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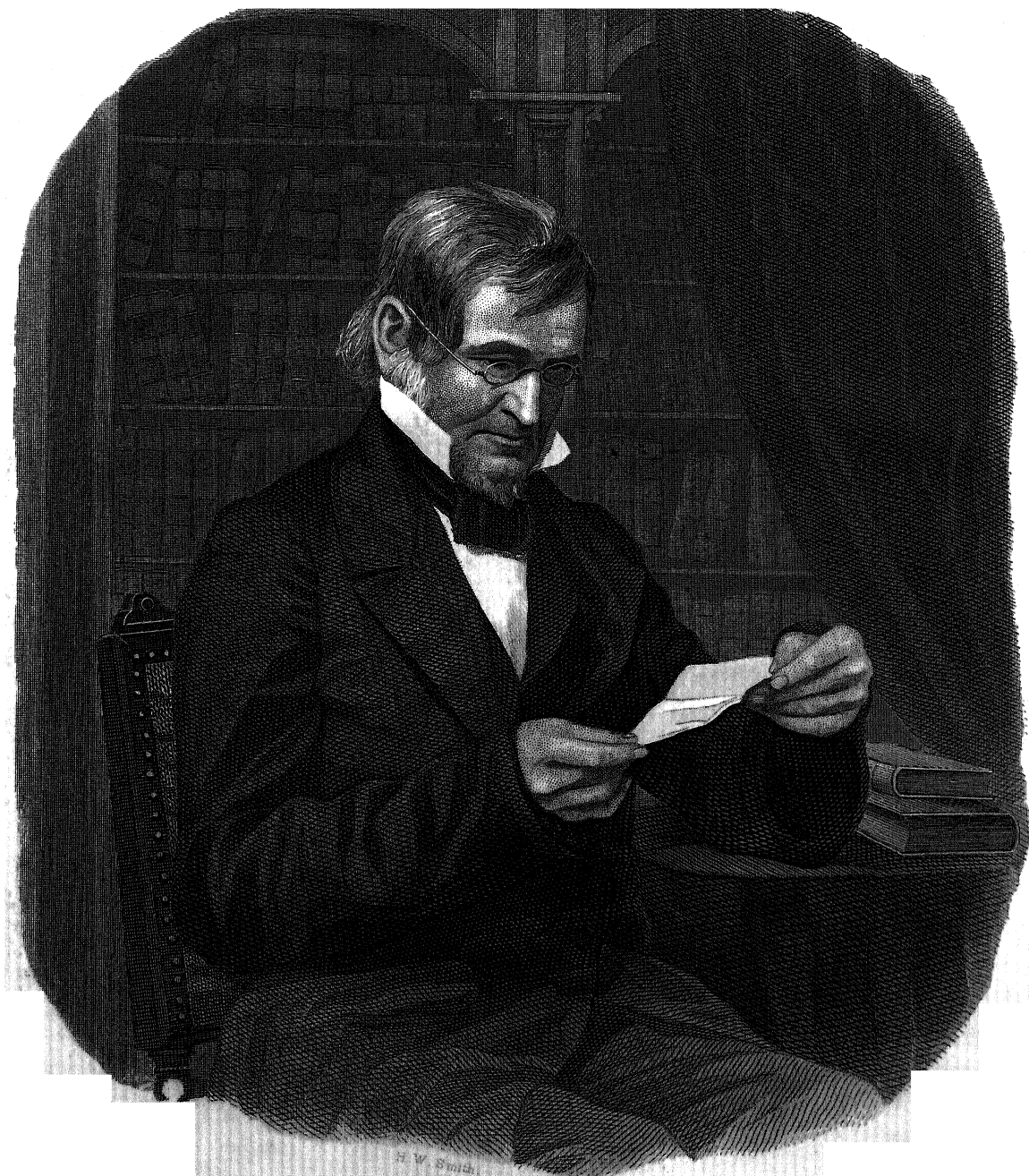
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J. B. Worcester

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DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY
JOSEPH E. WORCESTER, LL.D.

MULTA RENASCENTUR QUÆ JAM DECIDERE, CADENTQUE
QUÆ NUNC SUNT IN HONORE VOCABULA, SI VOLET USUS ;
QUÆM PENES ARBITRIUM EST, ET JUS, ET NORMA LOQUENDI.

HORACE.

PHILADELPHIA:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
1877.

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P R E F A C E

A DICTIONARY of the English language, in order to be complete, must contain all the words of the language in their correct orthography, with their pronunciation and etymology, and their definition, exemplified in their different meanings by citations from writers belonging to different periods of English literature ; and such a Dictionary cannot be brought into a small compass. An attempt has been made to render the work which is now offered to the public as complete as possible, without being too large and too expensive for common use.

This Dictionary is formed on a plan similar to that of the “Universal and Critical Dictionary” of the author, published in 1846 ; but it is much larger and more comprehensive. The “Universal Dictionary” contains, in addition to the words found in Todd’s edition of Johnson’s Dictionary, nearly 27,000 words for which authorities are given. In addition to these, this work contains about 19,000 words, which have been derived from a great variety of sources ;—the total number being about 104,000. Authorities are given for almost all the words that are inserted. It has been an especial rule to give authorities for all such as are technical, obsolete, antiquated, rare, provincial, local, colloquial, of recent introduction, or of doubtful propriety ; also for the obsolete, provincial, local, or questionable use or meaning of words ; and words, and the meaning of words, which are technical, obsolete, antiquated, provincial, local, colloquial, or of recent introduction, are generally noted as such. A Dictionary that is designed to be a complete glossary of all English books which are now read, must contain many words which are obsolete, and many which are unworthy of being countenanced. Many such are found in Johnson’s Dictionary, especially in Todd’s edition of it, and in the other principal English Dictionaries. The use of a considerable number of words which were obsolete fifty or a hundred years ago, has since been revived, and some which are marked as obsolete may doubtless have been used by some recent writers, and the use of others may probably be hereafter revived.

Much care has been bestowed upon orthography ; and the design has been to give that which is in accordance with the best usage both in England and in the United States. With respect to orthography, the principal American authors differ little from the established English usage. The most noted difference relates to a few words ending in *or* or *our*, as *favor*, *honor*, or *favour*, *honour*. In this country it is the general practice to omit the *u* ; though in England, in a small number of words, the most of which are dissyllables, it is commonly retained. (See *Remarks on Orthography*, page xxv.)

In the preparation of this Dictionary, the subject of orthoepey has received much attention ; and with respect to words of various, doubtful, or disputed pronunciation, the different modes, with their respective authorities, are exhibited ; and the reader may here see in what manner these words are pronounced by all the most eminent English orthoepists. There is much diversity in the pronunciation of many of these words, both among professed orthoepists and among the best speakers of the language. It is not possible that any individual should know from personal observation what is the best usage with respect to all these words ; and no one, who is scrupulous about his pronunciation, will be willing to place implicit reliance on any single orthoepist, but he will wish, in relation to doubtful matters, to know the different modes adopted by all who are entitled to be regarded as having much authority. The reader who is desirous of this sort of information may here find it condensed in a small space and convenient form, and thus be spared the labor of searching for it in many volumes. In relation to many of the words about which orthoepists differ, it is difficult to decide which mode is to be preferred ; and it is not to be supposed that that for which a preference is here indicated will, in all cases, be deemed the best ; but when it is not, the reader will find the mode which he may prefer enclosed in brackets, and supported by its proper authority. In relation to a considerable number of these words, remarks are extracted from orthoepists,

especially from Wasker, and the notes in whose Dictionary, that are esteemed of much value, have been inserted. There are many words in this book which are not to be found in any Pronouncing Dictionary, and it can hardly be expected that the correct pronunciation of all of them should be given.

Most of the words of the English language are readily traced to the Teutonic, or Gothic languages, especially to the Anglo-Saxon; or to the Græco-Latin languages, especially the Latin through the French; and in treating of the etymology of words, these two classes of languages are kept distinct. The derivation of nearly all the primitive words, as far as it has been ascertained, has been given; with respect to disputed or uncertain etymologies, the authorities are generally specified; but long discussions on doubtful matters have been avoided. Besides what may be regarded as strict etymons of English words derived from the Latin, the parallel words of several sister languages, of Latin origin, have been, in numerous instances, inserted; and with regard to words of northern origin, parallel or cognate words of the different languages of the Teutonic or Gothic family have also been generally given. In relation to etymology, assistance has been derived from sources too numerous to be fully designated. With respect to the etymology of words from the Anglo-Saxon and other North-European languages, Dr. Bosworth's Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon has been of great use; and of the English Dictionaries, that of Dr. Richardson has afforded much more assistance than any other. The titles of the works of many other authors, which have furnished more or less aid, with the date of their publication, are to be found in the Catalogues which follow the "History of English Lexicography."

The definition of words is regarded as the most important part of a Dictionary: and a word should be so defined as to exhibit the meaning, or the different meanings, in which it is used by good writers. Dr Richardson says, with respect to definition, "The great first principle upon which I have proceeded in the department of the Dictionary which embraces explanation, is that so clearly evolved and so incontrovertibly demonstrated in the 'Diversions of Purley'; namely, that a word has one meaning, and one only; that from it all usages must spring and be derived; and that in the etymology of each word must be found this single intrinsic meaning, and the cause of the application of those usages." And with respect to Johnson's Dictionary, he says, "It may seem harsh, but it is strictly true, that a great variety of instances might, with very little trouble, be collected of distinctions where no difference subsists."

Though there may be found in Johnson's Dictionary many instances in which a distinction is made where there is little or no difference, yet the principle stated by Horne Tooke, that "a word has one meaning, and one only," cannot be admitted without numerous exceptions. Take, for example, some very common words, as the verbs to *bear*, to *break*, to *get*, to *give*, to *lay*, to *make*, to *rise*, to *take*, to *throw*, to *turn*, and the nouns *law*, *letter*, *line*, *post*; though the different senses in which these words are used, may be, in some measure, in accordance with one original meaning of each, yet a single definition of each of the words would afford but a very inadequate explanation. The original or etymological meaning of many words has become obsolete, and they have assumed a new or more modern meaning; many which retain their etymological meaning have other meanings annexed to them; many have both a literal and a metaphorical meaning, and many both a common and a technical meaning,—all which need explanation.

This Dictionary will be found to contain numerous technical terms relating to theology, law, medicine, military and naval affairs, to architecture, astronomy, botany, chemistry, entomology, geology, ichthyology, mathematics, mechanics, mineralogy, music, ornithology, paleontology, zoölogy, &c. A Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences cannot be complete without numerous diagrams; and though it is not possible to make such a work as this, which is intended to be chiefly a Dictionary of the language, a complete technological Dictionary, yet the design has been to insert all such terms as the general reader is likely to meet with; and many terms, which cannot be well explained without a pictorial representation, are illustrated by wood-cuts. How far it is proper or expedient to introduce technical terms into a dictionary of the language, it is difficult to determine. Some would have them wholly excluded; and there are doubtless materials enough to make without them a large volume. Some such terms, however, are found in all the principal English Dictionaries; many words have both a common and a technical meaning; and it is difficult to form such a rule as would be a proper guide for determining what words of this description shall be admitted, and what ones excluded. Many of the words which may be regarded as technical are among those with respect to which the general reader most often needs to have an explanation; and a Dictionary which contained none of these terms would be regarded as very defective.

The arts and sciences, and the terms relating to them, are subject to great and frequent changes; and a Technological Dic-

tionary, perfect as it could have been made fifty years since, would now be very imperfect. Recourse has been had, in these matters, to recent and to the best authorities; and use has been made of the Dictionaries of Brande, Ure, Fairholt, Tomlinson, Baird, Falconer, Loudon, Dunglison, Bouvier, Burrill, Davis and Peck, Whishaw, Hook, Eden, Kitto, the Penny Cyclopædia, the English Cyclopædia, and many other dictionaries of the different arts and sciences, encyclopædias, and works on the various sciences, the titles of which are contained in the Catalogues of Dictionaries and Scientific Works. (See pages lxiii. to lxvii.) In this part of the Dictionary important assistance has been received from several gentlemen well versed in the different sciences.

Citations from respectable authors to exemplify and illustrate the use and meaning of words have been given, as far as the limits of the work would permit. These citations, among which may be found many of the gems of English literature, are deemed a very valuable portion of the volume, and it is to be regretted that there was not room for more; but the want of them has been, in a good measure, supplied by introducing detached phrases to illustrate the meaning of words, and by a notice of the synonyms of the language.

There are hardly any English words which are perfectly synonymous, or which have not some difference in their meaning or application; but there are many which are often used synonymously, and many which have meanings more or less similar; and the best way of giving the exact meaning and proper use of these words is to bring them together and exhibit their similarity and their difference of meaning and application. About five thousand words have been treated in this manner. The notices are necessarily short; yet brief as they are, they may be helpful to some who are desirous of attaining correctness and precision in the use of words. In preparing these notices, a free use has been made of the works on English Synonyms by Crabb, Taylor, Platts, Graham, and Whately.

All the verbs of the language that are often met with, both regular and irregular, are conjugated where they occur, and the preterites and perfect participles of the irregular verbs are also inserted separately in their alphabetical places: but of the regular verbs the present and perfect participles, ending in *ing* and *ed*, are not inserted as separate articles. If this had been done, as it has been in several other Dictionaries, it would have added upwards of ten thousand more words to the vocabulary, which would have considerably enlarged the size of the volume, without materially increasing its value.

Brief critical notes on the orthography, the pronunciation, the etymology, the grammatical form and construction, the technical, provincial, local, peculiar, and American uses of words, and also on many of the terms relating to the various arts and sciences, are scattered throughout the volume. The purpose has been to give the greatest quantity of useful matter in the most condensed form, and to specify, as far as possible, authorities in doubtful or disputed cases.

The introductory treatises on Pronunciation, Orthography, and various subjects relating to the English Language and to Lexicography, as well as the various matters contained in the Appendix, will be found useful accompaniments to an English Dictionary. The Key to the Pronunciation of Greek and Latin, and also of Scripture Proper Names, has been much enlarged and greatly improved. For a notice of these and other matters, the reader is referred to the respective Prefaces and Remarks prefixed to them.

English lexicography was commenced on a very limited scale, being at first restricted to the notice of what were termed "hard words." It is in its nature cumulative; every author or compiler of a Dictionary may be expected to produce something of his own, while he is very much aided by the labors of preceding lexicographers. Johnson, in preparing his Dictionary, made use of an interleaved copy of a folio edition of Bailey's; and Johnson's work, as Walker remarks, "has been deemed lawful plunder by every subsequent lexicographer." In the preparation of this Dictionary, assistance has been derived not only from that of Johnson, but from various other Dictionaries and Glossaries. Several Pronouncing Dictionaries have been used with respect only to pronunciation. In relation to many of the words of various or disputed pronunciation, Dr. Webster's authority is often cited in connection with that of the English orthoepists; and the edition of his Dictionary made use of is that of 1841, the latest that was published during the life of the author. With respect to a very few words of doubtful origin, Dr. Webster's etymology is noted in connection with that of other etymologists; but in no case, so far as is known, without giving him credit. In other respects, the rule adopted and adhered to, as to Dr. Webster's Dictionary, has been to take no word, no definition of a word, no citation, no name as an authority, from that work.

Every author or compiler of a Dictionary, after having completed his work, must feel, that should he prepare a new edition,

he could make many improvements ; and subsequently to the publication of the " Universal Dictionary," the attention of the author was directed to improving and enlarging it. After having performed a good deal of labor with this object in view, he was induced to change his plan, and undertake the preparation of a work on a much more extended scale, with the hope that he might make a Dictionary more useful and more acceptable to the public. In accomplishing this design, he has availed himself of the aid of the following collaborators, or assistants, namely, Messrs. RICHARD SOULE, JR., WILLIAM A. WHEELER, LOOMIS J. CAMPBELL, WILLIAM P. DREW, and JOHN S. DWIGHT, who have afforded great assistance in the preparation of the work. Mr. JOSEPH HALE ABBOT, besides performing considerable labor of revision, prepared the definitions of technical words and phrases in the various branches of Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, and Botany, in the letter *I*, and, — with some exceptions, chiefly in Botany, — from the word *Polarity* to the end of the Dictionary. The author would also express his acknowledgments to Professors FELTON, AGASSIZ, GRAY, LOVERING, HORSFORD, ELIOT, Mr. CHARLES FOLSOM, and Mr. HENRY JAMES CLARK, of Cambridge, for their revisions, and for many valuable suggestions in relation to the words and terms used in the various departments of literature and science, in which they have so honorably distinguished themselves, and to all others who have contributed to the improvement of the work.

It will be apparent to any one who may examine this Dictionary that a great deal of labor has been bestowed upon it in order to bring it to its present state ; and it is believed that it will carry with it evidence of much pains having been taken to make it both correct and useful ; but no amount of labor, research, and care can render such a work free from errors and defects. The best authorities that can be had differ, in many cases, from each other ; and they will sometimes inevitably lead astray.

It has been the special purpose of the author, in the preparation of this work, to perform it in a manner that would afford no ground of reasonable complaint, or give any just cause of offence to any one ; and that its moral influence, so far as such a work may have any, should be unexceptionable. It was not undertaken with the expectation of receiving any thing like an ample pecuniary compensation for the labor. But time spent in a useful employment, however humble, passes more pleasantly than time wasted in idleness ; and if this Dictionary shall be found to be a work of utility in any considerable degree proportioned to the labor bestowed upon it ; if, instead of tending to corrupt the language, it shall conduce to preserve and promote its purity and correctness ; and if it shall give satisfaction to those who have manifested an interest in it, or have, in any way, befriended it, the author will feel that he has no reason to regret having performed the labor. He has reason to be gratified with the reception which his former labors in lexicography have generally met with from the public ; and he now dismisses this book with the expectation that it will receive an equitable judgment, and with the hope that this last attempt to produce a useful work, in this department of literature, will not be found wholly unsuccessful.

JOSEPH E. WORCESTER.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

JOSEPH EMERSON WORCESTER,

JOSEPH EMERSON WORCESTER was born in Bedford, N.H., Aug. 24, 1784; and died in Cambridge, Mass., after a brief illness, Oct. 27, 1865. His youth was passed in agricultural labor; but he early showed a strong love of knowledge, and embraced every opportunity for self-improvement which came within his reach with the resolute energy and quiet perseverance which were marked traits in his character through life. It was not till he became of age that he determined to obtain a liberal education; and he carried his purpose into effect, not without difficulties and discouragements to which a weaker nature would have yielded, — entering Yale College in 1809, and graduating in 1811. After leaving college, he was employed for several years as a teacher of youth, in Salem, Mass. Here his literary labors began, which were for some years confined to the department of geography. His first work, “A Geographical Dictionary, or Universal Gazetteer, Ancient and Modern,” was published at Andover, Mass., in two volumes 8vo, in 1817. A new edition, greatly enlarged and improved, appeared in 1823. This was followed by “A Gazetteer of the United States,” published in 1818. In 1819, he removed to Cambridge, which became his place of residence during the remainder of his life. In the same year, he published his “Elements of Geography, Ancient and Modern,” — a work received at once with great favor by the public, and which has passed through several stereotype editions. This was followed by his “Sketches of the Earth and its Inhabitants,” which was published in 1823. His “Elements of History, Ancient and Modern, accompanied by an Historical Atlas,” appeared in 1826, and has been very extensively used as a text-book all over the country. All the above works were distinguished by conscientious accuracy and fulness of statement, and a simple and condensed style; and their merits were recognized by a popularity at once immediate and enduring. In 1825, he communicated to the American Academy a paper entitled “Remarks on Longevity and the Expectation of Life in the United States, relating more particularly to the State of New Hampshire, with some Comparative Views in Relation to Foreign Countries.” This communication upon a subject congenial to his habits of quiet research was published in the first volume of the second series of the Memoirs of the Academy.

Dr. Worcester's first production in the department of lexicography was an edition of “Johnson's Dictionary, as improved by Todd and abridged by Chalmers, with Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, combined,” which appeared in 1828. In 1829, he was induced by the publisher of Dr. Webster's large American Dictionary, reluctantly, and not until the persuasive powers of the publisher, to use his own expression, had been “severely taxed in securing the desired result,” to prepare an abridgment of the work. Subsequent events vindicated his instinctive disinclination to the task, and caused him to regret that he had not persevered in his original refusal to undertake it. His own “Comprehensive Pronouncing and Explanatory English Dictionary” appeared in 1830. The substantial merits of this work, in addition to its copious vocabulary, immediately secured for it an extensive sale.

At the close of the year 1831, Dr. Worcester sought relaxation, after his long and arduous labors, in a voyage to Europe, where he remained for several months, visiting the most interesting places in England, Scotland, France, Holland, and Germany, and collecting books in the departments of philology and lexicography. He recorded his impressions of what he saw in a journal, which still remains in manuscript, and is marked by accurate observation, unprejudiced good sense, and sound moral feeling. Upon his return home, he assumed the editorship of the “American Almanac,” a work which he conducted for eleven years with characteristic industry and fidelity. In 1846, appeared his “Universal and Critical Dictionary of the English Language,” upon which he had been for many years engaged. The work was republished in London by an unscrupulous publisher, with a garbled and mutilated preface, and the false title of “A Universal Critical and Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, compiled from the materials of Noah Webster, LL.D., by Joseph E. Worcester.” Dr. Worcester, always disinclined to assail others or vindicate

himself, could not, however, allow so gross a literary fraud to pass unnoticed; and he repelled the charge involved in the titlepage, in a pamphlet published in 1853, and republished, with additions, in 1855. In 1847, Dr. Worcester was threatened with a loss of the precious sense of sight. His eyes yielded to the strain of long and uninterrupted intellectual toil, and for two years they were entirely useless to him for all purposes of investigation and research. During this period, three operations for cataract were performed on the right eye, and two on the left, the last of which was happily successful. This trial, so severe to a man of his studious tastes and retired habits, whose whole life and energies were devoted to unambitious literary toil, was borne by him with that gentle patience which was not more the result of an equable temperament than of a deep-seated religious faith, and an entire submission to the will of God.

In 1847, he published an enlarged and improved edition of his *Comprehensive Dictionary*. This was still further enlarged and improved in 1849; and in 1855 it appeared with the title, “*A Pronouncing, Explanatory, and Synonymous Dictionary of the English Language.*”

The most elaborate and important of Dr. Worcester’s literary labors, that to which all his previous works in the department of lexicography had been more or less preparatory and introductory, was his “*Dictionary of the English Language,*” originally published in 1860. In the preparation of this work, especially in the explanation of technical terms, the author was aided by many able assistants; and, so far as he himself was concerned, it presented the ripe results of many years of patient and conscientious research, shaped by unerring judgment and uniform good taste. This is not the place to set forth the excellences of this work, still less to make any comparison between its claims and those of other productions of the same class: it is enough to say that it was received by the public with a favor which more than met Dr. Worcester’s modest expectations, and that the numerous expressions of approval which it called forth from men eminent in literature and philology, both in England and America, gave him the highest satisfaction which an author can enjoy, — the assurance that his labors had been appreciated by competent judges.

From a Memoir of Dr. Worcester by Mr. Ezra Abbot of Cambridge, read before the American Academy, we transcribe a few sentences containing an estimate of his labors, which time will not fail to confirm: —

“All the works of Dr. Worcester give evidence of sound judgment and good taste, combined with indefatigable industry, and a conscientious solicitude for accuracy in the statement of facts. The tendency of his mind was practical rather than speculative. As a lexicographer, he did not undertake to reform long-established anomalies in the English language: his aim was rather to preserve it from corruption; and his works have certainly contributed much to that end. In respect both to orthography and pronunciation, he took great pains to ascertain the best usage; and perhaps there is no lexicographer whose judgment respecting these matters in doubtful cases deserves higher consideration. In the mazy paths of etymology, if he cannot claim the merit of an original explorer, his good sense preserved him from the wild aberrations and extravagances into which many have been misled.”

Dr. Worcester was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the American Academy, and of the American Oriental Society; and he was an Honorary Corresponding Member of the Royal Geographical Society of London. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Brown University, and also from Dartmouth College.

Dr. Worcester’s life, passed in unbroken literary toil, leaves few events for a biographer to record. Though his manners were reserved and his habits retiring, his affections were strong; and benevolence was an ever-active principle in his nature. He was grave in exterior, but neither cold nor hard in feeling. He was a stranger to the impulses of passion and the sting of ambition. His life was tranquil, happy, and useful. A love of truth and a strong sense of duty were leading traits in his character. Little known, except by name, to the general public, he was honored and loved by that small circle of relatives and friends who had constant opportunities of learning the warmth of his affections and the strength of his virtues.

Dr. Worcester married, June 29, 1841, Amy Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Joseph McKean, D.D., late Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard University. He leaves a widow, but no children.

G. S. H.

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PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION.

KEY

TO THE SOUNDS OF THE MARKED LETTERS.

VOWELS.

<i>Examples.</i>	
1. <i>Ā long</i>	FĀTE, ĀID, LĀCE, PĀIN, PLĀYER.
2. <i>Ā short</i>	FĀT, MĀN, LĀD, CĀRRY.
3. <i>Ā long before R</i>	FĀRE, BĀRE, PĀIR, BEĀR.
4. <i>Ā Italian or grave</i>	FĀR, FĀTHER, FĀTHER, CĀLM.
5. <i>Ā intermediate, between Ā and Ā</i>	FĀST, BRĀNCH, GRĀSP, GRĀSS.
6. <i>Ā broad</i>	FĀLL, HĀUL, WĀLK, WĀRM.
7. <i>Ā slight or obscure</i>	LIĀR, PALĀCE, COURĀGE, ABBĀCY.

1. <i>Ē long</i>	MĒTE, SĒAL, FĒAR, KĒEP.
2. <i>Ē short</i>	MĒT, MĒN, SĒLL, FĒRRY.
3. <i>Ē like Ā</i>	HĒIR, THĒRE, WHĒRE.
4. <i>Ē short and obtuse</i>	HĒR, HĒRD, FĒRN, FĒRVID.
5. <i>Ē slight or obscure</i>	BRIĒR, FUĒL, COLLĒGE, CELĒRY.

1. <i>Ī long</i>	PĪNE, FĪLE, FĪND, MĪLD, FĪRE.
2. <i>Ī short</i>	PĪN, FĪLL, MĪSS, MĪRROR.
3. <i>Ī like long Ē</i>	MĪEN, MACHĪNE, POLĪCE, MARĪNE.
4. <i>Ī short and obtuse</i>	SĪR, FĪR, BĪRD, VĪRTUE.
5. <i>Ī slight or obscure</i>	ELIXĪR, RUĪN, RESPIĪTE, ABILIĪTY.

ÖĪ and ÖŸ	BÖIL, TÖIL, BÖŸ, TÖŸ.
ÖÜ and ÖŴ	BÜUND, TÖWN, NÖW.
EŴ like long Ū	FEŴ, NEŴ, DEŴ.

<i>Examples.</i>	
1. <i>ō long</i>	NŌTE, FŌAL, TŌW, SŌRE.
2. <i>ō short</i>	NŌT, DŌN, ŌDD, BŌRROW.
3. <i>ō long and close</i>	MŌVE, PRŌVE, FŌŌD, SŌŌN
4. <i>ō broad, like broad Ā</i>	NŌR, FŌRM, SŌRT, ŌUGHT.
5. <i>ō like short ū</i>	SŌN, DŌNE, CŌME, MŌNEY.
6. <i>ō slight or obscure</i>	ACTŌR, CŌNFESS, FELŌNY, PURPŌSE.

1. <i>ū long</i>	TŪBE, TŪNE, SŪIT, FŪME, PŪRE.
2. <i>ū short</i>	TŪB, TŪN, HŪT, HŪRRY.
3. <i>ū middle or obtuse</i>	BŪLL, PŪLL, FŪLL, BŪSH, PŪSH.
4. <i>ū short and obtuse</i>	FŪR, MŪRMUR, HŪRT, FURTHER.
5. <i>ū long and close, like ō in MŌVE</i>	RŪLE, RŪDE, BRŪTE, TRŪE.
6. <i>ū slight or obscure</i>	SULPHŪR, FAMŪS, DEPŪTY.

1. <i>ȳ long</i>	TȳPE, STȳLE, LȳRE.
2. <i>ȳ short</i>	SȳLVAN, SȳMBOL, CRȳSTAL.
3. <i>ȳ short and obtuse</i>	MȳRRH, MȳRTLE.
4. <i>ȳ slight or obscure</i>	TRULȳ, ENVȳ, MARTȳR.

CONSONANTS.

<i>Examples.</i>	
Ç, ç, . . . soft, like S	AÇID, PLAÇID, ELIÇIT.
Ɔ, ɔ, . . . hard, like K	FLAƆCID, SƆEPTIC.
ƆH, ɔh, hard, like K	ƆHARACTER, ƆHASM.
ÇH, ɔh, soft, like SH	ÇHAISE, ÇHEVALIER.
CH, . . (unmarked) like TSH	CHARM, CHURCH.
Ɔ, ɔ, . . . hard	ƆET, ƆIVE, ƆIFT.
Ɔ, ɔ, . . . soft, like J	ƆENDER, ƆIANT.
Ɔ, ɔ, . . . soft, like Z	MŪƆE, CHŪŌƆE, DIƆMAL.
Ɔ, ɔ, . . . soft or flat, like GZ	EXƆAMPLE, EXIST.
ƆH, th, soft, flat, or vocal	ƆHIS, ƆHREE, ƆHEN, BREATHE.
TH, th, (unmarked) sharp	THIN, THINK, PITH, BREATH.
ƆION } like SHUN	{ NATION, NOTION.
ƆION }	{ PENSION, MISSION.
ƆION . . like ZHUN	CONFUƆION, VIƆION.

<i>Examples.</i>	
CEAN } . . . like SHAN	{ OCEAN, TESTACEAN.
CIAN }	{ OPTICIAN, LOGICIAN.
CIAL } . . . like SHAL	{ COMMERCIAL.
SIAL }	{ CONTROVERSIAL.
TIAL }	{ PARTIAL, MARTIAL.
CEOUS }	{ FARINACEOUS.
CIOUS } . . like SHUS	{ CAPACIOUS.
TIOUS }	{ SENTENTIOUS.
GEOUS } . . like JUS	{ COURAGEOUS.
GIOUS }	{ RELIGIOUS.
QU . . . (unmarked) like KW	QUEEN, QUILL.
WH . . . (unmarked) like HW	WHEN, WHILE.
PH . . . (unmarked) like F	PHANTOM, SERAPH.

REMARKS ON THE KEY.

1. The words which are used in the preceding Key as examples for illustrating the several sounds, exhibit accurately, when pronounced by correct speakers, the different sounds of the respective letters. Some distinctions are here made which are not found in other systems of notation; they are, however, not intended to introduce any new sounds, but merely to discriminate such as are now heard from all who speak the language with propriety.

2. When the marks of pronunciation are affixed to words in their

proper orthography, in this Dictionary, without respelling them, the vowels which are not marked are silent:—thus, *a* in *beat*, *hear*; *e* in *able*, *give*, *harder*; *i* in *pain*, *heifer*; *o* in *mason*, *famous*; *u* in *though*; and *w* in *follow*, are not sounded. — To this rule there is an exception with respect to the first vowel in those proper diphthongs which are called *semi-consonant diphthongs*, as in *ocean*, *nation*, *assuage*. (See No. 28, page xv.)

3. The system of notation which is here used, while it makes a

very exact discrimination of the different sounds of the letters, will be readily understood and easily applied to practice; and it will also be much more easily remembered than a system in which the vowels are marked with figures. By applying the marks to the letters of the words in their proper orthography, the necessity of respelling most of them has been avoided; and in this way considerable space has been saved, while the pronunciation is fixed with as much exactness as if the spelling of every word had been repeated.

4. It is an advantage of this method of notation, that it distinguishes the syllables which receive a secondary accent, or are pronounced with a distinct sound of the vowels, from those which are but slightly or indistinctly sounded. A great part of the words of the English language that have more than two syllables, have more than one syllable in some degree accented, or pronounced more distinctly than the rest; yet this difference in distinctness is not made apparent by the usual modes of marking the words. In this notation, the vowels in the syllables which have either the primary or secondary

accent, have a mark placed over them, denoting a distinct sound, while those which are more feebly uttered, have a dot placed under them. Take, for example, the following words, which are thus noted: *sūn'shine*, *pā'per*, *ān'ec-dōte*, *cūr-q-vūn'*, *lū'cr-ql*, *mān-i-fes-id'tion*, *ūn-dī-vīs-i-bīl'ī-ty*. In these words, it will be readily perceived that all the vowels which have a mark placed over them, have a distinct sound, or are more or less accented, while those which have a dot under them are but slightly or indistinctly sounded; and that the pronunciation is as clearly represented to the eye in their proper orthography, as it is, in other methods of notation, by respelling the words.

5. There are many cases in which the vowels are pronounced with so slight a degree of distinctness, that it may be a matter of indifference whether they are marked with the distinct or indistinct sound; thus, for example, the last syllable of the words *consonant*, *difference*, *diffident*, *feebleness*, and *obvious*, might, with nearly equal propriety, have the vowel marked with a short or an indistinct sound.

SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

6. The *first*, or *long*, sound of each of the vowels, marked thus, *ā*, *ē*, *ī*, *ō*, *ū*, is styled its *alphabetic* or *name* sound, being the sound which is heard in naming the letter. The sound of the letter *y*, when used as a vowel, is the same as that of *i*; but as a vowel it begins no properly English word now in common use.

7. The long sound of the vowels is generally indicated, in monosyllables, by a silent *e* at the end of the word, preceded by a single consonant; as in *fate*, *mete*, *pine*, *note*, *tube*, *type*. The following words, however, are exceptions; namely, *have*, *are*, and *bad*, the preterite of *to bid*. The vowels have regularly the long sound if final in an accented syllable; as in *ba'sis*, *le'gal*, *tri'al*, *sono'rous*, *eu'bic*, *ty'rant*.

8. The *second*, or *short*, sound of the vowels is generally indicated, in monosyllables, by the absence of mute *e* at the end of the word; as in *fat*, *met*, *pin*, *not*, *tub*, *hyp*. It is also the usual sound of a vowel in an accented syllable which ends with a consonant; as in *aban'don*, *atten'tive*, *exhib'it*, *lacon'ic*, *reluctant*, *lyr'ical*.

9. The *fourth* sound of the vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*, and the *third* sound of *y*, (called, with respect to *e*, *i*, *u*, and *y*, *short and obtuse*), marked thus, *ä*, *ë*, *î*, *ö*, *û*, *ÿ*, are the *short* sounds of these several vowels when followed by *r* in a monosyllable or in an accented syllable; as, *far*, *hard*; *her*, *herd*; *far*, *fürkin*; *normal*, *north*; *fur*, *burden*; *myrrh*, *myrtle*: but when the succeeding syllable begins with *r*, or the sound of *r*, as in *perry*, *perry*, the vowel has the proper short sound. Some orthoepists make no distinction between the sound indicated by this mark and the proper short sound of these vowels; others make a distinction in relation to a part of them only. The vowels having this mark are pronounced with as short a sound as they can readily receive when thus situated. The peculiar character of this sound, which distinguishes it from the proper short sound of the vowels, is caused by the letter *r*; and this letter, thus situated, has an influence peculiar to itself on the sound of all the vowels. The difference between the sound of the vowels when thus situated, and their proper short sound, will be readily perceived by the following examples: *mān*, *mārrōw*; *mār*, *mārket*; — *mēn*, *merry*; *hēr*, *mērchānt*; — *fūn*, *mīrror*; *fūr*, *cīrcle*; — *nōt*, *bōrrōw*; *nör*, *börder*; — *tūn*, *hūr-ry*; *fūr*, *hūrde*. There is little or no difference in the sounds of the vowels *e*, *i*, *u*, and *y*, when under this mark; as, *hēr*, *fūr*, *mērrh*; but their proper short sounds are widely different from each other, when they are followed by the sound of *r*, or by other consonants;

as in *merry*, *peril*, *mirror*, *hurry*. — See remarks on the sound of the letter *R*, page xviii.

10. Vowels marked with the dot underneath, thus, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, are found only in syllables which are not accented, and over which the organs of speech pass slightly and hastily in pronouncing the words in which they are found. It is to be observed that this mark is employed to indicate a *slight stress of voice* in uttering the appropriate sound of the vowel, rather than to note any particular quality of sound. If the syllables on which the primary and secondary accents fall, are uttered with a proper stress of voice, these comparatively indistinct syllables will naturally be pronounced right. In a majority of cases, this mark may be regarded as indicating an indistinct *short* sound of the vowel; as in *tengle*, *mental*, *travel*, *peril*, *idyl*, *forum*, *carry*; but in many cases it indicates a slight or unaccented *long* sound; as in *carbonate*, *sulphate*, *emerge*, *obey*, *ebony*, *follower*, *duplicity*, *educate*, *regulate*, *congratulate*. The letter *u*, in the last three words, is pronounced like *yu* slightly articulated. The vowels with this mark have, in some situations, particularly in the last syllable of words ending with *r*, no perceptible difference of sound; as in *frigor*, *speaker*, *nadir*, *actor*, *sulphur*, *zephyr*. As Mr. Smart justly remarks, "the last syllables of *robber*, *nadir*, *author*, *sulphur*, and *satyr*, are quite undistinguishable in pronunciation."

A, unaccented, at the end of a word, approaches the Italian sound of *a* in father; as in the words *algebra*, *comma*, *idea*; and *ah*, final, partakes still more of the Italian sound, as in *Jehovah*, *Messiah*.*

* With respect to the sound given to the letter *a* in unaccented syllables, there is a great diversity among orthoepists. For example, to *a* in *courage*, Sheridan, Walker, and Jones give the short sound of *i*; Jameson and Smart, the sound of long *a*; — to *a* in *delicate*, Walker gives the sound of short *a*, Jameson and Smart, of long *a*; Sheridan and Jones, of short *e*; — to *a* in *furnace*, Sheridan and Walker give the sound of short *i*; Jones and Jameson, of short *a*; Smart, of long *a*. *A* at the end of words is marked by Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Jameson, and various other orthoepists with its short sound; as in *algebra*, *comma*, *idea*; but by Smart, it is marked with the Italian sound as an "unaccented vowel;" *algebra*. — Walker says, "We cannot give it [a] any of its three open sounds without hurting the ear. Thus, in pronouncing the words *abound* and *diadem*, *ay-bound*, *ah-bound*, and *aw-bound*; *di-ay-dem*, *di-ah-dem*, and *di-aw-dem*, are all improper; but giving the *a* the second or Italian sound, as *ah-bound* and *di-ah-dem*, seems the least so. For which reason, I have, like Mr. Sheridan, adopted the short sound of this letter to mark the unaccented *a*; but if the unaccented *a* be final, it then seems to approach still nearer to the Italian *a* in the last syllable of *papa*, and to the *a* in *father*: as may be heard in the deliberate pronunciation of the words *idea*, *Africa*, *Della*," &c.

For further illustration and explanation of the use of this mark (.), see the Table

A

11. The *third* sound of the letter *a*, marked thus *ä*, is its *long* sound qualified by being followed by the letter *r*; as in *care, fure, pare*. The diphthong *ai*, followed by *r*, has precisely the same sound, as in *fair, pair*; so also, in some cases, has the diphthong *ea*, as in *bear, pear*. This sound of the letter *a* is the same as that of the letter *e* in *heir, there, where*. There is obviously a difference between the sound of *a* in these words, as they are pronounced by good speakers, and its sound in *pain* and *fate*. There is the same difference between the sound of *a* in the word *pair*, and its sound in the word *payer*, one who pays; also in the word *prayer*, a petition, and in the word *prayer*, one who prays.

12. The *fifth* sound of *a*, marked thus *ä*, is an *intermediate* sound of this letter, between its short sound, as in *fat, man*, and its Italian sound, as in *far, father*:—this sound being somewhat shorter than the Italian sound of *a*. With respect to the class of words which, in this Dictionary, have this mark, there is much diversity among orthoepists. Most of these words are marked by Nares, Jones, and Perry with the Italian sound of *a*, as in *far* and *father*; but Walker, Jameson, Smart, Reid, and Craig mark them, or most of them, with the short sound, as *a* in *fit, min*; Fulton and Knight mark them as being intermediate between the short and the Italian sound; and Smart, though he gives to *a* in most of these words the short mark, says, in relation to it, “that when *a* is followed by *f, s, or n*, there is, in many words, a disposition to broadness in the vowel, not quite in unison with the mode of indication, as may be perceived in an unaffected pronunciation of *grass, graft, command*. This broadness is a decided vulgarism, when it identifies the sound with *ä*. The exact sound lies between the one indicated and the vulgar corruption.”

The following list includes a considerable part of the class of words in which, in this Dictionary, *a* is marked thus *ä*; and in which, according to Nares, Jones, and Perry, *a* has the Italian sound, as in *father*; according to Walker, Jameson, Reid, and Craig, the *short* sound of *a*, as in *fat, man*; and according to Fulton and Knight, an *intermediate* sound between these two sounds. This intermediate sound, marked thus *ä*, is in accordance with the remark of that excellent orthoepist, Mr. Smart, who says, that when this sound is identified with the Italian sound of *ä*, “it is a decided *vulgarism*.”

abait	casket	gasp	past
advance	cast	ghastly	pastor
advantage	castle	glance	pasture
aft	chaff	glass	pilaster
after	chance	graff	plaster
aghost	chandler	graft	prance
alabaster	chant	grant	quaff
alas	clasp	grasp	raff
amass	class	grass	raft
answer	contrast	haft	rafter
ant	craft	hasp	rasp
ask	dance	lance	repast
asp	dastard	lanch	salamander
ass	disaster	lass	sample
bask	draff	last	shaft
basket	draft	mask	slander
bastard	draught	mass	slant
blanch	enchant	mast	staff
blast	enhance	mastiff	surpass
bombast	ensample	mischance	task
branch	example	nasty	trance
brass	fast	pant	vast
cask	flask	pass	waft

on page xxiii., which exhibits the manner in which the pronunciation of a number of words is represented by several orthoepists, and the remarks in the paragraph numbered 141.

There is a considerable number of words in which *a* has the sound of short *o*, as in *not*, called by Walker “the short sound of broad *a*.” This sound occurs chiefly in words in which *a* is preceded by *qu, w, or wh*; as, *quadrangle* (quödrrangle), *quality* (quöility), *swallow* (swöllow), *wad* (wöd), *wan* (wön), *what* (whöt); also, *scallop* (scöllop), *chaps* (chöps).

E.

13. The letter *e* has, in several words, the same sound as *a* in *fare*; as in *heir, there, where*; but *were* is properly pronounced *wēr*. In *clerk* and *sergeant*, it has, according to all the English orthoepists, the sound of *a* in *dark* and *margin*; yet in this country it is not uncommon to pronounce these words, more in accordance with their orthography, *clerk* and *sergeant*.

14. When *e* precedes *l* or *n* in an unaccented final syllable, in some words it has an indistinct short sound, and in some it is entirely suppressed. In most of the words ending in *el*, the *e* is *sounded*; as, *flannel, travel, vessel*, &c. The following words are exceptions, and in these the sound of *e* before *l* is suppressed: *drivel, grovel, hazel, mantel, navel, ousel, ravel, rivel, shekel, shovel, shrivel, snivel, weasel*.

In most of the words ending in *en*, the sound of *e* is *suppressed*; as, *harden, heaven, often*, &c. The following words are exceptions: *abdomen, acumen, aspen, bitumen, catechumen, cerumen, chicken, flamen, hymen, hyphen, kitchen, latten, legumen, linen, marten, mitten, mynchen, omen, patten, platen, pollen, regimen, siren, sloven, specimen, sudden, ticken, woollen, women*.

15. The sound of the letter *e* is generally suppressed in the preterites of verbs, and in participles in *ed*, when the *e* is not preceded by *d* or *t*; as, *feared, praised, admired, tossed, suppressed*, pronounced *feard, praisd, admird, tost, suppressd*. But adjectives ending in *ed*, unless they are participles as well as adjectives, commonly preserve the sound of *e* before *d*, as in *naked, ragged, striped, wicked, wretched*, &c. In the following words, *beloved, blessed, cursed, learned, picked*, and *winged*, the sound *e* before *d* is suppressed when the words are used as verbs or participles, and it is sounded when they are used as adjectives; as, He was much *beloved*; he *blessed* the occasion; he *cursed* the day; he *learned* to read; he *picked* his men; he *winged* his flight:—A *belov'ed* son; a *bless'ed* day; a *curs'ed* thing; a *learn'ed* man; a *pick'ed* point; a *wing'ed* fowl.—*Picked*, however, used as a participial adjective, in the sense of selected, as “*picked men*,” is pronounced in one syllable.

I.

16. The long sound of the letter *i* is heard not only in monosyllables ending with a mute *e*, as in *file, time*, &c., but also in the word *pint*, and in the words *child, mild, wild*; also in *bind, blind, find, hind, kind, mind, rind*, &c.

17. There is a class of words, mostly derived from the French and Italian languages, in which *i* retains the sound of long *e*; as *ambergris, antique, unique, bombazine, Brazil, capivi, capuchin, caprice, chagrin, chevaux-de-frise, critique, frize, gabardine, haberdine, quarantine, ravine, routine, fascine, fatigue, intrigue, invalid, machine, magazine, marine, palanquin, pique, police, recitative, tabourine, tambourine, tontine, transmarine, ultramarine, verdigris*. In the word *shire*, *i* commonly has the same sound; and some orthoepists also give it the same in *oblige* and *oblique*.

18. In words which terminate in *ile* and *ine*, with the accent on the penultimate syllable, the *i* in the final syllable is generally short; as, *fertile, hostile, adamantine, intestine*, &c. The following are exceptions: *edile, exile, gentile, pentile, feline, ferine, confine*, and a few others. Also when the accent is on the antepenult, words ending in *ile* generally have the *i* short; as, *juvenile, puerile*, &c.; but it is long in *camomile, reconcile, eolipile*.

19. With respect to words ending in *ine*, and having the accent on the antepenultimate, there is much uncertainty as to the quantity of

the *i*; and, in relation to a number of such words, there is much disagreement among orthoepists; yet the general rule inclines to the long sound of *i* in the termination of this class of words. In the following words, *i*, in the last syllable, is generally pronounced long: *adulterine*, *almandine*, *armentine*, *asinine*, *belluine*, *bizantine*, *brigantine*, *cannabine*, *celandine*, *colubrine*, *columbine*, *concubine*, *countermine*, *crystalline*, *legatine*, *leonine*, *metalline*, *muscadine*, *porcupine*, *saccharine*, *saturnine*, *serpentine*, *turpentine*, *vespertine*, *vituline*. — In the following words, *i*, in the last syllable, is short: *discipline*, *feminine*, *genuine*, *heroine*, *hyaline*, *jessamine*, *libertine*, *masculine*, *medicine*, *nectarine*, *palatine*. With respect to *alkaline*, *aquiline*, *coralline*, *sapphirine*, *uterine*, *viperine*, as well as some others, the orthoepists, as well as usage, are divided. In the termination *ine* in a class of chemical words, the *i* is short; as, *fluorine*, *iodine*, *nepheline*, &c. In the termination *ite*, the *i* is sometimes short, as in *respite*, *granite*, *favorite*, *infinite*, &c.; and sometimes long, as in *expedite*, *appetite*, *satellite*, &c. In a class of gentile nouns, and appellatives formed from proper names, it is long; as, *Hivite*, *Wichifite*; also, generally, in names of minerals; as, *augite*, *steatite*, *tremolite*. In verbs which end in *ise*, the *i* is long; as, *advertise*, *exercise*, &c.; but *divertise*, *franchise*, *mortise*, *practise*, and their compounds, are exceptions; also, *promise*.

20. When *i* ends an initial syllable without the accent, and the succeeding syllable begins with a consonant, the *i* is generally short or indistinct, as if written *e*; as in *civility*, *divine*, *finance*: but the exceptions to this rule are numerous, among which are *biquadrate*, *chirography*, *biography*, *divaricate*, *librarian*, *primeval*, *tribunal*, *vitality*, and many others, in which the *i* is pronounced long. There is also a considerable number of words with regard to which there is a diversity, in relation to the pronunciation of the *i*, among orthoepists and in usage; as, *dilate*, *diverge*, *virago*, &c.

O.

21. There is a class of monosyllables ending in *f*, *ft*, *ss*, *st*, and *th*, in which *o* is marked with the short sound in most pronouncing dictionaries, though some orthoepists give it the sound of broad *a*, as in *fall*. Mr. Narces gives the sound of broad *a* to *o* in the following words (as some other orthoepists do in a part of them): *off*, *often*, *offer*, *coffee*, *scoff*, *aloft*, *loft*, *soft*, *cross*, *loss*, *toss*, *cost*, *frost*, *lost*, *tost*, *broth*, *cloth*, *froth*, *cough*, and *trough*. To these some others might, with equal propriety, be added; as, *offspring*, *dross*, *gloss*, *moss*, *moth*, *wroth*. Mr. Smart remarks, "that before *ss*, *st*, and *th*, the letter *o* is frequently sounded *aw*; as in *moss*, *gloss*, &c., *lost*, *cost*, &c., *broth*, *cloth*, &c. This practice is analogous to the broad utterance which the letter *a* [short] is liable to receive before certain consonants [see A, No. 12]; and the same remarks will apply in the present case, as to the one referred to, namely, that, though the broad sound is vulgar, there is an affectation in a palpable effort to avoid it in words where its use seems at one time to have been general. In such cases, a medium between the extremes is the practice of the best speakers." The sound of *o* is somewhat prolonged also in *gone* and *begone*, and in some words ending in *ng*; as, *long*, *along*, *prong*, *song*, *strong*, *thong*, *throng*, *wrong*.

There are a few words in which *o* has the mark of the long sound in all the pronouncing dictionaries, although it is in these words, by many, if not by most speakers in this country, somewhat shortened. Thus, we hear the sound *o*, in the words *coat*, *home*, *hope*, *spoke*, *stone*, *whole*, *wholly*, and *wholesome*, pronounced with a sound a little shorter than its proper long sound, as heard in *goat*, *note*, *dome*, *hole*, *sole*, *holy*, and *dolesome*.

22. There are some words in which *o* has the same sound as *u* in

bull, or *oo* in *good*; namely, *bosom*, *wolf*, *woman*, *Wolsey*, *Wolverhampton*. It has the sound of short *u* in *done*, *son*, &c.; and the sound of *u* as in *hurt* in *word*, *work*, *worth*, &c.

23. In many words ending in *on*, the sound of *o* is suppressed, as in *bacon*, *pardon*, *weapon*, *reason*, *cotton*, &c.

U.

24. *U*, at the beginning of words, when long, has the sound *yu*, as in *use*. — With respect to the manner of designating the sound of the vowel *u* when it comes immediately after the accent, as in the words *educate*, *nature*, *natural*, &c., there is much diversity among orthoepists. By Walker, the pronunciation of *EDUCATE* is thus noted — *éd'jū-kāt*; by Sheridan, Jones, Enfield, Fulton, and Jameson, thus — *éd'ū-kāt*; and by Perry, Knowles, Smart, and Reid, thus — *éd'ū-kāt*. *NATURE*, by Walker, thus — *nā'chūr*; by Sheridan and Jones, thus — *nā'chūr*; by Perry, Enfield, and Reid, thus — *nā'tur*; by Jameson and Knowles, thus — *nā'yūr*; by Smart, thus — *nā'tur* or *nā'ch'or*. *NATURAL*, by Walker and Jones, thus — *nā'tchūr-rāl*; by Sheridan, thus — *nā'tchūr-āl*; by Fulton, Enfield, and Jameson, thus — *nā'tū-rāl*; by Perry and Reid, thus — *nā'tū-rāl*; by Knowles, thus — *nā'yūr-āl*; by Smart, thus — *nā'tchō-rāl*.

There is a pretty large class of words with respect to which there is a similar diversity in the manner in which the pronunciation of *u* and *tu* is noted by the different orthoepists; but the difference is greater in appearance than in reality. The *u* thus situated may properly be regarded as having the slight sound of long *u*; and the sound may be noted by *yu*, slightly articulated. — Walker remarks, with respect to the pronunciation of *nature*, "There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written *na'ter*, which cannot be too carefully avoided. Some critics have contended that it ought to be pronounced as if written *nate-yure*; but this pronunciation comes so near to that here adopted [*nā'chūr*], as scarcely to be distinguishable from it."

When *u* is preceded by *r* in the same syllable, it has the sound of *oo* in *fool*, and it is thus marked, as in *rūle*, *trūe*. This sound is given to *u* thus situated, by Walker, Smart, and all the other principal English orthoepists. Smart also gives nearly the same sound to *u* when preceded, in the same syllable, by *l* or *j*, as in *lute*, *ablution*, *conclude*, *June*, *jury*, &c. He remarks, "To say *lute*, *lū'cid*, *lū'natic*, with the *u* as perfect as in *cūbe*, *cū'bic*, is northern, or laboriously pedantic in effect; and the practice of good society is *lūt*, *lū'cid*, *lū'natic*, &c., avoiding, at the same time, the vulgar extreme of *lūt*, *lū'cid*, *lū'natic*," &c. He uses the apostrophe (') here to denote "a slight semi-consonant sound between *e* and *y* consonant, heard in the transition from the consonant to the vowel sound." — But it may be remarked that all the other principal English orthoepists give the sound of long *u* in words in which *u* is preceded by *l* and *j*, as *lute*, *lū'cid*, *jury*, &c. The difference between the sound of *u*, in these cases, as indicated by Smart, and that of the other English orthoepists, is not very considerable; and it would scarcely be distinguished in common speech.

In *busy* and *business*, *u* has the sound of short *i*; and in *bury*, the sound of short *e*.

Y.

25. *Y*, at the end of a word, preceded by a consonant, is commonly pronounced short and indistinct, like indistinct *e*; as, *policy*, *palpably*, *lately*, *colony*, &c. The exceptions are monosyllables; as, *by*, *cry*, *dry*, *fly*, *fry*, *sty*, *ply*, *try*, *wry*, with their compounds, *awry*, *heresy*, *whereby*, &c.: also, verbs ending in *fy*; as, *fortify*, *magnify*, *testify*, &c.: also, *ally*, *apply*, *comply*, *imply*, *supply*, *multiply*, *reply*, *occurry*, and *prophecy*; in all which it has the long sound.

SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONGS.

26. A diphthong is the union of two vowels, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice; as, *oi* in *voice*, *ou* in *sound*.

27. A triphthong is the union of three vowels, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice; as, *ieu* in *adieu*, *iew* in *view*.

28. A proper diphthong is one in which both vowels are sounded; as, *oi* in *voice*, *ou* in *sound*, *ow* in *now*.

PROPER DIPHTHONGS.

ea in ocean;	io in nation;	ua in assuage;
eu " feud;	oi " voice;	ue " desuetude;
ew " jewel;	ou " sound;	ui " languid;
ia " poniard;	ow " now;	uo " quote.
ie " spaniel;	oy " boy;	

The diphthongs which begin with *e*, *i*, or *u*, namely, *ea*, *eu*, *ew*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, *ua*, *ue*, *ui*, and *uo*, differ from the rest; and they may, as Walker says, "not improperly be called *semi-consonant diphthongs*;" being pronounced as if *y* consonant was substituted in place of *e* or *i*; as, *ocean* (ose'yan), *poniard* (pon'yard), *question* (quest'yon); and as if *w* consonant were substituted in place of *u*; as, *assuage* (as-swage'), *languid* (lan'gwid), &c.

29. An improper diphthong has only one of the vowels sounded; as, *ea* in *heat*, *oa* in *coal*.

IMPROPER DIPHTHONGS.

æ or ae in Cæsar;	ea in beat;	ie in friend;
ai " pain;	ee " seed;	oa " boat;
ao " gaol;	ei " either;	œ " œsophagus;
au " haul;	eo " people;	oo " soon;
aw " law;	ey " they;	ow " crow.
ay " bay;		

Æ.

30. This is a Latin diphthong, and is always pronounced like *e* in Latin. In English, it is used only in words of Latin origin or formation; as, *agua-vitæ*, *minutæ*, *æsthetics*; and it is commonly long, as in *pæan*, but sometimes short, as in *Dædalus*.

AI.

31. The usual sound of this diphthong is the same as long *a*; as in *pail*, *pain*, pronounced like *pale*, *pane*. The following are the principal exceptions. It has the sound of short *e* in *said* and *saith*, and in *again* and *against*; that of short *a* in *plaid* and *railery*; that of long *i* in *aisle*; and, in a final unaccented syllable, it has the obscure sound of the indistinct short *i*, as in *fountain*, *mountain*, *curtain*, &c.

AO.

32. This diphthong occurs only in the word *gaol*, pronounced, as well as very often written, *jail*.

AU.

33. The common sound of this diphthong is the same as that of broad *a*, or *au*, — *caul* and *haul* being pronounced exactly like *call* and *hall*. But when these letters are followed by *n* and another consonant, the sound is changed, in a number of words, to that of the Italian *a* in *far* and *farther*; as, by most of the orthoepists, in the following words: *avunt*, *craunch*, *davunt*, *flavunt*, *gaunt*, *gauntlet*, *haunch*, *havunt*, *javunt*, *jaundice*, *laugh*, *launch*, *laundress*, *laundry*, *maund*, *paunch*, *saunter*, *staunch*. Some orthoepists pronounce a part of these words with the sound of broad *a*, as most of them do the word *vaunt*, and many of them, the word *taunt*. In the word *draught*, this diphthong has, according to some orthoepists, the sound of *a* in

far, and according to some, the short sound of *a* in *fat*; in *gauge*, the sound of long *a* (as in *page*); in *hautboy*, the sound of long *o*; and in *cauliflower*, *laudanum*, and *laurel*, it is, by some orthoepists, pronounced with the sound of short *o*, and by others with the sound of broad *a*; as, *côl'iflower* or *câul'iflower*, &c.

AW.

34. This diphthong has the sound of broad *a*, — *bawl* and *ball* being pronounced exactly alike.

AY.

35. This diphthong has the sound of long *a*, as in *pay*, *hay*, &c.; except in *quay*, which is pronounced *kē*. It has the sound of short *e* in *says*; and in *Sunday*, *Monday*, &c., the last syllable is pronounced as if written *Sunda*, *Monda*, or *Sundy*, *Mondy*, &c.

EA.

36. The regular sound of this diphthong is that of long *e*, as in *beat*, *hear*, pronounced like *beet*, *here*; but there are many words in which it has the sound of short *e*; as, *head*, *dead*, *ready*, &c. In some words it has the sound of short and obtuse *e*, as in *earn*, *heard*, *pearl*, &c. In a few words it has the sound of long *a*; as in *break*, *steak*, *great*, *bear*, *bearer*, *forbear*, *forswear*, *pear*, *swear*, *tear*, *wear*. In some words it has the sound of *a* in *far*; as in *heart*, *hearten*, *heartly*, *hearth*, *hearken*; and, when unaccented, it has only an obscure sound, as in *vengeance*, *sergeant*.

The proper diphthong *ea* is found in a very few words; as, *ocean*, *cetacean*, *testacean*.

EAU.

37. This triphthong is used only in words derived from the French. In *beauty* it has the sound of long *u*; but its regular sound is that of long *o*, as in *beau*, *bureau*, *flambeau*, &c.

EE.

38. This diphthong is almost always pronounced like long *e*; the principal exceptions are *been* and *breeches*, pronounced *bēn* and *brīches*. The poetical contractions *e'er* and *ne'er*, for *ever* and *never*, are pronounced as if written *air* and *nair*.

EI.

39. This diphthong has most commonly the sound either of long *a* or of long *e*. It has the sound of long *a*, as in *deign*, *eight*, *feign*, *feint*, *freight*, *heinous*, *inweigh*, *neigh*, *neighbor*, *reindeer*, *skein*, *veil*, *vein*, *weigh*, *weight*, *heir*, *their*, &c. It has the sound of long *e* in *ceil*, *ceiling*, *conceit*, *conceive*, *deceit*, *deceive*, *inveigle*, *perceive*, *receipt*, *receive*, *seize*, *seizin*, *seignior*, *seigniorly*, *seine*; commonly also in *either*, *neither*, and *leisure*. It has the sound of long *i* in *height*, *heighten*, and *sleight*; of short *e* in *heifer* and *nonpareil*; and, in an unaccented syllable, an indistinct sound of *i*, as in *foreign*, *foreigner*, *forfeit*, *forfeiture*, *sovereign*, *sovereignty*, *surfeit*.

EO.

40. This diphthong is pronounced like long *o* in *yeoman* and *yeomanry*, and like long *e* in *people*; like short *e* in *jeopard*, *jeopardy*, *leopard*, *feoffee*, *feoffer*, *feoffment*; like broad *o* (as in *nor*) in *georgic*; like long *u* in *feod*, *feodal*, *feodary* (which are now commonly written *feud*, *feudal*, and *feudary*); and, when unaccented, it has the indistinct sound of *u*, or *o*, as in *bludgeon*, *curmudgeon*, *dudgeon*, *dungeon*, *gudgeon*, *habergeon*, *luncheon*, *punchon*, *trunchon*, *surgeon*, *sturgeon*, *scutcheon*, *escutcheon*, and the indistinct sound of *i* or *o*, as in *pigeon*, *widgeon*.

EU.

41. This diphthong is always sounded like long *u*, as in *feud*, *deuce*.

EW.

42. This diphthong is almost always sounded like long *u*, or *eu*, as in *few*, *hew*, *new*; but if *r* precedes it, it takes the sound of *oo*, or of *u* in *rule*, as in *brew*, *crew*, *drew*. In the words *shew* and *strew* (written also *show* and *strow*), this diphthong has the sound of long *o*, as it also has in the verb to *sew*, and commonly also in the word *sewer*, a drain.

EY.

43. This diphthong has the sound of long *a*, as in *bey*, *dey*, *grey*, *hey*, *prey*, *they*, *why*, *convey*, *obey*, *purvey*, *survey*, *eyre*, *eyry*. In *key* and *ley*, it has the sound of long *e*; and, when unaccented, it has the slight sound of *e*, as in *galley*, *valley*, &c.

IA.

44. This diphthong, in the terminations *ial*, *ian*, and *iard*, often forms but one syllable, the *i* being sounded like consonant *y*; as, *Christian*, *filial*, *poniard*, pronounced as if written *Christ'yan*, *fil'yal*, *pon'yard*. In some words it has the obscure sound of indistinct short *i*, as in *carriage*, *marriage*, *parliament*.

IE, IO, IEU, IEW.

45. The regular sound of the diphthong *ie* is that of long *e*, as in *chief*, *fief*, *field*, *fiend*, *grenadier*, *grief*, *grieve*, *lief*, *liege*, *mien*, *thief*, &c. It has the sound of long *i* in *die*, *hie*, *lie*, *pie*, *vie*, &c.; and the sound of short *e* in *friend*. — The diphthong *io* occurs in many words in the termination *ion*. When *i*, in this termination, is preceded by a liquid, *ion* is pronounced like *yun*, as *million*, *minion*. The terminations *sion* and *tion* are pronounced like *shun*, as *version*, *nation*; but when the *t* is preceded by *s* or *x*, *ion* is pronounced *yun*, as *question*, *mixtion*.

The triphthong *ieu* is found only in a few words, which are derived from the French, as *adieu*, *lieu*, *purlieu*; and it has the sound of long *u*. — The triphthong *iew* occurs only in *view* and *interview*.

OA.

46. The regular sound of this diphthong is that of long *o*, as in *boat*, *coat*, *coal*, *foal*, *loaf*, *moat*, &c.; but in *broad*, *abroad*, and *great*, it has the sound of broad *a*.

OE.

47. This diphthong is derived from the Latin; and it is retained in but very few words used in English. It is found in *assafœtida*, where it is pronounced like short *e*; and in *œdema*, *œsophagus*, *antœci*, also in *foetus* (often written *fetus*), in which it has the sound of long *e*.

OEU.

48. This triphthong is found only in the word *mancœuvre*, and it has the sound of *oo* in *moon*, or of *u* in *rule*.

OI, OY.

49. The sound of these diphthongs is the same; and it is noted in this Dictionary, as it is in that of Walker and in various other pronouncing dictionaries, by the combined sound of broad *o* (as in *nor*) and short *i* or *y*, as *boyl*, *boÿ*.

OO.

50. The regular sound of this diphthong is heard in *moon*, *food*, *steep*; and it is the same as that of single *o* in *move*, *prove*.

51. This diphthong has a shorter sound (the same as the sound of *u* in *bull*, or of single *o* in *wolf*) in the words ending in *oak*, as *book*, *brook*, *cook*, *crook*, *flook*, *look*, *rook*, *stook*, *took*; also in *foot*, *good*, *hood*, *stood*, *wood*, *wool*, and their compounds. Walker says, that

"*foot*, *good*, *hood*, *stood*, *understood*, *withstood*, *wood*, and *wool*, are the only words where this diphthong has this middle sound." But the rest of the words above enumerated are pronounced with the same sound of this diphthong by other orthoepists, as they are also in common usage. Smart says that the pronunciation assigned by Walker to *book* (*bôók*) "is a decided provincialism."

52. This diphthong has the sound of long *o* in *door*, *floor*, and *brooch*; and of short *u* in *blood* and *flood*.

OU.

53. This is the most irregular diphthong in the language. Its most common or regular sound is that in which both letters are heard, as in *bound*, *sound*, *cloud*, *loud*, *our*, *shout*, *south*, &c.

54. This diphthong has the sound of short *u* in *country*, *cousin*, *couple*, *accouple*, *double*, *trouble*, *southern*, *courage*, *encourage*, *flourish*, *nourish*, *nourishment*, *enough*, *chough*, *rough*, *tough*, *touch*, *touchy*, *young*, *youngster*, &c. It has the sound of *o* in *move*, or *oo* in *moon*, in *accoutre*, *aggroup*, *group*, *croup*, *bouge*, *amour*, *paramour*, *bouse*, *bousy*, *capouch*, *cartouch*, *rouge*, *soup*, *surtout*, *tour*, *contour*, *detour*, *tourney*, *tournament*, *through*, *uncouth*, *you*, *your*, *youth*, and also in various other words derived from the French. It has the sound of long *o* in *court*, *accourt*, *courtier*, *course*, *concourse*, *recourse*, *discourse*, *source*, *resource*, *four*, *fourth*, *pour*, *though*, *although*, *enough*, *mould*, *moult*, *mourn*, *shoulder*, *smoulder*, *poult*, *paultice*, *poultry*, *soul*. It has the sound of broad *a*, as in *ball*, or *a*, as in *nor*, in *bought*, *brought*, *fought*, *ought*, *nought*, *sought*, *besought*, *thought*, *wrought*. It has the sound of *u* in *bull*, or of *oo* in *good*, in *could*, *should*, *would*. It has the sound of short *o* in *hough*; also (or, according to some orthoepists, of broad *a*), in *cough* and *trough*, rhyming with *off* and *scoff*.

OW.

55. The regular sound of this diphthong, the same as the regular sound of *ou*, is heard in *how*, *now*, *down*, *town*, *tower*, &c. It has the sound of long *o* in *below*, *bestow*, *blow*, *crow*, *flow*, *flown*, *grow*, *groun*, *growth*, *glow*, *know*, *known*, *owe*, *own*, *owner*, *show*, *snore*, *sonen*, *strow*, *throw*, *thrown*; also in the following words, in some of their senses, *bow*, *low*, *lower*, *mow*, *shower*, *sow*.

56. When this diphthong forms an unaccented syllable, it has the slight sound of long *o*, as in *borrow*, *follow*, *follower*.

UA.

57. When both of the letters of this diphthong are sounded, they have the power of *wa*, as in *equal*, *language*, *persuade*, *suavity*. In some words the *u* is silent, as in *guard*, *guardian*, *guarantee*, *piquant*; and in *virtuals* and *virtualing*, both the letters are silent.

UE.

58. When these letters are united in a diphthong, and are both sounded, they have the power of *we*, as in *consuetude*, *desuetude*, *mansuetude*, *conquest*. In some words the *u* is silent, as in *guerdon*, *guess*, *guest*. When this diphthong is final, the *e* is in many words silent, as in *due*, *hue*, *pursue*, *value*, &c.; and in some words both letters are silent, as in *league*, *fatigue*, *hurangue*, *tungue*, *plague*, *vague*, *fugue*, *brogue*, *antique*, *oblique*, *decalogue*, *demagogue*, *dialogue*, &c. — In the termination *ogue*, the *o* is short when preceded by *g* or *l*; as *demagogue*, *dialogue*; except *collogue*; but when any other consonant precedes *o*, it is long; as, *brûgue*, *zûgue*, *vûgue*, *prorûgue*.

UI.

59. These letters, when they are united in a diphthong, and both are sounded, have the power of *ui*, as in *anguish*, *languid*, *vanguish*. In some words the *u* is silent, as in *guide*, *guile*, *build*, *guinea*; and in others the *i* is silent, as in *juice*, *pursuit*, *fruit*, &c.

SOUNDS OF THE CONSONANTS.

60. The consonants are divided into *mutes* and *semi-vowels*. The mutes cannot be sounded at all without the aid of a vowel. They are *b, d, k, p, t,* and *c* and *g* hard.

61. The semi-vowels have an imperfect sound of themselves. They are *f, l, m, n, r, s, v, x, z,* and *c* and *g* soft.

62. The four semi-vowels, *l, m, n,* and *r,* are also called *liquids*, because they readily unite with other consonants, flowing, as it were, into their sounds.

63. The following consonants are styled *dentals*, namely, *d, j, s, t,* *z,* and *g* soft, being pronounced chiefly by the aid of the teeth; *d, g, j, k, l, n,* and *q* are called *palatals*, from the use made of the palate in pronouncing them; *b, p, f, v,* and *m* are called *labials*, being pronounced chiefly by the lips; *m, n,* and the digraph *ng,* are called *nasals*, being sounded through the nose; and *k, q,* and *c* and *g* hard, are called *gutturals*, being sounded by the throat.

B.

64. *B,* preceded by *m* in the same syllable, is generally silent; as, *lamb, limb, comb, dumb,* &c.; but *succumb* is an exception. It is silent also before *t* in the same syllable, as in *debt, doubt, redoubt,* &c.

C.

65. This letter is hard, and sounds like *k,* before *a, o,* and *u*: and it is soft, and sounds like *s,* before *e, i,* and *y*; except in *sceptic* and *scirrhous* and their derivatives, in which it is hard, like *k.* — In the words *indict, inductor, indictable,* and *indictment,* *c* is silent.

66. When *c* comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea, ia, io,* or *ous,* it takes, like *s* and *t,* under the same circumstances, the sound of *sh*; as, *ocean, social, tenacious, cetaceous.*

In the words *discern, sacrifice,* and *suffice,* and in several words derived from them, and also in the word *sice,* *c* has the sound of *z.*

CH.

67. The regular English sound of this digraph is the same as that of *tch,* or *tsh*; as in *chair, child, rich, church.* In words from the French, the digraph *ch* has the sound of *sh,* as in *chaise, chagrin.* When it follows *l* or *n,* as in *belch, bench,* Walker and Jamieson designate its sound by *sh*; but Sheridan, Perry, Jones, Smart, &c., give it the same sound as it has in *rich.*

68. In words derived from the ancient languages, *ch* is generally hard like *k*; as in *alchemy, anarch, anarchy, anchor, anchoret, cachexy, catechism, chalcography, chalybeate, chameleon, chamomile, chaos, character, chasm, chely, chemistry, chimera, chirography, chiromancy, choler, chord, chorography, chorus, chyle, chyme, cochleary, conch, distich, echinus, echo, epoch, eunuch, hemistich, hierarch, hierarchy, machinal, machination, mechanic, mechanism, monarch, monarchical, orchestra, orchestre, pentateuch, scheme, schesis, scholar, school, stomach, stomachic,* &c. The exceptions are *charity, chart,* and *charter.* *Ch* is hard in all words in which it is followed by *l* or *r*; as, *chlorosis, Christian,* &c.

69. When *arch,* signifying *chief,* begins a word from the Greek language, and is followed by a vowel, it is pronounced *ark*; as in *archangel, architect, archive, archipelago, archetype, archiepiscopal, archidiaconal, architave, archaism, archæology*; but when *arch* is prefixed to an English word, it is pronounced so as to rhyme with *marsh*; as, *archbishop, archduke, arch-fiend.*

In *drachm, schism,* and *yacht,* *ch* is silent.

D.

70. The termination *ed,* assumed by the preterite and participle, in some words takes the sound of *d,* added to the preceding syllable; as, *healed, sealed,* pronounced *heald, seald*; and in some it takes the sound of *t,* added in the same manner; as, *distressed, mixed,* pronounced *distrest, miast.* Some words, which, when used as participles, are pronounced in one syllable, are, when used as adjectives, pronounced in two; as, *learned, blessed, winged.* (See No. 15.)

F.

71. This letter has always the same sound, except in the preposition *of,* in which it has the sound of *v.*

G.

72. *G,* like *c,* has two sounds, one hard, and the other soft. It is hard before *a, o,* and *u.* The only exception is *gaol,* which is commonly written, as well as pronounced, *jail.*

G followed by *n* at the beginning of a word is silent; as, *gnarl, gnash, gnat, gnaw, gnomon, gnomonics.* It is also silent when followed by *n* at the end of a word; as, *arraign, assign, benign, campaign, champaign, condign, deign, design, ensign, expugn, feign, foreign, impregn, impugn, malign, oppugn, reign, resign, sovereign.*

73. *G* before *e, i,* and *y,* is sometimes hard and sometimes soft. It is generally soft before words derived from the Greek, Latin, and French, and hard before words from the Saxon; and these last, being much the smaller number of the words of this sort, may be regarded as exceptions.

74. It is hard before *e* in *gear, geck, geese, geld, gelding, gelt, get, gewgaw, shagged, snagged, cragged, ragged, scragged, dogged, rugged, dagger, stagger, swagger, trigger, dogger, pettifogger, tiger, anger, eager, auger, finger, linger, conger, longer, stronger, younger, longest, strongest, youngest*; before *i,* in *gibber, gibberish, gibbous, gibcat, giddy, gift, gig, giggle, giggler, gild, gill, gimlet, gimp, gird, girdle, girl, girt, girth, gizzard, begin, give, forgive, biggin, piggin, noggin, druggist, waggish, hoggish, sluggish, rigging, digging,* &c.; before *y* in *boggy, cloggy, craggy, foggy, dreggy, jaggy, knaggy, muggy, quaggy, scraggy, shaggy, snaggy, swaggy, twiggy.*

75. The *g* in *longer* (the comparative of *long*), *stronger, younger, longest, strongest,* and *youngest* must articulate the *e*; and these words are pronounced as if written with *gg.* Thus *longer,* the comparative of *long,* is pronounced *long'ger*; and *longer,* one who longs, *long'er.* — For some remarks on the sound of *g* as connected with *n,* see No. 82.

GH.

76. In this digraph, at the beginning of a word, the *h* is silent, as in *ghost, ghastly, gherkin*; in *burgh,* *h* is silent at the end of the word; at the end of words, both letters are commonly silent, as in *high, nigh, sigh, thigh, neigh, weigh, inweigh, sleigh, bough, dough, though, although, plough, furlough, through, thorough, borough.* In some words this digraph has the sound of *f,* as in *enough, rough, tough, trough, cough, chough, laugh, laughter*; in some, the sound of *k,* as in *hough, shough, lough.* In *clough* and *slough* it is sometimes silent, and sometimes has the sound of *f.*

This combination of letters, *ough,* at the end of words, has no less

than seven different sounds, which are exhibited in the following lines, extracted from *Notes and Queries*, Vol. IV. :—

“ ’Tis not an easy task to show
How *ough* sound; since, *though*
An Irish *tough* and English *slough*,
And *cough* and *lucough*, all allow,
Differ as much as *tough* and *through*,
There seems no reason why they do.”

GIIT.

77. In this termination, the letters *gh* are always silent; as, *fight*, *right*, *height*, &c.; except in *draught*, which is pronounced, and in some of its senses usually written, *draft*.

H.

78. This letter is a note of aspiration, and it is silent at the beginning of a number of words; as, *heir*, *heiress*, *honor*, *honesty*, *honorable*, *hostler*, *hour*, &c. In *hospital*, *humble*, *humor*, *humorous*, *humorsome*, *herb*, *herbage*, &c., according to some orthoepists, it is silent, and according to others, it is sounded. It is always silent after *r*; as in *rheum*, *rhetoric*, *rhapsody*, &c.

J, K.

79. *J* has the same sound as soft *g*. *K* has the same sound as *c* hard; and it is always silent before *n*; as in *knee*, *kneel*, *know*, &c.

L.

80. *L* is silent in many words; as in *calf*, *half*, *chalk*, *talk*, *valm*, *calm*, *would*, *could*, *should*, &c.

M.

81. *M* always preserves its sound, except in *accompt*, *accomptant*, and *comptroller*, pronounced, and also more commonly written, *account*, *accountant*, and *controller*.

N.

82. *N* has two sounds, one simple and pure, as in *man*, *not*; the other compound and mixed, or nasal, called also by Walker its “ringing sound;” which is heard in *king*, *angle*, *thank*, *concord*, *banquet*, *anxious*. This sound is given to *n* in many words, when this letter precedes *k*, *c* or *g* hard, *qu*, or *x*. It is accurately expressed as it is written, when *g* follows *n* at the end of a word, as *king*, *hang*; but in other cases the sound of *g* is interposed between the *n* and the succeeding letter; as, *angle* (ang’gle), *thank* (thangk), *concord* (cong’cord), *banquet* (bang’quet). In many words in which a syllable ending with *g* hard is followed by another syllable, the sound of *g* is given to the two syllables; as, *stronger* (strong’ger), (see No. 75), *anyer* (ang’ger), *finger* (fing’ger). But in *bringer*, *hanger*, *ringer*, *singer*, *slinger*, *springer*, and *stringer*, *g* is sounded only in the first syllable.

The following is a list of most of the principal words in which, according to the best English orthoepists, the letter *n* has this mixed or ringing sound: *anchor*, *anger*, *angle*, *anguish*, *angular*, *unkle*, *anxious*, *bank*, *banquet*, *blank*, *blanket*, *brink*, *bungle*, *camerine*, *canker*, *clangor*, *concord*, *concourse*, *conger*, *congress*, *crank*, *clunk*, *clink*, *dangle*, *dank*, *drunk*, *English*, *finger*, *flank*, *function*, *fungous*, *gangrene*, *gingle*, *hank*, *hanker*, *hunger*, *ink*, *jangle*, *jingle*, *language*, *languish*, *languor*, *lank*, *linger*, *link*, *mangle*, *mingle*, *mink*, *monger*, *mongrel*, *monkey*, *pink*, *rancor*, *rank*, *rankle*, *sanguine*, *shingle*, *single*, *singular*, *sink*, *sprinkle*, *sunk*, *tangle*, *tank*, *thank*, *think*, *uncle*, *unquent*, *vanguish*, *wink*, *wrinkle*, *Yankee*, *zinc*.

It may be hardly necessary to respell most of the words of this class in order to give their pronunciation, as, in their common orthography, they are naturally pronounced correctly, with the appropriate sound of the *g*.

83. *N* is mute when it ends a syllable and is preceded by *l* or *m*; as in *kiln*, *hymn*, *limn*, *column*, *autumn*, *solemn*, *condemn*, *contemn*, &c.

P.

84. *P* is silent before *s* and *t* at the beginning of words; as in *psalm*, *psalter*, *ptisun*.

PH.

85. This digraph generally has the sound of *f*, as in *physic*, *philosophy*, &c. In *nephew* (according to all the principal English orthoepists) and in *Stephen*, it has the sound of *v*; and in *triphthong*, *naphtha*, &c., the *h* is silent.

Q.

86. *Q* is always followed by *u*, and the digraph *qu* has commonly the sound of *kw*, as in *queen*, *quill*, *quart*; but, in many words, mostly derived from the French, it has the sound of *k*, as in *coquet*, *etiquette*, *masquerade*, *mosque*, *liquor*, &c.

R.

87. The letter *r* has a jarring or trilling effect on the tongue, and is never silent. It has a peculiar influence both on the long and on the short sound of the vowels. It has the effect, under certain circumstances, to change the short sound of *a*, as in *man*, into its Italian sound, as in *far*, and the short sound of *o*, as in *not*, into its broad sound, like broad *u*, as in *nor*; and it has a corresponding effect on the short sound of the other vowels. (See page x.) When *r* is preceded by a long vowel, it has sometimes the effect of blending the syllables. Thus the monosyllables *hire*, *larc*, *more*, *roar*, *sore*, and *flour* are pronounced precisely like the dissyllables *higher*, *lower*, *mower*, *rower*, *sower*, and *flower*. These latter words, and also *bower*, *cover*, *dower*, *power*, *tower*, and some others, are regarded as dissyllables in prose, but are all commonly pronounced as monosyllables in poetry.

88. There is a difference of opinion among orthoepists respecting the letter *r*. Johnson says that “it has one constant sound in English”; and the same view of it is taken by Kenrick, Sheridan, Perry, Jones, Jameson, and Knowles. Walker, on the contrary, says, “There is a distinction in the sound of this letter scarcely ever noticed by any of our writers on the subject, which is, in my opinion, of no small importance; and that is the rough and the smooth *r*.” The following is the view given by Smart: “*R* is a decided consonant when it begins a syllable with or without another consonant, as in *ray*, *pray*; and also when it ends a syllable, if it should be so circumstanced that, ending one, it also begins the next, as in *arid*, *tarry*, *peril*, *berry*, *spirit*, *florid*, *hurry*. Here the *r* has the same effect on the previous vowel that any other consonant would have; that is to say, it stops, or renders the vowel essentially short. But, under other circumstances, final *r* is not a decided consonant; and therefore the syllables *ar*, *er*, *ir*, *or*, *ur* are not coincident, as to the vowel sound in each, with *at*, *et*, *it*, *ot*, *ut*; neither do the vowel sounds in *fare*, *mere*, *ire*, *ore*, *ure*, *poor*, *our*, quite identify with those in *fate*, *mete*, *ide*, *ode*, *cube*, *pool*, *owl*.”

S.

89. The regular or genuine sound of *s* is its sharp, sibilant, or hissing sound, like *c* soft, as in *son*, *this*. It has also a flat or soft sound (called by some its vocal sound), the same as that of the letter *z*, as in *wise*, *his*.

90. *S* has always its sharp, hissing sound at the beginning of words, as *son*, *safe*; also at the end of words when they terminate in *as*, except the words *as*, *has*, *was*, *whereas*, and the plural of nouns ending in *ea*, as *seas*, *pleas*; in all words ending in *ss*, as *less*, *express*; in all words ending in *is*, except the monosyllables *is* and *his*; in all words ending in *us*, and *ous*, as *genius*, *famous*; in all words, when it is preceded, in the same syllable, by either of the mutes *k*, *p*, *t*, or by *f*, as *locks*, *hats*, *caps*, *muffs*. In the prefix *Dis*, *s*, in some cases, has its flat, soft, or vocal sound. (See the particle *Dis* in the Dictionary.)

91. *S* final has the sound of *z* when it immediately follows any consonant, except the mutes *k*, *p*, *t*, the semi-vowel *f*, and *th* aspirated, as in *ribs*, *heads*, *hens*; also when it forms an additional syllable with *e* before it, in the plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs, as in *churches*, *boxes*, *prices*, *charges*, *teaches*; likewise in some verbs ending in *se*, to distinguish them from nouns and adjectives of the same form, as *abuse*, *use*, *close*, *diffuse*, as distinguished from the nouns *abuse*, *use*, and the adjectives, *close*, *diffuse*. But it is impossible to give rules which will enable one to determine, in all cases, how *s* is to be pronounced, whether with its sharp, hissing sound, or its flat or soft sound, like *z*.

92. *S* aspirated, or sounding like SH or ZH. — *S* takes the sound of *sh* in words ending in *sion*, preceded by a consonant, as in *diversion*, *expulsion*, *dimension*, *passion*, *mission*, &c.; also in the following words: *censure*, *tensure*, *tonsure*, *sensual*, *fissure*, *scissure*, *pressure*, *compressure*, *impressure*, *sure*, *assure*, *insure*, *nauseate*, *nauseous*, *osseous*, *sugar*, *sumach*.

93. *S* has the sound of *zh* in the termination *sion*, preceded by a vowel, as in *evasion*, *cohesion*, *decision*, *explosion*, *contusion*, &c.; also in a number of words in which *s* is preceded by an accented vowel, and followed by the termination *ure*, as in *measure*, *pleasure*, *displeasure*, *treasure*, *rasure*, *closure*, *disclosure*, *enclosure*, *exposure*, *composure*, *incisure*, *leisure*; also in several words ending in *sier*, as *cosier*, *cosier*, *osier*, *hosier*, *rosier*, *brasier*, *grasier*; also in *ambrosia*, *ambrosial*, *elysium*, *elysian*; also in the words *abscission*, *scission*, and *rescission*.

T.

94. *T*, like *s* and *c*, is aspirated when it comes immediately after the accent, and is followed by the vowels *ia*, *ie*, or *io*, taking the sound, in these cases, of *sh*; as in *partial*, *patient*, *nation*, *partition*, *militia*, *negotiate*, *negotiable*, *negotiator*, *negotiation*, &c.

TH.

95. This digraph has two sounds; one hard, sharp, or aspirate, as in *thin*, *think*, *earth*, *breath*, &c.; the other flat, soft, or vocal, as in *this*, *the*, *then*, *breathe*, &c.

96. At the beginning of words, this digraph is generally sharp, as in *thin*, *thorn*. The exceptions are the following words, with their

compounds: *the*, *this*, *that*, *thou*, *thee*, *thy*, *thine*, *they*, *their*, *theirs*, *them*, *these*, *those*, *there*, *therefore*, *then*, *thence*, *thither*, *though*, *thus*. At the end of words it is generally sharp, as in *death*, *breath*, &c.; but at the end of some verbs it is flat, as, to *smooth*, to *mouth*, to *bequeath*; also in the following, which are written with a final *e*: to *bathe*, to *breathe*, to *clothe*, to *louthe*, to *sheathe*, to *soothe*, to *swathe*, to *wreathe*.

97. In some nouns, it is sharp in the singular, as in *bath*, *lath*, *path*, *outh*, *mouth*; and flat in the plural, as *baths*, *laths*, *paths*, *ouths*, *mouths*. In some words the *h* is silent, as in *Thomas*, *thyme*.

98. *V* has only one sound, as in *vale*, *vote*; and it is never silent, except (according to some orthoepists) in *twelvemonth*.

W, WH.

99. *W*, at the beginning of words, is a consonant. It is always silent before *r*; as, *write*, *wren*, *wrist*, &c.

The digraph *WH* is sounded as it would naturally be if the order of the letters were reversed, thus, *hw*; as, *when*, *while*, *whip*, pronounced *hwen*, *hwile*, *hwip*. In some words the *w* is silent; as, *who*, *whole*, &c.

X.

100. The regular sound of *x* is its sharp sound, like *ks*; as, *excel*, *execute*, *expect*, *tax*.

101. It has a flat or soft sound, like *gz*, when the next syllable following begins with an accented vowel, as in *exalt*, *example*, *exert*, *executor*; also in some words derived from primitives, in which it has the sound of *gz*; as, *exaltation*, *exemplary*.

102. At the beginning of words it has the sound of *z*; as in *Xenophon*, *xylography*.

103. *X* is aspirated, and takes the sound of *ksh*, in some words, when the accent immediately precedes it; as, *fluxion*, *complexion*, *anxious*, *luxury*.

Y, Z.

104. *Y*, consonant, has always the same sound. — *Z* has the same sound as flat or soft *s*. It is aspirated, taking the sound of *zh*, in a few words; as, *brazier*, *glazier*, *grazier*, *vizier*, *azure*, *razure*, *seizure*.

ACCENT.

105. All the words of the English language, of more than one syllable, have one accented syllable; and most polysyllabic words have not only a syllable with a primary accent, but also one with a secondary accent.

106. It is the general tendency of the language to place the accent on the first syllable of dissyllables, and on the antepenultimate of polysyllables. The exceptions, however, are so numerous, that this is not to be regarded as a rule, but only as a general tendency of the language. With respect, however, to verbs of two syllables, the tendency is to place the accent on the second syllable.

107. A large part of the words of the English language, especially of the polysyllables, are derived from the Latin and Greek languages, and with respect to the accent of such words, these languages have a great influence; though, in relation to many of them, the analogy of the English prevails over that of the original language.

108. Words which are adopted from the Latin language into the English without any change of orthography, generally retain the

Latin accent, especially if they are terms of the arts and sciences, or words somewhat removed from common use. The following words have the accent on the penultimate syllable, both in Latin and in English: *abdomen*, *acumen*, *asylum*, *bitumen*, *curator*, *decorum*, *delator*, *dictator*, *horizon*, *spectator*, *testator*.

109. Some words, which have the accent on the penult in Latin, are conformed to the English analogy, and have the accent on the antepenult; as, *auditor*, *character*, *cicatrix*, *orator*, *minister*, *plethora*, *senator*, *sinister*.

110. Monosyllables are generally marked, in pronouncing dictionaries, with the distinct sound of the vowels, as they are pronounced when uttered distinctly; but, in reading and speaking, many of them, especially the particles *a*, *an*, *the*, *and*, *at*, *of*, *in*, *on*, &c., are generally uttered so as to give only an indistinct or obscure sound to the vowel.

111. Simple words of two syllables have only one syllable accented, except the word *amen*, which, Walker says, "is the only word in the language which has necessarily two consecutive accents."

There are, however, many compound words of two syllables, which have both syllables more or less accented; as, *backslide, downfall, gainsay, henceforth, mankind, highway, lighthouse, sometimes, way-lay, windmill, almost, &c.*

112. Many words of three and of four syllables have only one accented syllable; as, *sensible, penalty, reliance, occurrence, republic, admirable, agreeable, celebrity, congenial, chalybeate, &c.* But some have a secondary accent almost as strong as the primary; as, *advertise, artisan, partisan, complaisant, caravan, charlatan, domineer, privateer, violin, countermand, reprimand, contraband, commodore, reprehend, benefactor, malefactor, navigator, regulator, legislator, detrimental, judicature, caricature, animadvert, &c.*

113. Almost all words of more than four syllables have both a primary and a secondary accent, and some words of seven or eight syllables have one primary and two secondary accents; as, *indivisibility, incomprehensibility.*

114. The following dissyllables, when used as nouns or adjectives, have the accent on the first syllable, and when used as verbs, on the second:—

Nouns or Adjectives.	Verbs.	Nouns or Adjectives.	Verbs.
Ab'ject	ab-ject'	Ex'ile	ex-ile'
Ab'sent	ab-sent'	Fer'ment	fer-ment'
Ab'stract	ab-stract'	Fore'cast	fore-cast'
Ac'cent	ac-cent'	Fore'taste	fore-taste'
Af'fix	af-fix'	Fre'quent	fre-quent'
Aug'ment	aug-ment'	Im'port	im-port'
Bom'bard	bom-bard'	Im'press	im-press'
Com'ent	ce-ment'	In'cense	in-cense'
Col'league	col-league'	In'crease	in-crease'
Col'lect	col-lect'	In'lay	in-lay'
Com'pact	com-pact'	In'sult	in-sult'
Com'plot	com-plot'	Ob'ject	ob-ject'
Com'pound	com-pound'	Out'law	out-law'
Com'press	com-press'	Per'fume	per-fume'
Con'cert	con-cert'	Per'mit	per-mit'
Con'crete	con-crete'	Per'vert	per-vert'
Con'duct	con-duct'	Pre'fix	pre-fix'
Con'fect	con-fect'	Prel'ude	pre-lude'
Con'fine	con-fine'	Prem'ise	pre-mise'
Con'flict	con-flict'	Pres'age	pre-sage'
Con'serve	con-serve	Pres'ent	pre-sent'
Con'sort	con-sort'	Prod'uce	pro-duce'
Con'test	con-test'	Proj'ect	pro-ject'
Con'tract	con-tract'	Prog'ress	pro-gress'
Con'trast	con-trast'	Pro'test	pro-test'
Con'vent	con-vent'	Reb'el	re-bel'
Con'verse	con-verse'	Roc'ord	re-cord'
Con'vert	con-vert'	Ref'use	re-fuse'
Con'vict	con-vict'	Re'tail	re-tail'
Con'voy	con-voy'	Sub'ject	sub-ject'
Des'ert	de-sert'	Suf'fix	suf-fix'
Des'cant	des-cant'	Sur'vey	sur-vey'
Di'gest	di-gest'	Tor'ment	tor-ment'
Dis'count	dis-count'	Traj'ect	tra-ject'
Es'cort	es-cort'	Trans'fer	trans-fer'
Es'say	es-say'	Trans'port	trans-port'
Ex'port	ex-port'	Un'dress	un-dress'
Ex'tract	ex-tract'	Up'start	up-start'

115. Of the words in the preceding table, *cement, complot, essay, increase, perfume, permit, retail, survey, and undress*, when used as nouns, are often pronounced with the accent on the second syllable. (See these words in the Dictionary.) The words *consult, contents,*

and *detail*, as nouns, are often pronounced, in accordance with the analogy, with the accent on the first syllable.

116. The following trisyllables, and a few others, when nouns, are accented on the first syllable, and when verbs, on the third:—

Nouns.	Verbs.	Nouns.	Verbs.
Coun'tercharge	countercharge'	Coun'tervail	countervail'
Coun'tercharm	countercharm'	In'terchange	interchange'
Coun'tercheck	countercheck'	In'terdict	interdict'
Coun'termand	countermand'	O'vercharge	overcharge'
Coun'termarch	countermarch'	O'verflow	overflow'
Coun'terminate	counterminate'	O'vermarch	overmatch'
Coun'terplot	counterplot'	O'verthrow	overthrow'
Coun'terpoise	counterpoise'	O'verturn	overturn'
Coun'tersign	countersign'	Repr'imand	reprimand'

117. A similar analogy has influence in changing the accent of many other words, which are used as verbs and also as nouns or adjectives. Thus, *counterbalance* and *overbalance*, when nouns, have the accent on the first syllable, and when verbs, on the third; *attribute*, as a noun, is accented on the first syllable, and as a verb, on the second; and *misconduct*, as a noun, is accented on the second syllable, and as a verb, on the third. A class of words with the termination *ate* have the distinct sound of long *a*, when used as verbs, and the indistinct or obscure sound of *a*, when used as nouns or adjectives; of this class are *deliberate, intimate, mediate, moderate, &c.* The words *interest* and *compliment*, when used as verbs, are pronounced with a more distinct sound of short *e*, in the last syllable, than when used as nouns. The verb *to prophesy* has the full sound of long *y*; and the noun *prophecy*, the obscure sound of *y* or *e*. So the whole class of verbs ending in *fy* are pronounced with the distinct sound of long *y*.

118. The pronunciation of the following words, when used as nouns or adjectives, is different from what it is when used as verbs:—

Nouns and Adj.	Verbs.	Nouns, &c.	Verbs.
Abuse	abuse	Crease	crease
Advice	advise	House	house
Close	close	Mouse	mouse
Device	devise	Prophecy	prophecy
Diffuse	diffuse	Rise	rise
Excuse	excuse	Use	use

The following words, when used as nouns, have an accent different from their accent as adjectives:—

Nouns.	Adjectives.	Nouns.	Adjectives.
Au'gust	august'	In'stinct	instinct'
Champaign'	cham'paign	Inval'id	inval'id
Com'pact	compact'	Min'ute	minute'
Ex'ile	exile'	Su'pine	supine'
Gallant'	gal'lant		

119. All words ending in *sion* and *tion* have the accent on the penultimate syllable; as, *dissen'sion, declar'ation, medit'ation, &c.*

120. Words ending in *ia, iac, ial, ian, ous, and ious* have the accent on the preceding syllable; as, *regal'ia, denun'ciation, impe'rial, merid'ian, sponta'neous, melo'dious.* If *c, g, s, t, or x* precedes the vowels *e* or *i*, in these terminations, these vowels are generally blended with the vowel or vowels which follow, being pronounced with them in one syllable; as, *benefi'cial, magi'cian, furina'ceous, loquaci'ous, dissen'sious, coura'geous, cont'a'gious, conten'tious, am'itious.* The only exception to this rule, in relation to placing the accent, is the word *elegiac*, which is commonly pronounced *elegi'ac*, though some pronounce it, in accordance with the rule, *ele'giac.*

121. Words ending in *acal* and *ical* have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable; as, *heli'acal*, *alphabet'ical*, *funat'ical*, *geograph'ical*, *poet'ical*, &c. In words of this termination, the vowels in the accented syllables, if followed by a consonant, are short, except *u*, which is long; as, *cu'bical*, *mu'sical*, *scorbu'tical*.

122. Words ending in *ic* generally have the accent on the penultimate syllable; as, *algebra'ic*, *metal'lic*, *epidem'ic*, *scientif'ic*, *harmon'ic*, *paralyt'ic*. If a consonant immediately precedes the *i*, the vowels in the accented syllable are short, except the vowel *u*, which is long, if it is followed by a single consonant; as, *cheru'bic*, *scorbu'tic*, *sulphu'ric*, *tellu'ric*, &c. But if *u* is followed by two consonants, it is sometimes short; as, *fust'ic*, *rust'ic*; and sometimes long; as, *ru'bric*, *lu'bric*. The following words, which are exceptions to this rule, have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable: *ar'senic* (as a noun), *arith'metic*, *bish'opric*, *cath'olic*, *chol'eric*, *ephem'eric*, *her'etic*, *lu'natic*, *pol'itic*, *rhet'oric*, and *tur'neric*. The following words, *climacteric*, *empiric*, *phlegmatic*, *plethoric*, *splenetic*, according to some orthoepists, are conformed to the rule, and, according to others, they are exceptions to it. (See these words in the Dictionary.)

123. Words of three or more syllables, ending in *eal*, have their accent on the antepenultimate syllable; as, *bo'real*, *corpo'real*, *incorpo'real*, *cu'neal*, *empy'real*, *ethe'real*, *fun'e'real*, *homoge'neal*, *heteroge'neal*, *lact'enal*, *lin'eal*, *or'deal*; except *hymen'eal*, which has the penultimate accent.

124. Of words ending in *ean*, the following, being conformed to the English analogy, have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable: *cerbe'rean*, *ceru'lean*, *hyperbo'rean*, *Hercu'lean*, *marmo'rean*, *mediterr'a'nean*, *subterr'a'nean*, *Tarta'rean*; but the following are pronounced by the principal orthoepists, in accordance with the best usage, with the accent on the penultimate: *adamant'e'an*, *antipode'an*, *Atlant'e'an*, *coloss'e'an*, *empyr'e'an*, *Epicur'e'an*, *Europ'e'an*, *hymen'e'an*, *pygm'e'an*. With regard to *European*, Walker remarks as follows: "This word, according to the analogy of our own language, ought certainly to have the accent on the second syllable; and this is the pronunciation which unlettered speakers constantly adopt; but the learned, ashamed of the analogies of their own tongue, always place the accent on the third syllable, because *Europæus* has the penultimate long, and is therefore accented in Latin. *Epicurean* has the accent on the same syllable, by the same rule; while *herculean* and *cerulean* submit to English analogy, and have their accent on the second syllable, because their penultimate in Latin is short."

125. Words ending in *tude*, *efy*, *ify*, *ety*, *ity*, *graphy*, *logy*, *loquy*, *athy*, *metry*, *tomy*, *meter*, *gonal*, *fluous*, *fluent*, and *porous*, have their accent on the antepenultimate; as, *fortit'ude*, *rar'efy*, *diver'sify*, *vari'ety*, *liberal'ity*, *geog'raphy*, *geol'ogy*, *solil'oquy*, *sym'pathy*, *geom'etry*, *anat'omy*, *barom'eter*, *diag'onal*, *super'fluous*, *af'fluent*, *ovip'arous*.

126. Words of three or more syllables, ending in *ulous*, *inous*, *erous*, and *orous*, have the accent on the antepenultimate; as, *sed'u'ulous*, *volu'minous*, *voci'ferous*, *carniv'orous*; except *cano'rous* and *sono'rous*, which have the accent on the penultimate.

127. Words of three or more syllables, ending in *ative*, have the accent on the antepenultimate, or on the preceding syllable; as, *rel'ative*, *appel'lative*, *commu'nivative*, *spec'ulative*. The only exceptions are *crea'tive*, *colla'tive*, *dila'tive*.

128. Words ending in *tive*, preceded by a consonant, have the accent on the penultimate; as, *attra'ctive*, *invec'tive*, *presump'tive*; except *ad'jective* and *sub'stantive*.

129. There is a class of adjectives ending in *ose*, as, *acet'ose*, *adi'pose*, *anhe'lose*, *oper'ose*, &c., with respect to which there is much diversity among orthoepists in relation to placing the principal accent.

Walker says, "From the decided prevalence of the accent on the last syllable of these words, we may easily guess at the analogy of pronunciation, and, with very little hesitation, determine that the accent ought to be placed on the last syllable of them all." Smart, however, and some other respectable orthoepists, place the primary accent of a great part of this class of words on the first, or antepenultimate syllable. But, with respect to most of these words, the primary and secondary accents are so nearly equal, that it is of little importance whether the primary accent is placed on the last or on the first, or antepenultimate syllable; that is, whether the following words are noted thus, *ad-i-pōse'*, *an-he-lōse'*, *ōp-e-rōse'*; or thus, *ad-i-pōse*, *an-he-lōse*, *ōp-e-rōse*. A few of these words are erroneously pronounced by some orthoepists with the accent on the penultimate syllable; as, *a-cē'tose*.

130. There is a class of words ending in *or*, which, when used, in law language, in connection with their correlative terms, have the accent on the last syllable. The following words, with their correlatives, are of this class:—

Appellor	appellee	Grantor	grantee
Assignor	assignee	Guarantor	guarantee
Bargainor	bargainee	Legator	legatee
Consignor	consignee	Mortgageor	mortgagee
Devisor	devisee	Obligor	obligee
Donor	donee	Recognizor	recognizee

Some of these words, when not used in immediate connection with the correlative word, do not have the accent on the last syllable; as, *devi'sor*, *do'nor*.

The reference of one word to another, in a sentence, sometimes changes the usual seat of the accent. Thus we say, To *give* and *for'give*; we compare *prob'ability* and *plau'sibility*. "He must *in'crease*, but I must *dē'crease*."

Poets sometimes take the liberty to place the accent on a syllable on which it is not placed by common usage.

Last the bright consummate flower
Spirits *odo'rous* breathes. *Milton*.

Our nation reads the written word,
That book of life, that sure *record'*. *Watts*.

131. The following words form a class of botanical terms ending in *phyllous* (from *φύλλον*, a leaf), which are of recent introduction into the language; and in most of the pronouncing dictionaries they are not to be found.

Adenophyllous	Endecaphyllous	Hexaphyllous	Pentaphyllous
Anthophyllous	Endophyllous	Hypophyllous	Polyphyllous
Aphyllous	Epiphyllous	Macrophyllous	Quadriphyllous
Caryophyllous	Exophyllous	Microphyllous	Rhizophyllous
Coleophyllous	Gamophyllous	Monophyllous	Tetraphyllous
Decaphyllous	Heptaphyllous	Myriophyllous	Triphyllous
Diphyllous	Heterophyllous		

With respect to placing the accent, it is evident that all these words should be conformed to one rule; and that they should all have the accent either on the penultimate or the antepenultimate syllable. But with respect to the pronunciation of such of them as are found in the dictionaries, there is a great want of uniformity and consistency. With respect to words thus formed, and derived from the Greek, analogy would seem to require the accent to be placed on the penultimate syllable; but there is a strong tendency in English pronunciation to throw the accent farther back; and this tendency has prevailed, with those lexicographers who have given the pronunciation of any of these words, in the proportion of about two to one. Walker has not given any one of these words in his Pronouncing

Dictionary; but he has inserted *quadriphyllous*, in his Rhyming Dictionary, with the accent on the antepenultimate; thus, *quadriphyllous*. Smart, who is the most eminent orthoepist whose authority can be made use of in relation to any number of these words, has given the pronunciation of thirteen of them, placing the accent on the penultimate syllable of seven, and on the antepenultimate syllable of six; so that his authority is completely neutralized.

The following table exhibits the number of these words found in several of the recent dictionaries. The first column exhibits

the number of words found in each dictionary; the second, the number having the antepenultimate accent; and the third, the number having the penultimate accent.

	No. Words	Antep.	Pen.		No. Words	Antep.	Pen.
Knowles,	9	9	0	Maunder,	11	10	1
Smart,	13	6	7	Bong,	10	8	2
Craig,	16	9	7	Clarke,	14	6	8
Ogilvie,	12	6	6	Webster,	10	9	1

ORTHOEPY AND ORTHOEPISTS.

132. The pronunciation of the English language, like that of all living languages, is in a great measure arbitrary. It is exposed to the caprices of fashion and taste. It is liable to change from one age to another; and it varies, more or less, not only in the different and distantly separated countries in which it is spoken, but also in the different divisions and districts of the same country. No two speakers or orthoepists, though inhabitants of the same place, would be likely to agree in the pronunciation of all its words. The standard of pronunciation is not the authority of any dictionary, or of any orthoepist; but it is the present usage of literary and well-bred society.

133. The question may be asked, Where is this standard to be sought, or this usage to be ascertained? To this it may be answered, that London is the great metropolis of English literature, and that it has an incomparably greater influence than any other city in giving law, in relation to style and pronunciation, to the many millions who write and speak the language. The English orthoepists naturally refer to the usage of the best society in London as their principal standard; but the usage of good society in that city is not uniform, and no two orthoepists would perfectly agree with each other in attempting to exhibit it.

134. It may be further asked, How far is it proper for the people of the United States to be guided, in their pronunciation, by the usage of London? To this it may be answered, that it is advisable for American writers and speakers to conform substantially to the best models, wherever they may be found; and so long as London holds its rank as the great metropolis of the literature of the English language, so long it must have a predominant influence with respect to writing and speaking it. If the influence of the usage of London were discarded, where should we seek for a usage that would be generally acknowledged as entitled to higher authority? There is no one city in the United States which holds a corresponding rank as a centre of intelligence and fashion, — no one which is the central and undisputed metropolis of Anglo-American literature, as London is of English literature. Pronunciation in the United States is, indeed, now substantially conformed to the usage of London. The works of some of the English orthoepists, who have regarded the usage of London as their standard, have been as generally circulated and used in this country, as they have been in England; and there is, undoubtedly, a more general conformity to London usage in pronunciation throughout the United States, than there is throughout Great Britain.

135. Although it is not to be questioned, that, with respect to the many millions who speak the English language, the usage of London is entitled to far more weight than that of any other city, yet this is not the only thing to be observed. The usage of the best society in the place or district in which one resides is not to be disregarded. If our pronunciation is agreeable to the analogy of the language, and conformed to the practice of the best society with which we have

intercourse, we may have no sufficient reason to change it, though it should deviate, more or less, from the existing usage of London. A proper pronunciation is, indeed, a desirable accomplishment, and is indicative of a correct taste and a good education; still it ought to be remembered, that, in speech as in manners, he who is the most precise is often the least pleasing, and that rusticity is more excusable than affectation.

136. "For pronunciation," says Dr. Johnson, "the best general rule is to consider those as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words." There are many words of which the pronunciation in England is, at present, better conformed to the spelling than it was formerly; and the principle of conformity of the manner of writing to that of speaking the language has been carried somewhat farther in the United States than in England. This is a principle which seems worthy of being encouraged, rather than checked. With respect to the want of conformity of the pronunciation of words to their orthography, Smart says, "Fortunately, the number of these anomalies is daily decreasing, so that many words, which, in Walker's Dictionary, are marked as having a customary irregular pronunciation, appear in this with their regular sounds, and yet with usage in their favor."

137. Much ingenuity and labor have been employed by various orthoepists in their efforts to settle the pronunciation of the language; and different systems of notation for designating the sounds of the letters have been adopted. But it has been found difficult to form such a system as will correctly represent all the various sounds of the letters, and not be liable to mistake; and if such a system were formed, it would be a difficult and delicate matter to make a correct application of it to all cases. The language, as it respects pronunciation, has many irregularities, which cannot be subjected to any general rules; and with regard to the pronunciation of particular words, the instances are numerous in relation to which there is a disagreement among the best orthoepists.

138. In the preparation of this work, PRONUNCIATION has been made a special object, and has received particular attention. A prominent feature in the plan consists in the exhibition of authorities respecting words of various, doubtful, or disputed pronunciation; and this work is so constructed as to exhibit, with respect to all this class of words, for which a pronouncing dictionary is chiefly wanted, the modes in which they are pronounced by all the most eminent English orthoepists. The number of primitive words respecting which the authorities are presented amounts to upwards of two thousand; and, in addition to these, the process here pursued also determines the pronunciation of a large number of derivatives. As the pronunciation of these words is regulated by usage, and as there is a great diversity, with regard to them, both among good speakers and professed orthoepists, the exhibition of the different authorities seems to be the most satisfactory method of treating them.

139. The following table exhibits the manner in which the pronunciation of a number of words is represented by Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Jameson, Knowles, and Smart, together with the mode adopted in this work. These several orthoepists have each his own peculiar system of notation; but as their different methods of marking the letters can-

not be here exhibited without much inconvenience, and without causing great confusion to the reader, their respective modes of the respelling of the words are presented; and instead of their marks on the vowels, those employed in this work are substituted, indicating, in all cases the sounds of the letters as given by them.

		Sheridan.	Walker.	Jones.	Jameson.	Knowles.	Smart.
A-bil'i-ty	a-bil'ē-tē	ā-bil'y-ty	ā-bil'ē-tē	ā-bil'y-ty	ā-bil'ē-tē	ā-bil'it-ē	ā-bil'ē-tē
Āv'er-age	āv'er-aj	āv'er-aj	āv'ūr-aj	āv'ēr-ēdz	āv'ēr-aje	āv'er-ēj	āv'ēr-aje
Dē-lib'er-ate, v.	dē-lib'ēr-āt	dē-lib'ē-rāte	dē-lib'ēr-ate	dē-lib'ēr-ate	dē-lib'ēr-ate	dē-lib'ēr-āt	dē-lib'ēr-ate
Dē-lib'ēr-ate, a.	dē-lib'ēr-at	dē-lib'ē-rēt	dē-lib'ēr-ate	dē-lib'ēr-ēt	dē-lib'ēr-ate	dē-lib'ēr-āt	dē-lib'ēr-ate
Ēd'u-cāte	ēd'yū-kāt	ēd'ū-kāte	ēd'jū-kāte	ēd'ū-kāte	ēd'ū-kāte	ēd'ū-kāt	ēd'ū-kāte
Fēat'ure	fēt'yūr	fē'tshūr	fē'tshūre	fē'tshūre	fēte'yēr	fēt'yūr	fēt'ch'oor
Īm-pēt'u-ous	īm-pēt'yū-ūs	īm-pēt'tū-ūs	īm-pētsh'ū-ūs	īm-pētsh'ū-ūs	īm-pēt'ū-ūs	īm-pēt'ū-ūs	īm-pēt'ū-ūs
Īn'ter-est, v.	in'ter-est	in'tēr-est	in'tēr-est	in'tēr-est	in'tēr-est	in'tēr-est	in'ter-est
Īn'ter-est, n.	in'ter-est	in'tēr-est	in'tēr-est	in'tēr-est	in'tēr-est	in'tēr-est	in'ter-est
Īn'tj-māte, v.	in'tē-māt	in'ty-māte	in'tē-māte	in'ty-māte	in'tē-māte	in'tim-āt	in'tē-māt
Īn'tj-mate, a.	in'tē-mat	in'ty-mēt	in'tē-māt	in'ty-mēt	in'tē-māte	in'tim-ēt	in'tē-māt
Mōd'ēr-ate, v.	mōd'ēr-āt	mōd'dēr-ate	mōd'dēr-ate	mōd'dēr-ate	mōd'dēr-ate	mōd'ēr-āt	mōd'ēr-āt
Mōd'ēr-ate, a.	mōd'ēr-at	mōd'dēr-ēt	mōd'dēr-āt	mōd'dēr-ēt	mōd'dēr-ate	mōd'ēr-ēt	mōd'ēr-āt
Nāt'u-rāl	nāt'yū-rāl	nāt'tshūr-āl	nāt'tshū-rāl	nāt'tshū-rāl	nāt'ū-rāl	nāt'yūr-āl	nāt'ch'oo-rāl
Nāt'ure	nāt'yūr	nāt'tshūr	nāt'tshūre	nāt'tshūr	nāte'yūr	nāt'yūr	nāt'ch'oor
O-bē'di-ent	o-bē'dē-ent	ō-bē'dzhēnt	ō-bē'jē-ent	ō-bē'dy-ent	ō-bē'dē-ent	ō-bēd'y-ent	ō-bē'de-ent
Virt'u-ous	virt'yū-ūs	vēr'tshū-ūs	vēr'tshū-ūs	vēr'tshū-ūs	vēr'tū-ūs	vēr'tu-ūs	vēr'ch'oo-ūs

140. In relation to all the words here exhibited, these orthoepists agree with respect to two of the most important points in the pronunciation of words, namely, the syllable on which the accent is to be placed, and the quantity of the vowel in the *accented* syllable. Though, with regard to the modes of representing the pronunciation of most of these words, there is a considerable diversity, yet it is doubtless true that the pronunciation intended to be expressed differs, in reality, much less than it would seem to do; and that, in numerous instances, these orthoepists agreed much better in their practice than in their mode of indicating it.

141. There is an obvious difference in the quantity and in the stress of voice with which the last syllable of the words *deliberate* and *moderate* are pronounced, when verbs and when adjectives. All these orthoepists mark the *a* long in the last syllable of these words when used as verbs; Jameson and Smart also mark it long when they are adjectives; Walker shortens the *a* in the adjective *moderate*; Sheridan changes the *a* in both of the words, when adjectives, into short *e*. But there seems to be no advantage in changing the letter in such cases. It is but slightly pronounced, and has not the distinct sound of either short *e*, or short or long *a*; and, with respect to most of the instances in which the vowels in this Dictionary have a dot placed under them, they are so slightly pronounced, that to mark them with a distinct sound, either *long* or *short*, would tend rather to mislead than to assist in pronouncing them. If the syllables on which the primary and secondary accents fall, are correctly pronounced, the comparatively indistinct syllables will naturally be pronounced right.

142. With respect to words variously pronounced, Walker says, "The only method of knowing the extent of custom, in these cases, seems to be an inspection of those dictionaries which professedly treat of pronunciation. We have now so many works of this kind, that the general current of custom, with respect to the sound of words, may be collected from them with almost as much certainty as the general sense of words from Johnson. An exhibition of the opinions of orthoepists about the sound of words always appeared to me a very rational method of determining what is called custom. This method I have adopted." The method thus countenanced by Walker has been carried out in this Dictionary much more thoroughly than he had the means of doing it, inasmuch as the greater part of

the works which are made use of, as the principal authorities, have been published since his time. With respect to many of these variously pronounced words, it is difficult to decide what method is to be preferred; and it is not to be supposed that the mode for which the compiler has indicated a preference will, in all cases, be esteemed the best; but when it is not, the mode which the reader may deem preferable will be found included within the brackets, and supported by its proper authority.

143. Two modes of pronouncing a word are, in many instances, given, besides the forms included within the brackets; and alternatives of this sort would have been presented in other cases, if different modes had not been cited from respectable authorities. The compiler has not intended, in any case, to give his own sanction to a form which is not supported either by usage, the authority of orthoepists, or analogy. He has, however, in some instances, in deference to the weight of authorities, given the preference to a mode, which, in the exercise of his own judgment, independent of the authorities, he would not have preferred; for it would be unreasonable for him to make a conformity to his own taste, or to the result of his own limited observation, a law to those who may differ from him, and yet perhaps agree with the more common usage. But, though it has not been his design to make innovations, or to encourage provincial or American peculiarities, yet he has not always given the preference to the mode of pronunciation which is supported by the greatest weight of authorities cited; and, where orthoepists are divided, he has generally been inclined to countenance that mode which is most conformable to analogy or to orthography.

144. In giving the authorities for pronunciation in this Dictionary, neither the respelling nor the notation of the orthoepists cited has generally been exhibited, as it was necessary to reduce them all to one system. Their precise difference is not always presented with exactness; yet the cases of failure are not important. The different editions of the authors used as authorities differ in various instances; and it is sometimes impossible to ascertain whether the intention of the writer has not been frustrated by an error of the press.

145. The English authorities most frequently cited in this volume are Sheridan, Walker, Perry, Jones, Enfield, Fulton and Knight, Jame-

son, Knowles, Smart, Reid, Craig, and Wright, all of whom are authors of Pronouncing Dictionaries. In addition to these, various other English lexicographers and orthoepists are frequently brought forward, as Bailey, Johnson, Kenrick, Ash, Barclay, Entick, Scott, Ogilvie, Boag, Clarke, Nares, and several others, besides the distinguished American lexicographer, Dr. Webster. The edition of Webster's Dictionary made use of is that of 1841, which is the latest that was published during the life of the author.

146. The different English orthoepists, who are made use of as authorities, are entitled to very different degrees of respect. There is no one of them who has obtained a higher and more widely

extended reputation than Walker; and no one appears to have bestowed longer and more patient attention in studying the analogies of the language, and in ascertaining the best usage. But there has been considerable change since his time; and some who have succeeded him have corrected some of his mistakes, and made improvements on his system; and they may, in many cases, be considered better guides as to the present usage than Walker.

147. Of the successors of Walker, Mr. Smart appears to have given the most careful and discriminating attention to the subject; and he may therefore be regarded as the best single authority for present usage.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

REMARKS ON ORTHOGRAPHY.

BEFORE the invention of the art of printing, little attention was paid to the mode of spelling words either in the Anglo-Saxon or the English language; and the orthography of most of the words being wholly unsettled, every writer, having no guide but his own ear, was at liberty to follow his own fancy or judgment. In the writings of the Anglo-Saxons and the early English authors, almost all the words are spelt in more than one way; and for a long time subsequent to the invention of the art of printing, the orthography of the English language remained in a very unsettled state. As an illustration of this unsettled state nearly a century after this invention, it may be mentioned that in the translation of the New Testament by Tyndale, who was distinguished for talents and learning, the pronoun *it* is spelt in no less than eight different ways, as follows: *it, itt, yt, ytt, hit, hitt, hyt, hytt*; and in some cases four or five of these different modes are to be found in the same chapter.

The orthography of the language has been undergoing continual changes from the time of its first formation to the present day, although for a century or upwards it may be regarded as having assumed a comparatively settled form. If we look into books printed in the reign of Queen Anne, we meet with many words having an orthography different from that which is now in use. If we carry our observation back as far as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, we find the difference in orthography greatly increased; and when, in our retrospective examination, we reach the age of Chaucer and Wicliffe, we find many words, which, though they are words now actually in use, are so disguised in their orthographical form, and are of so odd and uncouth an appearance, that they can hardly be recognized.

The early productions of English literature which are still much read, such as the works of Bacon, Hooker, Shakespeare, and the common version of the Bible, appear now in an orthography very different from that in which they were at first printed. The first four verses of the thirty-second chapter of Deuteronomy, in the first edition of the common version of the Bible, printed in 1611, stand thus: "Giue eare, O yee heauens, and I will speake; and heare, O earth, the words of my mouth. My doctrine shall drop as the raine; my speach shall distill as the dew, as the smal raine vpon the tender herbe, and as showres vpon the grasse. Because I wil publish the Name of the Lord; ascribe yee greatnesse vnto our God. He is the rocke, his worke is perfect: for all his wayes are Iudgement. A God of trueth, and without iniquity, iust and right is he." In these few lines, which may be taken as a specimen of the whole, there are twenty-seven instances in which the words appear in an orthography different from that in which they are now printed. It is not uncommon to find the same word spelt in more ways than one on the same page, as is often the case with works even of the most distinguished writers, printed in the early ages of English literature.

It is incumbent on a lexicographer, in adjusting the orthography of the language, to have regard to etymology, analogy, and the best usage of his time; and if we examine the early English dictionaries, we shall find that the orthography is conformed to the general usage of the age in which they were published. This unsettled state of orthography has been regarded as a reproach to the language. It is an evil, however, which is unavoidable, and to which living languages generally are more or less subject. It has arisen from the want of

some fixed standard, not varying like usage; but such a standard it is in vain to seek. Some ingenious men have attempted to introduce a uniformity, and establish an invariable standard; but these attempts have been attended with little success.

Dr. Johnson says, in the Preface to his Dictionary, "In adjusting the *orthography*, which has been to this time unsettled and fortuitous, I found it necessary to distinguish those irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themselves once unnecessary, must be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which required only to be registered, that they may not be increased, and ascertained, that they may not be confounded; but every language has likewise its improprieties and absurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct and proscribe."

The Dictionary of Johnson was first published in 1755, a little more than one hundred years since; and in reference to it, Mr. Nares, in his "Elements of Orthoepey," published in 1784, remarks, "The English Dictionary appeared; and, as the weight of truth and reason is irresistible, its authority has nearly fixed the external form of our language; and from its decisions few appeals have yet been made." It will be readily admitted, that no other work ever had so great an influence on the English language as this; yet it is not possible that the work of any man, or any body of men, should so fix the external form of the language as to put a stop to further alterations. Johnson justly says, "No dictionary of a living language ever can be perfect, since, while it is hastening to publication, some words are budding, and some are falling away." And he also remarks, "The orthography which I recommend is still controvertible." It is undoubtedly true, that there never was so great an influx of new words into the English language during any century, from the time of its first formation to the time of the first publication of Johnson's Dictionary, as there has been during the century that has elapsed since that event. Various other changes have taken place in the language. Some words then obsolete have been revived, some then in use have now become obsolete, and many have changed their orthography.

In adjusting the orthography of this Dictionary, much care has been taken; in doing it, attention has been paid to etymology, analogy, and usage; and in cases in which good usage is divided, etymology and analogy have been consulted in deciding disputable points. But no innovation has been made with respect to those cases in which usage is invariable and settled.

Two of the most noted diversities, with regard to orthography, are found in the two classes of words ending in *ic* or *ick*, and in *or* or *our*; as, *music*, *public*, or *musick*, *publick*; *favor*, *honor*, or *favour*, *honour*. Johnson, in accordance with the general, though not invariable, usage of his age, wrote these words with the *k* or the *u*.

The use of the *k* in the former of these two classes of words was laid aside by many writers before the time of Johnson; and it is omitted in Martin's Dictionary, the first edition of which was published in 1749. Martin says, in his Preface, "In this respect [orthography] our dictionaries most certainly want reformation; for they all retain the old way of writing technical words with the redundant final *k* after *c*, as *logick*, *rhetorick*, *musick*, &c., which later writers have justly discarded, and

more neatly write *logic, rhetoric, music, &c.*; and accordingly they here stand in that form in this Dictionary."

In a review of Johnson's Dictionary given in the "Monthly Review," in 1755, the year in which the work was published, it is said, "Among these alterations [in orthography] may be reckoned the restoration of the *k* to many words from which modern writers have generally banished it; particularly in the terms of science, such as *conic, elliptic, optic, sudorific*, and many more of that sort; to all which Mr. Johnson adds a final *k*."—And Dr. Ash, in the Preface to his Dictionary, published in 1775, says, "The final *k*, after *c*, in words derived from the learned languages, though carefully retained by Johnson and other writers, has been omitted, in conformity with modern custom and the originals."

In the class of words referred to, the *k* is still retained in the recent editions of Johnson's Dictionary; also in the Dictionaries of Sheridan, Walker, Jameson, Richardson (his larger Dictionary), and some others; but in most of the English dictionaries which have been published since the first publication of that of Johnson, it is omitted; and Walker, although he retains it in his Dictionary, condemns the use of it, and observes, that "the omission of it is too general to be counteracted even by the authority of Johnson." The general usage is now so strongly in favor of its omission, that there is no longer any good reason for retaining it in the dictionaries. It is, however, retained in monosyllables; as, *stick, brick, lock, &c.*; and in some dissyllables; as, *hillock, hemlock, &c.* The verbs *to frolic, to mimic, to physick, to traffic*, and *to bivouac*, are written without the final *k* in the present tense; but on assuming another syllable, in forming the past tense and participles, the *k* must be used in order to keep the *c* hard; as, *trafficked, trafficking*.

The question with respect to the insertion or the omission of the letter *u* in such words as *favor, honor*, or *favour, honour*,—is attended with much more difficulty. Most of the words of this class are originally from the Latin, and are regarded as coming into the English through the French, having the termination, in that language, of *eur*; as, *faveur, honneur*; and this is the reason assigned by Johnson for retaining the *u*. But he is far from being consistent in applying the principle; for, with respect to the class of words which have the termination *or* in Latin, and *eur* in French, he gives many of them with the *u*, and many of them without it.

The following words are found in Johnson's Dictionary with the *u* in the last syllable:—

ambassadour	emperour	interiour	saviour
anterior	endeavour	labour	splendour
arbour	errour	misbehaviour	successour
ardour	favour	misdemeanour	succour
armour	fervour	neighbour	superiour
behaviour	flavour	odour	tabour
candour	fulgour	oratur	tenour
clamour	governour	ostentatour	terrou
clangour	harbour	parlour	tremour
cognisour	honour	possessour	tumour
colour	horror	rancour	valour
demeanour	humour	rigour	vapour
dishonour	inferiour	rumour	vigour
dolour	intercessour	savour	warriour

The following words are found in Johnson's Dictionary without the *u* in the last syllable:—

actor	doctor	languor	professor
antecessor	editor	lensor	protector
assessor	elector	lictor	rector
auditor	equator	liquor	sculptor
author	exccutor	manor	sectator
captor	expositor	mediator	sector
censor	exterior	mirror	senator
collector	factor	motor	senior
conductor	gladiator	pastor	stupor
confessor	inquisitor	posterior	tailor
creditor	inspector	preceptor	torpor
director	junior	predecessor	tutor

The same principle will apply to the orthography of the last syllable of most of the words in the two lists; and the inconsistency will be obvious by merely comparing the words *anterior* and *interiour* (in the former list), which are written by Johnson with the *u*, with *posterior* and *exterior* (in the latter), which are written without it.

In some of the recent abridgments of Johnson's Dictionary, the *u* is omitted in a part of the words in which he inserted it. Some of the English dictionaries which have been published since the first publication of Johnson's, scrupulously follow him in retaining the *u*; yet they do not insert it in the words in which he omitted it. Several of the English dictionaries omit it in all these words, except most of the dissyllables in the former of the preceding lists, and the following words, which are not derived from the Latin; *behaviour, demeanour, endeavour, enamour*, and the derivatives of the words from the Latin, as *disfavor, favorable, honorable, &c.* If we turn from the dictionaries to inquire what is the general usage of those who write the language, we shall find it in a very unsettled state. In the United States, it is the prevailing, though not the universal usage, to omit the *u* in all words of this class; but "in England," says Mr. Smart (1836), "such is not the practice of the day, although some years ago there was a great tendency towards it. The following, indeed, are inclined to the Latin termination, and some of them so decidedly, that to write them with *our* would incur the opinion of great singularity, if not of fault: *error, emperor, governor, warrior, superior, horror, tremor, dolor, tumor, tenor, clangor, fulgor, savor*." To these he might have added a number of others with equal propriety; yet in England it is the prevailing practice to retain the *u* in most of the dissyllables in the former of the two lists, and also in such of the other words as are not derived from the Latin. A very few writers have retained the *u* in the above enumerated words which are not of Latin origin, and omitted it in all the others.

The eye is offended at seeing a word spelt in a manner to which it is unaccustomed; and the eyes of most readers would now be offended at seeing *emperor, inferior, orator, possessor, successer*, and *error* written with the *u*; and those of many are offended by seeing *favor, honor*, and especially *senior* written without it. It is difficult to fix the limit for a partial omission; and the rule which entirely excludes the *u* from this class of words, and which is in accordance with the prevailing usage in the United States, if not the most unexceptionable, is the most convenient.

RULES OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. Verbs of one syllable, ending with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel (as *plan*), and verbs of two or more syllables, ending in the same manner, and having the accent on the last syllable (as *regret*), double the final consonant of the verb on assuming an additional syllable; as, *plan, planned; regret, regretted*; — but if a diphthong precedes the last consonant (as in *join*), or the accent is not on the last syllable (as in *suffer*), the consonant is not doubled; as, *join, joined; suffer, suffered*.

There is an exception to the last clause of the preceding rule, with respect to most of the verbs ending in the letter *l*, which, on assuming an additional syllable, are allowed, by general usage, to double the *l*, though the accent is not on the last syllable; as, *travel, travelling, travelled, traveller; libel, libelling, libelled, libeller, libellous*. But the derivatives of *parallel* are written without doubling the final *l*; as, *paralleled, unparallelled*. — The nouns *petal, peril, novel, and viol*, on assuming an additional syllable, do not double the *l*; as, *petalous, perilous, novelist, violist*.

The following list comprises the verbs ending in *l*, which, though they have not the accent on the last syllable, yet commonly double the final *l* : —

apparel	dishevel	handsel	model	rival
bevel	drivel	hatchel	panel	rowel
howel	duel	imperil	parcel	shovel
cancel	embowel	jewel	pencil	shrivel
carol	enamel	kennel	peril	snivel
cavil	empanel	label	pistol	tassel
channel	equal	level	pommel	trammel
chisel	gambol	libel	quarrel	travel
counsel	gravel	marshal	ravel	tunnel
cudgel	grovel	marvel	revel	unravel

The derivatives of these verbs are spelt, in the Dictionaries of Perry and Webster, with a single *l*; and this mode is also more or less favored by the lexicographers Ash and Walker; and although it better accords with the analogy of the language, yet the prevailing usage is to double the *l*.

2. Some words, having a secondary accent on the last syllable, double the last letter on assuming an additional syllable. The verb *to kidnap* always doubles the *p* on assuming an additional syllable; as, *kidnap, kidnapped, kidnapping, kidnapper*; — also the following words; *compromit, compromised; carburet, carburetted; sulphuret, sulphuretted*; — also various compound words; as, *half-wit, half-witted; hare-lip, hare-lipped, &c.*

3. The verb *to bias* commonly doubles the *s* on assuming an additional syllable; as, *biassing, biassed, biasser*; as also the verb *to worship*, in like manner, commonly doubles the *p*; as, *worship, worshipping, worshipped, worshipper*.

4. There is some diversity in usage with respect to several other verbs ending in *p*, which, although the accent is not on the last syllable, are sometimes allowed to double the last consonant, when another syllable is added. But the more correct and regular mode is to write them without doubling the final consonant; as, *gallop, galloping*. — The derivatives of a few words ending in *t* are sometimes erroneously written with the *t* doubled; as, *benefitted*, instead of *benefited*; *combatted*, instead of *combated*.

5. Most of the words in the English language which end in *ise*, and almost all which end in *ize*, are verbs; and with regard to a number of these verbs there is a diversity in the English dictionaries,

as well as in common usage, in relation to this termination, the same verbs sometimes ending in *ize* and sometimes in *ise*. With regard to this termination, the following rule is generally, though not invariably, observed : —

Verbs derived from Greek verbs ending in *ιζω*, and others formed after the same analogy, have the termination *ize*; as, *agonize, characterize*; — but words derived from the French *prendre*, have the termination *ise*; as, *apprise, surprise, enterprise*.

The following list comprises most of the English verbs which are generally written with the termination *ise* : —

advise	compromise	emprise	misprise
advertise	demise	enfranchise	premise
affranchise	despise	enterprise	revise
apprise	devise	exercise	supervise
chastise	disfranchise	exorcise	surmise
circumcise	disguise	franchise	surprise
comprise	divertise	merchandise	

In relation to the following words, *catechise* or *catechize*, *criticise* or *criticize*, *patronise* or *patronize*, *recognise* or *recognize*, the dictionaries and usage are divided, though the most of the dictionaries give the termination *ise* to these verbs. — There are other words with regard to which there is a want of uniformity in usage; as, *civilize, disseize, epitomize, patronize, &c.*

6. There are a few verbs which are derived from nouns ending in *th* hard or sharp, as in *thin*, and which have *e* added to *th*, making the sound of *th* soft or vocal, as in *this*. Such are the following: from *bath, bathe*; from *breath, breathe*; from *cloth, clothe*; from *loath, louthe*; from *sheath, sheathe*; from *sooth, soothe*; from *swath, swathe*; from *wreath, wreath* and *inwreath*; but the following verbs are commonly written without a final *e*, viz., *to bequeath, to mouth, and to smooth*. — See *SOOTHE*.

7. Verbs ending in *ie* change the *ie* into *y*, on adding *ing*; as, *die, dying; lie, lying; tie, tying; vie, vying*.

8. Verbs ending with a single *e* omit the *e* when *ing* is added; as, *place, placing; relate, relating*.

The following words are exceptions: *dye* (to color), *dyeing; hoe, hoeing; shoe, shoeing*; — and when *ing* is added to the verbs *singe, swinge*, and *tinge*, the *e* is properly retained, as, *singeing, swingeing, and tingeing*, in order to distinguish these participles from *singing, swinging, and tinging*.

9. All verbs ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, retain the *y* on adding *ing*; as, *spy, spying; deny, denying*; — but when *ed* is added, the *y* is changed into *i*; as, *spy, spied; deny, denied*; and when *s* is added, *y* is changed into *ie*; as, *spy, spies; deny, denies*.

10. Verbs ending in *y* preceded by another vowel, on adding *ing, ed, or s*, do not change *y* into *i*; as, *delay, delaying, delayed, delays*.

The following words are exceptions: *lay, laid; pay, paid; say, said; stay, stayed or staid*.

11. The greater part of verbal nouns end in *er*, as from *advertise, advertiser*; but many of them end in *or*, as from *imitate, imitator*; from *instruct, instructor*; and some are seen in both forms, as *visitor, visiter*. — The verbal nouns from *beg* and *lie* are irregularly formed *beggar* and *liar*. From *peddle* the regular verbal noun would be *peddler*; but the noun is commonly written *peddler*, and sometimes *pedlar*. — See *PEDLER*.

12. There is a class of words, ending in *tre*, as *centre, metre, &c.*,

which are by some written *center*, *meter*, &c.; but the former mode is supported by the prevailing usage.

13. There is a numerous class of English adjectives ending in *able* or *ible*, amounting to nearly a thousand, more than three fourths of which end in *able*. — A part of these adjectives are derived from Latin adjectives ending in *abilis* or *ibilis*; a few of them are adopted from the French; and many of them are of English growth; and these are chiefly derived from verbs, as from *allow*, *allowable*, from *move*, *movable*, sometimes from nouns, as from *action*, *actionable*, from *peace*, *peaceable*.

14. With respect to the orthography of these adjectives which are of English origin, it is difficult to give any general rule; and in some cases it is difficult to determine whether they should end in *able* or *ible*; and in a few cases usage is more or less variable; as, *addible* or *addable*, *conversable* or *conversible*, *referrible* or *referable*.

15. Latin adjectives ending in *abilis* are derived from Latin verbs of the first conjugation; as, *mutabilis*, from *muto*, *mutare*; and from adjectives with this termination in Latin, are formed English adjectives ending in *able*; as, *mutable*. — Latin adjectives ending in *ibilis* are derived from verbs of the second, third, or fourth conjugation; as, *docibilis*, from *doceo*, *docere*; *legibilis*, from *lego*, *legere*; *audibilis* from *audio*, *audire*; and from adjectives with this termination in Latin, are formed English adjectives ending in *ible*; as, *docible*, *legible*, *audible*.

16. Derivative adjectives ending in *able* are written without an *e* before *a*; as *blamable*, *movable*, not *blameable*, *moveable*; except those of which the primitive word ends in *ce* or *ge*; in such the *e* is retained to soften the preceding consonant; as, *peaceable*, *changeable*.

17. Compound words, formed by prefixing a word or a syllable to a monosyllable ending in *all*, commonly retain the double *l*; as, *appall*, *befull*, *bethrall*, *downfall*, *forestall*, *fuzzball*, *headstall*, *install*, *inthrull*, *laystall*, *miscall*, *overfall*, *recall*, *saveall*, *thumbstall*, *waterfall*, *windfull*; but some of these words are very often, if not more commonly, seen with a single *l*; as, *appal*, *befal*, *bethral*, *inthal*, &c. — *Withal*, *therewithal*, and *wherewithal* end with a single *l*.

18. A class of other compound words commonly retain the final double *l* which is found in the simple words; as, *bridewell*, *downhill*, *uphill*, *molehill*, *watermill*, *windmill*, *handmill*. — With respect to *foretel*, *enrol*, and *unrol*, or *foretell*, *enroll*, and *unroll*, the authorities and usage are divided.

19. Nouns of the singular number ending in *ey* form their plural by adding *s* only to the singular; as, *attorney*, *attorneys*; *money*, *moneys*; *valley*, *valleys*. These plurals are often erroneously written *attornies*, *monies*, and *vallies*.

20. Nouns ending in *o*, preceded by another vowel, form their plural by the addition of *s*; as, *cameo*, *cameos*; *folio*, *folios*; but if the final *o* is preceded by a consonant, the plural is commonly formed by adding *es*; as, *cargo*, *cargoes*. The following nouns, however, *canto*, *cento*, *grotto*, *junto*, *portico*, *rotundo*, *salvo*, *solo*, *tyro*, *duodecimo*, *octavo*, *quarto*, and some others, commonly have their plural formed by the addition of *s* only to the singular; as, *cantos*, *centos*. Yet, with respect to the plural of some of these words, usage is not uniform; as the plural of *quarto*, for example, is sometimes seen written *quartos*, and sometimes *quartoes*.

21. There is a class of words which have, in their derivation, a twofold origin, from the Latin and French languages, and are indifferently written with the first syllable *en* or *in*, the former being derived from the French, and the latter from the Latin. With respect to some of these, it is difficult to determine which form is best supported by usage; as, for example, *inquire* or *enquire*, *insure* or *ensure*. A few of this class of words are found in the following Vocabulary, and others are noticed in the Dictionary.

22. There is a small class of words ending in *ped*, or *pede* (L. *pes*, foot); as, *biped*, *centiped*, *milleped*, *multiped*, *palmiped*, *plumiped*, *quadruped*, *soliped*, and a few others. Of these words, *biped* and *quadruped* are always written without the final *e*, but with respect to the others, the dictionaries and usage are divided; and although it has heretofore been the more common mode to write most of these words with a final *e*, yet there seems to be no good reason why they should not all be conformed to the same rule. — See *MILLEPED*, and *SOLIPED*.

23. There is a class of chemical terms many of which signify that which contains the essence of the kind, as an extract, and which are variously written with the termination *ine* or *in*; as, *asparagine*, *chlorine*, *olivine*, or *asparagin*, *chlorin*, *olirin*; but the prevailing usage, with respect to most of these words, favors the use of the final *e*; as, *asparagine*, *chlorine*; but *tannin* is written without a final *e*.

24. The following words are generally written without an *e* after *g*; *abridgment*, *acknowledgment*, and *judgment*; though many write them with it, — *abridgement*, *acknowledgement*, and *judgement*, — as Johnson and other lexicographers spell *lodgement*. — See *JUDGMENT*.

25. In some cases, words are so variously affected by etymology, analogy, and general usage, that it is difficult to determine what orthography is best supported; as, for example, *connexion* or *conneccion*, *despatch* or *dispatch*, *hinderance* or *hindrance*, *jail* or *gaol*, *preterite* or *preterit*, *recognizance* or *recognition*, *shew* or *show*, *sceptic* or *skeptic*, *thrash* or *thresh*, and various others.

VOCABULARY OF WORDS OF DOUBTFUL OR VARIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY.

The following Vocabulary contains only a few of the words which belong to the several classes referred to in the preceding remarks; but, with the exception of these classes, it comprises nearly all the English words with regard to which a diversity of orthography is now often met with.

The orthography in the left-hand column is deemed to be well authorized, and in most cases preferable; but with respect to the

authority of that in the right-hand column, there is a great diversity. In some cases it is nearly or quite as well authorized as that on the left hand, and in some it has but a very feeble support. Both orthographies of some of the words are right, the words being differently spelt when used in different senses; as, *draught* or *drift*, *forte* or *fort*, *subtle* or *subtile*, *abetter* or *abettor*, *canvass* or *canvas*, *culiber* or *calibre*, *caster* or *castor*, *controller* or *comptroller*, &c.

A.

Aam Awm
 Abatis Abbatis
 Abbey Abby
 Abetter, *and* Abettor
 Abnormal Anormal
 Aorevoir Abbrevoir
 Ab idgment Abridgement
 Accessary, *and* Accessory
 Accountant Accountant
 Acetimeter Acetometer
 Ache Ake
 Achieve Atchieve
 Acknowledgment Acknowledgement
 Acronycal Acronychal
 Addible Addable
 Adipocere Adipocire
 Adjudgment Adjudgement
 Admittible Admittable
 Adopter Adapter
 Adscititious Adscitious
 Adulteress Adultress
 Advertise Advertize
 Advoutry Avoutry
 Advowee Advowee
 Advowson Advowzen
 Adze Adz, Addice
 Ædile; *see* Edile
 Ænigma; *see* Enigma
 Æolic; *see* Eolic
 Æolipile; *see* Eolipile
 Æerie Aerie
 Æsthetic Esthetic
 Æsthetics Esthetics
 Ætiology; *see* Etiology
 Affector Affecter
 After Affear, Affere
 Affiliate Adffiliate
 Affiliation Adffiliation
 Afruid Affruid
 Aghast Agast
 Agriculturist Agriculturalist
 Aide-de-camp Aid-de-camp
 Aisle, *church*, Isle
 Ajutage Adjutage
 Alchemical Alchymical
 Alchemist Alchymist
 Alchemy Alchymy
 Alcoran Alkoran
 Alexipharmic Alexipharmac
 Alkahest Alcahest
 Alkali Alkali
 Aliège Allège
 Allocation Allocution
 Alloy Allay
 Almacantar Almucantar
 Almanac Almanack
 Almonry Almry, Ambry
 Alnager Alnager, Aulnager
 Alum Allum
 Amassment Amasment
 Ambassador Embassador
 Amberggris Amberggrise
 Ambra-ace Ambras-ace
 Amercement Amerciament
 Amiability Amability
 Amice Amess
 Amortize Amortize
 Anademe Anadem
 Ananas Anana
 Anapest Anapest
 Anapestic Anapestic
 Anbury Ambury
 Ancestral Ancestrel
 Ancient Antient
 Ancientry Anchentry
 Andiron Handiron
 Anemone Anemomy
 Angiography Angeiography
 Angiology Angeiology
 Angiotomy Angeiotomy
 Ankle Ancle
 Annot, Arnotto Annotta, Arnotta
 Antechamber Antichamber
 Antelope Antilope
 Antemetio Antemetio
 Apostasy Apostacy
 Aposteme Apostume
 Apothegm Apophthegm
 Appal Appall
 Appallment Appalement

Apanage Appanage
 Appraise Appraise
 Appraisement Apprizement
 Appraiser Apprizer
 Apprise Apprize
 Appurtenance Appurtenance
 Apricot Apricock
 Arbitrament Arbitrement
 Archæological Archeological
 Archæology Archeology
 Archduchess Archduchess
 Archil Orchil
 Argol Argal
 Arquebuse Arquebus
 Arrack Arack
 Artisan Artizan
 Arvel Arvil
 Asbestos, *or* Asbestus
 Ascendency, *or* Ascendant
 Askance Askaunce
 Askant Askaunt
 Askew Askue
 Assafoetida Asafoetida
 Assize Assise
 Assizer Assiser
 Assuage Asswage
 Athenæum Athenium
 Auger Augre
 Aught Ought
 Autocracy Autocracy
 Averdupois Averdupois
 Awkward Aukward
 Awn Ane
 Axe Ax

B.

Baccalaureate Baccalaureat
 Bachelor Batchelor
 Bade, *from bid* Bad
 Balance Ballance
 Baldrick Bawdrick
 Balk Baulk, Bauk
 Ballister Balister
 Baluster Banister
 Bandanna Bandana
 Bandoleer Bandolier
 Bandore Pandore
 Bandrol Bannerol
 Banian Bannian, Banyan
 Banns Bans
 Barbican Barbican
 Barbecue Barbacue
 Barberry Berberry
 Bark Barque
 Barouche Barouch
 Baryta Baryte
 Barytone Baritone
 Basin Bason
 Bass, *Mus.* Base
 Bass-viol Base-viol
 Bastinado Bastinade
 Bateau Batteau
 Battledoor Battledore
 Bawble Bauble
 Bazaar Bazar
 Beadle Beadel
 Beaver Beaver
 Befall Befal
 Behoove Behove
 Bellflower Belflower
 Belligerent Belligerant
 Belman Belman
 Bellmetal Belmetal
 Bellwether Belwether
 Benumb Benum
 Bequeath Bequeathe
 Bergamot Bergamot
 Bergander Birgander
 Birth, *in ship* Birth
 Bestrew Bestrow
 Betel Betle
 Bevel Bevil
 Bezant Byzant
 Biased Biased
 Biestings Beestings
 Appal Appall
 Bigoted Bigotted

Bilge Bulge
 Billiards Balliards
 Billingsgate Billingsgate
 Binacle Binnacle, Bittacle
 Bistre Bister
 Biouac Biovac
 Bizantine Byzantine
 Blanch Blench
 Blende, (*Min.*) Blend
 Blithely Blithly
 Blitheness Blithness
 Blithesome Blithsome
 Blomary Bloomary
 Blouse, Blowze Blowse
 Bodice Boddice
 Boil, *a tumor* Bile
 Bolt Boul
 Bombard Bumbard
 Bombast Bumbast
 Bombazette Bombazet
 Bombazine Bombasin
 Borage Burrage
 Bourgeois Burgeois
 Bourn Borne
 Bourse Burse
 Bouse Boose
 Bousy Boosy, Boozy
 Boulder Boulder
 Bowsprit Boltsprit
 Brakeman Brakman
 Bramin } Brachman
 Brahmin } Brahman
 Broil Broil
 Brasc Brasier
 Brazil Brasil
 Briar Briar
 Brokerage Brokage, Brocage
 Bronze Bronz
 Brooch Broach, Broche
 Brunette Brunet
 Bryony Briony
 Buccaneer Buccanier
 Buffalo Buffaloe
 Burrstone Burrstone
 Bulimy Boulimy
 Humblebee Humblebee
 Bunn Bun
 Bunyon Bunion
 Burden Burthen
 Burdensome Burthensome
 Burgonet Burgonet
 Burin Burine
 Burlesque Burlesk
 Burr Bur
 Buzz Buz
 By, *n.* Bye

C.

Cabob Kabob
 Cacique Cazique
 Cæsura Cesura, Cesure
 Cag, *or* Keg
 Calcareous Calcarious
 Caldron Cauldron
 Calendar Kalendar
 Calends Kalends
 Caliber, *or* Calibre
 Calipers Callipers
 Caliph Calif, Kaliph
 Calk Caulk
 Calligraphy Calligraphy
 Calotte Calott
 Caloyer Kaloyer
 Caltrop Calthrop
 Calyx Calix
 Cameo Camaieu
 Camlet Camblet, Camelet
 Camomile Chamomile
 Camphor Camphire
 Canal, Cannel Candle, Kennel
 Cannonier Cannonier
 Canoe Canoa
 Cantilever Cantiliver
 Canvas, *and* Canvass
 Capriole Cabriole
 Car Carr
 Carabine Carbine
 Carabineer Carbineer

Carat Caract, Carrat
 Caravansary Caravansera
 Caravel Caravansera
 Caraway Carraway
 Carcass Carcase
 Carle Carl
 Carnelian Carnelion
 Carolytic Carolitic
 Cartel Chantel
 Cartridge Cartrage
 Cassada, Cassava Casava, Cassavi
 Cassimere Kerseymere
 Cassowary Cassowary
 Caste, *class* Cast
 Castellian Castellain
 Caster Castor
 Castlery Castelry
 Castrel Coistrel, Kestrel
 Catchpoll Catchpole
 Catchup Catsup, Ketchup
 Catechise Catechize
 Catherine Catharine
 Cauliflower Katharine
 Causeway, *or* Causey
 Cavazion Cavation
 Caviare Caviar, Cavier
 Caw Kaw
 Cayman Caiman
 Cedilla Cerilla
 Ceiling Cieling
 Celt Kelt
 Celtic Keltic
 Centiped Centipede
 Cess Sess
 Chalcedony Calcedony
 Chaldron Chalder
 Chalice Calice
 Chameleon Cameleon
 Chamois Shamois
 Champaign Champain
 Champerty Champarty
 Chant Chaunt
 Chap Chop
 Chaps Chops
 Char, *or* Chare, Chore
 Chase Chace
 Chastely Chastly
 Chasteness Chastness
 Check, *or* Cheque
 Checker Chequer
 Cheer Chear
 Chemical Chymical
 Chemist Chymist
 Chemistry Chymistry
 Chestnut Chesnut
 Chiliahedron Chiliahedron
 Chillness Chilness
 Chimb Chine
 Chintz Chints
 Chloride Chlorid
 Choir Quire
 Choke Choak
 Choose Chuse
 Chorister Quirister
 Chyle Chile
 Chylifactive Chylifactive
 Cider Cyder, Sider
 Cigar Segar
 Cimeter Cimeter
 Scymitar Scymetar
 Cion; *see* Scion
 Ciphor Cypher
 Clam, *v.* Clamm
 Clarinet Clarinet
 Cleet Cleet
 Clew Clue
 Clinch Clench
 Cloak Cloke
 Clodpoll Clodpole
 Cloff, *or* Clough
 Clothe Cloaths
 Clothes Cloths
 Cluck Clock
 Clyster Glycer, Glyster
 Cobbler Cobler
 Cocoa Cacao
 Coddle Codle
 Coliac Celiac

Coif
Coiffure
Coke
Colander
Colic
College
Colliery
Colter
Comfrey
Commandery
Commissariat
Compatible
Complete
Concordat
Confectionery
Confidant, *n.*
Congealable
Connection
Connective
Consecrator
Contemporary
Contra-dance
Contributory
Control
Controllable
Controller
Conversable
Cony
Cony-burrow
Coomb, *4 bushes.*
Copier
Coping
Cope
Coquette, *n.*
Coranach
Corbel
Cordovan
Corpse
Correlative
Coscy
Cot
Cotillon
Counsellor, *and*
Courant
Courtesan
Courtesy
Covin
Covinous
Cozen
Cozenage
Craunch
Crawfish
Creak, *v.*
Crier
Croslet
Crowd
Crowfoot
Cruct
Crumb
Crusade
Cruse, *cruet*
Crystal
Cucurbit
Cuo
Cuerpo
Cuis
Cuneiform
Cupel
Curb
Curb-stone
Curtain
Cutlass
Cyclopædia
Cyst
Cysted
Czar

D.

Dactyl
Daily
Daisied
Damaskeen, *v.*
Damson
Dandruff
Danegelt
Daub
Dawdle
Dearn
Debarcation

Quoif
Quoiffure
Coak
Cullender
Cholic
Colledge
Coalery
Coulter, Culter
Cumfrey
Commandry
Commissariate
Compctible
Compleat
Concordate
Confectionary
Confident
Congelable
Connexion
Connexive
Consecrater
Cotemporary
Country-dance
Contributory
Comptiol
Controulable
Comptroller
Convertible
Coney
Coney-borough
Copyer
Copping
Coping
Coppice
Coquette
Coronach
Coranich
Corbeil
Cordwain
Corse
Corelative
Cosy, Cozey
Cott
Cotillon
Councillor
Corant, Couranto
Courtesan
Curtesy
Covine
Covenous
Cosen
Cosenage
Cranch
Crayfish
Creek
Cryer
Croslet
Croud
Crow's-foot
Crewet
Crum
Croisade
Cruise
Chrystal
Cucurbite
Queue
Querpo
Cuisse
Cunifform
Cuppel, Coppel
Kerb
Kerb-stone
Courtine
Cutlas
Cyclopedia
Cist
Cisted
Tzar, Tsar

Debonair
Decoy
Decrepit
Defence
Defier
Deflection
Deflower
Delft
Delphine
Deltoid
Demain
Demesne
Demarcation
Democrat
Denizen
Dependant, *n.*
Dependence
Dependant, *a.*
Deposit
Desert, *n.*
Desolater
Despatch, *or*
Dessert, *n.*
Detector
Detorsion
Detractor
Develop
Development
Divest, *or*
Dexterous
Diadrom
Diagnosis
Diarrhœa
Dike, *or*
Dime
Diocese
Disburden
Discount
Disfranchise
Disfranchisement
Dishabille
Disinthrall
Disk, *or*
Dispatch, *or*
Disseize
Disseizin
Disseizor
Dissolvable
Distention
Distil
Distrainor
Distrainor
Diversely
Divest, *or*
Docket
Doctress
Dodecahedron
Doggerel
Domicile
Domesday-book
Dory, Doree
Dote
Doublon
Dowry
Downfall
Drachm, *or*
Dragoman
Draught, *or*
Dreadnaught
Dribblet
Drier
Drought
Dryly
Dryness
Duchess
Duchy
Dulness
Dungeon
Dunghill
Duress
Dye, *color*
Dyeing, *coloring*

E.

Eavesdropper
Eccentric
Echelon
Economics
Ecstasy
Ecstatic
Ecumenical
Evedropper
Excentric
Echellon
Economics
Ecstasy, Extasy
Extatic
Ecumenical

Edile
Eke
Embalm
Embank, *or*
Embankment
Embargo
Embark
Embarkation
Embase
Embassy
Embed, *or*
Embedded, *or*
Embezzle
Embezzlement
Emblazon
Embody
Embolden
Emborder
Embosk
Embosom, *or*
Emboss
Embowel
Embower
Embrazure
Empale

Empanel, *or*

Empoison
Empoverish, *or*
Empower
Empress

Encage, *or*

Encenia

Enchant

Enchase

Encircle

Enclose, *or*

Enclosure

Encroach

Encumber

Encumbrance

Encyclopædia

Endamage

Endear

Endier; *see*Endite; *see*Endorse; *see*

Endow

Endue, *or*

Enfeeble

Enfeoff

Enfranchise

Engender

Engorge

Engrain

Enhance

Enigma

Enjoin

Enlard

Enlarge

Enlighten

Enlist

Enlumine

Enquire, *or*Enquiry, *or*

Enroll

Enrolment

Enshrine

Ensnare, *or*Insure, *or*

Entail

Entangle

Enterprize

Inthrone

Enthymeme

Entice

Entire

Entirety

Entitle, Intitule

Entomb

Entrance, *v.*

Entrap

Entreat

Envelope, *v.*

Envelopment

Epilipile

Epaulet

Epigraph

Equerry

Equiangular

Equivoke

Era

Eremite

Escalade

Ædile
Eek
Imbalm
Imbank
Imbankment
Imbargo
Imbark
Imbarcation
Imbase
Ambassy
Imbed
Imbedded
Imbezzle
Imbezzlement
Imblazon
Imbody
Imbolden
Imborder
Imbosk
Imbosom
Imboss
Imbowel
Imbower
Embrazure
Impale

Empannel, *or*

Impanel

Impannel

Impoison

Impoverish

Impower

Emperress

Incege

Encania

Inchant

Inchase

Incircle

Inclosure

Incroach

Incumber

Incumbrance

Encyclopædia

Indian age

Indear

Indict

Indite

Indorse

Indow

Indue

Infceble

Infceoff

Infranchise

Ingender

Ingorge

Ingrain

Inhance

Enigma

Injoin

Inlard

Inlarge

Inlighten

Inlist

Inlumine

Inquire

Inquiry

Enrol, Inrol

Inrolment

Inshrine

Insure

Intail

Intangle

Enterprize

Inthrone

Enthymem

Intice

Intire

Entierty

Intitle, Intitule

Intomb

Entrance

Intrap

Intreat

Envelope

Envelopment

Epilipile

Epaulette

Epigraphe

Equery

Equangular

Equivoke

Era

Heremite

Scalade

Eschalot
Eseritoire
Escutcheon
Estafette
Esthetics, *or*
Estoppel
Etiology
Exactor
Expense
Exsanguious
Exsect
Exsiccate
Exsiccation
Exsiccativ
Exsuccous
Extrinsic
Exudation
Exude
Eyry

F.

Fæces
Fagot
Fairy
Fakir
Falcion
Falcon
Fantasy
Farther, *or*
Farthest, *or*
Fardingale
Fattener
Fearnought
Fecal
Felly
Felon
Felspar
Ferule, *or*
Feud
Feudal
Feudality
Feudatory
Feuille morte
Fie
Filanders
Filbert
Filigrae
Filigree
Filigree
Filibeg
Filly
Finery, *a forge*
Firman
Fizgig
Flageolet
Flem
Flier
Flogage
Flotsam
Flower, *meal*
Fleur-de-lis
Fugelman
Fluke
Fluoride
Fetus
Forestall
Foretell
Forray
Forte, *strong side*
Fosse
Foundry, *or*
Franc, *coin*
Frenetic
Frenzy
Frieze
Frigate
Frit
Frizzle
Frowzy
Frumentaceous
Frumenty
Frustrum
Fuel
Fulfil
Fulfillment
Fulness
Furlough
Further, *or*

Shallot, Shalote
Eseritoir
Scrutoire
Scutcheon
Estafet
Esthetics
Estoppel, Estopel
Etiology
Exacter
Expense
Exanguious
Exect
Exiccate
Exiccation
Exiccativ
Exsuccous
Extrinsic
Exudation
Exsude
Aerie
Fæces
Faggot
Fairy
Fakir, Faqueer
Falcion
Falcon
Phantasy
Further
Furthest
Fardingale
Fater
Fearnought
Fecal
Felloe
Fellon
Feldspar
Ferule
Food
Feodal
Feodality
Feodatory
Feuille morte
Fy
Folanders
Filtred
Filigrae
Filigree
Filigree
Filibeg, Philibeg
Filly
Finary
Firmaum
Phirman
Fizgig
Flageolet
Flem
Flyer
Flogage
Flotsam
Flower
Flower-de-luce
Fugelman
Flock, Flowlk
Fluorid
Fetus
Forestal
Foretel
Foray
Fort
Foss
Foundry
Frank
Phrenetic
Phrensy
Frieze
Frigat
Fritt
Frizle
Frouzy
Frumentacious
Furmety
Furmety
Frustrum
Fewel
Fulfil
Fulfillment
Fulness
Furlow
Further

Furthest, <i>or</i> Fusce Fusileer Fuze, <i>n., or</i>	Furthest Fusil Fusilier Fuse	Ha-ha Haake Halberd Hale, <i>healthy</i> Halibut Halyards Hallow Hame, <i>or</i> Handcraftsman Handwork Hards Harebell Harebrained Harem Harrier Harslet Hatchel, Hackle Haul, <i>to drag</i> Haum Haunch Haust, <i>cough</i> Hautboy Havoc Hawser Hazel Headache Hearse Heartache Height Heighten Heinous Hemistich Hemorrhoids Heptamerede Hicetology Hexahedron Hibernare Hibernation Hiccough, <i>or</i> Hinderance, <i>or</i> Hip, <i>v.</i> Hip, <i>n.</i> Hippocras Hodge-podge Hoiden Holiday, <i>or</i> Hollo, Hallow Holster Hominy Homonym, <i>or</i> Hone Honeyed Hoop, <i>or</i> Hooping-cough, <i>or</i> Hoot Horde Horehound Hornblende Hostler Household Housewife Howlet Hub Hurrah Hydrangea Hypothenuse	Haw-haw Haick Halbert Hail Holibut Hallhards Hollo, Hallow Haum Handcraftsman Handwork Hurds Hairbell Hairbrained Haram Harier Haslet Hetchel, Heckle Hale Halm, Hawm Hanch Hoast Hoboy Havock Halser Hazer Headach Herse Heartach Hight Highten Hainous Hemistick Emeroids Heptameride Epictology Hexaedron Hybernate Hybernation Hickup Hindrance Hyp Hep Hippocrass Hotch-potch Hoyden Hollyday Holloa, Hollow Holdster Homony Hommony Homonym Hoane Honied Whoop Whooping-cough Whoot Hord Hoarhound Hornblend Ostler Houshold Huswife Houlet Hob Hurra Hyrangia Hypotenuse	I. Icicle Illness Imbank; <i>see</i> Embank Embitter Embitter Embodiment Emborder Embosom Embound Embox Embrue Empair Empanel Emparlance Empassion Emplead Impostume Impoverish, <i>or</i> Incage Incage Incasp Incloister Incloise, <i>or</i> Inclosure, <i>or</i> Incondensable	Increase Incrust Indefecible Indelible Indict Indictment Indite Inditer Indocile Indorsable Indorse Indorsement Indorser Indue, <i>or</i> Inferrible Inflection Infold Infoliate Ingraft Ingraftment Ingrain Ingrain Innuendo Inquire, <i>or</i> Inquirer, <i>or</i> Inquiry, <i>or</i> Insnare, <i>or</i> Install, <i>or</i> Instalment Instil Instructor Insurance Insure Insurer Intenable, <i>or</i> Interlace Interplead Interpleader Inthrall Intrinsic Intrust Intwine Inure Inurement Invalid, <i>n.</i> Inveigle Inventor Inwheel Inwrap, <i>or</i> Inwreaths Isle	Jackal Jacobin Jag Jagghery Jail, <i>or</i> Jailer, <i>or</i> Jalap Jamb, <i>n.</i> Janizary Janty Jasmine Jaunt Jelly Jenetting Jettee, Jetty Jewellery, <i>or</i> Jiffy Jingle Jointress Jole, <i>or</i> Jonquille Judgment Julep Junket, <i>or</i> Just, <i>n.</i> Justle, <i>or</i>	Jackall Jacobine Jagg Jagary Gaol Gaoler Jalop Jam, Jaum Janissary Jaunty Jessamine Jant Gelly Geniting Juncating Jetta, Jutty Jewelry Giffy Gingle Jointuress Jowl Jonquil Jongement Julap Juncate Joust Jostle	K. Kale Kamsin Kayle Keelhaul Kelson Keg, <i>or</i> Kerseymer, <i>or</i> Khan Knapsack	Kail, Cail Khamsin Keel Keelhale Kelson Cag Cassimere Kan, Kann Snapsack	Knarled, <i>or</i> Knell	L. Lackey Lacquer Lair Lambdoidal Lance Landscape Landman Lantern Lanyard Launch Laundress Laureate Lavender Lea, <i>a plain</i> Leech, <i>or</i> Leaven Ledger Lettuce Licence Lickerish Licorice Lieve, Leef Lilac Lilly Linguiform Liniment, <i>and</i> Linstock Litharge Llama, <i>animal</i> Lodestar Loadstone Loath, <i>a.</i> Loathe, <i>v.</i> Load Lodgement Lower Luff Luke Lustring, <i>or</i> Lye, <i>from ashes</i>	Laquey Lacker Lare Lamdoidal Lanuce Landskip Landman Lanthorn Laniard Lanch Landress Laureat Lavendar Lee, Ley, Lay Leech, Letch Leven Leger Lettice Licence Liquorish Liquorice Lieve, Leef Lilach Lilly Lingueform Linament Linstock Lithcrage Lama Lodestar Lodestone Loth Loathe, <i>v.</i> Load Lodgment Lour Loof Lcuke Lutestring Lie, Ley	M. Maggoty Maim, <i>or</i> Malze Maleadministra- tion, <i>or</i> Malecontent Malefascant Malepractice Maltreat Malkin Mall Mallanders Mameluke Mandarin Mandatory Mandril Manifestable Manifestible Manikin Manœuvre Mantle, <i>or</i> Mantel Mark Marque, <i>license</i> Marquee Marquis, <i>or</i> Marshal Marten, <i>or</i> Martingale Mask Maslin, Meslin Mastic Mattins Mattress Meagre Mediæval Meliorate, <i>or</i> Menagerie Merchandise Mere, <i>a pool</i> Metre, <i>and</i> Mew Mewl Milage Milleped	Maladadministration Malcontent Malfeasance Malpractice Maltreat Maukin Maul Mallenders Marmaluke Mandarine Mandatory Mandril Manifestible Mannikin Maneuver Mantel Marc Mark Marquee Marquess Marshall Mareschal Martin Martingal Masque Mastlin, Mislin Mastic Mattins Mattress, Matrass Meager Medieval Ameliorate Menagery Merchandize Meer Meter Meaw Meawl Milage Millepede
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Millrea	Millree, Millreis	Palanquin	Palankeen	Purblind	Poreblind	S.
Miscall	Miscal	Palette	Pallet	Purlin	Purline	
Misle, Mizzle	Mistle	Palmiped	Palmipede	Purr	Pur	
Misspell	Mispell	Pandore, <i>or</i>	Bandore	Purslain	Purslane	Sabianism, <i>or</i>
Misspend	Mispend	Panel	Pancy	Pussy	Puss	Sag, <i>or</i>
Missy	Missy	Pansy		Putrefy	Putrify	Saic
Mistletoe	Mistletoe	Pantagraph	Pentagraph	Pygmean	Pigmean	Sainfoin
Mitre	Miter	Pantograph		Pygmy	Pix	Sahic
Mizzen	Mizen	Papoose	Papoo, Papoose			Saltcellar
Moccason	Moccasin	Parallelepiped	Parallelepiped			Sandarach
Mocha-stone	Moggason	Paralyze	Paralyze			Sandiver
Modillion	Modillon	Parcenary	Parcenery			Sanitary
Molasses	Melasses	Parol, <i>a.</i>	Parole			Sarsenet
	Molosses	Paroquet	Parrakeet			Sat
Moneyed	Monied	Parral	Parsnep	Quarantine	Quarantain	Satchel
Mongrel	Mongrel	Partisan	Partizan	Quartet	Carantane	Satinett
Monodrame	Monodram	Patin	Patine	Quatercousin	Quartett	Savin
Mood, <i>or</i>	Mode	Patrol	Patroll, Patrole	Quay, <i>a mole</i>	Catercousin	Saviour, <i>or</i>
Moresque	Moresk	Paver	Pavir, Favior		Key	Sealade
Morion	Murion	Pawl	Paul	Quinsy	Quinsey	Scallop
Mortgageor	Mortgagor	Pedler	Peddler, Pedlar		Quinzy	Scath
Mosque	Mosk	Pedlery	Peddery	Quintain	Quintin	Scenery
	Moschetto	Peep	Piep	Quintal	Kental, Kentle	Sceptic
	Moschetto	Penance	Pennance	Quitter	Quittor	Sceptical
	Moschetto	Penniless	Penniless	Quoit	Coit	Scepticism
	Mosquetoe	Pentahedral	Pentaedral			Schist
	Moschetto	Pentahedron	Pentaedron			Schistose
	Moschetto	Pentile	Pantile			Scholiom
	Moschetto	Peony	Piony			Schorl
	Moschetto	Perch	Pearch			Seigraphy, <i>or</i>
	Moschetto	Persimmon	Persimon	Raccoon	Racoon, Rackoon	Seiomachy, <i>or</i>
	Moschetto	Persistence	Persistence	Railery	Rallery	Seion
	Moschetto	Pewit	Pewet	Ransom	Ransome	Seirrhosity
	Moschetto	Phantasm	Fantasm	Rarofy	Rarify	Seirrhous
	Moschetto	Phantom	Fantom	Raspberry	Rasberry	
	Moschetto	Phenomenon	Phenomenon	Ratania	Ratifa, Ratafee	Seirrhous
	Moschetto	Phial, <i>or</i>	Vial	Rattan	Ratan	
	Moschetto	Philibeg; <i>see</i>	Fillibeg	Raven, <i>prey</i>	Ravin	Seissors
	Moschetto	Philter	Philtre	Raze	Rase	
	Moschetto	Phlegm	Flegm	Razure	Rasure	Seonce
	Moschetto	Phoenix	Phenix	Real, <i>coin</i>	Rial, Ryal	Seotfree
	Moschetto	Phthisic	Tisic	Rear	Rere	Seow
	Moschetto	Picked, <i>or</i>	Piked	Rearmouse	Reremouse	Screen
	Moschetto	Picket, <i>and</i>	Piquet	Rearward	Rereward	Serofula
	Moschetto	Picturesque	Picturesk	Recall	Receal	Seymitar; <i>see</i>
	Moschetto	Pie	Pye	Recognizable	Recognisable	Seythe
	Moschetto	Piebold	Pyebold	Recognizance	Recognisance	Seamstress
	Moschetto	Pimento	Pimenta	Recognize, <i>or</i>	Recognise	
	Moschetto	Pincers	Pinchers	Recognizee	Recognisee	Sear
	Moschetto	Placard	Placart	Recognizor	Recognisor	Searce
	Moschetto	Plain, <i>and</i>	Plane	Recompense	Recompence	Seecretaryship
	Moschetto	Plane-sailing	Plain-sailing	Reconnoitre	Reconnoiter	Seethe
	Moschetto	Plaster	Plaister	Redoubt	Redout	Seignior
	Moschetto	Plat, <i>or</i>	Plot	Redoubtable	Redoutable	Seine, <i>a net</i>
	Moschetto	Plethora	Plethory	Reinforcement	Reinforcement	Seizin
	Moschetto	Pleurisy	Pleurisy	Referable	Referible	Sellenders
	Moschetto	Pliers	Plyers	Referable	Referible	Selvage
	Moschetto	Plough	Plow	Reflection	Reflexion	Sentinel
	Moschetto	Ploughman	Plowman	Reflective	Reflexive	Sentry
	Moschetto	Ploughshare	Plowshare	Reglet	Riglet	
	Moschetto	Plumber	Plummer	Reindeer	Raindeer	Sequin
	Moschetto	Plumiped	Plumipede		Rapedeer	
	Moschetto	Pluviometer	Pluviometer	Reinstall, <i>or</i>	Reinstal	Sergeant, <i>or</i>
	Moschetto	Poise	Poize	Relic	Relique	Sergeantry, <i>or</i>
	Moschetto	Poltroon	Poltro	Renard, <i>or</i>	Renard	Sess, <i>or</i>
	Moschetto	Polyanthus	Polyanthos	Renet, <i>or</i>	Runnet	Sesspool, <i>or</i>
	Moschetto	Polyhedral	Polyedral	Replier	Replyer	Sevemnight
	Moschetto	Polyhedron	Polyedron	Reposit	Reposite	Shad
	Moschetto	Pomade	Pommade	Resin, <i>or</i>	Rosin	Shard
	Moschetto	Pommel	Pummel	Resistance	Resistance	Shark, <i>or</i>
	Moschetto	Pontoon, <i>and</i>	Ponton	Respite	Respit	Shawn
	Moschetto	Pony	Poney	Restiff, <i>or</i>	Restive	Sheathe, <i>v.</i>
	Moschetto	Porpoise	Porpus, Porposs	Restiffness	Restifness	Sheik, <i>Sheick</</i>

Sirup	Syrup, Sirop	Sumach	Sumac, Shumac	Touchy, <i>or</i>	Techy	Visor	Vizor
Sit, <i>to incubate</i>	Set	Suretyship	Suretiship	Tourmaline	Tourmalin	Vitiate	Viciate
Site	Scite	Surlain, <i>or</i>	Sirlain	Trance	Transe	Vizier	Vizir, Visier
Sizar	Sizer	Surname	Sirname	Tranquillity	Tranquility	Volcano	Vulcano
Size, <i>glue</i>	Cize, Cise	Surprise	Surprize	Tranquillize	Tranquillize		
Skate	Scate	Subcption	Subcption	Transferable	Transferrable		
Skein	Skain	Survivor	Surviver	Transference	Transference		
Skeptic; <i>see</i>	Sceptic	Survivorship	Survivership	Treadle	Tredde		
Skulful	Skullful	Swag, <i>or</i>	Sag	Treenail	Trenail, Trunnel		
Skulk	Sculk	Swale	Sweale	Trellis	Trellice		
Skull	Scull	Swaad	Soid	Trentals	Trigintals		
Slabber	Slobber	Swath, <i>n.</i>	Swarth	Trestle	Tressel, Trussel		
Slake, <i>to quench</i>	Slack	Sweepstakes	Sweepstake	Trevet, <i>or</i>	Trivet, Trevit		
Sleight, <i>n.</i>	Slight	Swipple	Swiple	Trowsers	Trowsers		
Sley, <i>a reed</i>	Slay, Slaie	Swop, <i>or</i>	Swap	Truckle-bed, <i>or</i>	Trundle-bed		
Sluice	Sluce, Sluse	Sycamore	{ Sicamore	Tumbrel, <i>and</i>	Tumbril		
Slyly	Silly	Sylvan	{ Sycamine	Turkey	Turky		
Slyness	Sliness	Synonym, <i>or</i>	Silvan	Turkois	{ Turquoise		
Smallness	Smalness	Syphilis	Synonym	Turnip	{ Turquoise		
Smirk	Smerk	Systematize	Siphilis	Turnsole	Turnop		
Smooth, <i>v.</i>	Smoothe		Systemize	Tutenag	Turnsol		
Soap	Sope			Twedde	{ Tutanag		
Socage	Socage			Twibill	{ Tutenague		
Socle	Sokle, Zocle			Tymbal	Twiddle, Twidle		
Solan	Soland, Solund			Tyro	Twibill		
Solder, <i>or</i>	Soder				Tymbal		
Soldier	Souldier				Tyro		
Soliped	Solipede						
Solitaire	Solitair						
Solvable	Solville						
Somerset	{ Somersault						
Summerset	{ Summersault						
Sonncteater	Sonnetteer						
Soothe, <i>v.</i>	Sooth						
Sorrel	Sorel						
Souse	Sowse						
Spa	Spaw						
Spicknel	Spignel						
Spinach	Spinage						
Spinel	Spinelle, Spinell						
Splice	Splice						
Sponge	Spunge						
Spongy	Spungy						
Spright	Sprite						
Sprightful	Spriteful						
Spunk	Sponk						
Spurt, <i>or</i>	Spirit						
Stable	Stabile						
Staddle	Stadle						
Stanch	Staunch						
Stationery, <i>n.</i>	Stationary						
Steadfast	Stedfast						
Steelyard	Stillyard						
Sterile	Steril						
Stillness	Stilness						
Stockade	Stoccade						
Strait, <i>n.</i>	Streight						
Strap, <i>or</i>	Strop						
Strengtheners	Strenghtner						
Strew	Straw, Strow						
Stupefy	Stupify						
Sty	Stye						
Style	Stile						
Subtile, <i>thin</i>	Subtle						
Subtle, <i>sly</i>	Subtile						
Subtract	Substract						
Subtraction	Substraction						
Suit	Suite						
Suitor	Suiter						
Sulky, <i>n.</i>	Sulkey						
Sulphuretted	Sulphureted						

T.

U.

V.

W.

Y.

Z.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

IN this Dictionary care has been taken to give all the irregular grammatical forms of words. All the verbs of the language which are often met with, whether regular or irregular, are conjugated; the plural forms of irregular nouns are exhibited; and occasional observations are made in relation to the grammatical construction and use of words.

It is not deemed expedient to give here any general system or outline of grammar; but the design is merely to furnish, on various topics of practical grammar, some notices and remarks, which could

not properly be introduced into the body of the Dictionary and which may facilitate the use of the work.

The parts of speech in the English language are commonly reckoned nine, or, if the participle is considered a distinct part of speech, ten; namely, the Article, Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection. — The parts of speech which are not declinable, viz., the article, adverb, conjunction, preposition, and interjection are called *particles*.

THE ARTICLE.

The article is a word prefixed to nouns to point them out, or to limit their signification. The articles are *a*, or *an*, and *the*; as, *a*

book, *an* apple, *the* man. — For the use of the articles, see *A*, *AN*, and *THE*, in the Dictionary.

THE NOUN.

A noun, or substantive, is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any idea. Proper nouns are the names of individuals, whether persons or things; as, *Alexander*, *America*, *London*. Common nouns are the names of genera or classes. English common nouns are the appellatives or substantives of the English language, or are such as are contained in dictionaries of the language.

English nouns are mostly formed by affixing to the radical parts of words the terminations *an*, *ance*, *ant*, *ar*, *ard*, *art*, *ary*, *eer*, *ent*, *er*, *ier*, *ist*, *ive*, *or*, *ster*, *ate*, *ee*, *ite*, *acy*, *age*, *ancy*, *ence*, *ency*, *head*, *hood*, *ion*, *ity*, *ism*, *ment*, *mony*, *ness*, *on*, *ry*, *ship*, *t*, *th*, *tude*, *ty*, *wre*, *y*, *dom*, *cule*, *cle*, *el*, *il*, *et*, *in*, *ine*, *kin*, *let*, *ling*, *ock*, *ule*.

Nouns have three cases, *nominative*, *possessive*, and *objective*; three genders, *masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter*; and two numbers, *singular* and *plural*.

The plural number is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular; as *book*, *books*; *dove*, *doves*. But if the singular ends in *s*, *ss*, *sh*, *ch* soft, or *x*, the plural is formed by the addition of *es*; as, *rebus*, *rebuses*; *mass*, *masses*; *lash*, *lashes*; *church*, *churches*; *fox*, *foxes*. If the singular ends in *ch* hard, the plural is formed by adding *s* only; as, *monarch*, *monarchs*. If the singular ends in *o*, preceded by another vowel, the plural is formed by the addition of *s*; as, *folio*, *folios*; *cameo*, *cameos*; *bamboo*, *bamboos*; *embryo*, *embryos*; but if the final *o* is preceded by a consonant, the plural is commonly formed by adding *es*; as, *cargo*, *cargoes*; *hero*, *heroes*. The following nouns, however, *canto*, *cento*, *grotto*, *junto*, *portico*, *rotundo*, *salvo*, *solo*, *tyro*, and some others derived from foreign languages, and hardly Anglicized, as *albino*, *domino*, &c., commonly have their plural formed by the addition of *s* only to the singular; as, *canto*, *cantos*. But there are some respecting which usage is not uniform; as, *duodecimo*, *octavo*, *quarto*, &c.

There is a class of nouns, forming the names of various arts and sciences, which have a plural termination in *ics*, but have no singular termination; as, *ethics*, *mathematics*, *mechanics*, *metaphysics*, *nune-*

monies, *politics*, &c. All nouns of this class are generally considered by grammarians as properly plural; though we sometimes see them, or some of them, joined to verbs in the singular number by respectable writers. (See MATHEMATICS.)

Nouns of the singular number ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, form their plurals by changing *y* into *ies*; as, *lady*, *ladies*; *body*, *bodies*; but those ending in *y* preceded by a vowel, form their plurals regularly, by the addition of *s* only to the singular; as, *valley*, *valleys*; *attorney*, *attorneys*, &c. These plurals are sometimes erroneously written *vallies*, *attornies*, &c.

There is a class of nouns ending in *f*, or *fe*, viz., *beef*, *calf*, *elf*, *half*, *knife*, *leaf*, *life*, *loaf*, *self*, *sheaf*, *shelf*, *wife*, *wolf*, which form their plurals by changing *f*, or *fe*, into *ves*; as, *beefs*, *calfs*, &c. The word *wharf*, according to the prevailing American usage, is conformed to this class, having for its plural *wharves*; though, according to English usage, the plural is *wharfs*. — *Staff* commonly has *staves* in the plural; but other nouns ending in *ff*, and also in *f*, except those above enumerated, form their plurals regularly, by adding *s* to the singular; as, *muff*, *muffs*; *proof*, *proofs*, &c.

There is a considerable number of words derived from the Greek and Latin languages, which are often used in English, and are more or less Anglicized, and of which the Greek and Latin plurals are sometimes used, and sometimes plurals formed according to the analogy of the English language. Of this class are *encomium*, *memorandum*, *medium*, *radius*, *dogma*, of which the Latin plurals are *encomia*, *memoranda*, *media*, *radii*, *dogmata*; the English, *encomiums*, *memorandums*, *mediums*, *radiuses*, *dogmas*. The two plurals are generally given, in this Dictionary, under such words as admit the use of both.

There are some words which have the plural form, but which are used in both the singular and the plural number, or respecting the number of which there is a want of agreement among grammarians. Of this class are *alms*, *bellows*, *gallows*, *means*, *news*, and *pains*. (See these words in the Dictionary.)

Nouns formed by the addition of *ful* (from the adjective *full*) to another word, as *mouthful*, *spoonful*, are regarded as indivisible compounds, and form their plurals in a regular manner by the addition of *s*; as, *mouthfuls*, *spoonfuls*. But some compound nouns, which have the parts of which they are compounded connected by hyphens, have the plural termination affixed to the first part; as, *aide-de-camp*, *aides-de-camp*; *cousin-german*, *cousins-german*; *court-martial*, *courts-martial*; *father-in-law*, *fathers-in-law*.

THE PRONOUN.

The different kinds of pronouns are specified in the notice of the word PRONOUN, in the Dictionary, where they are also severally enumerated and noticed. (See PRONOUN, and MINE, in the Dictionary.)

THE ADJECTIVE.

An adjective is a word added to a noun to express its quality, or limit its meaning; as, a *good* man; a *green* field; *three* apples.

A great part of the adjectives of the English language are formed by affixing to the radical parts of words the terminations *ac*, *al*, *an*, *ar*, *ary*, *en*, *ic*, *ical*, *id*, *ile*, *ine*, *ory*, *ate*, *ful*, *ose*, *ous*, *some*, *y*, *ish*, *like*, *ly*, *ive*, *able*, *ible*, *uble*, *less*.

Most adjectives have two variations from the simple or positive form of the word, called *degrees of comparison*, namely, the comparative and superlative.

In words of one syllable the comparative is commonly formed by adding *r* or *er* to the positive; as, *wise*, *wiser*; *soft*, *softer*; and the superlative, by adding *st* or *est*; as, *wise*, *wisest*; *soft*, *softest*.

Adjectives of more than one syllable are commonly compared by prefixing *more* and *most* to the positive; as, useful, *more* useful, *most* useful. — The termination *ish*, annexed to the positive, denotes a diminution of the quality; as, *black*, *blackish*.

Several adjectives form their degrees of comparison in an irregular manner. These are *good*, *bad*, *little*, *many*, *much*, *near*, *late*, and *old*. (See these words in the Dictionary.)

THE VERB.

A verb is a part of speech which signifies *to be*, *to do*, or *to suffer*; or it is a word by means of which something is affirmed respecting some person or thing; as, I *am*; you *hear*; he *is* instructed.

The person or thing respecting which any thing is affirmed, is called the *subject*. A verb in the infinitive mode is not connected with any subject, and no affirmation can be made by it.

Verbs are divided into *active* or *transitive*, and *neuter* or *intransitive*. In this Dictionary, as well as in most other modern English dictionaries, verbs to which *v. a.* is annexed are *active*, or *transitive*, verbs; and those to which *v. n.* is annexed are *neuter*, or *intransitive*, verbs.

An *active*, or *transitive*, verb expresses an action passing from an agent or actor to some object acted upon; and it requires the addition of an object to complete the sense; as, "The master *teaches* the *pupil*," or "The master *teaches* *him*." Here *pupil* and *him* denote objects acted upon, and are in the objective case, governed by the active or transitive verb *teach*.

A *neuter*, or *intransitive*, verb expresses being or state of being; and it does not require the addition of an object to complete the sense; as, "He *is*;" "The sun *shines*." — There is a class of verbs which are generally ranked among neuter verbs, and which denote action confined to the subject, without any object acted upon; as, "I *run*;" "He *walks*." These are, by some grammarians, styled *active-intransitive* verbs, in distinction from *active-transitive* verbs.

A *passive verb* is formed by associating the perfect participle of an active verb with some tense of the verb *to be*; and it implies an object acted upon, and an agent by which it is acted upon; as, "Cæsar *was slain* by Brutus."

A *regular verb* is one which forms its imperfect tense and perfect

participle by adding *d* or *ed* to the present; as, *love*, *loved*; *call*, *called*.

An *irregular verb* is one which does not form its imperfect tense and perfect participle by adding *d* or *ed* to the present; as, present *write*, imperfect *wrote*, perfect participle *written*.

All the verbs of the English language, which are often used, whether regular or irregular, are carefully conjugated, where they severally occur, in this Dictionary. It is, therefore, not deemed necessary to insert here a table of irregular verbs.

Auxiliary verbs, called also *helping verbs*, are those by means of which English verbs are principally conjugated. They are *do*, *be*, *have*, *must*, *may*, *can*, *shall*, *will*, with their inflections. *Might*, *could*, *should*, and *would*, which are regarded as the imperfect or past tenses of *may*, *can*, *shall*, and *will*, commonly imply past time; yet they are sometimes used in the conditional present and future tenses.

Many verbs are formed by affixing, to the radical parts of words, *ate*, *en*, *fy*, *ish*, *ise*, *ize*.

THE CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

The conjugation of a verb is the regular combination and arrangement of its several numbers, persons, moods, and tenses.

Grammarians differ much with respect to the number of voices, moods, and tenses in the English language. According to some grammarians there is but one voice, the active, two moods, the indicative and the infinitive, and two tenses, the present and past or preterite; according to others, there are two voices, the active and passive, four moods, and six tenses; as in the following conjugations

The auxiliary and the active verb *To Have* is conjugated in the following manner :—

TO HAVE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

- 1st Person, I have.
2d Person, Thou hast.
3d Person, He, she, or it, hath
or has.

Plural.

1. We have.
2. Ye or you have.
3. They have.

IMPERFECT TENSE

Singular.

1. I had.
2. Thou hadst.
3. He, &c. had.

Plural.

1. We had.
2. Ye or you had.
3. They had.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

1. I have had.
2. Thou hast had.
3. He has had.

Plural.

1. We have had.
2. Ye or you have had.
3. They have had.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

1. I had had.
2. Thou hadst had.
3. He had had.

Plural.

1. We had had.
2. Ye or you had had.
3. They had had.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.

1. I shall or will have.
2. Thou shalt or wilt have.
3. He shall or will have.

Plural.

1. We shall or will have.
2. Ye or you shall or will have.
3. They shall or will have.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.

1. I shall have had.
2. Thou wilt have had.
3. He will have had.

Plural.

1. We shall have had.
2. Ye or you will have had.
3. They will have had.

*Imperative Mood.**Singular.*

1. Let me have.
2. Have thou, or do thou have.
3. Let him have.

Plural.

1. Let us have.
2. Have ye, or do ye or you have.
3. Let them have.

Potential Mood.

Mayst and *mightst* were formerly, and they are still by some, written *mayest* and *mightest*. The second persons singular *couldst*, *shouldst*, and *wouldst*, were formerly written *couldest*, *shouldest*, and *wouldest*.

Though *might*, *could*, *should*, and *would* are preterite and past tenses, they are frequently employed to denote the present time. Their use to denote both past and present time may be illustrated as follows :—

He *should* have done this yesterday; and he *might* or he *could* have done it, if he *would*.—He *should* do it, and he *might* or he *could* do it to-day, if he *would*.

May, though of the present tense, is also sometimes used to denote the future; as, He *may* come, and probably will come, to-morrow.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

1. I may or can have.
2. Thou mayst or canst have.
3. He may or can have.

Plural.

1. We may or can have.
2. Ye or you may or can have.
3. They may or can have.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

1. I might, could, would, or should have.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have.
3. He might, could, would, or should have.

Plural.

1. We might, could, would, or should have.
2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should have.
3. They might, could, would, or should have.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

1. I may or can have had.
2. Thou mayst or canst have had.
3. He may or can have had.

Plural.

1. We may or can have had.
2. Ye or you may or can have had.
3. They may or can have had.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

1. I might, could, would, or should have had.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have had.
3. He might, could, would, or should have had.

Plural.

1. We might, could, would, or should have had.
2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should have had.
3. They might, could, would, or should have had.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

1. If I have.
2. If thou have.
3. If he have.

Plural.

1. If we have.
2. If ye or you have.
3. If they have.

It is very common to vary the terminations of verbs in the subjunctive mood in the same manner as in the indicative; as, "If thou *hast*, if he *has*," instead of "If thou *have*, if he *have*."—"If thou *lovest*, if he *loves*;" instead of "If thou *love*, if he *love*." So also, "If I *am*, if thou *art*, if he *is*;" if we *are*," &c., "If I *was*, if thou *wast*, if he *was*;" instead of "If I *be*," &c.

The remaining tenses of the subjunctive mood are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mood.

Infinitive Mood.

Present, To have.

Perfect, To have had.

Participles.

Present or *Active*, Having.

Perfect or *Passive*, Had.

Compound Perfect, Having had.

The auxiliary and the neuter verb *To Be* is conjugated as follows :—

TO BE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

1. I am.
2. Thou art.
3. He, she, or it is.

Plural.

1. We are.
2. Ye or you are.
3. They are.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

1. I was.
2. Thou wast.
3. He was.

Plural.

1. We were.
2. Ye or you were.
3. They were.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

1. I have been.
2. Thou hast been.
3. He hath or has been.

Plural.

1. We have been.
2. Ye or you have been.
3. They have been.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I had been.	1. We had been.
2. Thou hadst been.	2. Ye or you had been.
3. He had been.	3. They had been.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I shall or will be.	1. We shall or will be.
2. Thou shalt or wilt be.	2. Ye or you shall or will be.
3. He shall or will be.	3. They shall or will be.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I shall have been.	1. We shall have been.
2. Thou wilt have been.	2. Ye or you will have been.
3. He will have been.	3. They will have been.

Imperative Mood.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. Let me be.	1. Let us be.
2. Be thou, or do thou be.	2. Be ye or you, or do ye or you be.
3. Let him be.	3. Let them be.

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I may or can be.	1. We may or can be.
2. Thou mayst or canst be.	2. Ye or you may or can be.
3. He may or can be.	3. They may or can be.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I might, could, would, or should be.	1. We might, could, would, or should be.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst be.	2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should be.
3. He might, could, would, or should be.	3. They might, could, would, or should be.

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I may or can have been.	1. We may or can have been.
2. Thou mayst or canst have been.	2. Ye or you may or can have been.
3. He may or can have been.	3. They may or can have been.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I might, could, would, or should have been.	1. We might, could, would, or should have been.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have been.	2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should have been.
3. He might, could, would, or should have been.	3. They might, could, would, or should have been.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. If I be.	1. If we be.
2. If thou be.	2. If ye or you be.
3. If he be.	3. If they be.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. If I were.	1. If we were.
2. If thou wert.	2. If ye or you were.
3. If he were.	3. If they were.

The remaining tenses of this mood are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mood.

Infinitive Mood.

Present, To be. *Perfect, To have been.*

Participles.

Present, Being. *Perfect, Been.*
Compound Perfect, Having been.

CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

ACTIVE.

A regular active verb is conjugated in the following manner:—

TO LOVE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I love.	1. We love.
2. Thou lovest.	2. Ye or you love.
3. He, she, or it loves or loveth.	3. They love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I loved.	1. We loved.
2. Thou lovedst.	2. Ye or you loved.
3. He loved.	3. They loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I have loved.	1. We have loved.
2. Thou hast loved.	2. Ye or you have loved.
3. He hath or has loved.	3. They have loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I had loved.	1. We had loved.
2. Thou hadst loved.	2. Ye or you had loved.
3. He had loved.	3. They had loved.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I shall or will love.	1. We shall or will love.
2. Thou shalt or wilt love.	2. Ye or you shall or will love.
3. He shall or will love.	3. They shall or will love.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I shall have loved.	1. We shall have loved.
2. Thou wilt have loved.	2. Ye or you will have loved.
3. He will have loved.	3. They will have loved.

Imperative Mood.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. Let me love.	1. Let us love.
2. Love thou, or do thou love.	2. Love ye or you, or do ye love.
3. Let him love.	3. Let them love.

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I may or can love.	1. We may or can love.
2. Thou mayst or canst love.	2. Ye or you may or can love.
3. He may or can love.	3. They may or can love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I might, could, would, or should love.	1. We might, could, would, or should love.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst love.	2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should love.
3. He might, could, would, or should love.	3. They might, could, would, or should love.

PERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I may or can have loved. | 1. We may or can have loved. |
| 2. Thou mayst or canst have loved. | 2. Ye or you may or can have loved. |
| 3. He may or can have loved. | 3. They may or can have loved. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I might, could, would, or should have loved. | 1. We might, could, would, or should have loved. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have loved. | 2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should have loved. |
| 3. He might, could, would, or should have loved. | 3. They might, could, would, or should have loved. |

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. If I love. | 1. If we love. |
| 2. If thou love. | 2. If ye or you love. |
| 3. If he love. | 3. If they love. |

The remaining tenses of this mood are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mood.

Infinitive Mood.

Present, To love. Perfect, To have loved.

Participles.

Present, Loving. Perfect, Loved.
Compound Perfect, Having loved.

PASSIVE.

Verbs passive are called *regular* when they form their perfect participle by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the verb; as, from the verb *to love* is formed the passive, *I am loved, I was loved, I shall be loved, &c.*

A passive verb is conjugated by adding the perfect participle to the auxiliary verb *to be*, through all its changes of number, person, mood, and tense, in the following manner:—

TO BE LOVED.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I am loved. | 1. We are loved. |
| 2. Thou art loved. | 2. Ye or you are loved. |
| 3. He is loved. | 3. They are loved. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I was loved. | 1. We were loved. |
| 2. Thou wast loved. | 2. Ye or you were loved. |
| 3. He was loved. | 3. They were loved. |

PERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I have been loved. | 1. We have been loved. |
| 2. Thou hast been loved. | 2. Ye or you have been loved. |
| 3. He has or hath been loved. | 3. They have been loved. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I had been loved. | 1. We had been loved. |
| 2. Thou hadst been loved. | 2. Ye or you had been loved. |
| 3. He had been loved. | 3. They had been loved. |

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I shall or will be loved. | 1. We shall or will be loved. |
| 2. Thou shalt or wilt be loved. | 2. Ye or you shall or will be loved. |
| 3. He shall or will be loved. | 3. They shall or will be loved. |

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I shall have been loved. | 1. We shall have been loved. |
| 2. Thou wilt have been loved. | 2. Ye or you will have been loved. |
| 3. He will have been loved. | 3. They will have been loved. |

Imperative Mood.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. Let me be loved. | 1. Let us be loved. |
| 2. Be thou loved, or do thou be loved. | 2. Be ye or you loved, or do ye be loved. |
| 3. Let him be loved. | 3. Let them be loved. |

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I may or can be loved. | 1. We may or can be loved. |
| 2. Thou mayst or canst be loved. | 2. Ye or you may or can be loved. |
| 3. He may or can be loved. | 3. They may or can be loved. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I might, could, would, or should be loved. | 1. We might, could, would, or should be loved. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst be loved. | 2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should be loved. |
| 3. He might, could, would, or should be loved. | 3. They might, could, would, or should be loved. |

PERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I may or can have been loved. | 1. We may or can have been loved. |
| 2. Thou mayst or canst have been loved. | 2. Ye or you may or can have been loved. |
| 3. He may or can have been loved. | 3. They may or can have been loved. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I might, could, would, or should have been loved. | 1. We might, could, would, or should have been loved. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have been loved. | 2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should have been loved. |
| 3. He might, could, would, or should have been loved. | 3. They might, could, would, or should have been loved. |

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. If I be loved. | 1. If we be loved. |
| 2. If thou be loved. | 2. If ye or you be loved. |
| 3. If he be loved. | 3. If they be loved. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. If I were loved. | 1. If we were loved. |
| 2. If thou wert loved. | 2. If ye or you were loved. |
| 3. If he were loved. | 3. If they were loved. |

The remaining tenses of this mood are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mood.

Infinitive Mood.

Present, To be loved. Perfect, To have been loved.

Participles.

Present, Being loved. Perfect, Been loved.
Compound Perfect, Having been loved.

THE PARTICIPLE.

The *participle* is, by some grammarians, considered as a distinct part of speech, and by others it is regarded only as a form of the verb. It is derived from the verb, and partakes of the signification and properties of the verb. It is an adjective form of the verb, and, like an adjective, belongs to a noun; and it signifies doing, being, or suffering, without affirming any thing. It becomes a noun by prefixing to it the definite article *the*. — There are three participles: the present, ending in *ing*, as *moving*; the perfect, past, or passive, ending (if the verb is regular) in *ed*, as *moved*; and the compound perfect, as *having moved*.

The participle in *ing*, though properly and generally active, is sometimes used in a passive sense; as, “Forty and six years was this temple *in building*.” *John* ii. 20. — “While the ark was *a preparing*.” *1 Peter* iii. 20. — “The nation had cried out loudly against the crime while it was *committing*.” *Bolingbroke*. — “My Lives *are reprinting*.” *Johnson*. — Dr. Johnson, in the Grammar prefixed to his Dictionary, remarks, with respect to this use of the present participle, “There is a manner of using the active participle which gives it a passive signification; as, ‘The Grammar is now *printing* ;’ ‘The brass is *forging*.’ This, in my opinion, is a vicious expression, probably corrupted from a phrase more pure, but now somewhat obsolete: ‘The book is *a printing* ;’ ‘The brass is *a forging* ;’ a being properly *at*, and *printing* and *forging* verbal nouns, signifying action, according to the analogy of this language.”

Although Johnson thus censured this use of the participle in *ing*, yet he afterwards made use of it himself in the instance above cited.

Within a few years, as a substitute for both of the above forms, a

neologism has been introduced, by which the *present passive participle* is substituted, in such cases as the above, for the participle in *ing*; and in the above examples, instead of “*in building*,” “*a preparing*,” “*was committing*,” and “*are reprinting*,” the modern innovators would say, “*in being built*,” “*being prepared*,” “*was being committed*,” “*are being reprinted*.” This new form has been used by some respectable writers, as in the following instances: “For those who *are being educated* in our seminaries.” *R. Southey*. — “It *was being uttered*.” *Coleridge*. — “The foundation *was being laid*.” *Brit. Critic*. — The Eclectic Review remarks, “That a need of this phrase, or an equivalent one, is felt, is sufficiently proved by the extent to which it is used by educated persons and respectable writers.”

This phrase, styled by Abp. Whately “uncouth English,” has been censured by various grammarians and critics. — “It [*τετυμμένος*] signifies properly, though in uncouth English, one who *is being beaten*.” *Abp. Whately*. — “The bridge *is being built*, and other phrases of the like kind, have pained the eye.” *D. Booth*. — “The phrase ‘*is being built*,’ and others of similar kind, have been, for a few years back, insinuating themselves into our language; still they are not English.” *M. Harrison’s Rise, Progress, and Present Structure of the English Language*. — “‘The house *is being built*.’ — This mode of expression is becoming quite common. It is liable, however, to several important objections. It appears formal and pedantic. — It has not, so far as I know, the support of any respectable grammarian. — The easy and natural expression is, ‘The house *is building*.’” *Prof. J. W. Gibbs*.

THE ADVERB.

An adverb is a word added to a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another adverb, to express some quality or circumstance respecting it; as, “He writes *well* ;” “A *truly* excellent scholar ;” “He speaks

very correctly.” A great many adverbs are formed from adjectives by the addition of *ly*, or by changing *e* to *y*; as, *wise*, *wisely*; *noble*, *nobly*.

THE CONJUNCTION.

The conjunction is a part of speech, or a particle, which connects words and sentences together; consisting principally of two sorts,

copulative and disjunctive; but there are other divisions given by many grammarians, as adversative, causal, illative, &c.

THE INTERJECTION.

An interjection is a word used to express some affection or emotion of the mind.

THE PREPOSITION.

Prepositions show the relations between words, and are generally placed before nouns and pronouns in the objective case.

There are many nouns, adjectives, verbs, and participles, which are

followed by their appropriate prepositions; and there are instances in which it is a matter of some difficulty to determine what preposition is most suitable to be used.

A LIST OF WORDS WITH THE PROPER PREPOSITION ANNEXED.

A.

Abandoned to.
Abate of.
Abhorrence of.
Abhorrent to, from.
Abide in, at, with, by.
Abominable to.
Abound in, with.
Abridge of, from.
Absent from.
Abstain from.
Abstinence from.
Abut on, upon.
Accede to.
Acceptable to.
Access to.
Accessory to.
Accommodate to, with.
Accompanied by, with.
Accord, v. n. with; v. a. to.
Accordance with.
According to.
Account of, for, to.
Accountable to a person; for a thing.
Accuse of, by.
Acquaint with.
Acquaintance with.
Acquiesce in.
Acquit of.
Adapted to.
Add to.
Address to.
Adequate to.
Adhere to.
Adjacent to.
Adjourn to, at, for.
Adjudge to.
Adjust to.
Admonish of, by, against.
Admission (access) to; (entrance) into.
Admit of.
Advantage over, of.
Advise of, to.
Advocate for.
Affection for.
Affinity to, with, between.
Agree with a person; to things proposed; upon things or conditions.
Agreeable to.
Aim at.
Alienate from.
Allude to.
Alteration in.
Ambitious of, to.
Amenable to.
Analogous to.
Analogy to, between.
Angry with a person; at a thing.
Annex to.
Animadvert on, upon.
Answer for, to.
Antecedent to.
Antipathy to, against.
Anxious about.
Apologize for.
Apology for.
Appeal to.
Appertain to.
Applicable to.
Apply to.
Apprehensive of.
Appropriate to.

Approve of.
Argue with, against.
Array with, in.
Arrive at.
Ask of a person; for or after a person or thing.
Aspire to.
Assent to.
Assimilate to.
Associate with.
Assure of.
Astonished at.
Atone for.
Attached to.
Attain to.
Attend to.
Attentive to.
Averse to, from.
Aversion to, from.

B.

Ballot for.
Banish from.
Bare of.
Bargain for.
Bear up, upon, with.
Beguile of.
Believe in, on.
Belong to.
Bereave of.
Bestow on, upon.
Betray to a person; into a thing.
Betroth to.
Bigoted to.
Bind to, in, up, upon.
Blame for.
Blush at.
Boast of.
Border on, upon.
Brag of.

C.

Call on, upon, at, for; — on a person; at a house.
Capable of.
Care for, to.
Careful of, for.
Careless of, about.
Carp at.
Catch at, up.
Caution against.
Certify of.
Change for, with.
Charge on or against a person; with a thing.
Clear of.
Coalesce with.
Coincide with.
Commune with.
Commit to.
Communicate to, with.
Compare to, in respect to quality; with, by way of illustration.
Compelled to.
Compliance with.
Comply with.
Composed of.
Concede to.
Conceive of.
Concerned at, for.
Concur with, in, on, to.

Condemn to.
Condescend to.
Conduce to.
Confer on, upon.
Confide in.
Conform to.
Conformable to.
Conformity to.
Congenial to, with.
Congratulate on, upon.
Connect with.
Conscious of.
Consecrate to.
Consent to.
Consign to.
Consist of, in, with.
Consistent with.
Consonant to.
Consult with.
Contend with, against.
Contest with.
Contiguous to.
Contrast with.
Contrary to.
Conversant in, with, about.
Convert to, into.
Convict of.
Convince of.
Copy from, after.
Correspond to, with.
Correspondence to, with.
Correspondent to.
Covenant with, for.
Cure of.

D.

Dash against, upon.
Deal in, by, with.
Debar of, from.
Decide on, upon.
Defend against, from.
Deficiency of.
Deficient in.
Defraud of.
Demand of.
Denounce against a person; on a thing.
Depend on, upon.
Dependent on, upon.
Deprive of.
Derogate from.
Derogation from, to.
Derogatory to.
Descended from.
Deserving of.
Desirous of.
Desist from.
Despair of.
Despoil of.
Destined to.
Destitute of.
Detach from.
Detract from.
Deviate from.
Devolve on, upon.
Devote to.
Dictate to.
Die of a disease; by the sword or famine; for another.
Differ with a person in opinion; from a person or thing in some quality.
Different from.
Difficulty in.
Diminish from.
Diminution of.

Disabled from.
Disagree with, to.
Disagreeable to.
Disappointed of a thing not obtained; in a thing obtained.
Disapprove of.
Discourage from.
Discouragement to.
Disengaged from.
Disgusted at, with.
Dislike to.
Dismissal from.
Disparagement to.
Dispense with.
Dispose of, to, for.
Dispossess of.
Dispute with.
Disqualify for, from.
Dissatisfied with.
Dissent from.
Distinct from.
Distinguish from, between.
Distrustful of.
Divested of.
Divide between two; among many.
Dote on.
Doubt of, about.
Dwell in, at, on.

E.

Eager in, for, after.
Embark in, for.
Embellished with.
Emerge from.
Employ in, on, upon, about.
Emulous of.
Enamoured of.
Encounter with.
Encouragement to.
Encroach on, upon.
Endeared to.
Endeavor after.
Endowed with.
Endued with.
Engage in, with, for.
Enjoin on, upon.
Enter on, upon, into.
Entrance on, upon, into.
Envious of, at.
Equal to, with.
Equivalent to.
Espouse to.
Estimated at.
Estranged from.
Exception from, to, against.
Excluded from.
Exclusive of.
Expelled from.
Expert in, at.
Exposed to.
Expressive of.

F.

Fall under, on, upon, from.
Familiar to, with.
Fawn on, upon.
Fearful of.
Feed on, upon.
Fight with, against, for.
Filled with.
Fond of.

Fondness for.
Foreign to, from.
Founded on or upon a basis; in truth.
Free from.
Friendly to.
Frightened at.
Frown at, upon.
Fruitful in, of.
Full of.
Furnished with.

G.

Give to.
Glad of, at.
Glance at, upon.
Glow with.
Grapple with.
Grateful to a person; for a favor.
Greedy of, after.
Grieve at, for.
Guard against.
Guilty of.

H.

Hanker after.
Happen to, on.
Healed of.
Hinder from.
Hiss at.
Hold in, of, on.

I.

Ignorant of.
Immersion in.
Impatient at, for, of.
Impenetrable by, to.
Impervious to.
Impose on, upon.
Inaccessible to.
Incapable of.
Incentive to.
Incorporate into, with.
Inconsistent with.
Inculcate on, upon.
Independent of, on.
Indifferent to.
Indulge with, in.
Indulgent to.
Influenced on, with, on.
Inform of, about, concerning.
Initiate into, in.
Initiation into.
Inquire of, after, for, about.
Inroad into.
Insensible to, of.
Inseparable from.
Insinuate into.
Insist on, upon.
Inspection into, over.
Instruct in.
Insult over.
Intent on, upon.
Interfere with.
Intermeddle with.
Intervene between.
Intimate with.
Introduce into, in.
Intrude on, upon, into.
Inured to.

Invested *with*.
Irritated *against* or *by* a person;
at or *by* a thing.

J.

Jealous *of*.
Jeer *at*.
Join *with*, *to*.

K.

Knock *at*, *on*.
Known *to*.

L.

Laden *with*.
Land *at*.
Laugh *at*.
Lean *on*, *upon*, *against*.
Level *with*.
Liberal *to*, *of*.
Liken *to*.
Live *in*, *at*, *with*, *on*, *upon*.
Loaded *with*.
Long *for*, *after*.
Lord *over*.

M.

Made *of*.
Marry *to*, *with*.
Meddle *with*.
Mediate *between*.
Meditate *on*, *upon*.
Meet, *v.*, *with*.
Militate *against*.
Mingle *with*.
Minister *to*.
Mistrustful *of*.
Mix *with*.

N.

Necessary *to*, *for*.
Need *of*.
Neglectful *of*.
Negotiate *with*.

O.

Obedient *to*.
Object *to*, *against*.
Observant *of*.
Observation *of*.
Obtrude *on*, *upon*.
Obvious *to*.
Offend *against*.
Offensive *to*.
Offer *to*.
Operate *on*.
Opposite *to*.
Overwhelmed *with*, *by*.

P.

Parcel *out*.
Parley *with*.
Part *from*, *with*.
Partake *of*.
Partial *to*.
Partiality *to*, *for*.
Participate *in*, *of*.
Patient *with*, *of*, *under*.
Pay *for*.
Peculiar *to*.
Penetrate *into*.
Persuade *in*.
Persist *in*.
Pitch *upon*, *on*.
Play *on*, *upon*, *with*.
Pleasant *to*.
Pleased *with*.
Plunge *into*.
Possessed *of*.
Pounce *on*, *upon*.
Pour *on*, *upon*, *into*.
Pray *for*, *with*.
Predisposed *to*.
Prefer *to*, *before*, *above*.
Preferable *to*.
Preference *to*, *over*, *above*, *before*.
Prefix *to*.
Prejudice *against*.
Prejudicial *to*.
Prepare *for*.
Preserve *from*.
Preside *over*.
Press *on*, *upon*.
Presume *on*, *upon*.
Pretend *to*.

f

Prevail *on*, *upon*, *with* (to persuade), *over*, *against* (to overcome).
Prevent *from*.
Previous *to*.
Prey *on*, *upon*.
Prior *to*.
Productive *of*.
Profit *by*.
Profitable *to*.
Prone *to*.
Pronounce *against* a person;
on a thing.
Propose *to*.
Protect others *from*, ourselves *against*.
Protest *against*.
Proud *of*.
Provide *with*, *for*, *against*.
Purge *of*, *from*.
Pursuance *of*.
Pursuant *to*.

Q.

Quarrel *with*.
Quarter *on*, *upon*.
Questioned *on*, *upon*, *by*.

R.

Rail *at*.
Reckon *on*, *upon*, *with*.
Recline *on*, *upon*.
Reconcile *to*, *with*.
Recover *from*.
Reduce *to*, *under*.
Refer *to*.
Reflect *on*, *upon*.
Refrain *from*.
Regard *for*, *to*.
Rejoice *at*, *in*.
Relate *to*.
Release *from*.
Relieve *from*.
Relish *for*, *of*.
Rely *on*, *upon*.
Remain *in*, *at*.
Remark *on*, *upon*.
Remit *to*.
Remonstrate *with* a person;
against a thing.
Remove *from*.
Repent *of*.

Repine *at*.
Replete *with*.
Repose *on*, *upon*.
Resignant *to*.
Resolve *on*, *upon*.
Rest *in*, *at*, *on*, *upon*.
Restore *to*.
Restrain *from*, *of*.
Retire *from*, *to*.
Return *to*.
Rich *in*.
Rid *of*.
Rob *of*.
Rove *about*, *over*.
Rub *against*.
Rule *over*.
Rush *against*, *on*, *upon*.

S.

Sated *with*.
Satisfy *with*.
Saturate *with*.
Save *from*.
Seek *for*, *after*, *to*.
Seize *on*, *upon*.
Send *to*, *for*.
Sensible *of*.
Sick *of*.
Significant *of*.
Similar *to*.
Sink *into*, *in*, *beneath*.
Sit *on*, *upon*, *in*.
Skilful *in*, *at*.
Smile *at*, *on*, *upon*.
Snap *at*.
Snatch *at*.
Sneer *at*.
Solicitous *about*, *for*.
Sorry *for*.
Stay *in*, *at*, *with*.
Stick *to*, *by*.
Strip *of*.
Strive *with*, *against*, *for*.
Subject *to*.
Submissive *to*.
Submit *to*.
Substitute *for*.
Subtract *from*.
Suitable *to*, *for*.
Surprised *at*.
Suspected *of*, *by*.
Swerve *from*.
Sympathize *with*.

T.

Taste *of* a thing possessed;
for a thing desired or relished.
Tax *with*, *for*.
Tend *to*, *towards*.
Thankful *for*.
Think *on*, *upon*, *about*.
Thirst *after*, *for*.
Touch *at*, *on*, *upon*.
Transmit *to*.
Triumph *over*.
Troublesome *to*.
True *to*.
Trust *in*, *to*.

U.

Unison *with*.
Unite *with*, *to*.
Useful *for*, *to*.

V.

Value *on*, *upon*.
Versed *in*.
Vest *in* a person, *with* a thing.
Void *of*.

W.

Wait *on*, *upon*, *for*, *at*.
Want *of*.
Weary *of*.
Weep *at*, *for*.
Witness *of*.
Worthy *of*.

Y.

Yearn *towards* *for*.
Yield *to*.
Yoke *with*.

Z.

Zealous *for*.

ORIGIN, FORMATION, AND ETYMOLOGY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IN the formation of the English language, most of the languages here enumerated have contributed more or less; yet the English has been formed mainly from the Anglo-Saxon; and the contributions to it next in importance to those from the Anglo-Saxon are derived from the Latin, through the Norman French.

The family of Indo-Germanic or Indo-European languages may be considered as comprising six branches, two belonging to Asia, and four to Europe.

1. The Indian branch, comprising the Sanscrit and its derivative dialects.

2. The Medo-Persic, or Arian branch, at the head of which stands the Zend, or Old Persian.

3. The Græco-Latin branch, comprising the Greek, Modern Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Norman French, and French.

4. The Teutonic branch, with the Gothic at its head, comprising the different Germanic dialects, the Anglo-Saxon, English, Friesic, Flemish or Belgic, Dutch, German;—the Scandinavian dialects, Icelandic, Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish.

5. The Slavonic or Slavic, comprising the Lithuanian, Russian, Polish, &c.

6. The Celtic, comprising the Welsh, Cornish, Armorican, Gaelic or Highland Scotch, Irish or Erse, and the Manks.

The translation of the four Gospels (the *Codex Argenteus*) by Ulphilas into the Gothic or Mæso-Gothic language, about A. D. 360, is regarded as the earliest specimen now in existence of any Teutonic, German, or Gothic dialect, and it preceded any known Anglo-Saxon MS. by about four hundred or five hundred years.

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN VARIOUS LANGUAGES.

The version of the Lord's Prayer [Matt. vi.] is here exhibited in all the languages which have contributed, in any considerable degree, to the formation of the English language.

GREEK.

From the text of Tischendorf, seventh edition, Leipsic, 1859, 8vo.

Πάτερ ἡμῶν ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς,
ἀγιασθήτω τὸ ὄνομά σου
ἐλθέτω ἡ βασιλεία σου
γεννηθῇ τὸ θέλημά σου ὡς ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς·
τὸν ἄρτον ἡμῶν τὸν ἐπιούσιον δός ἡμῖν σήμερον·
καὶ ἄφεσις ἡμῖν τὰ ὀφειλόμενα ἡμῶν, ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀφῆκαμεν
τοῖς ὀφειλέταις ἡμῶν·
καὶ μὴ εἰσενέγκῃς ἡμᾶς εἰς πειρασμόν,
ἀλλὰ ῥῦσαι ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ πονηροῦ.

The following is added in the "Textus Receptus":

ὅτι σοῦ ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία καὶ ἡ δύναμις καὶ ἡ δόξα εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας. Ἀμήν.

MODERN GREEK, OR ROMAIC.

From the version of Maximus Kalliupolites, as published in London, 1824, 12mo. (First printed in 1638.)

ὦ πατέρ μου ὁποῦ εἶσαι εἰς τοὺς οὐρανοὺς·

ὡς ἀγιασθῇ τὸ ὄνομά σου.

ἦς ἔλθῃ ἡ βασιλεία σου·

ὡς γένηται τὸ θέλημά σου, καθὼς εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν, ἔτσι καὶ εἰς τὴν γῆν.

Τὸ ψωμί μας τὸ καθημερινὸν δός μας τὸ σήμερον.

Καὶ συγχώρησέ μας τὰ χρεῖά μας, καθὼς καὶ ἡμεῖς συγχωροῦμεν
τοὺς χρεωφειλέτας μας.

Καὶ μὴ μᾶς φέρῃς εἰς πειρασμόν·

ἀλλὰ ἐλευθέρωσέ μας ἀπὸ τοῦ πονηροῦ.

ὅτι ἐδική σου εἶναι ἡ βασιλεία, καὶ ἡ δύναμις καὶ ἡ δόξα εἰς
τοὺς αἰῶνας. Ἀμήν.

LATIN.

From the version made by St. Jerome in the latter part of the fourth century, — the "Vulgate," — as edited by Tischendorf in his "Novum Testamentum Triglotum," Leipsic, 1854.

Pater noster qui es in caelis,
sanctificetur nomen tuum,
adveniat regnum tuum,
fiat voluntas tua sicut in caelo et in terra,
panem nostrum supersubstantialem da nobis hodie,
et dimitte nobis debita nostra sicut et nos dimittimus debitoribus
nostris,
et ne inducas nos in temptationem,
sed libera nos a malo.

ITALIAN.

From the version of Giovanni Diodati, original edition, Geneva, 1607, 4to.

Padre nostro, che sei ne' cieli,
sia santificato il tuo nome.
Il tuo regno venga,
la tua volontà sia fatta, siccome in cielo, così anche in terra.
Dacci hoggi il nostro pane cotidiano.
E rimettici i nostri debiti, siccome noi anchora gli rimettiamo
a' nostri debitori.
E non indurci in tentatione,
ma liberaci dal Maligno:
perciocche tuo è il regno, e la potenza, e la gloria, in sempiterno,
Amen.

SPANISH.

From the version of the Bible by Father Phelipe Scio de San Miguel, original edition, Valencia, 1790-1793, 10 vols. folio.

Padre nuestro, que estás en los Cielos :
santificado sea el tu nombre.
Venga el tu Reyno :
hágase tu voluntad, como en el Cielo así tambien en la tierra.
Danos hoy nuestro pan sobresubstancial.
Y perdónanos nuestras deudas, así como nosotros perdonamos
á nuestros deudores.
Y no nos dexes caer en la tentacion :
mas líbranos de mal. Amen.

PORTUGUESE.

From the translation of Antonio Pereira de Figueiredo, 1781-1783, as published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, London, 1855, 8vo.

Padre nosso que estás nos Ceos :
santificado seja o teu nome
Venha a nós o teu Reino.
Seja feita a tua vontade, assim na terra, como no Ceo.
O pão nosso, que he sobre toda a substancia, nos dá hoje.
E perdoa-nos as nossas dividas, assim como nós tambem perdoamos
aos nossos devedores :
E não nos deixes cair em tentação.
Mas livra nos do mal. Amen.

FRENCH.

From the Geneva version of 1588, as revised by David Martin, original edition, Amsterdam, 1707, fol.

Nôtre Père qui és aux cieux,
ton Nom soit sanctifié.
Ton Regne vicne.
Ta volonté soit faite en la terre comme au ciel.
Donne nous aujourd'hui nôtre pain quotidien.
Et nous quitte nos dettes, comme nous quittons aussi *les dettes*
à nos débiteurs.
Et ne nous indui point en tentation,
mais délivre nous du Malin.
Car à toi est le regne, & la puissance, & la gloire à jamais. Amen.

OLD FRENCH. (Twelfth century.)

As given by Adelung, Mithridates, II. 590, 591.

Sire Pere, qui es ès Ciaux,
Sanctifier soit li tuens Nons ;
Avigne li tuens Regnes ;
Soit faite ta Volantè, si comme ele est faite el Ciel, si soit ele
faite en Terre ;
Nostre Pain de chascun Jor nos done hui ;
Et pardone nos nos Meffais, si come nos pardonons à cos qui
meffait nos ont ;
Sire ne soffre, que nos soions tempté par mauvesse Temptacion ;
Mes Sir delivre nos de Mal.

WELSH.

From the edition of the Welsh Bible published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, London, 1837, 8vo.; being essentially Bishop Parry's version, first printed in 1620.

Ein Tad, yr hwn *wyt* yn y nefoedd,
sancteiddier dy Enw.
Deled dy deyrnas.
Gwneler dy ewyllys, megis yn y nef, *felly* ar y ddaear hefyd.
Dyro i ni heddyw ein bara beunyddiol.
A maddeu i ni ein dyledion, fel y maddeuwn ninnau i'n dyledwyr.
Ac nac arwain ni i brofedigaeth ;
eithr gwared ni rhag drwg.
Canys eiddot ti yw y deyrnas, a'r nerth, a'r gogoniant, yn oes
oesoedd. Amen.

GAELIC.

From the version of the New Testament by the Rev. James Stuart, as published by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, Edinburgh, 1813, 12mo. (First printed in 1767.)

Ar n-Athair a ta air nèamh,
Gu naomhaichear t'ainm.
Thigeadh do rìoghachd.
Deanar do thoil air an talamh, mar a *nithear* air nèamh.
Tabhair dhuinn an diugh ar n-aran laitheil.
Agus maith dhuinn ar fiacha, amhuil mar a mhaithneas sinne d'ar
luchd-fiach.
Agus na leig am buaireadh sinn,
ach saor sinn o ole :
Oir is leatsa an rìoghachd, agus an cumhachd, agus a' ghlòir, gu
siorruidh. Amen.

IRISH.

From the version of Uilliam O. Domhnuill, or William Daniel, as published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, London, 1817, 8vo. (First printed in 1602.)

Ar Nathair atá ar neamh,
Náomhtar hainm.
Tigthead do ríoghachd.
Deúntar do thoil ar an thalamh, mar do nithear ar neamh.
Ar nárán láéthamhail tabhair dhúinn a niu.
Agus maith dhúinn ar bhfiacha, mar mhaithmídne dar bhféi-
theamhnuibh féin.
Agus na léig sinn a ccathughadh,
achd saor inn ó ole :
Oir is leachd féin an ríoghachd, agus an chúmhachd, agus an
ghloir, go síórruighe. Amen.

GOTHIC. (Fourth century.)

From the edition of Ulfilas by Gabelentz and Loebe, Leipzig, 1836-1846, 4to.

Atta unsar thu in himinam.
Veihnai namo thein.
Qimai thiudinassus theins.
Vairthai vilja theins sve in himina jah ana airthai.
Hlaif unsarana thana sinteinan gif uns himma daga.
Jah aflet uns thatai skulans sijaima svasve jah veis afletam thaim
skulam unsaraim.
Jah ni briggais uns in fraistubnjai.
Ak lausei uns af thamma ubilin.
Unte theina ist thiudangardi jah mahts jah vulthus in aivins.
Amen.

ICELANDIC.

From the Icelandic Bible printed at Copenhagen in 1813, after the edition of 1747, for the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Fader vor þú sem ert á himnum,
helgest thitt nafn.
Tilkome thitt ríke.
Verde thinn vile so á jörðu sem á himne.
Gef þú oss í dag vort daglegt braud.
Og fyrrgef oss vorar skulder, so sem ver fyrrgefum vorum
skuldunautum.
Og innleid oss eige í freistne,
hældur frelsa þú oss frá illu.
Þvíad thitt er ríked, og máttur og dyrd um allder allda. Amen.

DANISH.

From the Danish Bible published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, London, 1855, 8vo.

Vor Fader, du som er i Himlene!
Helliget vorde dit Navn;
Komme dit Rige;
Skee din Villie, som i Himmelen, saa og paa Jorden;
Giv os i Dag vort daglige Brød;
Og forlad os vor Skyld, saa som vi forlade vore Skyldnere;
Og leed os ikke ind i Fristelse,
men frie os fra det Onde;
Thi dit er Riget, og Kraften, og Herligheden i Evighed, Amen.

SWEDISH.

From the Swedish Bible printed in Stockholm, 1850, 8vo., for the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Fader vår, som äst i himlom,
helgadt varde ditt Namn.
Tilkomme ditt rike:
Ske din vilje, såsom i himmelen, så ock på jordene.
Gif oss i dag vårt dagliga bröd:
Och förlåt oss våra skulder, såsom ock vi förlåte dem oss skyl-
dige äro.
Och inled oss icke i frestelse;
utan fräls oss ifrån ondo.
Ty riket är ditt, och magten, och härligheten, i evighet: Amen.

FRIESIC.

From Bon. Vulcanius "De Literis et Lingua Getarum," Leiden, 1697, p. 98.

Ws haita dw derstu biste yne hymil,
Dyn name wird heiligt.
Dyn ryk to komme.
Dyn wille moet schoen, opt yrtryck as yne hymil.
Ws deilix bræ jow ws jwed.
In veriou ws ws schylden, as wy vejæ ws schyldnira.
In lied ws naet in versieking,
din fry ws vin it qwæd.
Din dyn is it ryck, de macht, in de heerlickheyt yn yewicheyt.
So mæet et wese.

FLEMISH.

From the edition of the New Testament printed at Brussels in 1838, as given by Auer in his "Vater Unser," 2^e Abtheilung, Vienna, 1847.

Onzen Vader, die in den hemel zyt:
Geheyligt zy uwen naem.
Dat uw ryk aenkome.
Dat uwen wil geschiede, op der aerde als in den hemel.
Geeft ons heden ons dagelyks broodt.
En vergeeft ons onze schulden, gelyk wy vergeven aen onze
schuldenaeren.
Ende en leydt ons niet in bekoringe:
Maer verlost ons van den quaeden. Amen.

DUTCH.

From the version made by authority of the Synod of Dort, (first printed in 1637,) as published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, London, 1856, 8vo.

Onze Vader, die in de hemelen *zijt*!
uw naam worde geheiligd.
Uw Koninkrijk kome.
Uw wil geschiede, gelijk in den hemel, *alzo* ook op de aarde.
Geef ons heden ons dagelijksch brood.
En vergeef ons onze schulden, gelijk ook wij vergeven onzen
schuldenaren.
En leid ons niet in verzoeking,
maar verlos ons van den boozen.
Want uw is het koninkrijk, en de kracht, en de heerlijkheid, in
de eeuwigheid, Amen.

GERMAN.

From Luther's version, as edited by Tischendorf in his "Novum Testamentum Triglotum," Leipsic, 1854. The orthography is modernized. Luther's translation of the New Testament was first published, anonymously, in 1522.

Unser Vater in dem Himmel.
Dein Name werde geheiligt.
Dein Reich komme.
Dein Wille geschehe auf Erden wie im Himmel.
Unser täglich Brot gib uns heute.
Und vergib uns unsere Schulden, wie wir unsern Schuldigern
vergeben.
Und führe uns nicht in Versuchung,
sondern erlöse uns von dem Uebel.
Denn dein ist das Reich und die Kraft und die Herrlichkeit in
Ewigkeit, Amen.

ANGLO-SAXON.

From Thorpe's edition of the Anglo-Saxon Gospels, London, 1842, 12mo.

Fæder úre, thu the eart on heofenum,
Si thin nama gehalgot.
To-becume thin rice.
Geweorthe thin willa on eorþan, swa swa on heofenum.
Urne dæghwamlican hlaf syle us to-dæg.
And forgyf ús úre gyltas, swa swa we forgyfath ðrum gyltendum.
And ne gelæde thu us on costnunge,
ac alys us of yfle: Soðlice.

WICKLIFFE. (About 1380.)

From the edition of the Rev. J. Forshall and Sir F. Madden, Oxford, 1850, 4to.

Oure fadir that art in heuenes,
halwid be thi name;
thi kyngdom cumme to;
be thi wille don as in heuen and in earthe;
gif to vs this day oure breed ouer other substaunce;
and forgeue to vs oure dettis, as we forgeue to oure dettours;
and leede vs nat in to temptacioun,
but delyuere vs fro yuel. Amen.

TYNDALE'S VERSION.

His revised edition of 1534, as printed in "The English Hexapla," London, 1841, 4to.

O oure father which arte in heven,
halowed be thy name.
Let thy kyngdome come.
Thy wyll be fulfilled, as well in erth, as it ys in heven.
Geve vs this daye our daily breede.
And forgeve vs oure treaspases, even as we forgeve oure
trespacers.
And leade vs not into temptacion:
but delyver vs from evell.
For thyne is the kyngedome and the power,
and the glorye for ever. Amen.

KING JAMES'S VERSION.

From a copy of the *first* edition of 1611.

Our father which art in heauen,
hallowed be thy Name.
Thy kingdome come.
Thy will be done, in earth, as it is in heauen.
Give vs this day our daily bread.
And forgiue vs our debts, as we forgiue our debtors.
And leade vs not into temptation,
bvt deliuer vs from euill:
For thine is the kingdome, and the power, and the glory, for
euer, Amen.

The earliest authentic event recorded in the history of Britain was the landing of Julius Cæsar on the eastern shore, fifty-five years before the Christian era. The country was then inhabited by the Britons, a Celtic race, who continued to hold possession of it till the middle of the fifth century. Of their language, styled the *Celtic*, or, with reference to Britain, the *British*, few traces now exist in England, except in geographical names, as those of some towns, mountains, rivers, lakes, &c.; but the remains of it are to be found in the Gaelic of the Scottish Highlands, in the Welsh, the Erse or Irish, and the Manks language, in the Isle of Man.

About the middle of the fifth century, the Saxons from Lower Germany invaded the island; and, before many years elapsed, they established their authority over the most of that part of it which is now called England; and the Britons were driven into Wales. From a leading branch of the Saxons, called *Angles*, the country received its name of *England*, and the new language was denominated from them the *Anglo-Saxon*; often also called simply the *Saxon*. At the time of their invasion, the Saxons were an illiterate people; but they afterwards cultivated learning to some extent; their language was

spoken nearly in its purity till the Norman conquest, and among their principal writers were Gildas, Cædmon, Ælfric, Bede, and King Alfred. — Ælfric was the author of an Anglo-Saxon and Latin vocabulary, the first writer of a bilingual dictionary, ancient or modern, whose name has been preserved.

The Anglo-Saxon dynasty, after having continued about six hundred years, was terminated, in 1066, by the invasion of William, Duke of Normandy, commonly called the *Conqueror*. The Norman-French now became the language of the court and the upper classes, and continued to be so for about two centuries, while the Anglo-Saxon, (or the Semi-Saxon,) continued to be the speech of the common people or peasantry; and in the course of time, these two languages became blended into one, forming the basis of the present English. Near the end of the second century after the Conquest, may be dated the beginning of the English language, which at length triumphed over the Norman-French, and was gradually improved till the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne, during whose reign the language may be regarded as having assumed substantially its present form, as exhibited in the works of Sidney, Spenser, Hooker, Shakespeare, Raleigh, and Bacon. But the writings of several of the reformers previous to the reign of Elizabeth, as Tyndale (the translator of the New Testament), Cranmer, Latimer, &c., attracted much attention. The works of Sir Thomas More, as Ben Jonson tells us, "were considered as models of pure and elegant style;" and according to Mr. Hallam, his "History of Richard III. is the first example of good English language; pure and perspicuous, well chosen, without vulgarisms or pedantry."

The following statement respecting the changes which took place in the language spoken by the inhabitants of England is given by Mr. Craik. — The first century after the conquest, during the reigns of William I., William II., Henry I., and Stephen, may be called the *infancy* of English; the second century, during the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., John, and Henry III., the *childhood*; the third century, during the reigns of Edward I., Edward II., and Edward III., the *boyhood*; and from that period (1377) to the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth (1558), the *youth*; — then commenced the *manhood*.

Mr. Hippiusley, in his "Chapters on Early English Literature," says: "Although neither the origin nor subsequent progress of English can be assigned to any specified dates, yet, for the sake of perspicuity, we may (as in the case of general history) establish arbitrary and conventional divisions. Thus we say, generally speaking, that about 1150 may be dated the decline of pure Saxon; about 1250 the commencement of English; and that the century between these two dates was occupied by a kind of Semi-Saxon language."

After the Norman conquest, the Saxon laws were continued in force, and were translated into Norman-French. "The proceedings," as stated by Blackstone (Commentaries, Book III. chap. 21), "were all written, as indeed all public proceedings were, in Norman or law French, and even the arguments of the counsel and the decisions of the court were in the same barbarous dialect. This continued till the reign of Edward III., who, having employed his arms successfully in subduing the *crown* of France, thought it unbecoming the dignity of the victors to use any longer the *language* of a vanquished country. By a statute, therefore, passed in the 36th year of his reign [1362], it was enacted, that, for the future, all pleas should be pleaded, shown, defended, answered, debated, and judged, in the English tongue, but be entered and enrolled in Latin." This is the date of the triumph of the English language over the French in the English courts of law.

"The Saxon power," Dr. Bosworth remarks, "ceased when William the Conqueror ascended the throne, but not the language; for Anglo-Saxon, after rejecting or changing many of its inflections, continued to be spoken by the old inhabitants till the time of Henry III., A. D. 1258. What was written after this period has generally so great

a resemblance to our present language, that it may evidently be called English."

In the fourteenth century flourished *Sir John Mandeville* [ob. 1372], the traveller, whose *Travels*, which appeared in 1356, formed the first English work in prose; *John Wicliffe*, the reformer [ob. 1384], who, with the aid of some of his followers, translated the Bible into English, though the whole translation, including both Testaments, was not printed till 1850; and *Geoffrey Chaucer* [ob. 1400], the great early English poet, author of many works in poetry and prose, (the most celebrated of which are the "Canterbury Tales,") who exerted a greater influence on the early state of the language than any other writer, and who introduced many words from the French. "But though [Edinburgh Review, vol. cxii.] the importations from the French are large, relative to the like element of such writers as Mandeville and Wicliffe, they are not such as defraud his works of the praise of Spenser's celebrated eulogy, that in them is to be found 'the well of English undefiled.'"

But the times, long after the age of Chaucer, continued barbarous, and, till after the invention of printing and the revival of learning, few writers of any distinction appeared to cultivate and improve the language, or to enrich it with valuable works. — In 1471, the art of printing was introduced into England by William Caxton, who was one of the most considerable writers in the language between the time of Chaucer and the Reformation.

SPECIMENS OF EARLY ENGLISH.

A Proclamation of Henry III. to the people of Huntingdonshire, A. D. 1258. "It currently passes for the earliest specimen of English." — *Latham*.

"Henry, thurg Godes fultome, King on Engleneloande, lhourd on Yrloand, Duke on Normand, on Acquitain, Eorl on Anjou, send I greting, to alle hise holde, ilærde & ilewerde on Huntingdonschiere.

"That witen ge well alle, thæt we willen & unnen thæt ure rædesmen alle other, the moare del of heom, thæt booth ichosen thurg us and thurg thæt loandes-folk on ure Kuneriche, habbith idon, and schullen don, in the worthnes of God, and ure threowthe, for the fremme of the loande, thurg the besigte of than toforen iseiðe rædesmen, beo stedfast and ilestinde in alle thinge abutan ænde, and we heaten alle ure treowe, in the treowthe thæt heo us oge, thet heo stede-fesliche healden & weren to healden & to swerien the isctnesses thet beon makede and beo to makien, thurg than toforen iseiðe rædesmen, other thurg the moare del of heom alswo, also hit is before iseiðe. And thet schoother helpe thet for to done bitham iliche other, aganes alle men in alle thet heo ogt for to done, and to foangen. And noan ne of mine loande, ne of egetewhere, thurg this besigte, muge beon ileot other iwered on onewise. And gif oni ether onie cumen her ongenes, we willen & heaten, thæt alle ure treowe heom healden deadlichistan. And for thæt we willen thæt this beo stedfast and lestinde, we senden gew this writ open, iseiðe with ure seel, to halden amanges gew ine hord. Witnes us-selven æt Lundæn, thæne egetetenthe day on the monthe of Octobr, in the two and fowertigthe geare of ure crunning."

A literal translation of this Proclamation, taken from Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. viii.

"Henry, through God's support, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy, of Acquitain, earl of Anjou, sends greeting, to all his subjects, learned and unlearned, of Huntington-shire. — This know ye well all, that we will and grant, what our counsellors all or the more part of them that be chosen through us and through the land-folk of our kingdom, have done, and shall do, to the honor of God, and our allegiance, for the good of the land, through the determination of those before said counsellors, be steadfast and permanent in all things without end, and we enjoin all our lieges, by the

allegiance that they owe us, that they steadfastly hold and swear to hold and to maintain the ordinances that be made and be to be made, through the before said counsellors, or through the more part of them also, as it is before said. And that each other help that for to do by them each other, against all men, in all that they ought for to do, and to promote. And none either of my land, nor of elsewhere, through this business, may be impeded or damaged in any way. And if any man or any woman cometh against them, we will and enjoin that all our lieges hold them deadly foes. And for that we will that this be steadfast and lasting, we send you this writ open, sealed with our seal, to keep amongst you in store. Witness ourself at London, the eighteenth day of the month of October, in the two-and-fortieyth year of our crowning."

An extract from Sir John Mandeville's *Travels*.

"And I John Maundevely knyghte aboveseyd, (alle thoughte I be unworthe,) that departed from oure contrees and passed the see, the zeer of grace 1322, that have passed manye londes and manye yles and contrees, and cerched manye fulle straunge places, and haue ben in manye a fulle gode honourable companye, and at many a faire dede of armes, (alle be it that I dide none myself, for myn unnable insuffisance,) now I am comen hom (mawgree my self) to reste: for gowtes, artetykes, that me distreyne, tho diffynen the ende of my labour, azcnst my wille (God knowethe.) And thus takynge solace of my wrecched reste, recordynge the tyme passed, I have fulfilled theise thinges and putte hem wryten in this boke, as it wolde come into my mynde, the zeer of grace 1356 in the 31 zeere that I departede from oure contrees. Wherefore I preye to alle the rederes and hereres of this boke, zif it plesse hem, that thei wolde preyen to God for me: and I schalle preye for hem. And alle tho that seyn for me a Pater noster, with an Ave Maria, that God forzeve me my synnes, I make hem partneres and graunte hem part of alle the gode pilgrimages, and of alle the gode dedes that I have don, zif ony be to his plesance: and noghte only of tho, but of alle that evere I schalle do unto my lyfes ende. And I beseeche Almyghty God, fro whom alle godenesse and grace cometh fro, that he vouchesaf, of his excellent mercy and habundant grace, to fulle fille hire soules with inspiracioun of the Holy Gost, in makynge defence of alle hire gostly enemyes here in erthe, to hire salvacioun, bothe of body and soule; to worschipe and thankynge of him, that is three and on, withouten begynnyng and withouten endynge; that is withouten qualitee, good, and withouten quantytee, gret; that in alle places is present, and alle thinges contenynnyng; the whiche that no goodnesse may amende, ne non ewelle empeyre; that in perfeyte trynytee lyveth and regneth God, be alle worldes and be all tymes. Amen, Amen, Amen."

An extract from Caxton's translation of the renowned apologue of the Middle Age, entitled "The Hystorye of Reynart the Foxe." Caxton says, "I have not added, ne mynussched, but have followed as nyghe as I can, my cople, whyche was in Dutche [German], and by me William Caxton translated into this rude and symple Englyssh, in thabbeey of Westmestre (1481)."

"How the Lyon, kynge of alle bestis, sent out his mandementis that alle beestis sholde come to his feest and court.

"It was about the tyme of Pentheoste or Whytsontyde, that the wodes comynly be lusty and gladsom, and the trees clad with levys and blossome, and the ground with herbes and flowris swete-smellyng, and also the fowles and byrdes synge melodiously in theyr armourye, that the Lyon, the noble kynge of all beestis wolde in the holy dayes of thys feest holde an open court at Stede, whyche he dyde to know over alle his land, and commanded by his straye commysaryons and maundements that every beest shold come thyder, in such wyse that alle the beestis grete and smale cam to the court, sauf Reynart the Foxe, for he knewe hymself fawty and gilty in many thynges agens-

many beestis that thyder sholde comen, that he durste not aventure to go thyder whan the kynge of alle beestis had assembled alle his court, ther was none of them alle but that he had complayned sore of Reynart the Foxe."

The Saxon or Anglo-Saxon language, which is a branch of the Teutonic, the language of the Teutones, a people who inhabited a large part of Central Europe, while the Celts overspread the west, is the parent language of the English. Some of the other north European languages, of the great Teutonic or Gotho-Teutonic family, which have contributed to enrich the English tongue, are the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, and Icelandic, of the Scandinavian branch, and the German and Dutch, of the Germanic branch. The south European languages, which have furnished the largest contributions, are the Greek, Latin, and French; especially the Latin, through the medium of the French or Norman-French; also the Italian, the Spanish, and various other languages, have afforded more or less. "Suppose," says Dr. Trench ("English Past and Present"), "the English language to be divided into a hundred parts; of these, to make a rough distribution, sixty would be Saxon, thirty would be Latin (including of course the Latin which has come to us through the French), five would be Greek; we should then have assigned ninety-five parts, leaving the other five, perhaps too large a residue, to be divided among all the other languages from which we have adopted isolated words."

The Anglo-Saxon is the language to which the English owes its general form and structure, all the particles on which its syntax depends, all its pronouns and conjunctions, nearly all its prepositions, most of its monosyllables, and, indeed, all the words that are most frequently repeated on the same page. "The Anglo-Saxon," says Dr. Trench, "is not so much one element of the English language, as the foundation of it,—the basis. All its joints, its whole articulation, its sinews and its ligaments, the great body of articles, pronouns, conjunctions, prepositions, numerals, auxiliary verbs, all smaller words which serve to knit together and bind the larger into sentences,—these, not to speak of the grammatical structure of the language, are exclusively Saxon. The Latin language may contribute its tale of bricks, yea, of goodly and polished hewn stones, to the spiritual building; but the mortar, with all that holds and binds these together, and constitutes them into a house, is Saxon throughout."

The predominance of Anglo-Saxon will readily be seen by analyzing a passage in any common English writer. Of the sixty-six words which are comprised in the authorized English version of the Lord's prayer, there are only five that are not Anglo-Saxon. Mr. Sharon Turner, in his "History of the Anglo-Saxons," has adduced from popular English writers sixteen extracts, in which he has discriminated, by Italics, the words which are Anglo-Saxon from those of foreign origin. Two of his extracts are here quoted, and also the results of the comparisons of all of them are given. The words which are not Anglo-Saxon are in Italics in the following extracts:—

"And they made ready the *present* against *Joseph* came at noon; for they heard that they should eat bread there. And when *Joseph* came home, they brought him the *present* which was in their hand into the house, and bowed themselves to him to the earth. And he asked them of their welfare, and said, Is your father well, the old man of whom ye spake? Is he yet alive? And they answered, Thy *servant* our father is in good health, he is yet alive. And they bowed down their heads, and made *obedience*. And he lift up his eyes, and saw his brother *Benjamin*, his mother's son, and said, Is this your younger brother, of whom ye spake unto me? And he said, God be *gracious* unto thee, my son."—*Gen.* xliii. 25–29.

"Of *genius*, that *power* which constitutes a poet; that *quality* without which *judgment* is cold and knowledge is *inert*; that *energy*

which *collects*, *combines*, *amplifies*, and *animates*; the *superiority* must, with some *hesitation*, be *allowed* to *Dryden*. It is not to be *inferred*, that of this *poetical vigor* *Pope* had only a little, because *Dryden* had more; for every other writer since *Milton* must give *place* to *Pope*; and even of *Dryden* it must be said, that if he has brighter *paragraphs*, he has not better *poems*."—*Johnson*.

In the following table, the figures in the left-hand column show the whole number of words, exclusive of proper names, in the above two, and also in the fourteen other extracts or passages from popular English writers; and those in the right-hand column, the number of words in each which are not Saxon:—

	Words.	Not Saxon.
Genesis,	128	5
John xi. 32–36,	74	2
Spenser,	72	14
Shakespeare,	83	13
Milton,	89	16
Cowley,	77	10
Thomson,	78	14
Addison,	79	15
Locke,	94	20
Pope,	83	27
Young,	96	21
Swift,	90	10
Robertson,	113	34
Hume,	101	37
Gibbon,	79	32
Johnson,	81	21
Total,	1427	291

Of the total number of words, exclusive of proper names, in these sixteen passages, the proportion not Saxon is about one fifth. It is to be observed, that, in this computation, every repetition of a word is counted. In the verses quoted from Genesis, the word *and*, for example, is repeated, and therefore counted, twelve times.—In a longer passage from Shakespeare than the one referred to in the table, giving Wolsey's soliloquy on the favor of princes, beginning with "So farewell to the little good you bear me," found in the play of Henry VIII., there are, in twenty-three lines, containing one hundred and ninety-six words, only fourteen words not Anglo-Saxon, only about seven in a hundred.

In the first chapter of the common version of St. John's Gospel, there are one thousand and three words, of which, excepting fifty-three proper names, there are only fifty-five that are not Anglo-Saxon. In this chapter the particle *the* occurs sixty-eight times; *and*, sixty-one times; *of*, thirty-nine times; *that*, nineteen times; *unto*, fifteen times; *to*, thirteen times. Of the three personal pronouns, *I*, *thou*, and *he*, including their oblique forms, those of the first person occur thirty-three times; those of the second, thirty times; those of the third, eighty times. The verb *to be*, in its different inflections, occurs forty-six times. All these words, of so frequent occurrence, are Anglo-Saxon. There is, perhaps, no book in the English language in which Anglo-Saxon words more abound than in the common version of the Bible. Works which treat of the common affairs of life have the greatest proportion of such words, and scientific works, the least.

"If we look not merely at the number of the words which the Anglo-Saxon has contributed to the English, but to the *kinds* of words, as well as to the share it has had in its formation and development, we shall at once see that there is no comparison between the importance of this, and that of any other element. English grammar is almost exclusively occupied with what is of Anglo-Saxon origin. Our chief peculiarities of structure and of idiom are essentially Anglo-

Saxon; while almost all the forms and *classes* of words, which it is the peculiar office of grammar to investigate, are derived from that language. And though these peculiarities of structure may occupy little space, and these words be very few compared with those to be found in Johnson's Dictionary, they enter most vitally into the constitution of the language, and bear a most important part in shaping and determining its character. Thus, what few inflections we have, are all Anglo-Saxon. The English genitive, the general modes of forming the plural of nouns, and the terminations by which we express the comparative and superlative of adjectives, *er* and *est*; the inflections of the pronouns; of the tenses, persons, and participles of the verbs, whether regular or irregular; and the most frequent termination of our adverbs (*ly*), are all Anglo-Saxon. The nouns, too, derived from Latin and Greek, receive the Anglo-Saxon terminations of the genitive and the plural; while the preterites and participles of verbs derived from the same sources, take Anglo-Saxon inflections. As to the parts of speech, those which occur most frequently, and are individually of most importance, are almost wholly Anglo-Saxon. Such are our articles and definitives generally; as, *an, the, this, that, these, those, many, few, some, one, none*; the adjectives whose comparatives and superlatives are irregularly formed, and which are, in every language, among the most ancient, comprehensive in meaning, and extensively used; the separate words *more* and *most*, by which we as often express the forms of comparison as by distinct terminations; all our pronouns, personal, possessive, and interrogative; nearly every one of our so-called irregular verbs, including all the auxiliaries, *have, be, shall, will, may, can, must*, by which we express the force of the principal varieties of mood and tense; all the adverbs most frequently employed, and the prepositions and conjunctions almost without exception. . . . The English language consists of about 38,000 words. This includes, of course, not only radical words, but all derivatives, except the preterites and participles of verbs; to which must be added some few terms, which, though set down in the dictionaries, are either obsolete, or have never ceased to be considered foreign. Of these about 23,000, or nearly five-eighths, are of Anglo-Saxon origin. . . . In Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Lexicon, there are from 25,000 to 28,000 words, counting, of course, compound words as well as roots. Supposing one fifth of these obsolete, there would remain nearly the numbers already stated."—*Henry Rogers*.

"The peculiar structure of the English language is far from having been investigated, as yet, with that degree of attention and accuracy that it deserves. Among other things, we do not find that any grammarian has been at the pains to take a full comparative view of its two great component parts; by which we mean, on the one hand, those words that are derived from the Saxon, Danish, and other northern languages, and, on the other hand, those from the Greek, Latin, French, and other idioms of the south of Europe. These two sets of vocables are so dissimilar from each other, that they appear, at first view, incapable of being amalgamated together, so as to form an harmonious whole; yet who is there that can read, feel, and understand, and does not admire the sublime harmony which Milton, Dryden, Pope, Shakespeare, Bolingbroke, and the other immortal poets and prose writers of Great Britain, have produced out of those discordant elements? To analyze, therefore, those elements, from which have resulted such inconceivable effects, is well worth the trouble of the grammarian and philologist; and the interesting discoveries to which such an inquiry will lead, will amply repay their learned labors.—As far as we have been able to judge from a superficial investigation of the subject, we are apt to believe that the English words of northern derivation are to those derived from the ancient, as well as the modern languages of Southern Europe, in the proportion of something more than three, but not quite as much as four, to one. As the southern words are, in general, polysyllabic, and make a conspicuous figure wherever they occur, many are apt to

think their number greater than on examination it really appears to be."—*P. S. Duponceau*.

The number of words belonging to the English language has never been accurately ascertained, and it is difficult to ascertain it with exactness; for it is difficult to form and apply the rules for computing the number. The number which is stated in the preceding extract from Mr. Rogers, is thirty-eight thousand, which is considerably less than the number found in Johnson's Dictionary, as it was left by him. Of the great number of words which have been introduced into the language, in the various sciences, since the first publication of Johnson's Dictionary, very few are of Anglo-Saxon origin. By adopting so restricted a mode of computing the number of English words, as to exclude all compound and obsolete words, and all words introduced by the arts and sciences within the past century, and thus to reduce the number to 38,000, the proportion of Anglo-Saxon words would probably not be far from that above stated; that is, five eighths. The computation of Mr. Duponceau of the proportion between the two classes of English words, those of northern and those of southern derivation, must have been formed, not by analyzing the vocabulary of an English dictionary, but by examining the words as they occur on the pages of English books; and, as Anglo-Saxon words are much more frequently repeated than those of a different origin, there may be no material inconsistency between his computation and that of Mr. Rogers.

The following are the principal *Anglo-Saxon* prefixes, namely, *a, be, em, for, fore, mis, out, over, un, and under*; as, *ahead, befriend, embody, forbid, forebode, misdeed, outdo, overact, unbind, unlike, undergo*.

Some of the common *Anglo-Saxon* terminations are the following, namely, *er, ful, hood, less, ly, ness, ship*; as *writer, mindful, childhood, helpless, justly, goodness, partnership*.

The contributions of the *Latin* language to the English are next, in importance and amount, to those of the Anglo-Saxon; and these contributions came chiefly through the medium of the French, or Norman-French, in consequence of the Norman conquest. These contributions, which appear much less, in proportion, on a page of an English book than in a dictionary of the language, are great and important, and they enter extensively into the etymology of the language. The Latin has served not only to refine and polish the English, but to enrich its vocabulary with many necessary and indispensable words. It has furnished duplicates or synonyms of many words, applied to common and familiar objects, which add much to variety and harmony of expression. Many common things, not necessarily offensive in themselves, appear more gross when expressed in common Anglo-Saxon words than in words derived from the Latin. It has furnished a large portion of the abstract and general terms, especially in the departments of theology, moral and political philosophy, and all the moral sciences; also a great part of the terms used in polite literature, and the language of polite life. A great part of the military terms in English come directly from the French. The number of Greek and Latin derivatives, which, within the last fifty years, have been introduced into the language, in consequence of the extension of the sciences of chemistry, mineralogy, geology, botany, and conchology, has been very great. These words, which greatly increase the vocabulary of a complete dictionary of the language, are found chiefly in works of science, and do not enter into the dialect of common life, of poetry, eloquence, or historical composition.

A single Greek or Latin word, in some cases, forms the root of numerous English words.—For instance, from the Latin verb *muta*, to change, are derived the following English words: *commute, commutable, commutability, commutation, commutative, commutatively, immutable, immutably, immutableness, immutability, immute, immutate, immutation, intermutation, intransmutable, mutable, mutableness, mutability, mutation, mutiny, mutineer, mutinous, mutuously,*

mutinousness, permute, permuter, permutation, transmute, transmuter, transmutable, transmutably, transmutability, transmuted, transmuting, transmutation. Some Latin words have much more numerous English derivatives; as the verb *pono*, to place, is regarded as the root of about two hundred and fifty English words; the verb *plico*, to fold, about two hundred; *duco*, to lead, and *fero*, to bear, each upwards of one hundred. — The Greek word *γράφω*, to write, to describe, forms the root of more than a hundred and fifty English words, and *λόγος*, reason, word, discourse, the root of more than two hundred.

The following are *Latin prefixes*: *a, ab, abs*, from; as, *avert, abjure, abstract*; — *ad, a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at*, to; as, *adduce, accede, affix*, &c.; — *ante*, before; as, *antecedent*; — *circum*, about; as, *circumjacent*; — *con, co, cog, col, com, cor*, together, with; as, *conform, coeval, collect*, &c.; — *contra*, against; as, *contradict*; — *de*, down, from; as, *deface, degrade*; — *dis*, asunder; as, *disarm*; — *e, ex*, out of; as, *eject, exclude*; — *extra*, beyond; as, *extrajudicial*; — *in, ig, il, im, ir* (when prefixed to a verb), in; as *indue*; (when prefixed to an adjective), not; as, *invisible*; — *inter*, between; as, *intermix*; — *intro*, within; as, *introduce*; — *ob, oc, of, op*, for, in the way of; as, *object, occur*; — *per*, through; as, *pervade*; — *post*, after; as, *postscript*; — *pre*, before; as, *precede*; — *preter*, beyond; as, *preternatural*; — *pro*, for, forward; as, *proconsul*; — *re*, back, again; as, *return, rebuild*; — *retro*, backward; as, *retrospect*; — *se*,

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aside; as, *secede*; — *sine*, without; as, *sinecure*; — *sub, suc, suf, sup, sup, sus*, under, after; as, *subdean, suffice, suggest, supplant, suspect*; — *super*, above; as, *superabound, supernatural*; — *trans*, beyond; as, *transcend*; — *ultra*, beyond; as, *ultramarine*.

The following *terminations* are derived from the *Latin* or *French*: *able, ible, cle, ile, ial, al, ian, an, ant, ent, fy, lar, ity, or, ous, tion, tive, tude, ture*.

To the Greek the English language is indebted for most of the terms in physical science, and, indeed, for a great part of the terms employed in all the arts and sciences.

The following are *Greek prefixes*: *a (α)*, without; as, *acephalous*; — *amphi (ἀμφι)*, about, on both sides; as, *amphitheatre*; — *ana (ἀνά)*, through, again; as, *anabaptist*; — *anti (ἀντί)*, against; as, *antichristian*; — *apo (ἀπό)*, from; as, *apostate*; — *cata (κατά)*, down, from side to side; as, *cataract*; — *dia (διά)*, through; as, *diagonal*; — *en (ἐν)*, in; as, *endemic*; — *epi (ἐπὶ)*, upon; as, *epidemic*; — *hyper (ὕπερ)*, above; as, *hypercritic*; — *hypo (ὕπό)*, under; as, *hypocrite*; — *meta (μετά)*, beyond; as, *metaphysics*; — *para (παρά)*, by the side of, near; as, *paragraph*; — *peri (περί)*, about; as, *perimeter*; — *pro (πρό)*, before; as, *prologue*; — *syn, sy, syl, sym (σύν)*, together, with; as, *synonymous, syllogism, symmetry*.

The following *terminations* are from the *Greek*: *ic* and *ical*, from the Greek *ικος* and Latin *icus*; *logy*, from *λόγος*; *graphy*, from *γράφω*; *ize*, from *ίζω*.

ARCHAISMS, PROVINCIALISMS, AND AMERICANISMS.

THE English language, from the time of its first formation, has been subject to continual changes. Old words have been, from time to time, falling away, and new ones have been formed and brought into use. A large part of the words found in the early productions of English literature, such as those of Peter Langtoft, Robert of Gloucester, Robert Langland, (the reputed author of "Piers Ploughman,") Gower, Chaucer, Wicliffe, and Mandeville, are now obsolete; and in order to understand these works, further assistance is necessary than is afforded by modern dictionaries and grammars. Very few of the English writers who preceded the reign of Elizabeth, are now much read; and most of the obsolete words which their works contain may properly be consigned to glossaries accompanying the works, or to dictionaries of archaic words.

Several of these early productions have been published with glossaries attached to them, as the *Chronicles of Peter Langtoft* and *Robert of Gloucester*, by Hearne; and the works of Chaucer, by Tyrwhitt. Glossaries have also been appended to Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton. Some works of a more general nature, relating to obsolete or archaic and provincial words, have, not long since, appeared; as Nares's "Glossary or Collection of Words, Phrases, &c., found in Shakespeare and his Contemporaries," Toone's "Glossary and Etymological Dictionary of Obsolete and Uncommon Words," Holloway's "General Dictionary of Provincialisms," Halliwell's "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words," and Wright's "Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English." The first edition of Halliwell's Dictionary, which was published in 1846, contains no less than 51,027 words, and yet it is far from being complete. Jamieson's "Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language" also contains numerous archaic, as well as provincial, words. The publication of Boucher's "Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words" (designed to be a large work in 4to.) was commenced in 1832; but only two numbers of it have appeared. Numerous other glossaries relating to the different counties and districts of England have been published, the most of which will be found mentioned on page lix. "From the writings of Sir Thomas Browne, Jeremy Taylor, Donne, and about a score more of our authors of that period, might probably be collected two thousand or three thousand words, which have since become obsolete." *Ed. Rev.* cxiii. p. 325.

The early bilingual dictionaries, such as English and Latin, and English and French, contain many obsolete words; and this is the fact with respect to many of the English dictionaries, as those of Bailey, Johnson, Ash, Richardson, and others. Johnson says, he "fixed Sidney's work [Sir Philip Sidney, who died in 1586] for the boundary, beyond which he made few excursions." Johnson's Dictionary, however, as he left it, contains many obsolete words, a considerable portion of which were taken from Bailey's Dictionary, though of such words he did not take near all that are found in Bailey. Of the words added by Mr. Todd, a much larger proportion are obsolete than of those admitted by Johnson; and of Todd's additional words, particularly in his second edition, there are many which are of merely local or provincial use, and some of them are unworthy of being inserted in a general dictionary of the language.

A dictionary of the English language, in order to be complete, must contain all the words, whether obsolete or not, found in books which are much read, such, for example, as the common version of the Scriptures, and the works of Shakespeare and of Milton; though there are many words in these works which are now obsolete, and many which, though not obsolete, are used in an obsolete sense, that needs explanation.

William Caxton, who first introduced printing into England, in his Preface to a Translation of Virgil's *Aeneid*, printed in 1490, speaking of the innovations then made in the English language, and the differences of the language in the different parts of the kingdom, says, "When I had advised me in this sayd booke, I delybered and concluded to translate it into Englyshe, and forthwyth I toke a pen and ynk, and wrote a leaf or tweyne, which I ouersawe agayn to correcte it; and when I saw the fayr and straunge termes therein, I doubted that it sholde please some gentylmen which had late blamed me, saying, that in my translaeyons I had over curyous termes, which coude not be understande of comyn people; and desired me to use olde and homely termes in my translaeyons, and fayn wolde I satisfye every man; and so to do, toke an olde boke and redde therein, and certaynly the Englysshe was so rude and brood, that I coude not wele understande it. And also my Lord Abbot of Westmynster ded do shewe to me late certain eydences wryton in old Englysshe, for to reduce it into our Englysshe now usid; and certaynly it was wryton in such wyse, that it was more lyke Dutche than Englysshe. I coude not reduce ne bryne it to be understonden. And certaynly our language now used varyeth ferre from that which was used and spoken when I was born. For we Englyssh men ben borne under the domynacyon of the mone, which is never stedfaste, but ever waverynge, waxyng one season, and waneth and discreaseth another season; and that comyne Englysshe that is spoken in one shyre varyeth from another, insomuche, that in my dayes happened, that certain merchauntes were in a shipp in Tamysc, for to have sailed over the see into Zelande, and for lacke of wynde they taryed atte Forland, and went to lande for to refreshe them; and one of them, named Sheffelde, a mercer, came into an hows, and axed for mete, and speccially he axed for *egges*, and the goode wyf answerde, that she coude speke no Frenshe. And the marchaunt was angry, for he also coude speke no Frenshe, but wolde have hadde *egges*, and she understode him not. And then at laste another sayd, that he wolde have *eyren*; then the goode wyf sayd, that she understode him well. Loo what sholde a man in thyse days now wryte, *egges* or *eyren*? Certaynly it is hard to playse every man, by cause of dyversyte and chaunge of langage; for in these days every man, that is in any reputacyon in his countre, will utter his communicacyon and matters in such manners and termes, that fewe men shall understonde them; and som honest and grete clerkes have been wyth me, and desired me to wryte the moste curyous termes that I coude find. And thus between playn, rude, and curyous, I stand abashed. But in my judgmente, the comyn termes that be dayli used, ben lighter to be understonde than the olde auneynt Englysshe."

England still abounds in provincialisms and local dialects; and in

some districts of the country, the peculiarities of the language are so great, that the speech of the common people can be but imperfectly understood by those who are unacquainted with their peculiar dialect. These peculiarities, or archaisms, are of great antiquity, and, as stated by Forby, "are all, in substance, remnants and derivatives of the language of past ages, which were, at some time or other, in common use, though in long process of time they have become only locally used and understood."

Of the local dialects, one of the most noted is the Craven Dialect, which is spoken in the deanery of Craven, a district of upwards of thirty miles in length and nearly as many in breadth, situated in the northern part of the west-riding of the county of York. Mr. Carr, the author of the "Craven Dialect and Glossary," maintains that it was "the language of crowned heads, of the court, and of the most eminent English historians, divines, and poets, of former ages." These provincialisms now form, to a great extent, the colloquial language of the lower classes; and many of them are found in the early productions of English literature; but in books of modern origin, they are seen chiefly in glossaries.

The Edinburgh Review (vol. lxxix. 1844) contains the following statement:—

"The number of provincial words that have hitherto been arrested by local glossaries, stand as follows:—

Shropshire,	1,993	Essex,	589
Devonshire and Cornwall,	878	Wiltshire,	592
Devonshire, (North),	1,146	Hallamshire,	1,568
Exmoor,	370	Craven,	6,169
Herefordshire,	822	North Country,	3,750
Lancashire,	1,932	Cheshire,	903
Suffolk,	2,400	Metropolitan, (Grose &	
Norfolk,	2,500	Pegge,)	3,500
Somersetshire,	1,204		
Sussex,	371	Total,	30,687

"Admitting that several of the foregoing are synonymous, superfluous, or common to each county, there are, nevertheless, many of them which, although alike orthographically, are vastly dissimilar in signification. Making these allowances, they amount to a little more than 20,000; or, according to the number of English counties hitherto illustrated, at the average ratio of 1,478 to a county. Calculating the twenty-six unpublished in the same ratio, they will furnish 38,428 additional provincialisms, forming, in the aggregate, 59,000 words in the colloquial tongue of the lower classes, which can, for the chief part, produce proofs of legitimate origin; about the same number, in short, of authorized words that are admitted into Todd's edition of Johnson's Dictionary. Besides these and the private compilations made by individuals, in the course of their miscellaneous reading, there are some very copious early English Vocabularies lying in manuscript in the cathedral libraries of Durham, Winchester, and Canterbury, in the British Museum, King's College, and other depositories, deserving collection; as well as rare lexicographical volumes, which issued from the press in the infancy of typography."

A considerable number of these provincialisms are to be found in Ash's English Dictionary, and also among the additions of Mr. Todd to Johnson's Dictionary. But, as they are not found in the classical or in the popular literature of England, and are rarely seen in print, except in the glossaries in which they have been collected, they have little claim to a place in a general dictionary of the language. Were education universally diffused throughout the country, and the children accustomed to use the same or similar elementary books of instruction, most of these provincialisms would soon be disused and forgotten.

The English language as it is spoken and written in the

United States, differs somewhat from the language as written and spoken in any part of England; and it differs also, more or less, in the different States; but there is nothing here at all to be compared with the local dialects of England. The greater uniformity of language which exists in this country, is to be attributed to the frequent removals of the inhabitants from one place to another, their free intercourse with each other, and to the fact that elementary education is much more generally diffused among the middle and lower classes here, than in England. The Americans have formed their language more from books, and less from oral speech, than the English; and they are more in the habit of having recourse to a dictionary for instruction respecting the pronunciation and use of words.

Although it is not to be denied that in respectable American writers there are to be found some innovations or some deviations from what is regarded, in England, as good usage with respect to language, they are not chargeable with all the innovations of which they have been accused. Mr. Boucher, in the Introduction to his Glossary, written in 1800, says, "The United States of America, too proud, as it would seem, to acknowledge themselves indebted to this country for their existence, their power, or their language, denying and revolting against the two first, are also making all the haste they conveniently can to rid themselves of the last. With little or no dialect, they are peculiarly addicted to innovation; but such as need not excite our envy, whether we regard their elegance, or their propriety. . . . I here set down a few Americanisms, collected from some of their recent publications, merely to justify what is asserted respecting their passion for innovating, and at the same time to show how very poorly they are qualified to set up for reformers of language. . . . 'Who has dared to *advocate* the interests of,' &c. *Morse's Sermon at Charlestown*, in 1798.—'Demoralizing principles.' *Morse*.—'If, as a nation, we *progress* in impiety, demoralization,' &c. *Morse*.—'A man who has risen through all the *grades* of office to the highest,' &c. *Morse*.—'Mons. Chevalier de Luxern *memorialized* Congress, last year.' *Political Pamphlet printed at Philadelphia*, in 1798.—'. . . made Dr. Franklin the *alone* minister.' *Pamphlet printed at Boston*.—'It is too deep, too hazardous a game, and too *inimical* for a friend to play.' *Id.*—'Virginia has produced some of the most *influential* men.' *Morse's Geography*.—'Repentance and reformation are a *mean* of averting the displeasure and punishment of the Almighty Governor of the world.' *Abercrombie's Sermon at Philadelphia*."

With respect to the words in Italics, in the passages here cited, if all of them are not now in established good use in England, they have all been used by respectable English writers. With respect to the two words, *alone* and *mean*, which are used in an improper manner, it may be remarked that the word *mean* has been often used in the same manner by respectable English writers; and that it would probably be as difficult to find, in an American as in an English writer, another instance in which *alone* is used in the same manner as in the pamphlet cited.

The settlement of this country was commenced, upwards of two centuries ago, chiefly by emigrations from different parts of Great Britain. The emigrants brought with them not only the common language of the country in the state in which it then existed, but also more or less of the local peculiarities; and in this way some of the English provincialisms have been widely diffused in the United States, and have been regarded as of American origin. The changes in the language, which have taken place within the last two centuries, have not been precisely the same on the two sides of the Atlantic; yet the difference is less than might reasonably have been expected; and it is doubtless a fact, that, among the great mass of the people throughout England, the deviations from what is there deemed the correct standard of speaking and writing the language, are much greater than among the mass of the people of the United States.

The Americans have derived some words from the Indians, and they have formed some new ones; to some old ones they have affixed new significations; they have retained some which have become obsolete in England; some English provincialisms they have brought into common use; and there are many neologisms, consisting in part of new words, and in part of old words with new significations, in use both in England and in the United States, with regard to which it is difficult to determine in which country they originated.

A great part of the differences with respect to the language of the educated classes in the United States and in England, grow out of the different institutions and the different circumstances and employments of the people of the two countries. There is a considerable number of words which owe their origin to American institutions, social relations, and occupations, and which are properly used by Americans, but which Englishmen have no occasion to employ, except in speaking of American affairs. On the other hand, there is quite as large a number of words which relate to the civil and religious institutions and social relations of Great Britain, and which are never used in the United States, except with reference to that country. Such differences as these have a legitimate origin, and may be regarded as proper, and not as corruptions of the language. But there are many neologisms, or new words, some of American, and some of recent English origin, which are entitled to little countenance. A considerable number of such have been noticed in this Dictionary; but many have been passed by as plants suffered to remain and die in their native soil, being regarded as not worth transplanting.

Among the words which owe their origin or peculiar use to American institutions, are the following: *Congress, congressional, president, presidential, senate, senatorial, gubernatorial, state, territory, town, general court, general assembly, selectmen, message, &c.* The words *executive* and *judiciary* are often used in the United States as nouns, but not often in England. The words *electioneer* and *electioneering*, which are much used here, are also used, in some degree, in England though the more common terms used there, in the same sense, are *canvass* and *canvassing*, which are rarely used in this manner in the United States. The word *caucus* is of undisputed American origin. Among the American ecclesiastical terms may be noted *association, associational, consociation, consociational, result, approbate, &c.*

Among the terms relating to the political and civil institutions of England, rarely used in this country, except with reference to England, may be enumerated the following: *parliament, parliamentary, prorogue, prorogation, hustings, exchequer, postman, tubman, sergeant-at-law, assize, excise, bailiff, lords, commons, peerage, baronetage, knightage, &c.*; among the ecclesiastical terms, *establishment, conformity, non-conformity, dissenters, dean, deanery, archdeacon, archdeaconry, prebend, prebendary, canon, canonry, vicar, vicarage, curate, curacy, dignity, dignified, benefice, beneficed, advowson, commendam, donative, preferment, impropriation, im-*

propriator, &c. Among the many neologisms which may claim the undisputed honor of English origin, are *constituency, borough-monger, squirarchy, shopocracy, conservatism, radicalism, liberalism, chartism, Anglicanism, high-churchism, dissenterism, voluntarism, &c.*

There is a difference between the two countries in relation to the terms employed to designate their respective literary institutions, and also with respect to the technical terms used in their universities and colleges. The following English university terms, for example, are not at all used here in the same sense: *act, wrangler, optime, bursar, commoner, sizar, pensioner, servitor, batteller, foundationer*; and the following American terms do not appear to be used in the same sense in England, namely, *commencement, senior, junior, sophomore, freshman, salutatory, beneficury.*

Some words, more or less in use, are regarded as of Indian origin; as, *calumet, chocolate, hackmatack, hominy, hommock, maize, moose, musquash, moccason, mush, pappoose, pecan, penamian, potato, powwow, quahang, raccoon, sachem, sagamore, samp, succotash, squash, squaw, terrapin, tobacco, tomato, tomahawk, wampum, wigwam, Yankee.*

Of the English provincialisms which are often used in the United States, may be enumerated, *to wilt, to slump, to rile or to roil, slumphy, slosh, slush, sloshy, slushy, rily or roily, spunk, spunky, sippy, squirm, squiggle, quackie, shote, &c.*

There is a considerable number of words the propriety of which has been disputed, but which are now often used both in the United States and in England. Such are the following: *to advocate, to base, to demoralize, to derange, to expatriate, to jeopardize, to locate, to obligate, to test, to veto, prayerful, prayerless, profanity, umcell, &c.* The following words, which are more or less used in the United States, are little used in England: *to approbate, to belittle, to clapboard, to eventuate, to loan; sundown, boudable, freshet, sled, sleigh, clapboard, shingle, prairie, snay, sawyer, vendue, sparse, bookstore, bindery or bookbindery, lot, as a building lot, a house lot, a wood lot.*

The following words have senses affixed to them in the United States different from the senses in which they are commonly used in England: *baggage, balance, clever, cob, corn, creek, full, lumber, merchant, quile, spell, stage, store*; also the verbs *to improve, to notify, to girdle, to guess, &c.*

There are some words which both English and American recent writers have used in a new sense; as, *to realize, to solemnize, to transpire; obnoxious, temper, &c.* Many of the neologisms which have been stigmatized as American innovations or corruptions, have been sanctioned by the use of English authors. The adjective *lengthy*, and the verb *to progress*, with the accent on the last syllable, are reputed to be of American origin; but, though they may probably have originated here, yet they seem to have been adopted in England; and comparatively higher authorities may be adduced in support of their use from English, than from American, writers. (See the words *LENGTHY, PROGRESS, CLEVER, &c.*, in the Dictionary.)

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LEXICOGRAPHY.

LEXICOGRAPHY is a branch of literature which appears to have been but little cultivated in ancient times. It is doubtful whether the ancient Greeks and Romans ever wrote what would be properly called *dictionaries* of their respective languages. No such works written by them are now extant; nor is there positive evidence that any such ever existed. The terms *lexicon* and *dictionary* were not in use during the classic period of the Greek and Roman languages; but they are of comparatively modern introduction. Varro, who died 27 B. C., wrote a work entitled "*De Lingua Latinâ*," which consisted of twenty-four books, of which only six, and these much mutilated, are now extant. One of the books contained a sort of glossary of Latin terms. Apollonius of Alexandria, commonly supposed to have lived in the time of Augustus, though some suppose him to have been much later, wrote a sort of glossary to Homer.

"The oldest extant Greek lexicographer," says the Penny Cyclopædia, "is Apollonius the Sophist, a contemporary of Augustus. His work, entitled *Ἀἰεὶς Ὀμηρικὰ*, or 'Homeric Words,' though much interpolated, is very useful. All the other original Greek lexicons and glossaries we have, such as the '*Onomasticon*' (or Collection of Synonymes) of Julius Pollux, the lexicons of Suidas, Harpocration, and Hesychius, and the '*Etymologicum Magnum*,' sometimes attributed to Marcus Musurus, although of the authors of some of them the exact age is disputed, were undoubtedly compiled subsequent, and most of them probably long subsequent, to the commencement of the Christian era. It is supposed, indeed, that they were founded upon older compilations of the same kind; but of the form of those lost works we know nothing. It may be reasonably doubted if either the Greeks or Romans were in the habit of making use of dictionaries in studying a foreign language or dialect, as has been the general practice in modern times."

The following is a brief notice of a few of the earliest lexicographical works that are now extant. — Julius Pollux, a native of Naucratis, in Egypt, and a teacher of rhetoric at Athens, in the early part of the third century of the Christian era, was the author of the "*Onomasticon*," a Greek Vocabulary, divided into ten books. It contains a vast variety of synonymous words and phrases, arranged under general heads, but not alphabetically, and it partakes more of the nature of an encyclopædia than of a dictionary. The first edition of it was printed at Venice in 1502.

Hesychius of Alexandria, by some stated to have lived as early as the third, and by others not before the fifth or sixth century, was the author of a Greek lexicon or glossary, consisting of short explanations of uncommon Greek words and technical terms. The first edition of it was printed at Venice in 1513.

Valerius Harpocration, a Greek rhetorician of Alexandria, wrote a work entitled "*Lexicon Decem Oratorum*" ("Lexicon to the Ten Orators"), which contains an account of many of the persons and facts mentioned in the orations of the ten principal orators of Athens. "We have," says the Penny Cyclopædia, "no particulars of his life, nor of the time in which he lived." Mr. Watt styles him "an Alexandrian rhetorician of the fourth century," and entitles his work "*Lexicon in decem Rhetores*." It was first printed at Venice in 1503.

Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, who died in 891, was the author of the *Ἀἰεὶς Συνταγὴ*, a Greek glossary or lexicon, an edition of which, edited by Hermann, was published at Leipsic in 1808; and another, edited by Porson, was published in London in 1822.

Suidas, whose age and country are not ascertained, but who is supposed to have lived between 900 and 1025 A. D., was the author of a Greek Lexicon, styled by some an "Historical and Geographical Dictionary," also an "Encyclopædia." It comprises the names of men and places, as well as the words which properly belong to a dictionary. The first edition was printed at Milan in 1499.

John Balbus, or Balbi, or John of Genoa, (being a Genoese,) who died in 1298, was the author of the "*Catholicon*," a Latin dictionary containing between seven hundred and eight hundred pages folio; first printed at Mentz, in 1460, by Gutenberg. "Although this work," says Watt, "contains many errors, it has the singularity of being the first Latin dictionary after the destruction of the language."

Johannes Crestonus (Placentinus), a native of Piacenza, was the author of the "*Lexicon Græco-Latinum*," the first Greek and Latin dictionary extant. The first edition, supposed to have been printed at Milan, is without date. The earliest edition, with a date, was printed at Vicenza in 1483.

Calepin, or Calepino, a native of Calepio, near Bergamo, in Italy, who died in 1510, was the author of the "*Dictionary*," a Latin dictionary, one of the earliest works of the kind, first printed at Reggio in 1502. It went through many editions, and received such additions as made it almost a new work. Facciolati, assisted by his pupil Egidio Forcellini, prepared and published a new edition in 1731. "It was," as is stated by the Penny Cyclopædia, "in the course of his joint labors with Facciolati, that Forcellini conceived the plan of a totally new Latin dictionary, which, after more than thirty years' assiduous application, he brought to light under the title of '*Totius Latinitatis Lexicon*,' four volumes folio, Padua, 1771. This work has superseded all other Latin dictionaries." An enlarged edition of this work, edited by James Bailey, was published in London in 1828; and it also formed the principal basis of the "*Lexicon of the Latin Language*," edited by F. P. Leverett, and first published at Boston in 1836. — "*Corvucopia*," "*Breviloquus Vocabularius*," and "*Gemma Vocabulorum atque Medulla*," are titles of other early lexicographical works on the Latin language.

The earliest lexicographical labors in England were performed near the end of the fifteenth century; and their object was to facilitate the study of the Latin language. The title of the earliest work of the kind published in that country, as given in Dr. Dibdin's "Typographical Antiquities," was as follows: "*Promptorium Puerorum. Promptorium Parvulorum, sive Clericorum. Medulla Grammaticæ*." It was first printed by Richard Pynson, in 1490, in folio. Editions of it were printed by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1510, 1512, 1516, and 1528. "Richard Fraunces, a preaching or black friar," as is stated by William Herbert, the typographical antiquary, "was the author of this first English and Latin dictionary, in which are many old English words nowhere else explained." "This book," says Dr. Dibdin, "is printed in double columns; the English before the Latin; the nouns first, under each letter of the alphabet, the verbs, adverbs, &c., after them; both nouns and verbs are declined very particularly. The work was intended, as the commencement of the account of the third edition of it specifies, as a companion to the '*Ortus Vocabulorum*,' in Latin and English."

In 1500 (the next year after the first publication of the work above noticed) was printed by Wynkyn de Worde the first edition of the work bearing the following title, as stated in Dr. Dibdin's "Typo-

graphical Antiquities : " — "*Ortus Vocabulorum: alphabetico ordine fere omnia que in Catholico breuiloquo Cornucopia Gemma Vocabulorum atque Medulla Grammatices ponuntur cum perpuleris Additoribus Ascens, et vernaculæ Linguae Anglicanæ expositionem continens.*" This is the first edition of the first Latin and English dictionary, — "a work," says Dibdin, "of considerable importance to grammatical antiquaries, and the parent production of our popular Latin and English Dictionary by Ainsworth." Subsequent editions were printed in 1508, 1509, 1514, 1516, and 1518.

The next lexicographical work, and the first entitled a *dictionary*, (*dictionary*), that was published in England, was the "*Dictionary*" (Latin and English) of Sir Thomas Elyot, who was a distinguished scholar in the reign of Henry VIII., a friend of Sir Thomas More, and the author of various works. It was first published in 1538; and the dates of other editions which appeared before the author's death, in 1546, are as follows: 1541, 1542, and 1545. The title of the edition of 1542, as given by Ames, is "*Bibliotheca Eliotæ, Eliotis Librerie.*" It was dedicated to Henry VIII.; and the following is an extract from the dedication: "To the moste excellent prince, and our moste redoubted souerayne lorde Kinge Henry the VIII., Supreme head in erthe immediately vnder Christe, of the Church of Englande. . . . About a yere passed, J begame a Dictionarie, declaring latine by englishe. But whyles J was prinyng, and vneth the half deale performed, your hyghnes being informed therof, by the reportes of gentyll maister Antony Denny, for his wysedome and diligence worthily callyd by your hyghnesse into your priue chamber, and of Wylyam Tildisley, keper of your gracy lybrarie, and after mooste specially by the recommendation of the most honourable lorde Crumwell, lorde priue seale, &c., conceyued of my labours a good expectation, and declaring your moste noble and beneuolent nature, in fauouryng them that wyll be well occupied, your hyghnesse, in the presence of diuers of your noble men, commendynge myne enterprise, affirmed, that if J wolde earnestly traunyle therin, your hyghnes, as well with excellent counsaile, as with suche bokes as your grace had, and J lacked, wolde therin ayde me. Wherefore incontinent J caused the printer to cesse, and beginnyng at the letter M, where J left, J passed forth to the last letter with a more diligent study. And that done, J oftsones returned to my fyrst letter, and with a semblable diligence performed the remnant; — and under your gracyous governance, your lighnesse being myn onely mayster, — hauyng fynished for this tyme this symple Dictionarie, wherein, J dare affirme, may be found a thousand mo latine wordes, thau were together in any one Dictionarie publyshed in this royaume at the tyme when J fyrste began to write this commentarie, which is almost two yeres passed. — Gyuyng to your maiestie mooste hartye thanks, as to the chiefe author thereof, by whose gracyous meanes menne, beinge studious, may vnderstande better the latine tunge in syxe monethes, than they mought haue doone afore in thre yeres, withoute perfyte instructours, whyche are not many, and suche as be, are not easy to come by: the cause J nede not reherse, sens J ones declared it in my booke called the '*Gouernour*,' which about VIII yeres passed J dydde dedicate vnto your hyghnesse."

"This is a work," says Dr. Dibdin, "of considerable ability, and deservedly held in high estimation, as one of the earliest and best attempts in the promotion of lexicographical literature." After the death of Sir Thomas Elyot, his Dictionary was corrected and enlarged repeatedly by Thomas Cooper, "Schole maister of Maudlens in Oxforde," afterwards bishop of Lincoln; and in the edition of 1563, the title was changed to "*Thesaurus utriusque Lingue Latine et Britannicæ*;" Cooper having, according to Anthony Wood, "augmented and enriched it with 33,000 words and phrases."

After the appearance of some smaller Latin and English dictionaries, the "Alvearie, or Triple Dictionary, in English, Latin, and French," by John Baret, a scholar of Cambridge, was published in 1573; and to the second edition, published in 1580, he added the

Greek, and entitled it the "Alvearie, or Quadruple Dictionary." In his address "To the Reader," he gives a singular account of the manner in which the "Alvearie" was formed, from which the following extract is given: —

"About eyghtene yeares agone, hauing pupils at Cambridge studious of the Latin tongue, I vsed them often to write epistles and themes together, and daily to translate some peece of English into Latin, for the more speedy and easie attaining of the same. And after we had a little begunne, perceyuing what great trouble it was to come running to mee for euery word they missed, (knowing then of no other Dictionarie to helpe vs, but Sir Thomas Eliots *Librerie*, which was come out a little before,) I appoynted them certaine leaues of the same booke euery day, to write the English before y^e Latin, and likewise to gather a number of fine phrases out of *Cicero*, *Terence*, *Cæsar*, *Lucretius*, &c., and to set them under seuerall Tytles, for the more ready finding them againe at their neede. Thus within a yere or two they had gathered together a great volume, which (for the apt similitude betwene the good scholars and diligent Bees in gathering their wax and hony into their Hie) I called then their *Aluearie*, both for a memoriall by whom it was made, and also by this name to incourage other to the like diligence, for that they should not see their worthy prayse for the same vnworthily drowned in obliuion. Not long after, diuers of our friendes borrowing this our worke which we had thus contriued and wrought onely for our owne priuate vse, often and many wayes moued mee to put it in print for the common profit of others, and the publike propagation of the Latin tongue; or else to suffer them to get it printed at their proper costes and charges. But I both vnwilling, and halfe ashamed to haue our rude notes come abroad vnder the viewe of so many learned eyes, &c. . . . at length comming to London, . . . there came vnto mee a printer shewing mee *Hulats Dictionary* (which before I neuer sawe) and tolde me he intended to print it out of hand, augmented with our notes also if I would. But this bargaine went not forward with him for diuers causes. . . . Now therefore (gentle Reader) looke not to finde in this booke, euery thing whatsoever thou wouldest seeke for, as though all thinges were here so perfect that nothing lacked, or were possible to be added hereunto. But if thou mayst onely here finde the most wordes that thou needest, or at the least so many as no other such Dictionarie yet extant or made hath the like: take them. I saye, in good part this our simple *Aluearie* in the meane time, and giue God the praise that first moued mee to set my pupils on worke therabout, and so mercifully also hath strengthened vs (thus as it is) at length to atchieue and finish the same."

The Latin and English Dictionary of Dr. John Rider (an Oxford scholar, and afterwards bishop of Killaloe) was published in 1589. His additions, as he states, "amount to 4,000 words more than any one dictionary now extant affords;" and, in his Preface, he says, "No one dictionary, as yet extant, hath the English before the Latine, with a full index of all such Latine words as are in any common dictionary." Rider's Dictionary was subsequently enlarged, first by Francis Holyoke, and afterwards by his son Thomas Holyoke. The Latin and English dictionaries of Gouldman, Coles, and Littleton, which appeared within a few years of each other, passed through various editions, — that of Coles, as many as eighteen; but they were all superseded by the Latin and English Dictionary of Robert Ainsworth, which was first published in 1736, in one volume 4to. The second edition, edited by Patrick, appeared in 1746, in two volumes 4to. In 1752, it was published in two volumes folio; in 1773, "a new edition with great additions and amendments," by Dr. Thomas Morell, appeared; and an improved edition, edited by Dr. Carey, was published, in 1816, in one volume 4to. "There have been," as stated by Lowndes, "abridgments of this work by Young, Thomas, Morell, and Jamieson."

Of the early English lexicographers, the object of whose labours was to facilitate the study of foreign modern languages, may be men-

tioned Percivale, the author of a "Spanish and English Dictionary," Cotgrave, author of a "French and English Dictionary," (with the English part by Sherwood,) and also Minsheu, author of the "Guide into the Tongues," first published in 1617, in eleven languages, — the English, British or Welsh, Low Dutch, High Dutch, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. A new edition was published in 1627, in nine languages, but with a considerable increase in the number of radical words. "In this," says Sir John Hawkins, "the author undertakes to give the etymologies or derivations of the greater part of the words therein contained; but, as they amount, at the most, to no more than 14,173, the work must be deemed not sufficiently copious."

The object of the first lexicographical labors in England was to facilitate the study of the Latin language, afterwards that of the Greek, and also of foreign modern languages; and it was in these bilingual dictionaries, such as Latin and English, and French and English, that the common English words were first collected. The early dictionaries, which were designed for mere English readers, were very limited and meagre productions, their chief object being to explain what were styled the "hard words" of the language. Two of the earliest of these works were those of Bullokar and Cockeram. The former, the "English Expositor," by Dr. John Bullokar, was first published in 1616. It passed through many editions; and the title of the edition printed at Cambridge, in England, in 1688, is as follows: "An English Expositour, or Compleat Dictionary; teaching the Interpretation of the hardest Words and most useful Terms of Art used in our Language; first set forth by J. B., Dr. of Physick, and now the eighth time revised, corrected, and very much augmented." It is a little volume, 18mo., and contains only 5,080 words.

The English Dictionary of Blount, often written *Blunt*, was a larger work than any other of the kind that preceded it; and it was soon followed by a still more considerable one, that of Edward Phillips, the nephew and pupil of Milton. The title of Phillips's dictionary is "The New World of English Words, or a General Dictionary, containing the Interpretations of such hard Words as are derived from other Languages, whether Hebrew, Arabick, Syriack, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, British, Dutch, Saxon, &c., their Etymologies and perfect Definitions." Sir John Hawkins says of this work, "'The New World of Words,' which, as it is much more copious than that of Blount, and contains a great quantity of matter, must be looked on as the basis of English lexicography." Though Phillips is entitled to the credit of having advanced the progress of English lexicography, yet his "World" is hardly deserving of being regarded as its "basis." The first edition is a small folio, of only three hundred pages, containing only about 13,000 words. Of these words, a large proportion are such as do not properly belong to a dictionary of the English language, but rather to an encyclopædia, consisting of geographical and other proper names; and it contains but few words of genuine English growth; but the subsequent editions of the work were very much enlarged.

Phillips gives a list of the names of thirty-four "learned gentlemen and artists who contributed their assistance." He quotes from another author the following remark: "A dictionary for the English tongue would require an encyclopædie of knowledge, and the concurrence of many learned heads." "Such an encyclopædy," he says, "I present the reader with; . . . a volume which the so many years' industry of myself and others hath brought to such perfection." In the publisher's advertisement of the work, it is thus characterized: "The so long expected work, *The New World of English Words*, or a General Dictionary, containing the terms, etymologies, definitions, and perfect interpretations of the proper significations of hard English words throughout the arts and sciences, liberal or mechanic, as also other subjects that are useful, or appertain to the language of our nation; to which is added the signification of proper names, mythology and poetical fictions, historical relations, geographical descriptions of the

countries and cities of the world, especially of these three nations, wherein their chiefest antiquities, battles, and other most memorable passages, are mentioned: a work very necessary for strangers, as well as our own countrymen, — for all persons that would rightly understand what they discourse, write, or read." After the death of the author, the sixth edition, edited by John Kersey, was published in 1706, "revised, corrected, and improved, with the addition of near 20,000 words from the best authors."

Phillips's Dictionary was followed by those of Coles and Kersey, which, though they were printed in a much smaller form, contained many more of the common words of the language. Dr. Watts, in his "Art of Reading and Writing English," published in 1720, thus notices the work of Kersey: "The best dictionary that I know for this purpose [spelling] is entitled 'A New English Dictionary,' &c., by J. K. The second edition, 1713, in small octavo."

After Kersey's, and soon after 1720, appeared the celebrated Dictionary of Nathan Bailey, which was the first English dictionary in which an attempt was made to give a complete collection of the words of the language. Mr. Watt, in his "Bibliotheca Britannica," thus notices this work: "Bailey's English Dictionary, printed in 1728, (fourth edition,) was long the only one in use, and still continues a favorite with many readers. It was afterwards enlarged into two volumes 8vo., and some years after printed in folio, with additions in the mathematical part by G. Gordon, in the botanical by Philip Miller, and in the etymological by T. Lediard; the whole revised [1764] by Dr. Joseph Nicol Scott, a physician. The octavo [24th edition] was revised by Dr. Harwood, 1782."

A part of the long title of the first volume of the edition of 1728 is as follows: "An Universal Etymological English Dictionary; comprehending the Derivations of the Generality of Words in the English Tongue, either Ancient or Modern, from the Ancient British, Saxon, Danish, Norman and Modern French, Teutonic, Dutch, Spanish, Italian; as also from the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Languages, each in their proper Characters; and also a clear Explication of all difficult Words derived from any of the aforesaid Languages; . . . containing many thousand Words more than either Harris, Phillips, Kersey, or any English Dictionary before extant." The second volume was first published in 1727, as a supplement to the first; and it consists of two parts: — "I. An Additional Collection of some Thousands of Words not in the former Volume. II. An Orthographical Dictionary, showing both the Orthography and Orthoëpia of the English Tongue."

In his Preface to the first volume, Bailey says, "As for the *etymological part*, or those words from foreign languages, whence the English words were derived, I think I am the first who has attempted it in English, except what Mr. Blunt has done in his 'Glossography,' which is but a very small part, and those of a Latin derivation chiefly, besides a small extract of Dr. Skinner's 'Etymologicon.'" In his Introduction to the second volume, he remarks, "I have placed an accent over that syllable on which a particular stress or force of sound is to be laid by the voice in pronouncing." This appears to be the first instance in which any such aid to pronunciation was furnished in an English dictionary. The parts of speech were not noted in this nor in any previous English dictionary.

This lexicographer, who was a schoolmaster at Stepney, was the author of several other works, among which were the "*Dictionary Domesticum*, or a Household Dictionary," and "An Introduction to the English Tongue;" and he was the editor of several classical authors for the use of schools. He died, as it is stated in the "Gentleman's Magazine," in 1742. The following remarks are extracted from the Encyclopædia Perthensis: "It is somewhat surprising that, though this work [Bailey's Dictionary] is universally known, having gone through at least twenty-six editions since the first edition, dedicated in Latin to Frederick Prince of Wales, and his royal sisters, (his majesty's [George III.] father and aunts,) was published, yet no ac-

count whatever has hitherto been given of the learned and laborious author, who excelled Dr. Johnson himself, in industry at least, by introducing a far greater number of words, in his small work of one volume 8vo., than the doctor has inserted in both his volumes folio. We have searched in vain for an account of this learned lexicographer."—In reference to the above comparison of the number of words found in the dictionaries of Bailey and Johnson, it may be remarked, that Johnson omitted many words that are in Bailey's Dictionary, because they were not in use; but he inserted many not found in it. He speaks of "the deficiencies of dictionaries," with respect to the number of words, and says, he "has much augmented the vocabulary."

Dyche's Dictionary, a work in one volume 8vo., "originally begun by the Rev. Thomas Dyche, and finished by William Pardon," has had an extensive circulation in England. The seventh edition was published in 1752, and the sixteenth in 1777. This statement seems hardly consistent with the remark of Watt, above quoted, that Bailey's Dictionary "was long the only one in use."

Benjamin Martin, an ingenious man, and the author of several publications on scientific and philosophical subjects, published a dictionary of considerable merit. The first edition was printed in 1749; the second, in 1754.

In 1747, Dr. Johnson published a "Plan for a Dictionary of the English Language," addressed to the Earl of Chesterfield; and soon afterwards he made a contract with some eminent London booksellers for performing the labor of preparing the work, for the sum of £1,575.

The following account of his method of proceeding is given by Sir John Hawkins: "He had, for the purpose of carrying on this arduous work, and being near the printers employed in it, taken a handsome house in Gough Square, and fitted up a room in it with desks and other accommodations for amanuenses, whom, to the number of five or six, he kept constantly under his eye. An interleaved copy of Bailey's Dictionary in folio, he made the repository of the several articles, and these he collected by incessant reading the best authors in our language, in the practice whereof his method was to score with a black-lead pencil the words by him selected, and give them over to his assistants to insert in their places. The books he used for this purpose were what he had in his own collection, a copious but a miserably ragged one, and all such as he could borrow; which latter, if ever they came back to those that lent them, were so defaced as to be scarce worth owning; and yet some of his friends were glad to receive and entertain them as curiosities."

Johnson, who is styled, by Dr. A. B. Evans, "the great captain of English lexicography," completed his task, after seven years' arduous labor, in 1755; and it is justly regarded as one of the greatest literary achievements ever performed by any man within the same space of time. In a notice of the work in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for April, 1755, just after its publication, the following language is used: "Let not any one attempt to withhold the honor which is due to him who alone has effected, in seven years, what the joint labor of forty academicians could not produce in a neighboring nation in less than half a century."

The publication of this Dictionary formed a greater era in the history of the language than that of any other work. No other dictionary has had so much influence in fixing the external form of the language, and ascertaining and settling the meaning and proper use of words. Johnson was the first to introduce into English lexicography the method of illustrating the different significations of words by examples from the best writers; and his Dictionary, from the time of its first publication, has been, far more than any other, regarded as a standard for the language. It has formed substantially the basis of many smaller works, and, as Walker remarks, it "has been deemed lawful plunder by every subsequent lexicographer."

The next year after the publication of his Dictionary, Johnson prepared the octavo abridgment; and he revised the large work for the edition of 1773, without, however, making great additions or alterations. Supplements to it, by Mason, Seager, and Jodrell, have been published in a separate form.

In 1814, an edition of Johnson's Dictionary, with numerous corrections, and with the addition of about 14,000 words, by the Rev. Henry John Todd, was published; and, in 1827, there was a second edition, with the addition of about one thousand more words, by Mr. Todd. The words added by Mr. Todd, in his first edition, were, in great part, if not chiefly, derived from the English writers of the 17th century; and a considerable part of them are obsolete; and of those added in his second edition, a large proportion are provincial or local words, some of them hardly worthy of a place in a dictionary of the English language.

The merits of Johnson's Dictionary have been by some exaggerated, and by others underrated. But though many defects have been pointed out, yet no one of his countrymen has yet produced a work that has superseded it. It would be unreasonable to expect, from the labor of seven years, a work for which "a whole life would be insufficient." If it had been perfectly adapted to the language at the time of its first publication, it would be very defective now. Many changes have taken place in the language within the last century, and there has been a vast influx of new words from the various departments of the arts and sciences. In relation to these matters this Dictionary was not designed to treat largely; and the scientific terms which it contains generally need to be defined anew, and a great many new ones need to be added; but in these departments Mr. Todd made few improvements or additions.

The "Penny Cyclopædia" speaks of the work as follows: "Johnson's Dictionary has been accounted the standard work of its class since its appearance in 1755; but, although it was a great achievement for an individual, and its definitions, in particular, afford remarkable evidence of its author's ingenuity and command of expression, it is, in many respects, as far as possible from being what a dictionary should be. Its etymological part (as Horne Tooke has long ago shown) is little better than so much rubbish; and it is characterized throughout by a total want of method and philosophical views. Some valuable matter has been added by the Rev. Mr. Todd; but the philosophical character of the work has received no improvement in his hands."

"I have," says Sir John Stoddard, "spoken freely of the errors and defects in Johnson's Dictionary; but it must be remembered that the English language could never boast, until his time, of a collection of its words accompanied with authorities for different significations, by our best writers. His work was one of immense labor; and we cannot but lament that during great part of the time which he devoted to it, he was in fact writing, from day to day, for bread."

Of Johnson's Dictionary Lord Brougham says, "He conferred upon English literature the important benefit of the first even tolerably good dictionary of the language, and one, the general merit of which may be inferred from the fact, that after the lapse of nearly a century filled with the monuments of literary labor incalculably multiplied in all directions, no similar work has superseded it. . . . The dictionary, with all its faults, still keeps its ground, and has no successor that could supplant it. This is owing to the admirable plan of giving passages from the writers cited as authorities for each word; and this part of the design is well executed. Hence the book becomes almost as entertaining to read, as useful to consult. The more difficult task of definition has been less happily performed, but far better than the etymological part, which neither shows profound knowledge, nor makes a successful application of it. The compiler appears to have satisfied himself with one or two authorities, and neither to have chosen them well, nor consulted them with discrimination."

Of this work Lord Macaulay says, "It was indeed the first dictionary that could be read with pleasure. The definitions show so much acuteness of thought and command of language, and the passages quoted from poets, divines, and philosophers are so skilfully selected, that a leisure hour may always be agreeably spent in turning over the pages. The faults of the book resolve themselves, for the most part, into one great fault. Johnson was a wretched etymologist. He knew little or nothing of any Teutonic language except English, which indeed, as he wrote it, was scarcely a Teutonic language; and thus he was absolutely at the mercy of Junius and Skinner."

Since the first publication of Johnson's Dictionary, many other English dictionaries, of various degrees of merit, have appeared in England, the titles, dates, and names of the authors of which may be seen in the following Catalogue; but they cannot, all of them, be here particularly noticed. The most considerable of these works is Dr. Richardson's "New Dictionary of the English Language," published in 1838. This is an elaborate work, in which much greater attention was paid to etymology than had been bestowed by Johnson or any other English lexicographer. The author himself says of his work, "As an Etymological Dictionary, I may affirm, that my own is the first that has been attempted in the English language since the publication of the works of Junius and Skinner, and that it is the

only one which professes to combine with etymology an exact explanation of meaning, and a copious deduction of usages."

The Quarterly Review says of this work, "It is an admirable addition to our lexicography, supplying a great desideratum, as exhibiting the biography of each word, its birth, parentage, and education, the changes that have befallen it, the company it has kept, and the connections it has formed, by a rich series of quotations, all in chronological order." Dean Trench says of it, "It is the only English dictionary in which etymology assumes the dignity of a science." This dictionary indicates an extensive and laborious research into the early and almost forgotten productions of English literature; and it is highly valuable and interesting to one who is desirous of studying the history of the language.

In 1828, the first edition of the "American Dictionary of the English Language," by Noah Webster, LL. D. was published,—a work of great labor and learning, comprising a much more full vocabulary than Johnson's Dictionary, and containing many and great improvements with respect both to the etymology and definitions of words. This dictionary has been much enlarged and greatly improved in succeeding editions, by the Rev. Chauncey A. Goodrich, D. D., and it has received numerous and high commendations, and has met with great success.

ENGLISH ORTHOEPISTS.

But little attention was bestowed upon orthoepy, by English lexicographers, till after the first publication of Johnson's Dictionary. Since that time, many dictionaries have been published in which the pronunciation of the language has been made the principal object. One of the first works of this sort was the Dictionary of Dr. Kenrick, in a large quarto volume, published in 1772. This was followed, in 1775, by Perry's "Royal Standard English Dictionary," a small work, which had an extensive circulation, both in Great Britain and in the United States. "The Synonymous, Etymological, and Pronouncing English Dictionary," a much larger work, by the same author, in royal octavo, was published in 1805.—This latter is the work of Perry which is referred to by the abbreviation *P.* in this Dictionary.

In 1780, Thomas Sheridan, a native of Ireland, who had been an actor of some note upon the stage, and was a distinguished lecturer on elocution in London, at Oxford, Cambridge, and elsewhere, published his "Complete Dictionary of the English Language, both with Regard to Sound and Meaning, one main Object of which is to establish a plain and permanent Standard of Pronunciation." This work commanded much more attention, as a pronouncing dictionary, than any other of the kind that preceded it.

In 1784, the Rev. Robert Nares, afterwards archdeacon of Stafford, and one of the first editors of the "British Critic," published the "Elements of Orthoepy, containing a Distinct View of the Whole Analogy of the English Language, so far as it relates to Pronunciation, Accent, and Quantity." This is a judicious and valuable work, though not in the form of a dictionary.

In 1791 appeared the first edition of the celebrated Dictionary of John Walker, entitled "A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary and Expositor of the English Language; in which not only the Meaning of every Word is clearly explained, and the Sound of every Syllable distinctly shown, but where Words are subject to different Pronunciations, the Authorities of our best Pronouncing Dictionaries are fully exhibited, the Reasons for each are at large displayed, and the preferable Pronunciation is pointed out;—to which are prefixed Princi-

ples of English Pronunciation." The author had previously published a valuable work, entitled "A Rhyming Dictionary; in which the whole Language is arranged according to its Terminations." And he afterwards, in 1798, published his "Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names."

In the preparation of his Dictionary, Walker made pronunciation his leading object; and for this it is chiefly valued. His design was, as he expresses it, "principally to give a kind of history of pronunciation, and to register its present state." His Dictionary has been very extensively circulated both in Great Britain and the United States. "The settlement of the pronunciation of the English language upon analogical principles, and according to the best usage," as stated by the Penny Cyclopædia, "was certainly attempted by Walker more systematically than by any preceding writer.—It [his Dictionary] has been eminently successful, having gone through between twenty and thirty editions, and having superseded all other previous works of the same nature." Walker was long a distinguished teacher of elocution in London, was a careful observer, and favorably situated to become acquainted with the best usage. No other Englishman, probably, ever gave a longer, more laborious, and thorough attention to the subject of orthoepy than he, and no other ever obtained so high and widely extended a reputation as an orthoepist.* In modern English literature, Walker holds a similar rank, as an orthoepist, to that of Johnson as a lexicographer. Their labors have been, in several dictionaries, blended together; and their names are, in a manner,

* Walker's employment, as a teacher of elocution, was among the higher class and best educated people of England. The following testimony to his merits, the eminent statesman and orator Edmund Burke, is found in "Prior's Life of Burke." "One of the persons who particularly solicited Mr. Burke's exertions on this occasion was Mr. or (as he was commonly termed) *Elocution* Walker, the 'Pronouncing Dictionary,' and other works of merit, and who had given in the art to young Burke. . . . Mr. Burke, one day, in the vicinity of the House of Commons, introduced him to a nobleman, accidentally passing, following characteristic exordium: 'Here, my Lord Berkeley, is Mr. Walker, not to know, by name at least, would argue a want of knowledge of the hard cadences, and proprieties of our language.'"

proverbially associated with each other, as being each the first in his respective department,—Johnson for the authority and signification of words, and Walker for their pronunciation.

Since the first appearance of Walker's Dictionary, various other pronouncing dictionaries have been published in England, the majority of them smaller works, designed especially for the use of schools. In pronunciation, fashion is changeable, as well as in other things; and though Walker may be esteemed the best guide for ascertaining what was the pronunciation of the language at the beginning of the present century, yet a considerable change has taken place since his time, and on this account, some of the more recent orthoepists may, in some cases at least, be looked upon as better guides, in relation to present usage, than Walker.

Of the dictionaries which have been published in London since the first appearance of Walker's, the one which evinces much the most investigation of the subject of orthoepy, is that of Mr. B. H. Smart, entitled "A New Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, adapted to the present State of Literature and Science," published in 1836. The same work, reduced in size, entitled "Smart's Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language epitomized," was published in 1840. To the title of this Dictionary is prefixed "Walker remodelled;" though it is more of an original work than most English dictionaries; and the author has introduced, as he states, "some twenty thousand words not found in Walker." "With changes," he remarks, "that extended to every part of the Dictionary, it is plain that the altered work was mine, not Walker's. The title 'Walker Remodelled,' which the proprietors chose to give it, had, in fact, no other foundation than the original purpose for which they had engaged me."

The following remarks are extracted from Mr. Smart's Preface: "Walker's Dictionary, in reality a transcript of Johnson's, with the

addition of the current pronunciation affixed to each word, and the omission of the etymologies and authorities, supplied for many years all that was demanded in a dictionary of its kind. But the fifty or sixty years which have elapsed since its first publication have produced changes in science, in opinions, in habits of thought, greater, perhaps, than any similar space of time in any past age has witnessed; changes that have materially affected our language, and rendered all dictionaries in some degree obsolete, that fairly reflected its extent and application only forty years ago. The proprietors of Walker's Dictionary, finding it would slide entirely out of use unless it were adapted to the present day, engaged me, as a teacher of elocution, known in London since Walker's decease, to make the necessary changes. They believed that they imposed no greater task upon me than the insertion of new words, and the revision throughout of Walker's pronunciation; but I soon found, that, with any chance of success, much greater innovations must be attempted. . . . Disposed, on general points, to think entirely with my predecessor, I have not had any very extensive occasion for differing from him in particulars; but some occasions have occurred, as might be expected, from the distance between his day and mine. In short, I pretend to reflect the oral usage of English, such as it is at present, among the sensible and well-educated in the British metropolis. . . . I am a Londoner, have lived nearly all my life in London, and have been able to observe the usage of all classes. As a teacher of the English language and literature, I have been admitted into some of the first families of the kingdom; as one partial to books, I have come much into contact with bookish men; while, as a public reader and lecturer, I have been obliged to fashion my own pronunciation to the taste of the day. Thus prepared, I may not unwarrantably believe that my opinion may have some value with those who seek the opinion of another to regulate their pronunciation."—See p. xx.

A CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.

THE first part of the following Catalogue comprises not only dictionaries of English words, or of the English language, but also many bilingual dictionaries; that is, dictionaries containing a vocabulary not only of the English, but also of some other languages, ancient or modern, as English and Latin, English and French, &c., — dictionaries which were written for the purpose of facilitating the study of ancient languages and of foreign modern languages. All the earlier lexicographical labors in England were spent on works of this sort. No attempt has been made to exhibit here a complete list of these bilingual dictionaries, except in the earlier part of the period embraced in the Catalogue.

Within a century past, a great many dictionaries have been published in England, and a considerable number also in the United States, for the purpose of facilitating the study of several ancient, and of numerous modern, languages. A few of these, that are particularly connected with English literature, are included in the following Catalogue; but the most of them are entirely omitted.

There are many points relating to English lexicography that are not easily ascertained. Many of the dictionaries have had their titles changed from those which were given them in the first edition; many of them have been much altered by the labor of subsequent editors; with respect to some, it is not easy to ascertain the date of the first edition; and some have undoubtedly been published which have passed into oblivion, and are now entirely unknown.

It is not easy to form an unexceptionable classification of dictionaries; and there are some respecting which it is difficult to determine to what class they most properly belong. The list of the dictionaries of the various arts and sciences, contained in the following Catalogue, is not complete. The object has been to insert all the most important ones; though there are, doubtless, some that are omitted more important than some that are inserted. Dictionaries of facts, comprising biography, geography, history, mythology, &c., also most of the glossaries to individual authors, are intentionally omitted.

I. — ENGLISH DICTIONARIES OF WORDS.

DATE.	AUTHOR.	TITLE.
1499.	RICHARD FRAUNCES. } FRIAR GALFRIDUS. }	Promptorium Parvulorum, sive Clericorum Lexicon Anglo-Latinum Principes.
1500.	(Anonymous.)	Ortus Vocabulorum.
1530.	JOHN PALSGRAVE.	L'Éclaircissement de La Langue Française.
1538.	SIR THOMAS ELYOT.	Dictionarium, (Latin and English.)
1542.	do. do.	Bibliotheca Eliotis Librarie. (Third edition.)
1547.	WILLIAM SALESBURY.	Dictionarie Englishe and Welshe.
1552.	RICHARD HULOET.	Abecedarium Anglico-Latinum pro Tyrunculis.
1552.	JOHN VERON.	Dictionariolum Puerorum.
1559.	JOHN WITHALS.	A Little Dictionarie for Children, (Latin and English.)
1562.	HENRY SUTTON.	The Bréfe Dyxconary.
1563.	THOMAS COOPER.	Thesaurus Lingue Romanæ et Britannicæ cum Dictionario Historico et Poetico. (Elyot's Dictionarium or Bibliotheca, enlarged.)
1568.	JOHN WITHALS.	A Shorte Dictionarie for Yonge Beginners. (A new edition.)
1570.	(Anonymous.)	Dictionarie, French and English.
1572.	JOHN HIGGINS.	Huloet's Dictionarie newely corrected, amended, set in Order, and enlarged.
1572.	LEWIS EVANS.	A Shorte Dictionarie, most profitable for Yonge Beginners.
1573.	JOHN BARET.	An Alvarie, or Triple Dictionarie, in English, Latin, and French.
1580.	WILLIAM BULLOKAR.	Booke at Large for the Amendment of Orthographie for English Speech.
1583.	RICHARD HUTTON.	Lexicon Latino-Græco-Anglicum.
1584.	RODOLPH WADDINGTON.	Dictionarie in Latine and English, newly corrected and enlarged. (Veron's Dictionariolum, enlarged.)
1588.	THOMAS THOMAS.	Dictionarium Latino-Anglicanum.

DATE.	AUTHOR.	TITLE.
1589.	JOHN RIDER.	Dictioname in Latine and English.
1592.	RICHARD PERCIVALE.	Dictionarie in Spanish and English.
1593.	CLAUDIUS HOLLYBARD.	Dictionarie, French and English.
1598.	JOHN FLORIO.	A Worlde of Wordes; a most copious Dictionarie of the Italian and English Tongues.
1599.	JOHN MINSHEU.	Percivale's Dictionarie in Spanish and English, enlarged and amplified.
1606.	FRANCIS HOLYOKE.	Rider's Latin and English Dictionary, corrected and augmented.
1611.	RANDLE COTGRAVE.	A Dictionarie of the French and English Tongues.
1616.	JOHN BULLOKAR.	An English Expositour of Hard Words.
1617.	JOHN MINSHEU.	Guide into the Tongues: — English, British or Welsh, Low Dutch, High Dutch, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew.
1632.	HENRY COCKERAM.	An English Dictionarie, or an Interpreter of Hard Words.
1632.	ROBERT SHEERWOOD.	A Dictionarie, English and French. (Annexed to Cotgrave's French and English Dictionary.)
1655.	WILLIAM WALKER.	The Taste of English and Latin Phraseology, or a Dictionary of English and Latin Idioms.
1656.	THOMAS BLOUNT.	Glossographia, or Dictionary interpreting the Hard Words now used in our refined English Tongue.
1658.	EDWARD PHILLIPS.	The New World of English Words, or a General Dictionary, containing the Interpretations of such Hard Words as are derived from other Languages.
1660.	JAMES HOWELL.	Lexicon Tetraglotton, an English-French-Italian-Spanish Dictionary.
1662.	CHRISTOPHER WASE.	Dictionarium Minus, a Compendious Dictionary, English-Latin and Latin-English.
1664.	FRANCIS GOULDMAN.	A Latin and English, and English and Latin Dictionary.

DATE.	AUTHOR.	TITLE.	DATE.	AUTHOR.	TITLE.
1673.	JAMES HOWELL.	Cotgrave's French and English Dictionary, revised.	1761.	DANIEL FENNING.	The Royal English Dictionary, or Treasury of the English Language.
1677.	THOMAS HOLYOKE.	An English and Latin, and Latin and English Dictionary. (Francis Holyoke's Rider's Dictionary, enlarged.)	1764.	JOSEPH NICOL SCOTT.	Bailey's Dictionary, Enlarged and Revised. (Folio edition.)
1677.	ELISHA COLES.	An English and Latin, and Latin and English Dictionary.	1764.	DANIEL FARRO.	The Royal British Grammar and Vocabulary, being an entire Digestion of the English Language into its proper Parts of Speech.
1677.	do. do.	An English Dictionary, explaining the difficult Terms that are used in Divinity, Husbandry, Physick, Philosophy, Law, Navigation, Mathematics, and other Arts and Sciences.	1764.	WILLIAM JOHNSTON.	A Pronouncing and Spelling Dictionary
1677.	GUY MIEGE.	A New Dictionary, French and English; with another, English and French.	1764.	JOHN ENTICK.	A Spelling Dictionary of the English Language.
1678.	FRANCIS GOULDMAN.	A Latin and English, and English and Latin Dictionary. (Fourth edition, with many thousand words added by Dr. Scattergood.)	1765.	JAMES ELPHINSTON.	The Principles of the English Language digested.
1678.	ADAM LITTLETON.	A Latin and English, and English and Latin Dictionary.	1766.	WILLIAM RIDER.	New Universal English Dictionary.
1688.	GUY MIEGE.	French and English, and English and French Dictionary.	1771.	J. SEALLY.	The London Spelling Dictionary.
1691.	WILLIAM SEWEL.	A Dutch and English Dictionary.	1772.	FREDERICK BARLOW.	The Complete English Dictionary.
1699.	ABEL BOYER.	Royal Dictionary; French and English, and English and French.	1773.	WILLIAM KENRICK.	A New Dictionary of the English Language.
1701.	J. JONES.	Practical Phonography, or the New Art of rightly Spelling and Writing Words by the Sound thereof.	1774.	JAMES BARCLAY.	A Complete and Universal English Dictionary.
1704.	EDWARD COCKER.	English Dictionary.	1775.	JOHN ASH.	The New and Complete Dictionary of the English Language.
1707.	(Anonymous.)	Glossographia Anglicana Nova, or a Dictionary interpreting such Hard Words, of whatever Language, as are at present used in the English Tongue.	1775.	WILLIAM PERRY.	The Royal Standard English Dictionary
1708.	JOHN KERSEY.	A General English Dictionary, comprehending a Brief but Emphatical and Clear Explication of all Sorts of Difficult Words, that derive their Origin from other Ancient and Modern Languages.	1775.	JOHN WALKER.	A Rhyming Dictionary.
1722.	NATHAN BAILEY.	An Universal Etymological English Dictionary, comprehending the Derivations of the Generality of Words in the English Tongue, either Ancient or Modern. (Soon after 1720.)	1778.	JOSEPH BARETTI.	A Dictionary of the English and Spanish Languages.
1724.	J. HAWKINS.	Cocker's [Edward] English Dictionary, Enlarged and Altered.	1779.	(Anonymous.)	A Pocket Dictionary, or Complete Expository.
1731.	PHILIP MILLER.	Gardner's Dictionary.	1780.	THOMAS SHERIDAN.	A Complete Dictionary of the English Language, both with Regard to Sound and Meaning, one Main Object of which is to establish a Plain and Permanent Standard of Pronunciation.
1735.	B. N. DEFOE.	A Compleat English Dictionary, containing the True Meaning of all the Words in the English Language.	1782.	EDWARD HARWOOD.	Bailey's Dictionary, Enlarged and Corrected. (Twenty-fourth edition, 8vo.)
1736.	ROBERT AINSWORTH.	An English and Latin Dictionary.	1784.	ROBERT NARES.	Elements of Orthoepey, containing a Distinct View of the Whole Analogy of the English Language.
1737.	(Anonymous.)	A New English Dictionary, containing a large and almost complete Collection of English Words.	1784.	WILLIAM FRY.	A New Vocabulary of the most Difficult Words of the English Language.
1749.	BENJAMIN MARTIN.	A New Universal English Dictionary.	1790.	GEORGE PICARD.	A Grammatical Dictionary.
1752.	THOMAS DYCKE and WILLIAM PARDON.	A New General English Dictionary, peculiarly calculated for the Use and Improvement of such as are unacquainted with the Learned Languages. (Seventh edition.)	1791.	JOHN WALKER.	A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, and Expositor of the English Language.
1755.	SAMUEL JOHNSON.	A Dictionary of the English Language, in which the Words are deduced from their Originals, and illustrated in their different Significations by Examples from the best Writers.	1796.	(Anonymous.)	A Dictionary of the English Language both with Regard to Sound and Meaning.
1756.	do. do.	The Dictionary of the English Language, abridged.	1797.	WILLIAM SCOTT.	A Spelling, Pronouncing, and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language. (A new and improved edition.)
1757.	JAMES BUCHANAN.	A New English Dictionary.	1798.	STEPHEN JONES.	A General Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language.
1759.	J. PREYTON.	A New Vocabulary, or Grammar of the True Pronunciation of the English Language, in the Form of a Dictionary.	1801.	GEORGE MASON.	A Supplement to Johnson's English Dictionary.
1760.	JOSEPH BARETTI.	A Dictionary of the English and Italian Languages.	1802.	GEORGE FULTON and G. KNIGHT.	A General Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language.
			1805.	WILLIAM PERRY.	The Synonymous, Etymological, and Pronouncing English Dictionary.
			1806.	THOMAS BROWNE.	The Union Dictionary, containing all that is truly useful in the Dictionaries of Johnson, Sheridan, and Walker. (Second edition.)
			1806.	BENJAMIN DAWSON.	A Philological and Synonymical Dictionary of the English Language. (Only from A to Adornment.)
			1807.	WILLIAM ENFIELD.	A General Pronouncing Dictionary.
			1809.	W. F. MYLIUS.	A School Dictionary of the English Language. (Second edition.)
			1810.	B. H. SMART.	A Practical Grammar of English Pronunciation.
			1811.	NICHOLAS SALMON.	Sheridan's Dictionary, corrected and improved.

DATE.	AUTHOR.	TITLE.	DATE.	AUTHOR.	TITLE.
1818.	HENRY JOHN TODD. . . .	Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language, with Numerous Corrections, and with the Addition of Several Thousand Words.	1827.	J. E. WORCESTER.	Johnson's English Dictionary, as improved by Todd and abridged by Chalmers, with Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary combined.
1819.	JOHN SEAGER.	A Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary.	1827.	LYMAN COBB.	An Abridgment of Walker's Dictionary.
1820.	RICHARD P. JODRELL. . .	Philology on the English Language. (Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary.)	1828.	WILLIAM GRIMSHAW. . .	Etymological Dictionary.
1820 (about).	CHRISTOPHER } EARNSHAW. }	A New Pronouncing English Dictionary.	1828.	NOAH WEBSTER.	An American Dictionary of the English Language, revised and enlarged in 1847, by Chauncey A. Goodrich.
1820.	ALEXANDER CHALMERS. . .	Johnson's Dictionary, as corrected and enlarged by Todd, abridged.	1829.	do. do.	An American Dictionary of the English Language, abridged from the 4to. Ed.
1821.	GEORGE FULTON.	Johnson's Dictionary in Miniature.	1829.	do. do.	A Dictionary of the English Language, for the Use of Primary Schools and the Counting-House.
1826.	ALFRED HOWARD.	Walker's Dictionary, arranged for the Use of Schools.	1829.	WILLIAM GRIMSHAW. . .	The Ladies' Lexicon and Parlour Companion.
1826.	THOMAS REES.	Todd's Johnson's Dictionary in Miniature.	do.	do. do.	The Gentleman's Lexicon.
1827.	R. S. JAMESON.	A Dictionary of the English Language, by Johnson and Walker, with the Pronunciation greatly simplified, on an entire new Plan.	1829.	WILLIAM W. TURNER. . .	The School Dictionary.
1830.	JOHN DAVIS.	Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, Corrected and Enlarged.	1830.	J. E. WORCESTER.	A Comprehensive Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language.
1830.	SAMUEL MAUNDER.	A New and Enlarged Dictionary of the English Language.	1834.	NOAH WEBSTER.	A Dictionary for Primary Schools.
1835.	DAVID BOOTH.	An Analytical Dictionary of the English Language.	1835.	J. E. WORCESTER.	An Elementary Dictionary for Common Schools.
1835.	JAMES KNOWLES.	A Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language.	1845.	NOAH WEBSTER.	A Dictionary of the English Language, abridged from the American Dictionary. — University edition.
1836.	B. H. SMART.	A New Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, ("Walker Remodelled.")	1845.	WILLIAM BOWLES.	An Explanatory and Phonographic Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language.
1836.	(Anonymous.)	A New and Enlarged Dictionary of the English Language.	1846.	do. do.	A Phonographic Pronouncing Dictionary. — Abridgment.
1837.	CHARLES RICHARDSON. . .	A New Dictionary of the English Language. (Two vols., 4to.)	1846.	J. E. WORCESTER.	A Universal and Critical Dictionary of the English Language.
1839.	do. do.	A New Dictionary of the English Language, abridged from the Quarto Edition. (New edition, 1856.)	1848.	JOHN R. BARTLETT.	Dictionary of Americanisms.
1840.	B. H. SMART.	Smart's Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, epitomized.	1850.	WILLIAM GRIMSHAW. . .	A Primary Pronouncing Dictionary.
1844.	ALEXANDER REID.	A Dictionary of the English Language.	1850.	J. E. WORCESTER.	Primary Dictionary.
1847.	ROBERT SULLIVAN.	A Dictionary of the English Language.	1851.	(B. H. HALL.)	A Collection of College Words and Customs.
1848.	JOHN BOAG.	The Imperial Lexicon of the English Language.	1855.	J. E. WORCESTER.	A Pronouncing, Explanatory, and Synonymous Dictionary of the English Language.
1849.	JOHN CRAIG.	A New, Universal, Etymological, Technological, and Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language.	1855.	DAN S. SMALLEY.	The American Phonetic Dictionary of the English Language.
1850.	JOHN OGILVIE.	The Imperial Dictionary, English, Technological, and Scientific.	1856.	CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH. .	A Pronouncing and Defining Dictionary of the English Language, abridged from Webster's American Dictionary.
1855.	THOMAS WRIGHT.	Universal Pronouncing Dictionary and General Expositor of the English Language.	1859.	ALEXANDER H. LAIDLAW. .	An American Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language.
1855.	HYDE CLARKE.	A New and Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language.	1859.	ALFRED L. ELWYN.	Glossary of Supposed Americanisms.
1856.	CHARLES RICHARDSON. . .	Supplement to a New Dictionary of the English Language.	1860.	(Anonymous.)	A New Pocket Dictionary.

II. — AMERICAN DICTIONARIES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

1798 (about).	JOHNSON and } ELLIOT. }	A School Dictionary.
1806.	NOAH WEBSTER.	A Compendious Dictionary of the English Language.
1807.	do. do.	A Dictionary of the English Language, for the Use of Common Schools.
1813.	<i>An American Gentle-</i> } <i>man.</i> }	A New Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language.
1816.	JOHN PICKERING.	A Vocabulary of Words and Phrases which have been supposed to be peculiar to the United States.
1825.	RICHARD WIGGINS.	The New York Expositor.

III. — ENGLISH GLOSSARIES.

1674.	JOHN RAY.	A Collection of English Words not generally used.
1725.	(Anonymous.)	A Dictionary of the Terms of the Canting Crew.
1771.	(Anonymous.)	Exmoor Scolding and Exmoor Courtship, with a Glossary.
1787.	FRANCIS GROSE.	A Glossary of Provincial and Local Words.
1793.	(JOHN COLLIER.)	A View of the Lancashire Dialect, [with a Glossary.]
1796.	FRANCIS GROSE.	A Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, or of Buckish Slang, &c.
1805.	R. ANDERSON.	Ballads in the Cumberland Dialect, with a Glossary.
1808.	R. POLWHELE.	A Cornish English Vocabulary.
1811.	ROBERT WILLAN.	A Glossary of Words used in the West Riding of Yorkshire.
1814.	SAMUEL PEGGE.	Anecdotes of the English Language, with a Supplement to F. Grose's Glossary.

DATE.	AUTHOR.	TITLE.
1816.	WHITE KENNETT (Bp.).	A Glossary to explain the Original, the Acceptation, and the Obsolescence of Words and Phrases.
1820.	ROGER WILBRAHAM.	A Glossary of Words used in Cheshire.
1822.	ROBERT NARES.	A Glossary of Words and Phrases found in the Works of Shakspeare and his Contemporaries.
1823.	JON BEE. (John Badcock.)	Dictionary of the Turf, the Ring, the Chase, the Pit, &c.
1823.	EDWARD MOOR.	Suffolk Words and Phrases.
1824.	JAMES MANDER.	Derbyshire Miner's Glossary.
1825.	JOHN T. BROCKETT.	A Glossary of North Country Words.
1825.	JAMES JENNINGS.	A Glossary of Words used in Somersetshire, &c.
1828.	(WILLIAM CARR.)	The Dialect of Craven, with a Copious Glossary. (Two volumes.)
1829.	JOSEPH HUNTER.	The Hallamshire Glossary.
1830.	JOHN FORBY.	The Vocabulary of East Anglia, Norfolk and Suffolk. (Two volumes.)
1832.	WILLIAM TOONE.	A Glossary and Etymological Dictionary of Obsolete and Uncommon Words.
1833.	JONATHAN BOUCHER.	A Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words, edited by Joseph Hunter and Joseph Stevenson. (Two numbers published.)
1837.	JAMES F. PALMER.	A Glossary of Devonshire Words.
1839.	ABEL BYWATER.	The Sheffield Dialect.
1839.	WILLIAM HOLLOWAY.	A General Dictionary of Provincialisms.
1839.	CHARLES CLARK.	A Glossary of Words peculiar to Essex.
1839.	(Anonymous.)	A Glossary of Provincial Words used in Herefordshire.
1839.	(Anonymous.)	A Glossary of the Yorkshire Dialect.
1839.	JOHN PHILLIPS.	A Glossary of the Devonshire Dialect.
1839.	(Anonymous.)	A Glossary of the Westmoreland and Cumberland Dialects.
1842.	JOHN Y. AKERMAN.	A Glossary of Provincial Words in Use in Wiltshire.
1846.	JAMES O. HALLIWELL.	A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words. (Two volumes, 8vo.)
1846.	JOHN T. BROCKETT.	A Glossary of North Country Words. (Third edition, two volumes.)
1848.	ARTHUR B. EVANS.	Leicestershire Words.
1849.	(Anonymous.)	A Glossary of Words used in Teesdale, Durham.
1851.	THOMAS STERNBERG.	The Dialect and Folk-lore of Northamptonshire.
1851.	(Anonymous.)	A Glossary of Cumberland Provincial Words.
1851.	(Anonymous.)	A Glossary of Dorsetshire Provincial Words.
1851.	(Anonymous.)	A Glossary of Gloucestershire Provincial Words.
1852.	(Anonymous.)	A Glossary of Berkshire Provincial Words.
1853.	(Anonymous.)	A Glossary of the Provincialisms of Sussex.
1854.	ANNE E. BAKER.	A Glossary of Northamptonshire Words.
1855.	(Anonymous.)	A Glossary of Yorkshire Words and Phrases.
1856.	R. GARNETT.	A Glossary of Words used in Warwickshire.
1857.	THOMAS WRIGHT.	A Volume of Vocabularies [Anglo-Saxon and Early English] from the Tenth Century to the Fifteenth.
1857.	do. do.	A Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English.
1857.	(<i>Ducange Anglicus</i>).	The Vulgar Tongue. Two Glossaries of Slang and Flash Words and Phrases.
1859.	<i>A London Antiquary</i>	A Dictionary of Modern Slang, Cant, and Vulgar Words.

IV. — DICTIONARIES AND GLOSSARIES OF THE SCOTTISH DIALECT.

DATE.	AUTHOR.	TITLE.
1782.	JOHN SINCLAIR.	Observations on the Scottish Dialect.
1787.	JAMES BEATTIE.	Scotticisms arranged in Alphabetical Order.
1799.	HUGH MITCHELL.	Scotticisms and Vulgar Anglicisms.
1808.	JOHN JAMIESON.	An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language. (Two volumes.)
1818.	do. do.	An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, abridged.
1825.	do. do.	Supplement to the Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language. (Two volumes.)
1853.	<i>Cleishbotham the Younger</i>	A Handbook of the Scottish Language.

V. — ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARIES.

1671.	STEPHEN SKINNER.	Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae.
1703-5.	GEORGE HICKES.	Linguarum Veterum Septentrionalium Thesaurus Grammatico-criticus et Archaeologicus.
1734.	JACOB SERENIUS.	Dictionarium Anglo-Suecico-Lat. in quo Voces Anglicanae quotquot Gothice debentur ad Origines suas revocantur.
1737.	JOHN G. WACHTER.	Glossarium Germanicum, continens Origines et Antiquitates totius Linguae Germanicae.
1743.	FRANCIS JUNIUS.	Etymologicon Anglicanum.
1769.	JOHN IHRE.	Glossarium Suo-Gothicum.
1779.	ROBERT KELHAM.	A Dictionary of the Norman or Old French Language.
1783.	GEORGE WM. LEMON.	English Etymology, or A Derivative Dictionary.
1786.	JOHN HORNE TOOKE.	Diversions of Purley.
1800-25.	WALTER WHITER.	Etymologicon Universale, or Universal Etymological Dictionary.
1826.	JOHN THOMSON.	Etymons of English Words.
1833.	HEINRICH MEIDINGER.	Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der Gothisch-Teutonischen Mundarten.
1834.	JOHN OSWALD.	An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language.
1834.	ROBERT SULLIVAN.	A Dictionary of Derivations.
1838.	J. ROWEOTHAM.	A New Derivative and Etymological Dictionary.
1847.	H. FOX TALBOT.	English Etymologies.
1850.	AUGUSTE JAL.	Glossaire Nautique, Repertoire Polyglotte des Termes de Marine, anciens et modernes.
1851.	LORENZ DIEFENBACH.	Lexicon Comparativum Linguarum Indo-Germanicarum.
1853.	WM. PULLEYN.	The Etymological Compendium.
1853.	FREDERICK DIEZ.	Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Romanischen Sprachen.

VI. — SAXON AND ANGLO-SAXON DICTIONARIES.

1659.	WILLIAM SOMNER.	Dictionarium Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum.
1701.	THOMAS BENSON.	Vocabularium Anglo-Saxonicum.
1772.	EDWARD LYE.	Dictionarium Saxonico- et Gothico-Latinum.
1838.	J. BOSWORTH.	A Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language.

VII.—ENGLISH SYNONYMES.

DATE.	AUTHOR.	TITLE.
1794.	JOHN TRUSLER.	The Distinction between Words esteemed Synonymous in the English Language.
1794.	HESTER LYNCH PIOZZI.	British Synonymy, or An Attempt to regulate the Choice of Words in Familiar Conversation.
1813.	WILLIAM TAYLOR.	English Synonyms Discriminated.
1816.	GEORGE CRABB.	English Synonyms Explained.
1842.	WM. CARPENTER.	A Comprehensive Dictionary of English Synonyms. (Third edition.)
1845.	JOHN PLATTS.	A Dictionary of English Synonyms.
1846.	B. F. GRAHAM.	English Synonyms.
1852.	ABP. WHATELY }	A Selection of English Synonyms. (Second edition.)
1852.	PETER M. ROGET.	Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases Classified and Arranged.
1854.	D. L. MACKENZIE.	A Practical Dictionary of English Synonyms.
1855.	THOMAS FENBY.	A Copious Dictionary of English Synonyms.
1851.	RICHARD C. TRENCH.	On the Study of Words.
1854.	do. do.	English Past and Present.
1859.	do. do.	A Select Glossary of English Words used formerly in Senses different from their Present.

VIII.—THEOLOGICAL AND BIBLICAL DICTIONARIES.

1622.	THOMAS WILSON.	A Complete Christian Dictionary.
1732.	SAMUEL D'OYLY and }	Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, translated from the French.
1769.	JOHN BROWN.	A Dictionary of the Bible.
1779.	ALEXANDER MACBEAN.	Dictionary of the Bible.
1784.	PETER OLIVER.	Scripture Lexicon.
1801.	CHARLES TAYLOR.	A New Edition of Calmet, with Fragments.
1802.	CHARLES BUCK.	A Theological Dictionary.
1815.	JOHN ROBINSON.	A Theological, Biblical, and Ecclesiastical Dictionary.
1816.	WILLIAM JONES.	The Biblical Cyclopædia, or Dictionary of the Holy Scriptures.
1830.	HOWARD MALCOM.	A Dictionary of Important Names and Terms found in the Holy Scriptures.
183-.	(FREDERICK A. PACKARD.)	The Union Bible Dictionary.
1831.	R. WATSON.	Biblical and Theological Dictionary.
1832.	EDWARD ROBINSON.	Taylor's Edition of Calmet, revised, with Additions.
1833.	do. do.	A Dictionary of the Holy Bible.
1841.	WALTER F. HOOK.	Church Dictionary.
1843.	WM. GOODHUGH and }	The Pictorial Dictionary of the Holy Bible.
1844.	JOHN KITTO.	A Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature.
1846.	ROBERT EDEN.	Churchman's Theological Dictionary. (Second edition.)
1849.	JOHN EADIE.	Biblical Cyclopædia.
1849.	J. R. BEARD.	The People's Dictionary of the Bible.
1851.	JOHN KITTO.	A Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature for the People.—Abridgment.
1852.	J. FARRAR.	Biblical and Theological Dictionary.

IX.—LAW DICTIONARIES.

1607.	JOHN COWELL.	A Law Dictionary, or the Interpreter of Words and Terms used in either Common or Statute Laws.
1671.	THOMAS BLOUNT.	A Law Dictionary and Glossary of Obscure Words and Terms in Ancient Law, Records, &c.

DATE.	AUTHOR.	TITLE.
1729.	GILES JACOB.	A New Law Dictionary.
1764.	TIMOTHY CUNNINGHAM.	A New and Complete Law Dictionary.
1792.	RICHARD BURN.	A New Law Dictionary.
1810.	THOMAS E. TOMLINS.	The Law Dictionary.
1829.	JAMES WHISHAW.	A New Law Dictionary.
1843.	JOHN BOUVIER.	A Law Dictionary, adapted to the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and of the several States.
1850.	ALEXANDER BURRILL.	A Law Dictionary and Glossary.

X.—MILITARY AND MARINE DICTIONARIES.

1769.	WILLIAM FALCONER.	A Marine Dictionary. (A new edition, by Dr. William Burney, 1815.)
1802.	CHARLES JAMES.	A New and Enlarged Military Dictionary.
1810.	WILLIAM DUANE.	A Military Dictionary.
1841.	R. H. DANA, JR.	Dictionary of Sea Terms.
1844.	E. S. N. CAMPBELL.	A Dictionary of Military Science. (A new edition.)
1852.	ROBERT BURN.	Naval and Military Technical Dictionary.
1853.	J. H. STOCQUELER.	Military Encyclopædia.
1855.	J. S. B.	Glossary of Military Terms.

XI.—MEDICAL DICTIONARIES.

1719.	JOHN QUINCY.	Lexicon Physico-Medicum, a New Medical Dictionary.
1745.	ROBERT JAMES.	A Medicinal Dictionary, including Physic, Surgery, Anatomy, Chemistry, Botany, &c.
1749.	JOHN BARROW.	A New Medicinal Dictionary.
1759.	THOMAS WALLACE.	The Farrier's and Horseman's Complete Dictionary.
1796.	JAMES HUNTER.	A Complete Dictionary of Farriery and Horsemanship.
1798.	ROBERT HOOPER.	A Compendious Medical Dictionary.
1803.	THOMAS BOARDMAN.	A Dictionary of the Veterinary Art.
1806.	JOHN J. WATT.	An Encyclopædia of Surgery, Medicine, Midwifery, Physiology, Pathology, Anatomy, Chemistry, &c.
1809.	BARTHOLOMEW PARR.	The London Medical Dictionary.
1818.	SAMUEL COOPER.	Dictionary of Practical Surgery.
1833.	ROBLEY DUNGLISON.	A Dictionary of Medical Science and Literature.
1833-58.	JAMES COPLAND.	Medical Dictionary. (Four vols.)
1835.	FORBES, TWEEDIE, }	A Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine.
	and CONNOLLY. }	
	WILLIAM B. COSTELLO. }	The Cyclopædia of Practical Surgery.
	(Commenced 1841.) }	
1844.	RICHARD D. HOBLYN.	A Dictionary of the Terms used in Medicine and the Collateral Sciences.
1845.	SHIRLEY PALMER.	A Pentaglot Dictionary of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Practical Medicine, Surgery, &c.
1854.	R. D. HOBLYN.	Medical Dictionary.
1855.	D. P. GARDNER.	A New Medical Dictionary.

XII.—DICTIONARIES OF CHEMISTRY, MINERALOGY, &c.

1795.	WM. NICHOLSON.	A Dictionary of Practical and Theoretical Chemistry.
1807.	A. & C. R. AIKEN.	A Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy.
1820.	ANDREW URE.	A Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy.
1824.	A Practical Chemist.	A Dictionary of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus.

DATE.	AUTHOR.	TITLE.
1826.	W. C. OTTLEY.	A Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy.
	JAMES MITCHELL.	A Dictionary of Chemistry and Geology.
1839.	GEORGE ROBERTS.	An Etymological and Explanatory Dictionary of Geology.
1851.	ROBERT D. THOMSON.	Cyclopædia of Chemistry.

XIII.—DICTIONARIES OF THE VARIOUS ARTS AND SCIENCES.

1705.	(Anonymous.)	The Gentleman's Dictionary.—In three Parts.—I. Horsemanship. II. The Military Art. III. Navigation.
1731.	PHILIP MILLER.	The Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary.
1736.	NATHAN BAILEY.	Dictionarium Domesticum, or a Household Dictionary.
1736.	(Anonymous.)	Dictionarium Polygraphicum, or the whole Body of Arts.
1744.	(Anonymous.)	Builder's Dictionary, or Gentleman's and Architect's Companion.
1756.	RICHARD ROLT.	A New Dictionary of Commerce.
1764.	MALACHY POSTLETHWAYT.	Dictionary of Trade and Commerce.
1778.	MAWE & ABERCROMBIE.	A Dictionary of Gardening and Botany.
1795-6.	CHARLES HUTTON.	A Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary.
1810.	THOMAS MORTIMER.	A General Dictionary of Commerce, Trade, and Manufactures.
1811-12.	PETER NICHOLSON.	An Architectural Dictionary.
1814.	PETER BARLOW.	A New Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary.
1815.	CHARLES HUTTON.	A Philosophical and Mathematical Dictionary.
1816-20.	THOMAS GREEN.	A Universal Herbal, or Botanical, Medical, and Agricultural Dictionary.
1822.	JOHN C. LOUDON.	Encyclopædia of Gardening.
1823.	GEORGE CRABB.	Universal Technological Dictionary.
1823.	JAMES MITCHELL.	A Dictionary of the Mathematical and Physical Sciences.
1825.	JAMES ELMES.	A General and Bibliographical Dictionary of the Fine Arts.
1825.	WALTER HAMILTON.	A Concise Dictionary of Terms used in the Arts and Sciences.
1825.	J. F. DANNELEY.	An Encyclopædia or Dictionary of Music.
1826.	JOHN C. LOUDON.	Encyclopædia of Agriculture.
1829.	ALEXANDER JAMIESON.	Dictionary of Mechanical Science, Arts, Manufactures, and Miscellaneous Knowledge.
1832.	J. R. McCULLOCH.	A Dictionary of Commerce.
1833.	THOMAS VALENTINE.	A Dictionary of the Terms of Music. (Third edition.)
1836.	JOHN C. LOUDON.	Encyclopædia of Plants.
1838.	do. do.	Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture.
1838.	JOHN BRITTON.	A Dictionary of the Architecture and Archaeology of the Middle Ages.
1838.	WILLIAM GRIER.	The Mechanic's Pocket Dictionary. (Third edition.)
1839.	ANDREW URE.	A Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.
1840.	SAMUEL MAUNDER.	Scientific and Literary Treasury.
1840.	J. S. HENSLOW.	A Dictionary of Botanical Terms.
1840.	WILLIAM HUMBLE.	Dictionary of Geology and Mineralogy.
1841.	EDWARD SCUDAMORE.	A Dictionary of Terms in Use in the Arts and Sciences.
1842.	G. FRANCIS.	The Dictionary of the Arts, Sciences, and Manufactures.
1842.	WM. BRANDE.	A Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.
1842.	GIBBONS MERLE.	The Domestic Dictionary and House-keeper's Manual.
1842.	JOHN C. LOUDON.	Encyclopædia of Trees and Shrubs.

DATE.	AUTHOR.	TITLE.
1843.	WILLIAM WATERSTON.	A Cyclopædia of Commerce.
1844.	THOMAS WEBSTER.	An Encyclopædia of Domestic Economy.
1844.	CUTHBERT W. JOHNSON.	The Farmer's Encyclopædia and Dictionary of Rural Affairs.
1844.	JOSEPH GWILT.	An Encyclopædia of Architecture.
1848.	SAMUEL MAUNDER.	Treasury of Natural History, or Popular Dictionary of Animated Nature.
1850.	JOHN WEALE.	Rudimentary Dictionary of Terms used in Architecture, Engineering, Fine Arts, Mining, etc.
1852.	do. do.	A Dictionary of Machines, Mechanics, Engine-work, and Engineering.
1852.	J. RUSSELL HIND.	An Astronomical Vocabulary.
1854.	F. W. FAIRHOLT.	Dictionary of Terms of Art.
1854.	JOHN W. MOORE.	Complete Encyclopædia of Music.
1854.	CHARLES TOMLINSON.	Cyclopædia of Useful Arts.
1855.	CHARLES DAVIES. } WM. G. PECK. }	Mathematical Dictionary, and Cyclopædia of Mathematical Science.
1856.	J. W. GRIFFITH. } ARTHUR HENFREY. }	The Micrographic Dictionary.
1857.	WILLIAM FLEMING.	Vocabulary of Philosophy.
1857.	J. P. NICHOL.	A Cyclopædia of the Physical Sciences.
1858.	J. SMITH HOMANS. } J. SMITH HOMANS, JR. }	A Cyclopædia of Commerce.
1858.	WILLIAM BAIRD.	A Cyclopædia of the Natural Sciences.
1858.	P. L. SIMMONDS.	A Dictionary of Trade Products, Commercial, Manufacturing, and Technical Terms.

XIV.—ENCYCLOPÆDIAS AND GENERAL DICTIONARIES OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

1710.	JOHN HARRIS.	Lexicon Technicum, or an Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. (Two vols., folio.)
1728.	EPHRAIM CHAMBERS.	A Cyclopædia, or General Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. (Two vols., folio.—Sixth edition, 1778, four vols., folio.)
1745.	DENNIS DE COETLOGON.	An Universal History of the Arts and Sciences, and a Comprehensive Illustration of all Sciences and all Arts. (Two vols., folio.)
1751-4.	JOHN BARROW.	A New Universal Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences. (Two vols., folio.)
1763-4.	A Society of Gentlemen.	A New and Complete Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences. (Four vols., 8vo.)
1764-5.	CROKER, WILLIAMS, and CLARK. }	A Complete Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences. (Three vols., folio.)
1771.	WILLIAM SMELLIE.	Encyclopædia Britannica, or Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature. (Three vols., 4to.)
1795-1801.		The English Encyclopædia, or a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. (Ten vols., 4to.)
1797-1829.	Begun by JOHN WILKES. }	Encyclopædia Londinensis, or Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Literature. (Twenty-four vols., 4to.)
1802.	A. F. M. WILLIOM.	The Domestic Encyclopædia, or a Dictionary of Facts and Useful Knowledge. (Four vols., 8vo.)
1802-19.	ABRAHAM REES.	The Cyclopædia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Literature. (Forty-five vols., 4to.)
1807.	ALEXANDER AITCHISON.	Encyclopædia Perthensis, or Universal Dictionary of Knowledge. (Twenty-three vols., large royal 8vo.)
1807-8.	GEORGE GREGORY.	A Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. (Two vols., 4to.)
1809.	WILLIAM NICHOLSON.	The British Encyclopædia. (Six vols., 8vo.)
1809-14.	WM. M. JOHNSON and THOMAS EXLEY. }	The Imperial Encyclopædia. (Four vols., 4to.)

DATE.	AUTHOR.	TITLE.	DATE.	AUTHOR.	TITLE.
1810.	JAMES MILLAR.	Encyclopædia Britannica. (Fourth edition, twenty vols., 4to.)			the German "Conversations-Lexicon." (Thirteen vols., 8vo.)
1810-30.	SIR DAVID BREWSTER.	The Edinburgh Encyclopædia. (Eighteen vols., 4to.)	1833-43.	GEORGE LONG.	The Penny Cyclopædia of the Society of Useful Knowledge. (Twenty-seven vols., large royal 8vo.)
1813.	JOHN M. GOOD, O. GREGORY, and N. BOSWORTH. }	Pantologia, with a General Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Words. (Twelve vols., royal 8vo.)	1835-38.	C. F. PARTINGTON. . .	The British Cyclopædia of the Arts, Sciences, Geography, Natural History, and Biography. (Ten vols., 8vo.)
1815-24.	MACVEY NAPIER. . . .	Supplement to the fourth, fifth, and sixth editions of the Encyclopædia Britannica. (Six vols., 4to.)	1842.	MACVEY NAPIER.	Encyclopædia Britannica. (Seventh edition, twenty-one vols., 4to.)
1816.	JAMES MILLAR.	Encyclopædia Edinensis, or Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature. (Six vols., 4to.)	1852.	J. G. HECK, (<i>Am. Editor</i>), }	The Iconographic Encyclopædia of Science, Literature, and Art. (Six vols.)
1818-44.	EDWARD SMEDLEY, HUGH JAMES ROSE, and HENRY JOHN ROSE. }	Encyclopædia Metropolitana, or Universal Dictionary of Knowledge, on a New Plan. (Twenty-nine vols., 4to.)	1853.	SPENCER F. BAIRD.	National Cyclopædia of Useful Knowledge. (Twelve vols., 8vo.)
1826-34.	THOMAS CURTIS.	The London Encyclopædia, or Universal Dictionary of Science, Art, Literature, and Practical Mechanics. (Twenty-two vols., royal 8vo.)	1853-59.	THOMAS STEWART } TRAILLE. }	Encyclopædia Britannica. (Eighth edition. Vol. I.—XVII. A—PLATO.)
1829-33.	FRANCIS LIEBER, E. WIGGLESWORTH, and THOS. G. BRADFORD. }	Encyclopædia Americana, or a Popular Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences, on the Basis of the Seventh Edition of	1854-59.	CHARLES KNIGHT. . . .	The English Cyclopædia. A New Dictionary of Universal Knowledge. Geography, four vols.; Natural History, four vols.; Biography, six vols.; Sciences and Arts, to be completed in six vols., imperial 8vo.
		;	1857-59.	GEORGE RIPLEY and } CHARLES A. DANA. }	New American Cyclopædia. (Vols. I.—VII. A—FUEROS.)

A LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL SCIENTIFIC WORKS

USED IN

THE PREPARATION OF THIS DICTIONARY.

~~23~~ This list contains the titles of such *Scientific* works as are not mentioned in the preceding Catalogue of English Dictionaries.

DATE.	AUTHOR.	TITLE.	DATE.	AUTHOR.	TITLE.
1816.	PARKER CLEVELAND.	An Elementary Treatise on Mineralogy and Geology. Boston.	1836.	HERMANN BURMEISTER.	A Manual of Entomology, translated by W. E. Shuckard. London.
1819-59.		American Journal of Science and Arts. New Haven.	1837.	THOMAS BELL.	A History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea. London.
1820.	C. J. TEMMINCK.	Manuel d'Ornithologie. Paris.	1837.	WILLIAM BUCKLAND.	Geology and Mineralogy. Philadelphia.
1822.	JOHN FARRAR.	An Elementary Treatise on the Applications of Trigonometry. Boston.	1837.	WILLIAM PHILLIPS.	An Elementary Introduction to Mineralogy, augmented by Robert Allan. London.
1822.	SAMUEL PARKES.	The Chemical Catechism. London.	1839.	THOMAS BELL.	A History of British Reptiles. London.
1823.	HENRY J. BROOKE.	A Familiar Introduction to Crystallography. London.	1839.	J. O. WESTWOOD.	An Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects. London.
1824.	JACOB BIGELOW.	Florula Bostoniensis. Boston.	1839.	J. FREDERIC DANIELL.	An Introduction to the Study of Chemical Philosophy. London.
1825.	H. M. DUCROTAY DE BLAINVILLE.	Manuel de Malacologie et de Conchyliologie. Paris.	1839.	JOHN LINDLEY.	An Introduction to Botany. London.
1826-59.		The Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal. Edinburgh.	1839.	ROBERT HAMILTON.	The Natural History of the Amphibious Carnivora, including the Walrus and Seals; also of the Herbivorous Cetacea, &c. Edinburgh.
1827.	EDWARD GRIFFITH and others.	The Animal Kingdom, &c., by Cuvier, with additional descriptions, &c. London.	1839-55.	MICHAEL FARADAY.	Experimental Researches in Electricity. London.
1827.	JOHN FARRAR.	An Elementary Treatise on Astronomy. Boston.	1840.	THOMAS NUTTALL.	A Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and of Canada. Boston.
1828.	JAMES WOOD.	The Elements of Optics. Cambridge, Eng.	1840.	DIONYSIUS LARDNER.	A Treatise on Geometry, and its Application to the Arts. London.
1829.	WILLIAM HENRY.	The Elements of Experimental Chemistry. London.	1840.	ROBERT HARE.	A Compendium of the Course of Chemical Instruction in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia.
1829.	J. B. FISCHER.	Synopsis Mammalium. Stuttgart.	1841.	A. A. GOULD.	Report on the Invertebrate Animals of Massachusetts. Cambridge, U. S.
1829.	M. LE BARON CUVIER.	Le Règne Animal. Paris.	1841.	EDWARD FORBES.	A History of British Star-fishes and other Animals of the Class Echinodermata. London.
1829.		Library of Useful Knowledge. (Natural Philosophy.) London.	1842.	THOMAS GRAHAM.	Elements of Chemistry. London.
1830.	SOC. FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWL.	Geometry, Plane, Solid, and Spherical. London.	1842.	J. J. AUDUBON.	The Birds of America. New York.
1830.	WILLIAM T. BRANDE.	A Manual of Chemistry. London.	1842.	ROBERT KANE.	Elements of Chemistry. London.
1831.	HUMPHREY LLOYD.	A Treatise on Light and Vision. London.	1842.	JUSTUS LIEBIG.	Chemistry in its Application to Agriculture and Physiology, with Notes and Appendix by John W. Webster. Boston.
1831.	HENRY KATER and DIONYSIUS LARDNER.	A Treatise on Mechanics. Boston.	1842.	do. do.	Animal Chemistry, or Organic Chemistry in its Application to Physiology and Pathology, with Notes and Appendix by John W. Webster. Boston.
1831.	SIR DAVID BREWSTER.	A Treatise on Optics. London.	1842-1846.	LOUIS AGASSIZ.	Nomenclator Zoologicus. Solerne.
1832.	DIONYSIUS LARDNER.	A Treatise on Hydrostatics and Pneumatics. Boston.	1843.	JOSEPH Y. WATSON.	A Compendium of British Mining, with Statistical Notices of the Principal Mines in Cornwall. London. (Printed for private circulation.)
1832-59.		The London and Edinburgh and [since 1840] Dublin Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science. London.	1843.	WM. YARBELL.	A History of the British Birds. London.
1833.	BADEN POWELL.	A Short Elementary Treatise on Experimental and Mathematical Optics. Oxford.	1844.	JOHN W. DRAPER.	A Treatise on the Forces which produce the Organization of Plants. New York.
1835.	J. J. BERZELIUS.	Traité de Chimie. Paris.	1844.	EDWARD A. PARNELL.	Applied Chemistry in Manufactures, Arts, and Domestic Economy. London.
1835.	LEONARD JENYNS.	A Manual of British Vertebrate Animals. Cambridge, Eng.	1845.	THOMAS YOUNG.	A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and the Mechanical Arts. London.
1835.	EDWARD TURNER.	Elements of Chemistry. (Reprinted from the London edition.) Philadelphia.			
1835.	J. S. HENSLOW.	The Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany. London.			
1835.	DAVID BREWSTER.	A Treatise on Optics. London.			
1835-7.	WILLIAM SWAINSON.	Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, (Quadrupeds and Birds.) London.			
1836.	J. B. P. A. DE LAMARCK.	Histoire Naturelle des Animaux sans Vertèbres. Paris.			
1836.	WILLIAM YARBELL.	A History of the British Fishes. London.			

DATE.	AUTHOR.	TITLE.	DATE.	AUTHOR.	TITLE.
1845.	L. F. KAEMTZ.	A Complete Course of Meteorology, translated by C. V. Walker. London.	1854.	JAMES D. DANA.	A System of Mineralogy. New York.
1845.	JOHN F. DANIELL.	Elements of Meteorology. London.	1854.	JONATHAN PEREIRA.	Lectures on Polarized Light. Edited by Rev. Baden Powell. London.
1845-6.	C. F. PESCHEL.	Elements of Physics, translated by E. West. London.	1855.	M. MILNE EDWARDS.	Cours Elementaire d'Histoire Naturelle, (Zoologie.) Paris.
1846.	D. HUMPHREYS STORER.	A Synopsis of the Fishes of North America. Cambridge, U. S.	1855.	RICHARD OWEN.	Lectures on Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Invertebrate Animals. London.
1846.	J. J. AUDUBON and }	The Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America. New York.	1855.	THOMAS RYMER JONES.	General Outline of the Organization of the Animal Kingdom, and Manual of Comparative Anatomy. London.
1846.	JOHN BACHMAN. }		1855.	T. F. HARDWICH.	A Manual of Photographic Chemistry. London.
1846.	GEORGE B. EMERSON.	A Report on the Trees and Shrubs growing naturally in the Forests of Massachusetts. Boston.	1855.	JOHN H. BALFOUR.	A Manual of Botany. London and Glasgow.
1846.	RICHARD OWEN.	A History of British Fossil Mammals and Birds. London.	1855.	LUTHER S. CUSHING.	Rules of Proceeding and Debate in Deliberative Assemblies. Boston.
1846.	G. R. WATERHOUSE.	A Natural History of the Mammalia. London.	1855.	JOHN BROCKLESBY.	Elements of Astronomy. New York.
1847.	JACOB BIGELOW.	The Useful Arts considered in Connection with the Applications of Science. New York.	1855.	JAMES F. JOHNSTON.	The Chemistry of Common Life. New York.
1847.	JOHN LINDLEY.	The Vegetable Kingdom. London.	1855-7.	WILLIAM A. MILLER.	Elements of Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical. London.
1847.	JACOB BIGELOW.	Elements of Technology. Boston.	1856.	JOHN JOHNSTON.	A Manual of Chemistry. Philadelphia.
1848.	J. MULLER.	Principles of Physics and Meteorology. Philadelphia.	1856.	DAVID T. ANSTED.	Elementary Course of Geology, Mineralogy, and Physical Geography. London.
1848.	LEOPOLD GMELIN.	Hand-Book of Chemistry, translated by Henry Watts. London.	1856.	M. V. REGNAULT.	Elements of Chemistry, translated by T. F. Betton. Edited by James C. Booth and William L. Faber. Philadelphia.
1848.	SIR W. SNOW HARRIS.	Rudimentary Electricity. London.	1856.	W. H. C. BARTLETT.	Elements of Natural Philosophy. New York.
1848.	ALEX. K. JOHNSTON.	The Physical Atlas. A Series of Maps and Notes illustrating the Geographical Distribution of Natural Phenomena. London.	1856.	JOHN WILSON.	A Treatise on English Punctuation. Boston.
1850.	WILLIAM BAIRD.	The Natural History of the British Entomostraca. London.	1856.	WILLIAM GREGORY.	A Hand-Book of Organic Chemistry. London.
1851.	S. P. WOODWARD.	A Manual of the Mollusca, or a Rudimentary Treatise on Recent and Fossil Shells. London.	1857.	LOUIS AGASSIZ.	Contributions to the Natural History of the United States of America. Boston.
1851.	SIR H. T. DE LA BECHE.	The Geological Observer. London.	1857.	WILLIAM YOUATT.	The History, Treatment, and Diseases of the Horse. Philadelphia.
1851.	CHARLES DARWIN.	Geological Observations on Coral Reefs, Volcanic Islands, and on South America. London.	1857.	ASA GRAY.	Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States. New York.
1851.	G. F. RICHARDSON.	An Introduction to Geology and its Associate Sciences, Mineralogy, Fossil Botany and Conchology, and Palaeontology. London.	1857.	JAMES EATON.	A Treatise on Arithmetic. Boston.
1851.	SIR CHARLES LYELL.	A Manual of Elementary Geology. London.	1857.	ASA GRAY.	First Lessons in Botany and Vegetable Physiology. New York.
1851-3.	DIONYSIUS LARDNER.	Hand-Book of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. London.	1858.	M. F. BILLET.	Traité d'Optique Physique. Paris.
1852.	THADDEUS W. HARRIS.	A Treatise on some of the Insects of New England which are injurious to Vegetation. Boston.	1858.	GEORGE B. WOOD. }	The Dispensatory of the United States of America. Philadelphia.
1852.	CHARLES U. SHEPARD.	A Treatise on Mineralogy. New Haven.	1858.	FRANKLIN BACHE. }	
1853.	F. J. PICTET.	Traité de Paléontologie. Paris.	1858.	J. VAN DER HOEVEN.	Hand-Book of Zoölogy, translated by Rev. Wm. Clarke. Cambridge, Eng.
1853.	EDWARD FORBES and }	A History of British Mollusca and their Shells. London.	1858.	THOMAS SUTTON.	A Dictionary of Photography. London.
1853.	SYLVANUS HANLEY. }		1858.	SIR JOHN STODDART.	Glossology, or the Historical Relations of Languages. London and Glasgow.
1853.	THOMAS BELL.	A History of British Stalk-eyed Crustacea. London.	1858.	THOMAS GRAHAM.	Elements of Inorganic Chemistry, including the Applications of the Science in the Arts. Philadelphia.
1853.	MICHAEL FARADAY.	Lectures on the Non-Metallic Elements. London.	1858.	SPENCER F. BAIRD.	Catalogue of North American Birds, chiefly in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institute. Washington.
1853.	ASA GRAY.	The Botanical Text Book. New York.	1858.	BENJAMIN GREENLEAF.	The National Arithmetic. Boston.
1853.	THOMAS C. ARCHER.	Popular Economic Botany. London.	1859.	JAMES D. DANA.	Synopsis of the Report on Zoophytes of the United States Exploring Expedition round the World. New Haven.
1853.	M. POUILLET.	Eléments de Physique Expérimentale et de Météorologie. Paris.	1859.	HENRY W. HERBERT.	Hints to Horse-Keeper. A Complete Manual for Horse-Keeper. New York.
1853.	SIR J. F. W. HERSCHEL.	Outlines of Astronomy. Philadelphia.	1859.	SIR WM. HAMILTON.	Lectures on Metaphysics and Logic. Boston.
1853.	SIR CHARLES LYELL.	Principles of Geology. Boston.			
1853.	E. S. WINSLOW.	The Foreign and Domestic Commercial Calculator. Boston.			

ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS

USED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

ETYMOLOGY.

Arab.	stands for	Arabic.
Arm.		Armoric.
A. S.		Anglo-Saxon.
Belg.		Belgic or Flemish.
Bret.		Breton.
Brit.		British.
Celt.		Celtic.
Chal.		Chaldee, Chaldaic.
Corn.		Cornish.
Dan.		Danish.
Dut.		Dutch.
Eng.		English, England.
Eth.		Ethiopic.
Fin.		Finnish, Finland.
Fl.		Flemish or Belgic.
Fr.		French.
Frs.		Friesic, Frisian.
Gael.		Gaelic.
Ger.		German.
Goth.		Gothic.
Gr.		Greek.
Heb.		Hebrew.
Hind.		Hindoo, Hindostanee.
Hun.		Hungarian.
Icel.		Icelandic.
Ir.		Irish or Erse.
It.		Italian.
L.		Latin.
Low L.		Low Latin.
M. Goth.		Mæso-Gothic.
Norm. Fr.		Norman or Old French.
Norse		Norse or Old Danish.
Norw.		Norwegian or Danish.
Old Fr.		Old or Norman-French.
Per.		Persian.
Pol.		Polish.
Port.		Portuguese.
Rus.		Russian.
Sansc.		Sanscrit.
Sax.		Saxon.
Scot.		Scottish, Scotland.
Slav.		Slavonic.
Sp.		Spanish.
Su. Goth.		Suio-Gothic or Norse.
Sw.		Swedish.
Syr.		Syriac, Syrian.
Turk.		Turkish.
W.		Welsh.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Agric.	stands for	Agriculture.
Alg.		Algebra.
Anat.		Anatomy.
Ant.		Antiquities.
Arch.		Architecture.
Arith.		Arithmetic.
Arts & Sci.		Arts and Sciences.
Astrol.		Astrology.
Astron.		Astronomy.
Bib.		Biblical Matters.
Bot.		Botany.
Carp.		Carpentry.
Chem.		Chemistry.
Chron.		Chronology.
Com.		Commerce.
Conch.		Conchology.
Ecol.		Ecclesiastical Matters.
Ecol. Hist.		Ecclesiastical History.
Elec.		Electricity.
Ent.		Entomology.
Fort.		Fortification.
Geog.		Geography.
Geol.		Geology.
Gram.		Grammar.
Her.		Heraldry.
Herp.		Herpetology.
Hist.		History.

Hort.	stands for	Horticulture.
Hyd.		Hydrostatics.
Ich.		Ichthyology.
Law		(not abbreviated.)
Lit.		Literature.
Logic		(not abbreviated.)
Man.		Manege or Horsemanship.
Math.		Mathematics.
Mech.		Mechanics.
Med.		Medicine.
Met.		Metaphysics.
Meteor.		Meteorology.
Mil.		Military Affairs.
Min.		Mineralogy.
Mus.		Music.
Myth.		Mythology.
Nat. Hist.		Natural History.
Nat. Phil.		Natural Philosophy.
Naut.		Nautical or Marine Affairs.
Opt.		Optics.
Ornith.		Ornithology.
Paint.		Painting.
Pal.		Paleontology.
Persp.		Perspective.
Phren.		Phrenology.
Phys.		Physiology.
Pros.		Prosody.
Rhet.		Rhetoric.
Sculp.		Sculpture.
Surg.		Surgery.
Theol.		Theology.
Zool.		Zoölogy.

AUTHORITIES.

(Such as are abbreviated, and not commonly found in
Tables of Abbreviations.)

Beau. & Fl.	} stands for	Beaumont and Fletcher.
Brit. Crit.		British Critic.
Ch. Ex.		Christian Examiner.
Ch. Ob.		Christian Observer.
Ec. Rev.		Eclectic Review.
Ed. Rev.		Edinburgh Review.
Ency.		Encyclopædia.
Eng. Cyc.		English Cyclopædia.
Farm. Ency.		Farmer's Encyclopædia.
For. Qu. Rev.		Foreign Quarterly Review.
Gent. Mag.		Gentleman's Magazine.
Glos.		Glossary.
Mil. Ency.		Military Encyclopædia.
Mir. for Mag.		Mirror for Magistrates.
Month. Rev.		Monthly Review, (London.)
N. A. Rev.		North American Review.
N. B. Rev.		North British Review.
P. Cyc.		Penny Cyclopædia.
P. Mag.		Penny Magazine.
Phil. Mag.		Philosophical Magazine.
Phil. Trans.		Philosophical Transactions.
Pol. Dict.		Political Dictionary.
Qu. Rev. (Lond.)		Quarterly Review.
Shak.		Shakespeare.
Trans.		Translation.
W. Ency.		{ Webster's Encyclopædia of Domestic Economy.
West. Rev.		Westminster Review.

The preceding list contains the names only of such authorities for the use and meaning of words as are commonly abbreviated in this Dictionary, being but a small part of the whole number cited. With respect to lexicographers, as *Colgrave*, *Bayley*, *Johnson*, *Richardson*, *Brande*, &c., and the most distinguished authors in literature and science, as *Chaucer*, *Bacon*, *Spenser*, *Hooker*, *Milton*, *Brown* (*Sir T.*), *Locke*, *Dryden*, *Pope*, *Swift*, *Ardisson*, *Blackstone*, *Franklin*, *Cowper*, *Paley*, *Blair*, *Campbell*, *Whately*, *Trench*, &c., only the surname is commonly given, without any title. With respect to the authorities for pronunciation, the initial letters of the names of the most eminent orthoepists are given, as in the following list.

PRONUNCIATION.

S.	stands for	Sheridan.
W.		Walker.
P.		Perry.
J.		Jones.
E.		Enfield.
F.		Fulton and Knight.
Ja.		Jameson.
K.		Knowles.
Sm.		Smart.
R.		Reid.
C.		Craig.
O.		Ogilvie.
B.		Boag.
Cl.		Clarke.
Wr.		Wright.
Wb.		Webster.

GRAMMAR, &c.

a.	stands for	Adjective.
ad.		Adverb.
comp.		Comparative.
conj.		Conjunction.
dim.		Diminutive.
f.		Feminine.
fig.		Figurative.
i.		Imperfect or Preterite Tense.
id.		The same.
i. e.		That is.
imp.		Imperative.
interj.		Interjection.
m.		Masculine.
mod.		Modern.
n.		Noun.
nom.		Nominative.
Obs.		Obsolete.
p.		Participle.
p. a.		Participial Adjective.
pl.		Plural.
pp.		Participles.
prep.		Preposition.
pret.		Preterite.
priv.		Privative.
pron.		Pronoun.
R.		Rarely used.
sing.		Singular.
sup.		Superlative.
Syn.		Synonyms.
v. a.		Verb Active.
v. n.		Verb Neuter.
U. S.		United States.

SIGNS.

☞ Parallel lines [] are prefixed to two or more words that come under the same principle of pronunciation.

☞ A dagger [†] is prefixed to words or meanings of words, that are obsolete or antiquated.

☞ The figures occasionally annexed to the pronouncing words, refer to paragraphs in the "*Principles of Pronunciation*."

☞ Words printed in *Italics*, in the *Vocabulary*, (as *Calculus* and *Natvett*), are words which belong to *foreign languages*, and are not properly Anglicized.

☞ The two parts of such compound words as are not properly written as simple words, are separated by a *lengthened hyphen*; as, *Fellow-commoner*. The two parts of such words are commonly and properly separated, when written or printed, by a hyphen.

☞ The double accent mark, when used in pronunciation, denotes that the aspirated sound of the succeeding consonant is thrown back on the preceding syllable; thus, *peti'tion* (petish'on.)

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A

1

ABANDON

A, pronounced *ā* as a letter, but *a* as a word.

1. The first letter of the alphabet, and a vowel. It has various sounds, of which the three principal are, the long, as in *fate*, the short, as in *fat*, and the broad, as in *fall*.—See *Key to the Sounds of the Vowels*, and *Principles of Pronunciation*, No. 4.

2. [A. S. *an*, one.] The indefinite article, set before nouns in the singular number, and signifying one, any, some; as, “a man,” “a tree”;—each, every; as, “two dollars a day,” “ten cents a bunch.”—It is also put before collective nouns, as, “a multitude,” “a dozen,” “a thousand”; and it is used in connection with plural nouns when they are preceded by the adjective *few* and the phrase *great many*, as, “a few men,” “a great many men”; but in these cases it implies one whole number, or an aggregate of few or many.—Before words beginning with a vowel or a vowel sound, it retains *n* after it for the sake of euphony, as, “an ox,” “an hour”; this having been the original form of the indefinite article.—See *AN*.

“Any, an, a, one, seem all to be nearly equivalent words, and derived from one origin; I mean from *ane*, the name of unity. Hence *a*, or *an*, and *any* are frequently synonymous; ‘a considerate man would have acted differently’; that is, *any* considerate man.”

Dr. Crombie.
“In the generality of grammars the definite article *the* and the indefinite article *an* are the very first parts of speech that are considered. In no language, in its oldest stage, is there ever a word giving, in its primary sense, the ideas of *a* and *the*.”

3. A contraction for *at*, *on*, or *in*, before participles or participial nouns. “Long a coming.”

They go a begging to a bankrupt's door.

4. † A barbarous corruption for *he*.

Stand here by me, Master Robert Shallow; I will make the king do you grace: I will leap upon him as *a* comes by.

5. † A barbarous corruption for *have*.

I had not thought my body could *a* yielded.

In composition the prefixed syllable *a*, in words from the Anglo-Saxon, is derived, in some cases, from a preposition; as, *aboard*, *ablaze*, *abow*, *adays*, *aloft*, formerly written *on board*, *on blaze*, *on row*, *on days*, *on left*. In other cases, according to Lye, “it was originally merely an initial augment, altering nothing in the sense of the word”; and hence, in some words from that language, it is sometimes retained and sometimes dropped, as, *abidan* or *bidan*, to abide or bide, *abreac*, to break; and, when retained in some, it seems to add an intensive effect, as, *awake*, *arise*, in Milton's line,

Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen.

In many words to which it is prefixed, it has a peculiar significance not easily defined, as, *afresh*, *aloud*, *anew*; and in some cases of colloquial usage it seems to be expetitive, and may have originated in a careless pronunciation, as, *awary*, *acold*, used by Shakspeare: “I 'gin to be *awary* of the sun”; “Poor Tom 's *acold*.”

In words of Greek origin, *a* is a prefix of privative or negative meaning; as in *achromatic*, from *a*, not, or without, and *χρῶμα*, color, i. e. without color.

AAM (ām), *n*. [Dut. *aam*.] (*Com*.) A Dutch liquid measure, varying in different cities:—at Amsterdam, it is nearly equal to 41 English wine gallons; at Antwerp, to 36½; at Hamburg, to 38½; and at Frankfort, to 39 gallons. *McCulloch*.

AA-RÖN'IC, (ā-rön'ik), } *a*. Relating to
AA-RÖN'I-CAL (ā-rön'e-kal), } Aaron, the Jewish high priest, or to the priesthood, of which Aaron was the head.

AB-. A prefix to words of Latin origin, as in *absolve*, from *absolve* (*ab* and *solvo*, to loosen). It is a Latin preposition, and signifies *from*. It becomes *abs* before words beginning with *c*, *q*, or *t*; as, *abs-tain*, from *abstinere* (*abs* and *teneo*, to hold).

At the beginning of the names of English places, it generally shows that they have some relation to an *abbey* or *abbot*; as, *Abingdon*.

AB, n. [Heb. אֲבִיב, verdure.] The fifth month of the ancient Hebrew sacred year, but the eleventh of the civil year, or, in intercalary years, the twelfth.

AB'A-CA, n. A sort of hemp or flax which grows in the Philippine Islands.

AB-A-CIS'CUS, n. [L., from Gr. dim. of ἀβᾶς, a slab.]

1. (*Arch.*) A small square stone in a tessellated pavement.

2. An abacus.

AB'A-CIST, n. One who casts accounts with an abacus. [R.]

A-BACK', ad. [A. S. *on bæc*, on the back, behind.]

1. Backwards.

They drew *aback*, as half with shame confound.

[Still used in the north of England.]

2. (*Naut.*) Noting the situation of the sails when pressed against the masts by the force of the wind.

Taken *all aback*, i. e. by surprise or unawares.

† **AB'ACK, n**. [L. *abacus*; Fr. *abaque*.] An abacus.

† **AB'A-CÖT, n**. The cap of state, wrought into a figure of two crowns, once used by English kings.

A-BAC'TOR, n. [L., from *abigo*, *abactus*, to drive away.] (*Law*.) One who steals cattle in herds, in distinction from the thief who steals one or two.

A-BAC'U-LÖS, n. [L., dim. of *abacus*.] An abacus.

AB'A-CÖS, n; pl. **AB'A-CI**. [L., from Gr. ἀβᾶς, a slab, or from Phœnician *abak*, sand, strewn upon a surface for writing.]

1. A sideboard; a table placed against the wall, serving as a cupboard or buffet.

2. An ancient Roman game played on a board.

3. An instrument employed to facilitate arithmetical calculations, being a parallelogram, divided by parallel wires, on which perforated beads, or little ivory balls, were strung as counters, or by bars on which the counters were slid along in grooves; the counters on the



lower wire or bar representing units, those on the next above tens, and so on, increasing by multiples of 10. The left side of the cut represents the number 153,968.

4. A table strewn with dust, on which mathematicians were in the practice of drawing their diagrams.

5. (*Arch.*) The upper part, or crowning member, of the capital of a column, upon which the architrave is laid.

6. A rectangular slab of marble, stone, porcelain, &c., used for coating the walls of rooms in panels, or over the whole surface.

Abacus harmonicus, the structure and disposition of the keys of a musical instrument.

Crabb.

† **A-BÄD'DON, n**. [Heb. אֲבַדְדֹן, destruction.]

1. An evil angel.

The angel of the bottomless pit, whose name in the Hebrew tongue is *Abaddon*, but in the Greek tongue hath his name *Apollyon*.

2. The bottomless pit itself; hell.

In all her gates *Abaddon* rules

Thy bold attempt

A-BÄFT' (12), prep. [A. S. *a* and *aftan*, behind.] (*Naut.*) Denoting towards the stern or hinder part of a vessel; behind; as, “*Abaft* the mainmast”;—often contracted into *aft*, in which case it becomes an *adverb*.

A thing is *abaft* the foremast when it is between the foremast and the stern; and a distant object is *abaft* the beam, when it is situated in an arc of the horizon embraced between the direction of the ship's beams, or of a horizontal line perpendicular to the keel, and the point to which the ship's stern is directed.

AB'A-GÜN, n. [Eth., *stately abbot*.] An Ethiopian fowl, remarkable for its beauty, and for a sort of horn on its head.

† **A-BÄI'SANCE, n**. [Fr. *abaissier*, to let down, bow down.] Obseisance.

AB-ÄL'IEN-ÄTE (āb-äl'yen-ät), *v. a*. [L. *abalieno*; *ab*, from, and *alienus*, belonging to another.]

1. † To estrange.

2. (*Civil Law*.) To transfer the title of property from one to another; to alienate.

AB-ÄL'IEN-ÄTION (āb-äl'yen-ä'shun), *n*. [L. *abalienatio*.] (*Civil Law*.) Act of transferring the title of property from one to another; alienation.

† **A-BÄND', v. a**. 1. To abandon.

And Vortiger enforced the kingdom to *aband*.

2. To banish. “The enemies to *aband*.”

A-BÄN'DON, v. a. [*Menage* derives this word from L. *ab*, from, and *bandum*, a flag, i. e. to

A, Æ, I, Ö, Ü, Y, long; Ä, Ë, I, Ö, Ü, Y, short; A, E, I, O, U, Y, obscure; FÄRE, FÄR, FÄST, FÄLL; HÆIR, HÆR; MÏEN, SÏR; MÖVE, NÖR, SÖN; BÜLL, BÜR, RÜLE.—Ç, Ç, ç, & soft; C, E, c, & hard; S as z; Z as gz;—THIS, this.

desert one's flag. *Pasquier* and *Johnson* give Fr. *a*, to, *ban*, an edict, banishment, or proscription, and *donner*, to give. It. *abbandonare*; Sp. *abandonar*; Fr. *abandonner*.] [*ABANDONED*; pp. *ABANDONING*, *ABANDONED*.]

1. † To give up freely and without reserve; — in a good sense.

He that loveth God will do diligence to please God by his works, and *abandon* himself with all his heart well. *Chaucer*.

2. † To drive away; to banish. "*Abandon* Milton fear."

But a *Vespasian* and *Titus*, &c., *abandoned* them out of their dominions. *Bp. Hall*.

3. To give up; to surrender; — followed by *to*.

If she be so *abandoned* to her sorrow
As it is spoke, she never will admit me.
So *abandoned* to sordid credulity. *Shak.*

4. To give up; to cast off; to surrender; — in an ill sense; as, "To *abandon* religion."

5. To desert; to leave; to quit; to forsake; to relinquish; to surrender; to forego; to renounce; to resign; to abdicate.

6. (*Law*.) To relinquish to insurers, in case of a partial loss by perils of the sea, whatever may be saved, with a view to claim the full amount of the insurance as if a total loss had occurred. *Burrill*.

† *Abandon over*, to give up.

Syn. — Bad parents *abandon* their children; men *abandon* the unfortunate objects of their guilty passions; men are *abandoned* by their friends; they *abandon* themselves to unlawful pleasures. — A mariner *abandons* his vessel and cargo in a storm; we *abandon* our houses and property to an invading army; we *desert* a post or station; *leave* the country; *forsake* companions; *relinquish* claims; *quit* business; *resign* an office; *renounce* a profession, of the world; *abdicate* a throne; *surrender* a town; *surrender* what we have in trust; *abandon* a measure or an enterprise; *forego* a claim or a pleasure; *banish* offenders. — See *ABDICATE*.

† *ABANDONED*, *n.* 1. A forsaker.

A friar, an *abandon* of the world. *Str E. Sandys*.

2. A relinquishment.

These heavy exactions have occasioned an *abandon* of all mines but what are of the richer sort. *Ld. Eames*.

ABANDONED (*a-ban'dund*), *p. a.* 1. Given up; forsaken; relinquished; deserted; — sometimes followed by *of*; as, "*Abandoned* of his velvet friends."

2. Corrupted in a high degree; sinning without restraint; profligate; reprobate; very vicious.

Where our *abandoned* youth she sees,
Shipwrecked in luxury and lost in ease. *Prior*.

Syn. — *Abandoned*, *profligate*, and *reprobate* are terms applied to a character that has become extremely vicious. An *abandoned* person is one who has renounced all restraint, is governed by his passions, and naturally becomes *profligate* in his habits, and so *reprobate* as to be beyond hope of recovery.

ABANDON-ÉE, *n.* (*Law*.) One to whom something is abandoned. *Price*.

ABANDON-ÉE, *n.* One who abandons or forsakes.

ABANDON-ING, *n.* Act of leaving or forsaking; desertion. *Bp. Hall*.

ABANDON-MENT, *n.* [*Fr. abandonnement*.] 1. Act of abandoning; dereliction; relinquishment; desertion. "A universal *abandonment* of all posts." *Burke*.

2. (*Law*.) The act of relinquishing to insurers, in case of partial loss by perils of the sea, all that may be saved, with a view to recover the total amount insured. *Burrill*.

† *ABANDUM*, *n.* (*Law*.) Any thing sequestered or confiscated. *Cowell*.

AB'AN-NÉT, or *AB'NET*, *n.* [*Heb.* אֲבָנֵת, a belt.]

1. A girdle worn by Jewish priests. *Crabb*.

2. (*Surg.*) A girdle-like bandage. *Hooper*.

† *AB-AN-NĀ'TION*, *n.* [*Low*]

AB-AN-NĪ'TION (*ab-an-nish'un*, 94), *n.* [*Low*]

abatio; *ab*, from, and *annus*, a year.] (*Old Law*.)

A banishment for one or two years for manslaughter. *Bailey*.

AB-AP-TIS'TA, or *AB-AP-TIS'TON*, *n.* [*Gr. a*

priv. and *barizō*, to dip in water.] (*Surg.*)

The perforating part of a trephine, being a saw

with a circular edge, made of a conical shape, so as not to dip into the brain. *Hoblyn*.

† *AB-ARE*, *v. a.* [*A. S. abarian*, to make bare.] To make bare, uncover, or disclose. *Bailey*. — See *BAIRE*.

AB-AR-TIC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. abarticulatio*; *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint.] (*Anat.*) A species of articulation of the bones, admitting of a manifest motion; diarthrosis. *Dunglison*.

AB-ĀS', *n.* A weight used in Persia for pearls, equal to 3½ grains. *Crabb*.

AB-ĀSE, *v. a.* [*Low L. abasso*, from *basis*, or *Gr. βάσις*, the base or lower part; It. *abbassare*; Sp. *abajar*; Fr. *abaissier*.] [*i. ABASED*; pp. *ABASING*, *ABASED*.]

1. To cast down; to depress; to lower. [*R.*]

And will she yet *abase* her eyes on me? *Shak.*

2. To bring low; to humble; to degrade; to disgrace; to debase.

Whosoever shall exalt himself shall be *abased*. *Matt. xxiii. 12*.

Syn. — The proud should be *abased*, the lofty *humiliated*; the unworthy become *degraded*, the vicious *disgrace* and *debase* themselves by their follies and vices.

AB-ĀSED' (*a-bāst'*), *a.* 1. Lowered; humbled; degraded.

2. (*Her.*) Used of the wings of eagles when their tops or angles are turned downwards towards the point of the shield; or when the wings are shut. The pale or the chevron is *abased* when its point terminates below the centre of the shield.

AB-ĀSEMENT, *n.* Act of abasing, or bringing low; depression; humiliation; degradation; debasement.

Syn. — *Abasement* is the passage downwards; *baseness* the state of being low. An act of *humiliation* or *self-abasement*; *depression* of spirits; *degradation* in rank; *debasement* of the character, or of coin.

AB-ĀSH', *v. a.* [*Fr. esbahir*, to affrighten. *Bailey*. — "Perhaps from *abaissier*, Fr." *Johnson*. — *Richardson* says, "The past tense and past part. of *abase* was anciently written *abaissit*, *abayschid*; whence the word *abash* appears to be formed." — Probably from *Old Fr. esbahir*. The following is from *Cotgrave*: "*Esbahir*, to be astonished, *esbahit*, *abashed*." *Chaucer* has *abased* in the sense of *abashed*."] [*i. ABASHED*; pp. *ABASHING*, *ABASHED*.] To put to confusion; to make ashamed; to confuse; to confound.

Nor could the gods, *abashed*, sustain their sovereign's look. *Dryden*.

Abashed at what they saw and heard. *Swift*.

Syn. — *Abash* expresses more than *confound*, and *confound* more than *confuse*. Shame *abashes*; any sudden or unaccountable thing *confounds*; while bashfulness and a variety of emotions may tend to *confuse*. Let the haughty be *abashed*; the ignorant, the superstitious, and the wicked are often *confounded*; the modest, the diffident, and the weak are frequently *confused*.

AB-ĀSH'MENT, *n.* State of being abashed; confusion. *Ellis*.

AB-ĀS'ING, *n.* The act of bringing low. *Bacon*.

AB-ĀS'SI, *n.* A Persian silver coin, equal to 10 pence, or 20 cents. *Ency. Met.*

AB-ĀT'A-BLE, *a.* (*Law*.) That may be abated; as, "An *abatable* nuisance, or writ." *Dane*.

AB-Ā-TĀ-MĒN'TUM, *n.* [*L. (Old Law)*] An entry by interposition of a mediating friend or agent. *Tomlins*.

AB-ĀTE', *v. a.* [*A. S. beatan*, to beat; It. *abbattere*; Sp. *abativ*; Fr. *abattre*, to beat down.] [*i. ABATED*; pp. *ABATING*, *ABATED*.]

1. To beat down; to cast down; to lower.

For misery doth bravest minds *abate*. *Spenser*.

2. To diminish; to lessen; to remit; as, "To *abate* a demand, or a tax"; — to moderate; to assuage; as, "To *abate* zeal, or pain."

The innocence of the intention *abates* nothing of the mischief of the example. *R. Hall*.

3. (*Law*.) To destroy; to remove; as, "To *abate* a nuisance"; — to defeat; to overthrow; to put an end to; to quash; as, "To *abate* a writ"; — to get possession of a freehold to the prejudice of the lawful heir.

Abate is another form of the same word.

Abate thy speed and I will *bate* of mine. *Dryden*.

AB-ĀTE', *v. n.* 1. To grow less; to diminish; to decrease; to lessen; to subside.

When winter's rage *abates*. *Dryden*.

2. (*Law*.) To be defeated, frustrated, or overthrown; as, "The accusation *abated* by covin," i. e. the accusation is defeated; or, "The writ *abates*," i. e. is rendered null.

3. (*Man*.) To leap or bound with regularity; — said of a horse, in performing exercises, when he brings down or *abates* his motions, putting both his hind legs to the ground at once, and observing the same exactness successively. *Crabb*.

Syn. — *Abate* respects the vigor of action; the storm *abates*; pain, anger, and passion *abate*; a thing grows less, diminishes, or decreases in size or quantity; number, days, or stores *decrease*; tumults and commotions *subside*. — See *QUALIFY*.

AB-ĀT'ELLE-MĒNT (*a-bāt'el-ment*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A consular edict forbidding those merchants to carry on any trade, who disavow their bargains or refuse to pay their debts.

AB-ĀTEMENT, *n.* 1. Act of abating; diminution; decrease. *Swift*.

2. (*Com.*) Discount or allowance in price; deduction or sum withdrawn, as from an account.

3. (*Law*.) The act of intruding upon a freehold vacant by the death of its former owner, and not yet taken up by the lawful heirs; — overthrow or defeat, as of a writ: — removal of a nuisance.

Plea of abatement, a plea that the suit of the plaintiff may cease for the time being. *Burrill*.

4. (*Her.*) A mark of disgrace annexed to a coat of arms on account of something dishonorable in the bearer. *Dr. Spencer*.

Syn. — See *ALLOWANCE*.

AB-ĀTER, *n.* 1. One who abates.

2. A thing that abates. [*R.*]

Abaters of acrimony or sharpness are expressed oils of ripe vegetables, . . . as of almonds, &c. *Arbuthnot*.

ĀB'Ā-TIS (*āb'ā-tis* or *āb'ā-tis'*) [*āb'ā-tis*, Ju. K. *Wō*; *g-bāt-tis*, *Sm.*], *n.* [*Fr.*, from *abattre*, to beat down, to fell.] (*Mil.*) An intrenchment formed by trees felled and laid together lengthwise, with the branches pointing outwards, to prevent the approach of an enemy, while the trunks serve as a breastwork to the defendant. *Ency. Brit.*

AB-Ā'TIS, *n.* [*Low L.*, *a*, from, *batus*, a measure; *Heb.* אֲבָתִּי] (*Ant.*) An officer of the stables, who had the care of measuring out the provender; an avenor. *Todd*.

ĀB'Ā-TIŠED (*āb'ā-tižd*), *p. a.* Provided with an abatis. *Qu. Rev.*

ĀB-ĀT-JOUR (*āb-ā-zhōr*), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *abattre*, to throw down, and *jour*, day, or light.] (*Arch.*) A skylight, or any sloping aperture for the admission of light to a room. *Britton*.

AB-ĀTOR, *n.* (*Law*.) One who abates: — one who, having no right of entry, gets possession of a freehold to the prejudice of the lawful heir or devisee, after the death of the possessor, and before the heir or devisee enters. *Burrill*.

AB-AT-TOIR (*āb-ā-twōr*), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *abattre*, to knock down.] A large public slaughter-house for cattle. *P. Cyc.*

† *ĀB'Ā-TŪDE*, *n.* (*Law*.) Any thing diminished. *Bailey*.

† *ĀB'Ā-TŪRE*, *n.* Spires of grass trodden down by a stag in passing. *Bailey*.

† *AB-ĀWED*, *a.* Abashed. — See *ABASH*. *Chaucer*.

ĀBB, *n.* [*A. S. āb*.] A term used by clothiers for the yarn of a weaver's warp. They may also *abb-wool* in the same sense. *Ency. Brit.*

ĀB'BA, *n.* [*Heb.* אָבָא; *Chaldee*, אָבָא] A Syriac word, which signifies literally *father*, and figuratively a *superior*.

Ye have received the Spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, *Abba*, Father. *Rom. viii. 15*.

† Writers of the middle ages gave the name of *Abba* to the superior of a monastery, usually called *Abbot*.

ĀB'BA-CY, *n.* [*Low L. abbacia*.] The office, dignity, rights, or possessions of an abbot.

AB-BÁ'TIAL (áb-bá'shál), *a.* [Low L. *abbatialis*; Fr. *abbatíal*.] Relating to an abbey. "*Abbatíal government.*" Sir F. Eden.

AB-BÍT'I-CÁL, *a.* Relating to an abbey. [R.]

ĀB'BĒ (French, áb-bá'; Anglicized, áb'be), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A French term for the superior of an abbey; an abbot.

2. An ecclesiastical title in France for any one who has received the tonsure, unless he has renounced the priesthood; — formerly applied to an ecclesiastic who had no assigned duty.

3. This anomalous class of persons seems to have arisen from the great number of abbots, the revenues of which were allowed to be bestowed upon laymen, upon condition of their taking orders within a year. But this was generally evaded. The abbots occupied a very conspicuous place in French society. In many families they had charge of the household. Some acted as private tutors. Others were professors in the university; and a great many employed themselves as men of letters. Brande.

ĀB'BĒSS, *n.* [L. *abbatissa*; It. *badessa*; Sp. *abadessa*; Fr. *abbesse*.] The governess or superior of an abbey or convent of nuns, or of a nunnery; possessing generally the same dignity and authority as an abbot, except that she cannot exercise the spiritual functions appertaining to the priesthood. Brande.

The abbess shuts the gate upon us. Shak.

ĀB'BĒY (áb'be), *n.* [Low L. *abbatia*; It. *badia*; Sp. *abadia*; Fr. *abbaye*.] *pl.* ĀB'BĒYS.

1. A religious community, or monastery, under the superintendence of an abbot or abbess; — a priory; a monastery; a convent; a cloister.

2. A house adjoining or near a monastery or convent, for the residence of the abbot or superior. Brande.

3. A church attached to a convent. Brande.

4. A name applied to a duchy or earldom in the early times of the French monarchy; the dukes and counts calling themselves abbots, though in all respects secular persons, in consequence of the possessions of certain abbays having been conferred upon them by the crown. Ency.

Syn. — *Abbey, priory, monastery, cloister, convent, friary, and nunnery* are all used to denote religious houses, common in Catholic countries. *Abbey* has been used to denote a religious house of the highest rank. *Priories* were formerly regarded as subordinate to abbays; but latterly there is generally little or no difference, except that the former are under the direction of a prior, and the latter of an abbot. The proper idea of a *cloister* is seclusion, and it may include religious of either sex. *Monastery* denotes solitude, and is commonly appropriated to monks. A *convent*, of which the leading idea is community, is the residence of monks or nuns. A *friary* is a house for friars, and a *nunnery* for nuns or female religious.

ĀB'BĒY-LĀND, *n.* (Law.) An estate in ancient tenure annexed to an abbey. Blackstone.

ĀB'BĒY-LŪB'BĒR, *n.* A slothful loiterer in a religious house, under pretence of holy retirement and austerity.

This is no Father Dominic, no huge, over-grown *abbey-tubber*. Dryden.

ĀB'BŌT, *n.* [Syr. *abba*, a father. — L. *abbas*, *abbatis*; It. *abbate*; Sp. *abad*; Fr. *abbé*.]

1. The chief governor, father, or superior of an abbey, convent, or monastery of monks, or male persons living under peculiar religious vows. Hook.

2. A title of bishops whose sees were formerly abbays; and also of French dukes and counts upon whom the possessions of abbays had been conferred.

3. A title borne formerly by the civil authorities in some places, especially among the Genoese, whose chief magistrate used to be called abbot of the people.

ĀB'BŌT-SHĪP, *n.* The state or office of an abbot.

ABBREUVOIR, *n.* [Fr.] See *ABREUVOIR*.

ĀB-BRĒ'VĪ-ĀTE [áb-brē'vī-át, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.; áb-brē'vyát, S. E.; áb-brē'v-é-át, P.], *v. a.* [L. *abbreviare*, *abbreviatus*; *ab*, from, and *brevis*, short; It. *abbreviare*; Sp. *abreviar*.] [*ĀB-BREVIATED*; *pp.* *ABBREVIATING*, *ABBREVIATED*.]

1. To shorten by contraction of parts; to contract words or sentences in writing, printing, or discourse.

It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, another by cutting off. Brown.

The only invention of late years, which both contributes towards politeness in discourse, and is a great saving in the reducing words of many syllables into one. Dugliss.

2. To curtail; to cut short; to abridge.

The length of their days before the flood, which were *abbreviated* after. Browne.

3. (Math.) To reduce fractions to the lowest terms. Brande.

† ĀB-BRĒ'VĪ-ĀTE, *n.* An abridgment; an epitome. This true *abbreviate* of all his works. Dryden.

ĀB-BRĒ'VĪ-ĀTE, *a.* (Bot.) Having one part short in relation to another. Loudon.

ĀB-BRĒ'VĪ-Ā'TĪON, *n.* 1. Act of abbreviating; contraction; curtailment.

This book, as every author says, was called *Liber Domus Dei*, and, by *abbreviation*, *Domus Dei*. See Wm. Temple.

2. One or more of the letters of a word, standing for the whole; as, *N.* for *North*, *Gen.* for *General*.

3. (Math.) Reduction of fractions to the lowest terms. Brande.

4. (Mus.) One dash or more, through the stem of a minim or a crotchet, or under a semibreve, by which such note is converted into as many quavers, semiquavers, and demisemiquavers as it is equal to in time. Moore.

ĀB-BRĒ'VĪ-Ā-TŌR [áb-brē'v-ē-ā-tor, Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; áb-brē'v-ē-ā-tor, W. J. F.; áb-brē'v-yā-tor, S.; áb-brē'v-ē-ā-tor, P.], *n.* [Fr. *abbreviateur*.] 1. One who abbreviates or abridges. "The *abbreviators* of Dio Cassius." West.

2. One of a college of seventy-two persons in the chancery of Rome, whose business it is to draw up the pope's briefs, and to reduce petitions, when granted by him, into proper form for being converted into bulls.

ĀB-BRĒ'VĪ-Ā-TŌ-RY, *a.* That abbreviates or shortens. Todd.

ĀB-BRĒ'VĪ-Ā-TŪRE, *n.* 1. A mark used for shortening; an abbreviation.

The hand of Providence writes often by *abbreviations*, hieroglyphics, or short characters. Browne.

2. A compendium or abridgment.

This is an excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a Christian. Sp. Taylor.

ĀB-B-WŌOL (-wál), *n.* (Among clothiers.) Warp.

A, B, C (á-b-ē-sē), *n.* The first three letters of the alphabet, as designating the whole; the alphabet.

A *B C book*, a little elementary book by which reading is taught.

Then comes answer Like an *A B C book*. Shak.

ĀB'DALS, *n. pl.* [Perhaps from Ar. *abdallah*, servant of God. *Ency. Brit.*] A class of religious fanatics or monks among the Persians, corresponding to *dervises* among the Turks.

ĀB-DE-LĀ'VĪ, *n.* (Bot.) An Egyptian plant like a melon. Crabb.

ĀB'DĒ-RĪTE, *n.* An inhabitant of Abdera, a maritime town of Thrace; — applied especially to Democritus, the philosopher.

ĀB'DĒST, *n.* Mahometan rite of ablution before prayer.

ĀB'DĪ-CĀNT, *n.* One who abdicates. Smart.

ĀB'DĪ-CĀNT, *a.* Abdicating; renouncing; — used with *of*. "Monks *abdicant* of their orders." Whitlock.

ĀB'DĪ-CĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *abdico*, *abdicatus*, to renounce; Sp. *abdicar*; Fr. *abdiquer*.] [*ĀB-DICATED*; *pp.* *ABDICATING*, *ABDICATED*.] 1. To renounce, relinquish, or abandon, as an office, station, or dignity, so as to forfeit all right to it; as, "To *abdicate* a throne."

2. To resign; to give up; to surrender.

He ought to lay down his commission, and to *abdicate* that power he hath, rather than to suffer it forced to a willing injustice. Bp. Hall.

3. To deprive of right, as when a father disavows or disclaims a son. *Ency. Brit.* Scalliger would needs turn down Homer, and *abdicate* him, after the possession of three thousand years. Dryden.

Syn. — At the English revolution of 1688, the Parliament declared that King James had *abdicated* the throne, rather than *deserted* it, because the latter might imply that he had not forfeited his right to return.

See Lord Somers's speech on that occasion. — See *ABANDON*.

ĀB'DĪ-CĀTE, *v. n.* To relinquish or abandon an office, station, or dignity; to resign; to give up a right.

He cannot *abdicate* for his children, otherwise than by his own consent in form to a bill from the two houses. Swift.

ĀB-DĪ-CĀ'TĪON, *n.* [L. *abdication*.] Act of abdicating; renunciation of an office or dignity by its holder; the voluntary renunciation of supreme power; — resignation.

The consequences drawn from these facts (namely, that they amounted to an *abdication* of the government; which *abdication* was not made by the king, but by the people, who were completely vacant) it belonged to our ancestors to determine. Blackstone.

ĀB'DĪ-CĀ-TIVE [áb'dē-kā-tiv, W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; áb-dik'ā-tiv, S. E. P.], *a.* Causing or implying an abdication. [R.] Bailey.

† ĀB'DĪ-TĪVE, *a.* [L. *abdo*, *abditus*, to hide.] That has the power of hiding. Bailey.

ĀB'DĪ-TŌ-RY, *n.* [L. *abditorium*.] (Law.) A place to hide goods in. Cowell.

ĀB-DŌ'MĒN (108) [áb-dō'mēn, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; áb-dō'mēn or áb'dō-nēn, P.; áb'dō-mēn or áb-dō'mēn, Wb.], *n.* [L. from *abdo*, to hide, to conceal.] *pl.* L. *AB-DŌM'Ī-NĀ*; Eng. *AB-DŌ'MENS*.

1. (Anat.) The lower venter or belly, being below the diaphragm and above the pelvis, and containing the stomach, intestines, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, &c. Dugliss.

2. (Ent.) In insects it forms the third, in arachnids the second, in both cases the hindmost of the sections into which the body is externally divided. Brande.

ĀB-DŌM'Ī-NĀL, *a.* Relating to the abdomen.

Abdominal or *unguinal ring*, (Anat.) a tendinous ring in the groin, being the aperture of the inguinal canal. Dugliss.

ĀB-DŌM'Ī-NĀL, *n.*; *pl.* ĀB-DŌM'Ī-NĀLS. (Ich.)

One of an order of fishes which have the ventral fins under the abdomen, behind the pectorals. Brande.



ĀB-DŌM-IN-ŌS'CO-PY, *n.* [L. *abdomen*, and Gr. *σκοπέω*, to see, to examine.] (Med.) An examination of the abdomen with a view to detect disease; gastroscopy. Scudamore.

ĀB-DŌM'IN-OŪS, *a.* Large-bellied; pot-bellied.

Gorgonius sits *abdominous* and wan, Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan. Couper.

ĀB-DŪCE', *v. a.* [L. *abduco*, to lead from; *ab*, from, and *duco*, to lead.] [*ĀB-DUCED*; *pp.* *ABDUCING*, *ABDUCED*.] To draw to a different part; to draw away; to withdraw; to separate; — used chiefly in anatomy.

If we *abduce* the eye unto either corner. Browne.

ĀB-DŪCĒNT, *a.* (Anat.) Drawing away; pulling away.

ĀB-DŪCT', *v. a.* [L. *abduco*, *abductus*.] To carry away a person by force or fraud; to kidnap. Roget.

ĀB-DŪC'TĪON, *n.* [L. *abductio*.]

1. Act of abducting or drawing away.

2. (Anat.) The movement which separates a limb or other part from the axis of the body.

3. (Logic.) A syllogism of which the minor is not sufficiently clear to dispense with further proof.

4. (Law.) Act of taking away a woman or any person by force or fraud. Blackstone.

ĀB-DŪCT'ŌR, *n.* [L.] (Anat.) A muscle that moves certain parts by separating them from the axis of the body; — opposed to *adductor*. Dugliss.

† Ā-BĒAR' (ā-bār'), *v. a.* [A. S. *abernan*, to bear.] To bear; to behave.

Thus did the gentle knight himself *abear*. Spenser.

Ā-BĒAR'ANCE, *n.* (Law.) Behavior.

The other species of recognizance with sureties is for the good *abearance*, or good behavior. Blackstone.

Ā-BĒ-CĒ-DĀ'RĪ-ĀN, *n.* A teacher or a learner of the alphabet. Cockeram.

Ā-BĒ-CĒ-DĀ'RĪ-ĀN, *a.* [Low L. *abecedarius*, from

the names of the first three letters of the alphabet, *a, b, c*.] Relating to, or containing, the alphabet.

Abecedarian hymns, hymns in which the several verses begin with the letters of the alphabet in regular order, like the acrostic poetry of the Hebrews. *Hook.*

Ā-BĒ-ĈĎĀ-RY [ā-be-ĉĉā-re, *K. C. H. b. Ash*; ā-be-ĉĉā-re, *Johnson, Richardson*], *a.* [a, b, c.] Belonging to, or containing, the alphabet; abecedarian. *Brown.*

† Ā-BĒ-ĈĎĒD, *a.* [Old Fr. *abĉher*; Fr. *abĉquer*, to feed with the beak.] Satisfied with food. *Gower.*

Ā-BĒD', *ad.* [A. S. *on*, in, and *bed*, bed.] In bed; on the bed. "Lying abed." *Sidney.*

Ā-BĒLE', *n.* (*Bot.*) The white poplar; *Populus alba*. *Loudon.*

Ā-BĒL'ĪAN, } *n.* (*Ecc. Hist.*) One of an
Ā-BĒL'ĪTE, } ancient sect of Christians,
Ā-BĒL'ĪN-ĪAN, } mentioned by St. Augustine,
which arose in Africa near
the beginning of the third century. They pre-
tended to follow the example of Abel, who, they
said, was married, but lived in continence. *Buck.*

Ā-BĒL-MŪSK, *n.* [Ar. *habb el mishk*, musk seed.] (*Bot.*) Musk mallow, producing the amber seed or musk seed, which is often substituted in perfumery for animal musk, and is used in the East for flavoring coffee; *Abelmoschus moschatus*; — written also *abelmusk*. *Loudon.*

Ā-BĒR-, *n.* [Celt.] The mouth of a river, or the confluence of one river with another; — used as a prefix to the names of several small towns situated at such confluences; as, *Aberdeen*. *Crabb.*

Ā-BĒR-DE-VĪNE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The European siskin, a small green and yellow finch, belonging to the same sub-genus as the goldfinch of England; *Carduelis spinus*. *Brande.*

† Ā-BĒRR', *v. n.* [L. *aberro*; *ab*, from, and *erro*, to wander.] To wander; to err. *Robinson.*

Ā-BĒR-RANCE, *n.* Deviation from right; error. *Glauville.*

Ā-BĒR-RAN-CY, *n.* Same as *ABERRANCE*. [*r.*] *Brown.*

Ā-BĒR-RANT, *a.* [L. *aberro*, *aberrans*, to wander from.]

1. Deviating from the right way. *Bailey.*
2. (*Bot.*) Deviating from the common structure. *Loudon.*

Ā-BĒR-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *aberratio*.]
1. Deviation from the right way, or from the natural state; — applied to the mind.

So then we draw near to God, when, repenting us of our former aberrations from him, we renew our covenants with him. *Ep. Hall.*

2. (*Astron.*) The change of the apparent positions of the heavenly bodies, arising from the combined effects of the motion of light and the motion of the earth in its orbit. *Airy.*

3. (*Opt.*) The deviation of the rays of light from the principal focus of a curved lens or speculum. *Lloyd.*

† Ā-BĒRR'ING, *p. a.* Going astray. *Brown.*

† Ā-BĒ-RŪN'ĈĎĒTE, *v. a.* [L. *ab*, from, and *erunco*, *eruncatus*, to weed out with a grubbing-hoe.] To pull up by the roots. *Bailey.*

Ā-BĒ-RŪN'ĈĎĒTOR, *n.* A machine for weeding; a weeder. *Farm. Dict.*

Ā-BĒT', *v. a.* [A. S. *abet*, better, or *betan*, to make better, and, applied to fire, to kindle. — Old Fr. *abetter*, to incite, to animate.] [*i.* *ABETTED*; *pp.* *ABETTING*, *ABETTED*.]

1. To support, aid, help, assist, or encourage; — used chiefly in a bad sense.

And you that do *abet* him in this kind
Cherish rebellion, and are rebels all. *Shak.*

2. (*Law.*) To encourage, set on, instigate to commit a crime, or to assist in some criminal act. *Cowell.*

Syn. — We *abet* a quarrel; *encourage* pretensions; *support* an interest; *maintain* a cause.

† Ā-BĒT', *n.* The act of abetting. *Chaucer.*

Ā-BĒT'TAL, *n.* Act of abetting; aid. *West. Rev.*

† Ā-BĒT'MENT, *n.* The act of abetting. *Wotton.*

Ā-BĒT'TOR, *n.* One who abets; an abettor.

Ā-BĒT'TOR, *n.* (*Law.*) One who abets, or gives aid or encouragement in an unlawful or criminal act; an accessory; an accomplice. *Cowell.*

Syn. — *Abettors* propose, set on foot, encourage; *accessaries* take a subordinate part, assist, aid, help, further; *accomplices* take an active part.

† Ā-BĒ-VĀC-Ū-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *ab*, from, and *evacuo*, to empty.] (*Med.*) A partial evacuation. *Crabb.*

Ā-BĒV'ANCE (ā-bā'ans), *n.* [Fr. *abayer*, to listen with the mouth open, to gape after, to long for.] (*Law.*) Expectation or contemplation of law.

When there is no person in existence in whom an inheritance can vest, it is said to be in *abeyance*, that is, in expectation; the law considering it as always potentially existing, and ready to vest whenever a proper owner appears. *Blackstone.*

Ā-BĒV'ANT (ā-bā'ant), *a.* (*Law.*) Being in abeyance. *Qu. Rev.*

† Ā-BĒ-GRĒ-GĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *abgrego*.] To lead out of the flock. *Bailey.*

† Ā-BĒ-GRĒ-GĀ'TION, *n.* A separation from the flock. *Bailey.*

Ā-BĒHAL, } *n.* The fruit of a species of Asiatic
Ā-BĒHL, } cypress; — used in medicine as an
emmenagogue. *Dunglison.*

Ā-BĒHÖR', *v. a.* [L. *abhorreo*, to shrink back from; *ab*, from, and *horreo*, to shudder; It. *abborrire*; Sp. *abhorrecer*; Fr. *abhorrer*.] [*i.* *ABHORRED*; *pp.* *ABHORRING*, *ABHORRED*.] To hate extremely, or with contempt or acrimony; to abominate; to detest; to loathe; to cherish a strong dislike to; to regard with horror.

Thou shalt utterly *abhor* it, for it is a cursed thing. *Deut. vii. 26.*

Syn. — We *abhor* cruelty and inhumanity; *hate* pride and vice of all sorts; *hate* an oppressor; *abominate* impiety, profaneness, and indecency; *detest* baseness; *loathe* the sight of offensive objects, and, when sick, food.

Ā-BĒHÖRRED', *p. a.* Hated extremely; detested.

Thou wast a spirit too delicate
To act her earthy and *abhorred* commands. *Shak.*

Ā-BĒHÖR'RENCE, *n.* Act of abhorring; detestation; great hatred; extreme aversion; utter dislike.

It draws upon him the hatred and *abhorrence* of all men here, and subjects him to the wrath of God hereafter. *South.*

Ā-BĒHÖR'REN-CY, *n.* Same as *ABHORRENCES*; — formerly used with *from*.

Her knowledge, her conjugal virtues, her *abhorrence* from the vanities of her sex, are likewise celebrated by our author. *Dryden.*

Ā-BĒHÖR'RENT, *a.* 1. Struck with abhorrence; hating; detesting.

The arts of pleasure in despotic courts
I spurn *abhorrent*. *Glover.*

2. Contrary to; foreign from; inconsistent with; — used with *to* or *from*, but more commonly and more properly with *to*.

This legal, and, as it should seem, injudicious profanation, so *abhorrent* to our stricter principles, was received with a very faint murmur by the easy nature of polytheism. *Gibbon.*

An hypothesis *abhorrent* from the vulgar. *Glauville.*

Ā-BĒHÖR'RENT-LY, *ad.* In an abhorrent manner.

Ā-BĒHÖR'RER, *n.* One who abhors. *Donne.*

Ā-BĒHÖR'R-IBLE, *a.* That is to be abhorred. *Bush.*

Ā-BĒHÖR'RING, *n.* Object or feeling of abhorrence; abhorrence. *Donne.*

Ā-BĒB, *n.* [Heb. אֵבֶר, a ripe ear of corn.] The first month of the Hebrew year, more generally known by the Chaldean name of *Nisan* (blossom); answering to part of March and April, and so called because, in Palestine, barley was in ear at that time. *Crabb.*

Ā-BĒD'ANCE, *n.* Act of abiding; abode. [*r.*] *Month. Rev.*

Ā-BĒDE', *v. n.* [Goth. *beidan*; A. S. *abidan*, or *bidan*, to abide, to bide.] [*i.* *ABODE*; *pp.* *ABIDING*, *ABODE*.]

1. To stay in a place temporarily; to sojourn.

Let the damsel *abide* with us a few days. *Gen. xxiv. 55.*

2. To dwell; to reside.

The Marquis Dorset, as I hear, is fled
To Richmond, in the parts where he *abides*. *Shak.*

3. To remain; to continue.

Let every man *abide* in the same calling. 1 Cor. vii. 20.
4. To endure without offence; to bear.

But thy vile race,
Thy *abiding* sin, had that in't which good natures
Could not abide with. *Shak.*

Abide with a friend, by a promise, in or at a place.
Syn. — *Abide* for a night; *stay* a while; *sojourn* for a week or month; *dwell* in a house with continuance; *reside* in a street or a house for a season; *remain* or *continue* in a situation; *endure* or *bear* patiently. — See *CONTINUE*.

Ā-BĒDE', *v. a.* 1. To wait for; to await; to attend.

Bonds and afflictions *abide* me. *Acts xx. 23.*

2. To bear; to support.

The day is terrible; who can *abide* it? *Joel ii. 11.*

3. To tolerate; to bear with.

I cannot *abide* swaggerers. *Shak.*

4. To maintain; to abide by.

How dearly I *abide* that boast so vain. *Milton.*

Ā-BĒD'ER, *n.* One who abides, or stays by.

They were the masters of war and ornaments of peace,
speedy *abiders* of war. *Shak.*

Ā-BĒD'ING, *n.* A waiting; a continuance.

The patient *abiding* of the righteous shall be turned to gladness. *Bible, 138. Prov. x. 24.*

Ā-BĒD'ING, *p. a.* Continuing; constant; as, "An *abiding* faith."

Ā-BĒD'ING-LY, *ad.* Permanently. *Ogilvie.*

Ā-BĒ-ĒS, *n.* [L., fr.] (*Bot.*) A genus of coniferous trees abounding in resin, including the fir and the spruce. *Brande.*

Ā-BĒ-ĒT'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid extracted from the *abies*. *Hoblyn.*

Ā-BĒ-Ē-TINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A resinous substance obtained from the Strasburg turpentine. *Caillot.*

Ā-BĒ-I-GAIL, *n.* A lady's waiting maid; a nickname given to a female servant. *Prior.*

† Ā-BĒL'Ī-MĒNT, *n.* Ability. — See *HABILIMENT*. *Ford.*

Ā-BĒL'Ī-TY, *n.* [L. *habilitas*; *habeo*, to hold, whence *habilis*, expert; Fr. *habilité*. In old writers, *habile* and *hability* frequently occur.] *pl.* *Ā-BĒL'Ī-TIES*. The state of being able; power to do any thing, whether depending on outward condition or personal qualities; active power, bodily or mental; ingenuity; capacity; talent; faculty; dexterity; skill; address; — frequently used in the plural for the faculties of the mind or parts.

Ability for doing that which we apprehend we can do. *Hakewell.*

They gave after their *ability* unto the treasure. *Lam. ii. 13.*
Natural *abilities* are like natural plants, that need pruning by study. *Locke.*

Syn. — *Ability*, in the possession of wealth, to contribute to charitable objects; *ability* to discern, act, execute, mentally or corporeally; *ingenuity* of invention, *capacity* to understand, comprehend, retain; *talent* for some particular art, office, or profession; *faculty* of seeing, hearing, understanding, explaining; *power* of thinking, acting, &c.; *dexterity* to elude a blow, to handle an instrument; *skill* in executing, *address* to conduct a negotiation. He had great *abilities*, *parts* to discern, and *cleverness* to perform. — See *CAPACITY*.

Ā-BĒ-IN'Ī-TĪ-Ō (āb in-īsh'ē-ō). [L.] From the beginning. *Blackstone.*

Ā-BĒ-IN-TĒS'TATE, *a.* [L. *ab*, from, and *intestatus*, that has made no will.] (*Law.*) Inheriting from one who died without making a will. *Johnson.*

Ā-BĒ-IR-RĪ-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ab*, privative, and *irritatio*, irritation.] (*Med.*) Absence of irritation; — debility; asthenia. *Hungliam.*

Ā-BĒJECT, *a.* [L. *abjicio*, *abjectus*, to cast or throw down or away; It. *abbietto*; Sp. *abyecto*; Fr. *abject*.] Mean; low; beggarly; base; despicable; vile.

I was at first, as other beasts that graze
The trodden herb, of *abject* thought, and low. *Milton.*
To what base ends, and by what *abject* ways,
Are mortals urged through sacred lust of praise! *Popo.*

Syn. — *Abject* in spirit; *mean* in nature; a *mean* action; *low* in birth, education, habits, and sphere of life; *beggarly* in turn of mind or in appearance; a *base* or *despicable* traitor; a *vile* malefactor.

† AB'JECT, *n.* One in a miserable, low, or despicable condition.
The objects gathered together against me. *Psaln xxxv. 18.*
We are the queen's *objects*, and must obey. *Shak.*

† AB-JĒCT', *v. a.* [*L. abjicio, abjectus.*] To throw or cast away; to cast down. *Spenser.*

AB-JĒCT'ED-NĒSS, *n.* The state of an object. "Sunk to the bottom of *abjectedness.*" *Boyle.*

AB-JĒC'TION, *n.* 1. Act of humbling. "An *abjection* of ourselves before God." *Mede.*
2. State of being cast away.
Not only intercession for a time, but *abjection* for ever. *Dale.*
3. Want of spirit. "Betwixt pride and *abjection*, the two extremes." *L'Estrange.*

AB'JECT-LY, *ad.* In an object manner; basely.
They formerly fawned *objectly* upon them. *Burnet.*

AB'JECT-NĒSS, *n.* Abjection; meanness; servility. *Grew.*

† AB-JŪ'DI-CÂTE, *v. a.* [*L. abjudico.*] To give away by judgment. *Ash.*

AB-JŪ-DI-CÂ'TION, *n.* Rejection. *C. J. Fox.*

† AB-JU-GÂTE, *v. a.* [*L. abjugo.*] To unyoke. *Bailey.*

AB-JUR-Â'TION, *n.* [*L. abjuratio.*]
1. The act of abjuring; renunciation upon oath, as of a country or government.
He gave his oath to forsake the realm for ever, which was called *abjuration*.
2. A solemn rejection or recantation, as of a doctrine, opinion, or heresy.
The oath of *abjuration* is taken by persons who receive the title of the peer, or knight, or gentleman, and express, in words, their faith in the Christian religion, and descend from the blood royal.
Abjure is also used figuratively, as, *to abjure one's former opinions.*

AB-JŪRE', *v. a.* [*L. abjuro, to deny or renounce upon oath; ab, from, and juro, to swear; IT. abburrare; Sp. abjurar; Fr. ajurer.*] [*i. ABJURED; pp. ABJURING, ABJURED.*]
1. To cast off or renounce upon oath; as, "To *abjure* allegiance to a government or a sovereign."
And thereupon he took the oath in that case provided, viz. that he *abjured* the realm, and would depart from thence forthwith. *Blackstone.*
2. To renounce, recant, or retract solemnly; as, "*To abjure* an error."
Rough magic I here *abjure*. *Shak.*
3. To give up; to reject;—as if by a final resolution.
No, rather I *abjure* all roofs, and choose
To wage against the enmity of the air. *Shak.*
Syn.—Men *abjure* a government, a religion, or faith; *renounce* a profession; *recant* an opinion, principle, or doctrine; *retract* a promise; *rescind* a decree; *recall* an expression or words.—See RECALL.

† AB-JURE', *v. n.* To swear to forsake the country. *Burnet.*

† AB-JŪRE'MENT, *n.* Abjuration; renunciation. *J. Hall.*

AB-JŪR'ER, *n.* One who abjures or recants.

† AB-LAC'TATE, *v. a.* [*L. ablacto, abluctatus, to wean; ab, from, and lac, milk.*] To wean from the breast. *Bailey.*

AB-LAC-TÂTION, *n.* 1. (*Med.*) Act of weaning from the breast. *Hooper.*
2. (*Hort.*) A method of ingrafting by approach or inarching, by which the scion of one tree is united to the stock of another without being cut before it is firmly attached, and as it were weaned from the parent tree. *Eucy. Brit.*

† AB-LĂ-QŨE-ÂTE, *r. a.* [*L. ablaqueo, to disentangle.*] To loosen the earth round the roots of a tree. *Maunder.*

AB-LĂ-QŨE-ÂTION, *n.* The act of opening the ground about the roots of trees. *Evelyn.*

AB-LĂ'TION, *n.* [*L. ablatio; ab, from, and ferro, latus, to bear, to carry.*]
1. † Act of taking away. *Bp. Taylor.*
2. (*Med.*) Extirpation;—evacuation. *Hooper.*

AB-LĂ-TIVE, *a.* [*L. ablativus.*]
1. † That takes away. *Bp. Hall.*
2. (*Gram.*) The name of the sixth case of Latin nouns, noting the relation expressed by *from, with, in, or by.*
Abblative absolutes, the ablative case of a noun construed with a participle, expressed or understood, independently of the rest of the sentence.

À-BLAZE', *ad.* [A. S. *on*, in, and *blæse*, a blaze.]
 In a blaze; on fire. *Milman.*
À-BLE (ā'bl), *a.* [*L. habilis*; It. *abile*; Sp. *hábil*; Fr. *habile* :—Goth. *habel*, strength.—See **ABILITY**.] Having ability; possessed of strong faculties, great strength, knowledge, riches, or other powers of mind, body, or fortune; strong; powerful; skilful; sufficient; competent; capable; efficient.
An able seaman is one who is not only able to work, but who is also well acquainted with his duty as a seaman. *Durney.*
SYN.—We become *able* by long experience; *strong* by exercise; *skilful* by deep study; *learned* by great reading; *efficient* by practice; are *able* from natural and acquired powers; *competent* and *capable* by nature.
À-Ble is much used as a suffix to English verbs, to form a very numerous class of adjectives, which have been called *potential passive adjectives*; as, *allow*, *allowable*, that may be allowed; *move*, *movable*, that may be moved; and in some cases, it is also affixed, in like manner, to nouns; as, *action*, *actionable*; *companion*, *companionable*.
† À-BLE (ā'bl), *v. a.* To enable; to uphold; to maintain. "I'll *able* 'em." *Shak.*
À-BLE-BÖD'IED (ā'bl-böd'id), *a.* Strong of body; robust. "A dozen *able-bodied* men." *Addison.*
† À-B'LE-GATE, *v. a.* [*L. ablego*, *ablegatus*, to send away.] To send abroad. *Bailey.*
† ÀB-LE-GÄ'TION, *n.* Act of sending abroad. *Bailey.*
ÀB'LEN, or **ÀB'LET**, *n.* A small fresh-water fish; the bleak. [Local.] *Ash.*
À-BLE-NËSS, *n.* The quality of being able; ability; capability.
That nation doth excel both for comeliness and ableness. *Sidney.*
ÀB'LEP-SY, *n.* [*Gr. ἀβλεψία*, a priv., and *βλέπω*, to see; *L. ablepsia*.] Want of sight; blindness. [R.] *Bailey.*
† ÀB'LI-GATE, *v. a.* [*L. abli*, from, and *ligo*, to bind.] To tie up from. *Bailey.*
† ÀB-LI-GÄ'TION, *n.* Act of tying up from. *Smart.*
† ÀB-LIG-U-RI'TION, *n.* [*L. abligurritio*.] Prodigal expense on meat and drink. *Bailey.*
† ÀB'LO-CATE, *v. a.* [*L. abloco*, *ablocatus*.] To let out to hire. *Bailey.*
† ÀB-LO-CÄ'TION, *n.* A letting out to hire. *Bailey.*
† ÀB-LÜDE', *v. n.* [*L. abluo*, to play out of tune.] To differ. *Bp. Hall.*
ÀB'LU-ËNT, *a.* [*L. abluo*, *abluens*, to cleanse by washing; *ab*, from, and *luo* (*Gr. λύω*), to wash.] That washes clean; cleansing. [R.] *Bailey.*
ÀB'LU-ËNT, *n.* (*Med.*) A cleansing medicine. *Craabb.*
ÀB-LÜ'TION (24), *n.* [*L. ablutio*.]
 1. Act of washing or cleansing.
 2. Act of washing or bathing the body, or some part of it,—among many nations a religious rite. It formed a part of the Mosaic ceremonial, was practised among the Jews, and is still rigorously enforced by the Mahometans.
There is a natural analogy between the ablation of the body and the purification of the soul. *Bp. Taylor.*
 3. The water used in washing.
Washed by the briny wave, the pious train
Are cleansed, and cast the rubrics in the main. *Pope.*
 4. (*Chem. & Med.*) The washing by which chemical preparations and medicines are separated from extraneous matters. *Dunglison.*
 5. (*Roman Catholic Church.*) The water in which the priest who consecrates the host washes his hands, or the drop of wine and water swallowed by him immediately after receiving the holy host.
ÀB-LÜ'TION-À-RY, *a.* Relating to ablation.
ÀB-LÜ'VI-QN (24), *n.* [*L. abluvium*, a flood.]
 1. Act of washing or carrying away by water :—a flood.
 2. That which is washed off. [R.] *Dwight.*
À-BLY (ā'ble), *ad.* In an able manner; with ability.
ÀB'NE-GATE, *v. a.* [*L. abnego*, *abnegatus*.] To deny. [R.] *Burke.*

They have *abnegated* the idea of independent rights of the people. *De Lolme.*

ĀB-NE-GĀ'TION, *n.* Denial; renunciation. "The *abnegation* or renouncing of all his own interests." [R.] *Hammond.*

ĀB-NE-GĀ-TIVE, *a.* Denying; negative. *Month. Rev.*

† ĀB-NE-GĀ-TOR, *n.* One who denies. *Sandys.*

ĀB-NET, *n.* [Heb. אֲבֵנֵי;] A Jewish priest's girdle; an abanet. *Hooper.*

† ĀB-NO-DĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *abnodo.*] To cut off the knots of trees. *Ash.*

† ĀB-NO-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *abnodatio.*] The act of cutting off the knots of trees. *Bailey.*

ĀB-NÖR'MAL, *a.* [L. *abnormis*; *ab*, from, and *norma*, a square or rule.] Not according to rule; irregular. *Brande.*

ĀB-NÖR'MI-TY, *n.* Quality of being abnormal; irregularity; deformity. *Ec. Rev.*

† ĀB-NÖR'MOVS, *a.* Irregular; abnormal. *Bailey.*

A-BÖARD' (ā-bōrd'), *ad.* [*a*, for *on*, and *board*, from A. S. *an*, and *bord*, plank or board; It. *abordo*; Fr. *abord.*] (*Naut.*) In a ship; within a ship; on board.

He loudly called to such as were *aboard*. *Spenser.*

To fall *aboard of*, to strike against another ship: — to go *aboard*, to enter a ship; to embark. — *Aboard man tack*, an order to draw one of the corners of the mainsail down to the cross-tree.

A-BÖARD', *prep.* On board of; to; into.

We left this place, and were again conveyed *aboard* our ship. *Felding.*

† A-BÖD'ANCE, *n.* An omen; a prognostication; a foreboding. — See BODE. *Jackson.*

A-BÖDE', *n.* [From *abide*.]

1. Habitation; dwelling; place of residence; domicile.

But I know thy *abode*, and thy going out, and thy coming in. *2 Kings xix. 27.*

2. Stay; continuance in a place; residence.

Sweet friends, your patience for my long *abode*: Not I, but my affairs, have made you wait. *Shak.*

A-BÖDE', *i. and p.* from *abide*. — See ABIDE.

† A-BÖDE', *v. a.* To foreshow. — See BODE. *Shak.*

† A-BÖDE', *v. n.* [A. S. *bodian*, to announce.] To bode; to forebode. *Shak.*

† A-BÖD'MENT, *n.* Prognostication; foreboding.

Tush! man, *abodements* must not now affright us. *Shak.*

† A-BÖD'ING, *n.* A foreboding. *Bp. Bull.*

† ĀB-Q-LĒTE', *a.* Out of use; obsolete. *Skelton.*

A-BÖL'ISH, *v. a.* [L. *aboleo*; *ab*, from, and *olesco*, to grow; *i. e.* to check the growth of, to destroy; It. *abolire*; Sp. and Fr. *abolir.*] [*2. ABOLISHED*; *pp.* ABOLISHING, ABOLISHED.]

1. To make void; to annul; to abrogate; to revoke; to repeal.

For us to *abolish* what he hath established were presumption most intolerable. *Hooker.*

2. To cancel; to obliterate; to efface; to put an end to; to destroy.

Or wilt thou thyself *Abolish* thy creation, and unmake For him what for thy glory thou hast made? *Milton.*

Syn. — We *abolish* a custom or institution; *annul* or *disannul* a contract; *abrogate* a law; *revoke* an edict; *repeal* a statute; *cancel* an obligation or debt. We *efface* in order to mend; we *obliterate*, to forget; we *abolish*, to destroy.

A-BÖL'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be abolished. *Cotgrave.*

A-BÖL'ISH-ER, *n.* One who abolishes.

A-BÖL'ISH-MENT, *n.* Act of abolishing; abolition.

He should think the *abolishment* of episcopacy among us would prove a mighty scandal. *Swift.*

ĀB-Q-LĪ'TION (94), *n.* Act of abolishing; destruction; annihilation; abrogation.

From the total *abolition* of the popular power, may be dated the ruin of Rome. *Greuv.*

We all know that many well-meaning men voted against the *abolition* of the slave trade because it was advocated by some partisans of the French revolution. *Tr. C. Taylor.*

Syn. — *Abolition* of slavery; *emancipation* of slaves.

ĀB-Q-LĪ'TION-ISM (ā-b-q-līsh'un-izm), *n.* The principles and measures of the abolitionists. [Modern.] *Wilberforce, 1808.*

ABRIDG'ER, n. One who abridges; a shortener.

ABRIDG'MENT, n. [Fr. *abrégement*.]

1. Contraction of a larger work into a smaller one; a compend; a summary; an abstract; an epitome.

An *abridgment* or abstract of any thing is the whole in little.

2. Diminution; contraction; reduction.

3. Restraint from any thing pleasing.

Syn.—An *abridgment* is the reduction of a literary work to a smaller compass. A *compendium*, *compend*, *epitome*, *abstract*, and *summary*, are all used to denote a concise view of any science, and are often used as nearly synonymous with *abridgment*; but an *abstract* and *summary* are very concise abridgments. A *synopsis* or *syllabus* is such an abridgment or abstract as brings all the parts of a subject under one view. A *digest* is a methodical arrangement of the different parts of a subject or science. An *abridgment* of the History of England; a *compendium* or *compend* of a science; an *epitome* or *summary* of history; an *abstract* of an act of Congress; a *synopsis* of astronomy; a *digest* of the laws.

† **ABRŌACH', v. a.** [A. S. *abrecan*, to break.] To tap; to set abroach. *Chaucer.*

ABRŌACH' (ā-brōch'), ad. 1. In a condition to let the contents run out;—spoken of vessels holding liquor.

The jars of generous wine
He set abroach. *Dryden.*

2. In a state to be diffused, or communicated.

Alack! what mischiefs might be set abroach. *Shak.*

The doctrine of a metempsychosis the Greek writers agree to have been first set abroach by the Egyptians. *Warburton.*

ABRŌACH'MENT, n. (Law.) The act of forestalling the market. *Cowell.*

† **ABRŌAD' (ā-brāw'), v. n.** [A. S. *brædan*, to enlarge.] To extend; to issue. *Leaver.*

ABRŌAD' (ā-brāw'), ad. [A. S. *on*, in, and *bræd*, broad.]

1. Without confinement; widely; at large.

"The fox roams far abroad." *Prior.*

2. Out of the house; as, "To walk abroad." *Pope.*

3. Before the public; as, "What news abroad?"

4. Without, as opposed to within; as, "Influences from abroad."

5. In another country. "What learn our youth abroad?" *Dryden.*

† **ABRŌ-GA-BLE, a.** That may be abrogated. *H. More.*

ABRŌ-GATE, v. a. [L. *abrogo*; *ab*, from, used negatively, and *rogo*, to ask, to propose a law.]

[*ab*, *abrogated*; *pp*, *abrogating*, *abrogated*.]

To repeal; to annul; to abolish entirely, as distinguished from *derogate* and *obrogate*.—See *DEROGATE* and *OBROGATE*.

All statutes made by King Edward were revoked, *abrogated*, and made frustrate. *Hall.*

Syn.—See *ABOLISH*.

† **ABRŌ-GATE, a.** Annulled; abolished. *K. Ed. VI. Injunc.*

ABRŌ-GA'TION, n. The act of abrogating; a repeal. *Clarendon.*

ABRŌ'MA, n. [Gr., from *a*, priv., and *βρωμα*, food, not fit for food.] (Bot.) A genus of plants of the same order as *Theobroma*, or the chocolate-tree.

† **ABRŌD', ad.** [A. S. *brod*, a brood.] In the act of brooding. *Saunders.*

† **ABRŌD'ING, n.** Act of sitting abroad. *Barret.*

† **ABRŌOK' (ā-brāk'), v. a.** [A. S. *brucan*, to bear.] To brook; to bear; to endure. *Shak.*

ABRŌT'Q-NŪM, or ABRŌT'Q-NŪM, n. [L.; from Gr. *ἀβρότον*, from a priv. and *βροτός*, mortal.] (Bot.) The plant southernwood; *Artemisia abrotanum*. *Loudon.*

ABRŪPT', a. [L. *abrupto*, *abruptus*, to break off.]

1. Broken; craggy; rough; rugged; steep; precipitous. "Rocks abrupt." *Thomson.*

2. Blunt; unseasonable; hasty; sudden; without the customary or proper preparatives. "Abrupt departure." *Shak.*

Used by *Milton* as a noun; as, "Over the vast abrupt."

ABRŪPT', v. a. 1. † To disturb; to interrupt. *Broune.*

2. To break off. [R.] *Conybeare.*

ABRŪPTION, n. Act of breaking off; violent and sudden separation. *Shak.*

ABRŪPT'LY, ad. In an abrupt manner; hastily; without due forms of preparation.

Abruptly pinnate, (Bot.) pinnate without an odd leaflet at the end. *Gray.*

ABRŪPT'NESS, n. 1. State of being abrupt; steepness; craggy. *Woodward.*

2. An abrupt manner; suddenness; roughness. "Abruptness of the sentences." *Warton.*

ABRŪS, n. [Gr. *ἀβρός*, delicate.] (Bot.) A West-Indian tree with papilionaceous flowers; wild liquorice. Necklaces and rosaries are often formed of its seeds. *Loudon.*

ABRŪS, n.; pl. *ABRŪSSES*. [L. *abscessus*; Fr. *abcès*, a departure, a suppuration.] (Med.)

An inflammatory or purulent tumor; an imposthume, gathering, or boil. *Dunglison.*

ABRŪS, n. (ab-sind'), v. a. [L. *abscondo*, to cut off; Gr. *κτείνω*, to rend asunder.] To cut off. "Two syllables *absconded*." *Johnson.*

ABRŪS, n.; pl. *ABRŪSSES*. (Geom.) A line used in reference to a point, being a portion of a line, given in position, and called the *axis of abscesses*, which is cut off by a line or a plane passing through the point and parallel to a given line or plane. *Peirce.*

The *abscesses* and ordinates of the several points of a curve determine its nature. In the figure, C D is the *abscess*, and B D the ordinate, of the point B.

ABRŪS, n.; pl. *ABRŪSSES*. (Geom.) Same as *ABRŪSSES*. *Brande.*

ABRŪS, n. (ab-sizh'un, 93) [ab-sizh'un, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.; ab-sizh'un, S. P.], n. [L. *abscondo*.]

1. Act of cutting off. *Wiseman.*

2. State of being cut off. *Broune.*

"I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in marking *ss* in this word, and I think with the best usage on my side. Though double *ss* is almost always pronounced sharp and hissing, yet when a sharp *s* precedes, it seems more agreeable to the ear to pronounce the succeeding *s* flat. Thus, though the termination *tion* is always sharp, yet because the *s* in *transition* is necessarily sharp, the *t* goes into the flat sound, as if written *transishun*, which see." *Walker.*

These remarks relating to the pronunciation of double *ss* in *abscond* are applicable also to the double *s* in *secession* and *recession*, and also in the word *seasons*.

ABRŪS, n. [L. *abscondo*, to hide away.]

[*i*, *absconded*; *pp*, *absconding*, *absconded*.]

To absent one's self privately; to withdraw; to secrete one's self; to hide; to steal away. "The marmot *absconds* all winter." *Ray.*

† **ABRŪS, v. a.** To conceal. "Nothing is *absconded* from us." *Benley.*

† **ABRŪS, n.** Concealment. *Phillips.*

ABRŪS, n. One who absconds.

ABRŪS, n. [L. *absentia*; *absum*, to be away; Fr. *absence*.]

1. The state of being absent, opposed to *presence*; as, "During my *absence*."

2. Carelessness; inattention. "The little *absences* of mankind." *Addison.*

3. Want; as, "In the *absence* of proof."

4. (Law.) Non-appearance. *Burrill.*

ABRŪS, a. [L. *absens*; Fr. *absent*.]

1. Not present. "*Absent* from her sight." *Shak.*

2. Careless; inattentive; abstracted in mind. *Addison.*

Syn.—A man is literally *absent* when he is not present; he is figuratively *absent*, *inattentive* in mind, or *abstracted*, when his mind is occupied with some subject not connected with the company present.

ABRŪS, v. a. [*i*, *ABSENTED*; *pp*, *ABSENTING*, *ABSENTED*.] 1. To withdraw; to forbear to come into presence: "If any member *absents* himself." *Addison.*

2. To make absent. [R.]

Go—for thy stay, not free, *absents* thee more. *Milton.*

† **ABRŪS, n.** One who is not present. *Ep. Morton.*

† **ABRŪS, n.** [Low L. *absentaneus*.] Habitually absenting one's self. *Bailey.*

ABSEN-TA'TION, n. An absenting one's self.

Your *absentation* from the House had my entire concurrence. *Wakefield.*

ABSEN-TÉE, n. One absent from his station or country:—a landed proprietor who resides at a distance from his estate;—a term applied generally by way of reproach to Irish landlords.

A great part of estates in Ireland are owned by *absentees*. *Child.*

ABSEN-TÉE'ISM, n. The state of an absentee; the act or habit of residing at a distance from one's real estate. *Qu. Rev.*

ABSENT'ER, n. One who absents himself from his place. *Thurlow.*

† **ABSENT'MENT, n.** A remaining absent from. *Barrow.*

AB-SIN'TH-AN, a. Of the nature of wormwood. "Absinthian bitterness." *Randolph.*

AB-SIN'TH-AT-ED, p. a. Impregnated with wormwood. *Bailey.*

AB-SIN'THINE, n. (Chem.) A peculiar bitter principle extracted from wormwood. *Brande.*

AB-SIN'TH-TÊS, n. [L.] (Med.) Wine impregnated with wormwood. *Dunglison.*

AB-SIN'TH-ÛM (āb-sin'th-ūm), n. [L., from Gr. *ἀψινθιον*, a priv., and *ψιβος*, delight.] Common wormwood; *Artemisia Absinthium*. *Loudon.*

† **AB-SIST', v. n.** [L. *absisto*, to withdraw.] To stand off; to leave off. *Bailey.*

AB-SQ-LŪTE (24), a. [L. *absolvo*, *absolutus*, to free from.]

1. Clear from other things; independent of any thing else; perfect in itself; unrestricted; unlimited; complete;—applied as well to persons as to things; as, "Absolute power or government"; "An *absolute* command." "An *absolute* master." *Shak.*

2. (Gram.) Independent as to syntax; not connected grammatically with, or governed by, other words; as, "The case *absolute*."

Syn.—An *absolute* sovereign is above the control of law, and has unrestricted power of legislation. An *absolute* monarch, *despotic* authority; *arbitrary* measures. *Absolute* or *unlimited* space. *Absolute* or *unconditional* promise. *Absolute* or *peremptory* refusal.

AB-SQ-LŪTE-LY, ad. In an absolute manner; completely; in the fullest sense; without condition, limitation, relation, or dependence.

AB-SQ-LŪTE-NESS, n. Freedom from limitation or dependence; despotism.

AB-SQ-LŪTION (24), n. [L. *absolutio*.]

1. Act of absolving; acquittal; a remission;—applied especially to a ceremony, performed by a priest, of declaring a repentant sinner absolved or freed from sin and its consequences. *South.*

2. † (Rhet.) Exhaustive treatment of a subject. *B. Jonson.*

Syn.—See *PARDON*.

AB-SQ-LŪ-TISM, n. 1. Independence of control from a constitution or laws; the principles of despotism; despotism. *Brande.*

2. Predestination. *Ash.*

AB-SQ-LŪ-TIST, n. An advocate for despotism. *For. Qu. Rev.*

AB-SŌL'U-TO-RY (āb-sŏl'u-tŏr-ē, W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; āb-sŏ-lŏ-to-rē, S. P. Wb.), a. [L. *absolutorius*.] That absolves; absolvatory; serving to acquit. *Ayliffe.*

AB-SŌL'VA-TO-RY, a. Relating to pardon; forgiving; absolvatory.

AB-SŌLVE' (āb-sŏlv'), v. a. [L. *absolvo*, to free from.] [*i*, *ABSOLVED*; *pp*, *ABSOLVING*, *ABSOLVED*.]

1. To loosen from; to clear; to acquit, as from guilt or punishment.

For God, not man, *absolves* our frailties here. *Pope.*

2. † To complete; to finish. *Milton.*

3. † To explain; to solve.

He shall *absolve* the doubt. *Sir T. Browne.*

Syn.—A person may be *absolved* from sin and its consequences by the mercy of God, *acquitted* of an accusation by men, *cleared* from a charge by evidence, and have punishment *remitted*.—See *FORGIVE*.

AB-SÖLV ER, *n.* One who absolves. *More.*

AB-SÖLV'V-TÖR, *n.* (*Law.*) A decree of absolution; — a Scotch forensic term. *Jamieson.*

+ AB-SQ-NÄNT, *a.* [*L. absono, absonans.*] Contrary to; discordant with; absonous. "*Absonant* to nature." *Quarles.*

+ AB-SQ-NÄTE, *v. a.* (*Law.*) To avoid; to desert. *Ash.*

+ AB-SQ-NOÜS, *a.* [*L. absonus.*]
1. Unmusical. *Fotherby.*
2. Absurd; contrary to. "*Absonous* to our reason." *Glanville.*

AB-SÖRB', *v. a.* [*L. absorbeo, to suck up; It. assorbire; Sp. absorber; Fr. absorber.*] [*2. ABSORBED; pp. ABSORBING, ABSORBED.*]
1. To imbibe; to suck up; as, "A sponge will absorb water."
2. To swallow up, as a vortex; to destroy. And dark oblivion soon absorb them all. *Couper.*
3. To engage wholly; to engross; as, "To be absorbed in business."

AB-SÖRB'Ä-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being absorbable. *Knowles.*

AB-SÖRB'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be absorbed. *Knowles.*

AB-SÖRB'ENT, *n.* 1. (*Med.*) A medicine that dries up humors, or neutralizes acids, as chalk, magnesia, &c. *Dunglison.*
2. (*Anat.*) An absorbent vessel.

AB-SÖRB'ENT, *a.* That absorbs moisture, water, &c. *Todd.*

Absorbent vessels, (Anat.) sometimes called absorbents, are the lacteal vessels, which take up the digested aliment and carry it into the system, and the lymphatic vessels, which absorb and convey out of the system all matters injurious to it.

Absorbent grounds, (Paint.) picture grounds prepared in distemper, that have the property of absorbing redundant oil. *Fairholt.*

+ AB-SQR-BI'TION, *n.* Absorption. *Browne.*

+ AB-SÖRPT', *p. a.* [*L. absorptus.*] Absorbed; swallowed up. "*Absorpt* in care." *Pope.*

AB-SÖRP'TION (94), *n.* 1. Act of absorbing, sucking up, or imbibing; as, "The absorption of water by a sponge."
2. State of being swallowed up.

Its [the Greek philosophy's] gradual decay and total absorption in the schools. *Warburton.*

3. Complete occupation; engrossment; as, "*Absorption* in business."

AB-SÖRP'TIVE, *a.* Having the power to imbibe. *Smart.*

ABS'QUÉ HÖC, [*L.*] (*Law.*) Without this; — words of exception, formerly made use of in a traverse, or denial of an allegation. *Whishaw.*

AB-STÄIN', *v. n.* [*L. abstineo; abs, from, and teneo, to hold, to keep from; It. astenere; Sp. abstenerse; Fr. abstenir.*] [*2. ABSTAINED; pp. ABSTAINING, ABSTAINED.*]
To keep from; to forbear; to refrain from any indulgence; to desist.

Called to the temple of impure delight,
He that abstains, and he alone, does right. *Couper.*

+ AB-STÄIN', *v. a.* To hinder. *Milton.*

AB-STÄM'Q-ÖÜS, *a.* [*L. abstemius, abs, from, and temetum, intoxicating drink; It. astemio; Sp. abstemio; Fr. abstine.*]
1. Practising abstinence; very temperate; sober; abstinent; refraining.

Under his special eye
Abstemious I grew up and thrived amain. *Milton.*

2. Spent in abstinence or fasting.

Till yonder sun descend, O, let me pay
To grief and anguish one abstemious day. *Pope.*

Syn. — An abstemious man lays an habitual, and an abstinent man a temporary, restraint upon his appetites; a temperate man habitually practises moderation in drink; and a sober man is free from intoxication or excess. A man may be sober, yet not temperate; and temperate, yet not abstemious or abstinent.

AB-STÄM'Q-ÖÜS-LY, *ad.* With abstinence; temperately.

AB-STÄM'Q-ÖÜS-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being abstemious. *Herbert.*

Syn. — See ABSTINENCE.

+ AB-STÉN'TION, *n.* [*L. abstentus, kept away from.*]
1. Act of restraining. *Bp. Taylor.*
2. (*Law.*) Act of preventing an heir from taking possession.

AB-STÉRGE', *v. a.* [*L. abstergo, to wipe off, to dry up; Fr. absterger.*] [*1. ABSTERGED; pp. ABSTERGING, ABSTERGED.*] To cleanse by wiping; to wipe. *Burton.*

AB-STÉR'GENT, *a.* (*Med.*) Having a cleansing quality; purgative. *Dunglison.*

+ AB-STÉRSE', *v. a.* To cleanse; to purify. *Browne.*

AB-STÉR'SION, *n.* The act of cleansing. *Bacon.*

+ AB-STÉR'SIVE, *n.* A cleanser. *Sir W. Petty.*

+ AB-STÉR'SIVE, *a.* Having the quality of cleansing. *Pope.*

+ AB-STÉR'SIVE-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being absterive. *Boyle.*

AB-STI-NÉNCÉ, *n.* [*L. abstinentia; Fr. abstinence.*] Act of abstaining; forbearance of prohibited food or drink; forbearance of necessary food, or of any thing; fasting.

Abstinence from a present pleasure, that offers itself, is a pain, nay, oftentimes a very great one. *Locke.*

Abstinence in extremity will prove a mortal disease, but the experiments of it are very rare. *Arbutnot.*

Syn. — Abstinence and abstemiousness are more than temperance and sobriety. In abstinence and abstemiousness there is self-denial; in temperance and sobriety, wisdom and decorum. A day of fasting is a day of abstinence.

AB-STI-NÉN-CY, *n.* Abstinence. *Hammond.*

AB-STI-NÉNT, *a.* [*L. abstinens; It. astinente; Fr. abstinent.*] Using abstinence; abstemious; very temperate. — See ABSTEMIOUS. *Hales.*

AB-STI-NÉNT, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) One of a sect in France and Spain, about the end of the third century, who opposed marriage and condemned the use of flesh meat. *Buck.*

AB-STI-NÉNT-LY, *ad.* With abstinence. *Donne.*

+ AB-STÖRT'ED, *a.* [*L. abstortus.*] Forced away by violence. *Bailey.*

AB-STRACT', *v. a.* [*L. abstraho, abstractus, to draw away; abs, from, and traho, to draw.*] [*2. ABSTRACTED; pp. ABSTRACTING, ABSTRACTED.*]
1. To take or draw from, as one thing from another; to separate, as ideas; to disunite.

I deny that I can abstract one [quality] from another. *Berkeley.*

2. To take away surreptitiously from the property of another; as, "To abstract money or goods from a parcel." *Rev. J. Hunter.*

3. To reduce; to epitomize.

Let us abstract them into brief compends. *Watts.*

4. (*Chem.*) To drive off by distillation; to extract. "Having abstracted the whole spirit." *Boyle.*

AB-STRACT', *v. n.* To separate ideas. "Brutes abstract not." *Locke.*

I own myself able to abstract in one sense, as when I consider some particular parts or qualities separated from others. *Berkeley.*

AB-STRACT' [ab'strakt, *S. P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; ab-strakt', W. C.* — See ABSTRACTLY], *a.*

1. Separated from something else, or from all other things; existing in the mind only; not concrete or connected with sensible objects; independent of others, and not to be altered by time or circumstances.

Abstract terms signify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the subject in which it is; as, whiteness, roundness, length, breadth, wisdom, morality, life, death. *Watts.*

2. + Refined; pure. *Donne.*

AB-STRACT' [ab'strakt, *S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm. Wb.*], *n.*

1. The concentration or essence of virtues, powers, or properties in one subject, previously existing in another larger, or in many others.

Look here upon thy brother Geoffrey's face;
This little abstract doth contain that large
Which died in Geoffrey. *Shak.*

You shall there find a man who is the abstract
Of all faults all men follow. *Shak.*

2. An epitome; an abridgment; a summary.

He could give a tolerable analysis and abstract of every treatise he had read. *Watts.*

3. The state of being abstracted, separated,

or disconnected; as, "To consider a thing in the abstract."

Syn. — See ABRIDGMENT

AB-STRACT'ED, *p. a.* 1. Separated. *Milton.*
2. Refined. "Abstracted love." *Donne.*

3. Abstruse; difficult.

4. Inattentive to present objects. "The abstracted ear." *Warton.*

Syn. — See ABSENT.

AB-STRACT'ED-LY, *ad.* With abstraction; simply; separately. *Dryden.*

AB-STRACT'ED-NÉSS, *n.* State of being abstracted or abstruse.

The abstractness of these speculations is no recommendation. *Huac.*

AB-STRACT'ER, *n.* One who abstracts.

AB-STRACT'ION, *n.* 1. Act of abstracting; separation, as of ideas.

The word abstraction signifies a withdrawing some part of an idea from other parts of it. *Watts.*

This is called *abstr. action*, whereby ideas, taken from particular beings, become general representatives of all of the same kind; and their names general names, applicable to whatever exists conformable to such abstract ideas. *Locke.*

2. A theoretical, impracticable notion; as, "To propose mere abstractions."

3. State of being abstracted; absence of mind; inattention.

4. Separation from worldly objects; recluse life.

A hermit wishes to be praised for his abstraction. *Pope.*

5. + (*Chem.*) The separation of the volatile parts in distillation.

+ AB-STRACT'IO'US, *a.* Abstracted or drawn from vessels without fermentation. *Ash.*

AB-STRACT'IVE, *a.* Having the power of abstracting.

AB-STRACT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In an abstractive manner. *Hammond.*

AB-STRACT-LY [ab'strakt'le, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.; ab'strakt'le, O. Cl. Wb.*], *ad.* In an abstract manner; absolutely; without reference to any thing else.

Consistency requires that the adverb abstractly and the substantive abstractness should receive the same accent as the adjective abstract, from which they are derived; though most orthoepists are inconsistent in their mode of accenting them.

AB-STRACT-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being abstract. — See ABSTRACTLY.

+ AB-STRICT'ED, *p. a.* [*L. abstringo, abstrictus.*] Unbound. *Bailey.*

+ AB-STRINGE' (ab-strinj'), *v. a.* To unbind. *Bailey.*

+ AB-STRÜDE', *v. a.* [*L. abstrudo.*] To thrust away. *Bailey.*

AB-STRÜSE' (24), *a.* [*L. abstrudo, abstrusus, to thrust away; It. astruso; Sp. abstruso; Fr. abstrus.*] Remote from conception, apprehension, or view; difficult to be comprehended or understood; obscure; not plain. "Thoughts abstruse." *Milton.*

AB-STRÜSE-LY, *ad.* In an abstruse manner; obscurely.

AB-STRÜSE-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being abstruse. *Boyle.*

+ AB-STRÜ'SI-TY, *n.* Abstruseness. *Browne.*

+ AB-SÜME', *v. a.* [*L. absumo.*] To waste; to eat up. *Hale.*

+ AB-SÜMP'TION, *n.* Destruction. *Bp. Gauden.*

AB-SÜRD', *a.* [*L. absurdus; ab, from, and surdus, deaf; as that to which one should turn a deaf ear; or, like a reply received from one deaf, and, therefore, ignorant of that to which he replies; It. assurdo; Sp. absurdo; Fr. absurde.*]

Contrary to reason or to manifest truth, or to the dictates of common sense; unreasonable; without judgment; irrational; inconsistent; preposterous; foolish.

'Tis phrase absurd to call a villain great. *Pope.*

One who shows it [his wit] in an improper place is impatient and absurd. *Addison.*

Syn. — Absurd signifies contrary to manifest truth or the dictates of common sense; unreasonable and irrational, contrary to reason; inconsistent, wanting consistency or accordance; preposterous, perverted in order, or impracticable; foolish, void of understanding.

An *absurd* opinion; unreasonable request; irrational views; inconsistent statement; preposterous scheme; foolish conduct or remark. — See PARADOXICAL.

AB-SÛRD'Í-TÝ, n. 1. The quality of being absurd; unreasonableness. *Locke.*
2. That which is absurd. "When we see the absurdities of another." *Addison.*

AB-SÛRD'LY, ad. In an absurd manner.
AB-SÛRD'NESS, n. The quality of being absurd.

AB-SÛ'NA, n. [Eth., *our father*.] The high priest, or sole bishop, of the Abyssinian church. *Salt.*

AB-ÛN'DANCE, n. [L. *abundantia*; It. *abbondanza*; Sp. *abundancia*; Fr. *abondance*. — See **ABOUND**.] More than enough, applied to quantity or number; overflow; great plenty; exuberance.

If there be more pleasure in abundance, there is more security in a mean estate. *Ep. Hall.*
Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. *Matt. xii. 34.*

Abundance of peasants are employed in hewing down these trees. *Addison.*
Syn. — See **PLENTY**.

AB-ÛN'DANT, a. [L. *abundans*; It. *abbondante*; Sp. *abundante*; Fr. *abondant*.] Plentiful; exuberant; overflowing; abounding; plenteous; copious.

Good, the more Communicated, more abundant grows. *Milton.*
Abundant number, (Arith.) such a number that the sum of its divisors is greater than the number itself, e. g. 12, divisible by 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6; — opposed to a deficient number, and to a perfect number. *Brande.*

Syn. — See **AMPLE**, **EXUBERANT**, **FERTILE**.
AB-ÛN'DANT-LÝ, ad. In plenty; exuberantly; sufficiently.

AB-ÛS'Á-BLE, a. That may be abused. *H. More.*

† AB-ÛS'Á-GE, n. Abuse. *Wm. Whateley.*

AB-ÛS'E' (a-büz', 118), v. a. [L. *abutor*, *abusus*; *ab*, from, and *utor*, to use; i. e. to turn to improper use.] [*í. ABUSED*; *pp. ABUSING*, *ABUSED*.]

1. To make an ill use of.
They that use this world as not abusing it. 1 Cor. vii. 31.
2. To injure; to use ill.

The gravest and wisest person in the world may be abused by being put into a fool's coat. *Tillotson.*
3. To revile; to vilify; to reproach.

Abuse him to the Moor. *Shak.*
4. To violate; to defile; to pollute. *Spenser.*
5. To impose upon; to deceive.

He perhaps, Out of my weakness and my melancholy, Abuses me to damn me. *Shak.*
Syn. — See **REVILE**.

AB-ÛS'E' (a-büs', 118), n. 1. Ill use; the opposite of good use; as, "An abuse of a privilege."
2. A corrupt practice. "Cries out upon abuses." *Shak.*

3. Reproachful language; invective; unjust censure; rude reproach; contumely. *Milton.*
4. Seducement; violation of the person. *Sidney.*

Syn. — See **SATIRE**.

† AB-ÛS'E'FÛL, a. Abusive. *Bp. Barlow.*

AB-ÛS'ÉR (a-büz'er), n. One who abuses or makes an ill use of; one who maltreats, deceives, or defiles.

† AB-Û'SÏQÛN (a-bä'zhun), n. Ill use or usage. *Strype.*

AB-Û'SÏVE, a. 1. Practising abuse; as, "An abusive author."

2. Containing abuse; reproachful; reviling; scurrilous; opprobrious; rude. "Throwing out scurrilous, abusive terms." *South.*
3. † Deceptive. "An abusive treaty." *Bacon.*

Syn. — See **OFFENSIVE**, **REPROACHFUL**.

AB-Û'SÏVE-LÝ, ad. In an abusive manner; reproachfully. *Boyle.*

AB-Û'SÏVE-NESS, n. Quality of being abusive. "To rave in his barbarous abusiveness." *Milton.*

AB-ÛT', v. n. [Fr. *abouter*; *à*, to, and *bout*, end.] [*í. ABUTTED*; *pp. ABUTTING*, *ABUTTED*.] To be at the end or border; to end at; to border upon; to meet, or to be opposite, and near meeting; — used with *upon* or *against*. *Shak.*

Johnson pronounces this word obsolete; but it

is still in use, particularly as a technical word, both in law and in architecture.

AB-ÛT'Í-LÛN, n. [Arab.; name of a plant analogous to marsh-mallows.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; Indian mallow. *Loudon.*

AB-ÛT'MENT, n. (*Arch.*) That which receives the end of, or gives support to, or borders upon, any thing; — a mass of masonry, earth, or timber at the end of a bridge; — the solid part of a pier from which an arch, less than a semicircle, springs; a fixed point from which resistance or reaction is obtained. — See **ARCH**.

AB-ÛT'TAL, n. (*Law.*) The butting or boundary of land at the end; a headland. *Cowell.*

AB-ÛT'TER, n. He who or that which abuts, or borders on; as, "A street repaired by the abutters."

† AB-VQ-LÁTE, v. a. [L. *ab*, from, and *volo*, to fly.] To fly from. *Ash.*

† AB-VÝ' (a-bý'), v. a. [Perhaps from A. S. *abigan*, to abide, to wait.] To endure; to pay for; to suffer for. *Shak.*

† AB-VÝ', v. n. 1. To remain; to abide. *Spenser.*
2. To pay dearly. "He dearly shall aby." *Spenser.*

† AB-BÝSM' (a-bizm'), n. [Old Fr. *abyssme*.] Abyss. "The dark backward and abysm of time." *Shak.*

AB-BÝS'MAL, a. Belonging to an abyss; bottomless. "An abysmal cliff." *H. Smith.*

AB-BÝSS' (a-bis'), n.; pl. AB-BÝSS'ES. [Gr. *ἄβυσσος*, bottomless; a priv. and *βύσος*, depth; L. *abyssus*.]

1. A depth without bottom; a great depth; a deep pit; a gulf; an immeasurable space.

Who shall tempt with wandering feet The dark, unbottomed, infinite abyss? *Milton.*
Thy throne is darkness in the abyss of light. *Dryden.*

2. Hell; the bottomless pit. *Roscommon.*
3. (*Her.*) The centre of an escutcheon. *Buchanan.*

Syn. — See **GULF**.

† AB-BÝSS'AL, a. Relating to, or like, an abyss. *Wm. Lav.*

AB-Y-SÛN'Í-ÁN, n. A native or inhabitant of Abyssinia. *P. Cyc.*

AB-Y-SÛN'Í-ÁN, a. (*Geog.*) Relating to Abyssinia. *P. Cyc.*

ÁC, ÁK, or ÁKE. Initial syllables in the names of places, from the Saxon *ac*, an oak; as, *Acton*, *Oaktown*. *Gibson.*

ÁC-A-CÁ'LIS, n. [Gr. *ἀκακλίς*.] (*Bot.*) A shrub bearing a flower and fruit like those of a tamarisk. *Craëb.*

Á-CÁ'CI-Á (a-kä'she-a, 66), n. [L.; Gr. *ἀκασία*, from *ἀκῆ*, a point.] *pl. L. Á-CÁ'CI-Æ*; *Eng. Á-CÁ'CI-AS*.

1. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the pulse family, including the catechu and gum-arabic trees; — the name is popularly applied to other genera, as, *false acacia*, the common locust-tree, *Robinia pseudacacia*; — *rose-acacia*, a handsome shrub, *Robinia hispida*. *Loudon.*

2. (*Med.*) A drug; being the juice of the unripe fruit of the *Mimosa nilotica* solidified by evaporation, and used as an astringent medicine; — the juice of unripe sloes prepared in a similar manner, and for the same purpose.

3. (*Ant.*) A roll or bag seen on medals in the hands of several emperors and consuls of the lower empire, the purpose of which has not been discovered. *P. Cyc.*

Á-CÁ'CIAN (66), n. (*Ecc. Hist.*) A follower of Acacius, the founder of an ancient Christian sect. *Ency.*

Á-CÁ'CI-Ō (a-kä'she-ō), n. A heavy, durable wood, similar to red mahogany, but darker; much esteemed in ship-building. *Weale.*

† ÁC-A-CY, n. [Gr. *ἀκακία*; a priv. and *κακός*, bad.] Freedom from malice. *Ash.*

† ÁC-A-DEME, n. 1. The Anglicized form of Academus, the name of the original owner of the grove near Athens, where Plato held his school, called after him *Academia*, the Academy. See there the olive grove of *Academe*. *Milton.*

2. An academy.

Nor hath fair Europe, her vast bounds throughout, An *academe* of note I found not out. *Howell.*
See **ACADEMY**.

† ÁC-A-DE'MÍ-ÁL, a. Academical. *Johnson.*

ÁC-A-DE'MÍ-AN, n. A scholar or member of an academy. [*R.*] *Marston.*

ÁC-A-DE'MÍ'IC, n. 1. An academical or Platonic philosopher. *Milton.*

2. A student of a university or academy. "A young *academic*." *Watts.*

ÁC-A-DE'MÍ'IC, } a. Belonging to the doc-
ÁC-A-DE'MÍ'IC-AL, } trines of Plato, or to an
academy or university. "Academic groves,"
Pope. "That academical inscription,"
Smith on Old Age.

ÁC-A-DE'MÍ'ICALS, n. pl. The dress peculiar to officers and students in a college or university. *The Etonian.*

ÁC-A-DE'MÍ'ICAL-LÝ, ad. In an academical manner.

ÁC-A-DE-MÝ'CIAN (ák-a-de-mish'an), n. A member of an academy; a man of science or literature. "The French *academicians*." *Steuernburne.*

† Á-CÁD'E-MÍSM, n. The academical philosophy. "The great principle of *academism*." *Baxter.*

† Á-CÁD'E-MÍST, n. A member of an academy; an academical philosopher; an academic. *Baxter.*

Á-CÁD'E-MÝ [a-kád'e-me, P. J. F. E. Ja. K. Sm. C. Wb.; a-kád'e-me or ák'a-dém-e, S. W.], n. [Gr. *ἀκαδημία*, a name derived from *Academus*, the original owner of a garden or grove in the suburbs of Athens, which afterwards came into the possession of the public by the bequest of *Cimon*, and was the favorite resort of the lovers of philosophy and meditation, particularly of *Plato* and his followers; L. *academia*; It. *accademia*; Sp. *academia*; Fr. *académie*.]

1. A gymnasium near ancient Athens, where *Plato* taught philosophy; *Plato's school of philosophy*. *South.*

2. A society of learned men associated for the advancement of the arts and sciences; as, "The American *Academy of Arts and Sciences*."

3. A place of instruction or school appropriated to students in the fine arts, or in some particular art or science; as, "An *Academy of Painting*," "A *Military Academy*."

4. A college; a university.
Of our two *academies* [i. e. universities] I named. *Donne.*
In this sense it is not now often used.

5. A seminary of learning, or school, holding a rank between a university or college and a common school; — first applied in England by the nonconformists to their collegiate schools, and now in common use in the United States.

Academy figure, (Paint.) a drawing usually made with black and white chalk on tinted paper after a living model.

Syn. — See **SCHOOL**.

"Dr. Johnson tells us, that this word was anciently and properly accented on the first syllable, though now frequently on the second. That it was accented on the first syllable till within these few years is pretty generally remembered; and if *Shakspeare* did not, by poetical license, violate the accentuation of his time, it was certainly pronounced so two centuries ago, as appears by Dr. Johnson's quotation of him.

"Our court shall be a little *academy*, Still and contemplative in living arts."

But the accentuation of this word formerly, on the first syllable, is so generally acknowledged, as not to stand in need of poetic authority." *Walker.* — The now received reading of *Shakspeare* in the above passage is *academe*; but *Holland*, his contemporary, has, "And *Vetus* now, who holds thy house, fair *academy* hight;" and *Cowley*, in a later age,

"He that only talked with him might find A little *academy* in his mind."

Á-CÁ'DÍ-Á-LÍTE, n. [*Acadia*, the Indian name of Nova Scotia, and Gr. *λίθος*, a stone. *P. Cyc.*] (*Min.*) A silicious mineral found in Nova Scotia; red chabasite. *C. T. Jackson. Alger.*

ÁC'A-JÓU, n. [Fr.] (*Bot.*) Mahogany. — *Acajou*, or *acajáiba*, is also the West Indian name of the *cashew-tree*.

ÁC'A-LÉPH, or ÁC-A-LÉ'PHA, n.; pl. ACALEPHÆ. [Gr. *ἀκαλίφη*, a nettle.] (*Zoök.*) An *acalephan*. — See **ACALEPHAN**. *P. Cyc. Agassiz.*

AC-A-LÉ'PHAN [ak-a-lé'fan, *Cl.*, *Brande*; a-kál'-e-fan, *Sm.*], *n.*; *pl.* AC-A-LÉ'PHANS. (*Zool.*) One of a class of the radiate aquatic and marine animals, having the property of irritating and inflaming the skin when touched, as the sea-nettle, jelly-fish, medusa, Portuguese man-of-war, &c.; *acaleph*; *acalepha*. *Brande*.

AC-A-LÉ'PHOID, *a.* [*Eng.* *acalephan* and *Gr.* *αἰδός*, form.] (*Zool.*) Like a medusa. *Owen*.

AC-CAL'Y-CINE, } *a.* [*Gr.* a priv. and *κάλυξ*,
AC-A-LÝ'C'I-NOÛS, } a flower-cup; *L.* *calyx*.]
(*Bot.*) Having no calyx or flower-cup. *Gray*.

AC-CAMP'TO-SOME, *n.* [*Gr.* a priv., *κάμπτω*, to bend, and *σῶμα*, the body.] (*Conch.*) One of an order of cirripeds, in which the body is so enveloped and attached in a shell, that it cannot be protruded. *Brande*.

AC-CÁN'THÁ, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀκανθα*, a thorn; *ἀκμή*, a point, and *ἄνθος*, blossom.]

1. (*Bot.*) A thorn; a prickle. *Ency.*

2. (*Zool.*) A spine or prickly fin.

3. (*Anat.*) A spinous process of a vertebra; — the spine; the vertebral column. *Dunglison*.

AC-CÁN'THÁ'CEÆ, *n. pl.* [*Gr.* *ἀκανθα*, a thorn.] (*Bot.*) A natural order of monopetalous, dicotyledonous, herbaceous plants or shrubs, of which *Acanthus* is the type. *Baird*.

AC-AN-THÁ'CEOUS (ak-an-thá'shús), *a.* Armed with prickles, as thistles, &c.; prickly. *Crabb*.

AC-CÁN'THINE, *a.* Relating to the acanthus. *Ash*.

AC-CÁN'THÍ-ŌN, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀκανθίων*, a porcupine.] (*Zool.*) A genus of porcupines. *Van Der Hoeven*.

AC-CÁN'THŌ-PHÍS, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, and *ὄφις*, a serpent.] (*Zool.*) A genus of venomous serpents, peculiar to Australia, distinguished by a little spur, or horny excrescence, at the extremity of the tail. *Brande*.

AC-CÁN'THŌ-CÉPH'A-LÁN, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀκανθα*, a prickler, and *κεφαλή*, head.] One of an order of intestinal worms, having rows of hooked spines around the head, by which they cling to the interior of the intestines of animals. *Brande*.

AC-CÁN'THŌ-DÉR'MÁ, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀκανθα*, a prickler, and *δέρμα*, a hide.] (*Zool.*) A genus of fossil fishes allied to *Balistes*. *Agassiz*.

AC-AN-THŌ'DÉS, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀκανθα*, a point, and *δός*, a tooth.] (*Zool.*) A genus of fossil ganoid fishes of diminutive size. *Agassiz*.

AC-CÁN'THŌ-PŪD, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀκανθα*, prickler, and *πόδός*, a foot.] (*Ent.*) One of a tribe of spiny-legged beetles; the rose-bug, &c. *Brande*.

AC-AN-THŌP-TE-RÝG'I-AN, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀκανθα*, a prickler, and *πτερόν*, *πτερυγός*, a wing.] (*Ich.*) One of an order of fishes, characterized by bony spines in the fins. *Brande*.



AC-AN-THŌP-TE-RÝG'I-OÛS, *a.* (*Ich.*) Having fins which are bony and prickly. *Baird*.

AC-AN-THŌ'RÛS, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, and *ὀψή*, a tail.] (*Ich.*) A genus of spiny-finned fishes with a very sharp movable spine on each side of the tail. *Van Der Hoeven*.

AC-CÁN'THUS, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr.* *ἀκανθα*, a thorn.] *pl. L.* AC-CÁN'THÍ; *Eng.* AC-CÁN'THUS-ES.

1. (*Bot.*) A genus of spiny herbaceous plants with pinnatifid leaves, one species of which (*Acanthus mollis*) is called brankursine, bear's foot, bear's claw, or bear's breech. *Louder*.

2. (*Arch.*) The broad, ruffled leaves used for the enrichment of the Corinthian capital; said by Vitruvius to have been suggested by seeing a basket, which, covered with a tile, had been set accidentally on the crown of the root of an acanthus, and around which the growing plant sent up its leaves, till, encountering the edges of the tile, they gradually curved back, and then outwards, in a kind of volute. *P. Cyc.*



3. An unascertained tree or shrub, celebrated by Virgil, and afterwards by Milton. Some suppose acacia to be meant, others holly.

On either side
Acanthus and each odoriferous bushy shrub
Fenced up the verdant wall. *Milton*.

AC-CÁN'TI-CŌN, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral, called also *epidote*, and *pistacite*. *Dana*.

AC'Q-NŪS, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀκανός*, a prickler.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil fishes allied to the perches. *Agassiz*.

AC-CÁN'ZÍ-I, *n. pl.* Turkish lighthouse. *Clarke*.

AC-CÉR'DÍ-Ā, *n.* [*Gr.* a priv. and *L.* *cardo*, a hinge.] (*Zool.*) A genus of fossil bivalve shells of the oyster kind, in which the hinge is wanting. *Brande*.

AC-CÁR'DÍ-ĀC, *a.* [*Gr.* a priv. and *καρδία*, the heart.] Without a heart. *Boag*.

AC-CÉR'I-DĀS, } *n. pl.* [*Gr.* *ἐκέραι*, a maggot.]
AC-CÁR'I-DÁNS, } (*Ent.*) A tribe of arachnida, including mites and ticks. *Owen*.

AC-CÁR'POUS, *a.* [*Gr.* a priv. and *καρπός*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) Sterile; not bearing fruit.

AC'Q-RŪS, *n.* [*L.* *pl.* *ac'q-rū*.] (*Ent.*) A genus of spiders; a mite. *Brande*.

AC-CÁT-A-LĒC'TIC, *n.* [*Gr.* *καταληκτικός*; a priv. and *καταλήγω*, to stop, to end.] (*Pros.*) A verse which has the complete number of syllables, without defect or excess. *Beck*.

AC-CÁT-A-LĒC'TIC, *a.* (*Pros.*) Not halting short; not defective in number; complete; as, "An *acatalectic* verse."

AC-CÁT-A-LĒP'SI-Ā, } *n.* [*Gr.* *καταληψία*; a priv.

AC-CÁT-A-LĒP-SY, } and *καταλαμβάνω*, to comprehend.] (*Med.*) Uncertainty in the diagnosis or prognosis of disease. *Dunglison*.

AC-CÁT-A-LĒP'TIC, *a.* (*Med.*) Not discoverable; uncertain.

AC-CÁTER, *n.* [Perhaps *Fr.* *acheter*, to buy.] A provider of provisions; a caterer. *Chaucer*.

AC-Ā-THÁR'SI-Ā, *n.* [*Gr.* a priv. and *καθαίρω*, to cleanse, or purge.]

1. (*Med.*) Omission of purgatives. *Dunglison*.

2. (*Surg.*) Filth from a wound; impurity. *Craig*.

AC'Ā-THÁR-SY, *n.* (*Med.*) Same as ACATHAR-SIA. *Buchanan*.

AC-CÁTES, *n. pl.* Victuals; viands; cates. See CATES. *Spenser*.

AC-Ā-LĒS'CENT, *a.* [*Gr.* a priv. and *καλός*, a stem.] (*Bot.*) Stemless; — used of plants which have the stem very short, or else subterranean, and therefore apparently none. *Gray*.

AC-ĀU-LINE, } *a.* [*Gr.* a priv. and *καλός*, a
AC-ĀU-LŌSE, } stem.] (*Bot.*) Having no stalk
AC-ĀU-LOÛS, } or stem; stemless. *Ash*.

AC-CĒDE, *v. n.* [*L.* *accedo*; *ad*, to, and *cedo*, to go, to yield; *Fr.* *acceder*.] [*i.* ACCEDED; *pp.* ACCEDING, ACCEDEN.] To come to; to come over; to assent; to become a party to; as, "To *accede* to a request, to a treaty."

Syn. — See COMPLY.

AC-CĒL-E-RÁN'DŌ, *a.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Hastening; faster and faster. *Dwight*.

AC-CĒL'ER-ĀTE, *v. a.* [*L.* *accelero*, *acceleratus*, to hasten; *It.* *accelerare*; *Fr.* *accélérer*.] [*i.* ACCELERATED; *pp.* ACCELERATING, ACCELERATED.] To cause to move faster; to expedite; to hasten. "To *accelerate* his journey." *Hall*.

Syn. — See HASTEN.

AC-CĒL'ER-ĀT-ĒD, *p. a.* Hastened.

Accelerated motion, (*Mech.*) motion in which the velocity of a moving body is continually increased by force acting upon it. *Grier*.

AC-CĒL'ER-ĀT-ING, *p. a.* Causing acceleration; hastening.

AC-CĒL'ER-ĀTION, *n.* Act of accelerating; an increase of the velocity of bodies in motion; a hastening.

AC-CĒL'ER-ĀTIVE, *a.* Tending to accelerate; increasing motion or velocity. *Newton*.

AC-CĒL'ER-ĀTOR, *n.* [*L.* *accelero*, to hasten.] (*Anat.*) A muscle which contracts to accelerate the passage of urine. *Quincy*.

AC-CĒL'ER-ĀTOR-Y, *a.* Accelerating; accelerating. *Craig*.

AC-CĒND, *v. a.* [*L.* *accendo*.] To kindle. "Devotion sufficiently *accended*." *Decay of Piety*.

AC-CĒN-DI-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Inflammability. *Ed. Rev.*

AC-CĒN'DI-BLE, *a.* That may be inflamed. *Smart*.

AC-CĒN'SION, *n.* A kindling. *Locke*.

AC'CĒNT (114), *n.* [*L.* *accentus*; *ad*, to, and *cano*, to sing; *It.* *accento*; *Sp.* *acento*; *Fr.* *accent*.]

1. The modulation of the voice in speaking, or the manner of speaking; as, "The Scotch *accent*."

Your *accent* is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling. *Shak*.

2. Language; words. [Poetical.]

How many ages hence

Shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er,
In states unborn, and accents yet unknown! *Shak*.

3. A stress of voice on a certain syllable of a word, that it may be better heard than the rest, as in the second syllable of the word *confess*.

A great part of the words in the English language of three or more syllables have two accents; the greater is called the *primary accent*, and the less the *secondary accent*. Thus, in the word *ap'pel-la-tion*, the third syllable has the primary, and the first syllable the secondary, accent.

The only perceptible difference among our syllables arises from some of them being uttered with that stronger percursor of voice which we call *accent*. *Blair*.

4. A mark on a syllable to direct the modulation of the voice: — the mark [''], noting the accent or stress of voice, as in *e'ven*, called the acute accent; — the mark [˘], called the grave accent, used generally to indicate the falling of the voice; — the mark [ˊ] or [ˋ], called the circumflex, denoting an undulation of voice.

5. (*Math.*) A mark [''] over a letter to indicate that it has a value or a meaning different from that of the same letter used without the accent: — a mark [''] over a number noting a minute of a degree, or, doubled [''], a second.

6. (*Mus.*) Emphasis given to notes in particular parts of a bar. *Moore*.

Syn. — See EMPHASIS.

AC-CĒNT' (114), *v. a.* [*i.* ACCENTED; *pp.* ACCENTING, ACCENTED.] To pronounce, utter, or mark with accent; as, "To *accent* a syllable."

AC-CĒNT'ĒD, *p. a.* Pronounced with the accent; marked with the accent.

AC-CĒNT'OR, *n.* 1. (*Mus.*) One who sings the highest part in a trio. *Crabb*.

2. (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds; the hedge-chamber. *Gray*.

AC-CĒN'TŌ-RÍ-NÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of dentirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Luscinidae*; accentors. *Gray*. *Enicocichla ludoviciana*.



AC-CĒNT'U-ĀL, *a.* Relating to accent.

AC-CĒNT'U-ĀTE (ak-sēn'tyū-āt), *v. a.* [*i.* AC-CENTUATED; *pp.* AC-CENTUATING, AC-CENTUATED.] To pronounce or to mark with the accent; to accent.

AC-CĒNT-U-ĀTION, *n.* The act of uttering or of marking the accent. *Lowth*.

AC-CĒPT', *v. a.* [*L.* *accipio*, *acceptus*; *ad*, to, and *capio*, to take; *It.* *accettare*; *Sp.* *aceptar*; *Fr.* *accepter*.] [*i.* ACCEPTED; *pp.* ACCEPTING, ACCEPTED.]

1. To receive favorably or kindly.

Sweet prince, accept their suit. *Shak*.

2. To admit; to agree to; as, "To *accept* an excuse or a proposal"; "To *accept* an amendment."

3. To take as offered; as, "To *accept* an appointment or an office."

4. To estimate; to regard; to value according to desert; to receive as worthy.

For if there be first a willing mind, it is *accepted* according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not. *2 Cor. vii. 12*.

5. † To respect partially.

He will surely reprove you if ye do secretly *accept* persons. *Job xiii. 10*.

6. (*Com.*) To acknowledge by one's signature the sum named in an order, draft, or bill of exchange, as due, and to promise the payment of it. *Accept* is used in some of its senses with *of*. "Accept of my hearty wishes." *Addison*. "Peradventure he will *accept* of me." *Gen. xxxii. 20*.

AC-CÉPT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being acceptable; acceptableness. *Bp. Taylor.*

AC-CÉPT'A-BLE [ak-sép'ta-bl, *P. Ja. K. Sm. Cl. Wb. Johnson, Ash, Dyche, Barclay*; ak-sép'ta-bl, *S. W. J. E. F. C.*], *a.* Sure to be accepted or well received; welcome; grateful; pleasing.

A sacrifice acceptable, well-pleasing to God. *Phil. iv. 18.*
This woman, whom thou mad'st to be my help,
So fit, so acceptable, so divine. *Milton.*

“Within these twenty years, this word has shifted its accent from the second to the first syllable. There are now few polite speakers who do not pronounce it *ac'ceptable*; and it is much to be regretted that this pronunciation is become so general.” *Walker*.—Such was the fact, as stated by *Walker*, near the end of the last century; and it conformed to the usage of the poets, e. g. of *Johnson*, and of *Milton*. But the accent of the words *acceptable* and *commendable* has, in a great measure, been shifted back again from the first to the second syllable; and they are so accented by several of the latest English orthoepists.—See **COMMENDABLE**.

AC-CÉPT'A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being acceptable. *Grew.*

AC-CÉPT'A-BLY, *ad.* In an acceptable manner; in a manner to please or gratify.

AC-CÉPT'ANCE, *n.* 1. Act of accepting; reception with favor or approbation.

Such with him
Finds no acceptance, nor can find. *Milton.*

2. **†**Acceptation; meaning.

An assertion, under the common acceptance of it, not only false, but odious.

3. (*Com.*) The writing of one's name on a bill of exchange:—the bill itself when thus accepted.

4. (*Law.*) A tacit agreement, or acceptance of a contract by implication; as, if a husband and wife, holding land in right of the wife, jointly make a lease reserving rent, and, after the death of the husband, the wife accepts or receives the rent, by this act the lease is confirmed and she is bound by it. *Crabb.*

Syn.—Acceptance is the act of accepting; *acceptation*, the state of being accepted. The *acceptance* of a gift or favor; the *acceptation* or meaning of a word or phrase.

AC-CÉPT'ANT, *n.* [*L. accepto*, to receive; *Fr. acceptant*]. One who accepts; an acceptor. *Spectator.*

AC-CÉP-TÁ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of accepting; reception; acceptance; regard.

What is new finds better acceptance. *Denham.*

2. The received meaning of a word or phrase.

My words, in common acceptance,
Could never give this provocation. *Gray.*

Syn.—See **ACCEPTANCE**.

AC-CÉPT'ER, *n.* One who accepts. *Chillingworth.*

AC-CÉP-TI-LÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. acceptilatio*; *acceptum*, a receipt, and *fero*, *latus*, to bear.]

1. (*Civil Law*.) The verbal acquittance of a debt by a creditor without payment. *Cotgrave.*

2. (*Theol.*) The acceptance of a thing as an equivalent, although it is not equal to that in place of which it is received. *Bibliotheca Sacra.*

†**AC-CÉPT'ION**, *n.* Acceptation. *Hammond.*

†**AC-CÉPT'IVE**, *a.* Ready to accept. *B. Jonson.*

AC-CÉPT'OR, *n.* (*Law.*) One who accepts an order, a draft, or bill of exchange. *Bowyer.*

AC-CÉPT'RESS, *n.* A female who accepts. [*R.*] *S. Oliver.*

†**AC-CÉRSE**, *v. a.* [*L. accerso*]. To call; to call together; to summon, as an army. *Hall.*

AC-CÉSS, or **AC'CÉSS** [ak-sés', *W. P. J. F. Sm.*; ak-sés, *S. E. K.*; ak-sés or ak-sés', *Ja.*], *n.* [*L. accessus*, from *accedo*, to go to, to yield to; *Fr. accès*].

1. A way of approach; an external passage; a corridor.

The access of the town was only by a neck of land. *Bacon.*

2. The means of approach; liberty to approach; admission.

For through him we both have an access by one Spirit unto the Father. *Eph. ii. 18.*

3. Increase; addition.

I, from the influence of thy looks, receive
Access in every virtue. *Milton.*

4. A sudden attack of disease; a fit.

Relapses make diseases
More desperate than their first accesses. *Hudibras.*
Syn.—See **ADMITTANCE**.

With respect to the pronunciation of this word there is a difference among the orthoepists as well as in usage. *Smart* says, “It sometimes has the accent on the first syllable.” *Walker* remarks as follows:—“This word is sometimes heard with the accent on the first syllable.”

‘Hail, water-gruel, healing power,
Of easy access to the poor!’

But this pronunciation ought to be avoided, as contrary to analogy and the general usage of the language.”

AC'CÉS-SA-RI-LY, *ad.* In the manner of an accessory.

AC'CÉS-SA-RI-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being accessory. *Decay of Piety.*

AC'CÉS-SA-RY [ak-sés-sa-ré, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; ak-sés'sa-ré, *Ash*], *a.*

1. Contributing to a crime; assisting; accessory. “Accessory to rebellion.” *Clarendon.*

2. That is added; additional; accessory. “Things that are accessory hereunto.” *Hooker.*

AC'CÉS-SA-RY, *n.* [*L. accedo*, *accessus*; *Low L. accessorius*]. (*Law.*) One who is not the chief actor in an offence, nor present at its performance, but is concerned therein, either before or after its performance; an accomplice; an abettor. *Bowyer.*

Syn.—See **ABETTOR**.

An accessory before the fact (*Law*) is one who, being absent when the crime was committed, yet counselled or commanded another to commit it.

An accessory after the fact is one who harbors, conceals, or assists the offender.—See **ACCESSORY**.

This word is chiefly used in legal forms; but its orthography is quite unsettled. This will appear evident both from examining the dictionaries and from observing common usage. With respect to the dictionaries which were published before that of *Johnson*, the orthography found in those of *Baret*, *Bullock*, *Cotgrave*, *Phillips*, &c., is *accessary*; in those of *Coles*, *Kersey*, *Bailey*, *Dyche*, and *Martin*, both *accessary* and *accessory*; and all the principal dictionaries of the English language published since that of *Johnson*, give both forms.—*Johnson* says of *accessary*,—“A corruption of the word *accessory*, but now more commonly used than the proper word”; and *Smart* says, “*Accessory* claims a slight etymological preference, but is less usual.”

As to the *Law Dictionaries*, the orthography of those of *Whitlaw*, *Burn*, *Bowyer*, and *Burrill*, is *accessary*; those of *Cowell*, *Blount*, *Cunningham*, *Tomlins*, and *Bell*, give both forms. The orthography found in *Blackstone's Commentaries* and *Erskine's Institutes* is *accessory*, that of *Dane's Abridgment* and the *Penny Cyclopædia*, *accessary*. *Brande* gives *accessory* as the orthography of the word when a legal term, and *accessary* or *accessory* when used in the arts.

AC-CÉS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being accessible. *I. Taylor.*

AC-CÉS-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be approached; approachable; easy of access. *Addison.*

AC-CÉS-SI-BLY, *ad.* So as to be accessible. *Clarke.*

AC-CÉS'SION (ak-sés'h'yn), *n.* [*L. accessio*].

1. Increase by something acquired; addition; enlargement; augmentation. *Clarendon.*

2. Act of coming to; arrival; as, “The king's accession to the throne.”

3. (*Med.*) The beginning of a paroxysm, or a fit of an intermitting fever. *Crabb.*

4. (*Law.*) A kind of title by which a person acquires property in a thing in consequence of its growing out of, or being combined with, another thing:—in international law, the act by which one power enters into engagements originally contracted between other powers. *Burrill. Bowyer.*

Syn.—See **INCREASE**.

AC-CÉS'SION-AL (ak-sés'h'un-əl), *a.* Additional.

AC-CÉS'SIVE, *a.* Additional. *Hopkins.*

AC-CÉS-SÓ-RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to an accessory.

AC'CÉS-SQ-RI-LY, *ad.* In the manner of an accessory.

AC'CÉS-SQ-RI-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being accessory. *Smart.*

AC'CÉS-SQ-RY [ak-sés-sq-ré, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; ak-sés'sq-ré, *Ash*], *a.*

1. Contributing to a crime; accessory.

2. Joined to another thing; additional. *Hooker.*
See **ACCESSARY**.

AC'CÉS-SQ-RY, *n.* [*Low L. accessorius*].

1. That which advances or promotes a design; an accompaniment. *Gayton.*

2. (*Law.*) One who is guilty of a crime, not principally, but by participation; an accomplice; an abettor; accessory.

3. (*Paint.*) An object in a picture not absolutely necessary to the figure. *Fairholt.*
See **ACCESSARY**.

AC-CIA-CA-TU'RA (at-chá-ká-tá-rá), *n.* [*It., a squeezing*]. (*Mus.*) A grace note, one semitone below that to which it is prefixed, being, as it were, squeezed in. *Brande.*

AC'CI-DÉNCE, *n.* [*L. accidentia*, accidents, pl. of *accidens*]. A corruption of *accidents*, being the name applied to a little book containing the accidents or first rudiments of grammar.

I pray you, ask him some questions in his *accidence*. *Shak.*

AC'CI-DÉNT, *n.* [*L. accido*, *accidens*, to happen to; *ad*, to, and *cado*, to fall.]

1. An event proceeding from an unknown cause, or happening without the design of the agent; an unforeseen event; incident; casualty; chance. “Some unlooked accident.” *Shak.*

2. A property or quality of any being that is not essential to it. “But the body's accident.” *Davies.*

3. *pl.* (*Gram.*) The properties and inflections of the parts of speech. *Holder.*

Syn.—*Accident* excludes the idea of design, and *event* excludes the idea of chance. *Accident* refers to what has happened; *chance* to what may happen. An *event* is more important than an *accident*. Whatever happens, whether by chance or design, may be called an *incident*. A *casualty* is an unwelcome accident; and, when used as a law term, it often suggests the idea of those accidents by which an injury has been sustained, or for which a coroner may be invoked.—See **CIRCUMSTANCE**.

AC-CI-DÉNT'AL, *n.* 1. A property non-essential. *Pearson.*

Conceive, as much as you can, of the essentials of any subject before you consider its *accidentals*. *Locke.*

2. (*Mus.*) A sharp, flat, or natural, (#, b, ♯), not in the signature of a piece, but occurring accidentally before a note. *Dwight.*

3. (*Paint.*) A chance effect produced by rays of light falling on certain objects. *Fairholt.*

AC-CI-DÉNT'AL, *a.* 1. Having the quality of an accident; happening by accident; happening unexpectedly; not designed or planned; casual; fortuitous; as, “An accidental occurrence.”

2. Non-essential; incident. “Circumstances accidental to the tragedy.” *Rymer.*

Accidental colors, (*Opt.*) those colors which depend upon the reactions of the eye, in contradistinction to those which belong to light itself.

Accidental lights, (*Paint.*) secondary lights; effects of light other than ordinary daylight. *Fairholt.*

Accidental point, (*Persp.*) that point in the horizontal line where the projections of two lines parallel to each other meet the perspective plane. *Ency. Brit.*

Syn.—*Accidental* and *fortuitous* are opposed to what is designed, planned, or foreseen; *incidental*, to what is premeditated or intended; *casual*, to what is constant and regular; *contingent*, to what is definite and fixed. An *accidental* circumstance; *fortuitous* occurrence; *incidental* observation; *casual* remark; *contingent* expenses.—See **CIRCUMSTANTIAL**, **OCCASIONAL**.

AC-CI-DÉNT'AL-ISM, *n.* (*Paint.*) The effects produced accidentally by rays of light. *Ruskin.*
See **ACCIDENTAL**.

AC-CI-DÉNT'AL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being accidental; accidentalness. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

AC-CI-DÉNT'AL-LY, *ad.* In an accidental manner; casually.

AC-CI-DÉNT'AL-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being accidental. *Bailey.*

AC-CI-DÉNT'AL-RY, *a.* Accidental. *Holland.*

†**AC-CI-DÉNT'AL-RY** (ak-sé-dén'shə-ré), *a.* Belonging to accidents or accidentence. *Bp. Morton.*

†**AC-CÍP'I-ÉNT**, *n.* [*L. accipio*]. A receiver. *Bailey.*

AC-CÍP'I-TER, *n.*; *pl.* **AC-CÍP'I-TRÉS**. [*L.*, from *ad*, to, and *cipio*, to seize.]

1. (*Ornith.*) The order of rapacious birds, whose type is the hawk, and which includes the families *Falturnide*, *Falconidae*, and *Strigidae*.



Gerfalcon.

Gray.

2. (*Surg.*) A bandage applied over the nose; — so called from its likeness to the claw of a hawk.

Dunglison.

AC-CÍP'I-TRÁ-RY, *n.* A falconer.

Nash.

C-CÍP-I-TRÍ-NÆ, *n.*

pl. (*Ornith.*) Sparrow-hawks; a sub-family of birds of the order *Accipitres* and family *Falconidae*.

Gray.



Astur palumbaria.

C-CÍP'I-TRÍNE, *a.* Relating to the hawk or to a bird of the order *Accipiter*.

C-CÍS'MYS, *n.* [*L.*; *Gr.* ἀκρίδης.] (*Rhet.*) A feigned refusal; an evasion.

Smart.

AC-CÍTE', *v. a.* [*L.* accio.] To call; to cite.

Shak.

C-CLÁIM', *v. a.* [*L.* acclam.]

1. To applaud. "In acclamating thee."

Bp. Hall.

2. To declare by acclamation. "Acclaims thee king of traitors."

Smollett.

C-CLÁIM', *n.* A shout of praise; acclamation; applause. [*R.*]

Milton.

AC-CLÁ-MÁTE, *v. a.* To applaud.

Waterhouse.

C-CLÁ-MÁ'TION, *n.* [*L.* acclamatio.]

1. A shout of applause; applause. "Acclamations loud."

Milton.

2. A *vivâ voce* mode of electing to office.

Burke.

Syn. — See APPLAUSE.

C-CLÁM'A-TQ-RY, *a.* Pertaining to acclamation.

Todd.

C-CLÍ'MÁTE [ak-kí'l'māt, *C. O.*], *v. a.* [*L.* ad, to, and *Gr.* κλίμα, κλίματος, clime; *Fr.* acclimater.]

[*i.* ACCLIMATED; *pp.* ACCLIMATING, ACCLIMATED.] To inure or adapt to a climate; to acclimatize.

Lord Colchester.

C-CLÍ'MÁTE-MENT, *n.* Acclimation. [*R.*]

Coleridge.

C-CLÍ-MÁ'TION, *n.* Act of acclimating; act of making or of becoming inured to a climate.

Dunglison.

C-CLÍ-MÁ-T-I-ZÁ'TION, *n.* Act of inuring to a climate; acclimation. [*R.*]

Qu. Rev.

C-CLÍ'MÁ-TÍZE, *v. a.* [*Fr.* acclimater.] [*i.* ACCLIMATIZED; *pp.* ACCLIMATIZING, ACCLIMATIZED.] To inure or adapt to a climate different from what is natural; to acclimate. — See CLIMATE.

Lyell.

C-CLÍ'MÁ-TÛRE, *n.* State of being inured to a climate. [*R.*]

Caldwell.

AC-CLÍVE', *a.* Sloping upwards.

Aubrey.

C-CLÍV'I-TY, *n.* [*L.* acclivus, steep. — *A. S.* clif, a cliff.] Steepness reckoned upwards; ascent. — The ascent of a hill is the *acclivity*, the descent the *declivity*.

C-CLÍ'VOUS [ak-kí'l'vus, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; ak-kí'l'vus, *P.*], *a.* Rising with a slope.

Johnson.

AC-CLŎY', *v. a.* To stuff full; to cloy.

AC-CŎIL', *v. n.* To bustle; to coil.

Spenser.

AC-CŎL', *v. a.* [*L.* collum, the neck.] To embrace round the neck.

Surrey.

C'Q-Q-Lá, *n.* [*L.*] 1. (*Law.*) A husbandman; a borderer.

Whishaw.

2. (*Ich.*) A delicate fish found at Malta.

Q-Q-LÁDE', or AC-Q-Q-LÁDE' [ak-o-lád', *K. R. Wb.*; ak-o-lád', *Sm.*], *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L.* ad, to, and *collum*, the neck.]

1. A blow on the neck or the shoulder, or an embrace; — a ceremony formerly used in conferring knighthood.

Hallam.

2. (*Mus.*) A brace connecting several staves.

C'Q-Q-LÉNT, *n.* [*L.* accollo, accolens, dwelling near.] A borderer.

Bailey.

AC-CŎM-BÍ-NÁ'TION, *n.* [*L.* ad, to, and *combinatio*, a uniting.] Act of combining together.

Qu. Rev.

AC-CŎM'MQ-DA-BLE, *a.* That may be fitted or adapted. [*R.*]

Watts.

† AC-CŎM'MQ-DA-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Adaptability.

Todd.

AC-CŎM'MQ-DÁTE, *v. a.* [*L.* accommodo, accommodatus; *ad*, to, and *commodum*, convenience, advantage; *It.* accomodare; *Fr.* accommoder.] [*i.* ACCOMMODATED; *pp.* ACCOMMODATING, ACCOMMODATED.]

1. To supply with conveniences of any kind. Heaven speed the canvas, gallantly unfurled To furnish and accommodate a world.

Cowper.

2. To adapt; to fit; to suit. He had altered many things that he might accommodate himself to the age in which he lived.

Dryden.

3. To adjust; to reconcile; as, "To accommodate differences."

4. (*Theol.*) To apply one thing to another by analogy.

5. (*Com.*) To serve by lending.

Syn. — See FIT.

AC-CŎM'MQ-DÁTE, *v. n.* To be conformable.

Browne.

AC-CŎM'MQ-DÁTE, *a.* Suitable; fit. [*R.*]

Watts.

AC-CŎM'MQ-DÁT-ÉD, *p. a.* Supplied; adapted; suitable.

AC-CŎM'MQ-DÁTE-LY, *ad.* Suitably; fitly. [*R.*]

More.

AC-CŎM'MQ-DÁTE-NÉSS, *n.* Fitness. [*R.*]

Hallywell.

AC-CŎM'MQ-DÁT-ING, *p. a.* Affording accommodation; disposed to oblige; obliging; friendly.

AC-CŎM-MQ-DÁ'TION, *n.* 1. State of being accommodated; provision of conveniences: — applied often in the plural to things requisite to ease and refreshment. The king's commissioners were to have such accommodations as the other thought fit to leave to them.

Clarendon.

2. Adaptation; fitness; agreement. "The king's commissioners were to have such accommodations as the other thought fit to leave to them."

South.

3. Reconciliation; adjustment; as, "To come to an accommodation."

4. (*Theol.*) The application of one thing to another by analogy.

Many of these quotations from the Old Testament were probably intended as nothing more than accommodations.

Paley.

5. This word is often used adjectively.

Accommodation bill, (*Com.*) a bill of exchange given as an accommodation, instead of a loan of money, and which it is generally understood the drawer will take up.

Accommodation note, (*Com.*) a note not given for property transferred, but to raise money upon; — a note lent to accommodate the bearer.

Accommodation stage-coach or train of cars, a stage-coach or train of cars designed to accommodate passengers, as to time, in distinction from the mail-stage and express train.

AC-CŎM'MQ-DÁ-TÍVE, *a.* Tending to accommodate; accommodating.

Reeder.

AC-CŎM'MQ-DÁ-TQ-R, *n.* One who accommodates.

Warburton.

† AC-CŎM'PA-NÁ-BLE, *a.* Sociable.

Sidney.

AC-CŎM'PA-NÍ-ÉR, *n.* One who accompanies.

Bailey.

AC-CŎM'PA-NÍ-MÉNT, *n.* 1. That which accompanies; an appendage; something attending as a circumstance or added for ornament.

An epithalamium, the usual indispensable accompaniment of a wedding.

Warren.

2. (*Mus.*) A subordinate part which accompanies another, enriching the melody, — especially an instrumental part which accompanies a voice or voices.

Dwight.

3. pl. (*Her.*) Such things as are usually applied about the shield, as the belt, &c.

Crabb.

AC-CŎM'PA-NÍST, *n.* (*Mus.*) One who performs an accompanying part.

Crabb.

AC-CŎM'PA-NY (ak-kŭm'pā-ne), *v. a.* [*Fr.* accompagner. — See COMPANY.] [*i.* ACCOMPANIED; *pp.* ACCOMPANYING, ACCOMPANIED.]

To be with another as a companion; to keep company with; to attend; to join with; to go along with; to escort.

Sopater of Berea accompanied Paul into Asia. *Acts* xx. 4. It is wisely ordered by nature, that pair should accompany the reception of several births.

Syn. — Accompanied by friends or associates; attended by servants; escorted by troops. — See ATTEND.

AC-CŎM'PA-NY, *v. n.* 1. To be a companion.

Now came still evening on, and twilight gray Had in her sober liveries all things clad: Silence accompanied.

Milton.

2. To cohabit.

Milton.

3. (*Mus.*) To perform an accompaniment.

Moore.

AC-CŎM'PLICE, *n.* [*L.* ad, to, and *complace*, to fold together; *Fr.* complace.]

1. An associate, usually in an ill sense; an abettor.

Swift.

2. (*Law.*) One of several concerned, participating, or implicated in a felony or crime.

Syn. — See ABETTOR, ASSOCIATE.

AC-CŎM'PLICE-SHIP, *n.* State of being an accomplice. [*R.*]

H. Taylor.

AC-CŎM'PLÍÇ'I-TY, *n.* The character or act of an accomplice; complicity. [*R.*]

Qu. Rev.

AC-CŎM'PLÍSH, *v. a.* [*L.* ad, to, and *compleo*, to fill up; *Fr.* accomplir. — See COMPLETE.] [*i.* ACCOMPLISHED; *pp.* ACCOMPLISHING, ACCOMPLISHED.]

1. To complete; to effect; to achieve; to execute fully; to bring to pass; to obtain; as, "To accomplish a design."

The desire accomplished is sweet to the soul. *Prov.* xiii. 19.

2. To end or finish, as to time.

The days of your dispersions are accomplished. *Jer.* xxv. 34.

When we had accomplished those days we departed.

3. To fulfil, as a prophecy.

We see every day those events exactly accomplished, which our Saviour foretold at so great a distance.

4. To furnish; to adorn.

The armourer's accomplished the knight's.

With busy hands he gave him life.

Gave dread. *Shak.*

Syn. — Accomplish an object; effect a purpose; complete an undertaking; execute a project or orders; finish a work; perform a task; achieve an enterprise; fulfil an obligation or an engagement. My design is accomplished, my wishes fulfilled, my hopes realized.

— See COMPLETE.

AC-CŎM'PLÍSH-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of accomplishment.

Todd.

AC-CŎM'PLÍSHED (ak-kŭm'plisht) [ak-kŭm'plisht, *J. F. K. Sm. R.*; ak-kŭm'plish-éd, *S. W. P. Ja.*], *a.* Sheridan, Walker, and Jameson pronounce -plished, in unaccomplished, as one syllable.]

p. a. Complete in some qualification; well-educated; polished in manners; refined; elegant; fashionable; polite; as, "An accomplished scholar"; "An accomplished gentleman or lady."

Syn. — Accomplished commonly refers to acquired qualifications or artificial refinements. An accomplished scholar; an accomplished, well-educated, or polite gentleman or lady; a perfect artist; elegant manners; a complete work; a finished performance. — See ELÉGANT.

AC-CŎM'PLÍSH-ÉR, *n.* One who accomplishes.

AC-CŎM'PLÍSH-MÉNT, *n.* 1. Act of accomplishing; completion; full performance; as, "The accomplishment of a design."

2. Ornament of mind or body; embellishment; attainment.

I was then young enough, and silly enough, to think that gaming was one of their accomplishments.

3. Chesterfield.

Syn. — See QUALIFICATION.

AC-COMPT' (ak-kŏnt'), *n.* [*Fr.* compteur, and *compte*, anciently *acompter*.] An account. — See ACCOUNT.

† AC-COMPT'A-BLE (ak-kŏnt'ā-bl), *a.* Accountable. — See ACCOUNTABLE.

Beau. & F.

AC-COMPT'ANT (ak-kŏnt'ant), *n.* A reckoner; computer; accountant.

South.

3. Account and accountant are technical, or are often used when the words are officially applied; as, *Accountant-General*, an officer in the English Court of Chancery; but in other cases they are generally written *account* and *accountant*. — See ACCOUNTANT.

† AC-COMPT'ING-DÁY (ak-kŏnt'ing-dā), *n.* Day of reckoning.

Denham.

AC-CŎRD', *v. a.* [*L.* ad, to, and *corda*, hearts, or *chorde*, the string of a musical instrument; the first, says Johnson, implying *unanimity*, the second *harmony*; *It.* accordare; *Sp.* ac-

dar; Fr. *accorder*.] [*i.* ACCORDED; *pp.* ACCORDING, ACCORDED.]

1. To make agree; to adapt; — with *to*.
Her hands accorded the lute's music to the voice. *Sulney*.
2. To bring to an adjustment; to accommodate. "To accord all difficulties." *South*.
3. To grant; to give; to concede.
The heroes prayed, and Pallas, from the skies,
Accords their vow. *Pope*.

Syn. — See ALLOW.

AC-CORD', *v. n.* To agree; to suit one with another; to harmonize; to correspond. *Shak.*

(Scotland.) Used impersonally; as, "As accords," or "As accords of law," i. e. conformable to law. *Jamieson*.

AC-CORD', *n.* 1. A compact; an agreement; an adjustment. "If both are satisfied with this accord." *Dryden*.

2. Union; concurrence; consent. "Accord of friends." *Spenser*.

3. (*Mus.*) Harmony of sounds; concord. *Bacon*.

4. (*Paint.*) Harmony of light and shade.
Open accord, voluntary motion, spontaneous feeling or action. "Doing that of his own accord." *Hooker*.

† AC-CORD'ABLE, *a.* Agreeable. *Gower*.

AC-CORD'ANCE, *n.* Agreement; conformity; consent; — followed by *with* or *to*: — harmony. **Syn.** — See MELODY.

AC-CORD'AN-CY, *n.* Same as ACCORDANCE. *Paley*.

AC-CORD'ANT, *a.* [*Fr.*] Harmonizing; being in agreement; agreeable; consonant. *Shak.*

AC-CORD'ANT-LY, *ad.* In an accordant manner.

AC-CORD'ER, *n.* An assistant; a helper. *Cotgrave*.

AC-CORD'ING, *p. a.* Agreeing; harmonizing. "According voice." *Shak.*

Jarring interests of themselves create
The according music of a well-mixed state. *Pope*.

According is sometimes followed by *as*, and then has the force of an adverb. Johnson quotes the phrase *according as* from Swift, and says, "It is, I think, vicious." But it seems to have good use in its favor.

According as we hope in thee. *Ps. xxxiii. 22.*

According as I gave directions. *Shak.*
A greater or less degree of probability, according as the things compared are more or less similar.
Read on the Powers of the Mind.

AC-CORD'ING TÔ, *prepositional phrase.* In accordance with; agreeably to; as, "According to his best judgment."

AC-CORD'ING-LY, *ad.* Agreeably; conformably; suitably.

AC-COR'DI-ŌN, *n.* (*Mus.*) A modern musical instrument, the sound of which is produced by the vibration of metallic springs, occasioned by a current of air rushing from a bellows, where it is accumulated, through valves attached to the keys, and opened by the fingers of the musician. *Francis*.

† AC-COR'PO-RATE, *v. a.* To incorporate. "Until she incorporate herself with error." *Milton*.

AC-COST', *v. a.* [*L. ad, to, and costa, a rib, a side; Fr. accoster.*] [*i.* ACCOSTED; *pp.* ACCOSTING, ACCOSTED.]

1. † To approach. *Shak.*
Lapland, so much of it as accosts the sea. *Pulten*.

2. To speak to first; to address; to greet; to salute.

I first accosted him; I sued, I sought.
If you would convince a person of his mistake, accost him not upon that subject when his spirit is ruffled. *Watts*.

Syn. — See ADDRESS.

† AC-COST', *v. n.* To come near.
Whether high towering, or accosting low. *Spenser*.

AC-COST'ABLE, *a.* Easy of access; familiar.
The French are a free, debonnaire, accostable people. *Hewell*.

AC-COST'ED, *p. a.* 1. Addressed.
2. (*Her.*) Placed side by side. *Todd*.

ACCOUCHEMENT' (ak-kôsh'mâng), *n.* [*Fr.; ad, to, couche, a bed.*] (*Med.*) Childbirth; delivery; parturition; labor; travail. *Dunghison*.

ACCOUCHEUR (ak-kô-shûr') [ak-kô-shâr', *Ja.*; ak-kô-shâr, *K.*; ak-kôsh-ûr', *Sm.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] A

physician who assists women in childbirth; a man-midwife. *Todd*.

ACCOUCHEUSE (ak-kô-shûz'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A midwife. *Smart*.

AC-COÛNT', *n.* [*Old Fr. accompt. — See COÛNT.*] 1. A register of debts and credits, or of receipts and expenditures; a computation applied to sums of money.

He keeps his account with the Bank of England. *Brantle*.
The skill of keeping accounts is a business of reason more than of arithmetic. *Locke*.

2. A reckoning or computation applied to numbers, time, weight, or measures; an inventory.

Neither was the number put in the account of the Chronicles of King David. *1 Ch. on. xxvii. 24.*
A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shak.*

3. Explanation; reason.

It is easy to give account, how it comes to pass, &c. *Locke*.

4. Regard; consideration; sake; as, "On no account would I consent to it."

His judgment led him to oppose men on a public account. *Atterbury*.

5. Estimation as worthy; distinction; dignity; consequence or importance. "Men of account." *Pope*.

Lord, what is man, that thou takest knowledge of him! or the son of man, that thou makest account of him! *Ps. cxlv. 3.*

6. Profit; advantage.

We would establish our souls in such a solid and substantial virtue as will turn to account in that great day. *Spectator*.

7. A narration; recital; description; a statement.

Give an account of thy stewardship. *Luke xvi. 2.*
A connected and probable account can be given only by comparing the evidence. *Danforth*.

Account current, (*Com.*) a running account, or the statement of the mercantile transactions of one person with another, drawn out in the form of debtor and creditor.

Syn. — Account is a term of extensive application. Keep an account; make a computation or reckoning; send a bill. An account of transactions or of a battle; a narrative of a person's life or travels; a narration of a story; a relation or recital of circumstances. It was on your account, for your sake, for your advantage or benefit: — for this reason or purpose. — See NARRATION.

AC-COÛNT', *v. a.* [*L. ad, to, and computo, to count.*] [*i.* ACCOUNTED; *pp.* ACCOUNTING, ACCOUNTED.]

1. To esteem; to deem; to consider; to think; to hold in opinion.

I was accounted a good actor. *Shak.*

2. To reckon; to compute. "The sun, whereby years are accounted." *Browne*.

It was accounted to him for righteousness. *Gal. iii. 6.*

AC-COÛNT', *v. n.* 1. To give an account or explanation; to answer in judgment. "A reckoning whereby pleasures must be accounted for." *Atterbury*.

2. To show the reason; to assign the cause.

I know no other way to account for it. *Swift*.

AC-COÛNT'-ABLE, *n.* State of being accountable; accountability; responsibility. [A modern word, but in good use.] *R. Hall. De Quincey*.

AC-COÛNT'ABLE, *a.* Liable to be called to account; amenable; answerable. *Locke*.

Syn. — See ANSWERABLE.

AC-COÛNT'ABLE-NESS, *n.* State of being accountable; accountability.

† AC-COÛNT'ANT, *a.* Accountable. "Accountant to the law." *Shak.*

AC-COÛNT'ANT, *n.* One skilled or employed in accounts. *Browne*.

AC-COÛNT'ANT-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* The principal or responsible accountant in a public office, or in a mercantile or banking house or company; an officer in the English Court of Chancery. — See ACCOMPTANT-GENERAL. *Brande*.

AC-COÛNT'ANT-SHIP, *n.* The office of an accountant. *Crabb*.

AC-COÛNT'-BOOK (-bâk), *n.* A book containing accounts. "Turning to my account-book, and seeing if I have enough left for my support." *Swift*.

AC-COÛNT'ING, *n.* The act of reckoning up accounts.

AC-COÛP'LE (ak-kûp'pl), *v. a.* [*L. ad, to, and copulo, to join together, Fr. accoupler.*] [*i.* ACCOUPLED; *pp.* ACCOUPLING, ACCOUPLED.] To join; to link together; to couple. *Bacon*.

AC-COÛP'LE-MENT (ak-kûp'pl-mênt), *n.* 1. Act of coupling; a junction. *Todd*.
2. (*Car.*) A tie or brace. *Weale*.

† AC-COÛR'AGE (ak-kûr'aj), *v. a.* [*Fr. accourager.*] To encourage. *Spenser*.

† AC-COÛRT', *v. a.* To court. *Spenser*.

AC-COÛ'TRE (ak-kô'tur), *v. a.* [*Fr. accouter, to dress, from coudre, to sew; L. ad, to, and consuo, to stitch together. Skinner. L. ad, to, and culura, culture, preparation. Gattel.*] [*i.* ACCOUTRED; *pp.* ACCOUTRING, ACCOUTRED.] To supply with equipage or accoutrements; to dress; to equip. "Accoutred as I was." *Shak.*

AC-COÛ'TRE-MIENT (ak-kô'tur-mênt), *n.* Fouches, belts, &c., of a soldier; military dress and arms; equipments; dress; equipage; trappings; ornaments. *Shak.*

† AC-COÛY', *v. a.* [*Fr. accoiser.*] To quiet. *Spenser*.

AC-CRÊD'IT, *v. a.* [*L. accredo; ad, to, and credo, to trust; Old Fr. accreditier.*] [*i.* ACCREDITED; *pp.* ACCREDITING, ACCREDITED.] To give trust or confidence to; to countenance; to procure honor or credit for. *Burke*.

AC-CRÊD-I-TÂ'TION, *n.* That which gives credit. "Letters of accreditation." *R. Cumberland*.

AC-CRÊD'IT-ED, *p. a.* Intrusted; confidential.

AC-CRÊS'CENCE, *n.* Act of growing to; increase. [*R.*] *Coleridge*.

AC-CRÊS'CENT, *a.* [*L. accresco, accrescens; ad, to, and cresco, to grow.*] Growing to; increasing. *Shuckford*.

ACCRESCEMENTO (ak-kîesh-e-mên'to), *n.* [*It., increase.*] (*Mus.*) The increase, by one half, of its original duration, which a note gains by having a dot placed at the right of it. *Brande*.

AC-CRÊTE', *a.* (*Bot.*) Grown together. *Don*.

AC-CRÊ'TION, *n.* [*L. accretio, accresco, to grow.*] 1. Act of growing to another; increase by the addition outwardly of new parts. *Bacon*.

2. (*Med.*) A growing together by juxtaposition, as of the fingers or the toes to one another. *Dunghison*.

3. (*Law.*) The gradual and imperceptible accumulation of soil out of the sea, or a river. *Burrill*.

AC-CRÊ'TIVE, *a.* Growing; increasing by growth. "Accretive motion of plants." *Glanville*.

† AC-CRÎM-I-NÂ'TION, *n.* [*L. ad, to, and crimino, to accuse.*] Crimination. *Ogilvie*.

AC-CRÔACH' (ak-krôch'), *v. a.* [*Fr. accrocher; croc, a hook.*] [*i.* ACCROACHED; *pp.* ACCROACHING, ACCROACHED.] To draw to one's self, as with a hook; to assume the exercise of royal power. [*R.*] *Blackstone*.

† AC-CRÔACH'MENT, *n.* Act of accroaching. *Bailey*.

AC-CRÛE' (ak-krd'), *v. n.* [*L. ad, to, and cresco, or accresco, to grow, to increase; Fr. accroître, accrui.*] [*i.* ACCRUED; *pp.* ACCRUING, ACCRUED.] 1. To accede; to be added. "Great good will accrue from it." *Scott*.

2. (*Com.*) To arise, as profits: — to follow, as loss; but used less properly in this ill sense.

† AC-CRÛED', *p. a.* Joined together.
Having his forces all in one accrued. *Spenser*.

AC-CRÛ'MENT, *n.* Addition; increase. [*R.*] *Bp. Taylor*.

AC-CU-BÂ'TION, *n.* [*L. accubo, to recline.*] The ancient reclining posture at meals. *Browne*.

AC-CÛ'B-TÛS, *n.* [*L., from accumbo, to recline.*] A room for the use of the clergyman, which is annexed to large churches. *Weale*.

† AC-CÛMB', *v. n.* [*L. accumbo.*] To recline or lie at the table according to the ancient manner. *Bailey*.

AC-CŪM'BEN-CY, *n.* State of reclining on the elbow, or being accumbent. *Dr. Robinson.*

AC-CŪM'BENT, *a.* [*L. accumbens.*] 1. Reclining, as at a table; leaning. *Arbutnot.*
2. (*Bot.*) Lying against, as when one part lies close upon the edge of another. *Henslow.*

† AC-CŪM'BENT, *n.* One who reclines. *Bp. Hall.*

AC-CŪMU-LĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. accumulo, accumulatus,* to heap up; *ad*, to, and *cumulūs*, a heap. *It. accumulare; Sp. acumular; Fr. accumuler.*] [*i. ACCUMULATED; pp. ACCUMULATING, ACCUMULATED.*] To heap, as one thing upon another; to pile up; to amass; to collect; to bring together; to increase; to gather.

Abandon all remorse;
On horror's head horrors accumulate. *Shak.*

Syn. — See HEAP.

AC-CŪMU-LĀTE, *v. n.* To be heaped up; to increase; as, "The revenue accumulates rapidly."

AC-CŪMU-LĀTE, *a.* Heaped; accumulated. "A more accumulate degree of felicity." *South.*

AC-CŪMU-LĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of accumulating.
2. That which is accumulated; increase; collection; as, "An accumulation of rubbish."
3. (*Law.*) A concurrency of several titles, or of several proofs.

AC-CŪMU-LĀ-TIVE, *a.* That accumulates; causing accumulation; cumulative. *Johnson.*

AC-CŪMU-LĀ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an accumulating manner. *Todd.*

AC-CŪMU-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who accumulates.

AC-CŪ-RA-CY, *n.* [*L. accuratio; ad*, to, and *curo*, to take care of.] State of being accurate; freedom from error; correctness; exactness; nicety. "Accuracy in the calculations." *Arbutnot.* "Accuracy in the expression." *Dryden.*
Syn. — See JUSTNESS.

AC-CŪ-RATE, *a.* [*L. accuratus; It. accurato.*] 1. Done carefully; free from error; conformed to truth; correct; exact; true;—said of things; as, "An accurate calculation."
2. Very careful, exact;—said of persons; as, "An accurate computer or observer."

Syn. — *Accurate* and *correct* are not as strong terms as *exact* and *precise*. An *accurate* or *correct* account or description; an *exact* measure or model; *precise* rule or language. — See STRICT.

AC-CŪ-RATE-LY, *ad.* In an accurate manner; exactly; without error; correctly; precisely.

AC-CŪ-RATE-NĒSS, *n.* Accuracy; exactness.

AC-CŪ-RSE, *v. a.* [*L. ad*, to, and *A. S. cursian*, to curse.] [*i. ACCURSED; pp. ACCURSING, ACCURSED.*] To doom to misery; to curse. *Hooker.*

AC-CŪ-RSED' (15), *p. a.* (*ak-kŭrst'* or *ak-kŭrs'ed*). Doomed to misery; cursed; detestable; execrable; hateful.

Thither, full fraught with mischievous revenge,
Accurs'd, and in a curse'd hour he flies. *Milton.*
Accurs'd tower, accurs'd, fatal hand. *Shak.*

AC-CŪ-SA-BLE, *a.* That may be accused; blamable; culpable. *Brown.*

AC-CŪ-SAL, *n.* [*L. accuso*, to accuse.] Act of accusing; accusation. [*R.*]
The council of Nicea commenced with mutual accusations and recriminations. *Milman.*

† AC-CŪ-SANT, *n.* One who accuses. *Bp. Hall.*

AC-CŪ-SĀTION, *n.* [*L. accusatio.*] 1. Act of accusing or charging with an offence; blame; censure.

Thus they in mutual accusation spent
The fruitless hours. *Milton.*

2. That of which one is accused; a formal charge.

They set over his head his accusation. *Matt. xxvii. 37.*

AC-CŪ-SA-TIVE, *a.* [*L. accuso*, to accuse.] 1. Accusatory. "An accusative age." *Dering.*

2. (*Gram.*) Noting the fourth case of Greek and Latin nouns, the case in which the force of the active verb terminates, corresponding to the objective case in English.

AC-CŪ-SA-TIVE, *n.* The fourth case of Greek and Latin nouns. *Harris.*

AC-CŪ-SA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* As the accusative case.

AC-CŪ-SA-TŌ-RI-AL, *a.* Accusatory. *Ec. Rev.*

AC-CŪ-SA-TŌ-RI-AL-LY, *ad.* By way of accusation. [*R.*] *Ec. Rev.*

AC-CŪ-SA-TŌ-RY, *a.* Containing an accusation; criminatory. "An accusatory libel." *Ayliffe.*

† AC-CŪ-ŠE, *n.* Accusation; accusal.
By false accuse doth level at my life. *Shak.*

AC-CŪ-ŠE' (*ak-kŭz'*), *v. a.* [*L. accuso*, to call to account; *ad*, to, and *causa*, cause or charge; *It. accusare; Sp. acusar; Fr. accuser.*] [*i. ACCUSED; pp. ACCUSING, ACCUSED.*]

1. To charge with a crime or an offence; to inform against; to impeach; to arraign; to charge.

And the reviled him saying Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath-day? *Matt. xii. 10.*

2. To blame; to censure.
Their thoughts the meanwhile accusing or else excusing one another. *Rom. ii. 15.*

Syn. — To *accuse* is a more formal transaction than to *charge*. *Accused* of a heinous crime; *arraigned* at the bar; *charged* with an offence, *impeached* for misdemeanor in the administration of government; *censured* or *blamed* for misconduct.

AC-CŪ-ŠED' (*ak-kŭzd'*), *p. a.* Charged with a crime; censured; blamed.

AC-CŪ-ŠER, *n.* One who accuses, blames, or censures.

† AC-CŪ-ŠER-ĒSS, *n.* She who accuses. *Sherwood.*

AC-CŪ-ŠING, *p. a.* Bringing accusation; censuring.

AC-CŪ-ŠTOM, *v. a.* [*Fr. accoutumer.* — See CUSTOM.] [*i. ACCUSTOMED; pp. ACCUSTOMING, ACCUSTOMED.*] To bring one to any thing by use and custom; to habituate; to inure; to familiarize;—applied only to persons or to living agents; as, "To accustom a child early to labor."

How shall we breathe in other air
Less pure, accustomed to immortal fruits? *Milton.*

† AC-CŪ-ŠTOM, *v. n.* To cohabit. *Milton.*

† AC-CŪ-ŠTOM, *n.* Custom. *Milton.*

† AC-CŪ-ŠTOM-A-BLE, *a.* Customary; habitual. "Accustomable residence." *Hale.*

† AC-CŪ-ŠTOM-A-BLY, *ad.* According to custom. "Fines accustomedly paid." *Bacon.*

† AC-CŪ-ŠTOM-ANCE, *n.* Custom; use. "Through accustomedance and negligence." *Boyle.*

AC-CŪ-ŠTOM-A-RI-LY, *ad.* Usually. *Cleveland.*

AC-CŪ-ŠTOM-A-RY, *a.* Usual; customary. [*R.*] "Ordinary and accustomed swearing." *Featley.*

AC-CŪ-ŠTOMED (*ak-kŭs'tumd*), *a.* Frequent; usual; familiar; customary. *Shak.*

AC-CŪ-ŠTOM-ED-NĒSS, *n.* Familiarity. *Pierce.*

ACE, *n.* [*Gr. ais*, one; *L. as*, a unit; *It. asso; Sp. & Fr. as.*]

1. A unit; a single point on cards or dice;—applied commonly to a card so marked; as, "The ace of clubs."

2. A trifle; a particle; an atom.
I'll not wag an ace farther. *Dryden.*

AC-ĒL'DA-MĀ, *n.* [*Syro-Chaldaic, אֵל דָּא מָא*] A field of blood. "Earth's aceldama." *Young.*

—A'CEOUS (*ā'shus*), (an adjectival termination.) Having the characteristic qualities of; resembling; consisting of: belonging to; as, *cetaceous*, having the qualities of a whale (*cetus*); *ferriaceous*, consisting of, or like, meal (*farina*). — See -ACE.

AC-CĒN'TRIC, *a.* [*Gr. a priv.* and *κέντρον*, a point, the centre of a circle.] Not centred. *Ogilvie.*

AC-CĒPH'A-LĀ, *n. pl.* [*L.* from *Gr. a priv.* and *κεφαλή*, the head.] (*Zool.*) A class of molluscous animals without heads, as the oyster. *Brande.*

AC-CĒPH'A-LĀN, *n.* (*Zool.*) A molluscous animal without a head; one of the acephala. *Brande.*

AC-CĒPH'A-I, *n. pl.* [*Gr. ἀκεφαλος*, headless; *a priv.* and *κεφαλή*, the head.] (*Ecol. Hist.*) A sect of Christians in the fifth century, who acknowledged no head:—bishops who were

exempt from the jurisdiction of their ordinary bishop or patriarch. *Buck.*

† AC-CĒPH'A-LIST, *n.* One who acknowledges no head or superior.

These *acephalists*, who will endure no head but that upon their own shoulders. *Bp. Gauden.*

AC-CĒPH'A-LOŪS (*ā-sēf'ā-lūs*), *a. l.* (*Zool. & Bot.*) Having no head, as an animal or a plant; headless. *Brande.*

2. (*Pros.*) Deprived of its first syllable, as a line of poetry. *Brande.*

ACE'PŌINT, *n.* A card or a side of a die which has only one point or spot. *Clarke.*

Ā'CĒR, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees; the maple. *P. Cyc.*

Ā'CĒ-RĀTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of aceric acid and a base. *Francis.*

AC-CĒRB', *a.* [*L. acerbus*, unripe; *It. & Sp. acerbo; Fr. acerbe.*] Acid, with an addition of roughness or astringency. *Quincy.*

AC-CĒR'BĀTE, *v. a.* To make sour. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

AC-CĒR'BĪ-TUDE, *n.* Sourness; acerbity. *Smart.*

AC-CĒR'BĪ-TY, *n. l.* A rough, sour taste, like that of unripe fruit; sourness.
2. Severity; harshness.

To be *acerb* is to be smart, smartness, quick censure, acerbity, seem rather the Pope.

AC-CĒR'IC, *a.* [*L. acer*, the maple.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from the maple. *P. Cyc.*

AC-E-RŌSE' (129), *a.* [*L. acus*, a needle.]

1. (*Bot.*) Sharp; pointed, like a needle or pine leaf; acerous. *Loudon.*

2. [*L. acerosus; acus*, chaff.] Chaffy; like chaff; acerose.

AC'ER-OŪS, *a.* [*L. acerosus; acus*, chaff.] 1. Chaffy; like chaff. *Smart.*

2. [*L. acus*, a needle.] (*Bot.*) Sharp; pointed like a needle; acerose.

AC-CĒR'VAL, *a.* [*L. acervalis*, heaped up; *acervus*, a heap.] Occurring in heaps. [*R.*] *Clarke.*

† AC-CĒR'VĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. acervo.*] To heap up. *Scott.*

† AC'ER-VĀ'TION, *n.* Act of heaping together. *Johnson.*

AC'ER-VŌSE' (129), *a.* Full of heaps. *Bailey.*

† AC-CĒS'CEŒCE, *n.* Acescency.

AC-CĒS'CEŒ-CY, *n.* [*L. acescens*, turning sour.] Act of turning sour; moderate sourness; acidity. "The milk having an acescency very prejudicial to the constitution." *Wm. Jones.*

AC-CĒS'CEŒT (*ā-sēs'ent*), *a.* Tending to sourness or acidity. *Arbutnot.*

AC-E-TĀB'Ū-LŪM, *n.* [*L.*] 1. (*Rom. Ant.*) A vinegar cruet; a cup. *Fairholt.*

2. A measure equal to one eighth of a pint.

3. (*Anat.*) The cavity or socket of the hip joint;—a lobe of the placenta in ruminating animals. *Dunglison.*

4. (*Zool.*) A sucker of the cuttle-fish and other cephalopods. *Brande.*

AC-CĒ'TAL, *n.* [*L. acetum*, vinegar; *aceo*, to become sour.] (*Chem.*) A colorless, inflammable liquid, convertible by slow combustion into acetic acid, and obtained by the action of spongy platinum upon the vapor of alcohol. *Brande.*

AC-E-TĀ-RI-OŪS, *a.* [*L. acetaria*, salad plants.] (*Bot.*) Belonging to vegetables that are fit for salad. *Don.*

AC'E-TA-RY, *n.* [*L. acetaria.*] 1. (*Bot.*) An acid pulp found in some fruits. *Buchanan.*

2. A salad.

AC'E-TĀTE [*ās'e-tāt*, *K. Sm. Cl. Crabb*, *Maunders*, *Dunglison*; *ā-sē'tāt*, *P. Cyc.*], *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of acetic acid and a base. *Miller.*

AC-CĒ'T'IC, *a.* [*L. acetum*, vinegar.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid contained in vinegar. *Brande.*

AC-CĒT'-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of acetifying, the operation of making vinegar. *Ure.*

AC-CĒT'-I-FY, *v. a.* [*L. acetum*, vinegar, and *facio*, to make.] [*i. ACETIFYED; pp. ACETIFYING, ACETIFIED.*] To charge with acetic acid. *Ure.*

4. To own with gratitude.

I thankfully *acknowledge* to the Almighty Power the assistance he has given me. *Dryden.*

5. To declare openly; to avow; to admit.

Ye that are near, *acknowledge* my might. *Isa. xxxiii. 13.*

6. To testify to the genuineness of; to own the validity of; as, "To *acknowledge* a signature"; "To *acknowledge* a deed."

Syn.—A person *acknowledges* his obligations for favors received. He *acknowledges* or *owns* what he is charged with, *confesses* his faults or crimes, and *avows* his principles. A gentleman *acknowledges* or *owns* his error or mistake, and is forgiven; a prisoner *confesses* his crimes, and is punished; a patriot *avows* his opposition to tyranny, and is applauded.—See ALLOW, RECOGNIZE.

AC-KNÖWL'EDGED (ak-nöl'ejd), *p. a.* Avowed; confessed; owned; recognized.

AC-KNÖWL'EDG-ER, *n.* One who acknowledges.

AC-KNÖWL'EDG-ING (ak-nöl'ej-ing), *p. a.* Making acknowledgment; grateful.

AC-KNÖWL'EDG-MENT (ak-nöl'ej-mënt), *n.*

1. Act of acknowledging; admission of the truth of any fact or position; concession; confession. *Hale.*

2. Expression of gratitude for a favor received.

3. (Law.) The declaration or avowal of one's signature, or of the validity of a document to which one's name is signed.—See JUDGMENT.

AC'ME, *n.* [Gr. ἀκμή.] *pl.* AC'MES.

1. The height; the summit; the top; highest point. "Its *acme* of human greatness." *Burke.*

2. (Med.) Crisis of a disease. *Dunglison.*

AC'MITE, *n.* [Gr. ἀκμή, a point.] (Min.) A silicate of iron and soda;—written also *achmite*, and so called from the form of its crystals. *Dana.*

AC'NE, or AC'NEA, *n.* [Gr. ἄχνη, or ἄχνη, any thing that comes off the surface.] (Med.) A small pimple or tubercle on the face. *Dunglison.*

AC'O-LIN, *n.* (Ornith.) A kind of partridge in Cuba. *Ogilvie.*

A-COLD', *a.* Cold. "Poor Tom's *acold*." *Shak.*

A-CÖL'Q-ÛY, *n.* [Gr. ἄκος, a remedy, and λόγος, a discourse.] (Med.) The doctrine of remedies, or the materia medica. *Brande.*

A-CÖL'Q-THIST, *n.* [Gr. ἀκολούθω, to follow, to imitate.] (Cath. Church.) An inferior church servant, next in rank below the sub-deacon; one whose office is to prepare the elements for the offices, to trim the lamps, light the church, &c.; an acolyte or acolyth. *Ayliffe.*

AC'Q-LYTE, *n.* Same as ACOLOTHIST. *Brevint.*

AC'Q-LYTH, *n.* Same as ACOLOTHIST. *Brevint.*

A-CÖN-DY-LÖSE' (129), *a.* [Gr. a priv. and

A-CÖN'DY-LOÜS, *a.* [Gr. ἀκνός, a knuckle.] (Bot.) Jointless;—used of stalks without joints.

AC-Q-NÍ'TA, *n.* (Chem.) See ACONITINE.

AC'Q-NITE, *n.* [Gr. ἀκόνιτον; L. *aconitum*.] Wolfsbane; a genus of poisonous plants, including monkshood; *Aconitum Napellus*. *Loudon.*

A-CÖN'I-TINE, *n.* (Chem.) An alkaloid principle, obtained from the roots and leaves of some species of *aconite* or wolfsbane, and very poisonous; *aconita*. *Gregory.*

A-CÖN'TY-ÄS, *n.* [Gr. ἀκοντίς, a quick-darting serpent; ἄκων, a dart.]

1. (Zool.) A genus of footless lizards. *Van Der Hoeven.*

2. (Astron.) A blazing star, shooting like an arrow. *Crabb.*

†A-CÖP', *ad.* [A. S. *copp*, head, apex.] At the top; high up. "It stands *acop*." *B. Jonson.*

A-CÖP'IC, *a.* [Gr. a priv. and κίνος, labor.] (Med.) That remedies weariness. *Buchanan.*

Ä'QORN (ä'korn), *n.* [Goth. *akran*, fruit; or A. S. *accorn*, from *ac*, an oak, and *corn*, corn, grain.] The seed or fruit of the oak.

Ä'QORN, *v. n.* To pick up and feed on acorns. "The pigs are gone *acorning*." *Wilbraham.*

Ä'QORN-BÄR'NA-CLE, *n.* A species of barnacle. *Kirby.*

Ä'QORNED (ä'korned), *a.* 1. Fed with acorns.

"Like a full-*acorned* boar." *Shak.*

2. (Her.) Having acorns, as an oak-tree with acorns on it. *Ash.*

Ä'QORN-SHELL, *n.* 1. The shell of the acorn.

2. (Zool.) A multivalve crustacean. *Brande.*

Ä'C'O-RÜS, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἄκρος.] (Bot.) A genus of plants, including sweet flag (*Acorus Calamus*), with sword-shaped leaves and aromatic stems, found in wet places. Its stem is the *Calamus aromaticus* of the druggists. *Gray.*

Ä-CÖS'MI-A, *n.* [Gr. a priv. and κόσμος, order.] (Med.) Irregularity in the critical days. *Dunglison.*

Ä-CÖT-Y-LÉ'DON, *n.* [Gr. a, without, and κοτύλη, a cup-shaped cavity.] (Bot.) A plant whose seed has no distinct cotyledons, or seedlobes.—See COTYLEDON. *Brande.*

Ä-CÖT-Y-LÉD'Q-NOÜS, *a.* (Bot.) Having no cotyledons or seedlobes. *P. Cyc.*

Ä-CÖU'CHY, *n.* (Zool.) A small species of *agouti*, having a tail about two inches long and resembling that of a rat; olive agouti. *Eng. Cyc.*

Ä-CÖÜ'ME-TER, *n.* [Gr. ἀκούω, to hear, and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument to measure the extent of the sense of hearing. *Heard.*

Ä-CÖÜS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ἀκουστικός; ἀκούω, to hear.] Relating to hearing, or the sense of hearing; relating to acoustics. *Faraday.*

Ä-CÖÜS'TICS, *n. pl.* 1. The doctrine of hearing, or the theory of sounds, consisting of *diacoustics*, or sounds refracted by passing through different media, and *catacoustics*, or reflected sounds. *P. Cyc.*

2. (Med.) Medicines or instruments to help the hearing.

Ä-QUÄINT' (ak-kwänt'), *v. a.* [L. *ad*, to, *comitatus*, company, or *cognitus*, known; Fr. *acquaint*.] 2. ACQUAINTED; *pp.* ACQUAINTING; ACQUAINTED.

1. To make familiar with; to furnish exact knowledge of.

Misery *acquaints* a man with strange bed-fellows. *Shak.*

2. To make known to; to inform; to apprise.

I must *acquaint* you that I have received *Newcastle* letters from Northumberland. *Shak.*

Syn.—See INFORM.

†Ä-QUÄINT'Ä-BLE, *a.* Easy to be acquainted with. *Chaucer.*

Ä-QUÄINT'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *acquaintance*.]

1. State of being acquainted; familiarity; intimacy; fellowship;—applied to persons.

Our admiration of a famous man lessens upon our nearer *acquaintance* with him. *Addison.*

2. Familiar knowledge;—applied to things.

This keeps the understanding long in converse with an object, and long converse brings *acquaintance*. *South.*

3. A person or persons with whom we are acquainted.

They sought him among their kinsfolk and *acquaintance*. *Luke ii. 44.*

We see he is ashamed of his nearest *acquaintances*. *Boyle.*

"In this sense the plural is in some authors *acquaintance*, in others *acquaintances*." *Johnson.*

Syn.—*Acquaintance* expresses less than familiarity; familiarity less than intimacy. *Acquaintance* springs from occasional intercourse; familiarity from daily intercourse; intimacy from unreserved intercourse. *Acquainted*, having some knowledge; *familiar* from long habit; *intimate* by close connection.—See INTIMACY.

Ä-QUÄINT'ANCE-SHIP, *n.* State of being acquainted. *Ch. Ob.*

†Ä-QUÄINT'ANT, *n.* A person with whom one is acquainted. *Is. Walton.*

Ä-QUÄINT'ED, *a.* Familiar; well known.

That war or peace, or both at once, may be as things *acquainted* and familiar to us. *Shak.*

Syn.—See ACQUAINTANCE.

Ä-QUÄINT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being acquainted; acquaintance. *Dr. J. Pye Smith.*

Ä-QUEST', *n.* [L. *acquirō*, *acquisitus*.]

1. Acquisition; a thing gained. *Bacon.*

2. (Law.) *Acquest*, or *acquet*, property acquired by purchase, not by inheritance. *Bouvier.*

Ä-QUI-ESCE' (äk-wē-ēs'), *v. n.* [L. *acquiesco*,

to rest; It. *acquiescere*; Fr. *acquiescer*.] [i. ACQUIESCED; *pp.* ACQUIESCING, ACQUIESCED.]

1. To rest in or remain satisfied with.

He that never compares his notions with those of others readily *acquiesces* in his first thoughts. *Adventurer.*

2. To forbear opposition or complaint; to submit quietly; to comply; to yield.

He *acquiesces* in the check or struggle of mind, and will *acquiesce* in his proposition. *Barrow.*

3. To agree or assent to; as, "To *acquiesce* in an opinion."

Syn.—See COMPLY.

Ä-QUI-ES'ÇENCE (äk-wē-ēs'ens), *n.* State of acquiescing; a silent appearance of content; compliance; assent; submission; satisfaction.

An implicit and perfect *acquiescence* in the will of the Supreme Being is the highest virtue a creature can attain. *R. Hall.*

Syn.—See ASSENT, CONTENTMENT.

Ä-QUI-ES'ÇEN-CY, *n.* Same as ACQUIESCENCE.

Ä-QUI-ES'ÇENT, *a.* Easy; submitting; complying. *Johnson.*

Ä-QUI-ES'ÇENT-LY, *ad.* In an acquiescent manner. *Craig.*

†Ä-QUI'ET, *v. a.* [Low L. *acquieto*.] To quiet.

Sir A. Shirley.

Ä-QUIR'Ä-BİL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being acquirable. *Paley.*

Ä-QUIR'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be acquired; obtainable. *Hale.*

Ä-QUIRE', *v. a.* [L. *acquirō*; *ad*, to, and *quero*, to seek; Sp. *adquirir*; It. *acquistare*; Fr. *acquérir*.] [i. ACQUIRED; *pp.* ACQUIRING, ACQUIRED.] To gain by one's labor or effort; to obtain; to win; to earn; to attain.

That which we *acquire* with the most difficulty we retain the longest. *Colton.*

Syn.—To *acquire*, obtain, gain, win, earn, attain. These terms all denote the idea of getting, but by different methods. A person *acquires* by his own efforts; as property, knowledge, reputation, and honor are *acquired*;—he obtains by the efforts of others as well as by his own, and by all means, whether honest or dishonest; as an inheritance, office, rank, favors, and requests are *obtained*;—he gains or wins by striving or by the aid of fortune; as an advantage, superiority, victory, or a battle is *gained*; a game or prize is *won*;—he earns by labor; as a living or subsistence is *earned*. Wealth is *acquired* in a course of years, obtained by inheritance, or gained in trade. We *acquire* the knowledge of a language by study, and attain to a degree of excellence by effort or perseverance.—See GET.

Ä-QUIRED' (äk-kwird') [äk-kwird', J. K. Sm.; äk-kwird', S. W.], *p. a.* Gained by one's self, and not bestowed by nature; procured; obtained; attained.

Ä-QUIRE'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of acquiring; acquisition. "Rules for the *acquisition* of a taste." *Addison.*

2. That which is acquired; acquisition; attainment; gain. "These his *acquirements*." *Hayward.*

Syn.—*Acquirement* and *attainment* both denote that which is acquired or attained by and for one's self, and are commonly applied to what is moral or spiritual; *acquisition* is that which is acquired for the benefit of one's self or another, and is commonly applied to what is material. *Acquirement* of knowledge or wisdom; *attainment* of excellence; *acquisition* of wealth.

Ä-QUIR'ER, *n.* One who acquires.

Ä-QUIR'ING, *n.* Acquirement. *Naumton.*

†Ä-QUI'RY, *n.* Acquirement. *Barrow.*

†Ä-QUI-SITE (äk-wē-zit), *a.* That is gained; Barrow.

Ä-QUI-SÏ'TION (äk-wē-zish'un), *n.* [L. *acquisitio*.]

1. Act of acquiring; acquirement. *South.*

2. That which is acquired; acquirement; attainment. *Swift.*

Syn.—See ACQUIREMENT.

Ä-QUI-SÏ-TIVE, *a.* 1. That is acquired. "Not in his *acquisitive*, but in his native soil." [R.] *Wotton.*

2. Disposed to acquire; acquiring; as, "An *acquisitive* disposition."

Ä-QUI-SÏ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By acquisition. *Lilly.*

Ä-QUI-SÏ-TIVE-NESS, *n.* (Phren.) The love of acquiring property or possession. *Combe.*

AC-QUI'S-I-TOR, *n.* One who makes acquisition, or gains. [R.] *Richardson.*

† **AC-QUIST'**, *n.* [Low L. *acquistum*.] Acquest. "New acquist of true experience." *Milton.*

AC-QUIT' (ák-kwít'), *v. a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *quietus*, quiet; Fr. *acquitter*.—See **QUIT**.] [*i.* **AC-QUITTED**; *pp.* **ACQUITTING**, **ACQUITTED**.]

1. To discharge from an accusation; to clear from imputation; to set free; to exonerate; to absolve; as, "To acquit a prisoner."

The Lord will not at all acquit the wicked. *Nah. i. 3.*

2. To clear from obligation; to bear one's self well in the discharge of a duty or undertaking.

I have, by the blessing of God, overcome all difficulties, and acquitted myself of the debt which I owed the public when I undertook this work. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See **ABSOLVE**.

† **AC-QUIT'MENT**, *n.* Acquittal. *South.*

AC-QUIT'TAL, *n.* (*Law*.) A deliverance from a charge or accusation of an offence; a judicial discharge; a verdict of *Not guilty*. *Cowell.*

† **AC-QUIT'TANCE**, *v. a.* To acquit. *Shak.*

AC-QUIT'TANCE, *n.* A discharge from a debt; a receipt; a written discharge from an engagement or debt; quittance.

The poorer citizens were continually calling out for a law which should entitle them to a complete acquittance, upon paying only a certain proportion of their debts. *Adam Smith.*

† **AC-CRASE'**, or † **AC-CRAZE'**, *v. a.* To craze. "The duke was somewhat crazed." *Grafton.*

AC-RA-SY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρασία*; a priv. and *κράσις*, temperament.] (*Med.*) Excess; irregularity; intemperance. *Cornish.*

AC-RE (á'ker), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγρος*; L. *ager*.—Goth. *akrs*; A. S. *æcer*, a field; Ger. *acker*; Old Fr. *acre*.]

1. Any open, unmeasured field; as, *Castle Acre*, *West Acre*, &c. *Crabb.*

2. A piece of land forty rods long and four broad; 160 square perches or rods; or 4840 square yards; or 43,560 square feet.

Acre fight, (*Law*.) a sort of duel fought by single combatants, English and Scotch, on the frontiers of their kingdoms. *Whishaw.*

AC-RE-AGE (á'ker-aj), *n.* The number of acres in a piece of land:—measurement of land by the acre. *Ed. Rev.*

AC-RED (á'kerd), *p. a.* Possessing acres. Heathcote himself, and such large-acre'd men, Lords of fat Esham or of Lincoln Fen. *Pope.*

Great barons and many-acre'd men. *Sir W. Jones.*

AC-RE-DÁLE (á'ker-dál), *n.* Land in a common field, different parts of which are held by different proprietors. [*Local*, Eng.] *Brockett.*

AC-RID, *a.* [Gr. *ἀκρῆ*, a point; L. *acer*, sharp.]

1. Hot, biting, sharp or rough to the taste; bitter; pungent. *Arbutnot.*

2. Acrimonious. "Acrid humors." *Reid.*

"Acrid temper." *Conper.*

AC-RI'D-I-AN, *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρίς*, a locust.] (*Ent.*) A family of orthopterous insects, having for its type the genus *Acridium*. *Brande.*

AC-RI'D-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being acrid; a sharp, bitter, biting taste; pungency. *P. Cyc.*

AC-RI'D-I-ŪM, *n.* [L.; Gr. *ἀκρίς*, a locust.] (*Ent.*) A genus of insects of the locust family, having wings sloping like a roof, and legs constructed for leaping; the grasshopper. *Brande.*

AC-RID-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being acrid; acridity.

AC-RÍ-MŌ-NÍ-OŪS, *a.* 1. Full of acrimony; corrosive. "If gall cannot be rendered acrimonious, and bitter of itself." *Harvey.*

2. Severe; bitter; sarcastic; censorious. "Acrimonious contempt." *Johnson.*

AC-RÍ-MŌ-NÍ-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In an acrimonious manner; severely.

AC-RÍ-MŌ-NÍ-OŪS-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being acrimonious; severity. *Todd.*

AC-RÍ-MŌ-NY, *n.* [L. *acrimonia*; *acer*, sharp.] 1. Sharpness; corrosiveness; harshness.

Those milks [in certain plants] have all an acrimony, though one would think they should be lenitive. *Bacon.*

2. Severity; bitterness; tartness; asperity:—applied to language, or to the temper of persons.

Like a lawyer, I am ready to support the cause, and, if occasion be, with subtlety and acrimony. *Bolingbroke.*

Syn.—*Acrimony* denotes a bitterness of feeling, which is apt to be manifested in the manners and language. *Acrimony* of feeling; severity of temper or of censure; harshness of expression or of reproof; severity or bitterness of language or of feeling; tartness of reply.

AC-RI'S-I-A, *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρισία*; a priv. and *κρίσις*, judgment.] (*Med.*) A state of disease of which no decided opinion can be formed. *Dunglison.*

AC-RÍ-SY, *n.* Same as **ACRISIA**. *Craig.*

AC-RÍ-TA, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀκριται*, undiscernible; a priv. and *κρίσις*, to distinguish.] (*Zool.*) The lowest divisions of the animal kingdom,

in which, as was formerly supposed, there is no discernible nervous system. It included sponges, infusoria, polypes, &c. *Brande.*

AC-RIT'I-CAL, *a.* (*Med.*) Having no crisis; not foretelling a crisis. *Dunglison.*

AC-RÍ-TUDE, *n.* Acridness. *Grew.*

† **AC-RÍ-TY**, *n.* Sharpness; acridness. *Bacon.*

AC-RO-A-MÁT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἀκροματιῶς*;

AC-RO-A-MÁT'I-CAL, *a.* [*ἀκροματιῶς*, to hear.] Of or pertaining to deep learning, as the unwritten lectures of Aristotle; acroatic; abstruse; esoterical.

Aristotle was wont to divide his lectures and readings into acronautical and exoterical. *Hales.*

AC-RO-A-MÁT'ICS, *n. pl.* Acroatics. *Smart.*

AC-RO-ÁT'IC, *a.* Relating to acroatics; acroamatic. *Ency.*

AC-RO-ÁT'ICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀκροατικά*, proper to hearing; *ἀκροάομαι*, to hear.] Aristotle's lectures on the more subtle parts of philosophy, to which none but intimate disciples were admitted; called also *esoterical* lectures, in distinction from *exoterical*. *Johnson.*

AC-RO-BÁTE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀκροβάτης*, to run on tiptoe; *ἀκρος*, extreme, and *βαίω*, to go; Fr. *acrobat*.] A rope-dancer;—written also *acrobat*. *Ogilvie.*

AC-RO-CE-RÁU'NI-AN, *a.* [Gr. *ἀκρος*, extreme, and *κεραυνός*, thunderbolt.] (*Geog.*) The name of a range of mountains in Epirus, whose peaks are often struck by lightning. *Byron.*

AC-RO-CHŌR'DON, *n.* [Gr. *ἀκροχορδών*, a thimble-necked wart; L. *acrochordon*.]

1. (*Med.*) A kind of hard wart. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Herp.*) The wart-snake; *Acrochordus*.

AC-RO-CHŌR'DŪS, *n.* [Low L.; Gr. *ἀκροχορδών*, a kind of wart; L. *acrochordon*.] (*Herp.*) A genus of serpents, having small scales, which, on being distended with air, assume the appearance of warts or tubercles; wart-snake. *Cuvier.*

AC-RO-DŪS, *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρος*, extreme, and *ὀδὸς*, tooth.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil placoid fishes, having pavement-like teeth, with transverse ridges. *Agassiz.*

AC-RO-GÁS'TER, *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρος*, at the end, and *γαστήρ*, the belly.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil fishes belonging to the Percoids. *Agassiz.*

AC-RO-QĒN, *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρος*, extreme, and *γεννώ*, to beget, to produce.] (*Bot.*) One of a class of cryptogamous plants, including ferns, &c.;—growing by terminal buds only. *Gray.*

AC-ROQ'E-NOŪS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting stems that grow from the apex only. *Gray.*

AC-ROG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρος*, extreme, and *γράφω*, to write.] The art of producing blocks in relief, for the purpose of printing from, along with types, and thus to supersede wood-engraving; invented by M. Schönberg. *Francis.*

AC-RO'LE-INE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρος*, on the surface, and L. *oleum*, oil.] (*Chem.*) An acrid, volatile product, formed during the destructive distillation of the fat of oils. *Brande.*

AC-RO-LE-PIS'I-DÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀκρος*, extreme, and *λεπίς*, a scale.] (*Pal.*) A family of fossil ganoid fishes with ridged scales. *Agassiz.*

AC-RŌ-LITH, *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρόλιθος*, with ends of stone; *ἀκρος*, extreme, and *λίθος*, a stone; L. *acrolithus*; Fr. *acrolithe*.] (*Arch. & Sculp.*) A statue, the extremities of which are formed of stone. *Elmes.*

AC-RŌL'I-THÁN, *a.* (*Arch. & Sculp.*) Relating to an acrolith. "Acrolithan statue." *Brande.*

AC-RŌ-MI-AL, *a.* Relating to the acromion. "Acromial artery." *Dunglison.*

AC-RŌ-MI-ŌM, *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρόμιον*; *ἄκρος*, extreme, and *ὤμις*, shoulder.] *pl.* **AC-RŌ-MI-A**. (*Anat.*) The upper process of the shoulder-blade articulating with the collar-bone. *Dunglison.*

AC-RŌN'IC, *a.*—See **ACRONYCAL**. *Ogilvie.*

AC-RŌN'Y-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *ἄκρος*, extreme, and *νύξ*, night.] Opposite to the sun, or rising when the sun sets, and setting when the sun rises, as a star;—opposed to *cosmical*. *Brande.*

ac—Written sometimes, also, *acronychal*, *acronychal*, and *acronical*.

AC-RŌN'Y-CAL-LY, *ad.* At the acronychal time.

He is tempestuous in summer, when he rises heliacally, and rainy in winter, when he rises acronychally. *Dryden.*

AC-RŌP'O-LIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρόπολις*; *ἄκρος*, extreme, and *πόλις*, a city.] The upper or higher part of a Grecian city; applied especially to a citadel, as that of Athens. *P. Cyc.*

AC'RŌ-SPIRE, *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the end, and *σπείρα*, any thing wound around or upon another.] (*Bot.*) A sprout from the end of seeds when germinating, or of barley when malted;—termed also the *plume* or *plumule*. *Brande.*

AC'RŌ-SPIRED (ák'ró-spīd), *p. a.* Having sprouts.

AC-CRŌSS, *prep. & ad.* Athwart; crosswise; over from side to side; as, "Across the street"; "To go across." "Their arms across." *Dryden.*

AC-CRŌS'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρος*, extreme, and *στίχος*, a row or line.]

1. A Hebrew poem in which the several lines begin with the letters of the alphabet in regular order. *Hook.*

2. A poem in which the first, or the first and last, letters of the lines spell some name, title, or motto. "Anagrams, chronograms, acrostics." *Burton.*

AC-CRŌS'TIC, *a.* Relating to, or formed like, **AC-CRŌS'TI-CAL**, *a.* an acrostic. *Dryden.*

AC-CRŌS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of an acrostic. *Todd.*

AC-RŌ-TE-LĒBŪ'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἀκρος*, extreme, and *τελεωτή*, end.] (*Theol.*) Noting an addition to a psalm or hymn, as a doxology. *Ogilvie.*

AC'RŌ-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρον*, a point, a peak.] (*Arch.*) A little pedestal to support statues, &c.—See **ACROTERRUM**.

AC-RŌ-TE'R-I-ŪM, *n.* [L.] *pl.* **AC-RŌ-TE'R-I-A**.

1. (*Arch.*) Small pedestals placed on the middle and two ends of pediments to support statues.—See **ANTÆ**. *Guill.*

2. (*Anat.*) An extremity of the body, as the end of a finger. *Crabb.*

AC-RŌ-THY'M'I-ŌN, *n.* (*Med.*) [Low L.; Gr. *ἄκρος*, extreme, and *θύμος*, thyme, or a warty excrescence, so called from its likeness to a bunch of thyme flowers.] A hard and rough wart, broad at the base and narrow at the top. *Crabb.*

ACT, *v. n.* [L. *ago*, *actus*; It. *agire*; Fr. *agir*.] [*3.* **ACTED**; *pp.* **ACTING**, **ACTED**.]

1. To be engaged in carrying into effect a purpose or conception of the mind.

Deliberate with caution, but act with decision. *Colton.*

2. To regulate one's habits or behavior; to conduct one's self; to behave.

The desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us to act for it, nobody accounts an abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

3. To exert power or influence; to operate; as, "The mind acts upon the body."

To act up to, to conform to; to abide by.

ACT, *v. a.* 1. To perform; to do; to carry into execution.

Few love to hear the sins they love to act. *Shak.*

Thou wast a spirit too delicate To act her earthy and abhorred commands. *Shak.*

2. To represent as real; to imitate; to feign; as, "To act a part on the stage."

A kingdom for a stage, princes to act, And monarchs to behold the swelling scene! *Shak.*

3. To perform the office or part of; as, "To act the critic."

4. † To influence to action; to actuate.

Most people in the world are acted by levity and humor. *South.*

ACT, *n.* [L. *actus*; It. *atto*; Sp. *acto*; Fr. *acte*.]

1. Something done; effect of power exerted; an action; a deed; an exploit; a performance.

And the rest of the *acts* of Solomon, are they not written in the book of the *acts* of Solomon? I Kings xi. 41. Cato said, the best way to keep good *acts* in memory, was to refresh them with new. *Bacon*.

2. A decree of a court of justice, or edict of a legislature; a statute; a law; as, "Judicial *acts*"; "An *act* of Parliament"; "An *act* of Congress."

3. An exercise performed by a student at a public seminary or university, before he is admitted to a degree. *Brande*.

4. A division of a drama or play, subdivided into scenes.

Five *acts* are the just measure of a play. *Roscommon*.

5. A state of reality, or actual existence, distinguished from existence only as a conception of the mind.

All other things besides are somewhat in possibility, while *acts* are in actuality. *Hooker*.

6. A state of readiness to do any thing.

Her legs were buskined, and the left before, In *act* to shoot; a silver bow she bore. *Dryden*.

Syn.—An *act* is a single exertion of power; an action a continued exertion. *Act* and *deed* are both used to denote the thing that is done. A voluntary or involuntary *act*; a good or bad *deed*; the *action* of light or heat.—See **DEED**.

ACT'U-Ā, *n.* [L.; Gr. *aktia*, the elder-tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; baneberry; herb-Christopher. *Proudt*.

ACT'U-ĀN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Actium.

Actian games were instituted at Actium in honor of Apollo, and restored by Augustus, in memory of his naval victory at that place, in the year B. C. 31, over Antony. *Brande*.

ACT'ING, *n.* 1. Action. "The *acting* of your blood." *Shak*.

2. Performance of a stage-play. *Brevint*.

ACT'ING, *p. a.* Performing service, duty, or labor. *Acting governor*, or other officer, one who performs the duties of governor, though not elected to the office.

ACT'IN'Ī-Ā, *n.* [L., from Gr. *aktis*, or *aktis*, a ray.] pl. *actin'ia*. (*Zool.*) A genus of polypi with very numerous tentacles, which extend like rays from the circumference of the mouth. They are of a soft, gelatinous texture, and when their tentacles are expanded they appear like many-petalled flowers; whence they are called *animal-flowers*, *sea-anemones*, and *sea-sunflowers*. *Brande*.

ACT'IN'Ī-FÖRM, *a.* (*Zool.*) Having a radiated form. *Craig*.

ACT'IN'ĪC, *a.* (*Opt.*) Relating to actinism. "Actinic or chemical force of the solar ray." *Nichol*.

ACT'IN'ĪSM, *n.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktivos*, a ray.] (*Opt.*) The chemical force of the sun's rays, distinct from light and heat. *Herschel*.

ACT'IN'Q-ĀĀ, *n.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktivos*, a ray, and *aktis*, a stake.] (*Pal.*) A fossil of an extinct genus of cephalopodous mollusca. *Brande*.

ACT'IN'Q-ORĪNĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktivos*, a ray, and *aktis*, a lily.] (*Pal.*) An extinct animal of the enorinid genus. *Brande*.

ACT'IN'Q-GRĀPH, *n.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktivos*, a ray, and *graphein*, to write.] (*Opt.*) An instrument for registering the variations of the chemical influence of the solar rays. *Brande*.

ACT'IN'Q-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktivos*, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Mim.*) A variety of hornblende; a mineral of a green color; ray-stone. *Brande*.

ACT'IN'Q-LĪT'IC, *a.* Relating to actinolite. *Ure*.

ACT-TĪ-NŪL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktivos*, a ray, and *kyos*, a discourse.] (*Zool.*) The science of radiated animals. *R. Park*.

ACT-TĪ-NŪM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktivos*, a ray, and *metron*, a measure.] (*Opt.*) An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat in the sun's rays. *Herschel*.

ACT-TĪ-NŪTE, *n.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktivos*, a ray.] (*Mim.*) A radiated mineral; a species of hornblende; ray-stone; actinolite. *Dana*.

ACT'ION (ak'shun), *n.* [L. *actio*; It. *azione*; Sp. *accion*; Fr. *action*.]

1. State of acting, as opposed to rest; activity.

It is necessary to that perfection of which our present state is capable, that the mind and body should both be kept in action. *Rambler*.

2. An act; a deed.

God never accepts a good inclination instead of a good action. *South*.

My actions are as noble as my thoughts. *Shak*.

3. Agency; operation; influence; motion; movement; function; as, "The *action* of light, heat, &c."

He has laid down rules conformable to which natural bodies are governed in their actions upon one another. *Cheyne*.

4. A battle; an engagement.

But he in heat of action Is more vindictive than in jealous love. *Shak*.

5. The series of events in a poem or fictitious composition.

This *action* should have three qualifications—first, it should be one action; secondly, it should be an entire action; and thirdly, it should be a great action. *Addison*.

6. Gesture; gesticulation; accommodation of the countenance, voice, and gesture to the matter spoken.

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action. *Shak*.

7. (*Com.*) A share in the capital stock of a joint-stock company;—a French use of the word. *Brande*.

8. (*Law*.) A legal process or suit.

Real action, an action for the recovery of real property, as lands, tenements, or rents.—**Personal action**, an action of contract or of tort, that is, for the recovery of personal property, or to obtain satisfaction for injuries received.—**Mixed action**, an action which partakes of the nature of both real and personal actions, being brought for the recovery of real estate and also for personal damages.—**Action upon the case**, an action for redress of wrongs not specially provided for by law, as distinguished from an action upon the statute, which is brought against a person for breach of some particular law.—**Civil action**, action for the recovery of property.—**Criminal action**, a prosecution for a crime.—**A chose** [Fr., *thing*] in action is a right claimed but not recovered. *Burrill*.

9. (*Paint. & Sculp.*) The attitude, posture, or expression of the figures represented;—the principal event which forms the subject of a picture or bas-relief. *Fairholt*.

Syn.—See **ACT**, **CASE**, **GESTURE**.

ACT'ION-A-BLE, *a.* (*Law*.) That admits an action. "No man's face is *actionable*." *Collier*.

ACT'ION-A-BLY, *ad.* In a manner subject to a process of law.

ACT'ION-A-RY, *n.* (*Com.*) One who has a share in actions or stocks of a joint-stock company in France. *Smart*.

+ACT'ION-TĀK'ING, *a.* Litigious. *Shak*.

ACT'ION-THREĀT'EN-ER, *n.* One accustomed to threaten actions at law. *Harmar*.

+ACT-TĪ-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *actito*, to perform often.] Frequent action. *Bailey*.

+ACT-TĪ-VĀTE, *v. a.* To make active. *Bacon*.

ACT'IVE (ak'tiv), *a.* [L. *activus*; It. *attivo*; Sp. *activo*; Fr. *actif*.]

1. That acts, opposed to *passive*, or *idle*; engaged in action; actually employed; busy; diligent; as, "To be *active* in business."

2. Alert; brisk; nimble; agile; quick. "Active sinews." *Dryden*.

3. Requiring or implying action.

Each in their several active spheres assigned. *Milton*.

4. (*Gram.*) Noting that kind of verb which expresses action passing from an agent or actor to some object; transitive.

Active capital, money, or property readily converted into money.—**Active commerce**, commerce which a nation carries on in its own ships.

Syn.—**Active** is opposed to *quiescent*, or being at rest. **Active** in business or the pursuit of some object; busy, habitually employed; brisk at play; agile or nimble in the use of one's limbs; quick in movement.—See **DILIGENT**.

ACT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In an active manner; busily.

ACT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being active.

ACT'IV'Ī-TY, *n.* State or quality of being active; the virtue or faculty of acting; nimbleness; agility. "Doing is *activity*." *Shak*.

Syn.—See **QUICKNESS**.

+ACT'LESS, *a.* Without spirit; insipid. A poor, young, *actless*, indigested thing. *Southerne*.

ACT OF FAITH. See **AUTO DE FE**.

ACT'ON, *n.* [Fr. *houqueton*.] A leathern jacket or tunic worn under a coat of mail.—See **HACQUETON**.

ACT'OR, *n.* 1. One who acts; a doer.

Young men may be learners while men in age are actors. *Bacon*.

2. A stage-player. *Dryden*.

3. (*Law*.) The party who institutes or prosecutes an action; a plaintiff. *Burrill*.

ACT'RESS, *n.* A female actor. *Addison*.

ACT'U-AL (akt'yū-āl, 10, 24), *a.* [L. *actualis*.]

1. Really acting; really in act; real; certain; effective; positive; not merely in speculation or pretence.

For he that but conceives a crime in thought, Contracts the danger of an *actual* fault. *Dryden*.

2. Present; existing; now in being; as, "The *actual* government of France."

3. + That implies or requires action.

In this slumbry agitation, besides her walking and other actual performances, what at any time, have you heard her say? *Shak*.

Syn.—See **REAL**.

ACT'U-ĀL'Ī-TY, *n.* The state of being actual. "Actuality of these spiritual qualities." *Cheyne*.

ACT'U-ĀL-ĪZE, *v. a.* To make actual. *Coleridge*.

ACT'U-ĀL-LY (akt'yū-āl-lē, 10, 24), *ad.* Positively; in act; really; in fact.

How immensely old eggs stale on, and how often it is quite new. *Shak*.

ACT'U-ĀL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being actual.

ACT'U-Ā-RY (10, 24), *n.* [L. *actuarius*, one who keeps accounts.]

1. (*Civil Law*.) A register or clerk of a court or society. *Burrill*.

2. The managing officer of an insurance company or corporation; one skilled in the doctrine of life annuities and insurance, and competent to give advice upon cases of annuities, reversions, &c. *Brande*.

+ACT'U-ĀTE (10, 24), *a.* Put into action. *South*.

ACT'U-ĀTE (akt'yū-āt, 10), *v. a.* [*i.* ACTUATED; *pp.* ACTUATING, ACTUATED.] To put into action; to incite to action; to make active; to impel; to induce; to move; to influence.

It is observed by Cicero, that men of the greatest and the most shining parts are most actuated by ambition. *Addison*.

ACT-Ū-Ā'TION, *n.* Operation. [R.] *Pearson*.

+ACT-Ū-ŌSE', *a.* That has strong powers of action. *Bailey*.

+ACT-Ū-ŌS'Ī-TY, *n.* Power of action. *H. More*.

ACT'U-ĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *acuo*.] To sharpen. "In-flame and *acute* the blood." [R.] *Harvey*.

+ACT'U-ĀTE, *a.* Sharpened; pointed. *Ashmole*.

+ACT-Ū-I'TION (94), *n.* (*Med.*) The sharpening of medicines to increase their effect, as by the addition of a mineral acid to a vegetable acid. *Crabb*.

+A-CŪ'Ī-TY (a-kū'e-tē), *n.* Sharpness. *Perkins*.

A-CŪ'LE-ĀTE, *a.* [L. *aculeatus*; *aculeus*, a sting.]

1. (*Bot.*) Being furnished with aculei or prickles; armed with prickles, as the rose and brier. *Gray*.

2. + Of stinging force; severe;—applied to language. "If they [words] be *acute*." *Bacon*.

A-CŪ'LE-ĀTE, *n.* (*Ent.*) A hymenopterous insect, having a sting. *Brande*.

A-CŪ'LE-ĀTE, *v. a.* To form to a point. *Month. Rev.*

A-CŪ'LE-ĀT-ED, *a.* Formed with points; having prickly points; aculeate. *Pennant*.

A-CŪ'LE-ŌUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having points or prickles; aculeate. *Browne*.

A-CŪ'LE-ŪS, *n.* [L. pl. *a-cū'le-i*.] (*Bot. & Zool.*) A prickly. *Brande*.

A-CŪ'MEN (108), *n.* [L. *acumen*, a sharp point; *acuo*, to sharpen.] The faculty of nice discrimination; quickness of perception; acuteness; sharpness of intellect; discernment.



The word was much affected by the learned Aristarchus in common conversation, to signify genius or natural acumen. Pope.

ACUMINATE, *v. n.* To rise like a cone. Milton.

ACUMINATE, *v. a.* To sharpen. Cockeram.

ACUMINATE, *a.* (Bot.) Tapering to a point; acuminate. Loudon.

ACUMINATE, *p. a.* Sharp-pointed; sharp; acuminate. Browne.

ACUMINATION, *n.* The act of sharpening; a sharp point. Pearson.

ACUMEN, *a.* [Gr. *akus*, a point; L. *acumen*, a sharp point.] Sharp-pointed; acuminate. Craig.

ACUPUNCTURE (-yu-, 10), *n.* [Gr. *akus*, L. *acus*, a needle, and *punctura*, a puncture; *pungo*, to prick.] (Med.) A puncture with a fine, sharp point; acupuncture. Smart.

ACUPUNCTURE (-yu-, 10), *n.* [L. *acus*, a needle, and *punctura*, a puncture.] (Med.) A method of bleeding by many small punctures, by the insertion of needles into the skin or flesh; — much used by the Chinese and Japanese. Dunglison.

ACUTE-ANGULAR (-yut-, 10), *a.* (Bot.) Having acute angles. Loudon.

ACUTE' (a-küt'), *a.* [L. *acutus*.] 1. Sharp; ending in a point; pointed; as, "An acute angle."

2. Sharp-witted; discriminating; ingenious; penetrating; keen; shrewd; discerning; subtle. "The acute and ingenious author." Locke. 3. Quick; able to distinguish rapidly and with precision; as, "An acute eye or ear."

4. High and shrill in sound; — opposed to grave or low; as, "An acute tone." Acute disease, (Med.) any disease which terminates in a short time; opposed to chronic. — Acute accent ['], that which raises or sharpens the voice; opposed to grave [']. — Acute angle, any angle less than a right angle. — Acute-angled triangle, a triangle of which all the three angles are acute.

Syn. — Acute is applied to both material and intellectual subjects. An acute or keen understanding or argument; an acute or sharp pain; an acute or subtle disputant; an acute or sharp point; a keen edge; an acute, not chronic, disease. — See KEEN, SAGACITY, SUBTLE.

ACUTE', *v. a.* To make the accent acute. Walker.

ACUTE'LY, *ad.* Sharply; ingeniously; keenly. "I cannot answer thee acutely." Shak.

ACUTENESS, *n.* 1. Quality of being acute; sharpness; — applied to things. Locke.

2. Quickness of the intellect; penetration; ingenuity; sagacity.

M. Colbert was a man of great acuteness. Adam Smith.

Syn. — See SAGACITY.

ACUTER-TOR (a-kä-shä-tör), *n.* [Low L.] A sharpener of an instrument. Crabb.

ACUTER-TOR, *n.* [Gr. *akutos*, without authority, and *lógos*, speech.] Careless or improper diction. Crabb.

AD-, a prefix of Latin origin, signifying to. The *d* is often changed for the letter that begins the word to which it is prefixed; as, *ac-cede*, *af-fect*, *ag-gress*, *al-literation*.

ADACT', *v. a.* [L. *adigo*, *adactus*.] To drive; to compel. "Vouchsafing to *adact* them." Fotherby.

ADACTYLE, *a.* [Gr. *a priv.* and *dáxulos*, a finger.] (Zool.) Applied to a locomotive extremity without digits or fingers. Brande.

ADAGE (ád'aj), *n.* [L. *adagium*, a proverb; It. & Sp. *adagio*; Fr. *adage*.] A wise observation handed down from antiquity; a proverb; an old saying; an aphorism; a maxim. Dryden.

Syn. — See AXIOM.

ADAGEIAL (a-dä'jé-ál), *a.* Proverbial. Barrow.

ADAGEIAL, *a.* [It., *at leisure*.] (Mus.) Slowly; in slow time; — as a noun, a piece of music to be performed in slow time. Warton.

ADAGEIAL, *n.* Same as ADAGE. Smith.

AD-Ä-LID', *n.* [Sp.] A commander. Irving.

ADÄM, *n.* [Heb. אָדָם, to be red or ruddy; a man, from his ruddiness. Gesenius.] The name of the first man; the progenitor of the human race.

ADÄMÄNT, *n.* [Gr. *adämas*, unsubdued; a priv. and *adäma*, to tame; L. *adamus*.]

1. A very hard stone; the diamond.

Armed in adamant and gold. Milton.

2. † The loadstone.

You draw me, you hard-hearted adamant. Shak.

ADÄMÄN-TÄN, *a.* Hard as adamant; adamantine.

[He.] weaponless himself, Made arms ridiculous, useless the forgery Of brazen shield or spear, the hummer of cuirass, Chaly bean-tempered steel, and trock of mail, Adamantine proof. Milton.

ADÄMÄN'TINE, *a.* 1. Made of adamant.

With adamant columns threats the sky. Dryden.

2. Resembling adamant; hard as adamant; very hard. "Adamantine bonds." Pope.

Adamantine spar, (Min.) corundum; a variety of crystallized alumina of extreme hardness. Dana.

ADÄMÄN'TIC, *a.* Relating to Adam. Southey.

ADÄMÄN'TIC, *n.* (Ecol. Hist.) One of a sect of ancient Christian heretics, who imitated Adam's nakedness before the fall, from a belief that they had been made innocent by the redemption of Christ. They reappeared in the fifteenth century. Brande.

ADÄMÄN'TIC, *a.* Like or belonging to an Adamite.

Nor is it other than rustic or Adamitic impudence to confine nature to itself. Bp. Taylor.

ADÄMÄN'TIC, *a.* [ad'äm-zä-pl], *n.*

1. (Anat.) A prominent part of the throat, being the projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck. Dunglison.

2. (Bot.) The fruit of the plantain-tree (*Musa paradisiaca*); — so called by Gerard and other old authors from a notion that it was the forbidden fruit of Eden. Loudon.

ADÄMÄN'TIC, *n.* A genus of American, mostly tropical, evergreen plants, whose leaves end in a thorny point; *Yucca*. Loudon.

ADÄMÄN'TIC, *n.* (Bot.) A genus of plants; the baobab; the African calabash-tree. P. Cyc.

ADÄMÄN'TIC, *n.* (Zool.) 1. A name given to the hyrax, or cony of Scripture. Gesner.

2. A small pachydermatous quadruped, now extinct. Cuvier.

ADÄPT', *v. a.* [L. *adapto*, to adjust; *ad*, to, and *apto*, to fit; It. *adattare*; Sp. *adaptar*; Fr. *adapter*.] [i. ADAPTED; pp. ADAPTING, ADAPTED.] To fit one thing to another; to adjust; to make correspondent; to proportion; to accommodate; to suit.

It is not enough that nothing offends the ear, but a good poet will adapt the very sounds, as well as words to the things he treats of. Pope.

Syn. — See APPROPRIATE, FIT.

ADÄPT-A-BİL'TY, *n.* Capability of adaptation; fitness; adaptableness; suitability. Todd.

ADÄPT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be adapted. Todd.

ADÄPT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Adaptability; fitness.

ADÄPT-TÄTION, *n.* 1. Act of adapting. [R.]

"Adaptation or cement of one to the other." Browne.

2. State of being fitted; suitability; harmony; fitness. "Exquisite adaptation." Boyle.

ADÄPT'ED, *p. a.* Having adaptation or fitness; suitable; as, "Adapted to the purpose."

ADÄPT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being adapted.

ADÄPT'ER, *n.* 1. One who adapts.

2. (Chem.) A glass tube, open at both ends, used to connect a retort with its receiver, when the neck of the former is too short; — called also *adaptor*. Francis.

ADÄPT'ION, *n.* Act of fitting; adaptation. [R.] "Wise contrivances and prudent adaptations." Cheyne.

ADÄPT'IVE, *a.* Tending to adapt. Coleridge.

ADÄPT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Suitableness. Ec. Rev.

ADÄPT'LY, *ad.* In a suitable manner. Prior.

ADÄPT'NESS, *n.* Quality of being adapted. "Some notes are to display the adaptiveness of the sound to the sense." Bp. Newton.

ADÄPTÖRÄL, *a.* Tending to fit. [R.] Mudie.

ADÄR, *n.* [Heb. אָדָר.] The twelfth month of the Jewish sacred year, and the sixth month of the civil year, including part of February and March. Calmet.

ADÄR-BITRÄ-JM, [L.] At will or discretion.

ADÄRME, *n.* [Sp.] A small Spanish weight, the sixteenth part of an ounce troy. Neuman.

ADÄTÄIS, *n.* A fine Bengal muslin. Crabb.

ADÄUNT', *v. a.* — See DAUNT. Skelton.

ADÄW', *v. a.* To daunt; to subject. Spenser.

ADÄW', *v. n.* To be daunted. Spenser.

ADÄW', *v. a.* To awake. Chaucer.

ADÄW'LET, *n.* (Law.) An East Indian word, denoting a court of justice. Hamilton.

ADÄY'S (a-däz'), *ad.* [A. S. *on*, in, and *dag*, day.] On days; every day. Spenser.

In use in composition. — *Now-a-days*, i. e. at the present time, of late, as, "Men *now-a-days* pretend."

ADÄY-TÄN'DUM, [L.] In order to attract or captivate, i. e. by something specious.

ADÄY-PQ-RÄTE, *v. a.* To incorporate; to incorporate. Bailey.

ADD (äd), *v. a.* [L. *addo*, to put to.] [i. ADDED; pp. ADDING, ADDED.]

1. To join; to subjoin; to annex; to give in addition.

And, to add greater honors to his age Than man could give him, he died fearing God. Shak.

2. To combine or unite, as numbers, so as to form one sum or aggregate.

Whatever positive ideas a man has in his mind of any quantity, he can repeat it, and add it to the former, as easily as he can add together the ideas of two days or two years. Locke.

Syn. — Things or numbers are added by having the parts put together so as to form a whole. Two things are joined by being attached to each other; united by being formed into one; they coalesce by being mingled together. Quantities are added; houses are joined; an afterthought is subjoined; people united; parties coalesce; property is increased; territory annexed; income or salary augmented.

ADD, *v. n.* To increase; to augment; — followed by *to* or *unto*.

My father made your yoke heavy, and I will add to your yoke. 1 Kings xii 14.

And these unseasoned hours perforce must add Unto your sickness. Shak.

ADDÄ, *n.* (Zool.) A species of lizard, about six inches long, celebrated in the East for its pretended efficacy in the cure of leprosy and other cutaneous diseases. P. Cyc.

ADÄBLE, *a.* — See ADDIBLE. Cocker.

ADÄX, *n.* [Ar. *addas*.] (Zool.) A species of antelope found in Africa. P. Cyc.

ADÄC'I-MÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *decimus*, tenth.] To take or ascertain tithes; to decimate. [R.] Bailey.

ADÄDEM', *v. a.* [A. S. *deman*, to judge.] To award; to sentence. Daniel.

ADÄEN'DUM, *n.* [L.] pl. *ADÄEN'DÄ*. Something to be added; an addition; an appendix.

ADÄER, *n.* [Goth. *nadrs*, a serpent; A. S. *æter*, poison; *neddære*, atter, or atter, a snake.] 1. (Herp.) A venomous reptile or serpent; a viper. Bell.

2. (Ich.) The fifteen-spined stickleback, a species of marine fish on the English coast; commonly called the *great sea-adder*. Ogilvie.

ADÄER-FLY, *n.* A species of fly; the dragon-fly. Scott.

ADÄER-GEM, *n.* A species of charm. Pennant.

ADÄER-S-GRÄSS (äd'äuz-gräs), *n.* A species of plant. Skinner.

ADÄER-STÖNE, *n.* A stone or bead used by the Druids as an amulet. Brockett.

ADÄER-S-TÖNGUE (äd'äuz-täng), *n.* A genus

of ferns, so called because its leaf puts forth a spike in the shape of an adder's tongue; *Ophioglossum*. *Loudon*.

ADDER'S-WORT (ad'durz-wurt), *n.* An herb; snake-weed; *Polygonum bistorta*. *Loudon*.

AD-DI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Possibility of being added. "This endless addition or addibility." *Locke*.

AD-DI-BLE, *a.* That may be added. *Locke*.

AD-DICE, *n.* [A. S. *adese*, or *adese*.] A cutting iron tool;—now written *adze*.—See ADZE.

† AD-DICT' (ad-dikt'), *a.* Addicted. *Shak*.

AD-DICT', *v. a.* [L. *addico*, *addictus*.] [*i.* AD-DICTED; *pp.* ADDICTING, ADDICTED.] To give up one's self to; to devote; to apply; to habituate; to accustom;—commonly used in a bad sense; as, "He addicted himself to vice." *Locke*. It was formerly sometimes used in a good sense. They addicted themselves to the ministry of the saints 1 Cor. xvi. 15.

Syn.—*Addict* is commonly used in an ill sense; *devote* and *dedicate* commonly in a good sense; *apply* in an indifferent sense. Men *addict* themselves to vicious habits; *devote* themselves to science; *dedicate* themselves to religion; and *apply* themselves to business.

AD-DICT'ED, *p. a.* Accustomed; devoted to; habituated; abandoned to.

AD-DICT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being addicted. "Addictedness to Pythagoric whimsies." *Boyle*.

AD-DIC'TION, *n.* [L. *addictio*.] Habit; addict-ness; state of being devoted. *Shak*. Since his *addiction* was to courses vain; His companies unlettered, rude, and shallow; His hours filled up with notes, banquets, sports. *Shak*.

AD-DIT'A-MENT [ad-dit'-ment, *W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; ad'-e-ta-ment, *S. J. E.*], *n.* [L. *additamentum*.] An addition; something added. [R.] *Bacon*.

AD-DIT'TION (ad-dish'un, 94), *n.* [L. *additio*.] 1. The act of adding one thing to another. This endless addition of numbers is that which gives us the clearest idea of infinity. *Locke*. 2. The thing added; accession; increase; augmentation. Some such resemblances, methinks, I find Of our last evening's talk, in this thy dream, But with addition strange! *Milton*. 3. (*Arith.*) That branch of arithmetic which treats of the processes of adding numbers. 4. (*Law*.) The title given to a man's name, or any description that may serve to distinguish him, besides his Christian and surname; as, "John Lee, Esquire, Merchant, London." Only retain The name, and all the addition to a king. *Shak*. 5. (*Mus.*) A dot marked on the right side of a note, denoting that its length is to be increased by one half. *Moore*.

Syn.—See INCREASE.

AD-DIT'TION-AL (ad-dish'un-al), *a.* That is added.

AD-DIT'TION-AL, *n.* Something added. "Additionals to the ancient civil law." [R.] *Bacon*.

AD-DIT'TION-AL-LY (ad-dish'un-al-le), *ad.* In addition. "Originally or additionally." *Clerk*.

† AD-DIT'TION-A-RY, *a.* Additional. "What is necessary and what is *additionary*." *Herbert*.

AD-DI-TI'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *addo*, to add.] Added without authority. *Ash*.

AD-DI-TIVE, *a.* That is to be added; in contradistinction to *subtractive*. "Additive quantities." *Brande*.

AD-DI-TQ-RY, *a.* That adds; adding. "The *additory* fiction." [R.] *Arbutnot*.

AD-DLE (ad'dl), *a.* [A. S. *aidlian*, to be sick or weak; *W. hadl*, rotten.] Barren; unfruitful;—originally applied to such eggs as produce nothing. Thus far the poet; but his brains grow *addie*. *Dryden*.

AD-DLE (ad'dl), *v. a.* [*i.* AD-DLED; *pp.* ADDLING, ADDLED.] To make addle; to corrupt. "[Eggs] that are *addled* swim." *Broune*.

AD-DLE, (ad'dl), *v. n.* 1. To grow. *Tusser*. 2. To earn by labor. [Still used in the north of England.] *Brockett*.

AD-DLE, *n.* The dry lees of wine. [R.] *Ash*.

AD-DLE-HEAD'ED (ad'dl-hēd'ed), *a.* *Harv*-ad-AD-DLE-PAT'ED (ad'dl-pāt'ed), *a.* *Cic* *Pat*-AD-DLE-PAT'ED. Poor slaves in metre dull and *addie*-pated. *Dryden*.

ADD'LINGS, *n. pl.* Earnings; wages for labor. [Local, England.] *Brockett*.

† AD-DŌM', *v. a.*—See DOOM. *Spenser*.

AD-DORSE', *v. a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *dorsum*, the back.] (*Her.*) To place back to back. *Todd*.

AD-DRESS', *v. a.* [Fr. *adresser*.—See DRESS.] [*i.* ADDRESSING; *pp.* ADDRESSING, ADDRESSED.] 1. To prepare for; to get ready. It lifted up its head, and did *address* Itsself to motion, like as it would speak. *Shak*. They ended *parle*, and both *addressed* for fight. *Milton*. 2. To make application to; to direct a discourse to; to accost; to salute; to speak or apply to another by words. Are not your orders to *address* the Senate? *Addison*. 3. To court, woo, or solicit, as a lover. 4. To superscribe or direct, as a letter. **Syn.**—To *address* is a more formal act than to *ac-**cost*. *Address* the ruler or government, or persons generally; *accost* a stranger or a person unexpectedly met with; *salute* a friend; *direct* a letter.

AD-DRESS', *n.* [Fr. *adresse*.] 1. A verbal or written application; a petition. Most of the persons to whom these *addresses* are made are not wise and skilful judges. *Watts*. 2. A discourse, written or spoken; a speech; an oration; as, "An inaugural *address*." 3. Manner of addressing another; as, "A man of pleasing *address*." 4. Courtship;—used in this sense only in the plural; as, "To pay one's *addresses*." 5. Skilful management; dexterity. *Swift*. 6. Direction or superscription of a letter, or the summary of particulars respecting the name and residence of the person addressed. **Syn.**—See ABILITY, AIR, DIRECTION.

AD-DRESS'ER, *n.* One who addresses. *Burke*.

† AD-DRESS'FUL, *a.* Skilful. *Mallet*.

AD-DUCE', *v. a.* [L. *adduco*; It. *addurre*.] [*i.* ADDUCED; *pp.* ADDUCING, ADDUCED.] To bring forward; to offer; to advance; to urge; to allege; to assign; to cite; to quote. *Coleus adduces* neither oral nor written testimony against Christ's miracles. *Cumberland*. **Syn.**—See ADVANCE, ALLEGE.

AD-DUC'ENT, *a.* (*Anat.*) Drawing;—a word applied to such muscles as draw together the parts of the body to which they are attached.—See ADDUCTOR.

AD-DUC'ER, *n.* One who adduces. *Coleridge*.

AD-DUC'IBLE, *a.* That may be brought forward; as, "Adductible arguments."

AD-DUC'TION, *n.* [L. *adductio*.] 1. The act of adducing, or bringing forward. "Adduction and juxtaposition of parallels." *Warton*. 2. (*Anat.*) The action of the adduct muscles.

AD-DUC'TIVE, *a.* That adduces. *Taylor*.

AD-DUC'TOR, *n.* (*Anat.*) A muscle that draws forward, or brings parts of the body together;—opposed to *abductor*. *Dunglison*.

† AD-DULCE', *v. a.* [L. *dulcis*.] To sweeten. "Addulce all matters between [them]." *Bacon*.

AD'DEB, *n.* (*Com.*) An Egyptian weight, less than a pound. *Crabb*.

AD-DEC'A-TIST, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *dekateō*, to decimate.] (*Eccl.*) One who is not decimated, or who is against paying tithes. [R.] *Crabb*.

AD-DE-LAN-TA'DŌ [ad-de-lan-ta'do, *Ja. K.*; ad-e-lan-ta'do, *Sm.*] *n.* [Sp.] A governor of a province in Spain. *B. Jonson*.

† AD-DE-LING, *n.* [A. S. *ædel*, illustrious, and the affix *ing*, denoting son of, descendant of. *Bosworth*.] A word of honor among the Angles, appertaining to the king's children. *Cowell*.

AD-DE-LITE, *n.* A sort of Spanish conjurer, or fortune-teller. *Ed. Ency*.

AD-DE-LQ-PŌD, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv., *δῆλος*, manifest, and *ποῦς*, a foot.] (*Zool.*) An animal whose feet are not apparent. *Ogilvie*.

AD-DEMP'TION, *n.* [L. *adimo*, *ademptus*, to take away.] (*Law*.) Act of taking away, as a legacy. *Whishaw*.

AD-DE-NAL'GR-A, *n.* [Gr. *δῶν*, a gland, and *ἔλγος*, pain.] (*Med.*) Pain in the glands. *Dunglison*.

AD-DE-N'I-FORM, *a.* [Gr. *δῶν*, a gland, and *L. forma*.] Gland-like in form. *Ogilvie*.

AD-DE-NŌG'R-A-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *δῶν*, an acorn, a gland, and *γράφω*, to describe.] (*Anat.*) A treatise on the glands. *Dunglison*.

AD-DE-NŌID, *a.* [Gr. *δῶν*, a gland, and *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a gland. *Buchanan*.

AD-DE-NŌ-LŌG'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to the glands.

AD-DE-NŌL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *δῶν*, a gland, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] (*Anat.*) A treatise on the glands. *Dunglison*.

AD-DE-NŌ-PHYLL'LOUS, or AD-DE-NŌPH'YL-LOUS (131), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having leaves bearing, or studded with, glands. *Gray*.

AD-DE-NŌSE' (129), *a.* Relating to a gland; *AD-DE-NOUS*, *a.* (*Bot.*) shaped like a gland. *Smart*.

AD-DE-NŌT'Q-MY, *n.* [Gr. *δῶν*, a gland, and *τομή*, a cutting.] (*Anat.*) A dissection of the glands.

AD-DEPS, *n.* [L.] Animal oil or fat. *Farm. Ency*.

AD-DEPT', *n.* [L. *adipiscor*, *adeptus*, to obtain; Fr. *adepte*.] One who is completely versed in any art. "Easy to all true *adepts*." *Pope*.

AD-DEPT', *a.* Completely skilled or versed; dexterous. "Such *adept* philosophers." *Boyle*.

† AD-DEP'TION, *n.* Attainment; acquisition. "Adeption of a crown by arms and title." *Bacon*.

AD-DE-QUA-CY, *n.* Sufficiency; state of being adequate. *Smart*.

† AD-DE-QUATE, *v. n.* [L. *adequo*, *adequatus*, to make equal.] To resemble exactly. *Shelford*.

AD-DE-QUATE, *a.* [L. *adequatus*.] Equal to; proportionate; correspondent to; sufficient. Those are *adequate* ideas which perfectly represent their archetypes or objects. *Watts*.

AD-DE-QUATE-LY, *ad.* In an adequate manner; with justness of representation; with exactness of proportion. *South*.

AD-DE-QUATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being adequate; exactness of proportion.

† AD-DE-QUATION, *n.* Adequateness. "A just proportion and *adequation*." *Bp. Barlow*.

† AD-DES-PŌT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *δεσποῖν*, a despot.] Not absolute; not despotic. *Bailey*.

AD-DES-SE-NĀ'RI-ĀNS, *n. pl.* [L. *adsum*, *adesse*, to be present.] A sect of the 16th century, who held the real presence of Christ in the Eucharist otherwise than by transubstantiation.

AD-DE-ŪN'DEM, [L.] To the same; i. e. to the same degree (*gradum*). Persons who have received a degree in any other university may be admitted *ad eundem*. *Laws of the Univ. in Cambridge, Mass.*

AD-FIL'I-Ā-ED, *p. a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *filius*, a son.] Affiliated. See AFFILIATE.

AD-FIL'I-Ā-TION, *n.* See AFFILIATION.

AD-FI'NEM, [L.] To, or at, the end.

AD-HER'E, *v. n.* [L. *adhæreo*; *ad*, to, and *hæreo*, to stick to.] [*i.* ADHERED; *pp.* ADHERING, ADHERED.] 1. To stick to, as wax to the finger; to be closely united; to remain firmly fixed, as paint to wood. 2. To be attached or devoted to; to be true to. Two men there are not living To whom he more *adheres*. *Shak*. Singularity is laudable when it *adheres* to the dictates of conscience, morality, and honor. *Boyle*.

3. † To concur, as favorable opportunities. Every thing *adheres* together. *Shak*. Did then *adhere*. *Shak*.

AD-HER'ENCE, *n.* 1. State or quality of adhering; tenacity; fixedness. 2. Adhesion; attachment; constancy; fidelity. The firm *adherence* of the Jews to their religion is no less remarkable than their dispersion. *Addison*.

3. (*Paint.*) The effect of those parts of a picture which, wanting relief, appear to adhere to the canvas or surface. *Fairholt.*

Syn. — See ADHESION.

AD-HÉ'REN-CY, *n.* Steady attachment; adherence. "Adherencies and admirations of men's persons." *Bp. Taylor.*

AD-HÉ'RENT, *a.* 1. Sticking to; united with. *Pope.*

2. (*Bot.*) Growing to; adhering. *Henslow.*

AD-HÉ'RENT, *n.* 1. One who adheres; one attached to a party or a cause; a disciple; a follower. "Subjects and adherents." *Raleigh.*

2. † Any thing outwardly belonging to a person.

Syn. — See FOLLOWER.

AD-HÉ'RENT-LY, *ad.* In an adherent manner.

AD-HÉR'ER, *n.* One who adheres. *Swift.*

AD-HÉ'SION (ad-hé'shun), *n.* [*L. adhasio.*]

1. The act or state of adhering or sticking; — the force with which different bodies adhere to each other. "More or less firm adhesion of the parts, as hard or soft." *Locke.*

2. † Attachment; adherence. "Obstinate adhesion to false rules of belief." *Whitlock.*

Syn. — Adhesion and adherence are both derived from the verb *adhere*, — the one expressing the natural or material sense, the other the moral. Adherence to principle or party; adhesion of contiguous parts of vegetable matter or bodies; cohesion of the particles of homogeneous bodies to each other so as to resist separation.

AD-HÉ'SIVE, *a.* Tending to adhere; sticking; tenacious. *Hooper.*

Adhesive inflammation, (*Med.*) inflammation which terminates by an adhesion of inflamed surfaces.

AD-HÉ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an adhesive manner.

AD-HÉ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* 1. Viscosity. *Todd.*

2. (*Phren.*) A propensity to form attachments, or to live together in society. *Combe.*

AD-HIB'IT, *v. a.* [*L. adhibeo.*] To apply; to use. "Salt was adhibited." [*R.*] *Forbes.*

† AD-HI-BI'TION, *n.* Application. *Whitaker.*

AD HŪM'I-NĒM, [*L., To the man.*] (*Logic.*) Applied to an argument drawn from the acknowledged principles or practices of the person to whom it is addressed. *Watts.*

† AD-HŌR-TA'TION, *n.* [*L. adhortatio.*] Exhortation. "The sweet adhortations, the high and assured promises." *Peacham.*

AD-HŌR'TA-TŌ-RY, *a.* Hortatory. *Abp. Potter.*

AD-I-ĀN'TUM, *n.* [*L., from Gr. ἀνθρίον, dry.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of thin-leaved ferns; the prettiest of all the ferns; maidenhair. *Loudon.*

† AD-I-ĀPH'Ō-RĀ-CY, *n.* Indifference. *Todd.*

† AD-I-ĀPH'Ō-RĪST, *n.* A moderate Lutheran; one who is moderate or neutral. *Crabb.*

† AD-I-ĀPH'Ō-ROŪS, *a.* [*Gr. ἀδιάφορος.*]

1. Neutral; indifferent. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. (*Med.*) Doing neither good nor harm.

† AD-I-ĀPH'Ō-RY, *n.* [*Gr. ἀδιαφορία.*] Neutrality; indifference. *Bailey.*

AD-DIEŪ' (a-dū') *ad.* [*Fr. à Dieu, to God; It. addio; Sp. á Dios.*] An expression of kind wishes at parting; farewell; good-by, i. e. God be with you. "Adieu, my turtle-dove." *Chaucer.*

AD-DIEŪ', *n.* A farewell; act of taking leave.

Where thou art gone, Adieu and farewells are a sound unknown. *Cowper.*

Syn. — See FAREWELL.

AD-IN-FI-NĪ'TUM, [*L.*] (*Math.*) To infinity; without end.

AD-IN-QUI-RĒN'DUM, [*L., for inquiring.*] (*Law.*) A judicial writ, commanding inquiry to be made. *Whishaw.*

AD-IN'TER-IM, [*L.*] For the interim, or meanwhile; as, "To act *ad interim*."

AD-IP'IC, *a.* [*L. adeps, adipis, fatness.*] (*Chem.*)

Noting an acid obtained from oleic acid by applying nitric acid. *Ogilvie.*

AD-I-PŪC'E-RĀTE, *v. a.* [*i. ADIPOCERATED; pp. ADIPOCRATING, ADIPOCRATED.*] To convert into adipocere. *Smart.*

AD-I-PŪC'E-RĀ'TION, *n.* (*Chem.*) The act of changing into or forming adipocere. *Craig.*

AD-I-PŪC'ÈRE', *n.* [*L. adeps, fat, and cera, wax; Fr. adipocère.*] (*Chem.*) An oily or waxy substance, formed from the decomposition of the soft parts of animal bodies, in moist situations or under water. *Brande.*

AD-I-PŪC'E-ROŪS, *a.* Relating to adipocere.

AD-I-PŪC'ÈRE', *n.* [*Fr.*] — See ADIPOCERE.

AD-I-PŪS' (129), *a.* [*L. adeps, soft fat.*] Fat; fatty; consisting of fat. *P. Cyc.*

Adipose membrane, the tissue which encloses the fat in animal bodies. Adipose cells, bags containing fat.

† AD-I-POŪS, *a.* Fat; adipose. *Bailey.*

AD-IP'IS', *n.* [*Gr. a priv. and ἵψα, thirst.*]

AD-IP-SY, (*Med.*) A species of disease; the absence of thirst. *Dunglison.*

AD-IT' (ad'it, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; a'it, P. K.*), *n.* [*L. adeo, aditus, to approach; ad, to, and eo, to go.*] (*Mining.*) The horizontal shaft of a mine opened for the purpose of ventilating, watering, or draining. *Weale.*

† AD-IT'ION (ad-ish'un), *n.* [*L. adeo, aditus, to approach.*] Act of going to. *Bailey.*

AD-JĀ'CENT, *n.* State of being adjacent;

AD-JĀ'CENT-CY, *n.* contiguity; as, "The adjacency of the canal, the wood, or the sea."

AD-JĀ'CENT, *a.* [*L. adjacens.*] Lying near or close; adjoining; contiguous; neighboring; bordering upon; as, "An adjacent field."

Syn. — What is adjacent may be separated by the intervention of some other object; what is adjoining must touch in some part; and what is contiguous must touch on one side. An adjacent village; a neighboring village. Lands may be adjacent to a house or town; fields adjoining each other; houses or rooms contiguous to each other.

AD-JĀ'CENT, *n.* That which lies next to another. "No adjacent, no equal, no co-rival." *Locke.*

AD-JĒCT', *v. a.* [*L. adjicio, adjectus.*] To add to. "Adjected to Pembrokeshire." *Shelford.*

AD-JĒCT'ION, *n.* Act of adjecting; addition. "The adjection of eternity." *Pearson.*

AD-JĒC-TĪ'TIOUS, *a.* Added. *Maundrell.*

AD-JĒC-TĪV-AL, *a.* Belonging to an adjective, or like an adjective. *Prof. Latham.*

The manifest tendency of the language is, as it has long been, to add itself to these [*to can, oven, orchard, bark, &c.*], and to satisfy itself with an adjectival use of the substantive in their stead. *Twich.*

AD-JĒC-TĪVE (ad'jek-tiv), *n.* (*Gram.*) A word or part of speech added, or fit to be added, to a noun or substantive, to express its quality or some circumstance respecting it; as, "A good man."

Adjective colors, colors which require to be fixed by some base or mordant.

Syn. — See EPITHET.

AD-JĒC-TĪVE, *v. a.* [*L. ad, to, and jacio, jactus, to throw.*] [*i. ADJECTIVED; pp. ADJECTIVING, ADJECTIVED.*] To change or form into an adjective. *Bosworth.*

In English, instead of *adjectiving* our own nouns, we have borrowed, in immense numbers, *adjectived* signs from other languages, without borrowing the *unadjectived* signs of these ideas; because our authors found they had occasion for the former, but not for the latter. *Horne Tooke.*

AD-JĒC-TĪVED (ad'jek-tivd), *p. a.* Formed into an adjective. *Bosworth.*

AD-JĒC-TĪVE-LY, *ad.* In the manner of an adjective. "Either substantively or *adjectively*, it matters not." *Knatchbull.*

AD-JŌIN', *v. a.* [*L. adjungo, to unite; It. aggiungere; Sp. ajuntar; Fr. adjoindre.*] [*i. ADJOINED; pp. ADJOINING, ADJOINED.*] To join to; to unite to; to place in contact with.

Among the pleasant villages and farms Adjoined. *Milton.*

AD-JŌIN' v. n. To be contiguous to. "One man's field adjoins to another's." *Blackstone.*

† AD-JŌIN'ANT, *a.* Contiguous to. *Curew.*

AD-JŌIN'ING, *p. a.* Close to; near to; contiguous. "The adjoining fane." *Dryden.*

AD-JŌURN' (ad-jurn'), *v. a.* [*Fr. ajourner; a, to, and jour, day; It. aggiornare.*] [*i. ADJOINED; pp. ADJOURNING, ADJOURNED.*] To put off to another day; to defer to some future time, to postpone; to prorogue.

The queen being absent, 'tis a painful fitness That we adjourn this court to further day. *Shak.*

† This verb has sometimes a neuter signification; as, "The Senate adjourned at two o'clock," "Congress will adjourn on the 11th of March."

Syn. — Congress, a legislature, or a court, &c., is adjourned; Parliament is prorogued; a matter of business is postponed or deferred. — See PROROGUE.

AD-JŌURN'MENT, *n.* Act of adjourning; postponement; a putting off till another day, or time; delay; procrastination.

An adjournment is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another. *Blackstone.*

AD-JŪDGE', *v. a.* [*L. adjudico; Fr. adjuger.*] [*i. ADJUDGED; pp. ADJUDGING, ADJUDGED.*]

1. To give or award by the decision of a judge or umpire.

By the success of which [dispute in the schools] victory is adjudged to the opponent or defendant. *Locke.*

2. To settle; to determine; to decree by judicial sentence; as, "To *adjudge* a case in court."

3. To condemn; to sentence. *Shak.*

4. To judge; to deem.

He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship. *Knolles.*

AD-JŪDGE'MENT, *n.* Adjudication. [*R.*] *Temple.*

AD-JŪ'DI-CĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. adjudico, adjudicatus.*] [*i. ADJUDICATED; pp. ADJUDICATING, ADJUDICATED.*] To sentence; to adjudge. *Bailey.*

AD-JŪ'DI-CĀTE, *v. n.* To pass judgment; as, "To *adjudicate* upon a cause."

AD-JŪ'DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of adjudging; sentence; decision. *Clarendon.*

2. (*Scottish Law.*) A process for attaching heritable or real property. *Burritt.*

AD-JŪ'DI-CĀ-TŌR, *n.* One who adjudicates or passes sentence. *Ec. Rev.*

† AD-JU-GĀTE, *v. a.* To yoke to; to join to another by a yoke. *Bailey.*

† AD-JU-MĒNT, *n.* [*L. adjumentum.*] Help; support; aid; assistance. *Waterhouse.*

AD-JŪNCT, *n.* [*L. adjungo, adjunctus.*]

1. A thing joined to another; an addition; something added. "An *adjunct*, not a propriety, of happiness." *Dryden.*

Learning is but an *adjunct* to oneself. *Shak.*

2. A person joined to another: "An *adjunct* of singular experience." *Wotton.*

3. (*Gram.*) An expression added, to extend, explain, or modify something.

AD-JŪNCT, *a.* United with; adjoined. *Shak.*

AD-JŪNCT'ION, *n.* [*L. adjunctio.*]

1. Act of adjoining or coupling together.

2. The thing adjoined; addition.

AD-JŪNCT'IVE, *n.* 1. He that joins.

2. That which is joined.

AD-JŪNCT'IVE, *a.* Tending to join. *Todd.*

AD-JŪNCT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In an adjunctive manner; in connection with; adjunctly.

AD-JŪNCT'LY, *ad.* Consequently; in connection with; in an adjunctive manner.

AD-JU-RĀ'TION, *n.* Act of adjuring or charging another solemnly by word or oath: — the form of oath proposed to another.

Our Saviour, when the high-priest adjured him by the living God, made no scruple of replying upon that *adjuration*. *Clarke.*

AD-JŪRE' (ad-jūr'), *v. a.* [*L. adjuro; ad, to, and juro, to swear.*] [*i. ADJURED; pp. ADJURING, ADJURED.*] To entreat, as if the person addressed were bound to comply under the sanction of an oath; to charge solemnly or earnestly.

I *adjure* thee, by the living God, that thou tell us whether thou be the Christ. *Matt. xxvi. 63.*

AD-JŪR'ER, *n.* One who exacts an oath, or entreats another, as if on oath. *Cotgrave.*

AD-JŪST', *v. a.* [*It. aggiustare; Sp. ajustar; Fr.*

ajuster.] [*i.* ADJUSTED; *pp.* ADJUSTING, ADJUSTED.]

1. To regulate; to put in order; to arrange; as, "To adjust the parts of a machine."

The names of mixed modes, for the most part, want standards in nature, whereby men may rectify and adjust their signification. *Locke.*

2. To prepare or put in order for settlement; as, "To adjust accounts."

3. To adapt; to fit; to make conformable. "Adjust the event to the prediction." *Addison.*

Nothing is more difficult than to adjust the marvellous with the probable. *Blair.*

Syn. — See FIT.

AD-JUST'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being adjusted.

AD-JUST'AGE, *n.* Adjustment. [*R.*] *Sylvester.*

AD-JUST'ER, *n.* One who adjusts. *Dr. Wharton.*

AD-JUST'IVE, *a.* Tending to adjust. *Maunder.*

AD-JUST'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of adjusting.

2. State of being adjusted; settlement; regulation. "Adjustment of each part." *Watts.*

3. (*Com.*) Settlement of a loss incurred at sea on insured goods.

4. (*Paint.*) The manner in which draperies are chosen, arranged, and disposed. *Fairholt.*

AD-JU-TAGE, *n.* See AJUTAGE. *Ogilvie.*

AD-JU-TAN-CY, *n.* 1. The office of an adjutant. 2. Skillful arrangement.

It was no doubt disposed with all the *adjutancy* of definition and division, in which the old marshals were as able as the modern martinets. *Burke.*

AD-JU-TANT, *n.* [*L.* *adjutans*, assisting; *It.* *ajutante*; *Sp.* *ayudante*; *Fr.* *adjutant*.]

1. (*Mil.*) A military officer, whose duty it is to assist the commandant or major of a regiment; — formerly called *aide major*. "He would sit in his pavilion, and manage all by *adjutants*." *Shaw.*

2. An assistant; aid; helper. "A fine violin . . . the best *adjutant* to a fine voice." *Mason.*

3. (*Ornith.*) A gigantic bird of the crane family. *P. Cyc.*

AD-JU-TANT-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* (*Mil.*) A staff officer, who assists a general with his counsel and personal service. *Brande.*

† AD-JUTE', *v. a.* [*L.* *adjuvo*.] To help; to assist. "Adjuting to his company." *B. Jonson.*

† AD-JU'TOR, *n.* A helper, or assistant. *Bailey.*

† AD-JU'TO-RY, *a.* That helps, or aids. *Bailey.*

† AD-JU'TRIX, *n.* She who helps. *Bailey.*

|| AD-JU-VANT [*ad-ju-vant*, *S. W. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; *ad-ju-vant*, *J. E. Wb.*] *a.* [*L.* *adjuvans*.] Helpful; useful. "Meeting with apt matter and *adjutant* causes." *Howell.*

|| AD-JU-VANT, *n.* 1. An assistant. *Yelverton.* 2. (*Med.*) A medicine that assists and promotes the operation of others. *Dunglison.*

† AD-JU-VATE, *v. a.* To help; to assist. *Bailey.*

AD-LE-GA'TION, *n.* [*L.* *ad*, to, and *legatio*, an embassy; *lego*, to send as ambassador.] A joint legation or embassy; a right formerly claimed by the princes of Germany of joining their own ministers with those of the emperor in public treaties. *Ash.*

AD LIB'ITUM, [*L.*] At discretion; at pleasure.

AD-MAR'GIN-ATE, *v. a.* To note or write on the margin. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

AD-MEAS'URE (*ad-mesh'ur*), *v. a.* To measure by a standard; to appportion. [*R.*] *Ash.*

AD-MEAS'URE-MENT (*ad-mesh'ur-mént*), *n.*

1. The result of measuring; adjustment of proportions; measurement.

2. (*Law.*) The adjustment of shares of something to be divided. *Cowell.*

AD-MEN-SU-RÁ'TION, *n.* [*L.* *ad*, to, and *mensura*, a measure.] Mensuration. *Bailey.*

† AD-ME'TI-ATE (*ad-mesh'at*), *v. a.* [*L.* *admétior*, to measure.] To measure. *Bailey.*

† AD-MIN'ICLE, *n.* [*L.* *adminiculum*, a prop.] 1. Help; support; assistance. *Bailey.*

2. (*Scottish Law.*) A writing or deed used for evidence. *Crabb.*

† AD-MI-NIC'U-LAR, *a.* Helpful. *Bailey.*

AD-MIN'IS-TER, *v. a.* [*L.* *administro*, to serve, to manage; *It.* *amministrare*; *Sp.* *administrar*; *Fr.* *administrer*.] [*i.* ADMINISTERED; *pp.* ADMINISTERING, ADMINISTERED.]

1. To give; to supply; to dispense.

No man should blame us in this abundance which is administered by us. *2 Cor. viii. 30.*

Medicine must be administered. *Shak.*

2. To superintend the execution of; to manage; to direct.

For forms of government let fools contest; What'er is best administered is best. *Pope.*

3. To tender, as an oath.

Swear by the duty that you owe to Heaven, To keep the oath that we administer. *Shak.*

4. (*Law.*) To take legal charge of, as the estate of a person dying without having made a will. *Burrill.*

AD-MIN'IS-TER, *v. n.* 1. To contribute.

There is a fountain living in my garden, which administers to all pleasures well, and to all uses. *Spectator.*

2. (*Law.*) To act as an administrator.

The order was never performed, because the executors durst not administer. *Abbotnot & Pope.*

AD-MIN-IS-TE-RI-AL, *a.* [*L.* *ad*, to, and *ministerium*, a servant.] Relating to an administration, or the executive part of government. *Craig.*

AD-MIN-IS-TRA-BLE, *a.* Capable of administration.

† AD-MIN-IS-TRATE, *v. a.* To administer. "Administered to animal bodies." *Woodward.*

AD-MIN-IS-TRA'TION, *n.* [*L.* *administratio*, care of an affair; *It.* *amministrazione*; *Sp.* *administracion*; *Fr.* *administration*.]

1. Act of administering; management, especially of public affairs; government; dispensation.

He [the Earl of Clarendon] was a good chancellor, only a little too rough, but very impartial in the administration of justice. *Burnet.*

2. The collective body of ministers who direct the government of a country; the cabinet.

It may pass for a maxim in state, that the administration cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legislature in too many. *Swift.*

3. (*Law.*) The management of the estate of an intestate, or of a testator having no executor; the right to the management of such an estate, conferred by what are termed *letters of administration*: — in a larger sense, management of an estate by an executor, the corresponding term *execution* not being in use. *Administration with the will annexed*, administration granted in cases where a testator makes a will, without naming executors; or where the executors named in the will are incompetent or refuse to act; or in the case of the death of the executors or the survivor of them. *Burrill.*

Syn. — Administration of government or justice; management of public affairs, or of private concerns; conduct of business; government of the country; direction of affairs.

AD-MIN-IS-TRA-TIVE, *a.* That administers.

AD-MIN-IS-TRA'TOR, *n.* (*Law.*) 1. One who administers: — one who administers on the property or estate of a person dying intestate, and is accountable for the same. *Burrill.*

2. (*Scottish Law.*) A person legally empowered to act for another, whom the law presumes incapable of acting for himself. *Ogilvie.*

AD-MIN-IS-TRA'TOR-SHIP, *n.* Office of administrator.

AD-MIN-IS-TRA'TRIX, *n.* A woman who administers. *Burke.*

AD-MI-RA-BIL'ITY, *n.* Admirableness. *Bailey.*

AD-MI-RA-BLE, *a.* [*L.* *admirabilis*.] To be admired; worthy of admiration; wonderful; of power to excite wonder.

The more power he hath to hurt, the more *admirable* is his praise, that he will not hurt. *Shakspeare.*

What *admirable* things occur in the remains of several other philosophers! short, I confess, of the rules of Christianity, but generally above the lives of Christians. *South.*

AD-MI-RA-BLE, *n.* A drink made of peaches, plums, sugar, water, and spirit. *W. Ency.*

AD-MI-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being admirable. "The *admirableness* of its precepts." *Ellis.*

AD-MI-RA-BLY, *ad.* In an admirable manner.

AD-MI-RAL, *n.* [*Ar.* *amir*, a prince or commander; *It.* *ammiraglio*; *Sp.* *almirante*; *Fr.* *amiral*.]

1. A high naval officer, who has the same power and authority over the maritime forces of a state that a general has over its land forces; the chief commander of a fleet. *Knolles.*

2. A ship that carries the admiral; a large ship. "The *admiral* in which I came, of about five hundred tons." *Hawkins.*

Admiral of the fleet, the highest officer under the admiralty of Great Britain. — *Vice-admiral*, an officer next in rank to the admiral. — *Rear-admiral*, an officer next in rank to the vice-admiral.

AD-MI-RAL-SHELL, *n.* (*Conch.*) A beautiful shell of the volute genus; a voluta. *Scott.*

AD-MI-RAL-SHIP, *n.* The office or power of an admiral. *Johnson.*

AD-MI-RAL-TY, *n.* [*Fr.* *amirauté*.] The power or officers appointed for the administration of naval affairs; a board of naval commissioners; a jurisdiction which takes cognizance of naval or of marine affairs. *Bacon.*

Admiralty court, a court which has jurisdiction over maritime causes, both civil and criminal.

† AD-MIR'ANCE, *n.* Admiration. *Spenser.*

AD-MI-RÁ'TION, *n.* [*L.* *admiratio*; *It.* *ammirazione*; *Sp.* *admiracion*; *Fr.* *admiration*.] 1. The act of regarding with wonder; surprise; amazement. "There is a pleasure in *admiration*." *Tillotson.*

Admiration seized Wondering, what this might mean, and whither tend. *Milton.*

2. Wonder, mingled with esteem, love, or veneration.

There is a pleasure in *admiration*; and this is that which properly carries in *admiration*, when we discover a great deal in an object which we understand to be excellent. *Tillotson.*

3. (*Gram.*) The character marked thus [!]; exclamation.

Syn. — See WONDER.

† AD-MI-RÁ-TIVE, *n.* The point of exclamation or admiration, marked thus [!]. *Cotgrave.*

AD-MIRE', *v. a.* [*L.* *admiror*; *Fr.* *admirer*.] [*i.* ADMIRER; *pp.* ADMIRING, ADMIRER.]

1. To regard with wonder, surprise, or veneration.

All things are *admired*, either because they are new or because they are great. *Bacon.*

2. To esteem or prize highly; to like much; as, "To *admire* a person for powers of mind."

Syn. — See COMMEND, PRAISE.

AD-MIRE', *v. n.* To wonder. "Admired at his own contrivance." *Ray.*

Let none *admire* That riches grow in hell. *Milton.*

AD-MIRE'D (*ad-mird'*), *p. a.* 1. Held in admiration. "Admired Miranda!" *Shak.*

2. Exciting wonder. "Broke the good meeting with most *admirable* disorder." *Shak.*

AD-MIR'ER, *n.* One who admires; a lover.

AD-MIR'ING-LY, *ad.* With admiration. *Shak.*

AD-MIS-SI-BIL'ITY, *n.* Quality of being admissible. *Ec. Rev.*

AD-MIS-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be admitted. "Suppose that this supposition were *admissible*." *Hale.*

AD-MIS-SI-BLY, *ad.* In a manner which may be admitted.

AD-MIS'SION (*ad-mish'un*), *n.* [*L.* *admissio*.]

1. Act of admitting; admittance.

2. State of being admitted; admittance; introduction. "To crave *admission*." *Dryden.*

3. The granting or allowance of an argument, or of a position; as, "To make an *admission*."

Syn. — See ADMITTANCE.

AD-MIS'SION-MÓN'ÉY (*ad-mish'un-mún'é*), *n.* Money paid for admission. *Sprat.*

AD-MIS'SO-RY, *a.* [*L.* *ad*, to, and *mitto*, to send.] Granting admittance; admitting. *Ec. Rev.*

AD-MIT', *v. a.* [*L.* *admitto*; *It.* *ammettere*; *Sp.* *admitir*; *Fr.* *admettre*.] [*i.* ADMITTED; *pp.* ADMITTING, ADMITTED.]

1. To suffer to enter; to suffer to pass; to grant entrance to; to receive.

And, if I give thee honor due,
Mirth, admit me of thy crew. *Milton.*

2. To allow, as an argument or position; to grant; to concede.

I cannot easily admit the inference. *Locke.*

3. To permit; to suffer; to tolerate.

We shall admit no parley. *Shak.*

Syn.—Admitted as a member; received as a friend. We admit the truth of a statement, allow the propriety of a remark; grant what is desired.—We admit what we profess not to know, or seek not to prevent; we allow what we know and tacitly consent to; we permit what we authorize by a formal consent, we suffer and tolerate what we dislike, but do not think proper to prevent.—See ALLOW.

AD-MIT'TANCE, *n.* 1. The act of admitting; allowance or permission to enter; admission.

A solemn admittance is of such necessity that, without it, there can be no church polity. *Hooker.*

2. The power or right of entering.

If I do line one of their hands?—'tis gold
Which buys admittance. *Shak.*

3. Concession of a position.

No—could the Pythagorean give easy admittance thereto. *Dioune.*

* 4. † Custom or privilege of being admitted to great persons.

Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great admittance. *Shak.*

5. (*Law.*) The giving possession of a copyhold estate. *Burrill.*

Syn.—Admittance is applied to a literal permission to enter some place, admission is used in both a literal and a figurative sense.—Admission of a disputed point; right of admission; admittance into a place or society, access to a person.

AD-MIT'TĀ-TŪR, *n.* [*L.* Let him be admitted.] A certificate of admission. *Harv. Reg.*

AD-MIT'TĒR, *n.* One who admits. *Bp. Hall.*

AD-MIT'TI-BLE, *a.* Admissible. [*R.*] *Harrison.*

AD-MIX', *v. a.* [*L.* admisceo, admixtus; *A. S.* mīscan, to mingle.] [*i.* ADMIXED; *pp.* ADMIXING, ADMIXED.] To mingle with; to mix. [*R.*]

AD-MIX'TION (ad-mīkst yun), *n.* The mingling of one body with another; mixture. *Bacon.*

AD-MIXTURE (ad-mīkst'yur), *n.* 1. That which is formed by admixture. *Woodward.*

2. The act of mingling; mixture. *Ray.*

AD-MŌN'ISH, *v. a.* [*L.* admonere; *It.* ammonire; *Sp.* amonestar; *Fr.* admoner.] [*i.* ADMONISHED; *pp.* ADMONISHING, ADMONISHED.]

1. To warn of a fault; to reprove gently.

Count him not as an enemy, but admonish him as a brother. *1 Thess. iii. 1.*

2. To advise; to counsel.

Better is a poor and wise child, than an old and foolish king, who will no more be admonished. *Ecc. iv. 13.*

3. To inform; to acquaint with; to remind.

The angel bright,
Admonished by his ear. *Milton.*

Syn.—We admonish for what is past; advise, counsel, and warn, with respect to the future.—Admonish a person on account of the errors which he has committed; advise or counsel him as to his future conduct; warn him of his danger.—Admonish for the first fault; reprove for the second; reprimand for the third.

AD-MŌN'ISH-ER, *n.* One who admonishes. "Horace was a mild admonisher." *Dryden.*

† **AD-MŌN'ISH-MĒNT**, *n.* Admonition. *Shak.*

AD-MŌ-NI'TIŌN (ad-mŏ-nish'yŏn), *n.* [*L.* admonitio.]

1. Act of admonishing; hint of a fault or duty; friendly caution as to the consequences of actions; gentle reproof or reprimand. *South.*

2. (*Ecc.*) The first step of ecclesiastical censure, according to the following words of the apostle:

A man that is a heretic, after the first and second admonition, reject. *Tit. iii. 10.*

Syn.—Give admonition to the young; warnings to the imprudent; cautions to the inexperienced; reproof and reprimand to offenders.

AD-MŌ-NI'TIŌN-ER (ad-mŏ-nish'yŏn-er), *n.* A dispenser of admonition. [*R.*] *Hooker.*

AD-MŌN'I-TIVE, *a.* That admonishes. "Instructive and admonitive emblems." *Barrow.*

AD-MŌN'I-TŌR, *n.* An admonisher. [*R.*] *Hobbes.*

AD-MŌN'I-TŌ-RY, *a.* Admonishing; monitory. "Admonitory of duty." *Barrow.*

AD-MŌR-TI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* [*L.* ad, to, and mors, mortis, death.] (*Law.*) The reduction of property in lands or tenements to mortmain. *Ash.*

† **AD-MŌVE'**, *v. a.* [*L.* admoveo.] To bring to another. "Admored unto the light." *Udal.*

† **AD-MŪR-MŪ-RĀ'TION**, *n.* [*L.* admurmuro.] A murmuring to another. *Bailey.*

AD-NĀS'CENT, *a.* [*L.* adnascens.] Growing upon. "Moss is an adnascant plant." *Evelyn.*

AD-NĀTE, *a.* [*L.* adnascor, adnatus, to grow to.] (*Bot.*) Growing to the face of another, and not to its apex, in which case it would be *innate*; attached by the whole length. *Brande.*

AD-NŌM'I-NAL, *a.* Relating to an adnoun or adjective; adjectival; genitive. *Prof. Gibbs.*

AD-NŌŪN, *n.* [*L.* ad, to, and Eng. noun.] An adjective; a word added to a noun. *Ash.*

AD-Ō', *n.* [*a* and *do*.] 1. Trouble; difficulty. I have much *ado* to know myself. *Shak.*

2. Bustle; tumult; unnecessary turmoil. "Let's have no more *ado*." *Shak.*

AD-Ō'BE, *n.* [*Sp.*] Unburnt brick. *Stephens.*

AD-Q-LĒS'CENT, *n.* [*L.* adolescentia.] Youth—AD-Q-LĒS'CENT-CY, } full age or growth; the age between puberty and majority, or the period between puberty and the point at which the body has acquired its full development; among the ancients, the period from twelve to twenty-five. "A tedious time of adolescence." *Bentley.*

AD-Q-LĒS'CENT, *a.* Relating to adolescence; youthful. *Cowper.*

† **AD-Q-NĀ'TION**, *n.* Union. *Boyle.* [Probably a misprint.]—See ADUNATION.

AD-Q-NĒ'AN, *a.* [*Gr.* Adonis, Adonis.] Relating to Adonis; Adonic. *Faber.*

AD-QŌN'IC, *a.* 1. (*Myth.*) Relating to Adonis. 2. (*Gram.*) Denoting a kind of verse first used in relation to Adonis. *Crabb.*

AD-QŌN'IC, *n.* (*Gram.*) An Adonic verse, consisting of a dactyle and a spondee. *Ogilvie.*

AD-QŌ'NIS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the order Ranunculaceae, including pheasant's-eye (*Adonis autumnalis*). *Gray.*

† **AD-QŌRS'** (ad-qŏrz'), *ad.* At the door. "When you come out *adoors*." *Beau. & Fl.*

AD-QŌPT', *v. a.* [*L.* adopto; *It.* adottare; *Sp.* adoptar; *Fr.* adopter.] [*i.* ADOPTED; *pp.* ADOPTING, ADOPTED.]

1. To receive and treat as a son or daughter one who is the child of another; to affiliate.

May not a king adopt an heir? *Shak.*
2. To take, select, or assume as one's own. I have adopted the Roman sentiment, that it is more honorable to save a citizen than to kill an enemy. *Johnson.*

AD-QŌPT'ED, *p. a.* 1. Taken as one's own son or daughter; affiliated.

2. Selected or assumed as one's own.

AD-QŌPT'ED-LY, *ad.* By means of adoption. *Shak.*

AD-QŌPT'ER, *n.* 1. One who adopts.

2. (*Chem.*) A vessel with two necks placed between a retort and a receiver, serving to increase the length of the former;—used in distillation.—Written also *adapter*. *Henry.*

AD-QŌPTIŌN, *n.* [*L.* adoptio.] 1. Act of adopting.

2. State of being adopted; affiliation. *Shak.*

AD-QŌPTIŌUS, *a.* Adoptive. "Pretty, fond, adoptious christendoms"; i. e. christenings. *Shak.*

AD-QŌPTIVE, *a.* [*L.* adoptivus.]

1. That adopts. "Adoptive father." *Ayliffe.*

2. That is adopted. "Adoptive son." *Bacon.*

AD-QŌR, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A name for spelt. *Crabb.*

AD-QŌR-A-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being adorable; adorableness. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

AD-QŌR-A-BLE, *a.* That is to be adored; worthy of adoration; divine. "The adorable Author of Christianity." *Cheyne.*

AD-QŌR-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being adorable; worthiness of divine honors.

AD-QŌR-A-BLY, *ad.* In a manner worthy of adoration or worship.

AD-QŌRĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Act of adoring; worship paid to God, or homage to man. *Hooker.*

AD-QŌRE', *v. a.* [*L.* adoro; *ad*, to, and *oro*, to pray; *It.* adorare; *Sp.* adorar; *Fr.* adorer.] [*i.* ADORER; *pp.* ADORING, ADORER.] To worship with external homage; to reverence; to venerate; to revere; to honor; to love intensely.

The people appear adoring their prince, and their prince adoring God. *Latler.*

Syn.—The Supreme Being ought always to be adored, and revered, and worshipped, at stated times. To revere and venerate are applied to human beings. A great and good man should be revered while living, and his memory revered after his death.

† **AD-QŌRĒ'MĒNT**, *n.* Adoration. *Browne.*

AD-QŌR'ER, *n.* One who adores; a worshipper.

AD-QŌR'ING-LY, *ad.* In a reverential manner.

AD-QŌRN', *v. a.* [*L.* adornio; *It.* adornare; *Sp.* adornar; *Fr.* adornar.] [*i.* ADORNED; *pp.* ADORNING, ADORNED.] To dress with ornaments; to decorate; to ornament; to embellish; to beautify; to bedeck; to array.

I John saw the holy city prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. *Rev. xxi. 2.*

Syn.—Adorned or bedecked with jewels; decorated with flowers; embellished and beautified with ornaments; arrayed in splendid dress.—Adorned with virtues; embellished by arts.

† **AD-QŌRN'**, *n.* Ornament. *Spenser.*

† **AD-QŌRN'**, *a.* Adorned. "Made so *adorn*." *Milton.*

AD-QŌRN'ING, *n.* Ornament. *1 Pet. iii. 3.*

† **AD-QŌRN'MĒNT**, *n.* Embellishment. *Raleigh.*

AD-QŌS-CŪ-LĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [*L.* adosculatio.] (*Bot.*) The joining or inserting of one part of a plant into another; anastomosis; inosculatio. *Grew.*

AD-QŌWN' (ad-qŏwn'), *ad.* [*A. S.* adun, down.] Down; on the ground. "Thrice did she sink *adown*." *Spenser.*

AD-QŌWN' (ad-qŏwn'), *prep.* Down; towards the ground. "Adown her shoulders fell her length of hair." *Dryden.*

AD QŪŌD DĀM'NŪM [*L.* To what damage?] (*Law.*) A writ to inquire whether a grant will be attended with injury to any one. *Tomlins.*

AD-RĀ-GĀNT, *n.* Gum tragacanth. *Brande.*

† **AD-RĒAD'** (ad-rĕd'), *ad.* [*A. S.* adred.] In a state of fear. *Sidney.*

AD-RĒF-E-RĒN'DUM, [*L.*] To be further considered. *Scudamore.*

AD-RĒFT', *ad.* [*A. S.* adrifan, to drive.] Floating at random, as a vessel. *Milton.*

AD-RŌ-GĀ'TIŌN, *n.* (*Civil Law.*) A form of adopting a child among the Romans; the adoption, at an assembly of the people, of a person already free from the natural parents. *Boutvier.*

AD-RŌIT', *a.* [*Fr.* from *L.* ad, to, and directus, direct, straight.] Dexterous; active; expert. "The most *adroit* cavalry in Europe." *Evelyn.*

Syn.—See CLEVER.

AD-RŌIT'LY, *ad.* In an adroit manner; dexterously. "To carve *adroitly*." *Chesterfield.*

AD-RŌIT'NESS, *n.* Dexterity; activity; readiness; expertness. "In the skill and *adroitness* of the artist." *Bp. Horne.*

AD-RŪ' (ad-rŭ'), *a.* [*A. S.* adrigan, to dry up.] Athirst; thirsty. "Doth a man that is *adry* desire to drink in gold?" *Burton.*

AD-SCI-TI'TIŌUS (ad-se-tish'us), *a.* [*L.* adscisco, adscitus, or ascitus, to associate.] Taken to complete something; supplemental; additional.

This fourth epistle on happiness may be thought to be *adscititious*, and out of its proper place. *Dr. Warton.*

AD-SCI-TI'TIŌUS-LY, *ad.* In an adscititious manner; by way of supplement. *Watson.*

AD-SCRIPT, *n.* [*L.* ad, to, and scriptus, enrolled; scribo, to write.] One who is held to service in some particular place. *Ogilvie.*

AD-SCRIPTUS GLEBÆ, [L.] Attached to the soil; a serf.

AD-STRIC'TION, *n.* [L. *adstringo*, *adstrictus*, to bind.]

1. Act of binding together to cause contraction.

2. (*Med.*) Constipation. *Dunglison.*

AD-U-LÄ'RI-A, *n.* (*Min.*) [From Mount *Adula* in Switzerland.] An ornamental stone; the moonstone; a variety of felspar. *P. Cyc.*

AD'U-LÄTE, *v. a.* To show feigned devotion to; to flatter; to compliment. [R.] *Carpenter.*

AD'U-LÄ'TION [ad-ü-lä'shun, *S. J. Ja.*; ad-ju-lä'shun, *W.*; ad-yu-lä'shun, *E.*], *n.* [L. *adulatio*; It. *adulazione*; Sp. *adulacion*; Fr. *adulation*.] Excessive praise; flattery; extravagant compliment. "Titles blown from adulation." *Shak.*

Flattery corrupts both the receiver and the giver; and adulation is not of more service to the people than to kings. *Burke.*

Syn.—Courtiers practise *adulation*; lovers are addicted to *flattery*; fashionable people indulge themselves in *compliments*.—*Adulation* may be fulsome; *flattery* gross; *compliments*, though not incompatible with sincerity, may be unmeaning.

† **AD'U-LÄ-TOR**, *n.* A flatterer. *Bailey.*

AD'U-LÄ-TQ-RY, *a.* Implying adulation; flattering; full of compliments. "*Adulatory* verses." *Mason.*

† **AD'U-LÄ-TRESS**, *n.* She that flatters. *Hulot.*

A-DÜLT', *a.* [L. *adultus*; It. & Sp. *adulto*; Fr. *adulte*.] Grown up; arrived at manhood; mature; as, "An *adult* person." "*Adult* age."

Adult school, a school for training adults.

A-DÜLT', *n.* 1. A person grown up, of age. *Sharp.*

2. (*Common Law*.) One of full age. *Burrill.*

3. (*Civil Law*.) A boy who has attained the age of fourteen, or a girl of twelve, years. *Burrill.*

A-DÜLT'ED, *p. a.* Completely grown. *Howell.*

† **A-DÜL'TER**, *v. n.* To commit adultery; to adulterate. *B. Jonson.*

A-DÜL'TER-ANT, *n.* That which adulterates.

A-DÜL'TER-ÄTE, *v. n.* [L. *adultero*, *adulteratus*; *ad*, to, and *alter*, another; It. *adulterare*; Sp. *adulterar*; Fr. *adultérer*.] [*ADULTERATED*; *pp.* *ADULTERATING*, *ADULTERATED*.] To commit adultery. *Shak.*

A-DÜL'TER-ÄTE, *v. a.* To corrupt by some foreign mixture, or by intermixing what is less valuable; to pollute.

The present war has *adulterated* our tongue with strange words. *Spectator.*

A-DÜL'TER-ÄTE, *a.* 1. Tainted with adultery. "That *adulterate* beast." *Shak.*

2. Debased by foreign mixture; corrupted. "*Adulterate* copper." *Swift.*

A-DÜL'TER-ÄTE-LY, *ad.* In an adulterate or corrupt manner.

A-DÜL'TER-ÄTE-NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being adulterate or counterfeit.

A-DÜL'TER-ÄTION, *n.* 1. Act of adulterating; contamination. *Bacon.*

2. State of being adulterated. *Felton.*

A-DÜL'TER-ER, *n.* A person guilty of adultery. *Dryden.*

A-DÜL'TER-ESS, *n.* A woman who commits adultery.

By the famed *adulteress* brought. *Dryden.*

|| **A-DÜL'TER-INE** [a-dül'ter-in, *S. W. J. Ja. Sm.*; a-dül'ter-in, *P. K.*], *n.* [L. *adulterinus*, spurious.] (*Canon Law*.) A child born of an adulteress; spurious offspring. *Johnson.*

|| **A-DÜL'TER-INE**, *a.* Of an adulterous intercourse; spurious; adulterous. *Bp. Hall.*

† **A-DÜL'TER-IZE**, *v. n.* To commit adultery. "Gave open suspicion of *adulterizing*." *Milton.*

A-DÜL'TER-OÜS, *a.* [L. *adulter*.] 1. Guilty of, or tainted by, adultery. "The *adulterous* Antony." *Shak.*

2. Spurious; corrupt. "*Adulterous* and foreign mixtures." *Cowenry.*

A-DÜL'TER-OÜS-LY, *ad.* In an adulterous manner; with the guilt of adultery.

A-DÜL'TE-RY, *n.* [L. *adulterium*; It. & Sp. *adulterio*; Fr. *adultère*.]

1. (*Law*.) Criminal intercourse between a married person and one of the opposite sex, whether married or single; violation of the marriage bed. *Burrill.*

2. (*Ecc. Hist.*) Act of introducing into a bishopric during the rightful bishop's life. *Buck.*

3. † Adulteration; corruption. "All the *adulteries* of art." *B. Jonson.*

A-DÜLT'NESS, *n.* State of being adult. [R.] *Bailey.*

AD-ÜM'BRANT, *a.* Giving a slight resemblance; shadowing out faintly. *Johnson.*

AD-ÜM'BRÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *adumbro*, *adumbratus*; *ad*, to, and *umbra*, a shadow.] [*ADUMBRATED*; *pp.* *ADUMBRATING*, *ADUMBRATED*.] To shadow out, or represent faintly.

Heaven is *adumbrated* by all positive excellences. *Decay of Piety.*

AD-ÜM-BRÄTION, *n.* 1. A faint sketch; a shadowing form.

Our knowledge is at best a most confused *adumbration*. *Glavinell.*

2. (*Her.*) The shadow of a figure painted of a color darker than the field. *Johnson.*

† **AD-Ü-NÄ'TION**, *n.* [L. *aduno*, to make one.] State of being united. *Cranmer.*

A-DÜN'CI-TY, *n.* Crookedness. *Arbutnot.*

A-DÜN'COÜS (a-düng'kü), *a.* [L. *aduncus*.] Crooked; hooked; bending inwards. *Derham.*

† **A-DÜN'QUE**, *a.* Crooked; aduncous. *Bacon.*

† **A-DÜRE**, *v. n.* [L. *aduro*, to burn up.] To burn up. "Heat which doth mellow, not *adure*." *Bacon.*

A-DÜST', *a.* [L. *aduro*, *adustus*.] (*Med.*) Burnt up; scorched; parched. [R.] *Quincy.*

A-DÜST'ED, *a.* Burnt; dried with fire. *Milton.*

† **A-DÜST'I-BLE**, *a.* That may be burnt up. *Bailey.*

A-DÜS'TION (a-düst'yün), *n.* 1. Act of burning up, scorching, or drying. *Burton.*

2. (*Surg.*) Cauterization. *Dunglison.*

AD VÄ-LÖ'REM, [L., to the value.] (*Com.*) An *ad valorem* duty is one that is levied according to the value of the goods. *Brande.*

AD-VÄNCE', *v. a.* [It. *avanzare*; Sp. *avanzar*; Fr. *avancer*.] [*ADVANCED*; *pp.* *ADVANCING*, *ADVANCED*.]

1. To bring or move forward.

Advance our waving colors on the walls. *Shak.*

2. To raise to preferment; to promote to a higher office; to aggrandize.

Those that are *advanced* by degrees are less envied than those that are *advanced* suddenly. *Bacon.*

3. To improve; to encourage the growth or progress of; to forward.

What laws more proper to *advance* the nature of man than these precepts of Christianity? *Tillotson.*

4. To heighten the value of; to dignify; to give lustre to.

As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much more *advances* his calling. *South.*

5. To allege; to adduce; to propose; to bring into notice.

I dare not *advance* my opinion against the judgment of so great an author. *Dryden.*

6. To pay beforehand; to furnish on credit; as, "To *advance* money on a contract, or at the outset of an enterprise in expectation of work to be done or of reimbursement at a future time."

7. To increase; as, "To *advance* the price of goods."

Syn.—*Advance* a doctrine; *adduce* an argument; *allege* a circumstance; *assign* a reason.—See *ALLEGÉ*, *PROMOTE*.

AD-VÄNCE', *v. n.* To move or go forward; to proceed; to make progress; to make improvement.

They who would *advance* in knowledge should not take words for real entities, till they can form clear and distinct ideas of those entities. *Locke.*

Syn.—To *advance* is to go towards some point; to *proceed* is to go onward in a certain course. As you *advance* in life, *proceed* in wisdom.

AD-VÄNCE', *n.* 1. Act of advancing or coming forward; progress; approach.

So like the sun's *advance* your titles show. *Waller.*

2. Progression; improvement.

Mr. Newton has demonstrated several new propositions which are new truths, and are further *advances* in the science of nature. *Locke.*

3. A tender of kindness or love; an offer or proposition.

The *advance* of kindness which I made was feigned. *Dryden.*

4. (*Com.*) Increase of price:—anticipation of a claim:—money paid before it is due, or by way of accommodation in expectation of reimbursement. One who has paid more money or furnished more goods to another, than the latter is entitled to, is said to be in *advance* to him.

To go in *advance*, to go before.

Syn.—See *PROGRESS*.

AD-VÄNCE', *a.* Being in front; advanced; as, "*Advanced* guard," for "*Advanced* guard." *Crabb.*

Advance money, money paid in advance.

AD-VÄNCED' (ad-väns't), *p. a.* Promoted; come forward; having made progress; proceeded far; being in front.

Advanced guard, a detachment of troops which precedes the main body; van-guard.

AD-VÄNCE'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of advancing; progress; proficiency. *Swift.*

2. Preferment; promotion. "My *advancement* to the throne." *Shak.*

3. Improvement. "The *advancement* of learning." *Browne.*

4. (*Law*.) A payment or appropriation of money, or a settlement of real estate, made by a parent to or for a child, in *advance*, or in anticipation of the distributive share to which such child would be entitled after his death:—money paid in advance. *Burrill.*

Syn.—*Advancement* in learning, in a profession; *improvement* of the mind; *proficiency* in music; *rapid progress*; *regular progression*; *promotion* to an office; *preferment* to a living or benefice.—See *PROGRESS*.

AD-VÄN'CER, *n.* 1. One who advances. *Bacon.*

2. A branch of a stag's horn. *Ogilvie.*

AD-VÄN'CING, *p. a.* Going forward; making progress; as, "*Advancing* armies"; "*Advancing* years."

AD-VÄN'CIVE, *a.* Tending to advance. [R.] *Smart.*

AD-VÄN'TAGE, *n.* [Fr. *avantage*.] 1. Superiority; as, "To have the *advantage* of or over another."

2. Favorable opportunity, condition, state, circumstance, or situation.

Advantage is a better soldier than rashness. *Shak.*

True wit is nature to *advantage* dressed, What oft was thought, but ne'er so well expressed. *Pope.*

3. Gain; profit; benefit; utility; good.

Dying so, death is to him *advantage*. *Shak.*

4. Overplus; interest.

There is a soul comes thee her creditor, And with *advantage* means to pay thy love. *Shak.*

Syn.—*Advantage* relates to situation; *profit* and *gain* to trade. A situation has its *advantages*; trade its *profits*.

The support of friends is an *advantage*; good health is an inestimable *benefit*; a good book is of great utility, and of *service* to readers generally. Some persons have great *advantages*, but derive little good or benefit from them.—See *ACCOUNT*, *AVAIL*, *BENEFIT*, *GOOD*, *UTILITY*.

AD-VÄN'TAGE, *v. a.* [*ADVANTAGED*; *pp.* *ADVANTAGING*, *ADVANTAGED*.] To benefit; to profit. "Hurts or *advantages* the body." *Locke.*

What *advantage* it me, if the dead rise not? 1 Cor. xv. 22.

† **AD-VÄN'TAGE-A-BLE**, *a.* Profitable. *Sir J. Hayward.*

AD-VÄN'TAGED (ad-vän'tajd), *p. a.* Possessed of advantages. "*Advantaged* tempers." *Glavinell.*

AD-VÄN'TAGE-GRÖÜND, *n.* Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance. *Clarendon.*

AD-VÄN-TÄ'GEOUS (ad-vän-tä'jus), *a.* [Fr. *avantageux*.] Affording advantages; beneficial; profitable; useful.

Here perhaps Some *advantageous* act may be achieved. *Milton.*

Syn.—*Advantageous* situation; *beneficial* to health; *profitable* trade; *useful* employment.

AD-VAN-TA'GEŌUS-LY, *ad.* In an advantageous manner; as, "Advantageously situated."

AD-VAN-TA'GEŌUS-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being advantageous; profitableness. *Boyle.*

+AD-VĒC-TI'TIOUS, *a.* Brought; carried. *Coles.*

AD-VĒNE', *v. n.* [L. *advenio*; *ad*, to, and *venio*, to come.] To accede; to come to. *Ayliffe.*

+AD-VĒNI-ĒNT, *a.* Superadded. *Broune.*

AD-VĒNT, *n.* [L. *adventus*; *ad*, to, and *venio*, *ventus*, to come.] 1. A coming; appropriately, the coming of Christ.

2. A season of devotion during the four weeks before Christmas. *Common Prayer.*

AD-VĒNT-IST, *n.* A believer in the second personal coming of Christ.

AD-VĒN-TI'TIOUS (ad-ven-tish'us, 94), *a.* Accidental; incidental; supervenient; not essentially inherent; additional; added extrinsically.

AD-VĒN-TI'TIOUS-LY (ad-ven-tish'us-le), *ad.* In an adventitious manner; accidentally.

AD-VĒN-TI'TIOUS-NĒSS, *n.* State of being adventitious. *Ogilvie.*

+AD-VĒN'TIVE, *n.* The thing or person that comes from without. *Bacon.*

+AD-VĒN'TIVE, *a.* Adventitious. *Bacon.*

+AD-VĒN'TRY, *n.* An adventure. *B. Jonson.*

AD-VĒN'T-Ū-AL, *a.* Relating to the season of advent. *Bp. Sanderson.*

AD-VĒN'TURE (ad-vent'yur, 10, 24), *n.* [Fr. *aventure*.]

1. An accident; a chance; a hazard; as in the phrase, "At all adventures."

2. An enterprise in which something is at hazard; an event in which we have no direction. "In the adventure of this perilous day." *Shak.*

3. A remarkable incident; a strange occurrence.

It is a pleasure to stand in the window of a castle, and to see a battle and the adventures thereof below. *Bacon.*

4. (Com.) A speculation in goods sent abroad to be sold for profit.

AD-VĒN'TURE, *v. n.* [*i.* ADVENTURED; *pp.* ADVENTURING, ADVENTURED.] To try the chance; to put to hazard; to dare; to venture.

Would it not raise and inflame any courage to see his commander adventure so boldly upon all hazards? *Barrow.*

AD-VĒN'TURE, *v. a.* To put at risk; to trust to unforeseen events.

My father fought for you, and adventured his life. *Ju. ix. 17.*

AD-VĒN'TURE-FŪL, *a.* Adventurous. *Bentham.*

AD-VĒN'TUR-ĒR, *n.* One who adventures; one who engages in hazardous enterprises; one who seeks occasions for adventures, or is fond of taking risks. "Their great adventurer." *Milton.*

AD-VĒN'TURE-SŌME, *a.* Venturesome. [R.]

+AD-VĒN'TURE-SŌME-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being adventuresome. *Bailey.*

AD-VĒN'T-Ū-ROŪS (10, 24), *a.* Inclined to adventures or enterprises; willing to incur hazard; bold; daring; courageous; venturesome.

I thence invoke thy aid to my adventurous song. *Milton.*

Was never known a more adventurous knight. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See ENTERPRISING.

AD-VĒN'T-Ū-ROŪS-LY, *ad.* Daringly. *Shak.*

AD-VĒN'T-Ū-ROŪS-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being adventurous; venturousness; boldness. *Todd.*

AD-VĒRB, *n.* [L. *adverbium*; *ad*, to, and *verbum*, a word.] (Gram.) A word joined to a verb, adjective, or other adverb, to express some circumstance, quality, degree, or manner of its signification. *Lowth.*

AD-VĒRB-I-AL, *a.* Relating to, or having the quality or structure of, an adverb. *Tatler.*

AD-VĒRB-I-AL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of an adverb. *Addison.*

+AD-VĒR-SA-BLE, *a.* Contrary to. *Bailey.*

AD-VĒR-SĀ-RĪ-A, *n. pl.* [L., books in which all matters are temporarily entered as they occur; from *adversarius*, turned towards or lying be-

fore the eyes.] Notes; remarks; a commonplace book; an account or note book; a journal.

These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's *adversaria*. *Bp. Bull.*

AD-VĒR-SĀ-RĪ-OŪS, *a.* Adverse. [R.] *Ogilvie.*

AD-VĒR-SĀ-RY, *n.* [L. *adversarius*; *ad*, to or against, and *verto*, *versus*, to turn.] One who belongs to a hostile party or nation; an enemy; a foe; an opponent; an antagonist.

Yet am I noble, as the adversary I come to cope withal. *Shak.*

Syn. — See ENEMY.

AD-VĒR-SĀ-RY, *a.* Opposite to; adverse; hostile. "Adversary forces." *Bp. King.*

AD-VĒR-SĀ-TĪON, *n.* [L. *adversatio*.] Opposition. [R.] *New Englander.*

AD-VĒR-SĀ-TĪVE, *a.* [L. *adversativus*.] (Gram.) Applied to a conjunction or a particle that joins together sentences which stand more or less in opposition to each other; as, *but*, *however*, and *yet*, which are often used as *adversative* particles.

"Of these disjunctives, some are simple, some *adversative*, simple, as when we say, 'Either it is day or it is night'; *adversative*, as when we say, 'It is not day, but it is night.' The difference between these is, that the simple do no more than merely disjoin; the *adversative* disjoin with an opposition concomitant." *Harris's Hermes.*

But is here used as an *adversative* conjunction; and its meaning might be fully expressed thus: *but on the contrary*. — See BUT and HOWEVER.

AD-VĒR-SĀ-TĪVE, *n.* An *adversative* word. *Harris.*

AD-VĒRSE, *a.* [L. *adverto*, *adversus*, to turn to or against.]

1. Acting in a contrary direction; contrary; opposing; as, "Adverse winds."

2. Hostile; inimical; as, "An adverse party."

3. Thwarting inclination or desire; calamitous; afflictive.

What if he hath decreed, that I shall first Be tried in humble state, and things adverse. *Milton.*

4. (Bot.) Applied to parts that stand opposite to one another. *Henslow.*

Syn. — *Adverse* fortune; *calamitous* occurrence; *afflictive* bereavement. — *Adverse* circumstances; *contrary* accounts; *opposite* characters. — *Adverse* factions; *hostile* measures; *inimical* to peace; *repugnant* to good order; *averse* to restraint. *Hostile* is more commonly applied to public enmity, *inimical* to private. Those who are *averse* dislike; those are *adverse* who oppose.

+AD-VĒRSE', *v. a.* To oppose. *Gower.*

AD-VĒRSE-LY, *ad.* Unfortunately. *Shak.*

AD-VĒRSE-NĒSS, *n.* Opposition. "A man known unto you for his malignity and *adverseness*." *Bp. Morton.*

AD-VĒR-SĪ-FŌ-LĪ-ATE, *a.* [L. *adversus*, *op-* AD-VĒR-SĪ-FŌ-LĪ-OŪS, *posite*, and *folium*, a leaf.] (Bot.) Having opposite leaves; applied to plants which have leaves so arranged on the stem. *Ogilvie.*

AD-VĒR-SĪ-TY, *n.* [L. *adversitas*; It. *avversità*; Sp. *adversidad*; Fr. *adversité*.] Affliction; calamity; misfortune; distress; severe trial; suffering; trouble.

Adversity's sweet milk, philosophy. *Shak.*
Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head. *Shak.*

Syn. — *Adversity* is a general condition, and is opposed to *prosperity*; *distress* is opposed to *ease*. — *Adversity* is trying; *distress* overwhelming. — *Adversity* of circumstances; *deep distress*; *severe affliction*; *dreadful calamity*; *grievous misfortune*.

AD-VĒRT', *v. n.* [L. *adverto*, to turn to; *ad*, to, and *verto*, to turn; It. *avvertire*; Sp. *advertir*; Fr. *avertir*.] [*i.* ADVERTED; *pp.* ADVERTING, ADVERTED.] To observe; to attend to; to take notice; to remark; to regard: — used with *to* before the object.

The mind not being capable at once to *advert* to more than one thing. *Ray.*

+AD-VĒRT', *v. a.* To regard; to advise. *More.*

AD-VĒR'TENCE, } *n.* Attention to; considera-
AD-VĒR'TEN-CY, } tion; heedfulness; mindful-
ness; regard; vigilance. *Chaucer. Swift.*

AD-VĒR'TENT, *a.* Attentive; heedful. *Ha'e.*

AD-VĒR'TENT-LY, *ad.* In an advertent manner

AD-VĒR-TĪSE', or AD-VĒR-TĪSE [ad-ver-tiz', S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R. C. Wb.; ad-ver-tiz', Sm.], *v. a.* [L. *adverto*, to turn to; Fr. *avertir*.] [*i.* ADVERTISED; *pp.* ADVERTISING, ADVERTISED.] 1. To inform; to give notice to.

Let me advertise you. *B. Jonson.*
As I by friends am well advertised. *Shak.*

2. To announce; to publish; to proclaim; to make known publicly; to give public information about, by printed notice or otherwise; as, "To *advertise* a meeting, the loss of money, the time of arrival and departure of public conveyances," &c.

3. To offer for sale; as, "To *advertise* goods, a house, a farm," &c.

Estates are landscapes, gazed upon a while, Then advertised, and auctioneered away. *Cowper.*

According to Smart, the primary and secondary accents of *advertise* "have now changed places."

Syn. — See PUBLISH.

AD-VĒR'TĪSE-MĒNT, } [ad-ver'tiz-mēnt, P. Ja.
AD-VĒR-TĪSE-MĒNT, } Sm. R. Wb. Ash.; ad-
ver'tiz-mēnt or ad-ver-tiz'mēnt, S. W. J. F. K.], *n.*

1. Act of advertising; notification.

2. Announcement; intelligence; information; notice of any thing given to the public in writing or in print; legal notification. *Tatler.*

"This word, if use would permit, should have its primary accent on the first syllable, and a secondary accent, lengthening the *i*, on the third." *Smart.* "As nouns ending in *ment* always follow the accentuations of the verbs from which they are formed, we frequently hear *advertisement* taxed with the grossest irregularity for having the accent on a different syllable from *advertise*." *Walker.* — In the *United States* it is a very common practice to pronounce it with the accent on the same syllable as in *advertise*.

AD-VĒR-TĪS'ER, *n.* 1. One who advertises, or who gives intelligence or information.

The great skill in an *advertiser* is chiefly seen in the style which he makes use of. He is to mention the universal esteem or general reputation of things that were never heard of. *Tatler.*

2. A newspaper.

They have drawn through columns of gazetteers and *advertisers* for a century together. *Burke.*

AD-VĒR-TĪS'ING, *p. a.* Giving intelligence.

+AD-VĒS'PĒR-ĀTE, *v. n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *vesper*, evening.] To draw towards evening. *Bailey.*

AD-VĪCE', *n.* [Fr. *avis*.] 1. Counsel; instruction; suggestion; recommendation.

There is nothing so difficult as the art of making *advice* agreeable. *Spectator.*

2. Prudent consideration. "So hot a speed with such *advice* disposed." *Shak.*

3. (Com.) Intelligence; information; as, "By the last *advices* from Europe."

Syn. — A physician gives *advice* to his patient; a lawyer or counsellor gives *advice* to his client; parents give *counsel*; teachers give *instruction*; an ambassador receives *instructions* from his government. — Prudent *advice*; sage *counsel*; salutary *instruction*. — He sent a letter of *advice*; received *information*; had early *intelligence* of the fact; gave public *notice*. A man of *information* has much knowledge; a man of *intelligence* has understanding as well as knowledge, and is capable of giving wholesome *advice*.

AD-VĪCE'-BŌAT (ad-vis'bōt), *n.* A small vessel employed to convey despatches or intelligence.

+AD-VĪG'IL-ĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *advigilo*.] To watch diligently. *Bailey.*

AD-VĪS-A-BĪL-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being advisable; advisableness. *Dickens.*

AD-VĪS-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Fit to be advised; expedient. "Some judge it *advisable* for a man to account with his heart every day." *South.*

2. Open to advice. "He was so strangely *advisable*." *Fell.*

AD-VĪS-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being advisable; readiness to receive counsel.

AD-VĪS-A-BLY, *ad.* With advice; prudently.

AD-VĪSE', *v. a.* [It. *avvisare*; Sp. *avisar*; Fr. *aviser*.] [*i.* ADVISED; *pp.* ADVISING, ADVISED.] 1. To give advice to; to counsel.

I would *advise* all gentlemen to learn merchants' accounts. *Locke.*

2. To inform; to give information.

Such discourse brings on
As may advise him of his happy state.

Milton.

Syn.—See ADMONISH, EXHORT.

AD-VISE, *v. n.* 1. To consider; to deliberate.Advise if this be worth
Attempting.

Milton.

2. To consult; to confer; to take counsel
with; as, "To advise with a friend."ADVISED (ad-vī'zəd or ad-vīzd') [ad-vī'zəd, S. W.
J. F. Ja.; ad-vīzd', K. Sm.], *p. a.* 1. Acting
with deliberation, as after taking advice; pruden-
t; cautious.

With the well-advised is wisdom. Prov. xiii. 10.

2. Performed with deliberation; well-considered;
done with design.In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the gallant flight,
The chase was wild, and the pursuit was swift,
The chase was wild, and the pursuit was swift.

Shak.

AD-VIS'ED-LY, *ad.* Soberly; heedfully; deliber-
ately. "This book advisedly read and dili-
gently followed." Ascham.AD-VIS'ED-NESS, *n.* Deliberation. Sanderson.AD-VIS'EMENT, *n.* 1. Counsel; advice. Spenser.

2. Circumspection; deliberation.

Among those that do all things with advisement, there is
wisdom. Prov. xiii. 10. Translation of 1533.AD-VIS'ER, *n.* One who advises. Waller.AD-VIS'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of an adviser, or
counsellor. [L.] Ch. Ob.AD-VIS'ING, *n.* Counsel; advice. Shak.†AD-VIS'Ö, *n.* [Low L. *advīso*.] Advice; con-
sideration. "Counsels and *advīso*." Whitlock.AD-VIS'Ö-RY, *a.* Authorized or able to advise;
giving advice; counselling. Dr. A. Reed.AD-VÖ-CA-CY, *n.* 1. †A suit at law. Chaucer.

2. Act of pleading; vindication; defence.

"The applause or *advocacy* of Satan." Browne.AD-VÖ-CATE, *v. a.* [L. *advoco*, *advocatus*; *ad*,
to, and *voco*, to call.] [L. ADVOCATED; *pp.* AD-
VOCATING, ADVOCATED.] To plead the cause
of; to support; to defend; to vindicate. *Whately*.The Parliament itself thought this petition worthy not only
of receiving, but of voting to a commitment, after it had been
advocated by some honorable and learned gentlemen of the house.

Milton.

This is the only thing distinct and sensible that has been
advocated.

Burke.

The verb to *advocate* has been characterized
as an Americanism by Dr. Franklin, Mr. Boucher,
and other English and American writers. It is not
found in any dictionary published in England before
Mr. Todd inserted it in his edition of Johnson's
Dictionary. Mr. Todd inserted it as an active verb,
with the authority of Milton and Burke, and as a
neuter verb, with the authority of Dawbeny. Dr.
Webster, however, had previously inserted it in his
"Compendious Dictionary of the English Language,"
published in 1806.—Mr. Todd says, "It is a very
common old Scottish word, . . . and also an old
English word, employed by one of our finest and most
manly writers [Milton]." Mr. Trench remarks, "It
would be difficult to find an example of the word to
advocate between Milton and Burke." The modern
use of the word appears to have had its beginning in
this country; but it is now in good use in England,
as well as in the United States.AD-VÖ-CATE, *v. n.* To act as an advocate.Give me leave, as most concerned, to *advocate* in my
own child's behalf.

Dawbeny, 1658.

AD-VÖ-CATE (117), *n.* 1. One who defends or
pleads the cause of another in a court of jus-
tice; a counsel or counsellor.An *advocate*, in the general import of the word, is that per-
son who has the pleading and management of a judicial cause.

Ayliffe.

2. One who pleads any cause; a vindicator;
a defender.Of the several forms of government that have been, or are,
in the world, that cause seems commonly the better that has
the better *advocate*.

Temple.

3. Intercessor, as applied to our Saviour.

We have an *Advocate* with the Father, Jesus Christ the
righteous.

1 John ii. 1.

Judge *advocate*, a lawyer or officer who manages a
prosecution in a court martial.—Lord *advocate*, the
principal crown officer in Scotland, who prosecutes
crimes before the court of justiciary; attorney-gen-
eral. The faculty of *advocates*, in Edinburgh, con-
stitute the bar of Scotland.

Syn.—See LAWYER.

AD-VÖ-CATE-SHIP, *n.* The office of an advo-
cate. "Leave your *advocateship*." B. Jonson.†AD-VÖ-CAT-ESS, *n.* A female advocate. "God
hath provided us with an *advocate*." Taylor.AD-VÖ-CÄ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of pleading; de-
fence; apology. "My *advocation* is not now
in tune." Shak.2. (Scottish Law.) A process called a *bill of*
advocation, by which an action is carried from
an inferior to a superior court before final
judgment in the former. Ogilvie.†AD-VÖ-LÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *volo*, to
fly.] Act of flying to something. Bailey.†AD-VÖ-LÜ'TION, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *volo*, to
roll.] Act of rolling to something. Bailey.†AD-VÖÜ'TRER, *n.* An adulterer. Bale.†AD-VÖÜ'TRESS, *n.* An adulteress. Bacon.†AD-VÖÜ'TROUS, *a.* Adulterous. Tyndale.†AD-VÖÜ'TRY, *n.* [Fr. *avoutrie*.] Adultery. "It
being styled alone *advoutry*, as contrary to
that sacred vow." Feltham.AD-VÖW-EE', *n.* [Fr. *avouer*.] One who has the
right to present to a benefice. Burrill.AD-VÖW'SON, *n.* [L. *advocatio*, a calling to or
summoning.]1. (Eng. Law.) The right of patronage or
presentation to a church or ecclesiastical bene-
fice. Cowell.

2. (Scotland.) A parsonage.

The *Advowson* is so called because it was a right
to nominate a minister to a vacant place, granted to
the patrons or benefactors of the church, lords of
manors, or other large land-owners, who erected
churches, and set apart a portion of their lands to
endow them. It was originally a right of nomination
merely, the bishop of the diocese reserving the privi-
lege of judging of the nominee's fitness for the office.AD'Y, *n.* The Malabar foot, equal to 10½ inches.
Simmonds.AD-Y-NÄ'MI-A, *n.* [Gr. *a priv.* and *δυναμις*,
power.] (Med.) Diminution of vital powers;
debility; impotence. Dunglison.AD-Y-NÄM'IC, } *a.* [Gr.] (Med.) Relating
AD-Y-NÄM'IC-AL, } to adynamia; weak; desti-
tute of strength.*Adynamic fevers*, a term employed by Pinel to de-
note malignant or putrid fevers, attended with great
muscular debility. Ogilvie.AD'Y-TÖM, *n.*; pl. AD'Y-TÄ. [L.] (Arch.) The
interior or most sacred part of a heathen temple:
—the chancel or altar end of a church. Britton.ADZE, *n.* [A. S. *adese*, an adze.] A cutting iron
tool, used to chip surfaces in a horizontal direc-
tion; adzee; —also written *adz*, and formerly
adzee. Weale.Æ. "A diphthong of very frequent use in the
Latin language, which seems not properly to
have any place in the English." Johnson.It is, however, retained in some words of
Latin formation which are in common use; as, *mi-
nution*, *lignum-vita*, &c.Æ-CÏD'I-ÖM, *n.* [L.] (Bot.) A genus of parasitic
plants (*Fungi*), including the *red-gum*. Gray.Æ'DÏLE, *n.* See EDILE.Æ-GË'AN, *n.* [Gr. *Alyaios*, from *Alyeis*, the name
of the father of Theseus. (Geog.) The name
given by Greek and Roman writers to the sea
(now called the Archipelago) which lies between
Greece and Asia Minor.Æ-GË'AN, *a.* Belonging, or relating, to the Ægean.On the *Ægean* shore a city stands,
Built nobly; pure the air, and light the soil;
Athens, the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence, native to famous wits
Or hospitable, in her sweet recess,
City or suburban, studious walks and shades.

Milton.

ÆG'I-LÖPS (æg'e-löps), *n.* [Gr. *alyilwψ*; *aiē*,
aiyēs, a goat, and *ōψ*, the eye.]1. (Med.) An abscess or fistula in the corner
of the eye. Dunglison.2. (Bot.) A genus of plants; hard-grass, in-
cluding the *Ægilops ovata*, a common Medi-
terranean grass. Loudon.Æ'GÏS (æg'is), *n.* [L.; Gr. *alyis*.] 1. A shield.

2. (Med.) An affection of the eye. Dunglison.

†ÆG'LÖGUE (æg'lög), *n.* An eclogue. Spenser.Æ-GÖPH'Q-NY, *n.* [Gr. *aiē*, *aiyēs*, a goat, andφωφ, sound.] (Med.) A peculiar sound ob-
served in using the stethoscope, resembling the
sound made by a goat. See *leucorrhœa*.Æ-GRÖ'TÄT, *n.* [L., *he is sick*.] (In Eng.
Universities.) A certificate from a physician,
showing that a student named therein has been
prevented by sickness from attending to colle-
giate duties. The Etonian.Æ-GYP-TÏ'A-CÜM (æg-yp-ti'-küm), *n.* [L.]
(Med.) A detersive ointment of honey, verdi-
gris, and vinegar. Quincy.ÆL, or EAL, or AL. [A. S.] A syllable in com-
pound names, signifying *all*, or *altogether*. So
Ælwin is a *complete conqueror*. Gibson.ÆLF. [Ger. *hülfe*.] A syllable in compound
names, implying help, aid, assistance. So *Ælf-*
win is *victorious*, and *Ælfwold* an *auxiliary*
governor. Gibson.ÆNEID (e-nē'id or e-nē-īd) [e-nē'id, Sm. *Ash*;
e-nē-īd, P. Cyc. Brande, *Wb.*] The Latin
heroic poem of Virgil, of which Æneas is the
hero. Dryden.Æ-NÏG'MA, *n.*—See ENIGMA.Æ-Ö'LÏ-AN (æg-ö'le-an), *a.* [L. *Æolus*, god of the
winds.] Belonging to Æolus, or the wind;
acted upon by the wind. Ash.*Æolian attachment*, an attachment to the piano-
forte, by which it may be converted into a wind in-
strument at the pleasure of the player; the same keys
that act upon the chords being so made as to operate,
at the same time or separately, upon reeds through
which air is forced from a bellows moved by the foot.
It was invented by Obed M. Coleman.Æ-Ö'LÏ-AN-HÄRP, *n.* A stringed instrument
played on by a current of wind issuing through
a crevice or hole. Francis.Æ-ÖL'IC, *a.* Belonging to Æolia. Ency.Æ-ÖL'I-PÏLE, *n.*—See EOLIPILE. FrancisÆ'QN, *n.*—See EON.Æ-Q-TÄ'NA, *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, and *τείνω*, to stretch.]
(Mus.) A very small musical instrument, con-
sisting of several short, elastic, metallic laminæ
or springs, fixed in a frame and acted on by the
breath of the performer. P. Cyc.Æ'ER, *n.* [L.; Gr. *ἀήρ*.] Air; used as a prefix in
various compounds. Ainsworth.Æ'RA, *n.*—See ERA.Æ'E-RÄTE, *v. a.* 1. To impregnate, supply, or
fill with carbonic acid or with air. Ure.2. To change by exposure to the air, as the
blood in the lungs of animals. Ogilvie.Æ'E-RÄ-TED, *a.* [L. *ær*, air.] Changed by the
agency of air; arterIALIZED. Ogilvie.Æ-E-RÄ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of aerating or impreg-
nating with carbonic acid or with air; exposure
to the atmospheric air. Roget.2. A change effected in the blood or circulat-
ing fluid of animals by exposure to air in respi-
ration; arterIALIZATION. Ogilvie.Æ-E'RÏ-AL, *a.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air; L. *ær*, *aërius*.]1. Belonging to air; partaking of the na-
ture of air. "Aerial vapors." Milton.

2. Inhabiting the air.

Aerial animals may be subdivided into birds and flies. Locke.

3. Heard or seen in the air.

Cherubic songs by night from neighboring hills,
Aerial music send. Milton.Here subterranean works and cities see,
There towns aerial on the waving tree. Pope.

4. High; lofty. "Aerial spires." Phillips.

Aerial figures, (Paint.) figures by which painters
seek to represent the fabled inhabitants of the air,—
dreams, demons, genii, &c.Aerial perspective, that branch of perspective which
treats of the colors of objects as affected by distance or
by the interposition of mists, clouds, &c. Fairholt.Æ-E'RÏ-ANS, *n. pl.* (Ecol. Hist.) A small sect
of Christians of the fourth century, founded by
Aërius. Hook.Æ'E'RÏE (æg're or æ'e-rë) [æg're, W. Ja. K. Sm. C.;
æg're, J. F. Wb.; æ'e-rë, S.], *n.* [A. S. *æg*;
Ger. *ey*, an egg. In old English authors *egg* is
written *ey*, and thus *eyery* or *eggery*.] A nest
or brood of hawks or other birds of prey; *eyry*.Your *aerie* bulleth in our *aerie's* nest. Shak.

Ā-E-RĪ-FĪ-CĀ'TĪON, *n.* [L. *aër*, air, and *facio*, to make.]

1. The act of passing from a solid or liquid state into air or gas. *Buchanan.*

2. The process of being filled with air; the act of uniting air with something. *Buchanan.*

Ā-E-RĪ-FORM [ā-e-rē-form, *J.*; ā-e-form, *Ja. K. Sm.*], *a.* [L. *aër*, air, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of air; aeriform air; *gaseous*. "An *aeriform* fluid or gas." *Adams.*

Ā-E-RĪ-FŶ, *v. a.* [L. *aër*, air, and *facio*, to make.] To fill, or combine, with air. *Craig.*

Ā-E-RO-DY-NĀM'ICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *dyo*, air, and *dynamis*, power.] The science which treats of the motion of the air, and of the mechanical effects of the air in motion. *Brande.*

Ā-E-RŌG'RA-PHY [ā-e-rōg'ra-fē, *J. C.*; ā-rōg'ra-fē, *Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.* [Gr. *dyo*, air, and *γράφω*, to describe.] A description of the air or atmosphere, its nature, properties, &c.; *aërology*.

Ā-E-RŌ-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *dyo*, air, and *λίθος*, a stone.] A meteoric stone, or mineral mass, falling from the atmosphere. *Brande.*

Ā-E-RŌ-LĪTH, *n.* An *aërolite*. *De Quincy.*

Ā-E-RŌ-LĪT'IC, *a.* Relating to *aërolites*.

Ā-E-RŌ-LŌG'IC, *a.* Relating to *aërology*.

Ā-E-RŌ-LŌG'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to *aërology*. *Knowles.*

Ā-E-RŌL'Q-ŪIST, *n.* One versed in *aërology*.

Ā-E-RŌL'Q-ŪY [ā-e-rōl'q-Ūy, *S. W. J. F. C.*; ā-rōl'q-Ūy, *Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.* [Gr. *dyo*, air, and *λύω*, a discourse.] The science of the air or atmosphere; — generally applied to medical discussions respecting its salubrity. *Brande.*

Ā-E-RŌ-MĀN-CY [ā-e-rō-mān-se, *W. J. F. C.*; ā-rō-mān-se, *Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.* [Gr. *dyo*, air, and *μανία*, prophecy.] A mode of divination from certain appearances in the air. *Cotgrave.*

Ā-E-RŌM'E-TĒR, *n.* [Gr. *dyo*, air, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for weighing or measuring the air and gases. *Francis.*

Ā-E-RŌ-MĒT'RIC, *a.* Relating to *aërometry*; measuring or containing air. *Loudon.*

Ā-E-RŌM'E-TRŶ [ā-e-rōm'e-trē, *S. W. J. F. C.*; ā-rōm'e-trē, *Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.* [Gr. *dyo*, air, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] The art of measuring the atmosphere or air. *Francis.*

Ā-E-RŌ-NĀUT [ā-e-rō-nāut, *W. J. F.*; ā-rō-nāut, *Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.* [Gr. *dyo*, air, and *ναύτης*, a sailor or navigator.] One who sails through the air in a balloon. "The *aëronauts* of France." *Burke.*

Ā-E-RŌ-NĀUT'IC, *a.* Relating to *aëronautics* or *aërostation*.

Ā-E-RŌ-NĀUT'ICS, *n. pl.* The art of sailing in and navigating the air in balloons; *aërostation*; *aërostatics*. *Brande.*

Ā-E-RŌ-PHŌ'BI-A, *n.* [Gr. *dyo*, air, and *φοβος*, fear.] (Med.) A dread of wind or fresh air; an aversion to ventilation. *Scudamore.*

Ā-E-RŌ-PHYTE, *n.* [Gr. *dyo*, air, and *φυτόν*, a plant.] (Bot.) A plant which derives its sustenance wholly from the air; *air-plant*. *Henslow.*

Ā-E-RŌS'QEP-SY, *n.* [Gr. *dyo*, air, and *επισκοπέω*, to examine.] Same as *ANEROSCOPY*. *Kirby.*

Ā-E-RŌS'QŌ-PY [ā-e-rōs'qŌ-pe, *S. W. J. F.*; ā-rōs'qŌ-pe, *Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.* [Gr. *dyo*, air, and *σκοπέω*, to examine.] The investigation or observation of the air. [*R.*] *Crabb.*

Ā-E-RŌ-SĪTE, *n.* Antimonial sulphuret of silver.

Ā-E-RŌ-STĀT, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *dyo*, air, and *στατικός*, statics.] An air balloon.

Ā-E-RŌ-STĀT'IC, *a.* Relating to *aërostatics*.

Ā-E-RŌ-STĀT'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to *aërostatics*.

Ā-E-RŌ-STĀT'ICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *dyo*, air, and *στατική*, statics; *ιστοῦμι*, to stand, to rest.] The science which treats of the weight, pressure, and equilibrium of air and other elastic fluids, and of the equilibrium of bodies sustained in them. *Brande.*

Ā-E-RŌS-TĀ'TĪON [ā-e-rōs-tā'shun, *P. J. F.*; ā-rōs-tā'shun, *Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.* [Fr. *aërostation*.]

1. The science of weighing air. *Adams.*

2. The art of raising heavy bodies and of guiding machines in and through the air; *aëronautics*. *Brande.*

Ē-RĪ-ĠĪN'E-ŌŪS (ē-rū-jin'ē-ūs), *a.* [L. *ærgo*, the rust of copper.] Rusty; having the rust of copper, or verdigris. *Chambers.*

Ē-RŪ'ĠI-NOŪS, *a.* Same as *ÆRUGINEOUS*.

Ē-RŪ'GŌ (ē-rū'gō), *n.* [L. *rust* of copper, or *verdigris*, prepared from it.] (Chem.) The hydrated basic acetate of copper. *Griger.*

ĒS-CU-LĪNE, *n.* [L. *æsculus*, the horse-chestnut.] An alkaloid, in the form of a white powder, obtained from the bark of the horse-chestnut tree. *Brande.*

ĒS-THĒT'IC (ēs-thēt'ik), *a.* Relating to *æsthetics*.

ĒS-THĒT'I-CAL (ēs-thēt'e-kal), *a.* Relating to *æsthetics*. "Schiller's *Æsthetic Letters*." *Gent. Mag.*

ĒS-THĒT'I-CĀL-LŶ, *ad.* In an *æsthetical* manner; artistically. *Smart.*

ĒS-THĒT'ICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *αἰσθησις*, perception by the senses.] The science of the sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure, as derived from a contemplation of the works of nature and of art; the science which treats of the beautiful, and its various modes of representation in nature and art; the philosophy of the fine arts. *Fleming.*

ĒS-TĪ-VĀ'TĪON (ēs-tē-vā'shun), *n.* [L. *æstivus*, belonging to summer.] (Bot.) The arrangement of the parts of a flower in the bud; *præfloration*. "The *æstivation* of the calyx." *P. Cyc.*

Ā-E-THE-ŌG'A-MŌUS, *a.* [Gr. *ἀήθης*, unusual, and *γάμος*, marriage.] (Bot.) Propagated in an unusual way; *cryptogamous*. *Brande.*

Ē'THER, *n.* [Gr. *αἰθήρ*.] See *ETHER*.

Ē'THI-QPS-MĪN'ER-AL (ē'the-qps-mīn'er-al), *n.* (Med.) A powder formed of mercury and sulphur, so called from its black color. *Quincy.*

Ē'THRI-Q-SCŌPE (ē'thre-q-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *αἰθρῶς*, clear air, and *σκοπέω*, to examine.] An instrument invented by Sir John Leslie, for measuring the relative degrees of cold produced by the pulsations from a clear sky. *Brande.*

Ē-THŪ'SĀ (ē-thā'sā), *n.* [Gr. *αἶθω*, to burn.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; fool's parsley, one of the most poisonous plants known in Europe, and so called from its resemblance to parsley, for which it is liable to be mistaken. *P. Cyc.*

ĒT-I-ŌL'Q-GŶ, *n.* See *ETIOLOGY*. *Ogilvie.*

Ē-E-TĪ'TĒS, *n.* [Gr. *ἀετός*, an eagle.] (Min.) Eagle-stone; globular clay iron-stone. — See *EAGLE-STONE*. *Brande.*

Ā-FĀR', *ad.* At, to, or from a great distance. From *afar*, from a distant place. — *Afar off*, distant.

Ā-FĒARD' (ā-fērd'), *a.* [A. S. *afæred*, *afæren*, to frighten.] Frightened; afraid. *Spenser.*

A soldier, and *afærd*? *Shak.*

Hortensio is *afærd* of you. *Shak.*

"Johnson says it is obsolete; but it is still a provincial word in England." *Forby.* "And also used by the vulgar." *Todd.*

Afærd, though not now in good use, is still, according to Trench, in provincial use in England.

Afærd, used by Spenser, is the regular participle of the old word *to afærd*, as *afraid* is of *to afay*, and just as good English." *Trench.*

Ā-FĒR, *n.* [L., the south-west wind, i. e. from Africa.] The south-west wind.

Notus, and *Afer* black with thunderous clouds. *Milton.*

ĀF'FA, *n.* (Com.) A weight used on the coast of Guinea, equal to an ounce Troy. *Crabb.*

ĀF-FA-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *affabilitas*; It. *affabilità*; Sp. *afabilidad*; Fr. *affabilité*.] Quality of being affable; civility; courtesy; courteousness; urbanity.

Syn. — *Affability* results from good nature; *courteousness* from fine feeling. *Affable* by a mild and easy address towards all persons; *courteous* manners, address; *civil* behavior; *complaisant* or *mild* disposition; *polite* person or manners; *courtly* style.

ĀF'FA-BLE, *a.* [L. *affari*, to speak to, *affabilis*.] Easy to be spoken to; easy of manners; courteous; civil; complaisant; polite; courtly.

Gent. Mag. "The *affable* has been *Milton.*

Syn. — See *AFFABILITY*.

ĀF'FA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Courtesy; affability. "His discreet *affableness*." *Bp. Hall.*

ĀF'FA-BLY, *ad.* In an affable manner; courteously. "Affably and modestly." *Beau. & Fl.*

ĀF'FA-BROŪS [āf'fa-brūs, *S. W. J. F. C.*; āf'fa-brūs, *Sm.*], *a.* [L. *affaber*, skilful.] Skilfully made; of exquisite workmanship. *Bailey.*

† ĀF-FĀB-U-LĀ'TĪON, *n.* [Fr. *affabulation*.] The moral of a fable. *Armoury.*

ĀF-FĀIR, *n.* [L. *facio*, to do; Fr. *affaire*; *à*, to, and *faire*, to do.]

1. Business; something to be transacted; occupation; employment; matter; concern.

There is a tide in the *affairs* of men Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. *Shak.*

2. An engagement or battle; a rencontre; an action; — generally of a partial nature or of inconsiderable consequence.

In this little *affair* of the advanced post, I am concerned to add that Lieut. B. was killed. *Wellington's Despatches.*

Public affairs, matters relating to government; politics.

Syn. — An *affair* is general; it respects one, many, or all; *business* and *concern* are personal. An interesting *affair*; a serious *business*; a momentous *concern*. Administer your *affairs*; transact your *business*; manage your *concerns*. — See *BUSINESS*, *MATTER*.

† ĀF-FĀM'ISH, *v. a.* [L. *fames*, hunger; Fr. *afamer*.] To starve; to famish. *Spenser.*

† ĀF-FĀM'ISH-MĒNT, *n.* Starving. *Bp. Hall.*

† ĀF-FĒAR' (āf'fēr'), *v. a.* [A. S. *afæren*.] To frighten. — See *AFPEAR*. *Spenser.*

ĀF-FĒAR, *v. a.* (*Lavo.*) To confirm; to give a sanction to. — See *AFFEER*. *Shak.*

† ĀF-FĒCT', *n.* Affection; passion. *Bacon.*

ĀF-FĒCT, *v. a.* [*i.* *AFFECTED*; *pp.* *AFFECTING*, *AFFECTED*.]

1. [*i.* *afficio*, *affectus*, to act upon.] To act upon; to influence.

Had first his precept so to move, so shine, As might affect the earth with cold and heat. *Milton.*

2. To move; to touch, as the feelings or passions.

It is one thing to make an idea clear, and another to make it affecting to the imagination. *Burke.*

3. [*i.* *affecto*, to desire; to hanker after.] To be fond of; to love.

Study what you most affect. *Shak.*

He surely affected her for her wit. *Shak.*

4. To aim at; to aspire to.

But this proud man affects imperial sway. *Dryden.*

5. To tend to; to endeavor after.

The drops of every fluid affect a round figure. *Newton.*

6. To make a show or pretence of; to imitate unnaturally; to attempt to imitate; to pretend to; to assume.

No more of this; lest it be rather thought you affect a sorrow, than to have. *Shak.*

Spenser, in affecting the ancients, writ no language. *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — Whatever affects must concern, but all that concerns does not affect. His feelings were affected, and he became concerned. A hypocritical person affects virtues which he does not possess, assumes a character different from his own, and pretends to attainments which he has not made.

† ĀF-FĒC'TĀT-ĒD, *a.* Affected. *Barret.*

ĀF-FĒC-TĀ'TĪON, *n.* [L. *affectatio*; It. *affettazione*; Sp. *afectación*; Fr. *affectation*.]

1. Fondness for; love of. *Hooker.*

2. The art or quality of assuming a manner or character not one's own; insincerity; an artificial show; false pretence; artifice.

Affectation is an awkward and forced imitation of what should be genuine and easy.

In man or woman, but far more in man, And most of all in man that ministers And serves the altar, in my soul I loathe All *affectation*. *Cowper.*

ĀF-FĒC'TĒD, *p. a.* 1. Moved as regards the feelings or passions; touched with affection; disposed or inclined.

Sound thou Lord Hastings,
How he doth stand *affected* to our purpose. *Shak.*

2. Full of affectation; formal; artificial; assumed; feigned.

He is too spruce, too *affected*, too odd. *Shak.*
These antie, lipping, *affected* phantasies. *Shak.*

AF-FECT'ED-LY, *ad.* In an affected manner; feignedly. "*Affectedly* ignorant." *Swift.*

AF-FECT'ED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being affected; affectation. *Johnson.*

AF-FECT'ER, *n.* One guilty of affectation.

These [expressions] weak persons are apt to mistake, artful disputants to pervert, and unlearned or unfair *affected* of wit and free thought to ridicule. *Abp. Secker.*

AF-FECT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being affectible. *Ogilvie.*

AF-FECT'IBLE, *a.* That may be affected.

AF-FECT'ING, *p. a.* 1. Moving, or tending to move, the passions; touching the feelings; exciting; pathetic; as, "An *affected* incident"; "An *affected* scene"; "An *affected* story." 2. Making pretences; assuming; feigning. "Such a drawing, *affected* rogue." *Shak.*

AF-FECT'ING-LY, *ad.* In an affecting manner.

AF-FECT'ION, *n.* [L. *affectio*, *afficio*, to act upon; Fr. *affection*.] 1. † State of being affected; sympathy. *Shak.* 2. † Affectation. *Shak.* 3. A tender sentiment of kindness or love; warm regard; attachment; good will.

For you he lives, and you alone shall share
His last *affection*, as his early care. *Pope.*

4. Passion; feeling, in a general sense, as implying a state of the mind.

Affections, as joy, grief, fear, and anger, being the sundry fashions and forms of appetite. *Hooker.*

The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his *affections* dark as Erebus. *Shak.*

5. Quality; property.

From different laws of union there will arise quite different *affections* of compound beings. *Bentley.*

6. State of the body, or its parts, as respects disease; as, "Asthma is an *affection* of the lungs"; "A rheumatic *affection*."

Syn.—*Affection* is love unaccompanied with desire; *love* between the sexes is *affection* accompanied with desire. *Affection* to relatives; *tenderness* to the weak or afflicted; *kindness* to all; *inclination* to the arts, &c.; *passion* for glory, poetry, sensual indulgence, gambling, &c.—See LOVE.

AF-FECT'ION-AL, *a.* [See AFFECTION.] Relating to, or implying, affection. *Sears.*

AF-FECT'ION-ATE, *a.* Full of affection; warmly attached; kind; loving; warm; zealous; fond; tender; benevolent.

Who bidd'st me honor with an artless song,
Affectionate, a mother lost so long. *Cooper.*

Syn.—*Affectionate* relatives; *fond* or *tender* parents; *kind* neighbors; *attached* friends.

† AF-FECT'ION-AT-ED, *a.* Disposed. "Be kindly *affectionated* one to another." *N. Test.* 1683.

AF-FECT'ION-ATE-LY, *ad.* In an affectionate manner; fondly; tenderly.

AF-FECT'ION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Fondness. "The *affectionateness* of a woman." *Qu. Rev.*

AF-FECT'IONED (af-fek'shun), *a.* 1. † Affected; conceited. "An *affectioned* ass." *Shak.* 2. Mentally disposed; moved in feeling or affection; inclined.

Be kindly *affectioned* one to another. *Rom.* xii. 10.

† AF-FECT'IOUS-LY, *ad.* In an affecting manner. *Bailey.*

AF-FECT'IVE, *a.* Capable of affecting. *Burnet.*

AF-FECT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In an impressive manner. *Todd.*

AF-FECT'OR, *n.*—See AFFECTER.

† AF-FECT'U-ÖS'I-TY, *n.* Passionateness. *Bailey.*

† AF-FECT'U-ÖS, *a.* Earnest. "Made such *affectionous* labor." *Fabian.*

† AF-FECT'U-ÖS-LY, *ad.* Earnestly. "St. Remigius prayed so *affectionously*." *Fabian.*

AF-FEER', *v. a.* [Fr. *affeur*, to appraise.] 1. (*Eng. Law.*) To assess or reduce to a precise sum, as an arbitrary fine. *Burrill.* 2. [Fr. *affier*, to confide.] To settle; to confirm. *Shak.*

AF-FEER'ER, or AF-FEER'OR, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) One who, upon oath, moderates and settles fines in courts-leet. *Cowell.*

AF-FEER'MENT, *n.* Act of affeering. *Blackstone.*

AF-FE-RENT, *a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Anat.*) Applied to the vessels which convey the lymph to the lymphatic glands. *Dunghson.*

AF-FET-TU-Ö-SÖ (af-fet-t-ö's-ö), *a.* [It., *affectionate*.] (*Mus.*) A direction noting something to be sung or played with tenderness. *Moore.*

AF-FI'ANCE, *n.* 1. A marriage contract; plight-ed faith. *Spenser.* 2. Confidence; trust; reliance.

Disclaiming all confidence in ourselves, and referring the events of things to God, is the duty of every Christian.

AF-FI'ANCE, *v. a.* [Fr. *fiancer*, to betroth; *affier*, to pledge one's word.] [*i.* AFFIANCED; *pp.* AFFIANCING, AFFIANCED.] 1. To betroth. *Shak.* 2. To inspire with confidence. "*Affianced* in my faith." *Pope.*

AF-FI'AN-CER, *n.* One who affiances. *Bailey.*

AF-FI'ANT, *n.* One who makes oath to an affidavit.

AF-FI'CHE', *n.* [Fr.] A paper or bill affixed to a wall, or posted up. *Crabb.*

† AF-FI-DÄ'TION, *n.* [Low L. *affido*, to plight one's faith.] A mutual contract or oath of fidelity. *Bailey.*

AF-FI-DÄ'VIT, *n.* [Low L. *affidavit*, he has sworn or made oath.] (*Law.*) A declaration on oath in writing, sworn to before some person who has authority to administer it. *Burrill.*

† AF-FIE', *v. a.* [Fr. *affier*.] To trust; to rely. 1. Upon; to give credit to. *Chaucer.* 2. To unite to the end; to subjoin; to fasten to; to annex.

† AF-FIED' (af-fid'), *p. a.* Joined by contract; affianced. "That we be *affied*." *Shak.*

† AF-FILE', *v. a.* [Fr. *affiler*.] To polish. *Chaucer.*

AF-FIL'-ATE, *v. a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *filius*, a son; Fr. *affilier*.] [*i.* AFFILIATED; *pp.* AFFILIATING, AFFILIATED.] 1. To adopt as one's child. 2. To establish the sonship or paternity of. 3. To associate or unite with. *Qu. Rev.*

Affiliated societies, local societies connected with a central society and with one another.

AF-FIL'-Ä'TION, *n.* 1. Act of affiliating; adoption; act of taking a son. *Cotgrave.* 2. (*Law.*) The assignment of a bastard child to the father by legal authority. *Brande.*

AF-FI-NAGE, *n.* [Fr. *affinage*.] The art of refining metals by the cupel. *Bailey.*

AFFINED (af-fin'ed or af-find'), *a.* [L. *affinis*.] Joined by affinity. *Shak.*

AF-FIN'-I-TÄ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By means of affinity. *Phil. Mag.*

AF-FIN'-I-TY, *n.* [L. *affinitas*, *affinis*, bordering upon; *ad*, to, and *finis*, boundary.] *pl.* AF-FIN'-I-TIES. 1. Relationship by marriage;—opposed to *consanguinity*, or relationship by birth. Solomon made *affinity* with Pharaoh. 1 Kings iii. 1. 2. Relation; connection; resemblance. Painting hath wonderful *affinity* with poetry. *Dryden.* 3. (*Chem.*) That kind of attraction by which the particles of different bodies are united. *Elective affinity* is that attraction between the elements of different substances, by which they are decomposed and new compounds formed. *Syn.*—See ALLIANCE.

AF-FIRM', *v. a.* [L. *affirmo*, to make firm; Fr. *affirmer*.] [*i.* AFFIRMED; *pp.* AFFIRMING, AFFIRMED.] 1. To declare positively; to aver; to asseverate; to assert. "Whom Paul *affirmed* to be alive." Acts xxv. 19. 2. To ratify or approve; to confirm; as, "To *affirm* a judgment or law." *Bacon.*

AF-FIRM', *v. n.* 1. To declare or assert positively;—opposed to *deny*. I do not mean to *affirm* generally that reason is not a judge in matters of religion. *Horsley.* 2. (*Law.*) To make a solemn promise to tell

the truth, without the formality of the customary oath, but under the penalties of perjury. *Syn.*—See ALLEGE, CONFIRM.

AF-FIRM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be affirmed. *Hale.*

AF-FIRM'A-BLY, *ad.* In a way capable of affirmation. *Todd.*

AF-FIRM'ANCE, *n.* Confirmation; declaration. "Which was itself also made in *affirmance* of the common law." *Bacon.*

AF-FIRM'ANT, *n.* 1. One who affirms. *Bailey.* 2. (*Law.*) One who makes affirmation instead of an oath. *Burrill.*

AF-FIR-MÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *affirmatio*.] 1. The act of affirming. 2. Thing affirmed; assertion. *Hammond.* 3. (*Law.*) A solemn declaration answering to an oath, made by Quakers, Moravians, &c., under penalties of perjury. *Syn.*—See DECLARATION.

AF-FIRM'A-TIVE, *a.* 1. That affirms or contains an affirmation; as, "An *affirmative* proposition." 2. That may be affirmed; not negative; as, "*Affirmative* quantities in algebra." 3. Positive; demonstrative.

Be not dependent and *affirmative* in an uncertain matter, but wait until you have had opportunity. *Taylor.*

Affirmative, or *positive*, *sign*, the sign of addition; thus, +.

AF-FIRM'A-TIVE, *n.* 1. That which contains an affirmation. *Stillingfleet.* 2. That which asserts the truth of a proposition, or maintains that side of a question to which the answer *yes* is returned when a vote is taken; as, "A majority voted in the *affirmative*."

AF-FIRM'A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an affirmative manner. "Concluding *affirmatively*." *Brown.*

AF-FIRM'ER, *n.* One who affirms. *Watts.*

AF-FIX', *v. a.* [L. *affigo*, *affixus*, to fasten to.] [*i.* AFFIXED; *pp.* AFFIXING, AFFIXED.] 1. To unite to the end; to subjoin; to fasten to; to annex. He that has settled in his mind determined ideas, with names *affixed* to them, will be able to discover their differences one from another. *Locke.* 2. To connect with; to attach. "Ideas with names *affixed* to them." *Locke.* 3. † To fasten or fix. Her modest eyes, abashed to behold
So many gazers as on her do stare,
Upon the lowly ground *affixed* are. *Spenser.*

Syn.—A seal is *affixed* to a document; a postscript is *subjoined* to a letter; blame is *attached* to a person; territory is *annexed* to a kingdom or a country.—See ANNEX.

AF-FIX' [af-fiks, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; af-fiks', P.]. *n.* (*Gram.*) A syllable or something united to the end of a word; a postfix. *Clarke.*

AF-FIX'ION (af-fik'shun), *n.* Act of affixing; state of being affixed. [R.] *Bp. Hall.*

AF-FIX'T'URE, *n.* That which is affixed. *Knowles.*

AF-FLÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *afflo*, *afflatus*, to breathe upon.] Act of breathing upon. *Bailey.*

AF-FLÄ'TUS, *n.* [L., a blast, a breath.] 1. Communication of extraordinary spiritual gifts; divine inspiration. The poet writing against his genius will be like a prophet without his *afflatus*. *Spence.* 2. (*Med.*) A current of air striking the body and producing disease. *Dunghson.*

AF-FLICT', *v. a.* [L. *affligo*, *afflictus*, to strike against; *it.* *affligere*; *Sp.* *affligir*; *Fr.* *affliger*.] [*i.* AFFLICTED; *pp.* AFFLICTING, AFFLICTED.] 1. † To strike down; to rout; to overthrow. And, reassembling our *afflicted* powers,
Consult how we may honestly most offend
Our enemy. *Milton.* 2. To visit with sorrow or calamity; to put in pain; to grieve; to distress; to trouble; to torment. O coward conscience, how dost thou *afflict* me! *Shak.*

Syn.—*Afflicted* by the death of a parent, with disease, &c.; *grieved* on account of calamity, or the misconduct of a child; *distressed* by misfortunes; *troubled* by domestic difficulties.—See DISTRESS, SORROW.

AF-FLICT'ED, *p. a.* Visited with affliction, pain, or sorrow; grieved.

AF-FLICT'ED-NĒSS, *n.* State of being afflicted; sorrowfulness; distress; grief. *Johnson.*

AF-FLICT'ER, *n.* One who afflicts. *Huloet.*

AF-FLICT'ING, *p. a.* Striking down; — causing affliction; grievous; painful.
*We And again, pursued and struck
With Heaven's angry lightning.* *Milton.*

AF-FLICT'ING-LY, *ad.* In an afflicting manner.

AF-FLICT'ION, *n.* [*L. afflictio*; *It. afflizione*; *Sp. aflicción*; *Fr. affliction*.]
1. Cause of pain or sorrow; calamity.
*Now let us thank the Eternal Power, convinced
That Heaven but tries our virtue by affliction.* *J. Brown.*
2. State of being afflicted; grief; sorrow; distress; trouble.
Some virtues are only seen in affliction, and some in prosperity. *Addison.*
Syn. — *Affliction* is more than *grief*; and *grief* more than *sorrow*. *Affliction* is allayed; *grief* subsides; *sorrow* is soothed. Severe *affliction*; deep *distress*; great *calamity*. — See **ADVERSITY**, **SORROW**.

AF-FLIC'TIVE, *a.* Causing affliction; painful; tormenting. "*Afflictive horrors*." *Ep. Hall.*
Syn. — See **ADVERSE**, **TROUBLESOME**.

AF-FLIC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* Painfully. *Browne.*

AF-FLU-ENCE, *n.* [*L. affluentia*; *It. affluenza*; *Sp. afuencia*; *Fr. affluence*.]
1. Act of flowing; concurrence. "*Affluence of young nobles from hence into Spain*." *Wotton.*
2. Exuberance of riches; plenty; wealth; as, "*To live in affluence*."
Syn. — See **RICHES**.

AF-FLU-EN-CY, *n.* — See **AFFLUENCE**. *Johnson.*

AF-FLU-ENT, *a.* [*L. affluo, affluens, to flow to*.]
1. Flowing to. "*Affluent blood*." *Harvey.*
2. Exuberant; opulent; abundant; wealthy. "*Blest with all the affluent store*." *Prior.*

AF-FLU-ENT, *n.* A stream or river that flows into another river.
The Moselle is an affluent to the Rhine. *Trench.*

AF-FLU-ENT-LY, *ad.* In an affluent manner.

AF-FLU-ENT-NĒSS, *n.* State or quality of being affluent. *Bailey.*

AF-FLUX (af-flûks), *n.* [*L. affluo, affluens, to flow to*; *ad, to, and fluo, to flow*.] Act of flowing to. "*The afflux of colder or warmer, clean or foul, water*." *Locke.*

AF-FLUX'ION (af-flûk'shun), *n.* 1. The act of flowing to; afflux. *Johnson.*
2. That which flows from one place to another. "*Sanguineous affluxion*." *Browne.*

AF-FOR-GE, *n.* [*Fr. afforer, to take a license for the retail of wine. Cotgrave.*] (*French Law*.) A duty paid, in France, to the lord of a district, for the privilege of selling wine, &c., within his seigniority. *Crabb.*

AF-FORCE'MENT, *n.* See **AFFORCIAMENT**.

AF-FOR'CI-A-MĒNT, *n.* (*Law*.) A fortress; a stronghold. *Whishaw.*

AF-FORD, *v. a.* [*"No satisfactory etymology has been given of this word."* Richardson. — *Skinner* suggests *Ger. fordern, to forward*; *Johnson, Fr. afforer, to set a price*.] [*i. AF-FORDED*; *pp. AFFORDING, AFFORDED*.]
1. To yield or produce; as, "*The earth affords sustenance for all animals*."
2. To offer; to grant; to confer; to impart.
*The purest treasure mortal times afford
Is spotless reputation.* *Shak.*
3. To be able to sell, part with, dispose of, bear the expense of, or pay for; as, "*I cannot afford it at that price*"; "*I want this, but cannot afford it*."
Syn. — The sun *affords* light; religion *affords* consolation; the vine *yields* grapes; plants *produce* flowers; vice *produces* misery. — *Afford* relief to persons in distress; *spare* something of your income for charitable uses. A man of wealth can *afford* to give to the poor, but one who has no property cannot *afford* either to *give* or to *lose* any thing. *Afford* opportunity; *give* occasion.

AF-FORD'MENT, *n.* A grant; donation. *Lord.*

AF-FÖR'EST, *v. a.* [*Low L. afforesto*.] To turn ground into forest. "*He afforested many woods and wastes*." *Sir J. Davies.*

AF-FÖR-ES-TÄ'TION, *n.* Act of turning ground into forest or woodland. *Hale.*

AF-FRÄN'CHISE, *r. a.* [*Fr. affranchir*.] To make free; to enfranchise. *Johnson.*

AF-FRÄN'CHISE-MĒNT, *n.* Act of making free; enfranchisement. [*R.*] *Toad.*
Syn. — See **EMANCIPATION**.

AF-FRÄP, *v. n.* [*It. affrappare, to cut in pieces*; *Fr. frapper, to strike*.] To strike; to make a blow. "*Both ready to affrap*." *Spenser.*

AF-FRÄP, *v. a.* To strike down; to encounter. "*To affrap the warlike rider*." *Spenser.*

AF-FRÄY' (af-frä'), *n.* [*Fr. effrayer, to frighten*.]
1. Fear. "*Full of ghastly fright and cold affray*." *Spenser.*
2. A public fight; a brawl; a quarrel; fray. "*General affrays and bloodsheds*." *Bp. Hall.*
3. (*Law*.) A fight between two or more persons in a public place, to the terror of others. *Burrill.*
Syn. — See **QUARREL**.

AF-FRÄY, *v. a.* [*Fr. effrayer, to frighten*.]
1. To fright; to terrify. *Spenser.*
2. To put one in doubt. *Huloet.*

AF-FRÄY'MĒNT, *n.* Same as **AFFRAY**. *Spenser.*

AF-FRĒET, *n.* See **AFRIT**.

AF-FREIGHT' (af-frä'), *v. a.* [*Du. vrachten, to carry*; *Ger. fretter, to load*; *Fr. fréter, to hire a ship*. — See **FREIGHT**.] To hire a ship for freight. *Smart.*

AF-FREIGHT'MĒNT (af-frä'mĒnt), *n.* (*Law*.) The freight of a ship. *Crabb.*

AF-FRĒT, *n.* Furious onset; immediate attack. "*The terror of their fierce affret*." *Spenser.*

AF-FRIC'TION, *n.* [*L. afflictio*.] Act of rubbing one thing on another. *Boyle.*

AF-FRIĒND'ED, *p. a.* [*See FRIEND*.] Reconciled; made friends. *Spenser.*

AF-FRIGHT' (af-frīt'), *v. a.* [*A. S. aforhtian, to tremble with fear*; *frightan, to terrify*.] [*i. AFFRIGHTED*; *pp. AFFRIGHTING, AFFRIGHTED*.]
To affect with fear; to frighten; to terrify; to appall; to dismay; to shock; to fright.
Thy name affrights me, in whose sound is death. *Shak.*

AF-FRIGHT' (af-frīt'), *n.* 1. Terror; fear; fright. "*This affright of the Jews was foreseen by St. Peter and St. Paul*." *Harris.*
2. A frightful object. "*Dismal affrights which the darkness presents*." *Feutley.*

AF-FRIGHT'ED-LY, *ad.* With fear. *Drayton.*

AF-FRIGHT'ER (af-frīt'er), *n.* One who frightens. "*The affrighter of giants*." *Shelton.*

AF-FRIGHT'FUL (af-frīt'fûl), *a.* Frightful. *Hall.*

AF-FRIGHT'MĒNT (af-frīt'mĒnt), *n.* Terror. "*Superstitious fears and affrightments*." *Barrow.*

AF-FRÖNT' (af-frünt'), *v. a.* [*Fr. affronter*.] [*i. AFFRONTED*; *pp. AFFRONTING, AFFRONTED*.]
1. To meet face to face; to front.
*That he, as 'twere by accident, may here
Affront Ophelia.* *Shak.*
2. To treat with insolence; to insult openly; to offend; to irritate; to make angry.
*How can one imagine that the Fathers would have dared
to affront the wife of Aurelius!* *Addison.*
Syn. — See **DISPLEASE**.

AF-FRÖNT' (af-frünt'), *n.* Open insult; open defiance; wrong; abuse; contumely; outrage.
*Misdeem not, then,
If such affront I labor to avert.* *Milton.*
Syn. — An intentional breach of politeness is an *affront*; if accompanied with any external indication of hostility, it is an *insult*; if it breaks forth into personal violence, it is an *outrage*. A mortifying *affront*; a provoking *insult*; a violent *outrage*. — See **OFFENCE**.

AF-FRÖN-TĒĒ', *a.* (*Her.*) Placed front to front.

AF-FRÖNT'ER (af-frünt'er), *n.* One who affronts.

AF-FRÖNT'ING (af-frünt'ing), *p. a.* Contumelious. "*Words affronting and reproachful*." *Watts.*

AF-FRÖNT'IVE (af-frünt'iv), *a.* Causing affront. "*How affrontive it is to despise mercy!*" *South.*

AF-FRÖNT'IVE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality that gives affront. *Ask.*

AF-FÜSE', *v. a.* [*L. affundo, affusus, to pour to or upon*.] To pour one thing upon another; to pour upon; to sprinkle. *Boyle.*

AF-FÜSION (af-fü'zhun), *n.* [*L. affusio*.]
1. (*Med.*) The act of pouring water upon the body; a shower-bath. *Dunglison.*
2. (*Theol.*) Sprinkling or pouring water on the head as in baptism. *Hook.*

AF-FY', *v. a.* [*Fr. affier, to pledge one's word*.] [*i. AFFIED*; *pp. AFFYING, AFFIED*.]
1. To betroth in order to marriage.
*Daring to affy a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthless king.* *Shak.*
2. To bind; to join. *Montagu.*

AF-FY' (af-fy'), *v. n.* To put confidence in. "*We affy in your loves*." *B. Jonson.*

AF'GHAN, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Afghanistan.

AF'GHAN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging to Afghanistan.

AF-FIELD' (af-fēld'), *ad.* To the field; in the field. "*Field I went amid the morning dew*." *Gay.*

AF-FIRE', *ad.* On fire. *Beau. & Fl.*

AF-FLÄT', *ad.* Level with the ground. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

AF-FLÖAT' (af-flöt'), *ad.* In a floating state. *Shak.*

AF-FOOT' (af-füt'), *ad.* On foot; in action; in motion. "*To come afoot thither*." *Shak.*

AF-FÖRE, *prep.* Before; nearer in place to any thing; sooner. "*Afore the harvest*." *Is. xviii. 5.*

AF-FÖRE, *ad.* 1. In time past; before. [*Antiquated*.] "*He never drank wine afore*." *Shak.*
2. (*Naut.*) Towards the head of the ship; farther forward; before. *Dana.*

AF-FÖRE-GÖ-ING, *a.* Going before. [*R.*] *Lilly.*

AF-FÖRE'HÄND, *ad.* Beforehand. [*Antiquated*.] "*Aforehand in all matters of power*." *Bacon.*

AF-FÖRE'MĒN-TIONED (shünd), *a.* Mentioned before; beforementioned. *Addison.*

AF-FÖRE'NAMED (af-för'nämd), *a.* Named before. "*Other aforenamed proportions*." *Peachment.*

AF-FÖRE'SAID (af-för'säid), *a.* Said or named before. "*In the aforesaid experiment*." *Bacon.*

AF-FÖRE'THOUGHT (af-för'thawt), *a.* (*Law*.) Pre-pense; premeditated. "*Malice aforethought*." *Whishaw.*

AF-FÖRE'TIME, *ad.* In time past. *Jer. xxx. 20.*

AF-FÖR-TY-Ö'RÄ' (af-för-shä-ö'ri), [*L.*] With stronger reason; with greater probability.

AF-FÖÜL, *a. & ad.* (*Naut.*) Not free; entangled. *Preston.*

AF-FRÄID', *a.* [*A. S. afred, aferan, to frighten*.] Struck with fear; fearful; — requiring the particle of before the object of fear.
*There loathing life, and yet of death afraid,
In anguish of her spirit thus she prayed.* *Dryden.*
Syn. — See **FEARFUL**.

AF-FRĒET, *n.* See **AFRIT**.

AF-FRĒSH', *ad.* Anew; again. *Knolles.*

AF'RIC, *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging to Africa; African. Or whom Biserta sent from *Afric* shore. *Milton.*

AF'RIC, *n.* (*Geog.*) The country of Africa. *Shak.*

AF'Rİ-CAN (af-frē-kan), *a.* Belonging to Africa.

AF'Rİ-CAN, *n.* 1. (*Geog.*) A native of Africa.
2. A kind of marigold from Africa; African marigold; *Tagetes erecta*. *Loudon.*

AF'Rİ-CAN-İSM, *n.* A word or phrase peculiar to Africa. *Ask.*

AF'Rİ-CAN-LİL'Y, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, with blossoms of a bright agreeable blue color; *Agapanthus*. *Loudon.*

AF-FRİT', *n.* (*Mahometan Myth.*) A powerful evil demon or genius; a spirit of Eblis. *Ogilvie.*

AF-FRÖNT' (af-frünt'), *ad.* [*L. ad, to, and frons, frontis, front*.] In front. *Shak.*

AFT, *ad.* [*A. S. aft, behind*.] (*Naut.*) Aft; astern; behind; opposed to *fore*; as, "*Fore and aft*." [*In provincial use.* *Brockett.*]

AF'TER, *prep.* [Goth. *afia*, *afaro*, behind; A. S. *æfter*.]

1. Following or later in time; since; as, "After dinner"; "After next week."
2. Following in place; in pursuit of; as, "He pursued after him."
3. In relation to; about; as, "He inquired after him."
4. In imitation of; as, "Made after a model."
5. † According to; in proportion to.

He hath not dealt with us after our sins. Ps. ciii. 10.

AF'TER, *ad.* In succeeding time; afterward; as, "Soon after"; "Long after."

AF'TER, *a.* Succeeding; subsequent. "After editions." Coleridge.

— This word is sometimes used in a separate form as an adjective, and often in composition, of which several examples follow.

AF'TER-AC-CEPT'ATION, *n.* A sense not at first admitted. Dryden.

AF'TER-AC-COUNT', *n.* Future reckoning.

AF'TER-ACT', *n.* An act subsequent to another.

AF'TER-ACTION, *n.* A subsequent action or course of conduct. Milton.

AF'TER-AGE, *n.*; pl. AF'TER-AGES. Succeeding time or age; posterity. Milton.

AF'TER-ALL, *ad.* When all has been taken into the view; upon the whole.

AF'TER-AP-PLI-CATION, *n.* A subsequent application. Coventry.

AF'TER-AT-TACK', *n.* An attack made afterwards. "After-attacks of envy." Warburton.

AF'TER-BAND, *n.* A future band or chain.

Blind us with after-bands, what profits, then,
Our inward freedom? Milton.

† AF'TER-BEAR'ING, *n.* A subsequent bearing or product. Browne.

AF'TER-BIRTH, *n.* (Med.) That which is expelled from the womb after the birth of the child, including the placenta, a portion of the umbilical cord, and the membranes of the ovum; the secundines. Dunglison.

AF'TER-CAL-CU-LATION, *n.* A subsequent calculation. Blackstone.

AF'TER-CLAP, *n.* A subsequent, unexpected event. "Those dreadful after-claps." South.

AF'TER-COM'ER (af'ter-kūm'er), *n.* A successor.

AF'TER-COMFORT, *n.* A subsequent comfort.

AF'TER-CONDUCT, *n.* Subsequent behavior.

AF'TER-CONTRACT, *n.* A subsequent engagement. Milton.

AF'TER-CON-VICTION, *n.* Future conviction.

AF'TER-COST, *n.* A subsequent expense or cost.

AF'TER-COURSE, *n.* Future course. Browne.

AF'TER-CROP, *n.* A second crop or harvest of the same year. Mortimer.

AF'TER-DAY (af'ter-dā), *n.* A future day.

AF'TER-DIN'NER, *n.* The time just after dinner. "An after-dinner's sleep." Shak.

† AF'TER-EAT'AGE, *n.* An after or second crop, as of grass; after-math. Burn.

AF'TER-EN-DEAV'OR (af'ter-en-dēv'or), *n.* An endeavor made after the first effort. Locke.

† AF'TER-EYE (af'ter-i), *v. a.* To keep one in view; to look after one.

Thou shouldst have made him
As little as a crow, or less, ere left
To after-eye him. Shak.

AF'TER-GAME, *n.* A subsequent game or expedient. "To play an after-game." Addison.

AF'TER-GRASS, *n.* A second crop of grass; after-math. Loudon.

AF'TER-GUARD, *n.* (Naut.) The seamen stationed on the poop and quarter-deck of vessels.

AF'TER-HOPE, *n.* Future hope. B. Jonson.

AF'TER-HOURS, (af'ter-ōurs), *n. pl.* Succeeding hours.

So smile the heavens upon this holy act,
That after-hours with sorrow chide us not. Shak.

AF'TER-INGS, *n. pl.* The last milk taken from a cow; stinkings. [Provincial in England.] Grose.

AF'TER-IN-QUIRY, *n.* A subsequent inquiry.

AF'TER-KING, *n.* A succeeding king. Shuckford.

AF'TER-LAW, *n.* A subsequent law or statute.

AF'TER-LIFE, *n.* 1. Remainder of life. Dryden.
2. A life after this. Butler's Remains.

AF'TER-LIV'ER, *n.* One who lives in later times. "Let after-livers ever know." Sidney.

AF'TER-LIV'ING, *n.* Future days. Beau. & Fl.

AF'TER-LOVE (af'ter-lūv), *n.* Second or later love. "To win thy after-love." Shak.

AF'TER-MAL'ICE, *n.* Succeeding malice.

AF'TER-MATH, *n.* The second crop of grass mown in autumn; — called also *after-grass*, *latter-math*, *eddish*, *rowen* or *rowett*; and when left long on the ground, it is called *fogg* in some places. P. Cyc.

AF'TER-MED-I-TATION, *n.* Subsequent meditation. Milton.

AF'TER-MOST, *a. superl.* (Naut.) Hindmost; nearest the stern; — opposed to *foremost*. "The two aftermost guns." Hawkesworth.

AF'TER-NÖÖN, *n.* The time from the meridian to the evening. Shak.

AF'TER-NÖÖN, *a.* Relating to the latter part of the day. Congreve.

AF'TER-NOUR'ISH-MENT, *n.* Future nourishment. Shak.

AF'TER-PAINS (af'ter-pānz), *n. pl.* The pains after child-birth, attendant upon the delivery of the secundine. Dunglison.

AF'TER-PART, *n.* The latter part; the hinder part. Locke.

AF'TER-PASTURE, *n.* Pasture after the grass is mowed. Burn.

AF'TER-PIECE (af'ter-pēs), *n.* A farce, or any smaller entertainment, after the play. Todd.

AF'TER-PRACTICE, *n.* Subsequent practice.

AF'TER-PRÖÖF, *n.* Posterior evidence or proof.

AF'TER-RECKON'ING, *n.* An account given afterwards. "No rules to confine, no after-reckonings to terrify." Burke.

AF'TER-RE-PENT'ANCE, *n.* Future repentance.

AF'TER-RE-PÖRT', *n.* A subsequent report.

AF'TER-RÖT-TEN-NESS, *n.* Future rottenness.

AF'TER-SAILS, *n. pl.* (Naut.) The sails of the mizzen-mast and the stays between the main and mizzen-masts. Mar. Dict.

All sails on or about the main-mast are after-sails. Ogilvie.

AF'TER-SÖNG, *n.* A subsequent song. Congreve.

AF'TER-STÄTE, *n.* A future state. Glanville.

AF'TER-STING, *n.* A subsequent sting.

AF'TER-STÖRM, *n.* A succeeding storm.

AF'TER-SUP'PER, *n.* The time after supper. "Our after-supper and bedtime." Shak.

AF'TER-TASTE, *n.* Taste remaining after eating or drinking. Johnson.

AF'TER-THOUGHT (af'ter-thāwt), *n.* Reflection after the act; a later thought. Dryden.

AF'TER-TIME, *n.* Succeeding time. Hill.

AF'TER-TÖSS'ING, *n.* Motion of the sea after a storm. "After-tossings of a sea." Addison.

AF'TER-WARD (af'ter-wurd), } *ad.* [A. S. *æf*-
AF'TER-WARDS (af'ter-wurdz), } *ter*, and *weard*,
an affix meaning direction towards.] In suc-
ceeding time.

— Sometimes written *afterwards*, but less properly." Johnson. "To the terminations in *ward*, as, *inward*, *forward*, *toward*, an added *s* begins to obtain even in classical books." Mitford. — See BACKWARD.

AF'TER-WISE, *a.* Wise afterward or too late. "Such as we may call the *afterwise*." Addison.

AF'TER-WIT, *n.* Wit, or a resource of wit, that comes too late; afterthought. L'Estrange.

AF'TER-WIT'NESS, *n.* Future witness.

AF'TER-WRATH (af'ter-rāth), *n.* Anger when the provocation seems past. Shak.

AF'TER-WRIT'ER (af'ter-rīt'er), *n.* A succeeding writer. Shuckford.

AF'TWARD, *ad.* (Naut.) Aftermost; hindmost.

AF-ZĒ'LI-A, *n.* (Bot.) A genus of plants; — named after Dr. Adam Afzelius, the Swedish botanist. Loudon.

Ā'GA (ā'ga or ā'ga) [ā'ga, S. F. J. Ja. Sm. C.; ā'ga, P. K.], *n.* A title of dignity among the Turks and Persians, given to various officers; a common epithet of respect in addressing a distinguished person, and equivalent to *gentleman* in English. Brande.

A-GAIN (a-ġen) [a-ġen, S. W. J. E. F. Sm. K.; a-ġan, J.], *ad.* [A. S. *ongean*, *ongen*, or *agen*.]

1. Once more; another time.

Question was asked of Demosthenes, What was the chief part of an orator. He answered, Action. What next? Action. What next again? Action. Bacon.

2. Back. "Bring us word again." Deut.

Again and again, with frequent repetition. This is not to be obtained by one or two hasty readings, it must be repeated again and again. Locke.

A-GAINST (a-ġenst) [a-ġenst, S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.; a-ġanst, J.], *prep.* [A. S. *ongean*, against, opposite.]

1. In opposition to.

His hand will be against every man, and every man's hand against him. Gen. xvi. 12.

2. In contradiction to; as, "Against reason"; "Against conscience."

3. In a contrary direction to; as, "Against wind and tide."

4. Opposite to.

Against the Tiber's mouth, but far away. Dryden.

5. In provision for; in expectation of.

Against the promised time provides with care. Dryden.

† A-GAINWARD (a-ġenward), *ad.* Hitherward; again this way. "Turn againward." Gower.

† AG'A-LAX-Y (ā'g'a-lāk-se), *n.* [Gr. *a priv.* and *yalax*, milk.] (Med.) Absence of milk. Bailey.

AG'AL-LÖCH, or A-GÄL'LO-ĖHUM, *n.* [Gr. *ἀγάλλω*, to exult, to exult, because it seems to exult in exhaling its odors.] (Med.) Aloes wood; a resinous and aromatic wood of the East Indies; *Excoecaria agallocha*. Dunglison.

A-GÄL'MA, *n.* [Gr. *ἄγαλμα*, an image.] (Law.) The impression or image of anything on a seal; a sculptured ornament. Tomlins.

Ā-GAL-MÄT'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ἄγαλμα*, an image, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (Min.) A kind of clay-slate; bldstein; figure-stone. Dana.

Ā-GAL-WOOD (-wūd), *n.* The kind of wood supposed by many to be the *almug wood* of Scripture; — usually corrupted to *eagle wood*. Ogilvie.

ĀG'A-MĀ, *n.* [Gr. *ἀγαμαι*, to wonder at.] (Zool.) A genus of reptiles belonging to the order of saurians. P. Cyc.

ĀG'A-MĪ, *n.* (Ornith.) A species of pheasant or crane, sometimes called the *gold-breasted trumpeter*. P. Cyc.

AG'A-MIST, *n.* [Gr. *a priv.* and *γάμος*, marriage.] A person unmarried. [R.] Coles.

AG'A-MÖUS, *a.* [Gr. *a priv.* and *γάμος*, marriage.] (Bot.) Having no visible flowers or sexual organs; cryptogamic. Brande.

ĀG'A-PÆ, *n. pl.* [L.; Gr. *ἀγάπη*, love.] Love-feasts, or feasts of charity, common among the primitive Christians, and celebrated in connection with the Lord's supper, but not as a necessary part of it. Hook.

ĀG-A-PÄN'THUS, *n.* [Gr. *ἀγάπη*, love, and *άνθος*, a blossom.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; the African-lily. Loudon.

A-GÄPE' [a-ġäp', W. J. F.; a-ġäp', P. Ja. Sm.], *ad.* [A. S. *geppan*, to open.] Staring with open mouth; gazing eagerly. — See GAPE. Milton.

Dazzles the crowd, and sets them all agape. Milton.

ĀG'A-PHITE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀγαπῆς*, delightful.] (Min.) The turquoise stone. Phillips.

ĀG'A-RİC, *n.* [L. *agaricum*; Gr. *ἀγρικόν*.]

1. (Bot.) A genus of fungi comprehending many hundred species; a mushroom. *Brande.*
 2. (Med.) A drug used in physic and in dyeing; touchwood; *Boletus ignarius*. *Dunglison.*
Agaric mineral, (*Min.*) a very soft, mealy variety of the carbonate of lime. *Brande.*

AG-GÄR'-I-CÛS, *n.* [*L. agaricum*.] (*Bot.*) The generic name of mushrooms; agaric. *P. Cyc.*

AG-GÄST', *a.* [*A. S. gast*, a ghost; *gesean*, to see, or *egesa*, horror. *Johnson* says, "Not improbably derived from *agaze*."] Struck with terror; — commonly spelt *aghast*. — See *AGHAST*. *Milton.*

AG-GÄTE', *ad.* [*a* and *gate*.] On the way; a-going. [*Local, Eng.*] "Set him *agate*." *Brewer.*

AG-ÄTE', *n.* [*L. achates*, so called from the name of a river in Sicily, where it was first found; *It. & Sp. agata*; *Fr. agate*.]

1. (*Min.*) A silicious, ornamental stone, variegated in color, used in jewelry and for some purposes in the arts; sometimes called *Scotch pebble*. It is a variety of chalcedony. *Dana.*

2. A printing type smaller than minion, as in the following line:

In shape no bigger than an *agate* stone. *Shak.*

AG-Ä-THÛS, *n.* [*Gr. ἀγῆς*, a clew.] (*Bot.*) The dammar, or kawrie, or cowdrie pine. *P. Cyc.*

AG-Ä-TÛZE, *v. a.* [*i. AGATIZED*; *pp. AGATIZING*, *AGATIZED*.] To petrify into agate. *Peck.*

AG-Ä-TÛZED, *p. a.* Converted into agate; resembling agate.

Agatized wood, a species of hornstone formed by petrification.

AG-Ä-TÛ (*äg-ä-tē*), *a.* Of the nature of agate. "*An agaty flint*." *Woodward.*

AG-Ä-VE, *n.* [*Gr. ἀγῆς*, admirable; *Fr. agave*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of American plants; the great American aloe, or century plant. *Gray.*

† *AG-GÄZE'*, *v. a.* [*A. S. gesean*, to see.] To strike with amazement. *Spenser.*

† *AG-GÄZED'* (*äg-gäzd'*), *p. a.* Struck with amazement. "*The whole army stood agazed*." *Shak.*

ÄGE (*ä*), *n.* [*Goth. aivs*; *Old Ger. aa*, long duration; *A. S. ece*, everlasting. — *Fr. age*; *L. ævum*.]

1. A period of time spoken of as the whole or a part of the duration of any thing; as, "*The age of man*"; the *ages* of the world; the *golden age*."

One man in his time plays many parts,
His life being seven ages. *Shak.*

2. A succession or generation of men.

Happy and innocent were the *ages* of our forefathers, who ate herbs and parched corn. *Bp. Taylor.*

3. The time in which any institution has flourished, or any class of men lived.

But the age of chivalry is gone: that of sophisters, economists, and calculators has succeeded. *Burke.*

4. The numeral term which a life or existence has attained; as, "*His age* is twenty years."

Of twenty years of age he was, I guess. *Chaucer.*

5. A hundred years; a century; as, "*This age* of the Christian era."

6. Old age; decline of life.

You see how full of change his age is. *Shak.*
Age should fly concourse, cover in retreat
 Defects of judgment, and the will subdue;
 Walk thoughtful on the silent, solemn shore
 Of that vast ocean it must sail so soon. *Young.*

7. Maturity; years of discretion.

He is of age; ask him. *John ix. 21.*

8. (*Law*.) The period at which individuals are qualified to undertake certain duties and offices. A male at fourteen years is said to be arrived at years of discretion, and may consent to marriage, and choose a guardian, &c. A female at twelve is arrived at years of discretion or maturity, and may consent to marriage; at fourteen, she is arrived at years of legal discretion, and may choose a guardian. At twenty-one, both males and females are of full age, and at their own disposal. *Bouvier.*

Syn. — See *TIME*.

ÄGED (*ä'jed*), *a.* 1. Old; elderly; stricken in years. *Hooker.*

2. Having lived any time; old by a certain time; as, "*Äged* three years."

Syn. — See *ELDERLY*, *OLD*.

† *ÄGED-LÛ*, *ad.* After the manner of an aged person. *Huloet.*

ÄGE-HÛN'ORED (*ä-jön'urd*), *a.* Honored on account of age. *Potter.*

ÄGE-LÄ-I'NÆ, *n. pl.* [*Gr. αἴλη*, a herd, a flock.] (*Ornith.*) Troop-birds; a sub-family of birds, of the order *Passeres*, and family *Sturnide*. *Gray.*



Agelaius phoeniceus.

† *Ä-GËN'*, *ad.* Again. — See *AGAIN*. *Dryden.*

Ä-GËN-CÛ, *n.* [*L. ago, agens*, to act.] 1. The state of acting or being in action; action; instrumentality. "*The agency of Providence in the natural world*." *Woodward.*

Our responsibility must be in proportion to our free agency; we can no more know the limits of the one than we can those of the other. *W. Dandys.*

2. Office or business of an agent or factor; as, "*An agency for the sale of goods*."

Syn. — See *OFFICE*.

† *Ä-GËND*, *n.* [*L. agendum*, to be done.] An agendum. "*Our worship, our credents, our agends*." *Wilcock.*

Ä-GËN'DÛM, *n.* [*L. to be done*.] *pl. Ä-GËN'DÄ.* Something to be done in reference to the service of the church; a ritual or liturgy: — *pl. a memorandum-book*. *Brande.*

Ä-GËNT, *a.* [See *AGENCY*.] That acts; acting. "*Force of the imagination upon the body agent*." *Bacon.*

Ä-GËNT, *n.* 1. An actor; one having the faculty of action; as, "*Man is a free agent*."

2. One who is authorized to act for another; a substitute; a deputy; a factor; as, "*The agent of a corporation*."

3. That which has the power of operating or producing effects; as, "*Light and heat are the chief agents in the processes of nature*."

4. (*Gram.*) The subject of a verb.

Syn. — See *REPRESENTATIVE*.

Ä-GËNT-SHÛP, *n.* The office of an agent. "*Punishment due for your agentship*." *Beau. & Fl.*

ÄGE'-WORN, *a.* Worn or wasted by age. *Jodrell.*

† *ÄGE-LÄ'TÛION* (*äd-jē-lä'shun*), *n.* [*L. äd, to, and gelu*, cold.] Concretion into ice. *Broune.*

† *ÄGE-ÄR-Ä'TÛION* (*äd-jē-ä-r-ä'shun*), *n.* [*L. äd, to, and genero*, to beget.] The state of growing to another body. *Broune.*

† *ÄG'ÄR* (*äd'jür*), *n.* [*L. a heap*.] A fortress or trench. *Hearne.*

† *ÄG'ÄR-ÄTE*, *v. a.* To heap up. *Bailey.*

ÄG-ÄR-Ä'TÛION, *n.* Accumulation; heap. *Ray.*

† *ÄG-ÄR-ÖSE'* (129), *a.* Full of heaps. *Bailey.*

ÄG-GLÖM'ÄR-ÄTE, *v. n.* To grow into one mass. "*The hard agglomerating salts*." *Thomson.*

ÄG-GLÖM'ÄR-ÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. agglomerare*, *agglomeratus*; *glomus*, a ball of thread, yarn.] [*i. AGGLOMERATED*; *pp. AGGLOMERATING*, *AGGLOMERATED*.] To gather up in a ball, as thread; to gather together.

In one agglomerated cluster hung. *Young.*

ÄG-GLÖM'ÄR-ÄTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Collected closely into a ball, head, or mass. *Crabb.*

ÄG-GLÖM'ÄR-Ä'TÛION, *n.* A close gathering. "*An excessive agglomeration of turrets*." *Watson.*

ÄG-GLÖM'ÄR-Ä-TÛVE, *a.* Tending to collect together. *Bp. Taylor.*

ÄG-GLÛ'TÛ-NÄNT, *n.* [*L. äd, to, and glutino*, glutinous, to glue together.] (*Med.*) A uniting and healing medicine; a viscous or adhesive substance. *Dunglison.*

ÄG-GLÛ'TÛ-NÄNT, *a.* Uniting parts. "*Something strengthening and agglutinating*." *Gray.*

ÄG-GLÛ'TÛ-NÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. äd, to, and glutino*, to glue together.] [*i. AGGLUTINATED*; *pp. AGGLUTINATING*, *AGGLUTINATED*.] To unite one part to another. *Harvey.*

ÄG-GLÛ-TÛ-NÄ'TÛION, *n.* Adhesion of parts, as in wounds; union; cohesion. *Houell.*

ÄG-GLÛ'TÛ-NÄ-TÛVE, *a.* Tending to agglutinate or unite. "*Agglutinative roller*." *Wiseman.*

† *ÄG-GRÄCE'*, *v. a.* To favor. *Spenser.*

† *ÄG-GRÄCE'*, *n.* Kindness; favor. *Spenser.*

† *ÄG-GRÄN-DÛ-ZÄ'TÛION*, *n.* The act of aggrandizing; aggrandizement. *Waterhouse.*

ÄG-GRÄN-DÛZE, *v. a.* [*L. äd, to, grandis*, great; *Fr. aggrandir*.] [*i. AGGRANDIZED*; *pp. AGGRANDIZING*, *AGGRANDIZED*.] To make great; to cause to excel in rank or dignity; to enlarge.

Can place or lessen us or aggrandize? *Young.*

ÄG-GRÄN-DÛZE, *v. n.* To become greater; to increase. "*Follies, continued till old age, do aggrandize*." *Hall.*

ÄG-GRÄN-DÛZE-MÛENT, or *ÄG-GRÄN'DÛZE-MÛENT* [*äg-rän-diz-ment*, *S. W. J. F. Sm. R.*; *äg-grän'diz-mënt*, *Ja. Wb.*; *äg-rän-diz-ment* or *äg-grän'diz-mënt*, *P. C.*], *n.* [*Fr. aggrandissement*.] State of being aggrandized; exaltation. "*Aggrandizement or diminution*." *Burke.*

† *ÄG-GRÄTE'*, *v. a.* [*L. äd, to, and gratia*, favor.] To please; to treat with civility. *Spenser.*

† *ÄG-GRÄ-VÄ-BLE*, *a.* Making worse; aggravating. *Dr. H. More.*

ÄG-GRÄ-VÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. aggravare*, to make heavier; *ad, to, and gravis*, heavy.] [*i. AGGRAVATED*; *pp. AGGRAVATING*, *AGGRAVATED*.]

1. To make worse; to enhance in evil; as, "*To aggravate a pain, grief, or misfortune*."

Outrageous penalties, being seldom or never inflicted, are hardly known to be such. *Household Words.*

2. To provoke; to irritate.

ÄG-Gravate is sometimes improperly used in this sense, both in this country and in England. *Crabb* says, "All these words [*aggravate, irritate, provoke, exasperate, tantalize*], except the first, refer to the feelings of the mind, and in familiar discourse that also bears the same signification." Of this use of the word, however, he gives no example; and probably none can be cited from a book, in which the writer did not intend to exhibit a merely colloquial, if not vulgar, use. "Why do they make *aggravating* rules, then, respecting the locomotives?" demands the fireman [who is on a strike]. *Household Words.*

Syn. — See *HEIGHTEN*.

ÄG-GRÄ-VÄT-ING, *p. a.* Causing aggravation: — provoking. — See *AGGRAVATE*.

ÄG-GRÄ-VÄ'TÛION, *n.* 1. Act of aggravating; an additional provocation or offence; something which increases an offence, or adds to a calamity.

Cornelius Rufus is dead, and dead, too, by his own act, — a circumstance of great aggravation to my affliction. *Melmoth.*

2. Exaggeration; caricature. "*By a little aggravation of the features*." *Addison.*

ÄG-GRÄ-GÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. aggrego*, *aggregatus*, to collect in flocks; *greg*, a flock.] [*i. AGGREGATED*; *pp. AGGREGATING*, *AGGREGATED*.] To form into a collection or mass. "*Offences aggregated of so many bloody crimes*." *Coke.*

ÄG-GRÄ-GÄTE, *a.* 1. Formed by the collection of parts. "*Aggregate forms*." *Ray.*

2. (*Bot.*) Noting a dense sort of inflorescence. *Loudon.*

ÄG-GRÄ-GÄTE, *n.* 1. The sum or result of parts collected. "*The aggregate of them all*." *Bentley.*

2. (*Min.*) A rock composed of two or more simple minerals. *Ure.*

ÄG-GRÄ-GÄTE-LÛ, *ad.* Collectively. *Chesterfield.*

ÄG-GRÄ-GÄ'TÛION, *n.* Collection. *Woodward.*

ÄG-GRÄ-GÄ-TÛVE, *a.* Taking together. *Spelman.*

ÄG-GRÄ-GÄ-TÛR, *n.* [*L.*] A collector. "*Jacobus de Dondis, the aggregator*." *Burton.*

ÄG-GRËSS', *v. n.* [*L. aggredior*, *aggressor*, to step to, to attack.] [*i. AGGRESSED*; *pp. AGGRESSING*, *AGGRESSED*.] To commit the first act of violence or injury. *Prior.*

ÄG-GRËSS', *v. a.* To attack. [*R.*] *Qu. Rev.*

† *ÄG-GRËSS'*, *n.* [*Low L. aggressus*.] Aggression. "*Military aggresses upon others*." *Hale.*

ÄG-GRËSS'ÛION (*äg-grësh'un*), *n.* [*L. aggressio*; *Sp. agresion*; *Fr. aggression*.] The first act of

Agrarian law, a Roman law for the distribution of the public lands among plebeians soldiers, or all the citizens.

AGRÁ'RJ-AN, *n.* An advocate of agrarian principles or laws. *Qu. Rev.*

AGRÁ'RJ-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine and principles of agrarians. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

AGRÁ'RJ-AN-IZE, *v. a.* To distribute among the people, as lands. *Ch. Ob.*

AGREÉ', *v. n.* [It. *aggradire*; Fr. *agréer*, to concur, from *à gré*, at will, at concord.] [*i. AGREED*; *pp.* AGREEING, AGREED.]

1. To think or act in unison; to be in concord. If two of you shall agree on earth. *Matt. xviii. 19.*
2. To grant; to admit;—with *to*; as, "To agree to a statement or a proposition."
3. To concur in the same opinion. Milton is a noble genius, and the world agrees to confess it. *Watts.*
4. To settle terms, or a price, by stipulation. Agree with thine adversary quickly. *Matt. v. 25.* Didst not thou agree with me for a penny? *Matt. xx. 13.*
5. To be consistent; to harmonize. Their witness agreed not together. *Mark xiv. 56.* Thou art a Galilean, and thy speech agreeth thereto. *Mark xiv. 70.*
6. To suit with; to be accommodated to; to tally; to match. No man putteth a piece of a new garment upon an old; the piece that was taken out of the new agreeth not with the old. *Luke v. 36.*
7. To be adapted to one's constitution, or beneficial to one's health; as, "This kind of food agrees with me."

AGRÉÉ', *ad.* [L. *gratus*, pleasing; It. a *gratia*; Fr. *à* and *gré*. *Diez.*] In good part; kindly. *Chaucer.*

AGRÉÉ', *v. a.* To reconcile. *Spenser.*

AGRÉÉ-A-BIL-IT-Y, *n.* Willingness to be pleased. *Chaucer.*

All fortune is blisful to a man by the agreeableness or by the equality of him that suffereth it. *Chaucer.*

AGRÉÉ-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *agréable*.]

1. Suitable to; consistent with; accordant; concordant; conformable. "A thing agreeable and grateful to the nature of man." *Bacon.*
2. Pleasing; pleasant; charming; grateful; delightful; welcome; as, "An agreeable prospect"; "Agreeable intercourse."

Syn.—*Agreeable* to reason; *suitable* to circumstances; *conformable* to custom; *consistent* conduct. *Agreeable* conversation; a *pleasant* companion; a *pleasing* address; *charming* music; *grateful* food or drink; a *delightful* scene. A gift is *acceptable* to a poor man; harmonious sounds are *grateful* to a musical ear; good tidings are always *welcome*.

AGRÉÉ-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being agreeable. "Agreeableness to the palate." *Locke.*

AGRÉÉ-A-BLY, *ad.* In accordance with; pleasantly. "Advantageously and agreeably." *Swift.*

AGRÉED, *p. a.* Settled by consent. *Locke.*

AGRÉÉ-ING-LY, *ad.* In conformity to. *Sheldon.*

AGRÉÉ-ING-NESS, *n.* Consistence; suitability. *R.* *Johnson.*

AGRÉEMENT, *n.* [Fr. *agrément*.]

1. Concord; harmony; unison. What agreement hath the temple of God with idols? *2 Cor. iv. 16.*
2. Resemblance; similarity. Expansion and duration have this further agreement, that their parts are not separable one from another. *Locke.*
3. Stipulation; compact; bargain; contract; covenant; as, "He did not comply with the agreement." *Burrill.*
4. (*Law*.) A mutual contract between two or more parties;—an instrument showing what has been agreed upon. *Burrill.*
5. (*Fine Arts*.) A union or concord of all parts of a design. *Fairholt.*

Syn.—*Agreement* by promise; express stipulation; contract in writing; *covenant* by deed; *compact* by common consent; *bargain* for goods.—See *ASSENT*.

AGRÉS-TI-AL (a-grés'ti-ál), *a.* Agrestic. *Swan.*

AGRÉS-TI-C, } *a.* [L. *agrestis*, rustic; *ager*, a field.] } Belonging to the country or to fields; rustic. "A barbarous and agrestic behavior." *Gregory.*

AGRÍC-O-LÁ-TION, *n.* [L. *agricolatio*.] Culture of the ground. *Bailey.*

AGRÍC-O-LIST, *n.* An agriculturist; a husbandman. "The young agriculturist." *Dodsley.*

AGRÍC-O-LOUS, *a.* [L. *ager*, a field, and *colo*, to cultivate.] Agricultural. *Sidney Smith.*

AGRÍ-CULT-OR, *n.* A farmer. *Farm. Ency.*

AGRÍ-CULT-URAL, *a.* Relating to agriculture. "The agricultural systems of political economy." *Smith.*

AGRÍ-CULT-URAL-IST, *n.*—See *AGRICULTURIST*. *R.* *Thacher.*

AGRÍ-CULT-URE (á-gré-kült-yur), *n.* [L. *agricultura*; *ager*, a field, and *cultura*, cultivation.] The art or science of cultivating the earth; tillage; husbandry. *Broune.*

AGRÍ-CULT-UR-ISM, *n.* The science of agriculture. *R.* *Todd.*

AGRÍ-CULT-UR-IST, *n.* One versed in agriculture; a farmer; a husbandman. *Todd.*

Syn.—See *FARMER*.

AGRÍ-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *agrimonia*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial herbs; *Agrimonia*:—a name especially applied to *Agrimonia eupatoria*. *Gray.*

AGRÍSE, *v. n.* [A. S. *agrisan*, to fear greatly.] To shiver for fear, or pity; to shudder. *Chaucer.*

AGRÍSE, *v. a.* To affright; to disfigure. "Eyes that should be sore agrised." *Spenser.*

Á-GRÖM, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease of the tongue in India. *Crabb.*

ÁGRÖ-NÖM-IC, } *a.* Relating to agronomy; } *Ed. Rev.*
ÁGRÖ-NÖM-IC-AL, } agricultural.

ÁGRÖN-O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ágrōs*, a field, and *vōmos*, a rule; Fr. *agronomie*.] Theory of agriculture. *Brande.*

ÁGRÖ-STËM'MA, *n.* [Gr. *ágrōs*, a field, and *stēma*, a garland.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; corn-cockle or rose-campion. *Loudon.*

ÁGRÖS-TIS, *n.* [Gr. *ágrōstis*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses; bent-grass. *Loudon.*

ÁGRÖS-TÖG-RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ágrōstis*, and *γράφω*, to describe.] A description of grasses; agrostology. *Dr. Black.*

ÁGRÖS-TÖL-O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ágrōstis*, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] That part of botany that relates to grasses; agrostography. *Brande.*

ÁGRÖ-TËD, *pp.* Cloyed; saturated. *Chaucer.*

ÁGRÖUND, *ad.* On the ground; stranded; obstructed:—applied to a ship when it rests on the ground so as to be immovable. *Dryden.*

ÁGUE (á-gü), *n.* [Goth. *agis*, tremor.—Fr. *aigu*, sharp; *fièvre aiguë*, acute fever.] An intermittent fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot. *Dunghison.*

ÁGUE, *v. a.* To strike as with an ague. *Heywood.*

ÁGUE-CAKE, *n.* An enlargement of the liver or spleen, caused by the ague. *Brande.*

A mere ague-cake, coagulated of a certain fever. *Milton.*

ÁGUE-ED, *a.* Struck with an ague. "With flight and agued fear." *Shak.*

ÁGUE-FIT, *n.* A paroxysm of the ague. *Shak.*

ÁGUE-PRÖÖF (á-gü-pröf), *a.* Proof against agues. "I am not ague-proof." *Shak.*

ÁGUERRY, *v. a.* [Fr. *aguerrir*.] To inure to the hardships of war. *Lyttleton.*

The best *aguerried* of any troops in Europe.

ÁGUE-SPÉLL, *n.* A charm for the ague. The mountebank now treats the stage, and sells His pills, his balsams, and his ague-spells. *Gay.*

ÁGUE-STRUCK, *a.* Struck as with an ague. "Ague-struck with fear." *Heywt.*

ÁGUE-TREE, *n.* A name sometimes given to sassafras. *Bailey.*

ÁGUISE (á-güz'), *v. a.* To dress.—See *GUTSE*. "Her head she fondly would aguisse." *Spenser.*

ÁGUISE (á-güz'), *n.* Dress. The glory of the court, their fashions, And brave aguisse, with all their princely state. *Mora.*

ÁGU-ISH, *a.* Pertaining to ague. *B. Jonson.*

ÁGU-ISH-NESS, *n.* Quality of resembling an ague. *Johnson.*

ÁGÜL, *n.* [Ar.] (*Bot.*) A little prickly shrub, *Hedysarum alhagi*. *Crabb.*

ÁH (á), *interj.* [Ger. *ach*, *och*; L. *oh*.] Sometimes noting dislike and contempt, or exultation and joy; but most frequently regret, compassion, and complaint. *Gray.*

When followed by *that*, it expresses vehement desire.

Á-HÁ', Á-HÁ'! *interj.* Noting triumph and contempt. *Ps. xxxv. 21.*

Á-HÉAD' (á-héd'), *ad.* (*Naut.*) Farther onward; onward; in advance. "Gets ahead." *Dryden*

To go ahead, to proceed, to go onward.

Á-HEÍGH'T' (á-hít'), *ad.* Aloft; on high. *Shak.*

Á-HÍGH' (á-hít'), *ad.* On high. *Shak.*

Á-HÖLD', *ad.* (*Naut.*) To lay a ship ahold is to bring her to lie as near the wind as she can, in order to get her out to sea. Lay her ahold, ahold; off to sea again; lay her off. *Shak.*

Á-HÖU'AI (á-hö'a), *n.* A Brazilian tree, belonging to the genus *Cerbera*, the kernels of whose nuts are a most deadly poison. *Loudon.*

Á-HÖY', *interj.* (*Naut.*) Noting a call; holla.

ÁH'RÍ-MÁN, *n.* [Per.] One of the chief deities of the ancient Persian theology. *Ahriman* was the principle of evil, *Oromasdes* the principle of good. *Brande.*

Á-HÜLL', *ad.* (*Naut.*) The situation of a ship when all sails are furled and the helm is lashed on the lee side. *Mar. Dict.*

Á-HÜN'GRY, *a.* [*a* and *hungry*.] Hungry. *Shak.*

The expletive *an* is thus prefixed to *hunger*; as, "He was *an* hungered." *Matt. xxv. 37.*

Á-I, *n.* (*Zool.*) An animal belonging to the genus *Bradypus*; the three-toed sloth. *Brande.*

ÁID (ád), *v. a.* [L. *adjuvo*; It. *aiutare*; Sp. *ayudar*; Fr. *aider*.] [*i. AIDED*; *pp.* AIDING, AID-ED.] To give support to; to succor; to help; to assist. "Aid me in this enterprise." *Shak.*

Syn.—See *HELP*.

ÁID, *n.* 1. Help; support; assistance; succor; relief; as, "To stand in need of aid." 2. An assistant; a helper; an aide-de-camp; as, "A governor's aid." 3. (*Law*.) A subsidy; pecuniary tribute paid by a feudal vassal. *Blackstone.* 4. (*England*.) *pl.* Extraordinary grants made to the crown by the House of Commons; subsidies; supplies. *Syn.*—*Friendly aid*; good help; necessary support or assistance; timely succor; salutary relief. Help is necessary for the weak; assistance for those who are overburdened with work; aid is useful to encourage; succor is needed to ward off a calamity; relief to lessen pain or want.

ÁID'ANCE, *n.* Help; support; aid. *Shak.*

ÁID'ANT, *a.* Helping; helpful. *Shak.*

AIDE-DE-CAMP (ád'e-káwng) [ád'e-káwng, *W. Ja.*; ád'e-káwng, *E. K. Sm.*; ád'e-kámp, *Wb.*], *n. pl.* AID-DE-CAMP. [Fr., *field-aid*.] A military officer appointed to attend a general officer, to receive and carry his orders;—written also *aid-de-camp*.

AID'ER, *n.* 1. One who aids; a helper. 2. (*Law*.) One who aids or promotes the commission of a crime; an accessory before or at the fact; a principal in the second degree; an abettor. *Burrill.*

ÁID'FUL, *a.* Giving aid; helpful. *Ec. Rev.*

ÁID'ING, *p. a.* Affording aid; assisting; helping.

ÁID'LESS (ád'les), *a.* Without assistance. *Shak.*

ÁID'-MÁ-JOR, *n.* The former title of the adjutant of a regiment. *Booth.*

ÁIGRE (á-gur), *n.* [Dan. *ager*, the ocean.] The flowing of the sea; eagre. [Provincial, Eng.]—See *EAGRE*.

ÁIGRET (á-gret), *n.* [Fr. *aigrette*.]

1. (*Zool.*) The egret, or heron.—See *EGRET*.
2. An oriental ornament for the head, in the form of a heron's crest. *Tweddell.*

AIGRETTE', *n.* [Fr.] (*Bot.*) The calyx of composite plants, being a kind of tuft, down, or membranous coronet; *aigret*. *Brande.*

AIGUILLE', *n.* [Fr.] A needle; an instrument used by engineers to pierce rock for the lodgment of gunpowder. *Buchanan.*

AIGUILLETTE' (*ä-gil-lët'*), *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A point; a tagged point; a decoration worn on the right shoulder of a general; an *aigulet*.

AIG'U-LËT, or AIG'LET, *n.* [Fr. *aguillette*.] 1. A point of gold at the end of fringes; a tagged point; a knot; an *aglet*.

With golden *agulets* that glistened bright. *Spenser.*
2. (*Naut.*) A lashing rope for securing the breeching of a gun on board a ship. *Naut. Dict.*
— See **AGLET**.

ÄIK'RÄIV, *n.* (*Bot.*) A popular name of a species of lichen or moss. *Ogilvie.*

ÄIL, *v. a.* [Goth. *agls*, troublesome; *aglo*, pain; *A. S. eghlan*, to feel pain, or *aiddian*, to be sick.] [*i.* **ÄILED**; *pp.* **ÄILING**, **ÄILED**.] To give pain to; to pain; to trouble; to affect in any manner.

— This verb is never used when speaking of a definite disease, but its subject is always indeterminate. Thus we say, "What *äils* him?" "Something *äils* him"; "Nothing *äils* him"; but never, "A fever *äils* him."

ÄIL, *v. n.* To feel pain; to be in pain or trouble. And much he *äils*, but yet he is not sick. *Daniel.*

ÄIL, *n.* A disease; pain; illness; ailment. *Pope.*

ÄI-LÄN' TUS, *n.* [Sans. *ailanto*, tree of heaven, the name of one species in the Moluccas.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees or plants found in China and the East Indies. *Craig.*

— Sometimes spelled *ailanthus*, (as if the name was related to *ävös*, a flower,) which, *Loudon* says, is incorrect.

ÄI-LËTTES', or **ÄI-LË-RÖNS'**, *n. pl.* [Fr., *little wings*.] Small square shields of arms, worn, during a part of the middle ages by knights, on the shoulders. They are the prototypes of modern *epaulets*. *Fairholt.*

ÄIL'ING, *p. a.* Sickly; full of complaints.

ÄIL'MENT, *n.* Pain; disease; illness. *Granville.*

ÄIM (*äm*), *v. n.* [L. *æstimo*, to weigh, to consider; *Sp. asmar*, to consider; Old Fr. *esmer*, to point at.] [*i.* **ÄIMED**; *pp.* **ÄIMING**, **ÄIMED**.] 1. To endeavor to strike with a missile weapon; to direct towards; to point; as, "To *äim* at a mark."

Let all the ends thou *äim'st* at be thy country's, Thy God's, and truth's. *Shak.*

2. To endeavor; to aspire; to strive.

ÄIM, *v. a.* To direct, as a missile weapon. "Who *äims* his airy spear." *Dryden.*

Syn. — *Äim* at a mark or a bird; *point* a cannon against a wall; *level* a cannon, a gun, or a blow at the object we wish to injure or destroy.

Äim to be good; *aspire* to be great; *endeavor* to perform your duty; *strive* to excel.

ÄIM, *n.* 1. The direction of a missile weapon; direction towards a point or object; as, "To take *äim* at any thing."

2. View; object; end; intention; design; the thing after which one endeavors. *Locke.*

And, with ambitious *äim*,
Against the throne and monarchy of God,
Raised impious war. *Milton.*

3. † Conjecture; guess.

It is impossible, by *äim*, to tell it. *Spenser.*

Syn. — *Äim* denotes an immediate, and an ultimate object. His *äim* is to improve; his *intention* is good; he has a *view* to trade; his *design* is to live in peace; his *purpose* is fixed; his *object* is worthy; his *end* is important.

Propose an *äim* or an *object*; have an *intention* or a *design*; form a *purpose*; keep an *end* in view. — See **DIRECTION**.

ÄIM'ER (*ä'mër*), *n.* One who aims. *Wood.*

ÄIM'ING, *n.* The act of taking aim. *South.*

ÄIM'LESS (*äm'les*), *a.* Without aim.

ÄIM'LESS-LY, *ad.* In an aimless manner.

ÄIR (*är*), *n.* [Gr. *äp*; L. *aër*; It. *aere*; Fr. *air*.]

1. The fluid which we breathe, and which surrounds the globe, esteemed by ancient philosophers a simple element, but found by modern

chemists to consist of two simple substances, oxygen and nitrogen, or azote, in the relative bulks of 20.90 of the former to 79.10 of the latter; or, by weight, of 23.10 of oxygen to 76.90 of nitrogen; the atmosphere. *Horsford.*

As broad and general as the casing air. *Shak.*

2. Any aeriform fluid; gas; as, *vital air*, for oxygen; *fæced air*, or *mephitic air*, for carbonic acid; *inflammable air*, for hydrogen.

3. Gentle wind; a breeze.

Fresh gales and gentle *äirs*
Whispered it to the woods. *Milton.*

4. The open weather, or the atmosphere as affecting health or the sensations; as, "The morning *äir*"; "The evening *äir*"; "A pleasant or a bleak *äir*."

The *äir* bites shrewdly; it is very cold. *Shak.*

5. Utterance; publication; exposure.

I am sorry to find it has taken *äir* that I have some hand in these papers. *Pope.*

6. † Intelligence; information.

It grew from the *äirs* which the princes and states abroad received from their ambassadors and agents here. *Bacon.*

7. Attitude; manner; look; or appearance of the person; address; aspect; mien; carriage.

Her graceful innocence, her every *äir*. *Milton.*

8. An affected manner or gesture.

They naturally give themselves *äirs*. *Addison.*

9. (*Mus.*) A rhythmical succession of tones, forming a tune or melody, whether for a single voice, or for the leading voice or part; a melody; a tune; an aria.

10. (*Paint.*) The medium, as transferred to a picture, through which natural objects are viewed. *Brande.*

Syn. — An agreeable, noble, or offensive *äir*; a pleasing or awkward *address*; a sorrowful or cheerful *aspect* or *mien*; mild *demeanor*; lofty, haughty, or servile *carriage*; an innocent or guilty *look*; a beautiful or unpleasant *appearance*; rude or graceful *manners*.

ÄIR (*är*), *v. a.* [*i.* **ÄIRED**; *pp.* **ÄIRING**, **ÄIRED**.]

1. To expose to the air; as, "To *äir* beds or garments."

2. To admit air into; to ventilate; as, "To *äir* a room."

3. To refresh or cool by the air; to gratify one's self by enjoying the open air.

As I was here *äiring* myself on the tops of the mountains,
I fell into a profound contemplation on the vanity of human life. *Coleridge.*

4. To expel dampness by exposure to heat; as, "To *äir* linen."

ÄIR'-BAL-LÖÖN', *n.* A machine filled with a gas lighter than common air. — See **BALLOON**.

ÄIR'-BËD, *n.* A bed, formed of a bag or receptacle of air-tight cloth, and filled with air. *P. Cyc.*

ÄIR'-BLÄD-DER, *n.* (*Ich.*) A bladder or vesicle in fishes filled with air. *Brande.*

ÄIR'-BLÖWN (*är'blön*), *a.* Wafted or blown by the wind.

ÄIR'-BÖRN, *a.* Born of the air. *Congreve.*

ÄIR'-BÖRNE, *a.* Borne by the air.

ÄIR'-BRÄV-ING, *p. a.* Defying the winds. *Shak.*

ÄIR'-BRËD, *a.* Produced from or in air. *Potter.*

ÄIR'-BUÏLT (*är'bült*), *a.* Built in the air. *Pope.*

ÄIR'-CELL, *n.* (*Nat. Hist.*) A cavity in the stem or leaf of a plant: — a membranous receptacle communicating with the lungs of birds. *Brande.*

ÄIR'-CHÄM'BER, *n.* — See **AIR-CELL**. *Ogilvie.*

† **ÄIR'-DRÄWN**, *a.* Drawn or painted in air.

"This is the *äir-drawn* dagger." *Shak.*

ÄIR'-EM-BRÄCED' (*är'em-bräst'*), *a.* Encompassed by air. "*Äir-embraçed* waters." *Sandys.*

ÄIR'ER, *n.* One who äirs or exposes to the air.

ÄIR'-ES-CAPE', *n.* A contrivance for letting off the air from water-pipes. *Weale.*

ÄIR'REY, *n.* The nest of hawks or other birds of prey. — See **ÆREX** and **EYRX**. *Richardson.*

ÄIR'-FÖRMED (*är'förmä*), *a.* Formed from the air. *Jodrell.*

ÄIR'-GÜN, *n.* A pneumatic instrument, resembling a musket, to discharge bullets by the elastic force of the air. *Brande.*

ÄIR'-HÖLD-ER, *n.* A vessel for holding air. *Davy.*

ÄIR'-HÖLE (*är'höl*), *n.* 1. A hole to admit air.

2. (*Founding*.) A cavity in a casting caused by air which is arrested on passing through the liquid metal; called also *blow-hole*.

ÄIR'I-LY, *ad.* In an airy manner; gayly. *Sterne.*

ÄIR'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Quality of being airy; openness; exposure to air; as, "The *airiness* of a situation."

2. Lightness; gayety; levity. "A certain talkativeness and *airiness* represented in their tongue [the French]." *Felton.*

ÄIR'ING, *n.* 1. A short excursion to enjoy the fresh air.

To give their ladies an *äiring*. *Addison.*

2. Admission of air for ventilation; as, "The room needs *äiring*."

3. Exposure to the air for drying, removing odors, &c.; as, "The *äiring* of garments or of bedding."

ÄIR'-JÄCK-ET, *n.* A leathern jacket to which are attached bags or bladders filled with air; used to support persons in the water. *Buchanan.*

ÄIR'LESS, *a.* Wanting communication with the free air; destitute of air. *Shak.*

ÄIR'LING, *n.* A thoughtless, gay person. [*n.*] "Slight *äirlings*." *B. Jonson.*

ÄIR'-PIPE, *n.* A pipe used to draw foul air out of a ship's hold, from mines, &c. *Crabb.*

ÄIR'-PLÄNT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of plants which derive their sustenance wholly from the air, not being connected with the ground. *Gray.*

ÄIR'-PÖISE, *n.* An instrument for weighing air. "Common *äir-poises*." *Hist. of the Royal Soc.*

ÄIR'-PÜMP, *n.* A machine by means of which

air may be exhausted from closed vessels, invented by Otto Guericke, a magistrate of Magdeburg, about the year 1654. The name is also applied to a similar machine designed to force air into closed vessels. In the figure, A, B, C, communicates, by means of a small pipe, F, with a vessel, D, called the receiver, from which the air is to be extracted.

Air-pump of a steam engine, the pump of a condensing engine, by which the injected water and the condensed steam are drawn off from the condenser.

ÄIR'-SÄC, *n.* A vesicle or receptacle of air in birds, &c.; *äir-cell*. *Buchanan.*

ÄIR'-SHÄFT, *n.* A passage for the air into mines and other subterraneous places. *Ray.*

ÄIR'-SLÄCKED (*-släkt*), *a.* Slacked by the air; as, "*Äir-slacked* lime."

ÄIR'-STYR-RING (*är'stär-ring*), *a.* Putting air in motion. "*Äir-stirring* northern wind." *May.*

ÄIR'-THREÄD, *n.* A name given to the long filaments seen floating in the air during summer or autumn; gossamer. *Crabb.*

ÄIR'-THREÄT'EN-ING (*är'thrät-tn-ing*), *a.* Threatening to air; lofty. *Mir. for Mag.*

ÄIR'-TIGHT (*är'tit*), *a.* Impervious to air; as, "An *äir-tight* vessel." *Francis.*

ÄIR'-TRÄP, *n.* A contrivance for excluding the effluvia from drains, &c. *Francis.*

ÄIR'-VËS-SËL, *n.* A vessel containing air, or a duct for the passage of air. *Ray.*

ÄIR'Y (*är'y*), *a.* 1. Composed of air or vapor.

The *äiry* parts of bodies, as in odors and infections. *Bacon.*
2. Belonging to the air; relating to the air. "The *äiry* region." *Boyle.*

3. Exposed to the air; as, "An *äiry* situation."

4. Resembling air, in being impalpable or invisible; unsubstantial. "*Äiry* ghosts."

And, as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to *äiry* nothing
A local habitation and a name. *Shak.*

5. Wanting in reality or sincerity; vain; trifling. "*Äiry* threats." *Milton.*

6. Gay; sprightly; vivacious; light of heart. He that is merry and *äiry* at shoe when he sees a sad tempest on the sea, or dances when God thunders from heaven, regards not when God speaks to all the world. *Taylor.*

7. (*Paint.*) Expressing distance by a proper recession of the parts of a picture. *Fairholt.*

AIRY-FLY'ING, *a.* Flying like air. *Thomson.*

AIRY-LIGHT (ar'ē-līt), *a.* Light as air. *Milton.*

AISLE (ī), *n.* [*L. ala*, a wing; *Fr. aile*, a wing.] (*Arch.*) A side passage in a church, partially separated from the nave by columns or piers. Where through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault. *Gray.*

AISLED (ī'led or īld), *a.* Having aisles. *Byron.*

AIT, *n.* [Corrupted from *islet*. *Skinner.*] An islet, commonly planted with osiers, and then called a willow ait; an eight. *Brande.*

ITCH-BONE, *n.* Edgebone. — See **EDGEBONE**.

Ā-I-ZŌ'ON [ā-e-zō'on, *Loudon, C.*; ā-zoon', *W. B. O. B.*], *n.* [*Gr. dei*, always, and *zōōs*, living; *A. S. aizon*, or *azoon*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of fleshy-leaved plants. *Loudon.*

Ā-JĀR', *ad.* [*A. S. acyrrian*, to turn.] Half or partly open; — applied to a door.

ĀJ'Ī-GĀ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of labiate plants; bugle. *Loudon.*

ĀJ'U-TAGE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A short tube used in hydraulics to regulate the size and form of the stream of water discharged; the spout of a jet d'eau. *Young.*

Ā-KĀN'TJ-CŌNE, *n.* (*Min.*) A term sometimes applied to the mineral epidote. *Cleveland.*

ĀKE, *v. n.* To feel pain. — See **ACHĒ**. *Shak.*

Ā-KĪM'BŌ, *a.* [See **KIMRO**.] Arched; crooked. — The arms are *ā-kimbo* when the hands are on the hips, and the elbows turned outwards. *Arbutnot.*

Ā-KĪN', *a.* 1. Related or allied to by blood; kin; kindred. "Those that be nothing akin together." — See **KIN**. *Vices.*
2. Partaking of the same properties; allied by nature. "Questions akin to it." *Watts.*

ĀL-, 1. The Arabic article, equivalent to *the*, and retained at the beginning of many words derived from that language; as, *al-coran*, *al-cove*, *al-chemy*, *al-embic*, *al-manac*.
2. A Saxon prefix to some words, signifying noble [*æthel*], or ancient [*æald*]. *Gibson.*
3. A form of the Latin prefix *ad*, to, when it precedes *l*, as in *al-lege*, *al-lude*, *al-literation*, *al-legation*, &c.

Ā-LĀ, *n.*; pl. **Ā-LĒ**. [*L.*, a wing.]
1. (*Bot.*) The side or lateral petal of a papilionaceous corolla. *Hoblyn.*
2. (*Ornith. & Ent.*) The wings of birds and insects. *Brande.*

Ā-LĀ-BĀS-TER, *n.* [*Gr. ἀλάβαστρον*.] 1. A white stone used for ornamental purposes. It is of two kinds; one of which is a carbonate of lime, the other a sulphate of lime or gypsum; and to this, the term is now generally applied. *P. Cyc.*
2. A box or vase for holding perfumes and ointments; so called because originally made of alabaster. *Weale.*

Ā-LĀ-BĀS-TER, *a.* Made of alabaster. *Addison.*

Ā-LĀ-BĀS-TRJ-AN, *a.* Relating to or like alabaster. [*R.*] *Mawnder.*

Ā-LĀ-BĀS-TRUM, *n.*; pl. **Ā-LĀ-BĀS-TRĀ**. [*Low L.*; *Gr. ἀλάβαστρον*, or *ἀλάβαστρος*; *L. alabaster*.]
1. An alabaster vase for perfumes. *Ash.*
2. (*Bot.*) The cup or bud of a rose; a flower-bud. *Craig.*

Ā-LĀCK' (ā-lĕk'), *interj.* ["This word seems only the corruption of *alas*."] *Johnson.* *Alas*; — noting sorrow. *Shak.*

Ā-LĀCK'Ā-DĀY, *interj.* *Alas* the day; — noting sorrow or melancholy.

† **Ā-LĀC'RJ-OŪS**, *a.* [*L. alacer*, brisk.] Lively. "It were well if we were a little more *alacrious*." *Hammond.*

† **Ā-LĀC'RJ-OŪS-LY**, *ad.* Cheerfully. *Epiniondas* *alacriously* expired, in confidence that he left behind him a perpetual memory of the victories he had achieved for his country. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

† **Ā-LĀC'RJ-OŪS-NESS**, *n.* Briskness; liveliness. "Some life, some *alacriosity*." *Hammond.*

Ā-LĀC'RJ-TY, *n.* [*L. alacritas*; *It. alacrità*; *Sp. alegria*; *Fr. allegresse*.] Cheerfulness; spright-

liness; liveliness; gayety; readiness. "I have not that *alacrity* of spirit." *Shak.*

Syn. — *Alacrity* designates mental activity; alertness, bodily activity.

Ā-LĀD'IN-IST, *n.* A free-thinker among the Mahometans. *Crabb.*

Ā-LĀ-FRĀN-YISE (ā-lā-frān-sāz'). [*Fr.*] After the French fashion or manner.

ĀL'Ā-LITE, *n.* [*Ala* in Piedmont, and *Gr. λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A variety of augite, called also *diopside*. *Dana.*

Ā-LĀ-MĪ'RE (ā-lā-mē'rā), [ā-lā-mēr', *Ja. W. B.*; ā-lā-mī'rā, *K.*], *n.* The lowest note but one in three septenaries of the gamut or scale of music. *Grayton.*

ĀL-Ā-MŌDE', *ad. & a.* [*Fr.*] 1. Fashionably or fashionable; in the fashion. *Arbutnot.*
2. (*Cookery.*) Applied to meat dressed in a peculiar manner; as, "*Alamode* beef."

ĀL-Ā-MŌDE', *n.* A thin, silk stuff. *Whitlock.*

Ā-LĀ-MORT, *a.* [*Fr.*, to death.] Depressed; melancholy. — See **ĀLL-Ā-MORT**. *Ogilvie.*

Ā-LĀND, *ad.* At or on land; on dry ground. And in mid ocean left them moored *aland*. *Dryden.*

Ā-L'ANGLAISE (ā-lāng-lāz'). [*Fr.*] After the English fashion or manner.

Ā-LĀN'TINE, *n.* An amylaceous substance extracted from the root of the *Angelica archangelica* or garden angelica. *Brande.*

Ā-LĀR, *a.* Relating to, or having, wings. *Craig.*

Ā-LĀRM', *n.* [*It. all' armi*, to arms; *Fr. alarmer*.]
1. A signal by which soldiers are summoned to take arms. When the angry trumpet sounds *alarm*. *Shak.*
2. A cry or other notice of danger; as, "An *alarm* of fire."
3. A sudden terror; a sense of danger; consternation; fright; apprehension; as, "To excite *alarm*."
4. A tumult or disturbance; that which causes terror, fear, or apprehension. O solitude! where are the charms That sages have seen in thy face? Better dwell in the midst of *alarms* Than risen in the lonely place. *Couper.*
5. A mechanical contrivance for rousing persons from sleep, or for arresting attention. **Syn.** — *Alarm* arises from announced or impending danger; apprehension from that which is expected. A cry of *alarm*; a spectacle of *terror*; a sudden *fright*; an overwhelming *consternation*. *Apprehension* of danger makes us uneasy; *alarm* affects the feelings, *terror* the understanding, *fright* the senses; *consternation* seizes the whole mind and benumbs the faculties.

Ā-LĀRM', *v. a.* [*Fr. alarmer*.] [*i.* **ALARMED**; *pp.* **ALARMING**, **ALARMED**.]
1. To call to arms, or summon to action on a sudden emergency. — See **ĀLARUM**, *v.*
2. To impress with a sense of danger; to surprise with fear; to terrify; as, "The approach of the enemy greatly *alarmed* the inhabitants."

Ā-LĀRM'-BĒLL, *n.* A bell that is rung to give alarm. "The *alarm-bell* rings." *Dryden.*

Ā-LĀRM'-CŁOCK, *n.* A clock made to sound an alarm, or to strike, at any given time.

Ā-LĀRM'-GŪN, *n.* A gun fired to give notice of an enemy, or as a signal of alarm. *Williams.*

Ā-LĀRM'ING, *p. a.* Causing alarm; terrifying.

Ā-LĀRM'ING-LY, *ad.* In an alarming manner.

Ā-LĀRM'IST, *n.* One who is timidly prone to excite alarm. [*Modern.*] *Todd.*

Ā-LĀRM'-PŌST, *n.* A post or place appointed for a regiment or body of men to appear at in case of an alarm. *Campbell.*

Ā-LĀRM'-WATCH (ā-lārm'wōch), *n.* A watch that strikes the hour at any given time. *Herbert.*

Ā-LĀ'RUM [ā-lā'rūm, *P. Ja.*; ā-lā'rūm, *F. Sm.*; ā-lā'rūm, *K.*], *n.* Same as **ĀLARM**. — See **ĀLARM**. "What new *alarum* is this same?" *Shak.*

Ā-LĀ'RUM, *v. a.* [Corrupted from *alarm*. *Johnson.*] Same as **ĀLARM**. *Alarmed* by his sentinel the wolf. *Shak.*

ĀL'Ā-RY, *a.* [*L. alaris*; *ala*, a wing.] Of the nature of wings. *Craig.*

Ā-LĀS', *interj.* [*L. ai*, denoting grief, and *lassus*, weary; *It. ah*, *lasso*; *Fr. h-las*; *A. S. eala*, or *heal*.] Noting lamentation, pity, or concern.

Ā-LĀS' THE DĀY, *interj.* Ah, unhappy day. *Shak.*

Ā-LĀS' THE WHĪLE, *interj.* Ah, unhappy time. For pale and wan he was (*alas* the while) *Spenser.*

† **Ā-LĀTE'**, *ad.* Late; not long since; of late. Where chilling frost *alate* did nip, There *alate* grew a tree. *Greene.*

Ā-LĀTE, *a.* [*L. alatus*, furnished with wings.] (*Bot. & Anat.*) Bordered by a leafy or membranous expansion. *Brande.*

Ā-LĀT'E-RE, [*L.*, from the side.] — The cardinal legates *alatre* were the pope's assistants and counsellors in ordinary. *Hamilton.*

ĀL-Ā-TER'NUS, *n.* [*L. ala*, a wing, and *terni*, three.] (*Bot.*) A species of *Rhamnus*, or buckthorn; *Rhamnus Alaternus*. *Loudon.*

ĀL-ĀU-DĪ'NĒ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Fringillidae*; larks. *Gray.*

ĀLB, *n.* [*L. albus*, white.] A long white linen vestment or tunic worn by Catholic priests. It differs from the surplice in fitting more close to the body and being tied with a girdle. *Brande.*

ĀL'BA, [*L.*] A white sacerdotal vest worn by Catholic priests; an alb. *Whishaw.*

ĀL'BA-CŌRE, *n.* A large species of fish of the mackerel family, which is common in the Mediterranean, and sometimes taken on the southern coast of England; the bonito. *Ogilvie.*

ĀL-BĀ'NĪ-AN, *n.* A native of Albania. *P. Cyc.*

ĀL-BĀ'NĪ-AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Albania.

ĀL'BA-TRŌSS, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of large web-footed, aquatic birds, allied to the gulls. The common albatross is often met with in the Southern Ocean. *P. Cyc.*

† **ĀL-BĒ'**, or **ĀL-BĒĒ'**, *ad.* [Contracted from *albeit*.] Although; albeit; notwithstanding. *Spenser.*

ĀL-BĒ'IT, *ad.* Although; notwithstanding. *Albeit* unused to the melting mood. *Shak.*

ĀL-BĒS'CENT, *a.* [*L. albesco*, *albesco*, to grow white.] Becoming white or whitish. *Smart.*

ĀL-BI-CŌRE, *n.* — See **ALBACORE**.

† **ĀL-BI-FI-CĀ'TION**, *n.* [*L. albus*, white, and *facio*, to make.] Act of making white. *Chaucer.*

ĀL-BI-GĒN'SĒS, *n. pl.* [*L.*] (*Ecol. Hist.*) A sect of Christians that first appeared in the twelfth century; — so called from *Albi*, in Upper Languedoc, France, or, more probably, from *Albigium*, the Latin name by which Narbonne Gaul was known at that time. *Brande.*

ĀL'BIN, *n.* [*L. albus*, white.] (*Min.*) A white variety of apophyllite. *Dana.*

ĀL-BĪ'NĪSM, or **ĀL'BĪN-ISM** [ā-l-bī'nīzm, *Brande*; ā-l-bī'nīzm, *O.*; ā-l-bīn-īzm, *C.*], *n.* The state of an albino; a state in which the skin is white, the hair flaxen, and the iris of the eye pink.

ĀL-BĪ'NŌ, or **ĀL-BĪ'NŌ**, *n.*: pl. **ĀL-BĪ'NŌS** or **ĀL-BĪ'NŌS**. [*Port. & Sp.* from *L. albus*, white.] A person of a preternatural whiteness of the skin and hair, and peculiar redness of the pupil of the eye, which is so weak as not to be able to bear the light of day. The Portuguese first applied the term to the white negroes whom they found on the coast of Africa; but it is now used to designate persons who exhibit similar characteristics, of whatever race or country. *P. Cyc.*

ĀL-BĪ'NŌ-ISM, *n.* The state of an albino. *Ogilvie.*

ĀL'BITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral composed of silica, alumina, and soda. *Dana*



Alauda arvensis.



Albatross.

A-LĒAK', *ad.* In a leaking state. *Hale.*
(*Naut.*) A vessel is said to *spring aleak*, when a leak in any part of her commences. *Falconer.*

ĀL'E-A-TQ-RY, *a.* [L. *alea*, a game of hazard, any thing uncertain.] (*Civil law.*) Noting a contract of which the effects depend on an uncertain event. *Bouvier.*

ĀLE'-BĒNCH, *n.* A bench in or at an ale-house.

ĀLE'BĒR-RY, *n.* A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and sops of bread. "*Ale-berries*, caudles, possets." *Beaumont.*

ĀLE'-BREW-ER (ā'brū-er), *n.* One who brews ale. "Disliked by our *ale-brewers*." *Mortimer.*


ĀLE'-CŌN NĒR (ā'l'kōn-nēr), *n.* An officer, in England, whose business it is to inspect the measures of public houses. *Act of Parl.*

ĀLE'CŌST, *n.* [*ale*, and Gr. *κόστος*, L. *costum*, an aromatic shrub.] A plant put into ale; costmary; *Balsamita vulgaris*. *Loudon.*

A-LĒC-TQ-RŌM'A-ĒHY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀλεκτρυών*, a cock, and *μάχη*, a battle.] Cock-fighting. *Ogilvie.*

A-LĒC-TQ-RQ-MĀN-CY, *n.* Same as **ALECTRYOMANCY**.

A-LĒC-TRŌRES, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A name given to a sub-family of birds; *alecturinae*. *Gray.*

A-LĒC-TRU-RĪ'NĒ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of dentirostral birds, of the order *Passeres*, and family *Muscicapidae*; *alectures*. *Gray.*  *Fluvicola climacura.*

A-LĒC-TRY-ŌM'A-ĒHY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀλεκτρυών*, a cock, and *μάχη*, a battle.] Cock-fighting. [*r.*] *Bailey.*

A-LĒC-TRY-Q-MĀN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀλεκτρυών*, a cock, and *μαντεία*, prophecy.] Divination by a cock; attempting to foretell by a cock. *Bailey.*

ĀLE'-DRĀ-PER, *n.* A keeper of an ale-house; a seller of malt liquor. *Bailey.*

A-LĒĒ', *ad.* (*Naut.*) Noting the position of the helm when pushed down to the lee-side of the vessel. *Mar. Dict.*

ĀLE'-FĒD, *a.* Nourished with ale. *Stafford.*

†ĀL'E-GAR, *n.* [*ale*, and *euger*, in the sense of *sharp*; or *Fr. aigre*, sour.] Sour ale; a kind of acid made of ale. *Bailey.*

†A-LĒG'E-ĀUNCE, *n.* Alleviation. *Chaucer.*

†ĀL'E-QĒR, *a.* [L. *alacris*.] Cheerful. *Bacon.*

†A-LĒGGE', *v. a.* [*Fr. alléger*.] To lessen; to assuage. "*Allegge this bitter blast*." *Spenser.*

†A-LĒG'GĒ-ĀUNCE, *n.* Alleviation. *Spenser.*

ĀLE'HŌŌF, *n.* A plant, so called from its use in making ale before the use of hops; a species of ground ivy; *Glechoma hederacea*. *Temple.*


ĀLE'-HŌŪSE, *n.* A house where ale and beer are sold. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **TAVERN**.

†ĀLE'-KNIGHT (ā'nit), *n.* A pot-companion. "The old *ale-knights* of England." *Camden.*

ĀL-E-MĀN'NIC, *a.* Belonging to the *Alemanni*, an ancient people of Germany. *Bosworth.*

ĀL-E-MĀN'NIC, *n.* The language of the *Alemanni*, or ancient Germans. *Bosworth.*

A-LĒM'BIC, *n.* [*Ar. al*, the, and *ambeeg*, corrupted from Gr. *ἀμβίξ*, a cup or vessel.] (*Chem.*) A chemical vessel, of various forms, used in distillation; an obsolete form of still. *Brande.* 

A-LĒM-BRŌTH, *n.* A term applied by the old chemists to a poisonous salt, which they called *the salt of wisdom*, composed of ammonia, muriatic acid, and the oxide of mercury. *Brande.*

ĀLE'-MĒAS-ŪRE (ā'mēzh-ūr), *n.* A liquid measure for ale. *Ash.*

†A-LĒNGTH', *ad.* At full length. *Chaucer.*

ĀL'E-PĪS, *n.* [Gr. *a priv.* and *πέσις*, a scale.] (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes, with broad bodies and small heads, and nearly scaleless. *Craig.*

A-LĒRT', *a.* [*It. all'erta*, in the phrase *stare*

all'erta, to stand upon one's guard, to be watchful, *erta* [L. *erecta*, sc. *via*; meaning the steep ascent of a hill; *Fr. alerte*.]

1. Being on guard, or on the lookout; watchful; vigilant. "He was always *alert* and attentive to the claims of friendship." *Gaius.*

2. Nimble; prompt; lively; brisk; smart. "I saw an *alert* young fellow." *Addison.*

On the alert, on one's guard; on the lookout.

A-LĒRT'NESS, *n.* The quality of being alert; sprightliness; briskness. *Addison.*

Syn.—See **ALACRITY**.

ĀLE'-PŌLE, *n.* A pole or post set up for a

ĀLE'-PŌST, *n.* sign before an ale-house. "The *ale-pole* doth but signify that there is good ale in the house." *Frith.*

ĀLE'-SĪL-VER, *n.* A tribute anciently paid to the lord mayor of London by the sellers of ale.

ĀLE'-STĀKE, *n.* A stake set up as a sign before an ale-house; an ale-pole. *Chaucer.*

ĀLE'-TĀST-ER, *n.* An officer who inspects ale or beer. *Cowell.*

ĀL-EU'RQ-MĀN-CY (ā'l-yū'ro-mān-se), *n.* [Gr. *ἄλυστρον*, flour, and *μαντεία*, prophecy.] Divination by means of flour. *Craig.*

A-LĒU'TI-AN, *n.* [*Rus. aleut*, a bald rock.]

A-LĒU'TIC, *n.* [*Geog.*] Noting certain islands in the Pacific Ocean.

ĀLE'-VĀT, *n.* A tub in which ale is fermented.

†A-LEW' (ā-lē'), *n.* A shout; loud call; halloo. "Lament with loud *alew*." *Spenser.*

ĀLE'-WASHED (ā'l'wōsh), *a.* Steeped in ale. "Foaming bottles and *ale-washed* wits." *Shak.*

ĀLE'-WIFE, *n.*; *pl.* **ĀLE'-WĪVES**. 1. A woman that keeps an ale-house.

2. (*Ich.*) An American fish of the herring kind, smaller than a shad. *Storer.*

ĀL-EX-ĀN'DER'S (āl-eg-zān'dēr), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Smyrnia*, now generally superseded by celery. *Loudon.*

ĀL-EX-ĀN'DER'S-FOOT, *n.* The name of an herb; alexanders. *Johnson.*

ĀL-EX-ĀN'DRI-AN, *a.* Belonging to Alexander or Alexandria. *P. Cyc.*

ĀL-EX-ĀN'DRINE, *n.* A kind of verse, borrowed from the French, and consisting of twelve syllables, first used in a poem called *the Alexandriad*. *A needless Alexandrine ends the song, That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along.* *Pope.*

ĀL-EX-ĀN'DRINE, *a.* Relating to the Alexandrine verse. *Warton.*

ĀL-EX-ĀN'DRITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A species of chrysoberyl.

A-LĒX-I-PHĀR'MA-CAL, *a.* Counteracting poison; alexipharmic. *Dean Pierce.*

A-LĒX-I-PHĀR'MIC, *n.* (*Med.*) An antidote against poison; — written also, with more propriety, *alexipharmac*. *Bryant.*

A-LĒX-I-PHĀR'MIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἀλέξω*, to ward off, and *φάρμακον*, a poison.] Antidotal; counteracting poison. *Dunglison.*

A-LĒX-I-TĒR'IC, *a.* [Low L. *alexiterium*, to ward off.] That drives away or counteracts infection or poison. *Johnson.*

A-LĒX-I-TĒR'ICS, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Preservatives against infection or poison. *Brande.*

ĀL'FĒT, *n.* [*A. S. ælan*, to burn, and *fæt*, vat.] A caldron of boiling water, into which an accused person plunged his arm, by way of ordeal, to show his guilt or innocence. *Tomkins.*

ĀL'GĒ, *n.*; *pl.* **ĀL'GĒS**. [*L. seaweed*.] (*Bot.*) An order of cryptogamous plants, comprising seaweeds, lavers, and the floating scum-like substances of ditches and rivers. *Loudon.*

ĀL-GĒ-RŌ'BĒ, *n.* [*Ar. al*, the, and *garoba*, bean-tree.] (*Bot.*) A tree bearing pods containing a sweetish pulp, supposed by some to have been the wild honey on which St. John fed in the wilderness; *Ceratonia siliqua*. *Loudon.*

ĀL'GĒ-RŪT, *n.* [Named from Vittorio *Alga*.]

ĀL'GA-RŪTH, *n.* [*Med.*] An insoluble oxychloride of antimony; — formerly used in medicine. *Miller.*

†ĀL'GĀTE, or **ĀL'GĀTES**, *ad.* [*A. S. algaets*.] Altogether; every way; always. *Spenser.*

ĀL'GA-TRĀNE, *n.* [*Fr. algastrane*.] (*Chem.*) A sort of pitch or bitumen. *Ciabb.*

ĀL-GA-ZEL', *n.* [*Zool.*] A beautiful species of antelope; the gazelle. *P. Cyc.*

ĀL'GĒ-BRĀ, *n.* [*It. & Sp.*, from *Ar. al*, the, and *geber*, philosopher, according to some; from *gefr*, parchment, according to others. *Menago* suggests *algiabarar*, the restitution of things broken; *Gutschrist*, *al*, the, and *jubr*, consolidation.] A kind of universal arithmetic; that branch of mathematics in which the operations are performed by means of letters and other symbols; the science which establishes the rules of arithmetic and the properties and relations of numbers by general reasoning.

ĀL-GĒ-BRĀ'IC, *a.* Relating to algebra; **ĀL-GĒ-BRĀ'IC-AL**, *a.* "Algebraic symbols."

Algebraic curve, a curve such that the relation between the coordinates of any of its points can be expressed by the signs and terms of algebra. *Da. & P.*

ĀL-GĒ-BRĀ'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By means of algebra.

ĀL'GĒ-BRĀ-JST, *n.* One who is versed in algebra.

ĀL'GĒ-NĒB, *n.* (*Astron.*) One of the principal stars in the constellation Pegasus. *Hind.*

ĀL-GĒ-RĪNE', *n.* A native of Algiers. *Murray.*

ĀL-GĒ-RĪNE', *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging to Algiers.

†ĀL'GĪD, *a.* [*L. algidus*, cold.] Cold. *Coles.*

†ĀL-GĪD'I-TY, *n.* Chillness; cold. *Coles.*

†ĀL-GĪF'IC, *a.* That produces cold. *Bailey.*

ĀL'GOL, *n.* (*Astron.*) A fixed star in the constellation Perseus, remarkable for periodical changes in brightness. *Herschel.*

ĀL-GŌL'Q-GY, *n.* [*L. alga*, seaweed, and Gr. *λόγος*, a discourse.] (*Bot.*) A treatise on the algae or seaweeds. *Landsborough.*

ĀL'GŌR, *n.* [*L.*] Extreme cold; chill. *Bailey.*

ĀL'GO-RĀB, *n.* (*Astron.*) The chief star in the constellation Corvus. *Hind.*

†ĀL'GO-RĪSM, *n.* [*Ar.*] Same as **ALGORITHM**. "*Algorism stones*," i.e. counters. *Sir T. More.*

ĀL'GO-RĪTHM, *n.* [*Ar.*] The art of computing by numerical figures; arithmetic; algebra; — the art of computing in any particular way. *Da. & P.*

†ĀL-GŌSE', *a.* Extremely cold; chill. *Bailey.*

ĀL'GOUS, *a.* [*L. alga*, seaweed.] Abounding in seaweed. [*r.*] *Ash.*

ĀL'GUA-ZĪL (ā'l'gā-zēl) [ā'l'gā-zēl, *Ja. Sm.*; ā'l'gā-zēl, *E.*; ā'l-gwā-zēl or ā'l-gā-zēl', *K.*], *n.* [*Sp. alguacil*, a constable.] An inferior officer of justice; a sort of bailiff or constable. *Smollett.*

ĀL-HĒN'NĀ, *n.* A plant; *Lawsonia*. — See **HENNA**. *Ogilvie.*

ĀL-I-Ā-CEOUS (āl-e-ā'shus, 66), *a.* [*L. allium*, or *allium*, garlic.] — See **ALLIACEOUS**. *Francis.*

Ā'LĪ-ĀS (ā'lē-ās), *ad.* A Latin word, signifying *otherwise*; as, "*Simson, alias Smith, alias Baker*."

Ā'LĪ-ĀS, *n.* 1. An assumed name; another name. *An author was forced to assume every week new aliases and new disguises.* *Macaulay.*

2. (*Law.*) A second or further writ issued after a first writ of *capias*. *Whishaw.*

ĀL'I-BĪ, *n.* [*L. elsewhere*.] (*Law.*) The plea of a person, who, to prove himself innocent of an offence or crime, alleges that he was elsewhere, or at another place, at the time when the act was committed. *Burrill.*

†ĀL'I-BLE, *a.* [*L. alibilis*; *alo*, to nourish.] Nutritive; nourishing. *Bailey.*

ĀL'F-DĀDE, *n.* [*Ar.*] The index or ruler that moves about the centre of an astrolabe or quadrant, carrying the sights. *Brande.*

ĀL'ĪEN (ā'l'yen), *a.* [L. *alius*, another; *alienus*, that pertains to another.]

1. Foreign; not native.

Inglorious shelter in an alien land. Phillips.

2. Estranged; differing in nature or tendency.

They encouraged principles alien from our religion and government. Dryden.

ĀL'ĪEN (ā'l'yen), *n.* 1. A foreigner, as distinguished from a natural-born citizen; not a denizen or native; a stranger. Hooker.

2. (Law.) A foreigner who is a resident or subject; or one born in a foreign country, and never naturalized. Cowell.

Syn.—See STRANGER.

ĀL'ĪEN (ā'l'yen), *v. a.* [i. ALIENED; pp. ALIENING, ALIENED.] To make any thing the property of another; to alienate. [R.] Hale.

ĀL'ĪEN-A-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* (Law.) State of being alienable; capacity of being alienated. Burke.

ĀL'ĪEN-A-BLE (ā'l'yen-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being alienated. "Land is alienable." Dennis.

ĀL'ĪEN-AGE, *n.* (Law.) The condition or state of an alien. Lawes.

ĀL'ĪEN-ĀTE (ā'l'yen-āt) [ā'l'yen-āt, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ā'l'e-en-āt, P. Kenrick], *v. a.* [L. *alieno*, *alienatus*, to make another's; *alienus*, another's; It. *alienare*; Sp. *alienar*; Fr. *aliéner*.] [i. ALIENATED; pp. ALIENATING, ALIENATED.]

1. To transfer property to another.

The countries of the Turks were once Christian, ... though now they be utterly alienated. Bacon.

2. To change from friendliness to aversion; to estrange.

Any thing that is apt to disturb the world, and to alienate the affections of men from one another, ... is either expressly, or by clear consequence and deduction, forbidden in the New Testament. Tillotson.

ĀL'ĪEN-ĀTE (ā'l'yen-āt), *a.* Withdrawn; alienated. "Wholly alienate from truth." Swift.

ĀL'ĪEN-ĀTE (ā'l'yen-āt), *n.* An alien; a foreigner. "He is an alienate." Stapleton.

ĀL'ĪEN-Ā'TIŌN (ā'l'yen-ā'tiŋ), *n.* [L. *alienatio*; It. *alienazione*; Fr. *aliénation*.]

1. (Law.) Act of transferring property, particularly real property; transfer. Swift.

2. State of being alienated. "The estate was wasted during its alienation." Johnson.

3. Estrangement; change of affection. Bacon.

Alienation of mind, mental derangement; insanity. Hooker.

Syn.—See DISAGREEMENT, INSANITY.

ĀL'ĪEN-Ā'TOR (ā'l'yen-ā'tor), *n.* One who alienates or transfers property. Warton.

ĀL'ĪENE' (ā'l'yen'), *v. a.* (Law.) To convey property to another; to alienate. Blackstone.

ĀL'ĪEN-ĒĒ' (ā'l'yen-ēē'), *n.* (Law.) One to whom a transfer of property is made. Blackstone.

ĀL'ĪEN-ĪSM, *n.* The state of being an alien; alienage. [R.] Kent.

ĀL'ĪEN-ÖR' (ā'l'yen-ör'), *n.* (Law.) One who transfers property to another. Blackstone.

† Ā-LĪFE', *ad.* On my life. Shak.

† Ā-LĪF'ER-OŪS, *a.* [L. *ala*, a wing, and *fero*, to bear.] Having wings. Bailey.

ĀL'Ī-FÖRM, *a.* [L. *ala*, a wing, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of wings. [R.] Owen.

† Ā-LĪG'ER-OŪS, *a.* [L. *aliger*, *ala*, a wing, and *gero*, to bear.] Having wings. Bailey.

Ā-LĪGHT' (ā-lit'), *a.* Lighted; lit. "The lamps were alight." Dickens.

Ā-LĪGHT' (ā-lit'), *v. n.* [A. S. *alīhtan*, to come down.] [i. ALIGHTED; pp. ALIGHTING, ALIGHTED; ALIT, Byron.]

1. To stop or rest after descending.

Like a lark, melodious in her mounting, and continuing her song till she alights. Dryden.

Should a spirit alight upon the earth, what would his notions of us be? Addison.

2. To come upon the feet in descending from a carriage, or from the back of a horse or other animal; to dismount.

The sure traveller. Though he alights sometimes, still goeth on. Herbert.

3. To fall upon.

But storms of stones from the proud temple's height Pour down, and on our battered helmets alight. Dryden.

Ā-LĪGN' (ā-līn'), *v. a.* [Fr. *aligner*.] To adjust by a line; to form in line, as troops. Vose.

Ā-LĪGNE'MENT (ā-līn'ment), *n.* [Fr. *alignement*.] (Mil.) The position of a body of men in a straight line. Glos. of Mil. Terms.

Ā-LĪKE', *ad. & a.* [a and like.] With resemblance; without difference.

All seasons, and their change, all please alike. Milton.

In birth, in acts, in arms, alike the rest. Fairfax.

Syn.—See EQUAL.

Ā-LĪKE'-MĪND'ED, *a.* Like-minded. Bp. Hall.

ĀL'Ī-MĒNT, *n.* [L. *alimentum*, food; *alo*, to nourish.] Nourishment; nutrition; food; nutriment; things necessary for the support of life. Arbuthnot.

ĀL'Ī-MĒNT'AL, *a.* That nourishes. Milton.

ĀL'Ī-MĒNT'AL-LY, *ad.* So as to serve for nourishment or sustenance. Browne.

ĀL'Ī-MĒNT'Ā-RĪ-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being alimentary or nourishing. Bailey.

ĀL'Ī-MĒNT'Ā-RY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to aliment. "The alimentary duct." Arbuthnot.

2. Nourishing. "Of alimentary roots, some are pulpy and very nutritious." Arbuthnot.

Alimentary canal, a tube or cavity in an animal body, into which nutriment is taken to be digested, and by which it is conveyed through the body.

ĀL'Ī-MĒN-TĀ'TIŌN, *n.* 1. Act of nourishing. Bacon.

2. State of being nourished.

ĀL'Ī-MĒN-TĪVE-NĒSS, *n.* (Phren.) The organ of appetite for food and drink. Combe.

ĀL'Ī-MŌN'ŌŪS, *a.* That nourishes. Harvey.

ĀL'Ī-MŌ-NY, *n.* [L. *alimonia*, maintenance.] (Law.) An allowance to which a married woman is entitled, upon a legal separation from her husband, when she is not charged with adultery or an elopement. Burrill.

ĀL'Ī-ŌTH, *n.* (Astron.) A star in the constellation Ursa Major, or Great Bear.—See AL-LIOTH.

ĀL'Ī-PĒD, *a.* [L. *ala*, a wing, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Wing-footed; swift of foot. Ash.

ĀL'Ī-PĒD, *n.* An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane, serving for a wing, as the bat. Craig.

ĀL'Ī-QUĀNT (ā'l'e-kwānt) [ā'l'e-kwānt, S. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. C.; ā'l'e-kwōnt, W. K.], *a.* [L. *aliquantus*, somewhat.] (Arith.) Aliquant parts of a quantity are such as are not contained in that quantity an exact number of times; as, 3 is an aliquant part of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12. Eaton. Davies & Peck.

ĀL'Ī-QUŌT (ā'l'e-kwōt), *a.* [L. *aliquot*, some.] (Arith.) Aliquot parts of any number are such as will exactly divide it without any remainder; as 3 is an aliquot part of 12. Eaton. Da. & P.

ĀL'Ī-SĀN'DĒR, *n.* A plant used as a salad and potherb;—written also *alexanders*. W. Encyc.

ĀL'ĪSH, *a.* Resembling ale. Mortimer.

ĀL'Ī-TRŪNK, *n.* [L. *ala*, a wing, and *truncus*, body.] (Ent.) The segment of the trunk of an insect, to which the wings are attached. Brande.

† ĀL'Ī-TURE, *n.* [L. *alitura*, a nourishing.] Nourishment. Bailey.

Ā-LĪVE', *a.* [a and live; formerly on live. "For prouder woman is there none on live." Chaucer.]

1. Having life; living; not dead.

Why, then, he is alive. Nay, he is dead. Shak.

2. Showing all the signs of life; having the senses in full activity; sensitive.

Though tremblingly alive to nature's laws, Yet ever firm to honor's sacred cause. Falconer.

3. In existence; in force; active.

There is scarce truth enough alive to make societies secure. Shak.

4. Lively; cheerful; joyous, as in the phrase "All alive."

5. In the world, or of all in the world; by way of emphasis.

The Earl of Northumberland was the proudest man alive. Clarendon.

Ā-LĪZ'Ā-RĪNE, *n.* [alizari, the commercial name

of madder in the Levant.] A peculiar coloring principle obtained from madder. Brande.

ĀL'Ī-KĀ-HĒST, *n.* [Ar.] The pretended universal solvent or menstruum of the ancient alchemists.

ĀL'Ī-KĀ-HĒS'TIŌ, *a.* Belonging to alkahest. Ash.

ĀL'Ī-KĀ-LĒS'ĈEN-CY, *n.* A tendency to become alkaline. Brande.

ĀL'Ī-KĀ-LĒS'ĈENT, *a.* Tending to become alkaline; beginning to be alkaline. Arbuthnot.

ĀL'Ī-KĀ-LĪ, or ĀL'Ī-KĀ-LĪ [ā'l'ka-le, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.; ā'l'ka-li, Ja. K. W. b.], *n.*; pl. ĀL'Ī-KĀ-LĪES. [Ar. *al*, the, and *kali*, a plant, from the ashes of which soda was originally obtained.] (Chem.) The name applied to a class of bodies which have the common characteristics of being caustic to the taste, of forming neutral compounds or salts with acids, and of changing vegetable blue to green, and yellow to brown. The alkalis are of three kinds:—

1. Ammonia, a gaseous body, composed of hydrogen and nitrogen, and formed by the decomposition of animal substances. Being very easily evaporated when dissolved in water, it was formerly called *volatile alkali*.

2. Potash and soda, long known as the *fixed alkalis*, lime, magnesia, strontia, baryta, called the *alkaline earths*, and lithia, all compounds of certain metals and oxygen, and none of them susceptible of decomposition by heat alone.

3. Morphia, quinia, aconita, digitalia, &c., obtained from plants, and hence called *vegetable alkalis*, or *alkaloids*, consisting of oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon, all decomposed at high temperatures, giving rise to new products. Ure.

ĀL'Ī-KĀ-L'Ī-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* [alkali, and L. *facio*, to become.] That may be alkaliified. Qu. Jour.

ĀL'Ī-KĀ-L'Ī-FY, *v. a.* [alkali, and L. *facio*, to make.] [i. ALKALIFIED; pp. ALKALIFYING, ALKALIFIED.] (Chem.) To change to alkali; to alkalyze. Smart.

ĀL'Ī-KĀ-LĪG'E-NOŪS, *a.* [alkali, and Gr. *γεννῶ*, to produce.] Generating alkali. Smart.

ĀL'Ī-KĀ-LĪM'E-TER, *n.* [alkali, and Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] (Chem.) An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalis. Hamilton.

ĀL'Ī-KĀ-L'Ī-MĒT'RĪC, } *a.* Relating to alka-
ĀL'Ī-KĀ-L'Ī-MĒT'RĪ-CAL, } limetry. Ure.

ĀL'Ī-KĀ-LĪM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring the strength of alkalis. Ure.

ĀL'Ī-KĀ-LĪNE, or ĀL'Ī-KĀ-LĪNE [ā'l'ka-līn, W. J. E. F. Sm.; ā'l'ka-līn, S. P. J. K.], *a.* Having the qualities of alkali.

Alkaline earths, lime, magnesia, baryta, strontia.

ĀL'Ī-KĀ-LĪN'Ī-TY, *n.* The distinctive quality or nature of an alkali. P. Cye.

ĀL'Ī-KĀ-L'Ī-OŪS, *a.* Having the quality of an alkali. "An acid and alkalious nature." Kinnier.

† ĀL'Ī-KĀ-L'Ī-ZĀTE, *v. a.* To make bodies alkaline. Johnson.

† ĀL'Ī-KĀ-L'Ī-ZATE, *a.* Impregnated with alkali. "Other alkalic salts." Boyle.

† ĀL'Ī-KĀ-L'Ī-ZĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Impregnation with alkali. [R.] Johnson.

ĀL'Ī-KĀ-LĪZE, *v. a.* To impregnate with alkali; to make alkaline; to alkalyze. Ogilvie.

ĀL'Ī-KĀ-LŌID, *n.* [alkali, and Gr. *ἰδῶς*, form.] (Chem.) A substance analogous to an alkaline base, of vegetable origin, and generally possessed of great medicinal activity; any vegetable principle which has alkaline properties.—See AL-KALI. Brande.

ĀL'Ī-KĀ-LŌID, *a.* Relating to, or containing, alkali.

ĀL'Ī-KĀ-NĒT, *n.* A red coloring matter procured from the root of the *Anchusa tinctoria*;—used for coloring unctuous preparations. Parnell.

ĀL'Ī-KĀR'SĪNE, *n.* (Chem.) A compound of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and arsenic. Brande.

ĀL'Ī-KĒ-KĒN'ĈĪ, *n.* (Bot.) A species of *Physalis* or winter-cherry.

ĀL'Ī-KĒR'MĒS, *n.* [Arab.] A confection, of which the scarlet-colored kermes berries form the chief ingredient.

Alkermes comforts the inner parts. Burton.

ÄL'KQ-RÄN, n. See ALCORAN.

ÄLL, a. [Gr. *ἅλος*, the whole. — Goth. *alls*; A. S. *æl*, or *eal*.] The whole of; every one of; every part of; as, "All men"; "All one's work"; "All day"; "In all Venice." *Shak.*

Syn. — *All* is collective; *every* is distributive; *each* is restrictive. *All* describes poisons or things taken together; *every* describes them taken singly, *each* describes them taken separately. *All* men means a body of men taken together, *every* man may designate the same number and in the same position, but considered singly; *each* man would imply that they are considered apart from each other. *Each* relates to two or more individuals; *every* always to several.

ÄLL, ad. 1. Quite; completely; altogether; wholly. "All alone Marcus did fight." *Shak.*
2. † Although; just as. *Spenser.*

All one, quite the same. — *All* the better, better by so much, or better to that extent. — *All* all, in the least; in the least degree; to the least extent; under any circumstances.

It follows from the above, if it comes 'all', like the outbursting of a volcano. *D. Webster.*

ÄLL, n. The whole; every thing.

Our all is at stake. *Addison*
Thou shalt be all in all. *Milton.*

All is much used in composition; but, in most instances, it is merely arbitrary, as appears in the following compounds.

ÄLL-A-BÄN'DONED (äl-a-bän'dund), a. Deserted by all. "This all-abandoned desert." *Shelton.*

ÄLL-AB-HÖRRED' (äl-ab-hörd'), a. Detested by all. "All-aborred war." *Shak.*

ÄLL-AB-SÖR'B'ING, a. Absorbing or engrossing all. *Clarke.*

ÄLL-AC-CÖM'PLISHED (-plisht), a. Completely accomplished. *Clarke.*

ÄLL-AD-MİR'ING, a. Wholly admiring. *Shak.*

ÄLL-AD-VIS'D, a. Advised by all. *Warburton.*

ÄL'LÄH, n. [Ar., the Deity.] The Arabic name of the Supreme Being. *P. Cyc.*

ÄLL-A-TÖNG' ad. Throughout; in the whole. "Solomon all-along in his Proverbs." *Tillotson.*

ÄLL-A-MÖRT', a. [See AXORT.] Dispirited. "What! sweeting, all a-mort?" *Shak.*

ÄL'LAN-ITE, n. (Min.) An ore of cerium and iron found in many places. *Dana.*

ÄLL-LÄN-TÖ'IC, a. (Chem.) Pertaining to the allantois; — formerly used to note a supposed acid contained in the allantois of the cow. *Miller.*

ÄLL-LÄN'TÖID, or ÄLL-LÄN-TÖID', n. (Anat.) Allantois. — See ALLANTOIS. *Dunghlison.*

ÄLL-LÄN'TÖ-INE, n. (Chem.) A substance contained in the allantoic fluid of the cow. *Miller.*

ÄLL-LÄN'TÖIS, or ÄLL-LÄN-TÖIS', n. [Gr. *ἀλλαντοειδής*; *ἄλλας*, a gut, and *ειδής*, form.] (Anat.) A thin membranous sac situated between the amnion and chorion of the fœtus. *Hoblyn.*

ÄLL-AP-PRÖVED', a. Approved by all. *More.*

ÄLL-A-TÖN'ING, a. Atoning for all. *Dryden.*

† ÄLL-LÄ'TRÄTE, v. n. [L. *allatro*.] To bark. "Let Cerberus . . . allatrate." *Stubbes.*

ÄLL-LÄY', v. a. [A. S. *alecgan*, to lay down; It. *alleviare*; Sp. *aliviar*; Fr. *alléger*.] [Ä. ÄLL-LAYED; pp. ALLAYING, ALLAYED.]
1. To repress; to quiet; to pacify; to appease. If by your art you have Put the wild waters in this roar, *allay* them. *Shak.*

2. To soothe; to assuage; to alleviate; to relieve. Gentle stroking with a smooth hand *allays* violent pains and cramps. *Burke.*

3. † [Fr. *aloyer*.] To mix one metal with another; to debase by mixture. — See ALLOY.

Syn. — *Allay* heat or thirst; *appease* hunger or wrath; *soothe* pain or care; *assuage* grief; *alleviate* sorrow; *relieve* distress. — See APPEASE.

† ÄLL-LÄY', v. n. To abate; to subside; to grow calm. "When the rage *allays*." *Shak.*

ÄLL-LÄY', n. [Fr. *alot*.] Same as ALLOY.

For fools are stubborn in their way, As coins are hardened by the *allay*. *Hudibras.*

ÄLL-LÄY'ER, n. One that allays. *Harvey.*

† ÄLL-LÄY'MENT, n. That which allays. *Shak.*

ÄLL-BE', conj. Although; albeit. *Spenser.*

ÄLL-BEÄR'ING (äl-bär'ing), a. That bears every thing. "Earth, *all-bearing* mother." *Milton.*

ÄLL-BEÄU'TE-OÜS (äl-bu'te-üs), a. Completely beautiful. "Some emanation of the *all-beautiful* mind." *Pope.*

ÄLL-BE-HÖLD'ING, a. That beholds all things. "The *all-beholding* sun." *Bryant.*

ÄLL-BIND'ING, a. That binds all. *Shak.*

ÄLL-BLÄST'ING, a. That blasts all things. "All-blasting tongue." *Marston.*

ÄLL-BOÜN'TE-OÜS, } a. Infinitely bountiful.

ÄLL-BOÜN'TI-FÜL, } *Clarke.*

ÄLL-CHÄNG'ING, a. Ever-changing. *Shak.*

ÄLL-CHÈER'ING, a. That cheers all. *Shak.*

ÄLL-CÖM-MÄND'ING, a. Swaying all. The *all-commanding* image of bright gold. *Raleigh.*

ÄLL-CÖM-PLÿ'ING, a. Complying in every respect. "All-complying Mercury." *More.*

ÄLL-CÖM-PÖŞ'ING, a. That quiets all. *Crashaw.*

ÄLL-CÖM-PRE-HÈND'ING, a. Comprehending all things. *Dr. Allen.*

ÄLL-CÖM-PRE-HÈN'SIVE, a. Embracing all things. "All-comprehensive wisdom." *Glancill.*

ÄLL-CÖN-CÈAL'ING, a. That conceals all things. "All-concealing night." *Spenser.*

ÄLL-CÖN-QUER'ING (äl-köng'k'er-ing), a. That subdues every thing. *Milton.*

ÄLL-CÖN-SCIOUS (-kön'shüs), a. Conscious of every thing. "All-conscious night." *Pope.*

ÄLL-CÖN-STRAIN'ING, a. That restrains all. "All-constraining law." *Dayton.*

ÄLL-CÖN-SÜM'ING, a. That consumes every thing. "All-consuming care." *Pope.*

ÄLL-CÖN-TRÖL'ING, a. That controls all.

ÄLL-CRÈ-ÄT'ING, a. Creating all things.

ÄLL-DÄR'ING, a. That dares every thing. "The *all-daring* power of poetry." *B. Jonson.*

ÄLL-DE-SIGN'ING, a. Planning all. *Bowring.*

ÄLL-DE-STÖY'ING, a. Destroying all things. "Thy *all-destroying* arrows." *Fanshawe.*

† ÄLL-DE-VÄST'ING, a. Wasting all things. And *all-devasting* war provides her food. *Sandys.*

ÄLL-DE-VÖUR'ING, a. That eats up all. Destructive war and *all-devouring* age. *Pope.*

ÄLL-DIM'MING, a. That obscures all things. Then close his eyes with thy *all-dimming* hand. *Marston.*

ÄLL-DI-RÈCT'ING, a. Directing all. *Bowring.*

ÄLL-DIŞ-CÈRN'ING, a. Discerning all. *Ogilvie.*

ÄLL-DIŞ-CÖV'ER-ING, a. Disclosing every thing. "All-discovering time." *More.*

ÄLL-DIŞ-GRÄCED' (äl-diz-gräst'), a. Completely disgraced. "Her *all-disgraced* friend." *Shak.*

ÄLL-DIŞ-PÈNS'ING, a. That dispenses all things. "All-dispensing bounty." *Milton.*

ÄLL-DI-VINE', a. Supremely excellent. *Howell.*

ÄLL-DI-VIN'ING, a. Foretelling all things. "Thy *all-divining* spirit." *Fanshawe.*

ÄLL-DRÈÄD'ED, a. Feared by all. *Shak.*

ÄLL-DRÖW'ŞY, a. Very drowsy. *Brown.*

ÄLL-LE-CRÈT, n. [Ger. *alles*, all, and *kraft*, strength.] Light armor used by cavalry and infantry in the sixteenth century, and especially by the Swiss. *Ogilvie.*

† ÄLL-LÈCT', v. a. [L. *allecto*.] To entice. *Chaucer.*

† ÄLL-LÈC-TÄ'TION, n. Allurement. *Coles.*

† ÄLL-LÈC'TIVE, a. Alluring. *Chaucer.*

† ÄLL-LÈC'TIVE, n. Allurement. *Sir T. Elyot.*

ÄLL-ÈF-FI-CÄ'CIOUS, a. Completely efficacious.

ÄLL-ÈF-FI'CIENT (-fish'ent), a. Completely efficient. "All-efficient light." *Boyce.*

ÄLL-LE-GÄ'TION, n. [L. *allegatio*.]

1. An affirmation; a declaration. *More.*
2. A thing alleged; an excuse; a plea. *Shak.*
3. (Law.) The pleading or statement of a party in a cause. *Burkell.*

ÄLL-LÈGE' (äl-lè'), v. a. [L. *allego*, to speak to or for; Fr. *alleguer*. — A. S. *alecgan*, to lay down.] [Ä. ALLEGED; pp. ALLIGING, ALLEGED.]

1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain; to advance; as, "To *allege* a fact."

2. To plead as an excuse, or produce as an argument; to adduce; to assign.

To thy deserted host this cause of fight. *Milton.*

Syn. — *Allege* a fact or a charge; *affirm* what you know; *declare* what needs explanation, or what is passing in the mind, *maintain* by proofs, facts, or arguments what you are willing to abide by; *advance* a doctrine or opinion; *adduce* a fact or an argument; *assign* a reason. — See ADVANCE.

† ÄLL-LÈGE', } v. a. [Fr. *allegier*.] To alleviate;
† ÄLL-LÈGGE', } to ease; to lighten. *Spenser.*

ÄLL-LÈGE'-ABLE, a. That may be alleged. "Excuse *allegeable*." *Broune.*

† ÄLL-LÈGE'MENT, n. Allegation. *Bp. Sanderson.*

ÄLL-LÈG'ER (äl-lè'er), n. One who alleges. *Boyle.*

ÄLL-LÈ'GIANCE (äl-lè'jans), n. [L. *allego*, to bind; Fr. *allegiance*.] The fidelity or obedience which a citizen or subject owes to the government or sovereign; loyalty; fidelity; fealty.

Love, all the faith, and all the *allegiance*, then; For nature knew no right divine in man. *Pope.*

† ÄLL-LÈ'GIANT (äl-lè'jant), a. Loyal. *Shak.*

ÄLL-LE-GÖR'IC, } a. Partaking of, or like, an
ÄLL-LE-GÖR'I-CAL, } allegory; typical; figurative.
"Allegoric precepts." *Milton.* "An allegorical sense." *Bentley.*

ÄLL-LE-GÖR'I-CAL-LY, ad. After an allegorical manner. "Understood *allegorically*." *Pope.*

ÄLL-LE-GÖR'I-CAL-NÈSS, n. The quality of being allegorical; figurativeness. *Bailey.*

ÄLL-LE-GÖ-RIST, n. One who teaches or describes in an allegorical manner.

The pencil of Spenser is as powerful as that of Rubens, his brother *allegorist*. *Watson.*

ÄLL-LE-GÖ-RIZE, v. a. [i. ALLEGORIZED; pp. ALLEGORIZING, ALLEGORIZED.] To treat allegorically; to turn into allegory. *Raleigh.*

ÄLL-LE-GÖ-RIZE, v. n. To make use of allegory. "He *allegorizeth* upon the sacrifices." *Fulke.*

ÄLL-LE-GÖ-RIZ-ER, n. An allegorist. *Coventry.*

ÄLL-LE-GÖ-RY, n. [Gr. *ἀλληγορία*; *ἄλλος*, another, and *ῥησις*, to speak.] A figurative representation, in which the words, signs, or forms signify something beyond their literal and obvious meaning; a symbolical writing or representation; the expression of an abstract idea by means of an image; a fable; a type.

Which things are an *allegory*. *Gal. iv. 24.*
A fable spun out to a great length becomes an *allegory*. *W. Hately.*

Syn. — See MYTH, PARABLE.

ÄLL-LE-GRÈT'TÖ, a. [It. dim. of *allegro*.] (Mus.) Denoting a time quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro*. *Cralb.*

ÄLL-LE'GRÖ [äl-lè'grö, S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.; äl-lè'grö, Ja.], a. [It.; L. *alacer*, brisk, gay.] (Mus.) Denoting a sprightly movement.

The word properly means *gay*, or *merry*, as in the title of the poem of Milton, "L'Allegro."

ÄLL-ÈL'Q-QUÈNT, a. Most eloquent. *Pope.*

ÄLL-LE-LÜ'JAH, (äl-lè-lü'jah), interj. & n. [Heb. יְהוָה, Praise ye Jehovah.]

1. Praise the Lord!

And, after these things, I heard a great voice of much people in heaven, saying, *Alleluja*. *Rev. xix. 1.*

2. A song of praise; as, "Loud *allelujahs*." Most commonly written *hallelujah*.

ÄLL-LE-MÄNDE' [äl-lè-mänd', Ja. Sm.; äl-lè-mänd', K.], n. [Fr.] (Mus.) A German national dance, formerly of a moderate movement in 2-4 or 4-4 measure. *Wagner.*

ÄLL-LE-MÄN'NJC, a. See ALEMANNIC. *P. Cyc.*

ALL-EMBRAC'ING, *a.* Embracing all things.
Of this unbounded, all-embracing song. *Crashaw.*

ALL-ËND'ING, *a.* That ends all things. *Shak.*

ALL-ËN-LIGHT'EN-ING, *a.* Enlightening all things. "All-enlightening rays." *C. Cotton.*

ALL-ËN-RÄQED', *a.* Greatly enraged. *J. Hall.*

ALL-ËS-SËN'TIAL, *a.* Quite essential. *Clarke.*

ALL-ËV'ATE, *v. a.* [L. *allevio*; *ad*, to, and *levis*, light; Old Fr. *allevance*, ease.] [i. ALLEVIATED; *pp.* ALLEVIATING, ALLEVIATED.]
1. To make light; to lighten; to mitigate; to assuage; to relieve; to ease; to allay. "Excellent medicines to alleviate evils." *Bentley.*
2. To extenuate. "He alleviates his fault by an excuse." [R.] *Johnson.*

Syn. — See ALLAY.

ALL-ËV'ÄT-ING, *p. a.* Affording alleviation; relieving.

ALL-ËV'Ä'TION, *n.* 1. The act of alleviating; mitigation.
2. Extenuation. "All apologies for and alleviations of faults." *South.*

ALL-ËV'Ä-TIVE, *n.* That which alleviates. [R.]

ALL-ËV'Ä, *n.*; *pl.* ALL-ËV'ÄS. [Fr. *allée*, a passage; *aller*, to go.]
1. A walk or passage in a building, in a garden, &c.
And all within were walks and alleys wide. *Spenser.*
2. A passage in a town narrower than a street; a lane. *Shak.*
3. A law, or large choice marble to play with, used by boys. *Hallivell.*

ALL-FLÄM'ING, *a.* Flaming in every direction.
She could not curb her fear, but start
At that all-flaming dread the monster spit. *Beaumont.*

ALL-FÖÖLS-DÄY', *n.* The first of April; — so named from the custom of making fools of as many as possible on that day. *Spectator.*

ALL-FÖR-GIV'ING, *a.* Forgiving all. *Dryden.*

ALL-FÖURS' (al-förz'), *n.* 1. A low game at cards. The *all-four*, from which it is named, i.e. *high, low, jack, and the game*, i. e. the highest and lowest trump cards, the knave, and the game, which, being all gained, count four.
2. The four legs of a quadruped, or the arms and legs of a biped; as, "He went on *all-fours*."
3. Even balance; symmetry; parallelism. "No simile can go on *all-fours*." "This example is on *all-fours* with the other." *Macaulay.*

ALL-GIV'ER, *n.* The Giver of all things. *Milton.*

ALL-GLO'R-I-ÖUS, *a.* Perfectly glorious. *Ogilvie.*

ALL-GOOD' (-güd'), *a.* Supremely good. *Todd.*

ALL-GOOD' (al-güd'), *n.* A being of unlimited goodness; the Supreme Being.
To the All-good his lifted hands he folds,
And thanks him low on his redeemed ground. *Dryden.*

ALL-GRÄ'CIOUS, *a.* Perfectly gracious. *Clarke.*

ALL-GUID'ING (al-güd'ing), *a.* Guiding all things. "God's all-guiding providence." *Sandys.*

ALL-HÄIL', *interj.* [aH, and A. S. *hæl*, health.] All health; a term of salutation. *Matt.* xxviii. 9.

ALL-HÄIL', *v. a.* To salute. *Shak.*

ALL-HÄL'LÖW (al-häl'lo), } *n.* All-saints-day;
ALL-HÄL'LÖWS (al-häl'löwz), } the first of November. *Johnson.*

ALL-HÄL'LOW-MAS, *n.* All-hallowtide. *Bourne.*

ALL-HÄL'LOWN (al-häl'lön), *a.* Relating to the time about All-saints-day. *Shak.*

ALL-HÄL'LOW-TIDE (al-häl'löw-tid), *n.* All-saints-day, or the time near it. *Bacon.*

ALL-HÄP'PY, *a.* Completely happy. *Ogilvie.*

ALL-HÄAL', *n.* A name applied to several species of plants; a panacea. *Stukeley.*

ALL-HÄAL'ING, *a.* Healing all sickness. *Selden.*

ALL-HÄLP'ING, *a.* Helping in all things. *Selden.*

ALL-HID'ING, *a.* Concealing all things. *Shak.*

ALL-HÖ'LY, *a.* Perfectly holy. *Bowring.*

ALL-HÖN'ORED (al-hön'örd), *a.* Honored by all. "The all-honored Brutus." *Shak.*

ALL-HÜRT'ING, *a.* Hurting all things. *Shak.*

ALL-LÄ-Ä'GEOUS (äl-lä-ä'shus, 66), *a.* [L. *allium*, or *allium*, garlic.] Having the smell or nature of garlic or of onions. *Brande.*

ALL-LÄ'ANCE, *n.* [L. *alligo*, to unite; It. & Sp. *alleanza*; Fr. *alliance*.]
1. State of being allied; a confederacy; a league; union; combination; coalition.
2. Relation by marriage or by kindred; affinity. *Dryden.*
3. The persons allied.
I would not boast the greatness of my father,
But point out new alliances to Cato. *Addison.*
4. (Politics.) A league between two or more friendly powers.
Syn. — Alliance between two nations; a matrimonial alliance; the Helvetic league; the federal union; a confederacy or confederation of different states; a combination of individuals; a coalition of parties naturally hostile; a natural affinity.

† ALL-LÄ'ANCE, *v. a.* To ally. *Cudworth.*

† ALL-LÄ'ANT, *n.* An ally; a confederate. *Wotton.*

† ALL-LÄ'CIEN-CY (äl-läsh'en-se), *n.* [L. *allicio*, to entice.] Attraction; magnetism. *Glanvill.*

† ALL-LÄ'CIENT (äl-läsh'ent), *n.* An attractor.
The awakened needle, with joy, leapeth toward its all-cient. *Robinson.*

ALL-LÄ'DOL-IZ-ING, *a.* That idolizes or worships any thing and every thing. *Crashaw.*

ALL-LÄED' (äl-läed'), *p. a.* United by kindred or alliance; confederated. *Spenser.*

ALL-LÄ-GÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *alligo*, *alligatus*.] To tie one thing to another; to unite. [R.] *Hale.*

ALL-LÄ-GÄ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of tying together.
2. (Arith.) A rule relating to the mixing of simple substances of different qualities to produce a compound of some intermediate quality.
Alligation Medial, the process of finding the price of a mixture, when the quantities and prices of the ingredients are given.
Alligation Alternate is the process of mixing quantities of different prices so as to obtain a mixture of a required intermediate price. *Eaton.*

ALL-LÄ-GÄ-TÖR, *n.* [L. *lacerta*, a lizard; Sp. & Port. *lagarto*.] (Zool.) A large American reptile, resembling the Egyptian crocodile. *Alligator.*

Alligators are distinguished from the rest of the Crocodile family by their feet not being completely webbed, by their being less aquatic in their habits, and by the canine teeth of the lower jaw fitting into a pit in the edge of the upper jaw. They have a strong smell of musk. The Alligator of North America is a formidable and ferocious creature, prodigiously strong, and sometimes attaining the length of eighteen feet. *Baird.*

ALL-LÄ-GÄ-TÖR-ÄP'PLE, *n.* (Bot.) The fruit of the West India tree *Annona palustris*; a species of custard-apple. *London.*

ALL-LÄ-GÄ-TÖR-PEÄR, *n.* (Bot.) The fruit of the West India tree *Laurus Persea*. *London.*

† ALL-LÄ-GÄ-TÜRE, *n.* A link or ligature. *Bailey.*

ALL-LÄ-GÄ-MENT (äl-läsh'ment), *n.* [Fr. *alignement*.]
1. Act of reducing to a right line or a level.
2. The state of being in a line; a row. — See ALIGNMENT. *Tanner.*

ALL-LÄ-LÖ'MI-NÄT-ING, *a.* Illuminating every thing; enlightening all things. *Clarke.*

ALL-LÄ-M'ÄT-ING, *a.* Imitating every thing. "All-imitating ape." *Sir T. More.*

ALL-LÄ-M-PÖR'TANT, *a.* Very important. *Clarke.*

ALL-LÄ-M-PRES'SIVE, *a.* Highly impressive.

ALL-LÄ-MENT, *n.* See ALIGNMENT. *Craig.*

ALL-LÄ-N-FÖRM'ING, *a.* That forms or actuates all. "The all-informing light." *Sandys.*

ALL-LÄ-N-TÄR-PRET-ING, *a.* Interpreting all things. "All-interpreting voice." *Milton.*

ALL-LÄ-ÖTH, *n.* (Astron.) A star in the tail of the Great Bear. — See ALIOTH. *Crabb.*



Alligator.

ALL-LÄ'ÖTH (äl-läsh'ün), *n.* [L. *alido*, *allisus*, to strike against.] The act of striking one thing against another. *Woodward.*

ALL-LÄ-T-Ä-TION, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *litera*, a letter.] The frequent recurrence of the same letter, chiefly at the beginning of different words; as in the following: "Apt alliteration's artful aid." *Churchill.* "Behemoth, biggest born of earth." *Milton.*
We travel sea and soil; we pru, we prowle;
We progress, and we prog, from pole to pole. *Quarles.*

ALL-LÄ-T-Ä-TIVE, *a.* Relating to alliteration; denoting words beginning with the same letter. *Warton.*

ALL-LÄ-T-Ä-TIVE-NËSS, *n.* Quality of being alliterative. *Coleridge.*

ALL-LÄ-T-Ä-TÖR, *n.* One who makes use of alliteration. *Connoisseur.*

ALL-LÄ-ÖM, *n.* [L.; Celt. *all*, hot or burning.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; garlic. *London.*

ALL-JÜDQ'ING, *a.* That judges all. *Rowe.*

ALL-KNÖW'ING (äl-nösh'ing), *a.* Omniscient. "An all-knowing, all-wise Being." *Atterbury.*

ALL-LÄ-CENSED (äl-läsh'ent), *a.* Licensed to do every thing. "All-licensed fool." *Shak.*

ALL-LÖV'ING, *a.* Of infinite love. *Sir T. More.*

ALL-MÄK'ING, *a.* That created all; omnific. "All-seeing and all-making mind." *Dryden.*

ALL-MÄ-TÜR'ING, *a.* That matures all things. "All-maturing time." *Dryden.*

ALL-MÄR-CI-FÖL, *a.* Perfect in mercy. *Ch. Öb.*

ALL-MÜR'DER-ING, *a.* Completely destructive. "One all-murdering stroke." *Parish.*

ALL-Q-BÄ'DI-ËNT, *a.* Absolutely obedient. "Then bows his all-obedient head." *Crashaw.*

ALL-Q-BÄY'ING (äl-q-bäsh'ing), *a.* Implicitly obeyed. *Shak.*
Tell him, from his all-obeying breath I hear
The doom of Egypt. *Shak.*

ALL-QB-LIV'I-ÖUS, *a.* Causing entire forgetfulness. *Shak.*
'Gainst death and all-oblivious enmity
Shall you pace forth. *Shak.*

ALL-QB-SCÜR'ING, *a.* That hides all things. "All-obscuring earth." *King.*

ALL-Q-CÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *alloro*, *allocatus*.] To place; to set apart; to allot. [R.]
The court is empowered to seize upon and allocate, for the immediate maintenance of such child or children, any sum not exceeding a third of the whole fortune. *Bucke.*

ALL-Q-CÄ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of putting one thing to another; — applied particularly to the admission of an article in reckoning, and the addition of it to the account. *Johnson.*
2. (Law.) The allowance of an account in the English exchequer. *Brande.*

ALL-Q-CÄ-TÖR, *n.* [L. *it is allowed*.] (Law.) A certificate given by the proper officer, on taxing a bill of costs, showing the amount taxed or allowed. *Hurvell.*

ALL-Q-ÖM'HÖ-ÖTTE, *n.* [Gr. *allos*, another, and *chromis*, color.] (Min.) A massive variety of the iron-garnet. *Thom.*

ALL-Q-CÜ'TION, *n.* [L. *allocutio*.] Act of speaking to another; — an official address. *Whewell.*

ALL-LÖ'DI-ÄL, *a.* [Low L. *allodialis*; *allodium*, a freehold estate.] (Law.) Not feudal; not held of a superior; independent.
This allodial property no subject in England has, it being a received and now an undeniable principle in law that all the lands in England are holden mediately or immediately of the king. *Blackstone.*

ALL-LÖ'DI-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In an allodial manner.

ALL-LÖ'DI-ÄN, *a.* Same as ALLODIAL.

ALL-LÖ'DI-ÖM, *n.* [Low L.] (Law.) Land held by an individual in his own absolute right, free from all feudal obligation; — opposed to *fee*, *fee*, or *feud*, which imply dependence.
Written on this subject define allodium to be every man's own land, which he possesses with merely in his own right, without owing any rent or service to any superior. *Blackstone.*

ALL-LÖNGE' (äl-lönj') [äl-lönj'], *n.* W. J. Ja. Sm; äl-lönj', P. K.; *n.* [Fr. *allonge*.]

1. A pass or thrust with a rapier, in fencing; a lunge;—so called from the length of the space taken by the fencer. *Johnson.*

2. A long rein, when a horse is trotted in the hand. *Johnson.*

3. A paper attached to a bill of exchange, when there are so many successive indorsements to be made that they could not be written on the bill itself. *Ogilvie.*

ÄL-LÖNGE', *v. n.* [Fr. *allonger*, to lengthen.] To make a pass or thrust with a rapier; to lunge. *Smart.*

ÄL-LÖÖ', *v. a.* To set on, as a dog, by hallooing. "Alloo thy furious mastiff." *Phillips.*

ÄL-LQ-PÄTH'IC, *a.* (Med.) Pertaining to allopathy, or the ordinary method of medical practice. *Dunglison.*

ÄL-LQ-PÄTH'IC-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In accordance with allopathy. *Weld.*

ÄL-LÖP'A-THIST, *n.* One who adheres to allopathy; one who practises allopathically. *Ells.*

ÄL-LÖP'A-THY [äl-löp'a-the, *Dunglison, C. O. Cl.*], *n.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, another, and *πάθος*, suffering.] (Med.) The art of curing by inducing symptoms different from those of the primary disease: the ordinary medical practice, as opposed to *homœopathy*. *Dunglison.*

ÄL-LQ-PHÄNE, *n.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, and *φαῖνω*, to appear.] (Min.) An argillaceous mineral;—so named in allusion to its change of appearance under the blow-pipe. *Dana.*

ÄL-LQ-PHÄN'IC, *a.* (Chem.) Noting an acid discovered by Wohler and Liebig, and formed by passing the vapor of hydrated cyanic acid into alcohol. *Gregory.*

† ÄL-LQ-QUY, *n.* [L. *alloquium*.] The act of speaking to another; an address. *Bailey.*

ÄL-LÖT', *v. a.* [A. S. *hlōt*, or *hlyt*, lot.] [*i.* ÄL-LÖTTED; *pp.* ÄLLOTTING, ÄLLOTTED.] To distribute, as by lot; to grant; to assign; to apportion; to appoint; to destine.

As no man can excel in every thing, we must consider what part is allotted to us. *Mason.*

Syn.—*Allot* a task or portion; *assign* a reward; *apportion* an estate; *distribute* gifts; *appoint* a time for a meeting, or an officer for a service; *destine* to a purpose.

ÄL-LÖT'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of allotting; distribution as by lot.

2. That which is allotted; part; share. "A vineyard and an allotment for olives." *Broome.*

Allotment system, (England), the practice of allotting small portions of land to be cultivated by agricultural laborers and other cottagers at their leisure. *Brande.*

ÄL-LQ-TRÖP'IC, *a.* [See ÄLLOTRÖPY.] (Chem.) Pertaining to allotropy. *Ogilvie.*

ÄL-LÖT'RO-PISM, } [*i.* Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, and
ÄL-LÖT'RO-PY, } *τροπή*, mode.] (Chem.) A capacity to undergo, without change of chemical composition, a change of physical and chemical properties;—the state or condition resulting from such change. *Faraday.*

† ÄL-LÖT'TE-RY, *n.* Allotment. *Shak.*

ÄL-LÖW', *v. a.* [A. S. *lyfan*, or *alyfan*, to permit; L. *ad*, to, and *loco*, to place; Fr. *allouer*.] [*i.* ALLOWED; *pp.* ALLOWING, ALLOWED.]

1. To admit; to acknowledge; to own; to confess; not to contradict; not to oppose.

The power of music all our hearts allow. *Pope.*

2. To permit; to grant; to accord; to sanction; to justify.

The law allows it, and the court awards it. *Shak.*

3. To suffer; to tolerate.

You know your father's temper: at this time He will allow no speech. *Shak.*

4. To bestow, as compensation or by way of favor; to appoint for. "He allowed his son the third part of his income." *Johnson.*

5. To concede, as an abatement or compensation for something; as, "To allow a certain percentage for tare in estimating weights."

Syn.—*Allow* the merit of a rival; *admit* the force of an argument; *acknowledge* an error; *own* or *confess* a fault; *permit* what you do not care to prevent; *grant* or *accord* a favor; *suffer* what you are not able to remove; *tolerate* different religions; *sanction* what is

right or just; *bestow* alms or praise; *concede* a privilege.—See ADMIT, GIVE, TOLERATE.

ÄL-LÖW', *v. n.* To make abatement, concession, or provision.

They both agree in recording the great actions and successes in war; allowing still for the different ways of making it. *Addison.*

ÄL-LÖW'A-BLE, *a.* That may be allowed; admissible. "The pursuit of it [reputation] is not only allowable, but laudable." *Atterbury.*

ÄL-LÖW'A-BLE-NÈSS, *n.* Quality of being allowable; exemption from prohibition. *South.*

ÄL-LÖW'A-BLY, *ad.* With claim of allowance. "More allowably used in poetry." *Lowth.*

ÄL-LÖW'ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of allowing; admission; acknowledgment.

The censure of which one must, in your allowance, overweigh a whole theatre of others. *Shak.*

2. Sanction; license; permission.

Without the king's will or the state's allowance. *Shak.*

3. † Established character; reputation.

His bark is stoutly timbered, and his pilot Of very expert and approved allowance. *Shak.*

4. That which is allowed for the expenses of maintenance; a settled rate; stipend; salary; pay; hire; wages.

And his allowance was a continual allowance, given him of the king, a daily rate for every day. *2 Kings xxv. 30.*

5. (Naut.) A limited portion of food and drink; as, "The captain was obliged to put the passengers and crew on allowance."

6. (Com.) Something conceded as a compensation; abatement; deduction.

Syn.—An allowance is gratuitous, and may be paid in any form. *Stipend*, *salary*, *wages*, *hire*, and *pay* are more fixed, and to be paid at stated times, for services rendered. A clergyman's or professor's *stipend* or *salary*; a laborer's or servant's *wages* or *hire*; a soldier's *pay*.—*Abatement* of excessive charges in a bill or account; *allowance* for extraordinary service, or for something not stipulated.—See TOLERATE.

ÄL-LÖW'ANCE, *v. a.* [*i.* ALLOWANCED; *pp.* ALLOWANCING, ALLOWANCED.] To put upon allowance; to limit in the supply of food. *Smart.*

ÄL-LÖW'ER, *n.* One who allows or approves.

ÄL-LÖX'AN, *n.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, and *ἄξος*, vinegar.] (Chem.) A product of the action of nitric acid on uric acid. *Brande.*

ÄL-LÖY', *n.*; *pl.* ÄL-LÖY'S'. 1. A combination of metals by fusion; as, "To make an alloy of copper and zinc."

2. A baser metal which is mixed with a finer one. "Copper or other alloy." *Locke.*

3. The evil which is mixed with good.

I will purge in the furnace thy dross, And I will remove all thine alloy. *Lowth's Isaiah.*

ÄL-LÖY', *v. a.* [Fr. *alloyer*, to make of the legal standard, from *alot*, a standard, as applied to metals; Old Fr. *alloye*, permitted by law, from *à loi*, according to law; or Old Fr. *alloyer* or *alloyer*, to unite, from L. *aligo*, to bind.] [*i.* ALLOYED; *pp.* ALLOYING, ALLOYED.]

1. To reduce in purity, as a metal by mixing it with one of less value.

2. To corrupt; to debase; to impair. *Roget.*

ÄL-LÖY'AGE, *n.* The act of alloying; alloy.

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would have this sense quite as much if *to did* not follow; as, *all interred and torn, all forlorn*; and it is no more coupled with *than* with *be* in *all be-smear'd*. In such expressions as *all to turn*, *all to broke*, the *to* is connected with the following participle as a prefix; and frequently occurs without being preceded by *all*, not only in old English writers, but in Anglo-Saxon and in other Teutonic dialects."

He *to-brac* the ston [Common version, He opened the rock.]
A rusty gallande, *to-ragg'd* and *to-rent*.

ALL-TRÍ'UMPH-ÍNG, *a.* Every where triumphant; triumphing over all things. *B. Jonson.*

†AL-LU-BÉS'CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *allubescens*, pleasing.] Willingness; contentedness. *Bailey.*

AL-LÚDE' (24), *v. n.* [L. *alludo*, to do any thing by way of jest or sport, to play upon; It. *alludere*; Sp. *alludar*.] [i. ALLUDED; pp. ALLUDING, ALLUDED.] To make some reference to a thing without any direct mention of it; to glance; to suggest; to intimate; to hint at.

True it is that many things of this nature be *alluded* unto, yea, many things declared.

Syn.—*Allude* to an author or to an affair, refer to a date, glance at a subject; suggest an idea; intimate a wish or a purpose; hint at circumstances; insinuate what may be offensive.—See REFER.

AL-LÚ-MÉTTE', *n.* [Fr.] A match for kindling.

AL-LÚ-MÍ-NÁTE', *v. a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *lunino*, to give light.] To color; to embellish. [u.] *Ash.*

AL-LÚ-MÍ-NOR, *n.* [Old Fr. *aluminor*.] One who colors, decorates, or paints upon paper or parchment; a limner. *Cowell.*

AL-LÚRE' (24), *v. a.* [A. S. *belawan*, to betray; Dut. *loeren*.—Fr. *lurrer*, to lure.] [i. ALLURED; pp. ALLURING, ALLURED.] To invite by something flattering or pleasing; to tempt; to seduce; to engage; to entice; to decoy; to attract; to lure.

The golden sun, in splendor likest heaven,
Allured his eye.

He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way.

Syn.—The love of pleasure *allures*; advantages *lure*; passions, persons, and things *tempt*; bad company or evil example *seduces*; manners *engage*; flattering words and promises *entice*; arts and stratagems *decoy*; moral qualities, charms, graces, *attract*; novelty or beauty *lures*.—Enticed by *allurements*; persuaded by *enticements*; overcome by *temptations*; engaged by *attractions*; misled by *seductions*.

†AL-LÚRE', *n.* Something set up to entice; a lure. "To train them to his *lure*." *Hayward.*

AL-LÚRE'MENT, *n.* That which allures; enticement; temptation of pleasure; seduction.
Adam, by his wife's *allurement*, fell.

AL-LÚR'ER, *n.* One who allures. *Dryden.*

AL-LÚR'ING, *n.* Allurement. *Beau. & Fl.*

AL-LÚR'ING, *p. a.* Tending to allure; enticing.

AL-LÚR'ING-LY, *ad.* Enticingly.

AL-LÚR'ING-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being alluring.

AL-LÚ'SION (al-lú'shun, 21), *n.* [L. *allusio*, a sporting with; It. *allusione*; Sp. *alusion*; Fr. *allusion*.] Act of alluding; a reference to something supposed to be already known; a hint; implication; indirect or incidental mention.

The great art of a writer shows itself in the choice of pleasing *allusions*.

Syn.—See HINT.

AL-LÚ'SIVE, *a.* Making allusion; hinting.
Macaulay is the most *allusive* writer of the age.

AL-LÚ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an allusive manner; by indirect reference. *Hammond.*

AL-LÚ'SIVE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being allusive. "Allusiveness of style." *Morse.*

AL-LÚ'SQ-RY, *a.* Allusive; insinuating. *Heath.*

AL-LÚ'VI-AL, *a.* Relating to, or composed of, alluvium; as, "Alluvial soil."

AL-LÚ'VI-ON, *n.* [L. *alluvio*, an inundation; Fr. *alluvion*.] Alluvial land.—See ALLUVIUM.

The civil law gives the owner of land a right to that increase which arises from *alluvion*, which is defined an insensible increment, brought by the water.

†AL-LÚ'VI-OUS, *a.* Same as ALLUVIAL.

AL-LÚ'VI-ŪM, *n.*; pl. AL-LÚ'VI-ŪA. [L.] (Geol.) Earth, sand, gravel, &c., transported by rivers, floods, or other causes, and deposited upon

land not permanently submerged beneath the waters of lakes or seas.

ALL-WATCHED' (al-wócht'), *a.* Watched quite through. "The *all-watched* night." *Shak.*

ALL-WÍSE', *a.* Possessed of infinite wisdom. "An infinite, *all-wise* mind." *South.*

ALL-WITT'ED, *a.* Having every kind of wit or mental faculty. "All-witted lady." *B. Jonson.*

ALL-WOR'SHIPPED (ál-wúr'shípt), *a.* Adored by all. "All-worshipped ore." *Milton.*

ALL-WOR'THY, *a.* Most respectable. *Shak.*

AL-LÝ' (al-lí'), *v. a.* [L. *alligo*, to unite; Sp. *aliarse*; Fr. *allier*.] [i. ALLIED; pp. ALLYING, ALLIED.]

1. To bind or unite by affinity of kindred, friendship, or mutual interest; as, "Families are *allied* by marriage"; "States are *allied* in a common cause."

Wants, frailties, passions closer still *ally*
The common interest, or endear the tie.

2. To connect by resemblance or likeness.

Two lines are indeed remotely *allied* to Virgil's sense; but they are too like the tenderness of Ovid.

AL-LÝ' (al-lí'), *n.*; pl. AL-LÍES'. 1. One that is allied; a confederate; an associate. *Temple.*

2. pl. States united in a league for mutual defence, or to obtain a common object.

42. "A few years ago, there was an affectation of pronouncing this word, when a noun, with the accent on the first syllable; and this had an appearance of precision, from the general custom of accenting nouns in this manner when the same word, as a verb, had the accent on the last. But a closer inspection into the analogies of the language showed this pronunciation to be improper, as it interfered with a universal rule, which was, to pronounce the *y* like *e* in a final unaccented syllable. But, whatever was the reason of this novelty, it now seems to have subsided; and this word is now generally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as it is uniformly marked by all the orthoepists in our language." *Walker.*

Syn.—A political *ally*; a wicked *confederate*; an habitual *associate*. England, France, and Turkey became *allies* in the war against Russia. Pizarro, Almagro, and Inca were *confederates* in overturning the empire of Peru.—See ASSOCIATE.

AL-LÝLE, *n.* [L. *allium*, garlic, and Gr. *ἄλν*, matter.] (Chem.) A hydro-carbon constituting the basis of the oil of garlic and other sulphuretted essences. *Miller.*

AL-MĀ', AL-MĒ, or AL-MĒH, *n.* [Ar., learned.]

The name given in some parts of the East, especially in Egypt, to girls skilled in singing and dancing, who are employed by the rich to give instruction in these accomplishments, and by all classes to furnish amusement at entertainments and shows, or to sing dirges and utter lamentations at funerals. *P. Cyc.*

AL-MĀ-J-CĀN'TAR, *n.* [Ar.] A term used by the old astronomers to denote a small circle of the sphere parallel to the horizon; equivalent to what is now called a circle of altitude. *Brande.*

AL-MĀ-CĀN'TAR'S-STĀFF, *n.* (Astron.) An ancient instrument used to take observations of the sun, when it rises or sets, to determine its amplitude, or angular distance from the east or west point, and thus the variation of the compass. *Chambers.*

AL-MĀ-DY, *n.* 1. (Com.) A vessel, in the East Indies, in the form of a weaver's shuttle. *Crabb.*

2. An African burk canoe. *Crabb.*

AL-MĀ-QĒNT, *n.* [Ar. *al*, the, and Gr. *μείων*, greater, from the original Greek title *Μείωνος* *Μείων* (Greatest Computation).] The name of a celebrated book drawn up by Ptolemy, being a collection of the problems of the ancients relative to geometry and astrology. *Hutton.*

AL-MĀ'GRĀ, *n.* [Sp. *almagre*.] (Min.) A fine, deep-red ochre. *Smart.*

AL-MĀ-MĀ'TER, [L., nourishing mother.] A term originally used in reference to the earth, but employed by students to designate the university where they were educated;—said to have been first applied to Cambridge, England. *Riley.*

AL-MĀ-NAC, *n.* [It. *almanacco*; Sp. *almanaque*; Fr. *almanach*; according to some, from Ar. *al*, the, and *mana* or *manah*, a reckoning or diary.

Verstegan says, "The Germans used to engrave upon certain squared sticks, about a foot in length, the courses of the *moons* of the whole year; and such a carved stick they called *al-mon-agh*, i. e. *al-moon-heed*, to wit, *theregard*, or observations of all the *moons*; hence is derived the name of *almanac*." An annual publication, giving the civil divisions of the year, the times of the rising and setting of the sun and moon, and of various other astronomical phenomena, &c.; an annual register; a calendar.

Nautical *almanac*, an almanac for seamen, containing a copious account of astronomical phenomena as calculated in advance for a given observatory, by comparing which with observations taken at sea the navigator has all the elements necessary for finding the longitude.

Syn.—See CALENDAR.

AL'MAN-DĪNE, *n.* [It. *almandina*.] (Min.) An inferior kind of ruby; precious garnet. *Phillips.*

AL-MĀYNE'-RÍV'ETS, *n.* [Fr. *Allemagne*, Germany.] In ancient armor, rivets fitting into slot-holes, by which various overlapping plates were fastened together so as to allow the armor to yield to the motions of the body. *Fairholt.*

AL-MĒ'NĀ, *n.* [Sp.] An East Indian weight of about two pounds. *Neuman.*

AL-MĒ-RY, *n.* Same as ALMONRY. *Britton.*

AL-MIGH'TI-NÉSS (ál-mí'te-nēs), *n.* Omnipotence; an attribute of God. *Hooker.*

AL-MIGH'TY (ál-mí'te), *a.* Of unlimited power; omnipotent. *Gen. xvii. 1.*

AL-MIGH'TY (ál-mí'te), *n.* The Omnipotent; God. *Despise not the chastening of the Almighty. Job v. 17.*

†ALM'NER, *n.* Same as ALMONER. *Bailey.*

AL'MOND (á'mund) [á'mund, S. W. J. P. K. Sm. Ja.; á'mund, P.], *n.* [It. *mandorla*; Sp. *almendra*; Fr. *amande*.]

1. The nut, seed, or fruit of the almond-tree.

2. pl. (Anat.) Two round glands at the basis of the tongue; the tonsils. *Dunglison.*

3. (Com.) A Portuguese measure of oil, equal to eighteen quarts. *Crabb.*

AL'MOND-FÜR-NACE (á'mund-für-nis), *n.* A

kind of furnace used in refining metals; called also the *sweep*. *Chambers.*

AL'MOND-SHÁPE' (á'mund-shapt'), *a.* Shaped like an almond. *P. Cyc.*

AL'MOND-TREE (á'mund-trē), *n.* The tree *Amygdalus communis*, which bears the sweet almond, and resembles the peach-tree. *London.*

AL'MOND-WÍL'LOW (á'mund-wí'l'lo), *n.* A willow whose leaves are of a light green on both sides; *Salix amygdalina*. *Shenstone.*

AL'MO-NER, *n.* [Fr. *aumônier*.] An officer of a prince or of a religious house, to whom the distribution of alms is committed;—an officer in an English hospital;—in France, a priest who has charge of a hospital.

AL'MON-RY, *n.* The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed. *Burnet.*

AL'MOST [ál'móst, W. Ja. Sm.; ál-móst', S. P. J.; ál-móst' or ál'móst', P.], *ad.* [all and most.] Nearly; well-nigh; for the most part.

I would to God that not only thou, but all they that hear me this day, were not only *almost*, but altogether, such as I am.

†ALM'RY (ám're), *n.* Same as ALMONRY.

ÁLMS (ámz), *n. sing. & pl.* [Gr. *ἐλεησέων*, mercy, alms; L. *elemosyna*; It. *limosina*; Sp. *limosna*; Fr. *aumône*; Old Fr. *almoyne*, *aumozne*.—Goth. *armaio*; A. S. *almas*, *almase*, *almesse*.] This English monosyllable, *alms*, has descended to us from the Greek and Latin word of six syllables; and it well exemplifies the remark of Horne Tooke, that "letters, like soldiers, are apt to desert and drop off in a long march." It was written in the following different modes in English, before it assumed its present form, viz.: *almosine*, *almosiv*, *almois*, *almosr*, *almesse*, *almoyne*, and *almes*. A gift or benefaction to the poor; a charitable donation; charity.

Johnson says *alms* "has no singular"; Todd, that it is "without a plural." Grammarians regard it as of both numbers, some say, "Generally singular," others, "Generally plural." — "*An alms.*" *Acts, Shak., Dryden, Swift.* — "*Alms are of diverse kinds.*" *Res's Cyc.* — "Some say, 'These alms are useful,' others say, 'This alms is useful.' The Anglo-Saxon form was *almesse*. Hence the word *alms* is, in respect to its original form, singular; in respect to its meaning, either singular or plural." *Latham.*

ÄLMS'-BÄS-KËT (ämz'bäs-kët), *n.* The basket in which alms are put. *B. Jonson.*

ÄLMS'DEED (ämz'ded), *n.* An act of charity. "Good works and *alms-deeds*." *Acts ix. 36.*

ÄLMS'-DRINK (ämz'drink), *n.* "A phrase among good fellows," says Warburton, "to signify that liquor of another's share which his companion drinks to ease him." *Shak.*

† ÄLMS'-FÖLK (ämz'fök), *n. pl.* Persons supporting others by alms. *Strype.*

ÄLMS'-GIV-ER (ämz'giv-er), *n.* One who gives alms. "A great *alms-giver* in secret." *Bacon.*

ÄLMS'-GIV-ING (ämz'giv-ing), *n.* The act of giving alms. *Conybeare.*

ÄLMS'HOUSE (ämz'hóus), *n.* A house devoted to the reception and support of the poor; a poorhouse. "*Alms-houses* for the poor." *Hooker.*

ÄLMS'MÄN (ämz'män), *n.* 1. A man who lives upon alms. "An *almsman's* gown." *Shak.*
2. He who gives alms. *Homilies, b. 2.*

ÄLMS'-PËO-PLE (ämz'pë-pl), *n. pl.* Members of an almshouse. *Weever.*

ÄL-MÛ-CÄN'TÄR, *n.* Same as ALMACANTAR.

ÄL-MU-CÄN'TÄR'S-STÄFF. Same as ALMACANTAR'S-STÄFF. *Buchanan.*

ÄL'MÜCE, } *n.* [Low L. *almutium*.] A furred hood, having long ends, and hanging down the front of the dress; — worn by the clergy, from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries, for warmth when officiating in church during cold weather. *Fairholt.*

ÄL'MÜDE, *n.* A Portuguese wine measure, of which twenty-six make a pipe. *Buchanan.*

ÄL'MUG-TRËE, *n.* A tree of an unknown kind, mentioned in Scripture; — supposed by some to be the same as *shittim wood*; by others, *sandal wood*; by Calmet, an "oily, gummy wood, particularly the tree which produces *gum arabic*."

And the king made of the *almug-trees* pillars for the house of the Lord. *1 Kings x. 12.*

ÄL'NA-GËR, *n.* [Fr. *aulnage*, or *aumage*.] Ell-measure; measure by the ell. *Blount.*

ÄL'NA-GËR, *n.* A measurer by the ell; an English officer who used to inspect the assize of woollen cloth; — written also *alnager* and *aulnager*. *Blount.*

† ÄL'NIGHT (ä'l'nit), *n.* [all and night.] A great cake of wax, with a wick to burn a long time.

ÄL'ÖE, *n.*; *pl.* ÄL'ÖES. [Ar. *alloe*; Gr. *ἀλόη*; L. *alos*; Fr. *aloës*.]

1. A genus of evergreen and fleshy plants of several species. *Louden.*

2. *pl.* (Med.) A resinous substance or drug formed from the juice of several species of the plant. *Dunglison.*

3. The plural of this word in Latin, ÄL'Ö-ES, is of three syllables. "This word [*aloes*] is divided into three syllables by Mr. Sheridan, and put into two by Dr. Kennick, Mr. Perry, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnston. This latter is, in my opinion, preferable. My reason is, that though this plural word is perfectly Latin, and in that language is pronounced in three syllables, yet, as we have the singular, *alos*, in two syllables, we ought to form the plural according to our own analogy, and pronounce it in two syllables likewise." *Walker.*

ÄL'QES-WOOD (-wüd), *n.* The aromatic wood *agaloch*. *Dunglison.*

ÄL-Q-ËT'IC, } *a.* Relating to, obtained from, ÄL-Q-ËT'-I-CÄL, } or consisting of aloes. *Quincy.*

ÄL-Q-ËT'ICES, *n. pl.* (Med.) Medicines consisting chiefly of aloes. *Dunglison.*

Ä-LÖFT', *ad.* [a for on, and A. S. *lyft*, the air.] 1. On high; above.

2. (Naut.) Above the deck. *Dana.*

Ä-LÖ'G'ÄNS, *n. pl.* [Gr. a priv. and *lógos*, word.] (*Ecc. Hist.*) A sect of Christians of the second century, who denied that Christ was the Logos, and who therefore rejected the Gospel of John. *Buck.*

ÄL-Q-GÖT'RO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀλογος*, unfit or without proportion, and *τροφή*, nourishment.] (Med.) A disproportionate nutrition in different parts of the body. *Bailey.*

† ÄL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. a priv. and *lógos*, reason.] Unreasonableness; absurdity. *Bailey.*

ÄL'Q-MÄN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ἄλς*, salt, and *μαντεία*, prophecy.] Divination by salt. *Ogilvie.*

† Ä-LÖNDE' (ä-lönd'), *ad.* On land. *Chaucer.*

Ä-LÖNE', *a.* [all and one. "Within a garden all him one." *Gower.*]

1. Without another, or without company; — spoken of one; single; solitary.

It is not good that man should be *alone*. *Gen. ii. 18.*

2. No other or others being present; — spoken of more than one.

When they were *alone*, he expounded all things to his disciples. *Mat. xiv. 34.*

3. Only.

Solomon, whom *alone* God hath chosen. *1 Chron. xxix. 1.*

Man shall not live by bread *alone*. *Luke iv. 4.*

To let *alone*, to leave untouched, unmolested, or in the same state as before.

Syn. — That is *alone* which is unaccompanied; that is *only* of which there is no other. A person walks *alone*, or takes a solitary walk in a lonely place. That is a lonely or solitary place in which one can be habitually *alone*. A child *alone* is a child left to itself; an only child is one having no brother or sister.

"Virtue *alone* makes us happy," imports that virtue, unaccompanied by other advantages, is sufficient to make us happy; "Virtue *only* makes us happy," imports that nothing else can do it.

† Ä-LÖNE'LY, *a.* Only. "A lonely son." *Hulot.*

† Ä-LÖNE'LY, *ad.* Merely; singly. *Gower.*

† Ä-LÖNE'NESS, *n.* The state of being alone. "His *aloneness* everlasting." *Mountagu.*

Ä-LÖNG', *ad.* [A. S. *andlang*.] 1. Through any space lengthwise.

A firebrand carried *along* leaveth a train of light behind it. *Bacon.*

2. Onward; forward.

Come, then, my friend, my genius, come *along*. *Pope.*

All *along*, throughout. — *Along with*, in company with; together with.

3. [A. S. *gelang*.] Owing to; in consequence of.

I cannot tell whereon it was *along*, But well I wot great strife is us among. *Chaucer.*

Who's this *along* of? *Studdes.*

Ä-LÖNG', *prep.* By, or over, in a longitudinal direction; as, "Along the road."

Ä-LÖNG'-SHÖRE, *ad.* (Naut.) Being along or near the coast. *Falconer.*

Ä-LÖNG'-SIDE, *ad.* (Naut.) By the side of, as of a ship, &c. *Dana.*

† Ä-LÖNGST', *prep.* Along; through the length. "Their ports *alongst* the sea-coast." *Knolles.*

Ä-LÖÖP', *ad.* [all and off.] At a distance; apart. "The crowd stood yet *aloof*." *Milton.*

Ä-LÖÖP', *prep.* At a distance from; far from.

The great luminary, Aloof the vulgar constellations thick, That from his lordly eye keep distance due, Dispenses light from far. *Milton.*

Ä-LÖÖP'NESS, *n.* State of being aloof. *Coleridge.*

ÄL-Q-PË-CÜ'RUS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *ἀλώπηξ*, *alōwēkos*, a fox, and *οὐρα*, a tail.] (Bot.) A genus of grasses of the foxtail kind. *Louden.*

ÄL-Q-PË-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀλωπεκία*; *ἀλώπηξ*, a fox.] (Med.) The fox-evil or scurf, a disease which causes the hair to fall off. *Bailey.*

ÄL'Q-ÖR-ING, *n.* (Fort.) The horizontal foot and water path protected by the parapet: — applied also to any passage or gangway. *Ogilvie.*

Ä-LÖÖD', *ad.* Loudly; with great noise.

Break forth into singing, and cry *aloud*. *Isa. lv. 1.*

Ä-LÖW' (ä-löw'), *ad.* In a low place; not aloft.

And now *alow*, and now aloft they fly. *Dryden.*

ÄLP, *n.* [Perhaps from L. *albus*; Gr. *ἀλβός*,

white.] Any lofty mountain; that which is mountainous and high, like the Alps.

O'er many a frozen, many a fiery *Alp*. *Milton.*

Pygmies are pygmies still, though perched on *Alps*. *Young.*

ÄL-PÄC'A, *n.* 1. (Zool.)

A South American quadruped of the camel family; a species of llama; paco.

2. A thin stuff or cloth made of the wool of the alpaca and silk.

ÄL'PHA, *n.* [Gr.] The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; — therefore used to signify the first.

I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last. *Rev. i. 11.*

ÄL'PHA-BËT, *n.* [Gr. *ἄλφα*, alpha, and *βῆτα*, beta, the first and the second letters of the Greek alphabet.] The series of letters belonging to any written language.

ÄL'PHA-BËT, *v. a.* To range in the order of the alphabet. *Smart.*

ÄL'PHA-BË-TÄ'R-AN, *n.* One who is learning the alphabet; an A B C scholar. *Saneroff.*

ÄL'PHA-BËT'IC, } *a.* Relating to, or in the ÄL'PHA-BËT'ICÄL, } order of, the alphabet.

ÄL'PHA-BËT'ICÄL-LY, *ad.* In an alphabetical order. *Holder.*

ÄL-PHË'NIC, *n.* [Ar., *tender*.] (Med.) White barley, sugar; sugar candy. *Hooper.*

ÄL'PHËST, *n.* (Ich.) A small fish. *Ogilvie.*

ÄL-PHÏT'Q-MÄN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ἄλφιτρον*, barley, and *μαντεία*, prophecy.] Divination by means of barley-meal. *Ogilvie.*

ÄL-PHÖN'SIN, *n.* (Surg.) A surgical instrument used for extracting balls from wounds; — so called from its inventor, Alphonso Ferri, a surgeon of Naples. *Brande.*

ÄL-PHÖN'SINE, *a.* Relating to Alphonso, king of Leon, or his astronomical tables. *Ed. Eney.*

ÄL'PHÖS, *n.* [Gr. *ἄλφος*; L. *albus*, white.] (Med.) The white leprosy. *Dunglison.*

ÄL'PI-A, } *n.* The seed of the foxtail grass, ÄL'PI-ST, } used for feeding birds. *Buchanan.*

ÄL'PI-GËNE, *a.* [L. *Alpes*, the Alps, and *gigno*, to produce.] Growing upon the Alps. *Craig.*

ÄL'PINE, *n.* A kind of strawberry. *Mawe.*

ÄL'PINE, or ÄL'PINE, [ä'l'pin, W. P. Sm.; ä'l'pin, E. Ja. K.], *a.* [L. *Alpinus*.] Belonging to, or resembling, the Alps, or mountains; high.

ÄL'QUËER, *n.* A Portuguese measure of about two gallons; — called also *cantar*. *Buchanan.*

ÄL'QUË-FÖU (ä'l'kə-fö), or ÄR'QUË-FÖU, *n.* (Min.) A sort of mineral lead ore. *Crabb.*

ÄL-RËÄD'Y (ä-l'rad'ä), *ad.* 1. Even now; before the time expected.

He that believeth not is condemned *already*. *John iii. 18.*

2. Before the present time; before some past time.

Is there any thing whereof it may be said, See, this is new? It hath been *already* of old time, which was before us. *Ecc. i. 10.*

† ÄLS, *ad.* Also; likewise. *Spenser.*

ÄL-SÄ'CIAN (ä-l'sä'shan), *a.* (Geog.) Relating to Alsace. *Ency.*

ÄL SEGNO (ä-l'sän'yö), *n.* [It., to the sign or mark.] (Mus.) A notice to the performer that he must recommence. *Brande.*

ÄL'SINE, *n.* [Gr. *ἄλσος*, a shady place.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; chickweed. *Louden.*

ÄL'SÖ, *ad.* [A. S. *alswa*.] In the same manner; likewise; too; in addition.

And this commandment have we from him, that he who loveth God love his brother *also*. *1 John iv. 21.*

ÄL'SÖ, *conj.* Noting addition or conjunction; likewise; and. *Crombie.*

Ths *also* is vanity. *Ecc.*

ALT, *a. & n.* [L. *altus*, high.] (*Mus.*) High; a term applied to the high notes of the scale. — See **ALTO**. *Brande.*

AL-TÁ'IC, or **AL-TÁ'IAN** (-yan), *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to the Altai mountains in Asia. *Ency.*

ALT'AR, *n.* [L. *altare*, or *altarium*; Old Fr. *autier*; Fr. *autel*.] 1. Among the Jews and heathen nations, an erection on which offerings were laid or burned for sacrifice.

Noah builded an altar to the Lord. *Gen. viii. 20.*
As I passed by and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription: To the unknown God. *Acts xvii. 23.*

2. In modern churches the structure upon which the mass is offered: — also, the communion table.

ALT'AR-AGE, *n.* [Low L. *altaragium*.] (*Law*.) An enrolment of priests arising from oblations through the means of the altar. *Ayliffe.*

ALT'AR-CLÓTH, *n.* A cloth thrown over the altar. "Hangings and altar-cloths." *Peacham.*

ALT'AR-IST, *n.* (*Old Law*.) The priest **ALT'AR-THANE**, } to whom the altarage of a church belonged: — a chaplain. *Ency.*

ALT'AR-PEAK, *n.* The summit of a mountain, serving as an altar. *E. Everett.*

ALT'AR-PIÉCE, *n.* A painting or ornamental sculpture, placed over or behind the altar of a church. *Warton.*

ALT'AR-WISE, *ad.* In the manner of an altar. "The holy table ought to stand . . . north and south, or altar-wise." *Abp. Laud.*

ALT'AR, *v. a.* [Fr. *alt'ar*, from L. *alter*, other, another.] [*i.* **ALTERED**; *pp.* **ALTERING**, **ALTERED**.] To change partially; to make otherwise or different; to vary; to modify.

Do you note
How much her grace is altered on the sudden? *Shak.*
If prayers
Could alter high decesses. *Milton.*

Syn. — We alter a part; change the whole. To alter an opinion is to modify it; to change an opinion is to abandon it altogether, and adopt another in its stead. — See **CHANGE**.

ALT'AR, *v. n.* To change; to become otherwise. *Shak.*
Dost not the appetite alter?

ALT'ER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being alterable; alterableness. *Smart.*

ALT'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be altered. *Rogers.*

ALT'ER-A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being alterable; alterability. *Johnson.*

ALT'ER-A-BLY, *ad.* In an alterable manner.

ALT'ER-AGE, *n.* [L. *alo*, *altus*, to nourish.] The fostering of a child. "The altarage of their children." *Sir J. Davis.*

ALT'ER-ANT, *a.* Producing change. "Whether the body be *alterant* or altered." *Bacon.*

ALT'ER-ANT, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which produces a change; alternative. *Dunglison.*

ALT'ER-ÁTION, *n.* 1. Act of altering.
2. State of being altered; variation; partial change.

Syn. — See **CHANGE**.

ALT'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* (*Med.*) Producing a gradual change. *Quincy.*

ALT'ER-A-TIVE, *n.* (*Med.*) Any medicine of such a nature, or administered in such doses, as to cure disease by slow and imperceptible degrees; *alterant*. *Dunglison.*

ALT'ER-CÁTE, *v. n.* [L. *altercor*, *altercatus*; It. *altercare*; Sp. *altercar*; Old Fr. *alterquer*.] [*i.* **ALTERCATED**; *pp.* **ALTERCATING**, **ALTERCATED**.] To wrangle; to dispute; to contend. *Martin.*

ALT'ER-CÁTION [ál-ter-ké'shun, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ál-ter-ké'shun, P.], *n.* [L. *altercatio*; It. *altercations*; Sp. *altercacion*; Fr. *altercation*.] An angry debate; dispute; controversy; wrangle; contest. "We have had *altercation* and clamor enough." *Bp. Hall.*

Syn. — See **QUARREL**.

ALT'ER-I-TY, *n.* [L. *alter*, another.] State of being another or different. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

AL-TÈRN', *a.* [L. *alternus*.] † Acting by turns; reciprocal; alternate.

The greater to have rule by day,
The less by night, *altern*. *Milton.*

Altern base, used in trigonometry, in distinction from the true base.

AL-TÈRN'Á-CY, *n.* Action performed by turns. The *alternacy* of rhymes in a stanza gives a variety that may support the poet, without the aid of music, to a greater length. *Milford.*

† **AL-TÈRN'ÁL**, *a.* Alternative. *Sherwood.*

† **AL-TÈRN'ÁL-LY**, *ad.* By turns. *May.*

AL-TÈRN'ÁNT, *a.* (*Geol.*) An epithet noting rocks composed of alternate layers. *Ogilvie.*

AL-TÈRN'ÁTE, *a.* [L. *alternus*.]

1. Following in order or by turns; being by turns; one alter another; reciprocal.

Friendship consists in mutual offices, and a generous strife in alternate acts of kindness. *South.*

2. (*Bot.*) Noting parts, as leaves, &c., inserted successively on different sides of a common body and at different heights. *Lindley.*

Alternate angles, (*Geom.*) angles made by two parallel lines with a third that crosses them. If the angles are within the parallels, they are called *alternate internal angles*, as A G H and G H D; if without the parallel, they are called *alternate external angles*, as A G E and D H F.

Alternate generation, (*Phys.*) that modification of generation in which the young do not resemble the parent, but the grandparent.

Syn. — See **SUCCESSIVE**.

AL-TÈRN'ÁTE, *n.* Vicissitude. [*R.*] *Prior.*

|| **AL-TÈRN'ÁTE**, or **AL-TÈRN'ÁTE** [ál-ter-náit, W. P. F. K. Sm.; ál-ter-nát, E. W. B.; ál-ter-nát', Ja.], *v. a.* [L. *altern*; It. *alternare*; Sp. *alternar*; Fr. *alterner*.] [*i.* **ALTERNATED**; *pp.* **ALTERNATING**, **ALTERNATED**.] To perform alternately; to change reciprocally.

Who, in their course,
Melodious hymns about the sovereign throne
Alternate all night long. *Milton.*

|| **AL-TÈRN'ÁTE**, *v. n.* To succeed by turns.

Good after ill, and after pain delight,
Alternate like the scenes of day and night. *Dryden.*

AL-TÈRN'ÁTE-LY, *ad.* In alternate succession.

AL-TÈRN'ÁTE-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being alternate or of happening reciprocally. *Bailey.*

|| **AL-TÈRN'ÁT-ING**, *p. a.* Succeeding or changing by turns.

AL-TÈRN'ÁTION, *n.* [L. *alternatio*.]

1. Act of alternating; reciprocal succession; reciprocation; as, "The *alternation* of day and night."

2. (*Church of Eng.*) The response of the congregation to the minister in reading the liturgy; — the alternate performance of singers in the choir. *Mason.*

AL-TÈRN'Á-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *alternatif*.] Implying alternation. "Again decline, and again return, by *alternative* and interchangeable course." *Hakewill.*

AL-TÈRN'Á-TIVE, *n.* [Fr. *alternative*.] The choice given of two things.

This hard *alternative*, or to renounce
Thy reason or thy sense, — or to believe. *Young.*

Alternative writ, (*Law*.) a writ which requires certain acts to be done, or causes to be shown why they are not done. *Burrill.*

AL-TÈRN'Á-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By turns; reciprocally. *Ayliffe.*

AL-TÈRN'Á-TIVE-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being alternative; reciprocation. *Bailey.*

† **AL-TÈRN'Á-TY**, *n.* Reciprocal succession. "The *alternity* and vicissitude of rest." *Browne.*

AL-TÈR'Á, or **AL-TÈR'Á**, *n.*; pl. L. **AL-TÈR'Á**; Eng. **AL-TÈR'Á**. [L. from Gr. *ἀλτάρω*, *álōw*, to heal.] (*Bot.*) A genus of beautiful flowering plants or shrubs; marsh-mallow. *Louden.*

AL-TÈR'ÁNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) An organic base found in common marsh-mallow; asparagine. *Turner.*

AL-THÓUGH' (ál-ths'), *conj.* [From *all* and *though*.] Grant that; however; though; notwithstanding. — See **THOUGH**.

† **AL-TÍL'O-QUÉNCÉ**, *n.* [L. *altus*, high, and *loquor*, to speak.] Pompous language. *Bailey.*

† **AL-TÍL'O-QUÉNT**, *a.* Pompous in language; magniloquent; using a lofty style. *Bailey.*

AL-TÍM'E-TÈR, *n.* [L. *altum*, height, and Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for taking altitudes or measuring heights. *Smart.*

AL-TÍM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring heights, whether accessible or inaccessible, by an altimeter. *Davies & Peck.*

ÁLTIN, *n.* A small Russian coin, of the value of about three cents. *Crabb.*

AL-TÍN'GAR, *n.* Crude borax, now usually called *tincal*. *Buchanan.*

† **AL-TÍS'Q-NÁNT**, *a.* [L. *altisonans*.] High-sounding. "*Altisonant* phrases." *Brylyn.*

† **AL-TÍS'Q-NOÚS**, *a.* [L. *altisonus*.] High-sounding; altisonant. *Bailey.*

AL-TÍS'SI-MÓ, [It.] (*Mus.*) Very high; the superlative of *alto*, high. *P. Cyc.*

ÁLTÍ-TÚDE, *a.* [L. *altitudo*.]

1. The perpendicular distance of an object from the ground or from a given level, or of one object above another; height; elevation; as, "The *altitude* of a mountain"; "The *altitude* reached by a balloon or a projectile."

2. (*Astron.*) The angle of elevation of a celestial object, or the angle which a ray of light, coming from that object to the eye, makes with the plane of the horizon. *Herschel.*

Altitude of a triangle, (*Geom.*) the perpendicular distance from the vertex to the base; of a cone, the perpendicular distance from the vertex to the plane of the base.

Meridian altitude, (*Astron.*) the altitude of any heavenly body measured on the meridian.

ÁLTÍ-TÚ-DI-NÁR'ÁN, *a.* Having altitude; aspiring. *Coleridge.*

† **AL-TÍV'Q-LÁNT**, *a.* [L. *altirolans*.] Flying high; soaring aloft. *Bailey.*

ÁLTÓ, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) The second part sung by the lowest female voices, and intermediate between the treble and the tenor; — formerly the highest part for the male voice, and sung by boys, or by men in falsetto. *Dwight.*

ÁLTÓ ÉT BÁSSÓ, (*DE*), [Low L.] (*Law*.) High and low; including all matters. *Bourrier.*

ÁLTÓ-ÁETH'ER, *ad.* 1. Completely; without restriction. "I am not *altogether* an ass." *Shak.*

2. Conjointly; in company. "Then *altogether* they fell upon me." *Shak.*

|| "This is rather *all together*," says Johnson, and it is commonly so written.

ÁLTÓ-ÓT-TÁ'VÓ, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) An octave higher. *Moore.*

ÁLTÓ-RÍ-LI-E'FÓ (ré-lé-é'vo), *n.* [It.] High relief; a mode of sculpture representing figures standing out, or relieved, almost entirely from the background. *Fairholt.*

ÁLTÓ-RL-PÍ-E'NÓ (ré-pé-é'nó), [It., high, full.] (*Mus.*) The tenor of the great chorus in the full parts of the concert. *Moore.*

ÁLTÓ-VÍ-O-LÍ'NÓ, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A small tenor violin. *Moore.*

ÁLT'U-DÉL (ál'yú-dél, 10, 24), *n.* (*Chem.*) A pear-shaped stone-ware vessel, open at each end; — used as a part of the apparatus for distilling mercury in Spain. *Cre.*

ÁLT'U-LÁ (ál'yú-lá), *n.* [L. *ala*, a wing.] (*Ornith.*) The group of feathers attached to the joint of the carpus, as in the snipe; — called also *bastard wings*. *Brande.*

ÁLT'UM, *n.* [L. *alumen*.] (*Chem.*) One of a class of double isomorphous salts. Common alum is a sulphate of alumina and potash. *Miller.*

ÁLT'UM-EARTH, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as **ALUM-ORE**.

ÁLT'UMED (ál'yúmd), *a.* Mixed with alum. *Barret.*
ÁLT'UMEN (10, 24), *n.* [L.] (*Chem.*) Common alum, a salt of a sweetish, astringent taste, much used in medicine and in the arts. *Turner.*

Á-LÚ'MI-NA, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the primitive earths; the oxide of aluminum; — called also *argil*, or *argillaceous earth*. *Turner.*

ALUMI-NATE, *n.* (*Min.*) An earthy combination of alumina. *Brande.*

AL-U-MINE, *n.* Same as ALUMINA. *Crabb.*

AL-U-MI-NIF'E-ROUS, *a.* Containing alumina.

AL-U-MIN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) Native subsulphate of alumina. *Brande.*

AL-U-MI-NOUS, *a.* Alumish:—clayey. *Antsted.*

AL-U-MIN-I-UM, } *n.* (*Chem.*) The metallic base
AL-U-MI-NUM, } of alumina. *Brande.*

AL'UM-ISH, *a.* Having the nature of alum; somewhat like alum. *Hist. of the Royal Society.*

AL-UM'NUS, *n.*; pl. *AL-UM'NI*. [*L.*, a nursing; also, to nourish.] A foster-child; a pupil; a disciple;—applied particularly to a graduate of a college or university, regarded as his *alma mater*. *Everett.*

AL-U-MO-CAL'CITE, *n.* [*L.* *alumen*, alum, and *calx*, calcs, lime.] (*Min.*) A silicious mineral; an impure opal with a mixture of lime. *Dana.*

AL'UM-SLATE, *n.* (*Min.*) An argillaceous schistose rock, containing coaly matter and bisulphide of iron;—used in the manufacture of alum. *Graham.*

AL'UM-STONE, *n.* A silicious subsulphate of alumina and potash. *Brande.*

AL'UM-WATER, *n.* Water impregnated with alum. *Ash.*

AL'U-NITE, *n.* (*Min.*) The alum-stone. *Phillips.*

AL-U-TA'CEOUS (-shus, 66), *a.* [*L.* *aluta*, a soft leather.] Being of a pale-brown color, or the color of tanned leather. *Brande.*

AL-U-TA'TION, *n.* [*L.* *aluta*, a soft leather.] The tanning of leather. *Bailey.*

AL'VE-A-RY, *n.* [*L.* *alvearium*.] A bee-hive:—something resembling a bee-hive. *Barret.*

AL'VE-AT-ED, *a.* [*L.* *alveatus*.] Formed or veined like a bee-hive. *Blount.*

AL-VÉ-Q-LAR, or **AL'VE-Q-LAR** [*al-vé-q-lar*, *K. C. Duglison*, *Brande*; *al've-q-lar*, *Sm. Wb.*], *a.* Belonging to the alveoli, or sockets of the teeth; as, "Alveolar membranes." *Brande.*

AL-VÉ-Q-LA-RY, or **AL'VE-Q-LA-RY**, *a.* Same as ALVEOLAR. *Loudon.*

AL-VÉ-Q-LATE, or **AL'VE-Q-LATE** [*al-vs-q-lat*, *K. Brande*; *al've-q-lat*, *Wb. Crabb*], *a.* (*Bot.*) Having cells or pits, like a honeycomb, as the receptacle of the cotton-thistle. *Loudon.*

AL'VE-OLE, *n.* A socket or alveolus. *Clarke.*

AL-VÉ-Q-LITE, *n.* [*L.* *alveus*, a cavity, and *Gr.* *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Pal.*) A fossil compound bryozoan which lived in prismatic tubes. *Agassiz.*

AL-VÉ-Q-LŪS, *n.*; pl. *AL-VÉ-Q-LI*. [*L.*, a little cavity.] A small cavity; a channel; a socket of a tooth; a cell; an alveole. *Buckland.*

AL'VINE [*al'vin*, *Sm.*; *al'vin*, *K.*], *a.* [*L.* *alvus*, the belly.] Relating to the abdomen, lower belly, or intestines. *Duglison.*

AL-WAR'GRIM, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The spotted plover, *Charadrius apricarius*. *Fennant.*

AL'WĀY, *ad.* At all times; always. *Job vii. 16.*

AL'WĀYŠ (*al'wāz*), *ad.* [*A. S.* *ealle-waega*, in all ways.]

1. Perpetually; through all time; continually. That which sometime is expedient doth not always so continue. *Hooper.*
But me ye have not always. *John xii. 8.*
2. Invariably; without omission of any instance or occasion. I know that thou hearest me always. *John xi. 42.*
My custom always of the afternoon. *Shak.*

AM, *v.* [*Gr.* *ειμι*.—*Goth.* *im*; *A. S.* *com*.] The first person singular of the verb *to be*.—See *BE*.

Am, *v.* [*Am* or *be*, past was, participle *been*, is made up of three distinct verbs (which in other dialects are declined in full), each signifying to exist or to have existence; and is employed as an auxiliary verb in English to form, in connection with the past participle, the passive voice of active verbs, and the past tense of some neuter verbs." *J. W. Gibbs.*

AM-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [*L.* *amabilitas*.] Quality of

being amiable; amiability; loveliness.—See *AMABILITY*. *Ep. Taylor.*

AM-A-CRAT'IC, *a.* [*Gr.* *ἄμα*, together, and *κράτος*, strength.] Applied to a lens which unites all the chemical rays into one focus;—styled also an *amasthenic lens*. *Herschel.*

AM-A-DÉT'TO, *n.* A sort of pear. *Skinner.*

AM'A-DÖT, *n.* A sort of pear. *Johnson.*

AM-A-DÖU, *n.* [*Fr.*] German tinder; an inflammable substance used for tinder or touchwood, prepared from a fungus (*Boletus igniarius*) which grows upon the cherry, ash, and other trees, by steeping it in a strong solution of saltpetre and cutting it into thin slices. *Brande.*

A-MÄIN', *ad.* [*A. S.* *mægen*, power.]

1. With vigor, force, or vehemence; violently. "Her peacocks fly *amain*." *Shak.*
2. (*Naut.*) By yielding or letting go suddenly; all at once. *Dana.*

A-MÄL'GAM, *n.* [*Gr.* *μάλαγμα*, amalgama; *μαλίσσω*, to soften. *Voc. degli Accad. della Crusca.* *Heyse*.—*Gr.* *ἄμα*, together, and *γαμίζω*, to marry. *Landais*.—Of Sanscrit origin. *Goodwin*.—*Fr.* *amalgame*.] (*Chem.*) A combination of mercury with another metal. *Boyle.*

A-MÄL'GAM, *v. n.* To form an amalgam; to amalgamate. *Boyle.*

A-MÄL'GA-MÄ, *n.* 1. Same as AMALGAM. We should have a new amalgama. *B. Jonson.*

2. A mixture of different ingredients. *Burke.*

A-MÄL'GA-MÄTE, *v. a.* [*i.* AMALGAMATED; *pp.* AMALGAMATING, AMALGAMATED.]

1. To combine mercury with other metals.
2. To mix different things, or different races, as the white and black. *Burke.*

A-MÄL'GA-MÄTE, *v. n.* To form a union, or combine, with something different. *Smart.*

A-MÄL-GA-MÄ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of amalgamating.

2. State of being amalgamated; a mixture of different things, or of different races.
3. (*Mining*.) The process of separating gold and silver from certain of their ores by dissolving these metals in mercury. *Üre.*

AM-MÄND', *v. a.* [*L.* *amando*.] To send one away. *Cockeram.*

AM-AN-DÄ'TION, *n.* The act of sending on a message. *Johnson.*

A-MÄN'DO-LÄ, *n.* A kind of green marble of a cellular appearance, like honey-comb. *Kirwan.*

A-MÄN'I-TYNE, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀμνίται*, a sort of fungi.] The poisonous principle of some fungi. *Francis.*

A-MÄN-U-EN'SIS, *n.*; pl. *A-MÄN-U-EN'SES*. [*L.*; *ab*, from, and *manus*, the hand.] A person who writes what another dictates, or who performs the manual part of composition. *Warton.*

AM'A-RÄNTH, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀμάραντος*, unfading; *a* priv. and *μαρῖνω*, to decay; *L.* *amarantus*; *It.* *Sp. amaranto*; *Fr. amaranthe*.]

1. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, of several species; a plant, of which the flower long retains its color. *Loudon.*
2. (*Poetry*.) An imaginary flower, which never fades. *Imortal amaranth! a flower which, once in paradise, fast by the tree of life began to bloom.* *Milton.*
3. A color inclining to purple. *Buchanan.*

AM-A-RÄNTHINE, *a.* 1. Relating to amaranth; consisting of amaranths. *By those happy souls that dwell in yellow meads of asphodel, Or again on thine bowers.* *Pope.*

2. Unfading; undecaying; imperishable. The only *amaranthine* flower on earth Is virtue; the only lasting treasure, truth. *Cowper.*
3. Purplish. *Buchanan.*

AM-A-RÄN'THINE, *n.* [*L.* *amaritudo*.] Bitterness. What *amaritudo* or acrimony is deplored in cholera, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external malignant bodies. *Harvey.*

AM-MÄR'U-LÄNCE, *n.* Bitterness. *Bailey.*

AM-MÄR'U-LÄNT, *a.* [*L.* *amarulentus*.] Bitter; full of bitterness. *Bailey.*

AM-A-RÄL'LIS, *n.* [*L.*; the name of a nymph mentioned by Virgil.] (*Bot.*) A genus of beautiful bulbous plants, of many species. *Loudon.*

A-MÄSS' (12), *v. a.* [*Gr.* *μαζα*; *L.* *massa*, a lump; *It.* *ammassare*; *Fr.* *amasser*.] [*i.* AMASSED; *pp.* AMASSING, AMASSED.] To gather a great quantity of; to accumulate; to collect together; to heap or pile up. Do not content yourself with mere words, test your improvements only *amass* a heap of unintelligible phrases. *Watts.*

Syn.—See *HEAP*.

AM-MÄSS', *n.* [*Fr.* *amas*.] An assemblage; a mass. "A medley or *amass*." *Wotton.*

A-MÄSS'MENT, *n.* A heap; an accumulation.

AM-AS-THÉN'IC, *a.* [*Gr.* *ἄμα*, together, and *σθένος*, strength.] Noting a kind of lens.—See *AMACRATIC*.

AM-MÄTE', *v. n.* 1. [*a* and *mate*.] †To accompany; to entertain as a companion. *Spenser.*

2. [*A. S.* *mætan*, to dream.] †To terrify; to perplex; to confound. *Spenser.*

AM-A-TEÜR', or **AM-A-TEÜR'** [*am-a-tür*, *P. Ja. K.*; *am-a-tär*, *W. C.*; *am-a-tör*, *F.*; *am'a-tür*, *E.*; *am-a-tür*, *Sm.*], *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L.* *amator*, a lover.] One versed in, or a lover of, any particular pursuit, art, or science, but not engaged in it professionally. *Burke.*

AM-A-TEÜR'SHIP, *n.* The character or quality of an amateur. *Ed. Rev.*

AM-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* (*Phren.*) The organ of sensual desire; the propensity to love. *Combe.*

AM-A-TÖR'CU-LIST, *n.* [*L.* *amatorculus*.] An insignificant lover. *Bailey.*

AM-A-TÖR'IAL, *a.* Relating to love; amatory. They seem to have been tales of love and chivalry, amatorial sonnets, tragedies, comedies, and pastorals. *Warton.*

AM-A-TÖR'IAL-LY, *ad.* In an amatorial manner. *Darwin.*

AM-A-TÖR'IAN, *a.* Relating to love; amatory. [*R.*] "After the manner of Horace's *lusory*, or amatorial odes." *Johnson.*

AM-A-TÖR'IOUS, *a.* Relating to love. *Milton.* This is no more amatorial novel; but this is a deep and serious verity. *Milton.*

AM-A-TÖR'Y, *a.* [*L.* *amatorius*.] Relating to love; causing love. "By amatory potions not only allure her, but necessitate." *Ep. Bramhall.*

AM-ÄU-RÖ'SIS, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀμύρωσις*, a darkening.] (*Med.*) Loss of sight from an affection of the retina, the optic nerve, or the brain; drop serena; gutta serena. *Duglison.*

AM-AU'SITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A species of felspar. *Phillips.*

AMÄX'I-MÄS AD MÄN'I-MÄ, [*L.*] (*Logic*.) From the greatest things to the least. *Hamilton.*

AMÄZE, *v. a.* [*See MAZE*.] [*i.* AMAZED; *pp.* AMAZING, AMAZED.] To confuse with terror or wonder; to astonish; to perplex; to confound; to surprise. I will make many people *amazed* at thee. *Ezek. xxxii. 10.*

Syn.—*Amazed* at what is incomprehensible or frightful; *surprised* at what is unexpected; *astonished* at what is not only unexpected, but unlikely to happen, or beyond comprehension; *confounded* or *perplexed* at what is embarrassing.

AM-MÄZE', *n.* Astonishment; confusion. *Milton.*

AM-MÄZ'ED-LY, *ad.* Confusedly; with amazement. "Stands Macbeth thus *amazedly*." *Shak.*

AM-MÄZ'ED-NESS, *n.* Amazement. [*R.*] *Shak.*

AM-MÄZ'MENT, *n.* State of being amazed; confusion either from fear or wonder; wonder; extreme fear or dismay; astonishment. He answered nought at all, but adding new Fear to his first amazement, staring wide With stony eyes, and heartless, hollow line, Astonished stood. *Spenser.*

Syn.—See *WONDER*.

AM-MÄZ'ING, *p. a.* Wonderful; astonishing. "Fall like *amazing* thunder." *Shak.*

AM-MÄZ'ING-LY, *ad.* Wonderfully. *Watts.*

AM-A-ZÖN, *n.* [*Gr.* *a* priv. and *μαζός*, the breast.] 1. One of the Amazons, a fabulous race of

female warriors, famous for valor, who inhabited Caucasus; — so called from their cutting off their right breast to give greater freedom in the use of the bow. *Ency. Shak.*

2. A warlike woman; a virago. *Shak.*

3. "The river of that name owes its appellation to one of the early Spanish navigators, who fancied he beheld armed women on its banks." *Brande.*

AM-A-ZŌ'NI-AN, *a.* 1. Like the Amazons; warlike; — applied particularly to women. *Herbert.*

To triumph like an Amazonian trull. *Shak.*

2. (*Geog.*) Relating to the river Amazon or to the countries bordering upon it.

AM-A-ZON-LIKE, *a.* Resembling an Amazon.

His hair, French-like, stares on his frightened head. One lock, Amazon-like, dishevelled. *Sp. Hall.*

AMB-, [*Gr.* ἀμβι; *L.* ambī, or amb; *A. S.* emb, or ymb.] A prefix signifying *around, about.*

AM-BĀ'GĒS, *n. pl.* [*L.*, from ambī, or amb, around, and ago, to drive.] Windings or turnings, — particularly applied to circumlocutions in speech; a circuit of words.

Without long ambages and circumlocutions. *Locke.*

AM-BĀ'Q'IN-OŪS, *a.* Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious; ambiguous. [*R.*] *Ch. Ob.*

† AM-BĀ'Q'IN-OŪS, *a.* Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious; ambiguous. *Cotgrave.*

AM-BĀ'Q'IN-TQ-RY, *a.* Same as AMBAGINOUS. [*R.*] *Scott.*

AM-BĀ-LĀM, *n.* (*Dot.*) An Indian tree. *Crabb.*

AM-BĀ-RĪĒ, *n.* (*India.*) An oblong seat furnished with a canopy and curtains, to be placed on an elephant's back for the accommodation of riders. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

AM-BĀ-RY, *n.* (*Bot.*) An East Indian plant; the hibiscus. *Hamilton.*

† AM-BAS-SĀDE', *n.* [*Fr.* ambassade.] Embassy. When you disgraced me in my ambassade. *Shak.*

AM-BĀS'SA-DOR, *n.* [*A. S.* ambēht, embēht, or ombiht, a servant; *Low L.* ambasciator, a servant; *It.* ambasciatore; *Sp.* embajador; *Fr.* ambassadeur.] A foreign minister of the highest rank sent on public business from one sovereign power to another; a plenipotentiary; an envoy; a resident.

3. Custom has established the orthography of ambassador, instead of ambasciator, and also of embassy, instead of ambassy. "Ambassador is consistent with embassy, but is not usual." *Smart.* — The immediate derivation of the word from the French is a reason for preferring ambassador.

Syn. — An ambassador and plenipotentiary imply the highest representative rank. An envoy and resident are subordinate officers or functionaries of the second class of foreign ministers; and a chargé d'affaires is one of the third or lowest class. An ambassador and resident, or minister resident, are permanent functionaries. A plenipotentiary is employed only on special occasions, as for concluding peace or making treaties. Deputies do not act for sovereigns or governments, but for some subordinate community or particular body.

AM-BĀS-SA-DŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to an ambassador or an embassy. *Ec. Rev.*

AM-BĀS'SA-DRESS, *n.* 1. The wife of an ambassador. *Johnson.*

2. A woman sent on an embassy. *Rowe.*

† AM-BAS-SĀGE, *n.* An embassy. "The formal part of their ambassage." — See EMBASSAGE. *Bacon.*

† AM-BĀS'SA-TRĪĒ, *n.* Embassy. *Chaucer.*

† AM-BĀS-SY, *n.* An embassy. *Howell.*

AM-BĒ, *n.* [*Gr.* ἀμβ, any rising, an edge.]

1. (*Med. & Surg.*) A superficial eminence on a bone. *Dunglison.*

2. An old surgical instrument for reducing dislocations of the shoulder. *Dunglison.*

AM-BĒR, *n.* [*Ar.* ambār; *Fr.* ambre; derived, according to *Skinner* and *Wachter*, from German *ambren*, for *andrennen*, to burn. In German this substance is called *bernstein*, or burnstone.] A fossil, indurated, vegetable juice, transparent or translucent, sometimes colorless, but usually of some shade of yellow and brown, and negatively electrified by friction. It is found in beds of lignite, in alluvial soils, and on sea-coasts, especially the Prussian coast of the Baltic, and is chiefly used for or-

namental purposes and as the basis of a varnish. *Eng. Cyc. Miller.*

The spoils of elephants the roofs inlay, And studded amber darts a golden ray. *Pope.*

AM-BĒR, *a.* 1. Consisting of amber.

A belt of straw, and ivy buds, With coral clasps and amber studs. *Raleigh.*

2. Clear or transparent as amber.

And when the voice of heaven rolls over thy shoulders, golden hair. *Milton.*

AM-BĒR, *v. a.* To scent with amber. *Beau. & Fl.*

AM-BĒR-DRĪNK, *n.* Drink of the color of amber. "Your clear amber-drink is flat." *Bacon.*

AM-BĒR-DRŌP'PING, *a.* Dropping amber. "Thy amber-dropping hair." *Milton.*

AM-BĒR-GRĪS (am'ber-grās, 17), *n.* [*Eng.* amber, and *Fr.* gris, gray.] A substance, supposed to be the product of disease, found in the intestines of the spermaceti whale. It is also found in warm climates, floating on the sea, or thrown upon the coasts. It is fragrant, of a grayish color, used both as a perfume and to improve the flavor of wines and cordials. *Brande.*

AM-BĒR-SĒED, *n.* Musk-seed, somewhat resembling millet; abelmosk. *Chambers.*

AM-BĒR-TRĒĒ, *n.* A shrub having small evergreen leaves, which emit, when bruised, a very fragrant odor; *Anthospermum.* *Loudon.*

AM-BĒR-WĒEP'ING, *a.* Distilling amber. "The amber-weeping tree." *Crashaw.*

† AM-BĒS-ĀS, *n.* [*Fr.* ambesas.] Two aces at dice; ambace. *Chaucer.*

AM-BĒ-DĒX'TĒR, *n.* [*L.* ambo, both, and dexter, the right hand.]

1. One who uses both hands alike, the left as well as the right. *Browne.*

2. One that acts with both sides. *Burton.*

3. (*Lavo.*) One who takes money of both parties for giving his verdict as a juror. *Tomlins.*

AM-BĒ-DEX-TĒR'I-TY, *n.* 1. Quality of being ambidextrous. *Johnson.*

2. Double dealing. *Johnson.*

AM-BĒ-DEX'TROUS, *a.* 1. Having equal use of both hands. *Browne.*

2. Double-dealing; disingenuous. "The double practices of trimmers, and all false shuffling and ambidextrous dealings." *L'Estrange.*

AM-BĒ-DEX'TROUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being ambidextrous; ambidexterity. *Bailey.*

AM-BĒ-ENT, *a.* [*L.* ambiens.] Surrounding. "Opening to the ambient light." *Milton.*

AM-BĒG'E-NAL, *a.* [*L.* ambo, both, and genu, the knee.] (*Math.*) Noting an hyperbola of the third order, one of whose infinite branches is tangent to the asymptote within, and the other without, the angle which the asymptotes form with each other. *Davies & Peck.*

AM-BĒ-GŪ, *n.* [*Fr.*] A medley of dishes; — a term applied to a repast when all the dishes are set on at the same time. *King.*

AM-BĒ-GŪ'I-TY, *n.* State of being ambiguous; equivocality; doubtfulness of meaning.

The ambiguity, and even pendency, of all languages in relation to our internal feelings make it very difficult, in tracing of them, to procure at once perspicuity and accuracy. *In Campbell.*

AM-BĒG'U-OŪS (am-bĒg'yū-s, 10, 24), *a.* [*L.* ambiguius, wavering.]

1. Occasioning uncertainty by double signification; having two meanings; equivocal; uncertain; as, "Ambiguous expressions." *Milton.*

Ambiguous, and with double sense deluding.

2. Using doubtful language. "[Antinofs] thus ambiguous spoke." *Pope.*

Syn. — The language is so ambiguous that the meaning is doubtful. Equivocal words are used in order to mislead. What is not exactly known, fixed, or decided is uncertain. "An honest man will never employ an equivocal expression; a confused man may often utter ambiguous ones without any design." *Blair.* — See DOUBTFUL.

AM-BĒG'U-OŪS-LY, *ad.* Doubtfully; uncertainly.

AM-BĒG'U-OŪS-NESS, *n.* Uncertainty of meaning; doubtful signification; ambiguity. *Smart.*

AM-BĒ-LĒ'VOŪS, *a.* [*L.* ambo, both, and laevis,

on the left side.] Left-handed on both sides; — opposed to ambidextrous. *Browne.*

† AM-BĒL'Q-GY, *n.* [*L.* ambo, both, and *Gr.* λόγος, a discourse.] Ambiguous talk. *Bailey.*

† AM-BĒL'Q-QUŌŪS (am-bĒl'q-kwūs), *a.* Using ambiguous expressions. *Bailey.*

† AM-BĒL'Q-QUY, *n.* [*L.* ambo, both, and loquor, to speak.] Use of doubtful expressions. *Bailey.*

AM-BĒT, *n.* [*L.* ambitus.] Compass or circuit; circumference. "Measuring by the ambit, it is long or round about a foot." *Grew.*

AM-BĒ'TIQŌN (am-bĒsh'un), *n.* [*L.* ambitio, from ambio, to go around; referring to the going about of candidates for the purpose of canvassing for posts of honor; *It.* ambizione; *Sp.* ambicion; *Fr.* ambition.]

1. The act of going about to obtain any office, or other object.

I, on the other side, Used no ambition to commend my deeds. *Milton.*

2. Rager desire of power, honor, fame, or of any thing that confers distinction; emulation. Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself. *Shak.*

3. Strong desire to obtain any object; aspiration.

I had a very early ambition to recommend myself to your lordship's patronage. *Madison.*

AM-BĒ'TIQŌN, *v. a.* To seek eagerly. [*R.*] *Clarke.*

AM-BĒ'TIQŌN-LESS, *a.* Without ambition. *Pollok.*

AM-BĒ'TIQŌS (am-bĒsh'us), *a.* [*L.* ambitiosus; *It.* ambizioso; *Sp.* ambicioso; *Fr.* ambitieux.]

1. Possessed of, or actuated by, ambition; desirous of superiority; emulous; aspiring; eager; — followed by of before a noun. "Trajan, a prince ambitious of glory." *Arbuthnot.*

2. Indicating ambition; as, "An ambitious style"; "Ambitious ornament."

AM-BĒ'TIQŌS-LY (am-bĒsh'us-ly), *ad.* In an ambitious manner. *Dryden.*

AM-BĒ'TIQŌS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ambitious. *Baile.*

† AM-BĒ-TŪDE, *n.* Compass; circuit. *Bailey.*

AM-BĒ-TŪS, *n.* [*L.*] 1. The extreme edge of any thing; circuit; circumference. *Brande.*

2. (*Arch.*) A space round a building. *Weale.*

3. (*Bot.*) The border of a leaf. *Brande.*

4. (*Conch.*) The outline of shells of bivalves.

5. (*Roman Politics.*) The act of canvassing for offices and honors. *Brande.*

AM-BLE (am'bl), *v. n.* [*L.* ambulo, to walk; *It.* ambulare; *Sp.* ambular; *Fr.* ambler.] [*i.* AM-BLED; *pp.* AMBLING, AMBLED.]

1. To move upon an amble; to pace. "Sure to amble when the world is upon the hardest trot." *Dryden.*

2. To move easily, or at an easy pace. Your wit ambles well; it goes easily. *Shak.*

AM-BLE (am'bl), *n.* A movement in which a horse moves both his legs on one side at the same time; pacing. "A fine easy amble." *B. Jonson.*

AM-BLER, *n.* One that ambles.

An ambler is proper for a lady's saddle. *Thou.*

AM-BLING, *n.* The motion of a horse that ambles. *Brande.*

AM-BLING, *p. a.* Moving with an amble. *Smart.*

AM-BLING-LY, *ad.* With an ambling movement.

AM-BLY-GŌN, *n.* [*Gr.* ἀμβλός, blunt, and γωνία, an angle.] An obtuse-angled triangle. *Bailey.*

AM-BLYG'Q-NAL, *a.* Relating to an amblygon; having one obtuse angle. *Davies & Peck.*

AM-BLYG'QŌN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized mineral, consisting of phosphate of alumina and lithia; — so named in allusion to the obtuse angles of its prism. *Phillips.*

AM-BLY-Ō'PI-A, *n.* [*Gr.* ἀμβλῆς, dull, and ὤψ, the eye.] Dulness of sight; incipient amaurosis. *Dunglison.*

AM-BŌ, } *n.* [*Gr.* ἀμβών.] A reading-desk, or

AM-BŌN, } pulpit; any raised platform. *Britton.*

The principal use of this ambo was to read the Scriptures to the people. *Sir G. Wheeler.*

AMBON, *n.* [Gr. *ἄμβων*, the edge of a dish which rises above the centre.] (*Anat.*) The fibrocartilaginous margin of a socket in which the head of a bone is lodged. *Dunghison.*

AM-BU-NESE', *n. sing. & pl.* (*Geog.*) A native or natives of Amboyna. *Ency.*

AM-BRE-Ā'Dā, *n.* [From *amber*.] A kind of factitious amber made in Europe for the African market. *Ogilvie.*

AM-BRE-ĀTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of ambreic acid and a base. *Buchanan.*

AM-BRE'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid made by digesting ambreine in nitric acid. *Gregory.*

AM-BRE'INE, *n.* (*Chem.*) The fatty matter of ambergris, convertible by nitric acid into ambreic acid. *Gregory.*

AM-BRŌ'SI-Ā (am-brŏ'shē-ā, 93) [am-brŏ'shē-ā, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; am-brŏ'shā, *S.*; am-brŏsh'ya, *K.*; am-brŏ'shā, *Wb.*], *n.* [L.; Gr. *ἀμβροσία*, from *ἄμβροτος*, immortal.]

1. (*Myth.*) The food of the gods, the use of which confers immortality.
2. Any thing pleasing to the smell or the taste.
3. (*Bot.*) A genus of weedy plants. *Loudon.*

† **AM-BRŌ'SI-ĀC** (zhē-), *a.* Ambrosial. *B. Jonson.*

AM-BRŌ'SI-ĀL (am-brŏ'shē-ā, 93), *a.* Relating to or partaking of ambrosia; fragrant; delicious.

AM-BRŌ'SI-ĀN (am-brŏ'shē-ān), *a.* 1. Relating to or partaking of ambrosia; ambrosial. *Dryden.*

2. Pertaining to St. Ambrose; as, "The Ambrosian ritual"; "The Ambrosian chant."

AM-BRŌ-SIN, *n.* An old Milanese coin bearing the figure of St. Ambrose on horseback. *Ogilvie.*

AM-BRŌ-TYPE, *n.* [Gr. *ἄμβροτος*, immortal, and *τύπος*, an impression.] A photographic picture on a film of collodion coating a glass plate, the lights of which are formed by a bright surface of reduced silver, and the shadows by a black background showing through the transparent portions of the plate. *Sutton. Harwich.*

AMBRY (ām'brē), *n.* 1. [Fr. *ambrière*.] A place where the almoner lives, or alms are distributed. — See *ALMONRY*. *Johnson.*

2. [Old Fr. *ambrey*. *Kelham.*] A place where utensils for house-keeping are kept; a pantry.

AMBŪS-ĀC' (āmz-'ās') [āmz-'ās', *W. J. F. Ja. R.*; āmz-'ās', *S.*; āmz-'ās', *P. Sm.*; āmz-'ās', *K.*], *n.* [Old Fr. *ambes*, both, and Eng. *ace*.] A double ace; two aces thrown up by dice at once. *Shak.*

AM-BU-LANCE, *n.* [Fr., from *L. ambulo*, to walk.] A moving hospital attached to an army for the purpose of rendering immediate assistance to sick or wounded soldiers; first introduced by the French surgeons during the wars of Napoleon. *P. Cyc.*

AM-BU-LANT, *a.* Moving from place to place. A knight dormant, *ambulant*, combatant. *Clayton.*

† **AM-BU-LĀTE**, *v. n.* [*L. ambulo*, to walk.] To move about. *Boucher.*

AM-BU-LĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. ambulatio*.] A walk; act of walking. [*u.*] *Browne.*

† **AM-BU-LĀ-TIVE**, *a.* Walking. *Sherwood.*

AM-BU-LĀ-TOR, *n.* 1. One who walks about.

2. (*Ent.*) The walking-stick. *Smart.*
3. (*Ornith.*) A walking bird. *Smart.*
4. (*Surfeyng.*) An instrument for measuring distances; perambulator. *Ogilvie.*

AM-BU-LĀ-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Having the power of walking or of locomotion.

The gradient or *ambulatory* are such as require some basis to uphold them in their motions. *Wilkins.*

2. Formed for walking, — applied to the feet of certain birds with three toes before and one behind. *Brande.*
3. Going from place to place; movable.

Multitudes, hearing of his miraculous power to cure all diseases by the word of his mouth, or the touch of his hand, ... came with their *ambulatory* hospital of sick. *Bp. Taylor.*

4. Happening in the course of a walk or journey.

The princess of whom his majesty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels. *Watson.*

AM-BU-LĀ-TO-RY, *n.* A cloister, gallery, or alley for walking in; a place attached to a large building, and enclosed by a colonnade, or by an arcade, as a place of exercise. *Warton.*

AM-BU-RY, *n.* [A. S. *ampre*.] (*Ferriery.*) A bloody wart on a horse's body; anbury. *Johnson.*

AM-BUS-CĀDE', *n.* [It. *imboscata*; Sp. *emboscada*; Fr. *embuscade*, a lying in wait for by going into a thicket. — See *AMBU'SH*.]

1. A private station in which men lie to surprise others; a snare laid for an enemy; an ambush. *Dryden.*
2. A body of troops in ambush. *Campbell.*

AM-BUS-CĀDE', *v. a.* To lie in wait for. *Smart.*

† **AM-BUS-CĀ'DŌ**, *n.* An ambushade.

Of the ... *Shak.*

† **AM-BUS-CĀ'DŌED** (ām-bus-kā'dŏd), *a.* Privately posted. *Sir T. Herbert.*

AM-BŪSH, *n.* [Fr. *embûche*, from *en*, in, and *bois*, a wood, or bushes.]

1. A post where soldiers or assassins are concealed in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy; an ambushade.

Bold in close *ambush*, base in open field. *Dryden.*

2. The act of surprising by lying in wait. Heaven, whose high walls fear no assault or siege, Or *ambush* from the deep. *Milton.*
3. The state of being posted privately in order to surprise; as, "To lie in *ambush*."

AM-BŪSH, *v. a.* [*i.* *AMBUSHED*; *pp.* *AMBUSHING*, *AMBUSHED*.] To place in ambush. "Having *ambushed* a thousand horse." *Sir T. Herbert.*

AM-BŪSH, *v. n.* To lie insidiously hidden. *Pope.*

AM-BŪSHED (ām'būsh), *p. a.* Placed in ambush. "Bands of *ambushed* men." *Dryden.*

† **AM-BŪSH-MENT**, *n.* Ambush; surprise.

In *ambushment* of his hoped prey. *Spenser.*

† **AM-BŪST'**, *a.* [*L. ambustus*.] Burnt. *Bailey.*

AM-BŪST'ION (am-būst'yun), *n.* [*L. ambustio*.] (*Med.*) A burn or scald. *Cockerham.*

AM-E-BĒ'AN, *a.* [Gr. *ἀμειβαν*, alternate.] Answering alternately. — See *AMBEAN*.

AM-EĒ'R, or **AM-MĪR'**, *n.* [Ar.] A nobleman; same as *EMIR*. *Hamilton.*

AM'EL, *n.* [Fr. *email*.] Same as *ENAMEL*. *Boyle.*

AM'EL-CORN, *n.* A species of corn used for making starch. *Smart.*

|| **AM-MĒL'IO-RA-BLE**, *a.* That may be ameliorated, or made better. *New Ann. Reg.*

|| **AM-MĒL'IO-RĀTE** (ā-mēl'yō-rāt) [ā-mēl'yō-rāt, *P. J. Ja.*; ā-mēl'yō-rāt, *Sm.*], *v. a.* [Low *L. amelioror*, *amelioratus*; Fr. *améliorer*.] [*i.* *AMELIORATED*; *pp.* *AMELIORATING*, *AMELIORATED*.] To improve; to make better; to meliorate. "Their lot being so much *ameliorated*." — See *MELIORATE*. *Swinburne.*

|| **AM-MĒL'IO-RĀ'TION** (ā-mēl'yō-rā'shun), *n.* Act of ameliorating; improvement. "Robbers and murderers themselves are in a course of *amelioration*." *Burke.*

Syn. — See *IMPROVEMENT*.

|| **AM-MĒL'IO-RĀ-TOR** (ā-mēl'yō-rā-tŭr), *n.* One who ameliorates. *Ed. Rev.*

† **AM'ELLED** (ām'eld), *a.* [See *AMEL*.] Enamelled. "Inchase in *amelled* gold." *Chapman.*

AM'EN, [ā-mēn', *S. P. J. E. Ja. K. R.*; ā'mēn', *W. F. Sm.*; ā'mēn', *C.*] In singing it is commonly pronounced ā'mēn', *ad.* [Heb. *אָמֵן*] So be it; verily; a term used in devotions, meaning, at the end of a prayer, *So be it*; at the end of a creed, *So it is*.

One cried, God bless us! and, *Amen*! the other. But wherefore could not I pronounce *Amen*? I had most need of blessing, and *amen* Stuck in my throat. *Shak.*

|| "This is the only word in the language that has necessarily two consecutive accents." *Walker.* — A number of compound words are to be excepted; as, *back-slide*, *strong-hold*, *way-lay*, &c.

AM'EN, *n.* The term itself, as signifying He who is faithful and true. "These things saith the *Amen*." *Rev. iii. 14.*

AM-MĒ-NA-BĪL'ITY, *n.* The state of being amenable; amenableness. *Coleridge.*

AM-MĒ-NA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *amener*, to bring to or into; referring to an order to bring a person into court, i. e. making him liable to be brought to account.]

1. Liable to be called to account; liable to punishment; responsible; accountable.

The sovereign of this country is not *amenable* to a form of trial known to the laws. *Junius.*

2. † (*Law.*) [Fr. *amainable*, from *main*, the hand.] Tractable or manageable; applied in the old books to a woman that is governable by her husband. *Cowell.*

AM-MĒ-NA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being amenable; amenability. *J. Pye Smith.*

† **AM'E-NĀGE**, *v. a.* [Fr. *amener*, to bring.] To direct or manage by force. *Spenser.*

† **AM'E-NĀNCE**, or **AM'E-NĀUNCE**, *n.* [Fr. *amener*, to bring.] Conduct; behavior; mien. "Arms and warlike *amenance*." *Spenser.*

AM-MĒND', *v. a.* [*L. emendo*; *e*, from or out of, and *menda*, a spot or stain; It. *ammendare*; Sp. *emendar*; Fr. *amender*.] [*i.* *AMENDED*; *pp.* *AMENDING*, *AMENDED*.] To reform; to remove errors from; to correct; to make better; to rectify; to improve; to emend.

Do thou *amend* thy face, and I'll *amend* my life. *Shak.*

Syn. — To *amend*, *correct*, *rectify*, *emend*, and *reform* imply the lessening of evil; to *improve* and *better*, the increase of good. To *reform* implies both the lessening of evil and the increase of good. *Amend* what is wrong; *correct* what is erroneous; *rectify* mistakes; *emend* the writings of an author; *improve* inventions; *mend* garments, *reform* the life; *better* the condition. — See *RECALL*, *REDESS*.

AM-MĒND', *v. n.* To grow better; to improve; to mend.

The affliction of my mind *amends*. *Shak.*

AM-MĒND'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of amendment; repairable. *Sherwood.*

AM-MĒND'A-TO-RY, *a.* That tends to make better; that amends or corrects. *Hale.*

AMENDE (ā-mēnd') [ā-mēnd', *P.*; ā-mōngd', *Sm.*; ā-mānd', *K.*], *n.* [Fr.] A fine, by which recompense is made for the fault or injury committed; amends. *Smart.*

Amende honorable, (*Law.*) a penalty imposed by way of disgrace; a species of infamous punishment formerly inflicted on criminals guilty of an offence against public decency or morality; a compulsory and public confession of an offence, with a begging of pardon. It is now also applied to reparation, or an apology, made for injurious language or treatment.

AM-MĒND'ER, *n.* One who amends. *Barret.*

† **AM-MĒND'FUL**, *a.* Full of improvement. "Your *amendful* hand." *Beau. & Fl.*

AM-MĒND'ING, *n.* The act of correcting or of making better. *Bp. Taylor.*

AM-MĒND'MENT, *n.* 1. Improvement; change for the better. "Defects in the understanding capable of *amendment*." *Locke.*

2. (*Law.*) A correction of an error in any process, pleading, or proceeding at law or in equity. *Burrit.*
3. An alteration in the draught of a bill or other document while passing through the stages of legislation.

Syn. — See *CORRECTION*, *REFORMATION*.

AM-MĒND'S (ā-mēndz'), *n. sing. & pl.*, and used with a singular or plural verb. [Corrupted from Fr. *amende*.] A supply of a loss or defect; recompense; compensation.

If our souls be immortal, this makes abundant *amends* for the frailties of life and the sufferings of this state. *Tillotson.*

A large *amend* by fortune's hand is made, And the lost Punic blood is well repaid. *Rowe.*

Syn. — See *COMPENSATION*.

AM-MĒN'ITY (ā-mēn'ē-tē, *S. IV. P. J. E. F. Ja. R. C.*), *n.* [*L. amenitas*; Fr. *aménité*.] Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation, place, or manners.

Babylon was a seat of *amenity* and pleasure. *Browne.*

AM-MĒN'SA ET THŌ'RŌ, [*L.*] (*Law.*) From bed and board. — a separation or divorce which does not absolutely dissolve the marriage. *Burrows.*

AM'ENT, *n.* Same as *AMENTUM*. *Henslow.*

AM-EN-TĀ-CIOUS (ām-en-tā'shŭs), *a.* [*L. amen-tatus*, furnished with a strap.] (*Bot.*) Having amenta or catkins. *Brande.*

AM-MĒN'TY (ā-mēn'shē, 94), *n.* [*L.*; a priv. and *mens*, *mentis*, mind.] (*Med.*) Mental imbecility; fatuity. *Dunghison.*

A-MÉN-TUM, *n.*; pl. *A-MÉN-TA*. [L., *a thong*.] (*Bot.*) A kind of inflorescence, i. e. a scaly sort of spike, as of the birch, the alder, the willow, the poplar, &c.; a catkin; an ament. *Brande.*

† *A-MÉN-TY*, *n.* [Fr. *amentie*.] Madness. *Todd.*

† *A-MÉN-ŪSE*, *v. a.* [Fr. *amenuiser*.] To lessen; to diminish. *Chaucer.*

A-MÉRCE, *v. a.* [Low L. *amercio*, from *merces*, reward, or goods given for a remission of punishment; Old Fr. *amercier*.] [*i.* *AMERCE*; *pp.* *AMERCING*, *AMERCE*.] To punish with a pecuniary penalty or fine; to fine; to mulct. "*Amerced* with penance due." *Spenser*. — Also followed by *in* and *of* before the fine. They shall *amerce* him in a hundred shekels of silver. *Deut.* xxii. 19.

Millions of spirits for his fault *amerced* Of heaven. *Milton.*

A-MÉRCE-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to amercement. *Hale.*

A-MÉRCE-MENT, *n.* 1. (*Law*.) A pecuniary punishment, penalty, or fine, imposed on an offender, at the discretion of the judge or court. *Cowell.* 2. † Loss by way of punishment. *Milton.*

A-MÉR-CER, *n.* One who amercers. *Johnson.*

A-MÉR-CI-A-MÉNT (*a-mér'she-a-mént*), *n.* (*Law*.) A penalty or fine. — See *AMERCEMENT*. *Selden.*

A-MÉR-I-CAN, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of America; — especially a native of the United States. Columbus found the *American* so girt With feathered ciucture. *Milton.*

A-MÉR-I-CAN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to America, or to the United States.

A-MÉR-I-CAN-ISM, *n.* A word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to America, or to the United States.

What has been said in respect of much of our provincial English — namely, that it is *old* English, rather than *bad* English — may be affirmed, no doubt, with equal right in respect of many so called *Americanisms*. *French.*

A-MÉR-I-CAN-IZE, *v. a.* To render American; to naturalize in America. *Jackson.*

AMPS-ACE (*ámz-ás'*), *n.* Two aces on the dice. — See *AMBS-ACE*. *Dryden.*

AM-ESS, *n.* A priest's vestment; amice. *Bailey.*

A-MÉT-A-BÓ-LI-A, *n. pl.* [L.] (*Ent.*) A subclass of insects which do not undergo any metamorphosis, as fleas, lice, &c. *Brande.*

A-MÉT-A-BÓ-LI-AN, *n.* [Gr. *a priv.* and *μεταβολή*, change.] (*Ent.*) An insect that does not undergo any metamorphosis. *Kirby.*

† *AM-E-THÓD-I-CAL*, *a.* Out of method; in disorder; irregular. *Bailey.*

† *A-METH-O-DIST*, *n.* [Gr. *ἀπὸ μέθοδος*, without plan.] An irregular physician; a quack. *Whitlock.*

AM-E-THYST, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμύστος*, a remedy against drunkenness, from *a priv.* and *μέθω*, to be intoxicated with wine, from the supposition that wine drunk out of an amethystine cup would not intoxicate.] 1. (*Min.*) A clear, purple or bluish-violet variety of quartz crystal. The color is supposed to be due to a small quantity of the oxide of manganese. *Dana.* Oriental amethyst, a rare variety of corundum; violet sapphire. *Dana.* 2. (*Her.*) Purple is a nobleman's coat of arms. *Johnson.*

AM-E-THYST-TINE, *a.* Resembling an amethyst. *Johnson.*

AM-HAR-IC, *n.* [*Amhara*, a division of Abyssinia.] The language of Abyssinia. *P. Cyc.*

AM-I-A, *n.* (*Ich.*) A genus of reptilian fishes, found in the rivers of the United States; the scaly catfish. *Agassiz.*

A-MI-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being amiable; loveliness; amiableness. *Bp. Taylor.*

Amiability, from the adjective *amiable*, is now much more in use than *amiability*, derived from the Latin *amabilitas*.

A-MI-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *amabilis*, from *amo*, to love; Old Fr. *amiable*; Fr. *aimable*.] Worthy to be loved; lovely; charming; delightful; pleasing.

There is nothing more *amiable* in nature than the character of a truly good man. *Chauke.*

He had a most *amiable* countenance, which carried in it something of magnanimity and majesty, mixed with sweetness. *M. m. of Huttinsan.*

Syn. — Moral qualities are called *amiable*; physical

cal good may be called *lovely*. An *amiable* disposition; an *amiable* woman; a *lovely* figure; a *lovely* child; a *charming* voice; a *delightful* scene; *pleasing* manners. — See *FRIENDLY*.

A-MI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Loveliness. *Burton.*

A-MI-A-BLY, *ad.* 1. In an amiable manner. "More *amiably* fair." *Thomson.* 2. Pleasingly. "The palaces rise so *amiably*." *Sir T. Herbert.*

AM-I-ÁNTH, *n.* [Gr. *ἀπλάνθος*; L. *amiantus*.] (*Min.*) Earth-flax. — See *AMIANTHUS*. *Phillips.*

AM-I-ÁN-THI-FÓRM, *a.* Resembling amianth; amianthoid. *Phillips.*

AM-I-ÁN-THI-N-ÍTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A sort of mineral, occurring in tufts, flexible and elastic, resembling amianthus, but stiffer. *Phillips.*

AM-I-ÁN-THÓID, *a.* Like amianth. *Phillips.*

AM-I-ÁN-THÓID, *n.* [Gr. *ἀπλάνθος*, amianth, and *είδος*, form.] (*Min.*) A mineral. *Phillips.*

AM-I-ÁN-THUS, *n.* [Gr. *ἀπλάνθος*, undefiled; *a priv.* and *παις*, to stain; L. *amiantus*.] (*Min.*) Earth-flax, or mountain-flax; a fibrous mineral substance resembling flax; the flaxen variety of asbestos, so named because it can be purified by fire without injury. *Brande.*

AM-I-CA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being amicable or friendly; amiableness. *Ash.*

AM-I-CA-BLE, *a.* Friendly; peaceable. "They live in an *amicable* manner." *Johnson.*

Syn. — *Friendly*, which is from the Anglo-Saxon, is a stronger term than *amicable*, which is from the Latin. *Amicable* relations, terms, dealings; *friendly* intercourse, advice; *amicable* with those between whom and us there has been no discordance; *friendly* with those for whom we entertain positive feelings of friendship; a *peaceable* citizen; a *kind* neighbor; an *obliging* friend or person. — See *FRIENDLY*.

AM-I-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being amicable; friendliness; good will. *Bp. Taylor.*

AM-I-CA-BLY, *ad.* In an amicable manner. "Sects live so *amicably* together." *Phillips.*

A-MI-CAL, *a.* [L. *amicus*, a friend.] Friendly; amicable. [R.] *Watson.*

AM-ICE [*ám's*, *S. IV. P. J. K. Sm. R.*; *ám-mis*, *Ja.*], *n.* [L. *amicio*, *amictus*, to clothe; Fr. *amict*.] An oblong square of fine linen, worn under the alb by Catholic priests; — written also *amnis* and *amess*. *Milton.*

A-MI-CUS CŪ RI-FE, *n.* [L.] (*Law*.) A friend of the court; — a stander-by or member of the bar who informs the judge, when doubtful or mistaken in matter of law. *Tomlins.*

A-MID, } *prep.* [A. S. *amiddan*, in the mid-
A-MIDST, } *dic.* In the midst or middle of; surrounded by; mingled with; among. *Milton.*

And all *amid* them stood the tree of life. *Beattie.*

AM-IDE, *n.* [*ammonia*.] (*Chem.*) A compound containing a base composed of one atom of nitrogen and two atoms of hydrogen. *Brande.*

AM-I-DINE, *n.* [Fr. *amidon*, starch.] The soluble part of starch. *Brande.*

A-MID-O-GEN, *n.* [Eng. *amide*, and Gr. *γεννᾶν*, to produce.] (*Chem.*) A combination of one atom of nitrogen and two atoms of hydrogen, forming the base of the compounds called *amides*. *Miller.*

A-MID-SHIPS, *ad.* (*Naut.*) In the middle of a ship; between the stern and the stern; midships. *Falconer.*

AM-I-LÓT, *n.* (*Ich.*) A white fish, found in the lakes of Mexico. *Ogilvie.*

A-MISS, *ad.* [A. S. *missian*, to err.] Wrong; faultily; improperly; criminally. *Hooker.*

† *A-MISS*, *n.* A fault; culpability. Each toy seems prologue to some great *amiss*. *Shak.*

A-MISS, *a.* Wrong; faulty; improper. *Dryden.*

† *A-MIS-SION* (*a-mish'un*), *n.* [L. *amissio*.] Loss. "A *mission* of their church-membership." *More.*

† *A-MIT*, *v. a.* [L. *amitto*.] To lose. *Broome.*

AM-I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *amitié*.] Friendship; concord; good will. *Addison.*

AM-MA, *n.* [Heb. *אמא*, mother.] 1. An abbess, or spiritual mother. *Ogilvie.* 2. [Gr. *ἀμμη*, a knot.] (*Surg.*) A truss; — written also *hamma*. *Dunghison.*

AM-MAN, } *n.* [Ger. *amtman*.] 1. (*Switzer-*
AM-MANT, } *land.*) A judge in civil cases. *Buchanan.*

2. (*France*.) A notary public. *Buchanan.*

AM-MID, *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as *AMIDE*. *Ogilvie.*

AM-MID-O-GEN, *n.* Same as *AMIDOGEN*.

† *AM-MI-RAL*, *n.* Admiral. — See *ADMIRAL*.

His spear, to equal which the tallest pine
Hewn on Noivogan hills, to be the mast
Of some great *amiral*, were but a wand. *Milton.*

AM-MITE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμμος*, sand.] (*Min.*) Roc-stone; oolite; — written also *hammite*. *Buchanan.*

AM-MO-CHRYSE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμμος*, sand, and *χρυσός*, gold.] (*Min.*) A soft stone, used to strew over writing-paper. *Crabb.*

AM-MO-DYTE, *n.* [Gr. *ἄμμος*, sand, and *δύτης*, a diver.] (*Ich.*) One of a large number of apodal fishes, of which the sand-eel and the sand-lance are examples. *Brande.*

AM-MO-NI-A, *n.* [Probably from the temple of Jupiter Ammon in Egypt, near which muriate of ammonia was first obtained by burning the dung of camels, the word *Ammon* being from Gr. *ἀμμος*, sand, and applied as a surname to Jupiter in the temple erected to him in the sandy desert of Libya.] (*Chem.*) A gaseous substance, of pungent smell and acrid taste, consisting of azote, or nitrogen, and hydrogen; volatile alkali. *L'ré.*

AM-MO-NI-AC, *n.* The drug *gum-ammoniac*, a concrete juice or gum resin brought from the East. *L'ré.*

AM-MO-NI-A-CAL, *a.* Having the properties of ammonia, or containing ammonia. "Solutions of *ammoniacal* salts." *P. Cyc.*

AM-MO-NI-A-CUM, *n.* [L.] A gum-resin used in medicine; gum-ammoniac. *Dunghison.*

AM-MON-ITE, *n.* [So called from a resemblance to the ram's horns upon the statue of Jupiter Ammon.] (*Pal.*) The shell of an extinct order of cephalopodic mollusks, curved like a coiled snake, and vulgarly called the *snake-stone*; *cornu-ammonis*. *Brande.*

AM-MO-NI-UM, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of one equivalent of nitrogen and four of hydrogen. *Harter.*

AM-MO-NI-URET, *n.* (*Chem.*) A name formerly applied to ammoniacal metallic salts. *Turner.*

AM-MU-NI-TION (*ám-mu-nish'un*), *n.* [L. *munio*, to fortify, from *munio*, to defend.] (*Mil.*) The materials for charging fire-arms; military stores, powder, balls, cartridges, shells, &c.; — applied in composition to many articles served out to troops. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

AM-MU-NI-TION-BREAD, *n.* Bread for armies or garrisons. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

AM-NÉ-SI-A, *n.* [Gr. *a priv.* and *μνήσις*, remembrance.] (*Med.*) Loss of memory. *Dunghison.*

AM-NEN-TY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμνησία*, from *a priv.* and *μνήσις*, remembrance.] An act of oblivion or indemnity; a general pardon or freedom from penalty granted to those guilty of some crime or offence. *Steuyl.*

† *AM-NI-CO-LIST*, *n.* [L. *amnicola*; *amnis*, a river, and *colo*, to dwell.] One inhabiting near a river. *Bailey.*

† *AM-NI-É-NOUS*, *a.* [L. *amnis*, a river, and *gigno*, to beget.] Born of a river. *Bailey.*

AM-NI-ÓN, } *n.* [Gr. *ἀμνιον*.] 1. (*Anat.*) The
AM-NI-ÓS, } membrane that surrounds the fetus in the womb. *Dunghison.*

2. (*Bot.*) A thin, gelatinous covering of the embryo of a seed. *Brande.*

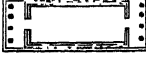




Sand-hopper.

AM-PHĪP'Q-DĀ, n. pl. (Zool.) An order of crustaceans. — See AMPHIPOD. *Cuvier.*

AM-PHĪP'Q-DOŪS, a. Belonging to the amphipoda. *P. Cyc.*

AM-PHĪP'Q-STĪLE, n. [Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, πρό, before, and στῆλος, a column.] (Arch.)  A temple having a portico or porch at each end, but without columns at the sides. *Brande.*

AM-PHĪS-BĒ'NĀ, n. [L., from Gr. ἀμφί, both ways, and βαίω, to walk.] (Zool.) A genus of legless lizards, whose bodies, from one end to the other, are of nearly a uniform size, supposed to be capable of moving either backwards or forwards with equal facility. *Van der Hoeven.*

Scorpion, and asp, and amphiscena dire. *Milton.*

AM-PHĪS'CI-ANŠ (am-fish'e-anz), *n. pl.* Same as AMPHISCII. *Ogilvie.*

AM-PHĪS'CI-Ī (am-fish'e-i), *n. pl.* [L., from Gr. ἀμφί, both ways, and σκιά, a shadow.] [Eng. AM-PHIS'CI-ANŠ.] Inhabitants of the torrid zone, who have their shadows turned to the north one part of the year, and to the south the other part. *Ency.*

AM-PHĪ-THĒ'A-TRAL, a. Amphitheatrical; relating to an amphitheatre. *Craig.*

AM-PHĪ-THĒ'A-TRE (am-fē-thē'a-tur), *n.* [Gr. ἀμφιθεάτρον; ἀμφί, about, and θέατρον, to see, to behold.] A double theatre, or one of an elliptical figure; a building in an oval form, enclosing an open space, called the arena, around which were constructed rows of seats, rising one above another, used for public shows, such as combats of gladiators and wild beasts.

¶ The Coliseum at Rome, the ruins of which are still standing, was the most extraordinary edifice of the kind ever constructed, having walls 166 feet high, covering 5½ acres of ground, and capable of accommodating nearly 100,000 spectators. *Brande.*

AM-PHĪ-THĒ-ĀTR'IC, } *a.* Relating to an am-
AM-PHĪ-THĒ-ĀTR'IC-CAL, } phitheatre. *Warton.*

AM-PHĪ-THĒ-ĀTR'IC-CAL-LY, ad. In an amphitheatrical form. *Observer.*


AM-PHĪ-TRĪ'TE (am-fē-trī'te, *Brande, Cl.;* am-fē-trī'te, *K. Wb. B. O. Cl.;* *n.* [Gr. Ἀμφιτρίτη, the wife of Neptune; — used also for the sea.]

1. (Zool.) A genus of tubular anellides having short golden-colored bristles, arranged like a crown in one or two rows on the anterior part of the head. *Brande.*

2. (Astron.) An asteroid discovered by Marth in 1854. *Lovering.*

AM-PHĪT'RO-PAL, } *a.* [Gr. ἀμφί, about, and
AM-PHĪT'RO-POŪS, } ὀπίω, to turn.] (Bot.) Not-
ing ovules that are transverse to their insertion, and have a short raphe ending about half-way between the chalazas and the orifice. *Gruy.*

AM-PHŌD'E-LITE, n. (Min.) A light-red mineral; a silicate of alumina and lime. *Dana.*

AM-PHŌ-RĀ, n.; pl. AM-PHŌ-RĀ. [L.; Gr. ἀμφόρεος; ἀμφί, on both sides, and φέρω, to bear.]  A vessel used by the Greeks and Romans for holding wine, oil, and other liquids. It was pointed at the base, so that it could be stuck in the ground, and had a handle on each side of the neck, which was narrow. *Fairholt.*

AM-PHŌ-RĀL, a. [L. *amphora*, a wine-jar.] Relating to, or like, an amphora. *Craig.*

AM-PHŌR'IC, a. In auscultation, applied to a sound in the chest like that heard on blowing into a decanter. *Ogilvie.*

AM-PHŌ-TĒR'IC, a. [Gr. ἀμφότερος, both.] Partly one and partly the other. *Smart.*

AM-PLE, a. [L. *amplus*, wide, spacious (*Vossius*); Gr. ἀνέπλιος, quite full; Fr. *ample*.]


1. Large; wide; extended; spacious; capacious. "Nature's ample lap." *Thomson.*
2. Abundant; plentiful; copious; liberal; as, "An ample supply of food."
3. Not contracted; diffusive; as, "An ample narrative."

Syn. — An ample or large store or allowance; a

wide space or field; an extended prospect; a spacious house or garden; capacious vessel, heart, mind, an abundant, plentiful, or plenteous harvest; a copious supply, liberal toward; diffusive light, heat, charity. — See BROAD.

AM-PLE-NĒSS, n. State of being ample. *South.*

† AM-PLEX-Ā'TION, n. [L. *amplexor*, *amplexatus*, to embrace.] An embrace. *Bp. Hall.*

AM-PLEX'Ī-CAUL, a. [L. *amplexor*, to embrace, and *caulis*, a stem.] (Bot.)  Claspings the stem, as some leaves. *Gray.*

AM-PLĪ-ĀTE, v. a. [L. *amplio*, *amplatus*; Old Fr. *amplier*.] To amplify. [R.] "To add and amplify." *Brown.*

AM-PLĪ-Ā'TION, n. 1. Enlargement. *Ayliffe.*
2. (Law.) A deferring of judgment till the cause is further examined. *Whishaw.*

† AM-PLĪ'Ī-CĀTE, v. a. [L. *amplifico*.] To amplify; to enlarge. *Bailey.*

AM-PLĪ-FĪ-CĀ'TION, n. 1. Act of amplifying; enlargement; extension.

Amplification of the ... figure of a known object. *Rend.*
2. (Rhet.) The lengthening of a discourse by an enumeration of many minute circumstances, or by multiplying words and phrases.

Having no talents for amplification, when he had told Mrs. Wadman once that he loved her, he let it alone. *Steuart.*

AM-PLĪ-FĪ-CĀ-TIVE, a. That amplifies. *Booth.*

AM-PLĪ-FĪ-ER, n. One who amplifies or enlarges.

AM-PLĪ-FĪ-Ū, v. a. [L. *amplus*, ample, and *facio*, to make.] [*i.* AMPLIFIED; *pp.* AMPLIFYING, AMPLIFIED.]

1. † To make greater or larger.

All conceives do amplify the sound. *Baron.*

2. (Rhet.) To make more copious in expression; to enlarge.

In paraphrase, the author's sense is amplified, but not altered. *Dryden.*

AM-PLĪ-FĪ-Ū, v. n. To speak largely in many words. To amplify too much would make much more. *Shak.*

AM-PLĪ-TŪDE, n. [L. *amplitudo*; *amplus*, large.] 1. State of being ample; extent; largeness. "Amplitude of the world." *Bacon.*

With more than human gifts from heaven adorned,
Perchance absolute, gives divine,
And amplitude of mind to greatest deeds. *Milton.*

2. (Astron.) The angular distance of a celestial body from the east point when it rises, or from the west point when it sets. *Herschel.*

3. (Gun.) The range of a gun, or the horizontal line subtending the arc in which a shot or other projectile moves when thrown from a gun. *Campbell.*

Magnetical amplitude, the angular distance of a heavenly body, at the time it rises or sets, from the east or west points of the horizon as indicated by the compass.

AM-PLY, ad. Largely; liberally. *Milton.*

AM-PŪL, n. [L. *ampulla*.] A small vessel for containing consecrated oil, or wine and water for the eucharistic service; also for holding the oil used by the ancients for anointing the body after bathing. *Fairholt.*

AM-PŪL'Ī, n. [L., a bottle.]

1. A vessel used by the Romans, having a narrow neck, so that a liquid could be dropped from it; a jug; an ampul. *Fairholt.*

2. (Anat.) A dilatation at one end of the semi-circular canals of the ear. *Dunghison.*

3. (Chem.) A big-bellied vessel. *Buchanan.*

4. (Bot.) A bladder-shaped bag. *Henslow.*

AM-PLĪ-LĀ'CEŌ'S (-shus), *a.* Shaped like a bottle or bladder. *Kirby.*

AM-PŪL-LĀ'RI-Ā, n. (Conch.) A genus of freshwater mollusks, having a spiral, globular, univalve shell; the apple-snail. *Woodward.*

AM-PŪ-TĀTE, v. a. [L. *amputo*, *amputatus*; It. *amputare*; Sp. *amputar*; Fr. *amputer*.] [*i.* AMPUTATED; *pp.* AMPUTATING, AMPUTATED.]

1. (Surg.) To cut off, as a limb.

2. To cut off, in a general sense. *Cockeram.*

AM-PŪ-TĀ'TION, n. (Surg.) The operation of cutting off a limb, or part of a limb, or a projecting part of the body. *Dunghison.*

A-MŪCK', or A-MŌCK', n. [Perhaps from *ah-mack*, mad. *Brown's Zillah Dictionary.*] An East India term for slaughter.

To run amuck, to run frantic about the streets, attacking every person who comes in the way. *Ency.*
Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To run amuck and tilt at all I meet. *Pope.*

AM'U-LĒT, n. [L. *amulecum*, from *amolio*, to avert, i. e. danger or disease; Fr. *amulette*.] Something worn about the person, and supposed to have the effect of protecting the wearer against disease or other evil, and of securing good fortune; a charm. *Brown.*

† AM-U-LĒT'IC, a. Belonging to an amulet. *Ash.*

† AM-MŪR-CŌS'Ī-TY, n. [Gr. ἀμύρνος, lees; L. *amurca*.] The quality of lees or mother. *Bailey.*

A-MŪR-CŌUS, a. Full of dregs or lees. [R.] *Ash.*

A-MŪS'A-BLE, a. Capable of being amused, or entertained. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

A-MŪSE' (-mūs'), v. a. [It. *musare*, to stand idle; Fr. *muser*, to loiter, *amuser*, to divert. *Sullivan* suggests from L. *musa*, muse, i. e. to entertain with the Muses.] [*i.* AMUSED; *pp.* AMUSING, AMUSED.]

1. † To absorb or engage in meditation. Solemn objects to amuse the pensive part of the soul. *South.*

2. To entertain with tranquillity; to divert; to beguile; as, "It is easy to amuse children."

3. To keep in expectation by flattery or plausible pretences; to delude.

Bishop Henry amused her with dubious answers, and kept her in suspense for some days. *Swift.*

Syn. — To amuse is to entertain by drawing the attention to, and to divert is to entertain by drawing the attention from, our present occupation. That amuses which relieves idleness; that diverts which supplies a new and pleasing object of attention after serious or severe occupation. Trifles that amuse children will sometimes divert their older companions. To be beguiled is the effect or consequence of being amused, it is that by which we are made to forget what might otherwise give us uneasiness. Travellers beguile the tedium of a journey by lively conversation. Entertained by an interesting discourse, book, or whatever is agreeable; diverted by whatever draws the attention to a pleasing object; beguiled whenever the mind is so agreeably occupied as to lose sight of what would otherwise be taken into account.

† A-MŪSE', v. n. To muse, or meditate. *Lee.*

A-MŪSE'MENT, n. 1. † Profound meditation "I fell into a deep amusement." *Fleetwood.*

2. That which amuses; entertainment; diversion; sport; recreation; pastime; relaxation. "An amusement for idle people." *Temple.*

Syn. — Amusement in reading or gardening; entertainment at the theatre or a concert; diversion at a jubilee, or at the sight of odd and fantastic tricks; sports in the chase, fishing, and the like; recreation or relaxation after labor, in games, from company, music, &c.; pastime for the unemployed. — See PLAY.

A-MŪS'ER (-mūz'er), n. One who amuses.

A-MŪS'ING, p. a. Affording amusement; entertaining; diverting; pleasing.

A-MŪS'ING-LY, ad. In an amusing manner.

A-MŪS'IVE, a. That has the power of amusing. To me 'tis given to wake the amusive reed,
And soothe with song the solitary hours. *Whitehead.*

A-MŪS'IVE-LY, ad. In an amusive manner. "A south-easterly wind succeeded ... murmuring amusively among the pines." *Chandler.*

A-MYGD'A-LĀTE, a. [Gr. ἀμυγδαλή, an almond; L. *amygdala*.] Relating to, or made of, almonds. *Johnson.*

A-MYGD'A-LĀTE, n. (Med.) An emulsion of almonds. *Crabb.*

AM-YG-DĀL'IC, a. (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from the bitter almond. *Müller.*

A-MYGD'A-LINE, n. (Chem.) A crystalline principle contained in the bitter almond. *Brande.*

A-MYGD'A-LINE [-mīg'də-līn, *W. P. K. Sm.;* -mīg'də-līn, *N. J.*], *a.* Relating to almonds; resembling almonds. *Johnson.*

A-MYGD'A-LITE, n. (Bot.) A plant of the spurge kind, having the leaf of the almond-tree. *Crabb.*

A-MYGD'A-LŪD, n. [Gr. ἀμυγδαλή, an almond, and *lōd*, form.] (Min.) A variety of the trap

rock, containing nodules, agates, &c., embedded like almonds in a cake. *Lyell.*

Α-ΜΥΓ-ΔΑ-ΛΟΪΔ'ΑΛ, *a.* Relating to amygdaloid. *Gray.*
Α-ΜΥΓ'ΔΑ-ΛΟΪΣ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; almond-tree.

ΑΜ-Υ-ΛΑ'ΕΙΟΥΣ (ām-ē-lā'shūs), *a.* [*Gr.* ἀμύλον; *L.* amyllum, fine meal.] Being of the nature of, or containing, starch. *Loudon.*

ΑΜ'ΥΛΕ, *n.* [*Gr.* ἀμύλον, fine meal, and ὕλη, matter, principle.] (*Chem.*) The hypothetic radical of a series of compounds derived from oil of potato-spirit, which is the hydrated oxide of amyle, and analogous to alcohol. *Brande.*

Α-ΜΥΛ'ΙC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting a derivative from the hypothetic radical amyle.

ΑΜ'Υ-ΛΙΝΕ, *n.* A farinaceous substance; the insoluble part of starch. *Smart.*

ΑΜ'Υ-Λ'ΩΜ, *n.* [*L.*; *Gr.* ἀμύλον.] (*Med.*) Starch of wheat. *Dunghison.*

ΑΜ'Υ-ΡΑΛ-ΔΙΣΜ, *n.* (*Ecccl. Hist.*) The doctrine of universal grace as maintained by Amyraldus, or Amyraut, and others his followers, among the reformed in France, about the middle of the seventeenth century. *Buck.*

ΑΝ, *art.* [*Goth. an*; *A. S. ane, en, or ain, one.*]
1. One; any; some; as, "An egg," "An orange."
2. Each; every; as, "Twice an hour."

ΑΝ is the same in signification as the indefinite article *a*, being the original form of this article, but now used in the place of its derivative *a* only for the sake of euphony. Α must be used before all words beginning with a consonant, as, "a man," or with the consonant sound of *w* or *y*, as, "a oneness, a unit"; and *an* must be used before all words beginning with a vowel, as, "an apple," or with *h* mute, as, "an hour, an heir," and before words in which the initial *h* is not mute, if the accent is on the second syllable, as, "An heroic action," "An historical account." — See *A*.

† ΑΝ, *conj.* [*A. S. unnan, to give or grant. Tooke.*]
If. "Catch me *an* thou canst." *Ford.*

This word is used by Shakespeare and other old authors in the sense of *if*; as, "An it were," *Bacon*; but it is now no longer thus used.

Α'ΝΑ, [*Gr.* ἀνά.] A prefix, in words of Greek origin, implying repetition, upward motion, inversion, distribution, parallelism, or proportion. It often stands by itself in the prescriptions of physicians, denoting repetition, or in equal quantity; as, "Wine and honey, *ā* or *ana* 3 ii"; i. e. Wine and honey, each, two ounces.

Α'ΝΑ, *n.* The termination, in the neuter plural form, of Latin adjectives in *-anus*, which is annexed to the names of authors, or eminent persons, to denote a collection of their memorable sayings; as, *Johnsoniana*. It is also sometimes used separately, as denoting one of this class of literary productions.

The Scaligerana was the earliest book of table-talk which appeared under the famous appellation *Ana*. *Qu. Rev.*

They were pleased to publish some *Tunbridgeana* [sayings of persons assembled at Tunbridge Wells] this season; but such *ana*! I believe there never were so many vile little verses put together before. *Letter of West to Gray.*

Selden's Table-talk Johnson preferred to all the French *Ana*. *Qu. Rev.*

ΑΝ-Α-ΒΑΠ'ΤΙΣΜ, *n.* The doctrine of Anabaptists. *Featley.*

ΑΝ-Α-ΒΑΠ'ΤΙΣΤ, *n.* [*Gr.* ἀνά, again, or anew, and βαπτίζω, to dip under, or to wet.] One who holds that those who have been baptized in infancy should be rebaptized. *South.*

ΑΝ-Α-ΒΑΠ-ΤΙΣ'ΤΙC, } *a.* Relating to the An-
ΑΝ-Α-ΒΑΠ-ΤΙΣ'ΤΙ-CΑΛ, } abaptists. *Milton.*

† ΑΝ-Α-ΒΑΠ'ΤΙΣ-ΤΡΥ, *n.* The sect or doctrine of the Anabaptists. *Pagitt.*

† ΑΝ-Α-ΒΑΠ'ΤΙΖΕ, *v. a.* To rebaptize. *Whitlock.*

ΑΝ'Α-ΒΑΣ, *n.* [*Gr.* ἀνά, up, and βάτω, to go.] (*Ich.*) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, having cells in the pharynx capable of retaining water, and gradually dropping it into the branchial cavity so as to moisten the gills, whereby they are enabled to take the water and creep about on land. *Brande.*

ΑΝ-Α-ΒΡΩ'ΣΙS, *n.* [*Gr.*, from ἀναβιβρώσκω, to eat up, gnaw away.] (*Med.*) A corrosion; a wasting away. *Dunghison.*

ΑΝ-Α-CΑΜΠ'ΤΙC, *a.* [*Gr.* ἀνακμπννν, to bend back.] Reflecting, or reflected. [*R.*] "An *anacamptic* hill"; "An *anacamptic* sound." *Johnson.*

ΑΝ-Α-CΑΜΠ'ΤΙ-CΑΛ-ΛΥ, *ad.* By reflection, as sounds produced *anacampitically*. *Hutton.*

ΑΝ-Α-CΑΜΠ'ΤΙC, *n. pl.* 1. The science of the reflection of sound, especially echoes. *Francis.*
2. The science of reflected light; a branch of optics, otherwise called catoptrics. *Crabb.*

ΑΝ-Α-CΑΡ'ΔΙC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid found in the fruit of the *Anacardium occidentale*, or cashew-nut. *Brande.*

ΑΝ-Α-CΑΡ'ΔΙ'ΩΜ, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr.* ἀνά, up, and καρδία, the heart.] (*Bot.*) The cashew-nut tree; — so named from the heart-shaped nut situated on the pulpy receptacle. *Loudon.*

ΑΝ-Α-CΑ-ΘΑΡ'ΣΙS, *n.* [*Gr.*, from ἀνά, upwards, and καθαίρω, to purge.] (*Med.*) A purgation of the lungs by expectoration. *Crabb.*

ΑΝ-Α-CΑ-ΘΙΛ'ΑΡ'ΤΙC, *a.* Purgating upwards. *Smart.*

ΑΝ-Α-CΑ-ΘΗΡ'ΤΙC, *n.* (*Med.*) Medicine that works upward. *Quincy.*

ΑΝ-Α-CΕΦ-Α-ΛΩ'Ο-Σ'ΥS [*ἀν-α-σέφ-α-λε'ο-σ'υς, Ja. Sm. Ash; ἀν-α-σέφ-α-λε'ο-σ'υς, A. Johnson, Crabb*], *n.* [*Gr.* ἀνακεφαλαιώσις; ἀνά, again, and κεφαλαίω, to bring under heads, to sum up.] (*Rhet.*) A summing up of the heads of a discourse; recapitulation. *Smith on Old Age.*

ΑΝ-ΑCΗ'Ο-ΡΕΤ, } *n.* [*Gr.* ἀναχωρησις; ἀναχωρέω, to retire, to withdraw.] An anchorite, a retired or solitary monk; an anchorite. [*R.*] *Donne.*

† ΑΝ-Α-CΗΟ-ΡΕΤ'Ι-CΑΛ, *a.* Relating to a hermit, or anchorite. *Bp. Taylor.*

ΑΝ-Α-CΗΡΩ'Ν'ΙC, } *a.* Containing an anach-
ΑΝ-Α-CΗΡΩ'Ν'Ι-CΑΛ, } ronism. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

ΑΝ-ΑCΗ'ΡΩ-ΝΙΣΜ, *n.* [*Gr.* ἀνά, up, against, and χρόνος, time.] An error in computing time, or in chronology, made by placing an event earlier or later than it really happened.

The famous *anachronism* [of Virgil] in making *Aeneas* and *Dido* contemporaries. *Dryden.*

ΑΝ-ΑCΗ'ΡΩ-ΝΙS'ΤΙC, } *a.* Containing an an-
ΑΝ-ΑCΗ'ΡΩ-ΝΙS'ΤΙ-CΑΛ, } achronism. *Warton.*

ΑΝ-Α-CΛΑΣ'ΤΙC, *a.* [*Gr.* ἀνάκλασις, reflected; ἀνακλάω, to bend back.]

1. Noting apparent curves seen at the bottom of a vessel of water, caused by the refraction of light. *Francis.*

2. Noting a kind of funnel-shaped vial, made of very thin glass, and with a very large bottom, which may be made alternately convex or concave by applying the mouth to the orifice and blowing in the breath, or sucking out the air; the transition from one form to the other being accompanied by a very loud noise. *Francis.*

ΑΝ-Α-CΛΑΣ'ΤΙC, *n. pl.* The science of refracted light; the old name for *dioptrics*. *Francis.*

ΑΝ-Α-CΕ-ΝΩ'ΣΙS, *n.* [*Gr.* ἀνακινώσις, from ἀνά-κινώω, to impart.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the speaker applies to his opponent for his opinion upon the point in debate. *Walker.*

ΑΝ-Α-CΩ-ΛΩ'ΤΗΙC, *a.* Wanting sequence. *Lane.*

ΑΝ-Α-CΩ-ΛΩ'ΤΗΩΝ, *n.* [*Gr.* ἀνακόλουθον, from *a* priv. and ακολουθώ, to follow.] (*Rhet.*) The want of sequence in a sentence, when one member does not grammatically correspond with another. *Brande.*

ΑΝ-Α-CΩΝ'ΔΑ, *n.* (*Herp.*) A large snake of tropical America; a species of boa. *Baird.*

Α-ΝΑC-ΡΕ-ΩΝ'ΤΙC, *n.* A little poem or ode in praise of love and wine; — so called from the Greek poet *Anacreon*. *Brande.*

Α-ΝΑC-ΡΕ-ΩΝ'ΤΙC, *a.* Relating to the poems or versification of *Anacreon*; amatory. *Gent. Mag.*

ΑΝ'Α-ΔΕΜ, *n.* [*Gr.* ἀνδήμα, a wreath.] A crown of flowers; a wreath; a garland; a band or fillet worn on the head. *Dayton.*

ΑΝ-Α-ΔΙ-ΠΛΩ'ΣΙS, *n.* [*Gr.* ἀναδιπλώσις; ἀνά, again, and διπλώω, to double, to fold.] (*Rhet.*) Reduplication; a repetition, at the beginning of a

verse or a clause, of the last word in the one preceding; as, "He retained his virtue amidst all his *misfortunes*, — *misfortunes* which only his virtue brought upon him." *Johnson.*

ΑΝ'Α-ΔΡΩΜ, *n.* A fish that leaves the sea and ascends rivers. *Ogilvie.*

Α-ΝΑΔ'ΡΩ-ΜΟΥS, *a.* [*Gr.* ἀνά, upwards, and ὄρωμος, course.] Relating to the classes of fish that pass, at certain seasons, from the sea into rivers. *Ash.*

ΑΝ-ΕS-ΘΗ'ΣΙ-Α, *n.* [*Gr.* ἀναesthesia; *a* priv. and αἰσθάνομαι, to feel; *Fr.* anesthésie.] (*Med.*) Want of feeling or sensation. *Dunghison.*

ΑΝ-ΕS-ΘΗΤ'ΙC, *a.* [*Gr.* *a* priv. and αἰσθητικός, perceptive.] Belonging to anaesthesia; having the power of depriving of sensation. *Brande.*

ΑΝ-ΕS-ΘΗΤ'ΙC, *n.* A substance which has the power of depriving of sensation or feeling, as sulphuric ether or chloroform. *Brande.*

Α-ΝΕS'ΤΗΕ-ΤΙΖΕ (ā-nēs'the-tiz), *v. a.* [*i.* ANESTHETIZED; *pp.* ANESTHETIZING, ANESTHETIZED.] To deprive of sensation or feeling; to produce anaesthesia. *Prof. Simpson.*

ΑΝ'Α-ΓΛΥΦ (ān'ā-glīf), *n.* [*Gr.* ἀνά, up, and γλύφω, to carve.] An ornament effected by sculpture; chasing, or embossing.

ΑΝ'Α-ΓΛΥΦ'ΙC, *n.* [*Gr.* ἀναγλύφω, to carve in relief.] (*Sculp.*) Chased or embossed work on metal, or any thing worked in relief. *Brande.*

ΑΝ'Α-ΓΛΥΦ'ΙC, } *a.* Relating to, or illus-
ΑΝ'Α-ΓΛΥΦ'Ι-CΑΛ, } trating by, anaglyphs; op-
posed to *diaglyphic*. *Britton.*

ΑΝ'Α-ΓΛΥΠ'ΙC, *a.* Relating to the art of carving, chasing, engraving, or embossing plate.

ΑΝ'Α-ΓΛΥΠ-ΤΩG'ΡΑ-ΦΥ, *n.* [*Gr.* ἀγάλιστος, wrought in relief; ἀναγλύφω, to carve, and γράφω, to describe.] The art of copying works in relief by a process of machine-ruling on an etching-ground, which gives to the subject the appearance of being raised from the surface of the paper, as if it were embossed. *Fairholt.*

ΑΝ'Α-ΓΩ-ΓΗ, *n.* [*Gr.* ἀναγωγή, a lifting up of the mind to abstract speculation.]

1. An extraordinary elevation of mind.
2. The mystical interpretation of the Scriptures; one of the four ordinary modes of interpretation, in distinction from the *literal*, *allegorical*, and *tropological*. *Crabb.*

† ΑΝ-Α-ΓΩ-ΓΗΤ'Ι-CΑΛ, *a.* That exalts the mind; mysterious; superhuman. *Bailey.*

ΑΝ-Α-ΓΩG'Ι-CΑΛ, *a.* Mysterious; mystical; religiously exalted. *Bacon.*

ΑΝ-Α-ΓΩG'Ι-CΑΛ-ΛΥ, *ad.* Mysteriously.

ΑΝ-Α-ΓΩG'ΙC, *n. pl.* Mystical or allegorical interpretations. *L. Addison.*

ΑΝ'Α-ΓΩ-ΓΥ, *n.* Same as *ANAGOGUE*. *Hammond.*

ΑΝ'Α-ΓΡΑΜ, *n.* [*Gr.* ἀνάγραμμα; ἀνά, up or back, and γράμμα, a letter.] A word or sentence of apt significance formed by transposing the letters of another word or sentence; as, "*Est vir qui adest*" (It is the man who is present), formed from Pilate's question, "*Quid est veritas?*" (What is truth?). Or, "*I moyl in law*," from "*William Noy*," attorney-general to Charles I., and a laborious student. The following is an example of anagrams formed from a single word: —

Live, rife, and evil have the selfsame letters; They live but rife whom evil holds in fetters.

ΑΝ'Α-ΓΡΑΜ, *v. a.* To transpose, as the letters of a name; to anagrammatize. [*R.*] *Warburton.*

ΑΝ'Α-ΓΡΑΜ-ΜΑΤ'ΙC, } *a.* Relating to ana-
ΑΝ'Α-ΓΡΑΜ-ΜΑΤ'Ι-CΑΛ, } grams; forming an
anagram. *Swift.*

ΑΝ'Α-ΓΡΑΜ-ΜΑΤ'Ι-CΑΛ-ΛΥ, *ad.* In the manner of an anagram.

ΑΝ'Α-ΓΡΑΜ'ΜΑ-ΤΙΣΜ, *n.* The act or practice of making anagrams. *Camden.*

ΑΝ'Α-ΓΡΑΜ'ΜΑ-ΤΙΣΤ, *n.* A maker of anagrams. "An ingenious *anagrammatist*, late turned minister." *Gamage.*

AN-A-GRĀM'MA-TĪZE, *v. a. & n.* To form into anagrams; — to make anagrams.

AN'A-GRĀPH, *n.* [Gr. ἀναγραφή, a register.] An inventory; a commentary. [R.] *Crabb.*

AN'A-GRŌS, *n.* A Spanish dry measure. *Ogilvie.*

ANAL, *a.* [L. *anus*, the fundament.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Relating to, or placed near, the anus, fundament, or vent. *Brande.*

A-NĀL'CĪME, *n.* [Gr. ἀνάλκις, weak, in allusion to its weak electric power.] (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of alumina and soda. *Dana.*

AN-A-LĒC'TĀ, *n.*; pl. AN-A-LĒC'TĒE. [L., from Gr. ἀναλέγω, to gather, to collect.] A servant in a Roman house whose duty it was to collect the scraps after a meal. *Brande.*

AN-A-LĒC'TĀ, *n. pl.* [L.] 1. † Fragments or crumbs gathered up after a meal; refuse.

2. Collections of extracts from different authors; selections; analects. *Crabb.*

AN-A-LĒC'TIC, *a.* Collected together; relating to collections; containing selections. *Hall.*

AN'A-LĒCTS, *n. pl.* [L. *analecta*.] Things gathered together; — usually applied to collections or fragments of authors; select pieces. *Smart.*

AN-A-I-ĒM'MĀ, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἀνάλημμα; ἀναλαμβάνω, to take up.]

1. (*Astron.*) The projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, the eye being supposed to be at an infinite distance. *Brande.*

2. An instrument of brass or wood on which the projection is made. *Brande.*

3. A tabular mark, usually in the shape of a figure 8, on an artificial terrestrial globe, to notify the sun's declination on any day in the year. *Francis.*

AN-A-LĒP'SI-Ā, *n.* (*Med.*) See ANALEPSIS and ANALEPSY. *Dunglison.*

AN-A-LĒP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἀνάληψις; ἀναλαμβάνω, to recover.]

1. (*Med.*) Recovery of strength. *Dunglison.*

2. A kind of epilepsy; analepsy. *Dunglison.*

AN-A-LĒP-SY, *n.* (*Med.*) A species of epileptic attack; analepsis. *Brande.*

AN-A-LĒP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ἀναληπτικός.] (*Med.*) Comforting; restorative. *Dunglison.*

AN-A-LĒP'TIC, *n.* (*Med.*) A restorative or invigorating medicine or diet. *P. Cyc.*

† A-NĀL'O-GĀI, *a.* Analogous; having relation. "Analogical motions in animals." *Hale.*

AN-A-LŌG'I-CĀI, *a.* 1. Expressing or implying analogy. "By analogical representation." *Stillington.* "An analogical word." *Watts.*

2. † Bearing relation or resemblance; analogous.

Participating something *analogical* to either [animals or vegetables]. *Hale.*

AN-A-LŌG'I-CĀI-LY, *ad.* In an analogical or analogous manner. *Potter.*

AN-A-LŌG'I-CĀI-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being analogical. *Johnson.*

A-NĀL'O-GĪSM, *n.* (*Logic.*) 1. An argument from the cause to the effect. *Johnson.*

2. Reasoning by analogy. *Ogilvie.*

A-NĀL'O-GĪST, *n.* One who adheres to analogy; one who reasons from analogy. *Ogilvie.*

A-NĀL'O-GĪZE, *v. a.* To explain by way of analogy; to put in the same class by analogy. "Desire, which is *analogized* by attraction." *Cheyne.*

A-NĀL'O-GŌN, *n.*; pl. A-NĀL'O-GĀ. Something analogous; an analogue. [R.] *Coleridge.*

A-NĀL'O-GŌUS, *a.* Having relation or resemblance; similar; as "Analogous cases."

A term is *analogous* whose single signification applies with equal propriety to more than one object, — as the *leg* of the table, the *leg* of the animal. *Watcely.*

A-NĀL'O-GŌUS-LY, *ad.* In an analogous manner.

AN'A-LŌGUE (an'a-lŏg), *n.* [Gr. ἀλόγος.] A thing analogous, or having a resemblance, to another thing. *Kirby.*

A-NĀL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἀναλογία, right proportion; ἀνά, equally, and λόγος, speech, or reason.]

1. Proportion or parallelism between things which are in some respects different; relation

or similarity between different things in certain respects.

If there be an *analogy* or likeness between that system of things which is the subject of revelation in the Bible, and that system of things which is the subject of revelation in the natural world, then the Bible is a revelation of the same nature; this is a proposition which is not only true, but which is the basis of all true religion. *Sp. Butler.*

2. (*Geom.*) Equality or similitude of ratios; proportion. *Brande.*

3. (*Gram.*) Similarity as respects derivation, inflection, pronunciation, &c., opposed to *anomaly*; correspondence to the genius and received forms of any language.

4. (*Rhet.*) Resemblance in the relations which different objects bear to other objects; thus *youth* is called by analogy the *dawn of life*, not because of an actual resemblance between youth and morning, but because the one is to life what the other is to day.

Analogy does not mean the similarity of two things, but the similarity or sameness of two relations. *Sp. Copelston.*

5. (*Nat. Hist.*) Remote or incidental relationship, as distinguished from *affinity*, or near relationship.

Analogy of faith. (*Theol.*) the proportion that the doctrines of the gospel bear to one another, or the close connection between the truths of revealed religion. *Hale.*

A-NĀL'Y-SIS, *n.*; pl. A-NĀL'Y-SIS. [Gr. ἀνάληψις; ἀναλύω, to unloose.]

1. A resolution of any thing, whether an object of the senses or of the intellect, into its first elements or component parts; — opposed to *synthesis*.

Among the varied objects of a landscape, I behold a tree; I separate it from other objects, I examine separately its different parts — trunk, branches, leaves, &c. — and then, uniting them into one whole, I form a notion of the tree. The first part of this process is *analysis*, the second *synthesis*. — The instruments of *analysis* are observation and experiment; of *synthesis*, definition and classification. *Fleming.*

2. (*Met.*) The process of resolving intellectual operations into their primary principles.

3. (*Math.*) The method of resolving problems by means of algebraical equations.

4. (*Chem.*) The determination of the parts or elements of compound bodies; decomposition.

5. (*Bot.*) A term answering to *dissertation* in anatomy; a display of the parts. *Gray.*

6. (*Gram. & Rhet.*) A synopsis, outline, or summary; — the resolution of the parts of composition; parsing.

Geometrical analysis. (*Math.*) the application of algebra to geometry. — *Qualitative analysis.* (*Chem.*) the determination of the component parts of a body without reference to their relative proportions. — *Quantitative analysis.* (*Chem.*) the determination of the component parts of a body, together with the weight of each, or of the parts and their relative proportions.

AN'A-LYST, *n.* (*Math.*) One who is skilled in analysis. *Berkeley.*

AN-A-LYT'IC, } *a.* Relating to, or containing
AN-A-LYT'IC-CĀI, } *ing.* analysis; performed by
analysis; as, "Analytical reasoning."

AN-A-LYT'IC-CĀI-LY, *ad.* By means of analysis.

AN-A-LYT'ICS, *n. pl.* The analytical sciences; the act or art of analyzing. *Milton.*

AN-A-LYZ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be analyzed, or resolved into first principles. *Phil. Mag.*

AN-A-LYZ'A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being analyzable. *Ogilvie.*

AN-A-LYZ'Ā'TION, *n.* Act of analyzing, or resolving into elementary parts. *Cent. Mag.*

AN'A-LYZE, *v. a.* [Gr. ἀλύω, to unloose.] [*i.* ANALYZED; *pp.* ANALYZING, ANALYZED.] To resolve a compound into its first principles or elementary parts; to solve or resolve by analysis; to decompose; as, "To analyze a mineral." *Watts.*

AN'A-LYZ-ER, *n.* 1. He that analyzes; analyst.

"No better *analyzer* than yourself." *Bp. Hall.*

2. That which has the power of analyzing. "Fire . . . the universal *analyzer*." *Boyle.*

AN-A-M-NĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἀμνηστis; ἀνά, again, and μνησις, a remembering.] (*Rhet.*) A remembrance or enumeration of things. *Crabb.*

† AN-AM-NĒS'TIC, *a.* Helpful to the memory; assisting recollection. *Ash.*

AN-A-MOR-PHŌ'SIS, or AN-A-MŌ'PHŌ-SIS [an-a-mor-fŏ'sis, S. W. J. E. F. K. C.; an-e-mŏr-fŏ'sis, P. Ja. Sm. Wb. Brande], *n.* [Gr. ἀνά, backward, and μορφή, form.]

1. (*Persp.*) A distorted representation of an object, so contrived as to appear symmetrical, or an exact representation, when seen from a certain point of view, or as reflected by a curved mirror, or through a polyhedron. *Brande.*

2. (*Nat. Hist.*) The change of form which may be traced throughout the species or higher members of a natural group of animals or plants, either in the actual series, or as they have succeeded each other in the course of time on this planet. *Brande.*

A-NĀ'NAS [a-nā'nas, S. W. P. E. K. Sm. R.; a-nā'nas, Wb.], *n.* [*Nanas*, the Peruvian name of the pine-apple.] (*Bot.*) A species of *Bromelia*, or the plant that produces the pine-apple; the common pine-apple. *Loudon.*

AN-A-NĀS'SA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the pine-apple. *P. Cyc.*

AN-AN'DROUS, *a.* [Gr. ἀνδρῆς, a man.] (*Bot.*) Destitute of stamens. *Brande.*

AN-AN'GU-LAR, *a.* Having no angle. *Good.*

AN'A-PEST, *n.* [Gr. ἀνέπατος; ἀναπαύω, to strike back.] (*Pros.*) A metrical foot, containing two short syllables and one long one; a dactyl reversed, or, as it were, *struck back*. *Bentley.*

AN-A-PĒS'TIC, *n.* The anapestic measure; an anapestic verse; — employed, in English, only in poems of the lighter sort, e. g. : —

For I'm told the discourses of persons refined
Are better than books for improving the mind;
But a great deal of judgment's required in the skimming
The polite conversation of sensible women. *Ausley.*

AN-A-PĒS'TIC, } *a.* Relating to the anapest;
AN-A-PĒS'TIC-CĀI, } consisting of anapests.

AN-A-PĒS'TIC-CĀI-LY, *ad.* In an anapestic manner. *Ch. Ob.*

A-NĀPH'Ō-RĀ, *n.* [Gr. ἀναφορά; ἀνά, back, and φέρω, to carry or bear.] (*Rhet.*) A repetition of words or phrases at the commencement of sentences or verses; as, "Where is the wise? where is the scribe? where is the disputer of this world?" 1 Cor. i. 20.

† AN-A-PLĒ-RŌT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἀνανηλώω, to fill up.] Filling up; renewing what is wasted. *Bailey.*

AN-A-PLĒ-RŌT'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which renews flesh or wasted parts. *Ogilvie.*

AN-A-PŌPH'Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἀνά, upwards, and ποφύω, offshoot.] (*Zoöl.*) A vertebral process rising just above the transverse process, and projecting more or less backwards. It is well developed in the hare and most rodents. *Brande.*

† AN'ARCH, *n.* [Gr. ἀρχή, a priv. and ἀρχή, government.] An author of confusion; anarchist. "The *anarch* old." *Milton.*

A-NĀR'CHIC, } *a.* Without rule, govern-
A-NĀR'CHIC-CĀI, } ment, or order. *Lowell.*

AN'AR-CHISM, *n.* Anarchy. *Sir E. Dering.*

AN'AR-CHIST, *n.* An author or promoter of anarchy, confusion, or disorder. *Tooke.*

AN'AR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. ἀναρχία; ἀρχή, a priv. and ἀρχή, government.] Want of government; a state of society, or a condition of things, unregulated by any principle of government, law, or order; confusion; disorder.

Arbitrary power is but the first natural step from anarchy, or the savage life. *Sp. Butler.*

And Chaos, ancestors of Nature, hold
Eternal anarchy. *Milton.*

A-NĀR'RHI-CHĀS, *n.* (*Ich.*) A Linnæan genus of spiny-finned, osseous fishes; the wolf-fish or sea-wolf. *Brande.*

A-NĀR'THROUS, *a.* [Gr. ἀρχή, a priv. and ἀρθρον, a joint.] (*Ent.*) Without limbs; — applied to worms, leeches, &c. *Agassiz.*

AN'AS, *n.* [L.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of anserine birds; the duck. *Farral.*

A-NĀ-SĀR'CĀ, *n.* [Gr. ἀνά, through, and σάρξ, sap, flesh.] (*Med.*) A dropy of the whole body; a general dropy. *Quincy.*

AN-A-SAR'COUS, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of, the nature of anasarca. *Wiseman.*

AN-AS-TÁL'TIC; *a.* [Gr. ἀνά, upwards, and *σταλτικός*, contracting.] (Med.) Astringent; styptic; binding. *Ogilvie.*

AN-AS-TÁT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἀνίστημι, to raise up.] Raising up; — applied to a kind of printing.

Anastatic printing is a process by which any design, made on paper with prepared ink, is transferred from the paper to a metal plate, which, on being exposed to an acid, is eaten away in the parts not covered by the lines of the design, while these lines are left raised, or in relief, and are capable of giving, when inked, any number of copies. *Notes & Queries.*

A-NÁS-TO-MÓSE, *v. n.* [Gr. ἀναστροφή, to furnish with a mouth.] [*i.* ANAS-TOMOSSED; *pp.* ANASTOMOSING, ANASTOMOSSED.] (Bot. & Anat.) To unite, as vessels or branches, with one another; to communicate by anastomosis; to inosculate. *P. Cye.*

A-NÁS-TO-MŌ'SIS, *n.*; pl. A-NÁS-TO-MŌ'SSES. [Gr.] (Bot. & Anat.) A junction of parts by inosculature, as of vessels by their mouths.

By means of anastomosis, if the course of a fluid be arrested in one vessel, it can proceed along others. *Dunglison.*

A-NÁS-TO-MŌT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἀναστομοτικός, causing to open like a mouth.] Aperient; opening. *Dunglison.*

A-NÁS-TO-MŌT'IC, *n.* (Med.) An aperient medicine. *Dunglison.*

A-NÁS-TRO-PHE, *n.* [Gr. ἀναστροφή; ἀναστρέφω, to overturn, to invert.] (Pros.) A species of inversion, or departure from the usual order of succession in words. *Walker.*

AN'A-TÁSE, *n.* [Gr. ἀνάστασις, extension.] (Min.) A mineral composed of pure titanic acid; — so named in allusion to the length of its crystals, and called also *octahedrite*. *Dana.*

A-NÁTH'E-MA, *n.*; pl. A-NÁTH'E-MAŠ. [Gr. ἀνάθεμα, any thing devoted to evil, accursed; ἀνά, up, and τίθημι, to put; — said of any thing hung up, as devoted, consecrated; and used chiefly in a bad sense, as devoted to destruction.]

1. A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority; excommunication; malediction; curse. The orthodox bishops were unanimous in heaping anathemas upon the impiety of Arianism. *Darraz.*

2. A person or thing anathematized. *Anathema* signifies persons or things devoted to destruction and extermination. St. Paul, to express his affection to them, says he could wish, to save them from it, to become an anathema, and be destroyed himself. *Locke.*

Syn. — See MALEDICTION.

A-NÁTH'E-MÁT'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to an anathema; having the nature of an anathema. *Johnson.*

A-NÁTH'E-MÁT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an anathematic manner.

A-NÁTH'E-MA-TÍSM, *n.* Act of anathematizing; anathematization. *Sp. Taylor.*

A-NÁTH'E-MÁT-I-ZÁ'TION, *n.* Act of anathematizing; an extreme cursing. *Cotgrave.*

A-NÁTH'E-MA-TÍZE [a-náth'e-ma-tíz, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. W. b.; a-ná-them'a-tíz, P. Johnson], *v. a.* [Gr. ἀναθεματίζω; It. *anatemizzare*; Sp. *anatematizar*; Fr. *anathématiser*.] [*i.* ANATHEMATIZED; *pp.* ANATHEMATIZING, ANATHEMATIZED.] To visit with an anathema; to pronounce accursed; to excommunicate. They were therefore to be anathematized and banished out of the church. *Hammond.*

A-NÁTH'E-MA-TÍZ-ER, *n.* One who anathematizes. "The censorious anathematizer, that breathes out woes and damnations." *Hammond.*

AN'A-THEME, *n.* A curse; — *anathema* Anglicized. [R.] — See ANATHEMA. *Sheldon.*

A-NÁT'I-DÆ, *n. pl.* (Ornith.) A family of birds of the order *Anseres*, containing the sub-families *Phasianopterina*, *Plectropterina*, *Anserina*, *Cygnina*, *Anatina*, *Fuligulina*, *Eristatarina*, and *Mergina*; ducks. *Gray.*

A-NÁT'I-FER, *n.* (Conch.) The barnacle. *Craig.*

AN-A-TÍF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *anas*, a duck, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing ducks. *Browne.*

AN-A-TÍ'NÆ, *n. pl.* (Ornith.) A sub-family of birds, of the order *Anseres*, and family *Anatidae*; river ducks. *Gray.*

A-NÁT'Q-CÍSM, *n.* [Gr. ἀνατοκισμός; L. *anatocismus*.] Interest upon interest; compound interest. [R.] *Johnson.*

AN-A-TŌM'IC, } *a.* Relating to anatomy or }
AN-A-TŌM'I-CAL, } dissection. *Watts.*

AN-A-TŌM'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an anatomical manner; according to anatomy. *Browne.*

A-NÁT'Q-MÍST, *n.* [It. & Sp. *anatomista*; Fr. *anatomiste*.] One versed or skilled in anatomy.

A-NÁT'Q-MI-ZÁ'TION, *n.* The act of anatomizing. *Ogilvie.*

A-NÁT'Q-MÍZE, *v. a.* 1. To dissect, as the body of an animal. *Hooker.*
2. To lay open by minute parts. *Shak.*

A-NÁT'Q-MY, *n.* [Gr. ἀνατομή; ἀνατέμνω, to cut up; L. It. & Sp. *anatomia*; Fr. *anatomie*.] 1. The art or act of dissecting animal bodies; dissection.

Practical anatomy, like all arts in which an aptness and dexterity of the hand are necessary, is to be acquired not hastily, nor by precept; but an ease and certainty in its operations can be attained only after much labor. *See C. 1. 1. 1.*

2. The science which treats of the internal structure of the human body.

Let the muscles be well inserted and bound together, according to the knowledge of them which is given us by anatomy. *Dryden.*

3. The art or act of dividing any thing, whether corporeal or intellectual.

When a moneyed man hath divided his chests, he seemeth to himself richer than he was; therefore, a way to amplify any thing is to break it, and to make anatomy of it in several parts. *Bacon.*

4. A skeleton. "Rouse from sleep that fell anatomy." *Shak.*

5. A thin, meagre person, by way of irony or ridicule.

They brought one Finch, a hungry, lean-faced villain. A mere anatomy, a mountebank. *Shak.*

Comparative anatomy is the science which teaches a knowledge of the differences in the structure and organization of the classes, orders, and species of the whole animal kingdom. *P. Cye.*

AN-A-TREP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ἀναρπτικός.] Overthrowing; defeating; — applied to the dialogues of Plato, which represent a defeat in the gymnastic exercises. *Engfield.*

AN-A-TRIP-SŌL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἀνὰ τριπύλον, a rubbing well, and λόγος, a discourse.] (Med.) A treatise on friction. *Dunglison.*

AN'A-TRŌN, *n.* [See NATRON.]

1. The scum of melted glass. *Johnson.*
2. The salt which collects on the walls of vaults; nitrate of potash; saltpetre. *Johnson.*

A-NÁT'RO-POUS, *a.* [Gr. ἀνά, up, and ῥέπω, to turn.] (Bot.) Noting ovules inverted on, and cohering to, the part of the stalk called the raphe, between the hilum and the chalaza. *Gray.*

AN'BU-RY, *n.* 1. (Farriery.) A kind of wen or tumor in an animal; an ambury. *Bailey.*

2. An excrescence on turnips or cabbages, occasioned by an insect. *Marshall.*

AN'CES-TOR, *n.* [L. *antecessor*; *antecedo*, to go before; Fr. *ancestre*.] One from whom a person descends genealogically; a forefather; a progenitor; a predecessor.

Syn. — See FOREFATHER.

AN-ČES-TŌ'R-I-AL, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, ancestors; ancestral. *Wm. Roberts.*

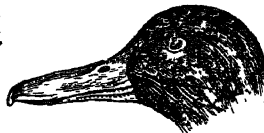
AN'ČES-TRAL [an'ses-tral, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm. R. C.; an'ses-tral, Ja. W. b. Ash], *a.* Relating to ancestors. "Ancestral claims." *Johnson.*

AN'ČES-TRĒL, *a.* Same as ANCESTRAL. *Hale.*

AN'ČES-TRĒSS, *n.* A female from whom one is descended; a female ancestor. *H. Martineau.*

AN'ČES-TRY, *n.* 1. Lineage; a series of ancestors. "Rights transmitted from a virtuous ancestry." *Addison.*

2. Honorable descent; high birth. It is with antiquity as with ancestry; nations are proud of the one, and individuals of the other. *Cotton.*



Anas boschus.

Title and ancestry render a good man more illustrious, but an ill one more contemptible. *Addison.*

† AN'CHĒN-TRY (ān'shēn-tre), *n.* Properly ancientry. *Shak.*

ANĒH'I-LŌPS, *n.* [See ÆGILOPS.]

1. (Bot.) A genus of plants. *Crabb.*
2. (Med.) A sore under the inner angle of the eye. *Hoblyn.*

ANĒH'OR (āngk'ur, 82), *n.* [Gr. ἄγκυρα; ἄγκυρα, a hook; L. *anchora*; It. *ancora*; Sp. *ancora* or *ancla*; Fr. *ancree*.]

1. An instrument for holding a vessel or other floating body, made generally of iron, and consisting of a longitudinal part, or *shank*, A B, having curved arms at one end, terminating in barbs or *flukes*, E C, F D, and at the other a straight transverse bar, called the *stock*, G H, placed at right angles with the plane of the arms, so as to cause one or the other of the flukes to hook into the ground.

2. That which confers stability or security. Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul. *Heb. vi. 19.*

3. A liquid measure containing about ten gallons. — Same as ANKER.

4. (Arch.) Part of an echinus; an ornament applied to mouldings, somewhat resembling the fluke of an anchor. *Britton.*

Sheet anchor, (Naut.) an anchor of the largest and strongest kind; bower anchor, a smaller anchor, carried on the bows; kedge anchor, an anchor of the smallest kind.

To cat the anchor, to draw the anchor up to the cat-head. — To fish the anchor, to draw up the flukes by an apparatus called a fish. — To sweep the anchor, to drag for an anchor that has been lost. — To shoe the anchor, to cover the flukes with broad, triangular pieces of plank. — To weigh anchor, to raise the anchor in order to set sail.

† AN'CHOR (āngk'ur, 82), *n.* [Gr. ἀγκυραῖος. — A. S. *ancra*.] An anchoret; a hermit.

An anchor's cheer in prison be my hope. *Shak.*

ANĒH'OR (āngk'ur), *v. n.* [*i.* ANCHORED; *pp.* ANCHORING, ANCHORED.]

1. To cast anchor.

Or the straight course to rocky Chios plough, And anchor under Mimas' shaggy brow. *Pope.*

2. To stop; to rest; to fasten regard. Posthumus anchors upon Imogen. *Shak.*

ANĒH'OR (āngk'ur), *v. a.* 1. To place at anchor; as, "To anchor a ship."
2. To fix; to fasten.

There would he anchor his aspect. *Shak.*

ANĒH'OR-A-BLE (āngk'ur-a-bl), *a.* That may be anchored; fit for anchorage. *Herbert.*

ANĒH'OR-AGE (āngk'ur-a), *n.* 1. Ground to anchor on. *Wotton.*

2. The apparatus for anchoring a ship. *Shak.*
3. The duty paid for anchoring in a port.

ANĒH'ORED (āngk'ur-d), *p. a.* 1. Held by the anchor.

2. Shaped like an anchor; forked. "Shooting her anchored tongue." *More.*

3. (Her.) Noting a cross with its extremities turned back like the flukes of an anchor.

ANĒH'Q-RĒSS (āngk'q-rēs), *n.* A female recluse; a hermitess. *Fairfax.*

ANĒH'Q-RĒT (āngk'q-rēt), *n.* [Gr. ἀναχωρητής; ἀναχωρέω, to retire.] One who retires from the world from religious motives; a hermit.

Macarius, the great Egyptian anchorite. *Abp. Usher.*

ANĒH'Q-RĒT'IC, } *a.* Relating to an anchor. }
ANĒH'Q-RĒT'I-CAL, } ret, or hermit. *Taylor.*

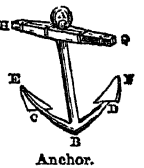
ANĒH'Q-GRŌUND, *n.* Ground suitable to anchor on; anchorage. *Ogilvie.*

ANĒH'Q-HŌLD, *n.* The hold of the anchor. "Assurance and fast anchor-hold." *Camden.*

ANĒH'Q-RĒTE (āngk'q-rīt), *n.* An anchorite. "The ancient anchorites." *Pope.*

ANĒH'Q-SMĒTH (āngk'q-smīth), *n.* One who makes or forges anchors. *Moxon.*

ANĒH'Q-STŌCK, *n.* The cross piece at the head of the shank of an anchor, to make the flukes take hold of the ground. — See ANCHOR.



Anchor.



AN-CHÖ'VY, *n.* [Sp. *anchova*.] A little sea-fish, resembling the sprat, caught in great quantities in the Mediterranean, and used for sauce; *Engraulis encrasicolus*. *Baird*.

AN-CHÖ'VY-PEAR, *n.* (Bot.) A plant of the West Indies and its fruit; *Grias*. *Loudon*.

AN'CHU-SINE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀλκυονα*, *alkanon*.] The coloring principle of the alkanet root. *Brande*.

AN'CHY-LOSE, *v. a.* [*i.* ANCHYLOSED; *pp.* ANCHYLOSING, ANCHYLOSED.] To make stiff, or immovable, as a joint; to stiffen. *Lyell*.

ANCH-Y-LÖ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἀγκύλωσις*; *ἀγκύλω*, to hook, to crook.] (Med.) An affection which produces stiffness of a joint; so called because the limb in which it occurs is usually bent; — written also *ankylosis*. *Dunglison*.

ANCH-Y-LÖT'IC (*āngk-ē-lōt'ik*), *a.* Pertaining or relating to anchylosis. *Ogilvie*.

† **AN'CIEN-CY** (*ān'shen-sē*), *n.* Antiquity, "Anciencies of their respective sees." *Jura Cleri*.

AN'CIENT (*ān'shent*) [*ān'shent*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *ān'shent*, *P.* — See **ANGEL**], *a.* [L. *antiquus*, from *ante*, before; *Fr. ancien*.]

1. Old; of old time; not modern.

Many are the sayings of the wise
In ancient and modern books enrolled. *Milton*.

2. That has been of long duration; of great age; — applied generally to things, but sometimes to persons.

Under the covert of some ancient oak,
And made Verona's ancient citizens
Cast by their grave, becoming ornaments. *Shak.*

3. Antiquated; antique; obsolete.

4. Past; former.

I see thy fury; if I longer stay,
We shall begin our ancient bickerings. *Shak.*

Syn. — *Ancient* and *antique* are opposed to modern, old to new, *antiquated* to what is customary and established, *obsolete* to current. An *ancient* temple is one built by the ancients; an *antique* temple is one built in the style of the ancients.

Ancient history, manners, customs; *antique* piece of art; *old* books or garments; *antiquated* customs, institutions; *obsolete* words. — See **OLD**.

AN'CIENT (*ān'shent*), *n.* 1. *pl.* Men of times long since past; — opposed to the *moderns*.

As saith the proverb of the ancients. 1 Sam. xxiv. 13.

2. *pl.* Old men.

The Lord will enter into judgment with the ancients of his people and the princes thereof. Isa. iii. 14.

3. † *Senior*. "In Christianity they were his ancients." *Hooker*.

4. *pl.* (Local, Eng.) The oldest barristers in Gray's Inn; — those lawyers in the Middle Temple who have passed their readings. *Ogilvie*.

† **AN'CIENT** (*ān'shent*), *n.* [*Fr. enseigne*.]

1. A flag or streamer of a ship.

More dishonorably ragged than an old faced ancient. *Shak.*

2. The bearer of a flag, now called an *ensign*.

This is Othello's ancient, as I take it. *Shak.*

AN'CIENT-LY (*ān'shent-lē*), *ad.* In ancient times.

AN'CIENT-NESS (*ān'shent-nēs*), *n.* Antiquity. *Bale*.

AN'CIENT-RY (*ān'shent-rē*), *n.* 1. The honor of ancient lineage; dignity of birth.

Most foolishly do the Irish think to ennoble themselves by wearing their ancestry from the Spaniards. *Spencer*.

2. The imitation of antiquity; antiqueness.

You think the ten or twelve first lines the best; now, I am for the fourteen last; add, that they contain not one word of antiquity. *Letter of Went to Gray*.

† **AN'CIEN-TY** (*ān'shent-tē*), *n.* [*Fr. ancienneté*.] Age; antiquity; ancientness. *Grafton*.

AN-CIL'LE, *n.* [L.] The shield of Mars, which was reputed to have fallen from heaven, and was regarded as the sacred shield of the Romans. "The Trojans secured their Palladium; the Romans their ancile." *Potter*.

AN-CIL-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *ancillaris*; *ancilla*, a maid-servant.] Subservient, as a handmaid; attendant upon. *Blackstone*.

AN-CIP'I-TAL, *a.* [L. *anceps*, *incipitis*, having two heads.] (Bot.) Having two opposite edges or angles; *ancipitous*. *Brande*.

AN-CIP'I-TOUS, *a.* (Bot.) Having two opposite thin edges, as a stem compressed. *Brande*.

AN'CLE, *n.* — See **ANKLE**. *Johnson*.

AN'COME (*āng'kūm*), *n.* A small ulcerous swelling, formed unexpectedly. [North of England.] *Boucher*.

AN'CÖN, *n.* [Gr. *ἀγκών*; *L. ancon*.]

1. (Anat.) The elbow. *Dunglison*.

2. (Arch.) An angle or a corner-stone. *Weale*.

AN'CÖNE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀγκών*, the bend of the arm.] (Arch.) A console or ornament cut on the keystone of an arch, or on the side of a doorway; — applied also to the corners or quoins of walls, cross-beams, rafters, or trusses, and to brackets under mouldings. *Brande*.

AN'CO-NY, *n.* (Iron works.) A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, except at the ends. *Chambers*.

AN-CY-LÖC'E-RAS, *n.* (Pal.) A genus of fossil cephalopodous mollusks. *Baird*.

AND, *conj.* [A. S. *and*; Ger. *und*.] A particle implying addition, by which sentences, words, or terms are joined.

And if, a redundant expression for *if*. Luke xii. 45.

† **AN'DA-BA-TISM**, *n.* [L. *andabata*, a kind of Roman gladiator who fought hoodwinked.] Uncertainty. *Shelford*.

AN-DA-LÜ'SITE, *n.* (Min.) A hard mineral composed of silica and alumina; — so called from having been first observed in Andalusia. *Brande*.

AN-DAN'TE, *a.* [It., from *andare*, to go.] (Mus.) Noting a moderate, decided, equable movement, neither fast nor slow; slower than *allegretto*; less slow than *adagio*. *Dwight*.

AN-DAN-TI-NÖ, *a.* [It.] (Mus.) A little *andante*, not quite so slow as *andante*; a little slower than *allegretto*. *Dwight*.

AN'DA-RÄC, *n.* Red orpiment. *Smart*.

AN-DE'AN, *a.* (Geog.) Pertaining to the Andes.

AN'D-I-RON (*ānd'i-rūn*), *n.* [Perhaps originally *hand-iron*.] 1. An iron at each end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns. *Johnson*.

2. A utensil to lay wood upon in a fireplace. "An *andiron* of brass." *Bacon*.

AN-DOUILLE' (*āng-dōi'lē*), *n.* [*Fr.*] (Cookery.) A dish or preparation from the entrails of a pig; chitterlings. *Merle*.

AN-DRA-NÄT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνδρῶν*, *andros*, a man, and *ἀνατομή*, dissection.] The dissection of the human body. *Dunglison*.

AN'DRE-Q-LITE, *n.* (Min.) Another name for *harmolome*, cross-stone, or staurolite. *Phillips*.

AN-DRÖG'Y-NAL, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνδρόγυνος*, hermaphrodite; *ἀνδρῶν*, a man, and *γυνή*, a woman.] Having two sexes; hermaphroditical. *Johnson*.

AN-DRÖG'Y-NAL-LY, *ad.* In the form of hermaphrodites. "Androgynally born." *Brownie*.

AN-DRÖQ'Y-NE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνδρῶν*, a man, and *γυνή*, a woman.] An hermaphrodite. *Harmar*.

AN-DRÖG'Y-NOUS, *a.* (Bot. & Anat.) Having the organs of both sexes; hermaphroditic; monæcious. *Brande*.

AN-DRÖQ'Y-NÖS, *n.* [L.] *pl.* **AN-DRÖQ'Y-NI**. An hermaphrodite; an androgyne. *Johnson*.

AN'DRÖID, *n.* Same as **ANDROIDES**. *Brande*.

AN-DRÖ'Y-DÉS, *n.*; *pl.* **AN-DRÖ'Y-DÉS**. [Gr. *ἀνδρῶν*, a man, and *ἰδος*, form; *Fr. androide*.]

An automaton in the form of man, which, by means of springs, weights, or other contrivance, performs some of the natural motions of a man; an android. *Enc. Brit.*

AN-DRÖM'E-DA, *n.* [Gr. *Ἀνδρομήδα*, daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope.]

1. (Astron.) A constellation in the northern hemisphere. *Hind*.

2. (Bot.) A genus of plants. *Loudon*.

3. (Ent.) A species of butterfly. *Craig*.

AN'DRÖN, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνδρῶν*; *ἀνδρῶν*, a man; *L. andron*.] (Arch.) An apartment, cloister, or gallery, assigned to the male part of a monastic establishment; — applied also to the space in a church by which the men were separated from the women. *Weale*.

AN-DRQ-PET'A-LOÜS, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνδρῶν*, a man, and

πέταλον, a petal.] (Bot.) Noting double flowers which are produced by the conversion of the stamens into petals, as the garden ranunculus. Most double flowers are of this nature. *Brande*.

AN-DRÖPH'Q-QI, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀνδρῶν*, *andros*, a man, and *φάγειν*, to eat.] Man-eaters; anthropophagi; — a people of Sarmatia, so called. [R.] *Beloe*.

† **AN-DRÖT'O-MY**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνδρῶν*, a man, and *τέμνω*, to cut.] Dissection of human bodies. *Bailey*.

AN'DROUS, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνδρῶν*, *andros*, a man.] (Bot.) Denoting the male sex. *P. Cyc.*

ÄNE, *n.* See **AWN**. *Johnson*.

† **Ä-NÄL'**, *v. a.* See **ÄNELE**. *Bp. Taylor*.

† **Ä-NÄR'**, *prep.* Near. *Bp. Atterbury*.

ÄN'EC-DÖT-AGE, *n.* A collection of anecdotes. [R.] *Monthly Mag.*

ÄN'EC-DÖ-TAL, *a.* Relating to, or containing, anecdotes; anecdotic. *Gent. Mag.*

ÄN'EC-DÖTE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνέκδοτον*, unpublished; *a*, priv. and *ἐκδιδωμι*, to give out; *It. anecdoto*; *Fr. anecdote*.] A biographical fragment, incident, or fact; a minute passage of private life; a short story.

Interesting anecdotes afford examples which may be of use in respect to our own conduct. *Mcintosh*.

Syn. — *Anecdotes* are told as matters of private history, and are always reported to be true; *stories* may be either true or fictitious. *Anecdotes* for men; *stories* for children. Lively or amusing *anecdotes*; entertaining *stories*.

ÄN-EC-DÖT'IC, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of the nature of, anecdotes. "Particular *anecdotal* traditions, whose authority is unknown." *Bolingbroke*.

ÄN'EC-DÖ-TIST, *n.* One who deals in anecdotes; a relater of anecdotes. *Ch. Ob.*

ÄN'E-LACE, *n.* A knife or dagger worn at the girdle by civilians until the end of the thirteenth century. *Fairholt*.

† **Ä-NÄLF'** (*ä-näl'*), *v. a.* [A. S. *on-elan*, to anoint with oil.] To give extreme unction to. *Shak.*

ÄN-E-LÉC'TRÖDE, *n.* (Elec.) The positive pole of a galvanic battery. — See **ELECTRODE**.

Ä-NÄL'LÄ-DÄN, *n.* (Zool.) One of the anellides.

Ä-NÄL'LÄ-DÉS, *n. pl.* [L. *anellus* (*Fr. anneau*), a little ring, and *Gr. ἰδος*, form.] (Zool.) A class of articulate animals, having cylindrical bodies, divided into ring-like segments; earth-worms. *Brande*.

ÄN-E-MÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, and *γράφω*, to describe.] A description of the winds.

ÄN-E-MÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] The doctrine of the winds; a treatise on the winds. *Ogilvie*.

ÄN-E-MÖM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument to measure the force and velocity of the wind. *Brande*.

ÄN-E-MÖM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] The process of measuring and registering certain effects of the force or pressure of the wind. *Brande*.

Ä-NÄM'Q-NE [*ä-näm'q-nē*, *S. W. P. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; *ä-nä-mö'ne*, *Loudon, Dunglison*], *n.* [Gr. *ἀνέμων*; *ἄνεμος*, wind.] (Bot.) A genus of perennial herbs; — so named because the flower was thought to open only when the wind blows. *Gray*.

ÄN-E-MÖN'I-Ä, or **Ä-NÄM'Q-NINE**, *n.* (Chem.) An acid, crystallizable substance, obtained from some species of anemone. *Brande*.

Ä-NÄM'Q-NY, *n.* Same as **ANEMONE**.

From the soft wing of vernal breezes shed,
Anemone; anemone, enriched
With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves. *Thomson*.

Ä-NÄM'Q-SCÖPE [*ä-näm'q-sköp*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *ä-nä-mö-sköp*, *S.*; *ä-nä-mö'sköp*, *E.*; *ä-nä-mö'sköp*, *K.*], *n.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, and *σκοπεῖν*, one who watches.] An instrument that shows the course or direction of the wind; a weather-vane; a weather-cock. *Brande*.

† **Ä-NÄNST'**, *prep.* Opposite to; over against.

And right against him a dog snarling er! *B. Johnson*.

AN-ÑENT', *prep.* [A. S. *nean*, nigh.] Concerning; about; — over against. [A. Scotticism.]

AN-Ñ-RÖID, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv., *νῆδος*, moist, and *είδος*, form.] Noting a kind of barometer. It consists of an air-tight box, formed of thin metallic plates, the compression of which is resisted by an internal spring. By a system of levers connected with the box and spring, motion is given to an index which registers the variation of atmospheric pressure. *Brande.*

AN-EU-RISM, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνευρίσμις*, a widening.] A tumor formed by the morbid dilatation of an artery; lesion of an artery. *Wiseman.*

AN-EU-RIS'MAL, *a.* Relating to aneurism.

AN-NEW' (ā-nū'), *ad.* Over again; again; in a new manner; newly.

AN-NEWST', or **AN-NEÜST'** (ā-nūst'), *ad.* Nearly; almost. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*

AN-FRÄCT'U-ÖSE, *a.* [L. *anfractus*.] (*Bot.*) Full of abrupt turns or bendings. *Gray.*

AN-FRÄCT'U-ÖS'I-TY, } *n.* State of being an-
AN-FRÄCT'U-ÖS'N-ESS, } fractuous: — a sinu-
ous depression. *Dunghison.*

AN-FRÄCT'U-ÖÜS, *a.* Having sinuosities; winding; anfractuose. "The anfractuose passages of the brain." *Smith on Old Age.*

†AN-FRÄCT'URE, *n.* A mazy winding. *Bailey.*

†AN-GÄR-I-Ä'TION, *n.* [L. *angario*, to exact service of.] Impression. *Bp. Hall.*

AN-GEI-ÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* See **ANGIOGRAPHY**.

AN-GEI-ÖL'Q-GY, *n.* See **ANGIOLOGY**.

AN-GEI-ÖT'Q-MY, *n.* See **ANGIOTOMY**.

AN'GEL (än'jel) [än'jel, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.], *n.* [Gr. *ἄγγελος*, a messenger; L. *angelus*; It. *angelo*; Sp. *angel*; Port. *anjo*. — Ger. *engel*; A. S. *engel*, or *angel*. — Fr. *ange*.]
1. †A messenger.

But best, the dear good angel of the spring,
The nightingale. *B. Jonson.*

2. A spiritual being employed by God in human affairs; an inhabitant of heaven; a good spirit.

An angel touched Elijah, and said, Arise. 1 Kings xix. 5.

3. An evil spirit; as, "Angels of darkness."

They had a king over them, which is the angel of the bottomless pit, whose name is . . . Abaddon. *Rev. ix. 11.*

4. †An ancient English gold coin, equal to about ten shillings, stamped with the figure of an angel, in memory, as some assert, of the saying of Pope Gregory, that the pagan *Angli*, or English, were so beautiful, that if they were Christians they would be *angeli*, or angels.

Ere our coming, see thou shake the bags
Of learding abbots; imprisoned angels
Set at liberty. *Shak.*

Sp. This word is pronounced *än'gel* by all the English orthoepists. In this country, it is by some pronounced *än'gel*; and Dr. Webster, in the early editions of his Spelling Book, and in his "Compendious Dictionary," pronounced the words *ancient* and *angel*, *än'cient* and *än'gel*. In the first edition of his large Dictionary (1828), he pronounces them *än'cient* and *än'gel*; yet he says, "usually pronounced *än'cient* and *än'gel*, but most anomalously." In his second edition, however, (1841) he pronounces them *än'cient* and *än'gel*, without remark.

AN'GEL (än'jel), *a.* Belonging to angels; resembling angels; angelical.

Subjected to his service angel wings. *Milton.*

AN'GEL-BED, *n.* A bed without posts. *Crabb.*

AN'GEL-ÉT, *n.* An English gold coin equal to half an angel. — See **ANGELOT**.

P. Cyc.

AN'GEL-FISH, *n.* (*Ich.*) A voracious fish, of the shark tribe, — so named from its wing-like fins; monk-fish; *squatina angelus*. *Cuvier.*



AN-GËL'IC, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of the nature of angels; like an angel; angelical.

Here, happy creature, fair angelic Eve,
My fancy formed thee of angelic kind,
Some emanation of the all-beauteous mind. *Pope.*

AN-GËL'I-CA, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of umbelliferous plants; — so named from their agreeable smell and medicinal qualities. *Loudon.*

AN-GËL'I-CAL, *a.* Belonging to, or partaking of, the nature of angels; angelic.

Between the angelical and human kind. *Milton.*

AN-GËL'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an angelical manner.

AN-GËL'I-CAL-N-ESS, *n.* Resemblance to angels; excellence more than human. *Johnson.*

AN'GEL-ITES, *n. pl.* (*Eccel. Hist.*) A sect of ancient heretics, in the fifth century, who held that the persons of the Trinity are not the same; — so called from *ἄγγελον*, a place in Alexandria, where they held their meetings. *Buck.*

AN'GEL-LIKE, *a.* Resembling an angel. *Shak.*

AN-GËL-ÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ἄγγελος*, an angel, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] The doctrine respecting angels; or a treatise concerning angels. *Ogilvie.*

AN'GE-LÖT, *n.* 1. A musical instrument, somewhat resembling a lute. *Johnson.*

2. An ancient English gold coin of the value of half an angel; anglelet. *Lacombe.*

3. A kind of Norman cheese. *Cotgrave.*

AN'GEL-SHÖT, *n.* [Fr. *ange*.] Chain-shot; a cannon bullet cut in two, the halves being joined together by a chain. *Bailey.*

AN'GEL-WÄ'TER, *n.* A mixture of rose, orange-flower, and myrtle water, perfumed with musk and ambergris. *Brande.*

AN'GEL-WINGED (än'jel-wingd), *a.* Winged like an angel. *Thomson.*

AN'GEL-WOR'SHIP (än'jel-wur'ship), *n.* The worship of angels. *Trapp.*

AN'GER (äng'gur, 82), *n.* 1. [Gr. *ἄγχι*, to choke; to stifle. L. *angere*, to tease, to vex; — *angor*, vexation, anguish. — Dan. *angre*, to repent or be sorry. — A. S. *ange*, vexation, sorrow.] Discomposure of the mind, excited by real or supposed injury; sudden or violent passion; wrath; ire; resentment; cholera.

Anger is a short fit of madness. *Tillotson.*

When anger rushes unrestrained to action,
Like a hot steed, it stumbles in its way. *Savage.*

2. † [L. *angor*.] Pain of a sore, or swelling. "The greatest anger and soreness." *Temple.*

Syn. — *Anger* is often persevering, and never satisfied; *ire* and *wrath* are hasty, and never cool. *Resentment* is long-continued *anger*, produced by a sense of injury. *Sudden anger*; dreadful *ire*; vindictive *wrath*; cruel *resentment*; rash *cholera*. — See **DISPLEASURE**.

AN'GER (äng'gur), *v. a.* 1. To make angry; to irritate. "Sometimes he *angers* me." *Shak.*

2. To make painful, as a wound. [R.] *Bacon.*

† **AN'GER-LY**, *ad.* Angrily. *Shak.*

† **AN'GER-N-ESS**, *n.* The state of being angry. "Innocent of *angerness*." *MS. cited by Warton.*

AN-Q'F'NÄ, *n.* [L., from *ango*; Gr. *ἄγχι*, to strangle, to suffocate.] (*Med.*) A disease or inflammation in the throat; a quinsy. *Crabb.*

AN-Q'F'NÄ P-ÖC'TO-RIS, *n.* [L., stricture or spasm of the chest.] (*Med.*) A dangerous disease, usually connected with ossification or other morbid affection of the heart; — characterized by a sudden attack of severe pain in the lower part of the chest. *P. Cyc.*

AN-Q'Q-CÄR'POUS, *a.* [Gr. *ἄγγιον*, a vessel, and *καρπός*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) Noting fruit seated in envelopes not forming part of the calyx. *Lindley.*

AN-Q'Q-RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ἄγγιον*, a vessel, and *γράφω*, to describe.] (*Med.*) A description of the vessels in the human body. *Dunghison.*

AN-Q'ÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ἄγγιον*, a vessel, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] (*Med.*) A description of the vessels of the human body. *Dunghison.*

AN-Q'Q-MÖN-Q-SP-ER'MOÜS, *a.* [Gr. *ἄγγιον*, a vessel, *πύον*, single, and *σπέρμα*, seed.] (*Bot.*) Having but a single seed in the pod. *Johnson.*

AN-Q'Q-SP-ERM, *n.* [Gr. *ἄγγιον*, a vessel, and *σπέρμα*, a seed.] (*Bot.*) A plant which has its seed enclosed in a pericarp. *Ogilvie.*

AN-Q'Q-SP-ER'MOÜS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the seed enclosed in a pericarp. *Lee.*

AN-Q'ÖS'PQ-ROÜS, *a.* [Gr. *ἄγγιον*, a vessel, and *σπός*, a seed.] (*Bot.*) Having spores enclosed in a hollow shell, or bag, as some of the fungi. *Brande.*

AN-Q'ÖT'Q-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ἄγγιον*, a vessel, and *τέμνω*, to cut.] The dissection of the vessels of the human body. *Dunghison.*

AN'GLE (äng'gl, 82), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκτις*, any thing bent; L. *angulus*; Fr. *angle*.]

1. (*Geom.*) The difference of direction of two lines meeting in, or tending to, a point, or of two lines, in different planes, not parallel to each other. *Pierce.*

2. A point where two lines meet; a corner.

3. [A. S. *angel*, a hook.] An apparatus for taking fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook, or of a line and hook.

The patient fisher takes his silent stand,
Intent, his angle to the bottom send. *Pope.*

Acute angle, an angle less than 90 degrees; as, A B D. — *Contiguous angles*, angles which have their vertex and one side in common; as, A B D and A B F. — *Adjacent angles*, angles which have one side in common, and their other sides in the prolongation of the same straight line; as, A B D and A B E. — *Angle of incidence*, the angle made by a ray of light falling upon a surface, with a line perpendicular to that surface at the point of incidence; as, the angle made by A B with B F. — *Angle of reflection*, the angle made by a ray of light reflected from a surface, with a line perpendicular to that surface at the point of reflection; as, the angle made by B C with B F. — *Curvilinear angle*, an angle formed by curved lines. — *Exterior angle*, the angle lying between any side of a polygon and the prolongation of an adjacent one. — *Interior angle*, an angle lying between two adjacent sides of a polygon and within it. — *Mixed angle*, an angle formed of one curved line and one straight one. — *Oblique angle*, an angle either more or less than 90 degrees. — *Obtuse angle*, an angle greater than 90 degrees; as, E A B. — *Plane angle*, an angle formed by two straight lines lying in the same plane, or meeting in, or tending to, a point. — *Rectilinear angle*, an angle formed by straight lines. — *Right angle*, an angle of 90 degrees, as B A C. — *Solid angle*, an angle formed by three or more planes passing through the same point. — *Spherical angle*, an angle formed by arcs of two great circles of a sphere, as A B C. — *Visual angle*, an angle whose vertex is at the eye or point of sight.

Syn. — See **CORNER**.

AN'GLE (äng'gl), *v. n.* [A. S. *angel*, a hook; Ger. *angeln*, to angle.] [i. ANGLED; pp. ANGLING, ANGLED.]

1. To fish with a rod and hook.

The ladies, angling in the crystal lake,
Feast on the waters with the prey they take. *Walter.*

2. To try to get by artifice, as in catching fish; — followed by *for*. *Shak.*

AN'GLE (äng'gl), *v. a.* To entice; to try to gain. He angled the people's hearts. *Sidney.*

AN'GLED (äng'gl), *p. a.* Having angles.

AN'GLE-MF'TER, *n.* [Eng. *angle*, and Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used by geologists to measure the dip of strata, the angle of joint planes, &c. *Brande.*

AN'GLER, *n.* 1. One who fishes with an angle.

2. (*Ich.*) The fishing-frog. *Eng. Cyc.*

AN'GLE-RÖD, *n.* A stick to which the line and hook are hung. *Addison.*

AN'GLES (äng'glz), *n. pl.* [L. *Angli*.] (*Geog.*) An ancient people of Germany; the name from which the word *English* is derived. *Temple.*

AN'GLE-SITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphate of lead; — so called from Anglesea. *Dana.*

AN'GLI-CÄN, *a.* English; noting the established church of England; as, "The *Anglican* church."

AN'GLI-CÄN, *n.* A member of the church of England. "The old persecutors . . . whether Catholics, *Anglicans*, or Calvinists." *Burke.*

AN'GLI-CÄN-ISM, *n.* The principles of, or adherence to, the established church of England; — partially to England. *Ec. Rev.*

AN'GLI-CE, *ad.* [L.] In the English language or manner; as, "St. Egidius, *Anglicus* Giles."

AN-GLI'Q'I-PY (än-gli's'e-f), *v. a.* To make English; to anglicize. [u.] *Month. Mag.*

AN'GLI-CISM, *n.* An English idiom or phrase; a peculiarity of the English language. *Milton.*

If Addison's language had been less idiomatical, it would have lost something of its genuine *Anglicism*. *Johnson.*

AN'GLI-CIZE, *v. a.* [*é. ANGLICIZED*; *pp. ANGLICIZING, ANGLICIZED.*] To give an English form to; to introduce into the English language. "Greek words *anglicized*." *Warton.*

AN'GLING (82), *n.* The art of fishing with a rod. He that reads Plutarch shall find that *angling* was not contemptible in the days of Mark Anthony and Cleopatra. *Watson.*

AN'GLO-A-MÉR'I-CAN, *a.* Pertaining to the descendants of Englishmen in America.

AN'GLO-A-MÉR'I-CAN, *n.* A descendant from English ancestors, born in America.

AN'GLO-DÁ'NISH, *a.* Relating to the English Danes. "*Anglo-Danish* coins." *Wotton.*

AN'GLO-NÓR'MAN, *n.* An English Norman. "Charters forged by *Anglo-Normans*." *Wotton.*

AN'GLO-SÁX'ON, *n.* 1. An English Saxon. 2. The language of the Anglo-Saxons. The *Anglo-Saxon* is the mother tongue of the present English. *Latham.*

AN'GLO-SÁX'ON, *a.* Relating to the Anglo-Saxons. "In the vocabulary of our *Anglo-Saxon* forefathers." *Trench.*

AN'GLO-SÁX'ON-ISM, *n.* A word or idiom of the Anglo-Saxon language. *Latham.*

AN'GQ-BÉR, *n.* A kind of pear. *Johnson.*

AN'GÓR (áng'gór, 82), *n.* [*L. angor*]. (*Med.*) Intense bodily pain; anguish. *Harvey.*

AN'GRÍ-LÝ (áng'gré-lé), *ad.* In an angry manner; wrathfully. *Shak.*

AN'GRÝ (áng'gré, 82), *a.* [See *ANGER*.] 1. Excited by anger; feeling wrath, ire, or resentment; irritated; provoked; exasperated.

Be not hasty in thy spirit to be *angry*. *Eccles. vii. 9.*

2. Indicating anger. "An *angry* countenance, a backbiting tongue." *Prov. xxv. 23.*

So frowned he once, when, in *angry* parle, He smote the studded Polacks on the ice. *Shak.*

3. (*Med.*) Inflamed; painful. "Serum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and *angry*." *Wiseman.*

Syn.—*Angry* feelings will be often indulged by one who has a *passionate* or *choleric* disposition; a *hasty* or *irascible* temper. *Irritated* by petty annoyances; *provoked* by impudence; *exasperated* by repeated injury.

ANG-SÁ'NÁ, or ANG-SÁ'VÁ, *n.* (*Bot.*) An East-Indian tree from which issues a liquor of a gummy consistence, used in medicine. *Crabb.*

AN-GUÍLLÁ, *n.* [*L.*] (*Ich.*) The eel. *Brande.*

AN-GUÍLL-LI-FÓRM (án-gwíll'le-fórm), *a.* [*L. anguilla*, an eel, and *forma*, form.] (*Ich.*) Eel-shaped; pertaining to the tribe of eels. *Brande.*

AN-GUÍÑ'E-AL, *a.* [*L. anguis*, a snake.] Resembling, or pertaining to, a serpent. *Ogilvie.*

AN'GUÍSH (áng'gwísh, 82), *n.* [*L. angere*, to strangle.—*Ger. & Dut. angst*.—*Fr. anguisse*. See *ANGER*.] Acute suffering of mind or body; extreme pain or sorrow; agony.

Deaths of such ... *anguish*, that only the manner of dying was the punishment, death itself the deliverance. *South.* *Anguish* of mind has driven thousands to suicide; *anguish* of body, none. *Colman.*

Syn.—See *PAIN*.

†AN'GUÍSH (áng'gwísh), *v. a.* To afflict with anguish. "But we be not *anguished*." *Wickliffe.*

†AN'GUÍSHED (áng'gwísh), *p. a.* Seized with anguish. "Thine *anguished* soul." *Bp. Hall.*

AN'GU-LAR (82), *a.* 1. Having angles or corners. "*Angular* figures." *Brown.*

2. Consisting of an angle. "The *angular* point." *Newton.*

3. Measured by an angle; as, "*Angular* motion"; "*Angular* distance."

Angular motion, the motion of a body moving circularly, as in the arc A B, measured by the angle A O B.

AN'GU-LAR-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being angular. *Sir T. More.*

AN'GU-LAR-LÝ, *ad.* With angles or corners.

AN'GU-LAR-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being angular.

AN'GU-LÁTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having angles; of an angular shape. *Ogilvie.*

†AN'GU-LÁT-ÉD, *a.* Formed with angles. "*Angulated* figures." *Woodward.*

AN'GU-LÓ-DÉN'TATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Angularly toothed, or angular and toothed; applied to leaves. *London.*

AN-GU-LÓM'E-TER, *n.* [*Gr. ánglon*, any thing bent, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring external angles. *Francis.*

†AN-GU-LÓŠ'I-TY, *n.* [*L. angulosus*, full of corners.] Angularity; cornered form. *Bailey.*

†AN'GU-LOÚŠ, *a.* Hooked; angular. *Glanville.*

†AN-GÚŠ'T', *a.* [*L. angustus*.] Narrow; strait; straitened; contracted. *Burton.*

AN-GÚŠ'TATE, *a.* Diminishing in breadth; narrowed; attenuated. *Brande.*

†AN-GÚŠ-TÁ'TION, *n.* Act of making narrow; state of being narrowed. *Wiseman.*

AN-GÚŠ'TI-CLÁVE, *n.* [*L. angustus*, narrow, and *clavus*, a stripe of purple on the tunic.] A robe worn by ancient Roman knights. *Knowles.*

AN-GÚŠ-TI-FÓ'LI-ATE, } (*Bot.*) Having leaves
AN-GÚŠ-TI-FÓ'LI-OÚŠ, } of small breadth, compared to their length. *Henslow.*

†AN-HÁNG', *v. a.* To hang. *Chaucer.*

AN-HÁR-MÓN'IC, } (*Geom.*) Noting a kind
AN-HÁR-MÓN'IC-AL, } of double ratio. *Brande.*

AN-HÉ-LÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. anhelare*, to pant.] Act of panting; difficulty of breathing. *Cockram.*

†AN-HÉ-LÓŠE' (129), *a.* Out of breath. *Bailey.*

AN'HY-DRÍTE, *n.* (*Min.*) An anhydrous sulphate of lime. *Brande.*

AN-HÝ'DROUS (án-hý'drus, *Sm. C. B.*; án'hé'drus, *Brande*), *a.* [*Gr. a priv.* and *hōrōs*, water.] Destitute of water. *Brande.*

Á'NÍ, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the sub-family *Crotophaginae*.—See *CROTOPHAGINÆ*. *Gray.*

†AN'I-ÉNT-ÉD, *a.* [*Fr. anéanti*.] 1. Frustrated; brought to nothing. *Piers Plouhman.*

2. (*Law.*) Made null; abrogated. *Bourcier.*

†AN'I-ÉNTÍŠŠED, *p. a.* [*Old Fr. anienter*.] Reduced to nothing; annihilated. *Chaucer.*

†A-NÍGHIT' (á-nít'), *ad.* In the night. *Chaucer.*

A-NÍGHITS' (á-nít's), *ad.* In the night. *Shak.*

ÁN'IL, *n.* One of the plants yielding indigo; West-Indian indigo; *Indigofera anil*. *Louder.*

ÁN'ÍLE (án'í, *Sm. Mawder*; á'níl, *K.*), *a.* [*L. anilis*; *anus*, an old woman.] Weak or doting from age; like an old woman. *W. Scott.*

ÁN'ÍLE-NÉSS, *n.* [*L. anilitas*.] Anility. *Bailey.*

A-NÍL'I-TY, *n.* State of being an old woman; dotage. "Marks of *anility*." *Sterne.*

†ÁN'I-MA-BLE, *a.* That may have life put into it, or receive animation. *Bailey.*

†ÁN-I-MAD-VÉR'SAL, *n.* That which has the power of perceiving; a percipient. That lively inward *animadversion*: it is the soul itself, for I cannot conceive the body cloth *animadvert*. *Sir T. More.*

ÁN-I-MAD-VÉR'SION, *n.* [*L. animadversio*.] 1. Power of perceiving; perception. "The soul hath *animadversion* and sense." *Glanville.*

They were wise enough to consider what a sanction it would give their performances to fall under the *animadversion* of such a pen. *Examiner.*

2. Act of *animadverting*; censure; reproof; severe criticism; stricture.

Syn.—*Animadversion* includes *censure* and *reproof*; *criticism* implies scrutiny and judgment, whether for or against; *stricture*, some examination mingled with censure. Merited, unjust, or ill-natured *criticisms*; personal *animadversions*; literary *criticisms*; *strictures* on public menaces.

†ÁN-I-MAD-VÉR'SÍVE, *a.* Able to perceive; perceptive; percipient. *Glanville.*

†ÁN-I-MAD-VÉR'SÍVE-NÉSS, *n.* Power of *animadverting*, or making judgment. *Bailey.*

ÁN-I-MAD-VÉR'T', *v. n.* [*L. animadverto*; *animus*, mind, *ad*, to, and *verto*, to turn.] [*é. ANIMADVERTED*; *pp. ANIMADVERTING, ANIMADVERTED*.]

1. To turn the mind to with an intent to notice; to perceive. "I cannot conceive the body cloth *animadvert*." *Sir T. More.*

2. To remark upon; to censure.

I wish, sir, you would do us the favor to *animadvert* frequently upon the false taste the town is in with relation to the plays as well as operas. *Scide.*

ÁN-I-MAD-VÉR'T'ER, *n.* One who *animadverts*.

ÁN'I-MÁL, *n.* [*L. animal*; *animus*, to fill with air, breath, or life; *anima*, breath, life; *It. animale*; *Sp. & Fr. animal*.]

1. A living being, with an organized, material body, endowed with the powers of sensation and voluntary motion.

What a piece of work is a man! How noble in reason! how infinite in faculties! in form and moving, how express and admirable in action, how like an angel in apprehension, how like a god! the beauty of the world! the paragon of animals! *Shak.*

2. (*In a restricted sense.*) Any living, sensitive creature, having the power of locomotion, but inferior to man; an irrational creature.

Were they as vain as gaudy-minded man, Their arts and conquests *animals* might boast, And claim their laurel crowns as well as we. *Young.*

Sir, he hath never fed of the dainties that are bred in a book, his intellect is not replenished, he is only an *animal*, only sensible in the duller parts. *Shak.*

Animals are arranged by Agassiz in divisions and classes, as follows:—

Divisions.	Classes.	Examples.
1. VERTEBRATA. (Having a cavity above and a cavity below a solid axis.)	1. Mammalia 2. Aves 3. Reptilia 4. Pisces	Man, whale. Eagle, duck. Turtle, frog. Cod, shark.
2. ARTICULATA. (Animals whose body is composed of rings or joints.)	1. Insecta 2. Crustacea 3. Vermes	Beetle, spider. Crab, shrimp. Leech, tape-worm.
3. MOLLUSCA. (Having a bilobed, imarticulate body, which possesses a single cavity.)	1. Cephalopoda 2. Gastropoda 3. Pteropoda 4. Branchiopoda	Nautilus, squid. Snail, clam. Clam, bryozoa. Lanula.
4. RADIATA. (Organisms arranged around a centre radiatingly.)	1. Echinodermata 2. Aculephora 3. Polypa	Sea-urchins, crinoids. Jelly-fish, hydra. Sea-anemones, corals.

Syn.—All organized bodies endowed with life and voluntary motion are *animals*; and the term may include man, though it is usually restricted to irrational creatures. *Brute* and *beast* are applied to irrational animals, and commonly restricted to quadrupeds; as, "*Brute* of burden, or of the field"; "*Brutes* of the forest."

ÁN'I-MÁL, *a.* That belongs to animals;—opposed to *vegetable*, and to *intellectual, spiritual, or rational*.

Animal food, food consisting of the flesh of animals.—*Animal kingdom*, the whole class of beings endowed with animal life.—*Animal magnetism*, mesmerism. See *MESMERISM*.—*Animal spirits*, the nervous fluid, or the fluid supposed to circulate through the nerves, and to be the agent of sensation and motion. *Dunston.*

ÁN-I-MÁL'CU-LAR, } (*a.*) Relating to, or resembling
ÁN-I-MÁL'CU-LINE, } bling, animalcules. "*Animalcule* putrefaction." *Qu. Rev.*

ÁN-I-MÁL'CULE, *n.* [*L. animalculum*, a little animal.] A very small or minute animal, visible or invisible to the naked eye. *Ray.*

ÁN-I-MÁL'CU-LIST, *n.* One versed in the science of animalcules. *Keith.*

ÁN-I-MÁL'CU-LŪM, *n.*; pl. AN-I-MÁL'CU-LÁ. [*L.*] A minute animal; an animalcule.

Syn. The word *animalcules*, which is sometimes used, is a barbarism. *Smart.*

ÁN'I-MÁL-FLŌW'ER (flō-á), *n.* (*Zool.*) The sea-anemone or sea-nettle; the common name of several species of animals belonging to the genus *Actinia*. They are of a soft, gelatinous texture, and when their tentacles are expanded they appear like full-blown flowers, with many petals.—See *ACTINIA*. *Brande.*

ÁN'I-MÁL-ÍŠH, *a.* Resembling an animal; brutish; beastly. [*n.*] *Cudworth.*

ÁN'I-MÁL-ÍŠM, *n.* 1. Animal nature; sensuality.

2. A physiological theory, which supposes

that the embryo is wholly formed from the spermatogenic communication of the male. *Roget.*

ÂN-I-MÁL'-TÝ, *n.* Animal existence or nature. "The parts . . . serving to animality." *Smith.*

ÂN-I-MÁL'-ZÁ'TÍON, *n.* [Fr. *animalisation*.]
1. Act of animalizing; act of endowing with the properties of an animal.
2. Conversion to animal matter, as in the process of digestion.

ÂN-I-MÁL'-IZE, *v. a.* 1. To give animal nature or life to; to endow with the properties of an animal. *Warburton.*
2. To convert into animal matter, as in the process of digestion.

ÂN-I-MÁL'-MÁG'NÉT-ÍSM, *n.* See MAGNETISM.

ÂN-I-MÁL'-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of an animal; animality. *Bailey.*

ÂN-I-MÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *animus*, *animatus*; It. *animare*; Sp. *animar*; Fr. *animer*.] [*3. ANIMATE*; *pp. ANIMATING, ANIMATED*.]
1. To give life to; to make alive; to quicken.
But none, ah, none can animate the lyre,
And the mute strings with vocal souls inspire. *Dryden.*
2. To encourage; to inspirit; to inspire; to enliven; to exhilarate; to cheer; as, "To be animated with new hope."
3. To stimulate; to incite.
Wherever we are formed by nature to any active purpose, the passion which animates us to it is attended with delight or a pleasure of some kind. *Burke.*
Syn.—To animate and inspire imply the communication of the vital or mental spark; to enliven, cheer, and exhilarate imply actions on the mind or body. *Animated* with life, sense, thought; *inspired* with knowledge, courage;—*enliven* the mind; *cheer* the heart; *exhilarate* the spirit;—*encourage* by the prospect of benefit; *incite* by desire.—See EXCITE.

ÂN-I-MÁTE, *a.* Alive; having animal life. "The spirit of things animate." *Bacon.*

ÂN-I-MÁTE-ED, *p. a.* 1. Lively; vigorous; having animal life. "Animated nature." *Goldsmith.*
2. (*Paint. & Sculp.*) Appearing as if endowed with life. *Fairholt.*

ÂN-I-MÁTE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being animated or endowed with life. *Bailey.*

ÂN-I-MÁTE-ING, *p. a.* Giving life; quickening; enlivening; cheering; as, "Animating strains."

ÂN-I-MÁ'TÍON, *n.* 1. Act of animating.
2. State of being animated; vivacity; life; spirit; liveliness; ardor; vigor.
The love of God ought continually to predominate in the mind, and give to every act of duty grace and animation. *Beattie.*
Syn.—He spoke with animation, or with life; his vivacity renders him a pleasing companion; he performs every thing with spirit; he has great liveliness of disposition, ardor of feeling, and exhibits great vigor in action.—See CHEERFULNESS.

ÂN-I-MÁ-TÍVE, *a.* Having the power of giving life, or of animating. *Johnson.*

ÂN-I-MÁ-TÓR, *n.* He who, or that which, gives life.

ÂN-I-MÉ, *n.* [Fr. *animé*; Sp. *anime*.] A transparent and brittle resin, of a pale-brown, yellow color, which exudes from the courbaril or locust-tree of South America, somewhat resembling copal;—called also *gum-anime*. *Ure.*

ÂN-I-MÉ, *a.* [Fr.] (*Her.*) Denoting a color of the eyes of an animal different from that of the animal. *Crabb.*

ÂN-I-MÍNE, *n.* An oily fluid extracted from animal oils by distillation, and odorous like hartshorn. *Francis.*

ÂN-I-MÍSM, *n.* [Gr. *zēpos*, wind; L. *anima*, breath, life.] The doctrine of the *anima mundi*, as held by Stahl; the doctrine that all the phenomena of animal economy are produced by the agency of the soul, or by a vital principle, distinct from the substance of the body. *Fleming.*

ÂN-I-MÍST, *n.* One who holds to *animism*, or refers all phenomena of the animal economy to the soul. *Dunglison.*

ÂN-I-MŌ ĒT CŌR'PO-RE, [L.] (*Law.*) By the mind and by the body; by the intention and by the physical act. *Burrill.*

ÂN-I-MŌ FŪ-RĀN'DĪ, [L.] (*Law.*) With the intention of stealing. *Burrill.*

ÂN-I-MŌSE' (129), *a.* [L. *animosus*; Fr. *animeux*.] Full of spirit; resolute. *Bailey.*

ÂN-I-MŌSE'NESS, *n.* Spirit; vehemence. *Ash.*

ÂN-I-MŌS'Í-TÝ, *n.* [L. *animositas*; It. *animosità*; Sp. *animosidad*; Fr. *animosité*.] Passionate enmity; vehement hatred; malignity.
How apt nature is, even in those who profess an eminence in holiness, to raise and maintain animosities against those whose calling or person they pretend to find cause to dislike! *Bp. Hall.*
Syn.—Fierce and vindictive animosity; deep, bitter, or malignant enmity; deadly hatred. *Animosity* is more apt to betray itself than enmity, which may lie concealed in the heart; *hatred* is sure to ensue when men of malignant tempers come in collision. *Malignity* characterizes the wishes, purposes, or designs which excite the feeling of hatred.—See ENMITY.

ÂN-I-MŌS, *n.*; pl. *ÂN-I-MŌI*. [L.] Mind; intention; purpose. *Qu. Rev.*

ÂN-I-ŌN [ân'e-ôn, *Brande, Cl.*; a-n'ôn, *Sm.*], *n.* [Gr. *ánō*, upwards, and *lōn*, going.] (*Chem.*) The element or part of an electrolyte which passes to the anode, as oxygen in the electrolysis of water;—opposed to *cathion*. *Faraday.*

ÂN'ISE, *n.* [Gr. *ánison*; L. *anisum*.] A plant, the seeds of which are medicinal; *Pimpinella anisum*. *Loudon.*

ÂN'ISE-SĒED, *n.* The seed of the anise;—an extract from it used as a cordial or employed as a medicine against flatulence. *Smart.*

ÂN-I-SĒTTE', *n.* [Fr.] A liqueur made by distilling anise, fennel, and coriander seed with brandy, and sweetening the product. *Brande.*

ÂN'KĒR (âng'kēr, 82), *n.* [Dut. *anker*.] A Dutch liquid measure, holding about ten gallons, English wine measure.—See ANCHOR. *McCulloch.*

ÂN'KĒR, *n.* A hermit.—See ANCHOR. *Chaucer.*

ÂN'KĒR-ITE, *n.* (*Mín.*) A carbonate of lime, magnesia, iron, and manganese. *Dana.*

ÂN'KLE (âng'kl, 82), *n.* [A. S. *ancleu*; Ger. *ankel*; Swed. *ankel*.] The joint between the leg and the foot.

ÂN'KLE-BŌNE, *n.* The bone of the ankle; the astragalus. *Peacoham.*

ÂN'KLED (âng'kl'd), *a.* Relating to, or having, ankles. "Well ankled." *Beau. & Fl.*

ÂN'KLE-DĒEP, *a.* So deep as to reach to the ankle, as mud, snow, &c. *Cowper.*

ÂN'KLET (âng'kl'et), *n.* A ring or ornament for the ankle. *P. Muskau.*

ÂN-KY-LŌ'S[S], *n.* [Gr. *ánkylosis*.] (*Med.*) An affection which produces stiffness of a joint.—See ANCHYLOSIS. *Dunglison.*

ÂN'LACE, *n.* A short sword or dagger, formerly worn by civilians. [R.]—See ANELACE. *Byron.*

ÂN'NĀ, *n.* [Hindustanee.] In the East Indies, the 16th part of a rupee, worth about 1½d. sterling (about \$0.03). *C. P. Brown.*

ÂN'NAL-ÍST, *n.* A writer of annals; an historian. "The Saxon *annalist*." *Milton.*

ÂN'NAL-ÍZE, *v. a.* To record according to years. Deserving a Baronius to *annalize* it [miracle]. *Sheldon.*

ÂN'NALS, *n. pl.* [L. *annales*, chronicles, from *annus*, a year.] The events of history digested in series according to years; narratives in which every event is recorded in the exact order of time; records; chronicles.
This was what Tacitus conceived to be the task which he had undertaken as a writer of *annals*, "to keep every thing to its year." *P. Cic.*
The short and simple *annals* of the poor. *Gray.*
Syn.—This word was formerly used by good writers in the singular. "In deathless *annals*." *Young.*—"Whether it be a last year's *annual*." *Warburton.*—"Rather an *annual* than an annual remembrance." *Dr. Price.*
Syn.—See HISTORY.

ÂN'NATS, *n. pl.* [L. *annus*, a year.] (*England.*) A year's income of a vacant bishopric or living; the estimated value of a church living or benefice for one year, formerly paid as a tax to the king by the new incumbent; first fruits.
These *annats* were by Henry VIII. taken from the pope, and vested in the crown. Queen Anne restored these funds to the church. *Eden.*

ÂN-NĒAL', *v. a.* [A. S. *anælan*, to kindle, to

inflame.] [*i.* ANNEALED; *pp.* ANNEALING, ANNEALED.]
1. To heat glass in order to fix the colors laid upon it.
And like a picture shone in glass annealed. *Dryden.*
2. To subject glass or metal, after being highly heated, to a process of slow cooling, in order to render it less brittle; to temper by a gradually diminishing heat.
While on the sathy glow'd the steel,
To soften, temper, and anneal. *Scott.*

ÂN-NĒAL'ING, *n.* 1. The art of fixing colors upon glass by heat.
2. The art of softening and tempering glass, iron, &c., by heating and gradually cooling. *Ure.*

ÂN-NĒC'TANT, *a.* Annexing. *Ann. Phil.*

ÂN-NĒ-LĪD, *n.* An anellidan. *Hitchcock.*

ÂN-NĒL-LĪ'TĀ, *n. pl.* [L.] Anellidans.

ÂN-NĒL-LĪ-DAN, *n.* Same as ANELLIDAN. *Kirby.*

ÂN-NĒL-LĪ-DĒS, *n.* Same as ANELLIDES.

ÂN-NĒX', *v. a.* [L. *annectere*, *annexus*, to bind to; It. *annettere*; Sp. *anexar*; Fr. *annezer*.] [*i.* ANNEXED; *pp.* ANNEXING, ANNEXED.]
1. To add or unite to at the end, as a smaller thing to a greater; to subjoin; to affix; to attach; as, "To annex a codicil to a will."
2. To connect as a consequence.
Industry hath annexed thereto the fairest fruits and the richest rewards. *Barrow.*
Syn.—*Annex* papers to a document, one country to another, punishment to guilt; *subjoin* a postscript to a letter; *affix* letters to words, a title to a name; *attach* blame to a person, or disgrace to a calling.—See ADD.

ÂN-NĒX', *n.* The thing annexed. *Bp. Taylor.*

ÂN-NĒX'-A-RY, *n.* Addition. *Sir E. Sandys.*

ÂN-NĒX'-A'TÍON, *n.* 1. Act of annexing; conjunction; addition.
2. (*Law.*) The fastening of chattels to the freehold, so as to give them the character of fixtures. *Burrill.*

ÂN-NĒX'ÍON (ân-nĕk'shun), *n.* Annexation. "By the annexation of such penalties." [R.] *Rogers.*

ÂN-NĒX'MĒNT, *n.* Act of annexing; thing annexed. "Each small annexment." *Shak.*

ÂN-NĪ-HĪ-LĀ-BLE, *a.* That may be annihilated. "Mortal and annihilable." *Cudworth.*

ÂN-NĪ-HĪ-LĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *annihilare*, *annihilatus*, to bring to nothing; *ad*, to, and *nihil*, nothing; It. *annichilare*; Fr. *annihiler*.] [*i.* ANNIHILATED; *pp.* ANNIHILATING, ANNIHILATED.] To reduce to nothing; to destroy; to annihil.
Spirits that live throughout
Vital in every part, not as frail man,
Cannot but by annihilating die. *Milton.*

ÂN-NĪ-HĪ-LĀTE, *a.* Annihilated. [R.] *Swift.*

ÂN-NĪ-HĪ-LĀ'TÍON, *n.* 1. Act of annihilating, or of reducing to nothing.
2. State of being annihilated; destruction.

ÂN-NĪ-HĪ-LĀ-TÓR, *n.* One who annihilates.

ÂN-NĪ-VĒR'SĀ-RĪ-LÝ, *ad.* Annually. *Bp. Hall.*

ÂN-NĪ-VĒR'SĀ-RÝ, *a.* Annual; yearly. *Ray.*

ÂN-NĪ-VĒR'SĀ-RÝ, *n.* [L. *anniversarius*; *annus*, a year, and *verto*, *versus*, to turn; It. & Sp. *anniversario*; Fr. *anniversaire*.] A stated day, celebrated as it returns in the course of the year.
On the anniversary of the revolution in 1688, a club of dissenters have long had the custom of hearing a sermon in one of their churches. *Burke.*
Syn.—See YEARLY.

ÂN-NĪ-VĒRSE, *n.* Anniversary. *Dryden.*

ÂN'NŌ DŌM'Í-NĪ (ân'no dŏm'ē-nī), [L.] In the year of our Lord; in the year of the Christian era;—commonly abbreviated to A. D.

ÂN-NŌ'Í-SANCE, *n.* (*Law.*) A nuisance. *Blount.*

ÂN-NŌM-I-NĀ'TÍON, *n.* [L. *annominatio*.] Aliteration; agnomination. [R.] *Tyrwhitt.*

ÂN'NŌ MŌN'DĪ, [L.] In the year of the world.

ÂN-NŌ'NĀ, *n.* [L., from *annus*, a year.] (*Law.*) Corn or grain, or whatever is laid up for a year's subsistence. *Burrill.*

ÂN-NŌ-TĀTE, *v. n.* [L. *annoto*, *annotatus*, to

note down; It. *annotare*; Sp. *anotar*; Fr. *annoter*.] [*i.* ANNOTATED; *pp.* ANNOTATING, ANNOTATED.] To make annotations, notes, or comments; to comment. *Todd.*

AN-NO-TÄ-TION, *n.* A note; comment; explanation; gloss; scholium. *Boyle.*

Syn. — See REMARK.

AN-NO-TÄ-TION-IST, *n.* One who annotates; an annotator; a commentator. *Worthington.*

AN-NO-TÄ-TOR, *n.* A writer of notes or comments; a commentator. *Johnson.*

AN-NO-TÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* Relating to, or containing, annotations. *Qu. Rev.*

AN-NÖT'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *annotinus*; *annus*, a year.] (*Bot.*) Noting plants which are a year old, or which are the growth of one season. *Lindley.*

AN-NÖT'TÄ, *n.* See ANNOTTO. *Brande.*

AN-NÖT'TÖ, *n.* A reddish-yellow vegetable dye, or a dry, hard paste, obtained from the seeds of the tree *Bixa orellana*; used in dyeing, and for coloring cheese, butter, and liquors. *Ure.*

Written also *arnotto*, *arnatto*, *arnotta*, *annotta*, and *annotta*. — See ANNOTTO.

AN-NÖUNCE, *v. a.* [L. *annuncio*; It. *annunziare*; Sp. *anunciar*; Fr. *annoncer*.] [*i.* ANNOUNCED; *pp.* ANNOUNCING, ANNOUNCED.]

1. To give public notice of; to proclaim; to declare; to publish.

Of thy birth, at length
Announced by Gabriel. *Milton.*

2. To pronounce; to declare by judicial sentence.

Who model nations, publish laws, *announce*
Or life or death. *Prior.*

Syn. — *Announce* an arrival or publication; *proclaim* war or peace; *declare* or *proclaim* war; *publish* news; *pronounce* sentence or judgment. — See DECLARE, PUBLISH.

AN-NÖUNCE'MENT, *n.* Act of announcing; a declaration; an advertisement; a notification.

AN-NÖUN'GER, *n.* One who announces or proclaims; a declarer. *Cotgrave.*

AN-NÖY', *v. a.* [L. *noyus*, hurtful; Norm. Fr. *annoyer*; Fr. *ennuyer*.] [*i.* ANNOYED; *pp.* ANNOYING, ANNOYED.] To molest; to tease; to incommode; to vex; to disturb; to fret.

Common nurseries are such inconvenient and troublesome offices as *annoy* the whole community. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — See TEASE.

AN-NÖY', *n.* Injury; molestation. [*n.*] *Shak.*

In mercy to your sad *annoy*. *Kable.*

AN-NÖY'ANGE, *n.* 1. Act of annoying; — state of being annoyed; vexation. "To the annoyance of others." *Hooker.*

2. That which annoys or hurts; trouble.

The very exercise of industry immediately in itself is delightful, and hath an innate satisfaction, which to supereth all *annoyances*, and even ingratiate the pains going with it. *Burrow.*

AN-NÖY'ER, *n.* One who annoys. *Sherwood.*

† AN-NÖY'FUL, *a.* Full of trouble; causing uneasiness or disquietude; hurtful. *Chaucer.*

AN-NÖY'ING, *p. a.* Molesting; vexing; disquieting; troublesome.

† AN-NÖY'OUS, *a.* Troublesome. *Chaucer.*

AN-NÜ-AL, *a.* [L. *annus*, a year; Fr. *annuel*.] 1. That returns every year; yearly; as, "Annual sessions of a legislature."

2. That is reckoned by the year; as, "Annual rent or interest."

3. That passes through the stages of growth and decay in the course of a year; as, "An annual plant."

Syn. — See YEARLY.

AN-NÜ-AL, *n.* 1. A literary publication issued once a year. *Ec. Rev.*

2. (*Bot.*) An annual plant. *Loudon.*

AN-NÜ-AL-IST, *n.* An editor of, or a writer for, an annual publication. [*n.*] *C. Lamb.*

AN-NÜ-AL-LY, *ad.* Yearly; every year.

† AN-NÜ-Ä-RY, *a.* Annual. *John Hall.*

AN-NÜ-ENT, *a.* [L. *annuo*, *annuus*, to nod to; *ad*, to, and *nuo*, to nod.] Nodding, as when one signifies assent. *Smart.*

AN-NÜ'I-TANT, *n.* One who possesses or receives an annuity. *Idler.*

AN-NÜ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *annus*, a year; Fr. *annuité*.] A sum receivable yearly for a term of years; a yearly rent or allowance. *Cowell.*

Life annuity, a sum payable to an individual annually during life.

AN-NÜ'L, *v. a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *nullum*, nothing; Fr. *annuller*.] [*i.* ANNULLED; *pp.* ANNULLING, ANNULLED.]

1. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

Light, the pure work of God, to me's extinct,
And all her various objects of delight
Annulled. *Milton.*

2. To make void; to abolish; to nullify; to abrogate; to repeal; to revoke; to invalidate; to disannul. — See DISANNUL.

Do they mean to invalidate, *annul*, or call in question that great body of our statute law? to *annul* laws of inestimable value to our liberty? *Burke.*

Syn. — See ABOLISH.

AN-NÜ-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *annulaire*, from L. *annulus*, a ring.] Having the form of a ring. *Cheyne.*

Annular eclipse, an eclipse of the sun in which a spectator situated in or near the prolonged axis of the umbra sees the whole of the moon on the sun with a ring of the sun's light around it. *Herschel.*

AN-NÜ-LAR-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a ring.

AN-NÜ-LÄ-RY, *a.* Ring-shaped. "The wind-pipe is made of *annular* cartilages." *Ray.*

AN-NÜ-LÄTE, *a.* [L. *annulatus*.] Formed or divided into distinct rings or marked with differently colored annulations. *Brande.*

AN-NÜ-LÄT-ED, *a.* Having rings or annulations; annulate. *Smart.*

AN-NÜ-LÄ-TION, *n.* (*Bot.*) A ring or circle; an annulate formation. *Brande.*

AN-NÜ-LÄT, *n.* [L. *annulus*.]

1. A little ring.

2. (*Her.*) A mark [O] distinguishing the fifth son.

3. (*Arch.*) A small, square moulding, which crowns or accompanies a larger, in the Doric capital; — applied also to a small, flat moulding; a fillet; a list. *Wheale.*

AN-NÜ-LMENT, *n.* [Fr. *annullement*.] The act of annulling; nullification. *Todd.*

AN-NÜ-LÜ'SAN, *n.* [L. *annulus*, a ring.] (*Zool.*) One of the jointed animals, as worms, &c. *Kirby.*

AN-NÜ-LÖSE' (129), *a.* Having rings; composed of rings; annulated. *Roget.*

AN-NÜ-ME-RÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *annumero*, *annumeratus*.] To add to a former number.

Some pleasures which . . . ought to be reckoned as pain, and some pains that may be *annumerated* to pleasure. *Blackstone.*

AN-NÜ-ME-RÄ-TION, *n.* Addition to a former number. [*n.*] "A new *annumeration*." *Brown.*

AN-NÜ-N'CI-ÄTE (an-nün'she-ät, 66), *v. a.* [L. *annuncio*, *annunciatus*.] [*i.* ANNUNCIATED; *pp.* ANNUNCIATING, ANNUNCIATED.] To bring tidings of; to proclaim; to report; to announce.

Let my death be thus *announced*. *Sp. Bull.*

AN-NÜ-N'CI-Ä-TION (an-nün'she-ä'shun, 66), *n.*

1. Act of announcing; proclamation. "The *annunciation* of the gospel." *Hammond.*

2. A name given to the day (March 25th) celebrated in memory of the angel's salutation of the Virgin Mary. *Sp. Taylor.*

3. (*Paint.*) A picture representing the salutation of the Virgin Mary by the Archangel Gabriel. *Fairhall.*

AN-NÜ-N'CI-Ä-TÖR (66), *n.* One who announces.

AN-NÜ-N'CI-Ä-TÖ-RY (an-nün'she-ä-tö-re, 66), *a.* Making known; giving public notice. *A. Knox.*

AN-NÜ-Ä, *n.* (*Zool.*) A ruminant found in the island of Celebes, intermediate in structure between the buffalo and antelope. *Van der Hoeven.*

AN-NÜ-Ö, *n.* [Gr. *an*, upwards, and *odos*, way.] (*Elec.*) The negative surface of an electrolyte at which the electric current enters, and which is in contact with the positive electrode; — opposed to *cathode*. *Faraday.*

AN-O-DÖN, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *odos*, *ōdōros*, a tooth.] (*Conch.*) A genus of lamellibranchiate bivalves; the fresh-water clam, the shell of which has no articular processes or teeth at the hinge. *Oken.*

AN-O-DÖN'TÄ, *n. pl.* (*Conch.*) Bivalves of the genus *anodon*; fresh-water clams. *Lamarck.*

AN-O-DYNE, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *dōn*, pain.] A medicine which assuages pain. *Arbuthnot.*

AN-O-DYNE, *a.* Assuaging or relieving pain. "The *anodyne* draught of oblivion." *Burke.*

AN-O-DY-NOUS, *a.* Having the qualities of an anodyne; assuaging pain. *Ogilvie.*

AN-OINT', *v. a.* [Fr. *oindre*, *oint*.] [*i.* ANOINTED; *pp.* ANOINTING, ANOINTED.]

1. To rub over with unctuous matter, as oils or unguents; to smear.

Wash thyself, therefore, and *anoint* thee. *Ruth* iii. 3.

2. To consecrate by unction. *Shak.*

I will send thee a man, and thou shalt *anoint* him to be captain over my people Israel. *1 Sam.* ix. 16.

AN-OINT'ED, *p. a.* 1. Rubbed over with unctuous matter; smeared.

2. Consecrated by unction. *Shak.*

AN-OINT'ER, *n.* One who anoints. *Grey.*

AN-OINT'ING, *n.* Anointment. *Bp. Taylor.*

AN-OINT'MENT, *n.* The act of anointing, or the state of being anointed; unction. "Holy *anointment* from God." *Milton.*

AN-O-LIS (ä-nö-lis, *Brande, Sm. O.*; ä-nö-lis, *P. C. B.*), *n.* [Antilles, *anoli*, a lizard.] (*Zool.*) An American genus of squamoid lizards, which change their color like the chameleon. *Agassiz.*

There are a good many species of the genus *Anolis*, all natives of America. They appear to take the place in the New World of the chameleons of the Old. They are slender and graceful, very active and restless, and perfectly harmless. *Burr.*

AN-Q-MÄI, *n.* (*Gram.*) An anomalous word; an anomaly. — See ANOMALY. *Gr. Grammar.*

AN-Q-MÄ-I-J-PED, *n.* [L. *anomalus*, irregular, from Gr. *ἀνόμελος*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] An anomalous-footed fowl or animal. *Smart.*

AN-Q-MÄ-I-ISM, *n.* Deviation from the common rule; irregularity; anomaly. *Palcy.*

AN-Q-MÄ-I-ISTIC, *a.* Irregular; deviating

AN-Q-MÄ-I-IST'IC-ÄL, *a.* } from established rule.

Anomalous year, (*Astron.*) the interval of time in which the earth completes a revolution with respect to any point in its elliptic orbit; being longer than the tropical year, in consequence of the precession of the equinoxes. *Brande.*

AN-Q-MÄ-I-IST'IC-ÄL-LY, *ad.* Irregularly. *Ash.*

AN-Q-MÄ-I-ÖNE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνόμελος*, irregular, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) An irregular mineral.

AN-Q-MÄ-I-ÖUS, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνόμελος*.] Deviating from rule; irregular. *Locke.*

AN-Q-MÄ-I-ÖUS-LY, *ad.* Irregularly. *Brown.*

AN-Q-MÄ-I-LY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνόμελος*, irregular, a priv. and *ἴσος*, equal; L. *anomalia*.]

1. Deviation from rule; irregularity.

There are *anomalies* out of number now existing in our language, which the pure logic of grammar is quite incapable of explaining. *French.*

2. (*Astron.*) The angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun. *Hind.*

AN-Q-MÄ-J, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *νόμος*, a law.] (*Conch.*) A genus of asymmetrical bivalves; — so called on account of the inequality of the valves. *Agassiz.*

AN-Q-MITE, *n.* (*Pal.*) A fossil shell of the genus *Anomia*. *Knoles.*

AN-Q-ME'ANS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *νόμος*, like.] (*Ecol. Hist.*) A name given to the extreme Ari-ans of the fourth century, because they held the essence of the Son to be unlike that of the Father. *Hook.*

† AN-Q-ME-ÖM'E-RY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνόμενος*, dissimilar, and *μερος*, part.] A dissimilar atomology; unlike constitution. *Cudworth.*

AN-Q-ME-QHÖM'HÖID, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνόμενος*, without law, and Eng. *rhomboid*.] (*Min.*) An irregular spar or crystal. *Smart.*

† **AN'Q-MY**, *n.* [Gr. ἀνομία; a priv. and νόμος, a law.] A breach of law. *Branhall.*

The delights of the life of luxury, through our over-indulgence to them, and our neglect to anomy and disobedience. *Glanville.*

A-N'ON, *ad.* [A. S. *on an*, in one.] 1. In a short time; quickly; soon.

A little snow, tumbled about, anon becomes a mountain. *Shak.*

2. At times; sometimes; now and then.

Full forty days he pressed whether on hill or harbored in one cave, is not revealed. *Milton.*

3. A contraction for *anonymously*. *Ever and anon*, now and then; frequently.

And 'twixt his finger and his thumb he held A pounce-box, which *ever and anon* He gave his nose. *Shak.*

A-N'ON'NA, *n.* [Malayan, *menona*.] (Bot.) A genus of tropical plants; custard-apple. *Brande.*

AN-Q-N'AE-CE-E, *n. pl.* (Bot.) An extensive natural order of exogenous plants, whose fruit is sometimes eatable, as the custard-apple, sweet-sop, sour-sop, &c. *Brande.*

Plants of this order are tropical, except one genus in the U. S., viz., *Anisimna*, or papaw. *Gray.*

A-N'ON-Y-MOÜS, *a.* [Gr. ἀνώνυμος; a priv. and νόμα, a name; L. *anonymus*; Fr. *anonyme*.] Wanting a name; not having the name of the author; as, "An *anonymous* publication."

A-N'ON-Y-MOÜS-LY, *ad.* Without a name. *Swift.*

A-N'ON-Y-MOÜS-NÉSS, *n.* State of being anonymous, or without the author's name. *Coleridge.*

AN-Q-PLO-THE'R-I-ÜM, *n.* [Gr. ἀνθρωπος, unarmed, and θηρίον, a beast.] (Pal.) A genus of fossil pachydermatous mammals, resembling a boar, but without prominent tusks. *Brande.*

A-N'ÖP-SI-A, *n.* [Gr. a priv. and ὄψις, sight.] *AN'OP-SY*, (Anat.) Destitution or want of sight; a condition of monstrosity in which the eye and orbit are wanting. *Dunylison.*

AN'Q-RÉX-Y, *n.* (Med.) [Gr. ἀνορέξια; a priv. and ὄρεξις, desire.] Want of appetite. *Quincy.*

A-NÜR'MAL, *a.* [L. *anormis*, for *abnormis*.] Irregular; abnormal. — See **ABNORMAL**. *P. Cyc.*

A-NÖR'THÍTE, *n.* (Min.) A mineral consisting of silica, alumina, and lime. *Dana.*

A-NÜR'THO-SCÖPE, *n.* [Gr. a priv., ὁρθός, straight, and σκοπεῖν, to see.] A philosophical toy invented by M. Plateau, for producing a peculiar kind of optical illusion. *Brande.*

A-NÖS'MI-A, *n.* [Gr. a priv. and ὁσμή, smell.] (Med.) A loss of the sense of smelling. *Black.*

AN-ÖFH'ER, *a.* [an and other.] 1. Not the same; some other.

Art thou he, or do we look for another? *Matth. xi. 8.*

2. One more.

I would not spend another such a night. *Shak.*

For stature one doth seem the best away to bear; Another for her shape, and to stand beyond compare; Another for the fine composure of a face; Another short of these, yet, for a modest grace, Before them all preferred. *Drayton.*

3. Any other; any one else.

Discover not a secret to another. *Prov. xxv. 9.*

† **AN-ÖFH'ER-GÄINS**, *a.* Of another kind or turn. "I tell you, I might have had another-gains husband than Dametas." *Sidney.*

† **AN-ÖFH'ER-GÄTES**, *a.* Of another sort. "Another-gates manifestation of the spirit than is ordinarily to be found." *Bp. Sanderson.*

AN-ÖFH'ER-GÜESS (an-öfh'er-güess), *a.* [another and guess. *Richardson.*] Of a different kind. [Colloquial.] "I wish you another-guess wife than Socrates had." *Howell.*

A-NÖT'TA, *n.* Same as **ANNOTTO**.

† **A-NOUGH'** (a-nüf'). Same as **ENOUGH**. *Todd.*

† **A-NÖW'**. Same as **ENOW**. *Todd.*

† **AN'SÄT-ED**, *a.* [L. *ansatus*; *ansa*, a handle.] Having handles. *Johnson.*

ANSE-DE-PANIER (ans'de-pän-yé'), *n.* [Fr., basket-handle.] (Arch.) An arch in the form of a semi-ellipse, the major axis of which forms its chord. *Ogilvie.*

AN'SER, *n.*; pl. **AN'SE-RÉS**. [L., a goose.]

1. (Ornith.) An order of birds, including the families *Anatida*, *Colymbida*, *Alcida*, *Procellariida*, *Lariida*, and *Pelicanida*.

2. Birds of this order swim by means of web-feet or of lobe-feet. *Gray.*



Web-foot.



Lobe-foot.

2. (Astron.) A star of the fifth magnitude in the milky way, between *Lyra* and *Aquila*. *Craig.*

AN'SER-ÄT-ED, *a.* (Her.) Noting a cross, the extremities of which are formed into the shape of the heads of lions, eagles, &c.

AN'SER-F'NÆ, *n. pl.* [L. (Ornith.)] A sub-family of birds of the order *Anseres*, and family *Anatida*; geese. *Gray.*

AN'SER-INE, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, a goose. *P. Cyc.*

† **AN'SLAUGHT** (än'släut), *n.* An onslaught; an attack; affray. — See **ONSLAUGHT**. *Beau. & Fl.*

AN'SWER (än'ser, 12), *v. n.* [A. S. *answarian*, and, against, and *swaran*, to swear.] [i. ANSWERED; pp. ANSWERING, ANSWERED.]

1. To speak in return, or in reply to a question, to a call, to a discourse, argument, charge, or accusation; to respond.

Loves he? Wilt thou not answer, man? *Shak.*
And when they bring you unto the synagogues . . . take ye no thought . . . what thing ye shall answer. *Luke xii. 11.*

2. To be accountable or responsible.

If there be any absurdity in this, our author must answer for it. *Locke.*

3. To be like; to correspond; to suit when brought into comparison or correlation.

As in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man. *Prov. xxvii. 19.*
Sizar, a word still used in Cambridge, answers to a servant in Oxford. *Swift.*

4. To be suitable, or sufficient for a purpose; as, "I do not need two; one will answer."

See **REPLY**.

AN'SWER (än'ser, 12), *v. a.* 1. To speak in return to a question; to reply to.

Are we succeeded? Are the Moors removed? Answer these questions first. *Dryden.*

2. To meet satisfactorily by argument or explanation; to refute.

A speech to which Mr. Henley replied, but [which] he failed to answer. *Ed. Rev.*

3. To be equivalent to, or sufficient for.

A feast is made for laughter, and wine maketh merry; but money answereth all things. *Eccles. x. 19.*

4. To satisfy, discharge, or pay, as a claim or obligation.

No less than his life would answer it. *Sidney.*

5. To be suitable to; to correspond to; as, "This will not answer the purpose"; "It does not answer our expectation."

6. To return in opposition.

And blows have answered blows. *Shak.*

7. To be opposite, or over against.

Fire answers fire, and by their pale beams Each battle sees the other's unnumbered face. *Shak.*

AN'SWER (än'ser), *n.* [A. S. *answari*.]

1. That which is said in answer to a question, demand, or position; a response; a reply.

2. The result of a mathematical operation; — used chiefly in arithmetic and algebra. *Da. & P.*

3. (Law.) A confutation of a charge; a defence in writing made by a defendant.

Syn. — An answer is given to a demand or question; a reply to an answer or remonstrance; and a rejoinder to a reply. The word answer is far more extensive in its signification than either reply or rejoinder, both of which latter words suppose a dispute, from difference of sentiment, whether real or pretended. A *repartee* is a smart reply, or witty retort, to some jocose observation. *Response* is generally

used to signify alternate answering, as the responses of the Liturgy. — See **REPARTÉE**.

AN'SWER-A-BLE (än'ser-a-bl), *a.* 1. Admitting an answer; that may be answered; refutable.

The argument, though subtle, is yet answerable. *Johnson.*

2. Obligated to answer; accountable; responsible; amenable.

That would be to make such government answerable for the errors of human nature. *Swift.*

3. Correspondent; bearing resemblance.

It was but such a likeness as an imperfect glass doth give — answerable enough in some features and colors, but erring in others. *Sidney.*

4. Proportionate; corresponding; suitable.

Only add Deeds to thy knowledge answerable. *Milton.*

5. Equal; equivalent.

There be no kings whose means are answerable unto other men's desires. *Raleigh.*

Syn. — We are answerable for a demand; responsible for a trust; accountable for our conduct; amenable to the laws. Answerable to the design; suitable to the purpose.

AN'SWER-A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being answerable. *Harmar.*

AN'SWER-A-BLY (än'ser-a-bl), *ad.* In proportion; suitably. *Woodward.*

AN'SWER-ER (än'ser-er), *n.* One who answers.

AN'SWER-ING, *p. a.* Corresponding. "With answering looks of sympathy and love." *Milton.*

AN'SWER-JÖB-BER (än'ser-jöb-ber), *n.* One who makes a trade of writing answers. *Swift.*

AN'SWER-LÉSS (än'ser-lës), *a.* Being without an answer; unanswerable. *Byron.*

ÄNT (12), *n.* [A. S. *emete*.] (Ent.) An insect of the genus *Formica*; emmet; pismire.

The ant's republic and the realm of bees. *Pope.*

ÄN'T (än't). A vulgar colloquial contraction for *am not*, *are not*, and sometimes for *is not*.

I have been surprised to see some persons of education and character introduce the mere vulgarism of discourse in the pulpit or at the bar; such as *I än't, I can't, I shan't*. *Witherspoon.*

† **ÄN'T** (än't). A contraction for *an it*, i. e. *if it*.

ÄN'TA, *n.*; pl. **ÄN'TÆ**. [L., from *ante*, before.] (Arch.) A pilaster or square projection terminating the side wall of a temple. A portico with columns between the antæ is said to be *in antis*. *Weale.*

ÄNT-ÄC'ID, *n.* [Gr. *änti*, against, and Eng. *acid*.] (Med.) A medicine to neutralize acidity in the stomach; anti-acid. *Brande.*

ÄN-TÄG'Q-NISM, *n.* Act of contending against; contest; opposition; contrariety. *Taylor.*

ÄN-TÄG'Q-NIST, *n.* [Gr. *äntagōnistis*; *änti*, against, and *äntagōnai*, to contend.]

1. One who contends against another; an opponent; a competitor. *Addison.*

2. (Anat.) A muscle which counteracts another. *Arbuthnot.*

Syn. — See **ENEMY**.

ÄN-TÄG'Q-NIST, *a.* Contending against; opposite; antagonistic. *Ec. Rev.*

ÄN-TÄG'Q-NIS'TIC, *a.* Contending against; **ÄN-TÄG'Q-NIS'TI-CAL**, acting in opposition; opposing; opposite.

Their valors are not yet so combatant, Or truly antagonistic, as to fight. *B. Jonson.*

ÄN-TÄG'Q-NIS'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *änti*, against, and *äntagōnis*, a combatant.] (Anat.) A muscle opposed to another muscle in its action. *Brande.*

ÄN-TÄG'Q-NIZE, *v. a. & n.* [See **ANTAGONIST**.] To contend against. *Asch.*

† **ÄN-TÄG'Q-NY**, *n.* [Gr. *äntagōnia*; *änti*, against, and *äntagōnia*, a struggle.] Opposition. "Antagonony . . . between Christ and Belial." *Milton.*

ÄN-TÄL'GIC, *a.* [Gr. *änti*, against, and *ällogos*,

pain; Fr. *antalgique*.] (Med.) That relieves or assuages pain; anodyne. *Johnson.*

ÂN-TÂL'QIC, *n.* (Med.) A medicine to relieve or assuage pain. *Brande.*

ÂN-TÂL'KA-LI, or ÂNT-ÂL'KA-LI, *n.* [Gr. *avri*, against, and Eng. *alkali*.] (Chem.) A substance that counteracts an alkali. *P. Cyc.*

ÂN-TÂL'KA-LINE, *a.* Having the power to counteract alkalies. *Hooper.*

ÂN-TÂN-A-CL-Â'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *avri*, against, and *avaklô*, to bend back.]

(Rhet.) 1. A figure by which that which is spoken in one sense is turned to another or contrary sense; as, "In thy youth learn some craft, that in old age thou mayst get thy living without craft." *Johnson.*

2. The repetition, after a long parenthesis, of the word or phrase which preceded it.

ÂN-TÂN-A-GÔ'QE, *n.* [Gr. *avri*, against, and *avaywô*, a leading up.] (Rhet.) Recrimination; an answer to a charge by a counter-charge.

ÂN-APH-RQ-DI'SI-ÂC (93), *n.* [Gr. *avri*, against, and *âphodiasakôs*, belonging to venery.] (Med.) A medicine to quell amorous desires. *Brande.*

ÂN-APH-RQ-DIT'IC, *n.* Same as ANTAPHRODISIAC. *Dunghlison.*

ÂN-AP-O-PLËC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *avri*, against, and *âpônêis*, apoplexy; *âpô*, from, and *âpêsw*, to strike.] Good against apoplexy. *Johnson.*

ÂN-ÂRC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *avri*, against, and *ârkos*, the Great Bear, or Charles's Wain.] Relating to the south pole; opposite to arctic. *Milton.*

ÂN-T-Â'RËS, *n.* (Astron.) The bright star in the constellation Scorpio. *Hind.*

ÂN-AR-THRIT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *avri*, against, and *âpôrits*, the gout.] Good against the gout.

ÂN-AR-THRIT'IC, *n.* A remedy for the gout.

ÂN-ASTH-MÂT'IC (ânt-ast-mât'ik), *a.* [Gr. *avri*, against, and *âsthma*, a panting.] Good against the asthma. *Johnson.*

ÂN-ASTH-MÂT'IC, *n.* A remedy for the asthma.

ÂN-A-TRÔPH'IC, *n.* [Gr. *avri*, against, and *âtrôphô*, a wasting or pining away.] (Med.) A medicine to cure atrophy. *Dunghlison.*

ÂN-T-BËAR (ânt-bâr), *n.* (Zool.) The great ant-eater; *Myrmecophaga jubata*. *Eng. Cyc.*

ÂN-T-CATCH-ËR, *n.* A kind of bird, resembling the thrush, which lives chiefly on ants. *Ogilvie.*

ÂN'TE [L.] A Latin preposition signifying before;—frequently used in composition; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood.

ÂN'TE-ÂCT, *n.* [L. *ante*, before, and Eng. *act*.] A preceding act. [R.] *Bailey.*

ÂN'TE-ÂI, *a.* Being before or in front. *Clarke.*

ÂN-T-ËAT-ËR, *n.* (Zool.) An edentate, hairy animal, of the genus *Myrmecophaga*, and remarkable for its long cylindrical tongue, covered with glutinous saliva, by which it entraps the insects on which it feeds. *Brande.*



Great ant-eater
(*Myrmecophaga jubata*).

ÂN'TE BËI'LUM, [L.] Before the war.

†ÂN-TË-CË-DÂ'NE-ÔUS, *a.* Going before; preceding; anterior. *Barrow.*

†ÂN-TË-CËDE', *v. n.* [L. *antecedo*; *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go.] To precede. *Hale.*

ÂN-TË-CË'DËNOB, *n.* 1. Act of going before; precedence. *Hale.*

2. (Astron.) The apparent motion of a planet towards the west.

ÂN-TË-CË'DËN-CY, *n.* Antecedence. *Fotherby.*

ÂN-TË-CË'DËNT, *a.* Going before; preceding; previous; anterior; foregoing; prior in order of time;—opposed to *subsequent*.

Syn.—*Antecedent* is opposed to *subsequent*, and marks priority, implying some relation between two objects; and, in logic, the premises are called the antecedent, and the conclusion the consequent. *Preceding* is opposed to *succeeding* or *following*; *anterior* to *posterior*; *former* to *latter*. *Antecedent* and *preceding* denote priority of time; *anterior*, *prior*, and *former* have a relative sense, and are applied to things more remote in time or position than others. An antecedent event; the preceding year; foregoing statement; prior claim; previous inquiry; anterior part of the skull, former times. The eighteen centuries since the birth of Christ are antecedent to the nineteenth, or the one we live in; but it is the eighteenth only which we call the preceding one.—See PREVIOUS.

ÂN-TË-CË'DËNT, *n.* 1. That which goes before.

A duty of so mighty an influence, that it is, indeed, the necessary antecedent, if not also the direct cause, of a sinner's return to God. *South.*

2. *pl.* Previous course, conduct, action, or avowed principles. [Modern.]

We have learned lately to speak of men's antecedents; the phrase is newly come up; and it is common to say, "If we would know what a man really now is, we must know his antecedents," that is, what he has been in time past. *Trench.*

A collection of thoughts... which formed a more valuable capital than his merely literary antecedents. *N. Brit. Rev.*

3. (Math.) The first of two terms composing a ratio. *Davies & Peck.*

4. (Gram.) The noun to which the relative refers; the first of two terms between which a relation is expressed. *Murray.*

5. (Logic.) The first member of a hypothetical proposition. *Whately.*

If the sun be fixed, the earth must move; if there be no fire, there will be no smoke. The first part of these propositions, or that a lesson the condition is contained, is called the antecedent, the other is called the consequent. *Watts.*

Syn.—See PREVIOUS.

ÂN-TË-CË'DËNT-LY, *ad.* In the state of antecedence; previously. "We consider him antecedently to his creation." *South.*

ÂN-TË-CË'DËN'TAI, *a.* Relating to antecedents.

Antecedental method, (Geom.) a mode of geometrical proposition derived from an examination of the antecedents and consequents. *Crabb.*

ÂN-TË-CËS'SOR, *n.* [L. *ante*, before, and Eng. *chamber*; Fr. *antichambre*.] The chamber or room before, or leading into, the principal apartment;—sometimes incorrectly written *antichamber*.

ÂN-TË-CHÂP-ËL, *n.* That part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir or body of it. *Warton.*

ÂN-TË-CIANS (86), *n. pl.* [Gr. *avri*, opposite, and *oikos*, to dwell; L. *antici*.] (Geog.) The inhabitants of the earth who live on the same semicircle of the same meridian, but equally distant from the equator, the one part north and the other south; anteci. *Hutton.*

ÂN-TË-CÛR'SOR, *n.* [L. *ante*, before, and Eng. *chamber*; Fr. *antichambre*.] The chamber or room before, or leading into, the principal apartment;—sometimes incorrectly written *antichamber*.

ÂN-TË-CHÂP-ËL, *n.* That part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir or body of it. *Warton.*

ÂN-TË-CÛR'SOR, *n.* [L. *ante*, before, and Eng. *chamber*; Fr. *antichambre*.] The chamber or room before, or leading into, the principal apartment;—sometimes incorrectly written *antichamber*.

ÂN-TË-DÂTE, *v. a.* [L. *ante*, before, and Eng. *date*.] (i. ANTEDATED; pp. ANTEDATING, ANTEDATED.)

1. To date earlier than the real time; to date beforehand, as a note or other document.

By reading, a man does, as it were, anticipate his life, and make himself contemporary with the ages past. *Collier.*

2. To give by anticipation; to anticipate.

Our joys below it can improve, And antedate the bliss above. *Pope.*

ÂN-TË-DÂTE, *n.* Anticipation. *Donne.*

ÂN-TË-DI-LÛ-VI-AN, *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *diluvium*, the deluge.] Existing before the deluge, or flood. *Woodward.*

ÂN-TË-DI-LÛ-VI-AN, *n.* One who lived before the deluge, or flood. *Bentley.*

†ÂN-TË-FÂCT, *n.* The representation of a fact before it occurs. *Proceed. of some Divines* (1641.)

ÂN-TË-FIX-Ë, *n. pl.* [L. *ante*, before, and *fixus*, fixed.] (Arch.) Ornaments above the eaves of a temple, to hide the ends of the

joint tiles;—also heads of lions, &c., for water-spouts below the eaves. *Gwilt.*



ÂN-TË-LÔPE, *n.* [Gr. *ânos*, a flower or ornament, and *ôp*, the eye, in allusion to its beautiful eyes; corrupted, according to Cuvier, from *antholops*.] (Zool.) A genus of ruminating animals, belonging to the hollow-horned family, resembling the deer and the goat; the gazelle;—written also *antilope*. *Brande.*

ÂN-TË-LÛ'CAN, *a.* [L. *antelucanus*; *ante*, before, and *lux*, light.] Before daylight. "Antelucan devotion." *Bp. Hall.*

ÂN-TË-NE-RÎD'I-AN, *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *meridies*, midday.] Before noon.

ÂN-TË-MËT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *avri*, against, and *êpô*, to vomit.]—See ANTIEMETIC. *Johnson.*

ÂN-TË-MÛN'DÂNE, *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.] Before the creation of the world. "Giv' antemundane Father!" *Young.*

ÂN-TË-MÛ'RAL, *n.* [L. *ante*, before, and *murus*, a wall.] (Port.) An outwork. *Ogilvie.*

ÂN-TË-NÎ-CËNE', *a.* Anterior to the council of Nice. *Jortin.*

ÂN-TË-N'NA, *n.*; *pl.* AN-TË-N'NÆ. [L., a sail-yard.] (Zool.) A sort of horn or horn-like process, or movable, tubular organ, on the head of certain insects and crustaceous animals; a tentacle; a feeler. *Brande.*

ÂN-TË-NËF'ER-ÔUS, *a.* [L. *antenna*, a sail-yard, and *fero*, to bear.] Having antennæ. *Kirby.*

ÂN-TË-NÎ-PÛRM, *a.* [L. *antenna* and *forma*, form.] Having the form of antennæ. *Craig.*

ÂN-TË-NÛM'BËR, *n.* A number preceding another. *Bacon.*

ÂN-TË-NÛP'TIAL, *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *nuptialis*, pertaining to a wedding.] Before marriage. *Reid.*

ÂN-TË-PÂG'MENT, *n.* [L. *ante*, before, and *pago*, to fix.] (Arch.) An ornamented jamb of a door. *Francis.*

ÂN-TË-PÂS'CHAL, *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *pascua* (from Heb. פֶּסַח, a sparing), the Passover.] Before Easter. "The antepaschal fast." *Nelson.*

ÂN-TË-PÂST, *n.* [L. *ante*, before, and *pastus*, a feeding.] A foretaste; anticipation.

ÂN-TË-PË-NÛLT', *n.* [L. *ante*, before, and *ultimus*, the last.] (Pros.) The last syllable but two. *Walker.*

ÂN-TË-PË-NÛLT'Y-MÂ, *n.* [L.] (Pros.) Same as ANTERPENULT.

ÂN-TË-PË-NÛLT'Y-MÂTE, *a.* (Pros.) Relating to the last syllable but two. *Walker.*

ÂN-TË-PË-NÛLT'Y-MÂTE, *n.* Same as ANTERPENULT. *Walker.*

ÂN-TË-PË-NÛLT'Y-MÂTE, *n.* Same as ANTERPENULT. *Walker.*

ÂN-TË-PË-NÛLT'Y-MÂTE, *n.* Same as ANTERPENULT. *Walker.*

ÂN-TË-PË-NÛLT'Y-MÂTE, *n.* Same as ANTERPENULT. *Walker.*

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ÂN-TË-PË-NÛLT'Y-MÂTE, *n.* Same as ANTERPENULT. *Walker.*

ÂN-TË-PË-NÛLT'Y-MÂTE, *n.* Same as ANTERPENULT. *Walker.*

AN-TE'R-I-QR-LY, *ad.* In an anterior manner.

AN-TE-RÔOM, *n.* [L. *ante*, before, and Eng. *room*.] A room leading to a principal apartment. *Shak.*

AN-TE'S (ân'tez), *n. pl.* [L.] (*Arch.*) Square pillars on each side of the doors of temples, &c. — See ANTA. *Johnson.*

AN-TE-STÁT-URE (24), *n.* (*Fort.*) A small intrenchment or work, made of palisades, or of sacks filled with earth. *Crabb.*

AN-TE-STÔM'ACH (ân-te-stûm'ak), *n.* A cavity which leads into the stomach. *Ray.*

† AN-TE-TÊM'PLE, *n.* In ancient churches, the part now called the *nave*. *Christian Antiquities.*

† AN-TE-VÊRT, *v. a.* [L. *antevertô*.] To prevent; to avert; to forestall. *Bp. Hall.*

ANT-HE'LI-ÔM, *n.*; *pl.* ANT-HE'LI-A. [Gr. *avri*, opposite, and *hlios*, the sun.] (*Optics.*) Luminous colored rings, or glories, observed round the shadow of the spectator's own head, projected on a surface covered with dew, or on a dense cloud or fog-bank. *Brande.*

ANT-HE-LIX, *n.* [Gr. *avri*, before, and *elix*, a spiral.] (*Anat.*) An eminence on the cartilage of the ear, in front of the *helix*. *Dunglison.*

ANT-HEL-MIN'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *avri*, against, and *elmys*, a worm.] That kills worms. *Arbuthnot.*

ANT-HEL-MIN'TIC, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine to destroy worms. *Dunglison.*

ANT-HEM, *n.* [Gr. *avri*, in return, and *hmos*, a song, i. e. sung in alternate parts.] (*Mus.*) A composition set to verses from the Psalms, or other portions of Scripture or the Liturgy, and employed in public worship; a divine song or hymn.

This species of music was first introduced as a part of the service of the English church in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. *Buck.*

There let the pealing organ blow

To the full-voiced quire below

In service high and anthems clear. *Milton.*

Where, through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault,

The pealing anthem swells the note of praise. *Gray.*

AN-THE-MIS, *n.* [L.; Gr. *anthos*, a flower.] (*Bot.*)

A genus of plants; camomile. *Loudon.*

ANT-HEM-WISE, *ad.* In the manner of singing anthems. "By catches, *anthem-weise*." *Bacon.*

ANT-HER, *n.* [Gr. *anthrôos*, flowery, blooming.] (*Bot.*) The case or part of the flower containing pollen; the essential portion of the stamen or male part of a flower. *P. Cyc.*

ANT-HER-AL, *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to anthers.

ANT-HER-DUST, *n.* The pollen of flowers. *Lyell.*

ANT-HER-RIFER-OUS, *a.* [Eng. *anther*, and L. *fero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Bearing anthers, or the male parts of flowers. *Loudon.*

ANT-HER-RÛD, *a.* [Eng. *anther*, and Gr. *rhôos*, form.] (*Bot.*) Resembling an anther. *Brande.*

AN-THÊ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *anthêsis*, a blossom.] (*Bot.*) The period when flowers expand. *Brande.*

AN-THÊS-TÊ-RÛM, *n.* [Gr. *anthêstêrion*.] The eighth month of the Attic year, answering to the end of February and beginning of March; — probably so named from the *anthesteria*, or festival in honor of Bacchus, which was celebrated at Athens in that month. *Liddell & Scott.*

ANT-HILL, *n.* A hillock formed by ants. *Ray.*

ANT-HILL-LOCK, *n.* Same as ANT-HILL. *Addison.*

AN-THÔ-BI-AN, *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *bios*, to live.] (*Ent.*) A beetle that feeds on blossoms. *Kirby.*

AN-THO-CÂR-POUS, *a.* [Gr. *anthos*, a blossom, and *carpos*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to fruits formed of masses of flowers adhering to each other, as the pine-apple. *Ogilvie.*

AN-THÔ-DÛM, *n.* [Gr. *anthôos*, like flowers; *anthos*, a flower, and *dûm*, form.] (*Bot.*) A flower-head consisting of an aggregation of florets, surrounded by a common involucre, as that of the daisy or the thistle. *Lindley.*

AN-THO-IÔG'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to anthology.

AN-THÔL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *anthologia*, a gathering of flowers; *anthos*, a flower, and *legô*, to gather.] A collection of flowers; — applied chiefly to a selection of poems, or of elegant extracts from authors. "The Greek *anthology*." *Warton.*

AN-THÔL'Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *lisis*, a setting free; *lôô*, to loosen.] A change of flowers from their usual state to some other, as leaves, branches, &c. *Brande.*

AN-THO-MÂ'NI-A, *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *mania*, madness.] An extravagant fondness for flowers. *Dr. Black.*

AN-THO-NY'S FIRE' (ân'to-niz-fir'), *n.* The erysipelas. — See SAINT ANTHONY'S FIRE.

AN-THO-PHYL-LITE, or AN-THÔPH'YL-LITE (131), *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, *phyllos*, a leaf, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A fibrous silicate of magnesia and iron. *Dana.*

ANT-HO-RISM, *n.* [Gr. *anthorismos*, a counter definition; *avri*, against, and *orizô*, to divide, to determine.] (*Rhet.*) A definition or description contrary to that of an opponent. *Smart.*

AN-THO-SID'E-RITE, *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *sidêrinos*, of iron.] (*Min.*) A mineral composed chiefly of silica and peroxide of iron. *Dana.*

AN-THO-X-AN'THUM, *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *xanthos*, yellow.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses; the sweet vernal grass. *Loudon.*

ANTHRA-CITE, *n.* [Gr. *anthrax*, anthracos, coal.] A species of hard, mineral coal, or carbon, which burns without flame or smoke. It is difficult to ignite, but burns with intense heat. *Francis.*

ANTHRA-CITE, *a.* Noting hard coal. *Phillips.*

ANTHRA-CIT'IC, *a.* Relating to, or containing, anthracite. *De la Beche.*

AN-THO-Q-THÊ-RÛM, *n.* [Gr. *anthrax*, coal, and *therion*, a beast.] (*Pal.*) An extinct quadruped belonging to the boar tribe, and found in a fossil state in coal mines. *Van der Hoeven.*

AN-THRAX, *n.* [Gr. *anthrax*.] 1. (*Med.*) A scab or blotch; a carbuncle. *Quincy.*

2. Coal; carbon; anthracite. *Ency.*

ANTHROP'Q-GLÔT, *n.* [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *glôssa*, the tongue.] An animal having a tongue like that of man, as the parrot. *Knowles.*

ANTHROP-PÔG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *graphô*, to describe.] (*Geog.*) A description of the different races or families of men, their distribution, physical characteristics, and actually existing circumstances; — distinguished from *ethnography*, which examines their origin and affinities. *Brande.*

ANTHROP'Q-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Pal.*) A petrification of the human body, or of parts of it, like that found in limestone rock at Guadeloupe. *Ogilvie.*

ANTHROP-Q-LÔG'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to anthropology. *Month. Rev.*

ANTHROP-PÔL'Q-GIST, *n.* One versed in anthropology. *Knowles.*

ANTHROP-PÔL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *logos*, a discourse.]

1. (*Anat.*) The doctrine of the structure of the human body; anatomy. *Dunglison.*

2. A discourse on man, the human race, or human nature; the science which treats of the physical and intellectual properties of man; human physiology. *P. Cyc.*

3. (*Theol.*) That mode of expression in the Scriptures, by which human parts and passions are ascribed to God. *Ogilvie.*

ANTHROP-PÔM'AN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *mantra*, prophecy.] Divination by the inspection of a human body. *Dunglison.*

ANTHROP-PÔM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *metron*, a measure.] The measurement of the human body. *Dunglison.*

ANTHROP-Q-MÔR'PHISM, *n.* [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *morphe*, form.] The representation of the Deity under the human form; the doctrine that the Deity exists in human form. *P. Cyc.*

ANTHROP-Q-MÔR'PHIST, *n.* One who believes

that God has a human form; an anthropomorphite. *P. Cyc.*

AN-THRÔ-PQ-MÔR'PHITE, *n.* [Gr. *anthropomorphos*, of human form.] One who believes that God has a human form. *More.*

AN-THRÔ-PQ-MÔR'PHITE, *a.* Relating to anthropomorphism. *Glanville.*

AN-THRÔ-PQ-MÔR-PHIT'IC, } *a.* Belonging
AN-THRÔ-PQ-MÔR-PHIT'IC-AL, } to anthropomorphism. [R.] *Milman.*

AN-THRÔ-PQ-MÔR'PHIT-ISM, *n.* The belief that God exists in human form. *Wordsworth.*

AN-THRÔ-PQ-MÔR'PHOUS, *a.* Resembling the human form. *Lyell.*

ANTHROP-PÔP'A-TUÏSM, *n.* Same as ANTHROP-PATHY. *Ec. Rev.*

ANTHROP-PÔP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *pathos*, suffering.] The act of ascribing human passions to the Supreme Being. *Bp. Hall.*

ANTHROP-PÔPH'Q-GÏ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *phôgô*, to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals.

The cannibals that each other eat,

The *anthropophagi*. *Shak.*

AN-THRÔ-PQ-PHÂG'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to cannibalism. [R.] *Williams.*

† AN-THRÔ-PÔPH-A-GÏN'I-AN, *n.* A cannibal. [A ludicrous word.] "He'll speak like an *anthropophaginan*." *Shak.*

ANTHROP-PÔPH'Q-GOÛS, *a.* Feeding on human flesh. *Knowles.*

ANTHROP-PÔPH'Q-GY, *n.* Cannibalism. *Browne.*

ANTHROP-PÔS'Q-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *sophia*, wisdom.] The knowledge of the nature of man. *Johnson.*

ANTHROP-PÔT'Q-MY, *n.* [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *tomê*, a cutting.] (*Anat.*) The dissection of the human body; anatomy. *Dunglison.*

AN-THUS, *n.* [L., the *bunting*.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds; the piper. *Yarrell.*

ANT-HYP-NÔT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *avri*, against, and *hpos*, sleep.] Counteracting sleep. *Dunglison.*

ANT-HYP-NÔT'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy for sleepiness or stupor. *Dunglison.*

ANT-HYP-Q-CHÔN'DRI-ÂC, *a.* [Gr. *avri*, against, and *hypochondriakos*, affected in the *hypochondrium*, the part of the body between the false ribs and the navel.] Good against hypochondria. *Dunglison.*

ANT-HY-PÔPH'Q-RÂ, *n.* [Gr. *anthropophôros*; *avri*, against, and *tophros*, an objection.] (*Rhet.*) A figure whereby the objections of an adversary are brought forward in order to be answered.

ANT-HYS-TÊR'IC, *a.* [Gr. *avri*, against, and *hstêra*, the womb.] Good against hysterics. *Dunglison.*

AN-TÏ, [Gr. *avri*.] A Greek preposition, much used in composition, and signifying *opposed to*, *contrary to*, or *in place of*; as, "*Antimonarchic*," *opposed to monarchy*."

AN-TÏ-ÂB-Q-LÏ'TION-IST, *n.* One opposed to the principles of those who advocate the abolition of slavery.

AN-TÏ-ÂC'ID, *n.* [Gr. *avri*, against, and Eng. *acid*.] An alkaline absorbent; a medicine to remove acidity; antacid. *Arbuthnot.*

AN-TÏ-ÂPH-RQ-DÏ'SÏ-ÂC, } Same as ANT-
AN-TÏ-ÂPH-RQ-DÏ-SÏ-Â-CAL, } APHRODISIAC.

AN-TÏ-ÂP-Q-PLÊC'TIC, *a.* Same as ANTAPO-LECTIC.

AN-TÏ-Â-PÔS'TLE, *n.* [Gr. *avri*, against, and *apostolos*, a messenger; *apostellô*, to send away.] One contrary to the apostles. *Potter.*

AN-TÏ-ÂR, *n.* A Javanese poison, the milky juice of the upas-tree. *Brande.*

AN-TÏ-Â-RÏNE, *n.* A poisonous principle contained in the milky juice of the *Antharis toxicaria*, a large forest tree of Java, commonly called the *upas-tree*. *Brande.*

AN-TÏ-Â-RÏS, *n.* (*Bot.*) The upas-tree. *Loudon.*

AN-TÏ-ÂR-MÏN'I-AN (ân-te-âr-mÏn'yan), *n.* [Gr.

ÂN-TI-FÊD'ER-AL-IST, *n.* One of a political party, in the United States, that opposed the adoption of the Constitution. *Marshall.*

ÂN-TI-FLÂT'TER-ING, *a.* Opposite to flattering. "Satire is a kind of *antiflattering* glass; . . . shows us nothing but deformities." *Delany.*

ÂN-TI-FLÂT'U-LËNT, *a.* (*Med.*) Counteracting flatulence. *Barton.*

ÂN-TI-GA-LÂC'TIC, *a.* [*Gr. ávri, against, and γάλα, γάλακτος, milk.*] (*Med.*) Preventing the secretion of milk. *Dunglison.*

ÂN-TI-GÂL'LI-CAN, *a.* [*Gr. ávri, against, and L. Gallia, Gaul or France.*] Hostile to France or the French. *Smollett.*

ÂN-TIG'Q-RÎTE, *n.* A mineral composed chiefly of silica, magnesia, and protoxide of iron. *Dana.*

ÂN-TI-GRÂPII, *n.* [*Gr. ávri, against, and γράφω, to write.*] A copy; a transcript. *Clarke.*

ÂN-TI-GÛG'GLËR, *n.* [*Gr. ávri, against, and Eng. guggle.*] A siphon to admit air above a liquid flowing from an inverted bottle, and thereby to prevent agitation. *Ure.*

ÂN-TI-HËC'TIC, *a.* (*Med.*) Good against hectic fever. *Dunglison.*

ÂN-TI-HÏ-DRQ-PHÔB'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy for hydrophobia. *Dunglison.*

ÂN-TI-HÏ-DRÔP'IC, *n.* [*Gr. ávri, against, and ὑπόψ, dropsy.*] (*Med.*) A remedy for dropsy. *Clarke.*

ÂN-TI-HÏ-P-NÛT'IC, *a.* Same as ANTHYPNOTIC.

ÂN-TI-HÏ-P-Q-CHÏÓN'DRÏ-AC, *a.* (*Med.*) Same as ANTHYPCHONDRIAC. *Ogilvie.*

ÂN-TI-HÏ-P-PÔPH'Q-RÂ, *n.* Same as ANTHY-POPIONA. *Knowles.*

ÂN-TI-HÏ-S-TËR'IC, *n.* Same as ANTHYSTERIC.

ÂN-TI-IC-TËR'IC, *n.* [*Gr. ávri, against, and ἰκτερός, jaundice.*] (*Med.*) A remedy for the jaundice. *Dunglison.*

ÂN-TI-LÎTH'IC, *n.* [*Gr. ávri, against, and λίθος, a stone.*] (*Med.*) A remedy for calculus or stone in the bladder. *Dunglison.*

ÂN-TI-LÎTH-Q-TRÎP'TIST, *n.* One opposed to lithotripsy. *Med. Jour.*

ÂN-TI-LÛG'A-RÎTHM, *n.* 1. The arithmetical complement of a logarithm; — in this sense now little used.

2. A number corresponding to any given logarithm. Thus 100 is the antilogarithm of 2 in the common system, 2 being the logarithm of 100. *Davies.*

†ÂN-TÎL'Q-GÏY, *n.* [*Gr. ávri, against, and λέγω, to speak.*] A contradiction between any words. *Bailey.*

ÂN-TI-LÛY'MIC, *n.* [*Gr. ávri, against, and λοιμός, pestilence.*] (*Med.*) A remedy used in the prevention and cure of the plague. *Brande.*

ÂN-TI-LÔPE, *n.* See ANTELOPE.

†ÂN-TÎL'Q-QUÏST, *n.* [*Gr. ávri, against, and L. loquor, to speak.*] A contradictor. *Bailey.*

†ÂN-TÎL'Q-QUÏY, *n.* 1. A preface; a proem; — properly written *anteloquy*. *Boucher.*
2. A stage-player's cue. *Cockeram.*

†ÂN-TI-MA-GÎS'TRI-CAL, *a.* [*Gr. ávri, against, and L. magister, a master.*] Against magistrates. "Antimagistral assertions." *South.*

†ÂN-TI-MA-NÎ'A-CAL, *a.* (*Med.*) Good against mania. "Antimaniacal virtues." *Battie.*

ÂN-TI-MÂSK, *n.* A ridiculous interlude dividing the parts of the more serious mask; antic-mask. *Nares.*

Let *antimasks* not be long; they have been commonly of fools, satyrs, baboons, wild men, antics, beasts, &c. *Bacon.*

ÂN-TI-MÂ'SON, *n.* One opposed to the order of freemasons; one hostile to masonry or freemasonry. *J. Q. Adams.*

ÂN-TI-MÂ-SÔN'IC, *a.* Hostile to the order of freemasons or to freemasonry. *Stevens.*

ÂN-TI-MÂ'SON-RÏ, *n.* Opposition to the system of freemasonry. *Ward.*

ÂN-TI-MÂT-RI-MÔ'NÏ-AL, *a.* Hostile to matrimony; opposed to marriage. *Garrick.*

ÂN-TI-MËL-AN-CHÔL'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy for melancholy. *Dunglison.*

ÂN-TI-MË-TÂB'Q-LË, *n.* [*Gr. ávri, against, and μεταβολή, a change.*] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which things are changed contrariwise; as, "A poem is a speaking picture; a picture a mute poem." *Crabb.*

ÂN-TÎM'E-TËR, *n.* [*Gr. ávri, opposite, and μέτρον, a measure.*] An optical instrument for accurately measuring angles. *Davies & Peck.*

ÂN-TI-MËT'RÏ-CAL, *a.* Contrary to the rules of metre; violating prosody. *Ogilvie.*

ÂN-TI-MÏN-IS-TËRÏ-AL, *a.* Opposing the ministry, or executive government. *Gray.*

ÂN-TI-MÏN-IS-TËRÏ-AL-IST, *n.* One who is opposed to the ministry. *Ash.*

ÂN-TI-MQ-NÂRËH'Ï-AL, } *a.* Contrary or hostile to monarchy.
ÂN-TI-MQ-NÂRËH'IC, }
ÂN-TI-MQ-NÂRËH'Ï-CAL, } *Addison.*

ÂN-TI-MQ-NÂRËH'Ï-CAL-NËSS, *n.* Opposition to monarchical government. *Ogilvie.*

ÂN-TI-MÔN'ÂRËH-IST, *n.* An enemy to monarchy. *Life of A. Wood.*

ÂN-TI-MÔ'NÏ-AL, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to or made of antimony; containing antimony. *Grew.*

ÂN-TI-MÔ'NÏ-AL, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine containing antimony. *Smart.*

ÂN-TI-MÔ'NÏ-ATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of antimonious acid and a base. *Smart.*

ÂN-TI-MÔ'NÏC, } *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting acids
ÂN-TI-MÔ'NÏ-OÛS, } composed of antimony and oxygen. *Turner.*

ÂN-TI-MQ-NÎTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of antimonious acid and a base. *Crabb.*

ÂN-TI-MÔN-Q-PHÏL'LITE, or ÂN-TI-MQ-NÔPH'ÏL-LITE, *n.* [*Eng. antimony, Gr. φάλλον, a leaf, and λίθος, a stone.*] (*Min.*) A grayish-white mineral containing oxide of antimony. *Dana.*

ÂN-TI-MQ-NÏY, *n.* [*Gr. ávri, against, and μόνοις, alone; so named from being seldom found alone.*] (*Min.*) A brittle metal of a silvery white color, with a tinge of blue, a lamellar texture, and crystalline fracture. *Ure.*

Crude antimony, the ore or sulphuret of antimony.

ÂN-TI-MÔR'AL-IST, *n.* An enemy to morality. "A sect of *antimoralists*." *Warburton.*

ÂN-TI-MQ-SÂ'Ï-CAL, *a.* Opposing the authority of the books of Moses. *Boswell.*

ÂN-TI-MÏ-ŞÏ-CAL, *a.* Opposed to music. *Ogilvie.*

ÂN-TI-NË-PHÏRÎT'IC, *a.* [*Gr. ávri, against, and νεφρίτις, a disease of the kidneys.*] Good against inflammation of the kidneys. *Dunglison.*

ÂN-TI-NË-PHÏRÎT'IC, *n.* A remedy for inflammation of the kidneys. *Dunglison.*

ÂN-TI-NÔ'MÏ-AN, *n.* [*Gr. ávri, against, and νόμος, a law.*] (*Eccles. Hist.*) One of the sect who denied the obligation of the observance of the moral law, under the Christian dispensation. *South.*

ÂN-TI-NÔ'MÏ-AN, *a.* Relating to the Antinomians. "Antinomian heretics." *Bp. Hall.*

ÂN-TI-NÔ'MÏ-AN-ÎSM, *n.* The tenets of the Antinomians. *Bp. Hall.*

†ÂN-TI-NÔ'MÏST, *n.* One who disregards the law; an Antinomian. *Bp. Sanderson.*

ÂN-TI-NQ-MÏY, or ÂN-TÎN'Q-MÏY [ân-te-no-më, S. P. Sm. C.; ân-tin'q-më, W. J. F. Ja.; ân-të'no-më, K.], *n.* [*Gr. ávri, against, and νόμος, law.*] A contradiction between two laws, or two articles of the same law. *Baker.*

ÂN-TI-Q'ËHÏ-AN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to Antiochus, the founder of a sect of philosophers contemporary with Cicero. *Ogilvie.*

2. Noting a mode of computing time, from the date of the proclamation of liberty granted to the city of Antioch; as, "The *Antiochian* epoch." *Ogilvie.*

ÂN-TI-Q-DON-TÂL'QÏC, *n.* [*Gr. ávri, against, and*

δονταλγία, the toothache.] (*Med.*) A remedy for the toothache. *Dunglison.*

ÂN-TI-PË-DQ-BÂP'TIST, *n.* [*Gr. ávri, against, and Eng. pedobaptist.*] One who objects to the baptism of infants; a Baptist. *Buck.*

ÂN-TI-PÂ'PAL, *a.* Opposing the pope or papacy. "That *antipapal* schism." *Milton.*

ÂN-TI-PA-PÏS'TÏ-CAL, *a.* Opposing the papacy; antipapal. "Antipapistical poets." *Jortin.*

ÂN-TI-PÂR'AL-LËL, *a.* Running in a contrary direction on a parallel line. "Our remedy *antiparallel* to their disease." *Hammond.*

ÂN-TI-PÂR'AL-LËLS, *n. pl.* (*Geom.*) Straight lines which make equal angles with two given straight lines, but in a contrary order. *Da. & P.*

ÂN-TI-PÂR-A-LÏT'IC, } *a.* (*Med.*) Good
ÂN-TI-PÂR-A-LÏT'Ï-CAL, } against paralysis.

ÂN-TI-PA-THËT'IC, } *a.* Having an antipa
ÂN-TI-PA-THËT'Ï-CAL, } thy or contrariety.
"The soil is fat, luxurious, and *antipathetical* to all venomous creatures." *Hovell.*

ÂN-TI-PÂTH'IC, *a.* [*Gr. ávri, against, and πάθος, feeling.*] (*Med.*) Relating to antipathy; opposite; unlike; adverse. *Dunglison.*

ÂN-TÎP'A-THÏST, *n.* That which has antipathy. Sole possessor of night! *Coleridge.*
Antipathist of light!

†ÂN-TÎP'A-THOÛS, *a.* Adverse; having a natural contrariety. As if she saw something antipathous
Unto her virtuous life. *Beau. & Fl.*

ÂN-TÎP'A-THÏY, *n.* [*Gr. ávri, against, and πάθος, feeling.*] A natural aversion; a natural contrariety or opposition to any thing; repugnance; aversion; — opposed to *sympathy*. No contraries hold more antipathy
Than I and such a knave. *Shak.*

A man may have an antipathy to particular smells or tastes, a turkey-cock or bull to the color red, a horse to the smell of raw flesh. *Locke.*

Syn. — See REPUGNANCE.

ÂN-TI-PA-TRÏ-ÔT'IC, *a.* Opposed to patriotic.

ÂN-TI-PËR-IS-TÂL'TIC, *a.* Opposed to peristaltic.

ÂN-TI-PË-RÏS' TÂ-SÏS, *n.* [*Gr. ávri, against, and περίστροφος, circumstance, state.*] 1. The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened or gains strength.

The antiphrasis of age
More inflamed his amorous rage. *Corley.*

2. (*Rhet.*) A figure by which one grants what an adversary says, but denies his inference.

ÂN-TI-PËR-IS-TÂT'IC, *a.* Relating to antiperistasis. *Ash.*

ÂN-TI-PËS-TI-LËN'TIAL, *a.* (*Med.*) Good against pestilence. "Antipestilential unguents." *Harvey.*

ÂN-TI-PHLO-GÏS'TIAN, *n.* [*Gr. ávri, against, and φλογιστής, burnt.*] — See PHLOGISTON. One opposed to the theory of phlogiston. *Ogilvie.*

ÂN-TI-PHLO-GÏS'TIC, *a.* (*Med.*) Counteracting or allaying inflammation. *Fordyce.*

ÂN-TI-PHLO-GÏS'TIC, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that checks inflammation. *Bp. Berkeley.*

ÂN-TI-PHÔN (ân-te-fôn), *n.* Same as ANTIPHONY. *Eden.*

ÂN-TÎPH'Q-NÂL (ân-tîf'q-nâl), *a.* Relating to antiphony. "Antiphonal chanting." *Warton.*

ÂN-TÎPH'Q-NÂL (ân-tîf'q-nâl), *n.* A book of anthems; an antiphony. *Burnet.*

ÂN-TÎPH'Q-NÂR, *n.* An antiphony. *Burns.*

ÂN-TÎPH'Q-NÂ-RÏY, *n.* A service book of the Catholic church, in which the antiphonies were written; a book of anthems and responses; — called also a *responsory*. *P. Cyc.*

†ÂN-TÎPH'Q-NËR, *n.* An antiphony. *Chaucer.*

ÂN-TI-PHÔN'Ï-CAL, *a.* Relating to antiphony; antiphonal. *Wheatley.*

ÂN-TÎPH'Q-NÏY (ân-tîf'q-në), *n.* [*Gr. ávri, against, and φωνή, a voice.*] (*Mus.*) A kind of ancient anthem, the verses of which were

chanted by each side of the choir alternately; a response; an antiphon.

These are the dear antiphones that so bewitched of late our prelates and their chapters with the goodly echo they made. *Milton.*

ÂN-TÍPH-RA-SÍS, *n.* [Gr. ἀντίρρασις; *ántrí*, against, and *pháras*, a speaking or phrase.] (*Rhet.*) The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning. *South.*

ÂN-TÍ-PHRÁS'TÍC, } *a.* Relating to, or con-
ÂN-TÍ-PHRÁS'TÍ-CAL, } taining, antiphraisis.

ÂN-TÍ-PHRÁS'TÍ-CAL-LÝ, *ad.* In the manner of antiphraisis. *Bp. Morton.*

ÂN-TÍ-PHÝS'I-CAL, *a.* Contrary to the laws of physics or of nature. *Ogilvie.*

ÂN-TÍ-PLEU-RÍT'IC, *a.* (*Med.*) Opposed to pleurisy. *Dunglison.*

ÂN-TÍP'Q-DAL, *a.* Relating to the antipodes. The Americans are antipodal unto the Indians. *Browne.*

ÂN-TÍ-PÔDE, *n.* [See ANTIPODES.] One of the antipodes; one who is in opposition.

My soul is an antipode, and treads opposite to the present world. *Stafford.*

This word, as here given, is Anglicized, and it is found in the Dictionaries of Todd, Smart, Ogilvie, Crug, Boag, Clarke, and Webster; but it is not countenanced by the other English lexicographers. Yet, as the Latin word *antipodes* has no singular, *antipode* may be sometimes convenient.

ÂN-TÍ-PÔ'DE-AN, *a.* Antipodal; pertaining to the antipodes; opposite. *Roget.*

ÂN-TÍP'Q-DÊŞ [ân-típ'-q-dêş, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; ân-típ'ôdz, *E.*; ân'te-pôdz, *Wb.*], *n. pl.* [L., from Gr. *ántrí*, opposite, and *poús, poús*, a foot.] (As a Latin word, it has no singular.) Literally, those who stand feet to feet; the inhabitants of the parts of the earth diametrically opposite, under the same meridian, and in corresponding parallels of latitude on different sides of the equator:—those opposite to each other.

Thou art as opposite to every good
As the antipodes are unto us. *Shak.*

"We frequently hear disputes whether this word should be pronounced in four syllables, as it is here, with the accent on the second, or in three, as if divided into *an-ti-podes*, with the accent on the first syllable, and the last rhyming with *abodes*. To solve the difficulty, it must be observed that the word is pure Latin; and that, when we adopt such words into our own language, we seldom alter the accent. If, indeed, the singular of this word were in use, like *satellite*, then we ought to form the plural regularly, and pronounce it in three syllables only; but as it is always used in the plural, and is perfect Latin, we ought to pronounce it in four." *Walker.*

ÂN-TÍ-PÔL-SÓN, *n.* An antidote; a counterpoison. "Poisons afford antipoisens." *Browne.*

ÂN-TÍ-PÔPE, *n.* One who usurps the popedom.

ÂN-TÍ-PÔRT, *n.* See ANTEPORT.

ÂN-TÍ-PRÊ-LÁT'I-CAL, *a.* Adverse to prelacy.

ÂN-TÍ-PRÎEST, *n.* An enemy to priests. "Con- sent to be governed by antipriests." *Waterland.*

ÂN-TÍ-PRÎEST'CRÁFT, *n.* Opposition to priestcraft. "I hope she is secure from lay bigotry and antipriestcraft." *Burke.*

ÂN-TÍ-PRÎN'CÍ-PLE, *n.* An opposite principle. "There was an antiprinciple of evil." *Spencer.*

ÂN-TÍ-PRÔPH'ET, *n.* An enemy to prophets. "So many antiprophets spring up." *Mede.*

ÂN-TÍP-SÔR'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ántrí*, against, and *phôsa*, the itch.] (*Med.*) Curing the itch. *Dunglison.*

ÂN-TÍP-TÔ'SIS [ân-típ-tô'sis, *S. W. Ja. K. Sm.*; ân-típ'to-sis, *P. Wb.*], *n.* [Gr. ἀντίρρασις; *ántrí*, against, and *ptôsis*, a falling.] (*Gram.*) A figure by which one case is put for another. *Johnson.*

ÂN-TÍ-PŪ'RÍ-TAN, *n.* An opposer of Puritans.

ÂN-TÍ-PŪ-TRE-FÁC'TÍVE, *a.* Antiseptic. *Brande.*

ÂN-TÍ-PY-RÊT'IC, *n.* [Gr. *ántrí*, against, and *pyretos*, fever-heat.] (*Med.*) A remedy for fever.

ÂN-TÍ-PY-RÔT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ántrí*, against, and *pyro- rôtos*, burning.] (*Med.*) Good for curing burns.

ÂN-TÍ-QUÁ'RÍ-AN, *a.* [L. *antiquarius*.]
1. Relating to antiquity or to antiquities.
2. Noting a kind of drawing paper.

ÂN-TÍ-QUÁ'RÍ-AN, *n.* One devoted, or partial, to antiquity; an antiquary.

I shall distinguish such as I esteem to be hinderers of reformation into three sorts: *antiquarians*, for so I had rather call them than *antiquaries* (whose labors are useful and laudable); second, *libertines*; third, *politicians*. *Milton.*

And what the painter's graphic art,
Or antiquary's searchers kept,
Of calm amusement could impart. *Scott.*

Antiquary and *antiquarian* are now both in good use as substantives. The latter, which is used as a substantive by Milton, Warburton, and many more recent authors of reputation, is designated by Todd as "improper."

ÂN-TÍ-QUÁ'RÍ-AN-ÍŞM, *n.* Love of antiquities. "I have the seeds of *antiquarianism* in me." *Hurd.*

ÂN-TÍ-QUA-RÝ, *n.* [L. *antiquarius*.] One versed in a knowledge of antiquity, or in the minute facts relating to antiquity; an antiquarian.

With sharpened sight pale *antiquaries* pore,—
The *antiquary* value, but the rust adore. *Pope.*

†ÂN-TÍ-QUA-RÝ, *a.* Ancient; antiquarian. Instructed by the antiquary times. *Shak.*

ÂN-TÍ-QUATE, *v. a.* [L. *antiquo*, *antiquatus*.] [*z* ANTICQUATED; *pp.* ANTICQUATING, ANTICQUATED.] To make obsolete; to abrogate. *Hale.*

ÂN-TÍ-QUÁT-ED, *p. a.* Grown old; grown out of fashion; out of use; as, "*Antiquated* customs."

Syn.—See ANCIENT, OLD.

ÂN-TÍ-QUÁT-ED-NÊSS, *n.* The state of being antiquated or obsolete. *Johnson.*

†ÂN-TÍ-QUATE-NÊSS, *n.* The state of being antiquated; antiquatedness. *Life of Mede.*

ÂN-TÍ-QUÁT'ION, *n.* State of being antiquated. Which must no change nor *antiquation* know. *Beaumont.*

ÂN-TÍQUE' (ân-têk', *l*), *a.* [L. *antiquus*; It. *antico*; Sp. *antiguo*; Fr. *antique*.]
1. Ancient; old; not modern.

That old and antique song we heard last night. *Shak.*

2. Of genuine antiquity. "The seals . . . which we know to be *antique*." *Dryden.*

3. Made to imitate what is ancient; having the appearance of antiquity, as, "*An antique* style."

4. †Antic; odd; fantastic. "Our giddy-headed *antique* youth." *Donne.*

Syn.—See ANCIENT, OLD.

ÂN-TÍQUE' (ân-têk'), *n.* Anything very old; an ancient rarity; a piece of ancient art. *Swift.*

He had an abundant collection of ancient statues, not to mention numberless other *antiques*, which stood neglected in a lumber-room. *Melmoth.*

ÂN-TÍQUE'LY, *ad.* In an antique manner.

ÂN-TÍQUE'NÊSS (ân-têk'nêş), *n.* Quality of being antique or ancient.

We may discover something venerable in the *antiqueness* of the work. *Addison.*

ÂN-TÍ-QUÍST, *n.* An antiquary. [In disparagement.] "Such poor *antiquists*." *Pinkerton.*

ÂN-TÍQ'UI-TÝ (ân-tík'wê-te), *n.* [L. *antiquitas*; It. *antichità*; Sp. *antigüedad*; Fr. *antiquité*.]
1. Old times; ages long since past.

Aristotle, Polybius, and Cicero, the greatest philosopher, the most impartial historian, and the most consummate statesman, of all *antiquity*. *Addison.*

2. The people of old times; the ancients.

That such pillars were raised by Seth, all *antiquity* has avowed. *Raleigh.*

3. *pl.* Things relating to man in a social state in past times; relics of old times; as, "*Grecian and Roman antiquities*."

4. Ancientness; great age. "This ring is valuable for its *antiquity*." *Johnson.*

5. Old age. [In a ludicrous sense.]

Is not your voice broken? your wind short? your chin double? your wit single? and every part about you blasted with *antiquity*? *Shak.*

ÂN-TÍ-RÊV-Q-LŪ'TÍON-A-RÝ, *a.* Adverse or opposed to revolutions. *Burke.*

ÂN-TÍ-RÊV-Q-LŪ'TÍON-ÍŞT, *n.* One opposed to change in the form of government. *Guérrie.*

ÂN-TÍ-SÁB-BA-TÁ'RÍ-AN, *n.* One who opposes the Sabbath. *Payit.*

ÂN-TÍ-SÁQ-ER-DÔ'TAL, *a.* Hostile to priests. "The charge of . . . sacerdotal craft . . . laid by *antisacerdotal* pride or resentment." *Waterland.*

ÂN-TÍ'SCIANS (66), *n. pl.* (*Geog.*) Same as ANTISCHII.

ÂN-TÍ'SCÍ-Í (ân-tish'e-í), *n.* [L., from Gr. *ántrí*, opposite, and *skíd*, a shadow.] (*Geog.*) The people who live on different sides of the equator, and whose shadows at noon are cast in opposite directions. *Brande.*

ÂN-TÍ-SCOR-BŪ'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. *ántrí*, against,
ÂN-TÍ-SCOR-BŪ'TÍ-CAL, } and modern L. *scorbutus*, the scurvy.] (*Med.*) Good against the scurvy. "*Antiscorbutical* plants." *Arbutnot.*

ÂN-TÍ-SCOR-BŪ'TIC, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine good against the scurvy. *Arbutnot.*

†ÂN-TÍ-SCRÍPT, *n.* [Gr. *ántrí*, against, and L. *scribo*, *scriptus*, to write.] A writing in opposition to another writing. *Hacket.*

ÂN-TÍ-SCRÍPTU-RAL, *a.* Opposed to the principles of the Scriptures.

ÂN-TÍ-SCRÍPTU-RÍŞM, *n.* Opposition to the Scriptures. [*a.*] *Boyle.*

ÂN-TÍ-SCRÍPTU-RÍŞT, *n.* One who denies revelation; one who opposes the truth of the Scriptures. "By atheists and *antiscripturists* alleged to overthrow . . . the Scripture." *Boyle.*

ÂN-TÍ-SÊP'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. *ántrí*, against, and
ÂN-TÍ-SÊP'TÍ-CAL, } *osmô*, to putrefy.] (*Med.*) Counteracting putrefaction. *Battie.*

ÂN-TÍ-SÊP'TIC, *n.* (*Med.*) A substance which prevents or checks putrefaction. *Fordyce.*

ÂN-TÍ-SLÁ'VE-RÝ, *n.* Hostility to slavery.

ÂN-TÍ-SLÁ'VE-RÝ, *a.* Opposed to slavery; as, "*Antislavery* doctrines."

ÂN-TÍ-SÔ'CIAL (66), *a.* Hostile or averse to civil society. *Ch. Oß.*

ÂN-TÍS'PÁ-SÍS, *n.* [Gr. *ántrí*, opposite, and *osmô*, to draw out.] (*Med.*) The turning of the course of the humors while in motion. *Hooper.*

ÂN-TÍ-SPÁS-MÔD'IC, *a.* (*Med.*) Good against spasms or cramps. *Dunglison.*

ÂN-TÍ-SPÁS-MÔD'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that alleviates or cures spasms. *Dunglison.*

ÂN-TÍ-SPÁST, } *n.* [Gr. *ántrí*, against, and
ÂN-TÍ-SPÁS'TÍS, } *osmô*, to draw out or forth.] (*Pros.*) A tetrasyllabic foot composed of an iambus and a trochee. *Ogilvie.*

ÂN-TÍ-SPÁS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ántrí*, opposite, and *osmô*, pulling.]

1. (*Med.*) Causing a revulsion of humors.

2. (*Med.*) Counteracting spasms or cramps; antispasmodic. *Ogilvie.*

ÂN-TÍ-SPÁS'TIC, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy which causes the revulsion of fluids or humors.

ÂN-TÍ-SPLÊN'E-TÍC [ân-té-splên'e-tík, *S. W. J. Ja. K.*; ân-té-splé-nê'tík, *P. C. Wb.*], *a.* (*Med.*) Efficacious in diseases of the spleen.

ÂN-TÍS'TÁ-SÍS, *n.* [Gr. ἀντίρρασις; *ántrí*, opposite, and *stásis*, a standing or placing.] (*Rhet.*) The justification of an action by showing the expediency of having done it. *Crabb.*

ÂN-TÍS'TÊŞ, *n.*; *pl.* ÂN-TÍS'TÍ-TÊŞ. [L., a *president*.] The chief priest or prelate. *Milton.*

ÂN-TÍS'TRE-PHÔN, *n.* [Gr. ἀντιστροφή, to turn back.] (*Rhet.*) An argument which may be retorted. *Milton.*

ÂN-TÍS'TRO-PHE, *n.* [L., from Gr. ἀντιστροφή; *ántrí*, opposite, and *strophê*, to turn.]

1. The stanza opposed to the strophe.

It was customary on some occasions to dance round the altars whilst they sang the sacred hymns, which consisted of three stanzas or parts; the first of which, called *strophe*, was sung in turning from east to west; the other, named *antistrophe*, in returning from west to east; then they stood before the altar, and sang the epode, which was the last part of the song. *Potter.*

2. (*Rhet.*) An alternate conversion of the same words in different sentences; as, "Your servant, sir.—Sir, your servant." *Crabb.*

ÂN-TÍ-STROPH'IC, *a.* Relating to antistrophe.

ÂN-TÍ-STRU-MÁT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ántrí*, against, and L. *struma*, a scrofulous tumor.] (*Med.*) Good against the scrofula. *Wiseman.*

ÂN-TÍ-STRŪ'MOUS, *a.* (*Med.*) Good against scrofula; antistrumatic. *Ogilvie.*

AN-TI-SYN-Q-DÁ-LI-AN, *n.* [Gr. *avri*, against, and *συνόδος*, an assembly.] One opposed to synodals. *N. E. Elders.*

AN-TI-SYPH-I-LIT-IC, *a.* [Gr. *avri*, against, and *syphilis*, the venereal disease.] (*Med.*) Good for curing syphilis. *Dunglison.*

AN-TI-SYPH-I-LIT-IC, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy for syphilis. *Dunglison.*

AN-TI-THE-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *avri*, against, and *θεός*, God.] Opposition to theism or the belief of a God; atheism. *Chalmers.*

AN-TI-THE-IST, *n.* An opponent of theism; an atheist. *Chalmers.*

AN-TI-THE-IS-TI-CAL, *a.* Opposing the belief of a God; atheistical. *Ogilvie.*

AN-TI-THE-IS-TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an atheistic manner; atheistically. *Ogilvie.*

AN-TITH-E-SIS, *n.*; *pl.* **AN-TITH-E-SES**. [Gr. *avri*, against, and *τίσις*, to put.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which contraries are opposed to contraries; opposition in words or sentiments; contrast; — as in these lines:

Though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong, without rage; without overflowing, full. *Denham.*
I see a chief who leads my chosen sons,
All armed with points, antitheses, and guns. *Pope.*

AN-TI-THÉT-IC, *a.* 1. Relating to, or containing, antithesis; placed in contrast. "Parallel antithetical expressions." *Mason.*

2. Given to antithesis; addicted to antithesis. *Tactius*, who is one of the most antithetical, is . . . one of the least periodic, of all the Latin writers. *Whately.*

AN-TI-THÉT-IC-LY, *ad.* By means of antithesis; in an antithetical manner. *Byron.*

AN-TITH-E-TÓN, *n.*; *pl.* **AN-TITH-E-TA**. [Gr. *avri*, against, and *τόνος*, to put.] (*Rhet.*) Counterposition; antithesis.

AN-TIT-RA-GÜS, *n.* [Gr. *avri*, opposite, and *L. tragus*. — See **TRAGUS**.] (*Anat.*) The process of the external ear, opposite to the tragus, and behind the ear-passage. *Brande.*

AN-TI-TRIN-I-TÁ-RI-AN, *a.* (*Theol.*) Opposing the doctrine of the trinity.

AN-TI-TRIN-I-TÁ-RI-AN, *n.* (*Theol.*) An opposer of the doctrine of the trinity. *Swift.*

AN-TI-TRIN-I-TÁ-RI-AN-ISM, *n.* (*Theol.*) The doctrine which denies a trinity of persons in the Godhead; the denial of a triune God. *Corder.*

AN-TIT-RQ-PAL, *a.* [Gr. *avri*, opposite, and *αντίρροπος*, to turn.] (*Bot.*) Noting the position of the embryo when it lies reversed with respect to the seed, its cotyledons being turned towards the hilum. *Henslow.*

AN-TI-TYPE, *n.* [Gr. *avri*, against, and *τύπος*, a type or model.] (*Theol.*) That which is prefigured or represented by the type, and therefore stands correlative with it; — thus, the paschal lamb was a *type*, to which our Saviour, the Lamb of God, was the *antitype*. *Bp. Taylor.*

AN-TI-TYP-I-CAL, *a.* Relating to an antitype; corresponding to the type. *Parkhurst.*

AN-TI-TYP-POUS, *a.* Antitypical. *Cudworth.*

AN-TI-VÁC-Ū-NIST, *n.* [Gr. *avri*, against, and *L. vaccina*, the cow-pox.] (*Med.*) One who opposes vaccination. *Ed. Rev.*

AN-TI-VA-RÍ-Q-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *avri*, against, and *Eng. variculous*.] (*Med.*) Opposing or counteracting the small-pox. *Ogilvie.*

AN-TI-VE-NÉ-RE-AL, *a.* (*Med.*) Good against the venereal disease; antisymphilitic. *Dunglison.*

AN-TI-WIT, *n.* An enemy to wit. *Wycherly.*

ANT-LER, *n.* [Old Fr. *entouillier*; Fr. *andouiller*.] A first branch of a stag's horn; any branch of a stag's horn.

A well-grown stag, whose antlers rise
High o'er his front. *Dryden.*

ANT-LERED (*ant'lerd*), *a.* Having antlers.

ANT-LIKE, *a.* Resembling the habits of ants; industrious; provident. *Ogilvie.*

ANT-LÍ-QN, *n.* A lion-ant. — See **LION-ANT**.

AN-TCE'Ū (*an-ts'at*), *n. pl.* [L., from Gr. *αντροκοί*] Same as **ANTECIANS**. *Brande.*

AN-TQ-NO-MÁ-SI-A (*an-to-no-má-zhe-a*), *n.* [L., from Gr. *αντρονομία*; *avri*, instead of, and *νόμα*, a name.] (*Rhet.*) A form of speech in which some general term is put in place of a proper name; as, "The Stagyrte," for Aristotle; — or in which a proper name is put in place of a common noun; as, "a Cicero," for an orator; "a Nero," for a tyrant; "a Cromwell," for a usurper; "a Solomon," for a wise man. *Brande.*

AN-TQ-NO-MÁS-TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of the figure antonomasia. *Ogilvie.*

AN-TRE (*an'ter*), *n.* [L. *antrum*, a cave; Fr. *antre*.] A cave; a den.

Antres vast, and deserts idle,
Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads touch heaven. *Shak.*

AN-TRIM-Q-LITE, *n.* [*Antrim*, in Ireland, near the Giant's Causeway, and Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A variety of mesotype, occurring in white fibrous stalactites, about as large as the finger, in cavities of amygdaloid. *Dana.*

AN-Ū-BIS, *n.* (*Myth.*) A deity of the Egyptians, represented by a human figure with the head of a dog. *Brande.*

AN-VUS, *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The excrementary orifice of the alimentary canal. *Dunglison.*

AN-VIL, *n.* [A. S. *anvil*, an anvil.] The iron block on which iron and other metals are laid to be hammered.

I saw a smith stand, with his hammer, thus,
The whilst his iron did on his anvil cool. *Shak.*
Quick on the anvil lay the burning bar.
To be on the anvil, to be in a state of formation or preparation. *Jago.*

AN-VIL, *v. a.* To fashion on the anvil.

Ere you hear it, with all care put on
The surest armor, anvil'd in the shop
Of passive fortitude. *Beau. & Fl.*

ANX-I'E-TY (*ang-zí-e-té*), *n.* [L. *anxietas*; *ango*, to vex, to trouble; *lt. anxietà*; Sp. *ansia*; Fr. *anxiété*.] Trouble of mind about some future event; continual uneasiness; perplexity; mental distress; concern; painful solicitude.

To be happy is not only to be freed from the pains and diseases of the body, but from anxiety and vexation of spirit. *Tillotson.*

Syn. — See **CARE**.

ANX-IOUS (*angk'shus*, 82), *a.* [L. *anxius*.]

1. Full of anxiety; suffering from suspense or uncertainty; concerned about the future; solicitous; inquiet; uneasy.

Anxious, and trembling for the birth of fate. *Pope.*

2. Attended with solicitude or uneasiness.

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares. *Milton.*

Syn. — See **CARE**.

ANX-IOUS-LY (*angk'shus-lé*), *ad.* In an anxious manner; solicitously; quietly; uneasily.

ANX-IOUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being anxious; anxiety. *Spectator.*

AN-Y (*án'e*), *a.* [A. S. *enig*, any.]

1. A single one of many, whoever or whatever it may be.

And he sent him away to his house, saying, Neither go into the town, nor tell it to any in the town. *Mark viii. 26.*
There is no one book extant in any language, or in any country, which can in any degree be compared with it [the Bible] for antiquity, for authority, for the importance, the dignity, the variety, and the curiosity of the matter it contains. *Porteus.*

2. Some, however few or many, or of whatever kind; an indefinite number or quantity.

And Saul . . . went unto the high priest, and desired of him letters . . . to the synagogues, that if he found any of this way, whether they were men or women, he might bring them bound unto Jerusalem. *Acts ix. 1, 2.*
If there be any virtue, if there be any praise. *Phil. iv. 8.*

Syn. This word was formerly written as it is pronounced, *eny*. "If ye have *eny* thing against any man." *Mark xi. 25.* *Tyndale's Translation.* "If ye have aught against any man." *Crammer.*

Syn. "Any, an, a, one, seem all to be nearly equivalent words, and derived from one origin; I mean from *any*, the name of unity. Hence *a* or *an* and *any* are frequently synonymous. 'A considerate man would have acted differently'; that is, 'any considerate man.'" *Crombie.*

Syn. It is used in composition; as, *anywhere*, &c.

ANY (*án'e*), *ad.* At all; in any degree; somewhat; as, "Any better." *Atterbury.*

ANY-HOW (*án'e-hóu*), *ad.* In any manner; in any way; in any case. *Nelson.*

ANY-WHERE (*án'e-hwár*), *ad.* In any place. "Begun *anywhere* below." *Locke.*

ANY-WHITHER (*án'e-hwíth-er*), *ad.* To any place. "Inveigle . . . men *anywhither*." *Barrow.*

ANY-WISE (*án'e-wíz*), *ad.* In any manner. "How can he be *anywise* rich?" *Barrow.*

A-Ō-NI-AN, *a.* Relating to Aonia, a part of Bœotia, and to a fountain near Mount Helicon in Aonia, sacred to the Muses. *Pope.*

A-Q-RIST, *n.* [Gr. *ἀόριστος*, indeterminate; *a*, priv. and *ρίστω*, to determine.] (*Gram.*) An indefinite tense in the Greek grammar. *Falpy.*

A-Q-RIST, *a.* (*Gram.*) Indefinite with respect to time; aoristic. *Falpy.*

A-Q-RIS-TIC, *a.* (*Gram.*) Relating to the A-Q-RIS-TI-CAL, } aorist; indefinite. *Harris.*

A-ŌR-TA, *n.* [Gr. *δορῆ*, the great artery; *ἀνω*, to lift, to raise up. *Liddell & Scott.*] (*Anat.*) The great artery or vessel which arises from the upper and back part of the left ventricle of the heart. It is the common trunk of the arteries of the body. *Dunglison.*

A-ŌR-TAL, } *a.* Relating to the aorta, or great A-ŌR-TIC, } arterial trunk. *Bell.*

A-PACE, *ad.* [a and *pace*.] With quick pace; quickly; speedily; hastily. *Milton.*

Now spurs the lated traveller *apace*. *Shak.*

AP-A-GŌ-GE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀπαγωγή*, a leading away; *ἀπό*, from, and *ἄγω*, to lead.] (*Logic.*) The same as *reductio ad absurdum*; a demonstration which does not prove the thing directly, but shows the impossibility or absurdity of denying it. *Berkeley.*

AP-A-GŌG-I-CAL, *a.* Proving a thing indirectly, by showing the absurdity of denying it. *Beattie.*

I demand a reason why any other *apagogical* demonstration, or demonstration *ad absurdum*, should be admitted in geometry rather than this. *Berkeley.*

A-PÁG-Y-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ἄρᾱ*, once, and *γενή*, a female.] (*Bot.*) Applied to plants that fructify once and then perish; monocarpous. *Brande.*

† A-PAID', *a.* Satisfied; appayed. *Chaucer.*

He was *apaid* with the choice. *Bp. Hall.*

AP-A-LÁ-CHÍ-AN, *a.* — Same as **APPALACHIAN**.

AP-A-NAGE, *n.* [Low L. *apanagium*, or *apanagium*; *panis*, bread.] (*Law.*) An allowance to younger branches of a sovereign house, out of the revenues of the country; generally together with a grant of public domains. *Brande.*

See **APPANAGE** and **APPENAGE**.

† A-PÁN'THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρῶπος*, man.] Aversion to human society. *Crabb.*

AP-A-RITH-ME-SIS, [*ap-a-rith-me-sis*, *Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *ap-a-rith-me-sis*, *K. Todd, Crabb*], *n.* [Gr. *ἀριθμός*, a counting over.] (*Rhet.*) Enumeration of particulars. *Walker.*

A-PART, *ad.* [Fr. *à* and *part*, separate; by one's self.]

1. Separately, as respects space; aside from company.

When he had sent the multitudes away, he went up into a mountain *apart*. *Matt. xiv. 23.*
Then came the disciples to Jesus *apart*. *Matt. xvii. 19.*

2. Asunder; as, "To pull *apart*."

3. Separately, as a subject of thought; distinctly; as, "It is best to consider these questions *apart*"; "This reason is sufficient, *apart* from all others."

4. Off; away.

Wherefore lay *apart* all filthiness. *James i. 21.*

A-PÁRT-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *appartement*; *à part*, separate.]

1. A room in a house or other building; a part of a house separated from other parts.

2. *pl.* A suite, or suit, of rooms; lodgings.

He, pale as death, despoiled of his array,
Into the queen's *apartment* takes his way. *Dryden.*

A-PÁT'E-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάρκω*, to deceive, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A hydrous sulphate of peroxide of iron. *Dana.*

AP-A-THÉT-IC, } *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv. and *πάθος*, AP-A-THÉT-IC-LY, } feeling.] Having no feeling; insensible; passionless. "*Apathetic* . . . like a statue." *Harris.*

AP'A-THIST, *n.* One without feeling. *Todd.*

AP-A-THIST-TI-CAL, *a.* Indifferent; unfeeling; apathetical. "Apathistical disposition." *Seaward.*

AP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *παθος*, feeling.] Want of feeling; insensibility; indifference.

Of good and evil much they areued then,
Fusion and *apathy*, and glory and shame. *Milton.*
In this sullen *apathy* neither true wisdom nor true happiness can be found. *Hume.*

As the passions are the springs of most of our actions, a state of *apathy* has come to signify a sort of moral inertia, the absence of all activity or energy. According to the story of the man who was cured of his passions by the asceticism of a monk. *Fleming.*

Syn. — See INDIFFERENCE.

AP'A-TITE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀπατάω*, to deceive.] (*Min.*) A mineral composed of phosphate of lime and fluoride of calcium. Chloride of calcium sometimes replaces part of the fluoride. *Dana.*

APE, *n.* [A. S. *apa*; Swed. *apa*; Icel. *ape*; Ger. *affe*. — *W. epa*.]

1. (*Zool.*) A name applied to those species of the *Simiæ* which are destitute of a tail; — a genus of quadrumanous mammals closely approaching to the human species in anatomical structure, and including orang-outangs, chimpanzees, and gibbons. *Brande.*

I will be more newfangled than an ape, more giddy in my desires than a monkey. *Shak.*

2. A servile imitator.

My lady's ape, that imitated all her fashions; falling as she did, and running the same course of folly. *Nabbes.*

APE, *v. a.* [*i.* APED; *pp.* APING, APED.] To imitate servilely or ambitiously, like an ape; to mimic. "Aping the foreigners." *Dryden.*

AP-EAK', *ad.* 1. In a posture to pierce; formed with a point. *Johnson.*

2. (*Naut.*) Perpendicular. "An anchor is said to be *apeak*, when the cable to which it is attached is drawn so tight as to bring the bow of the vessel perpendicularly over it." "The yards are *apeak* when they are topped by contrary lifts." *Dana.*

† AP-FEIRE' (*a*-pēs'), — See APPAIRE. *Chaucer.*

AP-FEL'LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *L. pellis*, skin.] Destitute of skin. *Brande.*

AP'EN-NINE, *a.* [Gr. *ἄπεννινος*.] (*Geog.*) Relating to a range of mountains running through Italy.

AP'EN-NINES, *n. pl.* (*Geog.*) A range of mountains extending through Italy.

The rugged *Apeninnes*, that roll
Far through Italian bounds their wavy tops. *Thomson.*

AP'EP-SY [*ap'ep-se*, *W. K. C.*; *a*-pēp'se, *Sm. Wb.*], *n.* [Gr. *ἀρεσία*; *a* priv. and *ρένω*, to digest.] (*Med.*) Want of digestion. *Quincy.*

AP'ER, *n.* One that apes; an imitator. *Johnson.*

AP-PER-IENT, *a.* [*L. aperio*, *aperiens*, to open.] (*Med.*) Gently opening; laxative. *Bacon.*

AP-PER-IENT, *n.* (*Med.*) A gently purgative medicine; a laxative. *Dunglison.*

AP-PER-TIVE, *a.* (*Med.*) Aperient. *Harvey.*

† AP-PERT', *a.* [*L. aperio*, *apertus*, to open.] Open. "Aperit confessions." *Fotherby.*

† AP-PERTION, *n.* Act of opening; an opening. "Either by rapture or *apertion*." *Wiseman.*

† AP-PERT'LY, *ad.* Openly. *Bale.*

† AP-PERT'NESS, *n.* Openness. *Holder.*

AP-PER-TURE [*ap'per-ture*, *S. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.*; *ap'per-chūt*, *W.*], *n.* [*L. aperio*, *apertus*, to open.]

1. † The act of opening. *Holder.*

2. An opening; a hole; a passage. "An aperture of an inch." *Newton.*

AP-PER-Y, *n.* The act of aping; affected imitation. "The *apery* of a country." *Feltham.*

AP-PET'A-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *πέδιον*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Noting a flower having no corolla. *Gray.*

AP-PET'X (*ap'pēks*), *n.*; *pl. L. AP-PET'X-ES*; Eng. *AP-PET'X-ES*. The summit or highest point of anything, as of a cone, spire, mountain, &c.; the top. — See APIONS.

AP-PH-ER-E-SIS [*a*-pēr'e-sis, *W. P. J. Ja.*; *a*-sēr'e-

sīs, *S. K. Sm.*], *n.* [*L.*; Gr. *ἀφαίρεσις*; *ἀφά*, from, *αἰέω*, to take away.]

1. (*Gram.*) The taking away of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word. *Johnson.*

2. (*Surg.*) An operation by which any part of the body is removed. *Dunglison.*

AP-PH-AN'E-SITE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀφανής*, uncertain.] (*Min.*) An arseniate of copper; — so named from the difficulty of recognizing it by its crystals. *Dana.*

AP-PH-AN'E-SITE, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀφανής*, not manifest, and *πτερόν*, a wing.] (*Ent.*) An order of apterous insects, of which the common flea may be regarded as the type. *Brande.*

AP-PH-AN'E-SITE-ROUS, *a.* (*Ent.*) Relating to the aphanniptera. *Brande.*

AP-PH-AN'E-SITE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀφανής*, unseen, hidden; *a* priv. and *φαίνωμαι*, to appear.] (*Min.*) Compact hornblende rock. *Dana.*

AP-PH-AN'E-SITE, *n.*; *pl. AP-PH-AN'E-SITES*. [Gr. *ἀπό*, away from, and *ἥλιος*, the sun.] (*Astron.*) The point of a planet's orbit that is farthest from the sun, and opposite to the *perihelion*. *Herschel.*

AP-PH-ER-E-SIS, *n.* Same as APHÆRESIS.

† AP-PH-ET'IA, *n.* (*Astron.*) The name of the planet imagined to be the giver or disposer of life in a nativity. *Bailey.*

† AP-PH-ET'ICAL, *a.* Relating to the apetha.

AP-PH-ET'IC-AN, *n.* (*Ent.*) One of a genus of minute hemipterous insects, injurious to vegetation, commonly called *plant-lice*; *Aphis*. *Harris.*

AP-PH-ET'IC-AN, *n.* [*Aphis*, and *L. voro*, to devour.] (*Ent.*) Devouring aphides.

AP-PH-ET'IC-AN, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. *φιλό*, to love, and *ἀνθρωπος*, man.] Want of love to mankind; want of benevolence. *Johnson.*

AP-PH-ET'IC-AN, *n.*; *pl. AP-PH-ET'IC-ANS*. (*Ent.*) The plant-lice; the puceron; the vine-fretter. *Brande.*

AP-PH-ET'IC-AN, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *φλογίζω*, to burn.] Without flame. *Brande.*

AP-PH-ET'IC-AN, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *φωνή*, voice.] Destitute of voice. *Roget.*

AP-PH-ET'IC-AN, *n.* [Gr. *ἀφωμία*, speechlessness.] (*Med.*) A loss of voice. *Quincy.*

AP-PH-ET'IC-AN, *n.* [Gr. *ἀφορισμός*; *ἀφορίζω*, to define.] A principle or precept expressed in few words; a maxim; an adage; a proverb.

The first and most ancient inquirers into truth were wont to throw their knowledge into *aphorisms*, or short, scattered, unmethodical sentences. *Bacon.*

The word parable is sometimes used in Scripture in a large and general sense, and applied to short, sententious sayings, maxims, or *aphorisms*. *Porteus.*

Exclusively of the abstract sciences, the largest and worthiest portion of our knowledge consists of *aphorisms*, and the greatest and best of men is but an *aphorism*. *Coleridge.*

The first aphorism of Hippocrates is, "Life is short, and the art is long, the occasion fleeting; experience fallacious, and the judgment difficult. The physician must not only be prepared to do what is right himself, but also to make the patient, the attendants, and externals co-operate." *Fleming.*

Syn. — See AXIOM.

AP-PH-ET'IC-AN, *n.* Relating to, or containing, aphorisms; aphorismic. *Gregory.*

† AP-PH-ET'IC-AN, *n.* A dealer in aphorisms. "All the tribe of *aphorismers*." *Milton.*

AP-PH-ET'IC-AN, *n.* Relating to aphorisms; aphoristic; aphorismatic. *Coleridge.*

AP-PH-ET'IC-AN, *n.* A writer of aphorisms. *Nelson.*

AP-PH-ET'IC-AN, *n.* Relating to aphorisms; aphorismic. *Month. Rev.*

AP-PH-ET'IC-AN, *n.* In the form or manner of an aphorism. "As Hippocrates likewise doth *aphoristically* tell us." *Harvey.*

AP-PH-ET'IC-AN, *n.* [Gr. *ἀφρός*, froth.] (*Min.*) A soft, friable carbonate of lime. *Brande.*

AP-PH-ET'IC-AN, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of tourmaline.

AP-PH-ET'IC-AN, *n.* [Gr. *ἀποδοτικός*, belonging to veneration; *Ἀποδοτῆρ*, Venus; Fr. *aphrodisiaque*.] (*Med.*) Medicine or food supposed to excite sexual desire. *Brande.*

AP-PH-ET'IC-AN, *n.* [*ἀφρο-δίζω* 'e-ak], *a* Re-

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APH'RO-DI-TE [*af'ro-di-te*, *Sm. B.*; *af'ro-dit*, *A*; *af'ro-dit*, *C. Wb.*], *n.* [Gr. *Ἀφροδίτη*, Venus, from *ἀφρός*, froth; she being supposed to have originated from the froth of the sea.]

1. (*Zool.*) A beautiful genus of annelidans adorned with silky hairs and bristles, of which the sea-mouse is an example. *Brande.*

2. (*Min.*) A silicate of magnesia. *Dana.*

APH'THÆ, *n.* [*L.* from Gr. *ἄφθα*; *ἄπρω*, to inflame.] (*Med.*) A disease consisting of sores or ulcers in the mouth; the thrush. *Dunglison.*

APH'THONG, *n.* [Gr. *a* privative, and *φθγγος*, the voice.] A letter, or combination of letters, having no sound. *Smart.*

APH'THOUS, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to apthæ, or thrush. "Apthous fever." *Dunglison.*

AP-PH-ET'IC-AN, *n.* [Gr. *ἀφανής*, unseen, hidden; *a* priv. and *φαίνωμαι*, to appear.] (*Min.*) Compact hornblende rock. *Dana.*

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Α-ΠΟC-Α-ΛΥΨ'ΤΙC, } *a.* Relating to the Apoc-
Α-ΠΟC-Α-ΛΥΨ'ΤΙ-CAL, } alypse or Revelation.

† Α-ΠΟC-Α-ΛΥΨ'ΤΙC, *n.* An apocalyptic writer.
"The divine *apocalyptic*." *Lightfoot*.

Α-ΠΟC-Α-ΛΥΨ'ΤΙ-CAL-ΛΥ, *ad.* In such a manner
as to reveal something secret. *Johnson*.

Α-ΠΟC-Α-ΛΥΨ'ΤΙC, *a.* [Gr. ἀπό, from, and καρτός,
fruit.] (*Bot.*) Having carpels distinct from each
other, or free from cohesion. *Henslow*.

Α-ΠΟC-Ο-ΠΑΤΕ, *v. a.* [Gr. ἀποκόπτω, to cut off.]
(*Gram.*) To cut off or omit the last letter or
syllable of a word. *Smart*.

Α-ΠΟC-Ο-ΡΕ, *n.* [Gr. ἀποκοπή.] (*Gram.*) The ab-
scission, cutting off, or omission of the last
letter or syllable of a word. *Johnson*.

Α-ΠΟC-Ο-ΡΥC'ΤΙC, *a.* [Gr. ἀποκρουστικός, able to
drive off; ἀποκρούω, to beat off, to drive back.]
(*Med.*) Repelling; astringent. *Dunglison*.

Α-ΠΟC-Ο-ΡΥC'ΤΙC, *n.* (*Med.*) Astringent medicine;
a repellent. *Dunglison*.

Α-ΠΟC-ΡΥ-ΦΑ, *n. pl.* [L., from Gr. ἀπρόκρυφτος,
hidden; ἀποκρύπτω, to hide.] Literally, things
hidden or concealed:—the books or writings,
of which the authors are unknown. These the
Catholic church receive as canonical.

We hold not the *Apocrypha* for sacred, as we do the Holy
Scripture, but for human compositions. *Hooker*.

This word is properly plural, though sometimes
used as singular. "The *Apocrypha* are a series of
books not admitted into the canon of Scripture."
Scholey's Bible.—"The *Apocrypha* is not a canonical
book." *Richardson's Dictionary*.

Α-ΠΟC-ΡΥ-ΦΑΛ, *a.* 1. Relating to the Apocry-
pha. "The *apocryphal* writers." *Addison*.

2. Not canonical; of doubtful authority.
"Jerome, who saith that all writings not canon-
ical are *apocryphal*." *Hooker*.

Α-ΠΟC-ΡΥ-ΦΑΛ, *n.* A writing not canonical.
"In the number of *apocryphals*." *Hanmer*.

Α-ΠΟC-ΡΥ-ΦΑΛ-ΙCΤ, *n.* An advocate for the
Apocrypha. *P. Cyc.*

Α-ΠΟC-ΡΥ-ΦΑΛ-ΛΥ, *ad.* In an apocryphal man-
ner; uncertainly; not unquestionably. *Johnson*.

Α-ΠΟC-ΡΥ-ΦΑΛ-ΝΕC, *n.* State or quality of
being apocryphal. *Perry*.

† Α-ΠΟC-ΡΥ-ΦΑΛ-ΙCΑΛ, *a.* Doubtful; apocryphal.
"*Apocryphical* and ridiculous stories." *Bp. Bull.*

Α-ΠΟC-ΔΑΛ, *a.* (*Zool.*) Without feet, or without
ventral fins; relating to an apodion. *Brande*.

Α-ΠΟC-ΔΕ, *n.* (*Zool.*) Same as ΑΠΟΔΟΝ. *Brande*.

Α-ΠΟC-ΔΙC'ΤΙC, } *a.* [Gr. ἀποδείξις, a showing
Α-ΠΟC-ΔΙC'ΤΙ-CAL, } forth, a demonstration.] De-
monstrative; evident beyond contradiction. [*n.*]
"Holding an *apodictical* knowledge." *Brown*.

Α-ΠΟC-ΔΙC'ΤΙ-CAL-ΛΥ, *ad.* So as to be evident
beyond contradiction. "Synchronisms *apo-*
dictically true." *More*.

Α-ΠΟC-ΔΙC'ΤΙC, *n.* [L., from Gr. ἀποδείξις.] A man-
ifestation. "If he had not afterwards given an
apodixis in the battle." *Sir G. Buck*.

Α-ΠΟC-ΔΟΝ, *n.*; pl. Α-ΠΟC-ΔΑ. [L., from Gr. *a*
priv. and *πους*, *podōs*, a foot.] (*Zool.*) An ani-
mal without feet;—a name applied to several
orders or classes of animals without feet, and to
an order of fishes without ventral fins. *Brande*.

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mal without feet;—a name applied to several
orders or classes of animals without feet, and to
an order of fishes without ventral fins. *Brande*.

applied also to that point in the apparent orbits
of the sun and planets at which they were at
the greatest distance from the earth. It is op-
posed to *perigee*. *Hind*.

Α-ΠΟC-Γ-Α-ΤΥ'ΡΑ, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Properly
ΑΠΟΓΓΙΛΤΥΡΑ, which see. *Mason*.

Α-ΠΟC-ΓΡΑΦΗ, *n.* [Gr. ἀπογράφω.] A copy;—
opposed to *autograph*. *Todd*.

Α-ΠΟC-ΡΑ-ΦΑΛ, *a.* Relating to a copy. "*Apog-*
raphal pieces." *Lee*.

Α-ΠΟC-ΛΕΨ-ΣΥ, *n.* [Gr. ἀπολήψις, a stopping;
ἀπολαμβάνω, to arrest.] (*Med.*) A retention or
suppression of any natural evacuation. *Hooper*.

Α-ΠΟC-ΛΙ-ΝΑ'ΡΙ-ΑΝ, } *n.* One of the sect of
Α-ΠΟC-ΛΙ-ΝΑ'ΡΙCΤ, } Apollinaris of Laodicea,
who denied that our Saviour had a human
soul. *Hook*.

Α-ΠΟC-ΛΟ-ΒΕΛ'VE-ΔΕΡΕ, *n.* A beautiful statue
of Apollo, found, towards the end of the fif-
teenth century, among the ruins of the ancient
Antium. It was purchased by Pope Julius II.,
who placed it in the Belvedere of the Vatican,
whence it takes its name. *P. Cyc.*

Α-ΠΟC-ΛΥ-ΩΝ, *n.* [Gr. ἀπολλών, ἀπολλώνω, to de-
stroy.] Same as ΑΒΑΔΔΟΝ.

In the Hebrew tongue is Abaddon, . . . in the Greek
tongue hath his name Apollyon. *Rev. ix. 11.*

Α-ΠΟC-Ο-ΓΕΤ'ΙC, } *a.* [Gr. ἀπολογητικός.] Re-
Α-ΠΟC-Ο-ΓΕΤ'Ι-CAL, } lating to, or containing,
apology; said in defence or excuse. *Milton*.

Α-ΠΟC-Ο-ΓΕΤ'Ι-CAL-ΛΥ, *ad.* In the way of de-
fence or apology. *Johnson*.

Α-ΠΟC-Ο-ΓΕΤ'ΙC, *n. pl.* (*Theol.*) A systematic
defence; especially a philosophical or system-
atic arrangement or exhibition of the evidences
of Christianity. *P. Cyc.*

Α-ΠΟC-Ο-ΓΕΤ'ΙC, *n.* One who makes an apology
for, or defence of, another. "*Apologists* for
Christian religion." *Barrow*.

Α-ΠΟC-Ο-ΓΕΤ'ΙC, *v. n.* [Gr. ἀπολογίζομαι, to give
in an account.] [*z.* ΑΠΟΛΟΓΙΖΕC; *pp.* ΑΠΟΛΟ-
ΓΙΖΩ, ΑΠΟΛΟΓΙΖΕC.] To make an apology or
excuse; to plead in defence, extenuation, or
explanation.

I ought to *apologize* for my indiscretion. *Wake*.

Α-ΠΟC-Ο-ΓΕΤ'ΙC, *n.* One who apologizes; an
apologist. *Hanmer*.

Α-ΠΟC-Ο-ΛΟΓΕ (ἀπ'ο-λόγ), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόλογος, a story.]
A fabulous story or fiction contrived to teach
some moral truth; a fable.

Some men are remarked for pleasantness in rallery;
others for *apologues* and apocryphal, diverting stories. *Locke*.

In all ages of the world, there is nothing with which man-
kind hath been so much delighted as with those little fic-
tious stories which go under the name of fables or *apo-*
logues among the ancient heathens, and of parables in the
sacred writings. *Porteus*.

The difference between a *parable* and an
apologue is, that the former, being drawn from human
life, requires probability in the narration, whereas the
apologue, being taken from inanimate things or the
inferior animals, is not confined strictly to probabili-
ty. The fables of *Æsop* are *apologues*. *Fleming*.

Syn.—See FABLE.

Α-ΠΟC-Ο-ΛΟΓΕ (ἀπ'ο-λόγ-ερ), *n.* A relater of
apologues; a fabler; a fabulist. *Burton*.

Α-ΠΟC-Ο-ΓΥ, *n.* [Gr. ἀπολογία, a defence; ἀπό,
from, and λόγος, a discourse.]

1. A defence; a vindication; as, "Bishop
Watson's *Apology* for the *Bible*."

In the book that is called *mine apology*, it is not required
by the nature of that name that it be an answer or defence
for mine own self at all, but it sufficeth that it be, of mine
own making, an answer or defence for some other. *Sir T. More*.

2. An excuse; a plea; an explanation.

To him she hastied; in her face excuse
Came prologue, and *apology* too prompt;
Which, with bland words at will, she thus addressed. *Milton*.

Syn.—He made a satisfactory *apology* for his con-
duct, and a good *excuse* for his absence; his *vin-*
dication was sufficient.

Α-ΠΟC-ΜΕ-ΟΜ'Ε-ΤΡΥ, *n.* [Gr. ἀπό, from, μέτρος,
length, and μέτρον, measure.] The art of meas-
uring things at a distance. *Kersey*.

Α-ΠΟC-ΝΕΥ'ΡΟC-ΡΑ-ΦΥ, *n.* [Gr. ἀπονέυρωσις, the
end of a muscle, and ράφω, to describe.] (*Anat.*)
A description of the aponeuroses. *Dunglison*.

Α-ΠΟC-ΝΕΥ'ΡΟC-ΡΑ-ΦΥ, *n.* [Gr. ἀπονέυρωσις, the
end of a muscle, and λόγος, a discourse.] (*Anat.*)
The anatomy of the aponeuroses. *Dunglison*.

Α-ΠΟC-ΝΕΥ'ΡΟC-ΡΑ-ΦΥ, *n.*; pl. Α-ΠΟC-ΝΕΥ'ΡΟC-ΡΑ-ΦΥC.
[Gr., from ἀπό, from, and νέυω, a tendon; ἀπο-
νέυω, to change into a tendon.] (*Anat.*) The
membrane or tendon by which the muscles are
attached to a bone, called *aponeurosis of inser-*
tion;—applied also to a membrane within the
substance of muscular fibres, called *aponeuro-*
sis of intersection, and to a membrane sur-
rounding a muscle and preventing its displace-
ment, called *enveloping aponeurosis*. *Dunglison*.

Α-ΠΟC-ΝΕΥ'ΡΟC-ΡΑ-ΦΥ, *a.* (*Anat.*) Belonging or re-
lating to the aponeuroses. *Dunglison*.

Α-ΠΟC-ΝΕΥ'ΡΟC-ΡΑ-ΦΥ, *n.* [Gr. ἀπονέυρωσις and
τομή, a cutting.] (*Anat.*) Dissection of the apo-
neuroses. *Dunglison*.

Α-ΠΟC-ΠΕΜΨ'ΤΙC, *a.* [Gr. ἀποπέμπω; ἀποπέμνω,
to send away, to dismiss.] Denoting a song
among the ancients, addressed to a stranger on
his leaving a place. *Knowles*.

Α-ΠΟC-ΡΗ'Γ-Α-ΣΙC, *n.*; pl. Α-ΠΟC-ΡΗ'Γ-Α-ΣΙC. [Gr. ἀπό-
φασις, a denial, a refusal.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by
which the orator seems to waive what he would
plainly insinuate. *Smith's Rhetoric*.

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which the orator seems to waive what he would
plainly insinuate. *Smith's Rhetoric*.

suddenly surprises the brain, and takes away all sense and voluntary motion. *Arbutnot.*

AP-PO-RI-A, *n.* [L., from Gr. *ἀπορία*, doubt; a priv. and *προς*, a way.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the speaker intimates that he is in doubt what to do, or where to begin. *Smith's Rhetoric.*

AP-OR-RHE-A (*ap-or-rē-a*), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπόρροια*, a flowing off.] (*Med.*) An emanation; an effluvia. "Atomical *aporrhæas*." *Glanville.*

AP-O-SĒP'E-DĪNE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀπό*, from, and *σπίλον*, rottenness.] (*Chem.*) A peculiar crystallized substance obtained from putrid cheese. *Brande.*

AP-PŌS-I-O-PĒ-SIS (*a-pōz-e-o-pē-sis*), *n.* [Gr. *ἀποσιώπῃσις*, a becoming silent.] (*Rhet.*) A form of speech by which the speaker, from strong feeling, breaks off suddenly, suppressing a part of his speech, to be mentally supplied by his hearers. *Smith's Rhetoric.*

AP-PŌS'TA-SY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀποστασία*, defection; *ἀπὸ*, to revolt.] Act of apostatizing; departure from the principles which one has professed; desertion; defection.

The affable archangel had forewarned Adam, by due example, to beware Apostasy. *Milton.*

Syn. — See DEFECTION.

AP-PŌS'TATE, *n.* [L. *apostata*, from Gr. *ἀποστάρης*.] 1. One who has renounced his principles; — used in an ill sense. *Ayliffe.*

2. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) One who, without a legal dispensation, forsakes a religious order of which he has been a member. *Ogilvie.*

Syn. — See CONVERT.

AP-PŌS'TATE, *a.* False; traitorous. *Spenser.*

† **AP-PŌS'TATE**, *v. n.* To apostatize. *Montagu.*

AP-OS-TAT'I-CAL, *a.* After the manner of an apostate. "To wear turbans is an *apostatical* conformity." [R.] *Sandys.*

AP-PŌS'TA-TĪZE, *v. n.* [*i.* APOSTATIZED; *pp.* APOSTATIZING, APOSTATIZED.] To forsake one's principles or profession.

The Emperor Julian, that most bitter adversary of Christianity, who had openly *apostatized* from it. *Porteus.*

AP-PŌS'TE-MATE, *v. n.* To become an aposteme; to swell and corrupt into matter. *Milken.*

AP-PŌS'TE-MĀTION, *n.* The formation of an aposteme. "*Apostemations*, salivations." *Grew.*

AP-OS-TĒM'A-TOŪS, *a.* Relating to an abscess or aposteme. *Smart.*

AP'O-STĒME [*ap'o-stēm*, *S. W. J. Ja. Sm.*; *a-pōs'tēm*, *P.*], *n.* [Gr. *ἀποστήμα*; *ἀπὸ*, to recede.] An abscess; an imposthume. *Wiseman.*

Ā PŌS-TĒ-RI-Ō-RĪ, [L., from the latter.] (*Logic.*) A term applied to a method of reasoning by which the cause is proved by the effect; — opposed to *a priori*. *Crabb.*

AP-PŌS'TĪL, *n.* [Fr. *apostille*. See POSTIL.] (*Lit.*) A marginal note to a book. *Brande.*

AP-PŌS'TLE (*a-pōs'tl*), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπόστολος*, a messenger; *ἀποστέλλω*, to send forth; *L. apostolus*.] Literally a person sent by another; a messenger; a missionary; — applied especially to one of the twelve deputed by Christ.

Paul, a servant of God, and apostle of Christ. *Titus i. 1.* He chose twelve, whom he named apostles. *Luke vi. 13.* *Apostles' creed*, a confession of faith supposed to have been drawn up by the apostles themselves. The whole, as it now stands in the Liturgy of the English church, is to be found in the works of St. Ambrose, who was Bishop of Milan in the fourth century.

AP-PŌS'TLE-SHIP (*a-pōs'tl-shīp*), *n.* The office of an apostle. "Some *apostleship* in me." *Donne.*

AP-PŌS'TQ-LĀTE, *n.* [L. *apostolatus*.] Apostleship; office of an apostle. *Killingbeck.*

AP-OS-TŌL'IC, { *a.* 1. Relating to, or taught by the apostles.

That church which is founded upon Scripture, reason, apostolical practice, and antiquity. *Hooker.*

The triple crown and apostolic key. *Brooke.*

2. Existing in the time of the apostles; as, "The *apostolic* church."

Apostolical constitutions and canons, collections of ecclesiastical rules and formularies, once attrib-

uted to Clement of Rome, but now generally supposed not to be genuine. They appeared first in the fourth century. Among these are fifty canons, which formed part of the apostolic constitutions, generally supposed to be of the third century, anterior to the council of Nice. — *Apostolic fathers*, the writers of the Christian church who were in any part of their lives contemporary with the apostles. They are Barnabas, Hermas, Clement, Ignatius, and Polycarp; the last three were martyrs.

AP-OS-TŌL'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of the apostles. "Rightly and *apostolically*." *Milton.*

AP-OS-TŌL'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being apostolical. "*Apostolicness* of doctrine." *More.*

AP-OS-TŌL'I-CISM, *n.* The quality of being apostolical; apostolicness. [R.] *J. Morison.*

AP-PŌS-TQ-LĪC'I-TY, *n.* (*Theol.*) The quality of being apostolical; apostolicism. *Faber.*

AP-OS-TŌL'ICS, *n. pl.* A name given to different sects that have pretended to imitate the simplicity and zeal of the apostles. *Craig.*

AP-PŌS'TRO-PHE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀποστροφή*; *ἀποστρέφω*, to turn away from.]

1. (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech by which the orator or writer suddenly changes his discourse, and addresses, in the second person, some person or thing present or absent.

Exclamation and *apostrophe* operate chiefly by sympathy, as they are the most ardent expressions of perturbation in the speaker. *Dr. Campbell.*

2. (*Gram.*) The mark (") showing that a word is contracted; as "lov'd" — the sign of the possessive case; as, "man's life."

Abbreviating words by *apostrophes*, and . . . lopping polysyllables. *Swift.*

AP-OS-TRŌPH'IC, *a.* Relating to an apostrophe; denoting an apostrophe. *Todd.*

AP-PŌS'TRO-PHIZE, *v. a.* [*i.* APOSTROPHIZED; *pp.* APOSTROPHIZING, APOSTROPHIZED.] To address by an apostrophe.

There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apostrophizing* his heroes, and speaking of them in the second person, it is a figure of speech, and not an account. *Pope.*

AP'OS-TŪME, *n.* Properly APOSTEME. *Harvey.*

AP-O-TĀC'TĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀπόκρισις*, set apart.] One of an ancient sect who affected to follow the example of the apostles in renouncing all their worldly goods. *Buck.*

† **AP-PŌT'E-LĒSM**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀποτίλεσμα*.]

1. (*Med.*) The event of a disease. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Astrol.*) The casting of a nativity. *Ash.*

AP-O-THĒ'CĀ, *n.* [L., from Gr. *ἀποθήκη*, a storehouse or repository; *ἀποθήκη*, to stow away.]

1. (*Ant.*) A storehouse for oil, wine, &c. *Brande.*

2. An apothecary's shop. *Sir. W. Petty.*

AP-PŌTH'E-CA-RY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀποθήκη*, a depository; *L. apotheca*.] A keeper of a medicine shop; a dispenser of medicines; a vender of medicines; a compounder of medicines.

They have no other doctor but the sun and the fresh air, and that, such an one as never sends them to the apothecary. *South.*

Syn. — See PHYSICIAN.

AP-O-THĒ'CI-ŪM, *n.*, *pl.* **AP-O-THĒ'CI-A** (66). [*Modern L.*] (*Bot.*) The disk containing the reproductive matter in most lichens. *Gray.*

AP'O-THĒGM (*ap'o-thēm*), *n.* [Gr. *ἀποθήγημα*, a pointed saying; *ἀπό*, from, and *θήγημα*, a word.] A sententious or remarkable saying of some distinguished person; a terse, pointed saying; a valuable maxim; a laconic, instructive remark.

Nor do *apothegms* only serve for ornament and delight, but also for action and civil use, as being the edge tools of speech, which cut and penetrate the knots of business and affairs. *Bacon.*

By . . . scattering short *apothegms* and little pleasant stories, . . . his son was, in his infancy, taught to abhor . . . vice. *Walton.* It is astonishing the influence foolish *apothegms* have upon the mass of mankind, though they are not unfrequently fallacies. *S. Smith.*

Originally and properly written *apothegm*; now commonly *apothegm*. See APOPTHEGM.

Syn. — See AXIOM.

AP-O-THĒG-MĀT'IC, { *a.* Relating to an ap-

AP-O-THĒG-MĀT'I-CAL, { othegm; sententious; aphoristic. "A witty, *apothegmatical* comparison." *Warton.*

AP-O-THĒG'MA-TĪST, *n.* On who deals in apothegms; a collector of apothegms. *Pope.*

AP-O-THĒG'MA-TĪZE, *v. n.* To utter apothegms.

AP-O-THĒ'Q-SIS [*ap-o-thē'o-sis*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; *ap-o-thē-sis*, *Crabb, Todd, B.*; *ap-o-thē-sis* or *ap-o-thē'o-sis*, *K.*], *n.* [Gr. *ἀποθέσις*; *ἀποθεῖω*, to make into a God; *ἀπό*, from, and *θεός*, God.] The enrolment of a mortal among the gods; deification. *South.*

— "This word, like *metamorphosis*, has deserted its Latin accentuation on the penultimate syllable, and returned to its original Greek accent on the antepenultimate. The other words of this termination, as *anadiplosis*, *antipthesis*, &c., retain the Latin accent, though all these words in Greek have the accent on the antepenultimate. This accentuation on the antepenultimate is so agreeable to the genius of our own tongue, that it is no wonder it is so prevalent. Johnson, Sheridan, Kenrick, Ash, Scott, Buchanan, Bailey, and Perry have adopted it as I have done, and only Smith, Barclay, and Entick accent the penultimate. So eminent a poet as Garth approves of the choice I have made, where he says, —

'Alloes the prince of his celestial line
An *apothēsis* and rites divine.' *Walker.*

AP-O-THĒ'Q-SIZE, *v. a.* To deify. *Month. Rev.*

AP-PŌTH'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἀπόθεσις*, a laying up in store; *ἀποθήκη*, to place away.]

1. (*Arch.*) A repository or place for books, &c., on the south side of the chancel, in the primitive churches. *Sir G. Wheeler.*

2. (*Surg.*) The placing of a fractured or dislocated limb in its proper position after the reduction of the displaced parts. *Dunglison.*

AP-PŌT'Q-ME, *n.* [Gr. *ἀποτίμω*, to cut off.]

1. (*Geom.*) The difference between two incommensurable lines or quantities. Thus the difference between the side of a square and its diagonal is the *apotome*, and is represented numerically by the expression $\sqrt{2}-1$. *Brande.*

2. (*Mus.*) The remainder of a whole tone when diminished by a limma or smaller semitone. As the tone major cannot be rationally divided into two equal parts, the Greeks divided it into a greater and less semitone, the greater being the *apotome*, and the less the limma, the ratio of the two being as 2187 to 2048. *Brande.*

AP-O-TRĒP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἀποτρέψις*, a turning away; *ἀποτρέπω*, to turn back.] (*Med.*) The resolution of a suppurating tumor. *Hooper.*

AP'Q-ZĒM, *n.* [Gr. *ἀπό*, from, and *ζέω*, to boil.] (*Med.*) A decoction. *Wiseman.*

Squirrels read Garth till *apozema* grow cold. *Gay.*

AP-Q-ZĒM'I-CAL, *a.* Like a decoction. "Wine . . . adhibited in an *apozemical* form." *Whitaker.*

† **AP-PAIR'**, *v. a.* [A. S. *aparan*, to pervert.] To make worse, or less; to injure; to impair. "Gentlewomen, which fear neither sun nor wind for *appearing* their beauty." *Sir T. Elyot.*

† **AP-PAIR'**, *v. n.* To grow worse. "All that liveth *appareth* fast." *Morality of Every Man.*

AP-PA-LA-CHI-AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Denoting a chain of mountains in the United States, called also the *Alleghany* mountains. *P. Cyc.*

AP-PĀLL', *v. a.* [L. *palleo*, to be or look pale; *Fr. appâler*, to make pale.] [*i.* APPALLED; *pp.* APPALLING, APPALLED.] To frighten; to terrify; to dismay; — written also *appal*.

Does neither rage inflame, nor fear *appal*.
Nor the black fear of death saddens all? *Pope.*

† **AP-PĀLL'**, *v. n.* To be dismayed. *Spenser.*

AP-PĀLL'ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to appall.

† **AP-PĀL'MENT**, *n.* Impression of fear; terror. "Discouragement and *appalment*." *Bacon.*

AP'PA-NAGE, *n.* [Low L. *appanagium*; *panis*, bread.] (*Law.*) Lands, &c., set apart by princes for the maintenance of their younger children. — See APANAGE. *Swift.*

AP-PĀN'A-GIST, *n.* [Fr. *apanagiste*.] A prince to whom an appanage is granted. *Ogilvie.*

† **AP-PĀR'AILE**, *v. a.* [Fr. *appareiller*.] To prepare. "Would her wedding *appareile*." *Chaucer.*

† **AP'PA-RĀTE**, *n.* Apparatus. "Such *apparate* and order for public sacrifices." *Sheldon.*

AP-PA-RĀ'TUS, *n.*; *pl.* **AP-PA-RĀ'TVS** or **AP-PA-RĀ'TVS-ES**. [L. *apparo*, to prepare.]

1. A collection, or combination of means for

the accomplishment of some purpose. "This goodly apparatus of the universe." *Hale.*

2. A complete set of utensils or instruments for performing any operation or business; as, "Chemical apparatus"; "Surgical apparatus."

3. (*Phys.*) A series or system of organs concerned in any function of the animal economy; as, "The digestive apparatus"; "Locomotive apparatus"; "Vocal apparatus."

4. Murray, Smart, and some other grammarians, regard *apparatus* as both singular and plural; but the regular plural form is sometimes used; as, "Crucial apparatuses." *P. Cyc.*

AP-PAR'EL, *n.* [*L. apparo*, to prepare; *Fr. appareil*, preparation, provision, dress.]

1. Dress; clothes; clothing; attire; array; vesture; raiment; external habiliments.

For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shak.*

2. *pl.* Embroidered ornaments attached to ecclesiastical vestments. *Fairholt.*

Syn.—Common apparel; elegant dress; suitable clothes; or clothing; gay attire; military array. Vesture and raiment are used on serious subjects; clothing, clothes, apparel, and dress, on common occasions.

AP-PAR'EL, *v. a.* [*i.* APPARELLED; *pp.* APPARELLING, APPARELLED.]

1. To dress; to clothe; to robe; to attire.

With such robes were the king's daughters apparelled. *2 Sam. xlii. 18.*

2. To deck; to adorn; to embellish.

She did apparel her apparel, and with the preciousness of her body made it most sumptuous. *Sidney.*

3. † To fit out; to furnish; to equip. "Ships well manned and apparelled." *Hayward.*

† AP-PAR'ENCE, *n.* [*Fr.*] Appearance. *Chaucer.*

† AP-PAR'EN-CY, *n.* Appearance. *Gower.*

AP-PAR'ENT, *a.* [*L. appareo*, *apparens*, to appear; *Fr. apparent*.]

1. Plainly or easily seen; visible; open. "This open and apparent shame." *Shak.*

2. Not real; seeming; as, "The apparent size of the moon."

3. Obvious; manifest; indubitable; evident. *Hooker.*

Heir apparent, the immediate and indubitable heir to the crown, in distinction from the *heir presumptive*.

—*Apparent time*, (*Astron.*) true time, or the time or hour as indicated by the sun's passage over the meridian; —opposed to *mean time*, which is that which would be indicated by the sun if its orbit coincided with the plane of the earth's rotation and its angular velocity were uniform. —*Apparent motion*, (*Opt.*) seeming motion of a body arising from some other cause than its actual motion. —*Apparent magnitude*, (*Opt.*) the angle under which any line appears at the eye, or the angle made by lines drawn from its extremities to the eye. —*Apparent or sensible horizon*, a plane passing through the place of the observer at right angles to a vertical line, and bounded by the celestial sphere; —opposed to *rational horizon*, which passes through the centre of the earth. *Hutton.*

Syn.—The apparent size of the visible stars in a clear night; obvious tendency; manifest contradiction; plain fact; indubitable evidence; seeming truth; open sessions of a court or legislature; certain knowledge. — See CLEAR, EVIDENT.

† AP-PAR'ENT, *n.* Same as HEIR APPARENT.

I'll draw it [my sword] as apparent to the crown. *Shak.*

AP-PAR'ENT-LY, *ad.* 1. Evidently; obviously.

"If he . . . scorn me so apparently." *Shak.*

2. Seemingly; in show; in semblance. "The horizon . . . the line apparently separating the earth and sky." *Bracklesby.*

AP-PAR'ENT-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being apparent. *Sherwood.*

AP-PA-RIT'ION (ap-pa-rish'un), *n.* [*L. apparitio*.]

1. Appearance; visibility.

When suddenly stood at my head a dream,
Whose inward apparition gently moved
My fancy. *Milton.*

2. The thing appearing; a visible object.

The heavenly bands
Down from a sky of Jasper lighted now
In Paradise, and in a hill made halt;
A glorious apparition. *Milton.*

3. A preternatural appearance; a visible spirit; a ghost; a spectre; a phantom.

Tender minds should not receive early impressions of goblins, spectres, and apparitions. *Locke.*

4. (*Astron.*) The reappearance of a luminary after being hid below the horizon or behind

another body passing over it; —opposed to occultation.

Circle of perpetual apparition, (*Astron.*) the circle within which the stars never set. *Herschel.*

Syn.—Apparition to the senses; vision of the imagination; a pale ghost; a frightful spectre; an airy phantom.

AP-PAR'IT-TOR, *n.* [*L. apparo*, to prepare; *Fr. appariteur*.] (*Law.*) Formerly, an officer of any court of judicature; —now, the messenger of an ecclesiastical court. *Ayliffe.*

† AP-PAY', *v. a.* [*Old Fr. appayer*, to pacify.] To satisfy. "Well appaid she was." *Sidney.*

† AP-PÉACH', *v. a.* [*Old Fr. apescher*.] To accuse; to impeach; to inform against. *Spenser.*

† AP-PÉACH'ER, *n.* An accuser. *Sherwood.*

† AP-PÉACH'MENT, *n.* Impeachment. *Wotton.*

AP-PÉAL', *v. n.* [*L. appello*, to address, to apply to; *It. appellare*; *Sp. apelar*; *Fr. appeler*.] [*i.* APPEALED; *pp.* APPEALING, APPEALED.]

1. (*Law.*) To transfer a cause from one to another; to refer to another as judge, or umpire.

I was constrained to appeal unto Caesar. *Acts xxviii. 19.*

2. To refer to another as witness.

Whether this, that soul always thinks, be a self-evident proposition, I appeal to mankind. *Locke.*

† AP-PÉAL', *v. a.* 1. To charge with a crime. "I appeal you of murder." *B. Jonson.*

2. To pronounce; to utter.

Their prayers to appeal,
With great devotion, and with little zeal. *Spenser.*

AP-PÉAL', *n.* 1. (*Law.*) A removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court or jurisdiction for the purpose of reexamination: —an accusation, or criminal prosecution instituted by a person who has been injured by some heinous offence: —a proceeding by which one charged with crime confesses his guilt, and accuses his accomplices in order to obtain his own pardon. *Burrill.*

2. A reference to another as a witness; as, "To make appeal to another for the truth of an assertion."

3. A request; a petition; an entreaty.

Whenever yet was your appeal denied? *Shak.*

4. Resort; recourse.

An appeal to arms and to the God of hosts is all that is left us. *P. Henry.*

AP-PÉAL'A-BLE, *a.* Subject to an appeal; that may be appealed. *Howell.*

† AP-PÉAL'ANT (ap-pél'ant), *n.* Appeler; appellant. "Lords appellants." *Shak.*

AP-PÉAL'ER, *n.* 1. One who appeals.

2. † An accuser; an appeacher. *Fox.*

AP-PÉAR', *v. n.* [*L. appareo*, to appear; *It. apparire*; *Sp. aparecer*; *Fr. apparoir*.] [*i.* APPEARED; *pp.* APPEARING, APPEARED.]

1. To be in sight; to be visible.

And when you saw his chariot but appear,
Have you not made a universal shout? *Shak.*

2. To become visible, as a spirit.

There appeared to them Moses and Elias. *Matt. xxvii. 3.*

3. To come before another to give account, or receive judgment; to stand in the presence of some superior.

When shall I come and appear before God? *Ps. xlii. 2.*

4. To be open or manifest to observation.

Let thy work appear unto thy servants. *Ps. ex. 18.*

5. To be clear by proof or evidence; to be plain, or evident.

It doth not yet appear what we shall be. *1 John iii. 2.*

6. To seem; to look.

Ye . . . outwardly appear righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity. *Matt. xxiii. 27, 28.*

Syn.—See SEEM.

† AP-PÉAR', *n.* Appearance. *Fletcher.*

AP-PÉAR'ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of appearing. "They were surprised at the sudden appearance of the enemy." *Johnson.*

2. That which is seen; a phenomenon; as, "The appearance of the clouds betokens rain."

3. Semblance; show.

The hypocrite would not part with the outward show of virtue, if it was not to the end of it. *Johnson.*

4. Personal presence; mien; air.

Wisdom enters the last, and so captivates with her appearance, that he gives himself up to her. *Addison.*

5. Apparition; supernatural visibility.

When I, even I Daniel, had seen the vision, . . . behold, there stood before me as the appearance of a man. *Dan. viii. 15.*

6. † Probability; seeming; likelihood.

There is that which hath no appearance. *Bacon.*

Syn.—See AIR.

AP-PÉAR'ER, *n.* One who appears. *Browne.*

AP-PÉAR'ING, *n.* The act of appearing. "The history of their appearings." *Spenser.*

AP-PÉAR'ING-LY, *ad.* Seemingly; apparently.

A flourishing branch shall grow out of his apparently sere and sapless root. *Ep. Hall.*

AP-PÉAS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be appeased; that may be reconciled, or propitiated. *Udal.*

AP-PÉAS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being easily appeased; reconcilableness. *Johnson.*

AP-PÉASE', *v. a.* [*L. ad*, to, and *par*, peace; *Fr. apaiser*.] [*i.* APPEASED; *pp.* APPEASING, APPEASED.]

2. To calm; to quiet; to pacify; to allay; to assuage; to reconcile; to still; to soothe; to compose; as, "To appease the passions." "The civil wars were appeased." *Davies.*

Syn.—Appease wrath, calm the feelings; quiet or pacify the child; allay heat or hunger; assuage grief; reconcile enemies; still commotion; soothe care; compose the mind. — See ALLAY, SATISFY.

AP-PÉASE'MENT, *n.* Act of appeasing. "For its appeasement and mitigation." *Cudworth.*

AP-PÉAS'ER, *n.* One who appeases or pacifies.

AP-PÉAS'IVE, *a.* That mitigates or appeases; having the power to appease. *Sherwood.*

AP-PÉL'AN-CY, *n.* [*L. appello*, to address.] Appeal; capability of appeal. [*R.*] *Todd.*

AP-PÉL'ANT, *a.* Relating to an appeal; appealing. *Const. and Canons Eccl.*

AP-PÉL'ANT, *n.* (*Law.*) One who appeals; a person or party by whom an appeal is made; —opposed to *respondent* or *appellee*. *Burrill.*

AP-PÉL'ATE, *a.* (*Law.*) Relating to appeals; having cognizance of appeals. "Appellate jurisdiction." *Blackstone.* "The judges, neither the original nor the appellate." *Burke.*

AP-PÉL-LÁ'TION, *n.* 1. † An appeal. *B. Jonson.*

2. The name by which any thing is called; a specific or distinctive name; a title. *Browne.*

Syn.—See NAME.

AP-PÉL'LA-TIVE, *a.* (*Gram.*) Common: —applied to *name*, and opposed to *proper*. *Bp. Bull.*

AP-PÉL'LA-TIVE, *n.* 1. A common name, or noun, as opposed to a proper one. *Watts.*

2. A significant name; an appellation; a title. "An appellative of scorn." *Bp. Taylor.*

AP-PÉL'LA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In the manner of nouns appellative. "Rendered appellatively." *Fuller.*

AP-PÉL'LA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being appellative. *Fuller.*

AP-PÉL'LA-TQ-RY, *a.* That contains an appeal. "An appellatory libel." *Ayliffe.*

AP-PÉL-LÉE' [ap-el-é', *S. W. P. Ja. Sm.*; ap-pél-é', *K.*], *n.* (*Law.*) The party against whom an appeal has been made: —opposed to the *appellant*, and more usually termed the *respondent*. *Burrill.*

AP-PÉL'LOR, or AP-PÉL-LÖR' [ap-pél'lor, *Ja. K. Sm.*; ap-pél-lör', *Wb.*], *n.* (*Law.*) One who makes an appeal; an appellant. *Whishaw.*

When *appellor* and *appellee* are used in opposition to each other, they are both commonly accented on the last syllable.

AP-PÉN-AGE, *n.* (*Law.*) A child's part or portion. — See APPANAGE. *Tomlins.*

AP-PÉND', *v. a.* [*L. appendo*, to hang or attach to; *It. appendere*; *Fr. appendre*.] [*i.* APPENDED; *pp.* APPENDING, APPENDED.]

1. To hang or attach to, as an inscription to a column, or a seal to a record.

2. To be added to; to be appended.

3. To be added to; to be appended.

4. To be added to; to be appended.

5. To be added to; to be appended.

6. To be added to; to be appended.

7. To be added to; to be appended.

2. To add to something, as a supplement to a book; to subjoin; to annex.

AP-PĒND'AGE, *n.* Something added, attached or annexed; a concomitant.
Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety, and is to chastity, to temperance, and to humility, as the fringes are to a garment.
Bp. Taylor.

† AP-PĒND'ANCE, *n.* Something annexed or attached; an appendage.
Bp. Hall.

AP-PĒND'ANT, *a.* 1. Hanging to; belonging to; annexed; concomitant.
Bp. Taylor.
2. (*Law.*) Appended to by prescription, as a right of common to a freehold, or one inheritance to another that is superior or more worthy.
Burrill.

AP-PĒND'ANT, *n.* That which belongs to another thing; an adventitious part.
Hale.

† AP-PĒND'EN-CY, *n.* State of being appendant.
"By right of *appendency*."
Spelman.

† AP-PĒN'DI-CĀTE, *v. a.* To annex.
Hale.

† AP-PĒN-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* An appendage.
Hale.

AP-PĒN'DI-CLE, *n.* A small appendage.
Smart.

AP-PĒN-DI-CU-LATE, *a.* [*L. appendicula*, a small appendage.] (*Bot.*) Having some kind of appendages.
P. Cyc.

AP-PĒN'DIX, *n.*; pl. AP-PĒN'DI-CĒS, or AP-PĒN'DIX-ES. [*L. appendix*; *ad*, to; and *pendo*, to suspend.] Something appended; an adjunct or concomitant; — a supplement added at the end of a literary work.
Brande.

AP-PĒNSE', *a.* [*L. appendo, appensus*, to attach to.] (*Bot.*) Hanging from above.
Gray.

† AP-PĒR-CĒIVE', *v. n.* [*Fr. apercevoir*.] To comprehend; to perceive.
Chaucer.

† AP-PĒR-CĒIV'ING, *n.* Perception.
Chaucer.

AP-PĒR-CĒP'TION, *n.* (*Met.*) That degree of perception which reflects upon itself; self-consciousness; consciousness.
Reid.
Consciousness denotes a state, *apperception* an act, of the ego; and from this the superiority of the latter is apparent.
Meiklejohn.

† AP-PĒR'IL, *n.* Danger; peril.
Shak.

AP-PĒR-TĀIN', *v. n.* [*Low L. appertineo*; *It. appartenere*; *Fr. appartenir*.] [*z. APPERTAINED*; *pp. APPERTAINING, APPERTAINED*.]
1. To belong to, as of right or by nature.
The Father, to whom, in heaven, supreme Kingdom, and power, and glory *appertain*.
Milton.
2. To relate to; to belong to by custom.
Hang mournful epitaphs, and do all rites That *appertain* unto a burial.
Shak.

† AP-PĒR-TĀIN'MENT, *n.* That which appertains; an appurtenance.
Shak.

AP-PĒR'TĒ-NANCE, *n.* Same as APPURTENANCE.
Broune.

† AP-PĒR'TĒ-NANCE, *v. a.* To supply as of right. "*Appertenanced* with . . . parks."
Carew.

† AP-PĒR'TI-NĒNT, *a.* Belonging to.

† AP-PĒR'TI-NĒNT, *n.* Any thing pertaining.
To furnish him with all *appertinents*.
Shak.

AP-PĒTE', *v. a.* [*L. appeto*, to seek after.] To desire. "*Matter appeteth* form."
Chaucer.

AP-PĒ-TĒNCE, *n.* [*L. appetentia*; *It. appetenza*; *Sp. apetencia*; *Fr. appétence*.]
1. Eager desire; strong appetite.
Bred only and completed to the taste Of lustful *appetence*.
Milton.
2. Natural tendency or inclination.
The present example precisely contradicts the opinion that the parts of animals may have been all formed by what is called *appetency*, i. e. endeavor perpetuated, and imperceptibly working its effect through an incalculable series of generations.
Foley.

† AP-PĒ-TĒNT, *a.* [*L. appeto, appetens*, to seek, to long for.] Very desirous.
Sir G. Buck.

† AP-PĒ-TI-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being desirable. "*Appetibility* of the object."
Bramhall.

† AP-PĒ-TI-BLE, *a.* [*L. appetibilis*.] Desirable. "The most *appetible* object."
Broune.

AP-PĒ-TĪTE, *n.* [*L. appetitus*, natural desire; *It. appetito*; *Sp. apetito*; *Fr. appétit*.]

1. Natural desire to gratify any of the senses.
Who is there that has not instigated his *appetites* by indulgence?
Johnson.

2. Desire of food; hunger.
Wilt thou fill the *appetite* of the young lions?
Job xxxviii. 39.

3. The object of eager desire.
Power being the natural *appetite* of princes.
Swift.

† AP-PĒ-TĪTE, *v. a.* To desire.
Sir T. Elyot.

† AP-PĒ-TĪ'TION (ap-pe-tish'un), *n.* [*L. appetitio*.] Desire. "*Appetition* or aversation."
Hale.

† AP-PĒ-TĪ'TIOUS, *a.* Palatable; desirable. "*Appetitious* . . . and toothsome."
Brief Descr.

AP-PĒ-TĪ-TIVE, *a.* That desires. "The *appetitive* part of our nature."
Dr. Sheldon.

AP-PĒ-TĪZE, *v. a.* [*Fr. appétissant*, exciting appetite.] To create an appetite.
Sir W. Scott.
A word in use in the north of England.
Brockett.

AP-PĒ-TĪZER, *n.* That which appetizes.
Byron.

AP-PĒ-AN, *a.* Relating to Appius; — denoting a way from ancient Rome to Brundisium.
Ency.

AP-PLAUD', *v. a.* [*L. applaudo*, to clap the hands in approbation; *It. applaudire*; *Sp. aplaudir*; *Fr. applaudir*.] [*z. APPLAUDED*; *pp. APPLAUDING, APPLAUDED*.]
1. To praise by clapping the hands, or by acclamation.
I would *applaud* thee to the very echo, That should *applaud* again.
Shak.
2. To praise; approve; commend.
O that our fathers would *applaud* our loves.
Shak.
Syn. — See COMMEND.

AP-PLAUD'ER, *n.* One who applauds.
Burton.

AP-PLAUSE', *n.* Act of applauding; a shout of approbation; public commendation; acclamation; loud praise.
Applause is the spur of noble minds, the end and aim of weak ones.
Colton.
Syn. — He was received with *acclamation*, and his speech met with unbounded *applause*. *Acclamation* is expressed by the lips; *applause*, in part, by the hands.

AP-PLAUS'IVE, *a.* Applauding.
Sir R. Fanshawe.

AP'PLE (æp'pl), *n.* [*A. S. æpl, æpel, or æpell*; *Ger. apfel*.] (*Bot.*) A species of *Pyrus*; apple-tree; *Pyrus malus*; — the fruit of the apple-tree, or *Pyrus malus*.
Gray.
Apple of the eye, the pupil of the eye. *Deut. xxxii. 10.* — *Apple of discord*, cause of general contention: — a mythological allusion to the golden apple thrown into an assembly of the gods by the goddess of Discord, on which was written, "To the fairest," and which gave rise to a contention between Juno, Minerva, and Venus, to the last of whom it was awarded by the judgment of Paris.

AP'PLE (æp'pl), *v. n.* To form like an apple. "One [turnip] *apples* above ground."
Marshall.

AP'PLE-BLĪGHT, *n.* (*Ent.*) A species of aphid, covered with a white cottony secretion, and which multiplies exceedingly in the crevices of diseased apple-trees.
Harris.

AP'PLE-BRĀNDY, *n.* [*U. S.*] A liquor distilled from cider; cider-brandy.
Boucher.

AP'PLE-BŪT'TER, *n.* [*U. S.*] A sauce made of apples stewed in cider; apple-sauce.
Ogilvie.

AP'PLE-DŪMP-LING, *n.* A dumpling made with apples.
Child.

AP'PLE-GRĀFT, *n.* A scion or graft of an apple-tree. "Three . . . sorts of *apple-grafts*."
Boyle.

AP'PLE-HĀR-VĒST, *n.* The time of gathering apples.
B. Jonson.

AP'PLE-JŌHN, *n.* See JOHN-APPLE.
Shak.

AP'PLE-PĪE, *n.* A pie made with apples.
Ash.

AP'PLE-PĪE ŌR'DER, *a.* Colloquial expression denoting perfect order.
Ogilvie.

AP'PLE-SĀUCE, *n.* Sauce made of apples.
Parks.

AP'PLE-SNĀIL', *n.* A term applied to the shells of the genus *Ampullaria*.
Woodward.

AP'PLE-TĀRT, *n.* A tart made of apples.
Shak.

AP'PLE-TRĒE, *n.* [*A. S. æpl-treow*.] A tree which produces apples; *Pyrus Malus*.
Louden.

AP'PLE-WO-MAN (-wûm-un), *n.* A woman who sells apples.
Pope.

† AP'PLE-YĀRD, *n.* An orchard.
Prompt. Parv.

AP-PLĪ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be applied.
Hooker.

AP-PLĪ'ANCE, *n.* Act of applying; application.
Diseases, desperate grown, By desperate *appliances* are relieved.
Shak.

AP-PLĪ'AN-CY, *n.* 1. Act of applying.
2. The thing applied.
J. Hunter.

AP-PLĪ-CA-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Applicableness.
More.

AP'PLĪ-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be applied; suitable. "Justly *applicable* to the present state of mankind in general."
Mason.

AP'PLĪ-CA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Fitness to be applied; applicability.
Boyle.

AP'PLĪ-CA-BLY, *ad.* So as to be able to be properly applied.
Johnson.

AP'PLĪ-CAN-CY, *n.* The state or quality of being an applicant.
Ogilvie.

AP'PLĪ-CĀNT, *n.* 1. One who applies; a petitioner; a suitor; a candidate.
Todd.
2. A diligent student; one who applies himself closely; — sometimes, says Pickering, improperly so used in the U. S.

AP'PLĪ-CATE, *n.* (*Math.*) A chord which is bisected by a diameter.
Applicate numbers, concrete numbers. — *Applicate ordinate*, an applicate with reference to an axis of the curve, or a double ordinate perpendicular to an axis of the curve.
Davies & Peck.

† AP'PLĪ-CĀTE, *v. a.* To apply.
Pearson.

AP'PLĪ-CĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. applicatio*.] 1. Act of applying; as, "His pain was relieved by the *application* of the proper remedies."
2. That which is applied; as, "He proposes to make trial of a new *application*."
3. Solicitation; entreaty; appeal. "A patient . . . passed, upon the *application* of a poor, private, obscure mechanic."
Swift.
4. Assiduity; industry; intense study; close attention.
I have discovered no other way to keep our thoughts close to their business but by frequent attention and *application*.
Locke.
5. Reference of one thing to another, in order to discover, or illustrate, fitness, agreement, or correspondence.
How necessary it is to examine scrupulously the *application* of every figure!
Bolingbroke.
Syn. — See ATTENTION.

AP'PLĪ-CA-TĪVE, *a.* That applies.
Bramhall.

† AP'PLĪ-CA-TŌ-RI-LY, *ad.* With application, "Instrumentally or *applicatorily*."
Montagu.

AP'PLĪ-CA-TŌ-RY, *a.* Having an application. "A home and *applicatory* manner."
Wilkins.

AP'PLĪ-CA-TŌ-RY, *n.* That which applies.
There are but two ways of applying the death of Christ; faith is the inward *applicatory*.
Taylor.

† AP'PLĪ-ED-LY, *ad.* By application. "Of themselves, or *apphedly*, acts of religion."
Montagu.

AP'PLĪ'ER, *n.* One who applies.
Montagu.

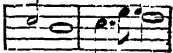
† AP'PLĪ'MENT, *n.* Application.
Marston.

AP-PLŪ' v. a. [*Gr. πλάω*; *L. applico*; *It. applicare*; *Sp. aplicar*; *Old Fr. appliquer*; *Fr. appliquer*.] [*z. APPLIED*; *pp. APPLYING, APPLIED*.]
1. To put, lay, or place upon.
Apply to her some remedies.
Shak.
2. To convert to use; to use; to appropriate. The profits thereof might be *applied* towards the support of the year.
Clarendon.
3. To direct; to address.
Sacred vows and mystic song *applied* To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride.
Pope.
4. To direct with diligence, or attentively.
Apply thine heart unto instruction, and thine ears to the words of knowledge.
Prov. xxiii. 12.
5. To make use of as suitable or fitting.
I repeated the verses which I formerly *applied* to him.
Dryden.
6. † To busy; to employ.
She was *applied* in *applying* his humors.
Sidney.
Syn. — See ADDICT.

AP-PLŪ', *v. n.* 1. To suit; to fit; as, "This *applies* well to the case."

2. To have recourse by request or petition.
I had no thoughts of *applying* to any but himself. *Swift*.

APPOGGIATURA (ap-pōj-ē-
a-tū'ra), *n.* [It. *appoggiare*,
to lean upon.] (*Mus.*) A
note of embellishment or
expression introduced before the principal note;
a passing note; fore note; grace note. *Dwight*.



The small notes are
appoggiaturas.

AP-POINT', *v. a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *punctum*, a point;
It. *apuntare*; Sp. *apuntar*; Fr. *appointer*.] [*i.*
APPOINTED; *pp.* **APPOINTING**, **APPOINTED**.]

1. To fix; to set; to determine; to prescribe.
Thou hast appointed his bounds. *Job* xiv. 5.

2. To settle by agreement.

This is the day appointed for the combat. *Shak.*

3. To decree; to order; to command; to
ordain; to direct.

Thy servants are ready to do whatsoever my lord the king
shall appoint. *2 Sam.* xv. 15.

4. To assign; to allot; to designate.

Man hath his daily work of body or mind
appointed, which declares his dignity. *Milton*.

5. To name or set apart for an office; to con-
stitute.

Look ye out among you seven men of honest report . . .
whom we may appoint over this business. *Acts* vi. 3.

6. To furnish; to equip; to supply;—used
in this sense chiefly as a participle; as, "The
army was well appointed."

7. To point at for the purpose of censuring;
to arraign; to denounce. [*R.*]

Appoint not heavenly disposition, father. *Milton*.

8. (*Law.*) To direct a new disposition of an
estate already conveyed, by virtue of a power
contained in such conveyance; to create or di-
rect a use; to limit a new use; to substitute a
new use in place of a former one. *Burrill*.

Syn.—*Appoint* to an office; *appoint* a meeting, a
successor; *constitute* a leader or judge; *constitute* gov-
ernments, laws, offices. An officer *orders* or *directs*; a
physician *prescribes*; Providence *ordains*.—See **AL-**
LOT, **CONSTITUTE**, **FIX**, **INSTITUTE**.

AP-POINT', *v. n.* To decree; to resolve.

For the Lord had appointed to defeat the good counsel of
Athiothph. *2 Sam.* xvii. 14.

AP-POINT'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be appointed.

AP-POINT'ED, *p. a.* 1. Settled; established.
"There was an appointed sign." *Judges* xx. 38.

2. Equipped; furnished; supplied.

Goodly appointed, in clothing sumptuous. *Barclay*.

AP-POINT-ÉE', *n.* 1. One who receives an ap-
pointment; one appointed.

2. (*Mil.*) A foot soldier, who, for long or
special services, has greater pay than other
privates. *Scott*.

AP-POINT'ER, *n.* One who appoints. *Gregory*.

AP-POINT'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of appointing.

2. State of being appointed, or named for an
office; station; office; as, "He obtained a lu-
crative appointment."

3. Assignment; previous arrangement.

They had made an appointment together to come to mourn
with him. *Job* ii. 11.

4. Decree; destination; law; as, "All must
submit to the appointments of Providence."

5. Direction; bidding; order; command.

That good fellow,
If I command him, follows my appointment. *Shak.*

6. Equipment; equipage.

Up higher to the plain, where we'll set forth
in best appointment all our regiments. *Shak.*

7. Allowance; salary; pension; pay.

His ambassadors complain of nothing more frequently
than the slenderness of their appointments. *Hurd*.

8. A part, or exercise, assigned for com-
mencement in an American college.

9. (*Law.*) A deed or instrument which is exe-
cuted in pursuance of a power contained in some
preceding deed, and which operates as a con-
veyance, by limiting a use, or by substituting
a new use for a former one. *Burrill*.

† **AP-POR-TION**, *v. a.* [Fr. *apportioner*, to bring.] A
bringer in. *Hale*.

AP-POR-TION, *v. a.* [Fr. *apportionner*.] [*i.* **AP-**
POR-TIONED; *pp.* **APPORTIONING**, **APPOR-**
TIONED.] To set out or divide in just propor-
tions; to distribute; to allot. *Taylor*.

Syn.—See **ALLOT**.

† **AP-POR-TION-ATE-NÉSS**, *n.* Adaptedness.

AP-POR-TION-ER, *n.* One who apportions; a
limiter; a boulder. *Cotgrave*.

AP-POR-TION-MENT, *n.* Act of apportioning;
distribution or division of property so as to
give each interested person a just share.

† **AP-PO-SE'**, *v. a.* [L. *appono*, to put to; Fr. *ap-*
poser.]

1. To place before. "Atrides . . . food suffi-
cient *apposed* before them." *Chapman*.

2. To put questions to; to embarrass by
questions, to pose. *Bacon*.

AP-PO-S'ER, *n.* (*Law.*) An examiner; a ques-
tioner;—applied to an officer in the English
exchequer. *Burrill*.

AP-PO-SITE (ap-pō-zī't), *a.* [L. *appono*, *appositus*,
to apply to.] Proper; fit; suitable; well ap-
plied; relevant; as, "An *apposite* remark."

AP-PO-SITE-LY (ap-pō-zīt-lē), *ad.* Fitly; suit-
ably. "Appositely and properly ask." *South*.

AP-PO-SITE-NÉSS, *n.* Fitness; suitability.
"Fitness, rightness, *appositeness*." *Hale*.

AP-PO-SITION (ap-pō-zīsh'un), *n.* [L. *appositio*.]

1. Addition; application. "It grows by the
apposition of new matter." *Arbutnot*.

2. (*Gram.*) The putting of two or more
nouns or pronouns, meaning the same thing,
in the same case. *Pearson*.

AP-PO-SITION-É, *a.* (*Gram.*) Placed in apposi-
tion. "Appositively to the words going imme-
diately before." [*R.*] *Knatchbull*.

AP-PRÁIS'AL, } *n.* Act of appraising; val-
AP-PRÁISE'MENT, } uation. *Blackstone*.

AP-PRÁISE' (ap-práz'), *v. a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *pre-*
zare, a price, i. e. to set a price to; It. *apprez-*
zare; Sp. *apreciar*; Fr. *apprécier*.] [*i.* **AP-**
PRAISED; *pp.* **APPRAISING**, **APPRAISED**.] To
set a price upon; to estimate the value of; to
value; as, "To *appraise* goods." *Blackstone*.

This word is frequently pronounced, and some-
times written, *apprize*; and it was formerly so written
by good English authors, as Lord Bacon, Bishop Hall,
&c. Dr. Webster spells it *apprize*; but the English
dictionaries uniformly have *appraise*; though Todd,
after giving the word *appraisement*, adds, "Formerly,
and rightly, *apprizement*."

AP-PRÁISE'MENT, *n.* Act of appraising; set-
ting a price; valuation. *Blackstone*.

AP-PRÁIS'ER, *n.* [Old Fr. *appraisour*.] One
who sets a price, or appraises. *Green*.

† **AP-PRE-CÁTION**, *n.* [L. *apprecor*, to adore, to
pray to.] Earnest prayer. *Bp. Hall*.

† **AP-PRE-CA-TÓ-RY**, *a.* Praying or wishing any
good. "Not so much *apprecatory* as declara-
tory benedictions." *Bp. Hall*.

AP-PRE-CI-Á-TION, *n.* [L. *apprecior*, to adore, to
pray to.] Earnest prayer. *Bp. Hall*.

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pray to.] Earnest prayer. *Bp. Hall*.

AP-PRE-CI-Á-TION, *n.* [L. *apprecior*, to adore, to
pray to.] Earnest prayer. *Bp. Hall*.

2. To seize as a criminal; to take prisoner;
to arrest; to seize by virtue of a warrant.

The governor . . . kept the city . . . with a garrison, de-
sirous to *apprehend* me. *2 Cor.* xi. 23.

3. To conceive by the mind; to suppose; to
imagine; to believe.

Full to the utmost measure of what bliss
Human desires can seek or apprehend. *Milton*.

We apprehend many truths which we do not comprehend. *Trinch*.

4. To think on with fear; to fear; to dread.

It was justly apprehended that there might be some dan-
ger in acquainting them with their own numbers. *Gibbon*.

Syn.—*Apprehend*, *seize*, or *arrest* a person accused
of a crime.—To *apprehend* and to *conceive* are com-
monly applied to things that have a real existence; to
suppose and *imagine*, often to things which exist only
in the imagination. To *apprehend* is simply to take
an idea into the mind; to *conceive*, to form an idea.
What one *supposes*, may be doubtful; what one *imag-*
ines, may be impossible.—To *apprehend*, to *fear*, and
to *dread*, all imply expectation of future evil. A
faint emotion is called *apprehension*; a stronger one,
fear; a still stronger, *dread*. *Apprehend* an unpleasant
occurrence; *fear* misfortune; *dread* great calam-
ity or tyranny.

AP-PRE-HÉND', *v. n.* To think; to suppose; to
imagine; to conceive. *Atterbury*.

AP-PRE-HÉND'ER, *n.* One who apprehends.

AP-PRE-HÉNS'Í-BLE, *a.* That may be appre-
hended or conceived. *Browne*.

AP-PRE-HÉNS'ÍON, *n.* [L. *apprehensio*.]

1. Act of apprehending; seizure; arrest.

And go we, brothers, to the man that took him,
To question of his apprehension. *Shak.*

2. The faculty by which ideas are conceived;
understanding; intellect; intellection.

In apprehension how like a god! *Shak.*

3. Opinion; sentiment; belief; conception.

The expressions of Scripture are commonly suited, in
those matters, to the vulgar apprehensions. *Locke*.

4. Distrust; fear; dread; suspicion.

Better to be despised for too anxious apprehensions than
ruined by too confident security. *Baile*.

Apprehension, in logic, is that act or condition of the mind
in which it receives the notion of any object, and which is
analogous to the perception of the senses. *Whately*.

Syn.—See **ALARM**.

AP-PRE-HÉNS'ÍVE, *a.* 1. Quick to understand.

"Teach such *apprehensive* scholars." *Holder*.

The soul-fraught eye and apprehensive air. *Scott*.

2. ¶ Sensitive; perceptive.

Mangle my apprehensive, tenderest parts. *Milton*.

3. Fearful; distrustful. "Apprehensive of
evils." *Tillotson*.

Syn.—See **DISTRUSTFUL**, **FEARFUL**.

AP-PRE-HÉNS'ÍVE-LY, *ad.* In an apprehensive
manner; with apprehension. *Johnson*.

AP-PRE-HÉNS'ÍVE-NÉSS, *n.* State or quality
of being apprehensive. *Wotton*.

AP-PRE-N'TICE (ap-prén'tis), *n.* [L. *apprehendo*,
to grasp; Fr. *apprenti*, a learner; *apprendre*,
to learn; Sp. *aprendiz*.] A person bound by
indenture, for a certain time, to perform ser-
vices for a master, and receiving in return in-
struction in his trade or occupation. *Covel*.

AP-PRE-N'TICE, *v. a.* [*i.* **APPRENTICED**; *pp.* **AP-**
PRENTICING, **APPRENTICED**.] To bind or put
out as an apprentice.

Him portioned maids, apprenticed orphans, blessed. *Pope*.

AP-PRE-N'TICE-FÉÉ, *n.* A pecuniary sum paid to
the master of an apprentice. *Blackstone*.

† **AP-PRE-N'TICE-HOOD** (-hád), *n.* Apprentice-
ship. "A long *apprentice-hood*." *Shak.*

AP-PRE-N'TICE-SHIP, *n.* The state or term of
being an apprentice or learner.

In every art there is an apprenticeship necessary. *Digby*.

† **AP-PRE-N'TI-SAGE**, *n.* Apprenticeship. *Bacon*.

AP-PRESSÉD', } *a.* [L. *apprimo*, *appressus*, to
AP-PREST', } press to.] (*Bot.*) Fressed close
to the stem, as leaves or peduncles. *Loudon*.

AP-PRÍSE', *v. a.* [Fr. *apprendre*, *appris*.—See
APPREHEND.] [*i.* **APPRISED**; *pp.* **APPRISING**,
APPRISED.] To inform; to give notice to; to
acquaint;—followed by *of*.

It is fit to be apprised of a few things to prevent his mis-
taking. *Chayne*.

Syn.—See **INFORM**.

AP-PRIZE', *v. a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *pretium*, a price.] [*i.* APPRIZED; *pp.* APPRIZING, APPRIZED.] To set a price upon; to appraise; to estimate the value of; to value.

More commonly written *appraise*. — See APPRAISE.

† AP-PRIZE', *n.* Information. *Gower.*

AP-PRIZE'MENT', *n.* Act of appraising; valuation; appraisement. *Bacon.*

See APPRAISE and APPRAISEMENT.

AP-PRIZ'ER, *n.* One who appraises. *Bp. Hall.*

AP-PRŌACH' (ap-prŏch'), *v. n.* [L. *approximo*; *ad*, to, and *proximus*, next; *It.* *approciare*; *Fr.* *approcher*.] [*i.* APPROACHED; *pp.* APPROACHING, APPROACHED.] To draw or come near in space or time; to make progress towards; to approximate.

When he *approacheth* to your presence. *Shak.*
The days *approach* that thou must die. *Deut. xxxi. 14.*

AP-PROACH', *v. a.* 1. To bring near; to cause to be near; to approximate. [*R.*]

By plunging paper thoroughly in weak spirit of wine, and *approaching* it to a candle, the spirituous parts will burn without harming the paper. *Boyle.*

2. To come near by affinity or by resemblance. "The cat *approaches* the tiger." *Johnson.*

AP-PROACH', *n.* 1. Act of drawing near; advance; nearness; approximation; as, "The *approach* of day"; "The *approach* of an army."

2. Power to draw near; access; admittance.

Honor hath in it the vantage ground to do good; the *approach* to kings and principal persons; and the raising of a man's own fortunes. *Bacon.*

3. (Fort.) A trench, or covered way, by which a fortress may be approached without exposure to the fire of its garrison. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

Counter approaches, (Fort.) works carried on by the besieged against those of the besiegers. — *Curve of approach*, (Geom.) the curve along which a heavy body descending by the force of gravity makes equal approaches to the horizon in equal times. — *Method of approaches*, (Math.) a method of resolving certain problems in algebra by assigning limits, and making gradual approximations to the correct answer.

AP-PRŌACH'ABLE, *a.* That may be approached; accessible.

He that regards the welfare of others should make his virtue *approachable*, that it may be loved and copied. *Johnson.*

AP-PRŌACH'ER, *n.* One who approaches. *Shak.*

AP-PRŌACH'ING, *p. a.* Coming near; approximating. "The *approaching* tide." *Shak.*

AP-PRŌACH'ING, *n.* (Gardening.) The act of ingrafting a sprig or shoot of one tree into another without cutting it from the parent stock; — called also *inarching*. *Crabb.*

AP-PRŌACH'LESS, *a.* That cannot be approached; inaccessible. *Stevens.*

† AP-PRŌACH'MENT', *n.* Act of coming near. "The *approachment* of the air." *Browne.*

AP-PRO-BATE, *v. a.* [L. *approbo*; *ad*, to, and *probo*, to prove.] [*i.* APPROBATED; *pp.* APPROBATING, APPROBATED.]

1. To commend; to approve.

The cause of this battle every man did allow and *approve*, and . . . promised their industry. *Hall.*

2. This word, once in use in England, has long been disused. It is, however, employed by the American clergy as a sort of technical term, in the sense of to license, or to give license or approval to preach.

3. (Scottish Law.) A man is said to *approve* and reprobate, who takes advantage of one part of a deed, but rejects the rest. *Ogilvie.*

AP-PRO-BATE, *a.* [L. *approbatus*.]

1. † Approved. *Sir T. Elyot.*

2. (Scottish Law.) Accepted. *Tomlins.*

AP-PRO-BAT'ION, *n.* [L. *approbatio*; *It.* *approbazione*; *Sp.* *aprobacion*; *Fr.* *approbation*.]

1. The act of approving; approval; commendation; support.

I am very sensible how much nobler it is to place the reward of virtue in the silent *approbation* of one's own breast, than in the applause of the world. *Melmoth.*

2. † Conclusive evidence; proof.

That lacked sight only, nought for *approbation* But only seeing. *Shak.*

3. Probation; trial.

This day my sister should the cloister enter, And there receive her *approbation*. *Shak.*

Syn. — See ASSENT.

AP-PRO-BAT'IVE [ap-pro-ba-tiv, *K. Sm. R. Wb. Todd*; ap-pro-ba-tiv, *Ja.*], *a.* [Fr. *approbatif*.] Approving; commending. *Cotgrave.*

AP-PRO-BĀ-TOR, *n.* [L.] One who approves. "Judges and *approbators*." [*K.*] *Evelyn.*

AP-PRO-BĀ-TO-RY [ap-pro-bā-to-re, *K. Sm. R. Wb. Todd*; ap-pro-bā-to-re, *Scott, Ash*; a-pro-bā-to-re, *Maunder*], *a.* Approving. "Letters . . . confirmatory and *approbatory*." *Hackluyt.*

† AP-PRŌMPT', *v. a.* To excite; to quicken. "To *approve* our invention." *Bacon.*

† AP-PRŌŌF', *n.* Approbation; commendation. "Either of condemnation or *approof*." *Shak.*

† AP-PRŌP'ER-ĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *approprio*.] To hasten; to set forward. *Bailey.*

† AP-PRO-PĪN'QUĀTE, *v. n.* [L. *appropinquo*.] To draw nigh unto; to approach. *Bailey.*

† AP-PRO-PĪN-QUĀ'TION, *n.* Act or power of approaching; a drawing near. *Bp. Hall.*

AP-PRO-PĪNQUE' (ap-pro-pīnk'), *v. a.* To approach; — used ludicrously.

With mortal crisis doth portend My days to *appropinqu* an end. *Hudibras.*

AP-PRŌ'PRI-ABLE, *a.* That may be appropriated. "Fidly *appropriable* unto trees." *Browne.*

AP-PRŌ'PRI-ĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *approprio*, *appropriatus*; *ad*, to, and *proprius*, one's own; *It.* *appropriare*; *Sp.* *appropriar*; *Fr.* *appropriier*.] [*i.* APPROPRIATED; *pp.* APPROPRIATING, APPROPRIATED.]

1. To take as one's own by exclusive right.

Every body else has an equal title to it, and therefore he cannot *appropriate*, he cannot enclose [it], without the consent of all his fellow-commoners. *Locke.*

2. To consign to some person or use; to set apart for some person or use.

Things sanctified were thereby in such sort *appropriated* unto God, as that they might never afterwards again be made common. *Hooker.*

3. (Law.) To alienate a benefice, or set it apart to the perpetual use of some spiritual corporation. *Ayliffe.*

Syn. — To *appropriate*, *usurp*, *arrogate*, and *assume* all imply the idea of taking something to one's self by one's own act. To *appropriate* is to take from another to one's self, with or without violence; to *usurp* is to take from another to one's self, with violence; to *arrogate* and *assume* imply the taking of something to one's self, but do not imply the taking from another. He *appropriated* the money to his own use, *usurped* the government, *arrogated* undue honor or merit, and *assumed* a false title or character.

AP-PRŌ'PRI-ĀTE, *a.* Consigned to some particular person or use; peculiar; fit; adapted; suitable. "In its [parable] strict and *appropriate* meaning." *Porteus.*

Syn. — An *appropriate* remark; a *peculiar* opinion; *fit* for the season; *adapted* to the occasion; *suitable* to the circumstances.

AP-PRŌ'PRI-ĀTE-LY, *ad.* In an appropriate manner; suitably; properly. *Browne.*

AP-PRŌ'PRI-ĀTE-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being appropriate; fitness of application. *Mede.*

AP-PRŌ'PRI-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. Act of appropriating; application to a particular use; as, "The *appropriation* of money to pay for certain objects"; "The *appropriation* of names to things."

2. Any thing appropriated, as money; as, "The annual *appropriations* made by Congress."

3. (Law.) The annexing of a benefice to the use of a spiritual corporation, a dean and chapter, bishopric, or college. *Hook.*

AP-PRŌ'PRI-Ā-TIVE, *a.* Making appropriation; that appropriates. *Ec. Rev.*

AP-PRŌ'PRI-Ā-TOR, *n.* 1. One who appropriates.

2. (Law.) One who is possessed of an appropriated benefice. *Ayliffe.*

AP-PRO-PRĪ'E-TĀ-RY, *n.* (Law.) A lay possessor of the profits of a benefice. *Spelman.*

AP-PRŌV'ABLE, *a.* Meriting approbation; laudable; praiseworthy. *N. Brit. Rev.*

AP-PRŌV'ABLE-NĒSS, *n.* State or quality of being approvable. *Browne.*

AP-PRŌV'AL, *n.* Approbation; commendation.

A censor of justice and manners, without whose *approval* no capital sentences are to be executed. *Temple.*

† AP-PRŌV'ANCE, *n.* Approbation; approval. "Approvance of his own reason." *Spenser.*

AP-PRŌVE', *v. a.* [L. *approbo*; *It.* *approbare*; *Sp.* *aprobar*; *Fr.* *approuver*.] [*i.* APPROVED; *pp.* APPROVING, APPROVED.]

1. To think or judge favorably of; to commend; to express a liking to.

There can be nothing . . . evil which God *approveth*, and . . . he *approveth* much more than he doth command. *Hooker.*

2. To make worthy of approbation.

Study to show thyself *approved* unto God. 2 Tim. ii. 15.

3. † To prove; to confirm; to justify.

What damned error but some sober brow Will bless it, and *approve* it with a text? *Shak.*

4. (Law.) To enclose for the purpose of cultivation; to increase the profits of by enclosing and cultivating land that was before common or waste; to improve. *Burrill.*

Syn. — See RATIFY.

AP-PRŌVED' (ap-prŏv'), *p. a.* Commended; examined; tried; accepted. *Shak.*

AP-PRŌVE'MENT', *n.* 1. Approbation. "I did nothing without your *approvement*." *Hayward.*

2. (Law.) Enclosure of land for the purpose of cultivation; improvement of land; — an obsolete term for confession by a criminal and his accusation of his accomplices, answering to what is now known as turning *king's evidence*, or, in the U. S., *state's evidence*. *Burrill.*

AP-PRŌV'ER, *n.* 1. One who approves. *South.*

2. (Law.) One who, being indicted, upon his arraignment confesses the indictment, and accuses his accomplices. *Burrill.*

AP-PRŌV'ING, *p. a.* Affording approbation; justifying; as, "An *approving* conscience."

AP-PRŌV'ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner indicating approval or commendation.

† AP-PRŌX'IMANT, *a.* Approaching in character. "An *approximant* and conformant." *Dering.*

AP-PRŌX'IM-ĀTE, *a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *proximus*, next.]

1. Near to; approaching. *Browne.*

2. (Math.) Nearly correct or true; nearly accurate; as, "An *approximate* result"; "An *approximate* value." *Davies.*

3. (Zool.) Noting teeth so arranged in the jaws, that one passes on the side of the next without any intervening vacancy. *Brande.*

Approximate quantities, (Math.) quantities nearly, but not absolutely, equal. *Brande.*

AP-PRŌX'IM-ĀTE, *v. a.* [*i.* APPROXIMATED; *pp.* APPROXIMATING, APPROXIMATED.] To cause to come near or to approach; to bring near. "Approximated and combined." *Burrow.*

Time past is gone like a shadow; make time to some present; *approximate* thy latter times by present apprehension of them. *Browne.*

AP-PRŌX'IM-ĀTE, *v. n.* To come near.

Among five men, . . . one possessing all the qualifications of a good workman, one bad, and the other three muddling, and *approximating* to the first and the last. *Burke.*

AP-PRŌX'IM-ĀTE-LY, *ad.* By approximation; in an approximate manner. *Sharpe.*

AP-PRŌX'IM-Ā'TION, *n.* [*It.* *approssimamento*; *Sp.* *aproximacion*; *Fr.* *approximation*.]

1. Act of approximating; approach. *Hale.*

2. (Math.) A continual approach, nearer still and nearer, to the quantity sought, but not expected to be found; an approach to the true value of a quantity.

The method of finding the ratio of the diameter of a circle to its circumference affords an instance of *geometrical approximation*. *Davies & Peck.*

AP-PRŌX'IM-Ā-TIVE, *a.* That approaches; near to; approximating. *Ed. Rev.*

AP-PRŌX'IM-Ā-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By approximation; approximately. *Wm. Jacob.*

AP-PŪLSE, or AP-PŪLSE' [ap-pŭls, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja.*; ap-pŭls', *P. K. Sm. R. Wb.*], *n.* [L. *appello*, *appulsi*.]

1. The act of striking against. "The *appulse* of the waters to the shores." *Bacon.*

In all consonants there is an *appulse* of the organs. *Holder.*

2. (*Astron.*) The approach of two luminaries to a conjunction. "The observation of the moon's *appulses* to any fixed star." *Adams.*

AP-PUL'SION, *n.* The act of striking against; the act of impinging. *Smart.*

AP-PUL'SIVE, *a.* Striking against; impinging; driving towards. *Smart.*

AP-PUL'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an appulsive manner; with appulsion. *Dr. Allen.*

AP-PUR'TE-NANCE, *n.* [*Fr. appartenance; appartenir, to belong to.*] (*Law.*) That which appertains; something belonging; an adjunct. "*Appurtenances of majesty.*" *Barrow.*

AP-PUR'TE-NANT, *a.* [*Fr. appartenant.*] (*Law.*) Belonging to, as an adjunct. "Right of way . . . *appartenant* to land." *Blackstone.*

† AP-RI-CATE, *v. n.* [*L. apricor, to sun one's self.*] To bask in the sun. *Ray.*

† AP-RI-CITY, *n.* [*L. apricitas.*] Warmth of the sun; sunshine; sunniness. *Bailey.*

AP-RI-CÛT, *n.* [*It. albercocca; Sp. albaricoque; Fr. abricot.*] A stone fruit resembling a peach and a plum: fruit of the *Prunus Armeniaca*; — formerly called *abricock* or *apricock*. *Loudon.*

AP-RI-L, *n.* [*L. Aprilis; It. Aprile; Sp. Abril; Fr. Avril.*] The fourth month of the year.

AP-RI-L-FÔÖL, *n.* One imposed upon, or made a fool of, on the first of April. *Hay.*

AP-RI-L-FÔÖL-DAY, *n.* The first day of April.

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APT, *a.* [*L. aptus; apto, to fit; It. atto; Sp. apto; Fr. apte.*]

1. Fit; apposite; pertinent; suitable. "*Apt* and gracious words." *Shak.*

All that were strong and apt for war. *2 Kings xxiv. 16.*

2. Tending; liable; inclined; disposed. *Shak.*

How apt the poor are to be proud! *Shak.*

3. Ready; quick; dexterous. *Shak.*

You will find me apt enough to that. *Shak.*

† APT, *v. a.* [*L. apto.*] To suit; to adapt; to fit. *Shak.*

In some ponds apted for it by nature, they become pikes. *Shak.*

† APT-A-BLE, *a.* That can be adapted; accommodable; suitable. *Sherwood.*

† APT-TATE, *v. a.* [*L. aptatus.*] To make fit or suitable. *Bailey.*

AP-TE-RA, *n. pl.* [*Gr. a priv. and τριπν, a wing.*] (*Ent.*) A class of wingless insects. — See *APTERAN.* *Brande.*

AP-TE-RAL, *a. l.* (*Ent.*) Noting a class of wingless insects; without wings; apterous. *Smart.*

2. (*Arch.*) Noting a temple without columns at the sides. *P. Cyc.*

AP-TE-RAN, *n.* (*Ent.*) One of a class of insects without wings, or organs of flight. *Brande.*

AP-TE-ROUS, *a. l.* (*Ent.*) Noting a class of insects without wings; apterous. *Kirby.*

2. (*Bot.*) Noting any part of a plant which is destitute of membranous expansions. *Brande.*

AP-TE-RY-GI'NÆ, *n. pl.* [*L.*] A sub-family of birds containing only one known species, of the order *Struthionidae*, and family *Struthionidae*; *apteryxes*. *Gray.*

AP-TE-RYX, *n.* [*Gr. a priv. and τριπν, a wing.*] (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds, represented by an extremely rare species, found in New Zealand, in which the wings are reduced to a single defensive spur. *Brande.*



Apteryx australis.

AP-TI-TUDE, *n.* [*L. aptus, fit; Fr. aptitude.*]

1. Fitness; suitability. "*Aptitude . . . for the end to which it was aimed.*" *Decay of Piety.*

2. Disposition; tendency; inclination. *Locke.*

He that is about children should learn their nature and aptitudes, what turns they easily take. *Locke.*

† AP-TI-TÛ'DI-NAL, *a.* Fit; suitable. *Baxter.*

† AP-TI-TÛ'DI-NAL-LY, *ad.* Suitably. *Baxter.*

APT-LY, *ad.* 1. Properly; pertinently. "*Ironæus very aptly remarks.*" *Addison.*

2. Readily; quickly; acutely; as, "To learn a thing *apty.*"

APT-NESS, *n.* 1. Fitness; suitability. "*Aptness of the season or occasion.*" *Shak.*

2. Disposition; inclination. *Shak.*

They are in a right *aptness* to take all power from the people, and to pluck them from their liberties for ever. *Shak.*

3. Quickness of apprehension; docility. *Bacon.*

If the affection or *aptness* of the children be extraordinary, then it is good not to cross it.

4. Tendency; aptitude. *Addison.*

Seeds of goodness give him a relish of such reflections as have an *aptness* to improve the mind.

AP-TÔTE, *n.* [*Gr. ἀπώτος, indeclinable; a priv. and πτώσις, a falling, or a grammatical case.*] (*Gram.*) An indeclinable noun. *Johnson.*

AP-Y-RÊT'IC, *a.* [*Gr. a priv. and πυρετός, fever.*] (*Med.*) Free from fever. *Dunghison.*

AP-Y-RÊX-Y, *n.* [*Gr. a priv. and πυρεξίς, feverishness.*] (*Med.*) Intermission of a fever. *Crabb.*

AP-Y-ROUS, *a.* [*Gr. a priv. and πυρ, fire.*] Not changed by the effect of heat. *Brande.*

AP-QUA, (*ak'wa*), *n.* [*L.*] Water: — almost Anglicized in some compounds, as *aqua-vita*.

AP-QUA-FÔR'TIS [*ak'wa-fôr'tis, S. P. Ja. K. Sm.; ak'wa-fôr'tis, W. J. F. R.; n.*] [*L., strong water.*] (*Chem.*) Nitric acid. *Ure.*

AP-QUA-MA-RÍ'NÆ, (*ak'wa-ma-rí'ne*), *n.* [*L., sea-water.*] (*Min.*) A stone of bluish green; beryl. *Woodward.*

AP-QUA-MI-RAB'Í-LIS, (*ak'wa-mi-rab'í-lis*), *n.* [*L., wonderful water.*] (*Med.*) Spirit of pimento. *Dunghison.*

AP-QUA-RE-GA'LIS, (*ak'wa-re-ga'lis*), *n.* [*L., royal water.*] (*Chem.*) Same as *AQUA-REGIA*. *Chambers.*

AP-QUA-RÊ-GÍ-Æ, (*ak'wa-rê-gí-æ*), *n.* [*L., royal water.*] (*Chem.*) Nitro-muriatic acid; a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids, fitted to dissolve gold. *Ure.*

AP-QUA-RI-AN, (*ak'wa-ri-an*), *n.* [*L. aqua, water.*] (*Ecol. Hist.*) One of a sect who consecrated water in the eucharist instead of wine. *Buck.*

AP-QUA-RI-ÛM, (*ak'wa-ri-ûm*), *n.* [*L. aqua, water.*] 1. (*Hort.*) A pond, cistern, or place in a garden, formed for cultivating aquatic plants. *Brande.*

2. A tank with glass sides, for containing and showing aquatic animals and plants, and their modes of living; a vivarium. *Gosse.*

AP-QUA-RÍ-ÛS (*ak'wa-rí-ûs*), *n.* [*L.*] (*Astron.*) The Water-bearer, the eleventh sign in the zodiac. *Hind.*

AP-QUAT'IC, (*ak'wa-tic*), *n.* [*L. aquaticus; Fr. aquatique.*] 1. Inhabiting water; as, "*Aquatic animals.*"

2. Growing in water; as, "*Aquatic plants.*"

AP-QUAT'IC, (*ak'wa-tic*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant which grows in the water. *Henslow.*

AP-QUAT'IC-AL, (*ak'wa-tic-al*), *a.* Same as *AQUATIC*. *Evelyn.*

† AP-QUA-TÛLE, (*ak'wa-tûle*), *a.* Inhabiting the water; aquatic. "*The Aquatile or water frog.*" *Browne.*

AP-QUA-TÛNT, (*ak'wa-tûnt*), *n.* [*L. aqua, water, and It. tinta, tint.*] A kind of engraving resembling India-ink drawings. *P. Cyc.*

AP-QUA-TÔF-FÁ'NÆ, (*ak'wa-tôf-fá'ne*), *n.* [*L. aqua, water, and Toffana.*] A poisonous fluid invented about 1650, by a woman of Palermo, named Toffana, who was instrumental in causing the death of six hundred persons by the use of it; — subsequently found to be a solution of arsenic. *P. Cyc.*

AP-QUA-VÍ'TÆ, (*ak'wa-ví'tæ*), *n.* [*L., water of life.*] Brandy, or spirit of wine. "*Aqua-vitæ bottle.*" *Shak.*

AP-QUA-DÛCT [*ak'we-dûkt, W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.; ak'we-dûkt, S. P. K.; n.*] [*L. aqueductus; aqua, water, and ductus, a duct or canal.*]

1. A conduit, or artificial channel, for conveying water from one place to another; — especially applied to structures erected for the purpose of supplying large cities with water. *Brande.*

Modern Rome is abundantly supplied with water by three of the ancient *aqueducts*, which have undergone repairs and restorations. *P. Cyc.*

2. (*Anat.*) A canal in certain parts of the body. "*Aqueduct of the cochlea.*" *Dunghison.*

† AP-QUÉ'Í-TY, (*ak'we-í-ty*), *n.* [*L. aqua, water.*] Wateriness; aqueousness. [*Used ludicrously.*] *B. Jonson.*

AP-QUÉ-OÛS (*ak'we-ûs*), *a.* Containing water; watery; aqueous; as, "*An aqueous solution.*"

Aqueous humor. (*Anat.*) The fluid which fills the anterior chamber of the eye, from the cornea to the crystalline. — *Aqueous rocks.* (*Geol.*) Rocks formed under water, and characterized either by stratification or by fossils, or by both; sedimentary rocks. — *Aqueous soil.* (*Agric.*) Soil naturally abounding in water.

AP-QUÉ-OÛS-NÊSS, (*ak'we-ûs-næss*), *n.* Quality of being aqueous; wateriness; aqueosity. *Johnson.*

AQ-UI-FÔRM (*ak'we-fôr*), *a.* [*L. aqua, water, and forma, form.*] Having the form of water. *Kirby.*

AQUILA (*ak'we-la*), *n.*; pl. *AQUILÆ*. [*L.*]

1. (*Ornith.*) A genus of accipitrine or raptorial birds; the eagle. *Brande.*

2. A constellation immediately above Capricornus and Aquarius. *Crabb.*

AQ-UI-LÊ-GÍ-Æ (*ak'we-gí-æ*), *n.* [*L. aquilegus, water-drawing; aqua, water, and lego, to gather.*] A corruption of *aquiline*, Linnaeus. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, commonly called *columbines*, belonging to the crow-foot tribe. *Eng. Cyc.*

AQ-UI-LÍ'NÆ, (*ak'we-lí'ne*), *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Falconidae*, and family *Falconidae*; eagles. *Gray.*

AQ-UI-LÍNE (*ak'we-lí-ne* or *ak'we-lín*) [*ak'we-lín, S. P. Ja.; ak'we-lín, W. J. F. Ja.; ak'we-lín, W.*]



Haliaeetus albicollis.

P. Sm.; *ak'wē-lin* or *ak'wē-lin*, *K.*, *a.* [*L. aquilinus*; *aquila*, an eagle; *Fr. aquilin.*] Pertaining to an eagle; hooked, as an eagle's beak.

ĀQUILŌN (*ak'wē-lōn*), *n.* [*L. aquilo*, the north wind; *aquila*, an eagle.] The north wind;—so called from its rapidity and violence, resembling the flight of an eagle. *Shak.*

ĀQUITĀNĀN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Aquitania, one of the ancient divisions of Gaul.

† *AQUOSE'* (*a-kwōs'*), *a.* [*L. aquosus*; *aqua*, water; *Fr. aqueux.*] Watery; aqueous. *Bailey.*

† *AQUOSITĀ* (*a-kwōs'-tē*), *n.* [*L. aquositas*; *Fr. aquosité.*] Wateriness; aqueousness. *Bailey.*

ĀRĀB, or *ĀRĀB* (*ā'rah*, *K. Ash*; *ā'rah*, *C. Earnshaw*, *Maunders*), *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Arabia.

ĀRĀBESQUE (*ar'ā-bēsk*), *a.* [*Fr. arabesque.*] (*Paint. & Sculp.*) Relating to the Arabs, and applied to certain fantastic ornaments. *Fairholt.*

ĀRĀBESQUE (*ar'ā-bēsk*), *n.* 1. The Arabic language. [*R.*] *Guthrie.*
2. A capricious, fantastic, or heterogeneous species of ornament, adopted from ancient art in Arabian and Moorish architecture, and consisting of fruits, flowers, foliage, and many other forms, except those of animals, which, in pure Arabesque, were excluded by the law of Mahomet. *Brande.*



ĀRĀBESQUED (*ar'ā-bēskt*), *p. a.* Having arabesque ornaments.

With its vermillioned initial letters, so prettily arabesqued. *Rev. Rev.*

A-RĀBĀN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Arabia.

A-RĀBĀN, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Arabia; an Arab. *Is. xiii. 20.*

ĀRĀBĪC, *a.* Relating to Arabia; Arabian; as, "A word of Arabic origin."

ĀRĀBĪC, *n.* The language of Arabia. "The original Arabic of the Alcoran." *Worthington.*

A-RĀBĪCĀL, *a.* Arabian; Arabic. *Shelton.*

A-RĀBĪCĀLĪY, *ad.* In the Arabian manner. "Whose name Arabically signifies." *Herbert.*

ĀRĀBĪNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) An exudation from several species of *Acacia*; gum-arabic. *Gregory.*

ĀRĀBĪSM, *n.* An Arabic word, phrase, or idiom.

ĀRĀBĪST, *n.* One versed in Arabic literature.

ĀRĀBĪE, *a.* [*L. arabilis*; *aro*, to plough; *A. S. erian*, to plough.] Fit for the plough or tillage; that may be ploughed. *Addison.*

ĀRĀBĪY, *n.* The country of Arabia. [*Poetical.*] *Milton.*

Sabbath odors from the spicy shore
Of *Arabia* the blest.

† *A-RĀCE'*, *v. a.* [*Fr. arracher*, to pluck.] To tear away; to draw away by force.

The children from her arm they gan *arace*. *Chaucer.*

A-RĀCEOUS (*a-rāshs*, *66*), *a.* [*Arum*, one of the genera of plants] (*Bot.*) Belonging to plants of the genus *Arum*. *Gray.*

ĀRĀCHIS, *a.* A genus of papilionaceous plants, which produce the subterranean pods called *peanuts*. *Gray.*

A-RĀCHĒNĪDĀ, *n. pl.* [*L.* from *Gr. arachnē*, a spider.] (*Ent.*) A class of small animals, including spiders, mites, and scorpions. *Haird.*

A-RĀCHĒNĪDĀN, *n.* (*Ent.*) One of the arachnids. *Brande.*

A-RĀCHĒNŌID, *a.* [*Gr. arachnē*, a cobweb, and *ōs*, form.]

1. (*Anat.*) Noting several membranes, which by their extreme thinness resemble spider-webs;—applied especially by the ancients to the tunic of the vitreous humor of the eye, and by the moderns to one of the membranes of the brain between the *dura mater* and *pia mater*. *Thomson.*

2. (*Bot.*) Noting surfaces which have very long and loosely entangled hairs, so as to resemble cobweb. *Lindley.*

ĀRĀCHĒNŌIDĒS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) An arachnoid membrane. — See *ARACHNOID*. *Derham.*

ĀRĀCHĒNŌLŌ-GĪST, *n.* One versed or skilled in arachnology. *Kirby.*

ĀRĀCHĒNŌLŌ-GŪY, *n.* [*Gr. arachnē*, a spider, and *logos*, a discourse.] The science of, or a treatise on, the arachnids. *Kirby.*

A-RĀCHĒNŌLŌ-GŪY, *a.* [*Gr. arachnē*, a spider, rare, and *ōlos*, a column.] (*Arch.*) Noting an intercolumniation equal to four, and sometimes five, diameters of the column. *Francis.*

A-RĀCHĒNŌLŌ-GŪY, *a.* [*Gr. arachnē*, thin, rare, and *ōlos*, with, and *ōlos*, a column.] (*Arch.*) Noting an arrangement in which the columns are placed in pairs, throwing two intercolumniations into one. *Elmes.*

ĀRĀ-MĒĀN, *a.* Relating to the country of *ĀRĀ-MĒĀN*, { *Aram*, or Syria and Mesopotamia. "Arames language." *P. Cyc.*

ARAGNĒE (*ar-ān'yā*), *n.* [*Fr.*, a spider.] (*Fort.*) A branch, return, or gallery of a mine. *Bailey.*

Ā-RĀ-Ī-NĒE, *n. pl.* [*L.*] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Scansores*, and family *Psittacidae*; macaws. *Gray.*

† *A-RĀISE'* (*a-rāz'*), *v. a.* [*A. S. arasian*.] To raise. *Shak.*

ĀRĀ-NĒ-Ī-DĀN, *n.* (*Ent.*) A tribe of the pulmonary order of arachnids. *Brande.*

ĀRĀ-NĒ-Ī-FŌRM, *a.* Resembling a spider; having the form or shape of a spider. *Ogilvie.*

A-RĀNĒ-ŌŪS, *a.* [*L. aranea*, a spider's web.] Resembling a spider's web or cobweb. *Derham.*

A-RĀNĒ-GŌ, *n.* A species of bead made of rough cornelian. *McCulloch.*

A-RĀTĪON, *n.* [*L. aratio*.] Ploughing; tillage.

Lands are said to be in a state of *aration* when they are under tillage. *Brande.*

† *ĀRĀ-TŪ-RY*, *a.* [*L. arō*, to plough.] Relating to ploughing, or to tillage. *Bailey.*

Ā-RĀU-CĀ-RĀ-J, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of gigantic ferns, confined to a few species inhabiting the southern hemisphere. *Loudon.*

ĀRĀ-LĒST, *n.* [*Contracted from arcubalist*.] *Fr. arabaleste.* A crossbow. — See *ARCUBALIST*. *Camden.*

ĀRĀ-LĒT, *n.* [*Contracted from arcubalist*.] A crossbow. — See *ARCUBALIST*. *Camden.*

ĀRĀ-LĒST-ER, *n.* A crossbow-man. *Speed.*

ĀRĀ-TER, *n.* [*L.*; *It. arbitro*; *Sp. arbitrador*; *Fr. arbitre*.]

1. (*Law.*) One appointed to decide a point in dispute; an arbitrator; an umpire; a referee; a judge with discretionary power. *Burrill.*

2. One who directs or controls.

His majesty seems to be generally allowed for the sole arbitrator of the affairs of Christendom. *Temple.*

Syn. — *Arbiters*, *arbitrators*, *umpires*, and *referees* decide according to their best judgment, on principles of equity, after a full hearing of the cases referred to them; judges must decide as the law prescribes. — See *JUDGE*.

ĀRĀ-TER, *v. a.* To judge; to arbitrate. *Huloet.*

ĀRĀ-TER-ABLE (*ar'ā-ter-ābl*), *a.*

1. Arbitrary; depending upon the will. "Such arbitrary proportion." *Spelman.*

2. Determinable. *Sp. Hall.*

ĀRĀ-TRĀGE, *n.* Arbitration. [*R.*] *R. Cobden.*

ĀRĀ-TRĀL, *a.* Relating to arbitration. *Craig.*

ĀRĀ-TRĀ-MĒNT, *n.* 1. Will; determination; decision; choice.

Stand that, to stand or fall
Free in thine own arbitrament it lies. *Milton.*

2. (*Law.*) Award of arbitrators. *Burrill.*

Syn. This word is written *arbitrament* and *arbitrament*. Johnson favors *arbitrament*; but *arbitrament* is better authorized, and Smart says, "Arbitrament is the more English form."

ĀRĀ-TRĀ-RĪ-LY, *ad.* In an arbitrary manner.

ĀRĀ-TRĀ-RĪ-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being arbitrary; despotism; tyranny. *Temple.*

† *ĀRĀ-TRĀ-RĪ-ŌŪS*, *a.* Arbitrary; despotic. "Devices of arbitrary superstition." *More.*

† *ĀRĀ-TRĀ-RĪ-ŌŪS-LY*, *ad.* According to mere will and pleasure; arbitrarily. *Glanville.*

ĀRĀ-TRĀ-RY, *a.* [*L. arbitrarius*; *arbitrator*, a judge.]

1. Bound by no law; irresponsible; absolute; despotic; as, "An arbitrary monarch."

2. Depending on no rule; determined only by the will; voluntary. "Arbitrary calculations, and such as vary at pleasure." *Brown.*

Indifferent things are left arbitrary to us. *Sp. Hall.*

Syn. — See *ABSOLUTE*.

ĀRĀ-TRĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. arbitror*, to judge; *It. arbitrare*; *Sp. arbitrar*; *Fr. arbitrer*.] [*i. ARBITRATED*; *pp. ARBITRATING*, *ARBITRATED*.] To decide or determine as an arbiter.

"The great trial of a monarch's war
To be the trial of his people's peace."
Yet where an equal poise of hope and fear
Does sit, as 'twere a balance, on the scale
Of justice, and the scales are even, then
The monarch's will is law, and he is king.
Milton.

ĀRĀ-TRĀTE, *n.* To decide as an arbitrator or umpire; to give judgment; as, "We have been chosen to arbitrate between them."

ĀRĀ-TRĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of arbitrating.

2. (*Law.*) The investigation and determination of a cause or matter in controversy by an unofficial person, or by persons mutually chosen by the contending parties. *Burrill.*

ĀRĀ-TRĀTION-BOND, *n.* (*Law.*) A solemn obligation to submit to an award. *Blackstone.*

ĀRĀ-TRĀTOR, *n.* [*L. arbitror*, to judge.]

1. An umpire; an arbiter; a judge.

The end crowns all;
And that old common arbitrator, Time,
Will one day end it. *Shak.*

2. A ruler; a sovereign; a governor.

Though heaven be shut,
And heaven's high arbitrator secure, *Milton.*

3. (*Law.*) A disinterested person, to whose judgment or decision matters in dispute are submitted by the consent of parties. *Burrill.*

Syn. — See *ARBITER*, *JUDGE*.

ĀRĀ-TRĀ-TRIX, *n.* A female judge or arbiter; arbitress. *Sherwood.*

ĀRĀ-TRĀ-MĒNT, *n.* 1. Decision; determination. "Even to a mortal arbitrament." *Shak.*

2. (*Law.*) Award; decision of arbitrators. — See *ARBITRAMENT*.

ĀRĀ-TRĒSS, *n.* A female arbiter; arbitratix.

Fell discord, arbitress of such debate. *Conper.*

ĀRĀ-TRY, *n.* [*L. arbitrium*.] Free will. *Chaucer.*

ĀRĀBOR, *n.* [*L. arbor*; *Fr. arbre*, a tree.]

1. A place covered with branches of trees, leaves, or vines, so as to be shady; a bower.

For noonday's heat are cloath'd with shade,
And for fresh evening air the open glade. *Dryden.*

2. (*Mech.*) The principal spindle or axis which communicates motion to the other parts of a machine. *Brande.*

† *ĀRĀBORĀ-RY*, *a.* [*L. arborarius*.] Belonging to a tree; arboreal. *Bailey.*

† *ĀRĀBORĀ-TOR*, *n.* [*L.*; *Fr. arborateur*.] A planter or pruner of trees. *Evelyn.*

ĀRĀBOR-Ū-Ā-NĒE, *n.* [*L.*, tree of silver, that metal having been called *Thama* by the old chemists.] The arborescent crystallization that takes place when quicksilver is put into a solution of nitrate of silver; silver precipitated by mercury from its solution in nitric acid. *Brande.*

ĀRĀBŌRED (*ar'byrd*), *a.* Furnished with an arbor. *Pollok.*

ĀRĀBŌRĒ-ŌŪS, *a.* 1. Belonging to, or growing on, trees. "An arborescent excrescence." *Brown.*

2. Like a tree. "A grain of mustard becomes arborescent." *Brown.*

ĀRĀBŌRĒ-ŌŪS, *a.* [*L. arborescent*, arborescent, to grow into a tree.] Resembling a tree; growing like a tree; having a tendency to take the form of a tree; dendritic. *Evelyn.*

ĀRĀBŌRĒ-TUM, *n.* [*L. arbor*.] A small tree or shrub. "Arborets and flowers." *Milton.*

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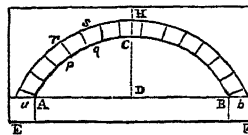
† AR-BÖR'Ũ-ÇAL, *a.* Relating to trees. *Howell.*
 AR-BÖR-Ũ-CÜLT'Ũ-R.Ā.L, *a.* Belonging to or relating to arboriculture. *Loudon.*
 AR-BÖR-Ũ-CÜLT'URE, *n.* [*L. arbor*, a tree, and *cultura*, a cultivating.] The art of cultivating trees and shrubs. *Brande.*
 AR-BÖR-Ũ-CÜLT'Ũ-RIST, *n.* One who practises arboriculture. *Loudon.*
 AR-BÖR'Ũ-FÖRM, *a.* [*L. arbor*, a tree, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a tree. *Ogilvie.*
 AR-BÖR-IST, *n.* One who makes trees his study. "Our cunning arborists." *Evelyn.*
 AR-BÖR-Ũ-ZÄ'TION, *n.* The appearance or figure of a tree or plant in minerals. *Ogilvie.*
 AR-BÖR-OÜS, *a.* Of the nature of an arbor; formed by trees.
 But first from under shady, arborous roof
 Lowly they bowed adorning. *Milton.*
 AR'BÖR-SÄ-TÜR'NĪ, *n.* [*L.*, tree of Saturn.] The arborescent crystallization that takes place when metallic zinc is suspended in a solution of a salt of lead. *Horsford.*
 AR'BÖR-VINE, *n.* A species of bind-weed
 AR'BÖR-VĪ'TÆ, *n.* [*L.*, tree of life.]
 1. (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree; *Thuja*. *Loudon.*
 2. (*Anat.*) The name given to an arborescent appearance observed on cutting the cerebellum longitudinally. *Dunglison.*
 AR'BÜS-ÇLE (ar'büs-si), *n.* [*L. arbuscula*.] A little tree or shrub. *Bailey.*
 AR-BÜS-ÇÜ-LAR, *a.* Composed of, or resembling, shrubs. *Craig.*
 AR-BÜS'TIVE, *a.* [*L. arbustus*.] Planted with trees or shrubs. *Smart.*
 AR-BÜS'TUM, *n.* [*L.*] The classical name for an orchard, hopyard, or vineyard. *Brande.*
 AR'BÜTE, *n.* [*L. arbutus*.] A genus of evergreen shrubs; the strawberry-tree. *Loudon.*
 AR-BÜ'TE-AN, *a.* Relating to the arbutus. *Evelyn.*
 AR-BÜ'TUS, *n.* [*L.*] A genus of evergreen shrubs; arbutus. *Gray.*
 ARC, *n.* [*L. arcus*, a bow; *It. & Sp. arco*; *Fr. arc*.]
 1. (*Geom.*) A part of the circumference of a circle or other curve. *Davies & Peck.*
 2. An arch; a vault. "Arches of triumph." *Pope.*
 AR'Ç, *n.* [*L.*] 1. A chest; a coffer. *Weale.*
 2. An enclosed space; a vaulted cell. *Weale.*
 3. A beam with a groove in it. *Britton.*
 4. (*Zool.*) A genus of bivalve, inequivalve mollusks, which have numerous sharp alternate teeth at the hinge of the shell. *Woodward.*
 AR-CÄDE', *n.* [*L. arcus*, a bow; *Sp. arcada*; *Fr. arcade*.]
 1. (*Arch.*) A series of apertures or recesses with arched ceilings supported by piers, forming the ornamental front of large masses of masonry. *Britton.*
 2. A covered walk along the side of a building or buildings, with columns on the outer edge supporting arches. *Brande.*
 3. A single arched aperture or enclosure.
 The aqueducts required constant repairs, especially those on arches. The spaces between the piers varied much in width. Some of the arcades are as much as twenty-seven feet in diameter. *Gwilt.*
 4. A space covered by a continued vault or arch supported on piers or columns. *Weale.*
 AR-CÄD'ED, *a.* Furnished with an arcade. *P. Mag.*
 AR-CÄ'DI-AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Arcadia. "Charmed with Arcadian pipe." *Milton.*
 AR-CÄ'DIC, *a.* (*Geog.*) Arcadian. *Ogilvie.*
 AR'ÇÄ-DY, *n.* The country of Arcadia. *Milton.*
 † AR-CÄNE', *a.* [*L. arcanus*.] Secret; mysterious. "The arcane mysteries." *Cudworth.*
 AR-CÄ'NŨM, *n.*; pl. AR-CÄ'NÄ. [*L.*]
 1. A secret; a mystery. *Swift.*
 2. (*Chem. & Med.*) Any recipe or preparation reputed to possess great efficacy, whose composition is kept secret. *Dunglison.*
 AR'ÇÖU-TÄNT (-täng), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Arch.*) A kind of arched buttress formed of a flat arch

or part of an arch, and abutting against the foot or side of another arch or vault to support it; a flying-buttress. *Weale.*

ARCH, *n.*; pl. ARCH'ES. [*L. arcus*, a bow; *It. & Sp. arco*; *Fr. arc*, or *arche*.]

1. (*Geom.*) Part of any curved line, as of a circle or an ellipse; an arc. *Locke.*

2. (*Arch.*) A self-sustaining structure, of a bow-like form, resting at each end on supports, to which any strain or force acting against it is communicated by lateral pressure through the wedge-shaped blocks or the several parts of which it is composed. *Francis.*



The arch itself is formed by the *voussoirs*, or stones cut into the shape of a truncated wedge, the uppermost of which, at C, is called the *keystone*. The seams or planes, in which two adjacent *voussoirs* are united, are called the *joints*; the solid masonry, A E and B F, against which the extremities of the arch abut or rest, are called the *abutments*; and the line from which the arch springs, at A, B, the *impost*. The lower line of the arch stones, A C B, is the *intrados*, or *sffit*; the upper line, the *extrados*, or *bark*. The beginning of the arch is called the *spring* of the arch; the middle, the *crown*; the parts between the spring and the crown, the *haunches*. The distance, A B, between the upper extremities of the piers, or the springing lines, is called the *span*, and C D is the *height* of the arch. *Brande.*

3. A vaulted roof or dome, as the sky.

Hath Nature given them eyes
 To see this vaulted arch? *Shak.*

4. (*Anat.*) Any part of the body resembling an arch in form; as, "The arch of the colon"; "The arch of the aorta." *Dunglison.*

5. † [*Gr. ἀρχός*.] A chief; a leader.

My worthy arch and patron comes to-night. *Shak.*

ARCH, *v. a.* [*ARCHED*; *pp. ARCHING, ARCHED*.]

1. To cover with an arch or with arches.

The proud river which makes her bed at her feet is arched over with such a curious pile of stones. *Howell.*

2. To form into an arch.

Fine devices of arching water without spilling. *Bacon.*

ARCH, *v. n.* To build or make arches.

The nations of the field and wood
 Build on the wave or arch beneath the sand. *Pope.*

ARCH, *a.* [*Gr. ἀρχός*, a chief, a leader.]

1. Chief; of the first class.

There is sprung up
 An heretic, an arch one, Cranmer. *Shak.*

2. Waggish; mirthful; shrewd.

He had the reputation of an arch lad at school. *Swift.*

Dr. Johnson remarks of this word in the last sense: "This signification it seems to have gained by being frequently applied to the boy most remarkable for his pranks; as, 'The arch rogue'; unless it be derived from *Archy*, the name of the jester to Charles I."

ARCH-, [*Gr. ἀρχός*] in composition, signifies *chief*, or of the first class; as, *archangel*, *archbishop*.

AR-CHÆ-ÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr. ἀρχαῖος*, from the beginning, ancient, and *γράφω*, to describe.] A writing or treatise on antiquity. *Elmes.*

AR-CHÆ-Q-LÖ'G'I-AN, *n.* One versed in archæology; an archæologist. *J. Murray.*

AR-CHÆ-Q-LÖ'G'IC, *a.* [*Gr. ἀρχαῖολογικός*.]

AR-CHÆ-Q-LÖ'G'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to archæology or antiquities. *Ash.*

AR-CHÆ-ÖL'Q-GYST, *n.* One versed in archæology; an archæologist. *Seager.*

AR-CHÆ-ÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr. ἀρχαιολογία*; *ἀρχαῖος*, from the beginning, ancient, and *λόγος*, a discourse; *Fr. archéologie*.] Learning in, or knowledge of, ancient art and ancient things; a discourse on antiquities. *Watson.*

This word is sometimes written *archæology*, which is not in accordance with the usual form of derivations from the Greek.

AR-CHÄ'IC, *a.* [*Gr. ἀρχαῖός*.] Old; ancient; AR-CHÄ'IC-AL, *a.* gone out of use. "The head-dress of the females . . . is peculiar, and so very archaic." *Dawson.*

AR-CHÄI-ÖL'Q-GY, *n.* See ARCHÆOLOGY.

AR'CHA-ISM, *n.* [*Gr. ἀρχαϊσμός*.] An antiquated term, expression, phrase, or idiom. *Watts.*

ARCH-ÄN'ÇEL, *n.* 1. One of the highest order of angels.

Darkened so, yet shone
 Above them all the archangel. *Milton.*

2. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; *Lamium*. *Loudon.*

ARCH-ÄN-ÇEL'IC, *a.* Belonging to archangels.

AR-CH-ÄN-ÇEL'IC-Ç, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of American umbelliferous plants. *Gray.*

ARCH-Ä-PÖS'TLE (arch-ä-pös'si), *n.* Chief apostle. "The highest titles, . . . such as *arch-apostle*, supreme of the apostles." *Trapp.*

ARCH-ÄR'ÇHI-TËCT, *n.* The highest architect.

I'll ne'er believe that the Archarchitect
 With all these fires the heavenly arches decked
 Only for show. *Du Bartas.*

ARCH-BËA'CON (arch-bë'kn), *n.* Chief place of prospect or of signal. *Carew.*

ARCH-BISH'OP, *n.* The primate of a province containing several dioceses; a bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops, his suffragans; a metropolitan.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is styled Primate of all England, and the Archbishop of York, Primate of the North. The Archbishop of Canterbury is the head of the other clergy; next to him, the Archbishop of York.

ARCH-BISH'OP-RIC, *n.* The state, jurisdiction, or province of an archbishop. "The archbishopric of Toledo." *Shak.*

ARCH-BÖTCH'ER, *n.* Chief mender. [Ironical.] *Archbotcher* of a psalm or prayer. *Bp. Corbet.*

ARCH-BUF-FÖÖN', *n.* The chief buffoon. *Scott.*

ARCH-BÜLD'ER (arch-büld'er), *n.* Chief builder. "Excellent archbuilders." *Harman.*

ARCH-BÜT'LËR, *n.* The chief butler:—formerly an officer of the German empire. *Ash.*

ARCH-BÜT'TRESS, *n.* An arc-boutant. *Britton.*

ARCH-CHÄM'BER-LÄIN, *n.* Formerly a high officer of the German empire. *Ash.*

ARCH-CHÄN'ÇEL-LÖR, *n.* A great officer, who formerly presided over the secretaries of a court. *Ash.*

ARCH-CHÄNT'ER, *n.* The chief chanter. *Johnson.*

ARCH-CHËM'IC, *a.* Of the highest chemic power. "The archchemic sun." *Milton.*

ARCH-ÇON-SPIR'Ä-TÖR, *n.* A chief conspirator. "Adversary and archconspirator." *Maunderell.*

ARCH-ÇRIT'IC, *n.* The chief critic. "Arch-critic of the sacred muses." *Trans. of Boccassini.*

ARCH-DËÄ'CON (arch-dë'kn), *n.* 1. In the primitive church, a superior deacon, an assistant of the bishop.

2. (*Church of England*.) An ecclesiastical dignitary, ranking next to the bishop, by whom he is appointed to preside over an archdeaconry. *Syn.*—See CLERGYMAN.

ARCH-DËÄ'CON-RY (arch-dë'kn-rë), *n.*

1. The office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon. *Swinburne.*

2. A subdivision of a diocese over which an archdeacon presides. *Blackstone.*

ARCH-DËÄ'CON-SHIP, *n.* The office of an archdeacon; archdeaconry. *Johnson.*

ARCH-DI'Q-ÇËSE, *n.* The diocese of an archbishop. *Gent. Mag.*

ARCH-DI-VINE', *n.* A principal theologian. "One of their own archdivines." *Burton.*

ARCH-DRÜ'ID, *n.* The chief of the Druids. *Ash.*

ARCH-DÜ'ÇAL, *a.* Belonging to an archduke.

ARCH-DÜCH'ËSS, *n.* The wife of an archduke, or the daughter of the emperor of Austria.—See ARCHDUKE.

ARCH-DÜCH'Y, *n.* The territory of an archduke or archduchess. *Butler.*

ARCH-DÜKE', *n.* [*arch* and *duke*.] A title given to the princes of the house of Austria, all the sons being archdukes, and all the daughters archduchesses. *Buchanan.*

ARCH-DÜKE'DOM, *n.* The territory of an archduke; archduchy. *Guthrie.*

ARCH'ED (arch'ed or areht) [arch'ed, S. W. Ja. E.; areht, Sm. K.], *p. a.* Having the form of an arch. "Draw his *arched* brows." *Shak.*

Arch This word is colloquially pronounced *arch*.

ARCH'EL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἀρχή, a principle, and λόγος, a discourse.] A treatise on principles.

Archology treats of principles, and should not be confounded with *archæology*, which treats of antiquities, or things old. *Fleming.*

ARCH-EN'E-MY, *n.* A chief enemy;—applied especially to Satan. *Milton.*

ARCH'ER, *n.* [L. *arcus*, a bow; It. *arciere*; Sp. *archero*; Fr. *archer*.] One who shoots with a bow; a Bowman.

Draw, *archers*, draw your arrows to the head. *Shak.*

ARCH'ER-ESS, *n.* She that shoots with a bow. She, therefore, glorious *archers* of heaven. *Cowper.*

ARCH'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The skill or practice of an archer; the use of the bow, or the art of shooting with the bow. *Camden.*

2. † (*Law*.) Anciently, a service of keeping a bow for the use of the lord in the defence of his castle. *Crabb.*

ARCH'ES-COURT (arch'ez-kört), *n.* An ecclesiastical court belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, being the superior court of appeal in his bishopric. It is so called from having been anciently held in Bow Church, London, which was built on arches, and thence styled *St. Mary-le-bow*, (*de arcubus*.) *Eden.*

ARCH-ETYP'AL, *a.* Having the nature of an archetype or pattern; archetypal.

An *archetypal* world, which contains intelligibly all that is contained sensibly in our world. *Bolingbroke.*

ARCH'ETYP'E, *n.* [Gr. ἀρχετύπος; ἀρχή, beginning, and τύπος, pattern, model; L. *archetypum*; It. *archetipo*; Fr. *archetype*.]

1. The original, of which any copy or resemblance is made; first pattern or type.

The learned eye, versed equally in nature and art, easily compares the picture with its *archetype*. *Gilpin.*

In the philosophy of Locke, the *archetypes* of our ideas are the things really existing out of us. *Fleming.*

2. (*Coinage*.) A standard weight by which others are adjusted. *Buchanan.*

3. (*Anat.*) That ideal, original, or fundamental pattern on which a natural group of animals or system of organs has been constructed, and to modifications of which the various forms of such animals or organs may be referred. *Brande.*

ARCH'ETYP'AL-CAL, *a.* Relating to an archetype; archetypal. *Warburton.*

ARCH-EÜ'N'CHU, *n.* The chief of the eunuchs. *Ash.*

ARCH'ET'US, *n.* [Gr. ἀρχή, to rule; ἀρχή, beginning.] (*Alchemy*.) According to Paracelsus, the *primum mobile*, or original principle in nature, pervading all things and presiding over all organic phenomena. *Dunglison.*

ARCH-FEL'ON, *n.* The chief of felons. *Milton.*

ARCH-FIEND' (-fend'), *n.* The chief of fiends. "Huge in length, the *archfiend* lay." *Milton.*

† **ARCH-FLA'MEN**, *n.* Chief priest. "The magi or *archflamens*." *Sir T. Herbert.*

ARCH-FLAT'TER-ER, *n.* The principal flatterer.

He will follow the *archflatterer*, . . . a man's self. *Baron.*

ARCH-FÖE', *n.* A grand or chief enemy. *Milton.*

ARCH-FÖUND'ER, *n.* The chief founder. *Milton.*

ARCH-FRIEND', *n.* A chief friend. *Arbutnot.*

ARCH-GÖV'ERN-OR, *n.* The chief governor. "The *archgovernor* of Athens." *Brewer.*

ARCH-HÉR'E-SY, *n.* The greatest heresy. *Butler.*

ARCH-HÉR'E-TIC, *n.* Chief heretic. *Pearson.*

ARCH-HYP'Q-CRİTE, *n.* A great hypocrite.

ARCH'IA-TER (ar-ki'a-ter, K. C. Todd, *Mumder*; ar-ke-a-ter, *Ash*, *Crabb*), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχίατρος; ἀρχή, chief, and ἵατρος, a physician; Fr. *archiatre*.] A chief physician, or a physician to a sovereign. *Sir T. Herbert.*

† **ARCH'IAL**, *a.* [Gr. ἀρχαίος.] Chief; primary; authoritative. "Archical rule." *Hallivell.*

ARCH-DI-AC'O-NAL, *a.* Belonging to an archdeacon. "Archidiaconal authority." *Wotton.*

ARCH-E-PİS'QO-PA-CY, *n.* The state or dignity of an archbishop. *Sir E. Dering.*

ARCH-E-PİS'QO-PAL (ar-ke-e-pis'ko-pal), *a.* [L. *archiepiscopus*.] Belonging to an archbishop. "The *archiepiscopal* see." *Bp. Hall.*

ARCH-E-PİS'QO-PATE, *n.* The office of an archbishop; an archbishopric. *Ch. Ob.*

ARCH'IG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. ἀρχή, chief, and γράφω, to write.] The head secretary. *Dr. Black.*

ARCH'IL or **ARCH'IL** [ar'chil, Sm.; ar'kil, Wb.; ar'chil or ar'kil, K.], *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *orseille*.] *Brande.* A violet-red paste used in dyeing, and prepared from the lichens called *Rocella tinctoria* and *Rocella fuciformis*; orchilla. It is procured in the Canaries. *Brande.*

ARCH-LÖ'EH-AN, *a.* Relating to Archilochus, or the verse of Archilochus. *Crabb.*

ARCH-MÄN'DRİTE, *n.* [Gr. ἀρχή, chief, and Σκήνιον, monk; Gr. μονή, a monastery; It. *archimandrita*; Fr. *archimandrite*.] The chief of the monks;—a title in the Greek church equivalent to that of *abbot* in the Catholic church. *Brande.*

ARCHIM-E-DE'AN, *a.* Relating to Archimedes, a Greek philosopher.—*Archimedean screw*, or *Archimedes' screw*, a machine for raising water, consisting of a tube rolled into a spiral form round about a cylinder. *P. Cyc.*



ARCH'ING, *p. a.* Having the form of an arch; vaulted.

The mole . . . formed . . . in a curve, *arching* against the stream, so that it resists the current. *Gilpin.*

ARCH-PE-LÄG'IC, *a.* Belonging or relating to an archipelago. *Ed. Rev.*

ARCH-PE-LÄ-GÖ (ar-ke-pel'a-gö, W. J. E. F. K. Sm.; arch-e-pel'a-gö, *Earnshaw*), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχή, chief, or ἄνωγος, Ægean, P. Cyc.] and *ἄνωγος*, the sea; Fr. *Archipel*.] The modern name of the Ægean Sea; and, as this abounds in small islands, the name is applied to various clusters of islands in other seas. *P. Cyc.*

ARCH'TECT, *n.* [Gr. ἀρχιτέκτων; ἀρχή, chief, and τέκτων, a builder; L. *architectus*; It. *architetto*; Sp. *arquitecto*; Fr. *architecte*.]

1. A professor of the art of building; one competent to design and superintend the construction of any building.

We are by an *architect* to understand a person skilful in the art of building. *Fr. Im.*

The *architect's* glory consists in the design and idea of the work. *Wotton.*

2. One who designs or contrives any thing. "The divine *Architect* of the body." *Ray.*

An irreligious Moor, Chief *architect* and plotter of these wars. *Shak.*

Syn.—The *architect* plans; the *builder* constructs.

ARCH'TECT'IVE, *a.* Used in architecture. "Architective materials." *Derham.*

ARCH'TECT-TÖN'IC, *a.* Skilled in architecture. "Geometrical and architectural artists." *Brown.*

† **ARCH'TECT-TÖR**, *n.* A builder; an architect. "Like a skilful *architectur*." *Austin.*

† **ARCH'TECT-RESS**, *n.* She who builds.

If Nature herself, the first *architectress*, had (to use an expression of Vitruvius) watched your breast. *Wotton.*

ARCH'TECT'URAL, *a.* Relating to architecture. "Architectural ornaments." *Stuart.*

ARCH'TECT-URE (ar-ke-ték-tyur), *n.* 1. The art or science of building according to certain proportions and rules determined by natural laws and the principles of taste.

Our fathers next, in *architecture* skilled, Cities for use, and forts for safety, build. *Blackmore.*

2. That which is built according to the design of an architect.

The formative of the five to eight being a piece of divine *architecture*, erected on a human provision. *Burnet.*

Architecture is divided into *civil architecture*, called by way of eminence *architecture*; *military architecture*, or fortification; and *naval architecture*,

which includes the building of ships, vessels, ports, moles, &c. *Johnson.*

ARCH'TRÄVE, *n.* [It. *architrave*, from Gr. ἀρχή, chief, and L. *trabs*, a beam; Sp. *arquitrabe*; Fr. *architrave*.] (*Arch.*) The lowest of three principal members of the entablature of an order, being the chief beam employed, and resting immediately on the columns. *Brande.*

Doric pillars overlaid

With golden *architrave*. *Milton.*

Architrave cornice, an entablature consisting of an architrave and cornice only, without the interposition of a *frieze*.—*Architrave doors*, those which have an architrave on the jambs and over the door. *Bale.*

ARCH'VAL, *a.* Relating to archives, registers, or records. *Gent. Mag.*

ARCH'IVE, *n.*; pl. **ARCH'IVES** [ar'kivz, S. W. F. Ja. K. Sm. It.; ar'këvz, J.; ar'chèvz or ar'këvz, P.]. [Gr. ἀρχίον, a government-house; ἀρχή, sovereignty; L. *archivum*; It. *archivio*; Sp. *archivo*; Fr. *archives*.]

1. The repositories of the public records of a state or community;—the place where ancient writings or records are kept.

It may be found in the same *archive*, where the famous original compact . . . is deposited. *Warburton.*

They carried the fire to the *archives*, wishing to destroy the documents of creditors. *Tram. of Josephus.*

2. Public records;—ancient writings or records. "Archive or register." *Holland.*

I shall now look a little into the *Mosaic archives*, to observe what they turn up in with upon this subject. *Woodward.*

Syn.—See **RECORDS**.

ARCH'VİST, *n.* A keeper of archives, registers, or records. *Rees's Cyc.*

ARCH'VÖLT, *n.* [It. *archivolta*, from L. *arcus*, a bow, and *volutus*, turned.] (*Arch.*) The ornamented band of mouldings round the voussoirs or arch stones of an arch, terminating horizontally upon the impost. *Brande.*

ARCH'LIKE, *a.* Built like an arch. *Young.*

ARCH'LUTE, *n.* (*Mus.*) A theorbo, or large lute, the base strings of which are doubled with an octave, and the higher strings with a unison; used by the Italians for the base parts. *P. Cyc.*

ARCH'LY, *ad.* [See **ARCH**.] In an arch manner; shrewdly; jocosely; wittily. *Thyer.*

ARCH-MÄ-JİSH'AN (arch-mä-jish'an, G6), *n.* Chief magician. *Spencer.*

ARCH-MÖCK', *n.* Principal mockery or jest. O'is the spite of hell, the fiend's *archmock*. *Shak.*

ARCH'NESS, *n.* Sly humor without malice; shrewdness; roguishness. *Warton.*

ARCH'ÖN, *n.* [Gr. ἀρχων, a ruler.] The chief magistrate of ancient Athens.

Establish a doge, a lord *archon*, a regent. *Bolingbroke.*

ARCH'ON-SHİP, *n.* The office of archon. *Mitford.*

ARCH'ÖN'TİON, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀρχων, a ruler.] (*Ecc. Hist.*) A sect of Christians who appeared in the second century, and who taught that the world was made by archangels. *Eden.*

ARCH-PÄST'OR, *n.* Chief pastor. *Barrow.*

ARCH-PHİ-LÖS'Q-PHER, *n.* Chief philosopher. "It is no improbable opinion, which the *archphilosopher* was of." *Hooker.*

ARCH-PHİ-LÄR, *n.* The main or chief pillar. *Archbold* and foundation of human society. *Derham.*

ARCH-PÖ'ET, *n.* The principal poet by repute. The title of *archpoet*, or *archpoet*. *Pope.*

ARCH-PÖL-İ-TİCIAN (arch-pöl-e-tish'an), *n.* Chief of or a candidate politician. *Baron.*

ARCH-PREL'ATE, *n.* Chief prelate. *Hooker.*

ARCH-PRES'BY-TER, *n.* Chief presbyter. *Ayliffe.*

ARCH-PRES'BY-TER-Y, *n.* The absolute dominion of presbytery; chief presbytery. *Milton.*

ARCH-PRIEST' (arch-präst'), *n.* Chief priest.

Ecclesiastical dignity which included the *archpriest*. *Ayliffe.*

ARCH-PRIEST'ESS, *n.* Chief priestess.

ARCH-PRİ'MATE, *n.* The primate over other primates, as the archbishop of Canterbury over the archbishop of York. "One *archprimate*, or Protestant pope." *Milton.*

ARCH-PRÖPH'ET, *n.* Chief prophet. *Warton.*
ARCH-PRÖT'ES-TANT, *n.* A principal Protestant. "These sayings of these *archprotestants* and master ministers of Germany." *Stapleton.*
ARCH-PÜB'LI-CAN, *n.* Chief publican. *Bp. Hall.*
ARCH-RĒB'ĒL, *n.* A principal rebel. *Milton.*
ARCH-SÄINT, *n.* Chief saint. *Drayton.*
† ARCH-SĒĒ', *n.* See of an archbishop. *Drayton.*
ARCH-STÖNE', *n.* A stone forming an arch. *Lyell.*
ARCH-TRÄI'TOR, *n.* A distinguished traitor; — applied especially to Satan. *Hakewill.*
ARCH-TRĒAS'UR-ER (*arch-trĕzh'ur-er*), *n.* High treasurer. "Post of *archtreasurer*." *Guthrie.*
ARCH-TY'RANT, *n.* Chief tyrant. *Bp. Hall.*
ARCH-VIL'LAIN, *n.* An extraordinary villain. "An *archvillain* keeps him company." *Shak.*
ARCH-VIL'LA-NY, *n.* Great villany. *Beau. & Fl.*
ARCH'WAY, *n.* A vaulted aperture in a building, or a passage under an arch. *Tweddell.*
ARCH-WIFE', *n.* The wife of a person in the higher rank of society. *Chaucer.*
ARCH'WİSE, *ad.* In the form of an arch. *Ayliffe.*
ARCH'WORK (-wŭrk), *n.* Formation of arches.
ARCH'Y, *a.* Resembling arches; arching. *Todd.*
ARCH'Y, *a.* Resembling arches; arching. *Todd.*
AR-CI-FİN'I-OÜS, *a.* [*L. arcifinius*; *arz*, a fortress, and *finis*, a boundary.] Serving at the same time for a boundary and a defence, as rivers and mountains. *C. Cushing.*
† AR-CIT'Ē-NĒNT, *a.* [*L. arcitenens*, *arcus*, bow, and *tenens*, holding.] Bow-bearing. *Bailey.*
AR'CO-GRÄPH, *n.* [*L. arcus*, a bow, and *Gr. γράφω*, to describe.] An instrument for drawing a circular arc without the use of a central point; called also *cyclograph*. *Francis.*
ARC-TÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. arcto*, to draw close.] (*Med.*) Contraction of a natural opening or of a canal, as of the intestinal canal in cases of constipation. *Dunglison.*
ARCT'IC, *a.* [*Gr. ἀρκτικός*; *ἄρκτος*, a bear; *L. arcticus*; *lt. & Sp. artico*; *Fr. arctique*.] Northern; lying under the Arctos, or Bear; as, "The *Arctic Ocean*." Opposed to *antarctic*.
Arctic circle, one of the lesser circles, 23 degrees 28 minutes from the north pole, and forming the southern limit of the frigid zone.
ARC-TO-STÄPH'Y-IÖS, *n.* [*Gr. ἀρκτος*, a bear, and *σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; bear's grape. *Loudon.*
ARC-TÜ'RUS, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. ἀρκτος*, a bear, and *οὐρος*, a watcher, the star being in the knee of Boötes, who was called the *bear-keeper*.] (*Astron.*) A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Boötes. *Hind.*
AR'CU-ATE, *a.* [*L. arcuatus*; *arcus* a bow.] Bent in the form of a bow. "*Arcuate lines*." *Bacon.*
† AR'CU-A-TİLE, *a.* [*L. arcuatilis*.] Arched.
AR-Ü-Ä'TION, *n.* [*L. arcuatio*, an arching.]
 1. The act of bending; incurvation. *Johnson.*
 2. The state of being bent; curvity; crookedness. *Johnson.*
 3. **† (Hort.)** The propagation of trees by layers, the shoots being bent down. *Chambers.*
† AR'CU-A-TÜRE, *n.* The bending or curvature of an arch. *Bailey.*
AR'CU-BA-LİST, *n.* [*L. arcubalista*, a ballista, furnished with a bow; *arcus*, a bow, and *ballista*, a warlike engine to shoot stones and darts with.] A crossbow; an engine to throw stones. "Richard was killed by the French, from the shot of an *arcubalist*." *Warton.*
AR-Ü-BÄ-LİS'TER, or **AR-Ü-BÄL'İS-TER** [*arky-bäl'is-ter*, *S. W. P.*; *arky-bäl'is-ter*, *Ja.*; *arky-bäl'is-ter*, *K. Sm. C. Wb.*], *n.* A cross-bow-man; an arbalester. *Camden.*
AR'Ü-BÜS, *n.* A species of gun with a trigger; an arquebus or harquebus. *Fairholt.*
-ÄRD, [*Sax.*] An affix signifying natural disposi-

tion; as, "*Goddard*," a divine temper; "*Reinard*," a sincere temper; "*Bernard*," filial affection; "*Giffard*," a liberal disposition, or a disposition to give. *Gibson.* So in *drunkard*, *niggard*, *sluggard*, *wizard*, &c.

ÄR'DE-Ä, *n.* [*L.*] (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds; the heron. *Gray.*

ÄR'DĒ-İ-DĒ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A family of birds of the order *Grallæ*, containing the sub-families *Psophinæ*, *Gruinæ*, *Ardeinæ*, *Circinonæ*, and *Tantalinæ*; herons. *Gray.*

ÄR'DĒ-İ-NĒ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Grallæ*, and family *Ardeidæ*; herons. *Gray.*

ÄR'DĒN-CY, *n.* Ardor; heat.
Sir T. Herbert.



ÄR'DĒNT, *a.* [*L. ardens*, burning; *It. ardente*; *Sp. ardiente*; *Fr. ardent*.]
 1. Hot; burning; causing the sensation of heat; as, "Distilled liquors are *ardent spirits*."
 2. Having the appearance of fire; fierce.
 3. Very warm; passionate; fervent.
 Like those that under hot, *ardent* zeal would set whole realms on fire. *Shak.*
Syn. — See **ZEALOUS**.

ÄR'DĒNT-LY, *ad.* In an ardent manner; eagerly.

ÄR'DĒNT-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being ardent; ardency; ardor. *Sherwood.*

ÄR'DÖR, *n.* [*L. ardor*; *It. ardore*; *Sp. ardor*; *Fr. ardeur*.]
 1. Burning heat; heat, as of fire; warmth.
 That universal fire by its violent *ardor* may vivify the whole body of the earth. *Lovel.*
 2. Heat of affection; fervor; zeal.
 Do men hasten to their devotions with that *ardor* that they would to a few d play? *South.*
Syn. — See **FERVOR**.

† ÄR'DÜ'İ-TY, *n.* [*L. arduus*, high, steep.] Steepness; difficulty; arduousness. *Waterhouse.*

ÄR'DÜ-OÜS [*är'dy-üs*, *S. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; *är'dy-üs*, *W.*], *a.* [*L. arduus*, steep; *It. & Sp. arduo*.]
 1. Steep; high; hard to climb.
 And pointed out those *arduous* paths they trod. *Pope.*
 2. Hard to perform or execute; difficult; attended with labor; laborious. "Fit him for that great and *arduous* employment." *South.*
Syn. — An *arduous* enterprise; a *difficult* task; a *laborious* performance.

ÄR'DÜ-OÜS-NĒSS, *n.* Height; difficulty. *Johnson.*

ÄRE [*är*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*]. — The indicative mode, present tense, plural number, of the verb to be. — See **BE**.

ÄRE-Ä, *n.*; *pl. ÄRE-ÄS*. [*L.*, any open surface.]
 1. Any open or flat surface contained between any lines; a definite space.
 In *areæ* varied with mosaic art.
 Some whirl the disk, and some the javelin dart. *Pope.*
 2. In modern built houses, the portion of the site which is not built upon; the yard. *P. Cyc.*
 3. (*Geom.*) The superficial content of any figure; as, "The *area* of a triangle."
 4. (*Med.*) A term used by some authors to designate a variety of alopecia, in which the hair changes color, but does not fall off; — applied also to a disease which consists of patches of baldness without decay or change of color in the surrounding hair. *Dunglison.*

† ÄRĒÄD', or **ÄRĒĒD'**, *v. a.* [*A. S. arēdian*, to read, to tell, to discover.] To conjecture; to declare; to explain; to counsel. — See **ÄRĒÄD** and **ÄRĒÄD**. *Spenser.*

ÄRĒ-Ä, *n.* [*Malabar, areac*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of palms, cabbage-tree. *Loudon.*

ÄRĒÄK', *ad.* [*A. S. reac*, smoke.] In a reeking condition; smoking; steaming.
 A messenger comes all *areek*. *Swift.*

ÄRĒ-FÄC'TION, *n.* [*L. areo*, to be dry, and *facio*, to make.] Act of growing dry. *Bacon.*

ÄR'Ē-FY, *v. a.* To exhaust of moisture; to dry.
 Heat drieth bodies, ... so doth time or age *arefy*. *Bacon.*

ÄRĒ'NÄ, *n.*; *pl. L. ÄRĒ'NÄ*; *Eng. ÄRĒ'NÄS*. [*L.*, sand, a sandy place, a sandal fighting-ground.] The place of combat, covered with sand, in an amphitheatre.
 This is a hall for mutual consultation and discussion, not an arena for the exhibition of champions. *D. Webster.*

ÄR-Ē-NÄ'CEÜS (*är-e-nä'shüs*, 66), *a.* Having the qualities of sand; sandy. *Browne.*

ÄR-Ē-NÄ'RI-OÜS, *a.* Relating, to or partaking of, sand; arenaceous. *Loudon.*

ÄR-Ē-NÄ'TION, *n.* (*Med.*) The cure of disease by sprinkling hot sand upon the body; a sort of dry sand-bath. *Brande.*

ÄRĒ'NÄ-LİTE, *n.* [*Arendal*, in Norway, and *Gr. λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A variety of epidote, affording fine crystals. *Dana.*

ÄR'ENG, or **ÄRĒ'NGÄ**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of palms; a palm that produces sago and sugar; *Arenga saccharifera*. *Loudon.*

ÄRĒ'İ-LİT'IC, *a.* [*L. arena*, sand, and *Gr. λίθος*, a stone.] Relating to sandstone. *Smart.*

ÄR-Ē-NÖSE' (129), *a.* Full of sand; sandy. *Bailey.*

† ÄRĒ'U-LOÜS, *a.* [*L. arenula*, fine sand.] Full of sand or grit; gravelly. *Bailey.*

ÄRĒ'Q-LÄ, *n.*; *pl. ÄRĒ'Q-LÄS*. [*är-q-lä*, *K. Ash, Brande*, *Maulander*; *är-q-lä*, *Crabb*; *är-q-lä*, *Wb.*] [*L.*, a small open space.]
 1. (*Ent. & Bot.*) One of the little spaces into which a wing is divided by nervures, or into which the surface of certain lichens is divided by cracks. *Brande.*

2. (*Anat.*) *pl.* The interstices between the fibres composing organs, or between vessels which interlace with each other. *Dunglison.*

3. (*Anat.*) [*L. aureola*, a halo, *Chaussier*.] The colored circle, or halo, which surrounds the nipple; — the circle or margin surrounding certain vesicles, pustules, &c., as of small-pox and cow-pox. *Dunglison.*

ÄRĒ'Q-LÄR, *a.* Relating to, or like, an areola. *Areolar tissue*, same as *cellular tissue*.

ÄRĒ'Q-LÄTE, *a. l.* (*Ent.*) Having small spaces or areolations. *Brande.*

2. (*Bot.*) Divided into a number of irregular angular spaces; marked out into little spaces or areolæ. *Lindley. Gray.*

ÄRĒ'Q-LÄ'TION, *n.* Any small space distinctly bounded by something different in color, texture, &c. *Brande.*

ÄRĒ'ÖM'Ē-TER [*är-e-öm'e-ter*, *Sm. C.*; *är-e-öm'e-ter*, *K.*], *n.* [*Gr. ἀραιός*, thin, rare, and *μέτρον*, a measure; *Fr. aréomètre*.] An instrument used for measuring the density or specific gravity of fluids. *Brande.*

ÄRĒ'Q-MĒT'RIC, *a.* Relating to areom-
ÄRĒ'Q-MĒT'RI-CÄL, *etry*.

ÄRĒ'ÖM'Ē-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring the density or specific gravity of fluids. *Brande.*

ÄRĒ'ÖP'Ä-GİST, *n.* A member of the Areopagus; an areopagite. *P. Mag.*

ÄRĒ'ÖP'Ä-GİTE [*är-e-öp'a-jit*, *W. Ja. K. R.*; *är-e-öp'a-jit*, *C.*], *n.* [*Gr. ἀρειοπαγίτης*.] A judge in the court of Areopagus. *Acts xvii. 34.*

ÄRĒ'ÖP'Ä-GİT'IC, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the Areopagus. *Buisen.*

ÄRĒ'ÖP'Ä-GÜS, *n.* [*Gr. Ἀρειοπαγίτης*; *ἀρειος*, devoted to Ares or Mars, and *πάγος*, a hill.] The highest court of judicature at ancient Athens; so named from its place of meeting, which was a rocky eminence near the Acropolis, called the Hill of Ares (Mars' Hill). *W. Smith.*

† ÄRĒ'ÖT'IC, *a.* [*Gr. ἀραιός*, porous.] (*Med.*) Efficacious in opening the pores. *Bailey.*

† ÄRĒRE' (*är-rär'*), *v. a.* [*A. S. aræran*.] To rear; to raise up. *Surrey.*

ÄR-Ē-THÜ'SÄ, *n.* [*L.*] 1. (*Myth.*) A nymph who was changed into a fountain by Diana.

2. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, growing in moist places. *Loudon.*

† **AR-E-TÖL'O-QY**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρετή*, goodness, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] The doctrine of virtue; a discourse concerning virtue. *Johnson.*

AR'GAL, *n.* Tartar of wine. — See **ARGOL**. *Bailey.*

† **AR'GAL**, *ad.* A ludicrous corruption of the Latin *ergo*; therefore. *Shak.*

AR'GAND, *a.* Applied to a large kind of lamp, invented by Anne Argand, about 1782, having a circular or hollow wick, so arranged as to admit a current of air to both sides of the flame, and thus increase the light by a more perfect combustion. *Ency. Brit.*

AR-GEN-MÖ'NE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀργεῖον*, a disorder of the eye.] A genus of Mexican plants; the prickly poppy; — so named from the supposed virtue of one species to cure ophthalmia. *P. Cyc.*

AR'GENT, *n.* [Gr. *ἀργός*, white; *L. argentum*, silver; *It. argento*; *Fr. argent*.] (*Her.*) Silver; one of the metals employed in blazonry; white or silver color in coats of arms. It is represented in engraving by a plain surface. *Brande.*

AR'GENT, *a.* 1. Made of silver. *Smart.*
2. Having the appearance of silver; bright like silver; silvery; argentine.

Or ask of yonder *argent* fields above,
Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove. *Pope.*

AR'GEN-TAL, *a.* Consisting of silver. *Cleveland.*

AR'GEN-TANE, *n.* An alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc; German silver. *Thomson.*

AR-GEN-TÄ'TION, *n.* An overlaying or plating with silver. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

AR'GENT-HÖRNE (*ar'jent-hörnd*), *a.* Silver-horned, — applied to the moon. *Lovelace.*

AR-GEN-TIC, *a.* Relating to, or obtained from, silver; argentine. *Ure.*

AR-GEN-TIFER-OUS, *a.* [*L. argentum*, silver, and *fero*, to bear.] Containing silver; producing silver. "*Argentiferous* lead ores." *Ure.*

AR-GEN-TI'NA, *n.* [*L. (Ich.)*] A genus of fishes belonging to the salmon family; — so called from the silvery appearance of their scales. *Brande.*

|| **AR'GEN-TINE** [*ar'jen-tin*, *Ja. K. W.*; *ar'jen-tin*, *Sm.*; *ar'jen-tin*, *Ash.*], *a.* [*L. argentum*, silver.] Relating to, or like, silver; having the appearance of silver, or sounding like silver. *Johnson.*

Argentine Republic, a name given to *La Plata* (the Spanish word for silver) or to the Provinces of the *Rio de la Plata*, (*River of Silver*). *P. Cyc.*

|| **AR'GEN-TINE**, *n.* (*Min.*) Nacreous carbonate of lime; — so called from its silvery lustre. *Brande.*

† **AR'GEN-TRY**, *n.* Materials of silver; plate. "Pawning his . . . *argentry* and jewels." *Howell.*

AR'GILL, *n.* [Gr. *ἀργίλος*; *L. argilla*, white clay; *Fr. argile*.] (*Min.*) Potter's clay; white clay; argillaceous earth; alumina. *Kirwan.*

AR-GI-LA'CEOUS (*ar-jil-ē'shus*), *a.* (*Min.*) Containing clay. "Soil . . . in which the *argillaceous* ingredient predominates." *Kirwan.*

AR-GIL-LIF'ER-ÖUS, *a.* [*L. argilla*, clay, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Min.*) Producing clay. *Smart.*

AR'GIL-LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) Clay-slate. *Dana.*

AR-GIL-LIT'IC, *a.* Relating to argillite. *Smart.*

AR-GIL'LO-AR-E-NÄ'CEOUS (*-shus*), *a.* [*L. argilla*, clay, and *arena*, sand.] (*Min.*) Containing clay and sand. *De la Beche.*

AR-GIL'LO-CAL-CÄ'RE-ÖUS, *a.* [*L. argilla*, clay, and *calcareous*, pertaining to lime; *calc.*, lime.] (*Min.*) Containing clay and lime. *Thomson.*

AR'GIL'LO-CÄL'CITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A species of calcareous earth. *Smart.*

AR-GIL'LO-FER-RÖ'GIN-ÖUS, *a.* [*L. argilla*, clay, *ferrum*, iron, and *gigno*, to bear, to produce.] Containing clay and iron. *De la Beche.*

AR'GIL'LO-MÜ'RITE, *n.* [*L. argilla*, clay, and *muria*, salt liquor, brine.] (*Min.*) A variety of magnesite.

AR-GIL'LOUS [*ar-ni'us*, *S. W. P. Ja. K.*; *ar'jil-lus*, *Sm.*], *a.* [*L. argilla*, clay.] Consisting of clay; argillaceous; clayey. *Brown.*

AR'GÖ, *n.* [Gr. *Ἄργώ*, from *ἀργός*, swift.]

1. (*Myth.*) The ship in which Jason and his companions sailed to Colchis in search of the golden fleece. *Mitford.*

2. (*Astron.*) A constellation in the southern hemisphere, named from the ship of Jason; — same as **ARGO-NAVIS**. *Herschel.*

AR'GÖL, *n.* Tartar of wine; an acidulous, concrete salt, which is deposited by wine, and used by dyers as a mordant; crude bitartrate of potash, or cream of tartar; argal. *P. Cyc.*

AR-GÖL'IC, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Argolis.

AR'GO-NÄUT, *n.* [Gr. *Ἀργοναῦτης*, a sailor in the *Argo*; *Ἄργώ*, the ship of Jason, and *ναῦτης*, a sailor.]

1. One of the companions of Jason in the ship *Argo* in the voyage to Colchis. *Mitford.*

2. (*Zool.*) The nautilus. *Brande.*

AR-GO-NÄU'TÄ, *n.* [*L. (Zool.)*] A genus of eight-armed cephalopods, the female of which forms a shell which it carries about. *Woodward.*

AR-GO-NÄU'TIC, *a.* Relating to the Argonauts. *P. Cyc.*

AR'GO-NÄ'VIS, *n.* [*L. the ship Argo*.] (*Astron.*) An extensive southern constellation; — so named by the ancients, and subdivided by Herschel into four parts for more ready reference to its stars. *Hind.*

AR'GO-SY, *n.* [*Argo*, the name of Jason's ship. *Pope.*] A ship of great burden; a carac. *P. Cyc.*
He hath an *argosy* bound to Tripolis. *Shak.*

AR'GU-A-BLE, *a.* That may be argued; open for argument; admitting argument. *Ed. Rev.*

AR'GUE (*ar'gy*), *v. n.* [*L. arguo*, to make clear; *It. arguire*; *Sp. arguir*; *Fr. arguer*.] [*L. ARGUED*; *pp. ARGUING*, *ARGUED*.]

1. To use or apply arguments; to offer reasons in support of any principle or fact; to offer reasons; to reason.

You used me as a judge, but I had rather
You would have had me as a like a titmer. *Shak.*

2. To dispute; to contend in argument; — followed by *with*.

I do not see how they can *argue* with any one without setting down strict boundaries. *Locke.*
For, e'en though vanquish'd, he could *argue* still. *Goldsmith.*

Syn. — To *argue* is to defend one's self, or to exhibit reasons or proofs in favor of some assertion or principle; to *reason*, to *argue* rationally; to *dispute*, to oppose another on some matter; to *debate*, to dispute in a formal manner, as in a public body. — *Argue* in defence; *reason* on the subject; *dispute* in refutation; *debate* in the senate.

AR'GUE, *v. a.* 1. To prove; to show; to evince. *Shak.*
Her looks do *argue* her reproach with modesty.
Not to know me *argues* a soul yet unknown. *Milten.*

2. To attempt to prove by argument; to debate; to reason upon; as, "To *argue* a cause."

3. † To accuse; to charge with. *Dryden.*
Bold enough to *argue* him of cowardice.

AR'GU-ER, *n.* One who argues; a reasoner. *Atterbury.*
Neither good Christians nor good *arguers*.
Men are ashamed to be provok'd to a weak *arguer*, as thinking they must part with their reputation as a *strong* *arguer*. *Lucy of Italy.*

AR'GU-FY, *v. n.* To import; to have weight as an argument. [*Provincial.*] *Forby.*

AR'GU-ING, *n.* Reasoning; argumentation. "Heart rivings and internal *arguings*." *Smith.*

AR'GU-MENT, *n.* [*L. argumentum*; *It. argomento*; *Sp. argumento*; *Fr. argum-nt.*]

1. A reason alleged or offered in proof; a process of reasoning; a syllogism; a plea.

What had I
To oppose against such powerful arguments? *Milten.*

2. A controversy; a disputation; a dispute. *Shak.*
This day, in *argument* upon a case,
Some words that grew 'twixt Somerset and me.

3. Proof; evidence. *Locke.*
That cumbersome
Language of war there shew'd not, *arguing* out
Of boldness weakness rather than of strength.

4. Reason; motive; inducement.

Is, not to stir without great *argument* *Shak.*

5. The subject treated in any literary work. *Milton.*
That to the height of this great *argument*
I may . . . *Shak.*

This show imports the *argument* of the play. *Shak.*
6. (*Astron.*) An are by which another are, bearing a certain proportion to it, is to be sought; — the angle or quantity on which a series of numbers in a table depends; as, for example, the altitude would be termed the *argument* of the refraction in a table formed to show the amount of refraction at every degree, &c., of altitude. *Brande.*

Syn. — *Arguments* serve for defence, and are adduced in support of an hypothesis or proposition; *reasons*, for justification, and are assigned in matters of belief and practice; *proofs*, for conviction, and are presented to establish a fact. Defend by *argument*; justify by *reason*; establish by *proof* or *evidence*.

† **AR'GU-MENT**, *v. n.* To reason. *Gower.*

AR-GU-MENT'A-BLE, *a.* Admitting of argument; that may be argued. [*R.*] *Chalmers.*

AR-GU-MENT'AL, *a.* Relating to arguments, or to reasoning. "*Argumental* tyranny." *Pope.*

AR-GU-MEN-TÄ'TION, *n.* A process of reasoning; the act of reasoning. *Watts.*

Syn. — *Argumentation* must not be confounded with *reasoning*. *Reasoning* may be natural or artificial; *argumentation* is always artificial. An advocate *reasons* and *argues*, a Hottentot *reasons*, but does not *argue*. *Fleming.*

AR-GU-MENT'A-TIVE, *a.* 1. Consisting of argument; containing argument. "The *argumentative* part of my discourse." *Atterbury.*

2. Giving proof or evidence. "Another thing *argumentative* of Providence." *Ray.*

3. Disposed to controversy; given to disputation; disputations. *Johnson.*

AR-GU-MENT'A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an argumentative manner. *Bp. Taylor.*

AR-GU-MENT'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being argumentative. *Dr. Allen.*

† **AR'GU-MENT-IZE**, *v. n.* To debate; to argue. "*Argumentizing* philosophy." *Mannyngham.*

AR'GU-MENT-I-ZER, *n.* An arguer. *Brady.*

AR-GU-MEN'TUM AD HÖM'I-NEM, [*L. argument to the man*.] (*Logic.*) An argument that derives its force from its application to the principles or practice of the person addressed. *Whately.*

AR-GU-MEN'TUM AD IG-NO-RÄN'TI-ÄM, [*L. argument to ignorance*.] (*Logic.*) The employment of some fallacy towards persons likely to be deceived by it. *Whately.*

AR-GU-MEN'TUM AD VÉR-E-CÖN'DI-ÄM, [*L. argument to modesty*.] (*Logic.*) An argument drawn from the sentiments of some wise, great, or good man, whose authority is revered by the party addressed. *Whately.*

AR'GUS, *n.* [*L.*] A watchful person; — so named from the fabled Argus, who had a hundred eyes, afterwards set in the peacock's tail. *Smart.*

AR'GUS-SHÉLL, *n.* (*Conch.*) A species of shell, variegated with spots, like eyes. *Hill.*

† **AR-GÜTE'**, *a.* [*L. argutus*, sagacious.]
1. Subtle; witty; ingenious. "My father . . . vigilant, acute, *argute*, inventive." *Sterne.*
2. Acute in sound; shrill. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

AR-GÜTE'LY, *ad.* In an argute manner. *Sterne.*

AR-GÜTE'NESS, *n.* Wittiness; acuteness. *Dryden.*
Tickles you by starts with his *arguteness*.

Ä'R-F, *n.* [*It. (Mus.)*] An air or tune; a song.

Ä-RJ-ÄD'NE, *n.* (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Pogson in 1857. *Loeving.*

Ä-RJ-ÄN, *n.* One of the followers of Arius, who denied the equality of the Father and Son, but taught that Christ was the first and noblest of created beings. *Buck.*

Ä-RJ-ÄN, *s.* Belonging to Arius or Arianism.

Ä-RJ-ÄN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Arius. *Locke*

Ā-RĪ-AN-IZE, *v. n.* To admit, or conform to, the tenets of Arianism. "The downfall of the Arianizing Vandals." *Worthington.*

Ā-RĪ-AN-IZE, *v. a.* To render conformable to Arianism. *Ch. Ob.*

ĀR'D, *a.* [*L. aridus*; *It. & Sp. arido*; *Fr. aride*.] Dry; dried up; parched with heat.

His hardened fingers deck the ground with springs;
Without him summer wile in arid waste *Thomson.*

ĀR'Ī-DĀS, *n.* A kind of East India taffeta. *Ash.*

Ā-RĪD'Ī-TY, *n.* [*L. ariditas*; *It. aridità*; *Sp. aridez*; *Fr. aridité*.]

1. Want of moisture; dryness. *Arbutnot.*

2. (*Med.*) The diseased state of an organ or part for want of moisture, particularly of the skin and tongue:—the lanuginous appearance of the hair in some diseases. *Dunghlison.*

3. Insensibility; want of unction or tenderness. "Aridities and dejections." *Norris.*

Ā-RĪ-ĒS, *n.* [*L.*] 1. (*Astron.*) The Ram, a constellation; one of the signs of the zodiac. It is the first of the twelve signs which the sun enters at the vernal equinox, on the 21st of March. The commencement of this sign, called the first point of Aries, is the origin from which the right ascensions of the heavenly bodies are reckoned upon the equator, and their longitudes upon the ecliptic. *Hind.*

2. The battering-ram of the ancients. *Brande.*

† ĀR'Ī-Ē-TĀTE [*ā-rē-ē-tāt*, *S. P. K. Sm. Ash*; *ā-rē-ē-tāt*, *W. Johnson*], *v. n.* [*L. arietio*.] To push or butt like a ram. *Bailey.*

† ĀR'Ī-Ē-TĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. arietatio*.] 1. Act of butting or pushing as a ram. *Johnson.*

2. Act of using the battering-ram. *Bacon.*

3. Any act of striking or impinging. "Tumultuary motions and arietations." *Glanville.*

ĀR'Ī-ĒT'TĀ, *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A short air, or song.

Ā-RĪGHT' (*ā-rīt'*), *ad.* Rightly; without error. "Understand my purposes aright." *Shak.*

ĀR'IL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A process of the



Ā-RĪL'LUS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A process of the

ĀR'IL-LĀTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to, or formed

ĀR'IL-LĀT-ĒD, *like*, an aril. *Loudon.*

ĀR'Ī-Q-LĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. ariolatio*, or *hariolatio*.] Soothsaying; vaticination; prophecy; foretelling.—See HARIOLOTION. *Browne.*

ĀR'Ī-ŌSE (129), *a.* [*It. arioso*; *aria*, an air.] Characterized by melody, as distinguished from harmony; as, "Ariose beauty of Handel." *Ogilvie.*

ĀR'Ī-Ū'SŌ, *a.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) In the manner of an air, contradistinguished from recitative. *P. Cyc.*

Ā-RĪSE', *v. n.* [*Goth. reisan*; *A. S. arisan*; *Du. ryzen*; *Ger. reisen*; *Dan. reise*; *Sw. resa*.] [*i. AROSE*; *pp. ARISING, ARISING.*]

1. To mount upward; to ascend.

No grateful dews descend from evening skies,
Nor morning odors from the flowers arise. *Pope.*

2. To come into view from below the horizon, as the sun or moon; to rise.

As I point my sword the sun arises. *Shak.*

3. To get up from sleep, from any state of rest, or from a reclining posture.

Arise ye, and depart, for this is not your rest. *Micaiah ii. 10.*

4. To revive from death.

The graves were opened, and many bodies of the saints
which slept arose. *Matt. xxvii. 52.*

5. To start into action; to be excited.

When he had so said, there arose a dissension. *Acts xxiii. 7.*

6. To spring; to proceed; to issue; to flow; to emanate.

I know not what mischief may arise hereafter from the
example of such an innovation. *Dryden.*

7. To appear; to come into being; to enter upon active life.

There arose another generation after them, which knew
not the Lord. *Judges ii. 10.*

See RISE.

Syn.—To arise, rise, spring, issue, and emanate, all express the idea of one object or thing coming out of another, but differ in the manner or circumstances of the action. Mist arises or rises from the earth, or out of the sea; water rises or springs out of the earth; blood issues from a wound; light

emanates from the sun.—A person rises or arises from a seat, a bird rises into the air, mounts aloft, and ascends out of sight.

Ā-RĪS'TĀ, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) The beard or awn of grasses or of corn. *Eng. Cyc.*

ĀR'IS-TĀRCH, *n.* [*Gr. Ἀριστάρχης*, a distinguished critic of Alexandria.] A severe critic. *Knowles.*

ĀR'IS-TĀR'CHĪ-AN, *a.* Severely critical; like the ancient critic Aristarchus. *Ogilvie.*

† ĀR'IS-TĀR'CHY, *n.* [*Gr. Ἀριστάρχης*.] A body of severe critics.

The ground on which I would build his chief praise, to
some of the *arista* city and sour censurers of these days, re-
quires first an apology. *Harrington.*

Ā-RĪS'TĀTE, *a.* [*L. arista*, the awn.] (*Bot.*) Bearded, as the glumes of barley. *Loudon.*

ĀR'IS-TŌC'RĀ-CY, *n.* [*Gr. ἀριστοκρατία*, the government of the best; *ἀριστος*, best, and *κρατία*, to rule; *It. aristocrazia*; *Fr. aristocratie*.]

1. A form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles or principal persons of a state.

This island was governed rather after the manner of an
aristocracy,—that is, by certain great nobles and potent men,
—than under the command of any one as an absolute mon-
arch. *Speed.*

2. The principal persons of a state or of a town; the nobility; the gentry.

Syn.—See REPUBLIC.

Ā-RĪS'TŌ-CRĀT, or ĀR'IS-TŌ-CRĀT [*ā-ris-to-kiāt*, *W. P.*; *ā-ris-to-kiāt*, *Ja. Sm. R.*; *ā-ris-to-kiāt* or *ā-ris-to-krat*, *K.*; *ā-ris-to-krat*, *C. Wb. Sullivan*], *n.* [*Fr. aristocrate*.]

1. One who supports or favors aristocracy.

What his friends call aristocrats and despots. *Durke.*

2. A haughty or overbearing person.

ĀR'IS-TŌ-CRĀT'IC, *a.* 1. Relating to, or
ĀR'IS-TŌ-CRĀT'IC-AL, *a.* partaking of, aristoc-
racy. "May be changed . . . into an aristocrat-
ical form of government." *Ayliffe.* "Aris-
tocratic both in wealth and strength." *Glover.*

2. Overbearing; haughty;—now most com-
monly used in this ill sense.

ĀR'IS-TŌ-CRĀT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In an aristoc-
ratical manner. *Hammond.*

ĀR'IS-TŌ-CRĀT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality or
state of being aristocratical. *Johnson.*

ĀR'IS-TŌC'RĀ-TĪZE, *v. a.* To render aristoc-
ratic. [*n.*] *Qu. Rev.*

† ĀR'IS-TŌC'RĀ-TY, *n.* Same as ARISTOCRACY.

Pure forms of commonwealths, monarchies, aristocracies,
democracies, are most famous in contemplation; but in
practice they are temperate and usually mixed. *Burton.*

Ā-RĪS-TŌ-LŌ'EH-Ā, *n.* [*Gr. ἀριστος*, best, and *λο-
γος*, childbirth.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants in-
cluding the Virginia snake-root;—so called
because the different varieties were supposed
to aid parturition; birthwort. *Loudon.*

ĀR'IS-TŌL'Ō-Q-ŸY, *n.* [*Gr. ἀριστον*, luncheon, and
λόγος, a discourse.] The art of preparing din-
ners. [*Cont.*] *Smart.*

ĀR'IS-TŌ-PHĀN'IC, *a.* Relating to Aristopha-
nes, the Athenian comic poet. *Beck.*

ĀR'IS-TŌ-TĒ-LĪ-AN, *a.* Relating to Aristotle,
the celebrated Grecian philosopher. "The Ar-
istotelian hypothesis." *Reid.*

ĀR'IS-TŌ-TĒ-LĪ-AN, *n.* A follower of Aris-
totle; a peripatetic philosopher. *Sandys.*

ĀR'IS-TŌ-TĒ-LĪ-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine or
philosophy of Aristotle. *Coleridge.*

ĀR'IS-TŌ-TĒL'IC, *a.* Relating to Aristotle or
his philosophy; Aristotelian. *Warton.*

ĀR'ITH-MĀN-CY [*ā-rith'mān-se*, *S. W. Ja.*; *ā-r-
ith-mān-se*, *Sm.*], *n.* [*Gr. ἀριθμός*, number, and
μαντεία, prophecy.] Divination by numbers;
foretelling by numbers. *Bailey.*

Ā-RĪTH-MĒ-TIC, *n.* [*Gr. ἀριθμητική*, belonging to
numbers; *ἀριθμός*, number; *It. & Sp. aritmética*; *Fr. arithmétique*.] (*Math.*) The science of
numbers, or that part of mathematics which
treats of the properties and relations of num-
bers; the art of computation by figures.

On this ground I could beat forty of them;
But now 'tis odds beyond arithmetic. *Shak.*

ĀR'ITH-MĒT'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to arithmetic;
according to the rules of arithmetic.

There may be some who, deluded by the specious show
of discovering a new method, have been led to the
metaphysical theories of the ancients.

Arithmetical complement of a logarithm, (*Math.*) the
remainder found by subtracting the logarithm from
10.—Arithmetical mean, of any number of quantities,
is the quotient obtained by dividing their sum by the
number of quantities.—Arithmetical progression, a se-
ries of numbers in which the difference between any
two consecutive terms is the same. *Davies & Peck.*

ĀR'ITH-MĒT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In an arithmetical
manner; according to the principles of arith-
metic. "Arithmetically regular." *Arbutnot.*

Ā-RĪTH-MĒ-TĪ'CIAN (*ā-rith-mē-tish'ian*), *n.* One
versed in arithmetic, or the science of num-
bers. "Forsooth, a great arithmetician." *Shak.*

ĀRK, *n.* [*L. arca*, a chest or box.—*Goth. arka*;
A. S. arc.—*It. & Sp. arca*; *Fr. arche*.]

1. A chest or coffer for the safe-keeping of
any thing valuable, such as the repository of
the Israelitish covenant.

The ark of the covenant of the Lord went before them in
the three days' journey. *Numb. x. 33.*

2. A close, large vessel or ship; usually
applied to that in which Noah and his family
were preserved. *Bryant.*

3. A large, rudely-formed boat, used on the
western rivers of the U. S.; a flat-boat. *Plint.*

ĀRK'ITE, *a.* Relating to the ark. [*n.*] *Bryant.*

ĀRLES, *n. pl.* [*Scottish.*] Earnest money given
to servants. *Jameson.*

ĀRM, *n.* [*Gr. ἄρμος*; *L. armus*.—*Goth. arms*;
A. S. earm, or *eorm*; *Ger. arm*.]

1. The limb of the body which reaches from
the hand to the shoulder.

If I lift up my hand against the fatherless, . . . then let
mine arm fall from my shoulder-blade. *Job xxxi. 22.*

2. The bough or branch of a tree, or any
thing formed like an arm.

Where the tall oak his spreading arms entwines,
And with the beech a mutual shade combines. *Gay.*

3. An inlet of water from the sea.

We have yet seen but an arm of this sea of beauty. *Norris.*

4. Power; puissance; might; strength.

O God! Thy arm was here,
And not to us, but to Thy arm alone
Ascribe we all. *Shak.*

5. (*Mil.*) A branch of the military service,
as cavalry or artillery.—See ARMS.

6. (*Navt.*) The extremity of a yard; as "The
yard-arm";—the lower part of an anchor, cross-
ing the shank and ending in the flukes. *Dana.*

To keep or hold at arm's length, or at arm's end, to
prevent from attacking, or from so near an approach
as to be dangerous.—To work at arm's length, to work
at a disadvantage or in an awkward position.

ĀRM, *n.* [*Fr. arme*.] (*Mil.*) A weapon or in-
strument of warfare;—seldom used in the
singular, except in the compound fire-arm.
"The blunderbuss . . . is a fire-arm shorter
than the carbine." *P. Cyc.*—"Musket, the
fire-arm used by the regiments of the line."
Brande.—See ARMS.

ĀRM, *v. a.* [*L. armo*; *It. armare*; *Sp. armar*;
Fr. armer.] [*i. ARMED*; *pp. ARMING, ARMED*.]

1. To furnish with arms or weapons; to
equip; as, "To arm a company of soldiers."

2. To provide with means of defence or pro-
tection; to fortify; as, "To arm a fortress."

Arm yourselves . . . with the same mind. *1 Pet. iv. 1.*

True conscious honor is to feel no sin;
He's armed without, that's innocent within. *Pope.*

3. To prepare; to fit up; to make ready.

You must arm your hook with the line in the inside of it.
Walton.

4. (*Magnetism.*) To fit or furnish with an ar-
mature; as, "To arm a loadstone."

ĀRM, *v. n.* To take arms; to be fitted with arms;
to be provided with arms.

Think we King Harry strong;
And, princes, look, you strongly arm to meet him. *Shak.*

ĀR-MĀ'DĀ, *n.* [*Sp.*, a union of naval forces;
armar, to arm.] A fleet; a naval or military
armament;—especially applied to the fleet
sent by Spain against England in 1588. [Often
erroneously written *armado*.] *Brande.*

Against the proud Armada, styled by Spain
The invincible, that covered all the main. *B. Jonson.*

ĀR-MĀ-DĪL'LŌ, *n.*; *pl. AR-MĀ-DĪL'LŌS*. [*Sp.*;—so

called from being protected or *armed* by a scaly covering like the plate armor of the middle ages.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of South American quadrupeds, belonging to the order of edentata, and characterized by a defensive armor of small bony plates, covering the head and trunk, and sometimes the tail. — See *PIRHA*. *Brande.*

ARM-MA-MÉNT, *n.* [*L. armamenta*, outfits.] 1. A force equipped for war, naval or military.
2. The guns and munitions of war in a fleet.

ARM-MA-MÉNT'A-RY, *n.* [*L. armamentarium*.] An armory; an arsenal. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

ARM-MA-TÛRE, *n.* [*L. armatura*.]
1. Armor; means of protection and defence. Others armed with hard shells, others with prickles; others have no such *armatura*. *Ray.*
2. (*Magnetism*.) A piece of soft iron applied to the opposite poles of magnets or of electromagnets to preserve their strength. *Nichol.*

ARM'-CHÄIR, *n.* A chair with arms; an elbow-chair; an armed-chair. *Todd.*

ARMED (arm'ed or arm'd), *p. a.* 1. Furnished with arms; furnished with weapons of defence, or means of protection; as, "An *armed* force."
2. (*Mag.*) Furnished with an armature; — noting magnets capped or cased with iron, to preserve and increase their strength. *Hutton.*

3. (*Her.*) Applied to beasts and birds when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, &c., are of a different color from the rest. *Cybb.*
4. (*Bot.*) Having prickles or thorns. *Ogilvie.*

Armed neutrality, that state of a nation in which, though taking no part in a war between other nations, it is obliged to maintain an armed force in order to be able to repel, in case of necessity, any aggression on the part of either of the belligerents; a term sometimes specifically applied to the convention between Russia and other European powers against England in 1780, during the war with the American colonies, to enforce the principle that "free ships make free goods," i. e. that goods carried in the vessels of neutral nations should be exempted from seizure by belligerents. *Feney.*

ARMED'-CHÄIR (arm'd'chär), *n.* An elbow-chair. — See *ARM-CHÄIR*. *Johnson.*

ARM-ÉN'-AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Armenia. *Armenian hole*, a kind of earth, used as an absorbent, from Armenia, and called also *hole Armeniac*. — *Armenian stone*, an earthy mineral, a variety of blue carbonate of copper, of a greenish blue color, resembling *lapis lazuli*; used formerly as a purgative. *Dunghison.*

ARM-ÉN'-AN, *n.* 1. A native of Armenia.
2. (*Eckl. Hist.*) A Christian of Armenia; a follower of Eutyches, who maintained that there is but one nature in the person of Christ, or that he is God only. *P. Cyc.*

† ARM-ÉN'-TAL, *a.* [*L. armentalis*.] Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle; armentine. *Bailey.*

† ARM-ÉN-TINE (är'men-tin, *S. W.*; ar-mén-tin, *Sm. Ash*), *a.* [*L. armentum*, a herd.] Belonging to a herd of cattle; armental. *Bailey.*

† ARM-ÉN-TÖSE' (129), *a.* [*L. armentosus*.] Abounding with herds of cattle. *Bailey.*

ARM-ÉT, *n.* [*Fr.*] A helmet used in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. Worn with the beaver, it was called *armet grand*. Worn without, and supplied with a triple-barred face-guard, it was called *armet petit*. *Fairholt.*

ARM-FÖL, *n.*; *pl.* ARM-FÖLÖ. As much as the arm can hold.

"It is not the wealth of Plutus, nor the gold
Looked in the heart of earth, can buy away
This *armful* from me." *Beaumont.*

† ARM-GÄUNT (arm-gänt), *a.* "Worn lean and thin," says Warburton. [Supposed to be a misprint for *armgirt* by Dyce and others, and for *arrogant* by Verplanck, Hudson, and others.]
And soberly did mount an *armgiant* steed. *Shak.*

† ARM-GRÈTE, *a.* Thick as a man's arm. "A wreath of gold *arm-grets*." *Chaucer.*

ARM-HÖLE, *n.* 1. The cavity under the shoulder; the armpit. "Tickling . . . in the soles of the feet and under the *armholes*." *Bacon.*
2. A hole in a garment for the arm.

ARM-MIF-ER-OÛS, *a.* [*L. arma*, arms, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing arms. [*R.*] *Blount.*

ARM-MI-QAR, *n.* [*L.*; *arma*, arms, and *gero*, to

bear.] (*Her.*) An armor-bearer; — an old title of dignity given to one next in rank to a knight, now superseded by *esquire*. *Crabb.*

ARM-MIG-ER-OÛS, *a.* Bearing arms. *Bailey.*

ARM-MIL-LA, *n.* [*L.*; *armus*, the arm.]

1. A bracelet for the wrist or arm. *Fairholt.*
2. (*Mech.*) An iron ring, hoop, or brace in which the gudgeons of a wheel move.
3. (*Anat.*) A circular ligament of the wrist binding the tendons of the hand. *Hoooper.*

ARM-MIL-LA-RY [äi'me-lä-ry, *S. W. E. F. Ja. Sm.* W. B.; ai-mil-lä-ry, *P.* — See *CAPILLARY*.], *a.* [*L. armilla*, a bracelet.] Belonging to, or resembling, a bracelet; — consisting of rings or circles.

Armillary sphere, an artificial sphere, composed of circles or hoops, and designed to represent the imaginary circles by which the truths of geography and astronomy are illustrated. *Hutton.*

ARM-MIL-LÄT-ED, *a.* Having bracelets. *Bailey.*

ARM-MIL-LÉT, *n.* [*L. armilla*, a bracelet.] A small bracelet; an armlet. *Craig.*

ARM-ING, *n.* 1. The act of taking arms.

2. (*Naut.*) A piece of tallow put in the cavity at the bottom of a lead, to bring up, in sounding, samples of the bottom of the sea. *Dana.*

3. *pl.* (*Naut.*) Cloths hung about the outside of the ship's upper works, fore and aft, and before the cubbridge heads; sometimes also round the tops, in which case they are called *top-armings*. *Chambers.*

ARM-MIN'-IAN (äi-min'-yan), *n.* A follower of James Arminius, a native of Holland, whose system of religious doctrines was opposed, on several points, to that of Calvin. *Buck.*

ARM-MIN'-IAN, *a.* Relating to Arminius. "The *Arminian* opinions." *Brande.*

ARM-MIN'-IAN-ISM (är-min'-yan-izm), *n.* The religious tenets of James Arminius. *Brande.*

ARM-MIP-Q-TENCE, *n.* Power in war. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

ARM-MIP-Q-TENT, *a.* [*L. arma*, arms, and *potens*, powerful.] Powerful in arms. "The manifold linguist and the *armipotent* soldier." *Shak.*

ARM-MIS-Q-NOÛS, *a.* [*L. armisonus*; *arma*, arms, and *sono*, to sound.] Resounding with arms.

ARM-MIS-TICE, *n.* [*L. armistitium*; *arma*, arms, and *sisto*, to stop; *It. armistizio*; *Sp. armisticio*; *Fr. armistice*.] A cessation from arms; a suspension of hostilities; a truce. *Lytleton.*

ARM-LESS, *a.* 1. Without an arm.

2. Without armor, or weapons; defenceless. "Spain, lying *armless* and open." *Havell.*

ARM-LÉT, *n.* (*Dim.* of *arm*.) 1. A little arm; as, "An *armlet* of the sea." *Johnson.*

2. [*L. armilla*.] A bracelet. *Donne.*

ARMOIRE (arm-wär'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A clothes-press; a closet; a buffet. *Fairholt.*

ARM-MÖ-NI-ÄC, *n.* Erroneously for *AMMONIAC*.

ARM-MÖR, *n.* [*L. arma*, arms.] Defensive arms for the body; defensive clothing of metal; a coat of mail.

Your friends are up, and buckle on their *armor*. *Shak.*

ARM-MÖR-BEAR-ER, *n.* One who carries the armor of another; an esquire. *Dryden.*

ARM-MÖR-ER, *n.* 1. One who makes or sells armor or arms. "One Zolus, an *armor*er." *North.*

2. One who fits another with armor. *The armor* . . . was made by Long de la Roche, with busy hands in the great city of . . . *Shak.*

ARM-MÖR-I-ÄL, *a.* Belonging to the arms or warlike ensigns of a family; heraldic. "The right of *armorial* ensigns." *Blackstone.*

ARM-MÖR-IC, } *a.* [*Celt. ar mor*, near the sea.]

ARM-MÖR-I-CAN, } Relating to Armorica, or *Brittany*, now *Brittany*, in France.

Begin with *British* and *Armo* & *Brit* & *Brit*. *W. B.*
The *Armor* language spoken in *Brittany* is a dialect of the Welsh. *Hutton.*

Armorican league, a league which existed from the most ancient times among all the tribes of Gaul, dwelling near the sea-shore, and against which Caesar had to employ a large force. *P. Cyc.*

ARM-MÖR-IC, *n.* The language spoken in *Armorica* (*Brittany*), a dialect of the Celtic. *P. Cyc.*

† ARM-MÖR-IST, *n.* One skilled in heraldry. *Bailey.*

ARM-MÖ-RY, *n.* [*L. armarium*, a place for tools.]

1. A place in which arms are deposited. *With n.* . . . *And* . . . *Then* *armories* and *magnazines* concerns. *Milton.*

2. Armor, or arms; warlike implements. *Celestial armory*, shields, helmets, and spears. *Milton.*

3. Armorial ensigns. *Well worthy be you of that armory.* *Spenser.*

4. A manufactory, as well as depository, of arms. [*U. S.*]

ARM-MÖ-ZEEN', *n.* A thick, plain silk. *W. Ency.*

ARM-PIT, *n.* The hollow place or cavity under the arm or shoulder; the axilla. *Swift.*

ARMS, *n. pl.* [*L. pl. arma*; *It. & Sp. sing. arma*; *Fr. pl. armes*.] (The singular, *arm*, is rarely used. — See *ARM*.)

1. Weapons of offence and defence. *Arms on armor* clashing brayed. *Milton.*

2. Warlike exploits; war. *Arms and the man I sing.* *Dryden.*

3. (*Lav.*) Weapons or any thing that a man strikes, or hurts with. *Burritt.*

4. (*Her.*) The ensigns armorial of a family. "Family coats of *arms*." *Brande.*

5. (*Mech.*) The two parts of a balance or other lever on opposite sides of the fulcrum. *Young.*

To be in arms, to be in a state of hostility. — *To be under arms*, to be armed and ready for service. — *To arms!* a summons to battle. — *Stand up arms*, a complete set of arms for one soldier.

Syn. — *Arms* and *weapons* both signify instruments of defence and offence; but we say *fire arms*, never *fire-weapons*. Cannons, muskets, pistols, are *fire arms*; bows and arrows, clubs, stones, &c., are *weapons*. Instruments made on purpose to fight with are called *arms* or *weapons*; such as are accidentally employed to fight with, *weapons*.

ARM-S'-LENGTH, *n.* The length of the arm; arm's-reach. — See *ARM*. *Ogilvie.*

ARM-S'-REACH (arm's-rech), *n.* [*A. S. arm-gerece*.] The extent of the stretch of the arm; arm's length. *Todd.*

ARM-Y, *n.* [*Low L. armata*; *arma*, arms; *It. armata*; *Sp. armada*; *Fr. armée*.]

1. A large body of troops distributed in divisions and regiments, each under its own commander; the whole body being under the direction of the general or commander-in-chief; a host.

Syn. — *Armable* were the Romans of the imperfection of valor without skill or practice, that, in their language, the name of an *arm* was borrowed from the word which signified *exercise* (*exercitium*). *Johnson.*

2. A great number; a multitude. "The fool bath planted in his memory an *army* of good words." *Shak.*

Syn. — An *army* is a limited body; a *host* may be unlimited. An *army* of soldiers; a *host* of invaders; a *host* of evils.

ARM-NAT'TO, *n.* See *ANNOTTO*.

ARM-NA-CT, or ARM-NA-OUT, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Albania; an Albanian. *Murray.*

ARM-NI-CQ, *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *plurimica*, from *Gr. πρῶτος*, to squeeze. *Loudon.*]

1. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having important medicinal properties. *P. Cyc.*

2. A medicine prepared from the plant or its flowers. *Dunghison.*

ARM-NI-CINE, *n.* A bitter principle contained in the flowers of the *Arnica montana*. *Graham.*

ARM-NOT, } *n.* [*Ger. erd-nuss*.] The earth-nut

ARM-NI-T, } or pig-nut; the root of the *Hunium bulbocastanum*. *Clarke. Halliwell.*

ARM-NÖT'TO, *n.* See *ANNOTTO*.

ARM-RÖNT, *interj.* See *AROYNT*.

ARM-RÖ'MA, *n.* [*Gr. ῥώμα*, any seasoning, spice, sweet herb, &c.; *L. aroma*; *It. aromato*; *Sp. aroma*; *Fr. aroma*.] (*Bot.*) The principle of odor in plants; a pleasant odor; the spicy quality of a thing.

ARM-Q-MÄT'IC, } *a.* Containing aroma; spicy;

ARM-Q-MÄT'IC-AL, } fragrant; high scented. *Breathing an aromatic redolence.* *Chambers.*

ARM-Q-MÄT'IC-S, *n. pl.* Fragrant spices, plants,

and drugs. "Rich and precious balms, and other ointments and aromatics." *Fabian.*

AR-Q-MĀT-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The mingling of aromatic spices with any medicine. [*n.*] *Holland.*

AR-O-MA-TIZE, or AR-RŌ-MA-TIZE [ar'-o-ma-tiz, S. W. E. K. R. C.; ar-rōn'-a-tiz, P.; ar-rōm'-tiz, *Ja. Sm.*], *v. a.* [*i.* AROMATIZED; *pp.* AROMATIZING, AROMATIZED.] To tincture with aromatic substances; to impregnate with spices; to scent with spices; to scent; to perfume.

Drink something hot and aromatized. *Bacon.*

AR-O-MA-TĪ-ZER, *n.* That which aromatizes. "Aromatizers . . . to enrich our sallets." *Evelyn.*

AR-RŌ-MA-TOÛS, *a.* Containing aroma; aromatic; spicy; fragrant. *Smart.*

AR-RŌSE', *i.* From *arise*. — See *ARISE*.

AR-RŌUND', *ad.* In a circle; on every side.

AR-RŌUND', *prep.* About; encircling; encompassing; round. *Milton.*

AR-RŌÛSE', *v. a.* [*A. S.* *arisan*, to arise; or Eng. *a* and *rouse*.] [*L.* AROUSED; *pp.* AROUSING, AROUSED.] To stir up from a state of torpor or inactivity; to awake from sleep; to excite to action; to incite; to raise up; to rouse.

And now loud-howling wolves rouse the jades,
That drag the tragic, melancholy night. *Shak.*

AR-RŌW' (ar-rō'), *ad.* In a row; in order. *Shak.*

AR-RŌYNT' (ar-rōint'), *interj.* [Of uncertain etymology. — *L.* *rodere*, to gnaw; Fr. *rogner*. Equivalent to "A plague take thee!" *Richardson*. — "Aroynt (or roynt) thee" is still said in some parts of England by milkmaids, when the cows are supposed to be bewitched, and will not stand still. *Collier*.] Begone! away!

And aroynt thee, witch, aout thee! *Shak.*

AR-RĒG'GĒ-Ō (ar-pēd'-jē-ō), *n.* [*It.* *arpeggiare*, to play on the harp.] (*Mus.*) A striking, or bowing, if on an instrument of the violin species, in quick succession, the notes of a chord so as to imitate the harp. *Brande.*

AR-RĒN, or AR-RĒNT, *n.* [*L.* *arpenis*; *Low L.* *arripendium*, a word of Gallic origin; Fr. *arpen*.] An acre or furlong of ground, being, according to Doomsday Book, equal to 100 perches. *Tomlins.*

AR-RĒN-TĀ-TŌR, *n.* [*Low L.*] (*Law.*) A measurer or surveyor of land. *Bouvier.*

AR-RĒQUĀT-ĒD, *a.* [*L.* *arcuatus*, or *arquatus*; *arquo*, to crook in the form of a bow.] Shaped like a bow; arcuate. *E. James.*

AR-RĒQUE-BUS-ĀDE' (ar-kwē-būs-ād'), *n.* [*Fr.* a wound from the *arquebuse*; hence a liquor good for such wounds.] (*Med.*) An aromatic spirituous lotion applied to sprains and bruises; — originally invented as an application to wounds inflicted by an arquebuse. *Brande.*

AR-RĒQUE-BÛSE [ar-kwē-būs, S. W. P. J. F. *Ja. K. R.*; ar-kwē-būs, *Sm.*], *n.* [*Fr.*; *It.* *archibuzo*; *Sp.* *arcabuz*.] A sort of hand-gun used by infantry before the invention of the musket, similar to the modern carbine, carbine, or fusée; written also *arquebus*, *harquebuse*, *harquebuss*, *haguebut*, *hakebut*, *hagbut*, *hagbush*. *P. Cyc.*

AR-RĒQUE-BÛS-IĒR' (ar-kwē-būs-ēr'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A soldier armed with an arquebuse. *Knolles.*

AR-RĒQUE-RĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A native silver amalgam, from *Argueros*, near Coquimbó. *Dana.*

ARR (ar), *n.* A mark made by a flesh-wound; a scar. [Used in the north of England.]

The arr indeed remains, but nothing more. *Relph.*

AR-RĒRĀ, *n.* [*L.* *arrha*, or *arra*.] A pledge. "We have . . . our *arra* and earnest-penny." *Anderson.*

AR-RĒRĀ-CĀ'CHĀ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of umbelliferous plants, one species of which, *Arracacha esculenta*, bears an esculent root, and is much cultivated in the cooler districts of Colombia in South America. *Eng. Cyc.*

AR-RĒRĀCH, *n.* A plant. — See *ORACHE*. *Mortimer.*

AR-RĒCK' [ar-rāk', W. P. J. F. *Ja.*; ar-rāk', S. K. *Sm.*], *n.* [*Ar.* *arak*, perspiration, juice, sap.] A spirituous liquor distilled from various substances, but chiefly from *toddy*, the sweet juice

of the unexpanded flowers of palms, especially of the coconut tree in Ceylon. *P. Cyc.*

AR-RĒCK'-PÛNCH, *n.* A liquor containing arrack. "Drunk with *arrack-punch*." *Watson.*

AR-RĒ-GŌN-ĒSE', *n. sing. & pl.* (*Geog.*) A native or natives of Arragon. *Ed. Rev.*

AR-RĒ-GŌN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A species of hard carbonate of lime first found in Arragon. *Lyell.*

AR-RĒIGN' (ar-rān'), *v. a.* [*Sir Matthew Hale* and *Blackstone* derive it from Fr. *arraisonner*, from *L.* *ad rationem*, to account, i. e. to call to account. *Cowell* supposes it to be formed from Fr. *arranger*, to put a thing in order. *Lord Coke* says it is from *It.* *araignare*, to order or set in the right place. *Synonym* derives it confidently from *Low L.* *arramo*, used by old writers on law to indicate the act of choosing the assize as a mode of trial in preference to the duel.] [*i.* ARRAINED; *pp.* ARRAINING, ARRAINED.]

1. (*Law.*) To set forth; to set in order; as, "To arraign a case for trial": — to call to answer to an indictment before a court. *Burrill.*
2. To accuse; to charge; to censure.

Censure, which arraigns the public actions and the private motives of princes. *Gibbon.*

Syn. — See *ACCUSE*.

AR-RĒIGN-MĒNT (ar-rān'mēnt), *n.* 1. (*Law.*) Act of arraigning; the calling of a prisoner before a court to answer to an indictment. *Brande.*
2. An accusation; a charge.

In the sixth century, a law was made, an arraignment of the whole sex, to prevent them from going to avoid ill women. *Dryden.*

AR-RĒI-MĒNT, *n.* [*Fr.* *arroi*, equipage, array.] Clothing; raiment; dress; array. *Sheldon.*

AR-RĒRAND, *n.* [*Goth.* *airus*; *A. S.* *ærrend*; *Dut.* *arend*.] The old word for errand. "To go . . . upon an *arrand*." *Howell.*

AR-RĒANGE', *v. a.* [*Fr.* *arranger*.] [*i.* ARRANGED; *pp.* ARRANGING, ARRANGED.]

1. To put in regular order; to reduce to order; to dispose; to class; to place; to range; as, "To arrange books in a library."
2. To adjust; to settle; to determine upon; as, "To arrange the terms of a bargain."

Syn. — See *CLASS*.

AR-RĒANGE', *v. n.* To come to a settlement; to make peace; to make an adjustment.

We cannot arrange with our enemy in the present conjuncture. *Burke.*

AR-RĒANGE-MĒNT, *n.* 1. Act of arranging; the state of being put in order; orderly disposition of things. "A proper arrangement of the parts in elastic bodies." *Cheyne.*
2. An agreement; an adjustment; a settlement; as, "To make an arrangement, or to come to an arrangement, in reference to a matter of controversy."

3. *pl.* Things done in anticipation of some event or occasion; preparations; as, "To make arrangements for a meeting."

AR-RĒAN'GĒR, *n.* One who arranges. *Burke.*

AR-RĒANT, *a.* [*L.* *errans*, wandering; probably first applied to vagabonds.] Notorious, in a bad sense; very bad; vile. "Arrant knave." *Shak.*

AR-RĒANT-LY, *ad.* Corruptly; shamefully.

Funeral tears are . . . arrantly hired out. *D'Estrange.*

AR-RĒAS, *n.* Tapestry or hangings for rooms, first made at Arras, in France, in the fourteenth century. It consisted of woven stuffs, decorated with a simple pattern, like a modern wall-paper. *Fairholt.*

AR-RĒAS-WĪSE, *ad.* (*Her.*) Applied when any thing of a square form is placed with one corner in front, showing the top and two of the sides, in the same way as lozenges are set. *Ogilvie.*

AR-RĒAUGHT' (ar-rāwt'), *a.* [*Fr.* *arracher*, to seize.] Seized with violence. *Spenser.*

AR-RĒY', *n.* [*It.* *arredo*, furniture or implements; *Sp.* *arreo*, dress; *Fr.* *arroi*, equipage; array.] 1. Order of battle; disposition of an armed force for attack or for defence.

The strength of the phalanx depended on sixteen ranks of long pikes, wedged together in the closest array. *Gibbon.*

2. Regular disposition of any objects for show or exhibition; as, "An array of flowers."

3. Ornamental dress; apparel; attire.

That woman adorns herself in modest apparel, with shamefastness, and modesty, not with broad and high, or gold, or pearls, or costly array. *1 Tim. ii. 9*

4. (*Law.*) The setting forth in order of jurors' names in the panel or list; — the panel itself; the whole body of jurors. *Burrill.*

To challenge the array, (*Law.*) to except to the whole panel of jurors.

Syn. — See *APPAREL*.

AR-RĒY' (ar-rā'), *v. a.* [*i.* ARRAYED; *pp.* ARRAYING, ARRAYED.]

1. To put in order; to dispose in order; as, "To array an army for battle."
2. To dress; to deck; to adorn.

Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. *Luke xii. 29.*

3. (*Law.*) To rank or set in order, as the names of jurors. *Burrill.*
To array a panel, to set jurors' names in order in the panel or list, placing one under the other.

AR-RĒY'ER (ar-rā'er), *n.* One who arrays; — an officer who anciently saw the soldiers duly appointed in their armor. *Cowell.*

AR-RĒAR' (ar-rēr'), *ad.* [*Fr.* *arrière*.] Behind.

To leave with speed. Atlanta swift *arrear*. *Spenser.*

AR-RĒAR', *n.* [*Fr.* *arrière*, behind.]

1. That which remains unpaid after it is due; — commonly used in the plural. "The arrears are yet to pay." *Dryden.*

2. The rear. — See *ARRIERE*. "The first comes sometimes in the *arrear*." *Howell.*

AR-RĒAR'AGE, *n.* A sum remaining unpaid after it has become due; arrears.

The *arrear ages* of the rent due to the commonweal. *North.*

AR-RĒAR'ANCE, *n.* See *ARREAR*. *Bailey.*

AR-RĒCT', *v. a.* To raise up; to erect. *Skelton.*

AR-RĒCT', *a.* [*L.* *arrecto*, *arrectus*, to raise.]

1. Erected; erect; raised or lifted up.
Having long ears perpetually exposed and *arrect*. *Sneyt.*
2. Disposed to hear; attentive.

God speaks not to the idle and unconcerned hearer, but to the vigilant and *arrect*. *Bp. Snodgrass.*

AR-RĒC'TA-RY, *n.* An upright post. "In the *arrectary*, or beam of his cross." *Bp. Hall.*

AR-RĒED', *v. a.* [*A. S.* *aradan*.]

1. To advise; to counsel; to warn.
But mark what I *arreed* thee now, avault. *Milton.*
2. To guess; to conjecture. *Sir T. More.*

AR-RĒN-TĀ'TION, *n.* [*Low L.* *arrendare*, or *arrentare*, to rent; *Fr.* *arrenter*; *a.* *at*, and *rente*, rent.] (*Law.*) The licensing of an owner of lands in a forest to enclose them in consideration of a yearly rent. *Bailey.*

AR-RĒP'TION, *n.* [*L.* *arripio*, *arreptus*.] The act of taking away. *Bp. Hall.*

AR-RĒP-TĪ'TIOUS (ar-rēp-tish'us), *a.*

1. [*L.* *arripio*, *arreptus*, to snatch away.] Snatched away. *Johnson.*
2. [*L.* *arrepo*, *arreptus*, to creep slowly.] Crept in privily or secretly. *Johnson.*
3. [*Low L.* *arrepitius*.] Mad; crack-brained. "Arrepitious, frantic extravagances." *Howell.*

AR-RĒST', *v. a.* [*L.* *ad*, to, and *resto*, to stop; *It.* *arrestare*; *Sp.* *arrestar*; *Fr.* *arrestar*.] [*i.* ARRESTED; *pp.* ARRESTING, ARRESTED.]

1. To stop; to stay; to check; to withhold; to restrain; to hinder; to obstruct.

Ascribing the causes of things to secret prophecies hath arrested and laid asleep all true inquiry. *Bacon.*

2. To catch; to engage; as, "To arrest the attention."

3. (*Law.*) To take, seize, or apprehend a person by virtue of a legal process issued for that purpose. *Burrill.*

Syn. — See *APPREHEND*.

AR-RĒST', *n.* [*Fr.* *arrestor*, to stop, to stay.]

1. A stop or hindrance, as by seizure. "The stop and arrest of the air sheweth." *Bacon.*

2. (*Law.*) A seizure of a person in execution of some legal process. *Burrill.*

Arrest of judgment, (*Law.*) the act of staying a judgment after a verdict, for some reason which

would render the judgment, if given, erroneous or reversible. *Burrill.*

3. (*Farriery.*) A mangy humor on the hind legs of a horse. *Johnson.*

AR-RĒST'ER, or AR-RĒST'OR, *n.* One who arrests. "The seizer and arrestor." *Rastal.*

AR-RĒST'MENT, *n.* (*Scottish Law.*) An arrest of a criminal's person:—a process for securing effects in the hands of the possessor, or of a third person. *Burrill.*

†AR-RĒT', *v. a.* To assign; to allot. *Spenser.*
The charge, which God doth unto me *arret.*

AR-RĒT' (ar-rēt' or ar-rā') [ar-rēt', *Ja. Sm. C.*; ar-rā', *P.*; ar-rā' or ar-rā', *K.*], *n.* [Fr. *arret.*]

1. The decision of a court, tribunal, or council; a decree published; an edict of a sovereign prince;—applied at present more particularly to the judgment and decisions of courts and tribunals in France.

2. A seizure by legal process; an arrest.

†AR-RĒT'TED, *a.* Arraigned; arrested. *Corwell.*

AR-RĪA-PHOS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἀρρηκτός*, without seam; a priv. and *πάρω*, to sew together.] Made of one piece of leather without a seam;—applied to a kind of shoe. *Dr. Black.*

AR-RĪTH-MY, *n.* [Gr. a priv. and *ῥυθμός*, measure, rhythm.] Want of rhythm. *Beck.*

†AR-RĪDE', *v. a.* [L. *arrideo*, to smile upon.]
1. To smile upon; to look pleasantly upon.
2. To please well; to delight. *B. Jonson.*

AR-RĪÈRE' (ar-rēr'), *n.* [Fr. *arrière*, behind.] The last body of an army; the rear. *Hayward.*

AR-RĪÈRE'-BÂN, *n.* [Fr. *arrière*, behind, and *ban*, a proclamation.]

1. The proclamation by which the arriere-vassals, or inferior feudatories of a sovereign, were summoned to military service. *Burrill.*

2. The assemblage or mustering of the vassals in obedience to such summons. *Burrill.*

3. The body of arriere-vassals;—written also *arriere-band*.

Thus Vice the standard reared, *in a Frenchman*
Corruption called, and loud she gave the word. *Thomson.*

AR-RĪÈRE'-FEE, } *n.* A fee dependent on a su-
†AR-RĪÈRE'-FĒEF, } perior one. *Burrill.*

AR-RĪÈRE'-VÂS'SÂL, *n.* The vassal of a vassal.

AR-RĪS, *n.* [It. a *risega*, at the projection. *Brande.*—Fr. *arête*.] (*Arch.*) The edge of two surfaces meeting each other, or the line of course of two planes. *Guill.*

AR-RĪS-FĪL'LET, *n.* (*Arch.*) A light piece of timber of a triangular section, used in raising the slates against chimney-shafts, &c. *Wade.*

AR-RĪS-GŪT'TER, *n.* (*Arch.*) A wooden gutter, in the form of the letter V, fixed to the eaves of a building. *Wade.*

†AR-RĪ'SION (ar-rīsh'un), *n.* [L. *arrio*.] A smiling upon with approbation. *Bailey.*

AR-RĪ'VAL, *n.* [Old Fr. *arivail*.] Act of arriving; a coming to a place. "The arrival of Ulysses at his own island." *Broom.*

†AR-RĪ'VANCE, *n.* The coming of company; arrival. "Expectancy of more arriance." *Shak.*

AR-RĪVE', *v. n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *ripa*, a bank; It. *arripare*; Sp. & Port. *arribar*; Fr. *arriver*.] [i. ARRIVED; pp. ARRIVING, ARRIVED.]

1. To come to shore, or to any place.

Whither to arrive

I travel this profound, direct my course. *Milton.*

2. To reach any point; to come to;—with *at*.
The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to arrive at. *Locke.*

The virtuous may know in speculation what they could never arrive at by practice. *Addison.*

3. To happen; to befall;—with *to*.

Happy to whom this glorious death arrives. *Waller.*

Syn.—See REACH.

†AR-RĪVE', *v. a.* To reach; to come to.
Over the vast abrupt, ere he arrive
The happy Isle. *Milton.*

†AR-RĪVE', *n.* Arrival. *Drayton.*

AR-RĪ'VEA, *n.* [Sp.] 1. A Spanish and Portuguese weight of about 25 pounds. *P. Cyc.*

2. A Spanish and Portuguese measure of about three gallons and a half. *P. Cyc.*

†AR-RÔDE', *v. a.* [L. *arredo*.] To gnaw. *Bailey.*

AR-RÔ-GANCE, *n.* [L. *arrogantia*; It. *arroganza*; Sp. *arrogancia*; Fr. *arrogance*.] A disposition to make exorbitant claims for one's self; assumption of too much importance; haughtiness; pride; insolence of bearing; presumption; self-conceit; vanity.

Humility it expresses by the stooping and bending of the head. *arrogance*, when it is lifted, or, as we say, tossed up. *In idem.*

Syn.—*Arrogance* of demand; *haughtiness* of behavior; *pride* of heart; *presumption* of youth; *vanity* of a weak mind.—See HAUGHTINESS.

AR-RÔ-GAN-CY, *n.* Same as ARROGANCE. "The presumptuous arrogancy." *North.*

AR-RÔ-GANT, *a.* 1. Possessed of arrogance; assuming too much; supercilious; haughty; proud; insolent.

An arrogant way of treating with other princes and states is natural to popular governments. *Temple.*

2. Arising from arrogance; showing arrogance. "This arrogant usurpation." *Bp. Hall.*

Syn.—See MAGISTERIAL.

AR-RÔ-GANT-LY, *adv.* In an arrogant manner. "Arrogantly thus presumed." *Philips.*

AR-RÔ-GANT-NESS, *n.* Arrogance. [R.] *Bailey.*

AR-RÔ-GATE, *v. a.* [L. *arrogare*, *arrogatus*; It. *arrogare*; Sp. *arrogar*; Fr. *arrogier*.] [i. ARROGATED; pp. ARROGATING, ARROGATED.] To claim proudly or vainly; to make unjust pretensions to; to assume.

Who, not content
With full equality, fraternal state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserved
Over his brethren. *Milton.*

Syn.—See APPROPRIATE.

AR-RÔ-GATION, *n.* 1. Act of arrogating; proud, unjust assumption.

Where selfishness is extinguished, all manner of arrogation must of necessity be extinct. *More.*

2. (*Civil Law.*) The formal adoption of an adult person by authority of a vote of the people, or an imperial rescript. *Burrill.*

AR-RÔ-GA-TIVE, *a.* Claiming in an unjust manner; assuming. *More.*

AR-RÔ-DSSEMENT' (ar-rôn'dēs-māng'), *n.* [Fr. *circuit*, *district*, or *ward*.] A territorial district; a subdivision of a department. *Ed. Rev.*

†AR-RÔ'SION (ar-rō'shūn), *n.* [L. *arredo*, to gnaw.] A gnawing or nibbling. *Bailey.*

AR-RÔW (ar-rō), *n.* [Goth. *arwacna*; A. S. *arwea*.] A pointed weapon to be shot from a bow.

Swifter than arrow from the Tartar's bow. *Shak.*

Some Cupid kills with arrows, some with traps. *Shak.*

AR-RÔW-GRASS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; *Triglochin*. *Louden.*

AR-RÔW-HEAD, *n.* 1. The head of an arrow.

2. (*Bot.*) A genus of water plants, the leaves of which resemble the head of an arrow; *Sagittaria*. *Louden.*

AR-RÔW-HEAD'ED, *a.* Shaped like an arrow-head; wedge-shaped; cuneiform;—applied to characters in inscriptions found among the ruins of Babylon, Nineveh, &c.; as, "Arrow-headed characters or letters." *P. Cyc.*



AR-RÔW-RÔÔT, *n.* 1. A genus of plants;—said to be so named from the application of its root by the Indians of South America to wounds made by poisoned arrows; *Maranta*. *Louden.*

2. A farinaceous substance, fecula, or starch, prepared from the roots of the *Maranta arundinacea* and *Curcuma angustifolia*. *P. Cyc.*

AR-RÔW-SHAP'ED (-shāp'), *a.* Shaped like an arrow. *J. B. Smith.*

AR-RÔW-Y (ar-rō-y), *a.* 1. Consisting of arrows. How quick they wheeled, and flying behind them shot
Sharp shot of arrows to show a certain fire
Of their pursuers, as did rearm by flight. *Milton.*

2. Like or resembling an arrow.

The lambent homage of his arrowy tongue. *Cooper.*

AR-RÔ'RĒ, *n.* [Low I. for *arura*, which see.]

(*Law.*) One day's work at the plough which the tenant was obliged to give his lord. *Crabb.*

AR-SCHIN, *n.* A Russian linear measure equal to 28 inches. *Simmonds.*

ARSE (ars), *n.* [A. S. *ars*; Dan. *ars*; Ger. *arsch*.] The buttocks; the posteriors. *Johnson.*

To hang an arse, to hang back; to be tardy, sluggish. [Vulgar.] *Hudibras.*

ARSE'-FOOT (ars'fūt), *n.* A kind of water-fowl with legs very far behind; the didapper. *Bailey.*

AR-SE'-NÂI, *n.* [Low L. *arsena*; It. *arsenale*; Sp. & Fr. *arsenal*.]

1. A magazine of arms and military stores. "An arsenal of old Rome." *Addison.*

2. A manufactory and depository of military or naval engines; as, "The arsenal at Woolwich." *Brande.*

AR-SE'-NĪ-ATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of arsenic acid with a base. *Brande.*

ARSENIC (ar'se-nik or ars'nik) [ars'nik, S. W. J. F. K.; ar'se-nik, *Ja. Sm.*], *n.* [Gr. *ἀρσενικόν*; L. *arsenicum*, orpiment, the yellow sulphuret of arsenic; It. & Sp. *arsenico*; Fr. *arsenic*.]

1. A volatile, brittle, steel-gray, metalloidal, of metallic lustre, and resembling the metals in its physical but not in its chemical properties. It is a violent corrosive poison. *Regnault.*

2. The white oxide of the metal, or arsenious acid, called also *white arsenic*. It is in this form that the poison is usually found in commerce. *Miller.*

3. (*Bot.*) A plant; the water-pepper. *Halliwel.*

AR-SĒN'IC, } *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid
AR-SĒN'IC-AL, } composed of five equivalents of oxygen and one of arsenic. *Graham.*

AR-SĒN'IC-ATE, *v. a.* (*Chem.*) To combine with arsenic acid. *Smart.*

AR-SĒN'IC-ŌUS, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid containing less oxygen than arsenic acid. *Graham.*

AR-SE'-NITE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of arsenious acid with a base. *Kane.*

AR-SE'-NĪ'-RET, *n.* A combination of arsenic with a metallic or other base. *Kane.*

AR-SE'SMÂRT, *n.* A species of polygonum; knot-grass. *Colea.*

AR-SĪS, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρσις*, a raising; *αἶμα*, to raise.] 1. (*Mus.*) The raising of the hand, as applied to the beating of time, the falling of the hand in the beats being called *thesis*. *Crotch.*

2. (*Pros.*) The rising inflection of the voice, the falling inflection being called *thesis*; that point in a measure where the ictus is put.

AR-SŌN [ar'sŏn, *Ja. K. Sm.*; ar'sŏn, *W. B.*], *n.* [L. *ardere*, *arum*, to burn; Old Fr. *arson*.] (*Law.*) The act of voluntarily and maliciously burning the house of another. *Blackstone.*

ART, *n.* [L. *ars*, *artis*; It. & Sp. *arte*; Fr. *art*.]

1. The power of doing something not taught by nature; as, "To walk is natural; to dance is an art." The application of knowledge or science to effect a desired purpose; practical skill as directed by theory or science; a trade; an employment.

The object of science is knowledge; the objects of art are works. In art, truth is the means to an end; in science, it is the end itself. Hence the practical arts are not to be classed among the sciences. *H. K. B.*

Of all those arts in which the wise excel,
Nature's chief masterpiece is without well. *Shak.*

2. Skill; address; adroitness; contrivance.

Nothing is better founded than the famous aphorism of rhetoricians, that the perfection of art consists in concealing art. *Waller.*

3. Cunning; astuteness; craftiness; stratagem; deceit; duplicity; artfulness; artifice.

The ancients divided the arts into the liberal arts, which were seven in number,—viz. grammar, logic or dialectics, rhetoric, music, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy,—and the servile arts, which comprised the mechanical arts, and were practised by slaves. The moderns divide the arts into the fine arts,—as poetry, music, architecture, painting, sculpture, &c.—and the useful or mechanical arts. Those arts in which the hands are more concerned than the mind are called *trades*.

Art and part, (*Scottish Law.*) a term denoting an accessory before and after the fact. Art expresses the instigation or advice given towards the commission

of a crime; and *part*, the assistance given to the criminal in committing it. The origin of the phrase is disputed; some considering that it is only a technical application of the English words *art* and *part*; others, that it is an abbreviation of the Latin *artifex et participes* (contriver and partaker). *Burrill.*

SYN.—*Art*, *cunning*, and *stratagem* are sometimes lawfully used in self-defence; but *deceit* and *duplicity* are the marks of a base mind.

ART, 2d *per. sing. present tense* of the verb to be.

† **ARTE** (art), *v. a.* [L. *arto*, to narrow.] To narrow; to constrain. "Love arted me." *Chaucer.*

AR-TE-MĪ' *ī-ā*, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρτεμία*; L. *artemisia*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including southernwood and mugwort; wormwood. *Loudon.*

AR-TE-RĪ-ĀC, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρτηρία*.] (*Med.*) A medicine for diseases of the windpipe. *Dunglison.*

AR-TE-RĪ-ĀL, *a.* 1. Belonging to an artery. "The sides of the arterial tube." *Arbuthnot.*
2. Contained in an artery; as, "Arterial blood, . . . red blood." *Dunglison.*

Arterial navigation, navigation by means of inland streams or of artificial watercourses.

AR-TE-RĪ-ĀL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The transformation of the venous blood and chyle into arterial blood by respiration. *Dunglison.*

AR-TE-RĪ-ĀL-IZE, *v. a.* [*i.* **ARTERIALIZED**; *pp.* **ARTERIALIZING**, **ARTERIALIZED**.] To endue with the properties of arterial blood. "To *arterialize* the venous blood." *Dunglison.*

AR-TE-RĪ-ŪG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρτηρία*, an artery, and *γράφω*, to describe.] (*Anat.*) A description of the arteries. *Dunglison.*

AR-TE-RĪ-ŪL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρτηρία*, an artery, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A treatise or discourse on the arteries. *Dunglison.*

AR-TE-RĪ-ŪT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρτηρία*, artery, and *τομή*, a cutting.] The opening of an artery; letting blood from an artery. *Dunglison.*

AR-TE-RY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρτηρία*, from *ἀήρ*, air, and *ρῥήω*, to preserve;—this name in Greek having been applied also to the windpipe; L., It., & Sp. *arteria*; Fr. *artère*.] One of the cylindrical tubes, or ramifications of the aorta, which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. *Dunglison.*

AR-TE'SIAN-WELL (ar-tē'zhan-wēl), *n.* [Fr. *Artésien*, of Artois, in Fiance, where this kind of well was first made.] A perpendicular perforation or boring into the ground, deep enough to reach a subterranean body of water, of which the sources are higher than the place where the perforation is made, and so force up to the surface a constant stream of water. *P. Cyc.*

ART'FUL, *a.* 1. Made with art or skill.

Our psalms with *artful* terms inscribed. *Milton.*

2. Executed with skill; performed with art. "Thyrsis" whose *artful* strains have oft delayed The huddling brook to hear his madrigal. *Milton.*

3. Practised in art; skillful; dexterous. "Though he were too *artful* a writer." *Dryden.*

4. Cunning; crafty; as, "An *artful* rogue." *Syn.*—An *artful* contriver; a cunning manager; a skillful practitioner; a crafty politician.—See **CUNNING**, **SUBTLE**.

ART'FUL-LY, *ad.* With art; skillfully;—cunningly; craftily. "*Artfully* contrived." *Dryden.*

ART'FUL-NESS, *n.* Practical skill. "That expects *artfulness* from childhood, and constancy from youth." *B. Jonson.* Craftiness; cunning.

AR-THRĪT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἀρθριτικός*, belonging to the joints; *ἀρθρον*, a joint.] 1. Relating or pertaining to joints.

Though some want *articulations*, yet have they *arthritic* analogies. *Brown.*

2. Relating to the arthritis or gout; gouty. "Late experiment in *arthritic* pains." *Wotton.*

AR-THRĪ'TIS [ar-thrĭ'tis, *Jā.*; ar-thrĭ'tis, *P.*; arth-rĭ-tis, *Asht.*], *n.* [Gr. *ἀρθριτις*; *ἀρθρον*, a joint.] (*Med.*) The gout. *Dunglison.*

AR-THRŌ'DI-Ā, *n.* [Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *ἄθος*, form.] (*Anat.*) A species of articulation; a movable joint formed by the head of a bone fitting in a shallow socket, so that motion may be free in all directions. *Dunglison.*

AR-THRŌ'DI-ĀL, *a.* Pertaining to arthrodia. **AR-THRŌ'DI-ĀL**, *a.* } or to that kind of joint called *ball-and-socket joint*. *Ogilvie.*

AR-THRO-DYN'Ī-Ā, *n.* [Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *δύναμις*, pain.] Pain in the joints. *Dunglison.*

AR-THRO-DYN'IC, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to pain in the joints. *Brande.*

AR-THRŌL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A description of the joints; a treatise upon the joints. *Dunglison.*

AR'TIC, *a.* See **ARCTIC**. *Wyatt. Browne. Dryden.*

AR'TI-CHŌKE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρτικὴ*, fit for seasoning; Ar. *kharciaf*; It. *carciofo*; Sp. *alcachofa*; Fr. *artichaut*; Dut. *artijok*; Ger. *artichoke*.] A plant like the thistle, but having large, scaly heads, like the cone of the pine-tree,—cultivated in the south of Europe for the sake of what is called its *bottom*, or the fleshy, sweet receptacle of its flowers; *Cynara scolymus*. *Brande.*

Jerusalem artichoke, an American plant which bears a tuber like a potato,—deriving its name, not from the Holy City, but from a corruption of the Italian word *girasole*, a sunflower; *Helianthus tuberosus*. *Brande.*

AR'TI-CLE (ar-tē-kl), *n.* [L. *articulus*, dim. of *artus*, a joint; It. *articolo*; Sp. *artículo*; Fr. *article*.]

1. A single clause in any writing or document; a particular item of several that make up an account; a portion of a complex whole.

If thy offences were upon record,
There shouldst thou find one heinous *article*. *Shak.*
The *articles* of our faith will be so many *articles* of accusation. *Tillotson.*

2. A term of a bargain; a stipulation; as, "*Articles* of partnership."

I embrace these conditions; let us have *articles* between us. *Shak.*

3. A substance; a commodity; as, "An *article* of food"; "An *article* of commerce."

4. † Precise point of time. "An infirm building just in the *article* of falling." *Wollaston.*

5. (*Gram.*) A part of speech, as *a*, *an*, *the*, used to limit the signification of nouns, and therefore never occurring unconnected with a noun expressed or understood.

From this necessity of general terms follows immediately the necessity of the *article*; whose business it is to reduce that generality, and upon occasion to enable us to employ general terms for particulars. *Zool.*

6. (*Lit.*) A complete portion of any literary work which treats of various topics separately; as, "An *article* in a newspaper, or review."

Articles of faith, points of religious doctrine; as, "The thirty-nine *articles* of the English Church."—*Articles of war*, (*Eng. Law*.) laws for the government and discipline of the army;—(*Am. Law*.) laws for the government of the army and navy of the United States. *Burrill.*

SYN.—*Articles* of indenture, of agreement; terms of peace, of settlement; express *stipulations*; conditions of sale.

AR'TI-CLE, *v. a.* [*i.* **ARTICLED**; *pp.* **ARTICLING**, **ARTICLED**.]

1. To draw up or set forth in articles. "Folies were *articled* against him." *Bp. Taylor.*

2. To bind by articles of agreement, as an apprentice or pupil. *Smart.*

3. To charge with crime by articles. "He shall be *articled* against." *Stat. 33 Geo. III.*

AR'TI-CLE, *v. n.* To stipulate; to bargain. *Lady Kent articled with Sir Edward Herbert. Selden.*

AR'TI-CLED, *a.* Bound by articles to render services in return for instruction, as apprentices and pupils. "Miss Sharp was an *articled* pupil." *Thackeray.*

AR-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *articularis*.] Relating to the articulations or joints. "The superior *articular* arteries." *Dunglison.*

AR-TIC'U-LAR-LY, *ad.* Articulate. *Hulot.*

AR-TIC'U-LĀ'TĀ, *n. pl.* [L. *articulatus*, jointed; *articulus*, a joint.] (*Zool.*) A division of the animal kingdom including animals whose bodies are composed of joints or rings.—See **ANIMAL**. *Agassiz.*

AR-TIC'U-LĀTE, *a.* [L. *articulus*, a small joint.] 1. Having articulations or joints; articulated; jointed; as, "*Articulate* animals."

2. † Drawn out in separate items or articles. Henry's instructions were extremely curious and *articulate*. *Bacon.*

3. Distinctly uttered and marked by inflection and accent, like human speech.

Created mute to all *articulate* sounds. *Milton.*

AR-TIC'U-LĀTE, *n.* (*Zool.*) One of the *Articulata*. *Agassiz.*

AR-TIC'U-LĀTE, *v. a.* [*i.* **ARTICULATED**; *pp.* **ARTICULATING**, **ARTICULATED**.]

1. To utter distinctly, with distinct or distinguishable sounds; to form into distinct words and syllables; to speak as a man; to pronounce; as, "To *articulate* well what is spoken."

2. † To specify in articles.

These things, indeed, you have *articulated*. *Shak.*

3. † To joint. "The scapula is *articulated* to the humerus." *Smith on Old Age.*

AR-TIC'U-LĀTE, *v. n.* 1. To speak distinctly; as, "He does not *articulate* as a child."

2. † To make terms; to treat.

AR-TIC'U-LĀT-ED, *p. a.* 1. Uttered distinctly.

2. (*Zool.*) Having articulations; composed of movable pieces fitted into each other, as the joints of the skeletons of insects and crustaceous animals. *Brande.*

3. (*Bot.*) Jointed. *Gray.*

AR-TIC'U-LĀTE-LY, *ad.* In an articulate manner; with distinctness of sound. "*Articulate*ly pronounced." *Sir T. Elyot.*

AR-TIC'U-LĀTE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being articulate. *Asht.*

AR-TIC'U-LĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of articulating or of speaking as a man; the forming of syllables by the organs of speech; distinct utterance.

Articulation requireth a mediocrity of sound. *Bacon.*

2. An appulse or close contact of two of the organs of speech, represented by a consonant.

3. (*Anat.*) The connection of the bones of a skeleton by joints. *Brande.*

Articulations are . . . divided into *dianthroes*, or movable articulations, and *aparthroes*, or immovable. *Dunglison.*

4. (*Bot.*) A knot or joint in a plant, as in the cane, &c.; a separable portion of a plant, or the place where a separation takes place. *Gray.*

AR'TI-FICE, *n.* [L. *artificium*; *ars*, art, and *facio*, to make; It. & Sp. *artificio*; Fr. *artifice*.]

1. Skill in contriving; art.

The sun . . . considerations . . . such as illustrate the *artifice* of its Maker. *Brown.*

2. † A skillfully contrived work.

The material universe, which is the *artifice* of God, the *artifice* of the best Mechanist. *Cudworth.*

3. Wicked contrivance; a crafty device; a trick; fraud; cunning; deceit; duplicity; stratagem; finesse. "*Artifices* of ignorance, . . . cloaks and coverings." *South.*

SYN.—*Artifice* to deceive; a childish *trick*; gross *fraud*; low *cunning*; shameless *duplicity* or *deceit*; adroit *finesse*; vile *imposition*; *stratagem* of war.

AR-TIF'Ī-CER, *n.* [L. *artifex*.] One by whom anything is made; a skillful person; a superior mechanic; a manufacturer; an artist. "In the practices of *artificers*, and the manufactures of several kinds." *Locke.*

AR-TI-FĪ'CIAL (ar-tē-fish'al), *a.* 1. Made by art; not natural; contrived with skill.

Thus covered with an *artificial* night,
Sleep did his office. *Dryden.*

2. Fictitious; feigned; not genuine.

Why, I can smile, and murder while I smile,
And wet my cheeks with *artificial* tears. *Shak.*

3. † Skilled in stratagem; artful; cunning. The jealousies which *artificial* men would be able to insinuate into his majesty. *Life of Clarendon.*

Artificial arguments, (*Rhet.*) arguments invented by the orator, in distinction from laws, authorities, citations, and the like, which are called *inartificial* arguments. *Johnson.*

Artificial lines, lines marked on a sector or scale, and so contrived as to represent logarithmic sines and tangents. By these lines and the line of numbers, questions in trigonometry and navigation may be solved with tolerable exactness. *Chambers.*

Artificial numbers, logarithms. *Johnson.*

AR-TI-FĪ'CIAL (ar-tē-fish'al), *n.* The production of art. [E.] "All the *artificials*." *Sir W. Petty.*

AR-TI-FĪ-CĪ-ĀL'I-TY (ar-tē-fish-e-ā'l-i-tē), *n.* The quality or state of being artificial; appearance of art; artificialness. "Trees in hedges partake of their *artificiality*." *Shenstone.*

ÄR-TI-FI'CIÄL-IZE, *v. a.* To render artificial. [R.] *Month. Rev.*

ÄR-TI-FI'CIÄL-LY (*är-te-fish'al-le*), *ad.* In an artificial manner; with art or skill. *Sidney.*

ÄR-TI-FI'CIÄL-NËSS (*är-te-fish'al-nës*), *n.* The quality of being artificial. *Bailey.*

†ÄR-TI-FI'CIOÜS, *a.* Made by art; not natural; artificial. *Johnson.*

†ÄR-TI-LIZE, *v. a.* To make to appear as if formed by art; to give the appearance of art to. Says Montaigne, I would naturalize art, instead of artificializing nature. *Bolingbroke.*

ÄR-TIL'LËR-IST, *n.* One who manages artillery; one skilled in gunnery. *Byron.*

ÄR-TIL'LËR-Y, *n.* [L. *ars*, *artis*, art (as engine from *ingenium*).] *Diez.* Old Fr. *artiller*, to defend by art; Low L. *artillaria*; It. *artigliaria*; Sp. *artilleria*; Fr. *artillerie*.
1. Weapons of war; missiles used in warfare; applied particularly to missile weapons. Jonathan gave his artillery unto the lord. 1 Sam. xx. 40. His heart unworthy is, shooters divine, Of thine artillery to feel the might. *Furze.*
2. Gunnery; large ordnance, as cannon, howitzers, mortars, rockets, and engines of war of all kinds, with their carriages, ammunition, and apparatus. *Brande.*
3. The troops appointed for the management of artillery. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*
Flying artillery, those pieces of ordnance which, by means of horses, can be carried with great rapidity from place to place. — *Park of artillery*, a place in a camp, or in the rear of an army, in which the artillery is placed. — *Train of artillery*, a number of pieces of ordnance mounted on carriages and ready for service.

ÄR-TI-SÄN, or **ÄR-TI-SÄN'** [*är-te-sän*, *P. J. K. Sm. R. C. IVb.*; *är-te-sän*, *S. W. F. J.*], *n.* [L. *ars*; It. *artigiano*; Sp. *artesano*; Fr. *artisan*.]
1. †The professor of an art; an artist. Best and happiest artisan, Best of painters. *Guardian.*
2. One who practises a mechanic art; a mechanic; a handicraftsman. *Addison.*

ÄR-TIST, *n.* [It. & Sp. *artista*; Fr. *artiste*.]
1. One skilled in the arts; — one who practises any of the fine arts, especially the painter and the sculptor, other artists being generally designated by a term restricted to the department in which they excel, as a poet, an architect, &c.
2. A skillful person; an adept. The wise and fool, the artist and unread. *Shak.*

ÄR-TISTE' (*är-tist'*), *n.* [Fr.] One peculiarly dexterous and tasteful in any art, as an operadancer, a cook, &c. As used in English, it has a more restricted sense than *artist*, though it is often synonymous with this word in its French application.

ÄR-TIST'IC, } *a.* Relating to the arts, or to
ÄR-TIST'ICÄL, } the fine arts; relating to an
artist; made in the manner of an artist; con-
formable to the principles of art. *Qu. Rev.*

ÄR-TIST'ICÄL-LY, *ad.* In an artistic manner.

ÄR-TIST-RY, *n.* Works of art. *West. Rev.*

†ÄRT'IZE, *v. a.* To form with art. *Florio.*

ÄRT'LESS, *a.* 1. Ignorant; unskilled. The high-shod ploughman, should he quit the land, Artless of start and of the moving wand. *Dryden.*
2. Having no marks of art; simple; inartificial. "Their artless tale." *Gray.*
3. Simple in manners; unaffected; sincere; ingenuous; frank; plain; honest; guileless. They were plain, artless men, without the least appearance of enthusiasm or credulity about them. *Porteus.*

ÄRT'LESS-LY, *ad.* In an artless manner; naturally. "Openly and artlessly." *Pope.*

ÄRT'LESS-NËSS, *n.* Want of art; absence of fraud; simplicity; ingenuousness. *Todd.*

ÄR-TQ-CÄR'PË-OÜS, } *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to
ÄR-TQ-CÄR'POÜS, } bread-fruit, or the bread-
fruit tree. *P. Cyo.*

ÄR-TQ-CÄR'PÜS, *n.* [Gr. *äpros*, bread, and *äron*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants contain-
ing the bread-fruit tree. *Gray.*

ÄR-TQ-TY-RITE, *n.* [Gr. *äpros*, bread, and *typos*, cheese.] (*Ecc. Hist.*) One of an ancient sect of Christians, who celebrated the eucharist with bread and cheese. *Buck.*

ÄRTS'MÄN, *n.* A man skilled in arts. "Maketh the *artsman* differ from the incxpert." *Bacon.*

ÄRT'SPÜN, *a.* Spun or made by art. *Savage.*

ÄRT-Ü'NION, *n.* An association for the purpose of extending the knowledge of the arts of design and of a virtuous government to artists. [A modern word, which has been construed, is not compounded according to the English idiom.]

Ä'RÜM, *n.* [Gr. *äron*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the cuckoo-pink or wake-sob. *Loudon.*

ÄR-ÜN-DE'LI-AN, *a.* Noting a collection of Grecian marbles, illustrative of the history of Athens, &c., formed by Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, and presented by his grandson, in 1667, to the University of Oxford. *P. Cyo.*

ÄR-ÜN-DËR'ER-OÜS, *a.* [L. *arundo*, a reed, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing reeds. *Blount.*

ÄR-ÜN-DËN'CEOUS (*är-ün-dë-nä'shus*), *a.* [L. *arundineus*.] Of, or like, reeds. *Bailey.*

ÄR-ÜN-DËN'F-OÜS, *a.* [L. *arundineus*.] Abounding with reeds. *Bailey.*

Ä-RÜN'DÖ, *n.* [L., a reed.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses; reed. *Loudon.*

Ä-RÜ'LE, *n.* [Gr. *äroupa*, arable land; *äpöw*, to plough; L. *arura*.]
1. A Grecian measure of land.
2. (*Law.*) One day's work at the plough. [Sometimes wrongly written *arura*.] *Burrit.*

Ä-RÜS'PËX, *n.*; pl. *Ä-RÜS'PË-CËS*. [L.; *hira*, an intestine, and *specio*, to look at.] A diviner by the entrails of victims; a soothsayer. The public notaries and *aruspex* wait. *Dryden.*

Ä-RÜS'PËCE (*är-rüs'pis*), *n.* [L. *aruspex*, *aruspicis*.] A soothsayer. [R.] *Bp. Story.*

Ä-RÜS'PË-CY (*är-rüs'pë-se*), *n.* [L. *aruspicium*.] Divination by inspecting the entrails of victims. "Old *aruspicy* and augury." *Butler.*

ÄR'VEL, *n.* [W. *arwyl*.] A funeral. — *Arrel-bread*, or *arrel-supper*, bread or supper given at a funeral. [North of England.] *Brockett.*

ÄR-VÏC'O-LÄ, *n.* [L. *arum*, a field, and *colo*, to inhabit.] (*Zool.*) A genus of rodent animals of the family of the rat and mouse. *Brande.*

ÄR'VIL, or **ÄR'VAL**, *n.* A funeral. — See *ÄRYL*.

Ä-RYT'F-NÖID, *a.* [Gr. *äbrava*, a ladle, and *ädo*, form.] (*Anat.*) Funnel-shaped; — applied to cartilages of the larynx. *Dunglison.*

ÄS, *n.* [L. *as*, copper or brass.]
1. The Roman pound, consisting of twelve equal parts or ounces. *Blackstone.*
2. An ancient Roman coin, which originally weighed one pound, but was subsequently reduced by various degrees to half an ounce. Its value was a little more than three farthings of English money. *Brande.*
3. Any integral sum; — frequently applied in civil law to inheritances. *Burrit.*

ÄS (*äz*), *ad.* and *conj.* [Ger. *als*.]
1. In the manner that. I live as I did; I think as I did; I love you as I did. *Swift.*
2. †That, in a consequential sense. He had such a dexterous proclivity, as his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness. *Watson.*
3. Like; of the same kind with; in the same manner with; for example. A simple idea is one uniform idea, as sweet, bitter. *Watts.*
4. In the state or character of. That law which concerneth men as men. *Hooker.*
5. While; at the same time that. And whistled as he went for want of thought. *Dryden.*
6. Because; since. But, as the wind was favorable, I had an opportunity of surveying this amazing scene for above an hour and a half together. *Bp. E. broken.*
As sometimes takes the place of a relative pronoun, and is equivalent to *who* or *which*; as, "Help such as need help." "Provide such things as are needed." The propriety of classing such with adjectives, and as with relative pronouns, will be apparent when it is considered that their representatives in

Latin and Greek are *alis*, *qualis*, and *rotos*, *olos*, respectively.

As if, in the manner that it would be if. By the old writers *as* is sometimes used for *as if*. "It lifted up its head, . . . like as it would speak." *Shak.* — *As to*, as far, with respect to. — *As well as*, equally with. — *As though*, as if. — *As it were*, a qualifying phrase used to soften expressions which might otherwise seem harsh. — *As yet*, up to the present time. — *So — as*, *as — as*, *such — as*, terms implying comparison, or reciprocal senses in different clauses of a sentence.

ÄS-A-FÖET'[-DÄ] (*äs-a-füt'e-dä*), *n.* A fetid gum resin. — See *ÄSARETIDA*.

ascend; rising. "The constellation of Pegasus, which is about that time *ascendant*." *Browne*.
2. Superior; predominant.

AS-CEN'DEN-CY, *n.* Controlling influence; sway; power; authority; ascendancy.

Custom has some ascendancy over understanding. *Watson*.

AS-CEND'ENT, *a.* Higher; superior; ascendant. "The ascendant duty." *Sandys*.

AS-CEND'ING, *p. a.* Rising; moving upward.

Ascending parts, (*Anat.*) parts supposed to arise in a region lower than that where they terminate. — *Ascending latitude*, (*Astron.*) the latitude of a planet when moving towards the north pole. — *Ascending or northern node*, that part of the orbit of a planet or other heavenly body in which it crosses the ecliptic going northward. *Hutton*.

AS-CEN'SION (as-sen'shun), *n.* [*L. ascensio*; It. *ascensione*; Sp. & Fr. *ascension*.]

1. Act of ascending; — applied particularly to the visible rising of Christ to heaven, celebrated on Ascension-Day, i. e. the last Thursday but one before Whit-Sunday.

And with a *glorious* bright.

Captivity *Milton*.

2. † That which ascends; the thing rising. "Vaporous ascensions." *Browne*.

Right ascension of a star, (*Astron.*) the arc of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and the point of the equator which comes to the meridian at the same instant with the star. — *Oblique ascension of a star*, (*Astron.*) the arc of the equator intercepted between the vernal equinox and that point of the equator which comes to the horizon at the same time with the star. This varies with the latitude of the place of observation, and at the earth's equator coincides with the right ascension. *Brande*.

AS-CEN'SION-AL, *a.* Relating to ascension or ascent; rising; mounting. *Gent. Mag.*

Ascensional difference, (*Astron.*) the difference between right and oblique ascension. This term is chiefly used in respect of the sun, because when the arc which it denotes is turned into time, it shows the time, before or after six o'clock, of sunrise. *Brande*.

AS-CEN'SION-DAY, *n.* The day on which Christ ascended into heaven.

† AS-CEN'SIVE, *a.* Rising higher and higher.

We observe the cold to augment, when the days begin to increase, though the sun be then *ascensive*, and returning from the winter tropic. *Browne*.

AS-CENT', *n.* 1. The act of rising; rise.

To him with swift ascent he up returned. *Milton*.

2. Way by which one ascends; inclination upwards; acclivity.

It was a rock

Conspicuous far, winding with one ascent. *Milton*.

3. Elevation; eminence; or high place.

No land like Italy erects the sight

By such a vast ascent, or swells to such a height. *Addison*.

AS-CER-TAIN', *v. a.* [*L. ad certum*, for certain; It. *ascertare*; Old Fr. *ascertainer*.] [*i. ASCERTAINED*; *pp. ASCERTAINING*, *ASCERTAINED*.]

1. To make sure or certain; to fix; to establish; to determine; to settle.

Money differs from uncoined silver in this, that the quantity of silver in each piece is *ascertained* by the stamp. *Locke*.

2. † To make confident; to assure.

This makes us act with wonderful tranquillity, because it *ascertains* us of the goodness of our work. *Dryden*.

AS-CER-TAIN'ABLE, *a.* That may be ascertained, or reduced to certainty. *Todd*.

AS-CER-TAIN'ER, *n.* One who ascertains. *Ash*.

AS-CER-TAIN'MENT, *n.* Act of ascertaining; determination by a settled rule or established standard. "Ascertainment of its limits." *Burke*.

AS-CERT'IC, *a.* [*Gr. ἀσκήτος*, pertaining to exercise, from *askia*, to exercise; — applied by the Greek fathers to those who separated themselves from the world for the purpose of exercise in the contemplation of divine things.]

Relating to ascetics; austere and contemplative; employed in devotion and mortification. "A constant ascetic course of the severest abstinence and devotion." *South*.

Syn. — See *AUSTERE*.

AS-CET'IC, *n.* One who retires from the world to practise acts of devotion and mortification; one devoted to a solitary, austere, and contemplative life; a hermit; a recluse.

According to Eusebius, James the Just was an ascetic in Jerusalem before the destruction of that city. *American Cyclopaedia*.

AS-CET'ICISM, *n.* The state and practice of ascetics. *Warburton*.

AS'CI, *n. pl.* [*L.*, from *Gr. ἀσκή*, a pouch.] The cases in which the spores of lichens, and of some fungi are enclosed. *Brande*.

ASCIANS (ash'yanz), *n. pl.* [*L. Ascii*, from *Gr. a priv.* and *σκιά*, a shadow.] Those inhabitants of the globe who at certain times of the year have no shadow. This can only happen with respect to the inhabitants of the torrid zone, who twice a year have the sun in the zenith. *Brande*.

AS-CID'IA, *n. pl.* [*L.*, from *Gr. ἀσκή*, a bottle or pouch.] (*Zool.*) A genus of acephalous mollusks, having a body like a pouch, and without organs of locomotion. *Baird*.

AS-CID'IAN, *n.* One of the *Ascidia*. *Brande*.

AS-CID'IA-UM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A hollow, pitcher-shaped leaf of certain plants, as of *Nepenthes*, *Sarracenia*, &c. *Gray*.

AS'CI-I (ash'e-i), *n. pl.* [*L.*] See *ASCIANS*.

AS-CIT'ES, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. ἀσκή*, a kind of dropsy; *ἀσκή*, a bag or pouch.] (*Med.*) A collection of serous fluid in the abdomen; a dropsy of the belly. *Dunglison*.

AS-CIT'IC, *a.* Belonging to ascites; drop-sical. *Wiseman*.

AS-CIT'ITIOUS, *a.* [*L. ascititius*.] Supplemental; additional; not inherent. — See *ASCITITIOUS*. "An *ascititious* name." *Pope*.

AS-CLĒPI-ĀD, *n.* [*Gr. Ἀσκληπιάδης*, the name of the inventor of this measure.] (*Pros.*) A verse composed of four feet, the first a spondee, the second a choriambus, and the last two dactyls.

AS-CLĒPI-ĀD'IC, *a.* Relating to an asclepiad.

AS-CLĒ'PI-ĀS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous plants; milk weed. *Gray*.

AS-CRĪ'BA-BLE, *a.* That may be ascribed; attributable. "More fitly ascribable to the weight and spring of the air." *Boyle*.

AS-CRĪBE', *v. a.* [*L. ascribo*; *ad*, to, and *scribo*, to write; It. *ascrivere*; Sp. *ascribir*.] [*i. ASCRIBED*; *pp. ASCRIBING*, *ASCRIBED*.]

1. To attribute, assign, or impute, as a cause or as a quality.

Our remedies oft in ourselves do lie,

Which we ascribe to Heaven. *Shak.*

I will ascribe righteousness to my Maker. *Job xxxv. 3.*

2. To yield as due; to allot.

They have ascribed unto David ten thousands, and to me they have ascribed but thousands. *1 Sam. xviii. 8.*

Syn. — *Ascribe* an effect to its proper cause; *ascribe* honor to the upright; *attribute* glory to God; *assign* to all what is due; *impute* praise or blame to men with equity. *Ascribe* and *ascription* are commonly used in a good sense; *impute* and *imputation*, in a bad sense.

AS-CRĪP'TION, *n.* 1. Act of ascribing. *Johnson*.
2. The thing ascribed. *Fotherby*.

† AS-CRĪP-TĪ'TIOUS (as-krip-tish'us), *a.* [*L. ascriptitius*.] Enrolled; added. "*Ascriptitious* and supernumerary." *Farinodon*.

AS-SĒP'TIC, *a.* [*Gr. a priv.* and *σῆμα*, to putrefy.] Not liable to putrefy. *Ogilvie*.

ASH, *n.* [*A. S. æsc*; *Ger. asche*.]

1. A genus of hardy trees, usually valuable for their timber; *Fraxinus*. *Loudon*.

2. The wood of the ash.

My grained ash an hundred times hath broke. *Shak.*

ASH, *v. a.* To sprinkle with ashes. "They ash and powder their pericraniums." *Howell*.

† AS-SHAME', *v. a.* To make ashamed; to shame. It should humble, *ashame*, and grieve us. *Barrov*.

ASHAMED (a-shāmd' or a-shā'mēd) [a-shā'mēd, *S. W. J. F. Ja.*; a-shāmd', *E. K. Sm. R.*], *p. a.* Touched with shame; confused by consciousness of guilt or of some impropriety; abashed.

As the thief is ashamed when he is found, so is the house of Israel ashamed. *Jer. li. 20.*

AS-SHĀM'ED-LY, *ad.* Bashfully; shyly. *Hulst*.

ASH'-CŌL-ŌR, *n.* The color of ashes; — the color of the bark or leaves of the ash-tree. *Pennant*.

ASH'-CŌL-ŌRED (ash'kŏl-ŏrd), *a.* Colored be-

tween brown and gray, like the bark of an *aspen* branch. *Woodward*.

A-SHĒLF', *ad.* [*a* and *shelf*.] (*Naut.*) On a shelf, or rock. "That we . . . run *ashelf* on such idolatry and manifest sorcery." *Harmar*.

ASH'EN, *a.* 1. Made of ash-wood.

His *ashen* spear, that quivered as it flew. *Dryden*.

2. Resembling ashes. "The *ashen* hue of age." *Sir W. Scott*.

ASH'Ē-RY, *n.* 1. A manufactory of potashes or pearlashes.

2. A place for ashes; an ash-hole. *Williams*.

ASH'ĒS (ash'ez), *n. pl.* [*Goth. asgo*; *A. S. asca*, dust; *Dut. asch*; *Ger. asche*.]

1. The incombustible earthy or mineral substances which remain in the form of powder after any vegetable or animal product is burned; the remains of any thing burnt.

2. The remains of the human body; — so termed from the ancient practice of burning the dead.

Even in our *ashes* live their wonted fires. *Gray*.

3. (*Com.*) The incombustible remains of burnt vegetable substances, as barilla, kelp, &c., from which are extracted the alkalies potash and soda. *McCulloch*.

Used sometimes in the singular by chemists; as, "A heavy *ash*," &c.

ASH'-FIRE, *n.* The subdued or low fire used in chemical operations. *Todd*.

ASH'-FLY, *n.* A fly having a head of an ash-color; — called also oak-fly. *Walton*.

ASH'-HŌLE, *n.* A place for ashes; a hole in the earth of a furnace which receives the ashes to be taken away. *Crabb*.

ASH'LAR, *n.* [*It. asciare*, to chip.] 1. Common

ASH'LER, freestones, as they are brought, rough and chipped, from the quarry. *Brande*.

2. Facing made of squared stones on the front of buildings; hewn stone for facing. Ashlar is said to be *plane*, when it is smoothed; *tooled*, when it is wrought into regular flutes; *random-tooled*, when cut without regularity; *chiselled*, or *boasted*, when wrought with a narrow tool; *pointed*, when wrought with a tool still narrower; *rusted*, when the grooves are sunk by cutting off the arrises or angles of the stones; and *prison rustic*, when pitted into deep holes. *Francis*.

ASH'LER-ING, *n.* 1. (*Masonry*.) The act of bedding ashler in mortar.

2. (*Arch.*) Short studs between the rafters and floor in a garret, serving as an attachment for laths in plastering, when it is desired to make the room more convenient or slightly by side walls. *Brande*.

A-SHŌRE', *ad.* 1. (*Naut.*) On shore; on land; not on a ship; — opposed to *aboard*; as, "The sailor is very merry when he is *ashore*."

2. To the shore.

May thy billows roll ashore.

The beryl and the golden ore. *Milton*.

3. Aground; not afloat; as, "The ship is *ashore* on the bar."

ASH'-PĀN, *n.* A pan beneath a grate or furnace, to receive ashes.

ASH'-TŪB, *n.* A tub to receive ashes. *Quarles*.

ASH-WĒDNĒS'DAY (ash-wēnz'dē), *n.* The first day of Lent, so called from the custom of sprinkling ashes upon the heads of the faithful, who, on that day especially, are enjoined by the church to do penance.

ASH'-WĒED, *n.* A name given to the herb *Egopodium*; — called also *gout-weed*. *Johnson*.

ASH'Y (ash'ē), *a.* 1. Ash-colored; inclining to whitish gray; pale. "*Ashy* semblance." *Shak*.

2. Turned into ashes; consisting of ashes.

That self-begotten bird (the phoenix), . . .

From out her *ashy* womb now teemed,

Revives, redivours. *Milton*.

ASH'Y'-FALE, *a.* Pale as ashes.

Twixt crimson shame and anger, *ashy-pale*. *Shak*.

AS'IAN (ash'yan), *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Asia; Asiatic. "*Asian* churches." *Milton*.

AS'IS-ĀRCH (a'she-ark), *n.* [*Gr. ἀσίσχη*; *Aola*,

Asia, and Ἀσια, to rule; L. *asiarcha*.] The pontiff, or highest religious official, under the Romans, in the province of Asia. *Anthol.*

Α-SI-AT'IC (ā-she-āt'ik), *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Asia. "Slid into Asiatic softness." *South.*

Α-SI-AT'IC (ā-she-āt'ik), *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Asia. "Fanatic dogmata of the Alcoran, credited by most Asiatics." *Sir T. Herbert.*

Α-SI-AT'IC-ISM (ā-she-āt'ē-sizm), *n.* Asiatic fashion, style, idiom, or manner. *Warton.*

Α-SIDE', *ad.* [*a* and *side*.]

1. To one side; out of a straight or specified line. "Throwing it *aside*." "Draw *aside* the curtains." *Shak.*

2. Out of the true course; out of the path of rectitude.

If thou hast not gone *aside* to uncleanness. *Nem. v. 10.*

3. In a state of separation; away; apart.

He took him *aside* from the multitude. *Mark vii. 33.*

To lay *aside*, to put off, to put away. — *To set aside*, to put by for a particular use. — (*Law.*) to render null, or to make of no effect; as, "To set *aside* a verdict."

Α-SIDE', *prep.* By the side of.

Here slake your thirst *aside* their liveliest rill. *Landor.*

† AS-I-NA-RY', *a.* Belonging to an ass. *Bailey.*

AS-I-NĒ'GO, *n.* See ASSINEGO.

AS-I-NINE, *a.* [L. *asinus*, an ass.] Belonging to, or resembling, an ass. *B. Jonson.*

Α-SI'Y-TI-A, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *σῖτος*, food.] (*Med.*) Want of appetite. *Dunglison.*

ASK (ask), *v. a.* [A. S. *ascian*, *ascian*, or *axian*, to ask (Old English, to *are* and to *ax*)] [*i.* ASKED; *pp.* ASKING, ASKED.]

1. To question; to inquire of; to interrogate. Sent priests . . . to ask him, Who art thou? *John i. 19.*

2. To seek out by interrogation; to inquire. He asked the way to Chester. *Shak.*

3. To request; to solicit; to petition; to beg; to beseech; to entreat; to crave; to supplicate; to implore.

And all things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive. *Matt. xxi. 22.*

4. To require, claim, or demand, as price, or in return for something; as, "What do you ask for this?"

To whom men have committed much, of him they will ask the more. *Luke xii. 48.*

5. To require by necessity; to demand necessarily; to make necessary.

Any exigence of state asks a much longer time to conduct any design to its maturity. *Adelung.*

Syn. — To ask is general. — Ask for information; ask a price. The wanderer asks his way; the spy questions his companions; the magistrate interrogates a culprit; the philosopher inquires concerning a phenomenon.

A person asks a favor, requests relief; a mendicant begs his bread, and, in distress, craves a morsel. A person beseeches, entreats, and solicits from urgent necessity, and, in a state of distress, supplicates and implores.

ASK, *v. n.* 1. To petition; to beg; — usually with *for*; as, "To ask for a thing."

I say unto you, Ask, and it shall be given you. *Luke xi. 9.*

2. To make inquiry; to inquire; to question. Rather *ask* than ask why I entreat. *Shak.*

ASK, *n.* (*Fish.*) A water-newt; asker; — so written and pronounced in Scotland and the north of England. *Craig.*

Α-SKĀ'CE', *ad.* [A. S. *ascunian*, to shun; Dut. *schuilen*, awry, oblique.] Sideways; obliquely; askant. "Eyed them askance." *Milton.*

Α-SKĀNT', *ad.* Obliquely; sideways; askance. "With his eyes askant." *Cowper.*

ASK'ER, *n.* 1. One who asks; a petitioner; an inquirer. "To give to every asker." *Hammond.*

2. (*Zool.*) A small salamander; the water-newt. — See ASK.

Α-SKEW' (s-skū'), *ad.* [Dan. *skiev*, wry, crooked.] 1. Awry; aside; askance; askint; — particularly by way of envy or contempt.

But when ye lower, or look on me askew. *Spenser.*

2. Out of the regular way; obliquely. "All things . . . proceed askew." *Gayton.*

AS-KILE', *a.* Askew; askance. [R.]

What though the scornful water looks askew,
And pouts and frowns, and curseth those the while. *Bp. Hall.*

ASK'ING, *p. a.* Making a request; demanding; petitioning. "The asking eye." *Pope.*

ASK'ING, *n.* The making of a request; a petition; as, "It may be had for the asking."

† Α-SLAKE', *v. a.* [A. S. *aslacian*, to loosen.] To remit; to mitigate; to slake. *Spenser.*

AS-LĀ'NY, *n.* A Turkish silver coin, equal to 115 aspers. *Clarke.*

Α-SLANT', *ad.* [*a* and *slant*.] In a slanting manner; obliquely. "Turned askant." *Cowper.*

Α-SLĒEP', *ad.* In, or into, a state of sleep. "It is odds but he will fall asleep." *Bacon.*

Α-SLĒEP', *a.* [A. S. *aslapen*, sleepy.]

1. Sleeping; at rest.

Beauty, which, whether waking or asleep,
Shot forth peculiar graces. *Milton.*

2. Used figuratively for dead.

We which are alive, and remain unto the coming of the Lord, shall not prevent them that are asleep. *1 Thess. iv. 15.*

3. (*Naut.*) Noting the state of sails when the wind is just strong enough to fill without shaking them. *Dana.*

Α-SLOPE', *ad.* [A. S. *aslupan*, to slip away.] Not perpendicularly nor on a level; with declivity; obliquely. "Set them . . . aslope." *Bacon.*

† Α-SLUG', *ad.* In a heavy or sluggish manner. [*i.* "Slug against the stream." *Fotherby.*

AS-MA-TÖG'RA-FIY, *n.* [Gr. *deqia*, a song, and *γράφω*, to write.] The art of song-writing. *Black.*

AS-MO-NĒ'AN, *a.* Relating to Asmonaus, the ancestor of a race of Jewish sovereigns. *P. Cyc.*

Α-SÖAK', *a.* Soaking in water; in a state of soaking. *Holdsworth.*

Α-SÖMA-TÖUS [a-sö'ma-tüs, *Ja. S. H. b.*, a-sö'ma-tüs, *P. K. G.*], *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *σῶμα*, a body; L. *asomatius*.] Incorporal; without a body. [*i.* *Body.*]

ASP, *n.* [Gr. *ἀσπίς*; L. *aspis*.] A poisonous serpent of Egypt and Libya, frequently mentioned by ancient authors, some of whom describe its bite as being inevitably mortal, and say, that the bitten are thrown into deep sleep and die without pain within three hours; aspic. *Brande.*

ASP, *n.* See ASPEN. *Johnson.*

AS-PĀL'A-TIÖS, *n.* [*i.* from Gr. *ἀσπλάγος*.]

(*Bot.*) 1. A genus of papilionaceous plants; African broom. *Landon.*

2. A plant called the rose of Jerusalem, or Our Lady's rose. *Johnson.*

3. A kind of wood which yields an aromatic oil; rose-wood. *Chambers.*

AS-PĀR'A-QĪNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white crystallizable substance, found in the expressed juice of asparagus, the mallow, &c. *Miller.*

AS-PĀ-RĀG'Ī-NOÜS, *a.* (*Hort.*) Relating to, or resembling, asparagus. *Brande.*

AS-PĀR'A-GÜS, *n.* [Gr. *ἀσπράγος*, *σπράσσω*, to tear; L. *asparagus*; It. *asparago*; Sp. *asparago*; Fr. *asperge*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, the young vernal shoots of the common species of which (*Asparagus officinalis*) form a well-known esculent. *Gray.*

Formerly this word was, both in England and the United States, very commonly pronounced *asper-verge*; and it is still so pronounced by some persons, but chiefly by those who are not well educated. — See CUCUMBER.

AS-PĀR'TATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance formed of aspartic acid and a base. *Henry.*

AS-PĀR'TIO, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid formed by boiling asparagine with magnesia. *Henry.*

ASPECT, *n.* [*i.* *aspectus*, a seeing; *aspicio*, to look upon; It. *aspetto*; Sp. *aspetto*; Fr. *aspect*.]

1. Expression of the eye; look; countenance; visage; air.

The image of a wicked, heinous fiend
Lives in his eye; that shows a world of his
Both show the mood of a most troubled breast. *Shak.*

2. Appearance; view. "The aspect of a world lying in rubbish." *Burnet.*

3. (*Astrol.*) The situation of the stars and planets with respect to one another.

To the bright moon
Her office they prescribed to the other five
Their planetary motions and aspects. *Milton.*

4. Bearing; direction; relative position; as, "The house has an eastern aspect."

The different sides of things, and their various aspects and probabilities. *Locke.*

The setting sun
Sheds a right aspect
On the bright paradise. *Milton.*

This word, which is now uniformly pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, had its accent, two centuries ago, on the second. See citations from Shakespeare and Milton.

Syn. — See AIR.

† AS-PĒCT', *v. a.* To look upon; to behold.

Happy in their mistakes those people whom
The northern pole aspects. *Temple.*

† AS-PĒCT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be seen; visible. "What is in this aspectable world." *Ray.*

† AS-PĒCT-ED, *a.* Having an aspect or look. "A face every way aspected." *B. Jonson.*

† AS-PĒC'TION, *n.* Act of seeing; beholding; view. "Aspection of the picture." *Brownie.*

AS'PEN, *n.* [A. S. *æsp*; Ger. *espe*, the asp-tree.] A species of poplar, the leaves of which always tremble; *Populus tremula*; — sometimes called the asp. *Landon.*

And variable as the shade
By the light quivering aspen made. *Sir W. Scott.*

AS'PEN, *a.* 1. Belonging to the aspen. "Tremble like aspen leaves." *Shak.*

Nor aspen leaves confess the gentlest breeze. *Gay.*

2. Resembling aspen; trembling. "Poor aspen wretch." *Donne.*

AS'PER, *n.* A small Turkish coin, equal to about three farthings (about 1½ cents.) *Beau. & Fl.*

† AS'PER, *a.* [*i.* *asper*.] Rough; aspre. "All base notes . . . have an asper sound." *Bacon.*

† AS'PER-ATE, *v. a.* [*i.* *aspera*.] To roughen. "The level surface of clear water being by agitation asperated." *Boyle.*

† AS-PER-ATION, *n.* [*i.* *asperatio*.] Act of making rough; roughness. *Bailey.*

† ASPERGILLIUM (as-per-izh-wū'), *n.* [Old Fr. from *asper*, to sprinkle.] The brush with which holy water is sprinkled; aspergillum. *Warton.*

AS-PER-GIL-LI-FÖRM, *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like an aspergillum or brush, as the stigmas of many grasses. *Gray.*

AS-PER-GIL-LIUM, *n.* [*i.* *low* L., from *asper*, to sprinkle.]

1. The brush with which holy water is sprinkled in Roman Catholic ceremonies.

2. (*Zool.*) A genus of bivalve mollusks, the calcareous sheath of which is dilated or club-shaped at the lower end and perforated with many small holes, and hence it is sometimes called the *rottering-pot shell*. *Brande.*

AS-PER-I-FÖ'L-I-ATE, } *a.* [*i.* *asper*, rough, and
AS-PER-I-FÖ'L-I-ÖÜS, } *folium*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*)

Having rough leaves. *Crabb.*

AS-PER-I-TY, *n.* [*i.* *asperitus*, roughness; *asper*, rough; Fr. *aspérité*.]

1. Unevenness or roughness of surface. "The pores and asperities of bodies." *Boyle.*

2. Harshness of sound.

Those dissonances and asperities which adhered to our diction. *Warton.*

3. Acrimony; tartness; sharpness. "The asperity of tartarous salts." *Bp. Berkeley.*

4. Roughness or sourness of temper; moroseness; crabbedness.

Avoid all unevenness and a peevish carriage. *Spenser.*

Syn. — See ACRIMONY.

Α-SPĒR'MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *σπῆρα*, a seed.] (*Bot.*) Destitute of seed. *Brande.*

† AS-PĒR-NĀTION, *n.* [*i.* *aspernatio*.] Disdaining; neglect; disregard. *Bailey.*

† AS-PĒR-ÖÜS (as-per-üs), *a.* [*i.* *asper*.] Rough. "Crabby and asperous ascent." *Riccard.*

AS-PĒRSE', *v. a.* [*i.* *aspergo*, *asperuus*; *ad*, to

and spargo, to scatter or sprinkle.] [*i.* ASPERSED; *pp.* ASPERSING, ASPERSED.]

1. † To scatter or sprinkle over. "Had power to asperse upon me." Heywood.

2. To bespatter with censure; to cast reproach upon; to vilify; to slander; to calumniate; to detract; to traduce; to defame; to revile. "Opportunity to asperse the king." Clarendon.

SYN.—Men asperse their neighbors by insinuations, defame or vilify by advancing charges to injure their character; slander, by propagating evil reports of them to others; calumniate or defame, by spreading injurious reports of their own invention, detract, by undervaluing the motives of their good deeds; revile, by treating them, however worthy, with contumely. — See SLANDER.

AS-PERS'ER, *n.* One who asperses.

AS-PER'SION, *n.* [*L.* *aspersio*, a sprinkling.]

1. A sprinkling, as of water.

No sweet aspersions shall the heavens let fall. Shak.

2. Calumny; detraction; defamation; reproach; slander; censure.

The same aspersions of the king, and the same grounds of a rebellion. Dryden.

3. (*Eccles.*) The sprinkling with water in the sacrament of baptism.

Behold an immersion, not an aspersion. Bp. Taylor.

SYN.— See SLANDER.

AS-PER'SIVE, *a.* [*L.* *aspergo*, *aspersus*, to sprinkle.] Tending to asperse; aspersory; defamatory; calumnious; slanderous.

AS-PER'SIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of aspersion. Many envious and injurious detractions, which the ignorant may aspersively cast thereon. Sir R. Drake Revived.

AS-PER'SO-RY, *a.* Aspersive. [*r.*] Ogilvie.

AS-PHÁLT', *n.* Native bitumen, or mineral pitch. — See ASPHALTUM. Weale.

AS-PHÁLT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, asphaltum. "With asphaltic slime . . . the gathered beach they fastened." Milton.

AS-PHÁLT'TUM, *n.* [Modern *L.*, from *Gr.* *ἀσφαλτος*; a priv. and *φάλλω*, to slip; — from its use as a cement in ancient building.] (*Min.*) Compact native bitumen, or mineral pitch. It is black or dark brown, very fusible and inflammable, and consists of bituminous oil, hydrogen gas, and charcoal. It is found upon the surface and shores of the *Lacus Asphaltites*, or Dead Sea, and in large quantities in Trinidad and Barbadoes. The ancients used it in making cements and in the art of embalming. It is now extensively used for pavements and for covering roofs. Brande.

AS-PHÁLT'TUS, *n.* Asphaltum; bitumen.

Many a row
Of starry lamps and blazing cressets, fed
With naphthalin and asphaltus, yielded light.

AS-PHO-DEL', *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀσφodelος*; *L.* *asphodelus*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants.

Yellow meads of asphodel. Pope.

Flowers were the couch,
Pansies, and violets, and asphodel,
And hyacinth, earth's freshest, softest lap. Milton.

AS-PHÝX'Y, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀσφύξ*, intermission of the pulse; *φύξ*, a priv. and *φύξω*, to beat.] (*Med.*) Suspension of circulation, or syncope; — applied now more generally to suspended animation, produced by the non-conversion of the venous blood of the lungs into arterial blood, through interrupted or defective respiration. Dunglison.

AS-PÍC, *n.* 1. A serpent. — See ASP. Addison.
2. Name of a piece of ordnance. Johnson.

AS-PÍR'ANT, or AS-PÍ-RÁNT [*as-pír'ant*, *K. Sm. R. C. Todd, Wb.*; *as-pí-ránt* or *as-pír'ant*, *Ja.*], *n.* [*L.* *aspirans*, aspiring; *Fr.* *aspirant*.] An aspirer; an ambitious candidate. "Young aspirant to the name and honors of an English senator." Hurd.

AS-PÍR'ANT, *a.* Aspiring; ambitious. Southey.

AS-PÍ-RÁTE, *v. a.* [*Gr.* *ἀσπίζω*, to pant; *L.* *aspiro*, *aspiratus*, to breathe.] [*i.* ASPIRATED; *pp.* ASPIRATING, ASPIRATED.] To pronounce or mark with the aspirate, or rough breathing; as, "We asperate the words *horse*, *house*, *hand*."

AS-PÍ-RÁTE, *v. n.* To be pronounced with a rough breathing. "Our W and H asperate." Dryden.

AS-PÍ-RATE, *a.* Pronounced with the aspirate, or rough breathing. Holder.

AS-PÍ-RATE, *n.* 1. A mark to denote an aspirated pronunciation, or a rough breathing.

The feeble Echo, which often rejects its aspirate. Pope.

2. A letter to whose articulation the force of a rough breathing is given.

AS-PÍ-RÁT-ED, *p. a.* Pronounced with the aspirate; roughened; aspirate. Wilkins.

AS-PÍ-RÁ'TION, *n.* [*L.* *aspiratio*.]

1. Act of aspiring; a breathing after; ardent wish or longing.

A soul inspired with the warmest aspirations after celestial beatitudes keeps its powers attentive. Watts.

2. The pronunciation of a letter with an aspirate, or rough breathing.

It is only a guttural aspiration. Holder.

AS-PÍRE, *v. n.* [*L.* *aspiro*, to breathe; *It.* *aspirare*; *Sp.* *aspirar*; *Fr.* *aspirer*.] [*i.* ASPIRED; *pp.* ASPIRING, ASPIRED.]

1. To desire with eagerness; to seek ambitiously; to long; — usually with *to*.

Till then a helpless, hopeless, homely swain,
I sought not freedom nor aspired to gain. Dryden.

2. To ascend; to rise; to soar; to tower.

My free soul aspiring to the height
Of nature and unclouded fields of light. Dryden.

SYN.— See AIM.

† AS-PÍRE', *v. a.* To aspire to; to try to reach.

That gallant spirit hath aspired the clouds. Shak.

† AS-PÍR'EMENT, *n.* Act of aspiring.

By which aspiement she her wings displays. Brewer.

AS-PÍR'ER, *n.* One who aspires. Milton.

AS-PÍR'ING, *n.* 1. Desire of something great. "Aspirings of the worldling." Hammond.

2. † A rising; an elevation. "Fastidious in pyramidal aspirings." Sir T. Herbert.

AS-PÍR'ING, *a.* Attempting to rise; ambitious. "The most aspiring philosopher." Goldsmith.

AS-PÍR'ING-LY, *ad.* In an aspiring manner.

AS-PÍR'ING-NESS, *n.* Eager desire of greatness; state of being ambitious. Ogilvie.

AS-PLÈ'NI-ŪM, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀσπληνός*; a priv. and *σπλήν*, spleen; *L.* *asplenium*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of ferns, formerly thought to be a remedy for the spleen; spleenwort. Gray.

AS-POR-TÁ'TION, *n.* [*L.* *asportatio*; *abs*, from, and *porto*, to carry.] (*Law.*) A felonious carrying away or removal of goods. Blackstone.

† AS-PRE, *a.* [*Fr.*] Rough; bitter. And in her aspre plaint, thus she said. Chaucer.

† AS-PRE-LY, *ad.* Roughly. "Assaulted them so asprely." Sir T. Elyot.

† AS-PRE-NESS, *n.* Roughness; bitterness. "The aspreness of his estate." Chaucer.

AS-SQUÍNT' (*a-skwiñt'*), *ad.* [*A. S.* *ascunian*, to shun; *Dut.* *schuins*.]

1. Obliquely; askance. "Who . . . look askint or shut their eyes." Swift.

2. Not with due attention; slightly. "Look askint at our own aims." Bp. Hall.

ASS, *n.*; *pl.* ASS'ES.

[*L.* *asinus*; *It.*

asino; *Sp.* *asno*;

Fr. *âne*.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) The common name of animals of the family *Equidae* and genus *Asinus*, distinguished by long ears, an upright mane, a tufted tail, a streak along the back and across the shoulders, and by a peculiarly harsh bray. The domestic ass (*Asinus vulgaris*) is remarkably patient, hardy, and sure-footed.

2. A stupid fellow; a dolt. Shak.

AS-SA-FET'T-DA (*as-sa-fet'te-da*), *n.* [*L.* *laser*, the juice of the plant *laserpisum*, and *fetidus*, fetid, from its smell.] A gum resin obtained from the roots of the *Ferula assafetida*, from which, on incision, it exudes in the form of a



Ass.

milky juice, which, when dried by exposure to the sun, acquires a mottled appearance and pink color. It is used in medicine as a stimulant, anti-spasmodic, and anthelmintic. Its taste is bitter and sub-acrid, and by the Asiatics it is used regularly as a condiment. Brande.

AS-SÁ'I' (*as-sá'e*). [*It.* *assai*, very.] (*Mus.*) Denoting increase, as *allegro*, quick; *allegro assai*, very quick; — *adagio*, slow; *adagio assai*, very slow. Crabb.

AS-SÁIL', *v. a.* [*L.* *assilio*, to leap upon; *It.* *assalire*; *Sp.* *asalar*; *Fr.* *assailir*.] [*i.* ASSAILED; *pp.* ASSAILING, ASSAILED.]

1. To fall upon with violence; to attack in a hostile manner; to assault.

With greedy force he gan the fort to assail. Spenser.

2. To attack with argument, criticism, or ridicule; to censure.

All books he reads, and all he reads assails. Pope.

AS-SÁIL'-ABLE, *a.* That may be assailed.

There's comfort yet, they are assailable. Shak.

AS-SÁIL'ANT, *n.* One who assails; an aggressor. "The obstinacy of the assailants." Shak.

SYN.— See AGGRESSOR.

AS-SÁIL'ANT, *a.* Attacking; invading. Milton.

AS-SÁIL'ER, *n.* One who assails or attacks; an assailant. "Pursued our assailers." Sidney.

AS-SÁIL'MENT, *n.* Attack; assault. [*r.*]

His most frequent assailment was the headache. Johnson.

AS-SAM-ÈSE', *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* (*Geog.*) A native, or natives, of Assam. Earnshaw.

† AS-SÁRT', *n.* [*Low L.* *assarto*, (of uncertain etymology, to pull up by the roots.)] (*Eng. Law.*) An offence committed in the forest, by plucking up those trees by the roots, which are thickets or coverts of the forest. Cowell.

† AS-SÁRT', *r. a.* (*Law.*) To commit an assart; to grub up. "Power to assart his land." Ashmole.

AS-SÁS'SIN, *n.* [*It.* *assassino*; *Sp.* *asesino*; *Fr.* *assassin*.] From the name of a military and religious order formed in Persia in the eleventh century, probably so called from their immoderate use of *hashish*, an opiate made of hemp leaves, or from *Hassan* ben Sabah, the founder of the order. *P. Cyc.* One who kills, or attempts to kill, by violence and treachery or secret assault; an assassinator.

Here hired assassins for their gain invade,
And treacherous poisoners urge their fatal trade. Creech.

† AS-SÁS'SIN, *v. a.* To murder; to assassinate. With him that assassin his parents. Stillingfleet.

† AS-SÁS'SI-NA-CY, *n.* Assassination. "This spiritual assassination." Hammond.

† AS-SÁS'SI-NÁTE, *n.* 1. An assassin. "Seize him for one of the assassins." Dryden.

2. The crime of an assassin; murder. "Assassinations and popular insurrections." Pope.

AS-SÁS'SI-NÁTE, *v. a.* [*It.* *assassinare*; *Sp.* *asesinar*; *Fr.* *assassiner*.] [*i.* ASSASSINATED; *pp.* ASSASSINATING, ASSASSINATED.]

1. To kill by surprise, by secret assault, or by lying in wait.

2. To beset; to assail; to waylay. [*r.*]

Such usage as your honorable lords
Afford me, assassinated and betrayed. Milton.

SYN.— See KILL.

AS-SÁS'SI-NÁTE, *v. n.* To murder by secret assault. "Thieves assassinate." Sandys.

AS-SÁS'SI-NÁ'TION, *n.* Act of assassinating; secret murder; murder by violence. Shak.

AS-SÁS'SI-NÁ-TOR, *n.* One who assassinates; an assassin. "Some heinous offenders, as . . . the assassins of kings." Bates.

† AS-SÁS'SI-NOŪS, *a.* Murderous. Milton.

† AS-SÁ'TION, *n.* [*L.* *asao*, to roast; *Fr.* *assation*.] The act of roasting. Browne.

AS-SÁULT', *n.* [*L.* *assalto*, *assultus*, to leap upon; *It.* *assalto*; *Sp.* *asalto*; *Fr.* *assaut*.]

1. Hostile onset, violence, or invasion; attack, as opposed to defence.

Able to resist
Satan's assaults, and quench his fiery darts. Milton.

2. An open attempt to carry a fortified post or fortress; storm; — opposed to *sap* or *sege*.
After some days' siege, he resolved to try the fortune of an assault. *Dacot.*

3. (*Law*.) An attempt by violence to do corporal injury to another. If the person be actually touched, it is *battery*. *Burrill.*

Syn. — See **ATTACK**.

AS-SÁULT', *v. a.* [*i.* ASSAULTED; *pp.* ASSAULTING, ASSAULTED.] To attack with hostility and violence; to assail; as, "To be assaulted by an enemy."
By steel assaulted, and by gold betrayed. *Dryden.*

AS-SÁULT'-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being assaulted.
The xxviii day of October the walls were made low and the town assaultable. *Hall.*

AS-SÁULT'ER, *n.* One who assaults or attacks violently. "To resist . . . assaulters." *Sidney.*

AS-SÁULT'ING, *n.* The act of making an assault. "Engines for the assaulting." *Hall.*

AS-SÁY' (*as-sá'*), *n.* [*It. assaggio*, a trial; Old Fr. *assai*; Fr. *essai*. — See **ESSAY**.]
1. Examination; trial; attempt; essay. "By no assay of reason." *Shak.*

2. (*Chem.*) The process by which the quality of bullion, coin, plate, and all articles made of silver and gold, is tested, and by which the quantity of certain metals in an ore is determined. "The progress of the assay." *Ure.*

3. The thing to be assayed. "Tongs, by which the assays are charged into the cupels." *Ure.*
4. (*Law*.) A trial of weights and measures by a standard, as by constituted authorities; — a trial or examination of certain commodities, as bread, cloths, &c. *Burrill.*

5. Real value; ascertained purity.
Of pearls and precious stones: of great assay. *Spenser.*

AS-SÁY' (*as-sé'*), *v. a.* [*i.* ASSAYED; *pp.* ASSAYING, ASSAYED.]
1. To make trial of; to try; to put to the test, as metals or ores.
But, seeing thou fall'st on me so luckily,
I will assay thee; so defend thyself. *Shak.*

2. To apply, as the test to metals.
Soft words to his fierce passion she assayed. *Milton.*

AS-SÁY' (*as-sé'*), *v. n.* To try; to endeavor.
She thrice assayed to speak, her accents hung,
And filtering died unfinished on her tongue. *Dryden.*

AS-SÁY'ER, *n.* One who assays metals, &c.; — particularly applied to the officer of a mint who tests the purity of bullion and coin. *Cowell.*

AS-SÁY'ING, *n.* 1. The act of ascertaining the purity of the precious metals, or the quantity of metal in an ore.
2. (*Mus.*) A flourishing previous to the performance. *Crabb.*

† AS-SÉ-CLÉ, *n.* [*L. asseclé*.] A dependant; a servant. "The pope and his asseclés." *Sheldon.*

† AS-SÉ-C-TÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. assentatio*.] Attendance, or waiting upon, as of clients. *Bailey.*

† AS-SÉ-CÚR'ANCE, *n.* [*Low L. assecurántia*.] Assurance; assecuration. *Sheldon.*

† AS-SÉ-CÚ-RÁ'TION, *n.* [*Low L. assecuratio*.] Freedom from doubt; assurance. *Bp. Hall.*

† AS-SÉ-CÚ'RE', *v. a.* [*Low L. assecuro*.] To make one sure or certain. *Bullokar.*

† AS-SÉ-CÚ'TION, *n.* [*L. assequor*, to attain to.] The act of obtaining; acquirement. *Ayliffe.*

AS-SÉ-CÚ-TYÉ, *a.* That obtains. *Barnes.*

AS-SÉ-M'BLAGE, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. State of being assembled. "In soft assemblage." *Thomson.*

2. A collection; a group; a mass; — chiefly applied to things. "Assemblage of a great number of positive ideas." *Locke.*

Syn. — See **ASSEMBLY**.

AS-SÉ-M'BLANCE, *n.* Collection; assemblage. "The cause of their assemblances." *Spenser.*

AS-SÉ-M'BLE (*as-sém'bl*), *v. a.* [*L. ad, to, and simul, together*, (*Sullivan*).] *It. assembrare*; Fr. *assembler*.] [*i.* ASSEMBLED; *pp.* ASSEMBLING, ASSEMBLED.] To bring together; to collect; to call together; to convene; to convolve; to muster.

He . . . shall assemble the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah. *Is. xl. 12.*

Syn. — *Assemble* the parliament, congress, or legislature; *collect* debts, or curiosities; *convene* the inhabitants; *convolve* the clergy; *muster* the soldiers.

AS-SÉ-M'BLE (*as-sém'bl*), *v. n.* To meet together. These men assembled, and found Daniel praying and making supplication before his God. *Dan. vi. 11.*

AS-SÉ-M'BLED (*as-sém'bl'd*), *p. a.* Collected together. "Assembled angels." *Milton.*

AS-SÉ-M'BLER, *n.* 1. One who assembles or brings together. "Assemblers of the mob." *Burke.*

2. One who meets others as a member of an assembly. "Confession of faith . . . published by your assemblers." *Hammond.*

AS-SÉ-M'BLING, *n.* A meeting together. "Rude and riotous assemblings." *Fleetwood.*

AS-SÉ-M'BLY, *n.* [*It. assemblea*; Sp. *asamblea*; Fr. *assemblée*.]

1. A company met together; a collection of persons; a congregation; a meeting, — applied to a political body, a legislative body, or an ecclesiastical body collected together; a convocation; a convention. *Bp. Hall.*

2. † A collection of things; an assemblage. "The little assembly of islands." *Howell.*

General Assembly of the church of Scotland, the legislature of the Scottish church; — held annually, in Edinburgh, in May. — *Westminster Assembly*, a convocation of divines, held in July, 1643, for the purpose of drawing up a formula of the Calvinistic Presbyterian faith. — *Primary assembly*, in the United States, a meeting held under a municipal jurisdiction, at which every legalized voter has a voice.

Syn. — *Assembly* is applied to persons; *assemblage* to things; an *assemblage* of figures or objects; a *group* of statues; a *collection* of books.

Assembly is used to denote a promiscuous collection of persons, or a political or an ecclesiastical body; as, "The assembly was confused" (*Acts xix. 32*); a legislative or an ecclesiastical assembly. A meeting is public or private; as a meeting for business or for public worship. A company is a number of private individuals united together; as a private company, or a company of friends, or of soldiers. Congregation is a public, and more commonly a religious, body; as a Christian congregation. A council is a select body, either ecclesiastical or civil. A convention is a select body, called together sometimes for ecclesiastical, but commonly for political purposes. Convocation and synod are ecclesiastical terms; as a convocation of bishops and clergy; a Presbyterian synod. Parliament, diet, and congress are political terms. Parliament and diet are assemblies under a monarchical form of government; congress and convention, under a republican government; as the Parliament of Great Britain, the Diet of Germany, the Congress of the United States, the National Convention of France.

AS-SÉ-M'BLY-RÔOM, *n.* A public room for company. "Enter the assembly-rooms." *Johnson.*

AS-SÉ-NT', *n.* [*L. assensus*.] Act of agreeing to any thing; consent; agreement; concurrence; acquiescence; approbation; compliance.

Assent of the mind to truth is, in all cases, the work, not of the understanding, but of the reason. *Scott.*

Royal assent, the signature or assent by the king to a bill or act of Parliament.

Syn. — *Assent* respects reason or judgment; *consent*, the conduct. He assented to the truth of the statement, and consented to act in accordance with it. Assent of the judgment; consent of the will; agreement to a bargain; concurrence in a measure; acquiescence in a proceeding; approbation of an act; compliance with a request.

AS-SÉ-NT', *v. n.* [*i.* ASSENTED; *pp.* ASSENTING, ASSENTED.] To express concurrence or agreement; to concede; to consent.

The Jews also assented, saying that these things were so. *Acts xxv. 6.*

It is one thing to assent to a moral proposition; another, and very different thing, to have properly imbibed its influence. *Foley.*

Syn. — See **COMPLY**.

AS-SÉ-NTÁ'TION, *n.* Compliance out of flattery. "Fawning assentation." *Bp. Hall.*

† AS-SÉ-NTÁ'TOR, *n.* [*L.*] A flatterer; an obsequious follower. *Sir T. Elyot.*

† AS-SÉ-NTÁ-TO-RY-LY, *ad.* In a flattering manner. "Assentatorily to represent." *Bacon.*

AS-SÉ-NT'ER, *n.* One who assents. "An assenter . . . to that Rabbinical rule." *Whitlock.*

AS-SÉ-NT'IENT (*as-sén'shent*), *a.* Yielding assent. *Qu. Rev.*

AS-SÉ-NT'IENT (*as-sén'shent*), *n.* One who assents or acquiesces; an assenter. *N. Brit. Rev.*

AS-SÉ-NT'ING-LY, *ad.* By way of assent. *Huloet.*

AS-SÉ-NT'IVE, *a.* Giving assent. *Savage.*

† AS-SÉ-NT'MENT, *n.* Consent; assent. *Browne.*

AS'SÉR, *n.* [*L. a small beam*.] (*Arch.*) A thin rafter, board, or lath. *Francis.*

AS-SÉRT', *v. a.* [*L. assero, assertus*; *ad, to, and sero*, to connect; *It. assertivo*.] [*i.* ASASSERTED; *pp.* ASASSERTING, ASASSERTED.]

1. To affirm positively; to declare; to maintain; to asseverate; to aver. "Assert eternal Providence." *Milton.*

2. To vindicate; to defend; as, "To assert one's rights."

Syn. — *Assert* the truth; maintain it by argument; affirm what you know; aver or asseverate it with solemnity; declare it publicly; vindicate a good cause; defend innocence.

† AS-SÉRTÁ'TION, *n.* Assertion. *Sir T. More.*

AS-SÉRT'ION, *n.* 1. Act of asserting; as, "To persevere in the assertion of one's rights."

2. That which is asserted; a declaration; an affirmation; a position advanced. "I will not quarrel with his assertion." *Browne.*

AS-SÉRT'IVE, *a.* 1. That asserts; implying or containing an assertion.

The distinction of a verb as *assertive* or *unassertive* is called its mood or mode. *J. Hunter.*

2. Positive; dogmatical; peremptory.

Proposing them not in a confident and assertive form, but as probabilities and hypotheses. *Glanville.*

AS-SÉRT'IVE-LY, *ad.* Affirmatively. *Bp. Bedell.*

AS-SÉRT'OR, *n.* One who asserts. *Dryden.*

AS-SÉRT-TO-RY (*as-sér-tur-e*, *Ja. K. Sm. R. Todd*; *as-sér-to-re*, *Web.*), *a.* Affirming; supporting. "It is the assertory oath." *Bp. Hall.*

But whether each of them be according to the kinds of oaths divided by the schoolmen — one *assertory*, the other *promissory* — to which some add a third, *communitary* — is to me unknown. *Fuller.*

† AS-SÉ-RVE', *v. a.* [*L. asserio*, to serve.] To serve; to help; to second. *Bailey.*

AS-SÉSS', *v. a.* [*L. assideo*, to sit by as an assistant; Old Fr. *assesser*, to impose a tax; taxes being imposed at an assize or session of men appointed for the purpose.] [*i.* ASSESSED; *pp.* ASSESSING, ASSESSED.]

1. To charge with any certain sum, as a due share; to tax; as, "To assess the citizens of a town, or their property, for public expenses."

2. To fix or determine as a proportion to be paid; to compute; to estimate; to appraise; to value; to rate; as, "To assess a tax."

† AS-SÉSS', *n.* Assessment. *Princely Pelican.*

AS-SÉSS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be assessed or taxed; liable to be taxed. *Todd.*

AS-SÉSS-ED' (*as-sést'*), *p. a.* Rated or fixed by authority. *Smart.*

† AS-SÉ-SION (*as-sésh'un*), *n.* [*L. assassin*.] A sitting down by. *Bailey.*

AS-SÉ-SION-A-RY (*as-sésh'un-a-ry*), *a.* Pertaining to assessors. "Assessionary court." *Curew.*

AS-SÉ-SMENT', *n.* [See **ASSESS**.]

1. Act of assessing; as, "The jury did not agree in the assessment of damages."

2. The sum assessed or levied as a due share; a tax; a charge; a rate.

His [Charles I.] Parliament introduced the practice of levying weekly and monthly assessments of a specific sum upon the several counties of the kingdom. *Markstone.*

AS-SÉ-S'OR, *n.* [*L. assessor*; *assideo*, to sit by.]

1. One who sits by another as an assistant in council, or as next in dignity.

Don Quixote, or his assessor, the curate and the barber. *Watts.*

Assessor to the throne of thundering Jove. *Dryden.*

2. One who assesses persons or property for taxation. "The assessors of taxes." *Raleigh.*

This is the usual sense in the United States. It is seldom now so used in England; those who assess taxes being there termed *surveyors*. *Ogilvie.*

3. (*Law*.) One skilled in the law, appointed to advise and direct the decisions of judges of inferior courts; — especially so used in Scotland. In England it is applied also to a person chosen to assist the mayor and aldermen of cities at the ward elections. *Brande.*

AS-SÉTH', *n.* Sufficient. — See **ASSETA**. *Chaucer.*

AS'SETS [as'sets, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; as'sets, *C. Wb.*], *n. pl.* [Fr. *assez*, enough.]

1. Property or effects belonging to a merchant or trader. *McCulloch.*

2. (*Law.*) The property or effects of a bankrupt applicable to the payment of his debts; or property as compared with liabilities. *Burrill.*

3. (*Law.*) Property of a deceased person chargeable with his debts or legacies. *Burrill.*

4. This word originally meant property of a deceased person sufficient (*assez*) to pay his debts and legacies; but it is now used to signify any property applicable to this purpose, though quite insufficient in amount or value. *Burrill.*

† **AS-SÉV'ER**, *v. a.* [L. *assevero*, *assevera*; *It. asseverare*; *Sp. asseverar*; Old Fr. *asseverer*.] [i. ASSEVERATED; *pp.* ASSEVERATING, ASSEVERATED.] To assert or affirm with great solemnity: to aver; to declare positively. "An-chinus . . . assevereth it." *Fotherby.*

AS-SÉV'ER-ĀTION, *n.* Act of asseverating; solemn or positive affirmation or assertion.

Such bold asseverations . . . argue rashness. *Hooker.*

ASS'HEAD (as'hēd), *n.* One slow in apprehension; a blockhead; a dolt. *Shak.*

AS-SIB'Ī-LĀTE, *v. a.* To make sibilant. *Dwight.*

AS-SI-DĒNT, *a.* [L. *assideo*, *assidens*, to sit near.] (*Med.*) That accompanies; concomitant; — applied to the accessory symptoms and general phenomena of a disease. *Dunglison.*

† **AS-SID'Ū-ATE**, *a.* Assiduous. *Fabyan.*

AS-SI-DŪ'Ī-TY, *n.* [L. *assiduitas*; *It. assiduità*; *Sp. asiduidad*; *Fr. assiduité*.] Diligence; closeness of application; assiduosity.

Syn. — See **INDUSTRY**.

AS-SID'Ū-OŪS (as-sid'yū-ūs), *a.* [L. *assiduus*.] Constant in application or attendance; very diligent; unremitting; indefatigable; sedulous.

The mind that lies fallow but a single day sprouts up in follets that are only to be killed by a constant and assiduous culture. *Spectator.*

Syn. — See **DILIGENT**, **SEDULOUS**.

AS-SID'Ū-OŪS-LY (as-sid'yū-ūs-lē), *ad.* Diligently. "Assiduously bend his mind." *Barrow.*

AS-SID'Ū-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* Close application; assiduity. "Art and assiduosity." *Todd.*

† **AS-SIĒGE'** (as-sēj'), *v. a.* [Fr. *assiéger*.] To besiege. "Assiaged the castle." *Fabyan.*

AS-SI-ĒN'TŌ, *n.* [Sp. *asiento*, a contract.] A contract, between Spain and other European powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves. *Burke.*

AS-SIGN' (as-sīn'), *v. a.* [L. *assigno*; *It. assignare*; *Sp. asignar*; *Fr. assigner*.] [i. AS-SIGNED; *pp.* ASSIGNING, ASSIGNED.]

1. To mark out; to allot by apportionment.

The last day will assign to every one a station suitable to his character. *Addison.*

2. To fix; to specify; to determine.

There is no such intrinsic, natural, settled value in any thing as to make any assigned quantity of it constantly worth any assigned quantity of another. *Locke.*

3. To adduce, or allege, as a reason.

4. (*Law.*) To make over a right to another; as, "To assign an estate or other property": — to appoint a time; as, "To assign a day for trial": — to select or designate; as, "To assign counsel for a prisoner": — to point out; to set forth; as, "To assign errors in a writ of error"; "To assign breaches of a covenant." — To assign false judgment, to declare how a judgment was unjust. — To assign waste, to show wherein the waste was committed. — To assign dower, to designate by metes and bounds a widow's portion of an estate. *Burrill.*

Syn. — See **ADVANCE**, **ALLEGGE**, **ALLOT**, **AS-CRIBE**.

AS-SIGN', *n.* An assignee. — See **ASSIGNEE**.

AS-SIGN'Ā-BLE (as-sīn'ā-bl), *a.* That may be assigned. "Any assignable quantity." *Wallis.*

AS-SI-G-NĀT' (as-sīn-yā' or as-sīn-yā'), *n.* [Fr.] A certificate of a share or interest in the public funds; a sort of paper money issued by the government of France during the revolution, and based on the confiscated landed property

of the clergy; — so termed because it represented land which might be transferred or assigned to the holder. *P. Cyc.*

AS-SIG-NĀTION, *n.* [L. *assignatio*.]

1. Act of assigning; a designation.

The assignation of particular names to denote particular objects would probably be one of the first steps towards the formation of a language. *A. Smith.*

2. An appointment to meet; — used more particularly for love appointments. *Swift.*

House of assignation, house at which meetings for purposes of illicit intercourse are appointed to take place.

3. (*Law.*) An alienation, transfer, or conveyance; an assignment. *Ashmole.*

AS-SIGN-ĒĒ' (as-sē-nē'), *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom any right or property is assigned: — one who is appointed by another to do any act: — one to whom some right or property is transferred, or upon whom either devolves by the mere operation of law. In this sense, an executor is the assignee of the testator; and an administrator, of the intestate. *Burrill.*

AS-SIGN'ĒR (as-sīn'ēr), *n.* One who assigns.

AS-SIGN'MENT (as-sīn'ment), *n.*

1. Act of assigning; designation; appointment. "If it were in his power, or at his assignment." *Grafton.*

2. (*Law.*) A transfer by one person to another of any property, real or personal, or of any estate or right therein: — a transfer by a debtor of all his property and effects to one or more assignees for the benefit of his creditors: — the instrument or writing by which a transfer of property is made. *Burrill.*

Assignment of dower, (*Law.*) the designation by metes and bounds of one third part of a man's estate as the dower of his widow, and allotting it to her as her portion. *Burrill.*

AS-SIGN-ŌR' (as-sē-nōr'), *n.* (*Law.*) One who makes an assignment; — correlative of assignee.

AS-SIGN'S' (as-sīnz'), *n.* (*Law.*) Persons to whom the property or interest described in a deed or other document may happen at any future time to be assigned, either by deed or by operation of law; assignees; — now used only in the plural, but formerly used in the singular, as synonymous with assignee. *Burrill.*

AS-SIM'Ī-LĀ-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* The quality of being assimilable. [R.] *Coleridge.*

AS-SIM'Ī-LĀ-BLE, *a.* That may be assimilated.

AS-SIM'Ī-LĀTE, *v. n.* [L. *assimilo*, *assimilatus*, to make like; *It. assimilare*; *Sp. asimilar*; *Fr. assimiler*.] [i. ASSIMILATED; *pp.* ASSIMILATING, ASSIMILATED.] To grow or become similar; to be converted into by digestion.

Whatever assimilateth not to flesh, turneth either to sweat or fat. *Bacon.*

AS-SIM'Ī-LĀTE, *v. a.* 1. To bring to a likeness; to liken to; to make similar.

The downy flakes . . . assimilate all objects. *Cowper.*

2. To turn to its own substance by digestion.

Hence also animals and vegetables may assimilate their nourishment. *Newton.*

† **AS-SIM'Ī-LĀTE-NĒSS**, *n.* Likeness. *Bailey.*

AS-SIM'Ī-LĀTION, *n.* 1. State of being assimilated or made like something else; likeness.

It is as well the instinct as duty of our nature to aspire to an assimilation with God. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Act or process of assimilating, or of converting one substance into another; — especially the conversion of food by digestion into the substance of organized beings. "The very act of assimilation of nourishment." *Bacon.*

AS-SIM'Ī-LĀ-TĪVE, *a.* Having the power of assimilating. "An attractive, a retentive, an assimilative, and an expulsive virtue." *Hakewill.*

AS-SIM'Ī-LĀ-TŌ-RY, *a.* Assimilative. *Roget.*

† **AS-SIM'Ī-LĀTE**, *v. a.* [L. *assimulo*.] To feign; to counterfeit; to simulate. *Bailey.*

† **AS-SIM'Ū-LĀTION**, *n.* Simulation. *Bailey.*

AS-SI-NĒ'GŌ, *n.* [Port. *asinego*, a little ass.] An ass. "Mules and asinegos." *Sir T. Herbert.*

AS-SI'QŌR, *n.* (*Scottish law.*) A juror. *Whishaw.*

AS-SIST', *v. a.* [L. *assisto*, to stand by; *It. as-*

sistere; *Sp. asistir*; *Fr. assister*.] [i. ASSIST-ED; *pp.* ASSISTING, ASSISTED.] To help; to aid; to succor; to second.

Receive her in the Lord; . . . assist her in whatsoever business she hath need of you. *Rom. xvi. 2.*

Syn. — See **HELP**, **SECOND**.

AS-SIST', *v. n.* 1. To help; to contribute.

That they might mutually assist to the support of each other. *Nelson.*

2. To be present, as at a public meeting. [A French idiom.] *Milman.*

AS-SIST'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Help; aid; support; relief; succor.

Assistance only can be given by a genius superior to that which it assists. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See **AID**.

AS-SIST'ANT, *a.* Helping; aiding; auxiliary. "Some were assistant to him." *Hale.*

AS-SIST'ANT, *n.* 1. One who assists; coadjutor. "Allied to eminent assistants." *Shak.*

2. An attendant. [R.] *Dryden.*

Syn. — See **COADJUTOR**.

AS-SIST'ER, *n.* An assistant; a helper; an auxiliary. "Chief aiders and assisters." *North.*

† **AS-SIST'FUL**, *a.* Helpful; auxiliary; aiding. "Thou hast assistful stood." *Chapman.*

AS-SIST'ING, *p. a.* Helping; aiding.

AS-SIST'LESS, *a.* Helpless; succorless.

Stupid he stares, and all assistless stands. *Pope.*

AS-SIZE', *n.* [L. *assideo*, to sit by or near; *Fr. assise*, a session. See **ASSESS**.] (*Eng. Law.*)

1. † An assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the bailiff or justice, in a certain place, and at a certain time appointed. *Grand Coutumier of Normandy.*

2. † A species of jury introduced by Henry II. as a substitute for the duellum or battle, and established particularly for the trial of questions of seizin of land. In this sense the term is obsolete in England, but in Scottish law it is still technically applied to the jury in criminal cases. *Burrill.*

3. † A species of writ having for its object to determine the right of possession of lands, and to recover the possession; — so called because the sheriff is ordered to summon a jury or assize. *Burrill.*

4. † The verdict of a jury upon a writ of assize. *Blackstone.*

5. † An ordinance, statute, or regulation; as, the assizes of the forest (regulations respecting the royal forests); assize of bread (a statute fixing the weight and price of bread); assizes of Jerusalem (the code of feudal law framed for the kingdom of Jerusalem.) *Brande.*

6. † Any thing reduced to a certainty in respect to time, number, quantity, quality, weight, measure, &c.; as, a rent of assize (the rent of the freeholders of a manor). *Blackstone.*

An hundred cubits high by just assize. *Spenser.*

7. A court, or the sitting of a court; — an ancient sense of the word, but now applied, generally in the plural, to the periodical session held by the judges of the superior courts in the counties of England, for the purpose of trying issues at nisi prius, and delivering the jails. This is the only sense in which the word is an existing law term in England. *Brande.*

AS-SIZE', *v. a.* 1. † To fix; to appoint. *Gower.*

2. To adjust, as measures and weights.

AS-SIZ'ER, *n.* 1. An officer who has the care of weights and measures. *Chambers.*

2. (*Scotland.*) A jurymen; — often spelt assisor and assizor. *Burrill.*

ASS'LIKE, *a.* Resembling an ass, or what pertains to an ass. "Ass-like braying." *Sidney.*

† **AS-SŌ-BĒR**, *v. a.* To make sober. *Gower.*

AS-SŌ-CĪ-Ā-BĪL'Ī-TY (as-sŏ-shē-ā-blī'ē-tē), *n.* Capability of association; associableness. *Craig.*

AS-SŌ-CĪ-Ā-BLE (as-sŏ-shē-ā-blī), *a.* That may be associated with; companionable. *Cotgrave.*

AS-SŌ-CĪ-Ā-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Socialness; associability. *Bailey.*

AS-SŌ-CĪ-ĀTE (as-sŏ-shē-ā-tē), *v. a.* [L. *associō*, *associatus*; *ad*, to, and *sociō*, to join together;

It. *associare*; Sp. *asociar*; Fr. *associer*.] [*i.* ASSOCIATED; *pp.* ASSOCIATING, ASSOCIATED.]

1. To join as follower, confederate, partner, or companion.

A fearful army, led by Caius Marcius, associated with Aufidius. *Shak.*

2. To join or unite; — applied to things.

Language and fashion associate also affections. *Sandys.*

3. To keep company with; to accompany.

Friends should associate friends in grief and woe. *Shak.*

AS-SŪ'CI-ATE, *v. n.* To unite with another; to be in familiar intercourse with.

They appear in a manner no way assorted to those with whom they must associate. *Burke.*

AS-SŪ'CI-ATE (as-sŭ'she-at), *a.* Confederate; united with; conjoined; acting with; as, "An associate judge."

AS-SŪ'CI-ATE (as-sŭ'she-at), *n.* 1. An intimate acquaintance; a companion. "A noble gentleman, no unsuitable associate." *Wotton.*

2. One united with another for some special purpose; a partner; a confederate; an ally. "Their defender and his associates." *Hooker.*

Syn. — An habitual associate; an occasional companion; a partner in trade; a confederate in an unlawful enterprise; an ally in politics or war; an accomplice in crime. — See ALLY, COLLEAGUE, FOLLOWER.

AS-SŪ'CI-ATE-ED (as-sŭ'she-at-ed), *p. a.* Confederated; united together.

AS-SŪ'CI-ATION (as-sŭ'she-at-shun), *n.*

1. Union; connection; conjunction; — applied to things or to persons. "New associations and motions . . . of particles." *Newton.*

The natural tendency which all men have to sociable life, and consent to some bond of association. *Hooker.*

2. A society formed for a special object; a company; a combination; a confederacy.

The leaders of political clubs, associations, and neighborhoods. *Burke.*

3. (Congregational church.) A body of clergymen or pastors of neighboring churches united for religious purposes.

Association of ideas, (*Met.*) that connection between certain ideas which causes them to succeed each other involuntarily in the mind. *Crabb.*

If several thoughts, or ideas, or feelings have been in the mind at the same time, afterwards, if one of these thoughts return to the mind, some of all of the others will frequently return with it; this is called the association of ideas. *Taylor.*

Syn. — An ecclesiastical, scientific, or literary association; a society for good fellowship or mutual improvement; a company for trade; a combination of individuals; a union of parties, or of states; a confederacy of states; a partnership in business; connection by relationship or close dependence.

AS-SŪ'CI-ATION-AL, *a.* Relating to an association of clergymen. [A word sometimes used in the United States.] *Dwight.*

AS-SŪ'CI-ATIVE (as-sŭ'she-at-iv), *a.* Tending to associate or unite. [*u.*] *Coleridge.*

AS-SŪ'CI-TOR (as-sŭ'she-at-tor), *n.* A confederate. "Associators and conspirators." *Dryden.*

† AS-SŪ'IL, *v. a.* 1. [*i.* *absolvere*; It. *assolvere*; Old Fr. *assolier*.] To solve; to clear up. "To assail this seeming difficulty." *Waterland.*

2. To release or set free; to absolve.

Of all the sins that we have done, Percy's Reliques.

3. [*Fr. assiller*.] To stain; to soil. "Can with unthankfulness assail me." *Beau. & Fl.*

† AS-SŪ'IL-MENT, *n.* The act of assailing; acquittal; absolution. *Speed.*

AS-SŪ'IL-ZIE, *v. a.* (*Scotch Law*.) To acquit; to absolve. "God assolis him of the sin of bloodshed." *Sir W. Scott.*

AS-SŪ-NANCE, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. assona*, to respond by sound; Sp. *asonancia*.] (*Pros.*) A correspondence of sound in the termination of verses less complete than that of rhyme, as in some kinds of Spanish poetry; — distinguished from *consonance*, or perfect rhyme. — See ASSONANT, *n.* *Brande.*

AS-SŪ-NANT, *a.* Having a resemblance in sound.

AS-SŪ-NANT, *n.* [*Sp. asonante*, from *L. assona*, to answer by sound.] (*In Spanish verse.*) The last word in a verse, having the same accented vowel or vowels as those of the last word in the

verse to which it is intended to correspond; as, "mocedad — casar"; "desdichado — caballo"; "gallardos — hermano." *P. Cyc.*

† AS-SŪ-NATE, *v. n.* [*L. assono*.] To sound, or ring like a bell. *Cockeram.*

AS-SŪRT', *v. a.* [*L. sors*, lot; It. *assortire*; Fr. *assortir*.] [*i.* ASSORTED; *pp.* ASSORTING, ASSORTED.]

1. To select and bring together, as things in some respects alike or suited to one another; — sometimes applied to persons.

They appear in a manner no way assorted to those with whom they must associate. *Burke.*

2. To furnish with various sorts. "To be found in the well-assorted warehouses." *Burke.*

AS-SŪRT', *r. n.* To be adapted; to be suitable; to agree; to consort. *Smart.*

AS-SŪRT'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of assorting, arranging, or classing. *R. Johnson.*

2. A mass or quantity assorted or properly selected and brought together; a class.

When the greater part of objects had thus been arranged under their proper classes and associations. *A. Smith.*

3. (*Com.*) A collection of many kinds or varieties; as, "An assortment of goods."

† AS-SŪT', *r. a.* [*Fr. assoter*.] To infatuate. That monstrous error that doth some assot. *Spenser.*

AS-SŪAGE' (as-sŭ-aj'), *v. a.* [*Low L. assuagio*; *suaris*, sweet; A. S. *aswefan*; Old Fr. *assouager* or *assouager*.] "We waver between a Saxon and a Latin root. We cannot doubt that it comes to us directly from the Fr. *assouager*, which seems unquestionably formed from the Old Fr. *souef*, soft, sweet. On the other hand the A. S. *aswefan*, to soothe, to appease, &c., affords a perfect explanation of the word." *Wedgwood.* [*i.* ASSUAGED; *pp.* ASSUAGING, ASSUAGED.]

To mitigate; to soften; to moderate; to allay; to appease; to soothe.

Happily time and space would assuage their anger. *Holland.*

Refreshing winds the summer's heats assuage, And kindly warmth dissolves the winter's rage. *Addison.*

God will assuage thy pains when I am laid in dust. *Complut.*

Syn. — See ALLAY, APPEASE.

AS-SŪAGE' (as-sŭ-aj'), *r. n.* To abate; to subside; to moderate.

God made a wind to pass over the earth, and the waters assuaged. *Gen. viii. 1.*

AS-SŪAGE'MENT, *n.* Mitigation; abatement. "Hope of assuagement or release." *Spenser.*

AS-SŪAGE'ER, *n.* One who assuages, or appeases.

AS-SŪASIVE (as-sŭ-as'iv), *a.* Assuaging.

If in the breast tumultuous joys arise, Mute her soft, assuasive voice apply. *Pope.*

† AS-SŪB'JECT, *v. a.* [*Old Fr. assubjectir*.] To make subject; to subdue. *Colgrave.*

† AS-SŪB'JECT, *r. a.* To subjugate. *Shak.*

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† AS-SŪB'JECT, *r. a.* To subjugate. *Shak.*

to sew on.] A patch, or piece set on. "Assu-ment or addition." *Lewis.*

AS-SŪM'ER, *n.* One who assumes. *South.*

AS-SŪM'ING, *p. a.* Arrogant; haughty.

This makes him assuming in conversation, and peremptory in answers. *Collier.*

AS-SŪM'ING, *n.* Presumption; arrogance. "The vain assumings of some." *B. Jonson.*

AS-SŪM'P'T' (as-sŭm'sit), *n.* [*L. he undertook*; perfect tense of *assumo*, to take to one's self.] (*Law.*) A voluntary promise, made by word, whereby a man takes upon himself to perform or pay any thing to another.

An action of *assumpsit*, an action brought to recover damages for breach of a parol contract, or contract not under seal, express or implied. It takes its name from the emphatic words or phrase in the writ, "Super se assumpsit," i. e. took upon himself, undertook, or promised. *Burrill.*

† AS-SŪMPT' (as-sŭm't'), *v. a.* [*Old Fr. assump-ter*.] To take up to a higher place. "She was assumed into the cloud." *Sp. Hall.*

† AS-SŪMPT', *n.* That which is assumed or taken for granted; an assumption. *Chillingworth.*

AS-SŪMPT'ION (as-sŭm'shun), *n.* 1. Act of assuming or taking upon one's self. "His assumption of our flesh." *Jammond.*

2. Act of appropriating; adoption.

It is evident that the prose psalms of our liturgy were chiefly compiled and copied, by the perpetual assumptions of their words and combinations. *Watson.*

3. The thing assumed or taken for granted; a postulate; a supposition. "Your assumption's wrong." *Dryden.*

The unities of time and place arise evidently from false assumptions. *Johnson.*

4. A taking up into heaven; — particularly of the Virgin Mary, as believed by the Catholic church, and celebrated by a festival on the 15th of August.

Let us remember that this is the day of the assumption of our blessed Lady, and trust we in her. *Fabjan.*

5. (*Logic*.) The minor or second proposition of a categorical syllogism. *Fleming.*

Syn. — See PRETENSION.

AS-SŪMPT'IVE (as-sŭm'tiv), *a.* [*L. assumptivus*.] That is assumed. *Johnson.*

Assumptive arms, (*Her.*) arms assumed with the approbation of the sovereign, or a grant from the proper officer of arms; — also, armorial bearings improperly assumed. *Brande.*

AS-SŪMPT'IVE-LY (as-sŭm'tiv-lē), *ad.* By assumption. *Dr. Allen.*

AS-SŪR'ANCE (as-sŭr'ans), *n.* 1. A pledge of truth or certainty; ground of confidence; reason for belief.

Whereof he hath given us in once unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead. *Acts xvii. 31.*

2. Freedom from doubt; certain knowledge.

And rather like a dream, than an assurance That thy remembrance warrants. *Shak.*

3. Confidence; courage; intrepidity. With all the assurance innocence can bring I speak without, because secure within. *Dryden.*

4. Boldness; want of modesty; impudence;

as, "He is a man of unbounded assurance."

5. (*Theol.*) Security with respect to a future state; certainty of acceptance with God. *Buck.*

6. (*Law*.) A deed or instrument of conveyance. Thus, common assurances are modes of conveyance established by the law of England, called *common*, because thereby every man's estate is assured to him. *Burrill.*

7. Insurance, as applied to a contract of indemnity for life contingencies; — formerly also applied to a contract to pay losses by fire or at sea, but now restricted to life contingencies. — See INSURANCE. *Brande.*

Syn. — Assurance is excessive confidence, and, unaccompanied by a sense of propriety, often degenerates into impudence or shamelessness; — bold assurance; shameless impudence.

AS-SŪRE' (s-shŭr'), *v. a.* [*Low L. assuero*; It. *assicurare*; Sp. *asegurar*; Fr. *assurer*.] [*i.* ASSURED; *pp.* ASSURING, ASSURED.]

1. To make certain or sure; to free from obscurity or uncertainty.

So reason's glimmering ray Was lent, not to cover our doubtful way, But guide us upward to a better day. *Dryden.*

AS-SŪRE', *n.* [*Low L. assumentum*; *assuo*,

2. To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear; to confer security.

And hereby we know that we are of the truth, and shall assure our hearts before him. *1 John iii. 19.*

3. To bespeak confidence by a promise, or by positive and earnest assertion.

I dare assure thee that no enemy Shall ever take alive the noble Brutus. *Shak.*

4. † To affiance; to betroth.

This diviner laid claim to me, called me Dromio, swore I was assured to her. *Shak.*

5. (*Law.*) To agree to indemnify for loss; to insure.

Suppose that the sum assured is to be paid at the end of the year in which the life fails. *Brande.*

ASSURED (a-shûrd' or a-shûr'ed), *p. a.*

1. Certain; indubitable; not doubted. "An assured experience." *Bacon.*

2. Confident; not doubting. "No, be assured, you shall not find me." *Shak.*

3. (*Law.*) Insured. *Burrill.*

AS-SÛR'ED-LY (a-shûr'ed-le), *ad.* Certainly; indubitably. "Assuredly you know me." *Shak.*

AS-SÛR'ED-NËSS (a-shûr'ed-nës), *n.* State of being assured; certainty. *Hakevill.*

AS-SÛR'ER (a-shûr'er), *n.* 1. One who assures or gives assurance. *Burrill.*

2. (*Law.*) One who promises to make good a loss; an insurer. *Burrill.*

AS-SÛR'GENT, *a.* [*L. assurgere, assurgens, to rise up.*] (*Bot.*) Rising upward in a curve. *Loudon.*

AS-SÛR'ING-LY, *ad.* In a way to assure. *Ogilvie.*

† AS-SWÂGE', *v. a.* See ASSUAGE.

AS-TÂ'CIAN (as-tâ'shan, 66), *n.* (*Zool.*) A crustacean of the lobster kind. *Eng. Cyc.*

AS-TÂ'CQ-LITE, *n.* [*Gr. ἀστράκις, a lobster, and λίθος, a stone.*] (*Geol.*) The fossil remains of a lobster-like crustacean. *Eng. Cyc.*

AS-TÂ'CÛS, *n.* [*L., from Gr. ἀστράκις, a lobster or crab.*] (*Zool.*) A genus of crustaceous animals; the fresh-water lobster. *Agassiz.*

† AS-STÂRT', *v. a.* See ASTERT. *Spenser.*

AS-TÂR'TE, *n.* (*Myth.*) A Syrian or Phœnician goddess;—called by the Hebrews *Ashtoreth*, *Astareth*, or *Ashtaroth*. *2 Kings xxiii. 13.*

With these in troop Came Astareth, whom the Phœnicians called Astar, queen of heaven, with crescent horns. *Milton.*

AS-TÂ'T'IC, *a.* [*Gr. ἀστατός, unsteady.*] (*Electro-Magnetism.*) Having no directive power;—applied to a compound galvanometer needle of great sensibility, composed of two parallel magnetic needles of nearly the same strength, affixed to the same axis of suspension, and having their similar poles oppositely directed, so as nearly to neutralize the magnetic influence of the earth. *Loovering.*

AS-TÂ'Y, *ad.* (*Naut.*) Used of the anchor, when, in heaving it, an acute angle is formed between the cable and the surface of the water. *Ogilvie.*

AS-TÊ'ISM, *n.* [*Gr. ἀστεϊσμός, a witty saying; ἀστος, the city.*] (*Rhet.*) Urbane wit; a kind of delicate irony;—opposed to rustic coarseness or simplicity. *Crabb.*

AS'TER, *n.* [*L., from Gr. ἀστήρ, a star.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having radiated flowers, resembling little stars; the starwort. *Loudon.*

AS-TÊ'RI-A, *n.* [*L. (Min.)*] A gem, which, seen obliquely, emits a radiance that disappears in the direct light of the sun:—the bastard opal, a variety of sapphire. *Dana.*

AS-TÊ'RI-A-LITE, *n.* [*L. aster, and Gr. λίθος, a stone.*] (*Pal.*) A fossil asterias. *Buchanan.*

AS-TÊ'RI-ÂS, *n.* [*Gr. ἀστέριας, (Zool.)*] A genus of radiated marine animals; the star-fish. *Agassiz.*

AS-TÊ'RI-ÂT-ED, *a.* Radiated, as a star. *Smart.*

AS'TER-ISK, *n.* [*Gr. ἀστέρας, a little star used in printing, and directing to a note in the margin or at the bottom of the page; an asterism.*] Asterisks are also used to denote an omission or hiatus. *Brande.*



AS'TER-ISM, *n.* [*Gr. ἀστήρ, a star.*]

1. (*Astron.*) A constellation. "Poetry had filled the skies with asterisms." *Bentley.*

2. (*Printing.*) Three stars * * * placed before a long note:—an asterisk. "Dwell particularly on passages with an asterism." *Dryden.*

AS'TER-ITE, } *n.* [*L.*] The star-stone; a kind of *AS-TÊ-RÎ'TËS*, } of glittering opal; asteria;—called also *astroite* and *astrite*. *Smart.*

A-STËRN', *ad.* [*A. S. a and stearn.*] (*Naut.*)

1. Behind the ship, as opposed to *ahead*, which is before her. "Finding . . . the Wager was very far *astern*, we shortened sail." *Anson.*

2. Backward; as, "The current drives the ship *astern*."

AS'TËR-ÖID, *n.* [*Gr. ἀστήρ, a star, and εἶδος, form.*] (*Astron.*) A small planet;—a term applied to the newly-discovered planets Ceres, Pallas, Juno, Vesta, and others, whose orbits are between those of Jupiter and Mars. *Hind.*

AS-TË-RÖID'AL, *a.* Relating to an asteroid.

AS-TË-RÖL'E-PÛS, *n.* [*L., from Gr. ἀστήρ, a star, and λέω, a scale.*] (*Pal.*) A large fossil reptile-like fish related to fish of the genus *Amia*. *Miller.*

AS-TË-RQ-PHYL'LITE, *n.* [*Gr. ἀστήρ, a star, φύλλον, a leaf, and λίθος, a stone.*] (*Pal.*) An extinct fossil equisetiform plant. *Lyell.*

† AS-STËRT', *v. a.* [*A. S. astirian, to move.*]

1. To start away; to escape.

Choose which thou wilt, for thou shalt not *astert*. *Chaucer.*

2. To startle; to frighten; to terrify.

No danger there the shepherd can *astert*. *Spenser.*

AS-TË-NI'Ä, } *n.* [*Gr. ἀσθένεια; a priv. and ἀσθένεια, weakness.*] Debility; want of strength; feebleness. *Dunglison.*

AS-TË-N'IC, *a.* [*Gr. a priv. and σθένος, strength.*] Feeble; marked by great debility. *Brande.*

ASTH'MA (äst'mä), *n.* [*Gr. ἀσθμα, a panting or gasping.*] (*Med.*) A disease, the chief symptom of which is a difficulty of breathing, accompanied with cough and expectoration. *Dunglison.*

ASTH-MÂT'IC (äst-mât'ik), } *a.* Relating to, or afflicted with, asthma. *Boyle.*

ASTH-MÂT'IC (äst-mât'ik), *n.* One affected with asthma. *Dunglison.*

ASTH-MÂT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In an asthmatical manner; with asthma. *Richardson.*

A-STË-MA-TISM, *n.* [*Gr. a priv. and στίγμα, a spot.*] (*Optics.*) A defect in the eye, which consists in its refracting the rays of light differently in different planes. *Brande.*

† AS-TËP'U-LÂTE, *v. n.* [*L. astipulator.*] To agree to. "All, but an hateful Epicurus, have *astipulated* to this truth." *Bp. Hall.*

† AS-TËP'U-LÂ'TION, *n.* Agreement. "Consent and *astipulation*." *Bp. Hall.*

A-STËR', *a.* [*A. S. astirian, to move.*] Stirring; active; in motion. *Dickens.*

† AS-TËNE', *v. a.* [*A. S. stunian, to stun.*] To terrify; to astonish. *Chaucer.*

AS-TËN'Ë-ED, *p. a.* Struck with amazement or terror; astonished.

Adam, soon as he heard The fatal trespass done by Eve, amazed, Astonied stood, and blank. *Milton.*

† AS-TËN'Ë-ED-NËSS, *n.* State of being astonished. "Astoniedness or dulness." *Barret.*

AS-TËN'ISH, *v. a.* [*L. attono, to thunder at, to stun; A. S. stunian, to stun; Old Fr. attonner.*] [*i. e.*] *ASTONISHED*; *pp.* *ASTONISHING, ASTONISHED.* To amaze; to impress with wonder or terror; to surprise; to stupefy; to confound.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble, When the most mighty gods by tokens send Such dreadful heralds to *astonish* us. *Shak.*

Syn.—See AMAZE.

AS-TËN'ISH-ËD-LY, *ad.* In astonishment. "Astonishedly waited." *Bp. Hall.*

AS-TËN'ISH-ING, *p. a.* Tending to astonish; amazing; as, "An *astounding* spectacle."

AS-TËN'ISH-ING-LY, *ad.* In a surprising manner. "Land *astonishingly* fruitful." *Swainburne.*

AS-TËN'ISH-ING-NËSS, *n.* Quality to excite astonishment. *Todd.*

AS-TËN'ISH-MËNT, *n.* State of being astonished; extreme surprise; amazement; confusion of mind through fear or wonder. *Sidney.*

Astonishment is that state of the soul in which all its motions are suspended, with some degree of horror. *Burke.*

Syn.—See WONDER.

† AS-TËN'Y, *v. a.* To terrify; to astonish. "Her *astonying* looks." *Spenser.*

† AS-TËN'Y-ING, *n.* Astonishment; terror. "Astonying of heart." *Geneva Bible.*

AS-TËUND', *v. a.* [*A. S. astundian; Old Fr. estonner.*] [*i. e.*] *ASTOUNDED*; *pp.* *ASTOUNGING, ASTOUNDED.* To strike with terror; to astonish.

These thoughts may startle well, but not *astound*, The ignorant mind that never walks attended By a sure—dreadful—Conscience. *Milton.*

† AS-TËUND', *v. n.* To strike terror.

The lightning's flash a larger curve, and more The noise *astounds*. *Thomson.*

AS-TËUND'ING, *p. a.* Causing terror. "A menacing and *astounding* face." *B. Jonson.*

AS-TËUND'MENT, *n.* The act of astounding, or striking with terror. [*r.*] *C. Lamb.*

A-STRÂ'D'DLE, *ad.* [*A. S. stredan, to spread.*] With one leg on each side; astride. *Bailey.*

AS-TRÆ'Ä, *n.* [*L.*] 1. The goddess of justice, daughter of Jupiter and Themis. She is represented as a virgin, with a sword in one hand and a pair of scales in the other.

2. (*Astron.*) The sign Virgo:—one of the minor planets or asteroids, discovered in 1845, by the Prussian astronomer Hencke. *Hind.*

3. (*Zool.*) A genus of reef-building corals, the calcareous skeleton of which is characterized by star-shaped lamellate cells crowded upon the surface. *Brande.*

AS-TRÄ-GÄL, *n.* [*Gr. ἀστρογάλη, ἀστρογάλη, ankle-bone.*] (*Arch.*) A small moulding whose profile is semi-circular, serving as an ornament at the tops and bottoms of columns. *Weale.*

AS-TRÄG'Ä-LÛS, *n.* [*L., from Gr. ἀστρογάλη, ἀστρογάλη, ankle-bone.*] 1. (*Anat.*) The ankle-bone, sling-bone, or first bone of the foot, situated at the upper and middle part of the tarsus, where it is articulated with the tibia. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous plants, of which two or more species afford the gum tragacanth of commerce; milk-vetch. *Loudon.*

AS'TRAL, *a.* [*Gr. ἀστήρ, a star.*] Relating to the stars; starry. "Astral forms." *Dryden.*

Astral lamp, a large, standing parlor lamp, of which the oil is contained in a horizontal ring, and conveyed to the burner in the centre by two or more connecting tubes.

† AS-TRÄUGHT', *a.* Aghast; distraught. *Goldwyn.*

A-STRÄY' (ä-strä'), *ad.* [*A. S. astræd, strayed; stragan, to stray.*] Out of the right way.

That knew not whether right he went or else *astray*. *Spenser.*

AS-TRÏCT', *v. a.* [*L. astringo, astriculus, to draw closely; ad, to, and stringo, to bind.*]

1. To confine; to astringe. "The course of water *astricted* . . . will . . . burst out." *Hall.*

2. (*Med.*) To contract. [*r.*] "Solid parts . . . relaxed or *astricted*." *Arbuthnot.*

3. (*Scottish Law.*) To restrict the tenure of land by obliging the possessor to carry his grain to be ground at a particular mill. *Burrill.*

† AS-TRÏCT', *a.* Brought into a small compass. "An epitaph is a superscription, or an *astrict*, pithy diagram." *Weever.*

AS-TRÏC'TION, *n.* 1. Restraint; restriction.

Any divine *astriction* more than what is subordinate to the good of either party. *Milton.*

2. (*Med.*) A contraction;—particularly applied to the action of astringent substances on the animal economy. *Dunglison.*

† AS-TRÏC'TIVE, *a.* Binding; astringent; styptic. "Bloodstone, . . . of nature *astrictive*." *Bulbohar.*

† AS-TRÏC'TQ-RY, *a.* Astringent. *Bailey.*

A-STRIDE, *ad.* [A. S. *stredan*, to spread.] With the legs apart. "Stand astride." Boyle.

† **AS-TRIF'ER-OÛS**, *a.* [L. *astrifer*.] Bearing stars; stary.

† **AS-TRIG'ER-OÛS**, *a.* [L. *astriger*.] Carrying stars; star-bearing.

AS-TRINGE', *v. a.* [L. *astringo*; Fr. *astreindre*.] [i. **ASTRINGED**; *pp.* **ASTRINGING**, **ASTRINGED**.] To make parts contract; to draw closely, to constrict. "Astringe and congeal." Holland.

AS-TRIN'GENT-CY, *n.* Quality of being astringent; power of binding or contracting. "Bitter substances, by their astringency, . . . stimulate the fibres." Arbuthnot.

AS-TRIN'GENT, *a.* Tending to contract or bind; binding; contracting; styptic; — opposed to laxative. "Astringent diet." Arbuthnot.

AS-TRIN'GENT, *n.* An astringent medicine. "Astringents inhibit putrefaction." Bacon.

AS-TRIN'GENT-LY, *ad.* In an astringent manner. Richardson.

† **AS-TRIN'GER**, *n.* [Old Fr. *austour*, a goshawk.] A falconer. See **AUSTINGER**. Shak.

AS'TRITE, *n.* Star-stone. — See **ASTERITE**.

AS-TRÖG'NO-SY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστρον*, a star, and *γνώσις*, knowledge.] The science of the stars. Francis.

AS-TRÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστρον*, a star, and *γραφία*, to describe.] A description of the stars.

AS'TRO-ITE, *n.* [L. *astroites*; from Gr. *ἀστρον*, a star; Fr. *astroite*.]

1. A stone sparkling like a star; asteria. "A species of the *astroite*, or stary-stone." Warton.

2. A species of petrified madrepor. Ogilvie.

AS'TRO-LABE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστρον*, a star, and *λαβή*, to take; L. & Sp. *astrolabio*; Fr. *astrolabe*.]

1. (Astron.) An instrument formerly used for taking altitudes or observations of the stars, and for taking angles generally, — now superseded by the altitude and azimuth circle, the equatorial, the theodolite, and the quadrant. Hutton.

2. (Astron.) A stereographic projection of the sphere upon the plane of one of its great circles; a planisphere. Brande.

† **AS-TRÖL'A-BY**, *n.* An astrolabe. Chaucer.

† **AS-TRÖL'A-TRY**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστρον*, a star, and *λατρία*, worship.] Worship of stars. Cudworth.

AS-TRÖL'O-GER, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστρον*, a star, and *λόγος*, a discourse; L. *astrologus*.] One who is versed in, or who practises, astrology. Dryden.

† **AS-TRÖ-LÖ'GH-AN**, *n.* An astrologer. Camden.

AS-TRÖ-LÖG'IC, *a.* 1. Relating to astrol.

AS-TRÖ-LÖG'IC-AL, *a.* 1. Relating to astrol.

AS-TRÖ-LÖG'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In an astrological manner. "Plutarch interprets astrologically that tale of Mars and Venus." Burton.

AS-TRÖL'O-GIZE, *v. n.* To practise astrology.

AS-TRÖL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστρολογία*; *ἀστρον*, a star, and *λόγος*, a discourse; L. *astrologia*.] The science of the stars; — appropriately, the pretended science or art of foretelling future events by means of the position or aspects of the heavenly bodies, which was generally accepted as true by all the nations of antiquity except the Greeks, and prevailed throughout the whole world in the middle ages. It was founded on the supposed influence of the heavenly bodies on sublimary and human affairs. P. Cyc.

Syn. — See **ASTRONOMY**.

AS-TRÖ-MË-TE-Q-RÖL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστρον*, a star, *μετέωρος*, lofty, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] The art of foretelling the weather from the aspect of the moon and stars. Ogilvie.

AS-TRÖM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστρον*, a star, and *μέτρον*, measure.] (Astron.) An instrument in-

vented and employed by Sir John Herschel for the purpose of comparing the intensities of light of the stars, one with another, by the intervention of the moon, or the planet Jupiter, or some other natural standard. Brande.

AS-TRÖN'O-MER, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστρον*, a star, and *μέτρον*, a law.] One skilled in astronomy.

An devout astronomer is mad. Young.

† **AS-TRÖ-NÖ'M-AN**, *n.* An astronomer. "Astronomians came from the East." Wickliffe.

AS-TRÖ-NÖM'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἀστρονομικός*.] **AS-TRÖ-NÖM'IC-AL**, *a.* } longing to astronomy. "Astronomic line." Blackmore. "Set them down in their astronomical canons." Browne.

AS-TRÖ-NÖM'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In an astronomical manner. "Astronomically calculated, and erected according to Tycho's table." Gregory.

AS-TRÖN'O-MIZE, *v. n.* To study astronomy. "Thus they astronomized in caves." Browne.

AS-TRÖN'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστρονομία*; *ἀστρον*, a star, and *νόμος*, a rule or law.] A mixed mathematical science which treats of the heavenly bodies, including their motions, distances, arrangement, and magnitudes, — of their constitution and physical condition, — and, in general, of whatever is known respecting them. Brande.

Astronomy . . . shows, beyond all other sciences, the magnificence of His creations. Paley.

Physical astronomy is that department of the science which consists in the combination of the various phenomena as actually observed, in order to find out what are their physical causes, and according to what laws those causes act. P. Cyc.

Syn. — Astronomy is founded on observation and demonstration, and teaches the motions of the stars; astrology treats of the supposed influence of the stars.

AS'TRO-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστρον*, a star, and *σκοπέω*, to see.] (Astron.) A kind of astronomical instrument, consisting of two cones, on which the constellations are depicted. Hutton.

† **AS-TRÖS'CO-PY**, *n.* (Astron.) The art of observing the stars with instruments. Hutton.

AS'TRO-THE-ÖL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστρον*, a star, and *θεολογία*, theology.] Theology founded on the observation of the celestial bodies. Derham.

† **AS-TRÜCT'IVE**, *a.* Building up; superadding; — opposed to destructive.

The true method of Christian practice is first destructive, then constructive, according to the prophet, "Cease to do evil, learn to do well." Hp. Hull.

AS-STRÜT', *a.* Acting with pomposity; strutting. Inflated and strutted with self-conceit. Cowper.

† **AS-STÜN'**, *v. a.* [A. S. *stunian*.] To stun. Breathless and astunned. Somerville.

AS'TYR, *n.* [It. *astore*; Fr. *autour*.] (Ornith.) A genus of hawks, including the goshawk, or *Asur palmaribus*. Yarrell.

AS-TÜTE, *a.* [L. *astutus*; *astus*, craft.] Cunning; shrewd; wily; crafty. "We term those most astute, which are most versute." Sandys.

AS-TÜTE'LY, *ad.* Shrewdly; cunningly.

AS-TÜTE'NESS, *n.* Cunning; subtlety. Maunier.

AS-STY'LAR, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *στύλος*, a column.] Having no columns or pilasters. P. Cyc.

AS-SÜN'DER, *ad.* [A. S. *asundran*, apart.] Apart; in two parts; separately.

That falls asunder at the touch of fire. Cowper.

† **AS-SWËVED'**, *p. a.* [A. S. *aswefun*, to stun.] Stupefied. "Astioned and asweced." Chaucer.

† **AS-SWÖÖN'**, *ad.* [A. S. *aswunan*, to swoon.] In a swoon. "Fell to the ground aswoon." Iower.

AS-SY'LUM (*a-sy'lum*), *n.*; pl. L. *a-sy'lum*; Eng. *a-sy'lum*. [Gr. *ἀστυ*, a sanctuary; *a* priv. and *σύν*, plunder; i. e., inviolate, because they who fled to it were secure from harm; L. *asylum*; It. & Sp. *asilo*; Fr. *asyle*.]

1. A sanctuary; a place of refuge; a place of retreat and security; a shelter; — applied originally to places in which criminals and debtors were secure from arrest. Aycliffe.

2. A charitable institution, as for the blind, deaf and dumb, lunatics, &c. Brande.

3. "Nothing can show more plainly the tendency

of our language to an antepenultimate accent than the vulgar pronunciation of this word, which generally places the accent on the first syllable. This is, however, an unpardonable offence to a Latin ear, which insists on preserving the accent of the original whenever we adopt a Latin word into our own language without alteration." Walker.

Syn. — An *asylum* or *sanctuary* for offenders; an *asylum* for orphans, for the deaf and dumb; *refuge* from danger; *shelter* from a storm; *retreat* from the cares and toils of life. — See **HARBOR**.

A-SYM'ME-TRAL, *a.* Incommensurable. "Asymmetrical or incommensurate." Cudworth.

AS-YM-MËT'RI-CAL, *a.* Incommensurable; irregular. "Asymmetrical or unsociable." Boyle.

† **A-SYM'ME-TROÛS**, *a.* Asymmetrical. Barrow.

A-SYM'ME-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀσυσμείτρη*, disproportion; *a* priv., *σύν*, with, and *μέτρον*, to measure.]

1. Want of symmetry; want of proportion between parts; disproportion. Green.

2. (Math.) Incommensurability. Barrow.

AS'YMP-TÖTE (*as'im-töt*) [*as'im-töt*, IV. Ja. Sm. R.; *a-sim'töt*, S. K. Ash], *n.*; pl. *as'ymptōtes*. [Gr. *a* priv., *σύν*, with, and *πτερόν*, to fall.] (Geom.) A line which continually approaches a curved line, without ever meeting it. Da. & P.

AS-YMP-TÖT'IC, *a.* Relating to asymptotes; **AS-YMP-TÖT'IC-AL**, *a.* approaching, but never meeting. Barrow.

A-SY'N-DE-TÖN, *n.*; pl. *A-SY'N-DE-TA*. [Gr. *ἀσύνδετος*, unconnected; *a* priv. and *σύνδεσις*, to bind together.] (Rhet.) The omission of conjunctions in a sentence; as, "I'eni, I'idi, I'ici," (I came, I saw, I conquered.)

AT, *prep.* [L. *ad*, to, at; Goth. *at*; A. S. *æt*.] This word primarily denotes nearness, presence, or direction towards.

1. Near; present; in; as, "At your house"; "At home"; "At church"; "At school."

2. Coexistent or coincident with; as, "At the same time."

3. In the state of; as, "At best"; "At the worst"; "At peace"; "At war"; "At rest."

4. Engaged in; as, "At work"; "At play."

5. Furnished with; supplied with. And make him, naked, foil a man at arms. Shak.

6. To the burden of; to the charge of; as, "At the trouble"; "At the expense."

7. In consequence of; in compliance with; as, "It was done at his request."

8. In the power of; obedient to; under; as, "At your command"; "At your service."

9. From. The worst authors deserve something at our hands. Pope.

10. Towards; as, "To aim at a mark."

At all, in any manner; in any degree. — At first, in the first place. — At last, in the last place. — At once, all together, in the same instant. — To be at, to attack. "Guards, up and at them!" Wellington.

AT'G-BAL, *n.* [Sp. *a kettle-drum*.] A kind of tabor used by the Moors. Dryden.

A-TAC'A-MITE, *n.* (Min.) A compound of chloride of copper, oxide of copper, and water; — originally found in Atacama, a province in the northern part of Chili. Dana.

AT-A-OHÄN', *n.* A Turkish short sword or long dagger; — called also *yataghan*. Clarke.

A-TÄKE, *v. a.* To overtake. Chaucer.

AT-A-LÄN'TA, *n.* (Astron.) An asteroid discovered by Goldschmidt in 1855. Am. Nat. Alman.

† **AT-A-RÄX'I-A**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀραξία*.] Equanimity; tranquillity. Glanville.

A-TÄUNT', *a.* (Naut.) High or tall; taunt; — commonly applied to a vessel's masts. Dana.

All a taunt *v.* (Naut.) said of a vessel when she has all her light and tall masts and spars aloft. Dana.

A-TÄX'IC, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *τάξις*, arrangement.] (Med.) Irregular; characterized by great irregularity. Clarke.

Ataxic fever, (Med.) a name given by Pinel to typhoid fever when malignant. Ogilvie.

† **ÄT-ÄX-Y**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀταξία*.] Disorder. "Infinite atax and confusion." Hallywell.

ÄT'CHË, *n.* A small Turkish coin, of the value of two thirds of a farthing. Crabbe.

ATE (ät or ët) [ät, S. F. Ja. K. R. C.; ät or ët, W.; ët, Sm.], *v.* from eat. — See EAT.

“Ate . . . frequently, and perhaps more correctly, pronounced *ët*.” Walker. “A, in ate, many, and any, has been shortened into e.” Smart.

Ä'TÊ, *n.* [Gr. Ἀτὴ, goddess of mischief; ἀτῶν, to hurt, to harm.] (Myth.) The personification of discord, revenge, or punishment. Brande.

With him alone come the mother-queen,
An Ä'tê, stirring him to blood and strife. Shak.

ÄT'E-LÊNE, *a.* [Gr. ἀτρελής; a priv. and ῥέλος, end.] (Min.) Imperfect; wanting regular forms in the genus. Ogilvie.

ÄTE'LI-ER (ät'le-ä), *n.* [Fr.] A workshop; — applied especially to the work-room of sculptors and painters and called also *studio*. Fairholt.

Ä-TÊ'L'LAN, *n.* [Atella, a city of Campania, where this kind of comedy had its origin; L. *atellanus*.] A satirical or licentious drama. “Atellans and lascivious songs.” Burton.

Ä-TÊ'L'LAN, *a.* Relating to the dramas at Atella. “Their . . . Atellan way of wit.” Shaftesbury.

Ä TÊM'PÔ, [It., in time.] (Mus.) Signifying that, after any change of motion, the original movement is to be restored. Moore.

Ä-THÄL'Ä-MOÛS, *a.* [Gr. a priv. and ὀλίγος, a bridal bed.] (Bot.) Applied to lichens whose thallus is not furnished with shields or beds for the spores. Brande.

ÄTH-A-MÄN'TINE, *n.* (Chem.) A crystallizable substance contained in the root of the *Athamanta oreoselinum*. Gregory.

ÄTH-A-NÄ'SIAN, *a.* (Eccl. Hist.) Relating to Athanasius, a bishop of Alexandria in the fourth century, the author of the creed which bears his name, and which is an explicit avowal of the doctrine of the Trinity, against Arianism. “The Athanasian faith.” Waterland.

ÄTH-A-NÄ'SIAN (äth-a-nä'shan) [äth-a-nä'she-an, Ja.; äth-a-nä'shan, K.; äth-a-näzh'e-an, Sm.; äth-a-nä'shan, R.] *n.* A follower of Athanasius, or a believer in his creed. Waterland.

ÄTH'A-NÖR, *n.* [Ar.] A furnace formerly used by alchemists, and so constructed as continually to supply itself with fuel. Francis.

ÄTHE'ISM, *n.* The denial or disbelief of a God. It is a fine observation of Plato in his *Laws*, that *atheism* is a disease of the soul before it becomes an error of the understanding. Fleming.

A little philosophy inclineth man's mind to *atheism*, but depth of philosophy bringeth men's minds to religion. Bacon. Superstition has many direct sorrows, but *atheism* has no direct joys. Superstition catches at appearances; but *atheism* starts back from realities. Dr. Parr.

ÄTHE'IST, *n.* [Gr. a priv. and Θεός, God.] One who denies the existence of God.

Atheists are confounded with *Pantheists*, such as Xenophanes among the ancients, or Spinoza and Schelling among the moderns, who, instead of denying God, absorb everything into him. Fleming.

ÄTHE'IST, *a.* Atheistical; denying God. “The atheist crew.” Milton.

ÄTHE'IS'TIC, } *a.* 1. Disbelieving in the
ÄTHE'IS'TI-CÄL, } existence of God; given to
atheism.

It is an ignorant conceit, that inquiry into nature should make them *atheistic*. Ep. Hall.

2. Pertaining to, or partaking of, atheism. Men work themselves into an *atheistical* judgment by *atheistical* practices. Dr. W. Hutchins.

ÄTHE'IS'TI-CÄL-LY, *ad.* In an atheistical manner. “Talking *atheistically*.” Bp. Taylor.

ÄTHE'IS'TI-CÄL-NÊSS, *n.* The quality of being atheistical. Hammond.

†ÄTHE'IZE, *v. n.* To argue like an atheist. “Carried into this way of *atheizing*.” Cudworth.

ÄTHE'IZE, *v. a.* To make an atheist of. “Endeavored to *atheize* one another.” Bp. Berkeley.

†ÄTHE'IZ-ER, *n.* One who atheizes. Cudworth.

ÄTHEL, ADEL, and ÄTHEL-, [from A. S. *ædel*, Ger. *edel*, noble.] A prefix in Saxon names, as, *Æthelred*, noble counsel; *Æthelard*, noble genius; *Æthelward*, noble protector. Gibbon.

ÄTH-E-NÆ'UM, *n.*; pl. L. *ATH-E-NÆ'Ä*; Eng. *ATH-E-NÆ'UMS*: as an Anglicized word, it is

often spelt *atheneum*, *atheneums*. [L., from Gr. Ἀθναῖον, the temple of Minerva; Ἀθῆναι, Minerva.]

1. A public edifice at Athens, dedicated to Minerva, and frequented by philosophers, poets, rhetoricians, and other professors of the liberal arts. Brande.

2. In modern times, a public seminary or gymnasium; — also, a public library with a reading room, furnished with periodical works, newspapers, &c. Brande.

ÄTHE'NI-AN, *a.* (Geog.) Pertaining to Athens. A sweet *Athenian* lady is in love. Shak.

ÄTHE'NI-AN, *n.* (Geog.) An inhabitant of Athens. “I am no true *Athenian*.” Shak.

†ÄTH-E-Q-LÖ'GI-AN, *n.* One who is the opposite to a theologian. Hayward.

†ÄTHE'ÖL'O-GY, *n.* The doctrine of atheism; the doctrine that there is no God. Cudworth.

†ÄTHE'OÛS, *a.* Atheistic; godless. “The hypocrite or *atheous* priest.” Milton.

ÄTH-E-RI'MÄ, *n.* [Gr. ἀθέρην, a bony fish.] (Ich.) A genus of abdominal fishes, intermediate between the cod and the mullet. Brande.

Ä-THËR'MÄ-NOÛS, *a.* [Gr. a priv. and θερμαίνω, to heat.] (Chem.) Applied to transparent or translucent substances which resist the passage of radiant heat. Miller.

ÄTH-E-RÖ'MÄ, *n.* [Gr. ἀθήρμα, a tumor full of matter like *āthēn*, porridge of groats.] (Med.) An encysted tumor; a species of wen. Sharp.

ÄTH-E-RÖM'Ä-TOÛS, *a.* (Med.) Relating to an atheroma. Wiseman.

Ä-THÛRST', *a.* [a and thirst.] Thirsty. “Never did drink but when he was *athirst*.” Baker.

ÄTH-LË'TÆ, *n. pl.* [L., from Gr. ἀθλητής, a combatant.] Contenders for victory at the public games of the Greeks and Romans; athletes; wrestlers; combatants; champions. Crabb.

ÄTH-LËTE [äth'let, Ja. R. Todd; ath-let', Sm.], *n.*; pl. *ATH-LËTES*. [Gr. ἀθλητής.] 1. A contender for victory in the games of the Greeks and Romans; a wrestler. Delany.

2. One who strives for the mastery. Was he [the wise man] in adversity, he returned thanks to the Director of this vicissitude of human life for having opposed to him a vigorous *athlet*. A. Smith.

ÄTH-LËT'IC, *a.* 1. Belonging to wrestling, or muscular exercise; as, “*Athletic* games.”

2. Strong of body; lusty; robust; vigorous. Seldom shall one see in rich families that *athletic* soundness and vigor of constitution which is seen in cottages, where Nature is cook and necessity caterer. South.

ÄTH-LËT'I-CÄL-LY, *ad.* In a strong, or athletic manner. Ogilvie.

ÄTH-LËT'I-CI'SM, *n.* Muscular strength; athleticism. [R.] Maunder.

ÄTH-LËT'ISM, *n.* The act of contending at public games; muscular strength. [R.] Ogilvie.

Ä-THWÄRT', *prep.* [A. S. *thweorian*, to thwart.] 1. Across; transverse to. “To break his bridge *athwart* the Hellespont.” Bacon.

2. (Naut.) Across the line of a ship's course; as, “We saw a fleet standing *athwart* us.”

Athwart the fore foot, applied to a cannon ball fired from one ship across the line of another's course ahead of her, to bring her to. — *Athwart* hawse, across the direction of a vessel's head, across her cable. — *Athwart* ships, reaching across from one side of the ship to the other.

Ä-THWÄRT', *ad.* Across; crosswise; wrong.

All *athwart* there came
A post from Wales, laden with heavy news. Shak.
The baby beats the nurse, and quite *athwart*
Goes all decorum. Shak.

Ä-TILT', *ad.* [A. S. *tealtian*, to tilt, to waver.] 1. At tilt; in the manner of a tilter. “Thou runn'st *at tilt*.” Shak.

2. [Dut. *tilten*, to raise.] In a tilted posture, as of a barrel raised behind to make its contents run out.

Such a man is always *atilt*; his favors come hardly from him. Spectator.

ÄT-LAN-TË'AN, *a.* [L. *Atlantæus*.] Resembling Atlas, the giant; gigantic.

See he stood.
With *Atlantæan* shoulders fit to bear
The weight of mightiest monarchies. Milton.

ÄT-LÄN'TËS, *n. pl.* [L., from Atlas, the giant, who, according to the fable, supported the globe on his shoulders.] (Arch.) Figures or half figures of men used in the place of columns or pilasters, to sustain an entablature; — called also *Telamones*. P. Cyc.

ÄT-LÄN'TIC, *a.* [Gr. Ἀτλαντικός, belonging to Atlas.]

1. Relating to Atlas, the giant. “The seven *Atlantic* sisters”; i. e. the Atlantides. Milton.

2. Relating to Mt. Atlas. “Citron tables or *Atlantic* stone”; i. e. from Mt. Atlas. Milton.

3. (Geog.) Noting one of the oceans, so called by the ancients from Mount Atlas, in the western part of Africa whose shores this ocean washes.

The gilded car of day
His glowing axle doth alay
In the steep *Atlantic* stream. Milton.

ÄT-LÄN'TIC, *n.* (Geog.) The Atlantic ocean.

ÄT-LÄN'TI-DËS, *n. pl.* [L.] (Astron.) The Pleiades, or Seven Stars; — so named from the seven daughters of Atlas, who are said to have been changed after death into a constellation. Crabb.

ÄT'LÄS, *n.*; pl. ÄT'LÄS-ËS. [L., from Gr. Ἄτλας, a mythological giant who was said to support the world on his shoulders.]

1. A collection or volume of geographical maps or charts; — first applied in this sense by Mercator in the 16th century, in allusion to the fable of Atlas. Brande.

2. A large, square folio, resembling a collection of maps. Johnson.

3. A kind of silk of Eastern manufacture.

I have the convenience of buying Dutch atlases with gold or silver, or without. Spectator.

4. A large kind of drawing paper. Burke.

5. (Anat.) The uppermost one of the cervical vertebrae; — so named from its supporting the whole weight of the head, as Atlas was supposed to support the globe. Duglison.

ÄT-MÖM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ἀτμός, vapor, and μέτρον, a measure.] (Chem.) An instrument for ascertaining the rate of evaporation. Brande.

ÄT'MQS-PHËRE (ät'mqs-fer), *n.* [Gr. ἀτμός, vapor, and σφαῖρα, a sphere; Fr. *atmosphère*.]

1. The invisible elastic fluid which surrounds the earth to a height variously estimated from 40 to 100 miles from its surface, and which presses by its weight with a force of nearly 15 pounds to the square inch; an assemblage of ætiform vapors; the air. Brande.

2. (Elec.) A medium conceived to be diffused over the surface of electric bodies, and to extend to some distance from them. Brande.

3. (Statics.) The weight of the natural atmosphere on a unit of surface; — a term of comparison to indicate the elasticity or pressure of gaseous bodies; thus, steam of *two atmospheres*, is steam the pressure of which is equivalent to double the pressure exerted by the weight of the natural atmosphere. Francis.

ÄT-MQS-PHËR'IC, } *a.* Relating to, or con-
ÄT-MQS-PHËR'I-CÄL, } sisting of, the at-
mosphere. “Our *atmospherical* air.” Boyle.

Atmospheric pressure, the weight of the atmosphere as indicated by the height of a column of mercury in an exhausted tube. — *Atmospheric* stones, meteoric stones; aerolites. — *Atmospheric* tides, certain changes in the barometric pressure of the atmosphere, depending on the attraction of the sun and moon.

ÄT-MQS-PHË-RÖL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἀτμός, vapor, σφαῖρα, a sphere, and λόγος, a discourse.] A discourse on the atmosphere. Beswick.

Ä'TÖLL, } *n.* [A Maldivé word.] (Phys.)
Ä-TÖL'LON, } (Geog.) A chaplet, ring, or circular reef of coral, enclosing a lagoon, or portion of the ocean in its centre. Somerville.

ÄT'QM, *n.* [Gr. ἄτομος; a priv. and τέμνω, to cut; i. e. a part so small that it cannot be cut; L. *atomus*; It. & Sp. *átomo*; Fr. *atome*.]

Molecule . . . is something real, and thus differs from atom, which is not perceived, but conceived. Fleming.

1. The ultimate particle of an element; an indivisible particle of matter. P. Cyc.

See plastic nature working to this end;
The single atoms each to other tend. Pope.

2. A minute particle; any thing extremely small; an iota; a jot.

out of the jurisdiction within which the property is found:—a similar process, in the United States, against the property of absent, non-resident, or absconding debtors, is called in some of the States *trustee*, and in others *garnish*, process.—*Court of attachments*, the lowest of the fustest courts, held once in every forty days to receive from the foresters or keepers their attachments against vert and venison; now disused. *Burrill*.

Syn.—See LOVE.

AT-TACK', *v. a.* [It. *attaccare*; Sp. *atacar*; Fr. *attaquer*.] [*i.* ATTACKED; *pp.* ATTACKING, ATTACKED.]

1. To commence an act of hostility upon; to fall upon with hostility and violence; to assault; to assail. "Those that *attack* generally get the victory." *Cane's Campaigns*.

Unite thy forces and *attack* their lines. *Dryden*.

2. To impugn in any manner, as with satire, calumny, or severe criticism.

The declaimer *attacked* the reputation of his adversaries. *Johnson*.

AT-TACK', *n.* First act of hostility towards; an assault; an onset; invasion; charge.

Assigning to each his part, — to one the *attack*, to another the cry of onset. *D. Webster*.

Syn.—*Attack*, *assault*, and *aggression* all denote the first act of injury or hostility, and are used to *defence*; and they may be used to denote an attack by an army upon an unoffending party. *Encounter*, *onset*, and *charge* require at least two opposing parties. An unprovoked *attack*, *assault*, or *aggression*. An *attack* on persons or property; a personal *assault*; an *encounter* between two antagonists; an impetuous *onset*; a well-directed *charge*; an *invasion* of a country.

AT-TACK'ABLE, *a.* That may be attacked; open to attack; assailable. *Ogilvie*.

AT-TACK'ER, *n.* One who attacks. *Elphinstone*.

AT-TA-GEM, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of pheasant found in Greece and Sicily. *Agassiz*.

AT-TAIN', *v. a.* [*L.* *attingo*, to touch upon, to arrive at; Fr. *atteindre*.] [*i.* ATTAINED; *pp.* ATTAINING, ATTAINED.]

1. To compass or get by efforts; to gain; to obtain; to procure; to acquire.

My umpire, Conscience, whom if they will hear, Light after light, well used, they shall *attain*. *Milton*.
Two classes of men occupy high station whose time has been spent in the pursuit of *attainment*, and who have attained to the highest degree of *attainment*. *Taylor*.

2. To reach; to come to; to arrive at.

Canaan he now *attains*; I see his tents Pitched above Sechem. *Milton*.

3. † To overtake; to come up with. "Not *attaining* him in time." *Bacon*.

Syn.—See ACQUIRE, REACH.

AT-TAIN', *v. n.* To reach by striving for, or by progress towards; — with *to* or *unto*.

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high; I cannot *attain* unto it. *Ps. cxxxix. 6*.

The more part advised to depart thence, . . . if by any means they might *attain* to Phenice. *Acts xxvii. 12*.
Milk . . . after twelve days, *attains* to the highest degree of acidity. *Arbuthnot*.

† AT-TAIN', *n.* Thing attained; an attainment. "Splendid *terrene attains* are akin." *Glanville*.

AT-TAIN-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being attainable; attainableness. *Coleridge*.

AT-TAIN'ABLE, *a.* That may be attained. "Good which is *attainable*." *Tillotson*.

AT-TAIN'ABLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being attainable. *Cheyne*.

AT-TAIN'DER, *n.* [*L.* *ad*, to, and *tingo*, to tinge, from Gr. *tyrro*, to stain; Old Fr. *attainder*; Fr. *teindre*, to tinge or stain.]

1. Taint; blemish; sully of character.

So smooth he daubed his vice with show of virtue, He lived from all *attainder* of suspect. *Shak*.

2. (*Law*) Corruption of blood, or extinction of civil rights, in consequence of being condemned for a capital crime. *Brande*.

By *attainder*, also, for treason or other felony, the blood of the person *attained* is so corrupted as to be rendered no longer inheritable. *Blackstone*.

AT-TAIN'MENT, *n.* 1. Act or power of attaining. "Government is an art above the *attainment* of an ordinary genius." *South*.

2. That which is gained by exertion; acquisition; acquirement.

Our *attainments* are mean, compared with the perfection of the universe. *Grew*.

Syn.—See ACQUIREMENT.

AT-TAINT', *v. a.* [See ATTAINDER.] [*i.* AT-TAINTED; *pp.* ATTAINTING, ATTAINTED.]

1. To cloud with ignominy; to disgrace.

Let she with blame her honor should *attaint*. *Spenser*.

2. To taint. "*Attainted* . . . flesh." *Barret*.

3. (*Law*) To find guilty of a crime, especially of felony or treason, and thereby subject to forfeiture of civil rights and corruption of blood.

I must offend before I be *attainted*. *Shak*.

AT-TAINT', *a.* Convicted; attainted. "Alien, abjured, perjured, or *attainted*." [R.] *Sadler*.

AT-TAINT', *n.* 1. † A taint; a stain; a soil.

2. (*Farriery*) A blow or wound on the hinder foot of a horse. *Crabb*.

3. (*Law*) A writ against a jury for false judgment. *Burrill*.

AT-TAINT'ED, *p. a.* Disgraced by attainder.

AT-TAINT'MENT, *n.* State of being attainted. "Wolsey, upon whose *attainment*." *Ashmole*.

AT-TAINT'URE (at-taint'yū), *n.* (*Law*) Legal censure; disgrace from attainder; attaintment.

The earl's lands, which were forfeited by his *attainture*. *Speed*.

AT-TAL, } *n.* (*Mining*) Rubbish; refuse; stony

AT-TLE, } cast-off matter. *Weale*.

† AT-TAM'I-NATE, *v. a.* [*L.* *attamino*.] To corrupt; to defile; to contaminate. *Coles*.

AT-TAR (of Roses), *n.* An essential oil, made in Oriental countries, from the petals of several kinds of rose; — called also *ottar of roses* and *otto of roses*. — See OTTAR. *P. Cyc*.

† AT-TASK', *v. a.* To task; to tax. *Shak*.

† AT-TASTE', *v. a.* To taste. *Chaucer*.

AT-TEMP'ER, *v. a.* [*L.* *attempero*; *ad*, to, and *tempero*, to mix; to moderate.] [*1.* ATTEMPERED; *pp.* ATTEMPERING, ATTEMPERED.]

1. To reduce or weaken the peculiar force of one quality or substance by admixture with another of a different nature; to temper; as, "To *attemper* cold with heat."

Nobility *attempers* sovereignty. *Bacon*.

2. To moderate; to soften; to mollify.

Those smiling eyes *attempering* every ray. *Pope*.

3. To mix in just proportions; to regulate. God hath so *attemped* the blood and bodies of fishes. *Ray*.

4. To adapt; to make suitable.

Let arts of gods and heroes old, *Attemped* to the lyre, your voice employ. *Pope*.

† AT-TEMP'ER-ANCE, *n.* Temperance. *Chaucer*.

† AT-TEMP'ER-ATE, *v. a.* To attemper; to regulate. "If any one do *attemperate* his actions accordingly." *Barrow*.

† AT-TEMP'ER-ATE, *a.* 1. Temperate. "*Attemperate* speech." *Chaucer*.

2. Adapted; suited; accommodated.

Hope must be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promise. *Hannond*.

† AT-TEMP'ER-LY, *ad.* Temperately. *Chaucer*.

AT-TEMP'ER-MENT, *n.* Act of attempering, or mixing in just proportions. *Dr. Chalmers*.

AT-TÉMP'T' (at-témpt'), *v. a.* [*L.* *attento*, to reach after; It. *attentare*; Sp. *atentar*; Fr. *attenter*.] [*i.* ATTEMPTED; *pp.* ATTEMPTING, ATTEMPTED.]

1. To try; to assay; to make experiment or trial of.

New ways I must *attempt* my grovelling name To raise aloft, and wing my flight to fame. *Dryden*.

2. To endeavor to accomplish; to undertake.

If thou *attempt* it, it will cost thee dear. *Shak*.

3. † To assail with temptations; to tempt.

I also erred in overmuch admiring What seemed in thee so perfect, that I thought No evil durst *attempt* thee. *Milton*.

AT-TÉMP'T' (at-témpt'), *v. n.* To make an attempt or a trial; to endeavor; to try. *Broune*.

Not that they durst without his leave *attempt*. *Milton*.

AT-TÉMP'T' (at-témpt'), *n.* An effort to gain a point; endeavor; essay; experiment; trial; undertaking; enterprise.

The state that strives for liberty, though filled, Deserves at least applause for her *attempt*. *Cooper*.

Syn.—A spirited *attempt*; a mighty *effort*; an earnest *endeavor*; a feeble *essay*; a successful *experiment*; a persevering *trial*; an arduous *undertaking*; a hazardous *enterprise*.

AT-TÉMP'T' (at-témpt'), *a.* Intent; attentive; listening.

Season your administration for a while With an *attent* ear. *Shak*.

† AT-TÉNT', *n.* Attention. *Spenser*.

AT-TÉMP'T'ABLE (at-témpt'-bl), *a.* That may be attempted. [R.] *Shak*.

AT-TÉMP'T'ER (at-témpt'er), *n.* One who attempts.

† AT-TÉMP'TIVE, *a.* Enterprising; ready to attempt. "*Attemptive*, able, worthy." *Daniel*

AT-TÉND', *v. a.* [*L.* *attendo*; *ad*, to, and *tendo*, to stretch, i. e. to apply the mind to; It. *attendere*; Sp. *atender*; Fr. *attendre*.] [*i.* AT-TENDED; *pp.* ATTENDING, ATTENDED.]

1. † To apply the mind to; to regard.

The diligent pilot in a dangerous tempest doth not *attend* the unskilful words of a passenger. *Sidney*.

The crow doth sing as sweetly as the stork, When neither is *attended*. *Shak*.

2. To wait on; to serve.

His companion, youthful Valentine, *Attends* the emperor in his royal court. *Shak*.

3. To accompany; to be present with; to be connected with as a part.

Speaking or mute, all comeliness and grace *Attends* thee. *Milton*.

4. † To wait for; to await; to be in store for. "A prospect of the state that *attends* all men after this." *Locke*.

Thy interpreter *attends* thee at the orchard end. *Shak*.

Syn.—A physician *attends* his patient; we *wait* on and *accompany* our friends. — See ACCOMPANY, FOLLOW.

AT-TÉND', *v. n.* 1. To apply the mind in an effort to hear, observe, or comprehend; to give heed; to pay regard.

But thy relation now: for I *attended* Pleased with thy words no less than thou. *Milton*.

My son, *attend* to my words. *Prov. iv. 20*.

2. To be present, or near; to be within call; to be in waiting.

He was required to *attend* upon the committee. *Clarendon*.

3. † To wait; to delay.

Plant anemones after the first rains, if you will have flowers very forward but it is sure to *attend* till October. *Evelyn*.

AT-TÉND'ANCE, *n.* 1. Act of attending or waiting on; service; ministration. "After many years' *attendance* upon the duke." *Clarendon*.

Why might not you, my lord, receive *attendance* From those that she calls servants? *Shak*.

2. The person or persons waiting on, or serving; attendants.

Attendance none shall need, nor train. *Milton*.

3. Attention; regard; heed.

Give *attendance* to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine. *1 Tim. iv. 13*.

4. † A waiting for; expectation.

That which causeth bitterness in death is the languishing *attendance* and expectation of it ere it come. *Hooker*.

AT-TÉND'ANT, *a.* 1. Accompanying as subordinate. "*Attendant* on their lord." *Milton*.

2. Connected with consequentially, or by accident; as, "*Attendant* circumstances."

3. (*Law*) Owing a duty or service to another; waiting or depending upon another. *Burrill*.

AT-TÉND'ANT, *n.* 1. One who attends or accompanies; one of a train; a follower. "Brave *attendants* near him." *Shak*.

2. One who is present on any occasion.

He was a constant *attendant* at all meetings relating to charity. *Swift*.

3. One who waits the pleasure of another, as a suitor or agent.

To give an *attendant* quick despatch is a civility. *Burnet*.

4. That which is connected with something else, as concomitant or consequent.

It is hard to take into view all the *attendants* that will be concerned in a question. *Watts*.

5. (*Law*) One who owes a duty or service to another, or depends upon another. *Cowell*.

AT-TÉND'ER, *n.* One who attends; an attendant; an associate. *B. Jonson*.

AT-TÉND'ING, *p. a.* Attentive: — giving attendance; waiting on. *Shak*.

† AT-TÉND'MENT, *n.* An attending circumstance. "Uncomfortable *attendants* of hell." *Broune*.

† AT-TÉND'RESS, *n.* A female attendant. "*Attendants* at the table." *Fuller*.

† AT-TÉNT', *a.* Intent; attentive; listening.

Season your administration for a while With an *attent* ear. *Shak*.

† AT-TÉNT', *n.* Attention. *Spenser*.

AT-TĒN'TĀTES, *n. pl.* [L. *attentata*, things attempted.] (*Law.*) Proceedings pending a suit after an inhibition is decreed:—things wrongfully innovated or attempted in a suit by an inferior judge, pending an appeal. *Burrill.*

† AT-TĒN'TĀLY, *ad.* Attentively. *Barrow.*

AT-TĒN'TĪQŪN, *n.* [L. *attentio*; Fr. *attention*.] 1. Act of attending; a steady exertion or application of the mind; heed; regard. By attention ideas are registered in the memory. *Locke.* 2. Civility; courtesy; as, "To show attention to a guest."

Syn.—Give attention to the acquisition of knowledge or learning; application is necessary in order to make proficiency; knowledge is gained by study; use vigilance in your calling; take heed to your conduct; have regard to your reputation.—See CARE, REGARD.

Attention to external things is observation; attention to the subjects of our own consciousness is reflection.—Attention is the abstraction of the mind from all things else, and fixing it upon one object; and abstraction is the fixing of the mind upon one object to the exclusion of others. *Manning.*

AT-TĒN'TĪVE, *a.* Paying attention; vigilant; observant; mindful; heedful. "We gave most attentive ear." *Hooker.*

A critic is more attentive to what is wanting than to what is present. *Addison.*

Syn.—See CAREFUL, DILIGENT, MINDFUL.

AT-TĒN'TĪVE-LY, *ad.* In an attentive manner.

AT-TĒN'TĪVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being attentive. "Attentiveness to . . . prayers." *Addison.*

AT-TĒN'TĪ-ANT, *a.* Making thin; diluting; diluent. "Things that be attenuant." *Holland.*

AT-TĒN'TĪ-ANT, *n.* (*Med.*) Medicine to dilute the blood, or make it thin. *Brande.*

AT-TĒN'TĪ-ĀTE (at-tēn'yū-āt), *v. a.* [L. *attenuo*, attenuatus.] 1. ATTENUATED; *pp.* ATTENUATING, ATTENUATED. 1. To make thin; to reduce in consistency.

Of such concentration, too, is drink and food, To increase or attenuate the blood. *Dryden.*

2. To lessen; to diminish; to make slender. I come now to the Mahometans: . . . this fatal sect has ousted her [the church of Christ] out of divers large regions in Africa, in Tartary, and other places, and attenuated their number in Asia. *Johnson.*

AT-TĒN'TĪ-ĀTE, *a.* Made thin; attenuated. *Bacon.*

AT-TĒN'TĪ-ĀT-ED, *a.* 1. Made thin; made slender. "Spider's most attenuated web." *Young.* 2. (*Bot.*) Gradually tapering to a point, without becoming flat. *P. Cye.*

AT-TĒN'TĪ-ĀTION, *n.* [L. *attenuatio*.] 1. Act of attenuating; a thinning; a diminishing in weight or consistency. *Bacon.*

2. State of being made thin. "I am ground even to an attenuation." *Donne.*

AT-TĒR, *n.* Corrupt matter issuing from an ulcer. [*Local, Eng.*] *Skinner.*

† AT-TĒR-RĀTE, *v. a.* [Low L. *aterrere*, *aterrere*; *terra*, earth; Fr. *aterrer*, or *aterrir*.] To make land by carrying earth, or by alluvion.

† AT-TĒR-RĀTION, *n.* The act of making land by transporting earth.

AT-TĒST, *v. a.* [L. *attestor*; *ad*, to, and *testor*, to be a witness; *testis*, a witness; It. *attestare*; Sp. *atestar*; Fr. *attester*.] 1. ATTESTED; *pp.* ATTESTING, ATTESTED. 1. To bear witness to; to witness; to certify.

Many particular facts are recorded in holy writ, attested by particular pagan authors. *Addison.*

2. To call to witness; to invoke as consociates.

I touch the sacred altars, touch the flames, And all these powers attend, and all their names. *Dryden.*

3. To give proof of; to manifest. The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds Attend their joy, that hill and valley rings. *Milton.*

AT-TĒST, *n.* Witness; attestation. [*n.*] *Shak.*

AT-TĒS-TĀTION, *n.* [L. *attestatio*; It. *attestazione*; Sp. *atestacion*; Fr. *attestation*.] 1. Act of attesting; testimony; witness.

Submitting undergone in attestation of the accounts which they delivered. *Fairfax.*

2. (*Mil.*) A soldier's certificate signed by a magistrate. *Campbell.*

3. (*Law.*) Act of witnesses in attesting the execution or signatures of a deed or other instrument. *Burrill.*

AT-TĒSTĒR, *n.* A witness. "Credit of the attesters, and truth of the relations." *Spenser.*

AT-TĒSTĒVE, *a.* Attesting. [*n.*] *Month. Rev.*

AT-TĒSTĒQR, *n.* A witness; an attester. *Dryden.*

AT-TĒTIC, *a.* [Gr. *Ἀττικὸς*.] Belonging to Attica, or Athens, its capital;—noting especially what is pure, classical, or elegant. "Done in an Attic or elegant style." *Hannmer.*

Attic base, (*Arch.*) the base of a column having an upper and lower torus, a scotia, and fillets between them. *Attic order*, (*Arch.*) a low order of architecture used over a principal order, and ornamented with pilasters, never with columns. *Attic story*, (*Arch.*) the upper story of a house, when the ceiling makes a right angle with the sides, by which it is distinguished from a common garret. The term is now frequently applied to a garret. *Wade.*

Attic dialect, the dialect of the Greek language spoken by the Athenians.—Attic faith, inviolable faith.—Attic suit, delicate, poignant wit.

AT-TĒTIC, *n.* 1. A native of Attica. *Bentley.* 2. (*Arch.*) A low order over a principal order, ornamented with pilasters, never with columns; the upper story or garret of a building. *Wade.*

AT-TĒTIC-AL, *a.* Relating to Attica; pure; classical; Attic. *Hammond.*

AT-TĒTIC-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *Ἀττικισμός*.] 1. An Attic idiom or phrase; an elegant, concise, or witty expression. *Milton.*

There is an elegant Atticism which occurs Luke xiii. 9. "Fit bear fruit, well." *Newcome.*

2. Favoritism towards the Athenians. "Put to death by Pederatus for Atticism." *Hobbes.*

AT-TĒTIC-IZE, *v. n.* [Gr. *Ἀττικίζω*.] 1. To use an Atticism. *Bentley.* 2. To favor, or side with, the Athenians. *Smith, Trans. of Thucydides.*

† AT-TĒTIC-ŪS, *a.* [L. *attiguus*; *attiguo*, to touch.] Bordering on; contiguous. *Craig.*

† AT-TĒTIGĒ, *v. a.* [L. *attigere*; *ad*, to, and *tango*, to touch.] To touch lightly. *Coles.*

AT-TĒRE, *v. a.* [Fr. *attours*, dress; *atourner*, to clothe, to adorn.] 1. ATTIRING; *pp.* ATTIRING, ATTIRED. To dress; to clothe; to array; to apparel.

Finely attired in a robe of white. *Shak.*

AT-TĒRE, *n.* 1. Clothes; dress; especially, ornamental garments; apparel;—a head-dress. Nature hath left it to the wit of man to devise his own attire. *Shak.*

2. (*Her.*) The horns of a stag in a coat of arms. *Phillips.*

3. (*Bot.*) A name formerly plied to the internal parts of a flower;—now called *stamens*. *Bailey.*

Syn.—See APPAREL.

AT-TĒRED (at-tēd'), *p. a.* 1. Furnished with attire; dressed; decked in ornamental garments. 2. (*Her.*) Furnished with horns;—used in speaking of a buck or stag. *Bullakar.*

AT-TĒRĒR, *n.* One who attires. *Bailey.*

AT-TĒRING, *n.* 1. The head-dress. *Hulclot.* 2. Dress; apparel; array.

† AT-TĒTĒLE (at-tū'), *v. a.* To entitle. *Gower.*

AT-TĒTĒLE, *n.* [Low L. *aptitudo*; L. *aptus*, to fit; It. *aptitudine*; Sp. *aptitud*; Fr. *aptitude*.] 1. The posture or position of the whole body in a state of immobility, either instantaneous, or continued; as, "A graceful aptitude"; "To assume an aptitude."

2. (*Fine Arts*.) The position of a figure by which the action or sentiment of the person is represented. They were famous originals that gave rise to statues, with the same air, posture, and attitudes. *Addison.*

Syn.—See GESTURE.

AT-TĒTĒ-DĒ-NĀL, *a.* Relating to attitude or posture. *Smart.*

AT-TĒTĒ-DĒ-NĀRĒ-AN, *n.* One studious of attitudes; one who attitudinizes. *Gall.*

AT-TĒTĒ-DĒ-NĒZE, *v. n.* To assume affected attitudes, airs, or postures. *Ch. Ob.*

AT-TŌL'LĒNT, *a.* [L. *attollo*, *attollens*, to raise up.] (*Anat.*) That lifts up; raising up. "The attollent muscles." *Derham.*

AT-TŌNE', *v. n.* See ATONE. *Todd.*

AT-TORN' (at-tūn'), *v. a.* [A. S. *tyrnan*, to turn; Low L. *attorno*; Old Fr. *attornier*.] (*Law.*) To transfer the service of a vassal. [*n.*] *Sadler.*

AT-TORN', or AT-TURN' (at-tūrn'), *v. n.* (*Law.*) To acknowledge a new possessor of property, and accept tenancy under him. *Blackstone.*

AT-TOR'NEY (at-tūr'ne), *n.*; *pl.* AT-TOR'NEYS. [Low L. *attornatus*; Old Fr. *attorne*, or *attourner*; *attorney*, to turn over to another.] One who is appointed by another to do something in his place or stead; a proxy; a lawyer.

Attorney-at-law, one legally qualified to prosecute and defend actions in courts of law; a solicitor; a lawyer. In England, and in some of the United States, an attorney is distinguished from a counsellor, as one who carries on the more mechanical parts of suits, or such as do not require to be conducted in open court.—*Attorney in fact*, a private attorney authorized to transact business for another which is not of a legal character. This authority is conferred by an instrument in writing called a *letter of attorney*, or, more commonly, a *power of attorney*. *Burrill.*

Syn.—See LAWYER.

† AT-TOR'NEY (at-tūr'ne), *v. a.* 1. To perform by proxy. *Shak.* 2. To employ as a proxy. *Shak.*

AT-TOR'NEY-GĒNĒR-ĀL, *n.* A prosecuting officer of government; a ministerial officer who acts for a government as an attorney does for his employer. *Romilly.*

AT-TOR'NEY-GĒNĒR-ĀL-SHĪP, *n.* The office of attorney-general. *Month. Rev.*

AT-TOR'NEY-SHĪP (at-tūr'ne-shīp), *n.* The office of an attorney; agency. *Shak.*

AT-TORN'MĒNT (at-tūrn'mēnt), *n.* (*Law.*) A yielding of the tenant to a new lord, or the acknowledgment of him as such. *Correll.*

† AT-TŌUR', *n.* [Fr. *attours*.] A head-dress.—See ATTIRE. *Chaucer.*

AT-TRĀCT', *v. a.* [L. *attraho*, *attractus*; *ad*, to, and *traho*, to draw; It. *attrarre*; Sp. *atraer*; Fr. *attirer*.] 1. ATTRACTED; *pp.* ATTRACTING, ATTRACTED. 1. To draw to; to bring into proximity.

The single atoms each to other tend, And each attracted to the next in place, joined and impelled its neighbor to embrace. *Pope.*

2. To allure; to win; to engage. Adorned She was, indeed, and lovely, to attract Thy love. *Milton.*

Syn.—See ALLURE, CHARM.

† AT-TRĀCT', *n.* Attraction. *Hudibras.*

AT-TRĀCT'Ā-BĪLĒ-TY, *n.* Capability of being attracted. *Sir W. Jones.*

AT-TRĀCT'Ā-BLE, *a.* That may be attracted.

† AT-TRĀCT'Ē-ĀL, *a.* Having power to attract. "An electrical or attractical virtue." *Ray.*

AT-TRĀCT'Ē-ĀL, *a.* Having power to attract.

AT-TRĀCT'Ē-ĀL, *ad.* In an attracting manner; attractively.

AT-TRĀCT'Ē-ĀL, *n.* [L. *attractio*.] 1. Tendency of bodies to approach one another and adhere together; the power, principle, or tendency in bodies to unite;—distinguished into the attraction of gravity, or gravitation,—the attraction of cohesion,—and capillary, electrical, and magnetic attraction.

Attraction may be performed by impulse or some other means: I see that word to signify any force by which bodies tend towards one another. *Newton.*

2. Allurement; fascination; charm. Setting the attraction of my good parts aside, I have no other charm. *Shak.*

Syn.—See ALLUREMENT.

AT-TRĀCT'Ē-ĀL, *a.* Having power to attract; inviting; alluring. For contemplation he and valor formed, For softness she and sweet attractive grace. *Milton.*

AT-TRÁC'TIVE, *n.* That which draws or incites. "The *attractives* of his discourse." *Fell.*

AT-TRÁC'TIVE-LÝ, *ad.* With the power of attracting. *Richardson.*

AT-TRÁC'TIVE-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being attractive. "*Attractiveness* in riches." *South.*

AT-TRÁC'TOR, *n.* A person or thing that attracts. "True *attractors* of love." *Whitlock.*

AT'TRA-HÉNT [át'tra-hént, *S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm.*; át-trá'hént, *Wb.*], *n.* [L. *attraho*, *attrahens*, to draw to.] That which attracts. *Glanville.*

† AT-TRÁP', *v. a.* To clothe; to dress. *Spenser.*

† AT-TRÁP'T', *p. a.* Adorned. *Spenser.*

† AT-TRĒC-TÁ'TIŌN, *n.* [L. *attractatio*.] Frequent handling. *Bp. Taylor.*

AT-TRĪB'U-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be attributed; imputable; ascribable. *Hale.*

AT-TRĪB'UTE, *v. a.* [L. *attribuo*, *attributus*; It. *attribuire*; Sp. *atribuir*; Fr. *attribuer*.] [i. ATTRIBUTED; pp. ATTRIBUTING, ATTRIBUTED.] To ascribe; to assign; to impute.

We attribute nothing to God that hath any repugnancy or contradiction in it. *Tillotson.*
The imperfection of telescopes is attributed to spherical glasses. *Newton.*

Syn. — See ASCRIBE.

AT'TRĪ-BŪTE, *n.* 1. A thing attributed or belonging to any one; a property; a quality; a characteristic.

All the perfections of God are called his *attributes*. *Watts.*

2. (*Gram.*) Quality or state assigned to a noun by an adjective or modifying phrase.

Attributes are usually distributed under the three heads of quality, quantity, and relation. *Müll.*

3. (*Fine Arts.*) A symbol given to certain figures, to distinguish and characterize them, as the trident of Neptune, &c.

The *attribute* of Jacob is a staff with a serpent entwined about it. *Fairholt.*

Syn. — See QUALITY.

AT-TRĪ-BŪ'TIŌN, *n.* 1. Act of attributing.

The attribution of prophetic language to birds was common among the Orientals. *Warton.*

2. Quality ascribed; attribute.

Such attribution should the Douglas have. *Shak.*

AT-TRĪB'U-TĪVE, *a.* That attributes; attributing; expressing an attribute. *Shak.*

That adjective which is joined immediately to a substantive, to modify and restrict its meaning, is called an *attributive* adjective, *a.*, "A *splendid* temple." *J. W. Gibbs.*

AT-TRĪB'U-TĪVE, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word which denotes something attributed.

All *attributes* are either verbs, particles, or adjectives. *Harris.*

AT-TRĪTE, *a.* [L. *attero*, *attritus*, to rub.]

1. Ground or worn by rubbing. [R.] *Milton.*

2. (*Theol.*) Sorry for sin only from a sense of shame or the fear of punishment. "A man *attrite* for his sins." *Bp. Bull.*

AT-TRĪTE-NÉSS, *n.* State of being attrite or much worn; attrition. [R.] *Johnson.*

AT-TRĪ'TIŌN (át-trĭsh'ŭn, 94), *n.* [L. *attritio*.]

1. Act of wearing, as when bodies rub one against another. *Woodward.*

2. State of being worn. *Johnson.*

3. (*Theol.*) Such a grief for sin as arises only from fear of punishment or a sense of shame; — distinguished from *contrition*. *Tillotson.*

† AT'TRY, *a.* [A. S. *atter*, poison.] Poison-

† AT'TĒR-LÝ, *ous*; virulent. *Chaucer.*

AT-TŪNE', *v. a.* [L. *tonus*, from Gr. *tonos*, a tone.]

[i. ATTUNED; pp. ATTUNING, ATTUNED.]

1. To set to a tune; to make musical.

Breathing the smell of field and grove, *alcant*
The trembling leaves. *Milton.*

2. To make accordant; to harmonize.

This is what Epictetus calls "to attune or harmonize one's mind to the things which happen." *Harris.*

† A-TWÁIN' (a-twán'), *ad.* [A. S. *twegan*, two.]

In twain; in two; asunder. *Shak.*

A-TWĒEL', *interj.* I wot well. [Scottish.] *Taylor.*

† A-TWĒĒN', *ad.* or *prep.* Between. *Spenser.*

† A-TWĪNNE' (a-twín'), *ad.* In two; asunder;

in twain.

A-TWĪST', *a.* [A. S. *twinan*, to twist.] Awry; distorted. [R.] *Seager.*

† A-TWĪXT' (a-twĭkst'), *prep.* Betwixt; between. Great love was *atwixt* them two. *Chaucer.*

† A-TWŌ' (a-tŏ'), *ad.* [A. S. *twegan*, two.] Into two. "An axe to smite the cord *atwo*." *Chaucer.*

A-TÝP'IC, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *typos*, a type.] (*Med.*) Having no type; irregular. *Dunglison.*

AUBAINE (ă-bān'), *n.* [Fr. *aubain*, a foreigner, from L. *alibi*, elsewhere, and *natus*, born. *Spelman.* L. *advena*, a stranger. *Cujacius.*] (*Fr. Law.*) Succession to the property of a stranger; — *droit d'aubaine*, a prerogative by which the kings of France formerly claimed the property of a stranger who died in their kingdom, not having been naturalized. *P. Cyc.*

ĀU-BĒR-ĠĪNE, *n.* [Fr.] The egg-plant, or mad-apple; *Solanum melongena*. *Gent. Mag.*

ĀU-BĒR-ĠĪST, *n.* [Fr. *aubergiste*.] An inn-keeper; a tavern-keeper. [R.] *Smollett.*

ĀU-BURN, *a.* [A. S. *byrnan*, to burn. — Fr. *à brun*, It. *bruno*, brown. *Sullivan.* It is written *abron* by Beau. & Fl. and by Hall, and *aburne* by Sir T. Elyot and *Shakspeare*. — See BROWN.] Reddish brown; nut-brown; chestnut color.

For him with female care,
She combed, and set in curls, her *auburn* hair. *Dryden.*

ĀU-ĠĒH'NĪ-A, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνγών*, the neck.] (*Zool.*) A genus of ruminating animals; the lama and paca, paca, or alpaca; — characterized by the elongation of the neck. *Brande.*

ĀU COURANT' (ă-kă-rang'), *a.* [Fr. *in the current*.] Well acquainted with what is going on; having the run of; — used of public or private matters. *Ogilvie.*

ĀUC'TIŌN (ăwk'shun, 94), *n.* [L. *auctio*; *augeo*, *auctus*, to increase.]

1. A public sale of property to the highest bidder; a vendue. "Goods sold by *auction*"; "Any sale at *auction*." *McCulloch.*

2. + Things sold by auction.

Ask you why Pharis the whole *auction* buys? *Pope.*
Dutch auction, an auction in which the auctioneer begins by naming a high price, and gradually reduces it until some one closes with his offer. *Long. Ency.*

ĀUC'TIŌN, *v. a.* To sell by auction. *Johnson.*

ĀUC'TIŌN-A-RÝ, *a.* Belonging to an auction.

"With *auctionary* hammer." *Dryden.*

ĀUC'TIŌN-ĒĒR', *n.* One whose business it is to offer property for sale by auction; one who invites bids at a sale by auction.

ĀUC'TIŌN-ĒĒR', *v. a.* To sell by auction.

Estates are landscapes, gazed upon a while,
Then advertised and *auctioneered* away. *Couper.*

ĀUC'TIŌN-BŌŌM, *n.* A room where an auction or vendue is held. *Boswell.*

† ĀUC'TIVE, *a.* [L. *augeo*, *auctus*, to increase.] Of an increasing quality. *Bailey.*

ĀU'CU-BĀ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A Japanese laurel-like evergreen plant, or shrub, remarkable for its shining pale-green leaves mottled with yellow; the gold plant. *Eng. Cyc.*

† ĀU-CU-PĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [L. *aucupatio*; *avis*, a bird, and *cipio*, to take.] Fowling; bird-catching. *Bailey.*

ĀU-DĀ'CIOUS (ăw-dă'shus, 66), *a.* [L. *audax*; *audéo*, to dare; It. *audace*; Sp. *audaz*; Fr. *audacieux*.]

1. Daring; venturesome; fearless; intrepid.

Thence many a league,
As in a cloudy chair ascending, rides
Audacious. *Milton.*

2. Bold in a bad sense; insolent; impudent.

Obey, *audacious* traitor; kneel for grace. *Shak.*

3. Proceeding from a bold, insolent, or shameless disposition. "Audacious eloquence." "Audacious wickedness." *Shak.*

ĀU-DĀ'CIOUS-LÝ (ăw-dă'shus-lŕ), *ad.* Boldly; — impudently. *South.*

ĀU-DĀ'CIOUS-NÉSS (ăw-dă'shus-nŕs), *n.* Quality of being audacious; audacity. *Sandys.*

ĀU-DĀC'Ī-TÝ (ăw-dă's-lŕ-tŕ), *n.*

1. Boldness; intrepidity; fearlessness. "Such courage and *audacity*." *Shak.*

2. Impudence; effrontery; presumptuousness. "The most arrogant *audacity*." *Joye.*

Syn. — *Audacity* marks a daring, boldness a ready character; *hardhood* and *hardness* signify capacity to endure. The *audacity* of a rebel; the *boldness* of an advocate; the *intrepidity* of a general; the *impudence* of a knave; the *effrontery* of a villain. *Audacity*, *impudence*, and *effrontery* are used in a bad sense; *hardness*, *hardhood*, *boldness*, in a good or bad sense; *intrepidity*, in a good sense.

ĀU-DĪ-BĪL'Ī-TÝ, *n.* Capability of being heard; audibleness. [R.] *Journal of Science.*

ĀU'DĪ-BLE, *a.* [L. *audibilis*; *audio*, to hear.] That may be heard; perceptible by the ear. "With *audible* lament." *Milton.*

ĀU'DĪ-BLE, *n.* The object of hearing, "The smell doth not once dream of *audibles*." *More.*

ĀU'DĪ-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being audible.

ĀU'DĪ-BLY, *ad.* In an audible manner. *Milton.*

ĀU'DĪ-ÉNCE [ăw'dŕ-ŕns, P. J. Ja. Sm. R.; ăw'dyŕns, S. F.; ăwd'yŕns, E. K.; ăw'dŕ-ŕns, W.], *n.* [L. *audio*, to hear; It. *audienza*; Sp. *audiencia*; Fr. *audience*.]

1. Act of hearing, or of listening.

His look
Drew *audience*, and attention still as night. *Milton.*

2. The ceremonial hearing of ambassadors or ministers by a sovereign or chief authority.

Let me have *audience*; I am sent to speak,
My holy lord of Milan, from the king. *Shak.*

3. An assembly addressed by a speaker; an auditory.

The hall was filled with an *audience* of the greatest eminence for quality and politeness. *Addison.*

4. (*Eng.*) A court held by an archbishop. "Into the arches or *audience*." *Canons Eccl.*

ĀU'DĪ-ÉNCE-CHĀM-BĒR, *n.* The place set apart for giving audience. *Trans. of Boccacini.*

ĀU-DĪ-ÉNCE-CŌURT, *n.* A court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the Arches court, though inferior both in dignity and antiquity. *Burn.*

ĀU-DĪ-ĒN'DŌ ĒT TĒR-MĪ-NĀN'DŌ, [L. *for hearing and ending*.] (*Law.*) A writ to certain persons for appealing and punishing any insurrection or great riot. *Whishaw.*

† ĀU'DĪ-ÉNT, *n.* [L. *audio*, *audiens*.] A hearer. "The *audients* of her sad story." *Shelton.*

ĀU'DĪT, *v. a.* [L. *audio*, to hear.] [i. AUDITED; pp. AUDITING, AUDITED.] To settle by an audit; to examine and settle or adjust, as accounts. "We reckon up and *audit* the expenses." *Fell.*

ĀU'DĪT, *v. n.* To sum up; to settle an account.

Let Hocus *audit*; he knows how the money was disbursed. *Arbutnot.*

ĀU'DĪT, *n.* 1. The settling of accounts by examining documents and hearing parties concerned; a final account.

And how his *audit* stands, who knows save Heaven? *Shak.*

2. Audience; a hearing. "Whoso seeks an *audit* here, . . . pays his tribute." *Couper.*

ĀU'DĪT-HŌŪSE, *n.* An appendage to most cathedrals, for the transaction of affairs belonging to them. *Sir G. Wheeler.*

† ĀU-DĪ'TIŌN (ău-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *auditio*.] A hearing; a listening to. *Bailey.*

† ĀU'DĪ-TIVE, *a.* Capable of hearing. *Cotgrave.*

ĀU'DĪ-TŌR, *n.* [L. *auditor*; It. *auditore*; Sp. *auditor*; Fr. *auditeur*.]

1. A hearer; a listener.

I was surrounded by a multitude of *auditors*, who retailed my maxims and my jests. *Johnson.*

2. One who audits; a person appointed to examine a particular account, and state or certify the result; or an officer whose business it is to examine and verify all accounts relating to the business of the government, corporation, or other authority from which he receives his appointment. *P. Cyc.*

ĀU-DĪ-TŌRĪ-ĀL, *a.* Auditory. *Sir J. Stoddart.*

ĀU'DĪ-TŌR-SHĪP, *n.* The office of an auditor.

ĀU'DĪ-TŌ-RÝ, *a.* Relating to the sense of hearing, or to the organs on which it depends. "Vibrations . . . in the *auditory* nerves." *Newton.*

ÂU-RIC'U-LAR, n. (*Ornith.*) The tuft of feathers around the orifice of the ears of birds. *Craig.*
ÂU-RIC'U-LAR-LY, ad. In an auricular manner.
ÂU-RIC'U-LATE, } a. l. (Bot.) Like the
ÂU-RIC'U-LAT-ED, } ear; having two
lobes, like ears, at the base. *P. Cyc.*
2. (*Conch.*) A term applied to certain
bivalves which have a flat, angulated projec-
tion on one or both sides of the umbones or
bosses. *Ogilvie.*
ÂU-RIF'ER-OUS, a. [*L. aurifer; aurum, gold,*
and *fero, to bear.*] Producing gold. *Thomson.*
ÂU-RI-FORM, a. [*L. a-vr-, the ear, and forma,*
form.] Shaped like an ear. *Craig.*
ÂU-RÎ'GÂ, n.; pl. ÂU-RÎ'GÂS. [*L., a charioteer.*]
(*Astron.*) The Wagoner, or Charioteer, one of
the constellations. *Hind.*
ÂU-RÎ'GÂL, a. Belonging to a chariot. *Buwer.*
ÂU-RÎ-GÂ'TION, n. [*L. auriga, a charioteer.*]
Act of driving carriages. [*R.*] *Bailey.*
ÂU-RÎG'RA-PHY, n. [*Gr. âpov, gold, and γραφω,*
to write.] Art of writing with gold. *Maunder.*
ÂU-RÎ-PHRÛ'Q-I-ATE, a. [*L. aurum, gold, and*
Low L. phrygiare, to adorn with embroidery, i. e.
Phrygian needlework.] Embroidered with gold.

Nor wore he [the pope] mitre here
Precious or *aurum pygmae.* *Southey.*

ÂU-RÎ-PÎG-MËN'TUM, n. [*L.*] (*Min.*) Yellow
sulphuret of arsenic. — See ORPIMENT.
ÂU-RÎ-SCÂLP, n. [*L. auris, the ear, and scalpo,*
to scrape.] An instrument for cleaning the
ears; an ear-pick. *Smart.*
ÂU-RÎST, n. [*L. auris, the ear.*] A surgeon
who treats diseases of the ear. *Dunglison.*
ÂU-RÎT-ED, a. [*L. auritus.*] (*Zool. & Bot.*)
Having ears, or appendages like ears. *Hill.*
ÂU-RQ-CËPH'A-LOÛS, a. [*Gr. âpov, gold, and*
κεφαλή, the head.] (*Zool.*) Having the head of
a golden color. *Craig.*
ÂU-RQËXS, n. [*L. urus, a bison, and Ger. ochs,*
an ox.] A species of wild ox, now nearly ex-
tinct; the European *Bison priscus.* *Owen.*
ÂU-RQ-CÛ'A-NÎDE, n. [*Gr. âpov, gold, and*
κυανός, blue.] (*Chem.*) A compound of the cy-
anide of gold and a basic oxide. *Brunde.*
ÂU-RÔ'RA, n.; pl. L. ÂU-RÔ'RAE; Eng. ÂU-RÔ'-
RA'S; from Gr. âurora, golden, and ὥρα, hour.]
1. Daybreak; the morning; the dawning light
before sunrise.
2. (*Mythol.*) The goddess of Morning, rep-
resented by the poets as riding in a rose-col-
ored chariot, scattering roses from her hand,
and preceded by the morning star.

Leaves and flaming hills, *Aurora's* fan. *Milton.*

3. (*Bot.*) A species of crowfoot. *Johnson.*
ÂU-RÔ'RA BÔ-RE-Â'LIS, n. [*L., northern day-*
break.] A nocturnal luminous meteor, sup-
posed to be electrical, often very splendid,
especially in high northern latitudes. It con-
sists of white or variously colored mellow
light, and exhibits various and changing forms
and appearances, as the arch, columnar up-
shooting streams, beautiful coruscations, &c.,
which sometimes cover the whole heavens. It
is usually preceded and accompanied by mag-
netic perturbations; and the summit of the au-
roral arch is always in or near the magnetic
meridian. It takes its name from its resem-
blance to the dawn, and is called also *northern*
lights and *polar lights.*

Aurora australis, the same phenomenon seen to-
wards the south pole.

ÂU-RÔ'RAL, a. Relating to the aurora or *aurora*
borealis. *Pâli. Mag.*
ÂU-RQ-TËL'LU-RÎTE, n. [*L. aurum, gold, and*
Mod. L. tellurium.] (*Min.*) An ore of tel-
lurium containing gold and silver. *Dana.*
ÂU-RQ-M BÛL'MI-NÂNS, n. [*L., fulminating*
gold.] (*Chem.*) An explosive preparation made
by dissolving gold in nitro-muriatic acid, and
precipitating it with ammonia. *Quincy.*
ÂUS-CÛL-TÂ'TION, n. [*L. ausculto, to listen.*]

1. A listening to. "You shall hear what
deserves attentive *auscultation.*" *Hickes.*
2. (*Med.*) A method of examining diseases
of the heart and lungs by listening to sounds in
the chest through a stethoscope. *Dunglison.*
ÂUS'CÛL-TÂ-TOR, n. (Med.) One who practises
auscultation. *Month. Rev.*
ÂUS-CÛL'TÂ-TQ-RÛ, a. (Med.) Relating to aus-
cultation. *Qu. Rev.*
ÂUS'PI-CAL, a. Relating to auspices or omens;
auspiciatory. *Craig.*
ÂUS'PI-CATE, v. a. [*L. auspicio, auspiciatus, to*
foretell by observing the flight and singing of
birds.]
1. To foreshow; to give token of.

As that did *auspicate*
So lasting glory to Augustus' state. *B. Jonson.*

2. To take the first step towards; to begin.

One of the very first acts by which it [the government]
auspicated its entrance into function. *Burke.*

ÂUS'PI-CÂ-TQ-RÛ, a. Relating to auspices or
omens; auspicial. *Ogilvie.*
ÂU'SPICE, n.; pl. ÂU'SPI-CËS. [*L. auspicium,*
divination by the flight and singing of birds;
avis, a bird, and spicio, to look at.]
1. Omen or omens, such as used to be drawn
from birds; augury. *Bp. Story.*
2. Protection; influence.

By whose high *auspice* Rome hath stood
So long. *B. Jonson.*

In this sense, it is generally plural; as, "Un-
der his *auspices* success is certain."

ÂU-SPÎ'CIÂL (âw-spîsh'âl), a. Relating to prog-
nostics. *Johnson.*
ÂU-SPÎ'CIQUS (âw-spîsh'us, 66), a. l. Having
omens of success; prosperous; fortunate.
"*Auspicious chief.*" *Dryden.*
2. Favorable; propitious; lucky; happy.
"*Auspicious gales.*" *Shak.*
Syn. — *Auspicious* circumstances; *prosperous* or
fortunate in business; a *prosperous* enterprise; a fa-
vorable wind; a *propitious* season; a *lucky* incident;
a happy coincidence.
ÂU-SPÎ'CIQUS-LY (âw-spîsh'us-le), ad. Prosper-
ously; favorably; happily. *Dryden.*
ÂU-SPÎ'CIQUS-NËSS (âw-spîsh'us-nËs), n. Prom-
ise of happiness; prosperity. *Johnson.*
ÂU-STËRE', a. [*Gr. âstêros; L. austerus; It. &*
Sp. austero; Fr. austère.]
1. Harsh to the taste; having acerbity.
"*Austere wines diluted with water.*" *Arbutnot.*
2. Severe; harsh; rigid; ascetic; rigorous;
stern; crabbed.

Be not unlike all others, not *austere*
As thou art strong, inflexible as steel. *Milton.*

3. (*F. Arts.*) Scrupulously truthful. *Fairholt.*
Syn. — *Austere* master, temper, or habit; *severe*
punishment; *harsh* manners; *rigid* justice; *ascetic*
habit; *rigorous* discipline; *stern* decree; *crabbed* tem-
per; *sear* aspect. The painter is *austere* in the treat-
ment of a subject when he rejects all ornament or
adventitious aid. — See HARSH.
ÂU-STËR'LY, ad. Rigidly; severely; sternly.

Hypocrites *austere*ly talk
Of purity, and place, and innocence. *Milton.*

ÂU-STËR'NESS, n. l. Quality of being au-
stere; roughness of taste. *Johnson.*
2. Severity; austerity; rigor. "The *au-*
sterness of my life." *Shak.*
ÂU-STËR'I-TY, n. Severity; excessive rigor;
mortified life; harsh discipline. "The *auster-*
ity of a capuchin." *Addison.*
Syn. — *Austerity* of monastic life; *severity* of dis-
cipline; *rigor* of punishment or of the laws.
ÂU'STRAL, a. [*L. australis; auster, the south*
wind.] Relating to the south; southern.
"*Austral* signs." *Johnson.*
ÂU-STRAL-Â'SIAN (-â'shan), a. (Geog.) Relat-
ing to Australasia. *Smart.*
ÂU-STRAL-Â'SIAN (-â'shan), n. (Geog.) A na-
tive of Australasia. *P. Cyc.*
ÂU-STRÂ'LI-AN, a. (Geog.) Pertaining to Au-
stralia or New Holland. *P. Cyc.*
ÂU-STRÂ'LI-AN, n. (Geog.) A native of Au-
stralia or New Holland. *P. Cyc.*
ÂU'STRAL-IZE, v. n. To tend towards the
south, as one pole of a magnet. *Browne.*

ÂUSTRI-AN, n. [*Ger. ôster, eastern, and reich,*
kingdom.] (*Geog.*) A native of Austria. *Coze.*
ÂUSTRI-AN, a. (Geog.) Relating to Austria.
† ÂUS'TRINE, a. Southern; austral. *Bailey.*
† ÂU'STRING-ER, n. [Old Fr. *austour, a gos-*
hawk.] A falconer; an astringer. *Cowell.*
ÂUSTRO-MÂN-CÛ, n. [*L. auster, the south*
wind, and Gr. *μαντεία, prophecy.*] Divination
by the winds. *Dunglison.*
† ÂU'TAR-CHY, n. [*Gr. ârarchia; âvtos, self, and*
ἀρχη, government.] Absolute power; self-suf-
ficiency. *Milton.*
† ÂU'TËR, n. [Fr. autel.] An altar. *Chaucer.*
ÂU-THËN'TIC, } a. [Gr. ἀθετικός, vouched
ÂU-THËN'TI-CAL, } for, warranted; ἀθετικός, an
absolute ruler, one who has power and can
delegate it; *L. authenticus; It. & Sp. autentico;*
Fr. authentique.
1. Resting on proper authority; properly at-
tested; genuine; real; true.

Being examined on these material defects in the authenti-
cations of a paper produced by them as *authentic*, [they]
could give no sort of account how it happened to be without
a signature. *Burke.*

2. (*Greek Mus.*) Noting modes or keys whose
tones were related to the tonic, in contradis-
tinction to the *plagal* modes, whose tones were
related to the fifth or dominant. *Dwight.*
Syn. — *Authentic* history or news; *authentic* work;
genuine text; *genuine* materials; *true* story or his-
tory; *real* occurrence.

"A *genuine* book is that which was written by the
person whose name it bears as the author of it. An
authentic book is that which relates matters of fact as
they really happened. A book may be *genuine* without
being *authentic*, and a book may be *authentic* without
being *genuine.*" *Bp. Watson.* — Dr. Hill, in his "Lec-
tures," reverses the definition of *authentic*, and
changes that of *genuine* as follows:—"I oppose
the word *authentic* to *supposititious* (or *apocryphal*),
the word *genuine* to *vouched*. I call a book *authentic*
which was truly the work of the person whose name
it bears. I call a book *genuine* which remains in all
material points the same as when it proceeded from
the author." *Dr. Hill.*

ÂU-THËN'TI-CAL-LY, ad. In an authentic man-
ner. "Not yet *authentically* decided." *Browne.*
ÂU-THËN'TI-CAL-NËSS, n. Quality of being
authentic; authenticity.

Nothing can be more pleasant than to see virtuosos about
a cabinet of medals descending upon the value, rarity, and
authenticity of the several pieces. *Addison.*

ÂU-THËN'TI-CATE, v. a. [i. AUTHENTICATED;
pp. AUTHENTICATING, AUTHENTICATED.] To
prove authentic; to give credit or validity to by
establishing the author or authority.

I have *authenticated* two portraits of that prince. *Walpole.*

ÂU-THËN-TI-CÂ'TION, n. Act of authenticat-
ing; a proper or legal attestation. *Gladstone.*
ÂU-THËN-TI-C'ITY, n. The quality of being
authentic, or of resting on proper authority;
authenticity; genuineness. *Walpole.*
† ÂU-THËN'TI-C-LY, ad. Authentically. "Judici-
ally and *authentically* made." *Hall.*
† ÂU-THËN'TI-C-NËSS, n. Authenticity. "The
authenticity of that decree." *Hammond.*
ÂU-THËN'TICS, n. pl. (Civil Law.) A Latin
translation, from the Greek, of the Novels or
New Constitutions of Justinian, made by an
anonymous author;—so called because the
Novels were translated entire, to distinguish
it from the epitome made by Julian. *Burriil.*
**ÂU'THOR, n. [L. auctor; It. autore; Sp. autor;
Old Fr. autour; Fr. auteur.]
1. He to whom any thing owes its origin;
originator; creator; maker; first cause.

Thou art my father, thou my *author*, thou
My being gav'st me. *Milton.*

2. One who composes a work of science or
literature; the first writer of any thing, distinct
from a *translator* or *compiler*; a composer; a
writer.

An *author* has the choice of his own thoughts and words,
which a *translator* has not. *Dryden.*

An *author*! 'Tis a venerable name;
How few deserve it! and what numbers claim! *Pope.*

The chief glory of every people arises from its *authors.*
Johnson.

Syn. — See WRITER.**

son); but in the *United States*, September, October, and November.

Spring and autumn here
Danced hand in hand. *Milton.*
Then came the autumn, all in yellow clad,
As though he joyed in his plentiful store,
Laden with fruits, that made him laugh, full glad
That he had banished hunger. *Spenser.*

ĀU-TŪM'NAL, *a.* Belonging to autumn.

Foliage rich with some autumnal tint. *Gilpin.*

Autumnal equinox, the time when the sun crosses the equator, going southward, about the 22d of September. See EQUINOX. — Also the point at which the sun is at the time of the autumnal equinox, being one of the two points of intersection of the ecliptic with the equator.

† ĀU-TŪM'NI-TY, *n.* The season or fruits of autumn; harvest time, or harvest. *Bp. Hall.*

ĀUX-Ē'SYS, *n.* [L. from Gr. *αὐξήσις*, increase.] Amplification. *Peacham.*

† ĀUX-ĒT'IC, *a.* Increasing. *Hutchinson.*

ĀUX-IL'IAR (āw-g-zil'yar), *a.* Assisting; auxiliary. "To meet alone, . . . or seek auxiliary force." *Pope.*

† ĀUX-IL'IAR (āw-g-zil'yar), *n.* A helper; an aider; an auxiliary. *Glover.*

ĀUX-IL'IAR-LY, *ad.* By way of aid. *Coleridge.*

ĀUX-IL'IA-RY (āw-g-zil'ya-rē), *a.* [L. *auxilium*, aid.] Helping; assisting; "With auxiliary or aid soldiers, lightly armed." *Holland.*

ĀUX-IL'IA-RY (āw-g-zil'ya-rē), *n.* 1. A helper; an assistant; a confederate. *South.*
2. (*Mil.*) *pl.* Foreign troops assisting. "One legion and a few auxiliaries." *Gibbon.*

Auxiliary verb, (*Gram.*) a verb that helps to form some of the tenses of other verbs. — Auxiliary scales, (*Mus.*) the six keys or scales, consisting of any keys major with its relative minor, and the attendant key of each. — Auxiliary quantity, (*Math.*) a quantity introduced to simplify some mathematical operation.

† ĀUX-IL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* Help; aid. *Bailey.*

† ĀUX-IL'IA-TQ-RY, *a.* Assisting. *Sandys.*

Ā-VĀIL' (ā-vāl'), *v. a.* [L. *valere*, to be able, to be worth; It. *valere*; Sp. *valer*; Fr. *valoir*.] [*i.* AVAILED; *pp.* AVAILING, AVAILED.]

1. To profit; to benefit; to advance the interest of; — with of before the thing used; as, "To avail myself, yourself, or himself of some advantage."

Now will it best avail your majesty
To cross the seas, and to be crowned in France. *Shak.*
Yet all this availeth me nothing. *Esth. v. 13.*

2. To promote; to prosper; to assist.
Meantime he voyaged to explore the will
Of Jove on high Dodona's holy hill.
What means might best his safe return avail. *Pope.*
To avail one's self of, to take advantage of.

Ā-VĀIL' (ā-vāl'), *v. n.* To be of advantage.
The prayer of a righteous man availeth much. *James v. 16.*
Nor can my strength avail, unless by thee
Endued with force I gain the victory. *Dryden.*

Ā-VĀIL', *n.* [Old Fr. *availle*.]
1. Profit; advantage; benefit; use; service.
"Truth . . . of no more avail to us." *Locke.*
2. *pl.* Proceeds arising from labor, the sale of goods, or from any investment. *Stoddard.*

Syn. — His efforts were of no avail, and without profit; — he conferred no benefit, and gained no advantage. Talents are of use when employed in the service of the public.

Ā-VĀIL-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being available; suitability for accomplishing a purpose; availability. *Haughton.*

Ā-VĀIL'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be used with success or advantage; profitable; useful. "Whosoever was available to our salvation." *Udal.*
2. Having binding force; valid.

Laws human are available by consent. *Hooker.*

Ā-VĀIL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Power to promote an end. "Efficacy or availability." *Hale.*
2. Legal force; validity. *Johnson.*

Ā-VĀIL'A-BLY, *ad.* 1. Powerfully; profitably; advantageously. *Johnson.*
2. Legally; validly. *Johnson.*

† Ā-VĀIL'MENT, *n.* Usefulness; avail. *Bailey.*

ĀV-A-LĀNCHÉ', (āv-a-lānsh', K.; āv-a-lāngsh', Sm.), *n.* [Fr., from *avalier*, to descend.] A

vast body of snow, ice, earth, &c., sliding down a mountain. *Lyell.*

Once more, hoar mount! with thy sky-pointing peaks,
Oft from whose feet the avalanche, unheard,
Shoots downward. *Coleridge.*
The avalanche, — the thunderbolt of snow. *Byron.*

† Ā-VĀLE', *v. a.* [Fr. *avalier*, to descend.] To let fall; to depress. *Spenser.*

† Ā-VĀLE', *v. n.* To sink; to descend. *Spenser.*

† Ā-VĀNCE' (ā-vāns'), *v. a.* [Fr. *avancer*.] To advance; to profit. *Chaucer.*

† Ā-VĀNT'AGE, *n.* [Fr.] Advantage. *Chaucer.*

AVANT-COURIER (ā-vāng'kō-rēr) [ā-vōng'kō-rēr, Ja.; ā-vōng'kōr'yā, K.; āv'ōng-kōr'ēr, Sm.], *n.* [Fr. *avant-coureur*.] A messenger who is despatched before to notify the approach of others; a harbinger; a forerunner. *Todd.*

† Ā-VANTE' (ā-vānt'), *v. a.* [Fr. *vanter*.] To boast; to vaunt. *Chaucer.*

Ā-VĀNT'-GUARD (ā-vānt'gārd or ā-vāng'gārd) [ā-vānt'gārd, W. P. J. F.; ā-vāunt'gārd, S.; ā-vāng'gārd, Ja.; ā-vōng'gārd, K. Sm.], *n.* [Fr. *avant*, before or forward, and *garde*, guard.] (*Mil.*) The van; the first body of an army. *Hayward.*

Ā-VĀN'TU-RINE, *n.* See AVENTURINE. *W. Ency.*

ĀV'A-RICE, *n.* [L. *avaritia*; It. *avarizia*; Sp. *avaricia*; Fr. *avarice*.] Insatiable desire of gain, or property; cupidity; penuriousness; covetousness.

Avarice means in those who have but few good qualities, a great number. This is a weed that will grow in a barren soil. *Hughes.*

Syn. — Avarice and penuriousness keep what is gained by covetousness and cupidity.

ĀV-A-RĪ'CIOUS (āv-a-rish'us, 66), *a.* Having an insatiable love of gain; penurious; miserly; sordid; covetous; parsimonious; niggardly.

Your avaricious, money-getting man is generally a character of wonderful discretion. *Horsley.*

Syn. — The avaricious are unwilling to part with their money; the covetous are eager to obtain money; the sordid and niggardly are mean in their dealings with others; the miserly, the parsimonious, and the penurious are mean to themselves as well as to others.

ĀV-A-RĪ'CIOUS-LY (āv-a-rish'us-lē), *ad.* In a sordid or niggardly manner. *Goldsmith.*

ĀV-A-RĪ'CIOUS-NESS (āv-a-rish'us-nēs), *n.* The quality of being avaricious. *Richardson.*

† ĀV'A-ROUS, *a.* Covetous; avaricious. *Gower.*

Ā-VĀST', *interj.* [It. & Sp. *basta*, it is enough.] (*Naut.*) Hold! stop! stay! enough! *Dana.*

ĀV-A-TĀR' (āv-a-tār', Sm. C. Cl. Wb.; ā-vā'tār, K. Maunder), *n.* In Hindoo mythology, an incarnation of deity, and his appearance in some manifest shape upon earth. *P. Cyc.*

† Ā-VĀUNCE'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *avancement*.] Advancement. *Bale.*

Ā-VĀUNT', *interj.* Hence! begone! *Shak.*

† Ā-VĀUNT' (ā-vānt'), *v. a.* [See VAUNT.] To boast; to vaunt. *Abp. Cramer.*

† Ā-VĀUNT', *v. n.* [Fr. *avant*, forward.] To come before; to advance. *Spenser.*

† Ā-VĀUNT', *n.* Boasting. "If he gave aught, he durst make a vaunt." *Chaucer.*

† Ā-VĀUNT'RY, *n.*

Ā'VE, *n.* [L. *ave*, hail! be thou happy! imperative of *aveo*.] The first part of the salutation, used by the Roman Catholics, to the Virgin Mary; an abbreviation of *Ave Maria*, or *Hail Mary*.

Nine hundred paternosters every day,
And three nine hundred aves, she was wont to say. *Spenser.*

† Ā-VĒL', *v. a.* [L. *avellō*.] To pull away. "Yet are not those parts avelled." *Broune.*

Ā'VE-MĀ-RĪ', *n.* 1. A prayer to the Virgin Ā'VE-MĀ-RY, Mary, beginning with these words.

Mumbling our Ave-Maries with our beads. *Shak.*

2. In Rom. Cath. countries, a particular time, about half an hour after sunset, and also at early dawn, when the bells ring, and the people repeat the Ave-Maria. *Ogilvie.*

ĀV-E-NĀ'CEOUS (āv-e-nā'shus, 66), *a.* [L. *avena*, oats.] Belonging to, or like, oats. [R.] *Ash.*

ĀV'EN-AGE, *n.* [L. *avena*, oats.] (*Law.*) A quantity of oats paid as a rent. *Cowell.*

† ĀV-E-NĀUNT', *a.* [It. *avvenente*; Fr. *avenant*.] Becoming; well-looking. *Chaucer.*

ĀV'E-NER, *n.* See AVENOR.

Ā-VĒNGE' (ā-vēnj'), *v. a.* [Fr. *venger*.] [*i.* AVENGED; *pp.* AVENGING, AVENGED.]

1. To treat with revenge; to take revenge upon.

Thou shalt not avenge, nor bear any grudge against, the children of thy people. *Levit. xix. 18.*

2. To award just punishment for; to take satisfaction for.

He will avenge the blood of his servants. *Deut. xxxii. 43.*

3. To execute punishment, or take satisfaction, in behalf of another; to vindicate.

And shall not God avenge his own elect? *Luke xviii. 7.*
Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints, whose bones
Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold. *Milton.*

Syn. — To avenge is to punish in behalf of another; to vindicate is to defend another. The wrongs of a person are avenged, and his rights vindicated. To revenge is to retaliate, or punish for one's self, and is unchristian. — See RETALIATION.

† Ā-VĒNGE' (ā-vēnj'), *n.* Revenge. *Spenser.*

† Ā-VĒN'GEANCE, *n.* Vengeance. *Philips.*

Ā-VĒNGE'FUL, *a.* Revengeful. [R.] *Ec. Rev.*

Ā-VĒNGEMENT, *n.* Act of avenging. *Snyder.*

Ā-VĒN'GER, *n.* One who avenges. *Dryden.*

† Ā-VĒN'GER-ESS, *n.* A female avenger. *Spenser.*

† ĀV'E-NÖR, *n.* [Old Fr. *avenor*, from L. *avena*, oats.] (*Feudal Law.*) An officer of the king of England's stable, who provided oats for his horses. *Birch.*

ĀV'ENS, *n.* (*Bot.*) The herb bennet, a perennial rosaceous plant; *Gerum urbanum*. *Miller.*

ĀV'EN-TĀIL, *n.* [Norman Fr. *aventaille*; Fr. *avant*, before, and *taille*, shape.] The face-guard, or movable part of a helmet, through which the air was breathed; ventail. *Fairholt.*

† Ā-VĒNT'URE, *n.* [Fr. *aventure*; *avénir*, to happen.] (*Law.*) A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony, as when he is drowned or burnt; — properly, *adventure*. *Cowell.*

Ā-VĒN'TU-RINE, *n.* [Fr.] (*Min.*) A species of quartz minutely spangled throughout the mass with yellow scales. *Dana.*

ĀV'E-NŪE (āv'e-nū), *n.* [Fr.; *à*, to, and *venir*, to come.]

1. A way by which a place may be entered; a passage; an entrance.

Good guards were set up at all the avenues of the city. *Clarendon.*

2. An alley or walk before a house, or in a garden; — generally lined with trees. "Colonnades and avenues of trees." *Burke.*

3. (*U. S.*) A broad street; as, "Pennsylvania Avenue," in Washington.

† ĀV'ER, *n.* [Low L. *averium*, property; Fr. *avoir*.] A work-horse. *Ferguson.*

Ā-VĒR', *v. a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *verum*, the truth; Fr. *avérer*.] [*i.* AVERRED; *pp.* AVERRING, AVERRED.] To declare positively; to affirm; to assert; to asseverate; to protest.

We may aver, though the power of God be infinite, the capacities of matter are within limits. *Bentley.*

ĀV'ER-AGE, *n.* [Low L. *averagium*; *ad*, to, and *verum*, the truth; *i. e.* to the truth, or near the truth. *Sullivan*. — Fr. *ouvrage*, work; *i. e.* the work of a day, or as much as is usually done in a day. *Speelman* and *Richardson*. — Low L. *averare*, to labor or perform service with carts, horses, oxen, &c. (*averia*). *Cowell*.]

1. A mean proportion; a medium of any given quantities; as, "An average of prices."

2. (*Law.*) A service by horse or carriage anciently due from a tenant to his lord; — a contribution made by all the parties concerned in a sea-adventure, according to the interest of each, to make good a specific loss or expense incurred for the benefit of all; sometimes called *general average*: — a small duty paid by shippers of goods to the master of the ship,

over and above the freight, in consideration of his special care of the cargo; noted in bills of lading by the phrase, "With primage and average accustomed." *Burrill.*

Upon an average, taking a medium of all the cases.

AV'ER-AGE, *v. a.* [*i.* AVERAGED; *pp.* AVERAGING, AVERAGED.]

1. To reduce to a mean, as uneven or different quantities; to make equivalent, as a series of unlike terms to one of like terms.

2. (*Com.*) To distribute among several persons according to the respective shares of each; to proportion; as, "To average a loss among shippers of merchandise." *Burrill.*

AV'ER-AGE, *v. n.* To exist in, or form, a medial quantity; to result in, as a mean term. *Grant.*

AV'ER-AGE, *a.* Being of a mean proportion or quality. "Ordinary or average rate." *A. Smith.*

AV'ER-CAKE, *n.* An oatmeal cake; —called also *haver-cake*. [*Local, Eng.*] *Halliwel.*

AV'ER-CORN, *n.* (*Law.*) Corn drawn to the granary of the lord of the manor by the working cattle, or *avers*, of the tenant. *Boucher.*

AV'ER-DU-POIS. See **AVOINDUPOIS**.

A-VÉR'MENT, *n.* 1. Affirmation; declaration. "Publishing averments and innuendoes." *Burke.*

2. (*Law.*) An offer of the defendant to justify or verify an exception, or of either party, in pleading, to prove what he asserts: — a positive statement of facts, in opposition to argument or inference: — proof in general. *Burrill.*

A-VÉR'NI-AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to the lake Avernus, near Naples. *P. Cyc.*

AV'ER-PEN-NY, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) Money paid towards the king's carriages, by rent from land, instead of service by beasts in kind. *Burn.*

A-VÉR'RHO-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants belonging to the wood-sorrel family. *P. Cyc.*

A-VÉR'RQ-IST, *n.* One of a sect of philosophers; — so called from Averroes, or Averrhoes, an Arabian philosopher and commentator on Aristotle. *P. Cyc.*

AV'ER-RÜN'CATE, *v. a.* [*L. ab, from, and erunc, to weed out.*] To root up. [*R.*] *Hudibras.*

More properly written *aneruncate*.

† AV'ER-RUN-CÄ'TION, *n.* Act of extirpating. "Averruncation of . . . diseases." *Robinson.*

AV'ER-RUN-CÄ'TOR, *n.* (*Hort.*) A pruning instrument, having two blades fixed at the end of a rod acting like scissors. *Louison.*

† AV'ER-SÄ'TION, *n.* Hatred; aversion. "Productive of aversation and disrespect." *Barrow.*

A-VÉRSE, *a.* [*L. averto, aversus, to turn away.*]

1. † Turned away or in another direction.

The tracks *averse* a lying notice gave,
And led the searcher backward from the cave. *Dryden.*

2. Disinclined; unwilling; reluctant; loath; backward; disliking.

Averse alike to flatter or offend. *Pope.*

Johnson says of this word, "It has most properly *from* before the object of aversion; very frequently, but improperly, *to*." Webster, on the contrary, says, "This word and its derivations ought to be followed by *to*, and never by *from*." Respectable authorities may be cited in support of both these views, and in some cases the same author may be quoted on each side of the question. "Averse *from* the sun's beam." *Milton.* "Averse *from* all obedience." *Hooker.* "Averse *from* peace." *Clarendon.* "Averse *to* any advice." *Clarendon.* "Averse *to* all innovation." *Swift.* "Averse *from* Venus." *Pope.* — The prevailing and best modern usage is in favor of *to*, instead of *from*, after *averse* and *aversion*, and before the object.

"The words *averse* and *aversion* are more properly construed with *to* than *from*. The examples in favor of the latter preposition are beyond comparison outnumbered by those in favor of the former. The argument from etymology is here of no value, being taken from the use of another language. If, by the same rule, we were to regulate all nouns and verbs of Latin origin, our present syntax would be overturned. It is more conformable to English analogy with *to*; the words *dislike* and *hated*, nearly synonymous, are thus construed." *Campbell's Phil. Rhet.*

Syn. — *Averse* to study; unwilling or disliking to be instructed; reluctant or disinclined to perform a task; loath to receive advice; backward in learning. — See **ADVERSE**.

A-VÉRSE'LY, *ad.* In a backward direction: — unwillingly; with aversion. *Davenant.*

A-VÉRSE'NESS, *n.* Backwardness; unwillingness; disinclination. *Aiterbury.*

A-VÉR'SION (*a-vér'shun*), *n.* 1. Repugnance; antipathy; moderate hatred; dislike.

As in religion, so in friendship, he never professed love when he had it not, nor disguised hate or aversion. *Mem. of Hutchinson.*

2. Cause of aversion.

Self-love and reason to one end aspire;
Pain their *aversion*, pleasure their desire. *Pope.*

† **A-VÉR'SIVE**, *a.* Averse; turning away.

Those strong-bent humors which *averse* grew. *Daniel.*

† **A-VÉR'SIVE-LY**, *ad.* Backwardly. *Chapman.*

A-VÉR'T, *v. a.* [*L. averto, to turn away.*] [*i.* AVERTED; *pp.* AVERTING, AVERTED.] To turn aside or away; to ward off.

Nor Jove *averted* once his glorious eyes
From that dread contest. *Corper.*

O Lord! *avert* whatsoever evil our swerving may threaten
unto his church. *Hooker.*

A-VÉR'T, *v. n.* To turn away.

Cold, and *averting* from our neighbor's good. *Thomson.*

A-VÉR'T'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, averts. "Averters and purgers . . . go together." *Burton.*

† **A-VÉR'TI-MENT**, *n.* Advertisement. *Milton.*

A-VI-A-RY, *n.* [*L. aviarius; avis, a bird.*] A place enclosed to keep birds in. *Wotton.*

AV'ID, *a.* [*L. avidus.*] Eager for; greedy. [*R.*] *Avid* of gold, yet greedier of renown. *Southey.*

† **A-VID'I-OUS**, *a.* Greedy; avid. *Bale.*

† **A-VID'I-OUS-LY**, *ad.* Eagerly; greedily. "Avidiously we drink the wines." *Leland.*

A-VID'I-TY, *n.* [*L. aviditas; avidus; aveo, to desire earnestly.*] Intense desire; strong appetite; voracity; greediness; eagerness.

Avidity to know the causes of things is the parent of all philosophy. *Reid.*

Syn. — *Avidity* is in mental desires what *greediness* is in animal appetites. *Avidity* and *greediness* respect the desire of possessing; *eagerness*, the general desire of attaining an object. *Avidity* of desire; *greediness* of gain; *voracity* of appetite; *eagerness* in the pursuit of pleasure. Seized with *avidity*; devoured with *greediness* or *voracity*.

† **A-VILE**, *v. a.* [*Fr. avilir, to make vile or cheap.*] To depreciate. *B. Jonson.*

A-VIN'CU-LÔ MÄT-RI-MÔ'NI-I, [*L.*] (*Law.*) "From the bond of matrimony"; a form of divorce; a total divorce. *Whishaw.*

A-VIS, *n.*; pl. *AV'ES*. [*L., a bird.*] (*Zool.*) The second class of vertebrata, comprising the feathered animals. — See **ANIMAL**. *Cuvier.*

† **AV'I-SÄND**, *p. a.* [*Fr. aviser, to see.*] Observing. *Chaucer.*

† **A-VISE**, *v. n.* [*Fr. aviser.*] To consider. — See **AVIZE**. *Spenser.*

† **A-VISE**, *n.* [*Fr. avis.*] Advice; intelligence; notice. *B. Jonson.*

† **A-VISE'MENT**, *n.* [*Fr.*] Advisement.

Marriage was managed with a more *avise*ment. *B. Jonson.*

† **A-VI'SION**, *n.* A dream; a vision. *Chaucer.*

† **AV'I-TOUS**, *a.* [*L. avitus, belonging to a grandfather.*] Left by ancestors; ancient. *Bailey.*

† **A-VIZE**, *v. a.* To counsel; to consider; to advise; — to observe; to look upon. *Spenser.*

† **A-VIZE'FUL**, *a.* Circumspect. *Spenser.*

AV-Q-CÄ'DÔ, *n.* [*Sp.*] (*Bot.*) A tree found in the West Indies, bearing a fruit much eaten. *Miller.*

† **AV'Q-CÄTE**, *v. a.* [*L. aroco.*] To call off. "A scholar . . . *aroceteth* his mind from other occupations." *Barrow.*

AV-Q-CÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. arocatio, a calling off from any action, a diverting of the attention.*]

1. Act of calling aside. "Powerful *arocatio*ns from sin." *South.*

2. Business that calls aside; occasional business. "Visits . . . and . . . *arocatio*ns." *Boyle.*

I am at a distance from the business of the town and the interruption of troublesome *arocatio*ns. *Macaulay's Essay.*

This word is sometimes improperly used in the sense of *vocation*, a profession, or regular pursuit. *Syn.* — See **BUSINESS**, **OCCUPATION**.

† **A-VÖC'A-TIVE**, *n.* Dehortation; dissuasion. "Avocatives from vice." *Barrow.*

AV'Q-CËT, *n.* See **AVOSET**. *Eng. Cyc.*

A-VÖID, *v. a.* [*Old Fr. vuid, to empty, to void.*] [*i.* AVOIDED; *pp.* AVOIDING, AVOIDED.]

1. To shun; to keep away from; to eschew.

Seek not temptation, then; which to avoid
Were better. *Milton.*

We hear this fearful tempest sing,
Yet seek no shelter to avoid the storm. *Shak.*

2. † To evacuate; to quit.

What have you to do here, fellow?
Pray you, avoid the house. *Shak.*

3. † To emit as excrement; to void. "To avoid that serous excretion." *Browne.*

4. (*Law.*) To render void. "How a deed may be avoided, or rendered of no effect." *Blackstone.*

Syn. — Avoid quarrels and the gaming-house; shun bad company; escape danger; elude punishment; eschew evil. — To avoid danger is in general not to fall into it; to shun it is with care to keep out of the way of it; to escape it is to flee from it.

A-VÖID, *v. n.* 1. To retire; to withdraw.

David avoided out of his presence twice. *1 Sam. xviii. 11.*

2. (*Law.*) To become void or vacant. *Ayliffe.*

A-VÖID'A-BLE, *a.* That may be avoided, eluded, or shunned. *Locke.*

A-VÖID'ANCE, *n.* 1. Act of avoiding. "The avoidance of what is hurtful." *Watts.*

2. An emptying; an emission; a carrying off. "The *avoidances* and drainings of water where there is too much." *Bacon.*

3. (*Law.*) The state of becoming vacant by death, cession, deprivation, &c.; the condition of a benefice when void of an incumbent: — the escaping from the legal effect of a plea by alleging new matter in answer. *Burrill.*

A-VÖID'ER, *n.* 1. One who avoids or shuns any thing. "Avoider of . . . company." *Beau. & Fl.*

2. A person who empties or voids. *Bailey.*

3. The vessel or utensil in which any thing is carried away. *Johnson.*

A-VÖID'LESS, *a.* Unavoidable. "Avoidless ruin in which the empire would be involved." *Dennis.*

AV-OIR-DU-POIS (*av-er-du-pöiz*), *n. & a.* [*Fr. avoir du pois*; *Old Fr. arer de pes*, property or merchandise of weight, i. e. sold by weight; translated by *Kelham*, "Any bulky commodities."] A weight of which a pound contains 16 ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy as 175 to 144. Thus a pound of tea (*avoids-fois*) contains 7000 grains; a pound of gold (*Troy*) contains 5760 grains. It is applied to all goods except the precious metals and medicines. *Brande.*

† **A-VÖKE**, *v. a.* [*L. avoco, to call away.*] To call from, or back again. *Cockeram.*

† **AV'Q-LÄTE**, *v. n.* [*L. a, from, and volo, to fly.*] To fly away; to escape; to exhale. *Boyle.*

AV-Q-LÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. avolo, to fly away.*] Flight; escape. [*R.*] *Glanvill.*

AV'Q-SËT,

AV-Q-SËT'TA, *n.*

(*Ornith.*) A bird

of the order *Grul-*

le, family *Scot-*

pacidae, and sub-

family *Recurv-*

irostrinae. *Gray.*

A-VÖÜCH, *v. a.*

[*Old Fr. vouchet;*

Fr. avouer.] [*i.*

AVOUCED; *pp.*

AVOUCING, AVOUCED.]

1. To affirm; to assert; to maintain.

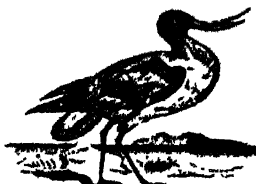
I can produce a champion, that will prove
What is *avouched*. *Shak.*

2. To vindicate; to justify; to sanction.

With *avouched* power sweep him from my sight,
And bid my will enact it. *Shak.*

† **A-VÖÜCH**, *n.* Declaration; testimony; evidence. "A *avouch* of mine own eyes." *Shak.*

A-VÖÜCH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be avouched. [*n.*]



Avocet (Recurvirostra avocetta).

À-VÖÜCH'ER, *n.* One who avouches. *Barrow.*
† À-VÖÜCH'MENT, *n.* Declaration. *Shak.*
† À-VÖÜR', *n.* [Fr. *avouer*, to confess.] Con-
† À-VÖÜRE', *fession*; acknowledgment. *Spenser.*
† À-VÖÜ'TE-RER, *n.* [Fr. *avoutre*, a bastard.]
† À-VÖÜ'TRER, *n.* An adulterer. *Chaucer.*
† À-VÖÜ'TE-RIE, *n.* [Fr. *avoutre*, a bastard.]
† À-VÖÜ'TRIE, *n.* Adultery. *Chaucer.*
À-VÖW', *v. a.* [L. *voveo*; Fr. *avouer*. — See **AVOUCH**.] [*i.* **AVOWED**; *pp.* **AVOWING**, **AVOWED**.]
 1. To declare openly; to affirm; to acknowl-
 edge; to confess; to profess.
 Such assertions proceed from principles which cannot be
 avowed by those who are for preserving church and state. *Swift.*
 2. (Law.) To acknowledge and justify an
 act done. *Burrill.*
Syn. — See **ACKNOWLEDGE**, **RECOGNIZE**.
† À-VÖW', *n.* Determination; vow. *Gower.*
À-VÖW'À-BLE, *a.* That may be avowed. *Donne.*
† À-VÖW'À-BLY, *ad.* In an avowable manner.
À-VÖW'AL, *n.* Open declaration; voluntary or
 frank acknowledgment. "Open encouragement
 and avowal." *Hume.*
À-VÖW'ANT, *n.* (Law.) One who makes an
 avowry, or avows or justifies a plea. *Blackstone.*
À-VÖWED' (*à-vöüd'*), *p. a.* Declared openly;
 professed; as, "His *avowed* sentiments."
À-VÖW'ED-LY, *ad.* In an open manner. *Secker.*
À-VÖW'ÉE' (*à-vöü-s'*, *W. Ja. Ash*; *à-vöü's*, *S.*
Wö.), *n.* One to whom the right of advowson
 of a church belongs. — See **ADVOWEE**. *Bailey.*
À-VÖW'ER, *n.* One who avows or justifies.
À-VÖW'RY, *n.* (Law.) A justification advanced
 in pleading by one who has been sued in an
 action of replevin for distraining property to
 satisfy arrears of rent, damages, &c. *Burrill.*
† À-VÖW'TRY, *n.* See **ADVOWTRY**. *Bailey.*
À-VÜLSED' (*à-vüst'*), *p. a.* [L. *avellus*, *avulsus*,
 to tear away.] Plucked away. *Shenstone.*
À-VÜL'SION (*à-vül'shun*), *n.* Act of plucking
 away; separation of parts from each other.
 Spare not the little offsprings, if they grow
 Redundant; but the thronging clusters thin
 By kind avulsion. *Philips.*
À-VÜN'CI-LAR (*-vüng'ku-*, 82), *a.* [L. *avunculus*,
 an uncle.] Pertaining to an uncle. *Thackeray.*
À-WÄIT', *v. a.* [Old Fr. *aguetter*, to watch;
 Ger. *abwarten*, to expect. — See **WAIT**.] [*i.*
AWAITED; *pp.* **AWAITING**, **AWAITED**.]
 1. To wait for; to look for; to expect; to be
 in readiness for.
 Then rising in his rage, he burns to fight;
 The Greek awaits him with collected might. *Pope.*
 2. To be in reserve or store for; to attend.
 To show thee what reward
 Awaits the good, the rest, what punishment. *Milton.*
Syn. — *Await* trials without dismay; wait for an
 opportunity. It is vain to look for, or expect, happiness
 without virtue.
† À-WÄIT', *n.* Ambush; a waylaying. *Spenser.*
À-WÄKE', *v. a.* [A. S. *awacian*.] [*i.* **AWOKE** or
AWAKED; *pp.* **AWAKING**, **AWOKE** or **AWAKED**.]
 1. To rouse out of sleep or from torpor; to
 wake; to awaken.
 The cock, that is the trumpet of the morn,
 Doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding throat
 Awake the god of day. *Shak.*
 2. To put into new action.
 The spark of noble courage now awakes. *Spenser.*
À-WÄKE', *v. n.* To break from sleep; to wake.
 Awake; the morning shines, and the fresh field
 Calls us. *Milton.*
À-WÄKE', *a.* Not asleep; in a vigilant state.
 There are some men formed with feelings so blunt, that
 they can hardly be said to be awake during the whole course
 of their lives. *Burke.*
À-WÄ'KEN (*à-wä'kn*), *v. a. & n.* [*i.* **AWAKENED**;
pp. **AWAKENING**, **AWAKENED**.] To arouse from
 sleep or from torpor; to stir up; to rouse; to
 excite; — to awake; to wake. *Pope.*
Syn. — *Awaken* feelings; stir up wrath; rouse the
 passions; excite mirth.

À-WÄ'KEN-ER (*à-wä'kn-er*), *n.* He who or that
 which awakens. *Stillingfleet.*
À-WÄ'KEN-ING (*à-wä'kn-ing*), *n.* Act of awak-
 ing: — revival; renewed attention to religion.
À-WÄ'KEN-ING, *p. a.* Rousing from sleep;
 alarming.
À-WÄ'KEN-MENT, *n.* 1. Act of waking or awak-
 ing; revival.
 2. State of being awake; vigilance. *Morell.*
† À-WÄPED', *p. a.* [A. S. *waefian*, to be aston-
 ished.] Confounded. — See **AWHAPE**. *Chaucer.*
À-WÄRD', *v. a.* [Old Fr. *à garder*, to be guarded
 or kept. — See **AWARD**, *n.*] [*i.* **AWARDED**; *pp.*
AWARDING, **AWARDED**.] To adjudge; to de-
 cide; to give by judicial sentence.
 A pound of that same merchant's flesh is thine;
 The court awards it, and the law doth give it. *Shak.*
À-WÄRD', *v. n.* To judge; to determine.
 The unwise award to lodge it in the towers. *Pope.*
À-WÄRD', *n.* [Low L. *awarda*, or *awardum*; Old
 Fr. *agard*, from *à garder*, to be guarded or kept;
 — so called because it is imposed on the parties
 to be observed or kept by them. *Spelman.*] (Law.)
 The judgment of an arbitrator or ar-
 bitrators; determination; sentence.
 We cannot expect an equitable award where the judge is
 made a party. *Glanville.*
À-WÄRD'ER, *n.* One who awards.
 The high awarders of immortal fame. *Thomson.*
À-WÄRE', *a.* [A. S. *varian*, to beware.] Obser-
 vant; mindful; conscious; cognizant; apprised.
 Temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves, so that
 we are but little aware of them. *Atterbury.*
 And she glides
 Into his darker musing with a mild
 And gentle sympathy, that steals away
 Their sharpness ere he is aware. *Bryant.*
† À-WÄRN', *v. a.* [A. S. *warnian*, to warn.] To
 caution; to warn. *Spenser.*
À-WÄSH' (*à-wösh'*), *ad.* (Naut.) Noting the
 position of the anchor when hove up to the
 surface of the water. *Brande.*
À-WÄY' (*à-wä'*), *ad.* [A. S. *aweg*.]
 1. In a state of absence; at a distance; aside;
 off. "Any of them being away." *Locke.*
 2. On the way; — variously applied, some-
 times being equivalent to *let us go*, sometimes
 to *begone*.
 Away, old man. Give me thy hand; away. *Shak.*
 Away, and glister like the god of war. *Shak.*
 Away with, sometimes used as having the nature
 of a verb; as, "I cannot away with" (*Isa. i. 13*),
 I cannot endure; "Away with such a fellow" (*Acts*
xxii. 22), take away, cast away. — When coupled
 with verbs, it imparts the idea of distance, absence, or
 loss. — *To throw away*, to throw out of one's reach so
 as to lose. — *To squander away*, to squander until there
 is nothing left. — *To trifle away*, to lose in trifles. —
To make away with, to destroy, to kill.
† À-WÄY'WARD, *ad.* [A. S. *aweg*, away, and
ward, towards.] Away; aside. *Gower.*
ÄWE (*äw*), *n.* [Goth. *agan*, to be afraid; A. S.
ege, or *aga*, fear, dread.] Reverential fear;
 dread or veneration inspired by something great
 or sublime; reverence. "The awe due from
 man to God." *Rogers.*
Syn. — Stand in awe of your Creator; regard sa-
 cred things with reverence, great and good men with
 veneration.
ÄWE (*äw*), *v. a.* [*i.* **AWED**; *pp.* **AWING**, **AWED**.]
 To strike with reverence or fear; to control,
 govern, or subdue by inspiring feelings of awe.
 Heaven, that hath placed this island to give law,
 To balance Europe, and her states to awe. *Waller.*
† À-WÄA'RY (*à-wä're*), *a.* Weary; tired.
 Cassius is weary of the world. *Shak.*
À-WÄTF'ER, *ad.* (Naut.) Noting the situation
 of the helm when it is put in the direction from
 which the wind blows. *Dana.*
† ÄWE'-BÄND (*äw'bänd*), *n.* [awe and *bänd*.]
 A check; a restraint. *Bailey.*
ÄWE-QOM-MÄND'ING, *a.* Striking with awe.
 Her lion port, her awe-commanding face,
 Attempted sweet to virgin grace. *Gray.*
ÄWE-QOM-PÄL'L'ING, *a.* Enforcing awe. *Crabb.*
À-WEIGH' (*à-wä'*), *ad.* (Naut.) Noting the po-
 sition of the anchor when it is lifted out of the
 ground; atrip. *Brande.*

ÄWE'-STRÜCK, *a.* Impressed with awe. *Milton.*
ÄW'FUL, *a.* 1. That strikes with awe; that in-
 spires awe; venerable.
 And felt how awful goodness is. *Milton.*
 2. Struck with awe; filled with awe.
 And kings sat still with awful eye,
 As if they surely knew their sovereign Lord was by. *Milton.*
 We cannot be too awful of thee, nor too much ashamed of
 ourselves. *Bp. Hall.*
 3. Dreadful; fearful; as, "An awful storm
 or conflagration."
Syn. — See **FEARFUL**.
ÄW'FUL-EYED (*äw'fûl-id*), *a.* Having eyes ex-
 citing awe. "Manly and awful-eyed forti-
 tude." *Mors.*
ÄW'FUL-LY, *ad.* In an awful manner. *Dryden.*
ÄW'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being awful.
 "The awfulness of the place." *Addison.*
 2. The state of being struck with awe.
 "Excites reverence and awfulness." *Hale.*
† À-WHÄPE' (*à-hwäp'*), *v. a.* [A. S. *awaped*, as-
 tonished; *wapecan*, to be astonished.] To
 strike; to confound. *Spenser.*
† À-WHÉELS' (*à-hwéilz'*), *ad.* [A. S. *hweohl*.] On
 wheels. "The world runs *awheels*." *B. Jonson.*
À-WHILE' (*à-hwîl'*), *ad.* [A. S. *hwîl*, awhile.]
 Some time; for a time. *Shak.*
† ÄWK, *a.* [Dut. *over-recht*, contrary to right.
Richardson. "Awk, wrong, sinister." *Promptu-*
arium Parvulorum.] Left, not right; left-
 handed; ungainly; awkward.
 That which we in Greek call *διςπρόβον*, that is to say, on
 the awl or left hand, they say in Latin *sinistram*. *Holland.*
† ÄWK'LY, *ad.* With the left hand; awkwardly.
 Ignorant and untought persons, . . . when fortune pre-
 sents herself unto them on the right hand, receive her
 awkily. *Holland.*
 One that undertaketh a thing awkily or ungainly. *Fuller.*
ÄWK'WARD, *a.* [awk and *ward*.]
 1. Wanting dexterity or skill; unhandy;
 clumsy. "Awkward at a trick." *Dryden.*
 2. Unpolite; unpolished; rude; uncourtly;
 ungainly; inelegant.
 Awkward, embarrassed, stiff, without the skill
 Of moving gracefully or standing still. *Churchill.*
 3. Perverse; obstinate; contrary; untoward.
 They with *awkward* judgment put the chief point of god-
 liness in outward things. *Udal.*
 And twice by *awkward* wind from England's bank
 Drove back again unto my native clime. *Shak.*
 Driven by *awkward* winds and boisterous seas. *Drayton.*
Syn. — An *awkward* gait; an *unhandy* instrument;
 a *clumsy* shape; *unpolished*, *rude*, or *uncourtly* in be-
 havior; of *ungainly* figure; of *impolite* or *inelegant*
 manners; of *bad* address.
ÄWK'WARD-LY, *ad.* In an awkward manner.
ÄWK'WARD-NESS, *n.* Quality of being awk-
 ward. *Watts.*
ÄWL, *n.* [A. S. *æl*, *eal*, *al*.] A pointed instru-
 ment to bore holes with. "His ears bored
 through with an *awl*." *Hooker.*
ÄW'LESS, *a.* 1. Wanting awe; fearless. "The
awless lion." *Shak.*
 2. Not able to inspire reverence.
 Upon the innocent and *awless* throne. *Shak.*
ÄWL'-SHÄPED (*-shäpt*), *a.* Shaped like an awl.
ÄWL'WORT (*äw'wurt*), *n.* (Bot.) A plant with
 awl-shaped leaves; *Subularia*. *Loudon.*
ÄWME, or **ÄWM**, *n.* A Dutch measure of li-
 quids; aam. — See **AAM**. *Arbutnot.*
ÄWN, *n.* [Sw. *agn*; Dan. *avn*.] The beard or bris-
 tles of grasses, grain, &c.; the arista. *Johnson.*
ÄWN'ING, *n.* A cover spread over a boat, the
 deck of a vessel, or any place without a roof,
 for shade. *Sir T. Herbert.*
ÄWN'LESS, *a.* Having no awn or beard. *Smart.*
À-WÖKE', *i. & p.* from *awake*. — See **AWAKE**.
† À-WÖRK' (*à-würk'*), *ad.* At work. *Shak.*
† À-WÖREKE' (*à-rék'*), *v. a.* [Sax. *aworecan*.] To
 persecute; to take vengeance on; to avenge.
 "To *awreke* him on his foes." *Chaucer.*
À-WRÿ' (*à-rî'*), *ad. & a.* [A. S. *wriþan*, to
 writhe.]

1. Not in a straight direction; obliquely; askant; askance. "If she steps, looks, or moves *axory*." *Spectator*.

2. Perversely; not reasonably; wrong. Much of the soul they talk, but all *axory*. *Milton*.

3. *a.* Oblique; not straight forward. "His path cannot possibly be much *axory*." *Gilpin*.

AX'AL, *a.* [*L. axis*.] Relating to the axis; axial. *Axal section*, a section through the axis of a body.

AX-*a*-YÄ' CATL, *n.* (*Ent.*) A species of Mexican fly, the eggs of which, deposited on rushes, are collected and used as a caviare. *Buchanan*.

AXE (*aks*), *n.* [*Gr. ἄξιν*; *L. ascia*.—*Goth. aquis*; *A. S. æx*, or *æax*.] An iron instrument with a sharp edge, for hewing and chopping. No sounding axe presumed these trees to bite, Coeval with the world, a venerable sight. *Dryden*.

AXE, *v. a.* [*A. S. æcian*, and *ascian*.] The old English verb for *ask*. "Or if he *axe* a fish." *Wicliffe*. It is still in use, in various parts of England, among the common people. *Forby*, *Brockett*, &c. It is also heard in some parts of the United States.

AXE'HEAD, *n.* The head of an axe. "The axe-head fell into the water." *2 Kings* vi. 5.

AXE'STONE, *n.* (*Min.*) A tough silico-magnesian stone; a sub-species of nephrite. *Brande*.

AX'IAL, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, an axis. *Axial line*, the line in which the magnetic force passes from one pole of a horse-shoe magnet to the other. *Faraday*.

AX'IAL-LY, *ad.* According to, or in a line with, the axis. *Prout*.

AX-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*L. axis*, an axis, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Noting plants which have an axis or stem. *Brande*.

AX'IL, *n.* Same as **AXILLA**. *London*.

AX'ILE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Lying in the axis of any thing; as an embryo in the axis of a seed. *Buchanan*.

AX-IL'IA, *n.*; pl. **AX-IL'IAE**. [*L.*]

1. (*Anat.*) The armpit. *Dunglison*.

2. (*Bot.*) The angle formed by the stalk of a leaf with the stem, or by a branch with the stem. *London*.

AX'IL-LAR, *a.* Same as **AXILLARY**. *Bailey*.

AX'IL-LA-RY [*ak'il-la-rē*, *W. Sm. Wb.*; *ak-xil-la-rē*, *S. P.*—See **CAPILLARY**], *a.*

1. Belonging to the axilla, or armpit. "The axillary artery." *Brown*.

2. (*Bot.*) Occurring in an axil, as buds in the axils of leaves. *Gray*.

AX'IN-ITE, *n.* [*Gr. ἄξιν*, an axe.] (*Min.*) A mineral of vitreous lustre, composed chiefly of silica, alumina, lime, and peroxide of iron;—so called from the acute or axe-like edges of its crystals. *Dana*.

AX-IN'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [*Gr. ἀξιωματικά*; *ἄξιν*, an axe, and *μαντεία*, prophecy.] A kind of divination in which axes were used. *Crabb*.

AX'ION (*aks'yum*) [*ak'shum*, *S. V.*; *ak'she-um*, *F. Ja.*; *ak'se-um*, *J. Sm.*; *aks'yum*, *K.*], *n.* [*Gr. ἄξιον*; *ἄξιν*, to deem worthy; to take for granted; *L. axioma*; *It. assioma*; *Sp. axioma*; *Fr. axiome*.] A self-evident truth or proposition; an established principle, not requiring proof;—a postulate, or general proposition, to which assent is demanded without proof.

Philosophers give the name of *axioms* only to self-evident truths that are necessary, and are not limited to time and place, but must be true at all times and in all places. *Booth*.

Axioms, or principles more general, are such as state that the greater good is to be chosen before the lesser. *Booth*.

Syn.—*Axiom*, *maxim*, *apophthegm*, *adage*, *proverb*, *saying*, *by word*, *saw*, *truism*. These several words all denote phrases which affirm, not a particular fact, but a general proposition. *Axioms* are self-evident truths, and are the foundations of science; *maxims* are generally admitted truths or principles which are to be followed in practical concerns, and which form the foundation of morals; but *axioms* are unchangeable, and *maxims* may vary. An intuitive truth which it is proper to specify is an *axiom*; but if needless to detail, it is a *truism*. *Billy* says and quaint sayings often become by-words among the vulgar. *Penelon* compiled the "*Maxims of the Saints*." The "*Proverbs of Solomon*;" Spanish *proverbs*; the

apophthegms of Hippocrates or Lavater; the *apophthegms* of Plutarch; the *adages* of the ancients; the *sayings* of Johnson or of Franklin's Poor Richard; the *sayings* of the wise; the *saws* of the vulgar.

AX-I-Q-MÄT'IC, } (*ak-she-q-mät'ik*), *a.* Re-
AX-I-Q-MÄT'IC-AL, } lating to, or consisting of,
axioms. *Whitlock*.

AX-I-Q-MÄT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By the use of axioms.

AX'IS, *n.*; *L. pl. Ax'Es*. [*L. axis*; *A. S. eaz*, or *æx*; *Ger. achse*; *It. asse*; *Sp. eze*; *Fr. axe*.]

1. The line, real or imaginary, that passes through any body, on which it may be supposed to revolve.

On their own *axis* as the planets run. *Pope*.

2. (*Bot.*) That part in plants around which particular organs are arranged; stem. *Brande*.

3. (*Anat.*) The second vertebra of the neck, or the tooth or process by which the second is attached to the first vertebra, and on which the head moves. *Dunglison*.

4. (*Math.*) A straight line with respect to which the different parts of a magnitude are symmetrically arranged. Thus the *axis* of a cone is the line drawn from the vertex to the centre of the base; and the *axis* of a cylinder, the line drawn through the centre of its two ends.

Anticlinical axis, (*Geol.*) an imaginary line towards which strata inclined, like two sides of a roof in opposite directions, rise. — *Synclinal axis*, an imaginary line running through the centre of a valley, where the strata, tilted in opposite directions, may be supposed to meet. *Lepell*. — *Axis of a balance*, the imaginary line about which it turns. — *Axis of a curve*, a straight line which bisects a system of parallel chords perpendicular to it. The ellipse has two axes, the circle an infinite number. — *Axes of coördinates*, (*Geom.*) straight lines intersecting each other, to which points are referred to determine their relative position. — *Axis in peirochrois*, (*Mech.*) one of the mechanical powers; the wheel and axle. — *Axis of oscillation*, (*Mech.*) a horizontal line passing through the point of suspension of a pendulum, and perpendicular to the plane of oscillation. — *Axis of the equator*, *ecciptic*, *horizon*, &c., (*Astron.*) is a straight line passing through its centre and perpendicular to its plane. *Hutton*. — *Axis of the eye*, or the *optical axis*, (*Optics*), is the straight line which passes through the centre of the pupil, and is perpendicular to the surfaces of the several humors of the eye. *Wood*. — *Axes of a crystal*, (*Crystallography*), straight lines passing through the centre of the crystal around which the faces are symmetrically arranged, and which connect points diagonally opposite, as the apices of solid angles, the centres of opposite edges, or the centres of opposite faces. *Regnault*.

AX'IS-GYLI'N-DER, *n.* (*Anat.*) The central substance of the primitive nerve-fibre. *Brande*.

AX'LE (*ak'el*), } *n.* [*A. S. æx*, or *æax*,
AX'LE-TRÉE (*ak'el-trē*), } an axle, or axle-tree.]
A piece of timber, or bar of metal, fitted at each end to be inserted in the nave or hub of a carriage wheel which is to revolve around it. *Hull*.

AX'LED (*ak'sid*), *a.* Furnished with an axle. In Merlin's agate-axled car. *Wharton*.

AX'Q-LÖTL, *n.* [*Mexican*.] (*Zool.*) A singular genus of batrachian reptiles, found in the lake of Mexico, belonging to that group of batrachians which, even in their adult state, possess both lungs and gill.



Axolotl.

AY, or **AYE** (*æ*) [*æ*, *IV. Ja. Sm.*; *æ*, *P. J. F. R.*; *i*, *G.*], *ad.* [*L. aio*, I say; *Fr. oui*; *A. S. gea*, or *ja*.] Yes;—expressing assent.

AY very commonly written *aye*.

AY, or **AYE** (*æ*), *n.*; pl. **AYS** or **AYES** (*æz*).
1. An affirmative.

Sometimes, in mutual self disguise,
Let eyes seem noses, and noses seem eyes. *Gay*.

2. One who votes in the affirmative; as, "The ayes have it." *Hobart*.

AY—"The affirmation *ay* is a union of the sounds *a* & *y*, at least as that word is commonly pronounced; though in the House of Commons, in the phrase, 'The ayes have it,' it seems to be an ancient custom to pronounce the plural word as uniting the sounds *æ* & *z*, or, as it might be written, *æz*, rhyming with *boys*." *Smart*.

AYE (*æ*), *ad.* [*Gr. αἰ*; *Goth. aîrs*, *aye*; *A. S.*

awa or *aa*, always.] Always; for ever. [Used only in poetry.]—*For aye*, for ever. *Davies*

And much and oft he warned him to eschew
Falsehood and guile, and *aye* maintain the right.
By pleasure unsubdued, unawed by lawless might. *Beattie*

AYE-AYE (*æ'æ*), *n.* (*Zool.*) A singular nocturnal quadruped of Madagascar, so named from its peculiar cry. It is placed by Cuvier in the order *Rodentia*, under the generic name *Cheiromys*, from the hand-like structure of the hinder feet, approximating the genus to the monkey tribe. *Brande*.



Aye-aye.

†AYE'GRĒEN (*æ'grēn*), *n.* The houseleek; *Sempervivum tectorum*. *Kennet*.

†AY-ËN', } *ad. & prep.* Again; against.

†AY-ËNST', } *Chaucer*.

†AY-ËN'WARD, *ad.* Back; backward. *Chaucer*.

AYLE, *n.* [Old *Fr. aye*, a grandfather.] (*Law*.) A kind of writ to recover possession of lands of which a grandparent was seized on the day of decease, and upon which a stranger had entered on the same day to dispossess the lawful heir. *Burwill*.

AY MĒ, *interj.* Implying dejection; same as *ah me!* *Milton*.

AY'RY (*æ're*), *n.* [*A. S. æg*, an egg; equivalent to *eggery*.] The nest of the hawk.—See **EXRY**. *Walton*.

AYÜN-TÄ-MI-ËN'TÖ, *n.* [*Sp.*] In Spain and Spanish America, a corporation or body of magistrates in cities or towns. *Velasquez*.

AY-ZÄ'LE-Ä, *n.*; pl. **AY-ZÄ'LE-ÄS**. [*Gr. ἄζαλεός*, dry, in allusion to its growing in dry places.] (*Bot.*) A genus of American plants or shrubs having beautiful flowers; false honeysuckle. *Gray*.

ÄZ'Ä-RÖLE, *n.* [*It. azzurrolo*, or *azzurrolo*; *Fr. azerole*.] (*Bot.*) A species of hawthorn; *Crataegus azarolus*. *London*.

ÄZ'I-MÜTH, *n.* [*Ar. assant*, or *al-samt*, the way, the path; or *azimut*, high; *It. azimutto*; *Sp. & Fr. azimut*.] (*Astron.*) The angle which is made by the meridian and a vertical circle passing through a celestial body, this angle being measured by the arc of the horizon intercepted between those circles;—said to be the azimuth of the body at the time and place of observation.

Azimuth circle, or vertical circle, a great circle of the sphere passing through the zenith, and intersecting the horizon at right angles. — *Azimuth compass*, a compass used at sea for finding the horizontal distance of the sun or a star from the magnetic meridian. — *Azimuth dial*, a dial of which the style is perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

ÄZ-I-MÜ'THÄI, *a.* Relating to the azimuth.

Azimuthal error, the deviation of a transit instrument from the plane of the meridian. *And*.

ÄZÖ'IC, *a.* [*Or. a priv.* and *ζωή*, life.] Destitute of organic life. *Ogilvie*.

ÄZ-Q-LIT'MINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A dark-red substance forming a great part of the coloring matter of litmus. *Brande*.

ÄZÖTE [*æ'æ*, *Sm. R. Maunders*, *P. Gyc.*; *æ-zöt*, *K. C. Wb.*], *n.* [*Or. a priv.* and *ζωή*, life, i. e. not supporting life.] (*Chem.*) A simple, tasteless, inodorous, inert, unflammable gas, so called because, when inhaled alone, it will not support respiration;—called also *nitrogen*.—See **NITROGEN**. *Graham*.

ÄZÖT'IC, *a.* Relating to azote; nitric. *Graham*.

ÄZÖ-TITE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A nitrite. *Graham*.

ÄZÖ-TIZE, *v. a.* [*i. AZOTIZED*; *pp. AZOTIZING*, *AZOTIZED*.] To impregnate with azote. *Ure*.

ÄZÖ'TOYN, *a.* Nitrous; as, "*Azotinus acid*."

ÄZ'EA-ËI, *n.* The name given by Arabs and Turks to the Angel of Death. *Ogilvie*.

ÄZURE (*æ'æz* or *æ'æz*) [*æ'æz*, *S. E. F. K. R.*; *æ'æz*, *W. Ja. G.*; *æ'æz*, *J. W. &*; *æ'æz*,

Sm.; *az'ur*, *P.*, *a.* [Ar. *lazul*, a stone of blue color; Per. *lazur*, or *lajuur*; It. *azzurro*; Sp. *azul*; Fr. *azur*.] Blue; sky-colored; cerulean. "The azure vault." *Shak.*

|| **A'ZURE**, *n.* 1. The color of the sky. "Heaven's azure." *Milton*.
2. A blue pigment, consisting of glass fused with oxide of cobalt and ground to powder; smalt. *Cyc.*
3. (*Her.*) A blue color or tincture employed in blazonry, and denoted by horizontal lines. *Brande.*



|| **A'ZURE**, *v. a.* To color any thing blue. *Elyot*.
|| **A'ZURED** (*ā'zhurd* or *āzh'urd*), *a.* Colored blue. "The pure *azured* heaven." *Wotton*.

AZ'U-RINE, *a.* Azure. "Dark *azurine*." *Hackluyt*.

AZ'U-RITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A blue mineral; the lazulite. *P. Cyc.*

|| **A'ZURN** (*ā'zhurn* or *āzh'urn*), *a.* Of a light blue color. *Milton*.

Thick set with agate and the *azurn* sheen
Of turkis blue and emerald green. *Milton*.

AZ'Y-GÖS, *a.* [Gr. *ἀζυγος*, unpaired; a priv. and *ζυγόν*, a yoke.] (*Anat.*) Noting parts which are single, and not in pairs, as a process of the sphenoid bone, or a vein of the thorax. *Hoblyn*.

† **AZ'YME** (*ā'zim*), *n.* [Gr. *ἀζυμος*, unleavened; a priv. and *ζυμν*, ferment; L. *azymus*; Fr. *azyme*.] Unleavened bread. *Pref. to Bible*.

AZ'Y-MITE, *n.* (*Ecol.*) One who administers the sacrament with unleavened bread. *Clarke*.

AZ'Y-MOÜS, *a.* Unleavened. *Smart*.

B.

B, the second letter, and first consonant, of the English language, is a *mute* and a *labial*, being pronounced by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath. It is nearly allied to the other labial letters, and is interchangeable in etymologies with *p*, *f*, and *v*.—As a sign, it represents the seventh note in the musical scale, or the *g* note, and among the Romans sometimes stood for the number 300, and, with a dash over it, for 3000. *Brande.*

BAA (*bā*), *n.* The cry of a sheep. *Shak.*

BAA (*bā*), *v. n.* [L. *balo*, to bleat.] To cry like a sheep. "He . . . *baas* for help." *Sidney*.

BĀ'AL, *n.* [Heb. *בַּעַל*, a lord, a master.] (*Ant.*) The principal deity of the ancient Canaanites, Phœnicians, &c.; an ancient idol representing the sun. *Calmet*.

BĀ'ARD, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sort of sea vessel or transport ship. *Crabb*.

BĀB'BLE (*bāb'bl*), *v. n.* [From the existence of this word in many languages, some have supposed it to be derived from the sound made by children in their earliest articulations; others trace it to the Hebrew *בָּבֶל*, confusion; Gr. *βαβίλω*, to prattle; Fr. *babiller*; Ger. *babbeln*; Dut. *babelen*; Dan. *bable*.] [*i.* *BABBLED*; *pp.* *BABBLING*, *BABBLED*.]
1. To talk inarticulately; to prattle as a child; to chatter.

*My babbling praises I repeat no more,
But hear, rejoice, stand silent, and adore.* *Prior*.

2. To talk idly, thoughtlessly, or much; to prate; to tell secrets.

*There is more danger in a reserved and silent friend than
in a noisy, babbling enemy.* *L'Estrange*.
*The babbling echo mocks the hounds,
Repeating shrilly in the well-tuned horns.* *Shak.*

BĀB'BLE, *v. a.* To prate; to tell. "Not one of those who *babble* their griefs." *Reade*.

BĀB'BLE, *n.* Idle talk; senseless prattle.
This babble shall not henceforth trouble me. *Shak.*

† **BĀB'BLE-MĒNT**, *n.* Senseless prate; babble. "Ragged notions and *babblements*." *Milton*.

BĀB'BLER, *n.* 1. One who babbles; an idle talker. 2. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the sub-family *Timalina*. *Gray*.

BĀB'BL'NG, *n.* Foolish talk; prattle; loquacity.
Avoiding profane and vain babblings, and oppositions of science falsely so called. *1 Tim. vi. 20.*

† **BĀB'BL'ISH-LY**, *ad.* Pratingly. *Whitgift*.

BĀBE, *n.* [Ar. *ba-ba*, an infant.—Ir. *babon*, a baby; Ger. *bube*, a boy.—It. *babbo*, a child's name for father. This word may be traced in many languages; and Richardson suggests that it consists of the repetition of *ba* (*ba ba*), the earliest, because the easiest, consonant uttered by children.] An infant; a baby.
*The babe had all that infant care beguiles,
And early knew his mother in her smiles.* *Dryden*.
Bent o'er her babe, her eye dissolved in dew. *Langhorne*.

† **BĀBE'HOOD** (*bāb'hōd*), *n.* Infancy; childhood. "Strengthless *babehood* of the body." *Udal*.

BĀ'BĒL, *n.* [Heb. *בְּבֶל*, confusion.]

1. The name of the city whose language was confounded. *Gen. xi. 9.*

2. A confused mixture of sounds; a combination of discordant utterances.

That babel of strange heathen languages. *Hammond*.
The whole babel of sectaries joined against the church, the king, and the nobility for twenty years. *Swift*.

BĀ'BĒ-RY, *n.* Finery to please a babe. *Sidney*.

† **BĀ'BI-AN**, *n.* A baboon. *Drayton*.

BĀB-I-Ā'NA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of Cape plants, having beautiful flowers, yellow, purple, or red;—so called, by the Dutch colonists, because their roots are eaten by baboons. *P. Cyc.*

BĀB'IL-LĀRD, *n.* [Fr. *bablier*.] (*Ornith.*) A small frugivorous passerine bird;—called also the *nettle-creeper*. *Brande*.

BĀB'ING-TON-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized silicious mineral. *Dana*.

† **BĀ'BI-QN**, *n.* A baboon. *B. Jonson*.

† **BĀ'BISH**, *a.* Childish; babyish. *Ascham*.

† **BĀ'BISH**, *v. a.* To treat one as a baby; to baby. "The Pharisees had *babished* the simple people." *Udal*.

† **BĀ'BISH-LY**, *ad.* Childishly. *Abp. Usher*.

BĀB'LĀH, *n.* The shell which covers the fruit of the *Mimosa cineraria*, brought from the East Indies under the name of *neb-neb*. It contains gallic acid, tannin, and a red coloring matter, and has been used in dyeing cotton to produce various shades of drab. *Ure*.

BĀ-BŌON', *n.* [It. *babuino*; Fr. *babouin*; supposed to be so called from its resemblance to a *babe*.] (*Zool.*) A genus of quadrumania; a large kind of monkey, distinguished by the marked resemblance of the head and face to those of a dog. *Baird*.

BĀ'BY (*bā'be*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *vulgarly*, *bāb'e*, *W. Sm.*), *n.* [See *BABE*.]

1. An infant; a young child; a babe. "The *baby* beats the nurse." *Shak.*

2. The image of a young child; a doll. *Bacon*.

BĀ'BY, *a.* Like a baby; babyish. "Whose infirm and *baby* minds." *Cowper*.

BĀ'BY, *v. a.* To treat one like a baby. "Wealth *babies* us with endless toys." [*n.*] *Young*.

BĀ'BY-FĒAT'URED (*bā'be-fēr'yurd*), *a.* Having infantine features. *Cowper*.

BĀ'BY-HOOD (*bā'be-hād*), *n.* [Eng. *baby*, and A. S. *had*, state.] Infancy; childhood. *Udal*.

BĀ'BY-HŌUSE, *n.* A place in which children's dolls and playthings are set up in order.

BĀ'BY-ISH, *a.* Infantine; childish. *Bale*.

BĀ'BY-IŞM, *n.* The state or quality of a baby. [*n.*] *Ec. Rev.*

BĀ'BY-JŪMP'ER, *n.* A frame or seat connected with the wall or ceiling by some elastic medium, and so disposed that a baby may be secured in it, and allowed to jump on the floor. *Ogilvie*.

BĀB-Y-LŌN'Ī-AN, *a.* Relating to Babylon or Babylonia. *P. Cyc.*

BĀB-Y-LŌN'IC, *a.* Relating to Babylon; **BĀB-Y-LŌN'IC-AL**, *a.* Babylonian. *Harrington*.

BĀB-Y-LŌN'ISH, *a.* Relating to Babylon; Babylonian. "Babylonish captivity." *Dr. Blaney*.

BĀB-Y-LŌN-ITE, *n.* The arrow-headed, Babylonish character. *Scudamore*.

† **BĀ'BY-SHIP**, *n.* Infancy. *Minsheu*.

BĀC, *n.* [Ger. *back*; Fr. *bac*.]

1. A ferry-boat for passing rivers by means of a cord stretched across. *Crabb*.

2. (*Brewing*.) A tub or vat.—See *BACK*, No. 3.

BĀC'CA, *n.* [*L.*] 1. (*Bot.*) A succulent fruit filled with pulp, in which the seeds lie loosely, as in the gooseberry; a berry. *Brande*.

2. [*Low L.*] (*Arch.*) A lighthouse; a watch-tower; a beacon. *Britton*.

BĀC-CA-LĀURĒ-ATE, *n.* [*L.* *bacca*, a berry, and *laureatus*, crowned with laurel; *laurus*, laurel. "There are few words whose origin has been more controverted than *baccalaureate*, and both the military and literary classes have asserted their claims to this honor with equal zeal and ingenuity. While the former maintain that it is either derived from the *baculus*, or staff, with which knights were usually invested, or from *bas chevalier* (an inferior kind of knight), the latter, perhaps with more plausibility, trace its origin to the custom which prevailed universally among the Greeks and Romans, and which was followed even in Italy till the thirteenth century, of crowning distinguished individuals with laurel; hence the recipient of this honor was styled *baccalaureus* (quasi *baccis laureis donatus*)."] *Brande*.—See *BACHELOR*.] The decree of a bachelor; the first or lowest academical degree in the liberal arts. *Maunder*.

BĀC'CATE, *a.* [*L.* *baccatus*; *bacca*, a berry.] (*Bot.*) Of a pulpy nature like a berry. *Gray*.

BĀC'CĀT-ĒD, *a.* Having berries:—beset with pearls. *Bailey*.

BĀC'CHA-NĀL (*bāk'a-nāl*), *a.* [*L.* *Bacchanalis*, of or belonging to Bacchus.] Drunken; revelling. "Bacchanal feasts." *Crowley*.

BĀC'CHA-NĀL, *n.* A devotee to Bacchus. "Riot of the tipsy *bacchanals*." *Shak.*

BĀC-CHA-NĀ'LĪ-AN, *n. pl.* [*L.*] Feasts or revels, in ancient Greece and Rome, in honor of Bacchus. *P. Cyc.*

BĀC-CHA-NĀ'LĪ-AN, *S. W. P. J. Ja.*; *bāk-a-nāl'yan*, *F. K.*, *n.* A votary of Bacchus; a bacchanal. "Sculptures of the *bacchanals*." *Shakelley*.

BĀC-CHA-NĀ'LĪ-AN, *a.* Relating to revelry. "Bacchanalian catches." *Graves*.

BĀC-CHA-NĀ'LĪ-AN-LY, *ad.* In the manner of bacchanals. *Ogilvie*.

BAC'CHA-NALS, *n. pl.* The drunken feasts of Bacchus; bacchanalia. *Shak.*

BAC'CHANT, *n.* [*L. bacchor, bacchans*, to revel.] A bacchanal; a reveller; a priest of Bacchus. *Todd.*

BAC-CHIANTE', *n.* [*Fr.*] A female bacchanal or priestess of Bacchus. *Todd.*

BAC-CHÂN'TÈS, *n. pl.* [*L.*] The priests or devotees of Bacchus. *Jameson.*

BAC'CHIC, } *a.* Relating to feasts of Bac-
BAC'CHIC-CAL, } chus; jovial; drunken. "*Bac-*
chical enthusiasm." *Spenser.*

BAC-CHÎ'US, *n.*; *pl. BAC-CHÎI*. [*Gr. βακχίος*.] (*Pros.*) A poetic foot having one short and two long syllables; as, 3-mā-vī. *Crabb.*

BAC'CHUS-BÔLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A flower, not tall, but very full and broad-leaved. *Mortimer.*

BAC-CIF'ER-OÛS (bak-sif'er-ûs), *a.* [*L. bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, to devour.] Bearing or producing berries. *Ray.*

BAC-CIV'O-ROÛS (bak-siv'o-rûs), *a.* [*L. bacca*, a berry, and *oro*, to devour.] Feeding on berries.

BACH'E-LOR, *n.* [*L. baccaureus*, crowned with laurel berries. *Johnson*.—*L. baculus*, a staff, because a staff or baton was the symbol of promotion to the first degree in military service, as well as in the liberal arts. *Spelman*.—*Fr. bas-cherlier*, a knight of the lowest rank. *Menage*.—This last derivation is somewhat confirmed by the definition which *La-combe*, in his Dictionary of the Old French language, gives to the word *bachelor*, viz. "A young squire who is not yet made a knight." "This term," says *Sullivan*, "whatever may have been its origin, was applied first to young, and consequently unmarried, persons, and hence, as it now signifies, to a man unmarried."—See *BACCALAUREATE*.]

1. A man who has not been married.
Let sinful bachelors their woes deplore;
Full well they merit all they feel, and more. *Pope.*
2. [*It. baccelliere*, and *baccellero*; *Sp. bachiller*; *Fr. bachelier*; *A. S. bachiler*.] One who has taken his first degree in the liberal arts; as, "A bachelor of arts, of divinity," &c.
3. † [*Old Fr. bachelier*.] A knight of the lowest order. [*n.*] *Hody, Hist. of Convoations.*

BACH'E-LOR-ISM, *n.* The state of a bachelor; bachelorship. *Constable's Mag.*

BACH'E-LOR'S-BÛT'TON, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; the double-flowering *Ranunculus acris*. *Loudon.*

BACH'E-LOR-SHIP, *n.* 1. The state of an unmarried man. *Shak.*
2. The state of one who has taken his first degree in the liberal arts. *Bp. Hall.*

BÄ-CIL-LÄ'RÏ-Æ, *n. pl.* [*L. bacillus, or bacillum*, a small staff.] (*Bot.*) A name applied to two classes of *Algae* (now called *Dennidacea* and *Diatomacea*) by Ehrenberg, who supposed them to be animalcules. *Baird.*

BÄ-CIL'LUS, *n.* [*L.*, a small staff.]
1. (*Bot.*) The cotyledon of the hyacinth. *Link.*
2. (*Zool.*) A genus of *Phasmida*. *Cuvier.*

BÄCK, *n.* [*A. S. bæc, or bæc*, the back.]
1. That part of the body of animals in which the spine is; the hinder part of the body in man, and the upper part in other animals.
2. A ridge or peak resembling that made by the spine in animals.
The mountains huge appear
Emergent, and their broad bare backs upheave
Into the clouds. *Milton.*
3. The outer part of the hand. "The backs and palms." *Donne.*
4. The rear, opposed to the van.
He might conclude that Walter would be upon the king's back. *Clarendon.*
5. The hinder part of a thing, opposed to the front; as, "The back of the leg"; "The back of a chimney"; "The back of a book."
6. The thick part of any tool, opposed to the edge; as, "The back of a knife."
7. That part of a thing which is out of sight, or less observed than another part; as, "The back of a hill."
8. (*'urp.*) The upper side of a piece of tim-

ber when fixed in a horizontal or inclined position, as the upper side of the hand-rail of a staircase, of the rafters of a roof, &c.

9. (*Brewing.*) A tub or vat for wort. *Ure.*
Back of a hip, (*Arch.*) the upper edge of a rafter between two sides of a hipped roof, formed to an angle so as to range with the rafters on each side of it.

BÄCK, *ad.* 1. To the place from which one came.
Where they are, and why they came not back,
Is now the labor of my thoughts. *Milton.*

2. To a former state; backward, as retreating from the present position.

I've been surprised in an unguarded hour,
But must not now go back. *Addison.*

3. Towards what is behind; away from the front.

Are fled apace, and look not back.
The angel of the Lord rolled back the stone from the door. *Jer. xlv. 5.*
Matt. xxviii. 2.

4. In a state of being hindered, restrained, or prevented.

The Lord hath kept thee back from honor. *Nun. xxiv. 11.*

5. In return; in recompense.

What have I to give you back?
I will survey the inscriptions back again. *Shak.*

6. Once more; a second time.

BÄCK, *n. a.* [*i. BACKED*; *pp. BACKING, BACKED*.]
1. To mount on the back of.

That roan shall be my throne.
Well, I will back him straight. *Shak.*

2. To place upon the back. "Great Jupiter upon his eagle backed." *Shak.*

3. To assist; to aid; to strengthen.

Backed by the power of Warwick, that false peer,
To aspire unto the crown. *Shak.*

4. To justify; to sustain by advocating.

We have I know not how many adages to back the reason of this mural. *L'Estrange.*

5. To second; to support.

Their wagers back their wishes. *Dryden.*

6. To cause to move backward; as, "To back a horse"; "To back a steamboat."

7. To furnish with a back; as, "To back a book."

To back an anchor, to attach a small anchor to a larger one, in order to prevent the latter from dragging.—To back astern, to manage the oars in rowing in a direction contrary to the usual method.—To back the sails, to arrange the sails so that the ship will move backwards.—To back and fill, to arrange the sails, when a ship is moving with the tide in a river, and against the wind, so as to keep her as near as possible in the middle of the stream, and to avoid obstacles by advancing or receding, as the case may be. To back out, to refuse to fulfil a promise or engagement; to withdraw. [*U. S.*] *Bedinger.*

BÄCK, *a.* Being behind;—remote; as, "Back settlements." *Smart.*

BÄCK'BÄND, *n.* 1. A part of the harness which, going over the back of a horse, keeps up the shafts of the carriage; a back-chain.

2. (*Scottish Law.*) A counter-bond, making another bond void. *MacKenzie.*

BÄCK'BÄR, *n.* A bar in the chimney to hang a vessel on. *Ash.*

BÄCK'BÏTE, *v. a.* [*back and bite*.] [*i. BACKBIT; pp. BACKBITING, BACKBITEN*.] To speak ill of one whose back is turned so as not to be able to hear; to censure, reproach, defame, or revile the absent; to traduce secretly.

Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? . . . He that walketh uprightly; . . . he that 'ackbiteth not with his tongue, nor doeth evil to his neighbor. *Ps. xlv. 2, 3.*

BÄCK'BÏT-ËR, *n.* One who backbites. "His backbiter or his underminer." *South.*

BÄCK'BÏT-ING, *n.* Secret detraction; slander of the absent.

Last there be debates, envyings, wraths, strifes, backbitings, whisperings. *1 Cor. xiii. 24.*

BÄCK'BÏT-ING, *p. a.* Slandering secretly. *Asa.*

BÄCK'BÏT-ING-LÏ, *ad.* Slanderingly. *Barrat.*

BÄCK'BÏT-TEN (bak-bit-ten), *p.* from *backbite*.—See *BACKBITE*.

BÄCK'-BOARD, *n.* 1. A board placed across the after part of a boat. *Craig.*

2. A part of a lathe. *Wells.*

BÄCK'BONE, *n.* The bone of the back; the vertebral column; the spine. *Dungham.*

† **BÄCK'CÄR-RÏ**, *n.* (*Forest Law.*) A having on the back, as deer unlawfully killed. *Cowell.*

BÄCK'CHÄIN, *n.* A chain that passes over a cart saddle to support the shafts. *Booth.*

BÄCK'DÖÖR (bak'dör), *n.* A door opening on the backside of a building. *Addison.*

BÄCKED (bäkt), *p. a.* Having a back. "Sharp-headed, . . . broadly backed." *Dryden.*

BÄCK'EN (bak'kn), *v. a.* To put back; to retard. [*n.*] *Bathurst.*

BÄCK'ER, *n.* 1. He who or that which backs.

2. (*Arch.*) A narrow slate laid on the back of a broad, square-headed slate, where the slates begin to diminish in width. *Brande.*

BÄCK'FÄLL-ËR, *n.* A backslider "With many . . . backfallers from God." *Joye.*

BÄCK'FÄLL-ING, *n.* The act of restoring to its place earth which has been removed;—the earth so restored. *Tanner.*

BÄCK'FRÏEND (bak'frënd), *n.* An enemy in secret. "The restless importunities of tale-bearers and backfriends." *L'Estrange.*

BÄCK-GÄMMON, *n.* [*Dan. bakke*, a tray, and *gammen*, a game. *Wedgwood*.] A game played with dice by two persons, on a table divided into two parts, having twelve black and twelve white spaces, called *points*; each player having fifteen pieces, corresponding in color to the points. *Brande.*

BÄCK'GRÖÖND, *n.* 1. Ground in the back part of any area; as, "The background of an estate."

2. (*Paint.*) The space behind a portrait or group of figures. *Fairholt.*

3. A position of retirement; a situation little noticed; as, "To stand in the background."

BÄCK'HÄND-ED, *a.* 1. With the hand turned back; as, "A backhanded blow."

2. Unfair; indirect. *Craig.*

3. Directed or inclining to the left hand; as, "Backhanded writing."

BÄCK'HÄND-ED-NËSS, *n.* State of being backhanded; unfairness. *Er. Rev.*

BÄCK'HÖÖSE, *n.* A building behind a house; particularly, a privy. *Carew.*

BÄCK'-LÄSH, *n.* (*Mech.*) The reaction upon each other of a pair of wheels, produced by irregularities of velocity, when the moving power is not uniform. *Nicholson.*

BÄCK'-LÄAN-ING, *a.* Inclining towards the hinder part. *Surage.*

BÄCK'-LIGHT (bak'lit), *n.* A light reflected on the hinder part. *Fenton.*

BÄCK'-LIN-ING, *n.* (*Arch.*) The piece of a sash-frame parallel to the pulley piece, and next to the jamb on each side. *Ogilvie.*

BÄCK'-PÄINT-ING, *n.* (*Paint.*) The method of painting with oil colors mezzotinto prints that are pasted on glass. *Fairholt.*

BÄCK'-PÄR-LÖR, *n.* A parlor behind another parlor; a parlor which is not in the front part of the house. *Johnson.*

BÄCK'-PIËCE, *n.* The piece of armor which covers the back. *Camden.*

BÄCK'-PLÄTE, *n.* The metal covering for the back of an armed soldier. *Fairholt.*

BÄCK'RÄG, *n.* A kind of German wine. *Mason.*

BÄCK'RËNT, *n.* A rent paid subsequently to reaping. *Loudon.*

† **BÄCK'-RË-TÛRN**, *n.* Repeated return. *Shak.*

BÄCK'RÖÖM, *n.* A room behind another room; a room in the back part of a house. *Moxon.*

BÄCK'-RÖPK, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope leading from the martingale inboard; a gob-line. *Dana.*

BÄCKES, *n. pl.* (*Leather dressing.*) The thickest and best-tanned hides. *Crabb.*

† **BÄCK'SËT**, *p. a.* Set upon in the rear. *Isaiah.* . . . backed with Pharaoh's whole power. *Anderson.*

BÄCK'SIDE, *n.* 1. The side or part of any thing

out of sight, or least observed. "The *backside* of the town." *Shak.*

2. The hinder part of an animal. *Addison.*

BACK'SIGHT, n. (*Surveying*.) The first sight at the levelling staff, or the first reading of the levelling staff; as, "any position of the level, and usually backward, or toward the point at which the survey is commenced:—the bearing taken by the compass from a new station backwards to the last station." *Da. & P. Gillespie.*

BACK-SLIDE, n. [*bak-slid*, *W. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *bak'slid*, *S. P. R.*], *v. n.* [*i. BACKSLID*; *pp. BACKSLIDING, BACKSLIDDEN or BACKSLID.*] (*Theol.*) To fall off from what has been professed in religious faith; to relapse into transgression; to apostatize. *Hopkins.*

BACK-SLID'ER, n. One who backslides; an apostate. *Prov. xiv. 14.*

BACK-SLID'ING, n. Act of one who backslides; relapse into transgression; apostasy. *Jer. v. 6.*

BACK-SLID'ING, p. a. 1. Sliding backward. I hurried on, but with *backsliding* haste. *West.*

2. Apostatizing; revolting. "*Backsliding* Israel." *Jer. iii. 6.*

BACK'-SPÉED, n. (*Mech.*) The second speed-gear of a lathe. *Ogilvie.*

BACK'-STAFF, n. [*back and staff*; the observer's back being turned towards the sun.] An instrument used, before the invention of the quadrant and sextant, for taking the sun's altitude at sea;—invented by Captain John Davis about the year 1590, and called, also, *back-quadrant*. *Brande.*

BACK'STAIRS (bak'starz), n. pl. The stairs that communicate with the different stories in the back part of a house. *Bacon.*

BACK'STAY, n. 1. (*Naut.*) One of the ropes extending from the topmast heads to the sides of a ship, to support the topmasts, and to assist the shrouds in sustaining the masts. *Dana.*
2. (*Printing*.) A leather strap used to check the carriage of a printing-press. *Brande.*

BACK'-STONE, n. A stone to bake cakes on. [*Local*]. *Halliwell.*

BACK'SWORD (bak'sörd), n. 1. A sword with one sharp edge. *Johnson.*
2. A rustic sword, or a stick with a basket handle used in games. *Todd.*
3. The game of single-stick. *Halliwell.*

BACK'TACK, n. [*See TACK.*] (*Scotch Law*.) A kind of deed by which a mortgagee of land gives a lease of it to the mortgagor on condition of payment of rent until redeemed. *Buchanan.*

BACK'-TRICK, n. An attack behind. *Shak.*

BACK'WARD, a. 1. Unwilling; averse; reluctant; hesitating.

Perish the man whose mind is *backward* now. *Shak.*

2. Dull; sluggish; not quick in apprehension. "The *backward* learner." *South.*
3. Behind in progress; not forward; late. "*Backward* fruits." *Johnson.*
Syn.—*See AVERSE.*

BACK'WARD, } ad. [*A. S. bac, back, and*

BACK'WARDS, } ward, towards.]
1. With the back turned towards the point to which one is advancing; as, "To walk *backward* or *backwards*."

2. Towards the back; as, "To throw the head *backward* or *backwards*."

3. On the back; as, "To fall *backward*."

She cast him *backward* as he strove to rise. *Dryden.*

4. Towards the past.

Men should press forward in fame's glorious chase; Nobles look *backward*, and so lose the race. *Young.*

5. In a contrary direction to that taken to arrive at the present station; regressively.

We might have met them, careful, beard to beard, And beat them *backward* home. *Shak.*

6. In a reverse order.

What is a *backward* spell? *Shak.*

7. From a better to a worse state.

The work went *backwards*. *Dryden.*

8. Reflectively.

The mind can *backward* cast Upon herself her understanding light. *Davies.*

"In spite of Johnson and all our best lexicographers, numerous words are enriched with a final *s* unknown to our forefathers. To all terminations formerly in *ward*, as *inward*, *forward*, *toward*, an added *s* begins to obtain even in classical books." *Mitford's Harmony in Language*, p. 370.

The following words, when used as adverbs, *backward* or *backwards*, *forward* or *forwards*, *downward* or *downwards*, *upward* or *upwards*, *inward* or *inwards*, *outward* or *outwards*, and *homeward* or *homewards*, are all given indiscriminately in Johnson's Dictionary in both forms, with and without the final *s*. They are also thus given in the principal English dictionaries which have been published since that of Johnson. The final *s* was countenanced by English lexicographers who preceded Johnson; and both forms of these several words have been, from an early period of the language, and they are still, in good use. *Toward*, or *towards*, as an adverb and preposition, is given in the English dictionaries in both forms, and both are in common and good use; but the adverb *onward* does not take a final *s*.

+BACK'WARD, n. Duration past.

What seest thou else In the dark *backward* and abyss of time? *Shak.*

+BACK'WARD, v. a. To keep back; to hinder. "Doth so clog . . . and *backward* us." *Hammond.*

+BACK'WARD-LY, ad. Backward; aversely.

And does he think so *backwardly* of me? *Shak.*

BACK'WARD-NESS, n. State of being backward. "Our *backwardness* to good works." *Atterbury.*

BACK'WARDS, ad. Backward.—*See BACKWARD.*

BACK'WASHED (bak'wösh't), a. Cleansed from the oil after combing, as wool. *Ash.*

BACK'WÄ-TER, n. 1. Water obtained at high tide and held back in large reservoirs in order to be discharged at low tide, for clearing off deposits at the mouth of a harbor. *Francis.*

2. Water which is forced or held back in a millstream by the obstruction of a dam below, or by a rising tide from the sea.

BACK'WOODS-MAN (bak'wüdz-man), n.; pl. BACK'WOODS-MEN. An inhabitant of a newly-settled country, particularly the western part of the United States, which is often called *backwoods*, or *back settlements*. *Month. Rev.*

BACK'-WORM (-würm), n. A disease which breeds small thread-like worms in the reins of hawks.—*See FILANDEERS.* *Craig.*

BACK'WOUND, v. a. To wound behind the back. "*Backwounding* calumny." *Shak.*

BACK'YÄRD, n. A yard behind a house, &c.

BÄ'CON (bä'kn), n. [*Old Fr. bacon*; *A. S. bacan*, to bake; *bacen*, baked. *Tooke* and *Richardson*.] The flesh of a hog salted and smoked.

To save one's *bacon*, to escape unhurt; to avoid loss;—a phrase which originated in England at a time when housewives in the country had to use many precautions to save their principal provision, *bacon*, from the greedy appetites of soldiers on the march. *Prior.*

BÄ'CON-FED (bä'kn-fäd), a. Fed on bacon. *Shak.*

BÄ'CO'NĪ-AN, a. Relating to Lord Bacon or his philosophy; inductive. *Brande.*

BÄ'ÇÜLE, n. (*Fort.*) A kind of portcullis.—*See BASCULE.* *Crabb.*

BÄ'ÇÜ-LITE, n. [*L. baculus*, a staff or stick.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil tetrabranchiate cephalopods, somewhat allied to the ammonites in the structure of their straight shells. *Brande.*

BÄ'ÇÜ-LÖM'E-TRY, n. [*L. baculus*, a staff, and *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.] The art of measuring distances by *baculi*, or staves. *Davies & Peck.*

BÄD, a. [*Goth. bauths*, insipid. *Junius*.—*Dut. quada*, bad. *Skinner*.—*Fl. quade*; Belg. *quäd*, bad.—*Bayed*, past participle of *bay* (to bark at or reproach). *Tooke*.—Persian *bad*, bad, evil. *Thomson, Webster*.] [*comp. WORSE*; *sup. WORST*.] *Bad* is opposed to *good*, denoting a want of good qualities, whether physical or moral, and it is of extensive application; evil; ill; injurious; noxious; vicious; wicked; dishonest; as, "A *bad* person or thing."

Written by Gower quad; as, "None *quad*."

Syn.—*Bad, unprincipled, or dishonest man*; *bad or corrupt principles*; *bad or immoral life*; *bad, vile, or vicious company or conduct*; *bad or depraved morals*; *bad or evil example*; *bad or pernicious influence* or

advice; *bad or evil inclination or disposition*; *bad or injurious practice.*

Bad, ill, or infirm health; *bad or unwholesome food*; *bad or unfavorable weather*; *bad or noxious air*; *bad, poor, or sterile soil*; *bad or injudicious management*; *bad or unfortunate voyage*; *bad or unskilful workman*; *bad or awkward gait*; *bad or unwelcome news*; *bad or unhappy marriage.*—*See AWKWARD.*

BÄD'A-LEER, n. [*See BANDOLEER.*] A musket-charge of powder in a metal tube, used before the introduction of cartridges. *Stocqueler.*

BÄDE (bäd) [bäd, S. W. J. F. K. Sm. R.; bäd, E.], i. from bäd.—*See BID.*

BÄDGE (bäj), n. [*A. S. beag*, a garland, a necklace; *Fr. bague*, a ring, *Richardson*.—*Dut. baghe*, a gem, *Minsheu* and *Skinner*.—*L. bajulo*, to carry, *Johnson*.]

1. A mark or sign of distinction; as, "A *badge* of nobility"; "A *badge* of office."

Yet I like it not In that he wears the *badge* of Somerset. *Shak.*
Sufferance is the *badge* of all our tribe. *Shak.*

2. A memorial.

But on his breast a bloody cross he bore, The dear remembrance of his dying Lord; For whose sweet sake that glorious *badge* he wore. *Spenser.*
Syn.—*See MARK.*

BÄDGE, v. a. To mark as with a badge. *Shak.*

BÄDGE'LESS, a. Having no badge. *Bp. Hall.*

BÄDGE'ER, n. [*Dut. back*, a cheek or jaw, as noting an animal of strong jaws. *Skinner*.]



Indian badger.

1. (*Zool.*) A frugivorous and carnivorous quadruped that burrows in the ground, allied to the bear. *Brande.*

2. (*Paint.*) A brush made of the hair of the badger; used to blend pigments. *Fairholt.*

3. [*L. bajulus*, a carrier, *Johnson*; *A. S. bygan*, to buy, *Webster*.] (*Law*.) One licensed to buy corn and victuals in one place to be sold in another; a cornfactor; a pedler. *Cowell.*

BÄDGE'ER, v. a. To persecute or tease, as the badger is teased when hunted. *Lockhart.*

BÄDGE'ER-LÉGGED (bäj'er-lägd), a. Having legs of an unequal length. *L'Estrange.*

BÄD-I-Ä'GA, n. (*Med.*) A kind of sponge, the powder of which is used for bruises. *Dunghison.*

BÄD'I-GËM, n. Same as BADIGEON. *Scudamore.*

BÄ-DİG'EON (bä-dij'un) [bä-dij'un, K. Sm.; bäd-ē-jē'on, Wb.], n. [Fr.] (*Arch.*) A mixture, as of plaster and freestone, to fill little holes in the material on which a sculptor or other artist has to work;—a preparation for coloring houses, consisting of powdered stone, sawdust, slaked lime, alum, &c.:—a composition of sawdust and glue used by joiners to fill up chasms in woodwork. *Weale.*

BÄD-I-NÄGE' (bäd-ē-näzh'), n. [Fr.] Light or playful discourse; railery; foolish talk.

When you find your antagonist beginning to grow warm, put an end to the dispute by some gentle *badinage*. *Chesterfield.*

BÄ-DÏN'E-RİE (bä-din'ē-rē), n. [Fr.] Nonsense; badinage.

The fund of sensible discourse is limited; that of jest and *badineries* is infinite. *Shenstone.*

BÄD'IS-TER, n. (*Ent.*) A genus of the order *Coleoptera*, forming, with some others, a leading group among the carnivorous beetles. *Brande.*

BÄD'LY, ad. In a bad manner; not well; ill; imperfectly; wrongly. *Shak.*

BÄD'NESS, n. State of being bad; want of good qualities, either physical or moral. *Shak.*

+BÄEL'FIRE (bä'fir), n. [*A. S. bælfyr*.] A funeral pile, or fire, in which dead bodies were burnt.—*See BALE-FIRE.* *Craig.*

BÄF'FE-TÄS, n. A kind of calico manufactured in India. *Crabb.*

BÄF'FLE (bäf'f), v. a. [*It. beffare*, to mock; *Sp. befar*; *Fr. beffier*, to befool, to mock; *bäfover*, to deceive, to abuse.] [*i. BAFFLED*; *pp. BAFFLING, BAFFLED.*]

1. To elude by deceit or artifice.
They made a shift to break the precept, and at the same time to baffle the curse. *South.*
2. To confound; to defeat by perplexing.
He brings to Turnus' aid. *Dryden.*
3. To frustrate; to disconcert; to foil; to circumvent.
A fierce contention trembles at a war with the English. *Addison.*
4. † To disgrace; to insult; to mock.
Alas, poor fool! how have they baffled thee! *Shak.*
- BÄF'FLE, *v. n.* To practise deceit. [R.]
To what purpose can it be to juggle and baffle for a time? *Barrow.*
- BÄF'FLE, *n.* A defeat. [R.] *South.*
- BÄF'FLER, *n.* One who baffles. "Experience, that great baffle of speculation, assures us the thing is too possible." *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- BÄF'FLING-LY, *ad.* In a baffling manner. *Boag.*
- BÄF'FLING-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of baffling. *Boag.*
- BÄG, *n.* [A. S. *bæg*, a bag; Dut. *balgh*; Ger. *balg*.]
1. A sack or pouch to put any thing in, as money, corn, &c.
See thou shake the bags of hoarding abbots. *Shak.*
2. That part of an animal which contains some particular juice or secretion; as, "The bag of a cow."
3. An ornamental purse of silk, tied to men's hair behind.
We saw a young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a bob wig and black silken bag tied to it. *Addison.*
4. (Com.) A determinate quantity of goods, varying in size according to the commodity; as, "A bag of cotton." *Maunder.*
- BÄG, *v. a.* [*i.* BAGGED; *pp.* BAGGING, BAGGED.]
1. To put into a bag.
Hops ought not to be bagged up hot. *Mortimer.*
2. To load with a bag.
Like a bee bagged with his honeyed venom. *Dryden.*
3. To make tumid; to swell.
How doth an unwelcome dropsey bag up the eyes! *Sp. Hall.*
4. To hook up and guther, as grain. *Loudon.*
5. To cut up, as wheat stubble. *Hallivell.*
- BÄG, *v. n.* To swell like a full bag. *Chaucer.*
- BÄ-GÄSSE', *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *bagazo*.] Crushed sugar-cane as delivered from the sugar-mill; — used for fuel after being dried. *Üre.*
- BÄG-A-TÄLLE' (bäg-a-täl'), *n.* [Fr.]
1. A trifle; a toy. *Novel.*
2. A game played on a board having at one end nine holes, into which balls are to be struck with a rod. *Ogilvie.*
- BÄG'GAGE, *n.* [Fr. *bagage*.]
1. (Mil.) The clothes, tents, provisions, and other necessities, of an army. *Brunde.*
They were carried among the baggage of the army. *Littl. m.*
2. Trunks and other articles carried by a traveller; luggage. "To pack up bag and baggage." *Arbuthnot.*
3. [Fr. *bagasse*.] A worthless woman; — a pert young woman; a flirt. "The baggage would not speak out." *Guardian.*
- † BÄG'GA-FER, *n.* One who carries the baggage. "The victuallers and baggyars." *Raleigh.*
- BÄG'GING, *n.* 1. Materials for bags.
2. The act of putting into bags.
3. Reaping corn or pulse with a hook, so that the straw is separated from the root by chopping instead of by a drawing out. *Brande.*
- BÄG-NÉT, *n.* A net in the shape of a bag, for catching fish. *Travis.*
- BÄGN'IO (bän'yo), *n.*; pl. BAGNIOS (bän'yo). [*L.* *balneum*, a bath; *It.* *bagno*; *Sp.* *baño*; *Fr.* *bain*.]
1. A bathing-house; a bath. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A brothel. *Britton.*
- BÄG-NÖLI-ANG, *n. pl.* A sect of heretics in the eighth century, who rejected the whole of the Old Testament and a part of the New; — so named from *Bagnoles*, in Languedoc, where it originated. *Craig.*

- BÄG'PIRE, *n.* A musical wind instrument, consisting of a leathern bag and pipes. *Chambers.*
- BÄG'PIP-ER, *n.* One who plays on a bagpipe.
- BÄG'REEF, *n.* (Naut.) A fourth or lower reef, used in the British navy. *Crabb.*
- BÄG'SHÖT-SÄND, *n.* (Geol.) One of the middle eocene formations in England, in which marine shells and the bones of a sea-serpent more than twenty feet long have been found. *Lyell.*
- BÄ-GUËTTE' (bä-gët'), *n.* [Fr.] (Arch.) A little round moulding, less than an astragal; — called also, when enriched with foliage, a *chaplet*, and, when plain, a *bead*. *Weale.*
- BÄ-HÄR', *n.* 1. An Oriental measure equal to three piculs. *Malcom.*
2. A weight used in the East Indies; the great *bahar* being equal to 524 lbs. 9 oz., and the little *bahar* to 437 lbs. 9 oz. *Ogilvie.*
- BÄ-HÄR, *n.* (Ant.) The most ancient of the rabbinical books. *Ash.*
- † BÄIGNE (bän), *v. a.* [Fr. *baigner*, to bathe, to soak.] To drench; to soak. *Carew.*
- BÄI-KÄ'LE-AN, *a.* Noting the range of mountains which separate Lake Baikal in Russia from the lowlands of Siberia. *P. Cyc.*
- BÄI-KÄI-TTE, *n.* [Lake *Baikal* in Siberia, and *litos*, a stone.] (Min.) A magnesian epidote from Lake Baikal. *Brande.*
- BÄIL (bäl), *n.* 1. (Law.) A release of a prisoner on security for his appearance in court: — the person or persons who give security: — the sum given for security; surety. *Whishaw.*
2. The handle of a pail, bucket, kettle, or other vessel. *Forby.*
3. A division between stalls. *Loudon.*
4. † A bound within a forest. *Spenser.*
- BÄIL, *v. a.* [Low *L.* *balliare*, to deliver; *Fr.* *bail-ler*.] [*i.* BAILED; *pp.* BAILING, BAILED.]
1. (Law.) To release on security given for appearance in court; to admit to bail. *Blackstone.*
2. (Law.) To give bail for.
Let me be their bail. —
Thou shalt not bail them. *Shak.*
3. (Law.) To deliver in trust for a certain purpose, as goods. *Blackstone.*
4. [Fr. *baille*, a tub or bucket.] To free from water with a bucket or dipper; as, "To bail a boat." — See *BALIE*.
- BÄIL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be bailed. *B. Jonson.*
- BÄIL-BÖND, *n.* (Law.) A bond given for appearance in court. *Tomlins.*
- BÄIL-ÉE', *n.* (Law.) The person to whom goods are bailed, or delivered under a bailment; — opposed to *bailor*. *Blackstone.*
- BÄIL'ER, *n.* One who delivers goods to another in trust. — See *BAILOR*. *Craig.*
- BÄIL'LEY, *n.* [Fr. *baille*.] 1. (Fort.) An area or ground within the walls of a fortress; — sometimes applied to a prison; as, "The Old Bailey of London." *Weale.*
- BÄI'LIÉ (bä'le), *n.* [See *BAILIFF*.] An alderman; a magistrate who is second in rank in a royal burgh. [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*
- BÄIL'IFF (bä'li), *n.* [Low *L.* *balivus*; *Fr.* *bailli*.]
1. A subordinate officer. "The canton of Berne governed by a bailiff." *Addison.*
2. (Eng.) A deputy appointed by a sheriff, whose business it is to execute arrears. *Nesbit.*
3. An under-steward of a manor. *Johnson.*
- Bailiff of husbandry*, a chief servant to a private person of good estate; a sort of steward, in respect of farming business. — *Bailiff of the forest*, the keeper of a walk, immediately subordinate to the forester.
- BÄIL'WICK, *n.* [Fr. *bailli*, a bailiff, and A. S. *wic*, a village.] (Law.) The jurisdiction of a bailiff or sheriff. *Brande.*
- BÄIL'ON (bäi-yōng'), *n.* [Fr. *a gag*.] (Surg.) An instrument used for keeping the mouth open during the operations of the surgeon. *Craig.*
- BÄIL'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *bailleur*, to deliver.] (Law.) A delivery of a thing in trust for some special object or purpose, and upon a contract expressed or implied, on the part of the bailor or

- receiver, that the trust shall be faithfully executed, as in transactions with carriers, agents, pawnbrokers, and in many other mercantile proceedings. *Brande.*
- BÄIL'OR, or BÄIL-ÖR', *n.* (Law.) One who bails or delivers goods in trust. *Blackstone.*
a. When used in opposition to *bailee*, it has the accent on the second syllable.
- BÄIL'-PIECE, *n.* (Law.) A slip of parchment or paper containing a recognizance of bail, signed by the person who gives the security, with his acknowledgment before the proper officers, and filed in the court in which the action is pending. *Burrill.*
- † BÄIL'Y, *n.* 1. A bailiff. *Holland.*
2. A bailiwick. *Wickliffe.*
- † BÄIN (bän), *n.* [*L.* *balneum*; *Fr.* *bain*.] A bath. "To lie sweating . . . in the bairs." *Ilakewill.*
- † BÄIN (bän), *v. a.* To bathe. *Tuberville.*
- BÄI'RAM (bäi'ram, Sm. C.). *n.* A Mahometan feast instituted in imitation of the Easter of the Christian church, and following the fast of Ramadan, which answers to our Lent. *Brande.*
- † BÄIR'MÄN, *n.* (Law.) A poor insolvent debtor left bare and naked. *Whishaw.*
- BÄIRN, or BÄRN, *n.* [Goth. *ðarn*, a child; A. S. *bearn*.] A child. — [Scotland and North of England.] — See *BEARN*. *Burns.*
- BÄIT (bat), *v. a.* [A. S. *batan*, to lure fish with food on a hook.] [*i.* BAITED; *pp.* BAITING, BAITED.]
1. To put food upon, as upon a hook, trap, or snare, to lure fish or other animals.
All the traps in the kingdom were baited with cheese. *Galsworthy.*
2. To furnish with food on a journey; as, "To bait a horse."
The sun, that measures heaven all day long.
At night doth bat his steeds the ocean waves among. *Spenser.*
- BÄIT, *v. a.* [Fr. *battre*, to beat.] 1. To attack with violence; to harass.
As chained bear whom cruel dogs do bait. *Spenser.*
2. *v. n.* To flap the wings; to flutter, as a hawk.
To watch her as we watch these kites,
That bat, and beat, and will not be obedient. *Shak.*
- BÄIT, *v. n.* To stop for refreshment.
An one who on his journey baits at noon.
Though he sit on speed, so here the archangel paused. *Milton.*
- BÄIT', *n.* [See *BAIT*, *v.*] 1. Any substance used as a lure for fish or other animals. *Shak.*
2. A temptation; an allurements; an enticement. "Pleasures and baits of sense." *Addison.*
3. Refreshment on a journey.
Good men use them [the good things of this world] as a viaticum or bait. *By. Hall.*
- BÄIT'ING, *n.* The act of furnishing a bait; — refreshment on a journey. *Imme.*
- BÄIZE (bäz), *n.* [Dut. *baas*, or *baaij*, a coarse woollen stuff. "The name and the thing," says *Crabb*, "were introduced into England by the Flemish refugees."] A kind of coarse, open, woollen stuff with a long nap. *Ency.*
- BÄI'A-DÈRE, *n.* [See *BAYADERE*.] An Indian dancing girl. *Brande.*
- BÄKE, *v. a.* [A. S. *bacan*, to bake; Dut. *bakken*.]
[*i.* BAKED; *pp.* BAKING, BAKED or BAKEN. — *Baken* is seldom used.]
1. To dry, or harden, by heat.
Whatever the fire bakes, time doth in some degree dissolve. *Bacon.*
When dusty summer bakes the crumbling aloes. *Philips.*
2. To cook, as in an oven.
Ten women shall bake your bread. *Luc. xxi. 9.*
3. To harden by cold. "The earth when it is baked with frost." [R.] *Shak.*
- BÄKE, *v. n.* 1. To do the work of baking.
I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew, bake, and do all myself. *Shak.*
2. To become cooked or baked; as, "The bread or the meat bakes well."
3. To become hard or crusty; as, "The soil bakes under the heat of the sun."
- BÄKED (bäke), *p. a.* Hardened by heat; cooked in an oven.

BAKED-MEATS (bākt'mēts), *n.* Meats cooked in an oven.

That's the best of the baked meats. *Shak.*

BAKE-HOUSE, *n.* A place for baking bread. "Pantry and bakehouse under ground." *Wotton.*

BAKE-MEATS, *n.* Baked-meats. *Gen.* xl. 17.

† **BA'KEN** (bā'kn), *p.* from *bake*.—See *BAKE*. "A cake *baken* on the coals." 1 *Kings* xix. 6.

BA'KER, *n.* [From *bake*; *A. S.* *bæcere*.]

1. One who bakes bread, &c. *South.*

2. A small portable oven of sheet iron or of tinned iron plate. [U. S.]

BA'KER-FOOT (bā'ker-fūt), *n.* A distorted foot. "Of bow-legs and *baker-feet*." *Bp. Taylor.*

BA'KER-LÉGGED (bā'ker-légd), *a.* Having crooked legs that go in at the knees. *Sherwood.*

BAK'ER-Y, *n.* A bakehouse. *Smart.*

BA'KER'S-SALT, *n.* Sub-carbonate of ammonia;—so called from being sometimes used by bakers as a substitute for yeast. *Ogilvie.*

BAK'ING, *n.* 1. The act of hardening with heat.

2. The process of cooking by heat in an oven.

3. The quantity baked at once. *Ash.*

BAK'SHISH, *n.* [Ar.] A present, or gratuity, in money.—See *BUXSHISH*.

BAL'ACHONG, *n.* A substance consisting of pounded or bruised fish, and used in the East as a condiment to rice. *McCulloch.*

BAL-Æ'NA, *n.* [L., from Gr. *phalaina*, a whale.] (*Zool.*) A genus of cetaceous animals, having no dorsal fin and the belly smooth, including the Greenland whale (*Balena mysticetus*); the whalebone whale. *Baird.*

BAL'LA-LIME-STONE, *n.* (*Geol.*) A fossiliferous series of slaty calcareous strata, occurring near Bala, in Wales. *Craig.*

BAL'ANCE, *n.* [L. *bilanz*, having two scales, from *bis*, in two, or double, and *lanz*, a dish; It. *bilancia*; Fr. *balance*; Dut. *balance*.]

1. A machine for weighing substances, usually consisting of a lever or beam of equal arms, with two dishes or scales of equal weight suspended from it at points equally distant from the fulcrum; a pair of scales.

I weighed him the money in the *balances*. *Jer.* xxxii. 10.

2. Equality of weight, power, or advantage; equipoise.

These, mixed with art and to due bounds confined, Make and maintain the *balance* of the mind. *Pope.*

3. Excess of one thing over another when the two are compared by weight or otherwise.

Care being taken that the exportation exceed in value the importation, and then the *balance* of trade must of necessity be returned in coin or bullion. *Bacon.*

4. (*Com.*) That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even.

5. The remainder of any thing; as, "The *balance* of an edition, of an evening," &c. [A corrupt use of this term, not uncommon in the U. S., in commercial language. *Pickering.*]

6. (*Astron.*) The sign *Libra*.

Balance of trade, (*Com.*) the difference between the value of the commercial exports and imports of any country.—*Balance of power*, (*Politics*.) such an adjustment of power among sovereign states that no single state is in a condition to interfere with the independence of the rest.—*Balance or balance wheel* of a watch, that which regulates its motion, and which answers the purpose of the pendulum to a clock.—*Balance knife*, (*Cutlery*.) a table knife, the handle of which counterbalances the weight of the blade, and thus prevents the latter from touching the cloth.

BAL'ANCE, *v. a.* [Fr. *balancer*.] [*i.* **BALANCED**; *pp.* **BALANCING**, **BALANCED**.]

1. To weigh in a balance; to compare by the balance, or by reflection. "To *balance* the good and the evil of things." *L'Estrange.*

2. To keep in a state of equipoise.

Heaven that hath placed this island to give law, To *balance* Europe, and her states to awe. *Waller.*

3. To counterpoise; to neutralize or counteract.

The attraction of the glass is *balanced* by the contrary attraction of the liquor. *Mason.*

4. (*Com.*) To sum up or adjust, as an account, in order to ascertain gain or loss, or the differ-

ence of debits and credits; to make equal, as the two sides of an account. *Addison.*

BAL'ANCE, *v. n.* 1. To hesitate; to fluctuate between conflicting motives or opinions.

Since there is nothing that can offend, I see not why you should balance a moment about printing it. *Aldrich.*

2. (*Dancing*.) To move forward and back, while opposite to one's partner. *Ogilvie.*

BAL'ANCE-FISH, *n.* The hammer-headed shark; *Zygana vulgaris*. *Hill.*

BAL'AN-CER, *n.* One who balances. *Cotgrave.*

BAL'ANCE-REEF, (*Naut.*) A reef in a spanker or fore-and-aft mainsail, which runs from the outer head-easing, diagonally, to the tack. It is the closest reef, and makes the sail triangular, or nearly so. *Dana.*

BAL'ANC-ING, *n.* Equilibrium; poise.

Do not know the *balancings* of the clouds? *Job* xxxvii. 16.

BAL'A-NITE, *n.* [Gr. *Balastris*, shaped like an acorn; *Balastris*, an acorn.] (*Zool.*) A barnacle which is fixed by its shell. *Brande.*

BAL'AS-RU'BY, *n.* [Fr. *balais*, pale red.] A rose-red variety of spinel. *Eng. Cyc.*

BA-LÁUS'T, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A kind of fruit having a leathery pind. *Brande.*

BA-LÁUS'TINE, *n.* [Gr. *Balastrion*.] The flower of the wild pomegranate. *Crabb.*

† **BAL-BŪ'TI-ATE** (bāl-bū'she-āt), *v. n.* [L. *balbutio*, to stammer.] To stammer. *Bailey.*

BAL-BŪ'TI-ĒS, *n.* [Low L.] (*Med.*) Stammering; vicious pronunciation, in which *b* and *l* are substituted for other consonants. *Dunglison.*

|| **BAL'CO-NIED** (bāl'kō-nīd), *a.* Having balconies. "The house was double-*balconied*." *R. North.*

|| **BAL'CO-NY**, or **BAL-CO'NY**, [bāl-kō'ny, S. W. P. *J. E. F.*; bāl-kō'ny, *W. P. Cyc.* *W. P. Cyc.*] The accent has shifted from the second to the first syllable within these twenty years." *Sm.* (1836). "Contemplate is bad enough, but *balcony* makes me sick." *Rogers, Table Talk.* *n.*

[*A. S.* *bale*, a beam, a balcony; Ger. *balck*, a beam; It. *balcone*; Fr. *balcon*.] (*Arch.*) A projection from the external wall of a building, supported by consoles or columns, usually placed before windows, and protected on the outer edges by balusters or iron framework;—a projecting gallery in the interior of a building, as of a theatre. *Weale.*

BALD, *a.* [W. *bah*, *Johnson* and *Craig*.—*L. pilatus*; Fr. *pelé*; Sp. *pelado*; Scot. *pield*, deprived of hair, *Thomson*.—Past p. of the verb to *bald*, i. e. reduced to the roundness and smoothness of a ball by the loss of hair, *Richardson*.—Sp. *baldo*, untitled; Port. *baldo*, open, common; *baldo*, to frustrate, *Webster*. The old mode of spelling this word (*balld*) gives probability to the suggestion of *Richardson*; thus, "His head was *balld* and shone as any glass." *Chaucer.*]

1. Deprived of hair on the cranium or any part of it.

There is no time for a man to recover his hair that grows bald by nature. *Shak.*

He should imitate Caesar, who, because his head was bald, covered that defect with laurels. *Addison.*

2. Deprived of the natural or usual covering on the head or top; as, "A *bald eagle*"; "A *bald mountain*."

Under an oak, whose boughs were mossed with age, And high top *bald* with dry antiquity. *Shak.*

Hast thou a charm to stay the morning star In his steep course? So long he seems to pause On thy *bald*, awful head, O sovereign Blanc! *Coleridge.*

3. Destitute of appropriate ornament; undressed; inelegant.

Hobbes, in the preface to his own *bald* translation, begins the praise of Muncey when he should have ended it. *Dryden.*

4. Mean; pitiful; without dignity; contemptible.

What should the people do with these *bald* tribunes? *Shak.*

Bald, when occurring as the first or as the final syllable in proper names, is from the *A. S.* *bald*, bold; as, *Baldwin*, bold in battle; *Ethelbald*, nobly bold.

BAL'DA-QHIN (bāl'da-kin, *Sm.*; bāl'da-kin, *K.*), *n.* [It. *baldaquino*.] (*Arch.*) A kind of canopy of wood, stone, or metal over altars or tombs, as that over the principal altar in the Church of St. Peter's, at Rome; sometimes

supported by columns, and sometimes suspended from above. It was formerly common over portals, thrones, beds, fireplaces, &c. *Fairholt.*

BALD'-BŪZ'ZARD, *n.* The fishing-hawk; the osprey or fishing eagle.—See *OSPREY*. *Yarrel.*

BAL'DER-DASH, *n.* [*A. S.* *bald*, bold, and *dash*, *Skinner* and *Johnson*.—Icel. *buldur*, the prating of fools. *Dr. Jamieson*.—Sp. *balda*, a trifle, or *baldonar*, to insult with abusive language; W. *balddrddus*, a babbling; Gael. *balldesarchd*, balderdash.—"Balderdash, in its primary sense, probably signified (as Mr. Malone has also observed) the froth or foam made by barbers in *dashing* their *balls* backwards and forwards in hot water; it afterwards seemed to denote a mixture of liquors." *Todd.*]

1. A frothy or rude mixture; "Bubbly spume or barbers' *balderdash*." *Nashe* (1599).

To drink such *balderdash* or bonny-clabber. *B. Jonson.*

2. A confused, light, or frothy discourse.

There's no more in this *balderdash* than the old story. *Thackeray.*

BAL'DER-DASH, *v. a.* To mix or adulterate liquors. "Wine or brandy... *balderdashed* with two or three simple waters." [R.] *Mandeville.*

BAL'DE-RIC, *n.* See *BALDRIC*. *Buchanan.*

BALD'-HEAD, *n.* A head that is bald;—a person having his head bald. 2 *Kings* ii. 23.

BALD'LY, *ad.* In a bald manner; nakedly; meanly. "Methinks they do allegorize but very *baldly*." *Holland.*

BALD'MON-Y (bald'mūn-ē), *n.* Gentian. *Johnson.*

BALD'NESS, *n.* 1. State of being bald; want of hair on the head.

Bion, seeing a prince weep and tearing his hair for sorrow, asked if *baldness* would cure us grief. *By. Taylor.*

2. Deficiency of appropriate ornament in writing; inelegance of style. "Baldness of allusion, and barbarity of versification." *Warton.*

BALD'PATE, *n.* A head without hair. *Shak.*

BALD'PATE, *a.* Deprived of hair on the head.

Not periwig with snow the *balpate* woods. *Dryden.*

BALD'PAT-ED, *a.* Having a bald head. *Shak.*

BAL'DRIC, *n.* [Low L. *baldringus*; L. *balteus*, a sword-belt; Fr. *baudrier*.]

1. A belt worn over the shoulder.

A radiant *baldric* o'er his shoulders tied. *Pope.*

2. Figuratively, the zodiac.

Which deck the *baldric* of the heavens bright. *Spenser.*

BALÉ, *n.* [Fr. *balle*.—Ger. *ballen*. "Perhaps," says *Skinner*, "from *ball*, as signifying a round package of merchandise."]

1. A bundle, as of goods. *Sterner.*

2. † A pair of dice. *B. Jonson.*

3. [*A. S.* *bæl*, a funeral pile. See *BAELFIRE*.]

A signal fire; a bonfire. [Scotland.]

Bale goods, goods or merchandise done up in bales.

BALÉ, *v. a.* [See *BALE*, *n.*] [*i.* **BALED**; *pp.* **BALING**, **BALED**.]

1. To make up into a bale or bundle, as goods.

"These goods are *baled* up." *Goldsmith.*

2. [Fr. *bailler*, a pail.] To free from water with a bucket or dipper, in distinction from pumping; as, "To *bale* a boat."—See *BAIL*.

† **BALÉ**, *n.* [Goth. *balws*, evil; *A. S.* *beals*, misery; Ar. *balā*, misfortune.] Misery. *Spenser.*

BAL'E-Ā'RI-ĀN, *a.* [L. *Balearis* and *Baleari*.—*BAL'E-Ā'RI-ĀN*, *a.* [L. *Balearis*, to hurl, the inhabitants being famous as slingers.] Noting five islands in the Mediterranean, Majorca, Minorca, Iviça, Formentera, and Cabrera.

BA-LĒEN', *n.* [L. *balena*, a whale; Fr. *baleine*.] The substance called *whalebone*; the whalebone of commerce. *Hamilton.*

BALÉ'-FIRE, *n.* A beacon-fire.—See *BAEL-FIRE*. The glaring *bale-fires* blaze no more. *Scott.*

BALÉ'FUL, *a.* [*A. S.* *bealful*, baleful, wicked.]

1. Fraught with evil. "Baleful books." *Spenser.* "Baleful enemies." *Shak.* "Baleful breath." *Dryden.*

2. Full of misery, sorrow, or grief.

Round he throws his *baleful* eyes, That witnessed huge affliction and dismay. *Milton.*

BALÉ'FUL-LY, *ad.* Injurious;—sorrowfully.

BÄLE'FUL-NĒSS, *n.* Wretchedness. *Spenser.*

BÄL'IS-TĒR, *n.* [*L. balista*, an engine for throwing stones or other weapons; *Gr. Bällw*, to throw.] A crossbow.—See **BALLISTER**.

BÄ-LĪSTĒS', *n. pl.* [*Fr. from L. balista*, a crossbow.] (*Ich.*) A genus of ganoid fishes, characterized by their solid coat of mail extending over the head as well as the body, abounding in the seas of the torrid zone, especially in the neighborhood of coral reefs, and commonly called *trigger-fish*. *Agassiz.*

BÄ-LĪZE, *n.* [*Sp. valiza*, a buoy; *Fr. balise*.] A sea-mark; a beacon or buoy. *Craig.*

BÄLK (*bäk*), *n.* [*A. S. bale*, a beam; *Dut. balk*, a beam; *Ger. balken*, a beam.]

1. A long piece of timber; a great beam; a piece of whole fir; drawn timber. *Crabb.*

2. [*W. bale*, a ridge.] A ridge of land left unploughed between furrows, from the slipping of the plough. *Spenser.*

3. A disappointment. *South.*

BÄLK (*bäk*), *v. a.* [*See BÄLK, n.*] [*i. BALKED*; *pp. BALKING, BALKED*.]

1. To disappoint; to frustrate; to baffle.

Is there a variance? Enter but his door;
Balked are the courts, and contest is no more. *Pope.*

2. + To heap or pile up.

Ten thousand bold Scots, two and twenty knights,
Balked in their own blood, did Sir Walter see. *Shak.*

3. + To omit; to pass over.

The spiritual manna, though it *balks* no day, yet it falls
double on God's day. *Sp. Hall.*

4. + To leave untouched; to neglect.

But sick he is, . . . and *balks* his meat. *Bp. Hall.*

+ **BÄLK** (*bäk*), *v. n.* To turn aside:—to deal in cross-purposes. *Spenser.*

BÄLK'ER (*bäk'er*), *n.* One who balks:—one who watches the shoals of herring and gives notice of their course to fishermen. *Carew.*

BÄLK'ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to balk. *Clarke.*

BÄLK'ISH, *a.* Ridgy; uneven. "In that craggy and *balkish* way." *Holinshead.*

BÄLL, *n.* [*Gr. palla*, any thing in round form; *L. pila*; *Dan. bold*; *Sw. & Ger. ball*—*Fr. balle*.] 1. Any thing in the form of a globe or sphere, as the earth, a bullet, &c.

When from under this terrestrial ball
He fires the proud tops of the eastern pines. *Shak.*

2. Any part of the body that approaches to roundness; as, "The ball of the thumb;" "The ball of the eye."

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confined? *Milton.*

3. A cushion formerly used for inking by printers, now superseded by the roller.

4. A game played with a ball.

Those I have seen play at ball grow extremely anxious
who should have the ball. *Shelley.*

5. (*Farriery*.) A form of medicine, corresponding to the term *bolus*, in pharmacy.

6. [*Gr. ballizo*, to dance; *It. ballo*; *Fr. bal*, an assembly for dancing.] An entertainment of dancing.

He would make no extraordinary figure at a ball. *Swift.*

Ball and socket, a joint or articulation of which the inner part is shaped like a ball, and the outer is a hollow socket enclosing the greater portion of the ball, and fitting close upon it, but allowing freedom of motion in all directions.

BÄL'LAD, *n.* [*It. ballata*; *Fr. ballade*.] Perhaps originally a song to be sung at a dance, from *It. ballare*, to dance. *Sullivan.* A sentimental song; a light poem; a lyric tale in verse.

I knew a very wise man that believed that if a man were
permitted to make all the *ballads*, he need not care who
should make the laws of a nation. *Pitcher.*

No more the farmer's news, the harber's tale,
No more the woodman's *ballad* shall prevail. *Goldsmith.*

Syn.—See **SONG**.

BÄL'LAD, *v. a.* To celebrate in a ballad. "*Bal-lad* as *sus o' tune*." [*R.*] *Shak.*

+ **BÄL'LAD-ER**, *n.* A maker or singer of ballads. "Even laid aside by *ballad*ers." *Overbury.*

BÄL'LAD-FÄRCE, *n.* A musical drama.

BÄL'LAD-IST, *n.* A writer of ballads. *Qu. Rev.*

BÄL'LAD-MÄK'ER, *n.* One who writes ballads. "*Ballad-makers* . . . cannot express it." *Shak.*

BÄL'LAD-MÖNG'ER (*bäl'ad-müng-g'er*), *n.* A trader in ballads. *Shak.*

+ **BÄL'LAD-RY**, *n.* The subject or style of ballads. "Base *balladry* is so beloved." *B. Jonson.*

BÄL'LAD-SING'ER, *n.* One who sings ballads.

BÄL'LAN, *n.* (*Ich.*) A species of wrasse of a bluish-green color with orange-tipped scales. *Jenyns.*

BÄL'LA-RÄG, *v. a.* To threaten; to bullyrag. "To *ballarag* us." [*Vulgar.*] *Warton.*

BÄL'LAST, *n.* [*A. S. behlæstan*, to load a ship, from *bat*, a boat, and *hlæst*, a load; *Dut. ballast*.]

1. (*Naut.*) Weight or heavy matter, as gravel, stone, iron, &c., put at the bottom of a ship, to keep it steady. "Sandy *ballast*." *Dryden.*

2. That which keeps steady. *Hammond.*

3. That which is used to fill up the spaces between rails on a railway. *Craig.*

BÄL'LAST, *v. a.* 1. To keep steady, as by ballast. "Charity must *ballast* the heart." *Hammond.*

2. To fill with ballasting. *Simmonds.*

To be in *ballast*, said of a ship when she sails carrying nothing but ballast and the necessary stores for the use of the crew and passengers.—To *freshen ballast*, to shift it.—*Shingle ballast*, coarse gravel.

BÄL'LAST-AGE, *n.* (*Law.*) A duty paid for taking up ballast from a port. *Bourcier.*

BÄL'LAST-ING, *n.* 1. The furnishing of a ship with ballast.

2. That which is used to keep any thing steady, as a boat; ballast.

3. The filling in of earth or stone above, below, and between the stone blocks and sleepers upon railroads. *Tanner.*

BÄL'LA-TED, *p. a.* Sung in a ballad. "*Ballad*ed . . . and played on the stage." [*R.*] *Webster.*

BÄL'LA-TÖÖN, *n.* A large, heavy bark, or luggage-boat, used in Russia. *Crabb.*

+ **BÄL'LA-TRY**, *n.* [*See BALLAD*.] A jig; a song; balladry. "The *balladry* and the gamut of every municipal fiddler." *Milton.*

BÄLL'-CÖCK, *n.* A stop-cock of a supply pipe, turned by a lever, to the outer end of which is attached a hollow ball designed to float on water or other liquid in a tank, so that the supply may be self-regulating; the cock being closed by the upward pressure of the liquid upon the ball, and the weight of the latter, as it falls, acting in a contrary direction to open it. *Weale.*



Ball-cock.

BÄL'LET (*bäl'le'* or *bäl'let*) [*bäl'le'*, *J. Sm.*; *bäl'le'* or *bäl'let*, *K.*; *bäl'let*, *E. W. C.*], *n.* [*It. balletto*; *Fr. ballet*.] A theatrical representation of actions, characters, sentiments, and passions, by means of mimic movements and dances, accompanied by music. It is divided into three kinds—historical, mythological, and allegorical; and it consists of three parts—the entry, the figure, and the retreat. *Brunde.*

BÄL'LETTE, *n.* A dance.—See **BALLET**. *Walker.*

BÄLL'-FLÖW'ER, *n.* (*Arch.*) An ornament like a ball, placed in a circular flower, the petals of which form a cap round it;—common in the Gothic buildings of the 14th century. *Weale.*



Ball-flower.

BÄL'L-AGE, *n.* (*Law.*) A duty payable to the city of London for the goods and merchandise of aliens. *Crabb.*

BÄL'LIARDS (*bäl'yards*), *n.* See **BILLIARDS**.

BÄL-LIS'TÄ, *n.*; *pl. BÄL-LIS'TÄS*. [*L., from Gr. Bällw*, to throw.]

1. An ancient warlike machine for throwing heavy stones and other missile weapons, somewhat resembling a crossbow, but much larger and stronger. *Crabb.*

2. (*Anat.*) The astragalus, a bone of the tarsus. *Ogilvie.*

BÄL'LIS-TĒR [*bäl'lis-tēr*, *Ja. K. Todd*; *bä-lis'tēr*, *Sm. Wb.*], *n.* [*L. ballista*.] A warlike engine, a crossbow.—See **BALLISTER**.

BÄL-LIS'TIC, *a.* Relating to the ballista or other missile engines; projectile.

Ballistic pendulum, (*Mil.*) an instrument with a pendulum for measuring the force or velocity of cannon and musket balls. *Brande.*

BÄL-LIS'TICS, *n. pl.* The art or science of throwing missile weapons by means of engines; projectiles. *Crabb.*

BÄL'LLÖM, *n.* [*Low L.*] (*Anat.*) Anciently, an outer bulwark; afterwards an area or courtyard contained in an outer bulwark or fortified castle:—English, *bailey*, as in *Old Bailey*, London, and the *Bailey* at Oxford. *P. Cyc.*

BÄL-LÖÖN', *n.* [*It. pallone*; *Fr. ballon*.]

1. A chemical glass receiver, of a spherical form, for condensing vapors. *Johnson.*

2. (*Arch.*) An architectural ornament, being a ball placed on a pillar. *Weale.*

3. A large, hollow ball, or bag, generally of silk, filled with gas, specifically lighter than the atmosphere, into which it has consequently a tendency to rise. *Wardsworth.*

4. A kind of fireworks, being a ball of paste-board filled with combustible matter, which, on exploding in the atmosphere, scatters around brilliant sparks resembling stars. *Johnson.*

5. + A game similar to tennis, played with a ball filled with air. *Burton.*

BÄL-LÖÖN'E-RY, *n.* The management of balloons; aeronautics. *Qu. Rev.*

BÄL-LÖÖN'ING, *n.* The art of making and managing balloons; aeronautics. *Qu. Rev.*

BÄL-LÖÖN'IST, *n.* One who constructs or manages balloons. *Knox.*

BÄL'LOT, *n.* [*Sp. balota*; *Fr. ballotte*.]

1. A little ball, a slip of paper, or any thing which is used in giving a secret vote. *Brande.*

2. A secret method of voting at elections. "America, where the *ballot* is practised." *Brande.*

BÄL'LOT, *v. n.* [*i. BALLOTTED*; *pp. BALLOTTING, BALLOTTED*.] To vote, or to determine a choice or judgment by ballot.

The judges all arose from their seats, and would never take their balls to ballot against him. *South.*

BÄL-LÖ'TÄ, *n.* (*Gr. Ballōwri*; "*Bällw*, to repel, in allusion to its disagreeable smell." *Buchanan.*) (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial plants; stinking hoarhound. *London.*

BÄL'LO-TÄDE [*bäl'o-täd*, *Sm.*; *bäl'o-täd*, *Ja. Wb.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Man.*) The leap of a horse between two pillars or upon a straight line, so that when his four feet are in the air, he shows nothing but the shoes of his hind feet, without jerking out. It is thus distinguished from *capriole*. *Farrier's Dict.*

BÄL'LO-TÄNT, *n.* [*Fr.*] A balloter. "Unknown to the *ballotants*." *Harrington.*

+ **BÄL'LO-TÄ'TION**, *n.* Act of balloting. "Election . . . consisting of ten *ballotations*." *Watton.*

BÄL'LOT-BÖX, *n.* A box used in balloting.

Some hold no way so orthodox
To try it, as the *ballot-box*. *Bulwer.*

BÄL'LOT-ER, *n.* One who ballots, or votes by ballot. *Qu. Rev.*

BÄL'LO-TIN, *n.* [*Fr.*] One who collects the ballots. "Eight *ballotins*, or pages, take eight boxes." *Harrington.*

BÄL'LOT-ING, *n.* The act of voting by ballot.

BÄL'LOT-IST, *n.* An advocate for the use of the ballot. [*R.*] *Sidney Smith.*

BÄL'LÖÖM, *n.* A room for assemblies or balls; a hall for dancing. *Mora.*

BÄLL'-VÄLVE, *n.* A valve consisting of a ball, sitting into a hemispherical cup which has a hole at the bottom. The ball is prevented from moving upwards or sideways beyond a certain point, by a frame of wire placed over it. *Francis.*



BÄLL'-VRIN (-vün), *n.* (*Mining.*) A sort of iron ore, found in loose masses of a circular form, containing sparkling particles. *Ogilvie.*

BÄLM (*bäm*), *n.* [*Fr. baume*; see **BALMAM**, of which this word is a contraction.]

1. An herb known as *balm-mint* or garden-

balm, — so called from its fragrance, which resembles that of the balsam; *Melissa*. Loudon.

2. A liquid resin, of a whitish or yellow color, of a fragrant smell, and of a penetrating aromatic taste. It is derived from the balsam-tree.

Is there no balm in Gilead?

Jer. viii. 22.

3. Any valuable or fragrant ointment.

Thy balm washed off, wherewith thou wast anointed.

Shak.

4. Any thing that mitigates pain.

A tender smile our sorrow's only balm.

Young.

Balm of Gilead, (*Bot.*) the oleo-resinous juice drawn from the balsam-tree; — called also *Balsam of Mecca*, and much used by the females of Turkey as a cosmetic. — *Calmet*. A species of poplar found in the northern parts of the U. S.; *Populus Canadensis*. Gray.

BÁLM (*bám*), *v. a.* 1. To anoint as with balm.

Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters, And burn sweet wood.

Shak.

2. To soothe; to refresh; to assuage.

Oppressed nature elope.

Thy balm will soothe my aching eyes.

Shak.

† **BÁLM**'*FŶ*, *v. a.* To render balmy. *Cheyne*.

BÁLM'*LY* (*bám'le*), *ad.* In a balmy or soothing manner. *Coleridge*.

BÁLM'*Y* (*bám'e*), *a.* 1. Having the qualities and effect of balm; soothing; refreshing.

Soft on the flowery herb I found me laid In balmy sweat.

Milton.

Tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep!

Young.

2. Producing balm.

Let India boast her groves, nor envy we The weeping amber and the balmy tree.

Pope.

3. Fragrant; aromatic; sweet-smelling.

New gentle gales,

Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole Their balmy spoils.

Milton.

BÁLM'*Y*-**BRĒATH**'*ING*, *a.* Fragrant; odoriferous. *Thomson*.

† **BÁLM**'*AL*, *a.* [*L. balneum*, a bath.] Belonging to a bath. "*Balneal* heat." [*R.*] *Howell*.

† **BÁLM**'*A-RY*, *n.* [*L. balnearium*.] A bathing-room. "*Balnearies* or bathing-places." *Brown*.

† **BÁLM**'*NE-Ā'TION*, *n.* The act of bathing. "*Balneations*, washings, and fomentations." *Brown*.

† **BÁLM**'*NE-A-TQ-RY*, *a.* Belonging to a bath; balneal. *Coles*.

BÁLM'*NE-ŪM*, *n.* [*L. a bath.*] (*Chem.*) A vessel filled with water, or sand, in which another vessel is placed to be heated. *Bentley*.

BÁLM'*Q-TĀDE*, *n.* See **BALLOTADE**.

BÁLM'*SĀ*, *n.* [*Sp., a raft.*] A kind of boat used on the coast and rivers of Peru, and other parts of S. America; — written also *balza*. *Prescott*.

BÁLM'*SAM*, *n.* [*Gr. βάλαμον*; *L. balsamum*.—*A. S. balsam*; *Ger. balsam*.]

1. An oleo-resinous liquid exuded from certain trees, and containing benzoic acid. Of this, the true balsam, there are five varieties, viz. balsam of Peru, balsam of Tolu, benzoin, solid storax, and liquid storax or liquid amber. *Ure*.

2. A liquid containing volatile oil and resin, but no benzoic acid, — as the balm of Gilead, or balsam of Mecca, exuded from the balsam-tree, and balsam of Copaiba or Copaiva, the produce of a leguminous plant. These are properly turpentine. *Ure*.

3. (*Med.*) A medicinal preparation, resembling true balsam. This name is given to a great variety of mixtures which contain oil and resin, or one of these substances. *Dunglison*.

4. (*Bot.*) A kind of tree, the balsam-tree or balsam-fir; *Abies balsamea*: — the garden-balsam; balsamine. *Gray*.

Balsam of sulphur, a solution of sulphur in olive oil; — a brown fetid liquid. *Brande*.

† **BÁLM**'*SAM*, *v. a.* To render balsamic. *Hackett*.

† **BÁLM**'*SAM-Ā'TION*, *n.* Act of impregnating with balsam. *Hist. of the Royal Soc.*

BÁLM'*SAM*'*IC*, } *a.* Having the qualities of, or
BÁLM'*SAM*'*I-CAL*, } containing, balsam. *Arbutnot*.

BÁLM'*SAM*'*IC*, *n.* That which has the qualities of balsam; a balsamic substance. *Berkeley*.

BÁLM'*SAM*'*I-CAL-LY*, *ad.* In a balsamic manner.

BÁLM'*SAM*'*IF-ER-OUS*, *a.* [*L. balsamum*, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing balsam. *Smith*.

BÁLM'*SAM*'*INE*, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of *Impatiens balsamina*, or garden-balsam. *Loudon*.

BÁLM'*SAM*'*Q-DĒN'DRON*, *n.* [*Gr. βάλαμον* and *δένδρον*, a tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of Oriental trees, having a powerful balsamic juice. *P. Cyc.*

† **BÁLM**'*SAM*'*OUS*, *a.* Balsamic. "An oily and balsamous substance." *Sterne*.

BÁLM'*SAM*'*SWĒAT'*ING*, *a.* That yields balsam. "The balsam-sweating bough." *Crashaw*.*

BÁLM'*TIC*, *n.* [*L. balteus*, a belt; *A. S. belt*; *Dan. bælte*, a belt.] (*Geog.*) Name of the sea which separates Norway and Sweden from Jutland, Holstein, and Germany. *P. Cyc.*

BÁLM'*TIC*, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to the sea of that name; as, "The *Baltic* coasts."

BÁLM'*TI*-**MÖRE**-**BIRD**, *n.* An American bird about as large as an English linnet; the *Oriolus Baltimore* of Wilson; — called also *Baltimore oriole* and *Golden robin*. *Nuttall*.

BÁLM'*US*-**TER**, *n.* [*Gr. βαλυστήριον*, the flower of the wild pomegranate, in allusion to resemblance of form; *It. balaustrò*; *Fr. balustre*.]

1. (*Arch.*) A small column or pilaster; one of the supporters of a rail to a flight of stairs, or the front of a gallery; — often corruptly written *banister*. *Brande*.

2. The lateral part of the volute of the Ionic capital. *Guilt*.

BÁLM'*US*-**TERED** (*bálm'us-terd*), *p. a.* Having balusters. "Balconies *balustered* with gold." *Soane*.

BÁLM'*US*-**TRADE**, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Arch.*) A range of balusters joined by a rail on the top, serving for a guard, protection, or support in porches, staircases, balconies, &c. *Brande*.

BÁLM'*ZĀ*, *n.* See **BALSA**.

BAM—, **BEAM**—, beginning the name of any place, usually imply it to have been woody; — from the Saxon *beam*, a tree or beam. *Gibson*.

BAM, *n.* A cheat; an imposition. [*Cant.*] *Smart*.

BÁM-**BÔÔ**', *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. An Asiatic genus of arborescent grasses, like the reed, with hollow, jointed stems, and a hard, woody texture, growing sometimes to the height of 150 feet. *Gray*.
They raise their houses upon arches or posts of bamboos, that be large reeds. *Sir T. Herbert*.

In the cavities or tubular parts of the bamboo is found at certain seasons a concrete white substance called *Tabasheer* or *Tabachur*. *Loudon*.

2. A cane-colored porcelain biscuit used in the manufacture of numerous utensils of domestic use. *Francis*.

BÁM-**BÔÔ**', *v. a.* To punish or strike with a bamboo; to bastinado. *Wright*.

BÁM-**BÔÔ**'-**HĀB**'*IT*, *n.* A Chinese contrivance to keep a person from sinking in the water. It consists of four pieces of bamboo, of about the length of a man's body, crossed in such a way as to leave a square opening large enough for the head and shoulders to get through it. *Crabb*.

BÁM-**BÔÔ**'**ZLE**, *v. a.* [From *bam*, a cheat.] To deceive; to impose on; to confound. [*Vulgar.*] "Bubbled, abused, *bamboozled*." *Addison*.

BÁM-**BÔÔ**'**ZLER**, *n.* A tricking fellow. "A set they call banterers and *bamboozlers*." *Arbutnot*.

BÁM-**BŪ**'*SĀ*, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of chiefly tropical Asiatic arborescent grasses; the bamboo. *Gray*.

BĀN, *n.* A sort of fine Indian cotton. *Crabb*.

BĀN, *n.* [*Fr. ban*, proclamation; proscription, banishment.—*A. S. abannan*, to proclaim, to denounce; *Ger. bannen*, to banish, to accuse.]

1. A proclamation or public notice.—See **BANNS**. *Covell*.

2. A curse; a denunciation; an anathema.

Thou mixture rank of midnight weeds collected, With Ecate's ban thrice blasted, thrice infected. *Shak*.

3. Interdiction; proscription; prohibition.

Bold deed to eye
The sacred fruit, sacred to abstinence,
Much more to taste it, under ban to touch. *Milton*.

4. A fine exacted from a delinquent for offending against a ban, — or exacted by a bishop from one guilty of sacrilege. *Du Cange*.

5. (*Mil.*) A proclamation by beat of drum, requiring strict observance of discipline. *Maunder*.

Ban of the empire, (*German Hist.*) an imperial edict,

depriving of rank, title, privileges, and property any prince who had for any cause become obnoxious to the government. *Brande*.

BĀN, *v. a.* 1. To curse; to execrate. *Shak*.

2. To forbid; to interdict. *Buhoer*.

† **BĀN**, *v. n.* To curse. *Spenser*.

BĀN'*ĀL*, *a.* [*Fr.*] Relating to a banality. *Bonner*.

BA-**NĀL**'*TY*, *n.* [*Fr. banalité*.] The privilege or right of the lord of the manor, by which he obliges his vassals to make use of his mill, wine-press, &c. *Bonner*.

BA-**NĀ**'*NA*, or **BA**-**NĀ**'*NA* [*ba-nā'na*, *S. W. J. E. Sm.*; *ba-na'na*, *P. Ja. K. Wb.*], *n.*

1. (*Bot.*) A tall, herbaceous West-Indian plant, of the nature of the plantain, but having its fruit shorter, rounder, and more delicate; *Musa sapientum*. *Loudon*.

2. The fruit of the *Musa sapientum*, valued for food. *Brande*.

BĀN'*CĀL*, *n.* An East-Indian weight of 16 ounces and above. *Crabb*.

BĀN'**CHĒR**-**RŶ**, *n.* The herb christopher. *Ash*.

BĀN'**CŌ**, *n.* [*It.*] (*Com.*) A bank; — applied particularly to the bank of Venice. — It is used adjectively to denote money of the bank, at Hamburg and other places, as distinguished from current money. — See **BANK**. *Brande*.

BĀND, *n.* [*Goth. bandi*; *A. S. band*, bound; *bmdan*, to bind; *Dut. band*. — *Gael. & Ir. bann*. — *It. benda*; *Fr. bande*.]

1. Something that binds; a tie; a cord; a fetter.

Immediately all the doors were opened, and every one's bands were loosed. *Acts xvi. 26*.

2. Any means of union or connection.

All men naturally, by indissoluble bands of obligation, are the subjects and servants of God. *Barrow*.

3. Any thing bound round another; a bandage; a fillet.

In old statues of stone in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden bands, it appeared that the lead did swell. *Bacon*.

4. Something worn about the neck, especially by clergymen.

Little plain bands, which they liked not, because the Jesuits wore such. *By Taylor*.

5. A company of soldiers.

There was a certain man in Cesarea called Cornelius, a centurion of the band called the Italian band. *Acts x. 1*.

6. Any company of persons joined together for a common purpose; a crew; a gang.

Ah, show them where in ambush stand
To seize their prey, the murderous band. *Gray*.

7. (*Arch.*) A flat, low, square profile member or moulding; a face or fascia.

8. (*Bot.*) One of the spaces between the elevated lines, or ribs, of the fruit of umbelliferous plants. *Loudon*.

Syn. — *Band*, *company*, *crew*, and *gang* are terms used to denote a small number of men associated together for a particular object; as, a *band* of musicians, a *band* of robbers; a *military company*, a *company* of strolling players; a *ship's crew*; a *gang* of pickpockets or thieves.

BĀND, *v. a.* [*i.* **BANDED**; *pp.* **BANDING**, **BAND-ED**.]

1. To unite together into a company or troop.

Among the sons of morn, what multitudes
Were banded to oppose his high decree. *Milton*.

2. To bind with a band, or bandage.

With wings unfledged, his eyes were banded over. *Dryden*.

3. (*Her.*) To bind with a band of different color from the charge. *Johnson*.

4. [*It. bandire*.] To banish. *Spenser*.

BĀND, *v. n.* To associate; to unite. *Milton*.

Certain of the Jews banded together. *Acts xxiii. 12*.

BĀND'*AGE*, *n.* [*Fr. bandage*.] 1. Something that binds; a fillet; a piece of linen or cloth for binding up a wounded limb, &c. *Addison*.

2. (*Arch.*) A ring or chain of iron employed to bind together masses of masonry.

BĀND'*AGE*, *v. a.* [*i.* **BANDAGED**; *pp.* **BANDAG-ING**, **BANDAGED**.] To bind with a fillet or bandage. *Goldsmith*.

BĀND'*A-GIST*, *n.* [*Fr. bandagiste*.] One who makes bandages for hernia, &c. *Dunglison*.

BĀN-**DĀN**'*NA*, or **BĀN**-**DĀN**'*NA*, *a.* [Name first

applied in the East Indies, where this fabric originated.] Noting a kind of silk handkerchief, or a style of calico-printing, in which white or brightly-colored spots are produced upon a red or dark-colored ground. *Ure.*

BAND'BOX, n. A slight box, generally made of paper, used for bands, bonnets, &c. *Addison.*

BANDEAU (bân'dô), *n.*; pl. **BANDEAUX** (bân'dôz). [Fr.] A fillet or head-band. *Surenne.*

BAND'ED, a. Striated with colored bands. *Brande.*

BAN'DE-LAIRE, n. [Low I. *badelaris*; Fr. *bande-laïre*.] A short, broad, curved, and pointed two-edged sword; a cutlass. *Stoequeler.*

BAN'DE-LËT, n. [Fr. *bandelette*.] (*Arch.*) Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet;—an annulet. *Orvery.*

BAND'ER, n. One who bands or associates.

BAN'DE-RËT, n. [Fr.] A general or commander of an army in Switzerland. *Chesterfield.*

BAN'DE-RÔLE, n. [Fr. *benderolle*.] A narrow flag or streamer.—See **BANDROL**. *Weale.*

BAND'-FISH, n. (*Ich.*) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, very thin in proportion to their length. *Ogilvie.*

BAN'DI-CÔÔT, n. (*Zool.*) A species of marsupial burrowing mammal of Australia. *Baird.*

BAND'ING-PLANE, n. (*Car.*) A plane used for cutting out grooves, and inlaying strings and bands in straight and circular work. *Ogilvie.*

BAN'DIT, n.; pl. **BANDITS**. [It. *bandito*, an outlaw; *past p.* from *bandire*, to banish; Fr. *bandit*.] An outlaw; a robber.

No savage fierce, bandit, or mountaineer. *Milton.*

BAN-DIT'TI (bân-dit'te), *n.* pl. [It. *banditi*, outlaws.] A band of outlaws, robbers, or ruffians.

The word *banditti*, the plural of *banditto*, is sometimes used as a numerical plural; as, "Among pirates and other banditti." But it is more commonly used as a collective noun; as, "A fierce banditti," *Cooper*; "A military banditti," *Sir J. Mackintosh*.—See **BANDIT**.

† **BAN-DIT'TO, n.**; pl. **BAN-DIT'TI**. [It. *bandito*, banished; *bandire*, to banish.] A man outlawed; a robber. *Shak.* *Banditto* is not now in use.—See **BANDITTI**.

Wandering like an exile or bandito in the wilderness of Engell. *Engell.*

BAN'DLE, n. An Irish measure of two feet in length. *Cockeram.*

BAND'LET, n. Same as **BANDELET**.

BAN'DOG, n. [*band* and *dog*, i. e. a dog bound, chained, or tied up.] A large, fierce dog.

We have great bandogs will tear their skin. *Spenser.*
The time when screech-owls cry and bandogs howl. *Shak.*

BAN-DO-LËER, n.; pl. **BAN-DO-LËERS**. [Fr. *bandoulière*; Dut. *band*, a girdle, and *leer*, leather. (*Mil.*) A little case containing musket charges, appended to the band formerly hung over the shoulders of musketeers. *Brande.*

† **BAN'DQJN, n.** [Fr.] Disposal. *Chaucer.*

BAN-DÔRE, n. [Gr. *bandôra*, a musical instrument with three strings.] A musical instrument like a lute.—See **PANDORA**. *Minshu.*

BAND'RÔL, or BAN'DE-RÔLE, n. [Fr. *banderolle*.] A little flag or streamer fixed at the top of a mast; a pennon; bannerol. *Johnson.*

BAND'STRING, n. The string appendant to a band, or neck-cloth. *Bp. Taylor.*

BAN'DY, n. 1. A club turned round or bent at the end for striking a ball at play. *Johnson.*
2. The play itself. *Brewer.*

† **BAN'DY, a.** Flexible; without substance;—applied to bad cloth. *Stat. 43 Eliz.* *Boucher.*

BAN'DY, v. a. [Fr. *bander*, to bend a bow, to drive a ball in tennis.] [*i.* **BANDIED**; *pp.* **BAN-DYING, BANDIED**.]

1. To beat to and fro; to toss back and forth. They do cunningly from one hand to another bandy the service like a tennis ball. *Spenser.*

2. To exchange; to give and take reciprocally. "Do you bandy looks with me?" *Shak.*

3. To agitate; to cast or toss about.

Let not obvious and known truth be bandied about in a disputation. *Watte.*

BAN'DY, v. n. To contend, as at some game, in beating to and fro.

Could set up grandee against grandee,
To squander time away, and bandy. *Hudibras.*

BAN'DY-LËG, n. [Fr. *bande*, bent as a bow, and *leg*.] A crooked leg; a bow-leg. *Swift.*

BAN'DY-LËGGED (bân'de-lëgd), *a.* Having crooked legs. "A . . . bandy-legged prince." *Collier.*

BANE, n. [Goth. *banja*; A. S. *bana*, destruction.] 1. A deadly poison; cause of injury; that which destroys; pest; ruin.

So entertained those odorous sweets the fiend
Who came their bane. *Milton.*

2. A disease of sheep; the rot. *Hunter.*

† **BANE, v. a.** To poison. "A rat . . . banded." *Shak.*

BANE'BER-RY, n. A species of plant whose berries are poisonous; *Actea spicata*. *Loudon.*

BANE'FUL, a. [*bane* and *full*.]

1. Poisonous; venomous.

By sly enticement gives his baneful cup. *Milton.*

2. Injurious; destructive; noxious.

The mighty wolf is baneful to the fold. *Dryden.*

BANE'FUL-LY, ad. Perniciously; destructively.

BANE'FUL-NESS, n. Perniciousness; destructiveness. *Johnson.*

BANE'WORT (bân'wûrt), *n.* Deadly nightshade; *Atropa belladonna*. *Loudon.*

BANG, v. a. [Dut. *hengeler*, to beat with sticks, to beat.] [*i.* **BANGED**; *pp.* **BANGING, BANGED**.]

1. To beat; to thump; to handle roughly.

The desperate tempest hath so banged the Turks. *Shak.*

2. To beat; to surpass; to excel. *Boucher.*

This practical denial of the common brotherhood of the same family brings head-on.

BANG, n. A blow; a thump. [Vulgar.] *Shak.*

BANG, n. An acrid, bitterish, narcotic, and intoxicating drug, essentially composed of a resin that exudes, in some climates, from the leaves, slender branches, and flowers of hemp (*Cannabis sativa*). It is used by the Turks under the names of *hadschy* and *malach*; by the Arabians, under the name of *hashish*; and by the Hot-tentots, under that of *dacha*. *Lindley.*

BANG'ER, n. Any thing large of its kind; a large person. [Provincial.] *Brockett.*

BAN'GHY, n. (*East Indies*.) A sort of bamboo pole to be carried on a person's shoulder with a basket suspended at each end. *Stoequeler.*

BANG'ING, a. Huge; large. [Low.] *Furby.*

† **BAN'GLE, v. a.** To waste by little and little.

We bangle away our days, beliel out our times. *Milton.*

BAN'GLE, n. An oriental ornamental ring for the wrist or ankle. *Makam.*

BAN'GLE-EAR, n. An imperfectly formed ear of a horse;—a loose, hanging ear, like that of a dog. *Farm. Ency.*

BAN'GLE-EARED (bân'gl-ërd), *a.* Having loose and hanging ears; flap-eared. *Crabb.*

BANQUE (bâng), *n.* A drug.—See **BANG**. *Crabb.*

|| **BAN-IÂN'** (bân-yân') [bân-yân', S. W. J. F. *Ja. Sm.*; bân'q-ân, P.; bân'yan', K.], *n.* [Sanskrit *banî*, or *banik*, a merchant or trader, *Craig*;—*banîya*, a banker, *Buchanan*.]

1. A peculiar class among the Hindoos engaged in trading and mercantile pursuits. They believe in the doctrine of metempsychosis, and therefore abstain from animal food. *Brande.*

2. A morning gown resembling that worn by the Banians of India. *Buchanan.*

3. The Indian fig-tree, or *Ficus indica*, remarkable for sending down from its branches roots which, striking into the ground, themselves become trunks, so that a single tree sometimes covers a space of 1300 feet in circumference;—written also *banian* and *banyan*.

|| **BAN-IÂN'** (bân-yân'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Noting days when seamen have no meat served out to them;—probably so applied from the practice of the Banians of Hindostan. *Falconer.*

BAN'ISH, v. a. [Ger. *bannen*, to banish; It.

bandire; Fr. *bannir*.] [*i.* **BANISHED**; *pp.* **BANISHING, BANISHED**.]

1. To condemn, or to compel, to leave one's country; to exile.

Six years we banish him. *Shak.*

Those evils thou repeatest upon thyself
Hav'st banished me from Scotland. *Shak.*

2. To drive away; to put out of mind.

Banish business, banish sorrow;
To the gods belongs to-morrow. *Cowley.*

Syn.—*Banished* to a foreign country; *eriled* from home or from one's country; *expelled* from college or from a society. *Banishment* is a disgraceful punishment inflicted by a tribunal or a sovereign upon a delinquent; *exile* is commonly an infliction by authority, though it may be a voluntary removal; *expulsion* is a violent removal.—See **ABANDON**.

BAN'ISH-ER, n. One who banishes. *Shak.*

BAN'ISH-MËNT, n. [Fr. *bannissement*.]

1. Act of banishing. "He secured himself by the banishment of his enemies." *Johnson.*

2. State of being banished; exile.

Six frozen winters spent,
Return with welcome home from banishment. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **BANISH**.

BAN'IS-TER, n. (*Arch.*) A wooden railing enclosing stairs, &c. A corruption of *baluster*, which see. *Britton.*

BAN'JER, n. [*Corruption of bandore*.] A musical instrument with five strings, having a head and neck like those of the guitar, and a body resembling a tambourine, or a hoop over which parchment is stretched. It is played with the fingers and hand, and is a favorite instrument of the negroes in the southern parts of the United States. *Moore.*

Negroes are almost always fond of music, . . . and they are always awakened alive at the sound of the banjer. *Boucher.*

BANK, n. [A. S. *banc*, a bench, a hillock; Dut. *Dan. bank*; Swed. *bank*.—It. *banco*, a bench or table on which the Venetian money-changers displayed their money; Fr. *banc*, *banque*.]

1. A ridge or slightly-elevated mass of earth. They benighted him in Abel of Beth-masach, and they cast up a bank against the city. *2 Sam. xx. 15.*

O, it came o'er my ear like the sweet south
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odor. *Shak.*

2. The earth bordering upon a river, canal, or other watercourse.

O early lost! what tears the river shed,
When the sad jump along his banks was led! *Pope.*

3. A shoal in the ocean or a sea; as, "The bank of Newfoundland."

4. A seat or bench in a boat for rowers.

Placed on their banks, the lusty Trojans weep
Neptune's smooth sea, and leave the yilding deep. *Waller.*

5. (*Com.*) An establishment for the custody and issue of money; a joint-stock association, either private or incorporated, whose business it is to employ in loans, or other profitable modes of investment, the common fund or capital, increased by the issue of notes to a certain amount payable on demand, and by such sums as may be temporarily deposited in their hands, by others, for safe-keeping;—the place where the transactions of a banking association are carried on.

Let it be instant or common stock, but every man be master of his own money, not that I altogether dislike bank, but they will hardly be broken. *Edwards's Essay on a Bank.*

6. (*Printing*.) A kind of table used by printers.

7. (*Law*.) A seat of judgment; the bench;—the sitting of all the judges, or a full court, for the hearing of arguments, as distinguished from a sitting at *nisi prius*, or a circuit court held by one of the judges for the trial of causes before a jury; as, "The court sit in bank," or in *banc*, or in *banco*. *Burrill.*

8. (*Corp.*) A long piece of timber, about six inches square. *Weale.*

BANK, v. a. [*i.* **BANKED**; *pp.* **BANKING, BANKED**.] To enclose or protect by a bank; to embank.

And banking roads that bank the shrubby vale. *Thomson.*

BANK'-A-BLE, a. Receivable at a bank, as bills, notes, &c. *Bartlett.*

BANK'-BILL, n. 1. (*England*.) A promissory note or bill of exchange issued by a banking company, payable at some future specified time;

negotiable, but not strictly forming a part of the currency. *Brande.*

2. (*United States*.) A promissory note of a banking company payable on demand, and used as currency; a bank-note.

BANK-CRÉD'IT, *n.* (*Scotland*.) A credit by which, on proper security being given to a bank, a person is authorized to draw for any amounts within an aggregate sum agreed upon.—See CASH-ACCOUNT. *Ogilvie.*

BANK'ER, *n.* 1. One who traffics in money, or keeps and manages a bank, or carries on the business of banking.

Whole droves of lenders crowd the banker's doors. *Dryden.*

2. A stone bench on which masons cut and square their work. *Francis.*

3. A cushion or covering for a seat. *Wcale.*

4. (*Naut*.) A vessel employed in the cod fishery on the banks of Newfoundland.

BANK'ER-LÉSS, *a.* Without bankers. *Qu. Rev.*

BANK'ET, *n.* [*Fr. banquette*.] A piece of wood used by brick-layers to cut bricks on. *Buchanan.*

BANK'-FENCE, *n.* A fence made of a bank of earth. *Ash.*

BANK'-HOOK (-hák), *n.* A large fish-hook, used on the banks of Newfoundland. *Halliwell.*

BANK'ING, *n.* The management of banks or money; the business of a banker. *Berkeley.*

BANK'ING, *p. a.* Pertaining to banks.

Had every particular banking company always under the eye of the law, it would be a great advantage to the public. *A. Smith.*

BANK'-NOTE, *n.* A promissory note issued by a banking company; a bank-bill. *Roberts.*

†BANK'RÖÜT, *a.* Bankrupt. *Milton.*

†BANK'RÖÜT, *v. a.* To make bankrupt; to break. *Shak.*

†BANK'RÖÜT, *n.* A bankrupt. *Shak.*

BANK'RÜPT, *a.* [*It. banco*, a bench, and *rotto* (*L. ruptus*), broken; in allusion to the custom practised in the middle ages of breaking the benches or tables of those money-changers who had become insolvent; *Fr. banqueroute*.] Unable to pay debts; insolvent.

The king's gown bankrupt, like a broken man. *Shak.*

BANK'RÜPT, *n.* 1. A trader who fails or breaks, so as to be unable to pay his debts:—one who is subjected to the law of bankruptcy.

All persons engaged in trade, if in other respects capable of making valid contracts, are liable to be made bankrupts. *Brande.*

2. One who, from inability to meet the demands against him, is obliged to close his business, and whose affairs are intrusted to his creditors, or to assignees, for settlement.

3. (*Eng. Law*.) A trader who secretes himself, or does certain other acts tending to defraud his creditors. *Whishaw.*

This word, as first used in English statutes, carried with it the sense of an offender, which in some measure it still retains in English law, and has always been restricted in England to merchants and traders, or to those who buy and sell for gain. In the United States, the term was applied technically by act of Congress, August 19, 1841, to other persons besides merchants and traders; but the repeal of that act in 1843, together with several judicial opinions adverse to this extension of its signification, has tended to affix to the word at present very nearly the same technical definition in the United States which it has in English law; though by popular usage it is nearly synonymous with the word *insolvent*, being applied to all classes of persons who cannot or do not pay their debts, and not implying generally any imputation of fraud. *Burrill.*

BANK'RÜPT, *v. a.* To make deficient in pecuniary resources; to break. *Beau. & Fl.*

We cast off the care of all future thrift because we are already bankrupted. *Hammond.*

BANK'RÜPT-CY (bänk'rup-se), *n.* The state of a bankrupt; failure or inability to pay debts; insolvency.—(*Law*.) An act of bankruptcy is an act on the part of a merchant or trader, that makes him legally a bankrupt:—a commission of bankruptcy is a warrant granted in consequence of an act of bankruptcy.

Syn.—*Failure* is the act which necessitates bankruptcy; bankruptcy is the result of acknowledged fail-

ure. Failure is the suspension of paying debts; insolvency, the inability to pay them. Failure in business; state of insolvency; act of bankruptcy.

BANK'RÜPT-LAW, *n.* (*Law*.) A law by which a bankrupt, upon surrendering all his property to commissioners, for the benefit of his creditors, is discharged from the payment of his debts then existing, and all liability on account of them in future. *Burrill.*

Syn.—A bankrupt-law, in its proper sense, is a remedy intended primarily for the benefit of creditors; an insolvent-law, on the other hand, is chiefly intended for the benefit of the debtor. *Burrill.*

BANK'SI-Å (bängk'shë-å), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of Australian plants;—so called after Sir Joseph Banks. *Eng. Cyc.*

BANK'-STÖCK, *n.* Money invested in the joint-stock of a bank. *Tatler.*

BANK'LIEUE, *n.* [*Fr.*; Low *L. banleuca*; *ban-nus*, jurisdiction, and *leuca*, a league.] The territory without the walls, but within the legal limits, of a town or city. *Brande.*

BANNER, *n.* [*Ger. banner*; *It. bandiera*; *Sp. bandera*; *Fr. bannière*.—*Skinner* derives this word from the same root as *band*; and *Richardson* suggests a similar etymology, a banner being a *band*, *bond*, or sign of union.] A piece of drapery attached to the upper part of a pole or staff; a flag; a standard; a streamer.—See STANDARD. Terrible as an army with banners. *Song of Sol. vi. 4.* The star-spangled banner, O, long may it wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave. *Key.*

†BANNER-AL, *n.* A little flag.—See BANNEROL.

BANNERED (bän'nerd), *p. a.* Displaying banners. "A bannered host." *Milton.*

BANNER-ET, *n.* [*Low L. banneretus*; *Fr. bannière*, a banner, the privilege of the title being that the knight was to have a banner of his own. *Colgrave.*]

1. A knight made in the field of battle; an English dignity now nearly or quite extinct. "Sir Richard Crofts, made banneret at Stoke, was a wise man." *Camden.*

2. A little banner. "The scarfs and the bannerets about thee." *Shak.*

BANNER-ÖL, *n.* [*Fr. banderolle*.] A little flag; a bandrol.—See BANDROL. *Camden.*

BANNER-NIÄN' (bän-yän'), *n.* See BANIAN.

BANNERING, *n.* [*See BAN.*] An execration or cursing of another. *P. Cyc.*

†BAN-NI'TION (bän-nish'un), *n.* [*Fr. bannir*, to banish.] Expulsion; banishment. *Apb. Laud.*

BANNEROCK, *n.* [*Gael. bonnach*; *Ir. bunna*.] A kind of cake; an oat or barley cake, baked in the ashes, or toasted on a griddle. *Ray.*

BANNER, *n. pl.* [*Fr. ban*, proclamation. See BAN.] The proclamation in a church of an intended marriage. *Tomlins.*

BANQUET (bäng'kwet), *n.* [*Ger. bankett*; *Dut. banket*, from the root of *bank*, in the sense of bench or table, at which messmates sit and feast together; *It. banchetto*; *Fr. banquet*.] A grand entertainment of eating and drinking; a sumptuous feast.

Christianity allows us to use the world, provided we do not abuse it. It does not spread before us a delicious banquet, and then come with a "Touch not, taste not, handle not." *Porteus.*

Syn.—See FEAST.

BANQUET, *n.* 1. [*Fr. banquette*.] (*Arch.*) The foot-way of a bridge when raised above the carriage-way;—a foot-path.

2. [*Fr. banquet*.] (*Man.*) The small rod-shaped part of a bridle under the eye. *Bailey.*

BANQUET, *v. a.* [*i. BANQUETED*; *pp. BANQUET-ING, BANQUETED*.] To treat with feasts. "Visit his countrymen and banquet them." *Shak.*

BANQUET, *v. n.* To feast; to fare daintily. The mind shall banquet, though the body pine. *Shak.*

BANQUET-ER, *n.* 1. A feaster. *Colgrave.* 2. He that makes feasts. *Johnson.*

BANQUET-HÖUSE, } *n.* A house where BANQUET-ING-HÖUSE, } banquets are held. "In a banqueting-house, among certain pleasant trees, the table was set." *Sidney.*

Now the queen ... came into the banquet-house. *Dan. v. 10.*

BANQUET-ING, *n.* Feasting. *1 Pet. iv. 8.*

BANQUET-ING-RÖÖM, *n.* A saloon for public entertainments. *Melmoth.*

BANQUETTE (bäng-kët'), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Fort.*) A foot bank, behind a parapet, for the soldiers to mount upon when they fire. *P. Cyc.*

BAN'SHÉE, *n.* A kind of Irish fairy.—See BENSHEE.

BAN'STI-CLE (bän'stik-kl), *n.* (*Jch.*) A small prickly fish, called also *stickleback*. *Jamieson.*

BAN'TAM, *n.* 1. A small species of dunghill fowl, with feathered shanks, brought originally from Bantam, a town in Java. *Craig.*

2. A kind of painted or carved work, resembling that of Japan, only more gaudy. *Craig.*

BAN'TER, *v. a.* [*Of doubtful etymology*.—*Fr. badiner*, to trifle, to jest.] [*i. BANTERED*; *pp. BANTERING, BANTERED*.] To rally; to jeer; to joke; to ridicule pleasantly; to play upon with humorous raillery.

It is no new thing for innocent simplicity to be the subject of bantering drolls. *L'Estrange.*

Syn.—To banter, rally, joke, jeer, and mock are used to denote personal acts. One may banter, rally, and joke in pleasantry and good humor; but to jeer, mock, or ridicule imply contempt and ill will.

BAN'TER, *n.* Light ridicule; a rally; raillery. No truth so sacred banter cannot hit. *Whitehead.*

Where wit hath any mixture of raillery, it is but calling it banter, and the work is done. *Swift.*

Syn.—See RIDICULE.

BAN'TER-ER, *n.* One who banters. *L'Estrange.*

BAN'TER-ING, *n.* The act of indulging in banter; raillery. *Swift.*

BANT'LING, *n.* [A child born ... before the marriage of the parents. Perhaps *ban*-telling or *bane*-telling. *Richardson*.—*Bairning*, diminutive of *bairn*. *Johnson*.] A little child.

Frocks, stockings, shoes, to grace the bantling. *Prior.*

BAN-YÄN', *n.* See BANIAN.

BÄ'O-BÄB, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Adansonia, a very large African tree; the monkey-bread. *P. Cyc.*

He marks the baobab's giant stem; The aloes hard as crystal gem. *P. Dupont.*

BÄPH'O-MËT, *n.* An imaginary idol or symbol, which the Templars were accused of employing in their mysterious rites. *Brande.*

BÄP-TÄ-TË'R-Ä-JM, *n.* [*Gr. βαπτιστήριον*; *L. baptisterium*, a bathing-place.] A bath-room; or fulling-mill. *Weale.*

BÄP-TÏ'SI-Å, *n.* [*Gr. βάπτω*, to dye.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous plants; wild indigo. *Gray.*

BÄP'TISM, *n.* [*Gr. βαπτισμός*, a dipping.] Act of baptizing; a Christian rite or sacrament, symbolical of initiation into the church, and of consecration to a pure life, performed by immersion, ablution, or sprinkling, and accompanied with a form of words.

To his great baptism flocked With awe the regions round. *Milton.*

Hypothetical baptism, (*Eng. church*.) baptism when administered to persons in respect to whom it is doubtful whether they have or have not been baptized before. *Eden.*

BÄP-TÏ'S'MÄL, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

BÄP-TÏ'S'MÄL-LY, *ad.* In a baptismal manner.

BÄP'TIST, *n.* 1. One who baptizes. "John the baptist." *Matt. iii. 1.*

2. One of a denomination of Christians who deny the validity of infant baptism, and maintain the necessity of immersion.—See ANA-BAPTIST and ANTIPEDOBAPTIST.

BÄP'TIS-TËR-Y, *n.* [*Gr. βαπτιστήριον*; *L. baptisterium*, a bathing-place, and a baptismal font.] A place where baptism is administered, or the part of a church containing the baptismal font. "The great church, baptistery, and leaning tower are well worth seeing." *Addison.*

BÄP-TÏ'S'TIC, } *a.* Relating to baptism; bap- BÄP-TÏ'S'TI-CÄL, } tismal. *Bp. Bramhall.*

BÄP-TÏ'S'TI-CÄL-LY, *ad.* In a baptismal manner; baptismally. *Dr. Allen.*

BÄP-TÏZ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be baptized; suitable for baptism. *N. E. Elders.*

†BÁP-TÍ-ZÁ'TÍON, *n.* The act of baptizing.
"His baptism with water." *Bp. Hall.*

BÁP-TÍZE', *v. a.* [Gr. *baptizo*, to dip or merge.]
[*i.* BAPTIZED; *pp.* BAPTIZING, BAPTIZED.] To administer baptism to, to immerse in water, or to sprinkle with water, in token of initiation into the Christian church; to christen.

Then who shall believe,
Baptizing in the profound stream, the sign
Of washing them from guilt of sin. *Milton.*
If he be baptized with water, he is not guilty, he is not
of the guilt of sin, but of the guilt of sin. *Chaucer.*

BÁP-TÍZED' (báp-tíz-d'), *p. a.* Having received baptism; christened.

BÁP-TÍZE'MENT, *n.* Act of baptizing; baptism; baptism. [*n.*] *Hobhouse.*

BÁP-TÍZ'ER, *n.* One who baptizes or christens.

BĀR, *n.* [*L. vara*, a defence of timbers laid across; or *A. S. beorgan*, to protect. *Tooke.*—*It. barra*; *Sp. barra*; *Fr. barre.*]

1. A piece of wood or metal long in proportion to its width, suitable to be laid across any thing as a fastening, or to hinder entrance to a passage.

Then by main force pulled up, and on his shoulder bore
The gates of Azra, post and masonry bar. *Milton.*

2. Any obstacle, hinderance, or obstruction; a barrier.

Hadst thou know't it to exclude
Spiritual substance with corporeal bar. *Milton.*
Fatal accidents have set
A most unhappy bar between your friendship. *Rome.*

3. A bank of sand, sunken rocks, or other impediment to navigation, at the entrance of rivers or harbors. *Brande.*

4. The partition in the English Houses of Parliament, which divides from the body of the respective houses a space near the door, and beyond which none but the members and clerks are admitted. *Ogilvie.*

5. The area in front of the judges' seat in courts of justice, where barristers or advocates plead; also where prisoners accused of felony are stationed for arraignment and trial. *Brande.*

Some at the bar with subtilty defend,
Or on the bench the knotty laws untie. *Dryden.*

6. Any tribunal where cases may be tried and judgment awarded; as, "The bar of the House in a legislative assembly," and figuratively, "The bar of public opinion."

7. (*Law.*) The aggregate body of professed lawyers who are admitted to practice in the courts; as, "He is a member of the bar":—the presence of the judges of a court either actual or constructive; thus, a *trial at bar* is a trial had before the full court in term, in contradistinction to the ordinary trial *at nisi prius*:—a special plea constituting a sufficient answer to an action at law. *Burrill.*

8. A part of a room in a tavern, or other place of common resort, enclosed by a low partition with a counter, at which the reckoning is received, and refreshments are sold. *Addison.*

9. (*Comm.*) A solid mass of metal, as of iron, silver, or gold, wrought into a shape that has considerably greater length than breadth. *Fre.*

10. (*Mus.*) A line drawn across the staff to mark off and bound equal measures of time; the space included between two such lines.

11. (*Her.*) *pl.* One of the honorable ordinaries, consisting of two horizontal lines drawn across the escutcheon. *Brande.*

12. (*Ferriery.*) The upper part of the gums of a horse, between the tusks and grinders, to which the bit is applied:—a portion of the hoof of a horse. *Johnson.*

BĀR, *v. a.* [*i.* BARRED; *pp.* BARRING, BARRED.]
1. To fasten or secure with a bar or bolt.

When you bar the window shutters, leave open the cashes
to let in air. *Swift.*

2. To hinder; to obstruct; to prevent.

If you cannot
Bar his access to the king, never attempt
Any thing on him. *Shak.*

3. To shut out; to exclude.

Shut from every shore, and barred from every coast. *Dryden.*
I am their mother; who shall bar them from me? *Shak.*

4. To except; to leave out.

Nay, but I bar tonight; you shall not gaze me
By what I do to-night. *Shak.*

5. (*Law.*) To cut off or destroy, as an action or claim. *Ayliffe.*

To bar a vein, (*Ferriery.*) to tie it above and below, after the skin has been opened, and then strike between the ligatures. *Crabb.*

BĀR-Ā-LĪP'TON, *n.* (*Logic.*) An imperfect syllogism, consisting of two universals and one particular affirmative proposition. *Crabb.*

BĀ-RĀTZ', *n.* A Turkish name for a letter patent given by the sultan to the grand patriarch, the bishops, &c. *Crabb.*

BĀRB, *n.* [*L. It. & Sp. barba*, the beard; *Fr. barbe.*]

1. Any thing that grows in the place of a beard, or that resembles a beard.

The barbel is so called by reason of his barb or wattles at
his mouth. *Walton.*

2. The point that projects backward in a fish-hook, or on the side of an arrow, to prevent its easy extraction. *Pope.*

3. (*Bot.*) *i.* Hairs forked at the apex, with the divisions of the fork hooked, or curved back at the point. *Landley.*

4. A covering for the lower part of the face, reaching midway to the waist;—formerly worn by nuns and widows. *Chaucer.*

5. (*Mil.*) Ancient horse-armor studded with spikes. *Hayward.*

6. [*Contracted from Barbary.*] (*Zoöl.*) A horse of the Barbary breed, much esteemed for its swiftness;—a kind of pigeon from Barbary.

To fire in barb, or on barbe, to discharge a cannon over the breastwork, instead of putting it through the loopholes. *Crabb.*

BĀRB, *v. a.* [*i.* BARBED; *pp.* BARBING, BARBED.]
1. To shave. *Shak.*

2. To jag with hooks, as arrows. *Philips.*

3. To furnish with armor, as horses.

A brave courser barbed and tamped. *Holland.*

BĀR-BA-CĀN, *n.* [*A. S. barbarcan*, an outwork; *It. barbarca*; *Sp. barbarcana*; *Fr. barbarcane.*]

1. A fortification and watch-tower, placed in advance of the walls of a town. *Johnson.*

2. A fort with towers at the end of a bridge, or at the gateway of a walled city. *Spenser.*

3. An opening in the wall of a fortress through which guns are levelled. *Brande.*

Often written *barbican*.

BĀR-BĀ'DI-AN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of the island of Barbadoes. *Ed. Rev.*

BĀR-BĀ-RĀ, *n.* (*Logic.*) The first word in the technical verses intended to represent the various forms of the syllogism. It indicates a syllogism, the three propositions of which are universal affirmatives. *Crabb.*

BĀR-BĀ'RI-AN, *n.* [*Gr. βαρβαρος*, foreign; *L. barbarus*.] "The imitative sound of barbar was applied [by the Greeks] to the ruder tribes, whose pronunciation was most harsh, whose grammar was most defective." *Gibbon.*—*Barbar*, or *barbar*, the native name of a part of the coast of Africa. The Egyptians, fearing and hating its inhabitants, used their name as a term of contumely and dread, in which sense it passed to the Greeks, and from them to the Romans. *Bruce.*

1. A foreigner. "I would they were barbarians, not Romans." *Shak.*

2. A man uncivilized; a savage.

The wild barbarian in the storm expired. *Addison.*

3. A term of reproach for a person without pity; a brutal monster. *Philips.*

BĀR-BĀ'RI-AN, *a.* 1. Savage; uncivilized. "A barbarian slave." *Shak.*

2. Cruel; inhuman; as, "Barbarian ferocity."

BĀR-BĀ'RĪO, *a.* [*Gr. βαρβαριος*, foreign; *L. barbaricus.*]

1. Foreign; far-fetched.

The gorgeous coat, with richest hand,
Shows us her king's barbaric pearl and gold. *Milton.*

2. Uncivilized; barbarous; barbarian.

The pure Roman language was corrupted by barbaric or Gothic invaders. *Watson.*

BĀR-BĀ-RĪSM, *n.* [*Gr. βαρβαρισμός.*]

1. Ignorance of arts; want of learning.

"Times of barbarism and ignorance." *Dryden.*

2. Brutality; savageness of manners; incivility.

Divers great monarchies have risen from barbarism to civility, and fallen again to ruin. *Dauces.*

3. (*Rhet.*) An offence against purity of language, by the use of uncouth, antiquated, or improper words; an unauthorized word or inflection.

The Greeks were the first that branded a foreign term in any of their writers with the odious name of barbarism. *Dr. Campbell.*

Syn.—*Barbarism*, *solecism*, and *impropriety* are terms of rhetoric, and denote some fault or offence in the use of language. *Barbarism* relates to single words; *impropriety*, to words and phrases, *solecism*, to the construction of words. "The barbarism," says Dr. Campbell, "is an offence against etymology, the solecism against syntax, the impropriety against lexicography."

BĀR-BĀR'I-Ō, *n.* 1. Savageness; incivility:—cruelty, inhumanity. "Rudeness . . . reproach, and barbarity." *Clarendon.*

2. A term of reproach; barbarism. "That . . . which is . . . and narrowness of modern tongues cannot supply." *Dryden.*

BĀR-BĀR-IZE, *v. a.* To reduce to barbarism; to make barbarous; to corrupt. *Burke.*

BĀR-BĀR-IZE, *v. n.* To commit a barbarism. "Barbarizing against the . . . Greek idiom." *Milton.*

BĀR-BĀR-ŌUS, *a.* [*L. barbarus*; *It. & Sp. barbaro*; *Fr. barbare.*]

1. Unacquainted with the arts; uncivilized; savage.

A barbarous country must be broken by war before it be capable of government. *Darwin.*

2. Cruel; ferocious; inhuman.

By their barbarous usage, he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him. *Clarendon.*

3. Foreign.

The trappings of his horse embossed with barbarous gold. *Dryden.*

4. Contrary to good use in language; as, "A barbarous expression." *Campbell.*

Syn.—See *CRUEL*, *INHUMAN*.

BĀR-BĀR-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* In a barbarous manner.

BĀR-BĀR-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* State of being barbarous.

BĀR-BĀ-RY, *n.* A Barbary horse; a barb. "Thin-buttocked, like your . . . barbarians." *Beau. & Fl.*

BĀR-BĀS-TĒLLĒ, *n.* [*Fr.*] A small kind of bat; *Plecotus barbastellus.* *Brande.*

BĀR-BĀTE, *a.* [*L. barbatus.*] (*Bot.*) Bearing tufts, spots, or lines of hairs; bearded. *Gray.*

BĀR-BĀT-ED [bār-bāt'ed, *Ja. K. Maunder*; bār-bāt'ed, *Sm. R. Wb.*], *a.* Jagged with points; bearded. "A dart . . . barbed." *Watson.*

BĀR-BĒ-ŌUE, *n.* [*Arab. barbarou*, a sort of grate on which the *Caribs* roasted the flesh of their prisoners. *Ormeau.*]

1. A hog dressed whole in the West-Indian manner. *Johnson.*—Now applied to an ox or other large animal dressed whole.

2. An entertainment at which an ox or other large animal is served up whole.

BĀR-BĒ-ŌUE, *v. a.* [*i.* BARBECUED; *pp.* BARBECUING, BARBECUED.] To dress a large animal whole, as a hog, an ox, &c. "A whole hog barbecued." *Pope.*

BARBED (burb'ed or barb'd), *p. a.* 1. Bearded; jagged. "Arrows barbed with fire." *Milton.*

2. Clad in armor. "Barbed steeds." *Shak.*

BĀR-BĒL (bār'bl), *n.* [*L. barba*, a beard; *Fr. barbe.*]

1. (*Ich.*) A fresh-water fish, so called from the appendages at its mouth termed *barbels*. *Brande.*

2. *pl.* Small cylindrical vermiform processes appended to the mouth of some fishes. *Brande.*

3. (*Ferriery.*) Knots of superfluous flesh in the mouth of a horse; barbles. *Johnson.*

BĀR-BĒL-LĀTE, *a.* [*Fr. barbelé.*] (*Bot.*) Noting bristles of the pappus of some composite plant, when beset with short stiff hairs. *Gray.*

BĀR-BĒR, *n.* [*L. barba*, the beard.] One whose occupation it is to shave the beard and cut or dress the hair. *Watson.*



Barbel.

BÄR'BER, *v. a.* To dress out by shaving the beard or cutting the hair. *Shak.*

BÄR'BERED, *p. a.* Dressed by a barber. *Shak.*

BÄR'BER-ËSS, *n.* A woman barber. *Minsheu.*

BÄR'BER-MÖN-GER (bär'ber-müng-ger), *n.* A man decked out by his barber; a fop. *Shak.*

BÄR'BER-RY, *n.* [Ar. *berberys*; Mod. L. *berberis*; Sp. *berbero*.] A shrub and its acid fruit; pepperidge. *Farm. Ency.*

BÄR'BER-SÜR'GEON, *n.* One who practises both shaving and surgery. *D. Jonson.*

BÄR'BER-SUR'GE-RY, *n.* The business of a barber-surgeon. *Craig.*

BÄR'BET, *n.* [Fr., a *shagged dog*.]
1. A species of dog, having long, curly, coarse hair; a poodle dog. *Crabb.*
2. A species of bird having a large conical beak bearded with five tufts of stiff bristles directed forwards; the bucco.—See *CARITONINÆ*.

3. A small worm. *Crabb.*

BÄR-BËTTE', *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A platform or breastwork of a fortification, from which a cannon may be fired over the parapet. *Buchanan.*

BÄR'BI-CÄN, *n.* A watch-tower.—See *BARBACAN*. *Sir W. Scott.*

† **BÄR'BI-CÄN-AGE**, *n.* Money paid to support a barbican. *Bowyer.*

BÄR'BIERS, *n.* (*Med.*) An East-Indian term for a chronic affection, or species of paralysis.—See *BERBERI*. *Hoblyn.*

BÄR'BI-TÖN, *n.* [Gr. *βάβιτρον*; L. *barbitos*.] (*Mus.*) An ancient instrument somewhat resembling a lyre. *Brande.*

BÄR'BLEß, *n. pl.* (*Furriery*.) A disease incident to horses and cattle.—See *BARBEL*. *Crabb.*

BÄR'BO-TINE, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of grain; wormseed. *Crabb.*

BÄR'BU-LÄ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of mosses. *Gray.*

BÄR'BÜLE, *n.* [L. dim. of *barba*, a beard.] (*Bot.*) A finely-divided, beard-like apex to the peristome of some mosses. *Brande.*

BÄR'BUS, *n.* (*Ich.*) A genus of fresh-water fishes, including the barbel. *Cuvier.*

BÄR'BU'T, *n.* (*Ich.*) A small river fish. *Crabb.*

BÄR'CA-RÖLLE, *n.* [Fr., from It. *barcaruolo*, a boatman.] The boat-song of the Venetian gondoliers. *Brande.*

BÄR'CON, *n.* [It. *barcone*.] A luggage-vessel used in the Mediterranean. *Weale.*

BÄRD, *n.* [W. *bardd*; Gael. & Ir. *bard*.—Ger. *barde*.—L. *bardus*; It. *bard*; Fr. *barde*.]
1. A Celtic minstrel; a poet.

There is among the Irish a kind of people called *bards*, which are to them instead of poets, whose profession is to set forth the praises or dispraises of men in their poems or rhyme. *Spenser.*

The bard who first adorned our native tongue Tuned to his British lyre this ancient song. *Dryden.*

2. [It. *barida*, horse-armor.] Trappings for a horse; caparison.

3. A strip of bacon used in larding. *Ash.*

BÄRD'ED, *p. a.* Caparisoned. *Holinshead.*

BÄR-DËLLE', *n.* [Fr.] A quilted or canvas saddle. *Crabb.*

BÄR-DËß-A-NÏSTS, *n. pl.* (*Ecc. Hist.*) A sect of Christians, the followers of Bardesanes, who lived in the 2d century, and taught that all things had originated from two principles, the one good, and the other evil. *Mosheim. Murdock.*

BÄRD'IC, *a.* Relating to bards. *Warton.*

BÄRDIGLIONE (bär-dil-yö'nä), *n.* (*Min.*) A blue variety of anhydrite. *Weale.*

BÄRD'ISH, *a.* Written by bards; bardic. *Selden.*

BÄRD'ISM, *n.* The quality of a bard [*n.*] *Elton.*

BÄRD'LING, *n.* An inferior bard. *Cunningham.*

BÄRE, *a.* [A. S. *abarian*, to strip off; *bar*, naked.]
1. Wanting clothes or covering; naked.

Whereas thou wast naked and bare. *Ezek. xvi. 7.*
The trees are bare and naked. *Spenser.*

2. With the head uncovered.

The lords used to be covered whilst the commons were bare. *Clarendon.*

3. Unadorned; plain; simple. "Manners . . . bare and plain." *Spenser.*

4. Poor; indigent; destitute.

Bare as the apostles when they had neither staff nor scrip. *Hooker.*

5. Much worn. "Bare liveries." *Shak.*

6. Nothing more; nothing else; this or that only; mere.

It appears by their bare liveries that they live by your bare words. *Shak.*
And that which thou sowest, thou sowest not that body that shall be, but bare grain, it may chance of wheat, or of some other grain. *1 Cor. xv. 37.*

Under bare poles, the condition of a ship when she has no sail set. *Dana.*

Syn.—Bare ground; naked fields; bare head, bare foot; naked body; uncorrected plants; bare recital; plain statement; simple fact; unadorned narrative; mere circumstance;—bare subsistence; poor accommodations; indigent circumstances; scanty supply.

BÄRE, *v. a.* [*i.* BARED; *pp.* BARING, BARED.] To make naked or bare; to strip; to uncover.

He bared an ancient oak of all her boughs. *Dryden.*

† **BÄRE**, *i.* from bear;—now bore.—See *BEAR*.

BÄRE, *n.* (*Sculp.*) The part of an image or statue which represents bare flesh; the nude. *Francis.*

BÄRE'BÖNE, *n.* A very lean person. *Shak.*

BÄRE'BÖNED (bär'bönd), *a.* Having the bones bare. "A bareboned death." *Shak.*

BÄRE'FACED (bär'fast), *a.* 1. Having the face bare. "You will play barefaced." *Shak.*

2. Without concealment. "The animosities increased, and the parties appeared barefaced against each other." *Clarendon.*

3. Shameless; bold; impudent. "Barefaced bawdry is the poorest pretence to wit." *Dryden.*

BÄRE'FACED-LY (bär'fast-ly), *ad.* Shamelessly.

BÄRE'FACED-NESS (bär'fast-ness), *n.* Effrontery; shamelessness; assurance. *Johnson.*

BÄRE'FOOT (bär'füt), *a.* Having the feet uncovered. "Naked and barefoot." *Is. xx. 2.*

BÄRE'FOOT-ED (bär'füt-ed), *a.* Without shoes. "He . . . barefooted came." *Sidney.*

BÄRÈGE (bä-räzh'), *n.* [Fr.] A thin woollen stuff, not twilled. *Stowe.*

BÄRE'GNÄWN (bär'nawn), *a.* Eaten bare. *Shak.*

BÄRE'HÄND-ED, *a.* With the hands bare. *Butler.*

BÄRE'HÄND-ED (bär'händ-ed), *a.* Having the head bare; uncovered out of respect. *Shak.*

BÄRE'HÄND-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being bare-headed. *Bp. Hall.*

BÄRE'LEGGED (bär'lægd), *a.* Having the legs bare. "Barefoot and barelegged." *Burton.*

BÄRE'LY, *ad.* 1. Nakedly; poorly. *Hulot.*

2. Without any thing more; merely; only. "Barely in title, not in revenue." *Shak.*

BÄRE'NECKED (bär'nækt), *a.* Having the neck bare. "Where they go barenecked." *Heuyt.*

BÄRE'NESS, *n.* 1. Nakedness. "And mock us with our bareness." *Shak.*

2. Leanness.
For their bareness, they never learned that of me.—No, . . . unless you call three fingers on the ribs bare. *Shak.*

3. Poverty; destitution. "The bareness of the primitive church." *South.*

4. Want of appropriate covering or ornament.
Sap checked with frost, and lusty leaves quite gone, Beauty o'ersnowed, and bareness every where. *Shak.*

BÄRE'PICKED (bär'pikt), *p. a.* Picked to the bone. "The barepicked bone of majesty." *Shak.*

BÄRE'-PÜMP, *n.* A pump for drawing liquor out of a cask, or other receptacle. *Crabb.*

BÄRE'RIBBED (bär'rïbd), *a.* Lean. *Shak.*

BÄRE'WÖRN, *a.* Worn bare. "The bareworn common." *Goldsmith.*

BÄR'-FËE, *n.* (*Law.*) A fee of twenty pence which English prisoners, acquitted of felony, pay to the jailer. *Crabb.*

† **BÄR'FÜL**, *a.* Full of obstructions. *Shak.*

BÄR'GAIN (bär'gin), *n.* [See *BARGAIN*, *v.*]

1. Arrangement of terms upon which one party buys and another sells any thing; an agreement respecting the transfer of property.

Even there where merchants most do congregate, On me, my bargains, and my well-won thrift. *Shak.*

2. Any agreement or stipulation.

Casca. I will set this foot of mine as far As will give further. *Shak.*
Cassio. The bargain made.

3. A purchase made on favorable terms.

Off as the price-declining hammer fell. He was the bargain of the day. *Cowper.*

Into the bargain, moreover; besides. "She lost a thousand pounds and her bridegroom into the bargain." *Addison.*—To sell bargains, to flatter replies by obscene innuendos. [Low and obsolete.]—*Bargain and sale*, (*Law.*) the transfer of property from one person to another for a valuable consideration; the word *bargain* denoting the terms of the sale, and the word *sale* expressing the completion of the bargain by an actual transfer of the property. *Burrill.*

Syn.—See *AGREEMENT*.

BÄR'GAIN (bär'gin), *v. n.* [Goth. *baigan*; A. S. *beorgan*, to protect.—It. *bargagnare*; Fr. *barguigner*, to higgie; Old Fr. *bargagner*, or *bargaigner*, to negotiate.] [*i.* BARGAINED; *pp.* BARGAINING, BARGAINED.] To make a contract or agreement, particularly in respect to the purchase or sale of any thing; to contract; to agree.

The great duke may bargain for the republic of Lucca by the help of his great treasures. *Addison.*

Syn.—See *BUY*.

BÄR-GAIN-ËE', *n.* (*Law.*) One who accepts a bargain;—opposed to *bargainor*. "If money be paid by one of the bargainees." *Clayton.*

BÄR'GAIN-ER, *n.* The person who makes a bargain with another. *Hulot.*

BÄR'GAIN-ING, *n.* The act of making bargains. "The . . . bargaining of the market." *A. Smith.*

BÄR-GAIN-ÖR', *n.* (*Law.*) One who contracts with another, called the *bargainee*. *Whishaw.*

BÄRGE, *n.* [Dut. *barg*, a bark.—It. & Sp. *barca*; Fr. *barge*.]
1. A large boat for pleasure or for state occasions.

The barge she sat in, like a burnished throne, Burnt on the water. *Shak.*

2. The boat used by the commander of a ship of war.

When I had taken my barge, and gone ashore. *Raleigh.*

3. A flat-bottomed boat for burden. *Brande.*

Syn.—See *VESSEL*.

BÄRGE'-BÖARD, *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) One of the inclined boards placed at the gable end of a building, and covering the ends of the horizontal timbers of the roof;—called also more properly *verge-board*. *Weale.*

BÄRGE'-COÜP-LE, *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) One beam mortised into another to strengthen the building. *Weale.*

BÄRGE'-CÖURSE, *n.* (*Arch.*) That part of the tiling of a roof which projects over the gable end of a building. *P. Cyc.*

BÄRGE'MÄN, *n.*; *pl.* BÄRGE'MËN. The manager of a barge. *Spenser.*

BÄRGE'-MÄS-TER, *n.* The owner of a barge. "Common carrier or barge-master." *Blackstone.*

† **BÄR'GER**, *n.* A manager of a barge; bargeman. "The London bargers." *Carew.*

BÄR'-GÖWN, *n.* The gown of a lawyer. *Butler.*

BÄ-RÏL-LÄ, *n.* [Sp. *barrilla*, salt-wort or *Salsola soda*.] *Loudon.*

(*Chem.*) The name given in commerce to the impure carbonate of soda imported from Spain and the Levant. It is made by burning certain plants that grow upon the sea-shore, especially the *Salsola soda*, to ashes, which are fused into gray porous masses. *Brande.*

BÄR'IL-LËT, *n.* [Fr.] The barrel of a watch; the funnel of a sucking-pump. *Crabb.*

BÄR'-I-RON (bär'i-rön), *n.* Iron in bars; long bars of iron prepared from pig-iron, by puddling and rolling, so as to be malleable. *Ure.*

BÄR'J-TÖNE, *n.* & *a.* See **BARYTONE**.

BÄ-RIT'Q-NÖ, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A low pitch of voice, or a tone of voice ranging between the bass and tenor; barytone. *Crabb.*

BÄR'J-ÜM, *n.* (*Chem.*) The metallic base of baryta, of the color and lustre of silver. *Brande.*

BÄRK, *n.* [Dan. & Sw. *bark*; Ger. *barke*. — A. S. *beorgan*, to protect, to defend; the bark of a tree being its defence. *Tooke.*]

1. The rind on the trunk and branches of a tree. "The barks of trees." *Shak.*

2. (*Med.*) The medicine called *Perruvian bark*, or *cinchona*. *Dunglison.*

BÄRK, *n.* [Dut. *barck*; Ger. *barke*; It. & Sp. *barca*; Fr. *barque*.]

1. Any small ship or boat. *Prior.*

2. (*Naut.*) A three-masted vessel, having her fore and main masts rigged like a ship's, and her mizzen mast like the mainmast of a schooner, with no sail upon it but a spanker. *Dana.*

BÄRK, *n.* The noise of a dog. "With howl and bark of dogs." *Mir. for Mag.*

BÄRK, *v. a.* [*v.* **BARKED**; *pp.* **BARKING**, **BARKED**.]

1. To strip the bark from; to peel.

These trees, after they are *barked*, are tumbled down from the mountains into the stream. *Addison.*

2. † To enclose; to cover, as bark does.

And a most instant better *barked* about All my smooth body. *Shak.*

BÄRK, *v. n.* [A. S. *beorgan*, to bark.]

1. To make the sharp, explosive sounds which a dog makes when he threatens or pursues. "And neigh, and bark, and grunt." *Shak.*

2. To pursue with clamorous and reproachful language; to insult.

Vile is the vengeance on the ashes cold, And envy buse to bark at sleeping flame. *Spenser.*

BÄRK-BÄRED (*bärk'hard*), *a.* Stripped of the bark. "Excoriated and bark-bared trees . . . preserved by . . . a shoot." *Mortimer.*

BÄRK-BED, *n.* A hotbed for plants formed of tanners' bark. *Booth.*

BÄRK-BÜND, *p. a.* Compressed by the bark so as to be hindered in growth. *Farm. Ency.*

BÄRK'KEEP-ER, *n.* One who tends the bar of an inn, or other place of public resort. *Somerville.*

BÄRK'ER, *n.* 1. He that barks. "Enemies of my fame, . . . these barkers." *B. Jonson.*

2. A name given, in London and other large towns, to a person stationed at the door, where auctions of inferior goods are held, to invite strangers to enter. *Ogilvie.*

BÄRK'ER-Y, *n.* 1. A tan-house, or place where bark is kept. *Booth.*

2. [Low L. *barcarium*; Fr. *bergerie*; *berger*, a shepherd.] A sheepcote. *Weale.*

BÄRK-GÄILED (*-gäwid*), *a.* (*Hort.*) Having the bark galled, as with thorns. *Ogilvie.*

BÄRK'ING, *p. a.* Making the noise of a dog.

BÄRK'ING, *n.* 1. The noise of a dog. *Oldys.*

2. Act of taking off the bark. *Ash.*

BÄRK'ING-IRON (*-i-rön*), *n.* Instruments for removing the bark of trees. *Farm. Ency.*

BÄRK'LESS, *a.* Being destitute of bark. *Drayton.*

BÄRK-LÖUSE, *n.*; pl. **BÄRK-LICE**. (*Ent.*) A minute insect that infests the bark of trees. *Harris.*

BÄRK'MAN, *n.* One who belongs to a bark. "The barkmen leap . . . into the sea." *Hackluyt.*

BÄRK'-PIT, *n.* A tanpit, or pit for steeping or tanning leather. *Booth.*

BÄRK-STOVE, *n.* A hothouse containing a bark-bed for forcing plants. *Craig.*

BÄRK'Y, *a.* Consisting of, or covered with, bark. "The barky fingers of the elm." *Shak.*

BÄR-LÄ-RÖ-F, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of East-Indian plants. *P. Cyc.*

BÄR'LEY (*bär'le*), *n.* [A. S. *bere*, barley; Celt. *bars*, bread.] A kind of grain or bread-corn extensively used in making malt, from which beer, ale, and porter are distilled; *Hordeum*.

Pot barley, barley of which the outer skin or husk has been removed. — *Pearl barley*, the same if round

kernel which remains after the skin and a portion of the barley have been ground off. It is thus reduced in order to free it from essential oil. *P. Cyc.*

BÄR'LEY-BIRD, *n.* A name of the siskin. — also the nightingale and greenfinch. *Pennant.*

BÄR'LEY-BREAK, *n.* A rural sport of great antiquity; a dance in a ring, &c. *Drayton.*

BÄR'LEY-BRÖTH, *n.* Broth made of barley and cabbage or other vegetables, with meat; much eaten in Scotland: — a cant expression for strong beer. *Shak.*

BÄR'LEY-CÄKE, *n.* Cake made of barley. *Pope.*

BÄR'LEY-CÖRN, *n.* 1. A kernel of barley divested of its husk, forming what is called *pot barley*.

2. A third part of an inch. *Titchell.*

3. Ale or beer. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

BÄR'LEY-FE'VER, *n.* Illness caused by intemperance. [North of England.] *Brockett.*

BÄR'LEY-MÄAL, *n.* Barley ground into flour.

BÄR'LEY-MÄLL, *n.* A mill for making pot and pearl barley. *Ogilvie.*

BÄR'LEY-MÖW, *n.* A place where reaped barley is stowed up. *Gay.*

BÄR'LEY-SICK, *a.* Intoxicated. [A cant expression used in Scotland.] *Jamieson.*

BÄR'LEY-SÜG'AR (*bär'le-shüg'ar*), *n.* A solution of sugar boiled to the consistence of candy; — formerly with a decoction of barley. *Todd.*

BÄR'LEY-WÄ'TER, *n.* A decoction of pearl barley, a drink very mucilaginous, much used by invalids. *Crabb.*

BÄRM, *n.* [A. S. *berma*; Ger. *barme*; Sw. *berma*.] A fermenting substance; foam or froth of beer or other fermenting liquor, used as a leaven; yeast. *Bacon.*

BÄR'-MÄID, *n.* A woman who tends a bar. "He mistook you for the *bar-maid*." *Goldsmith.*

BÄR'-MÄS-TER, *n.* [Ger. *bergmeister*; *berg*, mountain, and *meister*, master.] A chief officer among miners. *Taylor.*

BÄRM'KYN, *n.* (*Fort.*) The rampart or outer fortification of a castle. *Weale.*

BÄRM'Y, *a.* Containing barn; yeasty.

Of windy cider and of barny beer. *Dryden.*

BÄRN, *n.* [A. S. *berenn*, *bern*, a barn; *bere*, barley, and *aflic ern*, signifying place.] A building for containing hay, grain, and other produce of a farm, and also for stabling cattle. *Addison.*

The granges and *barms* were all void, and the fiddler spent. *Burns.*

BÄRN, *v. a.* To lay up in a barn. *Shak.*

BÄRN, *n.* [A. S. *beorn*; Icel., Sw. & Dan. *born*.] A child. [Provincial in England.] — See **BAIRN**. "To see her and her *barms*." *Brunne.*

BÄRNÄ-BEE, *n.* An insect; lady-bird. *Booth.*

BÄRNÄ-BITE, *n.* One of a religious order, taking its name from St. Barnabas. *Buck.*

BÄRNÄ-CLE (*bär'nä-kl*), *n.* [Fr. *bernaclie*.]

1. (*Conch.*) A family of sedentary crustaceans protected by hard shell-like valves. *Agassiz.*

2. (*Ornith.*) A species of wild goose, failed to grow out of the barnacle-shell, which was supposed to be produced from trees or rotten timber; barnacle-goose. *Pennant.*

3. pl. (*Furriery*.) An instrument for holding a horse by the nose. *Furrier's Dict.*

BÄRN'-DÖÖR (*bär'n'dör*), *n.* The door of a barn.

And on the stock or the barn-door Rudely struts his dames before. *Milnes.*

BÄRN'-DÖÖR, *a.* Living about a barn; as, "Barn-door fowls," i. e. the common fowls. *Cokeridge.*

BÄRN'FÜL, *n.* As much as a barn will hold.

BÄRN'ÖWL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The common owl; — so called from being found in barns. *Yarrell.*

BÄRN'-YÄRD, *n.* A yard about a barn. *Booth.*

BÄ-RÖ'Ö, *n.* (*Logic.*) A term used to express a syllogistic mode of reasoning, in which the first proposition is a universal affirmative, and the other two particular negatives. *Craig.*

BÄR'Q-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *βάρος*, weight, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min*) A carbonate of baryta.

BÄ-RÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *βάρος*, weight, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science of weight, or of the gravity of bodies. *Ogilvie.*

BÄR-Q-MÄ-CRÖM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *βάρος*, weight, *μέτρον*, length, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] (*Med.*) An instrument for measuring the length and weight of a new-born infant. *Dunglison.*

BÄ-RÖM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *βάρος*, weight, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] A weather-glass; an instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. Its chief use is to indicate the probable changes of the weather. It is also sometimes used to obtain an approximate determination of the height of mountains, since the density of the atmosphere diminishes, as we ascend, by a constant ratio.

BÄR-Q-ME-TRÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *βάρος*, weight, *μέτρον*, a measure, and *γράφω*, to describe.] The science which relates to the barometer, and the observations made with it. *Ogilvie.*

BÄR-Q-MET'RIC, } *a.* Relating to the barom-
BÄR-Q-MET'RI-CÄL, } eter. *Derham.*

BÄR-Q-MET'RI-CÄL-LY, *ad.* By means of a barometer. *P. Cyc.*

BÄR-Q-MET'RO-GRÄPH, *n.* [See **BAROMETROGRAPHY**.] An instrument for inscribing, of itself, upon paper the variations of atmospheric pressure. *Ogilvie.*

BÄR'Q-METZ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A prostrate, hairy stem of a fern. It is a singular production, of which many fabulous stories are told. From its procumbent position and shaggy appearance it has been called the *Scythian lamb*. *Brande.*

BÄR'ON, *n.* [L. *rex*, a man; It. *barone*; Sp. & Fr. *baron*; A. S. *beorn*, a prince.]

1. A degree of nobility next to a viscount above and a baronet below, being the lowest in the English House of Peers.

2. The title of the judges of the English exchequer.

3. (*Law.*) A husband, opposed to *feme*, woman, or wife.

Barons of the Cinque Ports, members of Parliament of the five seaport towns, Hastings, Dover, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich, and, more recently, of Rye and Winchelsea also, upon whom was imposed the feudal service of bearing a canopy over the head of the king on the day of his coronation. *Craig.*

Baron of beef, two sirloins of beef joined together by a part of the backbone. — See **BIRLOIN**.

BÄR'ON-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *baronnage*.] 1. The body of barons; the peerage. ("Charters . . . hardly . . . gained by his *baronage* at Staines." *Hale.*)

2. The dignity of a baron. *Johnson.*

3. The estate which gives title to a baron.

BÄR'ON-ESS, *n.* A baron's wife. *Johnson.*

BÄR'ON-ET, *n.* [Fr. *baronnet*.] The next title below a baron, and above a knight, and the lowest which is hereditary in England; instituted by James I. in 1611. *Cowell.*

BÄR'Q-NET-AGE, *n.* The state of a baronet; the body of baronets. *Gent. Mag.*

BÄR'Q-NET-CY, *n.* The rank of baronet. *Booth.*

BÄ-RÖN'-ÄL, *a.* Relating to a baron or barony. "Captives . . . in the *baronial castles*." *Warton.*

BÄR'Q-NY, *n.* 1. The lordship, honor, or fee of a baron. *Cowell.*

2. A territorial subdivision in Ireland, which nearly corresponds with the *hundred* in England. Each barony is supposed to have been originally the district of a native chief. There are in all 232 baronies in Ireland. *Brande.*

BÄR'Q-MÖPE, *n.* [Gr. *βάρος*, weight, and *μετρον*, to measure.] An instrument for determining variations in the weight of the atmosphere; a barometer; a weather-glass. *Brande.*

BÄR-Q-SÖP'IC, } *a.* Belonging to a baro-
BÄR-Q-SÖP'ICÄL, } scope. *Boyle.*

BÄR-Q-SÄL'E-NITE, *n.* [Gr. *βαρος*, weight, and *αλις*, the moon; — in allusion to its great specific gravity and pearly luster.] (*Min*) A silicate of baryta. *Cronstedt.*

BA-RÔUCHE' (bâ-rôsh'), *n.* [Ger. *barutsche*; L. *barota*, a two-wheeled vehicle; Low L. *barrota*.] A four-wheeled open carriage with a movable top. *W. Cyc.*

BÂR-ÔU-CHÊT', *n.* A light barouche. *W. Cyc.*

BÂR-ÔUSTS, *n. pl.* Posts driven into the ground to form the sides of a field gate. *Craig.*

BÂRQUE (bâk), *n.* [Fr.] See **BARK**. *Goldsmith.*

BÂR'RA, *n.* A Portuguese measure of length, less than a yard. *Hamilton.*

BÂR'RA-CÂN, *n.* [Low L. *barracanus*; It. *baracane*; Sp. *barragan*.] A thick kind of camel.

BÂR'RACK, *n.* [It. *baracca*; Sp. *barraca*; Fr. *baraque*.] A building to lodge soldiers in; a cabin; a hut. *Blackstone.*

BÂR'RACK-MÂS'TER, *n.* The superintendent of soldiers' lodgings. *Swift.*

BÂR'RA-CLÂDE, *n.* A home-made woollen garment without a nap. [Used in the city of New York.] *Bartlett.*

BÂR-RA-CÔON', *n.* [Sp. *barraca*, a barrack, a cabin.]

1. A negro barrack; or slave depot; a bazaar for the sale of negroes in Africa, Cuba, Brazil, &c. *Ogilvie.*

2. An enclosure in which the felons of Cuba are quartered at night. *Ogilvie.*

BÂR-RA-CÛ'DA, *n.* [Ich.] A large species of pike, inhabiting the West-Indian seas. *Craig.*

BÂR'RAGE, *n.* A linen stuff interwoven with worsted flowers. *Crabb.*

BÂR'RAS, *n.* [Fr.] The resin which exudes from wounds made in the bark of fir-trees. *Brande.*

BÂR'RA-TOR, *n.* [Fr. *barateur*, a deceiver.] (*Law.*) One guilty of barratry.

A *barrator* is a horse-leech, that only sucks the corrupted blood of the law. *Fuller.*

BÂR'RA-TROÛS, *a.* (*Law.*) Having the character of barratry; fraudulent. *Story.*

BÂR'RA-TROÛS-LY, *ad.* (*Law.*) In a barratrous manner; by means of barratry. *Kent.*

BÂR'RA-TRY, *n.* [Low L. *barataria*; It. *barataria*, deceit; Sp. *barateria*, *baratar*, to cheat; Old Fr. *barat*, deceit.]

1. (*Law.*) Foul practice, as the moving and maintaining of suits in disturbance of the peace, &c.—(*Scotland*.) Bribery in a judge.—(*Rome*.) The obtaining of benefices. *Brande.*

2. (*Com.*) An act or offence of the master of a ship, or of the mariners, by which the owners or insurers are defrauded. *Burrill.*

BÂR'REL, *n.* [L. *rara*, a defence of timbers laid across, a barrel being fortified by bars or hoops. *Sullivan*.—W. *baril*; It. *barile*; Sp. *barril*; Old Fr. *barril*; Fr. *baril*.—See **BAR**.]

1. A round wooden vessel made of staves held together by hoops. It is of greater length than width, of less diameter at the ends than in the middle.

2. A particular measure of capacity, or the quantity contained in a barrel, as 31½ gallons of wine, 36 gallons of beer, or 196 pounds of flour.

3. Any thing cylindrical and hollow. "Take the barrel of a long gun." *Digby.*

4. (*Mech.*) The cylinder about which any thing is wound; as, "The barrel of a watch."

Barrel organ, an organ, a part of the machinery of which consists of a cylinder moved by the hand.

BÂR'REL, *v. a.* To put into a barrel. "Barrel up earth and sow some seed in it." *Bacon.*

BÂR'REL-BÊL'LIED (bârl'id), *a.* Having a large belly. *Dryden.*

BÂR'REL-BÛLK, *n.* (*Com.*) A measure of capacity for freight, equal to five cubic feet. *Ogilvie.*

BÂR'REL-DRAIN, *n.* A cylindrical drain. *Ogilvie.*

BÂR'RELLED (bârl'eld), *p. a.* Having a barrel:—put in a barrel. *Ash.*

BÂR'REN, *a.* [A. S. *bar*, naked; Old Fr. *bré-haigne*.]

1. Incapable of bearing offspring; not prolific;—applied to animals and plants.

There shall not be male or female barren among you. *Lev. vii. 14.*

2. Unproductive; unfruitful; sterile.

The situation of this city is pleasant; but the water is naught, and the ground barren. *2 Kings ii. 19.*

3. Not copious; scanty; without store or supply; as, "A book barren of ideas or useful matter," "Barren of accusations." *Shak.*

4. Uninventive; dull; stupid. "Barren ignorance;" "Barren spectators." *Shak.*

BÂR'REN, *n.*; *pl.* **BÂR'RENS**. A tract of unproductive land;—a term applied, in the western parts of the United States, to tracts of land of a mixed character, partly prairies and partly covered with stunted or dwarfish trees.—The *Pine Barrens* of the Southern States are lands covered with pine timber. *Flint.*

BÂR'REN-FLÔW'ERED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having flowers without fruit. *Smith.*

BÂR'REN-ÎVY, *n.* Creeping ivy, that does not flower. *Booth.*

BÂR'REN-LY, *ad.* With barrenness; unfruitfully. *Shak.*

BÂR'REN-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of ability to produce offspring.

I prayed for children, and thought barrenness in wedlock a reproach. *Milton.*

2. Unfruitfulness; sterility.

Lands have diverse degrees of value, through the diversity of their fertility or barrenness. *Bacon.*

3. Lack of mental resources. "Barrenness of invention." *Dryden.*

4. Want of matter; scantiness. "The barrenness of so poor a cause." *Hooker.*

5. Insensibility; indifference.

The greatest saints sometimes are fervent, and sometimes feel a barrenness of devotion. *Taylor.*

BÂR'REN-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Of a poor spirit. *Shak.*

BÂR'REN-WORT (bâr'ren-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) An herb of the barberry family; *Epimedium*. *Gray.*

BÂR-RI-CÂDE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. An obstruction formed in the streets of a city, so as to block up the access of an enemy; a fortification hastily made of trees, earth, &c. *Brande.*

2. An obstruction; a bar. "Such a barricade as would greatly annoy or absolutely stop the currents of the atmosphere." *Derham.*

BÂR-RI-CÂDE, *v. a.* [*fr.* *BARRICADED*; *pp.* *BARRICADING*, *BARRICADED*.]

1. To fortify with trees, stones, &c., as the passage in a street.

2. To stop up; to block up.

And the mixed hurry barricades the street. *Gay.*

BÂR-RI-CÂ'DÔ, *n.* [Sp. *barricada*.] A fortification.—See **BARRICADE**. *Bacon.*

BÂR-RI-CÂ'DÔ, *v. a.* To barricade. "He had not time to barricade the doors." *Clarendon.*

BÂR-RI-ER (bâr're-er) [bâr're-er, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; bâr'yer, *S. E.*—*Pope*, in one instance, by poetic license, pronounces it bâ-rêr': see No. 4.], *n.* [It. *barriera*; Fr. *barrière*.]

1. A piece of woodwork intended to defend the entrance of a passage or intrenchment; a barricade. *Crabb.*

2. A fortification or strong place, as on the frontiers of a country. "The queen having possession of the barrier." *Swift.*

3. A stop; an obstruction.

You are building a most impassable barrier against improvement. *Watts.*

4. A boundary; a limit.

How instinct varies in the grovelling swine. Compared, half-reasoning elephant, with thine! "Twixt that and reason what a nice barrier!" For ever separate, yet for ever near. *Pope.*

BÂR-RING-ÔUT, *n.* The act of shutting out a person from a place;—a boyish sport.

Not schoolboys at a barring-out. Raised ever such incessant rout. *Swift.*

BÂR'RIS, *n.* (*Zool.*) A large baboon of the Guinea coast. *Brande.*

BÂR'RIS-TER, *n.* [Low L. *barrasterius*; *barrâ*, a bar.] An advocate admitted to plead at the bar in the English courts of law and equity; an advocate; a counsellor at law. *Shelton.*

Syn.—See **LAWYER**.

BÂR'RÔW, *n.* [A. S. *beorow*; *beorow*, to bear.—Low L. *barrotum*; Old Fr. *barrot* or *barroette*.]

A kind of carriage moved by the hand. *Gay.*

BÂR'RÔW, *n.* [A. S. *beorh*, a heap.] A hillock or mound of earth. *Warton.*

BÂR'RÔW, *n.* [A. S. *bearg*, a barrow-pig.] A hog;—properly a gelded boar. "I say, gentle," though this barrow grunt at the word." *Milton.*

BÂR-RÛ-LÊT, *n.* (*Her.*) The fourth part of a bar. *Crabb.*

BÂR-RÛ-LY, *n.* (*Her.*) A field divided bar-bar'ry, } ways, that is, across from side to side, into several parts. *Crabb.*

BÂR-SÂ'NI-ANS, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) Heretics who first appeared in the sixth century;—called also *Semidulites*. *Hook.*

BÂRSE, *n.* [A. S. *bærs*; Ger. *bars*; Dut. *baars*.] A name for the common perch.—See **BASS**.

BÂR'-SHÔE, *n.* A horse-shoe in which the usual opening at the heel is filled by a connecting piece or bar of iron to protect the frog. *Farm. Ency.*

BÂR'-SHÔT, *n.* Two half-bullets joined together by a bar, for cutting rigging, masts, &c.; double-headed shot. *Crabb.*

BÂR-SÔW-ÎTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A massive snow-white mineral composed chiefly of silica, alumina, and lime, and so named from Barsowski, where it occurs. *Dana.*

BÂR'TER, *v. n.* [It. *barattare*; Sp. *baratar*; Fr. *barater*, to exchange.] [*fr.* *BARTERED*; *pp.* *BARTERING*, *BARTERED*.] To traffic by exchanging one commodity for another; to trade by exchange of goods in distinction from trading by the use of money.

A man has not every thing to sell in his soil, and therefore is willing to barter with his neighbor. *Collier.*

BÂR'TER, *v. a.* To give in exchange;—sometimes followed by *away*. "He bartered away plums for nuts." *Locke.*

Syn.—See **CHANGE**.

BÂR'TER, *n.* 1. The act of trafficking by exchange of one commodity for another; exchange. *Bacon.*

2. (*Arith.*) A rule by which the values of commodities of different kinds are compared.

BÂR'TER-ER, *n.* One who barterers. *Wakefield.*

† **BÂR'TER-Y**, *n.* Exchange of commodities; barter. *Camden.*

BÂRTH, *n.* A warm, enclosed place for calves, lambs, &c. [Provincial, England.] *Farm. Ency.*

BÂR-THÔL'Q-MEW-TÎDE (bâr-thôl'q-mew-tîd), *n.* [*St. Bartholomew* and A. S. *tîd*, time, season.] The term near St. Bartholomew's day. "Like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind." *Shak.*

BÂR-TÛ-ZÂN, *n.* (*Arch.*) A small projecting turret on the top of a house, castle, &c.; a wooden tower. *Francis.*

† **BÂR'TON** (bâr'tn), *n.* (*Law.*) The demesne lands of a manor;—the manor-house and out-houses. *Hulot.*

BÂR'TRAM, *n.* A plant; pellitory. *Boucher.*

BÂ'RÛTH, *n.* An East-Indian measure equal to 54 or 58 pounds of pepper. *Crabb.*

BÂR'WOOD (-wûd), *n.* An African wood used for violin bows, ramrods, &c.;—used also as a red dye-wood. *Weale.*

BÂR-Y-GLÔS'SI-A, *n.* [Gr. *βαρὺς*, heavy, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] Heavy or difficult articulation; baryphonia. *Craig.*

BÂR-Y-ÔS'MA, *n.* [Gr. *βαρὺς* heavy, *ὁσμή*, smell.] A genus of plants with fetid leaves. *Loudon.*

BÂR-Y-PHÔ NÏ-A, *n.* [Gr. *βαρὺς* and *φωνή*, voice.] Heaviness or difficulty of pronunciation. *Craig.*

BÂR-Y-STRÔN'TI-AN-ÎTE (-strôn'she-an-îte), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a grayish color, consisting chiefly of carbonate of strontia and sulphate of baryta;—called also *stromonite*, from its being found at Stromness in Orkney. *Craig.*

BÂ-BÛ'TA [bâ-rî'ta, *K. Sm. R. Brande*; bâ-r-ê-ta, *Wb.*], *n.* [Gr. *βαρὺς*, heavy.] (*Min.*) An

oxide of barium; a heavy alkaline earth, of a gray color, not easily fused, poisonous, and forming white salts with the acids. *Brande.*

BA-RY'TE' [ba-ryt', Sm. R.; ba-ry'te, K.], *n.* (*Min.*) Same as **BARYTA**.

BA-RY'TĒS, *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Min.*) A heavy simple earth; baryta. — See **BARYTA**. *P. Cyc.*

BA-RY'T'IC, *a.* Relating to baryta. *Brande.*

BĀR'Y-TĪNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegetable base obtained from *Veratrum album*, or white hellebore; — so named from its resemblance, when precipitated, to baryta. *Hoblyn.*

BA-RY'TO-CĀL'CITE, *n.* [*Gr.* *barys*, heavy, and *L. calx*, lime.] (*Min.*) A mineral, occurring both massive and crystallized, composed of carbonate of baryta and carbonate of lime. *Brande.*

BA-RY'TO-CE-LĒS'TINE, *n.* [*Gr.* *barys*, heavy, and *L. celestis*, of the sky, blue.] (*Min.*) A sulphate of strontian. *Dana.*

† **BĀR'Y-TŌN**, *n.* (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument of music now disused. *P. Cyc.*

BĀR'Y-TŌNE, *a.* 1. (*Mus.*) Noting a low pitch of voice, or a grave, deep sound. *Moore.*
2. (*Grecian.*) Applied to Greek verbs having no accent on the last syllable, which is therefore to be sounded as if it were marked with the grave accent. *Walker.*

BĀR'Y-TŌNE, *n.* [*Gr.* *barytonos*; *barys*, heavy, and *tonos*, tone.]

1. (*Mus.*) A male voice, whose compass is between that of the tenor and the basso. *P. Cyc.*
2. (*Greek Prosody.*) A word not accented on the last syllable, and of which the last syllable is therefore to be sounded as if it were marked with the grave accent. *Walker.*

BĀ'SĀL, *a.* Belonging to the base. *P. Cyc.*

BA-SĀLT' [ba-salt', *Ja. Sm. R.*; ba-salt', K.; ba-zōt', *Wb.*], *n.* [*L. basaltus*, a hard stone of Ethiopia.]

1. (*Min.*) A volcanic rock consisting of the minerals augite, felspar, and oxide of iron, occurring in columnar or globular masses, as at the Giant's Causeway and Pungul's Cave; a variety of trap rock. *Brande.*
2. A kind of black porcelain made to imitate natural basalt. *Chambers.*

BA-SĀLT'T'IC [ba-salt'tik, *Ja. Sm. R.*; ba-salt'tik, K. *Davis*; ba-zōt'tik, *Wb.*], *a.* Relating to, or like, basalt. "Genuine basaltic columns." *Pennant.*

BA-SĀL'TI-FŌRM, *a.* Having the form of basalt.

BA-SĀL'TINE, *n.* (*Min.*) 1. Basaltic hornblende.
2. A column of basalt. *Smart.*

BĀS'A-NĪTE, *n.* [*Gr.* *basanos*, a touchstone.] (*Min.*) A silicious stone or flinty jasper, used to determine the purity of the precious metals by the color they leave upon the stone when rubbed upon it; — called also *Lydian stone* and *touchstone*. *Dana.*

BAS-CHEVALIER' (bā'shēv-ā-lēr'), *n.* [*Fr.* *low knight*.] A knight inferior to a knight-bannet. *Smart.*

BĀS'OI-NĒT, *n.* A light, basin-shaped helmet, worn in England in the 14th century; — written also *basinet* and *busnet*. *Brande.*

BĀS'CŪLE, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A counterpoise, or lever, serving to lift up a draw-bridge. *Stocqueler.*
2. A swing-gate. — See **BACULE**.

BĀSE, *a.* [*Gr.* *basīs*, foundation; *Low L. bassus*; *It. basso*; *Sp. bajo*; *Fr. bas*.]

1. † Low in position; — applied to things.
By that same hole an entrance, dark and base. *Spenser.*
2. Low in birth; without dignity of rank. "Peasants and base people." *Spenser.*
3. Born out of wedlock; illegitimate. "Why bastard? wherefore base?" *Shak.*
4. Of mean spirit; without dignity of sentiment; vile; contemptible. "I'll ne'er bear a base mind." *Shak.*
If you call a man ungrateful, you have called him every thing that is base. *Boswell.*

5. Of little or inferior value; — applied particularly to the metals as compared with gold or silver. "Gold without any alloy or baser metal." *Watts.* "Gold, silver, and base lead." *Shak.*

6. Deep; grave; — applied to sounds. — See **BASS**. "Neither loud nor base." *Grafton.*

I have sounded the very base sting of humility. *Shak.*
Base estate, (*Law*) that estate which base tenants have in their land. *Cowell.*

Syn. — What is base excites abhorrence; what is vile provokes disgust; what is mean awakens contempt. *Base* ingratitude; dishonorable conduct; rule flattery; mean compliances; worthless thing; disgraceful proceeding; wicked action. — See **CONTEMPTIBLE**, **ABJECT**.

BĀSE, *n.* [*Gr.* *basīs*, foundation, step; *Basia*, to walk; *L. basis*; *It. basa*, *base*; *Sp. basa*; *Fr. base*.]

1. The foundation of any thing; basis.
The dreadful summit of the cliff
That beetles o'er his base into the sea. *Shak.*

2. The pedestal of a statue, pillar, or column.
Men of weak abilities in great place are like little statues
set on great bases, made the less by their advancement. *Bacon.*

3. † That part of any ornament that hangs down, as housings. "Having his bases and caparison embroidered." *Sidney.*

4. † *pl.* A kind of military vestment. "With gauntlet blue and bases white." *Hudibras.*

5. † The place from which racers or tilers run; a starting-post.

He said to their appointed base they went. *Dryden.*
6. † An old rustic play; — called also *days* and *prison-bars*.

He with two striplings (had more like to run
The country race) than to commit such slaughter) *Shak.*
Made good the passage.

7. (*Chem.*) A term applied to leading constituents, for the most part electro-positive, of many chemical compounds, as alkalies, earths, metallic oxides, metals, &c. Thus sodium is the base of chloride of sodium or common salt; oxide of zinc is the base of sulphate of zinc, or white vitriol. *Graham.*

8. (*Math.*) The lowest side of any figure, as of a triangle, cone, &c. *Davies.*

9. (*Mus.*) The lowest part in a concert, whether vocal or instrumental; the string that gives a base sound. — See **BASS**.

The troubles squeak for fear, the bases roar. *Dryden.*
10. (*Dying.*) A mordant or substance that has an affinity for both the cloth and the coloring matter. *Cree.*

11. (*Mil.*) A tract of country, protected by fortifications, from which the operations of an army proceed. *Crabb.*

12. (*Fort.*) The outer side of the polygon, or the imaginary line drawn from the flanked angle of a bastion to the angle opposite. *Buchanan.*

13. (*Surveying.*) A line measured with great exactness on the surface of the earth, and assumed as an origin from which, by a series of triangles, the angular and linear distances of remote objects may be determined. *Somerville.*

14. (*Bot. & Couch.*) That part which is opposed to the apex; as, "The base of a leaf"; "The base of a shell." *Ogilvie.*

Syn. — See **FOUNDATION**.

BĀSE, *v. a.* [*Fr. baser*.] [*i.* **BASÉD**; *pp.* **BASING**, **BASÉD**.] To place on a basis; to lay the base or foundation of; to found. *Rp. Blomfield.*

A Latin-English Dictionary, based upon the works of Forcellini and Freund. *W. Smith.*
Basis demands were based on the foundation of right. *Ed. Rev.*

If the facts were so, it confirms a theory as to the descent of humanity from the maternal line, which has been traced in the example of Schaller, Goethe, the Schlegels, Curran, Goring, and Lord Brougham. *L. E. R.*

Accurate definitions . . . based upon etymology. *Qu. Rev.*
† **BĀSE**, *v. a.* To degrade; to abase; to lower. "They could not once base their pikes." *North.*

BĀSE'-BŪRN, *a.* Of illegitimate or low birth.
But see thy base-born child, thy babe of shame. *Gay.*

BĀSE'-CŪRT (bā'skōrt), *n.* [*Fr. basse-cour*.]

1. † Back-yard; a court-yard. *Brillon.*
2. (*base and court*.) (*Law*.) An inferior court that is not of record, as a court-baron, court-leet, &c. *Whishaw.*

BĀSED, *p. a.* Clothed. "Based in . . . velvet." *Haik.*

BĀSE'LESS, *a.* Without foundation. *Shak.*

BĀSE'-LINE, *n.* 1. (*Persp.*) The common section of a picture and the geometrical plane. *Hutton.*
2. (*Surveying.*) A base. — See **BASI**, No. 13.
3. (*Mil.*) A line, as of frontier or of forts, from which military operations advance. *Burn.*

BA-SĒL'LA, *n.* [*Malabar.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of East-Indian plants, cultivated instead of spinach; *Musa* *Malabarica*. *Loudon.*

BĀSE'LY, *ad.* In a base or unworthy manner; disgracefully; dishonorably. *Shak.*

BĀSE'MENT, *n.* (*Arch.*) The lowest story of a building, or that which supports the main order of architecture; a story of a house below, or partly below, the level of the street, or ground; the ground floor. *Weale.*

BĀSE'-MĪND'ED, *a.* Mean-spirited. *Camden.*

BĀSE'-MĪND'ED-NĒSS, *n.* Meanness of spirit. "A timorous base-mindedness." *Sandys.*

BĀSE'-MŌULD'INGS, *n.* (*Arch.*) Projecting mouldings placed above the plinth. *Ogilvie.*

BĀSE'NĒSS, *n.* 1. Meanness; villainess.
Your soul's above the baseness of distrust. *Dryden.*

2. State of being base, or of inferior value. "Baseness of metal." *Swift.*

3. Illegitimacy of birth; bastardy. *Shak.*

4. Deepness of sound. "The baseness or trebleness of tones." *Bacon.*

Syn. — See **ABASEMENT**.

BĀSE'-PLĀTE, *n.* The foundation plate of a steam-engine. *Weale.*

BĀSE'-SPĪR'IT-ED, *a.* Having a base spirit; base-minded; low; vile. *Barter.*

BĀSE'-STRĪNG, *n.* The string that gives the lowest note. *Shak.*

BĀSE'-VĪOL, *n.* See **BASS-VIOL**. *Addison.*

† **BĀSH**, *v. n.* [See **ABASH**.] To be ashamed. "They bash not to defile." *Bale.*

BA-SH'W', *n.* A title of honor among the Turks; a viceroys. — See **PACHA**.

BĀSH'FUL, *a.* Apt to lose self-possession in the presence of strangers; wanting confidence; shy; coy; timid.

And bashful in his first attempt to write. *Addison.*
Syn. — See **BASHFULNESS**.

BĀSH'FUL-LY, *ad.* Self-distrustfully; timorously; in a coy or shy manner. *Dutton.*

BĀSH'FUL-NĒSS, *n.* Want of self-possession or confidence; rustic shyness.

There are two distinct sorts of what we call bashfulness; the awkwardness of a boy, which a few steps into the world will convert into the politeness of a coxcomb; that, a coxcomb is which the most delicate feeling produces, and the most extensive knowledge cannot always remove. *Shelton.*

More bashfulness, without merit, is awkward; and merit, without modesty, insolent. *Hopkins.*

Syn. — *Bashfulness*, *shyness*, and *diffidence* all imply fear of blame or disapprobation. *Diffidence* implies a distrust of one's own powers for the performance of some duty or act; *bashfulness*, awkwardness, *shyness*, more or less of affected reserve. *Dignified* or *distrustful* of one's self; *bashful* when spoken to; *shy* of company.

BĀSH'LESS, *a.* Shameless. [*R.*] *Mason.*

† **BĀSH'MENT**, *n.* Abashment. "As I stood in this bashment." *Gower.*

BĀ'SIC, *a.* (*Chem.*) 1. Pertaining to a base, or serving as a base. *Craig.*

2. Noting salts having more than one equivalent of base for each equivalent of acid. *Kane.*

BA'NI-FĒ-ER, *n.* (*Chem.*) That which converts into a salifiable base. *Craig.*

BĀ'NI-FY, *v. a.* (*Chem.*) To convert into a salifiable base. *Craig.*

BĀS'IL (bāz'il), *n.* 1. The angle to which the edge of a tool is ground. *Moxon.*

2. [*Gr.* *basilikos*, royal; *Fr. basilic*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of aromatic plants, whose leaves are used as a condiment; *Ocimum*. *Loudon.*

3. The skin of a sheep tanned; basil-leather; bawsin. *Farm. Ency.*

BĀS'IL, *v. a.* To grind to a proper slope or angle. "Chisels . . . are basiled away." *Moxon.*

BĀS'IL-LĀR, *a.* [*L. basis*; *Low L. basilaris*; *Bās'IL-LĀ-RY*, } *Gr.* *basīs*, foundation.] (*Anat.*)

Belonging to the base; chief; principal; — noting an artery of the brain. *Dunglison.*

BA-SĪL'IC, *n.* [*Fr. basilique*.] A large hall; a basilica. — See **BASILICA**. *Johnson.*

BĀ-SĪL'IC, { *a.* [Gr. *basilikós*, royal.] 1. **BĀ-SĪL'IC-AL**, { (*Anat.*) Chief; principal;—applied by the ancients to parts which they conceived to be important in the animal economy; as, "The *basilic* vein of the arm." *Dunglison*.
2. (*Med.*) A term applied to ointments, &c., supposed to be of great virtue. *Dunglison*.

BĀ-SĪL'IC-Ā, *n.*; pl. **BĀ-SĪL'IC-ĀS**. [Gr. *basiliká*, a royal mansion; *L. basilica*.] 1. (*Gr. & Rom. Arch.*) A regal or large hall for public business. *Brande*.
2. (*Mod. Arch.*) A magnificent church, built after the plan of the ancient basilica which was used for secular purposes. *Brande*.
3. [*Basil* I., Emperor of Constantinople.] A digest of the laws of Justinian, translated from the original Latin into Greek, by order of Basil I., in the ninth century. *P. Cyc.*

BĀ-SĪL'IC-ŌN, *n.* [Gr. *basilikos*, royal.] (*Med.*) An ointment of great virtue, composed of yellow wax, black pitch, and resin, of each one part, and of olive oil. *Quincy*.

BĀS-I-LĪD'IC-ĀNS, *n. pl.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) A sort of heretics, followers of Basilides, chief of the Egyptian gnostics. *Hook*.

BĀS'IC-LISK, *n.* [Gr. *basilikos*; *basileús*, a king; *L. basiliscus*.]
1. A fabulous serpent, so named, according to Pliny, from a white spot upon its head which resembled a crown; and from a modern fiction that it sprang from a cock's egg it was called also *cockatrice*. *P. Cyc.*
2. (*Zool.*) A genus of reptiles belonging to the Iguanian family, and distinguished by an elevated fin or crest along the back. *Brande*.
3. (*Mil.*) A large species of ordnance, so named from its supposed resemblance in deadly effect to the serpent of that name. *Buchanan*.

BĀS-I-LO-SĀU'RŪS, *n.* [Gr. *basileús*, a king, and *sauros*, a lizard.] (*Pal.*) A large fossil mammal related to the whale. *Pictet*.

BĀS'IL-WĒED, *n.* (*Bot.*) Wild basil; a plant of the genus *Clanopodium* or *Calamintha*. *Gray*.

BĀ'SIN (*bā'sin*), *n.* [It. *bacino*; Fr. *bassin*.]
1. A small vessel, hollowed out circularly, to hold water or other liquid.
*Let one attend him with a silver basin
Full of rose-water.* *Shak.*
2. A pond; a bay; any enclosed place capable of holding water, as a dock for ships.
*The jutting land two ample bays divides;
The spacious basins arching rocks enclose,
A sure defence from every storm that blows.* *Pope*.
3. (*Anat.*) A round cavity in the form of a tunnel between the anterior ventricles of the brain. *Johnson*.
4. (*Arts & Man.*) A dish used by glass-makers in forming convex glasses:—an iron mould used by hatters:—the scale of a balance. *Johnson*.
5. (*Phys. Geog.*) The portion of a country drained by a river and its tributaries. *Brande*.
6. (*Geol.*) A depression of strata in which accumulations of more modern date are deposited. "The Parisian basin." "The London basin." *Brande*.
Sometimes written *bason*; but this spelling is less authorized.

BĀ'SINED (*bā'sind*), *a.* Enclosed in a basin.
Thy basined rivers and imprisoned seas. *Young*.

BĀS'IN-NĒT, *n.* See **BASCINET**.

BĀ'SIN-SHĀPED (*bā'sin-shāpt*), *a.* Having the form of a basin. *P. Cyc.*

BĀ'SIS, *n.*; pl. **BĀ'SIS**. [Gr. *basís*, step, foundation; *basiv*, to go, to walk; *L. basis*; It. & Sp. *base*; Fr. *base*.—See **BASE**.]
1. A base; a foundation; that on which any thing is raised.
*In altar wise a stately pile they rear;
The base broad below, and top advanced in air.* *Dryden*.
2. The pedestal of a column.
Observing an English inscription upon the basis, we read it over several times. *Addison*.
3. Groundwork; first principle.
Build me thy fortune upon the basis of valor. *Shak.*
1. (*Pros.*) The smallest trochaic rhythm.
5. (*Chem.*) A base.—See **BASE**.

6. (*Med.*) The principal ingredient in a composition. *Dunglison*.

Syn.—See **FOUNDATION**.

BĀ-SIS'Q-LŪTE, *a.* [*L. basis*, base, and *solvo*, solutus, to loosen.] (*Bot.*) Prolonged at the base, as some leaves. *Brande*.

BĀSK, *v. a.* [Perhaps Dut. *bakeren*, to swathe an infant before the fire or in the sun. *Skinner*.] [*i. BASKED*; *pp. BASKING, BASKED*.] To warm by laying out in the sun or in heat.
*And stretched out all the chimney's length,
The sunbeams in the chimney sat.* *Milton*.

BĀSK, *v. n.* To lie in the sun or in warmth.
*Some in the fields of purest ether play,
And bask, and whiten in the blaze of day.* *Pope*.

BĀS'KET, *n.* [*L. bascauda*.—Welsh, *basged*.]
1. A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or other flexible materials interwoven.
And bending osiers into baskets weaved. *Dryden*.

2. The quantity of any thing contained in a full basket; as, "A basket of peaches."
3. (*Arch.*) Part of the Corinthian capital.—See **ACANTHUS**. *Brande*.

4. (*Mil.*) A cylindrical frame of wicker-work, bottomless, filled with sand, and used as a defence against small shot; a gabion. *Campbell*.

BĀS'KET, *v. a.* To put in a basket. *Cowper*.

BĀS'KET-HILT, *n.* A hilt of a weapon, so made as to cover the whole hand.
*With basket-hilted sword we did fight,
And serve for a while in a battle.* *Hudibras*.

BĀS'KET-HILT'ED, *a.* Having a basket-hilt.

BĀS'KET-WO'MAN (*-wūm'an*), *n.* A woman who plies at markets with a basket. *Johnson*.

BĀSK'ING-SHARK, *n.* A species of *Squalus* or shark; the largest of the shark tribe; the sun-fish of the Irish;—so named from the fact that it lies much on the surface of the water, basking in the sun. *Crabb*.

† **BĀS'LĀRD**, *n.* A short dagger hung in front of the girdle, in the fifteenth century. It had an ornamental sheath, and was considered a mark of gentility.—Written also *baselard*. *Fairholt*.

BĀSQUE (*bāsk*), *a.* [Fr.] Relating to Biscay, or to the language of the natives of Biscay. *Bosworth*.

BĀS'QUISH (*bās'kish*), *a.* Basque. *Browne*.

BĀSS (*bās*), *n.* [*A. S. bær*, a perch; *Ger. bars*.] (*Ich.*) A name applied to various marine and fresh-water fishes more or less allied to the perch. *Gray*.

BĀSS, *n.* [*A. S. bāst*, the bark of the lime tree; *Dut. & Ger. bast*.]
1. An American tree of the genus *Tilia*, resembling the English lime; basswood. *Ency*.
2. The bark of the bass or lime, used for mats, &c.;—called also *bast*. *Todd*.

† **BĀSS**, *v. a.* [It. *basso*, low.—See **BASE**.] To sound in a deep tone. *Shak.*

BĀSS, *a.* (*Mus.*) Low; deep; base. *Johnson*.

BĀSS, *n.* (*Mus.*) The lowest part of harmony; or the lowest or deepest part of the composition, which is regarded as the foundation of the harmony;—written also *base*. *Brande*.

BĀS'SA, *n.* See **BASHAW**. *Sir T. Herbert*.

BĀS'SET, *n.* (*Geol.*) The emergence at the surface of mineral strata from beneath each other; an out-cropping of strata; basetting. *Lyell*.

BĀS'SET, *v. n.* (*Geol.*) To incline upwards so as to appear at the surface, as the strata of a coal mine; to crop out. *Smart*.

BĀS'SET, *n.* [Fr. *bassette*.] A game at cards. "An assembly for *basset*." *Addison*.

BĀS'SET-HÖRN, *n.* A musical wind instrument, being a sort of enlarged clarinet. *Buchanan*.

BĀS'SET-ING, *a.* (*Geol.*) Slanting upward to the surface; cropping out. *Humble*.

BĀS'SET-ING, *n.* (*Geol.*) Out-crop. *Hitchcock*.

BĀS'SETTE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A game at cards; *basset*. *Addison*.
2. (*Mus.*) A small bass viol. *Brande*.

BĀSS-HÖRN, *n.* A modification of the bassoon, much lower and deeper in its tones. *Buchanan*.

BĀS'SI-Ā, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of tall tropical trees, the different species of which yield a kind of thick oil like butter, used for food, lamps, and soap-making; and, by distillation, a kind of arrack called *mowra*. *Lindley*.

BĀS'SI-NĒT, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of wicker basket with a hood, for a young infant. *W. Ency*.

BĀS'SOCK, *n.* A mat. See **BASS**. *Johnson*.

BĀS-SŌN', *n.* [Fr. *basson*.] (*Mus.*) A reed wind instrument of wood, serving as the proper bass to the oboe and clarinet; fugetto. *Brande*.

BĀS-SŌN'IST, *n.* One who performs on the bassoon. *Craig*.

BĀS'SŌ-RĪ-LĪ-E'VŌ (*īē-lē-ā'vō*), *n.* See **BASS-RELIEF**. *Fairholt*.

BĀS-SŌ'RINE [*bās-sō'in*, *Brande*, *Cl.*; *bās'sō-rin*, *Sm. Wb.*], *n.* A constituent part of certain gum resins, originally discovered by Vauquelin in the gum from Bassora. *Brande*.

BĀSS-RE-LIĒF' (*bās-re-lēf'*) [*bās-re-lēf'*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *bās-re-lēf'*, *Wb.*], *n.* [It. *basso-relievo*, low embossed work or relief; Fr. *bas-relief*.] A species of low sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out far from the ground. *Gray*.

BĀSS-VI'QL, *n.* A musical stringed instrument with four strings; a violoncello. *Crabb*.

BĀSS'WOOD (*-wūd*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Tilia*, or linden;—especially the *Tilia Americana*. *Gray*.

BĀST, *n.* [Ger. *bast*, inner bark.] Inner bark of the lime or linden tree, used for cordage and mats; bass. *McCulloch*.

BĀS'TĀ. [It.] (*Mus.*) Enough! stop!—an expression used by the leader of a band. *Crabb*.

BĀS'TARD, *n.* [*W. basdardd*.—Ger. *bastard*.—It. & Sp. *bastardo*; Fr. *bâtard*.]
1. A child born out of wedlock; an illegitimate child.

A *bastard*, by our English laws, is one that is not only begotten, but born, out of lawful matrimony. *Blackstone*.

2. A kind of sweet wine.

Then your brown *bastard* is your only drink. *Shak.*

3. (*Sugar Refining*.) A large loaf of inferior brown sugar made of the lowest sirup, or sirup which has previously yielded sugar by two or more boilings. *Brande*.

BĀS'TARD, *a.* 1. Born out of wedlock; illegitimate. "Bastard children." *Shak.*

2. Not genuine; spurious; false. "Such *bastard* honors as attend them." *Temple*.

Bastard stucco, a coarse kind of plastering.—*Bastard wing*, three or five quill-like feathers at a small joint at the middle of the wing.—*Bastard sugar*, (*Sugar Refining*.) inferior brown sugar, made of sirup from which sugar has been previously extracted by repeated boilings. *Brande*.

† **BĀS'TARD**, *v. a.* To make illegitimate; to bastardize. "To *bastard* our children." *Burnet*.

BĀS'TARD-ĀL'KA-NĒT, *n.* A plant yielding a deep-red dye; *Lithospermum arvense*. *Loudon*.

BĀS'TARD-DIT'TA-NY, *n.* An herb, formerly used in medicine; *Dictamnus albus*. *Hooper*.

BĀS'TARD-IN'DI-GŌ, *n.* A North American shrub, the *Amorpha fruticosa*, from which indigo was formerly obtained. *Loudon*.

† **BĀS'TARD-IŠM**, *n.* Bastardy. *Cotgrave*.

BĀS'TARD-IZE, *v. a.* [*i. BASTARDIZE*; *pp. BASTARDIZING, BASTARDIZED*.] To make bastard, or illegitimate; to declare to be illegitimate. "By statute wherein the Lady Elizabeth . . . is . . . *bastardized*." *Blackstone*.

† **BĀS'TARD-LY**, *a.* Spurious. *Bp. Taylor*.

† **BĀS'TARD-LY**, *ad.* Spuriously. *Donne*.

BĀS'TARD-TŌAD'FLĀX, *n.* A perennial wild plant; *Thesium linophyllum*. *Loudon*.

BĀS'TAR-DY, *n.* State of being a bastard; illegitimacy. "*Bastardy* in heirs to crowns." *Pope*.

BĀS-TĀR'NIC, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to the *Bastarnæ*, ancient inhabitants of the Carpathian Mountains; as, "*Bastarnic Alps*."

BĀSTE, *v. a.* [*i. BASTED*; *pp. BASTING, BASTED*.]

1. [It. *bastonare*; Fr. *bastonner*, to beat with a baton; Sw. *basa*, to strike.] To beat with a stick. Quoth she, I grant it is in vain
For one that's basted to feel pain. *Hudibras.*

2. To drip butter, gravy, or other fatty and liquid mixture upon while roasting, as meat. The fat of roasted mutton falling on the birds will serve to baste them. *Swift.*

BASTE, *v. a.* [Sp. *bastear*; Fr. *bastir*, to stitch; Ger. *bast*, bark to bind with; It. *bastia*, a long stitch.]

1. To sew slightly or with long stitches. *Brockett.*
2. To mark with tar, as sheep.

BÄS-TÏLE' (bäs-täl') [bäs-täl', K. Sm.; bäs-täl, W. R. Todd], *n.* [Fr. *bastille*, a fortress or castle with towers. *Cotgrave.*] An old fortified castle at Paris, built in the 14th century, and used as a state prison until it was demolished by the populace at the beginning of the French revolution, July 14, 1789. *Crabb.*

Ye horrid towers, the abode of broken hearts. *Couper.*

BÄS-TÏ-MËN'TÖ, *n.* [It.] A ship. Then the bastment's never
Had our foul dishonor seen. *Glover.*

BÄS-TÏ-NÄDE', *n.* & *v. a.* Same as BASTINADO.

BÄS-TÏ-NÄDÖ, *n.* [It. *bastonata*, a blow with a stick; *bastone*, a staff; Sp. *bastinado*; Fr. *bastinado*.] A cudgelling; a mode of punishment practised in Turkey, Persia, China, &c.;—commonly inflicted upon the soles of the feet. "*Bastinadoes*, cuts, and wounds." *Hudibras.*

BÄS-TÏ-NÄDÖ, *v. a.* [i. BASTINADOED; pp. BASTINADOING; BASTINADOED.] To beat with a cudgel, especially on the soles of the feet. The basha, on a summary hearing, orders which party he pleases to be bastinadoed, and then stands them about their business. *Blackstone.*

BÄST'ING, *n.* 1. A dripping; as, "The basting of meat."
2. Act of beating with a stick.
3. Act of sewing with long stitches.

BÄST'ION (bäst'yün), *n.* [Fr.] (*MIL.*) A large, projecting mass of earth or masonry at the angles of a fortified work, consisting of two faces and two flanks, and so constructed that every part of it may be defended by the flanking fire of some other part of the works. *Campbell.*

Syn.—See FORTIFICATION.

BÄST'IONED (bäst'yünd), *a.* Provided with bastions. *Maurice.*

BÄS'TÖ, *n.* [It.] The ace of clubs at the games of ombre and quadrille. *Pope.*

† BÄS'TÖN, *n.* A baton. *Bacon.*

BÄS'YLE, *n.* [Gr. *basis*, a base, and *ylē*, matter.] (*Chem.*) The metallic radical of a salt; thus the base of sulphate of soda is *soda* or oxide of sodium, and the *basis* is *sodium*. *Graham.*

BÄT, *n.* [A. S. *bat*; *bratan*, to beat.—It. *bastone*; Sp. *baston*; Fr. *baton*.]

1. A heavy stick; particularly a club used in driving a ball, as in the game of cricket. *Todd.*
2. A walking-stick. [Local. Sussex, Eng.]

A handsome bat he held
On which he leaned as one far in eld. *Spenser.*

3. A weapon to do execution by its weight in opposition to a sharp edge; as, "A brick-bat"; "A whirl-bat." *Todd.*

4. A mass of cotton prepared for filling quilts, &c.; batting. *Ogilvie.*

5. A term given by miners to shale or bituminous shale. *Ogilvie.*

6. [It. *basto*; Fr. *bât*.] A pack-saddle.

BÄT, *n.* [Low L. *batta*; Scotch *back*, and *backie*-bird. *Jamieson*; "backs either rere-mice." *Wickliffe*.] (*Zool.*) A chiropterous mammal, belonging to the genus *Vespertilio* of Linnaeus, in size resembling a mouse, and having its fore-extremities provided with a distended skin or webbing, which gives it the power of flight. It remains in concealment during the day in caverns, ruinous buildings, hollow trees, and such hiding-places, and sits forth at twilight in search of food, which consists chiefly of insects. *Brande.*



BÄT, *v. n.* To use a bat at cricket. *Duncombe.*

BÄT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be contended for; debatable. "*Batable* ground." *Cowell.*
2. [A. S. *betan*, to bite, *p. bat*.] Fattening; fertile.—See BATTLE.

BÄ-TÄR'DEAU (-dö), *n.* [Fr., *a dam*.] A cofferdam for building the piers of a bridge. *Weale.*

BA-TÄ'TAS, *n.* [Sp. *batata*.] (*Bot.*) A convolvulaceous American plant, having fleshy, sweet, tuberous roots, cultivated in the hotter parts of the world for food; sweet potato; Carolina potato; *Convolvulus batatas*. *Gray.*

BA-TÄ'VI-AN, *a.* [*Batavi*, the ancient inhabitants of the island of Betaw, between the Rhine and the Waal.]

1. Relating to Batavia or Holland.
2. Pertaining to Batavia, a city in the island of Java. *Ency.*

BA-TÄ'VI-AN, *n.* 1. A Hollander. *Ogilvie.*
2. An inhabitant of Batavia, the principal city in the island of Java.

BÄTCH, *n.* [A. S. *bacan*, to bake.]

1. The quantity of bread baked at one time.
2. (*Mining*.) A quantity of ore sent to the surface by a couple of men. *Weale.*

BÄTCH'E-LÖR, *n.* See BACHELOR.

BÄTE, *n.* [A. S. *bate*, contention.] Strife; contention; debate. *Shak.*

BÄTE, *v. a.* [A. S. *beatan*, to beat down.] [i. BATED; pp. BATING, BATED.] To abate; to diminish; to lessen. Yet I argue not
Against Heaven's hand or will, nor bate a jot
Of heart or hope. *Milton.*

BÄTE, *v. n.* To flutter, as a hawk.—See BAIT.
BATEAU (bät-s'), *n.*; pl. BATEAUX (bät-sz'). [Fr.] A long, light boat. *Hutchinson.*

† BÄTE'-BRÉED'ING, *a.* Breeding strife. *Shak.*
† BÄTE'FÜL, *a.* Contentious. *Sidney.*

† BÄTE'LESS, *a.* Not to be abated. *Shak.*

† BÄTE'MENT, *n.* Abatement. *Moxon.*

BÄT'-FÜWL-ER, *n.* One who practises bat-fowling. *Barrington.*

BÄT'-FÜWL-ING, *n.* Bird-catching in the nighttime while the birds are roosting. *Shak.*

† BÄT'FÜL, *a.* [*Bat*, old past *p. of bite*, and *full*. *Tookey*.] Fruitful. "*Batful* pastures." *Drayton.*

BÄTH, *n.*; pl. BÄTHS. [*bath*, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; *bath*, R.] [A. S. *bath*, a bath.]

1. A receptacle of water for washing the body, or immersing it to cure disease. *Cre.*
2. An edifice containing a bath or baths. "*The baths of Carneallu at Rome*." *Brande.*

He went and visited the queen at the bath, where he stood only a few days. *Shak.*

3. Exposure of the body, for cleanliness or health, to water, or to steam or vapor of any sort; as, "The physician recommended a bath"; "A warm bath"; "A cold bath"; "A vapor bath."

4. (*Chem.*) A medium for communicating heat; as, when a vessel is placed in heated sand, water, or steam, it is said to be in *sand-bath*, *water-bath*, or *steam-bath*. *Brande.*

5. (*Ant.*) A Hebrew measure equal to 7½ gallons, or thirty wine quarts. *Cruden.*

6. (*Metallurgy*.) The fusion of metallic matter for refining or other purpose. *Crabb.*

Order of the Bath, a British order of knighthood. *Knight of the Bath* were so called from the ancient custom of bathing previous to installation.—*Shower bath*, water applied to the body by falling upon it through numerous apertures in the manner of a shower.—*Paper bath*, moisture and heat applied to the body by means of steam; or a medicinal application made by means of a substance in the form of vapor, as a *sulphur bath*.—*Moderated bath*, a liquid or vapor bath having medicinal properties from the substance mingled with it.

BÄTH'-BRICK, *n.* A preparation of calcareous earth used in cleaning knives. *Craig.*

BÄTHE (bath), *v. a.* [A. S. *bathian*, to bathe; Ger. *baden*.] [i. BATHED; pp. BATHING, BATHED.]

1. To immerse as in a bath, or to wash with water, for health or cleanliness.

Chancing to bathe him self in the River Cydnus, through the excessive coldness of those waters he fell sick. *South.*

2. To cover with a profusion of any liquid.

Fresh from her wound, ^{Phœnician Dido stood,}
her bosom bathed in blood. *Dryden.*

BÄTHE, *v. n.* To lave one's body in water. They bathe in summer, and in winter slide. *Waller.*

BÄTHE, *n.* Act of bathing. [R.] *Stanley.*

BÄTH'ER, *n.* One who bathes. *Chapman.*

BA-THËT'IC, *a.* [See BATHOS.] Relating to bathos; sinking. [R.] *Coleridge.*

BÄTH'ING, *n.* The act of immersing in a bath; a washing. "*Bathings* and *anointments*." *Hakewill.*

BÄTH'ING-RÖÖM, *n.* A room used by bathers. "Little *bathing-rooms* fitted up." *Melmoth.*

BÄTH'ING-TÜB, *n.* A tub used for bathing.

BÄT-HORSE, or BAW-HORSE (bät'hörs), *n.* A baggage horse which bears the *bat* or pack-saddle. *Crabb.*

BÄTHÖS, *n.* [Gr. *bátos*, depth.] (*Rhet.*) A ludicrous descent from elevated to mean thoughts; a sinking; an anticlimax. *Arbutnot.*

BÄTH'-STÖNE, *n.* A species of limestone, quarries of which are found near Bath, England. It consists of minute globules cemented together by yellowish earthy calcareous matter, and presents the appearance of the roe of a fish, hence called *roe-stone*. *Buchanan.*

BÄT'ING, *prop.* Except; abating.

If we consider children, we have little reason to think that they bring many ideas with them, *eating*, perhaps, some faint ideas of hunger and thirst. *Locke.*

BÄT-ISTE', *n.* [Fr.] Fine linen cloth or lawn, made in Picardy, Flanders, &c. *Rearson.*

BÄT'LET, *n.* A square piece of wood for heating linen and clothes in washing;—written also *butler* and *buttril*. *Shak.*

BÄT'-MAN, or BAW'-MAN (bät'män), *n.* (*MIL.*) A man in the army who takes care of the bat-horses, cooking utensils, &c. *P. Cyc.*

BÄT'-MÖN-EY, or BÄW'-MÖN-EY, *n.* Money paid to the bat-man. *Washington.*

BÄT'-NET, *n.* A net to put over the nests of bats. *Booth.*

BÄTÖN (bät-öng' or bät'on), *n.* [Fr. *a staff*.]

1. A marshal's staff; a baton. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. (*Mus.*) The rod used by a conductor in beating time. *Dwight.*

BÄT'ÖN-NIER, *n.* [Fr.] An elected president of an order or fraternity. *Brande.*

BA-TÖÖN', *n.* [Fr. *baton*.]

1. A staff or club. *Hudibras.*

2. A staff of a field-marshal; a baton.

3. (*Her.*) A staff or sign to denote illegitimate descent. *Johnson.*

BÄ-TRÄ'ÄH'-g, *n. pl.* [L., from Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog. (*Zool.*) An order of reptiles including toads, frogs, and salamanders. *Brande.*

BA-TRÄ'ÄH'-AN, *n.* (*Zool.*) An animal belonging to the order *Batrachia*. *Brande.*

BA-TRÄ'ÄH'-AN, *a.* (*Zool.*) Noting an animal belonging to the order *Batrachia*. *Brande.*

BÄT'RA-ÄH'ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) Frog-stone; a fossil resembling a frog in color. *Smart.*

BÄT'RA-ÄHÖID, *a.* [Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog, and *ειδής*, form.] Relating to, or resembling, batrachians; frog-like. *Qu. Ren.*

BÄT'RA-ÄHÖM-Y-ÖM'Ä-FHY, *n.* [Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog, *μῦς*, a mouse, and *πάγν*, a battle.] A battle between the frogs and the mice;—the title of a parody on the *Iliad*. *Warton.*

BÄT'RA-ÄHÖPH'Ä-GÖF's, *a.* [Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog, and *φύω*, to eat.] Feeding on frogs. *Qu. Ren.*

BÄT'SHELL, *n.* (*Conch.*) The dusky brown volute. *Hill.*

BÄT'SMAN, *n.* (*Cricket*.) The man who has the bat in the game. *Craig.*

BÄT'tä, *n.* [*Hindustanee*, *deficiency*, *discount*, *allowance*.] An allowance made to military officers in the service of the East India Company, in addition to their pay. *P. Cyc.*

† BÄT'TA-BLE, *a.* [A. S. *bitan*, to bite, *p. bat.* — See BÄTFUL.]

1. Causing fatness; fattening. "Grass . . . fine, wholesome, and battable." *Holland.*

2. Fertile, as land. [Local, England.] "Parts of Barbary . . . fruitful and battable." *Burton.*

† BÄT'TAI-LÄNT, *n.* A combatant. *Shelton.*

† BÄT'TAI-LOÜS, *a.* Warlike. "Banded powers in battailous aspect." *Milton.*

BÄT-TÄL'IA (bat-täl'ya), *n.*; pl. BÄTTÄL'IA. [It. *battaglia*; Sp. *batalia*; Fr. *bataille*.]

1. The order of battle. "Next morning the king put his army into battalia." *Clarendon.*

2. The main body of an army. "Our battalia tumbles that account." *Shak.*

BÄT-TÄL'ION (bat-täl'yün), *n.* [Fr. *bataillon*.] A division of the infantry in an army, variable in number, from 500 to 1000 men. *Brande.*

BÄT-TÄL'IONED (-yünd), *a.* Formed into battalions. *Craig.*

† BÄT'TEL, or BÄT'TIL (bät'til), *v. a.* [A. S. *bitan*, to bite. — See BÄTFUL.] To render fertile. "To battel barren land." *Ray.*

BÄT'TEL (bät'til), *v. n.* 1. To grow fat.

For sleep, they said, would make her battel better. *Spenser.*

2. To stand indebted in the college books, at Oxford, Eng., for what is expended at the buttery in the necessities of eating and drinking; to take provisions from the buttery. At Cambridge, *size* is used in a similar sense. At Oxford there is a description of students named *battellers*, or *butlers*, at Cambridge, *sizars*.

BÄT'TEL, or BÄT'TLE (bät'til), *a.* Fruitful; fertile. "A fertile field or a battel soil." *Holland.*

BÄT'TEL (bät'til), *n.* [A. S. *bitan*, to bite. — See BÄTFUL.]

1. A student's account at Oxford: — a small allowance of food at Eton College. *Tooke.*

2. [*Law.*] [Fr. *bataille*.] Duel or single combat; a species of trial introduced into England at the time of the Norman conquest, in which a person accused of felony was allowed to fight with his accuser, under the idea that Heaven would give the victory to the innocent or injured party. *Burrill.*

BÄT'TEL-LER (bät'til-ler), or BÄT'TLER, *n.* A student at Oxford, in England. — See BÄTTEL.

† BÄT'TEN (bät'tn), *v. a. & n.* [A. S. *bitan*, to bite.] To fatten; — to grow fat.

Battering our flocks with the fresh dews of night. *Milton.*

Go and batten on cold bits. *Shak.*

BÄT'TEN (bät'tn), *n.* [Probably from Fr. *bâton*, a staff, from its slender width. *Brande.*]

1. A piece of timber, usually from two to four, and sometimes seven inches broad, and one thick, used for wainscot: — a scantling used in boarding floors, &c.: — a thin piece of wood.

2. [*Naut.*] A thin strip of wood or metal put around the hatches to fasten down the tarpauling or covering; also put upon rigging to keep it from chafing. *Dana.*

3. [*Mech.*] The movable bar of a loom, which serves to strike in, or close, the threads of a woof. *Francis.*

Batten door, a door on the surface of which are fixed battens, so as to give it the appearance of a framed door. — *Batten floor*, the same as a boarded floor.

BÄT'TEN (bät'tn), *v. a.* To fasten with battens, as the hatches of a ship, &c. *Clarke.*

BÄT'TEN-ING, *n.* [*Arch.*] Narrow battens fixed to a wall, to which the laths for plastering are nailed. *Brande.*

BÄT'TER, *v. a.* [A. S. *beatan*, to beat; It. *battere*; Sp. *batir*; Fr. *battre*.] [*6.* BÄTTERED; *pp.* BÄTTERING, BÄTTERED.]

1. To beat with repeated blows; to injure by beating; to shatter.

Now were the walls beaten with the rams, and many parts thereof shaken and battered. *Holland.*

Battering the pavement with their coursers' feet. *Dryden.*

2. To wear out with service. "I am a poor old battered fellow." *Arbutnot.*

BÄT'TER, *v. n.* [*Masonry.*] To slope backward from a line perpendicular to the base, as the face of a wall; — opposed to *overhang*. *Brands.*

BÄT'TER, *n.* [Fr. *battre*, to beat.] 1. A mixture of ingredients beaten together. "A thick gruel or batter." *Holland.*

2. [*Masonry.*] An inclination or sloping backward of the face of a wall.

3. [*Mil.*] A cannonade of heavy ordnance against a fortress.

BÄT'TER-ER, *n.* One that batters. *Bp. Taylor.*

BÄT'TER-ING-RÄM, *n.* [*Mil.*] An ancient military engine for battering down walls of cities, being a suspended beam, long and heavy, and having one end armed with iron. *Brande.*

BÄT'TER-RÜLE, *n.* An instrument consisting of a plumb-line and a triangular frame, one side of which makes a given angle with the plumb-line; — applied to the surface of an inclined wall to ascertain whether it makes the same angle with a vertical line. *Francis.*

BÄT'TER-Y, *n.* 1. The act of battering; attack.

Earthly minds, like mud walls, resist the strongest batteries. *Locke.*

Where is best place to make our battery next? I think at the north gate. *Shak.*

2. [*Mil.*] The frame, mound, or parapet on which cannon or mortars are mounted.

3. [*Elec.*] A combination of coated surfaces of glass, or glass jars, so connected that they may be charged at once, and discharged, by a common conductor. *Craig.*

4. [*Galvanism.*] A combination of plates, or other forms, of copper and zinc, or of other dissimilar substances, arranged for the development of an electrical current by immersion in a dilute acid or a saline solution; — invented by Volta, and hence called the *Voltaic pile*, or *Voltaic battery*. — See *VOLTAIC*.

5. [*Law.*] The unlawful beating of another. — See *ASSAULT*.

There may be assault without battery; but battery always implies an assault. *Chambers.*

[*Mil.*] *Cross batteries*, two batteries so situated as to play on the same object at a given angle. — *Battery d'enfilade* is one formed to sweep the whole length of a given straight line. — *A battery en écharpe* is one that plays in an oblique direction. — *Battery de revers* plays on the back of the enemy. — *Cannonade battery* is one in which several guns are engaged on the same object at the same time. — *Ricochet battery* is one from which cannon are discharged with a small quantity of powder and little elevation, so as to carry a ball just over a parapet, and cause it to roll along to the opposite rampart with destructive effect.

BÄT'TING, *n.* 1. Cotton or wool in mass prepared for quilts. *Craig.*

2. A game played with a bat. *Craig.*

BÄT'TISH, *a.* Resembling the bat. *Vernon.*

BÄT'TLE (bät'til), *n.* [It. *battaglia*; Sp. *batalia*; Fr. *bataille*.]

1. A hostile encounter or engagement; a fight; a contest; a combat.

The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. *Ecc. ix. 11*

2. The main body of an army; the *battalia*.

Drawn battle, a battle in which neither party gains the victory. — *Battle royal*, [*Provincial, Eng.*] a battle with fists or cudgels, in which more than two are engaged; a *mêlée*: — a fight of game-cocks, in which more than two are engaged. *Hallwell.*

Syn. — *Fight* and *engagement* do not necessarily imply the use of weapons; *battle* and *combat* do. A bloody battle; a general engagement; a single combat; a fight between two dogs, or between two armies.

BÄT'TLE, *v. n.* [*6.* BÄTTLIED; *pp.* BÄTTLING, BÄTTLING.] To contend in battle; to fight.

The Selgics battled, and the Gracchi spoke. *Dyer.*

BÄT'TLE-ÄR-RÄY, *n.* Order of battle. "Two parties drawn up in battle-array." *Addison.*

BÄT'TLE-ÄKE (bät'til-äks), *n.* An ancient military weapon, purely offensive. *Carew.*

† BÄT'TLED (bät'til-d), *a.* Embattlemented. "Towers battled high." *Tuberville.*

BÄT'TLE-DÖÖR (bät'til-dör), *n.* [Perhaps Sp. *batalador*, a combatant.]

1. An instrument, like a bat, used in playing with a shuttlecock. *Locke.*

2. † A child's horn-beak. *Johnson.*

BÄT'TLE-MÉNT (bät'til-mént), *n.* [*Arch.*] A wall, or parapet, on the top of a building.

with embrasures, or open places, originally designed for military purposes, the lower part offering facility for the discharge of missile weapons, and the higher serving as a protection against the enemy; — now used in church towers and other buildings as an ornament.

Not high-raised battlements or labored mounds. *Sir W. Jones.*

BÄT'TLE-MÉNT-ÉD, *a.* Secured by battlements or parapets. *Sir T. Herbert.*

BÄT'TLE-PIÉCE, *n.* A painting representing a battle. *Pope.*

BÄT'TLER, *n.* Same as BÄTTELLER. *Crabb.*

BÄT'TLING, *n.* Conflict; encounter; battle.

Swelled the growing winds
With wild surmises, battlings, sounds of war. *Thomson.*

† BÄT-TÖL'O-GÏST, *n.* One who repeats the same thing. "A truly dull battologist." *Whitlock.*

† BÄT-TÖL'O-GÏZE, *v. a.* To repeat needlessly the same thing. *Sir T. Herbert.*

† BÄT-TÖL'O-GÏY, *n.* [Gr. *βυτταλογία*; βάρος, the proper name of a stammering King of Cyrene, or of a tiresome poet, and λόγος, discourse.] A needless or tiresome repetition. "Heathenish battology of multiplying words." *Milton.*

BÄT'TON, *n.* That part of a loom which closes the work. See BÄTTEN. *Ash.*

BÄTTUE (bät'tü), *n.* [Fr.]

1. [*Hunting.*] A term denoting the practice of beating the bushes for the purpose of turning out game. *Craig.*

2. The game turned out by beating the bushes. *Smart.*

BÄT-TÛRE', *n.* [Fr.] An elevation of the bed of a river to the surface. *Boutier.*

BÄT-TÛ'TÄ, *n.* [It., a beating of time.] (*Mus.*) The motion of beating with the hand or foot in directing the time. *Brande.*

† BÄT'TY, *a.* Belonging to the bat. *Shak.*

BÄTZ, *n.* [Ger. *batzen*.] A German coin of less value than a farthing. *Crabb.*

BÄU-BÉE', *n.* A halfpenny. [Scotland.]

A copper Otho or a Scotch *baubee*. *Brampton.*

As this coin bore the bust of James VI. when young, some have imagined that it received its designation, as exhibiting the figure of a *baby*. But the name, as well as the coin, Dr. Jamieson adds, existed before his reign. Pinkerton, however, with whose derivation Dr. Jamieson declares himself satisfied, ascribes the first use of the word to a copper coin struck in the reign of James VI. He derives it from *bus-billon*, the worst kind of *billon*. *Richardson.*

BÄU'BLE, *n.* See BÄWBLE. *Shak.*

BÄU'DE-KÏN, *n.* A rich cloth for garments used by the nobility of the middle ages, and composed of silk interwoven with threads of gold; — so called from having been originally manufactured at *Baddeck*, or *Babylon*. *Fairholt.*

BÄU-DÏS-SE-RÏTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A carbonate of magnesia; magnesite. *Dana.*

BÄUGE, *n.* A coarse drugget manufactured in Burgundy. *Crabb.*

BÄU-HÏN'I-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of arborescent plants; mountain ebony; — so named in honor of the two botanists *Bauhin*. *Loudon.*

BÄUK, or BÄULK, *n.* 1. A long piece of timber, or trunk of a fir tree, or deal, for building. *Grier.*

2. A ridge of unploughed land between furrows. — See BÄLK. *Loudon.*

BÄU'LÏTE, *n.* (*Min.*) Silicate of alumina; a white transparent mineral, in thin splinters, found in the matter ejected from a volcano in Iceland. *Ogilvie.*

BÄULK (bäwk), *v. a.* See BÄLK.

BÄU'LÖIS, *n.* A piece of punk stuff used by miners for firing a train. *Stocqueler.*

BÄ-VÄ'RJ-ÄN, *a.* Relating to Bavaria. *Murray.*

BÄ-VÄ'RJ-ÄN, *n.* A native of Bavaria. *Russell.*

BÄV-A-RÖY, *n.* [Fr. *Bavarois*, *Bavarian*.] A kind of cloak. "The looped *bavarois*." *Gay.*

BÄV'IN, *n.* 1. A fagot; a stick; a piece of waste wood. "Mounted on a hazel *bavin*." *Hudibras.*

2. Impure limestone. *Hallwell.*

BĀW'BLE, *n.* [Low L. *baubella*; Fr. *babiole*; but *Spelman* suggests Fr. *beau-belle*, masculine and feminine adjectives for *pretty*.]

1. † A short stick, having a head with an ass's ears fantastically carved upon it. *Nares*.

2. A trifling piece of finery of more show than use; a trinket; a gewgaw; a trifle. *Swift*.

† **BĀW'BLING**, *a.* Trifling; contemptible. *Shak.*

† **BĀW'CÖCK**, *n.* [*Johnson* suggests Fr. *beau*, fine, and Eng. *cock*.] A fop. *Shak.*

BĀWD, *n.* [Old Fr. *baude*, bold, riotously joyous.] A procurer; a procuress. *Shak.*

† **BĀWD**, *v. a.* To foul; to dirty. *Skelton*.

BĀWD, *v. n.* To procure for vice; to pander to licentiousness. *Spectator*.

BĀWD'BÜRN, *p. a.* Descended of a bawd. *Shak.*

BĀW'DI-LY, *ad.* Obscenely; filthily. *Johnson*.

BĀW'DI-NĒSS, *n.* Obsceneness; lewdness.

BĀWD'-MÓN'GY, *n.* A plant having leaves as fine as hairs; *Moum athamanticum*. *Loudon*.

BĀW'DRICK, *n.* A belt. — See **BALDRICK**.

BĀW'DRY, *n.* 1. Procurement for purposes of lust. *L'Estrange*.

2. Obscene language or conduct. *Ep. Hall*.

BĀWD'SHIP, *n.* The office of a bawd. *Ford*.

BĀW'DY, *a.* Filthy; obscene; lewd. *Shak.*

BĀW'DY-HÖUSE, *n.* A house used for lewdness and prostitution; a brothel. *Dennis*.

BĀWK, *n.* A cross-beam in the roof of a house, which unites and supports the rafters; a tie-beam. — See **BAWK**. *Clarke*.

BĀWL, *v. n.* [L. *balo*, to bleat; A. S. *bellan*; Ger. *bellen*, to bellow; W. *ballaro*, to shout.] [i. BAWLED; pp. BAWLING, BAWLED.]

1. To make vehement or clamorous outcries; to hoot; to shout.

They bawl for freedom in their senseless mood, And still revolt when truth would set them free. *Milton*.

2. To cry as a froward child.

A little child was bawling, and a woman chiding it. *L'Estrange*.

BĀWL, *v. a.* To proclaim as acrier.

It grieved me when I saw hawks which had cast so much bawled about by common hawkers. *Swift*.

BĀWL, *n.* A vehement clamor; an outcry. *Pope*.

BĀWL'ER, *n.* One who bawls. *Richard*.

BĀWL'ING, *n.* The act of crying aloud; the loud crying of a child.

If they were never suffered to have what they cried for they would never with bawling and peevishness contend for mastery. *Locke*.

† **BĀWN**, *n.* [Irish, properly from Goth. *bauan*, to dwell; Ger. *bauen*, to build a habitation.]

1. A fortified square, in which the people used to meet for the settlement of differences between parties and townships. *Spenser*.

2. An enclosure with mud or stone walls for securing cattle at night. *Todd*.

3. A large house. *Swift*.

BĀW'REL, *n.* A kind of hawk like a linnet, but having a longer body and tail. *Crabb*.

BĀW'SIN, *n.* A badger: — written also *barson*. *Drayton*.

His mittens were of bowson's skin.

BĀX-TĒR-Ī-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Richard Baxter, or to his doctrines. *Ch. Ob.*

BĀX-TĒR-Ī-AN, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) A follower of Richard Baxter. *Ch. Ob.*

BĀY (*bā*), *a.* [L. *badius*, chestnut-colored; It. *bajo*; Sp. *bayo*; Old Fr. *baye*; Fr. *bai*.] Brown or reddish, approaching to chestnut color; — spoken of a horse. "To ride on a bay trotting horse." *Shak.*

BĀY (*bā*), *n.*; pl. *bāys*. [A. S. *bugan*, to bend, to bow; It. *baja*; Sp. *bahia*; Fr. *baie*.]

1. Any inlet of the sea, large or small, bounded by a curved shore; as, "The Bay of Biscay"; "Hudson's Bay."

Here in a royal bed the waters sleep; When tired at sea, within this bay they creep. *Dryden*.

2. An opening or recess in a room or other place caused by the bend of a boundary line.

3. (*Mech.*) A pond head made high to keep in water for the supply of a mill. *Johnson*.

4. (*Arch.*) [Dut. *baye*.] A low, enclosed place in a barn, in which corn or hay is deposited; — a space left in a wall for a door; — a compartment between the ribs of a gabled roof; — a compartment between two principal posts or beams, or between two buttresses: — a part of a window between the mullions. *Crabb*.

Syn. — See **GULF**.

BĀY (*bā*), *n.* [Fr. *baye*, a berry, from L. *bacca*.

1. † A berry, as of the laurel. "The bays, or berries, that it beareth." *Holland*.

2. The laurel tree (*Laurus nobilis*), of which were made crowns or garlands, such as rewarded the victor in ancient games; bay-tree.

How will a man endure all painful abstinence in order to the obtaining of a comely crown, a fading garland of bays! *Barrow*.

BĀY (*bā*), *n.* [Old Fr. *abai*, the barking of a dog; *aus abois*, at the last extremity; or *abbayer*, to expect to wait.] The state of being pursued by enemies and obliged to stop and face them through impossibility of escape; a state of being kept off, or of detention and expectancy.

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way; Emboldened by company, he stood at bay. *Dryden*.

The Trojan chief, who, held at bay, from far On his valiant orb sustained the war. *Dryden*.

BĀY (*bā*), *v. n.* [Fr. *aboyer*, to bark at, to revile.] To bark as a dog at a thief, or at his game.

The wakeful dogs did never cease to bay. *Spenser*.

BĀY (*bā*), *v. a.* To bark at.

I had rather be a dog, and bay the moon, than such a Roman. *Shak.*

When in the wood of Crete they bayed the bear With hounds of Sparta. *Shak.*

BĀ'YA-DĒRE, *n.* [Port. *bailadera*, a female dancer.] An East-Indian dancing girl. *Smart*.

BĀY'ARD, *n.* 1. [Old Fr. *bayard*.] A bay horse; applied also to any horse, and particularly to a blind horse, often mentioned in old romances. "As bold as is Bayard the blind." *Chaucer*.

"Bayard, the blind steed." *Gower*.

2. [Old Fr. *bayard*; Fr. *bayeur*; *bayer*, to gape.] † One who gazes or gazes earnestly at a thing; an unmannerly beholder. *B. Jonson*.

† **BĀY'ARD-LY**, *a.* Blind; stupid. "A blind credulity, a bayardly confidence." *Ep. Taylor*.

BĀY'BER-RY, *n.* 1. The fruit of the bay-tree (*Laurus nobilis*). *Crug*.

2. The wax-myrtle, — an American shrub that bears a berry covered with a wax-like coating; *Myrica cerifera*. *Gray*.

BĀY-CHĒR'RY, *n.* A popular evergreen (*Prunella lauro-cerasus*); — called also *poison laurel*. *Buchanan*.

BĀYED (*bād*), *a.* Having bays, as a barn. *Drayton*.

BĀY'ING, *n.* The barking of a dog. *Hall*.

BĀY'-LEAF, *n.* The leaf of the bay or laurel.

BĀY'Q-NĒT (*bā'q-nēt*, J. F. K. R.; *bā'yūn-ēt*, W. P. J. S. M.; *bā'q-nēt*, S. J. n.). [Fr. *bayonnette*, so named from having been first made at Bayonne in the middle of the 17th century.] A short, triangular sword or dagger, so made as to be fixed upon the end of a musket. *Brande*.

3. "Frequently pronounced *bā'q nēt*, chiefly by the vulgar." *Walker*.

Bayonet clutch, (*Mech.*) a clutch with two prongs for engaging and disengaging machinery. *Francis*.

BĀY'Q-NĒT, *v. a.* To stab with the bayonet.

Troops to stabre and bayonet us into submission. *Durke*.

BAYOU (*bā'ō* or *bā'ō*), *n.* [Fr. *boyau*, a gut or bowel.] An offshoot of a river; an outlet of a lake; — a small river or creek. *Baldwin*. [Used in Louisiana and some neighboring states.]

BĀY'-SALT, *n.* [From *Bayonne* (*Butler*, *Eng. Gram.* 1633), or the Bay of Biscay, where this kind of salt was formerly made; or the large, shallow pits (*bays*), in which the water was evaporated. *Brande*.] Common salt, as obtained by solar evaporation of sea water.

BĀY'-TRĒE, *n.* A small evergreen tree; the laurel of antiquity; *Laurus nobilis*. *Loudon*.

BĀY'-WĪN'DŌW (*bā'wīn'dō*), *n.* (*Arch.*) A window of a curved or polygonal form, made in the

projecting part of a bay, or recess, in the room, and having its base on the ground; — called also *bow-window*. — See **BAY**. *Shak.*

2. This term, in its origin, had reference, in the opinion of Mr. Nares, to a principal division in a building between the beams, and not to its resemblance to a bay or a coast; "for," he says, "it was usually square." And Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his Glossary to Chaucer, says it was "probably so called because it occupied a whole bay, i. e. the space between two cross-beams." "An oval window," says Francis, "is a window of similar shape, but unconnected with the ground, being supported by brackets."

BĀY'-YARN, *n.* Woollen yarn. *Chambers*.

BĀYZE, *n.* See **BAIZE**.

BĀ-ZĀAR' (*bā-zār'*), *n.* [Per., *traffic*, or *merchandise*; Sp. & Fr. *bazar*.] A large square, or street, in Eastern cities, where various kinds of merchandise are exposed for sale; — a place fitted up for various retail shops, all under one regulation; — a market-place. Written also *bazar*. *Brande*.

BĀZ'AT, *n.* A fine-spun cotton cloth from Jerusalem; — called *Jerusalem cotton*. *Buchanan*.

BĒLL'YUM (*dēlyum*), *n.* [L., from Gr. *βέλλιον*.] A resinous juice or gum resin of an Oriental tree, slightly bitter. *Dunglison*.

BĒL-LŌM'E-TER (*dē-lōm'e-ter*), *n.* [Gr. *βέλλα*, a leech, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] (*Med.*) An instrument used instead of the leech in blood-letting, and so contrived as to measure the quantity of blood drawn. *Dunglison*.

BĒL'Q-STŌME (*dēl'q-stōm*), *n.* [Gr. *βέλλω*, to suck, and *στούμ*, a mouth; i. e. a mouth formed for suction.] (*Ich.*) A genus of cyclostomous fishes. *Smart*.

BĒ, *v. n.* [Sams. *bhu*; Per. *buden*; Rus. *buit*; A. S. *beon*; Frs. & Ger. *bin*; Dut. *ben*.] [i. WAR; pp. BEING, BEEN. — Present, I am, thou art, he is; we are: — I was, thou wast, he was; we were.]

1. To exist; to have existence.

To be or not to be, that is the question. *Shak.*

Beast hour! it was a luxury — to be! *Coleridge*.

Troy is no more, and can no more offend. *Dryden*.

2. To exist in a certain state, or with a certain quality or accident.

Man never is, but always to be, blest. *Pope*.

What joy is joy, if sadness not by? *Shak.*

3. To have existence as an object of thought, or as a quality or attribute conceived by the mind.

Mine speak of seventy senators that died By their proscriptions, Cicero's companion. *Shak.*

He, be my dead, yet speaketh. *Ish. xi. 4.*

It is true, indeed, 'tis a strange truth. *Shak.*

Syn. — See **EXIST**.

3. This verb is much used as an auxiliary in conjugating other verbs. By means of it the passive voice is formed. When it is not separately expressed, its meaning or force is nevertheless included in every other verb; thus, "I go" is equivalent to "I am going." Hence it is called the *substantive verb*, or *verb of existence*.

To let be, to leave undisturbed. — To be off, to depart; to be away or at a distance.

BĒ- [Goth *bī-*; A. S. *be-*.] A prefix much used in composition, often conveying intensive power; as, *bechurn*, *bedeck*.

BĒACH (*bēach*), *n.* [Perhaps A. S. *beag*, that which surrounds, from *hugan*, to bend. *Richardson*.] The land-boundary of a sea or lake, washed by the waves; the shore; the strand. "The billows on the beach." *Cotton*.

BĒACH'ED (*bēach'ed*), *a.* 1. Having a beach. "The beached verge of the salt flood." *Shak.*

2. *p. a.* Driven on a beach.

BĒACH'-FLĒA, *n.* A small crustacean. — See **SAND-FLĒA**.

BĒACH'ING, *n.* The act of running a vessel ashore upon a beach. *Ogilvie*.

BĒACH'Y (*bēach'y*), *a.* Having a beach or beaches. "The beaky girdle of the ocean." *Shak.*

BĒA'CON (*bē'kn*), *n.* [A. S. *beacon*, a sign.]

1. A fire lighted on a height as a signal to navigators, or to give alarm in case of invasion.

No flaming beacons cast their blaze afar. *Keats*.

2. The place where signal fires are made.

Along the southern coast of England, many of the highest hills are provincially termed "*beacons*," from this circumstance. *Brande.*

3. Any conspicuous mark or signal on sea or land. *Weale.*

BĒA'CON (bē'kn), *v. a.* [*i.* BEACONED; *pp.* BEACONING, בִּיעָנוּ, בִּיעָנוּ.] To raise, or kindle, as a beacon; 'עָלָה בֵּינָם.
We have looked so long upon the blaze that Zuinglius and Calvin have beacons up to us, that we are stark blind. *Milton.*

BĒA'CON-AGE (bē'kn-aj), *n.* Money paid for the maintaining of beacons. *Minsheu.*

BĒA'CONED (bē'knd), *a.* Having a beacon.
The toss that skirts the beacons hill. *Warton.*

BĒA'CON-LESS, *a.* Having no beacon. *Allen.*

BĒAD, *n.* [*A. S.* *bead*, a prayer; *biddan*, to pray, because one was commanded down a string every time a prayer was said. *Spenser.*
1. A small, p. ornament made of glass, coral, pearl, or other hard substance, and used in necklaces, and in the rosaries by which Roman Catholics count their prayers.
That eye'd dame, the lady of the place,
Who in this vale of life doth dwell. *Spenser.*

2. Drops of a liquid, or any small body of a globular form.
Thy spirit within thee hath been so at war,
That tears of sweat have stood upon thy brow. *Shak.*

3. (*Chem.*) A bubble rising on the surface of spirituous liquors:—*pl.* Glass globules, numbered according to their specific gravities, used formerly for trying the strength of spirituous liquors. *Ogilvie.*

4. (*Arch.*) A small globular ornament; a moulding ornamented with embossments like
beads; a moulding whose vertical section is semicircular. *Brande.*

To say over one's beads, to tell one's beads, or to be at one's beads, is to say one's prayers.—*Bidding of beads*, a charge from the priest to say so many paternosters over the beads for a soul that is deceased.

BĒAD'HOUSE, *n.* A residence for poor religious persons. *Weale.*

BĒADLE (bē'ul), *n.* [*A. S.* *bedel*, or *bydel*; *biddan*, to bid.—*Low L.* *bedellus*; *It.* *bidello*; *Sp.* *bedel*.] A messenger belonging to a court, or public body, who cites persons to appear before it; a petty officer in a church, parish, university, &c. *Shak.*

BĒADLE-RY, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a beadle; beadle'ship. *Blount.*

BĒADLE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a beadle. *Wood.*

BĒAD-MOULD'ING, *n.* A bead.—See **BEAD**, No. 4.

BĒAD-PRÓOF, *n.* 1. The standard proof of spirituous liquors, so determined by small globular glass instruments, now superseded by the hydrometer.—See **BEAD**, No. 3. *Craig.*
2. A rude method of determining the strength of spirituous liquors from the continuance of the bubbles or beads on the surface produced by shaking. *Crabb.*

BĒAD-RÓIL, *n.* [See **BRAD**.] A list of persons to be prayed for:—a list.
Dan Chaucer, well of English undefiled,
On fame's eternal bead-roll worthy to be filed. *Spenser.*

BĒAD'S-MÁN, *n.*; *pl.* **BĒAD'S-MÉN**. A man employed to pray for another; a monk. *Shak.*

BĒAD'SNAKE, *n.* The brown coluber, a spotted snake. *Hill.*

BĒAD'S-WOM-AN (bēdz'wóm-an), *n.*; *pl.* **BĒAD'S-WOMEN** (bēdz'wím-en). A woman who prays for another. *B. Jonson.*

BĒAD-TÓOL, *n.* A turning-tool, having its edge ground to a concave curve, so that it may produce a convex moulding when applied to the work. *Ogilvie.*

BĒAD-TREE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A large tree, native of the East Indies, producing pale yellow berries, whose poisonous pulp encloses a nut which is strung as beads by the Catholics; *Melia asedarach*. It is much cultivated in the southern portion of the United States, and is called also *Pride of India* or *Pride of China*. *Gray.*

BĒA'GLE (bē'gl), *n.* [*Fr.* *bigle*.] A small hood for hunting hares. *Pope.*

BĒA'GLE-HÓUND, *n.* A species of hound.

BĒAK, *n.* [*A. S.* *pycan*, to peck; *W.* *pig*; *It.* *becco*; *Sp.* *pico*; *Fr.* *bec*.]

1. The bill of a bird.
He saw the ravens with their horny beaks
Food to Elijah bringing. *Milton.*

2. Anything ending in a point, like a beak; a promontory. "*Cudden Beak*." *Carew.*

3. (*Naut.*) The upper part of the stem of a ship; the prominent part of the prow of an ancient galley.
Which, well laid o'er, the salt sea-waves withstand,
And shake them from the rising beak in drops. *Dryden.*

Beak-head, a small platform at the fore part of the upper deck. *Crabb.*

4. (*Bot.*) A hard, sharp point of any part of the fructification. *Brande.*

5. (*Arch.*) A small pendent fillet, forming a channel behind, to prevent water from running down the lower bed of the cornice. *Weale.*

6. (*Mech.*) The crooked end of a piece of iron to hold any thing fast. *Weale.*

7. (*Farriery*.) A little shoe at the toe of a horse's foot, turned up and fastened in upon the fore part of the hoof. *Johnson.*

BĒAKED (bē'ked or bēkd), *a.* Having a beak, or a projection like a beak.
Every gust of rugged winds
That blows from off each beaked promontory. *Milton.*

BĒAK'ER (bē'ker), *n.* [*Low L.* *baccharium*; *It.* *bicchiere*; *Ger.* *becher*; *Dut.* *becker*.] A drinking-cup. "*Stamp'd beakers, cups, and porringers*." *Butler.*

BĒAK'-IRON (-i'urn), *n.* An iron tool ending in a point, used by blacksmiths, copper-smiths, and workers in sheet metal. *Ogilvie.*

+BĒAL (bēl), *n.* [*It.* *bolla*, a pimple.] A wheal or pimple; a boil. *Bailey.*

+BĒAL, *v. n.* To gather matter, as a boil; to suppurate. *Sherwood.*

+BĒ-ALL, *n.* All that is to be.
That but this blow
Might be the be-all and the end-all here. *Shak.*

BĒAM (bēm), *n.* [*Goth.* *bagms*, a tree; *A. S.* *beam*, a beam, a tree; *Ger.* *baum*; *Dut.* *boom*; *Dan.* *bom*.]

1. Any large piece of timber of more length than thickness;—so distinguished from a *block*. And snatches at the beam he first can find. *Dryden.*

2. A main horizontal piece of timber in a building, or in a ship. *Weale.*

3. The width of a ship. "*A wide vessel is said to have more beam than a narrow one*." *Brande.*

4. The part of a balance at the ends of which the scales are suspended.
In justice's equal scales,
Whose beam stands sure. *Shak.*

5. The main horn of a stag, which bears the antlers. "*His clashing beam*." *Denham.*

6. The pole of a carriage.
Forced from the beam her brother's charioteer. *Dryden.*

7. A cylindrical piece of wood, in a loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is woven. The staff of his spear was like a weaver's beam. *1 Sam. xxii. 7*

8. The shank of an anchor. *Johnson.*

9. The upper principal timber into which the handles and all the other parts of the tail of a plough are fixed. *Farm. Ency.*

10. A collection of parallel rays of light emanating from the sun or some luminous body.
With glittering spires and pinnacles adorned,
Which now the rising sun glides with his beams. *Milton.*

11. (*Mech.*) The main lever of a steam engine, which, turning upon a centre, communicates motion from the piston to the crank, through the piston rod at one end, and the connecting rod at the other.

Beam ends, (*Naut.*) A ship is said to be on her beam ends when she inclines so much to one side as to lie, as it were, on the ends of her beams.—*On the beam*, in a line with the beams.—*Before the beam*, in an arc of the horizon between the line of the beams, or a perpendicular to the side of the ship, and the point of the compass towards which the ship is steered.—*Aft of the beam*, in an arc of the horizon between the same perpendicular and the point towards which the stern is directed.—*To kick the beam*, to rise as the lighter scale of a balance does, so as to strike in against the beam as it becomes oblique.

See which prevails;
Which in the balance lightly kicks the beam,
And which by sinking we the victor deem. *Churchill.*
Syn.—See **GLEAM**.

BĒAM, *v. n.* [*A. S.* *beamian*.] [*i.* BEAMED; *pp.* BEAMING, BEAMED.] To emit rays or beams, to shine.

A mighty light flew beaming every way. *Chapman.*

BĒAM, *v. a.* To shoot forth; to emit in rays.
The sciences they beamed out to enlighten it. *Burke.*

BĒAM'-BIRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The spotted flycatcher of England; *Muscicapa grisola*. *Yarrell.*

BĒAM'-CÔM-PASS, *n.* An instrument consisting of a square rod or beam of wood or metal, on which are sliders carrying points;—used for describing circles of long radii. *Francis.*

BĒAM'-ËN-GINE (-en'in), *n.* A steam engine in which the motion of the piston is transmitted to the crank by means of a beam overhead, attached to the piston rod at one end, and to the connecting rod at the other. *Ogilvie.*

BĒAM'-FĒATH-ER, *n.* A long feather of a bird's wing. *Booth.*

BĒAM'-FILL-ING, *n.* 1. (*Masonry*.) The masonry or brick-work which fills the interstices between joists or beams. *Francis.*

2. (*Naut.*) That portion of the cargo which is stored between the beams. *Ogilvie.*

BĒAM'FUL, *a.* Emitting beams; radiant; bright. "*Beamy lamps*." *Dayton.*

BĒAM'ING, *p. a.* Bright; resplendent.
Of beaming sunny rays a golden tar. *Milton.*

BĒAM'LESS, *a.* Yielding no ray of light; rayless. "*The beamless eye*." *Thomson.*

BĒAM'-TREE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A deciduous British tree, of small growth;—so called because its wood, hard, compact, and tough, is used for axletrees and the like; *Pyrus aria*. *Brande.*

BĒAM'Y, *a.* 1. Emitting beams or rays; radiant. "*A bright, beamy shield*." *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Large as a beam. "*Double-biting axe and beamy spear*." *Dryden.*

3. Having horns or antlers. "*Of boars and beamy stags*." *Dryden.*

BĒAN, *n.* [*A. S.* *bean*.] A well-known edible pulse, both of the garden and the field, of many varieties; *Vicia faba*. "*A great bowlful of beans*." *Piers Plouhmas.*

BĒAN'-CA-PER, *n.* (*Bot.*) A deciduous, herbaceous plant, with fleshy leaves and whitish yellow flowers; *Zygophyllum fabago*. *Louden.*

BĒAN'CÔD, *n.* A small fishing-boat or pilot-boat, used on the coasts of Portugal. *Crabb.*

BĒAN'FĒD, *p. a.* Fed with beans. *Shak.*

BĒAN'FLY, *n.* A beautiful bluish-black fly, frequently found on bean flowers. *Farm. Ency.*

BĒAN'GÔOSE, *n.* A species of wild goose, so named probably from its fondness for beans and other pulse, though by some the name is thought to be derived from the shape of the nail of the upper mandible, which resembles a horse-bean. *Eng. Cyc.*

BĒAN'-TRĒ-FÔYL, *n.* A small leguminous tree, bearing pods; *Anagyris fetida*. *Louden.*

BEAR (bâr), *v. a.* [*Goth.* *bairan*; *A. S.* *beran*, or *beoran*; *Dut.* *beuren*.—*Gael.* & *Ir.* *beir*.] [*i.* BORE († BARE); *pp.* BEARING, BORNE.]

1. To hold up, uphold, sustain, or support, as a weight or burden.
Pillars upon which the house stood, and on which it was borne up. *Judged xvi. 20.*

2. To carry; to convey; to transport.
With Atlantean shoulders fit to bear
The weight of mightiest monarchies. *Milton.*

3. To possess; to have; to hold.
Bear me, O, bear me to sequestered scenes. *Pope.*

4. To carry or possess, as a mark of authority or distinction; as, "*To bear the sword*"; "*To bear arms*"; "*To bear a date or name*." *Prov. xxix. 2.*

When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honor is a private station. *Addison.*

5. To carry or possess, as a mark of authority or distinction; as, "*To bear the sword*"; "*To bear arms*"; "*To bear a date or name*." *Rom. xiii. 4.*

For he beareth not the sword in vain.

5. To have or cherish in the mind, as love, hatred, or a grudge.

For the love I bear to Cassio. *Shak.*

6. To endure, suffer, support, or undergo, as pain, sorrow, or something disagreeable.

A wounded spirit who can bear? *Prov. xviii. 14.*

7. To be charged with or be answerable for, as loss, expense, or blame.

If I bring him not unto thee, . . . *Exod. xx. 16.*

8. To exhibit or utter, as testimony.

Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor. *Exod. xx. 16.*

9. To maintain; to keep up.

He finds the pleasure and credit of bearing a part in the conversation. *Locke.*

10. To admit or be capable of.

The most favorable interpretation that the words can possibly bear. *Swift.*

11. To afford or supply with; as, "To bear one company."

12. To conduct; to behave.

Math he borne himself patiently in prison? *Shak.*

13. To produce or yield, as fruit.

There be some plants that bear no flowers, and yet bear fruit. *Jacobi.*

14. To bring forth, as a child; to give birth to.

What could the Muse herself that Orpheus bore, The Muse herself, for her enchanting son? *Milton.*

Bear—This verb, as used in the last sense, has a peculiarity with respect to the past participle. In the passive form it is *borne*; as, "He was borne blind," *John ix. 2*; and, in the active form *borne*, as for the other senses; as, "The barren hath borne seven," *1 Sam. ii. 5*. This distinction between *borne* and *born*, though not recognized by grammarians, is in accordance with common usage, at least in the United States. In many editions of the Bible it is found, and in many it is not. It seems to have been more commonly recognized in American than in English editions.

To bear down, to overwhelm; to crush; to oppress; "Truth is borne down," the testimony of sober persons despised." *Swift*.—To bear in hand, to amuse with false pretences; to deceive;—used by Shakespeare and others, but now obsolete.—To bear off, to carry away.—To bear out, to support; to maintain; to defend. "I hope your warrant will bear out the deed." *Shak.*—To bear through, to manage; to conduct.—To bear up, to keep from falling or sinking.—To bear a hand, (*Naut.*) to be quick; to make haste.

Syn.—Bear a burden; carry a load;—conveyed in a carriage; transported in a ship;—bear affliction; bear or support a burden; endure suffering; suffer pain; undergo trial.—Animals bear their young; trees bear fruit; a garden produces fruits; flowers yield seed.

BEAR (bâr), *v. n.* [*i. bore*; *pp. BEARING, BORNE.*]

1. To suffer pain.

They bore as heroes, but they felt as men. *Pope.*

2. To be patient; to endure.

I cannot, cannot bear; 'tis past, 'tis done; Pardon this impious, this devoted son! *Dryden.*

3. To press; to be oppressive.

These men bear hard upon the suspected party. *Addison.*

4. To be fruitful or prolific.

Between two seasons comes the auspicious air; This age to blossom, and the next to bear. *Dryden.*

5. To take effect; to succeed.

Having pawned a full suit of clothes for a sum of money, which, my operator assured me, was the last he should want to bring all our matters to bear. *Guizot.*

6. †To act in any character; to behave.

Instruct me How I may formally in person bear Like a true star. *Shak.*

7. To import; to purport; to imply.

Although the pamphlet here to be published in London, it was published in Edinburgh. *Arnot.*

8. (*Naut.*) To be situated with respect to other places; as, "The lighthouse bears north-east from the ship."

Syn.—See *ABIDE*.

To bear in with, (*Naut.*) to sail towards; as, "To bear in with the land."—To bear off, (*Naut.*) to steer from the land.—To bear up, to stand firm; as, "To bear up under misfortune."—(*Naut.*) to change the course of a ship so as to make her sail before the wind.—To bear upon, to be connected with; to relate to; as, "To read whatever bears upon a subject."—(*Gunnery*) to aim towards in pointing a gun, so as to make the shot take effect, "Spinola was his shot did bear upon those within." *Hayward.*—To bear down upon, (*Naut.*) to approach a vessel from the windward.—To bear with, to have patience with; to endure. "If thou wouldst be borne with, bear with others." *Puller.*

BEAR (bâr), *n.* [*A. S. bera*; *Ger. bär*; *Dut. beer.*]

1. (*Zool.*) A plantigrade fierce animal, of the genus *Ursus*, omnivorous or frugivorous, heavy-bodied, and . . .



Polar Bear.

2. (*Astron.*) The name of two constellations, called the Great or Greater Bear (*Ursa Major*), near the north pole, and the Less or Lesser Bear (*Ursa Minor*), which includes the pole-star.

3. (*Naut.*) A square piece of wood made heavy by pieces of iron attached to it, for cleaning a ship's deck. *Ogilvie.*

4. (*Stock Exchange.*) One who contracts to sell stocks at a future time for a certain price; one interested to depress the value of stocks.

The origin of the term in this sense is thus described by Dr. Watson: "He who sells that of which he is not possessed is proverbially said to sell the skin before he has caught the bear. It was the practice of stock jobbers, in the year 1720, to enter into a contract for transferring South Sea stock at a future time for a certain price, but he who contracted to sell had frequently no stock to transfer, nor did he who bought intend to receive any in consequence of his bargain; the seller was therefore called a bear, in allusion to the proverb, and the buyer a bull, perhaps only as a similar distinction. The contract was merely a wager, to be determined by the rise or fall of stock; if it rose, the seller paid the difference to the buyer." If it fell, the difference between the ruling rate and that stipulated in the bargain was to be paid by the buyer to the seller; and hence it was the interest of the bear, or seller, to deride the value of the stock which formed the subject of the negotiation, and of the bull, or buyer, to enhance it.

BEAR, or BIG BEAR, *n.* [*A. S. bere, barley.*] A species of barley having six rows in the ear; winter, or square barley.—See *BERE, Jamieson.*

BEAR'A-BLE, *a.* That may be borne; tolerable; endurable; supportable. *Perry.*

BEAR'A-BLY, *ad.* So as to be borne. *West. Rev.*

BEAR'-BAIT-ING, *n.* The sport of baiting bears with dogs.

He baunts wakes, flurs, and bear-baitings. *Shak.*

BEAR'-BÉR-RY, *n.* An evergreen trailing plant; *Arbutus ura-ursi.* *Landon.*

BEAR'-BÍND (bâr'bînd), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants resembling hindweed. *Landon.*

BEARD (bêrd) [bârd, *W. P. J. B. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; bêrd, *N. W. b.*; bârd, *Wm. Johnston*], *n.* [*A. S. beard*; *Ger. bart*; *Frs. bird*; *Dut. baard*.—*L. barba*; *It. & Sp. barba.*]

1. The hair that grows on the lips, chin, and sides of the face.

With eyes severe and beard of formal cut. *Shak.*

2. (*Bot.*) Prickles or bristles on the heads of grain, or on other plants. *Brande.*

3. (*Ich.*) The gills of oysters and other bivalve fish. *Brande.*

4. (*Archery.*) A barb on an arrow. *Johnson.*

5. (*Furriery.*) The part of the lower jaw of a horse against which the curb bears. *Crabb.*

6. (*Astron.*) The rays which a comet emits in the direction in which it moves, in distinction from the tail, or rays from behind. *Francis.*

7. (*Printing.*) The outer angle at the square shoulder of the slank of a letter projecting towards its face. *Crabb.*

Beard is pronounced bârd in Suffolk and Norfolk, in England, according to Forby, and it is thus pronounced in some parts of New England.

"This word," as Dr. Keane observes, is frequently pronounced so as to rhyme with beard, but I am of his opinion, that this pronunciation is improper. Mr. Scott and Mr. Perry give it both ways. Buchanan sounds it short, like Mr. Sheridan. W. Johnston makes it rhyme with beard, a Scotch lord. The stage has, in my opinion, adopted the short sound of the diphthong with out good reason, and in this instance ought not to be followed; as the long sound is not only more agreeable to analogy, but to general usage." *Walker.*

BEARD (bêrd), *v. a.* [*i. BEARDED; pp. BEARDING, BEARDED.*] To take or pluck by the beard; to oppose to the face; to defy openly.

No man so potent breaths up to the ground But I will avert him. *Shak.*

And dar'st thou, then, To beard the lion in his den? *Str. W. Grant.*

BEARD'ED (bêrd'ed), *a.* 1. Having a beard.

Full of . . . *Shak.*

2. Prickly, like ears of wheat.

Of Ceres, ripe for harvest, waving bends Her bearded grove of ears. *Milton.*

3. Barbed. "Bearded steel." *Dryden.*

BEARD'-GRASS, *n.* A species of grass of two varieties. *Farm. Ency.*

BEARD'LESS, *a.* 1. Having no beard; youthful. 2. (*Bot.*) Without prickles or bristles.

BEARD'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being beardless. *Smart.*

BEAR'ER (bâr'er), *n.* 1. One who bears, supports, or conveys.

He set threescore and ten thousand of them to be bearers of burdens. *2 Chron. ii. 18.*

Forgive the bearer of unhappy news. *Dryden.*

2. One who carries a body to the grave, or who holds the pall in a funeral procession.

3. (*Com.*) The holder of a check, draft, or other order to pay money; as, "Pay to A. B. or bearer." *Crabb.*

4. (*Hort.*) A tree that yields fruit; as, "A good bearer." *Landon.*

5. (*Arch.*) Any thing used by way of support.

6. (*Old Law.*) A person who bears down, or oppresses, others. *Whishaw.*

7. (*Her.*) A supporter. *Johnson.*

BEAR'-FLY (bâr'flî), *n.* An insect. *Bacon.*

BEAR'-GÄRD-DEN (bâr'gär-dn), *n.* A place in which bears are kept for sport;—any place of tumult or misrule. *Spectator.*

BEAR'-GÄRD-DEN (bâr'gär-dn), *a.* Rude or turbulent. [*R.*] "Bear-garden sport." *Johnson.*

BEAR'HËRD (bâr'hêrd), *n.* A keeper of bears.

BEAR'ING, *n.* 1. The act of giving birth.

For in travail of his bearing, his mother was first dead. *Robert of Gloucester.*

2. Air; mien; behavior; deportment.

That is Claudio; I know him by his bearing. *Shak.*

3. Endurance; suffering; as, "An evil beyond bearing."

4. Connection; relation; dependency.

I shall discuss them in such a manner as shall appear to me best adapted for showing their mutual connections and relations. *Burke.*

5. (*Naut.*) The direction of one place or thing from another by the points of the compass;—the position of any distant object with respect to that of a ship, i. e. ahead, astern, abreast, &c.: *pl.* the widest part of a vessel below the plank sheer.—To take bearings, to ascertain how objects lie with respect to points of the compass.

6. (*Arch.*) The span of a beam or rafter, or that part which is without support. *Wcale.*

7. (*Mech.*) That part of a shaft or spindle which is in contact with the supports. *Wcale.*

8. (*Fine Arts.*) *pl.* The mutual relations of the parts of a figure. *Wcale.*

9. (*Her.*) *pl.* The charges that fill an escutcheon or coat of arms. *Johnson.*

10. (*Hort.*) The act of producing fruit; as, "A tree may be injured by prolific bearing."

BEAR'ING, *p. a.* That bears; sustaining; yielding.

BEAR'ING-CLOTH, *n.* The cloth with which a child is covered when carried to church to be baptized. *Shak.*

BEAR'ISH, *a.* Having the qualities of a bear. "We call men . . . sheepish, & arish." *Harris.*

BEAR'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a bear. *Shak.*

BEARN (bârn), *n.* [*Goth. barn*; *A. S. bearn.*] A child.—See *BAIRN*.

They my bearns are blessings. *Shak.*

BEAR'S'-BRËCH (bâr's'brêch), *n.* A vulgar name for plants of the genus *Acanthus*;—called also *brank-ursine*.—See *ACANTHUS*. *Landon.*

BEAR'S'-EAR, *n.* A plant; auricula or sanicle; *Cortusa Matthioli.* *Landon.*

BEAR'S'-FOOT (bâr's'fût), *n.* (*Bot.*) An ornamental evergreen bush, with deep-green and finely-divided leaves, which are poisonous. *Helleborus foetidus.* *Landon.*

BEAR'S'-GREASE, *n.* The grease or oil of the bear, used as a cosmetic. *Roeth.*

To make beautiful; to adorn; to add beauty to; to embellish; to decorate; to grace.

There is beauty and justice, and the one serves to heighten the other. *Asterbury.*

Syn. — See ADORN.

BEAŪ'TI-FY, v. n. To grow beautiful.

It must be a prospect pleasing to God himself to see his creation for ever beautifying in his presence. *Addison.*

BEAŪ'TI-FY-ING, n. The act of rendering beautiful. "Artificial beautifying." *Bp. Taylor.*

BEAŪ'TI-LESS, a. Without beauty. "Unamiable, beautifulless reprobate." [R.] *Hammond.*

BEAŪ'TY (bū'tē), n. [It. *belle*; Fr. *beauté*.]
1. That assemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which produces a certain agreeable emotion or feeling, or which pleases the senses, especially the eye and the ear.

He will always see the most beauty whose affections are warmest and his mind is the most powerful, and he will be most apt to attend to the objects by which he is surrounded. *Jeffrey.*

It was a very proper answer to him who asked why any man should be delighted with beauty, that it was a question that none but a blind man could ask. *Clarendon.*
The criterion of true beauty is, that it increases on examination. "See, that it does." *Greville.*

2. That by which the perception of truth or of traits of excellence in character or in literary composition is adapted to please the mind; as, "The beauty of a theorem, or of a demonstration"; "The beauty of a good life"; "The beauty of a fine poem."

He hath a daily beauty in his life. *Shak.*
A thing of beauty is a joy for ever. *Keats.*

3. A particular grace or feature that is pleasing; any part more excellent than the rest in the productions of nature or the works of man. The ancient pieces are beautiful because they resemble the beauties of nature. *Dryden.*

What a piece of work is a man! the beauty of the world! the paragon of animals! *Shak.*

This gave me occasion of looking back on some beauties of my author in his former books. *Dryden.*

4. A beautiful person, particularly a woman. "All the beauties of the East." *Milton.*

The pale, unruined beauties of the North. *Addison.*

5. Comeliness of features or grace of person.

To give pain is the tyranny, to make happy the true empire, of life. *Steele.*

Beauty is but a vain and doubtful good, A shining glass that fadeth suddenly. *Shak.*

† **BEAŪ'TY (bū'tē), v. a.** To beautify. *Shak.*

BEAŪ'TY-BEAM-ING, a. Diffusing beauty; radiant with beauty. *Thomson.*

BEAŪ'TY-SPOT (bū'tē-spōt), n. A patch of black silk placed to heighten some beauty by contrast; a foil. "A beauty-spot of black." *Dryden.*

BEAŪ'TY-WAN-ING, a. Declining in beauty. A beauty-waning and distressed willow. *Shak.*

BEAUX-ESPRITS (bōz'ēs-prē'), n. pl. [Fr.] Men of wit or genius. *Qui. Rev.*

BĒA'VĒR (bē'ver), n. [L. *biber*; A. S. *bēfer*, Dut. *beyer*; Ger. *biber*; Fr. *bière*.]

1. (Zool.) An amphibious rodent animal of the genus *Castor*, valued for its fur and for a peculiar substance found in its groin, and known as *castoreum*, or *castor*. *Beaver.*



Nor is the provident industry of animals confined to insects, since it is to be found in divers of the greater animals, particularly in beavers. *Boyle.*

2. The fur of the beaver; as, "A hat made of beaver."

3. A hat, so called from being made of the fur of the beaver.

You see a smart thespian turning his hat; a deaf man would think he was whispering a beaver, when he is talking of the fate of the nation. *Addison.*

BĒA'VĒR, a. Made of the fur of the beaver. "In a mantle and a beaver hat." *Chaucer.*

BĒA'VĒR, n. [Fr. *baviers*; *bave*, fount, slaver; It. *baviera*; *bava*, slaver. — Fr. *bavoir*, to drink, as enabling the wearer to drink. *Stearnsen.*]

1. The movable face-guard of a helmet.

How. Then saw you not his face? *Shak.*
Nor. Oh yes, my lord, he wore his beaver up.

2. A helmet.

I saw young Harry, with his beaver on, His eyes — on his thighs, valiantly armed, Bristle from the ground like feathered Mercury. *Shak.*

BĒA'VĒRED (bē'verd), a. Wearing a beaver hat. His beavered brow a birchen garland wears. *Pope.*

BĒA'VĒR-RĀT, n. The musk-rat. *Ogilvie.*

BĒA'VĒR-TĒEN, n. Fustian of a strong twilled texture shorn after being dyed. *W. Eney.*

† **BĒ-BLĒED', v. a.** To make bloody. *Chaucer.*

BĒ-BLĒND', v. a. To blind. *Gascoigne.*

† **BĒ-BLOOD' (bē-blōd'), v. a.** To make bloody.

† **BĒ-BLOOD'Y (bē-blōd'ē), v. a.** To make bloody. *Sheldon.*

† **BĒ-BLŌT', v. a.** To stain. *Chaucer.*

BĒ-BLŪBBERED, p. a. Swollen. "Her eyes all beblubbered with tears." *Shelton.*

BĒC-A-FĪ-CŪ (bēk-a-fē-kō) [bēk-a-fē-kō, S. H. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; bēk-a-fē-kō, P.], n. [It. *becaccia*; *becare*, to peck, and *feco*, a fig; Sp. *becafico*.] A small bird that feeds on figs; fig-pecker; epicurean warbler. *Pope.*

BĒ-CĀLM' (bē-kām'), v. a. [A. S. *be* and *calm*.] [i. BECALMED; pp. BECALMING, BECALMED.]

1. To cause to be calm; to keep from agitation; to make tranquil; to quiet; to calm.

These men are apt to becalmed by the east. *Pope.*

2. To detain from progress, as a ship, by a calm. "A man becalmed at sea." *Locke.*

These small ships, sailing along the coast of Spain, were suddenly becalmed. *Lockhart.*

Syn. — To calm is to stop motion; to becalm is to withhold from motion. *Johnson.*

BĒ-CĀLM'ING (bē-kām'ing), n. A calm at sea. Other unlucky accidents oftentimes happen in these seas, especially in becalmings. *Sir T. Herbert.*

BĒ-CĀME', i. from *become*. See BECOME.

BĒC'ARD, n. (*Ornieth.*) A passerine bird of the family *Muscicapidae*, and sub-family *Tityrinae*. *Gray.*

BĒ-CĀUSE' (bē-kāz'), conj. [by and *cause*.]

1. For the cause; that; for the reason that; on this account that.

Why is our food so very sweet? Because we earn before we eat. *Cotton.*

2. On account; by reason; — followed by *of*. All ye shall be offended because of me this night. *Matt. xxvi. 31.*

3. † In order that. And the multitude rebuked them, because they should hold their peace. *Matt. xxv. 31.*

BĒ-CHĀNCE', v. n. To befall; to happen. All happiness bechance to thee at Milan. *Shak.*

BĒ-CHĀNCE', ad. Accidentally; by chance. "We, bechance, lost our sovereign lord." *Grafton.*

BĒ-CHĀRM', v. a. To captivate; to charm. "My reason long hath been becharmed." *Bacon & F.*

BECHER-DE-MER (bēsh'dē-mār), n. [Fr.] Sea cucumber or trepang; a species of *Hothuria*. When gutted, pressed, and dried, it is esteemed a luxury by the Chinese. *Craig.*

† **BĒ-CHĒIC, n.** [Gr. *βήχης*, belonging to a cough; *βήξ*, a cough.] Medicine for coughs. *Cotgrave.*

BĒCK, v. n. [A. S. *becnan*, or *birnian*.] To make a sign by a nod; to beckon.

Who's he but bowed of this great prince but he led? *Dryden.*

BĒCK, v. a. To call by a motion of the head; to beckon. Roll, back, and candle shall not drive me back, When gold and silver beck me to come on. *Shak.*

BĒCK, n. [A. S. *beacen*, a sign.]

1. A sign with the head; a nod. Quips, and cranks, and wanton tilts, Nods, and winks, and wreathed smiles. *Milton.*

2. [A. S. *beor*, a brook.] A small stream. The brooks, the fens, the rills, the rivulets. *Dryden.*

BĒCK'ET, n. 1. (*Naut.*) A piece of rope placed so as to confine a spar or another rope; — a handle made of rope in a circular form. *Isaac.*

2. A spade used in digging turf. *Halliv. U.*

BĒCK'ON (bēk'kn), v. n. [A. S. *becnan*, or *birnian*, to beckon to.] [i. BECKONED; pp. BECKONING, BECKONED.] To make a sign or call attention by motion of the head or hand.

Alexander beckoned with the host, and would have made his defence unto the people. *Acts xix. 34.*

BĒCK'ON (bēk'kn), v. a. To call by a sign.

It beckons you to go away with it. *Shak.*
I hear a voice you cannot hear, Which says I must not stay; I see a hand you cannot see, Which beckons me away. *Tickett.*

BĒCK'ON (bēk'kn), n. A sign made with the head or hand without words; a beck. He runs into his arms at the first beck on. *Bolingbroke.*

† **BĒ-CLĪP', v. a.** [A. S. *beclýpan*.] To embrace. "He took a child, . . . and, when he had beclipped him, he said to them." *Wicliffe.*

BĒ-CLŪD', v. a. [i. BECLOUDED; pp. BECLOUDING, BECLOUDED.] To dim; to obscure. "Storms of tears becloud his eyes." *Fletcher.*

BĒ-CŌME' (bē-kūm'), v. n. [A. S. *becuman*, to happen, to befall.] [i. BECAME; pp. BECOMING, BECAME.] To enter into some state or condition by a change from some other; to be changed to; to be.

From the warm motion to become. *Shak.*
This man is now become a god. *Shak.*

To become of, to be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the final condition of. Perplexed with thoughts, what would become of me and all mankind. *Milton.*

BĒ-CŌME' (bē-kūm'), v. a. [A. S. *becuman*, to please; Ger. *bequemen*.] [i. BECAME; pp. BECOMING, BECAME.] To be suitable to; to be fit; to be proper or appropriate for.

While them together comes a soft name. *Shak.*
Sweet, let it doth come the south-west. *Shak.*

Whether was of my opinion, or, rather, I of his, for it becomes me so to speak of so excellent a poet. *Johnson.*

BĒ-CŌM'ING, a. That pleases by propriety or fitness; comely; graceful; suitable; proper; fit; meet. "Becoming graces." *Suckling.*

Syn. — Becoming dress or manner; graceful attitude; suitable furniture; comely figure; proper for the purpose; fit for the season; meet for the occasion.

† **BĒ-CŌM'ING, n.** An ornament. *Shak.*

BĒ-CŌM'ING-LY, ad. In a becoming or proper manner. "Becomingly religious." *More.*

BĒ-CŌM'ING-NESS, n. Suitableness; fitness; propriety. "Becomingness of virtue." *Delany.*

BĒ-CŪR'PLE, v. a. To make lame. *More.*

BĒ-CŪRL', v. a. To adorn by curling. *Search.*

BED, n. [A. S. *bed*, & Dut. *bed*; Ger. *bett*.]

1. Something made to sleep on; a couch. That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and food. *Shak.*

2. Marriage. [n.] George, the eldest son of this second bed. *Clarendon.*

3. A bank of earth, or raised plot, in a garden. *See he given.*

The beds the trusted treasure of their seeds. *Comper.*

4. The bottom of a channel or watercourse. The great reservoir for all kinds of treasure is supposed to be the bed of the Nile. *Johnson.*

5. (*Masonry*.) The horizontal surface on which the stones or bricks of a wall lie in courses. The under surface of a stone or brick is called its *under bed*, and the upper surface its *upper bed*. When a stone or slate is used only for external covering, the under surface is called the *bed*. *Wreale.*

6. (*Geol. & Mining*.) A seam or horizontal vein, as of ore; a stratum; a layer. *Crabb.*

7. (*Mech.*) The foundation or solid and fixed part of a machine upon which the working parts are fastened; as, "The bed of a lathe"; "The bed of an engine."

8. (*Gunw.*) The thick plank at the top of a gun carriage; — a thick plank hollowed out to receive a mortar. *Crabb.*

To be brought to bed, to be delivered of a child. — To make the bed, to put the bed in order after it has been used. — From *bed and board*, (*Law*.) applied to a partial or qualified divorce, by which the parties are required to live separate, the wife being supported by an allowance from the husband's estate.

BĒD, v. a. [A. S. *beddian*, to go to bed.] [i. BEDDED; pp. BEDDING, BEDDED.]

1. † To place in bed. She was publicly contracted, stated as a bride, and solemnly bedded. *Bacon.*

2. † To make partaker of the bed. They have married me. I'll to the Tuscan wars, and never bed her. *Shak.*

3. To place in earth, as seed or plants.

4. To make a bed or place of rest for.
A snake *bedded* himself under the threshold. *L'Estrange*.

5. To put in a lying position. "Your *bedded* hairs . . . start up, and stand on end." *Shak.*

BĒD, *v. n.* To occupy a bed; to cohabit.
If he be married, and *bed* with his wife. *Wiseman*.

BĒ-DĀB'BLE, *v. a.* To bespatter; to besprinkle.
Debabbled with the dew and torn with briars. *Shak.*

† BĒ-DĀFF', *v. a.* To make a fool of. *Chaucer*.

BĒD'A-GĀT, *n.* A name applied to the sacred books of the Buddhists in Burmah. *Mulcom*.

BĒ-DĀG'GLE, *v. a.* To bemire; to bedraggle; to smear with wet dirt. *Richardson*.

BĒD'-ĀLE, *n.* An entertainment at a country wedding among poor people in England. *Ash*.

† BĒ-DĀRE', *v. a.* To defy; to dare. *Peele*.

† BĒ-DĀRK', *v. a.* To darken. *Gower*.

BĒ-DĀRK'EN (-dār'kn), *v. a.* To obscure; to darken. "This gloomy day *bedarkened* him." *Hacket*.

BĒ-DĀSH', *v. a.* To strike against; to dash; to besprinkle. "Trees *bedashed* with rain." *Shak.*

BĒ-DĀUB', *v. a.* To daub over; to besmear. "*Bedaubed* in blood." *Shak.*

BĒ-DĀZ'ZLE, *v. a.* To dim by lustre; to dazzle. "*Bedazzled* by the sun." *Shak.*

BĒD'-BŪG, *n.* A fetid house-bug; *Cimex lectularius*. *Eng. Cyc.*

BĒD'-CHĀIR, *n.* A chair for the sick in bed, with a movable back. *IV. Ency.*

BĒD'CHĀM-BĒR, *n.* A chamber for a bed.
Lords of the bedchamber, (*Eng.*) officers of the royal household under the groom of the stole. *Crabb*.

BĒD'CLŌTHES (bĒd'klōthz or bĒd'klōz) [bĒd'klōz, *S. W. J. Ja. R.*; bĒd'klōthz, *P. F. R.*; bĒd'klōthz, *colloquially* bĒd'klōz, *Sm.*], *n. pl.* Coverlets, sheets, &c., for a bed. *Shak.*

BĒD'DĒR, } *n.* The nether stone of an oil-mill. *Johnson*.

† BĒD'DĒRN, *n.* [*A. S.*] A refectory. *Weale*.

BĒD'DING, *n.* [*A. S. bedding*.] The materials of a bed; a bed.
Bedding and clothes I will this night provide. *Dryden*.

BĒD'DING-MŌULD'ING, *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as BEDMOULDING.

† BĒ-DĒAD' (bĒ-dĒd'), *v. a.* To deaden. "*Bedadened* and stupefied." *Hallywell*.

BĒ-DĒCK', *v. a.* To adorn; to deck. "*Bedecked* with precious stones." *Oldys*.

BĒD'E-GUĀR, or BĒD'E-GĀR, *n.* An excrescence or gall termed sweet-brier sponge, found on various species of wild roses, and produced by the puncture of a small insect. *Itoblyn*.

BĒDE'-HŌUSE, *n.* [*A. S. bead*, a prayer, and *house*.] A hospital or almshouse, where poor people prayed for their benefactors. *Johnson*.

BĒ'DEL (bĒ'dl), *n.* A petty officer. — See BEADLE.

BĒ'DEL-A-RY (bĒ'dl-a-rĕ), } *n.* Extent of a beadle's office. — See BEADLE. *Blount*.

BĒDES'MĀN, *n.* [*A. S. bead*, a prayer, and *man*.] One who resides in a bede-house; one who prays for another; a beadsman. *P. Cyc.*

BĒ-DEY'IL (bĒ-dĕy'vl), *v. a.* 1. To overcome by ill treatment; to abuse.
Recruited once more, I forgot all my pains, And was jilted, and burnt, and *bedeviled* again. *Moore*.
He had been flayed alive and *bedeviled*. *Storne*.

2. To corrupt; to spoil. *Hallywell*.

BĒ-DEW' (bĒ-dĕ'), *v. a.* [*i. BEDDEWED; pp. BEDDEWING, BEDDEWED.*] 1. To moisten with dew.
The most precious tears are those with which Heaven *bedews* the unburied head of a soldier. *Goldsmith*.

2. To wet as with dew.
Let all the tears that should *bedew* my hearse Be drops of balm to sanctify thy head. *Shak.*

BĒ-DEW'ER (bĒ-dĕ'r), *n.* He who or that which bedews. *Sherwood*.

† BĒ-DEW'Y (bĒ-dĕ'y), *a.* Moist with dew. "Her *bedewy* wings." *Breicer*.

BĒD'FĒL-LŌW, *n.* One who lies in the same bed.
Misery acquaints a man with strange *bedfellows*. *Shak.*

BĒD'HĀNG-INGS, *n. pl.* Curtains for a bed.
"The story of the prodigal is worth a thousand of these *bedhangings*." *Shak.*

† BĒ-DIGHT' (bĒ-dī'), *v. a.* [From *dight*.] To dress; to deck. *Johnson*.

BĒ-DIGHT', } *p.* [From *bedight*.] Adorned; }
BĒ-DIGHT'ED, } decked. "A maiden fine *bedight*." *Gay*. "Whose outward garment hath been injured and ill *bedighted*." *Milton*.

BĒ-DIM', *v. a.* To make dim; to darken. *Sidney*.

† BĒ-DĪS'MĀL, *v. a.* To make dismal.

BĒ-DĪ'ZEN (bĒ-dī'zn) [bĒ-dī'zn, *S. W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; bĒ-dī'zn, *Wb.*], *v. a.* To dress out; to decorate gaudily. *Headley*.

BĒD'LĀM, *n.* [Corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London converted, in 1546, into a hospital for lunatics; a madhouse.]

1. A hospital for lunatics; a madhouse.
A hundred *bedlams*, to entertain the . . . Puritans. *Spelman*.

2. † A madman; an inhabitant of bedlam.
Let's follow the mad and get the *bedlam*. *Shak.*

BĒD'LĀM, *a.* Belonging to a madhouse; insane; crazy. "*Bedlam* beggars." *Shak.*

BĒD'LĀM-ITE, *n.* A lunatic. "The nurse enters like a frantic *bedlamite*." *B. Jonson*.

BĒD'LĀM-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a maniac; like bedlam. "*Bedlam-like* and raving." *Drayton*.

BĒD'LĪN-ĒN, *n.* Linen for beds. *Smollett*.

BĒD'MĀK-ER, *n.* One who makes beds. *Addison*.

BĒD'MĀTE, *n.* A bedfellow. *Shak.*

BĒD'MŌULD-ING, *n.* (*Arch.*) Any moulding between the corona and the frieze. *Weale*.

† BĒ-DŌTE', *v. a.* To befool; to deceive. *Chaucer*.

BĒD'ŌU-INS, *n. pl.* [*Ar. bedouai*, wanderers.] Tribes of nomadic Arabs who live in tents, and are scattered over Arabia, Egypt, and other parts of Africa. *Ed. Ency.*

BĒD'PĀN, *n.* A utensil for a person confined to his bed by sickness. *Garth*.

† BĒD'PHĒER, *n.* [*A. S. bed*, and *fera*, a companion.] A bedfellow. *B. Jonson*.

BĒD'PLĀTE, *n.* (*Mech.*) The foundation-plate of an engine, a lathe, &c. *Ogilvie*.

BĒD'PŌST, *n.* A post at the corner of a bed.

BĒD'PRĒSS-ER, *n.* A heavy, lazy fellow. *Shak.*

BĒD'QUILT, *n.* A coverlet or counterpane, quilted with cotton wool or eider down. *W. Ency.*

BĒ-DRĀG'GLE, *v. n.* To soil in the dirt. *Swift*.

BĒ-DRENCH', *v. a.* To drench; to soak. *Shak.*

BĒD'RĪD, *a.* [*A. S. bedrida*.] Confined to the bed by age or sickness; bedridden. *Shak.*

BĒD'RĪD-DEN (bĒd'rīd-dn), *a.* Confined to the bed; bedrid. *Paley*.

BĒD'RĪTE, *n.* The privilege of the marriage bed.
Whose vows are that no *bedrite* shall be paid. *Shak.*

BĒD'RŌŌM, *n.* A room to sleep in. *Todd*.

BĒ-DRŌP', *v. a.* To besprinkle. *Chaucer*.

BĒD'SIDE, *n.* The side of the bed. *Middleton*.

BĒD'STĀFF, *n.* A wooden pin formerly stuck into each side of a bedstead to hold the clothes from slipping. *B. Jonson*.

BĒD'STĒAD (bĒd'stĕd), *n.* A frame on which a bed is placed. *Swift*.

BĒD'STĒP, *n.* A step for ascending a bed so high as to require it. *W. Ency.*

BĒD'STRĀW, *n.* 1. The straw used for beds. *Bacon*.

2. (*Bot.*) An odoriferous deciduous trailing plant, formerly used to strew beds with; cheeserennet bedstraw; *Galium verum*. *Loudon*.

BĒD'SWĒRV-ER, *n.* One who is false to the

nuptial bed or to marriage vows. "She is a *bedscurver*." *Shak.*

BĒD'TICK, *n.* A case to hold the feathers of a bed. *Pennant*.

BĒD'TIME, *n.* Time of going to bed. *Shak.*

BĒ-DUCK', *v. a.* To put under water. *Spenser*.

BĒ-DUNG', *v. a.* To manure with dung; to defile. "*Bedunged* with calumny and filth." *Puller*.

† BĒ-DÜSK', *v. a.* To smutch. *Cotgrave*.

BĒ-DÜST', *v. a.* To cover with dust. *Sherwood*.

BĒD'WĀRD, *ad.* Towards bed. *Shak.*

BĒ-DWĀRF', *v. a.* To make dwarfish. *Domme*.

BĒD'WORK (bĒd'wŭrk), *n.* Work done in bed; secret planning, — opposed to open action. "*Bedwork*, mappery, closet-war." *Shak.*

BĒ-DYE' (bĒ-dī'), *v. a.* To stain. *Spenser*.

BĒE, *n.* [*A. S. beo*; *Dut. bie*; *Sw. bi*; *Ger. biene*.]

1. An insect that makes honey and wax. It belongs to the genus *Apis*, which contains numerous species.
The *bee*, amongst the flowers in spring, is one of the most cheerful objects that can be looked upon. *Paley*.

2. So work the honey bees, Creatures that by a laborious nature teach The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shak.*

3. A social gathering of persons to do a job of work gratuitously, or to contribute articles of necessity for the benefit of one individual or of a family. [*Canada* and *U. S.*] *Bartlett*.

3. *pl. (Naut.)* Pieces of plank bolted to the outer end of the bowsprit, to receive the foretopmast stays through. *Dana*.

BĒE'-BĪRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The spotted fly-catcher; *Muscicapa grisola*; — so called from its catching bees. *Yarrell*.

BĒE'-BRĒAD, *n.* The pollen of flowers collected by bees, as food for their young. *Crabb*.

BĒECH, *n.* [*A. S. bece* or *boc*; *Ger. birche*; *Dut. buèche*.] A well-known forest-tree, which bears a triangular fruit or nut; *Fagus*.
There, at the foot of verdant *bedding* trees, *Gray*.

BĒECH'EN (bĒ'chn), *a.* Belonging to the beech; made of beech. "*Beechen* vessels." *Congreve*.

BĒECH'GĀLL, *n.* An excrescence on the leaf of a beech, containing the maggot of a fly. *Ash*.

BĒECH'MĀST, *n.* The fruit of the beech; — called also *beechnut*. *Booth*.

BĒECH'NŪT, *n.* Beechmast. *Craig*.

BĒECH'ŌIL, *n.* An oil made of beechmast. *Ash*.

BĒECH'Y, *a.* Made of beech; consisting of beech. "*A beechy* garland." *Fletcher*.

BĒE-ĒATER, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird that feeds upon bees; *Merops apiaster*. — See MEROPINÆ. *Gray*.

BĒEF, *n.* [*Gr. βοις*; *L. bos, bovis*; *Fr. bœuf*, a bull, an ox, or a cow.]

1. The flesh of neat-cattle, or of bulls, oxen, and cows.
Or give us of your brawn, if ye have any, Bacon, or *beef*, or such thing as ye find. *Chaucer*.

2. † A bull, ox, or cow.
These are the beasts which ye shall eat: the *beef*, the sheep, and the goat. *Deut. xiv. 4. Trans. of 1782*.

3. *pl.* BĒEVES. Oxen, bulls, and cows considered as fit for food.
Ye shall offer at your own will a male without blemish of the *beever*, of the sheep, or of the goats. *Lev. xxii. 19*.

BĒEF, *a.* Consisting of the flesh of black-cattle, or neat-cattle. "*A beefsteak* and . . . ale." *Swift*.

BĒEF'-ĒAT-ER (bĒf'-ĕr), *n.* 1. An eater of beef; — a stout, hearty, fat fellow.

2. [*Fr. buffetier*, an officer or servant who attended at the *buffet* or sideboard.] A yeoman of the King of England's guard. *Johnson*.

3. (*Ornith.*) An African bird, so termed from its habit of taking from the backs of cattle the larvae of insects; *Buphaga Africana*. — See BUPHAGINÆ. *Brande*.

BĒEF'ING, *n.* A bullock fit for slaughter. [*Local*, English.] *Hallywell*.

BĒE'-FLŌW-ER, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of the plant foolstones; *Ophrys apifera*. *Loudon*.

BĒEF'STEAK, *n.* A slice or steak of beef broiled, or for broiling. *Garrick.*

† **BĒEF'-WIT-TED**, *a.* Dull; stupid. "Thou mongrel, *beef-witted* lord!" *Shak.*

BĒEF'-WOOD (-wād), *n.* The wood of an Australian tree. It is of a reddish color, hard and close-grained, and used chiefly for fine ornamental work. *Craig.*

BĒE'-GĀR-DEN (bē'gār-dn), *n.* A place for bee-hives; an apiary. *Mortimer.*

BĒE'-GLŪE, *n.* A substance with which bees cement the combs to the hives and close up the cells;—called also *propolis*. *Buchanan.*

BĒE'HIVE, *n.* A box or case for keeping bees. Or rob the *hive* of its golden hoard. *Tickell.*

BĒE'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or repository for bees; an apiary. *Goldsmith.*

BĒELD, or **BIELD**, *n.* [A. S. *behlidan*, to cover.] Shelter; protection; refuge. [North of England and Scotland.]

This is our *beeld* the blustering winds to shun. *Fairfax.*
But thou beneath the random *beeld*
Of cloud or stance. *Burns.*

BĒE'-LINE, *n.* A straight or right line, such as bees take in returning to the hive. *Robb.*

BĒE-EL'ZĒ-BŪR, *n.* [Heb. *בְּעֵזְבֹר*, *Baal-zebub*, fly-god, i. e. destroyer of flies.] A god of the Philistines, who had a famous temple at Ekron; the prince of the evil angels or demons; Satan. *Robinson.*

BĒE'-MĀS-TĒR, *n.* One who keeps bees. "They that are *bee-masters*." *Mortimer.*

† **BĒE'MŌL**, *n.* (*Mus.*) A semitone.—See **BEMOL**. There he intervenient in the rise of eight, in tones, two *be-mols*, or half-notes. *Bacon.*

BĒE'-MOTH, *n.* An insect pernicious to bees;—called also the *roux-moth*. *Harris.*

BEEN (bēn) [Du. *ben*, *S. H. J. Sm. Wb.*; *bēn*, *P. F. Ja. K. R.*], *p.* from the verb *be*.—*Been* as well as *ben* was anciently used as a verb in the present tense, instead of *be*.

Such earthly metals soon consumed *been*. *Spenser.*

BĒE'NEEL, *n.* An evergreen tree of Malabar, the leaves of which are good for the headache. *Crabb.*

BĒER, *n.* [A. S. *bror*, *bere*, barley; Ger. & Dut. *biere*, beer; Fr. *bière*.]
1. A fermented liquor, chiefly made of malt and hops. *Brande.*
2. A fermented liquor made from an infusion of roots and herbs with molasses or sugar; as, "Spruce-beer," &c.—See **SERVO-BUEN**.

BĒER'-BĀR-REL, *n.* A barrel which holds beer. *Hudibras.*

BĒER'-GLASS, *n.* A glass for beer. *Hudibras.*

BĒER'-HŪSE, *n.* A house where beer is sold.

BĒER'-MEAS-URE (bē'mēzhl-ūr), *n.* The measure by which beer is sold. *Ash.*

BĒER'-SHOP, *n.* A shop where beer is sold; a beer-house; an ale-house. *Ec. Rev.*

BĒEST'ING, *n. pl.* See **BIZESTING**.

BĒE'WAX, *n.* The substance which forms the cells of bees. *Tr.*

BĒET, *n.* [L. *beta*; Ger. *beete*; Dut. *biet*; Fr. *bette*.] A plant and its sweet esculent root, of the genus *Beta*, of which there are several varieties. The two most common are the red and white beet, extensively cultivated in gardens. The latter is raised in great abundance in France and Germany, for the sugar which it yields. *London.*

BĒE'TLE, *n.* [A. S. *biell*, or *bytl*, a mallet.]
1. A heavy mallet or wooden hammer.

By the help of wedges and *bettes*, an image is chiseled out of the trunk of some well-grown tree. *Nathaniel.*

2. [A. S. *beol*, or *bietel*.] (*Ent.*) An insect having horny fore wings; a coleopterous insect, of which there are many species; *Scarabæus*.

The poor *beetle* that we tread upon,
In corporal sufferance, finds a pang as great
As when a giant dies. *Shak.*

BĒE'TLE, *v. n.* To jut out; to hang over.

On the dismal summit of the cliff
That *betts* over his base into the sea. *Shak.*

BĒE'TLE-BLIND, *a.* Blind as a beetle. *Mirror.*

BĒE'TLE-BRŌW, *n.* A prominent brow. "His blobber lips and *beetle-brows*." *Dryden.*

BĒE'TLE-BRŌWED (bē'tl-brōd), *a.* Having prominent brows. *Howell.*

BĒE'TLE-HEAD, *n.* A stupid fellow. *Craig.*

BĒE'TLE-HEAD-ED (bē'tl-hēd-ed), *a.* Having a large or thick head; loggerheaded; stupid; dull. "*Beetle-headed*, flap-eared knave." *Shak.*

BĒE'TLE-STŌCK, *n.* The handle of a beetle. "A *beetle-stock* of thy master's will." *Spenser.*

BĒE'TLING, *p. a.* Jutting out. *Craig.*

BĒE'TRAD-ISI, *n.* [Fr. *betterave*.] A sort of red beet; *Beta vulgaris*. *Loudon.*

BĒEVEŠ (bēvz), *n.*; *pl.* of *beef*. Bulls, oxen, and cows, as fit for food.—See **BEEF**.

BE-FĀLL', *v. a.* [A. S. *befeallen*, to happen.] [i. *BEFELL*; *pp.* *BEFALLING*, *BEFALLEN*.] To befall; to happen to; to overtake.

Plato laid it down as a principle, that whatever is permitted to befall a just man shall either, in life or death, conduce to his good. *Speutator.*

BE-FĀLL', *v. n.* To happen; to take place.
O, let me stay, *be-fall* what may befall. *Shak.*

BE-FĪT', *v. a.* [i. *BEFITTED*; *pp.* *BEFITTING*, *BEFITTED*.] To be suitable or proper for; to suit; to fit; to become.

I will bring you where she sits
Clad in splendor, as *be-fits*
Her deity. *Milton.*

BE-FĪT'TING, *p. a.* Becoming; suitable; fit; proper. "Robes *be-fitting* his degree." *Drayton.*

BE-FLĀT'TER, *v. a.* To cajole by flattery; to ply with flattery. *Qu. Rev.*

BE-FLŪW'ER, *v. a.* To besprinkle with eruptions or spots. *Hobbes.*

BE-FŌAM', *v. a.* To cover with foam. *Eusden.*

BE-FŌG', *v. a.* To involve in fog. *Irving.*

BE-FŌOL', *v. a.* To infatuate; to make a fool of. *Jeroboam* thought policy the best policy, though in nothing more *be-fooled*. *South.*

BE-FŌRE', *prep.* [A. S. *be-foran*.]
1. Preceding in space.

Who shall go
Before them in a cloud and pillar of fire. *Milton.*

2. Preceding in time; prior to.
And there was no day like that *before* it or after it. *Josh. x. 14.*

3. Preceding in rank, dignity, or worth.
John bore witness of him, saying, He that cometh after me is preferred *before* me; for he was *before* me. *John i. 15.*

4. In the presence of; face to face with.
He dressed himself in his best habit to appear *before* his patron. *Dryden.*

5. Under the cognizance of, for trial, for judgment, or for some purpose of legal jurisdiction.
Both parties shall come *before* the judge. *Ezek. xxii. 9.*

6. Near to the front of; as, "*Before* the desk"; "*Before* the fire."

Before the wind, (*Naut.*) moving in the direction of the wind, so as to be impelled by its full force.

BE-FŌRE', *ad.* 1. In the direction of the front.
Josh saw that the battle was against him *before* and behind. *2 Sam. x. 9.*

2. In advance; farther onward.
Thou'rt so far *before*,
The sweetest wind of recompense is to show
Thou'rt *before* there. *Shak.*

3. In time past; formerly; of old.
The Lord gave *Josh* twice as much as he had *before*. *Job xiii. 10.*

You tell me, mother, what I know *before*. *Dryden.*

4. To a certain time mentioned; hitherto.
Lulled in her ease and undisturbed *before*. *Dryden.*

BE-FŌRE'-GĪT-ED, *a.* Obed or mentioned before.

† **BE-FŌRE'-GŌ-ING**, *a.* Preceding. *Milton.*

BE-FŌRE'HĀND, *ad.* In a state of anticipation or preoccupation; previously.

By laying down this good foundation *beforehand*, all things went forward in due course. *Dante.*

BE-FŌRE'HĀND, *a.* Supplied with an accumulation of property; forehanded.

Stranger's house is at this time rich and much *beforehand* for it hath laid up revenue these thirty-seven years. *Bacon.*

BE-FŌRE'-MĒN-TION-ED, *a.* Mentioned before.

BE-FŌRE'TIME, *ad.* Formerly; before.
He that is now called a prophet was *before* a prophet. *1 Pet. i. 10.*

† **BE-FŌRN'**, *prep. & ad.* Before. *Fairfax.*

† **BE-FŌRT'UNE** (bē-fōrt'yūn), *v. n.* To happen to.
I wish all good *be-fortune* you. *Shak.*

BE-FŌUL', *v. a.* [A. S. *befyllan*.] To make foul; to soil; to pollute; to foul. *Todd.*

BE-FRĒC'KLE (-frēk'kl), *v. a.* To freck; to color with various spots. "Hillock . . . with . . . primroses *be-freckled*." *Fletcher.*

BE-FRĒND' (bē-frēnd'), *v. a.* [i. *BEFRIENDED*; *pp.* *BEFRIENDING*, *BEFRIENDED*.] To act as a friend to; to be kind to; to favor.

Be thou the first true merit to *be-friend*:
His praise is lost who stays till all commend. *Pope.*

BE-FRĒND'MENT, *n.* Act of befriending. *Foster.*

BE-FRĒNGE', *v. a.* To adorn with fringes. *Fuller.*

BE-FŪR', *v. a.* To adorn with fur. *F. Butler.*

BĒG, or **BĒGH**, *n.* [Turk.] A prince; a bey.—See **BEY**.

BĒG, *v. a.* [From *bag*. *Skinner*. *Wedgwood*.—Ger. *begehren*.] [i. *BEGGED*; *pp.* *BEGGING*, *BEGGED*.]
1. To seek by petition; to entreat for; to ask earnestly and with humility.

He went to Pilate, and *begged* the body of Jesus. *Matt. xvi. 12.*

2. To take for granted; to assume without proof; as, "To *beg* the question."

We have not *begged* any principles for the proof of this. *Burket.*

Syn.—See **ASK**.

BĒG, *v. n.* To ask alms, as one in want.
I cannot dig; to *beg* I am ashamed. *Luke xvi. 3.*

BĒ'GĀ, *n.* A Bengal land measure, about one third of an acre. *Hamilton.*

BE-GĀN', *i.* from *begin*. See **BEGIN**.

BE-ĠEM', *v. a.* To adorn as with gems. "The lawn *be-gemmed* with dewdrops." *Scott.*

BE-ĠET', *v. a.* [A. S. *begetan*, to get.] [i. *BEGOT* or *REGAT*; *pp.* *BEGOTTING*, *BEGOTTEN* or *REGOTT*.]
1. To generate; to procreate; to be the father of; to get.

'T was he the noble Claudian race *begot*. *Dryden.*

2. To produce as effects; to obtain.
If to have done the thing you gave in charge
Beg you happiness, be happy, then. *Shak.*

BE-ĠĒT'TER, *n.* One who begets. *Dryden.*

BĒG'GĀ-BLE, *a.* That may be begged. *Butler.*

BĒG'GAR, *n.* 1. One who begs or asks alms; one who lives by begging; a mendicant.

He rathen up the poor out of the dust, and lifteth up the *beggar* from the dunghill, to set him among princes. *1 Sam.*

2. One who takes for granted what ought to be proved. [R.]

These shameful *beggars* of principles assume to themselves to be men of reason. *Tillotson.*

BĒG'GAR, *v. a.* [i. *BEGGARED*; *pp.* *BEGGARING*, *BEGGARED*.]
1. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish.

To pay for that good man, and for his wife,
Whom heavy hand hath bowed you to the grave,
And *begged* your life away. *Shak.*

2. To exhaust; to surpass; to exceed.
To beggar all description. *Shak.*

BĒG'GAR-BRĀT, *n.* A child that begs; a beggar's child. *Drayton.*

BĒG'GAR-LĪ-NĒS, *n.* Meanness; poverty. *Udal.*

BĒG'GAR-LY, *a.* Like a beggar; destitute; poor; indigent; needy; mean; contemptible;—used both of persons and things.

In short, he was an idle, *beggarly* fellow, and of no use to the public.
A *beggarly* amount of empty boxes. *Shak.*

How turn ye again to the weak and *beggarly* elements? *Gal. iv. 9.*

Syn.—See **ABJECT**.

BĒG'GAR-LY, *ad.* Meantly; poorly; despicably.
"It is his delight to dwell *beggarly*." *Hooker.*

BĒG'GAR-MĀID, *n.* A maid who begs. *Shak.*
BĒG'GAR-MĀN, *n.* A man who begs. *Shak.*
BĒG'GAR-WOM-AN (bē'gur-wām-an), *n.* A woman who is a beggar. *Shak.*
BĒG'GAR-Y, *n.* Indigence; extreme poverty. "A state of beggary for endless years." *Swift.*
BĒG'G'ING, *n.* The act of asking alms. *Spenser.*
BĒ-GHĀRD', *n.* [Ger.] 1. An importunate beggar; a mendicant.
 2. One of an heretical sect, who, some by an ill-governed devotion, and a love of a lazy life, others out of a spirit of libertinism, would needs imitate the poverty of the Friars Mendicants. *Alban Butler.*
BĒ-GILT', *p. a.* Gilded over. *B. Jonson.*
BĒ-GĪN', *v. n.* [A. S. *beginnan*; Ger. & Dut. *beginnen*; Sw. *begynna*.] [*i.* **BĒGAN** or **†BĒGUN**; *pp.* **BĒGINNING**, **BĒGUN**.]
 1. To originate; to take rise.
 From Nimrod first the savage chase began. *Pope.*
 2. To take the first step; to commence.
 I must begin with rudiments of art. *Shak.*
 From that time Jesus began to preach. *Matt. iv. 17.*
BĒ-GĪN', *v. a.* To enter upon; to commence.
 Ye nymphs of Solyma, begin the song. *Pope.*
Syn.—*Begin* and *commence* differ little in signification. *Begin* a work, *begin* to write, *commence* an undertaking or operation; *enter upon* an employment or an office.
†BĒ-GĪN', *n.* A beginning. *Spenser.*
BĒ-GĪN'NER, *n.* 1. He who begins any thing.
 Socrates maketh Ignatius the first beginner thereof. *Hooker.*
 2. One in his rudiments; a young practitioner; a tyro.
 They are to beginners an easy . . . introduction. *Hooker.*
BĒ-GĪN'NING, *n.* 1. The first origin or source.
 Wherever we place the beginning of motion, the body moves and acts by a consent of all its parts. *Swift.*
 2. That which is first; the commencement.
 In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth. *Gen. i. 1.*
 The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. *Ps. cxl. 10.*
 3. The rudiments or first grounds.
 Mighty things from small beginnings grow. *Dryden.*
Syn.—See **ORIGIN**.
†BĒ-GĪN'NING-LĒSS, *a.* Having no beginning. "Beginningless and endless duration." *Clarke.*
BĒ-GĪRD', *v. a.* [A. S. *begyrdan*, or *begirdan*; Ger. *begirten*.] [*i.* **BĒGIRT** or **BĒGIRDED**; *pp.* **BĒGIRDING**, **BĒGIRT** or **BĒGIRDED**.]
 1. To bind with a girdle; to gird. *Johnson.*
 2. To surround; to encompass.
 Begirt with British and Armoric knights. *Milton.*
 3. To besiege; to beleague.
 The noble city Nice, so strongly walled,
 We with our conquering host begirt around. *Mr. for Mag.*
†BĒ-GĪRT', *v. a.* To begird. *B. Jonson.*
BĒG'LER-BĒG, *n.* [Turk.] The chief governor of a province among the Turks, next in rank to the vizier. *Ricaut.*
BĒG'LER-BĒG-LĪC, *n.* A province governed by a beglerbeg. *P. Cye.*
BĒ-GLŌŌM', *v. a.* To cast a gloom over; to darken. *Badcock.*
BĒ-GNĀW' (bē-nāw'), *v. a.* [A. S. *begnagan*.] To bite; to eat away. *Shak.*
†BĒ-GŌD', *v. a.* To deify; to treat as a god. "To the height of their begodded condition." *More.*
BĒ-GŌNE' (bē-gōn'), *interj.* [imp. *bē* and *gone*.] An exclamation of command having the force of a verb in the imperative mode;—go away; haste away. "Wretch, begone!" *Goldsmith.*
BĒ-GŌNE', *a.* [A. S. prefix *bē*, and Eng. *gone*.]
 1. Gone far, as in weal or woe. "Well begone." *Gower.* "Worse begone." *Browne.*
 2. Decayed. [Local, England.] *Hallivell.*
BĒ-GŌ'NY-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical plants having unequal-sided leaves. *P. Cye.*
BĒ-GŌRED' (bē-gōrd'), *p. a.* Smeared with gore. "Monsters . . . grisly, all begored." *Spenser.*

BĒ-GŌT', *i. & p.* from *beget*. See **BĒGET**.
BĒ-GŌT'TEN (bē-gōt'tn), *p.* from *beget*. See **BĒGET**. "Base begotten on a Theban slave." *Dryden.*
†BĒ-GRĀVE', *v. a.* To bury; to engrave. *Gower.*
BĒ-GRĒASE', *v. a.* To daub or soil with unctuous or fat matter; to grease. *Minsheu.*
BĒ-GRĒIME', *v. a.* To soil with dirt deep impressed. "Begrimed and black." *Shak.*
BĒ-GRŪDGE', *v. a.* [*bē* and *grudge*.] [*i.* **BĒGRUDGED**; *pp.* **BĒGRUDGING**, **BĒGRUDGED**.] To envy the possession of; to grudge. *Shaftesbury.*
BĒ-GŪILE' (bē-gīl'), *v. a.* [*bē* and *guile*.] [*i.* **BĒGUILLED**; *pp.* **BĒGUILING**, **BĒGUILLED**.]
 1. To impose upon; to delude; to cheat.
 The serpent me beguiled, and I did eat. *Milton.*
 2. To evade by deception; to deceive.
 'Tis yet some comfort,
 When misery could beguile the tyrant's rage,
 And frustrate his proud will. *Shak.*
 3. To cause that to be unnoticed or forgotten which may be attended with tedium, uneasiness, or pain; to amuse; to divert.
 My spirits grow dull, and fain I would beguile
 The tedious day with sleep. *Shak.*
 By sports like these are all his cares beguiled. *Goldsmith.*
Syn.—See **AMUSE**.
BĒ-GŪIL'EMENT (bē-gīl'mēt), *n.* The act of beguiling. *John Foster.*
BĒ-GŪIL'ER (bē-gīl'ēr), *n.* One who beguiles.
†BĒ-GŪIL'ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to beguile.
†BĒ-GŪIL'TY (bē-gīl'tē), *v. a.* To render guilty. "Beguilty thine own conscience." *Sanderson.*
BĒ-GŪIN' (bā-gāng' or bēg-wīn'), *n.* [Fr.] Another name for the Beghard sect, formed by several poor laymen and women, who affected a voluntary poverty, under which they covered an infinite number of disorders and crimes. *Alban Butler.*
BĒ-GŪINE' (bā-gēn'), *n.* [Fr.] A female of the Beguin sect.
BĒ-GŪM', *v. a.* To daub with gum. *Swift.*
BĒ'GŪM, *n.* A title given to a Hindoo princess or lady of high rank. *Hamilton.*
BĒ-GŪN', *p.* from *begin*. See **BEGIN**.
BĒ-HĀLF' (bē-hāf'), *n.* [A. S. *behefe*, gain.] Benefit; advantage; interest; account; behoof.
 It shall be a statute for ever . . . on the behalf of the children of Israel. *Exod. xxvii. 21.*
 The eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to show himself strong in the behalf of them whose heart is perfect towards him. *2 Chron. xvi. 9.*
†BĒ-HĀP'PEN (bē-hāp'pn), *v. n.* To happen.
 Which unto any knight be happen may. *Spenser.*
BĒ-HĀVE', *v. a.* [A. S. *behabban*, to restrain; Ger. *behaben*.] [*i.* **BĒHAVED**; *pp.* **BĒHAVING**, **BĒHAVED**.]
 1. **†**To restrain; to govern; to discipline; to subdue.
 But who his limbs with labors, and his mind
 Behaves with cares, cannot so easy mislead. *Spenser.*
 With such sober and unnoted passion
 He did behave his anger. *Shak.*
 2. To carry; to conduct;—used with the reflexive pronoun; as, "He behaves himself ill."
 We behaved not ourselves disorderly among you. *2 Thess.*
Syn.—To *behave* and to *demean* are commonly used with the reciprocal pronoun in the same sense; as, "He behaves himself or he demeans himself well or ill." To *conduct* is often used in the same manner, to carry sometimes, and to comport rarely, as, "He conducts himself well"; "He carries himself well"; "He comports himself well."
BĒ-HĀVE', *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self; as, "He behaves well." *Johnson.*
BĒ-HĀVED' (bē-hāvd'), *p. a.* Conducted; ordered; as, "Well behaved."
BĒ-HĀV'IQR (bē-hāv'yūr), *n.* Act or manner of behaving; conduct; demeanor; manner; deportment; carriage.
 And he changed his behavior before them, and feigned himself mad in their hands. *Sam. xxi. 18.*
 One may see how much another man is a fool, when he dedicates his behavior to love. *Shak.*
 To be upon one's behavior, to be in a state of caution or restraint from the idea that one's behavior is to be noticed, and to be followed by important consequences.—To *be*, or to *be put upon*, one's good behavior,

a phrase of the same import as the preceding, and now more frequently used than that.—*During good behavior*, (*Legislation*.) while the conduct or manner in administering the duties of an office is such as the law contemplates.

Syn.—*Behavior* relates especially to the corporeal actions, and to the minor morals, of society; *conduct*, to the mental actions, and to the higher morals. *Behavior* is more versatile than *conduct*; *behavior* in company, at the table, or in public; *conduct* in one's station or course of life. *Carriage*, *manners*, *deportment*, and *demeanor* are different species of *behavior*. *Carriage* and *manners* respect education, and are acquired; *deportment* and *demeanor* have more connection with disposition, and are native. *Easy carriage*, *polished manners*; *modest deportment*; *mild demeanor*.

BĒ-HĒAD' (bē-hēd'), *v. a.* [A. S. *beheafðian*.] [*i.* **BĒHEADED**; *pp.* **BĒHEADING**, **BĒHEADED**.] To decapitate; to deprive of the head.

I think it was Caligula who wished the whole city of Rome had but one neck, that he might behead them at a blow. *Addison.*

BĒ-HĒAD'ING, *n.* The act of severing the head from the body. *Holland.*

BĒ-HĒLD', *i. & p.* from *behold*. See **BEHOLD**.

†BĒ-HĒLL', *v. a.* To torture as with the pains of hell. "Did behell and rack him." *Hevlyt.*

BĒ'HE-MŌTH [bē'hē-mōth, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; bē'hēm'oth, *S.*; bē'hēm'oth or bē'hēm'oth, *K.*; bē'hēm'oth, *Ash, Nares, Maunder*], *n.* [Heb. *בְּהֵמָה*, great beast.] An animal described in Job, by many supposed to be the elephant; but some suppose it to be the hippopotamus, and others the extinct animal *iguanodon*, the fossil remains of which are found. *Brande.*
 Behold now behemoth, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox. *Job xl. 15.*

BĒ'HĒN, *n.* [Ar.] (*Bot.*) An old name of the bladder campion, or spattling-poppy (*Silene inflata* or *Cucubalus behen*), and also of a species of *Centaurea*. *Gray.*

BĒ'HĒST', *n.* [A. S. *beheas*, a self-command, promise, behest; *bē* and *has*, a command.] A command; a precept; an injunction.

Her tender youth had obediently lived under her parents' behests. *Milton.*
 On high behests his angels to and fro
 Passed frequent. *Milton.*

†BĒ-HĒHT' (bē-hīt'), *v. a.* [A. S. *behatan*, to promise.] [*i.* **BĒHOT**; *pp.* **BĒHIGHTING**, **BĒ-HIGHT**.]
 1. To promise. "The journey which he had beheight." *Spenser.*
 2. To intrust; to commit. "The keys are to thy hand beheight." *Spenser.*
 3. To call; to name.

Why of late
 Didst thou beheight me born of English blood? *Spenser.*

4. To command; to order; to direct.
 So, taking courteous congé, he beheight
 Those gates to be unbarred. *Spenser.*

5. To address; to speak to.
 Whom soon as he beheld he knew, and thus beheight. *Spenser.*

6. To inform; to assure.
 In right ill array
 She was, with storm and heat, I you beheight. *Chaucer.*

7. To intend; to mean; to design.
 Words sometimes bear more than the heart beheighteth. *Mr. for Mag.*

8. To reckon; to esteem; to consider.
 A knight much better than thyself beheight. *Spenser.*

BĒ-HĪND', *prep.* [A. S. *behindan*.]
 1. In a position towards the back of; at the back of; in the rear of; as, "Behind the house," "Behind the hill."

And when Saul looked behind him, David stooped with his face to the earth. *1 Sam. xxiv. 8.*

2. Remaining after the death of a person.
 What he gave me to publish was but a small part of what he left behind him. *Pope.*

3. Coming after in rank or excellence.
 For I suppose I was not a whit behind the very chiefest apostles. *2 Cor. xi. 5.*

BĒ-HĪND', *ad.* 1. At the back; in the rear.
 A certain woman came in the press behind, and touched his garment. *Mark v. 27.*

2. Backwards; back; as, "To look behind."
 3. Out of sight; not brought forward.
 We cannot be sure that there is no evidence behind. *Locke.*

4. At a distance back in time or place.
 Forgetting those things which are behind. *Phil. iii. 13.*
 The tempest itself lags behind. *Cowper.*

BE-HIND'HÄND, *ad.* In a state of backwardness with respect to something to be done, or of deficiency in the means of meeting expenditures. "To be half a year *behindhand*." *Addison*.

BE-HIND'HÄND, *a.* Backward; in arrears; tardy. The country are very much *behindhand*. *Spectator*. In my *behindhand* slackness. *Shak.*

BEHM'EN-IST (hēm-), *n.* One of a sect of mystics who adopted the philosophical views of Jacob Behmen, a shoemaker of Upper Lusatia.

BE-HÖLD', *v. a.* [A. S. *behealdan*, to behold; *be*, by or near, and *healdan*, to hold.] [*i.* **BEHELD**; *pp.* **BEHOLDING**, **BEHELD**.—*Beholden*, once used as the past participle, is not now used except as a participial adjective.] To see, in an emphatical sense; to observe attentively.

The Saviour comes by ancient bards to hold. Hear him, ye deaf; and all ye blind, behold. *Pope*. **Syn.**—A person *beholds* that which excites interest or admiration; he sees involuntarily; looks attentively; observes and views carefully. "The eyes open to see, turn to look at, fix to behold, and roll to view." *Trusler*.—See **SEE**.

BE-HÖLD', *v. n.* To direct the eye towards.

Then Moses trembled, and durst not behold. *Acts vii. 32*.

BE-HÖLD', *interj.* See; lo; observe.

Behold, I am with thee, and will keep thee. *Gen. xxviii. 15*.

BE-HÖLD'EN (be-höi'den), *p. a.* [Participle of *behold*, taken in the sense of its primitive Saxon roots.—See **BEHOLD**.] Obligated; bound in gratitude; indebted.

I think myself mightily *beholden* to you for the reprehension you gave me. *Addison*.

† **BE-HÖLD'EN-NÉSS, *n.*** State of being obliged. "To acknowledge his *beholdenness*." *Sidney*.

BE-HÖLD'ER, *n.* One who beholds or sees; a looker-on. "Did make *beholder* wink." *Shak.*

† **BE-HÖLD'ING, *a.*** Obligated; beholden. "Shall we be *beholding* to you?" *Shak.*

BE-HÖLD'ING, *n.* 1. Act of seeing; observation. The revenges we are bound to take upon your traitorous father are not fit for you to *beholding*. *Shak.*

2. † Obligation. "Love to virtue, and not to any particular *beholdings*." *Carew*.

† **BE-HÖLD'ING-NÉSS, *n.*** State of being obliged. "I seemed to shun *beholdingness*." *Donne*.

BE-HÖN'EY (be-hün'ey), *v. a.* To sweeten with honey. *Sherwood*.

BE-HÖÖF', *n.* [A. S. *behofan*, to be fit; *behoft*, gain, benefit.] Profit; advantage; behalf.

No mean recompense it brings To your *behoft*. *Milton*.

† **BE-HÖÖV'A-BLE, *a.*** Fit; expedient. *Tul.*

BE-HÖÖVE', *v. a.* [A. S. *behofan*; Dut. *behoeven*; Sw. *behöfva*.] [*i.* **BEHOVED**; *pp.* **BEHOOVING**, **BEHOOVED**.]

To be fit for; to be meet for; to become;—now used only impersonally with *it*. Thus *it behooved* Christ to suffer. *Luke xiv. 48*.

† **BE-HÖÖVE', *v. n.*** To be fit; to be meet. "Some-time *behooveth* it to be counselled." *Chaucer*.

† **BE-HÖÖVE', *n.*** Advantage; behoof. "Devised this mean for my *behoove*." *Chaucer*.

BE-HÖÖVE'FUL, *a.* Useful; profitable. "Necessary and *behooveful*." [R.] *Bp. Hall*.

† **BE-HÖÖVE'FUL-LY, *ad.*** Usefully. *Spenser*.

† **BE-HÖÖVE'LY, *a.*** Useful; profitable. *Chaucer*.

† **BE-HÖT', *i.*** from *behoight*. *Spenser*.

† **BE-HÖV'A-BLE, *a.*** Fit.—See **BEHOOVABLE**.

BE-HÖVE', *v. a.* See **BEHOOVE**. *Melmoth*.

† **BE-HÖVE'FUL, *a.*** Fit. See **BEHOOVEFUL**.

† **BE-HÖVE'LY, *a.*** See **BEHOOVELY**. *Gower*.

BE-HÖWL', *v. a.* To howl at.

And the wolf *behowls* the moon. *Shak.*

BE'ING, *p.* from *be*. Existing.—See **BE**.

BE'ING, *n.* 1. Existence; opposed to nonentity. Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us *being*. *Bp. Taylor*. Consider every thing as not yet in *being*. *Bentley*.

2. Whatever exists, or has being. *Being* is either substance or accident; substance is either matter or mind. *Flaming*.

3. A person, animal, or thing existing.

It is folly to seek the approbation of any *being* besides the supreme, because no other *being* can make a right judgment of us. *Addison*.

Animals are the only *beings* in nature which manifest sensation and spontaneous movements. *Brande*.

Syn.—See **EXISTENCE**.

† **BE'ING, *conj.*** Since; because that.

Being life consisteth in the union of the soul unto the body, death can be nothing else but the solution of that vital union. *Fearson*.

† **BE'ING-PLACE, *n.*** A place in which to be; local existence. *Spenser*.

BE' IT SÖ. A phrase of anticipation, *Suppose it to be so*; or of permission, *Let it be so*. *Shak.*

BE-JÄDE', *v. a.* To tire thoroughly; to weary. "Lest you *bejade* the good galloway." *Milton*.

† **BE-JÄPE', *v. a.*** To mock; to deceive. "Flattery . . . the worthy prince to *bejape*." *Gower*.

BE-JÄUN'DICE, *v. a.* To infect with the jaundice; to jaundice. *Qu. Rev.*

† **BE-JÉS'IT, *v. a.*** To make a Jesuit of. *Milton*.

BE-JEW'EL, *v. a.* [*i.* **BEJEWELLED**; *pp.* **BEJEWELLING**, **BEJEWELLED**.] To adorn or decorate with jewels. *Ec. Rev.*

BE-JÜM'BLE, *v. a.* To jumble; to put into a state of confusion. *Ash*.

BE-KÄH, *n.* A half-shekel. *Ex. xxxviii. 26*.

BE-KISS', *v. a.* To kiss earnestly. *B. Jonson*.

BE-KNAVE' (be-näv'), *v. a.* To call knave. May stride ne'er befool ye or beknave ye. *Pope*.

BE-KNÄW' (be-näw'), *v. a.* See **BEONAW**. *Shak.*

BE-KNIGHT (be-ni'), *v. a.* To confer knight-hood upon; to knight. *Hest. Rev.*

BE-KNÖW' (be-nö'), *v. a.* To acknowledge. "He meekly *beknoweth* his sin." *Chaucer*.

BE-LÄ'BOR, *v. a.* [*i.* **BELABORED**; *pp.* **BELABORING**, **BELABORED**.]

1. To work hard upon; to ply diligently. If the earth is *belabored* with culture, it yieldeth corn. *Narrov*.

2. To beat soundly; to thump. Homer illustrates one of his heroes encountered with the enemy in a field of corn, that hath been *be-labored* by all the boys of the village. *Spectator*.

† **BE-LÄGE', *v. a.*** To fasten; to belay. *Bailey*.

BE-LÄGE', *v. a.* To adorn with lace. "How to *belace* and fringe . . . I knew." *Beaumont*.

BE-LÄM', *v. a.* To beat; to bang. [North of England].—See **LAMM**. *Sherwood*.

† **BEL'A-MÖUR, *n.*** [Fr. *bel amour*, fair love.] Gallant; consort. *Spenser*.

† **BEL'A-MY, *n.*** [Fr. *bel ami*, fair friend.] An intimate friend. "His dearest *belamy*." *Spenser*.

BE-LÄTE', *v. a.* To retard; to make too late. Slowness cannot *belate*, nor hope drive on too fast. *Darvanc*.

BE-LÄT'ED, *p. a.* Benighted; made late; hindered; tardy. "Some *belated* peasant sees, or dreams he sees." [R.] *Milton*.

BE-LÄT'ED-NÉSS, *n.* Backwardness; slowness. "A certain *belatedness* in me." [R.] *Milton*.

BE-LÄUD', *v. a.* To praise highly. *West. Rev.*

† **BE-LÄVE', *v. a.*** To wash. *Cockeram*.

† **BE-LÄW'EIVE, *v. a.*** To give law to. "To have *belawgiven* his own sacred people." *Milton*.

BE-LÄY', *v. a.* [A. S. *belawan*, to belay; Dut. *beluigen*.] [*i.* **BELAYD** or **BELAYED**; *pp.* **BELAYING**, **BELAYD** or **BELAYED**.]

1. To block up; to bar. [R.] *Dryden*.

The speedy horse all passages *belays*. *Dryden*.

2. To besiege; to invest. [R.] *Spenser*.

3. † To overlay; to decorate. All in a woodman's jacket he was clad Of Lincoln arven, *belaid* with silver lace. *Spenser*.

4. (Naut.) To make fast, as a rope, by turns round a pin without hitching it. *Dana*.

† **BELCH** [bēch, S. P. J. K. Sm. R.; bēsh, W. F. E. J.], *v. n.* [A. S. *bealcgan*.] [*i.* **BELCHED**; *pp.* **BELCHING**, **BELCHED**.]

1. To eject wind from the stomach; to eruct. All radishes breed wind, and provoke a man that catch them to *belch*. *Holland*.

2. To make a sudden or violent ejection. The waters boil, and *belching* from below, Brought forth a man, a mortal enemy to w. *Dryden*.

† **BELCH, *v. a.*** To throw out from the stomach; to eject with force; to cast forth.

And, fat with acorns, *belched* their windy food. *Dryden*. As burning Ætna from his boiling stew Doth *belch* out flame. *Spenser*.

† **BELCH, *n.*** 1. Eructation. *Johnson*.

2. † Malt liquor. [Cant term.] "Muddy *belch*." *Addison*. "Drunk with *belch*." *Dennis*.

† **BELCH'ING, *n.*** Eructation. *Arbuthnot*.

BEL'DÄM, *n.* [Fr. *belle dame*, fair lady.]

1. An old woman; a grandmother. The *beldam* and the girl, the grandchild and the boy. *Dayton*.

2. A hag; an ugly old woman. 1 *Witch*. Why, how now, *belch*? You look angrily. Rec. Have I not reason, *belch* as you are, Saucy and overbold? *Shak.*

† **BE-LÄGUE', *v. a.*** To besiege. *Holland*.

BE-LÄA'GUER (be-lä'ger), *v. a.* [A. S. *beliegan*, to surround; Dut. *belegeren*; Ger. *belagern*, to besiege.] [*i.* **BELÄGGERED**; *pp.* **BELÄGUERING**; **BELÄGUERED**.] To invest, as a town or fortress; to besiege; to beset. The Trojan camp, then *beleaguered* by Turnus and the Latins. *Dryden*.

BE-LÄA'GUER-ER, *n.* A besieger. *Sherwood*.

† **BE-LÄAVE', *v. a.*** [A. S. *belifan*, to remain.] To leave. "There was nothing *belleft*." *Gower*.

BE-LECT'URE, *v. a.* To vex with lectures; to lecture to. *Cotteridge*.

BE-LÉE', *v. a.* (Naut.) To place on the lee side of. "I . . . must be *belered* and calmed." *Shak.*

BE-LEM'NITE, *n.* [Gr. *βέλενον*, a dart.] (Pal.) The internal shell of a fossil cephalopod; the thunderstone. *Brande*.

BE-LEM-NI'TÉS, *n.* [Mod. L.] Belemnite.

† **BE-LÉP'ER, *v. a.*** To infect as with the leprosy. "Belepered with . . . ingratitude." *Beau. & Fl.*

BEL ESPRIT (bē'es-prē'), *n*; pl. **BEAUX ESPRITS** (bō'es-prē'). [Fr., *fine wit*.] A wit; a man of wit; a fine genius. *Swift*.

BEL'FRY, *n.* [Low L. *belfredus*; Fr. *belfroy*, an alarm-bell, a frame for a bell, a watch-tower.] A tower or place in which bells are hung. *Guy*.

† **BEL-GÄRD, *n.*** [Fr. *bel égard*.] A soft glance. "Many false *belgards*." *Spenser*.

BEL'GI-AN, *n.* A native of Belgium. *Murray*.

BEL'GI-AN, *a.* Belonging to Belgium. *Ash*.

BEL'GIC, *a.* Relating to the *Belgæ*, ancient tribes that inhabited the north of Gaul;—belonging to Belgium. *Clarke*.

BEL'IAL, *n.* [Heb. *בְּיָלָה*, worthlessness.] A personification of evil; a wicked man; Satan. *Calmet*.

What concord hath Christ with *Belial*? 2 (or. vi. 14).

BE-LI'BEL, *v. a.* To traduce; to libel. *Fuller*.

BE-LIE' (be-lē'), *v. a.* [*be* and *lie*.—A. S. *beliegan*, to falsify, to belie; Ger. *belügen*.] [*i.* **BELIED**; *pp.* **BELIYING**, **BELIED**.]

1. To represent falsely; to falsify. He was not bound to *belie* himself. *Str T. More*.

2. To calumniate; to slander. Thou dost *belie* him, Percy; thou *beliest* him. *Shak*.

3. To tell the lie to; to convict of falsehood. Their trembling hearts *belie* their beautiful tongues. *Dryden*.

4. To counterfeit; to mimic. Which dost with horses' heads, that beat the ground, And martial brass, *belie* the thunder's sound. *Dryden*.

BE-LIEP' (be-lē'), *n.* [A. S. *geloefa*, belief, faith, confidence; *geloefan*, to believe; Dut. *geloof*.]

1. Act of believing; trust in the certainty of that which is not positively known; credit given to testimony; conviction of the mind arising from evidence. Future I hope, but present I *believe*. *Watson*.

We are not to submit our understandings to the *beliefs* of

those things which are contrary to our understanding. We must have a reason for that which we believe above our reason. *Dr. Whitchote.*

2. Faith; confidence in the truths of religion.

No man can attain *belief* by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth. *Hooker.*

3. The thing believed; object of belief.

Superstitious prophecies are not only the belief of fools, but the talk sometimes of wise men. *Bacon.*

4. Doctrine; opinion; persuasion — creed.

Mahomet inculcated the *belief* that there is, was, and ever will be, one only God. *W. Irving.*

Syn. — Trust in opinion, or in a statement of facts, is called *belief*; in religious opinion or divine testimony, *faith*; in pecuniary worth, *credit*; in moral property, *confidence*; — the articles of belief, *creed*.

† BĒ-LĪĒV'FŪL, *a.* Having faith. *Udal.*

† BĒ-LĪĒV'FŪL-NESS, *n.* Fullness of faith. *Udal.*

BĒ-LĪĒV'Ā-BLE (bē-lēv'ā-bl), *a.* Credible.

BĒ-LĪĒV'Ā-BLE-NESS, *n.* Credibility. *Goodwin.*

BĒ-LĪĒVE', *v. a.* [A. S. *geliefan*, to believe, to trust; Dut. *gelooven*.] [i. BELIEVED; pp. BELIEVING, BELIEVED.] To exercise belief in; to think to be true; to credit; to put confidence in.

We know what rests upon reason; we believe what rests upon authority. *Hamilton.*

Ten thousand things there are which we believe merely upon the credit of those who have spoken or written of them. *Watts.*

Syn. — See THINK.

BĒ-LĪĒVE', *v. n.* 1. To have a firm persuasion; to exercise faith.

All things are possible to him that *believeth*. *Mark ix. 23.*

2. To suppose; to deem; to think.

They are, I *believe*, as high as most steeples in England. *Addison.*

To believe in, to hold as an object of faith. — To believe on, to rest upon with confidence.

BĒ-LĪĒV'ER, *n.* 1. One who believes; one who accepts any thing as true; as, "A *believer* in astrology."

2. One who has faith in the doctrines of Christianity; a Christian.

Mysteries held by us have no power, pomp, or wealth, but have been maintained by the universal body of true *believers* from the days of the apostles. *Swift.*

3. (*Ecc. Hist.*) One who had been baptized, in distinction from the *catechumen*, who was in a course of preparation for baptism. *Buck.*

BĒ-LĪĒV'ING, *n.* The act of exercising belief. "Believing of historical things." *Cudworth.*

BĒ-LĪĒV'ING-LY, *ad.* After a believing manner.

BĒ-LĪGH'T' (bē-lit'), *v. a.* To display with light; to illuminate. *Cowley.*

BĒ-LIKE', *ad.* Probably; likely. *Shak.* [In use as a colloquial or vulgar word. *Forby.*]

† BĒ-LIKE'LY, *ad.* Probably. *Bp. Hall.*

BĒ-LĪME', *v. a.* 1. To entangle as with bird-lime. "As a bird in lime-twigs, the more he struggles, the more he is *belimed*." *Hobbes.*

2. To smear; to soil. "His foul hands are *belimed* with bribery." *Bp. Hall.*

BĒ-LĪT'TLE, *v. a.* [i. BELITTLED; pp. BELITTLING, BELITTLED.] To make little or less; to diminish. *Jefferson.*

[A word not authorized by English usage.]

BĒ-LĪT'TLING, *p. a.* Making little. "Belittling cares." *T. D. Woolsey.*

† BĒ-LĪVE', *ad.* Speedily; quickly. *Spenser.*

BĒLL, *n.* [A. S. *bell*, a bell; *bellan*, to make a hollow sound; Dut. *bel*.]

1. A hollow metallic vessel for giving a sound on being struck.

Bid the merry bells ring to thy ear. *Shak.*

2. Any thing in the form of a bell.

Where the bee sucks, there suck I; In a cowslip's bell I lie. *Shak.*

3. (*Arch.*) The body of a Corinthian or composite capital, around which the foliage and volutes are arranged, called also a *tambour* or *drum*. *Wheale.*

To bear the bell, to be the first, in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock of sheep. — *Bell, book, and candle*, a phrase descriptive of the solemn form of excommunication used in the Rom. Cath. Church in the tenth and eleventh centuries. The bell was tolled to

summon the people, the sentence read out of a book, and a candle, which the priest held, thrown upon the ground and extinguished in token of the fate of the delinquent.

Bell, book, and candle shall not drive me back, When gold and silver beck me to come on. *Shak.*

BĒLL, *v. n.* To take the form of a bell; to become bell-shaped. [R.]

Hops, in the beginning of August, *bell*, and are sometimes ripe. *Mortimer.*

† BĒLL, *v. n.* To bellow. *Chaucer.*

BĒLL-Ā-DŌN'NA, *n.* [It. *bella donna*, fair lady.]

1. A poisonous perennial plant, so called from its having been used by ladies as a cosmetic; the deadly nightshade; *Atropa belladonna*. *Loudon.*

2. A species of *Amaryllis*, so named on account of its beauty and delicate blushing flowers; the belladonna lily. *Loudon.*

BĒLL-Ā'TRĪX, *n.* [L., a female warrior.] (*Astron.*) A star in the constellation Orion. *Hind.*

BĒLL'-CRĀNK, *n.* (*Mech.*) A rectangular lever by which the direction of motion is changed through an angle of ninety degrees; — so named from its being the form of crank employed in changing the direction of bell-wires of house-bells. *Ogilvie.*

BĒLL' (bēl), *n.* [L. *bellus*, handsome; Fr. *beau*, feminine of *beau*, beautiful, fair.] A young woman or lady admired for beauty and fashionable accomplishments; a gay young lady.

My beaus . . . shepherds, and my bellwoods-nymphs. *Tatler.*
And just as humor rose or fell,
By turns a luster on a *bell*. *Goldsmith.*

BĒLL'ED (bēld), *a.* (*Her.*) Having bells affixed to it. "A hawk rising jessed and *bell'd*." *Todd.*

BĒLL'ET-TRIST, *n.* One versed in belles-lettres. [R.] *Coleridge.*

BĒLL'ET-TRIS'TIC, } *a.* Relating to belles-
BĒLL'ET-TRIS'TI-CAL, } lettres. "A *bellet-*
trististical journal." [R.] *For. Qu. Rev.*

BĒLL'ĒR'Q-PHŌN, *n.* (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil *Gastropoda*, probably allied to *Argonauta*, characteristic of the carboniferous formation and some of the older strata. *Brande.*

BĒLL'ES-LET'TRES (bēl-lē'tr) [bēl-lē'tr, W. J. F. K.; bēl-lē'tr, P. Ja. Sm. R.; bēl-lē'tr, E. Wb.] *n. pl.* [Fr.] Polite literature; the fine or elegant departments of learning, as rhetoric, poetry, criticism, and philology; the writings of classical authors. *Tatler.*

BĒLL'-FĀSH-IONED (-fash-und), *a.* Having the form of a bell; bell-shaped. *Mortimer.*

BĒLL'-FLŌW-ER, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of deciduous herbaceous plants; — so named from the resemblance of the corolla to a little bell; *Campanula*. *Loudon.*

BĒLL'-FŌUND-ER, *n.* One who casts bells.

BĒLL'-HĀNG-ER, *n.* One who puts up bells.

BĒLL'-HĀNG-ING, *n.* Act of putting up bells. "Bell-hanging requires . . . attention." *W. Ency.*

† BĒLL'-BŌNE, *n.* [Fr. *belle*, beautiful, *et*, and, and *bonne*, good.] A woman excelling in beauty and goodness; a bonny lass. *Spenser.*

† BĒLL'IC, *a.* Warlike; martial. "Archimedes . . . by his machines and *bellic* instruments." *Felling.* "The *bellic* Cæsar." *Feltham.*

BĒLL'-LĪ-CŌSE', } *a.* [L. *bellicosus*; *bellum*, war.]
BĒLL'-LĪ-CŌUS, } Inclined to war; belligerent.
"Among *bellicos* nations." *Sir T. Smith.*

BĒLL'IED, *p. a.* Having a belly; or swelled like the belly; — used in composition. "Below the usual size, and big-*bell'd*." *Swift.*

† BĒLL'-LĪQ'ER-ĀTE, *v. n.* [L. *belligero*, *belligeratum*, to wage war; *bellum*, war, and *gero*, to bear.] To make war. *Cockeram.*

BĒLL'-LĪQ'ER-ENCE, *n.* Act or state of carrying on war; warfare. [R.] *Ch. Ob.*

BĒLL'-LĪQ'ER-ENT, *a.* Carrying on war; engaged in war. "The *belligerent* parties." *Chesterfield.*

BĒLL'-LĪQ'ER-ENT, *n.* A state or nation carrying on war. *Dr. Arnold.*

† BĒLL'-LĪQ'ER-ŌUS, *a.* Belligerent. *Bailey.*

BĒLL'ING, *n.* [A. S. *bellan*, to bellow.] The noise of a roe in rutting-time. *Bailey.*

† BĒLL'-LĪQ'Q-TĒNT, *a.* [L. *bellipotens*, powerful in war.] Mighty in war. *Bailey.*

BĒLL'IS, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of pretty, herbaceous plants; the daisy. *Loudon.*

† BĒLL'-LĪ-TŪDE, *n.* [L. *bellitudo*.] Beauty; loveliness; elegance; neatness. *Cockeram.*

BĒLL'-LESS, *a.* Being without a bell. *Scott.*

BĒLL'MAN, *n.* One who rings a bell, to give notice or alarm in the streets; a public crier; a bell-ringer; — written also *belman*. *Milton.*

BĒLL-MĒT'AL (-mēt'tl or -mēt'al), *n.* The metal of which bells are made, an alloy of copper and tin, having four pounds of copper to one of tin; — written also *belmetal*. *Brande.*

BĒLL'-MŌŪTHED, *a.* Expanded at the mouth in the form of a bell. *Ogilvie.*

BĒLL'-LŌ'NA, *n.* (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Luther in 1854. *Lovering.*

BĒLL'ŌW, *v. n.* [A. S. *bellan*, to roar; L. *belo*, or *ballo*, to bleat; Dut. & Ger. *bellen*; Sw. *bola*.] [i. BELLOWED; pp. BELLOWING, BELLOWED.]

1. To make a noise as a bull; to roar.

Jupiter became a bull, and *bellowed*. *Shak.*

2. To bawl out; to vociferate; to clamor.

This gentleman is very zealous in his devotion, but then he is accustomed to roar and *bellow* so terribly loud in the responses, that he frightens even us who are daily used to him. *Tatler.*

3. To make a loud, continued noise, like the roaring of the wind in a tempest.

Till, at the last, he heard a dreadful sound, Which through the wood loud *bellowing* did rebound. *Spenser.*

BĒLL'ŌW, *n.* A loud roaring noise. *Todd.*

BĒLL'ŌW-ER, *n.* One who bellows. *Chapman.*

BĒLL'ŌW-ING, *n.* A loud roaring noise. "Rend the higher regions with . . . *bellowings*." *Herbert.*

BĒLL'OWS (bēl'ūs) [bēl'ūs, S. W. P. E. J. F. K. Sm. R.; bēl'ōz, J. W. B.] *n. sing. & pl.* [L. *bulga*, a bag; Goth. *balgs*; A. S. *blast-belg*; Dut. *blaasbalg*, *blasebalg*; Dan. *blasebalg*.] A machine used to urge a fire by blowing or forcing a current of air into it; — usually having two corresponding parts, whence its name takes the plural form.

Which art he has so far advanced as to be able even to make a good orator of a pair of *bellows*. *Tatler.*

One, with great *bellows*, gathered filling air, And with forced wind the fuel did inflame. *Spenser.*

Most lexicographers and grammarians who treat particularly of this word regard it as properly used only in the plural; as is the fact with respect to the lexicographers Johnson and Walker, and the grammarians Lowth, Murray, Allen, Crombie, and Bailey. Dr. Webster and some other grammarians, however, regard it as properly used in both numbers. There are respectable authorities for using it in the singular; as, "Like a *bellows*," *Dryden*; — "The common *bellows* is formed," &c., *Francis's Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences*; — "Each *bellows*," *P. Cyc.* Smart says, "Though generally considered as plural, some authors join it to a verb singular; and this will justify the pronunciation *bell'us*." Walker remarks that "the last syllable of this word, like that of *gal-lows*, is corrupted beyond recovery into *us*." — As a plural noun, it would be analogically pronounced bēl'ōz. — See GALLOWS.

Hydrostatic *bellows*, a philosophical instrument intended to illustrate the truth called the hydrostatic paradox, that a small quantity of any fluid may be made to counteract a great mechanical resistance.

BĒLL'OWS-MĒND'ER (bēl'ūs-), *n.* One who mends bellows. *Shak.*

BĒLL'-PĒP'PER, *n.* A species of *Capsicum*; the red pepper of the gardens. *Buchanan.*

BĒLL'-PŪLL, *n.* That by which a bell is made to ring; a bell-rope. *W. Ency.*

BĒLL'-RĪNG-ER, *n.* One who rings bells. *Bale.*

BĒLL'-RŌŌF, *n.* (*Arch.*) A roof the cross section of which resembles a bell. *Crabb.*

BĒLL'-RŌPE, *n.* A rope used for ringing a bell.

BĒLL'-SHĀPED (bēl'-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a bell.

BĒLL'Ū-INE [bēl'ū-in, S. W. P. J. Sm. R.; bēl'-

lu-in, P., a. [L. *beluimus*; *bellua*, a beast.] Bestial; brutal; beastly. "The animal and belluine life." *Atterbury.*

BELL-WEED, *n.* A sort of weed or plant. *Ash.*

BELL-WETHER, *n.* A sheep which leads the flock with a bell at his neck. *Howell.*

BELL'LY, *n.* [L. *bulga*, a bag; Goth. *balgs*; A. S. *belg*, *belig*, *bylig*, or *belg*, a bulge, bag, the belly; Ger. & Dut. *balg*.] 1. That part of the human body which contains the bowels or intestines, reaching from the breast to the thighs; abdomen.

2. In the lower animals the under portion of the body, or the part next to the ground.

And the Lord said unto the serpent, . . . Upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat. *Gen. iii. 14.*

3. The receptacle of food; the stomach.

He would fain have filled his belly with the hanks that the swine did eat. *Luke xv. 16.*

4. The womb. [Rare or obsolete.]

Before I formed thee in the belly I knew thee. *Jer. i. 5.*

5. The part of any thing which swells out.

An Irish harp hath the concave, or belly, not along the strings, but at the end of the strings. *Huron.*

6. A place in which something is enclosed.

Out of the belly of hell cried I, and thou heardest my voice. *Jonah ii. 2.*

7. The convex or bulging side of any thing; as, (Naut.) "The belly of a sail"; (Carp.) "The belly of a curved timber."

BELL'LY, *v. n.* To swell into a larger capacity. The belling canvas strutted with the gale. *Dryden.*

BELL'LY, *v. a.* To fill; to swell out. [R.] *Shak.*

BELL'LY-ACHE (bél'le-ák), *n.* Pain in the bowels; colic. *Beau. & Fl.*

BELL'LY-BAND, *n.* 1. The girth of a horse in harness. *Sherwood.* 2. (Naut.) A band of canvas to strengthen a sail. *Ogilvie.*

BELL'LY-BOUND, *a.* Costive. *Johnson.*

† BELL'LY-CHEER, *n.* Good cheer. "Loaves

† BELL'LY-CHEER'ING, *n.* and *belly-cheer.* "Milton. "Riotous banqueting, pot-companionship, and belly-cheering." *Colcl.*

† BELL'LY-CHURL, *n.* A rustic glutton. *Drayton.*

BELL'LY-DOUBLET, *n.* A doublet covering the belly. "Your thin belly-doublet." *Shak.*

BELL'LY-FRET-TING, *n.* 1. The chafing of a horse's belly. *Johnson.* 2. A great pain in a horse's belly caused by worms. *Bailey.*

BELL'LY-FUL, *n.* As much food as fills the belly, or satisfies the appetite; — satiety. And, of their bellyful secure, *Lloyd.* Oversee, or overlook, the poor.

† BELL'LY-GOD, *n.* One who makes a god of his belly; a glutton; an epicure. *Hakewill.*

BELL'LY-ING, *p. a.* Bulging out. *Crabb.*

† BELL'LY-PINCHED (-pincht), *a.* Starved. "The belly-pinched wolf." *Shak.*

BELL'LY-RÖLL, *n.* (Hort.) A sort of levelling roll, formed with a protuberance to fit into hollowed places in the ground. *Mortimer.*

† BELL'LY-SLÄVE, *n.* A slave to the appetites. "These beastly belly-slaves." *Homily.*

BELL'LY-TIM-BER, *n.* Food. [Low.] *Hudibras.*

BELL'LY-WORM (-würm), *n.* A worm that breeds in the belly. *Ray.*

† BE-LOOK', *v. a.* To fasten as with a look. *Shak.*

BELL'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *βίλος*, an arrow, and *μαντεία*, prophecy.] Divination by means of the flight of arrows. *Brande.*

BELL'O-NE, *n.* [Gr. *βέλον*, a needle.] A kind of mackerel with a long body and snout. *Agassiz.*

BE-LÖNG', *v. n.* [A. S. *be*, by, and *lengian*, to prolong, to reach; *belimban*, to belong; Ger. *belangen*, to belong, to concern, to regard.] [i. BELONGED; *pp.* BELONGING, BELONGED.]

1. To be the property of; to be possessed by.

Her hap was to light on a part of the field belonging unto Boaz. *Ruth ii. 3.*

2. To be appendant to; to constitute a part of.

He . . . went . . . into a desert place belonging to the city called Bethsaida. *Luke ix. 10.*

3. To have relation to; to be connected with; to relate to; to appertain to; to regard; to refer to.

4. To have a legal residence or inhabitancy; to be a native or a legal resident of. "Bastards . . . are settled in the parishes to which their mothers belong." *Blackstone.*

Syn. — See REFER.

BE-LÖNG', *v. a.* To be deserved by. [R.] We should find more evils belong us than happen to us. *B. Jonson.*

† BE-LÖNG'ING, *n.* Quality; endowment. *Shak.*

BE-LÖNG'ING, *p. a.* Pertaining; attached to.

BE-LÖP'TE-RA, *n. pl.* [Gr. *βίλος*, an arrow, and *πτερόν*, a wing.] (Pal.) The bones of a species of cuttle fish. *Agassiz.*

BE-LÖRD', *v. a.* To domineer over. [R.] *Calmet.*

† BE-LÖÜT', *v. a.* To treat with opprobrious language; to stigmatize as a lout. *Camden.*

† BE-LÖVE', *v. a.* To love. *Wadrophe.*

BE-LÖVED' (be-lüv'd), *p.* [from *love*.] Loved. "Thou art greatly beloved." *Dan. ix. 23.*

BE-LÖV'ED (be-lüv'ed), *p. a.* Much loved; dear. And lo, a voice from heaven, saying, This is my beloved son. *Mat. iii. 17.*

BE-LÖW', *prep.* [be and *low*.] 1. Under in place. "All below the moon." *Shak.*

2. Inferior in dignity or in excellence.

The noble Venetians think themselves but one degree below kings. *Addams.*

3. Unworthy of; beneath; unbecoming.

'Tis much to low me on his throne to sit. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See UNDER.

BE-LÖW', *ad.* 1. In a lower place; beneath. He led them up the mountain's brow, And showed them all the shining fields below. *Dryden.*

2. On the earth, as opposed to heaven.

And let no tears from erring pity flow For one that's blessed above, immortalized below. *Smith.*

3. In hell; in the regions of the dead.

What business brought him to the realms below? *Dryden.*

† BE-LÖW', *n.* A grandsire; an ancestor. *Carew.*

BEL-SWÄG'GER, *n.* A swaggerer. *Dryden.*

BELT, *n.* [L. *balteus*; A. S. *belt*; Ger. & Sw. *belt*.] 1. A girdle; a cinch; a sash; a suspender for a sword or other weapon.

Hector was dragged about the walls of Troy by the belt given him by Ajax. *South.*

2. (Geog.) A strait; as, the Great Belt and the Little Belt, at the entrance of the Baltic Sea.

3. (Astron.) One of the zones across the surface, and parallel to the equator, of the planet Jupiter.

4. (Surg.) A bandage used for various purposes. *Buchanan.*

5. (Arch.) A line of stones or bricks projecting from a wall; a string-course; a blocking-course. *Francis.*

6. (Mech.) A band, usually of leather, connecting by wheels and pulleys the different rotary parts of machinery. *Buchanan.*

7. (Her.) A badge or mark of the knightly order. *Buchanan.*

8. (Farriery.) A distemper in sheep. *Crabb.*

Syn. — See ZONE.

BELT, *v. a.* 1. To encircle as with a belt. These ramparts being dug out of a bed of chalk, and being the hills far and wide with white. *Hartm.*

2. (Agric.) To shear, as the buttocks and tails of sheep. *Farm. Ency.*

BEL'TÄNE, or BEL'TEIN, *n.* [Gael. *the fire of Bual*, *Bel*, or *Belus*.] May-day, and the traditional Celtic customs attached to it, growing, it is supposed, out of the ancient worship of Baal, or the Sun, by the Druids. *Brande.*

BELT'ER, *n.* A prostitute. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

BEL'TIN, *n.* Same as BELTANE. *Brande.*

BEL'TING, *n.* Leather or other material prepared to be made into belts for machinery.

BE-LÜ'G, *n.* (Ich.) The white porpoise of the arctic seas; *Dolphinapterus leucos*. *Brande.*

BEL'VE-DÈRE, *n.* [It. *bello*, beautiful, and *vedere*, a view; Fr. *belvédère* or *belvédère*.]

1. (Arch.) A small building constructed on the top of a house or palace, for the purpose of commanding a fine view; a cupola. *Britton.*

2. A summer-house on an elevated site in a park or garden. *Britton.*

3. A gallery or open corridor of the Vatican, at Rome, which is so called on account of the fine prospect it commands, and from which the celebrated statue of Apollo took its distinctive name. *Britton.*

BE'M'JA, *n.* [Gr. *βήμα*.] (Arch.)

1. (Ant.) A raised place in Athens, whence orators addressed public assemblies of the people. *W. Smith.*

2. (Eccl.) † A chancel.

The bema, or chancel, was with thrones for bishops and presbyters. *Str G. H. Heller.*

BE-MAD', *v. a.* To make mad. *Shak.*

BE-MAN'GLE (be-mäng'gl), *v. a.* To tear asunder; to mangle. *Beaumont.*

BE-MASK', *v. a.* To hide; to mask. *Shelton.*

† BE-MAT'TER, *v. a.* To cover with matter. *Swift.*

BE-MÄUL', *v. a.* To beat heavily; to maul. "Sore bruised and bemaused." *Shelton.*

BE-MÄZE', *v. a.* To bewilder; to perplex. With intellects bemazed in endless doubt. *Cowper.*

BEM'BEX, *n.* [Gr. *βέμβηξ*, a top.] (Ent.) A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the tribe of *Fossorcs*, or burrowing sand-wasps. *Brande.*

† BE-MÈTE', *v. a.* To measure. *Shak.*

BE-MING'GLE (be-ming'gl), *v. a.* To mingle. "Gore bemingled with . . . glue." *Mir. for Mag.*

BE-MIRE', *v. a.* To drag or immerse in the mire; — to pollute. "Bemired with sins." *Bp. Taylor.*

BE-MIRE'MENT, *n.* The state of being bemired, or soiled with mire. [R.] *Qu. Rev.*

† BE-MIST', *v. a.* To cover with a mist. "That judge . . . bemisted in his way." *Feltham.*

BE-MÖAN' (be-mön'), *v. a.* [A. S. *bemænan*, to bemoan.] [i. BEMOANED; *pp.* BEMOANING, BEMOANED.] To bewail; to lament; to mourn over; to express sorrow in behalf of.

Nineveh is laid waste; who will bemoan her? *Nahum iii. 7.*

They bemoaned him, and comforted him over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him. *Job xlii. 11.*

Syn. — See BEWAIL.

† BE-MÖAN'-ABLE, *a.* Lamentable. *Sherwood.*

BE-MÖAN'ER, *n.* One who bemoans. *N. Scott.*

BE-MÖAN'ING, *n.* Lamentation. *Bp. Hall.*

† BE-MÖCK', *v. a.* To treat with mocks; to deride. "Bemock the modest moon." *Shak.*

To bemock at, to laugh at.

† BE-MÖIL', *v. a.* To bemire. *Shak.*

BE-MÖIST'EN (be-möist'an), *v. a.* To moisten.

BEMÖL, *n.* [It. *molle*, soft.] (Mus.) B flat.

† BE-MÖN'STER, *v. a.* To make monstrous. "Bemonster not thy feature." *Shak.*

BE-MÖR'AL-IZE, *v. a.* To apply to a moral purpose; to moralize. *Er. Rev.*

BE-MÖURN' (be-mörn'), *v. a.* To weep over. "Women that . . . bemoaned him." *Wickliffe.*

BE-MÖÜ'DLE, *v. a.* To stupefy. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*

BE-MÖÜ'PLE, *v. a.* To wrap up, as with a muffler. "Cloaked up with sermons, . . . bemuffled with the externals of religion." *Sterne.*

BE-MÖÜ'D' (be-möü'd'), *p. a.* Occupied in idle musing or stupid reverie; muzzy. "A parson much bemused in beer." *Pope.*

Bemused in wine, the hard he duns forgets. *Franklin.*

† BEN. [A. S.] Formerly used for *are*, *been*, and *be*. *Spenser.*

BEN, *n.* [Heb. בֶּן.] A prefix to proper names, signifying son. "Benjamin, son of the right hand, i. e. of good fortune." *Robinson.*

BEN, or BEN'-NÖT, *n.* The fruit of the *Moringa pterygosperma*, which yields an oil called *ben-oil* or *oil of ben*, which is used as the basis of several perfumes, and by watchmakers for lubricating watch machinery. *Eng. Cyc.*

† BĒ-NĀME', v. a. To denominate.

And therefore he a courtier was benamed. *Sidney.*

|| BĒNCH [bēnch, S. P. J. K. Sm. *Wb.*; bēnsh, *W. F. E. Ja. R.*], n. [A. S. *banc*, or *benc*; It. *banco*; Fr. *banc*.] 1. A seat to hold several persons; a long seat.

The seat and benches shone of ivory. *Spenser.*

2. A seat of justice; a seat where judges sit. Cyriac, whose grandeur on the royal bench Of British Themis, with no mean applause, Pronounced, and in his volumes taught, our laws. *Milton.*

3. The body of judges; the court; as, "The case is to go before the full bench."

4. (*Carp.*) A carpenter's or joiner's table.

5. (*Engineering.*) A narrow platform left on an embankment to strengthen it; — called also *berme*: — a fixed point in levelling. *Francis.*

King's Bench, or *Queen's Bench*, the highest court of common law in England, so called because the sovereign used formerly to sit there in person, and is still supposed to do so. *Burrit.*

| BĒNCH, v. a. 1. To furnish with benches.

"I was benched with turf, and goodly to be seen. *Dryden.*

2. To place on a seat of honor.

His cupbearer, whom I from meaner form Have benched, and reared to worship. *Shak.*

|| BĒNCH, v. n. To sit upon a bench. *Shak.*

And thou, his yoke-fellow of equity, Bench by his side. *Shak.*

|| BĒNCH'ER, n. 1. (*Law.*) A senior member of a society governing one of the English Inns of court; — formerly called *ancients*.

I was taking a walk in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn, a favor that is indulged me by several *benchers*, who are grown old with me. *Taiter.*

2. An alderman of a corporation.

Thirteen are called fellows, and ten, aldermen or chief *benchers*. *Ashmole.*

3. A judge. "Bencher in the Capitol." *Shak.*

|| BĒNCH'-MĀRK, n. pl. (*Levelling.*) Fixed points left on a line of survey for reference. *Craig.*

BĒND, v. a. [A. S. *bandan*; Fr. *bander*.] [*i.* BENT or BENDED; *pp.* BENDING, BENT or BENDED. — *Bended* is little used.]

1. To incline from a straight direction; to incline in the form of a bow; to crook; to curve. They bend their bows; they whirl their slings around. *Dryden.*

2. To turn or incline towards.

Why dost thou bend thy eyes upon the earth? *Shak.* But, when to mischief mortals bend their will, How soon they find it instruments of ill! *Pope.*

3. To put in order or prepare for use.

As a fowler was bending his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing. *D'Extrange.*

4. To apply earnestly, as the thoughts.

He was no longer able to bend his mind or thoughts to any public business. *Temple.*

5. To subdue; to cause to submit.

O thou who sweetly bend'st my stubborn will. *Beaumont.*

6. (*Naut.*) To fasten; as, "To bend a sail, or make it fast to the yard"; "To bend a cable, or make it fast to the anchor."

To bend the brow, to knit the brow; to frown.

BĒND, v. n. 1. To be incurvated or crooked.

Then was I as a tree Whose boughs did bend with fruit. *Shak.*

2. To lean from an upright position.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head Looks fearfully on the confined deep. *Shak.*

3. To bow in token of submission.

The sons also of them that afflicted thee shall come bending unto thee. *Isa. lx. 14.*

BĒND, n. 1. Flexure; a curve; a bent.

Where'er it [the lawn] winds, and freely must it wind, She bids, at every bend, thick-blossomed tufts Crowd their interwoven tendrils. *Mason.*

2. (*Naut.*) A knot by which one rope is made fast to another: — *pl.* the strongest part of a vessel's side, to which the beams, knees, and foot-hooks are bolted; the part between the water's edge and the bulwarks.

3. (*Her.*) A kind of belt occupying the shield diagonally.

† BĒND, n. [A. S. *band*, or *bend*, that which binds.] A band or company. *Spenser.*

BĒND'Ā-BLE, a. That may be bent. *Sherwood.*

BĒND'ER, n. 1. The person who bends. *Spenser.*

2. The instrument used for bending. *Wilkins.*

3. A spree; a frolic. [U. S.] *Bartlett.*

BĒND'LET, n. The diminutive of *bend*. *Crabb.*

BĒND'WITH, n. An herb. *Bailey.*

BĒND'Y, a. (*Her.*) A term applied when an escutcheon is divided diagonally into an uneven number of partitions. *Craig.*

BĒNE, n. The oil-plant, *Sesamum orientale*, introduced into the West India islands &c.; vango. *Loudon.*

BĒ'NE, ad. A Latin adverb signifying *well*; used in the phrase *Nota bene*, Mark well.

BĒ-NĒAPED' (bē-nēpt'), a. (*Naut.*) A ship is said to be *benepaped* when the water does not flow high enough to bring her over the bar or off the ground, as at neap tide. *Crabb.*

BĒ-NĒATH', prep. [A. S. *beneath*, or *benythan*.] 1. Under; lower in place.

Their woolly fleeces, as the rites required, He laid beneath him, and to rest retired. *Dryden.*

2. Under, as being overborne by pressure.

Our country sinks beneath the yoke. *Shak.*

3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.

We have reason to be persuaded that there are far more species of creatures above us than there are beneath. *Locke.*

4. Unworthy of; unbecoming.

He will do nothing that is beneath his high station. *Atterbury.*

Syn. — See UNDER.

BĒ-NĒATH', ad. 1. In a lower place.

Thou shalt be above only, and not be beneath. *Deut.*

2. Below, with respect to heaven.

Any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath. *Ecc. ix. 4.*

BĒN-E-DĪC'I-TE, [L., *bless ye*.] A canticle used at morning prayer in the church, after the first lesson. It is called the Song of the Three Children in the Fiery Furnace. *Hook.*

† BĒN'E-DICT, a. [L. *benedico*, *benedictus*.] Mild. "Benign and benedict medicines." *Sancroft.*

BĒN'E-DICT, n. A cant term for a married man; — generalized from the character of that name in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing."

None but her priests could orthodoxically transmute a bachelor into a benedict. *N. B. Rev.*

BĒN-E-DICT'INE, n. (*Ecol. Hist.*) A monk of the order of St. Benedict. *Buch.*

BĒN-E-DICT'INE, a. Belonging to the monks of the order of St. Benedict. *Brande.*

BĒN-E-DICT'ION, n. [L. *benedictio*, a blessing; It. *benedizione*; Sp. *benedición*; Fr. *bénédiction*.] 1. A blessing; an invocation of happiness.

Hold your hands in benediction o'er me. *Shak.*

2. An expression of good wishes, or of kind words or grateful feelings, especially at parting.

So saying, he arose; whom Adam thus Followed with benediction. *Milton.*

3. (*Theol.*) A solemn act of imploring the blessing of God, performed by a priest or minister in the official services of the church. — (*Cath. odo.*) A solemn rite by which the blessing of God is invoked through the Blessed Sacrament.

† BĒN-E-DICT'ION-ARY, n. A collection of benedictions. "The benedictionary of Bishop Athelwold." *Richardson.*

BĒN-E-DICT'IVE, a. Pronouncing a blessing. "Benedictive imprecatious." *Gauden.*

BĒN-E-DICT-Q-RY, a. Declaring a benediction; benedictive. *Sat. Mag.*

BĒ'VE DIS-CĒS'SIT, [L., *he has departed honorably*.] A phrase used in an English university to signify that a student leaves his college to enter another with the consent of the master and fellows. *Hall.*

BĒN-E-FĀC'TION, n. [L. *benefacio*, *benefactus*, to do good to one; *bene*, well, and *facio*, to make, to do; Fr. *bienfait*.] 1. Act of conferring a benefit. *Johnson.*

2. The benefit conferred; a donation; a gratuity; a gift.

A man of true generosity will study in what manner to render his *benefaction* most advantageous. *Maboth.*

Syn. — *Benefactions*; to the poor; *donations* to be nevolent institutions, an unexpected *gratuity*; a free gift. — See GIFT.

BĒN-E-FĀC'TOR, n. One who confers a benefit. "Great benefactors of mankind." *Milton.*

BĒN-E-FĀC'TRESS, n. She who confers a benefit. "A benefactress to . . . monasteries." *Delany.*

BĒN'E-FĪCE (bēn'e-fis), n. [L. *beneficium*, a benefaction; It. & Sp. *beneficio*; Fr. *bénéfice*.] Advantage conferred: — an ecclesiastical living; a certain class of preferments in the church of England, as rectories, vicarages, perpetual curacies, and chaplaincies, — distinguished from *dignities*, as bishoprics, deaneries, and prebends.

The equivalent Latin term, *beneficium*, was applied by the Romans to a grant of land made to a veteran soldier. Under the feudal system, it signified an estate conferred by the sovereign, and held under him. This, afterwards becoming hereditary, constituted a *fief*, properly so called. In the middle ages, the term was applied to church preferments, on the ground that they were held under the pope as a superior lord. *Brande.*

Syn. — See LIVING.

BĒN'E-FĪCED (bēn'e-fist), p. a. Having a benefice. "Beneficed clergymen." *Burke.*

† BĒN'E-FĪCE-LESS, a. Having no benefice. "Our beneficeless precisians." *Sheldon.*

BĒ-NĒF'I-CĒNCE, n. [L. *beneficentia*; *bene*, well, and *facio*, to do; It. *beneficenza*; Sp. *beneficencia*; Fr. *beneficence*.] Active goodness; kind action; the doing of "liberal things."

That virtue [beneficence], if it be in operation, or . . . end, is called *beneficence*, and a deed (vulgarily named a good turn) may be called a benefit. *Elyot.*

There is no use of money equal to that of *beneficence*; here the enjoyment grows on reflection. *Mackenzie.*

Syn. — See BENEVOLENCE, BOUNTY.

BĒ-NĒF'I-CĒNT, a. Doing good; performing kind acts; bountiful; munificent; generous; liberal; kind. *Hale.*

Syn. — God is *beneficent* and *bountiful* in providing for his creatures. A *munificent* governor or benefactor; a *generous* disposition; a *liberal* patron; a *kind* friend.

BĒ-NĒF'I-CĒNT-LY, ad. In a beneficent manner. "Mortals once beneficently great." *Parnell.*

BĒN-E-FĪ'CIAL (bēn-e-fish'al), a. 1. Attended with, or conferring, benefits; serviceable; useful; advantageous; helpful.

God designs that a charitable intercourse should be maintained among men, mutually pleasant and beneficial. *Barrow.*

2. (*Law.*) Producing profit or advantage; "Beneficial interest": — having or enjoying a benefit or profit. "Beneficial owner." *Burrit.*

Syn. — See ADVANTAGEOUS.

† BĒN-E-FĪ'CIAL (bēn-e-fish'al), n. A benefice. "How to obtain a beneficial." *Spenser.*

BĒN-E-FĪ'CIAL-LY (bēn-e-fish'al-lē), ad. Advantageously; usefully. *Burke.*

BĒN-E-FĪ'CIAL-NĒSS (bēn-e-fish'al-nēs), n. Usefulness; advantageousness. *Hale.*

BĒN-E-FĪ'CIA-RY (bēn-e-fish'ya-rē), a. [L. *beneficiarius*, pertaining to a favor.] 1. Holding in subordination or dependence.

The Duke of Parma was tempted by no less a promise than to be made a feudatory, or *beneficiary*, king of England, under the signory in chief of the pope. *Bacon.*

2. Relating to fiefs; arising from feudal tenure; feudatory.

Beneficiary services were those which were done by the middling or lesser thanes to the king. *Spelman.*

BĒN-E-FĪ'CIA-RY (bēn-e-fish'ya-rē), n. (*Ecol.*) 1. One who holds a benefice. "The *beneficiary* is obliged to serve the parish church in his own proper person." *Ayliffe.*

2. A person benefited or assisted.

The fathers and the children, the benefactors and the *beneficiaries*, shall bind each other in the eternal enclosure and circles of immortality. *Sp. Taylor.*

3. A student assisted by the charitable funds of a literary seminary. *Sparks.*

† BĒN-E-FĪ'CIEN-CY (bēn-e-fish'en-se), n. Kindness in action. "They . . . make *beneficency* cool into acts of obligation." *Brown.*

BĒN-E-FĪ'CIENT, a. Beneficent. [R.] A. Smith.

BĒN'E-FĪT, n. [L. *beneficium*; Fr. *bienfait*.]

1. An act of kindness; a favor conferred.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his *benefits*.
Ps. ciii. 2.

2. Advantage; gain; profit.

You shall find a *benefit* in this change. *Shak.*

3. A performance at a theatre the proceeds of which go to one of the company as a part of his or her recompense.

Benefit of clergy, (*Law*), in the middle ages, in various states of Europe, an exemption of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge. It was variously modified in England, and in the reign of George IV. entirely abolished. *Brande.*

Syn.—*Benefits* and *favors* are granted by superiors; *kindness* between equals.—Princes confer *benefits* on their subjects; subjects perform *services* for their rulers, servants for their masters, citizens for their country; neighbors do acts of *kindness*, or *good offices*, to one another. *Advantage* of situation; *gain* or *profit* in trade. — See ACCOUNT, ADVANTAGE, AVAIL, GOOD, UTILITY.

BEN'E-FIT, *v. a.* [*i.* BENEFITED; *pp.* BENEFITING, BENEFITED.] To do good to; to befriend; to be useful to; to advantage.

This noble King Cyrus was wont to say that they who would not do good unto themselves were constrained to benefit others. *Holland.*

BEN'E-FIT, *v. n.* To gain advantage. *Milton.*

BEN'E-FIT-PLAY', *n.* A play acted for the advantage of one of the company. *Hawkins.*

† BEN'EGRŪ, *v. a.* To make extremely dark. "The sun . . . *benegred* in darkness." *Heoyt.*

† BE-NĒMB', or BE-NĒMPNE' (be-nēm'), *v. a.* [*be* and A. S. *nemnan*, to name.] To name; to pronounce. *Spenser.*

† BE-NĒMPT', *i. & p.* from *benome*. *Spenser.*

BE'NE-PLĀC'IT-Ū, [*It.* *good will and pleasure*.] (*Mus.*) A phrase denoting that the performer is at liberty to exercise his taste. *Crabb.*

† BEN'E-PLĀC'IT-ŪRE, *n.* [*L.* *bene*, well, and *placere*, *placitus*, to please.] Will; good pleasure. "Suitable to his *beneficence*." *Glanville.*

BEN'ERTH, or BEN'E-RĒTH, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law*.) A service which a tenant rendered to his lord with his plough and cart. *Burwill.*

BE-NĒT', *v. a.* To innure; to encompass as with a net. "Benetted round with villains." *Shak.*

BE-NĒV'O-LĒNCE, *n.* [*L.* *benivolentia*; *bene*, well, and *volō*, to wish; *It.* *benivolenza*.]

1. Disposition to do good; good will; kindness; humanity; benignity; tenderness. He is touched with so extensive a *benivolence*, that it breaks out into a passion of tears. *Steele.*

2. (*Eng. Hist.*) A species of tax levied by the sovereign, but represented by him as a gratuity. After that, he rode about the land, and used the people in such fair manner that he raised thereby notable sums of money, the which way of levying of his money was after named a *benivolence*. *Fulman of Edw. II.* in 1415.

This tax, called a *benivolence*, was devised by Edward IV. for which he sustained much envy. It was abolished by Richard III. *Johnson.*

Syn.—*Benivolence* is the desire of doing good; *benignity* is actual goodness. A *benivolent* man delights in *benignity*. The great should manifest a condescending *benignity*;—*humanity* extends to all mankind; *kindness* to friends and neighbors; *tenderness* to children, and to the weak and unfortunate. — See LOVE.

BE-NĒV'O-LĒNT, *a.* Having good will; disposed to do good; kind; humane; benignant.

Thou good old man, *benivolent* as wise. *Pope.*

Syn.—See BENEVOLENCE.

BE-NĒV'O-LĒNT-LY, *ad.* In a benivolent manner. "Benivolently minded." *Sir T. More.*

BE-NĒV'O-LĒNT-NĒSS, *n.* Benevolence; kindness of disposition. [*z.*] *Johnson.*

† BE-NĒV'O-LOŪB, *a.* [*L.* *benevolus*, well wishing.] Kind. "Benevolous disposition." *Puller.*

BEN-GĀL, *a.* A sort of thin stuff, made of silk and hair, originally from Bengal. *Johnson.*

BEN-GĀ-LĒĒ, or BEN-GĀL-LY, *a.* Relating to Bengal; of Bengal. *Ch. Ob.*

BEN-GĀ-LĒĒ, *n.* The language of Bengal. *Craig.*

BEN-GĀ-LĒĒ, *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Bengal. *P. Cyc.*

BEN'GĀL-LĪGHTS' (-lits), *n. pl.* A species of

fire-work producing a steady and very vivid blue-colored fire:—often called *blue-lights*, and much used as night signals by ships. *Francis.*

BEN'GĀL-STRĪPES, *n. pl.* A sort of cotton cloth, woven with colored stripes; gingham. *Francis.*

BĒN'JĪKE (-jk), *n.* [Turkish.] A kind of military fête in Turkey, similar to the tournament of the middle ages in Europe, but without the presence of ladies. *Ogilvie.*

BE-NĪGHT' (be-nīt'), *v. a.* [*be* and *night*.] [*i.* BENIGHTED; *pp.* BENIGHTING, BENIGHTED.]

1. To involve in darkness; to darken.

Those bright stars that did adorn our hemisphere, as those dark shades that did *benight* it, vanish. *Boyle.*

2. To overtake with night.

Being *benighted*, the sight of a candle I saw a good way off directed me to a young shepherd's house. *Sidney.*

3. To debar from intellectual light; to cloud with ignorance.

But he that hides a dark soul, and foul thoughts, *Benighted* walks under the mid-day sun. *Milton.*

BE-NĪGHT'ED, (be-nīt'ed), *p. a.* Involved in darkness; overtaken with night. "Some *benighted* angel in his way." *Dryden.*

BE-NĪGN' (be-nīn'), *a.* [*L.* *benignus*; *It.* & *Sp.* *benigno*; *Fr.* *benigne*.]

1. Of a gentle disposition; kind; gracious; humane; favorable; benignant.

They who delight in the suffering of inferior creatures will not be very compassionate or *benign*. *Locke.*

2. Expressing gentleness or kindness.

To whom thus Michael, with regard *benign*. *Milton.*

3. (*Med.*) Of a mild nature. "A *benign* medicine"; "A *benign* disease." *Dunglison.*

BE-NĪGN'ANT, *a.* Kind; gracious; good; benevolent; benign. "Benignant sovereign." *Durke.*

BE-NĪGN'ANT-LY, *ad.* Benignly. *Boswell.*

BE-NĪGN'NTY, *n.* [*L.* *benignitas*; *It.* *benignità*; *Sp.* *benignidad*; *Fr.* *benignité*.]

1. Kindness of disposition; graciousness; generosity; good-heartedness; friendliness.

Although he enjoys the good that is done him, he is unconcerned to value the *benignity* of him that does it. *South.*

From the instant of our birth we experience the *benignity* of Heaven, and the malignity of corrupt nature. *Truvel.*

2. Mildness or favorableness, as applied to the aspects of nature. "The *benignity* or inclemency of the season." *Spectator.*

Syn.—See BENEVOLENCE.

BE-NĪGN'LY (be-nīn'le), *ad.* Kindly; graciously. "His look *benignly* cast around." *Glover.*

† BEN'J-SON (bēn'jē-zē), *n.* [Old Fr. *benison*.]

Blessing; benediction. *Shak.*

BEN'JA-MĪN, *n.* 1. A plant; the *Styrax benzoin* of Sumatra. *Johnson.*

2. The resinous exudation obtained from the plant.—See BENZOIN.

BEN'JA-MĪN-TRĒĒ', *n.* (*Bot.*) A deciduous medicinal shrub of North America; *Laurus benzoin*, or *Benzoin odoriferum*;—called also *Benjamin-bush* and *spice-bush*. *Loudon.*

BEN'KĪT, *n.* A large wooden vessel with a cover to it. [*Local, Eng.*]—See KIR. *Thoresby.*

BEN'NET, *n.* An herb;—same as *avena*. *Johnson.*

BEN'SHĪĒ (bēn'shē), *n.* An Irish fairy or a fairy's wife.—See BANSHEE. *Pennant.*

BĒNT, *n.* [*From bend*.] 1. State of being bent; flexure; curvature; incurvation.

Hold your rod at a *bent* a little. *Watson.*

2. Declivity; slope. [*n.*]

Beneath the lowering brow, and on a *bent*,
The temple stood of Mars armipotent. *Dryden.*

3. Utmost force or power, as of a bent bow.

Thou let thy bow be younger than thyself,
Or thy affection cannot hold the *bent*. *Shak.*

4. Inclination; disposition; turn; tendency.

It is his [the legislator's] best policy to comply with the common *bent* of mankind, and give it all the improvements of which it is susceptible. *Hume.*

5. (*Bot.*) A kind of grass. [See BENT-GRASS.] *pl.* The withered stalks of grass standing in a pasture after the seeds have dropped. "Bents, king-cups, and maiden-hair." *Peacham.*

BĒNT, *i. & p.* from *bend*. See BEND.

BĒNT, *p. a.* Inclined from a straight direction:

—disposed; resolute; earnest. "Each other *bent* his enemy to quell." *Spenser.*

BĒNT'-GRĀSS, *n.* A genus of grasses, common in pastures, and very difficult to eradicate, so strong is its hold upon the soil by shoots from its bent and creeping stems; *Agrostis Loudon.*

BĒNT'ING-TĪME, *n.* Time when pigeons feed on bents. "Bare *beniting-times*." *Dryden.*

BE-NŪMB' (be-nūm'), *v. a.* [*A. S.* *berīman*, to stupefy; *p.* *benamen*, benumbed.] [*i.* BENUMBED; *pp.* BENUMBING, BENUMBED.] To make torpid; to stupefy; to paralyze.

It seizes upon the vitals, and benumbs the senses. *South.*

Syn.—See NUMB.

BE-NŪMB'ED-NĒSS (be-nūm'ed-nēs), *n.* State of being benumbed; torpidness. *South.*

BE-NŪMB'MENT (be-nūm'ment), *n.* Act of benumbing, or rendering torpid; torpidity. *Kirby.*

BĒN'ZA-MĪDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound substance obtained by exposing chloride of benzole to ammoniacal gas. *Brande.*

BĒN'ZĪLE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance obtained by heating a mixture of benzoine and nitric acid. *Regnault.*

BEN-ZĪL'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained by boiling benzoine or benzole with a concentrated solution of potash. *Ogilvie.*

BĒN'ZĪNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) Another name for benzoile. *Graham.*

BĒN'ZO-ĀTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of benzoic acid and a base. *Brande.*

BEN-ZŌ'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from benzoin. *Brande.*

Benzoic acid, an acid which forms a constituent of many balsams. It is generally obtained by heating benzoin, and collecting the vapor which is evolved, and which condenses in brilliant white acicular crystals. Having a sweetish, penetrating odor, it is much used in the making of pastils and incense. *Francis.*

BEN-ZŪIN', *n.* (*Bot.*) A resinous substance, commonly but improperly called a gum (*gum-benzoin*). It is an exudation of the *Styrax benzoe* or *benzoin*, a tree of Sumatra; has a mottled or amygdaloid texture, and fragrant odor; and is used by perfumers. *Eng. Cyc.* *Brande.*

BĒN'ZO-INE, *n.* A crystalline substance, without odor, taste, or color, obtained from the oil of bitter almonds. *Graham.*

BĒN'ZŪLE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A fluid composed of twelve equivalents of carbon and six of hydrogen, and prepared by distilling one part of crystallized benzoic acid with three parts of hydrate of lime. It may also be obtained from coal tar and whale oil. It is used for producing artificial light, and for the manufacture of varnishes.—Called also *benzine*.

BĒN'ZŪNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) An oily liquid composed of hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon, and procured by subjecting benzoate of lime to the action of heat. *Regnault.*

BĒN'ZŪYL', *n.* (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical of a series of compounds, including benzoic acid and oil of bitter almonds,—composed of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon; called also *benzole* or *benzole*. *Graham.*

BĒN'ZŪLE, *n.* [*benzoin* and *benz*.] (*Chem.*) See BENZOYL. *Brande.*

BE-PAINT', *v. a.* To cover with paint. *Shak.*

† BE-PĀLE', *v. a.* To make pale. *Carew.*

BE-FĒR'[-WIGGED (-wigd), *a.* Adorned with false hair; periwigged. *Congreve.*

BE-PINCH', *v. a.* To mark with pinches. "Sides, arms, shoulders all *benpinched*." *Chapman.*

BE-PLĀSH'TER, *v. a.* To cover with plaster; to embellish. "Replastered with rouge." *Goldsmith.*

BE-PŌW'DER, *v. a.* To dress out; to powder. "To *powder* and becur the outside." *Tucker.*

BE-FRĀISE', *v. a.* To praise greatly. *Goldsmith.*

BE-FŪR'PLE, *v. a.* To render purple. *Digges.*

BE-QUĒATH' (be-kwēth'), *n. a.* [*A. S.* *berwe-ian*, to give by will.] [*i.* BEQUĒATHED; *pp.*

BEQUEATHING, BEQUEATHED.] To leave by will to another; to devise;—sometimes written *bequeathe*. See *SOOTHE*.

My father bequeathed me by will but a poor thousand pounds. *Shak.*

For freedom's battle, once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won. *Byron.*

Syn.—See *DEVISE*.

BE-QUEATH'AL, *n.* A bequest. [*R.*]
Charter of Harvard College.

BE-QUEATH'ER (be-kweth'er), *n.* A testator.
"The bequeather or maker of any will." *Wilson.*

† BE-QUEATH'MENT, *n.* A bequest. *Bailey.*

† BE-QUEST', *v. a.* To bequeath. "Here is all I have to bequest." *Gascoigne.*

BE-QUEST' (be-kwest'), *n.* Something left by will; a legacy.

He claimed the crown to himself, pretending an adoption,
or bequest of the kingdom unto him, by the crown of *Hale.*

BE-QUÔTE', *v. a.* To quote frequently. *Ec. Rev.*

† BE-RÄIN', *v. a.* To rain upon. *Chaucer.*

BE-RÄTE', *v. a.* [*be* and *rate*.] [*i.* BERATED; *pp.* BERATING, BERATED.] To abuse in vile language; to revile; to rate; to rail at.

So is the verity of the gospel berated and laughed to scorn of the miscreants. *Udal.*

BE-RÄT'TLE, *v. a.* To fill with noise. *Shak.*

BE-RÄUN'ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A phosphate of the peroxide of iron. *Dana.*

† BE-RÄY', *v. a.* [*A. S. bewrean*, to cover.] To foul; to befoul.—See *BEWRAY*. *Milton.*

BÉR-BE-RINE, *n.* A yellow, bitter principle contained in the alcoholic extract of the root of the berberry or barberry bush. *Brande.*

BÉR-BE-RIS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the barberry or pepperidge bush. *Eng. Cyc.*

BÉR-BE-RY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub which bears yellow flowers, and red, acid berries;—called also *barberry*.—See *BARBERRY*. *Brande.*

BERCEAU (ber-sô'), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Arch.*) A full-arched vault. *Crabb.*

BÉR'DÄSH, *n.* A kind of neck dress formerly worn in England. *Buchanan.*

BÈRE, *n.* [*A. S. bere*, barley.] A species of barley.—See *BEAR*. *T. Gray.*

BE-RÊ'AN, *n.* (*Ecc. Hist.*) One of a sect of Protestants who followed John Barclay in dissenting from the Church of Scotland, and professed, like the ancient Bericans mentioned in Acts xvii., to build their system of faith and practice upon the Scriptures alone. *Buchanan.*

BE-RÊAVE', *v. a.* [*A. S. bereafian*, to bereave; *Dut. berooven*; *Ger. berauben*.] [*i.* BEREFT or BEREAVED; *pp.* BEREAVING, BEREFT or BEREAVED.] To strip of; to deprive of; to take away from;—generally with the preposition of before the object.

To deprive us of metals is to make us mere savages, it is to bereave us of all arts and sciences. *Bentley.*

If I be bereaved of my children, I am bereaved. *Gen. xiii. 14.*

Syn.—See *DEPRIVE*.

BE-RÊAVE'MENT, *n.* Act of bereaving; state of being bereaved; loss; deprivation, particularly of friends by death. *Ec. Rev.*

BE-RÊAV'ER, *n.* One who bereaves. *Speed.*

BE-RÊFT', *i. & p.* from *bereave*. See *BEREAVE*.

BÉR-ËN-GÄRI-AN, or BÉR-ËN-GËRI-AN, *n.* (*Ecc. Hist.*) A follower of Berengarius or Berenger, of Tours, in France, who, in 1048, denied the doctrine of transubstantiation. *Eden.*

BÉR-Ë-NI'CE'S-HAIR, *n.* (*Astron.*) A group of seven stars in the constellation Leo;—so called from Berenice, wife of Ptolemy Evergetes. *Hind.*

BÉR-Ë-SÎTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A fine-grained granite from near Beresof, in the Ural. *Dana.*

† BÈRG, *n.* [*A. S. beorg*, a hill; *berig*, or *burg*, a city.] A town.—See *BOROUGH*. *Gibson.*

BÈR-GÄ-MÖ, *n.* A coarse kind of tapestry, so named from the town *Bergamo*, in Italy, where it was first manufactured. *Crabb.*

BÈR-GÄ-MÖT, *n.* [*Fr. bergamotte*.]

1. A species of pear, very juicy, and shaped like an apple. *Johnson.*

2. The fragrant fruit of the Bergamot orange tree, or *Citrus Bergamia*. *Eng. Cyc.*

3. An essential oil obtained both by pressure and by distillation from the rind of the bergamot orange, and much used for a perfume;—called also *essence of bergamot*. *Brande.*

4. A sort of snuff, so named from being perfumed with bergamot. *Johnson.*

BÈR-GAN-DER (ber'gan-der, *K. Ash*; ber-gän'der, *Cl.*), *n.* [*A. S. beorg*; *Dut., Ger., & Swed. berg*, a hill, and *A. S. ened*, *Dut. eend*, a duck.] (*Ornith.*) A beautiful species of duck, nearly as large as the goose, the shell-drake; *Tadorna vulpanser*. *Yarrel.*

† BÈR-GE-RËT, *n.* [*Fr. bergerette*, a pastoral song, from *berger*, shepherd.] A song. *Chaucer.*

BÈR-G'MANN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of scapolite. *Phillips.*

BÈR-G'MÄS-TER, *n.* [*A. S. beorg*, a hill, and *master*.] The chief officer among the Derbyshire miners, in England; bar-maaster. *Johnson.*

BÈR-G'MËHL, *n.* [*Sw., mountain meal*.] (*Geol.*) An earth composed of microscopic fossil silicious diatoms;—found in the north of Europe. Mixed with flour, it has been used, in times of scarcity, for food. *Eng. Cyc.*

BÈR-G'MÔTE, *n.* [*A. S. beorg*, a hill, and *mote*, a meeting.] A court among the Derbyshire miners. *Blount.*

† BÈR-GO-MÄSK, *a.* [*It. bergamasca*, a kind of dance.] Relating to a rustic dance. *Shak.*

BE-RHÏME' (be-rim'), *v. a.* To mention in rhyme; to celebrate in rhyme. *Shak.*

BÈR-I-BÈ-RÏ, *n.* A spasmodic rigidity of the lower limbs, &c., a disease in India. *Hoblyn.*

BÈR-LÏN, or BÈR-LÏN (ber-lin', *S. W. J. F. Ja.*; ber-lin', *P. K. Sm. R. Wb.*), *n.* A kind of coach or chariot, first made at Berlin. *Swift.*

BÈRME, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. (*Fort.*) A space, from three to five feet wide, between the foot of the ramparts and the side of the moat. *Crabb.*

2. The bank or side of a canal which is opposite to the tow-path;—called also *berme-bank*. *Tanner.*

BÈR-NA-CLE-GÔÔSE, or BÈR-NÏ-CLE-GÔÔSE, *n.* A species of wild goose, fabled to grow out of the barnacle shell.—See *BARNACLE*. *P. Cyc.*

BÈR-NAR-DÏNE, *n.* One of a branch of the Benedictine or Cistercian order of monks;—so called from St. Bernard, a great promoter of this order in the twelfth century. *P. Cyc.*

† BÈR-NËT, *n.* [*A. S. byrnan*, to burn.] (*Law.*) The crime of arson. *Crabb.*

BER-NÔUSE', *n.* The outer mantle of an Arab, woven in one piece, with a hood;—written also *bornouse* and *bournoise*. *Campbell.*

† BE-RÖB', *v. a.* To rob; to plunder. *Spenser.*

BÈR-O-Ë, *n.* [*L.*] (*Zool.*) A genus of small marine animals, of the class *Aculepha*. They are transparent and gelatinous, of an oval or globular form, and swim in the ocean, by means of eight rows of flappers. Their phosphorescence makes them very conspicuous at night. *Agassiz.*

BÈR-RÏED (ber'rid), *a.* 1. Having berries, or covered with berries. *Dyer.*

2. Impregnated with eggs or spawn. *Travis.*

BÈR-RÏ, *n.* [*A. S. beria*, *berga*, a grape or berry; *beran*, to bear; *Dut. beare*; *Dan. bær*.]

Any small, soft, succulent fruit, having seeds imbedded in pulp. *Gray.*

† BÈR-RÏ, *n.* [*A. S. beorh*, a heap.] A hillock;—corrupted from *barrow*. *W. Broune.*

BÈR-RÏ, *v. n.* To bear berries. *Johnson.*

BÈR-RÏ-BËAR'ING, *a.* Producing berries. *Lee.*

† BÈRT, *a.* [*A. S. beorht*, or *bryht*.] Bright;—a suffix used in forming proper names; as *Egbert*, eternally bright or famous; *Sigbert*, famous conqueror. *Gibson.*

BÈRTH, *n.* [*A. S. bearan*, to bear; *beorht*, birth.]

1. (*Naut.*) A ship's station, or the place

where she lies, whether at anchor or at a wharf.—a place in a ship to sleep in.

2. Official situation or employment; as, "He has been appointed to a good berth."

† This nautical term is sometimes erroneously written *birth*.—See *BIRTH*.

To give a wide berth to, to keep at a distance from.

BÈR-THËL'LA, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of marine Gasteropoda. *Woodward.*

BÈR-THÏ-ËR-ÏTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral composed of sulphur, antimony, and iron. *Dana.*

BÈR-THO-LË'TI-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A very tall tree of South America, where it forms large forests. Its fruit is described by Humboldt as a spherical case as big as a man's head, with four cells, in each of which are six or eight nuts, of an irregular triangular shape, and known as *Brazili nuts*. *Eng. Cyc.*

BÈR-TRAM, *n.* [*Gr. πύρετρον*; *πύρ*, fire; *L. pyrethrum*.] An herb; wild pellitory. *Boucher.*

BÈR-YL, *n.* [*Gr. βήρυλλος*; *L. beryllus*.] (*Min.*) A crystallized mineral of hexagonal form, composed of silica, glucina, and alumina, with minute portions of other substances. It includes among its varieties two beautiful and costly gems, the emerald and the precious beryl or aquamarine, the former of which is transparent and of a rich green color, due to oxide of chrome, and the latter, also transparent, of a pale green and various other colors due to admixtures of oxides of iron. *Eng. Cyc.*

BÈR-YL-LÏNE, *a.* Partaking of the nature of beryl; having a pale green color. *Craig.*

BE-RÏL-LÏ-ÛM, *n.* Same as *GLUCINUM*. *Dana.*

BÈR-ZË-LÏ-AN-ÏTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A silver-white, soft mineral, with metallic lustre and in thin dendritic crusts, composed of selenium and copper;—so called from Berzelius, the Swedish chemist. *Dana.*

† BE-SÄINT', *v. a.* To make a saint of. *Hammond.*

BE-SÄYLE', *n.* [*Old Fr. besaël*, or *besayeul*, a great-grandfather.] (*Law.*) A kind of writ, which lay where a great-grandfather died seized of lands and tenements in fee simple, and on the day of his death a stranger abated or entered, and kept out the heir. *Blackstone.*

BE-SCÄT'TER, *v. a.* To throw loosely over.

† BE-SCÖRN', *v. a.* To mock at. *Chaucer.*

† BE-SCRÄTCH', *v. a.* To scratch. *Chaucer.*

† BE-SCRÄWL', *v. a.* To scribble over. *Milton.*

BE-SCRËEN', *v. a.* To cover with a screen; to screen. "Thus bescreened in night." *Shak.*

BE-SCRÏBLE', *v. a.* To scribble on. *Milton.*

† BE-SCÜMBER, *v. a.* To defile.—See *SCUMBER*. "With . . . filth bescumbers." *Marsden.*

BE-SCÜTCH'EON, *v. a.* To deck with a scutcheon. "Bescutcheoned and betagged." *Churchill.*

† BE-SËË', *v. n.* To look; to mind. *Wickliffe.*

BE-SËËCH', *v. a.* [*A. S. be, by, and secan*, to seek.] [*i.* BESOUGHT († BESEECHEED); *pp.* BE-SËËCHING, BESOUGHT († BESEECHEED).]

1. To pray to with urgency; to entreat; to supplicate; to implore;—used before a person.

I, in the anguish of my heart, beseech you
To quit the dreadful purpose of your soul. *Addison.*

2. To petition for; to beg; to solicit; to ask;—used before a thing.

Fell humble, and, embracing them [feet], besought
His peace. *Milton.*

Syn.—See *ASK*.

† BE-SËËCH', *n.* Request. *Beau. & Fl.*

BE-SËËCH'ER, *n.* One who beseeches. *Shak.*

BE-SËËCH'ING-LÏ, *ad.* In a beseeching manner. *Neale.*

BE-SËËCH'MENT, *n.* The act of beseeching. "Which beseechment denotes." *Goodwin.*

† BE-SËËK', *v. a.* [*A. S. be, by, and secan*, to seek.] To request; to beseech. *Chaucer.*

BE-SËËM', *v. a.* To become; to befit.

What form of speech or behavior beseecheth us in our prayers to Almighty God? *Hooker.*

BE-SEEM'ING, *n.* Comeliness. *Barrett.*
BE-SEEM'ING-NÈSS, *n.* Quality of being fit or becoming. *Craig.*
BE-SEEM'ING-LY, *ad.* In a beseeching manner. *Shenstone.*
BE-SEEM'LY, *a.* Fit; becoming. *Shenstone.*
† BE-SÈEN, *p.* [from *besee*.] Adapted; adjusted. "Right well *beseen*." *Spenser.*
BE-SÈT, *v. a.* [A. S. *besettan*, to set near; Ger. *besetzen*.] [*i.* **BESÈT**; *pp.* **BESÈTTING**, **BESÈT**.]
 1. To surround; to hem in; to besiege.
 Follow him that's fled. *Shak.*
 2. To embarrass; to perplex; to entangle in difficulties.
 Thus Adam, sore *beset*, replied. *Milton.*
 3. To fall upon; to attack.
 At once upon him ran, and him *beset*
 With strokes of mortal steel. *Spenser.*
 4. To set as with jewels.
 The one was Aurora, with fingers of roses, and her feet
 dewy, attired in gray; the other was Vesper, in a robe of
 azure *beset* with drops of gold. *Spectator.*
† BE-SHINE, *v. a.* To shine upon. *Chaucer.*
BE-SHREW (*be-shrēd'*), *v. a.* [Ger. *beschreiben*, to
 bescrew; to enchant.] To wish a curse to;
 to wish that ill may happen to; to exorcise.
 Nay, quoth the cook, but I *beshrēw* us both,
 If I believe a saut upon his oath. *Dryden.*
Bechrus three, cousin, which distill lead me forth
 Of that sweet way I was in, to despair. *Shak.*
BE-SHROUD, *v. a.* To wrap in a shroud. *Craig.*
† BE-SHUT, *v. a.* To shut up. *Chaucer.*
BE-SIDE, *prep.* 1. At the side of; by the
BE-SIDES, *side of.*
 He caused me to sit down *beside* him.
 He leadeth me *beside* the still waters. *Bacon.*
 2. Over and above; separate from; in addition
 to.
 There is nothing at all *besides* this manna. *Mum. xi. 6.*
 3. Aside from; not in the course of; in deviation
 from.
 It is *beside* my present business to enlarge upon this speculation.
 4. Out of; not in possession of, as implying
 a loss of reason.
 Festus said with a loud voice, Paul, thou art *beside* thyself
Acts xxvi. 24.
BE-SIDE, *ad.* 1. Over and above; in addition
BE-SIDES, *tion; more.*
 That man that doth not know those things which are of
 necessity for him to know is but an ignorant man, whosoever
 he may know *besides*. *Tillotson.*
 2. Not included in what is spoken of; not of
 the class mentioned.
 All that we feel of it begins and ends
 In the small circle of our ties and friends;
 To all *beside* as much an empty shade,
 An Eugene living, as a Caesar dead. *Pope.*
 3. An additional reason is introduced with *besides*;
 a superfluous reason, with *moreover*. *Taylor.*
BE-SIDE'RY, *n.* A species of pear. *Johnson.*
BE-SIEGE (*be-sij'*), *v. a.* [A. S. *besittan*, to surround,
 to besiege; Fr. *assiéger*.] [*i.* **BESIEGED**; *pp.* **BESIEGING**,
BESIEGED.] To lay siege to; to invest with an armed force;
 to invade; to attack; to beleague.
 And he shall *besiege* thee in all thy gates, until thy high
 and fenced walls come down. *Deut. xxviii. 22.*
BE-SIEGE'MENT, *n.* The act of besieging; —
 state of being besieged; siege. [*n.*] *Month. Rev.*
BE-SIEG'ER, *n.* One who besieges.
BE-SI'EREN, *v. a.* To entice as a siren. *Qu. Rev.*
† BE-SIT, *v. a.* To suit; to become. *Spenser.*
BE-SLAVE'BER, *v. a.* Same as **BESLAVER**. *Boget.*
† BE-SLAVE, *v. a.* To enslave. *Hall.*
BE-SLAVE'ER, *v. a.* To defile, or to cover, with
 slaver. — See **BESLAVER**. *Richardson.*
BE-SLIME, *v. a.* To soil; to daub. *B. Jonson.*
BE-SLOB'BER, *v. a.* To daub; to soil. *Qu. Rev.*
BE-SLOB'BER, *v. a.* To defile with slaver; to
 beslaver. "To *beslubber* our garments." *Shak.*
BE-SMEAR, *v. a.* [*i.* **BESMEARED**; *pp.* **BESMEARING**,
BESMEARED.] To cover with something greasy,
 adhesive, or dirty; to bedaub; to soil.
 First Molech, horrid king! *besmeared* with blood. *Milton.*

BE-SMEAR'ER, *n.* One who besmears. *Sherwood.*
† BE-SMIRCH, *v. a.* To soil; to discolor. "Our
 gayness and our gilt are all *besmirched*." *Shak.*
BE-SMOKE, *v. a.* 1. To foul with smoke. *Kersey.*
 2. To harden or dry in smoke. *Johnson.*
BE-SMUT, *v. a.* [*be* and *smut*.] To soil with
 dirt, smoke, or soot; to smut. *Chaucer.*
† BE-SNOW, *v. a.* To cover with snow; to make
 white. "A third thy white and small hand
 shall *besnow*." *Carew.*
BE-SNUFFED (*be-snuft'*), *p. a.* Smeared with
 snuff.
 Unwashed her hands, and much *besnuffed* her face. *Young.*
BE'SOM (*be'sum*), *n.* [A. S. *besem*; Dut. *bezem*;
 Ger. *besen*.] A broom made of twigs. *Bacon.*
BE-SOOTH'EMENT, *n.* That which soothes; solace;
 comfort. *Qu. Rev.*
† BE-SORT, *v. a.* To suit; to fit.
 Such men as may *besort* your age. *Shak.*
† BE-SORT, *n.* Company; attendance. *Shak.*
BE-SOT, *v. a.* [*be* and *sot*.] [*i.* **BESOTTED**; *pp.*
BESOTTING, **BESOTTED**.]
 1. To make stotish; to infatuate; to stupefy.
 He is *besotted*, and has lost his reason. *South.*
 2. To make to dote; — with *on*. [*n.*]
 Like one *besotted* on your sweet delights. *Shak.*
BE-SOT'TED, *p. a.* Infatuated; stupefied. *Ash.*
BE-SOT'TED-LY, *ad.* In a foolish, besotted
 manner. "Basely and *besottedly*." *Milton.*
BE-SOT'TED-NÈSS, *n.* Stupidity; infatuation.
 "Hardness, *besottedness* of heart." *Milton.*
BE-SOT'TYNG-LY, *ad.* In a besotting manner.
BE-SOUGHT (*be-sawr'*), *i. & p.* from *beseech*. See
BESEECH.
BE-SPANG'LE, *v. a.* To adorn with spangles; to
 spangle. *Pope.*
BE-SPAT'TER, *v. a.* [*be* and *spatter*.] [*i.* **BESPAT-
 TERED**; *pp.* **BESPATTERING**, **BESPATTERED**.]
 1. To sprinkle with filth; to soil by spatter-
 ing with what is dirty or offensive; to spatter
 upon; as, "To be *bespattered* with mud."
 2. To asperse; to calumniate.
 If the calumniator *bespatters* and belies me, I will endeavor
 to convince him by my life and manners, but not by being
 like himself. *South.*
† BE-SPAWL, *v. a.* To daub with spittle. "With
 all the rheum of the town . . . to *bespawl* his
 brethren." *Milton.*
BE-SPEAK, *v. a.* [*be* and *speak*.] [*i.* **BESPOKE**
 (*† BESPAKE*); *pp.* **BESPAKING**, **BESPOKEN**.]
 1. To order or speak for, beforehand.
 Here is the cap your worship did *bespeak*. *Shak.*
 2. To forebode; to foretell.
 They started fears, *bespoke* dangers, and formed ominous
 prognostics in order to scare the allies. *Mac'h.*
 3. To speak to; to address. [A sense chiefly
 poetical.]
 With hearty words her knight she 'gan to cheer,
 And, in her modest manner, thus *bespoke*. *Spenser.*
 4. To betoken; to show.
 Not yet by time completely silvered over,
Bespoke him past the bounds of freakish youth. *Cooper.*
BE-SPEAK'ER, *n.* One who bespeaks.
BE-SPECK'LE, *v. a.* To mark with speckles.
 [They] . . . *bespeckled* her with . . . gaudy allurements. *Milton.*
† BE-SPEW, *v. a.* To bespit. *Chaucer.*
BE-SPEW (*be-spe'*), *v. a.* To daub with spew or
 vomit.
BE-SPICE, *v. a.* To season with spices. *Shak.*
BE-SPI'T, *v. a.* To daub with spittle. *Wicliffe.*
BE-SPOKE, *i.* from *bespeak*. See **BESPAKE**.
BE-SPOT, *v. a.* To mark with spots. *Rainbow.*
BE-SPEAD (*† sprēd*), *v. a.* To spread over.
 "With painted flowers *bespread*." *Dryden.*
† BE-SPRENT, *p.* [A. S. *besprengan*.] Be-
 sprinkled. *Milton.*
BE-SPRIN'KLE, *v. a.* To sprinkle over. *Dryden.*

BE-SPRIN'KLER, *n.* One who besprinkles.
BE-SPRIN'KLING, *n.* A sprinkling. *Dr. Allen.*
BE-SPURT, *v. a.* To throw out upon; to spurt
 upon. "His haughtiness well *bespurred* with
 his own holy water." *Milton.*
BE-SPUT'TER, *v. a.* To sputter over.
BEST, *a. superl. of good.* [Goth. *bats*; A. S. *best*;
 Ger. *best*; Dut. *beste*.]
 1. Most good; most excellent; having good
 qualities in the highest degree.
 An evil intention perverts the *best* actions, and makes them
 sins. *Adison.*
 What she wills to do or say
 Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, *best*. *Milton.*
 2. Most wise, judicious, or expedient; as,
 "What is *best* to be done?"
 To do one's *best*, to do the utmost of which one is
 capable. — To the *best of*, according to the highest
 power or perfection of; to the utmost extent of. — *At
 best*, in the best manner; in the utmost degree or ex-
 tent. — To make the *best of*, to turn to the most profit-
 able use; to improve to the utmost. — In the *best*, or
 at the *best*, under the most favorable light. "Murder
 most foul, as in the *best* it is." *Shak.*
BEST, *ad. superl. of well.* 1. Most of all.
 Old fashions please me *best*. *Shak.*
 Tell whom thou lovest *best*. *Shak.*
 2. With the greatest benefit, propriety, or
 fitness.
 How in safety *best* we may
 Compose our present evils. *Milton.*
 3. With the highest qualification; by the
 clearest title.
 Speak, ye who *best* can tell, ye sons of light. *Milton.*
Best is sometimes used in composition. "*Best-
 beloved*"; "*Best-esteemed*." *Shak.*
BEST, *n.* 1. Highest perfection.
 But you, O you,
 So perfect and so peerless, are created
 Of every creature's *best*. *Shak.*
 2. Greatest effort.
 The duke did his *best* to come down. *Bacon.*
BE-STAIN, *v. a.* To mark with stains. *Shak.*
† BE-STÉAD, *v. a.* 1. To profit; to be useful.
 Dry fish, . . . so new and good as it did very greatly *bestead*
 us in the whole course of our voyage. *Sir F. Drake.*
 2. To place in circumstances good or ill.
 He who to outward sight is so ill *bestead* hath latent in
 him much of admirable beauty and glory. *Barrow.*
BESTIAL (*bést'yal*) [*bést'-che-al*, W. J.; *bést'yal*,
 E. F. K. Sm. H.; *bést'-ce-al*, P. J.; *bést'-chal*, S. J.,
a. [L. *bestialis*; *bestia*, a beast.]
 1. Belonging to a beast or to the class of
 beasts. "Of shape, part human, part *bestial*."
Tuller.
 2. Having the qualities of beasts; destitute
 of reason or humanity; brutal; beastly; brutish.
 I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains
 is *bestial*. *Shak.*
BESTIAL-ITY (*bést'-yē-ál'-tē*), *n.* 1. The qual-
 ity of beasts; beastliness. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Unnatural connection with a beast. *Smart.*
BESTIAL-IZE (*bést'-yē-íz*), *v. a.* To make like
 a beast. *Phil. Letters on Physiognomy. 1761.*
BESTIAL-LY (*bést'-yē-íz*), *ad.* Brutally.
† BESTIAL-ATE (*bést'-yē-ít*), *v. a.* To make like a
 beast; to bestialize. *Junius.*
BE-STICK, *v. a.* [*i.* & *p.* **BESTUCK**.] To stick
 over with.
 Truth shall retire,
Bested with slanderous darts. *Milton.*
BE-STIR, *v. a.* To put into vigorous action; —
 seldom used except with the reflexive pronoun.
 As when men want to watch
 On duty, sleeping found by whom they dream,
 Loose and *bestir* themselves ere well awake. *Milton.*
† BEST-NÈSS, *n.* The most excellent state. "The
bestness of a thing." *Sp. Morton.*
BE-STORM, *v. a.* To rage; to storm. *Young.*
BE-STOW (*be-stō'*), *v. a.* [A. S. *be*, by, and *stow*,
 a place; Dut. *stansen*, *besteden*; to bestow.]
 [*i.* **BESTOWED**; *pp.* **BESTOWING**, **BESTOWED**.]
 1. To put; to place; to stow.
 Quickly aboard *bestow* you. *Dryden.*
 And he . . . *bestowed* two talents of silver in two bags . . .
 and laid them upon two of his servants; and when he
 came to the tower, he took them from their hands, and *bestowed*
 them in the house. *King's v. 21, 24.*

2. To apply; to make use of; to turn to account.

I will therefore *bestow* my labor and diligence to prepare a way thereunto. *Tyndale.*

3. To give; to confer; to impart.

God will not seem to *bestow* his favors altogether gratis, but to expect some competent return. *Barrow.*

4. To give in marriage.

I could have *bestowed* her upon a fine gentleman, who extremely admired her. *Tatler.*

Syn. — See ALLOW, GIVE.

BE-STÔW'AL (be-stôw'al), *n.* Act of bestowing; a gift; bestowment. *Gent. Mag.*

BE-STÔW'ER, *n.* One who bestows. *Beau. & Fl.*

BE-STÔW'MENT, *n.* Act of bestowing; bestowal. *R. Hall.*

BE-STRÄD'DLE, *v. a.* To bestride. — See **BESTRIDE**. *Todd.*

† **BE-STRAUGHT'** (be-strawt'), *p. a.* Distracted; mad. "Behavior of such foolish and *bestraught* persons." *Holland.*

BE-STREÄK', *v. a.* To mark or cover with streaks.

Two beauteous kids I keep *bestreaked* with white. *Beattie.*

BE-STREW' (be-strü' or be-strö') [be-strü', *S. J. Ja. K. Sm.*; be-strö', *W. E. F.*], *v. a.* [be and *strew*.] [*i.* **BESTREWED**; *pp.* **BESTREWING**, **BESTREWED** or **BESTREWN**.] To sprinkle or scatter over; to strew upon.

So thick *bestrewn*,
Abject and lost, lay these, covering the flood. *Milton.*

BE-STRIDE', *v. a.* [*A. S.* *bestridan*; *be* and *stride*.] [*i.* **BESTRODE** or **BESTRID**; *pp.* **BESTRIDING**, **BESTRIDEN** or **BESTRID**.]

1. To stand over with a stride.

Why, man, he doth *bestride* the narrow world
Like a colossus. *Shak.*

Make him *bestride* the ocean, and mankind
Ask his consent to use the sea and wind. *Waller.*

2. To sit upon so that one leg shall be on each side; to ride upon astraddle.

The bounding steed you pompously *bestride*
Shares with his lord the pleasure and the pride. *Pope.*

3. To step over.

When I first my wedded mistress saw
Bestride my threshold. *Shak.*

BE-STÜD', *v. a.* To adorn or decorate as with studs. "Her star-*bestudded* crown." *Drayton.*

BE-SÛRE' (be-shûr'), *ad.* Certainly. *Dr. Lathrop.*
Be sure, for *to be sure*, or *surely*, is a colloquial phrase, not often seen in print.

† **BE-SWÎKE'**, *v. a.* [*A. S.* *beswican*, to deceive.] To allure. *Gower.*

BÊT, *n.* [*A. S.* *bad*, a pledge, a wager.] A wager; a stake. *Prior.*

BÊT, *v. a.* [*A. S.* *badian*, to pledge; *betan*, to better.] [*i.* **BETTED**; *pp.* **BETTING**, **BETTED**.] To wager; to lay a wager or bet.

The French *bet* against the Danish. *Shak.*

† **BÊT**. The old *preterite* of *beat*. *Bacon.*

BÊ'TA, *n.* [*L.* from Celt. *bett*, red.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the beet. *Loudon.*

BE-TÄKE', *v. a.* [*A. S.* *betacan*, to impart, to deliver to; *be* and *täke*.] [*i.* **BETOOK**; *pp.* **BETAKING**, **BETAKEN**.]

1. † To commit; to deliver; to intrust.

Then to his hands that writ he did *betake*,
Which he, disclosing, read. *Spenser.*

2. To resort; to repair; to apply; — with the reflexive pronoun.

The rest, in imitation, to like arms
Betook them. *Milton.*

† **BE-TÄUGHT'** (be-täwt'), *p.* from *betake*. Intrusted. *Chaucer.*

† **BE-TÊEM'**, *v. a.* 1. To bestow; to give.

So would I, said the enchanter, glad and fain
Betee to you this sword, you to defend. *Spenser.*

2. To suffer; to permit; to allow.

So loving to my mother,
That he might not *betee* the winds of heaven
Visit her face too roughly. *Shak.*

BÊ'TEL (bê'til), (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub of the East Indies, affording the aromatic betel-leaf, which, when a few slices of the areca-nut and a little shell lime are enclosed in it, is

chewed in great quantities by the southern Asiatics; betel pepper; *Piper betel*. *Loudon.*

BÊ'TEL-NÛT, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of the areca palm (*Areca catechu*); Penang nut; — so named because, when used in the East for chewing, it is wrapped in the aromatic leaves of the betel. It is used also for dyeing. *Loudon.*

BÊTH'EL, *n.* 1. A dissenting meeting-house. *Clarke.*

[*Eng.*] 2. A church for seamen. [*U. S.*]

BE-THINK', *v. a.* [*A. S.* *bethencan*; *be* and *think*.] [*i.* **BETHOUGHT**; *pp.* **BETHINKING**, **BETHOUGHT**.] To recall to the memory; to bring back to consideration or reflection; — generally used with the reflexive pronoun.

A little consideration may allay his heat, and make him *be-think himself* whether this attempt be worth the venture. *Locke.*

BE-THINK', *v. n.* To consider. *Spenser.*

BÊTH'LE-HEM, *n.* [The name of a religious house in London, converted afterwards into a hospital for the insane.] A hospital for lunatics; — contracted to *bedlam*. — See **BEDLAM**.

BÊTH'LE-HEM-ITE (bêth'le-em-ite), *n.* 1. A lunatic. — See **BEDLAMITE**. *Johnson.*

2. (*Ecc.*) One of a religious order in the thirteenth century, the members of which wore a red star, with five rays, upon their breast, called the star of Bethlehem. *Buck.*

BE-THOUGHT' (be-thawt'), *i. & p.* from *bethink*. See **BETHINK**.

† **BE-THRÄLL'**, *v. a.* To intrall. *Spenser.*

BE-THÜMP', *v. a.* To beat; to thump. *Shak.*

BE-TÎDE', *v. a.* [*A. S.* *tidan*, to happen.] [*i. & p.* **BETIDED** or **BETID**.] To happen to; to befall.

If our deliverer up to heaven
Must reascend, what will *betide* the few,
His faithful, left among the unfaithful herd? *Milton.*

BE-TÎDE', *v. n.* 1. To come to pass; to happen.

In winter's tedious nights, sit by the fire
With good old folks, and let them tell thee tales
Of woful ages, long ago *betid*. *Shak.*

2. To become; to be the fate.

If he were dead, what would *betide* of thee? *Shak.*

BE-TÎME' (be-time'), *ad.* [*by* and *time*.] Seasonably. — See **BETIMES**. *Shak.*

BE-TÎMES', *ad.* 1. Before it is late; seasonably; early.

To measure life learn thou *betimes*, and know
Toward solid good what leads the nearest way. *Milton.*

2. Before long time has passed; soon.

He fires *betimes* that spurs too fast *betimes*. *Shak.*

BÊ'TLE, *n.* An Indian plant. — See **BETEL**.

BE-TÛ'KEN (be-tû'kn), *v. a.* [*A. S.* *betacan*, to show.] [*i.* **BETOKENED**; *pp.* **BETOKENING**, **BETOKENED**.]

1. To signify; to represent; to denote.

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow,
Betokening peace from God. *Milton.*

2. To foreshow; to presignify; to augur.

The kindling azure and the mountain's brow,
Illumed with fluid gold, his near approach
Betoken glad. *Milton.*

Syn. — See **AUGUR**.

BETON, *n.* [*Fr.* (*Arch. & Engineering*.)] A concretion used in foundations of hydraulic works; concrete. *Tanner.*

BE-TÖNGUE' (be-tüng'), *v. a.* To rail at; to rally; to attack in discourse.

How Ben Jonson and Shakspeare *betongued* each other,
While the others listened and wondered. *N. Brit. Rev.*

BÊT'Q-NY, *n.* [*L.* *betonica*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of labiate plants, one species of which, *Betonica officinalis*, was formerly much used in medicine. This plant dyes wool of a very fine dark yellow color. *Loudon.*

BE-TOOK' (be-tûk'), *i.* See **BETAKE**.

† **BE-TÖEN'**, *p. a.* Violently separated. *Sackville.*

BE-TÖSS', *v. a.* 1. To toss into the air. "The miserable *betossed* squire." *Shelton.*

2. To disturb; to agitate. "My *betossed* soul." *Shak.*

† **BE-TRÄP'**, *v. a.* [*A. S.* *betreppan*, to entrap.] To ensnare; to entrap. *Ooclee.*

BE-TRÄY' (be-trä'), *v. a.* [*Fr.* *trahir*; *It.* *tradire*;

to betray, from *L.* *trado*, to give up, to betray; *A. S.* *becyrrian*, to betray; *Ger.* *betrogen*, to deceive.] [*i.* **BETRAYED**; *pp.* **BETRAYING**, **BETRAYED**.]

1. To deliver up by breach of trust; to give into the hands of enemies by treachery.

Jesus said unto them, The Son of man shall be *betrayed* into the hands of men. *Mat. xvii. 22.*

2. To discover or disclose, as that which has been intrusted to secrecy.

He has *betrayed* your business. *Shak.*

3. To maltreat or abuse by violating one's confidence; to deceive by treachery.

This foul Egyptian hath *betrayed* me. *Shak.*

4. To lead stealthily; to ensnare; to entrap. The bright genius is ready to be so forward as often *betray* itself into great errors in judgment. *Watts.*

5. To make known; to show; to discover.

Jealousy, envy, and despair,
Which married his borrowed visage, and *betrayed*
Him counterfeited, if any eye beheld. *Milton.*

BE-TRÄY'AL, *n.* Act of betraying; treachery. *Abp. Whately.*

BE-TRÄY'ER, *n.* One who betrays; a traitor.

BE-TRÄY'MENT, *n.* Betrayal. [*n.*] *Jefferson.*

BE-TRÎM', *v. a.* To deck; to dress; to trim. *Shak.*

BE-TRÖTH', *v. a.* [*A. S.* *treowian*, to confide; *Ger.* *betrauen*, to intrust; *be* and *troth*.] [*i.* **BETROTHED**; *pp.* **BETROTHING**, **BETROTHED**.]

1. To promise to give in marriage; to pledge to marriage.

He, in the first flower of my freshest age,
Betrothed me unto the only heir
Of a most mighty king. *Spenser.*

2. To engage in a pledge of marriage.

And what man is there that hath *betrothed* a wife, and hath not taken her. *Deut. xx. 7.*

3. To nominate to a bishopric.

If any person be consecrated a bishop to that church
whereunto he was not before *betrothed*. *Ayliffe.*

BE-TRÖTH'AL, *n.* Betrothment. [*n.*] *Pardoe.*

BE-TRÖTHED' (be-tröth'), *p. a.* Contracted or affianced in marriage.

BE-TRÖTH'MENT, *n.* The act of betrothing; a mutual compact between two parties, by which they bind themselves to marry. *Brande.*

† **BE-TRÜST'**, *v. a.* To intrust. *Bp. Hall. Watts.*

BE-TRÜST'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of intrusting.

2. The thing intrusted. [*n.*]

BÊT'SÖ, *n.* The smallest Venetian coin, equal to about a farthing. *Nares.*

† **BÊTT**, *ad.* [*A. S.* *bet*, better.] The old English word for *better*. *Chaucer.*

BÊT'TER, *a. comp. of good*. [*Goth.* *butrum*; *A. S.* *bet* and *betera*.]

1. Having more or a higher degree of good qualities of whatever kind.

I have seen *better* faces, in my time,
Than stand on any shoulders that I see
Before me at this instant. *Shak.*

2. More valuable or useful.

A living dog is *better* than a dead lion. *Ecc. ix. 4.*

Wisdom is *better* than rubies. *Prov. viii. 11.*

3. More desirable; preferable.

Better is a dinner of herbs, where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith. *Prov. xv. 17.*

4. Of superior fitness for a purpose.

There's no *better* sign of a brave mind than a hard hand. *Shak.*

5. In improved health; as, "He has been ill, but is now *better*."

6. More familiar or intimate. "Upon *better* acquaintance." *Shak.*

BÊT'TER, *n.* 1. Superiority; advantage; — generally followed by *of*.

The gentleman had always the *better* of the satirist. *Prior.*

2. Greater good; improvement.

If I have altered him any where for the *better*. *Dryden.*

3. A superior; generally in the plural.

The courtesy of nations allows you my *better*, in that you are the first born. *Shak.*

I shall be able to make a shift when many of my *better* are starving. *Swift.*

BÊT'TER, *n.* One who bets. — See **BETTOR**.

BÊT'TER, *ad. comp. of well*. 1. Well in a greater degree.

Then was it *better* with me than now. *Hosea ii. 7.*

2. In a superior manner; more fully or completely.

I leave him to your gracious acceptance, whose trial shall better publish his commendation. *Shak.*

3. With greater advantage.

I could have better spared a better man. *Shak.*

4. More; in a higher degree.

Never was monarch better feared. *Shak.*

BET'TER, *v. a.* [A. S. *beterian*, or *betrían*, to be better, to make better; Dut. *beteren*.] [*i. BETTERED*; *pp. BETTERING*, BETTERED.]

1. To improve; to meliorate; to amend; to emend.

The Church of England, so well reformed that it will be found easier to alter than better its constitution. *South.*

2. † To surpass; to exceed.

What you do still betters what is done. *Shak.*

3. † To advance the interest of; to support.

The king thought his honor would suffer, during a treaty, to better a party. *Bacon.*

Syn.—See AMEND.

† BET'TER, *v. n.* To grow better; to become better. *Parnell.*

BET'TER-ING, *n.* [from *better*; A. S. *betrung*.] Act of improving; improvement.

The Romans took pains to lay out a passage for these lakes to discharge themselves, for the bettering of the air. *Judson.*

BET'TER-MENT, *n.* 1. A making better; improvement. *Montagu.*

2. (*Law.*) Improvement made on lands or an estate, by cultivation, fencing, building, &c.;—generally used in the plural. *Bouvier.*

BET'TER-MOST, *a.* Best. [*R.*] *Palgrave.*

† BET'TER-NESS, *n.* State of being better; superiority in goodness. *Sidney.*

BET'TING, *n.* Act of betting, or proposing a wager. *Sherwood.*

BET'TOR, *n.* One who bets, or lays wagers.

Notwithstanding he was a very fair bettor, nobody would take him up. *Johnson.*

BET'TY, *n.* [Cant word.] 1. An instrument to break open doors. "The powerful betty or the arful picklock." *Arbutnot.*

2. [*It. bocetta*.] A pear-shaped bottle, wound around with straw, and used to hold olive oil;—called by chemists a Florence flask. *Bartlett.*

BET'U-LA, *n.* [*L. from Celt. betu*, birch.] (*Bot.*) A genus of hardy deciduous trees; birch.—See BIRCH. *Loudon.*

BET'U-LINE, *n.* A peculiar resinous substance contained in the bark of the black birch (*Betula nigra*);—called also birch camphor. *Lindley.*

† BE-TUM'LED (*be-tüm'hld*), *p. a.* Disordered. *Shak.*

From her betumbl'd couch she starteth.

BE-TÜ'TOR, *v. a.* To instruct. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

BE-TWAT'TLE (*be-twöt'u*), *v. a.* To confound; to stupefy. [*North of Eng.*] *Gabriel John.*

BE-TWËEN', *prep.* [A. S. *betweonan*, or *betwýnan*; *be*, by, and *twá*, two.]

1. In the intermediate space of; betwixt.

Zacharias, . . . whom ye slew between the temple and the altar. *Mat. xxiii. 35*

2. Bearing relation to two; from one to another.

Friendship requires that it be between two at least. *South.*

3. Shared by two. "Castor and Pollux with only one soul between them." *Locke.*

4. Noting difference or distinction of one from another.

Children quickly distinguish between what is required of them and what not. *Locke.*

Between decks, (*Naut.*) the space between any two decks of a ship. *Crank.*

Syn.—Between and betwixt are used in reference to two things, parties, or persons; among and amongst, in reference to a greater number, or to something by which another may be surrounded. Between and betwixt are often used indiscriminately; but betwixt is more commonly confined to places, and between has a more extended application; as, "Between the chair and the table"; "Between light and darkness"; "Between two opposite courses"; "Between friends."

BE-TWËEN'-TY, *n.* State of being between. [*Low and rare.*] *Jefferson.*

BE-TWÏT', *v. a.* To taunt; to twit. *Hallivell.*

BE-TWÏXT' (*be-twíks't*), *prep.* [A. S. *betwýx*, betwixt, or betwuh; *be*, by, and *twá*, two.] In the intermediate space of.—See BETWEEN.

Hard by a cottage chimney smokes, From betwixt two aged oaks. *Milton.*

BEÜ'DANT-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in small, closely aggregated crystals, in the district of Nassau or . . . *Phillips.*

|| BËV'EL (*bëv'el*, *S. W. P. J. F. E. Ja. K.*; *bëv'vl*, *Sm.*), *n.* [*Fr. beveau*; Ger. *bigel*.] (*Arch.*)

1. The obliquity or inclination of a particular surface of a solid body to another surface of the same body. When the angle is exactly 45°, it is called a *mître*.

2. An instrument somewhat like an artificer's square, but having its sides movable on a pin or joint;—used for taking and transferring bevel angles.

3. (*Her.*) A chief which is broken or open like a carpenter's rule.

Bevel angle, (*Mech.*) a name applied to the oblique angle formed by two surfaces of a solid body meeting at an angle which is neither a right angle nor half a right angle. *Hande.*

Bevel gear, (*Mech.*) gearing of wheels working in different planes, and having obliquely cut or bevelled teeth, whose faces are directed to the point where the axes of the wheels would meet. *Young.*

|| BËV'EL, *v. a.* To cut to a bevel angle. *Mozon.*

|| BËV'EL, *v. n.* To slant or incline at a bevel angle.

|| BËV'EL, *a.* Having the form of a bevel; sloping; as, "A bevel angle." *Richardson.*

|| BËV'EL-MËNT, *n.* (*Min.*) A bevel form, side, or angle. *Clearland.*

BE'VEER, *n.* See BEAVER. *Johnson.*

† BE'VEER, *n.* [*It. bevère*, to drink.] A refreshing between meals. *B. Jonson.*

† BE'VEER, *v. n.* To partake of a bever; to take a small repast between meals. *Brewer.*

BEV'ER-AGE, *n.* [*L. biba*, to drink; *It. beverage*; *bevère*, to drink; Old Fr. *beverage*.]

1. Liquor to be drunk; drink. *Dryden.*

A pleasant beverage he prepared before, Of wine and honey mixed.

2. A composition of cider, water, and spice; water-cider. [*Local, Eng.*] *Mortimer.*

3. A fee or a treat demanded on a first appearance in a new suit of clothes. *Hearne.*

4. A treat on first coming into prison;—called also *garnish*. *Johnson.*

BEV'Y, *n.* [*It. beva*, a bevy. *Wedgwood*.] "Probably a contraction of *bella vis*, a fine sight." *Bosch.*

1. A flock of birds, particularly of quails. *Cockeram.*

2. A company;—commonly applied to women. *Spruener.*

A lovely bevy of fair ladies sat. *Milton.*

Not ride the nymph alone; Around a bevy of bright damsels shone. *Pope.*

BE-WAIL' (*be-wál'*), *v. a.* [*be and wail*.] [*i. BE-WAILED*; *pp. BEWAILING*, BEWAILED.] To weep aloud for; to bemoan; to lament; to mourn for; to deplore.

I cannot but bewail the miseries and calamities of our children. *Addison.*

Syn.—To bewail and to bemoan are used to denote unreasonable expressions of grief. One who bewails, bemoans, or laments, grieves aloud; one who deploras grieves silently.—See DEPLORE.

BE-WAIL', *v. n.* To express grief. "Mourning and bewailing exceedingly." *Holland.*

BE-WAIL'A-BLE, *a.* Lamentable. *Sherwood.*

BE-WAIL'ER, *n.* One who bewails. *Ward.*

BE-WAIL'ING, *n.* Lamentation. *Raleigh.*

BE-WAIL'MENT, *n.* Act of bewailing; lamentation; grief. [*R.*] *Blackwood.*

† BE-WAKE', *v. a.* To keep awake. *Gower.*

BE-WARE', *v. n.* [A. S. *bewarian*, to keep, to defend; *bewarnian*, to beware.] To be cautious; to take care; to take heed.

Smite a scorner, and the simple will beware. *Prov. xix. 23.*

Take heed, beware of the heaven of the Pharisees. *Mark viii. 15.*

This verb, which most commonly occurs in the imperative mood, is not conjugated, and it is now used only in phrases, which admit the verb *be* or its tenses, as if *be* and the obsolete adjective *were* were separate words; as, "He may beware;" "He should beware;" "He will beware." Anciently *be* and *were* were, however, sometimes separated by another word; as, "He ye *were* of the sour dough of the Pharisees and Sadducees" (*Wirkstoffe*); and the compound in present use was sometimes conjugated; as, "Looks after honors, and *bewares* to act" (*B. Jonson*); "Once warned is well *bewared*" (*Dryden*).

BE-WËEP', *v. a.* [A. S. *bewecpan*, to bewail; *be* and *wecp*.] To weep over; to lament. "So that all Rome his death *beweept*." [*R.*] *Cowles.*

† BE-WËEP', *v. n.* To weep. "That I may a while bewail and *beweeep*." *Chaucer.*

† BE-WËT', *v. a.* To wet; to moisten. *Shak.*

BE-WHIS'PER, *v. n.* To whisper. [*R.*] *Fairfax.*

BE-WHORE', *v. a.* 1. To corrupt with regard to chastity. [*R.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To pronounce a whore. *Shak.*

BE-WIL'DER, *v. a.* [*be and wild*.] [*i. BEWILDERED*; *pp. BEWILDERING*, BEWILDERED.] To lose in pathless places; to entangle in mazes; to confound; to perplex.

I homeward sped my way, Bewildered in the wood till dawn of day. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See PUZZLE.

BE-WIL'DERED-NESS, *n.* State of being bewildered. *Bentham.*

BE-WIL'DER-ING-LY, *ad.* In a bewildering or perplexing manner. *Craig.*

BE-WIL'DER-MËNT, *n.* Act of bewildering; perplexity. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

† BE-WIN'TER, *v. a.* To make like winter. *Cowley.*

Years that bewinter all my year.

BE-WITCH', *v. a.* [*be and witch*.] [*i. BEWITCHED*; *pp. BEWITCHING*, BEWITCHED.]

1. To affect by witchcraft or sorcery. *Shak.*

Look how I am bewitched; behold, mine arm is like a blasted sapling withered up.

2. To charm; to fascinate; to enchant. *Dryden.*

The charms of poetry our souls bewitch.

BE-WITCH'ED (*be-wícht'*), *p. a.* Under the influence of witchcraft.

BE-WITCH'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being bewitched. *Gauden.*

BE-WITCH'ER, *n.* One who bewitches. *Stafford.*

BE-WITCH'E-RY, *n.* Fascination; enchantment. *South.*

There is a certain bewitchery or fascination in words.

† BE-WITCH'FUL, *a.* Alluring; bewitching. "Ill, more bewitch'ful to entice away." *Milton.*

BE-WITCH'ING, *n.* The act of bewitching or enchanting. *Sherwood.*

BE-WITCH'ING, *p. a.* Tending to bewitch or charm. "Bewitching tenderness." *Addison.*

BE-WITCH'ING-LY, *ad.* In an alluring manner. "Wonderful, eloquent, and bewitchingly taking." *Hallywell.*

BE-WITCH'ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of being bewitching. *Browne.*

BE-WITCH'MENT, *n.* Power of charming; fascination; enchantment. *Shak.*

BE-WITS, *n. pl.* (*Falconry*.) Pieces of leather for fastening bells to a hawk's legs. *Craig.*

† BE-WON'DERED (*be-wün'derd*), *p. a.* Filled with wonder; amazed. *Fairfax.*

BE-WRAP' (*be-ráp'*), *v. a.* To cover over; to wrap. *Fairfax.*

BE-WRAY' (*be-rá'*), *v. a.* 1. [A. S. *bewrean*, to cover;] † To befoul; to soil; to bewray. "Bewraying the font and water." *Milton.*

2. [A. S. *be*, by, and *wrejan*, to accuse; *Sk. ríga*, to betray.] To betray; to discover. [*R.*]

Hide the outcome; betray not him that wandereth. *Is. xvi. 3*

Thy speech betrayeth thee. *Mat. xxvi. 73*

† BE-WRAY'ER, *n.* One who betrays; a betrayer; a discoverer. *Addison.*

† BE-WRAY'MENT, *n.* Betrayal. *Dr. Allen.*
 † BE-WREKE', *v. a.* To avenge; to revenge.
*Yet was I as I parted thence, fearful of
 I fear me not, for I have a sword with me.* *Mir. for Mag.*
 † BE-WROUGHT' (be-rāwt'), *p. a.* Worked as
 cloth; embroidered. *B. Jonson.*
 BEY (bā), *n.* [Turk. *beg.*] A Turkish or a Tartar
 title of dignity; a chief; a prince; a governor
 of a province. *Rycaut.*
 BEY'LIK (bā'lik), *n.* A province governed by
 a bey. *Sir G. Temple.*
 BE-YÖND', *prep.* [A. S. *begeond*; *be*, by, and
geond, yonder.]
 1. On the farther side of. "Neither is it be-
 yond the sea." *Deut. xxx. 13.*
 2. Farther onward than.
*He that sees a hawk and chafes growe
 he that sees a hawk and chafes growe.* *Herbert.*
 3. Before; at a distance not yet reached.
*What's fame? A fancied life in others' breath;
 A thing beyond us e'en before our death.* *Pope.*
 4. Out of the reach or grasp of.
*Yet these declare
 Thy goodness beyond thought, and power divine.* *Milton.*
 5. Proceeding to a greater degree than.
*Beyond the evidence it carries with it, I advise him not to
 follow any man's interpretation.* *Locke.*
 6. Above in excellence.
His satires are incomparably beyond Juvenal's.
 7. Remote from; not within the sphere of.
Nor grieve too much for things beyond our care. *Dryden.*
*To go beyond, to overpass; to transgress.—To de-
 ceive. "That no man go beyond, and defraud his
 brother in any matter."* *1 Thess. iv. 6.*
 BE-YÖND', *ad.* At a distance; yonder.
Lo! where beyond he lieth, languishing. *Spenser.*
 BÉZ'AN, *n.* (*Com.*) A cotton cloth manufactured
 in the East Indies. *Craig.*
 BE-ZANT' [be-zant', *Ja. K. Cl. Brände*; bēz'ant,
Sm. R.], *n.*
 1. A gold coin of the Greek Empire, struck
 at Byzantium, and apparently current in Eng-
 land from the tenth century to the time of
 Edward III.; —also written *byzant*, *byzantine*,
 and *bizantine*. *Brände.*
 2. (*Her.*) A circle in or, i. e. gold; —so
 named from the gold coin of the Greek em-
 pire. *Brände.*
 BE-ZANT'LER, *n.* [Fr. *bis*, double or second,
 and Eng. *antler*.] The second branch of a
 stag's horn. *Crabb.*
 BÉZ'EL, or BÉZ'EL [bēz'el, *P. K. Wb.*; bēz'el,
Sm.; bēz'el, *Ja.*], *n.* That part of a ring in
 which the stone is fixed. *Johnson.*
 BE-ZÖAR (bēz'ör) [bēz'ör, *W. Ja. Sm.*; be-zö'ar
 or bēz'ö-är, *K.*], *n.* [Per. *bād-zahr* or *pād-zahr*,
 expeller of poison, or *pazar*, a goat.] A cal-
 culous concretion, found in the stomach, in-
 testines, and bladder of ruminant animals, former-
 ly esteemed as an antidote to all poisons, and
 supposed to possess other extraordinary prop-
 erties. *Dunglison.*
Bezoar-mineral, (Min.) deutoxide of antimony.
Buchanan.
 BÉZ-Q-ÄR'DIC, *a.* Composed of bezoar; possess-
 ing the properties of bezoar. *Student.*
 BÉZ-Q-ÄR'DIC, *n.* Medicine containing bezoar.
 "Bezoardics are necessary to promote sweat."
Floyer.
 BÉ-ZÖAR-GÖAT, *n.* (*Zöhl*) The Indian ante-
 lope. *Hill.*
 † BÉZ-Q-ÄR'TIC, } *a.* Acting as an antidote.
 † BÉZ-Q-ÄR'TI-CAL, } "The healing, bezoartical
 virtue of grace." *Chillingworth.*
 BE-ZÖ'NI-ÄN, *n.* [It. *bisogno*, need, want.] An
 indigent wretch; a beggar. *Shak.*
 † BÉZ-ZLE, *v. a.* [Old Fr. *besler*.] To drink to ex-
 cess; to waste in riot. — See *EMBEZZLE*. *Milton.*
 BI. [L. *bis*, twice.] A prefix signifying two,
 twice, or double; as, "Bicarbonate of potassa,"
 a compound of two equivalents of carbonic acid
 to one of potassa; "bivalve," having two valves.
 In chemistry *bi* generally becomes *bin* before a
 vowel; as, "Binoxide"; "Binarsenate."

BĪ-ÄN'GU-LAR, } *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *angu-*
 BĪ-ÄN'GU-LÄTE, } *lus*, an angle.] Having two
 BĪ-ÄN'GU-LÄT-ED, } angles. *Bailey.*
 † BĪ-ÄN'GU-LOÜS, *a.* Biangular. *Bailey.*
 BĪ-AR-SĒ'NI-ÄTE, *n.* [See *BI*.] (*Chem.*) See
 BINARSENATE.
 BĪ-AR-TIC'U-LÄTE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *artic-*
ulus, a joint.] (*Ent.*) Having two joints. *Brände.*
 BĪ'AS, *n.* [Fr. *biais*; Old Fr. *bihai*, across,
 athwart.]
 1. The weight lodged on one side of a bowl,
 which turns it from the straight line.
*"I will make me think the world is full of rubs;
 And that my fortune runs against the bias."* *Shak.*
 2. That which sways one towards one opin-
 ion rather than another; inclination; prepos-
 session; partiality; bent.
*Morality influences men's lives, and gives a bias to all
 their actions.* *Locke.*
*The inclination of his judgment, not the bias of his preju-
 dice, gave the award.* *Taylor.*
 Every historian has his bias, and every party its historian.
 The Tory Hume, the Roman Catholic Lingard, the anti-Stuart
 Oldmixon, the high church Carte, — these all have opinions
 and biases which influence their judgment and guide their
 pens. *Gent. Mag.*
 BĪ'AS, *v. a.* [*i.* BIASED or BIASED; *pp.* BIASSING
 or BIASSING, BIASED or BIASED. — Biased is
 the more common spelling; but *biased* is the
 more analogical.] To cause to incline to one
 side; to influence; to prejudice.
*A desire leaning to either side biases the judgment strange-
 ly.* *Watts.*
 BĪ'AS, *ad.* Across; diagonally. *Shak.*
 † BĪ'AS-DRÄW'ING, *n.* Partiality. *Shak.*
 † BĪ'AS-NĒSS, *n.* Inclination to some side; par-
 tiality. *Sherwood.*
 BĪ-ÄU-RIC'U-LÄTE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, twofold,
 and *auricula*, an auricle.] (*Anat.*) Having two
 auricles. *Brände.*
 BĪ-ÄX'AL, *a.* [L. *bis*, twofold, and *axis*, an axis.]
 (*Min.*) Having two axes. *Smart.*
 BĪB, *n.* [L. *bibo*, to drink.] A piece of linen put
 on a child's breast. *Beau. & Fl.*
 BĪB, *v. n.* [L. *bibo*, to drink.] To tittle; to sip;
 to drink. "He was constantly bibbing." *Locke.*
 BĪ-BÄ'CIOUS (bī-bä'shus), *a.* [L. *bibax*, *bibacis*,
 given to drink.] Addicted to drinking. *Bailey.*
 † BĪ-BÄC'I-TY, *n.* Disposition to excessive drink-
 ing. *Bailey.*
 BĪB'BER, *n.* [L. *bibo*, to drink; Fr. *biberon*, a
 tippler.] A tippler; —used in composition; as,
 "Wine-bibber." *Prov. xxiii. 20.*
 BĪB-BLE-BÄB-BLE, *n.* Prating; idle talk. *Shak.*
 BĪB'I-TQ-RY, *a.* [L. *bibo*, *bibitus*, to drink.]
 Pertaining to drinking or tippling. *Ogilvie.*
 BĪ-BLE (bī'bi), *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος*, a book, by way
 of eminence, *The Book*; *βιβλος*, the inner bark
 of the papyrus, or paper made of it.] The sac-
 red volume which contains the revelations of
 God; the Scriptures of the Old and New Tes-
 taments.
 BĪ-BLE-OATH, *n.* An oath on the Bible; a sacred
 obligation. *Congreve.*
 BĪB'LER, *n.* [L. *bibo*, to drink.] A tippler. *Ogilvie.*
 BĪB'LI-CAL, *a.* Relating to the Bible; scriptural.
 "Biblical subjects." *Forson.*
 BĪB'LI-CISM, *n.* Biblical doctrine, learning, or
 literature. [*R.*] *Ec. Rev.*
 BĪB'LI-CIST, *n.* One versed in biblical learning;
 a biblist. *Ed. Rev.*
 BĪB-LI-ÖG'RA-PHER, *n.* [See BIBLIOGRAPHY.]
 One versed in bibliography. *Johnson.*
 BĪB-LI-Q-GRÄPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to bibli-
 BĪB-LI-Q-GRÄPH'IC-CAL, } ography, or the knowl-
 edge of books. *Todd.*
 BĪB-LI-Q-GRÄPH'IC-LY, *ad.* In a biblio-
 graphical manner. *Dibdin.*
 BĪB-LI-ÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος*, a book, and
γραφω, to describe; Fr. *bibliographie*.] The sci-
 ence or knowledge of books, in regard to their
 authors, subjects, editions, and history. *Brände.*

BĪB-LI-ÖL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος*, a book, and
λατρεία, worship.] Worship of a book. *Byron.*
 BĪB'LI-Q-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος*, a book, and
λίθος, a stone.] (*Min.*) Book-stone; a fossil
 leaf. *Hamilton.*
 BĪB-LI-Q-LÖG'IC-CAL, *a.* Relating to bibliography.
 BĪB-LI-ÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος*, a book, and
λόγος, a discourse.]
 1. Biblical literature, doctrine, or theology.
 2. A treatise on books; bibliography. *P. Cyc.*
 BĪB'LI-Q-MÄN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος*, a book, and
μαντεία, prophecy.] Divination by the Bible, or
 by a book. *Crabb.*
 BĪB-LI-Q-MÄ'NI-Ä, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος*, a book, and
μανία, madness.] The rage of possessing scarce
 or curious books; book-madness. *Dibdin.*
 BĪB-LI-Q-MÄ'NI-Ä-C, *n.* One who has a rage for
 books. "Sect entitled *bibliomaniacs*." *Brände.*
 BĪB-LI-Q-MÄ-NI'Ä-CAL, *a.* Relating to biblio-
 mania or book-madness. *Dibdin.*
 BĪB-LI-Q-MÄ'NI-ÄN-IŠM, *n.* Book-madness; bib-
 liomania. *Dr. N. Drake.*
 BĪB-LI-ÖM'A-NIST, *n.* One affected by biblioma-
 nia; a bibliomaniac. *C. Lamb.*
 BĪB'LI-Q-MÄ-NY, *n.* Same as BIBLIOMANIA.
 BĪB-LI-Q-PĒG'IC, *a.* Relating to the binding of
 books. *Clarke.*
 BĪB-LI-ÖP'P-GY, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος*, a book, and *πη-
 γνύω*, to make fast; *πηγός*, solid, strong-] The
 art of binding books. *Ogilvie.*
 BĪB'LI-Q-PHILE, *n.* A lover of bibliography or
 of books. *Qu. Rev.*
 BĪB-LI-ÖPH'IL-IŠM, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος*, a book, and
φιλία, to love.] Love of bibliography or of
 books. *Dibdin.*
 BĪB-LI-ÖPH'IL-IŠT, *n.* A lover of bibliography
 or of books. *Gent. Mag.*
 BĪB-LI-Q-PHÖ'BI-A, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος*, a book, and
φόβος, to fear.] A dread of books. *Dibdin.*
 BĪB-LI-ÖP'Q-LÄR, *a.* Relating to a bookseller;
 bibliopole. *Byron.*
 BĪB'LI-Q-PÖLE, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος*, a book, and
πωλήω, to sell; Fr. *bibliopole*.] A bookseller;
 a bibliopole. *Ec. Rev.*
 BĪB-LI-Q-PÖL'IC, } *a.* Relating to booksell-
 BĪB-LI-Q-PÖL'IC-CAL, } ing or booksellers. *Lamb.*
 BĪB-LI-ÖP'Q-LIŠM, *n.* The employment of a bib-
 liopole; — bibliomania. *Dibdin.*
 BĪB-LI-ÖP'Q-LIŠT, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος*, a book, and
πωλέω, to sell.] A bookseller. *Todd.*
 BĪB-LI-ÖP'Q-LIŠ'TIC, *a.* Relating to a booksell-
 er or to bookselling. *Dibdin.*
 BĪB-LI-ÖT'A-PHIST, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος*, a book, and
τάφος, a burial; *θάπτω*, to bury.] One who hides
 or buries books. *Crabb.*
 BĪB-LI-Q-THE'CA, *n.* [L., from Gr. *βιβλος*, a
 book, and *θηκη*, a chest, a repository.] A lib-
 rary; a bibliotheca. *Watts.*
 † BĪB-LI-ÖTH'E-CAL, or BĪB-LI-Q-THE'CAL
 [bīb-le-q-the'kal, *S. Ja. K. R. Wb.*; bīb-le-öth'e-
 kal, *W. J. F. Sm.*], *a.* Belonging to a library.
Byron.
 † BĪB-LI-ÖTH'E-CA-RY, *n.* A librarian. *Bp. Hall.*
 BĪB'LI-Q-THEKE, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος*, a book, and
θηκη, a repository; L. *bibliotheca*; Fr. *biblio-
 thèque*.] A library. *Bale.*
 BĪB'LIST, *n.* 1. One who adheres to the Bible
 as his sole rule of faith. *Chalmers.*
 2. A biblical scholar. *Ogilvie.*
 BĪB'LUS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *βιβλος*.] (*Bot.*) The
 papyrus, an Egyptian aquatic plant. *Hamilton.*
 BĪB'U-LOÜS, *a.* [L. *bibulus*, drinking freely, ab-
 sorbing moisture; *bibo*, to drink.] Having the
 quality of absorbing moisture; spongy.
Thomson.
 BĪ-CÄL'CA-RÄTE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *calcar*,
calcaris, a spur.] Having two spurs. *Brände.*

BÍ-CÁL'LÖSE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *calvus*, hard.] Having two small callosities or protuberances. *Craig.*

BÍ-CÁP'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *capsula*, a small box.] (Bot.) Having two capsules with seeds to each flower. *Johnson.*

BÍ-C'IR'BO-NATE, *n.* (Chem.) A carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of the base. *Graham.*

BÍCE, *n.* [Ger. *beis*.] (Paint.) 1. A blue pigment; the blue carbonate of copper; — called, also, *mountain blue* and *Saunders's blue* (*cendres bleus*, blue ashes). *Fairholt.*

2. A green pigment consisting of carbonate of copper mixed with a small proportion of oxide of iron; — called also *malachite green* and *mountain green*. *Fairholt.*

Both these pigments are now artificially prepared — the blue from smalt, and the green from a mixture of this blue with orpiment, or from indigo, verditer, and chalk combined. *Fairholt.*

BÍ-CÉPH'A-LOÛS, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and Gr. *κεφαλή*, the head.] Having two heads. *Brande.*

BÍ'CÉPS, *a.* [L., from *bis*, twice, and *caput*, a head.] (Anat.) Having two heads; two-headed. *Brande.*

BÍ-CHRÓ'MATE, *n.* [See *CHROMIUM*.] (Chem.) A salt containing two proportions of chromic acid to one of the base. *Graham.*

BÍ-CÍP'TAL, *a.* [L. *biceps*, *bicipitis*.] Having two heads or two origins. *Browne.*

BÍCK'ER, *n.* A small wooden dish or tub; a bowl; beaker. [North of Eng. and Scot.] *Brockett.*

BÍCK'ER, *v. n.* [W. *bierre*, a conflict; A. S. *pycan*; Ger. *picken* or *bicken*, to peck like birds.] 1. To fight; to skirmish. *Brande.*

In the field before Behringen, ere the battles joined, two eagles had a conflict, and *bickered* together. *Holland.*

2. To wrangle; to dispute; to scold; to keep up a noisy altercation. *Brande.*

Confederate nations, whose mutual interest is of such high consequence, though their merchants *bicker* in the East Indies. *Milton.*

3. To be tremulous, or play back and forward; to move unsteadily; to quiver. *Brande.*

Meanwhile unnumbered glittering streamlets played, That, as they *bickered* through the sunny shade, Though restless still themselves, a lulling murmur made. *Thomson.*

BÍCK'ER-ER, *n.* A quarreller; a skirmisher; a wrangler. *Sherwood.*

BÍCK'ER-ING, *n.* Quarrel; a skirmish. *Brande.*

Then was the war shivered, as it were, into small frays and *bickering*. *Milton.*

†BÍCK'ER-MENT, *n.* Quarrel. *Spenser.*

BÍCK'ERN, *n.* [Corrupted from *beakiron*.] An iron with a beak or point, as the pointed part of an anvil. *Brande.*

A blacksmith's anvil is sometimes made with a pike or *bickern*, or *beakiron*, at one end. *Morson.*

BÍ-CÓL'LI-GATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *colligo*, *colligatus*, to bind together.] (Ornith.) Connected by a basal web, as toes. *Brande.*

BÍ'CÓL-OR, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *color*, color.] Having two colors. *Brande.*

BÍ-CÓN'JU-GATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *conjugo*, *conjugatus*, to join together.] (Bot.) Existing in two pairs, placed side by side. *P. Cyc.*

†BÍ'CÖRN, *a.* Same as *BRÖCERÖUS*. *Asa.*

BÍ-CÖRN'QUE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *cornu*, a horn.] Having two horns or antlers. *Browne.*

BÍ-CÖR'PO-RAL, *a.* [L. *bicorpor*; *bis*, twice, and *corpus*, a body.] Having two bodies. *Johnson.*

BÍ-OR'RAL, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *crus*, *cruris*, a leg.] Having two legs. *Hooker.*

BÍ-CÜS'PID, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *cuspid*, a point.] (Anat.) Having two points or two tubercles; — applied usually to the molar teeth. *Dunlison.*

BÍ-CÜS'PI-DATE, *a.* (Bot.) Having a double or forked point. *Loudon.*

BÍ-CÜS'PIS, *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *cuspis*, a point.] (Anat.) A tooth with two points. *Brande.*

BÍD, *n.* An offer to give a certain price, as at an auction. *Bouvier.*

BÍD, *v. a.* [Goth. *biudan*; A. S. *biddan*, to ask, to pray, to command; Ger. *bieten*; Dut. *bidden*.] 1. To call; to invite; to solicit. [Antiquated.] *Shak.*

I am bid forth to supper, Jessica. *Shak.*

As many as ye shall find, bid to the marriage. *Math. xxii. 9.*

2. To order; to command. *Shak.*

I ran it through, even from my boyish days, To the very moment that he bade me tell it. *Shak.*

3. To pronounce; to declare; to say. *Phillips.*

He bade you welcome. *Phillips.*

4. To offer, as at an auction; to propose. *Collier.*

He that bids most shall have it. *Collier.*

To bid beads, to count prayers by beads. — To bid fair, to present a fair prospect; to seem likely. *Brande.*

Syn. — See *CALL*, *OFFER*.

BÍD'ÁLE, or **BÍD'ÁLL**, *n.* An invitation of friends to drink at a poor man's house, and there to make a charitable contribution. [Eng.] *Bailey.*

BÍD'DEN (bid'dn), *p.* from *bid*. See *BID*.

BÍD'DER, *n.* One who bids or makes an offer; one who proposes a price for what is to be sold. *Addison.*

BÍD'DE-RY, *a.* Noting a kind of metallic ware, made at Biddery, in India, composed of copper, lead, tin, and spelter. *W. Eney.*

BÍD'DING, *n.* 1. Command; order. *Milton.*

At his second bidding, darkness fled. *Milton.*

2. (Com.) Offer of a price; act of making bids at a sale or auction. *Johnson.*

3. Invitation to a wedding. [Local, North of England.] *Brockett.*

BÍD'DING-PRÁYER, *n.* (Rom. Cath. Church.) A prayer for the souls of benefactors, said before the sermon. *Nares.*

BÍD'DY, *n.* A childish name for a hen or a chicken. *Hallucell.*

BÍDE, *v. a.* [Goth. *beidan*; A. S. *bidan*, to abide, to wait.] 1. To endure; to suffer. *Shak.*

Poor naked wretches, whereso'er you are, That bide the pining of this pitiless storm. *Shak.*

2. To wait for; to abide; as, "To bide his time." *Dryden.*

The wary Dutch this gathering storm foresaw, And durst not bide it on the English coast. *Dryden.*

BÍDE, *v. n.* 1. To dwell; to inhabit. *Milton.*

All knees to thee shall bow of them that bide In heaven or earth, or, under earth, in hell. *Milton.*

2. To remain; to continue; to abide. *Shak.*

Safe in a ditch he bides. *Shak.*

BÍ-DÉN'TAL, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] Having two teeth. *Swift.*

BÍ-DÉN'TATE, *a.* (Anat. & Bot.) Having two teeth; bidental. *Brande.*

BÍ-DÉN'TAT-ED, *a.* Divided into two parts; bidentate. *Milk.*

BÍ-DÉT' (be-dét' or be-dá') [bi-dét', *Ja. K.*; bi-dá', *Sm.*; bi-dét' or bi-dá', *K.*], *n.* [Fr.] 1. A little horse. *B. Jonson.*

2. An article of bedroom furniture used in washing the body. *Fleming & Tibbins.*

BÍD'-HOOK (-hák), *n.* (Naut.) A hook belonging to a boat. *Dekker.*

†BÍD'ING, *n.* Residence; habitation. *Bowe.*

At Antwerp has my constant dwelling been. *Bowe.*

BÍ-ÉN'N'-AL, *a.* [L. *biennia*, of two years; *bis*, twice, and *annus*, a year.] 1. Living two years; as, "A biennial plant." *Brande.*

Why should some be very long lived, others only annual or biennial? *Brande.*

2. Happening once in two years; as, "Biennial sessions of the legislature." *Gray.*

BÍ-ÉN'N'-AL, *n.* (Bot.) A plant which lives two years, springing from the seed the first year, and flowering and dying the next. *Gray.*

BÍ-ÉN'N'-AL-LY, *ad.* At the return of two years. *Brande.*

BIÉR (ber), *n.* [A. S. *bær*; Ger. *bahre*; L. *feretrum*; *fero*, to bear; Fr. *bière*, a coffin.] A carriage or a frame for conveying the dead to the grave. *Brande.*

†BIÉR'-BÁLK (ber'báwk), *n.* The church road *Brande.*

for burials, along which the corpse is carried. "A broad and sufficient *bierebalk*." *Homilies.*

BIÉST'INGS (bést'ings), *n. pl.* [Goth. *beist*; A. S. *beost*, or *bysting*.] The first milk given by a cow after calving; beestings. *B. Jonson.*

BÍ-FÁ'RÍ-OÛS, *a.* [L. *bifarius*, divided into two parts; *bis*, in two, and *fa*, root of *farius*, to speak.] 1. Twofold; having two parts. *Bailey.*

2. (Bot.) Arranged in two rows; two-ranked. *Gray.*

BÍ-FÁ'RÍ-OÛS-LÝ, *ad.* (Bot.) In a bifarious manner. *Craig.*

BÍ-FÉR, *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *fero*, to bear.] (Bot.) A plant that bears fruit twice a year; a biforous plant. *Buchanan.*

BÍ-FÉR-OÛS, *a.* [L. *biferens*.] (Bot.) Bearing fruit twice a year. *Johnson.*

BÍ-F'FIN, *n.* (Cookery.) A baked apple crushed down into a flat cake; a dried apple. *Clarke.*

BÍ-F'ID (bi'fid, S. W. P. *Ja. Sm.*; bi'fid, *K.*), *a.* [L. *bifidus*; *bis*, in two, and *findo*, to cleave.] (Bot.) Noting leaves divided into two segments by an incision extending about to the middle of the blade, or somewhat deeper. *Gray.*

BÍ-F'ID-DATE, *a.* Divided into two; opening with a cleft; bifid. *Johnson.*

BÍ-FLÓ'RATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *flos*, *floris*, a flower.] (Bot.) Having two flowers; two-flowered. *Crabb.*

BÍ-F'OLD, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *fold*.] Twofold. "Bifold authority." *Shak.*

BÍ-FÓ'LI-ATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *folium*, a leaf.] (Bot.) Consisting of two leaflets. *P. Cyc.*

BÍ-FÓ'LI-Q-LÁTE, *a.* (Bot.) Noting compound leaves which consist of two leaflets. *Gray.*

BÍ-FÓ'L-I-C'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, *folliculus*, a sack.] (Bot.) Having two follicles. *Smart.*

BÍ-FÓ'RATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *foris*, a door.] (Bot.) Having two perforations. *Brande.*

BÍ-F'Q-RINE, *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *foris*, a door or gate.] A singular body found in the interior of the green pulpy part of the leaves of some araceous plants. It is in the form of minute oval sacs, one within the other, the space between being filled with a transparent fluid, and the inner bag with fine acicular crystals, or raphides, which are discharged with violence first from one end and then from the other, when the biforine is placed in water. *Brande.*

BÍ-F'ORM, *a.* [L. *biformis*; *bis*, twice, and *forma*, form.] Having a double form. *Crocoll.*

BÍ-F'ORMED (bi'formd), *a.* Compounded of two forms; biform. *Brande.*

BÍ-F'ORM'ITY, *n.* A double form. [n.] *More.*

BÍ-FRÓNT'ED (bi-fránt'ed), *a.* [L. *bifrons*; *bis*, twice, and *frons*, *frontis*, the front.] Having two fronts. *B. Jonson.*

BÍ-FÜR'CÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *furca*, a two-pronged fork.] To divide into two branches. *Crabb.*

BÍ-FÜR'CATE, *a.* (Bot.) Having two prongs, or divided into two branches; two forked; bifurcous. *Woodward.*

BÍ-FÜR'CÁTION, *n.* Division into two heads, branches, or parts. "A bifurcation or division of the root into two parts." *Browne.*

BÍ-FÜR'COUS, *a.* (Bot.) Two-forked. *Coles.*

BÍG, *a.* ["Perhaps from the A. S. *byggan*; Sw. *bygga*; Eng. *to big*, to build," *Richardson*; W. *bach*, a load; *beiching*, big with child, pregnant.] 1. Great; large in bulk. *Brande.*

Half way down Hang one that gathers samphire — dreadful trade! Methinks he seems no bigger than his head. *Shak.*

2. Great with young; pregnant. *Brande.*

A bear big with young hath seldom been seen. *Brande.*

3. Full of something, and about to give it vent. *Brande.*

The great, the important day, My with the fate of Cato and of Rome. *Addison.*

4. Distended; swollen; ready to burst.
Thy heart is *big*; get thee apart, and weep. *Shak.*

5. Great in air and mien; proud; swelling; haughty.
If you had looked *big*, and spit at him, he'd have run. *Shak.*

6. Great in spirit; lofty; brave.
What art thou? Have not I
An arm as *big* as thine? a heart as *big*? *Shak.*

Syn.—See GREAT.

BIG, *n.* (*Agric.*) Winter barley.—See BIGG.

BIG, *v. a.* [*A. S. byggan*, to build.] To build.
[North of England.] *Brockett.*

BIG'GA, *n.* [*L. (Antiq.)*] A chariot or car drawn by two horses abreast. *P. Cyc.*

† BIG'AM, *n.* [*Low L. bigamus*, twice married; *bis*, twice, and *Gr. γαμέω*, to marry.] A bigamist. *Bp. Peacock.*

BIG'A-MIST, *n.* One who has committed bigamy.
"Much less can a bigamist have . . . a benefice." *Ayliffe.*

BIG'A-MY, *n.* [*Low L. bigamia*; *bis*, twice, and *γαμέω*, to marry.] (*Law.*)

1. The offence of contracting a second marriage during the life of the husband or wife. *Blackstone.*

2. The offence of having a plurality of wives or husbands; polygamy.
This sense of the word *bigamy*, though well settled in criminal law, is, as Blackstone observes, a corruption of the meaning, *polygamy* being the proper name of this offence. It is so designated in Massachusetts by *Rev. Stat. c. 130, § 2. Burrill.*

3. (*Canon Law.*) The marriage of a second wife after the death of the first, or the marriage of a widow; either of which was considered as bringing a man under some incapacities for ecclesiastical offices. *Burrill.*

BIG-AR-REAÚ, *n.* [*Fr.*] A large, whitish cherry; bigaroon. *Cole.*

BIG-A-RÔON', *n.* The large white-heart cherry; bigarreau. *Smart.*

BIG'-BÊL-LIED (big'hêl-lij), *a.* Having a large belly or protuberance; protuberant; pregnant.

BIG'-BONED (big'bônd), *a.* [*big* and *bone*.] Having large bones. *Herbert.*

BIG'-CORNED (big'kôrnd), *a.* Having large grains.
"The strength of *big-corned* powder." *Dryden.*

BIG-GEN'I-NATE, *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *geminus*, geminatus, to double.] (*Bot.*) Noting leaves having two secondary petioles, each of which bears a pair of leaflets. *Lindley.*

BIG'E-NER, *n.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *gener*, a son-in-law. (*Bot.*) A cross between two species of different genera; a mule. *Lindley.*

BIG-ENT'IAL, *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *gens, gentis*, a clan.] Comprising two tribes of people. [*R.*]

BIGG, *n.* (*Agric.*) A species of barley, *Hordeum hexastichon*, chiefly cultivated in several of the northern countries of Europe; winter barley; bere or bear. *Loudon.*

BIG'GIN, *n.* 1. [*Fr. biguin*.] A child's cap.
"Brow with homely *biggin* bound." *Shak.*

2. [Another form of *piggin*.] A small wooden vessel; a can.

3. [*A. S. byggan*, to build.] A building.
[North of Eng.] *Brockett.*

BIG'GON, *n.* [*Fr. béguin*, a child's cap.]

BIG'GON-NÊT, *n.* A cap or hood with ears, like that worn by nuns, particularly the *Beguines*. *Ogilvie.*

BIGHT (brî), *n.* [*A. S. byht*, a corner; *bige*, a corner, a bay; *bugan*, to bow, to bend.]

1. (*Naut.*) The double part or coil of a rope when it is folded, not including the ends.

2. A small bay or inlet of the sea. *Wilbraham.*

3. (*Farriery.*) The inward bend of a horse's chamber, and the bend of the fore knees. *Craig.*

BIG-LÂN'DU-LAR, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having two glands.

BIG'LY, *ad.* In a swelling, pompous, or blustering manner; tumidly; haughtily.
Bigly to look, and barbarously to speak. *Dryden.*

BIG'-NAMED (big'nâmd), *a.* Having a great name.
"Some *big-named* composition." *Crashaw.*

BIG'NESS, *n.* Bulk; size; dimension.

BIG-NÔ'NI-A, *n.* [Named from the Abbé Bignon, librarian to Louis XIV.] (*Bot.*) An extensive genus of beautiful trees and shrubs, natives of hot climates;—the trumpet-flower. *Loudon.*

BIG'OT, *n.* [Of uncertain and disputed etymology. *Fr. bigot*, from the English phrase *by God*, uttered as an oath by Rollo, Duke of Normandy, when he refused to kiss the foot of his father-in-law, Charles the Foolish. *Camden.* *Cotgrave* says, "*Bigot*, an old Norman word, signifying as much as *De par dieu*, or our *for God's sake*, made good French, and signifying an hypocrite, or one that seemeth much more holy than he is; also a scrupulous or superstitious fellow."—A corruption of *Visigoth*, the word *bigos* occurring in an old French romance, cited by Roquefort, in the sense of a barbarous people. *Malone.*—*Low L. Begutta*, one of the appellations of the nuns called *Beguines*. *Todd.*—*It. bigotto, bighotto, bizouo, bighino*, a devotee, a hypocrite.—*Sp. bigote*, a whisker; *hombr de bigote*, a man of spirit.] A person unreasonably devoted to some party, denomination, or creed; a blind zealot.

In philosophy and religion, the *bigots* of all parties are generally the most positive. *Watts.*

† BIG'OT, *a.* Bigoted. "In a country more *bigot* than ours." *Dryden.*

BIG'OT-ED, *a.* Full of bigotry; irrationally zealous. "Weak, *bigoted* . . . prince." *Swift.*

BIG'OT-ED-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a bigot; pertinaciously. *Todd.*

† BI-GÛT'I-CAL, *a.* Bigoted. "Some *bigotical* religionists." *Cudworth.*

BIG'OT-RY, *n.* [*Fr. bigoterie*.] 1. Irrational partiality for a particular party or creed; blind zeal; prejudice.

Were it not for a *bigotry* to our own tenets, we could hardly imagine that so many absurd principles should pretend to support themselves by the gospel. *Watts.*

2. The practice or tenets of a bigot. "Those *bigotries* which all good and sensible men despise." *Pope.*

Syn.—See SUPERSTITIOUS.

BIG'-RÔUND, *a.* Of large circumference. *Pope.*

BIG'-SOUND-ING, *a.* Having a pompous sound.
"Big-sounding sentences." *Bp. Hall.*

BIG'-SWÖLN, *a.* Much swelled; turgid. *Shak.*

BIG'-ÜD-DERED (big'üd-derd), *a.* Having large udders. "Big-uddered ewes." *Pope.*

BI'GUM, *n.* See BEGUM.

BIG'-WIG, *n.* A cant name for a person of consequence;—applied especially to judges in England, who wear large wigs. *Ogilvie.*

BI-HY-DRÖG'U-RÊT, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound containing two equivalents of hydrogen. *Craig.*

BIJOU (bê'zhô'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A jewel; an elegant ornament. *Smart.*

BI-JOU'TRY (bê'zhô'trê), *n.* [*Fr. bijouterie*.] Jewellery; trinkets. *Clarke.*

BI-JÛ'GATE, *a.* [*L. bijugus*, yoked two together; *bis*, twice, and *jugum*, a yoke.] (*Bot.*) Noting pinnate leaves consisting of two pairs of leaflets. *Lindley.*

BI-JÛ'GOUS (bi-jâ'gus, *C. O. Cl. Wb.*; bi-jû'gus, *Sm.*), *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as BIJUGATE. *Gray.*

BIKH, *n.* A poisonous plant of Nepal; a species of aconite (*Aconitum ferox*), used by the natives of that country to poison the wells when the British troops invaded it. *Brande.*

BI-LÂ'BI-ATE, *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *labium*, a lip.] (*Bot.*) Noting a monopetalous corolla or monophyllous calyx, which is separated into two unequal divisions or lips; labiate; two-lipped. *Lindley.*

BI-LÂM'EL-LATE, *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *lamella*, a plate.] (*Bot.*) Divided into two plates or lamellae. *Brande.*

BI-LÂM'EL-LÂT-ED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as BILAMELLATE. *Pennant.*

BIL'AN-DER, *n.* [*Fr. belandre*; *Dut. bijlander*.] A small vessel used chiefly in Dutch canals for the carriage of goods.

Like *bilanders* to creep
Along the coast, and land in view to keep. *Dryden.*

BI-LÂT'ER-AL, *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *latus, lateris*, a side.] Having two sides. *Ash.*

BIL'BER-RY, *n.* [From Sax. *bilig*, a bladder, and *berry*. *Skinner.*] (*Bot.*) A small shrub and its fruit; a species of whortleberry; *Vaccinium myrtillus*. *Shak.*

BIL'BÖ, *n.*; pl. BIL'BÖES. 1. A short sword or rapier;—so named from *Bilboa*, in Spain, where first made. *Shak.*

2. Stocks or shackles for confining the feet of offenders;—formerly fabricated in great quantities at *Bilboa*.

Worse than the mutines in the *bilboes*. *Shak.*

BILBOQUET (bî'bo-kâ'), *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. The toy called a cup and ball. *Todd.*

2. (*Mil.*) A small 8-inch mortar to throw shell.

BILD'STEIN, *n.* [*Ger. bild*, an image, and *stein*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A mineral composed chiefly of silica and alumina, and often carved into Chinese figures; figure-stone; pagodite; agalmatolite. *Brande.*

BILE, *n.* [*L. bilis*; *Fr. bile*.] An animal fluid of yellow or greenish color and nauseous taste, secreted in the liver, partly collected in the gall-bladder and discharged into the lower end of the *duodenum*. Its purpose is supposed to be to complete the digestive process in the small intestines, by aiding in the separation of the chyle. It has been fancied to be the seat of ill-humor. *Dunglison.*

BILE, *n.* [*A. S. byl*, *bile*; *Dut. buil*; *Dan. byld*; *Ger. beule*.] A sore, painful tumor, terminating in a pustule.

Thou art a *bile* in my corrupted blood. *Shak.*

As this word is now more commonly spelt *boil*, although the orthography of *bile* is more in accordance with its etymology; and it is so spelt in the old *Dictionaries* of Baret, *Cotgrave*, *Huloet*, *Martin*, &c. Both forms are given in the principal English *Dictionaries*, and both are still more or less in use. In the first edition of the common version of the Bible (1611), the orthography is, in Job ii. 7, *biles* ("sore *biles*"); but in the later editions it is *boils*. *Johnson* says of the word, "This is generally spelt *boil*; but, I think, less properly." Walker gives the preference to *bile*, and says, "improperly *boil*"; but *Smart* notes *bile* as an obsolete orthography.—See BOIL.

BILE'-STONE, *n.* (*Med.*) Biliary concretion or calculus. *Buchanan.*

BILGE (bilj), *n.* [*Goth. balgs*; *A. S. bælg*, or *bylg*, a bulge; a bag.]

1. (*Naut.*) The broadest part of a ship's bottom, or that part of her floor upon which she would rest if aground; bulge. *Skinner.*

2. The protuberant part of a cask;—called also *bulge*.

BILGE, *v. n.* [*3. BILGED*; *pp. BILGING, BILGED*.] (*Naut.*) To spring aleak, by a fracture in the bilge; to spring aleak; to let in water. *Skinner.*

BIL'GED, or BILGED, *a.* (*Naut.*) Having the bottom stove in. *Brande.*

BILGE'-PUMP, *n.* (*Mech.*) A pump to draw water from the bilge. *Ash.*

BILGE'-WÂ-TER, *n.* (*Naut.*) Water lying in the bilge; foul water. *Ash.*

BILGE'-WÂ-Y, *n.* (*Ship-building*.) One of the pieces of timber placed under a vessel's bilge to support her while launching. *Dana.*

BIL'IA-RY (bî'ya-rê), *a.* [*L. bilis, bile*.] (*Med.*) Belonging to the bile. *Arbuthnot.*

Biliary calculi, (*Med.*) gall stones, or concretions formed in the gall-bladder, the bile ducts, and sometimes in the substance of the liver. They sometimes contain picromel, but are usually composed of from 88 to 94 parts of cholesterine, a peculiar crystalline substance, and of from 6 to 12 parts of the yellow matter of the bile. *Dunglison.*

BI-LÂM'BI, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Malay name of an acid fruit of a tree of the genus *Acerroha*; blimbing;—used in pickles. *Eng. Cyc.*

BIL'INGS-GÂTE, *n.* See BILLINGSATE. *Pope.*

BĪ-LĪN'GUAL (bī-līng'gwā), *a.* [*L. bilinguis*, double-tongued; *bis*, twice, and *lingua*, a tongue.] Having two tongues or languages; bilingual. *Gent. Mag.*

BĪ-LĪN'GUĪST, *n.* One who speaks two languages. *Hamilton.*

BĪ-LĪN'GUOUS (bī-līng'gwūs), *a.* [*L. bilinguis*, from *bis*, twice, and *lingua*, a tongue.] Having or speaking two tongues; bilingual. *Johnson.*

BĪL'IOUS (bī'yūs), *a.* [*L. biliosus*; *bilis*, bile.] 1. Consisting of bile. *Arbutnot.*
2. Relating to, or caused by, bile; as, "Bilious fever."

BĪ-LĪT'ER-AL, *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *littera*, a letter.] Consisting of two letters. *Sir W. Jones.*

† **BĪ-LIVE'**, *ad.* Same as *BELIVE*. *Spenser.*

BĪLK, *v. a.* [*Goth. bi-laihan*, to scoff, to deride; *ī. hilked*; *pp. hilkung, hilked*.] To cheat; to defraud; to deceive; to elude.
But he sure, says he, don't you *bilk* me. *Spectator.*

BĪLK, *n.* A cheat; a trick. [*R.*] *Congreve.*

BĪLL, *n.* [*A. S. bile*.] The beak of a fowl.

An olive leaf he brings—pacific sign! *Milton.*

BĪLL, *n.* [*A. S. bil*; *W. bryel*; *Dut. byl*; *Ger. beil*; *Dan. bile*; *Sw. bila*.]

1. A hatchet with a hooked point, like the bill of a bird, often used by gardeners in pruning hedges, and hence called a *hedge bill*, or *hedging bill*. *Johnson.*

2. (*Mil.*) A sword; a battle-axe
Now were sent into France hundreds, and some not able to draw a bow or carry a *bill*.

3. (*Vaut.*) The point at the extremity of the fluke of an anchor. *Dana.*

BĪLL, *n.* [*Low L. billa*, probably from *L. pila*, a ball, any thing round or rolled up; *Fr. billet*.]

1. A formal statement of particular things in writing; as, "A shopman's *bill* of goods purchased"; "A physician's *bill* for services".

2. A bank-note. [*Colloquial.*]

3. (*Law.*) A formal complaint in writing to a court of justice; as, "A *bill in equity*"; "a *bill of indictment* by a grand jury"; "a record, or written statement, of proceedings in an action; as, "A *bill of exceptions*"; "a written statement of the terms of a contract, or specification of the items of a demand or counter demand; as, "A *bill of exchange*"; "A *bill of sale*"; "A *bill of credit*"; "A *bill of particulars*"; "a draft of a proposed act presented to a legislature; a proposed or projected law. *Burrill.*

Bill in equity or chancery, a complaint in writing, under oath, in the nature of a petition to the chancellor or judge of a court of equity, setting forth all the facts and circumstances upon which the complaint is founded, and praying for such equitable relief as the party may conceive himself entitled to, or the court may deem proper to grant. — *Bill of credit*, paper issued by the authority of a state on the faith of the state, and designed to circulate as money. — *Bill of exceptions*, a formal statement in writing of exceptions taken to the opinion, decision, or direction of a judge, delivered during the trial of a cause — its object being to present the exceptions to a full court, or to a superior court, for review after trial. — *Bill of exchange*, a written order or request addressed by one person to another, desiring him to pay a sum of money to a third person, or to any other to whom that third person shall order it to be paid, or it may be payable to the bearer; also called a *draft*. — *Bill of fare*, an account of the different dishes prepared for an entertainment or feast. — *Bill of health*, a writing signed by the proper authorities certifying the state of health in a vessel. — *Bill of lading*, a written statement, signed by the master of a vessel, acknowledging the receipt of goods on board, and undertaking, with certain exceptions, to carry and deliver them, for a certain remuneration or freightage, to the consignee, or person to whom they are addressed, or his order, in as good condition as when received. — *Bill of mortality*, a writing or paper showing the number of deaths in a place within a time specified. — *Bill of particulars*, a written specification of the particulars of the demand for which an action at law is brought, or of a defendant's set-off against such demand. — *Bill of parcels*, (*Merch.*) an account of goods sold given by the seller to the buyer, containing the quantities and prices of the articles, with a statement of the date and terms of credit. — *Bill of rights*, a formal declaration in writing of popular rights and liberties, usually expressed in the form of a statute, and promulgated on occasions of revolution, or the establish-

ment of new forms of government or new constitutions. — *Bill of sale*, a deed or writing, under seal, evidencing the sale of personal property, and conveying the title to it; an assignment in writing of chattels personal; in particular, an instrument by which the property in ships and vessels is conveyed. — *Bill of sight*, a form of entry at the custom-house by which goods, respecting which the importer is not possessed of full information, may be provisionally landed for examination.

BĪLL, *v. n.* To caress, as doves by joining bills. "Doves will *bill* after pecking." *B. Jonson.*

BĪLL, *v. a.* To publish by an advertisement. "A composition that he *billed* about." *L'Estrange.*

BĪLL'AGE, *n.* (*Naut.*) The breadth of the floor of a ship when lying aground. *Jameson.*

BĪLL'BOOK (-bāk), *n.* (*Com.*) A book in which all kinds of bills payable and bills receivable are recorded. *Bouvier.*

BĪLLED (*bild*), *p. a.* (*Ornith.*) Furnished with a bill; — used in composition. *Pennant.*

BĪLL'ET, *n.* [*Fr. billet*; *Sp. billete*.]

1. A short letter; a note. *Spectator.*

2. (*Mil.*) A ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge. *Johnson.*

3. [*Fr. billet*.] A small log of wood; a piece of wood. *Digby.*

4. (*Arch.*) An ornament in Norman buildings. It consists of short, small, cylindrical pieces, two or three inches long, placed in hollow mouldings at intervals equal to their own length. — See *BILLET-MOULDING*. *Francis.*

5. (*Her.*) A bearing in the form of an oblong square. *Brande.*

BĪLL'ET, *v. a.* [*ī. BILLETED*; *pp. BILLETING, BILLETED*.] (*Mil.*) To direct by ticket where to lodge, as soldiers; to quarter as soldiers in the houses of the inhabitants of a place.

They refused to suffer the soldiers to be *billeted* upon them. *Clarendon.*

BĪLL'ET, *v. n.* (*Mil.*) To be quartered as soldiers; to lodge. *Prideaux.*

BĪLL'ET-CÁ'BLE, *n.* (*Arch.*) A Norman moulding. *Ed. Ency.*

BILLET-DOUX (bī'lā-dō') [bī'lā-dō, *P. F. F. R.*; bī-lā-dō, *Sm.*], *n.*; pl. *BILLETSDOUX* (bī'lā-dōz). [*Fr. billet*, a note, and *doux*, sweet.] An affectionate billet; a love-letter. *Pope.*

BĪLL'ET-HEAD, *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of simple carved work, bending over and out, at the prow of a vessel. — See *HEAD*. *Dana.*

BĪLL'ET-MOULD'ING, *n.* (*Arch.*) An ornament used in string-

courses and the archivolts of windows and doors, consisting of short and small bits of cylindrical stone, with spaces between them. *Britton.*

BĪLL'FISH, *n.* (*Ich.*) 1. A fish closely related to *Belone*; *Scomber Eoz.* *Van der Horren.*

2. The gar-pike. *Thompson.*

BĪLL'HOOK (-hāk), *n.* A small hatchet.

BĪLL'IARD (bī'yārd), *a.* Belonging to the play at billiards; as, "A *billiard* table."

BĪLL'IARDS (bī'yārdz), *n. pl.* [*Fr. billard*.] A game played with balls and cues, or rods, on a large, oblong table, having pockets at the corners and sides. Each player endeavors, by striking his own ball with a cue, to hit certain other balls, or to force a ball other than his own into a pocket. *Hoyte.*

BĪLL'ING, *n.* Act of joining bills, or caressing.

BĪLL'ING, *p. a.* Caressing by joining bills. *Moore.*

BĪLL'ING-GATE, *n.* [The name of a market in London, noted for fish and for foul language.] Profane or foul language; ribaldry; — written, also, *bilinguato*. *Pope.*

BĪLL'ION (bī'yūn), *n.* [*Fr.*, contracted from *bis*, twice, and *million*, a million.] According to the French method of numeration in use on the continent of Europe and in the U. S. a thousand millions, or 1,000,000,000; according to the English method used in Great Britain and the British Provinces, a million of millions, or 1,000,000,000,000. *Greenleaf.*

BĪLL'MAN, *n.*; pl. *BĪLL'MEN*. One who uses a bill. *Hulcot.*

BĪL'LŌN, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Coinage*.) A composition of gold and silver alloyed with copper, which predominates. *Political Dict.*

BĪL'LOT, *n.* [*Fr. billet*, a block, a log.] Gold or silver bullion in the mass. *Crabb.*

BĪL'LŌW (bī'lō), *n.* [*A. S. bilig*, a bulge, a bag; *Dut. bolge*.] A wave swollen by the wind; a surge; a breaker. *Spenser.*

But when loud billows lash the sounding shore,
The hoarse, rough verse should like the torrent roar. *Pope.*
Syn.— See *WAVE*.

BĪL'LŌW, *v. n.* To swell or roll as a wave. "The billowing snow." *Prior.*

BĪL'LŌW, *v. a.* To raise in waves. *Young.*

BĪL'LŌW-BEAT'EN, *a.* Tossed by billows.

BĪL'LŌW-Y (bī'lō-y), *a.* Swelling; turgid. "The billowy foam." *Thomson.*

BĪLL'—PŌST-ER, *n.* One who posts bills or advertisements.

BĪLL'—STĪCK-ER, *n.* One who pastes up a bill or advertisement. *Booth.*

BĪ-LŌ'BATE, *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *Gr. lobē*, a lobe.] (*Bot.*) Having two lobes. *Crabb.*

BĪ-LŌ'BAT-ED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having two lobes; bilobate; bilobed. *Pennant.*

BĪ-LŌBED (bī'lōbd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having two lobes. *P. Cyc.*

BĪ-LŌC'U-LAR, *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *loculus*, a small place.] (*Bot.*) Having two cells. *Brande.*

BĪ-MAC'U-LATE, *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *macula*, a spot.] Having two spots. *Brande.*

BĪ-MAC'U-LAT-ED, *a.* Having two spots; bimaclate. *Pennant.*

BĪ-MÁ'NA, *n. pl.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *manus*, a hand.] (*Zool.*) Two-handed animals; — a term applied by Cuvier to the highest order of mammalia, of which man is the type and the sole genus. *Brande.*

BĪ'MÁNE, *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *manus*, a hand.] Having two hands. *Kirby.*

BĪ-MÁ'NŌUS (bī-mā'nūs, *K. G. O.*), *a.* Having two hands; bimanous. *P. Cyc.*

BĪ-MÁR'GH-NÁTE, *a.* (*Conch.*) Noting shells which have a double margin as far as the lip.

† **BĪ-MÁ'RĪ-AN**, **BĪ-MÁ'RĪ-'Ō-AL**, *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *mare*, the sea.] (*Geog.*) Belonging to two seas. *Ash.*

BĪ-MĒ'DĪ-AL, *n. & a.* [*L. bis* and *Eng. medial*.] (*Geom.*) The sum, or noting the sum, of two lines commensurable only in power, as of the side and diagonal of a square, when this sum is incommensurable with respect to either. *Darrieu.*

BĪ-MĒM'BRAI, *a.* Having two members. *Gibbs.*

BĪ-MĒN'SAI, *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *mensis*, a month.] Occurring every two months. *Smart.*

BĪ-MĒN'TRI-AL, *a.* [*L. bimestris*, of two months' duration; from *bis*, twice, and *mensis*, a month.] Happening every two months: — continuing two months. *Qu. Rev.*

BĪ-MŌNTH'LY, *a.* Occurring every two months; bimensual. *Barrett.*

BĪN, *n.* [*A. S. bin*, a manger, bin; *Dut. binne*.] A cell or chest for grain, bread, wine, &c.

† **BĪN**. The old word for *be* and *been*. *Nares.*

BĪN-AR-SĒ'NĪ-PATE, *n.* A salt having two equivalents of arsenic acid to one of the base. *Graham.*

BĪ'NÁ-RY, *a.* [*L. binarius*, relating to two; *bin*, two; *Fr. binaire*.] Two; dual; double.

A *binary number* (*Arith.*) is a number consisting of two digits. — *Binary scale*, (*Math.*) a uniform scale whose ratio is 2. — *Binary arithmetic* is that in which numbers are expressed according to the binary scale. — *Binary logarithms*, a system of logarithms, contrived and calculated by Euler, in which 1 is the logarithm of 2, 2 of 4, &c. — *Binary star*, (*Astron.*) a double star whose members revolve about their common centre of gravity. — *Binary compound*, (*Chem.*) a compound of two elements; thus water is a binary compound of oxygen and hydrogen. — *Binary measure*, (*Mus.*) two-fold or double measure — common time.

BĪ-NA-RY, n. The constitution of two.

To make two, or a binary, add but one unto one. *Fotherby.*

BĪ-NĀTE, a. [*L. binus*, two and two, and *natus*, born.] (*Bot.*) Growing in pairs or couples; noting two bodies of the same nature, springing from one point. *P. Cyc.*

BĪND, v. a. [*Goth. binden*; *A. S. bindan*; *Ger. binden*.] [*1. BOUND*; *pp. BINDING*, *BOUND*.—*Bounden* is not now used except in an adjective form.]

1. To confine with cords or bonds; to enchain; to restrain from liberty or freedom of motion.

No man could bind him—no, not with chains. *Mark v. 3.*

2. To surround with a bandage; to envelop.

Give me another horse; bind up my wounds. *Shak.*

3. To fasten together by a ligature; to tie.

Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles. *Matt. xiii. 30.*

4. To connect closely.

His life is bound up in the lad's life. *Gen. xlv. 30.*

5. To restrain in any manner; to restrict.

Now I am caged, cribbed, confined, bound in
To saucy doubts and fears. *Shak.*

Though passion be the most obvious and general, yet it is not the only cause that binds up the understanding. *Locke.*

6. To engage by a vow or a promise; to oblige by duty.

Every bond wherewith she hath bound her soul shall stand. *Nun. xxx. 4.*

Though I am bound to every act of duty,
I am not bound to that all slaves are free to. *Shak.*

7. To confirm; to ratify.

Whosoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven. *Matt. xvi. 19.*

8. To form a border around so as to prevent from ravelling; as, "To bind a garment or a carpet."

9. To make custive.

Rhubarb hath manifestly in its parts of contrary operations, parts that purge, and parts that bind the body. *Bacon.*

10. To put in a cover; as, "To bind a book."

To bind to, to oblige to serve some one.—To bind over, (*Law*), to oblige to make appearance.

Syn.—Bind the hands of a criminal; tie him to the stake; fasten with a cord.—Bind is more coercive than oblige; oblige than engage. We are bound by an oath; obliged by circumstances; engaged by promises.

BĪND, v. n. 1. To contract; to grow stiff and hard.

A spicuous walk of the finest gravel, made to bind and unite so firmly that it seems one continued stone. *Taiter.*

2. To make or become custive.

The whey of milk doth loose; the milk doth bind. *Herbert.*

3. To be obligatory.

The promises between a Swiss and an Indian, in the woods of America, are binding to them, though they are perfectly in a state of nature. *Locke.*

BĪND, n. 1. A stalk of hops, so called from its twining or being bound around a pole.

2. (*Mus.*) A tie or ligature to connect notes.

3. (*Mining.*) Indurated clay or argillaceous slate in coal mines;—called also *clunch*.

Buchanan.

BĪND'ER, n. 1. One who binds; a man whose trade it is to bind books.

2. Any thing used to bind; a bandage.

BĪND'ER-Y, n. A place where books are bound. [A new word, reputed to be of American origin. *P. Cyc.*]

BĪND'ING, n. 1. A bandage.

2. The cover of a book.

3. Something that secures the edges of textile fabrics from ravelling.

BĪND'ING, p. a. Making fast:—obliging; obligatory:—astringent.

BĪND'ING-NĒSS, n. Quality of being binding. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

BĪND'-WĒED, n. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants whose stems, in the greater number of species, are herbaceous and twining; *Convolvulus* or *Calystegia*. *Loudon.*

BĪND'WOOD (-wǎd), n. The vulgar name of ivy in Scotland;—pronounced *bīn'wǎd*. *Jamieson.*

BĪNE, n. (*Bot.*) A slender stem of a plant; as, "A hop bine." *P. Cyc.*

BĪ-NĒR'VATE, a. [*L. bis*, twice, and *nervus*, a nerve.] (*Ent.*) Noting the wing of an insect when supported by only two nerves. *Brande.*

BĪNG, n. A heap. *Craig.*

BĪN'NA-CLE, n. [*Fr. habitacle*, a little habitation.] (*Naut.*) The compass-box of a ship;—formerly called *bitacle*. *Mar. Dict.*

BĪN'NY, n. (*Joh.*) A fish of the carp family; the barbel of the Nile. *Eng. Cyc.*

BĪN'Q-CLE, n. [*L. bini*, two, and *oculus*, the eye; *Fr. binocle*.] (*Optics.*) A telescope with two tubes, by which an object is viewed with both eyes at the same time; a binocular telescope. *Hutton.*

BĪ-NŌC'Ū-LAR, a. Having or using two eyes; employing both eyes at once.

Binocular telescope, (*Optics*), one to which both eyes may be applied; same as *binocle*.

BĪ-NŌC'Ū-LATE, a. Same as *BINOULAR*. *Craig.*

BĪ-NŌC'Ū-LŪS, n. (*Zool.*) A genus of phyllopods, inhabiting fresh-water ditches, and resembling the king-crab. *Van der Hoeven.*

BĪ-NŌM'Ī-L, a. [*L. bis*, twice, and *nomen*, a name.] (*Algebra.*) Noting an expression or quantity composed of only two terms connected by the signs *plus* or *minus*.

Binomial theorem, the theorem which has for its object to demonstrate the law of formation of any power of a binomial. *Davies & Peck.*

BĪ-NŌM'Ī-L, n. (*Algebra.*) An expression consisting of two terms connected by the sign *+* or *—*. *Davies.*

BĪ-NŌM'Ī-NAL, a. Having or comprising two names; binominous. [*R.*] *N. Brit. Rev.*

BĪ-NŌM'Ī-NOŪS, a. [*L. bis*, twice, and *nomen*, a name.] Having two names. *Dr. T. Fuller.*

BĪ-NŌT', n. [*Fr. binoter*, to till or dig land a second time.] (*Agric.*) A variety of double mould-boarded plough. *Loudon.*

BĪ-NŌT'Q-NOŪS, a. [*L. binus*, double, and *tonus*, a tone.] (*Mus.*) Consisting of two notes. *Boag.*

BĪ-NOŪS, a. [*L. binus*, double.] (*Bot.*) Existing in pairs;—applied to leaves when there are only two upon a plant. *Ogillie.*

BĪ-NŌX'IDE, n. [*L. binus*, double, and *Eng. oxide*.] (*Chem.*) A neutral compound of two equivalents of oxygen and one equivalent of some other body; as, "*Binoxide* of nitrogen." Called also *deuteroxide*. *Faraday.*

BĪ-ŌC'EL-LATE, a. [*L. bis*, twice, and *ocellus*, a little eye.] (*Ent.*) Marked with two eye-like spots. *Brande.*

BĪ-Q-DY-NĀM'ICS, n. pl. [*Gr. bios*, life, and *δυναμις*, power.] (*Med.*) The doctrine of vital forces or activity. *Dunglison.*

BĪ-ŌG'RA-PHER (-hī-ŋ'ra-fur), n. [*Gr. bios*, life, and *γράφω*, to write; *Fr. biographe*.] A writer of biography. *Addison.*

BĪ-Q-GRĀPH'IC, a. Relating to, or consisting of, biography. *Watson.*

BĪ-Q-GRĀPH'IC-AL, a. Relating to, or consisting of, biography. *Watson.*

BĪ-Q-GRĀPH'IC-AL-LY, ad. In a biographical manner. *Ec. Rev.*

BĪ-ŌG'RA-PHĪZE, v. a. To write the biography or life of.

George Fox, William Penn, Wesley, and Whitefield are all that I feel anxious to biographize. *Southey.*

BĪ-ŌG'RA-PHY (-hī-ŋ'ra-fē), n. [*Gr. bios*, life, and *γράφω*, to write; *Fr. biographie*.] The art of writing an account of the lives of individuals; the history of the life of an individual.

The life of Cowley, notwithstanding the penury of English biography, has been written by Dr. Sprat. *Johnson.*

Syn.—*Biography* is the history of the life of an individual; *life* is also used in the same sense; as, "The *Biographies* of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence;" "Johnson's *Lives* of the English Poets;" "Rowell's *Life* of Johnson." *Autobiography* is the life of an individual written by himself; as, "The *Autobiography* of Franklin." *Memoir* is a biography, or a biographical notice, of greater or less extent; as, "The *Memoirs* of the Duke of Sully;" "The *Memoir* of Paley."

BĪ-ŌL'Q-QY, n. [*Gr. bios*, life, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] The science of life. *Dr. Black.*

BĪ'Q-TINE, n. (*Min.*) A mineral composed chiefly of silica, alumina, and lime, and found among the volcanic products of Mount Vesuvius:—named from M. Biot. *Dana.*

BĪ'Q-VĀC, n. See *BIOTAC*. *Johnson.*

BĪ'P-Ā-ROŪS [*bīp'ā-rūs*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *bīp'ā-rūs*, *S.*], *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *partio*, to beget.] Bringing forth two at a birth. *Johnson.*

BĪ-PĀR'TI-BLE, a. (*Bot.*) Divisible into two parts. *London.*

BĪ-PĀR'TIENT (-bī-pār'shent), a. [*L. bis*, in two, and *partio*, *partiens*, to divide.] (*Math.*) Dividing into two equal parts. *Ciabb.*

BĪ-PĀR'TITE [*bīp'ār-tīt*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *bīp'ār-tīt*, *S.*], *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *partio*, *partitus*, to divide.] (*Bot.*) Having two correspondent parts. *Glanville.*

BĪ-PĀR'TITION (-bī-pār-tish'un), n. A division into two parts. *Johnson.*

BĪ-PĒC'TI-NATE, a. [*L. bis*, twice, and *pecten*, *pectinis*, a comb.] Having two margins toothed like a comb. *Brande.*

BĪ'PED, n. [*L. bipes*, two-footed; *bis*, twice, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] (*Zool.*) An animal with two feet.

BĪ'PĒ-DAL, a. Two feet in length; having two feet. [*R.*] *Coles.*

BĪ-PĒL'TATE, a. [*L. bis*, twice, and *pila*, a shield.] Defended by a double shield. *Brande.*

BĪ-PĒN'NATE, a. [*L. bis*, twice, and *penna*, *pectinis*, winged, from *penna*, a feather, a wing.] (*Ent.*) Having two wings. "All *bipennate* insects." *Derham.*

BĪ-PĒN'NIS, n. [*L.*] An axe with two blades, one on each side of the handle. *Fairholt.*

BĪ'PĒS, n. [*L.*, two-footed.] (*Zool.*) A genus of saurian reptiles resembling seps, but having only the posterior pair of feet. *Agassiz.*

BĪ-PĒT'Ā-LOŪS, a. [*L. bis*, twice, and *Gr. πτελον*, a petal.] (*Bot.*) Having two petals or flower leaves. *Johnson.*

BĪ-PĪN'NATE, a. [*L. bis*, twice, and *pinnatus*, winged; *pinnula*, a feather, a wing.] (*Bot.*) Twice pinnate.

BĪ-PĪN-NĀT'Ī-FID, a. [*L. bis*, twice, *pinnatus*, winged, and *fido*, to divide.] (*Bot.*) Twice pinnatifid; pinnatifid with the lobes again pinnatifid. *Gray.*

BĪ'PLI-CATE, a. (*Bot.*) Doubly folded, transversely, as some cotyledons. *Henslow.*

BĪ-PLI'Q'ITY (-bī-plī's-ē-tē), n. [*L. bis*, twice, and *plico*, *plicatus*, to fold.] Reduplication; doubling. [*R.*] *Rogee.*

BĪ-PŌ'LAR, a. [*L. bis*, twice, and *Eng. polar*.] Doubly polar; having two poles. *Coleridge.*

BĪ-PŌ-LĀR'ITY, n. Double polarity. *N. B. Rev.*

BĪ'PŌNT, a. (*Bibliography.*) Relating to *BĪ-PŌN'TINE*, editions of classic authors printed at Deux-Ponts (*L. Bipontum*), Germany. *Dibdin.*

BĪ-PŪNCT'Ū-AL, a. [*L. bis*, twice, and *punctum*, a point.] Having two points. *Bailey. Scott.*

BĪ-PŪ'PIL-LATE, a. [*L. bis*, twice, and *pupilla*, the pupil of the eye.] (*Zool.*) Noting two dots or pupils of a different color in an eye-like spot on the wing of a butterfly. *Brande.*

BĪ-QUAD'RATE (-bī-kwǎd'rāt), J. F. Sm.; bī-kwǎ'drāt, S. W. Ja. K.; bīk'wǎ-drāt, P., *n.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *quadratus*, squared.] (*Algebra.*) The square of the square, or the fourth power. *Harris.*

BĪ-QUA-DRĀT'IC, n. Same as *BIQUADRATE*.

BĪ-QUA-DRĀT'IC, a. (*Algebra.*) Relating to the fourth power. *Harris.*

Biquadratic equation, an equation in which the unknown quantity rises to the fourth, but not to a higher power. *Brande.*

BĪ-QUĪN'TILE, n. [*L. bis*, twice, and *quintus*, the fifth.] (*Astron.*) An aspect of the planets

when they are distant from each other by twice the fifth part of a great circle, or 144° . *Craig*.

BĪ-RĀ'DI-ĀTE, } *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *radio*,
BĪ-RĀ'DI-ĀT-ĒD, } *radiatus*, to furnish with
beams or rays.] Having two rays. *Brande*.

BĪRCH, *n.* [A. S. *birce*; Dut. *berke*; Ger. *birke*.] A well-known tree of several species, forming the genus *Betula*. The common birch of Europe (*Betula alba*), though not much valued for its timber, is among the most useful trees of northern latitudes. *P. Cyc*.

BĪRCH, *a.* Made of, or derived from, birch; birchen; as, "A birch rod."

BĪRCH'-BRŌŌM, *n.* A broom made of birch.

BĪR'CHĒN (bī'chn), *a.* [A. S. *birce*; Dut. *berken*.] Made of birch.

His beavered brow a birchen garland bears. *Pope*.

BĪRCH'-WĪNE, *n.* Wine made of the vernal juice of the birch, and once held in high estimation. *T. Warton*.

BĪRD, *n.* [A. S.] The generic name for the feathered race; a two-legged, winged, feathered animal, oviparous and vertebrate; a fowl.

Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton*.

Birds are divided, by Gray, into the following orders: *Accipitres*, *Passeres*, *Scansores*, *Columba*, *Gallinae*, *Struthionae*, *Grallae*, and *Anseres*.

See, under the names of the several orders of birds, the names of the several families, and, under those of the families, the names of the several sub-families, with an illustrative cut of one of the species.

BĪRD, *v. n.* To catch or shoot birds.

I do invite you to-morrow morning to my house, to breakfast; after, we'll a-birding together. *Shak*.

BĪRD'-BOLT, *n.* An arrow formerly used for shooting birds. *Shak*.

BĪRD'-CAGE, *n.* A small enclosure of wicker or wire-work for confining birds. *Arbutnot*.

BĪRD'-CALL, *n.* A pipe for imitating the notes of birds. *Cotgrave*.

BĪRD'-CATCH-ER, *n.* One who catches birds.

BĪRD'-CATCH-ING, *n.* The act of catching birds.

BĪRD'-CHĒR-RY, *n.* A tree whose fruit is much eaten by birds; *Prunus padus*. *Loudon*.

BĪRD'-ER, *n.* A bird-catcher. *Minsheu*.

BĪRD'-EYE (bīrd'ī), *a.* Seen from above, as by a bird. "A bird-eye landscape."—*See* **BĪRD'-EYE**. *Burke*.

BĪRD'-EYED (bīrd'īd), *a.* Having eyes quick in sight, like those of a bird. *B. Jonson*.

BĪRD'-FĀN-CĪ-ER, *n.* One who delights in birds; one who keeps and trades in birds.

BĪRD'ING-PIECE, *n.* A fowling-piece. *Shak*.

BĪRD'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a bird. *Niccolò*.

BĪR'LĪME, *n.* A glutinous substance usually made by fermenting the inner bark of the holly-tree and mixing the product with nut-oil or grease;—used for catching small birds by spreading it upon twigs so as to entangle their feet when they alight. It is sometimes employed, also, for catching mice and other vermin. *P. Cyc*.

BĪRD'LIMED (hmd), *a.* Spread to ensnare. *Hocell*.

BĪRD'MAN, *n.* A bird-catcher. *L'Ettrange*.

BĪRD-OF-PAR-A-DISE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of several species, some of which are very beautiful. The skin of this bird, deprived of the wings and feet, has long formed a high-priced article of export from the eastern parts of the world, the beauty of its plumage causing it to be highly esteemed as an ornament by the ladies of all countries. *Brande*.



Paradisea species of Linnaeus.

BĪRD'-ŌR-GAN, *n.* A small barrel organ used in teaching birds to sing. *Ogilvie*.

BĪRD'-PĒP-PĒR, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of capsicum, bearing a small pod, from which Cayenne-pepper is made; *Capsicum baccatum*. *Loudon*.

BĪRD'S'-CHĒR-RY, *n.* *See* **BĪRD-CHERRY**.

BĪRD'S'-EYE (bīrdz'ī), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Primula*; a species of primrose; *Primula farinosa*. *Loudon*.

BĪRD'S'-EYE, *a.* Noting a view of an object, or place, as seen from above, as by a bird.

Bird's-eye view, (*F. Arts.*) a view taken from a great elevation, the point of sight being at a very considerable distance above the objects viewed and delineated. It is a useful mode of drawing to represent extensive districts of country, battle fields, panoramic views, &c. *Brande*.

BĪRD'S'-EYE-MĀ'PLE, *n.* Curled maple;—extensively used in cabinet work. *Craig*.

BĪRD'S'-FOOT (bīrdz'fūt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Ornithopus*, having pods like the claws of a small bird. *Loudon*.

BĪRD'S'-MŌŪTH, *n.* (*Arch.*) An interior notch cut in the end of a piece of timber to receive the edge of a pole or plate. *Wrale*.

BĪRD'S'-NĒST, *n.* 1. The place built by birds, where they deposit their eggs.

2. (*Bot.*) A plant of several species. The edible bird's-nest, used as food by the Chinese, is a mucilaginous substance, and is the nest of a species of swallow found in Java, Sumatra, &c.

BĪRD'-SPĪ-DĒR, *n.* A species of spider. *Kirby*.

BĪRD'S'-TĀRES (bīrdz'tārz), *n.* A plant. *Johnson*.

BĪRD'S'-TŌNGUE (bīrdz'tūng), *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial plant; marsh groundsel. *Crabb*.

BĪRD'-WĪT-TĒD, *a.* Not having the faculty of attention. *Craig*.

BĪRĒME, *n.* [L. *biremis*; *bis*, twice, and *remus*, an oar.] An ancient vessel with two banks or tiers of oars. *Smollett*.

BĪ-RĒ'MIS, *n.* [L.] An ancient galley with two benches of oars; a bireme. *Crabb*.

BĪR'GAN-DĒR, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A sort of wild goose. —*See* **BERGANDER**. *Crabb*.

BĪ-RHŌM-BŌM'AL, *a.* Having the surface of twelve rhombic faces, which being taken six and six, and prolonged till they intercept each other, would form two different rhombs. *Wrale*.

BĪR'KEN (bī'kn), *a.* Birchen. [n.] *Collins*.

BĪR'LĀW, *n.* [Ger. *baur*, a countryman, and Eng. *law*.] (*Scottish.*) A law made by husbandmen respecting rural affairs;—supposed by Spelman to be the same as *by-laws*. *Burrit*.

BĪR'MAN, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Ava or the Birman empire. *Ency*.

BĪ-RŌS'TRATE, } *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *ros-*
BĪ-RŌS'TRĀT-ĒD, } *stratus*, beaked.] (*Ornith.*)
Having a double beak. *Craig*.

BĪR-ŌS-TRĪ'TĒS, *n.* (*Pal.*) The mould of the fossil bivalve *Radiolites*. *Woodward*.

BĪ-RŌU'SA, *n.* (*Min.*) The Persian name of the turquoise stone. *Cleveland*.

BĪRR, *v. n.* (*Scottish.*) To make a whirring noise, as millstones in motion. *Ogilvie*.

BĪRT, *n.* A fish of the turbot kind. *Johnson*.

BĪRTH, *n.* (*Goth. gabaurths*; A. S. *beorth*, *beran*, to bear; Gael. *breith*.)

1. The act of coming into life.

At thy birth, dear boy,
Nature and Fortune joined to make thee great. *Shak*.

2. The act of bringing forth.

And at her next birth, much like thee,
Through pangs and to misery. *Milton*.

3. Extraction; lineage; rank by descent.

Wrong not her birth; she is of royal blood. *Shak*.
What is birth to a man, if it shall be a stain to his dead ancestors to have left such an offspring? *Sh P. Satyr*.
The happiest lot for a man, as far as birth is concerned, is that it should be such as to give him but little occasion to think much about it.

4. The condition in which any man is born.

A boy by birth to Troy's unhappy name. *Dryden*.

5. The thing born; production.

Poets are far rarer births than kings. *B. Jonson*.

BĪRTH'DĀY, *n.* 1. The day on which one is born. *Milton*.

2. The anniversary of one's birth. *Shak*.

BĪRTH'DĀY, *a.* Relating to the day of one's birth. *Pope*.

BĪRTH'DŌM, *n.* [*birth* and A. S. affix *dom*, denoting power, right, quality.] Privilege of birth; birthright. *Shak*.

BĪRTH'ING, *n.* (*Naut.*) Any thing added to raise the sides of a ship. *Ash*.

BĪRTH'LESS, *a.* Wanting birth. [n.] *W. Scott*.

BĪRTH'NIGHT (-nt), *n.* 1. The night on which one is born. *Milton*.

2. The night annually kept in memory of one's birth. *Pope*.

BĪRTH'PLĀCE, *n.* Place where one is born. *Shak*.

BĪRTH'RIGHT (-nt), *n.* The right or privilege to which one is entitled by birth.

And they sat before him, the firstborn according to his birthright, and the youngest according to his youth. *Gen. xliii. 33*.

BĪRTH'-SĪN, *n.* Sin from birth; original sin. "Of original or birth-sin." *Prayer-Book*.

BĪRTH'-SŌNG, *n.* A song sung at the nativity of a person. "A joyful birth-song." *Fitz-geffry*.

BĪRTH'-STRĀN'GLED (-strāng'glēd), *a.* Strangled at birth. "Birth-strangled babe." *Shak*.

BĪRTH'WORT (bīrth'wŭrt), *n.* A perennial medicinal plant; *Aristolochia*. *Loudon*.

BĪS, [L.] Twice;—used in composition; also in accounts to denote duplicates of folios or accounts.—*See* **BI**.

BĪS-AN'NU-AL, *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *annus*, a year.] (*Bot.*) A biennial plant.—*See* **BĪENNIAL**. *Perry*.

BĪS-ĀY'AN, *n.* (*Geog.*) An inhabitant or native of Biscay. *Murray*.

BĪS'CO-TIN, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of confection made of flour, sugar, marmalade, eggs, &c.; sweet biscuit. *Johnson*.

BĪS'CUIT (bīsk'it), *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and Fr. *cuit*, baked; *cuire*, to bake, from L. *coquo*, *coctus*, to bake; It. *biscotto*; Sp. *biscocho*.]

1. A kind of hard, dry, flat bread, so prepared as not to be liable to spoil by being kept.

According to military practice, the bread or biscuit of the Roman was twice prepared in the oven, and a diminution of one fourth was continually allowed for the loss of weight.

2. A kind of bread baked in small cakes and intended to be eaten while hot or fresh.

3. (*Pottery*.) Earthenware or porcelain, after it has been hardened in the fire, and before it is glazed. *Francis*.

4. (*Sculpt.*) A species of unglazed porcelain, of which groups and figures in miniature are formed to imitate marble, the best being the so-called *Parian*. *Fairhol*.

BĪ-SCŪ'TATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *scutum*, a shield.] (*Bot.*) Resembling two bucklers, placed side by side. *Loudon*.

BĪ-SECT', *v. a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *seco*, *sectus*, to cut.] [*i.* **BĪSECTED**; pp. **BĪSECTING**, **BĪSECTED**.] To divide into two equal parts. *Brown*.

BĪ-SECT'ION, *n.* Act of bisecting; division into two equal parts. *Johnson*.

BĪ-SEGMENT, *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *segmentum*, that which is cut off; Fr. *segment*, a segment.] One of the parts of a bisected line.

BĪ-MĒ'RĪ-AL, *a.* (*Bot.*) Arranged in two rows; bifarious. *Lindley*.

BĪ-SĒR'ATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *serratus*, saw-shaped; *serra*, a saw.] (*Bot.*) Doubly serrate, as when the teeth of a leaf, &c., are themselves serrate. *Gray*.

BĪ-SĒ'TOSE, } *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *seta*, a bristle;
BĪ-SĒ'TOUS, } *the; setosus.*] (*Bot.*) Furnished with two bristle-like appendages. *Brande*.

BĪ-SĒX'-AL, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *sexus*, sex.] (*Bot.*) Having two sexes; hermaphroditic;—

applied to flowers which contain both stamens and pistil. *Brande.*

BISH'OP, n. [Gr. *ἐπίσκοπος*, an overseer; *ἐπί*, over, and *σκοπέω*, to look, to view; L. *episcopus*; It. *vescovo*; Sp. *obispo*; Fr. *évêque*.—A. S. *bisceop*, or *biscop*; Ger. *bischof*.]

1. A spiritual overseer, or one who has the care of souls.

For ye were as sheep going astray, but are now returned to the Shepherd and Bishop of your souls. 1 Pet. ii. 25.

2. (*Eccl.*) One of the highest order of the clergy; one who presides over the clergy of a diocese; a prelate.—In all denominations of Christians that admit the episcopal form of government, the bishop is the superior of the three orders of clergy, bishops, priests, and deacons.

3. A cant term for a drink made of wine, oranges, and sugar.

They then repaired to one of the neighboring taverns, and made a bowl of liquor called *bishop*, which Johnson had always liked. *Dorwell.*

4. A part of a lady's dress, worn on the back to give prominence to the skirt;—called also *bustle* and *tournure*.

Bishop's Court, (*Eng. Church*.) an ecclesiastical court held in the cathedral of each diocese, the bishop's chancellor being judge, and judging according to the civil canon law.—*Bishops' Bible*, a translation of the Bible, so called from Archbishop Parker, who employed learned men to review previous translations;—first printed in folio in 1568.—*Bishop's length*, (*Paint.*) canvas measuring 58 inches by 94. The half *bishop* measures 45 inches by 56. *Fairholt.*

Syn.—See CLERGYMAN.

BISH'OP, v. a. 1. To admit solemnly into the church by confirmation; to confirm. "Confirmed and *bishoped*." *Donne.*

2. (*Cant term*.) To put a false appearance upon a horse in order to conceal his age, or his bad qualities. *Farm. Ency.*

† **BISH'OP-DOM, n.** The dominion of a bishop. "The right of *bishopdom*." *Milton.*

BISH'OP-LIKE, a. Belonging to a bishop. "*Bishoplike* authority." *Fulke.*

BISH'OP-LING, n. An inferior bishop. *Ec. Rev.*

† **BISH'OP-LY, a.** Bishoplike. "*Bishoply* censure and kingly authority." *Hooker.*

BISH'OP-RIC, n. [A. S. *bisceoprice*; *biscep*, a bishop, and *rice*, power, dominion.] The jurisdiction or spiritual charge of a bishop.

Syn.—*Bishopric* and *diocese* both describe the extent of a bishop's jurisdiction. *Bishopric* relates to the person who officiates, *diocese* to his charge.

BISH'OPS-CAP, n. (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Mitella*; mitrewort;—so named from the form of the young pod. *Gray.*

And *bishops* have golden rings. *Longfellow.*

BISH'OPS-WEED, n. An annual plant. *Johnson.*

BISH'OPS-WORT (*bish'ops-würt*), n. [A. S. *biscep-wyrt*.] A plant. *Todd.*

BISK, n. [Fr. *bisque*.] 1. Soup made by boiling various meats; cullis. "*Bisks* of fish." *King.*

2. (*Tennis*.) A stroke allowed to the weaker party to equalize the players; odds.

BIS'KET, n. See BISCUIT. *Johnson.*

BIS'MUTH, n. [Fr. *bismuth*; Ger. *wismuth*.] (*Min.*) A brittle, brilliant metal of a reddish-white color, of lamellated structure, and not malleable. It usually occurs, combined with other substances, as an oxide, under the name of *bismuth ochre*; as a sulphuret, called *bismuth-glance*; as a sulphuret with copper, called *copper bismuth ore*; as also with copper and lead, called *needle ore*. It resembles antimony, and crystallizes readily in small cubical facets. *Ure.*

Butter of bismuth, chloride of bismuth.

BIS'MUTH-AL, a. Relating to, or containing, bismuth; bismuthic. *Smart.*

BIS'MUTH-GLANCE, n. (*Min.*) A crystallized mineral; sulphuret of bismuth. *P. Oyc.*

BIS'MUTH-IC, a. Relating to, or derived from, bismuth. *Brande.*

BIS'MUTE-INE, n. (*Min.*) A sulphuret of bismuth. *Dana.*

BIS'MU-TITE, n. (*Min.*) A carbonate of bismuth. *Dana.*

BI-SÔG'NÔ (*bé-zôn'yô*), n. [It.] A person of low rank; a beggar. *Beau. & Fl.*

BISON (*bí'son* or *bíz'un*) [*bí'son*, K. R. 176; *bí-zun*, C. O.; *bíz'un*, Ja. Sm.], n. [Gr. *βίον*, the hump-backed ox; L. *bison*; Fr. *bison*.] (*Zool.*) A wild bovine animal which, in the United States, is commonly, but erroneously, called the *buffalo*. There are two living species of this animal, one of them, European, inhabiting the northern parts of Europe and Asia, and now having become very scarce; the other, American, still very abundant in the northern and western parts of the continent. The bison has short horns, and a large fleshy hunch on the back, marks which distinguish it from the proper buffalo. The back of the latter animal is more like that of the common ox, and its horns are very long.—See BUFFALO.



Bison.

BI-SPI'NÔSE, a. [L. *bis*, twice, and *spina*, a spine.] Having two spines. *Ogilvie.*

BIS'SAC, n. [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A double sack or wallet. *Crabb.*

BIS-SÊX'TILE (*bis-sêks'til*) [*bis-sêks'til*, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; *bis'sêks-til*, Kenrick], n. [L. *bissextilis*, containing an intercalary day; *bis*, twice, and *sextus*, sixth; the sixth of the calends of March, according to the Roman reckoning, or the 24th of February, being counted twice every four years.] Leap-year; a year which contains 366 days, and in which February has 29 days.

BIS'SLING'S, n. pl. Same as BISTINGS. [Local, Eng.] *Farm. Ency.*

† **BIS'SON, a.** [A. S. *bisen*.] Blind. *Shak.*

BI-STIP'ULED (*-ald*), a. [L. *bis*, twice, and *stipula*, a stalk, a blade.] (*Bot.*) Having two stipules. *Hooker.*

BIS'TON, n. (*Ent.*) A genus of moths. *Dr. Leach.*

BIS'TORT, n. [L. *bis*, twice, and *torqueo*, to twist.] (*Bot.*) A plant, used in medicine as a powerful astringent; snake's-weed; *Polygonum bistorta*. *Loudon.*

BIS'TOUR-Y (*bis'tur-é*), n. [Fr. *bistouri*.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for making incisions;—so called from *Pistoria* (anciently *Pistoria*), in Tuscany, where it was manufactured. *Chambers.*

BIS'TRE (*bis'tur*), n. [Fr.] (*Paint.*) A brown pigment, made from the soot of dry wood. The soot of the beech is esteemed the best, being finely pulverized, and the salts in it washed away by water. Bistre is not used in oil colors, but is valuable in water colors. *Fairholt.*

BI-SÛL'CATÉ, } a. [L. *bisulcus*, divided into two BI-SÛL'COUS, } parts, cloven; *bis*, twice, and *sulcus*, a furrow.] (*Zool.*) Resting upon two hoofed digits; cloven-footed. *Brande.*

BI-SÛL'PHATE, n. (*Chem.*) A sulphate having two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of the base. *Turner.*

BÍT, v. a. [A. S. *bitol*, a bridle.] [*á*. BITTEN; pp. BITTING, BITTEN.]

1. To put a bit on; to bridle. *Johnson.*

2. (*Naut.*) To fasten to the bits, as the cable.

BÍT, n. [A. S. *bitol*, a bridle; *bíta*, a bite, a bit, a morsel; *bítan*, to bite.]

1. The iron apertures or mouth-piece of a bridle, to which the reins are fastened.

Unused to the restraint Of curbs and bits, and faster than the winds. *Addison.*

2. A piece of food of the size that may be bitten off; a mouthful.

Follow your function—go and batten on cold bits. *Shak.*

3. A small piece of any thing; a morsel; a fragment.

He bought at thousands what with better wit You purchase as you want, and bit by bit. *Pope.*

4. (*Com.*) A small Spanish silver coin valued at about 5 pence sterling, or at 10 cents in the

United States;—called a *real* in Spain and the Spanish West Indies.

5. (*Car.*) A small tool for boring holes in wood or any other substance, so constructed as to be fastened in the handle or stock, by means of a spring. The *shell-bit* is used for boring wood, and has an interior cylindrical cavity for containing the core: the *centre-bit* forms a cylindrical excavation by turning on an axis or centre: a *countersink-bit* is used for widening the upper part of a hole.

A bit, in the smallest degree. "Your case is not a bit clearer than it was seven years ago." *Arbutnot.*—But by bit, piecemeal.

BÍTCH, n. [A. S. *biſce*; Gael. *bidse*; Ger. *betze* and *petze*.]

1. The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, the wolf, the fox, &c. *Johnson.*

2. A name of reproach for a woman. *Pope.*

BÍTE, v. a. [Goth. *bertan*; A. S. *bítan*; Dut. *byten*; Ger. *beissen*; Sw. *bíta*; Dan. *bide*.] [*á*. BÍT; pp. BITING, BITTEN or BÍT.]

1. To gripe, pierce, or wound with the teeth.

My very enemy's dog, Though he had bit me, should have stood that night Against my fire. *Shak.*

2. To contend with; to treat harshly.

Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. But if ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed one of another. *Gal. v. 14, 15.*

3. To hurt or injure by cold or frost.

It blots thy beauty as frosts bite the meads. *Shak.*

4. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

So the knight had wit, The knight had wit, Bites in, to corrode copper or steel plates, as by nitric acid, &c.

BÍTE, v. n. 1. To pierce or wound with the teeth.

Look, when he fawns he bites; and when he bites, His venom tooth will runkle to the death. *Shak.*

2. To seize with the teeth or mouth; to snap at a bait. "This fish will bite." *Shak.*

3. To hurt, or pain, with reproach.

Each poet with a different talent writes; One praises; one instructs; another bites. *Roscommon.*

4. To give pain by cold.

The air bites shrewdly; it is very cold. *Shak.*

5. To cause to smart.

No ointment that would cleanse or bite. *Chaucer.*

BÍTE, n. [A. S. *bíta*, a bite.]

1. Act of biting; seizure by the teeth.

2. A wound made by biting. "Their venom-bite." *Dryden.*

3. The act of a fish taking the bait.

I have known a very good fisher angle diligently four or six hours for a river carp, and not have a bite. *Walton.*

4. A cheat; a trick; a fraud. [Low.]

I'll teach you a way to outwit Mrs. Johnson; it is a new-fashioned way of being witty, and they call it a bite. *Swift.*

5. A sharper; one who defrauds. *Johnson.*

6. The name given by workers in metal to the adhesion of two metallic surfaces brought into extremely close contact.

7. (*Printing*.) That part of an impression which is improperly printed, owing to the frisket not being sufficiently cut away. *Craig.*

BÍT'ER, n. 1. The person or animal that bites.

Great barkers are no biters. *Camden.*

2. One who deceives or defrauds; a cheat.

A biter is one who tells you a thing you have no reason to disbelieve in itself, and, if you give him credit, laughs in your face, and triumphs that he has deceived you. He is one who thinks you a fool because you do not think him a knave. *Spectator.*

BI-TÉR'NATE, a. [L. *bis*, twice, and *terni*, three.] (*Bot.*) Noting compound leaves, having three secondary petioles proceeding from the apex of the common petiole, each of which bears three leaflets. *Lindley.*

BÍT'ING, n. The act of biting or wounding. "They will avoid the biting of the hound's tooth." *Holland.*

BÍT'ING, p. a. Severe; sarcastic; caustic.

Nothing will sooner kindle the coals of contention than a biting taunt. *Hopkins.*

BÍT'ING-IN, n. (*Mezzotint Engraving*.) The process of corroding copper and steel plates with acids. *François.*

BÍT'ING-LY, ad. In a sarcastic manner; severely. *Harrrington.*

BIT'LESS, *a.* Not having a bit or a bridle. "*Bitless Numidian horse.*" *Fanshawe.*

BIT'MÄK-ER, *n.* One who makes bits. *Booth.*

BIT'-MÖÜTH, *n.* The bit or that part of a bridle which is put into a horse's mouth. *Bailey.*

BIT-NÖ'BEN, *n.* (*Med.*) Salt of bitumen; a white, saline substance prepared by the Hindoos, and used by them in the prevention or cure of almost all diseases. *Dunghison.*

BITT, *n.* [*Fr. bittes.*] (*Naut.*) A perpendicular piece of timber going through the deck to hold the windlass or the heel of the bowsprit, or for the purpose of securing the cables. *Dana.*

BITT, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To put round the bits, as a cable; to bit. *Craig.*

BIT'TA-CLER, *n.* See **BINNACLE**. *Bailey.*

BIT'TEN (*bit'ten*), *p.* from *bite*. See **BITE**.

BIT'TER, *a.* [*Goth. bairts*; *A. S. biter*; *Dut., Dan., Sw., & Ger. bitter.*]

1. Having a biting, hot, acrid taste, like wormwood.

All men are agreed to call vinegar sour, honey sweet, and also bitter. *Burke.*

2. Sharp; cruel; severe. "*Bitterest emmity.*" "*Bitter words.*" *Shak.*

Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them. *1st. iii. 13.*

3. Calamitous; miserable. "*Bitter day.*"

Amos viii. 10. "*Bitter fate.*" *Dryden.*

4. Afflicted; distressed; mournful.

Wherefore is light given unto him that is in misery, and life unto the bitter in soul. *Job iii. 23.*

5. Hurtful or unpleasing in any manner.

Bitter is an equivocal word; there is *bitter* wormwood, there are *bitter* words, there are *bitter* enemies, and a *bitter* cold morning. *Watts.*

BIT'TER, *n.* 1. Any thing bitter.

A little *bitter* mingled in our cup leaves no relish of the sweet. *Locke.*

2. (*Med.*) A bitter plant, bark or root, or an infusion made from it;—commonly used in the plural. — See **BITTERS**.

3. (*Naut.*) That part of the cable which is about the bits; — called also *bitter-end*. *Dana.*

BIT'TER, *v. a.* To imbitter. *Pilkington.*

BIT'TER-ÄLMÖND (*-ä'mund* or *-ä'l'mund*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of the almond; *Amygdalus communis*, var. *amara*. *London.*

BIT'TER-ÄPPLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant and its fruit; bitter-cucumber or colocynth; — used in medicine as a powerful cathartic. *Booth.*

BIT'TER-ÄSH, *n.* A tree; — called also *bitter-wood*. *Booth.*

BIT'TER-BEAN, *n.* A deleterious or poisonous nut. *Booth.*

BIT'TER-CÜM-BER, *n.* A plant; — same as *bitter-apple*. *Booth.*

BIT'TER-DÄM'SON, *n.* A tall tree, with bitter bark; a species of *Quassia*. *Booth.*

† **BIT'TER-FÜL**, *a.* Full of bitterness. *Chaucer.*

BIT'TER-GÖURD, *n.* A plant; called also *bitter-cucumber*, *bitter-apple*, and *calocynth*. *Johnson.*

BIT'TER-ING, *n.* (*Brewing.*) Bittern; a preparation used by brewers to adulterate beer; — composed of quassia, cocculus indicus, liquorice, tobacco, &c. *Francis.*

BIT'TER-ISH, *a.* Somewhat bitter. *Goldsmith.*

BIT'TER-ISH-NESS, *n.* Quality of being slightly bitter. *Ogilvie.*

BIT'TER-LY, *ad.* [*A. S. biterlice.*]

1. In a bitter manner; mournfully; sorrowfully.

And Peter went out, and wept bitterly. *Luke xli. 62.*

2. Sharply; severely.

Call me not Naomi, call me Mara; for the Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with me. *Amos i. 20.*

BIT'TERN, *n.* [*It. bitore*; *Sp. bitor*; *Fr. bitor*; *Dut. bitnor.*]

1. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the heron kind; the *Bo-*



tetrus stellaris of Stephenson, or *Ardea stellaris* of Linnæus. It has long legs and a long bill, lives constantly near the water, and feeds on fish, reptiles, small birds, and mammals. *Yarrell.*

Along his glades, a solitary guest,
The hollow-sounding bittern guards its nest. *Goldsmith.*

2. [*bitter.*] The residue of sea water after common salt has been separated by crystallization. It has a bitter taste arising from the muriate of magnesia which it contains. *Brande.*

3. [*bitter.*] (*Brewing.*) A bitter compound of quassia, cocculus indicus, liquorice, tobacco, &c.; — used in adulterating beer. — See **BITTERING**. *Ogilvie.*

BIT'TER-NESS, *n.* [*A. S. biterneys*, or *bitterness*.]

1. Quality of being bitter.

They all concur in calling sweetness pleasant, and sourness and bitterness unpleasant. *Burke.*

2. Malice; hatred.

The advocates of the several systems did not carry on a bitter and reviled and persecuted each other. *Alp. Whately.*

3. Sorrow; affliction; distress.

The heart knoweth his own bitterness. *Prov. xiv. 10.*
A foolish son is a grief to his father, and bitterness to her that bare him. *Prov. xvii. 25.*

Syn. — See **ACRIMONY**.

BIT'TERS, *n. pl.* A liquid, or a spirituous liquor, containing an infusion of bitter herbs or roots.

What was it that I saw you taking for your bitters, a little while ago? *Chopier.*

BIT'TER-SFÄR, *n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized dolomite. *P. Cye.*

BIT'TER-SWEET, *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) An apple sweet and bitter. *Watts.*

2. The woody nightshade, whose roots, on being chewed, have at first a bitter and then a sweetish taste; *Solanum dulcamara*. *London.*

BIT'TER-VETCH, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the heath-pea; *Orobis*. *London.*

BIT'TER-WORT (*bit'ter-würt*), *n.* The yellow gentian; *Gentiana lutea*. *Farm. Ency.*

BIT'TO'R (*bit'tur*), *n.* (*Ornith.*) The bittern. — See **BITTERN**. *Dryden.*

BI-TÜMB', *n.* Same as **BIT'MEN**. *May.*

BI-TÜMED' (*be-tam'd*), *a.* Smear'd with bitumen. *Shak.*

† **BI-TÜ'MEN** [*be-tin'men*, *W. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *bi-tü'men*, *N. J. F.*], *n.* [*L. bitumen*, Jew's pitch, fossil tar, asphaltum; (*Gr. mēros*, the pine or pitch tree.)] (*Min.*) The name of several inflammable mineral substances, as *mineral pitch*, *naphtha*, *mineral tar*, *asphaltum* or *asphalte*, *elastic bitumen*, or *mineral caoutchouc*, *jet*, *mineral coal*, &c. *Brande. Craig.*

3. "This word, from the propensity of our language to the antepenultimate accent, is often pronounced with the stress on the first syllable, as if written *bit'men*; and this last mode of sounding the word may be considered as the most common, though not the most learned, pronunciation: for Dr. Ash is the only orthoepist who places the accent on the first syllable; but every one who gives the sound of the unaccented vowels, except Buchanan, very improperly makes the *i* long, as in *idle*; but if this sound be long, it ought to be slender, as in the second syllable of *visible*, *terrible*, &c." *Walker.*

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BI'VÄLVE, *n.* (*Zool.*) A molluscous animal having two valves or shells, as the oyster, mussel, &c. *Owen.*

BI'VÄLVED, or **BI'VÄLV-ED**, *a.* Having two valves; bivalvous. *Goldsmith.*

BI-VÄLVOUS, *a.* (*Zool.*) Having two valves; bivalved; bivalvular. *Craig.*

BI-VÄLVU-LÄR, *a.* Having two valves. *Miller.*

BI-VÄS/CU-LÄR, *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *vasculum*, a small vessel.] (*Bot.*) Having two vessels. *Crabb.*

BI-VÄULT'ED, *a.* Having two vaults. *Craig.*

BI-VEN'TRAL, *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *venter*, a belly.] Having two bellies. *Smart.*

BI'VI-OÜS [*bi've-üs*, *Ja. Sm. R.*; *bi'v'jus*, *K.*; *bi've-üs*, *W. B.*], *a.* [*L. bivirus*; *bis*, twice, and *via*, a way.] Having, or leading, two ways.

† **BIVOUAC** (*bi'v'wak*) [*bi'v'wak*, *Ja.*; *bi've-äk*, *J.*; *bi've-äk*, *Sm.*], *n.* [*Fr. bivouac*, or *bivac*. — *Ger. betachen*; (*bei*, near, and *wasche*, a guard, a watch.)] (*Mil.*) The act of an army or body of soldiers who pass the night without encamping, watching or remaining in the open air, in expectation of an engagement. *Brande.*

† **BIVOUAC** (*bi'v'wak* or *bi've-äk*), *v. n.* [*i. bivouacked*; *pp. bivouacking*, *bivouacked*.] (*Mil.*) To pass the night in the open air without encamping, and in a state of watchfulness, ready for military action.

Washington and his staff bivouacked that night [Septem. 25, 1781] on the ground in the open air. *Temple.*

BI-WEEK'LY, *a.* Happening every two weeks. *N. Brit. Rev.*

BI'X'A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree of tropical America; *Bixa orellana*. The pulp of the fruit, in which the seeds are imbedded, furnishes the annatto of commerce. *Gray.*

BI'X'WORT (*bix-würt*), *n.* An herb. *Bailey.*

BIZ'AN-TINE [*biz'an-tin*, *W. Ja. Sm.*; *biz-an-tin*, *K.*; *be-zan'tin*, *Ash*], *n.* [*From Byzantium*.]

1. A gold coin of the Greek Empire, struck at Byzantium or Constantinople, valued at fifteen pounds, and once current in England. *Chambers.*

2. A royal gift on festival occasions, which consisted of a piece of gold of the value of £15. — See **BEZANT**. *Camden.*

BI-ZÄRRE', *a.* [*Fr.*] Odd; fantastic; whimsical; singular. *Kames.*

BIZ'ARD, *n.* A carnation with two stripes of two colors. *Smart.*

BLÄB, *v. a.* [*Ger. plappern*; *Dut. babbelen*, to prattle, to blab.] [*i. blabbed*; *pp. blabbing*, *blabbed*.]

1. To tell what ought to be kept secret.

Sorrow nor joy can be disguised by art;
Our foreheads shew the secrets of our heart. *Dryden.*

2. To tell, in a good sense.

That life-giving engine of her thoughts,
That linked them with such pleasing eloquence. *Shak.*

BLÄB, *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales; to prattle.

When my tongue blabs, then let my eyes not see. *Shak.*

BLÄB, *n.* A telltale; a prater.

The secret man breaths many confessions; for who will open him self to a tale or a blabber? *Baron.*

BLÄB'BER, *n.* A telltale; a tattler. *Sherwood.*

† **BLÄB'BER**, *v. n.* [*Ger. plappern*, to prattle.]

1. To talk idly; to blab. *Hallwell.*

2. To falter; to fib. *Skinner.*

3. To whistle to a horse. *Skinner.*

BLÄB'BER-LIPPED, *a.* Having thick lips. — See **BLOBBER-LIPPED**. *Skinner.*

BLÄCK, *a.* [*A. S. blac*; *Sw. black*, bleak; *Dan. black*, ink.]

1. Of the darkest color; of the color of night; dark; — the opposite of white.

In the twilight, in the evening, in the dusk and dark night. *Prov. vii. 1.*

2. Having a sullen, frowning, or cloudy countenance.

She hath shaded me of half my train;
Looked black upon me. *Shak.*

3. Horrible; atrocious; wicked.

Either my country never must be freed,
Or I consenting to no black a deed. *Dryden.*

4. Dismal; mournful. "The consequence bitter, black, and tragical." *Shak.*
 5. Obscure; mysterious. "The enigmatical black art." *Arway.*
Black and blue, having the color of a bruise.
BLACK, *n.* 1. The darkest of colors; the color or effect upon the eye arising from privation of light. "Black is the badge of hell." *Shak.*
 2. A black garment; mourning.
 But rise, prepared in black to mourn thy . . . lord. *Dryden.*
 3. A negro; a blackamoor. *Johnson.*
BLACK, *v. a.* [*i.* BLACKENED; *pp.* BLACKING, BLACKED.] To blacken; to make black. *Boyle.*
BLACK'A-MOOR [blak'a-môr, *P. F. K. Sm.*; blak'-a-môr, *W.*], *n.* [*black and Moor.*]
 1. A man of black complexion; a negro.
 2. The bulrush when in full bloom. [*Local*, Isle of Wight.] *Halliwel.*
BLACK'ART, *n.* Magical art; magic. *Crabb.*
 A translation of Low L. *mgromantia*, substituted erroneously for the Gr *νεκρομαντία* (necromancy), as if the first syllable had been L. *niger* (black). *Trench.*
BLACK'ASH, *n.* Crude carbonate of soda. *Brande.*
BLACK'BACKED (-bækt), *a.* Having a black back. *Pennant.*
BLACK'BALL, *n.* 1. A composition for blacking shoes.
 2. A ball of black color, used in balloting, and denoting a negative vote. *Smart.*
BLACK'BALL, *v. a.* [*i.* BLACKBALLED; *pp.* BLACKBALLING, BLACKBALLED.] To reject by blackballs or negative votes; to exclude. *Smart.*
BLACK'BER-RIED-HEATH (blak'ber-ri-d-heth), *n.* A plant. *Johnson.*
BLACK'BER-RY, *n.* [*A. S.* *blæbergen*, or *blæberian*.] (*Bot.*) A plant and its fruit of several varieties belonging to the genus *Rubus*. *Gray.*
BLACK'BER-RY-ING, *n.* The act of picking blackberries. *Ash.*
BLACK'BILLED (-bɪld), *a.* Having a black bill.
BLACK'BIRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A black, singing bird; the *Turdus merula* of Linnæus. *Brande.*
BLACK'BOARD, *n.* A board colored black, used in schools for forming figures, diagrams, &c., for explanation or illustration. *Mann.*
BLACK'BOD-ING, *n.* Betokening evil. *Young.*
BLACK'BON-NET, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird; the reed-bunting. *Eng. Cyc.*
BLACK'BOOK (blak'bûk), *n.* 1. A book kept in the English Exchequer, containing the orders of that court, with the names of its officers, their salaries, perquisites, and duties, as well as an account of the royal household, salaries, duties, &c. It is supposed to have been compiled in 1175 by Gervais of Tilbury. *Crabb.*
 2. A book containing the returns made by the commissioners appointed by Henry VIII. to inquire into the alleged enormities of the monastic orders, with a view to their abolition.
 3. A book kept at a university containing a register of crimes and misdemeanors.
BLACK'BROWED (-brôwd), *a.* Having black eyebrows. *Shak.*
BLACK'BRÛQ-NY, *n.* A species of deciduous twining plants; *Tamus communis*. *Loudon.*
BLACK'CAP, *n.* 1. (*Ornith.*) A singing bird, with a fine black crown on its head; the black-cap warbler; *Curruca atricapilla*. It is esteemed by some as superior in its note to the nightingale, whose song it imitates, and hence it is sometimes called the *mock-nightingale*. *Sweet.*
 2. (*Cookery.*) An apple roasted till its skin is black. *Mason.*
BLACK'CÂT-TLE, *n.* Bovine animals; oxen, bulls, and cows. — See *CATTLE*. *Swift.*
BLACK'CHALK, *n.* 1. (*Geol.*) A kind of carbonaceous shale, found in Caernarvonshire. *Craig.*
 2. A preparation of ivory-black and fine clay.
BLACK'COAT, *n.* A common and familiar name for a clergyman; as *red-coat* is for a soldier. *Boucher.*

BLACK'COCK, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The heathcock; the male of the black-grouse or black-game; the *Tetrao tetrix* of Linnæus. *Eng. Cyc.*
BLACK'CÛR-RANT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub (*Ribes nigrum*) and its fruit. *Booth.*
BLACK'DEATH, *n.* The name given to an Oriental plague which occurred in the 14th century, characterized by inflammatory boils, and black spots on the skin. *Ogilvie.*
BLACK'DRAUGHT (-drâft), *n.* A popular purgative medicine, consisting chiefly of an infusion of senna with sulphate of magnesia. *Dunghlison.*
BLACK'DRÛP, *n.* A solution of opium in vinegar or verjuice. *Brande.*
BLACK'ËA-GLE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The common eagle, called by some the *ring-tail eagle*. *Booth.*
BLACK'ËARTH (-erth), *n.* Mould. *Woodward.*
BLACK'ËN (blak'kn), *v. a.* [*A. S.* *blacian*.] [*i.* BLACKENED; *pp.* BLACKENING, BLACKENED.]
 1. To make black; to darken.
 That black cloud appeared at first no bigger than a hare's foot, but grew by degrees till it was as big as a black heath. *South.*
 2. To defame; to vilify.
 Let us blacken him, let us blacken him what we can, said the miscreant Harrison of the blessed king. *South.*
BLACK'ËN (blak'kn), *v. n.* To grow black.
 Air blackened, rolled the thunder. *Dryden.*
BLACK'ËN-ËR (blak'kn-er), *n.* One who blackens. *Sherwood.*
BLACK'ËX'TRACT, *n.* A preparation made of *Cocculus indicus*, and used in adulterating beer. *Ogilvie.*
BLACK'ËY, *n.* A black person; a negro. *Abbot.*
BLACK'ËYED (blak'ïd), *a.* Having black eyes. "My black-eyed maid." *Dryden.*
BLACK'FACED (blak'fæst), *a.* Having a black face. *Shak.*
BLACK'FISH, *n.* (*Ich.*) 1. A fish of the perch kind in Cornwall. *Crabb.*
 2. An American sea-fish; the *Labrus Americanus*, or tautog.
 3. Fish newly spawned. [*Scotland.*] *Ogilvie.*
BLACK'FLUX, *n.* (*Chem.*) A mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal, obtained by deflagrating tartar with half its weight of nitre; — used in melting metallic substances. *Brande.*
BLACK'FLY, *n.* (*Ent.*) An insect of the beetle tribe, injurious to turnips. *Farm. Ency.*
BLACK'FRÛR, *n.* A friar of the Dominican order, so named from the color of his garments; also called *Preaching Friar*. *Crabb.*
BLACK'GÂME, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of grouse; black-grouse; blackcock; *Tetrao tetrix*. *Booth.*
BLACK'GUÂRD (blak'gûrd), *n.* [*black and guard.*]
 A man of coarse manners and abusive or vile language; a vulgar, base fellow; a ruffian; a scoundrel.
 A lamentable case, that the devil's blackguard should be God's soldiers. *Fuller's Holy War.*
Blackguard was the name of a pot-boy or scullion, in the reign of Queen Anne. *St. J. E. Tennent.*
 In old times, when a royal progress was made, — that is, when the court moved from one palace to another, or the great nobility from one residence to another, — those palaces and these seats of our nobles not being so well furnished as at the present day, it was customary that, at such a removal, all kitchen utensils, pots and pans, and even coals, should be also carried with them where they went. Those who accompanied and escorted these — the lowest, meanest, and dirtiest of the retainers — were called the *black guard*; then any troop or company of ragamuffins; and, lastly, when the origin of the word was lost sight of, and it was forgotten that it properly implied a company, a rabble, rout, and not a single person, one would compliment another, not as belonging to, but as himself being, a *blackguard*. *Trench.*
BLACK'GUÂRD (blak'gûrd), *v. a.* To abuse with vile language. [*Vulgar and colloquial.*] *Jones.*
BLACK'GUÂRD, *a.* Scurrilous; low; vile. *Prior.*
BLACK'GUÂRD-ISM, *n.* The language or behavior of a blackguard. *Southey.*
BLACK'GUÂRD-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a blackguard; villainously. *Craig.*
BLACK'GÛM, *n.* (*Bot.*) An American tree, which bears a deep blue berry, and is valued for timber; — called also *yellow-gum* and *sour-gum*. *Farm. Ency.*

BLACK'HAÏRED (blak'hârd), *a.* Having black hair. *West.*
BLACK'HEÂRT-ED, *a.* Full of rancor or bad intentions. *Booth.*
BLACK'HÛLE, *n.* (*Mil.*) A place of confinement for soldiers. *Campbell.*
BLACK'ING, *n.* 1. Paste or liquid for blacking shoes. *Day.*
 2. (*Iron Founding.*) A black wash, made of clay, powdered charcoal, and water, for coating loam-moulds and cores to give smoothness to the surfaces which come in contact with the melted iron. *Ogilvie.*
BLACK'IR-ON (-i-rn), *n.* Malleable iron not tinned, — tinned iron being called *white-iron*. *Ogilvie.*
BLACK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat black. *Boyle.*
BLACK'JÂCK, *n.* 1. The leathern cup or can of elder times. *Milton.*
 2. A mineral called *blende*; a sulphuret of zinc.
BLACK'LËAD (blak'lêd'), *n.* (*Min.*) A compound of carbon, generally with a minute quantity of iron; graphite; plumbago. *Brande.*
BLACK'LËG, *n.* 1. A gambler; a sharper at race courses. *Potter.*
 2. A disease in sheep and calves. *Ency.*
 3. A sheep with diseased legs. *Craig.*
BLACK'LËT-TËR, *n.* A name now applied to the old English or modern Gothic letter or alphabet, which was introduced into England about the middle of the 14th century, and became the character generally used in manuscript works before the introduction of the art of printing. Some of the first printed books, about the middle of the 15th century, were in this character, to imitate manuscripts, and were sold as manuscripts. This was the case with the first printed Bible, known as "the Mentz Bible without date." Books printed before the year 1500 are generally in this character, and are styled black-letter books. *Brande.*
BLACK'LËT-TËR, *a.* Written or printed in black-letter. "Black-letter books." *Brande.*
BLACK'LY, *ad.* 1. Darkly in color. *Sackville.*
 2. Atrociously; wickedly. *Feltham.*
BLACK'MÂIL, *n.* [*black*, as denoting the low coin in which the tribute was paid (*Spelman*), or, in a moral sense, as denoting its illegality (*Jamieson*), and *A. S. mal*; Goth. *maala*; Ger. *mahl*, tribute; Gael. *mal*, rent.]
 1. A certain rate formerly levied by border chiefs, who were allied with robbers, on the peaceable inhabitants of adjoining districts in the Scottish Highlands, and near the confines of England and Scotland, as a recompense for protecting their cattle and goods against depredations. [*North of England.*] *Whishaw.*
 2. Money extorted from persons under the threat of exposure in print for an alleged offence; hush-money. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*
 3. (*Old Eng. Law.*) Rent received in work, grain, or the lowest coin, in distinction from that received in silver, which was called *white-money*, or *white-rent*. — See *BLANCH-FARM*.
BLACK'MÂR-TÏN, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of swallow; the swift; *Cypselus apus*. *Baird.*
BLACK'MÂTCH, *n.* A pyrotechnical match or sponge. *Smart.*
BLACK'MÛN'DAY (blak'mûn'de), *n.*
 1. Easter-Monday, which, in the 34th of Edward III., 1360 (then first called *Black-Monday*), was very dark and so inclement, that many soldiers of the British troops then before Paris perished on horseback from the cold.
 2. A term used by schoolboys for the first Monday after the holidays, when they are to return to their studies. *Halliwel.*
BLACK'MOÛR, *n.* [*black and Moor.*] See *BLACK-AMOOR*.
BLACK'MOÛTHED (blak'moûthd), *a.* Using foul language; scurrilous. *Killingbeck.*
BLACK'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being black; a black color.

Blackness is only a disposition to absorb, without reflection, most of the rays of every sort that fall on bodies. *Locke*.

2. Darkness.

His faults in him seem as the spots of heaven,
More fiery by night's blackness. *Shak.*

BLÄCK'-Ö-CHRE (-ö'ker), *n.* A variety of plumbago combined with iron and alluvial clay. *Weale*.

BLÄCK'-PĒO'PLED (-pē'pld), *a.* Having black people. "Black-peopled empire." *Sandys*.

BLÄCK'-PŪD'DING, *n.* A kind of sausage made of blood, fat, and other ingredients, common in Scotland;—called also *black-pot*. *Halliwel.*

And fat black-puddings—proper food
For warriors that delight in blood. *Hutchins.*

BLÄCK'-RÖD', *n.* The usher belonging to the English order of the garter;—so called from the *black rod* he carries. He is of the king's chamber, and usher of the parliament. *Cowell*.

BLÄCK'-RŪST, *n.* A disease of wheat, in which a black, moist matter is deposited in the fissure of the grain. *Ogilvie*.

BLÄCK'-SÄLT, *n. pl.* A dense lixivium of potash obtained from wood ashes. *Ogilvie*.

BLÄCK'-SMITH, *n.* A smith who works in iron;—so called from his being very smutty. "The blacksmith may forge what he pleases." *Howell*.

BLÄCK'-STRÄP, *n.* 1. Mediterranean wine, such as is furnished to sailors. *Mar. Dict.*
2. Spirituous liquor with molasses. *Bartlett*.

BLÄCK'-TÄIL, *n.* A fish; a kind of perch;—called also *ruff*, or *pope*. *Johnson*.

BLÄCK'-THÖRN, *n.* (Bot.) The sloe; *Prunus sylvestris* or *spinosa*;—cultivated for hedges.

BLÄCK'-THRÖAT-ED, *a.* Having a black throat.

BLÄCK'-TÖED (bläk'töd), *a.* Having black toes.

BLÄCK'-TRĒSSED (-träst), *a.* Having black tresses. *Scott*.

BLÄCK'-TWITCH, *n.* (Bot.) A noxious weed in wet grounds. *Farm. Ency.*

BLÄCK'-VIG'AGED (bläk'viz'ejd), *a.* Having a black countenance. *Mearns*.

BLÄCK'-VÖM-T, *n.* A discharge from the stomach of substances of a black appearance, as in yellow fever. *Ogilvie*.

BLÄCK'-WASH (-wösh), *n.* A lotion composed of calomel and lime-water. *Brande*.

BLÄCK'-WÄ-TER, *n.* Phlegm or black bile on the stomach, a disease in sheep. *Halliwel.*

BLÄCK'-WORK (-würk), *n.* Iron wrought by blacksmiths. *Craig*.

BLÄD'DER, *n.* [A. S. *blædr*; Dut. *blader*; Ger. *blatter*.]

1. (Anat.) A thin membranous bag, in the body of animals, for containing some fluid secretion;—especially applied to the urinary vessel, either when performing its function, or when removed to be used for any other purpose.

The bladder should be extremely dilatible for receiving and containing the urine. *Ruy.*

I have ventured,
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
These many summers, in a sea of glory. *Shak.*

2. A blister; a pustule. *Johnson*.

3. (Bot.) A pericarp or seed vessel which appears as if inflated. *Ogilvie*.

BLÄD'DER, *v. a.* To puff up; to fill with wind. "That bladdered him." *Fellham*.

BLÄD'DERED (bläd'derd), *p. a.* Swelled like a bladder. "A bladdered greatness." *Dryden*.

BLÄD'DER-KĒLP, *n.* A marine plant. *Kirby*.

BLÄD'DER-NŪT, *n.* (Bot.) A tree, having its fruit membranaceous and inflated like a bladder; *Staphylea*;—the fruit of the *Staphylea*. *Gray*.

BLÄD'DER-SĒN'NA, *n.* (Bot.) A shrub of the genus *Coletea*, and its fruit which is contained in pods inflated like a bladder. *Loudon*.

BLÄD'DER-TRĒĒ, *n.* (Bot.) A shrub which has large inflated capsules; *Staphylea*. *Bigelow*.

BLÄD'DER-WORT (-würk), *n.* (Bot.) The name of some species of aquatic plants of the genus *Utricularia*. *Wood*.

BLÄD'DER-Y, *a.* Resembling, or containing, a bladder or bladders. *Craig*.

BLÄDE, *n.* [Gr. *πλᾶτος*, broad; A. S. *blæd*, a shoot, a branch; Ger. *blatt*, a leaf; Dut. *blad*.]

1. (Bot.) The green shoot and leaf of grass, corn, or of any similar vegetable; the expanded portion of leaves and of unguiculate petals and sepals; lamina.—See LEAF. *Gray*.

The earth bringeth forth fruit of herself; first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear. *Mark iv. 28.*

2. The sharp or cutting part of a sword, knife, &c., as distinguished from the hilt.

Be this his sword, whose blade of brass displays
A ruddy gleam, whose hilt a silver blaze. *Pope*.

3. (Anat.) The broad, flat bone, of a triangular shape, situated at the posterior part of the shoulder; the scapula, or scapular bone; the shoulder-bone; the blade-bone. *Dumglish*.

4. (Naut.) The flat part of an oar. *Dana*.

5. (Arch.) One of the principal rafters of a roof. *Weale*.

6. A gay, dashing fellow.
Flushed with his wealth, the thoughtless blade
Despised frugality and trade. *Cotton*.

BLÄDE, *v. a.* To furnish with a blade. *Johnson*.

BLÄDE'-BÖNE, *n.* The scapula, or bone of the shoulder; the shoulder-bone. *Pope*.

BLÄD'DED, *a.* Having blades or spires. "Bladed grass." *Shak.*

BLÄDE'-FISH, *n.* (Ich.) The *Xiphichthys Russellii* of Swainson, an extraordinary fish of India, having a thin body, like a sword, two feet eight inches in length. *Craig*.

BLÄDE'-MĒT-AL, *n.* Metal for blades. *Milton*.

BLÄDE'SMITH, *n.* A sword cutler. *Hudoc*.

BLÄE (blä), *n.* [Scottish.] 1. A thin plate; a scale; lamina.

2. A rough part of wood left in consequence of boring or sawing. *Jamieson*.

BLÄE'BER-RY, *n.* Same as BLEABERRY. *Ogilvie*.

BLÄIN, *n.* [A. S. *blægen*, a blister.]

1. A pustule; a botch; a sore.

Botches and blains must all his flesh imbloss. *Milton*.

2. (Farriery.) An inflammation or eruption on the tongues of animals. *Farm. Ency.*

BLÄM'-A-BLE, *a.* Deserving censure; culpable; censurable; reprehensible; faulty. *Dryden*.

BLÄM'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Culpableness. *Whitlock*.

BLÄM'-A-BLY, *ad.* In a manner liable to censure; culpably; censurably. *Ayliffe*.

BLÄME, *v. a.* [It. *biasimare*; Fr. *blamer*.] [i. BLAMED; pp. BLAMING, BLAMED.]

1. To censure; to charge with fault.

Each finding, like a friend,
Sought thing to blame and something to commend. *Pope*.

2. To blench; to bring reproach upon.

"She blenched her noble blood." *Spenser*.

To be to blame, to be blamable.—See BLAME, *n.*

Syn.—See ACCUSE.

BLÄME, *n.* [Fr. *blame*.] 1. Imputation of a fault; censure.

They lay the blame on the poor little ones, to divert it from themselves. *Locke*.

2. That which deserves censure; fault.

That we should be holy and without blame before him in love. *1 Jh. i. 4.*

3. Injury; hurt.

And, glancing down his shield, from blame him fairly hit. *Spenser*.

— "There is a peculiar structure of this word," says Dr. Johnson, "in which it is not very evident whether it be a noun or a verb; but I conceive it to be the noun;" as in the phrase, "He is to blame," which is equivalent to "He is blamable, worthy of blame, or to be blamed."

Syn.—See REPRERHENSION.

BLÄME'FÜL, *a.* Culpable; blamable. *Shak.*

BLÄME'FÜL-LY, *ad.* In a culpable manner; blamably. *Craig*.

BLÄME'LESS, *a.* Free from blame; irreproachable; unblamed; unspotted; spotless; faultless; innocent.

Be diligent, that ye may be found of him in peace, without spot, and blameless. *1 Pet. iii. 14.*

Syn.—A blameless character is one that is free

from blame or censure; a spotless, unspotted, or unblemished character is one against which no charge has been brought; an irreproachable character is one against which no charge can be brought. Unblemished reputation; irreproachable conduct; an innocent child.

BLÄME'LESS-LY, *ad.* Innocently. *Hammond*.

BLÄME'LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from blame; innocence. *Hammond*.

BLÄM'ER, *n.* One who blames; a censurer. "Blamers of the times." *Donne*.

BLÄME'WOR-FH-NESS (bläm'wür-the-ness), *n.* The quality of deserving blame. *A. Smith*.

BLÄME'WOR-FHY (bläm'wür-the), *a.* Worthy of blame or censure; culpable. *Butler*.

BLÄN'CÄRD, *n.* [Fr. *blanchard*; *blanc*, white.] (Com.) A kind of linen cloth manufactured in Normandy. *Boag*.

BLÄNCH (12), *v. a.* [Fr. *blanchir*; *blanc*, white.] [i. BLANCHED; pp. BLANCHING, BLANCHED.]

1. To make white; to whiten; to bleach.

You can behold such sights,
And keep the natural tint of your cheeks,
When mine are bleached with weep. *Shak.*

2. To strip or peel, as the rind or husk of fruits.

Their suppers may be biscuit, raisins, and a few blanched almonds. *Warman*.

3. To slur; to pass over; to shift off.

A man horribly cheats his own soul, who, upon any pretence, forsakes or blanches the true principles of it. *Goodman*.

Blanched copper, (Chem.) an alloy of eight ounces of copper and half an ounce of neutral arsenical salt, fused with a flux made of calcined borax, charcoal dust, and fine powdered glass. *Francis*.

Syn.—See WHITEN.

BLÄNCH, *v. n.* 1. To grow white.

2. To evade; to shift.

Books will speak plain, when counsellors blanch. *Baron*.

BLÄNCH'ER, *n.* 1. One who blanches or whitens.

2. Any thing set round a wood to keep the deer in it.

3. A man employed to keep deer in a wood. *Halliwel*.

BLÄNCH'-FÄRM, *n.* [Fr. *blanc*, white, and A. S. *færm*, or *færm*, food, provisions, a farm.] (Old Eng. Law.) White farm or white rent; i. e., rent paid in silver, and not in cattle or provisions.—See BLACK-MAIL. *Burrill*.

BLÄNCH'-MĒT-ER, *n.* [blanch and Gr. *μετρώω*, a measure.] (Chem.) An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of certain chemical agents. *Smart*.

BLÄNCH'ING, *n.* 1. The art or the act of making any thing white. *Craig*.

2. (Hort.) The whitening of the stems, stalks, and leaves of plants by covering them with earth so as to exclude the action of light. *Brande*.

3. (Cookery.) The stripping or peeling of almonds. *Craig*.

4. (Coining.) The operation performed on the planchets or pieces of silver to give them the requisite lustre and brightness. *Craig*.

5. The operation of covering iron plates with a thin coat of tin. *Craig*.

BLÄN'-MÄNGE } (blä-mäng') [blä-mäng', H. H. BLÄN'-MÄNGER } (blä-mäng'zh', Sm.).

n. [Fr. *blanc*, white, and *manger*, food.] A confectioned white jelly; food made principally of milk mixed with a solution or infusion of some gelatinous substance, such as isinglass or senecio, sweetened with sugar, and variously flavoured with essences or essential oils. *W. Ency.*

— Written both *blanc-manger* and *blanc mange* by good authorities; though more commonly written *blanc-manger*.

BLÄND, *a.* [L. *blandus*, of a smooth tongue, flattering, pleasant; It. & Sp. *blando*.] Soft; mild; gentle. "Vapors bland." *Milton*.

† BLÄN-DÄ'TION, *n.* A piece of flattery; blandishment. *Camden*.

† BLÄN-DĪ'L-O-QUĒNCE, *n.* [L. *blandiloquentia*; *blandus*, flattering, and *loquor*, to speak.] Fair and flattering speech; courteous language; compliment. *Gloss. Angliæ in Nova, 1707.*

† BLÁN'DJ-MÉNT, *n.* [L. *blandimentum*.] Blandishment. *Burnet.*

BLÁN'DISH, *v. a.* [L. *blandior*, to caress, to flatter; Fr. *blandir*; It. *blandire*.] [*i.* BLANDISHED; *pp.* BLANDISHING, *pp.* BLANDISHED. T. soothe; to flatter; to smooth, to caress. B. dishd parleys." *Milton.*

BLÁN'DISH, *v. n.* To be courteous in behavior or in language.

She, *blanishing*, by Dunsmore drives along. *Dayton.*

BLÁN'DISH-ÉR, *n.* One who blandishes; one who flatters. *Cotgrave.*

BLÁN'DISH-ING, *n.* Blandishment. *Beaumont.*

BLÁN'DISH-MÉNT, *n.* Act of blandishing; soft words; kind treatment.

When all the *blandishments* of life are gone,
The coward sneaks to death, the brave live on. *Sewell.*

BLÁND'NESS, *n.* State of being bland; mildness. *Chalmers.*

BLÁN-GUÏLLÉ', *n.* A small coin of Barbary, value about three half pence sterling;—written also *blanquill*. *Craig.*

BLÁNK, *a.* [A. S. *blican*, to shine, to glitter; Ger. *blank*, blank, bright, bare; *blinken*, to shine—Sp. *blanco*; Fr. *blanc*, white.]

1. White. "The blank moon." *Milton.*
2. Void of written or printed characters. "Blank charters." "Blank page." *Shak.*
3. Pale from fear, astonishment, or grief; confounded; dispirited.

Adam, soon as he heard
The fatal trespass done by Eve, amazed,
Astonied stood, and blank. *Milton.*

'T is all blank sadness or continual fears. *Pope.*

4. Without rhyme; as, blank verse, i. e. verse void or bare of rhyme;—applied particularly to the unrhymed heroic verse of five feet, such as that used by Milton in *Paradise Lost*.

Blank indorsement, the indorsement of a bill of exchange or promissory note by merely writing the name of the indorser, without mentioning any person to whom the bill or note is to be paid;—called also *indorsement in blank*. *Burrill.*

BLÁNK, *n.* [It. *bianco*; Sp. *blanco*; Fr. *blanc*.]

1. A void space on paper.
I cannot write a paper full, as I used to do; and yet I will not forgive a blank of half an inch from you. *Smyt.*
2. A paper unwritten, or a printed form containing such words as are common in legal documents, as deeds, &c., with spaces left to be filled by particular names, dates, amounts, &c., to suit different cases.
3. Any thing without marks or characters.

For his thoughts,
Would they were blanks, rather than filled with me. *Shak.*

4. A lot by which nothing is gained, or on which no prize is marked.

A heap of *blank* *Dryden.*

5. The white point to which an arrow or a shot is directed; point-blank; aim; object.

As level as the cannon to his blank. *Shak.*

6. *pl.* † A mode of extortion by which blank papers were given to the agents of the crown, which they were to fill up as they pleased, to authorize the demands they chose to make.

And daily new exactions are devised,
As blanks, benevolence, and I wot not what. *Shak.*

7. † An ancient English coin worth about eight pence;—also a French coin of half that value. *Gayton.*
8. A disk of metal uncoined. *Clarka.*

BLÁNK, *v. a.* [*i.* BLANKED; *pp.* BLANKING, BLANKED.]

1. To confuse; to confound; to depress.
2. To efface; to annul.

All former purposes were blanked. *Spenser.*

BLÁNK'-BÁR, *n.* (*Law.*) A plea in an action of trespass obliging the plaintiff to assign the certain place where the trespass was committed;—called also *common bar*. *Burrill.*

BLÁNK'-CÁR'TRIDGE, *n.* (*Mil.*) A cartridge containing powder only. *Booth.*

BLÁNK'-DÖÖR (-dör), *n.* (*Arch.*) A sinking in a wall made to resemble a door. *Ogilvie.*

BLÁNK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *blanchet*.]

1. A soft, coarsely woven, woollen cloth used for beds, for coverings of horses, &c.

Best sheets and blankets make his bed. *Chapman.*

2. (*Letter-press Printing*.) The cloth used in stuffing the tympan. *Craig.*

3. (*Cloth Printing*.) The cover of the printing table. *Craig.*

4. [Fr. *blanquette*.] (*Bot.*) A delicate summer pear;—also written *blanquet*. *Johnson.*

BLÁNK'ET, *v. a.* [*i.* BLANKETED; *pp.* BLANKETING, BLANKETED.]

1. To cover with a blanket.

Blanket my loins, *Shak.*

2. To toss in a blanket, by way of punishment or in derision.

Let 'em be cudgelled out of doors by our grooms;
We'll have our men blanket 'em in the hall. *B. Jonson.*

BLÁNK'ET-ING, *n.* 1. Act of tossing in a blanket for punishment or in derision.

That affair of the *blanketing* happened to thee for the fault thou wast guilty of. *Quarante.*

2. Cloth or materials for blankets.

BLÁNK'LY, *ad.* In a blank manner; with confusion.

BLÁNK'NESS, *n.* State of being blank. *Erving.*

BLÁNK-VÉRSE', *n.* Unrhymed metrical language;—particularly the heroic verse of five feet, without rhyme. *Cowper.*

BLÁNK'-WYN-DÖW, *n.* (*Arch.*) A sinking in a wall made to resemble a window. *Ogilvie.*

BLÁRE, *v. n.* [Ger. *blarren*; Dut. *blaeren*, to cry out.] To bellow; to roar. *[R.] Skinner.*

BLÁRE, *n.* 1. A coin of Switzerland, value about one penny sterling. *Crabb.*

2. Noise; roar; sound. "The blare of trumpets." *[R.] Athenæum.*

BLÁR'NEY, *n.* [Supposed by *Grose* to have been derived from the phrase "*licking the Blarney-stone*," applied to incredible stories told of climbing to a stone very difficult of access, on a castle of that name, in the county of Cork, Ireland. But *Dr. Jamieson* derives it from Fr. *balverne*, a lie, frivolous talk.]

1. A marvellous narration.
2. Gross flattery; unmeaning or vexatious discourse. *[Low.] Jamieson.*

BLAS-PHÈME' (blas-fém'), *v. a.* [Gr. *blasphemō*, to injure one's good name, to defame; *βλάπτω*, to injure, and *φήμη*, reputation; L. *blasphemo*; Fr. *blasphemer*.] [*i.* BLASPHEMED; *pp.* BLASPHEMING, BLASPHEMED.]

1. To speak evil of; to revile; to calumniate.
2. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God or of things sacred; to speak impiously of.

Thou didst blaspheme God and the king. *1 Kings xxx. 10.*

BLAS-PHÈME', *v. n.* To speak irreverently of God or of sacred things.

I punished them oft in every synagogue, and compelled them to blaspheme. *Acts xxi. 11.*

BLAS-PHÈM'ÉR (blas-fém'ér), *n.* One who blasphemes. *1 Tim. i. 13.*

BLAS-PHÈM'ÉR-ÈSS, *n.* A female who blasphemes. *Hall.*

BLAS-PHÈM'ING, *n.* The act of blasphemy.

BLÁS-PHÈ-MOÛS, *a.* [Gr. *blasphēmos*; L. *blasphemus*.] Partaking of blasphemy; impiously irreverent with regard to God or to sacred things; impious.

"We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, like *blaspheme*; and as the word *blasphemus*, in Latin, has the second syllable long, and the English word has the same number of syllables, it has as good a right to the accent on the second syllable as *sonorous*, *bitumen*, *acumen*, &c.; but placing the accent on the first syllable of *blasphemus* is by much the most polite, as, unfortunately for the other pronunciation, though a learned one, it has been adopted by the vulgar." *Walker.*

BLÁS-PHÈ-MOÛS-LY, *ad.* In a blasphemous manner; impiously. *Udal.*

BLÁS'PHE-MY (blas-fé-mé), *n.* [Gr. *blasphemia*; Low L. *blasphemia*.]

1. Detraction; calumny.

Blasphemy invariably implies an expression of contempt or detestation, and a desire of producing the same passions in others. *Dr. G. Campbell.*

2. Some indignity offered to God, or to divine things, in words or in writing; impious malediction.

And he that blasphemeth God, to whom he is bound to dwell in glory. *Rev. xiii. 6.*

Blasphemy, as cognizable by the law of England, is described by Blackstone to be "denying the being or providence of God, contumelious reproaches of our Saviour Christ, profane scoffing at the Holy Scripture, or exposing it to contempt and ridicule." The Christian religion is received as a part of the common law in the United States, as well as in England, and to revile it or its author is deemed to be *blasphemy*, and an indictable offence. *Burrill.*

BLÁST (12), *n.* [A. S. *blæst*; *blæstan*, and *blasen*, to puff, to blow; Ger. *blast*.]

1. A gust of wind; wind impelled suddenly and with violence.

Three ships were hurled by the southern blast,
And on the eastern coast. *Dryden.*

2. The sound made by blowing any wind instrument.

He blew his trumpet: the angelic blast
Filled all the regions. *Milton.*

3. (*Metallurgy*.) A current of air directed on a fire or furnace by a bellows or other blowing machine, to produce great heat by rapid combustion. *Ure.*

One of the greatest improvements ever made by simple means in any manufacture is the employment of hot air in blowing.

4. (*Quarrying*.) The explosion made by gunpowder in splitting rocks, or by inflammable gases in mines. *Buchanan.*

5. A blight; the infection of any thing pestilential.

By the blast of God they perish. *Job iv. 9.*

6. A disease in the stomach of cattle. *Farm. Ency.*

SYN.—See WIND.

BLÁST, *v. a.* [A. S. *blæstan*, to blow; Dan. *blæse*.] [*i.* BLASTED; *pp.* BLASTING, BLASTED.]

1. To strike with a sudden gust or destructive wind. *Skelton.*

2. To make to wither; to blight; to make unproductive; to destroy; to annihilate.

Behold seven thin ears, and blasted with the east wind. *Gen. xli. 6.*

3. To injure; to invalidate.

He shows himself malicious, if he knows I deserve credit, and yet goes about to blast it. *Stillingfleet.*

4. (*Quarrying*.) To rend asunder, as rocks by gunpowder.

5. † To assail with noise; to confound.

With brazen din blast you the city's ears. *Shak.*

6. † To blaze; to proclaim abroad. "They ... blasted ... that the Calisians would leave the town desolate." *Hall.*

BLÁST, *v. n.* To wither; to be blighted.

Even so by love the young and tender wit
Is turned to folly, *blasting* in the bud. *Shak.*

BLÁST'ED, *p. a.* Injured or destroyed by some calamity; blighted. "This blasted heath." *Shak.*

BLÁS-TÈ'MA, *n.* [L., from Gr. *βλάστημα*, a bud, a sprout.]

1. (*Bot.*) The part of the embryo comprising the radicle, plumule, and caulicule. *Lindley.*

2. (*Anat.*) The homogeneous, gelatinous, and granular basis of the ovum; the rudiments of the different tissues in the early stages of development. *Brande.*

BLÁS-TÈ'MAL, *a.* Belonging or relating to a blastema. "*Blastemal* formations." *Dunglison.*

BLÁST'ÉR, *n.* 1. One who blasts. *Beau. & FL.*

2. One who blows a blast. *[R.] Langham.*

BLÁST'-FÛR-NACE, *n.* A furnace supplied with air by a bellows or other pneumatic apparatus;—used in smelting iron ores, and in melting cast iron and other refractory metals. *Ure.*

BLÁST'ING, *n.* 1. A blast; a blight.

I have smitten you with *blasting* and mildew. *Amos iv. 9.*

2. (*Quarrying*.) The operation of rending rocks asunder by means of gunpowder; explosion. *Francis*.

BLĀST'ING, *p. a.* That blasts; blighting.

† BLĀST'MENT, *n.* Sudden stroke of infection; blast. "Contagious blastments." *Shak.*

BLĀS-TO-CĀR'POUS, *a.* [Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, and *καρπός*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) Germinating inside of the pericarp. *Brande.*

BLĀS'TO-DĒRM, *n.* [Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, and *δέρμα*, the skin.] The granular membrane in the yolk of an egg; the seat of development of all parts of the body of birds. *Brande.*

BLĀST'-PIPE, *n.* (*Mech.*) A pipe in a locomotive engine to convey the waste steam up the chimney, and quicken the fire. *Kelland.*

† BLĀS'TY, *a.* Causing blast. *Boyle.*

BLĀ'TANT, *a.* [L. *balō*, to bleat; A. S. *blētan*, to bleat; Fr. *blatant*.] Bellowing as a calf.

You learned this language from the *blatant* beast. *Dryden.*

† BLĀTCH, *v. a.* [A. S. *blacian*, to blacken.] To blacken; to blotch. — See *BLOTCH*.

No man can like to be smutted and *blatched* in his face. *Harmer.*

BLĀTE, *a.* [Icel. *blānd*, soft; Ger. *blöde*, bashful.] Bashful; timid. [North of England and Scotland.] *Brockett.*

† BLĀT-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *blatero*, *blateratus*, to babble.] Noise. *Coles.*

BLĀT'TER, *v. n.* [L. *blatero*, to babble; to prate.] To make a senseless noise. [R.] *Spenser.*

BLĀT'TER-ER, *n.* One who blatters; a blusterer. [R.] *Smart.*

BLĀT'TER-ING, *n.* A senseless prating. *Lee.*

† BLĀT'TER-ŌUN', *n.* A babbler. *Howell.*

BLĀUW'BŪK, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of antelope; — so called from its dark blue color. *Eng. Cyc.*

BLAY, *n.* (*Ich.*) A small river fish; the bleak, or white-bait. *Johnson.*

BLAZE, *n.* [A. S. *blæse*; Ger. *blässe*.]

1. A stream of light made by volatile combustible matter in a state of ignition; a flame. *The blaze is past, but a small thing would make it flame again.*

2. Publication; wide diffusion of report.

For what is glory but the blaze of fame? *Milton.*

3. (*Furriery*.) A white mark upon a horse's forehead. *P. Cyc.*

4. A mark made on trees, by removing a piece of the bark, so that a traveller or surveyor may identify a certain route through a forest. [Local, U. S.] *Carlton.*

Syn.—See *FLAME*.

BLAZE, *v. n.* [A. S. *blæse*, a blaze; *blæsan*, to blow; Ger. *blasen*, to blow; Fr. *blaser*, to burn.] [*i. BLAZED*; *pp. BLAZING, BLAZED*.]

1. To burn with a flame; as, "The fire *blazes*."

2. To throw out light, as a flame.

The third fair morn now *blazed* upon the main. *Pope.*

3. To be conspicuous. *Johnson.*

BLAZE, *v. a.* [Fr. *blasonner*.]

1. To publish; to make known.

Such muscle worthless were to *blaze* *Milton.*

The peerless height of her immortal praise.

2. † To set forth or explain armorial ensigns; to blazon.

You should have *blazed* it thus; he bears a fierce eagle between two ducres or. *Pearson.*

3. To mark, as trees, by taking off a piece of the bark. [Local, U. S.] *Hoffman.*

BLAZ'ER, *n.* One who blazes. "Babblers of folly and *blazers* of crime." *Spenser.*

BLAZ'ING, *p. a.* Giving a bright flame; flaring.

BLAZ'ING-STĀR, *n.* A comet. *Ferguson.*

BLĀ'ZON (blā'zn), *v. a.* [It. *blasonare*; Fr. *blasonner*.] [*i. BLAZONED*; *pp. BLAZONING, BLAZONED*.]

1. To explain the figures on ensigns armorial.

King Edward gave to them the coat of arms, which I am not herald enough to *blazon* into English. *Addison.*

2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn.

She *blazons* in dread smiles her hideous form. *Garth.*

3. To celebrate; to extol publicly. One that excels the quirk of *blazoning* pens. *Shak.*

4. To blaze abroad; to proclaim. *Blazoning* our injustice every where. *Shak.*

BLĀ'ZON (blā'zn), *v. n.* To make a brilliant figure; to shine. [R.] *Chalmers.*

BLĀ'ZON (blā'zn), *n.* 1. The art of drawing or of explaining coats of arms; blazonry.

Proceed unto beasts that are given in arms, and teach me what I ought to observe in their *blazon*. *Peacham.*

2. The drawing or representation on coats of arms.

Each fair installment, coat, and several crest, With loyal *blazon*, evermore be blest. *Shak.*

3. Proclamation; publication.

But this eternal *blazon* must not be To ears of flesh and blood. *Shak.*

4. Ostentatious exhibition.

Men can over their pedigrees, and obtrude the *blazon* of their exploits upon the country. *Collier.*

BLĀ'ZON-ER (blā'zn-er), *n.* 1. One who blazons; a herald.

2. A slanderer. *Cotgrave.*

BLĀ'ZON-RY (blā'zn-ry), *n.* The art of drawing coats of arms; the art of deciphering coats of arms; emblazonry; heraldry. *Peacham.*

BLĒA (blē, *K. Sm.*; blā, *Ja.*), *n.* [Perhaps from Icel. *blar*; Scottish *bla*, livid, pale.] The wood just under the bark of a tree. *Chambers.*

BLĒA'BĒR-RY, *n.* (*Bot.*) The name given in Scotland to a species of plant found in woods and heathly places, having a large globular, black glaucous fruit; *Vaccinium uliginosum*; — called also *blaeberry*. *Loudon.*

BLĒACH (blēch), *v. a.* [A. S. *blæcan*, to fade, to bleach; Ger. *bleichen*, to whiten; Fr. *blanchir*, to whiten.] [*i. BLEACHED*; *pp. BLEACHING, BLEACHED*.]

1. To whiten by exposure to the air; to make white.

By the sun refined, Bask in his beams, and *bleach* me in the wind. *Dryden.*

2. (*Manufac.*) To whiten textile substances, as cotton, wool, &c., by exposing them to the action of the sun's rays, air, and moisture, or to certain chemical agents, as sulphurous acid, chlorine, &c. *Ure.*

Syn.—See *WHITEN*.

BLĒACH (blēch), *v. n.* To grow white.

The white sheet *bleaching* in the open field. *Shak.*

BLĒACH'ER, *n.* One who bleaches. *Sherrwood.*

BLĒACH'ER-Y, *n.* A place for bleaching cloths; a bleacher's office or grounds. *Pennant.*

BLĒACH'ING, *n.* 1. The act of making white, or the process of growing white.

2. (*Chem.*) The art of whitening the various fabrics used for clothing and other purposes. This is effected by exposure to the action of light, air, and moisture, or to chemical agents, as sulphurous acid and chlorine. *Ure.*

Bleaching powder, chloride of lime, obtained by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine; — called also *orymarate of lime*. *Brande.*

BLĒAK, *a.* [A. S. *bleac*, or *blac*, pale, bleak; Dun. *bleg*; Ger. *bleich*.]

1. † Pale.

You look very ill, methinks, have you been sick of late? *Milton.*

2. Exposed to the wind or to cold. "The *bleak* Atlantic shore." *Pope.*

3. Cold; chill; piercing.

To make his *bleak* winds kiss my parched lips. And comfort me with cold. *Shak.*

BLĒAK, *n.* [A. S. *blæga*.] A small river fish of the carp kind. — See *BLAY*.

The *bleak*, or fresh-water sprat, is ever in motion, and therefore called by some the river swallow. *Walton.*

BLĒAK'ISH, *a.* Moderately bleak. *Craig.*

BLĒAK'LY, *ad.* In a bleak manner; coldly. *May.*

BLĒAK'NESS, *n.* State of being bleak; coldness.

The inhabitants of Nova Zembla go naked, without complaining of the *bleakness* of the air. *Addison.*

† BLĒAK'Y, *a.* Bleak; cold. *Dryden.*

BLĒAR, *a.* [Dut. *blaer*, Sw. *blaere*, a blister.]

1. Dim with rheum or water.

It is a tradition that *blaer* eyes affect sound eyes. *Bacon.*

2. Blinding; producing dimness of vision.

Of power to cheat the eye with *blaer* illusion. *Milton.*

BLĒAR, *n.* Something dimming the sight. *Ogilvie.*

BLĒAR, *v. a.* [*i. BLEARED*; *pp. BLEARING, BLEARED*.]

1. To make the eyes sore or dim with rheum.

Is't not a pity, now, that tickling rheums Should ever tense the lungs and *blear* the sight Of oracles like these? *Cowper.*

2. To make the sight obscure or dim.

The *bleared* eyes of the old man, the *bleared* eyes of the old man, the *bleared* eyes of the old man. *Raleigh.*

BLĒAR'ED (blēr'ed or blērd), *p. a.* Made dim or sore with rheum.

All tongues speak of him, and the *bleared* sights Are spectacled to see him. *Shak.*

BLĒAR'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being bleared; — formerly written *bleareyness*. *Wiseman.*

BLĒAR'-EYE, *n.* (*Med.*) A chronic catarrhal inflammation in the eyelids; lippitude. *Hoblyn.*

BLĒAR'-EYED (blēr'id), *a.* 1. Having sore eyes. "Crook-backed . . . and *blear-eyed*." *Sackville.* 2. Wanting in discernment. "His understanding is *blear-eyed*." *Butler.*

BLĒAT (blēt), *v. n.* [L. *balō*, to bleat; A. S. *blētan*; Dut. *blaten*.] [*i. BLEATED*; *pp. BLEATING, BLEATED*.] To cry as a sheep. *Shak.*

We were as twinned lambs, that did frisk 't the sun, And *bleat* the one at the other. *Shak.*

BLĒAT, *n.* The cry of a sheep or lamb. "The *bleat* of sheep." *Cowper.*

BLĒAT'ING, *n.* The cry of lambs or of sheep; a cry like that of sheep. "Hearing the *bleating* of their lambs." *Chapman.*

BLĒB, *n.* [Ger. *blähen*, to swell.]

1. A blister; a bladdery tumor. *Skinner.*

2. An air-bubble in water or glass. "Experiments of freezing water without *blēbs*." *Sprat.* Thick pieces of glass, fit for large optic glasses, are usually to be had without *blēbs*. *Philos. Trans.*

BLĒB'BY, *a.* Full of blēbs. *Clarke.*

BLĒD, *i. & p.* from *bleed*. See *BLEED*.

† BLĒĒ, *n.* [A. S. *bleo*.] Color; complexion. "Bright of *blee*." *Chaucer.*

BLĒĒD, *v. n.* [A. S. *blēdan*; Ger. *bluten*; Dut. *bloden*.] [*i. BLEED*; *pp. BLEEDING, BLEED*.]

1. To lose blood, as by a wound.

Patriots have bled, and in their country's cause shed nobly. *Cowper.*

2. To die by slaughter.

The lamb that died to *bleed* to day, Had he thy reason, would he sleep and play? *Pope.*

3. To drop as blood.

For me the helm shall *bleed* and amber flow, The coral reddens, and the ruby glow. *Pope.*

BLĒĒD, *v. a.* To let, or take, blood from.

At his request, he [Washington] was *bled* by one of his overseers. *Sparks.*

BLĒĒ'ING, *n.* A discharge of blood; blood-letting. *Craib.*

† BLĒĒN (blēn), *n.* [A. S. *blēgan*, a blister; Dut. *blein*.] A pustule. — See *BLAIN*. *Chaucer.*

BLĒIT (blēt), *a.* [Icel. *blānd*, soft; Ger. *bl' de*.] Bashful. [*Provincial*.] — See *BLAZE*. *Wright.*

BLĒM'ISH, *v. a.* [Gr. *βλάω*, a wound; Nor. Fr. *bleamish*, *blæmsh*, broken; Fr. *blémir*, to grow pale.] [*i. BLEMISHED*; *pp. BLEMISHING, BLEMISHED*.]

1. To mark with any deformity.

These eyes would not endure that beauty's wreck; You should not *blemish* it, if I stood by. *Shak.*

2. To defame; to vilify; to traduce.

Those who endeavor to *blemish* his character incur the complicated guilt of slander and perjury. *Addison.*

BLĒM'ISH, *n.* 1. A mark of deformity; any thing that diminishes beauty; an imperfection; a defect; a stain; a flaw; a fault. If a man cause a *blemish* in his neighbor, as he hath done, so shall it be done to him. *Levit. xxiv. 16.*

These eyes, though clear, To outward view, of blemish and of spot, Began their sight, their evening have forgot. *Milton.*

BLINK'ER, *n.* 1. One that blinks.
2. An expansion on the side of the bridle of a horse to prevent him from seeing on either side; a blinder. *Brande.*

BLINK'-EYED, *a.* Blear-eyed; thick-sighted. "The foolish, *blink-eyed* boy." *Gascoigne.*

BLINK'ING, *n.* The act of winking. *Ash.*

BLINKS, *n. pl.* Boughs put in the way where deer pass. *Crabb.*

BLISS, *n.* [A. S. *blis*, or *blys*, joy.] The happiness of heaven; complete happiness; blessedness; felicity.
Domestic happiness, thou only *bliss*. *Comper.*
On paradise that h. survived the fall. *Milton.*
All my redeemed may dwell in joy and *bliss*.

BLISS'FUL, *a.* Happy in the highest degree; blessed.
Yet swimming in that sea of *blissful* joy. *Spenser.*

BLISS'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a blissful manner.

BLISS'FUL-NESS, *n.* Happiness. *Barrow.*

† BLISS'LESS, *a.* Without bliss. *Hawkins.*

† BLISS'OM, *v. n.* [A. S. *blithe*, lascivious.] To be in a state to receive the rain. *Scott.*

† BLISS'OM, *r. a.* To tup as a ram. *Coles.*

† BLIST, *v.* Used for *blessed* or *blest*. *Todd.*

† BLIST, *r. a.* [Fr. *blessor*, to wound.] Wounded; — used in the preterite. "They *blist* my shoulders." *Shelton.*

BLISTER, *n.* [A. S. *blestan*, to puff; Dut. *bluys-ter*; Sw. *blasa*.]
1. A thin bladder on the skin filled with watery matter; a vesicle; a pustule. *Shak.*
2. Any swelling made by the separation of a film from the other parts, as that on iron caused by bubbles of air.
3. A plaster to raise blisters; a blistering plaster; a vesicatory. *Dunglison.*

BLISTER, *v. n.* [*i.* **BLISTERED**; *pp.* **BLISTERING** **BLISTERED**.] To rise in vesicles or blisters.
If I prove honey-mouth, let my tongue *blister*. *Shak.*

BLISTER, *r. a.* 1. To raise blisters on by some hurt, as by a burn.
This tyrant, whose sole name *blisters* our tongues. *Shak.*
2. (*Med.*) To raise blisters on by a plaster. "I *blistered* the legs and thighs." *Wise-man.*

BLISTER-FLY, or **BLISTER-ING-FLY**, *n.* The Spanish fly, or *cantharis*, used in raising blisters. *Hooper.*

BLISTER-ING, *p. a.* That raises blisters.

BLISTER-ING, *n.* The act of raising blisters. "*Blistering*, cupping, bleeding." *Spectator.*

BLISTER-STEEL, *n.* Steel as prepared by the process of cementation; — called also *blistered-steel*. — See **STEEL**. *Simmonds.*

BLISTER-Y, *a.* Having blisters. *Hooker.*

BLITHE, *n.* [Gr. *blitro*; L. *blitum*.] A genus of plants; strawberry spinach; *Blitum*. *London.*

BLITHE (*blith*, S. W. P. J. E. F. J. K. Sm.), *a.* [Goth. *bleitha*, merciful; A. S. *blithe*.] Gay; airy; joyous; merry; mirthful; cheerful.
And the milkmaid singeth *blithe*. *Milton.*

BLITHE'FUL, *a.* Full of gayety; gay; airy; joyous; blithe. *Minsheu.*

BLITHE'LY, *ad.* In a blithe manner. *Brown.*

BLITHE'NESS, *n.* [A. S. *blithnys*.] The quality of being blithe. *Chaucer.*

BLITHE'SOME (*blith'sum*), *a.* Gay; cheerful. "The *blithesome* year." *Philips.*

BLITHE'SOME-NESS, *n.* The quality of being blithesome. *Johnson.*

BLÖAT (*blät*), *r. a.* [Probably from *blow*, *blewed*, *blow*, *blat*. *Richardson.*] [*v.* **BLÖATED**; *pp.* **BLÖATING**, **BLÖATED**.] To puff up; to swell, or make turgid.
His rud' essays
Encourage him, and *blät* him up with pride. *Dryden.*

BLÖAT, *r. n.* To grow turgid; to swell.
If a person of firm constitution begins to *blät*. *Arbuthnot.*

† BLÖAT, *a.* Swelled with intemperance; *blöat-ed*. "The *blöat* king." *Shak.*

BLÖAT'ED, *p. a.* Swelled; puffed up; made turgid.

BLÖAT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being puffed up; turgidness; swelling. *Arbuthnot.*

BLÖAT'ER, *n.* A kind of cured herring. "Bloat-herring or *blöaters*, which are dried herrings." — See **BLÖTE**. *Halliwel.*

BLÖB, *n.* [Ger. *blähen*, to blow up, to swell.]
1. A small lump; something blunt and round; a bubble. [Provincial.] *Forby.*
Her oen the clearest *blöb* of dew outlines *Romney.*
2. The bag of a honey-bee. *Penny Mag.*

BLÖB'BER, *n.* A bubble; a blubber. *Carew.*

BLÖB'BER-LIP, *n.* A thick lip. *Dryden.*

BLÖB'BER-LIPPED (*blöb'ber-lipt*), *a.* Having thick lips. "A *blöbber-lipped* shell." *Grew.*

BLÖB'LIPPED (*blöb'lipt*), *a.* Same as **BLÖBBER-LIPPED**. *Grew.*

BLÖB'-NÖSE, *n.* A nose with a small bump at the end of it. *Halliwel.*

† BLÖB'TALE, *n.* A telltale; a blabber. *Hacket.*

BLÖCK, *n.* [Dut., Ger., & Sw. *block*. — Fr. *bloc*.]
1. A heavy, thick piece of wood or stone.
What sculpture is to a *block* of marble, education is to a human soul. *Addison.*
Erratic blocks, (*Geol.*) rounded masses of rock, often of great size, which have been transported far from their original bed; boulders. *Lyell.*
2. The piece of wood on which hats are formed.
He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat: it ever changes with the next *block*. *Shak.*
3. The wood on which criminals are beheaded. "The *block* of death." *Shak.*
4. An obstruction; an obstacle; a stop. "A *block* in our way." *Decay of Piety.*
5. † A blockhead. "What tongueless *blocks* were they." *Shak.*
6. A square mass, or continuous row, of houses. [U. S.] *London Quarterly Rev.*
7. (*Naut.*) A piece of wood or metal containing one or more sheaves or wheels, over which the running rigging passes, to add to the purchase; a pulley.
Jewel block, (*Naut.*) a block used for hoisting the studding sails. — *Sister block*, a block with two sheaves in it, one above the other. — *Running block*, a block attached to the object to be raised or moved. — *Standing block*, a block fixed to some permanent support. *Dana.*
8. (*Falconry*.) The perch on which a bird of prey is kept. *Ogilvie.*

BLÖCK, *r. a.* [A. S. *belucan*, to shut up; Fr. *bloquer*.] [*i.* **BLOCKED**; *pp.* **BLOCKING**, **BLOCKED**.] To shut up; to obstruct.
With make the opening flood he would restrain.
Would *block* the post, and intercept the main. *Rouse.*

BLÖCK-ÄDE, *r. a.* [Fr. *bloquer*; Sp. *bloquear*; It. *bloccare*.] [*i.* **BLOCKADED**; *pp.* **BLOCKADING**, **BLOCKADED**.] (*Blit*.) To close by obstruction so as to prevent egress or ingress, as a fort or a city by posting troops around it, or a port by stationing ships at its entrance. *Gloss. of Mil. Terms.*

BLÖCK-ÄDE, *n.* [It. *blocco* and *bloccatura*; Sp. *bloqueo*; Fr. *bloccus*.]
The act of blockading or shutting up a fortress, city, or port, so as to prevent egress or ingress. "Suffering the straits of some dreadful *blockade*." *Hurke.*
To raise a *blockade*, to force the ships or troops that blockade a place to retire from their stations.

BLÖCK-ÄD'ER, *n.* One who blockades. *Hebb.*

BLÖCK'HEAD (*blök'häd*), *n.* One deficient in intellect; a stupid fellow; a dolt. *Shak.*

BLÖCK'HEAD-ED (*blök'häd-ed*), *a.* Stupid; dull. [*Low*.] *L'Estrange.*

BLÖCK'HEAD-ISM, *n.* The quality of being a blockhead. *Smart.*

BLÖCK'HEAD-LY, *a.* Like a blockhead. *Dryden.*

BLÖCK'-HÖUSE, *n.* A military edifice or fortress; — so named because constructed chiefly of timber. It was formerly much used in Germany and in North America to protect military posts during the winter. *Campbell.*

BLÖCK'ING, *n.* A rough, square piece of wood

glued on the joints at the under side of stairs, at the back of fascias, &c., to strengthen them. *Francis.*

BLÖCK'ING-COURSE, *n.* (*Arch.*) The finishing course of masonry above a cornice. *Smart.*

BLÖCK'ISH, *a.* Like a block; stupid; dull. *Shak.*
Are all men thus *blockish* and earthen. *Epp. Ital.*

BLÖCK'ISH-LY, *ad.* Stupidly. *Harmar.*

BLÖCK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; dullness. "Their gross *blockishness*." *Hakewell.*

BLÖCK'LIKE, *a.* Stupid. *Beau. & Fl.*

BLÖCK'-MA-CHINE, *n.* A machine for making blocks. *Craig.*

BLÖCK'-MÄK-ER, *n.* One who makes blocks.

BLÖCK-TIN, *n.* Tin cast into blocks or ingots; pure unwrought tin. *Boyle.*

BLÖM'A-RY (*bläm'a-re*) [*bläm'a-re*, K. W. B. Cobb; *bl'ma-re*, *Jas.*], *n.* [A. S. *bloma*, a lump, a mass.] A mass of iron after having undergone the first hammering; — called also *bloamary* and *bloom*. *Francis.*

BLÖND, *a.* [Fr.] Fair; light; flaxen. *Clark.*

BLÖNDE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A woman of fair complexion. 2. Blond-lace. *Simmonds.*

BLÖND-LÄCE, *n.* Lace made of silk. *Craig.*

† BLÖN'KET, *a.* Gray. "*Blonket* liveries all too sad." *Spenser.*

BLÖD (*blöd*), *n.* [Goth. *blöth*; A. S. *blod*; Dut. *bloed*; Ger. *blut*.]
1. The fluid which circulates from the heart, through the arteries and veins.
Blood is the most universal juice in an animal body, and from which all the rest are derived. *Arbuthnot.*
2. One who inherits the blood of another; child; offspring; progeny.
Thou art my flesh, my *blood*, my daughter. *Shak.*
3. Family; kindred; relation; consanguinity; descent from common ancestors.
According to the common law of E. land, in admistrations, the whole *blood* is preferred to the half *blood*. *Lyttel.*
4. Royal lineage.
Give us a prince of the *blood*, a son of Priam. *Shak.*
5. High birth or extraction.
I am a gentleman of *blood* and breeding. *Shak.*
6. Murder; violent death.
Plate . . . took water, and washed his hands before the multitude, saying, I am innocent of the *blood* of this just person. *Mat. xxvii. 24.*
7. Temper of mind; state of the passions.
Will you, great sir, that glory blot
In cold *blood*, which you gained in hot? *Hutchins.*
8. A man of fiery temperament. "Bucks and *bloods*." *Harton.*
The news put divers young *bloods* into a fury. *Bacon.*
9. Juice of the color of blood.
He washed his . . . clothes in the *blood* of grapes. *Gen. xlix. 11.*

BLÖD, *r. a.* [*i.* **BLOODED**; *pp.* **BLOODING**, **BLOODED**.]
1. To stain with blood; to make bloody.
He was *blooded* up to his elbows. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To let blood; to bleed. *Johnson.*
3. † To inure to blood, as a hound. *Spenser.*
4. † To excite; to exasperate. *Bacon.*
The auxiliary forces of French and English were much *blooded* one against another. *Bacon.*

BLÖD, *a.* 1. Like blood; as, "*Blond* red." 2. Of a superior or particular breed; as, "*A blood* horse." *Crabb.*

BLÖD' BE-SPÖT'TED, *a.* Spotted with blood. "*Blond-spotted* Neapolitan." *Shak.*

† BLÖD'-BÖL-TERED (*-törd*), *a.* Clotted with blood. "The *blood-boltered* Banquo." *Shak.*

BLÖD'-BOUGHT (*blöd bawt*), *a.* Bought with bloodshed. *Courper.*

BLÖD'-CON-SÜM'ING, *a.* Consuming the blood. "*Blood-consuming* sighs." *Shak.*

BLÖD'-DYED (*-did*), *a.* Dyed in blood. *Ereratt.*

BLÖD'-EX-TÖRT'ING, *a.* Forcing out blood.

BLÖD'-FLÖW-ER, *n.* A genus of bulbous plants with red flowers; *Hemeranthus*. *London.*

BLOOD'-FRÖ-ZEN (blūd'frō-zn), *a.* Having the blood frozen. *Spenser.*

BLOOD'-GUILT-I-NĒSS (blūd'gilt-ē-nēs), *n.* The guilt of shedding blood, as in the commission of murder. "Deliver me from blood-guiltiness." *Ps. li. 14.*

BLOOD'-HĒAT, *n.* Heat of the same degree as that of the human blood, which is from 98° to 100° of Fahrenheit's thermometer. *Turner.*

BLOOD'-HÖRSE, *n.* A horse of distinguished descent or breed, as derived from the Arabian horse. *Booth.*

BLOOD'-HÖT, *a.* Hot in the same degree with blood. *Locke.*

BLOOD'-HÖUND (blūd'höund), *n.* A hound that follows by the scent, and seizes with great fierceness. *Dryden.*

BLOOD'-I-LY (blūd'ē-lē), *ad.* In a bloody manner; cruelly.

BLOOD'-I-NĒSS (blūd'ē-nēs), *n.* 1. State of being bloody. *Sharp.*
2. The disposition to shed blood. "This bloodiness of Saul's intention." *Delany.*

BLOOD'-LESS (blūd'les), *a.* [A. S. *blodless*.]
1. Without blood; dead. *Shak.*
2. Without the shedding of blood. "A bloodless conquest." *Waller.*
3. Without spirit or activity. *Beau. & Fl.*
Thou bloodless, brainless fool.

BLOOD'-LESS-LY (blūd'les-lē), *ad.* In a bloodless manner. *Byron.*

BLOOD'-LĒT (blūd'lēt), *v. n.* [A. S. *blodletan*.] To bleed; to let blood. *Arbutnot.*

BLOOD'-LĒT-TĒR, *n.* [A. S. *blodlætere*.] One who lets blood; a phlebotomist. *Wiseman.*

BLOOD'-LĒT-TING, *n.* Act of letting blood; phlebotomy. *Mead.*

BLOOD'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling blood. *Joadrell.*

BLOOD'-POL-LŪT'ĒD, *a.* Polluted or stained with blood. *Pope.*

BLOOD'-PŪD-DING, *n.* A pudding made of blood, suet, &c.; — called also *black-pudding*. *Craig.*

BLOOD'-RĒD, *a.* Red as blood. *Mir. for Mag.*

BLOOD'-RĒ-LĀ'TIQN, *n.* One related by blood, or descent. *Booth.*

BLOOD'-RŌŌT, *n.* (Bot.) A plant; the *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, the root of which is of a red color; red-root; bloodwort. *Brande.*

BLOOD'-SĀC-RĪ-FICE (fiz), *n.* A sacrifice made with blood. *Shak.*

BLOOD'-SHĀ-KEN (blūd'shā-kn), *a.* Having the blood put in commotion. *B. Jonson.*

BLOOD'-SHĒD, *n.* The shedding of blood; slaughter. "Deadly bloodshed." *Shak.*

BLOOD'-SHĒD-DĒR, *n.* One who sheds blood; a murderer. *Ecclus. xxxiv. 22.*

BLOOD'-SHĒD-DING, *n.* The shedding of blood. "Destructions, burnings, blood-sheddings." *Joy.*

BLOOD'-SHŌT (blūd'shōt), *a.* Inflamed by turgidness of the blood-vessels; filled with blood. "Bloodshot eye." *Garth.*

BLOOD'-SHŌT-TĒN (blūd'shōt-tēn), *a.* Same as *BLOODSHOT*. *Johnson.*

BLOOD'-SHŌT-TĒN-NĒSS, *n.* State of being bloodshot.

BLOOD'-SĪZED (blūd'sīzd), *a.* Smearred or sized with blood. *Beau. & Fl.*

BLOOD'-SPĀV-IN, *n.* A disease incident to horses. — See *SPAVIN*. *Ash.*

BLOOD'-SPĪLL-ĒR, *n.* One who sheds blood; a blood-shedder. *Qu. Rev.*

BLOOD'-SPĪLL-ING, *n.* The act of shedding blood; blood-shedding. *Dr. Allen.*



Blood-hound.

BLOOD'-STĀIN, *v. a.* To stain with blood. *Byron.*

BLOOD'-STĀINED (blūd'stānd), *a.* Stained with blood. "Blood-stained sword." *Collins.*

BLOOD'-STŌNE, *n.* (Min.) 1. A concretionary kind of red oxide of iron, used for burnishing metals; hematite. *Dunghison.*
2. A dark green jasper variety of quartz, variegated with blood-red spots; — called also *heliotrope*. *Dana.*

BLOOD'-STRŌKE, *n.* (Med.) An instantaneous and universal congestion, without any escape of the blood from the vessels. *Hoblyn.*

BLOOD'-SŪCK-ĒR (blūd'sūk-ēr), *n.* 1. Any thing that sucks blood; a leech. *Johnson.*
2. A cruel man. *Shak.*

BLOOD'-SŪCK-ING, *a.* Sucking blood. *Shak.*

BLOOD'-SWŌLN, *a.* Suffused with blood. *May.*

BLOOD'-THĪRS-TĪ-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being blood-thirsty. *Ec. Rev.*

BLOOD'-THIRS-TY, *a.* Desirous to shed blood; murderous. *Spenser.*

Syn. — See *SANGUINARY*.

BLOOD'-VĒS-SĒL, *n.* A vessel in which the blood circulates. *Addison.*

BLOOD'-WĀRM, *a.* Warm as blood. *Coles.*

† BLOOD'-WĪTE, *n.* [A. S. *blod*, blood, and *wite*, a fine.] A fine anciently paid as a compensation for shedding blood. *Covell.*

BLOOD'-WŌN (blūd'wūn), *a.* Won by shedding blood. *Scott.*

BLOOD'-WORT (-wurt), *n.* [A. S. *blod-wyrt*.] (Bot.) 1. An American perennial plant, the red juice of which is used by the Indians to paint themselves; blood-root; red-root; *Sanguinaria Canadensis*. *Loudon.*
2. A species of English wild dock; bloody-veined dock; *Rumex sanguineus*. *Farm. Ency.*

BLOOD'Y (blūd'ē), *a.* [A. S. *blodig*; Dut. *bloedig*.]
1. Stained or covered with blood. "Murder's bloody axe." *Shak.*
2. Consisting of blood, or of the nature of blood. "Bloody flux." *Acts xxviii. 8.*
3. Murderous; cruel. "Bloody thoughts." *Shak.*
4. Marked by bloodshed or cruelty. "Bloody deed." "Bloody field." *Shak.*

Syn. — See *SANGUINARY*.

BLOOD'Y, *v. a.* To make bloody. *Beau. & Fl.*

BLOOD'Y-EYED (blūd'ē-id), *a.* Having bloody eyes. *Ld. Brooke.*

BLOOD'Y-FĀCED (blūd'ē-fāst), *a.* Having a bloody face or appearance. *Shak.*

BLOOD'Y-FLŪX, *n.* The dysentery. *Arbutnot.*

BLOOD'Y-FLŪXED (blūd'ē-flūket), *a.* Afflicted with the bloody-flux. *Bp. Hall.*

BLOOD'Y-HŪNT'ING, *a.* Hunting for blood.

BLOOD'Y-MĪND-ĒD, *a.* Disposed to murder; inclined to shed blood; cruel. *Dryden.*

BLOOD'Y-RĒD, *a.* Having the color of blood.

BLOOD'Y-SCĒP-TĒRED (blūd'ē-sĕp-tērd), *a.* Having a sceptre obtained by shedding blood. *Shak.*

BLOOD'Y-SWĒAT, *n.* 1. A sweat accompanied with the discharge of blood. *Dunghison.*
2. The sweating sickness. *Smart.*

BLŌŌM, *n.* [Goth. *bloma*, a blossom; A. S. *blōma*; Ger. *blume*, a flower.]
1. An efflorescence; a flower; a blossom. *Milton.*
How Nature paints her colors — how the bee sits on the bloom, extracting liquid sweet.
2. Native flush or hue on the cheek, characteristic of youth.
Were they of manly prime or youthful bloom? *Milton.*
3. The fine, grayish powder which forms a delicate coating upon plums, grapes, &c. *Gray.*
4. (Paint.) A cloudy appearance which varnish sometimes assumes upon the surface of a picture; — called also *blooming*. *Fairholt.*
5. [A. S. *bloma*, a lump.] (Metallurgy.) The soft, agglutinated lump of iron which is taken

from the puddling-furnace to undergo the operation of hammering; — applied also in England to the same lump after it has passed five or six times through the puddling rolls, and got an elliptical shape. Called also *bloomary* and *blomary*. *Ure.*

BLŌŌM, *v. n.* [*i.* BLOOMED; *pp.* BLOOMING, BLOOMED.]
1. To produce blossoms; to flower; to blossom.

In paradise, first by the tree of life,
Began to bloom. *Milton.*
2. To be in a state of beauty like that of the flower.
A better country blooms to view. *Logan.*

† BLŌŌM, *v. a.* To put forth; to produce.
And all amid them stood the tree of life
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit. *Milton.*

BLŌŌM'A-RY, *n.* A mass of iron after having undergone the first hammering; — same as *BLOOM*, or *BLOMARY*. *Francis.*

BLŌŌM'ĒR, *n.* A woman's dress, consisting of short skirts and loose trousers: — a woman who wears this dress. *N. Y. Tribune.*

BLŌŌM'ING, *n.* (Paint.) Same as *BLOOM*, No. 4. *Blooming* is fatal to the cleanness and transparency so essential to the proper effect of a picture. *Fairholt.*

BLŌŌM'ING, *p. a.* Flourishing with blossoms or bloom: — beautiful, as a flower.
O greatly blest with every blooming grace! *Pope.*

BLŌŌM'ING-LY, *ad.* In a blooming manner.

BLŌŌM'ING-NĒSS, *n.* State of being in bloom.

BLŌŌM'LESS, *a.* Having no bloom. *E. Erving.*

BLŌŌM'Y, *a.* Full of blooms or blossoms; having bloom; flowery.

† BLŌRE, *n.* [Dut. *blaeren*.] A roaring wind; a blast. — See *BLARE*. *Chapman.*

BLŌS'SŌM, *n.* [A. S. *blōsma*, or *blōtsm*; Dut. *bloesem*.] The flower of a plant; bloom. "The blossom that hangs on the bough." *Shak.*

BLŌS'SŌM, *v. n.* [A. S. *blōtsmian*.] [*i.* BLOSSOMED; *pp.* BLOSSOMING, BLOSSOMED.] To put forth blossoms; to bloom; to flower.

The desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. *Isa. xxxv. 1.*
BLŌS'SŌMED (blōs'sūnd), *p. a.* Having, or covered with, blossoms. *Goldsmith.*

With blossomed furze unprofitably gay. *Goldsmith.*
BLŌS'SŌM-Y, *a.* Full of blossoms. *Chaucer.*

BLŌT, *v. a.* [Goth. *blauthjan*; Dan. *plet*, a blot, a stain. — Fr. *blotter*, to blot.] [*i.* BLOTTED; *pp.* BLOTTING, BLOTTED.]
1. To obliterate; to efface; to erase; to cancel.

Even copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The last and greatest art, the art to blot. *Pope.*

Not one immortal, one corrupted thought,
One line, which, dying, he could wish to blot. *Lyttleton.*

2. To spot; to stain; to blur. "The unpleasantest words that ever blotted paper." *Shak.*
3. To disgrace; to disfigure.

Unkitt that threatening, unkind brow;
It blots thy beauty as frost bites the meads. *Shak.*

BLŌT, *n.* 1. An obliteration; erasure. "Make of all a universal blot." *Dryden.*

2. A blur; a spot, made by ink upon paper.

3. A stain on reputation; disgrace. *Temple.*

4. (Backgammon.) A single man in danger of being taken up. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See *STAIN*.

BLŌTCH, *n.* [Perhaps from *blot*; A. S. *blodig*, bloody.] A spot upon the skin; a pustule. "Deformed with scabs, biles, and blotches." *Bp. Hall.*

BLŌTCH, *v. a.* To mark with blotches. *Drayton.*

BLŌTCH'Y, *a.* Having blotches; spotted. *Smart.*

† BLŌTE, *v. a.* [A. S. *blotan*, to kill for sacrifice. *Nares*.] To dry by smoke. *Sherwood.*

† BLŌT'ĒD, *p. a.* Dried by smoke. *Sherwood.*

BLŌT'TĒR, *n.* 1. He who or that which blots or effaces.

2. (Com.) A waste book used in counting-houses. *Baker.*

BLŌT'TING, *n.* The making of spots, marks, or stains. *Bp. Taylor.*

BLOT'TING, *p. a.* Making blots; blurring; effacing.

BLOT'TING-PAPER, *n.* Soft paper for absorbing or drying ink. *Henry.*

BLÖUSE, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of loose, round frock, of coarse material, worn by workmen; a smock-frock; — written also *blowze*. *Roget.*

BLOW (blō), *n.* [Gr. *πλῆξις*, *L. plaga*, a blow. — Goth. *bliggvan*, to strike; A. S. *blawan*, to blow, to breathe; Dut. *blowen*, to strike.]

1. A stroke; a knock. "Blows have answered blows." *Shak.*

2. A sudden calamity; an unexpected evil. The virgin daughter of my people is broken . . . with a very grievous blow. *Jer. xiv. 17.*

3. An egg of a fly, or the act of depositing it. "The blows of flies." *Chapman.*

4. (Naut.) A gale of wind.

5. A drinking frolic; a spree. [Local and low.]

6. [A. S. *blowan*, to bloom.] Bloom, or blossom. "Such a blow of tulips." *Tatler.*

At a blow, at one stroke; at once. — To come to blows, to fight. — Blow-out, an entertainment. [Low.]

BLOW (blō), *v. n.* [*i.* BLEW; *pp.* BLOWING, BLOWN.]

1. [Goth. *blesan*; A. S. *blawan*, to blow.] To make a current of air; — often used impersonally with *it*; as, "It blows a gale."

He causeth his wind to blow. *Ps. cxviii. 18.*

2. To pant; to puff; to breathe hard. "Sweating and blowing, and looking wildly." *Shak.*

3. To sound, as a musical instrument.

These let the trumpet blow. *Milton.*

4. [A. S. *blowan*, to bloom; Ger. *blühen*.] To flower; to bloom; to blossom.

Our blossoms are now blowing. *Milton.*

To blow over, to pass away without effect; to pass away; to subside; to cease. — To blow up, to fly into the air by the force of gunpowder; to explode.

BLOW (blō), *v. a.* 1. To drive by the wind.

What happy gale blows you to Padua? *Shak.*

2. To force wind upon in order to inflame.

The smith that bloweth the coals in the fire. *Is. liv. 18.*

3. To inflate with air. "Spherical bubbles that boys sometimes blow with water." *Boyle.*

4. To warm, or breathe on, with the breath.

When icicles hang by the wall, And Dick the shepherd blows his nail. *Shak.*

5. To spread by report; to divulge.

So gentle of condition was he known, That through the court his courtesy was blown. *Dryden.*

6. To infect with the eggs of flies; to fly-blow.

Lay me stark naked, and let the water flies blow me. *Shak.*

To blow up, to inflate with breath or with air; — to burst with gunpowder; to cause to explode; to kindle; — to scold or abuse. [Vulgar.] — To blow out, to extinguish by the breath or by wind. — To blow away, to impel at random by wind. — To blow off, to drive by wind from land, as a ship, or from some thing to which another is attached, as fruit from trees. — To blow down, to prostrate by wind. — To blow upon, to censure, to condemn; — to make stale by frequent use. "A passage in a Latin author that is not blown upon." *Addison.*

BLOW'BALL, *n.* The dandelion in seed; — so called from its round head of down which is easily blown away by a puff. *B. Jonson.*

BLOW'EN, or **BLOW'ESS**, *n.* A common prostitute. [Low.] *Smart.*

BLOW'ER, *n.* [A. S. *blower*.]

1. One who blows.

2. A metal plate used to put upon fire-grates in order to increase the draught of air by forcing it to enter underneath the fire. *Johnson.*

3. (Mech.) A machine for producing a blast by the compression of air.

4. (Zool.) A species of whale; — so called because it spouts forth an immense quantity of water. *Crabb.*

BLOW'FLY, *n.* The large flesh fly. *Farm. Ency.*

BLOW'ING, *n.* The act of blowing; a blasting.

BLOW'ING-MA-CHINE, *n.* An engine used in iron-works, &c., for supplying the furnaces with a continuous blast of air. *P. Cyc.*

BLOW'ING-SNAKE, *n.* A species of serpent that swells itself before it bites. *Crabb.*

BLOW'-MILK, *n.* Milk from which cream is blown off. *Farm. Ency.*

BLOWN (blōn), *p.* from *blow*. See *BLOW*.

BLOW'-OFF-PIPE, *n.* A pipe fixed to the bottom of a boiler for discharging the steam. *Weale.*

BLOW'-PIPE (blō'pīp), *n.* (Chem.) An instrument by which a small jet of air is directed laterally into the flame of a lamp or candle, in order to increase its heat and divert it in a long slender cone upon a piece of charcoal or other substance. It is used in the process of qualitative analysis to ascertain the effect of intense heat upon a variety of substances; and it is also much used in soldering. *Brande.*

Compound blow-pipe, (Chem.) an instrument invented, in 1801, by Dr. Hare, of Philadelphia, for producing the most intense heat by the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen at their point of union in a small orifice as they are forced from separate reservoirs.

† **BLOW'POINT**, *n.* A child's play. *Donne.*

† **BLOWTH** (blōth), *n.* [From *blow*, *bloweth*.] Bloom or blossom. *Raleigh.*

BLOW'VALVE, *n.* The snifting-valve of a condensing engine. *Tomlinson.*

BLOW'Y (blō'y), *a.* (Naut.) Windy; blowing. [R.] *Qu. Rev.*

BLOWZE, *n.* [Dut. *bloozen*, to blush.]

1. A ruddy, fat-faced wench.

Sweet blowze, you are a beautiful blossom, sun e. *Shak.*

2. [Fr. *blouse*.] A light, loose garment or frock worn by laborers; — written also *blouse*.

BLOWZED (blōzdz), *a.* Sunburnt; ruddy and coarse; blowzy. *Goldsmith.*

BLOW'ZY, *a.* Sunburnt; high-colored; blowzod.

† **BLUB**, *v. a.* [Ger. *blühen*.] To swell. "Blown and blubbed with dopsy." *Mir. for Mag.*

BLUB'BER, *n.* 1. The fat of whales, or the cellular membrane which includes it. *Brande.*

2. † A bubble; a blister. *Chaucer.*

3. (Zool.) The sea-nettle. *Todd.*

BLUB'BER, *v. n.* [*i.* BLUBBERED; *pp.* BLUBBERING, BLUBBERED.] To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks. "Weeping and blubbering." *Shak.*

† "Bleb, blob, blub, blobber, and blubber have no doubt the same origin; and *blab*, Skinner says, is from the German *blähen*, to swell, to puff up." *Richardson.*

BLUB'BER, *v. a.* To swell with weeping. "Her blubbered cheeks." *Dryden.*

BLUB'BERED (blūb'berd), *p. a.* Swelled. "Blubbered lip." *Dryden.*

BLUD'GEON (blū'jūn), *n.* [Goth. *bliggvan*, to strike. — Gr. *πλῆγμα*, a rod. — Perhaps to fetch blood. *Richardson.*] A short stick, with one end loaded, used as an offensive weapon. *Martin.*

BLUE (blū, S. W. P. J. F. E. Ja. K.; blā, Sm.), *n.* [A. S. *bleo*; Ger. *blau*. — Fr. *bleu*.]

1. One of the seven original colors; as, "Blue is the color of the sky."

2. *pl.* Low spirits; — contracted from *blue-devils*.

3. (Mil.) *pl.* Members of an English regiment of royal horse-guards.

BLUE, *a.* Of a blue color; sky-colored. *Tre.*

To look blue, to be disconcerted. *Brockett.*

BLUE, *v. a.* To make of a blue color. *Clarke.*

BLUE'BELL, *n.* A bulbous, flowering plant of the genus *Scilla*, with blue, bell-shaped flowers. *Farm. Ency.*

Where the bluebell and gowan lurk lowly unseen. *Mona.*

BLUE'BER-RY, *n.* (Bot.) A shrub and its fruit, of several species, of the genus *Vaccinium*. *Gray.*

BLUE'BIRD, *n.* (Ornith.) A small bird, with blue plumage and a cheerful song, being in America a harbinger of spring; *Ampelis sialis*. *Nuttall.*

BLUE'-BON-NET, *n.* 1. (Ornith.) A small bird; the blue titmouse; *Parus cæruleus*. *Ogilvie.*

2. (Bot.) An annual plant and flower; blue-bottle. — See *BLUE-BOTTLE*. *Booth.*

BLUE'-BOOK (-bāk), *n.* A book containing the names of all persons holding office under the

government of the United States, with the amount of their pay, or salary. *Bartlett.*

BLUE'-BÖT-TLE (blē'böt-tl), *n.* (Bot.) 1. A species of plants, so named from the pretty, bell-shaped flowers which they bear; blue-bonnet; *Centaurea cyanus*. *Loudon.*

2. A fly, with a large, blue belly. *Prior.*

BLUE'-BREAST, *n.* A bird resembling the redstart and wagtail. *P. Cyc.*

BLUE'-BREAST-ED, *a.* Having a blue breast. *Hill.*

BLUE'-CÄP, *n.* (Ich.) A fish of the salmon family; blue-fish. *Craig.*

BLUE'-CÄT, *n.* A Siberian cat, valued for its fur.

BLUE'-CÖL-QRED (-qid), *a.* Of the color of blue.

BLUE'-DËV'ILS, *n. pl.* A cant phrase for dejection, hypochondria, or low spirits. *For. Qu. Rev.*

BLUE'-EYED (blā'id), *a.* Having blue eyes. "Fair, blue-eyed maid." *Crashaw.*

BLUE'-FISH, *n.* (Ich.) 1. A fish resembling the mackerel, but larger; — caught on the coasts of New England; *Temnodon saltator*. *Storer.*

2. The blue perch; conner; chogset; *Ctenolabrus cæruleus*. *Storer.*

BLUE'-GRÄSS, *n.* A perennial grass; wire-grass. *Farm. Ency.*

BLUE'-HÄIRED, *a.* Having blue hair. *Milton.*

BLUE'-JÖHN, *n.* A name given by miners to fluor-spar. *Craig.*

BLUE'-LÄWS, *n. pl.* A cant term applied to laws that are unreasonably severe. *Peters.*

BLUE'LY, *ad.* With a blue color. *More.*

BLUE'NESS, *n.* The quality of being blue. *Boyle.*

BLUE'-ÖINT'MENT, *n.* A mercurial ointment.

BLUE'PË-TER, *n.* [Corruption of *blue-repeater*.] (Naut.) A blue flag, having a white square in the centre, used as a signal for sailing. *Maunders.*

BLUE'-PILL, *n.* A mercurial pill. *Ogilvie.*

BLUE'-RÜ-IN, *n.* A cant name for whiskey, gin, and other spirituous liquors. *Carlyle.*

BLUE'-STÖCK-ING, *n.* 1. A cant term for a literary woman. *Sir E. Brydges.*

† This term is derived from the sportive title given to evening assemblies held by ladies, in the time of Dr. Johnson, for conversation with literary men. "These societies," says Boswell, "were denominated *Blue Stocking Clubs*. One of the most eminent members was Mr. Stillingfleet, whose dress was remarkably grave, and, in particular, it was observed that he wore blue stockings. Such was the excellence of his conversation, that his absence was felt as so great a loss, that it used to be said, 'We can do nothing without the blue stockings'; and thus by degrees the title was established." Hence the ladies who frequented the club were afterwards styled *blue-stockings*.

2. An American bird; a species of avocet.

BLUE'-STÖCK-ING-ISM, *n.* The quality of a blue-stocking; female pedantry. [It.] *Ch. Ob.*

BLUE'STÖNE, *n.* Blue-vitriol.

BLUE'-VEINED (blā'vānd), *a.* Having blue veins.

BLUE'-VIT'Rİ-QL, *n.* Sulphate of copper. *Turner.*

BLUE'Y, *a.* Somewhat blue; bluish. *Southey.*

BLUFF, *a.* [Perhaps from *blout*. *Richardson*.]

1. Pompous; blustering; coarse in manner. "A pert, or bluff, important wight." *Armstrong.*

2. Surly; churlish. [Local in South of England.] *Halliwel.*

3. Obtuse; blunt. "A bluff point." *Cook.*

BLUFF, *n.* A high, steep bank or shore; high land projecting almost perpendicularly into the sea or river. *Brande.*

BLUFF'-BÖWED, } *a.* (Naut.) Having a full, square bow, as a ship. *Dana.*

BLUFF'-HEAD-ED, }

BLUFF'NESS, *n.* Surliness; churlishness.

A remarkable bluffness of face, a loud voice, and a masculine air. *The World.*

BLUFF'-ÖFF, *v. a.* To put off by a bluff manner. *Bartlett.*

[Low.]

BLUFF'FY, *a.* Abounding in bluffs or bold points, as a coast. *Craig.*

BLÜ'ING, *n.* The act of making blue; — any thing used to impart a blue color. *Craig.*

BLÜ'ISH, *a.* Blue in some degree. *Shak.*

BLÜ'ISH-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being slightly blue.

BLÜ'NDER, *v. n.* [A. S. *blinnan*, to blin, to stop. *Richardson.* — A. S. *blendian*, to blind: — *blendan*, to blend, to mix.] [*i.* BLUNDERED; *pp.* BLUNDERING, BLUNDERED.]

1. To mistake grossly; to err through haste, carelessness, or diffidence.

I was never distinguished for address, and have often blundered in making my bow. *Goldsmith.*

2. To flounder; to stumble.

He who now to sense, now nonsense leaning, Means not, but blunders round about a meaning. *Pope.*

BLÜ'NDER, *v. a.* [A. S. *blendan*, to mix.]

1. To mix or confound foolishly. "He blunders and confounds all these together." *Stillingfleet.*

2. To make to blunder. "To blunder an adversary." *Dutton.*

BLÜ'NDER, *n.* A mistake through haste, carelessness, or diffidence; a gross mistake; a palpable error. *Addison.*

Syn. — See ERROR.

BLÜ'NDER-BÜSS, *n.* [*blunder*, and Dut. *buss*, a tube, a gun; Ger. *büchse*; Dut. *donderbus*.]

1. A gun of large bore, capable of discharging many bullets. *Dryden.*

2. A blunderhead; a blunderer. "*Blunder-buss of law.*" *Pope.*

BLÜ'NDER-ER, *n.* One apt to commit blunders; a blockhead. *Watts.*

BLÜ'NDER-HEAD, *n.* A stupid, careless fellow. "This thick-skulled blunder head." *L'Estrange.*

BLÜ'NDER-ING, *p. a.* Committing blunders; grossly erring; carelessly.

BLÜ'NDER-ING-LY, *ad.* In a blundering manner. *Lewis.*

BLÜNK, *n.* A name in Scotland for calico, or that species of cotton cloth manufactured for being printed. *Buchanan.*

BLÜNK'ER, *n.* A calico-printer. *Buchanan.*

BLÜNT, *a.* [Gr. *ἀμβλυπρία*, a blunting, from *ἀμβλύνω*, to make dull; A. S. *blinnan*, to stop.]

1. Dull on the edge or point. "*Blunt wedges rive hard.*" *Shak.*

2. Dull in understanding; obtuse. "His wits are not so blunt." *Shak.*

3. Rough; rude; not civil; bluff; abrupt. *Bacon.*

Whitehead, a grave divine, was of a blunt, stoical nature.

BLÜNT, *v. a.* [*i.* BLUNTED; *pp.* BLUNTING, BLUNTED.]

1. To dull the edge or point. "Would blunt my sword in battle." *Dryden.*

2. To repress or weaken, as a passion. "*Blunt not his love.*" *Shak.*

BLÜNT'ING, *n.* Act of dulling; restraint. "Not impediments, or bluntings." *Bp. Taylor.*

BLÜNT'ISH, *a.* Somewhat blunt. *Ash.*

BLÜNT'LY, *ad.* In a blunt manner; coarsely; roughly; plainly. *Shak.*

BLÜNT'NESS, *n.* 1. Want of edge or point. "The bluntness of his darts." *Suckling.*

2. Roughness of manners; coarseness. *Goldsmith.*

Good Jarvis, make no apologies for this honest bluntness.

BLÜNT'-WIT-TED, *a.* Dull; stupid. *Shak.*

BLÜR, *n.* [Dut. *blaar*, a blister, a pustule.]

1. Something that obscures or soils; a blot; a stain. *South.*

2. A disgrace; a reproach. *Udal.*

BLÜR, *v. a.* [*i.* BLURRED; *pp.* BLURRING, BLURRED.]

1. To obscure by some blot, soil, or stain. Time hath nothing blurred those lines of favor Which then he wore. *Shak.*

2. To sully, or tarnish, as reputation, by something disgraceful. Ne'er yet did base dishonor blur our name But with our sword we wiped away the blot. *Shak.*

BLÜRT, *v. a.* [Formed from *blur*; *blurred*,

blurr'd, *blurt*. *Richardson.*] [*i.* BLURTED; *pp.* BLURTING, BLURTED.] To utter suddenly or inadvertently; to bolt.

And yet the truth may lose its grace, If blurted to a person's face. *Lloyd.*

To blurt at, to speak of with contempt. — To blurt out, to speak unadvisedly or rashly.

BLÜSH, *v. n.* [A. S. *ablisian*; Dut. *bloozen*, to blush.] [*i.* BLUSHED; *pp.* BLUSHING, BLUSHED.]

1. To reddening in the cheeks from shame, confusion, or modesty.

Modest and ingenuous worth That blushed at its own praise. *Cowper.*

The man that blushes is not quite a brute. *Young.*

2. To have a reddish color. Along those blushing borders, bright with dew. *Thomson.*

BLÜSH, *v. a.* To make red. "To blush and beautify the cheek." [R.] *Shak.*

BLÜSH, *n.* [Dut. *blus*.] 1. Redness in the cheeks caused by shame, confusion, or modesty.

O shame, where is thy blush? *Shak.*

2. A reddish color. And light's last blushes tinged the distant hills. *Lytleton.*

3. Resemblance; look; as, "She has a blush of her father." [North of England.] *Todd.*

At the first blush, at the first glance; at first sight.

† BLÜSH'ET, *n.* A young, modest girl. *B. Jonson.*

BLÜSH'FUL, *a.* Full of blushes. *Thomson.*

BLÜSH'ING, *n.* The appearance of blushes, or of a reddish color. "The blushings of those that are of modest looks." *Bp. Taylor.*

"The blushings of the evening." *Spenser.*

BLÜSH'ING, *p. a.* Manifesting blushes; having a reddish color.

BLÜSH'ING-LY, *ad.* In a blushing manner. *Craig.*

BLÜSH'LESS, *a.* Without a blush; impudent. "Blushless crimes." *Sandys.*

BLÜSH'Y, *a.* Having the color of a blush. "These [blossoms] of apples . . . are blushty." [R.] *Bacon.*

BLÜS'TER, *v. n.* [A. S. *blastan*, to puff.] [*i.* BLUSTERED; *pp.* BLUSTERING, BLUSTERED.]

1. To make a loud noise; to roar as a storm. His blustering blast each coast doth scour. *Spenser.*

2. To swagger; to boast; to bully. Your ministerial directors blustered like tragic tyrants. *Burke.*

† BLÜS'TER, *v. a.* To blow down. *Todd.*

BLÜS'TER, *n.* 1. Roar of storms or of violent wind. "The skies look grimly, and threaten present blusters." *Shak.*

2. A loud, harsh noise. "The brazen trumpet's bluster." *Swift.*

3. Boasting; boisterousness. A coward makes a great deal more bluster than a man of honor. *L'Estrange.*

BLÜS'TER-ÄTION, *n.* Noisy boasting; bluster. [Provincial in England, and low and colloquial in the United States.] *Hallwell.*

BLÜS'TER-ER, *n.* One who blusters; a swaggerer; a noisy fellow. *Shak.*

BLÜS'TER-ING, *p. a.* 1. Windy; stormy; as, "Blustering weather."

2. Swaggering; turbulent. "A blustering fellow." *L'Estrange.*

BLÜS'TER-ING, *n.* Tumult; noise. *South.*

† BLÜS'TER-OÜS, *a.* Tumultuous; noisy. *Shak.*

B-MÏ (bēmē), *n.* A note in music. *Shak.*

BÖ, *interj.* [W. *bw*.] A word used to terrify children. *Temple.*

BÖ'A, *n.* [L., a large serpent.]

1. (*Herp.*) A race of large serpents.

2. An article of dress for the neck, made of fur, and somewhat in the form of the serpent called boa. *Scudamore.*

BÖ'A-CON-STRIC'TOR, *n.* [L. *boa*, a large serpent, and *constringo*, *constrictus*, to bind together, to compress.] (*Zool.*) The largest species of variegated serpents, a native of tropical America, attaining, when full grown, the length of thirty-five feet. They are without venom, but possess immense muscular power, which enables them to crush large animals in their

folds. The python of Asia is sometimes called by this name. *Van Der Hoeven.*

BÖAR (bör), *n.* [L. *aper*; A. S. *bar*; Dut. *beer*; Ger. *eber*; W. *berdo*.] The male of the hog or swine: — the wild hog. *Wood.*

The boar out of the wood doth waste it. *Ps. lxxx. 13.*

BÖAR, *v. n.* (*Manege*.) To shoot out the nose and toss it; to bore; — said of a horse. *Farm. Ency.*

BÖARD (börd), *n.* [Goth. *baurd*; A. S. *bord*; Gael., Fr., & Sw. *bord*, W. *bicrdd*.]

1. A piece of sawed timber, broad and thin, and of undefined length.

With the saw they sundered trees in boards and planks. *Raleigh.*

2. A table to place food on.

Fan guard thy flock, and Ceres bless thy board. *Prior.*

The English nation, which was formerly more than a nation, is now a nation of boarders. *W. Wood.*

3. Food; diet; provision. Sometimes white lilies did their leaves afford, With wholesome poppy flowers, to mend his homely board. *Dryden.*

4. The customary meals obtained for a stipulated sum at the table of another; as, "He pays a high price for board."

5. A number of persons who have the management of some public office or trust, or who superintend the operations of any private business; as, "The board of customs"; "The board of trade"; "A board of directors."

6. *pl.* (*Book-binding*.) Covers of books made of pasteboard.

7. (*Naut.*) The deck of a ship, as in the phrases, "On board"; "A-board". — the stretch a vessel makes upon one tack when she is beating. *Dana.*

8. [Fr. *bord*, side.] The side of a ship. "Now board to board the rival vessels row." *Dryden.*

To go by the board, (*Naut.*) to go over the side of the ship. — Weather board, that side of the ship which is to windward. — To make short boards, to tack frequently. — To make a stern board, to fall back from the point gained on the last tack. — To make a good board, to sail in a direct course when hauled close to the wind.

BÖARD, *v. a.* [*i.* BOARDED; *pp.* BOARDING, BOARDED.]

1. To cover with boards. *Moxon.*

2. To enter a ship by force. "I boarded the king's ship." *Shak.*

3. To supply with food for a stipulated sum; as, "He will board you during the winter."

4. [Fr. *aborder*, to approach, to accost.] † To accost; to address.

Uim the prince with gentle court did board. *Spenser.*

BÖARD, *v. n.* To live in a house at a certain rate for eating; to be furnished with food or meals for a stipulated sum. "At a house where mixed company boarded." *Tatler.*

BÖARD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be boarded, or approached. *Sherwood.*

BÖARD'ER, *n.* 1. One who is furnished with food at a certain rate from the table of another; a tabler. *Sherwood.*

2. (*Naut.*) A sailor whose duty it is to board the enemy's ship.

BÖARD'ING-HÖÜSE, *n.* A house where board is furnished. *Crabb.*

BÖARD'ING-PIKE, *n.* A pike used by sailors in boarding a ship. *Crabb.*

BÖARD'ING-SCHÖÖL (-sköl), *n.* A school where the pupils live and board with the teacher.

A blockhead, with melodious voice, In boarding-schools may have his choice. *Swift.*

BÖARD'LESS, *a.* Without a table or board.

BÖARD'-WÄ-GEß, *n. pl.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals. *Dryden.*

BÖAR'ISH, *a.* Swinish; brutal. *Shak.*

BÖAR'-SPÉAR, *n.* A spear used in hunting the boar. *Spenser.*

BÖAR'-THIS-TLE (bör'this-si), *n.* A plant; — called also *spear-thistle*. *Booth.*

BÖAST (böät), *v. n.* [W. *bostio*, to boast, to vaunt.] [*i.* BOASTED; *pp.* BOASTING, BOASTED.]

1. To display one's own importance; to exalt one's self; to vaunt; to brag.

Thine heart lifteth thee up to boast. 2 Chron. xxv. 19.

2. To exult; to glory.

In God we boast all the day long. Ps. xlv. 8.

BOAST, *v. a.* 1. To display with ostentatious language; to brag of.

Lest bad men should boast
Their specious deeds. Milton.

2. To magnify; to exalt.

In their glory shall ye boast yourselves. Isa. lxi. 6.

3. To make over-confident; to vaunt.

Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth. Prov. xxvii. 1.

4. (*Sculp.*) To cut roughly, as stone, in order to form the outline of a figure. Francis.

BOAST, *n.* [*W. boast*; *Gael. bosd, bost.*]

1. Something boasted of.

How dearly I abide that *boast* so vain. Milton.

2. Praiseworthy exultation.

My soul shall make her *boast* in the Lord. Ps. xxxiv. 2.

3. A subject of boasting; a vaunting speech; an expression of ostentation.

Not Tyro nor Mycene match her name,
Nor great Almena, the proud *boasts* of fame. Pope.

BOAST'ER, *n.* One who boasts; a braggart; a braggadocio. Boyle.

BOAST'FUL, *a.* Addicted to boasting; ostentatious. Shak.

BOAST'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a boastful manner.

BOAST'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being boastful.

BOAST'ING, *n.* 1. Act of making boasts.

2. (*Sculp.*) The rough cutting of a stone to form the outline of a figure. Francis.

BOAST'ING, *p. a.* Making boasts; bragging.

BOAST'ING-LY, *ad.* Ostentatiously. Burke.

† **BOAST'IVE** (*bost'iv*), *a.* Boastful. Shenstone.

BOAST'LESS, *a.* Without ostentation. Thomson.

BOAST'ON, *n.* A game played with cards. Hoyle.

BOAT (*bät*), *n.* [*A. S. bat, a boat or ship*; *Ger. & Dut. boot*; *Sw. båt*; *Fr. bateau.*]

1. A small vessel, generally open, and propelled by oars, by sails, or by steam,—as the launch, the barge, the pinnace, the yawl, &c.

Vessels large may venture more,
But little *boats* should keep near shore. Franklin.

2. A small sailing vessel employed on a special service, and usually described by some epithet denoting its use; as, "Pilot-boat"; "Advice-boat"; "Health-boat."

3. A steam-packet; as, "The Cunard-boats."

BOAT, *v. a.* [*i. BOATED*; *pp. BOATING, BOATED.*]

To carry or transport in a boat. Wilberforce.

BOAT'-BLE, *a.* Navigable with boats. Lyell.

BOAT'-BILL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) 1. A bird of the order *Grallæ*, and family *Ardeide*;—found in South America, and so named from the resemblance of its bill to a boat with the keel turned upwards; *Cancyoma cochlearia* of Linnæus. Baird.

2. A bird of the order *Passeres*, family *Coraciæ*, and sub-family *Eurylaiminæ*.—See *EURYLAIMINÆ*. Gray.

BOAT'-BUILD-ER, *n.* One who makes boats. Jodrell.

BOAT'-FLY, *n.* (*Ent.*) A bug of the family *Notonectinæ*;—so named from its resemblance to a boat while swimming on the back and propelling itself with the hind legs, which are very long, as with oars. Baird.

BOAT'-HOOK (*bät'häk*), *n.* A long pole with a hook at the end, used in boats. Crabb.

BOAT'ING, *n.* 1. The act of conveying in a boat. Wilberforce.

2. A cruel punishment, inflicted by the ancient Persians, by confining the offender between two boats. Mar. Dict.



Boat-bill

† **BO-Ä-TION**, *n.* [*L. boo, boatus, to cry aloud, to roar.*] Roar; noise. Derham.

BOÄT'-LIKE, *a.* Formed like a boat. Drayton.

BOÄT'MAN, *n.*; pl. **BOÄT'MEN**. One who manages a boat. Prior.

BOÄT'RÖPE, *n.* A rope fastening a boat to a ship. Crabb.

BOÄT'-SHÄPED (*-shäpt*), *a.* Having the form of a boat; cymbiform. Craig.

BOÄT'SHELL, *n.* A crustaceous animal belonging to the genus *Cymba*. Hall.

BOÄTS'MAN, *n.* Same as **BOATMAN**. Dryden.

BOÄT'SWÄIN (*bät'swän or bät'sn*) [*bät'swän, colloquially bät'sn, W. Sm.*; *bät'sn, S. P. K. R.*; *bät'swän or bät'sn, J. F. Ja.*; *bät'sn, E.*], *n.* [*A. S. batswan; bat, a boat, and swan, or swain, a swain or servant.*] A warrant officer in the navy who has charge of the boats, rigging, anchors, and cables, and whose duty it is to summon the crew. Harris. Dana.

BOÄT'-TÄIL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Sturnidæ*, and sub-family *Quiscalinæ*. Gray.

BÖB, *v. a.* ["The etymologists afford no insight into the origin of this word." Richardson.] [*i. BOBBED*; *pp. BOBBING, BOBBED.*]

1. To beat or strike by a short, jerking action. I'll not be *bobbed* in the nose. Beau. & Fl.

2. To cut short; to clip. Robinson.

3. To cheat. "I have *bobbed* his brain more than he has beat my bones." Shak.

4. To get by cheating.

He calls me to a restitution large
Of gold and silver, *bobbed* from me. Shak.

BÖB, *v. n.* 1. To play backward and forward; to play loosely against any thing.

A birthday jewel *bobbing* at their ear. Dryden.

2. To angle by giving the hook a jerking motion in the water.

These are the baits they *bob* with. Beau. & Fl.

BÖB, *n.* 1. Something that hangs so as to play loosely; a pendant; an ear-ring.

In jewels dressed, and at each ear a *bob*. Dryden.

2. † A short jerking action or blow.

I am sharply taunted with pinches, nips, and *bobs*. Ascham.

3. † The words repeated at the end of a stanza.

To bed, to bed, will be the *bob* of the song. L'Estrange.

4. A wig of short hair; a bobwig. Shenstone.

5. A familiar name for a small wheel made of thick leather, and used in polishing the inside of the bowls of spoons, &c. Ogilvie.

6. (*Bell-ringing.*) A peal of several courses or sets of changes. Johnson.

7. (*Angling.*) A worm used for bait. Walton.

This name is applied also to a peculiar kind of hook used in bobbing.

8. (*Carp. & Masonry.*) A round ball at the end of a plumb-line.

9. (*Clock-making.*) The ball or disk at the end of a pendulum. Buchanan.

10. † [*Old Fr. bobe, pleasantry, badinage.*] A sneering joke; a taunt. Beau. & Fl. Shak.

† **BO-BÄNCE'**, *n.* [*Fr.*] Boasting. Chaucer.

BÖB'BER-Y, *n.* A disturbance; a squabble; a tumult; a row. [*Colloquial and vulgar.*] Halliwell.

BÖB'BIN, *n.* [*Fr. bobine*; *Dut. bobijn, bobijn.*]

1. A small, wooden pin, to wind thread on, used in making lace, and spinning. Milton.

2. Round tape. Goldsmith.

BÖB'BI-NËT, *n.* A kind of netted gauze or lace wrought by machines, and not by hand. Craig.

BÖB'BIN-WORK (*-würk*), *n.* Work woven with bobbins. Greco.

BÖB'CHËR-RY, *n.* A play among children, in which a cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth. Arbuthnot.

BÖB'O-LINK, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A beautiful singing bird of America, called also *bobolink-horn*, *bob-link*, *rice-bird*, *rice-bunting*, and *reed-bird*; the *Dolichonyx orizyvorus* of Swainson;—sometimes termed the *skunk-blackbird*, or *skunk-bird*, a name first applied by the Cree Indians, from the resemblance in the colors of the male to those of that quadruped. Audubon.

BÖB'-SLËD, *n.* A short sled used for transport-

ing large timber from the forest to a river or a public road. [U. S.] Bartlett.

BÖB'STÄY, *n.* (*Naut.*) A short rope used to confine the bowsprit downward to the stem, or cutwater. Mar. Dict.

BÖB'TÄIL, *n.* A tail cut short. Shak.

Rag, tag, and *bobtail*; the rabble. [Vulgar.]

BÖB'TÄILED (*böb'täld*), *a.* Having a tail cut short. "A *bobtailed* cur." L'Estrange.

BÖB'TÄIL-WIG, *n.* Same as **BOBWIG**. Booth.

BÖB'-WIG, *n.* A wig of short hair. Spectator.

BÖ'CAL, *n.* [*Fr.*] A cylindrical glass vessel with a large and short neck;—used for preserving solid substances. Craig.

BO-CÄR'DÖ, *n.* (*Logic.*) A species of syllogism, in which the middle proposition is a universal affirmative, and the first and last are particular negatives. Crabb.

BÖC'A-SINE, *n.* [*Fr. bocassin.*] 1. A fine buckram, resembling taffeta. Cotgrave.

2. The stuff called also *calamanco*. Cotgrave.

BÖC'CA, *n.* [*It. mouth.*] The round hole in the working furnace of a glass manufactory. Craig.

BÖCK'E-LËT, *n.* A long-winged hawk. Crabb.

BÖCK'E-RËT, *n.* Same as **BOCKELET**. Bailey.

BÖCK'EY, *n.* A bowl or vessel made from a gourd. [Local, New York.] Bartlett.

BÖCK'ING, *n.* 1. Red herring. Crabb.

2. A coarse woollen stuff; a kind of baize used as a floor-cloth, &c.;—so called from having been first made at Bocking, in England. R. W. Hamilton.

BÖCK'LÄND, *n.* [*A. S. bocland*; *boc*, a book, and *land*, land.] (*Law.*) A possession or inheritance held by evidence in writing, free from all fief, fee, service, or fines; such as was formerly denominated *allodial*, and is now called *freehold*; bookland. It was so named to distinguish it from *folc-land*, which was held without writing. Burwill.

BÖDE, *v. a.* [*A. S. bodian*, to announce; *Dut. boode*, a messenger.] [*i. BODED*; *pp. BODING, BODED.*]

To portend; to foreshow; to forebode.

This *bodes* some strange eruption to our state. Shak.

BÖDE, *v. n.* To forebode; to presage. "It *boded* well to you." Dryden.

† **BÖDE**, *n.* 1. An omen. "The owl, that of death the *bode* bringeth." Chaucer.

2. [From *bide*.] Delay, or stop. Chaucer.

BÖDE'FUL, *a.* Foreboding; ominous. Carlyle.

BÖDE'MENT, *n.* A portent; omen. [n.] Shak.

† **BÖDGE**, *v. n.* To boggle; to stop; to fail. "We *bodged* again." Shak.

† **BÖDGE**, *n.* A botch; a patch. Whitlock.

BÖD'ICE (*böd'is*), *n.* [From *body*.] Short stays for women; a corset. Prior.

BÖD'IED, *a.* Having a body;—used in composition. "Ill-faced, worse-*bodied*." Shak.

BÖD'I-LËSS, *a.* Having no body; incorporeal. "Phantoms *bodiless*." Swift.

BÖD'I-LI-NËSS, *n.* Corporality. Minshew.

BÖD'I-LY, *a.* 1. Relating to the body, as distinguished from the mind. "Virtue atones for *bodily* defects." L'Estrange.

2. Existing in the form of a body; corporeal. "A spirit void of sensible qualities and *bodily* dimensions." South.

3. † Real; actual. "*Bodily* act." Shak.

Syn.—See **CORPORAL**.

BÖD'I-LY, *ad.* 1. In the form of a body; corporally. "The godhead dwells *bodily*." Watts.

2. In respect to the entire body or mass; entirely; completely; as, "To carry any thing away *bodily*."

BÖD'ING, *n.* A foreshowing; a prognostic; an omen. "Ominous *bodings*." Ep. Ward.

BÖD'KIN, *n.* [Etymology unknown. Perhaps *bodikin*, the diminutive of *body*. Skimmer.]

1. † A dagger. Chaucer. Beau. & Fl.

2. An instrument to draw a thread through a loop. *Sidney.*
 3. An instrument for dressing the hair. *Pope.*
 4. Cloth of silk and gold thread; — corrupted from *bauddin*. *B. Jonson.*
 5. (Printing.) A tool for picking letters out of a column or a page in correcting it. *Simmonds.*
BODKIN-WORK (-wûrk), *n.* A sort of trimming. *Crabb.*
BOD'LE, *n.* A Scotch penny, equal to half an English penny. *W. Scott.*
BOD'LEI-AN [bôd'le-an, *Sm. O. C. Cl.*; bôd-le'an, *Crabb*], *a.* Applied to a valuable library at Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley, in 1597. "The Bodleian Library." *Warton.*
BOD'Y, *n.* [A. S. *bodig*; Gael. *bodhag*.]
 1. The material substance of an animal; or the material part, opposed to the principle of life, or to the spirit.
 As the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also. *James i. 25.*
 2. The organized matter of a vegetable.
 That which thou sowest, thou sowest not that body that shall be, but bare earth; but God giveth it a body as it hath pleased him. *1 Cor. xv. 37, 38.*
 3. Form in which spirit is manifested.
 It is sown a natural body; it is raised a spiritual body. *1 Cor. xv. 44.*
 4. The main, central part of an animal, in distinction from the head and limbs.
 For a hand, a foot, and a body, they are past compare. *Shak.*
 5. (Physics.) Any determinate portion of matter, whether existing in a solid, liquid, or æiform state. *Brande.*
 The primary ideas we have peculiar to body are, the cohesion of solid parts, and a power of communicating motion by impulse. *Locke.*
 6. A person. "An eminent body." "Unworthy body as I am." *Shak.*
 7. Reality, as opposed to what is symbolical.
 A shadow of things to come; but the body is of Christ. *Col. ii. 17.*
 8. A collective mass; a number of persons associated under a common name, or for a common object. "The whole body of mankind." "That reverend body." *Swift.*
 9. The main part, or the bulk of any thing; as, "The body of an army"; "The body of a coach"; "The body of a church."
 10. A systematized summary of any department of knowledge; as, "A body of the civil law"; "A body of divinity."
 11. Strength; as, "Wine of good body."
 12. (Paint.) A thick consistency of color; body-color. *Fairholt.*
 13. (Geom.) Any solid figure. *Brande.*
Syn. — *Body*, in the sense of a dead body, is applicable to both men and brutes; *corps*, to men; *carcass*, to brutes.
BOD'Y, *a.* Accompanying the person. "A body servant." *Clay.*
BOD'Y, *v. a.* [*i.* **BODIED**; *pp.* **BODYING**, **BODIED**.]
 To give body to; to produce in some form.
 As imagination bodies forth
 The forms of things unknown. *Shak.*
BOD'Y-CLOTHES, *pl.* Clothing for horses. — See **CLOTHES**. *Addison.*
BOD'Y-COAT, *n.* A man's dress coat. *Simmonds.*
BOD'Y-COLOR, *n.* (Paint.) A color that is opaque, and has a thick consistency, as distinguished from a tint, or wash. *Fairholt.*
BOD'Y-GUARD (-gârd), *n.* The guard that protects the person; a life-guard. *Bp. Porteus.*
BOD'Y-POLITIC, *n.* A nation or community, as constituted under a government or polity.
 In the body-politic, as in the natural, those disorders are most dangerous that flow from the head. *Melmoth.*
BCE-Ô-TIAN (bê-ô-shan), *a.* (Geog.) Belonging to Bœotia: — dull; stupid; rude. *Matford.*
BCE-Ô-TIAN, *n.* (Geog.) A native of Bœotia.
BÖG, *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *bog*; Arm. *bouog*.] A soft, marshy place, covered with grass or other plants; a morass; a quagmire.
 He walks upon bogs and whirlpools; wheresoever he treads, he sinks. *South.*
Bog-iron ore, (Geol.) a substance that occurs in peat mosses, consisting of innumerable articulated threads, which are the cases of microscopic bodies, and which

are composed partly of silica and partly of oxide of iron. *Lyell.*
BÖG, *v. a.* To overwhelm as in a bog. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*
BÖG'BÉAN, *n.* (Bot.) A plant sometimes used in medicine; *Mentha trifoliata*; — called also *buckbean* and *water-trefoil*. *Loudon.*
BÖG'BÉR-RY, *n.* (Bot.) The cranberry. *Buchanan.*
BÖG'EARTH, *n.* (Min.) An earth or soil consisting chiefly of silex, and vegetable fibre partially decomposed. *P. Cyc.*
BÖG'GLE, *v. n.* [The diminutive of *bog*. *Richardson*. W. *bugul*, fear.] [*i.* **BÖGGLED**; *pp.* **BÖGGING**, **BÖGGLED**.] To fear to proceed; to shrink back; to hesitate.
 We start and boggle at every... appearance. *Glanville.*
 He had the oaths of allegiance and supremacy tendered to him, but *boggling* at them at first, and afterwards denying them, was committed prisoner to Newgate. *Wood.*
BÖG'GLER, *n.* One who boggles or hesitates.
BÖG'GLING, *p. a.* Hesitating; starting back.
†BÖG'GLISH, *a.* Doubtful. *Bp. Taylor.*
BÖG'GY, *a.* Like a bog; marshy; swampy. "A boggy Syrtis." *Milton.*
BÖG'HÖUSE, *n.* A house of office; a privy; a jakes. *Johnson.*
BÖG'LÄND, *a.* Living in a boggy country. *Dryden.*
BÖ'GLE, or **BÖ'GLE**, *n.* [W. *bog*, and *bugan*, a spectre; *bugul*, fear.] A bugbear; a spectre; a hobgoblin. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett.*
BÖG'ÖRE, *n.* A variety of iron ore found in bogs and swampy grounds; bog-iron ore. *Craig.*
BÖG'RÜSH, *n.* 1. A perennial plant, of the genus *Schœnus*; — called also *rush-grass*. *Loudon.*
 2. (Ornith.) A bird; a species of warbler of the size of a wren, common among bogs in Sweden. *Buchanan.*
BÖG'SPÄV-IN, *n.* (Far.) An encysted tumor on the inside of a horse's hough. *Buchanan.*
BÖG'TRÖT-TËR, *n.* 1. One who is accustomed to pass over bogs, or one who lives in a boggy country. "The practised bog-trotter passes over them [bogs] in safety." *P. Cyc.*
 2. A derisive epithet applied to Irishmen, in allusion to the bogs of Ireland. *Bartlett.*
BÖG'TRÖT-TING, *a.* Passing over bogs; living in a boggy country. *Goldsmith.*
BÖ'GUS, *n.* Liquor made of rum and molasses. [Local, U. S.] *Bartlett.*
BÖ'GUS, *a.* Spurious; counterfeit; as, "Bogus money." [A cant term, U. S.] *Bartlett.*
 Is a bogus government — government? Are bogus laws — laws? *Dr. Taylor.*
BÖ'HËA' (bê-hê'), *n.* An inferior species of black tea: — used also as a generic name for the different varieties of black tea, including *Souchong*, *Pekoe*, and *Congou*. *Brande.*
BÖ'HËMI-AN, *a.* (Geog.) Belonging to Bohemia. *Ed. Ency.*
BÖ'HËMI-AN, *n.* (Geog.) A native of Bohemia.
BÖIL, *v. n.* [L. *bullio*, to boil; Fr. *bouillir*.] [*i.* **BOILED**; *pp.* **BOILING**, **BOILED**.]
 1. To have a bubbling motion, or to be agitated by heat.
 The fire causeth the waters to boil. *Is. lxi. 2.*
 2. To move as water when it is agitated by heat.
 He maketh the deep to boil like a pot. *Job xii. 21.*
 3. To be cooked by boiling. "In the caldron boil and bake." *Shak.*
 4. To be moved with passion; to be ardent, or hot. "Boiling blood." *Dryden.*
 To boil over, to be thrown over the sides of a vessel or reservoir, as water or any liquid when boiling. — To boil away, to evaporate by being boiled.
BÖIL, *v. a.* 1. To cook by boiling.
 Beasts of chase, or fowl of game, in pastry built, or from the spit, or boiled. *Milton.*
 2. To heat or seethe in boiling water or other liquid.
 To try whether seeds be old or new, if you boil them in water, the new seeds will sprout sooner. *Bacon.*
BÖIL, *n.* [A. S. *byl*, bile; Dut. *buil*; Dan. *byld*;

Ger. *beule*.] A sore, painful tumor, terminating in a pustule.
 This is now the more common orthography of this word; though it was formerly spelt *bile*, which is more in accordance with its etymology. — See **BILE**.
BÖILED (boild), *p. a.* Heated, or dressed, in boiling water.
BÖIL'ER, *n.* 1. One who boils. "The boilers of saltpetre." *Boyle.*
 2. The vessel in which any thing is boiled. "Pots and boilers." *Woodward.*
 3. (Mech.) A close vessel in which steam is generated, to be used as the motive force in steam engines, or for other purposes. It is usually made of wrought iron plates, overlapping at the edges and fastened by rivets.
BÖIL'ER-PLATES, *n. pl.* Sheets of iron used for making boilers, tanks, vessels, &c. *Simmonds.*
BÖIL'ER-Y, *n.* A place, in salt works, where salt is boiled. *Johnson.*
BÖIL'ING, *p. a.* Agitated by heat.
 The boiling point is the temperature at which liquids are in a state of ebullition by heat. The boiling point of water, at the level of the sea, when the barometer stands at 30", is 212°; of alcohol, 176°; of ether, 96°; of mercury, 662°, by Fahrenheit's thermometer. When the pressure of the atmosphere is lessened by ascending above the level of the sea, or by artificial means, as in the application of the air-pump to close vessels, a corresponding decrease takes place in the temperature at which liquids boil. Thus it has been found that the boiling point of water varies 0.88 of a degree for every half inch of variation of the barometer. *P. Cyc.*
BÖIL'ING, *n.* Act of boiling; ebullition.
Syn. — See **EBULLITION**.
BÖIL'ING-LY, *ad.* In a boiling manner. *Byron.*
BÖIS'TËR-OÛS, *a.* [Dut. *byster*, furious; Dan. *bister*; W. *buyst*, fierce, savage.]
 1. Furious; vehement; violent; turbulent.
 The brute and boisterous force of violent men. *Milton.*
 2. Loud or roaring, as the sound made by the wind in a storm. "A boisterous storm." *Shak.*
 3. † Intense; overpowering.
 Heat... too powerful and boisterous for them. *Woodward.*
 4. † Huge; unwieldy. "His boisterous club." *Spenser.* "Boisterous curls." *Milton.*
Syn. — See **VIOLENT**.
BÖIS'TËR-OÛS-LY, *ad.* In a boisterous manner, violently; tumultuously. *Swift.*
BÖIS'TËR-OÛS-NËSS, *n.* Turbulence. *More.*
BÖKE, *v. n.* To vomit. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett.*
BÖ'LA-RY, *a.* [Gr. *bulos*, a clod; L. *bolus*.] Partaking of the nature of bole or clay. "A bolary and clammy substance." *Brown.*
BÖLD, *a.* [Goth. *balþ*; A. S. *bald*; It. *bardo*.]
 1. Daring; brave; fearless; courageous; intrepid; undaunted.
 The wicked flee when no man pursueth; but the righteous are bold as a lion. *Prov. xxviii. 1.*
 2. Assured; confident. "I can be bold to say." *Locke.*
 3. Rude; impertinent; impudent.
 Your presence is too bold and peremptory. *Shak.*
 4. Executed with spirit and decision, or without fear of criticism.
 The cathedral church is a very bold work. *Addison.*
 5. Showing great license in design or expression, as a literary work.
 The figures are bold even to temerity. *Cowley.*
 6. Standing out to the view; conspicuous or striking.
 Shadows in painting make the figure bolder. *Dryden.*
 7. Steep and abrupt; as, "A bold shore."
 To make bold, to use freedom.
Syn. — *Bold* in the defence of truth; *bold* as a lion; *daring* in military exploits; a *brave* soldier, *fearless* of danger; a *courageous* general; *intrepid* conduct, *undaunted* resolution.
†BÖLD, *v. a.* To bolden; to make bold. *A. Hall.*
†BÖLD'EN (böld'en), *v. a.* To embolden. *Shak.*
BÖLD'FACE, *n.* Impudence; sauciness: — an impudent, saucy person. *L'Estrange.*
BÖLD'-FACED (böld'fâs), *a.* Impudent. "The bold-faced atheists of this age." *Bp. Bramhall.*

BOLDLY, *ad.* In a bold manner; with courage; daringly. *Hooker.*

BOLDNESS, *n.* 1. Quality of being bold; courage; bravery; intrepidity; assurance.

When they saw the boldness of Peter and John, and perceived they were unlearned and ignorant men, they marvelled. *Acts iv. 13.*

2. Freedom from bashfulness; confident mien.

Boldness is the power to speak or do what we intend before others, without fear or disorder. *Locke.*

3. Exemption from caution, and scrupulous nicety; as, "Boldness of style."

4. Freedom; liberty. "Great is my boldness of speech toward you." *2 Cor. vii. 4.*

5. Impudence; rudeness.

I'll strike thee to my foot, And spurn upon thee, beggar, for thy boldness. *Shak.*

6. Steepness; abruptness; as, "The boldness of the coast."

Syn.—*Boldness* to dare; *fortitude* to endure.—*See AUDACITY.*

BOLD-SPÍR-ÍT-ÉD, *a.* Courageous. *Scott.*

BÖLE, *n.* [*Goth. & Sw. bol; Dan. bul.*]

1. The trunk or body of a tree.

View well this tree, the queen of all the grove, How vast her bole, how wide her arms are spread. *Dryden.*

2. A dry measure.—*See BOLL, No. 3.*

BÖLE, *n.* [*Gr. Bōlos, a clod, a lump; L. bolus.*] (*Min.*) A solid, amorphous, earthy mineral, of a yellow, red, or brownish-black color, consisting principally of alumina, silica, and oxide of iron. The *Armenian bole*, or *bole Armeniac*, was formerly much used in medicine as a tonic, astringent, and styptic. *Brande.*

BOLERO (bō-lā'ro), *n.* [*Sp.*] 1. A dance very popular in Spain;—so called from the name of its inventor. *Brande.*

2. The person who performs this dance on the stage. *Velasquez.*

BO-LÉT-IC, *a* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from a species of boletus. *Brande.*

BO-LÉ-TUS, *n.* [*L., from Gr. Bōlos, a clod.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of fungi, or mushrooms. *Brande.*

BŌ'LIS, *n.*; pl. *BŌ'LIS-ES*. [*L., from Gr. Bōlis, a missile weapon; Bōlle, to throw.*] A meteor.

BÖLL, *v. n.* [*i. BOLLED; pp. BOLLING, BOLLED.*] To form into a seed-vessel.

The barley was in the ear, and the flax was bolted. *Isa. ix. 31.*

BÖLL, *n.* [*A. S. bolla, a bowl, or any round vessel; Gael. bol; Dan. bolle; Sw. bül.*]

1. (*Bot.*) The pod or capsule of a plant; a pericarp. *Buchanan.*

2. A salt measure of two bushels;—written also *bole*. *Farm. Ency.*

3. [*Gael. bolladh.*] (*Scotland.*) A measure of wheat and beans equivalent to four Winchester bushels;—of oats, barley, and potatoes, equal to six bushels.—*See BÖLE, Loudon.*

BÖL'LARD, *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the large posts set in the ground on each side of a dock, and to which hawsers are lashed and secured. *Mar. Dict.*

BÖL'LARD-TÍM'BERS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Two timbers at the bow of a ship, one on each side of the bowsprit, to secure its end. *Mar. Dict.*

BÖL'LI-MŌ-NY, *n.* A medley of several sorts of grain;—written also *bullimong*, *bullimony*, and *bollemong*. [*Local, Eng.*] *Tusser. Crab.*

BÖLL'ING, *n.* A lopped tree; a pollard. *Ray.*

BO-LŌGN'A-PHŪ'AL (bō-lōn'yā), *n.* A small phial of unannealed glass, which flies in pieces when its surface is scratched by a hard body.

BO-LŌGN'A-SĀU'SAGE (bō-lōn'yā), *n.* A sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork suet. *Craig.*

BO-LŌGN'A-STŌNE, *n.* (*Min.*) A native sulphate of baryta, found at Bologna. It is highly phosphorescent after calcination. *Brande.*

BŌ-LŌGN-ĒSE' (bō-lōn-yēz'), *a.* Relating to Bologna, or to its school of painting. *Brande.*

BO-LŌGN'IAN (bō-lōn'yān), *a.* Belonging, or relating, to Bologna.

Bolognian stone, a stone which is a sulphate of barytes, and remarkable for becoming, when heated with charcoal, a powerful solar phosphorus. *Brande.*

BÖLL'WORM (-würm), *n.* A worm that attacks the boll of the cotton-plant.

BÖL'STER, *n.* [*A. S. bolster, a pillow or bolster; Ger. polster, a bolster; Sw. bolster, a bed.*]

1. Something on which to rest the head while reclining; a pillow.

Perhaps some cold bank is her bolster now. *Milton.*

2. A kind of bag, filled with feathers or some soft material, and laid across a bed under the pillows.

And here I'll fling the pillow, there the bolster. *Shak.*

3. A pad or quilt, as of a saddle. *Swift.*

4. (*Med.*) A compress or pad to be laid on a wound. *Wiseman.*

5. (*Cutlery.*) That part of a knife blade which joins the end of a handle. *Francis.*

6. (*Mech.*) A cylindrical piece of iron with a hole through the middle, used when holes are to be punched. *Crabb.*

7. (*Naut.*) A piece of soft wood covered with canvas, placed on the trestle-trees, for the eyes of the rigging to rest upon;—anything placed under ropes to prevent abrasion. *Dana.*

8. (*Arch.*) *pl.* The rolls forming the ends or sides of the lonic capital. *Francis.*

BÖL'STER, *v. a.* [*i. BOLSTERED; pp. BOLSTERING, BOLSTERED.*]

1. To support with a bolster, as the head.

2. To support; to hold up; to maintain.

Persuasions used to further the truth, not to bolster error. *Hooker.*

3. To swell out. *Taiter.*

BÖL'STER-CĀSE, *n.* A case to hold a bolster.

BÖL'STERED (böl'sterd), *a.* 1. Supported.

2. Swelled out. *Bp. Taylor.*

BÖL'STER-ER, *n.* One who bolsters. *Bp. Bancroft.*

BÖL'STER-ING, *n.* A prop; a propping; a support. *Bp. Taylor.*

BÖLT, *n.* [*A. S. bolt, an engine to throw bolts, arrows, &c.; Dan. bolt, a bolt; Sw. bult.—Gr. Bōlle, to throw.*]

1. Something thrown; an arrow; a dart.

Yet marked I where the bolt of Cupid fell. *Shak.*

2. A stroke of lightning; a thunderbolt.

How dare you, ghosts, Accuse the thunderer whose bolt you know? *Shak.*

3. (*Mech.*) A cylindrical pin or bar of metal used for a fastening, either by making it to slide in a socket, as the *bolt* of a door, or by driving it through contiguous pieces of wood or other substance, as the *bolts* with which the planks and timbers of a ship are secured.

4. [*Goth. boltt, a fetter.*] An iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner; a shackle.

Away with him to prison; lay bolts enough upon him. *Shak.*

5. [*Old Fr. bulleteau, a bolting-cloth.*] A sieve. "*Bolts of lawn.*" *B. Jonson.*

6. A quantity of canvas containing twenty-eight ells. *Craig.*

7. (*Naut.*) The edge of a sail. *Levis.*

BÖLT, *v. a.* [*i. BOLTED; pp. BOLTING, BOLTED.*]

1. To fasten with a bolt; as, "To bolt a door."

2. To fetter; to shackle. "Which shackles accident and bolts up change." *Shak.*

3. To blurt out or speak precipitantly.

I hate when Vice can bolt her arguments. *Milton.*

4. To swallow hastily, or without chewing; as, "To bolt food." [*Local, Eng.*] *Forby.*

5. [*Ger. beuteln.*] To sift; to separate from bran. *Dryden.*

6. To examine, or separate in parts, as by sifting.

The report of the committee was examined, and sifted, and bolted to the brain. *Burke.*

7. To purify; to purge. [*R.*]

That's bolted by the northern blast twice o'er. *Shak.*

BÖLT, *v. n.* 1. To spring out with speed and suddenness; to start suddenly.

As the house was all in a flame, out bolts a mouse from the ruins, to save herself. *L'Estrange.*

2. To leave or desert suddenly a political party; to rat. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

BÖLT'-ĀU-SER, *n.* A large auger used in ship-building. *Buchanan.*

BÖLT'ÉD, *p. a.* 1. Fastened with a bolt. "*Bolted gates.*" *Dryden.*

2. Sifted with a sieve; as, "*Bolted flour.*"

BÖL'TEL, *n.* (*Arch.*) 1. The shaft of a clustered pillar, or a shaft attached to the jambs of a door or a window;—written also *bottel*, *battel*, *boutel*, and *boutell*. *Britton.*

2. A convex moulding, such as an ovolo, or a torus. *Gwilt.*

BÖLT'ER, *n.* 1. One who bolts.

2. A machine for sifting; a sieve. *Shak.*

3. A kind of net. *Carew.*

† **BÖLT'ER**, *v. a.* To besmear.

The blood-bolted Banquo smiles upon me. *Shak.*

BÖLT'HÉAD (bölt'héd), *n.* A globular flask with a tubular neck, used by chemists;—called also a *matrass* or *receiver*. *Brande.*

BÖLT'ING, *n.* 1. The act of bolting.

2. [*A. S. bolt, a house.*] (*Law.*) A term used in the inns of court to signify a private arguing of cases, as distinguished from mootings, which was a more formal and public mode of argument. *Burwill.*

BÖLT'ING-CLŌTH, *n.* Cloth of which bolters are made. *Smart.*

BÖLT'ING-HŌUSE, *n.* A place where meal is bolted. *Dennis.*

BÖLT'ING-HŪTCH, *n.* A tub or bin for bolted meal; a bolting-tub. *Shak.*

BÖLT'ING-MA-CHĪNE', *n.* That part of the machinery of a flour-mill, by which the flour is separated from the chaff. *Craig.*

BÖLT'ING-TŪB, *n.* A tub to sift meal in. "The . . . bake-houses and bolting-tub." *B. Jonson.*

BÖL'TON-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral found in limestone at Bolton, Mass. *Dana.*

BÖLT'-RŌPE, *n.* (*Naut.*) The rope which goes round the edges of a sail, and to which the canvas is sewed. *Dana.*

BÖLT'SPRIT, *n.* (*Naut.*) *See* BOWSPRIT. *Shak.*

BÖLT-ŪP-RIGHT, *a.* Quite upright. "I stood bolt-upright upon one end." *Addison.*

BŌ'LUS, *n.*; *L. pl. BŌ'LI*; *Eng. BŌ'LUS-ES*. [*L., from Gr. Bōlos, a lump.*] (*Med.*) A very large pill. "*Boluses and pills.*" *Swift.*

BŌM, *n.* (*Zool.*) A large, harmless serpent of America;—so named from the sound which it makes. *Buchanan.*

BŌMB (būm), *n.* [*Gr. Bōmbos, a hollow sound; L. bombus; Dan., Ger., & Fr. bombe, a bomb.*]

1. † A loud humming noise. *Bacon.*

2. The stroke upon a bell. *Johnson.*

3. (*Mil.*) A hollow ball or shell of cast-iron, having an orifice through which it is filled with gunpowder, and into which, when the charge is made, a fusee is inserted, so adjusted that when the bomb falls at the place intended, the fusee ignites the powder in the shell and blows it to pieces. *Brande.*

† **BŌMB** (būm), *v. n.* [*Dut. Bommen.*] To sound. "With bombing sighs." *B. Jonson.*

BŌMB (būm), *v. a.* To bombard. [*R.*] *Prior.*

BŌM-BĀ'CEŌUS (-shus), *a.* [*See BOMBAX.*] Relating to the genus *Bombax*. *Smart.*

† **BŌM'BĀRD**, *n.* [*Fr. bombarde, from L. bombus, a noise, and ardeo, to burn.*] *Vossius.*

1. A great gun; a cannon. *Knolles.*

2. A vessel for holding liquors. "That huge bombard of sack." *Shak.*

BŌM-BĀRD' (hūm-bārd'), *v. a.* [*Sw. bombardera; It. bombardare; Fr. bombarder.*] [*i. BOMBARD-ED; pp. BOMBARDING, BOMBARDED.*] To attack by throwing bombs or shells from mortars. *Addison.*

BŌM-BĀRD-IĒR', *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Mil.*) An engineer of artillery, who is appointed to the service of supervising the discharge of bombs. *Taiter.*

BŌM-BĀRD'MENT, *n.* Act of bombarding; an attack by throwing bombs. *Addison.*

BŌM-BĀRD'Ō, *n.* A musical wind instrument resembling the bassoon. *Craig.*

† BOMBARD-PHRASE, *n.* Bombastic language. "Their *bombard-phrases*." *B. Jonson.*

BOMB-BA-ŞIN', *n.* [Fr.] A slight fabric of silk and worsted. — See BOMBASTINE.

BOMB-BAST', or BOMB-BAST [būm-bast', *P. J. F.*; būm-bast', *N. E. Sm. Ja. R.*; būm-bast', *W. W. Ash.*], *n.* [L. *bombycinus*, made of silk; applied to the material used for wadding garments, and hence to any thing inflated.
1. † Silk, cotton, or other stuff of soft, loose texture, used to swell a garment.
Thy body's bolstered out with *bombast* and with bags. *Gascogne.*
2. High-sounding, senseless language; fustian.
His genius was perpetually liable to degenerate into *bombast*. *Pope.*

BOMB-BAST' [būm-bast', *J. P.*; būm-bast', *S. W. Sm. R.*; būm-bast', *W. W. Ash.*], *a.* High-sounding; bombastic. *Shak.*

† BOMB-BAST', *v. a.* To inflate.
Thy *bombast* he to *bombast* his speech lines *Ep. Hall.*

BOMB-BAST'IC, *a.* Partaking of bombast; of great sound with little meaning; turgid; high-sounding; pompous. "*Bombastic*, windy phraseology." *Burke.*

Syn. — See TURGID.

BOMB-BAS-TRY, *n.* Bombastic language without much meaning; fustian; bombast. [*n.*] *Swift.*

BOMB-BAX, *n.* [Low L., *cotton*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees yielding a substance in their capsules resembling cotton, but of too short a staple to be used for manufacturing purposes; silk-cotton-tree. *Loudon.*

BOMB-BA-ZETTE', *n.* A thin woollen stuff. *Booth.*

BOMB-BA-ZINE', *n.* [L. *bombycinus*, made of silk; *bombyx*, from Gr. *βόμβυξ*, the silk-worm; Fr. *bombasin*; Dut. *bombazijn*; Port. *bombazina*.] A slight twilled fabric, of which the warp is silk and the weft worsted; — formerly made of a black color for mourning garments, but now manufactured of various colors. — Written also *bombasin*. *Brande.*

BOMB-CHĒST, *n.* A chest for holding bombs.

BOMB-BER-NICK'EL, *n.* German rye bread made of unsifted meal. *Soudamore.*

BOMB-BI-ATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the combination of bomic acid with a base. *P. Cyc.*

BOMB-BIC, *a.* [Gr. *βόμβυξ*, the silk-worm; L. *bombyx*.] Noting an acid contained in the silk-worm, especially in its chrysalis state. *Brande.*

BOMB-BI-LĀTE, *v. n.* [L. *bombilo*, *bombilatus*, to make a humming noise.] To make a noise as a top when spinning. "Which keeps *bombilating* round and round in the head." *N. A. Rev.*

† BOMB-BI-LĀ-TION, *n.* A humming. *Browne.*

BOMB-BIL'J-OUS, *a.* Having, or making, a humming noise. *Derham.*

BOMB-KETCH, *n.* A bomb-vessel. *Smart.*

BOMB-PRŌOF, *a.* Effectually protected against shells. *Booth.*

BOMB-SHĒLL (būm'shēl), *n.* (*Mil.*) A shell to be filled with gunpowder and thrown by a mortar; a bomb. *Smollett.*

BOMB-VĒS-SĒL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small vessel, very strongly built, for carrying the mortars used in bombarding fortifications from the sea. *Craig.*

BOMB-BY-CIL'LA, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of omnivorous passerine birds, of which the Bohemian wax-wing is an example. *Brande.*

BOMB-BY-CI'-NOUS, *a.* [L. *bombycinus*, silken; *bombyx* (Gr. *βόμβυξ*), the silk-worm.]
1. Made of silk; silken. *Coles.*
2. Of the color of the silk-worm.

BOMB-BYX (būm'bika), *n.* [L., from Gr. *βόμβυξ*.] (*Ent.*) The silk-worm; *Phalæna bombyx*. *Brande.*

BŌN, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Egyptian name of the coffee-tree. *Craig.*

BŌ-NĀ FĪ'DĒ, [L., in good faith.] Really; truly; sincerely; — not feigned; sincere; really meant.

It is a Latin phrase, used both as an adverb and an adjective.

† BŌ-NĀIR', *a.* [It. *bonario*.] Complaisant; yielding; obedient. *Bullockar.*

BŌ-NĀ-PĀRT'E-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Bonaparte. "*Bonapartean* dynasty." *Craig.*

BŌ-NĀ-PĀRT'ISM, *n.* Policy of, or adherence to, Bonaparte. *Ed. Rev.*

BŌ-NĀ PĒR-I-TŪ'RĀ, *n. pl.* [L.] (*Law.*) Perishable goods. *Hamilton.*

BŌ-NĀ RŌ'BĀ, *n.* [It. *buona roba*, a fine gown.] A showy wanton; a courtesan. *B. Jonson.*

BŌ-NĀ-SUS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *βόνασος*.] A kind of wild ox; a bison. *Brande.*

BŌN-BŌN', *n.* [Fr.] An article of confectionery; a sugar-plum; a sweetmeat. *Roget.*

† BŌN-CHĒF, *n.* [Fr. *bon chef*.] Good consequence; — opposed to *mischief*. *Thorpe.*

BŌN-CHRĒT'IEŊ (bŏn-khrĕt'vĕn), *n.* [Fr., good Christian.] A kind of large, French pear.

BŌND, *n.* [A. S. *bond*, bound; *bindan*, to bind; Gael. & Ir. *bann*, a bond; Ger. *band*.]
1. Any thing that binds or restrains, as a cord or a chain; a ligature; a bond.
I will burst thy *bonds* in sunder. *Job. i. 13.*
2. Cement of union; link of connection.
O blessed *bond* of board and bed. *Shak.*
3. An obligation of duty arising from a promise expressed or implied.
Every *bond* wherewith she hath bound her soul shall stand. *Num. xxx. 4.*
4. *pl.* Imprisonment; captivity.
This man doeth nothing worthy of death, or of *bonds*. *Acts xxvi. 31.*
5. (*Law.*) A writing of obligation, under seal, to pay a sum, or to perform a contract. *Burrill.*
6. (*Arch.*) A method of laying bricks or stones, so as to break joints, or so that the joints may be as far apart as possible. When this is done by placing the bricks or stones lengthwise in one course, and endwise in the next above, and so on alternately, it is called *English bond*; and when the *stretchers* and *headers*, as the materials thus disposed are called, are made to alternate in the same course, the system is called *Flemish bond*; — timber disposed in the walls of a building, as bond-timbers, lintels, and wall-plates. *Britton.*

BŌND, *a.* Bound; in a servile state. "Jews or Gentiles, *bond* or free." *1 Cor. xii. 13.*

BŌND, *v. a.* [*i.* BONDED; *pp.* BONDING, BONDED.] To put imported goods in the warehouses appointed by officers of the customs, as security of a bond for the payment of the duties chargeable on them; to give bond for; to secure.

BŌND'AGE, *n.* 1. State of restraint, as in captivity or imprisonment.
To be a queen in *bondage* is more vile
Than is a slave in base servility. *Shak.*
2. State of being compelled to render service; servitude; slavery.
The Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigor; and they made their lives bitter with hard *bondage*. *Exod. i. 13, 14.*
3. Obligation; tie of duty. "The *bondage* of observing oaths." *South.*
4. Subjection of the mind through ignorance, fear, or superstition.
And deliver them, who, through fear of death, were all their lifetime subject to *bondage*. *Heb. ii. 15.*
Syn. — See SERVITUDE.

BŌND'-CRĒD-IT-OR, *n.* (*Law.*) One who has a security for a debt, under the obligation of a bond. *Blackstone.*

BŌND'-DĒBT (-dĕt), *n.* (*Law.*) A debt contracted under the obligation of a bond. *Burrows.*

BŌND'ED-WĀRE'HŌUSE, *n.* (*Com.*) A warehouse in which imported goods are kept by officers of the customs for security of the duties chargeable on them.

BŌND'MĀID, *n.* A young female slave. *Shak.*

BŌND'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* BŌND'MEN. A man slave "In making a *bondman* free." *Hooker.*

BŌND'-SER-VANT, *n.* A slave. *Levit. xxv. 39.*

BŌND'-SĒR-VICE (bŏnd'sĕr-vĭs), *n.* Slavery. "A tribute of *bond-service*." *1 Kings ix. 21*

BŌND'-SLĀVE, *n.* A man in slavery. *Sidney.*

BŌNDS'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* BŌNDS'MEN.
1. † A slave. "Their poor *bondsmen*." *Derham.*
2. One who is bound, or gives security, for another; a surety. *Johnson.*

BŌND'-STŌNE, *n.* (*Masonry.*) A stone running through the whole thickness of a wall, at right angles to its face, to bind it together. *Brande.*

BŌND'-TĪM-BER, *n.* (*Arch.*) Timber worked in with a wall as it is carried up, for the purpose of tying it together in a longitudinal direction. *Brande.*

BŌND'WOM-AN (bŏnd'wŭm-an), *n.* A woman slave. "The fugitive *bondwoman*." *Milton.*

BŌNE, *n.* [Goth. *bein*; A. S. *ban*; Ger. *bein*.]
1. The firm, hard substance which forms the skeleton of the higher orders of animals, — consisting principally of phosphate of lime, carbonate of lime, gelatine, and albumen. *Brande.*
2. A piece of the skeleton of an animal.
Like *Esop's* hounds contending for the bone,
Each pleaded right, and would be lord alone. *Dryden.*
3. † A bobbin made of trotter bones.
Maid that weave their threads with bones. *Shak.*
4. † *pl.* Dice. *Dryden.*
5. *pl.* Pieces of bone to be held between the fingers and struck together in unison with the notes of a tune, to form a ludicrous accompaniment in the inferior kinds of music; — also, the sportive name of the person who executes this accompaniment. [U. S.]
Bone of contention, subject of dispute. — To make no bones, to make no scruple. *Ep. Hall.*

BŌNE, *v. a.* [*i.* BONED; *pp.* BONING, BONED.]
1. To furnish with bones, or to put bones in; as, "To *bone* stags."
2. To take bones out, as from meat. "The cooks *boned* the veal." *Johnson.*

BŌNE'-ACE, *n.* A game at cards. *Buchanan.*

BŌNE'-ACHE (-āk), *n.* Pain in the bones. *Shak.*

BŌNE'-BLACK, *n.* The black carbonaceous matter into which bones are converted by calcination; — called also *ivory-black*. *Brande.*

BŌNE'-BRĒAK-ER, *n.* The sea-eagle; the *Falco ossifragus* of Wilson. *Booth.*

BŌNED, *a.* Having bones; — used chiefly in composition; as, "Big-boned"; "Strong-boned."

BŌNE'-DŪST, *a.* The powder of ground bones, used as manure. *Brande.*

BŌNE'-EARTH (-erth), *n.* The earthy residue of bones after their animal and carbonaceous matter has been consumed by heat. It consists chiefly of phosphate of lime with a small proportion of carbonate of lime. *Brande.*

BŌNE'-LĀCE, *n.* Lace woven with bobbins, which were frequently made of bone. *Spectator.*

BŌNE'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of bones. *Shak.*

BŌNE'SĒT, *v. a.* [*i.* BONESET; *pp.* BONESETTING, BONESET.] To set or restore, as a dislocated or broken bone. *Wiseman.*

BŌNE'SĒT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A medicinal plant having sudorific and tonic properties; *Eupatorium perfoliatum*; — called also *feverwort*, *agueweed*, *thoroughwort*, and *Indian sage*. *Dunglison.*

BŌNE'SĒT-TĒR, *n.* One who sets bones. *Denham.*

BŌNE'SĒT-TING, *n.* The act, or the art, of setting bones. *Gent. Mag.*

BŌNE'SPĀV-IN, *n.* (*Farriery.*) A disease of the hock-joint of a horse. *Farm. Ency.*

BŌNE'-SPĪR-IT, *n.* An ammoniacal liquor of a brown color, obtained in the process of manufacturing animal charcoal from bones. *Ogilvie.*

BŌ-NĒT'TĀ, *n.* Same as BONITO. *Sir T. Herbert.*

BŌN'FIRE [bŏn'fir, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; bŏn'

fir, S.], *n.* [Fr. *bon*, good, and Eng. *fire*.] A fire made on festive occasions, for triumph, or for amusement. *Spenser.*

† BÖN'GRÄCE (bün'gräs), *n.* [Fr. *bonne*, good, and *grace*, grace, in reference to its graceful appearance.] A forehead-cloth, or covering for the forehead, sometimes in the shape of a veil attached to a hood, and sometimes hanging as a border attached to a bonnet. *Hallinell.*

My face was spoiled for want of a bongrace, when I was young. *Beau. & Fl.*

† BÖN'[-FÖRM, *a.* [L. *bonus*, good, and *forma*, form.] Of the nature of goodness.

Knowledge and truth were likewise both to be bon-
form. *Cudworth.*

† BÖN'[-Fÿ, *v. a.* [Fr. *bonifier*; L. *bonus*, good, and *facio*, to make.] To convert into good. "The greatest of all arts, to bonify evils." *Cudworth.*

BÖN'ING, *n.* (Masonry & Carp.) The art of examining flat surfaces to see if they are perfectly plane. *Weale.*

BQ-NI'TÖ, *n.* [Sp.] (*Ich.*) A sea fish, with longitudinal bands on the side of the belly, noted for its persecution of the flying-fish; the *Thynnus pelamys* of Cuvier; — called also *scomber* and *striped tunny*. *Farrell.*



Bonito.

† BÖN'[-Tÿ, *n.* [L. *bonitas*.] Goodness. *Bailey.*

BON-MOT (bön-mö') [bong-mö', Sm. K.; bön-mö', Maror], *n.*; pl. *BON-MOTS*. [Fr. *good word*.] A jest; a witty reply, or repartee. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

BÖNNE'-BÖUCHE', *n.* [Fr., *good mouth*.] A delicate morsel. *C. C. Felton.*

BÖN'NET, *n.* [Sw. *bonad*, covered; Sp. *bonete*, a cap or bonnet; Dut. *bonet*; Fr. *bonnet*.]

1. † A cap or a hat worn by men.

How oddly he is suited! I think he bought his doublet in Italy, his bonnet in Germany. *Shak.*

2. A covering for the head worn by women.

3. (Fort.) A work consisting of two faces, forming with each other a salient angle. *P. Cyc.*

4. (Naut.) An additional piece of canvas attached to the foot of a jib or a schooner's foresail, and taken off in bad weather. *Dana.*

BÖN'NET, *v. a. & n.* [Fr. *bonneter*.] To put a bonnet on: — to pull off the bonnet. [*n.*] *Shak.*

BÖN'NET-ED, *a.* Furnished with a bonnet; having the bonnet on. *Butler.*

† BÖN'NI-BËL, *n.* [Fr. *bonne*, good, and *belle*, beautiful.] A handsome girl. *Spenser.*

BÖN'NI-LÄSS, *n.* A beautiful maid. *Spenser.*

† BÖN'NI-Lÿ, *ad.* In a bonny manner. *Johnson.*

† BÖN'NI-NËSS, *n.* State of being bonny. *Bailey.*

BÖN'NI-VÏSS, *n.* A kind of kidney-bean. *Boucher.*

BÖN'NY, *a.* [Fr. *bonne*, good.]

1. Handsome; beautiful; pretty. "Bonny lass." *Drayton.*

2. Gay; merry; cheerful.

Then sigh not so, but let them go,
And be you blithe and bonny. *Shak.*

3. Plump; in good health. *Johnson.*

BÖN'NY, *n.* (Min.) A distinct bed of ore which has no communication with any vein. *Crabb.*

BÖN'NY-CLÄB'BER, } *n.* [Ir. *baíne*, milk, and
BÖN'NY-CLÄP'PER, } *claba*, thick.] Sour but-
termilk; sour milk. *Nares.*

BON-TON (bön'tŕng'), *n.* [Fr. *bon*, good, and *ton*, tone, style.] The style of fashionable society; the high mode.

BÖ'NUM-MÄG'NUM, *n.* [L. *bonum*, good, and *magnum*, great.] A species of plum; *magnum bonum*. *Ash.*

BÖ'NUS, *n.* [L., *good*.] A premium given, in addition to interest, for a loan, or for a privilege, as the charter of a bank; a boon. *Bouvier.*

BON-FIVANT (bön'vŕ-väng'), *n.* [Fr.] A boon companion; a luxurious liver.

BÖ'NY, *a.* 1. Consisting of bones; made of bone. "A round, bony limb." *Ray.*

2. Having large bones; strong. *Thomson.*

3. Full of bones; as, "A bony fish."

BÖN'ZE [bön'zŕ, Ja. K. R. Wb.; bönz, Sm.], *n.*; pl. *BÖN'ZES*. A priest of Buddha, or of the religion of Fo, in China, Japan, Birmah, Tonquin, and the other countries of Eastern Asia. *Herbert.*

BÖÖ'BY, *n.* [Ger. *bube*, a boy; Sp. *bobo*, dunce; *bubo*, an owl. "Probably no more than an emphatic repetition of *boy, boy, boy*." *Richardson.*]

1. A dull, stupid fellow; a lubber.

The booby appears quite stupid and insensible. *Goldsmith.*

2. (Ornith.) A large aquatic bird, of the pelican tribe, so named from its stupidity; — called also *gannet*, *noddy*, and *soland goose*. *Brande.*

BÖÖ'BY-HÜT, *n.* A sleigh with a seat and covering of a chaise or coach; booby-hutch. [U. S.]

BÖÖ'BY-ISH, *a.* Like a booby; foolish. *Richardson.*

BÖÖ'BY-HÜTCH, *n.* A clumsy, ill-contrived, covered carriage or seat. [East of England.] *Forby.*

BÖÖDH'ISM, *n.* See BUDDHISM.

BOOK (bäk) [bäk, P. J. E. F. Sm. Wb.; bäk, S. W. Ja. K. R.], *n.* [Goth. *boka*; Ger. *buch*; Dut. *boek*; Sw. *book*. — A. S. *boe*, a book; from *boe*, a beech-tree, the wood of this tree or its bark having been used to write upon. *Skinner.*]

1. A printed literary composition, usually consisting of several sheets of paper stitched together or bound; a work; a volume.

As good almost kill a man as kill a good book; a good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life. *Milton.*

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in part, others to be read, but not curiously; and some to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. *Bacon.*

2. A collection of paper leaves, sewed or bound, used for any kind of writing; as, "The books in which a merchant keeps his accounts."

3. A particular part or division of a literary work; as, "Milton's Paradise Lost is divided into twelve books."

4. (Whist.) The first six tricks taken by either party.

Without book, by memory; without reading.

"The pronunciation of *böök*, which Walker's mark assigns, is a decided provincialism." *Smart.*

BOOK (bäk), *v. a.* [A. S. *bocian*.] [*i.* BOOKED; pp. BOOKING, BOOKED.] To register in a book; to inscribe. "Let it be booked." *Shak.*

BOOK'-AC-CÖÜNT' (bäk-). An account as registered in a book. *Craig.*

BOOK'BIND-ER, *n.* One who binds books. *Bale.*

BOOK'BIND-ER-Y (bäk'bind-er-ŕ), *n.* A place where books are bound. *McGee.*

BOOK'BIND-ING, *n.* The art, or the act, of binding books. *Cve.*

BOOK'CÄSE (bäk'käs), *n.* A case for holding books.

Economical bookcases are simple shelves. *W. Enry.*

BOOK'-DËBT (bäk'dët), *n.* A debt as recorded in a book of accounts. *Craig.*

BOOK'-E-Rÿ (bäk'ŕ-ŕ), *n.* 1. A collection of books.

2. Devotion to books. *Qu. Rev.*

BOOK'FÜL, *a.* Full of notions gleaned from books.

The bookful blockhead, ignorantly read. *Pope.*

BOOK'FÜL (bäk'fül), *n.* As much as a book contains. *Cowper.*

BOOK'ISH (bäk'ish), *a.* Given to reading, or to books; studious. "A bookish man who has no knowledge of the world." *Spectator.*

BOOK'ISH-Lÿ, *ad.* In a way devoted to reading or to books. "She was bookishly given." *Thurlo.*

BOOK'ISH-NËSS, *n.* Much application to books; great studiousness. *Goodman.*

BOOK'-KËEP-ER (bäk'kŕp-ŕ), *n.* The keeper of a book of accounts. *Kyd.*

BOOK'-KËEP-ING, *n.* The art of recording, in a systematic manner, the transactions of merchants, traders, and other persons engaged in pursuits connected with money; the art of keeping accounts.

Book-keeping is said to be by *single entry* when the record of every transaction is carried to the debit or the credit of only a single account; and by *double entry*, when the record is carried to the debit of one account and to the credit of another. The latter is sometimes called the Italian method, from the fact that it was first adopted by Italian merchants in the latter part of the fifteenth century. *Brande.*

BOOK'-KNÖWL-EDGE (bäk'nöl-ŕ), *n.* Knowledge derived from books. *More.*

BOOK'LÄND (bäk'länd), *n.* [A. S. *bocland*.] (*Law.*) A possession or an inheritance held by charter, or evidence in writing; charter-land; free socage land. — See BOOKLAND. *Blackstone.*

BOOK'-LËARN-ED (bäk'lŕrn-ed), *a.* Versed in books. "Some book-learned companion." *Swift.*

BOOK'-LËARN-ING (bäk'lŕrn-ing), *n.* Learning acquired from books, as opposed to that which is gained by experience and observation. *Sidney.*

BOOK'LESS (bäk'lŕs), *a.* Not given to books. "The bookless, sauntering youth." *Somerville.*

BOOK'LËT (bäk'lŕt), *n.* A little book. *Ec. Rev.*

BOOK'-LÏ-CËNS-ING, *n.* The act of licensing the publication of books. *Milton.*

BOOK'-LÖÜSE (bäk-), *n.* (*Ent.*) A small apterous insect, the larva of which is very destructive to books exposed to damp. *Craig.*

BOOK'-MÄD-NËSS (bäk'mäd-nŕs), *n.* An insane desire for possessing books; bibliomania. *Todd.*

BOOK'-MÄK-ER, *n.* A maker up of books out of other men's writings; a compiler. *Ec. Rev.*

BOOK'-MÄK-ING, *n.* The act of making books out of other books; compilation. *Todd.*

BOOK'MÄN, *n.* A scholar by profession. *Shak.*

BOOK'MÄTE (bäk'-), *n.* A school-fellow. *Shak.*

BOOK'MÏND-ED-NËSS, *n.* Devotion to books.

BOOK'MÖN-GËR (bäk'müŕg-ŕ), *n.* A dealer in books. *Phil. Museum.*

BOOK'MÜS-LÏN (bäk-), *n.* A very fine kind of muslin. *Craig.*

BOOK'-ÖATH, *n.* An oath made on the book, or the Bible. *Shak.*

BOOK'SÄLE (bäk'säl), *n.* A sale of books. *Dublin.*

BOOK'SËLL-ER, *n.* One whose business it is to sell books. *Walton.*

BOOK'SËLL-ING (bäk'sŕl-ing), *n.* The business of selling books. *Ed. Rev.*

BOOK'-SHÖP, *n.* A shop in which books are sold; a bookseller's shop. *Craig.*

BOOK'-STÄLL, *n.* A place for selling books.

BOOK'-STÄND, *n.* A stand or small case for containing books. *W. Enry.*

BOOK'-STÖRE (bäk'stör), *n.* A place where books are kept and sold; a bookseller's shop. It is the common term, in the United States, for what is called in England a *bookseller's shop*. — See *STONE*. *Pickering.*

BOOK'WORM (bäk'würm), *n.* 1. A worm that eats holes in books. *Guardian.*

2. A great reader, or student, of books; — generally used in a bad sense, as implying a mere student, or one who studies or reads without discrimination, and without a definite purpose. "These poring bookworms." *Tatler.*

BOOK'-WRÏT-ING (bäk'rit-ing), *n.* Act of writing books. *Milton.*

BÖÖ'LY, *n.* A term used in Ireland for one who has no fixed place of abode; an Irish nomad. *Smart.*

BÖÖM, *n.* [A. S. *beom*, a beam; Dut. *boom*, a tree or a bar.] (*Naut.*)

1. A pole or spar used to extend the foot of a fore-and-aft sail, or of a studding sail. *Dana.*

2. A pole set up as a mark to show sailors how to steer. *Johnson.*

3. A strong, iron chain, or a bar made of wood or timber, thrown across the entrance of a harbor, or across a river, to obstruct an enemy, or prevent passage. *Dryden.*

4. [Dut. *boemen*, to sound.] A deep, hollow roar, as of waves or of cannon. *Ogilvie.*

Boom irons, (*Naut.*) iron rings on the yards through which the studding-sail booms traverse. *Dana.*

BÔOM, *v. n.* [Dut. *boemen*, to make a hollow sound.] [*i. BOOMED; pp. BOOMING, BOOMED.*]

1. To make a roaring sound, as the waves. "Booming billows." *Pope.*

2. To rush with violence, as a ship under press of sail. *Johnson.*

3. To make a noise like a bitter.

The bitter booms it in the reeds. *Cotton.*

To boom along, (*Naut.*) to move rapidly, as a ship under full sail.

BÔOM'E-RÂNG, *n.* A missile weapon, of a peculiar form, used by the aborigines of Australia, which, if unskillfully hurled, is liable to return and kill him who hurls it.

Like that strange missile that the Australian throws,
Your verbal boomerang slaps you on the nose. *Holmes.*

BOOM'KIN, *n.* See **BUMKIN**. *Todd.*

BÔON, *n.* [L. *bonus*, good.—A. S. *bene*, a prayer; Icel. *bon*, or *bæn*, a petition; Fr. *bon*, good.] A favor asked or granted; a gift; a benefaction; a present.

He that freely offers a rich boon is no less to be accounted a benefactor, although his gift be refused, than if it were accepted. *Barrow.*

BÔON, *a.* [Fr. *bon*, good.]

1. Gay; merry; jovial; convivial; as, "A boon companion."

And heightened as with wine jocund and boon. *Milton.*

2. Kind; bountiful. "Nature boon." *Milton.*

BÔ'OPS, *n.* [Gr. *boûs*, *boûs*, a kind of sea-fish, and *ôps*, appearance, look.]

1. (*Ich.*) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes found in the Mediterranean, and in the seas of South America. *Brande.*

2. The pike-headed whale, found in the Greenland seas; *Balaena boops*. *Craig.*

BÔOR, *n.* [A. S. *gebur*, a farmer; *buon*, to till; Ger. *bauer*; Dut. *boer*.] A cultivator of the soil; a rude peasant; a rustic; a clown.

Knaves once meant no more than lad,
Boor was only a farmer; a valet was but a boor,
churl but a strong fellow. *Trench.*

BÔOR'SH, *a.* Clownish; rustic; rude. *Shak.*

BÔOR'SH-LY, *ad.* In a boorish manner.

BÔOR'SH-NÊSS, *n.* The quality of being boorish; clownishness; rusticity. *Johnson.*

BÔÔSE [*bâz*, S. P. *Wb.*; *bâs*, *Jâ.*; *bâz* or *bâs*, *K.*], *n.* [A. S. *bosg*, and *bosig*, a cattle-house.] A stall for cattle. [North of England.] *Halliwel.*

BÔÔSE, or **BÔÔZE**, *v. n.* To drink to excess.—See **BOUSE**. *Maunder.*

BÔÔS'ER, *n.* A hard drinker; a drunkard;—written also *boozier*. *Qu. Rev.*

BÔÔST, *v. a.* To lift or raise up by pushing; to push upwards. [Vulgar, U. S.] *Field.*

BÔÔ'SY, *a.* Partially intoxicated or drunk; fuddled.—See **BOOZY** and **BOUSY**. *Holloway.*

BÔÔT, *v. a.* [Fr. *botter*.] [*i. BOOTED; pp. BOOTING, BOOTED.*] To put boots upon; to furnish with boots. *Shak.*

BÔÔT, *v. a.* [Goth. *botyan*, to profit; Sw. *botâ*.] 1. To profit; to advantage. "It shall not boot them . . . to excuse it." *Hooker.*

What boots it at one gate to make defence,
And at another to let in the foe? *Milton.*

2. To enrich; to benefit.

And I will boot thee with what gift beside
That modesty can beg. *Shak.*

This verb is commonly used impersonally, as in the phrases, *it boots*, or *what boots it*.

BÔÔT, *n.* 1. [Fr. *botte*; W. *botas*.] A covering for the leg and foot.

2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly used in Scotland for torturing criminals. *Burnet.*

3. A receptacle or box in a coach under the seat of the coachman. *Wotton.*

4. A covering, usually of leather, to protect the rider in a chaise, gig, &c.

BÔÔT, *n.* [Goth. *botâ*; A. S. *bot*, compensation, satisfaction; Sw. *bot*, cure.]

1. Profit; advantage; gain.

It was no boot to keep them within doors. *Holland.*

2. To booty; plunder. "Villains that make boot of all men." *Beau. & Fl.*

To boot, *ad.* [A. S. *to-bote*.] Over and above; besides. "With all appliances and means to boot." *Shak.*

BÔÔT'-CÂTCH-ER, *n.* A servant at an inn who pulls off the boots of passengers and cleans them;—called also *boots*. *Swift.*

BÔÔT'-CRIMP, *n.* A frame or last used by boot-makers for drawing and shaping the body of a boot. *Ogilvie.*

BÔÔT'ED, *a.* Furnished with boots. "He is coated and booted for it." *B. Jonson.*

BÔÔT-ÊÊ', *n.* A kind of half boot. *Gratiot.*

BO-Ô'TÊS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *boûrns*, a ploughman.] (*Astron.*) A constellation in the northern hemisphere, represented on the celestial globe as a

man with a club in his right hand, and a leash which holds two dogs;—called also the *Beauro-watcher*, and sometimes *Arcturus*, from the name of its brightest star.

BÔÔTH, *n.* [W. *butth*, a hut; Ir. *both*, a house; Dut. *boede*, an abode; Ger. *bude*; Gael. *butth*.] A house, or a shelter, built of slight materials for temporary purposes. *Swift.*

BÔÔTH'-KÊEP-ER, *n.* One who keeps a booth.

BÔÔT'-HÔSE, *n.* Stockings, or a covering for the legs instead of boots; spatterdashes. *Shak.*

BÔÔT'I-KÎN, *n.* 1. The diminutive of *boot*; a little boot; a bootee. *Phil. Museum.*

2. A glove made of oiled silk, with a partition for the thumb, but none for the fingers; a kind of mitten. *Notes & Queries.*

Except one day's gout, which I cured with the bootskins, I have been quite well since I saw you. *Horace Walpole.*

† BÔÔT'ING, *n.* Act of plundering. *North.*

BÔÔT'-JÂCK, *n.* An instrument for pulling off boots. *Maunder.*

BÔÔT'-LÂST, *n.* A last for stretching boots; a boot-tree. *Craig.*

BÔÔT'-LÊG, *n.* The leg of a boot. *Ash.*

BÔÔT'LESS, *a.* Useless; unavailing; without success. "Bootless labor." *Shak.*

BÔÔT'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without use or profit; to no purpose. *Fanshawe.*

BÔÔTS, *n.* 1. A cant term for one who cleans boots. He began life as a *boots*; he will probably end as a peer. *Hood.*

2. A term in the British army for the youngest officer in a regimental mess. *Crabb.*

BÔÔT'-TÔP-PING, *n.* (*Naut.*) The operation of scraping grass or other matter from a vessel's bottom, and daubing it over with tallow, or some similar mixture. *Dana.*

BÔÔT'-TRÊE, *n.* An instrument for stretching boots; a boot-last. *Johnson.*

BÔÔ'TY, *n.* [Ger. *beute*; Dut. *but*; Fr. *butin*.] Spoil taken in war; plunder; pillage; prey.

So triumph thieves upon their conquered booty. *Shak.*

To play booty, to play dishonestly. *L'Estrange.*

Syn.—The soldier's *booty*; the combatant's *spoil*; the army's *plunder* or *pillage*; a carnivorous animal's *prey*.

BÔÔ'ZY, *a.* Merry with liquor; tipsy;—written also *boosy* and *boozy*.

BÔ-PÊEP', *n.* A play to amuse children by peeping from behind something, and crying *bo!* *Shak.*

BÔR'A-BLE, *a.* That may be bored. *Johnson.*

BQ-RÂCH'IÔ (*bo-rât'châ*), *n.* [It. *borrachia*; Sp. *borraça*; Old Fr. *bourache*, a leathern bottle.] A bottle or cask, commonly of skin or leather, for holding wine.

She . . . took two loaves and two bottles, that is, two skins, or *borrachies* of wine. *Delany.*

BQ-RÂÇ'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid composed of one equivalent of boron and three of oxygen. It is found native in Italy, and is a constituent of several minerals. *Turner.*

BÔR'A-CÎTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) Native borate of magnesia. *Brande.*

BÔR'A-CÔÛS, *a.* Partaking of borax. *Smart.*

BÔR'AGE [*bûr'aj*, S. W. K. O. *IFb.*; *bû'raj*, P. *Sm.*], *n.* [L. *borago*.] An annual garden plant of the genus *Borago*, formerly in great repute as a cordial; *Borago officinalis*. *Louden.*

BQ-RÂÇ-I-NÂ'CEÔÛS (*-shûs*), *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting a class of plants resembling those of the genus *Borago*. *Brande.*

BÔR'A-MÊZ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Scythian or vegetable lamb.—See **BAROMETZ**. *Broune.*

BÔ'RÂTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by a combination of boric acid with a base. *Brande.*

BÔ'RÂX, *n.* [L. *borax*.—Arab. *baurach* *Hoblyn*.] (*Chem.*) Bi-borate of soda, imported from Asia and South America under the name of *tincal*, and also manufactured by combining native boric acid and soda;—much used by workers in metals, as a flux. *Miller.*

† BÔR'BQ-RÏGM (*bûr'bo-rîm*), *n.* [Gr. *βορβορυγμός*; Old Fr. *borborigme*.] (*Med.*) Noise made by wind in the intestines. *Glos. Anglic. Nov. 1707.*

† BÔRD, *n.* [Fr. *bourde*, a fable, a falsehood.] A jest; a feigned story. *Spenser.*

BÔRD'AGE, *n.* [Fr. from *bord*, side.] The sides or side planks of a ship. *Crabb.*

BÔRD'AGE (*bôrd'aj*), *n.* [Low L. *bordugium*, from A. S. *bord*, a table.] See **BORD-LANDS**. *Burriel.*

BQ-R-DÂT', or **BQ-R-DÊT'TI**, *n.* A narrow cloth manufactured in India. *Crabb.*

† BÔR'DÊL, *n.* [Fr.] A brothel. *South.*

† BÔR'DÊL-LÊR, *n.* Keeper of a brothel. *Gower.*

† BQ-R-DÊL'LÔ, *n.* [It.] See **BORDEL**. *B. Jonson.*

BÔR'DER, *n.* [A. S. *bord*; Fr. *bord*; M. *boarder*.] The outer part or edge of anything, as of a garment, a garden, a country, &c.; exterior limit; boundary; frontier; confine; margin; rim; brim; verge; brink.

Syn.—*Borders* and *frontiers* apply to countries; *boundary*, *confines*, and *limits* to countries or smaller political divisions. The *borders* of Scotland; the *frontiers* of Germany; the *confines* between the German states; the *boundaries* or *limits* of a country or a district.

The *border* of a garment; the *edge* of a knife; the *rim* of a vessel; the *brim* of a cup; the *verge* of life; the *margin* of the sea, or of a book; the *brink* of a river.

BÔR'DER, *v. n.* [*i. BORDERED; pp. BORDERING, BORDERED.*]

1. To be in contact with at the confines or boundary;—used with *on* or *upon*; as, "France, at the south-east, *borders upon* Spain."

2. To approach nearly.

All wit which *borders upon* profaneness deserves to be branded with folly. *Tillotson.*

BÔR'DER, *v. a.* 1. To adorn with a border. "Rivulets *bordered* with the softest grass." *Warton.*

2. To be contiguous to; to touch.

Sheba and Raamah are those parts of Arabia which *border* the Persian Gulf. *Raleigh.*

BÔR'DER-ER, *n.* 1. One who dwells on the borders. "Borderers on the sea." *Carew.*

2. One that approaches near to another.

The poet is the nearest *borderer* upon the orator. *B. Jonson.*

BÔR'DER-ÎNG, *p. a.* Being adjacent or near.

BÔRD'-HALF-PEN-NY (*bôrd'hâ'pen-e*), *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) Money paid for the privilege of setting up tables, *boards*, or stalls, for the sale of wares at a fair or market. *Burn.*

BÔRD'-LANDS (*bôrd'landz*), *n. pl.* [A. S. *bord*, a table, and *Eng. lands*.] (*Eng. Law.*) Demesnes formerly appropriated by the owners of lands in England for the maintenance of their *boards*, or table. *Cowell.*

BÔRD LÔDE, } *n.* [A. S. *bord*, a table, and *hlâ-BÔRD'LÔAD*, } *dan*, to load.] (*Eng. Law.*) The quantity of food or provisions which the bordman paid for his bordland. *Cowell.*

BÔRD'MAN, *n.* A tenant of bordland. *Whishaw.*

† BÔRD'RÂÇ-ÎNG, *n.* [Probably from *border*, and *rage*.] An incursion on the borders. "Annoyed with sundry *bordragings* of neighboring Scots." *Spenser.*

BÖR'DŪRE, *n.* (*Her.*) A strip or border surrounding the field. *Ash.*

BÖRE, *v. a.* [*A. S. borian*; *Dut. booren*; *Sw. bora*; *Dan. bore*; *Ger. bohren*.—*Gr. πέρω*.] [*i. BORED*; *pp. BORING, BORED*.]

1. To pierce into, or through, with some instrument having a circular motion, so as to leave a round hole; as "To bore a plank for a screw"; "To bore a cannon"; "To bore the ears for the insertion of rings."

2. To vex or weary by unwelcome visiting, or by anything disagreeable. "He bores me with some tricks." *Shak.*

Syn.—See **PENETRATE**.

BÖRE, *v. n.* 1. To be pierced by an instrument having a circular motion; as, "This wood is easy to bore."

2. To make a hole with a turning instrument. "He had to bore about 440 yards." *Ure.*

3. † To push forward towards a certain point; to bear. "Boring to the west." *Dryden.*

4. (*Manege*.) To carry the nose near the ground;—said of a horse. *Johnson.*

BÖRE, *n.* 1. A hole made as if by boring;—applied especially to the cavity or calibre of firearms. *Ure.*

And ball and cartridge sorts for every bore. *Dryden.*

2. The instrument used for boring; a borer. "Fit for the file or square bore." *Mozon.*

3. A rapid and noisy influx of the tide into a river or strait against a current.

The tide rushed back again with a bore. *Buile.*

4. A person or thing that annoys or wears. Society is now one polished bore. *Fennel* of two mighty tribes, the bores and bored. *Dynon.*

BÖRE, *i.* from **BEAR**. See **BEAR**.

BÖRE-AL, *a.* [*L. Boreas*, the north wind.] 1. Northern.

Before the boreal blasts the vessels fly. *Pope.*

2. (*Magnetism*.) Noting the fluid to which, according to the hypothesis of two magnetic fluids, the north polarity of magnets is due. *Lardner.*

BÖRE-ÅS, *n.* [*L.*] The north wind. *Mikol.*

BÖRE-CÖLE, *n.* A species of winter cabbage, with curly leaves, forming no head;—of several varieties. *Farm. Ency.*

BÖ-RE-Ë [*bö-rë*, *IV. P. J. K.*; *bö-rë*, *Sm.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] A kind of dance, said to have been introduced from Biscay. *Swift.*

BÖR'EL, *n.* [*Fr. burail*.] A kind of light stuff of which the warp is silk and the woof is wool; a kind of serge. *Fleming.*

BÖR'ER, *n.* 1. One who bores; a person engaged in boring for minerals. *Craig.*

2. A boring instrument; an awl. *Paley.*

3. A wood-eating worm. It is the grub of various species of the beetle tribe. *Farm. Ency.*

BÖR'ING, *n.* 1. The operation of drilling holes by a circular motion of a cutting tool. *Ure.*

2. The hole made by boring;—especially that made in the earth for the purpose of obtaining water. *Francis.*

3. *pl.* The chips or pieces removed in boring wood or metal.

BÖRN, *p.* from **BEAR**. Brought forth.—See **BEAR**.

Born days, a vulgar expression for one's lifetime, or the time since one was born. *Halliwel.*

BÖRNE, *p.* from **BEAR**. Carried.—See **BEAR**.

BÖRNE, *n.* [*Fr., a boundary*.] A stone stud placed before a wall to secure it against carriages. *Crabb.*

BÖR'NITE, *n.* (*Min.*) 1. A compound of bismuth, tellurium, and a small proportion of sulphur; telluric bismuth. *Dana.*

2. A valuable copper ore composed of copper, sulphur, and iron;—called also *erubescite*, and *purple copper*. *Dana.*

BÖR-NOUSE [*bör-nös*], *n.* A kind of cloak or mantle.—See **BEANOUSE**. *Maunder.*

BÖ'RÖN, *n.* (*Chem.*) A simple non-metallic substance obtained from boracic acid. It is a dark, olive-colored powder, without taste or smell, and is a non-conductor of electricity. *Turner.*

BÖR'OUGH (*bür'ö*), *n.* [*Goth. baurgs* (*Gr. πειρος*), a tower; *A. S. bureg*, or *burh*, a town, a city, a fort; *burgan*, to fortify, to defend; *Ger. burg*, a city; *Dan., Sw., Icel. borg*, a town; *A. S. borh*, or *borhoe*, a surety, a pledge, given by the members of tithings for one another's good behavior;—also a tithing. *Cowell.*] A corporate town which is not a city. *In England*, a town that sends members to parliament.

BÖR'OUGH (*bür'ö*), *a.* Having the rank or privileges of a borough. *Ash.*

BÖR'UGH-ENG'LISH (*bür'ö-Ing'glish*). (*English Law*.) A custom in some ancient English boroughs by which estates descend to the youngest son, or the younger brother. *Cowell.*

BÖR'UGH-HÖLD'ER, *n.* A head borough. *Todd.*

BÖR'UGH-MÄS'TER, *n.* The mayor, governor, or bailiff of a borough. *Hackluyt.*

BÖR'UGH-MÖN'ÆR (*-müng-æer*), *n.* One who buys or sells the patronage of boroughs. "Some rogue borough-monger." *Couper.*

BÖR'UGH-TÖWN (*bür'ö-tüân*), *n.* A corporate town. *Butler.*

† **BÖR'REL**, *a.* [*Ger. bauer*, a farmer; *Dut. boer*, a countryman.—See **BOOR**.] Rustic; coarse. "Rude and borrel." *Spenser.*

BÖR'REL-YST, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of Christians in Holland who reject the sacraments;—so named from their founder, Borrel. *Buchanan.*

BÖR'RÖW (*bör'rö*), *v. a.* [*A. S. borgan*, to borrow, and *bohr*, a pledge; *Ger. borgen*.] [*i. BORROWED*; *pp. BORROWING, BORROWED*.]

1. To take or receive on credit, for a time, from another who lends.

We have borrowed money for the king's tribute. *Neh. v. 4.*

2. To use as one's own what belongs to another; to appropriate.

These verbal signs they sometimes borrow from others. *Locke.*

The two idioms [English and Norman] have mutually borrowed from each other. *Blackstone.*

† **BÖR'RÖW** (*bör'rö*), *n.* [*A. S. borhoe*, surety.]

1. A thing borrowed. *Shak.*

2. A pledge; a surety. *Spenser.*

BÖR'RÖW-ÆR (*bör'rö-ær*), *n.* One who borrows. *Shak.*

Neither a borrower nor a lender be.

BÖR'RÖW-ING, *n.* Act of one who borrows. *Shak.*

BÖR-SËL'LA, *n.* An instrument with which glass-makers extend or contract glass. *Crabb.*

BÖRS'HÖLD-ÆR, *n.* [*A. S. borhes-caldor*; *borh*, a tithing or borough, and *caldor*, an elder.]

(*Law*.) The head or principal man, of a borough; a tithingman. *Burrit.*

BÖS'CÄGE, *n.* [*Old Fr. bosceage*.]

1. A grove or woodland. "A land flat to our sight and full of bosceage." *Bacon.*

2. (*Paint.*) A representation of woodland scenery in pictures. *Wotton.*

BÖSH, *n.* 1. Outline; figure;—a dash; a show. [*Provincial, England*.] *Forby.*

2. [*Turk. bosh*, empty.] Nonsense; trash. [*University of Cambridge, Eng.*] *Bristed.*

To cut a bosh, to cut a dash.

BÖSH, *n.* [*Ger. boschen*, to slope.] The upper part of the lower pyramid in a smelting furnace. *Burn.*

BÖSH'BÖK, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of antelope;—called also *bushbok*. *P. Cyc.*

BÖS'KET, *n.* [*Gr. Boskn*, food, fodder; *It. boschetto*, dim. of *bosco*, a grove; *Fr. bosquet*, a thicket.] (*Hort.*) A little grove or compartment formed of branches of trees. *Craig.*

BÖS'KY, *a.* Woody; "Bosky acres." *Shak.*

|| **BÖS'OM** (*büz'um* or *büz'um*). [*büz'um*, *S. Sm. Nares*; *büz'um*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. R. Wb.*; *büz'um* or *büz'uin*, *K.*], *n.* [*Goth. barmis*; *A. S. bosum*, or *bosm*; *Dut. bossem*; *Ger. busum*.]

1. The breast, as that part of the body against which any thing presses when embraced by the arms.

The mower fillet not his hand, nor he that bindeth sheaves his bosom. *Ps. cxxix. 7.*

The poor man had nothing save one little ewe lamb. . . . it did eat of his own meat, and drank of his own cup, and lay in his bosom. *2 Sam. xii. 3.*

2. Enclosure; compass; embrace. "Within the bosom of that church." *Hooker.*

3. The folds of the dress that cover the breast.

A slothful man hideth his hand in his bosom. *Prov. xix. 24.*

4. The female breasts.

5. The breast, as the enclosure of the heart, or the seat of the affections and passions.

I mean, that my heart unto yours is knit.

Two bosoms interlatched with an oath. *Shak.*

Anger resteth in the bosom of fools. *Eccles. vii. 9.*

6. Any close or secret receptacle.

In the deep bosom of the ocean buried. *Shak.*

In composition, or as an adjective, it signifies intimate, confidential, fond; as, "A bosom-friend."

|| **BÖS'OM** (*büz'um*), *v. a.* 1. To enclose in the bosom; to keep in the thoughts.

You'll find it wholesome. *Shak.*

2. To conceal; to shut out from observation. Happy convents bosomed deep in vines. *Pope.*

BÖ'SON (*bö'sn*), *n.* Corrupted from *boatswain*.—See **BOATSWAIN**. *Dryden.*

BÖSS, *n.* [*It. bozza*, a bunch; *Fr. bosse*.]

1. A protuberance raised as an ornament on any work; a stud; a knob; as, "The bosses of a bridle."

2. The protuberant part of any thing. "The bosses of his bucklers." *Job xv. 26.* "The boss of the tongue." *Holder.*

3. (*Masonry*.) A trough for holding mortar, hung by a hook on a ladder or on a wall. *Weale.*

4. (*Arch.*) A knotted ornament placed at the intersection of the ribs of a groined roof. *Weale.*

5. (*Mech.*) The enlarged part of a shaft on which a wheel is to be keyed, or at which a joint is to be made by couplings. *Ogilvie.*

6. [*L. bos*, an ox.] A term used for the bison by the hunters of the prairies. *Bartlett.*

BÖSS, *n.* [*Dut. baas*; *Dan. bas*, master.]

1. A master or master-workman among mechanics;—an employer of mechanics or laborers. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

2. A master, or he who can beat or overcome another. [*Norfolk, Eng.*] *T. Wright.*

BÖS'SAGE, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Arch.*) 1. A stone in a building which has a projection, and is laid rough in order to be carved. *Brande.*

2. Rustic work consisting of stones that advance beyond the level of the building, with channels at their joints. *Buchanan.*

BÖSSED (*böst*), *a.* Studded. *Shak.*

BÖS'SET, *n.* A rudimental antler of the male red-deer. *Brande.*

† **BÖS'SIVE**, *a.* Deformed; bossy. *Osborne.*

BÖS'SY, *a.* [*Fr. bossé*.] Having protuberances; studded. "Bossy sculptures." *Milton.*

BÖS'SY, *n.* A childish term for a calf. *Bartlett.*

BÖS'VÆL, *n.* A species of crowfoot. *Johnson.*

BÖS'WELL'IAN (*-yan*), *a.* Relating to Boswell. *Cl.*

BÖS'WELL'ISM, *n.* Style or manner of Boswell, the biographer of Johnson. *Ed. Rev.*

BÖT, *n.* [*A. S. bitan*, to bite.] A small worm.

† **BÖ-TÄN'IC**, *n.* A botanist. *M. Casaubon.*

BÖ-TÄN'IC, *a.* [*Gr. βοτανικός*; *βοτανή*, a plant; *Fr. botanique*.] Relating to botany; containing plants or herbs.

BÖ-TÄN'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* After the manner of botanists. *Ash.*

† **BÖ-TÄN'ICS**, *n. pl.* Botany. *Bailey.*

BÖT'A-NIST, *n.* One skilled in botany.

BÖT'A-NIZE, *v. n.* [*Gr. βορρίζω*, to weed.] To study plants or botany.

One that would peep and *botanize*
Upon his mother's grave.

Wordsworth.

BÖT-A-NÖL'Q-GY, n. [Gr. *βότρυς*, a plant, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A discourse on plants; botany. *Bailey.*

BÖT'Ä-NQ-MÄN-CY, n. [Gr. *βότρυς*, a plant, and *μαντεία*, a prophecy.] Divination by means of plants. *Crabb.*

BÖT'Ä-NY, n. [Gr. *βότρυς*, a plant.] The science of plants; that branch of science, or of natural history, which comprehends all that relates to the vegetable kingdom. *Brande.*

BQ-TÄR'GÖ, n. [Sp. *botarga*.] A kind of sausage, made on the coasts of the Mediterranean, of the roes of the mullet fish. *Chambers.*

BÖTCH, n. [It. *bozza*, a bunch; Fr. *bosse*.]
1. A swelling or an eruptive discoloration of the skin; a pustule; a blotch.
Batches and blains must all his flesh imboss. *Milton.*

2. A part in any work ill-finished.
To leave no rubs or *botches* in the work. *Shak.*

3. An adscititious part clumsily added.
Those works are notorious *botches*. *Dryden.*

BÖTCH, v. a. [*i.* BOTCHED; *pp.* BOTCHING, BOTCHED.]

1. To mend or patch awkwardly; as, "To *botch* a garment."

2. To put together unsuitably or unskilfully.
The common *botched* and inaccurate governments seem *Hume.*

3. To mark with botches. "Young Hylas *botched* with stains." *Garth.*

BÖTCH'ED-LY, ad. In a clumsy manner; with botches.

Thus patch they heaven more *botchedly* than old clothes. *Milton.*

BÖTCH'ER, n. One who botches. *Shak.*

BÖTCH'ER-LY, a. Clumsy; patched. *Hartlib.*

BÖTCH'ER-Y, n. A clumsy addition or mending; patchwork. *World of Wonders, 1608.*

BÖTCH'Y, a. Having, or marked with, botches. "A *botchy* core." *Shak.*

† **BÖTE, n.** [A. S. *bot*, compensation.]

1. (*Sax. Law.*) A satisfaction paid in expiation of an offence; amends. *Cowell.*

2. (*Eng. Law.*) An allowance; — called also *estover*, or *estovers*.

"This word is still retained in English and American jurisprudence as a component of the words *housebote*, *ploughbote*, *cartbote*, *hedgebote*, and *firebote*, partly in its ancient sense of reparation or replenishment, and partly in the secondary or general sense of a sufficient allowance." *Burrill.*

BÖTE'LESS, a. See BOOTLESS.

BÖTE'RÖLL, n. (*Her.*) The tag of a broadsword scabbard. *Crabb.*

BÖT'-FLY, n. (*Ent.*) The name of insects of the family *Estridae*, the larvæ of one species of which (*Gasterophilus equi*) live in the intestines of horses, producing the disease called *bots*. *Harris.*

BÖTH, a. & pron. [Goth. *ðai*; A. S. *ðatwa*, both the two; *ða*, both, and *twæ*, two; Dut. & Ger. *beide*.] The one and the other; the two.

BÖTH, conj. As well; on the one side; — and or also responding, in a subsequent member, and signifying, on the other side. "Power to judge *both* quick and dead." *Milton.*

BÖTH'ER, v. a. [A corruption of *pothor*.] [*i.* BOTHERED; *pp.* BOTHERING, BOTHERED.] To perplex; to confound; to pothor. [Inelegant.] "My head you so *bother*." *Swift.*

BÖTH-ER-ÄTION, n. Trouble; vexation; perplexity. [A low word.] *Walter Scott.*

BÖT'-HÖLE, n. A hole in a skin made by a bot.

BÖTH'NI-AN, } a. (Geog.) Pertaining to Both-

BÖTH'NIC, } nia, in Sweden. *Craig.*

BÖTH-RËN'EHY-MÄ, n. [Gr. *βότρυς*, a pit, and *ἔρρημα*, an infusion, juice.] (*Bot.*) A kind of vegetable tissue, consisting of rows of cells with the intervening partitions more or less obliterated, and forming either continuous or articulated dotted tubes; — called also *dotted ducts* and *vasiform* or *pitted tissue*. *Gray.*

BÖTH-RQ-DËN'DRON, n. [Gr. *βότρυς*, a pit, and *δένδρον*, a tree.] (*Geol.*) An extinct genus of coniferous plants belonging to the coal formation. *Buckland.*

BÖTH'Y, n. [Ir. *both*, a house.] A cottage, rude barrack, or place of lodging for farm-servants or laborers. [Scotland.] *Chambers.*

BÖT'LINE, n. [Fr.] A half boot worn by dra-goons. *Crabb.*

BQ-TRËCH'ËM, n. [Gr. *βότρυς*, a bunch of grapes.] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial deciduous herbaceous plants; moonwort; — so named on account of the bunch-like form of its fructification. *Loudon.*

BÖT'RY-ÖID, a. [Gr. *βότρυς*, a bunch of grapes, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Min.*) Having the form of a bunch of grapes; clustered; botryoidal. "*Botryoid* inflorescences." *Woodward.*

BÖT'RY-Ö'DAL, a. (Min.) Resembling a bunch of grapes; botryoid. *Lyell.*

BÖT'RY-Q-LITE, n. [Gr. *βότρυς*, a bunch of grapes, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A botryoidal variety of datholite, composed of boracic acid, silica, lime, and water. *Dana.*

BÖTS, n. pl. Small worms in the entrails of a horse. They are the larvæ of the gadfly, which deposits its eggs on the hair of the horse, whence they are taken, by licking, into his mouth, and swallowed. *Farm. Ency.*

BÖTT, n. The round cushion placed on the knee, on which lace is woven. *Craig.*

BÖT'TLE, n. 1. [It. *botiglia*; Sp. *botilla*; Fr. *bouteille*. — W. *potel*.] A vessel, anciently of leather, now commonly of glass, with a narrow neck, to preserve wine or other liquors. "His leather *bottle*." *Shak.*

2. The wine or other spirituous liquor contained in a bottle.

In the bottle, discontent seeks for comfort, cowardice for courage, and bashfulness for confidence. *Johnson.*

3. [Fr. *botteau*, a bundle.] A quantity of hay or grass tied or bundled up for foddering cattle. I have a great desire to a *bottle* of hay. *Shak.*

BÖT'TLE, v. a. [*i.* BOTTLED; *pp.* BOTTLING, BOTTLED.] To enclose in bottles; as, "To *bottle* wine."

BÖT'TLE-ÄLE (böt'tl-äl), n. Bottled ale. *Shak.*

BÖT'TLE-BÜMP, n. A name given by some to the bitter. [Local, Eng.] *Booth.*

BÖT'TLED (böt'tl'd), p. a. Enclosed in a bottle: — shaped or protuberant like a bottle. *Shak.*

BÖT'TLE-FISH, n. An eel-like fish of the genus *Saccopharynx*; — so named from the fact that its body is capable of being inflated like a leather bottle. *Storer.*

BÖT'TLE-FLÖW'ER (böt'tl-flöw-er), n. A species of plant; the *Cyanus* or bluebottle. *Johnson.*

BÖT'TLE-GLÄSS, n. A kind of coarse green glass, used in the manufacture of bottles. *Ogilvie.*

BÖT'TLE-GÖURD, n. A species of gourd; the calabash. *Booth.*

BÖT'TLE-GRËEN, n. The color of a green glass bottle. *Koget.*

BÖT'TLE-NÖSED (böt'tl-nözd), a. Having an extraordinarily large nose. *Kersey.*

BÖT'TLE-SCREW (böt'tl-skrd), n. An instrument to draw the cork of a bottle; a corkscrew. *Swift.*

BÖT'TLING, n. The act of enclosing in bottles. At annual *bottlings*, corks selected. *Watson.*

BÖT'TQ, n. 1. [A. S. *botm*; Dut. *bodem*; Ger. *boden*; Sw. *bottern*.] The lowest part of any thing.

The wall of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the *bottom*. *Matt. xxv. 61.*

2. The ground or solid substance under water. Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels, All scattered in the *bottom* of the sea. *Shak.*

3. The foundation; the basis; the ground-work; that from which any thing springs or in which it originates.

My reasonings cannot be affected by objections which are far from being built on the same *bottom*. *Atterbury.*

He was at the *bottom* of many excellent counsels in which he did not appear. *Addison.*

4. Ultimate principle or motive, as of character.

Though slow of belief, he [Thomas, the apostle] was, at the *bottom*, honest and sincere. *Atterbury.*

5. A bound or limit, as of depth.

But there's no *bottom*, none, In my voluptuousness. *Shak.*

I do see the *bottom* of Justice shallow. *Shak.*

6. A dale; a valley; low alluvial land, as on a river.

On both shores of that fruitful *bottom* are still to be seen the marks of ancient edifices. *Addison.*

7. Stamina; native strength; as, "A horse of good *bottom*."

8. A ship or vessel.

My ventures are not in one *bottom* trusted. *Shak.*

9. The extremity of the trunk of animals; the fundament.

10. Grounds or dregs; as, "The *bottom* of beer"

11. [W. *botwym*, a button.] A ball of thread. Silkworms finish their *bottoms* in . . . fifteen days. *Motimer.*

BÖT'TQ, v. a. [*i.* BOTTOMED; *pp.* BOTTOMING, BOTTOMED.]

1. To establish as on a foundation; to found. The grounds upon which we *bottom* our reasoning. *Locke.*

2. To wind round, as thread upon a spool.

Therefore, as you unwind your love for him, You must provide to *bottom* it on me. *Shak.*

BÖT'TQ, v. n. To rest upon for support. Find upon what foundation any proposition *bottoms*. *Locke.*

BÖT'TQ, a. 1. At the bottom; lowest. "The *bottom* stair." *Holland.*

2. Having a low situation; alluvial; as, "Bottom lands." *Holland.*

Bottom heat, (*Hort.*) artificial heat produced in the soil.

BÖT'TQMED (böt'tumd), a. 1. Having a bottom: — mostly used in composition; as, "Flat-*bottomed* boats."

2. (*Her.*) Having round buds, knots, or buttons at the extremities. *Ogilvie.*

BÖT'TQ-GLÄDE, n. A low glade or open place. The hilly crofts that brow this *bottom-glade*. *Milton.*

BÖT'TQ-LÄND, n. A term applied, in the western portion of the United States, to alluvial land on the margins of rivers; such as, in New England, is usually called *intertale* or *interval land*; bottom. *J. M. Peck.*

BÖT'TQ-LESS, a. Without a bottom; fathomless. "A *bottomless* pit." *Sidney.*

BÖT'TQ-RY, n. (Com. Law.) A contract by which money is lent, at an extraordinary interest, upon a ship's bottom, or by pledging the ship as security, the risks of the voyage being borne by the lender. *Kent.*

BÖUÇHE (bôsh), n. [Fr. *mouth*.] An allowance of provision; food. — See BOUGE. *Todd.*

BOUCHET (bô-shâ' or bô-shët'), n. [Fr.] A sort of pear. *Johnson.*

BÖUD, n. An insect that breeds in malt and other grain; a weevil. *Bailey.*

BÖU-DOIR' (bô-dwör'), n. [Fr.] (*Arch.*) A small room or cabinet, usually near the bed-chamber and dressing room, for private retirement; a private room. *Brande.*

† **BÖUGE (bôj), v. a.** [Fr. *bouge*, something swelled or bellied out.] To cause to bilge or spring aleak.

The Carick, which Sir Antony Oughtred chased hard at the stern, and *bouged* her in divers places. *Hall.*

† **BÖUGE, v. n.** To bilge. "Lest thereupon our ship should *bouge*." *Gascoigne.*

† **BÖUGE (bôj), n. 1.** [Fr. *bouche*.] An allowance of meat or drink to an attendant at court; provision; food. *B. Jonson.*

2. [Fr. *bouge*, something swelled or bellied out.] A cask. *Halliwel.*

BÖUGH (bôä), n. [A. S. *boga*, a branch; *bugan*, to bow, to bend.] An arm, or branch, of a tree.

She gave him of that fair enticing fruit. *Milton.*

BOUGHT (bâwt). [Goth. *bauhita*.] *i.* & *p.* from buy. See BUY.

† **BOUGHT (bôät or bâwt)** [bôt, *J. Sm.*; bâwt,

- P. K. Wb.**, *n.* [A. S. *bogeh*, crooked, bent; *bogan*, to bend.]
 1. A twist; a link; a knot. "Wreathed *boughts*." *Spenser*.
 2. A flexure; a bending. "The *bought* of the fore legs." *Brown*.
 3. That part of a sling which contains the stone.—See **BOUT**. *Johnson*.
- BOUGHT'EN** (baw'tn), *a.* That is bought; not produced at home. [Vulgar, U. S.] *Bartlett*.
- † **BOUGH'TY** (boú'te), *a.* [A. S. *bogeh*; *boga*, a branch.] Crooked. *Sherwood*.
- BOUGIE** (bò'zhè), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A wax candle.
 2. A waxed slip of linen or other material used in surgery; a catheter. *Dunglison*.
- BOUILLI** (bò'lyè), *n.* [Fr.] (Cookery.) Boiled meat, or meat stewed with vegetables. *Merle*.
- BOUILLON** (bò'lyong'), *n.* [Fr.] (Cookery.) Broth; soup. *Johnson*.
- BÖÜL**, *n.* An iron hoop. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel*.
- BÖU-LÁN'FER-ITE**, *n.* (Min.) A sulphuret of lead and antimony. *Dana*.
- BOÜL'-BÜL**, *n.* (Ornith.) A favorite singing bird of India; — written also *bulbul*. *Craig*.
- BÖULD'ER**, *n.* (Geol.) A fragment of rock, lying on the ground or embedded in diluvial clay, sand, &c.; — written also *boulder*. — See **BOWLDER**.
- BÖULD'ER** (böld'er), *a.* Noting large stones or pebbles, or walls built of them.— See **BOWLDER**.
- BOULEA**, *n.* A Bengal pleasure boat. *Malcom*.
- BÖU'LE-VÄRD'**, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A rampart; a bulwark.
 2. A broad promenade or street, as the *boulevards* of Paris, which occupy the site of demolished fortifications, and hence derive their name.
- BÖÜ'LI-MY**, *n.* See **BULIMY**.
- BÖULT**, *v. a.* See **BOLT**. *Johnson*.
- BÖUL'TEN**, *n.* (Arch.) A convex moulding whose periphery is a quarter of a circle. *Weale*.
- BÖUNCE**, *v. n.* [Dut. *bonzen*.] [*i.* **BOUNCED**; *pp.* **BOUNCING**, **BOUNCED**.]
 1. To leap or spring suddenly; to bolt. "Out *bounced* the mastiff." *Swift*.
 2. To hit against so as to rebound; to knock; to thump.
 Against his bosom *bounced* his heaving heart. *Dryden*.
 3. To boast; to brag. [Colloquial.] *Lowth*.
- BÖUNCE**, *v. a.* To drive against; to thrust. *Swift*.
- BÖUNCE**, *n.* [Dut. *bons*.] 1. A strong sudden blow; a knock; a thump: — a bound.
 I heard two or three *bounces* at my landlady's door. *Addison*.
 2. A boast; a bold lie. [Colloquial.] *Johnson*.
- BÖUNÇ'ER**, *n.* 1. One who bounces; — a boaster; a liar. [Colloquial.] *Johnson*.
 2. A falsehood; a lie. *Potter*.
 3. A large person. [Low.]
- BÖUNÇ'ING**, *n.* 1. Act of falling or striking.
 2. A boast; a vaunt. *Johnson*.
- BÖUNÇ'ING**, *a.* Huge; great; large; lusty; stout; strong. [Colloquial.] *Shak*.
- BÖUNÇ'ING-LY**, *ad.* With a bounce; boastingly.
- BÖUND**, *n.* [A. S. *bunde*; *bindan*, to bind.—Old Fr. *bundes*, limits; Fr. *borne*.]
 1. That which binds in, or limits; a boundary; a limit.
 Thou hast appointed his bounds that he cannot pass. *Job* xiv. 5.
 2. [Fr. *bondir*, to leap.] A leap; a jump. "Youthful colts fetching mad *bounds*." *Shak*.
- BÖUND**, *v. a.* [*i.* **BOUNDED**; *pp.* **BOUNDING**, **BOUNDED**.]
 1. [Fr. *borner*.] To fix limits to; to limit; to border; to terminate; as, "America is *bounded* on the east by the Atlantic Ocean."
 2. [Fr. *bondir*.] To enclose; to restrain; to confine; to circumscribe.
 The *bounded* waters
 Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores. *Shak*.
Syn. — See **CIRCUMSCRIBE**.
- BÖUND**, *v. n.* [Fr. *bondir*.] To jump; to leap; to spring up.
 Before his lord the ready spaniel *bounds*. *Pope*.
- BÖUND**, *i. & p.* from *bind*. See **BIND**.
- BÖUND**, *a.* [Su. Goth. *boen*, made ready. It was spelt *boun* by Chaucer and other old writers.] Destined; tending; going; on the way. "To be *bound* for a port." *Temple*.
- BÖUND**, *p. a.* Confined; straitened; — used in composition; as, "Hide-*bound*"; "Wind-*bound*"; "Ice-*bound*."
- BÖUND'AR-Y**, *n.* A line fixing limits or bounds, as of a territory; that which limits or bounds; a bound; a limit; border. "The *boundaries* of the skies." *Cotton*.
Syn. — See **BORDER**, **TERM**.
- BÖUND'-BÄL-LIFF**, *n.* (Eng. Law.) A sheriff's officer, who is *bound* to the sheriff in an obligation with sureties for the due execution of his office. *Blackstone*.
- BÖUND'DEN** [boun'den, S. W. P. F. Ja. K.; boun'dn, Sm.]. 1. *† p.* from *bind*. Bound.
 2. *a.* Appointed; indispensable; obligatory. *It was formerly used as the past participle from bind, but it is now used only as an adjective; as, "Bounden duty."* *Porteus*.
- † **BÖUND'DEN-LY**, *ad.* In a dutiful manner. *Trans. of Ochán's Sermons* (1583).
- BÖUND'ER**, *n.* He who or that which bounds; a limiter. *Fotherby*.
- BÖUND'ING-STÖNE**, } *n.* A stone to play with.
BÖUND'-STÖNE, } *Dryden*.
- BÖUND'LESS**, *a.* Having no bound; unbounded; unconfined; unlimited; undefined. *Pope*.
Syn. — *Boundless* ocean; *boundless* space; *unbounded* desires; *unlimited* power; *undefined* limits; *infinite* variety.
- BÖUND'LESS-LY**, *ad.* In a boundless manner.
- BÖUND'LESS-NÉSS**, *n.* The state of being boundless; exemption from limits. *South*.
- || **BÖUN'TE-OÜS** [boun'te-üs, P. J. Ja. R.; boun'tyus, S. E. P. K.; boun'che-üs, W.; boun'te-üs, boun'tyus, or boun'che-üs, Sm.], *a.* Liberal; kind; munificent; bountiful. "Creator *bounteous* and benign." *Millon*.
- || **BÖUN'TE-OÜS-LY**, *ad.* Liberally. *Dryden*.
- || **BÖUN'TE-OÜS-NÉSS**, *n.* Munificence. *Johnson*.
- BÖUN'TI-FÜL**, *a.* Disposed to give freely; bounteous; liberal; beneficent; generous; munificent. "God, the *bountiful* Author." *Locke*.
- BÖUN'TI-FÜL-LY**, *ad.* In a bountiful manner.
- BÖUN'TI-FÜL-NÉSS**, *n.* The quality of being bountiful. "The king's *bountyfulness*." *Stowe*.
- † **BÖUN'TI-HÉAD** (boun'te-héd), } *n.* Goodness;
 † **BÖUN'TI-HOOD** (boun'te-húd), } *n.* virtue; bounty;
 On firm foundation of true *bountyhood*. *Spenser*.
- BÖUN'TY**, *n.* [L. *bonitas*; It. *bontà*; Sp. *bondad*; Old Fr. *bonté*; Fr. *bonté*.]
 1. *†* Goodness.
 Let not her fault your sweet affections mar,
 Nor blot the *bounty* of all womankind. *Spenser*.
 2. Liberality in bestowing gifts; beneficence; generosity; munificence.
 King Solomon gave unto the Queen of Sheba all her desire, whatsoever she asked, besides that which Solomon gave her of his royal *bounty*. *1 Kings* x. 13.
 3. That which generosity bestows; a present or gift.
 The *bounties* of God running over the tables of the rich. *Ep. Taylor*.
4. A premium given to encourage or promote any object; as, "The *bounty* paid to soldiers who enlist."
- Syn.** — *Bounty* and *beneficence* are characteristics of the Deity, as well as of his creatures. *Munificence*, *generosity*, and *liberality* are human qualities. The *bounty* and *beneficence* of God; the *munificence*, *generosity*, and *liberality* of men, in doing good with their property.
- BOUQUET** (bò-kè' or bò'kè) [bò'kè, Ja. Sm. R.; bò-kè, K. C. Wb.], *n.* [Fr.]
 1. A bunch of flowers; a nosegay. *Warton*.
 2. A flavor distinguishing certain wines.
- † **BÖURD**, *v. n.* [Fr. *bourder*.] To jest; to joke. "I *bourd* and play." *Chaucer*.
- † **BÖURD**, *v. a.* To address. *Tuberville*.
- † **BÖURD**, *n.* [Fr. *bourde*.] A jest; a joke. *Spenser*.
 For all thy jests and all thy merry *bourd*. *Drayton*.
- † **BÖUR'D'ER**, *n.* A jester. *Huloet*.
- † **BÖURD'ING-LY**, *ad.* Sportively. *Huloet*.
- BOURGEOIS** (börzh-wá'), *n.* [Fr.] A citizen.
- BOUR-GEÓIS'** (bur-jöis') [bur-jöis, W. Sm.; bur-jöis, E.], *n.* [Fr. *bourgeois*.] A kind of printing type, larger than *brevier*, and smaller than long primer, as in the following line: —
 A thing of beauty is a joy for ever. *Keats*.
- BOURGEOISIE** (börzh-wá-zé'), *n.* [Fr.]
 1. The freedom of a city, or of citizens.
 2. The burgesses or burghers of a city.
 3. The middle classes of a country, especially those dependent on trade, including bankers, shippers, brokers, and professional men, with their families. *Ogilvie*.
- † **BÖUR'GEON** (bür'jun), *v. n.* [Fr. *bourgeonner*.] To sprout; to shoot into branches. *Dryden*.
- || **BÖURN** (börn or börn) [börn, W. J. Ja. Sm. R. C. O.; börn, S. P. E. K.; börn or börn, F.], *n.* 1. [Fr. *borne*.] A bound; a limit.
 That undiscovered country, from whose *borne*
 No traveller returns. *Shak*.
 2. [A. S. *burne*; Gael. & Scot. *burn*.] A brook; a rivulet.
 To gild the muttering *borns* and pretty rills. *Brown*.
 "I have differed from Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Kenrick in the pronunciation of this word. They make it sound as if written *boorn*; but if my memory fail me not, it is a rhyme to *mourn* upon the stage, and Mr. Garrick so pronounced it." *Walker*.
- || **BÖURN'LESS**, *a.* Having no bourn. *Granger*.
- BÖUR'NON-ITE**, *n.* (Min.) A compound of sulphur, lead, antimony, and copper; — named after Count Bournon. *Dana*.
- BÖURSE** (bärs), *n.* [Fr. *bourse*, a purse.] An exchange where merchants meet.—The French word, *bourse*, is now more used than the English form, *burse*. — See **BURSE**.
- BÖUSE** (böz), *v. n.* [Dut. *buysen*; Fr. *boire*, to drink.] [*i.* **BOUSED**; *pp.* **BOUSING**, **BOUSED**.] To drink intemperately or lavishly. *Spenser*.
- † **BÖUSE**, or **BÖUZE**, *n.* Liquor; drink. *Massinger*.
- † **BÖUSE** (böz), *v. a.* To swallow. *Sir T. Broune*.
- BÖUST-RQ-PHÉ'DON** [böst-rq-fè'don, Cl. P. Cyc. Brande; böust-rè'fè'don, Sm.], *n.* [Gr. *βουστόριον*; *βού*, an ox, and *στέφω*, to turn.] A mode of writing, found in early Greek inscriptions, from right to left, and then turning from left to right, as an ox ploughs. *Bosworth*.
- BÖU'SY** (bò'ze), *a.* Drunken; boosy. *Dryden*.
- BÖÜT**, *n.* [It. *botta*, a blow.]
 1. A trial; an attempt; a contest. *Halliwel*.
 When do I begin my bloody *bout*. *Perry's Rel*.
 2. [A. S. *bugan*, to bend; *bogeh*, bent.] A turn; a going and returning, as of a plough across a field; as much of an action as is performed at one time.—See **BOUGHT**.
 The prince has taken me in his train, so that I am in no danger of starving for this *bout*. *Goldsmith*.
 In notes with many a winding *bout*
 Of linked sweetness long drawn out. *Milton*.
- BÖU-TÄDE'** (bò-täd'), *n.* [Fr.] An act of caprice; a whim; a fancy. *Swift*.
- BÖUT'ANT**, *a.* See **ARC-BÖUTANT**.
- † **BÖUTEFEU** (bät'fè), *n.* [Fr.] An incendiary — one who kindles feuds. *Bacon*.
- † **BÖU'TI-SÄLE** (bò'te-säl), *n.* A sale at a cheap rate, as booty is commonly sold. *Sir J. Hayward*.
- BÖUTS-RIMES** (bò're-mè'), *n. pl.* [Fr.] Rhymes to be filled up and made into verses. *Johnson*.
- BÖ'VÄTE**, *n.* [L. *bovata*; *bos*, *bovis*, an ox.] As much land as one yoke of oxen can plough in a year; an ox-gang. *Burn*.
- BÖ'VEY-CÖAL**, *n.* (Min.) A name applied to wood-coal found in abundance at Bovey Heath-

field, in England. Formations of this kind of coal are much more recent than those of mineral coal. *Humble.*

† BÖ'VĪ-FÖRM, *a.* [L. *bos*, *bovis*, an ox, and *forma*, form.] Formed like an ox. *Cudworth.*

BÖ'VĪNE [bō'vīn, *Sm. R.*; bō'vīn, *K.*], *a.* [Low L. *bovinus*; *bos*, *bovis*, an ox.] Relating to bulls, oxen, and cows. *P. Cyc.*

BÖW, *v. a.* [A. S. *bugan*, to bend; Dut. *buigen*; Ger. *biegen*.] [i. BOWED; pp. BOWING, BOWED.] 1. To bend; to inflect; to curve.

Where the bowed welkin slow doth bend. *Milton.*

2. To make to stoop or incline in token of respect or submission. "They bowed themselves to the ground before him." *2 Kings* ii. 15.

3. To turn towards in condensation.

In thee, O Lord, do I put my trust; . . . bow down thine ear to me, deliver me speedily. *Ps. xxxi. 1, 2.*

4. To depress; to crush.

And added woes may bow me to the ground. *Pope.*

BÖW, *v. n.* 1. To bend; to be inflected.

Like an ass, whose back with ingots bows. *Shak.*

2. To stoop; to incline.

The people bowed down unto their lords. *Ps. cxxxv. 10.*

3. To incline in token of respect or submission.

Wheresoe'er she turned her face, they bowed. *Dryden.*

BÖW (bō), *n.* [Gael. *bogha*; W. *bw*, *bwa*; Scot. *boo*.—Ger. *benge*; Dan. *bue*.]

1. An act of respect, reverence, or submission. "Obsequious bows." *Cowper.*

2. (*Naut.*) The rounding part of a ship's side forward, beginning where the planks arch inwards, and terminating where they close at the stem or prow. *Falconer.*

3. "Bow of a ship, rhyming with cow." *Walker.* So *Sm. & Wb.*, and so pronounced by seamen; yet it is placed under the other pronunciation of the word (bō) by *S. P. J. F. Ja. & K.*

BÖW, *n.* [Goth. *bingan*, to bend; A. S. *bugan*.]

1. An instrument for shooting arrows. "Take . . . thy quiver and thy bow." *Gen. xxvii. 3.*

2. A rainbow. "I do set my bow in the cloud . . . for a token of a covenant." *Gen. ix. 13.*

3. Any thing curved; as, "The bow of a saddle, of a yoke, or of a knot."

4. (*Mus.*) The instrument with which the sound is made upon the strings of the viol, &c.

† BÖW'Ä-BLE (bō'ä-bl), *a.* Flexible. *Wodroephe.*

BÖW'-BEAR-ER, *n.* An under officer of the forest. *Cowell.*

BÖW'-BELL, *n.* A cockney; — one born within hearing of the *Bow-bells*, or the bells of *Bow* Church, in London. *Halliwel.*

BÖW'-BENT (bō'bent), *a.* Crooked, like a bow. A sibyl old, bow-bent with crooked age. *Milton.*

BÖW'-BÖY, *n.* A young archer; — an appellation for Cupid. "His heart cleft with the blind bow-boy's butt-shaft." *Shak.*

BÖW'-CÖM-PASS, *n.* 1. A beam of wood or brass, with three long screws that bend a lath of wood or of steel to any arch; — used in describing segments of large circles. *Weale.*

2. A small instrument used by draughtsmen for describing circles with ink. *Francis.*

BÖW'-DRILL, *n.* A drill which is worked by a bow and string. *Francis.*

† BÖW'EL, *v. a.* To disembowel. *Hall.*

BÖW'ELLED (bō'elid), *p. a.* Having bowels or a belly; — having a cavity. *Thomson.*

BÖW'EL-LESS, *a.* Without tenderness or pity; merciless. "Bowless unto others." *Browne.*

BÖW'ELS, *n. pl.* [Fr. *boyaux*; It. *budello*.] 1. The intestines; the inner parts, including the heart. He smote him therewith in the fifth rib, and shed out his bowels. *2 Sam. xx. 10.*

2. The interior part of any thing. "In the bowels of the mountain." *Addison.*

3. The seat of pity or of kindness. Joseph made haste, for his bowels did yearn upon his brother. *Gen. xliii. 30.*

BÖW'ER, *n.* 1. [Eng. *bow*.] One who bows. 2. (*Naut.*) An anchor at the bow of a ship;

an anchor, the cable of which is bent and reeved through the hawse-hole. *Dana.*

3. (*Anat.*) The flexor muscle. *Spenser.*

4. [A. S. *bur*, a cottage; Ger. *bauer*.] A small dwelling; a cottage; an abode. *Spenser.*

5. † A retired chamber or room. *Spenser.*

6. A place of shelter, or a shady recess in a garden.

Hand in hand alone they passed
On to their blissful bower. *Milton.*

BÖW'ER, *v. a.* To embower; to enclose. *Shak.*

† BÖW'ER, *v. n.* To lodge. *Spenser.*

BÖW'ER-IC, *n.* A well descended by steps. [*India*.] *Weale.*

BÖW'ER-Y, *a.* Full of bowers; shady. *Tickell.*

BOWGE, *v. n.* See *BOUGE*. *Johnson.*

BÖW'GRÄCE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A frame of old rope or junk, placed round the bows and sides of a vessel, to prevent ice from injuring her. *Dana.*

BÖW'HÄND, *n.* 1. (*Archery*.) The left hand, that holds the bow. *Nares.*

2. (*Mus.*) The right hand, that draws the bow. *Spenser.*

BÖW'IE-KNIFE (bō'e-nif), *n.* A large knife or dagger, used as a weapon, and carried by hunters in the South-western part of the United States; — so named from the inventor. *Bartlett.*

BÖW'ING, *p. a.* Bending down; making a bow.

BÖW'ING-LY, *ad.* In a bending manner. *Huloet.*

BÖW'-KNÖT (bō'nöt), *n.* A kind of loose knot, easily untied. *Halliwel.*

BÖWL (böl), *n.* [A. S. *bolla*; Gael. *bol*; Dan. *bolle*; Sw. *böl*; W. *buelin*, a round vessel.]

1. A vessel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep. "Give me a bowl of wine." *Shak.*

2. The hollow part of any thing; as, "The bowl of a spoon."

|| BOWL (böl), [böl, *S. W. J. K. Sm. C. Wb.*; bōül, *P. E. Ja. R.*; bōül or bōl, *F.*], *n.* [Ger. *bol*; Gael. *ball*; Corn. *bolla*; It. *bolla*; Sp. *bolla*; Fr. *boule*.] A round mass or ball of wood, generally used for play. *Watts.*

3. "Many respectable speakers pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *hawl*, the noise made by a dog. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Elphinstone, and Mr. Perry declare for it; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Smith pronounce it as the vessel to hold liquor, rhyming with *hole*. I remember having been corrected by Mr. Garrick for pronouncing it like *hawl*, and am, upon the whole, of opinion, that pronouncing it as I have marked it is the preferable mode, though the least analogical. But as the vessel has indisputably this sound, it is rendering the language still more irregular to give the ball a different one. The inconvenience of this irregularity is often perceived in the word *bow*. To have the same word signify different things is the fate of all languages; but pronouncing the same word differently, to signify different things, is multiplying difficulties without necessity." *Walker.*

|| BOWL (böl or bōül), *v. a.* [i. BOWLED; pp. BOWLING, BOWLED.]

1. To roll as a bowl. *Shak.*

2. To pelt with any thing rolled. *Shak.*

|| BOWL (böl or bōül), *v. n.* To play at bowls. *Shak.*

|| BOWL'-ÄL-LËY, *n.* Same as *BOWLING-ÄLLEY*.

BÖWL'DER (böl'der), *n.* (*Geol.*) A large, round stone; a fragment or lump broken off a rock or cliff, and bearing marks of abrasion and transport. Boulders usually differ from the rocks they overlie, and are found on the surface of the ground, or embedded in the clays and sands of the diluvial formation, and often a great distance from the rock from which they were detached. — Written also *boulder*. *Brande.*

BÖWL'DER, *a.* Applied to large, round stones, pebbles, or fragments of rocks, or to walls built with pebbles. *Francis.*

BÖW'-LËG, *n.* A crooked leg. *Bp. Taylor.*

BÖW'-LËGGED (bō'lëgd), *a.* Having crooked legs.

|| BÖWL'ER, or BÖWL'ER, *n.* One who bowls, or plays at bowls. *B. Jonson.*

BÖW'LESS, *a.* Having no bow. *Pollok.*

BÖW'LINE, or BÖW'LINE, [bō'lin, *K. Sm. R.*; bō'lin, *S. W. J. E. F.*; bō'lin, *Ja. C.*], *n.* [Fr.

bouline.] (*Naut.*) A rope leading forward from the leech of a square sail, to keep the leech well out when sailing close-hauled.

On a *bouline*, or on a *taut bouline*, said of a vessel when she is close-hauled. — *Bouline bridle*, the span on the leech of the sail to which the *bouline* is toggled. *Dana.*

BÖWL'ING, or BÖWL'ING, *n.* Bowline. — See *BOWLINE*. *Harris.*

|| BÖWL'ING, *n.* The act or the art of throwing bowls. *Sanderson.*

|| BÖWL'ING-ÄL'LËY, *n.* A place for bowling; a bowl-alley. *Nares.*

|| BÖWL'ING-GRËEN, *n.* A level piece of ground, kept smooth for playing with bowls. *Bentley.*

|| BÖWL'ING-GRÖUND, *n.* Bowling-green. *B. Jonson.*

BÖW'MAN, *n.*; pl. BÖW'MEN. An archer. The noise of the horsemen and bowmen. *Jer. lv. 29.*

BÖW'MAN, *n.* (*Naut.*) One who rows at the bow of a boat; a bow-oar. *Smart.*

BÖW'-ÖAR, *n.* (*Naut.*) A bowman. *Clarke.*

BÖW'NËT, *n.* A net made of twigs bowed. *Todd.*

BÖW'PËN, *n.* A metallic pen for ruling. *Clarke.*

BÖW'PIËCE, *n.* A piece of ordnance carried in the bow of a ship. *Smart.*

BÖW'-SÄW, *n.* A saw with a narrow blade, used for cutting wood into curves. *Weale.*

BÖWSE, *v. n.* (*Naut.*) To haul or pull upon a tackle. *Falconer.*

BÖW'-SHÖT (bō'shöt), *n.* The space which an arrow shot from a bow may pass. *Gen. xxi. 16.*

BÖW'SPRIT (bō'sprit), *n.* [Dut. *boegspriet*; Fr. *beaupré*; *bow* and *sprit*.] (*Naut.*) A boom or spar which projects over the stem of a vessel to carry the sail forward: — sometimes written *boltsprit*.

† BÖW'S'SEN (bō'ä'sn), *v. a.* To drench. *Carew.*

BÖW'STRING, *n.* 1. The string of a bow. "Cupid's bowstring." *Shak.*

2. An instrument for strangling, in Turkey.

BÖW'STRING, *v. a.* To strangle or execute with the bowstring. *Byron.*

BÖW'STRINGED, *a.* Having a bowstring. *Ed. Rev.*

BÖW'-WĪN'DÖW, *n.* (*Arch.*) A window projecting from the general face of a building, of a curved or polygonal form, and having its base on the ground: — called also *bay-window*. — See *BAY-WINDOW*. *Francis.*

BÖW'-WÖW, *n.* The loud bark of a dog. *Booth.*

† BÖW'YER (bō'yer), *n.* 1. One who uses a bow; an archer; a bowman. *Dryden.*

2. A maker of bows. *Ascham.*

BÖX, *n.* [Gr. *βύξ*; L. *boxus*, a box-tree, or box-wood; A. S. & Sp. *box*; Dut. *box*; Fr. *buis*.] (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub, whose wood, very hard and smooth, is much used by wood engravers and in the manufacture of musical and mathematical instruments, combs, knife-handles, &c.; *Boxus sempervirens*. A dwarf variety is cultivated in gardens as an edging to borders. *Loudon.*

BÖX, *n.* [A. S. *box*; Gael. *boxa*; Dut. *bus*; Ger. *büchse*; W. *büch*.]

1. A case made of wood or other material.

2. The quantity of any thing contained in a box. "A box of oranges." *Craig.*

3. A money-chest. *Spenser.*

4. An enclosure with seats, in the playhouse. "The boxes and the pit." *Dryden.*

5. The driver's seat on a stage-coach. *Craig.*

6. A hollow tube in a pump, closed by a valve.

7. A cylindrical hollow iron in the nave of wheels, in which the axle turns.

8. (*Carp.*) A trough for cutting mitres.

9. A present; as, "A Christmas box."

"Pille-maille, such a box as our London prentices beg withal before Christmas." *Cotgrave.*

Box drain, an underground drain, built of brick and stone, and of a rectangular section. *Weale.*

BÖX, *n.* [Ger. *pochen*, to beat; W. *boch*, the cheek.] A blow on the head or ear, given by the hand. *Addison.*

BÖX, *v. a.* [*i.* BOXED; *pp.* BOXING, BOXED.]

Boxed in a chair the beau impatient sits.

Swift.

1. To strike with the hand. "They *box* her about the ears."

North.

2. To enclose as in a box.

To *box* a tree, to make an incision so as to allow the sap to escape.

To *box* the compass, to rehearse the thirty-two points of it in their proper order.

BÖX, *v. n.* To fight with the fist. *L'Estrange.*

BÖX'EN (*bök'sn*), *a.* 1. Made of box. "Boxen hautboy."

Gay.

2. Resembling box. "Boxen hue." *Dryden.*

BÖX'ER, *n.* One who boxes; a pugilist. *Churchill.*

BÖX'HÄUL, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To wear a vessel by backing the head-sails.

Dana.

BÖX'HÄUL-ING, *n.* (*Naut.*) The act of wearing a vessel by backing the head-sails.

BÖX'ING, *n.* 1. The act of fighting with the fist.

2. *pl.* (*Arch.*) The cases into which the shutters of a window are folded.

Gwilt.

3. *pl.* (*Among millers.*) Coarse flour separated in the process of bolting.

Brande.

BÖX'ING, *p. a.* 1. Putting into a box.

2. Fighting with the fist.

BÖX'IR-ON (*-urn*), *n.* A hollow flat-iron which is heated by something put in it.

Simmons.

BÖX'THÖRN, *n.* (*Bot.*) The English name of the genus of plants *Lycium*.

Craig.

BÖX'TRÉE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The English name of the genus of plants *Buxus*.—See *Box*.

Loudon.

BÖX'WOOD (*-wüd*), *n.* The fine, hard-grained wood of the box-tree;—much used by wood-engravers and for musical instruments.

Craig.

BÖY, *n.* [*Johnson* gives *Ger. bube*, and says, "The etymology is not agreed on."—*Gr. παῖς, boy* (Spartan *παῖς*. *W. Smith*); *L. puer, pupus*; *Fr. page*.—*Ger. bube*; *Dan. pøg*; *Sw. pojke*.—*W. bachgen*; *Gael. boban*; *Arm. bouhon*.—*Pers. buch*.—*Hallivell* and *Wright* give, "Boye, A. S., a lad servant"; yet the word *hoye* is not found in the A. S. Dictionary of *Lye*, nor in that of *Bosworth*.—In the Manks language the word for boy is *bwoie*, being substantially the same word.] A male child; a male person or youth under the age of puberty;—sometimes used in contempt for a young man.

To beggars and to boys.

Piers Ploughman.

BÖY, *v. a.* To treat or represent in the manner of a boy. [*R.*]

And I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra boy my greatness.

Shak.

BÖY'AR, *n.* A Greek or a Muscovite nobleman or grandee.

Crabb.

BÖY'AU (*bö-yö'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Fort.*) A ditch covered with a parapet, serving as a communication between two trenches.

Glos. of Mil. Terms.

BÖY'BLIND, *a.* Undiscerning, like a boy. "So boyblind and foolish."

Beau. & Fl.

BÖY'HOOD (*böy'hüd*), *n.* The state of being a boy. "Look at him in his boyhood."

Swift.

BÖY'ISH, *a.* 1. Belonging to a boy. "Even from my boyish days."

Shak.

2. Childish; puerile.

Young men take up some English poet without knowing wherein he is defective, where . . . boyish and trifling.

Dryden.

BÖY'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a boyish manner; childishly.

BÖY'ISH-NESS, *n.* The manners of a boy; childishness.

Sherwood.

BÖY'ISM, *n.* 1. Puerility; childishness. *Dryden.*

2. The state of being a boy. "The boyism of the brothers."

Warton.

BÖYN, *n.* A vat or tub used in making cheese, &c.

Loudon.

BÖY'SHIP, *n.* The state or quality of being a boy; boyhood. [*R.*]

Beaumont.

BÖY'S-PLAY (*böiz'plä*), *n.* The play of a boy; boyish sport.

Beau. & Fl.

BRÄ-BÄNT'INE, *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging to Brabant.

† **BRÄB'BLE**, *n.* A brawl; a clamorous contest. "In the streets . . . in private brabble." *Shak.*

† **BRÄB'BLE**, *v. n.* [*Dut. brabbelen*, to stammer.] To clamor; to wrangle.

Sidney.

† **BRÄB'BLE-MENT**, *n.* Contentious language; a noisy quarrel; a brabble.

Holland.

† **BRÄB'BLER**, *n.* A clamorous fellow.

Shak.

BRÄB'BLING, *n.* The act of clamoring. "The brabbling of Tyndale's tongue."

Sir T. More.

BRÄB'BLING-LY, *ad.* In a brabbling manner. "Neither bitterly nor brabblingly."

Jewel.

BRÄC'CÄTE, *a.* [*L. braccæ*, breeches; *bracatus*, breeched.] (*Ornith.*) Having the feet concealed by feathers descending from the tibiae.

Brande.

BRÄCE, *v. a.* [*Sp. bracear*; *Fr. brasser*.] [*i.* BRACED; *pp.* BRACING, BRACED.]

1. To bind; to tie up closely with bandages.

The women of China, by bracing them from infancy, have very little feet.

Locke.

2. To strain up; to make tense; as, "To brace a drum."

3. To supply with braces or with what may give strength; as, "To brace a beam."

4. (*Naut.*) To turn horizontally, as a yard.

To brace up, (*Naut.*) to lay the yard more fore-and-aft.—To brace in, to lay it nearer athwart-ships.—To brace to, to brace the head yards a little aback, in tacking or wearing.

Dana.

BRÄ'CE, *n.* 1. [*L. brachium*; *Fr. bras*.] A cincture; a bandage.

Johnson.

2. That which holds any thing tight. "The braces of a war-drum."

Derham.

3. *pl.* Straps for supporting a carriage.

4. *pl.* Straps or strings for supporting trousers, or keeping tight any part of dress; suspenders.

5. Armor for the arm.

Shak.

6. Two of the same kind; a couple; a pair. "Fifty brace of pheasants."

Addison.

7. (*Arch.*) An inclined piece of timber placed near and across the angles in the frame of a building, in order to strengthen it. When it abuts against a rafter it is usually called a strut.

Brande.

8. (*Printing.*) A crooked line [*{}]*, enclosing a passage or lines which ought to be taken together, as in a triplet.

Johnson.

9. (*Mech.*) A curved instrument of iron or wood, to receive and move small boring tools called bits.

Francis.

10. (*Naut.*) One of the ropes by which a yard is turned about.

Dana.

Syn.—See *PAIR*.

BRACED, *a.* (*Her.*) Noting charges when folded or interlaced together.



BRÄCE'LET [*bräs'let*, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wö.*; *bräs'let*, *S.*], *n.* [*Fr. bracelet*, from *L. brachium*, arm.—*W. breichled*.]

1. An ornament for the arm.

B. Jonson.

2. A piece of defensive armor anciently used to cover the arm; bracer.

Phillips.

BRÄ'CE, *n.* 1. One that braces or binds.

2. A cincture; a bandage.

Wiseman.

3. An astringent medicine.

Johnson.

4. Armor for the arm; bracelet.

Upon his arm he wore a gay bracer.

And by his side a sword and a buckler.

Chaucer.

† **BRÄCH**, *n.* [*Old Fr. brachet*; *Fr. brague*.]

† **BRÄCHE**,

1. A bitch hound.

Burton.

2. A painter or setting dog.

Shak.

BRÄCH'IAL (*bräk'yäl* or *brä'ke-äl*) [*bräk'yäl*, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. C.*; *bräk'e-äl*, *P.*; *brä'ke-äl*, *Sm.*], *n.* [*Gr. βραχιον*, the arm; *L. brachium*.] Belonging to the arm; as, "Brachial nerves, vessels," &c.

Brande.

BRÄCH'I-ATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having arms or branches usually placed opposite to each other, nearly at right angles with the main stem, and crossing each other alternately.

Loudon.

BRÄCH'I-O-PÖD, *n.* (*Zool.*) One of the order *Brachiopoda*.

BRÄCH-I-ÖP-O-DA, *n.* [*Gr. βραχιον*, an arm, and *πῶς, πόδες*, a foot.] (*Zool.*) An order of acephalous inaequilateral bivalve mollusks, having two long, fleshy, ciliated, spiral arms.

Brande.

BRÄCH'MAN (*brä'män*), *n.* A Hindoo priest.—See *BRAMIN*.

BRÄCH'Y-CÄT-A-LËC'TIC, *n.* [*Gr. βραχυς*, short, and *καταληκτικός*, deficient.] (*Pros.*) A verse wanting two syllables.

Brande.

BRÄ-CHY'G'RA-PHER, *n.* A short-hand writer; a stenographer; a stenographist.

Gayton.

BRÄ-CHY'G'RA-PHY (*brä-kig'ra-fé*), *n.* [*Gr. βραχυς*, short, and *γράφω*, to write.] The art of writing in short-hand or by abbreviations; stenography.

Granville.

BRÄ-CHY'L'O-GY, *n.* [*Gr. βραχυς*, short, and *λόγος*, discourse.] Concise or laconic speech.

Crabb.

BRÄ-CHYPT'ER-OÜS, *a.* [*Gr. βραχυς*, short, and *πτέρων*, a wing.] (*Ornith.*) Short-winged.

Smart.

BRÄ-CHY'S'TO-CHRÖNE, *n.* [*Gr. βραχυς*, short, and *χρόνος*, time.] (*Geom.*) A curve which possesses this property, that a body setting out from any point, as A, and impelled solely by the force of gravity, will reach another point of it, as B, in a shorter time than it could reach the same point by following any other path. It is called also the *curve of quickest descent*, and is the same as the *cycloid*.

Davies & Peck.

BRÄC'ING, *p. a.* 1. Making tense; binding.

2. Invigorating; as, "A bracing air."

BRÄCK, *n.* [*A. S. bræcan*, to break; *Dut. breuk*, a fracture.] A breach; a break; a flaw; a crack. "A brack in the stuff."

Beau. & Fl.

BRÄCK'EN (*bräk'kn*), *n.* A fern; a brake. [*North of Eng. and Scot.*]

Hallivell. Craig.

BRÄCK'ET, *n.* [*Gr. βραχιον*, an arm; *L. brachium*; *It. braccio*.]

1. (*Arch. & Mech.*) A stay or support for shelves, busts, shafting, &c., placed against the wall. "Shelves laid upon brackets." *Mortimer.*

2. (*Ship-building.*) One of the short crooked timbers used to support the gratings of a ship.

Falconer.

3. (*Gunnery.*) The cheek of the carriage of a mortar.

Crabb.

4. *pl.* (*Printing.*) Hooks [thus] to enclose something;—called also *crochets*.

BRÄCK'ET, *v. a.* [*i.* BRACKETED; *pp.* BRACKETING, BRACKETED.] To enclose in, or connect, by brackets.

Barker.

BRÄCK'ET-ING, *n.* (*Arch.*) The series of wooden ribs used for supporting cornices executed in plaster.

Ogilvie.

BRÄCK'ISH, *a.* [*Dut. & Dan. brak*, saltish.] Saltish; somewhat salt.

Baron.

BRÄCK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Saltiness in a small degree.

† **BRÄCK'Y**, *a.* Brackish.

Drayton.

BRÄCT, *n.* [*L. bractea*, a thin leaf of metal, gold leaf.] (*Bot.*) The last leaf, leaflet, or set of leaves, that intervenes between the true leaves and the calyx of a plant; the leaf at the base of a flower on the outside of the calyx. *P. Cyc.*

BRÄCT'E-Æ, *n.* (*Bot.*) [*L. pl. thin leaves of metal*.] Leaves at the base of a flower; bracts.

Brande.

BRÄCT'E-AL, *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with bracts; bracteate.

Brande.

BRÄCT'E-ATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bracteal.

Craig.

BRÄCT'E-O-LÄTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting plants which have little bracts.

Brande.

BRÄD [*A. S.*] An initial syllable signifying broad; as, *Bradford*, broad ford.

Gibson.

BRÄD, *n.* [*A. S. bræd*, that which is spread; *Dan. brædd*, a prick.] A sort of nail having a slight projection on one side, at the upper end, instead of a round head with a shoulder.

Moxon.

BRÄD-ÄWL, *n.* The smallest boring tool used by a carpenter.

Wcule.

BRÄD'Y-PÖD, *n.* [*Gr. βραδύς*, slow, and *πόδες*, a foot.] (*Zool.*) One of a family of edentate mammals, including the two-toed and three-toed sloths.

Brande.

BRÄG, *v. n.* [*Dut. braggeren*; *Old Fr. braguer*; *Gael. brag*.] [*i.* BRAGGED; *pp.* BRAGGING, BRAGGEN.]

To boast; to vaunt:—with *of* before the thing boasted. *Shak.*
 To be a virtuous and well-governed youth *Shak.*
BRÄG, *n.* 1. A boast; a vaunt. *Shak.*
 2. The thing boasted. "Beauty is nature's brag." *Milton.*
 3. A game at cards. *Chambers.*
† BRÄG, *a.* Proud; boasting. *Bale.*
BRÄG-GÄ-DÖ-CI-Ö (-dö'she-ö), *n.* [From Spenser's vain-glorious knight, *Braggadocchio*. *Todd.* It. *bravaccio*.] A boaster. *Dryden.*
† BRÄG-GÄR-DISE, *n.* A bragging. *Minsheu.*
† BRÄG-GÄR-DISM, *n.* Boastfulness. *Shak.*
BRÄG-GÄRT, *n.* [Gael. *bragair*; It. *bravaccio*; Old Fr. *bragard*.] A vain boaster.
There is a bragging philosopher. *Shak.*
BRÄG-GÄRT, *a.* Boastful; vainly ostentatious. "The strutting and lying independence of a braggart philosophy." *Burke.*
BRÄG-GÄR, *n.* [Old Fr. *bragueur*.] One who brags; a boaster. *Bale.*
† BRÄG-GÄT, *n.* [W. *bragod*, or *bragawod*.] A sweet drink; a kind of mead. *Chaucer.*
BRÄG-GÄNG, *p. a.* Boasting; praising one's self. Thou coward! art thou bragging to the stars? *Shak.*
BRÄG-GÄNG, *n.* The act of boasting. "His menacing and bold bragging." *Hall.*
BRÄG-GÄNG-LY, *ad.* Boastingly. *Maine.*
† BRÄG-LESS, *a.* Without a boast. *Shak.*
† BRÄG-LY, *ad.* In a manner to boast of; finely. How bragly it begins to bud! *Spenser.*
BRÄH'MÄ, *n.* (*Hindoo Myth.*) The first person of the trinity; the creator. *Ency.*
BRÄH-MÄ'IC, *a.* Braminical. — See **BRAMINICAL**. *P. Cyc.*
BRÄH'MÄN, *n.* Same as **BRAMIN**.
BRÄH-MÄN'IC, *a.* Braminical. *Coleridge.*
BRÄH'MIN, *n.* A Hindoo priest; one of the first of the four castes of the Hindoos. — See **BRAMIN**.
BRAID (bräd), *v. a.* [A. S. *bredan*; Dut. *breyden*.] [*i.* **BRAIDED**; *pp.* **BRAIDING**, **BRAIDED**.] To weave together; to plait; to intertwine. "Osier wands braided into a basket." *Boyle.*
BRÄID, *n.* A texture; something braided; a knot. "Twisted braids of lilies." *Milton.*
† BRÄID, *a.* [A. S. *bræd*, deceit.] Crafty; deceitful. "Since Frenchmen are so braid." *Shak.*
† BRÄID, *n.* A start, as from sleep. *Sackville.*
† BRÄID, *v. a.* [Goth. *brigda*; Icel. *bregda*, to reproach.] To upbraid; to reproach. *Huloet.*
BRÄIL (bräl), *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the small ropes by which the lower corners of fore-and-aft sails are hauled up. *Dana.*
BRÄIL-ÜP, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To haul up by the brails. *Mar. Dict.*
BRÄIN, *n.* [A. S. *brægen*; Dut. & Frs. *brein*.] 1. The soft, whitish mass, enclosed in the cavity of the skull, in which the nerves and spinal marrow terminate, and which is regarded as the seat of sensation and reflection.
 2. The understanding:—in this sense usually plural.
O that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains! *Shak.*
 3. Fancy; imagination. [R.] *Abp. Sandys.*
BRÄIN, *v. a.* 1. To dash out the brains. *Dryden.*
 2. † To understand. "That brain'd my purpose." *Shak.*
BRAINED (bränd or brä'ned), *a.* Furnished with brains. "Brained like us." *Shak.*
BRÄIN'-FÄ-VER, *n.* (*Med.*) An inflammation of the brain; phrenitis. *Booth.*
BRÄIN'ISH, *a.* Hot-headed; furious. [E.] *Shak.*
BRÄIN'LESS, *a.* Without brains; silly. *Hooker.*

BRÄIN'-PÄN, *n.* The skull, containing the brain. "In the brain-pan or skull." *Holland.*
BRÄIN'-RÄCK-ING, *a.* Perplexing; harassing the mind. *Phillips.*
BRÄIN'SICK, *a.* Diseased in the understanding; deranged. *Shak.*
BRÄIN'-SICK-LY, *ad.* Weakly; headily. *Shak.*
BRÄIN'-SICK-NÉSS, *n.* Sickness of the brain; indiscretion; giddiness. *Holland.*
BRÄIN'-SPÜN, *a.* Spun out of the brain. *Hare.*
BRÄIRD, *n.* (*Scot.*) [A. S. *byrord*, the first spire of grass, corn, &c.] The springing up of seeds, or sprouting of grain. *Jamieson.*
BRÄIRD, *v. n.* To spring up, as seeds. *Loudon.*
BRÄIT (brät), *n.* A name given by jewellers to the rough diamond. *Crabb.*
† BRÄKE, *i.* from *break*; now *broke*. See **BREAK**.
BRÄKE, *n.* [Dan. *bræk*. See **BREAK**.] 1. An instrument for dressing hemp or flax. *Brande.*
 2. (*Agric.*) A heavy harrow. *Brande.*
 3. A machine for confining horses while they are shod. "Set up in a brake." *B. Jonson.*
 4. A carriage used for breaking in horses.
 5. A sharp bit or snaffle.
 Like as the brake within the rider's hand. *Lord Surrey.*
 6. A baker's kneading trough. *Johnson.*
 7. An old instrument of torture. *Hollinshead.*
 8. (*Mech.*) An apparatus used for retarding the motion of a wheel by friction on its periphery.
 9. [L. *brachium*, an arm.] (*Naut.*) A handle by which a ship-pump is worked. *Dana.*
 10. [Fr. *braquer*, to point, as a cannon.] (*Mil.*) That part of a military engine or battery by which it is turned to any particular point:—a battering engine.
 Not rams nor mighty brakes nor slings alone. *Fairfax.*
BRÄKE, *n.* [W. *brig*, a twig or shoot; Dan. *bregne*, a fern.] 1. (*Bot.*) A species of fern; *Pteris aquilina*. *Loudon.*
 2. A thicket of brambles or brakes. "The deer has sought the brake." *W. Scott.*
BRÄKE'MÄN, *n.*; pl. **BRÄKE'MÉN**. One who tends a brake on a railroad car. *Hale.*
BRÄKE'-WHEËL, *n.* A wheel acted upon by a brake. *Weale.*
BRÄ'KY, *a.* Full of brakes; thorny. *Bp. Hall.*
BRÄM'BLE (bräm'bl), *n.* [A. S. *brembel*; Dan. *brambær*; Sw. *brombär*; Ger. *brombeere*.] 1. A class of spiniferous shrubs, of which the blackberry is an example; *Rubus*. *Loudon.*
 2. Any rough, prickly shrub. *Shak.*
 3. A bird. — See **BRAMBLING**. *Booth.*
BRÄM'BLE-BËR'RY, *n.* A prickly plant, and its fruit; blackberry. "Cornels and bramble-berries." *Dryden.*
BRÄM'BLE-BÜSH, *n.* A collection of brambles growing together. *Craig.*
BRÄM'BLIED (bräm'bld), *a.* Overgrown with brambles. "Upon the brambled floor." *Warton.*
BRÄM'DLE-FINCH, *n.* Brambling, a species of finch:—the *Fringilla montifringilla* of Linnaeus.
BRÄM'DLE-NËT, *n.* A net to catch birds. *Craig.*
BRÄM'BLING, *n.* A bird; the mountain chaffinch:—called also *bramble*. *Bewick.*
BRÄM'BLY, *a.* Full of brambles. *Sherwood.*
BRÄ'MIN (brä'min, *Ja. Sm. R.*; bräm'in or brä'min, *K.*; bräm'in, *Wb.*), *n.* A Hindoo priest; one of the sacerdotal caste of Hindostan;—also written *brachman*, *brahman*, and *brahmin*.
BRÄ-MIN'ICÄL, *a.* Relating to the Bramins.
BRÄN, *n.* [Gael. *bran*; Fr. *bran*.] The husk or covering of wheat and other grain, which immediately covers the kernel; the refuse of sifted meal. *Shak.*
BRÄN'CARD (bräng'kard), *n.* [Fr.] A horse-litter; a hand-barrow. *Cotgrave.*
BRÄNCH (12), *n.* [Gr. *βραχίων*, the arm; L. *brachium*, the arm; It. *branca*; Fr. *branche*.] 1. The shoot or bough of a tree; a limb.
 2. The offshoot of any thing, as of a stag's horn, a candlestick, a river, a family, &c.
 3. Any distinct article or portion; a section; a subdivision. "The several branches of justice and charity." *Tillotson.*
 4. (*Naut.*) The commission of a pilot of the highest grade:—sometimes called a *full branch*, in distinction from the warrant granted to apprentices or subordinate pilots, which restricts them to vessels of a certain draught. [U. S.] *Soule.*
 5. pl. (*Arch.*) The ribs of groined arches.
BRÄNCH, *v. n.* [*i.* **BRÄNCHED**; *pp.* **BRÄNCHING**, **BRÄNCHED**.] To spread in branches, or into separate parts; to shoot out. *Bacon.*
To branch off, to form branches; to diverge. — To branch out, to speak diffusively. *Addison.*
BRÄNCH, *v. a.* 1. To divide or form as into branches. "Branchied into canals." *Bacon.*
 2. To adorn with needlework, representing flowers and sprigs.
 The train whereof loose far behind her strayed, Branchied with gold and pearl most richly wrought. *Spenser.*
BRÄNCH'-CHÜCK, *n.* (*Mech.*) A chuck formed of four branches, turned up at the ends, and each furnished with a screw. *Craig.*
BRÄNCHED'-WORK (bränsh'twürk), *n.* (*Arch.*) The carved or sculptured leaves and branches on monuments and friezes. *Craig.*
BRÄNCH'ER, *n.* 1. One that forms branches. "A speedy spreader and brancher." *Wotton.*
 2. (*Falconry*.) A young hawk, or other bird which begins to go from branch to branch. *Crabb.*
BRÄNCH'E-RY, *n.* The vascular parts of fruits; a system of branches. *Chambers.*
BRÄN'CHI-ÄL, *a.* (*Ich.*) Relating to the branchiæ or gills. *Brande.*
BRÄN'CHI-Æ, *n. pl.* [L., from Gr. *βράγχια*.] (*Ich.*) The gills of aquatic animals. *Brande.*
BRÄNCH'-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being branchy; fullness of branches. *Sherwood.*
BRÄNCH'ING, *p. a.* Extending in, or having, branches. "Branching palm." *Milton.*
BRÄNCH'ING, *n.* The act of forming branches; ramification. "The sciences with their numerous branchings." *Watts.*
BRÄN'CHI-Q-PÖD, *n.* (*Zool.*) One of the *Branchiopoda*. *Brande.*
BRÄN-CHI-ÖP'-O-DÄ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *βράγχια*, gills, and *πούς*, *πούς*, a foot.] (*Zool.*) A family of crustaceous animals in which the locomotive organs fulfil the function of gills. *Van Der Hoeven.*
BRÄN-CHI-ÖS'TE-GÄN, *n.* [Gr. *βράγχια*, gills, and *στεγνόν*, to cover.] (*Ich.*) One of a tribe of cartilaginous fishes, as the sturgeon. *Brande.*
BRÄN-CHI-ÖS'TE-GÖUS, *a.* (*Ich.*) Having covered gills, as some fishes. *Pennant.*
BRÄNCH'LESS, *a.* Having no branches. *Shak.*
BRÄNCH'LET, *n.* A little branch. *Crabb.*
BRÄNCH'-PIL-LOT, *n.* (*Naut.*) A pilot who has a full branch. — See **BRANCH**.
BRÄNCH'Y, *a.* Full of branches; spreading. "Loppings of a branchy tree." *Watts.*
BRÄND, *n.* 1. [A. S. *brand*; byrnan, to burn; Ger., Dut., & Sw. *brand*. — Fr. *brandon*.] A piece of wood partly burnt; a burning stick. "Like a brand plucked out of the fire." *Rogers.*
 2. A mark made by a hot iron; as, "A brand upon a cask."
 3. A stigma; a mark of infamy; — from burning criminals with a hot iron. *Bacon.*
 4. [Goth. & Icel. *brandur*; It. *brando*.] A sword:—used chiefly in poetry.
They, looking back, all the eastern side beheld Of Paradise, so late their happy seat, Waved over by that flaming brand. *Milton.*
BRÄND, *v. a.* [*i.* **BRÄNDED**; *pp.* **BRÄNDING**, **BRÄNDED**.] 1. To mark with a hot iron; as, "To brand a criminal."
 2. To mark, in a bad sense; to stigmatize.
All wit which borders upon profaneness deserves to be branded for folly. *Tillotson.*
BRÄND'ER, *n.* 1. One that brands:—a name given to a gridiron in Scotland. *Craig.*
 2. (*Ger. Universities*.) A name applied to a student during his second term. *Longfellow.*

BRÄND'GÔÖSE, *n.* See BRANT, and BRENT.

BRÄND'ING, *p. a.* Marking with a brand.

BRÄND'ING-IRON (-f'urn), *n.* An iron to brand with; a brand-iron. *Loudon.*

BRÄND'-IRON (-f'urn), *n.* [A. S. *brand-isen.*]

1. A branding-iron. *Craig.*

2. A trivet or tripod to set a pot upon. *Huloet.*

BRÄND'ISH, *v. a.* [It. *brandire*; Fr. *brandir*, *brandissant.*] [*i.* BRANDISHED; *pp.* BRANDISHING, BRANDISHED.]

1. To flourish as a weapon; to wave or shake.

When I shall brandish my sword before them. *Ezek. xxxii. 10.*

2. To play with; to flourish. *Locke.*

BRÄND'ISH, *n.* A flourish with a weapon, or something held in the hand. "Brandishes of the fan." *Tatler.*

BRÄND'ISH-ER, *n.* One who brandishes. "Those brandishers of spears." *Chapman.*

BRÄND'ISH-ING, *p. a.* Flourishing or waving as with a weapon.

† BRÄND'LE (brän'dl), *v. n.* [Fr. *brandiller.*] To shake. *Cotgrave.*

BRÄND'LING, *n.* A kind of worm used for bait. "The lobworm and the brandling." *Walton.*

BRÄND'-NEW, *a.* New, as from the fire or forge; quite new. *Ross.*

BRÄND'RITH, *n.* A fence round the mouth of a well. *Francis.*

BRÄND'Y, *n.* [Ger. *branntwein*, burnt wine; Dut. *brandewijn*; Dan. *branderin*; Fr. *branderin.*] A spirituous liquor obtained by the distillation of wine, or of the refuse of the wine-press; the alcoholic portion of wine, colored brown by caramel or burnt sugar. This name is also applied to the spirit obtained by distilling the fermented juice of apples, peaches, and other fruits besides the grape. *Brande.*

BRÄND'Y-FRUIT, *n.* Fruit preserved in brandy, to which sugar is usually added. *Ogilvie.*

BRÄND'Y-WINE, *n.* Brandy. *Wiseman.*

BRÄN'GLE (bräng'gl), *v. n.* [Perhaps corrupted from *wrangle*; — Fr. *branler*, to shake. To wrangle, in Scotch, means to shake. *Javieson.*] To wrangle; to squabble. [*r.*] *Bp. Hall.*

BRÄN'GLE (bräng'gl), *n.* Squabble; wrangle. *Swift.*

† BRÄN'GLE-MENT (bräng'gl-mënt), *n.* A wrangle. Same as BRANGLE. *Johnson.*

BRÄN'GLER, *n.* One who brangles or quarrels.

BRÄN'GLING, *n.* Quarrel. [*r.*] *Whitlock.*

BRÄNK, *n.* 1. Buckwheat. *Mortimer. P. Cyc.*

2. A halter or bridle; — an instrument formerly used for punishing scolds. *Halliwel.*

BRÄNKs, *n. pl.* The mumps. [*Scot.*] *Hoblyn.*

BRÄNK'-ÜR-SINE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; *Branca ursina.* — See BEAR'S-BREECH. *Booth.*

BRÄN'LIN, *n.* A fish of the salmon kind. *Chambers.*

BRÄN'-NEW, *a.* Quite new: — corrupted from *brand-new.* *Todd.*

BRÄN'NY, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling bran. "Covered with white branny scales." *Huloet.*

† BRÄN'SLE, or BRÄN'SEL, *n.* [Old Fr. *bransle.*] A kind of dance. *Spenser.*

BRÄNT, *a.* Steep. — See BRENT. [*Local, Eng.*]

BRÄNT, *n.* A species of goose. — See BRENT.

BRÄNT'-FÖX, *n.* A small species of fox. *Booth.*

BRÄN'U-LÄR, *a.* Relating to the brain; cerebral. [*r.*] *N. Brit. Rev.*

BRÄ'SEN (brä'zn), *a.* See BRAZEN. *Johnson.*

BRÄSH, *a.* Hasty; rash. *Grose.* — In some parts of the U. S., it is used as a colloquial word in the sense of *brilliant*; *easy to break.* *Pickering.*

BRÄSH, *n.* (*Geol.*) The mass of broken and angular rocks which often underlie alluvial deposits. *Lyell.*

BRÄ'SIER (brä'zher), *n.* [*brass.*] 1. An artificer who works in brass.

2. [Fr. *brasier.*] A pan to hold coals: — written also *brazier.* *Arbutnot.*

BRÄ-SİL' (brä-zil'), *n.* See BRAZIL. *Johnson.*

BRÄSS (12), *n.* [A. S. *bræs*; W. *pres.*]

1. A factitious metal, of a yellow color, being an alloy of copper and zinc. [Used for copper, *Deut. viii. 9*, and *Matt. x. 9.*] *Brande.*

2. Impudence; boldness. *Johnson.*

BRÄS'SÄGE, *n.* A sum formerly levied to defray the expense of coinage. *Brande.*

BRÄS'SÄRT, *n.* The piece, in plate armor, which protected the upper arm, between the shoulder-piece and the elbow. *Brande.*

BRÄS'SES, *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) Sepulchral plates, generally sunk into a flat grave-stone, with an inscription, effigy, armorial bearing, or other device engraved upon it. *Craig.*

BRÄS'SET, *n.* The casque or head-piece of armor. *Craig.*

BRÄSS'-HOOFED (-höft), *a.* Shod with brass. *Pope.*

BRÄS'SI-CÄ, *n.* [*L.*, a cabbage; Celt. *bresic.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants extensively cultivated in agriculture, comprising cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, borecole, rape, turnip, &c. *Loudon.*

BRÄS'SI-NÈSS, *n.* Some quality of brass; a resemblance of brass. *Johnson.*

BRÄS'S'-PÄVED, *a.* Firm as brass. *Spenser.*

BRÄS'S'-VÍS'AGED (bräs'viz'ajd), *a.* Impudent. "That brass-visaged monster." *B. Jonson.*

BRÄS'S'WORK (bräs'wörk), *n.* Something made of brass. *Addison.*

BRÄS'S'Y, *a.* 1. Partaking of, or like brass. *Shak.*

2. Impudent; brazen-faced. *Johnson.*

† BRÄST, *v. n.* [A. S., Dut., & Ger. *bersten.*] To burst; to break. "The dolor of their hearts burst out." *More.*

† BRÄST, *p.* from *burst.* "Which their chains have brast." *Spenser.*

BRÄT, *n.* 1. [A. S. *brægd*; *bredan*, to nourish; Ger. *brut.*] A child; — so called in contempt. *Shak.*

2. [A. S. *bratt*, a coarse mantle.] A child's bib or apron; a rag. *Todd.*

3. Film; scum. [*Local, Eng.*] *Brockett.*

4. A turbot. [*Local, Eng.*] *Halliwel.*

BRÄU'NITE, *n.* (*Min.*) An oxide or ore of manganese. *Dana.*

BRÄ-VÄ'DÖ (brä-vä'dö, W. P. Ja. Sm. R.; brä-vä'dö or brä-vä'dö, K.), *n.* [*It.* & Sp. *bravata.*] A boast; a brag; a bluster. "To avoid needless bravadoes." *Sir T. Herbert.*

BRÄVE, *a.* [*Goth.* *brahe*, bold, or *braf*, honest; Ger. & Dan. *brav*; Dut. *braaf*; Sw. *braf*. — *It.* & Sp. *bravo*; Fr. *brave.*]

1. Courageous; valiant; bold; intrepid; undaunted.

The brave man is not he who feels no fear, But he whose noble soul its fear subdues. *J. Baillie.*

A brave man bears no malice, but forgets At once, in peace, the injuries of war. *Cowper.*

2. Noble in bearing; having a lofty air. I'll wear my dagger with a braver grace. *Shak.*

3. † Striking; great; grand; magnificent. "Bravest fire." *Sidney.* "Iron is a brave commodity." *Bacon.* "This brave o'erhanging firmament." *Shak.*

4. † Fine; showy. "With blossoms brave bedecked." *Spenser.*

5. Well; in good health. [*Local, Eng.*] *Halliwel.*

Syn. — See BOLD.

BRÄVE, *n.* 1. † A hector; a bully. "Too insolent, too much a brave." *Dryden.*

2. † A boast; a challenge; defiance. "There end thy brave." *Shak.*

3. † A brave man. *Bacon.*

4. A ruffian. [*Local, Eng.*] *Halliwel.*

5. An Indian warrior. *Stone.*

BRÄVE, *v. a.* [*i.* BRAVED; *pp.* BRAVING, BRAVED.] 1. To set at defiance; to encounter with courage; to defy; to challenge; to dare. Whose flag has braved a thousand years The battle and the breeze. *Campbell.*

2. † To make splendid or showy. — See BRAVE, *a.*, No. 4.

He [the sun] should have braved the east an hour ago. *Shak.*

Syn. — We brave things, we dare and challenge persons; we defy persons or their actions. Brave the ocean; dare or challenge the enemy; defy threats.

BRÄVE'LY, *ad.* 1. In a brave manner; courageously. "Bravely to suffer." *Churchill.*

2. Finely; splendidly. "She decked herself bravely." *Bible, 1583.*

BRÄVE'NESS, *n.* The quality of being brave. "The braveness of the exploit." *Holland.*

BRÄ'VE-RY [brä've-re, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; bräv're, W. P.], *n.*

1. Fearlessness; undaunted spirit; courage; intrepidity; heroism; magnanimity. "The bravery of a hero." *Addison.*

2. Splendor; magnificence; showy dress. With all her state she sat on the large sofa with her bravery, and she seemed to glory in herself over it like a peacock. *H. Cockburn.*

3. † Show; ostentation. Let princes choose ministers such as love business rather upon conscience than upon bravery. *Bacon.*

4. † Bravado; boast. For a bravery upon this occasion of power, they crowned their new king in the cathedral church of Dublin. *Bacon.*

5. † A beau; a fine gentleman. To refuse him at such a time as this is every and a wit too. *H. Cockburn.*

Syn. — See COURAGE.

BRÄV'ING, *n.* The act of defying. *Chapman.*

BRÄV'ING-LY, *ad.* In a defying manner. *Sheldon.*

BRÄV'Ö, or BRÄV'Ö [brä'vö, W. P. J. F. Ja. R. C.; brä'vö, E. Sm. W. P.; brä'vö or brä'vö, K.], *n.* [*It.* & Sp. *bravo.*] A daring villain; a bandit; an assassin who murders for hire. No braves here profess the bloody trade. *Gay.*

BRÄV'Ö, or BRÄV'Ö, *interj.* [*It.* & Sp.] Well done; — expressing applause. An Italian interjection, recently naturalized in English. *Booth.*

BRÄV'Ö RÄ. [*It.*] (*Mus.*) 1. *a.* Spirited, difficult, and brilliant.

2. *n.* A spirited song or air for the display of execution. *Dwight.*

BRÄW, *a.* (*Scottish.*) 1. Fine; gayly dressed; handsome. *Wilson.*

Young Robie was the bravest lad. The flower and pride of all the glen. *Burns.*

2. Pleasant; agreeable; excellent. *Nicol.*

BRÄWL, *v. n.* [*W.* *broil*, or *brolio*, bragging. — Old Fr. *brail*; Fr. *brouiller*, to embroil. [*i.* BRAWLED; *pp.* BRAWLING, BRAWLED.]

1. To quarrel noisily. "Sir John, are you brawling here?" *Shak.*

2. To speak loud and in a tone of complaint. I do the wrong, and first begin to brawl. *Shak.*

3. To make a noise; to roar. Upon the brook that brawls along this wood. *Shak.*

BRÄWL, *v. a.* To drive away by noise. *Shak.*

BRÄWL, *n.* 1. A noisy quarrel; an angry dispute; uproar: — written also *broil*. With thy brawls thou hast disturbed our sport. *Shak.*

Whatever brawls disturb the street, There should be peace at home. *Watts.*

2. † A kind of dance. *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — See QUARREL.

BRÄWL'ER, *n.* One who brawls; a wrangler. "To be no brawlers, but gentle." *Titus iii. 2.*

BRÄWL'ING, *n.* The act of quarrelling. *Sidney.*

BRÄWL'ING, *p. a.* Making a brawl; quarrelling noisily. "An irksome, brawling scold." *Shak.*

BRÄWL'ING-LY, *ad.* In a quarrelsome manner.

BRÄWN, *n.* [A. S. *bar*, a boar; *bar-en*, or *bawr-en*, of a boar. — "Brawn, is by transposition of the letter r, *bar-en*, or *bawr-en*, i. e. *boaren*, and means *boar-en*, boar's flesh." *Tooke.*] The flesh of the boar.

1. The hard flesh of a boar, or food prepared from swine's flesh. The flesh of the boar being muscular rather than fat, is termed *brawn*, and formerly the boar himself had the same name. *Booth.*

2. A boar. [Local, N. of Eng.] *Beau. & Fl.*
 3. The muscular part of the body, as indicating strength.
His limbs great his legs are hard and strong. Chaucer.
 4. The arm; — so called from being muscular.
And in my vantage put his withered brawn. Shak.
 † BRAWN, *v. a.* To make strong. *Fuller.*
 † BRAWN'ED, *a.* Strong; brawny. *Spenser.*
 BRAWN'ER, *n.* A boar killed for the table. *King.*
 BRAWN'Y, *n.* State of being brawny.
 BRAWN'Y, *a.* 1. Muscular; fleshy or bulky, as indicating strength.
*The brawny fool who did his vigor boast
 In that his strength and courage was lost. Dryden.*
 2. Hard; unfeeling; callous; insensible.
"Brawny conscience." [R.] Mede.
 BRAWN'Y-CHINED (-chind), *a.* Having a muscular chine. *Pope.*
 BRAW'S, *n. pl.* Fine cloths. [Scot.] *Ross.*
 BRAX'Y, *n.* [A. S. *broc*, disease; Ir. *bracha*, corruption.] A disease or scouring in sheep; breakshare; — called also *brases*, and *bracks*. *Jamieson.*
 BRAY (brā), *v. a.* [A. S. *bracan*, to bruise; Dut. *brecken*, — Fr. *broyer*.] [i. BRAYED; pp. BRAYING, BRAYED.]
 1. To pound or grind into small pieces or into powder.
*Thou shalt pound wheat
 And shall not break it. Prov. xxvii. 22.*
 2. To beat. [Local, Eng.] *Wilcox.*
 3. [Gr. *βράχω*, to clash, to ring; Old Fr. *brair*.] To emit with harsh sound.
*Arms on armor clashing brayed
 Horrible discord. Milton.*
 BRAY (brā), *v. n.* 1. [Fr. *braire*.] To make a noise as an ass. *Dryden.*
 2. [Gr. *βράχω*, to clash.] To make a harsh sound.
Heard ye the din of battle in ay? Gray.
 BRAY, *n.* 1. The noise of an ass. *Johnson.*
 2. A harsh sound. "Trumpet's dreadful bray." *Shak.*
 3. [W. *bre*, a hill.] † A bank of earth. "On that steep bray." *Fairfax.*
 BRAY'ER (brā'er), *n.* 1. One that brays. *Pope.*
 2. [Fr. *broyeur*.] A pestle. *Sherwood.*
 3. (Printing.) An instrument to temper printers' ink. *Crabb.*
 BRAY'ING (brā'ing), *n.* Clamor; noise. *B. Jonson.*
 BRAY'ING, *p. a.* Making a harsh noise, like an ass. "Braying trumpets." *Shak.*
 BRAYLE, *n.* (Falconry.) A piece of leather used to bind up a hawk's wing. *Maunder.*
 BRAZE, *v. a.* [A. S. *bræs*, brass; Fr. *braser*, to solder.] [i. BRAZED; pp. BRAZING, BRAZED.]
 1. To solder with brass; as, "To braze copper."
 2. To harden to impudence. "Now I am brazed to it." *Shak.*
 BRAZED, *a.* (Her.) Applied when three chevrons clasp one another. *Craig.*
 BRÄ'ZEN (brä'zn), *a.* 1. Made of brass. "The brazen serpent." *2 Kings xviii. 4.*
 2. Impudent; bold; as, "A brazen face."
Brazen age, the age of brass, which succeeded the silver age. — Brazen dish, (Mining.) the standard by which other dishes are gauged. — Brazen sea, (Jewish Antiq.) the metallic basin or fountain placed in Solomon's Temple, called in the Bible "a molten sea." 1 Kings vii. 26; 2 Chron. iv. 5.
 BRÄ'ZEN (brä'zn), *v. n.* To be impudent; to bully; to braze. *Arbutnot.*
 BRÄ'ZEN-BRÖWED (brä'zn-bröüd), *a.* Impudent. Noontday faces and brazen-browed iniquities. *Brome.*
 BRÄ'ZEN-FÄCE (brä'zn-fäs), *n.* An impudent person. "Well said, brazen-face." *Shak.*
 BRÄ'ZEN-FÄCED (brä'zn-fäst), *a.* Shameless. "What a brazen-faced varlet!" *Shak.*
 BRÄ'ZEN-FIST'ED, *a.* Having hard fists, as if made of brass. *Somerville.*

BRÄ'ZEN-LY (brä'zn-lē), *ad.* In an impudent manner.
 BRÄ'ZEN-NĒSS (brä'zn-nēs), *n.* 1. Likeness to brass; brassiness. *Johnson.*
 2. Impudence; effrontery. *Johnson.*
 BRÄ'ZĪER (brä'zhur), *n.* [brass.] 1. An artificer who works in brass. *Swift.*
 2. [Fr. *brasier*.] A pan for coals: — also written *brasier*.
 BRÄ-ZĪL' [brä-zēl', S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.; brä-zil', P.], *n.* A kind of wood used for dyeing red, brought from Brazil. — See BRAZIL-WOOD.
 BRÄZ-I-LĒT'TÖ, *n.* [Port. *brasilete*.] An inferior species of Brazil-wood, used for dyeing red. *McCulloch.*
 BRÄ-ZĪL'IAN, *a.* (Geog.) Relating to Brazil.
 BRÄ-ZĪL'IAN, *n.* (Geog.) A native of Brazil.
 BRÄ-ZĪL'-NÜT, *n.* The fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*. *P. Cyc.*
 BRÄ-ZĪL'-TĒA, *n.* A kind of tea, called *maté*, made from the leaves of the *Ilex gonghona*, found in Brazil, belonging to the family of *Aquifoliaceae*. — See *MATE*. *P. Cyc.*
 BRÄ-ZĪL'-WOOD (-wüd), *n.* A wood obtained from the *Cesalpinia echinata*, a large tree of Brazil, and from other species of *Cesalpinia*; — used for dyeing red. *Bigelow. Loudon.*
*The wood was so called in allusion to its fiery color [Port. *brasa*, a burning coal], and was known by this name before Brazil was discovered. Walsh.*
 BRÄZ'ING, *n.* The soldering together of the edges of iron, copper, brass, &c., by means of an alloy consisting of brass and zinc. *Ure.*
 BRĒACH (bräch), *n.* [Goth. *brican*; A. S. *brice*, a breaking; *breacan*, to break; Dut. *breuk*; Ger. *bruch*; Fr. *brèche*.]
 1. Act of breaking; a fracture.
 2. State of being broken.
Cure this breach in his abused nature. Shak.
 3. A rupture; a break; an opening; a chasm; a gap; — particularly in a fortification, made by a battery.
Of halfbreath 'scapes in the imminent deadly breach. Shak.
 4. Infraction as of a law, or of some obligation; as, "A breach of the peace"; "A breach of promise"; "A breach of trust."
*It is a custom
 More honored in the breach than the observance. Shak.*
 5. Difference; quarrel. "Jealousies and breaches between the armies." *Clarendon.*
 SYN. — A *breach* in a wall; a *breach* of friendship; a *rupture* of a blood-vessel; a *break* in printing or in a cloud; an *opening* in a wood; a *gap* in a fence or a fortification; a *chasm* in the earth. — See INFINGEMENT.
 BRĒACH'Y, *a.* Unruly, or apt to break out of enclosures; — applied to cattle. [Used in some parts of England and of the U. S.] *Halliwel.*
 BRĒAD (bräd), *n.* [A. S. *bræad*, or *bræod*; Ger. *brod*; Dut. *brood*; Dan. & Sw. *bröd*.]
 1. Food made of some kind of grain.
 2. Food in general; sustenance.
Give us this day our daily bread. Matt. vi. 11.
*But sometimes virtue starves, while vice is fed;
 What then? Is the reward of virtue bread? Pope.*
 BRĒAD, or BRĒADE, *v. a.* [A. S. *brædan*.] To spread; to make broad. [Local, Eng.] *Ray.*
 BRĒAD'-CHĪP-PĒR, *n.* One who chips bread. "Call me panther and bread-chipper." *Shak.*
 BRĒAD'-CÖRN, *n.* Corn of which bread is made. "The bread and bread-corn." *Hayward.*
 BRĒAD'EN (bräd'en), *a.* Made of bread. *Rogers.*
 BRĒAD'-FRŪIT, *n.* (Bot.) A small tree with broad-lobed leaves; the *Artocarpus incisa* of the South Sea Islands: — also the fruit of the tree.
 BRĒAD'LESS, *a.* Destitute of bread or food. "Plump peers and breadless bards." *Whitehead.*
 BRĒAD'-NÜT, *n.* The fruit of the West-Indian plant, *Brosimum alicastrum*. *Loudon.*
 BRĒAD'-PÜD-DING, *n.* (Cookery.) A pudding made of bread. *Arbutnot.*
 BRĒAD'-RÖÖM (bräd'röm), *n.* (Naut.) A part of

the hold of a ship where the bread and bis are kept.

BRĒAD'-RÖÖT (-rät), *n.* (Bot.) A large pl or vegetable resembling the beet in form, having a pulpy substance, sweet and palatable found near the Rocky Mountains; *Psoralea culeata*. *Loud.*
 BRĒAD'-STÜFF, *n.* Materials for bread; bread; corn; meal; flour. *Ray.*
 BRĒADTH (brädth), *n.* [A. S. *bræð*; Dut. *breed*; Ger. *breite*; Dan. *bræde*; Sw. *bredd*.]
 1. The measure of any plain superficies from side to side; width; extent. "In length hundred feet, in breadth twenty." *Baer.*
 2. (Paint.) The effect of largeness, space, vastness, produced by the judicious arrangement of light and shade. *Fairho.*
 BRĒADTH'LESS (brädth'les), *a.* Without breadth.
 BRĒAD'-TRĒE, *n.* The *Artocarpus incisa*, a tree which produces the bread-fruit. *Craig.*
 BRĒAK (bräk), [bräk, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. I. C. Wb.; bräk, S. E.], *v. a.* [Goth. *brikan*; A. S. *bracan*, or *breacan*; Dut. *brecken*; Ger. *brechen*.] [i. BROKE († BRAKE); pp. BREAKING, BROKEN.]
 1. To part by force; to tear asunder; to rend to sever.
A bruised reed shall he not break. Isa. xlii. 3.
 2. To dash to pieces; to shatter; as, "To break glass."
Ye shall destroy their altars, break their images. Erod.
 3. To force open; as, "To break one's way through snow, ice, or other obstacle."
 4. To weaken, impair, or crush, as the strength of the body or of the mind.
An old man, broken with the storms of state. Shak.
 5. To tame; to make docile. "To break the stubborn colt." *Dryden.*
 6. To make bankrupt.
The king's grown bankrupt, like a broken man. Shak.
 7. To discard; to dismiss. "I see a great officer broken." *Swift.*
 8. To violate an obligation; as, "To break a promise"; "To break a law."
 9. To check or lessen by intercepting; as, "To break a fall."
 10. To interrupt; as, "To break silence."
*Short shall be my sleep,
 Broke by the melancholy midnight bell. Dryden.*
 11. To open or disclose, as something new; as, "To break a subject."
To break a jest, to utter a jest. — To break a deer, to cut it up at table. — To break bulk, (Naut.) to begin to unload. — To break company, to part, to separate. — To break cover, to come forth from a lurking place, as game when hunted. — To break down, to destroy by violence. — To break ground, to turn up with a plough: — (Mil.) to open the trenches preparatory to a siege: — (Naut.) to lift the anchor from the bottom. — To break in, to train and accustom to some employment or service. — To break joints, (Masonry & Carp.) so to arrange the joints of different courses in wood, brick, and stone work, that no two shall come together. — To break off, to cause to give up, or to get rid of; as, "To break off a bad habit." — To break off, to stop suddenly: — to rend away; to sever. "Break off their bonds." Milton. — To break sheer, (Naut.) said of a vessel at anchor, when the wind or tide sways her so that she does not lie well to keep herself clear of her anchor. — To break the back, to dislocate the vertebra: — to dislodge one in fortune. — To break the neck, to dislocate the joints of the neck. — To break the parley, to begin the parley. Shak. — To break the heart, to overwhelm with grief. — To break up, to separate into constituent parts; as, "To break up a meeting or an army"; "To break up stones": — to discontinue; as, "To break up business or house-keeping": — to carve. "Break up this capon." Shak. — To break upon a wheel, to torture by stretching upon a wheel and breaking the bones. — To break wind, to give vent to wind through the anus.
 SYN. — This verb carries with it, in all its applications, its primitive sense of straining, parting, severing, bursting, with the consequential senses of injury, defect, and infirmity. *Smart.*
To break bread; break a stick; rend a garment; tear a piece of cloth; rip a seam; burst a door; dislocate a limb; lacerate the flesh or the feelings; break the heart.
 The floods break; the ice breaks; glass breaks or cracks; the earth cracks or opens; rocks split; a boiler bursts.
 BRĒAK (bräk), *v. n.* 1. To part in two; to be shattered.
Else the bottles break, and the wine runneth out. Matt. ix. 17.

2. To burst; to explode.

The clouds burst forth in a storm. *Cowper.*

3. To spread by dashing, as waves on a rock.

The breaking waves dashed high on a stern and rock-bound coast. *Hemans.*

4. To open, as the morning.

The day begins to break, and night is fled. *Shak.*

5. To become bankrupt.

He that puts all upon adventures doth oftentimes break, and come to poverty. *Bacon.*

6. To decline in health or in strength.

See how the dean begins to break. *Swift.*

To break away, to be scattered or dissipated, as clouds after a storm: — To escape, or to make a sudden exit. — To break down, to fail in any undertaking. — To break forth, to exclaim. "Break forth into joy," *Isa. li. 9.* To issue with force. — To break from, to issue, make way, or escape with suddenness and violence. — To break up, to begin. — To break in, to enter unexpectedly. — To break into, to enter forcibly. — To break loose, to escape from captivity; to shake off restraint. — To break off, to desist suddenly. — To break out, to discover itself in sudden effects. "A violent fever broke out in the place." *Addison.* To have eruptions upon the body. — To appear upon the skin in eruptions. — To break through, to pass by violence. — To break up, to be dissolved; to disperse. — To break with, to part friendship with: — to come to an explanation. "I am to break with thee of some affairs." *Shak.*

BREĀK (brāk), *n.* 1. A breach; an opening "Breaches and openings of the woods." *Addison.*

2. A pause or interruption in writing.

The period is indeed very noble, . . . but full of transpositions and breaks. *Lockhart.*

3. A line drawn horizontally, in writing or printing, to note a suspension of the sense.

All modern trash is set forth with numerous breaks and dashes. *Swift.*

4. The dawn. "At break of day." *Nicolls.*5. Land ploughed or broken up after having long lain fallow. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*6. (Arch.) A projection from, or recess in, the wall of a building. *Chambers.*

BREĀK'ABLE, *a.* That may be broken. *Sherwood.*

BREĀK'AGE, *n.* 1. A breaking; damage occurring to goods in being broken. *Craig.*

2. Allowance for what is accidentally broken.

Traders' Guide.

BREĀK'ER (brāk'et), *n.* 1. He that breaks. "Breaker of the law." *Shak.*

2. A wave broken by the rocks, or by sand banks; a surge.

And hear the breakers lash the rugged strand. *Falconer.*

3. (Naut.) A small cask containing water, used in boats for ballast. *Ogilvie.*

Syn. — See **WAVE**.

BREĀK'FAST (brāk'fast), *v. n.* [Eng. *break and fast.* "The old Romans howsoever they dined or break [broke] their fast . . . alone, yet they supped ever with their friends about them." *Holland.*] [*i.* **BREĀKFASTED**, *pp.* **BREĀKFASTING**, **BREĀKFASTED**.] To eat the first meal in the day. *Prior.*

BREĀK'FAST, *v. a.* To provide or furnish with breakfast. *Milton.*

BREĀK'FAST, *n.* 1. The first meal in the day. "The duke was at breakfast." *Wotton.*

2. Food eaten at the first meal.

I would have been a breakfast to the beast. *Shak.*
Hope is a good breakfast, but it is a bad supper. *Bacon.*

BREĀK'FASTING, *n.* The act of taking breakfast. *Chesterfield.*

BREĀK'ING (brāk'ing), *n.* 1. Act of a person or thing that breaks; fracture.

He shall break it as the breaking of the potter's vessel that is broken in pieces. *Isa. xxx. 14.*

2. Bankruptcy.

A breaking in, an irruption "A breaking in of waters." *Job xxx. 14.* — the act of training a horse. — A breaking out, an eruption. — A breaking up, a turning up with the plough, as of land. *Sherwood.* An ending of any thing.

BREĀK'MAN, *n.* See **BRĀKEMAN**. *Hale.*

BREĀK'NECK, *n.* That which endangers the neck, as a fall from a steep place. *Shak.*

To do it or no, is certain
To me a breakneck. *Shak.*

BREĀK'NECK, *a.* Endangering the neck. *Smart.*

BREĀK'—PRŌM [SE], *n.* One who breaks a promise. "Break-promise and . . . hollow love." *Shak.*

BREĀK'SHARE, *n.* A disease or diarrhœa in sheep. *Loudon.*

BREĀK'—VŌW, *n.* One who breaks his vows. *Shak.*

BREĀK'WÁ-TER, *n.* An artificial bank of stones; the hulk of a vessel sunk, or some structure of wood or of stone, to break the sea before its entrance into a roadstead or harbor. *Weale.*

BREĀM (brēm), *n.* [*Fr.* *brème*.] A small fresh water fish, little valued for food. *Walton.*

BREĀM, *v. a.* [*i.* **BREĀMED**; *pp.* **BREĀMING**, **BREĀMED**.] (*Naut.*) To clean a ship by burning off sea-weed, shells, &c., collected on the bottom in a long voyage.

BREĀM'ING, *n.* (*Naut.*) The act of burning off sea-weed, shells, &c., collected on a ship's bottom. *Dana.*

BREĀST (brēst), *n.* [*Goth.* *brusts*; *A. S.* *breost*; *Ger.* *brust*, *Dan.* *bryst*; *Sw.* *bröst*; *Icel.* *bríost*.] 1. The fore part of the human body, between the neck and the belly.

The publican . . . smote upon his breast. *Luke xviii. 13.*

2. The soft protuberance on the thorax, terminating in a nipple; a mother's nipple; the bosom.

They pluck the fatherless from the breast. *Job xxiv. 8.*

3. The part of a beast that is under the neck, between the forelegs. *Johnson.*

4. The heart, as the seat of conscience or of the affections and passions.

The law of man was written in his breast. *Dryden.*

"Breast" is the word used by the poets for the breast. *Gray.*

5. † The power of singing. *B. Jonson.*

6. (*Mining*.) The face of coal-workings. *Weale.*

7. (*Mil.*) A rank; a line on which soldiers are ranged side by side. "The troops marched by twenty-four in a breast." *Swift.*

8. (*Mech.*) A bush connected with a small shaft or spindle. *Francis.*

BREĀST (brēst), *v. a.* [*i.* **BREĀSTED**, *pp.* **BREĀSTING**, **BREĀSTED**.] To bare the breast against; to meet in front; to face.

The haughty Swiss
To breast the keen air, and carols as he goes. *Goldsmith.*

To breast up, to cut the face or side of a hedge.

BREĀST'BONE, *n.* The oblong, flat bone in the forepart of the thorax; the sternum. *Hooper.*

BREĀST'—CÁŠ-KET, *n.* (*Naut.*) The largest cask, or gasket, of a ship. *Johnson.*

BREĀST'—DĒEP, *a.* Deep as up to the breast. "Set him breast-deep in earth." *Shak.*

BREĀST'ĒD (brēst'ed), *a.* Having a breast; — used in composition. "Breast-plate." *Hall.*

BREĀST'FÁST (brēst'fast), *n.* (*Naut.*) A large rope used to confine a ship sideways to a wharf or to another ship. *Dana.*

BREĀST'—HĪGH (brēst'hi), *a.* Up to the breast. Lay Madam Puttlet, basking in the sun
Breast-high in sand. *Dryden.*

BREĀST'HOOK (brēst'hák), *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the bent timbers or knees placed across the stem to unite the parts of the bow and strengthen it. *Dana.*

BREĀST'ING, *n.* 1. The act of cutting or trimming the side of a hedge. *Craig.*

2. (*Mech.*) The curved channel or mill-course in which the breast-wheel turns. It forms about a quarter of a circle, and is carefully adapted to the wheel, to prevent waste of water. *Nicholson.*

BREĀST'—KNŌT (brēst'nŏt), *n.* An ornament or knot of ribbons worn by women on the breast. "The influence of this breast-knot." *Addison.*

BREĀST'—MĪLK, *n.* Milk from the breast.

BREĀST'PĪN, *n.* An ornamental pin for the breast; a brooch.

BREĀST'PLÁTE, *n.* A piece of armor for the breast.

What stronger breastplate than a heart untainted! *Shak.*

BREĀST'—PLOUGH (brēst'ploú), *n.* A plough, or a kind of spade or shovel, for paring turf, driven by the breast.

The breast-plough which a man shoves before him. *Mortimer.*

BREĀST'—RÁIL, *n.* The upper rail of a breast-work. *Craab.*

BREĀST'—RŌPE (brēst'rŏp), *n.* (*Naut.*) 1. A rope passed round a man in the chains while sounding. *Dana.*

2. One of the ropes which fasten the yards to the parrels of a ship; a parrel-rope. *Harris.*

BREĀST'—SŪM-MĒR, *n.* (*Arch.*) A beam placed horizontally to support an upper wall or partition, as the beam over shop windows, or the lower beam of a church gallery: — written also *breast-summer* and *bres-summer*. *Gwilt.*

BREĀST'—WHĒEL, *n.* (*Hydrodynamics*.) A wheel which is made to turn chiefly by the weight of water acting on floatboards or buckets, which are attached to its rim, and are nearly in contact with the breasting. The water is delivered upon the wheel at about half its height, which distinguishes it from the undershot and the overshot wheel. *Bigelow.*

BREĀST'WORK (brēst'wŭrk), *n.* 1. (*Fort*) An elevation of earth built up for defence; a parapet. . . . to require a banquette. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

2. (*Naut.*) A balustrade on the quarter-deck and forecabin.

BREĀTH (brēth), *n.* [*A. S.* *brath*.] 1. The air drawn in and expelled by the lungs in respiration. "Melted as breath into the wind." *Shak.*

2. Life; power of breathing.

Let every thing that hath breath praise the Lord. *Ps. c. 6.*

3. The time occupied by once breathing; an instant.

You menace me and court me in a breath. *Dryden.*

4. Respite, pause.

Give me some breath, some little pause, dear lord. *Shak.*

5. Slight breeze, as, "A breath of wind."

6. A mere word; a trivial circumstance.

A breath can make them, as a breath has made. *Goldsmith.*

To be out of breath, to breathe with difficulty.

BREĀTH'—ABLE (brēth'a-bl), *a.* That may be breathed. "Breathable air." *Johnson.*

BREĀTHE (brēth), *v. n.* [*i.* **BREĀTHED**; *pp.* **BREĀTHING**, **BREĀTHED**.]

1. To draw air into the lungs and expel it; to respire.

2. To live; to have existence.

All that breathe
Will share thy destiny. *Dryden.*

3. To pause; to rest.

Breathe a while, and then to it again. *Shak.*

4. To pass as air.

O, it came o'er my ear like the sweet south
That breathes upon a bank of violets. *Shak.*

BREĀTHE (brēth), *v. a.* 1. To inspire and expire, as air.

They here began to breathe a most delicious kind of ether. *Tuller.*

2. To exhale; to send out as breath.

His altar breathes
Ambrosial odors. *Milton.*

3. To operate upon by the breath, as a musical instrument.

They breathe the flute or strike the vocal wire. *Prior.*

4. To utter or whisper privately.

I have toward heaven breathed a secret vow. *Shak.*

5. To keep in breath; to exercise.

The greyhounds are as swift as breathed stags. *Shak.*

6. To indicate; to manifest; to express; as, "To breathe a bad spirit."

7. To give air or vent to. "Underneath the foot to breathe a vein." *Dryden.*

To breathe out, to eject by breathing. — To breathe into, to force into with the breath.

BREĀTH'ER, *n.* 1. One who breathes. *Shak.*

2. One who infuses by inspiration; inspirer.

"The breather of all life." *Norris.*

† **BREĀTH'FUL** (brēth'fŭl), *a.* 1. Full of breath. "The breathful bellows." *Spenser.*

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȳ, long; Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȳ, short; A, E, I, O, U, Y, obscure; FĀRE, FĀR, FĀST, FĀLL; HĒIR, HĒR;

2. Full of odor; odoriferous; scented. "*Breathful* camomile." *Spenser*.

BREATH'ING (brē'th'ing), *n.* 1. Respiration; as, "A *breathful* *breathing*." 2. Aspiration; secret prayer. "To high heaven his pious *breathings* turned." *Prior*. 3. Breathing-place; vent. *Dryden*. 4. An aspirate; as, "A rough *breath*."

BREATH'ING, *p. a.* Drawing in or giving out breath.

BREATH'ING-HOLE, *n.* A vent-hole, as in a cask. *Halliwel*.

BREATH'ING-PLACE, *n.* A place to pause at. "That casura or *breathing-place*." *Sidney*.

BREATH'ING-PÖRE, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the microscopic valvular orifices in the epidermis of leaves and other green parts of plants, through which exhalation principally takes place. *Gray*.

BREATH'ING-TIME, *n.* Time to breathe or rest. "We may have some *breathing-time*." *Bp. Hall*.

BREATH'LESS (brēth'les), *a.* 1. Out of breath; breathing with difficulty. *Shak.* 2. Without heart; dead. Yielding to the sentence, *breathless* thou And pale shalt lie. *Prior*.

BREATH'LESS-NÉSS, *n.* State of being out of breath. *Bp. Hall*.

BREATH'-SÖUND, *n.* A syllable or word spoken; a vocable. [u.] Orthography is the science of the spelling [of] the *breath-sounds* of a language. *Wm. Barnes*.

BRECC'IA (brē't'che), *n.* [*It.*] (*Min.*) A rock composed of angular and unvoyn fragments, cemented together by lime or other mineral substance. *Lyell*. Conglomerates consist of fragments of rocks, either whole or angular, cemented together by a mineral substance. *Wm. Barnes*.

BRECC'IA-ÄT-ED (brēk'she-ät-ed), *a.* (*Min.*) Noting rocks composed of angular fragments cemented together. *Craig*.

BRED, *i. & p.* from *breed*. See **BREED**.

BREDE (brēd), *n.* See **BRAID**. *Dryden*.

BRED'SÖRE, or **BREED'ER**, *n.* A whitlow, or a sore coming without visible cause. *Forby*. — *Breeding-sore* is used in a similar manner in the United States.

BREËCH [brēch, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. C.*; brich, *E. K. Wb.* See **BREECHES**], *n.* 1. The lower and hinder part of the body. 2. The solid part of a piece of ordnance behind the bore. *Craig*. 3. The hinder part of any thing. *Johnson*. 4. † Breeches. *Shak.* 5. (*Ship-building*.) The outside angle of a knee-timber. *Weale*.

BREËCH, *v. a.* [*i.* **BREACHED**; *pp.* **BREECHING**, **BRECHED**]. 1. To put into breeches. *Johnson*. 2. To fit any thing with a breech. "To *breech* a gun." *Johnson*. 3. To whip on the breech. "Cry like a *breeched* boy." *Beau. & Fl.* 4. To fasten by a rope attached to the breech of a cannon.

BRECH'-BÄND (brēch'bänd), *n.* Part of a horse's harness. — See **BREECHING**. *Brande*.

BRECH'ES (brēch'ez, 38) [brich'ez, *IV. E. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.*; brēch'ez, *P.*], *n. pl.* [*L.* *braccæ*; *M.* *brichyn*; *Gael.* *brìogais*; *Sw.* *bracka*; *It.* *brache*; *A. S.* *broc*, *pl.* *bræc*; also *braccæ*; *Old Fr.* *bragues*, *brages*, and *brachel*.] The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body and the thighs. To wear the *breeches*, to usurp the authority of the husband. *Burton*.

BRECH'ES-PÖCK'ET, *n.* A pocket in the breeches. *Swift*.

BRECH'ING (brēch'ing), *n.* 1. A whipping. "I owe Ananistes a *breeching*." *Brewer*. 2. A part of a horse's harness attached to the saddle, and hooked on the shafts, enabling him to push or hold back the vehicle; a breech-band. *Louden*.

3. Hard, clotted wool on a sheep. *Crabb*.

4. (*Naut.*) A strong rope used to secure cannon. *Mar. Dict.*

BREËD, *v. a.* [*A. S.* *brēdan*; *Ger.* *bruten*, to nourish; *Dut.* *broeden*, to breed.] [*i.* **BRED**; *pp.* **BREEDING**, **BRED**]. 1. To nourish; to foster; to nurture; to bring up from infancy. To bring these forth with pain, with care to *breed*. *Dryden*. 2. To educate; to discipline; as, "He was *bred* to the law." 3. To procreate; to beget. "They shall *breed* selves of themselves." *Shak.* 4. To produce within the body by development. Children would *breed* their teeth with less danger. *Locke*. 5. To originate; to occasion; to be the cause of. Intemperance and lust *breed* infirmities. *Tillotson*.

BREËD, *v. n.* 1. To be with young; to produce offspring. That they may *breed* abundantly in the earth, and be fruitful and multiply. *Gen. viii. 17*. 2. To be produced; to have birth. Where they most *breed* and haunt, I have observed The air is delicate. *Shak.* To *breed* in and in, (*Stock Farm*.) to breed from animals of the same stock that are closely related.

BREËD, *n.* 1. A race, class, or kind of animals; as, "A horse or a dog of the best *breed*"; — sometimes applied to man. His ancestors have been more and more anxious to keep up the *breed* of their dogs and horses. *Mar. Dict.* 2. Progeny; offspring. [*R.*] *Shak.* 3. A number produced at once; a hatch; a brood. "Above an hundred at a *breed*." *Greiv*.

SYN. — See **RACE**.

† **BREËD/BÄTE**, *n.* [See **BÄTE**.] One who breeds quarrels. "No telltale, nor no *breedbate*." *Shak.*

BREËD'ER, *n.* The person or thing that breeds.

BREËD'ING, *n.* 1. Act of generating or producing, as offspring. 2. Nurture; oversight of bringing up from infancy. She had her *breeding* at my father's charge. *Shak.* 3. Education; discipline; — especially with respect to manners. Among the ancients there was not much delicacy of *breeding*, as the Greeks and Romans were obliged to be conversant with the vulgar and the low, with whom we converse. *Hume*.

SYN. — See **EDUCATION**.

BREËD'ING, *p. a.* 1. Bringing forth young; as, "A *breeding* mare." 2. Producing; originating. "Breeding sun." "Breeding thoughts." *Shak.*

BREËD'ING-SÖRE, *n.* A whitlow. — See **BRED-SÖRE**.

BREËSE (brēz), *n.* [*A. S.* *brisa*, an ox-fly.] The gadfly; a stinging fly; — written also *breeze*, and *brize*. A fierce, loud-buzzing *breeze*, their stings draw blood. *Dryden*.

BREËZE, *n.* [*It.* *brezza*; *Sp.* *brisa*; *Fr.* *brise*.] 1. A gentle gale; a soft wind. There is no *breeze* upon the fern, No ripple on the lake. *W. Scott*. 2. A disturbance; a quarrel. *Potter*. 3. [*A. S.* *brisa*.] The gadfly. — See **BREESE**. 4. (*Brick-making*.) Ashes and cinders used in burning bricks. *Weale*.

SYN. — See **WIND**.

BREËZE, *v. n.* (*Naut.*) To blow gently. *Smart*.

BREËZE/LESS, *a.* Having no breezes; very calm. "Breezeless air." *Shenstone*.

BREËZE'-SHÄ-KEN (-kn), *a.* Moved or shaken by a breeze. *Young*.

BREËZ'Y, *a.* 1. Having breezes; fanned with gales. "Basks on the *breezy* shore." *Pope*. 2. Attended with gales. The breezy call of incense-breathing morn. *Gray*.

BRE'HÖN, *n.* [*Irish*.] A judge. *Brehon laws*, the ancient laws of Ireland, which were unwritten, like the common law of England.

BREIS'LA-KITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A fibrous, wool-like,

volcanic mineral, containing silica and alumina; — so named after Breislak, a geologist. *Dana*.

† **BRÈME**, *a.* [*A. S.* *bremman*, to rage.] Cruel sharp. "*Breme* winter." *Spenser*.

† **BRËN**, *v. a.* [*A. S.* *byrnan*.] To burn. *Spenser*.

† **BRËN'NAGE**, *n.* [*Low L.* *brenagium*.] (*Eng. Law*.) A tribute paid by tenants to their lord in lieu of bran, to feed his hounds. *Buchanan*.

† **BRËNT**, *imp. & p. of* *bren*. *Spenser*.

BRËNT, *a.* [*Goth* *brēn* "the top of a hill"; *Sw.* *brant*.] Steep; barren. [*It.* *brant*.] *Ray*.

BRËNT, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of goose; — called also the *brand* and *brent* goose. *Yarrell*.

BRËST, *n.* (*Arch.*) The moulding of a column; the torus. *Johnson*.

BRËST'-SÜM-MER, *n.* (*Arch.*) See **BREAST-SUMMER**. *Britton*.

BRËT, *n.* A fish of the turbot kind: — called also *but*. *Johnson*.

† **BRËT'FUL**, *a.* Brimful. *Chaucer*.

BRËTH'RËN, *n.* The plural of *brother*. — See **BROTHER**. *Brothren* denotes persons of the same society; *brothers*, persons of the same family or of the same society. — *Brothren* is now little used except in theology, or in the solemn style.

BRËT'TI-CE, *n.* (*In coal mines*.) One of the wooden planks used to prevent the falling in of the strata. *Brande*.

BREÜ'VAGE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A beverage made of equal parts of wine and water. *Stocqueler*.

BRËVE (brēv), *n.* [*It. & Fr.*] 1. (*Mus.*) A note of time equal to two semibreves or four minims. 2. (*Law*.) A short precept; a writ or brief. 3. (*Printing*.) The mark of the short sound [~] placed over a vowel. *Wilson*.

BRË-VËT', or **BRËV'ET** [brē-vët', *K. Sm. C. Wb.*; brē-vët', *Ja. R. Crabb*], *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L.* *brevis*, short.] 1. A royal act in writing conferring some privilege or distinction; a patent. 2. (*Mil.*) A commission or warrant without seal, giving a title and rank in the army above that for which pay is received. — In the British service it is not awarded to a rank higher than that of lieutenant-colonel, nor to one lower than that of captain. *Ogilvie*.

BRË-VËT', or **BRËV'ET**, *a.* (*Mil.*) Taking rank by brevet. "A *brevet* lieutenant-colonel, who is a lieutenant-colonel in rank, but without the pay of a lieutenant-colonel." *Ogilvie*.

BRË-VËT', *v. a.* [*i.* **BREVETTED**; *pp.* **BREVETTING**, **BREVETTED**.] (*Mil.*) To give title and rank by brevet. *West. Rev.*

BRËV'ET-CY, *n.* The rank or condition of a brevet. [*R.*] *Gen. Gaines*.

BRËV'IA-RY (brēv'ya-re) [brēv'ya-rē, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; brēv'ya-rē, *P. K.*], *n.* [*L.* *breviarium*, *brevi*, short; *Fr.* *breviaire*.] 1. An abridgment; an epitome; a compendium. "A sort of *breviary* of the Old and [the] New Testament." *Watson*. 2. The book containing the daily service of the church of Rome. *Abp. Usher*.

BRËV'IATE (brēv'iat or brēv'et), *n.* 1. A short compendium; an abridgment. "The help of *breviates*." *Milton*. 2. A lawyer's brief. *Hudibras*.

BRËV'I-ÄTE (brēv'et-ät), *v. a.* [*L.* *brevio*, *breviat*.] To abbreviate; to abridge. *Sherwood*.

BRËV'IA-TÜRE (brēv'ya-tür) [brēv'ya-tür, *S. Ja. K.*; brēv'ya-chür, *W.*; brēv'ya-tür, *P.*; brēv'et-a-tür, *Sm.*], *n.* An abbreviation. [*R.*] *Johnson*.

BRËV'I-CITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A white fibrous mineral composed of silica, alumina, soda, and water; — found at Brevig. *Dana*.

BRË-VIËR' (brē-vär'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A small printing type, in size between bourgeois and minion, as in the following line: — Sweet is pleasure after pain. *Dryden*.

† BRE-VIL'Q-QUÉNCÉ, *n.* [L. *breviloquentia*.] A concise mode of speaking. *Maunder.*

BREV'I-PĒD, *n.* [L. *brevis*, short, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] An animal having short legs. *Smart.*

BREV'I-PĒD, *a.* Having short legs. *Smart.*

BREV-I-PĒN'NATE, *a.* [L. *brevis*, short, and *penna*, a feather.] Short-quilled or short-feathered. *Brande.*

BREV-I-PĒN'NĒS, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A family of birds of the gallic order, having short wings, as the ostrich. *Cuvier.*

BREV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *brevitas*; Fr. *brièveté*.] 1. The quality of being brief; brevity; shortness of duration; as, "The brevity of life." 2. Contraction into few words; conciseness. *Shak.*
Brevity is the soul of wit.

BREW (brū), *v. a.* [A. S. *brucan*; Dut. *brouwen*; Ger. *brauen*.—Old Fr. *bruier*.] [*i.* BREWED; *pp.* BREWING, BREWED.] 1. To make liquor by mixing and boiling several ingredients;—now applied particularly to the making of malt liquors. "Drinks brewed with several herbs." *Bacon.* 2. † To mingle. "Go, brew me a pottle of sack." *Shak.* 3. To put causes in train to produce any effect; to stir up; to excite; to foment. *Pope.*
Or brew fierce tempests on the watery main.

BREW (brū), *v. n.* 1. To perform the act or office of a brewer. *Shak.*
I keep his house, and wash, brew, and make the beds. 2. To be gathering or forming. *Shak.*
Here's neither bush nor shrub to bear off any weather at all, and another storm brewing.

BREW (brū), *n.* That which is formed by brewing. "Trial would be made of the like brew with potato roots." *Bacon.*

BREW'AGE (brū'aj), *n.* A mixture; something brewed. "Some well-spiced brewage." *Milton.*

BREW'ER, (brū'er), *n.* [Dut. *brouwer*.] A man whose trade it is to brew. *Shak.*
When brewers mar their malt with water.

BREW'ER-Y (brū'er-e), *n.* [Dut. *brouwerij*, a brew-house.] A place or house for brewing; a brew-house. *Pennant.*

BREW'-HÖUSE (brū'höüs), *n.* A house for brewing; a brewery. *Bacon.*

BREW'ING (brū'ing), *n.* 1. Act of brewing. 2. The quantity brewed at once. "A brewing of new beer." *Bacon.* 3. (*Naut.*) The appearance of black tempestuous clouds, rising gradually, and indicating the approach of a storm. *Chambers.*

BREW'IS (brū'is), *n.* [A. S. *brew*, small pieces of meat in broth; Gael. *brathas*; W. *brïo*, a fragment, a morsel; *bryowes*, bread dipped in pot liquor.] A crust or piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat. *Warner.*

BREWS'TER-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A white, transparent or translucent mineral composed of silica, alumina, baryta, strontia, and water;—so named after Sir David Brewster. *Dana.*

BREZ'I-LINE, *n.* The coloring matter of Brazil-wood. *Hoblyn.*

BRĪ'AR, *n.* See BRIER. *Johnson.*

BRĪ-Ā'RE-AN, *a.* [Gr. *Brāreas*, a fabled giant with a hundred hands; L. *Briareus*.] Relating to the giant Briareus; hundred-handed. *Ogilvie.*

BRĪBE, *n.* [Gael. *brìob*, *brib*, a bribe.—Fr. *brîbe*, a piece of bread given to a beggar.] A reward given to any one, especially to a judge, an officer, or a voter, in order to corrupt or to influence his conduct. *Shak.*
His song . . . turned aside after lucre, and took bribes, and perverted judgment. 1 Sam. viii. 3.

BRĪBE, *v. a.* [*i.* BRIBED; *pp.* BRIBING, BRIBED.] To give a bribe to; to gain by bribes. *Pope.*

BRĪBE'LESS, *a.* Free from bribery. *Allen.*

BRĪBE'-PĀN-DĒR, *n.* A procurer of bribes. *Craig.*

BRĪB'ER, *n.* One who gives bribes. *South.*

BRĪB'ER-Y, *n.* The crime of taking or of giving bribes, or of offering or of receiving a reward in

order to influence conduct in any office, or to bias a voter in an election. *Burrill.*

BRĪBE'-WOR-THY (-wūr'thē), *a.* Worthy of being bribed. *Craig.*

BRICK, *n.* [Fr. *brigue*.—Ir. *brice*.] Earth or clay formed into squares or regular forms, and burnt in a kiln or baked in the sun. "Let us make brick, and burn them thoroughly." *Gen. xi. 3.*

BRICK, *v. a.* [*i.* BRICKED; *pp.* BRICKING, BRICKED.] 1. To lay with bricks. "Whether his grave is to be plain or bricked." *Swift.* 2. To fashion or form in imitation of bricks; as, "To brick a wall of wood or of plaster."

BRICK'-BĀT, *n.* A piece of brick. *Bacon.*

BRICK'-BUILT (brīk'bīlt), *a.* Built with bricks. "The brick-built town." *Dryden.*

BRICK'-CLĀY (brīk'klā), *n.* Clay used for making bricks. *Woodward.*

BRICK'-DUST, *n.* Dust made by pounding bricks. "A quantity of brick-dust." *Spectator.*

BRICK'-ĒARTH, *n.* Earth used in making bricks. "They grow on brick-earths." *Mortimer.*

BRICK'-FIELD, *n.* A field in which bricks are made. *Craig.*

BRICK'KILN (brīk'kil), *n.* A kiln for burning bricks. *Decay of Piety.*

BRICK'LĀY-ER, *n.* A mason who builds with bricks. "Babel's bricklayers." *Donne.*

BRICK'LĀY-ING, *n.* The art of building with bricks. *Brande.*

† BRĪCK'LE (brīk'kl), *a.* [Ger. *brüchel*.] Brittle; apt to break. *Spenser.*

† BRĪCK'LE-NĒSS (brīk'kl-nēs), *n.* The quality of being brittle; fragility. *Barret.*

BRICK'MĀK-ER, *n.* One whose trade it is to make bricks. *Woodward.*

BRICK'-MĀ-SON (-sən), *n.* One who builds with brick; a bricklayer. *Johnson.*

BRICK'-NÖG-GING, *n.* Brickwork filled in between timber framing.—See NOGGING. *Brande.*

BRICK'-TRĪM-MER, *n.* (*Arch.*) A brick arch abutting upon the wooden trimmer under the slab of a fireplace to prevent the communication of fire. *Wheale.*

BRICK'-TRÖW-ĒL, *n.* A trowel used in laying bricks. *Wheale.*

BRICK'-WĀLL, *n.* A wall made of brick.

BRICK'WORK (brīk'würk), *n.* 1. The laying of bricks. *Sherwood.* 2. The part of a building or structure formed of bricks.

† BRĪCK'Y, *a.* [Old Fr. *brigueux*.] Full of, or fit for, bricks. *Cotgrave.*

BRĪ'DĀL, *n.* [A. S. *bridal*.] A nuptial festival. *Shak.*
Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright, The bridal of the earth and sky.

BRĪ'DĀL, *a.* Belonging to a wedding; nuptial; connubial. "Thy bridal chamber." *Shak.*

† BRĪ'DĀL-TY, *n.* Celebration of a nuptial feast. "In honor of this bridal." *B. Jonson.*

BRĪDE, *n.* [Goth. *bruth*; A. S. *bryd*; Dut. *bruid*; Frs. *bruid*; Ger. *bräut*; Dan. & Sw. *brud*; Icel. *brida*.] A woman newly married or about to be married. *Shak.*
He, only he, can tell, who, matched like me, Has by his own experience tried How much the wife is dearer than the bride. Lytleton.

BRĪDE, *v. a.* To make a bride of. [R.] *Beau. & Fl.*

BRĪDE'-ĀLE, *n.* A marriage feast at a rustic wedding. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett.*

BRĪDE'-BED, *n.* The marriage-bed. *Shak.*

BRĪDE'-CĀKE, *n.* Cake distributed at a wedding. "Divide the broad bride-cake." *B. Jonson.*

BRĪDE'-CHĀM-BĒR, *n.* The nuptial chamber.

BRĪDE'GRÖDM, *n.* [A. S. *bryd-guma*; *bryd*, bride, and *guma*, a man; Ger. *bräutigam*; Dut. *bruidegom*.] A man newly married or about to be married. *Shak.*
He that hath the bride is the bridegroom. John III. 29.

BRĪDE'-HÖUSE, *n.* The house of a newly-married pair. *Drayton.*

BRĪDE'MĀID, *n.* A woman who attends upon the bride. "In came the *bridemaids* with a posset." *Sir J. Suckling.*

BRĪDE'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* BRĪDE'MĒN. A man who attends the bride and bridegroom at the nuptial ceremony. *Beau. & Fl.*

BRĪDE'S'MĀID, *n.* Same as BRIDEMAID. *Smart.*

BRĪDE'S'MĀN, *n.* Same as BRIDEMAN. *Booth.*

BRĪDE'STAKE, *n.* A post set in the ground to dance round. *B. Jonson.*

BRĪDE'WELL, *n.* A house of correction.—The original bridewell was a palace near St. Bride's [i. e. St. Bridget's] Well, in London, which was turned into a house of correction in 1553. *Spectator.*
He would contribute more to reformation than all the workhouses and bridewells in Europe.

BRIDGE (brī), *n.* [Goth. *brugga*; A. S. *bricg*; Ger. *brücke*; Dut. *brug*; Scot. *brig*.] 1. A structure erected for a path or roadway over a river, railroad, &c., in order that a passage may be made from one side to the other. 2. The upper part of the nose between the eyes. "The bridge of the nose." *Bacon.* 3. The supporter of the strings of viols and other stringed musical instruments. *Johnson.* 4. (*Gunnery*.) The two pieces of timber which go between the transoms of a gun-carriage, and on which the coins or wedges rest for elevating the gun. *Craig.*

BRIDGE, *v. a.* [*i.* BRIDGED; *pp.* BRIDGING, BRIDGED.] 1. To build or erect a bridge over; as, "To bridge a stream." 2. To make a bridge for. *Milton.*
Over Hellespont Bridging his way, Europe with Asia joined.

BRIDGE'-BOARD, *n.* (*Arch.*) A notched board on which the steps of wooden stairs are fastened. *Craig.*

BRIDGE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a bridge.

BRIDGE'-STONE, *n.* A stone laid from the pavement to the entrance-door of a house, over a sunk area, and supported by an arch. *Wheale.*

BRĪDQ'Y (brī'jē), *a.* Full of bridges. *Sherwood.*

BRĪ'DLE (brī'dl), *n.* [A. S. *bridl*, or *brydel*; Dut. *breidel*.—It. *briglia*; Fr. *bride*.] 1. An instrument consisting of a bit, reins, &c., by which a horse is restrained and governed. 2. A restraint; a curb; a check. *Watts.*
A bright genius often betrays itself into many errors, without a continual bridle on the tongue. 3. (*Mil.*) A guard to protect the arm;—used by the cavalry. 4. (*Naut.*) A span, or rope, fastened at both ends, attached to the leach of a square sail, and to which the bowline is secured:—a short piece of cable attached to a swivel on a chain, laid in a harbor from a ship, and secured at one end to the bits. *Mar. Dict.*

BRĪ'DLE (brī'dl), *v. a.* [A. S. *bridlian*; Old Fr. *brider*.] [*i.* BRIDLED; *pp.* BRIDLING, BRIDLED.] 1. To put a bridle on; as, "To bridle a horse." 2. To restrain; to control. *James I. 24.*
If any man aim to be religious, and bridleth not his tongue, . . . his man's religion is vain.

BRĪ'DLE (brī'dl), *v. n.* To hold up the head. "How the fool *bridles*!" *Beau. & Fl.*
To bridle up, to show pride or resentment by holding up the head. *Tatler.*

BRĪ'DLE-CŪT'TĒR, *n.* One who makes bridles, spurs, &c. *Johnson.*

BRĪ'DLE-HĀND, *n.* The left hand, which holds the bridle. *Sidney.*

BRĪ'DLE-MĀK'ER, *n.* One who makes bridles.

BRĪ'DLE-PĀTH, *n.* A path in the woods formed to be travelled or passed over on horseback.

BRĪ'DLE-PÖRT, *n.* (*Naut.*) The foremost port, used for stowing the anchors. *Dana.*

BRĪ'DLER, *a.* One who bridles or restrains. "The only *bridlers* of schism." *Milton.*

BRIDLE-REIN-PACKING (brī'dl-rān-). A term used by engineers to signify a mode of packing the piston of a steam cylinder with a strip of leather or a loose rope of tow. *Craig.*

BRIDÔON', *n.* [Fr. *bridon*.] (*Mil.*) The snaffle and rein of a military bridle, which acts independently of the bit, at the pleasure of the rider. *Campbell.*

BRIEF, *a.* [L. *brevis*; It. & Sp. *breve*; Fr. *brief*.] 1. Short; concise; succinct;—applied to language; as, "A *brief* style." 2. Of short duration; lasting a short time. "*Brief* authority." *Shak.*

It is used, as a provincialism or vulgarity, in the sense of rife, common, or prevalent, in England and the United States. — Nares says, "Brief seems to be used in the following passage [Shak.] for rife — a corruption which is still to be heard among the vulgar: 'A thousand businesses are brief in hand.'" King John.

Syn.—See **SHORT**.

BRIEF, *n.* 1. A short writing or epitome.

I shall make it plain as far as a sum or brief can make a cause plain. *Bacon.*

2. (*Law.*) A writ or precept;—an abridgment of a client's case made out for instruction of counsel;—letters patent giving license to collect contributions for specified purposes. *Cowell. Burrill.*

3. (*Church of Rome.*) A pontifical letter; a papal rescript.

4. (*Mus.*) A measure of quantity. — See **BREVE**.

BRIEFLESS, *a.* Having no brief;—applied to a lawyer who has no client.

BRIEFLY, *ad.* Concisely; in a few words.

BRIEFMAN, *n.*; pl. **BRIEFMEN**. 1. One who makes a brief.

2. A copier of a manuscript. *Qu. Rev.*

BRIEFNESS, *n.* Quality of being brief; conciseness; shortness. *Camden.*

BRIER, *n.* [A. S. *brær*.] A prickly shrub; the bramble. "*Rude growing briers.*" *Shak.*

BRIERED, *a.* Having briers; briery. *Chatterton.*

BRIER-Y, *a.* Rough; full of briers. *Sherwood.*

BRIER-Y, *n.* A place where briers grow. *Hulocht.*

BRIG, *n.* A bridge. [Scot.] *Gibson.*

BRIG, *n.* [from *brigantine*.] A small, square-rigged merchant vessel, with two masts.

Hermaphrodite brig, a vessel having a brig's foremast and a schooner's mainmast. *Dana.*

Syn.—See **VESSEL**.

BRIGADE, *n.* [It. *brigata*; Fr. *brigade*.] (*Mil.*) A division of troops. A brigade of horse generally consists of eight or ten squadrons; a brigade of foot, of four, five, or six battalions.

BRIGADE, *v. a.* To form into a brigade. *Todd.*

BRIGADE-MAJOR, *n.* (*Mil.*) An officer or major appointed to assist a general commanding a brigade. *Campbell.*

BRIG-ADIER, *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A general officer who commands a brigade;—often styled a *brigadier-general*.

BRIGAND, *n.* [Fr.] 1. One of a gang of robbers; a robber; a highwayman. *Bramhall.*

2. † A sort of irregular foot soldier. *Froissart.*

BRIGANDAGE, *n.* [Fr.] Theft; plunder. "*Robbery and brigandage.*" *Warburton.*

BRIGAN-DINE [brīg'an-dīn, S. W. P. Ja. K. R.; brīg'an-dīn, Sm.], *n.* [Fr. *brigandine*.] 1. A coat of mail, or scale-armor quilted. "*Put on the brigandines.*" *Jerem. xlv. 4.*

2. A light vessel. — See **BRIGANTINE**.

BRIGANTINE [brīg'an-tīn, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. R.; brīg'an-tīn, Sm.], *n.* [Fr. *brigantine*.] A light, swift-sailing vessel; a sort of European brig with two masts. *Brande.*

BRIGHT (brīt), *a.* [Goth. *bairhts*; A. S. *beorht*, or *bryht*; Gael. *brìagh*, fine, bright.] 1. Irradiating, or reflecting light; brilliant; shining; resplendent; luminous.

Look, how the floor of heaven Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold. *Shak.*

2. Splendid in charms or graces.

All bright as an angel new-dropped from the sky. *Parnell.*

3. Possessing an acute, discerning intellect; acute; keen; sparkling with wit.

If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shined, The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind. *Pope.*

4. Glorious; illustrious; as, "The *brightest* portions of history."

5. Clear; transparent; as, "A *bright* liquor."

6. Lucid; conspicuous. "With *brighter* evidence draw the *brightest* out." *Watts.*

Syn.—See **CLEAR**.

BRIGHT-BURNING (brīt'burn-ing), *a.* Burning brightly. "*Bright-burning* Troy." *Shak.*

BRIGHTEN (brīt'in), *v. a.* [i. **BRIGHTENED**; pp. **BRIGHTENING**, **BRIGHTENED**.] [From *bright*. — Goth. *bairhtyan*; A. S. *beorhtian*.] 1. To make bright; to make to shine.

Her celestial eyes Adorn the world, and brighten up the skies. *Dryden.*

2. To make cheerful or joyful.

Hope elevates, and joy Brightens his crest. *Milton.*

3. To make illustrious. *Swift.*

BRIGHTEN (brīt'in), *v. n.* To grow bright

How blessings brighten as they take their flight! *Young.*

BRIGHT'S-DISEASE, *n.* (*Med.*) A morbid condition of the kidney, occasioning a secretion of urine loaded with albumen;—originally described by Dr. *Bright*. *Brande.*

BRIGHT-EYED (brīt'id), *a.* Having bright eyes.

BRIGHT-HAIRED (brīt'hārd), *a.* Having bright hair. "*Bright-haired* Vesta." *Milton.*

BRIGHT-HARNESSED (brīt'harn-nes), *a.* Having bright harness or armor. *Milton.*

BRIGHT-HUED, *a.* Having a bright color.

BRIGHTLY, *ad.* With lustre; splendidly.

BRIGHTNESS (brīt'nes), *n.* 1. Quality of being bright; lustre; splendor; brilliancy.

I saw in the way a light from heaven above the brightness of the sun. *Act. xxvi. 13.*

2. Acuteness; acumen. "*The brightness of his parts . . . distinguished him.*" *Prior.*

Syn.—*Brightness* is the generic, *lustre*, *splendor*, and *brilliance* are specific terms, and there may be *brightness* where there is no *lustre*, *splendor*, nor *brilliance*. These terms rise in sense. *Lustre* rises on *brightness*, *splendor* on *lustre*, and *brilliance* on *splendor*.

BRIGHT-SHINING, *a.* Shining brightly. *Spenser.*

† **BRIGOSE**, *a.* Quarrelsome; contentious. "*They were very brigose and severe.*" *Puller.*

† **BRIGUE** (brīg), *n.* [It. *briga*; Fr. *brigue*.] Strife; quarrel. *Chesterfield.*

BRIGUE (brīg), *v. n.* [Fr. *briguer*.] To contend; to canvass; to strive. [R.] *Hurd.*

BRILL, *n.* A fish intermediate between the sole and the turbot, abundant on the southern coast of England. *W. Ency.*

BRILLIANT [brīl'lyant, (It.) (*Mus.*) Noting a gay and lively manner. *Brande.*

BRILLIANCE (brīl'yans), *n.* Brilliancy. *P. Mag.*

BRILLIANT-CY (brīl'yan-se), *n.* Quality of reflecting light, or of being brilliant; dazzling brightness; radiance; lustre; splendor.

Syn.—See **BRIGHTNESS**, **RADIANCE**.

BRILLIANT (brīl'yant), *a.* [It. *brillante*; Fr. *brillant*.] Shining; sparkling; splendid.

Those surfaces which reflect the most light are the most brilliant. *Brewer.*

BRILLIANT (brīl'yant), *n.* A diamond cut into angles, so as to refract the light, and shine brighter. "See *brilliant* shine." *Pope.*

Syn.—See **RADIANCE**.

BRILLIANTLY (brīl'yant-ly), *ad.* In a brilliant manner; splendidly. *Warton.*

BRILLIANTNESS (brīl'yant-nes), *n.* The quality of being brilliant; splendor; lustre. *Johnson.*

BRIM, *n. pl.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse. *Bailey.*

BRIM, *n.* [A. S. *brymme*.] 1. The upper edge of a vessel. *Dryden.*

2. The edge, as of a fountain, or of any body of water; border; verge; brink; rim.

By dimpled brook and fountain brim. *Milto.*

Syn.—See **BORDER**.

† **BRIM**, *a.* [A. S. *bryme*, *brym* or *brem*, famous Public; well-known. *Warner.*

BRIM, *v. n.* To be full to the brim. "*The brim ming glasses now are hurled.*" *Philips.*

BRIM, *v. a.* [i. **BRIMMED**; pp. **BRIMMING**, **BRIMMED**.] To fill to the top. "*When [Evander] brims his ample bowl.*" *Dryden.*

† **BRIM-FILL**, *v. a.* To fill to the top. *Crashaw.*

BRIMFUL, *a.* Full to the brim or top; quite full. "*Eyes brimful of tears.*" *Addison.*

BRIMFULNESS, *n.* Fulness to the top. *Shak.*

BRIMLESS, *a.* Without a brim. *L. Addison.*

BRIMMER, *n.* A bowl full to the top. *When healths go round, and kindly brimmers flow.* *Dryden.*

BRIMMING, *a.* Full to the brim. *Dryden.*

BRIMSTONE, *n.* [A. S. *byrnan*, to burn, and *stane*, a stone:—probably corrupted from *brinstone*, or *brenstone*, i. e. fiery stone.] A yellowish mineral; sulphur. — See **SULPHUR**.

BRIMSTONY, *a.* Full of brimstone. *B. Jonson.*

BRIND, *a.* [A. S. *brun*, brown; *byrnan*, to burn.] Of a varied color; streaked; tabby; brindled. "*The brindled cat.*" *Shak.*

BRINDLE (brīn'dl), *n.* The state of being brindled. *Clarissa.*

BRINDLED (brīn'dld), *a.* Brindled; streaked; tabby. "*The brindled monster.*" *Addison.*

BRINE, *n.* [A. S. *bryne*, salt liquor.] 1. Water impregnated with salt. *Bacon.*

2. The sea. "*Foaming brine.*" *Shak.*

3. Tears, — from their being salt. *Shak.*

BRINE, *v. a.* To imbue with brine; as, "*To brine corn in order to prevent smut.*" *Chambers.*

BRINE-PAN, *n.* A reservoir for brine. *Smart.*

BRINE-PIT, *n.* A pit or reservoir of salt water.

BRINE-SPRING, *n.* A salt spring. *Smart.*

BRING, *v. a.* [i. **BROUGHT**; pp. **BRINGING**, **BROUGHT**.] [Goth. *briggan*; A. S. *bringan*; Dut. *brengen*; Ger. *bringen*.] 1. To convey from a distant to a nearer place; to fetch from.

As she was going to fetch it, he called to her, and said, bring me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread. *1 Kings xvii. 11.*

2. To convey or carry to another place. [R.]

Must I needs bring thy son again unto the land from whence thou camest? *Gen. xxiv. 8.*

3. To produce; to procure, as a cause.

Nothing will bring you more honor than to do what right you may. *Bacon.*

4. To draw; to lead.

A due consideration of the vanities of the world will naturally bring us to the contempt of it. *L'Estrange.*

5. To induce; to prevail upon.

Profitable employments would be a diversion, if men could but be brought to delight in them. *Locke.*

To bring about, to bring to pass. — *To bring back*, to recall; also, to return or restore, as something borrowed. — *To bring forth*, to give birth to; to produce; to exhibit to the view. — *To bring forward*, to exhibit; to introduce; to propose. — *To bring off*, to take away from; to clear from; to acquit. — *To bring on*, to originate; to engage in action. — *To bring out*, to exhibit; to show. — *To bring over*, to convert. — *To bring to*, (*Naut.*) to check the course of a ship. — *To bring to pass*, to effect. — *To bring under*, to subdue. — *To bring up*, to educate.

Bring retains in all its senses the idea of an agent, or cause, producing a real or a metaphorical motion of something towards something.

Syn.—*To bring* is to convey to, a simple act; to *fetch* means to go and bring, a compound act. A master sends his servant to *fetch* a parcel, which, having received, he *carries* in his hand, and *brings* home to his master.

BRINGER, *n.* One who brings. *Shak.*

BRINGER-IN, *n.* One who introduces anything. "*Lucifer is a bringer-in of light.*" *Sandys.*

BRINGER-UP, *n.* 1. An instructor. "*The bringers-up of the children.*" *2 Kings x. 5.*

2. (*Mil.*) *pl.* The last rank of men in a

- battalion in line of battle, or the hindmost men in file. *Harlow.*
- BRING'ING-FORTH**, *n.* Act of giving birth.
- BRIN'ISH**, *a.* Like brine; saltish; briny. "*Brin-
ish tears.*" *Shak.*
- BRIN'SH-NFS**, *n.* Quality of being brinish;
i. e. salty or saltiness. *Johnson.*
- BRINK**, *n.* [Dan. & Sw. *brink*.] The margin of
a steep place; the edge, as of a precipice, cliff,
or river; brow. "*Precipice's brink.*" *Dryden.*
Syn.—See **BORDER**.
- BRIN'Y**, *a.* Partaking of or resembling brine;
salt. "*Briny flood.*" *Dryden.*
- BRIO'NY**, *n.* (*Bot.*) See **BRONY**. *Johnson.*
- BRISK**, *a.* [Gael. *brisg*; Ir. *briosg*.—It. & Sp.
brusco; Fr. *brusque*.]
1. Vivacious; spirited; lively; active; nim-
ble; agile; quick.
Kind, and brisk, and gay, like me. *Derham.*
2. Bubbling; sparkling; effervescing. "*Brisk
wine.*" *Denham.* "*Brisk cider.*" *Philips.*
3. Vivid; bright; as, "*A brisk fire.*"
Syn.—See **ACTIVE**.
- BRISK**, *v. a.* To make brisk. *Richardson.*
To brisk up, to enliven; to make sprightly. *Killing-
beck.* *To brisk up*, *v. n.*, to come up briskly. *Johnson.*
- BRISK'EN** (*bris'kn*), *v. n.* To grow brisk or live-
ly. [R.] *Ec. Rev.*
- BRISK'ET**, *n.* [Gael. *brisgear*, gristle; Fr. *bre-
chet*.] A part of the breast of meat under the
scrag; the breast of an animal. *Mortimer.*
- BRISK'LY**, *ad.* In a brisk manner; actively. *Ray.*
- BRISK'NESS**, *n.* Quality of being brisk. *Johnson.*
- BRIS'TLE** (*bris'tl*), *n.* [A. S. *bristl*, *byrst*; Ger.
borste; Dut. *borstel*.]
1. The stiff hair of swine, used for making
brushes.
2. (*Bot.*) A short or stiff hair, as the pubes-
cence on certain plants. *Henshaw.*
- BRIS'TLE** (*bris'tl*), *v. a.* [*i.* **BRISTLED**; *pp.* **BRIS-
TLING**, **BRISTLED**.]
1. To erect, as bristles.
Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest? *Shak.*
2. To fix a bristle to; as, "*To bristle a
thread.*"
- BRIS'TLE** (*bris'tl*), *v. n.* To stand erect, as bristles.
Thy hair so bristles with unmanly fears. *Dryden.*
To bristle up, to show resentment; to threaten.
- BRIS'TLE-ARMED** (*bris'tl-ärm'd*), *a.* Armed with
bristles. *Kirby.*
- BRIS'TLE-BEAR'ING**, *a.* Having, or producing,
bristles. *Craig.*
- BRIS'TLED** (*bris'tld*), *p. a.* 1. Having bristles,
or having the bristles erect.
The grunts of bristled boars and groans of bears. *Dryden.*
2. Coarse, or stiff, like bristles. *Cotton.*
3. Bearded. "*Bristled lips.*" [R.] *Shak.*
- BRIS'TLE-FERN**, *n.* A species of fern; *Wood-
sia hyperborea*. *Booth.*
- BRIS'TLE-LIKE**, *a.* Bristly. *Mir. for Mag.*
- BRIS'TLE-MOSS**, *n.* A species of moss. *Booth.*
- BRIS'TLE-SHAPED** (*-shäpt*), *a.* Shaped like
bristles. *Booth.*
- BRIS'TLE-TAIL**, *n.* A fly having the tail termi-
nated by hairs; the gadfly. *Booth.*
- BRIS'TLY-NESS**, *n.* Quality of being bristly. *Booth.*
- BRIS'TLY** (*bris'tl*), *a.* Thick set with bristles.
- BRIS'TOL-BOARD**, *n.* A kind of fine, stiff, and
smooth pasteboard. *Simmonds.*
- BRIS'TOL-STONE**, *n.* (*Min.*) Rock crystal, fine
specimens of which are found in the rocks near
Bristol, England;—called also *Bristoldiamond*.
- BRIS'TURE**, *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A part of a ram-
part or parapet which deviates from the general
direction, covering the flank of a bastion. *Boiste*
- BRIT**, *n.* (*Ich.*) A small fish of the herring kind,
from one to four inches long, found abundantly
on the coasts of New England. *Storer.*
- BRITÂN'NI-A**, *n.* A sort of mixed metal, or
alloy; the kind of pewter of which English
teapots are often made, consisting of tin, anti-
mony, bismuth, and lead;—called also *tutania*
and *prince's metal*. *Ure.*
- BRITÂN'NIC**, *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain;
as, "*Her Britannic majesty*, Queen Victoria."
- BRITE**, or **BRIGHT** (*brít*), *v. n.* To be over-ripe,
as hops, wheat, &c. [Provincial, Eng.] *Phillips.*
- BRIT'ISH**, *a.* Relating to Great Britain, or its
inhabitants.
- BRIT'ISH-GUM**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A brown-colored
soluble substance into which starch is conver-
ted by being exposed in an oven to a tempera-
ture of about 600° Fahrenheit;—used by calico-
printers. *Brande.*
- BRIT'ON**, *n.* A native of Britain. *Shak.*
- † BRIT'ON**, *a.* British. *Spenser.*
- BRIT'TLE** (*brít'tl*), *a.* [A. S. *bryttian*, to break;
Dut. *brokkelig*.] Apt to break; fragile.
Syn.—See **FRAGILE**.
- † BRIT'TLE-LY** (*brít'tl-l*), *ad.* In a fragile man-
ner. *Sherwood.*
- BRIT'TLE-NESS**, *n.* Aptness to break; fragili-
ty. "*Brittleness or toughness.*" *Boyle.*
- BRITZ'S'KA** (*brít's'ka*), *n.* [Rus. *britschka*.] A
Russian carriage;—an open, four-wheeled car-
riage, with shutters to close at pleasure, and
space for reclining, when on a journey. *W. Ency.*
- BRIZ'A**, *n.* [Gr. *βριζα*, to nod.] (*Bot.*) A genus
of ornamental or curious plants; quaking-
grass. *Louden.*
- BRIZE**, *n.* [A. S. *brisa*.] 1. The gadfly; breeze.
—See **BREESE**. *Spenser.*
2. Ground long untilled. *Phillips.*
- BROACH** (*bräch*), *n.* [Low L. *broca*; It. *brocco*,
a peg; *brocciare*, to prick; Sp. *broca*, a drill;
broche, a brooch; Fr. *broche*.—See **BREAK**.]
1. A spit. "He turned a broach, that had
worn a crown." *Bacon.*
2. An awl; a bodkin. [Local, Eng.] *Crabb.*
3. A small clasp used to fasten dress.—See
BROOCH. *Craig.*
4. A musical instrument played by turning
a handle. *Johnson.*
5. A spire, the junction of which with the
tower is not marked by a parapet. *Ogilvie.*
6. A start, like the end of a spit, on the
head of a young stag. *Phillips.*
- BROACH** (*bräch*), *v. a.* [Fr. *brocher*.] [*i.*
BROACHED; *pp.* **BROACHING**, **BROACHED**.]
1. To spit; to pierce, as with a spit. "He
broached them upon his pike." *Hakewill.*
2. To pierce, as a vessel, in order to draw
liquor; to tap. *Armstrong.*
3. To let out, as liquor from a cask. "And
blood was ready to be broached." *Hudibras.*
4. To open, as a repository.
I will open the old armories; I will broach my store. *Knolles.*
5. To give out; to utter. "This error was
first broached by Josephus." *Raleigh.*
6. (*Masonry*.) To roughen. *Ogilvie.*
To broach to, (*Naut.*) to fall off so much, when
going free, as to bring the wind round on the other
quarter and take the sails aback. *Dana.*
- BROACH'ER**, *n.* 1. One who broaches, or first pro-
poses, publishes, or utters a thing. "The first
broacher of an heretical opinion." *L'Estrange.*
2. A spit; a brooch. *Dryden.*
- BROAD** (*bräwd*), *a.* [Goth. *bräids*; A. S. *brad*,
bræd; Ger. *breit*; Dut. *breed*; Dan. & Sw. *bred*.]
1. Extended in breadth; wide; as, "A board
five feet long and one foot broad."
2. Large; ample; extensive. "Cunning
which has always a broad mixture of false-
hood." *Locke.*
3. Open; spread or diffused; as, "Broad
daylight"; "Broad sunshine." *Locke.*
4. Gross; coarse; indelicate. "Broadest
mirth." *Dryden.* "Broad words." *Shak.*
Broad as long, equal upon the whole; the same
either way. "It is as broad as long whether they rise
to others, or bring others down to them." *L'Estrange.*
Syn.—*Broad* is opposed to narrow, wide to close,
large to small. *Broad* and *wide* are definite; *large*
is indefinite; as, "A plank two feet broad"; "A
- passage ten feet wide"; "A large room."—A *broad*
cloth, a *broad* river; a *wide* entrance, a *large* house;
a *large* family; an *ample* space; an *extensive* pros-
pect.—*Broad* or *coarse* language. *indelicate* allusion.
- BROAD**, *n.* A lake formed by the expansion of a
river in a flat country. [Local, Eng.] *Forby.*
- BROAD'-A-WAKE**, *a.* Fully awake. *Coleridge.*
- BROAD'AXE** (*bräwd'äks*), *n.* [A. S. *brad-æx*.]
1. An axe, formerly used as a military weapon.
Spenser.
2. An axe with a broad edge for hewing timber.
- BROAD'-BACKED** (*-bakt*), *a.* Having a broad
back. *Ogilvie.*
- BROAD'-BILL**, *n.* The name of a wild duck. On
the Chesapeake it is called *black-head*, and in
Virginia, *raft-duck*. *Bartlett.*
- BROAD'-BLOWN** (*bräwd'blöwn*), *a.* Full blown.
"With all his crimes broad-blown." *Shak.*
- BROAD'-BÖT-TQMED**, *a.* Having a broad bot-
tom. *Irving.*
- BROAD'-BREAST-ED**, *a.* Having a broad breast.
- BROAD'-BRIMMED** (*-brímd*), *a.* Having a broad
brim. "*Broad-brimmed hats.*" *Bp. Taylor.*
- BROAD'CAST**, *n.* The method of sowing seeds
by casting or scattering them abroad by the
hand at large, as wheat, oats, &c. *Chambers.*
- BROAD'CAST**, *v. a.* To sow with the hand ex-
tended, as wheat, rye, &c. *J. Montgomery.*
- BROAD'CAST**, *a.* Sown by the hand at large;
sown or dispersed widely. *Louden.*
- BROAD'CAST**, *ad.* By the hand at large; scat-
teringly; as, "*To sow broadcast.*"
- BROAD'CLÖTH** (*bräwd'klöth*), *n.* A fine kind of
woollen fulled cloth of broad make. *Swift.*
- BROAD'EN** (*bräwd'en*), *v. n.* To grow broad. [R.]
Low walks the sun, and broadens by degrees. *Thomson.*
- BROAD'EN** (*bräwd'en*), *v. a.* To make broad; to
increase in breadth. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*
- BROAD'EYED** (*bräwd'id*), *a.* Having a wide
survey. "*Broad-eyed, watchful day.*" *Shak.*
- BROAD'-FACED** (*-fast*), *a.* Having a broad face.
- BROAD'-FOOT** (*-füt*), *a.* Having a broad foot.
- BROAD'-FRÖNT-ED**, *a.* Having a broad front.
"*Broad-fronted Cæsar.*" *Shak.*
- BROAD'-HEAD-ED**, *a.* Having a broad head. *Scott.*
- BROAD'-HÖRNED** (*bräwd'hörn'd*), *a.* Having
widely spreading horns. *Hulot.*
- BROAD'ISH** (*bräwd'ish*), *a.* Rather broad. *Russell.*
- BROAD'-LÉAVED** (*bräwd'lévd*), *a.* Having broad
leaves. "*The broad-leaved sycamores.*" *Scudry.*
- BROAD'LY** (*bräwd'l*), *ad.* In a broad manner.
- BROAD'-MÖUTHED** (*-möüth'd*), *a.* Having a wide
mouth. *Hill.*
- BROAD'NESS** (*bräwd'nes*), *n.* Quality of being
broad. "*The broadness of the way.*" *South.*
- BROAD'-PIECE** (*bräwd'pés*), *n.* An English gold
coin, of the value of about 2*s*. *Snelling.*
- BROAD'-RIBBED** (*-ribd*), *a.* Having broad ribs
or bands. *Hill.*
- BROAD'-SÉAL** (*bräwd'séil*), *n.* The official seal
of a government; the great seal of England.
"*The king's broad-seal.*" *Sheldon.*
- BROAD'-SÉAL**, *v. a.* To stamp or sanction, as
with the broad-seal. [R.] *B. Jonson.*
- BROAD'-SHÖUL-DERED** (*bräwd'shöul-dér'd*), *a.*
Having a large space between the shoulders.
Big-boned and large of limbs, with sinews strong,
Broad-shouldered, and his arms were round and long. *Dryden.*
- BROAD'SIDE** (*bräwd'sid*), *n.* (*Naut.*) 1. The
whole side of a ship. *Waller.*
2. The discharge of all the guns on one side
of a ship of war. "She has given you a *broad-
side*, captain." *Southern.*
3. (*Printing*.) A printed page covering one
side of a whole sheet of paper. *Johnson.*
- BROAD'-SIGHT-ED** (*bräwd'sít-éd*), *a.* Having a
wide view; seeing far. *Qu. Rev.*

BROAD-SKIRT-ED, *a.* Having a broad skirt.

BROAD-SPREAD, *a.* Widely diffused. *Dyer.*

BROAD-SPREAD-ING, *a.* Spreading widely. *Shak.*

BROAD-SWORD (brāwd'sārd), *n.* A cutting sword, with a broad blade. *Wise.*

BROAD-TAILED (brāwd'tāild), *a.* Having a broad tail. *Sandys.*

BROAD-WAK-ING, *a.* Possessing full vigilance.

BROAD-WINGED (-wingd), *a.* Having broad wings. *Thomson.*

BROAD-WISE, *ad.* In the direction of the breadth. "If one should thrust a piece of iron broad-wise." *Boyle.*

BROB-DING-NĀ-GI-AN, *a.* [*Broddingnag*, the name of a country, in one of the fictions of Swift, inhabited by giants.] Gigantic. *Roget.*

BRO-CĀDE, *n.* [*It. broccata*; *Sp. brocado*; *Fr. brocart*. "The root is probably *broche*, the instrument used in embroidery." *Buchanan.*]

1. A kind of stuff or cloth embroidered with gold, silver, or silk, in raised work of flowers and other ornaments.
2. A dress made of brocade.

Fortunatus was dressed in a small and elegant brocade. *Pope.*

BRO-CĀD-ED, *a.* 1. Dressed in brocade. *Johnson.*

2. Woven in the manner of brocade. "Rich brocade suit." *Gay.*

BRO-CAGE, or **BRO-KAGE**, *n.* [See **BROKER**.]

1. A profit or commission gained by promoting bargains, or by transacting business for others; —formerly used mostly in an ill sense. "Filthy brocade." *Spenser.* "Many grow wealthy by unlawful means; usury, brocade, bribery." *Dr. J. White's Sermons*, 1615.
2. The business of a broker; brokerage. — See **BROKERAGE**. *Locke.*

BROC-ARD, *n.* The first elements or maxims of the law; —an old Scottish term. *Jamieson.*

BROC-A-TĒL, *n.* [*Sp. brocatel*; *It. broca*.]

BROC-A-TĒL-LŌ, *n.* [*tello*.] A coarse kind of brocade used in tapestry. *Craig.*

BROC-CO-LI (brōk'ō-lē), *n.* [*It. broccolo*; *Sp. brocoli*; *Fr. brocoli*.] (*Bot.*) A sort of cabbage; a variety of *Brassica oleracea*. *Loudon.*

BROCH-ANT-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral composed of sulphuric acid, protoxide of copper, and water. *Dana.*

BROCHE, *n.* & *v. a.* See **BROACH**. *Camden.*

BRO-CHĒTTE, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A skewer to stick meat on. *Fleming & Tibbins.*

2. A mode of frying chickens. *Crabb.*

BRO-CHŪRE, *n.* [*Fr., a book stitched*; *brocher*, to stitch.] A pamphlet. *Month. Rev.*

BROCK, *n.* [*A. S. broc*; *Dan. brok*; *Ir. broc*.]

1. A badger. *B. Jonson.*
2. A hart two years old; a brocket. *Bailey.*

BROCK-ET, *n.* A hart two years old. *Phillips.*

BRODE-KIN, *n.* [*Fr. brodequin*.] A buskin, or half-boot. — See **BUSKIN**. *Echard.*

BROG, *n.* A pointed steel instrument, used by joiners to pierce wood. *Buchanan.*

BRO-GAN, *n.* A thick, heavy, coarse shoe; a brogue. — See **BROGUE**. *Whittier.*

BRO-GLE, *v. n.* To fish for eels by troubling the water. [*Local, Eng.*] *Phillips.*

BROGUE (brōg), *n.* 1. [*Gael. & Ir. brog*; *Scot. brog, brogue, a shoe*.] A coarse and slight kind of shoe; a brogan.

In Sky I first observed the use of brogues, a kind of artless shoes stitched with thongs. *Johnson.*

2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect, accent, or pronunciation.

In the House of Commons, the Scotch accent and Irish brogue may be often heard. *Qu. Rev.*

3. *pl.* Breeches. *Shenstone.*

BROGUE-MĀ-KER, *n.* A maker of brogues or coarse shoes. *Johnson.*

† **BROID**, *v. a.* To braid or weave together. "To broid his hair." — See **BRAID**. *Holland.*

† **BROID-ER**, *v. a.* [*Fr. broder*; *Sp. bordar*.] To embroider. "A broidered coat." *Ex. xxviii.*

† **BROID-ER-ER**, *n.* An embroiderer. *Huloet.*

† **BROID-ER-Y**, *n.* Embroidery. *Tickell.*

BROIL, *n.* [*Fr. brouille*, a broil; *brouiller*, to embroil.] A noisy contention; a brawl; an affray; a tumult; a quarrel. — See **BRAWL**. *Shak.*

BROIL, *v. a.* [*Fr. brûler*, to burn.] [*i.* **BROILED**; *pp.* **BROILING**, **BROILED**.] To cook by laying on the coals, or over the fire; to heat over coals.

They ate all their meat broiled on the coals. *Huckle.*

BROIL, *v. n.* To be subjected to heat. "Where have you been broiling?" *Shak.*

BROILED (brōild or brōild), *p. a.* Cooked or heated over the coals. "They gave him a piece of a broiled fish." *Luke xxiv. 42.*

BROIL-ER, *n.* 1. One who broils or excites broils. "What doth he but turn broiler?" *Hammond.*

2. That which dresses by broiling; a gridiron.

BRO-KAGE, *n.* Brokerage. *Warner.*

BROKE, *v. n.* [*A. S. brucan*, to discharge an office; *broctan*, to oppress; *Fr. broyeur*, to grind.] To do business for others. [*R.*] *Shak.*

BROKE, *i.* from **BREAK**. See **BREAK**.

BRO-KEN (brō'kn), *p.* from **BREAK**. See **BREAK**.

BRO-KEN (brō'kn), *p. a.* 1. Separated into fragments; crushed.

2. Subdued; contrite. "A broken spirit." *Ps.* Broken number, (*Arith.*) a fraction.

BRO-KEN-BĀCKED (-bākt), *a.* 1. Having the back broken.

2. (*Naut.*) Noting the state of a ship, when, in consequence of being loosened from age or injury, the frame droops at either end. *Brande.*

BRO-KEN-BĒL-LIED (brō'kn-bēl'lied), *a.* Having a ruptured belly. *Sandys.*

BRO-KEN-HEĀRT-ED (brō'kn-hēart'ed), *a.* Having the spirits crushed by grief, by penitence, or by despair; contrite; penitent.

He hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted. *Isa. lxi. 1.*

BRO-KEN-LY (brō'kn-lē), *ad.* Not in regular series. "Brokenly and by piecemeals." *Cudworth.*

BRO-KEN-MĒAT (brō'kn-mēt), *n.* Fragments of meat. *Swift.*

BRO-KEN-NĒSS (brō'kn-nēs), *n.* State of being broken; unevenness.

It is the brokenness, the ungrammatical position, the total subversion, of the period that charms me. *Gray.*

BRO-KEN-WIND, *n.* Rupture of the cells of the lungs in horses; the heaves. *Herbert.*

BRO-KEN-WIND-ED, *a.* Having short breath, or a diseased respiration. *Brande.*

BRO-KER, *n.* [See **BROKE**.] One who transacts business, or makes bargains, for others; a factor; an agent; a middleman; a money-dealer.

Commercial broker, or merchandise broker, one who purchases or sells goods for others. — Ship broker, one who manages all business matters occurring between the owners of vessels and the shippers or consignors of the freight which they carry. — Stock broker, one who purchases or sells stocks for others. — Exchange broker, one who deals in exchanges relating to money. — Pawn broker, one who lends money on pledges or pawns.

BRO-KER-AGE, *n.* 1. The percentage paid to a broker for negotiating any business. *Brande.*

2. The business of a broker.

BRO-KER-LĀCK-FY, *n.* A vile pimp. *Shak.*

† **BRO-KER-LY**, *a.* Mean; servile. *B. Jonson.*

† **BRO-KER-Y**, *n.* The business of a broker. "Tricks belonging unto brokery." *Marlowe.*

† **BRO-KING**, *p. a.* Pertaining to brokery. *Shak.*

† **BRO-KING-TRĀDE**, *n.* The business of a broker; brokery. *Butler.*

BRO-MĀ, *n.* [*Gr. βρώμα*.] Food; aliment; — a preparation of cocoa. *Dunglison.*

BRO-MĀL, *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless, oily fluid, produced by the mutual action of bromine and alcohol. *Graham.*

BROM-A-TŌL-Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr. βρώμα, βρώμας*, food, and λόγος, a discourse.] (*Med.*) A treatise on food. *Dunglison.*

BROME, *n.* See **BROMINE**.

BROME-GRASS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of annua grasses, generally of a coarse quality; *Bromus* — called also *oat-grass*. *Loudon.*

BRO-MĒ-LI-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen herbaceous plants, including the pine-apple; — so named in honor of Bromel, a Swede. *Loudon.*

BROM-IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to bromine; noting an acid composed of one equivalent of bromine and five equivalents of oxygen. *Graham.*

BRO-MIDE, *n.* A neutral compound of bromine and some other simple body. *Graham.*

BRO-MINE, *n.* [*Gr. βρώμος*, a stench.] (*Chem.*) A simple, blackish-red, electro-negative, liquid substance, discovered in 1826, and existing in minute quantities in sea-water, marine plants, and many salt springs. It emits a powerful and suffocating odor, is poisonous, bleaches like chlorine, and resembles it in many of its other properties. *Brande.*

BROM-LITE, *n.* [*Gr. βρώμος*, a stench, and λίθος, a stone.] (*Min.*) A carbonate of lime and barryta. *Dana.*

BRO-MQ-HY-DRIC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid composed of one equivalent of bromine and one of hydrogen. *Regnault.*

BRO-N-CHI-A, *n. pl.* [*Gr. βρόγχια; βρόγχος*, the throat, or windpipe.] (*Anat.*) The smaller ramifications of the windpipe, connecting it with the lungs. — See **BRONCHUS**. *Brande.*

BRO-N-CHI-AL, *a.* Belonging to the bronchia, bronchi, or smaller ramifications of the windpipe; as, "The bronchial glands."

BRO-N-CHI-E, *n. pl.* [*Mod. L., from Gr. βρόγχια*.] See **BRONCHUS**. *Dunglison.*

BRO-N-CHI-C, *a.* Same as **BRONCHIAL**. *Arbutnot.*

BRO-N-CHI-TIS, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the bronchia, or branches of the windpipe. *Brande.*

BRO-N-CHO-CĒLE, *n.* [*Gr. βρογχόκηλη; βρόγχος*, the throat, or windpipe, and κήλη, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A tumor in the throat, being a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland. *Dunglison.*

BRO-N-CHOPH-O-NY, *n.* [*Gr. βρόγχος*, the throat, or windpipe, and ψήφω, voice.] (*Med.*) A thrilling sound in the body, detected by auscultation; resonance. *Dunglison.*

BRO-N-CHOT-Q-MY, *n.* [*Gr. βρόγχος*, the throat, or windpipe, and κόμη, a cutting.] Act of cutting the windpipe; a surgical incision into the larynx or trachea. *Dunglison.*

BRO-N-CHUS, *n.; pl. BRONCHI*. [*Low L., from Gr. βρόγχος*.] (*Anat.*) The windpipe, or trachea. The bronchia, bronchiæ, or bronchi, now mean the two tubes which arise from the bifurcation of the trachea, and carry air into the lungs. *Dunglison.*

† **BROND**, *n.* A sword. — See **BRAND**. *Spenser.*

BRO-N-TĒRN, *n.* [*Gr. βροντή*, thunder.] (*Greek Arch.*) Brazen vessels under the floor of a theatre, to be used for imitating thunder, by rolling stones in them. *Weale.*

BRO-N-TO-LITE, *n.* [*Gr. βροντή*, thunder, and λίθος, a stone.] The thunder-stone. *Buchanan.*

BRO-N-TŌL-Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr. βροντή*, thunder, and λόγος, a discourse.] A dissertation upon thunder. *Dyche.*

|| **BRŌNZE**, or **BRŌNZE** [brōnz, *S. W. J. F. Ju.*; brōnz, *E. Sm. Wb.*; brōnz or brōnz, *K. R.*], *n.* [*It. bronzo*; *Sp. bronce*; *Fr. bronze*.] (*Chem.*) An alloy of copper with eight or ten per cent. of tin, to which sometimes a little zinc and lead are added, to render the melted mass more fluid, that it may fill all the parts of a mould more perfectly. *Fairholt.*

|| **BRŌNZE**, *v. a.* [*i.* **BRONZED**; *pp.* **BRONZING**, **BRONZED**.]

1. To color, harden, or make appear on the surface like bronze. "Coins and medals may be handsomely bronzed." *Ure.*

2. To cover or conceal, as with the color of bronze.

Art, cursed art, wipes off the indebted blush
From Nature's cheek, and bronzes every shame. *Young.*

BRONZE'-POW-DER, *n.* A metallic powder for communicating a bronze-like color to objects on which it is applied. *Francis.*

BRONZ'ING, *n.* (*Chem.*) The art of giving to objects of wood, plaster, &c., such a surface as makes them appear to be made of bronze. *Ure.*

BRONZ'ING-LIQU'ID (-lik'wid), *n.* A solution of chloride of antimony and sulphate of copper, used for bronzing gun-barrels, &c. *Brande.*

BRONZ'ING-SALT, *n.* (*Chem.*) Chloride of antimony, — which is mixed with olive oil and used for bronzing gun-barrels and other arms.

BRONZ'ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of diallage of a bronze color. *Brande.*

BRÖÖCH (brösch), [bräsch, *W. J. E. Ja. Sm. R.*; brösch, *S. P. F. K. C.*], *n.* [Fr. *broche*. See *BROACH*.]

1. A jewelled ornament fitted with a clasp or pin to fasten a dress. "Richly suited, just like the *brooch*." — See *BROACH*. *Shak.*

2. (*Paint.*) A painting all of one color, as an India ink painting, &c. *Francis.*

BRÖÖCH (brösch), *v. a.* To adorn as with a brooch, or with jewels. *Shak.*

BRÖÖD, *v. n.* [*A. S. bredan*, to nourish; *brod*, a brood; *Dut. bræden*.] [*i.* BROODED; *pp.* BROODING, BROODED.]

1. To be in a state to develop the embryos of new life, as a fowl sitting upon eggs in order to hatch them; to sit on eggs.

Here Nature spreads her fruitful sweetness round,
Breathes on the air, and broods upon the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To be in a state of care and watchfulness, as a mother over her young.

Their young succession all their cares employ;
They breed, they brood. *Dryden.*

To brood over, to think long and anxiously about.

BRÖÖD, *v. a.* To cherish with care. "See how he broods the boy." *Beau. & Fl.*

BRÖÖD, *n.* [*A. S. brod*; *Dut. broed*.]

1. Offspring; progeny.

Hence, vain, deluding joys,
The brood of folly without father bred. *Milton.*

2. That which is bred, generated, or produced.

Such things become the hatch and brood of time. *Shak.*

3. The number hatched at once; as, "A small or a large brood of chickens."

4. Act of brooding. "O'er which his melancholy sits on brood." [*r.*] *Shak.*

5. (*Mining*.) A heterogeneous mixture.

BRÖÖD'ING, *n.* The act of cherishing. *Ash.*

BRÖÖD'MARE, *n.* A mare for breeding. *Booth.*

BRÖÖD'DY, *a.* Brooding; inclined to brood. *Ray.*

BROOK (bräk), [bräk, *P. J. F. Sm. Wb.*; bräk, *S. W. E. Ja. C. K.*], *n.* [*Goth. bruks*; *A. S. broc*; *Dut. beek*.] A stream of water less than a river; a rivulet. "An inland brook." *Shak.*

Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep. *Shak.*

Streams make little rivulets, and these united form brooks, which, coming forward in streams, compose great rivers, which run into the sea. *Locke.*

Syn. — Rivulets rise from springs, and, flowing into each other, make brooks, and brooks, rivers. A torrent is a very rapidly flowing brook.

BROOK (bräk), *v. a.* [*A. S. brucan*.] [*i.* BROOKED; *pp.* BROOKING, BROOKED.] To bear; to endure. "Restraint thou wilt not brook." *Dryden.*

† BROOK (bräk), *v. n.* To endure.

BROOK'LET (bräk'let), *n.* A little brook. *DuRoi.*

BROOK'LIME (bräk'lime), *n.* (*Bot.*) An aquatic, perennial plant; a sort of water speedwell; *Veronica beccabunga*. *Loudon.*

BROOK'MINT (bräk'mint), *n.* [*A. S. brocmynt*.] The water-mint. *Johnson.*

BROOK'WEED, *n.* A small marsh plant with white flowers; *Samolus valerandi*. *Loudon.*

BROOK'Y (bräk'y), *a.* Abounding with brooks. "Lemster's brooky tract." *Dyer.*

BRÖÖM, [*S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; often pronounced *bräm*], *n.* [*A. S. brom*.]

1. A shrub of the genus *Spartium*.

Even humble broom and osiers have their use. *Dryden.*

2. An instrument to sweep with; a besom; — so named from being frequently made of broom. "Broom . . . to sweep the dust." *Shak.*

BRÖÖM, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To wash or clean the sides of a ship. — See *BREAM*. *Cole.*

BRÖÖM'-CORN, *n.* A species of plant; broom-grass; *Sorghum vulgare*. It is of several varieties, resembles maize, and is cultivated for the seed, and for its spikes, of which brooms are made. *Farm. Ency.*

BRÖÖM'-GRASS, *n.* See *BROOM-CORN*.

BRÖÖM'-LAND, *n.* Land that bears broom. "Sheep . . . put into broom-lands." *Mortimer.*

BRÖÖM'-RAPE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant which adheres to the root of broom, furze, and clover; *Orobancha major*. *Loudon.*

BRÖÖM'-STAFF, *n.* The handle of a broom. *Shak.*

BRÖÖM'STICK, *n.* The handle of a broom. *Swift.*

BRÖÖM'Y, *a.* 1. Full of broom. "If land grow mossy or broomy." *Mortimer.*

2. Consisting of broom. *Swift.*

BRÖSE, *n.* A Scotch dish made by pouring boiling water on oatmeal. *Sir W. Scott.*

BRÖS'-F-MÜM, *n.* [*Gr. βροσμος*, eatable.] (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen shrubs, common in the West Indies and South America, of which the bread-nut-tree and the milk-wood-tree are species. *Loudon.*

BROTH (bráwth or bröth) [bröth, *W. P. F. Ja. Sm.*; bráwth, *S. J. K. Wb.*], *n.* [*A. S. broth*; *brüwan*, to brew; *Gael. brot*; *It. broda* or *brodo*; *Sp. brodio*.] Liquor in which flesh has been boiled. "Their broths or pottage." *Hackluyt.*

BRÖTH'EL, *n.* [Fr. *bordel*.] A house for lewdness; a brothel-house. *Shak.*

BRÖTH'EL-HÖUSE, *n.* A brothel. *Dryden.*

BRÖTH'EL-LER, *n.* One who frequents a brothel.

† BRÖTH'EL-RY, *n.* Whoredom; — obscenity. "Loathsome brothelery." *Bp. Hall.*

BRÖTH'ER (brüth'er), *n.*; pl. BROTHERS and BRETHREN. [*Sans. bhratri*, — *Goth. brothar*; *A. S. brothor*, brother; *Dut. broeder*; *Gael. brathair*; *Ger. brüder*; *Dan. & Sw. bröder*.]

1. A male who is related to another person by being born of the same parents. *Locke.*

2. One closely united; a member of the same society or association; an associate.

He hath every month a new sworn brother. *Shak.*

3. One who resembles another in manners, or in mode of life.

He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great warrior. *Prov. xviii. 9.*

4. A fellow-creature; a fellow-Christian.

I will eat no more, . . . lest I make my brother to offend. *1 Cor. viii. 13.*

Syn. — The word *brothers* denotes persons of the same family, the word *brethren* persons of the same society; but the latter is now little used, except in theology or in the solemn style.

BRÖTH'ER-GER'MAN, *n.* A brother having the same father and mother; a brother of the whole or full blood. *Burrill.*

BRÖTH'ER-HOOD (brüth'er-hüd), *n.* 1. The state of being a brother.

Finds brotherhood in thee no sharper spur? *Shak.*

2. An association for any purpose; a fraternity.

There was a fraternity of men-at-arms, called the brotherhood of St. George. *Davies.*

3. A class of men of the same profession or of the same denomination. "The brotherhood of Christendom." *Burke.*

BRÖTH'ER-IN-LAW', *n.* The husband of a sister, or a husband's, or a wife's, brother. *Booth.*

BRÖTH'ER-LESS, *a.* Without a brother. *Marrel.*

BRÖTH'ER-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a brother. *Shak.*

BRÖTH'ER-LI-NESS, *n.* State of being brotherly.

† BRÖTH'ER-LOVE, *n.* Brotherly affection. *Shak.*

BRÖTH'ER-LY, *a.* Becoming a brother; affectionate; fraternal. "Brotherly kindness."

Syn. — See *FATHERLY*.

BRÖTH'ER-LY, *ad.* After the manner of a brother. "I . . . am brotherly of him." *Shak.*

BRÖTH'ER-TWİN, *n.* A twin brother. *Dyer.*

BRÖU-ETTE', *n.* [Fr.] A small two-wheeled carriage, drawn by hand. *Fleming & Tibbins.*

BRÖUGH'AM (brö'am), *n.* A small wheel-carriage. *Ec. Rev.*

BROUGHT (bráwt), *i. & p.* from *bring*. See *BRING*.

BRÖW (bröá), *n.* [*Goth. brow*; *A. S. bræw*.]

1. The prominent hairy ridge over the eye.

2. The forehead.

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths. *Shak.*

3. The general air of the countenance.

To whom thus Satan, with contemptuous brow. *Milton.*

4. The edge of a precipice, hill, or any high place; a brink.

Of unknown hills ascend
Joyless brow. *Thomson.*

BRÖW (bröá), *v. a.* To lie circularly around and above; to form a brow to; to overlook. [*r.*]

Tending my flock hard by the hilly crofts
That o'er this bottom glad. *Milton.*

BRÖW'-ANT-LER, *n.* The first shoot on a deer's head. *Smart.*

BRÖW'BEAT, *v. a.* [*i.* BROWBEAT; *pp.* BROWBEATING, BROWBEATEN.] To depress with severe, stern, or haughty looks; to treat insolently; to intimidate. "Count Tariff endeavored to browbeat the plaintiff." *Addison.*

BRÖW'BEAT-ING, *n.* Act of depressing by stern or lofty looks. "The imperious browbeatings of great men." *L'Estrange.*

BRÖW'-BÖUND, *a.* Having the brow covered; crowned. "Brow-bound with the oak." *Shak.*

BRÖW'LESS, *a.* Without a brow: — without shame. "Browless heretic." *L. Addison.*

BROWN, *a.* [*A. S. brun*; *byrnan*, to burn; *Ger. brennen*; *It. & Sp. bruno*; *Fr. brun*.] Dusky; dark; dun; inclining to red and black; of the color of something burned.

BROWN, *n.* Color resulting from red, black, and yellow. *P. Cyc.*

BROWN, *v. a.* [*i.* BROWNEED; *pp.* BROWNING, BROWNEED.] To make brown. *Weale.*

BROWN, *v. n.* To become brown. *Weale.*

BROWN'BILL, *n.* The ancient weapon of the English foot-soldier. *Hudibras.*

BRÖWN'-CÖAL, *n.* 1. An imperfect kind of coal that burns with a bituminous odor, resembling that of peat; — sometimes called, from its ligneous structure, *bituminous wood*. *Brande.*

2. (*Geol.*) A fresh water formation of the tertiary series. *Lyell.*

BRÖWN'-GÜLL, *n.* A voracious bird; — called also *Cornish gannet*. *Booth.*

BRÖWN'IE, *n.* [*Scottish*.] A harmless spirit formerly supposed to haunt old houses. "The brownie was meagre, shaggy, and wild." *Scott.*

BRÖWN'ING, *n.* (*Chem.*) 1. The process by which a brown color is given to articles of iron, and by which they are protected from rust. *Ure.*

2. A preparation of sugar, port-wine, spices, &c., for coloring and flavoring meat, &c. *Hoblyn.*

BRÖWN'ISH, *a.* Somewhat brown. *Woodward.*

BRÖWN'ISM, *n.* The tenets of the Brownists. "Brownism and Anabaptism." *Milton.*

BRÖWN'IST, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) A follower of Robert Brown, a noted dissenter in the time of Queen Elizabeth, who maintained that any body of Christians, united under a pastor, constitutes a church; an Independent. *Brande.*

The word Puritan seems to be quashed, and all that heretofore were counted such are now Brownists. *Milton.*

BRÖWN'NESS, *n.* Quality of being brown. *Sidney.*

BRÖWN'-RÜST, *n.* A disease of wheat in which a brown powder is substituted for the farina of the grain. *Craig.*

BRÖWN'-SPÄR, *n.* (*Min.*) A compound of car-

bonic acid and protoxide of iron, often containing oxides of other metals in small quantities; spathose iron; — one of the most valuable ores of iron, as it affords steel with great facility. It was for this reason called *steel-ore* by the older mineralogists. *Cre.*

BROWN-STOUT, n. A superior kind of porter.

BROWN-STUDY, n. Absorption of the mind in gloomy and listless meditation; pensive musing. "Diwiness and brown-studies." *Norris.*

BROWN'WORT (-wurt), n. [A. S. *brunewyrt*.] The figwort; *Scrophularia nodosa*. *Todd.*

† **BROWN'Y, a.** Somewhat brown. *Shak.*

BROW'-PÖST, n. (Carp.) A cross beam. *Weale.*

BROWSE (broúz) [broúz, P. Ja. K. Sm.], v. a. [Gr. *βρώσκω, βρώσκειν*, to eat, to gnaw; It. *bruscare*; Fr. *brouter*.] [*i.* BROWSED; *pp.* BROWSING, BROWSED.] To nibble; to feed upon, as shrubs. Like the stag, when snow the pasture sheets, The barks of trees thou browsedst. *Shak.*

BROWSE, v. n. To feed on shrubs. "Browsing on herbage, like cattle." *Arbutnot.*

BROWSE (bróz), n. Tender branches or shrubs. "Shrubby browse." *Philips.*

BROWSE'ER, n. One that browses. *Phil. Mag.*

BROWSE'WOOD (-wád), n. Brushwood or twigs on which animals feed. *Booth.*

† **BROW'SICK, a.** Dejected. *Suckling.*

BROW'SING, n. Tender branches or shrubs; browse. "Browsings for the deer." *Howell.*

BRÜ'CE-A, n. (Bot.) A genus of evergreen shrubs found in Abyssinia and the East Indies; — so named from Bruce, the traveller. *Loudon.*

BRÜ'CHUS, n.; pl. BRÜ'CHI. [L., from Gr. *βροχός*.] (*Ent.*) A genus of small coleopterous insects, of the weevil tribe, the females of which deposit their eggs in the germ of the pea and other leguminous plants. The holes often observed in peas are those made by the mature insect in effecting its escape. *Brande.*

BRÜ'CI-A (brü'she-a), n. (Chem.) A vegetable alkali, first discovered in the bark of the false angustura, which is the bark of the *Strychnos nux-vomica*, and not, as was supposed when its name was given to it, of the *Brucea anti-dysenterica*. It acts on the human system as a violent poison, and in the same manner as strychnia, but more gently. *P. Cyc.*

BRÜ'CI'NE, n. Same as BRÜCIA. *P. Cyc.*

BRÜ'CI'TE, n. (Min.) A hydrate of magnesia, a mineral of a pale brown color. *Dana.*

BRÜ'IN, n. A cant term for a bear. *Pope.*

BRÜISE (brüz), v. a. [A. S. *brysan*.—Fr. *briser*.] [*i.* BRUISED; *pp.* BRUISING, BRUISED.] To crush, mangle, or injure by a heavy blow or a fall; to break; to contuse; to squeeze. They beat their breasts with many a bruising blow. *Dryden.*

BRÜISE, n. A hurt with something blunt and heavy; a contusion. "Waked by night with bruise or bloody wound." *Drayton.*

BRÜISED (brüzd or brüz'ed), p. a. Mangled or crushed by a blow. "Bruised reed." *Isa. xlii.*

BRÜIS'ER, n. 1. He who, or that which, bruises. 2. A boxer; a bully. [Low.] *Johnson.*

3. (*Mech.*) A tool for grinding the glasses of telescopes. *Chambers.*

BRÜISE'WORT (brüz'würt), n. A perennial plant; soapwort; *Saponaria officinalis*. *Johnson.*

BRÜIS'ING, n. The act of crushing, contusing, or injuring, by a blow. *Maunder.*

BRÜIT (brüt) [brüt, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. R.; brüt'it, Sm.], n. [Goth. *brüt*.—Gael. *bruid*.—Fr. *bruit*.] Rumor; report. *Shak.*

BRÜIT (brüt), v. a. [*i.* BRUITED; *pp.* BRUITING, BRUITED.] To report; to noise abroad. *Shak.*

BRÜL'YE-MÉNT, or BRÜL'ZIE-MÉNT, n. A brawl; a quarrel. [Scot. and N. of Eng.] *Scott.*

BRÜ'MAL, a. [L. *brumalis*; *bruma*, winter; It. *brumale*; Fr. *brumal*.] Belonging to the winter; wintry. "The brumal solstice." *Sir T. Browne.*

BRÜ-MÁ'LI-A, n. pl. [L.] Ancient feasts of Bacchus, held in March and December. *Crabb.*

BRÜME, n. [Sp. *bruma*; Fr. *brume*.] Mist; fog; vapor. [R.] *Smart.*

BRUN, BRAN, BROWN, BOURN, BURN. [A. S. *burne*.] A river or brook. *Gibson.*

BRÜ-NÉTTE' (brä-nēt'), n. [Fr. *brunette*; *brun*, brown.] A girl or woman with a brown or dark complexion. *Addison.*

BRÜN'ION (brün'yun), n. [Fr. *brugnon*.] A fruit resembling both a plum and a peach; a nectarine. *Trevoux.*

BRÜ-NÖ'NI-AN, a. 1. Relating to *Brunonianism*, a theory of medicine (so named from its founder, John Brown) according to which no change can take place in the exhalative powers without previous excitement. *Sir J. Mackintosh.* 2. Of brown or brunette color. *Knight.*

BRÜNS'WICK-GREEN, n. Basic chloride or submuriate of copper, prepared by acting on copper with muriatic acid or with sal-ammoniac. A pigment of the same name is also formed of the carbonate of copper mixed with a calcareous earth. *Fairholt.*

BRÜNT, n. [*Bruned, brund, brunt*, i. e. burnt. *Richardson.* Dut. *brand*; Dan. *brynde*, a burning.]

1. The heat or violence of an onset or a contest; shock; violence.

The brunt of the battle is the heat of the battle, where it burns the most fiercely. *Trench.*

2. A sudden effort. "A brunt of holiness and away." *Bp. Hall.*

BRÜSH, n. [It. & Sp. *brusca*; Fr. *brosse*.—Fl. *brouche*; Ger. *bürste*.]

1. An instrument to clean or rub clothes, &c., generally made of bristles. *Johnson.*

2. A pencil of hair used by painters. *Mozon.*

3. A rude assault; a skirmish; a contest. "The brushes of the war." *Shak.*

4. A collection of twigs or bushes; a thicket. "Out of the thickest brush." *Spenser.*

Electrical brush, the brush-shaped appearance of electrical light issuing from pointed bodies that are highly charged with positive electricity.

BRÜSH, v. a. [*i.* BRUSHED; *pp.* BRUSHING, BRUSHED.]

1. To clean, sweep, or rub with a brush; as, "To brush a floor"; "To brush a hat."

2. To hit or touch lightly on the surface, as with a brush.

Nimble we brushed the level brine. *Warton.*

3. To move with a light touch, as a brush. A thousand nights have brushed their balmy wings Over these eyes. *Dryden.*

4. To carry off or remove, as with a brush. And from the boughs brush off the evil dew. *Milton.*

To brush up, to paint or make clean with a brush.

BRÜSH, v. n. 1. To move with haste; to pass rapidly.

Yet off they brushed, both foot and horse. *Prior.*

2. To fly over; to skim lightly. Awakes the sleepy vigor of the soul, And brushing o'er adds motion to the pool. *Dryden.*

BRÜSH'ER, n. One who brushes. *Bacon.*

BRÜSH'ET, n. See BUSKET. *Todd.*

BRÜSH'I-NÉSS, n. The quality of being brushy; roughness; shagginess. *H. More.*

BRÜSH'ING, n. The act of rubbing or sweeping.

BRÜSH'LIKE, a. Resembling a brush. *Jodrell.*

BRÜSH-MÁK-ER, n. One who makes brushes.

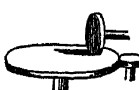
BRÜSH-WHEEL, n. (Mech.)

One of the wheels that in light machinery turn each other by means of bristles or brushes fixed to their circumference, or by the friction alone of the end grain of wood, leather, &c., the two wheels being pressed together to increase the friction. *Bigelow.*

BRÜSH'WOOD (-wád), n. 1. Rough, low, close thickets; shrubs. *Johnson.*

2. Small limbs or twigs fit for fuel. *Dryden.*

BRÜSH'Y, a. Rough or shaggy, like a brush. "The brushy substance of the nerve." *Boyle.*



BRÜSK, a. [It. & Sp. *brusco*; Fr. *brusque*.] Rude rough; hasty. "A brusque welcome." *Wotton.*

BRÜS'SELS-SPRÖÜTS, n. pl. (Bot.) A variety of *Brassica oleracea*, or common cabbage. *Loudon.*

† **BRÜS'TLE (brüs'sl), v. n.** [A. S. *brastlian*; Ger. *prasseln*.] To crackle; to rustle. *Gower.*

† **BRÜT, or BRÜTTE, v. n.** [Fr. *brouter*.] To browse. *Evelyn.*

BRÜ'TJ, n. [L. *brutus*, heavy, stupid.] (*Zoöl.*) The second order of mammalia in the Linnæan system, comprising those animals that have no front teeth in either jaw, as the elephant, walrus, ant-eater, armadillo, &c. *Van Der Hoeven.*

BRÜ'TAL, a. [L. *brutus*; It. *brutale*; Fr. *brutal*.]

1. Belonging to a brute; animal.

To me, so friendly grown above the rest Of brutal kind. *Milton.*

2. Like that which characterizes a brute; brutish; savage; cruel; as, "Brutal passions."

Syn.—See CRUEL.

BRÜ'TAL-ISM, n. Brutality. *Ec. Rev.*

BRÜ'TÁL'I-TY, n. Quality of being brutal; savageness; inhumanity; cruelty. "Courage in an ill-bred man has the air of brutality." *Locke.*

BRÜ-TAL-I-ZÁ'TION, n. The act of brutalizing, or making brutal. [R.] *Ec. Rev.*

BRÜ'TAL-IZE, v. n. [*i.* BRUTALIZED; *pp.* BRUTALIZING, BRUTALIZED.] To grow or become brutal. "He brutalized with them in their habits and manners." *Addison.*

BRÜ'TAL-IZE, v. a. To make brutal. *Courper.*

BRÜ'TAL-LY, ad. In a brutal manner.

BRÜTE, a. [L. *brutus*, heavy, blunt, without feeling; Sp. *bruto*; Fr. *brut*.]

1. Senseless; unconscious; dull; stupid. Not walking statues of clay, not the sons of brute earth. *Bentley.*

2. Destitute of reason; irrational; as, "We cannot teach brute animals." *Reed.*

3. In common with beasts; bestial; savage. Brute violence and proud, tyrannic power. *Milton.*

4. Without sensibility; rough; rude; uncivilized.

The brute philosopher, who ne'er has proved The joy of loving or of being loved. *Pope.*

BRÜTE, n. [It. & Sp. *bruto*; Fr. *brute*.]

1. An irrational animal; any animal except man, but commonly used for one of the larger animals; a beast.

Heaven from all creatures hides the book of fate, From brute what men, from men what spirits know. *Pope.*

2. A savage; a brutal man.

Syn.—See ANIMAL, BEAST.

† **BRÜTE, v. a.** To report. — See BRUIT. *Knolles.*

† **BRÜTE'LY, ad.** In a rough manner. *Milton.*

† **BRÜTE'NESS (brüt'nes), n.** Brutality. *Spenser.*

BRÜTI-FY, v. a. [*i.* BRUTIFIED; *pp.* BRUTIFYING, BRUTIFIED.] To make brutish or brutal. Drunkenness brutifies even the bravest spirits. *Feltbam.*

BRÜT'ISH, a. 1. Like a brute; beastly; bestial; brutal. "Brutish forms." *Milton.*

2. Having the qualities of a brute; stupid; gross; carnal; uncivilized; barbarous; savage; as, "Brutish men."

BRÜT'ISH-LY, ad. In a brutish manner; savagely; irrationally. *South.*

BRÜT'ISH-NESS, n. The quality of being brutish. "Not true valor, but brutishness." *Spratt.*

BRÜT'ISM, n. The quality of a brute. [R.] *Booth.*

† **BRÜT'IST, n.** A brutish person. *Baxter.*

† **BRÜT'ING, n.** [Fr. *brouter*, to browse.] Browsing. "The brutings of the deer." *Evelyn.*

BRÜ'TUM FÜL'MEN, n. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt; — a loud but ineffectual menace.

BRÜ-Ö'NI-A, n. [L., from Gr. *βρυονία*; *βρύω*, to push, — in allusion to its growth.]

1. (*Bot.*) A genus of twining plants; bryony, or wild hop. *Loudon.*

2. The principle extracted from bryony; bryonine. *Brande.*

BRÛ'Q-NÏNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A bitter and poisonous principle extracted from *Bryonia alba*. *Brande.*

BRÛ'Q-NÏ, *n.* [*Gr. βρυονία*; *L. bryonia*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of wild, climbing plants; *Bryonia*. *Loudon.*

BRÛ'Q-ZÔ'g, *n. pl.* [*Gr. βόλον*, moss, and ζῶον, an animal.] (*Zool.*) Zoöphytes which are molluscous in their organization; polyzoa. *Davd.*

BRÛ'Q-ZÔ'AN, *n.* (*Zool.*) One of the bryozoa.

BÛB, *n.* An old cant word for strong malt liquor. He loves cheap port and double bub. *Prior.*

† **BÛB**, *v. a.* To throw out in bubbles. *Sackville.*

BÛB'BLE (bûb'bl), *n.* [*Dut. bobbel*.]

1. A water bladder; a vesicle filled with air. And now a bubble burst, and now a world.
2. Any thing empty as a bubble, or of more show than substance; a false show; a trifle. Honor but an empty bubble. *Dryden.*
3. A delusive or fraudulent scheme; a hoax; as, "The South-Sea bubble."
4. The person cheated; a cully. *Arbuthnot.*

BÛB'BLE (bûb'bl), *v. n.* [*Dut. bobbelen*.] [*i. BUB-LED*; *pp. BUBBLING, BUBBLED*.]

1. To rise in bubbles. Take the bubble of a nation's fortune. *Fairfax.*
2. To run with a gentle noise. *Dryden.*

BÛB'BLE, *v. a.* To cheat; to defraud. *Addison.*

BÛB'BLER, *n.* 1. That which bubbles:—he who bubbles; a cheat. "Jews, jobbers, and bubble-blowers." *Dugby.*

2. (*Jch.*) A kind of fish found in the Ohio.

BÛB'BL'ING, *n.* The act of rising in bubbles.

BÛB'BL'ING, *p. a.* Rising in bubbles:—flowing with a gentle noise.

BÛB'BLÏ, *a.* Consisting, or full, of bubbles. "This bubbly spume." *Nashe.*

BÛB'BY, *n.* A woman's breast. [*Low.*] *Arbuthnot.*

BÛ'BÔ, *n.*; *pl. BÛ'BÔES*. [*L.*, from *Gr. βουβών*.] 1. (*Anat.*) The groin. *Dunglison.*

2. A tumor in the groin or axilla. *Dunglison.*

BÛ'BÔ, *n.* [*L.*] (*Ornith.*) The horned owl.

BÛ-BÔ-NÏ'NÆ, *n.* [*Mod. L.*, from *L. bubo*, the horned owl.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Accipitres* and family *Strigidae*; horned owls. *Gray.*

BÛ'BÔN, *n.* [*Gr. βουβάνιον*, a plant formerly supposed to cure swellings in the groin.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. *Loudon.*

BÛ-BÔN'Q-CÊLE [bû-bôn'q-sel, *W. Ja. K.*; bû-bôn'q-sel, *Sm. R.*]; [*Gr. βουβών*, the groin, and κῆλη, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A rupture or hernia in the groin. *Dunglison.*

† **BÛ'BÛK-LE** (bû'bûk-kl), *n.* A red pimple. *Shak.*

BÛ'C'AL, *n.* [*L. bucca*, the cheek.] (*Anat.*) Belonging to the cheek or to the mouth. *Dunglison.*

Buccal artery, a branch of the internal maxillary artery.

BÛ'C'AN, *n.* [*Fr. boucan*.] A grating or hurdle made of sticks. *W. Ency.*

BÛ'C'AN, *v. a.* [*i. BUCANNED*; *pp. BUCANNING, BUCANNED*.] To cut into long pieces, salt, and smoke on a boucan, as beef;—a mode said to have been practised by the buccaners. *W. Ency.*

BÛ'CA-NEËR', *n.* [*Fr. boucanier*.] A pirate;—particularly one of the class of pirates that formerly infested the West Indies and South America, in the 17th and 18th centuries. *Brande.*

BÛ'CA-NEËR', *v. n.* To act the part of a pirate or sea-robber. *Qu. Rev.*

BÛ'CA-NEËR'ING, *n.* The employment of buccaners.

BÛ'C-ÊL-LÂ'TION, *n.* [*L. buccella*, a mouthful.] A division into large pieces. *Harris.*

BÛ'CE-RÔT'F-DÆ, *n.* [*Mod. L.*, from *Gr. βῶς*, an ox, and κῆρας, a horn.] (*Ornith.*) A family of conirostral birds of the order *Passeres*, including the single sub-family *Bucerotina*. *Gray.*



Bubo maximus.

BÛ'CE-RÔ-TÏ'NÆ, *n.* [*Mod. L.*, from *Gr. βῶς*, an ox, and κῆρας, a horn.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Bucerotidae*; horn-bills.



BÛCK'ËT-Y, *n.* [Corrupted from *buckwheat*.] Paste used by weavers to dress webs. *Buchanan.*

BÛCK'ËYE (bûk'Ï), *n.* 1. An American forest tree.

2. A citizen of the state of Ohio. [*Cant.*] *Flint.*

BÛCK'-ËYED, *a.* Having bad and specked eyes;—a term used among horse-dealers. *Craig.*

BÛCK'ING, *n.* 1. The process of soaking in lye.

2. The process of breaking up ore. *Clarke.*

BÛCK'ING-ÏR'ON (Ï'Ïrn), *n.* A tool for pulverizing ore. *Weale.*

BÛCK'ING-PLÂTE, *n.* An iron plate to break ore on. *Clarke.*

BÛCK'ING-STÔOL, *n.* A washing block. *Gayton.*

BÛCK'ISH, *a.* Like a buck; rudely gay; foppish; vaporizing; boastful; vile. *Grose.*

BÛCK'ISM, *n.* The quality of a buck; rudeness; foppery. [*r.*] *Smart.*

BÛCK'LAND-ÏTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of epidote, consisting of silica, alumina, oxides of iron, and lime. *Dana.*

BÛCK'LE (bûk'kl), *n.* 1. [*Ger. buckel*.—*Gael. bacall*.—*Fr. boucle*.] An instrument, made of metal, for fastening dress, harness, &c.

2. [*Sp. bucle*.] A curl of hair, or the state of the hair curled and curled. The hair curled which George's self might curl. *Pope.*

BÛCK'LE, *v. a.* [*i. BUCKLED*; *pp. BUCKLING, BUCKLED*.]

1. To fasten with a buckle; as, "To buckle a strap."
2. To prepare to do any thing. "The Saracen . . . soon him buckled to the field." *Spenser.*
3. To join in battle. "The foot . . . were buckled with them in front." *Hayward.*
4. To curl, as a wig. *Johnson.*

BÛCK'LE, *v. n.* [*A. S. bugan*; *Dut. buigen*, to bend.] To bend; to bow. These stags when they were buckled in, they were not so much as the deer. *Shak.*

To buckle to, to apply to.—To buckle with, to engage with.

BÛCK'LER, *n.* [*W. buccled*; *Ir. buicleir*.—*Fr. boucher*.] A shield for the arm; a piece of armor anciently used in war. *Dryden.*

† **BÛCK'LER**, *v. a.* To defend. "I'll buckler thee against a million." *Shak.*

BÛCK'LER-HEAD'ËD, *a.* Having a head like a buckler. *Lyell.*

BÛCK'LER-THÖRN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant having roundish, buckler-shaped leaves, Christ-thorn; *Paliurus australis*. *Johnson.*

BÛCK'MAST, *n.* The fruit or mast of the beech-tree. *Johnson.*

BÛCK'RA, *n.* [In the language of the Calabar Coast, a demon, a powerful and superior being.] A white man;—a term applied to white men by the blacks of the African coast, the West Indies, and the Southern States of America. *Bartlett.*

BÛCK'RAM, *n.* [*It. bucherame*; *Fr. bougran*.] Strong, stiffened, linen cloth. *Shak.*

BÛCK'RAM, *v. a.* To make stiff; to form like buckram. *Warton.*

BÛCK'RAM, *a.* Stiff; precise; formal. "Buckram scribe." *Beau. & Fl.*

BÛCK'RAMS, *n.* Wild garlic. *Johnson.*

BÛCKS'HÖRN, (*Bot.*) An evergreen herbaceous plant; *Lobelia coronopifolia*. *Loudon.*

BÛCKS'HÖRN-PLÂN'TAIN, *n.* An annual plant; wart-cress; *Plantago coronopus*. *Miller.*

BÛCK'SKIN, *n.* 1. The skin of a buck.

2. A cant term for a native of Virginia or of Maryland. *Boucher.*

BÛCK'SKIN, *a.* Made of the skin of a buck. "Buckskin breeches." *Tutler.*

BÛCK'STÂLL, *n.* A net to catch deer. *Hulot.*

BÛCK'THÖRN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub which bears a purging or cathartic berry; *Rhamnus catharticus*. *Dunglison.*

BÛCK'-WASH-ING (-wôsh'ing), *n.* The act of washing linen, &c. *Shak.*

BÜCK'WHĒAT (bük'hvēt), *n.* [Corruption of *beechwheat*.] [Dut. *boekweit*; Ger. *buckweizen*.]

1. A well-known agricultural plant; *Polygonum fagopyrum*.
2. A kind of grain produced by *Polygonum fagopyrum*, and used as food. *Brande.*

BÜ-CÖL'IC, *n.* [Gr. *βοῦκόλος*, a herdsman; L. *bucolicus*; It. *bucolico*; Sp. *bucolico*; Fr. *bucolique*.]

1. A pastoral poem.
The first modern Latin *bucolics* are those of Petrararch.
2. A writer of *bucolics*; a pastoral poet.
Spenser is erroneously ranked as our earliest English *bucolic*. *Warton.*

BÜ-CÖL'IC, } *a.* Relating to shepherds; pas-
BÜ-CÖL'I-ÇAL, } toral. "*Bucolic song*." *Warton.*

BÜC'RĀNEŞ, } *n. pl.* [Gr. *βοῦκόων*, a bull's
BÜC'RĀ'NĪ-Ş, } head, *βοῦς*, a bull or an ox, and
} *κρανίον*, the skull; L. *bucranium*.] (*Arch.*) Ox-
} skulls adorned with wreaths or other ornaments,
} employed to decorate the frieze in the Ionic and
} Corinthian orders. *Weale.*

BÜ-CRĀ'NĪ-ÖN, *n.* [Gr. *βοῦκράνιον*; *βοῦς*, an ox,
and *κρανίον*, the skull.] (*Bot.*) The snap-dragon
plant; *Antirrhinum*;—so named from a sup-
posed resemblance of its flower to the head of
an ox. *Buchanan.*

BÜD, *n.* [Dut. *bot*; It. *bottone*; Fr. *bouton*.] (*Bot.*)
The nascent or undeveloped branch of a plant,
termed a *leaf-bud*, or the undeveloped flower,
called a *flower-bud*; a germ; a gem. *Henslow.*

BÜD, *v. n.* [*i.* **BUDDED**; *pp.* **BUDDING**, **BUDDED**.]
1. To put forth young germs, buds, or shoots;
to germinate; to sprout. "*The pomegranates*
bud forth." *Sol. Song*, vii. 12.
2. To be growing or putting forth, like buds.
"*Budding horns*." *Dryden.*

BÜD, *v. a.* To graft by inserting a bud.
The usual way with the nursery gardeners is to *bud* their
stocks in summer. *Müller.*

BÜDDH'Ā (bō'da), *n.* A pagan deity whose im-
age is represented by a human figure, and who
is worshipped by the greater part of the inhab-
itants of Asia to the east of Hindostan. *P. Cye.*

BÜDDH'ĪSM (bō'dizm), *n.* The worship of the
pagan deity Buddha (the *sage*;—Sans. *buddh*, to
know), a religion which prevails over a great
part of Asia, including China, Japan, the Far-
ther India, &c. *Brande.*

BÜDDH'IST (bō'djst), *n.* A worshipper of Buddha;
a believer in Buddhism. *Qu. Rev.*

BÜDDH'IST (bō'djst), } *a.* Relating to
BÜDDH-IS'TIC (bō'dis'tik), } Buddha or Buddh-
ism. *Malcom.*

BÜD'DING, *n.* 1. The act of putting forth buds.
2. The act of inserting buds, a method of
grafting.

BÜD'DLE (būd'dl), *n.* A square frame of boards
used in washing tin ore. *Chambers.*

BÜD'DLE, *v. a.* To wash, as ores. *Crabb.*

BÜDE'-LIGHT, *n.* A lamp in which the flame is
made very brilliant by a stream of oxygen gas;
—so called from *Bude*, in Cornwall, England,
the residence of its inventor, Mr. Gurney. Lat-
terly the name has been applied also to other
contrivances of the same inventor for augment-
ing the intensity of artificial light. *Brande.*

BÜDGE (büj), *v. n.* [Fr. *bouger*.] [*i.* **RUGED**; *pp.*
BUDDING, **BUDDGED**.] To stir; to move off. *Shak.*

BÜDGE (büj), *a.* [Old Fr. *bouge*, fur;—applied
also to the scholastic habit, which was lined with
bouge. *Warton.*] Stiff; rigid; severe; pom-
pous; swelling.

To those *budge* doctors of the stolid fur. *Milton.*
The warden was a *budge* old man; and I looked somewhat
big too. *Ellwood.*

BÜDGE (büj), *n.* [Old Fr. *bouge*, fur.] The
dressed fur or skin of lambs. *Marston.*

BÜDGE'-BÄCH'E-LÖR, *n.* One of a company of
men, dressed in a long gown lined with lambs'

fur, who accompany the Lord Mayor of London
at his inauguration. *Bailey.*

BÜDGE'-BÄR-REL, *n.* A small barrel used in
carrying gunpowder. *Craig.*

+ **BÜDGE'NESS**, *n.* [See **BUDGE**, *a.*] Sternness;
severity; austerity. *Stanhurst.*

BÜDGE'ER, *n.* One who budes. *Shak.*

BÜD'GE-RÖ, *n.* A large Bengal pleasure-boat.
Malcom.

BÜD'GET, *n.* [Fr. *bougette*.]
1. A bag. "If tinkers may have leave to live,
and bear the sow-skin *budget*." *Shak.*
2. Store or stock. "Whole *budget* of in-
ventions." *L'Estrange.*
3. The annual financial statement of the
English chancellor of the exchequer, or his
speech giving a view of the public revenue and
expenditure. *Brande.*

BÜD'GET-BEAR'ER, *n.* One who carries a bag
or a budget. *Tollet.*

+ **BÜD'GY** (būd'je), *a.* [Old Fr. *bouge*, fur.] Con-
sisting of fur. *Thule.*

BÜD'LET, *n.* [See **BUD**.] A small bud spring-
ing from a larger one. *Craig.*

BÜFF, *n.* [See **BUFFALO**.] 1. A buffalo. *Johnson.*
2. A sort of leather prepared from the skin of
the buffalo, or of the elk, or the ox. *Johnson.*

3. A military coat made of thick leather.
"A fellow all in *buff*." *Shak.*

4. The color of buff; a light yellow. *Johnson.*

5. (*Med.*) A yellow, viscid substance, which,
in inflammation, forms on the blood. *Chambers.*

6. (*Mech.*) A small wheel covered with buff
leather, used to polish cutlery. *Francis.*

7. [Ger. & Dan. *puff*.] + A blow; a stroke;
a buffet. "So sore a *buff*." *Spenser.*

BÜFF, *a.* 1. Of the color of buff leather; light
yellow. *Shak.*
2. Made of buff leather; as, "A *buff*-coat."

+ **BÜFF**, *v. a.* [See **BUFFET**.] To strike. "A
shock, to have *buffed* out the blood." *B. Jonson.*

BÜFF'FA-LÖ, *n.*;
pl. **BÜFFFA-
LÖES**. [Gr.
βοῦβαλος, a spe-
cies of ante-
lope; also an
ox; L. *bubalus*;
It. *buffalo*; Fr. *buffle*.]
1. A kind of
wild ox found in India and other tropical coun-
tries. The bison of North America is com-
monly, but erroneously, called, in this country,
the *buffalo*.—See **BISON**.
2. The skin of the bison prepared with the
hair on;—called also *buffalo-robe*.
3. (*Ich.*) A species of gar-pike. *Storer.*

BÜFF'FA-LÖ-RÖBE, *n.* The skin of the buffalo
or bison prepared with the hair on.

BÜFF'-CÖAT, *n.* A leather military coat. *Booth*

BÜFF'EL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of duck; *Fu-
lgula albeola*;—so called from the fullness of
the feathers about the head. *Audubon.*

BÜFF'-CÖAT, *n.* A leather military coat. *Booth*

BÜFF'FER, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of duck; *Fu-
lgula albeola*;—so called from the fullness of
the feathers about the head. *Audubon.*

BÜFF'FER, *n.* A cushion to deaden the percus-
sion of a moving body when striking another
body, as at the ends of a railway carriage. *Weale.*

BÜFF'FER-HEAD, *n.* A box fixed at the end of
the rods connected with the buffing-apparatus
used upon railroads. *Tanner.*

BÜFF'FET, *n.* [*It.* *buffetto*.]
1. A blow with the fist; a slap; a box.
A man that Fortune's *buffets* and rewards
Has ta'en with equal thanks. *Shak.*

2. A small stool; a footstool. *Hunter.*

BÜFF'FET, *n.* [*It.* *buffetto*; Fr. *buffet*.] A cup-
board for plate, glass, and china. *Pope.*

BÜFF'FET, *v. a.* [*It.* *buffettare*; Fr. *buffeter*.] [*i.*
BUFFETED; *pp.* **BUFFETING**, **BUFFETED**.]
1. To strike with the hand; to beat; to box.
Then did they spit in his face, and *buffeted* him. *Matt.*

2. To contend against.
The torrent roared; and we did *buffet* it
With lusty sinews. *Shak.*

BÜFF'FET, *v. n.* [*It.* *buffettare*; Fr. *buffeter*.] [*i.*
BUFFETED; *pp.* **BUFFETING**, **BUFFETED**.]
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The torrent roared; and we did *buffet* it
With lusty sinews. *Shak.*

BÜFF'FET, *v. n.* To play a boxing match. *Shak.*

BÜFF'FET-ER, *n.* One who buffets;—applied
particularly to a boxer. *Shenwood.*

BÜFF'FET-ING, *n.* A stroke; a striking. "These
hysteric *buffetings* descended." *Warburton.*

BÜFF'FET-STÖÖL, *n.* A little portable seat, with-
out arms or a back. *Craig.*

+ **BÜFF'FIN**, *n.* A sort of coarse cloth. *Massinger.*

BÜFF'FING-ÄP-PA-RÄ'TI'S, *n.* Machinery con-
sisting of powerful springs and framing, for re-
ceiving the shock of a collision between rail-
road cars. *Francis.*

BÜFF'-JER-KIN, *n.* A waistcoat made of buff;—
a waistcoat of the color of buff. *Nares.*

+ **BÜFF'FLE**, *n.* [Fr.] A wild ox;—the same
as **BUFFALO**. *Sir T. Herbert.*

+ **BÜFF'FLE**, *v. n.* To puzzle; to be at a loss. *Swift.*

BÜFF'FLE-HEAD'ED, *a.* Having a large head;
stupid. "This *buffle-headed* giant." *Gayton.*

BÜF'FÖ, *n.* [*It.*] The comic actor in an opera.
Crabb.

BÜF'FON, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The Numidian crane;
—so named in honor of Buffon. *Buchanan.*

BÜF-FÖÖN', *n.* [*It.* *buffone*; *buffo*, comic; Fr.
buffon.] A person who makes sport by low
jests and antic postures; a merry-andrew; a
mountebank; a jester; a harlequin; a droll.
Those *buffons* that have a talent of mimicking the speech
and behavior of other persons, and turning all their friends
and acquaintance into ridicule. *Tatler.*

BÜF-FÖÖN', *a.* Belonging to a buffoon. "*Buf-
foon* postures and antic dances." *Melmoth.*

BÜF-FÖÖN', *v. a.* To make ridiculous. "You
bully, and rail, and *buffoon* them." *Burke.*

BÜF-FÖÖN', *v. n.* To act the part of a buffoon;
to sport or jest. [*R.*] *Byron.*

BÜF-FÖÖN'E-RY, *n.* The practice of a buffoon;
low jests; jesting.

Learning [in an ill-bred man] becomes pedantry, and wit
buffoonery. *Locke.*

BÜF-FÖÖN'ING, *n.* Buffonery. *Dryden.*

BÜF-FÖÖN'ISH, *a.* Partaking of buffonery. *Blair.*

+ **BÜF-FÖÖN'ISM**, *n.* Jestings. *Minsheu.*

+ **BÜF-FÖÖN'IZE**, *v. n.* To play the fool, jester,
or buffoon. *Minsheu.*

BÜF-FÖÖN'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a buffoon.

+ **BÜF-FÖÖN'LY**, *a.* Scurrilous; ridiculous.
"*Buffoonly* discourse." *Goodman.*

BÜFF'-STICK, *n.* A stick covered with buff
leather, used in polishing. *Crabb.*

BÜF'FY, *a.* (*Med.*) Of the color of buff;—ap-
plied to blood. *Dunglison.*

BÜF'FY-CÖAT, *n.* (*Med.*) The buff-colored or
grayish crust observed on blood drawn from a
vein during the existence of violent inflamma-
tion, and particularly in pleurisy. *Dunglison.*

BÜ'FÖ, *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of ba-
trachian reptiles, including the different species
of toads. *Cuvier.*

BÜ'FON-ITE, *n.* [*L.* *bufo*, a toad.] (*Pal.*) A
name formerly applied to the roundish teeth
of fossil fishes found in the oolite formation;
—also called *toad-stone*. *Pictet.*

BÜG, *n.* 1. (*Ent.*) A generic term for many in-
sects;—appropriately the fetid house-bug or
bed-bug; *Cimex lectularius*.
2. + [*Goth.* *puke*, a spectre; *Icel.* *puke*, a de-
mon; *W. bug*.] A frightful object; a bugbear.
The *bug*, which you would fight me with, I seek. *Shak.*

BÜG'A-BÖÖ, or **BÜG'A-BÖ**, *n.* Something to
frighten a child; a vain terror; a bugbear.
[*Local* and low.] *Ec. Rev.*

BÜG'BEÄR (büg'bär), *n.* [See **BUG**, 2.] Some-
thing that frightens; commonly something that
causes an absurd or needless fright.

To the world no *bugbear* is so great
As want of figure and a small estate. *Pope.*

BÜG'BEÄR, *a.* Causing fright. "Such *bugbear*
thoughts . . . sink deep." *Locke.*

BÜG'GER, *n.* [Fr. *bougre*.]

1. One guilty of the crime against nature; a sodomite. *Boag.*

2. A term of reproach; a vile wretch. *Boag.*

BÜG'GER-ER, *n.* A sodomite. *Perry.*

BÜG'GE-RY, *n.* The unnatural crime of carnal intercourse of a man or a woman with a beast, sodomy. *Phillips.*

BÜG'GI-NÈSS, *n.* The state of being infected with bugs. *Johnson.*

BÜG'GY, *a.* Abounding with bugs. *Johnson.*

BÜG'GY, *n.* 1. A two-wheeled carriage; a one-horse chaise. *Ed. Ency.*

2. A light four-wheeled carriage or chaise for one horse. [U. S.]

BÜGLE (bü'gl), *n.* 1. [Old Fr., from L. *buculus*, an ox; W. *bual*.] A wild ox; a buffalo. *Halliwel.*

2. A hunting or military horn. *Shak.*

3. A drinking vessel made of horn. *Halliwel.*

4. A shining bead of black glass. *Shak.*

BÜGLE, *n.* [L. *bugula*; Fr. *bugle*.] (Bot.) A deciduous, herbaceous plant, used in medicine; *Ajuga reptans*. *Loudon.*

BÜGLE-HÖRN, *n.* [W. *bual-gorn*.] A hunting or military horn; or a musical, brass wind-instrument. *Clarke.*

BÜGLE-WÉED, *n.* (Bot.) A medicinal plant; *Lycopus Virginicus*. *Bartlett.*

BÜGLÖSS, *n.* [Gr. *βουγλωστος*; *βου*, an ox, and *γλωσσα*, the tongue; L. *buglossos*.—Gael. & Ir. *doghus*.] (Bot.) A genus of plants used in dyeing; oxtongue; *Anchusa*;—so called from their long, rough leaves. *Loudon.*

BÜG'WORT (-würt), *n.* A tall, leafy, herbaceous plant, of the genus *Cimicifuga*. *Loudon.*

BÜHL (bül), *n.* 1. Ornamental furniture in which tortoise-shell and various woods are inlaid with brass;—so called from the name of its inventor. *Brande.*

2. The materials, as gold, brass, and mother-of-pearl, used for inlaying wood. *Craig.*

BÜHL-WORK (-würk), *n.* 1. Wood inlaid with metal, tortoise shell, &c. *Craig.*

2. The art of inlaying metal, ivory, &c., on the surface of wood. *Francis.*

BÜHR-STÖNE (bür'stön), *n.* (Min.) A hard, silicious stone, remarkable for its cellular structure and rough surface, however worn and levelled;—very valuable for mill-stones. *Bigelow.*

BÜILD (bild), *v. a.* [A. S. *byldan*, to confirm, to establish; Ger. *bilden*, to shape, to form.] [*i.* BUILT or BUILDED; *pp.* BUILDING, BUILT or BUILDED.—*Built* is little used.]

1. To frame and raise, as a house, a fabric, or edifice; to erect; to construct.

I will pull down my barns, and build greater. *Luke xii. 18.*

2. To form by art.

He knew himself to sing and build the lofty rhyme. *Milton.*

Syn.—To *build* expresses the purpose of the action; to *raise* or *erect*, the mode; to *construct*, the contrivance. *Build* a house; *raise* the frame or the roof; *erect* a monument; *construct* a machine.—See **FOUND**.

BÜILD, *v. n.* 1. To be engaged in erecting edifices.

The man who *builds*, and wants wherewith to pay. Provides a house from which to run away. *Young.*

2. To depend or rest on; to rely.

This is a surer way than to *build* on the interpretations of an author who does not consider how the ancients used to think. *Addison.*

BÜILD (bild), *n.* [Ger. *bild*.] Construction; make; form. *Roberts.*

BÜILD'ER (bild'er), *n.* One who builds, as a carpenter, mason, &c.

BÜILD'ING, *n.* 1. The act, or the art, of constructing edifices; construction.

2. A structure; an edifice. "Seest thou these great *buildings*?" *Mark xiii. 2.*

† BÜILT (bilt), *n.* Construction; build. *Dryden.*

BÜILT (bilt), *i. & p.* from *build*. See **BUILD**.

BÜK'SHÈE, *n.* A paymaster or commander. [India.] *Hamilton.*

BÜK'SHÈE, *n.* A present or gratuity of money;—called also *bakshish*. [India.] *Clarke.*

BÜL, *n.* The common flounder. *Chambers.*

BÜ'LAM-FÈ'VER, *n.* A name sometimes applied to the yellow fever. *Boag.*

BÜLB, *n.* [Gr. *βουλος*; L. *bulbus*; Fr. *bulbe*.]

1. A round body or spherical protuberance; as, "The *bulb* of a thermometer."

2. (Bot.) A collection of fleshy scales formed under ground, like a bud, by certain herbaceous plants, as the tulip, lily, and onion. *Loudon.*

BÜLB, *v. n.* To project; to be protuberant. *Cotton.*

† BÜL-BÄ'CEOUS (bül-bä'shūs), *a.* (Bot.) Having bulbs; bulbous. *Bailey.*

BÜL'BED, or BÜLBED, *a.* Having a bulb. *Cotgrave.*

BÜL-BÏF'ER-OÜS, *a.* [L. *bulbus*, a bulb, and *fero*, to bear.] (Bot.) Bearing bulbs. *Loudon.*

BÜL-BÏ'NÄ, or BÜL-BÏ'NE, *n.* [Gr. *βουβίνη*; L. *bulbine*.] (Bot.) A genus of plants whose species, showy, &c., are of easy culture, are common in flower-gardens. *Loudon.*

BÜL'BO-TÜ'BÈR, *n.* (Bot.) A short, roundish, under-ground stem resembling a bulb. *P. Cyc.*

BÜL'BOUS, or BÜL-BÖSE', *a.* [Fr. *bulbeux*.] Having bulbs; protuberant. *Loudon.*

BÜL'BÜL, *n.* (Ornith.) The Persian nightingale.—See **PYCONOTINÆ**. *Booth.*

BÜL'BÜLE, *n.* [L. *bulbulus*.] A young bulb which springs from an old one. *Henslow.*

† BÜL'CHÏN, *n.* A young male calf. *Marston.*

BÜLGE, *n.* [Su. Goth. *bulgia*, to swell; A. S. *bælg*, a bag, a bulge; Dut., & Ger. *balg*.—See **BELLY**.]

1. The broadest part of a cask; a protuberance. *Craig.*

2. (Naut.) The part of a ship that extends out at the floor-head; the broadest part of a ship's bottom.—See **BILGE**. *Dana.*

BÜLGE, *v. n.* [*i.* BULGED; *pp.* BULGING, BULGED.] 1. To take in water; to founder; to bilge.—See **BILGE**.

Thrice round the ship was tored,
Then *bulged* at once, and in the deep was lost. *Dryden.*

2. To jut out. "The sides of a wall that *bulges* from its bottom." *Moscon.*

BÜ-LÏM'Ï-A, *n.* [Low L., from Gr. *βουλιμία*.] (Med.) A morbid appetite; bulimy. *Brande.*

BÜ'LÏ-MÏ, [bül'le-mē, K. Sm. Wb. Ash, Rees; bül'e-mē, J. J. n.] [Gr. *βουλιμία*; L. *bulimus*.] (Med.) A diseased, voracious appetite. *Bailey.*

BÜLK, *n.* [Su. Goth. *bolke*; Gael. *buc*, bulk; Sw. *buk*, belly.]

1. Magnitude; size; mass. "Ships of great *bulk*." *Raleigh.*

2. The main mass; the gross; the majority. "The *bulk* of the people." *Addison.*

3. A part of a building jutting out.

Here stand behind this *bulk*. *Shak.*

4. † The body. *B. Jonson.*

5. (Naut.) The contents of the hold of a ship; the whole cargo when stowed. *Dana.*

To *break bulk*, (Naut.) to begin to unload.—A *cargo*, or *goods* in *bulk*, a cargo or goods put into a ship, without being put in bags, boxes, or other packages.

Syn.—See **SIZE**.

BÜLK, *v. n.* To enlarge; to swell. [r.] He [Chalmers] would dilate on one doctrine till it *bulked* into a Bible. *Br. Rev.*

BÜLK'HEAD, *n.* (Naut.) A partition built up in a ship to form separate apartments. *Dana.*

BÜLK'I-NÈSS, *n.* Greatness in bulk or size. *Locke.*

BÜLK'Y, *a.* Of great size or bulk; massive; massy; large. *Dryden.*

Syn.—*Bulky* relates rather to prominence of figure or size; *massive* and *massy* to compactness or weight. A *bulky* vessel; a *massy* shield; a *massive* silver or gold.

BÜLL, *n.* [Dut. & Ger. *bulle*.—W. *buola*.]

1. The male of bovine animals. *Crabb.*

2. An enemy fierce as a bull.

Strong *bulls* of Bashan have beset me round. *Ps. cxxi. 12.*

3. (Astrol.) A sign of the zodiac; Taurus.

4. A cant term in the London stock exchange for one who nominally buys stock for which he does not pay, but, by agreement, is to receive or to pay the amount of any alteration in the price at a stipulated future time, the person who sells the stock being termed the *bear*.—See **BEAR**.

Bull, in composition, generally denotes largeness of size, as *bull-head*, *bull-trout*, without special reference to its original signification.

BÜLL, *n.* 1. [L. *bulia*, a boss; a knob; It. *bulia*; Dut. & Ger. *bulle*; Fr. *bulle*.] An edict or mandate issued by the pope;—originally so named from the seal affixed to it. *Ayliffe.*

2. A gross contradiction or blunder; as, "An Irish *bull*." It is said to be so named from *Obadiah Bull*, a lawyer in the time of Henry VII. noted for his blunders. *Notes and Queries.*

BÜLL'LA, *n.*; pl. BÜLL'LE. [L., a boss.]

1. (Surg.) A bleb; a vesicle containing watery humor or fluid. *Dunglison.*

2. (Zool.) A genus of mollusks. *Craig.*

BÜLL'LACE, *n.* 1. A wild, sour plum. *Johnson.*

2. The tree bearing the plum; *Prunus insititia*. *Loudon.*

BÜLL-LÄN'TIC, *a.* Noting ornamental capital letters used in apostolic bulls. *Weale.*

BÜLL'LA-RY, *n.* [Low L. *bullarium*.]

1. A collection of papal bulls.

2. A salt-house, where salt is prepared.

BÜLL'LATE, *a.* [L. *bullatus*.] (Bot.) Having protuberances like blisters; blistered. *Crabb.*

BÜLL-BÄIT'ING, *n.* The sport of exciting bulls with dogs. *Crabb.*

BÜLL-BÈAR-ING, *a.* Carrying a bull. *Shak.*

BÜLL-BÈEF, *n.* The flesh of bulls; coarse beef.

BÜLL-BÈG-GAR, *n.* Something to frighten children with; a bugbear.

A harmless *bull-beggar* . . . to frighten people. *Tatler.*

BÜLL-CÄLF (bül'käf), *n.* A male calf. *Shak.*

BÜLL-CÖMB-ÈR, *n.* An insect; a species of beetle. *Booth.*

BÜLL-DÖG, *n.* A species of courageous dog.

BÜLL'LEN-NÄIL, *n.* A lackered nail, with a round head, used for the hanging of rooms. *Weale.*

BÜLL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *boulet*.] A round ball of metal; a shot. "Deadly *bullets*." *Dryden.*

BÜLL'LET, *v. a.* To alter the wards of a lock so that they may be passable by more than one key. *Francis.*

BÜLL'LE-TÏN, or BÜLL'LE-TÏN [bül'le-tēn, J. Ja. Sm. R.; bül'le-tēn, F. H. b.; bül'tēn, P.; bül'le-tēn or bül'tang, K.], *n.* [It. *bulletino*; Sp. *boletín*; Fr. *bulletin*, a ballot, a ticket.] An official account of public news, or any short official report, as of military events, or of the health of the sovereign or other distinguished person. *P. Cyc.*

BÜLL'LET-PRÖÖF, *a.* Capable of resisting the force of a bullet. *Ash.*

BÜLL'LET-WOOD (-wäd), *n.* A wood of a greenish-hazel color, the produce of the Virgin Isles, West Indies. *Ogilvie.*

BÜLL-FÄCED (bül'fäst), *a.* Having a large face.

BÜLL-FÈAST, *n.* The barbarous amusement or entertainment of a combat with bulls; a bull-fight. *Smollett.*

BÜLL-FÏGHT (bül'fit), *n.* A combat with a bull; bull-baiting,—a favorite diversion of the Spaniards. *Dr. Kidd.*

BÜLL'FÏNCH, *n.* 1. (Ornith.) A small bird of the order *Passeres*, family *Fringillidae*, and subfamily *Pyrrhulinae*.—See **PYRRHULINÆ**. *Gruy.*

2. A strong hedge or fence. *Clarke.*

BÜLL-FÏSH, *n.* (Ich.) A fish found in the great lakes of North America. *Blais.*

BÜLL-FÏST, *n.* A sort of fungus. *Gent. Mag.*

BÜLL-BÈE, } *n.* An insect; the gadfly. *Phillips.*

BÜLL-FLY, }

BÜLL-FRÖG, *n.* A large species of frog;—probably so named from the loud croaking noise which it makes.

BULL-HEAD, *n.* 1. A stupid fellow; a block-head. — See **BULL**.
 2. (*Ich.*) A fish; the miller's-thumb. *Watson.*
 3. (*Ent.*) A small water-insect. *Phillips.*

BULL-HIDE, *n.* The skin of a bull. *Pope.*

BULL-LI-MO-NY, *n.* A mixture of several kinds of grain; — written also *bullimong*, *bollimony*, and *bullimong*. [Local.] *Crabb.*

BULL'ION (bál'yun), *n.* [Low L. *bullio*, "massa aur aut argenti." *Ducange*. — Fr. *billon*, base coin.]
 1. Gold or silver in the bar or lump; uncoined gold or silver. *Brande.*
The balance of trade must of necessity be in our favor or bullion.
 2. Gold and silver coined or uncoined but considered simply as material according to weight. Foreign coin hath no value here for its stamp, and our coin is *bullion* in foreign dominions. *Locke.*
 3. † A hook for fastening dress; a button; a clasp. *Elyot.*

BULL'ION-IST, *n.* An advocate for an exclusively metallic currency, or for a paper currency always convertible into gold. *Ogilvie.*

BULL'LI-RÄG, *v. a.* To insult in a bullying manner. [Local and low.] — See **BALLARAG**. *Todd.*

BULL'ISH, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a bull, or of a blunder. *Milton.*

BULL'IST, *n.* [Fr. *bulliste*.] A writer of papal bulls. *Harmar.*

BULL'LITE, *n.* (*Geol.*) A fossil shell of the genus *Bulla* of Linnæus. *Smart.*

† **BULL'LI'TION**, *n.* [Fr. *bullir*, to bubble; Fr. *bouillir*, to boil.] *Ducon.*

BULL'LOCK, *n.* [A. S. *bulluca*, a young bull; Ger. *bullocks*, a gelded bull.] An ox or castrated bull.

BULL'LOCK'S-EYE, *n.* A small, round sky-light. — See **BULL'S-EYE**, No. 2. *Craig.*

BULL'-SEGG, *n.* See **BULL-STAG**. *Brckett.*

BULL'S-EYE (bál't), *n.* 1. (*Naut.*) A small, oval block of stout wood, having a groove around it for a strap, and a hole in the middle for reeving a stay or rope through it: — a piece of thick glass inserted in a deck: — a small cloud, ruddy in the centre, supposed to indicate a storm. *Dana. Craig.*
 2. (*Arch.*) A small, circular opening for the admission of light or air. *Weale.*
 3. (*Astron.*) The bright star Aldebaran in the constellation *Taurus*. *Young.*
 4. (*Gunnery*.) The point in the middle of a target. *Craig.*
 5. A coarse kind of sweetmeat. *Halliwel.*
 6. A policeman's lantern. *Clarke.*

BULL'-STÄG, *n.* A gelded bull; — used in the south of England as *bull-segg* is used in the north of England and in Scotland. — *Boar-stag* and *ram-stag* are also used in the south of England. — See **STÄG**. *Holloway.*

BULL'-TRÖÜT, *n.* A large kind of trout; the *Salmo eriox* of Linnæus. *Yarrell.*

BULL'-WÉED, *n.* Knapweed. *Johnson.*

BULL'-WORT (bál'wurt), *n.* (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant; bishop's-weed. *Crabb.*

BULL'LY, *n.* [Etymology uncertain. — *Skinner* suggests *burly* and *bull-eyed*; *Webster* A. S. *bul-gian*, to bellow. — Gael. & Ir. *bolsgair*, a boaster.] A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow. "A crew of roaring *bullies*." *L'Estrange.*

BULL'LY, *v. a.* [*i.* **BULLIED**; *pp.* **BULLYING**, **BULLIED**.] To overbear with menaces; to treat with insolence. *Tatler.*

BULL'LY, *v. n.* To be noisy; to bluster. While Bradshaw *bullied* in a broad-brimmed hat. *Bramston.*

BULL'LY-ING, *n.* The conduct of a bully. *Beattie.*

BUL'RÜSH, *n.* A large rush, which grows in wet grounds, and without knots; *Penicillaria spicata*. *Loudon.*

BUL'RÜSH-Y, *a.* Made of bulrushes. *Hulot.*

BULSE, *n.* An East Indian word, denoting a certain quantity of diamonds. *Jodrell.*
Whether a bulse or a few sparks of diamonds. *Boswell.*

BUL'TEL (búl'tel, *K. Sm.*; bál'tel, *Ja.*), *n.* [Low L. *buttellus*.] 1. A bolter-cloth or bolter. *Todd.*
 2. The bran after sifting. *Chambers.*

BUL'TÖW, *n.* A mode of fishing practised on the Newfoundland banks, by means of several hooks attached to one line. *Simmonds.*

BUL'WARK, *n.* [Dut. *bolwerk*; Ger. *Lollwerk*; Dan. *bolværk*; Fr. *boulevard*.] (*Fort.*)
 1. A mound of earth around a place to protect it from an enemy; a bastion; a rampart.
 2. A fortification, or other means of defence. Our naval strength is a *bulwark* to the nation. *Addison.*
 3. A security; a safeguard. *Barrow.*
 4. *pl.* (*Naut.*) The woodwork or boarding round a vessel, above her deck, nailed to the stanchions and timber-heads. *Dana.*
Syn. — See **FORTIFICATION**.

BUL'WARK, *v. a.* To fortify with bulwarks. "Bulwarked town." *Addison.*

BÜM, *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *bun*; Dan. *bund*, bottom.] The buttocks. [Low.] *Shak.*

BÜM, *v. n.* [Gr. *βοῦβίω*, to sound hollow; Dut. *bommen*, to resound.] To make a hollow noise or report. *Marston.*

BÜM-BÄ'LIFF, *n.* [Corrupted from *bound-bailiff*.] An under bailiff. [Vulgar.] *Shak.*

BÜM'BÄRD, *n.* See **BOMBARD**. *Shak.*

BÜM'BÄST, *n.* See **BOMBAST**. *Shak.*

BÜM-BÉ'LO, *n.* (*Chem.*) A glass flask, or matrass of flattened ovoid shape, in which camphor is sublimed. *Brande.*

BÜM'BLE, *n.* A local name for the bittern. *Ogilvie.*

BÜM'BLE, *v. n.* To make a humming noise. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

BÜM'BLE-BÉE, *n.* The wild bee; the humble-bee; — probably so named from the *bumming* or buzzing it makes. *Todd.*

BÜM'BOAT (büm'böt), *n.* [Eng. *boom* and *boat*, a boat with one boom.] (*Naut.*) A large, clumsy boat, used in carrying provisions to a ship from the shore. *Todd.*

BÜ-MÉ'LI-A, *n.* [L., from Gr. *βουμेलία*, a large kind of ash; *βου*, great, and *μelia*, the ash.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees; the bully-tree. *Loudon.*

BÜM'KIN, *n.* (*Naut.*) A short boom, or beam of timber, projecting from each bow of a ship. *Crabb.*

BÜMP, *n.* 1. [Goth. & Icel. *bomps*, a blow.] A stroke or blow. *Brckett.*
 2. The noise made by the bittern. *Skelton.*
 3. [W. *pwmp*, something round.] A swelling; a protuberance. *Shak.*
 4. (*Phrenology*.) A protuberance on the skull said to correspond to a similar elevation in the brain, and to indicate a separate faculty or affection of the mind.

BÜMP, *v. n.* [Dut. *bommen*, to resound.] [*i.* **BUMPED**; *pp.* **BUMPING**, **BUMPED**.] To make a loud noise, as the bittern. *Dryden.*

BÜMP, *v. a.* [Goth. & Icel. *bomps*, a blow.] To strike against something solid and blunt; to thump or bring forcibly together. *Holloway.*

BÜMP'ER, *n.* [Probably from *bumbard*. Yond' same black cloud, yond' huge one, looks like a foul *bumbard* that would shed his liquor. *Shak.*
 1. A cup or glass filled till the liquor swells over the brim. *Dryden.*
 2. A crowded house at a theatre, in honor of some favorite performer. *Ogilvie.*

BÜMP'KIN, *n.* [*Todd* suggests *bumkin*, in the sense of a block of wood, or blockhead, the word being spelled without the *p* ("bumkin, a country clown" in Kersey's Dictionary of 1707.) An awkward, heavy rustic; a clown. I count him but a country *bumpkin*. *Sir T. Browne.*
The country bumpkin the same livery wears. *Dryden.*

BÜMP'KIN-LY, *a.* Like a bumpkin. *Clarissa.*

BÜMP'TIOUS, *a.* Conceited; forward; proud. [A cant word; local, Eng.] *Bristed.*
To think of a bumptious young M. A. *Ec. Rev.*

BÜMP'TIOUS-NÉSS, *n.* Conceitedness. *Reade.*

BÜN, *n.* See **BRUN**.

BÜNCH, *n.* [Goth. & Dan. *bunke*, a heap.]
 1. A hard lump; a knob; a hunch; as, "The *bunch* on the back of a camel."
 2. A cluster; as, "A *bunch* of grapes."
 3. A number of things tied together; as, "A *bunch* of keys."
 4. Something in the form of a tuft or knot; as, "A *bunch* of ribbon"; "A *bunch* of hair."
 5. (*Mining*.) A small quantity of ore in a mine. *Weale.*

BÜNCH, *v. n.* To swell out in a bunch. *Woodward.*

BÜNCH'-BACKED (bünch'bakt), *a.* Crookbacked. "Foul *bunch-backed* toad." *Shak.*

BÜNCH'-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being bunchy; state of growing in bunches. *Sherwood.*

BÜNCH'Y, *a.* 1. Growing in bunches; having tufts. "Distinguished from other birds by his *bunchy* tail." *Grew.*
 2. (*Mining*.) Variable in the yield; sometimes rich and sometimes poor. *Weale.*

BÜN'COMBE (büng'kum), *n.* [From *Buncombe*, BÜN'KUM } N. C.] A cant term for a body of constituents, or for some selfish or sinister purpose; as, "To speak for *Buncombe*." [U. S.]
When a member of Congress, from the county of Buncombe, some years since, was making a speech in Congress, many of the members left the hall. He very naively told those who remained that "they might go too — he was only talking for Buncombe." Wheeler's History of North Carolina.

BÜN'DLE, *n.* [A. S. *byndel*; Ger. *bündel*; Dut. *bundel*; M. *bundell*.] A number of things bound together; a package made up loosely; a roll.

BÜN'DLE, *v. a.* [*i.* **BUNDLED**; *pp.* **BUNDLING**, **BUNDLED**.] To form, or tie, into bundles.

BÜN'DLE, *v. n.* 1. To prepare for departure; — to set off in a hurry; to depart. [R.] *Smart.*
 2. To sleep together with the clothes on.

BÜN'DLE-PIL'LAR, *n.* (*Arch.*) A column or pier, with others of small dimensions around it and attached to it. *Francis.*

BÜN'DLING, *n.* The act of one that bundles.

BÜNG, *n.* [W. *bung*; Fr. *bondon*; Dut. *spond*.] A stopple or stopper for a barrel. *Mortimer.*

BÜNG, *v. a.* To stop or close with a bung. *Kersey.*

BÜN'GA-LÖW, *n.* A pent-roofed house, built of light materials. [India.] *Brown.*

BÜNG'-HÖLE, *n.* The hole at which a barrel is filled. *Shak.*

BÜN'GLE (büng'gl), *v. n.* [W. *bonglera*, to bunggle.] [*i.* **BUNGLED**; *pp.* **BUNGLING**, **BUNGLED**.] To perform clumsily. *Dryden.*

BÜN'GLE, *v. a.* To botch; to do clumsily; — with up. "Seams coarsely *bungled* up." *Dryden.*

BÜN'GLE, *n.* A botch; a clumsy performance. "Errors and *bungles*." *Cudworth.*

BÜN'GLER (büng'glér), *n.* [W. *bonglerin*, a bungler.] A bad or clumsy workman. *Swift.*

BÜN'GLING (büng'gling), *a.* 1. Clumsy; awkward; as, "A *bungling* workman."
 2. Ill done; as, "A *bungling* piece of work."

BÜN'GLING-LY, *ad.* Clumsily. *Bentley.*

BÜN'GÖ (büng'gö), *n.* A kind of boat used in the southern portion of the United States. *Bartlett.*

BÜ'NJ-ÄS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *βουβιάς*, a kind of turnip.] (*Bot.*) A genus of European plants that grow in exposed situations. *Loudon.*

BÜN'ION (bün'yun), *n.* An inflamed swelling on the inside of the ball of the great toe. — See **BUNYON**.

BÜ'NÜM, *n.* [Gr. *βουνιον*; L. *bunium*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial plants; earth-nut, pig-nut, hawk-nut, &c. *Loudon.*

BÜNK, *n.* 1. A piece of timber crossing a sled, to sustain a heavy weight. [U. S.] *Bartlett.*
 2. A wooden box or case serving for a seat during the day, and for a bed at night. *N. A. Rev.*

BÜNK'ER, *n.* A seat in a window which also serves for a chest. [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*

BÜNN, *n.* [Scot. *bun*; Ir. *bonna*.] A kind of sweet bread; a cake. *Gay.*

BÜNN'IAN (bün'yan), *n.* An excrescence on the toe. — See BUNYON. *Rouss.*

BÜNN'NY, *n.* (Mining.) A large collection of ore without any vein leading into it or going out of it. *Wcale.*

BÜN'SING, *n.* (Zool.) A fetid animal found at the Cape of Good Hope. *Buchanan.*

BÜNT, *n.* (Naut.) The middle part, or cavity of a sail. *Harris.*

BÜNT, *v. n.* 1. To swell out, as a sail. *Johnson.*

2. To push with the head; to butt.

3. To run. [Local.] *Halliwel.*

4. To raise, to rear. [Local.] *Halliwel.*

BÜNT'ER, *n.* A woman who picks up rags in the street; a low, vulgar woman. *Goldsmith.*

BÜN'TINE, *n.* A thin woollen stuff used for ships' colors. — See BUNTING. *Wcale.*

BÜNT'ING, *n.* 1. A thin woollen stuff of which a ship's colors and signals are made. *Crabb.*

2. (Ornith.) A small bird of the order *Passeres* and sub-family *Emberizæ*. — See *EXBERIZINÆ*. *Gray.*

BÜNT'LINE, *n.* (Naut.) A rope used for hauling up the body of a sail. *Dana.*

BÜN'YON, (bün'yun), *n.* [Gr. *bouyōs*, a hill, a heap.] An enlargement and inflammation of the *bursa mucosa*, or membranous sac, on the inside of the ball of the great toe: — written also *bunion*. *Dunglison.*

BÜ-Ö-NÖ CÄR'DÖ, *n.* [It.] (Mus.) An instrument resembling a spinet. *Crabb.*

BUÖY (bwoy or boy) [bwoy, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm. C.*; boy, *P. E. Ja.*] "On board of a ship, where the word *buoy* is always occurring, it is called a *boy*; though the slow, correct pronunciation is *bwoy*." *Smart*, *n.* [Dut. *boei*; Ger. *boje*; Sp. *boya*; Fr. *bouée*.] (Naut.) A floating object, commonly a close, empty cask, or a block of wood, to indicate shoals, anchoring places, or the place of an anchor or other object beneath the water: — any light body used to support in the water another body, which would otherwise sink. *Brande.*

Life-buoy, a buoy to prevent persons from drowning. — To *stram* a *buoy*, to drop it into the water before letting go the anchor.

BUÖY, *v. a.* [i. BUOYED; pp. BUOYING, BUOYED.] To keep afloat; to bear up. *Woodward.*

BUÖY, *v. n.* To float. "Rising merit will buoy up at last." *Pope.*

BUÖY'AGE, *n.* A series of buoys or floating beacons, for the guidance of vessels into or out of port, &c. *Ogilvie.*

BUÖY'ANCE, *n.* Same as BUOYANCY. *Qu. Rev.*

BUÖY'AN-CY, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being buoyant, or of rising or floating in a liquid or aeriform fluid; lightness.

Thus useful is the air. All the winged tribes owe their flight and buoyancy to it.

2. Vivacity; as, "Buoyancy of spirits."

BUÖY'ANT (büy'ant), *a.* 1. Tending to rise or to float; light. "Buoyant on the flood." *Pope.*

2. Cheerful; hopeful; vivacious. "So full of buoyant spirit." *Thomson.*

BUÖY'ANT-LY, *ad.* In a buoyant manner.

BUÖY'-RÖPE (büy'röp), *n.* (Naut.) A rope to fasten the buoy to the anchor. *Ash.*

BÜ'PHA-GÄ, *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, an ox, and *phya*, to eat.] (Ornith.) A genus of African birds; the beef-eater or ox-eater; — so named from its feeding on the larvae of the gadfly bred in the skin of oxen, and other cattle. *Brande.*

BÜ'PHÄG'I-NÆ, *n.* (Ornith.) A sub-family of birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Sturnidæ*; beef-eaters. *Gray.*

BÜ'PRÉS'TI-DÄN, *n.* [Gr. *βουπρονος*, *βομπρονος*, a poisonous beetle; *βός*, a poisonous beetle; *βός*,



Buphaga Africana.

an ox, and *πρῶτω*, to cause to swell up.] (Ent.) A coleopterous insect of many species, some of which are of brilliant colors. *Kirby.*

BÜR, BÖUR, BÖR, *n.* [A. S. *bur*.] An inner chamber; a place of retirement. — See BOWER. *Milton.*

BÜR, *n.* [Fr. *bourre*, the down on herbs and fruits.] The prickly head of the burdock, chestnut, &c.: — written also *bur*. *Milton.*

† BÜR'AC, *n.* (Chem.) A general name used formerly for all kinds of salts. *Crabb.*

BÜR'BÖLT, *n.* A blunt, pointless arrow; bird-bolt. *Shak.*

BÜR'BOT, *n.* A fish full of prickles; the eel-pout; the *Gadus lota* of Linnaeus. *Yarrell.*



BÜR-DE-LÄIS' (bür-de-lä'), *n.* [Fr. *Bourdelaïs*.] A sort of grape. *Johnson.*

BÜR'DEN (bür'dn), *n.* [A. S. *byrden*, *byrthen*; Ger. *burde*; Dan. *byrde*.]

1. Something to be borne or carried; a load, or weight: — an encumbrance.

2. The quantity that a ship will carry; cargo; freight. "The bark Raleigh, of two hundred tons burden." *Oldys.*

3. Any thing grievous or wearisome. *Locke.*

4. [Fr. *bourdon*, a staff.] † A club. *Chaucer.* Written also *burthen*.

Syn. — *Burden* means the weight borne; *load*, the weight imposed. *Load* excites the active, *burden* the passive idea. *Be a burden; carry a load.* — See *FRIGHT*.

BÜR'DEN, *n.* [It. *bordone*; Fr. *bourdon*, the drone or bass in a musical instrument.] The verse repeated in a song, or the return of the theme at the end of each verse; the chorus. *Brande.*

BÜR'DEN (bür'dn), *v. a.* [i. BURDENED; pp. BURDENING, BURDENED.] To put a burden upon; to load.

With meats and drinks they had sufficed, Not burdened, nature. *Milton.*

BÜR'DEN-ER (bür'dn-er), *n.* One who burdens.

† BÜR'DEN-OÜS, *a.* Burdensome. *Milton.*

BÜR'DEN-SÖME (bür'dn-süm), *a.* Troublesome to be borne; grievous; oppressive; heavy. "By which [our prayers] the most burdensome duty will become light." *Rogers.*

Syn. — See *WEIGHTY*.

BÜR'DEN-SÖME-LY, *ad.* In a burdensome manner. *Dr. Allen.*

BÜR'DEN-SÖME-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being burdensome; weight; heaviness. *Johnson.*

BÜR'DÖCK, *n.* A genus of plants, with rough, bristly fruit; *Arctium*. "The burdock is . . . familiar to every schoolboy." *Louden.*

BÜR'DQÑ, *n.* [Fr. *bourdon*.] A pilgrim's staff. *Wcale.*

BÜ-REAU' (bü-rö or bü-rö) [bü-rö, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; bü-rö, *W. b.*; pl. Fr. *BUREAUX*; Eng. *BUREAUS* (bü-röz').] [Fr.]

1. A chest of drawers, with conveniences for writing.

2. A chest of drawers for clothes; a cabinet.

3. A place where the duties of an office are transacted; an office; a counting-house. *Brande.*

4. A department of government.

In most European countries, the highest departments of government have the name of *bureau*; as, "The bureau of the minister for foreign affairs." In England and the United States, the term is confined to subordinate departments.

BÜ-REAU'CRA-CY (bü-rö'kra-se), *n.* [Fr. *bureaucratie*.] A system by which the business of administration is carried on in departments each under the control of a chief, in contradistinction to those systems in which the officers of government have a coördinate authority. [Modern.] *Brande.*

BÜ-REAU'CRAT (bü-rö'krät), *n.* Same as BUREAUCRATIST. *Qu. Rev.*

BÜ-REAU-CRAT'IC, } *a.* Relating to bureau-
BÜ-REAU-CRAT'IC-AL, } cracy. *West. Rev.*

BÜ-REAU'CRA-TYST (bü-rö'kra-tyst), *n.* An advocate for, or supporter of, bureaucracy; a bureaucrat. *West. Rev.*

BÜR'ET, *n.* [Fr. *urette*, a cruet.] A drinking vessel. [R.] *Halliwel.*

BÜR'ETTE', *n.* [Fr. *a cruet*.] (Chem.) An instrument used for dividing a given portion of any liquid into 100 or 1000 equal parts. *Brande.*

BÜRG, *n.* See BOROCH, BURGH, and BURNOW.

BÜR'GAGE, *n.* [Fr. *bourgage*.] (Eng. Law.) A tenure proper to cities and towns, whereby men hold their lands or tenements of the king or other lord, for a certain yearly rent. *Cowell.*

BÜR'GALL, *n.* (Ich.) A small fish found on the eastern coast of the United States; conner; blue-perch; chogset; *Ctenolabrus caeruleus*. *Bartlett.*

BÜR-GA-MÖT', *n.* [Fr. *bergamotte*.]

1. A species of pear. *Johnson.*

2. A perfume. — See BERGAMOT. *Johnson.*

BÜR'GA-NÉT, *n.* [Fr. *bourguignotte*.] A kind of helmet; — written also *burgonet*. *Spenser.*

BÜR'GÉE, *n.* 1. A kind of small coal. *Simmonds.*

2. A distinguishing flag or pennant. *Simmonds.*

BURGEÖIS (bürzh'wä'), *n.* [Fr. *bourgeois*.] A citizen; a burgess. — See BOURGEOIS. *Addison.*

BUR-GEÖIS' (bür-jöis'), *n.* See BOURGEOIS.

BÜR'GEON, *v. n.* See BOURGEON. *Todd.*

BÜR'GEON (bür'jun), *n.* [Fr. *bourgeon*, a bud.] (Nort.) A knot or button put forth by the branch of a tree in the spring. *Chambers.*

BÜR'GESS, *n.* [Low L. *burgarius*; Fr. *bourgeois*, a citizen.]

1. A person legally admitted as a member of a municipal corporation; an inhabitant or freeman of a borough or town. *Spelman.*

2. A representative of a borough, or town, in the British Parliament. *Blackstone.*

3. A magistrate of a borough. *Blount.*

The term was formerly applied, in the sense of a representative of a corporate town, to a member of the lower branch of the legislature of Virginia, which was called the House of Burgesses, now the House of Delegates.

BÜR'GESS-SHIP, *n.* Quality of a burgess. *South.*

BÜRGH (bürg), *n.* [Gr. *πύργος*; L. *burgus*, a tower; A. S. *burh*, or *burg*, a city; *beorg*, a hill, a citadel; Gael. *burg*; Fr. *bourg*, a town.] A corporate town; a borough. "Several of these burghs send two burgesses." *Grant.*

BÜRGH'AL, *a.* Belonging to a burgh. *Ed. Rev.*

BÜRGH'BÖTE, *n.* [A. S. *burg*, a city, and *bote*, compensation, assistance.] (Eng. Law.) A contribution for the defence of a town. *Cowell.*

BÜRGH'ER (bür'ēr), *n.* [Ger. *bürger*.]

1. A member of a borough. *Knolles.*

2. (Ecc. Hist.) One of a body of seceders from the Church of Scotland, who separated in 1739, in consequence of a difference in regard to the lawfulness of taking the burgess oath. *Buch.*

BÜRGH'ER-SHIP, *n.* The privilege of a burgher.

BÜRGH'IST (bür'ist), *a.* Belonging, or relating, to a burgh. *P. Cyc.*

BÜRGHÖLD-ER, *n.* A tithing-man. — See BORS-HOLDER. *Harrison.*

BÜRGLAR, *n.* One guilty of burglary. *Blackstone.*

† BÜRGLAR-ER, *n.* A burglar. *Hudibras.*

BÜRGLÄ'RI-OÜS, *a.* Relating to burglary. "All of them burglarious entries." *Blackstone.*

BÜRGLÄ'RI-OÜS-LY, *ad.* With an intent to commit burglary. *Booth.*

BÜRGLÄ-RIST, *n.* A burglar. [R.] *Coleridge.*

BÜRGLÄ-RY, *n.* [L. *burgus*, a town, and *latrocinium*, robbery, or Fr. *bourg*, a town, and *larcin*, robbery; — its radical meaning being the robbery (or the breaking into, with a view to the robbery), of any fenced or enclosed place, as distinguished from the open country. *Burkill.*] (Law.) The crime of breaking open, and entering, the dwelling house of another, in the night, with intent to commit felony. *Brande.*

BÜRGMÄS-TER, *n.* See BURGMASER.

BURGMOTE, *n.* [A. S. *burg*, a city or town, and *mote*, an assembly, — a borough meeting.] (*Eng. Law.*) A borough court. *Burke.*

BURGO-MIS-TER, *n.* [Ger. *burgemeister*; Dut. *burgemeester*.] A magistrate or chief municipal officer of a Dutch or German city, — answering to the English mayor. *Brande.*

BURGO-NET, *n.* Same as **BURGANET**.

BUR-GÔÔ, *n.* A thick oatmeal gruel, or hulled oats boiled; — a dish made at sea. Written also *burgout*. *Mar. Dict.*

BUR'GRÄVE, *n.* [Ger. *burg*, a castle, and *graf*, an earl or a count.] An hereditary governor of a castle or a town. *Bale.*

BUR'GUN-DY, *n.* A French wine from Burgundy. "The mellow-tasted burgundy." *Thomson.*

BUR'GUN-DY-PITCH, *n.* The resinous juice of the *Abies communis*, or spruce-fir; — used in medicine as a stimulating plaster, and so named from its being used in the pitch, where it was first prepared. *Loudon.*

BUR'WARD, *n.* [A. S. *burh-weard*; *burh*, a castle, and *weard*, guardianship.] (*Eng.*) The custody or keeping of a castle. *Weale.*

† **BURH** (*buri*), *n.* [A. S. *burh*, a castle or tower.] A defence or protection; — used in composition. *Gibson.*

|| **BUR'IAL** (*bër'ri-al*) [*bër'ri-al*, *W. P. J. F. Sm. C.*; *bëi'ri-al*, *S. E. K.*; *büi'e-al*, *Ja.*], *n.* [A. S. *birgen* or *byrigels*, a burial-place.] Act of burying a dead body; interment; inhumation; sepulture.

In that she hath poured this ointment on my body, she did it for my burial. *Matt. xxvi. 12.*

Syn. — *Burial*, *interment*, *inhumation*, *sepulture*, and *entombment* are all in technical use, and are of deceased persons, when deposited, with religious ceremonies, in a consecrated or appropriate place, either in the earth or in a tomb. The term *burial*, however, is used in a more general sense than the other terms. Dogs are *buried*, not *interred*; human bodies are *buried*, *interred*, or *entombed*.

|| **BUR'IAL-GRÖUND** (*bër'ri-al*), *n.* A place for burial; a burial-place. *J. E. Ryland.*

|| **BUR'IAL-PLÄCE** (*bër'ri-al-pläs*), *n.* A place for burial; a burial-ground. *Warton.*

|| **BUR'IAL-SER'VICE** (*bër'ri-al-ser'vis*), *n.* Religious service at a funeral. *Boswell.*

|| **BUR'IER** (*bër'ri-er*), *n.* One who buries. "Till the buriers have buried it." *Ezek. xxxix. 15.*

BUR'IN, *n.* [Fr.] The tool of an engraver; a graver. *Johnson.*

BURKE, *v. a.* [*i.* **BURKED**; *pp.* **BURKING**, **BURKED**.]

1. To murder with a design to obtain a body for dissection. [A modern term, derived from the name of the murderer, an Irishman, who was hanged for this crime in 1829.] *Qu. Rev.*

Though the suffering of poor, helpless lodgers, afterwards to be used for dissection, cannot be regarded as a crime, if the nation had a share, or any share, in the wickedness of one or two, yet the world would be a better place if a wretch who long pursued this trade, and which has won its place in the language, will be a lasting memorial in all after times, unless, indeed, its origin should be forgotten, to how strange a crime this age of a boasted civilization could give birth. *French.*

2. To smother; to shelve; to get rid of by a side-wind. "To burke a parliamentary question." [Inelegant.] *Ogilvie.*

BURK'ER, *n.* One who burkes. *Ed. Rev.*

BURK'ISM, *n.* The practice of burking; murder. — See **BURKE**, *v. a.* *West. Rev.*

BURL, *v. a.* [Fr. *bourre*, flocks of wool, or the down on herbs and fruits. — See **BUR**.] [*i.* **BURLED**; *pp.* **BURLING**, **BURLED**.] To dress cloth as fullers do. *Johnson.*

BURL, *n.* A small knot or lump in thread. *Booth.*

BUR'LAÇE, *n.* A sort of grape. — See **BURNET**.

BUR'LAP, *n.* A coarse cloth for baling &c., made of hemp. *H. K. Oliver.*

BUR'LER, *n.* A dresser of cloth. *Dyer.*

BUR-LÈSQUE' (*bur-lèsk'*), *a.* [It. *burlesco*; *bur-lare*, to ridicule; *Fr.* *burlesque*.] Tending to excite laughter by contrast between the subject

and the manner of treating it; comic; sportive; jocular. *Addison.*

Syn. — See **LUDICROUS**.

BUR-LÈSQUE' (*bur-lèsk'*), *n.* A ludicrous representation or contrast; a composition tending to excite ridicule; ridicule; satire; irony.

Burlesque is of two kinds, the first represents mean persons in the accompaniments of heroes, the other describes great persons acting and speaking like the lowest among the people.

BUR-LÈSQUE' (*bur-lèsk'*), *v. a.* [*i.* **BURLESQUED**; *pp.* **BURLESQUING**; **BURLESQUED**.] To turn to ridicule; to ridicule. *Glanville.*

BUR-LÈSQUE', *v. n.* To use burlesque. [*R.*]

BUR-LÈS'QUER (*bur-lès'ker*), *n.* One who burlesques or ridicules. *Todd.*

† **BUR'LET**, *n.* A hood, or head-dress. *Elyot.*

BUR-LÈT'Y, *n.* [It.; *bur-lare*, to jest.] A comical or farcical opera. *Brande.*

BUR'LI-NÈSS, *n.* State of being burly. *Drayton.*

BURL'ING-IR-ON'S (*-i-urnz*), *n. pl.* A sort of pincers. *Crabb.*

BUR'LY, *a.* [Probably from *boorlike*. — Sir T. More writes *boorly* for *boorlike*.]

1. Great of stature, bulky; stout; lusty.

Burly and big, and studious of his ease. *Copeper.*

2. Replete; full. "Burly sacks and full-stuffed barns." *Drayton.*

3. Boisterous; loud.

So when a burly tempest rolls his pride. *Beaumont.*

BURN, *v. a.* [A. S. *byrnan*; Ger. *brennen*; Dut. *branden*.] [*i.* **BURNT** or **BURNED**; *pp.* **BURNING**, **BURNT** or **BURNED**.]

1. To consume with fire.

Though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing. *1 Cor. xiii. 3.*

2. To wound or injure with fire or heat; as, "To burn the finger"; "To burn food in cooking."

3. To affect with fire or heat in the processes of the arts; as, "To burn bricks"; "To burn limestone"; "To burn colors."

To burn one's fingers, to suffer injury or loss by a speculation. — To burn a bowl, (*Game of bowls*), to displace a bowl accidentally. *Ogilvie.*

BURN, *v. n.* 1. To be on fire.

The bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed. *Exod. ii. 2.*

2. To appear as if on fire; to shine; to sparkle. [*R.*]

The barge she sat in like a burnished throne *Shak.*

3. To feel passion, or emotion.

It is the way of men who burn with all *Thomson.*

4. To be in a state of destructive violence; to rage.

The groan still deepens, and the combat burns. *Pope.*

5. To be near finding what is concealed or unknown. [*Colloquial.*] *Hunter.*

BURN, *n.* A hurt caused by fire. *Boyle.*

Syn. — *Burns* are produced by heated solids, and scalds by heated fluids.

BURN, *n.* [Goth. *brunna*; A. S. *burne*.] A brook [Scotland.] *Douglas.*

BURN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be burnt. *Cotgrave.*

BURN'ER, *n.* 1. A person who burns any thing.

2. The part of a lamp that holds the wick.

3. (*Gas Fixtures*.) The tube through which illuminating gas is made to issue while burning.

BURN'ET, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of several species: — a British plant whose leaves are sometimes used as a food for sheep; *Poterium sanguisorba*. *Brande.*

BURN'ET-RÔSE, *n.* A Scotch rose. *Booth.*

BURN'ET-SAX'Y-FRÄGE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous plants; *Pimpinella*. *Loudon.*

BURN'ING, *n.* [A. S. *burning*.]

1. Act of consuming or affecting by fire.

2. Combustion; conflagration.

The kings . . . shall bewail her . . . when they shall see the smoke of her burning. *Rev. xviii. 9.*

3. State of inflammation.

The mind, of itself, can feel none of the burnings of a fever. *South.*

BURN'ING, *a.* 1. Flaming; fiery; glowing; ardent; hot. "Burning very furnace." *Dan. iii. 21.*

2. Vehement; powerful. *Shak.*

BURN'ING-GLÄSS, *n.* A glass so formed as to collect the sun's rays in a focus, and produce intense heat; a convex lens. *Francis.*

BUR'NISH, *v. a.* [It. *brunire*; Sp. & Fr. *brunir*.] [*i.* **BURNISHED**; *pp.* **BURNISHING**, **BURNISHED**.] To polish; to give a gloss to; as, "To burnish silver or steel."

BUR'NISH, *v. n.* 1. To grow bright or glossy; to be conspicuous. *Swift.*

2. To spread, or become rounded, as in growth.

Ere Juno burnished, or young Jove was grown. *Dryden.*

BUR'NISH, *n.* A gloss; lustre. *Crashaw.*

BUR'NISH-ER, *n.* 1. One who burnishes.

2. A burnishing tool. *Johnson.*

BUR'NISH-ING, *n.* The act of polishing, or giving a gloss. *Burke.*

BURNT, *i. & p.* from *burn*. See **BURN**.

BURNT, *p. a.* Consumed, or scorched, by fire.

BURNT-OF-FER-ING, *n.* Something offered and burnt on an altar by way of sacrifice. *Gen. viii. 20.*

BURRE, *n.* 1. The lobe or lap of the ear. *Johnson.*

2. A round knob of the horn next to a deer's head. *Craig.*

3. The sweetbread of a calf. [*Local.*] *Todd.*

4. A round iron ring used with cannon. *Crabb.*

5. A guttural or rough pronunciation of the letter *r*; as, "The Northumberland burr."

6. [A. S. *byrs*, a graving iron.] A triangular chisel for clearing the corners of mortises.

7. A small adder or a clinker. *Ogilvie.*

8. The prickly head of the chestnut, &c. — a budock. — See **BUR**. *Phillips.*

BUR'RAGE, *n.* A plant; borage. — See **BORAGE**.

BUR'RAS-PIPE, *n.* A utensil for holding corrosive substances, as vitriol, &c. *Crabb.*

BUR'REL, *n.* A sort of pear with a delicious soft pulp; — called also *red butter-pear*. *Phillips.*

BUR'REL-FLY, *n.* [Fr. *bourrelier*, to torment.] The ox-fly; the gad-fly; the breese. *Phillips.*

BUR'REL-SHÖT, *n.* A sort of case-shot. *Harris.*

BUR'ROCK, *n.* A small weir or dam for catching fish. *Phillips.*

BUR'RÖW (*bür'is*), *n.* [A. S. *beorh*, *beorg*, a refuge, a burrow.] A hole in the ground for rabbits, hares, and some other animals. — It is sometimes used for *borough*, and *barrow*.

BUR'RÖW, *v. n.* [*i.* **BURROWED**; *pp.* **BURROWING**, **BURROWED**.] To lodge in a hole in the ground. *Mortimer.*

BUR'ROW-DÜCK, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An aquatic bird; the shell-drake; the *Anas tadorna*. *Yarrell.*

BUR'ROW-ING, *p. a.* Living under ground.

BURRH'STÖNE, *n.* A cellular stone, consisting of pure silex; — used chiefly for making millstones. — See **BURRSTONE**. *Craig.*

BUR'RY, *a.* Having, or resembling, burs. *Loudon.*

BUR'SAR, *n.* [L. *bursarius*; Gael. *borsair*; Fr. *boursier*.]

1. A clerk or treasurer of a convent or college. *Brande.*

2. A student in an English university who is maintained by funds from endowments. *Brande.*

BUR'SAR-SHIP, *n.* The state or office of a bursar. *Hales.*

BUR'SA-RY, *n.* 1. The treasury of a college or a monastery.

2. An exhibition, endowment, or charitable foundation in a university. "Under the name of *bursaries*, fellowships, exhibitions, scholarships." *Brande.*

BUR-SA-TËL'Lä, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of naked, purse-shaped gasteropods. *Woodward.*

BÜRSCH, *n.*; pl. *BÜRSCHEN* [Ger.] A lad or youth; — especially a student at a German university. *Brande.*

BÜRSE, *n.* [Gael. *borsa*, a purse — Fr. *bourse*, a purse, an exchange.]

1. An exchange where merchants meet. "Merchants' *burses*." — See *Bourse*. *Burton*.

2. A fund or foundation for the maintenance of poor scholars. [France.] *Boiste*.

BURST, *v. n.* [A. S. *berstan*; Dut. & Ger. *bersten*.] [*i. BURST*; *pp. BURSTING*, *BURST* (+ *BURSTEN*).]

1. To break suddenly; to be rent asunder by internal force; to break or fly open. Thy presses shall *burst* out with new wine. *Prov* iii. 10.

2. To spring from, or break away. "You *burst* from my arms." *Pope*.

3. To come suddenly; to explode. If the worlds In worlds enclosed should on his senses *burst*. *Thomson*.

4. To begin an action violently or suddenly. "She *burst* into tears." *Arbutnot*.

Syn. — See *BREAK*.

BURST, *v. a.* To break open suddenly. Else the new wine will *burst* the bottles. *Luke* v. 37.

BURST, *p. a.* 1. Rent asunder. 2. Diseased with a rupture or hernia. *Craig*.

BURST, *n.* 1. A sudden disruption; an explosion. Such sheets of fire, such *burst* of horrid thunder. *Shak*.

2. A rupture; a hernia.

† **BURST'EN** (*bur'stn*), *p.* from *burst*. *Beau* & *Fl*.

† **BURST'EN-NESS**, *n.* A rupture. *Sherwood*.

BURST'ER, *n.* One that bursts. *Cotgrave*.

BURST'WORT (*-wurt*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant formerly considered efficacious in the cure of hernia; rupture-wort; *Herniaria glabra*. *Dunglison*.

BURT, *n.* A flat fish of the turbot kind. *Phillips*.

BUR'THEN (*bur'thn*), *n.* [A. S. *byrthen*, *byrden*.] Something to be borne. "The rest the *burthen* bear." — See *BURDEN*. *Drayton*.

BUR'THEN (*bur'thn*), *v. a.* To load. — See *BURDEN*.

† **BUR'THEN-OÜS** (*bur'thn-üs*), *a.* Burdensome. "The very *burthenous* earth." *Drayton*.

BUR'THEN-SÖME, *a.* Burdensome. *Burke*.

BUR'TON (*bur'tn*), *n.* (*Naut.*) A small tackle formed of two or more blocks or pulleys, rove in a particular manner. *Dana*.

BUR'TON-ÄLE, *n.* A kind of ale which contains about 8½ per cent. of alcohol. *Brewer*.

|| **BUR'Y** (*bur're*) [*bur're*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. R. C.*; *bur're*, *Ja.*], *v. a.* [A. S. *birgan*, or *birian*; Ger. *bergen*.]

1. To put into a grave; to inter with funeral rites; to inhumate as a dead body. I come to *bury* Caesar, not to praise him. *Shak*.

2. To cover with a mass of earth, water, or other matter. I'll break my staff, *Bury* it certain fathoms in the north. And all the clouds, that lowered upon our house, In the deep bosom of the ocean *bury*. *Shak*.

3. To hide; to conceal; as, "To *bury* one's self in seclusion." To *bury* the hatchet, to make peace.

Syn. — See *BURIAL*.

† **BUR'Y** (*bur're*), *n.* [A. S. *burh*, a castle, a town; *bur*, a cottage.] A manor or manor-house; a dwelling-place: — the same word, originally, as *borough*, *burgh*, or *burrow*, and to be met with in old authors with the same meaning. It is still retained as a termination in the names of many places; as, "St. Edmonds*bury*"; "Al-derman*bury*," &c. *Phillips*.

BÜ'RY (*bü're*), *n.* [Fr. *beurré*.] A delicate pear, of several varieties. *Cotgrave*.

|| **BUR'Y-ING**, *n.* Burial. "Against the day of my *burying* hath she kept this." *John* xii. 7.

|| **BUR'Y-ING-GRÖUND**, *n.* A place for interring the dead; a burial-ground. *Booth*.

|| **BUR'Y-ING-PLÄCE** (*bur'-l*), *n.* A place for sepulture; a grave-yard; a cemetery. "The *burying-place* of Manoa." *Judges* xvi. 31.

BÜSH, *n.* [Dan. *busk*; Sw. *buske*; Ger. *busch*. — It. *bosco*; Sp. *bosque*; Fr. *bois*, a wood.]

1. † A place abounding in trees or shrubs; a thicket. The angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a *bush*. *Ezod* iii. 2.

2. A thick shrub; a young tree.

Each common *bush* shall Syrian roses wear. *Dryden*.

3. The sign of a tavern in England; — formerly an ivy-bush. "Good wine draws customers without any help of an ivy-bush." *Cotgrave*. Hence the proverb, "Good wine needs no *bush*." — It was sometimes applied to the tavern itself. "Twenty to one you find him at the *bush*." *Beau* & *Fl*.

4. (*Hunting*.) The tail of a fox. *Coles*.

5. (*Mech.*) [Fr. *bouche*, mouth.] The hollow box or tube of metal which is fitted into the centre of a wheel to take the bearing of an axle or journal. *Francis*.

Syn. — A *tree* is a large plant which rises with a single stem; — *bushes* and *shrubs* form underwood or brushwood growing among trees. *Shrub* implies the habitual form of growth, as the rose is a *shrub*; *bush*, the accidental form, for a *bush* may grow into a tree.

BÜSH, *v. n.* To grow thick, as a bush. "The roses *bushing*." *Milton*. "Bushing elders." *Pope*.

BÜSH'BÜK, *n.* (*Zool.*) See *BOSBOK*.

BÜSH'-CRÉEP-ER, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the sub-family *Mniotiltinae*. *Gray*.

BÜSH'EL, *n.* [Low L. *busellus*; Old Fr. *buschel*; Fr. *bousseau*. — W. *puysel*; Gael. & Ir. *buiseah*.]

1. A dry measure containing four pecks, eight gallons, or thirty-two quarts. *Davies*.

2. A bushel measure or vessel. "Neither do men light a candle and put it under a *bushel*." *Matt* v. 15.

3. A large quantity. *Dryden*.

BÜSH'EL-AGE, *n.* Duty payable on goods by the bushel. [Eng.] *Todd*.

BÜSH'EL-LER, *n.* One who repairs garments for tailors. [Local, U. S.] *Dr. Gilman*.

BÜSH'ET, *n.* A wood. — See *BUSKET*. *Ray*.

BÜSH'-HÄR-RÖW, *n.* A harrow made of bushes. *Weale*.

BÜSH'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being bushy.

BÜSH'ING, *n.* (*Mech.*) The operation of fitting a lining of metal in an orifice in which an axis or journal turns. *Ogilvie*.

BÜSH'MAN, [*Dut. boschman*.] 1. A woodsman. 2. *pl.* [*Dut. bosjesmannen*, men of the woods.] A kind of roaming savages in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope; Bosjesmans. *Brande*.

† **BÜSH'MENT**, *n.* A thicket. *Raleigh*.

BÜSH'-MÜT-AL, *n.* A composition of copper and tin, so: joined, bearing a shell, &c. *Ogilvie*.

BÜSH'-QUÄIL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Gallinae* and sub-family *Turnicinae*. *Gray*.

BÜSH'-RÄN-GER, *n.* One who ranges among the bushes; — applied to convicts or criminals who escape and live in the woods.

BÜSH'-SHRIKE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Passeres* and sub-family *Thamnophilinae*. *Gray*.

BÜSH'WHÄCK-ER, *n.* A backwoodsman. [U. S.]

BÜSH'Y, *a.* 1. Full of bushes. "The *bushy* plain." *Dryden*.

2. Thick, like a bush. *Addison*.

BÜSH'-LESS (*büz'e-läs*), *a.* Without business; unemployed; at leisure. *Shak*.

BÜSH'-LY (*büz'e-lē*), *ad.* In a busy manner.

BUSINESS (*büz'nēs*), *n.* [From *busy*. — A. S. *bi-seg*; Fr. *besogne*, business.]

1. That which makes one busy, or that which one does for a livelihood; calling; employment; occupation; vocation. To men addicted to delights, *business* is an interruption; to such as are cold to delights, *business* is an entertainment. *Steele*.

2. Trade; commerce; traffic; as, "The prospects of *business* are encouraging."

3. Something to be transacted; concern; matter; affair. A man who cannot mind his own *business* is not to be trusted with the king's. *Samille*.

They were far from the Zidonians, and had no *business* with any man. *Judges* xviii. 7.

Syn. — *Business*, *occupation*, *calling*, and *vocation* are all used to denote what a person does in order to procure a living, or what is his regular employment. *Engagement* is an occasional employment; *vocation*, some *business* that requires attention, or which calls

one off from a regular employment. Let every one attend to his *business*, and be industrious in his *occupation*, *calling*, or *vocation*, faithful to his *engagements*, and perform the duties of his *office* or *profession*. — The *profession* of a clergyman, a lawyer, physician, or surgeon; the *trade* of a carpenter; the *office* or *duty* of a magistrate. A serious *business*, a momentous concern; an important matter; an interesting affair. — See *AFFAIR*, *MATTER*, *OCCUPATION*, *OFFICE*.

BUSINESS-LIKE (*büz'nēs-lik*), *a.* Done well; practical. *Ed. Rev*.

BÜSK, *n.* 1. [Fr. *busc*.] A piece of steel or whalebone, worn by women to keep the dress of the body firm to the shape.

2. [Dan. *busk*.] † A bush. *Darison*.

3. A sort of linen cloth. [Local.] *Hallwell*.

† **BÜSK**, *v. a.* To make ready; to dress. *Fairfax*.

BÜSK'ED, *p. a.* Furnished with a busk. *Pollok*.

BÜSK'ET, *n.* [It. *boschetto*; Old Fr. *boschet*.]

1. A sprig or small bush. *Spenser*.

2. A small compartment in a garden formed of trees, shrubs, &c. [R.] *Miller*.

BÜS'KIN, *n.* [Probably *bootikin*, a little boot. *Brand*. — Dut. *broosken*.]

1. A kind of half boot. "A shepherd strutting in his country *buskins*." *Dryden*.

2. A shoe with a high sole, worn by the ancient actors of tragedy, as the sock was worn by the comedians.

The *buskin* was a kind of shoe, sometimes elevated at the heel, and sometimes at the toe, and sometimes at both ends.

Great Fletcher never trends in *buskins* here, Nor tragedier Jonson darts in *socks* appear. *Dryden*.

3. Tragedy, or the tragic drama. *Brand*.

BÜS'KINED (*büs'kind*), *a.* 1. Dressed in buskins. "Buskined virgins." *Pope*.

2. Tragic. "Buskined measures." *Gray*.

BÜS'KY, *a.* Woody; shaded with woods; bosky. "Yon *busky* hill." — See *BOSKY*. *Shak*.

BÜSS, *v. a.* [Sp. *besar*; Fr. *baiser*.] To kiss. [An old word, grown vulgar.] *Shak*.

BÜSS, *n.* 1. [W., Gael., & Ir. *bus*, mouth, lip, kiss; Ger. *buise*. — Low L. *bussa*; Sp. *buz*.] A kiss. "Flattering *busses*." *Shak*. "Smacking *buss*." *Pope*.

2. [Ger. *büse*; Dut. *buis*.] A small vessel or boat for the herring fishery. *Temple*.

BÜST, *n.* [L. *bustum*, a burned body; *busto*, *bustus*, to burn; It. & Sp. *busto*; Fr. *buste*.]

1. (*Sculpt.*) The representation of the upper part of the human body, including the head, neck, shoulders, breast, and arms, truncated above the elbow. *Fairholt*.

2. The corresponding part of the real figure.

BÜS'TAM-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral composed of silica, manganese, and lime. *Dana*.

BÜS'TARD, *n.* [Fr. *bistarde*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of the genus *Otis* of Linnaeus; a sort of wild turkey, inhabiting open plains, and found in Europe, Asia, and Africa. — See *OTIDINÆ*. *Van Der Hoeven*.

BÜS'TER, *n.* Any thing very large; — a spree. [Vulgar.] *Bartlett*.

BÜS'TLE (*büs'sl*), *v. n.*

[Perhaps, says *Johnson*, from *busy*, or from *brusle*; A. S. *brastlian*, to brusle.] [*i. BÜSTLED*; *pp. BÜSTLING*, *BÜSTLED*.] To be busy with quickness of motion; to be in a confused hurry; to stir about.

Come, *brusle*, *brusle*; — caparison my horse. *Shak*.

BÜS'TLE, *v. a.* To confuse. [R.] *Wilberforce*.

BÜS'TLE (*büs'sl*), *n.* 1. Great stir; tumultuous hurry. "A great *bustle* and disturbance." *South*.

2. A stuffed pad worn by ladies on the back to give prominence to the skirt; — called also a *bishop*.

BÜS'TLER (*büs'tler*), *n.* One who bustles; an active, stirring person. *Cowper*.

BÜS'TO, *n.* [It.] A statue; a bust. "These venerable *bustos*." — See *BUST*. *Swift*.



BUS'Y (biz'ze), *a.* [A. S. *biseġ*, *byseġ*, *bisgunġ*, business; Dut. *bezig*, busy.]

1. Occupied in business; employed with diligence; actively engaged; as, "To be *busy* in one's profession or calling."

2. Constantly in motion; brisk; stirring; active; as, "A *busy* bee."

3. Bustling; officious; meddling; troublesome. "Meddling monkey or *busy* ape." *Shak.*

Syn.—See **ACTIVE**.

BUS'Y (biz'ze), *v. a.* [A. S. *bysgian*.] [*i.* **BUSIED**; *pp.* **BUSYING**, **BUSIED**.] To make busy; to employ;—used chiefly with the reflective pronoun.

Syn.—See **EMPLOY**.

BUS'Y-BÖD-Y (biz'ze-), *n.* A meddling person.

BÛT, *conj.* [A. S. *butan*, but, unless, except;—the imperative, according to *Tooke*, of *botan*, to boot, or to add. *Basowith*, however, does not give this word *botan* in his Dictionary; and *Jamieson* says there is no such A. S. *v.*]

1. On the other hand, or on the contrary;—noting contrast or opposition.

The memory of the just is blessed; *but* the name of the wicked shall rot. *Prov. x. 7.*

2. Yet; still; however; nevertheless.

Now abideth faith, hope, charity—these three; *but* the greatest of these is charity. *1 Cor. xiii. 13.*

3. Except that; if it were not that; if it be not that; unless.

I have done more than that which all my heart, with all my strength, with all my mind, with all my might, I have done. *Shak.*

4. Otherwise than that; that;—now commonly expressed by the phrase *but that*.

It cannot be *but* Nature hath some director of infinite power to guide her in all her ways. *Hooker.*

I do not doubt but I have been to blame. *Dryden.*

Lexicographers and grammarians differ much in relation to *but*. Mr. Todd remarks, "Dr. Johnson considers *but* only a conjunction, whereas it is, in fact, a conjunction, proposition, adverb, and interjection."—Mr. Smart says, "It is not always a conjunction: it is a preposition where we say, 'I saw no one *but* him.' Yet we may, by an ellipsis, still explain it as a conjunction: 'I saw no one, *but* [I saw] him'; or, by another ellipsis, as an adverb: 'I saw no one, [I saw] *but* him,' that is, 'only him.' The simplest explanation, or that which dispenses with the ellipses, is the best."

Syn.—*But*, however, yet, still, notwithstanding, nevertheless. *But*, like its corresponding conjunctions in French, Italian, and Greek, has two distinct meanings—one in a certain sense conjunctive, and the other disjunctive. The one would be expressed at full length by *but yet*, the other by *but on the contrary*. For instance, "This is not summer, *but* it is almost as warm," would express the first; and, "This is not summer, *but* winter," the second. Horne Tooke was so struck with the difference of these two meanings of *but*, that he referred the word to two separate roots, one being *boot* (besides), the other *be-out* (left out). Ingenious as this theory is, it is hardly tenable; for not only in French and Italian, but even in Greek, there is but one conjunction to express these two different meanings. In German, Spanish, and Latin, we find a conjunction for each of these two meanings; the German *aber*, the Spanish *pero*, and the Latin *autem*, answering to *but yet*; and *sedem*, *sino*, and *sed*, to *but on the contrary*.

The other words in the group, all correspond to the first of these two meanings, *but yet*. The weakest of them all in disjunctive power is *however*, which seems rather to waive the question than to qualify or alter it. "This, *however*, is not essential," differs in force from, "But this is not essential"; the latter rather implying that it might be thought essential.

Yet is stronger than *but*, and still even stronger again, as it indicates an exception to what has been said before. It seems an abbreviation of *not removed*. "All you say is true; *still* I think,"—this implies that full weight is given to the opponent's arguments, but that they do not remove the difficulty in the mind of the objector. *Notwithstanding* and *nevertheless* are again stronger than *still*. *Nevertheless* is the strongest of all. *Whately's Synonyms*.—See **HOWEVER**.

BÛT, *prep.* [A. S. *butan*, without. *Tooke* suggests that it is formed from the imperative of *beon*, to be, and *utan*, out.] Excepting; except; as, "All *but* one were lost."

The *bow stood on the burning deck*,
Where *but* the *flames* of *fire* were *red*. *Hemans.*

BÛT, *ad.* Only; no more than.

Born *but* to die, and reasoning *but* to err. *Pope.*

BÛT, *n.* [Celt. *but*; Fr. *bout*, end, extremity.]

1. The end of any thing;—especially the larger end.—See **BÛT-END**.

2. A boundary; a bound. *Holder.*

3. (*Ship-building*.) The end of a plank joining another on the outside of a ship.—See **BÛT**. *Harris.*

4. (*Mech.*) The square end of a connecting-rod or other link, to which the bush-bearing is attached by a strap. *Ogilvie.*

5. [Scottish.] The outer apartment of a house consisting of only two apartments. *Dunbar.*

BÛT, *v. n.* [Fr. *buter*, to prop.] [*i.* **BUTTED**; *pp.* **BUTTING**, **BUTTED**.] To touch at one end; to abut. *Cotgrave.*

BÛTCH'ER, *n.* [Fr. *boucher*.] 1. One who kills animals in order to preserve, or sell, their flesh.

2. One who delights in slaughter. "Conquerors, the great *butchers* of mankind." *Locke.*

BÛTCH'ER, *v. a.* [*i.* **BUTCHERED**; *pp.* **BUTCHERING**, **BUTCHERED**.]

1. To kill and dress for food, as animals.

2. To slaughter or kill with cruelty.

Teaching stern murder how to *butcher* thee. *Shak.*

BÛTCH'ER-BIRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A dextrostrous bird of the genus *Passeres* and family *Laniidae*; a kind of shrike;—so named from its habit of suspending its prey upon thorns to be devoured at leisure. *Gray.*

BÛTCH'ER-ING, *n.* The employment of a butcher.

BÛTCH'ER-LI-NÈSS, *n.* A brutal or savage manner. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

BÛTCH'ER-LY, *a.* Cruel; bloody. *Ascham.*

BÛTCH'ER-RÖW, *n.* A place where butchers sell their meat; a row of shambles. *Whitlock.*

BÛTCH'ER'S-BRÖÖM, *n.* An evergreen under-shrub; *Ruscus aculeatus*;—formerly used by butchers for sweeping their blocks. *Loudon.*

BÛTCH'ER'S-MÈAT, or **BÛTCH'ER-MÈAT**, *n.* The flesh of animals, slaughtered for the table.

BÛTCH'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The trade of a butcher.
2. The place where animals are killed. "This house is but a *butchery*." *Shak.*

3. Murder; massacre; carnage.

Whom goals, and blood, and *butchery* delight. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See **CARNAGE**.

BÛT'-END, *n.* The blunt end of any thing. "The *but-ends* of their muskets." *Clarendon.*

BÛ'TE-Ö, *n.* [*L.*] (*Ornith.*) A sub-genus of accipitrine birds; the buzzard. *Brande.*

BÛ'TE-O-NI-NÈE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Accipitres* and family *Falconidae*; buzzards. *Gray.*

Buteo vulgaris.

BÛT'-HINGE, *n.* A kind of hinge employed in hanging doors, shutters, &c. *Weale.*

BÛT'LER, *n.* [Fr. *bouteillier*; *bouteille*, a bottle.] A servant who has the care of wine and other liquors, and of supplies for the table. "*Butlers* forget to bring up their beer." *Swift.*

BÛT'LER-AGE, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law*.) A duty of 2s. a tun on wine imported by merchant strangers,—paid to the king's butler. *Whishaw.*

BÛT'LER-ÈSS, *n.* A female butler. *Chapman.*

BÛT'LER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a butler. "He restored the chief butler unto his *butlership* again." *Gen. xl. 21.*

BÛT'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *aboutissement*.] A support on which the foot of an arch stands; an abutment. "The *butments* of said arch." *Wotton.*

+BÛT'SHÄFT (12), *n.* An arrow. "The blind boy's *butshaft*." *Shak.*

BÛTT, *n.* 1. [Fr. *but*.] A mark to be shot at; object of aim.

Here is my journey's end, here is my *butt*
And very sea-mark of my utmost sail. *Shak.*

2. A person who is the object of jests; as, "He was the *butt* of the company."

3. [Fr. *botta*, a thrust.] A blow given by a horned animal. *Johnson.*

4. A stroke or blow given in fencing. *Prior.*

5. [A. S. *butte*; It. *botte*.] A large vessel or cask;—a beer-measure of 108 gallons; a wine-measure of 120 gallons. "A *butt* of sack." *Shak.*

6. [Fr. *butte*.] A short angular ridge of land.

7. [Fr. *bout*.] The end of a plank where it unites with the end of another:—written also *but*. *Dana.*

BÛTT, *v. a.* [It. *buttare*; Sp. *botar*, to thrust; Fr. *botte*, a thrust.] [*i.* **BUTTED**; *pp.* **BUTTING**, **BUTTED**.] To strike with the head or horns. "The beast . . . *butts* me away." *Shak.*

BÛTT, *v. n.* To strike with the head or horns. "A ram will *butt* with his head, though he be brought up tame." *Ray.*

BÛTTE, *n.* [Fr.] A high bank or mound; an abrupt hill; a conspicuous landmark. *Simpson.*

BÛT'TER, *n.* [Gr. *Botrupos*; L. *butyrum*; A. S. *buter*; Dut. *boter*; Ger. *butter*; It. *butirro*; Fr. *beurre*.]

1. The oily part of milk; an unctuous substance obtained by churning cream.

2. Any substance resembling butter.

Butter of antimony, sesquichloride of antimony.—*Butter* of arsenic, chloride of arsenic.—*Butter* of bismuth, chloride of bismuth.—*Butter* of cacao, an oily concrete matter obtained from the chocolate nut;—used in pomatums.—*Butter* of tin, perchloride of tin.—*Butter* of wax, the oily part of wax obtained by distillation.—*Butter* of zinc, chloride of zinc.

BÛT'TER, *v. a.* [*i.* **BUTTERED**; *pp.* **BUTTERING**, **BUTTERED**.] To spread with butter. "Words *buttered* with promises." *L'Estrange.*

BÛT'TER-BIRD, *n.* The rice-bunting;—so called in Jamaica. *Ogilvie.*

BÛT'TER-BÛMP, *n.* A name of the bitter; bottle-bump. *Johnson.*

BÛT'TER-BÛR, *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial medicinal plant, having large leaves; pestilent-wort; *Tussilago petasites*. *Loudon.*

BÛT'TER-CÛP, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name applied to some species of *Ranunculus*, or crow-foot, as the *Ranunculus bulbosus* and *Ranunculus acris*; butter-flower; king's-cup; gold-cup. *Loudon.*

BÛT'TER-FLÖW-ER, *n.* A buttercup. *Gay.*

BÛT'TER-FLÛY, *n.* [A. S. *buttor-fleoge*, or *butter-flege*.] A beautiful winged insect, of many species, belonging to the family *Papilionidae*;—so named from the yellow species, or from its appearing in the butter season. *Brande.*

Butterfly valve, (*Mech.*) a double clack-valve, or a valve consisting of two parts united by a hinge in the centre, and opening in opposite directions, either over one round hole, or over two holes of a semicircular shape.

BÛT'TER-IS, *n.* (*Ferriery*.) An instrument for paring a horse's hoof; buttrice. *Weale.*

BÛT'TER-MILK, *n.* The milk which remains after the butter is extracted. *Arbutnot.*

BÛT'TER-NÛT, *n.* An American tree and its fruit; *Juglans cinerea*;—called also the *oilnut* and *white-walnut*. *Loudon.*

BÛT'TER-PRINT, *n.* A piece of carved wood or a stamp to mark butter with. *Locke.*

BÛT'TER-STÄMP, *n.* Butter-print. *Craig.*

BÛT'TER-TÖÖTH, *n.* One of the broad front teeth. *Johnson.*

BÛT'TER-TRÈE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant found in Africa and India, whose seeds yield concrete oil like butter; *Bassia butyracea*. *Loudon.*

BÛT'TER-WIFE, *n.* A woman who prepares or sells butter. *Ld. Herbert.*

BÛT'TER-WO-MAN (-wâm-an), *n.* A woman who sells butter; a butter-wife. *Shak.*

BÛT'TER-WÖRT (-wür), *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial aquatic plant; *Pinguicula vulgaris*. *Loudon.*

BÛT'TER-Y, *a.* Having the quality, or appearance, of butter. "*Buttery* oil." *Floyer.*

BÛT'TER-Y, *n.* 1. A room where butter, milk, and other provisions are kept; a pantry. *Shak.*

2. A room in some colleges where provisions and refreshments are kept for students.

BÜTT'-HINGE, *n.* A hinge employed in hanging doors, shutters, &c. — See **BUT-HINGE**. *Ogilvie.*

BÜT'TING, *n.* A boundary of land. *Booth.*

BÜT'TING-JOINT, *n.* (*Carp.*) A joint between two pieces of wood, of which the surface in one is parallel to the fibres, and in the other perpendicular or oblique to them, like the joints which the struts and braces form with the truss-posts. *Buchanan.*

BÜT'TOCK, *n.* [Of uncertain etymology. — *Dut. bout*; *Fr. bout*, the end.]

1. The rump. *Shak.*

2. (*Naut.*) The convexity of a ship, behind, under the stern. *Mar. Dict.*

BÜT'TON (*büt'tn*), *n.* [*It. bottone*; *Sp. boton*; *Fr. bouton*. — *W. botum*.]

1. A catch of metal or other substance, by which dress is fastened. "Pray you undo this button." *Shak.*

2. A knob; a little ball.

We fastened to the marble certain wires and a button. *Doyle.*

3. The bud of a plant.

Time is the bud of life. *Shak.*

4. (*Carp.*) A flat piece of wood or metal turning on a screw to fasten doors. *Craig.*

5. (*Chem.*) A round mass of liquid metal left at the bottom of a crucible after fusion. *Brande.*

6. (*Zool.*) The sea-urchin. *Ainsworth.*

BÜT'TON, *v. a.* [*i. BUTTONED*; *pp. BUTTONING*, *BUTTONED*.]

1. To fasten with buttons; as, "To button a coat."

2. † To dress; to clothe. *Shak.*

BÜT'TON-BÜSH, *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub that bears flower-balls resembling the balls of the button-wood. *Bigelow.*

BÜT'TON-FLÖW-ER, *n.* (*Bot.*) A beautiful tropical bush with long spikes of brilliant yellow flowers, and serrated shining leaves; *Gomphila*. *Loudon.*

BÜT'TON-HÖLD-ER, *n.* One who holds another by the button; a bore. *Roget.*

BÜT'TON-HÖLE (*büt'tn-höl*), *n.* A loop or hole to admit a button. *Shak.*

BÜT'TON-MÄK-ER, *n.* One who makes buttons.

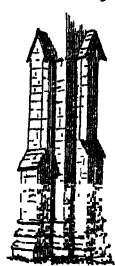
BÜT'TON-TRÉE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tropical tree with alternate entire leaves and small heads of yellowish flowers; *Conocarpus*. *Loudon.*

BÜT'TON-WÉED, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; *Spermacoce*. *Loudon.*

BÜT'TON-WOOD (*büt'tn-wód*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A large North-American tree, so named from the rough balls which it produces; *Platanus occidentalis*; — called also the *plane-tree* and *sycamore*. *Gray.*

BÜT'TRESS, *n.* [*Fr. aboutir*, to about upon.] (*Arch.*) A mass of brick-work, or masonry, built to resist the horizontal thrusts of another mass or structure; a shore; a prop; a support.

Syn. — A buttress is a permanent structure which abuts against another structure to strengthen it; a prop is a perpendicular support; and a shore a support placed obliquely against any thing to hold it up for only a short time.



BÜT'TRESS, *v. a.* [*i. BUTTRESSED*; *pp. BUTTRESSING*, *BUTTRESSED*.] To abut against; to prop; to support. "Buttress up the wall." *Dryden.*

BÜT'TRICE, *n.* (*Farriery*) A tool for paring the hoofs of horses. — See **BUTTERIS**. *Hallivell.*

† **BÜT'WINK**, *n.* The name of a bird. *Bailey.*

BÜ-TY-RÄ'CEOUS (*bü-te-rä'shus*) [*bü-te-rä'shus*, *F. Sm. R.*; *büt-é-rä'shus*, *P. K. C. Wb.*], *a.* [*L. butyrum*, butter.] Having the qualities of butter; buttery. *Floyer.*

BÜ-TYR-ATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed from butyric acid and a base. *P. Cyc.*

BÜ-TYR'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to butter; — noting a clear oily acid, of a disagreeable odor, contained in rancid butter, and composed of water, carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen. *Graham.*

BÜ-TYR-INE, *n.* (*Chem.*) An oleaginous matter found in butter. *P. Cyc.*

BÜ-TY-RITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. *Dana.*

BÜ-TY-ROUS [*bü-te-rüs*, *Sm. R.*; *büt-é-rüs*, *P. K. Wb.*], *a.* [*L. butyrum*, butter.] Having the properties of butter. [*n.*] *Floyer.*

BÜX'E-ÖUS, *a.* Relating to the box-tree. *Smart.*

BÜX'É-NA, } *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkali ob-
tained from the box-tree; — (*Buxus sempervirens*.) *P. Cyc.*

BÜX'OM (*bük'sum*), *a.* [*A. S. bocsum*, flexible; *boga*, a bough, and *sum*, some; *Frs. bocsum*; *Ger. beugsam*; in Old Eng. *boughsome*, easily bent to one's will.]

1. † Obedient; compliant.

Thinking to make them tasteful and *buxom* to his government. *Spenser.*

Then with quick fan

Winnows the *buxom* air. *Milton.*

2. Gay; lively; brisk; sprightly.

Filled her with a daughter fair,

So *buxom*, blithe, and debonaire. *Milton.*

3. Wanton; jolly; amorous. "The *buxom*

god [Bacchus]." *Dryden.*

Almighty Jove descended, and was

Spelt by early English writers *buxsome*. *Trench.*

BÜX'OM-LY, *ad.* 1. † Dutifully; obediently.

"With humble heart full *buxomly*." *Chaucer.*

2. Wantonly; amorously. *Johnson.*

BÜX'OM-NESS, *n.* [*A. S. bocsumnesse*, pliant-ness.] The quality of being *buxom*.

"Pliability or bowsomeness, to wit, humbly stooping or bowing down, in sign of obedience. Chaucer writes it *buxomness*." *Vernegian.*

BÜX'US, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. πύξος*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the box-tree. *Loudon.*

BUÿ (*bi*), *v. a.* [*Goth. bugian*; *A. S. bycgan*.] [*i. BOUGHT*; *pp. BUYING*, *BOUGHT*.]

1. To obtain by paying a price or equivalent in money; to purchase; to bargain for.

And Joseph's ten brethren went down to *buy* corn in Egypt. *Gen. xli. 3.*

2. To procure as a consequence of something.

I have bought

Golden opinions from all sorts of people. *Shak.*

Syn. — *Buy* and *purchase* are nearly synonymous; but *buy* is the more familiar and simple word, *purchase* the more formal and refined. *Buy* necessities; *purchase* luxuries; *bargain* for an estate, *cheapen* goods.

BUÿ (*bi*), *v. n.* To treat about a purchase. "I will *buy* with you, sell with you." *Shak.*

BUÿ'ER (*bi'er*), *n.* One who buys; a purchaser.

† **BÜZ**, *interj.* Noting contempt. *Shak.*

BÜZE, *n.* [*Fr. buse*.] A wooden or leaden pipe to convey air into mines. *Crabb.*

BÜZZ, *v. n.* [*Teut. bizzen*, to growl; *It. buzzicare*, to whisper.] [*i. BUZZEN*; *pp. BUZZING*, *BUZZED*.]

1. To make a humming sound, as bees and other insects; to hum.

A swarm of drones that *buzzed* about your head. *Pope.*

2. To make a sound like that made by bees; to whisper. "The *buzzing* multitude." *Shak.*

BÜZZ, *v. a.* To whisper; to spread secretly.

I will *buzz* abroad such prophecies,

That Edward shall be fearful of his life. *Shak.*

BÜZZ, *n.* 1. The humming noise made by a bee or other insect; a hum.

2. A whisper; a murmur. "I found the whole room in a *buzz* of politics." *Addison.*

BÜZZ'ARD, *n.* [*Fr. busard*; *Ger. buszard*.]

1. (*Ornith.*) A sluggish bird of the order *Accipitres*, family *Falconidae*, and sub-family *Buteoninae*. — See **BUTEONINÆ**. *Gray.*

2. A blockhead; a dunce. *Ascham.*

American buzzard, the *Buteo borealis* of Bonaparte; white-breasted hawk. — *Bald buzzard*, the osprey, or *Falco haliaetus* of Linnaeus.

BÜZZ'ARD, *a.* Senseless; stupid. [*n.*] *Milton.*

BÜZZ'ARD-ÉT, *n.* A species of buzzard. *Crabb.*

BÜZZ'ER, *n.* One that buzzes. *Shak.*

BÜZZ'ING, *n.* A humming noise; incessant low talk. *Maunder.*

BÜZZ'ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner like the buzzing or humming of a bee. *Craig.*

BY (*bi* or *be*) [*bi* or *be*, *W. Sm.*; *bi* or *bý*, *S. J.*; *bi*, *P. F. Ja. K.*], *prep.* [*Goth. bi*; *A. S. be, bi*, or *big*; *Dut. & Icel. by*; *Ger. bei*.]

1. Through or with; — denoting the agent, instrument, cause, way, or means; as, "It was done *by* him"; "A man is killed *with* a sword, and dies *by* violence."

2. At or on; as, "By sea and *by* land."

3. From; as, "To judge of the future *by* the past."

4. Near to; as, "To sail *by* a place"; "To sit *by* the side of another"; "To keep any thing *by* one"; "North *by* west."

5. In possession of; as, "How did you come *by* it?"

In many phrases it denotes other relations, for which it is difficult to substitute any other single word as a definition. Thus, *by one's self*, *by itself*, &c., note separation from other persons or things; — *one by one*, *day by day*, &c., particulars considered separately; — *by the pound*, *by the piece*, &c., quantity or measure; — *by name*, specification; — *by this time*, *by that time*, &c., when this or that time had arrived. In forms of swearing it is used before the object invoked; as, "Neither shalt thou swear *by* thy head." *Matt. v. 36.*

When pronounced distinctly, or with the accent, as when it is used in composition, it is pronounced *bi*. Walker says, "The general sound of this word is like the verb to *buy*; but we not unrequently hear it pronounced like the verb to *be*. This latter sound, however, is tolerable only in colloquial pronunciation, and then only when used as a preposition; as when we say, 'Do you travel *by* land or *by* water?' But, in reading these lines of Pope, —

"*By* land, *by* water, they renew the charge,

They stop the chariot, and they board the barge" —

here we ought to give the word *by* the sound of the verb to *buy*; so that pronouncing this word like *be* is, if the word will be pardoned me, a colloquialism."

Bÿ (*bi*), *ad.* 1. Being, or passing, near; as, "To stand *by*"; "To go, or come, *by*."

2. In presence. "There was no other body *by*." *Sidney.*

† **Bÿ**, *v. a.* To suffer for. — See **ABÿ**. *Sackville.*

Bÿ- (*in composition*) implies something out of the direct way; irregular; collateral; private; or retired; as, "A *by* place," "A *by*-corner." — It is sometime used without the hyphen; as, "A *by* place"; "A *by* road."

Bÿ, or **BÿE**, *n.* Something not the direct and immediate object of regard. "They who have saluted her [Poetry] on the *by*." *B. Jonson.* "The Pervigilium Veneris (which, by the *bye*, does not belong to Catullus) is very well versified." *Goldsmith.*

By the bye. In this expression, the latter *bye* seems to be the same *bye* as in *by-law*, &c., and of course to admit a similar explanation. In Lord Bacon, "There is upon the *bye* to be noted," i. e. upon the way, in passing, indirectly. "You are fools, you mean to take away the king and his cube." *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night, James I., 1603.* "By the *bye*, then, is by the way, in passing, such being a collateral, not main, object." *Richardson.*

Bÿ AND Bÿ (*bi'and-bi*), *ad.* In a short time; presently; before long. *Sidney.*

I will that thou give me, *by and by*, in a charger, the head of John the Baptist. *Mark vi. 26.*

No attempt has yet been made to account for this phrase. *Richardson.*

Bÿ'RD, *n.* A piece of leather crossing the breast, used by the men who drag the sledges in coal mines. *Brande.*

Bÿ'-BID-DEB, *n.* A person employed to bid at auctions, in order to raise the price of articles to be sold. *Bartlett.*

Bÿ'-BLÖW, *n.* 1. An accidental encounter. 2. An illegitimate child. *Pope.*

Bÿ'-CÖFF'FEE-HÖUSE, *n.* A coffee-house in an obscure place. *Addison.*

Bÿ'-CÖN-CERN'MENT, *n.* An affair which is not the main business. *Dryden.*

Bÿ'-CÖR-NER, *n.* A private corner. *Massinger.*

Bÿ'-DE-PEND'ENCE, *n.* An appendage. *Shak.*

Bÿ'-DE-SIGN' (*bi-de-sin'*), *n.* An incidental purpose. *Hudibras.*

Bÿ'-DRINK-ING, *n.* Private drinking. *Shak.*

BÿE (*bi*), *n.* [*A. S. byc*, or *bi*, a dwelling; *Dan. by*, a town or village.] A dwelling. *Gibson.*

Bÿ'-ĒND, *n.* Private interest; self-interested purpose. "People that worship for fear, profit, or some other *by-end*." *L'Estrange*.
Bÿ'-GÖNE (bī'gōn), *a. Past.* "The *by-gone* day." "Thy *by-gone* fooleries." *Shak.*
Bÿ'-GÖNE (bī'gōn), *n.* [Scottish.] An event that is past; — generally used in the plural. "Let *by-gones* be *by-gones*." *Old Proverb.*
Bÿ'-IN'TER-ĒST, *n.* Private interest. *Atterbury*.
Bÿ'L'AN-ĒR, *n.* See **BILANDER**.
Bÿ'-LĀNE, *n.* A lane out of the usual road; a private path. *Burton*.
Bÿ'-LĀW, *n.* [Dan. *býlor*, i. e. a law which each *by*, or village, establishes for itself, and thus any special law; Low L. *bilagines*.] A private law; the local law of a town: — a law, order, or regulation of a society or corporation agreed upon by the members. *Burrill*.
Syn. — See **LAW**.
Bÿ'-MĀT-TĒR, *n.* Something incidental. *Bacon*.
Bÿ'-NĀME, *n.* A nickname. [R.] *Lowth*.
Bÿ'-NĀME', *v. a.* To nickname. *Camden*.
Bÿ'-PĀS-SĀGE, *n.* A private or retired passage; a *by-path*. *Baxter*.
† Bÿ'-PĀST, *a. Past.* "By-past perils." *Shak.*
Bÿ'-PĀTH, *n.* A private or obscure path. *Shak.*
Bÿ'-PLĀCE, *n.* A retired place or situation.
Bÿ'-PLĀY, *n.* A scene, in a play, which is carried on aside, and commonly in dumb show, while the main action proceeds. *Ogilvie*.

Bÿ'-PLŌT, *n.* A piece of ground in a retired place; a side-plot. [R.] *Harrison*.
Bÿ'-PŪR-POSE, *n.* A clandestine design.
Bÿ'RE, *n.* A cow-house. [North of Eng.] *Loudon*.
Bÿ'-RĒ-SPĒCT', *n.* A private end or view. "Augustus . . . had some *by-respects* in the enacting of this law." *Dryden*.
Bÿ'-RŌAD (bī'rōd), *n.* A private or obscure road; an unfrequented path. *Swift*.
Bÿ'-RŌŌM, *n.* A private room. *Shak.*
Bÿ'-SPĒĒCH, *n.* An incidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point. *Hooker*.
† Bÿ'SPĒL, *n.* A proverb; an adage. *Coles*.
† Bÿ'SSE (bis), } *n.* [Gr. *βίσιος*, fine flax, and the }
† Bÿ'S'SIN, } linen made from it.] A silk or }
linen hood. *Gower*.
Bÿ'S'SINE, *a.* Made of fine linen or of silk. *Coles*.
Bÿ'S'SQ-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *βίσιος*, flax, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A soft, fibrous mineral from the Alps. *Brande*.
Bÿ'S'SYS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *βίσιος*, flax.]
1. Fine linen or cotton stuff among the ancients. *Bp. Patrick*.
2. (*Conch.*) A long, delicate, and silky fasciculus of filaments or hairs by which some shell-fishes are attached to rock. *P. Cyc.*
3. (*Bot.*) A name formerly given to all those filamentous plants which inhabit cellars and other underground close places, and on which no fructification is found: — also vegetation of a similar kind growing in the air. *Brande*.

Bÿ'-STĀND-ĒR, *n.* One standing near; a looker-on; a spectator. *Locke*.
Bÿ'-STRĒET, *n.* An obscure street. *Gay*.
Bÿ'-STRŌKE, *n.* A private stroke; a side-blow.
Bÿ'-TURN-ING, *n.* An obscure road. *Sidney*.
Bÿ'-VIEW (bī'vā), *n.* Self-interested purpose. "No *by-views* of his own." *Atterbury*.
Bÿ'-WĀLK (bī'wāwk), *n.* A private walk. *Dryden*.
Bÿ'-WĀSH (-wōsh), *n.* An artificial water-course, to allow the escape of water from a reservoir. *Rawlinson*.
Bÿ'-WĀY (bī'wā), *n.* A private and obscure way. "Highways and *by-ways*." *Grattan*.
† Bÿ'-WĒST, *a.* To the west of. *Davies*.
Bÿ'-WĪPE, *n.* A secret stroke or sarcasm. Wherefore that conceit of Legion with a *by-wipe*? *Milton*.
Bÿ'WORD (bī'wōrd), *n.* [A. S. *biword*, a proverb.]
1. A saying; a proverb; an adage; a saw. I knew a wise man that had it for a *byword*, when he saw men hasten to a conclusion, "Stay a little, that we may make an end the sooner." *Bacon*.
2. An example for reproach and warning. We are become a *byword* among the nations for our ridiculous feuds and animosities. *Addison*.
3. A cant word; as, "The *bywords* of the vulgar."
Syn. — See **AXIOM**.
Bÿ-ZĀN'TĪAN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Byzantine. *Craig*.
BÿZ'AN-TĪNE, *a.* Belonging to Byzantium.
BÿZ'AN-TĪNE, *n.* See **BIZANTINE**, and **BEZANT**.

C.

C, the third letter of the alphabet, is a consonant, and has two sounds, one hard, like *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, and *t*; the other soft, like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*: — combined with the letter *h*, it has three different sounds: the first, its proper English sound, nearly equivalent to *tsh*, as in *church*; the second, in words from the French, equivalent to *sh*, as in *chaise*; the third, in words from the Greek, equivalent to *k*, as in *chorā*. — **C**, as a numeral letter, denotes a hundred. — In music, it represents the key-note of the major, and the third of the minor natural scale; and placed after the clef, it is the sign of common time, and that each bar is equal to a semibreve in duration.

CĀB, *n.* [כַּבֵּי.] A Hebrew measure, of about three pints. *Calmet*.

CĀB, *n.* 1. A kind of chaise, or carriage, with two or four wheels, drawn by one horse; — so used as an abbreviation of *cabriolet*. *W. Ency.*
2. A small structure on a locomotive engine serving as a shelter to the engineer. *Rice*.

CA-BĀL', *n.* [Fr. *cabale*.] A small body of men, united to effect some party or sinister purpose; a junto; a set: — a plot, — used in a bad sense.

The judges being all of the same *cabal*. *Theophania*, 1855.
We use to say, He is not received into our *cabal*; that is, He is not received into our council, or is not privy to our secrets. *Dionys's Geographia* (8d ed., 1670).

Lord Clifford was made lord treasurer, Lord Arlington and Lord Lauderdale had both of them the *cabal*; and as Arlington was made an earl, Lauderdale was made a duke, and this junto, together with the Duke of Buckingham, being called the *cabal*, it was observed that *cabal* proved a technical word, every letter in it being the first letter of those five — Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale. *Burnet's Own Times*.

"The word *cabal* [a junto] appears to come from the French *cabale*." *P. Cyc.* It has been stated, by some authors, that this word was formed from the first letters of the names of the five ministers of Charles II.; but the word was in use, with a somewhat similar meaning, before the formation of that ministry, which, according to Hume, was formed in 1670. The word was doubtless originally derived from the Hebrew: but it now differs widely in meaning from the Hebrew word *cabal*, which, in the Dic-

tionaries of Dyché and Barclay, has the accent on the first syllable; yet all the principal English Pronouncing Dictionaries pronounce both words, or the same word in different senses, with the accent on the second syllable. In Hudibras, the two words are differently accented.

Syn. — See **FACTION**.

CA-BĀL', *v. n.* [Fr. *cabaler*.] [*é. CABALLED*; *pp. CABALLING, CABALLED*.] To form plots; to plot; to intrigue; to conspire.

What those *caballing* captains may design. *Dryden*.

CĀ'BĀL, *n.* [See **CABALA**.] A secret science. Same as **CABALA**. — See **CABALA**.

For mystic learning, wondrous able
In magic, talisman, and *cabal*. *Hudibras*.
The childish fancies and fables of the Jewish rabbins in their *cabal* and *cabal*. *Hakewill*.

CĀB'A-LĀ, *n.* [Heb. כַּבַּל,] to receive, as a law;

It. & Sp. *cabala*; Fr. & Dan. *cabale*; Ger. *cabbala*.]

1. The traditional or secret science of the Jewish rabbins, by which every letter, word, number, and accent of the law is supposed to be significant in a mysterious manner. *Calmet*.
2. Any secret science.

If I wholly mistake not the *cabala* of this sect. *Bentley*.

CĀB'AL-ĪSM, *n.* The science of the cabalists. "Allegories, parables, *cabalisms*." *Spenser*.

CĀB'AL-ĪST, *n.* One skilled in the *cabala*, or Jewish traditions. *Brande*.

CĀB-A-LĪS'TĪC, } *a.* Relating to the *cabala*;
CĀB-A-LĪS'TĪ-CAL, } having an occult meaning.
"The letters are *cabalistical*." *Addison*.

CĀB-A-LĪS'TĪ-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a cabalistic manner. *Herbert*.

CĀB'AL-ĪZE, *v. n.* To speak or reason in the manner of the cabalists. *More*.

CA-BĀL'LER, *n.* One who cabals; an intriguer.

CĀB'AL-LĪNE, *a.* [Gr. *καβάλλης*, a horse; L. *caballinus*; Fr. *cabalin*.] Pertaining to a horse.

Caballine spring, the fountain of Hippocrene, fabled

to have been caused by a blow from the foot of a winged horse Pegasus. *Beaumont*.

CĀB'AL-LĪNE, *n.* [Fr. *caballin*.] A coarse kind of aloes, used as a medicine for horses. *Crabb*.

CABARET (kăb'a-rā or kăb'a-rēt) [kăb'a-rā, *S. Ja. Sm.*; kăb'a-rēt, *J. F. K.*], *n.* [Fr.] A tavern. "Passing by some *cabaret*." *Bramhall*.

CĀB'BAĒ, *n.* [L. *caput*, a head; It. *capuccio*, a head; *cabuzzo*, cabbage; Sp. *cabeza*, a head; Fr. *caboche*, a head; *choux-cabus*, cabbage-headed. — Dut. *kabuis-kool*, head-cole.]

1. A genus of well-known edible plants; *Brassica*. There is scarce an instance in the vegetable kingdom of a plant that produces varieties so different in appearance and qualities as the *Brassica oleracea*, which is the original of the common cabbage, Savoy cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, &c. *Loudon*.

2. A cant word for shreds of cloth made by tailors in cutting out garments. *Hudibras*.

CĀB'BAĒ, *v. n.* To form a head, as a cabbage. *Sherwood*.

CĀB'BAĒ, *v. a.* To steal in cutting clothes. Your tailor, instead of shreds, *cabbages* whole yards of cloth. *Arbutnot*.

CĀB'BAĒ-BĀRK-TRĒĒ, *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree, branchy at top, with a smooth gray bark which is powerfully medicinal; *Geoffroya inermis*; — called also *bastard-cabbage-tree* and *worm-bark-tree*. *Booth*.

CĀB'BAĒ-DĀI'SY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant and its flower; globe-flower. *Booth*.

CĀB'BAĒ-NĒT, *n.* A net in which cabbages are boiled. *Smart*.

CĀB'BAĒ-PLĀNT, *n.* A plant of the cabbage.

CĀB'BAĒ-PĀLM (-pām), *n.* The cabbage-tree.

CĀB'BAĒ-RŌŒE, *n.* A rose having close petals.

CĀB'BAĒ-TRĒĒ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A very tall American palm; *Areca oleracea*. *Loudon*.

CĀB'BAĒ-WOOD, *n.* Timber of the cabbage-tree.

CÄB'ÄGE-WORM (káb'bjj-würm), *n.* A caterpillar which particularly infests cabbage. *Crabb.*

CÄ-BË' CÄ, *n.* A fine India silk. *Crabb.*

CÄ-BËËR', *n.* A coin current at Mocha, equal to 2s. 6d. sterling. *Crabb.*

CÄ-BËSSË', *n.* Same as CÄBECA. *Crabb.*

CÄB'Ä-ÄI', *n.* An animal of South America resembling a hog. — See CÄPIBARÄ. *Boag.*

CÄB'IN, *n.* [Per. *kabab*, a cot; Arab. *kaban*, a tent; Turk. *ciobani*, W. *caban*; It. *capanna*; Sp. *cabaña*, a cottage; Fr. *cabane*.] *Spenser.*

1. A small room.

2. A cottage or a small house; a hut.

Flaying off the green surface of the ground to cover their cabins. *Sw. vi.*

3. A temporary habitation; a tent; a booth.

Some of green boughs their slender cabins frame. *Fauz.*

4. (Naut.) An apartment in a vessel for the officers and better class of passengers.

CÄB'IN, *v. n.* [*i.* CABINED; *pp.* CABINING, CABINED.] To live as in a cabin. "Suck the goats, and cabin in a cave." *Shak.*

CÄB'IN, *v. a.* To confine in a cabin. "Now I'm cabined, cribbed, confined." *Shak.*

CÄB'IN-BÖY, *n.* A servant boy on board a ship.

CÄB'INED (káb'ind), *a.* Belonging to a cabin. "Cabined loup-hole." *Milton.*

CÄB'INËT, *n.* [Dim. of *cabin*; It. *gabinetto*; Sp. *gabinete*; Fr. & Dan. *cabinet*; Dut. *kabinet*.]

1. A closet; a small room.

At both corners let there be two cabinets. *Bacon.*

2. † A hut; a cot or tent. *Spenser.*

3. A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities; a private box. *Swift.*

4. Any close place in which things of value are hidden.

Thy breast hath ever been the cabinet
Where I have locked my secrets. *Denham.*

5. A room in which private consultations are held.

You began in the cabinet what you afterwards practised in the camp. *Dryden.*

6. The collective body of ministers of state who direct the government of a nation or country; — called also the *ministry*. *Brande.*

CÄB'INËT, *v. a.* To enclose. [R.] *Hewyt.*

CÄB'INËT-CÖUN'CIL, *n.* A council of state, or of cabinet ministers, held with privacy, to deliberate on public affairs. *Blackstone.*

CÄB'INËT-MÄK'ER, *n.* One who makes articles of wooden furniture, which require nice workmanship. *Mortimer.*

CÄB'IN-MÄTE, *n.* One who occupies the same cabin.

CÄ-BI'ÄI', *n. pl.* [L., from Gr. *Käßeioi*, said to be so named from Käß, a mountain in Percepsia.] (Myth.) Ancient *Päliä*, a mountain in Percepsia, a number, whose inhabitants were celebrated with mysterious rites in Lemnos and Samothrace, and afterwards throughout all Greece, and was found even in Egypt. They were represented as dwarfs, with large genitals, and were called sons of Vulcan, as being masters in the art of working metals. *Liddell & Scott.*

CÄ-BIR'ÄN, *a.* Relating to the Cabiri, or to their worship; Cabiric. *Faber.*

CÄ-BIR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Cabiri, or to the mysteries connected with their worship. *Craig.*

CÄ-BLE, *n.* [Dut. *cabel*; Dan. *kabel*.—Sp. *cable*; Fr. *cablé*.]

1. A large rope or chain by which the anchor of a ship is held.

2. (Arch.) An ornamental moulding cut to imitate a cable.

CÄ-BLE, *v. a.* [*i.* CABLED; *pp.* CABLEING, CABLED.] 1. To fasten with a cable. *Dyer.*

2. (Arch.) To fill with cylindrical pieces, as the lower part of the flutes of columns. *Francis.*

CÄ-BLE-MÖULD'ING, *n.* (Arch.) A round moulding cut to imitate the twisting of a rope; — much used in the Norman architecture. *Francis.*

CÄ-BLED (kä'bid), *a.* 1. Fastened with a cable. Cast out the cabled stone upon the strand. *Dyer.*

2. (Arch.) Filled with cylindrical pieces, as the lower parts of the flutes of columns. *Brande.*

CÄ-BLET, *n.* [Fr. *cablot*.] A little cable; a tow-rope. *Crabb.*

CÄ-BLE-TIËR, *n.* (Naut.) 1. A place on the orlop deck, where cables are coiled away.

2. The coil or rolls of a cable. *Dana.*

CÄ-BLING, *n.* (Arch.) The filling of flutes with cables. — the cables in the lower parts of the flutes of columns. *Britton.*

CÄ-BÖB', *n.* [Per. *cobbob*, roasted meat.] A leg of mutton stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs. *Halliwel.*

CÄ-BÖB', *v. a.* To roast, as a leg of mutton, with seasoning at a quick fire. *Sir T. Herbert. Todd.*

CÄ-BÖÖSE', *n.* [Ger. *kabuse*.] (Naut.) The cook-room of a ship. *Smart.*

CÄB'ÖS, *n.* A species of eel-pout, about two feet long. *Ogilvie.*

CÄ-BÖSHED', or **CÄ-BÖCHEN'** (kä'büsh'), *a.* [Old Fr. *caboche*, the head.] (Naut.) Represented as the head only, without neck. *Todd.*

CÄB'OT-AGE, *n.* [Fr.] (Naut.) Navigation along the coast, or from port to port, without anchoring out to sea. *Crabb.*

CÄB-RI-ÖLE', *n.* See CÄPRIÖLE. *Todd.*

CÄBRIÖLET (käb're-q-lä'), *n.* [Fr.] A one-horse chaise, with a large hood, and a covering for the legs and lap.

The word is very commonly shortened by English mouths into *cab*. *Smart.*

CÄB-STÄND, *n.* A place where cabs stand for passengers. *Jerrold.*

CÄB'URN'S, *n. pl.* (Naut.) Small lines of spun-yarn for binding or seizing cables and other ropes. *Crabb.*

CÄC'Ä-GÖGUE (käk'a-gög), *n.* [Gr. *kakós*, bad, and *ägō*, to drive.] (Med.) An ointment made of alum and honey. *Dunglison.*

CÄ-CÄ-LI-Ä, *n.* [L., from Gr. *kakalia*.] (Bot.) A genus of ornamental plants of the order *Compositae*. *Loudon.*

CÄ-CAÖ (kä'kä), *n.* The broma or the chocolate-tree and nut. — See COCÖA.

CÄC'Ä-TY-I-NÆ, *n.* (Ornith.) A tribe of birds of the order *Scansores* and family *Psittacidae*; cockatoos. *Gray.*

CÄCH'Ä-LÖT, *n.* [Fr.] (Zool.) The spermaceti, physeter, or sperm whale. *Brande.*



Nestor Australis.

CÄCHE (käsh), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A lurking-hole.

2. A hole dug in the ground for the purpose of concealing and preserving goods. *Lewis.*

CÄ-CHËC'TIC (kä-käk'tik), *a.* [Gr. *kakochymia*; *kakós*, bad, and *chyma*, a habit of body.] Having an ill habit of body. *Floyer.*

CÄCHEMËRE, *n.* See CASHMERE.

CÄCHËT (käsh'ä), *n.* [Fr., from *cachet*, to conceal.] A seal; a signet.

Lettre de cachet [Fr., sealed letter], an arbitrary order of the King of France, sent in the form of a letter to a person who was to be exiled or imprisoned by it. *Fleming & Tibbels.*

CÄ-CHËX'Y [kä-käk'se, P. Ja. K. Sm. C. W. b.; käk'ek-se, W. J. F.; kä'këk-se, S.], *n.* [Gr. *kachxia*; L. *cachxia*; Fr. *cachexie*.] (Med.) A bad state or habit of the body. *Bp. Berkeley.*

+CÄCH-IN-NÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *cachinnatio*.]

1. Immoderate laughter. *Bp. Gauden.*

2. The loud neighing of a horse. *Booth.*

CÄ-CH'ÄI', *n.* (Med.) A fermented liquor, resembling perry, made in Cayenne from the roots of the manioc; *Jatropha manihot*. *Dunglison.*

CÄCH'Q-LÖNG, *n.* [Cach, a river in Bucharra, and the Calmuck word *cholong*, stone. *Brande.*] (Min.) A milk-white chalcedony, or variety of quartz. *Brande.*

CÄ-CHÜN'DË, *n.* (Med.) A celebrated Chinese

medicine, composed chiefly of aromatic stimulants. *Brande.*

CÄ-CI'QUE' (kä-säk'), *n.* [Fr., from Mexican.] The title applied to Indian chiefs in Mexico at the time of the conquest by the Spaniards. — See CÄZIQUE. *Robertson.*

Cacique in Mexico, and prince in Wales. *Byron.*

CÄCK, *v. n.* [Gr. *kakōw*; L. *caco*; It. *cacare*; Sp. & Fr. *caca*, excrement.] To go to stool. *Smart.*

CÄCK'ER-ËL, *n.* [Fr. *caquerel*.] A species of fish, said to be laxative when used as food.

CÄC'KLE (käk'ki), *v. n.* [Dut. *kakelen*.] [*i.* CÄCKLED; *pp.* CÄCKLING, CÄCKLED.]

1. To make a noise as a hen or a goose.

"When every goose is cackling." *Shak.*

2. To giggle; to laugh.

Not so much cackled and laughed till he was like to kill himself. *Arbutnot.*

CÄC'KLE, *n.* 1. The noise of a hen or goose.

2. Idle talk; prattle. *Johnson.*

CÄC'KLËR, *n.* 1. A fowl that cackles. *Johnson.*

2. A tattler; a prater. *Johnson.*

CÄCK'LING, *n.* The noise of a goose, &c.; cackle. *Swift.*

CÄC-Q-CHËM'IC, *a.* (Med.) Having the blood or fluids of the body corrupted. *Harvey.*

CÄC-Q-CHËM-Y [käk'o-kim-e, W. J. F. Ja. W. b.; kä'ko-kim-e, S.; kä'këk'o-m-e, P.], *n.* [Gr. *kakochymia*; *kakós*, bad, and *chyma*, juice.] (Med.) An ill state of the fluids of the body. *Dunglison.*

CÄC-Q-DE'MON, *n.* [Gr. *kakodaimon*, an evil genius; *kakós*, bad, and *dämon*, demon.]

1. An evil spirit. [R.] *Sir T. Herbert.*

2. (Med.) The nightmare. *Dunglison.*

CÄC'Q-DËL, *n.* [Gr. *kakōdēs*, ill smelling.] A liquid of fetid odor. *Hoblyn.*

CÄC-Q-Ë'THËS, *n.* 1. [L., from Gr. *kakothēs*.] A bad custom or habit.

2. (Med.) An incurable ulcer.

Cacothēs scribendi, an itch for writing; a diseased propensity for authorship.

CÄ-CÖG'Ä-PIIY (kä-kög'ä-pi), *n.* [Gr. *kakós*, bad, and *γράφω*, to write.] Bad writing or spelling. *Walpole.*

CÄC-Q-GRÄPH'IC, *a.* Relating to cacography. *Dr. P. A. Nuttall.*

CÄ-CÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *kakolōgia*, evil speaking; *kakós*, bad, and *lógos*, a discourse.] A bad choice of words. *Buchanan.*

CÄC-Q-PHÖN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *kakós*, bad, and *φωνή*, a sound.] Sounding harshly; cacophonous. *Craig.*

CÄC-Q-PHÖN'I-CAL, *a.* Sounding harshly; cacophonous; cacophonic. *Loceer.*

CÄC-Q-PHÖN'I-OÜS, *a.* Sounding harshly; cacophonous; cacophonic. *Loceer.*

CÄ-CÖMI'Q-NOÜS, *a.* Relating to cacophony; sounding harshly. *Mitford.*

CÄ-CÖPH'Q-NY, *n.* [Gr. *kakophonia*; *kakós*, bad, and *φωνή*, a sound.]

1. (Rhet.) A defect of style, consisting of a disagreeable or harsh sound. *Brande.*

Alter rhymes, triplets, and cacophonies of all kinds. *Pope.*

2. (Mus.) A combination of discordant or jarring sounds.

3. (Med.) A depraved or altered state of the voice. *Dunglison.*

CÄC'Q-TËCH-NY, *n.* [Gr. *kakós*, bad, and *τεχνη*, art.] A corruption of art. *Crabb.*

CÄ-CÖT'Q-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *kakotrophia*, bad food; *kakós*, bad, and *τροφή*, nourishment.] (Med.) A disordered nutrition. *Crabb.*

CÄ-CÖX'ËNE, *n.* Same as CÄCÖXENITE. *Phillips.*

CÄ-CÖX'Ë-NITE, *n.* [Gr. *kakós*, bad, and *έτος*, a guest. — its phosphoric acid being injurious to the iron which it contains. *Dana.*] (Min.) A yellow mineral, chiefly composed of phosphoric acid, peroxide of iron, silica, alumina, and water. *Dana.*

CÄC-TÄ'CEÖÜS (käk-tä'shüs), *a.* Relating to, or resembling, the cactus. *P. Cyc.*

CAC'TUS, *n.* [pl. *cac'ti*, or *cac'tus-es*. [L., from Gr *kakros*, a prickly plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen under-shrubs, in the tropical parts of America. They are succulent, permanent in duration, and generally without leaves,—globular or columnar, and some are jointed. *Loudon.*

CA-CÚ'MI-NÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *caecumino*, *caecumina-tus*.] To make sharp or pyramidal. [R.] *Bailey.*

CAD, *n.* [Fr. *cadet*, a younger son or brother; a minor; Gael. *cad*, a friend.]

1. A boy who tends the door of an omnibus; an assistant to a coachman. *Qu. Rev.*

2. [Scotch *cadie*.] An errand boy; an idler.

CA-DÁS'TRAL, *a.* [Fr.] Relating to landed property or real estate. *Wm. R. Hamilton.*

CA-DÁS'TRE (ka-dás'tur), *n.* [Fr., a register of lands like *Doomsday-book* in England.] (*Louisiana Law.*) An official statement of the quantity and value of real property. *Bouvier.*

CA-DÁ'VER, *n.* [L.] A dead body. *Darvies.*

CA-DÁV'ER-IC, *a.* Pertaining to a dead body; cadaverous. *Dunglison.*

CA-DÁV'ER-OÛS, *a.* [L. *cadaverosus*; Fr. *cadavereux*.] Belonging to, or having the appearance of, a dead body. *Browne.*

CA-DÁV'ER-OÛS-LÝ, *ad.* In a cadaverous manner.

CA-DÁV'ER-OÛS-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being cadaverous.

CAD'BÁTE, *n.* The caddice. *Ash.*

CAD'BÓTE-FLÝ, *n.* A kind of maggot; caddeworm; caddice. *Crabb.*

CAD'DICE, *n.* The larva or grub of a trichopterous insect; case-worm; cade-worm. *Brande.*

CAD'DIS, *n.* 1. Worsted galloon; a kind of ferret or ribbon. *Shak.*
2. A caddice; a case-worm. *Walton.*

CAD'DÓW (kád'dó), *n.* A chough, or jackdaw. *Ray.*

CAD'DY, *n.* A small vessel or box for holding tea. *Hayward.*

CÁDE, *a.* [Old Fr. *cadeler*, to breed up tenderly.] Bred by the hand; domesticated; tame. *Sheldon.*

CÁDE, *v. a.* To bring up by the hand; to breed up tenderly. *Johnson.*

CÁDE, *n.* [Gr. *kádōs*; L. *cadus*.] A barrel or cask. "A *cade* of herrings." *Shak.*

CÁDE'-LÁMB, *n.* A pet lamb, or one weaned and brought up in the house. *Crabb.*

CÁ'DENCE, *n.* [L. *cado*, *cadens*, to fall; It. *cadenza*; Sp. *cadencia*; Fr. *cadence*.]
1. † Act of falling; decline.

Now was the sun in western *cadence* low
From noon. *Milton.*

2. A falling of the voice, as the sentence draws to a close, in reading or speaking. *Bacon.*

3. Rhythmical modulation of the voice, as in reading verse. "Cadences in dramatic and epic poetry." *Dryden.*

4. The general tone or sound in speaking. He hath a confused remembrance of words, and puts them together with no regard except to their *cadence*. *Swift.*

5. (*Mus.*) The conclusion of a strain or of a musical period or passage; the principal point of rest in an harmonic progression:—an embellishment at the end of a piece; a cadenza. *Dwight.*

6. (*Mil.*) A uniform time and pace in marching. *Campbell.*

7. (*Horsemanship.*) The equal measure which a horse observes in all his motions, when thoroughly managed. *Crabb.*

8. (*Her.*) The descent, and consequently the distinction of families. *Johnson.*

CÁ'DENCE, *v. a.* [*i.* *CADENCED*; *pp.* *CADENCING*, *CADENCED*.] To regulate by musical measure. "A certain measured, *cadenced* step." *A. Smith.*

CÁ'DEN-OÝ, *n.* Same as *CADENCE*. *Dryden.*

CA-DÈNE, *n.* A sort of Turkey carpet of inferior quality. *Smart.*

CÁ'DENT, *a.* [L. *cadens*.] Falling down. [R.] *Shak.*

CA-DÈN'ZÁ (ka-dén'zá), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A musical cadence:—an embellishment made by the performer just before the end of a piece. *Dwight.*

CÁDE'-ÖL, *n.* A medicinal oil prepared in Germany and France from the fruit of the *Juniperus oxycedrus*. *Buchanan.*

CA-DÉT', *n.* [Fr.] 1. The younger or youngest brother.

Walter Buck was a *cadet* of the house of Flanders. *Evel.*

2. A volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission;—so applied in Germany. *Brande.*

3. A young man in a military school. *Brande.*

CA-DÉT'SHIP, *n.* The commission to a cadet to enter the East India Company's service. *Ogilvie.*

CÁ'DEW (ká'du), *n.* A straw-worm; the caddice, or case-worm. *Bailey.*

CÁDE'-WORM (kád'würm), *n.* A grub of the may-fly; the case-worm, or caddice. *Johnson.*

CÁDGE, *v. a.* To carry a burden; to carry on the back. [Provincial, Eng.] *Ray.*

CÁDGE, *n.* A frame of wood on which hawks are carried by cadgers to be sold. *Crabb.*

CÁDGE'ER [ká'djer, *S. P. Ja. K. Sm.*; kád'jer, *W.*], *n.* A huckster; one who brings butter, eggs, &c., to market; a packman. [Local.] *Kennot.*

Used in London only by the vulgar, and pronounced *cadger*. *Walker.*

CÁDGE'Y, *a.* Cheerful; merry after good eating and drinking. [Low.] *Craig.*

CÁ'DI, *n.* [Ar., a judge.] An inferior judge among the Turks. *Brande.*

CÁD-I-LÉS'KÉR, *n.* [Ar. *cadí*, a judge, and *les-kar*, army.] The chief judge in the Turkish empire;—originally so called because his office extended to the trying of soldiers who are now tried only by their own officers. *Buchanan.*

CA-DÍL'LAC, *n.* A sort of pear. *Johnson.*

CÁD'IS, *n.* [Fr.] A woollen stuff or coarse serge made in France. *Crabb.*

CÁD-MÉ'AN, *a.* [Gr. *καδμείος*.] Relating to Cadmus, who is reputed to have invented, or to have brought into Greece, 17 letters of the Greek alphabet. *P. Cyc.*

CÁD'MI'-A, *n.* [L., from Gr. *καδμία*.] (*Min.*) Volatile matter which rises from the furnace in preparing brass; tutty. *Turner.*

Cadmia fossilis, the name by which the common ore of zinc was formerly designated. *Graham.*

CÁD'MITE, *n.* [L. *cadmitis*.] (*Min.*) A sort of precious stone having blue specks in it. *Maunder.*

CÁD'MI-ŪM, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white metal resembling tin, very ductile and malleable, fusible under red heat, susceptible of a fine polish, and about as volatile as mercury. *Graham.*

† **CA-DŪ'CA-RÝ**, *a.* [L. *caducarius*.] Relating to escheat, forfeiture, or confiscation. *Burrit.*

CÁD-U-ÖE'AN [ká-d-u-öe'an, *Sm.* *Ash*; ka-dás'yan, *K.*], *a.* Relating to the rod of Mercury. *Ash.*

CA-DŪ'CEUS (ka-dū'shus), *n.* [L., corrupted from Gr. *κηρυκεῖον*, a herald's wand. *W. Smith.*]

1. The rod or wand of Mercury, entwined by two serpents, and having wings at its extremity. *Keightley.*

2. A rod, like that of Mercury, used as a symbol of peace, and as the chief badge of the Grecian heralds. *Brande.*

CA-DŪ'CI-TÝ, *n.* [L. *caducius*, inclined to fall; Old Fr. *caducité*.] Frailty; tendency to fall. [R.] *Lord Chesterfield.*

CA-DŪ'COUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Dropping off early compared with other parts, as the calyx of the poppy family, falling when the flower opens. *Gray.*

† **CA-DŪKE'**, *a.* [L. *caducus*; Fr. *caduc*, *caducue*.] Fleeting or frail. *Hickes.*

CÁE'CI-AS (sē'she-as), *n.* [L., from Gr. *Kaikas*.] A wind from the north-east.

Boreas, Cacus, and Argestes loud. *Milton.*

CÁE-CÍL'I-A, *n.* [L.; *cæcus*, blind.] (*Herp.*) A genus of salamandrine, footless reptiles, in which the eyes are very small. *Van Der Hoeven.*

CÁE'CUM, *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The commencement of the great gut, or large intestine. *Clarke.*

CÁE-R-E-BÍ'NÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of tenuirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Promeropidae*; guilts. *Gray.*



CÁE'TŪLE. See *CERULE*, and *CERULEAN*. *Cereba cyanea.*

CÁE-ŠÍ'RE-AN, *a.* See *CESAREAN*.

CÁE'SIUS (sē'shus), *a.* [L., *cat-eyed*.] (*Bot.*) Lavender color; pale blue with a slight mixture of gray. *Lindley.*

CÁE-SPI-TÓSE' (sēs-pe-ts'), *a.* [L. *caspes*, *caespitis*, a turf.] (*Bot.*) Growing in turf-like patches, or tufts, like most sedges. *Gray.*

CÁE-SŪ'RA (sē-zū'ra), *n.*; L. pl. *cæ-sŪ'RÆ*; Eng. *cæ-sŪ'RAS*. [L., a section; *caedo*, *caesus*, to cut; It. *cesura*; Fr. *cesure*.] (*Pros.*) A metrical break, pause, or division in a verse, occasioned by the separation of the first syllable of a foot, forming the last of a word, from the next syllable, forming the first of another word, as in the following line:

"Of man's first disobedi | ence, and | the fruit"

† **CÁE-SŪ'RA**, *v. a.* To utter with regard to *cæ-suras*.

No accents are so pleasant now, as those
That are *caesured* through the pastor's nose. *Browne.*

CÁE-SŪ'RAL (sē-zā'ral), *a.* Relating to the *caesura*, or to the pause of the voice. *Todd.*

CÁE'T'E-RÍS PÁR'I-BŪS. [L.] Other things being equal; in like circumstances. *Watts.*

CÁFÉ (ká'fē), *n.* [Fr.] 1. Coffee.

2. A coffee-house; a house where refreshments of various kinds are obtained. *Walsh.*

CÁF'E-NÉT, *n.* A Turkish coffee-house. *Craig.*

CÁF-FÉ'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from coffee. *Graham.*

CÁF-FÉ'INE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A neutral crystallizable vegetable product obtained from coffee and tea, but not the principle on which the peculiar properties of tea or coffee depend. *Graham.*

CÁF'FRE (ká'fur), *n.* [Ar., an unbeliever.] A native of Caffaria, in South Africa. *Malcom.*

CÁF-TÁN', *n.* [Per.] A Persian or a Turkish robe or vestment. *Johnson.*

CÁG, *n.* [A. S. *caggian*, to lock, to shut fast.—Fr. *cague*, a barrel.] A vessel of wood, in the form of a barrel, usually containing four or five gallons;—written also *keg*. *Johnson.*

CÁG'A-Ō, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An Indian bird about as large as the hen, but with a longer neck. *Ogilvie.*

CÁGE, *n.* [A. S. *caggian*, to lock:—Fr. *cage*.]

1. An enclosure of wire, twigs, or timber, for birds or animals.

2. A prison for petty malefactors. *Johnson.*

3. (*Carp.*) An outer work of timber for the enclosure of other works. *Ency.*

CÁGE, *v. a.* [*i.* *CAGED*; *pp.* *CAGING*, *CAGED*.] To enclose in a cage; to shut up. *Donne.*

CÁ'GIT, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A beautiful green parrot of the Philippine Islands. *Ogilvie.*

CÁG'MÁG, *n.* An old, tough goose:—tough, dry meat, or coarse food. [R.] *Smart.*

CAHIER (ká'e-yā'), *n.* [Fr.] A book of sheets stitched together; a copy-book:—a part of a book:—a report of proceedings. *Smart.*

CA-HÔÔT', *n.* [Probably a corruption of Fr. *cohorte*, or Sp. *cohorta*, a cohort.] A company; a partnership;—particularly a party of men engaged in a predatory excursion. [Southern and western portion of the U. S.] *Field.*

CÁ'IC, or **CÁ'IQUE** (ká-ék'), *n.* [Fr.] A skiff or sloop belonging to a galley; a galley-boat. *Todd.*

CÁIL. See *KALE*. *Todd.*

CÁI-MA-CÁN', *n.* A Turkish word for a lieutenant, or a lieutenant-governor. *P. Cyc.*

CÁI'MÁN, *n.* [Sp.] A South American alligator; cayman. *Van Der Hoeven.*

CA-İN ÇİC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid found in the bark of the *cainca* root, a shrub used as a medicine in Brazil. *Brande.*

CA'ING-WHALE, *n.* [*Calling whale.*] A small species of whale, often caught near the Orkney and Shetland Islands; *Delphinus melas*; — so named from the fact that when one gets into shallow water its companions follow it. *Ogilvie.*

ÇA İRA (sä'-rä). [*Fr.*, "It shall go on," i. e. the revolution.] The name of a French revolutionary song, composed in 1790. *P. Cyc.*

CAIRD (kard), *n.* [*Ir. ceard*, a tinker.] A travelling tinker; — a gypsy; one who lives by stealing. [*Scottland.*] *Jamieson. Burns.*

CAIRN (karn), *n.* [*Gael. & W. cairn*; *Scot. cairn.*] A heap of stones supposed to have answered the purpose of a sepulchral monument.

A cairn is a heap of stones thrown upon the grave of one eminent for dignity or birth or splendor or achievements. *Johnson.*

CAIRN-GÖRM-STONE, *n.* (*Min.*) A yellow or brown variety of rock crystal, from the mountain Cairngorm, in Scotland. *Brande.*

CAISSON (kä-sön') [*kä-sön'*, *P. E. F. Sm.*; *kä'ssön, Ja.*; *kä'ssön, K.*], *n.* [*Fr.*]

1. (*Mil.*) A chest filled with bombs and gunpowder, and buried under ground; — a covered ammunition wagon. *Ency.*

2. (*Arch.*) A sunken panel in a flat or vaulted ceiling, or in the soffit of a cornice; — a wooden case or chest, used in the construction of bridges. *Brande.*

CAI'TIFF (kä'tif), *n.* [*It. & Sp. cattivo*, a captive, a slave; *Nor. Fr. chetif, chetif*, catiff; *Fr. chetif, vile.*] A mean or base fellow; a villain; a knave; a wretch.

Our use of the word *cattif*, which is identical with captive, only coming through the Norman French, . . . has its rise out of the sense that he who lets himself be made prisoner in war is a worthless, good-for-nothing person. *French.*

CAI'TIFF (kä'tif), *a.* Base; servile. *Thomson.*

CAI'TIFF-LY, *ad.* Knavishly; vilely; basely. *Scott.*

CAI'TIVE (kä'tiv), *a.* Same as CAITIFF. *Spenser.*

CAJ'E-PÜT, *a.* [*Hind. kajuputi.*] Noting a volatile oil obtained by distilling the leaves of the *Melaleuca minor*, a shrub abundant in Amboyna and Borneo, whence the oil is imported. It is of various shades of green, and it is highly pungent and aromatic. *Brande.*

CAJ'E-PÜT, *n.* The name sometimes applied to cajuput-oil. *Smart.*

CA-JÖLE, *v. a.* [*Fr. cajoler.*] [*i. CAJOLED; pp. CAJOLING, CAJOLED.*] To delude by flattery; to deceive; to wheedle; to flatter; to coax.

The one affronts him, while the other cajoles and pities *L'Estrange.*

SYN. — See COAX.

CA-JÖLE'MENT, *n.* Cajolery. [*r.*] *Coleridge.*

CA-JÖL'ER, *n.* One who cajoles; a flatterer.

CA-JÖL'ER-Y, *n.* Flattery; wheedling; deceit. "Cajoleries . . . prudently practised." *Burke.*

CAKE, *n.* [*Dut. koek*; *Dan. kage*; *Ger. kuchen*; *M. keak.*]

1. A small mass of dough baked and commonly sweetened; a kind of delicate bread.

2. Any mass of matter concretioned, and rather flat than high. "Like a cake of ice." *Lloyd.*

CAKE, *v. a.* [*i. CAKED; pp. CAKING, CAKED.*] To form into cakes or concretions. *Boyle.*

CAKE, *v. n.* To harden. "This burning matter had time to cake together." *Addison.*

CAKE, *v. n.* To cackle. [*North of Eng.*] *Ray.*

CAKE-BREAD, *n.* A species of bread. *Prior.*

CÄL'A-BA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tropical evergreen tree, which affords an edible green fruit, and furnishes an oil used for lamps, and in medicine; *Calophyllum Calaba.* *Loudon.*

CÄL'A-BAR-SKIN, *n.* The skin of the Siberian squirrel, used for muffs, tippets, &c. *Ogilvie.*

CÄL'A-BÄSH, *n.* [*Sp. calabaza*, a gourd.]

1. A species of large gourd, being the fruit of the calabash-tree.

2. A vessel made of the gourd. *Smart.*

CÄL'A-BÄSH-TRÊE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A West-Indian evergreen tree, the shells of the fruit of which are used by the negroes for cups, pots for boiling, and for instruments of music. *Loudon.*

CÄL'A-BÔÖSE, *n.* [*Sp. calabozo*, a dungeon.] A prison; a jail. [*Used in the south-western portion of the U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

CA-LÄ'BRI-AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging to Calabria, in the southern part of Italy. *Ash.*

CA-LÄDE, *n.* [*Fr.*] The slope or declivity of a manege ground, down which a horse is ridden in training him. *Crabb.*

CÄL'A-İTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A name given to the turquoise mineral. *Phillips.*

CÄL'A-MÄN'OÖ (kä-a-mäng'kö), *n.* [*Low L. calamancus*, a kind of cap; *Sp. & Port. calamaco*, *Ger. kalmank.*] A kind of glossy woollen stuff woven with a satin twill and checkered in the warp so that the checks are seen only on one side; — written also *calimanco*. *Booth.*

CÄL'A-MÄN'DER-WOOD (-wüd), *n.* A beautiful kind of hard wood found in Ceylon. *Ogilvie.*

CÄL'A-MÄR, *n.* [*Sp.*] Same as CALAMARY.

CÄL'A-MÄ-RY, *n.* [*L. calamus*, a reed or a pen; *Sp. calamari.*] (*Zool.*) A cephalopod; a molluscous animal; the pen-fish or squid; — so called because it has a horny substance shaped like a quill in its back, and contains an ink-bag in its visceral sac. *Brande.*

CÄL'AM-BÄC, *n.* (*Med.*) A fragrant wood used in making pastils; — called also *agalothum, tambac*, and *aloes-wood*. *Dunglison.*

CÄL'AM-BÄR, *n.* [*Sp. calamari.*] One of the names of the cuttle-fish. *Craig.*

CÄL'AM-BÖUR, *n.* A motley-colored wood, used by cabinet-makers and inlayers; — called also *eagle-wood*. *Booth.*

CÄL'A-MİF'ER-OÜS, *a.* [*L. calamus*, a reed, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing reeds or plants having a smooth stalk, knotted and hollow. *Chambers.*

CÄL'A-MİNE, or **CÄL'A-MİNE** [kä'l'a-mīn, *S. W. J. F. K. R.*; kä'l'a-mīn, *Sm.*], *n.* (*Min.*)

1. A mineral wholly or chiefly composed of carbonate of zinc; *Lapis calamitarius*.

2. A mineral composed of silica, oxide of zinc, and water. *Dana.*

CÄL'A-MİNT, *n.* [*Gr. κάλαμινθ*; *kalós*, beautiful, and *μινθ*, mint.] (*Bot.*) A genus of ornamental plants; *Calamintha*. *Loudon.*

+ **CÄL'A-MİST**, *n.* [*L. calamus*, a reed.] A pipe; one who plays on a reed or pipe. *Blount.*

+ **CÄL'A-MİS'TRÄTE**, *v. a.* [*Fr. calamistrer.*] To curl or frizzle, as the hair. *Cotgrave.*

+ **CÄL'A-MİS-TRÄ'TION**, *n.* Act of curling or frizzling the hair. *Burton.*

CÄL'A-MİTE, *n.* 1. (*Min.*) A species of mineral; hornblende. *Phillips.*

2. (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil plants of the horse-tail family, found in great abundance in the most ancient coal formations. *Lindley.*

CA-LÄM'I-TOÜS, *a.* [*L. calamitosus*; *Fr. calamiteux.*]

1. Full of calamity, misery, or distress; adverse. "Calamitous condition." *South.*

2. Very unfortunate; miserable; wretched; unhappy.

This is a gracious provision made in favor of the necessities and calamities. *Calamy.*

SYN. — See ADVERSE, UNHAPPY.

CA-LÄM'I-TOÜS-LY, *ad.* In a calamitous manner. *Boag.*

CA-LÄM'I-TOÜS-NÈSS, *n.* Misery; distress.

CA-LÄM'I-TY, *n.* [*L. calamitas*; *It. calamità*; *Sp. calamidad*; *Fr. calamité.*] Cause of misery or distress; disaster; misfortune.

Another ill accident is drought, and the withering of the corn; inasmuch as the word *calamitas* was first derived from *calamus* (stalk), when the corn could not get out of the stalk. *Baron.*

SYN. — See ADVERSITY, AFFLICTION, MISFORTUNE.

CÄL'A-MÜS, *n.*; pl. *L. CALAMY*; *Eng. CALAMUSES*. [*L.*, from *Gr. κάλαμος*, a reed.]

1. A reed or cane.

2. A pen made of a reed.

3. The root of a species of reed, aromatic and used as a perfume, called *Calamus aromaticus* and *sweet flag*. *Brande.*

4. (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen herbaceous plants which furnish ratan canes. One species, the *Calamus zaluca*, is supposed to yield dragon's blood; — a name sometimes applied to simple fistular stems without articulations, as those of rushes. *Loudon. Brande.*

CA-LÄN'DÖ, *a.* [*It.*, from *calare*, to decrease.] (*Mus.*) Noting a gradual diminution of time and sound. *Moore.*

CA-LÄN'DRÄ, *n.* 1. (*Ornith.*) A species of lark; the bunting. *Phillips.*

2. (*Ent.*) A genus of coleopterous insects, including the coin-weevil. *Harris.*

CALANDRE (kal-ländr'), *n.* [*Fr.*] An insect of the beetle tribe, injurious to grain; — called the *calandre*, or *grain beetle*. *Farm. Ency.*

CA-LÄN'GAY, *n.* A species of white parrot. *Ash.*

CA-LÄP'PA, *n.* 1. (*Zool.*) A genus of brachyurous, decapod crustaceans. *Van Der Hoeven.*

2. (*Bot.*) A name given in the Moluccas to the cocoa-nut-tree; *Cocos nucifera*. *Loudon.*

CA-LÄSH, *n.* [*Fr. calèche.*] 1. A light, low-wheeled carriage with a movable covering.

2. A hood, or covering for the head, worn by ladies. *Johnson.*

CA-LÄ'TH-AN-Vİ'Q-LËT, *n.* (*Bot.*) An ornamental, herbaceous plant which bears a blue flower; *Gentiana pneumonanthe*. *Loudon.*

CÄL'A-THİD'I-ÜM, *n.* [*Gr. κάλαθος*, a basket; *L. calathus.*] (*Bot.*) A kind of depressed, contracted inflorescence; the head or compound flower of composite plants. *Gray.*

CÄL'A-THÜS, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. κάλαθος*, a basket.] (*Ent.*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Van Der Hoeven.*

CÄL'CAR, *n.* [*L.*, a spur.] 1. (*Bot.*) A petal lengthened at a base into a hollow tube or spur; — called also *nectarotheca*. *Lindley.*

2. (*Glass Man.*) A furnace in which the ingredients used in glass-making are submitted to a roasting heat, to drive off carbonic acid and other impurities; — called also *fritting-furnace*. *Francis.*

CÄL'CA-RATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with a calcar or spur, as the flower of larkspur. *Gray.*

CÄL'CA'RE-Ö-ÄR-GİL-LÄ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* [*L. calx*, lime, and *argilla*, clay.] Consisting of lime and clay. *Thomson.*

CÄL'CA'RE-Ö-Sİ-Lİ'CİOUS (-lish'us), *a.* [*L. calx*, lime, and *silex*, *silex*, flint.] Consisting of lime and silex. *Thomson.*

CÄL'CA'RE-OÜS, *a.* [*L. calx*, *calcis*, lime, *calcaris*; *It. calcareo.*] Consisting of chalk or lime.

Calcareous earth, lime. — *Calcareous grits*, sandy beds intermixed with calcareous matter, found in the middle subdivision of the oolite group. *Brundage & Richardson.* — *Calcareous soil*, a soil of which lime forms a principal part. *Brande.* — *Calcareous spar*, crystallized carbonate of lime. *Urr.* — *Calcareous tufa*, a porous rock deposited by calcareous waters, on their exposure to air. *Lyell.*

CÄL'CA'RE-OÜS-NÈSS, *n.* The quality of being calcareous. *Dr. Allen.*

CÄL'CA-VÄL'LÄ, *n.* A superior kind of Lisbon wine. *Todd.*

CÄL'CE-ÄT-ED [kä'se-ät-ed, *S. K. Sm.*; kä'she-ät-ed, *W. P. Ja.*], *a.* [*L. calceatus*; *calc*, the heel.] Fitted with shoes; shod. *Johnson.*

CÄL'CE-DON, *n.* A foul vein, like chalcedony, in some precious stones. *Buchanan.*

CÄL'CE-DÖ-NY, *n.* See CHALCEDONY.

CÄL'CE-I-FÖRM, *a.* [*L. calceus*, a shoe, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Formed like a little shoe, as the corolla of *Calceolaria*. *Gray.*

CÄL'CE-Q-LÄ'Rİ-A, *n.* [*L. calceus*, a shoe.] (*Bot.*) A genus of beautiful herbaceous or shrubby plants, most of which bear yellow flowers; slipper-wort; — so named from the shape of the corolla. *Loudon.*

CAL'CĒS, *n. pl.* [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime or chalk.] (*Chem.*) Products of combustion, especially those obtained from the metals, which were supposed by the alchemists to be converted into a species of gold. — *See* CALX. *Brande.*

CAL'CĪFER-OŪS, *a.* [L. *calx*, lime or chalk, and *fero*, to bear.] Containing lime. *Smart.*

CAL'CĪ-FŌRM, *a.* [L. *calx*, lime or chalk, and *forma*, form.] Being in the form of chalk or lime. *Smart.*

CAL'CĪ-NA-BLE, or **CAL'CĪ-NA-BLE** [kāl'sē-nā-bl, *Ja. K. R. Cl.*; kāl-sī'nā-bl, *Sm. C.*; kāl-sī'nā-bl, *Wb.*], *a.* That may be calcined. "Imperfectly calcinable in a great fire." *Hill.*

CAL'CĪ-NĀTE, *v. a.* *See* CALCINE. [*r.*] *Bacon.*

CAL'CĪ-NĀTION, *n.* [Fr. *calcination*.] (*Chem.*) 1. The process of calcining; the reduction of substances to cinder or ashes.

2. The separation of the volatile from the more fixed parts of a body by heat. *Turner.*

CAL'CĪN'A-TŌ-RY [kāl-sī'nā-tū-ē, *W. P. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; kāl'sīnā-tūr-ē, *S.*], *n.* A vessel used in calcination. *Johnson.*

CAL'CĪNE [kāl-sīn', *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; kāl'sīn', *Wb.*], *v. a.* [L. *calx*, lime or chalk; Fr. *calciner*.] [*i.* CALCINED; *pp.* CALCINING, CALCINED.]

1. (*Chem.*) To expel all volatile ingredients from a compound by heat, as water and carbonic acid from carbonate of lime or limestone in the manufacture of lime; to reduce to powder or ashes.

2. To convert metals into calces or metallic oxides by heat; to oxidize. *Ure.*

CAL'CĪNE, *v. n.* To become a powder or calx, or be pulverized by heat; to become an oxide. This crystal is a pellucid stone, . . . in a very strong heat calcining without fusion. *Newton.*

CAL'CĪTE, *n.* [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime.] (*Min.*) A name applied to a large variety of compounds of carbonic acid and lime, as chalk, marble, Iceland spar, &c. *Dana.*

† **CAL'CĪ-TRĀTE**, *v. n.* [L. *calcitro*, *calcitritus*; *calx*, the heel; Fr. *calcitrer*.] To kick. *Cotgrave.*

CAL'CĪ-TRĀTION, *n.* Act of kicking. *Ed. Rev.*

CAL'CĪ-ŪM (kāl'sē-ūm), *n.* (*Chem.*) The metallic base of lime. *Brande.*

CAL-CŌ-GRĀPII-I-CAL, *a.* Relating to calcography. *Craig.*

CAL-CŌG-RA-PHY, *n.* [L. *calx*, lime or chalk, and Gr. *γραφω*, to delineate.] The art of engraving in chalk. — *See* CHALCOGRAPHY. *Clarke.*

CALC-SĪN'TER, *n.* [Ger. *kalk*, lime, and *sintern*, to drop.] (*Geol.*) A deposit from springs holding carbonate of lime in solution. *Lyell.*

CALC'-SPĀR, *n.* (*Min.*) Calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime. *Brande.*

CALC'-TUFF, *n.* (*Chem.*) An irregular porous deposit of the carbonate of lime, formed from the waters of calcareous springs. *Ure.*

CAL'CU-LĀ-BLE, *a.* That may be computed.

CAL'CU-LĀ-RY, *a.* [L. *calculus*, pebble.] (*Med.*) Relating to the disease of the stone. *Smart.*

CAL'CU-LĀ-RY, *n.* A congeries of little stony knots in the pear and other fruits formed by concretions of the sap. *Craab.*

CAL'CU-LĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *calculo*, *calculatus*; *calculus*, a pebble; It. *calcolare*; Sp. *calcular*; Fr. *calculer*.] [*v.* CALCULATED; *pp.* CALCULATING, CALCULATED.]

1. To ascertain by computation; to compute; to reckon; to estimate.

He calculates his expenses. *Johnson.*

2. To compute as an astronomer or an astrologer; as, "To calculate eclipses or nativities."

3. To adjust or adapt to some end; to fit. Religion is, upon all accounts, calculated for our benefit. *Willson.*

CAL'CU-LĀTE, *v. n.* To make a computation; to cast accounts. *Shak.*

Calculating machine, a machine invented by Charles Babbage, which accomplishes the addition of numbers by the movements of a series of cylinders.

Syn. — Calculate is a more generic term than compute, reckon, or count. Calculate, reckon, and count respect mostly the future; compute, the past. The astronomer, geometer, the mathematician, and statesman calculate; the chronologist computes; the accountant reckons. Calculate an eclipse, compute the time, compute or reckon the profit and loss, count or number the minutes or the stars.

Et. — This word is often improperly used in the U. S., in the sense of to expect, think, or intend, as, "I calculate to leave town to-morrow." *Pickering.*

CAL'CU-LĀTION, *n.* 1. The art, or the act, of reckoning or calculating; computation.

2. The result of arithmetical operation; a reckoning.

If then their calculation be true; for so they reckon. *Hooker.* Whenever we speak of arithmetic as the science of calculation, we mean that it is a science of calculation, and not of calculation. *Trench.*

CAL'CU-LĀ-TIVE, *a.* Belonging to calculation. "Habits of calculative dealings." *Burke.*

CAL'CU-LĀ-TŌR, *n.* One who calculates; a reckoner; an accountant; a computist.

CAL'CU-LĀ-TŌ-RY, *a.* Belonging to calculation; calculative. *Sherwood.*

† **CAL'CŪLE**, *n.* Reckoning. *Hovell.*

† **CAL'CŪLE**, *v. a.* To calculate. *Chaucer.*

CAL-CŪ-LŌSE, *a.* Same as CALCULOUS. *Browne.*

CAL-CŪ-LOŪS, *a.* Stony; gritty. *Sharp.*

CAL-CŪ-LŪS, *n.* [*pl.* **CAL-CŪ-LĪ**.] [*L.*, a pebble.]

1. (*Med.*) A morbid concretion that may form in any part of the body, but generally found in the reservoirs or ducts. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Math.*) [*Eng. pl.* CALCULUSES.] A method of computation. — *See* DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS. *Davies & Peck.*

CAL'DRON, *n.* [L. *caldarium*; Old Fr. *chaudron*; Fr. *chaudron*.] A boiler; a large kettle.

CA-LECHE (kā-lāsh'), *n.* [Fr. *a* light, low-wheeled carriage. — *See* CALASH. *Butler.*

CAL-E-DŌ'NI-AN, *a.* [*Caledonia*, the ancient name of Scotland.] (*Geog.*) Scottish.

CAL-E-DŌ'NI-AN, *n.* (*Geog.*) A Scotchman.

CAL'E-DŌN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral composed of sulphate of lead, carbonate of lead, and carbonate of copper. *Dana.*

CAL-E-FĀ'CIENT (kāl-ē-fā'shent), *a.* [L. *calefaciens*.] Making warm or hot. [*r.*] *Maunder.*

CAL-E-FĀ'CIENT, *n.* (*Med.*) A warming stimulant. *Dunglison.*

CAL-E-FĀC'TION, *n.* [L. *calefactio*.]

1. Act of heating. *Spenser.*

2. State of being heated. *Johnson.*

CAL-E-FĀC'TIVE, *a.* That makes hot; calefactory. [*r.*] *Johnson.*

CAL-E-FĀC'TŌR, *n.* A small kind of stove. *Tozer.*

CAL-E-FĀC'TŌ-RY, *a.* [L. *calefacio*, *calefactus*, to make warm.] That makes hot; causing heat; calefactory. *Johnson.*

CAL-E-FĀC'TŌ-RY, *n.* A warming-room in a monastery. *Ash.*

CAL-E-FY, *v. n.* [L. *calefo*.] To grow hot; to be heated. [*r.*] *Browne.*

CAL-E-FY, *v. a.* To make warm. [*r.*] *Bullockar.*

CAL'EM-BŪRG, *n.* [Fr., from a German Count named Kalenberg, who visited Paris in the reign of Louis XV., and was famous for his blunders in the French language.] A witticism; a pun. *Brande.*

CAL'EN-DAR, *n.* [L. *calendar*, the first days of the Roman months; *calendarium*, an account book; Fr. *calendrier*.]

1. A recorded division of time into periods adapted to the purposes of civil life; a tabular statement of the chronological epochs of any year; a register of the year; an almanac; an ephemeris.

2. A list, as of cases to be tried in a court, or of bills in Congress.

Calendar month, a solar month as it stands in the almanac.

Syn. — The words *calendar*, *almanac*, and *ephemeris*

are all used to denote date-books for the current year. *Almanac* is properly the divider of time by the year, *calendar* by the month, and *ephemeris* by the day. A common *almanac* is an annual register, with a *calendar*, in which the days of the week and month, religious feasts and holidays, the tides, the variations between true and solar time, &c., are noted. An *ephemeris* is a more minute chronicle of time than an *almanac*, and it describes the daily variations of the celestial and terrestrial phenomena, particularly for the purposes of navigation and astronomy. A *nautical almanac* has a very complete astronomical *ephemeris*, with a copious list of astronomical phenomena at sea, and it is designed for the use of navigation.

CAL'EN-DAR, *v. a.* To enter in a calendar; to register. *Whitlock.*

CAL'EN-DĀ'RĪ-AL, *a.* Belonging to the calendar. *Loudon.*

CAL'EN-DER, *v. a.* [L. *caleo*, to be hot; Sp. *calentar*; Port. *calandrar*; Fr. *calandrier*.] [*i.* CALENDERED; *pp.* CALENDERING, CALENDERED.] To dress smooth, and glaze cloth in a calendar, or by hot pressing. *Ure.*

CAL'EN-DER, *n.* [Dut. *klanderaar*; Port. *calandra*; Fr. *calandrie*.]

1. A hot press, or machine for pressing and smoothing cloth. *Johnson.*

2. The workman who manages the machine for pressing cloth; a calenderer. *Cowper.*

3. One of an order of begging dervises; — so named from their founder. *Booth.*

CAL'EN-DER-ER, *n.* One whose business it is to calender cloth; calenderer. *Craig.*

CAL'EN-DER-ING, *n.* The last operation to which dyed and printed cottons are subjected to render the surface smooth, compact, and uniform; glazing. *Parnell.*

CAL-EN-DŌG'RA-PHER, *n.* [L. *calendarium*, an account book, and Gr. *γράφω*, to write.] A maker of calendars. *Boyle.*

CAL'EN-DRER, *n.* The person who calenders.

CAL'ENDS, *n. pl.* [L. *calendæ*; *calo*, to proclaim; — "because the commencement of the month was proclaimed by the pontifices." *Wm. Smith.*] The first day of each month in the ancient Roman calendar.

CA-LĒN'DŪ-LĀ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of ornamental plants; the marigold; — so named because it may be found in flower during the calends of each month, or during each month. *Loudon.*

CA-LĒN'DŪ-LINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A mucilaginous substance, or species of gum, obtained from the marigold. *Brande.*

CAL'EN-TŪRE, *n.* [L. *caleo*, to be warm or hot; Sp. *calentura*, heat, fever.] (*Med.*) A febrile delirium to which seamen are subject in hot climates, and which causes them to imagine the sea to be green fields. *Dunglison.*

CA-LĒS'CENCE, *n.* [L. *calesco*, *calescens*, to grow hot.] Act of growing warm or hot. *Boase.*

CAL-E-VANCE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A vegetable of the island of Savu. *Harokesworth.*

CALF (kāf), *n.*; *pl.* CALVES (kāvz). [*Goth.* *kalfō*; A. S. *cealf*, or *calf*; Ger. *kalb*; Dut. *kalf*; Dan. *kalf*.]

1. The young of the cow, or of the red deer.

2. A stupid fellow; a dolt. *Drayton.*

3. [*Goth.* *kalf*.] The thick hinder part of the leg below the knee. *Suckling.*

CALF'-LICK, *n.* Same as COW-LICK. *Halliwel.*

CALF'-LIKE (kāf'lik), *a.* Resembling a calf. *Shak.*

CALF'-SKIN (kāf'skīn), *n.* The skin of a calf.

CĀ'LI, or **CĀ'LI**, *n.* The tenth incarnation of Vishnu, in the shape of a horse with a human head; — still expected by the Hindoos. *Malcom.*

CĀ'I-A-TŌUR-WOOD (-wūd), *n.* A kind of dye wood which grows in India on the Coromandel coast. *Ogilvie.*

CĀ'I-BER, or **CĀ'I-BRE** (kā'ē-ber) [kā'ē-ber, *W. P. J. F. K. R.*; kā-lē'br, *S.*], *n.* [*It.* *calibro*; Fr. & Sp. *calibre*.]

1. (*Gunnery.*) The internal diameter or bore of a gun, or any piece of ordnance.

2. The diameter of a bullet, or of any round substance.

3. Compass or capacity of mind. *Burke.*

Mr. Smart says, "In this figurative sense, usage has not yet Anglicized the word; and *calibre*, the original French form, is generally used when we apply the word figuratively; as in saying, 'A mind of inferior *calibre*?'"; and, in this sense, both Smart and Jamieson pronounce it *ka-lî-bur*.

Mr. Sheridan accents this word on the second syllable, and gives the sound of double *e*, like the French, but Johnson, Kenrick, Ash, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick consider the word as perfectly Anglicized, and place the accent on the first syllable, as I have done." *Walker.*

CÁL-I-BÔ-GUS, *n.* A beverage of rum and spruce beer. [Cant term, U. S.] *Bartlett.*

CÁL/ICE (kál'is), *n.* [L. *calix*; Fr. *calice*; A. S. *calic*.] A cup.—See **CHALICE**. *Taylor.*

CÁL/I-CÔ, *n.*; pl. **CALICOES**. [Fr., from *Calicut*, in India.] A printed cotton cloth or fabric, coarser than muslin;—originally applied to white cotton cloth from India.

Such has been the manufacturing progress of England, that we now send our *calicoes* and *muslins* to India and the East, yet the words give standing witness that we once imported them thence, for *calico* is from *Calicut*, and *muslin* from *Mosul*. *Trench.*

CÁL/I-CÔ-PRÎNT'ER, *n.* One who prints calicoes.

CÁL/I-CÔ-PRÎNT'ING, *n.* The art of printing cotton cloth, or of impressing it with topical dyes. *Ure.*

CA-LÎ/U-LAR, *a.* [L. *caliculus*, a small cup.] Formed like a cup. *Browne.*

† **CÁL/ID**, *a.* [L. *calidus*.] Hot; fervent. *Bailey.*

† **CA-LÎD/I-TY**, *n.* State of being hot; heat. "Endure the potential *calidity*." *Browne.*

CÁL/I-DÛCT, *n.* [L. *calidus*, hot, and *duco*, to lead.] A pipe or flue to convey heat. "Subterranean *caliducts*." *Evelyn.*

CÁL/I-GÁ/TION, *n.* [L. *caligatio*.] Darkness; cloudiness. [R.] *Browne.*

CA-LÎG/I-NOÛS, *a.* [L. *caliginosus*; *caligo*, mist, fog.] Obscure; dim. [R.] *Hallywell.*

† **CA-LÎG/I-NOÛS-NËSS**, *n.* The quality of being caliginous; darkness; obscurity. *Bailey.*

CA-LÎ/GÔ, *n.* [L., darkness.] 1. (Med.) A disease of the eye causing obscurity of vision; dim-sightedness. *Hoblyn.*

2. (Ent.) A genus of South American butterflies. *Ogilvie.*

CÁL-I-GRÁPH/IC, *a.* See **CALLIGRAPHIC**. *Warton.*

CA-LÎG'RA-PHÎST, *n.* See **CALLIGRAPHIST**.

CA-LÎG'RA-PHY, *n.* See **CALLIGRAPHY**.

CÁL-I-PÁSH', } *n.* Terms of cookery in dressing
CÁL-I-PÊE', } a turtle.—See **CALLIPASH**, and
CALLIPER.

† **CÁL/I-PËR**, *n.* Same as **CALIBER**. *Brande.*

CÁL/I-PËR, or **CÁL/I-PËR OÔM'-PASS-ËS**, *n. pl.* A kind of compasses for measuring the caliber or diameter of cylinders and balls:—written also *caliber compasses*. *Brande.*



CÁL/IPH, *n.* [Ar. *khalifah*, to succeed.] A successor or vicar; a title assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens. *Brande.*

CÁL/IPH-ATE, *n.* The office, dignity, or government of a caliph. "The grandeur and magnificence of the *caliphate*." *Harris.*

CÁL/IPH-SHÎP, *n.* The office of the caliph; the caliphate. *Todd.*

CA-LÎP/PIC, *a.* Noting a period of seventy-six years; as, "The *calippic* period";—so named from Calippus, a Grecian astronomer. *Crabb.*

CÁL-IS-THËN/IC, *a.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *sthenos*, strength.] Relating to exercises for bodily strength or symmetry. *Combe.*

CÁL-IS-THËN/ICS, *n. pl.* Exercise for health, strength, or elegance. *Combe.*

CÁL/I-VËR, [Corrupted from *caliber*.] 1. A hand-gun; a large pistol; an arquebuse. *Shak.*
2. A kind of light matchlock. *Stoquer.*

CÁL/LIX [kál'iks, P. K. *Wb. Rees*; kál'iks, E. *Sm*], *n.* [L.] A cup.—See **CALYX**.

CÁLK (kawk), *v. a.* [*Shimmer* suggests Fr. *calage*, to tow;—*Minsheu*, L. *calz*, lime, from its use as a cement;—*Wedgwood*, L. *calco*, to tread, or Provençal *calca*, or *calqua*, a tent of flint.—M. *kalk*.] [*i. CALKED*; *pp. CALKING, CALKED*.]

1. To stop or stuff the seams or openings, between the planks of a ship, with oakum and tar.

2. [L. *calco*, to tread, *calz*, the heel.] To roughen or sharpen a horse's shoe to prevent his slipping. *Palmer.*

CÁLK, *v. a.* [L. *calz*, lime or chalk.] To cover with chalk or black-lead the back of a picture, so that it may be copied upon paper placed under it by tracing the outlines with a blunt point or style. *Smart.*

CÁLK'ER (kawk'êr), *n.* 1. One who calks a ship.
2. A part of a horse-shoe made prominent to secure the horse from falling:—written also *calkin*, *cauker*, *cawkin*, *cawker*, and *cork*. *Farm. Ency.*

CÁL/KJN (kál'kin or kawk'kin) [kál'kin, *Ja. K.*; kál'kin, vulgarly kawk'kin, *Sm.*], *n.* [L. *calco*, to tread; *calz*, the heel; M. *kalkin*.] A part prominent from a horse-shoe; calker.—See **CALKER**. *Crabb.*

CÁLK'ING (kawk'ing), *n.* 1. (*Ship-building*.) The driving of oakum or other matter into the seams of the planks, to prevent leaking. *Craig.*

2. (*Arch.*) The mode of fixing the tie-beams of a roof, or the binding-joists of a floor down the wall-plates. *Ogilvie.*

3. (*Paint.*) A method of transferring a print or design by covering the back of it with black-lead, or with some kind of chalk, laying it upon a sheet of clean paper, and then tracing the outlines with a hard point. *Francis.*

CÁLK'ING-ÎR'ON (kawk'ing-i'urn), *n.* A chisel used in calking a ship. *Dryden.*

CÁLL, *v. a.* [Gr. *kallô*; L. *calo*.—Dut. *kallen*; Dan. *kalle*.] [*i. CALLED*; *pp. CALLING, CALLED*.]

1. To name; to denominate; to style.
And God *called* the light day, and the darkness he *called* night. *Gen. i. v.*

2. To invite, as to an entertainment.
When thou makest a dinner or a supper, *call* thy friends, . . . but . . . *call* the poor. *L. x. xii. 1.*

3. To summon to meet; to convoke.
Now *call* we our high court of Parliament. *Shak.*

4. To summon into one's presence; to ask, request, or command to come; as, "To *call* a servant"; "To *call* a physician."

5. To invite, as a candidate for the ministry.
6. To appoint or designate by authority.

Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ, *called* to be an apostle. *Rom. i. 1.*

7. To appeal to; to invoke.
I *call* God for a record upon my soul. *2 Cor. i. 23.*

8. To utter aloud; to proclaim.

Nor parish-clerk, who *calls* the psalm so clear.
To *call back*, to revoke.—To *call for*, to demand, to request.—To *call forth*, to bring into view or into action.—To *call in*, to resume, as money lent; to collect, as money due:—to summon together, as scattered military forces. "Call in the powers, good cousin." *Shak.* To appeal to for assistance; as, "To *call in* the police."—To *call over*, to recite or read aloud, as a list or roll.—To *call out*, to challenge.—To *call to account*, to summon to render an account.—To *call together*, to convoke; to convene.—To *call to mind*, to recollect; to remember.—To *call up*, to bring to notice for discussion or action; as, "To *call up* a subject in a legislative assembly";—to bring to recollection; as, "To *call up* an idea in the mind."

Syn.—*Call*, or *calling*, is generic, and is applied to all ranks, superiors, equals, or inferiors,—to one or to many; *calling* is an act of courtesy; *bidding*, *summoning*, and *convoaking*, all imply authority, and *convoaking* is applied to many. *Call* for a person or an acquaintance; *call* a meeting; *call* for a servant, and *but* him come; *summon* a witness; *convoke* an assembly.—*Name* a person; *call* him by his name. There was a king of Judea, named Herod, improperly *called* the Great.

Syn.—See **NAME**.

CÁLL, *v. n.* 1. To cry out; to speak loud.

Then *call* thou, and I will answer. *Job xii. 22.*

2. To stop without intention of staying; to make a short visit; as, "To *call* on a friend."

To *call on*, to solicit for a favor or a debt. "What need I be so forward with him that *calls* not on me?"

Shak.—To *call upon*, to implore, to pray to. "Call upon me in the day of trouble." *Ps. l. 15.*

CÁLL, *n.* 1. A vocal address of summons or of invitation.

But Death comes not at *call*; Justice divine Mind not his lowest pace for prayers or cries. *Milton.*

2. Requisition; demand; claim.

Dependence is a perpetual *call* upon humanity. *Addison.*

3. Divine vocation; summons by a supernatural impulse.

To *call* by dark paths aspires what they most desire. *Dryden.*

St. Paul himself believed he had a *call* to it, when he persecuted the Christians. *Locke.*

4. A short visit; as, "A friendly *call*."

5. The cry of a bird to its mate or its young.

6. An instrument to call birds, or sailors.

7. † *Calling*; vocation; employment.

Still cheerful, ever constant to his *call*. *Dryden.*

8. (*Pai lamentary Language*.) A calling over of the names to ascertain what members are absent, or for other purposes.

9. (*Eccl.*) An invitation to become a pastor.

CÁL/LA, *n.* [L. *calla*, or *calsa*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial herbs of the *Arum* family. *Gray.*

CÁL/LA-A-TÍ/NÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of the order *Passeres* and family *Corvidæ*; tree-crows. *Gray.*



Temnurus sinensis.

CÁLL'-BÏRD, *n.* A bird taught to allure others into a snare, as the goldfinch, &c. *Goldsmith.*

CÁLL'-BÔY, *n.* A boy in a theatre who calls the actors:—also a boy who repeats the captain's orders on board a steamer. *Clarke.*

CÁLL'ER, *n.* One who calls. *Sherwood.*

CÁL/LËT, *n.* A trull; a drab:—a scold. *Shak.*

† **CÁL/LËT**, *v. n.* To rail; to scold. *Brathwait.*

CÁL-LI-A-NÁS'SA, *n.* [L., from Gr. *Kallidnaessa*, one of the Nereids.] (*Zool.*) A genus of macrourous decapod crustaceans. *Van Der Hoeven.*

CÁL/LI-CÔ, *n.* See **CALICO**. *Todd.*

CÁL/LID, *a.* [L. *callidus*.] Hardened in craft; shrewd. [R.] *Smart.*

CÁL-LÎD/I-TY, *n.* [L. *calliditas*.] Shrewdness; craftiness; discernment. *Cockram.*

† **CÁL/LID-NËSS**, *n.* Shrewdness; callidity. *Ash.*

CA-LÎG'RA-PHËR, *n.* One skilled in calligraphy, or fine penmanship. *Hallam.*

CÁL-LI-GRÁPH/IC, } *a.* Relating to callig-
CÁL-LI-GRÁPH/I-CAL, } raphy. *Cotterill.*

CA-LÎG'RA-PHÎST, *n.* A calligrapher. *P. Mag.*

CA-LÎG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *καλλιγραφία*; *kalos*, beautiful, and *γραφία*, to write.]

1. The art of beautiful writing; fine penmanship. "My *calligraphy*, a fair hand." *B. Jonson.*

2. Belles-lettres. [R.] *R. Park.*

CÁL-LI-MÁN'CÔ, *n.* [Sp. *calimaco*, or *calamaco*.]

A woollen stuff.—See **CALAMANGO**. *W. Ency.*

CÁLL'ING, *n.* 1. Act of one who calls.

2. Vocation; profession; trade; occupation; business; employment. *South.*

3. A class of persons united by the same employment.

It may be a caution not to impose celibacy on a whole *call*. *Huttmann.*

4. Divine vocation, call, or invitation.

It is our vocation, our *calling*, and he who called us to it will fit us for it, and strengthen us in it. *Trench.*

5. Appellation; title.

I am more proud to be Sir Rowland's son, His youngest son, and would not change that *calling*. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **BUSINESS**.

CÁL-LI-ÔN'Y-MÛS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *Kalliope*; *kalos*, beautiful, and *ὄμηρος*, a name.] (*Ich.*) A genus of beautiful spiny-finned fishes. *Brande.*

CÁL-LI'O-PË, *n.* [L., from Gr. *Kalliope*; *kalos*, beautiful, and *ὄπη*, *opsis*, a voice.]

1. (*Myth.*) The Muse who presided over eloquence and epic poetry.

2. (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Hind in 1852. *Lovering.*

3. (*Mus.*) A musical instrument of recent invention, consisting of a series of pipes, having keys, and operated on by steam instead of air.

CÄL-LI-PÄ-Ä'DI-A, *n.* [L., from Gr. *καλλιπαῖδα*; *καλός*, beautiful, and *παῖς*, a child.] A beautiful offspring or progeny. *Smart.*

CÄL-LI-PÄSH, *n.* (*Cookery.*) The gelatinous substance, of a dull greenish tinge, which forms a part of the upper shield of a turtle. *W. Ency.*

CÄL-LI-PÄÄ', *n.* (*Cookery.*) The gelatinous substance, of a light yellowish color, which belongs to the lower shield of a turtle. *W. Ency.*

CÄL-LI-PERS, *n.* See **CALIFERS**. *Moxon.*

CÄL-LI-SÄURUS, *n.* [Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, and *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] (*Zool.*) A genus of spotted-bellied lizards allied to *Iguana*. *Van Der Hoe.*

CÄL-LIS-THÉN'ICS, *n.* See **CALISTHENICS**. *Boag.*

CÄL-LI-TRIX, *n.* [Low L. & pl. *callitriches*, a kind of monkey in Ethiopia; Gr. *καλλιτριχίς*, *καλλιτριχός*, fair-haired.] (*Zool.*) A species of green monkey. *Goldsmith.*

CÄL-LÖG-RA-PHY, *n.* See **CALIGRAPHY**. *Ed. Rev.*

CÄL'LÖSE, *a.* [L. *callosus*.] (*Bot.*) Furnished with callosities; hardened. *Gray.*

CÄL-LÖS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *callositas*; Fr. *callosité*.] 1. (*Med.*) A hard swelling, without pain. *Hooper.* 2. (*Bot.*) A flattened protuberance. *Gray.*

CÄL'LOQT, *n.* [L. *callos*.] A cap; a covering for the head in Barbary. *Th. Campbell.*

CÄL-LO-TÈCH'NICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, and *τέχνη*, an art.] The fine arts. *R. Park.*

CÄL'LOUS, *a.* [L. *callosus*; *callus*, a hard skin; It. & Sp. *calloso*; Fr. *callos*.] 1. Indurated; hardened; — applied, in surgery, to parts that are morbidly hard, and in botany, to seeds which are hard. *Hooper.*

2. Insensible; unfeeling; apathetic. *Fattened in vice, — a callous and so gross.* *Dryden.* It is an immense blessing to be perfectly callous to ridicule. *Dr. Arnold.*

Syn. — See **HARD**.

CÄL'LOUS-LY, *ad.* In a callous manner.

CÄL'LOUS-NÈSS, *n.* 1. Hardness, as of the flesh. "A callousness of his feet." *Bp. Taylor.*

2. Insensibility. "A callousness and numbness of soul." *Bentley.*

CÄL'LÖW (*käl'w*), *a.* [L. *calvus*, bald; A. S. *calo*, bald.] Unfledged; naked. *Milton.*

CÄL'LU-NA, *n.* [Gr. *καλλύνω*, to adorn.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; common hedge. *Dunglison.*

CÄL'LUS, *n.* [L., *hardness*.] (*Med.*) 1. Induration of any fleshy part of the body. *Dunglison.*

2. The matter which unites the divided ends of broken bones. It is a secretion of new bony matter. *Dunglison.*

CÄLM (*käm*), *a.* [It. & Sp. *calmo*; Fr. *calme*; Dut. *kalm*.] 1. Quiet; serene; tranquil; placid; not stormy; — applied to the elements or to the passions.

2. Unruffled; undisturbed; composed; sedate; as, "A person calm in temper or manner."

Syn. — *Calm, tranquil, serene, and quiet* are applied to the elements, the outward manner, or the state of the mind; *placid* and *sedate*, to the temper, disposition, or deportment. *Calm* weather; *calm* state; *tranquil* sea; *tranquil* or *undisturbed* feelings; *serene* sky; *quiet* state or disposition; *placid* or *unruffled* temper; *sedate* deportment; *composed* thoughts.

CÄLM (*käm*), *n.* Freedom from agitation; serenity; quiet; repose; peace.

Great and strange calms usually portend the most violent storms. *South.*

Syn. — See **PEACE**.

CÄLM (*käm*), *v. a.* [*i.* *CALMED*; *pp.* *CALMING*, *CALMED*.] 1. To free from motion or agitation; to still.

Neptune we find busy to calm the tempest raised by Æolus. *Dryden.*

2. To make quiet; to free from uneasiness; to tranquillize; to appease; to assuage; to soothe; to pacify; as, "To calm the passions."

CÄLM-BRÖWED (*käm-bröwd*), *a.* Having a tranquil or calm mien. *Craig.*

CÄLM'ER (*käm'er*), *n.* He who, or that which, calms. "A calmer of unquiet thoughts." *Watson.*

CÄLM'LY (*käm'le*), *ad.* 1. Without storms; without violence; serenely.

2. Without passion; quietly.

CÄLM'NESS (*käm'nes*), *n.* 1. Quality of being calm; quietness; tranquillity; serenity, as of the air or the elements.

2. Freedom from passion; mildness; sedateness; as, "Calmness of demeanor."

CÄLM'Y (*käm'e*), *a.* Calm. [*R.*] *Pope.*

CÄL-Q-DËN'DRUM, *n.* [Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, and *δένδρον*, a tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of beautiful trees found at the Cape of Good Hope. *Loudon.*

CÄ-LÖG-RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, and *γραφία*, to write.] Beautiful penmanship. — See **CALIGRAPHY**. *Craig.*

CÄL'Q-MËL, *n.* [Gr. *καλός*, fair, and *μέλας*, black.] (*Chem.*) A compound of one equivalent of chlorine and two equivalents of mercury; subchloride of mercury. — It is also *chloride of mercury, protochloride of mercury, dichloride of mercury, and submuriate of mercury*. It is much used in medicine, and differs in composition from the violent poison, *corrosive sublimate*, — which is also called by recent writers *chloride of mercury*, — only in containing an additional equivalent of mercury. *Regnault.*

The name is supposed to be derived from the phenomena attending its preparation. A black mixture was first formed by rubbing mercury with corrosive sublimate. To this heat was applied, and calomel was sublimed in the form of a white or fair powder. *Brande.*

CÄL-Q-PHYL'LUM, *n.* [Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen trees which have large beautifully-veined leaves and white flowers. *Loudon.*

CÄ-LÖR'IC [*kä-lör'ik*, *K. R. Wb. Mawder*; *kä-lör'ik*, *Sm.*], *n.* [L. *calor*, heat.] (*Chem.*) A technical term once extensively used to denote the cause of the sensation and other phenomena of heat, but now in a great measure dispensed with. By some philosophers it is regarded as a material substance, and by others, including many very eminent men of science, as consisting in molecular motions. *Nichol.*

Syn. — *Caloric* produces the sensation of heat; *heat* is the sensation itself.

CÄ-LÖR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to caloric or heat; as, "A caloric engine."

CÄL-Q-RI-FÄ'CIËNT, *a.* [L. *calor*, heat, and *facio*, *faciens*, to make.] Able to produce heat; relating to the production of heat. *Dunglison.*

CÄL-Q-RIF'I-ANT, *a.* [L. *calor*, heat, and *facio*, to make.] Producing heat. *Thompson.*

CÄL-Q-RIF'IC, *a.* [L. *calorificus*.] Making hot; heating; as, "Calorific rays."

CÄ-LÖR-I-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* (*Med.*) The function of producing animal heat. *Dunglison.*

CÄL-Q-RIM'E-TËR, *n.* [L. *calor*, heat, and Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] (*Chem.*) An instrument to measure the quantity of heat given out by a body in cooling, from the quantity of ice it melts; — invented by Lavoisier and Laplace. *Henry.*

CÄL-Q-RI-MÖ'TOR, *n.* [L. *calor*, heat, and *moveo*, *motus*, to move.] A form of the voltaic apparatus, composed of one pair of plates, of great extent of surface, and capable of producing very great heat. *Brande.*

CÄL-Q-SÖ'MA, *n.* [Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, and *σώμα*, a body.] (*Ent.*) A genus of beautiful coleopterous insects, belonging to the family *Carrabidae*, or ground beetles. *Harris.*

CÄ-LÖTTE' (*kä-löt'*), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A cap or coif formerly worn by French ecclesiastics. *B. Jonson.*

2. The back plate of a sword handle.

3. The cap of a pistol.

4. (*Arch.*) A concavity in the form of a cap or niche to diminish the height of a cabinet, alcove, &c., when it would be too high as compared with its width. *Francis.*

CÄL'Q-TËPE, *n.* [Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, and *τύπος*, a type.] The art of fixing images of the camera-obscura, by the action of light on nitrate of

silver; a kind of photography; — invented by Talbot, and called also *talbotype*. *Ed. Rev.*

CÄ-LOÛ'ER [*kä-lö'er*, *K. Sm. Wb. Crabb*, *Ask*; *kä-lo'er*, *Todd*], *n.* One of a sect of monks of the Greek church.

How name you lone Calover?
His features I have scanned before
In mine own land, 'tis many a year. *Dillon.*

CÄLP, *n.* (*Min.*) A substance, intermediate between compact limestone and marl; an impure limestone of the palæozoic rocks. *Cleaveland.*

CÄLQU'ING (*käw'k'*), *n.* See **CALKING**. *Weale.*

CÄL'THÄ, *n.* [L., from Gr. *κάθος*, a basket.] (*Bot.*) A genus of ranunculaceous plants; marsh marigold; — so named in allusion to the form of the corolla. *Loudon.*

CÄL'THRÖP, *n.* Same as **CALTROP**. *Blount.*

CÄL'TRÄP, *n.* Same as **CALTROP**. *Fairholt.*

CÄL'TRÖP, *n.* [*A. S.* *coltræppe*; Fr. *chausse-trape*.] 1. (*Bot.*) A kind of thistle. *Müller.*

2. (*Mil.*) An instrument with four spikes, to put on the ground for wounding the feet of horses, and to obstruct the progress of an enemy.

CÄL'TRÖPS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; *Tri-bulus*. *Loudon.*

CÄ-LÜM'BA, *n.* (*Med.*) The root of the *Merispermum palmatum*, intensely bitter, and valuable as a tonic; — called also *calomba*, *columba*, and *colombo*. *Dunglison.*

CÄL'U-MËT, *n.* A large Indian pipe for smoking tobacco; — used also as an emblem of peace.

This word is probably of Indian origin. It was noticed by Ferdinand de Soto in 1538.

CÄ-LÜM'NI-ÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *calumnior*, *calumniatus*; It. *calunniare*; Sp. *calumniar*; Fr. *calumnier*.] [*i.* *CALUMNIATED*; *pp.* *CALUMNIATING*, *CALUMNIATED*.] To accuse falsely; to slander; to asperse; to vilify; to traduce; to defame.

Syn. — See **ASPERSE**.

CÄ-LÜM'NI-ÄTE, *v. n.* To accuse falsely. "Created only to calumniate." *Shak.*

CÄ-LÜM'NI-Ä'TION, *n.* Act of calumniating; false accusation; slander. "The heat of controversy and calumination." *Warton.*

CÄ-LÜM'NI-Ä-TOR, *n.* One who calumniates.

Syn. — See **SLANDERER**.

CÄ-LÜM'NI-Ä-TQ-RY, *a.* Calumnious. *Montagu.*

CÄ-LÜM'NI-OÜS, *a.* Partaking of calumny; slanderous; abusive; detracting.

Virtue itself 'scapes not calumnious strokes. *Shak.*

CÄ-LÜM'NI-OÜS-LY, *ad.* In a slanderous manner; slanderously. *Montagu.*

CÄ-LÜM'NI-OÜS-NÈSS, *n.* Slanderous accusation. *Bp. Morton.*

CÄL'UM-NY, [*L.* & It. *calumnia*; Fr. *calomnie*.] A false accusation maliciously made; abuse; slander; defamation; detraction; aspersion.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow,
Thou shalt not escape calumny. *Shak.*

Back-wounding calumny

The whitest virtue strikes. *Shak.*

Syn. — See **SLANDER**.

CÄL'VA-RY, *n.* [*L.* *calvaria*, a skull.] 1. The place where Christ was crucified; — so called from its skull-like form. *Calmet.*

2. In Catholic countries, a small chapel in which is represented the various scenes of Christ's passion and his crucifixion; — sometimes erected on a hill, and sometimes placed on the exterior of churches. *Fairholt.*

3. (*Her.*) A cross set upon steps. *Craig.*

CÄLVE (*käv*), *v. n.* [*A. S.* *calfan*; Dut. *kalven*; Ger. *kalben*; Dan. *kalve*.] [*i.* *CALVED*; *pp.* *CALVING*, *CALVED*.] 1. To bring forth a calf; — spoken of a cow.

2. To bring forth young.

The grassy clods now calved. *Milton.*

+ **CÄLV'ER** (*käv'er*), *v. a.* To cut in slices, as fish. "Pheasants, calvered salmon." *B. Jonson.*

+ **CÄLV'ER** (*käv'er*), *v. n.* To shrink by cutting, and not fall to pieces. *Cotton.*

CÄLVES-SNÖUT (*kävz-snöüt*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; snap-dragon; toad-flax; *Antirrhinum*. *Crabb.*

CAL-VILLE' (kál-vil'), *n.* [Fr.] A sort of apple.

CÁL'VIN-ISM, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) The doctrine or system of John Calvin;—reduced to the following five points, viz.: predestination, particular redemption, total depravity, effectual calling, and the certain perseverance of the saints. *Eden.*

CÁL'VIN-IST, *n.* One who adheres to Calvinism.

CÁL-VIN-ÍS'TIC, *a.* Relating or adhering to, or being in accordance with, Calvin or Calvinism.

CÁL'VIN-IZE, *v. n.* To conform to Calvin or to Calvinism. *Southey.*

CÁL'VISH (káv'ish), *a.* Like a calf. *Sheldon.*

† **CÁL'VÍ-TÝ**, *n.* [L. *calvities*; Fr. *calvitie*.] Baldness. *Cockeram.*

CÁLX (kálks), *n.*; pl. *L. calices*; Eng. *CALXES*. [*L. lime or chalk.*] (*Chem.*) The fixed, friable residue of substances which have undergone combustion, as metallic oxides,—or which have undergone calcination, as lime, and thereby lost all their volatile parts. *Ure.*

CÁL-Y-CÁN'THUS, *n.* [Gr. *κάλυξ*, a flower-cup, and *άνθος*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of small deciduous shrubs of North America, with chocolate-colored blossoms; Carolina allspice. *Loudon.*

CA-LÝC'I-FÓRM, *a.* [L. *calyx*, a cup, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a calyx. *Crabb.*


CÁL-Y-CÍ'NÁL, *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to, or like, CÁL-Y-CÍNE, a calyx. *Loudon.*

CÁL'Y-OLE (kál'e-kl), *n.* [L. *calyculus*, dim. of *calyx*, a cup.] (*Bot.*) An outer calyx; an exterior rank of bracts often found at the base of the involucre of compound flowers. *Lindley.*

CÁL'Y-OLED (kál'e-klid), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having bracts so placed as to resemble an additional calyx; calyculate. *Craig.*

CA-LÝC'U-LÁTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a calyx. *P. Cyc.*


CA-LÝC'U-LÁT-ED, *a.* a calycle. *P. Cyc.*

CA-LÝC'U-LÝS, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A calycle. 

CA-LÝM'E-NE (kál'e-mén, *Sm.*), *n.* [Gr. *κεκαλυμμένος*, covered, *καλύπτω*, to cover.] (*Pal.*) A genus of trilobites, or fossil crustaceans. *Brande.*

CÁL'Y-ON, *n.* Flint or pebble-stone used in building walls, &c. *Weale.*

CA-LÝP'SÖ, *n.* (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Luther in 1858. *Lovering.*

CA-LÝP'TÉR, *n.* [Gr. *καλύπτω*, a covering; *CA-LÝP'TRA*, *L. calyptra*.] (*Bot.*) The membranous hood or covering of the capsule of a moss. *Gray.* 

CA-LÝP'TRI-FÓRM, *a.* [L. *calyptra*, a covering, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a calyptra. *Smith.*

CÁ'LYX (ká'lyks, *P. K. Wb. Rees*; kál'lyks, *E. Sm.*), *n.*; pl. *L. calyxes*; Eng. *CÁL'YX-ES*. [*L.*, from Gr. *καλύξ*.]

1. (*Bot.*) A flower-cup; the outer covering, or leaves of a flower. *Gray.*
2. The shell of a shell-fish. *Leverett.*
3. pl. (*Anat.*) Small membranous, cup-like canals, which surround the papillæ of the kidney. *Dunghison.*

† **CAL-ZÖÖNS'**, *n. pl.* [Sp. *calzones*, breeches, small clothes.] Drawers. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CÁM, *n.* 1. (*Mech.*) The projecting part of an eccentric wheel, or a curved plate fixed upon a revolving shaft to produce an alternating motion in machinery. *Francis.*

2. A mound of earth. [*Provincial.*] *Farm. Ency.*

CA-MÁ'IEŮ (kə-má'yö), *n.* [Fr. *camateu*.]

1. A sort of onyx variegated in its strata:—now written *cameo*.—See *CAMEO*. *Darwin.*

2. (*Paint.*) A painting with a single color, varied only by the effect of light and shade. *Fairholt.*

CA-MÁIL', *n.* [Fr.] 1. A purple ornament worn by a bishop over his rochet. *Crabb.*

2. A guard for the throat of chain-mail, worn by knights in the 14th century. *Fairholt.*

CÁM-A-RÍL'LA, *n.* [Sp., a small room.] (*Poë-*

tics.) A secret cabinet, not publicly recognized; a power behind the throne; a clique. *Styles.*

CAM-BÁYES', *n. pl.* Cotton cloths made at Bengal and other places in India. *Crabb.*

CÁM'BER, *n.* [Fr. *cambrer*, to arch.] (*Arch.*) The convexity of the upper side of a beam; an arch on a beam. *Weale.*

Cambrer-window, a window arched above.

CÁM'BER-ING, *a.* (*Naut.*) Arched; bending;—applied to the deck when higher in the middle than at the ends. *Weale.*

CÁM'BI-AL, *a.* [See *CAMBIST*.] Relating to cambistry, or exchanges of money. *R. Park.*

CÁM'BING-ÓU'TÁNG, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of antelope, inhabiting the hilly forests of Sumatra. *P. Cyc.*

CÁM'BIST, *n.* [It. *cambista*; Fr. *cambiste*; L. *cambio*, to exchange.] A person skilled in exchanges of money. *Kelley.*

CÁM'BIS-TRY, *n.* The science of exchange, coins, and currency. *R. Park.*

CÁM'BI-ŮM, *n.* [Low L.; L. *cambio*, to exchange; It. *cambiare*.]

1. (*Med.*) A fancied nutritive juice, formerly supposed to originate in the blood, to repair the losses of every organ, and produce its increase. *Dunghison.*
2. (*Bot.*) The viscid mucous secretion interposed between the wood and bark of trees and shrubs, and consisting of delicate forming and growing cells. *Gray.*

CÁM'BLET, *n.* See *CAMLET*. *Todd.*

CÁM'BOGE, or **CÁM-BÓ'GÍ-A**, *n.* A gum-resin used as a medicine and a pigment.—See *GAMBOGE*. *P. Cyc.*

CÁM-BÔÖSE', *n.* [Dut. *kombuis*.] (*Naut.*) A small house on a ship's deck, in which the cooking is done.—See *CABOOSE*. *Ogilvie.*

CÁM'BRA-SINE, *n.* A species of fine linen made in Egypt, resembling cambric. *Buchanan.*

CÁM'BREL, *n.* A crooked stick used by butchers to hang meat on; a gambrel. *Ash.*

CÁM'BRI-AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Cambria or Wales. *Earnshaw.*

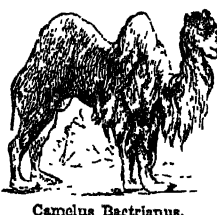
CÁM'BRI-AN, or **CÁM'BRO-BRÍT'ON**, *n.* (*Geog.*) A Welshman. *Earnshaw.*

CÁM'BRI'C, *n.* A fine, white, thin linen or cotton fabric; originally manufactured at *Cambray*, in France. *Brande.*

CÁME, *i.* from *come*. See *COME*.

CÁME, *n.* A small, slender rod of cast lead, used by glaziers to make turned lead for receiving the glass of casements. *Francis.*

CÁM'EL, *n.* [Heb. *למל*;



Arab. *djomal*; Gr. *κάμηλος*; L. *camelus*; It. *camello*; Sp. *camello*; Dan., Gr., & Dut. *kameel*.]

1. A large ruminant quadruped, without horns, much used in Asia and Africa as a beast of burden.
2. (*Naut.*) A machine for carrying vessels over sand-banks or shallow places. It consists of large air-tight boxes, built in such a manner as to be applied to each side of the hull, and connected by ropes under the keel. When ready for use, they are filled with water to sink them to a certain depth, and then securely fastened in their places. The water is then removed by pumping, which causes them to rise and bear up the vessel. *Brande.*

CÁM'EL-BÁCKED (kám'el-bákt), *a.* Having a back like a camel. "Not that he was crook-shouldered or camel-backed." *Fuller.*

CÁM'EL-BÍRD, *n.* A name applied to the ostrich. *Booth.*

CÁM'EL-DRÍ'VER, *n.* One who drives camels.

CA-MĒ'LE-ON, *n.* (*Chem.*) A manganate of potash;—so called from the various successive colors it imparts to water in which it is dissolved.—See *CHAMELON*. *Brande.*

CA-MĒL'LI-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A beautiful genus of evergreen flowering shrubs, found in China and Japan;—so called in honor of a Spanish Jesuit named *Kamel*. *Brande.*

CA-MĒL'I-NA, *n.* [Gr. *χαμαί*, on the ground, and *ινω*, the flax-plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of annual plants with yellow flowers; gold of pleasure. *Loudon.*

CA-MĒL-Q-PÁRD, or **CÁM'EL-Q-PÁRD** [kə-mél'-o-párd, *W. P. Ja. Cl.*; kám'el-o-párd, *R. Sm. S. Wb.*], *n.* [Gr. *καμηλοπάρδαλις*; L. *camelopardalis*, or *camelopardalis*.] "Quod erat figurā ut camelus, maculis ut panthera." *Vurro.* An African ruminant animal, the tallest of known quadrupeds;—now called the *giraffe*. It was named *camelopard*, according to Pliny, from its combining the proportions of the camel with the spotted skin of the leopard. *Brande.*

CA-MĒL-Q-PÁR'DA-LIS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *καμηλοπάρδαλις*.] 1. The giraffe. *Brande.*

2. (*Astron.*) A constellation in the northern hemisphere. *Brande.*

CÁME'LOT (kám'lot), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *καμηλωτός*, a garment of camel's skin.]

1. A kind of cloth.—See *CAMLET*. *Brownie.*
2. A place where King Arthur is supposed to have kept his court.

Goose, if I had you upon Sarum plain,
I'd drive you even up home to *Camlot*. *Shak.*

CÁM'EL-RY, *n.* A place where camels are collected to be laden and unladen. *A. Smith.*

CÁM'EL-SWAL'LOW-ER (-swǎl'lo-er), *n.* A term applied to a person who is weakly credulous, or who is punctilious in small matters while negligent of greater.—See *Matt. xiii. 24. More.*

CÁM'E-Ō [kám'e-ō, *Sm. Cl. Wb. P. Cyc.*; kə-mə'o, *Ash, Todd, Darwin*; kə-mé'ō or kám'e-ō, *K.*], *n.*; pl. *CÁM'E-ŌS*, sometimes *CÁM'E-I*. [It. *cammeo*; Sp. *cammeo*.] A precious stone or shell having a design engraved upon it in bass-relief, or figures raised above the surface;—formerly called *cammeu*. The ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans used chiefly the onyx, agate, and sard for this kind of engraving, on account of the variety of their strata. The same art is now applied to variegated shells. *P. Cyc. Brande.*

CÁM'E-RA, *n.* [L., from Gr. *καμήρα*.] (*Arch.*) An arched or vaulted roof, or ceiling. *Weale.*

† **CÁME'RADE**, *n.* [Fr.] A comrade. *Phillips.*

CÁM'E-RA-LÍS'TIC, *a.* Relating to cameralistics, or public finance. *Smart.*

CÁM'E-RA-LÍS'TICS, *n. pl.* [L. *camera*, a chamber; Ger. *cameralist*, a financier.] The science of public finance. *Brande.*

CÁM'E-RA-LŮ'CHAMBER, *n.* [L., *light chamber*.] (*Optics.*) An instrument invented by Dr. Hooke for making the image of an object appear on the wall of a light room, either by day or by night. The instrument now known by this name is the invention of Dr. Wallaston, for the purpose of enabling any one, without a knowledge of the rules of drawing or perspective, to delineate distant objects, or trace the outlines of landscapes, &c., with perfect accuracy. *Brande.*

CÁM'E-RA-OB-SCŪ'RA, *n.* [L., *dark chamber*.] (*Optics.*) An instrument used in a darkened room for throwing images of external objects upon any surface, for the purpose of drawing or amusement; but it is less convenient for delineation than the *camera-lucida*. *Brande.*

CÁM'E-RĀ'RI-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of fine flowering plants; bastard-manchineel;—so called in honor of *Camerarius*, a physician and botanist of Nuremberg. *Loudon.*

CÁM'E-RÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *camero*, *cameratus*; *camera*, a chamber.] To ceil or vault. *Cockeram.*

CÁM'E-RÁT-ED, *a.* 1. Arched; vaulted. *Weale.*

2. (*Conch.*) Divided by transverse partitions into a series of chambers, as certain shells.

CÂM-Ê-RA'TION, *n.* A vaulting or arching. "The strongest manner of *cameration*." *Evelyn*.

CÂM-Ê-RÔ'NI-AN, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) A follower of the Scotch non-conformist divine, *Richard Cameron*.

CÂM-Ê-RY, *n.* (*Farriery*.) A disease in horses; the frounce. *Crabb*.

CÂM-Ë-ÏN, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Mil.*) A sort of dray or cart used for the conveyance of cannon. *Crabb*.

† **CÂM-ÏS**, *n.* [*L. camisia*; *It. camice*; *Sp. camisa*; *Fr. chemise*.] A thin dress. *Spenser*.

CÂM-I-SÂ'DÔ, or **CÂM-I-SÂDE'** [*kâm-ê-sâ'dô*, *S. W. P. Sm.*; *kâm-ê-sâ'dô*, *Ja. K.*], *n.* [*Fr. camisade*; *chemise*, a shirt.] (*Mil.*)

1. A shirt worn over other clothing by soldiers in a night attack, in order to be better seen by one another.
2. After midnight, we dislodged from our quarters some two thousand of our best men, all in shirts of mail, and ladders.
2. An attack made at night by soldiers wearing a camisado.

They had appointed the same night to have given a *camisado* to Don J. E. *Hayward*.

CÂM-I-SÂRD, *n.* [*Fr.*] One of the French Protestants, who, on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, resisted the government; — so called because they wore the shirt (*camise*, or *chemise*) over their arms in order to recognize one another in the dark. *Fleming & Tibbels*.

CÂM-I-SÂT-ËD, *a.* Dressed with the shirt outward. *Johnson*.

CÂM-LÊT, *n.* [*Fr. camelot*.] A thin cloth or stuff, originally made of silk and camel's hair, now chiefly of wool or goat's hair, sometimes mixed with silk, cotton, or linen: — written also *camblet* and *camelot*.

CÂM-LÊT-ËD, *a.* Colored or veined. *Herbert*.

CÂM-LÊT-TÊEN', } *n.* A sort of fine, worsted
CÂM-LÊT-TÔ, } camlet. *Crabb*.

CÂM'MAS, *n.* A sort of bulbous plant or root, found in the valley of the Oregon, used by the Indians for food; *Camassia*. *Lindley*.

CÂM'MOCK, *n.* [*A. S. cammoc*.] A weed that has a hard, big root; rest-harrow. *Phillips*.

CÂM'Q-MÏLE, *n.* [*Gr. χαμαίμων*, earth-apple; — so called because its flowers smell like apples.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants which bear a multitude of flowers; *Anthemis*. The flowers of *Anthemis nobilis*, or common camomile, are used in medicine. — See *CHAMOMILE*. *Loudon*.

CÂM-MÔU'FLET (*kâ-mô'fîâ*), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Mil.*) A charge of powder sunk in a wall of earth, between two parallel galleries, designed to throw the earth by an explosion into one of them, and thus cut off the retreat of the miner or suffocate him; — called also a *stifter*. *P. Cyc.*

CÂM'MOUS, *a.* [*It. camuso*; *Fr. camus*; *W. cam*, crooked.] Flat; flat-nosed; depressed: — used only of the nose. *Williams*.

† **CÂM'MOUSED** (*kâ'müst*), *a.* Crooked. *B. Jonson*.

† **CÂM'MOUS-LY**, *ad.* Awry. *Skelton*.

† **CÂM-MÏS'**, *a.* Depressed; camous. "*Camouys nose*." *Browne*.

CÂMP, *n.* [*L. campus*; *It. & Sp. campo*; *Fr. camp*. — *A. S. camp*.] (*Mil.*)

1. The ground on which an army pitches its tents.
- From camp to camp
The hum of either army's stilly sounds. *Shak.*
2. The orderly disposition of tents, for the accommodation of an army. "Breaking up his camp." *Prescott*. "To pitch a camp." *Johnson*.
3. The army encamped. "Vengeance on the whole camp." *Shak.*
4. (*Agric.*) A shallow pit, or a heap of potatoes, turnips, or other roots, laid up in it, for preserving through the winter; — called also *pie* and *bury*. *Brande*.

CÂMP, *v. a.* [*A. S. campian*. — *Fr. camper*.]

1. To encamp; to fix tents. "To camp this host." *Shak.*
2. (*Agric.*) To bury in pits, as potatoes. *Loudon*.

CÂMP, *v. n.* To pitch a camp; to encamp. And there Israel camped before the mount. *Ex. xix. 30.*

CÂMP-PÂG'NOL, *n.* [*Fr.*] The great-headed field mouse. *Fleming & Tibbels*.

CÂMP-PÂIGN' (*kâm-pân'*), *n.* [*L. campus*; *Low L. campania*; *It. campagna*; *Sp. campaña*; *Fr. campagne*.]

1. A large, open, level ground.
- In vast campaigns there are few cities. *Temple*.
2. (*Mil.*) The period of each year during which an army keeps the field. *Campbell*.

An illad rising out of one campaign. *Addison*.

CÂMP-PÂIGN' (*kâm-pân'*), *v. n.* [*i. CAMPAGNED*; *pp. CAMPAGNING*, *CAMPAGNED*.] To serve in a campaign. "The officers who campaigned in the late rebellion." *Sir R. Musgrave*.

CÂMP-PÂIGN'ËR (*kâm-pân'er*), *n.* An old soldier. "He is an old campaigner." *Todd*.

CÂMP-PÂ'NA, *n.* [*Low L. & It., a bell*.]

1. (*Ecol.*) A church bell.
2. (*Bot.*) The pasque-flower. "*Campana* here he crops." *Drayton*.

CÂMP-PÂNES', *n. pl.* [*It. campana*, a bell.] (*Her.*) Charges such as the fesse, bar, or file, when bells are borne pendent thereto. *Ogilvie*.

CÂMP-PÂ'NÏ-LA, *n.* [*Low L., from L. campus*.]

1. Same as *CAMPAGN*. *Temple*.
2. [*Low L. & It. campana*, a bell.] (*Bot.*) A genus of beautiful herbaceous plants; — so named from the form of the corolla. *Loudon*.

CÂMP-PÂ'NÏ-FÏRM, *a.* [*Low L. campana*, a bell, and *L. forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Having the shape of a bell. *Harris*.

CÂMP-PÂ'NÏ'LE, *n.* [*It.; Fr. campanille*.] (*Arch.*) A tower for containing a bell or bells, or a clock; a belfry. *Brande*.

CÂMP-PÂ-NÏ'L-FÏRM, *a.* [*It. campanella*, a small bell, and *L. forma*, form.] Shaped like a bell; campaniform. *Roget*.

CÂMP-PÂ-NÏL-Q-GÏST, *n.* A bell-ringer.

CÂMP-PÂ-NÏL-Q-GY, *n.* [*Low L. campana*, a bell, and *Gr. λόγος*, a discourse.] The science, or the art, of ringing bells. *Todd*.

CÂMP-PÂ'NÏ-U-LA, *n.* [*Low L.; dim. of campana*, a bell.] (*Bot.*) An extensive genus of ornamental plants, most of which are deciduous; the bell-flower; — so named in allusion to the form of the corolla. *Loudon*.

CÂMP-PÂ'NÏ-U-LÂTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a bell. *Loudon*.

CÂMP'-BÏÏY, *n.* A boy performing service in a camp. *Dwight*.

CÂMP-BËD'STEAD (-stêd), *n.* A bedstead made to fold up within a narrow space, as used in war; a trestle bedstead. *Ogilvie*.

CÂMP'-CËIL-ING, *n.* (*Arch.*) A ceiling formed by an inclination of the walls on each side towards the plane surface in the middle; — often seen in garrets. *Ogilvie*.

CÂMP-PËPH'-A-GA, *n.* [*Gr. κάμψα*, a caterpillar, and *φάγω*, to eat.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds in Asia and Africa, that live chiefly on caterpillars. *Gray*.

CÂMP-PË-PHÄG'-Ï-NÆ, *n. pl.* [*Gr. κάμψα*, a caterpillar, and *φάγω*, to eat.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of dextrostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Ampehidae*; caterpillar-catchers. *Gray*.

CÂMP-PËS'TRAÏ, *a.* [*L. campestris*; *campus*, a field.] Growing in fields. *Mortimer*.

CÂMP-PËS'TRÏ-AN, *a.* Relating to the field; campestal. *Todd*.

CÂMP'-FÏGHT (*kâmp'fît*), *n.* A combat between two champions in a wager of battle.

CÂMP-PHËNE', or **CÂMP'PHO-GËN**, *n.* [*camphene*, contracted from *camphogen*; *Eng. camphor*, and *Gr. γεννώ*, to produce, because by union with oxygen camphogen becomes camphor.] (*Chem.*)



Campephaga cana.

Pure oil of turpentine: — a hydrocarbon, composed of eight equivalents of hydrogen and ten equivalents of carbon. *Brande*.

CÂMP'PHÏRE (*kâmp'fir*), *n.* See *CAMPHOR*.

CÂMP'PHÏR, *n.* [*Ar. kâfour*; *Low L. camphora*; *It. canfora*; *Sp. alforfor*; *Fr. camphre*.] A highly volatile, white, crystalline substance or resin. It is a concrete juice, or exudation, chiefly obtained from two species of Asiatic trees: — formerly written *camphire*, which is less proper, and has now become much less common. *Brande*.

CÂMP'PHÏR, *v. a.* To impregnate, or wash with, camphor; to camphorate. *Tatler*.

CÂMP'PHÏR-RÂ'CEOL'S (*kâmp-fô-i'shûs*), *a.* Impregnated with camphor. *Dr. Barton*.

CÂMP'PHÏR-RÂTE, *v. a.* [*i. CAMPHORATED*; *pp. CAMPHORATING*, *CAMPHORATED*.] To impregnate with camphor; to camphor. *Black*.

CÂMP'PHÏR-RÂTT, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the combination of camphoric acid with a base.

CÂMP'PHÏR-RÂTE, } *a.* Impregnated with or
CÂMP'PHÏR-RÂT-ËD, } containing camphor. *Boyle*.

CÂMP-PHÏR'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from camphor. *Brande*.

CÂMP'PHÏR-ÏÏL, *n.* A substance obtained in Borneo and Sumatra from the *Dioscorea* *camphora*. It is supposed to be camphor in an imperfect state of formation. *P. Cyc.*

CÂMP-PHÏR-ÏS'MA, *n.* [*Low L. camphora*, camphor, and *Gr. σμή*, a smell.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants abounding in volatile oil. *Loudon*.

CÂMP'PHÏR-TREË, *n.* An evergreen tree of Japan, producing camphor; *Laurus camphora*. — See *CAMPHOR*. *Loudon*.

CÂMP'ING, *n.* The act of one that camps: — the playing at foot-ball. [*Local, Eng.*] *Bryant*.

CÂMP'PI-ON, *n.* (*Bot.*) A deciduous plant bearing white flowers and poisonous berries; *Cucubalus baccifer*. *Loudon*.

Rose campion, a pretty garden flower; *Agrostemma corona*. *Loudon*. — *Corn campion*, a weed; cockle.

CÂMP'-MËËT'ING, *n.* A temporary sojourn, as customary with the Methodists, of large numbers of persons in tents or booths for the purpose of holding frequent religious meetings.

CÂMP'-STÏÏL, *n.* A seat or stool with cross legs, so made as to fold up when not in use. *Ogilvie*.

CÂMP-PÏ-LÏT'RQ-POÏS, *a.* [*Gr. κάμπτω*, to bend, and *ρῆτρον*, to turn.] (*Bot.*) Noting such ovules as bend down upon themselves till their apex is brought near the hilum. *Henslow*.

CÂMP'-VÏN'E-GAR, *n.* A mixture of vinegar with Cayenne pepper, soy, walnut-ketchup, anchovies, and garlic. *Ogilvie*.

† **CÂM'MUS**, *n.* [*L. camisia*; *It. camice*; *Sp. camisa*.] A thin dress. — See *CAMIS*. *Spenser*.

CÂMP'-WHËËL, *n.* A wheel, formed so as to move eccentrically, and produce a reciprocating and interrupted motion in some other part of a machine. *Francis*.

CÂMP WOOD (*kâmp'wôd*), *n.* A hard red dye-wood, imported from Sierra Leone and Brazil. *Tre*.

† **CÂN**. Used for *gan*, or *begin*, in old poetry. He can not drive at him with all his power. *Spenser*.

CÂN, *n.* [*A. S. cæn*, or *canne*; *Dut. kan*; *Ger. kannen*.] A metal vessel for liquor; a cup. "I hate it as an unfilled can." *Shak.*

CÂN, *v. n.* [*M. Goth. & A. S. cunnan*, to know, to be able; *Dut. & Ger. kennen*.] [*i. COULD*.] An auxiliary verb, used in forming the potential mode, and implying natural or moral ability, to be able, to have power, or to be possible; as, "I can do it"; "It can be done."

Syn. — *Can* denotes possibility; *may*, liberty and probability. Thou *canst* not call him from the Stygian shore, But thou, alas! *mayst* live to suffer more. *Pope*.

† **CÂN**, *v. a.* [*A. S. cunnan*; *Dut. & Ger. kennen*.] To know; to understand; to ken. "And can you these tongues perfectly?" *Beau. & Fl.*

CÂN'NAN-ÏTE, *n.* 1. An inhabitant of the land

of Canaan, or a descendant of Canaan, the son of Ham. *Gen. ix. 18; x. 6.*

2. [Heb. *קנאן*, zeal; Gr. *Kavavirns*, the Canaanite.] A zealot. "Simon the Canaanite." *Matt. x. 4.*—See *Luke vi. 15.*

CĀ'NĀAN-ĪT-ISH (kā'nan-it-ish), *a.* Belonging to Canaan. *Ash.*

CĀN'A-DA-RICE, *n.* A plant, with farinaceous seeds, growing in deep water, along the edges of ponds and sluggish streams, in the northern parts of the United States, and in Canada; Indian rice; water rice; *Zizania aquatica*. *Gray.*

CA-NĀ'DJ-AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Canada.

CA-NĀ'DJ-AN, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Canada.

CA-NĀ'ILLE' (ka-nāl') [ka-nāl', *S. W. J. F. Ja.*; ka-na'il, *P. K. Sm.*], *n.* [Fr.] The lowest people; the rabble. *Burke.*

CĀN'A-KIN, *n.* A small can or drinking cup. "Let me the canakin clink." *Shak.*

CA-NĀL', *n.* [*L. canalis*; *It. canale*; *Fr. canal*; *Ger. & Dan. kanal*.]

1. An artificial passage for water; a water-course made by art; as, "The Erie Canal."
2. (*Anat.*) A duct in the body for the passage of liquids or solids.

— "The Scotch broaden the *a* in the last syllable, as if the word were spelt *canawl*." *Walker.* This corrupt pronunciation is heard in some parts of the United States.

CA-NĀL'-BŌAT, *n.* A boat used on canals for conveying goods or passengers.

CĀN'AL-CŌAL [kā'n'al-kōl, *P. E. Ja. Sm.*; kā'n'-jī-kōl, *J. W.*], *n.* A hard coal, that burns with a bright flame; — called also *cannel*, *candle*, and *kennel coal*. — See *CANNEL-COAL*.

CĀN-A-LĪC'U-LĀTE, *a.* [*L. canaliculatus*, having a channel; *canalis*, a channel.]

1. (*Zool.*) Noting a surface which has a longitudinal impressed line or channel. *Clarke.*
2. (*Bot.*) Grooved, or formed like a channel.

ĀN-A-LĪC'U-LĀT-ĒD, *a.* Made like a pipe; grooved; caniculate. *Dunglison.*

CĀN-A-LĪF'E-RĀ, *n.* [*L. canalis*, a channel or canal, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Zool.*) A tribe of zoophagous univalves, of which the shell is characterized by a long straight canal, terminating in its mouth. *Brande.*

ĀNĀL-Y-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The art of forming canals. The fact that canalization across, without tunnelling, is here unpracticable. *Athenæum.*

CA-NĀRD' (ka-nār'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A duck; a drake. — A water-dog.

2. A ridiculous fabrication; a hoax.

CA-NĀR'DER, *v. n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) To fire under cover, or from a place of safety. *Stocqueler.*

CA-NĀ'RY, *a.* 1. (*Geog.*) Noting several islands near Africa. *P. Cyc.*

2. Noting a kind of singing-bird. *Brande.*

CA-NĀ'RY, *n.* [From the *Canary Islands*.]

1. Wine brought from the Canaries; sack.
2. An old dance first introduced in the *Canary Islands*. *Shak.*

3. A singing-bird. — See *CANARY-BIRD*.

4. An orange-colored wood; canary-wood.

CA-NĀ'RY, *v. n.* To perform the dance called *canary*; to dance; to frolic. *Shak.*

CA-NĀ'RY-BYRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small singing-bird from the *Canary Islands*; *Curculius Canariæ*. *Brande.*

CA-NĀ'RY-FYNCH, *n.* The canary-bird. *Ogilvie.*

CA-NĀ'RY-GRASS, *n.* A grass which produces canary-seed; *Phalaris Canariensis*. *Gray.*

CA-NĀ'RY-WOOD (-wūd), *n.* A wood of a light orange color, suitable for cabinet work, imported from Brazil under the name of *Madeira mahogany*. *Ogilvie.*

CA-NĀS'TER, *n.* [*Sp. canasta*.] A rush basket in which tobacco is packed in *Sp. America*. *Brande.*

CĀN'BUŌY, *n.* (*Naut.*) A large kind of buoy. *Ash.*

CĀN'CA-MŪM, *n.* [*L.* from Gr. *καγκάμον*.] An Arabian gum, resembling myrrh, and used for incense. *Crabb.*

CĀN'CĒL, *v. a.* [*L. cancello*, to enclose with a

railing or lattice, to cross out as a writing; *Sp. cancelar*; *Fr. canceller*.] [*i. CANCELLED*; *pp. CANCELLING, CANCELLING*.]

1. To cross and derace, as a writing; to blot out; to expunge; to efface; to erase.

A chancellor is he whose office is to look into the writings of the emperor, to cancel what is written amiss, and to sign that which is well. *Jus Sigill. (1673).*

2. To annul; as, "To cancel a debt."

† CĀN'CĒL, *v. n.* To become void. *Cowley.*

CĀN'CĒL-LĀ'RĒ-AN, *a.* Relating to a chancellor; cancellare. [*R.*] *Ed. Rev.*

CĀN'CĒL-LĀ'RĒ-ATE, *a.* Belonging to a chancellor. [*R.*] *Ch. Ob.*

CĀN'CĒL-LĀ'RI-A, *n.* [Low *L.*, from *L. cancelli*, lattices.] (*Conch.*) A genus of branchiate gasteropods having a cancellated shell. *Brande.*

CĀN'CĒL-LĀTE, *a.* [*L. cancelli*, lattices.] (*Bot.*) Noting leaves consisting entirely of veins, resembling open net-work. *Brande.*

CĀN'CĒL-LĀT-ĒD, *a.* 1. Marked with lines crossing one another; cross-barred. "The tail of the castor is . . . cancellated with some resemblance to the scales of fishes." *Grew.*

2. (*Bot.*) Same as *CANCELLATE*.

CĀN'CĒL-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. (*Law.*) The act of expunging the contents of an instrument, by striking two cross lines through it. *Ayliffe.*

2. (*Arith. & Alg.*) Act of striking out common factors, in both dividend and divisor. *Da. & P.*

CĀN'CĒL-LĪ, *n. pl.* [*L. lattices, gratings, or trellis-work*.] (*Arch.*) Latticed windows made with cross-bars of wood, iron, lead, &c. *Weale.*

CĀN'CĒL-LĪNG, *n.* 1. The act of effacing or obliterating.

2. (*Arith.*) The act of striking out common factors in both dividend and divisor. *Davies.*

CĀN'CĒR, *n.* [*L. & Sp. cancer*, a crab.—*A. S. cancre*.]

1. A crustaceous animal; the crab. *Brande.*

2. (*Astron.*) The fourth sign of the zodiac, being that of the summer solstice, which the sun enters about the 21st of June.

3. (*Med.*) A scirrhus livid tumor, terminating in an ulcer; — so named from the resemblance of the large blue veins around a cancer of the breast, to the claws of a crab. *Dunglison.*

CĀN'CĒR-ĀTE, *v. n.* To become a cancer. *Boyle.*

CĀN'CĒR-ĀT-ĒD, *p. a.* Grown cancerous. *Ash.*

CĀN'CĒR-Ā'TION, *n.* The process of growing cancerous. *Johnson.*

CĀN'CĒR-ĪTE, *n.* [*L. cancer*, a crab.] (*Pal.*) A petrified crab. *Buchanan.*

CĀN'CĒR-OŪS, *a.* Having the nature of a cancer. "Scirrhus or cancerous." *Wiseman.*

CĀN'CĒR-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a cancer. *Dr. Allen.*

CĀN'CĒR-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being cancerous.

CĀN'CĒR-RŌŌT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A singular plant covered with scales; *Conopholis Americana*. *Gray.*

CĀN'CĒR-FŌRM, *a.* [*L. cancer*, a crab, and *forma*, form.]

1. Formed like a cancer, or crab; cancerine.
2. Cancerous; as, "A canceriform tumor."

CĀN'CĒRINE, *a.* [*L. cancer*, a crab.] Having the qualities of a crab. *Johnson.*

CĀN'CĒR-NĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) Another name for nepheline; — so called in honor of *Cancerin*, a Russian minister of finance. *Dana.*

CĀN'CĒR-ĪTE, *n.* [*L. cancer*, a crab.] (*Pal.*) A petrified crab. *Ogilvie.*

CĀN-CRŌ'MA, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of *Grallatores*, or wading-birds; the boat-bill. *Brande.*

CĀN-DE-LĀ'BRŪM, *n.*; *pl. CĀN-DE-LĀ'BRĀ.* [*L.*] [*Eng. pl. CANDELABRUMS. Gent. Mag.*] [*R.*]

1. A stand or support on which the ancients placed a lamp.

2. A branched candlestick; a chandelier.

CĀN'DENT, *a.* [*L. candeo*, to shine, *candens*.] Brilliantly white with heat; glowing. *Browne.*

CĀN'DĒ-RŌS, *n.* An East-Indian gum, of the appearance of amber, but white and pellucid; — sometimes used for toys. *Ogilvie.*

CĀN'DĒSCENCE, *n.* [*L. candesco*, *candescens*, to become of a glittering white color; *candeo*, to be white, to glow.] The appearance of glowing or shining which bodies assume when intensely heated; incandescence. *Brewer.*

† CĀN'DI-CĀNT, *a.* [*L. candicans*.] Growing white. *Barley.*

CĀN'DID, *a.* [*L. candidus*, white, fair, honest; *It. candida*; *Sp. candido*; *Fr. candide*.]

1. † White.

The stones came candid forth, the hue of innocence. *Dryden.*

2. Free from bias, partiality, prejudice, or malice; fair; impartial; sincere; honest.

A candid man will read each piece of wit with an equal eye. *Pope.*

3. Free from disguise or reserve; open; ingenuous; frank; free.

Syn. — *Candor* is applied both to the disposition and to the manners and words. A candid man is free from prejudice, and also from reserve. *Frank* and *open* are applied commonly to the words or manners. A man *frank*, *open*, or *free* speaks without constraint. A *sincere* man speaks no untruth; a *frank* man speaks home truths. An *ingenuous* man has both frankness and candor. — A candid remark; frank manner; open countenance; ingenuous disposition; free conversation; fair statement; plain dealing; honest witness; impartial judge. — See *FAIR*.

CĀN'DI-DA-CY, *n.* State of being a candidate; candidateship. [*Modern.*] *Qu. Rev.*

CĀN'DI-DĀTE, *n.* [*L. candidatus*, clothed in a white toga, from *candidus*, white; *Fr. candidat*.] One who proposes himself, or who is proposed, for some office or station.

Among the Romans, those who intended to offer themselves for election were called *candidati*, because they wore a white toga.

† CĀN'DI-DĀTE, *v. a.* To render fit as a candidate. *Feltham.*

CĀN'DI-DĀTE-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a candidate. *Perry.*

CĀN'DI-DĀT-URE, *n.* The state of being a candidate; candidateship. "The candidature of his son." [*L.*] *Ed. Rev.*

CĀN'DID-LY, *ad.* In a candid manner; without disguise; ingenuously; fairly.

CĀN'DID-NĒSS, *n.* Ingenuousness; candor. "The candidness of an upright judge." *Feltham.*

CĀN'DIED (kā'n'dīd), *a.* Incrusted or preserved with sugar. *Ash.*

† CĀN'DI-FY, *v. a.* To make white. *Bailey.*

CĀN'DI-ŌT, *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging to the Island of Candia. *Scott.*

CĀN'DITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A black variety of spinel, chiefly composed of alumina, magnesia, and protoxide of iron; — so named from Candy, in Ceylon, where it is found. *Iana.*

CĀN-DI-TĒERS', *n. pl.* (*Fort.*) Frames used to lay fagots or brushwood upon, for covering, or protecting, workmen. *Crabb.*

CĀN'DLE, *n.* [*L. candela*; *It. & Sp. candela*; *Fr. chandelle*.—*A. S. candel*; Norse *kindel*.]

1. Tallow, or wax, surrounding a wick, and used for giving light.

How far that little candle throws his beams!
So shines a good deed in a naughty world. *Shak.*
Others aver that he to hand
Is scarcely fit to hold a candle. *J. Byrom, 1733.*

2. A light, or luminary.

By these blessed candles of the night.
O that I were . . . as in the days when God preserved me,
when his candle shined upon my head. *Job xix. 12.*

CĀN'DLE-BĒR-RY, *n.* The fruit of the bayberry, or wax-myrtle; — so called because it is used for making candles. — See *BAYBERRY*. *Crabb.*

CĀN'DLE-BŌMB (-bŏm), *n.* A small glass globe containing water. When placed in the flame of a candle, it explodes from the force of the steam which is generated. *Craig.*

CĀN'DLE-CŌAL, *n.* See *CANNEL-COAL*.

CĀN'DLE-HŌLD-ER, *n.* One who holds a candle.

CĀN'DLE-LĪGHT (kā'n'dī-līt), *n.* The light of

- a candle; illumination by candles. "Between daylight and candle-light." *Swift.*
- CÂN'DLE-MAS, n.** [A. S. *candelmasse*; *candel*, a candle, and *masse*, the mass, a feast.] The feast of the purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, celebrated on the 2d of February;—probably so named from the number of lighted candles carried in the processions of the day, or from the custom of consecrating candles on that day for the rest of the year.
- † **CÂN'DLE-MINE, n.** A mine or mass of fatty matter, or of tallow. *Shak.*
- CÂN'DLEŞ-ENDŞ, n. pl.** Scraps or fragments. We are but spans and *candle-ends*. *Beau. & Ft.*
- CÂN'DLE-SNÜFF-ER, n.** One who snuffs candles. *Smollett.*
- CÂN'DLE-STİCK, n.** [A. S. *candelsticca*.] An instrument to hold candles. *Chaucer.*
- CÂN'DLE-STÜFF, n.** Any thing of which candles are made. *Bacon.*
- CÂN'DLE-WÄST-ER, n.** One who consumes candles by sitting up at night for an ill purpose. Patch grief with provens; make misfortune drunk With *candle-wasters*. *Shak.*
- CÂN'DLE-WİCK, n.** The wick for a candle. *Craig.*
- CÂN'DOCK, n.** A weed that grows in rivers. *Walton.*
- CÂN'DOR, n.** [L. *candor*; It. *candore*; Sp. *candor*; Fr. *candeur*.] Freedom from disguise, partiality, prejudice, or malice; openness; fairness; ingenuousness; frankness; sincerity; honesty. "*Candor* and sweetness." *Watts.*
- CÂN'DRÖY, n.** A machine used in preparing cotton cloths for printing. *P. Cyc.*
- CÂN'DY, v. a.** [L. *candeo*, *candico*, to be white, to whiten.—Sans. *khandi*; Per. *kandi*; Ar. *al-kende*, sugar.—It. *candire*, to preserve; Fr. *se candir*, to become crystallized, applied only to sugar.] [*i. CANDIED*; *pp. CANDYING, CANDIED*.]
1. To conserve with sugar, or with a sirup of sugar so dense that it deposits crystals. They have in Turkey confections like to *candied preserves*. *Bacon.*
2. To form into candy. In sugar *candied* or in buttered beer. *B. Jonson.*
3. To incrust, as with crystals; to congeal. Now no more The frost *candies* the grass. *Carew.*
- CÂN'DY, v. n.** 1. To become candied like sugar. 2. To become congealed. *Johnson.*
- CÂN'DY, n.** [It. *candito*; Fr. *candi*.] Sugar in the form of large crystals deposited from a dense sirup, or of a compound of sugar produced by long continued boiling of a solution of sugar, or of molasses; a confection of sugar.
- CÂN'DY-Lİ'QON'S-FOOT (-füt), n.** A plant. *Miller.*
- CÂN'DY-SÜG'AR (-shüg'ar), n.** A species of confectionery, or compound of sugar with some other substance. *Boag.*
- CÂN'DY-TÜFT, n.** (*Bot.*) A hardy annual plant of the genus *Iberis*. The name was first applied only to *Iberis umbellata*, which was discovered in Candia. *Loudon.*
- CÂNE, n.** [Gr. *kánva*, or *kávva*; L. *canna*; It. *canna*; Sp. *caña*; Fr. *canne*.]
1. (*Bot.*) The name given to different species of reeds, and particularly applied to the plant which yields sugar.—See SUGAR-CANE. Thou hast bought me no sweet *cane* with money. *La. xliii. 24.*
2. A walking-stick, or staff;—so called from having been made of some kind of cane or reed.
3. A lance or dart made of cane. The flying skirmish of the darted *cane*. *Dryden.*
4. A hollow place. [*Local.*] *Farm. Ency.*
- CÂNE, v. a.** [*i. CANED*; *pp. CANING, CANED*.] To beat with a cane; to strike. *A. Smith.*
- CÂNE/BRÄKE, n.** 1. A thicket of canes. *Ency.*
2. (*Bot.*) A genus of large reeds; *Arundinaria*. *Loudon.*
- CÂN'ED, a.** [W. *canedig*, whitened.] White, applied to vinegar, &c.; full of white flakes. *Gurnett.*
- CÂNE'-HÖLE, n.** A hole or trench in which cuttings of cane are planted on sugar-estates.
- CÂ-NË'L-LÄ, n.** [Sp. *canela*, cinnamon laurel.]
1. (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree of the West Indies; *Canella alba*. *Loudon.*
2. (*Med.*) The bark of the *Canella alba*, of a buff color, and biting aromatic flavor, imported from the West Indies. *B. J.*
- CÂNE'-MİLL, n.** A mill for grinding sugar-cane. *Cre.*
- CÂ-NËS'CENT, a.** [L. *canesco*, to grow white.] Tending to whiteness; hoary. *Loudon.*
- CÂNE'-TRÄSH, n.** Refuse of sugar-cane, used for fuel. *Buchanan.*
- CÂN'GI-CÄ-WOOD (-wäd), n.** A wood of a yellowish-brown color, resembling rose-wood, imported from Brazil; a cabinet-wood. *Ogilvie.*
- CÂN'-HOOK (-hük), n.** A cord with a hook at each end, used for hoisting barrels. *Weale.*
- CÂN'-I-CÄ, n.** A spice from Cuba; a kind of cinnamon, having the taste of the clove. *Crabb.*
- CÄ-NİC'U-LÄ, n.** [L. dim. of *canis*, a dog.] (*Astron.*) Sirius, or the dog-star. *Booth.*
- CÄ-NİC'U-LÄR, a.** Belonging to the dog-star or to dog-days. *Canicular days*, a certain number of days, usually called *dog-days*, preceding and following the heliacal rising of the *Canicula*, or dog-star, in the morning, during which the heat is usually the greatest. They are reckoned about 40, and are set down in the almanacs as beginning on the 3d day of July, and ending on the 11th of August. *Brande.*—*Canicular year*, the ancient solar year of the Egyptians, which was computed from one heliacal rising of the *canicula* to another. *Brande.*
- CÂN'I-CÜLE, n.** [L. *canicula*.] The dog-star; figuratively, the dog-days. Your departure is more afflicting to me than the *canicule*. *Addison.*
- CÄ-Nİ'NA, n. pl.** [L. *canis*, a dog.] The dog-tribe;—a family of quadruped carnivorous mammals, including the dog, the fox, the wolf, and the jackal. *Baird.*
- CÄ-NİNE' [kä-nin', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; kä-nin', Scott, Rees], a.** [L. *caninus*, from *canis*, a dog; Fr. *canine*.] Relating to, or having the properties of, a dog. *Addison.* *Canine teeth*, the pointed, and often long, teeth, which are next to the incisors.—*Canine appetite*, an insatiable desire of food; voracity.—*Canine letter*, the letter R [R is the dog's letter and hurrah in the sound.] *B. Jonson.*
- CÂN'ING, n.** The act of beating with a cane.
- CÄ'NIS, n.; pl. CÄ'NËS. [L.] (Zool.)** A genus of quadrupeds; the dog. *Brande.* *Canis Major*, [L., the greater dog.] (*Astron.*) a constellation in the southern hemisphere, and under the feet of Orion.—*Canis Minor*, [L. the lesser dog.] a constellation in the northern hemisphere, just below Gemini.
- CÂN'IS-TËR, n.** [Gr. *kánastrov*; L. *canistrum*; Sp. *canasta*; Fr. *canastre*.]
1. A basket made of osiers; a small basket. White lilies in full *canisters* they bring. *Dryden.*
2. A small vessel for holding tea, &c. *Johnson.*
- CÂN'IS-TËR-SHÖT', n.** A charge for cannon consisting of bullets, pieces of iron, &c., enclosed in a circular case; case-shot. *Campbell.*
- CÂN'KËR (käng'ker), n.** [L. *cancer*; It. *canchero*; Sp. *cancer*; Fr. *chancre*.—A. S. *cancere*, or *cancra*. "*Canker* is *cancer* differently written; and, so written, much more variously applied." *Richardson.*
1. An eating or corroding humor;—especially applied to corroding ulcers in the mouth. And heal the inveterate *canker* of one wound By making many. *Shak.*
2. (*Hort.*) A disease in trees. *Evelyn.*
3. (*Farrery.*) A disease in horses' feet. *Farm. Ency.*
4. Any thing that corrupts or consumes. It is the *canker* and ruin of many men's estates which breeds a public poverty. *Bacon.*
5. A kind of wild rose; the dog-rose. And plant this thorn, this *canker*. *Bolingbroke.*
6. A caterpillar. [*Local, Eng.*] *Hallivell.*
- CÂN'KËR (käng'ker, 82), v. n.** [*i. CANKERED*; *pp. CANKERING, CANKERED*.]
1. To become corrupt or malignant "This ingrate and *cankered* Bolingbroke." *Shak.*
2. To decay by corrosion. Silencing will *canker* more than flattery. *Bacon.*
3. To corrupt or corrode. "Your gold and silver is *cankered*." *James v. 3.*
2. To infect; to pollute. An estate *cankered* with the acquisitions of rapine and extortion. *Addison.*
- CÂN'KËR-BİT, a.** Bitten by a cankered or envenomed tooth. *Shak.*
- CÂN'KËR-BLÖÖM, } n. 1. The flower or blossom of the dog-rose. The *canker-blossom* have full as deep a dye As the perfumed tincture of the roses. *Shak.*
2. Any thing that corrodes or devours like a canker. "Juggler! you *canker-blossom*." *Shak.***
- CÂN'KËRED (käng'kerd), p. a.** Venomed; envenomed; malignant; crabbed; cankerly. Therein a *cankered*, crabbed carle does dwell. *Spenser.*
- CÂN'KËRED-LY, ad.** Crossly; adversely.
- CÂN'KËR-FLY, n.** A fly that injures fruit. *Walton.*
- CÂN'KËR-LİKE, a.** Destructive, as canker; cankerous. *Mir. for Mag.*
- CÂN'KËR-OÜS (käng'ker-üs), a.** Corroding like a canker; cankerly. *Thompson.*
- CÂN'KËR-RÄSH, n.** (*Med.*) A disease of the throat; putrid sore throat; *Cynanche maligna*. *Dunghson.*
- CÂN'KËR-WORM (käng'ker-wurm), n.** 1. A sort of destructive worm, or worm-insect, mentioned in the Old Testament. That which the locust hath left hath the *canker-worm* eaten. *Joel i. 4.*
2. The larva of an insect; a caterpillar or worm, with ten legs, very destructive to several kinds of trees, as the apple-tree and the elm; *Anisopteryx*;—called also *span-worm*, *looper*, and *geometer*. *Harris.*
- CÂN'KËR-Y (käng'ker-e), a.** Rusty; cankered. "The ink . . . brown and *cankery*." *Wogan.*
- CÂN'NA, n.** 1. (*Zool.*) A species of antelope from Africa. *P. Cyc.*
2. [See CANE.] (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen herbaceous plants; the cane. *Loudon.*
- CÂN'NA-BİNE, a.** [Gr. *kánvaßivós*; L. *cannabinus*; *cannabis*, hemp.] Relating to hemp; hempen. [R.] *Bailey.*
- CÂN'NA-BİS, n.** [L., from Gr. *kánvaßis*, hemp.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; hemp. *Loudon.*
- CÂN'NEL-CÖAL, n.** [Perhaps *candle-coal*, from the flame with which it burns. *Brande.*] A hard, bituminous coal which burns with a bright flame;—called also *canal-coal* and *candle-coal*.—See CANAL-COAL. *Brande.*
- CÂN'NE-QUİN, n.** A white cotton cloth brought from the East Indies. *Crabb.*
- CÂN'NI-BÄL, n.** [Probably a corruption of *Caribal*, from Caribes, the name of the people who were first known to have been in the habit of eating human flesh.] One who eats human flesh. Of the *cannibals*, that each other eat, The anthropophagi. *Shak.* *Cannibal* as a designation of man-eating savages, came first into use in 1492, when the western world of the Americas was discovered. *Trench.*
- CÂN'NI-BÄL, a.** Relating to cannibalism. *Burke.*
- CÂN'NI-BÄL-İSM, n.** The practice of eating human flesh by men; anthropophagy. *Burke.*
- CÂN'NI-BÄL-LY, ad.** In the manner of a cannibal. "*Cannibally* given." *Shak.*
- CÂN'NI-PËRŞ, n. pl.** See CALLIPERS. *Mortimer.*
- CÂN'NON, n. sing. & pl.** [Gr. *kánva*; L. *canna*, a reed, a tube; It. *cannone*; Sp. *canon*; Fr. *canon*.]
1. A military engine for projecting balls, &c., by gunpowder; a great gun. *Brande.*
2. (*Mech.*) A hollow cylinder through which a revolving shaft passes, as the prolonged eye of a wheel when bored to fit a spindle or shaft on which it is intended to work loosely. *Ogilvie.*
- CÂN'NON-ÄDE', n.** An attack by a continued discharge of cannon; as, "The town was exposed to a heavy *cannonade*."

CÂN-NON-ÂDE', *v. a.* [*i.* CANNONADED; *pp.* CANNONADING, CANNONADED.] To batter or attack with cannon or great guns; as, "To cannonade a fortification."

CÂN-NON-ÂDE', *v. n.* To discharge cannon or large guns.

Both armies cannonaded all the ensuing day. *Tatler.*

CÂN-NON-BALL, *n.* A ball to be shot from a cannon. *P. Cyc.*

CÂN-NON-BONE, *n.* (*Farriery.*) The single metatarsal bone of the horse. *Brande.*

CÂN-NON-BUL'LET, *n.* Same as CANNON-BALL.

CÂN-NON-ÊER', *n.* [*Fr.* *canonnier.*] An encanonnier, a gunner who manages cannon. "A most excellent cannoner." *Hayward.*

CÂN-NON-ÊER', *v. a.* To cannonade. [*R.*] *Burke.*

† **CÂN-NON-ING**, *n.* The noise as of a cannon. "The loud cannoning of thunderbolts." *Brewer.*

CÂN-NON-MET'AL, *n.* An alloy of copper with eight or ten per cent. of tin; bronze. *Ogilvie.*

CÂN-NON-PRÔOF, *a.* Proof against, or safe from, cannon-shot.

CÂN-NON-SHÔT, *n.* 1. A cannon-ball.
2. The distance to which a cannon will throw a ball; as, "To be within cannon-shot."

CÂN-NÔT, *v. n.* To be unable.

This word is compounded of *can* and *not*, which are united by the common and best usage; though it would be more analogous to write them separately, as *canst not* and *could not* are never united. "Canst sometimes expresses, not actual, but moral or conditional impossibility. Thus the angel said to Lot, 'I cannot do any thing till thou come hither'; that is, I cannot, without disobeying him that sent me." *T. K. Arnold.*

CÂN-NÛ-LA, *n.* [*L.* *a small reed.*] (*Surgery.*) A metallic tube used by surgeons. *Dunglison.*

CÂN-NÛ-LAR, *a.* [*L.* *cannula*, a small reed.] Hollow, like a bamboo or tube. *Smart.*

CÂN-NÛ, *a.* A Scotch word, used in various senses, as cautious, prudent, artful, wary, frugal, gentle, safe, easy, fortunate, worthy, good, neat, pretty.—It is applied to persons or things having pleasing or useful qualities. *Jamieson.*

CA-NÔE' (*ka-nô'*), *n.* [Perhaps *Gr.* *kávu*, a reed; *L.* *canna*, a reed, and a small vessel. "Pliny," says *Richardson*, "records of Indian reeds or canes that 'they be of such length, that between every joint they will yield sufficient to make boats.'"—"The word *canoe* or *cannoe* is originally an Indian word; and if so, then all derivation from *Gr.* or *L.* ceases." *Lemon.*—*Thomson* gives *L.* *canna*, but says that the word was used for a small boat by the natives of St. Salvador when Columbus arrived there. *It. canoa*, or *canoe*; *Sp.* *canoa*; *Fr.* *canot.*]

1. An Indian boat made of bark, of skins, or of a hollowed tree. *Browne.*

2. A small boat impelled by a paddle. *Brande.*

CÂN'ON, *n.* [*Gr.* *kanón*, a straight rod or rule; *kávu*, a reed; *L.* *canon*; *It.* *canone*; *Sp.* & *Fr.* *canon.*—*A. S.* *canon.*]

1. A rule or law, especially in ecclesiastical matters.

His books are almost the very canon to judge both doctrine and discipline by. *Hooker.*

2. The received books of the Holy Scriptures.

Canon denotes those books of Scripture which are received as inspired, to distinguish them from either profane, apocryphal, or disputed books. *Ayliffe.*

3. A dignitary in a cathedral or collegiate church.

Canons, so called from their having their shares out of a common stock, *canons* among the Romans signifying a certain payment. *Stillington.*

4. The catalogue of saints acknowledged by the Roman Catholic church. *Richardson.*

5. (*Mus.*) A composition, in two or more parts, in which the voices enter one after another and repeat the same theme, note by note, so as to form a perpetual fugue. *Dwight.*

6. (*Surg.*) An instrument to sew up wounds.

7. (*Printing.*) A large sort of type. *Johnson.*

8. (*Farriery.*) The shank of a horse. *Crabb.*

Syn.—See CLERGYMAN.

Regular canon, (*Cath. Church*) a canon confined to his own monastery.—*Secular canon*, one living a religious life, but mixing more or less with the world.

The word *canon*... which is a Greek word, means properly a rule, first the measuring rule or line of the carpenter; and then figuratively any measure or rule by which we try other things; and, in its crowning use, the Holy Scriptures, being regulative of life and doctrine in the Christian Church.

CÂN'ON-BÍT, *n.* That part of the bit which is let into the horse's mouth. *Spenser.*

CÂN'ON-ÊSS, *n.* [*Low L.* *canonissa.*] A woman possessed of a prebend. *Ayliffe.*

CA-NÔN'IC, *a.* 1. According to the canon; **CA-NÔN'IC-CAL**, belonging to, or included in, the canon. "Those canonical Scriptures." *Raleigh.*
2. Regular; stated; as, "Canonical hours."
3. Spiritual; ecclesiastical. "Canonical obedience." *Ayliffe.*

Canonical books, the received books of Holy Scripture, called the *sacred canon*.—*Canonical hours*, stated times of the day set apart, more especially by the Catholic Church, for devotional purposes. In England, the canonical hours are from eight to twelve o'clock in the forenoon, before or after which the ceremony of marriage cannot be legally performed in any parish church. *Brande.*

CA-NÔN'IC-CAL-LÛ, *ad.* In a canonical manner.

CA-NÔN'IC-CAL-NÊSS, *n.* The quality of being canonical; canonicity. *Burnet.*

CA-NÔN'IC-CALŞ, *n. pl.* The full dress of a clergyman. *Toad.*

CA-NÔN'IC-CÂTE, *n.* The office of a canon; canony. *Berington.*

CÂN-ON-ÏC'Ï-TÛ, *n.* The quality of being canonical; canonicity. *Ec. Rev.*

CÂN'ON-ÏST, *n.* A man versed in the canon law.

CÂN-ON-ÏS'TIC, *a.* Belonging to a canonist. "This canonistic exposition." *Milton.*

CÂN-ON-Ï-ZÂ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of canonizing or placing in the catalogue of saints. *Addison.*
2. The state of being canonized. *Brevint.*

CÂN'ON-ÏZE, *v. a.* [*Gr.* *kanonizō*, to establish; *It.* *canonizzare*; *Fr.* *canoniser.*] [*i.* CANONIZED; *pp.* CANONIZING, CANONIZED.] To enroll in the canon as a saint; to declare a saint.

Two years after Becket was canonized. *Chalmers.*

CÂN'ON-ÏZ-ER, *n.* One who canonizes.

CÂN'ON-LÂW, *n.* A collection of ecclesiastical laws for the regulation of the Church of Rome, consisting chiefly of ordinances of councils, and of the decrees and bulls of the popes. *Hamilton.*

CÂN'ON-LÂW'YER, *n.* One versed in the canon law. *B. Jonson.*

CÂN'ON-RÛ, *n.* Office of a canon; a benefice **CÂN'ON-SHÏP**, in some cathedral or collegiate church; canonicity. *Ayliffe.*

CÂN'ON-WÏSE, *a.* Versed in the canon law. "Canon-wise prelate." *Milton.*

CA-NÔ'PÛS, *n.* [*Low L.*] 1. An Egyptian jar used for keeping water cool. *P. Cyc.*

2. (*Astron.*) A large star in the southern constellation Argo Navis. *Hind.*

3. (*Ent.*) A genus of hemipterous insects.

CÂN'Q-PÛ, *n.* [*Gr.* *kanonion*, a bed or couch with a curtain to keep out insects; *kanon*, a gnat; *Fr.* *canapi.*]
1. A covering of state over a throne or a bed; a covering over the head.

Holofernes rested upon his bed under a canopy. *Judith.*

2. (*Arch.*) A projecting moulding that surrounds the head of a Gothic arch, niche, or window. *Weale.*

CÂN'Q-PÛ, *v. a.* [*i.* CANOPIED; *pp.* CANOPYING, CANOPIED.] To cover with a canopy, or as with a canopy; to overspread.

I sat me down to watch upon a bank With ivy canopied. *Milton.*

CA-NÔ'ROUS (126), *a.* [*L.* *canorus*; *Fr.* *canore.*] Musical; tuneful; sonorous. "Birds that are most canorous." *Browne.*

CA-NÔ'ROUS-NÊSS, *n.* Musicalness. *Scott.*

CÂNT, *n.* [*L.* *cantus*, a song; *Old Fr.* *cant*; *Fr.* *chant*;—*Gael.* & *Ir.* *cant*, language.]

1. A sing-song manner of speaking, or whining or a song itself.—*hypocritical speech*; pretension without sincerity, as simulated by language and air.

That cant and humbug which is the language of the hypocrite.

2. The dialect of a sect, class, or profession. I write not in the proper terms of navigation, land service, or in the cant of any profession. *Dryden.*

3. Barbarous jargon; slang. *Johnson.*

4. The act of crying out things for sale; an auction.

Numbers of these tenants are now offering to sell their leases by cant. *Swift.*

CÂNT, *n.* [*Dut.* *kant*, a corner.]

1. † An angle; a corner.

The principal person in the temple was Peace; she was placed aloft in a cant. *B. Jonson.*

2. A sudden impulse given to a thing resting on an edge or corner; a jerk; a throw; a turn; as, "To give a cant to a piece of timber."

3. (*Naut.*) A piece of wood laid on deck for the support of a bulkhead. *Brande.*

CÂNT, *v. n.* [*i.* CANTED; *pp.* CANTING, CANTIED]

1. To talk in a jargon, or with affectation; to speak in a whining or affected manner.

Men cant about *matéria* and *forma*,... or dress up ignorance in words of bulk or sound. *Glanville.*

2. To play the hypocrite; to dissemble.

CÂNT, *v. a.* 1. To sell by auction. "Then cant their land to the highest bidder." *Swift.*

2. To bid upon any thing offered at auction.

Two monks were outwying each other in canting the price of an abbey. *Swift.*

3. To toss; to jerk; to upset:—to raise on the edge or corner.

4. (*Naut.*) To turn over or round. *Brande.*

5. (*Carp.*) To cut off, as the angle of a square, beam, pier, &c. *Francis.*

Canted column, (*Arch.*) a column polygonal in section. *Francis.*

CÂNT, *a.* Vulgar; inelegant; affected; habitually or improperly used;—applied to language.

The affectation of some letters in the English and multiply cant words is the mark of a low language. *Swift.*

There is such a thing as a peculiar word or phrase cleaving, as it were, to the memory of the writer or speaker, and presenting itself to his utterance at a moment when we observe this, we call it a cant word, or cant phrase. *Paley.*

CA-NÂB', *n.* Colloquial for *Cantabrigian*. *Smart.*

CA-NÂB'Ï-LE, *ad.* [*It.*] In a singing manner, as a song. *Smart.*

CA-NÂ'BRI-AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging to Cantabria, in Spain. *P. Cyc.*

CÂ-NÂ-BRÏG'Ï-AN, *a.* Relating to Cambridge, or to its university. *Qu. Rev.*

CÂ-NÂ-BRÏG'Ï-AN, *n.* [*Low L.* *Cantabrigia*, Cambridge.] A man or scholar of Cambridge;—often abbreviated to *Cantab*. *Wakefield.*

CÂ-NÂ-LÏV-ER, **CÂ-NÂ-LÏV-ER**, or **CÂ-NÂ-TÏ-LÏV-ER**, *n.* See CANTILEVER.

CÂ-NÂ-LÔUPPE, *n.* A small fine species of muskmelon, globular, ribbed, and of pale green or yellow color. *Lindley.*

CA-NÂ-N'KËR-OÛS, *a.* Vile in a high degree; venomous; perverse; contentious;—written also *cantankerous*. *Goldsmith.*

CÂ-NÂ-R, *n.* [*It.* & *Sp.* *cantaro.*]

CA-NÂ-RÔ, *n.* 1. A weight in Italy, Egypt, the Levant, and India, differing in different parts. At Genoa and Leghorn it consists of 150 pounds. *Ogilvie.*

2. A liquid measure, at Alicante, in Spain, of three gallons. *Ogilvie.*

CA-NÂ-TÂ-TA, or **CA-NÂ-TÂ-TA** [*kan-tâ-tâ*, *S. W. P. J. B. F. Sm. C.*; *kan-tâ-tâ*, *Ja. K.*], *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A poem set to music, or a song intermixed with recitative; a combination, either lyrical or dramatical, of recitations, airs, choruses, &c. *Dwight.*

† **CÂ-NÂ-TÂ-TION**, *n.* [*L.* *cantatio*, music, song.] The act of singing. *Cockerham.*

CÂ-NÂ-TÂ-TQ-RÛ, *a.* Containing cant or affectation; whining; canting. [*R.*] *Dr. S. Miller.*

CÂN-T-Ā-TRĪ'CE (-tsh'che), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A female vocalist.

CÂN-TĒEN', *n.* [It. & Sp. *cantina*.] (*Mil.*)

1. A small tin or circular wooden vessel for holding liquor, carried by soldiers, or a chest, used by officers, for culinary utensils, &c.

2. A kind of sutling house kept in garrisons for the convenience of troops. *Campbell.*

CÂN'TEL, *n.* 1. A fragment; a piece. *Skelton.*
2. The hind-bow of a violin; cantele.

CÂN'TE-LEÛP, *n.* Same as CANTALOUPE. *Loudon.*

CÂN'TER, *n.* 1. One who cants; a hypocrite. "Presumption . . . which some spiritual canters affect." *Bp. Gauden.*

2. [Corrupted from *Canterbury*, formerly applied to a slow gallop, in allusion to the easy pace with which Chaucer's pilgrims pursued their way to this village. *Nares.*] An easy gallop of a horse. *Nares.*

CÂN'TER, *v. n.* [*i.* CANTERED; *pp.* CANTERING, CANTERED.] To gallop easily or gently. "The horse canters in fine style." *Todd.*

CÂN'TER-BUR-Y (-bê-e), *n.* A piece of furniture; a stand with divisions in it to receive portfolios, books, loose sheets, letters, &c. *Smart.*

CÂN'TER-BUR-Y-BËLLS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A very ornamental border flower with large blue or white flowers; *Campanula medium*. *Loudon.*

CÂN'TER-BUR-Y-GÁL'LOP (kân'ter-bêr-ê-gál'-lup), *n.* The gallop of a horse, commonly called a *canter*;—said to be derived from the pilgrims riding to Canterbury on easy ambling horses. *Johnson.*

CÂN'TER-BUR-Y-TÂLE, *n.* Any fabulous narrative;—adopted from the *Canterbury Tales* of Chaucer. *Todd.*

CÂN-THÂR'A-DÏNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) The active principle of cantharides. It possesses extremely powerful vesicating properties, producing swelling and acute pain, if any part of the body is exposed to its vapors. *Regnault.*

CÂN'THÂ-RÏS, *n.*; pl. **CÂN'THÂ-RÏ-DES**. [*L.*, from Gr. *kántharis*.] (*Ent.*) A beetle which contains an acrid blistering fluid; the Spanish fly;—used as a vesicatory. *Harris.*

CÂN'T-HOOK (-hûk), *n.* A wooden lever with an iron hook at the end, used for turning or moving heavy articles of merchandise. *Barlett.*

CÂN'THÛS, *n.* [*L.*, from Gr. *kánthos*.] (*Anat.*) The corner of the eye where the upper and under eyelids meet. *Quincy.*

CÂN'TI-ÇA, or **CÂN'TI-COÿ**, *n.* 1. A dancing assembly. *Denton.*

2. A noisy conversation.

3. An Indian word, used in New York. *Barlett.*

CÂN'TI-CLE (kân'te-kl), *n.* [*L.* *canticum*, a song; *It.* & *Sp.* *cantico*; *A. S.* *cantic*.]

1. A song. "Moses in his canticles." *Bacon.*

2. pl. The Song of Solomon, one of the books of the Old Testament.

3. A division of a poem; a canto.

The end whereof and dangerous event
Shall for another canticle be spared. *Spenser.*

CÂN'TI-LÂ'TION, *n.* [*L.* *cantillo*, *cantillatus*, to sing.] Recitation with musical cadence. *Ogilvie.*

CÂN'TI-LÂTE, *v. a.* To recite musically. *Smart.*

CÂN'TI-LÊ-VER, *n.* [Probably from *canteris labrum*, the lip of a rafter. *Brande.*] (*Arch.*) A bracket, or projecting piece of wood, stone, or iron, which supports a cornice, moulding, balcony, &c.:—also written *cantalliver*, *canteliver*, and *cantliver*.

CÂN'TING, *p. a.* Using affectation; whining; hypocritical.

For shame, dear friend, renounce this canting strain.
What wouldst thou have a good great man obtain? *Coleridge.*

Canting arms, (*Her.*) coats of arms bearing rebuses;—thus the *Butlers* of Ireland are designated by three covered cups; the *Callis* by three trumpets. *Lower.*

CÂN'TING-LY, *ad.* In a canting manner.

CÂN'TING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being canting. *Sheridan.*

+ **CÂN'TION** (kân'shun), *n.* Song; verses. *Spenser.*

CÂN'TLE (kân'tl), *n.* [*Dut.* *kant*, a corner; *Fr.* *chantel*, a fragment.]

1. A fragment; a portion; a piece. *Shak.*

2. The prominent part of a saddle behind.—written also *cantel*. *Loudon.*

CÂN'TLE (kân'tl), *v. a.* To cut in pieces. *Dryden.*

CÂN'TLET, *n.* A piece; a fragment.

Huge cantlets of his buckler strew the ground. *Dryden.*

CÂN'TO, *n.*; pl. **CÂN'TOS**. [*It.*]

1. A part or section of a poem.

2. (*Mus.*) The soprano voice; the highest vocal part;—used in choral music. *Moore.*

CÂN'TO-FÊR-MÔ, *n.* [*It.*, *firm song*.] (*Mus.*) The plain, slow, unfigured vocal music of the early Christian church; the plain chant; the subject song in figurate compositions. *Warner.*

CÂN'TON, *n.* [*It.* *cantone*, an angle or corner; *Sp.* & *Fr.* *canton*; *Dut.* *kant*, a corner.]

1. A small parcel or division of land. *Davies.*

2. A small community, or clan.

The same is the case of rovers by land; such are some cantons in Arabia. *Dacon.*

3. A geographical or political division of a country; as, "A *canton* of Switzerland."

4. (*Her.*) A square or separate division at the corner of the shield. *Crabb.*

CÂN'TON, *v. a.* [*Sp.* *acantonar*; *Fr.* *cantonner*.]

1. To divide into little parts.

Embrace shall cut all affection to him, and canton his care. *Locke.*

2. (*Mil.*) To distribute into small companies, as soldiers, for convenience of subsistence.

Canted building, (*Arch.*) a building whose angles are adorned with columns, pilasters, rustic quoins, or any thing that projects beyond the general surface of the walls.—*Canted columns*, (*Arch.*) columns placed at the angles of a square pier, &c., for supporting groined arches. *Francis.*

CÂN'TON-AL, *a.* Relating to a *canton*. *For. Rev.*

CÂN'TON-IZE, *v. a.* To parcel out into cantons or small divisions. *Davies.*

CÂN'TON-MËNT [kân'ton-mënt, *Ja. Sm.* IVb.;

kân-tôn'mënt, *K.*], *n.* [*Fr.* *cantonnement*.] (*Mil.*)

A portion of a town or village assigned to a body of troops; quarters for a body of troops.

There were no cities, no towns, no places of cantonment for soldiers. *Du Roi.*

CÂN'TOÔN', *n.* A kind of fustian with a fine cord visible on one side. *W. Ency.*

CÂN'TRED (kân'tred), *n.* A district; a hundred;—a term used in Wales and Ireland. *Davies.*

CÂN'TY, *a.* Cheerful; lively; sprightly; talkative. [*North of England.*] *Brockett.*

CÂN'VAS, *n.* [*Gr.* *kánvass*, hemp; *J.* *cannabis*; *It.* *canavaccio*; *Fr.* *canevas*.—*Dut.* *kanafas*.]

1. A coarse, unbleached cloth, of hemp or flax, for sails, tents, and other purposes.

Bid silent Poetry the canvas warm,
The tuneful page with speaking picture charm. *Mason.*

2. The sails of a ship. "The master commanded to set all the *canvas*." *Sidney.*

CÂN'VAS, *a.* Made of canvas; noting a coarse linen cloth of hemp or flax for sails. *Jodrell.*

CÂN'VAS-BÂCK, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A duck that frequents the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, and the neighboring waters; *Fuligula valisneriana*;—much esteemed for its delicate flesh, and so named from the color of its plumage. *Audubon.*

CÂN'VAS-CLIMB'ER (-klím'er), *n.* One who climbs a mast to furl or unfurl the canvas. *Shak.*

CÂN'VASS, *v. a.* [*Fr.* *canavasser*, to beat hemp.] [*i.* CANNVASED; *pp.* CANNVASSING, CANNVASED.]

1. To sift; to examine; to scrutinize.

I have made careful search, and canvassed the matter with all possible diligence. *Woodward.*

2. To debate; to discuss; to agitate.

They canvassed the matter one way and the other. *L'Estrange.*

3. To solicit votes from; to bespeak.

CÂN'VASS, *v. n.* To solicit votes; to seek.

The crime of *canavasing* or soliciting for church preferment is, by the canon law, capital sin. *Ayliffe.*

CÂN'VASS, *n.* 1. An examination or sifting, as of the opinions of voters previous to an election.

2. Solicitation of votes. "No previous *canvass* was made for me." *Burke.*

3. Consideration by debate; discussion.

I deem it worthy the *canvass* and discussion of sober and considerate men. *More.*

CÂN'VASS-ER, *n.* One who canvasses; one who solicits votes. *Burke.*

CÂN'VASS-ING, *p. a.* Sifting;—soliciting.

CÂN'Y, *a.* 1. Full of canes. *Johnson.*

2. Made or consisting of canes. "Their *cany* wagons light." *Milton.*

CÂN'YON, *n.* [*Sp.* *cañon*, a tube.] A narrow, tunnel-like passage for a stream of water between high precipitous banks. *Barlett.*

CÂN-ZÔ'VE, *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A kind of lyric poem; a song or air in two or more parts, with passages of fugue and imitation. *Moore.*

CÂN-ZO-NËT', *n.* [*It.* *canzonetta*.] (*Mus.*) A little song;—a composition of some length for a single voice. *Dwight.*

CAOUTCHOUC (kô'chûk) [kô'chûk, *K. Sm.*; kâ-ô'tchûk, *Craig*], *n.* [*Indian* *cachucu*.]

1. (*Chem.*) A useful resinous substance composed of carbon and hydrogen, also called *gum-elastic* and *India rubber*, and obtained from the milky juice of several trees which grow in the East Indies and in South America. It is of a whitish color, till blackened by smoke, inflammable, fusible, impervious to air and water, and exceedingly elastic.

2. (*Min.*) A substance found in Derbyshire, England, in soft flexible masses. *Hamilton.* *Fulcanized India rubber*, a compound of caoutchouc and sulphur, manufactured by various processes into a very great variety of useful articles.

CAOUTCHINE (kô'chîn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as CAOUTCHOUCINE. *Ogilvie.*

CAOUTCHOUCINE (kô'chû-sîn), *n.* (*Chem.*) An inflammable, light, volatile, oily liquid, obtained from caoutchouc, by distillation. *Brande.*

CÂP, *n.* [*L.* *caput*, the head.—*W.* *cap*.—*A. S.* *cappe*, or *cappa*; *It.* *cappa*; *Sp.* *capa*; *Fr.* *cappe*.]

1. A covering for the head.

2. The ensign of some dignity, as that of a cardinal.

If once he came to be a cardinal,
He'd make his cap coquet with the crown. *Shak.*

3. That which is the highest; the top.

Thou art the cap of all the fools alive. *Shak.*

4. A kind of vessel made like a cap. *Wilkins.*

5. † The act of uncovering the head in token of respect.

They more and less came in with cap and knee. *Shak.*

6. (*Arch.*) The uppermost part, or that which crowns the whole; as, "The *cap* of a window."

Cap of a cannon, (*Mil.*) a piece of lead or zinc laid over the touch-hole, to preserve the priming.—*Cap of maintenance*, one of the regalia carried before the king at a coronation.—*To set one's cap for*, to try to win the favorable regard of a person with a view to matrimony. [*Colloquial.*]

CÂP, *v. a.* [*i.* CAPPED; *pp.* CAPPING, CAPPED.]

1. To cover, as with a cap.

The bones are capped with a smooth cartilaginous substance. *Derham.*

2. To deprive of the cap. "As boys sometimes used to *cap* one another." *Spenser.*

3. To complete; to finish; to crown; as, "To *cap* the whole."

4. To excel; to surpass; as, "To *cap* all."

To cap verses, to name verses alternately beginning with a particular letter. "I'll *cap* verses with him to the end of the chapter." *Dryden.*—*To cap texts*, to name texts in opposition or emulation.—*To cap the climax*, to surpass every thing.

CÂP, *v. n.* To uncover the head in token of respect.

Three great ones of the city
Oft capped to him. *Shak.*

CÂ-PA-BÎL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being capable capacity; capableness; ability.

CÂ-PA-BLE (kâ'pâ-bl), *a.* [*L.* *capio*, to take; *Fr.* *capable*.]

brated at Rome in honor of Jupiter, by whom, it was supposed, the Capitol was saved from the Gauls. *Craug.*

CÁP-I-TŌ-NĚ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Scanscores* and family *Picidae*; barbets. *Gray.*



Laimodon dubius.

CÁP-ÍT-U-LAR, *a.* 1. Belonging to the chapter of a cathedral; capitulary. *Ash.*

2. (*Bot.*) Growing in small heads. *Loudon.*

CÁP-ÍT-U-LAR, *n.* [*L. capitulum*, a small head, a section, a chapter.]

1. A statute or act of the ecclesiastical body, called a chapter. *Smart.*

2. The body of the statutes of a chapter. "A constitution in his chapter." *Bp. Taylor.*

3. A member of a chapter. *Ayliffe.*

CÁP-ÍT-U-LÁ-RĚS, *n.* [*L. capitularia*; *capitulum*, a chapter.] (*Law.*) A code of laws in chapters, promulgated by Charlemagne, and other kings of the Franks. *Burrill.*

CÁP-ÍT-U-LAR-LÝ, *ad.* In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter. *Swift.*

CÁP-ÍT-U-LÁ-RÝ, *a.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral; capitular. *Warton.*

CÁP-ÍT-U-LÁ-RÝ, *n.* See **CAPITULAR**. *Smart.*

CÁP-ÍT-U-LÁ-TE, *v. n.* [*L. capitulum*, a small head, a section, a chapter; *lt. capitulare*; *Sp. capitular*; *Fr. capituler*.] [*i. CAPITULATED*; *pp. CAPITULATING, CAPITULATED.*]

1. To draw up an agreement in heads or articles; to confederate.

The archbishop's grace of York, Douglas, and Mortimer capitulate against us. *Shak.*

2. To yield on certain stipulations; to surrender by treaty. "The castle that made a long resistance did capitulate." *Burnet.*

CÁP-ÍT-U-LÁ-TE, *v. a.* To yield or surrender on conditions. *Crabb.*

CÁP-ÍT-U-LÁ-TION, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. Act of capitulating; surrender by treaty, or on certain conditions.

2. Reduction into heads or articles. "With special capitulation that neither the Scots nor the French shall refortify." *Burnet.*

CÁP-ÍT-U-LÁ-TŌR, *n.* [*Fr. capituleur*.] One who capitulates. *Sherwood.*

† **CÁP-I-TŪLE**, *n.* A summary. *Wickliffe.*

CÁP-ÍT-U-LŪM, *n.* [*L.*, a little head, dim. of *caput*.] (*Bot.*) A dense cluster or head of flowers which are sessile on a very short axis or receptacle. It may be globular, as that of the button-bush, or flat, as that of the dandelion, in which case it is named by some botanists *anthodium*. *Lindley.*

CÁP-I-VÁRD, *n.* (*Zool.*) An amphibious animal of Brazil, called a *water-hog*; capibara. — See **CAPIBARA**. *Crabb.*

CÁP-Í-VÍ (*ka-pé've*), *n.* [*L. copaiba*.] (*Med.*) An exudation from the *Copaifera officinalis*, a South American tree; balsam of capivi, copevi, copaiba, or copaiva. *Dunghison.*

CÁP-LAN, *n.* A small fish. — See **CAPLIN**. *Crabb.*

CÁP-LE, *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of stone resembling limestone, found in Cornwall. *Weale.*

CÁP-LIN, *n.* 1. (*Ich.*) A species of fish found in great abundance on the shores of Greenland, Newfoundland, and Labrador, chiefly used as bait for cod; *Mallotus villosus*, or *Mallotus Greenlandicus*. *P. Cyc.*

2. A thong of leather or skin, by which the swivel, or swipple, of a flail is fastened to the staff; a coupling. *Farm. Ency.*

CÁP-NŌ-MÁN-OY, *n.* [*Gr. καπνός*, smoke, and *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by smoke.

CÁP-NŌ-MŌR, *n.* [*Gr. καπνός*, smoke, and *μοῖρα*, a part.] (*Chem.*) An oily substance, of a pungent and rather agreeable odor, obtained from the tar of wood. *Brande.*

CÁP-ŌC, *n.* A very fine short cotton of the East Indies, used chiefly to line palanquins, stuff cushions, &c. *Buchanan.*

† **CÁP-ŌCH'**, or **CÁP-ŌUCH'**, *v. a.* [*Sp. capucho*, a hood; *Fr. capuce*.] To hood or blindfold. [So defined by Seager.] — See **CAPOTCH**.

We—capuched your rabbins of the synod, And snapt the canons with a why not. *Hudibras.*

CÁP-ŌL-LIN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A Mexican cherry. *Crabb.*

|| **CÁP-ŌN** (*kā'pn*) [*kā'pn*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *kā'pn*, *K.*], *n.* [*L. capo*; *It. cappone*; *Sp. capon*; *Fr. chapon*.—*A. S. capun*.] A castrated cock. "With crammed capons." *Bp. Hall.*

|| **CÁP-ŌN** (*kā'pn*), *v. a.* To castrate, as a cock; to caponize. *Birch.*

|| **CÁP-ŌN-ĒT**, *n.* A young capon. *Perry.*

|| **CÁP-ŌN-IZE** (*kā'pn-iz*), *v. a.* To make a capon of; to capon. *Barrington.*

CÁP-ŌNNIERE (*kāp-q-nēr'*) [*kāp-q-nēr'*, *W. Sm.*; *kāp-q-nyēr'*, *S.*; *kāp-q-nār'*, *Ja.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Fort.*) A passage leading from one work to another, protected on one or both sides by a parapet. *Campbell.*

CÁP-ŌR-CIAN-ĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A grayish-red zeolite, occurring in radiated masses, and consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, lime, and water. *Dana.*

CÁP-ŌT', *n.* [*Fr.*] A winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet. *Craig.*

CÁP-ŌT', *v. a.* To win all the tricks in a game at piquet. *Johnson.*

CÁP-ŌTE, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A long cloak with a hood, worn by females; capuchin. *Brande.*

2. A soldier's great-coat. *Fleming & Tibbins.*

CÁP-ŌUCH', or **CÁP-ŌCH'**, *n.* [*Sp. capucho*; *Fr. capuce*, a hood.] A monk's hood. *Shelton.*

† **CÁP-ŌUCH'** (*ka-pōch'*), *v. a.* To hood or blindfold. — See **CAPOCH**. *Broune.*

CÁP-ŌA-DĪNE, *n.* A sort of silk for shag to rugs. *Crabb.*

CÁP-ŌA-NŪS, *n.* The worm which adheres to and gnaws the bottom of a ship. *Ogilvie.*

CÁP-ŌA-PĒR, *n.* A coarse brown paper to hold commodities. *Boyle.*

CÁP-ŌA-RĚS, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. κάπρις*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs or trees, some of which produce berries and others pods; caper-tree. — See **CAPER**. *Loudon.*

CÁP-ŌR, *n.* One who makes or sells caps. *Johnson.*

CÁP-ŌRA, *n.* [*L.*, the she-goat.] (*Zool.*) A genus of ruminant mammals; the goat. *Baird.*

CÁP-ŌRĀ-RĪ-A, *n.* [*L. capra*, the she-goat.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbs or low shrubs; — so called because their leaves are a favorite food of the goat. *Loudon.*

CÁP-RATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed from capric acid and a base. *P. Cyc.*

CÁP-ŌRĒ-Q-LATE [*ka-prē-q-lāt*, *Ja. Cl. Ash, Johnson, Maunder*; *kāp-rē-q-lāt*, *K. W. b.*; *kāp-rē-q-lāt*, *Sm.*], *a.* [*L. capreolus*, a tendrill.] Winding and clasping with tendrills; cirruous. "Termed in botany *capreolate* plants." *Harris.*

CÁP-ŌR-Q-LŪS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) The tendrill of a plant; cirrus. *Brande.*

CÁP-RĪQ, *a.* [*L. caper*, a goat.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from the milk of a goat or of a cow, or from butter. *Regnault.*

CÁP-RĪCCIO (*ca-prē'chō*), *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A loose, irregular species of composition. *Moore.*

CÁP-RĪCCIOSO (*ka-prē'che-ō'sō*), *a.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Noting a capricious, free, fantastic style. *Moore.*

CÁP-ŌRĪQ' [*ka-prēs*, *S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *ka-prēs* or *kāprēs*, *W.*], *n.* [*From L. caper*, a goat. *Richardson*; *It. capriccio*; *Sp. capricho*; *Fr. caprice*.] A sudden start of the mind; a sudden change of opinion; a whim; a freak; a fancy. "The caprice or whim of the bishop." *Swift.*

† **CÁP-RĪCHIO** (*ka-prē'chō*), *n.* Caprice. *Grew.*

CÁP-ŌRĪ'CIŌUS (*ka-prīsh'us*), *a.* [*Fr. capricieux*.] Full of caprice; apt to change; very changeable; freakish; fantastical; whimsical; fanciful. "The most capricious poet, honest Ovid." *Shak.* *Syn.* — See **CHANGEABLE, FANCIFUL**.

CÁP-ŌRĪ'CIŌ'S-LÝ (*ka-prīsh'us-lē*), *ad.* In a capricious manner; whimsically.

CÁP-ŌRĪ'CIŌ'S-NĚSS (*ka-prīsh'us-nēs*), *n.* State of being capricious; caprice. *Swift.*

CÁP-ŌRĪ-CŌRN, *n.* [*L. capricornus*, the goat's-horn; *caper*, a goat, and *cornu*, a horn.]

1. The tenth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of December, at the winter solstice. *Brande.*

2. *pl.* The name of the three divisions of tetrimerous beetles. *Brande.*

CÁP-RĪD, *a.* [*L. caper*, a goat.] (*Zoöl.*) Relating to the genus *Capra*, and to the tribe of which it is the type. *Boag.*

CÁP-RĪ-FĪ-CÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. caprifico*, *caprificatus*.] To ripen figs by the gall-insect. — See **CAPRIFICATION**. *IV. Smith.*

CÁP-RĪ-FĪ-CÁ-TION, *n.* [*L. caprificus*, the wild fig-tree; *caper ficus*, goat-fig; *caprificatio*; *Fr. caprification*.]

1. The process of accelerating the ripening of figs by placing upon the cultivated plant branches of the wild fig, the insects on which fly to the cultivated figs and puncture them for the purpose of laying their eggs. The fruit thus stimulated ripens earlier than it otherwise would, and in the Levant the cultivator is enabled by this means to obtain two harvests a year.

2. The fecundation of the female flowers of the cultivated date palm by sheddung upon them the pollen of wild male flowers. This kind of caprification is mentioned by Herodotus. *P. Cyc.*

CÁP-RĪ-FŌLE, *n.* [*L. caprifolium*; *caper*, a goat, and *folium*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) A genus of beautiful odoriferous shrubs, mostly twining; the honeysuckle. *Loudon.*

CÁP-RĪ-FŌR, *a.* [*L. caper*, a goat, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a goat. *Craig.*

CÁP-RĪ-Q'E-NOŪS, *a.* [*L. caper*, a goat, and *geno*, or *gigno*, to beget; *Gr. γεννώ*.] Born of, or produced by, a goat. *Craig.*

CÁP-RĪ-MŪL-QĪ-DĚ, *n. pl.* [*L. caper*, a goat, and *mulgeo*, to milk.] (*Ornith.*) A family of fissirostral birds of the order *Passeres*, including the sub-families *Steatornina*, *Caprimulgina*, and *Podagernæ*; goat-suckers. *Gray.*

CÁP-RĪ-MŪL-QĪ-NĚ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of fissirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Caprimulgidae*; goat-suckers. *Gray.*

CÁP-RĪNE, or **CÁP-RĪNE**, *a.* [*L. caprinus*; *caper*, a goat.] Resembling a goat. *Chordelles Virginianus.*

CÁP-RĪ-ŌLE', *n.* [*It. capriola*; *Sp. cabriola*; *Fr. capriole*.]

1. (*Man.*) A leap that a horse makes without advancing, in such a manner that when he is at the height of his leap he yerks out his hind legs, even and near.

2. A caper in dancing. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. A lady's head-dress. *Halliwel.*

CÁP-RĪ-PĒD, *a.* [*L. caper*, a goat, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Having feet like a goat. *Craig.*

CÁP-RĪ-ZÁNT, *a.* (*Med.*) Uneven; leaping. "Caprizant pulse." *Dunghison.* *Ash.*

CÁP-RŌ-ATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed from caproic acid and a base. *P. Cyc.*

CÁP-RŌ-IC, *a.* [*L. caper*, *capris*, a goat.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid formed during the saponification of butter; — so called from its rank, goat-like odor. *Müller.*

CÁP-RŌ-MÝS, *n.* [*Gr. κάμπος*, a boar, and *μύς*, a mouse.] (*Zool.*) A genus of rodent animals of the rat kind. *Waterhouse.*

CÁP-RŌNE, *n.* A substance found in butter. *Clarke.*

CÁP-RŌ'VĪS, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of sheep; the wild sheep. *Baird.*

CÁP-SĚL'LA, *n.* [*L.*, a little box.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; shepherd's-purse. *Loudon.*

CÁP-SĚAF, *n.* The top sheaf of a stack.

CÁP-SĪ-CĪNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acrid soft resin

found in the fruit or seed-pods of the *Capsicum annuum*; the acrid principle of Cayenne pepper. *Brande.*

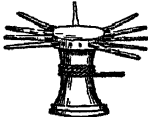
CÁP'SÍ-CŪM, *n.* [Gr. κάπρω, to bite.] (*Bot.*) The berry or seed-vessel of different species of red pepper, of which the principal are the Guinea pepper (*Capsicum annuum*), bird-pepper (*Capsicum baccatum*), and Cayenne pepper (*Capsicum frutescens*). The berries of all these varieties, when powdered, are known in commerce as Cayenne pepper. *Loudon.*

CÁP-SÍZE', *v. a. & n.* [*i.* CAPSIZED; *pp.* CAPSIZING, CAPSIZED.] (*Naut.*) To upset; to overturn; as, "A sudden flaw will capsize a boat."

CÁP'SÍZE, *n.* An overturn. *St. John.*

CÁP-SQUARES, *n. pl.* (*Gunnery.*) Iron plates which come over the trunnions of a gun to keep it on the carriage. *Buchanan.*

CÁP-STÁN, *n.* [*L.* *capistrum*, a halter; *Sp.* *cabestrante*, a capstan; *Fr.* *cabestan.*] (*Naut.*) A machine employed principally in ships for a strong purchase in heaving or hoisting;—sometimes improperly called *capstern*. It is a massive piece of timber or iron, in the form of a truncated cone, with curved sides, placed vertically, and made to turn on a pivot by levers inserted in holes in the head or top. It operates with a rope coiled round it in the manner of the wheel and axle. *Brande.*



CÁP-STÓNE, *n.* (*Pal.*) The fossil encrinite;—so named from its resembling a cap. *Parkinson.*

CÁP-SU-LAR, } *a.* [*L.* *capsula*, a small box.]
CÁP-SU-LÁ-RY, } Belonging to the capsule; hollow like a chest or capsule. *Broune.*

CÁP-SU-LÁTE, } *a.* Enclosed in a box, chest,
CÁP-SU-LÁT-ED, } or capsule. *Broune.*

CÁP-SŪLE, *n.* [*L.* *capsula*, a small box.]
1. (*Bot.*) A seed-vessel which bursts open at maturity. *Gray.*

2. (*Chem.*) A small shallow evaporating vessel or dish. *Brande.*

3. (*Anat.*) A membranous sac investing an organ. *Brande.*

4. (*Gunnery.*) A copper cap for percussion locks. *Stocqueler.*

CÁP'TAIN (káp'tjín), *n.* [*L.* *caput*, the head; *It.* *capitano*; *Sp.* *capitan*; *Fr.* *capitaine.*]

1. The commander of a ship, of a troop of horse, or of a company of infantry or artillery.

2. The chief of any body of men; as, "The captain, or overseer of workmen in mines."

3. A man skilled in the conduct of wars; a warrior; as, "Wellington and Napoleon were great captains."

CÁP'TAIN (káp'tjín), *a.* Chief; valiant. "More captain than the lion." [*R.*] *Shak.*

CÁP'TAIN-CY, *n.* The office of captain. *Maunder.*

CÁP'TAIN-CY-GÉN'ER-AL, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a captain-general. *Murray.*

CÁP'TAIN-GÉN'ER-AL, *n.* A commander-in-chief. *Booth.*

CÁP'TAIN-GÉN'ER-AL-CY, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a captain-general. *Nat. Mag.*

CÁP'TAIN-PA-CHÁ, *n.* The Turkish high-admiral.—See **CÁPITAN PACHA**. *Ed. Rev.*

CÁP'TAIN-RY, *n.* The power over a certain district; captainship. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

CÁP'TAIN-SHÍP, *n.* The post or office of a captain. "The next vacant captainship." *Wotton.*

CÁP'TÁL, *n.* [*Fr.*] A chief; a leader.

† **CÁP-TÁ'TION**, *n.* [*Old Fr.* *captation*, a ruse.] The practice of winning favor by flattery; courtship; flattery. "Popular captations which some men use in their speeches." *K. Charles.*

CÁP'TION, *n.* [*L.* *captio*.] (*Law.*) The act of taking any person, particularly by a judicial process; a seizure; an arrest. *Burrill.*

Caption of an indictment, the designation of the style of the court before which the jurors make their presentment.

† *Caption* is often used in the United States in

the sense of preamble, or head of a chapter or discourse; but this use is not sanctioned by good writers.

CÁP'TIOUS (káp'shús), *a.* [*L.* *captiosus*; *captio*, a seizing; *capio*, *captus*, to take; *Fr.* *captieux.*]

1. Catching at faults; disposed to cavil or find fault; eager to object; hard to please; perverse; fretful; cross; petulant; peevish.

A vulgar man is *captious* and jealous. *Chesterfield.*

2. Insidious; insinuating. "Captious or fallacious ways of talking." *Locke.*

Syn.—*Captious*, *cross*, *petulant*, *fretful*, and *peevish*, all denote an irritable and disagreeable temper and manner. A *captious* person is disposed to cavil and find fault, and is offended with trifles; an *insidious* one, to entrap or insinuate. A *captious* or *perverse* disposition; *cross* look; *petulant* remark; *fretful* temper; *peevish* child; *insidious* enemy.

CÁP'TIOUS-LÝ, *ad.* In a captious manner. *Locke.*

CÁP'TIOUS-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being captious.

† **CÁP-TÍ-VÁNOE**, *n.* Captivity. *Spenser.*

CÁP-TÍ-VÁTE, *v. a.* [*L.* *captivo*, *captivatus*; *It.* *cattivare*; *Sp.* *cautivar*; *Fr.* *captiver.*] [*i.* CAPTIVATED; *pp.* CAPTIVATING, CAPTIVATED.]

1. To make captive; to take prisoner.

He deserves to be a slave that is content to have the liberty of a jail. *Johnson.*

2. To charm; to fascinate; to win.

William of Orange won her with her appearance, that he got her up to him. *Johnson.*

Syn.—See **CHARM**.

† **CÁP-TÍ-VÁTE**, *a.* Made prisoner. "Sent our sons and husbands *captivate*." *Shak.*

CÁP-TÍ-VÁT-ING, *a.* Able to captivate or charm; fascinating; as, "A *captivating* manner."

CÁP-TÍ-VÁ'TION, *n.* The act of taking captive.

Our servitude lies in the *captivation* of our understanding. *Ep. Hall.*

CÁP-TÍVE, *n.* [*L.* *captivus*; *It.* *cattivo*; *Sp.* *captivo*; *Fr.* *captif.*]

1. One taken in war; a prisoner.

That forced respect a *captive* pays to his conqueror. *Rogers.*

2. One charmed by excellence or by beauty.

To take *captive*, to subject to captivity or to enchantment.

CÁP-TÍVE, *a.* 1. Made prisoner; taken by force. "Captive Grecians." *Shak.*

2. Pertaining to a captive. "Captive state."

† **CÁP-TÍVE**, *v. a.* To take prisoner. *Spenser.*

CÁP-TÍV'I-TY, *n.* [*L.* *captivitas*; *Fr.* *captivité.*]

1. The state of being a captive; subjection to enemies by the fate of war.

Those carried he into *captivity* from Jerusalem to Babylon. *Kings* xxiv. 15.

2. Bondage; slavery; servitude.

Led, as it were, with a kind of *captivity* of judgment. *Hooker.*

CÁP'TOR, *n.* One who takes a prisoner or a prize.

|| **CÁP'TURE** (káp'tyur), *n.* [*L.* *captura*; *Fr.* *capture.*]

1. The act of taking by force; seizure; as, "The *capture* of a criminal."

2. The thing taken; a prize. *Johnson.*

Syn.—*Capture* signifies both the act of taking and the thing taken; *seizure*, the act of taking; *prize*, the thing taken.—A *capture* is made by force of arms, or by a military force; a *seizure*, by direct and personal violence of an individual. The *capture* of a town or a vessel; *seizure* of property; a rich *prize*.

|| **CÁP'TURE**, *v. a.* [*i.* CAPTURED; *pp.* CAPTURING, CAPTURED.] To take by force, as in war; to take, as a prize. "Four sail of the line were *captured*." *Todd.*

† **CÁP'UCCIO** (ka-pót'che-ó), *n.* [*It.*] A capouch, or hood. *Spenser.*

† **CÁP'UCHED** (ka-pécht'), *a.* [*Fr.* *capuce*, a hood.] Covered with a hood. *Broune.*

CÁP-U-CHÍN' (káp-u-shén'), *n.* [*L.* *caput*, the head; *Fr.* *capuce*, or *capuchon*, a hood; *capucin*, *capucine*, a friar or nun who wears a cowl.]

1. A Franciscan friar or monk, so called from his hood, or cowl. *Harmar.*

2. A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood. *Johnson.*

3. A pigeon whose head is covered with a tuft of feathers.

CÁP'U-CLINE, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Zoöl.*) A species of monkey; the hooded ape; the *sagoo* or *sab. Boag.*

CÁP'U-LÉT, *n.* (*Farriery.*) A tumor or enlargement on the point of a horse's hock. *Loudon.*

CÁP'U-LÍN, *n.* The Mexican cherry. *Ogilvie.*

CÁP'PUT, *n.*; *pl.* CÁP'P-TA. [*L.* *the head.*] In England, the council of a university, consisting of the vice-chancellor, a doctor in each of the faculties of divinity, civil law, and physic, and two masters of arts. *Month. Rev.*

CÁP'PUT-MÖR'TU-ÛM, *n.* [*L.* *dead head.*] (*Chem.*) A phrase used to express the residuum, when all that can be extracted is gone;—originally applied to the burnt residue left in a still.

CÄR, *n.* [*L.* *carrus*; *It.* & *Sp.* *carro*; *Fr.* *char*; *W.* *car*; *Dut.* & *Ger.* *karre*; *Gael.* & *Arm.* *carr.*]

1. A small carriage of burden; a cart.

When a lady comes in a coach to our shops, it must be followed by a *car* loaded with... money. *Swift.*

2. A chariot of war or of triumph.

Like *captives* bound to a triumphant *car*. *Shak.*

3. A carriage or vehicle for a railroad.

4. (*Astron.*) Charles's Wain, or the Bear.

CÄR, or **CHÄR**, in the names of places, seem to have relation to the British *caer*, a city. *Gibson.*

CÄR'A-BINE (kär'a-bin, *Ja. R.*; kär'a-bin, *K.*; kär'in', *S. W. P.*), *n.* [*It.* & *Sp.* *carabina*; *Fr.* *carabine.*] A fire-arm used by cavalry; a petronel; a small sort of fire-arm between a pistol and a musket;—written also *carbène*.

Dr. Ash, Bailey, W. Johnston, Entick, and Buchanan accent *carabine* on the last syllable, and Dr. Johnson and Mr. Perry on the first; while Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Buchanan, Dr. Johnson, and Bailey accent *carbine* on the first; but Mr. Scott, Entick, Perry, and Kenrick more properly on the last. The reason is, that if we accent *carbine* on the last syllable, the last ought, according to analogy, to have the short; but as the *i* is always long, the accent ought to be on the last syllable. *Walker.*

CÄR-A-BI-NÉER, *n.* [*Fr.* *carabinier.*] A sort of light horseman; one armed with a carbine;—written also *carbinee*. *Chambers.*

CÄR'A-BÖID, *a.* [*Gr.* *κάραβος*, a kind of beetle, and *áidos*, form.] Relating to the carabus. *Smart.*

CÄR'A-BÜS, *n.* [*L.* from *Gr.* *καράβος*.] (*Ent.*) A genus of coleopterous insects belonging to the beetle tribe. *Van Der Hoeven.*

CÄR-A-CÄ'RA, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The naked-cheeked eagle. *Baird.*

CÄR'ACK, *n.* [*It.* *caracca*; *Sp.* *caraca*; *Fr.* *caraque.*] A large Spanish ship; a galleon. *Ruleigh.*

CÄR'A-CÄL, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An Asiatic animal resembling the lynx. *Baird.*

CÄR'A-CÖL, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Arch.*) A staircase in the form of a spiral curve. *Weale.*

CÄR'A-CÖLE, *n.* [*Fr.*, a wheeling about.]

1. (*Man.*) A semicircular motion, half-wheel, or oblique tread of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

2. (*Arch.*) A spiral staircase. *Ogilvie.*

CÄR'A-CÖLE, *v. n.* To move in caracoles. *Johnson.*

CÄR'A-CÖ-LY, *n.* An alloy of gold, silver, and copper for inferior jewellery. *Buchanan.*

CÄR'ACT, *n.* Same as **CARAT**. *Herbert.*

CÄR'A-DÖC, *a.* (*Geol.*) Noting the uppermost of the two great divisions of the lower Silurian strata. *Murchison.*

CÄR'AFE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A kind of bottle for water or wine; a decanter. *Smart.*

CÄR'A-GÉ-NINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A mucilage obtained from the caragheen-moss. *Ogilvie.*

CÄR'A-GHÉEN-MÖSS, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Irish moss, a species of alga; *Chondrus crispus*. *Gray.*

CÄR'A-MÉL, *n.* [*Fr.*] Sugar partially burnt;—used for imparting a brown tint to brandies and other spirituous liquors.—See **CARAMEL**.

CA-RÄN'NA, *n.* [*Sp.* *caraña*.] An aromatic resin brought from South America. *Brande.*

CÄ'RÄNX, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes of the mackerel family;—commonly called *bastard mackerel*. *Brande.*



Caracal.

CAR-Ā-PĀCE', *n.* [Fr.] A thick, solid, and firm shell which covers some reptiles, as the turtle, crustacea &c. *Crabb.*

CAR-Ā-PŌ, *n.* [*Ich.*] An American fresh-water fish, about a foot in length. *Ogilvie.*

CAR-ĀS-SŌW, *n.* [*Ornith.*] An American bird of the pheasant kind. *Ogilvie.*

CAR-ĀT, *n.* [Gr. *κεράτιον*, the fruit of the locust-tree, and a weight; Ar. *karat*, a weight; It. *caratto*; Fr. *carat*.—Bruce says, "The fruit of the tree called *kuara* is a red bean, which seems to have been in the earliest ages used for a weight of gold. This bean is called *carat*."] 1. A weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed. *Brande.* 2. A word employed to note the proportion of pure gold in a mass of metal; thus, — an ounce of gold is divided into 24 carats, and gold of 22 carats fine is gold of which 22 parts, out of 24, are pure; the other 2 parts being silver, copper, or other metal. *Brande.*

CAR-ĀU'NA, *n.* Caranna.—See CARANNA.

CAR-Ā-VĀN' (112) [*kār-ā-vān'*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. C.*; *kār-ā-vān*, *S. E. K. Wb.*], *n.* [Pers. *carvān*, a trader; Pers. & Ar. *caravan*; Sp. *caravana*; Fr. *caravane*.] 1. A company or troop of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the East, banded together for greater security in passing deserts. 2. A large carriage for carrying beasts or other heavy burdens. A travelling menagerie. *Brande.*

CAR-Ā-VĀN-ĒĒR', *n.* One who leads the camels, &c., of a caravan. *Asht.*

CAR-Ā-VĀN-SA-RY, *n.* A kind of inn, or large public house, in the East, for lodging caravans or travellers in the desert, &c.; — written also *caravansera*. *Pope.*

CAR-Ā-VĒL, *n.* [It. *caravella*; Sp. *carabela*; Fr. *caravelle*.] 1. A light old-fashioned ship, formerly used in Spain and Portugal. *Robertson.* 2. A French herring-vessel. *Falconer.*

3. Written also CARVEL.

CAR-Ā-VĒL'LA, *n.* [It. *caravella*, a small ship.] A Turkish frigate carrying 40 guns. *Ec. Rev.*

CAR-Ā-WĀY, *n.* [The botanical name *carum* is from *Caria*. *Dunglison*.—See CARUM. "Corrupted from Celt. *garvain*, seeds that produce the expulsion of wind." *Cleland*.—Gael. *carb-haidh*.] 1. (*Bot.*) A deciduous herbaceous plant; *Carum carui*. *Loudon.* 2. The aromatic or spicy seed of the *Carum carui*; — much used by confectioners and as a carminative in medicine. *P. Cyc.*

CAR-Ā-WĀY-CŌM'FIT, *n.* A sweetmeat containing caraway. *Goldsmith.*

CAR-BĀN'ZĀ, *n.* [Sp.] A large kind of pea raised in Spain, South America, &c., and used for food. *Merle.*

CAR-BĀZ'Q-TĀTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of carbazotic acid and a base. *Brande.*

CAR-BĀ-ZŌT'IC, *a.* [From *carbon*, *azote*, and *ic*, the chemical termination noting acid compounds which contain the largest proportion of oxygen.] (*Chem.*) Noting a crystallizable acid and bitter substance composed of carbon, azote, and oxygen, obtained by the action of nitric acid on indigo and some other vegetable and animal substances. *Brande.*

CAR-BĀNE, or **CAR-BĪNE'** [*kār-bn*, *S. E. F. Sm.*; *kār-bn'*, *W. P. J.*], *n.* A small fire-arm used by cavalry. — See CARABINE. *Richardson.*

CAR-BĪN-ĒĒR', *n.* See CARABINEER.

CAR-BŌ, *n.* [L. *carbo*, charcoal.] (*Ornith.*) A species of water-fowl; the cormorant; *Phalacrocorax carbo*. *Nuttall.*

CAR-BŌN, *n.* [L. *carbo*; It. *carbone*; Sp. *carbon*; Fr. *charbon*.] (*Chem.*) A non-metallic elementary solid body, which is widely diffused throughout nature, being found in all vegetable and animal substances, and forming the principal element of the various kinds of mineral coal. It is the pure combustible base of charcoal. The diamond is pure carbon in a crys-

tallized form. Graphite, or black lead, is carbon with a trace of iron. *Hoeffer.*

CAR-BŌ-NĀ'CEŪS (*kār-bŌ-nā'shūs*), *a.* Relating to, or containing, carbon. *Kirwan.*

† **CAR-BŌ-NĀDE**, *n.* Same as CARBONADO. *Smart.*

† **CAR-BŌ-NĀ'DŌ**, *n.* [L. *carbo*, charcoal; Sp. *carbonada*; Fr. *carbonnade*.] Meat cut across to be broiled upon the coals. *Shak.*

† **CAR-BŌ-NĀ'DŌ**, *v. a.* To cut or hack. *Shak.*

CAR-BŌ-NĀ'RI, *n. pl.* [It., *colliers*.] The name of a secret political society of radical reformers in Italy. *Ency.*

CAR-BŌN-ATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base. *Brande.*

Carbonate of ammonia, smelling salts.

CAR-BŌN-ĀT-ED, *a.* Containing carbonic acid gas. "Carbonated springs." *Lyell.*

CAR-BŌN'IC, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, carbon.

Corb contains more of the carbonic principle than grasses. *Kirwan.*

CAR-BŌN'IC-ĀC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of one equivalent of carbon and two equivalents of oxygen. When uncombined, it exists in the form of a gas, but may be reduced to a liquid under a pressure of thirty-six atmospheres, and even to a solid form, like snow, by the intense cold consequent on the rapidity of its evaporation from the liquid state. It is a constant product of combustion and of respiration, and, when unmixed with atmospheric air, extinguishes flame and suffocates animals. From this circumstance miners call it *choke-damp*. It was formerly also called *fixed air*, *mephitic air*, and *mephitic gas*. *Brande.*

CAR-BŌN'IC-ŌX'IDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of one equivalent of carbon and one of oxygen. It burns with a pale-blue flame, as in the combustion of charcoal, anthracite coal, &c., and when respired is quickly fatal to animal life. *Turner.*

CAR-BŌ-NĪF'ER-ŌUS, *a.* [L. *carbo*, coal, and *fero*, to bear.] Containing carbon or coal.

Carboniferous group, (Geol.) a group of secondary strata, comprising three divisions: the coal measures, millstone grit, and mountain limestone. *Lyell.*

CAR-BŌN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of carbonizing; the process of changing into carbon. *Ure.*

CAR-BŌN-IZE, *v. a.* [*i.* CARBONIZED; *pp.* CARBONIZING, CARBONIZED.] To convert into carbon by partial burning, without access of air, or by the action of acids. *Loudon.*

CAR-BŌ-NŌ-HY'DROUS, *a.* [Eng. *carbon*, and Gr. *hōp*, water.] (*Chem.*) Composed of carbon and hydrogen. *Ure.*

CAR-BŌ-SŪL'PHŪ-RĒT, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of bi-sulphuret of carbon (also called *sulphide of carbon* and *sulpho-carbonic acid*) and a base; as, "Carbo-sulphuret of potassium." *Ogilvie.*

CAR-BŪY, *n.* A large, globular bottle of green glass protected by basket-work. *Brande.*

CAR-BŪN-CLE (*kār'būngk-kle*), *n.* [L. *carbunculus*, a little coal; Sp. *carbunclo*; Fr. *carbuncle*.] 1. An ancient name of a gem or precious stone of a deep red color, supposed to be the precious garnet.

It is believed that a *carbuncle* does shine in the dark like a burning coal: from whence it hath its name. *Willms.* 2. (*Med.*) A hard, round, inflammatory tumor which discharges a fetid matter, differing from the common boil in having no central core; a malignant boil; a species of *anthrax*. *Dunglison.*

CAR-BŪN-CLED (*kār'būngk-kle*), *a.* 1. Set with the gems called carbuncles. *Shak.* 2. (*Med.*) Afflicted with carbuncles. *Johnson.*

CAR-BŪN-CŪ-LAR, *a.* Like a carbuncle; inflamed. *Johnson.*

CAR-BŪN-CŪ-LĀ'TION, [*L. carbunculation*.] The blasting of young buds of trees by excessive heat or cold. *Harris.*

CAR-BŪ-RĒT, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of carbon and a base. "Carburet of iron." *Turner.*

CAR-BŪ-RĒT-TED, *a.* Combined with, or containing, carbon. "Carburetted hydrogen." *Brande.*

Carburetted hydrogen, (Chem.) a name applied to compounds of carbon and hydrogen, some of which are gaseous, as oil gas, coal gas, olefiant gas; some are liquid, as naphtha and oil of turpentine; and others are solid, as caoutchouc. *Ure.*

CAR-Ā-JŌU, *n.* [Fr.] A species of lynx found in Canada and other parts of North America. *Doiste.*

CAR-Ā-NĒT, *n.* [Fr. *carcan*.] A chain or collar of jewels; a necklace or bracelet. *Shak.*

† **CAR-Ā-SE**, *n.* A dead body; a carcass. *Bible.*

CAR-CASS, *n.* 1. [Low L. *carcasium*; It. *carcassa*; Fr. *carcasse*.] A dead body of any animal; a corpse. *Now scattered lies*

With carcasses and arms the ensanguined field. Milton.

2. The body, ludicrously or in contempt.

"Distress of carcass or of fortune." *L'Estrange.*

3. The decayed remains of any thing; ruins.

A rotten carcass of a boat, not rigged. *Shak.*

4. The framework or main parts of any thing before completion, as of a house.

5. [It. *carcassa*; Sp. *carcar*, *carcaza*.] (*Mil.*)

A hollow case formed of ribs of iron covered with cloth. When filled with combustibles, it is projected into a besieged place, in order to set the buildings on fire. *Campbell.*

Syn. — See BODY.

† **CAR-Ā-LĀGE**, *n.* (*Law.*) Prison fees. *Bailey.*

CAR-Ā-RAL, *a.* [L. *carcer*, a prison.] Belonging to a prison, or to imprisonment. [*R.*] *Fox.*

CAR-Ā-IST, *n.* A keeper of a prison. *S. Smith.*

CAR-CI-NŌ'MĀ, *n.* [L., from Gr. *καρκινος*; *carcinos*, a crab. — See CANCER.] (*Med.*) A cancerous tumor; a cancer. *Dunglison.*

CAR-CI-NŌM'Ā-TOŪS [*kār-se-nŏm'ā-tūs*, *P. K. Sm. Asht*; *kār-se-nŏm'ā-tūs*, *Ja. Wb.*], *a.* (*Med.*) Cancerous. *Dunglison.*

CĀRD, *n.* [Gr. *χάρτιον*, a sheet of paper; L. *charta*, a writing; It. & Sp. *carta*; Fr. *carte*. — Dut. *kaart*; Ger. *karte*.] 1. A small square of pasteboard which may contain written or printed matter to be used for purposes of business, civility, or playing at games.

As to cards and dice, I think the safest and best way is never to learn to play upon them, and so be incapacitated for those dangerous temptations and encroaching wasters of time. *Locke.*

2. A paper marked with the points of the compass.

On life's vast ocean diversely we sail,
Reason the card, but passion is the gale. *Pope.*

3. A published billet or notice, making a statement, explanation, or acknowledgments for some marked favor.

CĀRD, *n.* [It. *cardo*, a thistle or card; Fr. *carde*. — Dut. *kaard*; Dan. *karde*.] *pl.* An instrument for combing wool or flax, made of bent wires inserted in leather fastened to wood. *Ure.*

CĀRD, *v. a.* [*i.* CARDED; *pp.* CARDING, CARDED.] 1. To comb as wool or flax; to clear by combing.

2. † To clear, as if by combing.

It is necessary that this book be carded and purged of certain base things. *Shelton, Thaus. Don Quix.*

3. † To mingle together.

It is an excellent drink, to be drunk either alone or carded with some other beer. *Bacon.*

CĀRD, *v. n.* To game; to use cards. *Dryden.*

CĀR-DA-MĪNE, *n.* [Gr. *καρδάμιν*; L. *cardamina*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; lady's-smock. *Loudon.*

CĀR-DA-MŌM, *n.* (*Bot.*) The aromatic seed of the *Alpinia cardamomum*, imported from Bengal. Its chief use is in medicine, especially in combination with cathartics and bitters. *Brande.*

CĀR-DA-MŌ'MŪM, *n.* [L., from Gr. *καρδάμωμον*.] Cardamom. — See CARDAMOM. *Chambers.*

CĀRD-BŌARD, *n.* A stiff pasteboard. *Simmonds.*

CĀRD'ER, *n.* 1. One who cards wool. *Shak.*

2. One who plays at cards; a card-player.

"Coggers, carders, diceers." *Watson.*

CĀR-DĪ-A, *n.* [Gr. *καρδία*, the heart, or the entrance to the stomach.] (*Anat.*) The superior orifice of the stomach where it joins the œsophagus: — also the heart. *Dunglison.*

CĀR'DI-ĀC, *a.* [Gr. *καρδιακός*; *καρδία*, the heart; *L. cardiacus*; *It. & Sp. cardiaco*; *Fr. cardiaque*.]

1. Belonging to, or connected with, the heart. "The cardiac veins." *Dunglison.*

2. Relating to the upper orifice of the stomach. "The cardiac orifice." *Dunglison.*

3. Cordial; invigorating; strengthening. "The stomachic, cardiac qualities of this fountain." *Bp. Berkeley.*

CĀR'DI-ĀC, *n.* (*Med.*) A cordial. *Dunglison.*

CĀR-DĪ'A-CAL [kār-dī'a-kal, *S. IV. P. Ja. K.*; *kār-dē-a-kāl, Sm. Wb.*], *a.* Invigorating; strengthening; cordial; cardiac. *More.*

CĀR-DĪ'A-CĒ, *n.* [Gr. *καρδία*, the heart.] (*Min.*) A heart-shaped, precious stone. *Crabb.*

CĀR-DI-Ā'CE-AN (-shan), *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of the mollusks. *Smart.*

CĀR'DI-ĀC-WHĒEL, *n.* A cam-wheel having the form of a heart; the heart-wheel. *Ogilvie.*

CĀR-DI-ĀG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *καρδία*, the heart, and *γραφω*, to describe.] (*Med.*) An anatomical description of the heart. *Dunglison.*

CĀR-DI-ĀL'GĪ-A, } *n.* [Gr. *καρδιαλγία*; *καρδία*, the heart, and *ἄλγος*, pain.]
CĀR'DI-ĀL-GY, }
(*Med.*) An uneasy sensation or burning pain in the stomach; the heartburn. *Dunglison.*

CĀR'DI-NAL, *a.* [*L. cardinalis*; *cardo*, a hinge; *It. cardinale*; *Fr. cardinal*.—*Cleland* gives *Celt. caer*, or *car*, a town, and *dean-ah*, a head-deacon, i. e. the town arch-deacon.] Principal; chief. "His cardinal perfection was industry." *Clarendon.*

Cardinal virtues, the four virtues, prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude.—*Cardinal points*, east, west, north, and south.—*Cardinal signs*, the signs at the four quarters of the year, viz. Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn; or the two equinoxes and two solstices.—*Cardinal numbers*, one, two, &c., in distinction from the *ordinal numbers*, first, second, &c.—*Cardinal patron*, the prime minister of the pope. *Brande.*

CĀR'DI-NAL, *n.* 1. A dignitary of the Catholic church, next in rank to the pope. The cardinals have the title of "eminence," and are distinguished by a scarlet hat, and a short purple mantle. They are the electors of the pope, who is chosen from among them, and they form his council, which consists of seventy members, of whom six are bishops, fifty presbyters, and fourteen deacons.

2. A woman's short cloak or cape;—probably so called from having been originally red, like a cardinal's. *Cotgrave.*

CĀR'DI-NAL-ĀTE, *n.* The office of cardinal; cardinalship. "An old friend of his was advanced to a cardinalate." *L'Estrange.*

CĀR'DI-NAL-BIRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A North American bird with a fine red plumage and a crest on the head; *Fringilla cardinalis*. Its song resembles that of the nightingale, and hence one of its names is *Virginian nightingale*. *Nuttall.*

CĀR'DI-NAL-FLŌW'ER, *n.* (*Bot.*) An ornamental, deciduous, herbaceous plant, bearing bright scarlet flowers; *Lobelia cardinalis*. *Loudon.*

CĀR'DI-NAL-GRŌS'BĒAK, *n.* The cardinal-bird; *Loxia cardinalis*. *Ogilvie.*

CĀR'DI-NAL-IZE, *v. a.* To make a cardinal of. "He [the pope] hath cardinalized divers." *Sheldon.*

CĀR'DI-NAL-SHIP, *n.* The office of a cardinal; cardinalate. *Bp. Hall.*

CĀRD'ING, *n.* 1. The act of using cards, or of combing, as wool or flax. *Ure.*

2. Act of playing with cards.

Carding and dicing have a sort of good fellows in their company, as blind Fortune, stumbling Chance, &c. *Ascham.*

CĀRD'ING, *p. a.* That cards; combing.

Carding machine, a machine for combing, dressing, and breaking wool or cotton. It consists of cylinders thick set with teeth. *Craig.*

CĀR-DI-ŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *καρδία*, the heart, and *γραφω*, to describe.] (*Anat.*) A description of the heart; cardiography. *Craig.*

CĀR'DI-ŌID, *n.* [Gr. *καρδία*, the heart, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Geom.*) A curve, so named from its form, which resembles a heart. *Hutton.*

CĀR-DI-ŌL'Ō-GY, *n.* [Gr. *καρδία*, the heart, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] (*Anat.*) A discourse or treatise on the heart. *Craig.*

CĀR-DI-Ō-SPĒR'MUM, *n.* [Gr. *καρδία*, the heart, and *σπέρμα*, seed.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the heart-seed, or heart-pea. *Ogilvie.*

CAR-DĪ'TIS, *n.* [Gr. *καρδία*, the heart.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the heart. *Brande.*

CĀR'DI-ŪM, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of bivalve shells; the cockle. *Woodward.*

CĀRD'-MĀK-ĒR, *n.* A maker of cards. *Shak.*

CĀRD'MĀK-ING-MA-CHĪNE', *n.* A machine for making factory cards. *Boag.*

CĀRD'-MĀTCH, *n.* A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur. *Addison.*

CAR-DŌON', *n.* [*L. carduus*; *Sp. cardo*.] (*Bot.*) A plant resembling the artichoke;—used for soups and salads; *Cynara cardunculus*. *Loudon.*

CĀRD'-PĀR-TY, *n.* A party where cards are played.

CĀRD'-PLĀY-ĒR, *n.* One who plays cards.

CĀRD'-RACK, *n.* A frame or receptacle for visiting or business cards. *Simmonds.*

CĀRD'-TĀ-BLE, *n.* 1. A table for playing cards. 2. A table having folding leaves.

CĀR-DU-Ē'LIS, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of passerine birds, of the finch tribe. *Brande.*

CĀR'DU-ŪS-BĒN-E-DY'C'TUS, *n.* [*L.*] An herb; the blessed thistle. *Shak.*

CARE, *n.* [*L. cura*.—Goth. *car*, *cara*, or *kara*; *Ir. car*; *W. chr.*—*A. S. care*, or *caru*.] 1. Perturbation of mind; concern; anxiety; solicitude.

Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye; And where Care lodges, Sleep will never lie. *Shak.*

2. Caution; heed; attention; as, "To take care"; "To have a care."

3. Charge; regard.

We believe there is a God who takes care of us. *Tillotson.*

4. The object of solicitude or care.

Your safety, more than mine, was then my care. *Dryden.*

Syn.—Every duty that is to be performed requires care, for care is inseparable from the business of life.—Care is less than solicitude; solicitude and concern less than anxiety. Care respects the present, past, and future; solicitude and concern the present and future; anxiety, the future. We are careful about the means; solicitude and anxious about the end. Solicitude and concern for what is in danger; anxious for what is in great danger. Care for business; care for the flock; regard for welfare; charge of youth; management of business; caution against danger. Take care; give heed; pay attention; use caution.

CARE, *v. n.* [*2. CARED*; *pp. CARING, CARED*.]

1. To be anxious; to be solicitous; to feel concerned or interested. "Care no more to clothe and eat." *Shak.*

Dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone? *Luke x. 40.*

2. To be inclined; to be disposed.

Not caring to observe the wind. *Waller.*

3. To have regard, interest, or concern.

You dote on her that cares not for your love. *Shak.*

CARE'-CRĀZED (-krāz), *a.* Broken with care. "A care-crazed mother." *Shak.*

† CĀR'ECT, *n.* A mark; a charm.—See *CHAR-ECT*. *Dugdale.*

CĀRE'-DE-FY'ING, *a.* Bidding defiance to care. "That care-defying sonnet." *Shenstone.*

CĀRE'-E-LŪD'ING, *a.* Avoiding care. *Thomson.*

CĀ-REĒN', *v. a.* [*L. carina*, a keel; *It. carenare*; *Sp. carenar*; *Fr. caréner*.] [*2. CARENED*; *pp. CAREENING, CARENED*.] (*Naut.*) To lay on one side, as a vessel, in order to calk and repair the other side. *Chambers.*

CĀ-REĒN', *v. n.* (*Naut.*) To incline to one side under a press of sail. *Johnson.*

CĀ-REĒN'AGE, *n.* 1. (*Naut.*) A place in which to careen a ship.

2. Expense of careening. *Col. Reid.*

CĀ-REĒN'ING, *n.* (*Naut.*) The act of laying a vessel on one side, for repairing it. *Mar. Dict.*

CĀ-REĒR', *n.* [*It. carriera*; *Sp. carrera*; *Port. carreira*; *Fr. carrière*.]

1. The ground on which a race is run; race-course.

They had run themselves too far out of breath to go back again the same career. *Shak.*

2. A race; a course.

When down the hill he holds his fierce career. *Shak.*

3. Course of action; procedure.

Continue and proceed in honor's fair career. *Dryden.*

4. (*Falconry*.) The flight of a hawk. *Crabb.*

Syn.—See *RACE*.

CĀ-REĒR', *v. n.* To run or move rapidly.

Of beryl, and careering fires between. *Milton.*

CĀRE'FUL, *a.* [*A. S. carfull*.]

1. Full of care; anxious; solicitous.

Maitha, thou art careful and troubled about many things. *Luke x. 41.*

2. Having regard to what will be needed; provident.

Thou hast been careful for us with all this care. *2 Kings iv. 13.*

3. Watchful; cautious; circumspect.

It concerns us to be careful of our conversation. *Ray.*

4. Attended with care; exposed to trouble.

By him that raised me to this careful height. *Shak.*

Syn.—Careful to avoid mistakes; cautious to avoid dangers; provident in preparing for future exigencies; watchful or vigilant to discover and guard against danger or an enemy; heedful of advice; attentive to business.—See *CARE, CAUTIOUS*.

CĀRE'FUL-LY, *ad.* 1. In a manner that shows care or anxiety. "Envy, how carefully does it look!" *Collier.*

2. Heedfully; providentially; watchfully; vigilantly; attentively.

You come most carefully upon your hour. *Shak.*

CĀRE'FUL-NESS, *n.* [*A. S. carfulnys*.] The state of being careful; vigilance; heedfulness; attention; caution. *Knolles.*

CĀRE'-KĪL-ING, *a.* Putting an end to care; dispelling anxiety. *Moore.*

CĀRE'LESS, *a.* [*care and less*; *A. S. carleas*.]

1. Having no care; heedless; negligent; unconcerned; unmindful; unthinking; thoughtless; listless; remiss; inattentive.

A woman, the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more careless about her house. *B. Jonson.*

2. Unattended with care; undisturbed. "Careless solitude." *Thomson.*

3. Unheeded; unconsidered.

The freedom of saying many careless things. *Pope.*

4. Having an appearance of negligence; artless.

One evening, as he framed the careless rhyme. *Beattie.*

Syn.—See *CURSORY, INDOLENT, NEGLIGENT*.

CĀRE'LESS-LY, *ad.* Heedlessly; negligently.

CĀRE'LESS-NESS, *n.* [*A. S. carleasnes*.] The state of being careless. *Shak.*

Syn.—See *INADVERTENCE, NEGLIGENCE*.

† CĀ'REN-CY, *n.* [*L. careo*, to want; *carens*, wanting.] Want; lack. *Bp. Richardson.*

† CĀ-RĒNE', *n.* [*Low L. carena*.] A fast of forty days on bread and water. *Richardson.*

† CĀR'EN-TĀNE, *n.* [*Fr. quarantaine*, the number of forty.] A papal indulgence multiplying the remission of penance by forties.—See *QUARANTINE*. *Bp. Taylor.*

CĀ-REĒSS', *v. a.* [Gr. *καρῆσσω*, to fondle; *It. carezzare*; *Fr. caresser*.] [*2. CARESSED*; *pp. CARESSING, CARESSED*.] To treat with fondness; to embrace with affection; to fondle; to hug.

CĀ-REĒSS', *n.* An act of endearment; an embrace. "Conjugal caresses." *Milton.*

CĀ-REĒSS'ING, *n.* The act of treating with endearment.

CĀ-REĒSS'ING, *p. a.* Treating with kind and friendly attentions; as, "A caressing manner."

CĀ'RET, *n.* [*L. caret*, it is wanting; from *careo*, to want.] A mark thus [^] which denotes that something which is interlined has been omitted in writing.

CĀRE'-TŪNED (kār'tünd), *a.* Tuned by care; mournful. "My care-tuned tongue." *Shak.*

CARE WORN, *a.* Worn or vexed with care. *Smart.*
CARE'-WOUND-ED, *a.* Wounded with care. *May.*
CĀ'RĒX, *n.* [*L.*, *a. rush.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the sedge. *P. Cyc.*
† CĀR'GA-SON, *n.* [*Fr. cargaison.*] A cargo. "A *cargason* valued at £80,000." *Howell.*
CĀR'GŌ, *n.*; pl. *CĀR'GŌES*. [*It. carico*, a load; *Sp. cargo*; *Old Fr. carque*; *Fr. cargaison*; *W. carg.*] The lading of a ship or merchant-vessel; goods, merchandise, or wares conveyed in a ship; freight; load; burden; lading.
 And richly freighted bring our cargo home. *Churchill.*
Syn.—See **FREIGHT**.
CĀR'GŌOSE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A fowl belonging to the order *Anseres* and family *Colymbidae*;—called also the *crested diver*. *Gray.*
CĀ'RĪ-ĀT-ED, *a.* Affected or injured by caries; carious. *Berdmore.*
CĀR'Ī-ĀT'Ī-DEŠ, *n. pl.* See **CARYATIDES**.
CĀR'ĪB, *n.* (*Geog.*) A savage native of Guiana. *Cl.*
CĀR'ĪB-BĒ'AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to a cluster of the West-Indian Islands, or to the adjacent sea.
CĀR'Ī-BŌU, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Zool.*) A species of Arctic reindeer; *Cervus Tundrus*. *Fischer.*
CĀR'Ī-CA, *n.* [*L.*, *a. dry fig.*] (*Bot.*)
 1. The tree which produces the common fig; *Ficus carica*;—so named because originally supposed to be from Caria, in Asia. *Loudon.*
 2. A genus of plants including the papaw, or *papaya*. *Loudon.*
CĀR'Ī-CA-TŪRE [*kār-e-ka-tūr*, *J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *kār-e-ka-chūr*, *W.*; *kār'e-ka-tūr*, *Wb.*], *n.* [*It. caricatura*; *caricare*, to load or charge; *Fr. caricature*.] A painting, representation, or description, so overcharged as to be ridiculous, yet retaining a resemblance;—originally written, after the Italian, *caricatura*. *Bp. Horne.*
 Let not this be thought exaggerated, or a caricature of Cowley. *Warton.*
CĀR'Ī-CA-TŪRE, *v. a.* [*i.* **CARICATURED**; *pp.* **CARICATING**, **CARICATURED**.] To represent by caricature; to ridicule; to burlesque.
 He could draw an ill face, or caricature a good one, with a masterly hand. *Lytleton.*
CĀR'Ī-CA-TŪ'RIST, *n.* One who caricatures. "A professed *caricaturist*." *Malone.*
CĀR'Ī-CŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*L. carex*, a rush, and *Gr. γράφω*, to describe.] A description of sedges or grasses. *Journ. Science.*
CĀR'Ī-CŌUS, *a.* [*L. carica*, a dry fig.] Having the form of a fig. *Johnson.*
CĀ'RĪ-ĒŠ, *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) Ulceration or rottenness of a bone; cariosity. *Dunglison.*
CA-RĪL'LON, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Mus.*) 1. A chime; a peal. 2. An instrument consisting of bells properly tuned. *Moore.*
CA-RĪ'NA, *n.* [*L.*, *a. keel.*] (*Bot.*) A term applied to the two lower petals enclosing the organs of fructification in papilionaceous flowers. *Brande.*
CĀR'Ī-NĀ'RĪ-A, *n.* [*L. carina*, a keel.] (*Zool.*) A genus of asymmetrical gasteropods. *Brande.*
CĀR'Ī-NĀTE, *a.* [*L. carinatus*; *carina*, a keel.] (*Bot. & Zool.*) Formed like the keel of a vessel; keel-shaped. *Brande.*
CĀR'Ī-ŌLE, *n.* [*Fr. carriole*.] A light carriage for one person, drawn by one horse. *Ed. Ency.*
CĀR'Ī-ŌP'SIS, *n.* (*Bot.*) See **CARYOPSIS**. *Gray.*
CĀ-RĪ-ŌS'Ī-TY, *n.* [*L. caries*.] Ulceration or rottenness of a bone; caries. *Wiseman.*
CĀ'RĪ-ŌUS, *a.* [*L. cariosus*; *Fr. carieux*.] Rotten or ulcerated, as a bone. *Wiseman.*
CĀR'JA-CŌU, *n.* [*Fr. cariacou*.] (*Zool.*) A Central-American deer; *Cervus nemorivagus*. *Fischer.*
† CĀRK, *n.* [*A. S. caro*; *W. caro*.] Care; anxiety. "Devoid of careful *carik*." *Spenser.*
† CĀRK, *v. n.* To be careful or anxious. *Sidney.*
† CĀRK'ING, *n.* Care; anxiety. *Decay of Piety.*
† CĀRK'ING, *p. a.* Anxious. *Bp. Beveridge.*

† CĀRLE, *n.* [*A. S. carl*, a male; *carl-man*, a rustic; *ceorl*, a churl; *Ger. kerl*.] A rude man; a churl. "The miller was a stout *carle*." *Chaucer.*
CĀRLE, *n.* A kind of hemp. *Tusser.*
† CĀRLE, *v. n.* To act like a carle. *Burton.*
CĀR'LIC, *n.* [*A. S. cerlice*.] A weed. Same as **CHARLOCK**. [*Local, Eng.*] *Farm. Ency.*
CĀR'LIN, *n.* [*Dim. of carle*.] A contemptuous term for a woman. [*Scotland.*] *Oyſvie.*
CĀR-LĪ'VĀ, *n.* [*Low L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the carline-thistle. *Loudon.*
CĀR'LĪNE, or **CĀR'Ō-LĪNE**, *n.* A silver coin of Naples. *Buchanan.*
CĀR'LĪNE-THĪSTLE, *n.* See **CARLINA**.
CĀR'LINGS, *n. pl.* [*Fr. carlingue*.] (*Naut.*) Timbers lying fore and aft to fortify the smaller beams of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*
† CĀR'LISH, *a.* [*See CĀR'LISH*.] Churlish; rude. "Like one of *carlish*, object mind." *Huloet.*
† CĀR'LISH-NESS, *n.* Churlishness. *Huloet.*
CĀR'LOCK, *n.* [*A. S. cerlice*.]
 1. A plant; charlock. *Bosworth.*
 2. A sort of isinglass. *Ash.*
† CĀR'LOT, *n.* A countryman; a rustic. *Shak.*
CĀR-LŌ-YĪN'GĪ-AN, *a.* Relating to Charlemagne or to his race. *Hallam.*
CĀR'MAN, *n.*; pl. **CARMEN**. A man who drives a car; a carter. *Gay.*
 E'en sturdy *carmen* shall thy nod obey. *Gay.*
CĀR'MĒL-IN, *a.* Carmelite.—See **CARMELITE**.
CĀR'MĒL-ITE, *a.* Relating to the order of Mount Carmel.
CĀR'MĒL-ITE, *n.* 1. (*Ecol. Hist.*) A religious of the order of Mount Carmel. *Johnson.*
 2. A sort of pear.
CĀR-MĪN'A-TIVE, *n.* [*L. carmen*, a charm.] (*Med.*) A medicine which dispels flatulency, and allays pain in the bowels. *Dunglison.*
CĀR-MĪN'A-TIVE, *a.* [*Fr. carminatif*.] (*Med.*) Dispelling flatulency; warming; antispasmodic.
CĀR'MĪNE, or **CĀR-MĪNE** [*kār'mīn*, *S. E. F. Ja. C. Wb.*; *kār'mīn*, *W. P. J. Sm.*], *n.* [*It. carminio*; *Sp. & Fr. carmin*.] A brilliant lake made of the coloring matter of the cochineal insect combined with alumina and a little oxide of tin. *Brande.*
CĀR'MOT, *n.* A name given by the alchemists to the matter which they believed to constitute the philosopher's stone. *Dunglison.*
CĀRN, *n.* A rock, or a heap of rocks. [*Cornwall, Eng.*] *Weale.*
CĀR'NAGE, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. caro*, *carnis*, flesh; *It. carnaggio*, flesh meat; *Sp. carniceria*, shambles; *havoc*.]
 1. Flesh of animals slain. *Milton.*
 Such a scent I draw
 Of carnage, prey innumerable.
 2. Slaughter; massacre; butchery; havoc. *Hayward.*
 He brought the king's forces upon them rather as *carnage* than to fight, inasmuch as the greatest part were slain.
Syn.—*Carnage*, *slaughter*, and *butchery* are applied to the destruction of men and animals; *massacre*, to men. *Dreadful carnage*; *destructive slaughter*; *treacherous massacre*; *horrid butchery*.
CĀR'NAL, *a.* [*L. carnalis*, from *caro*, flesh.]
 1. Relating to flesh; fleshly, as opposed to spiritual. "Carnal pleasure." *Milton.*
 2. Lustful; libidinous. *Shak.*
 Carnal knowledge, (*Law.*) sexual connection.
CĀR'NAL-ISM, *n.* Same as **CARNALITY**. [*R.*]
CĀR'NAL-IST, *n.* One given to carnality. *Burton.*
CĀR'NAL-ITE, *n.* A worldly-minded man; a carnalist. [*R.*] *Anderson.*
CĀR'NAL'Ī-TY, *n.* State of being carnal; fleshly lust; sensuality. "Why do they wallow in all the *carnalities* of the world?" *South.*
CĀR'NAL-IZE, *v. a.* To make carnal. *Scott.*

CĀR'NAL-LY, *ad.* 1. In a carnal manner; according to the flesh; not spiritually.
 In the sacrament, we do not receive Christ *carnally*, but we receive him spiritually. *Bp. Taylor.*
 2. Lustfully; libidiously. *Levit. xviii. 20.*
CĀR'NAL-MĪND'ED, *a.* Worldly-minded. *More.*
CĀR'NAL-MĪND'ED-NESS, *n.* Carnality or grossness of mind. *Bp. Taylor.*
† CĀR'NĀR-DĪNE, *n.* A sort of pink; carnation. "The rosy-colored *carnardine*." *Old Comedy.*
CĀR'VASSIER (*kār-nās-sē'*), *a.* [*Fr.*] Carnivorous; ravenous. *Boiste.*
CĀR-NĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. caro*, *carnis*, flesh; *L. carnatio*; *Fr. carnation*.]
 1. The natural flesh-color. *Johnson.*
 2. (*Bot.*) A fine sort of clove pink, much esteemed, beautiful, sweet-scented double flowers;—a variety of the *Dianthus carophyllus*. *P. Cyc.*
 Dismiss my soul, while to the Elysian shades
 3. (*Paint.*) *pl.* The parts of a picture which represent naked limbs. *Brande.*
CĀR-NĀ'TIONED, *a.* Colored like the carnation; of a pink color. *Lovelace.*
† CĀR'NEL, *a.* Rugged; shapeless. *Dryden.*
CĀR-NĒL'IAN (*kār-nēl'yan*), *n.* [*It. cornalina*; *Fr. cornaline*.] (*Min.*) A red or reddish mineral of a clear bright color, composed almost entirely of silica, and passing through grayish-red varieties into common chalcodony. Its color is due to a minute proportion of oxide of iron.—Also written *carnelion* and *cornelian*. *Dana.*
CĀR'NEL-WORK (-wŭrk), *n.* (*Ship-building*.) The framing with timber, beams, and planks, as distinguished from *clinch-work*. *Craig.*
CĀR'NE-ŌN, *n.* [*L. caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] A soft, fleshy substance. *Brande.*
CĀR'NE-ŌUS, *a.* [*L. carneus*.] Fleshy; partaking of the nature of flesh. *Ray.*
CĀR'NEY, *n.* (*Farriery*.) A disease in horses, whereby their mouths become so furred that they cannot eat. *Chambers.*
CĀR'NĪ-FĒX, *n.* [*L.*] A public executioner; a hangman. *Sir Walter Scott.*
CĀR-NĪ-FĪ-CĀ'TION, *n.* The making of, or turning to, flesh. *Chambers.*
CĀR'NĪ-FY, *v. n.* [*L. caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *facio*, to make.] To turn nutriment into flesh. "I digest, I sanguify, I *carnify*." *Hale.*
CĀR'NĪ-VAL, *n.* [*It. carnevale*, from *L. caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *vale*, farewell; *Fr. carnaval*.] A feast or season of festivity celebrated with much merriment in Catholic countries, and especially at Rome and Venice, during the week preceding Lent.
 This feast is called the *carnival*, which, being interpreted, implies farewell to flesh. *Byron.*
CĀR'NĪV'Ō-RA, *n. pl.* [*L. caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *voro*, to devour.] (*Zool.*) The tribe of animals whose teeth are peculiarly adapted for destroying living prey and tearing flesh. *Brande.*
CĀR'NĪV'Ō-RĀC'Ī-TY, *n.* Voraciousness of appetite for flesh. [*R.*] *Pope.*
CĀR'NĪV'Ō-ROUS, *a.* [*L. carnivorus*; *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *voro*, to devour.] Feeding on flesh; flesh-eating; as, "*Carnivorous* animals."
CĀR-NŌSE, *a.* [*L. carnosus*; *caro*, flesh.]
 1. Fleshy; carneous. *P. Cyc.*
 2. (*Bot.*) Of a fleshy consistence;—applied to succulent leaves, stems, &c. *Hoblyn.*
CĀR-NŌS'Ī-TY, *n.* [*Fr. carnosité*.] A fleshy excrescence; a caruncle. *Wiseman.*
† CĀR'NOUS, *a.* Fleshy; carneous. *Brown.*
CĀR'NY, *v. n.* To interlard discourse with hypocritical terms or tones of endearment. [*Colloquial, Eng.*] *Smart.*
CĀR'ŌB-TRĒE, *n.* [*Ar. kharroûb*; *It. carruba*; *Sp. algarroba*.] (*Bot.*) A tree, very common in



Skull of a lion.

Spain, the pods of which are used as food for man and horse, and called *St. John's bread*; *Ceratonia siliqua*. *Loudon*.

† **CAR-ROCHE'** (ka-rōsh'), *n.* [Old Fr.; It. *carroz-zà*.] A carriage of pleasure. *Burton*.

† **CAR-RŌCHED'** (ka-rōsh'), *p. a.* Placed in a coach. *Beau. & Fl.*

CAR-Q-CŌL' LĀ, n. [L. *caro*, flesh, and Gr. *kōlln*, glue.] (*Zool.*) A genus of land snails, so named from the tenacity with which their fleshy feet adhere to limestone rocks. *Brande*.

CAR'OL, n. [It. *carola*, a kind of dance; Old Fr. *carolle*; — W. *carol*, a love-song.]

1. A song of joy, or exultation.
If you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many heart-like airs as carols. *Bacon*.
2. A song of devotion; a hymn.
They gladly hither haste, and, by a choir Of squadroned angels, hear his carol sung. *Milton*.
3. A light kind of song; a lay.
The carol they began that hour, How that a life was but a flower. *Shak.*
4. (*Arch.*) A small closet or enclosure; a study. — See **CARROL**. *Weale*.

Syn. — See **SONG**.

CAR'OL, v. n. [It. *carolare*.] [*i.* **CAROLLED**; *pp.* **CAROLLING, CAROLLED**.] To sing; to warble.
She sung, and carolled out so clear That men and angels might rejoice to hear. *Dryden*.

CAR'OL, v. a. To celebrate in song. *Milton*.
For which the shepherds at their festivals Carol her goodness loud in rustic lays. *Milton*.

CAR-Q-LĪN', n. A gold coin of Bavaria, &c., value about a pound sterling. *Crabb*.

CAR-Q-LĪNA-PĪNK, n. A plant; worm-grass, the root of which is used in medicine. *Booth*.

CAR-Q-LĪN'I-AN, a. (*Geog.*) Relating to Carolina.

CAR-Q-LĪN'I-AN, n. (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Carolina.

CAR'OL-LĪNG, n. Act of singing; a hymn. "Such heavenly notes and carollings." *Spenser*.

CAR-Q-LYŦ'IC, a. Bound with leaves and branches, as columns; festooned. *Francis*.

CAR'Q-MĒL, n. [Fr. *caramel*.] Sugar melted till it acquires a brown color, and exhales a peculiar odor. — See **CARAMEL**. *Brande*.

CA-RŌŌN', n. A species of cherry. *Smart*.

CAR-Q-TĒĒL', n. An Oriental weight varying from five to nine pounds. *Crabb*.

CA-RŌT'ID, n. [Gr. *kaporidēs*; *karpōw*, to produce sleep; to stupefy.] (*Anat.*) A large artery on each side of the neck. The carotid arteries branch from the aorta, and convey blood to the head. They are so named from the opinion entertained by the ancients that an increased flow of blood through them produced sleep and stupefaction. *Brande*.

CA-RŌT'ID, a. (*Anat.*) A term applied to two principal arteries of the neck, which convey blood to the head. *Dunglison*.

CA-RŌT'I-DAL, a. Carotid. *Smith*.

CA-RŌŪ'SAL (ka-rōūz'al), *n.* [Gael. *craosal*; Fr. *carrousel*, a kind of tournament; *faire carrouse*, to indulge in a debauch; — the only phrase in which the word is used.]

1. A festival; a banquet.
A royal carrousal given by Charles the Fifth of France to the Emperor Charles the Fourth. *Warren*.
2. A bacchanalian feast; a revelling; a revelry; a noisy drinking bout.
Syn. — See **FEAST**.

CA-RŌŪSE' (ka-rōūz'), *v. n.* [Gael. *craos*, a wide mouth; revelry. "From *craos* are evidently derived the English word *carouse* and the French *carroussier*." *Armstrong*.] [*i.* **CAROUSED**; *pp.* **CAROUSING, CAROUSED**.] To drink freely and with jollity; to quaff; to revel.
Under the shadow of friendly boughs They sit carousing. *Waller*.

CA-RŌŪSE' (ka-rōūz'), *v. a.* To drink lavishly.
Now my sick fool, Roderigo, To Desdemona hath to-night caroused Potations potable deep. *Shak.*

CA-RŌŪSE', n. 1. A drinking match; carousal. There ply the early feast and late carouse. *Pope*.

2. † A draught of liquor.
And quaff carouses to our mistress' health. *Shak.*

CA-RŌŪS'ER, n. One who carouses; a toper.

CA-RŌŪS'ING-LY, ad. In a bacchanalian manner. *Craig*.

CARP, n. [It. & Sp. *carpa*; Fr. *carpe*; Sw. *karp*.] (*Ich.*) A genus of spiny-finned fishes allied to the gold-fish; *Cyprinus*. The type is the *Cyprinus carpio*, or common carp. *Yarrell*.

CARP, v. n. [L. *carpo*, to pluck, to seize; It. *carpire*.] [*i.* **CARPED**; *pp.* **CARPING, CARPED**.] To find fault without reason; to cavil; — generally with *at* before an object.
And at my actions carp and catch. *Herbert*.

† **CARP, v. a.** To blame; to carp at. *Dryden*.

CAR'PAL, a. [Gr. *καρπός*; L. *carpus*, the wrist.] Pertaining to the wrist. *Ogilvie*.

CAR-PĀ'THĪ-AN, a. (*Geog.*) Pertaining to a range of mountains between Poland, Hungary, and Transylvania. *P. Cyc.*

CAR-PĀ'THĪ-AN-BĀL'SAM, n. (*Med.*) The resin of the *Pinus cembra*, which grows in Hungary and Switzerland. *Dunglison*.

CARP'-BRĒAM, n. (*Ich.*) The English bream; *Abramis brama*. *Yarrell*.

CAR'PEL, n. [Gr. *καρπός*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) A simple pistil, or one of the simple pistils of which a compound one is composed; *Carpidium*. *Gray*.

CAR'PEL-LĀ-RY, a. Relating to a carpel. *P. Cyc.*

CAR-PĒL'LUM, n.; pl. **CAR-PĒL'LĀ**. Same as **CARPEL**.

CAR'PEN-TER, n. [L. *carpentarius*, a carriage-maker, from *carpentum*, a chariot; It. *carpentiero*; Sp. *carpintero*; Fr. *charpentier*.] An artificer in wood; a builder of houses, ships, &c.
A distinction is made between the artificers in wood who assist in forming the carcass and those who execute the finishing; . . . the first are termed *carpenters*, the latter joiners. *Ency.*

CAR'PEN-TER-ING, n. The employment of a carpenter; carpentry. *Coleridge*.

CAR'PEN-TRY, n. 1. The trade or art of a carpenter; the art of constructing houses, ships, and other structures with timber. *Mozon*.

2. An assemblage of pieces of timber connected by framing; the work of a carpenter.

CARP'ER, n. One who carps; a caviller. *Shak.*

CAR'PET, n. [It. *carpetta*; Dut. *karpēt*.]

1. An ornamental covering for a floor; — formerly also used for tables. "Carpets laid and every thing in order." *Shak.*
2. Any covering smooth like a carpet. "The grassy carpet of this plain." *Shak.* "A lovely carpet of green grass and other herbs." *Ray*.
To be on the carpet, to be under consideration.

CAR'PET, v. a. [*i.* **CARPETED**; *pp.* **CARPETING, CARPETED**.] To spread with carpets. "A fair chamber richly carpeted." *Bacon*.

CAR'PET-ING, n. Materials for carpets. *Qu. Rev.*

CAR'PET-KNIGHT (-nrt), n. One made a knight at court, and for some other distinction than military services. *Todd*.

CAR'PET-MŌN-GER, n. 1. A dealer in carpets.

2. A lover of ease and pleasure; a carpet-knight. "Full of these quondam carpet-monsters." *Shak.*

CAR'PET-STRIP, n. The piece under a door to raise it above the carpet. *Ogilvie*.

CAR'PET-WĀLK (kăr'pet-wāwk), *n.* A green way or walk; a carpet-way. *Ray*.

CAR'PET-WĀY, n. A green way; a strip or border of greensward left round the margin of a ploughed field. *Ray*.

CAR'PET-WĒED, n. A small spreading weed or plant; *Mollugo verticillata*. *Begelow*.

CAR-PHŌL'Q-GY, n. [Gr. *καρπός*, any small, *CAR-PHŌ-LŌ'Q-I-A*] dry body, and *lyya*, to pluck; Fr. *carphologie*.] A delirious picking of the bed-clothes as if to pull the flocculi from them, or to find something; floccillation. It denotes great cerebral irritability. *Dunglison*.

CAR-PYD' I-ŪM, n. (*Bot.*) An individual member

of the *gynæcium*, being either a simple pistil or one of the elements of a compound pistil; — called also *carpel*. *Gray*.

CARP'ING, p. a. [See **CARP**.] Captious; censorious; complaining. "A carping spirit." *Watts*.

CARP'ING, n. Cavil; censure; fault-finding; captious criticism.
The passage of the Israelites over Jordan is free from those little carplings, that are made as to the passage through the Red Sea. *Leche*.

CARP'ING-LY, ad. Captiously. *Camden*.

CAR-PĪ'NUS, n. [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees; the hornbeam. *Loudon*.

† **CARP'MĒALS, n. pl.** A coarse cloth formerly made in the north of England. *Phillips*.

CAR-PO-CRĀ'TIAN, n. (*Ecccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of heretics of the second century; — so called from Carpocrates, one of the principal teachers of Gnosticism. *P. Cyc.*

CAR'PO-LĪTE, n. [Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Pal.*) A fossil or petrified fruit or seed. *Lindley*.

CAR-PŌL'Q-ŪST, n. One versed in carpology.

CAR-PŌL'Q-GY, n. [Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] (*Bot.*) A part of botany which treats of the structure of fruits and seeds. *P. Cyc.*

CAR'PO-PHŌRE, n. [Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, and *φορέα*, a bearing.] A stipe which supports the *gynæcium* alone. *Gray*.

CAR'PUS, n. [L., from Gr. *καρπός*.] (*Anat.*) The wrist, which is composed of eight bones arranged in two rows. *Dunglison*.

CAR'RACK, n. See **CARACK**. *Johnson*.

CAR'RA-ŒĒEN, or CAR'RA-ŒĒEN-MŌSS, n. Irish moss; a lichen or marine plant found on the sea-coast of various countries, and used for making blanc-mange, jellies, &c.; *Fucus crispus*; — written also *caragheen-moss*. *Dunglison*.

CAR'RAT, n. A weight of four grains. — See **CARAT**. *Johnson*.

CAR'RA-WĀY, n. See **CARAWAY**. *Johnson*.

CAR'REL, n. [Perhaps Fr. *carré*, square.]

1. The arrow used in crossbows, the head of which was four-sided; a crossbow bolt; — called also *quarrel*. *Brande*.
2. A closet or desk in a monastery. *Weale*.

CAR'RI-A-BLE, a. That may be carried. *Sherwood*.

CAR'RIAGE (kăr'rij), *n.* [It. *carreggio*; Fr. *charriage*.] — See **CARRY**.

1. The act of carrying; conveyance; transportation.
What may we think of the carriage of it [an obelisk] out of Egypt? *Wilkins*.
2. Any vehicle on wheels; especially a vehicle of pleasure, or for the conveyance of passengers.
3. † That which is carried; baggage.
We took up our carriages, and went up to Jerusalem. *Acts xxi. 15.*
4. Behavior; conduct; manners; deportment.
That which will most influence their carriage will be the company they converse with. *Locke*.
5. Management. "The manner of carriage of the business." *Bacon*.
6. (*Printing*.) The part of a printing-press on which the types are placed.
Syn. — See **AIR, BEHAVIOR**.

CAR'RIAGE-A-BLE, a. That may be conveyed in carriages. [n.] *Barnes*.

CAR'RIAGE-HŌRSE, n. A horse used in a carriage. *Booth*.

CAR'RICK-BĒND, n. (*Naut.*) A particular kind of knot used on shipboard. *Dana*.

CAR'RICK-BYŦTS, n. pl. (*Naut.*) Bitts that support the windlass. *Mar. Dict.*

CAR'RĪ-ER, n. 1. That which carries. "The air, which is a carrier of sounds." *Bacon*.

2. One who carries; — usually applied to one who for hire undertakes the conveyance of goods, persons, or messages.
The roads are crowded with carriers laden with rich manufactures. *Swift*.
I rather transcribe all than venture the loss of my originals by post or carrier. *Pierce's Letters*.

3. A pigeon used in conveying intelligence. There are tame and wild pigeons, and of tame there are croppers, *carriers*, *punts*. *Hutton*.

CÄR'RI-ER-PIG'EON, *n.* A species of pigeon employed for carrying letters, which are tied to the neck. *Booth*.

CÄR'RI-LÖN, *n.* See CARILLON.

CÄR'RI-ÖN, *n.* [It. *carriona*; Sp. *carroña*; Fr. *charogne*.] 1. The putrefying body or flesh of a dead animal. Ravens are seen in flocks where a carrion lies. *Templ.* Birds of prey have a natural inclination to carrion. *Pope*. 2. A term of reproach;—applied to persons. "That foolish carrion." *Shak.*

CÄR'RI-ÖN, *a.* 1. Relating to carcasses. "Carrion flesh." *Shak.* 2. Feeding upon carcasses. "Carrion kites and crows." *Shak.*

CÄR'RI-ÖN-CRÖW, *n.* A large species of crow which preys upon eggs, young poultry, open-shelled mollusks, &c.; *Corvus corone*. *Yarrell*.

CÄR'RÖL, *n.* (*Arch.*) A pew, closet, or desk with a seat, placed under a window. *Britton*.

CÄR'RÖM, *n.* (*Billiards*) Act of hitting two or more balls with the ball propelled by the cue. *Hoyle*.

CÄR-RÖN-ÄDE', *n.* (*Gunnery*) A very short iron cannon or piece of ordnance, originally made at Carron, in Scotland. *Mar. Dict.*

CÄR-RÖÖN', *n.* 1. A rent paid for driving a car or cart in London. *Crabb*. 2. A kind of cherry.—See CAROON. *Smart*.

CÄR'RÖT, *n.* [Gr. *καρωτόν*; It. *carota*; Fr. *carotte*.] (*Bot.*) An herbaceous plant bearing an esculent root; *Daucus carota*. *Loudon*.

CÄR'RÖT-I-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being carrotty or reddish-yellow;—applied to the hair. *Ash*.

CÄR'RÖT-Y, *a.* Colored like carrots; reddish-yellow; as, "Carrotty hair."

CÄR'RÖWS, *n. pl.* Strolling gamblers or gamblers. [Ireland.] *Spenser*.

CÄR'RÜ-CÄGE, *n.* [See CARUCAGE.] (*Law*)

CÄR'RY, *v. a.* [A. S. *cyren*, to turn; Ger. *karren*.—Sp. *acarrear*; Fr. *charrier*.—See CAR.] [*i.* CARRIED; *pp.* CARRYING, CARRIED.] 1. To convey, bear, or transport, by sustaining the thing carried, or causing it to be sustained;—generally implying motion from the speaker, and so often followed by the particles *away* and *off*, and opposed to *bring* or *fetch*. And devout men carried Stephen to his burial. *Acts viii. 2*. When he dieth, he shall carry nothing away. *Ps. xlix. 17*. 2. To extend in space or in time;—generally with a particle, as *up*, *on*, *back*, *for*, *u. n. o.*, &c. His chimney is carried up through the whole rock. *Addison*. Manethes, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath carried up their government to an incredible distance. *Hale*. 3. To cause to advance or proceed; to push forward. It is not to be imagined how far constancy will carry a man. *Locke*. 4. To have, as connected or joined;—followed by *with*. There are many expressions which carry with them, to my mind, no clear ideas. *Locke*. 5. To have in appearance; to exhibit the sign of. The aspect of every one in the family carries so much satisfaction. *Addison*. 6. To effect; to accomplish; as, "To carry a measure"; "To carry a point." Ofttimes we lose the occasion of carrying a business well by our too much haste. *B. Jonson*. 7. To behave; to conduct; to demean;—with the reflective pronoun. He did carry himself with much singular sweetness and temper. *Wotton*. 8. To support; to sustain. Carry camomile or wild thyme upon sticks, as you do hops upon poles. *Bacon*. 9. (*Mil.*) To obtain possession of by force. "To carry the outworks." *Campbell*. 10. (*Arith. & Accounts*) To transfer; as, "To carry 1, 2, 3, &c., to the next place"; "To carry a charge to the right account." *Syn.*—See BEAR, BRING.

To carry it, to prevail. "By these arts they promised themselves they should easily carry it." *Clarendon*. "She carries it high." *Johnson*.—To carry off, to destroy; to kill.—To carry on, to prosecute; to help forward; to continue; as, "To carry on business."—To carry out, to apply; to put in practice; as, "To carry out a doctrine or a theory."—To carry through, to push to the end; to accomplish.—To carry away, (*Naut.*) to break, as a mast or spar. *Dana*.

CÄR'RY, *v. n.* 1. (*Gunnery*) To convey a charge; as, "The gun carries well." 2. (*Man.*) To hold up the head, as a horse. 3. (*Hunting*) To run on ground or frost which sticks to the feet, as a hare. *Johnson*. To carry on, to behave in a wild manner; to frolic; to riot. [*Vulgar*].

CÄR'RY, *n.* The motion of the clouds. "They [clouds] are said to have a great carry, when they move with swiftness before the wind." *Todd*.

CÄR'RY-ÄLL, *n.* [Probably a corruption of *cariole*.] A light four-wheeled carriage for several persons, commonly drawn by only one horse.—See CARIOLE. *Brown*.

CÄR'RY-ING, *p. a.* Conveying from place to place.

CÄR'RY-ING-ÖN, *n.* Wild, frolicsome, or riotous behavior. *Hudibras*.

CÄR'RY-ING-TRÄDE, *n.* The transportation of the commodities of others in vessels, &c., or the transportation of merchandise from one foreign country to another. *Roberts*.

CÄR'RY-TÄLE, *n.* A tale-bearer. *Shak.*

CÄRSE, *n.* Alluvial fertile land lying along the banks of a river. [Scotland.] *McCulloch*.

CÄRSE-LÄND, *n.* Alluvial soil in a ploughed state. *Brande*.

CÄRT, *n.* [W. *cart*; M. *hart*; Gael. *cairt*.—A. S. *craet*, or *crat*.—Fr. *charrette*.—See CAR.] A carriage for luggage or burden, with two wheels, so distinguished from a wagon, which has four wheels. *Brande*.

CÄRT, *v. a.* [*i.* CARTED; *pp.* CARTING, CARTED.] 1. To carry in a cart; as, "To cart wood." 2. To carry and expose in a cart for punishment.

CÄRT, *v. n.* To use carts for transportation.

CÄRT'ÄGE, *n.* 1. The act or labor of carting; the employment of a cart. *Todd*. 2. Charge for carting. *Smart*.

CÄRT'-BÖD-Y, *n.* The part of a cart which rests upon the wheels.

CÄRT'-BÖTE, *n.* [Eng. *cart*, and A. S. *bote*, a recompense.] (*Law*) An allowance of wood to a tenant for the purpose of repairing instruments of husbandry. *Burrill*.

CÄRTE (kärt), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A card. 2. A bill of fare at an eating-house, &c. *Smart*. 3. A thrust with a sword. *Maunder*.

CÄRTE-BLÄNCHÉ' [kärt-blänsh', S. W. J. F. Ja.; kärt-blänsh', Sm.; kärt-blänsh', R.], *n.* [Fr., *white paper*.] 1. A blank paper, duly authenticated with signature, &c., and intrusted to a person to be filled up as he pleases. *Brande*. 2. Unlimited authority delegated by one individual to another. *Brande*.

CÄRTE'-DE-VI-SITE' (kärt-dé-ve-zit'), *n.* [Fr.] A visiting card; a card photograph.

CÄR-TÉL' [kärt-tél', S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; kärt-tél', P. E. C. Wb.; kärt-tél' or kärt-tél', K.], *n.* [L. *chartula*, dim. of *charta*, paper; It. *cartello*; Sp. & Fr. *cartel*; Gael. *cairtéal*.] (*Mil.*) 1. An agreement between hostile states relating to exchange of prisoners. *Brande*. 2. A ship commissioned to exchange the prisoners;—called also a *cartel-ship*. *Brande*. 3. A letter of defiance; a challenge. *Hudibras*.

+ CÄR'TEL, *v. a.* To defy. "Come hither: you shall cartel him." *B. Jonson*.

CÄRT'ER, *n.* One who drives a cart or team; a teamster. *Dryden*.

+ CÄRT'ER-LY, *a.* Rude, like a carter. "A cart-erly or churlish trick." *Cotgrave*.

CÄR-TÉ'SIAN (kärt-té'shan), *a.* Relating to Des Cartes, a Frenchman, who died in 1650, to his philosophy. *A. Smith*.

Cartesian devils, a philosophical toy consisting of one or more small figures floating in water. They are hollow, and partly filled with air; and the glass vessel in which they are put is covered air-tight with India rubber. When this is compressed, the air within the figures is equally compressed; and the water, taking its place, increases the specific gravity of the figures, so that they sink until the pressure is relieved, when they rise again.

CÄR-TÉ'SIAN (kärt-té'shan), *n.* One who adheres to the philosophy of Des Cartes. *Reid*.

CÄR-TÉ'SIAN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine or philosophy of Des Cartes. *Francis*.

CÄRT'FUL, *n.* As much as a cart will hold.

CÄR-THÄ-GIN'I-ÄN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Carthage.

CÄR-THÄ-GIN'I-ÄN, *n.* (*Geog.*) An inhabitant or native of Carthage.

CÄR-THÄ-MINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) The coloring matter of the safflower, or dried flowers of the *Carthamus tinctoria*. *Brande*.

CÄR'THÄ-MÜS, *n.* [Low L.; Ar. *kartam*, or *qortom*, to paint. *Palmer*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; wild saffron, the flower of which is used in dyeing; the safflower. *Ure*.

CÄRT'-HÖRSE, *n.* A horse used for the cart.

CÄR-THÜ'SIAN (kärt-thü'shan), *a.* Relating to the order of monks so called. *Cartusian powder*, kermes mineral, or hydrosulphuret of antimony. *Ure*.

CÄR-THÜ'SIAN (kärt-thü'shan), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A monk of the Chartreux, or religious order of St. Bruno, first established at Chartreux, [L. *Cartusium*,] in Dauphiny. *Hook*.

CÄR'TI-LAGE, *n.* [L. *cartilago*; Fr. *cartilage*.] (*Anat.*) A smooth, solid, and elastic body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament; gristle. *Quincy*.

CÄR-TI-LÄ-GIN'I-ÄN, *n.* One of a class of fishes which have a cartilaginous skeleton. *Brande*.

+ CÄR-TI-LÄ-GIN'EOUS (kärt-té-lä-jin'yus), *a.* [L. *cartilagineus*.] Cartilaginous. *Ray*.

CÄR-TI-LÄ-GIN-I-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *cartilago*, cartilaginis, cartilage, and *facio*, to make.] The converting of any thing into cartilage. *Craig*.

CÄR-TI-LÄG'I-NOÜS, *a.* Consisting of cartilages; gristly. *Palmer*.

CÄRT'ING, *n.* The act of conveying in a cart.

CÄRT'-JÄDE, *n.* A mean or vile horse. *Sidney*.

CÄRT'-LÖAD, *n.* A quantity of any thing sufficient to load a cart. *Swift*.

CÄR-TÖG'RA-PHER, *n.* [See CARTOGRAPHY.] One skilled in cartography. *Robinson*.

CÄR-TÖ-GRÄPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to cartog-
CÄR-TÖ-GRÄPH'I-CAL, } raphy, or to maps or charts. *Hamilton*.

CÄR-TÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *γράφω*, a leaf of paper, and *γράφω*, to describe.] The science or the art that pertains to maps and charts. *Clarke*.

CÄR'TON, *n.* [Fr.] Pasteboard:—a box made of pasteboard:—a cartoon. *Clarke*.

CÄR-TÖÖN', *n.* [Gr. *χάρτις*, a leaf of paper; L. *charta*, paper; It. *cartone*; Sp. & Fr. *carton*.] 1. A sketch executed in colors, as a pattern for tapestry, for working in mosaic, &c.; as, "The cartoons of Raffaele at Hampton Court." 2. A design on strong paper, to be afterwards chalked or pricked through, and transferred on the fresh plaster of a wall, and painted in fresco. *Fairholt*.

CÄR-TÖUCH' (kärt-töch'), *n.* [Gr. *χάρτις*, a leaf of paper; L. *charta*, a leaf of paper:—It. *cartocio*; Sp. *cartucho*; Fr. *cartouche*.] 1. (*Mil.*) A case for holding musket balls and powder; a portable box for cartridges; a cartridge-box:—a wooden bomb filled with shot:—a discharge or pass given to a soldier. *Clarke*. 2. (*Arch.*) A modillion; a block or modillion at the eaves of a house;—a shield or carved ornament to receive an inscription. *Brande*.

CÄR'TRIDGE, *n.* [Corrupted from *cartouch*.] A case containing a charge for a gun; a charge of gunpowder enclosed in paper, &c. *Brande*.

CARTRIDGE-BOX, n. A soldier's box for cartridges. *Crabb.*

CARTRIDGE-PAPER, n. Paper in which musket charges are made up. *Smart.*

CART'-RÖPE, n. A strong rope to fasten a load on a carriage. *Foltham.*

CART'-RÜT, n. The track made by a cart-wheel.

CART'U-LA-RY, n. [Gr. *χάρτης*, a leaf of paper; L. *charta*, a leaf of paper; Sp. *cartulario*; Fr. *cartulaire*.]
1. A book of records of a monastery or church; a register. *Maunder.*
2. An ecclesiastical officer who had the care of the records. *Johnson.*

CART'-WAY, n. A way through which a cart may pass. *Mortimer.*

CART'-WHEEL, n. The wheel of a cart. *Ash.*

CART'-WHIP, n. A large whip used for driving horses, oxen, &c., in carts.

CART'-WRIGHT (kart'rit), n. A maker of carts.

CAR'U-CAGE, n. [Low L. *carucagium*.—See CARUCATE.]
1. (Law.) A duty or tax on the plough;—written also *carucage*. *Burhill.*
2. The act of ploughing. *Farm. Ency.*

CAR'U-CATE, n. [Low L. *caruca*.] A plough-land; as much land as one team can plough in a year. *Kelham.*
"It generally designates about 100 acres." *L. E. L. Notes and Queries.*

CAR'UM, n. (Bot.) A genus of plants; the caraway, which, according to Pliny, is a native of Caria, in Asia Minor. *Loudon.*

CAR'UN-CLE, n. [L. *caruncula*, dim. of *caro*, flesh.]
1. (Med.) A naked, soft, fleshy excrescence or protuberance. *Dunglison.*
2. (Bot.) A loose lateral appendage growing from the hilum in some plants. *Gray.*

CA-RÜN'-CU-LA, n. [L.] (Bot.) A small protuberance found near the hilum upon the seed of some plants. *Brande.*

CA-RÜN'-CU-LAR, a. Resembling a caruncle.

CA-RÜN'-CU-LATE, a. (Bot.) Having fungous excrescences. *P. Cyc.*

CA-RÜN'-CU-LAT-ED, a. Having a fleshy excrescence; carunculate. *Palmer.*

CA-RÜN'-CU-LOUS, a. Relating to caruncles; caruncular. *Dunglison.*

CAR'US, n. [L., from Gr. *καρπός*, heavy sleep.] (Med.) The last degree of coma, with complete insensibility which no stimulus can remove, even for a few instants. *Sopor, coma, lethargia*, and *carus* are four degrees of the same condition. *Dunglison.*

CARVE, v. a. [A. S. *ceorfan*; Dut. *kerwen*; Ger. *kerben*.] [*i.* CARVED; *pp.* CARVING, CARVED.]
1. To cut into elegant forms; to sculpture; as, "To carve marble or wood."
2. To form, as from wood or stone; as, "To carve a statue."
3. To engrave; to grave.
Didst thou hear, without wondering how thy name should be carved upon these trees? *Shak.*
4. To cut into pieces, as meat at table.
5. To distribute; to apportion.
How darest thou carve out to himself the seasons and issues of life and death? *South.*
6. To cut; to hew.
Brave Macbeth, with his brandished steel,
Like Valor's minion, carved out his passage. *Shak.*

CARVE, v. n. 1. To exercise the trade of a carver or sculptor. *Johnson.*
2. To cut meat at table. *Shak.*

† **CARVE, n.** A carucate; plough-land. *Sir J. Ware.*
A hide, a plough-land, or a carve, I hold plainly equivalent. *Selden.*

CARVED (kär'vəd or kärvd), p. a. 1. Ornamented with sculpture; as, "A carved ceiling."
2. Formed by a sculptor. "A pair of carved saints." *Shak.*
3. Cut into pieces or slices; as, "A dish of carved meat."

CAR'VEL, n. 1. A small ship, herring vessel, or fly-boat.—See CARAVEL. *Raleigh.*
2. Sea-blubber; *Urtica marina*. *Herbert.*

CARV'ER, n. 1. A sculptor;—now usually limited to one who works in wood or ivory.
The master painters and the carvers came. *Dryden.*
2. One who cuts up meat at table.
The carver dancing round each dish. *Dryden.*
3. One who apportions or distributes at will.
We are not the carvers of our own fortunes. *L'Estrange.*

CARV'ING, n. 1. The art, or the act, of one that carves; as, "He excels in carving."
2. A branch of sculpture usually limited to works in wood and ivory;—sculpture, properly so called, being generally applied to carving in stone or marble. *Fairholt.*

CAR'VIST, n. [From *carry fist*.] (Falconry.) A hawk in its first year, fitted for carrying on the hand. *Booth.*

† **CAR-WITCH'ET, n.** A jest; a pun; a crotch-et; a quibble. *B. Jonson.*

CAR'Y-Ä, n. [Gr. *κάρυον*, a nut.] (Bot.) A genus of American trees, comprehending the various kinds of the hickory. *P. Cyc.*

CAR-Y-ÄT'IC, } a. Relating to the figures called
CAR-Y-ÄT'ID, } caryatides. P. Cyc.

CAR-Y-ÄT'ID, n. A female figure to support an entablature.—See CARYATIDES. *Brande.*

CAR-Y-ÄT'-IDÈS, also CAR-Y-ÄT'ÈS, n. pl. [L., from Gr. *κάρυτιδες*.] (Arch.) Figures of women, instead of columns, to support entablatures.—so named from *Carya*, a town in Arcadia, or from *Caryatis*, an epithet of Diana, who was worshipped there. *Brande.*

CAR-Y-Ö-CAR, n. [Gr. *καρυον*.] (Bot.) A genus of tall trees found in the tropical parts of America, some species of which furnish the saouari (vulgarly called sawarow) nuts of the shops. *Brande.*

CAR-Y-ÖPH-YL-LÄ'-CEOUS (-shus), a. [Gr. *καρυόφυλλον*, the clove-tree; *κάρυον*, a nut, and *φύλλον*, a leaf; L. *caryophyllus*.] (Bot.) Noting corollas consisting of five petals, with long claws, dilating into a broad limb, as the pink. *Brande.*

CAR-Y-ÖPH-YL-LATE, n. (Chem.) A compound of caryophyllid acid and a base. *Ogilvie.*

CAR-Y-ÖPH-YL-LOÜS, or CAR-Y-Q-PHYL'-LOÜS (131), a. (Bot.) Same as CARYOPHYLLACEOUS.

CAR-Y-ÖPH-YL-LIC, a. (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from oil of cloves. *Ogilvie.*

CAR-Y-ÖPH-YL-LINE, n. (Chem.) A crystalline substance deposited by a strong alcoholic tincture of cloves. *Brande.*

CAR-Y-ÖPH-YL-LÜS, n. [L., from Gr. *καρυόφυλλον*; *κάρυον*, a nut, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] (Bot.) A genus of trees; the clove-tree. *Lindley.*

CAR-Y-ÖP'SIS, or CAR-Y-ÖP'SIS, n. [Gr. *κάρυον*, a nut, and *σῆσις*, appearance.] (Bot.) A dry one-seeded fruit, in a membranous adhering pericarp;—the technical name of the grain of corn.—See CARIOPSIS. *Brande.*

CAR-Y-Ö-TA, n. [L., from Gr. *καρυρίς*, a kind of date.] A genus of palms. *Loudon.*

CAS'AL, a. (Gram.) Relating to case.
The casual termination of the Saxon possessive is *es* or *is*, as appears in such phrases as "God's sight," "King's crown." *McCulloch.*

CA-SÄR'-CA, n. (Ornith.) A species of duck found in Russia and Siberia; *Tadorna rutila*;—called also *ruddy-goose*. *Yarrell.*

CA-SÄVE', n. A substance obtained from the roots of the manioc.—See CASSAVA. *Craig.*

CÄS'-CA-BEL, n. [Sp.] The pommel or knob at the breech of a cannon. *Crabb.*

CÄS-CÄDE', n. [It. *cascata*, *cascare*, to fall; Sp. *cascada*; Fr. *cascade*.] A small cataract; a waterfall.
The River Teverone falls, by several cascades, from one rock to another. *Addison.*

CÄS-CÄDE', v. n. To vomit. [Provincial in England, and colloquial in the U. S.] *Hallivell.*

CÄS-CÄL'HÖ, n. (Port.) The deposit or debris in which the Brazilian diamond is found. *Urs.*

CÄS-CÄ-RYL'-LA, n. [Sp., dim. of *cascara*, bark.] (Med.) The bitter aromatic bark of the Cro-

ton *eleutheria*, imported from Jamaica and the Bahama Islands. *Brande.*

CÄSE, n. [L. *capsa*; *capio*, to take; It. *cassa*; Sp. *caxa*; Fr. *caisse*, a box or chest.]

1. Something that holds, or covers, any thing else; a box; a covering; a sheath; as, "A case for books or knives"; "A case of goods." As through a crystal case the figured hours are seen. *Dryden.*

2. The outer part of a building.

The case of the holy house is nobly designed. *Addison.*

3. A frame for holding a printer's types.

CÄSE, n. [L. *casus*, *cado*, to fall; It. & Sp. *caso*; Fr. *cas*.]

1. Any thing that may happen; condition; circumstance; state; situation.

Question your royal thoughts; make the case yours. *Shak.*

2. (Gram.) A distinction used to denote the different relations which nouns and pronouns bear to other words, and indicated in Greek and Latin, and partially in English, by a change of termination.

The term *case* is so named because all the other cases fall or decline from the nominative. *Gwynne.*

The word *case* means fall. The old Greek grammarians wrote the nominative in an upright line, and the other cases in lines inclined at certain angles; so that the forms of the genitive, accusative, &c., seem to be: *ἡ γυνή, ἡ γυνή, ἡ γυνή*, the original word. Hence these forms. *J. A. Anon.*

3. (Law.) A suit, action, or cause. *Bourvier.*

In case, if it should happen; provided that.

Syn.—A difficult or hard case; a trying or disagreeable situation;—low condition; humble station; state of health or of affairs; incidental circumstance; critical conjuncture; proper occasion; unexpected occurrence.—A case, action, suit, or cause in court. State the case; defend the cause.

CÄSE, v. a. [*i.* CÄSED; *pp.* CÄSING, CÄSED.]

1. To put in a case.

Cäsed in green scales the crocodile extends. *Thomson.*

2. To cover, as with a case.

As broad and general as the casing air. *Shak.*

They began to case their houses with marble. *Arbutnot.*

3. + To divest of the skin or covering.

We'll make you some sport with the fox ere we case him. *Shak.*

CÄSE, v. n. To put cases.

They fell presently to reasoning and casing upon the matter with him. *L'Estrange.*

CÄSE'-BÄGS, n. pl. (Arch.) The joists framed between a pair of girders in naked flooring. *Ogilvie.*

CÄSE'-CHÄN, n. A kind of salmon found in the northern lakes of Great Britain. *Ogilvie.*

CÄSED (käst), p. a. Enclosed in a case; covered.

CÄSE'HÄRD-EN (kä's'här-dn), v. a. [*i.* CÄSE-HARDENED; *pp.* CÄSEHARDENING, CÄSEHARDENED.] To harden on the outside; to convert into steel on the outside, as iron. *Ure.*

CÄSE'HÄRD-EN-ING, n. A process by which iron tools, keys, &c., have their surfaces converted into steel. *Ure.*

CÄSE-INE, n. (Chem.) The basis of cheese; the purified curd of milk; caseum. *Brande.*

CÄSE'-KNIFE (kä's'nif), n. A large table-knife.

CÄSE'MATE, n. [It. *casamata*; Sp. *casamata*; Fr. *casemate*.] (Port.) A vault in the flank of a bastion, or a chamber within the ramparts of a fortification, serving as a battery;—sometimes used as barracks. *Campbell.*

CÄSE'MÄT-ED, a. [Fr. *casematé*.] Furnished with, or formed like, a casemate. *Kirby.*

CÄSE'MENT (käz'ment, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kä's'ment, P. Wb.), n. [It. *casamento*.] (Arch.)
1. A portion of a window-sash, or a compartment between the mullions of a window, opening upon hinges. *Britton.*
2. A kind of hollow moulding; scotia. *Brande.*

CÄSE-ÖÜS (kä'se-üs or kä'she-üs) [kä'she-üs, Ja.; kä'shus, K. Sm.; kä'se-üs, R.], a. [L. *caseus*, cheese; Fr. *casieux*.] Of the nature of, or resembling, cheese. "The caseous parts of the chyle." *Floyer.*

CÄSE'-RÄCK, n. A frame of wood to receive printers' cases, when not in use. *Brande.*

CÄ'SERN (kä'sern, Ja. Sm.; kä'sern, K.; kä'sern, Wb.), n. [Sp. *caserna*; Fr. *caserne*.] (Mil.) A lodgement or small barracks for soldiers, be-

tween the houses of a fortified town and the ramparts. *Brande.*

CÁSE-SHŪT, n. [*Mil.*] Bullets or iron in a canister or a case, to be discharged from cannon; canister-shot. *P. Cyc.*

CÁSE-ŪM, n. [*L., cheese.*] Same as **CASINE.** *Brande.*

CÁSE-WORM (-wurm), n. A grub that makes itself a case; a caddice. *Floyer.*

CÁSH, n. [*L. capsā, a chest, a box; It. cassa, a box; Sp. caja, a box; Fr. caisse; a box or cash.*—See **CASE.**] Money at command; ready money; coin;—applied also to bank-notes. A thief, bent to unhoard the cash Milton.

Syn.—See **MONEY.**

CÁSH, v. a. [*i. CASHED; pp. CASHING, CASHED.*] (*Com.*) To pay money for; to turn into money; as, "To cash a bill or a draft."

† **CÁSH, v. a.** [*Fr. casser.*] To cashier. *Gorges.*

CÁSH-AC-CŪNT, n. 1. (*Book-keeping.*) An account to which nothing is debited or credited but cash. 2. (*Banking in Scotland.*) A credit given by a bank for a loan to a person who can procure two or more acceptable sureties for the repayment of the amount agreed on, on demand, with interest. Those who obtain such credits draw upon them for such sums, within their amount, as they find occasion for. Interest is charged only on the average balance which may be due to the bank. *Ogilvie.*

CÁSH-BOOK (kash'bák), n. A book in which accounts are kept of the receipts and disbursements of money.

CÁSH-CRĒD-IT, n. (*Banking in Scotland.*) A credit granted by a bank for a loan; cash-account.—See **CASH-ACCOUNT.** *Ogilvie.*

|| **CA-SHEW', or CÁSH'EW** [ka-shē', *S. W. Ja. K. Sm. B.; ká'shu, C.; kash'u, Wb.*], *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting a family (*Anacardiaceae*) of trees or shrubs, with a resinous or milky, acrid juice, represented only by the genus *Rhus*, or sumach. *Gray.*

|| **CA-SHEW'-NŪT, n.** A nut which protrudes at one end of the fruit of the cashew-tree. *Loudon.*

|| **CA-SHEW'-TREE** (ka-shē'trē), *n.* [*Fr. acajou.*] A West-Indian tree which bears at one end of its fruit a kidney-shaped nut, called the cashew-nut.—See **ANACARDIUM.**

CA-SHIĒR' (ka-shēr'), n. [*Dut. kassier; It. cassiere; Sp. cajero; Fr. caissier.*—See **CASH.**] One who has charge of money; or who superintends the books, payments, and receipts of a bank or moneyed institution.

CA-SHIĒR' (ka-shēr'), v. a. [*It. cassare, to annul; Fr. casser, to break.*] [*i. CASHIERED; pp. CASHIERING, CASHIERED.*] 1. To dismiss from a post or office with reproach, as by a court-martial; to break. 2. To discard; to reject. Some cashier, or at least endeavor to invalidate, all other arguments. Locke.

CA-SHIĒR'ER, n. One who cashiers. *Smart.*

CA-SHIĒR'ING, n. The act of dismissing an officer or a soldier for misconduct. *Crabb.*

CÁSH-KĒEP-ER, n. A man intrusted with money.

|| **CÁSH-MĒRE, a.** Noting the fabric of downy wool, called *cashmere*. *Ure.*

|| **CÁSH-MĒRE, or CÁSH-MĒRE', n.** A peculiar textile fabric formed of the downy wool of a goat found in Thibet, first imported from the kingdom of Cashmere. *Ure.*

CASH-MĒ-RI-AN, a. (*Geog.*) Relating to the country called Cashmere. *Murray.*

CÁSH-NŌTE, n. A note for the payment of money. *Burrows.*

CÁSH'ŌO, n. (*Med.*) An aromatic drug of Hindostan, said to have pectoral virtues. *Dunghison.*

CÁSH'ING, n. 1. The act of putting in a case, or the act of covering. 2. A covering of boards, plaster, or other materials. *Swinburne.*

CÁSH'INGS, n. pl. Dried cow-dung, used for fuel. [*North of Eng.*] *Halliwel.*

CA-SÍ'NŌ, n. [*It., a small house.*]

1. A small country-house. 2. A building for social meetings; a clubhouse. *Ogilvie.*

CÁSK (12), n. [*Sp. casco; Fr. caque.*] 1. A hollow wooden vessel for wine and other liquids; a barrel, a hogshead, &c. *Hervey.* 2. The quantity held in a cask. *Smart.*

CÁSK, n. [*L. cassis; Sp. casco; Fr. casque.*] A helmet. *Shak.*

CÁSK, v. a. To put into a cask. "To cask beer or wine." *Todd.*

CÁSKĒT, n. [*Dim. of cask; Fr. cassette.*] 1. A small, elegant box for jewels, &c. This casket India's glowing gems unlocks, And all Arabia breathes from yonder box. Pope. 2. (*Naut.*) A small rope for fastening a sail:—called also *gasket*. *Smart.*

CÁSKĒT, v. a. To put into a casket. I have writ my letters, casketed my treasure. Shak.

CÁSP'PI-AN, a. [*Caspie, name of a pass in the range of Mount Taurus.*] (*Geog.*) Noting a large lake or sea between Europe and Asia.

CÁSQUE (kask), n. [*Fr.*] (*Her.*) A helmet.—See **CASK.** *Dryden.*

† **CÁSS, v. a.** [*Fr. casser, to break.*] To dismiss; to break; to cashier. "To cass all old and unfaithful hands and entertain new." *Raleigh.*

CAS-SÁ'DÁ, or CÁSSA-DA [kas'a-dá, *S. W. Ja. Sm. Wb.; kas-sá'dá, K. P. Cyc. Crabb.*], *n.* Same as **CASSAVA.** *Johnson.*

CÁS-SA-MŪ'NAR, n. Same as **CASSUMUNAR.**

† **CÁS-SÁTE, v. a.** [*Low L. casso, cassatus; Fr. casser.*] To vacate; to invalidate. *Ray.*

CÁS-SÁ'TION, n. [*L. cassatio; Fr. cassation.*] The act of making null or void. [*R.*] *Coles.* Court of Cassation, a high court of appeal, or the highest judicial court in France. *Brande.*

CAS-SÁ'VA, or CÁSSA-VA, n. A nutritious starch obtained from the roots of the manioc plant, (*Jatropha manihot*), a tropical shrub. The roots contain poisonous matter, which is removed by means of water, pressure, and heat, and the residue is extensively used for food. When purified, it is called *tapioca*.—Written also *cassada, casave, and cassavi.* *Ure.*

CÁS-SA-WÁRE, n. See **CASSOWARY.** *Johnson.*

CÁS-SE-PÁ'PER, n. [Perhaps *Fr. cassé, broken; casser, to break.*] Paper damaged or broken, particularly the two outside quires of a ream:—written also *cassie-paper.* *Craig.*

CÁS-SÍ-A (kash'she-a), n. [*Gr. kassia, kasia; L. cassia, casia; It. cassia; Fr. casse.*] 1. (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen shrubs and herbaceous plants growing in tropical countries, some species of which produce the senna leaves used in medicine. *Loudon.* 2. The bark of the *Laurus cassia*. Its flavor resembles that of cinnamon, and it yields a pungent and stimulating essential oil. *Brande.*

CÁS-SÍ-A-BÁRK, n. The bark of the *Laurus cassia*;—called also *cassia*. *Loudon.*

CÁS-SÍ-A-BŪDS, n. pl. The hexangular fleshy receptacles of the seed of the cinnamon-tree, or *Laurus cinnamomum*. *Loudon.*

CÁS-SÍ-Ā'NĀ, n. A bitter principle found in the root of *Cassia fistula*. *Francis.*

CÁS-SÍ-A-PŪLP, n. The sweet pulp in the pods of *Cassia fistula*. *Ogilvie.*

CÁS-SÍ-DA, n. [*L. cassis, cassidis, a helmet.*] (*Ent.*) A genus of beetles with a helmet-like thorax, injurious to the sweet potato, &c. *Harris.*

CAS-SÍD'E-OŪS, a. [*L. cassis, a helmet.*] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a helmet, as a corolla. *Lindley.*

CÁS-SÍ-DĒD, n. A tortoise-beetle. *Smart.*

CÁS-SÍ-DŌ-NY [kas'se-dōn-e, *Sm. Wb. Ash, Johnson; kas-síd'ō-ne, Ja.*], *n.* [*Fr. cassidone.*] 1. (*Bot.*) A species of everlasting; stickadore; *Gnaphalium stachas*:—applied also to *Lavandula stachas*, or French lavender. *Johnson.* 2. (*Mn.*) Chalcedony. *Crabb.*

CÁS-SÍ-MĒRE, n. [*Sp. casimiro.*] A thin woollen cloth;—written also *kerseymere*. *W. Ency.*

CAS-SÍNE', n. [*Fr.*] 1. A small house in the country;—particularly a solitary house where soldiers may make a stand. *Crabb.*

CAS-SÍ'NE, n. (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs with green foliage. *Loudon.*

CÁS-SÍ'NĒTTE', n. A mixed cloth made of cotton and wool, or of wool and silk. *W. Ency.*

CÁS-SÍ'VŌ (kas-sē'nō), n. A game at cards. *Todd.*

CÁS-SÍ-Q-BĒR'RY, n. The fruit of the *Viburnum lœvigatum*. *Loudon.*

CÁS-SÍ-Q-PĒ'A, n. [*L., from Gr. Kασσιέα, or Kασσιην, wife of Cepheus.*] (*Astron.*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere, between Cepheus and Persius. *Hind.*

CÁS'SIS, n. [*L., a helmet.*] 1. The helmet-stone; an encrinite. *Buchanan.* 2. (*Zool.*) A genus of gastropodous mollusks, including the species of which the shells, called *helmetts*, are used for cameos. *Brande.* 3. The black currant; *Ribes nigrum.* *Ure.*

CÁS-SÍ-TĒ-RI-Ā, n. pl. [*Gr. κασίτερος, tin.*] Substances of tin; crystals having an admixture of tin. *Smart.*

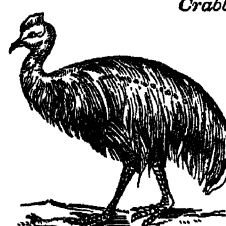
CÁS-SÍ-ŪS (kash'e-ūs), n. A beautiful purple pigment, used in porcelain and glass painting, usually called *purple of Cassius*. It is prepared from the muriate of gold by adding to it a mixture of the protochloride and perchloride of tin, and is so named from its discoverer. *Ure.*

CÁS-SŌCK, n. [*It. casacca; Sp. casaca; Fr. casaque; A. L. casul.*] 1. † A loose dress or cloak of a soldier. *Shak.* 2. A vestment worn by clergymen; an ecclesiastical habit. His scanty salary compelled him to run deep in debt for a new gown and cassock. *Swift.*

CÁS-SŌCKED, a. Dressed in a cassock. *Cowper.*

CÁS-SON-ĀDE, n. [*Fr.*] Cask-sugar; sugar not refined; raw sugar. *Crabb.*

CÁS-SŌ-WÁ-RY, n. [*Malay casuvaris.*] (*Ornith.*) A large, long-legged bird, of the family *Struthionidae*, inhabiting the Island of Java. Its wings, armed with strong spines for combat or defence, are shorter than those of the ostrich. *Brande.*

 *Cassowary.*

CÁS-SU-MŪ'NĪ-AR, n. (*Med.*) A bitter and aromatic root, brought from the East Indies in slices, used as a tonic and stimulant. *Dunghison.*

CÁSS'-WĒED, n. A weed otherwise called *shepherd's-pouch*. *Johnson.*

CÁST (12), v. a. [*Dan. kaste; Sw. kasta.*] [*i. CAST; pp. CASTING, CAST.*] 1. To throw; to hurl; to fling. "Let him first cast a stone at her." *John viii. 7.* "Cast thy bread upon the waters." *Ecc. xi. 1.* 2. To drive; to impel; to thrust; to force. We must be cast upon a certain island. *Acts xxvii. 26.* Jesus had heard that John was cast into prison. *Matt. iv. 12.* 3. To turn; to direct. How earnestly he cast his eyes upon me. *Shak.* 4. To defeat; to vanquish; to overcome. The northern men were agreed to cast our London escheator. *Canden.* 5. To condemn, as in a criminal trial. There then we met; both tried, and both were cast; And this irrevocable sentence passed. *Dryden.* 6. To dismiss from office; to cashier. "You are but now cast in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice." *Shak.* 7. To shed; to lay aside; to put off; to drop. Nor shall your vine cast her fruit. *Mal. iii. 11.* The creatures that cast the skin are the snake, the viper, the lizard, &c. *Bacon.* 8. To compute; to reckon; to calculate; as, "To cast an account." I have lately been casting in my thoughts the several unhappinesses of life. *Addison.* 9. To assign or allot, as the parts of a play. Our parts in the other world will be new cast. *Addison.* 10. To form by running in a mould; to found. How to build ships and dreadful ordnance cast. *Waller.* 11. To model; to form by rule.

Some have been tempted to cast all their learning into this method. *Watts.*

12. To bring forth abortively.

Thy ewes and thy she-goats have not cast their young. *Gen. xxxi. 38.*

13. To make to preponderate; to cause to surpass; to decide by overbalancing.

How much interest casts the balance in cases dubious? *South.*

To be cast away, to be shipwrecked. — To be cast down, to be depressed or dejected in mind. — To cast anchor, (*Naut.*) to let go or let fall the anchor. — To cast aside, to dismiss as useless. — To cast away, to lavish; to waste. — "Hast thou yet more blood to cast away?" *Shak.* To ruin. — "By an oversight to cast away themselves forever." *Hooker.* — To cast back, to put behind. — To cast by, to reject. — To cast forth, to emit; to eject. — To cast lots, to determine by lot. — To cast off, to discard. — "Cast me not off in the time of old age." *Ps. lxxi. 9.* To reject; to get rid of. — "Religion would cut him in his lists, and therefore he casts it off." *Tillotson.* To leave behind. — "Away he scours, casts off the dogs, and gains a wood." *L'Estrange.* (*Naut.*) To loosen or to let go; as, "To cast up a rope." — To cast out, to turn out of doors; to reject. — "Thy brat hath been cast out." *Shak.* — To cast up, to compute; to calculate; as, "To cast up an account." To eject by vomiting. — "Cast up the poison that infects thy mind." *Dryden.* — To cast upon, to refer to. — "If things were cast upon this issue." *South.*

The original meaning of the word is to throw, or fling; of this sense all the other senses are either figurative derivations, or modifications by adverbial particles, such as *about, aside, away, down, forth, off, out, on, upon.* *Smart.*

CÁST, *v. n.* 1. To contrive; to revolve in the mind.

But first he casts to change his proper shape. *Milton.*

2. To admit of being formed in a mould.

At the first fusion it will not run thin, so as to cast and mould. *Woodward.*

3. To be curled or twisted; to warp. "Stuff is said to cast or warp when . . . it alters its flatness and straightness." *Mozon.*

4. To vomit. "These verses too . . . make me ready to cast." *B. Jonson.*

To cast about, to consider; to contrive.

CÁST, *n.* [*Dan. & Sw. kast, a throw.*]

1. The act of throwing; a throw. "The rest are measuring casts." *Waller.*

2. † The act of running metal into a mould.

Such daily cast of brazen cannon. *Shak.*

3. The thing thrown. *Dryden.*

4. The space through which any thing is thrown. "About a stone's cast." *Luke xxii. 41.*

5. A stroke; a touch. "This was a cast of Wood's politics." *Swift.*

6. Motion of the eye; glance; a squint. "With one cast of an eye." *Addison.*

7. Venture or chance, as in throwing dice; lot; fate.

Has it not sometimes been an even cast whether the army should march this way or that way. *South.*

8. A mould; a form.

An heroic poem, but in another cast and figure than any that ever had been written before. *Prior.*

9. Any thing formed in a mould; a casting; as, "A cast in plaster or in bronze."

10. A tinge or shade in color; appearance.

The native hue of resolution *Shak.*

Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought.

11. Manner; air; style. "Something of a neat cast of verse." "The very cast of the periods." *Pope.*

12. An assignment of theatrical parts.

13. (*Plumbing.*) A small brazen funnel at the end of a mould for casting pipes without soldering. *Crabb.*

14. (*Hawking.*) The number of hawks dismissed from the hand; a flight. "A cast of merlins, . . . flying of a gallant height." *Sidney.*

CÁST-Á-LĪ-AN, *a.* Relating to Castalia, the spring or fountain of the Muses on Mount Parnassus. *Pope.*

CÁST-Á-NE-A, *n.* [*L., from Gr. kástarov, a chestnut.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees related to the oak, and producing the seed-like nuts called sweet chestnuts; chestnut tree. *Loudon.*

CÁST-Á-NĒT, *n.* [*It. castagnetta; Sp. castaneta, from castaña, a chestnut; Fr. castagnette.*] A sort of instrument of hard wood or of ivory, shaped like a pair of chestnuts attached by a string. It is fastened to the thumb, and beat with the middle finger as an accompaniment

to dances, and to the guitar; — used particularly by the Moors and Spaniards. *Buchanan.*

CÁST-Á-NO-SPER'MUM, *n.* [*Gr. kástarov, a chestnut, and σπέρμα, a seed.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen trees found in New Holland, the edible seeds of which have somewhat the flavor of Spanish chestnuts. *Loudon.*

CÁST-Á-WÁY, *n.* A person lost or abandoned.

Lost by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a castaway. *1 Cor. ix. 27.*

CÁST-Á-WÁY, *a.* Rejected; useless. "Our cast-away leisure." *Raleigh.*

CÁSTE, *n.* [*Port. & Sp. casta, race; Ger. kaste; Fr. caste.*]

1. A distinct hereditary order or class of people among the Hindoos, the members of which are of the same rank, profession, or occupation. The religious law of Brahma recognizes four leading castes, which are again subdivided. 1. The *Brahmins*, or priests, devoted to religion and higher pursuits. 2. The *Kshatriya*, or soldier-caste, to which belong not only the military, but whole tribes of natives. 3. The *Vaisya*, or commercial class. 4. The *Sudra*, or tillers of the soil. Below these are the *Pariahs* and some other races. *Brande.*

Many of the Indian castes are not drink out of the same cup. *Bryant.*

2. An order or class; a race.

† CÁST-ĒD, *p.* Improperly used for cast. *Shak.*

CÁST-TEL-LÁN [*kás'tel-lán, W. Ja. K. Sm. IVb.; kás-tel-lán, S.*], *n.* [*Sp. castellan; Fr. châtelain.*] The governor of a castle. *Kelham.*

CÁST-TEL-LÁ-NY, *n.* The lordship or jurisdiction belonging to a castle. *Kelham.*

CÁST-TEL-LÁT-ĒD, *a.* 1. Enclosed within a building, as a fountain or cistern. *Johnson.*

2. Having turrets and battlements like a castle; formed like a castle. *Weale.*

† CÁST-TEL-LÁ'TIŌN, *n.* The act of fortifying a house. *Todd.*

CÁST-TEL-LĒT, *n.* A small castle. *Whitaker.*

CÁST-ĒR (12), *n.* 1. One who casts or throws.

If we cast the stone, the strongest castle will, *Pope.*

2. One who casts accounts or fortunes; a calculator. "Did any of them set up for a calculator of fortunate figures." *Addison.*

3. A small box, cruet, or phial out of which something is shaken; as, "A pepper-caster."

4. A small wheel or swivel on which furniture is rolled; as, "The casters of a table."

CÁST-ĒR, or CHĒS-ĒR, *n.* [*A. S. ceaster, from L. castrum, a fortress.*] A city, town, or castle; — used as an affix in the names of places; as, "Dorchester"; "Colchester." *Gibson.*

CÁST-ĒRS, *n. pl.* A frame for holding or containing small bottles. *Maunder.*

† CÁST-TĪ-FĪ-CÁ'TIŌN, *n.* [*L. castifico, castificatus, to make pure.*] Chastity. *Bp. Taylor.*

CÁST-TĪ-GÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. castigo, castigatus; It. castigare; Sp. castigar.*] [*i.* CASTIGATED; *pp.* CASTIGATING, CASTIGATED.] To chastise; to correct; to punish; to chasten. "To castigate thy pride." *Shak.*

CÁST-TĪ-GÁ'TIŌN, *n.* [*L. castigatio.*] Punishment; chastisement. *Shak.*

CÁST-TĪ-GÁ-TŌR, *n.* [*L.*] One who castigates.

CÁST-TĪ-GÁ-TŌ-RY, *a.* That may serve for punishment; punitive; corrective. *Bramhall.*

CÁST-TĪ-GÁ-TŌ-RY, *n.* (*Law.*) An instrument of correction for a soid; — called also *cucking-stool, ducking-stool, trebuchet, and tumble.* *Burill.*

CÁST-TĪLE'-SŌAP, *n.* A sort of hard, refined soap.

CÁST-TĪL'IAN (*kás-tĪ-l'yan*), *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Castile in Spain.

CÁST-TĪL'IAN, *n.* (*Geog.*) An inhabitant or native of Castile in Spain.

CÁST-TĪL-LÁNE', *n.* [*Sp. castellano.*] A Spanish gold coin, in value more than a ducat. *Crabb.*

CÁST'ING (12), *n.* 1. The act of throwing. *Hulot.*

2. The act of taking casts or impressions of figures, busts, medals, &c. *Maunder.*

3. Any thing formed in a mould by liquid metal; as, "An iron casting."

4. The act of assigning parts to players, or of contriving any thing. *Wotton.*

5. The process by which some animals throw off their skins, horns, &c. *Maunder.*

6. The process of warping by heat or moisture, as in wood. *Crabb.*

Casting of draperies, (*Fine Arts.*) the general disposition or flow of the main lines which produces the greatest impression on the eye. *Fairholt.*

CÁST'ING-NĒT, *n.* A net to be thrown into the water.

Casting-nets did rivers' bottoms sweep. *May.*

CÁST'ING-VŌICE, *n.* A casting-vote. *Tomlins.*

CÁST'ING-VŌTE, *n.* The vote given by the presiding officer of any body of men, which casts or turns the balance when the votes are equally divided. *Tomlins.*

CÁST'ING-WEIGHT (*kás'ting-wāt*), *n.* A weight that turns the balance in the scale. *Pope.*

CÁST'-ĪR-ŌN (*kás't-ī-urn*), *n.* Iron as first extracted from its ores, when it is hard and brittle; pig-iron. *Ure.*

CÁST'ILE (*kás'sl*, 12), *n.* [*L. castellum, dim. of castrum, a fortified place; It. castello; Sp. castillo.—Dut. kasteel; A. S. castel.*]

1. A mansion strongly fortified; a fortress.

The castle of Macduff I will surprise. *Shak.*

2. The name of a piece used in the game of chess; a rook. — See *ROOK.* *Hoyle.*

Castle in the air, a groundless or visionary project.

Syn. — See *FORTIFICATION.*

CÁST'ILE, *v. a.* (*Chess.*) To cover the king with a castle by a certain move.

After the king is castled, the pawns before it should be guarded as much as possible. *Crabb.*

CÁST'ILE-BŪILD-ĒR (*kás'sl-bīld-ēr*), *n.* A builder of castles in the air; a fanciful projector.

The poets are the greatest castle-builders. *Student.*

CÁST'ILE-BŪILD'ING, *n.* The act of building castles in the air, or of forming visionary projects.

Student.

CÁST'ILE-CRŌWNED (-krōánd), *a.* Crowned or topped with a castle. *Mir. for Mag.*

CÁST'ILED (*kás'sld*), *a.* Furnished with castles. "The groves and castled cliffs." *T. Warton.*

CÁST'ILE-GUÁRD (-gárd), *n.* [*Old Fr. castelgarde.*] (*Feudal Law.*) 1. The defence, or guard of a castle; — called also *watch and ward.*

2. A kind of tenure by knights' service.

3. A tax laid upon those living within a certain distance of a castle for the maintenance of those who guard it. *Burill.*

4. The circuit around a castle subject to be taxed for its maintenance. *Burill.*

CÁST'ILE-RY } (*kás'sl-rē*), *n.* The custody or

CÁST'EL-RY } government of a castle. "The castlery of Baynard's castle." *Blount.*

CÁST'ILE-SŌAP, *n.* Castile soap. *Addison.*

CÁST'LĒT, *n.* A small castle. *Leland.*

CÁST'ILE-WÁRD, *n.* A tax or imposition for maintenance of such as watch and ward a castle. *Covell.*

CÁST'LĪNG, *n.* A young animal cast or brought forth before its time; an abortion. *Browne.*

CÁST'LĪNG, *a.* Abortive. *Hudibras.*

CÁST'-ŌFF, *p. a.* Laid aside; rejected; as, "A cast-off garment." *Ed. Rev.*

CÁST'TŌR, *n.* [*Gr. kástarov, the beaver; L., Sp., Ger., & Fr. castor.—Dut. kastoor.*]

1. The generic name of the beaver. *Brande.*

2. A hat made of beaver's fur. *Johnson.*

3. A small wheel or swivel on which furniture is rolled. — See *CASTER.* *Clark.*

4. (*Med.*) A peculiar concrete substance obtained from pouches situated in the groin of the beaver; *castoreum.* *Dunghison.*

CÁST'TŌR AND PŌLL'UX. 1. (*Astron.*) Two stars, called *Gemini* or the *Twins*; a constellation intersected by the tropic of Cancer.

2. (*Meteor.*) A fiery meteor, which appears

sometimes sticking to some part of a ship, in the form of balls. *Brande.*

CÁSTOR-BĒAN, *n.* The seed of the *Ricinus communis* or *Palma Christi*. *Ogilvie.*

CÁŠ-TŌ-ŔĒ-ŪM, *n.* [*L.* (*Med.*) A viscid, fetid substance obtained from pouches situated in the groin of the beaver, and used in medicine as an anti-spasmodic. — See **CASTOR**. *Dunglison.*

CÁŠ-TŌ-RĪNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A principle lately discovered in castoreum. *Ure.*

CÁŠ-TŌR-ŌIL, *n.* (*Med.*) An oil extracted from the seed of the *Ricinus communis* or *Palma Christi*, and used as a cathartic. *Loudon.*

CÁŠ-TRĀ, *n. pl.* [*L.*] An encampment or camp; soldiers' quarters. *Smart.*

CÁŠ-TRĀ-MĒ-TĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. castra*, a camp, and *metior*, to measure; *Fr. castrametation*.] (*Mil.*) The act of planning or tracing an encampment. *Campbell.*

CÁŠ-TRĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. castro*, *castratus* ("Varro thinks from *castus*," chaste), *Richardson*; *It. castrare*; *Sp. castrar*; *Fr. châtrer*; *Dan. castre*.] [*i.* CASTRATED; *pp.* CASTRATING, CASTRATED.]

1. To deprive of the testicles; to emasculate; to geld. *Dunglison.*
2. To mutilate, or render imperfect. "A castrated set of Hollingshed's Chronicles." *Todd.*

CÁŠ-TRĀ'TION, *n.* [*Fr. castration*.] The act of castrating. *Sharp.*

CÁŠ-TRĀ-TŌ, *n.* [*It.*] A singer who is a eunuch: — an artificial, or male, soprano. *Smart.*

CÁŠ-TŔĒL, *n.* A kind of hawk; — written also *kestrel* and *coistrel*. — See **KESTREL**. *Beau. & Fl.*

CÁŠ-TŔĒN'SIAL (*kāš-tŕĕn'shāl*), *a.* Relating to a camp; castrenian. *Browne.*

CÁŠ-TŔĒN'SIAN, *a.* [*L. castrensis*, *castra*, a camp.] Belonging to a camp. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

CÁŠ-U-ĀL (*kāzh-yu-āl*, 93), *a.* [*L. casus*, a fall; *It. casuale*; *Sp. casual*; *Fr. casuel*.] 1. Happening by chance; accidental; fortuitous.

That which seemeth most casual and subject to fortune is yet disposed by the ordinance of God. *Raleigh.*

2. Occasional; not constant.

Syn. — See **ACCIDENTAL**.

CÁŠ-U-ĀL-LY (*kāzh-yu-āl-lē*), *ad.* Accidentally; fortuitously; by chance. *Bentley.*

CÁŠ-U-ĀL-NĒSS (*kāzh-yu-āl-nēs*), *n.* The state of being casual. *Johnson.*

CÁŠ-U-ĀL-TY (*kāzh-yu-āl-tē*, 93), *n.* 1. That which happens without being foreseen; accident; chance; contingency.

That Octavius Caesar should shift his camp that night it happened to be took by the enemy was a mere *casualty*. *South.*

2. An accident attended with loss of life.

It is observed that within the space of two or three hundred years, notwithstanding all *casualties*, the number of men doubles. *Burnet.*

3. (*Mil.*) The loss of men in an army by death, desertion, or discharge. *Campbell.*

Syn. — See **ACCIDENT**.

CÁŠ-U-ĪST (*kāzh-yu-īst*, 93), *n.* [*L. casus*; *It. & Sp. casuista*; *Fr. casuiste*. — See **CASE**.] One who is versed in casuistry, or who studies and resolves cases of conscience.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree, And soundest *casuists* doubt, like you and me? *Pope.*

† **CÁŠ-U-ĪST**, *v. n.* To play the casuist. *Milton.*

CÁŠ-U-ĪS'TIC (*kāzh-yu-īs'tik*), *a.* Relating to casuistry, or cases of conscience. "Casuistical divinity." *South.*

CÁŠ-U-ĪS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a casuistic manner. "To write casuistically." *Wood.*

CÁŠ-U-ĪS-TRY (*kāzh-yu-īs-tŕē*, 93), *n.* That part of ethics which determines cases of conscience.

Morality, by her false guardians drawn, Chicane in furs, and casuistry in lawn. *Pope.*

Casuistry is the department of ethics, the great object of which is to lay down rules or canons for directing how to act wherever there is any room for doubt or hesitation. *Steuart.*

Syn. — See **MORALITY**.

CÁT, *n.* [*L. catus*; *It. gatto*; *Sp. gato*; *Fr. chat*; *A. S. cat*; *Dut. kat*; *Ger. katze*.]

1. A well-known domestic animal, of the genus *Felis*, useful in catching rats and mice.

2. A ship or sea vessel employed in the coal trade. *Scott.*
3. A double tripod having six feet; — probably so called from falling always, like the cat, on its legs. *Buchanan.*
4. (*Naut.*) A tackle used for hoisting up the anchor to the cat-head: — a catoninetails. *Dana.*
5. (*Mil.*) A kind of shed, under which soldiers conceal themselves while filling up a ditch or mining a wall. *Crabb.*

† **CÁT-A-BĀP'TIST**, *n.* [*Gr. kará*, against, and *βαπτιστής*, one who baptizes.] An opponent of baptism. "Anabaptists or *Catabaptists*." *Featley.*

CÁT-A-BĀ'SION (93), *n.* [*Gr. καταβάσιον*, a way leading downwards; *κατά*, down, and *βαινω*, to go.] (*Arch.*) A chamber or place under the altar in a Greek church for relics. *Britton.*

CÁT-A-CĀUS'TIC, *a.* (*Geom. & Opt.*) Noting caustic curves formed by reflection. *Hutton.*

CÁT-A-CĀUS'TICS, *n. pl.* [*Gr. κακαίσις*, a burning; *κακαίσις*, to burn.] (*Geom. & Opt.*) Caustic curves to which rays of light, proceeding from a point and reflected by another curve, are tangents. — See **CAUSTIC**. *Hutton.*

CÁT-A-CHĒRĒ'SIS, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. κατὰ*, beside, or aside from, and *χορῆσις*, use.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a word is used in a sense different from, yet analogous to, its own; a harsh metaphor; as, "The pure blood of the grape." *Deut. xxxiii. 14.*

Their skill in astronomy dwindled into that which, by a great *Catachresis*, is called judicial astrology. *Sullivan.*

CÁT-A-CHĒRĒ'STIC, *a.* [*Gr. καταχρηστικός*.] Relating to *Catachresis*; forced in expression. "A *Catachrestical* and far derived similitude." *Browne.*

CÁT-A-CHĒRĒ'STIC-LY, *ad.* In a forced manner. "To be taken but *Catachrestically*." *Evelyn.*

CÁT-A-CHĒRIS'TON, *n.* [*Gr. κατὰ*, rubbed on.] (*Med.*) A liniment. *Dunglison.*

CÁT-A-CLŪSM (*kāt'a-clīzm*), *n.* [*Gr. κατακλύσις*; *κατά*, down, and *κλύω*, to wash; *L. cataclysmos*.] 1. A deluge; an inundation. *Hale.*

2. (*Med.*) A shower-bath. *Dunglison.*

CÁT-A-CŌMB (*kāt'a-kōm*), *n.*; *pl.* **CÁT-A-CŌMBES**. [*Gr. kará*, down, and *κύβος*, a hollow; *It. catacombe*; *Fr. catacomb*.] A subterranean place for burying the dead; — originally applied to the burying-place under the church of St. Sebastian at Rome. The most noted catacombs are those near Rome, on the Via Appia, at Naples, Syracuse, Cairo, and especially those under the city of Paris, which were formed from abandoned stone-quarries.

On the other side of Naples are the *Catacombs*. *Addison.*

CÁT-A-CŌŪS'TICS, *n. pl.* [*Gr. kará*, over against, and *κοῦσις*, to hear; *Fr. catacoustique*.] The science of reflected sounds, or echoes; *Cataphonics*. *Chambers.*

CÁT-A-DI-ŌP'TRIC, *a.* [*Gr. kará*, over against, and *ὀπτικός*, relating to sight; *Fr. catadioptrique*.] Noting optical instruments, as Newton's telescope, by which rays of light are both reflected and refracted. *Hutton.*

CÁT-A-DRŌME, *n.* [*Gr. κατάδρομος*; *κατά*, down, and *δρομος*, a course, a race.]

1. A race-course. *Britton.*
2. (*Mech.*) A machine, used in building, for raising and letting down great weights. *Francis.*

† **CÁT-A-DŪPE**, *n.* [*Gr. καταδουπέω*, to fall with a loud, heavy sound; *κατά*, down, and *δουπέω*, to fall heavily; *Fr. catadoupe*.] A cataract; a waterfall. *Brewer.*

CÁT-A-FĀL'CŌ, *n.* [*It.*, a scaffold.] (*Arch.*) A temporary structure of carpentry to be decorated by works of art, representing a tomb or cenotaph; — used in funeral ceremonies. *Brande.*

CÁT-A-FĀLQUE' (-fālk'), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Arch.*) A lofty tomb of state; a funeral decoration; *Catafalco*.

It is a saying worthy to be written in letters as big as those on a *Catafalque*. *J. E. Taylor.*

† **CÁT-AG-MĀT'IC**, *a.* [*Gr. κάταγμα*, a fracture; *Fr. catagmatique*.] (*Med.*) Calculated to favor the consolidation of fractures. *Palmer.*

CÁT-AG-MĀT'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy for fractures. *Dunglison.*

CÁT-A-GRĀPH (*kāt'a-grāf*), *n.* [*Gr. κατάγραφη*; *L. catagrapha*.]

1. The first outline of a picture. *Coles.*
2. A profile. *Chambers.*

CÁT-A-LĀN, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Catalonia. *Ash.*

CÁT-A-LĒC'TIC, *a.* [*Gr. καταληκτικός*; *κατά*, to leave off.] (*Pros.*) Wanting one syllable at the end, as a Greek, Latin, or other verse.

CÁT-A-LĒC'TIC, *n.* (*Pros.*) A verse wanting one syllable at the end. *Brande.*

CÁT-A-LĒP-SY, or **CÁT-A-LĒP'SIS**, *n.* [*Gr. κατάληψις*; *καταλαμβάνω*, to seize upon; *κατά*, down, used intensively, and *λαμβάνω*, to seize; *Fr. cataleptie*.] (*Med.*) A spasmodic disease in which there is a sudden suspension of the action of the senses, and of volition, whilst the heart continues to pulsate. *Brande.*

CÁT-A-LĒP'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to *Catalepsy*. *Craig.*

CÁT-AL-LĀC'TICS, *n. pl.* [*Gr. καταλλάκτης*, a money-changer; *καταλλάσσω*, to exchange.] The science of exchanges. *Bowen.*

† **CÁT-A-LŌ-GĪZE**, *v. a.* To put into a catalogue; to catalogue. *Coles.*

CÁT-A-LŌGUE (*kāt'a-lŏg*), *n.* [*Gr. κατάλογος*; *L. catalogus*; *It. catalogo*; *Fr. catalogue*.] A list of names, books, works, &c., disposed in a certain order; a register; a roll.

Catalogue raisonné (-rā-zōn-ā'), (*Bibliography*.) a catalogue of books classed under the heads of their several subjects, and containing a general abstract of the contents of works where the title does not sufficiently indicate it.

CÁT-A-LŌGUE (*kāt'a-lŏg*), *v. a.* [*i.* CATALOGUED; *pp.* CATALOGUING, CATALOGUED.] To form into a catalogue; to make a list of. *Burke.*

CÁT-A-LŌNĪ-ĀN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Catalonia. *Earnshaw.*

CÁT-TĀL'PA, *n.* [*Fr. catalpa*.] (*Bot.*) A large flowering tree of America, of rapid growth, which has large leaves, and bears large clusters of trumpet-shaped white flowers, variegated with yellow and purple. *P. Cyc.*

CÁT-TĀL'Y-SIS, *n.* [*Gr. κατάλυσις*; *καταλύω*, to unloose.]

1. (*Med.*) Paralysis. *Dunglison.*
2. (*Chem.*) The influence by which certain substances, without undergoing any change themselves, resolve certain other substances into new compounds by mere contact, or the action of presence, as it is termed, — as in the conversion of starch into sugar by sulphuric acid. *Graham.*

CÁT-A-LŪT'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine for catarrhis. *Dunglison.*

CÁT-A-LŪT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to *Catalysis*. *Craig.*

Catalytic force, (*Chem.*) a force which produces chemical changes merely by contact, or by an "action of presence," as it has been termed. Thus yeast exerts a *Catalytic force*, or is a *Catalytic agent*, in changing sugar by contact into carbonic acid and alcohol.

CÁT-A-MĀ-RĀN', *n.* 1. A sort of raft used by the Indians on the Coromandel coast, and along the sea-shore in South America and the West Indies. It consists of three pieces of wood lashed together, the middle one being a little longer than the other two, and turned up slightly at one end to serve for the bow. *Brande.*

2. A floating battery intended to be used by Napoleon for the invasion of England. *Brande.*

CÁT-A-MĒ'NĪ-A, *n.* [*Gr. kará*, according to, and *μήν*, a month.] (*Med.*) The menses; the monthly courses. *Dunglison.*

CÁT-A-MĒ'NĪ-ĀL, *a.* [*Gr. καταμήνιος*.] (*Med.*) Relating to *catamenia*; *menstrual*. *Good.*

CÁT-A-MĪTE, *n.* [*L. catamitus*, — corrupted from *Ganymedes*; *Gr. Γανυμήδης*.] A boy kept for unnatural purposes. *Churchill.*

CÁT-A-MŌUNT, *n.* [*Sp. gato montes*, cat of the mountain.] The North America tiger; cougar; puma; *Felis concolor*. *Thompson.*

CÁT-A-MŌUN'TAIN, *n.* The wild cat; *Catamount*. *Beau. & Fl.*

CÁT-ĀN-ĀD'RŌ-MŌŪS, *a.* [*Gr. kará*, downwards, *ἀνά*, upwards, and *δρομος*, a course or race.]

Moving once a year from salt water into fresh, as certain kinds of fish. *Smart.*

CAT-A-NÂN'CHE, *n.* [Gr. *κατανάνχη*, a plant used by the women of Thessaly in philters and love-potions.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants consisting of two or three species of ornamental border annuals. *Loudon.*

CAT'A-PĀSM, *n.* [Gr. *κατάψαμα*, a powder; *κατάψαω*, to sprinkle.] (*Med.*) A mixture of powders to be sprinkled on the body. *Dunglison.*

CAT-A-PĒL'TIC, *a.* Relating to a catapult. *Smart.*

CAT-A-PĒT'A-LOŪS, *a.* [Gr. *κατά*, against, and *πτερόν*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Noting a flower whose petals are held together by stamens which grow to their bases. *Brande.*

CAT-A-PHŌN'IC, *a.* Relating to cataphonics. *Ash.*

CAT-A-PHŌN'ICS (kăt-a-fŏn'iks), *n. pl.* [Gr. *καταφωνίω*, to resound; *κατά*, over against, and *φωνή*, voice or sound.] The doctrine of reflected sounds; catacoustics. *Brande.*

CAT'A-PHRĀCT, *n.* [Gr. *κατάφρακτος*, clad in armor; *καταφράσσω*, to clothe in armor; *L. cataphractus*, mail-clad; *Fr. cataphracte*.]

1. A species of heavy defensive armor, used to defend the breast or the whole body. *Maunder.*
2. A horseman in complete armor.

Archers and slingers, *cataphracts* and spears. *Milton.*

CAT'A-PHRĀCT-ĒD, *a.* Covered with armor, or with a hard skin, plates, or scales. *Brande.*

CAT-A-PHRĀC'TIC, *a.* Relating to, or like, a cataphract. *Ash.*

CAT'A-PLĀSM (kăt'a-plāzm), *n.* [Gr. *κατάπλασμα*; *καταπλάσσω*, to spread over; *L. & It. cataplasma*; *Fr. cataplasme*.] A plaster or poultice. A good *cataplasma* for the gout. *Holland.*

† **CAT'A-PŪCE**, *n.* [Fr.] The herb spurge. *Chaucer.*

CAT'A-PŪLT, *n.* [Gr. *καταπύλη*; *L. catapulta*.] A military engine used by the ancients for throwing arrows, stones, &c. *Buchanan.*

CAT-A-PŪL'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the catapult.

CAT'A-RĀCT, *n.* [Gr. *καταράκτης*; *καταράσσω*, *καταράξω*, to fall down; *L. cataracta*; *Fr. cataracte*.]

1. A fall of water, as of a river down a precipice; a great waterfall or cascade.

The sounding *cataract* Haunted me like a passion. *Wordsworth.*

2. (*Surg.*) A loss of sight; a disease of the eye consisting in the opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule. *Dunglison.*

3. (*Mech.*) A contrivance applied to an engine to regulate the number of strokes to a minute. *Weale.*

4. (*Fort.*) A portcullis. *Stoquer.*

CAT-A-RĀC'TOŪS, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of the nature of, a cataract in the eye. *Craig.*

CA-TĀRRH' (ka-tăr'), *n.* [Gr. *κατάρρῃς*; *κατάρρῃω*, to flow down; *L. catarrhus*; *It. & Sp. catarrho*; *Fr. catarrhe*.] (*Med.*) A discharge of fluid from the nose or mucous membrane, being the effect of what is commonly called a cold; a cold in the head. *Dunglison.*

CA-TĀRRH'AL (ka-tăr'ral), *a.* Relating to a catarrh or cold. *Palmer.*

CAT'AR-RHĪNE, *n.* [Gr. *κατά*, at, and *ῥίς*, the nostrils.] (*Zool.*) A tribe of quadrumanous animals, including those which have the nostrils approximated, and the intervening septum narrow, as in some species of apes. *Brande.*

CA-TĀRRH'OŪS (ka-tăr'rus), *a.* [See **CATARRH.**] Catarrhal. *Arbutnot.*

CA-TĀS'CO-PŪS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *κατάσκοπος*, a spy.] (*Ent.*) A sub-genus of coleopterous insects. *Boag.*

CAT-A-STĀL'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *κατασταλτικός*; *καταστέλλω*, to check.] (*Med.*) A term applied to medicines which repress evacuations, as astringents and styptics. *Ogilvie.*

CA-TĀS'TĀ-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *καταστασις*; *καθίστημι*, to establish; *κατά*, down, and *ἵστημι*, to place.]

1. (*Rhet.*) The narrative part of an orator's speech, in which he unfolds the matter in question, and which generally forms the exordium.

2. (*Med.*) The constitution, state, or condition of any thing. *Dunglison.*

CA-TĀS'TĒR-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *καταστερισμός*; *καταστερίζω*, to place among the stars; *ἀστήρ*, a star.] A cataloguing of stars. *Smart.*

CA-TĀS'TQ-MŪS, *n.* [Gr. *κατά*, downward, and *στόμα*, a mouth.] (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes allied to the carps, and peculiar to the North American rivers; the sucker. *Storer.*

CA-TĀS'TRO-PHĒ, *n.* [Gr. *καταστροφή*; *καταστροφήω*, to come to an end; *L. catastrophe*; *It. catastrofe*; *Sp. & Fr. catastrophe*.]

1. The falling out of events by which a dramatic or other piece is concluded.

Pat! he comes like the *catastrophe* of the old comedy. *Shak.*

2. A final event or conclusion;—particularly an unfortunate event; a calamity.

The most horrible and portentous *catastrophe* that nature ever yet saw. *Woodward.*

3. (*Geol.*) A sudden change in the crust of the globe from physical violence. *Ogilvie.*

CA-TĀW'BA, *n.* A variety of the grape cultivated for making wine in the west and south-west parts of the United States. *Cyc. Com.*

CAT'CALL, *n.* A squeaking instrument, formerly used in playhouses to condemn plays; a harsh sort of pipe. *Pope.* Noise of a cat. *Ch. Lamb.*

CATCH, *v. a.* [*Junius* says, akin to Belg. *ketsen*, to chase; *L. capto*, to catch; *Swed. kutsa*, a snare to catch fish; *Sp. coger*, to catch.] [*i.* CAUGHT OR CATCHED, *pp.* CATCHING, CAUGHT OR CATCHED.—*Catched* is little used.]

1. To lay hold on with the hand; to grasp.

And when he arose against me I caught him by his beard, and smote him and slew him. *1 Sam. xvi. 35.*

2. To seize in any way so as to hold or stop from motion; as, "To catch a butterfly"; "To catch a ball when it is thrown or when it falls."

3. To overtake; to seize by pursuit; to arrest; to apprehend; as, "To send a rogue to catch a rogue." *Proverb.*

4. To take, find, or come upon.

We shall catch them at their sport. *Milton.*

5. To fasten upon; as, "The flames caught the roof."

6. To insnare; to entangle.

They sent unto him certain of the Pharisees, and of the Herodians, to catch him in his words. *Mark xii. 13.*

7. To seize the admiration or the affection of; to charm; to captivate.

Beauty and honor in her are so mingled, That they have caught the king. *Shak.*

8. To take, as a contagion or disease; as, "To catch the measles"; "To catch cold."

To catch at, to endeavor to lay hold on. "Make them catch at all opportunities." *Addison.*—To catch up, to take up suddenly. "He was caught up into paradise." *2 Cor. xii. 4.*

— "This word is almost universally pronounced in the capital [London] like the noun *catch*; but this deviation from the true sound of a is only tolerable in colloquial pronunciation, and ought, by correct speakers, to be avoided even in that." *Walker.*—It is often wrongly so pronounced in the U. S.

CATCH, *v. n.* 1. To lay hold. "The hook catches." *Johnson.*

2. To be contagious; to spread by infection.

'Tis time to give them physic, their diseases Are grown so catching. *Shak.*

CATCH, *n.* 1. Act of seizing; seizure; capture. She would fain the catch of Strephon fly. *Sidney.*

2. A notion hastily entertained.

All which notions are but ignorant catches of a few things which are most obvious. *Bacon.*

3. The posture of seizing; watch.

Both of them lay upon the catch for a great action. *Addison.*

4. A short time for action or effort; a snatch.

It has been writ by catches, with many intervals. *Locke.*

5. Any thing that catches and holds; as, "The catch of a door."

6. A trace; a taint.

We retain a catch of those pretty stories. *Glanville.*

7. (*Mus.*) A song for several voices, no two singing the same words at the same time. *Warner.*

8. (*Naut.*) A ketch.—See **KETCH**. *Johnson.*

9. (*Fisheries*.) The quantity of fish caught. *Sabine.*

CATCH'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to be caught. *Halifax.*

CATCH'DRAIN, *n.* An open drain across a de-

clivity to intercept surface water:—sometimes also applied to an under-drain across a declivity. *Brande.*

CATCH'ER, *n.* The person or thing that catches.

CATCH'FLY, *n.* A name applied to several plants, which have the property of retaining insects by their viscid surface, or by other means,—as the *Silene*, *Dionaea*, &c. *P. Cyc.*

CATCH'ING, *n.* Seizure; capture; arrest.

CATCH'ING, *p. a.* 1. Laying hold of.

2. Contagious; infectious; pestilential.—

See **CONTAGIOUS**.

CATCH'—LĀND, *n.* Border-land, or land of which it is not known to what parish it belongs. [England.] *Crabb.*

CATCH'—MĒAD-QW, *n.* Grass land watered by a catch-drain. *Smart.*

CATCH'PĒN-NY, *n.* Any thing of little value to be sold in order to get money;—particularly a worthless pamphlet or publication.

CATCH'PĒN-NY, *a.* Made to get money; worthless. *Qu. Rev.*

† **CATCH'PÖLL**, *n.* A sergeant; a bumbailiff. "Under-sheriffs and catchpolls." *Bacon.*

CATCH'UP [käch'up, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm. C.*; käch'up, *Ja.*], *n.* ["The *kitjap* of the Chinese." *Loudon.*] A sauce made from mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, &c.;—catsup.—See **CATSUP**. *Catsup* is the form that was first introduced into the language; though *catchup* appears now to be most in use; and *ketchup* is also sometimes used.

CATCH'WĒED, *n.* A weed, called also *cleavers*, *goose-grass*, and *hariff*. *Farm. Ency.*

CATCH'WORD (—würd), *n.* 1. A word under the last line of a page, which is repeated at the top of the next page. *Martin.*

2. The last word in a sentence uttered by an actor, and serving to remind the next speaker of what he is to say. *Ogilvie.*

CATCH'WORK (käch'würk), *n.* An artificial watercourse for throwing water on such lands as lie on the declivity of hills. *Farm. Ency.*

† **CĀTE**, *n.* [Old Fr. *acat*, purchase.] Food.—See **CATES**.

Even the Christmas pie, which in its very nature is a kind of consecrated *cate*. *Tatler.*

CĀT-E-CHĒT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *κατήχησις*, instruc-
CĀT-E-CHĒT'ICAL, } tion.] Consisting of ques-
Socrates introduced a catechetical method of arguing. *Addison.*

CĀT-E-CHĒT'ICAL-LY, *ad.* In the way of question and answer; catechistically.

CĀT-E-CHĒT'ICS, *n. pl.* The art or the practice of teaching by question and answer. *Ec. Rev.*

CĀT'E-CHĪNE, or **CĀT'E-CHĪ'NUM**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A peculiar acid principle obtained from catechu. It forms a fine white powder composed of silky filaments, and was so named on the supposition that it was a base;—called also *catechuic acid*, and *tanningenic acid*. *Brande.*

CĀT-E-CHĪ-SĀ'TION, *n.* The act of catechising. [r.] *Turnbull.*

CĀT'E-CHĪSE (kăt'e-kiz), *v. a.* [Gr. *κατηχέω*, and *κατηχέω*, to sound a thing in one's ears, or impress it, by word of mouth; *κατά*, down, used intensively, and *ῥέω*, to sound; *L. catechizo*; *It. catechizzare*; *Sp. catequizar*; *Fr. catéchiser*.] [*i.* CĀTECHISED; *pp.* CĀTECHISING, CĀTECHISED.]

1. To instruct by asking questions and receiving answers,—particularly on the doctrines of religion. *Shak.*

2. To question; to try by questioning; to interrogate; to examine. *Swift.*

— In accordance with the rule in relation to the orthography of English verbs derived from Greek verbs ending in *ίζω*, this word should be spelt *catechize*, and it is so spelt by the lexicographers Phillips, Coles, Bailey, Kersey, and Dyche; yet in nearly all the recent English Dictionaries, it is spelt *catechise*.

CĀT'E-CHĪSE-ER, *n.* One who catechises. *Herbert.*

CĀT'E-CHĪS-ING, *n.* Interrogation. *B. Jonson.*

CĀT'E-CHĪSM, *n.* [Gr. *κατήχησμός*; *L. catechis-*

mus; It. *catechismo*; Sp. *catecismo*; Fr. *catéchisme*.] A form of elementary instruction by questions and answers, — particularly on religious subjects; a manual of religious instruction.

For he had no *catechism* but the creation, needed no study but reflection, and read no book but the volume of the world. South.

CĀT'Ē-CHĪS'MAL, *a.* Catechetical. *Gent. Mag.*

CĀT'Ē-CHĪST, *n.* [Gr. *κατηχιστής*; L. & It. *catechista*, *catequista*; Fr. *catechiste*.] One who teaches by catechising. *Hammond.*

CĀT'Ē-CHĪS'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. *κατηχιστικός*.] In-
CĀT'Ē-CHĪS'TI-CAL, } structing by question and
answer; catechetical. *Burke.*

CĀT'Ē-CHĪS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a catechistical manner. *South.*

CĀT'Ē-CHŪ (kāt'e-kū), *n.* [Japanese *cate*, a tree, and *chu*, juice. *Hoblyn.*] The inspissated extract from the heart wood of the khair tree of Hindostan (*Acacia catechu*), used in medicine as an astringent; also used as a dye-stuff; — called also *Japan earth*. *Lindley. Dunglison.*

CĀT'Ē-CHŪ'IC, *a.* (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from *catechu*. — See CATECHINE. *Brande.*

CĀT'Ē-CHŪ'MEN, *n.* [Gr. *κατηχούμενος*; *κατηχέω*, to teach orally. — See CATECHISE.] One who is yet in the rudiments of Christianity; a pupil little advanced. *Brande.*

CĀT'Ē-CHŪ-MĒN'IC, } *a.* Relating to cate-
CĀT'Ē-CHŪ-MĒN'I-CAL, } chumens. *Smart.*

† CĀT'Ē-CHŪ'MĒN-IST, *n.* One in the rudiments of Christianity; a catechumen. *Morton.*

CĀT'Ē-GÖR-Ē-MĀT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *κατηγορημα*, a predicate.] (Logic.) Noting a term that can be used either as the subject or the predicate of a proposition, without being accompanied by any other word. *Smart.*

CĀT'Ē-GÖR'I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *κατηγορικός*; *κατηγορέω*, to affirm; L. *categoricus*; It. & Sp. *categorico*; Fr. *categorique*.] (Logic.) Absolute; positive, as opposed to *hypothetical*; direct; express; explicit.

A categorical proposition is one which affirms or denies a predicate of a subject, absolutely, and without any hypothesis. *Whately.*

A categorical answer is an express and pertinent reply to a question proposed. *Fleming.*

CĀT'Ē-GÖR'I-CAL-I-Y, *ad.* Absolutely; without qualification; directly; expressly. *Child.*

CĀT'Ē-GÖR'I-CAL-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being categorical. *Marvel.*

CĀT'Ē-GŌ-RĪZE, *v. a.* To place in a category or list; to class. [R.] *Month. Rev.*

CĀT'Ē-GŌ-RY, *n.* [Gr. *κατηγορία*, that which may be predicated of a thing; L., It., & Sp. *categoría*; Fr. *categoric*.] (Logic.) A class or order in the objects of thought, signified by a term of such general import as to contain under it a great number of genera and species; — predicament.

The categories laid down by Aristotle are ten: — substance, quantity, quality, relation, place, time, situation, possession, action, and suffering. All these may be arranged under two grand heads — substance and attribute.

The categories of Aristotle are both logical and metaphysical, and apply to things as well as to words. Regarded logically, they are reducible to two, substance and attribute; regarded metaphysically, they are reducible to being and accident. The categories of Kant are quantity, quality, relation, and modality. *Fleming.*

Syn. — In popular language, *category* is used in an indifferent sense; *predicament*, often in an ill sense. One may be said to be in the same *category* or the same *predicament*, in a dangerous or awkward predicament, but not in an awkward *category*.

CĀT'Ē-NĀ, *n.* [L., a chain, a series.] A series of passages from the writings of various fathers, arranged for the elucidation of some portions of Scripture, as the Psalms or the Gospels. *Hook.*

CĀT'Ē-NĀ'RĪ-AN, *a.* [L. *catenarius*; *catena*, a chain.] Relating to, or like, a chain. "Catenarian curve." *Harris.*

Catenarian arch, (Arch.) an arch whose form is that of a cord or chain suspended from two fixed points at its extremities. *Brande.*

CĀT'Ē-NĀ-RY, *n.* [L. *catena*, a chain.] (Math.)

The curve formed by a homogeneous cord or chain freely suspended by two of its points, and acted on by no force but gravity. *Nichol.*

† CĀT'Ē-NĀTE, *v. a.* To chain. *Bailey.*

CĀT'Ē-NĀ'TION, *n.* Regular connection. "This catenation or conserving union." *Broune.*

CĀT'Ē-NĀP'Ā-RĀ, *n.* [L. *catena*, a chain, and *porus*, (Gr. *πόρος*), tufa.] Chain-coral, a genus of corals found in Palæozoic strata, and, in Britain, only in the Silurian formation. *Craig.*

CA-TĒN'I-LĀTE, *a.* [L. *catena*, a chain.] Formed like a chain. *Brande.*

CĀ'TĒR, *v. n.* [Fr. *acheter*, to buy. — See ACATER, CATE, and CATES.] [i. CATERED; pp. CATERING, CATERED.] To provide food; to purvey.

He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea, providently caters for the sparrow,
Be comfort to my age *Shak.*

CĀ'TĒR, *v. a.* To cut diagonally. *Hallivell.*

† CĀ'TĒR, *n.* A provider; a caterer. "I am cook myself, and mine own cater." *Beau. & Fl.*

CĀ'TĒR, *n.* [Fr. *quatre*, four.] The four of cards and dice. *Johnson.*

CĀ'TĒR-CÖR'NĒRED (-kor'nĕrd), *a.* Diagonal. *Carr's Craven Dialect.*

Catty-cornered, or Căter-cornered, is in colloquial use in the U. S.

CĀ'TĒR-CÖŪS'IN (kă'tŭr-kŭz'zn), *n.* See QUATER-COUSIN. *Shak.*

CĀ'TĒR-ĒR, *n.* One who caters; one who buys or provides provisions; a provider; a purveyor. He made the greedy ravens to be Elias's caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

CĀ'TĒR-ĒSS, *n.* A woman who provides food.

CĀ'TĒR-PĪL-LAR, *n.* [The etymology has been a matter of doubt and discussion. "The most probable derivation is that which assigns it to two French words, *acat*, food or provisions, more recently written *cates*, and *piller*, to rob or plunder." *Duncan*, in *Sir Wm. Jardine's Naturalist's Library*. P. Cyc. But the French word *chatepeleuse*, or *chatepeleuse*, appears to be the real origin of the word. *Boiste* defines *chatepeleuse*, centipede, i. e. a worm with many feet, or a caterpillar. — *Topsel* (1608) says of caterpillars, "The French call them *chatepeleuse*"; and in the Etymological Dictionary of *Menage*, we read, "*Chatepeleuse*. Les Normands appellent ainsi une chenille. Les Anglais disent *caterpillar*." *Notes and Queries*, Vol. I., 2d Series.] 1. (Ent.) The larva or grub of lepidopterous insects. It feeds on leaves, and often does great damage to fruit-trees. *Harris.* 2. (Bot.) A deciduous, trailing plant, with yellow flowers; *Scorpius feroculata*. *Loudon.*

CĀ'TĒR-PĪL-LĀR-ĒAT'ĒR, } *n.* (Ornith.) A
CĀ'TĒR-PĪL-LĀR-CĀTCH'ĒR, } genus of birds,
belonging to the shrike family, that live on caterpillars. — See CAMPEPHAGINÆ. *Gray.*

CĀ'TĒR-WĀUL, *v. n.* [cat and waul.] [i. CATERWAULING; pp. CATERWAULING, CATERWAULING.] To make a noise as cats in rutting time. *Johnson.*

CĀ'TĒR-WĀUL-ING, *n.* 1. The noise of a cat. 2. A harsh noise, like that made by cats.

What a caterwauling do you keep here! *Shak.*

† CĀ'TĒ-RY, *n.* [Nor. Fr. *acaterie*.] A depository of victuals purchased. *Kelham.*

CĀTES, *n. pl.* [Old Fr. *acat*, a purchase.] Viands; provisions; food, — particularly luxurious food or dainties.

Alas, how simple to these *cates* compared
Was that crude apple that diverted Eve! *Milton.*

CĀT'-ĒYED (kāt'id), *a.* Having eyes like a cat; seeing in the dark. *Dryden.*

CĀT'-FĀLL, *n.* (Naut.) A rope used in weighing anchor. *Ogilvie.*

CĀT'FISH, *n.* (Ich.) 1. An American pond-fish of several varieties; horned-pout; mud-pout; bull-head; *Pimelodus catus*. *Storer.*

2. The wolf-fish; *Anarrhicas lupus*. It attains the length of six feet, and is extremely voracious. *Storer.*

CĀT'GÖLD, *n.* A variety of mica, of a yellowish color. *Booth.*

CĀT'GŪT, *n.* [Corrupted from *gut-cord*. *Notes & Queries*.]

1. A string for musical instruments, &c., made of the intestines of animals, commonly of sheep. *Mauder.*

2. A species of linen or canvas with wide interstices. *Smart.*

CĀTH'Ā-RĪ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *καθαρός*, pure.] (*Ecol. Hist.*) A term applied, in different ages, to persons who distinguished themselves by aiming at greater purity than the mass of Christians around them. It was especially applied to the Paulicians. *Milner.*

CĀTH'Ā-RĪST, *n.* One of the *Cathari*. *Craig.*

CA-THĀR'MĀ, *n.* [Gr. *καθάρμα*; *καθαίρω*, to cleanse.] (*Med.*)

1. Matter evacuated by a purgative, or by spontaneous purging. *Dunglison.*

2. A purgative medicine. *Dunglison.*

CĀTHĀR-PĪN, *n.* (Naut.) An iron leg used to confine the upper part of the rigging to the mast. *Dana.*

CĀTHĀR-PĪNGS [kāt'hār-pīngz, K. Sm.; kăth'ar-pīngz, Ja.], *n. pl.* (Naut.) Small ropes used to brace in and tighten the shrouds. *Harris.*

CA-THĀR'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *καθάρσις*; *καθαίρω*, to cleanse.] (*Med.*) A natural or artificial purgation by any passage. *Dunglison.*

CA-THĀR'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. *καθαρτικός*; *καθαίρω*,
CA-THĀR'TI-CAL, } to purge.] (*Med.*) Purga-
tive; cleansing by evacuation. *Boyle.*

CA-THĀR'TIC, *n.* (*Med.*) A purgative medicine; a purge. *Dunglison.*

CA-THĀR'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a cathartic. *Dr. Allen.*

CA-THĀR'TI-CAL-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being cathartic. *Johnson.*

CA-THĀR'TINE, *n.* (Chem.) The active or purgative principle of senna. *Brande.*

CĀTHĒAD (kāt'hād), *n.* 1. A kind of fossil. "The nodules with leaves in them, called *cat-heads*." *Woodward.*

2. A large kind of apple. *Farm. Ency.*

3. (Naut.) A piece of timber projecting over a ship's bow, to which the anchor may be raised and secured. *Dana.*

CA-THĒ'DRA, or CĀTH'E-DRA, *n.* [Gr. *καθέδρα*; L. *cathedra*.] A professor's chair; a place of authority. *Qu. Rev.*

CA-THĒ'DRAL, *n.* [Gr. *καθέδρα*; L. *cathedra*, a chair; Sp. *catedral*; Fr. *cathédrale*.] The principal or head church of a diocese, in which is the seat or throne of a bishop. *Brande.*

CA-THĒ'DRAL, *a.* Relating to a cathedral or to a bishop's seat or see. *Locke.*

CĀTH'E-DRĀT-ED, *a.* Relating to the chair or office of a teacher. "Cathedrated authority of a prælector, or public reader." [R.] *Whitlock.*

CĀTH'E-RĒT'IC, *n.* [Gr. *καταρτικός*, fit for putting down; *καταίρω*, to take down; Fr. *cathérétique*.] (*Med.*) A caustic substance used to eat down warts, &c. *Dunglison.*

CĀTH'ĒR-ĪNE-PEAR', *n.* A kind of pear. *Walker.*

CĀTH'ĒR-ĪNE-WHĒEL, *n.* 1. (Arch.) A large circular ornament in the upper compartment of Gothic windows, fitted with a rosette, or radiating divisions. *Britton.*

2. (Pyrotechnics.) A sort of firework in the form of a wheel. *Simmonds.*

CĀTH'E-TĒR, *n.* [L., from Gr. *καθερῆ*; *καθίπτω*, to let down.] (*Surg.*) A hollow tube to be introduced through the urethra into the bladder, to draw off the urine. *Dunglison.*

CĀTH'E-TŪS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *κάθετος*.] (*Geom.*) A line perpendicular to a surface, or to another line; — especially either of the legs including the right angle of a right-angled triangle. *Hutton.*

CĀTH'ŌDE, *n.* [Gr. *κατά*, down, and *ὁδός*, a way.] (*Elec.*) That surface of an electrolyte at which the electric current leaves it, and which is in

CAU-SĀL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *causalité*.]
 1. The agency of a cause. *Browne.*
 2. (*Phren.*) The faculty of tracing the rela-
 tion of cause and effect. *Combe.*

CÂU'ŞEYED (kâw'zîd), *a.* Furnished with a causey, or causeway. *Dwight.*

4. (Civil Law.) Bail. *Bouvier.*

CÁUTION, v. a. [*i.* CAUTIONED; *pp.* CAUTIONING, CAUTIONED.] To give notice of danger; to warn.

You cautioned me against their charms.

Swift.

CÁUTION-À-RY, a. 1. That may be given as a pledge.

Has the enemy no cautionary towns and seaports to give us for securing trade?

Swift.

2. Warning. "Cautionary sentences."

L. Addison.

CÁUTION-À-RY, n. (*Scottish Law.*) The obligation by which a party becomes surety for another; cautionry.

Burrill.

CÁUTION-ER, n. 1. One who cautions.

2. (*Scottish Law.*) One who becomes security for another; a guarantor.

Burrill.

CÁUTION-RY, n. (*Scottish Law.*) Suretyship; cautionary.

Buchanan.

CÁUTIOUS (kâw'shus, 94), *a.* Using caution; wary; circumspect; discreet; prudent; watchful; careful; vigilant; as, "A cautious man."

Syn.—Cautious and wary relate especially to the avoidance of evil.—Cautious against evil; wary of hostile designs; circumspect in conduct; prudent in speech; discreet behavior; careful management. A discreet man will act judiciously in a case in which a cautious man would refrain from action. The terms cautious and wary may be applied to brutes; circumspect, discreet, and prudent, to rational beings only.

CÁUTIOUS-LY, (94), *ad.* Warily; circumspectly; watchfully; carefully.

CÁUTIOUS-NESS, n. Watchfulness; carefulness; vigilance; prudence; caution.

We should always act with great cautiousness.

Addison.

CÁV-ÀL-CÂDE', n. [*Gr.* καβάλλω, a pack-horse; *L.* caballus, a horse; *It.* cavalcata, a cavalcade; *Sp.* cabalgada; *Fr.* cavalcade, from cheval, a horse.] A procession on horseback.

Addison.

CÁV-ÀL-CÂDE', v. n. To skirmish on horseback, or as horsemen for diversion.

Crabb.

† **CÁV-À-LÊ-RÔ, n.** [*Sp.* caballero.] A gay fellow; a cavalier.

Shak.

CÁV-À-LIÈR' (kâv-à-lîr'), n. [*It.* cavaliere; *Sp.* caballero; *Fr.* cavalier; *Dan.* cavaleer.]

1. A horse-soldier; an equestrian; a knight.

Tatler.

2. A gay, military man.

Shak.

3. A partisan of Charles I., of England, as opposed to a Roundhead, an adherent to the Parliament.

Swift.

4. (*Fort.*) A raised work or mound for placing cannon; a sort of interior bastion.

Mil. Ency.

CÁV-À-LIÈR', a. 1. Gay; sprightly;—warlike; brave; generous. [*R.*]

Suckling.

2. Disdainful; haughty; supercilious.

Johnson.

CÁV-À-LIÈR'ISM, n. The principles, practice, or quality of the cavaliers.

Sir W. Scott.

CÁV-À-LIÈR'LY, ad. Haughtily; disdainfully; as, "To treat one cavalierly."

CÁV-À-LIÈR'NESS, n. Haughty or disdainful conduct.

Todd.

CÁV-À-LÂRD', n. [*Sp.* caballardo, from caballo, a horse.] A drove of horses or of mules;—a term used on the south-western prairies of the U. S.

Bartlett.

CÁV-À-L-RY, n. [*Gr.* καβάλλω, a pack-horse; *L.* caballus, a horse; *It.* cavalleria, cavalry; *Sp.* caballeria; *Fr.* cavalerie, from cheval, a horse.] (*Mil.*) A body of troops, or soldiers, that serve on horseback.

Mil. Ency.

† **CÁV-ÂTE, v. a.** [*L.* cavo, cavatus.] To excavate.

Bailey.

CÁV-À-TÏ'NÂ, n. [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A short air, commonly without a second part; arietta.

Dwight.

† **CÁV-ÂTION, n.** An excavation.

Bailey.

CÁV-ÂZIQN (kâ-vâ'zhun), n. (*Arch.*) A hollow trench made for laying the foundation of a building; an excavation. [*R.*]

Philips.

CÂVE, n. [*L.* cavea; *It.* cava; *Sp.* cueva; *Fr.* cave.] 1. A hollow place in the earth; a cavern; a den; a cell; a grotto.

They did polish their marble works in the very cave of the quarry.

Wotton.

2. † Any hollow place; a cavity. "The cave of the ear."

Bacon.

Syn.—A cave or cavern is a cavity or hollow place under ground, formed by nature or by art. A grotto is formed by art; an artificial cave is dug; a cell is built. A den of a wild beast is a natural cavern or cavity.

CÂVE, v. n. [*i.* CAYED; *pp.* CAVING, CAYED.] To dwell or live in a cave.

To cave in, to fall into a hollow below, as gravel.

Forby.—To yield or give up; to accede. [*Vulgar.*]

CÂVE, v. a. To make hollow. "Where the mouldered earth had caved the bank."

Spenser.

CÂ'VE-ÂT, n. [*L.* let him beware.] (*Law.*)

1. A formal notice or caution given by a party interested to a judge or other officer to stay proceedings by him;—thus in the spiritual courts of England, and in the courts of similar jurisdiction in the U. S., a caveat is put in to prevent the proving of a will or the granting of administration. A similar process is used in both countries to stop the granting of letters patent.

Brande. Burrill.

2. A term applied in the U. S. to the instrument by which an exclusive right to an invention is secured before letters patent are granted. It is a description by the inventor of his claims as his, duly sworn to and attested, and lodged in the patent office to protect him against infringements while he is taking time to perfect his invention.

CÂ'VE-ÂT, v. a. To enter, or to take out, a caveat.

Clarke.

CÂ'VE-ÂT-ING, n. (*Fencing.*) The shifting of the sword from one side of that of an adversary to the other.

Buchanan.

CÂ'VE-Â-TQR, n. (*Law.*) One who enters a caveat.

CÂVE'-KÊEP-ER, n. One who dwells in a cave. "I was a cave-keeper."

Shak.

CÂV-ER, n. (*Among miners.*) One who steals ore from mines.

Crabb.

CÂV-ERN, n. [*L.* It., & *Sp.* caverna; *Fr.* caverne.] A hollow place in the ground; a cave.

Grotto and caverns shagged with horrid shades.

Milton.

Syn.—See CAVE.

CÂV-ERNED (kâv'ernd), a. 1. Full of caverns. "From out the caverned rock."

Pope.

2. Inhabiting a cavern. "No caverned hermit."

Pope.

CÂV-ERN-OÛS, a. Full of caverns; hollow. "On a bare and cavernous rock."

Woodward.

CÂ-VÈR'U-LOÛS, a. [*L.* cavernula, a little cave.] Full of little caverns.

Smart.

CÂV-ÈS-SON (kâv'è-sûn, S. IV. Ja. Sm.; kâ-vès'un, K.), n. [*It.* cavezzone; *Fr.* cavesson, or caveçon.] A noseband, generally hollow, which is used in breaking in horses.

Buchanan.

CÂ-VËT'TÔ, n. [*It.*] (*Arch.*) A hollowed moulding, the profile of which is a quadrant of a circle.

Brande.

CÂV-È-ZQN, n. Same as CAVESSON.

Ogilvie.

CÂ'VÏ-Â, n. (*Zool.*) A genus of quadrupeds including the guinea-pig, agouti, &c. *Waterhouse.*

CÂ-VIARE' (kâ-vër' or kâv-yâr') [kâ-vër', S. IV. J. F. R.; kâv-è-âr', P.; kâv'e-âr', Ja.; kâv-yâr', Sm.; kâv-yâr' or kâv-yër', K.), n. [*It.* cariale; *Sp.* cabial; *Fr.* cavial, or caviar.] An article of food prepared, in Russia, from the salted roes of some large fish, generally the sturgeon.

Sturgeons, the roe of which makes caviar. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Syn.—Either the spelling or the pronunciation of this word should be altered; we have no instance in the language of sounding *are, ere*. The ancient spelling seems to have been *carare*; though Buchanan and Bailey, in compliance with the pronunciation, spell it *carer*, and W. Johnston *carar*, and Ash, as a less usual spelling, *carier*; but the Dictionary Della Crusca spells it *cavale*. *Walker.*

CÂV'I-CÖRN, n. [*L.* cornus, hollow, and cornu, a horn.] (*Zool.*) A tribe of ruminants which have their horns hollowed out like a sheath, and implanted on bony processes, as in the antelope.

Brande.

CÂV'IL, v. n. [*L.* cavillor; *It.* cavillare; *Sp.* carilar.] [*i.* CAVILLED; *pp.* CAVILLING, CAVILLED.]

To raise captious objections; to censure unjustly or frivolously; to carp.

He carls at the poet's insisting so much upon the effects of Achilles' rage.

Pope.

† **CÂV'IL, v. a.** To treat with objections. *Milton.*

CÂV'IL, n. [*L.* cavilla; *It.* cavillo.] A false, captious, or frivolous objection; a false argument; sophism; subtlety.

How subject the best things have been unto cavil. *Hooker.*

CÂV'IL, n. (*Naut.*) A kevel. — See KEVEL. *Dana.*

† **CÂV-[L-LÂ-TION, n.** [*L.* cavillatio, quibbling; *Fr.* cavillation.] The act of cavilling. *Cranmer.*

† **CÂV'IL-LÂ-TO-RY, a.** Captious; frivolous. "These cavillatory objections."

Prynne.

CÂV'IL-LÈR, n. One who cavils; a captious disputant.

The candor which Horace shows is that which distinguishes a critic from a caviller.

Johnson.

CÂV'IL-LÎNG, n. A captious disputation. "These . . . cavillings and menacings."

Bp. Taylor.

CÂV'IL-LÎNG, p. a. Raising frivolous objections; finding fault; as, "A cavilling disposition."

CÂV'IL-LÎNG-LY, ad. In a cavilling manner.

CÂV'IL-LÎNG-NESS, n. A cavilling disposition.

CÂV'IL-LOÛS, a. [*Old Fr.* cavilleuz.] Full of objections. [*R.*]

Ayliffe.

CÂV'IL-LOÛS-LY, ad. In a cavillous manner. [*R.*] "Cavillously urged."

Milton.

CÂV'IL-LOUS-NESS, n. The disposition to raise frivolous objections.

Ogilvie.

CÂV'IN, n. [*Fr.* from *L.* cavus, hollow.] (*Mil.*) A natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops while approaching a place.

Johnson.

CÂV'I-TÂ-RY, n. (*Zool.*) An entozoon or inside worm.

Smart.

CÂV'I-TY, n. [*L.* cavositas; *It.* cavita; *Sp.* cavidad; *Fr.* cavité.]

1. Hollowness. "The cavity or hollowness of the place."

Godwin.

2. A hollow place; an aperture; an opening.

I saw multitudes of cells and cavities running one within another.

Addison.

CÂ'VY, n. (*Zool.*) A genus of rodent quadrupeds; *Cavia*. The most familiar example is the *Cavia cobaya* of Desmarest and Schreber, or guinea-pig.



Common cavy, or guinea-pig.

CÂW, v. n. [*In imitation of the sound.*] [*i.* CAWED; *pp.* CAWING, CAWED.] To cry, as the rook or the crow.

Elms so very high, that the rooks and crows upon the tops seem to be cawing in another region.

Addison.

CÂW, n. The cry of the rook or crow. *Richardson.*

CÂW'ING, n. The crying of the rook or crow.

CÂWK, n. (*Min.*) A compact sulphate of barites, or heavy spar.

Dana.

CÂWK-ER, n. A point in a horseshoe to prevent slipping.—See CALKER.

Brockett.

CÂX'ON (kâk'sn), n. A wig. [*A cant word.*] *Todd.*

CÂX'ÔU (kâk'sô), n. [*Sp.* caza, and caxon, a chest.] (*Metallurgy.*) A chest of ores of any metal, that has been burnt, ground, and washed, and is ready to be refined.

Chambers.

CÂY-ËNNE' (kâ-ên'), [kâ-yên', K. Sm.; kî-ên', Barnshaw], n. A pungent red pepper, made from several species of capsicum, and so called from having been originally brought from Cayenne.

Smart.

CÂY'MAN, n. The American alligator or crocodile, distinguished from the true crocodile by having the feet semi-palmated;—a term applied to the crocodile by the negroes of Congo.—Written also *caiman*.

Brande.

CÂ'ZÏ-Ô, n. [*Ar.*] A Mahometan judge. *Hamilton.*

CÂ-ZÏQUE' (kâ-zêk'), n. A title of a chief of some of the tribes of American Indians;—written also *cacique*. "The principal cacique of the island."

Townsend.

CÂZ'ZQN, n. Dried cow-dung used for fuel. [*Local, Eng.*]—See CASINGS.

Farm. Ency.

CĒASE (sēs), *v. n.* [L. *cesso*; It. *cessare*; Sp. *cesar*; Fr. *cesser*.] [*i.* CEASED; *pp.* CEASING, CEASED.]

1. To leave off; to stop; to desist.

Cease to do evil; learn to do well. Isa. i. 16.

There the wicked *cease* from troubling.

2. To be extinct; to fail.

The poor shall never *cease* out of the land. Deut. xv. 11.

3. To be at an end; to terminate. "But now the wonder *ceases*." Dryden.

CĒASE (sēs), *v. a.* To put a stop to; to stop. [R.] *Cease, then, this impious rage.* Milton.

† **CĒASE** (sēs), *n.* Extinction. *Shak.*

CĒASE'LESS, *a.* Incessant; perpetual; without stop. "With *ceaseless* praise." Milton.

CĒASE'LESS-LY, *ad.* Perpetually; incessantly.

CĒB-A-DĪL'LA, *n.* See CEVADILLA. *Lindley.*

CĒC-ĒHĪN' (chē-ken'), *n.* [It. *zecchino*; Fr. *sequin*.] An Italian gold coin current in the Levant.—See **SQUIN**, and **ZECHIN**. *B. Jonson.*

CĒC'Ī-TY, or **CĒ'CI-TY**, [sēs'e-ty, *W. P. J. F. R. C.*; sēs'se-ty, *S. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*], *n.* [L. *cacitas*; Fr. *cecité*.] Blindness. [R.] *Browne.*

—"I have given the *c* in the first syllable of this word the short sound, notwithstanding the diphthong in the original *cacitas*; being convinced of the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent of these words, and of the pre-antepenultimate accent of censure and prefatory." Walker.

CĒ-CŪ'TĪ-ĒN-CY (sē-kū'she-n-sē), *n.* [L. *cacutio*, *cacutiens*, to be blind.] Partial blindness. "No cecity, yet . . . a cecutiency." *Browne.*

CĒ'DAR, *n.* [Gr. *kēdros*; L. *cedrus*; It. & Sp. *cedro*; Fr. *cedre*.—Ger. *ceder*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees with odorous, reddish wood, of great durability; *Cedrus*.

Cedar of Lebanon, the true cedar,—the most celebrated tree of its genus.—*Red cedar*, the *Juniperus Virginiana*.—*White cedar*, a species of cypress, much used in the United States for fencing, shingles, and pipe staves; *Cupressus thyoides*. *London*.—*White cedar of Canada*, the *Arbor vitæ*. *Gray.*

CĒ'DAR, *a.* Made of, or belonging to, cedar. *Ash.*

CĒ'DAR-BIRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The American wax-wing; *Bombycilla Carolinensis*;—so called from the trees which it chiefly frequents. *Nuttall.*

CĒ'DARED (sē'dard), *a.* Furnished with, or having, cedars. *Milton.*

CĒ'DAR-LIKE, *a.* Resembling cedar. *B. Jonson.*

CĒ'DARN, *a.* Belonging to the cedar-tree; cedrine. "*Cedarn* alleys." *Milton.*

CĒDE, *v. a.* [L. *cedo*; It. *cedere*; Sp. & Fr. *ceder*.] [*i.* CEDED; *pp.* CEDING, CEDED.] To surrender; to yield; to give up; to relinquish; to grant; to resign.

That honor was entirely *ceded* to the Parthian royal race. *Drummond.*

CĒDE, *v. n.* To submit; to yield. *Shenstone.*

CĒ-DĪL'LA, *n.* [Fr. *cédille*.] A mark placed under the letter *c* [thus, *ç*] to give it the sound of *s*, as in *Alençon*.—It is also used, as in this Dictionary, to note the soft sound of the letters *g*, *s*, and *z*.

CĒ'DRAT, *n.* A species of citron-tree. *Ogilvie.*

CĒD-RĒ-TĀ'CEOUS (-shus, 66), *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting a class of trees including the cedar of New Holland and the mahogany. *Smart.*

CĒ'DRINE [sē'drĭn, *P. K. Sm.*; sēs'drĭn, *S. W. J. F. R. C.*], *a.* [Gr. *kēdrinos*; L. *cedrinus*; Sp. *cedrino*.] Belonging to the cedar-tree. *Johnson.*

CĒ'DRY, *a.* Pertaining to cedar; cedrine. "*Cedry* color." *Evelyn.*

† **CĒD'ŪLE**, *n.* [Old Fr. *cédule*.] A schedule.—See **SCHEDULE**. *Cotgrave.*

† **CĒD'U-OŪS**, *a.* [L. *caduus*; *cadō*, to fell.] Fit to be felled. *Evelyn.*

CĒIL (sēl), *v. a.* [L. *cælum*, heaven; It. *cielo*, heaven, and a canopy; Sp. *cielo*, heaven, and a ceiling; Fr. *ciel*, heaven, and a canopy.] [*i.* CEIL'D; *pp.* CEILING, CEIL'D.] To cover or overlay the inner roof of a building or the upper surface of an apartment.

The greater house he *ceiled* with fir-tree. 2 Chron. iii. 5.

CĒIL'ING, *n.* (*Arch.*) 1. The upper, horizontal, or curved surface of a room or apartment, opposite to the floor, and commonly plastered.

Like a dark *ceiling* stood. *Milton.*

2. (*Naut.*) The inside planks of a ship. *Dana.*

CĒIL'AN-DĪNE, *n.* [Gr. *χελιδόνη*; *χελιδών*, a swallow; L. *chelidonia*; It. & Sp. *celidonia*; Fr. *chelidonia*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial plants; swallow-wort; *Chelidonium*;—so called because the plant was thought to flower when the swallow arrived, and to perish when that bird departed. *London.*

CE-LĀS'TRUS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *κλάστρος*, an evergreen tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs, some of which are climbers; the staff-tree. *Gray.*

CĒL'A-TŪRE [sēl'a-tūr, *Ja. K. Rees*; sēl'a-tū, *S. P. Sm. Wb.*; sēl'a-chū, *W.*], *n.* [L. *calatura*, *calo*, to engrave.]

1. The art of engraving on metals. *Buchanan.*

2. The thing engraved. [R.] *Hakewill.*

† **CĒL'Ē-BRĀ-BLE**, *a.* Celebrated. *Chaucer.*

CĒL'Ē-BRĀNT, *n.* One who celebrates; celebrator. [R.] *Qu. Rev.*

CĒL'Ē-BRĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *celebro*, *celebratus*; *celeber*, crowded, as a place,—also, honored by a great assembly. It. *celebrare*; Sp. *celebrar*; Fr. *celebrer*.] [*i.* CELEBRATED; *pp.* CELEBRATING, CELEBRATED.]

1. To make known or mention with honor and praise; to extol; to commend.

The songs of Zion were *celebrated* and pieces of poetry that *celebrated* . . . Addison.

2. To distinguish by appropriate rites or ceremonies; to commemorate; to solemnize.

In the ninth day of the month, at even, from even unto even, shall ye *celebrate* your Sabbath. Levit. xxiii. 32.

Syn.—To *celebrate* is to make celebrated, or to distinguish by some expression of honor and joy; to *commemorate* is to keep in memory by some public, solemn performance or ceremony, the Grecian games were *celebrated*. The birthday of a sovereign or distinguished man is *celebrated*. The citizens of the United States *celebrate* the declaration of independence; the Jews *celebrate* their feast of the Passover; Christians *commemorate* the death of Christ; a marriage or religious festival is *solemnized*.

CĒL'Ē-BRĀT-ED, *p. a.* Having celebrity; distinguished; famous; renowned; illustrious. "The *celebrated* works of antiquity." *Addison.*

Syn.—See **FAMOUS**.

CĒL'Ē-BRĀT-ED-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being celebrated. [R.] *Scott.*

CĒL'Ē-BRĀT-ION, *n.* [L. *celebratio*; It. *celebrazione*; Sp. *celebración*; Fr. *celebration*.]

1. Honor; praise; commendation.

No more shall be added, his memory deserving a particular *celebration*. *Clarendon.*

2. Commemoration by solemn or appropriate rites and ceremonies; as, "The *celebration* of the Lord's supper."

3. Public and solemn performance; as, "The *celebration* of a marriage."

Syn.—*Celebration* is the act of celebrating; *celebrity*, the state or the result of being celebrated. The *celebration* of the birthday of Shakespeare; the *celebrity* of his works. The *celebrity* or reputation of a great author; *fame* or *distinction* acquired by the arts of peace or war; *renown*, by heroic achievements.

CĒL'Ē-BRĀ-TOR, *n.* One who celebrates. *Boyle.*

† **CE-LĒ'BRI-OŪS** [sē-lē'brē-ūs, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm. Wb.*; sē-lē'brē-ūs, *P. Ja.*], *a.* [L. *celeber*.] Famous. "That sacred and *celebrated* assembly of all the states." *Speed.*

† **CE-LĒ'BRI-OŪS-LY**, *ad.* Famously. *Johnson.*

† **CE-LĒ'BRI-OŪS-NĒSS**, *n.* Renown. *Johnson.*

CE-LĒ'BRI-TY, *n.* [L. *celebritas*; It. *celebrità*; Sp. *celebridad*; Fr. *celebrité*.]

1. Fame; renown; distinction; eminence; as, "A person of great *celebrity*."

2. + Celebration. "The *celebrity* of the marriage performed with . . . magnificence." *Bacon.*

3. *pl.* Distinguished persons. *L. Athenæum.*

Syn.—See **CELEBRATION**.

CE-LĒ'RĪ-ĀC, *n.* Turnip-rooted celery. *Johnson.*

CE-LĒ'RĪ-TY, *n.* [L. *celeritas*; *celer*, swift; It.

celeritas; Sp. *celeridad*; Fr. *célérité*.] The velocity of a body in motion; rapidity; speed; swiftness; quickness.

In motion with no less *celerity* Than that of thought. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **QUICKNESS**.

CĒL'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *celer*.] (*Bot.*) An evergreen herbaceous plant much used as a salad; *Apium graveolens*. *London.*

CE-LĒS'TIAL (sē-lēs'tyāl), *a.* [L. *cælestis*; It. *celestiale*; Sp. *celestial*; Fr. *céleste*.]

1. Pertaining to the visible heavens. "The twelve *celestial* signs." *Shak.*

2. Relating to heaven, or the state of the blessed; angelic; as, "*Celestial* joys."

Syn.—*Celestial* and *heavenly* both signify belonging to heaven; but *celestial* is commonly applied to the natural heavens; *heavenly*, commonly, but not exclusively, to the spiritual. *Celestial* globe; *heavenly* joys; *heavenly* bodies; *ethereal* regions; *ethereal* life.

CE-LĒS'TIAL, *n.* An inhabitant of heaven. "The unknown *celestial*." *Pope.*

CE-LĒS'TIAL-IZE, *v. a.* To make celestial or heavenly. [R.] *Qu. Rev.*

CE-LĒS'TIAL-LY (sē-lēs'tyāl-ly), *ad.* In a heavenly manner. *Johnson.*

CE-LĒS'TIAL-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being celestial. [R.] *Bourne.*

† **CE-LĒS'TI-FY**, *v. a.* [L. *cælestis*, heavenly, and *facio*, to make.] To make heavenly. *Browne.*

CĒL'ĒS-TINE, *n.* (*Ecc. Hist.*) One of an order of monks;—so called from the founder, Peter De Meuron, afterwards raised to the pontificate under the name of Celestine. *Buck.*

CĒL'ĒS-TINE, *n.* [L. *cælestis*, pertaining to the heavens, or the sky.] (*Min.*) The sulphate of strontia;—so named from its occasional pale-blue tint. *Dana.*

CĒL'Ē-ĀC, *a.* [Gr. *κοιλιακός*; *κοιλία*, the belly; L. *cœliacus*.] Relating to the belly.—See **CŒLIAC**.

CĒL'Ē-BA-CY [sēl'e-ba-sē, *S. W. P. J. F. R. C. Sm. C.*; sē-lē'ba-sē, *Wb.*], *n.* [L. *cælibis*, an unmarried person; *cælibatus*, single life.] The life or state of a person unmarried; single life.

CĒL'Ē-BATE, *n.* [It. & Sp. *celibato*; Fr. *célibat*.]

1. Single life; celibacy.

2. One who adheres to or practises celibacy; an unmarried man; a bachelor. *Taylor.*

CĒL'Ē-BĀTE, *v. n.* To lead a life of celibacy. *Gaunt.*

CĒL'Ē-BĀTE, *a.* Unmarried; single. *Looke.*

CE-LĒB'A-TIST, *n.* One who lives, or adheres to, a single life; a celibate. [R.] *For. Qu. Rev.*

CĒL'Ē-BĪTE, *n.* A monk living under a regular discipline;—an adherent to single life. *Gibbon.*

CĒL'Ē-DŌG'RĀ-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *κλήτε*, *κηλῶς*, a spot, and *γράφω*, to describe; Fr. *céliodographie*.] A description of the spots on the sun, or other heavenly body. *Crabb.*

CE-LĒNE, *a.* [Gr. *κοιλία*, the belly.] Relating to the belly. *Craig.*

CĒLL (sēl), *n.* [L. *cella*; *celo*, to hide; It. *cella*; Sp. *celda*; Fr. *cellule*; Ger. *keller*.]

1. An enclosed space or apartment; a small room; as, "The *cells* of a prison"; "The *cell* of a hermit."

2. + A lesser monastery subordinate to a greater. *Britton.*

3. (*Arch.*) A hollow space between the ribs of a groined roof. *Francis.*

4. (*Bot.*) The cavity of an anther, ovary, &c.;—one of the elements or vesicles of which plants are composed; a minute cavity with closed walls. *Gray.*

CĒLL, *v. a.* To enclose in a cell. *Myself a recluse from the world, And celled under ground.* *Waller.*

CĒL'LA, *n.* [L.] (*Arch.*) The body or principal part of a temple; the interior of a temple. *Weale.*

CĒL'LAR, *n.* [L. *cellarium*; Fr. *cellier*; Ger. *keller*; Dut. *kelder*.] A room in the ground, under a house, for provisions, &c.

CĒL'LAR-AGE, *n.* 1. Space for cellars. "Gives opportunity for *cellarage*." *Mortimer.*

2. Charge for storage in a cellar.

CĒL'LAR-ĒR, *n.* A butler; a cellarist. *Chaucer.*
CĒL-LĀ-RĒT', *n.* A case of cabinet work for holding bottles. *Smart.*
CĒL'LAR-ĪST, *n.* The butler in a monastery, or one who has the care of the cellar. *Johnson.*
CĒLL'-BRĒD, *a.* Bred in a cell. *Pope.*
CĒLL'Ē-PŌRE, *n.* [*L. cella*, a cell, and *porus*, a pore.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of bryozoa, which form corals consisting of masses of small calcareous cells crowded one upon another, and each perforated by a little hole. *Milne Edwards.*
CĒL'LU-LĀR, *a.* [*L. cellula*, a little cell.] Having little cells or cavities.
Cellular envelope, (*Bot.*) that part of the bark which retains a green color, much like the green pulp of leaves; — called also *green layer*, and, from its position, *mesophloem*. — *Cellular tissue*, the aggregation of countless minute cells or vesicles composing the texture or substance of plants. *Gray.* (*Anat.*) The tissue which envelops the organs, and unites every part of the body, and which contains in little cells a fluid intended to facilitate the motion of parts on each other. *Dunghison.* — *Cellular membrane*, membrane formed of cellular tissue. *Dunghison.*
CĒL'LU-LĀT-ĒD, *a.* Formed like a cell. *Caldwell.*
CĒL'LŪLE, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. cellula*.] (*Bot.*) A minute cell; — a cell. *Gray.*
CĒL-LŪ-LĪF'ĒR-OŪS, *a.* [*L. cellula*, a little cell, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing little cells. *P. Cyc.*
CĒL'LU-LĪNE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The substance that composes the cells of wood, as wax composes the cells of a honeycomb; cellulose. *Brewer.*
CĒL'LU-LŌSE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The substance consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, which constitutes the cellular tissue of all plants; celluline. *Regnault.*
† CĒL'SĪ-TŪDE, *n.* [*L. celsitudo*; *Fr. celsitude*.] Height; elevation. "Kingly celsitude." *Chaucer.*
|| CĒLT (*sĕlt*), *n.*; pl. **CĒLTs**. [*Gr. Κελτοι*, and *Kéltai*; *L. Celtae*.]
 1. One of an ancient race which occupied a great part of central and western Europe. They were the early inhabitants of Ireland, Britain, and Britain.
 2. (*Archæology*.) An implement of stone or metal found in ancient tumuli of the Celtic period in Great Britain, Ireland, and on the continent of Europe. *Ogilvie.*
CĒL-TĪ-BĒ'RĪ-AN, *a.* Relating to Celtiberia, or to the Celts who mixed with the inhabitants of the Iberus, a river in Spain. *P. Cyc.*
CĒL-TĪ-BĒ'RĪ-AN, *n.* (*Geog.*) An inhabitant of Celtiberia. *Ogilvie.*
|| CĒL'TĪC [*sĕl'tik*, *Sm. C. II. b.*; *sĕl'tik* or *kĕl'tik*, *Ja.*; *kĕl'tik*, *A.*], *a.* Relating to the Celts, or to their language.
 The Celtic dialects include the Gaelic or Highland Scotch, the Erse or Irish, the Manx, the Welsh, the Cornish, and the Armorican. *Bosworth.*
 Roving the Celtic and Iberian fields. *Milton.*
|| CĒL'TĪC, *n.* The language of the Celts. *Bosworth.*
|| CĒL'TĪ-CĪSM, *n.* An idiom or a custom of the Celts. *Warton.*
CĒL'TIS, *n.* [*L.*, an African species of lotos.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, some of which are valuable for timber; the nettle-tree. *London.*
|| CĒLT'ISH, *a.* Celtic. *Dunghison.*
|| CĒLT'ISH, *n.* The Celtic language. *Dunghison.*
CĒM'ĒNT (114) [*sĕm'ĕnt*, *S. W. P. J. F. K. C.*; *sĕ'mĕnt*, *E. J.*; *sĕ-mĕnt'*, *Sm.*], *n.* [*L. camentum*, a rough stone; *Sp. cimiento*; *It. cemento*; *Fr. ciment*.]
 1. The substance, usually composed of lime, sand, and water, used for causing stones, bricks, &c., to adhere to each other; mortar.
 2. That which unites; bond of union.
 The bond or cement that holds together all the parts of this great fabric is gratitude. *South.*
Roma, or Parker's cement, a very valuable cement which has the property of hardening under water. It is made by calcining a species of mail which contains iron, carbonate of lime, quartz, sulphate of baryta, &c. *Brande.*
CĒ-MĒNT', *r. a.* [*It. cementare*; *Fr. cimenter*.] 1. CEMENTED; *pp.* CEMENTING, CEMENTED.]

1. To unite by the use of cement, or by something interposed.
 Liquid bodies have nothing to cement them. *Bunnet.*
 2. To unite; to connect; to attach; to join.
 The fear of us
 May cement their divisions. *Shak.*
CĒ-MĒNT', *v. n.* To cohere; to unite.
 The parts will cement like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another. *Shurp.*
CĒM-ĒN-TĀ-TĪON, *n.* 1. Act of cementing.
 2. The process of changing the properties of bodies by heating them in contact with the powder of other substances.
 Iron is said to be converted into steel by cementation with charcoal. *De la Hire.*
CĒ-MĒNT'Ā-TŌ-RY, *a.* Having the quality of cementing or uniting firmly. *Craig.*
CĒ-MĒNT'ĒD, *p. a.* United by cement: — joined by friendship.
CĒ-MĒNT'ĒR, *n.* He who, or that which, cements.
 "Language which was to be the great instrument and cement of society." *Locke.*
CĒM-ĒN-TĪ'TĪOŪS (*sĕm-ĕn-tish'us*), *a.* Tending to cement. *Smart.*
CĒM-Ē-TĒ'RĪ-AL, *a.* Relating to a cemetery.
CĒM'Ē-TĒR-Y, *n.* [*Gr. κοιμητήριον*, *κοιμάω*, to sleep; *L. cimetorium*; *It. cimitero*; *Sp. cementario*; *Fr. cimetière*.] An edifice, area, or place where the dead are buried. *Addison.*
CĒN- and **CĪN-** [*A. S. cyn*, kindred], prefixes to names, denoting *kingsfolk*; as, "Cinulph, help to his kindred."
CĒN'Ā-TŌ-RY [*sĕn'ā-tūr-e*, *W. P. Ja. K.*; *sĕ'nā-tūr-e*, *S. Sm.*], *a.* [*L. cœnatorius*; *cœno*, to sup.] Relating to a supper. *Brown.*
CĒN-ĒHRĪ'TIS, *n.* [*L.* from *Gr. κενυρτης*.] A precious stone. *Crabb.*
CĒN-Q-BĪ'Q-NĀR, *n.* (*Bot.*) A cenobium. — See **CENOBĪUM**.
CĒN'Q-BĪTE, *n.* [*Gr. κοινοβίος*, living in communion with others; *κοινος*, common, and *bios*, life; *L. cenobita*; *It. & Sp. cenobita*; *Fr. cenobite*.] One of a religious order who lives in a community, in contradistinction to an anchorite, who lives in solitude. *Hamilton.*
CĒN-Q-BĪT'IC, } *a.* [*Fr. cœnobitique*.] Liv-
CĒN-Q-BĪT'IC-ĀL, } ing in a community, as a
 cenobite. *Stillington.*
CĒN'Q-BĪT-ISM, *n.* The state of being a cenobite. *Milman.*
CĒ-NŌ'BĪ-ŪM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A regular fruit divided to the base into several pericarpia not marked on the summit by the stigmatic scar, the style having been inserted at their base. *Lindley.*
† CĒ'NŌ-BY, or **CĒN'Q-BY** [*sĕ'nŏ-bē*, *Ja. Sm.*; *sĕn'ŏ-bē*, *A.*], *n.* [*Gr. κοινόβιον*; *L. cenobium*, a convent.] A place where persons live in a community. *Sir G. Buck.*
CĒN'Q-TĀPH, *n.* [*Gr. κοινοτάφιον*; *κοινός*, empty, and *τάφος*, a tomb; *L. cenotaphium*; *Fr. cenotaphe*.] A monument erected, in any place, to the memory of a person who lies buried elsewhere.
 A cenotaph his name and title kept. *Dryden.*
Syn. — See **MONUMENT**.
CĒN'Q-TĀPH-Y, *n.* Same as **CENOTAPH**. *Qu. Rev.*
† CĒNSE, *n.* [*L. census*; *Fr. cens*.]
 1. A public rate.
 2. Rank; condition. *Bacon.*
CĒNSE, *v. a.* [*Fr. encenser*.] To perfume with odors. "Censed with sacred smoke." *Dryden.*
CĒN'SĒR, *n.* [*It. incensare*; *Sp. incensario*; *Fr. encensoir*. — See **INCENSE**.]
 1. A vessel in which incense is burnt.
 Of incense clouds,
 Fuming from golden censers, hid the mount. *Milton.*
 2. A pan in which any thing is burnt.
 Like to a censor in a barber's shop. *Shak.*
† CĒN'SĪON (*sĕn'shūn*), *n.* [*L. censio*.] A rate; an assessment. *J. Hall.*
CĒN'SŌR, *n.* [*L. censor*; *It. censore*; *Sp. cen-*
sor; *Fr. censeur*.]

1. A magistrate of ancient Rome (originally created for taking the census), who was an inspec-
 tor of manners and morals. *P. Cyc.*
 2. One who decides whether a book or a manuscript shall be published; as, "A censor of the press."
 3. One prone to find fault; a censorer.
 Ill-natured censors of the present age. *Rowe.*
CĒN-SŌ'RĪ-AL, *a.* Relating to a censor; severe; censorious. "Censorial declamation." *Warton.*
CĒN-SŌ'RĪ-AN, *a.* Relating to a censor; censorial. "The censorian power." *Bacon.*
CĒN-SŌ'RĪ-OŪS, *a.* Addicted to censure; prone to find fault; hard to please; severe. *Swift.*
CĒN-SŌ'RĪ-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In a censorious or severe manner.
CĒN-SŌ'RĪ-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being censorious. *Ep. Taylor.*
CĒN'SŌR-LĪKE, *a.* Censorious; austere. *Cotgrave.*
CĒN'SŌR-SHĪP, *n.* The office of a censor. *Brown.*
 With the aid of the censorship for the press, the reign of William III. was a reign of terror to the writers of the day. *Locke.*
CĒN'SU-AL (*sĕn'shū-əl*, 92), *a.* [*L. censualis*.] Relating to a census. "A censual roll." *Temple.*
CĒN'SU-RĀ-BLE (*sĕn'shū-rā-bl*, 92), *a.* Worthy of censure; faulty. *Locke.*
CĒN'SU-RĀ-BLE-NĒSS (*sĕn'shū-rā-bl-nĕs*), *n.* Fitness to be censured; blamableness. *Whitlock.*
CĒN'SU-RĀ-BLY, *ad.* With censure; blamably.
CĒN'SURE (*sĕn'shūr*, 92), *n.* [*L. censuo*, to judge; *L. It. & Sp. censura*; *Fr. censure*.]
 1. Judgment; opinion; criticism.
 I must be content to throw myself upon the equitable censure of the public. *Richardson.*
 Judicious censure is no more than just discrimination. *Denby.*
 I chose rather to submit them to the censure of the reader than my self to pass sentence of rejection upon them. *J. Ray.*
 Here I would desire the favorable censure of the critics. *Bailey.*
 2. Imputation of wrong or fault; blame; reproach; reprimand; reproof.
 The fault would not escape censure. *Shak.*
 3. † Judicial sentence.
 To you, lord governor,
 Remains the censure of this hellish villain. *Shak.*
 4. An ecclesiastical or spiritual punishment
 "The censures of the church." *Hammond.*
Syn. — See **REPROACH**.
CĒN'SURE (*sĕn'shūr*), *r. a.* [*L. censuo*, to judge; *It. censurare*; *Sp. censurar*; *Fr. censurer*.] 1. CENSURED; *pp.* CENSURING, CENSURED.]
 1. To form an opinion of; to judge; to estimate. [Antiquated.]
 Should I say more, you well might censure me a flatterer. *Bacon.*
 2. To judge unfavorably; to find fault with; to blame; to reproach; to reprove; to reprehend; as, "To censure a man for his misconduct."
 3. † To condemn by judicial sentence.
 Has censured him
 Already, and, as I hear, the protest hath
 A warrant for his execution. *Shak.*
Syn. — See **ACCUSE**, **DISAPPROVE**.
CĒN'SURE, *v. n.* To judge; to give an opinion.
 'Tis a passing shame
 That I, unworthy body as I am,
 Should censure thus on lovely gentlemen. *Shak.*
CĒN'SUR-ĒR (*sĕn'shūr-ēr*), *n.* One who censures.
CĒN'SUR-ĪNG, *n.* Reproach. *Sanderson.*
CĒN'SUS, *n.* [*L.* (*Ancient Rome*.) The numbering of the people, and the valuation of their property, commonly made every five years. *P. Cyc.*
CĒN'SUS, *n.*; pl. **CĒN'SUS-es**. [*L. census*; *censuo*, to count, to reckon.] An official enumeration of the inhabitants of a country. [A word originally Latin, now Anglicized.] *Brande.*
CĒNT, *n.* [*L. centum*; *It. cento*; *Sp. ciento*; *Fr. cent*.]
 1. A hundred; as, "Five per cent."
 2. A copper coin of the United States, equal to 10 mills, or the 100th part of a dollar.
CĒNT'AGE, *n.* A rate by the cent or hundred; percentage. *Smart.*

CEN'TAUR (sên'tawr), *n.* [Gr. *κένταυρος*; *L. centaurus*; *Fr. centaure*.]

1. (*Mythol.*) One of a fabulous race of monsters, half man and half horse, who are said to have inhabited a part of Thessaly. *Brande.*

2. (*Astron.*) A southern constellation, represented by the figure of a centaur. *Brande.*

CEN-TÁU-RE-á, *n.* [See CENTAURY.] (*Bot.*) An extensive genus of plants of the thistle tribe; centaury. *Loudon.*

CEN'TÁU-RY, *n.* [Gr. *κένταυρος*; *L. centaurea*; *Fr. centauree*.] (*Bot.*) A shrub of several species; *Centaurea*. *Loudon.*

CEN-TE-NÁ-RJ-AN, *a.* Relating to, or containing, a hundred years; centenarian. *Kendrick.*

CEN-TE-NÁ-RJ-AN, *n.* A person who is a hundred years old. *London Examiner.*

CEN-TE-NÁ-RJ-OŪS, *a.* [*L. centenarius*; *centum*, a hundred.] Belonging to a hundred years. *Ash.*

CEN-TE-NA-RY, *n.* 1. The number of a hundred. "Every centenary of years." *Hakewill.*

2. The period of a hundred years; a century.

CEN-TE-NA-RY, *a.* [*L. centenarius*; *It. centenario*; *Fr. centenaire*.] Relating to or comprising a hundred years. *Sir N. Wrasall.*

CEN-TEN-NI-AL, *a.* [*L. centum*, a hundred, and *annus*, a year.]

1. Completing the term of a hundred years. To her alone I rived my stain
On her centennial day. *Mason.*

2. Occurring once in a hundred years; as, "A centennial celebration."

CEN-TÉS-I-MAL, *a.* [*L. centesimus*, the hundredth.] By the hundred; hundredth. "Centesimal process." *Browne.*

CEN-TÉS-I-MAL, *n.* The hundredth part.

The neglect of a few centesimals . . . would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot. *Arbutnot.*

CEN-TÉS-I-MÁ-TION, *n.* [*L. centesimo*, *centesimo*, to select one in a hundred.] (*Mil.*) A military mode of punishing by the selection of one in a hundred. *Smart.*

† CEN-TÉS-M, *n.* [*L. centesimus*.] The hundredth part of a thing; a centesimal. *Bailey.*

CEN-TI-CÍP'I-TOŪS, *a.* [*L. centum*, a hundred, and *capit*, a head.] Having a hundred heads; hundred-headed. *Smart.*

CEN-TÍF'I-DOŪS, *a.* [*L. centifidus*; *centum*, a hundred, and *findo*, to divide.] Divided into a hundred parts. *Smart.*

CEN-TI-FŌ-LI-OŪS, *a.* [*L. centum*, a hundred, and *folium*, a leaf.] Having a hundred leaves; hundred-leaved. *Johnson.*

CEN-TI-GRÁDE, *a.* [*L. centum*, a hundred, and *gradus*, a degree.] Divided into grades or degrees by hundredth parts.

The centigrade thermometer has 100 degrees between the freezing and the boiling points of water, the freezing point being marked 0 (zero), and each degree being equal to 1⁸⁰ of Fahrenheit. It was proposed by Celsius, of Sweden, in 1742; and it has been adopted in France and in most parts of the north and middle of Europe. *Brande.*

CEN'TI-GRÁMME', *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. centum*, a hundred, and *Fr. gramme*.] A French weight; the hundredth part of a gramme, equal to 1.5434 of a grain. *Brande.*

CENTILITRE (sên'te-lî-tr), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. centum*, a hundred, and *Fr. litre*.] A hundredth part of a litre, equal to .61028 of a cubic inch.

CEN-TÍL'O-QUY, *n.* [*L. centum*, a hundred, and *loquor*, to speak.] A hundred-fold discourse. "Ptolemaeus in his centiloquy." [*R.*] *Burton.*

CENTIME (sên'tim'), *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. In French money, a hundredth part of a franc.

2. A hundredth part of any thing. *Crabb.*

CEN-TÍM'E-TÉR (sên-tím'e-tér), *n.* [*L. centum*, a hundred, and *Fr. mètre*, from *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.] A French measure; the hundredth part of a metre. — See CENTIMETRE. *Smart.*

CENTIMETRE (sên'te-mê-tr), *n.* [*Fr.*] A French measure; a hundredth part of a metre; equal to .39371, or nearly two-fifths, of an inch, English measure.

CEN'TI-NÊL, *n.* See SENTINEL.

† CEN-TÍN'O-DY, *n.* [Old *Fr. centinode*.] Knot-grass; *Illecebrum verticillatum*. *Cotgrave.*

CEN'TI-PÊD, } *n.* [*L. centipeda*; *centum*, a hundred, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] The name of the myriapodous insects, belonging to the genus *Scolopendra* of Linnaeus. *Brande.*

"Biped and quadruped are spelled in Johnson without the final *e*, while *solipede*, *palmipede*, *plumipede*, *multipede*, and *centipede* retain it. The orthography in this case is of importance to the pronunciation, and therefore, as the words are of perfectly similar origin, their spelling and pronunciation ought certainly to be alike. *Biped* and *quadruped* are the words most in use; and as they have omitted the final *e*, which there does not seem to be any reason to retain, we may infer that the silent and insensible operation of custom has directed us to do the same by the rest of the words, and to pronounce the last syllable short." *Walker*. — See MILLIPED.

CEN'TNER, *n.* [*L. centenarius*, consisting of a hundred; *centum*, a hundred.] (*Metallurgy & Assaying*.) A hundred divided decimally; a decimastic hundred. With metallurgists the centner is a hundred pounds; with assayers it is one dram. *Buchanan.*

CEN'TŌ, *n.*; pl. CEN'TŌS. [*L. cento*, from *Gr. κέντρον*, patchwork.] A composition or patchwork formed by joining verses or passages from various authors.

It is quitted, as it were, out of shreds of divers poets, such as scholars call a cento. *Cruden.*

CEN'TŌ-NISM, *n.* The construction of centos; a selection of scraps from various authors. *Mallam.*

CEN'TRAL, *a.* [*L. centralis*. — See CENTRE.] Relating to the centre; placed in the centre; as, "The central parts of a thing."

Central forces, (*Mech.*) the forces which govern a body moving round a centre, called also the *centripetal* and *centrifugal forces*. — *Central eclipse*, an eclipse in which the centres of the sun and the moon coincide in their direction from the observer, as in total and annular eclipses.

CEN'TRAL-ISM, *n.* 1. Centrality.

2. The combination of several parts into one whole. *Qu. Rev.*

CEN-TRÁL'I-TY, *n.* State of being central. *More.*

CEN-TRÁL-I-ZÁ-TION, *n.* The act of centralizing, or of reducing to a centre. *Brit. Crit.*

CEN'TRAL-ÍZE, *v. a.* [*i. CENTRALIZED*; *pp. CENTRALIZING, CENTRALIZED*.] To render central; to bring to a centre. *P. J. Bailey.*

CEN'TRAL-LY, *ad.* In a central manner. *Dryden.*

† CEN-TRÁ-TION, *n.* Tendency to the centre.

What needs that numerous closed centration,
Like wasteful sand yoked with bounteous inundation? *More.*

CEN'TRĒ (sên'tér), *n.* [*Gr. κέντρον*; *L. centrum*; *It. & Sp. centro*; *Fr. centre*.]

1. (*Geom.*) A point equally distant from the extremities of a line, from every part of the circumference of a circle, or the surface of a sphere.

"The centre of any plane curve is a point in the plane of the curve which bisects every straight line drawn through it and terminated by the curve. The centre of a regular polygon is a point equally distant from all its vertices. The centre of any surface is a point which bisects all straight lines drawn through it and terminated by the surface. *Ellis.*

2. The middle point of any thing; the middle; as, "The centre of an army or of a fleet."

3. (*Arch.*) A framework, usually of timber, for sustaining an arch while it is building; centring. *Weale.*

Centre of attraction, or *centre of gravitation*, the point to which bodies tend by gravity. — *Centre of gravity*, a point in a body about which all the parts exactly balance one another, so that, if it be supported, the whole body will be at rest in any position whatever. — *Centre of gyration*. See GYRATION. — *Centre of motion*, the point about which any body or system of bodies moves, in a revolving motion. — *Centre of oscillation*, that point in the line of suspension of a vibrating body or system of bodies, in which, if the whole weight were collected, the vibrations would be performed in the same time, and with the same velocity, as before. — *Centre of percussion*, that point in a moving body at which the impetus of the body is supposed to be concentrated. *Hutton.*

Syn. — See MIDDLE.

CEN'TRE (sên'tér), *v. a.* [*i. CENTRED*; *pp. CENTRING, CENTRED*.]

1. To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.

One foot he centred, and the other turned
R. Milton.

2. To collect to a point; to concentrate. Whose thoughts are centred on thy self alone. *Dryden.*

CEN'TRE (sên'tér), *v. n.* 1. To be placed in a centre; to be central.

As God in heaven
Is centre, yet extends to all, so thou,
Centreing, receiv'st from all those orbs. *Milton.*

2. To be concentrated.

Our hopes must centre in ourselves alone. *Dryden.*

CEN'TRE-BÍT (sên'tér-bít), *n.* A joiner's tool or instrument for boring holes. *Maunder.*

† CEN-TRĒ'I-TY, *n.* Force of attraction towards the centre.

In every thing compost,
Each part of this essence its centrity
Keeps to itself; it shrinks not to a nullity. *More.*

CEN'TRIC, } *a.* Placed in the centre; cen-
CEN'TRI-CAL, } tral; middle. *Donne.*

CEN'TRI-CAL-LY, *ad.* Centrally. *Todd.*

CEN'TRI-CAL-NÊSS, *n.* The quality of being central; a situation in the centre. *Todd.*

CEN-TRÍC'I-TY, *n.* The state of being centric or central. *Jameson.*

CEN-TRÍP'U-GAL [sên-tríf'u-gal, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; sên-tré-iá'gal, *Kenrick, Dyche*], *a.* [*L. centrum*, the centre, and *fugio*, to flee; *It. & Sp. centrifugo*; *Fr. centrifuge*.]

1. Tending to fly from the centre.

2. (*Bot.*) Noting the order of development of the blossoms in determinate inflorescence, the terminal and the upper ones opening earliest, and the others expanding in succession from above, downwards; noting embryos of which the radicle is turned towards the sides of the fruit. *Gray.*

Centrifugal force, the force with which a revolving body tends to fly from the centre of motion in the direction of the tangent to the path the body describes.

CEN'TRINE, *n.* [*It. centrina*; *Fr. centrine*.] (*Ich.*) The porpoise. *Mil.*

CEN'TRING, *n.* (*Arch.*) The temporary support, chiefly of timber, placed under a vault to sustain it while it is building; — called also *centre*. *Weale.*

CEN-TRÍP'E-TAL [sên-tríp'e-tal, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; sên-tré-pé'tal, *Kenrick*], *a.* [*L. centrum*, the centre, and *peto*, to seek; *It. centripeta*; *Sp. centripeto*; *Fr. centripète*.]

1. Tending towards the centre.

2. (*Bot.*) Noting the order of development of the blossoms in indeterminate inflorescence, which proceeds regularly from the base to the apex, or from the circumference to the centre; noting embryos of which the radicle is turned towards the axis of the fruit. *Gray.*

Centripetal force, the force by which a body revolving about a centre, is drawn towards that centre.

CEN-TRÍP'E-TEN-CY, *n.* Tendency towards the centre. [*R.*] *Month. Rev.*

CEN-TRŌ-BÁR'IC, *a.* [*Gr. κεντροβαρής*, gravitating towards the centre; *κέντρον*, the centre, and *βαρής*, heavy.] Noting the centre of gravity, and applied to a method of measuring, in certain cases, the quantity of a surface or the contents of a solid. *Smart.*

CEN'TRŌ-ŌH'R, *n.* [*Gr. κέντρον*, a sharp point, and *οὐρα*, the hand.] (*Geol.*) A species of fossil fish, belonging to the genus *Oodites*. *Ogilvie.*

CEN-TRŌ-LÍN'E-ÁD, *n.* [*L. centrum*, the centre, and *linea*, a line.] An instrument for drawing lines converging towards a point, though the point be inaccessible. *Ogilvie.*

CEN-TRŌ-LÍN'E-ÁL, *a.* [*L. centrum*, a centre, and *linea*, a line.] Applied to lines converging to a centre. *Nicholson.*

CEN-TRŌ-LÍN'E-ÁL, *n.* An instrument for drawing lines converging to a centre. *Nicholson.*

CEN-TRŌ-NŌ'TŪS, *n.* [*Gr. κέντρον*, a sharp point, and *ὄστρον*, the back.] (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes, allied to the gudgeons, having a simple-spined, very long, dorsal fin. *Cuvier.*

CEN'TRY, *n.* 1. A sentinel. "The centry's box." — See SENTRY. *Gay.*

2. (*Arch.*) A mould for an arch. *Crabb.*

CEN'TRY-BOX, *n.* A box or shelter in which a soldier keeps sentry.—See **SENTRY-BOX**. *Ash.*

CEN-TŪM'VIR, *n.*; pl. **CEN-TŪM'VIRI**. [*L. centum, a hundred, and vir, a man.*] One of the Roman judges who were chosen three from each of the thirty-five tribes, making in all one hundred and five, though they were designated in round numbers one hundred men. *Brande.*

CEN-TŪM'VIR-IAL, *a.* Relating to the centumviri. [*R.*] *Ash.*

CEN-TŪM'VIR-RATE, *n.* The office or government of the centumviri, or of a hundred men. *Qu. Rev.*

CEN-TŪM'VIR-RĪ, *n. pl.* [*L. See CENTUMVIR.*] The hundred and five judges in the Roman republic. *B. Jonson.*

CEN'TU-PLE (sēn'tu-pl), *a.* [*L. centuplex; centum, a hundred, and plico, to fold; It. & Sp. centuplo; Fr. centuple.*] Hundred-fold. "I wish his . . ." *Massinger.*

† **CEN'TU-PLE**, *v. a.* [*Fr. centupler.*] To multiply a hundred-fold. *Beau. & Fl.*

CEN-TŪPLI-CĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. centuplicatus, centuple; Sp. centuplicar.*] To make a hundred-fold greater. [*R.*] *Howell.*

CEN-TŪRI-AL, *a.* Relating or belonging to a century. *Ed. Ency.*

† **CEN-TŪRI-ATE**, *v. a.* [*L. centurio, centuriatus.*] To divide into hundreds. *Coles.*

CEN-TŪRI-ĀTOR, *n.* An historian or a chronologist who distinguishes time by centuries. "The centuriators of Magdeburg." *Ayliffe.*

CEN-TŪRI-ON, *n.* [*L. centurio; It. centurione; Sp. & Fr. centurion.*] A Roman military officer who commanded a hundred men, or one sixtieth part of a legion. *Brande.*

CEN-TŪRIST, *n.* A centuriator. [*R.*] *Sheldon.*

CEN-TŪRY, *n.* [*L., It., & Sp. centuria; Fr. centurie.*]

1. A hundred, as of men, soldiers, &c.

Romulus did divide the Romans into tribes, and the tribes into centuries or hundreds. *Sylvan R.*

2. A period of a hundred years; as, "The 19th century of the Christian era."

CEOL-, *n.* [*A. S., a ship.*] A prefix in the names of men, signifying a ship or vessel. *Gibson.*

† **CĒ'QRL**, *n.* [*A. S.*] (*Law.*) A freeman of inferior rank; a husbandman. *Burrill.*

CĒ'PĀ, *n.* [*L., from Celtic cep, a head. Loudon.*] (*Bot.*) The common onion; *Allium cepa*.

CĒ'PĒV'QR-OŪS, *a.* Feeding on onions. *Sterling.*

CĒPH-A-LĀL'GIC, *a.* [*Gr. κεφαλαγικός; L. cephalagicus.*] Relating to the headache. *Ash.*

CĒPH-A-LĀL'GIC, *n.* A remedy for headache. *Bailey.*

CĒPH-A-LĀL'GY, *n.* [*Gr. κεφαλαγία; κεφαλή, the head, and ἄλγος, pain; L. cephalalgia; Fr. cephalalgie.*] (*Med.*) The headache. *Bailey.*

CĒPH-A-LĀN'THĪ-ŪM, *n.* [*Gr. κεφαλή, the head, and ἄνθος, a flower.*] (*Bot.*) The head or capitulate inflorescence of a composite plant. *Brande.*

CĒPH-A-LĀS'PIS, *n.* [*Gr. κεφαλή, the head, and σπῆς, a shield.*] (*Pal.*) A fossil fish found in the old red sandstone, the head of which is very large, and formed of a sort of shield prolonged behind into two points. *Agassiz.*

CĒPH-A-LĀT'Q-MY, *n.* [*Gr. κεφαλή, the head, and τέμνω, to cut.*] (*Anat.*) The dissection of the head. *Craig.*

CĒPHĀL'IC (sē-fāl'ik), *a.* (*Med.*) [*Gr. κεφαλικός; κεφαλή, the head; L. cephalicus; Fr. céphalique.*] Relating to the head. *Dunglison.*

CĒPHĀL'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy for any disorder of the head. *Crabb.*

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CĒPH-A-LŌL'Q-QY, *n.* [*Gr. κεφαλή and λόγος.*] (*Anat.*) A treatise on the head. *Dunglison.*

CĒPHĀL'Q-PŌD, *n.* (*Zool.*) One of the *Cephalopoda*. *Brande.*

CĒPHĀL'Q-LŌP'Q-DĀ, *n. pl.* [*Gr. κεφαλή, the head, and πόδι, podus, a foot.*] (*Zool.*) A class of mollusks having a circle of eight or ten tentacles around the mouth, as the cuttle-fish, squid, and nautilus. *Van Der Hoeven.*

CĒPHĀL'Q-PŌD'IC, *a.* Cephalopodous. *Ogilvie.*

CĒPH-A-LŌP'Q-DOŪS, *a.* (*Zool.*) Belonging to the *Cephalopoda*. *Buchland.*

CĒPH-A-LŌ-TUS, *n.* [*Gr. κεφαλότις, with a head; κεφαλή, the head.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of New Holland, remarkable for the operculate pitchers which it produces. *Lindley.*

CĒPH-A-LOŪS, *a.* [*Gr. κεφαλή, the head.*] Having a head. *Hamilton.*

CĒPHĀL'Q-LŪS, *n.* [*L., from Gr. κεφαλή, a large-headed sea-fish.*] (*Ich.*) A fish of the genus *Orthogoriscus*; the sun-fish. *Van Der Hoeven.*

CĒ'PHEŪS, *n.* [*L., from Gr. Κηφέις, husband of Cassiope and father of Andromeda.*] (*Astron.*) A constellation in the northern hemisphere near Cassiopea and Ursa Minor. *Hind.*

CĒ'PHŪS, *n.* 1. (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds of the order *Anseres* and family *Alcidae*; the guillemot. *Cuvier.*

2. (*Ent.*) A genus of hymenopterous insects of the family *Ichneumonidae*. *P. Cyc.*

CĒ-PŌ'LA [sē-pō'la, *P. Cyc.*; sē-po'la, *Brande.*] (*Ich.*) A genus of spiny-finned fishes, including the common riband-fish. *Brande.*

CĒ-RĀ'CEOUS (sē-rā'shus), *a.* [*L. cera, from Gr. κηρός, wax.*] (*Bot.*) Waxy; like wax. *Brande.*

CĒ-RĀ'GŌ, *n.* Aliment of bees; bee-bread. *Crabb.*

CĒ-RĀM'BYX, *n.* [*Gr. κεράμβυξ.*] (*Ent.*) A genus of long-horned, boring beetles. *Harris.*

CĒ-RĀM'IC, *a.* [*Gr. κέραμος, potter's earth.*] Noting the plastic arts or pottery. *Fairholt.*

CĒR'A-SINE, *n.* [*L. cerasus, a cherry-tree.*] (*Chem.*) A gum which exudes from cherry and various other fruit-trees, and swells but does not readily dissolve in cold water. *Regnault.*

CĒR'A-SITE, *n.* 1. [*L. cerasum, a cherry.*] (*Pal.*) A cherry-like petri-faction.

2. [*Gr. κέρας, a horn.*] A mineral composed of chloride of lead and carbonate of lead. *Dana.*

CĒ-RĀS'TĒS, *n.* [*L., from Gr. κέραστος; κέρα, a horn.*] (*Zool.*) A genus of poisonous serpents of Africa and India, characterized by a horny process over each eye; the horned viper. *Brande.*

CĒR'Ā-SŪS, *n.* [*L., from Gr. κέρασος.*] (*Bot.*) The genus or sub-genus to which the cherry belongs; the cherry-tree; — so called from having been first brought from *Cerasus*, a town of Pontus, in Asia Minor. *Loudon.*

CĒRATE, *n.* [*Gr. κηρόν; L. ceratum; cera, wax; Fr. cêrat.*] (*Med.*) A composition of wax, oil, lard, &c. *Dunglison.*

CĒRĀT'ED, *a.* Covered with wax. *Bailey.*

CĒR-Ā-TŌ'NI-Ā, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, including only one species, (*Ceratonia siliqua*), the fruit of which is known as St. John's bread; the algaroba, or carob-tree. *Loudon.*

CĒR'A-TRĪNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) The bitter principle of Iceland moss. *Brande.*

CĒ-RĀU'NITE, *n.* [*Gr. κεραυνός, thunder.*] (*Min.*) The thunder-stone. *Cleveland.*

CĒ-RĀU'NICS, *n. pl.* [*Gr. κεραυνός, thunder.*] That branch of natural philosophy which relates to the effect of heat and electricity. *R. Park.*

CĒR'BE-RA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, containing, among other poisonous species, that from which the *tanghin* poison is procured; — so named in allusion to the mythological dog *Cerberus*. *P. Cyc.*

CĒR-BE'RE-AN, *a.* Relating to Cerberus, the three-headed dog of Pluto, which guarded the gates of hell. "Wide *cerberean* mouths." *Milton.*

CĒR'BE-RŪS, *n.* [*L., from Gr. Κέρβερος.*]

1. (*Myth.*) The three-headed dog of Pluto, that guarded the gates of hell.

2. (*Zool.*) A serpent allied to the Pythons. *Cuvier.*

CĒR-DŌ'NI-AN, *n.* (*Eccles. Hist.*) A follower of Cerdon, a heretic of the second century. *Hook.*

CĒRE, *v. a.* [*L. cera, wax; Fr. cirer, to wax.*] To wax or to cover with wax. *Wiseman.*

CĒRE, *n.* The naked skin that covers the base of the bill of some birds, as of the hawk. *White.*

CĒRE-AL, *a.* [*L. cerealis; Ceres, the goddess of agriculture and hence used for corn or grain; Fr. céréale.*] 1. *Bot.* Of corn or grain; applied to plants that produce bread-corn, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice, and millet. *Brande.*

CĒRE-Ā-LĪ-Ā, *n. pl.* [*L.; Fr. céréales.*]

1. All sorts of corn of which bread is made; the edible grains. *Proust.*

2. (*Bot.*) The cereal grasses. *Hamilton.*

3. (*Antiq.*) Festival games celebrated at Rome, in honor of Ceres. *Wm. Smith.*

† **CĒRE-Ā-LĪ-OŪS**, *a.* [*L. cerealis.*] Cereal. "Any edulious or *cerealius* grains." *Brown.*

CĒR'E-BĒL, *n.* [*L. cerebellum, little brain.*] The posterior part of the brain; the cerebellum. "The base of the brain and *cerebel*." *Derham.*

CĒR'E-BĒL'LŪM, *n.*; pl. **CĒR'E-BĒL'LA**. (*Anat.*) The little brain; the posterior of the medullary masses which compose the brain of vertebrate animals; cerebel. *Brande.*

CĒR'E-BRĀL, *a.* [*L. cerebrum, the brain; Fr. cérébral.*] Relating to the brain. *Dunglison.*

CĒR'E-BRĀ'TION, *n.* Exercise or action of the brain. *New Monthly Mag.*

CĒR'E-BRĪC, *a.* [*L. cerebrum, the brain.*] (*Chem.*) Noting a fatty acid which contains nitrogen and phosphorus, and forms one of the constituents of the brain. *Miller.*

CĒR'E-BRŌP'A-THY, *n.* [*L. cerebrum, the brain, and Gr. πάθος, suffering.*] Nervousness from over-action of the brain.

Journ. of Psychol. Med. and Mental Pathol.

CĒR'E-BRŌSE, *a.* [*L. cerebrosus.*] Brainsick; passionate; mad; wilful. [*R.*] *Scott.*

CĒR'E-BRŪM, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) The brain; particularly the upper portion of the brain, or the front of the brain as distinguished from the *cerebellum* and the *medulla oblongata*. *Dunglison.*

CĒRE-CLŌTH, *n.* Cloth smeared with wax or with bitumen. *Bacon.*

CĒRE'MENT, *n.* [*L. cera, wax.*] Cere-cloth anciently used in embalming.

But tell
Why thy canonized bones, hearsed in earth,
Have burst their *cerements*. *Shak.*

CĒR'E-MŌ'NI-AL, *a.* 1. Relating to ceremony, — particularly to religious ceremonies; ritual.

Cypri did take away that *ceremonial* worship that was among the Jews. *Stillingfleet.*

2. + Formal; stately; ceremonious. "Ceremonial in his outward comportment." *Sandys.*

CĒR'E-MŌ'NI-AL, *n.* [*Fr. cérémonial.*]

1. Outward form; external rite; prescribed formality.

The only condition that would make it prudent for the clergy to alter the *ceremonial*. *Steyl.*

2. The order for the rites and forms to be observed in the Catholic church, or a book containing a statement of them.

CĒR'E-MŌ'NI-AL-ĪSM, *n.* Adherence to ceremony. [*R.*] *West. Rev.*

CĒR'E-MŌ'NI-AL-LY, *ad.* As regards rites or ceremoniously. "Persons clean or unclean *ceremonially*." *Goodwin.*

CĒR'E-MŌ'NI-AL-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being ceremonial. *Johnson.*

CĒR'E-MŌ'NI-OŪS, *a.* [*L. ceremoniosus.*]

1. Consisting of outward forms or rites; ceremonial. "The *ceremonious* part of worship." *South.*

2. Scrupulously observant of outward rites or prescriptive formalities.

You are too senseless obstinate, my lord,
Two ceremonies and traditional. *Shak.*

3. Punctilious in regard to the rules of civility; formally respectful.

The old codfish was grown so ceremonious, as he would needs accompany the same fishes in my way. *Sidney.*

Syn.—See **FORMAL**.

CÉR-É-MÓ-NI-ŌUS-LÝ, *ad.* In a ceremonious manner; formally.

CÉR-É-MÓ-NI-ŌUS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being ceremonious; great formality. *Johnson.*

CÉR-É-MO-NÝ, *n.* [L., It., & Sp. *ceremonia*; Fr. *ceremonie*.] 1. A religious rite or observance; solemnity.

Bring her up to the high altar, that she may
The sacred ceremonies there partake. *Spenser.*

2. An external form of state or of civility.

What art thou, thou idol of *Mythology*?

Art thou aught else but a mask of virtue, and a form?
As ceremony is the invention of wise men to keep fools at
a distance, so good breeding is an expedient to make fools
and wise men equals. *Steele.*

CÉR-É-ŌP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *κρός*, wax, and *opsis*, appearance.] (*Ornith.*) The generic name of an Australian goose, characterized by a green cere-like membrane covering the upper parts of the base of the bill. *Brande.*

CÉR-É-ŌUS, *a.* [L. *cereus*.] Waxy; like wax. "The bee" goes into his *cereous* tables." *Gayton.*

CÉR-É-S, *n.* [L.] 1. (*Myth.*) The goddess of corn or of agriculture. *Brande.*

2. (*Astron.*) An asteroid or small planet, discovered by Piazzi in 1801. *Sir J. Herschel.*

CÉR-É-VÍ'Í-Ā (sér-é-vízh'-é-ā, 93), *n.* [L., *beer*.] A species of ale or barley wine; malt liquor; beer and ale. *Hamilton.*

CÉRÉ, *n.* A boor.—See **SÉRÉ**.

CÉR-É-C, *a.* [L. *cera*, wax.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid produced by the action of the fixed alkalis on wax. *Ogilvie.*

CÉR-É-L'LA, *n.* See **CEDILLA**.

CÉR-É-NE, *n.* [L. *cera*, wax.] 1. (*Chem.*) A substance which forms from 70 to 80 per cent. of bees-wax. It is soluble in boiling alcohol. *Ure.*
2. (*Min.*) An ore of cerium. *P. Cyc.*

CÉR-É-N'TH-AN, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) One of the followers of Cerinthus, a heretic of the first century, who embraced and disseminated certain views of the Gnostics. *Buck.*

CÉR-É-TE, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicious oxide of cerium; silicate of cerium. *Dana.*

CÉR-É-ŪM, *n.* [From the planet *Ceres*.] (*Min.*) A grayish-white metal, discovered in cerite by Hisinger and Berzelius in 1803. *Brande.*

CÉR-É-NOUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as **CERNUOUS**. *Ogilvie.*

CÉR-É-NU-ŌUS, *a.* [L. *cernuus*, with the face towards the earth.] (*Bot.*) Drooping; nodding; pendulous. *P. Cyc.*

CÉR-É-Q-GRÁPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to
CÉR-É-Q-GRÁPH'IC-AL, } cerography.

CÉR-É-RŌG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who is skilled in, or who practises, cerography. *Ogilvie.*

CÉR-É-RŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *κρός*, wax, and *γραφω*, to write.] 1. The art of writing in wax.

2. A writing on wax. *Scott.*

CÉR-É-RŌ'MA, *n.* [L., from Gr. *κίρμα*, wax-salve; *κρός*, wax.] (*Ancient Arch.*) The apartment in a bath or gymnasium in which persons anointed themselves with wax and oil. *Buchanan.*

CÉR-É-Q-MÁN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *κρός*, wax, and *μανία*, divination.] Divination by melted wax. *Crabb.*

CÉR-É-RŌN', *n.* A bale or package made of skin, &c.; a seron or seroon.—See **SERON**. *Simmonds.*

CÉR-É-PLÁS'TIC, *a.* Modelled like figures in wax. *P. Cyc.*

CÉR-É-PLÁS'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *κρός*, wax, and *πλαστικός*, relating to the art of the modeller or the carver.] The art of modelling in wax. *Brande.*

CÉR-É-Q-SINE, *n.* [Gr. *κρός*, wax; L. *cera*.] A wax-like substance produced on the surface of certain species of sugar-cane. *Craig.*

† **CÉR-É-RÔTE**, *n.* Same as **CERATE**. *Wise.*

CÉR-É-RŌN'-LŌN, *n.* [Gr. *κρός*, wax, and *λίαν*, juice.] (*Bot.*) The wax palm of South America: *Ceroxylon andicola*. *P. Cyc.*

CÉR-É-RĀL, *a.* [L. *cerris*, the wild oak.] Relating to the bitter-oak. *Chaucer.*

CÉR-É-RĒS, or **CÉR-É-RĪS**, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) The bitter-oak. *F. Thymne.*

CÉR-É-TĀIN (sér'tin), *a.* [Sans. *kri*; Gr. *ἀπὸ*, to separate; L. *certus*; cerno, *certus* or *certus*, to distinguish; It. *certo*; Sp. *cierto*; Fr. *certain*.] 1. Sure; indubitable; unquestionable; not doubtful.

Those things are *certain* to men, which cannot be denied. *Tillotson.*

2. Undoubting; assured;—with of. "This the mind is equally *certain* of." *Locke.*

3. Unfailing; infallible; as, "The medicine is a *certain* remedy for the disease."

4. Always existing; constant; not casual.

Virtue that directs our way
Through *certain* dangers to uncertain praise. *Dryden.*

5. Settled; stated; fixed.

Who calls the council states a *certain* day. *Pope.*

6. One, or some;—in an indefinite sense.

And there came a *certain* poor widow, and she threw in two mites. *Mark xiii. 42.*

And I, Daniel, was sick *certain* days. *Dan. viii. 27.*

In the last sense, it is sometimes used substantively.

There arose *certain*, and bare false witness against him. *Mat. xiv. 57.*

As *certain* also of your own poets have said. *Act. xiv. 28.*

Syn.—*Certain* is opposed to *dubious*; *sure* to *wavering*. That is *certain* which results from inferences of reason, that is *sure* which results from the laws of nature. *Certain* and *sure* relate to a person's convictions; *secure*, to his interests or condition; *certain* from actual knowledge; *sure* from reliance on others; *secure* when free from danger. A *certain* or *indubitable* fact, a *sure* or *safe* guide; an *unquestionable* statement; an *infallible* remedy, a *true* story; a *real* case; an *unfailing* circumstance, a *constant* attendant; a *regular* course.—See **SURE**.

† **CÉR-É-TĀIN** (sér'tin), *n.* A quantity; a part. "A *certain* of gold." *Chaucer.*

CÉR-É-TĀIN-LÝ (sér'tin-lé), *ad.* 1. Without question; without doubt; indubitably; surely.

2. Without fail; as, "I will *certainly* do it."

CÉR-É-TĀIN-NĒSS (sér'tin-nēs), *n.* The state or the quality of being certain; certainty. *Johnson.*

CÉR-É-TĀIN-TÝ (sér'tin-té), *n.* 1. State of being certain; exemption from doubt; as, "Mathematical problems may be determined with *certainity*."

2. Exemption from failure; as, "The *certainity* of an event."

3. Real state; fact; truth.

That thou mightest know the *certainity* of those things which thou hast been instructed. *Luke i. 4.*

† **CÉR-É-TĒS**, *ad.* Certainly; in truth. *Shak.*

CÉR-É-TH-Ā, *n.* [Gr. *κέρθος*.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds; the creoper. *Yarrell.*

CÉR-É-TH-Ī-DE, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A family of tenuirostral birds of the order *Passeres*, including the sub-families *Furnariina*, *Synallaxina*, *Dendrocolaptina*, *Certhina*, *Sittina*, *Orthonychina*, and *Menurina*; creepers. *Gray.*

CÉR-É-TH-Ī-NĒ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of tenuirostral birds, of the order *Passeres* and family *Certhiidae*; creepers. *Gray.*

CÉR-É-TĪP'-GĀTE, *n.* [It. *certificato*; Fr. *certificat*.—See **CERTIFY**.]

1. (*Law.*) A voucher or testimony of certain facts stated in writing and legally authenticated; as, "A *certificate* of stock in a bank."

2. Any attestation made in writing on the responsibility of a person's signature; a testimonial.

I can bring *certificates* that I behave myself soberly before company. *Addison.*

CÉR-É-TĪP'-GĀTE, *v. a.* To give a certificate to, as to one who has passed an examination. *Todd.*

CÉR-É-TĪ-FĪ-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of certifying.

CÉR-É-TĪ-FĪED (sér'té-fid), *p. a.* Attested; authenticated; as, "A document duly *certified*."

CÉR-É-TĪ-FĪ-ER, *n.* One who certifies; an assurer.

CÉR-É-TĪ-FĪ, *v. a.* [Low L. *certifico*; L. *certus*, certain, and *facio*, to make; It. *certificare*; Sp. *certificar*; Fl. *certifier*.] [i. **CERTIFIED**; pp. **CERTIFYING**, **CERTIFIED**.]

1. To give certain information to; to assure.

2. To give certainty to; to attest; as, "To *certify* a statement."

CÉR-É-TĪ-FĪ-ING, *p. a.* 1. Giving certain information to; making certain.

2. Giving certainty to; attesting.

CÉR-É-TĪ-Q-RĀ'Ā (sér-shé-q-rā'ā), *n.* [L., to be informed.] (*Law.*) A writ issuing out of a superior court to the officers of an inferior one, commanding them to certify or return the records of a cause depending before them, to the end that the party may have more sure and speedy justice. *Gouell.*

CÉR-É-TĪ-TŪDE, *n.* [Low L. *certitudo*; L. *certus*, certain; Fr. *certitude*.—See **CERTAIN**.] Freedom from doubt; certainty. *Dryden.*

† **CÉR-É-ŪLE**, *a.* [L. *caeruleus*.] Cerulean. *Dyer.*

CÉR-É-ŪLĒ-AN, *a.* Of the color of the sky; blue.

† **CÉR-É-ŪLĒ-ŌUS**, *a.* [L. *caeruleus*; It. & Sp. *ceruleo*.] Blue; cerulean. *Boyle.*

CÉR-É-ŪLĪF'IC, *a.* [L. *caeruleus*, blue, and *facio*, to make.] Producing a blue color. *Grew.*

CÉR-É-ŪMĒN, *n.* [L. *cera*, wax; Fr. *cerumen*.] The wax in the ear. *Dunglison.*

CÉR-É-ŪMI-NOŪS, *a.* Relating to, or containing, cerumen; waxy. *Dunglison.*

CÉR-É-ŪSE (sér'ūs, W. P. J. F. Ja.; sér'ūs, Sm.; sér'ūs, S. W. P.), *n.* [L. & It. *cerussa*; Sp. *cerusa*; Fl. *ceruse*.] White lead or carbonate of lead, used as the basis of white oil-paint. *Ure.*

CÉR-É-ŪSED (sér'ūst), *a.* Washed with white lead. "Your new *cerused* face." *Beau. & Fl.*

CÉR-É-ŪLAS (sér've-lā), *n.* [Fr.] A kind of sausage;—called in England *saveloys*. *Merle.*

CÉR-É-ŪLĀT, *n.* (*Mus.*) A short wind instrument, resembling a bassoon in tone. *Warren.*

CÉR-É-Ū-CAL (sér've-kal, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. H. b.; sér-vī'kal, *Entick*), *a.* [L. *cerical*; *ceric*, the neck.] Belonging to the neck. *Dunglison.*

CÉR-É-ŪVINE, *a.* [L. *cerinus*; *ceruus*, a stag; It. & Sp. *cervino*.] Belonging to a stag or deer. *Ash.*

CÉR-É-ŪIX, *n.* [L.] The neck. *Dunglison.*

CÉR-É-ŪUS, *n.* [L., a deer.] (*Zool.*) A genus of animals; the stag; the deer. *Brande.*

CÉR-É-ŪRE-AN, *a.* [From *Cæsar*; Fr. *césarien*.] (*Surg.*) Noting the operation of cutting a child out of the womb;—written also *cesarean*.

"This operation is said by Pliny to have been practised upon the mother, at the birth of Julius Cæsar, who from this circumstance derived his surname. *Primusque Cæsar a cæso matris utero dictus*." *Palmer.*

CÉR-É-ŪS (sér'zhé-ūs, 93), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of a bluish-gray color. *Smart.*

CÉR-É-Ū-TĪF'IOUS (-tish'us), *a.* [L. *cespes*, *cespit*, turf.] Made of turfs. "Cespiteous ramparts." *Gough.*

CÉR-É-Ū-TŌSE, } *a.* Turfy; consisting of turf.
CÉR-É-Ū-TŌUS, } *Smart.*

† **CĒSS**, *n.* 1. A rate or tax;—a corruption of *assess* or of *cess*.

The like *cess* is charged upon the country for victualling the soldiers. *Spenser.*

2. [Fr. *sans cesse*, immoderately, excessively. *Cotgrave*.] Bound; measure.

The poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *cess*. *Shak.*

† **CĒSS**, *v. a.* To rate; to assess. "We may *cess* the said rent." *Spenser.*

† **CĒSS**, *v. n.* [L. *cesso*, to cease from.] To omit a legal duty. *Johnson.*

CĒS-SĀ'TION (sēs-sā'shun), *n.* [L. *cessatio*; Fr. *cessation*.]

1. The act of ceasing or stopping; a stop; a rest; intermission.

The rising of a Parliament is a kind of *cessation* from politics. *Michon.*

2. A pause of hostility; an armistice; a truce. I was entrusted to get some respite by a *cession*. *K. Charles.*

Syn.—*Cessation* of hostilities; *stop* on a journey; *rest* from labor; *intermission* of a public performance. The rain *ceases*; a man or a car *stops* running; a laborer *rests* from toil; a fever *intermits*.

CES-SĀ'VIT, *n.* [L., *he has ceased.*] (*Eng. Law.*)

An obsolete writ, lying against a man who held lands by rent or other services, and neglected or ceased for two years together to perform such services. *Cowell.*

CES'SER, *n.* [L. *cesso*, to cease.] (*Law.*) A discontinuance; a neglect. *Blackstone.*

CES-SI-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *cedo*, *cessus*, to yield.] The quality of giving way or yielding. *Digby.*

CES'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Yielding; easy to give way. "If the parts of a stricken body be so easily *cessible*." [R.] *Digby.*

CES'SI-Ō BO-NŌ'RUM, [L., *a cession of goods.*] (*Law.*) The surrender of an insolvent's estate and effects to his creditors. *Burrill.*

CES'SION (sēs'h-un, 92), *n.* [L. *cessio*; Fr. *cession*.] 1. The act of giving way or yielding.

If there be a mere yielding or *cession* [in a body struck], it produceth no sound. *Bacon.*

2. The act of ceding to another; surrender. Would secure the best peace they can with France by a *cession* of Flanders. *Temple.*

3. (*Ecc. Law.*) The manner of vacating a benefice by tacit resignation, or without formality. This takes place when a clergyman, on being made a bishop, or upon taking another benefice for which he is not qualified by dispensation, thereby yields up his former living. *Eden.*

CES'SION-ARY (sēs'h-un-a-re), *a.* 1. Giving up; yielding.

2. (*Law.*) Noting a bankrupt who has delivered up all his effects. *Martin.*

† **CES'SMENT**, *n.* An assessment or tax. *Johnson.*

CES'SOR, *n.* [L. *cesso*, to cease.]

1. (*Law.*) One who ceases or neglects so long to perform a duty as to incur the danger of law. *Cowell.*

2. † A taxpayer. — See **CES**. *Spenser.*

CES'SPŌOL, *n.* A reservoir or pit in a drain, to receive sediment, and to prevent the passage of noxious effluvia: — written also *sesspool*. *Smart.*

CEST, *n.* [Gr. *κεστός*; L. *cestus*.] The girdle of a lady. — See **CESRUS**. *Collins.*

CES-TŌI'DE-AN, *n.* [Gr. *κεστός*, a girdle, and *ἄνδρ*, form.] (*Ent.*) The tape-worm. *Smart.*

CES-TRA'CION (66), *n.* [Gr. *κετρίδις*, or *κετρίδις*, a sea-fish.] (*Ich.*) A genus of sharks. *Brande.*

CES TRI-AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Cheshire in England. *Earnshaw.*

CES'TUS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *κεστός*.] (*Antiq.*)

1. A girdle or belt; — especially the girdle of Venus. *Addison.*

2. A kind of glove or gauntlet which boxers fastened on their hands by means of thongs, to render their blows more powerful. *Fairholt.*



CESTUY QUE TRUST. ["A barbarous Norman Law French phrase." *Story.*] (*Law.*) The real owner of lands or tenements held in trust, as distinguished from the trustee: — written also *cestui*. *Burrill.*

CESTUY QUE USE. [Norman Fr.] (*Law.*) He to whose use another is enfeoffed of lands or tenements. *Burrill.*

CESTUY QUE VIE. [Norman Fr.] (*Law.*) He during whose life lands or tenements are granted. *Burrill.*

CES-SŪ'RA, *n.* Cæsura. — See **CÆSURA**. *Smart.*

† **CĒ'SŪ'RE** (sē'zhūr, 93), *n.* Cæsura. *B. Jonson.*

CĒ-TĀ'CE-Ā (sē-tā'she-ā, 66), *n. pl.* [Gr. *κητος*; L. *cete*, *cetus*, a large sea-animal.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of vertebrate mammiferous animals inhabiting the sea, as whales, dolphins, and narwhals. — See **CETACEAN**. *Lyell.*

CĒ-TĀ'CE-AN (sē-tā'shan, 66), *a.* Belonging to the cetacea or whales. *P. Cyc.*

CĒ-TĀ'CE-AN, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A cetaceous animal; one of the order of cetacea, or mammals living in the sea, and shaped like fishes, but breathing air, and having warm blood; the whale. *Brande.*

CĒ-TĀ'CEOI'S (sē-tā'shus, 66), *a.* [Fr. *ctacé*.] Relating to the cetacea, or whale kind. *Brown.*

CĒT'E-RĀEN (sēt'e-rak), *n.* [Ar. & Pers. *chetherak*; Fr. *ceterac*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of ferns. *Loudon.*

CĒ'TINE, *n.* [Gr. *κητος*; L. *cetus*, the whale or other sea-monster; Fr. *cetine*.] (*Chem.*) The crystallizable part of spermaceti. *Brande.*

CĒ-TŌ-LŪ'G-I-CĀL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to cetology. *Knowles.*

CĒ-TŌL'Q-GĪST, *n.* One versed in cetology. *Craig.*

CĒ-TŌL'Q-QY, *n.* [Gr. *κητος*, the whale, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] The natural history of the cetacea or animals of the whale kind. *Crabb.*

CĒ-TQ-SĀUR-AN, *n.* [Gr. *κητος*, a whale, and *σαῦρος*, a lizard. (*Zoöl.*) One of a family of animals including the extinct genera *Ichthyosaurus* and *Plesiosaurus*; — a name proposed by Müller. *Craig.*

CĒ'TŪS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *κητος*, a whale.] (*Astron.*) A large constellation of the southern hemisphere, remarkable for containing a star which is bright and faint by turns. *Hutton.*

CĒY-A-DĪL'LA, or **CĒB-A-DĪL'LA**, *n.* [Sp. *cebada*.] (*Bot.*) A name applied to seeds of commerce, mostly obtained from *Asagrea officinalis*, an alpine Mexican plant; — formerly used in medicine, but now chiefly consumed in the manufacture of veratria. *Lindley.*

CĒY'LAN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of spinel, chiefly composed of alumina, magnesia, and oxide of iron, and occurring as rolled pebbles or small crystals, of a dark blue or a black color; — so called because first found in the channels of the rivers of Ceylon. *Dana.*

CĒY-LŌN-ĒSE', *n. sing. & pl.* (*Geog.*) A native or natives of Ceylon. *P. Cyc.*

|| **CHĀB'A-SIE**, or **CHĀB'A-SIE** [kāb'a-se, *Cl.*; shāb'a-se, *Sm.*; chāb'a-se, *K.*], *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *χαβάς*, a kind of stone.] (*Min.*) A white or flesh-red mineral, chiefly composed of silica, alumina, lime, and water; a variety of zeolite. *Dana.*

|| **CHĀB'A-SITE**, *n.* (*Min.*) Chabasie. *Clearland.*

CHABLEAU (shāb-lō'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Naut.*) A rope to draw craft up a river; a tow-line. *Crabb.*

CHABLIS (shāb-lē'), *n.* [Fr.] A white French wine, manufactured in the environs of a town of this name in Burgundy. *W. Ency.*

CHACK, *v. n.* To beat upon the hand, as a horse that does not hold his head steady, but tosses up his nose. *Farm. Ency.*

CHA-CŌNE', *n.* [It. *ciacconia*; Sp. *chacóna*; Fr. *chaconne*.] (*Mus.*) A kind of dance of Arabian origin, in three-four measure, resembling a saraband. *Dwight.*

CHĀD (shād), *n.* A fish. — See **SHAD**. *Carew.*

CHĀE'TQ-DŌN, *n.* (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes of the family *Squamipennes*, abounding in hot climates, and adorned with beautiful colors. *P. Cyc.*

CHĀFE, *v. a.* [L. *calefacio*, to make warm; *caleo*, to be warm, and *facio*, to make; Fr. *chauffer*, to warm.] [i. CHAFED; pp. CHAFING, CHAFED.]

1. To excite to warmth or sensibility by friction, as the skin; to rub.

They fell to rub and *chafe* him, till they brought him to recover breath and warmth. *Sidney.*

2. To make angry; to irritate; to vex; to gall; to fret.

Her intercession *chafed* him so, That to close prison he commanded her. *Shak.*

3. To wear by rubbing; as, "To *chafe* a rope."

CHĀFE, *v. a.* 1. To rage; to be angry. How did they fume, and stamp, and roar, and *chafe*. *Pope.*

2. To be rubbed or fretted.

The troubled Tiber *chafing* with his shores. *Shak.*

The murmuring surge That on the unnumbered idle pebbles *chafes*. *Shak.*

CHĀFE, *n.* A heat; a rage; fret; passion.

Sir Thomas More so crossed a purpose of Cardinal Wolsey's, that the cardinal, in a *chafe*, sent for him to Whitehall. *Camden.*

CHĀF'ĒN, *n.* A vessel; a dish; a bowl. *Baker.*

CHĀF'ĒR, *n.* 1. One who chafes.

2. [A. S. *ceafor*.] A yellow beetle. *Warton.*

CHĀF'Ē-RY, *n.* (*Iron Manufacture.*) A sort of forge in which iron is exposed to a welding heat. *Crabb.*

CHĀFE'-WĀX, *n.* An officer of the English lord-chancellor, who prepares the wax for sealing writs. *Harris.*

CHĀFF, *n.* [A. S. *ceaf*; Dut. *kaf*; Ger. *kaff*.]

1. The husks of grain, bread, corn, or grasses. Let them be as *chaff* before the wind. *Ps. xxxv. 5.*

2. Worthless matter; refuse. "The dirt and *chaff* of nature." *Beau. & Fl.*

3. Cut hay and straw for feeding cattle. *Farm. Ency.*

CHĀFE'-CŪT-TĒR, *n.* A machine for cutting hay, straw, &c., so as to form chaff. *Crabb.*

CHĀFE'-ĒN-ĠINE, *n.* A machine for preparing chaff from hay and straw. *Farm. Ency.*

CHĀF'FER, *v. n.* [Goth. *kaupon*; A. S. *ceapian*; Dut. *koop*; Ger. *kaufen*.] [i. CHAFFERED; pp. CHAFFERING, CHAFFERED.] To treat about a bargain; to bargain; to haggle. To *chaffer* for preferences with his gold. *Dryden.*

CHĀF'FER, *v. a.* 1. To buy. "He *chaffer*ed chairs." *Spenser.*

2. To exchange. "Chaffer words." *Spenser.*

† **CHĀF'FER**, *n.* Wares; merchandise. *Skelton.*

CHĀF'FER-ĒR, *n.* One who chaffers.

CHĀF'FER-ING, *p. a.* Treating about a bargain; bargaining; haggling.

CHĀF'FER-ING, *n.* The act of trading or bargaining. *Ep. Hall.*

† **CHĀF'FERN**, *n.* [Fr. *chauffer*, to heat.] A vessel for heating water. *Johnson.*

† **CHĀF'FER-Y**, *n.* Bargaining; traffic. *Spenser.*

CHĀF'FINCH, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird said to like chaff, and admired for its song; the *Fringilla caelebs* of Linnæus. *Philips.*

CHĀF'LESS, *a.* Without chaff. *Shak.*

CHĀF'-WĒED, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small weed; bastard-pimpernel; *Centunculus minimus*; — a name sometimes applied also to a plant of the genus *Gnaphalium*; a species of everlasting; cudweed. *Ogilvie.*

CHĀFFY, *a.* 1. Full of chaff or like chaff. "Straws light and *chaffy*." *Brown.*

2. Worthless. "A *chaffy* lord." *Beau. & Fl.* "A *chaffy* opinion." *Glanville.*

3. (*Bot.*) Bearing processes resembling chaff. *Loudon.*

CHĀF'ING, *n.* Act of rubbing; irritation. *South.*

CHĀF'ING-DISH, *n.* A grate or utensil for warming meat by means of charcoal or a spirit-lamp. *Bacon.*

CHĀF'ING-ĒĒAR, *n.* (*Naut.*) The stuff put upon rigging and spars to prevent their chafing. *Dana.*

CHĀ-GRĒEN', *n.* [Fr. *chagrin*, from Turk. *sagri*.] A dried animal skin, made rough by pressing seeds into it when wet; — written more properly *shagreen*. — See **SHAGREEN**. *Crabb.*

|| **CHĀ-GRĪN'** [shā-grēn', *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. C.*; shā-grīn', *W. B.*], *n.* [Fr. *chagrin*.] Mortification; ill-humor; vexation. I grieve with the old for so many inconveniences and *chagrins*. *Pope.*

Syn. — See **MORTIFICATION**.

|| **CHĀ-GRĪN'** (shā-grēn'), *v. a.* [Fr. *chagriner*.] [i. CHAGRINED; pp. CHAGRINING, CHAGRINED.] To mortify; to vex; to put out of temper.

O! trifling head and fickle heart, Chagrined at what's over thou art. *Warton.*

† **CHĀ-GRĪN'**, *a.* Fretful; morose. *Congreve.*

CHĀIN, *n.* [L. & It. *catena*; Sp. *cadena*; Fr. *chaîne*.]

1. A series of connected links or rings; as, "An iron chain"; "A gold chain."

2. That which restrains or binds; a manacle; a fetter; a bond.

Because that for the hope of Israel I am bound with this chain. Acts xxviii. 20.

3. A connected series; an orderly succession; as, "A chain of reasoning"; "A chain of mountains."

4. (Surveying.) A lineal measure, 4 rods, or 66 feet, long, and divided into 100 links of 7.92 inches each;—sometimes called *Gunter's chain*;—also a lineal measure of 100 feet. Hutton.

5. (Naut.) *pl.* Strong links or doubled bars of iron bolted to a ship's side at one end, and fitted to the dead-eyes in the channels at the other, to receive the shrouds.—also used familiarly for the channels. Dana.

CHĀIN, *v. a.* [*i.* CHAINED; *pp.* CHAINING, CHAINED.]

1. To fasten with a chain; to confine.

The mariners he chained in his own galleys. Knolles.

2. To enslave.

The monarch was adored, the people chained. Prior.

3. To obstruct by a chain, as a passage.

The admiral seized the mouth of the harbor channel, durst not attempt to enter. Keith.

4. To unite firmly.

Shak.

CHĀIN'-BOAT, *n.* (Naut.) A large boat fitted with a davit, and used for getting up mooring chains, anchors, &c. Buchanan.

CHĀIN'-BOLTS, *n. pl.* (Naut.) Bolts to fasten chain-plates to a vessel's sides. Ogilvie.

CHĀIN'-BRIDGE, *n.* A suspension bridge. Sim.

CHĀIN'-CABLE, *n.* (Naut.) A cable composed of iron links. Simmonds.

CHĀIN'-GANG, *n.* A number of convicts chained together. Clarke.

CHĀIN'-LESS, *a.* Having no chain; unfettered.

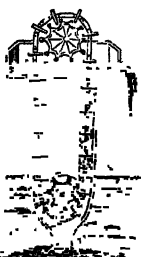
CHĀIN'-LOCK-ER, *n.* (Naut.) A receptacle for the chain-cable below deck. Ogilvie.

CHĀIN'-MAIL, *n.* Mail made of rings interlaced and riveted together. Fairholt.

CHĀIN'-MOULD-ING, *n.* (Arch.) A species of moulding cut in imitation of a chain. Ogilvie.

CHĀIN'-PLATES, *n. pl.* (Naut.) Plates of iron bolted to the sides of a ship, to which the chains and dead-eyes of the lower rigging are connected. Dana.

CHAIN'-PUMP, *n.* An hydraulic machine for raising water, formed by attaching at regular intervals on an endless chain a series of piston-plates or cushions, which nearly fill the tube in which they work. It was formerly chiefly used in ships of war, but it is now a very common substitute for the ordinary lifting pump. Francis.



CHĀIN'-RÔLE, *n.* (Arith.) A rule by which, when several equivalents are given, the last of each being of the same kind as the first of the next, a relation of equivalence is established between the numbers of the first and last kind mentioned; a rule of solving problems by the composition of ratios. P. Cyc.

CHĀIN'-SHOT, *n.* (Mil.) Bullets or half bullets fastened together by a chain, used chiefly to destroy the spars and rigging of ships. Campbell.

CHĀIN'-STITCH, *n.* A kind of stitch resembling a chain. Ash.

CHAIN'-TIM-BER, *n.* (Arch.) A large timber placed in the middle of the height of a story constructed of brick, to impart strength. Weale.

CHAIN'-WALE, *n. pl.* (Naut.) Pieces of plank projecting edgewise from a vessel's sides, to spread the shrouds.—See CHANNELS. Maunier.

CHĀIN'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel moved by means of an endless chain, furnished with piston-plates, upon which a current of water falls. It is an inversion of the chain-pump. Ogilvie.

CHĀIN'-WORK (chān'wûrk), *n.* Work formed of thread, cords, &c., with open spaces, like the links of a chain. "Wreaths of chain-work." 1 Kings vi. 18.

CHĀIR (châr), *n.* [Gr. *καθῆμα*; L. *cathedra*; Old Fr. *kai.re*; Fr. *chaire*.—Gael. *cathair*; W. *cadair*, a chair.—A. S. *cyran*, to turn. "It is a movable seat turned about and returned at pleasure; and from that circumstance has its denomination." Tooke.—"To show by what steps *chair* comes from *cathedra*," says Tooke, "would be a curious process upon paper." "It is a curious process, but we shall attempt it. The *c* became *ch*, as in *chaste* from *castus*, *chanter* from *cantare*; the *th* or *t* is dropped, as in *pierre* from *petra*, *père* from *pater*, *frère* from *frater*; and the *d* is sunk, as in *square* from *quadrā*, and *WEAR* (the river) from *VEDRA*. The last word alone is sufficient to show how *chair* came from *cathedra*; for there can be no doubt about the derivation of *WEAR* from *VEDRA*." Sullivan.]

1. A movable seat for a single person, with a frame to support the back. Watts.

2. A seat of justice or of authority.

The committee of the Commons appointed Mr. Pym to take the chair. Clarendon.

3. A vehicle borne by men; a sedan.

Think what an equipage thou hast in air. And view with scorn two pages and a chair. Pope.

4. A sort of open chaise.

Even kings might quit their state to share Contentment and a one-horse chair. T. Warton.

5. (Legislation.) The presiding officer in a legislative or other organized assembly; as, "To appeal to the chair."

6. (Railroads.) A socket of cast iron, used for receiving and securing the rails.—A *joint chair* is one which secures the connection of two rails. Tanner.

CHĀIR, *v. a.* [*i.* CHAIRED; *pp.* CHAIRING, CHAIRED.] To place in a chair;—to carry in a chair. Richardson.

CHAIRED (chârd), *a.* Provided with, or seated in, a chair. Pope.

CHĀIR'MAN, *n.* 1. A presiding officer of a committee or of an assembly. Watts.

2. One who carries a sedan chair. Dryden.

CHĀIR'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The office of a chairman or presiding officer of a meeting. Ogilvie.

CHĀISE (shâz), *n.*; *pl.* CHĀISES. [Fr. *chaise*.—"Fr. *chaise* for *chaire*, says Duchat, by the change of *s* into *r*." Richardson.] A light two-wheeled pleasure-carriage, carried by one horse, and furnished with a hood or top that may be let down.

CHĀ-LĀS'TICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *χαλαστικός*; *χαλῶν*, to loosen.] (Med.) Relaxing or softening medicines. Crabb.

CHĀ-LĀZE, } *n.* [Gr. *χάλαζα*, a tubercle.]

CHĀ-LĀ'ZĀ, } (Bot.) The vascular expansion of the raphe at the base of the ovules;—also the corresponding part of the ripened seed, indicated by a brown spot on the testa at the apex. Landley.

CHĀL-CE-DŌN'IC, *a.* Relating to, or containing, chalcedony. Brande.

CHĀL-CE-DŌ-NY, or CHĀL'CE-DŌ-NY [kāl'se-dō-nē, W. Ja. K. R. Cl.; kâl-sēd'ō-nē, Sm. C. IVb. Brande], *n.* (Min.) A silicious stone consisting of several varieties, and of various colors, much used in jewelry;—said to have been originally found at Chalcedon in Asia. Brande.

CHĀL-CŌG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. *χαλκογράφος*; *χαλῶς*, copper, and *γράφω*, to write, to sketch.] An engraver in copper or in brass. Johnson.

CHĀL-CŌG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One skilled in chalcography. Ash.

CHĀL-CŌG'RA-PHY (kâl-kōg'rā-fē), *n.* [Gr. *χαλκογραφία*.] The art of engraving on copper or on brass. Johnson.

CHĀL-DĀ'IC, *n.* The Chaldaic language.

CHĀL-DĀ'IC, } *a.* (Geog.) Relating to Chal-

CHĀL-DĒ'AN, } dea, or to the Chaldees.

CHĀL'DĀ-ĪSM, *n.* A form of speech peculiar to the Chaldees; a Chaldaic idiom. Palfrey.

CHĀL-DĒ'AN, *n.* A native of Chaldea. Calmet.

CHĀL-DĒ'E, *a.* Chaldaic. Bp. Walton.

Chaldee Paraphrase, another name for the Targum.

CHĀL-DĒ'E, *n.* The Chaldaic language. Ash.

CHĀL'DER, *n.* 1. A dry measure for grain, consisting of 16 bolls. [Scotland.] Ogilvie.

2. (Naut.) That part of the rudder-hand which is bolted to the stern-post, and into which the pintle goes down. Ogilvie.

† CHĀL-DĒ'SE, *v. a.* To trick; to injure. Butler.

CHĀL'DRON, or CHĀL'DRON [chāw'ldrūn, E. Ja. K. Sm.; chāl'drun, P. J.; chāl'drūn, W. I.; chāl'drun, S.], *n.* [L. *caldarium*; *calix*; Sp. *calderon*; Fr. *chaudron*, a kettle.] A dry measure of 36 bushels, as of coals. Brande.

CHĀL'ICE (chāl'is) [chāl'is, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; kâl'is, P.], *n.* [Gr. *κύπελλον*, a cup; L. *calix*; It. *calice*; Sp. *caliz*; Fr. *calice*.] A cup or bowl; especially the cup in which the wine of the eucharist is administered. Shak.

CHĀL'ICED (chāl'ist), *a.* Having a cup, as a flower. "Chaliced flowers." Shak.

CHĀ-LĪC'O-MYS, *n.* [Gr. *χάλις*, *χάλικος*, a small stone, and *μῦς*, a mouse.] (Zool.) A genus of rodent mammals allied to the beaver. P. Cyc.

CHĀLK (chāwk), *n.* [L. *calx*.—A. S. *cealc*; Dut., Ger., & Sw. *kalk*.—W. *calc*.—Fr. *chaux*, lime.] A white fossil, or earthy limestone, being a carbonate of lime;—much used in the arts.

Chalk for cheese, "a very old expression, and not yet disused," says Dr. Johnson, denoting "an inferior thing for what is good." Gower.

CHĀLK (chāwk), *v. a.* [*i.* CHALKED; *pp.* CHALKING, CHALKED.]

1. To rub with chalk. "New-chalked bills and rusty arms." Butler.

2. To manure with chalk. Mortimer.

To chalk out, to mark or trace out as with chalk; to design or plan.

With these helps I might have chalked out a way for others. Dryden.

CHĀLK'-CŪT-TĒR, *n.* One who digs chalk. Crabb.

CHĀLK'I-NĒSS (chāwk'ē-nēs), *n.* The quality of being chalky. Goldsmith.

CHĀLK'-PĪT (chāwk'pīt), *n.* A pit in which chalk is dug. Johnson.

CHĀLK'-STŌNE (chāwk'stōn), *n.* [A. S. *cealc-stan*.]

1. A small piece of chalk. Isa. xxvii. 9.

2. (Med.) A concretion in the joints of the feet and hands of persons affected with the gout, formerly supposed to be of a calcareous nature, but now known to be chiefly uric acid in combination with soda. Brande.

CHĀLK'Y (chāwk'ē), *a.* 1. Consisting of chalk; white. "Chalky cliffs." Shak.

2. Containing chalk. "Chalky water." Bacon.

3. Pertaining to chalk; as, "A chalky appearance"; "A chalky taste."

CHĀL'LENGE (chāl'lenj), *v. a.* [Old Fr. *challenge*, to claim.] [*i.* CHALLENGED; *pp.* CHALLENGING, CHALLENGED.]

1. To call to answer for an offence by combat; as, "To challenge one to fight a duel."

2. To invite to a trial; to defy; to dare.

Thus formed for speed, he challenge the wind, And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. Dryden.

3. To accuse; to censure. "Whom I... challenge for unkindness." Shak.

4. To claim as due; to demand.

A finished lion, issuing from the wood, Boars loudly fierce, and challenge the prod. Dryden.

5. (Law.) To except or object to; as, "To challenge a juror." Burrill.

Syn.—See BRAVE.

CHĀL'LENGE, *n.* 1. A summons to combat, especially to a single combat or duel.

2. An invitation to a trial; defiance; as, "A challenge to engage in debate."

3. A call to answer or to give account; as, "The challenge of a sentry."

4. A demand for something as due.

There must be no challenge of superiority. Collier.

5. (Law.) An exception to a jury or to a jurymen returned to serve on a trial. Burrill.

CHÄL'LENGE-Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be challenged. *Sadler.*

CHÄL'LENG-ER, *n.* 1. One who challenges or defies another to a contest of any kind. *Dryden.*
2. A claimant. *Hooker.*

CHÄL'LIS (shäl'le), *n.* An elegant twilled fine woollen fabric, ornamented with colored flowers; — used for ladies' dresses. *W. Ency.*

†CHÄ-LÛB'E-ÄN, *a.* Relating to the Chalybes; chalybeate. "*Chalybean tempered steel.*" *Milton.*

CHÄ-LÛB'E-ÄTE, *a.* [Gr. *χάλυξ*, steel; *L. Chalybs*. "The Chalybes were a Scythian people who dug iron." *Brande.*] Impregnated with iron. "*Chalybeate waters.*" *Arbutnot.*

CHÄ-LÛB'E-ÄTE, *n.* A medicine, substance, or fluid containing iron. *Brande.*

CHÄM (käm), *n.* [Pers.] The sovereign of Tartary. — See KHAN. *Shak.*

CHÄ'MÄ, *n.* [L., from Gr. *χῆν*, the cockle; *χάτω*, to yawn.] (*Conch.*) A genus of gigantic, fixed bivalve mollusks. *Woodward.*

CHÄ-MÄ'CEAN (66), *n.* [See CHAMA.] (*Conch.*) One of a family of accephalous lamellibranchiate mollusks, including *Chama*. *Brande.*

CHÄ-MÄDE' (shä-mäd'), *n.* [Fr.] The beat of the drum, as a signal for a parley or for surrender. "They beat the *chamade*." *Addison.*

CHÄM Ä-RÖPS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *χαμαίωψ*, germander.] (*Bot.*) A genus of ornamental palm-trees. *Loudon.*

CHÄM'BËR [chäm'ber, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.*; chäm'ber, *S. E.*; chäm'ber or chäm'ber, *P.*], *n.* [Gr. *καμάρα*, any thing with a vaulted roof; *L. camera*, a vault; *It. camera*; *Sp. camara*; *Fr. chambre*. — *Dut. kamer*; *Ger. kammer*.]

1. An apartment in an upper story of a house; — especially a bedroom.

All rest betide the chamber where thou liest. *Shak.*
The chamber where the good man meets his fate
Is privileged beyond the common walk
Of virtuous life, quite in the verge of heaven. *Young.*

2. Any retired room.

The north chambers and the south chambers, they be holy chambers, where the priests shall lay the meat offering and the sin offering. *Exod. xlii. 13.*

3. A cavity; a hollow place. "The posterior chamber of the eye." *Sharp.*

4. A small piece of ordnance which stands erect on its breech, used only on occasions of rejoicing. "Names given them, as cannons, chambers, muskets, &c." *Camden.*

5. A hall in which an assembly meets; — especially a hall of justice or of legislation. "In the imperial chamber this vulgar answer is not admitted." *Ayliffe.*

6. A legislative body; as, "The chamber of deputies."

Chamber of commerce, a society of merchants and traders.

"I have, in this word, departed from Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Kenrick, because I think the best usage has entirely departed from them. About thirty years ago [i. e. about 1770], the first syllable of *chamber* was universally pronounced so as to rhyme with *palm*, *psalm*, &c.; but since that time it has been gradually narrowing to the slender sound of *a* in *came*, *fame*, &c., and seems now to be fully established in this sound. This, however, is to be regretted, as it militates with the laws of syllabification. There are few words in the language which we cannot so divide into parts as to show by this division the quantity of the vowels: this word forms an exception; for *mb* being uncombining consonants, we cannot end the first syllable with *a*; and if we join *m* to it, the *a* becomes short, and requires another sound. But if two such words as *Cam* and *bridge* could not resist the blind force of custom, which has for so many years reduced them to *Camebridge*, why should we wonder that *chamber* and *cambridge* . . . should yield to the same unrelenting tyrant?" *Walker.*

Syn. — See PARLOR.

CHÄM'BËR, *v. n.* [*i.* CHAMBERED; *pp.* CHAMBERING, CHAMBERED.] To frequent chambers for intrigue. — See CHAMBERING. *Nicols*, 1607.

CHÄM'BËR, *v. a.* To shut up, as in a chamber. "The best blood chambered in his bosom." *Shak.*

CHÄM'BËR-CÖÜN'CIL, *n.* Private or secret council. *Shak.*

CHÄM'BËR-CÖÜN'SËL, } *n.* A counsel-
CHÄM'BËR-CÖÜN'SËL-LÖR, } lor who gives
his opinion or advice, but does not plead in court. *Todd.*

Syn. — See LAWYER.

CHÄM'BËRED (chäm'berd), *a.* (*Conch.*) Having chambers or cells, as the nautilus. *Buckland.*

CHÄM'BËR-ËR, *n.* 1. A chamberlain; a groom of a chamber. *Huloet.*

2. †A chamber-maid.

She [Catherine Howard] had gotten into her privy chamber to be one of her chamber-maids. *Lord Herbert.*

3. A man of intrigue. [*R.*]

I have not those soft parts of conversation
That chamberers have. *Shak.*

CHÄM'BËR-FËL'LÖW, *n.* One occupying the same chamber. *Spectator.*

CHÄM'BËR-HÄNG'ING, *n.* The hangings, or tapestry, of a chamber. *Shak.*

†CHÄM'BËR-ING, *n.* Immodest intrigue; wantonness. *Romans* xiii. 13.

CHÄM'BËR-LÄIN (chäm'ber-län), *n.* [*It. camerlingo*; *Sp. camarero*; *Fr. chambellan*.]

1. A servant who has the care of the chambers. He served at first Emilia's chamberlain. *Dryden.*

2. A receiver of revenues; a treasurer; as, "The chamberlain of Chester or of London."

Elasmus, the chamberlain of the city, saluteth you. *Rom. xvi. 23.*

3. A high officer in European courts.

Lord great chamberlain, the sixth great officer of the crown of England. His duties are to attend on the king at his coronation; to take care of the Palace of Westminster, to provide furniture for the houses of Parliament; and to attend upon peers at their creation, and upon bishops when they perform their homage. — Lord chamberlain of the household, an officer who has control of all parts of the household (except the ladies of the queen's bed-chamber) which are not under the direction of the lord steward, the groom of the stole, or the master of the horse, the king's chaplains, physicians, &c. *P. Cyc.*

CHÄM'BËR-LÄIN-SHÏP, *n.* The office of a chamberlain. *Johnson.*

CHÄM'BËR-LÛE, *n.* Urine. *Shak.*

CHÄM'BËR-MÄID, *n.* A female servant who has the care of bedrooms. *B. Jonson.*

CHÄM'BËR-PÖT, *n.* A vessel for a bedchamber.

CHÄM'BËR-PRÄC'TICE, *n.* The business of a chamber-counsellor. *Burke.*

CHÄM'BËR-WÏN'DÖW, *n.* The window of a chamber. *Shak.*

CHÄMB'LËT, CHÄME'LÖT, *n.* See CAMLET.

†CHÄMB'LËT (käm'let), *v. a.* To vary; to variegate. — See CAMLETED. *Bacon.*

CHÄM-BRÄN'LE (shäm-brän'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) The casing of a chimney, door, &c. *Francis.*

CHÄM'BREËL (käm'brël), *n.* The bend of the hind leg of a horse; gambrel. — See GAMBRËL. *Crabb.*

CHÄ-MË'LE-QN (kä-më'le-qn), *n.* [Gr. *χαμαιλέον*; *χάμα*, on the ground, and *λέων*, a lion; *L. chameleon*.] (*Zool.*) A genus of saurians, noted for changing their color. The best known species is the common chameleon (*Chameleon ulvayris*), a native of India, Asia Minor, Egypt, North Africa, and Spain. It has a large head armed with horn-like appendages, and bony crests on the sides of the neck, a large mouth, and large eyes, which possess the peculiar faculty of moving each independently of the other. *Baird.*

Chameleon mineral, (*Chem.*) a compound of manganese acid and potash, which presents a variety of tints when dissolved in water. *Brande.*

CHÄ-MË'LE-QN-IZE, *v. a.* To change to many different colors. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

CHÄM'FER, *v. a.* [Old Fr. *chanfrain*, a channel or furrow in stonework; from *chanfré*.] [*i.* CHAMFERED; *pp.* CHAMFERING, CHAMFERED.]

1. To channel; to make furrows or gutters upon; to flute, as a column. *Johnson.*

2. To cut or grind off aslope or bevel-wise, as a sharp edge. *Francis.*

CHÄM'FER, *n.* (*Carp.*) 1. A groove to receive the tenon. *Francis.*

2. A sort of bevelled acute-angled edge; an

arris formed by planing or pairing off both sides equally. *Weale.*

CHÄM'FER-ING, *n.* (*Carp.*) The act of cutting aslope or bevelling, or of grinding down on one side, as edge-tools. *Hamilton.*

CHÄM'FRÄIN, *n.* [Fr. *chanfrein*.] (*Mil.*) An ancient piece of armor for the head of a horse; — called also *chamfron*, *chamfrein*, and *charfron*. *Crabb.*

CHÄM'FRËT, *n.* Same as CHAMFER.

CHÄM'FRÖN, *n.* Same as CHAMFRAIN. — See CHAMFRAIN, and CHARFRON. *Fairholt.*

CHÄM'LËT (käm'let), *n.* See CAMLET.

CHÄMOIS (shäm'më or shä-möt') [shäm'më, *P. E. W. b.*; shä-moi', *S. W. J. F. Ja.*; shäm'wä, *Sm.*], *n.* [Fr.] A species of antelope which inhabits the Alpine regions, and from the skin of which the leather, called *shammy*, was originally made; *Rupicapra Tragus*. *Baird.*



Chamois.

CHÄMOISITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mixture of magnetite and a hydrous silicate of alumina; — found at *Chamoisin*, in the Valais. *Dana.*

CHÄM'Q-MÏLE (käm'q-mil), *n.* [Gr. *χαμαίμηλον*, earth-apple; *χάμα*, on the ground, and *μήλον*, apple; *L. chamamelon*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of several species. — See CAMOMILE. *Loudon.*

CHÄMP, *v. a.* [Old Fr. *champayer*.] (*Cotgrave*.) [*i.* CHAMPED; *pp.* CHAMPING; CHAMPED.] To bite or crush with a frequent action of the teeth.

He went haughtily on, *Milton.*

To champ up, to break to pieces by the action of the teeth. "*i.* I champed up the remaining part." *Spectator.*

CHÄMP, *v. n.* To bite frequently. "They began irefully to *champ* upon the bit." *Hooker.*

CHÄMP, *n.* (*Arch.*) A small sloping surface; — also the flat surface of a wall. *Britton.*



CHÄM-PÄGNE' (shäm-pän') [shäm-pän', *S. W. J. E. F. Ja.*; shäm-pän', *K.*], *n.* [Fr., from the province of *Champagne*, in France, where the wine is made.] A light, sparkling wine.

CHÄM-PÄIGN' (shäm-pän') [chäm-pän', *W. F.*; shäm-pän', *P. E. Sm. W. b.*; chäm-pän', *S.*; shäm-pän', *J. Ja.*], *n.* [*L. campus*, a field; *It. campagna*; *Sp. campiña*; *Fr. campagne*. — See CAMP.] A flat, open country. "The *champaign* over against Gilgal." *Deut. xi. 30.*

CHÄM-PÄIGN' (shäm-pän'), *a.* Open, or flat.

The *champaign* head
Of a steen wilderness. *Milton.*

CHÄM'PÄIN, *n.* (*Per.*) A mark of dishonor in the escutcheon of him who has killed a prisoner of war after he has asked for quarter; — called also *point-champain*. *Ogilvie.*

CHÄM'PÄK, *n.* [*Champaca*, an island between Camboge and Cochinchina, of which the plant is a native. *Craig.*] (*Bot.*) A strong-scented aromatic plant of India. *Sir Wm. Jones.*

CHÄM'PÄN, *n.* A Chinese sailing punt or flat-bottomed vessel; — written also *sampan*, and *sanpan*. *Crabb.*

CHÄM'PËR, *n.* A biter, or nibbler. *Spectator*

CHÄM'PËR-TÖR, *n.* [Low L. *champertor*; *Fr. champarteur*; *champ*, a field, and *part*, a portion.] (*Law.*) One who moves suits, and pursues them at his own cost, in order to have part of the gains. *Cowell.*

CHÄM'PËR-TÛ (shäm'per-të) [shäm'per-të, *K. R.*; chäm'per-të, *Ja.*; shäm-pr'të, *Sm.*], *n.* [Old Fr. *champert*.] (*Law.*) A maintenance of any man in his suit, upon condition of having part of the thing if recovered. *Burrill.*

CHAMPFREIN, *n.* Same as CHAMFRAIN, and CHAMFRON.

CHAM-PIGN'ON (sham-pîn'un), *n.* [Fr.] (*Bot.*) A species of mushroom used in various forms, for food; common mushroom; *Psalliota campestris*. *Loudon.*

CHAM-PI-ON, *n.* [Goth. *kamp*, a battle; A. S. *campian*, to fight.—It. *campione*; Fr. *champion*.] 1. One who undertakes the cause of another in single combat.

In many armies, the matter should be tried by duel between two champions. *Bacon.*

2. One who engages boldly in any cause; an earnest defender; a hero.

As zealous champions for truth. *Locke.*

3. One who fights all who offer against him. *Ch.*

4. (*Law.*) A judicial combatant either in his own case or another's. *Burill.*

Syn. — See COMBATANT.

† CHAM-PI-ON, *v. a.* To challenge, as to combat.

Rather than so, come, fate, into the list, And champion me to the utterance, [i. e. extremity.] *Shak.*

CHAM-PI-ON-ÈSS, *n.* A female warrior. *Dryden.*

CHAM-PI-ON-SHIP, *n.* The rank or quality of a champion. *For. Qu. Rev.*

CHAM-PÔÔ', *v. a.* See SHAMPOO.

CHANCE (12), *n.* [L. *cado*, *cadens*, to fall, to happen; Fr. *chance*; *echeoir*, to happen.—Ger. *schanze*.]

1. Absence of an assignable cause; absence of design; accident; fortuity; fortune.

Time and chance happeneth to them all. *Ecc. ix. 11.* — The theory of chance is of these outward things, which are not under the dominion of the will, but of the decrees of God. *Ihu.* — There must be *chance* in the order of design, by which we are brought to the end of our journey. *Locke.*

The opposites of apparent chance are constancy and sensible interposition. *Paley.*

A lucky chance that oft decides the fate Of mighty monarchs. *Thomson.*

2. Risk; hazard; as, "To take the chance of good or ill."

3. Unlucky accident; casualty; misfortune. Common chances common men could bear. *Shak.*

The theory or doctrine of chances, (*Math.*) is a branch of analysis which treats of the probability of future events.

Syn. — Accident is applied to things past; chance, commonly to things future. Killed or wounded by accident; met by accident or chance; chance of escape; chance or probability of success; hazard of loss; favored by fortune; chance of gain or loss. Take your chance; run your risk; try your luck. — See ACCIDENT, LUCK.

CHANCE, *a.* Happening by chance; fortuitous. "Chance companions." *Dryden.*

CHANCE, *ad.* By chance; perchance. If chance by lonely contemplation led. *Gray.*

CHANCE, *v. n.* [i. CHANGED; *pp.* CHANCING, CHANCED.] To occur accidentally or unexpectedly; to happen.

Cason, tell us what hath chanced to-day. *Shak.*

† CHANCE/A-BLE, *a.* Accidental. *Sidney.*

† CHANCE/A-BLY, *ad.* By chance. *Sidney.*

CHANCE/CÔM-ER, *n.* One who comes unexpectedly. *Addison.*

† CHANCE/FÛL, *a.* Hazardous. *Spenser.*

CHANCE/CEL, *n.* [Gr. *kyklis*, a lattice; L. *chanceli*, a railing; Ger. *kanzel*; It. *cancello*, a balustrade; Sp. *cancel*, a screen; Fr. *chancel*, or *chancelier*.] The eastern part of a church, in which the altar or communion table is placed; — generally divided from the rest by a screen or railing.

CHANCE/CEL-LOR, *n.* [L. *cancellarius*; It. *cancelliere*; Sp. *canciller*; Fr. *chancelier*.] — Some derive this word from L. *cancelli*, in the sense of lattices, or the gratings behind which notaries or scribes sat: others think the allusion is to *cancelli*, in the sense of the marks by which erasures were made in writings, or by which any thing was cancelled. (*Law.*) A high judicial officer, presiding over a court of chancery or other court.

Cancellarius, at the first, signified the registers or actuaries in court. But this name is greatly advanced, and is given to him that is the chief judge in causes of property, for the chancellor hath power to moderate and temper the written

law, and subjecteth himself only to the law of nature and conscience. *Cowell.*

The lord high chancellor of England presides in the courts of equity or chancery, and is the keeper of the great seal. — The chancellor of the exchequer presides in the court of exchequer, and takes care of the interest of the crown; and he is the highest officer of finance in the British government. — The chancellor of New York presides in the court of chancery. — A chancellor of a bishopric or a diocese is one appointed to hold the bishop's courts, and assist him in matters of ecclesiastical law. *Burill.* — A chancellor of a university is an officer who is at the head of the corporate bodies by whom he is elected, and who exercises exclusive jurisdiction in all civil actions where a member of the university or a privileged person is one of the parties, except in cases relating to freehold. *Brande.*

CHANCE/CEL-LOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of chancellor. "His chancellorship of England." *Camden.*

CHANCE/CEL-TA'BLE, *n.* The communion-table in a church. *Milton.*

CHANCE-MED'LEY, *n.* [*chance* and *medley*. — Fr. *chance*, accident, and *medley*, a quarrel. — See CHAUD-MEDLEY.] (*Law.*) The law of chance is a lawful act, or a homicide committed in the heat of malice and while acting in self-defence, as in the sudden encounter of a riot; — distinguished from *chaud-medley*. *Burill.*

CHANCE/CER-Y, *n.* [Low L. *cancellaria*; It. *cancellaria*; Sp. *chancilleria*; Fr. *chancellerie*.] (*Law.*)

1. A high court of equity; a court in which equity is either exclusively or chiefly administered; — usually termed *court of chancery* or *court of equity*. *Burill.*

2. Equity or proceedings in equity. *Burill.*

There are five superior courts of chancery in England, viz.: the high court of chancery (the highest court in the kingdom next to the parliament), presided over by the lord high chancellor, to whom an appeal lies from the others; the court of the master of the rolls, who is assistant to the lord chancellor, when present, and his deputy when absent; the court of the vice-chancellor, and two courts of the two additional vice-chancellors recently appointed.

In the United States, equity powers are exercised by distinct and independent tribunals in some of the states (as in Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi); but in most of them, the jurisdiction of law and equity is vested in the same tribunal, though exercised by a different course of procedure. *Burill.*

CHANCE/CRE (shangk'er, 82), *n.* [Fr. *chancre*; Ger. *schanker*. — See CANKER.] (*Med.*) An ulcer, usually arising from venereal virus. *Wiseman.*

CHANCE/CROUS (shangk'rūs, 82), *a.* Like a chancre; ulcerous. "A chancreous callus." *Wiseman.*

CHANCE-DE-LIÈR' (shān-de-lēr'), *n.* [L. *candela*, a candle, *candelabrum*; It. *candeliera*; Sp. *candelero*; Fr. *chandelier*.]

1. A branched frame or support for candles or lamps. *Stukeley.*

2. (*Fort.*) A kind of movable parapet upon which fascines are laid. *Buchanan.*

CHAND/LER (12), *n.* [Fr. *chandelier*, one who makes and sells candles.]

1. † One who makes or sells candles.

The sack that thou hast drunken would have bought me lights . . . at the dearest chandler's in Europe. *Shak.*

2. A dealer; as, "A tallow-chandler"; "A ship-chandler"; "A corn-chandler." — The word is not now used without a prefix, which determines its particular meaning.

† CHAND/LER-LY, *a.* Pertaining to a chandler. "Chandlerly shop-book." *Milton.*

CHAND/LER-Y, *n.* The articles sold by a chandler. "The sergeant of the chandlery was ready at the chamber door to deliver the tapers." *Strype.*

CHAN-DÔÔ', *n.* An extract of opium prepared by the Chinese for smoking. *Dunglison.*

† CHAN'DRY, *n.* A place where the candles are kept. "Torches from the chandry." *B. Jonson.*

CHAN'FRIN (shān'frin), *n.* [Fr. *chanfrein*.] The forehead or fore part of a horse's head. — See CHAMFRON. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHANGE, *v. a.* [L. *cambio*, to exchange; It. *cangiare*; Fr. *changer*.] [i. CHANGED; *pp.* CHANGING, CHANGED.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another.

He that . . . took into his own estate had need choose well what he should give, and change them often. *Bacon.*

2. To give and take reciprocally; to exchange; to barter.

Thou shalt not give him whom thou wouldst not change thy fortune with. *De. Taylor.*

3. To make different; to alter; to vary. Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots? *Jer. xiii. 23.*

4. To give money of one kind for money of another kind, or money of a smaller denomination for money of a greater denomination, the value being equal.

A shopkeeper might be able to change a guinea. *Swift.*

"This word, with others of the same form, such as *range*, *strange*, *menage*, &c., are, in the West of England, pronounced with the short sound of a in *ran*, *man*, &c. The same may be observed of the a in the first syllable of *angel*, *ancient*, &c., which in that part of the kingdom sounds like the article *an*; and thus, though disagreeable to a London ear, and contrary to the best usage, which forms the only rule, is more analogous than pronouncing them as if written *change*, *strange*, *ancient*, *angel*, &c.; for we find every other vowel in this situation short, as *revenge*, *hunge*, *sponge*, &c." *Walker* — The same pronunciation of these words is not uncommon in some parts of the United States; but it does not appear to be supported by any of the English orthoepists.

Syn. — We change one thing for another; we alter that which does not suit us, and vary the fashion according to circumstances. A man changes his clothes when he puts on others; a tailor alters clothes that do not fit, and varies the fashion of making them.

A sovereign or president changes his ministers; a government exchanges prisoners of war; the punishment of death is commuted to imprisonment for life; one man is substituted for another in office; articles of merchandise are exchanged or bartered; compliments and civilities are interchanged. — See ALTER.

CHANGE, *v. n.* 1. To undergo change; to alter.

I am the Lord, I change not. *Mal. iii. 6.*

2. To begin a new revolution; — applied to the moon.

I am weary of this moon; would he would change. *Shak.*

CHANGE, *n.* 1. An alteration in the state of any thing; variation; mutation.

Since I saw you last There is a change upon you. *Shak.*

2. A succession of one thing in place of another; vicissitude; variety.

Nothing can cure this part of ill breeding but change and variety of company. *Locke.*

3. That which produces variety, by alteration in the terms of a series, or by substitution of one thing for another of the same kind.

Four bells admit twenty-four changes in ringing. *Holder.* I will put forth a riddle unto you; if ye can . . . find it out, I will give you . . . thirty changes of garments. *Judg. xiv. 12.*

4. Money of a small denomination that may be exchanged for an equivalent value of a larger denomination; small money.

Thence the present want of change arises. *Swift.*

5. (*Com.*) A place where merchants meet for business; — contracted from *Exchange*.

Syn. — Change of circumstances or condition, of purpose or opinion; change or revolution in a government; variation of temperature or of the compass, alteration of a garment, vicissitude of human affairs, commutation of punishment, variety of colors or of amusements.

CHANGE-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being changeable; changeableness. *Ed. Ency.*

CHANGE/A-BLE, *a.* 1. Subject to change; inconstant; fickle; mutable; variable; unstable; uncertain; wavering.

There is no measure to be taken of a changeable humor. *De Est. anq.*

2. Exhibiting different colors under different lights.

Now the tailor make thy doublet of changeable taffeta. *Shak.*

Syn. — Changeable and variable are applied to persons or to things; mutable, to things; inconstant, fickle, and capricious, to persons. Changeable, variable, inconstant, fickle, unstable, unsteady, and capricious, as applied to persons, are all taken in a bad sense; versatile, commonly in a good sense. Men and things are changeable; human affairs, mutable; climate and temperature, variable. A man of versatile talents, but inconstant in his affections, fickle or capricious in his disposition and conduct, wavering in his resolutions.

CHANGE/A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being changeable. *Addison.*

CHANGE/A-BLY, *ad.* Inconstantly; variably.

CHANGED (chānjd), *p. a.* Altered; made different.

CHĀNG'E'FŪL, *a.* Full of change.

Britain, *change'ful* as a child at play. Pope.

CHĀNG'E'FŪL-LŪ, *ad.* In a changeful manner.

CHĀNG'E'FŪL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being changeful. Boswell.

CHĀNG'E'LESS, *a.* Free from change. Sidney.

CHĀNG'E'LING, *n.* [Eng. *change*, and A. S. *ling*, denoting state or condition. "The word arises," says Johnson, "from an odd, superstitious opinion, that the fairies steal away children, and put others that are ugly and stupid in their places."] 1. A child left or taken in place of another.

Such men do *changelings* call, so changed by fairies' theft. Spenser.

A lovely boy stol'n from an Indian king; She never had so sweet a *changeling*. Shak.

2. An idiot; a natural; a simpleton.

Would any one be a *changeling* because he is less determined by wise considerations than a wise man? Locke.

3. One apt to change. "Constant folks be better than those *changelings*." Draut.

CHĀNG'E'LING, *a.* That is changed. "A *changeling* child." Shak.

CHĀNG'ER, *n.* 1. One who changes.

Changer of all things, yet immutable. G. Fletcher.

2. A broker in money; a money-changer.

Jesus . . . found in the temple . . . the *changers* of money sitting. John ii. 13, 14.

CHĀNG'E'-WHĒELS, *n. pl.* (Mech.) Wheels of various but definite sizes, by which the angular velocity of an axis may be changed in any required relation. Ogilvie.

CHĀNG'ING, *p. a.* Altering; making different; becoming different.

CHĀNK, or CHĀNK'-SHELL (82), *n.* The common conch-shell. It is fished up by divers in the Gulf of Manaar, on the north-west coast of Ceylon. Buchanan.

CHĀN'NA, *n.* [Gr. *χάννη*; L. *channe*; It. *channe*.] (Ich.) A fish taken in European seas, resembling the sea-perch; the *Seranus cabrilla* of Cuvier and Valenciennes. Yarrell.

CHĀN'NEL, *n.* [L. *canalis*; canna, a reed; It. *canale*; Sp. *canal*; Fr. *chenal* and *canal*-Ger. *kanal*.] 1. The hollow bed of running water; as, "The *channel* of a river."

2. A long cavity, as the furrow on a pillar.

3. A strait or narrow sea; as, "The British *Channel*"; "St. George's *Channel*."

4. (Naut.) *pl.* Pieces of plank projecting edgewise from a vessel's sides, and serving to spread the shrouds;—called also *chain-wales*, *guard-boards*, and *channel-boards*. Dana.

CHĀN'NEL, *v. a.* [*i.* CHANNELLED; *pp.* CHANNELLING, CHANNELLED.] To cut in channels.

No more shall trenching war *channel* her fields. Shak.

CHĀN'NEL-LĒAVED (lēvd), *a.* (Bot.) Having leaves folded together so as to resemble a channel. Loudon.

CHĀN'NELLED (chān'nel'd), *p. a.* Having channels or grooves; hollowed.

CHĀN'SŌN (shān'sōn), *n.* [Fr.] A song. Shak.

CHĀNT (12), *v. a.* [L. *canto*; It. *cantare*; Sp. *cantar*; Fr. *chanter*.] [*i.* CHANTED; *pp.* CHANTING, CHANTED.] 1. To sing; to warble. "The birds *chant* melody on every bush." Shak.

2. To celebrate by song; to carol.

The poets *chant* it in the theatres. Bp. Bramhall.

3. To sing as in the church, or cathedral, service; as, "To *chant* the psalms."

CHĀNT, *v. n.* 1. To modulate the voice musically; to sing.

And winged his flight to *chant* aloft in air. Dryden.

2. To recite musically, as in the church service. "The choir doth *chant*." Warner.

CHĀNT, *n.* 1. A song; a carol; a melody.

A pleasant grove

With *chant* of tuneful birds resounding loud. Milton.

2. A species of harmonized recitative adapted to the psalms and litanies in the performance of

the church service. "The . . . *chant* used in the verses and responses." Mason.

CHĀNT'ANT, *n.* (Mus.) Music;—particularly instrumental music which is of an easy, sweet, and graceful character. Warner.

CHĀNT'ER, *n.* 1. One that chants; a singer; a songster.

You curious *chanters* of the wood. Wotton.

2. A chief singer of a chanty. Warton.

3. The pipe which sounds the tenor or treble in a bagpipe. Ogilvie.

CHĀN'TI-CLĒER, *n.* [Fr. *chanter*, to sing, and *clair*, clear.] A crowing cock; a loud crower.

Within this homestead lived, without a peer For *chanting* loud, the noble *chanter*. Dryden.

CHĀNT'ING, *n.* The act of repeating words, as in the church service, with a chanting modulation.

CHĀNT'LĀTE, *n.* (Arch.) A wooden ledge near the edge of the rafters, to support tiles that serve as eaves to a wall. Weale.

CHĀNT'OR, *n.* One who chants; chanter. Wood.

CHĀNT'RESS, *n.* A woman who chants. Milton.

CHĀN'TRY, *n.* [Fr. *chantrerie*.] An endowed chapel in which priests pray, and sing mass, for the souls of the donors. Shak.

CHĀ-ŌL'Q-GŪ, *n.* [Gr. *χᾶος*, chaos, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A discourse upon chaos. [R.] Crabbe.

CHĀ-Ō-MĀN-CŪ, *n.* [Gr. *χᾶος*, the atmosphere, and *μαντεία*, prophecy.] Divination by appearances in the air. Roget.

CHĀ-ŌS (kā'ōs), *n.* [L., from Gr. *χᾶος*.]

1. The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was arranged by the Creator. "Chaos and eternal night." Milton.

2. Any confused mixture of parts or elements.

One glaring *chaos* and wild heap of wit. Pope.

3. Confusion; disorder.

The anarchy of thought and *chaos* of the mind. Dryden

CHĀ-ŌS-LĪKE, *a.* Resembling chaos. Pope.

CHĀ-ŌT'IC, *a.* Like chaos; confused. "When the globe was in a *chaotic* state." Derham.

CHĀP (cháp or chōp) [chōp, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. C.; chap, Sm. W. b. Kenrick; chāp or chōp, K., v. a. [A. S. *geƿæpp*, opened; *ƿƿpan*, to lay open; Dut. *kappen*, to cut.] [*i.* CHAPPED; *pp.* CHAPPING, CHAPPED.] To break into small clefts or *chap*ins, by heat, dryness, or cold.

Neither summer's blaze can scorch, nor winter's blast *chap* her fair face. Lill.

CHĀP, *v. n.* To become sore by small openings or clefts; as, "The hands *chap*."

CHĀP (chāp or chōp), *n.* A cleft; an aperture. "Chaps . . . made in it are filled up." Burnet.

CHAP (chōp), *n.* [A. S. *ceaplas*, cheeks.] The upper or the under part of a beast's mouth. Greiv.

"The etymology of this word," says Walker, "will not suffer us to write it *chap*, and universal usage will not permit us to pronounce it *chap*; so that it must be classed among those words the pronunciation and orthography of which must ever be at variance." But Smart says, "In *chap*, *chaps* (the jaw or jaws), the broad sound [chōp] is a confirmed irregularity. In the verb to *chap*, to break into cliffs, and the substantive, a *chap*, derived from it, the irregularity has for some time been less prevalent; and a speaker may pronounce them regularly without seeming pedantic."

The verbs to *chap*, to break into cliffs or openings, and to *chap*, to cut, though derived from the same word, are now by many, if not by most speakers, pronounced differently, and commonly spelt differently.

CHĀP, *v. n.* [A. S. *ceapian*.] To cheapen; to bargain. Todd.

CHĀP, *n.* 1. A cheapener; a bargainer; a dealer; chapman;—an abbreviation of *chapman*.

"The word in this sense is still in use," says Todd, "among the common people. If the phrase be 'a good *chap*,' it implies a dealer to whom credit may be given; if simply 'a *chap*,' it usually designates a person of whom a contemptuous opinion is entertained."

2. A boy; an inferior person;—used familiarly and laxly, like the word *fellow*.

CHĀP-AR-RĀL', *n.* [Sp.] 1. A plantation of evergreen oaks.

2. A thicket of bramble bushes with thorny shrubs in clumps. Velasquez.

CHĀP'BOOK (-hāk), *n.* [See CHAPMAN, and CHEAP.] A book or a pamphlet carried about for sale. Ogilvie.

CHĀPE, *n.* [Fr. *chape*.]

1. A thin plate of metal at the point of a scabbard. Phillips.

2. The catch of a buckle. Shak.

CHĀPEAU (shāp'ō), *n.*; pl. Fr. *CHĀPEAUX*; Eng. CHĀPEAUS (shāp'ōz). [Fr.] 1. A hat.

2. (Her.) A cap or coronet. Todd.

Chapeau bras, [contracted from *chapeau de bras*, hat for the arm] a military hat that may be flattened and put under the arm. Ogilvie.

CHĀP'EL, *n.* [L. *capsella*, a box in which relics of martyrs were kept, *Spelman*; It. *cappella*; Sp. *capilla*; Fr. *chapelle*.]

1. A place of worship attached to a church, or subordinate to it.

In Catholic churches and Protestant cathedrals, *chapels* are sometimes attached to the sides of the aisles. Brande.

2. A place of worship connected with a private establishment, as a nobleman's house, or with a college.

3. A place of worship, as of the English Dissenters, not styled a church; a meeting-house.

4. (Printing.) A junction of workmen in a printing office for the purpose of promoting regularity in the business, arranging prices, &c.

Every printing-house is, by the custom of time out of mind, called a *chapel*. Mason, 1688.

Chapel of ease, a chapel subsidiary to a parish church for additional accommodation. Brande.

SYN.—See CHURCH.

† CHĀP'EL, *v. a.* To deposit in a chapel; to enshrine, as the remains of the dead. Beau. & Fl.

CHĀPE'LESS, *a.* Wanting a chape. Shak.

CHĀP'EL-LĀ-NŪ, *n.* A chapel and jurisdiction within the precincts of a church, and subordinate to it. Ayliffe.

CHĀP'EL-LĪNG, *n.* (Naut.) The act of wearing a ship round, when taken aback, without bracing the head yards. Dana.

CHĀP'EL-RŪ, *n.* The bounds or the jurisdiction of a chapel. Johnson.

CHĀP'ER-ŌN, [shāp'er-ōn, Ja.; shāp'er-ōn', W.; shāp'er-ōn, P.; shāp'er-ōng, K. Sm.], *n.* [Fr.] A kind of hood or cap, such as is worn by knights of the Garter. Camden.

CHĀP'ER-ŌN, *v. a.* [Fr. *chaperon*, a companion.] To attend on a lady in public. Cotgrave.

CHĀP'FĀLLEN (chōp'fāln), *a.* Having the lower chap depressed;—dispirited; dejected. "Till they be *chapfallen*." B. Jonson.

CHĀP'I-TER, *n.* 1. [L. *caput*, head; Fr. *chapiteau*.] (Arch.) An old word for the capital of a column. Ezod. xxxvi. 38.

2. [Low L. *capitulum*; Law Fr. *chapitre*.] (Law.) A summary in writing of such matters as were to be inquired of before justices, delivered to them from the king, and by them delivered to the grand inquests in writing. Burhill.

CHĀP'LAIN (chāp'līn), *n.* [L. *capellanus*; It. *capellano*; Sp. *capellan*; Fr. *chapelain*.] A clergyman or person who performs divine service in a chapel, or in the army, navy, a public body, or a family.

Chaplain, away! thy priesthood saves thy life. Shak.

CHĀP'LAIN-CY (chāp'līn-sē), *n.* The office of a chaplain. "The *chaplaincy* was refused to me, and given to Dr. Lambert." Swift.

CHĀP'LAIN-RŪ, *n.* Same as CHAPLAINCY. P. Cya.

CHĀP'LAIN-SHĪP, *n.* 1. Chaplaincy. Milton.

2. The revenue of a chapel. Johnson.

CHĀP'LESS (chōp'les), *a.* Without flesh about the mouth. "Yellow *chapless* bones." Shak.

CHĀP'LET, *n.* [L. *caput*, the head; Fr. *chapelet*.]

1. A garland or wreath for the head.

With *chaplets* green upon their foreheads placed. Dryden.

2. A string of beads used by Roman Catholics for counting their prayers; a rosary. Johnson.

3. A small chapel. Hammond.

4. A pair of stirrups with stirrup-leathers attached. — Written also *chapelet*. *Ogilvie*.
5. (*Arch.*) A kind of ornamental moulding, or a small ornament cut in beads. *Weale*.

CHÄP'MAN, *n.* [*A. S.* *ceapman*; *Ger.* *kaufman*. — See *CHEAPEN*.] One who buys and sells; a cheapener; a seller; a merchant; a market-man. Fair Diomedé, you do as *chamea* do, Dispraise the thing that you intend to buy. *Shak.*

CHÄP'PY, *a.* Having clefts or chaps; cleft; gaping; open. *Cotgrave*.

CHAPS (chöps), *n. pl.* of *chap*. 1. The mouth. "Open your chaps again." *Shak.*

2. (*Mech.*) The two flat parts of a vice, of a pair of tongs, or of pliers, for holding any thing fast. *Weale*.

CHÄPT, *p.* from *chap*. Chapped. "Sun-burnt cheeks and . . . *chap* skins." *Dryden*.

CHÄP'TER, *n.* [*L.* *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, a head; *It.* *capitolo*; *Sp.* *capitulo*; *Fr.* *chapitre*.] 1. A division of a book; as, "The chapters in the Bible."

2. A decretal epistle. *Ayliffe*.

3. A body consisting of the canons or prebends, and other clergymen attached to a cathedral or collegiate church, of which the dean is the head.

The dean and chapter are the council of a bishop to assist him with their advice in affairs of religion, and of temporal concerns of his see.

4. A meeting held by members of some societies, as of the College of Arms, and of the order of the Garter. *Ogilvie*.

5. A branch of a society or fraternity; as, "A chapter of freemasons."

Chapter-house, a room in a cathedral where the dean and chapter assemble.

† CHÄP'TER, *v. a.* [*Fr.* *chapitrer*.] To censure; to rebuke; to correct. *Dryden*.

CHÄP'TREL, *n.* (*Arch.*) An impost or support of an arch. *Moxon*.

CHÄP'WOM-AN (chäp'wôm-an), *n.* A woman who buys and sells. *Massinger*.

CHÄR, *n.* ["Some derive it from *A. S.* *cyran*, to turn, because this fish turneth itself swiftly in the water." *Todd*.] A small delicate fish of the salmon or trout kind. *Gray*.

CHÄR, *v. a.* [*A. S.* *cyran*, to turn, *Tooke*; *Rus.* *jaryu*, or *charyu*, to roast or burn, *Webster*.] [*i.* CHARRER; *pp.* CHARRING, CHARRER.]

1. To burn wood to a black cinder; to burn partially. *Woodward*.

2. To hew, or work, as stone. *Francis*.

CHÄR, CHÄRE, or CHÖRE, *n.* [*Goth.* *kar*, business or concern; *A. S.* *cyrra*, a turn.] Work done by the day; a small job; a light task.

As the maid that milks,
And does the meanest *chare*. *Shak.*

This colloquial word is spelled *char* in most of the English Dictionaries, and pronounced *chäre*; but in Richardson's it is printed *chare* (also *chare-woman*). Holloway, in his "Provincial Dictionary," writes *choor* and *choor-woman*; and Palmer, in his "Dialect of Devonshire," *chüre*. In the United States, it is commonly pronounced *chöre*. — See *CHORE*.

"In Ireland, they seem to have retained the genuine pronunciation of this, as well as many other old English words; I mean that which is agreeable to the orthography, and rhyming with *tar*. In England, it is generally heard like *chair*, to sit on, and its compound, *char-woman*, like *chair-woman*. Skinner, I know, admits that the word may be derived from the Dutch *keeren*, to sweep; and Junius spells the word *chart*, and tells us the Saxons have the same word spelled *cyrra*, signifying business or charge; but be its derivation what it will, either the orthography or the pronunciation ought to be altered; for, as it stands at present, it is a singular and disgraceful anomaly." *Walker*.

CHÄR, or CHÄRE, *v. n.* To work by the day; to do little jobs. *Johnson*.

CHÄR, or CHÄRE, *v. a.* To perform a business. "That *char* is *chared*." *Ray*.

† CHÄR'ÄCT, or CHÄR'ECT, *n.* An inscription. *Skelton*.

CHÄR'ÄC-TËR (kä'äk-tër), *n.* [*Gr.* *χαρακτήρ*, distinctive mark; *χάπτω*, to cut in furrows; *L.* *character*; *It.* *carattere*; *Sp.* *caracter*; *Fr.* *caractère*; *Ger.* *character*.]

1. A distinctive mark by which any thing is separated or distinguished from another.

All things have all, small and great, to have a *character*. *Ret. xiii. 16, Wicliffe's Trans.*

2. A sign used in writing or in printing; a letter of the alphabet; an emblem; a figure.

It were much to be wished that there were throughout the world but one sort of *character* for each letter. *Holder*.

3. A letter as formed by a particular person; handwriting; chirography.

You know the *character* to be your brother's. *Shak.*

4. The assemblage of qualities which distinguish one person from another; particular constitution of the mind.

Actions, looks, words, steps, form the alphabet by which you may read *character*. *Lavater*.

Health and sickness, enjoyment and distress, riches and poverty, are all *characters* of the mind. *Johnson*.

5. Combination of qualities considered as belonging to the incumbent of a particular post or office.

The chief honor of the magistracy consists in maintaining the *character* of his office. *Johnson*.

6. A person; — particularly as represented in fiction or in history.

Homer has excelled all the heroic poets that ever wrote in the multitude and variety of his *characters*. *Johnson*.

7. An account of any thing as good or bad.

This subterraneous passage is much mended since Seneca gave so bad a *character* of it. *Johnson*.

8. A distinctive quality assigned to an individual by common report; reputation; repute; as, "What is his *character* for veracity?"

9. Good reputation; as, "A man of worth and *character*."

Syn. — *Character* lies in or pertains to the person, and is the mark of what he is; *reputation* depends upon others, and is what they think of him. A man may have a fair *reputation*, though his *character* is not really good. — An irreproachable *character*; a high *reputation*; a distinguished *personage*; a noted *character*. — A hieroglyphical *character*: a letter of the alphabet. — See *NAME*, *QUALITY*.

CHÄR'ÄC-TËR, *v. a.* 1. To inscribe, engrave. [*n.* Show me one scar *charactered* on my skin. *Shak.*

2. To describe; to characterize. *T. Fuller*.

† CHÄR'ÄC-TËR-ISM, *n.* [*Gr.* *χαρακτηρισμός*; *L.* *characterismus*.] Distinction of character. "The *characterism* of an honest man." *Bp. Hall*.

CHÄR'ÄC-TËR-IST'IC, } *a.* [*Gr.* *χαρακτηριστικός*, the character; *Ger.* *characteristisch*; *Fr.* *caractéristique*.]

CHÄR'ÄC-TËR-IST'IC-ÄL, } That distinguishes the character; indicating character; as, "Prudence is his *characteristic* trait."

CHÄR'ÄC-TËR-IST'IC, *n.* [*Ger.* *characteristik*.] 1. That which marks the character.

This vast invention is the great *characteristic* which distinguishes him [Homer] from all others. *Pope*.

2. (*Logarithms*.) That part of a logarithm which is a whole number, or which precedes the point; the index; the exponent. *Da. & P.*

† CHÄR'ÄC-TËR-IST'IC-ÄL, *n.* Characteristic. "It is not the *characteristical* of a body to have dimensions, but to be impenetrable." *More*.

CHÄR'ÄC-TËR-IST'IC-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In a characteristic manner.

CHÄR'ÄC-TËR-IST'IC-ÄL-NËSS, *n.* The quality of being characteristic. *Johnson*.

CHÄR'ÄC-TËR-I-ZÄ'TION, *n.* The act of characterizing. [*n.*] *Dr. N. Drake*.

CHÄR'ÄC-TËR-IZE, *v. a.* [*Gr.* *χαρακτίζει*; *Fr.* *caractériser*.] [*ä.* CHARACTERIZED; *pp.* CHARACTERIZING, CHARACTERIZED.]

1. To designate or distinguish by a mark. European, Asiatic, Chinese, African, and Grecian *faces* are *characterized*. *Asbathnot*.

2. To engrave; to imprint. Sentiments *characterized* and engraven in the soul, horn with it, and growing up with it. *Hale*.

3. To describe or exhibit by qualities; to express or describe the character of.

It is some commendation that we have avoided to *characterize* any person without long experience. *Swift*.

Syn. — See *NAME*.

CHÄR'ÄC-TËR-LËSS, *a.* Without a character. And mighty states, *characterless*, are grated To duty nothing. *Shak.*

CHÄR'ÄC-TËR-MÄ'KËR, *n.* One who draws characters. *Warburton*.

† CHÄR'ÄC-TËR-Y, *n.* 1. Mode of expression by signs or characters.

Fairies use flowers for their *characterery*. *Shak*

2. Characterization.

A third sort . . . bestowed their time in drawing out the *characterery* of every thing so lively, that who saw them . . . which art they signify. *By. Hall*.

CHÄ-RÄDE' (shä-räd'), *n.* [*Fr.* from the name of the inventor.] A species of riddle the subject of which is a name or a word that is enigmatically described by its several syllables and by their combination as a whole.

Syn. — See *RIDDLE*.

CHÄR-Ä-DRIF'Ä-DÆ, *n. pl.* [*Gr.* *χαρადίδες*, a bird, supposed to be the lapwing or the curlew.] (*Ornith.*) A family of birds of the order *Grallæ*, including the sub-families *Edicneminae*, *Cursorinae*, *Glareolinae*, *Charadriinae*, *Hematopodinae*, and *Cinclinae*; plovers. *Gray*.

CHÄR-Ä-DRIF'Ä-DÆ, *n. pl.* [*See* CHARADRIADÆ.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Grallæ* and family *Charadriadæ*; plovers. *Gray*.

CHÄR'ÄG, *n.* A tribute paid by Christians and Jews in Turkey. *Crabb*.

CHÄR'BÖN, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Farriery*.) A little black spot or mark remaining after the large spot in the cavity of the corner tooth of a horse is gone. *Farm. Ency.*

CHÄR'COÄL, *n.* [*char* and *coal*.] See *CHAR*, *v.* Coal made by charring or burning wood under turf, or with little access of air; coal from wood.

CHARD, *n.* [*L.* *carduus*, a thistle or artichoke; *Sp.* *cardo*; *Fr.* *chardon*.] A term used for the footstalks and midrib of artichokes and cardoons when they are blanched and made palatable by exclusion of the light: — a name applied also to the white beet. *Farm. Ency.*

CHÄRE, *n.* A narrow street or court. — *Chare-foot*, the end of a narrow street or court. — See *CHAR*, and *CHORE*. [*North of Eng.*] *Ld. Eldon*.

CHÄR'FRON, *n.* [*Fr.* *chanfrein*.] A plate of steel, or piece of leather, to protect the face of a horse in plate-armor. — See *CHANFRIN*. *Brande*.

CHÄRGE, *v. a.* [*Low L.* *carrio*, to load; *L.* *carrus*, a car; *It.* *caricare*; *Sp.* *cargar*; *Fr.* *charger*.] [*i.* CHARGED; *pp.* CHARGING, CHARGED.]

1. To overload; to burden.

What a sigh is there! the heart is sorely *charged*. *Shak*

2. To prepare with powder and shot or ball; to load; as, "To *charge* a musket."

3. To commission for a certain purpose; to intrust. And Pharaoh was wroth against two of his officers, . . . and he put them . . . into the prison, the place where Joseph was bound; and the captain of the guard *charged* Joseph with them. *Gen. xl. 2, 3, 4.*

4. To put upon as a task or a duty. The gospel *chargeth* us with piety towards God. *Tillotson*.

5. To impute, or register, as a debt, or something for which another is answerable. Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free, *Charge* all their woes on absolute deities. *Pope*.

6. To accuse; to impeach; to inculpate; to arraign; as, "To *charge* a person with a crime."

7. To command; to enjoin. And he straitly *charged* them that they should not make him known. *Mark vi. 12.*

8. To fall upon; to attack. The Grecians rally, and their powers unite, With fury *charge* us, and renew the fight. *Dryden*.

To *charge* a body, (*Elec.*) to communicate electricity to it; to develop electricity in it. **Syn.** — See *ACCUSE*.

CHÄRGE, *v. n.* To make an onset. Like your heroes of antiquity, he *charges* in Iron *Granville*.

Charge, Chester, *chai ye*. On, Stanley, on! *Scott*.

CHÄRGE, *n.* [*It.* *carco*; *Sp.* *carga*; *Fr.* *charge*.] 1. A load; a burden. "Asses of great *charge*." *Shak*.

2. The quantity of powder and shot, or of powder and ball, put into a gun.

3. Trust to defend; care; custody.
He shall give his angels *charge* over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways. Ps. xci. 11.
4. That which is intrusted to another.
He sighed, abandoning his *charge* to fate. Dryden.
5. Commission; duty; office; employment.
If large possessions, pompous titles, honorable *charges*, and profitable commissions could have made this proud man happy, there would have been nothing wanting. L'Estrange.
6. Precept; mandate; injunction.
St. Paul giveth *charge* to beware of philosophy. Hooker.
7. Accusation; imputation.
We need not lay new matter to his *charge*. Shak.
8. Instruction of a judge to a jury, or an exhortation of a bishop to his clergy, or of one clergyman to another. Dryden.
9. Cost; expense; — commonly in the plural.
A man ought warily to begin *charges*, which, once begun, will continue. Bacon.
10. Price set on goods; sum charged; as, "To enter a *charge* in an account-book."
11. The act of rushing on an enemy; onset; attack; assault; encounter.
Honorable retreats are no ways inferior to brave *charges*. Bacon.
12. The posture of a weapon for attack.
Their armed staves in *charge*, their beavers down. Shak.
13. (*Farriery*.) A kind of ointment. Johnson.
14. (*Elec.*) An accumulation of electricity; communicated or developed electrical force.
15. (*Her.*) The bearing or figure depicted on an escutcheon. Peacham.
- Syn. — See ATTACK, CARE, COST, OFFICE.
- CHARGE-A-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being chargeable; chargeableness. Chambers.
- CHARGE-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be charged; as, "A tax or duty is *chargeable* on certain kinds of property, or the property is *chargeable* with a certain duty."
2. Expensive; burdensome; costly.
We... wrought with labor and travail night and day, that we might not be *chargeable* to any of you. 2 Thess. iii. 8.
3. Imputable, as a debt or crime.
Some fault *chargeable* upon him. South.
4. Subject to accusation.
Your papers would be *chargeable* with something worse than indecency; they would be immoral. Spectator.
- CHARGE-A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being chargeable; expensiveness; costliness.
- CHARGE-A-BLY, *ad.* Expensively. Ascham.
- CHARGED (charjd), *p. a.* Burdened:—loaded, as a gun:—imputed, as a debt:—accused:—commanded:—exhorted.
- CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES (shär-zhä'-däf-fär'), *n.*; pl. CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES. [Fr.] The third or lowest class of foreign ministers, according to the regulations adopted at the Congress of Vienna, in 1815. Brande.
- Syn. — See AMBASSADOR.
- † CHARGE-FÜL, *a.* Expensive; costly. "The *chargeful* fashion." Shak.
- † CHARGE'-HÖÜSE, *n.* A free school:—a school-house.
Do you not educate youth at the *charge-house*? Shak.
- CHARGE'LESS, *a.* Free from charge; cheap. "A place... roomy, and *chargeless*." Bp. Hall.
- CHARGE'ER, *n.* 1. One who charges.
2. (*Law*.) One who charges another in a lawsuit.
3. A large dish or platter.
This golden *charger* snatched from burning Troy. Dryden.
4. A war-horse. "This *charger*, till he was roused by the approaching danger, was usually led by an attendant." Gibbon.
- CHARGE'IST, *n.* A maker of charges. Dr. Dibdin.
- CHÄR'-I-LY, or CHÄ'R-I-LY, *ad.* [See CHARY.] In a wary manner; warily; cautiously; scrupulously; frugally. Shak.
- CHÄR'-I-NÉSS, or CHÄ'R-I-NÉSS, *n.* Caution; nicety; scrupulousness. "The *chariness* of your honesty." Shak.
- CHÄR'-I-QT, *n.* [Gael. *carbad*; It. *carretta*; Sp. *carro*; Fr. *chariot*.]
1. A car formerly used in war.
Chariot and *charioter* lay overturned. Milton.
2. A wheel carriage of pleasure or of state; a half coach.
I departed from London in a small *chariot* drawn by two horses. Ludlow's Memoirs.
- CHÄR'-I-QT, *v. a.* To convey in a chariot. [R.]
No—let her... In guilty split... Couper.
- CHÄR'-I-QT-ÉÉR', *n.* One who drives a chariot. "Mounted combatants and *charioters*." Couper.
- CHÄR'-I-QT-ÉÉR'ING, *n.* The act of driving or managing chariots. F. Cyc.
- CHÄR'-I-QT-MÄN, *n.* The driver of a chariot; a charioteer. 2 Chron. xviii. 33.
- CHÄR'-I-QT-RÄCE, *n.* A race with chariots.
- CHÄR'-I-QT-RÄ'CER, *n.* One employed in a chariot race. Creech.
- CHÄR'-I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *charitable*.]
1. Full of good-will or tenderness; benevolent; kind; as, "A *charitable* disposition."
2. Bountiful in giving alms; beneficent; liberal; generous.
How shall we then wish to live our lives over again, in order to all every moment with *charitable* offices! Atterbury
He who is most in promotion to his circumstances, and not he who is most in promotion to his *charitable* person. Waterland.
3. Pertaining to charity; as, "A *charitable* institution."
- CHÄR'-I-TA-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being charitable. Milton.
- CHÄR'-I-TÄ-BLY, *ad.* In a charitable manner.
- † CHÄR'-I-TÄ-TIVE, *a.* Disposed to tenderness. "Charitative considerations." Fell.
- CHÄR'-I-TY, *n.* [Gr. *χάρις*, *χάριος*, kindness; L. *caritas*; It. *carità*; Sp. *caridad*; Fr. *charité*.]
1. Good affection; love; tenderness; kindness; good-will; benevolence.
Now abideth faith, hope, *charity*, these three; but the greatest of these is *charity*. 1 Cor. xiii. 13.
Now abideth faith, hope, and love, even these three, but the chief of these is love. Tyndale's Trans.
Relations dear, and all the *charities* Of father, son, and brother. Milton.
2. A disposition to put a favorable construction on the conduct or on the frailties of others.
Above all things have sweetest *charity* among yourselves: 1 Pet. iv. 8.
The highest use of *charity* is *charity* towards the uncharitable. Buckminster.
3. Active goodness; liberality to the poor.
The heathen poet, in commending the *charity* of Dido to the Trojans, spoke like a Christian. Dryden.
It is an old saying that *charity* covers a multitude of sins: no reason it should not go on. 1 Cor. xiii. 13.
4. A gift or benefaction to the poor; alms.
I never had the confidence to beg a *charity*. Dryden.
5. (*Law*.) A bequest for indigent persons, free schools, &c., or a bequest upon which a charitable institution is founded.
"Love and *charity* are used in our authorized version of the New Testament promiscuously, and out of the sense of their equivalence are made to represent one and the same Greek word; but in modern use, *charity* has come almost exclusively to signify one particular manifestation of love,—the supply of the bodily needs of others,—love continuing to express the affections of the soul." Trench.
- CHÄR'-I-TY-SCHÖÖL, *n.* A school supported by charity. Ld. Gower.
- CHÄR'-I-VÄ-RÍ' (shä're-vä-re'), *n.* [Fr.] A vile or noisy music made with tin horns, bells, kettles, pans, &c., in derision of some person or event; a mock serenade. Boiste. Bartlett.
- † CHÄRK, *v. n.* [Perhaps from *char*. Johnson.] To burn to a black cinder; to char. Grew.
- CHÄR'-LA-TÄN, *n.* [It. *charlatano*; *ciarlaré*, to talk much; Fr. *charlatan*.] One who makes unwarrantable pretensions; a quack; a mountebank. Hudibras.
- Syn. — See QUACK.
- CHÄR'-LA-TÄN'IC, } *a.* Resembling a char-
CHÄR'-LA-TÄN'IC-AL, } latan; quackish; empiri-
cal. Cowley.
- CHÄR'-LA-TÄN'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Like a charlatan.
- CHÄR'-LA-TÄN-ISM, *n.* Charlatanry. Brit. Crit.
- CHÄR'-LA-TÄN-RY, *n.* Quackery; empiricism; deceit; charlatanism. Johnson.
- CHARLES'S-WÄIN' (chärلز'ez-wän'), *n.* [Goth. *karlvagn*. Toone. — A. S. *Charles wæn*. — "So named in honor of Charlemagne." Nares. — "A

corruption of the *churl's* or *carl's* wain, that is, the rustic's or farmer's wagon; as it is also called 'the Plough.'" Dean Hoare.] (*Astron.*) A name given to the constellation Ursa Major, or Greater Bear:—applied also to the constellation Ursa Minor, or Lesser Bear. Hutton.

CHÄR'LOCK, *n.* [A. S. *cerlce*.] (*Bot.*) A weed, or wild species of the mustard family, with a yellow flower; *Sinapis arvensis*. Loudon.

CHÄR'LOTTE-RÜSSE, *n.* [Fr. *charlotte*, a marmalade of apples covered with bits of toasted bread, and *Russe*, Russian.] (*Cookery*.) Whipped cream, or whipped cream-cheese covered with a sort of sponge-cake. Nichols.

CHÄRM, *n.* [L. *carmen*, a song; It. *ciarma*; Fr. *charme*.—A. S. *carm*.]

1. Words, sounds, philters, or characters of occult power; enchantment; spell; incantation.
Anteus could by *charms*... Recover strength... Swift.

2. Something of power to gain the affections; attraction; allurements; fascination.
The smiles of nature and the *charms* of art. Addison.

Syn. — See GRACE.

CHÄRM, *v. a.* [i. CHARMED; pp. CHARMING, CHARMED.]

1. † To sustain or fortify by enchantment.
I bear a *charmed* life, which must not yield To one of woman born. Shak.

2. To subdue or allay by some secret power.
Music the fiercest grief can *charm*. Pope.

3. To please greatly; to delight; to captivate; to fascinate; to enrapture; to transport; to enchant.
For eloquence the soul, song *charms* the sense. Milton.

Syn. — To *charm* is not so strong as to *enchant*; to *enchant* not so strong as to *enrapture*. To *captivate* and to *fascinate* are stronger terms than to *attract*. That which *charms*, *enchants*, and *enraptures* affords pleasure for the time; that which *fascinates* and *captivates* rivets the mind to the object. — *Charmed*, *enchanted*, or *enraptured* by what is seen, heard, or learnt; *fascinated* by what is seen or heard, *captivated* by what is seen; *attracted* by persons or by manners. — *Charmed*, or *enchanted* with poetry, music, scenery, or beauty, *fascinated* or *captivated* by a person of pleasing appearance, manners, and conversation; *delighted* with the society of a friend.

CHÄRM, *v. n.* To act as a charm.
And... were heard Milton.

CHARMED (chämd), *p. a.* Enchanted; fascinated. "I will her *charmed* eye release." Shak.

CHÄRM'ER, *n.* 1. One who charms; an enchanter; a magician.
There shall not be found among you... an enchanter, of a witch, or a *charmer*,... or a necromancer. Deut. xviii. 11.

2. One who fascinates or delights; — a word of endearment.
O think that beauty waits on thy decree, A *charm*... pleads with you. Shenstone.

CHÄRM'ÉSS, *n.* An enchantress. Chaucer.

CHÄRM'FUL, *a.* Abounding with charms. [R.]
And with him bid his *charmy* lyre to bring. Cowley.

CHÄRM'ING, *p. a.* Highly pleasing; delightful; fascinating; captivating; enchanting.
How *charmy* is divine philosophy! Milton.

Syn. — See AGREEABLE, AMIABLE, DELIGHTFUL.

CHÄRM'ING-LY, *ad.* In a charming manner. Shak.

CHÄRM'ING-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being delightful. Johnson.

CHÄRM'LESS, *a.* Destitute of charms. Swift.

CHÄR'NE-CÖ, *n.* A sort of sweet wine. "Here's a cup of *charnecco*." Shak.

CHÄR'NEL, *a.* Containing flesh, or dead bodies "Oft seen in *charnel* vaults." Milton.

CHÄR'NEL, *n.* [L. *carnalis*, carnal; *caro*, *carnis*, flesh; Fr. *charnier*.] A repository for the bones of the dead; a charnel-house. Young.

CHÄR'NEL-HÖÜSE, *n.* A place under a church, or appended to one, where the bones of the dead are repositied. Shak.

CHÄR'PIE, *n.* [Fr.] Lint used in dressing wounds, making compresses, &c. Dunglison.

CHÄR'RY, *a.* [See CHAR.] Burned, as charcoal; like charcoal. Smart.

CHART [chärt, *P. E. Sm. C. Wb.*; kárt or chärt, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K.*], *n.* [Gr. *χάρτης*, a sheet or leaf of papyrus or paper; *L. charta*; *Fr. charte*.] A hydrographic or marine map, or a delineation of coasts, shoals, isles, rocks, &c., for the use of seamen:—a map; a tabular view.

Plane chart, a chart in which the meridians are represented as parallel, or in the construction of which no allowance is made for the roundness of the earth. — *Mercator's chart*, a chart, invented by Gerard Mercator, in which the meridians are straight lines, parallel and equidistant, the parallels straight lines perpendicular to the meridians, and parallel to each other, the distance between them increasing from the equator towards either pole, in the ratio of the secant of the latitude to the radius; the object being to preserve the same ratio between the degrees of latitude and of longitude as actually obtains on the surface of the globe. — *Topographical chart*, a chart in which only a small portion of the earth's surface is represented. — *Selenographic chart*, a representation of the appearances on the surface of the moon.

“As this word is perfectly Anglicized, by cutting off the *a* in the Latin *charta*, and *η* in the Greek *χάρτης*, we ought certainly to naturalize the initial letters by pronouncing them as in *charter*, *charity*, &c.; but such is our fondness for Latin and Greek originals, that we catch at the shadow of a reason for pronouncing after these languages, though in direct opposition to the laws of our own. Thus we most frequently, if not universally, hear this word pronounced as *cart*, a carriage, and perfectly like the French *carte*.” *Walker*. — The pronunciation *chart* is now well authorized.

CHART, *v. a.* To illustrate by charts; to delineate geographically; to map. *Lord Ellesmere*.

CHARTER (kár'tə), *n.* [*L.*, a leaf of papyrus, or paper.] (*Law*.) A charter; a public deed conveying a grant. *Crabb*.

CHARTACEOUS (-shus, 66), *a.* [*L. chartaceus*, made of paper.] (*Bot.*) Papery; resembling paper. “*Chartaceous leaves*.” *Brande*.

CHARTRE (shärt), *n.* [*Fr.*] The fundamental law or constitution of the French monarchy, as established on the restoration of Louis XVIII., in 1814. *Brande*.

CHARTER, *n.* See CARTEL. *Todd*.

CHARTER, *n.* [*Fr. chartre*. — See CHARTA.] 1. A writing or written paper bestowing privileges or rights.

If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter and your city's freedom. *Shak.*

2. Privilege; immunity.

I must have liberty
Withal as large a charter as the wind,
To blow on whom I please. *Shak.*

CHARTER, *v. a.* [*i.* CHARTERED; *pp.* CHARTERING, CHARTERED.] 1. To establish by charter; to incorporate. *Burke*.

2. To let or to hire on contract, as a ship; as, “A ship chartered for a voyage to Calcutta.”

CHARTERED (char'terd), *p. a.* 1. Granted by a charter; protected by a charter. *Burke*.

2. Privileged; licensed.
When he speaks
The air, a chartered libertine, is still. *Shak.*

CHARTERER, *n.* 1. One who charters.
2. A freeholder. [Cheshire, Eng.] *Crabb*.

CHARTERIST, *n.* An adherent to the People's Charter. — See CHARTISM. *Gent. Mag.*

CHARTERLAND, *n.* (*Law*.) Land held by charter; bookland; freehold. *Coke*.

CHARTRE-PARTIE, *n.* [*Fr. chartre-partie*; *chartre*, a charter, and *parti*, divided; so named from the fact that each party to it has a copy.] (*Com. Law*.) An indenture or agreement by which the owner or master of a ship lets the whole, or a part of it, for the conveyance of goods, under certain specified conditions, to one or more parties. *Hale*.

CHARTISM, *n.* A term designating the principles adopted by a party of radical reformers in England, and promulgated in a document called the People's Charter, in which universal suffrage, annual Parliaments, vote by ballot, electoral districts, and payment of members of Parliament, were the five leading points. *Craig*.

CHARTIST, *n.* One who holds the principles set forth in the People's Charter; a radical reformer. — See CHARTISM. *Craig*.

CHARTLESS, *a.* Without a chart. *Craig*.

CHARTOMETER, *n.* [*Gr. χάρτης*, paper, and *μετρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring maps and charts. *Hamilton*.

CHARTREUSE (shai'trüz), *n.* [*Fr.*, from the desert of *Chartreuse*, in Grenoble, where the order of Carthusians was established by Bruno in 1086.] A monastery of Carthusians. *Shak.*

CHARTREUX (shai'trüd), *n.* [*Fr.*] A Carthusian friar or monk. *P. Cyc.*

CHARTULARY, *n.* See CARTULARY.

CHAR-WO-MAN (char'wú-mán), *n.* A woman who works by the day, or who does small jobs. — See CHAR. *Swift*.

CHAR'Y (char'e or char're), *a.* [*A. S. ceary*; *cearian*, to take care, to be anxious.] Careful; cautious; shy; wary.

Yet I am char'y too who comes about me. *Beau. & Ft.*
The chariest maid is prodigal enough
If she unmask her beauty to the moon. *Shak.*

CHAR-YB'DIS, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. Χάρυβδις*.] (*Geog.*) A whirlpool, formerly dangerous, between Italy and Sicily, and opposite to the rock Scylla.

Scylla wept,
And chid her barking waves into attention;
And fell Charybdis murmured soft applause. *Milton*.

CHAS'ABLE, *a.* Fit to be chased. *Gower*.

CHASE, *v. a.* [*i.* CHASED; *pp.* CHASING, CHASED.] 1. [*It. cacciare*; *Sp. caçar*; *Fr. chasser*.] To pursue as an enemy, or as game; to hunt.

My enemies chased me sore, like a bird. *Lam. iii. 52.*

2. To drive or force away.

He that wateth his father, and chaseth away his mother,
is a son that causeth shame. *Prov. xix. 26.*

3. [*Fr. chasser*, a case.] To emboss, as metals; to enchase. — See ENCHASE.

Like emeralds chased in gold. *Scott*.

CHÂSE, *n.* 1. Hunting; field-sport.

The chase I sing, hounds, and their various breed. *Somerville*.

2. Pursuit of an enemy, of any thing as game, of a vessel at sea, or of that which is desired. “We gave them chase.” *Bacon*. “This mad chase of fame.” *Dryden*.

3. Fitness to be hunted; appropriation to the sport of hunting; as, “Beasts of chase.”

4. The game hunted; object of pursuit.

Hold, Warwick! seek thee out some other chase. *Shak.*

5. Open ground stored with game, a kind of park enclosed. *Cowell*.

He and his lady both are at the lodge,
Upon the north side of this pleasant chase. *Shak.*

6. A row or rank of plants or trees, and more especially of hedge plants. *Brande*.

7. That part of a cannon, or large gun, in which the bore is.

8. (*Printing*.) [*Fr. chasser*, a case; *chassiss*, a frame.] An iron frame to confine types set in pages. *Francis*.

9. (*Tennis*.) A term signifying the spot where a ball falls, beyond which the adversary must strike his ball to gain a point. *Johnson*.

10. (*Mech.*) A wide groove. *Ogilvie*.

Syn. — See FOREST.

CHÂSE-GÜN, *n.* (*Naut.*) A gun lying at the head to fire on a vessel that is pursued. *Dryden*.

CHÂSER, *n.* 1. One who chases; a hunter. *Shak.*

2. An enchanter. *Johnson*.

3. (*Naut.*) The vessel pursuing: — also a term applied to guns at the bow and stern for firing when in chase. *Brande*.

CHÂS'IBLE, *n.* [*Fr. chasuble*.] (*Ecol.*) A kind of vestment. — See CHASUBLE.

CHÂS'ING, *n.* 1. The act of pursuing.

2. The art of embossing on metals, or of representing figures in bass relief by punching them out from behind, and carving them on the front with small chisels and gravers. *Francis*.

3. The art of cutting the threads of screws.

CHÂSM (kázni), *n.* [*Gr. χάσμα*; *L. chasma*.]

1. A breach unclosed; an opening; a cleft; a fissure; as, “A chasm in a rock.”

2. A place unfilled; a vacancy.

Such whose supine felicity but makes
In story chasms, in epochas mistakes. *Dryden*.

Syn. — See BREACH.

CHÂSMED (kázmd), *a.* Having gaps or openings. “Fast by yon chasmed hill.” *Essays* (1796).

CHÂSM'Y, *a.* Having chasms. [*R.*] *Wordsworth*.

CHÂS'SE-LÂS (shas'se-lás), *n.* [*Fr.*] A sort of grape. *Fleming & Tibbins*.

CHÂS-SEUR (shas-suí'), *n.* [*Fr.*, a hunter.] (*Mil.*) A horseman; one of a select body of light infantry. *Crabb*.

CHÂSTE, *a.* [*L. castus*; *It. & Sp. casto*; *Fr. chaste*.]

1. Pure from fornication or adultery; without stain; virtuous; modest.

Diana chaste and Hebe fair. *Pror.*

That they may teach the young women . . . to love their husbands, to love their children, to be discreet, chaste, keepers at home. *Titus ii. 4, 5.*

2. Free from obscenity; inoffensive.

Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean, others unclean; some chaste, others obscene. *Watts*.

3. Pure in taste and style; uncorrupt.

His style in writing was chaste and pure. *Addison*.

Syn. — See HONEST.

CHÂSTE'-EYED (-id), *a.* Having modest eyes. The oak-crowned sisters and their chaste-eyed queen. *Colins*.

CHÂSTE'LY, *ad.* In a chaste manner; purely.

CHÂST'EN (chás'sn) [chás'tn, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K.*; chás'sn, *P. F. Sm. R. C.*], *v. a.* [*L. castigo*; *It. castigare*. — See CHASTISE.] [*i.* CHASTENED; *pp.* CHASTENING, CHASTENED.] To inflict pain upon in order to reclaim; to correct; to punish; to chastise.

For whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth. *Heb. xii. 6.*

To the hand of Heaven submit, *Milton*.

How ever chastening.

Syn. — See CHASTISE.

“This word is sometimes falsely pronounced with the *a* short, so as to rhyme with *fasten*; but it is exactly under the same predicament as the verb to *haste*, which, when formed into what is called an inchoative verb, becomes *hasten*, and with which *chasten* is a perfect rhyme.” *Walker*.

CHÂST'ENED (chás'snd), *p. a.* Corrected; having suffered chastisement.

CHÂST'EN-ER (chás'sn-er), *n.* One who chastens; a chastiser. *Todd*.

CHÂSTE'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being chaste; chastity.

Religion requires the highest degree of purity and chasteness. *Young*.

2. Purity of writing.

He wrote without chasteness of style or liveliness of expression. *Burnet*.

CHÂS'TEN-ING, *n.* Correction; chastisement. No chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous. *Heb. xii. 11.*

CHÂSTE'-TRÉE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The name of shrubs of the genus *Vitex*; — especially applied to the *Vitex agnus castus*, from the idea that its seeds were useful in securing chastity. *Louden*.

CHÂS-TIS'ABLE, *a.* That may be chastised; punishable. *Sherwood*.

CHÂS-TISE, *v. a.* [*L. castigo*; *It. castigare*; *Sp. castigar*; *Old Fr. châtier*; *Fr. châtier*; *Dut. kastijden*.] [*i.* CHASTISED; *pp.* CHASTISING, CHASTISED.]

1. To correct by punishment; to chasten; to punish.

I will chastise you seven times for your sins. *Lev. xxvi. 28.*

2. To restrain within proper limits; to keep from faults or excesses; to repress.

The gay, social scene
By decency chastised. *Thomson*.

Syn. — To chastise, chasten, and correct are all used in the sense of punishing in order to amendment. Parents chastise and correct their children. “Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth.” *Heb. xii. 6.* — Criminals and disorderly students are punished; schools and troops are disciplined. — Punishment is inflicted as a penalty to uphold the laws and prevent crimes; chastisement to reclaim the offender.

CHÂS-TISED (chás-tizd'), *p. a.* 1. Punished.

2. Restrained within proper limits; freed from faults or excesses. “The most chastised and accomplished literature that the world has ever seen.” *E. Everett*.

CHÂS-TISE-MENT [chás'tiz-mént, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C. Wb.*; chás-tiz'mént or chás'tiz-mént,

P., *n.* [Fr. *châtiment*.] Correction; punishment; chastening.

He receives sickness as the kind chastisement of his heavenly Father. *Bentley.*

Syn.—See CORRECTION.

CHAS-TIS'ER, *n.* One who chastises. *Sandys.*

CHAS'TI-TY [chás'te-té, *W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. C. Wb.*; chás'te-té, *S. P.*], *n.* [L. *castitas*; It. *castità*; Sp. *castidad*; Fr. *chasteté*.]

1. State of being chaste; purity of the body; continence.

Even here, where frozen chastity retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. *Pope.*

2. Freedom from obscenity, or from barbarous corruptions; as, "Chastity of language."

Syn.—See MODESTY.

"I have in this word departed from Mr. Sheridan, and several other speakers, in the sound of the *a* in the first syllable, as no analogy can be clearer than that which prevails in words of this termination, where the antepenultimate accent always shortens the vowel. Thus, though the *a*, *e*, and *i* are long in *humane*, *serene*, and *duane*, they are short in *humanity*, *serenity*, and *duvity*; and unless custom clearly forbids, which I do not believe is the case, *chastity* ought certainly to have the *a* as I have marked it." *Walker.*

CHÁS'T-U-BLE, *n.* [Fr.] (*Eccl.*) The outermost vestment worn by a priest at mass.

CHÁT, *v. n.* [Dut. *kouten*.—Fr. *caqueter*.] [*i.* CHATTED; *pp.* CHATTING, CHATTED.] To converse or talk freely or at ease; to prattle; to chatter; to prate.

The shepherds on the lawn
Sat simply chatting in a rustic row. *Milton.*

† **CHÁT**, *v. a.* To talk of. *Shak.*

CHÁT, *n.* 1. Idle or familiar talk; careless prattle; easy conversation; prate.

2. [A. S. *cith*.] A twig or little stick.

Syn.—See CONVERSATION, PRATTLE.

CHATEAU (shá-tó'), *n.* [Fr.] pl. Fr. *CHATEAUX*; Eng. *CHATEAUS* (shá-tóz').

1. A French castle.

The strong chateaus, those feudal fortresses. *Burke.*

2. A country-seat. *Fleming & Tibbins.*

CHÁT'E-LÉT (shat'e-lét), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *château*.] A little castle. *Chambers.*

CHÁT'EL-LA-NY [shát'el-lén-é, *S. E. F. Ja. C.*; chát'el-lén-é, *W. P.*], *n.* The lordship or jurisdiction of the governor of a castle.—See CASTELLANY. *Swift.*

CHA-TÖY'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *chat*, a cat, and *œil*, an eye.] (*Min.*) Noting minerals which, on being turned, exhibit several prismatic colors in succession, as the precious opal;—so applied in allusion to the mutable and shining colors in the eye of a cat in the dark. *Cleveland.*

CHA-TÖY'ANT, *n.* A hard stone which, being cut smooth, presents on its surface and in the interior an undulating or wavy light. *Ogilvie.*

CHA-TÖY'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *chatoyement*.] (*Min.*) A change or play of colors. *Cleveland.*

CHÁT-PQ-TÁ'TÖES, *n. pl.* Small potatoes, such as are given to pigs. *Brande.*

CHÁT'TEL (chát'tel or chát'tel) [chát'tel, *S. W. J. F. E. Sm. Wb.*; chát'tel, *P. Ja. K. C.*], *n.* [Low L. *capitale*; L. *caput*, a head; Old Fr. *catals*, *catels*, *chatels*. *Spelman*.—See CATTLE.] (*Law.*) Any movable property or goods, as furniture, plate, money, horses, &c.

Chatel is a very comprehensive term in our law, and includes every species of property which is not real estate or a freehold. *Burrill.*

Syn.—See GOODS.

CHÁT'TER, *v. n.* [Dut. *citteren*; Ger. *zittern*, to tremble; "formed from the sound," says *Skinner*, "which those who shiver make with their teeth"; Fr. *caqueter*.—See CHAT.] [*i.* CHATTERED; *pp.* CHATTERING, CHATTERED.]

1. To make a noise, as a magpie or a monkey. *Nightingales seldom sing; the pia still chattereth. Sidney.*

2. To make a noise by collision of the teeth. *His teeth they chatter, chatter still. Wordsworth.*

3. To talk idly, freely, or carelessly; to chat; to prattle; to prate.

Come hither, you
That chatter in unpointed prose. *Jordan.*

CHÁT'TER, *n.* 1. Noise like that made by a pie or a monkey.

The mimic ape began his chatter. *Swift.*

2. Idle talk; prate; prattle. *Johnson.*

Syn.—See PRATTLE.

CHÁT'TER-Á'TION, *n.* 1. Act of chattering. 2. Disposition or habit of chattering. [*Colloquial.*] *Woods, Jr.*

CHÁT'TER-BÖX, *n.* An incessant talker. *Todd.*

CHÁT'TER-ER, *n.* 1. One that chatters; an idle talker. *Sherwood.*

2. (*Ornith.*) A name applied to birds of the family *Ampelidæ*. *Gray.*

CHÁT'TER-ING, *n.* 1. Noise like that made by a pie, or by the collision of the teeth. *Drayton.*

2. Idle or unprofitable talk; chat. *Watts.*

CHÁT'TY, *a.* Chattering; conversing freely.

Expect me as constant as your cabinet, and as chatty as your parrot. *Montagu.*

CHÁT'WOOD (chát'wúd), *n.* [See CHAT.] Little sticks; fuel. *Johnson.*

† **CHÁU'DRQÑ**, *n.* See CHAWDRON. *Todd.*

CHÁUD'-MËD'LËY (shód-), *n.* [Old Fr. *chaud melle*; Fr. *chaud*, hot, and *mêlée*, a broil.] (*Law.*) A homicide committed on a sudden, and in the heat of blood;—distinguished from *chance-medley*, which is killing in a casual affray in self-defence.—See CHANCE-MEDLEY. *Burrill.*

CHÁU'FER, *n.* [Fr. *chauffer*, to heat.] A small table furnace. *Francis.*

† **CHÁUL'DRQÑ**, *n.* See CHAWDRON. *Beau. & Fl.*

CHAUNONTELE (shö-mon-tél'), *n.* [Fr.] A sort of pear. *Johnson.*

† **CHÁUN**, *v. n.* [Gr. *χαίω*; A. S. *geonan*.] To open in fissures. *Sherwood.*

† **CHÁUN**, *n.* A gap; a chasm. *Cotgrave.*

CHÁUNT (chánt), *v.* See CHANT. *Todd.*

CHAUSSÉ (shó'sá), *a.* [Fr., *shod*.] (*Her.*) A term denoting a section in base. *Ogilvie.*

CHAUSSÉE (shó'sá), *n.* [Fr.] A causeway. *Smart.*

CHÁV'EN-DËR, *n.* [Fr. *cheresne*.] The chub; the cheven. "Choice bait for the chub or chavender." *Watson.*

CHÁW, *v. a.* [A. S. *ceowan*; Ger. *kauen*.] [*i.* CHAWED; *pp.* CHAWING, CHAWED, († CHAW-EN).] To grind with the teeth; to masticate; to chew. "Chawing the foamy bit." *Surrey.*

It is now obsolete or vulgar.

CHÁW, *n.* [See JAW.] 1. The chap; the jaw. "The chawes and the nape of the neck." *Holland.*

2. A cud, as of tobacco; a chew. [Vulgar.]

† **CHÁW'DRQÑ**, *n.* Entrails;—written also *chaul-dron*. *Shak.*

CHÁWN, *n.* See CHAUN. *Todd.*

CHÁY'-RÖÖT, *n.* The root of a plant, cultivated in India, and used for dyeing red. *McCulloch.*

CHÉAP (chép), *a.* [A. S. *ceapian*, to buy; Ger. *kaufen*, to buy. "Good-cheap or bad-cheap, i. e. well or ill-bargained, bought or sold; such were formerly the modes of expression. The modern fashion uses the word only for good-cheap, and therefore omits the epithet good as unnecessary." *Tooke*.]

1. Bearing a low price; to be had for a low price; as, "Cheap goods."

2. Of small value; common; not respected.

Had I so lavish of my presence been,
So stale and cheap to vulgar company. *Shak.*

† **CHÉAP** (chép), *n.* [A. S. *ceap*.] A bargain. *Wine, so dear nowadays, was very good cheap. Sidney.*

CHÉAP'EN (chép'n), *v. a.* [Goth. *laupan*; A. S. *ceapian*, to buy, to traffic; *cypian*, to sell, to traffic;—Dut. *koopen*; Ger. *kaufen*, to buy.—"Fr. *acheter*, to purchase, was formerly written and pronounced *achapter*, and seems to have a connection, not very remote, with the English words *chap*, *chapman*, *cheap*, to *cheapen*, to *chapBoucher*.] [*i.* CHEAPENED; *pp.* CHEAP-ENING, CHEAPENED.]

1. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of; to bid for; to bargain for.

Pretend to cheapen goods, but nothing buy. *Swift.*

2. To make cheap; to lessen in value.

I find my proffered love has cheapened me. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See BUY.

CHÉAP'EN-ER (chép'n-er), *n.* One who cheapens.

CHÉAP'LY (chép'le), *ad.* At a small price. *Shak.*

CHÉAP'NESS (chép'nes), *n.* Lowness of price. "Plenty . . . produces cheapness." *Idler.*

CHÉAR, *n. & v.* See CHEER. *Johnson.*

CHÉAT (chét), *v. a.* [From *escheater*. *Wedgwood*.] [*i.* CHEATED; *pp.* CHEATING, CHEATED.] To defraud; to impose upon; to trick.

It is a dangerous commerce where an honest man is sure of being cheated, and recovers not . . . to cheat others.

Cheated of feature by dissembling nature. *Shak.*

CHÉAT, *n.* 1. A deceitful, dishonest act, defrauding one of his right; a fraud; a trick; a deception; imposture; imposition.

The pretence of public good is a cheat that will ever pass. *Temple.*

2. A person guilty of fraud; a cheater.

No man will trust a known cheat. *South.*

3. † A species of wheaten bread. *Middleton.*

Syn.—*Cheat*, *fraud*, and *trick* all imply deception for a selfish or base design. One cheats by gross falsehood, defrauds by a settled plan, and tricks by sudden invention.

CHÉAT'Á-BLE, *a.* Capable of being cheated.

CHÉAT'Á-BLE-NËSS, *n.* Liability to be cheated. "An easy cheatableness of heart." *Hammond.*

CHÉAT'-BRÉAD, *n.* [Fr. *acheté*, bought, *Todd*.] "This [etymology] seems very doubtful." *Nares*.] *I'me b'ead*; bought bread. "Wheat-en or cheat-bread." *R.* *Cotgrave.*

CHÉAT'ER, *n.* One who cheats; a cheat. *Shak.*

CHÉAT'É-RY, *n.* Fraud; deception. [*n.*] *Bull.*

CHÉAT'ING, *p. a.* Practising fraud; defrauding.

CHÉAT'ING, *n.* The act of defrauding. *Smart.*

CHÉ-BÁC'CÖ, *a.* (*Naut.*) Noting a small vessel, or large boat;—so called from the former name of the place where they are made, now Essex, in Massachusetts. *C. Brown.*

CHECK, *n.* [Fr. *écheq*, a check; *échecs*, chess.]

1. Repression; stop; restraint; curb.

The great struggle with passions is in the first check. *Rogers.*

2. A reproof; an admonition; a reprimand.

However this may gall him with some check. *Shak.*

3. The person checking; the cause of restraint.

He was too much used as a check upon the Lord Covenant. *Clarendon.*

4. A term in chess when a piece threatens the king of either party. *Johnson.*

5. A corresponding cipher of a draft or order for money, or any counter register.

6. An order for money on a bank or banker;—generally payable to bearer.

7. A mark set against items or names in a list.

8. A certificate or symbol of a right or claim of some sort; as, "The check given to identify baggage"; "The check taken when leaving a theatre temporarily," &c.

9. Cloth fabricated in squares. *Johnson.*

10. (*Falconry*.) A forsaking of game by a hawk to follow other prey. *Chambers.*

CHECK, *v. a.* [*i.* CHECKED; *pp.* CHECKING, CHECKED.]

1. To repress; to curb; to restrain; to control.

I hate when Vice can bolt her arguments,
And Virtue has no tongue to check her pride. *Milton.*

2. To reprove; to chide.

His fault is much, and the good king his master
Will check him forth. *Shak.*

3. To examine by comparison, or by a counter reckoning; as, "To check an account."

4. To note with a mark, as having been examined, or for some other purpose; as, "To check the items in a bill or the names in a list."

CHECK, *v. n.* 1. To stop; to hesitate.

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power . . . checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*

2. To clash; to interfere.

If love check with business, it troubleth men's fortunes. *Barrow.*

CHECK'-BOOK (-bók), *n.* A book kept by persons who have accounts in a bank, containing blank forms of checks. *Bouvier.*

CHECK'ER, *v. a.* [Fr. *échiquier*, a chess-board.] [*i. CHECKERED; pp. CHECKING, CHECKED.*]
1. To form into the squares of a chess-board, like those of a chess-board; as, "Checkered plaids."
2. To variegate or diversify.

The sunset was checked on the frowning night, / With streaks of light. *Shak.*

CHECK'ER, *n.* 1. One who checks. *Cotgrave.*
2. Checker-work. *1 Kings vii. 17.*
3. A chess-board or a draught-board. "The checkers, at this time a common sign of a public house." *Brand's Pop. Antig.*

CHECK'ER-BÔARD, *n.* A board for playing checkers or draughts. *Fox.*

CHECK'ERED (chek'erd), *p. a.* Variegated; diversified.

Here waving groves a checkered scene display. *Pope.*

CHECK'ERS, *n. pl.* A game played on a checkered board;—in England called draughts.

CHECK'ER-WORK (-wûrk), *n.* Work having cross stripes of different colors. "Nets of checker-work and wreaths of chain-work for the chapters." *1 Kings vii. 17.*

CHECK'LESS, *a.* Uncontrollable; violent.
The hollow murmur of the checkless winds. *Marston.*

CHECK'MATE, *n.* [Fr. *échec et mat.*]
1. A movement on the chess-board that gains and finishes the game. *Johnson.*
2. Defeat; circumvention.

Love they him call that gave me checkmate. *Spenser.*

CHECK'MATE, *v. a.* [*i. CHECKMATED; pp. CHECK-MATING, CHECKMATED.*]
1. In chess, to check, as the king, so that he cannot be moved, to put in check. *Hoyle.*
2. To finish; to terminate. *Skelton.*

CHECK'-REIN (iân), *n.* A rein or strap of a bridle, to make a horse hold up his head. *Phillips.*

CHECK'-ROLL, *n.* A roll or book containing the names of such as are attendants on great personages;—also called *chequer-roll*. "The king's servants in check-roll." *Bacon.*

CHECK'Y, *n.* (*Her.*) The shield, or any part of it, divided into checks or squares. *Craig.*

CHÈD'DER, *a.* Noting a rich fine-flavored cheese, made at Cheddar, in England. *Farm. Ency.*

CHÈD'DER-PINK, *n.* (*Bot.*) A flower; a species of *Dianthus*. *Booth.*

CHÈEK, *n.* [A. S. *ceac*; *ceowan*, to chew; Dut. *kaak*; Sw. *kak*.]
1. The side of the face below the eye.
2. *pl. (Mech.)* Those parts of wrought objects that are double and correspondent.

Check by jowl, an old expression, and not yet disused, signifying closeness, or face to face, or right over against. *Beau. & Fl.*

CHÈEK'-BÂND, *n.* A throat-latch. *Booth.*

CHÈEK'-BONE, *n.* [A. S. *ceacban*.] The bone of the cheek. *Psalms iii. 7.*

CHÈEKED (chêkt), *a.* Brought near the check.
Standing at some poor sutler's tent, / With his pipe checked. *Cotton.*

CHÈEK'-TÔÔTH, *n.* The hinder tooth. *Joel i. 6.*

† **CHÈEP**, *v. n.* To pule or chirp like a sparrow or a young bird. *Cotgrave.*

CHÈER, *n.* [Gr. *χαρά*, joy; It. *cera*, cheer; Sp. *ca-ra*, the countenance; Fr. *chère*, entertainment.]
1. Air of the countenance.
The children of Israel might not behold into the face of Moses for the glory of his cheer. *2 Cor. iii. 7.* *Wichle's Trans.*

2. State or temper of the mind.
Then were they all of good cheer. *Acts xxvii. 36.*

3. Cheerfulness; gayety; mirth.
I have not that alacrity of spirit, / Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shak.*

4. Provisions served at a feast; entertainment. "Small cheer and great welcome." *Shak.*
Better cheer may you have, but not with better heart. *Shak.*

5. Shout of triumph or of applause; acclamation; as, "He was received with hearty cheers."

CHÈER, *v. a.* [Gr. *χαίω*, to rejoice; Fr. *cherir*, to cherish.] [*i. CHÈERED; pp. CHÈERING, CHÈERED.*]
1. To make joyful; to gladden; to exhilarate.
Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert cheers. *Pope.*
2. To animate; to incite; to encourage; to enliven; to inspirit.
He cheered the dogs to follow her who fled. *Dryden.*
3. To comfort; to console.
So cheered he his fair spouse, and she was cheered. *Milton.*
4. To applaud; as, "The orator was cheered."
Syn.—See ANIMATE.

CHÈER, *v. n.* 1. To grow gay or cheerful.
At sight of thee my gloomy soul cheers up. *A. Phillips.*
2. To be in any temper of mind.
How cheer'st thou, Jessica? *Shak.*

CHÈER'ER, *n.* The person or thing that cheers.
Of cheerfulness, the poet says, / Thomson.

|| **CHÈER'FUL** [chêr'fûl, P. J. E. Ja. Sm. C. Wb.; chêr'fûl, S.; chêr'tûl or chêr'tûl, W. F. A.], *a.*
1. Having good spirits; serenely joyful; animated; as, "A cheerful disposition."
2. Showing joy, animation, or liveliness.
Cheerful looks make every dish a feast. *Massinger*
A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance. *Prov. xv.*
3. Causing gladness. "Cheerful sun." *Shak.*
—"This word, like fearful, has contracted an irregular pronunciation, that seems more expressive of the turn of mind it indicates than the long open e, which languishes on the ear, and is not akin to the smartness and vivacity of the idea. We regret these irregularities, but they are not to be entirely prevented; and, as they sometimes arise from an effort of the mind to express the idea more forcibly, they should not be too studiously avoided; especially when custom has given them considerable currency, which I take to be the case with the short pronunciation of the present word. Mr. Sheridan and some other orthoepists seem to adopt the latter pronunciation, and W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, the former, and as this is agreeable to the orthography, and it may be added, to the etymology, (which indicates that state of mind which arises from being full of good cheer,) it ought, unless the other has an evident preference in custom, to be looked upon as the most accurate." *Walker.*

Syn.—Cheerful denotes an unruffled flow of good spirits. A cheerful person smiles; one who is merry or mirthful laughs. Habitually cheerful; a cheerful countenance; occasionally merry or mirthful; an animated expression; a lively or sprightly manner; a willing mind; gay company; gay color or attire. — See GAYETY.

|| **CHÈER'FUL-LY**, *ad.* In a cheerful manner; willingly.

|| **CHÈER'FUL-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being cheerful; serene joyfulness.
Cheerfulness is always to be expected when a man is out of pain; but mirth, to which it is often compared, is a mental state. *Steele.*
Syn.—Cheerfulness is a habit of the mind; mirth and merriment are transient. Habitual cheerfulness; occasional mirth or merriment; sprightliness of youth; animation in the manner of speaking. The conscientious performance of duty promotes cheerfulness; gay company and wine often promote mirth.

CHÈER'I-LY, *ad.* Cheerfully. *Beau. & Fl.*

CHÈER'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being cheery; cheerfulness. *Bulwer.*

CHÈER'ING, *p. a.* Promoting cheerfulness; making glad; as, "Cheering news."

CHÈER'ING-LY, *ad.* In a cheering manner.

† **CHÈER'ISH-NESS**, *n.* State of cheerfulness. "Duty . . . set off with cheerishness." *Milton.*

CHÈER'LESS, *a.* Dejected; joyless; sad. *Spenser.*

CHÈER'LY, *a.* Cheerful; joyful. *Ray.*

CHÈER'LY, *ad.* Cheerfully. *Shak.*

CHÈER'-UP, *v. a.* To make cheerful; to enliven; to chirrup. [Colloquial.] *Dr. Cheyne.*

CHÈER'Y, *a.* 1. Gay; sprightly; cheerful. "Cheery visage." *Cotgrave.*
2. Having power to make gay or cheerful.
Come, let us lie, and quaff a cheery bowl. *Gay.*

CHÈESE, *n.* [L. *caseus*; It. *cascio*; Sp. *queso*.—A. S. *cýse*; Dut. *kaas*; Ger. *käse*.—W. *caos*; Gael. & Ir. *caise*.]
1. The curd of milk, separated from the whey,

compressed into a solid mass, and dried for food.
2. Any thing in the form of cheese; as, "A cheese of ground apples."

CHÈESE'-CAKE, *n.* A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter. *Prior.*

CHÈESE'-FLY, *n.* A small black insect, bred in cheese. *Ogilvie.*

CHÈESE'LEP, *n.* A bag in which rennet for cheese is kept. *Farm. Ency.*

CHÈESE'-MITE, *n.* An insect found in cheese.

CHÈESE'-MÓN-GER (chêz'mûrg-ger, S2), *n.* A dealer in cheese. *B. Jonson.*

CHÈESE'-PÂR-ING, *n.* Rind or paring of cheese. "A man made . . . of a cheese-paring." *Shak.*

CHÈESE'-PRESS, *n.* A press in which cheese or curds are pressed. *Gay.*

CHÈESE'-RÊN-NET, *n.* (*Bot.*) A wild yellow flower; *Gahum verum*. *P. Cyc.*

CHÈESE'-VÂT, *n.* A wooden case for pressing curds. *Glanville.*

CHÈES'Y, *a.* Having the nature of cheese. "A cheesy substance." *Arbuthnot.*

CHÈET, *v. n.* To chatter or chirrup. *Tennyson.*

CHÈE'TA, or **CHÈE'TAH**, *n.* [East India.] (*Zool.*) A species of leopard; the hunting leopard; *Felis jubata*. *Brande.*

CHÈF-D'ŒUVRE (shâ-dôvr'), *n.*; pl. **CHÈFS-D'ŒUVRE**. [Fr.] A capital performance; a masterpiece.
The Apollo Belvedere and the Transfiguration of Raffaele are chef-d'œuvre of sculpture and painting. *Fam. hist.*

CHÈ'GER, **CHÈ'GRE**, or **CHÈ'GÔE**. See **CHIGRE**.

CHÈ'I'Q-PÔD, *n.* See **CHILOPOD**.

CHÈI'RÂN'TIUS, *n.* [Gr. *χείρ*, the hand, and *άνθος*, a flower.] (*Zool.*) A genus of plants; the stock gillyflower; the wallflower. *P. Cyc.*

CHÈ'I'RQ-PÊD, *n.* See **CHIROPOD**.

CHÈI'RÔP'TE-RA, *n. pl.* [Gr. *χείρ*, the hand, and *πτερον*, a wing.] (*Zool.*) An order of mammalia characterized by having the anterior extremities, and especially the hands, so modified as to serve the office of wings. The common bat is of this order. *Brande.*

CHÈI'RÔP'TE-ROÛS, *a.* Belonging to the cheiloptera. *Craig.*

CHÈI'RO-THÈ'RI-ÛM, *n.* [Gr. *χείρ*, the hand, and *θηρίον*, a beast.] (*Pal.*) An extinct animal, whose footprints, resembling those of a human hand, are found impressed on new red sandstone. *Pictet.*

CHÈ-KÔ'A, *n.* A Chinese porcelain clay. *Maunder.*

CHÈ'LA, *n.* [Gr. *χλή*, a claw; L. *chela*.] The first pair of forcpated extremities of the crab, lobster, and other crustaceans. *Brande.*

CHÈL'I-DÓN, *n.* [Gr. *χελιδών*.] (*Anat.*) The hollow at the flexure of the arm. *Crabb.*

CHÈL'I-FER, *n.* [L. *chela*, a claw, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Zool.*) One of a genus of minute arachnids resembling a tailless scorpion. *Van Der Hoeven.*

CHÈ-LÍF'ER-OÛS, *a.* Furnished with claws. *Smart.*

CHÈL'I-FÔRM, *a.* [L. *chela*, a claw, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a claw. *Smart.*

CHÈ-LÔ'NÊ, *n.* [Gr. *χελών*, a tortoise.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; tortoise-flower;—called also *shell-flower*, and *snake-head*. *Farm. Ency.*

CHÈ-LÔ'NÍ-Â, *n. pl.* [Gr. *χελών*, a tortoise.] (*Zool.*) An order of reptiles including the shell tortoise (*Chelonia imbricata*) and the edible turtle (*Chelonia midas*). *Van Der Hoeven.*

CHÈ-LÔ'NÍ-ÂN, *n.* One of the *Chelonia*. *Brande.*

† **CHÈ'LY** (kê'le), *n.* [Gr. *χλή*; L. *chela*, a claw.] The claw of a shell-fish. *Brown.*

|| **CHÈM'IC** (kêm'ik or kím'ik), *a.* [Gr. *χημικός*, belonging to a liquid; It. & Sp. *chimico*; Fr. *chimique*.]
1. Pertaining to chemistry; as, "Chemical apparatus"; "Chemical analysis."

CHÈM'IC (kêm'ik or kím'ik), *a.* [Gr. *χημικός*, belonging to a liquid; It. & Sp. *chimico*; Fr. *chimique*.]
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CHÈM'IC (kêm'ik or kím'ik), *a.* [Gr. *χημικός*, belonging to a liquid; It. & Sp. *chimico*; Fr. *chimique*.]
1. Pertaining to chemistry; as, "Chemical apparatus"; "Chemical analysis."

2. Resulting from the laws which govern the elementary combinations of bodies; as, "*Chemical changes*."

|| **CHEM'I-CAL**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine formed by the aid of chemistry. *Dunqlison.*

|| **CHEM'I-CAL-LY**, *ad.* In a chemical manner.

CHE-MISE' (shē-mēz'), *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A shift.

2. (*Fort.*) A wall lining a bastion or a ditch; a lining or casing. *Fleming & Tibbins.*

CHEM-I-ŠETTE', *n.* [*Fr.*] A light under waist-coat. *Quin.*

|| **CHEM'IST** (kēm'ist or kīm'ist), *n.* A professor of, or one who is versed, in chemistry.

† **CHE-MIS'TI-CAL**, *a.* Relating to chemistry; chemical. *Burton.*

|| **CHEM'IS-TRY** (kēm'is-trē or kīm'is-trē), *n.* [*Ar. kimia*, something hidden or secret; *Gr. χημεία*; *L. chemia*; *Ger. chymie*; *It. chimica*; *Sp. quimica*; *Fr. chimie*.—*Cleland* derives the word from *Celt. kheyin*, fire.] "Chemistry," as defined by *Dr. Black*, "is the study of the effects of heat and mixture, with a view of discovering their general and subordinate laws, and of improving the useful arts;" or, as defined by *Brande*, "it is that branch of natural knowledge which teaches us the properties of elementary substances, and of their mutual combinations; it inquires into the laws which effect, and into the powers which preside over, their union; it examines the proportions in which they combine, and the modes of separating them when combined, and endeavors to apply such knowledge to the explication of natural phenomena, and to useful purposes in the arts of life."

Organic chemistry, that branch of chemistry which treats of vegetable and animal substances.—*Inorganic chemistry*, that branch of chemistry which treats of inorganic substances.

† *Chē* This word was formerly written *chymistry*, but the present established orthography is *chemistry*. But although, in this word and its derivatives, *y* is changed to *e*, yet the pronunciation for the most part, in dictionaries, remains unchanged. We, however, now commonly hear the words pronounced, according to their present orthography, *ghēm'is-try*, *ghēm'ist*, &c.

CHEQUE (chēk), *n.* An order or draft for money on a bank or a banker.—See **CHECK**. *Sullivan.*

CHEQ'UER (chēk'ēr), *v. & n.* See **CHECKER**.

CHEQ'UER (chēk'ēr), *n.* [Abbreviation of *exchequer*.] A treasury. *Browne.*

CHEQ'UER (chēk'ēr), *n.* A sort of stonework to which the mode of joining gives the appearance of being checkered.—See **CHECKER**.

CHEQ'UER-BERRY, *n.* A little creeping plant:—also its small red berry. *Bigelow.*

CHEQ'UER-RÖLL (chēk'ēr-röl), *n.* See **CHECK-ROLL**.

CHEQ'UERŠ, *n. pl.* See **CHECKERS**, and **DRAUGHTS**.

CHEQ'UER-WORK, *n.* See **CHECKER-WORK**.

CHEQ'UEY (chēk'ē), *a.* (*Her.*) Noting a field divided by transverse lines into equal squares or parts;—written also *checky*. *Craig.*

CHE-QUIN' (chē-kān'), *n.* See **ZECHIN**.

CHER'IF, *n.* A high priest among the Mahometans;—written also *sherif* and *scheref*. *Craig.*

CHER'ISH, *v. a.* [*Fr. chérir*; *cher*, dear.] [*i.* *cherished*; *pp.* *cherishing*, *cherished*.] To treat tenderly or with encouragement; to nurse; to nurture; to support; to foster; to shelter.

No man ever yet hated his own flesh, but nourisheth and cherisheth it. *Ephes. v. 29.*

Syn.—See **NOURISH**.

CHER'ISHED (chēr'isht), *p. a.* Nursed; comforted; fostered; supported; as, "A *cherished* child."

CHER'ISH-ER, *n.* One who cherishes. *Wotton.*

CHER'ISH-ING, *n.* Support; encouragement.

Thy cherishing, thy honoring, and thy love. *Milton.*

CHER'ISH-ING, *p. a.* Nursing; comforting; helping.

CHER'ISH-ING-LY, *ad.* In a cherishing manner.

† **CHER'ISH-MENT**, *n.* Encouragement. *Spenser.*

CHER-RÖÖT', *n.* A sort of cigar. *Malcom.*

CHER'RIS, *n.* An intoxicating drug, prepared from hemp. *Boag.*

CHER'RY, *n.* [*Gr. κίραρος*, the cherry-tree; *L. cerasus*; *Ger. hirsche*; *It. ciriegia*; *Sp. cereza*; *Fr. cerise*.] (*Bot.*) The name of several species of plants of the genus *Prunus*:—the stone fruit of these plants. *Loudon.*

CHER'RY, *a.* Relating to, or colored like, a cherry. "A *cherry* lip." *Shak.*

CHER'RY-BÄY, *n.* The laurel.—See **LAUREL**.

CHER'RY-BRÄN'DY, *n.* Brandy in which cherries have been steeped. *Ash.*

CHER'RY-CHEEKED (-chēkt), *a.* Having ruddy cheeks. *Fanshawe.*

CHER'RY-LÄU'REL, *n.* An evergreen shrub; *Cerasus lauro-cerasus*. *Farm. Ency.*

CHER'RY-PĒP'PER, *n.* A species of *Capsicum*, which bears a small cherry-shaped fruit. *Craig.*

CHER'RY-PIT, *n.* A child's play, in which cherry-stones are thrown into a small hole. *Shak.*

CHER'RY-RÜM, *n.* Rum in which cherries have been steeped. *Brown.*

CHER'RY-STÖNE, *n.* Stone, or seed, of a cherry.

CHER'RY-TRĒE, *n.* A tree bearing cherries; *Prunus cerasus*. *Miller.*

CHER'RY-WINE, *n.* Wine made of cherries. *Ash.*

CHER'SO-NESE (kēr'so-nēs), *n.* [*Gr. χερσονήσος*; *χῆρος*, land, and *νῆσος*, an island; *L. chersonesus*; *Fr. chersonese*.] A peninsula.

From India and the golden Chersonese. *Milton.*

CHERT, *n.* (*Min.*) A sub-species of rhomboidal quartz;—called also *rock-flint*, *petrosilex*, and *hornstone*. *Buchanan.*

CHER'TY, *a.* Like chert; flinty. *Pennant.*

CHER'UB, *n.* [*Heb. כְּרֻב*; *L. cherub*; *It. cherubino*; *Sp. Fr. cherubín*.] *pl.* **CHER'UBS** and **CHER'UBIM** or **CHER'UBIMŠ**. A celestial spirit or angel, which, in the celestial hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim. *Exod. xxvi. 1.*

Thou sitt'st between the cherubim bright. *Milton.*

With golden cherubim is tufted. *Shak.*

Some of the rabbins tell us that the cherubims are a set of angels who know most, and the seraphims a set of angels who love most. *Addison.*

† "We are authorized," says *Dr. Campbell*, "both by use and by analogy, to say either *cherubs* and *seraphs*, according to the English idiom, or *cherubim* and *seraphim*, according to the Oriental. The former suits better the familiar, the latter the solemn, style.—As the words *cherubim* and *seraphim* are plural, the terms *cherubims* and *seraphims* are wanting the plural, are quite improper." *Perrin & Hall.*

Walker remarks that "those who understand no language but their own are apt to commit an unpardonable fault with critics by mistaking this word [cherubim] for a singular, and writing the plural *cherubims*." Yet this is the form of the plural [cherubims and seraphims] uniformly used in the common version of the Bible, in which *cherubims* occurs twenty-three times, and *seraphims* twice; and the same form is also used by good authors.

CHER'UBIC, *a.* Angelical; relating to **CHER'UB'ICAL**, cherubs. "*Cherubic* songs." "*Cherubic* watch." *Milton.*

CHER'UB-İM, *n.* The Hebrew plural of *cherub*.

CHER'UB-İM'IC, *a.* Relating to cherubim. *Ec. Rev.*

CHER'UB-İN, *a.* Angelical; cherubic. [*n.*] *Shak.*

CHER'UB-İN, *a.* A cherub. [*n.*] *Dryden.*

CHER'UP, *v. n.* [Probably corrupted from *chirp*.] To chirp; to use a cheerful voice. *Spenser.*

CHER'UP, *v. a.* To quicken; to enliven or encourage; to cheer up; to chirrup.

He *cherups* brisk his ear-erecting steed. *Corper.*

CHER'UP, *n.* An act of quickening; encouragement. *Cowper.*

CHER'VIL, *n.* [*Gr. χαρμόφυλλον*; *χαρμό*, to rejoice, and *φύλλον*, a leaf; *L. cherophyllum*; *Fr. cerfeuil*; *A. S. cerfille*.] A culinary vegetable, used as a salad; cow-weed;—sometimes used medicinally. *Loudon.*

CHİŠ'İ-BLL (chēš'ē-bl), *n.* [*Fr. chasuble*.] A Roman Catholic priest's vestment without sleeves; chasuble.—See **CHASUBLE**. *Bale.*

CHİŠ'LİP, *n.* A small vermin. *Skinner.*

CHİŠS, *n.* [*Fr. échecs*.—See **CHECK**.]

1. A scientific game, played on a board consisting of 64 squares, with 32 pieces of various forms, denominations, and powers. Each party to the game has eight principal pieces, viz.: a *king*, a *queen*, two *knight*s, two *bishop*s, and two *rook*s or *castles*; and, besides, eight *pawn*s or *foot-soldiers*. *Maunder.*

2. A kind of grass, resembling oats, which grows among wheat; the *Bromus secalinus*. [*New England*.]

CHİŠS'-ÄP-PLE, *n.* A species of wild-service.

CHİŠS'-BÖARD, *n.* A board on which chess is played.

CHİŠS'SPL, *n.* A mould or vat in which cheese is formed. *Farm. Ency.*

CHİŠS'MAN, *n.* A piece used in chess.

CHİŠS'SQM, *n.* A kind of earth or mould. *Bacon.*

CHİŠS'-PLÄY-ER, *n.* One who plays chess.

CHİŠS'-TRĒES, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Two pieces of wood, bolted perpendicularly, one on each side of a ship, for securing the clews of the mainsail. *Mar. Dict.*

CHİŠT, *n.* [*Gr. κίστη*; *L. cista*.—*A. S. cest*, or *cyst*; *Dut. kist*; *Ger. & Dan. kiste*; *Sw. kista*; *Gael. Ir. & Arm. ciste*.]

1. A large, wooden box; a piece of furniture for holding clothes, tools, &c.; as, "A sailor's *chest*"; "A carpenter's *chest*."

2. (*Com.*) The quantity contained in a chest; as, "A *chest* of tea."

3. The trunk of the human body, from the shoulders to the belly; the breast; the thorax.

He describes another by the largeness of his *chest*. *Pope.*

A *chest of drawers*, a case with movable boxes or drawers.

A bed by night, a *chest of drawers* by day. *Goldsmith.*

CHİŠT, *v. a.* 1. To reposit in a chest; to board.

2. To place in a coffin. [*n.*] *Terry.*

CHİŠT'ED, *a.* Having a chest;—used in composition; as, "Broad-*chested*."

CHİŠT'-FÖUND-ER, *n.* Same as **CHEST-FOUND-ER**. *Farm. Ency.*

CHİŠT'-FÖUND-ER-İNG, *n.* (*Farriery*.) A kind of rheumatic disease affecting the chest and fore-legs of a horse. *Youatt.*

CHİŠT'NUT (chēs'nut), *n.* [*L. castanea*; *It. castagna*; *Sp. castaña*; *Fr. châtaigne*; *Ger. kastanie*.] The fruit of the chestnut-tree.

CHİŠT'NUT (chēs'nut), *a.* Having the color of the chestnut; light brown. *Dampier.*

CHİŠT'NUT-TRĒE (chēs'nut-trē), *n.* A well-known tree, which produces chestnuts, and is valued for its timber; *Castanea vesca*. *Loudon.*

CHİŠ'TON, *n.* A species of plum. *Johnson.*

CHĒ'TÄH, *n.* (*Zool.*) The hunting leopard of India; *Felis jubata*. *Brande.*

CHĒ'TTİK, *n.* 1. The upas-tree of Java. *Ogilvie.*

2. The poison obtained from the upas-tree; strychnia. *Ogilvie.*

CHĒTWĒRT, *n.* A Russian corn-measure, equal to nearly six Winchester bushels. *McCulloch.*

† **CHĒV'A-CHİE** (shēv'a-shē), *n.* [Old *Fr.*] An expedition with cavalry. *Chaucer.*

† **CHĒVAGE**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A sort of poll-tax.—See **CHIEFAGE**. *Todd.*

CHĒV-ÄL', *n.*; *pl.* **CHĒVAUX** (shēv'-ä'), [*Fr.*] A horse;—cavalry. *Boyer.*

CHĒV-ÄL'-DE-FRIŠE', *n.*; *pl.* **CHĒVAUX-DE-FRIŠE** (shēv'-ä'-de-friž'), (commonly used in the plural.) [*Fr. Friesland horse*.] So named from having been first used at the siege of *Friesland*, in 1658, against the enemy's cavalry. *Sullivan.* (*Fort.*) A piece of timber traversed with spikes, used in defending a passage, or making a retrenchment to stop cavalry. *Campbell.*

CHÈV-AL'-GLÀSS, *n.* A large swing-glass. *Smart.*
CHÈV-À-LÈR' (shèv'-à-lér'), *n.* [Fr., from *cheral*,
caballero.] A knight; a cavalier;
 a gallant, strong man. *Shak.*
CHÈV'ÈN, *n.* [Fr. *chevesne*.] A river fish; the
 chub. *Browne.*
CHÈV'ÈR-IL, *n.* [Fr. *chevreau*, a kid.] Leather
 made from the skin of the kid. *Shak.*
CHÈV'ÈR-IL, *a.* Pliable, as kid-leather. "Your
 soft *cheveril* conscience." *Shak.*
†CHÈV'ÈR-IL-IZE, *v. a.* To make as pliable as
 kid-leather. *Mountagu.*
CHÈVÈSTRE, or **CHÈVÈTRE**, (shè-vèstr or
 shè-vâr), *n.* [Fr.] (*Surg.*) A bandage applied
 round the head, in cases of fracture or luxation
 of the lower jaw. *Dunglison.*
CHEVET (shè-vâ'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) The apsis,
 or eastern end of a church, behind the high altar,
 when of a semicircular or polygonal form. *Weale.*
CHÈ-VÏLLE', *n.* [Fr.] (*Mus.*) The bridge of an
 instrument. *Crabb.*
†CHÈV'Ï-SANCE (shèv'-e-zâns), *n.* [Fr. *chevis-*
sance; *chevir*, to compass; *chef*, head.]
 1. Enterprize; achievement. *Spenser.*
 2. (*Law*.) The act of bargaining; — a bar-
 gain; a contract. *Burrill.*
CHÈV-RÈTTE', *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*)
 An engine for raising guns or
 mortars into their carriages. *Brande.*
CHÈV'RON (shèv'-ron), *n.* [Fr.]
 1. (*Her.*) A representation
 of two rafters of a house meet-
 ing at the top.
 2. (*Arch.*) A sort of zigzag
 work or ornament. *Weale.*
 3. (*Mil.*) A mark on the
 sleeve of the coat of a non-com-
 missioned officer. *Campbell.*
CHÈV'RONED (shèv'-roned), *a.* Orna-
 mented with
 figures like chevrons. "Their bases *chev-
 roned* all over with lace." *B. Jonson.*
CHÈV'RO-NÈL, *n.* (*Her.*) A diminutive of a
 chevron; half a chevron. *Johnson.*
CHEW (chù), [*chù*, P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; *chù* or
chaw, S. W.; *v. a.* [A. S. *ceowan*; Dut. *kaau-*
wen; Ger. *kauen*.] [*i.* CHEWED; *pp.* CHEW-
 ING, CHEWED.]
 1. To crush with the teeth; to masticate.
Chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancy. *Shak.*
 2. To meditate; to ruminate. *Prior.*
 "The pronunciation *chaw* is grown vulgar." *Walker.*
CHEW (chù), *v. n.* To ruminate.
 Till then, my noble friend, *chew* upon this. *Shak.*
CHEW (chù), *n.* That which is chewed; a cud;
 as, "A *chew* of tobacco." [Vulgar.] *Todd.*
†CHEW'ET, *n.* Minced meat or mince-pie. *Florio.*
CHEW'ING (chù'ing), *n.* [A. S. *ceowung*.] Mas-
 tication; as, "This meat needs much *chewing*."
CHEW'ING (chù'ing), *p. a.* Grinding with the
 teeth:—ruminating.
CHEW'ING-BÀLL, *n.* (*Farriery*.) A medicinal
 ball for a horse. *Farm. Ency.*
CHÈW'INK, *n.* The ground robin. *Bartlett.*
CHÏ'A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A beautiful Mexican plant;
 lime-leaved sage. *Velasquez.*
CHÏ'AN, *a.* Relating to Chios, an island of Asi-
 atic Greece. *Brande.*
CHÏ-À'RÔ-OS-CÛ'RÔ, or **CHÏ-À'RÔ-SCÛ'RÔ**, *n.*
 [It., *clavis obscura*.] The art of combining light
 and shade in painting. *P. Cyc.*
CHÏ-ÀS'TO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *χιαστός*, marked with
 a cross, dusscated, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*)
 A crystallized mineral; a variety of macle; an-
 dalusite. Its crystals generally present a tas-
 selated appearance, as if formed by the union
 of four separate crystals. *Dana.*
CHÏ'B'AL, *n.* [A. S. *cip*; Fr. *ciboule*.] A small
 kind of onion; cibol. *Beau. & Fl.*

CHÏ-BOUQUE' (chè-bâk'), *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish
 smoking pipe;—written also *chibouk*.
 Resigned his gem-adornd *chibouk*. *Byn on*
CHÏ'CA, *n.* [Sp.] 1. A fermented liquor, used
 in Peru, and made of Indian corn. *Qu. Rev.*
 2. A red coloring substance, used by some
 Indians to stain their skins. It is extracted
 from a species of *Bignonia*. *Brande.*
CHÏ-CÂNE' (shè-kân'), *n.* [A. S. *swican*, to de-
 ceive; Fr. *chicane*.] A shift, turn, or trick,
 especially in law proceedings; sophistry; chi-
 canery.
 His attorneys have hardly one trick left, they are at an end
 of all their *chicanes*. *Arbutnot.*
CHÏ-CÂNE', *v. n.* To prolong a contest by tricks.
 "I will not quibble and *chicane* about the mo-
 tives." *Chesterfield.*
CHÏ-CÂN'ÈR, *n.* [Old Fr. *sicaneur*, a pettifogger.]
 A petty sophister; a caviller. *Locke.*
CHÏ-CÂN'ÈR-Y, *n.* [Fr. *chicanerie*.] Mean acts
 of wrangling; trickery; sophistry. "The *chi-*
canery and futility of the practice." *Arbutnot.*
CHÏ-CO'RY, *n.* [Gr. *κίχρη*; L. *cichorium*; It.
cicora; Sp. *achicoria*; Fr. *chicorée*; Ger. *cicho-*
rie.] (*Bot.*) A perennial plant cultivated for
 food both for men and cattle, and, particularly
 in Belgium, France, and Germany, for the pur-
 pose of preparing from the root a powder which
 is used as a substitute for coffee; *Cichorium*
Intybus;—called also *succory*. *P. Cyc.*
CHÏCH, *n.*; pl. *chich'es*. [L. *cicer*; Old Fr. *chi-*
ches.] A dwarf pea; chickpea. *B. Googe.*
CHÏCH'LING, *n.* A vetch or pea, used in Ger-
 many for food, but inferior to other kinds;
Lathyrus sativus. *Ogilvie.*
CHÏCK, *n.* [See CHICKEN.] 1. The young of a
 bird; a chicken.
 For when the shell is broke, out comes a *chick*. *Davies.*
 2. A term of endearment.
 My Ariel, *chick*, *Shak.*
 This is thy charge. *Shak.*
CHÏCK, *v. n.* To sprout as seed; to vegetate.
 [Local.] *Todd.*
CHÏCK'A-BÈR-RY, *n.* See CHEQUERBERRY.
CHÏCK'A-BÏD-DY, *n.* A childish name for a
 chicken. *Bartlett.*
CHÏCK'A-DÈE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of tit-
 mouse, found only in North America, as far
 north as Hudson's Bay, and appearing most
 lively in the coldest weather; black-capped tit-
 mouse; *Parus atricapillus*;—allied to the marsh
 titmouse of Europe (*Parus palustris*). *Audubon.*
CHÏCK'A-RÈE, *n.* The red squirrel. *Audubon.*
CHÏCK'ÈN, *n.* [A. S. *cicn*; Dut. *kicken*.]
 1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen.
 2. A term for a young person. "Stella is no
chicken." *Swift.*
CHÏCK'ÈN-HEÀRT-ED, *a.* Cowardly; timorous.
CHÏCK'ÈN-PÖX, *n.* (*Med.*) A mild eruptive dis-
 ease; a species of *Varicella*. *Dunglison.*
CHÏCK'LING, *n.* [Eng. *chick*, and A. S. affix *ling*,
 denoting state or condition.] A small chicken.
CHÏCK'LING-VÈTCH, *n.* (*Bot.*) An inferior kind
 of vetch or pea; the everlasting pea; chickling;
Lathyrus sativus.—See CHIOHLING. *Crabb.*
CHÏCK'PÈA, *n.* [See CHICH.] (*Bot.*) A plant
 cultivated in the south of France for the same
 purposes as vetches in England; a kind of de-
 generate pea; *Cicer arretinum*. *Miller.*
CHÏCK'WÈED, *n.* (*Bot.*) The popular name of a
 variety of small annual plants or weeds of the
 genera *Cerastium* and *Alysine*;—a name espe-
 cially applied to *Stellaria media*. *Gray.*
CHÏDE, *v. a.* [A. S. *cidan*.] [*i.* CHID (†CHODE);
pp. CHIDING, CHIDEN, CHID.] To reprove se-
 verely; to censure; to rebuke; to reprimand;
 to blame.
 Chide him for his faults, and do it reverently. *Shak.*
 And *chid* her barking waves into attention. *Milton.*
CHÏDE, *v. n.* 1. To find fault; to clamor; to scold.
 And they did *chide* with him sharply. *Judg. viii. 1.*
 2. To make a noise.
 As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood. *Shak.*

CHÏDE, *n.* Murmur; gentle noise. "The *chide*
 of streams." [R.] *Thomson.*
CHÏD'ÈR, *n.* One who chides. *Abp. Cranmer.*
†CHÏD'ÈR-ÈSS, *n.* She who chides. *Chaucer.*
CHÏD'ING, *n.* 1. Rebuke; scolding.
 Well thou know'st what cruel *chidings*
 Oft I've from my mother's tongue. *Bp. Percy.*
 2. Noise; clamor.
 They bayed the bear
 With *chiding* cries. *Shak.*
CHÏD'ING, *p. a.* Reproving; rebuking; scolding.
CHÏD'ING-LY, *ad.* After the manner of chiding.
CHÏÈF (chêf), *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, the head; L. *caput*,
 the head; It. *capo*; Sp. *jefe*; Fr. *chef*.]
 1. Highest in office, rank or authority; most
 eminent; as, "A *chief* justice."
 2. Principal; most important; main.
 A good view of the apostle's main purpose in writing the
 epistle and the *chief* branches of his discourse. *Locke.*
Syn.—*Chief*, *capital*, or *principal* town or city.
 The *chief* or *principal* town is the largest town, and it
 may or may not be the seat of government. The *capital*
 town is the seat of government, whether it is the
 largest or not.—*Chief* person; *highest* station; *prin-*
cipal or *main* object.—See PRIMARY.
CHÏÈF (chêf), *n.* 1. A military commander; a
 chieftain.
 After or before were never known
 Such *chefs*, as each an army seemed alone. *Dryden.*
 2. The principal person; a leader; a head.
 And the *chief* of the house of the father of the families of
 the Kohathites shall be Eliazaphan. *Numb. iii. 30.*
 3. (*Her.*) The upper part of
 an escutcheon. *Peachment.*
In chief, highest in authority; para-
 mount.—*In such* compounds as com-
 mander-in-*chief*.—(*Law*.) *In capite*, or
 by personal service; as, "Lands hold-
 en *in chief*."
 I shall be proud to hold my dependence
 on you *in chief*. *Dryden.*
Syn.—*Chief* implies the highest rank in either
 civil or military affairs; *chieftain* and *commander*, in
 military matters. An Indian *chief*; a military *chief*
 or *chieftain*; the commander of an army; *commander-*
in-chief of a great army; the leader of a party or fac-
 tion, or in an enterprise; the head of a tribe or a fam-
 ily; the head of a profession.
CHÏÈF (chêf), *ad.* Chiefly. [R.] *Thomson.*
†CHÏÈF'AGE, or **CHÈV'AGE**, *n.* [Old Fr. *chevage*,
 poll-money paid by a tenant; *chef*, head.] A
 tribute by the head. *Chambers.*
CHÏÈF'-BÀR-ON, *n.* The president of the Court
 of Exchequer. *Clarke.*
†CHÏÈF'DOM, *n.* Sovereignty. *Spenser.*
CHÏÈF'ÈSS, *n.* A female chief among the In-
 dians. *Carrar.*
CHÏÈF'-JÛS-TÏCE, *n.* The principal judge of a
 court. *Southey.*
CHÏÈF'-JÛS'TÏCE-SHÏP, *n.* The office of chief-
 justice. *Qu. Rev.*
CHÏÈF'LESS, *a.* Wanting a leader; weak. "Chief-
 less armies." *Pope.*
CHÏÈF'LY, *ad.* 1. Principally; eminently; main-
 ly; above all.
 And *chiefly* thou, O Souldier, dost transfer
 Honour to the *chief* of the *chief*. *Milton.*
 2. For the most part; mostly.
 Where the estates of the dissenters *chiefly* lay. *Swift.*
†CHÏÈF'RÏÈ (chêf'rè), *n.* A small feudal rent.
 "Any more than a small *chiefrie*." *Swift.*
CHÏÈF'SHÏP, *n.* The office or station of a chief.
 "Chiefship of Duca." *Burke.*
CHÏÈF'TAIN (chêf'tin), *n.* [Old Fr. *chefetain*.
 —See CHIEF.] A leader of a clan or of troops;
 a military commander; a chief. *Spenser.*
Syn.—See CHIEF.
CHÏÈF'TAIN-CY, *n.* The office or station of chief-
 tain. *Gent. Mag.*
CHÏÈF'TAIN-ÈSS, *n.* A female chieftain.
Miss Sedgwick.
CHÏÈF'TAIN-RY, *n.* The state of a chieftain;
 headship; chieftainship. [R.] *Johnson.*

CHIEF'TAIN-SHIP, *n.* The state of a chieftain; headship. *Smollett.*

† **CHIEV'ANCE**, *n.* [Fr. *chevissance*, a bargain.] Traffic in which money is extorted as discount. "Unlawful cheviances." *Bacon.*

CHIEVE, or **CHÈVE**, *v. n.* [Fr. *chevir*.] To turn out; to come to a conclusion; to succeed. "Evil mote he cheve." *Chaucer.* "It chievers nought with him." [Obs., or local.] *Ray.*

CHIF-FON-N'IER' (shif-fon-ēr'), *n.* [Fr.] One who picks up rags; a rag-picker. *Ch. Ob.*

CHIF-FON-N'ERE' (shif-fon-ne-ār'), *n.* [Fr.] A movable piece of furniture serving as a closet; a work-table. *W. Ency.*

CHIG'RE (chig'ger), *n.* [Fr. *chique*; Sp. *nigua*.] (*Ent.*) A small, troublesome insect, of the flea kind, which lodges between the skin and the flesh; *Pulex penetrans*; — written also *cheger*, *chegre*, *chegoe*, *chigoe*, *chigua*, *chigger*, and *jigger*. *Van Der Hoeven.*

CHI-KĀ'RA, *n.* [Hind.] A species of four-horned antelope found in India; the *Antelope quadricornis* of Blainville. *Van Der Hoeven.*

CHIL'BLĀIN, *n.* A sore or inflammation in the feet, hands, &c., caused by cold or frost.

CHIL'BLĀIN, *v. a.* To render sore by frost. *Cook.*

CHILD, *n.*; pl. **CHIL'DREN**. [A. S. *cild*; Ger. & Dut. *kind*.]

1. A very young person of either sex; an infant. The child is father of the man. *Wordsworth.* Then spare the rod, and spoil the child. *S. Butler.*

2. A son or daughter of any age; offspring; progeny; issue.

Hear, ye children, the instruction of a father. *Prov. v. 1.*

3. One allied to another in principles or in practices. "Thou child of the devil." *Acts xiii. 10.*

4. pl. Descendants. "O ye children of Jacob." *Ps. cv. 6.* In the language of the Bible often used for persons in general, or the whole human race; as, "The children of men."

To be with child, to be pregnant.

Syn. — See OFFSPRING.

† **CHILD**, *v. n.* To produce fruits or flowers. "The childing autumn." *Shak.*

† **CHILD**, *v. a.* To bring forth, as a child. *Spenser.*

CHILD'BEAR-ING, *n.* The act of bearing children; childbirth. *Milton.*

CHILD'BĒD, *n.* The state of a woman in labor; travail; parturition. *Arbuthnot.*

Childbed fever, puerperal fever.

CHILD'BIRTH, *n.* The act of bringing forth a child; parturition; travail. *Taylor.*

CHILDE, or **CHILDE** (chil'd, *Sm.*), *n.* A noble youth; the son of a nobleman; — formerly prefixed as a cognomen to the family name by the eldest son. "Childre Harold." *Byron.*

See "Childre, pronounced child, is contrary to all analogy; and the modern way of pronouncing it seems to have been determined solely by the indistinct notion that some difference ought to be made between it and child." *Philological Museum, Cambridge, Eng.*

† **CHILD'ED** (chil'd'ed), *a.* Furnished with a child. "He childed, as I fathered." *Shak.*

CHIL'DER-MAS-DĀY', *n.* [A. S. *cildmasse dag*; Eng. *child, mass, and day*.] The 28th of December, called also *Innocents' day*, from the slaying of the children by Herod. *Carew.*

CHILD'HOOD (-hūd), *n.* [A. S. *cildhad*.] The state of a child; infancy; minority; the time from birth to puberty; — sometimes restricted to the age between infancy and puberty.

The childhood shows the man
As morning shows the day: be famous then
By wisdom. *Milton.*

Ah, happy hills! ah, pleasing shade!
Ah, fields beloved in vain!
Where once my careless childhood strayed,
A stranger yet to pain. *Gray.*

CHILD'ING, *a.* Bearing children. "Childing mother." *Southey.*

CHILD'ISH, *a.* [A. S. *cildisc*.] Becoming children only; puerile; trifling. "Childish fear." *Spenser.* "Childish play." *Milton.*

When I became a man, I put away childish things. *1 Cor. xiii. 11.*

CHILD'ISH-LY, *a.* In a childish manner.

† **CHILD-ISH-MIND'ED-NĒSS**, *n.* Triflingness. "I have . . . some childish-mindedness." *Bacon.*

CHILD'ISH-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being childish. "The actions of childishness." *Locke.*

Last scene of all
The child's life. *Shak.*

CHILD-KILL'ING, *n.* Infanticide. *P. Cyc.*

CHILD'LESS, *a.* Having no child or offspring.

CHILD'LESS-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being childless. *E. Everett.*

CHILD'LIKE, *a.* Becoming or beseeeming a child; docile. "Childlike obedience." *Hooker.*

CHILD'LIKE-NĒSS, *n.* Childlike disposition or conduct. *Bunson.*

† **CHILD'LY**, *a.* Like a child. *Lydgate.*

† **CHILD'NĒSS**, *n.* Childish playfulness; childishness. *Shak.*

CHILD'REN, *n. pl.* of *child*. See *CHILD*.
The sports of children satisfy the child. *Goldsmith.*

† **CHILD'REN-LESS**, *a.* Without children; childless. "If the one be rich and childrenless." *Drant.*

CHI-LĒSE', } *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Chili or
CHI-L'ĀN, } Chile. *P. Cyc.*

CHI-LĒSE', *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Chili. *P. Cyc.*

CHIL'ĀD (kil'e-ad), *n.* [Gr. *χίλις*, *chiliadōs*, a thousand; *χίλις*, *chiliadis*.] A thousand consecutive numbers; thus, from 1 to 1000 forms the 1st chiliad, from 1001 to 2000, the 2d, &c.

CHIL'Ā-GŪN, *n.* [Gr. *χίλις*, a thousand, and *γωνία*, an angle.] A plane figure of a thousand sides and angles. *Francis.*

CHIL'-Ā-HĒ'DRON, *n.*; pl. **CHIL'-Ā-HĒ'DRA**. [Gr. *χίλις*, a thousand, and *ἔδρα*, a seat, a base.] A figure of a thousand sides. *Locke.*

CHIL'Ā-ĀRĒH (kil'e-ark), *n.* [Gr. *χίλις*, a thousand, and *ἀρχή*, a chief, *archē*.] A commander of a thousand men. *Coles.*

CHIL'Ā-ĀRĒH-Y, *n.* A body consisting of a thousand men. *Henry More.*

CHIL'Ā-ĀSM, *n.* [Gr. *χίλιασμός*.] (*Eccl.*) The millennium, or period of a thousand years, during which it is supposed Christ is to reign at his second coming. *Boag.*

CHIL'Ā-ĀST, *n.* [Gr. *χίλιαστος*; pl. *χίλις*, a thousand.] (*Eccl.*) A believer in the second coming of Christ to reign a thousand years; a millenarian. *Pagitt.*

CHIL'Ā-ĀST'IC, *a.* Relating to the millennium; millenarian. *Ec. Rev.*

CHIL'Ā-FĀCTIVE, *a.* See *CHYLIFACTIVE*.

CHILL, *a.* 1. Giving the sensation of cold; cold. "Vapors chill." *Milton.*

2. Spreading with cold. "Chill veins." *Rosce.*

3. (Of an object.) Unaffectionate. *Johnson.*

4. Dispirited; depressed; disheartened.

CHILL, *n.* [A. S. *cele*, *cyl*, *cyle*; Frs. *kyell*, cold; Dut. *killing*.] Chilliness; cold. *Derham.*

CHILL, *v. a.* [A. S. *celan*, to chill.] 1. CHILLED; *pp.* CHILLING, CHILLED.]

1. To make chilly or cold.

So shrunk my sinews, or so chilled my veins. *Dryden.*
But winter, lingering, chills the lap of May. *Goldsmith.*

2. To depress; to deject; to discourage.

Every thought on God chills the gaiety of his spirits. *Rogers.*

Syn. — See *NUMB*.

CHILL, *v. n.* To shiver. [R.] *Book of Homilies.*

CHIL'LY, *n.* [Sp. *chila*.] American red pepper; *Capsicum annuum*. — See *CHILLY*. *Boag.*

CHIL'LI-NĒSS, *n.* A sensation of cold; moderate coldness. "A chilliness, or shivering, affects the body." *Arbuthnot.*

CHILL'ING, *p. a.* Making chill; cold; as, "A chilling wind."

CHILL'ING-LY, *ad.* In a chilling manner. *Craig.*

CHILL'NĒSS, *n.* Coldness; chilliness. *Bacon.*

CHIL'LY, *n.* The pod or fruit of the capsicum; Guinea pepper. *McCulloch.*

CHIL'LY, *a.* Somewhat cold; cool, so as to cause shivering; as, "Chilly air."

CHIL'LY, *ad.* Coldly; with coldness. *Sherwood.*

CHI-LŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr. *χελουμα*, a lip.] (*Zoöl.*) The upper lip or muzzle of a quadruped, when tumid and continued uninterruptedly from the nostril, as in the camel. *Brande.*

CHI-LŌ'NI-AN, } *a.* Relating to Chilo, one of
CHI-LŌ'NIC, } the seven sages of Greece; —
brief; concise. *Smart.*

CHI-LŌP'Q-DA, *n. pl.* [Gr. *χελος*, a lip; *ποδος*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of centipeds, in which the lower lip is formed by a pair of feet. *Brande.*

CHIL'Q-PŌD, *n.* One of the *Chilopoda*. *Brande.*

CHIL'TERN-HŪN'DRED'S, *n. pl.* [A. S. *cittern*; *ceald*, cold, and *ern*, a place.] A hilly district in England; a tract extending over a portion of Buckingham and Oxford shires, which formerly abounded in banditti.

See The steward of these hundreds was an officer appointed by the crown to keep the peace there. The duties have long since ceased, but the office is still retained to serve a particular purpose. No member of the House of Commons can resign his seat, but any member wishing to retire may accomplish his object by accepting the stewardship of the *Chiltern-Hundreds*, which, being held as a place of honor and profit under the crown, necessarily vacates his seat. *Brande.*

CHIMB (chim), *n.* [Fr. *cime*, the top.] The end or prominent part of the staves, beyond the head of a hoghead, barrel, tub, &c.; — also written *clume* and *chine*. *Smart.*

CHIME, *n.* [Corrupted from *cymbal*, *Junius* and *Minsheu*. — It. *chiamare*, to call, (from *l. clamo*), *Henshaw*. — "Perhaps softened from *chirme* or *churme*," *Todd*. — Dan. *kime*, to chime.]

1. A consonance of many instruments.

The sound
Of instruments that made melodious chime. *Milton.*

2. pl. The sound of bells in harmony.

We have heard the chimes at midnight. *Shak.*

3. A set of bells tuned to a musical scale; as, "A chime of bells."

4. Correspondence of sound in verse. *Dryden*

5. Correspondence of proportion or relation
In several proportions one to another, in which harmonious chimes, the voice of reason is often drowned. *Greiv.*

6. [Belg. *kime*.] Same as *CHIMB*. *Dana.*

CHIME, *v. n.* [*i.* CHIMED; *pp.* CHIMING, CHIMED.]

1. To sound in harmony or consonance, as bells; to harmonize. *Johnson.*

2. To correspond in relation or proportion.
Such terms do belong to one another, and through custom, do readily chime. *Locke.*

3. To make a jingle, as in rhyming.

Ovid and Horace, all the chimney crew. *Cowley.*

To chime in with, to fall in with; to agree with.

"He often chimed in with the discourse." *Arbuthnot.*

CHIME, *v. a.* To cause to sound in harmony; to strike or sound in harmony.

With lifted arms they order every blow,
And chime their sounding hammers in a row. *Dryden.*

CHIM'ER, *n.* One who chimes. *Sherwood.*

CHI-MĒ'RA (ke-mē'ra), *n.*; pl. **CHI-MĒ'RA'S**. [Gr. *χιμαίρα*, a goat, a monster; *l.* *chimera*; It. *chimera*; Sp. *quimera*; Fr. *chimère*.]

1. A fabled monster, feigned to have the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and a serpent's tail. Gorgons, and hydras, and chimeras dire. *Milton.*

2. A vain, idle fancy, or any thing absurd.

The mad humor which used to be absorbed by the dreams of alchemists, witherage and astrology, and other exploded chimeras of the dark ages, as its rule as ever, only expended on newer and less imaginative follies. *W. D. Coulton.*

3. (*Ich.*) A genus of shark-like fishes, of which the best known species (*Chimera monstrosa*) inhabits the northern seas, and is called *king* of the herrings. *Brande.*



Northern chimera (Chimera borealis) of the herrings. Brande.

CHI-MĒRE' (she-mēr'), *n.* [It. *zimarra*, a night-

gown; Old Fr. *chamurre*, a loose, light gown.] The outer robe of a Protestant bishop.—See SIMAR. Fairholt.

CHIMÉR[-CÁL (kə-mēr'e-kal), *a.* Partaking of chimeras; fantastic; imaginary; fanciful.

I cannot think that persons of such a chimerical existence are proper actors in an epic poem. Spectator.

CHIMÉR[-CÁL-LY (kə-mēr'e-kal-ē), *ad.* In a chimerical manner; wildly.

†CHIMÉR-IZE, *v. n.* To be chimerical. "Chimerizing ideas of shallow imaginative scholars." Trans. of Boccacini, 1626.

CHIM[-Ā-TER, *n.* [Gr. *χημία*, chemistry, and *iatros*, a physician.] An iatro-chemist. Smart.

CHIM[-IN-AGE, *n.* [Low L. *chiminiagium*; Fr. *chemin*, a way.] (Law.) A toll for passage through a forest. Cowell.

CHIM[-ING, *p. a.* Agreeing in sound; harmonizing.

CHIM[-ING, *n.* The act of sounding or ringing in harmony. Strype.

CHIMNEY (chīm'ne), *n.*; pl. CHIMNEYS. [Gr. *καμνος*, a furnace; L. *caminus*, a fireplace; It. *cammino*; Sp. *chimenea*; Fr. *cheminée*.—Ger. *kamin*.] (Arch.)

1. That part of a building, of brick or other incombustible material, made to convey smoke from the fireplace, or fireplaces, to the open air above the roof.

2. A hollow cylinder or a pipe, used to create a draught of air; as, "The chimney of an Argand lamp."

3. A fireplace; the fireside.

The first which the Chaldeans so chimneyed for a night's rest.

CHIMNEY-BŌARD, *n.* A board for closing up a fireplace. Boag.

CHIMNEY-CŌRNER, *n.* The corner of a chimney or fireplace; the fireside.

CHIMNEY-HOOK (-hāk), *n.* A hook for holding pots and kettles over a fire.

CHIMNEY-JAMBS, *n. pl.* The vertical sides of a fireplace opening.

CHIMNEY-MŌNNEY (chīm'ne-mūn'e), *n.* A tax once paid in England for each chimney; hearth-money. Todd.

CHIMNEY-PIECE, *n.* A shelf over the fireplace. "Marble hearths and chimney-pieces." Swift.

CHIMNEY-SHĀFT, *n.* The top of a chimney, or the part above the rest of the building. Ogilvie.

CHIMNEY-SWEEP-ER, *n.* One who sweeps or cleans chimneys. Shak.

CHIMNEY-TŌP, *n.* The summit of a chimney. To towers and windows, yea, to chimney-tops. Shak.

CHIM-PĀN-ZEE [chīm-pān'-ze, *K. Cl.*; chīm-pān-zē, *Sm.*], *n.* (Zool.) The African or black orang-outang; a species of ape, which, of all the brute creation, approaches nearest in form to man; *Simia troglodytes*. Brande.



Chimpanzee.

CHIN, *n.* [Goth. *kinnus*; A. S. *cyn*, *cinn*; Ger. *kinn*.] The part of the face beneath the under lip. "Thrusting out her chin." Sidney.

CHINA, *a.* Relating to China:—denoting a species of porcelain. Gent. Mag.

CHINA [chī'na, *P. E. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. W. b.*; chī'na, *S.*; chī'na or chā'na, *W. F.*], *n.* A species of fine porcelain, of which the first specimens came from China; China ware; porcelain.

Walker, in accordance with what seems to have been the prevailing usage of his time, gave the preference, though reluctantly, to the pronunciation of chā'na. He says, "What could induce us to so irregular a pronunciation of this word is scarcely to be conceived." The recent authorities are all in favor of chī'na.

CHINA-ĀS'TER, *n.* [China and L. *aster*, a star.] (Bot.) A handsome flowering plant; Chinese-aster.—See CHINESE-ASTER. Crabb.

CHINA-ŌR'ANGE, *n.* The sweet orange;—first brought from China. Johnson.

CHINA-PINK, *n.* (Bot.) A species of Dianthus; *Dianthus Chinensis*. Loudon.

CHINA-RŌŌT, *n.* (Med.) The root of the *Smilax China*;—so called because imported from China. Brande.

CHINA-RŌSE, *n.* (Bot.) A species of the mallow family common in China and the East Indies; *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*. Loudon.

CHINA-STŌNE, *n.* (Min.) Decomposed granite. Hamilton.

CHINA-WĀRE, *n.* Fine porcelain;—brought originally from China. Smart.

CHIN-CĀ-PĪN, *n.* (Bot.) A small American nut-bearing tree of the Southern States; dwarf chestnut; *Castanea pumilla*. Dungenison.

CHINCHI-BŪG, *n.* [Sp. *chunche*, a bed-bug.] A fetid insect, destructive to wheat, maize, &c., in the Southern and Western States;—so called from the resemblance it bears to the bed-bug in size, and in the disagreeable odor which it emits. Farm. Ency.

CHIN-CHĪL'LA, *n.* (Zool.) A genus of rodent quadrupeds peculiar to America. It is from a species of this genus (*Chinchilla lanigera*) that the well-known chinchilla fur is obtained. Waterhouse.



Chinchilla.

CHIN'COUGH (-kōf), *n.* A convulsive cough; the whooping-cough. Floyer.

CHINE, *n.* [L. *spina*; It. *schiena*; Fr. *echine*.—W. *cefn*; Bret. *kein*, back.]

1. The back-bone or spine of a beast. Sidney.

2. A piece of the back of an animal. "Chines of beef." Shak.

3. [Belg. *lime*.] The ends of the staves of a barrel or cask; the chimb or chime. Buchanan.

4. (Naut.) That part of the water-way left above the deck. Ogilvie.

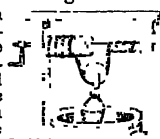
CHINE, *v. a.* To cut into a chine or chines; to cut through the back-bone. Dryden.

CHINED (chind), *a.* Relating to, or having, a back;—used in composition. Beau. & Fl.

CHINE'-HŌŌP, *n.* The hoop on the end of the staves, or on the chine. Crabb.

CHI-NĒSE', *a.* (Geog.) Of or relating to China.

Chinese crane, a modification of the wheel and axle, combining great simplicity of structure with great mechanical power.—Chinese fire, a composition used in fireworks. Francis.—Chinese glue, a superior glue and varnish obtained from a species of algae which abounds on the shores of China. Ogilvie.—Chinese paper, a fine, absorbent paper, of a yellowish tint, manufactured in China, and used for proving engraved plates; now generally called India paper. Fairholt.—Chinese tree, the *Paeonia moutan*, or tree peony. Loudon.—Chinese white, an empirical name given to the white oxide of zinc, a valuable pigment recently introduced as a substitute for white-lead. Fairholt.



CHI-NĒSE' [chī-nēz', *P. K. Sm.*; chī-nēs', *Ja. W. b.*], *n. sing. & pl.* (Geog.)

1. A native or the natives of China.

2. The language of China.

3. Milton forms the plural of this word by adding s.

The barren plains

Of Sericana, where Chinese drive

With sails their cany wagons light.

CHINĒSE-ĀS'TER, *n.* [Chinese and L. *aster*, a star.] (Bot.) A well-known border annual with star-like flowers; *Aster Chinenensis*. Loudon.

CHIN'GLE (shīng'gl, 82), *n.* Gravel free from dirt.—See SHINGLE. [Local.] Donne.

CHIN'GLY (shīng'gle), *a.* Gravelly; abounding in gravel. Sir W. Scott.

CHINK (chīngk, 82), *n.* [Gr. *χαίω*, to open; A. S. *cina*, or *cinn*.]

1. A narrow aperture; an opening; a gap. The soul's dark cottage, battered and decayed, Lets in new light through chinks that time has made. Waller.

In vain she searched each cranny of the house, Each gaping chink impervious to a mouse. Swift.

2. Money; coin. [Colloquial.] Wright.

CHINK (chīngk, 82), *v. n.* [*i.* CHINKED; *pp.* CHINKING, CHINKED.]

1. [Gr. *χαίω*; A. S. *cinan*.] To open; to gape. "The boat chinketh." Barret.

2. [Probably formed to imitate the sound.] To sound by striking against something, as one piece of coin against another; to jingle.

When not a guinea clanked on Martin's boards. Swift.

CHINK (chīngk, 82), *v. a.* 1. To break into apertures; to make chinks in. Colgrave.

2. To jingle. He chinked his purse, and takes his seat of state. Pope.

CHIN'KA-PĪN, *n.* (Bot.) A nut-bearing tree; the dwarf chestnut.—See CHINCAPIN. Audubon.

CHINK'Y, *a.* Full of chinks or narrow clefts. "Chinky hives." Dryden.

CHIN'NA, *n.* (Bot.) An Oriental plant of the pea or vetch kind. Malcom.

CHINNED (chind), *a.* Having a chin;—used in composition; as, "Long-chinned."

CHIN'QUA-PĪN, *n.* The dwarf chestnut;—written also *chincapin* and *chinkapin*. Gray.

CHIN'-SCĀB, *n.* A disease in sheep, called by shepherds *darters*. Crabb.

CHINSE, *v. a.* (Naut.) To thrust oakum into seams with a small iron. Dana.

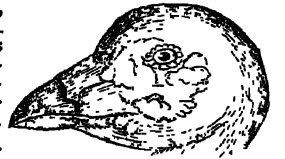
CHINTZ, *n.* [Sans. *cheet*; Hind. *cheent*; Pers. *chinz*, spotted, Thomson; Ger. *zitz*.] Cotton cloth printed with colors; a peculiar kind of fast-printed calico, in which figures of at least five different colors are impressed;—written also *chints*. "Charming chintz." Pope.

CHI-O-CŌC'CA, *n.* [Gr. *χίω*, snow, and *κόκκος*, a berry.] (Bot.) A genus of shrubs bearing white berries; snowberry. Loudon.

CHI-O-NĀN'THUS, *n.* [Gr. *χίω*, snow, and *άνθος*, a flower.] (Bot.) A genus of ornamental shrubs bearing white flowers in long bunches; the fringe-tree. Loudon.

CHI-ON-I-DĒ'DĒ, *n. pl.* (Ornith.) A family of birds of the order *Gallinae*, including the sub-families *Thinocorinae* and *Choniidinae*; sheath-bills. Gray.

CHI-ON-I-DĒ'NĒ, *n. pl.* (Ornith.) A sub-family of birds of the order *Gallinae* and family *Choniidinae*; sheath-bills. Gray.



Chionis alba.

†CHIOPPINE (chōp-pēn'), *n.* [Sp. *chopina*.] A high shoe, for very worn by ladies. Shak.

CHIP, *v. a.* [Ger. *kappen*, to chop.—See CHOP.] [*i.* CHIPPED; *pp.* CHIPPING, CHIPPED.] To cut small pieces from; to diminish by cutting; to hew.

Taught him to chip the wood and hew the stone. Thomson.

CHIP, *v. n.* To break or crack, so as to come off in small pieces. Grose.

CHIP, *n.* 1. A small piece cut off by an axe or tool. Manganese lies among clay and chips of stone. Woodward.

2. A small piece; a fragment. A chip of the old block, a child resembling his father. Grose.

CHIP'-ĀXE (chīp'aks), *n.* A one-handed plane-axe. Huloet.

CHIP'MŌNK, or CHIP'MŪK, *n.* The striped squirrel. [Local, U. S.] Kirkland.

CHIP'PER, *v. a.* To chirp; to chirrup. [Local, Eng.] Forby.

CHIP'PER, *a.* Lively; active; cheerful; comfortable. [Colloquial in New England; and in some parts *chirk* is used in the same sense; *as* is *kipper* in the Craven dialect, Eng.]

CHIP'PING, *n.* 1. The act of cutting off. 2. A chip; a fragment. Beau. & Fr.

CHIP'PY, *a.* Abounding in chips. Savage.

CHI-RĀ'GRA, *n.* [L.; Gr. *χαράγγρα*; *χαίρ*, the hand, and *γρα*, a seizure.] (Med.) The gout in the hand. Dungenison.

CHI-RĀG'RI-CAL, *a.* Having the gout in the hand. Browne.

CHIRK, *a.* In good spirits; lively; cheerful. [Colloquial in some parts of the U. S.] *Bartlett.*

† CHIRK, *v. n.* [Dut. *circken*; A. S. *cearcian*, to chatter.] To chirp. *Chaucer.*

† CHIRM, *v. n.* [L. *carmen*, a song; A. S. *cirm*, a charm.] To sing, as a bird. *Huloet.*

CHIRO-GRAPH (kī'rō-grāf), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶν*, *χρῶν*, the hand, and *γράφω*, to write; L. *chirographum*; It. *chirografo*.] (*Law.*) A deed or instrument of conveyance in writing; — a deed or indenture written in duplicate upon the same sheet, and having some word, commonly *chirographum*, between the copies, so that it might be divided lengthwise when they were separated: — the word itself through which deeds were cut: — a fine of lands. *Burnell.*

CHIRO-GRAPH-PHER, *n.* 1. One who practises chirography or handwriting. *Johnson.*
2. (*Eng. Law.*) An engrosser of fines in the Common Pleas. *Bacon.*

CHIRO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to chirography; written with a pen. *Smart.*

CHIRO-GRAPH-PHIST (kī-rō-grā-fist), *n.*
1. A chirographer. *Todd.*
2. One who tells fortunes by the hand. "Let the *chirographists* behold his palm." *Arbutnot.*

CHIRO-GRAPH-PHY (kī-rō-grā-fē), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶν*, *χρῶν*, the hand, and *φύω*, to write; It. *chirografia*; Sp. *chirografia*.] The art of writing by the hand.

CHIRO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to chirolgy.

CHIRO-LOG'ICIST, *n.* One who is versed in chirolgy. *Smart.*

CHIRO-LOG'Y, *n.* [Gr. *χρῶν*, *χρῶν*, the hand, and *λόγος*, a discourse; Fr. *chirologie*.] The art of conversing with the hands and fingers, as practised by the deaf and dumb; dactylology. *Dalgarno, 1680.*

CHIRO-MANCER, or CHIRO-MANCER, *n.* One who divines or foretells future events by inspecting the hand. *Dryden.*

CHIRO-MANCY, or CHIRO-MANCY (kī'rō-mān-sē, *W. J. F. Wb.*; kī'rō-mān-sē, *S. E. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; kī-rōm'an-sē, *P.*), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶν*, *χρῶν*, the hand, and *μαντεία*, prophecy; Fr. *chironancie*.] Divination by inspecting the lines of the hand; palmistry. *Burton.*

CHIRO-MAN-IST, *n.* Same as CHIROMANCER.

CHIRO-MAN'TIC, } *a.* Belonging to chiromancy. *Browne.*

CHIRO-MAN'TIC-AL, } *a.* Belonging to chiromancy. *Browne.*

CHIRO-MAN-TIST, *n.* A chiromancer; a chiromanist. [*r.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

CHIRO-NOM'IC, *a.* Relating to the moving of the hands in speaking, &c. *Melmoth.*

CHIRO-NOM'Y, *n.* [Gr. *χρῶν*, *χρῶν*, the hand, and *νόμος*, a rule; *χειρονομία*; L. *chironomia*.] The science that treats of the rules of gesticulation or pantomime, and oratorical action. *Brande.*

CHIRO-P'ED-DIST, *n.* Same as CHIROPODIST.

CHIRO-PLAST, *n.* [Gr. *χρῶν*, *χρῶν*, the hand, and *πλάσσω*, to form.] A hand-former; an instrument used by some teachers of the piano-forte, to exercise the fingers. *Smart.*

CHIRO-PÖD, *n.* [Gr. *χρῶν*, *χρῶν*, the hand, and *πῶς*, *πῶς*, the foot.] A mammiferous animal possessed of hands. *P. Cyc.*

CHIRO-PÖQ-DIST, *n.* [Gr. *χρῶν*, *χρῶν*, the hand, and *πῶς*, *πῶς*, a foot.] (*Surg.*) One who treats of, or cures, diseases of the hands and feet; a surgeon for the hands and feet. *Dunglison.*

CHIRO-PHIST, *n.* [Gr. *χρῶν*, the hand, and *σοφία*, wise.] A fortune-teller. *Ogilvie.*

CHIRO-TES, *n. pl.* [Gr. *χρῶν*, *χρῶν*, the hand, and *ὄς*, *ὄς*, the ear.] (*Zool.*) A genus of saurian reptiles, having two short fore-feet divided into five toes, and closely related to *Amphibena*. *Van Der Hoeven.*

CHIRP, *v. n.* [Dut. *circken*; Ger. *zirpen*.] [*i.* CHIRPED; *pp.* CHIRPING, CHIRPED.] To make

a lively or cheerful noise, as birds, without singing.

How cheerfully these birds chirp! *Bp Hall.*

CHIRP, *v. a.* To cheer up; to enliven; to chirrup. "Chirping bottle." *B. Jonson.*

CHIRP, *n.* The voice of birds or of insects. *Byrom.*

CHIRP'ER, *n.* One who chirps; a chirping bird.

CHIRP'ING, *n.* The gentle noise of birds.

Let the songs be loud and cheerful, and not chirpings or pulings. *Bacon.*

CHIRP'ING, *p. a.* Making a cheerful noise, as a bird. "The chirping birds." *Temple.*

CHIRP'ING-LY, *ad.* In a chirping manner. *Boag.*

† CHIRRE (chir), *v. n.* [A. S. *ceorian*, to murmur.] To coo as a pigeon. *Junius.*

CHIR'UP, *v. a.* [From *cheer up*.] [*i.* CHIRUPED; *pp.* CHIRUPING, CHIRUPED.] To animate; to encourage; to make brisk; to cheer up; to cheerup. *Cowper.*

CHIR'UP, *v. n.* To chirp; to cheer up.

The cuckoo chirps in the hearth. *Goldsmith.*

† CHIR'UR'GE-ON, *n.* [Gr. *χειρουργός*; *χειρ*, the hand, and *εργον*, work; L. *chirurgus*; It. *chirurgo*; Sp. *cirujano*; Fr. *chirurgien*.] One who practises surgery; a surgeon. *South.*

† CHIR'UR'GE-ON-LY, *ad.* After the manner of a surgeon. *Shak.*

† CHIR'UR'GE-RY, *n.* Surgery. *Sidney.*

† CHIR'UR'GIC, } *a.* Surgical. *Warton.*

† CHIR'UR'GIC-AL, }

CHIS'EL (chiz'el), *n.* [L. *scindo*, *scissus*, to cut; It. *cisello*; Sp. *cincel*; Fr. *ciseau*.] A cutting instrument or edge-tool, used in carpentry, joinery, sculpture, &c., for cutting by pressure, or by the blow of a mallet. *Shak.*

CHIS'EL (chiz'el), *v. a.* [Fr. *ciseler*.] [*i.* CHISELLED; *pp.* CHISELLING, CHISELLED.] To cut or carve with a chisel; as, "A statue *chiselled* out of marble."

CHIS'EL-SHAPED (-shāpt), *a.* Formed like a chisel. *Roget.*

CHIS'LEU, *n.* [Heb. *חִשְׁלֵּוּ*; Gr. *χαιλεῦ*.] The ninth month of the Jewish year, answering to part of November and December. *Calmet.*

CHIS'LEY, *a.* [A. S. *ceosel*, gravel, sand.] Noting a clayey soil containing a large admixture of gravel and small pebbles. *Farm. Ency.*

CHIS'SELS, *n. pl.* The coarser part of bran or flower, after the finer is separated. *Smart.*

CHIT, *n.* [A. S. *cith*, a germ.] 1. The first germination from a seed or plant; a sprout. "The *chit* . . . at the root end." *Mortimer.*

2. A child; a baby. "Squealing *chit*." *Tatler.*

3. A wart. "*Chits* in the face or body." *Huloet.*

4. An instrument for cleaving laths. *Francis.*

† CHIT, *v. n.* To sprout; to shoot. *Mortimer.*

CHIT'-CHAT, *n.* Prattle; idle talk. *Spectator.*

CHIT'LIN, *n.* A small piece; a fragment. [*Local.*] *Robb.*

CHIT'ON, *n.* [Gr. *χιτών*, a coat.] (*Zool.*) A genus of gasteropods, having a protecting shell formed of many portions; the coat-of-mail shell. *Woodward.*

CHIT'TAH, *n.* A statistical account of lands in the East Indies. *Smart.*

† CHIT'TER, *v. n.* [Dut. *citteren*; Ger. *cittern*, to tremble.] To shiver; to chatter. *Huloet.*

† CHIT'TER-LING, *n.* The frill on the breast of a shirt. *Gascoigne.*

CHIT'TER-LINGS, *n. pl.* [Goth. *gihus*; Ger. *küttel*, bowels.] The bowels of an eatable animal; — rarely used in the singular. *Hudibras.*

† CHIT'TY, *a.* 1. Childish; like a baby. — See CHIT. *Sherwood.*

2. Full of chits or warts. *Huloet.*

CHIV'AL'RY [shē-vā'l'rik, *Sm.*; chiv'al-rik, *C.*], *a.* Partaking of chivalry; chivalrous. "The *chivalric* code." *Brande.*

CHIV'AL-ROÛS, or CHIV'AL-ROÛS, *a.* [Fr. *chevalresque*.] Relating to chivalry; gallant; warlike; adventurous.

The Spaniards were fond of *chivalrous* exercises. *Warton.*

CHIV'AL-ROÛS-LY, *ad.* In a chivalrous manner. *Richardson.*

CHIV'AL-RY, or CHIV'AL-RY [shiv'al-re, *S. P. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; chiv'al-re, *W. J. F. R. C.*], *n.* [It. & Sp. *caballeria*, Fr. *chevalerie*; *chevalier*, a knight; *cheval*, a horse.]
1. A military dignity; knighthood.

There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of *chivalry*. *Bacon.*

2. The body or order of knights; cavalry.

Such and so numerous was their *chivalry*. *Milton.*

3. The usages and customs pertaining to the order of knighthood; the system of knighthood, which, in the middle ages, flourished and fell with feudalism.

By the faith which knights to knighthood bore, And what else to *chivalry* belongs. *Dryden.*

4. The estimable qualifications of a knight, as valor, dexterity in arms, and gallant behavior.

Thou hast slain The flower of *chivalry* for his *chivalry*. *Shak.*
The age of *chivalry* is gone, and one of calculators and economists has succeeded. *Burke.*

5. (*Law.*) A tenure of land by knight's service. *Cowell.*

With regard to the pronunciation of this word, the preponderance of authorities is in favor of *shiv'al-re*; and analogy seems to require that *ch* in *chivalry* and *chivalry* should be pronounced alike.

CHIVES [chivz, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. C. Wb.*; shivz, *S. E.*; shivz or chivz, *K.*], *n.* [Fr. *cive*.]
1. The threads or filaments in flowers. *Ray.*

2. A species of small onion or allium, used in soups. — See CIVES. *Todd.*

CHLĀM-Y-DQ-SĀU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. *χλαμύς*, *χλαμύς*, a cloak, and *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] (*Zool.*) A genus of saurians, in which the neck is furnished on each side with a large plaited frill, like a short cloak, rising from the hinder part of the ear. Only one species, the *Chlamydosaurus Kingii*, a native of Australia, is known. *Baird.*

CHLĀM-Y-PHÖRE, *n.* [Gr. *χλαμύς*, a cloak, and *φέρω*, to carry.] (*Zool.*)

A small species of armadillo found in South America, and so called from its being covered by its coat of mail as by a cloak. *Brande.*



Chlamyphore.

CHLĀ'MYS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *χλαμύς*.] A Roman military cloak. *Hamilton.*

CHLÖ'RA, *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants which yield a yellow dye; yellow-wort. *London.*

CHLÖ'RAI, *n.* [Formed from the first syllables of *chlorine* and *alcohol*.] (*Chem.*) A colorless, dense liquid, of a caustic taste and suffocating odor, composed of carbon, hydrogen, chlorine, and oxygen, and formed by the action of chlorine on alcohol. *Regnault.*

CHLÖ'RATE, *n.* [Fr.] (*Chem.*) A salt composed of chloric acid and a base. *Fre.*

CHLQ-RĒT'IC, *a.* Resembling, or containing, chlorite. *Craig.*

CHLÖ'RIC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid consisting of one equivalent of chlorine and five equivalents of oxygen. *Horsford.*

CHLÖ'RIDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of chlorine and some other substance. *Brande.*

CHLQ-RID'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a chloride. *Ogilvie.*

CHLQ-RIM'F-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, green, and *μετρον*, a measure.] The process of testing the bleaching power of chloride of lime. *Ure.*

CHLÖ'RINE, *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, green.] (*Chem.*) A greenish-yellow, heavy, energetic gas, obtained from common salt, by the joint action of peroxide of manganese and sulphuric acid. It is noxious, and, if breathed undiluted, fatal to animal life. It supports combustion, is a powerful bleaching and disinfecting agent, and a constituent of numerous compounds. Under pressure, it becomes a transparent, yellow liquid. *Fre.*

CHLÖ-RI-NÄT-ED, *a.* (Chem.) Containing one equivalent or more of chlorine. *Gr. thau.*

CHLÖ-RIN-IZED, *a.* Compounded with chlorine. *Craig.*

CHLÖ-RI-ÖD'IC, *a.* (Chem.) Noting an acid compounded of chlorine and iodine. *Brande.*

CHLO-RI'Q-DINE, *n.* (Chem.) A compound of chlorine and iodine. *Brande.*

CHLÖ'RIS, *n.* [Gr. *χλωρίς*, a bird with a greenish belly.] (Ornith.) The greenfinch. *Baird.*

CHLÖ'RITE, *n.* [Gr. *χλωρίς*, green.] (Min.) An earthy green mineral. *Brande.*

CHLO-RIT'IC, *a.* Colored green by an admixture of chlorite; as, "Chlorite sand." *Lyell.*

CHLÖ-RO-CAR-BÖN'IC, *a.* Noting an acid composed of chlorine, oxygen, and carbon;—termed by J. Davy, its discoverer, *phosgene gas*. *Kane.*

CHLÖ-RO-CY-ÄN'IC, *a.* (Chem.) Noting an acid composed of chlorine and cyanogen. *Crabb.*

CHLÖ-RO-FÖRM, *n.* [Gr. *χλωρίς*, green, and *L. formica*, an ant, on account of its resemblance in composition to *formic acid*, which has the same proportions of carbon and hydrogen, but which, for its third element, has three equivalents of oxygen, instead of three equivalents of chlorine. *Tomkinson.*] (Chem.) A heavy volatile liquid, composed of three equivalents of chlorine and one of formyle, *CHCl₃*. This substance consists of two equivalents of carbon and one of hydrogen; trichloride of formyl;—obtained by distilling a mixture of chloride of lime and alcohol. It was discovered by Soubeiran in 1831, and applied, in 1847, by Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, at the suggestion of Mr. Waldie, a chemist, as a substitute for sulphuric ether, to produce, through its inhalation, insensibility to pain in surgical operations.—See **SULPHURIC ETHER**. *Gmelin. Simpson.*

CHLO-RÖM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, green, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for testing the decoloring and bleaching powers of chloride of lime. *Brande.*

CHLO-RÖM'E-TRY, *n.* The process of testing the decoloring power of any combination of chlorine. *Ure.*

CHLÖ-RQ-PHÄNE, *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, green, and *φαῖνον*, to shine.] (Min.) A variety of fluor spar, of a violet color. When heated, it emits a bright, emerald-green light. *Dana.*

CHLÖ-RQ-PHYL, *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, green, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] (Bot.) The green matter in plants, consisting of minute soft granules in the cells. *Gray.*

CHLO-RÖPH'YL-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, green, *φύλλον*, a leaf, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (Min.) A foliated silicious mineral, found in large prismatic and tabular crystals. *C. T. Jackson.*

CHLO-RÖ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, green.]

1. (Med.) The green-sickness, a disease incident to young females. *Dunghlson.*
2. (Bot.) The condition of a plant in which the whole blossom is converted into foliaceous parts;—so called from the green color thus assumed; etiolation. *Gray.*

CHLO-RÖT'IC, *a.* Affected by, or relating to, chlorosis. "Chlorotic symptoms." *Dunghlson.*

CHLO-ROUS, *a.* (Chem.) Partaking of, or resembling, chlorine. *Brande.*

CHLÖ-ROX-ÄL'IC, *a.* (Chem.) Noting an acid formerly supposed to be obtained from acetic acid and chlorine, and regarded as a compound of hydrochloric acid and oxalic acid. *Brande.*

CHLO-RU-RËT, *n.* (Chem.) A compound of chlorine; a chloride. *Brande.*

CHÖAK (chäk), *v. a.* See **CHÖKE**. *Johnson.*

CHÖ'AN-ÏTE, *n.* [Gr. *χόανη*, a funnel.] (Geol.) A genus of extinct zoöphytes;—so called from their funnel-shaped skeleton. *Brande.*

CHÖAR, *n.* A Hindoo thief or robber. *Ec. Rev.*

CHÖCK, *n.* [Fr. *choc*.] 1. † An encounter; an attack. *Bp. Patrick.*

2. [From *choke*.] (Naut.) A sort of wedge, to confine a cask, &c.

CHÖCK'-FÜLL, *a.* Filled so as to leave no more room; entirely full;—a colloquial word, written also *choke-full*, and *chuck-full*.—See **CHÖKE-FÜLL**. *Qu. Rev.*

CHÖC'Q-LÄTE, *n.* [Mexican *chocolatl*; It. *cioccolata*; Sp. *chocolate*; Fr. *chocolat*.]

1. A preparation made of the seeds or nuts of the *Theobroma cacao*. *Loudon.*
2. The liquor or beverage obtained by a solution of the prepared chocolate in hot water.

CHÖC'Q-LÄTE, *a.* Like chocolate; having the color of chocolate. *Cook.*

CHÖC'Q-LÄTE-HÖUSE, *n.* A house for drinking chocolate. *Tatler.*

CHÖC'Q-LÄTE-NÜT, *n.* The nut or seed of the *Theobroma cacao*. *Lee.*

† **CHÖDE**. The old preterite from **CHIDE**.—See **CHIDE**. *Gen. xxx. 36.*

CHÖG'SËT, *n.* The Indian name of the small fish, otherwise called *conner* or *burgall*. *Bartlett.*

CHÖICE, *n.* [A. S. *ceosan*, to choose.—Fr. *choix*.]

1. The act or the power of choosing; election; option; selection; preference; as, "To make choice"; "To have the choice."

Where there is force there can be no choice. *Greiv.*

2. Care in choosing; discrimination.

Julius Caesar did write a collection of anaphorisms. It is pity his book is lost, for I think it would be a most judicious choice. *Johnson.*

3. The thing chosen.

Your choice is not so rich in birth as beauty. *Shak.*

4. The preferable or best part.

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the Psalms do both more briefly contain and more movingly also express. *Hooker.*

Syn.—See **OPTION**.

CHÖICE, *a.* 1. Select; precious; excellent. "My choicest hours of life are lost." *Swift.*

2. Frugal; careful; chary.

He that is choice of his time will also be choice of his company and of his actions. *Bp. Taylor.*

CHÖICE'-DRÄWN, *a.* Selected with care. "Culled and choice-drawn cavaliers." [R.] *Shak.*

CHÖICE'LESS, *a.* Without the power of choosing. "Dead, choiceless creature." *Hammond.*

CHÖICE'LY, *ad.* 1. With exact choice; with discrimination; with care; carefully.

A band of men,
Collected choicely from each county some. *Shak.*

2. Valuably; excellently. *Warton.*

CHÖICE'NESS, *n.* Nicety; excellence. "Choice-ness of phrase." *B. Jonson.*

CHÖIR (kwir) [kwir, S. W. *Ja. Sm. C. W. b.*; kwir or koir, P. J. F.; köir, E.] *n.* [Gr. *χορός*, a dance, accompanied with song; L. *chorus*; It. & Sp. *coro*; Fr. *chœur*; A. S. *chor*.]

1. An assembly or band of singers, especially in church service;—written also *quire*.

The choir. *Shak.*

With all the choicest music of the kingdom,
Together sing ye down! *Dunghlson.*

2. The part of a church where the choristers or singers are placed. *Johnson.*
3. The chancel of a collegiate or of a cathedral church, occupied by ministers. *Ogilvie.*
4. The corporate body of a cathedral. *Hook.*

CHÖIR'-SËR-VICE (kwir'sër-vijs), *n.* Service of the choir. *Warton.*

CHÖKE, *v. a.* [A. S. *aceocan*, to suffocate.] [*i.* **CHÖKED**; *pp.* **CHÖKING**, **CHÖKED**.]

1. To stifle; to suffocate.

The herd ran violently down a steep place into the sea, and . . . were choked in the sea. *Mark v. 13.*

2. To overpower, suppress, or kill, as by suffocation;—to stop the growth of.

The fire which choked in ashes lay. *Dryden.*

But oats and dandel choke the rising corn. *Dryden.*

3. To stop or block up; to obstruct.

They are at a continual expense to cleanse the ports, and keep them from being choked up. *Addison.*

Syn.—See **SUFFOCATE**.

CHÖKE, *v. n.* 1. To be choked or obstructed. *Smart.*

2. To be offended.

CHÖKE, *n.* The internal or capillary part of an artichoke. [A cant word.] *Johnson.*

CHÖKE'-CHËR-RY, *n.* An astringent wild cherry; *Prunus borealis*. *Loudon.*

CHÖKE'-DAMP, *n.* Foul air; a term applied by miners and well-diggers to carbonic acid gas, accumulated at the bottom of wells and pits, where it is often fatal to life. *Brande.*

CHÖ-KËË', *n.* 1. A chair; a seat. *Smart.*

2. A station. [India.] *Smart.*

CHÖ-KËË-DÄR', *n.* A man at a station; a watchman; a porter. [India.] *Smart.*

CHÖKE'-FÜLL, *a.* Quite full; full even to choking.—See **CHÖCK-FÜLL**. *Bruce.*

CHÖKE'-PEÄR, *n.* 1. A rough, unpalatable sort of pear. *Phillip.*

2. An aspersion or sarcasm by which another is put to silence.

Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giving choke-pears. *S. Richardson.*

CHÖK'ËR, *n.* 1. One who chokes or silences. *Johnson.*

2. Any thing unanswerable.

CHÖKE'-WËËD, *n.* A species of weed. *Phillips.*

CHÖK'ING, *p. a.* 1. Suffocating; stifling.

2. Stopping up; obstructing.

CHÖK'Y, *a.* Tending, or having power, to choke or suffocate. *Johnson.*

CHÖL'A-GÖGUE (köl'n-göe), *n.* [Gr. *χολαγωγός*, carrying off bile; *χολή*, bile, and *ἄγω*, to lead.] (Med.) A medicine for producing bilious evacuations. [R.] *Dunghlson.*

CHÖLÄTE, *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, bile.] (Chem.) A salt formed of *cholic acid* and a base. *Regnault.*

CHÖL-E-DÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, bile, and *γράφω*, to describe.] (Med.) A description of the bile. *Dunghlson.*

CHÖL-E-DÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, bile, and *λόγος*, a discourse; Fr. *cholédologie*.] (Med.) A treatise on the bile. *Dunghlson.*

CHÖ-LË'IC, *a.* [Gr. *χολή*, bile.] (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from bile. *Brande.*

CHÖL'ËR (köl'er), *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, the gall, bile; L. *cholera*, the gall; Fr. *colère*.]

1. The bile;—formerly supposed to be the humor that produced irascibility. *Wotton.*
2. Anger; wrath; rage. "Throw cold water on thy choler." *Shak.*

Syn.—See **ANGER**.

CHÖL'E-RA, *n.* [L., from Gr. *χολέρα*; *χολή*, bile, and *ρῖω*, to flow.] (Med.) A disease accompanied by vomiting and purging, with great pain and debility, apparently arising from excess or acrimony of bile.

The Asiatic or spasmodic cholera is a new and most appalling form of pestilential disease, said to be but indistinctly known prior to 1817, in which year it made its appearance in India. *Brande.*

CHÖL'E-RA-ÄS-PHYX'IA, *n.* [L., from Gr. *χολέρα*, the cholera, and *ἀσφυξία*, a stopping of the pulse.] (Med.) The Asiatic or spasmodic cholera.—See **CHOLERA**. *Dunghlson.*

CHÖL'E-RA-MÖR'BUS, *n.* [L. *cholera*, the bile, and *morbus*, disease.] (Med.) A sudden overflowing of the bile; a painful disease, attended by purging and vomiting. *Dunghlson.*

CHÖL'ËR-IC, *a.* [Gr. *χολερικός*; L. *cholericus*; Fr. *colérique*.]

1. Full of choler or bile. *Dryden.*
2. Inclined to anger; easily irritated; irritable; irascible; passionate; as, "A choleric man."
3. Indicating anger. "Choleric haste." *Sidney.* "Choleric speech." *Raleigh.*

Syn.—See **ANGRY**.

CHÖL'ËR-IC-LY, *ad.* In a choleric manner.

CHÖL'ËR-IC-NESS, *n.* Irascibility. *Bp. Gauden.*

CHÖL'E-RINE, *n.* [Gr. *χολέρα*, the cholera.] (Med.) The first stage of the cholera. *Dunghlson.*

CHÖ-LËS'TE-RINE, *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, bile, and *στερεός*, solid.] (Chem.) A crystallizable substance contained in bile, the brain and the nerves, and in large proportion in gall-stones. *Graham.*

CHÖ'LI-ÄMB, *n.* Same as **CHOLIAMBIC**. *Beck.*

CHÖ-L-ÄM'BIC [kö-lë-äm'bik, K. Sm.; kö-lë-äm'bik, Ja.], *n.* [Gr. *χολιαμβος*, halting iambic; L.

choliambus.] (*Pros.*) A sort of iambic verse, having a spondee in the sixth foot. *P. Cyc.*

CHOMER, *n.* A Hebrew measure equal to about ten baths or ephas, or about 75 gallons.

Dr. 1. Clarke.

CHOMP, *v. n.* To chew greedily; to che p. [*Provincial, Eng.; colloquial, U. S.*] *Foroy.*

CHON'DRINE, *n.* [*Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage.*] (*Chem.*) The substance which forms the tissue of cartilage, as it occurs in the ribs, trachea, &c. *Craig.*

CHON'DRO-DITE, *n.* [*Gr. χόνδρος, a grain.*] (*Min.*) A granular mineral, consisting chiefly of silica, fluorine, and magnesia. *Dana.*

CHON-DRÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, and γράφω, to describe.*] (*Med.*) A description of cartilages; chondrology. *Dunglison.*

CHON-DRÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, and λογος, a discourse.*] Chondrography. *Dunglison.*

CHON-DRÖM'E-TER, *n.* [*Gr. χόνδρος, grain, and μέτρον, measure.*] A balance for weighing grain.

CHON-DRÖP-TE-RYÇ'I-AN, *n.* [*Gr. χόνδρος, a cartilage, and τρυφή, a wing.*] (*Ich.*) One of an order of fishes having a cartilaginous skeleton. *Brande.*

CHON'DROS, *n.* [*Gr. χόνδρος.*] (*Anat.*) A cartilage; — particularly the xiphoid cartilage. *Dunglison.*

CHON-DRÖT'Q-MY, *n.* [*Gr. χόνδρος, a cartilage, and τμήσις, a cutting.*] (*Med.*) A dissection of cartilages. *Dunglison.*

CHÖSE (*cház*), *v. a.* [*Goth. kisan; A. S. ceosan; Dut. & Ger. kiesen.—Fr. choisir.*] [*i. CHOSE; pp. CHOOSING, CHOSEN.*] To pick out of a number; to take by way of preference; to prefer; to select; to elect.

Choose ye this day whom ye will serve. Josh. xxiv. 15.

Syn.—To *choose* is generic, and is an act of the will; to *prefer* is to choose or take one thing rather than another, and is an act of the judgment. A man sometimes *chooses* or *makes choice* of a person or thing that he does not *prefer*. *Choose* or *make choice* of a profession, a friend, a situation; *prefer* what is best or most esteemed; *pick out* the finest fruit; *select* the best authors; *elect* a governor or president.

CHÖSE, *v. n.* To have the power of choice. "He cannot *choose* but prosper." *Bacon.*

CHÖS'ER, *n.* One who chooses; an elector; as in the proverb, "Beggars must not be *choosers*."

CHÖS'ING, *n.* The act of making a choice; choice; as, "A thing of one's own *choosing*."

CHÖP, *v. a.* [*Gr. κόπτω; Dut. kappen; Fr. couper.*] [*i. CHOPPED; pp. CHOPPING, CHOPPED.*]

1. To cut with an axe, or with a quick blow. "Chop off his head." *Shak.*

2. To cut into small pieces; to mince; as, "To chop meat."

3. To devour eagerly; — with *up*.

You are for *chopping up* your entertainment like a hungry clown.

4. To break into chinks; to chap. "Chopt hands." — See **CHAP**.

5. [*A. S. ceapian, to buy, to bargain.*] To exchange; to chap. — See **CHAP**.

We go on *chopping* and changing our friends. *L'Estrange.*

To *chop logic*, to bandy arguments.

CHÖP, *v. n.* 1. To do anything with a quick motion, like that of a blow, or as in the act of seizing.

If the body repercussing be near, it *choppeth* with you upon the sudden. *Bacon.*

Chops at the shadow, and loses the substance. *L'Estrange.*

2. To bandy words; to altercation.

Let not the counsel at the bar *chop* with the judge. *Bacon.*

3. To change suddenly; to shift; as, "The wind *chops* or *chops about*." *Cook.*

† To *chop in*, to come in suddenly. "Another *chops in* with English Italianated." *Wilson* (1553). — † To *chop out*, to speak suddenly. "Thou wilt *chop out* with them unseasonably." *Beau. & Fl.*

CHÖP, *n.* 1. A piece cut off; a slice, particularly of meat; as, "Mutton *chops*."

2. A crack; a cleft. "As we see in the filling of the *chops* of bowls." *Bacon.*

3. (*Chinese.*) Brand; stamp; quality; as, "Tea, silk, &c., of the first *chop*." *Boag.*

CHÖP'—CHÜRCH, *n.* A vulgar expression, used to denote the exchange of benefices. *Craig.*

CHÖP'—FÄLL'EN (*-m'in*), *a.* See **CHAP-FÄLLEN**.

CHÖP'—HÖUSE, *n.* A dining-house; an eating-house, or house of ready entertainment.

But John Bull is a... and native dishes, which are... up a *chop-house* at the... *W. Drump.*

CHÖPIN (*chöp'in* or *chöp-pen'*) [*chöp-pen'*, *W. J. Ja.*; *chöp'in*, *P. F. C.*; *shöp-pen'*, *S.*; *chöp'in*, *W. J.*], *n.* [*Fr. chopine.*]

1. A French half-pint liquid measure, nearly equal to an English pint. *Howell.*

2. A quart in wine measure. [*Scot.*] *Johnson.*

3. [*Sp. chapin.*] A clog, patten, or light frame-work, worn under the shoe; — written also *chopine*, and *chopping*. *Halliwel.*

CHÖP'I-NËL, *n.* [*Fr. chopine.*] A spirit measure containing about 16 ounces. *Crabb.*

CHÖP'—LÖG'IC, *n.* A person who is argumentative or disputatious. *Halliwel.*

CHÖP'NËSS, *n.* A kind of spade. *Maunder.*

CHÖP'PËR, *n.* 1. One who chops. *Todd.*

2. A butcher's cleaver.

CHÖP'PING, *n.* 1. The act of cutting or chopping. 2. Negotiation, as in buying and selling. "The *chopping* of bargains." *Bacon.*

3. Altercation.

You'll never leave off your *chopping* of logic. *L'Estrange.*

4. A sort of Venetian, high-heeled shoe. — See **CHÖPIN**, No. 3. *Ogilvie.*

CHÖP'PING, *a.* 1. Large or stout. "The fair and *chopping* child." *Fenton.*

2. (*Naut.*) Varying frequently and suddenly in motion or direction; as, "A *chopping* sea."

CHÖP'PING—BLÖCK, *n.* A log of wood on which any thing is cut in pieces. *Mortimer.*

CHÖP'PING—KNIFE, *n.* A knife to cut meat. "A *chopping-knife* under his girdle." *Sidney.*

CHÖP'PY, *a.* Full of cracks; chappy. "Her *chappy* finger." *Shak.*

CHÖPS, *n. pl.* The mouth of a beast. — See **CHAPS**.

CHÖP'STÖCK, *n.* An instrument used by the Chinese, &c., to eat with. It is a simple rod of wood, ivory, or other material. *Morrison.*

CHÖ-RÄG'IC, *a.* Noting a monument erected in honor of a *Choragus*, who gained a prize by the best musical entertainment at the festivals of Bacchus; as, "The *choragic* monument of Lyciasters."

CHÖ-RÄ'GUS, *n.* [*L., from Gr. χορηγός; χορός, a chorus, and ἄγω, to lead.*] The leader of the ancient chorus. *Warburton.*

CHÖ-RÄL (*kör'äl*), *a.* [*Gr. χορός; L. chorus, a chorus; Fr. choral.*] Belonging to a chorus, choir, or concert. "Choral symphonies." *Milton.*

CHÖ-RÄL, *n.* (*Mus.*) A short measured melody sung to a religious hymn, originally in unison; a psalm-tune; as, "The Lutheran *chorals*." *Dwight.*

CHÖ-RÄL-IST, *n.* A member of a choir. *Gent. Mag.*

CHÖ-RÄL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a choir or chorus.

CHÖRD (*körd*), *n.* [*Gr. χορδή; L. chorda; Fr. corde.*]

1. The string of a musical instrument. *Who moved.*

Their stops and *chords*, was seen. *Milton.*

2. (*Mus.*) Two or more tones sounded together which harmonize. *Dwight.*

3. (*Geom.*) A right line which joins the two ends of an arc of a curve, as A B, A D. *Da. & P.*

CHÖRD, *v. a.* To furnish with musical strings. "Struck the *chorded* shell." *Dryden.*

CHÖR-DEË', *n.* (*Med.*) A painful contraction of the frænum, or cord of the penis. *Dunglison.*

CHÖRE, *n.* A small piece of domestic work; a little job. *Kirkland.*

A familiar, colloquial word in the United States. In the English Dictionaries it is commonly written *char*, and pronounced *chare*; but Crabb and Richardson wrote it *chore*. Holloway, in his Provincial Dictionary, and Jennings and Akerman, in their Glossaries, write it *chour*; Halliwell, *char* and *choor*. — See **CHAR**, or **CHARE**.

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A familiar, colloquial word in the United States. In the English Dictionaries it is commonly written *char*, and pronounced *chare*; but Crabb and Richardson wrote it *chore*. Holloway, in his Provincial Dictionary, and Jennings and Akerman, in their Glossaries, write it *chour*; Halliwell, *char* and *choor*. — See **CHAR**, or **CHARE**.

CHÖR-DEË', *n.* (*Med.*) A painful contraction of the frænum, or cord of the penis. *Dunglison.*

CHÖRE, *n.* A small piece of domestic work; a little job. *Kirkland.*

CHÖR-RE'A, *n.* [*L., from Gr. χορεία, a dancing.*] (*Med.*) St. Vitus's dance. *Dunglison.*

CHÖR-REË', *n.* Same as **CHOREUS**. *Smart.*

CHÖR-Ë-GRÄPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to choreg-

CHÖR-Ë-GRÄPH'IC-AL, } raphy.

CHÖR-RËG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr. χορεία, a dancing, and γράφω, to describe.*] The art of representing dances by signs, as a tune is represented by notes. *Craig.*

CHÖR-Ë-PIS'CO-PÄL, *a.* Relating to a suffragan or local bishop. *Fell.*

† **CHÖR-Ë-PIS'CO-PÛS**, *n.* [*L.; Gr. χώρος, place, and ἐπίσκοπος, a bishop.*] A suffragan or local bishop. *Todd.*

CHÖR-Ë'ÛS, *n.* [*L., from Gr. χορείος, belonging to a chorus or dance.*] (*Pros.*)

1. A poetic foot, consisting of one long and one short syllable; as, fr'eus; a trochee. *Crabb.*

2. In the later prosodists, a foot consisting of three short syllables; a tribrach. *W. Smith.*

CHÖ'RJ-ÄMB, *n.* Same as **CHORIAMBIC**. *Beck.*

CHÖR-ÄM'BIC [*kör-äm'bik*, *K. Sm.*; *kör-äm'bik*, *Ja. W. J.*], *n.* [*Gr. χορηγικός; χορείος, a trochee, and ἄμβος, an iambus; L. choriambus.*] (*Pros.*) A foot of four syllables, one long at each end, and two short in the middle; a choriambus. *Andrews.*

CHÖR-ÄM'BIC, *a.* (*Pros.*) Relating to a choriamb or choriambus. *Smart.*

CHÖR-ÄM'BUS, *n.* [*L., from Gr. χορηγικός.*] (*Pros.*) A poetic foot of four syllables, one long at each end, and two short in the middle; — also written *choriamb*, and *choriambic*. *Andrews.*

CHÖR'IC, *a.* Relating to a chorus. [*It.*] *Qu. Rev.*

CHÖR'J-ÖN, *n.* [*Gr. χορῖον, skin; χορῖον, to contain; Fr. chorion.*]

1. (*Anat.*) The exterior membrane that wraps the fetus. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Bot.*) The external membrane of the seeds of plants. *Craig.*

CHÖR'IST [*kör'ist*, *K. Sm.*; *C. W. J.*; *kör'ist*, *Ja.*], *n.* [*Fr. choriste.* — See **CHOIR**.] A singer in a choir. *Cotgrave.*

CHÖR'IS-TËR [*kör'is-ter*, *J. E. Ja. Sm.*; *C. W. J.*; *kwör'is-ter*, *U. F.*; *kwör'is-ter*, *S.*; *kör'is-ter* or *kwör'is-ter*, *P. K.*], *n.* 1. A singer in a choir or in a concert; a quirister.

The choristers the joyous anthem sing. *Spenser.*

2. A leader of a choir.

CHÖR'IS'TIC, *a.* Belonging to a choir; choric; choral. [*It.*] *Crabb.*

CHÖR'Q-FÄ-VO-RJ'TÖ, *n.* [*It., favorite chorus.*] (*Mus.*) A chorus in which the best voices and instruments are employed. *Crabb.*

CHÖR-RÖG'RA-PHER, *n.* [*Gr. χορογράφος; χώρος, a place, and γράφω, to describe; L. chorographus.*] One who describes a country. *Milton.*

CHÖR-Q-GRÄPH'IC, } *a.* [*Fr. chorographique.*]

CHÖR-Q-GRÄPH'IC-AL, } Relating to chorography. "A chorographical description." *Ruleigh.*

CHÖR-Q-GRÄPH'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By means of chorography. *Weever.*

CHÖR-RÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr. χορογραφία; χώρος, a place, and γράφω, to describe; L. chorographia; Fr. chorographie.*] The description of a place or district, or the art of constructing maps of such district. It is less in its object than geography, and greater than topography. "The *chorography* of Egypt." *Stillington.*

CHÖR-RÖID, *n.* [*Gr. χορῖον, the chorion, and εἶδος, form.*] (*Anat.*) Any membrane resembling a chorion. *Roget.*

CHÖR-RÖM'E-TRY, *n.* [*Gr. χώρος, a place, and μέτρον, a measure.*] The art of measuring or surveying a country. *Crabb.*

CHÖR'RUS, *n.*; *pl. L. CHÖR'RI*; *Eng. CHÖR'US-ES*. [*L., from Gr. χορός; It. & Sp. coro; Fr. chœur; A. S. chor; Dut. koor; Ger. chor.*]

1. Originally a band of singers or dancers. The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a *chorus* of singers. *Dryden.*

2. (*Greek Drama.*) The person or persons

who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts.

Admit me *chorus* to this history. *Shak.*

3. The song between the acts of a tragedy.

4. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer. *Johnson.*

5. (*Mus.*) A band or choir of singers:—a piece for a choir of voices, either in unison, or in parts with many voices in each part, — in contradistinction to a *solo*, a *duet*, a *trio*, &c. *Dwight.*

GHÔSE, *i.* from *choose*. See CHOOSE.

CHÔSE (shôz), *n.* [Fr.] (*Laic.*) A thing:—generally used in combination with other words, as *chase in action*, *chase in possession*, &c.

Chase in action, a thing which a man has not the actual possession of, but which he has a right to demand by action, as a debt or demand due from another. — *Chase in possession*, a thing in possession, as distinguished from a thing in action, as taxes when paid, or a contract executed. *Burrill.*

CHÔSEN (chôzn), *p.* from *choose*. See CHOOSE.

CHOUGH (chûf),

n. [A. S. *ceo*.—

Fr. *choucas*.]

(Ornith.)

A bird that fre-

quents the sea

side, belong-

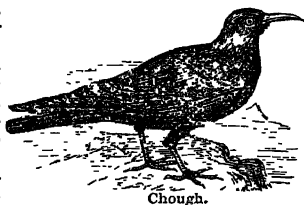
ing to the or-

der *Passeres*,

family *Corvi-*

dæ, and sub-

family *Pyrrhocoracinae*. *Gray.*



Chough.

CHÔULE, or CHÔULE, *n.* The crop of a bird;—commonly spelt and pronounced *jowl*. *Browne.*

CHÔUL'TRY, *n.* An East-Indian inn. *Maunder.*

CHÔUSE, *v. a.* To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

Our islanders, however they may pretend to *choose* one another, make but very awkward rogues. *Tadler.*

The following account is given by Dr. R. C. Trench of the singular origin of this word to *choose*, from the Turkish word *chiaous*, which signifies *interpreter*;—written by Hakluyt *chaus*, and by Mas-singer *chaus*. "Such an *interpreter*, being attached to the Turkish embassy in England, committed, in the year 1609, an enormous fraud on the Turkish and Persian merchants resident in London. He succeeded in cheating them of a sum amounting to four thousand pounds—a sum much greater at that day than at the present. From the vast dimensions of the fraud, and the notoriety which attended it, any one who cheated or defrauded was said to *chaus*, *chauser*, or *chouse*—to do, that is, as this *chaus* had done." See also William Gifford's *Ben Jonson*, iv. 27.

CHÔUSE, *n.* 1. One easily cheated; a tool. "A sottish *chouse*." *Hudibras.*

2. A trick; a sham; a bubble. *Johnson.*

CHÔUT, *n.* A fourth part of the clear revenue;—so used in India. *Hamilton.*

CHÔW'DER, *n.* 1. Food made of fresh fish, as cod or haddock, boiled with biscuit, pork, &c.; fish-soup. *Grose.*

2. A fish-seller. [Local, Eng.] *Hallwell.*

3. An antiscorbutic from which spruce beer is made. *Smart.*

CHÔW'DER, *v. a.* To make into a chowder; as, "To *chowder* a fish." *Clarke.*

CHÔW'DER-BËER, *n.* An infusion of spruce and water mixed with molasses. *Crabb.*

CHÔW'RY, *n.* A whisk to keep off the flies. [India.] *Hamilton.*

CHÔW'-STICK, *n.* A kind of torch. [China.] *H. T. Tuckerman.*

†CHÔW'TER, *v. n.* To grumble or mutter like a froward child. *Philips.*

CHOY'-RÔÔT, *n.* See CHAY-ROOT.

CHRE-MA-TIS'TICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *χρηματα*, goods.] The science of wealth; a branch of political economy. *Brande.*

CHRE-Q-TËCH'NICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *χρησις*, useful, and *τεχνη*, art.] Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. [R.] *R. Park.*

CHRES-TÔM'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *χρηστωμεθα*; *χρηστος*, useful, and *μαρτυρομαι*, to learn.] That which is useful to learn; a book composed of useful extracts; a book of instruction. *Brande.*

CHRISM (krizm), *n.* [Gr. *χρισμα*, an anointment; L. *chrisma*; Fr. *chrême*.] Consecrated oil;—used in the Roman and Greek churches in baptism, confirmation, &c.

CHRIS'MAL, *a.* Relating to chrism. *Breviat.*

CHRIS'MA-TO-RY, *n.* [Old Fr. *chrismatoire*.] A little vessel for chrism. *Bale.*

†CHRIS'OM (kriz'um), *n.* 1. A child that dies within a month after its birth;—so called from the chrism-cloth, or cloth anointed with chrism, formerly put over it. *Graunt.*

2. A cloth anointed with chrism. *Johnson.*

CHRIST, *n.* [Gr. *Χριστός*; *χριστο*, to anoint; L. *Christus*; It. & Sp. *Cristo*; Fr. *Christ*; A. S. *Crist*.] The Anointed; the Messiah. *Matt.*

CHRIST-CROSS-RÔW' (kris-kros-rô'), *n.* An old term for the alphabet;—probably so called from the cross usually set before it, or from writing it in the form of a cross. *Whitlock.*

CHRIST'EN (kris'sn), *v. a.* [A. S. *christian*; Dut. *kerstenen*.] 1. CHRISTENED; *pp.* CHRISTENING, CHRISTENED.

1. To name and baptize in token of initiation into the Christian church; as, "To *christen* a child."

2. To denominate; to name.

Christen the thing what you will, it can be no better than a *christen* name. *Burnet.*

CHRIS'TEN-DÔM (kris'sn-dûm), *n.* [A. S. *Cristendom*; *Cristen*, Christian, and *dom*, power, jurisdiction.]

1. The regions inhabited by Christians.

This computation is universally received over all *Christen-dom*. *Holder.*

2. The whole body of Christians.

Christendom shall ever speak his virtue. *Shak.*

CHRIS'TEN-ING (kris'sn-ing), *n.* 1. The ceremony of naming with baptism. *Graunt.*

2. The act or the ceremony of naming.

CHRIS'TEN-ING (kris'sn-ing), *a.* Relating to a christening. "Christening dinners." *Warton.*

CHRIS'TIAN (krist'yan), *n.* [Gr. *Χριστιανός*; L. *Christianus*; It. & Sp. *Cristiano*; Fr. *Chrétien*; A. S. *Cristen*.]

1. A disciple of Christ. "The disciples were called *Christians* first in Antioch." *Acts* xi. 26.

2. In the most general sense, an inhabitant of *Christendom*.

CHRIS'TIAN (krist'yan), *a.* 1. Relating to Christ or to Christianity; as, "Christian doctrines."

2. Professing Christianity; as, "Christian nations."

3. Ecclesiastical. "The court *Christian*, or ecclesiastical judicature." *Burrill.*

†CHRIS'TIAN, *v. a.* To christen. *Fulke.*

CHRIS-TI-ÂN (kris-che-ân'), *n.* A Swedish silver coin, equal to 7d. sterling. *Crabb.*

CHRIS'TIAN-D'ÔR, *n.* A Danish gold coin, equal to 16s. 6d. sterling. *Crabb.*

CHRIS'TIAN-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *Χριστιανισμός*; L. *Christianismus*; Fr. *Christianisme*.] The Christian doctrine; Christianity. *Milton.*

CHRIS-TI-ÂN'I-TY (krist-ye-ân'e-to) [kris-che-ân'e-to, IV. J.; kris-tyân'e-to, S. E. K. Sm.; kris-to-ân'e-to, P. Ja.; kris-tye-ân'e-to, F.], *n.* [L. *Christianitas*; It. *Cristianità*; Sp. *Cristiandad*; Fr. *Chrétienté*.] The religion taught by Christ; the religion of Christians.

Christianity cannot be improved; but men's views, and estimate, and comprehension of *Christianity* may be indefinitely improved. *Abp. Whately.*

CHRIS-TIAN-I-ZÂ'TION, *n.* The act of Christianizing. *Ch. Ob.*

CHRIS'TIAN-IZE, *v. a.* [Gr. *Χριστιανίζω*; L. *Christianizo*; Fr. *Christianiser*.] 1. CHRISTIANIZED; *pp.* CHRISTIANIZING, CHRISTIANIZED.] To render Christian; to convert to Christianity; as, "To *Christianize* heathen nations."

CHRIS'TIAN-LIKE, *a.* Befitting a Christian. "With a most *Christian-like* fear." *Shak.*

CHRIS'TIAN-LY, *a.* Becoming a Christian. "Christianly reverence." *Milton.*

CHRIS'TIAN-LY, *ad.* Like a Christian. "Chris-tianly instructed." *Milton.*

CHRIS-TIAN-NAME (krist yan-nâm), *n.* The name given at baptism, in distinction from the surname. *Johnson.*

†CHRIS'TIAN-NËSS, *n.* The quality which par-takes of, or which befits, Christianity.

It is very unreasonable to impute the *Christianness* of an action by the law of the *Christian*. *Hammond.*

†CHRIS-TIAN-ÔG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *Χριστιανός*, a Christian, and *γραφω*, to describe; It. *Cristianografia*.] A description of Christendom, or of Christian nations. *Bp. Hall.*

CHRIS-TIC'O-LIST, *n.* [L. *Christicola*; *Christus*, Christ, and *colo*, to worship.] A worshipper of Christ. *Ogilvie.*

CHRIST'LESS, *a.* Being without Christ. *Edwards.*

CHRIST'MAS (kris'mas), *n.* [Christ and mass.]

1. The day (Dec. 25th) on which the nativity of Christ is celebrated. *Heatley.*

2. The season of Christmas; the twelve days succeeding Christmas-day. *Johnson.*

CHRIST'MAS (kris'mas), *a.* Belonging to the time of Christ's nativity. *Spectator.*

CHRIST'MAS-BÔX (kris'mas-bôks), *n.* 1. A box for collecting Christmas presents. "A *Christmas-box* they bear." *Gay.*

2. A collection of presents at Christmas.

CHRIST'MAS-FLOW'ER, *n.* Same as CHRIST-MAS-ROSE. *Johnson.*

†CHRIST'MAS-ING, *n.* The act of celebrating Christmas. *Herbert.*

CHRIST'MAS-PËE, *n.* A pie made at Christmas.

CHRIST'MAS-RÔSE, *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen poisonous plant; black hellebore; *Helleborus niger*. *Loudon.*

CHRIST'MAS-TÂLE, *n.* A fabulous story. *Young.*

CHRIST'MAS-TÏDE, *n.* Christmas-time. *Pope.*

CHRIST'MAS-TÏME, *n.* The season of Christmas; Christmas. *Seward.*

CHRIS-TÔL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *Χριστός*, Christ, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A treatise or a discourse concerning Christ. *Keith.*

The reader will find in this author an eminent excellence in that part of divinity which I make bold to call *Christology*, in displaying the great mystery of godliness, God manifested in the human flesh. *Dr. Th. Jackson, 1753.*

CHRIST'S-THÖRN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A handsome prickly shrub; *Paliurus australis*;—so called because the crown of thorns put upon Christ is supposed to have been made of it. *Loudon.*

CHRO-Y'S-T-I-CŪS, *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color.] A genus of plants consisting of those which exhibit variable colors. *Ogilvie.*

CHRÔ'MA, *n.* [L., from Gr. *χρῶμα*; It. *chroma*.]

1. (*Mus.*) A refined style of singing;—also, the former name of the character now called a quaver. *Moore.*

2. (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech which consists in speaking so as not to offend the hearer. *Crabb.*

CHRÔ'MATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of chromic acid and a base. *Brande.*

CHRO-MÂT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *χρωματικός*; *χρῶμα*, color; L. *chromaticus*; Fr. *chromatique*.]

1. Relating to colors. *Dryden.*

2. (*Mus.*) Relating to the scale of semitones;—probably so named because the notes of this scale were originally written in colors. *Craig.*

Chromatic thermometer, an instrument for measuring the difference between the temperature of the glass of which the instrument is formed and that of the liquid or solid applied to it.

CHRO-MÂT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a chromatic manner. *Craig.*

CHRO-MÂT'ICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *χρωματικός*, pertaining to color; *χρῶμα*, color.] (*Optics*.) That part of optics which treats of the colors of light and of natural bodies; the science of the relations of light, shade, and colors. *Brande.*

CHRÔ-MA-TÔG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, and *γραφω*, to describe.] A treatise on colors. *Craig.*

CHRÔ-MA-TÔL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A treatise on colors. *Field.*

CHRÔME, *n.* (*Chem.*) A whitish metal;—called also *chromium*.—See CHROMIUM. *Crabb.*

CHROME'-CÔL-QRS (-kûl'qrz), *n.* Properly colors containing chromium; but generally applied to any colors, which, when dry, are of a soft, powdery consistence, and may be mixed with oil without grinding. *Francis.*

CHROME'-GRËEN, *n.* A beautiful bright green pigment; sesquioxide of chromium. *Regnault.*

CHROME'-ÔR-ANGE, *n.* Sub-chromate of lead, a dark orange-red pigment. *Parnell.*

CHROME'-YËL-LÔW, *n.* Chromate of lead, a pigment of a bright yellow color. *Parnell.*

CHRO'MIC, *a.* [Fr. *chromique*.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid formed of oxygen and chromium. *P. Cyc.*

CHRO'MITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral consisting of the sesquioxide of chrome and the protoxide of iron. *Regnault.*

CHRO'MI-ÛM, *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color; Fr. *chrome*.] (*Min.*) A whitish, brittle, and very infusible metal; — so named from the various and beautiful colors which its oxides communicate to several compounds; chrome. *Brande.*

CHRO'MO-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, and *γράφω*, to write.] A colored engraving. *Athenæum.*

CHRO'MÛLE, *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color.] (*Bot.*) The coloring principle of all parts of plants. *Henslow.*

CHRON'IC, *a.* [Gr. *χρονικός*, *χρόνος*, time; *L. chronicus*; It. & Sp. *crónico*; Fr. *chronique*.] Of long duration, as a disease; — opposed to *acute*.

Chronic diseases are those whose duration is long, or whose symptoms proceed slowly. *Dunghison.*

CHRON'IC-LE (krôn'e-kl), *n.* [Gr. *χρονικά*; *L. chronica*; It. *cronica*; Fr. *chronique*.]

1. An historical register of events, in the order of time. "A *chronicle* of day by day." *Shak.*

2. A record; a history; annals.

I and my sword will earn my *chronicle*. *Shak.*

Syn.—See *HISTORY*.

CHRON'IC-LE, *v. a.* To record in a chronicle. "This deed is *chronicled* in hell." *Shak.*

CHRON'IC-CLER, *n.* A writer of chronicles. *Donne.*

CHRON'IC-LES (krôn'e-klez), *n. pl.* The name of two books of the Old Testament.

CHRON'IQUE (krôn'ik), *n.* [Fr.] A chronicle. *L. Addison.*

CHRON'Q-GRÂM, *n.* [Gr. *χρόνος*, time, and *γράμμα*, a letter; Fr. *chronogramme*.] An inscription in which the epoch or date is expressed by letters contained in it, as the year of Queen Elizabeth's death, MDCIII, in "My Day is Closed In Immortality." *Brande.*

CHRON'Q-GRÂM-MÁT'IC, *a.* Relating to **CHRON'Q-GRÂM-MÁT'IC-AL**, *a.* a chronogram. "A *chronogrammatical* verse." *Howell.*

CHRON'Q-GRÂM-MA-TÍST, *n.* A writer of chronograms. *Addison.*

CHRO-NÔG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. *χρονογράφος*; *L. chronographus*; Fr. *chronographe*.] One versed in chronography; a chronologist. *Selden.*

CHRO-NÔG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *χρονογραφία*; *χρόνος*, time, and *γράφω*, to describe; *L. chronographia*.] A description of past time; history. *Johnson.*

CHRO-NÔL'Q-GER, *n.* One versed in chronology; a chronologist. "Chronologers differ among themselves." *Holder.*

CHRON'Q-LÔG'IC, *a.* [Fr. *chronologique*.] **CHRON'Q-LÔG'IC-AL**, *a.* Relating to chronology; being in the order of time. "The *chronological* account." *Hale.*

CHRON'Q-LÔG'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a chronological manner. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

CHRO-NÔL'Q-GÏST, *n.* [It. & Sp. *cronologista*; Fr. *chronologiste*.] One versed in chronology.

CHRO-NÔL'Q-GY (krô-nôl'q-je), *n.* [Gr. *χρονολογία*; *χρόνος*, time, and *λόγος*, a discourse; It. & Sp. *cronologia*; Fr. *chronologie*.]

1. The science which treats of the various divisions of time, and the order and succession of events; the science of computing and adjusting dates. *Brande.*

2. A register or tabular view of events or dates.

CHRO-NÔM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *χρόνος*, time, and *μετρον*, a measure; Fr. *chronomètre*.]

1. A time-keeper; a kind of watch for measuring time with great exactness; — used for determining the longitude at sea, &c.

2. (*Mus.*) An instrument by which the movement, or time, of a composition is measured.

To rate a *chronometer*, to determine the rate of its gain or loss as compared with true time.

CHRON'Q-MËT'RIC, *a.* Relating to **CHRON'Q-MËT'RIC-AL**, *a.* nometers, to chronometry, or to the measure of time. *Schubert.*

CHRO-NÔM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring time by hours, minutes, &c. *Maunder.*

CHRON'Q-SCÔPE, *n.* [Gr. *χρόνος*, time, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view.]

1. A pendulum or a machine for measuring time. *Hutton.*

2. An instrument for measuring the duration of luminous impressions on the eye. *Nichol.*

CHRY'S'A-LID, *a.* Relating to a chrysalis. *Good.*

CHRY'S'A-LIS, *n.*; *pl.* **CHRY-SÁL'I-DES**. [Gr. *χρυσόαλλος*, the gold-colored sheath of butterflies; *χρυσός*, gold; *L. chrysalis*.] (*Ent.*) The pupa of an insect, or the last apparent change of the larva, before its appearance as a perfect insect; aurelia. *Harris.*

CHRY'S-ÂN'THE-MÛM, *n.* [*L.*, from Gr. *χρυσάνθεμον*; *χρυσός*, gold, and *άνθεμον*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, many of which bear yellow flowers. *Loudon.*

CHRY'S-ËL-E-PHÂN'TINE, *a.* [Gr. *χρυσέλεφαντος*; *χρυσός*, gold, and *έλεphas*, ivory.] Noting a kind of statue formed of plates of ivory, with drapery and other ornaments of solid gold. *W. Smith.*

CHRY'S'Q-BËR-YL, *n.* [Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, and *βήρυλλος*, a beryl.] (*Min.*) A hard precious stone, of a green or a yellowish color, composed of alumina and glucina; — used in jewellery. *Dana.*

CHRY'S'Q-EHLÔRE, *n.* [Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, and *ελωρ*, green.] (*Zool.*) A species of mole inhabiting the Cape of Good Hope, the fur of which reflects brilliant metallic hues of green and gold. *Brande.*

CHRY'S'Q-CÔL-LA, *n.* [*L.*, from Gr. *χρυσόκολλα*, gold-solder; *χρυσός*, gold, and *κόλλα*, glue; Fr. *chrysocolle*.] (*Min.*) A mineral composed of silica, oxide of copper, and water. *Dana.*

CHRY-SÔG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, and *γραφω*, to write.] The art of writing in letters of gold. *Dr. Black.*

CHRY'S'Q-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, and *λίθος*, a stone; It. & Sp. *crisolito*; Fr. *chrysolithe*.] (*Min.*) A crystallized mineral, often of a golden yellow color, and usually composed of silica, magnesia, and protoxide of iron. *Dana.*

CHRY-SÔL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] That branch of political economy which relates to the production of wealth.

CHRY'S'Q-MÂG'NET, *n.* A loadstone. *Addison.*

CHRY-SÔM'E-LA, *n. pl.* [Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, and *έλας*, black; Fr. *chrysolé*.] (*Ent.*) A genus of coleopterous insects; — so named from their brilliant metallic tints. *Brande.*

CHRY'S'Q-PRÂSE, *n.* [Gr. *χρυσόπρασος*; *χρυσός*, gold, and *πράσιν*, a leek; *L. chrysoprasus*; Fr. *chrysoprase*.] An apple-green, or a leek-green variety of chalcedony; — colored by nickel. *Dana.*

CHRY'S'Q-TYPE, *n.* [Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, and *τύπος*, impression.] A process of taking pictures, by photography, on paper impregnated with a neutral solution of chloride of gold. *Ogilvie.*

CHÛB, *n.* (*Ich.*) A river fish; the cheven; *Leuciscus cephalus*. *Yarrell.*

CHÛB'BED, *a.* [*L.*] Like a chub; short and thick; plump; chubby. *Johnson.*

CHÛB'BED-NËSS, *n.* The state of being chubbed.

CHÛB'BY, *a.* Plump; chubbed. *Todd.*

CHÛB'-CHËEKED (-chekt), *a.* Having full cheeks; fat-cheeked. *Phillips.*

CHÛB'DÄR, *n.* A messenger; a menial. [*India*.] *Smart.*

CHÛB'-FÂCED (-fäst), *a.* Having a plump face

CHÛCK, *v. n.* [*i.* **CHUCKED**; *pp.* **CHUCKING**, **CHUCKED**.]

1. [Probably formed from the sound. *Johnson.*] To make a noise like that made by a hen in calling her chickens; to cluck.

2. [*Fr.* *seconner*.] To jeer; to laugh with short convulsive iterations. *Marston.*

CHÛCK, *v. a.* 1. To call, as a hen calls her young.

2. [*Fr.* *choquer*, to strike.] To touch or hit gently; to tap; to pat.

Come, *chuck* the infant under the chin. *Congreve.*

3. To pitch or throw a short distance with a quick motion. [*Colloquial*.] *Todd.*

CHÛCK, *n.* 1. The noise made by a hen. *Temple.*

2. A word of endearment; — corrupted from chick. "What promise, *chuck*?" *Shak.*

3. A sudden small noise. *Johnson.*

4. A pat under the chin. *Johnson.*

5. A throw; a toss. [*Colloquial*.]

6. (*Mech.*) An appurtenance to the mandrel of a lathe for a turning work. *Brande.*

CHÛCK'A-BÏD'DY, *n.* A young chicken; chick-abiddy. [*Colloquial*.] *Halliwel.*

CHÛCK'-FÄR-THING, *n.* A play at which the money falls with a chuck into a hole. "He lost his money at *chuck-farthing*." *Arbuthnot.*

CHÛCK'-FÛLL, *a.* Full. — See **CHOCK-FULL**.

CHÛCK'-HÔLE, *n.* A hole in a rut. *Clarke.*

CHÛCK'KLE (chûk'kl), *v. n.* [*It.* *scuccherare*. — See **CHUCK**.] [*i.* **CHUCKLED**; *pp.* **CHUCKLING**, **CHUCKLED**.] To laugh inwardly with triumph, or in derision; to laugh with short convulsive iterations, as if endeavoring to suppress them. "I will make him *chuckle*." *Dryden.*

CHÛCK'KLE, *v. a.* 1. To call, as a hen; to chuck. If these birds are within distance, here's that will *chuckle* them together. *Dryden.*

2. To fondle; to caress. *Dryden.*

CHÛCK'KLE-HEÄD, *n.* One who has a thick head; a stupid person. [*Vulgar*.] *Craig.*

CHÛCK'KLE-HEÄD'ED, *a.* Having a large or thick head; thick-headed; stupid. *Barlett.*

CHÛCK'LING, *n.* 1. The call of a hen.

2. Laughter partially suppressed. *Ash.*

CHÛCK'-WÏLLS-WÏD'ÔW (-wid'ô), *n.* A popular name of a bird of the family of goatsuckers; the *Caprimulgus Carolinensis*. *Nuttall.*

CHÛD, *v. a.* To champ or bite. *Stafford.*

CHÛ'ËT, *n.* Forced meat. — See **CHEWET**. *Bacon.*

CHÛ'FA, *n.* (*Bot.*) An esculent plant; the earth almond; *Cyperus esculentus*. *Dr. C. T. Jackson.*

CHÛFF, *n.* [*Goth.* *kofr*, a cottage; — *A. S.* *cyff*; *Ger.* *kufe*, a barrel; — *Old Fr.* *joffr*, fat-cheeked. *Todd.* — Corrupted from *chough*, a thievish bird. *Stevens.*] A burly, coarse, ill-tempered fellow; a clown. *Shak.*

CHÛFF, *a.* Ill-tempered; churlish; surly; chuffy. [*Local*.] *Halliwel.*

CHÛF'FI-LY, *ad.* In a blunt or surly manner.

CHÛF'FI-NËSS, *n.* The quality of being chuffy.

CHÛF'FY, *a.* 1. Clownish; blunt; surly. *Johnson.*

2. Puffed; swollen; fat. *Mainwaring.*

CHÛM, *n.* [*Arm.* *chom*, to live together.] A chamber-fellow in a college, &c.; one who resides in the same room. *W. Iberyforce.*

CHÛM, *v. n.* To occupy the same chamber or room with another in a college. [*U. S.*] *Selden.*

CHÛMP, *n.* A short, thick piece of wood. *Mozon.*

CHÛM'SHÏP, *n.* The state of being a chum, or of living with a chamber-fellow. *De Quincey.*

CHÛ'NAM, *n.* Lime, or a mixture made of lime, as stucco, &c. [*India*.] *Hamilton.*

CHÛNK, *n.* A short, thick piece of wood or of other substance; a chump. [*Provincial in Eng., and colloquial in the U. S.*] *Ray.*

CHÛ'NK'Y, *a.* Short and thick. [*U. S.*] *Pickering.*

CHÛP-RA-NĒĒ', *n.* A messenger; an inferior order of police. [India.] *Smart.*

CHÛRCH, *n.* [Gr. *κυριακή*, or *κυριακόν*; *κύριος*, lord; A. S. *cīrc*, *cīrce*, or *cyrce*; Dut. *kerk*; Ger. *kirche*; Sw. *kyrka*; Dan. *kirke*; Scotch *kir*. This word appears to have been originally derived from the Greek, through the Anglo-Saxon. The Goths on the Lower Danube, as stated by Dr. Trench, were first converted to Christianity by Greek missionaries from Constantinople, who imparted to them the word *κυριακή*, or *κυριακόν*, *church*; and the Goths lent the word to other German tribes, including the Anglo-Saxons. "The passage," says Dr. Trench, "is of the parentage of the word is from Walafrid Strabo (about 840), who writes thus: 'Ab ipsis autem Græcis *Kyreh* à *Kyrios*—et alia multa accepimus. Sic ut domus Dei Basilica, i. e. Regia à Rege, sic etiam Kyrica, i. e. Dominica à Domino nuncupatur.'"]

1. A building consecrated to Christian worship and ordinance.

Church doth signify no other thing than the Lord's house *Hooker.*

2. The general or collective body of Christians. "The holy *church* throughout all the world." *Book of Common Prayer.*

The *church* is undoubtedly one, as the human race is one—one in reference to Him, its Creator and Father; but it is not one community on earth.

The true and grand idea of a *church* is a society for making men like Christ, earth the kingdom of Christ. *Dr. Arnold.*

3. A particular body or denomination of Christians; as, "The Episcopal *Church*"; "The Roman Catholic *Church*."

4. An assembly of Christians belonging to one place or to one society; as, "The seven *churches* which are in Asia." *Rev. i. 4.*

He that hath an ear let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the *churches*.

5. Ecclesiastical authority, as distinguished from civil authority; the clergy as a body.

The same criminal may be absolved by the state, yet censured by the *church*. *Leslie.*

6. The body of communicants, in distinction from persons belonging to the same congregation, or parish, who are not communicants. [U.S.]

It is often used in composition; as, *church-yard*.

The *invisible church* is the collective body of saints, or the true disciples of Christ, in heaven and on earth.

Syn.—*Church* is used both for the people who worship, and a place of public worship. "The *church*," in the sense of a place of public worship, is limited, in England, to houses of the kind belonging to the Episcopal church, or the established religion; the houses of public worship among the dissenters being styled *meeting-houses* or *chapels*; but in this country this distinction is not generally adhered to.—"*Churches* would be better attended, and *meeting-houses* closed." *Gent. Mag.*

CHÛRCH, *v. a.* [i. CHURCHED; pp. CHURCHING, CHURCHED.] To assist in returning thanks in church after any signal deliverance, as from the dangers of childbirth.

It was the ancient usage of the Church of England for women to come veiled who came to be *churched*. *Wheatly.*

CHÛRCH'-ALE, *n.* A wake or feast commemorative of the dedication of a church. *Carew.*

CHÛRCH'-AT-TIRE', *n.* The habit worn while attending divine service. *Hooker.*

CHÛRCH'-AU-THÖR'I-TY', *n.* Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction. *Atterbury.*

CHÛRCH'-BENCH, *n.* A seat in the porch of a church. "Sit here upon the *church-bench*." *Shak.*

CHÛRCH'-BRĒD, *a.* Educated in, or for the service of, the church. *Cowper.*

CHÛRCH'-BUR'I-AL (-bēr'e-əl), *n.* Burial according to the rites of the church. *Ayliffe.*

CHÛRCH'-DIS'C-I-P-LINE, *n.* Discipline of the church; ecclesiastical discipline. *Milton.*

CHÛRCH'DOM, *n.* [Eng. *church* and A. S. *dom*, power.] The power, government, jurisdiction, or authority of the church. [R.] *Pearson.*

CHÛRCH'-FÖUND-ER, *n.* One who founds or endows a church. *Hooker.*

CHÛRCH'-GÖ-ER, *n.* One who frequents a

church; one who habitually attends divine service. *Ch. Ob.*

CHÛRCH'-GÖ-ING, *a.* 1. That goes to church. 2. Calling to church. "The *church-going* bell." *Cowper.*

CHÛRCH'-GÖV'ERN-MĒNT, *n.* The government of the church; ecclesiastical rule. *Milton.*

CHÛRCH'-HIS'TO-RY, *n.* The history of the church; ecclesiastical history. *Milton.*

CHÛRCH'ING, *n.* The act of returning thanks in the church for any sign. "The *churching* of women." *Wheatly.*

CHÛRCH'ISM, *n.* Adherence to the church. *Ch. Ob.*

CHÛRCH'-LÄND, *n.* Land belonging to a church. "The . . . account of *church-lands*." *Yeherton.*

CHÛRCH'-LIKE, *a.* Befitting a church or a churchman. "Church-like humors." *Shak.*

CHÛRCH'-LIV'ING, *n.* An ecclesiastical living or benefice. *Milton.*

CHÛRCH'LY, *a.* Attached to, or relating to, the church; ecclesiastical. *P. Schaff.*

CHÛRCH'MAN, *n.*; pl. CHURCHMEN. 1. A clergyman; an ecclesiastic.

A church that was so ill filled by many weak and wilful churchmen. *Clarendon.*

2. An adherent to the church of England; an Episcopalian. *Johnson.*

CHÛRCH'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a churchman. [R.] *Ec. Rev.*

CHÛRCH'-MĒM-BER, *n.* A member of a church.

CHÛRCH'-MĒM-BER-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a church-member. *N. E. Elders.*

CHÛRCH'-MIL'I-TÄNT, *n.* The church, as warring against spiritual evil of all kinds. *Milner.*

CHÛRCH'-MŪ'SIC, *n.* Music used in churches; the service of chant, anthem, hymn, &c., in churches and cathedrals. *Warton.*

† CHÛRCH'-ÖUT-ED, *a.* Excommunicated from the church. *Milton.*

CHÛRCH'-ÖWL, *n.* A bird; a species of goat-sucker. *Hill.*

CHÛRCH'-PÄR-TY, *n.* A party devoted to the church. *Goldsmith.*

CHÛRCH'-PLŪ-RÄL'I-TY, *n.* The possession by a clergyman of more than one benefice. *Milton.*

CHÛRCH'-PÖW-ER, *n.* The power of the church.

CHÛRCH'-PRĒ-FĒR-MĒNT, *n.* Preferment or benefice in the church. *B. Jonson.*

CHÛRCH'-QUÄCK, *n.* An ecclesiastical impostor. *Cowper.*

CHÛRCH'-RÄTE, *n.* A parochial tax imposed by the vestry of a parish, and levied by the churchwardens, in England, for the repair of churches, and the furnishing of them with bells, seats, ornaments, and whatever is necessary for the celebration of public worship. *Ed. Rev.*

CHÛRCH'-RĒV'E-NŪE, *n.* The revenue of the church. *Savage.*

CHÛRCH'-RŪLE, *n.* Ecclesiastical government.

CHÛRCH'-SĒR-VICE, *n.* The public service or worship of the church. *Crabb.*

CHÛRCH'SHIP, *n.* Institution of the church. "They [the Jews] were his own also by the right of *churchship*." *South.*

CHÛRCH'-WÄRDEN (-wār'dn), *n.* An officer chosen to take care of a church, its property, and concerns. *Cowell.*

CHÛRCH'-WÄY, *n.* A way or road that leads to the church.

Slow through the *church-way* path we saw him borne. *Gray.*

CHÛRCH'-WORK (-wŭrk), *n.* Work for, or on, a church;—applied proverbially to work carried on slowly.

Contrary to the proverb, *cho church-work* went on the most speedily. *Fuller.*

CHÛRCH'-WRIT (-rit), *n.* A writ from an ecclesiastical court. *Wycherly.*

CHÛRCH'-YÄRD, *n.* The yard of a church or a yard adjoining a church;—generally used as synonymously with *burial-ground*. "Like graves in the *church-yard*." *Shak.*

CHURL, *n.* [A. S. *ceorl*, a countryman, a rustic; Dut. *caerl*; Ger. *kerl*; Dan., Sw., & Icel. *karl*.] 1. A countryman; a rustic; a peasant.

He scorneth to work, which he saith is the life of a peasant or *churl*. *Spenser.*

2. A surly, ill-bred man. "Some stein, untutored *churl*." *Shak.*

3. A selfish or mean person; a niggard; a miser.

The vile person shall be no more called *herald*, nor the *churl* said to be bountiful. *1st XXIII. 5.*

He who will not give Some portion of his ease, his blood, his wealth, For others' good, is a poor true *churl*. *J. Dailie.*

CHÛRL'ISH, *a.* 1. [A. S. *ceorlic*.] Rude; harsh; brutal; uncivil. "*Churlish* as the bear." *Shak.*

2. Avaricious; selfish. "This sullen, *churlish* thief." *King.*

3. Unmanageable; unpliant;—applied to things.

The body of the metal will be hard and *churlish*. *Bacon.*

CHÛRL'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a churlish manner; rudely.

CHÛRL'ISH-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being churlish; rudeness. *Bacon.*

† CHÛRL'Y, *a.* Rude; churlish. *Quarles.*

† CHÛRME (chŭm), *n.* [A. S. *cym*, a noise.] A confused sound; a noise. *Bacon.*

CHURN, *n.* [A. S. *ciern*; *cyrran*, to turn; Dut. *hern*; Dan. *hjerne*.] A tub or other vessel used in making butter. *Gay.*

CHÛRN, *v. a.* [Ger. & Dut. *kernen*.] [i. CHURNED; pp. CHURNING, CHURNED.]

1. To agitate, as cream in a churn, in order to make butter.

2. To agitate by a violent motion.

Churned in his teeth the foamy venom rose. *Addison.*

CHÛRN'ING, *n.* The act of making butter.

CHÛRN'-STÄFF (12), *n.* A staff used in churning.

CHÛRR'WORM (chŭ'wŭrm), *n.* [A. S. *cyrran*, to turn, and Eng. *worm*.] An insect that turns about nimbly;—called also *fan-cricket*. *Skinner.*

CHUTE (shŭt), *n.* [Fr. *chute*, a fall. — See SHOOT.]

CHÛ-LÄ'CEOUS (chŭ-lä'sheus, 66), *a.* (Phys.) Belonging to chyle. "The *chylaceous* mass." *Floyer.*

CHÛYLE (kil), *n.* [Gr. *χυλός*; *χέω*, to pour; It. *chilo*; Sp. *chilo*; Fr. *chyle*.] (Phys.) A milky fluid formed in the process of digestion, by the action of the pancreatic juice and the bile on the chyme, in the duodenum. It is imbibed by the lacteals, to be conveyed to the thoracic duct and the venous system. *Dunghison.*

CHÛ-LI-FÄC'TION, *n.* [Gr. *χυλός*, chyle, and L. *facio*, to make.] (Phys.) The act, or the process, of making chyle. *Arbuthnot.*

CHÛ-LI-FÄC'TIVE, or CHÛ-LI-FÄC'TIVE [kil-fäc'tiv, S. P. Ja. K. Sm. C.; kil-fäc'tiv, IV. R. Wb.], *a.* (Phys.) Having the power of making chyle. *Johnson.*

CHÛ-LI-FĒR-OŪS, *a.* [Gr. *χυλός*, chyle, and L. *fero*, to bear; Fr. *chylifère*.] (Phys.) Transmitting or conveying chyle. *Smart.*

CHÛ-LI-FĒ-CÄ'TION, *n.* [Gr. *χυλός*, chyle, and L. *facio*, to make; Fr. *chylification*.] (Phys.) The process by which chyme is converted into chyle.

CHÛ-LI-FĒ-CÄ'TO-RY, *a.* (Phys.) Making chyle.

CHÛ-LQ-PO-ĒT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *χυλός*, chyle, and *ποιέω*, to make.] (Phys.) Forming chyle. *Arbuthnot.*

CHÛ'LOUS (-k'lŭs), *a.* [Fr. *chyleux*. — See CHÛYLE.] (Phys.) Consisting of chyle. *Arbuthnot.*

CHÛYME, *n.* [Gr. *χυμός*, juice; L. *chymus*; Fr. *chyme*.] (Phys.) A soft pap, being the product of digestion, formed by the action of the stomach on the food. It is afterwards separated into two portions, viz., chyle and excrementitious matter. — See CHÛYLE. *Brande.*

† CHÛYM'IC, *n.* [Old Fr. *chymique*.] A chemist. "An art . . . kept up by a few *chymics*." *Wotton.*

†CHYM'IC, } *a.* See CHEMIC, and CHEMI-
†CHYM'IC-CAL, } CAL. *Watts.*

†CHYM'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* See CHEMICALLY.

†CHYM'ICS, *n. pl.* Chemistry. *Dr. Wallis.*

CHYM-I-FI-CÁ-TION, *n.* [Gr. *χυμός*, chyme; *L.* *chymus*, chyme, and *facio*, to make; *Fr.* *chymification*.] (*Phys.*) The act, or the process, of forming chyme. *Qu. Rev.*

CHYM'I-FY, *v. a.* To form into chyme. *Qu. Rev.*

†CHYM'IST, *n.* See CHEMIST. *Pope.*

†CHY-MIS-TI-CAL, *a.* Chemical. *Burton.*

CHYM-IS-TRY (kím'is-tre), *n.* See CHEMISTRY.

†The old orthography, *chymistry*, *chymist*, and *chymical*, is now changed, by common usage, to *chemistry*, *chemist*, and *chemical*. — See CHEMISTRY.

CHY'MOUS, *a.* Relating to chyme. *Caldwell.*

CI-BÁ-RI-OUS, *a.* [*L.* *cibarius*; *ci'vus*, food.] Relating to food; useful for food; *ci'vus*. *Johnson.*

CI'B'OL, *n.* [*L.* *capulla*, *cibulla*; *Fr.* *ciboule*.] A small sort of onion. *Mortimer.*

CI-BÔ-RI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* CI-BÔ-RI-A. [*L.*, from *Gr.* *κίβανον*, the Egyptian bean, and a drinking cup made of its leaves.]

1 (*Arch.*) An arched vault, or canopy, raised over the high altar in imitation of the mercy-seat above the ark in the Jewish temple. *Britton.*

2. (*Catholic Church*.) A sacred vessel in which the consecrated hosts are kept in the tabernacle.

CI-BÔUL', *n.* [*Fr.* *ciboule*.] Same as CIBOL. *Smart.*

CI-CÁ'DA, *n.*; *pl.* CI-CÁ'DÆ. [*L.*, a tree-cricket.] (*Ent.*) A genus, or one of a genus, of hemipterous insects celebrated for their shrill chirp or song; the locust, or harvest-fly. *Harris.*
The shrill Cicadas, people of the pine. *Byron.*

CI-CÁ-DEL-LA, *n.* (*Ent.*) A tribe of hemipterous insects allied to the Cicada. *Latreille.*

CI-CÁ-TRICE, *n.* [*L.* *cicatrix*; *Fr.* *cicatrice*.] A scar remaining after a wound.

Captain Spurio with his cicatrice, an emblem of war. *Shak.*

CI-CÁ-TRI-CLE (sik'a-trik-kl), *n.* [*L.* *cicatrix*, a scar; *cicatrix*, a scar.] The germinating or fetal point in the embryo of a seed, or in the yolk of an egg. *Craig.*

CI-CÁ-TRI-SANT, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Med.*) An application that induces a cicatrice. *Johnson.*

CI-CÁ-TRI-SIVE, *a.* Causing a cicatrice. *Johnson.*

CI-CÁ-TRIX, *n.*; *pl.* CI-CÁ-TRIXES. [*L.*] (*Med.*) A seam or scar remaining after the healing of a wound; cicatrice. *Brande.*

CI-CÁ-TRI-ZANT, *n.* Same as CICATRISANT.

CI-CÁ-TRI-ZÁ-TION, *n.* The process of healing or skinning over, as in a wound. *Harvey.*

CI-CÁ-TRIZE, *v. a. & n.* [*L.* *cicatrizo*; *cicatriza*, a scar; *Fr.* *cicatrizer*.] [*CI-CATRIZED*; *pp.* *CICATRIZING*, *CICATRIZED*.] To heal and induce the skin over a wound, or a sore. *Wiseman.*

CI-CÁ-TRIZ-ING, *p. a.* Healing; skinning over.

CI-CÁ-TRÔSE', *a.* Scarry; full of scars. [*R.*] *Ash.*

CI-CÁ-LY [sis'e-le, *K. Sm.*; sis'e, *S. W.*], *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of the *Myrrhis odorata* of England, and of the species of *Osmorrhiza* in the U. S. *Gray.*

CI-CER, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr.* *κίς*, strength.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous or fabaceous plants, allied to the vetch; chick-pea; — so named from the eminent qualities ascribed to it by the ancients. *Loudon.*

CICERONE (chē-chē-rō-ne or sis-g-rō-ne) [chē'chē-rō-ne, *Ja.*; chē-chē-rō-ne, *Sm.*; chēch-g-rō-ne, *K.*; sis-g-rō-ne, *Wb.*], *n.*; *pl.* It. *ciceroni*, Eng. *cicerones*. [*It.*, from *Cicero*, the Roman orator.] A guide who shows, and loquaciously explains, curiosities.

Every glib, loquacious hireling who shows strangers about their picture galleries, palaces, and ruins, is termed by [Italians] a *cicerone* or a *cicero*. *Deuch.*

CI-C-E-RŌ-NI-AN, *a.* Relating to Cicero, the Roman orator; eloquent. *Clarke.*

CI-C-E-RŌ-NI-AN, *n.* An imitator of Cicero. *Hallam.*

CI-C-E-RŌ-NI-AN-ISM, *n.* The manner, or the style, of Cicero.

Dwelling too much on ciceronianisms. *Milton.*

CI-CH-O-RÁ-CEOUS (sik-q-rā'shus, 66), *a.* Having the qualities of succory.

CI-CHŌ'RI-ŪM, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr.* *κικώριον*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; succory; chiccory. *Loudon.*

CI-CHŌ-Q-RY, *n.* [*Gr.* *κικώριον*; *L.* *cichorium*, succory.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; succory; chiccory. *Gray.*

CI-CH'-PĒA, *n.* A plant; chick-pea. *Johnson.*

CI-C-ĪN-DE'LQ, *n.* [*L.*, a glow-worm.] (*Ent.*) A genus of predaceous beetles, considered as the highest of the *Coleoptera*; the tiger-beetle. *Westwood.*

CI-CĪS-BĒ-ISM, *n.* The character, station, or conduct of a cicisbeo. *Month. Rev.*

CICISBEO (chē-chis-bā's or se-sis'be-ō) [chē-chis-bā's, *Sm.*; chēch-is'be-ō, *K.*; chē-chiz-bē's, *E.*; chē-chiz'be-ō, *C.*; se-sis'be-ō, *Wb.*], *n.* [*It.*] A male attendant on a married lady in Italy; a gallant; a dangler about females. *Brande.*

CI-CŌ-NI-A, *n.* [*L.*, a stork.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of storks. *Brande.*

CI-CŌ-NI-NĒ, *n. pl.* [*L.* *ciconia*, a stork.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Grallæ* and family *Ardeidae*; storks. *Gray.*

†CI-CŪ-RĀTE, *v. a.* [*L.* *cicuro*, *cicuratus*.] To tame; to reclaim from wildness. "Cicurod and subdued." *Brooke.*

CI-CŪ-RĀ-TION, *n.* The act of reclaiming from wildness. [*n.*] *Ray.*

CI-CŪ-TQ, *n.* [*L.*, the hemlock.] (*Bot.*) A genus of deciduous herbaceous plants, with white flowers; cowbane. *Loudon.*

CID (sid), *n.* [*Ar.* *seid*, lord, chief.] The name of a Spanish heroic poem which celebrates the exploits of the national hero, Roderigo Diez, Count of Bivar. *P. Cyc.*

†The *Cid* is supposed to have been written in the 13th century; but, unfortunately, the author's name is not known. *Brande.*

CIDDER, *n.* [*Gr.* *σικερα*, strong drink; *L.* *sicera*, strong drink; *It.* *sidro*; *Sp.* *sidra*; *Fr.* *cidre*; *A. S.* & *Dut.* *cider*.] A fermented liquor made from the juice of apples; — formerly used for all kinds of strong liquors except wine.

He shall not drink wine nor cider. *Wicliffe, Luke i. 15.*
Lo! for thee my mill
Now grinds choice apples, and the British vats
O'erflow with generous cider. *J. Philips.*

CIDDER-BRĀN'DY, *n.* A liquor distilled from cider. *Hale.*

CIDDER-IST, *n.* A maker of cider. *Mortimer.*

CIDDER-KIN, *n.* [*Dim.* of *cider*.] An inferior kind of cider, made by mixing water with the pulp of apples from which most of the juice has been pressed; water-cider. *Mortimer.*

CIDDER-MILL, *n.* A mill for making cider.

CIDDER-PRESS, *n.* A machine for crushing apples in the process of making cider. *Pope.*

CI-DEVANT (sē-de-vāng'), *ad.* [*Fr.*] Formerly; previously. — It is often used as an English adjective. "The *ci-devant* commander." *Qu. Rev.*

CI-ERGE (sēg), *n.* [*Fr.*] A candle or wax taper carried in processions. *Johnson.*

CI-CĀR', *n.* [*Sp.* *cigarro*; *Fr.* *cigare*.] A small roll of tobacco for smoking. *Clarke.*

CIL'E-RY, *n.* (*Arch.*) Drapery or foliage on the heads of columns in Gothic and Moorish buildings. *Francis.*

CIL'I-A, *n. pl.* [*L.* *pl.* from *cilium*, an eyelash.] 1. (*Anat.*) The hairs which grow from the margin of the eyelids; eyelashes. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Bot.*) Long hairs on the margin of parts of plants, forming a fringe like an eyelash. *Lindley.*

3. (*Zool.*) Moving bodies, resembling small hairs, observed with the microscope in many animals. *Owen.*

CIL'IA-RY (sil'y-a-ry), *a.* [*L.* *cilium*, an eyelash; *It.* *ciliare*, *Fr.* *ciliaire*.] (*Anat.*) Relating to the eyelashes. — also to different parts which enter into the structure of the eye. *Dunglison.*

CIL'I-ATE, *a.* [*L.* *cilium*, an eyelash.] (*Bot.*) Fringed with hairs, like an eyelash. *P. Cyc.*

CIL'I-AT-ED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having, or fringed with, fine hairs; ciliate. *Brande.*

CI-LICE', *n.* [*Fr.*] Hair-cloth: — a girdle of bristles, or netted wire. *Southey.*

CI-LI'CIAN (se-lish'an), *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Cilicia.

CI-LI'CIOUS (se-lish'us, 66), *a.* [*Gr.* *κίλικιον*; *L.* *cilicium*, a cloth made of Cilician goat's hair.] Made of hair. *Brown.*

CIL'I-Q-GRĀDE, *n.* [*L.* *cilium*, the eyelid, an eyelash, and *gradior*, to step.] (*Zool.*) One of an order of aculeophans that swim by means of longitudinal bands of cilia. *Brande.*

CIL-LŌ'SIS, *n.* [*L.* *cilium*, the eyelid.] (*Med.*) A spasmodic trembling of the eyelid. *Dunglison.*

CI'MA, *n.* [*Gr.* *κίμα*.] (*Arch.*) A moulding waved on its contour, one part being concave and the other convex; an ogee; cymatum. — See CYMA. *Francis.*

CI-MAR', *n.* See SIMAR. *Johnson.*

CIM'RAL, *n.* [*It.* *ciambella*.] A kind of cake; a roll; a doughnut. *Clarke.*

CIM'BEX, *n.* (*Ent.*) A genus of hymenopterous insects; the saw-fly. *Harris.*

CIM'BRIC, *a.* (*Geog.*) [*L.* *Cimbricus*; *Fr.* *Cimbrique*.] Relating to the Cimbri. *Hallam.*

CIM'BRIC, *n.* The language of the Cimbri, a tribe which formerly inhabited the northern parts of Germany. *Watton.*

†CI-MĒ'I-I-ĀREH (se-mē'le-āik), *n.* [*Gr.* *κεμνίτης*, a treasurer.] A church-warden. *Bailey.*

CIM'E-TER, *n.* [*Turk.* *chimetair*; *It.* *cimitarra*; *Sp.* *cimitarra*; *Fr.* *cimeterre*.] A short Turkish sword; — written also *scymetar*, *scymitar*, *scimitar*, and *simitar*. *Martin.*

CI'MEX, *n.*; *pl.* CIMICES. [*L.*, a bug.] (*Ent.*) A Linnæan genus of hemipterous insects, including the bed-bug. *Brande.*

CIM'I-A, *n.* (*Arch.*) A fillet, string, list, or cincture around any part of a building. *Francis.*

CIM-I-CIF'U-GA, *n.* [*L.* *cimez*, *cimicus*, a bug, and *fugo*, to drive away.] (*Bot.*) A genus of deciduous herbaceous plants; bug-wort. *Loudon.*

CIM'ISS, *n.* [*L.* *cimez*, *cimicus*.] The bug that infests beds. — See CIMEX. *Bullockar.*

CIM-MĒ-RI-AN, *a.* [*L.* *Cimmerii*, from *Gr.* *κίμπερος*, the Cimmerians, who, according to an ancient legend, dwelt in perpetual darkness. *Odyssey*, 11, 14; *It.* *Cimmerio*.] Extremely dark.

Hence, loathed Melancholy,
In dark Cimmerium dost thou e'er dwell. *Milton.*
Melt, and dispel, ye spectre doubts, that roll
Cimmerian darkness o'er the pining soul. *Campbell.*

CIM'Q-LITE, *n.* [*Gr.* *κίμωλις*, a kind of clay from the island *Cimolus*, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A kind of grayish-white clay, occurring in amorphous masses, and composed of silica, alumina, and water, formerly used as an astringent; — called also *Cimolia terra*. *Clearland.*

CIN-CHŌ'NA, *n.* [So named from the Countess of Cinchon, Vice-queen of Peru, who was cured of fever by it, about 1638. *Dunglison.*]

1. (*Bot.*) A genus of trees found in Peru, which produce a bitter bark, much used as a tonic and febrifugal medicine. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Med.*) The bark of the cinchona; — called also *Peruvian Bark*, *Jesuit's Bark*, and *Quinquina*. *Dunglison.*

CIN-CHŌ-NĀ-CEOUS (sīn-kō-nā'shus, 66), *a.* Relating to cinchona; cinchonico. *P. Cyc.*

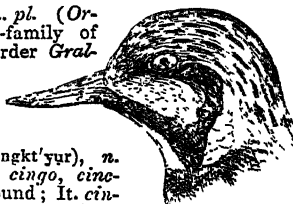
CIN-CHŌ'N-A, *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkali found in cinchona; einchonine. *P. Cyc.*



CIN-CHON'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to, or having the properties of, cinchona. *Hamilton.*

CIN-CHO-NINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkali, the active principle of cinchona. *Dunghlison.*

CIN-CLIF'AE, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Grallae* and family *Charadriade*; turnstones. *Gray.*



Cinclus interpres.

CINCT'URE (singkt'yur), *n.* [*L. cinctura*; *cingo*, *cinctus*, to bind round; *It. cintura*; *Sp. cintura, cinto, cincho*; *Fr. ceinture*.]

1. A band worn round the head, or the body.

Columbus found the American so girt With feathered cincture, naked else and wild. *Milton.*

2. An enclosure.

The court and prison being within the cincture of one wall. *Bacon.*

3. (*Arch.*) A ring or fillet at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column. *Chambers.*

CINCTURED (singkt'yurd), *a.* Girded with a cincture; belted.

Their feather-cinctured chiefs and dusky loves. *Gray.*

CIN'DER, *n.* [*Gr. kōnis*, dust; *L. cinis, cineris*, ashes; *It. cendere*; *Fr. cendre*; *A. S. sinder*, dross.]

1. A small piece of matter remaining entire after ignition, or partial combustion.

Whose rolling flames and scattered cinders fly. *Waller.*

2. A hot coal that has ceased to flame. *Swift.*

CIN'DER-FRAME, *n.* A wire-work frame placed in front of the tubes of the boiler of a locomotive engine to prevent the ascent of large pieces of ignited coke. *Weale.*

CIN'DER-SIFT'ER, *n.* A vessel or machine for sifting cinders. *W. Ency.*

CIN'DER-WENCH, } *n.* A woman who rakes

CIN'DER-WOM'AN, } ashes for cinders. *Gay.*

CIN'DER-Y, *a.* Containing, or resembling, cinders; cindrous. *Howitt.*

CIN'DROUS, *a.* Relating to, or like, cinders. *Smart.*

CIN-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [*L. cinis*, ashes, and *facio*, to make.] The act or the process of reducing a substance to ashes; cineration. *Crabb.*

CIN-E-RĀ'RI-G, *n.* [*L. cinis, cineris*, ashes.] (*Bot.*) A genus of exotic plants;—so named in allusion to the soft white down on the lower surface of the leaves. *Loudon.*

CIN-E-RĀ-RY, *a.* [*L. cinerarius*; *Fr. cinéraire*.] Relating to, or like, ashes; cindery. *Hobhouse.*

Cinerary urns, urns used by the ancients to contain the ashes of the dead burned upon the funeral pile. *Fairholt.*

CIN-E-RĀ-TION, *n.* [*L. cinis, cineris*, ashes.] The reduction of any thing to ashes. *Johnson.*

CIN-Ē-RE-OŪS, *a.* [*L. cinereus*.] Like ashes; ashy; ash-colored; gray. *Pennant.*

CIN-E-RĪ'TIOUS (-rīsh'us), *a.* [*L. cinericius*.] Like ashes. "Cineritious earth." *Delany.*

† CIN-Ē-R'U-LĒNT, *a.* Full of ashes. *Bailey.*

CIN'GA-LĒSE, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Ceylon, or to its inhabitants. *Loudon.*

CIN'GA-LĒSE, *n. sing. & pl.* (*Geog.*) A native, or the natives, of Ceylon. *Ency.*

CIN'GLE, *n.* [*L. cingula*.] A girth for a horse; surcingle. — See SURCINGLE. [*n.*] *Bailey.*

CIN'NA-BAR, *n.* [*Gr. κινναβάρ*; *L. cinnabari*.] 1. (*Chem.*) An ore of mercury; the native red sulphuret of mercury. *Graham.*

2. An artificial sulphuret of mercury used as a red pigment; vermilion. *Graham.*

3. (*Bot.*) The resinous juice of the *Calamus rotang*, an Indian tree. It is of a bright red color when powdered;—called also *dragon's blood*. *Dunghlison.*

CIN'NA-BA-RĪNE, *a.* Relating to, or containing, cinnabar; as, "Cinnabarine sand." *Clarke.*

CIN-NĀM'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from oil of cinnamon. *Graham.*

CIN-NA-MŌM'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid from the oil of cinnamon; cinnamic. *P. Cyc.*

CIN'NA-MŌN, *n.* [*Heb. קנה*; *קנה*, cane, — since the rolls resemble canes; *Gr. κιννάμωμον*, or *κιννάμωμον*; *L. cinnamomum*, or *cinnamum*; *Fr. cinnamome*.] The spicy bark of the *Laurus cinnamomum*, a tree of Ceylon. *Chambers.*

CIN'NA-MŌN-STONE, *n.* A mineral, found in Ceylon, and chiefly composed of silica, lime, and alumina;—so called from its color. *Dana.*

CIN'NA-MYL, *n.* [*Gr. κιννάμωμον*, cinnamon, and *ἔλκν*, matter.] (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical of oil of cinnamon and cinnamic acid. *Graham.*

CINQUE (singkt), *n.* [*L. quinque*; *It. cinque*; *Fr. cinq*.] The number five in dice.

CINQUE-CENTO (chingkt'we-chēn'ts). [*It. five hundred*.] An abbreviation for fifteen hundred, used to designate the style of art which arose in Italy shortly after the year 1500. *Fairholt.*

CINQUE-FŌIL (singkt'fōil), *n.* [*L. quinque*, five, and *folium*, a leaf; *It. cinquefoglie*; *Fr. cinq, five, and feuille*, a leaf.]

1. (*Bot.*) Those species of the genus *Potentilla*, which have fingered leaves:—a five-leaved clover. *Johnson. P. Cyc.*

2. (*Arch.*) An ornamental foliation consisting of five small arcs arranged circularly and separated by projecting points;—used in the arches of windows, panellings, &c. *Weale.*

CINQUE-PACE (singkt'pās), *n.* [*Fr. cinq*, five, and *pas*, a step.] A grave dance, in which the steps were regulated by the number five. *Shak.*

CINQUE-PŌRTS, *n. pl.* [*Fr. cinq*, five, and *ports*, ports.] Originally the five ports, Dover, Sandwich, Hastings, Romney, and Hythe; to these have been added Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford. [*England*.] *Brande.*

CINQUE-SPŌTTED (singkt-), *a.* [*Fr. cinq*, five, and *Eng. spotted*.] Having five spots. *Shak.*

CĪ'ON, *n.* [*Fr. scion*.] 1. A sprout or shoot from a plant;—written also *scion*.

The stately Caledonian oak, begirt with cions of his own royal stem. *Howell.*

2. A shoot engrafted, or cut for grafting. *Dacon.*

CĪ'PHER (st'fer), *n.* [*Arab. sifr*, empty, *P. Cyc.*; — *It. & Sp. cifra*; *Fr. chiffre*.]

1. The arithmetical character, 0, — a figure signifying nothing by itself, but which, being placed at the right hand of other figures, increases them tenfold.

2. A character or symbol in writing.

In succeeding times, this wisdom began to be written in cyphers, which made the words of creatures. *Raleigh.*

3. An intertexture of letters marked or engraved upon any thing, — a device adopted by artists and others as a distinctive seal to their work.

To stamp the master's cypher ready stand. *Thomson.*

4. A secret character invented for a special purpose.

Writing by cyphers, secret marks for the hiding of the writer's mind from others save him to whom he writes it. *Hakewill.*

CĪ'PHER, *v. n.* [*Sp. cifrar*; *Fr. chiffrier*.] [*v. CIPHERED*; *pp. CIPHERING, CIPHERED*.] To compute by figures; to practise arithmetic.

You have been bred to business; you can cipher. *Arbutnot.*

CĪ'PHER, *v. a.* 1. To write in occult characters.

His notes he ciphered with Greek characters. *Hayward.*

2. To designate; to represent by a sign.

Some loathsome dash the herald will contrive To cipher me, how fondly I did dote. *Shak.*

CĪ'PHER-ING, *n.* The act, or the art, of reckoning by numbers; arithmetic. *Ash.*

CĪ'P-O-LĪN, *n.* [*It. cipolla*, an onion.] (*Min.*) A white marble from Italy, with shadings or zones of green talc. *Dana.*

CĪ'P'PUS, *n.* [*L.*] A small monumental column with an inscription or an epitaph. *Crabb.*

CIRC, *n.* [*Gr. κύκλος*; *L. circus*; *Fr. cirque*.] A circle for sports; a circus. [*R.*] *Warton.*

CIR-CĒ'AN (sir-sē'an), *a.* Same as CIRCEAN.

CIR'CĀR, *n.* A district. [*Hindustan*.] *Hamilton.*

CIR-CĀS-SĪ-AN (sir-kāsh'e-an), *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging to Circassia. *Murray.*

CIR-CĀS-SĪ-AN (sir-kāsh'e-an), *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Circassia. *Murray.*

CIR'CE, *n.* (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Goldschmidt in 1857. *Lovering.*

CIR-CĒ'AN, *a.* [*L. Circe*, from *Gr. Κίρκη*, an enchantress.] Relating to Circe, who is fabled to have wrought her enchantments by the use of venomous herbs; magical; venomous. *Pope.*

CIR-CĒN'SĪAL (sir-sēn'shāl), } [*L. circen*, a
CIR-CĒN'SĪAN (sir-sēn'shan), } circular course.]
Relating to the amphitheatre of Rome. *Kennet.*

CIR-CĪ'NĒ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Falconitres* and family *Falconidae*; harriers. *Gray.*



Circus cyaneus.

CĪR'CĪ-NĀL, *a.* [*Gr. κίρκης*, a circle; *L. circinus*, a pair of compasses.] (*Bot.*) Formed as if by going round; rolled in spirally downwards. *Smart.*

CĪR'CĪ-NĀTE, *v. a.* [*Gr. κίρκης*, a circle; *L. circino, circinatus*.] To make round, as a circle; to round. [*n.*] *Bailey.*

CĪR'CĪ-NĀTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting leaves, in veneration, spirally rolled up on their axes from the apex to the base;—noting also parts of the flower similarly rolled up in estivation. *Gray.*

CĪR-CĪ-NĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. circinatio*.] An orbicular motion. [*n.*] *Bailey.*

CĪR'CĪ-NŪS, *n.* [*L.*, a pair of compasses; *Gr. κίρκης*, a circle.] (*Astron.*) A constellation; the Compasses, near the south pole. *P. Cyc.*

CĪR'CLĒ (sir'kl), *n.* [*Gr. κύκλος*; *L. circulus*; *It. circolo*; *Sp. círculo*; *Fr. cercle*; — *A. S. circol*, or *circul*; *Ger. kirkel*; *Sw. & Dan. cirke*.]

1. A plane figure bounded by a curved line which is every where equally distant from a certain point within it called the centre. *Da. & P.*

2. The line that bounds a circle; a circumference; a ring.

Any thing that moves round about in a circle, in less time than our ideas are wont to succeed one another, is not perceived to move. *Locke.*

3. A round body; a globe; an orb.

It is he that sitteth upon the circle of the earth. *Isa. xl. 22.*

4. A series ending as it begins.

Thus in a circle runs the peasant's pain, And the year rolls within itself again. *Dryden.*

5. An inconclusive form of argument, or a sophism in which two or more unproved propositions are used to prove each other. "That fallacy, called a circle." *Watts.*

6. Indirect form of words; circumlocution.

Has he given the lie

In circle or oblique? *Fletcher.*

7. Compass; enclosure.

Obscured in the circle of the forest. *Shak.*

8. A class of people; a company; a society. "The whole circle of beauties." *Addison.* "Ly-sander visits in every circle." *Tatler.*

9. A geographical division; a province; as, "The circles of the old German empire."

Astronomical circles, (Astron.) instruments used to measure angles; as, "Equatorial and mural circles." — *Circle of illumination*, the imaginary circle which separates the illuminated from the dark hemisphere of the earth. — *Circles of latitude, (Astron.)* great circles perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic, and intersecting each other at its poles;—so called because they measure the latitude of the stars. *Hutton.* — *Circles of longitude, (Astron.)* small circles parallel to the ecliptic, and growing less and less as they approach its poles. *Hutton.* — *Circle of perpetual apparition*, and *circle of perpetual occultation, (Astron.)* small circles parallel to the ecliptic, whose respective angular distances from the elevated and the depressed pole are each equal to the latitude of the place of the observer;—so called because the circumpolar stars included within the former never set, and those included within the latter never rise. — *Circle of the sphere, (Astron. & Geog.)* a circle whose plane passes through a sphere, and which

is bounded by its surface;—called a *great circle* when it passes through the centre of the sphere; otherwise called a *small circle*.—*Polar circles*, (*Geog.*) small circles parallel to the equator, whose angular distance from the poles is equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic; that next the north pole being called the *arctic circle*, and that next the south pole the *antarctic circle*.—*Galvanic circle*, (*Galvanism.*) an apparatus by which electricity is generated, and through which it flows in a continuous and complete circuit.—*Horary circles*, (*Dialing.*) the straight lines on dials, which indicate the hours;—called circles because they are projections of meridians.

CIR'CLE, v. a. [*i.* CIRCLED; *pp.* CIRCING, CIRCLED.]

1. To move around, in a circle.

And other planets *circl'd* other suns. *Pope.*

2. To encompass; to enclose; to surround.

Unseen he glided through the joyous crowd,
With darkness *circl'd*, and an ambient cloud. *Pope.*

To *circl'd* in, to confine, to keep together. *Digby.*

CIR'CLE (sir'kl), v. n. To move circularly. "The *circling* years." *Pope.*

CIR'CLE (sir'kl), a. Round; encircled. "*Circled orb.*" *Shak.* "*Circled nest.*" *Bp. Hall.*

CIR'CLER, n. A circular or strolling poet; a mean poet; a poetaster.

For such an *circler* is it that of *circler*;
For such an *circler* is it that of *circler*. *B. Jonson.*

CIR'CL'ET (sir'kl'et), n. 1. A little circle.

There the sunset full Heavens displayed
His *circl'et* of *circl'et* in *circl'et* shade. *Pope.*

2. A round piece of wood put under a dish at table. *Hallwell.*

CIR'CL'ING, a. Encompassing; encircling.

Impenetrable, impaled with *circling* fire. *Milton.*

CIR'CL'ING, n. The act of moving in a circle; motion in a circle. "Like the *circlings* of the water when a stone is flung into it." *Cudworth.*

† **CIR'CL'Y, a.** Having the form of a circle. *Huloet.*

CIR'CUIT (sir'kit), n. [*L.* *circuitus*; *circumeo*, or *circueo*, to go around; *It.* & *Sp.* *circuito*; *Fr.* *circuit*.]

1. The act of moving round any thing.

There are four moons rolling round the planet Jupiter, and carried along with him in his periodical *circuit* round the sun. *Watts.*

2. The space enclosed in a circle.

A woody mountain, whose high top was plain,
A *circuit* wide enclosed. *Milton.*

3. The distance round; the boundary line.

The Lake of Bolsena is reckoned one and twenty miles in *circuit*. *Addison.*

4. That by which any thing is encircled; a diadem; a ring. "The golden *circuit* on my head." *Shak.*

5. A course or tour, as of a judge for the purpose of holding courts.

The *circuits* in former times went but round about the pole; as the *circuit* of the cynosura about the pole. *Davies.*

6. The district of country in which a judge or judges hold periodical courts.

Nobles, and bishops, and judges, that have great dioceses, and jurisdiction, and *circuits*, must read much in God's book. *Bp. of Chulster.*

Circuit of action, (*Law.*) a longer course of proceeding to recover the thing sued for than needful. *Cowell.*

Syn.—See DISTRICT.

CIR'CUIT, v. n. To move circularly; to go round.

The cordial cup perpetual motion keep,
Quick *circuiting*. *Philips.*

CIR'CUIT, v. a. To move round in.

Geryon, having *circuited* the air like a falcon, deposits his burden, and vanishes. *Warton.*

CIR'CUIT-ÉER' (sir'kit-ér'), n. One who travels in a circuit or a circle;—a travelling advocate.

Like your fellow-circuiter, the sun. *Pope.*

CIR'CUIT-ÉR, n. A circuiter. *Whitlock.*

† **CIR'CU-IT'ION (sir'ku-ish'un), n.** [*L.* *circuitio*.] The act of going round. *Hooker.*

CIR'CU-IT-TOUS (sir'ku-é-tūs, W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.; sir'kit-tūs, W. B.), a. [*L.* *circuitus*.] Going or passing round;—round about; not direct. "*Circuitous* means." *Burke.*

CIR'CU-IT-TOUS-LY (sir'ku-é-tūs-lē), ad. In a circuitous manner; indirectly.

CIR'CU-IT-TY, n. A circuitous motion; a motion in, or round, a circle; indirect motion.

Blackstone.

CIR'CU-LA-BLE, a. That may be circulated. *Todd.*

CIR'CU-LAR, a. [*It.* *circulare*; *Sp.* *circular*; *Fr.* *circulaire*.]

1. Having the form of a circle; round; as, "A *circular* figure."

2. Returning to the point of beginning like a circle.

With the insuperable force of things
By the *circular* of *circular* things. *Roscommon.*

3. Strolling; mean; vulgar. "A *circular* poet." *Dennis.*

4. † Perfect; complete. *Massinger.*

Circular letter, a letter directed to several persons on some common affair.—*Circular lines*, lines of sines, tangents, and secants, on the plane scale and sector.—*Circular numbers*, (*Arith.*) numbers, as those ending in 0, 1, 5, 6, all whose powers end in the same figure as the numbers themselves. *Nichol.*—*Circular sailing*, sailing performed on the arc of a great circle.—*Circular saw*, a saw having teeth cut on the circumference of a circle, and made to revolve on an axis.

CIR'CU-LAR, n. A circular or advertising letter; a letter, generally printed, of which a copy is sent to several persons. *Buchanan.*

CIR'CU-LAR-I-TY, n. The state of being in a circular form. [*R.*] *Browne.*

CIR'CU-LAR-LY, ad. In the form of a circle.

† **CIR'CU-LA-RY, a.** Circular; round. *Hooker.*

CIR'CU-LATE, v. n. [*L.* *circulo*, *circulatus*; *It.* *circolare*; *Sp.* *circular*; *Fr.* *circular*; *Dan.* *circulere*; *Sw.* *circulera*.] [*i.* CIRCULATED; *pp.* CIRCULATING, CIRCULATED.]

1. To move in a circle; to flow in a circuitous channel; as, "The blood *circulates* through the veins."

2. To be dispersed, or have currency; to be diffused; to spread.

A great number of inventions grow current, and *circulate* through the whole kingdom. *Addison.*

CIR'CU-LATE, v. a. 1. To travel round. "His head hath been intoxicated with *circulating* the earth." *Bp. Croft.*

2. To diffuse about; to disseminate; to spread; as, "To *circulate* money."

Syn.—See SPREAD.

CIR'CU-LAT-ING, p. a. 1. Moving or carried about; as, "*Circulating* currents."

2. Passing currently; as, "The *circulating* medium."

Circulating decimal, (*Arith.*) a decimal in which one or more figures are continually repeated in the same order. *Davies & Peck.*

CIR'CU-LAT-ING-MÉ'DI-ŪM, n. (*Com.*) That which represents the value of articles bought and sold, as coin, and bank-notes or other paper payable on demand; the medium of exchanges.

CIR'CU-LA'TION, n. [*L.* *circulatio*; *It.* *circolazione*; *Sp.* *circulacion*; *Fr.* *circulation*.]

1. Motion in a circle, or in a course which tends to the point from which it began. "This continual *circulation* of human things." *Swift.*

2. The act of circulating; diffusion; dissemination; as, "The *circulation* of books."

3. Currency of money, or of a substitute for money.

It comes with something solid in aid of the credit of the paper *circulation*. *Burke.*

CIR'CU-LA-TIVE, a. Circulating; causing circulation. *Cotteridge.*

† **CIR'CU-LA-TÓ-RI-OUS, a.** Travelling in a circuit. "*Circulatorious* jugglers." *Barrow.*

CIR'CU-LA-TO-RY, n. (*Chem.*) A chemical vessel for collecting and condensing vapors, that they may be returned to the liquid from which they were evaporated. *Johnson.*

CIR'CU-LA-TO-RY, a. [*Fr.* *circulatoire*.] Circular; moving round. "*Circulatory* peregrinations." *Warton.*

† **CIR'CU-LINE, a.** Circular; circulatory. "With motion *circuline*." *More.*

CIR'CU-LUS, n. [*L.* a circle.]

1. (*Anat.*) Any part of the body which is round or annular. *Dunglison.*

2. A surgical instrument. *Crabb.*

3. An instrument for cutting off the neck of glass. *Crabb.*

CIR'CU-M. A Latin preposition, used as a prefix

in many English words, and signifying *around*, *about*.

CIR-CUM-ĀG'I-TATE, v. a. [*L.* *circum*, about, and *agito*, agitated, to agitate.] To agitate about; to circulate. *Taylor.*

CIR-CUM-ĀM'BI-EN-CY, n. The act of encompassing or surrounding. *Browne.*

CIR-CUM-ĀM'BI-ENT, a. [*L.* *circumambiens*; *circum*, about, and *ambio*, to encompass.] Encompassing; surrounding. *Howell.*

CIR-CUM-ĀM'BU-LATE, v. n. [*L.* *circum*, about, and *ambulo*, *ambulus*, to walk.] To walk round about. *Seward's Letters.*

CIR-CUM-AM-BU-LA'TION, n. The act of walking around. [*R.*] *Ogilvie.*

CIR-CUM-BÉN'DI-BUS, n. Circumlocution;—a circuitous way or course. [*Low.*] *Arbuthnot.*

CIR-CUM-CĒL-LI-ON, n. [*L.* *circumcellio*, *circumcellionis*, a vagrant monk who wandered from cell to cell; *circum*, around, and *cella*, a cell.] One of a set of fanatics who embraced the schismatical doctrines of Donatus, in the fourth century;—so called because they were in the habit of rambling about, to accomplish what they called their mission, in enfranchising slaves, discharging debtors, &c. *Buck.*

CIR-CUM-CISE, v. a. [*L.* *circumcido*, *circumcisis*; *circum*, around, and *caedo*, to cut; *It.* *circuncidere*; *Sp.* *circuncidar*; *Fr.* *circuncire*.] [*i.* CIRCUMCISED; *pp.* CIRCUMCISING, CIRCUMCISED.] To cut off the prepuce or foreskin of, according to the Jewish law. "They came to *circumcise* the child." *Luke i. 59.*

This word is applied also to a like operation performed upon females, who, as well as males, are subjected to it by the Egyptians, Arabians, and Persians. *Palmer.*

CIR-CUM-CISE-ER, n. One who circumcises. *Milton.*

CIR-CUM-CY'SION (sir'kum-siz'un, 39), n. [*It.* *circuncisione*; *Sp.* *circuncision*; *Fr.* *circuncision*.] The act of circumcising; the initiatory rite of the Jewish covenant.

In Jesus Christ neither *circumcision* availeth any thing, nor uncircumcision, but faith, which worketh by love. *Gal. v. 6.*

CIR-CUM-CLŪ'SION (93), n. [*L.* *circumcludo*, *circumclustus*, to shut in; *circum*, around, and *cludo*, or *claudio*, to shut.] The act of enclosing all round. [*R.*] *Maunder.*

CIR-CUM-CUR-SA'TION, n. [*L.* *circum*, around, and *curso*, *curatus*, to run.] The act of running about. *Barrow.*

CIR-CUM-DUCT', v. a. [*L.* *circumduco*, *circumductus*, to lead around; *circum*, around, and *duco*, to lead.] (*Law.*) To contravene; to nullify.

Acts of judicature may be cancelled and *circumducted* by the will of the judge. *Ayliffe.*

CIR-CUM-DŪCTION, n. [*L.* *circumductio*.]

1. A leading about. [*R.*]

By long *circumduction* perhaps any truth may be derived from any other truth. *Hooker.*

2. (*Law.*) Nullification; cancellation. *Ayliffe.*

† **CIR-CUM-FĒR, v. a.** [*L.* *circumfero*.] To carry round. *Baron.*

CIR-CUM-FĒR-ĒNCE, n. [*L.* *circumferentia*; *circum*, around, and *fero*, to bear; *It.* *circonfrenza*; *Sp.* *circunferencia*; *Fr.* *circunferenc*.]

1. The line which surrounds a figure; the line that bounds the space of a circle; the periphery.

Extend thus far thy bounds;
This be thy just *circumference*, O world! *Milton.*

2. The space enclosed in a circle; a circle.

By an oath
That shook heaven's whole *circumference*. *Milton.*

Behind him cast, the hand *circumference*
Hung on his shoulders like the moon. *Milton.*

3. The external surface of a globe.

The bubble seemed red at its apparent *circumference*. *Newton's Optics.*

† **CIR-CUM-FĒR-ĒNCE, v. a.** To include in a circle; to surround. *Browne.*

CIR-CUM-FĒR-ĒN'TIAL, a. Circular. *Barrow.*

CIR-CUM-FĒR-ĒN'TOR, n. (*Surveying.*) An instrument used for measuring horizontal angles;—similar to the surveyor's compass, except that the graduation is continued from 0 round to 360°. *Davies & Peck.*

CÍR-CUM-FLĒCT, *v. a.* [*L. circumflecto*; *circum*, about, and *flecto*, to turn.] To mark with a circumflex, as syllables. *Todd.*

CÍR-CUM-FLĒX, *n.* [*L. circumflexus*, a bending round; *Fr. circumflexe*.] An accent denoting a long or a contracted syllable;—marked in Greek thus [~]; in Latin thus [^]. It is used in this Dictionary to denote the broad sound of *a*, as in *páll*; of *e*, as in *thère*; of *i*, as in *ma-rine*; of *o*, as in *mòve*; and of *u*, as in *bùll*.

CÍR-CUM-FLĒX, *v. a.* To mark or pronounce with a circumflex. *Walker.*

CÍR-CUM-FLĒX, *a.* [*It. circumflesso*; *Fr. circumfleze*.] Moving or turning round. *Swift.*

CÍR-CUM-FLĒX'ION (*sir-kum-flĕk'shun*), *n.* [*L. circumflexio*.] The act of giving any thing a circular direction or figure. *Blair.*

CÍR-CUM-FLĒX'US, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) 1. A muscle of the palate. *Dunglison.*
2. A term applied to arteries which wind round bones or joints. *Brande.*

CÍR-CUM-FLU-ENCE, *n.* A flowing round; an enclosure of waters. *Johnson.*

CÍR-CUM-FLU-ENT, *a.* [*L. circumfluens*; *circum*, about, and *fluo, fluens*, to flow.] Flowing round. Whose bounds the deep *circumfluent* waves embrace. *Pope.*

CÍR-CUM-FLU-OUS, *a.* Circumfluent. *Milton.*

CÍR-CUM-FO-RÁ-NE-AN, *a.* Circumforaneous. "*Circumforaneous* rogues." [*R.*] *Burton.*

CÍR-CUM-FO-RÁ-NE-OUS, *a.* [*L. circumforaneus*; *circum*, about, and *forum*, the market-place.] Going from door to door. *Addison.*

CÍR-CUM-FUSE, *v. a.* [*L. circumfundo, circumfusio*; *circum*, around, and *fundo*, to pour.] [*i. circumfused*; *pp. circumfusing, circumfused*.] To pour round; to spread about. Earth with her nether ocean *circumfused*. *Milton.*

CÍR-CUM-FÚ-SILE, *a.* That may be poured round. "*Circumfusile* gold." *Pope.*

CÍR-CUM-FÚ-SION (*sir-kum-fú'zhun*, 93), *n.* [*L. circumfusio*.] A pouring round. *Swift.*

† **CÍR-CUM-GES-TÁ-TION**, *n.* [*L. circumgesto, circumgestatus*; *circum*, around, and *gesto*, to bear.] A carrying about. *Bp. Taylor.*

CÍR-CUM-GY-RÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. circump, around, and gyro, gyratus*, to turn in a circle; *gyrus*, a circle.] To roll round. [*R.*] *More.*

CÍR-CUM-GY-RÁ-TION, *n.* The act of turning or rolling round.

The dervis and other enthusiasts express their zeal by turning round—a *circumgyration* we behold with admiration. *Sir T. Herbert.*

† **CÍR-CUM-GYRE**, *v. n.* To roll about; to have a circular course. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CÍR-CUM-IN-CÉS-SION, *n.* (*Theol.*) The reciprocal existence in each other of the three persons of the Trinity. *Smart.*

† **CÍR-CUM-I-TION** (*sir-kum-ish'un*), *n.* [*L. circumitio*; *circum*, around, and *eo*, to go.] The act of going round. *Barley.*

CÍR-CUM-JÁ-CENCE, *n.* The state of being circumjacent. *Roget.*

CÍR-CUM-JÁ-CENT, *a.* [*L. circumjacens*; *circum*, around, and *jaceo, jacens*, to lie.] Lying round; surrounding.

CÍR-CUM-LI-GÁ-TION, *n.* [*L. circumligo, circumligatus*; *circum*, about, and *ligo*, to bind.] The act of binding round; a band. [*R.*] *Barley.*

CÍR-CUM-LO-CÚ-TION, *n.* [*L. circumlocutio*; *circum*, about, and *loquor, locutus*, to speak; *It. circumlocuzione*; *Sp. circumlocucion*; *Fr. circumlocution*.] A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis; the use of periphrastic or indirect expressions.

One instance of the faulty exuberance of words is the immoderate use of *circumlocution*. *Campbell.*

The modern names, pedantry, gallantry, foppishness, coquetry, prudery, and many others, could not be translated into any ancient languages otherwise than by *circumlocutions*. *Campbell.*

CÍR-CUM-LO-CÚ-TION-AL, *a.* Relating to, or containing, circumlocutions; periphrastic; circumlocutory. [*R.*] *Latham.*

CÍR-CUM-LO-CÚ-TION-IST, *n.* One who uses circumlocution. [*R.*] *Gent. Mag.*

CÍR-CUM-LÓ-CÚ-TO-RY, *a.* Periphrastical. "*A diffused circumlocutory manner*." *Arbuthnot.*

CÍR-CUM-ME-RÍD'-I-AN, *a.* [*L. circum, around, and meridian*.] Situated near or around the meridian. [*R.*] *C. Wilkes.*

CÍR-CUM-MURED' (-márd'), *p. a.* [*L. circum, around, and murus, a wall*.] Walled round. He hath a garden *circumwalled* with bricks. *Shak.*

CÍR-CUM-NÁV'-I-GÁ-BLE, *a.* That may be sailed round. "Rendering the whole terraqueous globe *circumnavigable*." *Ray.*

CÍR-CUM-NÁV'-I-GÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. circum, around, and navigo, navigatus*, to navigate.] [*i. circumnavigated*; *pp. circumnavigating, circumnavigated*.] To navigate, or pass round by water; to sail round. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CÍR-CUM-NÁV'-I-GÁ-TION, *n.* [*Fr.*] The act of circumnavigating or sailing round.

The *circumnavigation* of the earth, a most daring enterprise at the period when first attempted by Magellan, in 1519. *Thwaites.*

CÍR-CUM-NÁV'-I-GÁ-TOR, *n.* One who circumnavigates.

Sir Francis Drake was the first English *circumnavigator* of the earth, 1577. *Hagley.*

CÍR-CUM-PLĒX'ION, *n.* [*L. circumplector, circumplexus*, to fold around.] The act of folding around; circumplexion. *Derham.*

CÍR-CUM-PLI-CÁ-TION, *n.* [*L. circumplico, circumplicatus*, to fold around.] A wrapping around. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

CÍR-CUM-PÓ-LAR, *a.* [*L. circum, around, and Eng. pole*.] Noting a position round or near one of the poles of the earth, or of the heavens; as, "The *circumpolar* stars."

CÍR-CUM-PO-SÍ-TION (*sir-kum-po-zish'un*), *n.* [*L. circumpositio*; *circum*, around, and *pono, positus*, to place.] The act of placing in a circular position. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

† **CÍR-CUM-RÁ-SION** (*sir-kum-rá'zhun*), *n.* [*L. circumrasio*; *circum*, around, and *rado, rasus*, to scrape or shave.] A paring round. *Bailey.*

CÍR-CUM-RQ-TÁ-TION, *n.* [*L. circumroto, circumrotatus*, to turn round like a wheel; *circum*, around, and *roto*, to turn.] A rolling or whirling round; circumvolution. *Gregory.*

CÍR-CUM-RÓ-TA-TO-RY, *a.* Whirling round. "*Circumrotatory* flourishes." *Shenstone.*

CÍR-CUM-SCÍS-SILE, *a.* [*L. circumscindo, circumscissus*, to rend around; *circum*, around, and *scindo*, to tear or cut asunder.] (*Bot.*) Noting a transverse circular separation of the sides of a capsule, &c., into two parts; transversely divided into two. *Gray.*

CÍR-CUM-SCRÍB'-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being circumscribed. *Jameson.*

CÍR-CUM-SCRÍBE, *v. a.* [*L. circumscribo*; *circum*, around, and *scribo*, to write; *Sp. circumscribir*; *Fr. circonscrire*.] [*i. circumscribed*; *pp. circumscribing, circumscribed*.]
1. To write or inscribe around.

The verge of the marble is lined with brass, and thereon is *circumscribed* this epitaph. *Aschmole.*

2. To bound; to encircle; to limit; to restrict; to enclose; to confine.

He formed the powers of heaven Such as he pleased, and *circumscribed* their being. *Milton.*

Syn.—*Circumscribe* by a line; *enclose, confine, or encompass* by a wall or a fence; *encircle* by a wreath. Countries are *bounded* by seas, mountains, or neighboring countries; valleys are *encircled* by hills; expenses are *limited* by circumstances; and men are *restricted* by rules or laws.

CÍR-CUM-SCRÍB'ER, *n.* One who circumscribes.

CÍR-CUM-SCRÍPT'-I-BLE, *a.* That may be circumscribed; circumscribable. *Bullockar.*

CÍR-CUM-SCRÍPT'ION, *n.* [*L. circumscriptio*.]
1. A circular inscription.

The *circumscription* [of a grave-stone] cut upon brass is much decried. *Aschmole.*

2. Determination of an outline. In the *circumscription* of many leaves, flowers, fruits, and seeds, nature effects a regular figure. *Ray.*

3. Limitation by bounds; restriction: *confinement*.

*I was *circumscribed* by the condition put upon me.* *Shak.*

CÍR-CUM-SCRÍPT'IV-LE, *a.* Marking the external form or outline. *Greiv.*

CÍR-CUM-SCRÍPT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In a limited or restricted manner. *Mountagu.*

CÍR-CUM-SCRÍPT'LY, *ad.* Restrictively. *Milton.*

CÍR-CUM-SPECT, *a.* [*L. circumspicio, circumspectus*, to look around; *circum*, around, and *specio*, to look.] Cautious; attentive; watchful; vigilant; careful; wary; discreet. High-reaching Buckingham grows *circumspect*. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **CAUTIOUS**.

† **CÍR-CUM-SPECT'**, *v. a.* To examine carefully; to scrutinize. "To *circumspect* and note... defaults." *Newcourt.*

CÍR-CUM-SPEC'TION, *n.* [*It. circospezione*; *Fr. circospection*.] Watchfulness; caution; deliberation; thoughtfulness: *wariness*.

So saying, his proud step he scornful turned, But with sly *circumspection*. *Milton.*

CÍR-CUM-SPEC'TIVE, *a.* Attentive; cautious. "With *circumspective* eyes." *Pope.*

CÍR-CUM-SPEC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* Cautiously; vigilantly; *circumspectly*.

CÍR-CUM-SPECT-LY, *ad.* With circumspection; cautiously; vigilantly. *Ray.*

CÍR-CUM-SPECT-NESS, *n.* Vigilance; caution. "Travel forces *circumspectness*." *Wotton.*

CÍR-CUM-STÁNCE, *n.* [*L. circumstantia*; *circum*, around, and *sto*, to stand; *It. circostanza*; *Fr. circonstance*.]

1. An adjunct of a fact; something adventitious; a fact, occurrence, incident, or event attending something else.

He defended Carlisle with very remarkable *circumstances* of courage, industry, and patience. *Clarendon.*

The poet has gathered those *circumstances* which most terrify the imagination. *Addison.*

2. *pl.* One's state in life; station; situation; condition; state of affairs.

When men are easy in their *circumstances*, they are naturally enemies to innovation. *Addison.*

Syn.—*Circumstance* is a general term, denoting the situation, fact, or incident, and whatever belongs to it; *fact* is a thing done. The success of an undertaking depends much on the *circumstances* under which it was begun.—Favorable, critical, easy, or straitened *circumstances*: high or low *condition* or *station*; dangerous or difficult *situation* or *position*. The *circumstances* of time, place, or person; a positive *fact*; a remarkable *incident*; an unfortunate *accident*; an important *event*.—See **CASE**.

CÍR-CUM-STÁNCE, *v. a.* [*i. circumstanced*; *pp. circumstancing, circumstanced*.] To place relatively, or in a particular situation.

The poet took the matters of fact as they came down to him, and *circumstanced* them after his own manner. *Addison.*

CÍR-CUM-STÁNCED (*sir-kum-stanst*), *p. a.* Placed; situated.

CÍR-CUM-STÁNT, *a.* Surrounding. "All *circumstant* bodies." [*R.*] *Digby.*

† **CÍR-CUM-STÁN'TI-A-BLE** (-she-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being circumstantiated. *Bp. Taylor.*

CÍR-CUM-STÁN'TIAL (*sir-kum-stán'shal*, 94), *a.*

1. Detailing all the circumstances; particular; minute; as, "A *circumstantial* account."

He had been provoked by men's tedious and *circumstantial* recitals of their affairs. *Prior.*

2. Consisting of circumstances; not embracing main or principal facts; incidental; as, "*Circumstantial* evidence."

This jurisdiction, in the essentials of it, is as old as Christianity and those *circumstantial* additions of it Christian princes thought necessary. *South.*

Syn.—*Circumstantial* expresses less than *particular*; *particular*, less than *minute*. A *circumstantial* account, embracing every particular occurrence; a *minute* detail.—*Circumstantial* evidence; *accidental* occurrence; *incidental* remark.

CÍR-CUM-STÁN'TIAL (94), *n.* A point not essential; a point of inferior importance; something adventitious;—rarely used in the singular.

Who would not prefer a religion that differs from our own in the *circumstantial*, before one that differs from it in the essentials? *Addison.*

CĪR-CUM-STĀN-TĪ-ĀL'I-TY (sĭr-kum-stan-she-ā'l'-e-ig, 94), *n.* The state of being circumstantial.

CĪR-CUM-STĀN'TIAL-LY, *ad.* 1. Incidentally. Of the fancy and intellect, the powers are only circumstantially different. *Glavin*.

2. In every circumstance; minutely.

Lucian agrees with Homer in every point circumstantially. *Broune*.

CĪR-CUM-STĀN'TI-ĀTE (sĭr-kum-stān'she-ā'te, 94), *v. a.* [i. CIRCUMSTANTIATED; *pp.* CIRCUMSTANTIATING, CIRCUMSTANTIATED.]

1. To place in particular circumstance; to invest with particular adjuncts. "If the act were otherwise circumstantiated." *Bp. Bramhall*.

2. To describe minutely.

Neither will time permit to circumstantiate these particulars. *State Trials*.

CĪR-CUM-TĒR-RĀNE-OŪS, *a.* [L. *circum*, around, and *terra*, the earth.] Being or dwelling around the earth. [R.] *Hallywell*.

CĪR-CUM-ŪN'DU-LĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *circum*, around, and *undulatus*, undulated; *unda*, a wave.] To flow round like waves. [R.] *Maunder*.

CĪR-CUM-VĀL'LĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *circumvallo*, circumvallatus; *circum*, around, and *vallum*, a rampart.] To surround with a rampart. *Johnson*.

CĪR-CUM-VĀL-LĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [Fr. *circonvallation*.] (*Fort.*)

1. The act, or the art, of throwing up lines of field fortification to protect investing or besieging forces from any attack in the rear.

He practised all the rules of *circonvallation*. *Watts*.

2. A circuit of field-fortification formed by a besieging army to protect it from any attack in the rear; distinguished from *countervallation*, which is a chain of redoubts and breastworks thrown up round a besieged place to prevent sorties from the garrison. *Gloss. of Mil. Terms*.

CĪR-CUM-VĒC'TIŌN, *n.* [L. *circumvectio*; *circum*, around, and *veho*, vectus, to carry.] The act of carrying round. *Johnson*.

CĪR-CUM-VĒNT', *v. a.* [L. *circumvenio*, circumventus; *circum*, around, and *venio*, to come; *It. circonvenire*; *Fr. circonvenir*.] [i. CIRCUMVENTED; *pp.* CIRCUMVENTING, CIRCUMVENTED.] To surround or encompass with snares; to deceive; to cheat; to impose upon.

Till they had hired a woman with their gold, Breaking her marriage faith to circumvent me. *Milton*.

CĪR-CUM-VĒNT'ŌN, *n.* [It. *circonvenzione*; *Fr. circonvention*.] The act of circumventing; fraud; imposture; deceit; cheat; trick.

If he is in the city, he must avoid haranguing against *circonvention* in commerce. *Collier*.

CĪR-CUM-VĒNT'IVE, *a.* Cheating. *Todd*.

CĪR-CUM-VĒST', *v. a.* [L. *circumvestio*; *circum*, around, and *vestio*, to clothe.] To cover round, as with a garment.

Every where greatness of power is circumvented with much prejudice. *Potter*.

CĪR-CUM-VŌ-LĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [L. *circumvolo*, circumvolatus; *circum*, around, and *volo*, to fly.] The act of flying round. *Johnson*.

CĪR-CUM-VŌ-LŪ'TIŌN, *n.* [It. *circonvoluzione*; *Fr. circonvolution*.]

1. A turning or rolling round. *More*.

2. That which is rolled around something. "Consider the obliquity or closeness of these *circonvolutions*." *Wilkins*.

CĪR-CUM-VŌLVE', *v. a.* [L. *circumvolvo*, circumvolutus; *circum*, around, and *volvo*, to roll; *It. circonvolbere*.] [i. CIRCUMVOLVED; *pp.* CIRCUMVOLVING, CIRCUMVOLVED.] To cause to roll or move round; to roll round.

To ascribe [to] each sphere an intelligence to circumvolve it were unphilosophical. *Glavin*.

CĪR-CUM-VŌLVE', *v. n.* To move circularly; to whirl. *Derham*.

CĪR-CŪS, *n.*; pl. *cĪr-cūs-es*. 1. [Gr. *κῖρκος*, a circle; *L. circus*, a circle, a race-course; *It. circo*; *Sp. circo*; *Fr. cirque*.] A large circular building, or an open space or area, for feats of horsemanship, and other sports, and having seats round for the spectators.

Like one of those *circuses* which doth give a pleasant spectacle of running horses. *Shakespeare*.

2. [Gr. *κῖρκος*, a hawk which flies in circles.]

(*Ornith.*) A genus of hawks, including the hen-harrier. *P. Cyc.*

CĪRL'-BŪNT'ING, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Emberizidae*; *Emberiza cirrus*. *Yarrell*.

† **CĪRQUE** (sĭrk), *n.* [Fr.] Same as *CIRCUS*. *Pope*.

CĪR-RHŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *κῖρῖς*, yellow.] (*Med.*)

1. A yellow coloring matter morbidly secreted in the tissues;—frequently found in the liver. *Dunghlison*.

2. A disease consisting of diminution and deformity of the liver. *Hoblyn*.

CĪR'RHŌUS, *a.* Same as *CIRROSE*. *Brande*.

CĪR-RĪ'FER-OŪS, *a.* [L. *cirrus*, a curl of hair, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Producing tendrils; cirrigereous. *Hamilton*.

CĪR-RĪ-FŌRM, *a.* [L. *cirrus*, a curl, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Formed like a tendril. *P. Cyc.*

CĪR-RĪ'GER-OŪS, *a.* [L. *cirrus*, a curl, and *gero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Producing tendrils. *P. Cyc.*

CĪR-RĪ-PĒD, *n.* [L. *cirrus*, a curl, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] (*Zool.*) One of a genus of animals, characterized by having a number of long, curled, articulated processes, analogous to the feet of the crustaceans; the barnacle; the acorn-shell. *Brande*.

CĪR-RŌ-CŪ'MU-LOŪS, *a.* [L. *cirrus*, a curl, and *cumulus*, a heap.] (*Meteor.*) A cloud intermediate between the *cirrus* and *cumulus*, and composed of small, well-defined masses closely arranged. *Brande*.

CĪR-RŌSE (sĭr-rōs), *a.* [L. *cirrus*, a curl, a tendril.] (*Bot.*)

1. Furnished with a tendril or tendrils.

2. Resembling tendrils, or coiling like them. *Gray*.

CĪR-RŌ-STRĀ'TŪS, *n.* [L. *cirrus*, a curl, and *stratus*, a coverlet.] (*Meteor.*) A wave cloud; a cloud intermediate between the *cirrus* and *stratus*, consisting of horizontal masses separated into groups, and so mottling the sky as to resemble somewhat the back of a mackerel;—hence sometimes called *mackerel sky*. *Brande*.

CĪR'ROUS (sĭr-rūs), *a.* [L. *cirrus*, a curl.] (*Bot.*) Same as *CIRROSE*. *P. Cyc.*

CĪR'RŪS, *n.*; pl. *cĪR-RĪ*. [L. a curl of hair.] 1. (*Bot.*) A tendril or filament. *Lindley*.

2. (*Zool.*) A curled filamentary appendage, as the foot of the barnacle, &c. *Owen*.

3. (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil spiral shells found in the chalk formation. *Woodward*.

4. (*Meteor.*) A very elevated cloud, composed of thin filaments, the association of which resembles sometimes a brush, at other times masses of woolly hair, a slender net-work, or a distended lock of hair;—called also *curl-cloud*, *cat's-tail*, and *mare's-tail*. *Nichol*.

CĪR'SŌ-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. *κῖρσος*; *κῖρσος*, a dilated blood-vessel, and *κύλη*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A morbid enlargement of the spermatic veins in the groin. *Brande*.

CĪS, *n.* [Gr. *κῖς*, a wood-worm, or the corn-weevil.] (*Ent.*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Craig*.

CĪS-ĀL'PINE [sĭs-ā'l'pĭn, *P. Ja.*; sĭz-ā'l'pĭn, *Sm.*; sĭs-ā'l'pĭn, *K.*], *a.* [L. *cis*, on this side, and *Alpes*, the Alps.] On this (or the Roman) side of the Alps; as, "*Cisalpine Gaul*." *Adam*.

CĪS-ĀL'PINE, *n.* One who dwells on the south side of the Alps. *Hallam*.

CĪS-AT-LĀN'TIC, *a.* [L. *cis*, on this side, and *Atlantic*.] Being on this side of the Atlantic.

CĪS'CŌ, *n.* (*Ich.*) A fish of the herring kind found in Lake Ontario. *Bartlett*.

CĪSE'LORE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The process of chasing or embossing. *Fairholt*.

2. Chased or embossed work. *Fairholt*.

CĪS-MŌN'TANE, *a.* Existing on this side of the mountains;—opposed to *ultramontane*. *Ec. Rev.*

CĪS'PA-DĀNE, *a.* [L. *cis*, on this side, and *Padus*, the river Po.] On this side of the Po as regards Rome; on the south side of the Po. *Ogilvie*.

CĪS'SŌID, *n.* (*Geom.*) A particular kind of curve

first employed by Diocles, for the purpose of solving two celebrated problems of the higher geometry, viz., to trisect a plane angle, and to construct two geometrical means between two given straight lines. *Davies & Peck*

CĪS'SŌRS, *n. pl.* See *SCISSORS*. *Todd*.

CĪS'SŪS, *n.* [Gr. *κῖσος*, ivy; *L. cissos*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants resembling the grape. *Loudon*.

CĪST, *n.* 1. [Gr. *κῖστη*, a box or chest; *L. cista*.—*Gael.*, *Ir.*, & *Arm. ciste*; *W. & Corn. cist*.] (*Arch. & Sculp.*) A chest or basket;—usually applied to the mystic baskets used in processions connected with the Eleusinian mysteries. *Brande*.

2. (*Antiq.*) A place of interment of the Celtic period, consisting of stones disposed in the form of a box, or of an excavation in some hard material.

These oval places were mostly cut into the chalk, and were, with the exception of a few, not used as tombs. *Archæologia*.

3. [Gr. *κῖστις*, the bladder.] (*Med.*) A case, as that which encloses a tumor. — See *CYST*.

CĪST'ED, *a.* Enclosed in a cist. — See *CYSTED*.

CĪS-TĒR'CIAN (sis-tei'shan), *n.* [Fr. *Cistercien*.] A monk of Cîteaux, in France; a reformed Benedictine. *Gray*.

CĪS'TERN, *n.* [L., *It.*, & *Sp. cisterna*; *Sw. cistern*; *Fr. citerne*.]

1. A reservoir or receptacle of water, natural or artificial; a large basin.

Here blended swells with interfering rills; And here the lake's capacious cistern fills. *Brooke*.

Each gushing font a marble cistern fills. *Pope*.

2. A tank used in manufactories for holding any liquid; as, "The *cisterns* of a brewery."

CĪS'TIC, *a.* [See *CIST*.] Same as *CYSTIC*. *Crabb*.

CĪS-TŌPH'Ō-RŪS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *κῖστρος*, a box-bearer.] An ancient coin of the value of about four drachms, and stamped with the figure of a basket-carrier. *Hamilton*.

CĪS'TŪS, *n.*; pl. *L. cistæ*; *Eng. cistuses*. [L., from Gr. *κῖστρος*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the rockrose. *Loudon*.

CĪST'VA-ĒN, *n.* (*Antiq.*) A species of stone receptacle, often found in barrows or mounds of earth, and containing bones. — See *CIST*. *Hoare*.

CĪT, *n.* An inhabitant of a city; a citizen;—used in disparagement.

Barnard, thou art a *cit*, with all thy worth. *Pope*.

CĪT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be cited. *Gent. Mag.*

CĪT'A-DĒL, *n.* [Dan. *citadel*; *It. cittadella*, dim. of *citta*, or *cittade*, a city; *Sp. ciudadella*; *Fr. citadelle*.] A fortress in or near a city; a castle. Cromwell built three *citadels*,—at Leith, Ayr, and Inverness,—besides many little forts. *Burnet*.

Syn.—See *FORTIFICATION*.

CĪ'TAL, *n.* [See *CITE*.] 1. The act of citing; a call to attend a court; summons; citation.

2. Accusation; impeachment; reproof. [R.] He made a blushing *cital* of himself. *Shak.*

3. Quotation; citation. *Martin*.

CĪ-TĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [L. *cito*, *citatus*, to summon; *It. citazione*; *Sp. citacion*; *Fr. citation*.]

1. (*Law*). The act of citing; summons to appear in court or before a judge; a *cital*.

The remonstrants were ready, according to their *citation*. *Hale*.

2. The act of mentioning or quoting, as to confirm an opinion.

3. Any passage or words quoted; a quotation.

It is the beauty and independent worth of the *citations*, far more than their appropriateness, which have made Johnson's Dictionary popular even as a reading-book. *Cotteridge*.

CĪ-TĀ'TŌR, *n.* One who cites. [R.] *Gent. Mag.*

CĪ'TĀ TŌ-RY, *a.* Having the power, or the form, of a summons. "Letters *citatory*." *Ayliffe*.

CĪTE, *v. a.* [L. *cito*; *It. citare*; *Sp. citar*; *Fr. citer*; *Dan. citere*.] [i. CITED; *pp.* CITING, CITED.]

1. To summon to answer in a court; to call authoritatively.

He held a late court, to which She oft was cited by them, but appeared not. *Shak.*

2. To bring forward or mention as the words of another; to quote.

This little song is not unlike a sonnet ascribed to Shakespeare, which deserves to be cited here. *Jones*.

Syn.—*Cite* is applied to persons and to things; *quote*, only to things. *Cite* a person or thing; *cite* an authority, *quote* a paragraph. *Cite* a person to give evidence, *summon* one to answer a charge. *Cite* or *summon* a witness.

CIT'ER, n. One who cites or quotes. *Atterbury.*

CIT'ESS, n. A city woman. [R.]

Cits and citesses raise a joyful strain. *Dryden.*

CITH'AR, n. [L., from Gr. *κithára*.] (*Mus.*) A sort of ancient lyre or harp. *P. Cyc.*

CITH-ARIS'TIC, a. Relating to a cithara. *Warner.*

CITH'ERN, n. [Gr. *κithára*; L. *cithara*; It. & Sp. *cithara*; Old Fr. *cithare*.—A. S. *cytere*; Ger. *zither*; Dan. *cither*.] A kind of harp;—more commonly written *cittern*. *1 Macc. iv. 54.*

CIT'I-CISM, n. The behavior or manner of an inhabitant of a city. [R.] *B. Jonson.*

CIT'IED (*sit'id*), *a.* 1. Belonging to a city.

Where *cited* hill to hill reflected blaze. *Thomson.*

2. Having the quality of a city; like a city. "Airs of smoky *cited* town." *Drayton.*

CIT-I-GRĀ'DE, n. [L. *citius*, quick, and *gradior*, to step.] (*Ent.*) A family of Arachnidans, or spiders;—so named from the nimbleness of their motions. *Craig.*

CIT'I-ZEN (*sit'e-zn*), *n.* [L. *civitas*, a city; It. *città*, a city; *cittadino*, a citizen; Sp. *ciudadano*; Fr. *citoyen*.]

1. One entitled to the privileges of a city; a freeman of a city, as distinguished from a foreigner or a slave.

All inhabitants within these walls are not properly *citizens*, but only such as are called freemen. *Raleigh.*

2. One who dwells in a city or town.

Far from noisy Rome secure he lives,
And one more citizen to Sibyl gives. *Dryden.*

3. An inhabitant of a republic who enjoys the rights of a citizen or a freeman, and who has a right to vote for public officers; as, "A citizen of the United States."

CIT'I-ZEN, a. Having the state or qualities of a citizen. *Shak.*

CIT'I-ZEN-ESS, n. A female citizen. [R.] *Booth.*

CIT'I-ZEN-IZE, v. a. To cause to become a citizen. [R.] *T. Pickering.*

CIT'I-ZEN-SHIP, n. The state of one who enjoys the rank and privileges of a citizen.

Our citizenship, as saith the apostle, is in heaven. *Horne.*

CIT'OLE, n. [Sp. *citola*, a cithern.] A musical instrument; a dulcimer. *P. Cyc.*

CIT'RATE, n. [L. *citreum*, the citron; Sp. *citrate*; Fr. *citrate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed of citric acid and a base. *Brande.*

CIT'RE-AL, n. The oil of lemons. *Francis.*

CIT'RENE, n. (*Chem.*) A crystalline compound of hydrogen and carbon, obtained from the essential oil of lemons. *Brande.*

CIT'RIC, a. [L. *citreum*, the citron.] (*Chem.*) Noting a crystallizable acid existing in the juice of the lemon, citron, &c. *Graham.*

CIT'RIL, n. A beautiful song-bird of Italy. *Boag.*

CIT-RI-NĀ'TION, n. The process of turning to a yellow color. *Chaucer.*

CIT'RINE, a. [L. *citreum*, the citron; It. & Sp. *citrino*; Fr. *citrin*.] Of the color of the citron or lemon; of a dark-yellow color. *Johnson.*

CIT'RON, n. [L. *citreum*; Fr. *citron*.] A fruit of the lemon kind; the fruit of the *Citrus medica*, or citron-tree. *Loudon.*

CIT'RON-TREE, n. A tree that bears citrons; *Citrus medica*. *Loudon.*

CIT'RON-WA'TER, n. Liquor distilled with the rind of citrons. *Pope.*

CIT'RUL, n. The pumpkin;—so named from its yellow color. *Johnson.*

CIT'RUS, n. [L., the citron-tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the orange, lemon, lime, citron, &c.; orange-tree. *Loudon.*

CIT'TERN, n. (*Mus.*) An instrument of music resembling a guitar;—sometimes written also

cithern. "Then would he take his *cithern* and play upon it." *Boyle.*

CIT'Y, n. [L. *civitas*; It. *città*, or *cittade*; Sp. *ciudad*; Fr. *cité*.]

1. A large town incorporated with certain privileges; as, "The city of New York."

2. The inhabitants of a city; citizens.

I do suspect I have done some offence
That seems disgraceful in the city's eye. *Shak.*

3. A town corporate, which is or has been the see of a bishop. [England.]

A city is a town incorporated, which is or has been the see of a bishop, and to which a bishop has been dissolved, as at Westminster, yet still it remains a city. *Blackstone.*

Syn.—See TOWN.

CIT'Y, a. Relating to a city. "City ports." *Shak.*

CIT'Y-SO-LIC'I-TOR, n. A law officer in the service of a city. *Hawkins.*

CIVES, n. pl. [L. *cepa*, or *cepa*; Fr. *civet*.] A small kind of onion, or leek; *Alium cepa*. *Crabb.*

CIV'ET, n. [Ar. *zebed*, a scent; It. *zibetto*; Fr. *civette*; Sw. & Ger. *zibet*; Dut. *civet*.]

1. A brown, semi-fluid matter contained in a gland near the anus of the *Viverra civetta*, or civet-cat;—used as a perfume. *Ure.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A name applied to carnivorous quadrupeds of the family *Viverride*. *Baird.*

CIV'ET, v. a. [*i.* CIVETED; *pp.* CIVETING, CIV-ETED.] To scent with civet; to perfume. *Cowper.*

CIV'ET-CĀT, n. [Dut. *civet-kat*.] (*Zoöl.*) A name applied to the *Viverra civetta*, and the *Viverra zibetha*, which produce civet. *Van Der Hoeven.*

CIV'IC, a. [L. *civicus*; *civis*, a citizen; It. & Sp. *civico*; Fr. *civique*.] Relating to a city or to citizens; civil, as distinguished from military, as, "Civic honors."

Civic crown, (*Roman Hist.*) a crown made of oak leaves, bestowed upon him who had saved the life of a fellow-citizen in war. *Wm. Smith.*

CIV'IC-AL, a. Pertaining to civil affairs; civic. "Civic crowns." *Brown.*

CIV'IL, a. [L. *civilis*; *civis*, a citizen; It. *civile*; Sp. & Fr. *civil*.]

1. Relating to a city or to a community as governed by laws; municipal, as opposed to military; political.

God gave them laws of civil regimen. *Hooker.*

2. Subject to government; not in anarchy; not savage.

Men that are civil do lead their lives after one common law appointing them what to do. *Hooker.*

3. Complaisant; courteous; polite; well-bred; obliging; gentle; genteel.

He was civil and well-natured, never refusing to teach another. *Dryden.*

4. Lay, as opposed to ecclesiastical.

The ecclesiastical courts are controlled by the civil. *Johnson.*

5. Intestate, as opposed to foreign. "From a civil war, God of his mercy . . . defend us." *Bacon.*

6. Pertaining to the relations of citizens with one another, rather than with the state; not criminal; as, "A civil process or suit."

Private wrongs are an infringement of the rights belonging to individuals considered as individuals, and are thereupon frequently termed *civil* injuries. *Blackstone.*

Civil architecture, the science of constructing buildings for the purposes of civil life.—*Civil death*, any thing that deprives a man of the privileges of civil society, as outlawry, banishment, &c.—*Civil engineering*, the science and the art of constructing works of public utility, as roads, canals, bridges, &c.;—opposed to *military engineering*, which has reference to constructions and operations connected with the art of war.—*Civil law*, in a general sense, the law of a state or country;—appropriately, the institutes of the Roman law.—*Civil list*, formerly applied to all the heads of public expenditure, excepting those of the army, the navy, and the other military departments; now confined to the expenses proper for the maintenance of the king's or queen's household. [England.]—*Civil year*, the legal year, or the year of 365 or 366 days, as distinguished from the exact solar year.

Syn.—See AFFABLE, GENTLE, POLITE.

CIV-IL-Ā'TION, n. [Corrupted from *civilization*.] Intoxication;—a cant word used in Ireland. "In a state of *civilation*." *De Quincey.*

CIV-IL-IAN (*se-vil'yan*), *n.* 1. One who is versed

in the civil law; a professor of civil law. "The professors of that law, called *civilians*." *Bacon.*

2. A student in the civil law at a college or university.

He [Bacon] had been a member of the college books, and was a student in the law of a civilian. *Graves.*

3. One employed in a civil capacity, as distinguished from one employed in a clerical or a military capacity.

Syn.—See LAWYER.

CIV'IL-IST, n. [L. *civilis*, civil; *civis*, a citizen; Low L. & It. *civilista*.] A civilian. *Warburton.*

CIV'IL-I-TY, n. [L. *civilitas*; It. *civilità*; Sp. *civilidad*; Fr. *civilité*.]

1. The state of being civilized;—opposed to barbarism.

Divers great monarchies have risen from barbarism to *civility*, and fallen again to ruin. *Darwin.*

2. That which belongs to a state of civilization, or to the civil law.

Matrimony hath something in it of nature, something of *civility*, something of divinity. *Ep. Hall.*

3. The quality of being civil; refinement; urbanity; complaisance; courtesy; politeness.

He, by his great civility and affability, wrought very much upon the people. *Clarendon.*

4. *pl.* Acts of courtesy, or of kindness.

Love taught him shame and shame, with love at strife.
So he was taught to live. *Dryden.*

Syn.—*Civility* is confined to no rank, age, or condition, and is used to mean something less than *courtesy*, *politeness*, *urbanity*, or *complaisance*, and implies, as it is commonly used, only such attention to others as is proper and necessary. *Civility* is inconsistent with arrogance; *refinement*, *politeness*, and *courtesy* are inconsistent with rudeness or indifference, *urbanity* is inconsistent with reserve. *Civility* requires little or no effort; *complaisance* implies special attention.—See COMPLAISANCE.

CIV'IL-IZ-A-BLE, a. That may be civilized.

CIV-IL-IZ-Ā'TION, n. [It. *civilizzazione*; Sp. *civilización*; Fr. *civilisation*.]

1. The act of civilizing; the state of being civilized; a well-ordered state of society; culture; refinement.

Christianity has carried *civilization* along with it whithersoever it has gone. *Hare.*

Civilization consists in the progressive improvement of the society considered as a whole, and of all the individual members of which it is composed. *P. Cyc.*

2. (*Law*.) A law, act, or judgment which renders a criminal process civil. *Smart.*

CIV'IL-IZE, v. a. [It. *civilizzare*; Sp. *civilizar*; Fr. *civiliser*.] [*2.* CIVILIZED; *pp.* CIVILIZING, CIVILIZED.] To reclaim from a savage or a barbarous state; to educate and polish; to refine; to enlighten; to improve.

We are to be civilized, and to be polished, and to be enlightened, and to be improved. *Waller.*

CIV'IL-IZED (*siv'il-izd*), *p. a.* Reclaimed from the savage or barbarous state; instructed in the arts; polished; refined; cultivated.

CIV'IL-IZ-ER, n. One who civilizes. "Ye legislators, ye *civilizers* of mankind." *Burke.*

CIV'IL-IZ-ING, p. a. Tending to civilize; polishing; as, "*Civilizing* influences."

CIV'IL-LY, ad. 1. According to a state of civilization.

That a multitude should, without harmony, concur in the doing of one thing,—for this is *civilly* to live,—is impossible. *Hooker.*

2. In the manner of citizens in their intercourse with one another rather than with the state; not criminally.

That accusation is either *civilly* commenced, for the private satisfaction of the party injured, or else criminally, that is, for some public punishment. *Anthony.*

3. In a civil manner; without rudeness; politely; courteously; kindly.

The people behaved very *civilly*, showing us every thing that we expressed a desire to see. *Cool.*

CIV'ISM, n. [L. *civis*, a citizen.] The privileges or state of a citizen; citizenship. [R.] *Byron.*

CIZ'AR, v. a. To clip with scissors. *Beau. & Fl.*

CIZ'ARS, n. pl. [Fr. *ciseaux*.] Small shears; scissors.—See SCISSORS.

An operation of art produced by a pair of *cizars*. *Swift.*

CIZE (*siz*), *n.* Bulk; bigness.—See SIZE. *Greene.*

CLAB'BER, n. [Ir.—See BONNY-CLABBER.] Milk become thick or inspissated. *Craig.*

CLACK, *n.* [Old Fr. *clac*, *claquet*.]

1. A sharp, abrupt sound, continually repeated; a click. "The clack of the mill." *Taitler*.

2. The instrument that makes a clack. Says John, Just at the hopper will I stand, And mark the clack how justly it will sound. *Betterton*.

3. Excessive talking; prattle; prate.

CLACK, *v. n.* [Ger. *klatschen*; Dut. *klacken*; Fr. *claquer*.]

1. To make a sharp, abrupt noise, like that of a clock; to click; to rattle. *Martin*.

2. To talk much; to let the tongue run on; to prattle; to prate. *Johnson*.

CLACK, *v. a.* 1. To make to clack. "A dish with a cover which they clacked." *Todd*.

2. To utter inconsiderately; to blurt.

There is a generation of men whose unheeded custom makes them clack out any thing their heedless fancy suggests. *Feltman*.

To clack wool, to cut off the sheep's mark, in order to make it weigh less, and thus yield less duty to the king. *Cowell*.

CLACK'DISH, *n.* A beggar's dish, with a cover; — so called from the clacking noise made by striking the cover upon it, to attract notice, or to signify that the dish was empty. *Todd*.

His use was to put a ducat in her clack-dish. *Shak.*

CLACK'ER, *n.* The clack of a mill. *Blount*.

CLACK'ING, *n.* Prating; prattle. "His foolish clacking." *Bp. Hall*.

CLACK'-VALVE, *n.* A valve of common use in hydraulic and steam machinery, blowing machines, &c. It is a flap of leather, wood, or metal, covering a hole in a tube, and attached to the side of it by a hinge.



CLAD, *i. & p.* from *clothe*; clothed. — See CLOTHE.

† CLAD'DER, *n.* A universal wooer. *Maine*.

CLAD'D-ŪM, *n.* [Gr. *κλάδων*, a young shoot.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; prickly sedge. *Loudon*.

CLAD'D-O-DŪS, *n.* [Gr. *κλάδος*, a shoot, and *ὀδός*, a tooth.] (*Geol.*) A genus of fossil fishes. *Agassiz*.

CLAD'D-ŪN-Ū, *n.* [Gr. *κλάδος*, a shoot.] (*Bot.*) A genus of lichens. *P. Cyn.*

CLAD'ER, *n.* Bone-flour; a powder made from the bones of a calf's skull. *Crabb*.

CLAM, *v. a.* [L. *clamo*, to cry out; It. *clamare*; Sp. *clamar*; Fr. *clamer*.] [*i.* CLAIMED; *pp.* CLAIMING, CLAIMED.]

1. To ask as a right; to demand as due; to request authoritatively; to require.

That proud honor claimed Azazel as his right, a cherub tall. *Milton*.

2. † To call; to name. *Spenser*.

CLAM, *v. n.* To become entitled to a thing; to derive a right.

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one claims, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it. *Locke*.

CLAM, *n.* 1. A demand as of right; a challenge of ownership; as, "To lay claim to any thing."

2. A title to a privilege in the hands of another; right; pretension; desert.

Every father of a family had as good a claim to royalty as these. *Locke*.

3. † A call; a cry; an appeal.

I called, but no man answered to my claim. *Spenser*.

Syn. — See DESERT, PRIVILEGE, PRETENSION.

CLAM'ABLE, *a.* That may be claimed. *Cotgrave*.

CLAM'ANT, *n.* 1. One who claims.

2. (*Law*.) One who demands the ownership of a thing which he has not in possession, but which is unlawfully withheld from him. *Burrill*.

CLAM'ER, *n.* One who claims. *Temple*.

CLAM'-QB-SCŪRE, *n.* See CLARE-OBSCURE.

CLAIR-VÖY'ANCE, *n.* [Fr., *clairness of understanding*, *clear-seeing*; *clair*, clear, and *voyant*, to see.] The power of perceiving objects, however covered or remote, without the use of the eyes; — said to be communicated to a person under the influence of animal magnetism, or Mesmerism. *Dunglison*.

CLAIR-VÖY'ANT, *n.* [Fr.] A person who, under

the influence of Mesmerism, has the power of clairvoyance. *Townsend*.

CLAIR-VOY'ANT, *a.* [Fr.] Relating to clairvoyance.

CLAM, *n.* (*Conch.*) The common American name of a small bivalve shell-fish; *Venus*. *Pennant*.

CLAM, *v. a.* [A. S. *clæman*, to smear; Frs. *kleinje*; Ger. *klammen*.] [*i.* CLAMMED; *pp.* CLAMMING, CLAMMED.]

1. To clog with any glutinous matter.

The sprigs were all daubed with lime, and the birds clammed and taken. *L'Estange*.

2. To choke; to clog. "The mill is clammed up." *Grose*.

CLAM, *v. n.* 1. To be like glutinous matter; to stick; to adhere.

A child was smothered by clamping of his limbs. *Dryden*.

2. † To unite the concordant notes of an octave in ringing a chime of bells. *Todd*.

CLAM'MANT, *a.* [L. *clamo*, *clamans*, to cry out.] Crying; beseeching earnestly. [*n.*] *Thomson*.

Instant after his chattering thought

CLAM'-BAIT, *n.* Clams used for bait in fishing.

CLAM'-BAKE, *n.* The baking of clams for a festive amusement. *Bartlett*.

CLAM'BER, *v. n.* [Probably corrupted from *climb*.] [*i.* CLAMBERED; *pp.* CLAMBERING, CLAMBERED.] To climb with difficulty.

They were forced to clamber over so many rocks that they were very often in danger of their lives. *Addison*.

CLAM'MI-NÉSS, *n.* Viscosity; viscosity. *Mozon*.

CLAM'MY, *a.* [A. S. *clam*, that which adheres; Dut. *klam*.] Viscous; glutinous; slimy; adhesive. "Bodies clammy and cleaving." *Bacon*.

The juice is white and clammy, and it will stick like glue. *Dampier*.

CLAM'OR, *n.* [L. *clamor*; It. *clamore*; Sp. *clamor*; Fr. *clameur*.]

1. A loud or boisterous cry; outcry; vociferation.

The people grew exorbitant in their clamors for justice. *King Charles*.

2. Any loud, continued noise or sound.

Here the loud Arno's boisterous clamors cease. *Addison*.

CLAM'OR, *v. n.* [*i.* CLAMORED; *pp.* CLAMORING, CLAMORED.] To make outcries; to vociferate.

The obscure bird clamored the livelong night. *Shak.*

CLAM'OR, *v. a.* To stun with noise.

Let them not come in multitudes; for that is to clamor counsels, not to inform them. *Bacon*.

To clamor bells, to increase the strokes. *Warburton*.

CLAM'OR-ER, *n.* One who clamors. *Abp. Hart*.

CLAM'OR-OŪS, *a.* Vociferous; noisy; boisterous.

The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds were strangely clamorous. *Shak.*

Syn. — See LOUD.

CLAM'OR-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In a noisy manner.

CLAM'OR-OUS-NÉSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being clamorous. *Craig*.

CLAMP, *n.* [A. S. *clom*, a clasp; *clumian*, to keep close. — Dut. *klamp*; Dan. *klampe*, a clamp.]

1. A piece of wood fixed crosswise to another, in any manner, for addition of strength, or with a mortise and tenon, or a tongue and groove, to prevent warping. *Brande*.

2. An instrument, of metal or of wood, furnished with a screw, and used to hold pieces or parts together, generally for a temporary purpose. *Francis*.

3. A bent piece of iron, keyed upon the trunnions of a cannon, to hold it upon the carriage. *Craig*.

4. A pile of bricks prepared for burning. "To burn a clamp of brick." *Mortimer*.

5. A heavy footstep or tread; a tramp.

CLAMP, *v. a.* [*i.* CLAMPED; *pp.* CLAMPING, CLAMPED.] To bind or strengthen by means of a clamp. *Mozon*.

CLAMP, *v. n.* To tread heavily. *Halliwel*.

CLAM-PO-NÉER', *n.* [Fr. *claponnier*.] A long, loose-jointed horse. [*n.*] *Ash*.

CLAMS, *n. pl.* [Dan. *klemme*, to pinch.]

1. A sort of pincers, used by ship-carpenters for drawing nails. *Ogilvie*.

2. A kind of vice, generally made of wood, used by artificers for holding any thing fast. [Scotland.] *Ogilvie*.

CLAN, *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *clann*.] 1. A family; a race; a tribe. "A rugged border clan." *W. Scott*.

We poets have our lineal descents and clans, as well as other tribes. *Dryden*.

2. A body of persons united by some common interest; — used in contempt.

Partridge and the rest of his clan now hoot me for a cheat, if I fall in any. *Swift*.

CLAN'CU-LAR (82), *a.* [L. *clancularis*.] Clanc-

destine. "Clancular dealing." *Herbert*.

† CLAN'CU-LAR-LY, *ad.* Closely; privately. *Hales*.

CLAN-DÉS'TINE (klan-dés'tin), *a.* [L. *clandestinus*; It. & Sp. *clandestino*; Fr. *clandestin*.] Studiously concealed; kept secret for a sinister purpose; secret; private; hidden.

It will be urged that these contrivances are more private, and thereby give more security in clandestine machinations. *Locke*.

Syn. — *Clandestine* expresses more than secret, and is commonly used in an ill sense. A clandestine marriage or a clandestine proceeding is one intentionally kept secret. A hidden plot; a concealed intention; a secret meeting; a private purpose. — See SECRET.

CLAN-DÉS'TINE-LY, *ad.* In a clandestine manner.

CLAN-DÉS'TINE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being clandestine; secrecy. *Todd*.

CLAN-DÉS'TIN'-TY, *n.* Privacy; secrecy; clandestineness. [*n.*] *Croly*.

CLANG, *n.* [Gr. *κλαγγή*; L. *clangor*; Ger., Sw., & Dan. *klang*.] A sharp, shrill noise; clangor.

The haunt of seals and orcs, and sea-mew's clang. *Milton*.

CLANG, *v. n.* [*i.* CLANGED; *pp.* CLANGING, CLANGED.] To make a loud, shrill noise. "Clanging swords." *Prior*.

CLANG, *v. a.* To strike together with a noise.

The fierce Cyclops tread together the stones.

CLANG'GOR (klang'gor, 82), *n.* [L. *clangor*; It. *clangore*.] A loud, shrill sound; clang.

Aid hear the trumpet's clangor pierce the sky. *Dryden*.

CLANG'GOR-OŪS, *a.* Sounding harsh and shrill; making a clangor. *Craig*.

CLANG'GŌUS, *a.* [Old Fr. *clangueux*.] Making a clang. "Harsh and clangous throats." *Brown*.

CLANK (klangk, 82), *n.* [See CLANG.] A shrill sound, as of a chain or of irons. "The noise of stripes, the clank of chains." *Taitler*.

CLANK (klangk), *v. a.* To strike so as to make a shrill noise; to clang. *Akenside*.

CLANK (klangk), *v. n.* To make a shrill noise by striking; to clang.

He falls' his armor clanks against the ground. *Cowley*.

CLAN'NISH, *a.* Disposed to unite in clans, or after the manner of clans. *Sydney Smith*.

CLAN'NISH-NÉSS, *n.* A disposition to unite in clans, or after the manner of clans. *Craig*.

CLAN'SHIP, *n.* Association of persons or families. "They loved society or clanship." *Pennant*.

CLANSMAN, *n.*; *pl.* CLANSMEN. One belonging to a clan. *Ed. Rev.*

CLAP, *v. a.* [A. S. *clappan*, to move with beats or palpitations, like the heart; Ger. *klappen*; Dan. *klappe*; Sw. *klappa*.] [*i.* CLAPPED; *pp.* CLAPPING, CLAPPED.]

1. To strike against something with a quick motion, so as to make a noise; to pat.

Whereupon Cromwell, clapping him on the shoulder, said, "Get thee gone for a mad fellow as thou art." *Lullow*.

Each poet of the age his glory sings, And round him the pleased audience clap their wings. *Dryden*.

2. To bring into contact, or put one thing upon another suddenly. "He clapped spurs to his horse." *Addison*.

His shield thrown by, to mitigate the smart

He clapped his hand upon the wounded part. *Dryden*.

3. To put hastily; to thrust. "His friends would have clapped him into bedlam." *Spectator*.

4. To applaud by striking the hands together; as, "To clap a performance on the stage."
 5. [See CLAP, *n.* N. 3.] To infect with a venereal poison. *Wise-man.*
To clap up, to complete suddenly. "Was ever match clapped up so suddenly?" *Shak.* To imprison without formality or delay. "The prince clapped him up as his invigil." *Sandys.*
CLÁP, *v.* n. 1. To knock, as at a door. "Who clappeth, said this wife." *Chaucer.*
 2. To make a noise by bringing two surfaces into contact suddenly.
Every door flew open
To admit me, and I heard the sound of the door
To bar my way. *Shak.*
 3. To strike the hands together, in applause.
For 'tis all hap
If they hold when their ladies bid them clap. *Shak.*
 4. To enter with alacrity upon any thing.
Come, a song!—
Shall we clap into 't roundly? *Shak.*
CLÁP, *n.* [Dut. *klap*; Ger. *klapp*.]
 1. A loud noise made by sudden collision.
Give the door a clap as you go out. *Swift.*
 2. The act of applauding by striking the hands together.
The actors . . . are often startled in the midst of unexpected claps or husses. *Addison.*
 3. A sudden explosion, as of thunder.
The clap is past, and now the skies are clear. *Dryden.*
 4. A sudden act or incident.
It is monstrous that the South Sea should pay half their debts at one clap. *Swift.*
 5. [Old Fr. *clapises*, public shops kept by prostitutes. *Hoblyn*; — *clapiers*, an old term for houses of ill fame. *Cotgrave*; — Gael. *clab*.] A venereal infection. *Pope.*
 6. [*Falconry*.] The nether part of the beak of a hawk. *Johnson.*
CLÁP'BÓARD (kláb'bóard), *n.* 1. A thin, narrow board, used in America for the outermost covering of wooden houses. *Benjamin.*
 2. In England, a board ready cut for making casks, or a stave in its rough state. *Crabb.*
CLÁP'BOARD, *v. a.* [*i.* CLAPBOARDED; *pp.* CLAPBOARDING, CLAPBOARDED.] To cover with clapboards, as a house. *Benjamin.*
CLÁP'-BRÉAD, *n.* Bread or cake made of oat-meal, rolled thin and baked hard. *Halliwel.*
CLÁP'-DISH, *n.* [See CLACK-DISH.] A wooden bowl or dish, formerly carried by beggars; a clack-dish. *Massinger.*
CLÁP'-DÜC-TÖR, *n.* One who cures venereal taints; — a quack. *Addison.*
CLÁPÉ, *n.* A name of the golden-winged woodpecker. — See COLAPTINE. *De Kay.*
CLÁP'-NÉT, *n.* A kind of net, used for catching larks or other birds. *Pennant.*
CLÁP'PER, *n.* 1. [A. S. *clápur*; Ger. *klapper*.] He who, or that which, claps; the tongue of a bell.
 2. The cover of a clap-dish. *Henryson.*
 3. The clack of a mill. *Johnson.*
 4. [Old Fr. *clapier*.] † A place for rabbits to burrow in. *Chaucer.*
CLÁP'PER-CLÁW, *v. a.* [Eng. *clapper*, applied to the tongue, and *claw*.]
 1. To scold; to abuse. *Shak.*
 2. To beat with the open hand. *Holloway.*
CLÁP'PING, *n.* The act of striking; particularly, a striking of the hands together in applause.
The favor of the people appeared by clapping of hands and great applause. *Holland.*
CLÁP'-TRÁP, *n.* [A name derived from *clap-net*, a device for catching larks. *Bailey*.]
 1. A kind of clapper for making a noise in a theatre. *Craig.*
 2. Any device or artifice to elicit applause or gain popularity; management to entrap. *Lamb.*
CLÁP'-TRÁP, *a.* Designed to deceive. *Qu. Rev.*
CLÁRE, *n.* A nun of the order of St. Clare. *Todd.*
CLÁR'EN-CEÜX, or CLÁR'EN-CIEÜX, (klár'en-shú), *n.* The second king at arms; — so named from the Duke of Clarence. *Johnson.*
CLÁRE-QB-SCÜRE', *n.* [L. *clarus*, clear, and

obscurus, obscure.] The distribution of light and shade in painting. *Prior.*
CLÁR'ÉT, *n.* [Fr. *clair*; *clair*, clear.] A reddish French wine, of several varieties. *Boyle.*
CLÁR'É-CHÖRD, *n.* [L. *clarus*, clear, and *choir*, a string.] (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument: an ancient sort of spinet. *Shelton.*
CLÁR'É-FI-CÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *clarificatio*; *clarus*, clear, and *facio*, to make; Sp. *clarificación*; Fr. *clarification*.] The art of making clear, purification, as of liquors. *Bacon.*
CLÁR'É-FI-ÉR, *n.* He who, or that which, clarifies; a purifier. *Maunder.*
CLÁR'É-FY, *v. a.* [L. *clarifico*, to make illustrious; *clarus*, clear, and *facio*, to make; It. *chiarificare*; Sp. *clarificar*; Fr. *clarifier*.] [*i.* CLARIFIED; *pp.* CLARIFYING, CLARIFIED.]
 1. † To make famous; to glorify.
Father, the hour cometh: clarify thy Son. *John xvii. 1.* *Wickliffe's Trans.*
 2. To free from feculencies; to make clear; to purify; as, "To clarify sirup."
 3. To brighten; to illuminate. "The dictates of a clarified understanding." *South.*
CLÁR'É-FY, *v. n.* To become clear; to grow bright.
His wits do clarify in the discoursing with another. *Bacon.*
CLÁR'É-NÉT, *n.* [Fr. *clarinette*.] (*Mus.*) A wooden instrument blown with a reed, and similar to the hautboy; — written also *clarinet*. *Moore.*
CLÁ-RÍ-NÖ, *n.* [It.] A sort of shrill-toned trumpet; a clarion. *Moore.*
CLÁR'É-ON (klár'é-on, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*; klár'yun, *S. E. K. C.*; klár'yun, *W.*; klár'e-on, *F.*), *n.* [Low L. *claris*; *clarus*, clear; It. *clarino* and *chiarina*; Sp. *clarin*; Fr. *clairon*.] A kind of trumpet, of a shrill, clear tone.
The world's sound
Of trumpets and of clarions *Milton.*
Not clarions, but the clarions of the sea *Gray.*
† CLÁ-RÍS'O-NOÜS, *a.* [L. *clarisonus*; *clarus*, clear, and *sono*, to sound.] Clear-sounding. *Ash.*
† CLÁR'É-TÜDE, *n.* [L. *claritudo*.] Anything bright; splendor. "Those *claritudes* which gild the skies." *Beaumont.*
CLÁR'É-TY, *n.* [L. *claritas*; It. *clarità*; Sp. *claridad*; Fr. *clarté*.] Brightness; splendor. "The angels of light in all their *clarité*." [R.] *Browne.*
CLÁRÖ-QB-SCÜRÖ, *n.* [L. *clarus*, clear, and *obscurus*, obscure.] The disposition of light and shade in a picture or painting. — See CLARE-OBSCURE, and CHIARO-OSCURO. *Crabb.*
CLÁRT, *v. a.* To smear with mud; to bespatter with dirt. [Local, Eng.] *Craig.*
CLÁR'TY, *a.* Miry; muddy; wet; dirty. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett.*
CLÁR'Y, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of sage, formerly used in medicine; *Salvia sclarea*. *Loudon.*
† CLÁR'Y, *v. n.* To make a shrill noise. "The crane gives warning by *clarying*." *Golding.*
CLÁR'Y-WÁ-TÉR, *n.* (*Med.*) A liquid compound of brandy, sugar, clary-flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris; — supposed to be useful in assisting digestion. *Craig.*
CLÁSH, *v. n.* [Gr. *κλάζω*. — Ger. *klatschen*, to clap; Dut. *kletsen*.] [*i.* CLASHED; *pp.* CLASHING, CLASHED.]
 1. To make a noise by mutual collision.
Those that should happen to clash, might rebound after the collision. *Benley.*
 2. To act with opposite power, or in a contrary direction; to contend; to disagree.
These share the man; and these distract him too.
Draw different ways, and clash in their command. *Young.*
CLÁSH, *v. a.* To strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise.
Highly they raged
Against the Ilbest, and fierce with armed arms
Clashed on their sounding shields the din of war. *Milton.*
CLÁSH, *n.* 1. A noise made by the collision of two bodies. "The *clash* of arms." *Pope.*
 2. Opposition; contradiction. "The *clashes* between popes and kings." *Denham.*
CLÁSH'ING, *n.* 1. Noise arising from collision; a clash; clang; clangor.

The neighing steed: thou lov'st to hear,
Clashing of arms doth please thine ear. *Drayton.*
 2. Opposition; contradiction; enmity.
*What tery *clashings* we have had lately for a cap and a surplice!* *Houell.*
CLÁSH'ING-LY, *ad.* In a clashing manner. *Craig.*
CLÁSP (12), *n.* [A. S. *clýppan*, to embrace; & Gael. & Ir. *clasp*; M. *clasp*.]
 1. A hook, to fasten any thing, or to hold the parts of any thing together; as, "The *clasps* of a book."
 2. An embrace; a hug. *Shak.*
Not! but the sound,
Large clasp of nature's veil, can guard. *B. Jonson.*
CLÁSP (12), *v. a.* [*i.* CLASPED; *pp.* CLASPING, CLASPED.]
 1. To shut or to hold together with a clasp.
Sermons do not the Sermons, — which, being but read,
remain, in comparison, as dead. *Houell.*
 2. To hold by putting the fingers around; to enclose between the hands; to grasp.
Occasion turneth the handle of the bottle first to be received, and after the belly, which is hard to clasp. *Bacon.*
 3. To throw the arms around; to embrace.
Let me embrace thee, and old chronicles
May tell thee how I love thee. *Shak.*
 4. To twine around, as a tendrill.
Direct
The clasp'ing ivy where to climb. *Milton.*
CLÁSP'ÉR, *n.* That which clasps; a tendrill.
The . . . clasps of plants are given only to such species as have weak and infirm trunks. *Ray.*
CLÁSP'-KNIFE (-níf), *n.* A pocket-knife which folds into the handle; a jackknife. *Johnson.*
CLÁSP'-NÁIL, *n.* A nail with a head to sink into the wood. *Ash.*
CLÁSS (12), *n.* [L. *classis*; It., Sp., Fr., & Ger. *classe*.]
 1. A rank or an order of persons; a number of persons on an equality in society, or distinguished by common characteristics; as, "The trading *classes*"; "The laboring *classes*."
 2. A set of pupils or students of the same form, rank, or degree, and pursuing the same studies; as, "A *class* in a school or a college."
 3. A scientific division or arrangement containing the subordinate divisions of order, genus, and species; as, "The *classes* of animals, of plants, &c."
Syn. — *Class* is more general than *order*. *Class* and *order* are applied to a body of persons who are distinguished; *rank* and *degree*, to the distinction itself. Men belong to a certain *class* or *order*, hold a certain *rank*, and are of a certain *degree*. High, low, or middle *class*; a *class* of students or of merchants; *order* of nobility; persons of high or low *rank* or *degree*. — See *KIND*.
CLÁSS, *v. a.* [Fr. *classer*.] [*i.* CLASSED; *pp.* CLASSING, CLASSED.] To arrange in a class; to distribute according to some method or system; to dispose in order; to classify; to rank.
*We are all ranked and *classed* by Him who seeth into every heart.* *Blair.*
*Words are *classified* by the grammarian into different parts of speech.* *Crabb.*
Syn. — *Class* or *classify* according to quality, or by some rule; *rank*, *range*, or *arrange* in order or in a line. *Classification* serves the purposes of science; *arrangement*, the purposes of decoration or of convenience.
CLÁSS'-FÉL-LÖW, *n.* One of the same class; a classmate. *Ed. Rev.*
CLÁSS'Í-BLE, *a.* That may be classed. *Ec. Rev.*
CLÁSS'IC, *n.* [L. *classicus*, a citizen of the first rank; It. *classico*; Sp. *clasico*; Fr. *classique*.] "The Roman people were divided into classes, and the highest order were by preëminence termed *classici*. Hence the name came to signify the highest and purest class of writers in any language." *Brande.*
 1. An author or a work of the first rank; more commonly denoting a Greek or a Latin author, but also applied to the best modern authors. "The *classics* of an age." *Pope.*
*Under the tuition of Mr. Reynolds, he was for some time instructed in the *classics*.* *Malone.*
 2. One versed in the classics. *P. Cyc.*
CLÁSS'IC, *a.* [It. *classico*; Sp. *clasico*; Fr. *classique*.]
CLÁSS'IC-AL, *a.* [*i.* *classique*.]
 1. Of the first order or rank in literature.

Authors of best note, and generally applauded, are called *classical*. *Bullock* (ed. 1836).

Mr. Greaves, who may be justly reckoned a classical author upon the subject. *Milmoth*.

2. Pertaining to Greek or to Latin authors, or to the places of which they wrote or in which they lived. "*Classical learning*." *Wood*. "*Classical scholars*." *Spectator*.

Poetic fields encompass me around,
And still I seem to tread on classic ground. *Addison*.

3. Sanctioned by the example of the best authors; elegant; pure; correct; as, "A classical style."

4. (*Presbyterian Church*.) Relating to a classis or class.

The meeting of the elders over many congregations, that they call the *classis*. And what doth make a classical eldership to be a presbytery? *Goodwin*.

After they have so long contended for their classical ordination, will they submit to any episcopal? *Dryden*.

5. (*Fine Arts*.) Noting the finest works of antique or of modern art. *Fairholt*.

Classic orders, (*Arch.*) the Doric, the Ionic, and the Corinthian orders.

CLÁS'SI-CAL-ÍSM, *n.* A classical idiom, style, or taste; classicism. *Ruskin*.

CLÁS-SI-CAL-Í-TY, *n.* The state of being classical. [*R.*] *Coleridge*. *Genl. Mag.*

CLÁS'SI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a classical manner.

The poet, as usual, expresses his own feeling, but he does more, he expresses it very classically. *Cowley*.

CLÁS'SI-CAL-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being classical. *Ogilvie*.

CLÁS'SI-CÍSM, *n.* [*Fr. classicisme*.] A classic idiom or style; classicism. *Dr. Arnold*.

CLÁS'SI-CÍST, *n.* One versed in the classics; a classical scholar or author. *Hallam*.

CLÁS-SÍF'IC, *a.* 1. Distinguishing the class. 2. Relating to classification. *Brande*.

CLÁS-SI-FI-CÁ'TION, *n.* [*It. classificazione*; *Sp. clasificación*; *Fr. classification*.] The act of classifying; arrangement. "Their classification of the citizens." *Burke*.

Abstraction, generalization, and definition precede classification. *Fleming*.

CLÁS'SI-FY, *v. a.* [*L. classis*, a class, and *facio*, to make; *Sp. clasificar*; *Fr. classifier*.] [*i.* CLASSIFIED; *pp.* CLASSIFYING, CLASSIFIED.] To arrange into classes; to distribute; to class.

The former (the system of Linnaeus) is an attempt at classifying plants according to their agreement in some single characters. *Brande*.

SYN.—See CLASS.

CLÁS'SIS, *n.*; pl. *CLASSES*. [*L.*] 1. Order; sort; body.

He had declared his opinion of that class of men. *Clarendon*.

2. (*Ecol.*) An ecclesiastical body, convention, or assembly;—in the Reformed Dutch and French churches, a judicatory. *Milton*.

CLÁS'S'MAN, *n.*; pl. *CLASSMEN*. Scholars in the University of Oxford, Eng., who are examined for their degrees according to their rate of merit; answering to the *optimes* and *wranglers* in the University of Cambridge. *Crabb*.

CLÁS'S'MATE, *n.* One who belongs to the same class with another; a class-fellow. *Farley*.

CLÁTH'RATE, *a.* [*L. clathro*, *clathratus*, to furnish with a lattice; *clathri*, a lattice, from *Gr. κλάθρα*.] (*Bot.*) Latticed; divided like lattice-work. *Loudon*.

CLÁT'TER, *v. n.* [*Dut. klateren*.] [*i.* CLATTERED; *pp.* CLATTERING, CLATTERED.]

1. To make a noise, as when sonorous bodies are frequently struck.

While the fierce riders clattered on their shields. *Dryden*.
Their clattering arms with the fierce shocks resound. *Granville*.

2. To make a noise with the tongue; to talk loudly.

He must needs be the loadstar of the reformation, as some men clatter. *Milton*.

CLÁT'TER, *v. a.* 1. To strike so as to produce a rattling.

And raise such outcries on thy clattered iron. *Milton*.

2. †To utter loudly; to vociferate. *Chaucer*.

CLÁT'TER, *n.* [*A. S. clatrun*, any thing that makes a clattering noise; *Dut. klater*.] A rattling noise; a confused noise.

To inhabit a mansion remote
From the clatter of street-pacing steeds. *Cowper*.
The clatter of the wheels of the carriage.
The clatter of the wheels of the carriage.

CLÁT'TER-ER, *n.* One who clatters; a babbler.
Make noise enough, for clatterers love no peace. *Skelton*.

CLÁT'TER-ING, *n.* A confused noise; rattle.
Bless me! what a clattering of white sticks and yellow sticks would it be! *Burke*.

†CLÁU'DENT, *a.* [*L. claudo*, *claudens*, to shut; *It. claudente*.] Shutting; enclosing. *Johnson*.

CLÁU'DI-CÁNT, *a.* [*L. claudico*, *claudicans*, to limp.] Limping; halting. [*R.*] *Johnson*.

†CLÁU'DI-CÁTE, *v. n.* [*L. claudico*, *claudicatus*.] To limp; to halt. *Bailey*.

CLÁU'DI-CÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. claudicatio*; *Sp. claudicación*; *Fr. claudication*.] Lameness; limping; halting. [*R.*] *Tatler*.

CLÁUSE, *n.* [*L. clausula*; *claudo*, to close; *It. & Sp. clausula*; *Fr. clause*.—*Ger. clause*.]

1. A part of a sentence, or words, included between two commas or other stops.

They hold power o'er sacred Scriptures take,
Blot out some clause, and some new ones make. *Cowley*.

2. An article; a particular stipulation.

So many of these objects, they follow with a clause
That they might be the Queen Elizabeth. *Burke*.

SYN.—See MEMBER.

CLÁU'SIKE, *a.* Having the foot-rot, as sheep;—written also *clausick*. *Clarke*.

CLÁU-SÍL'-J, *n.* [*L. claudo*, *clausus*, to shut.] A genus of land snails;—so called because the aperture of the shell is closed internally by a spiral lid. *Brande*.

CLÁU'STHAL-ÍTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A seleniuret of lead, resembling granular galena;—from the Claustral mines in the Hartz. *Dana*.

CLÁU'STRÁ, *a.* [*L. claustrum*, an enclosure; *It. claustrale*; *Sp. & Fr. claustral*.] Relating to a cloister. *Ayliffe*.

CLÁU'S-U-LAR, *a.* Having clauses. *Smart*.

CLÁU'SURE (kláw'zhur, 93), *n.* [*L. & It. clausura*, a castle.] Confinement. "The severity of the clausure is hard to be borne." [*R.*] *Geddes*.

CLÁ-VÁ-GÉL-LÁ, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of bivalves which live in a cylindrical shelly tube. *Baird*.

CLÁ-VÁ-RÍ-A, *n.* [*L. clava*, a club.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, some of which are eatable; club-shaped fungus. *Loudon*.

CLÁ'VATE, *a.* [*L. clava*, a club.] (*Bot. & Zool.*) Club-shaped; slender below and thickened upwards; clavated; claviform. *Gray*. *Agassiz*.

CLÁ'VÁT-ED, *a.* 1. [*L. clava*, a club.] (*Bot.*) Like a club; clavate; claviform.

2. [*L. clavatus*, furnished with points or prickles; *clavus*, a nail.] Set with knobs or nails. *Woodward*.

CLÁVE, *i.* from *cleave*. Cleaved; clove.—See CLEAVE.

CLAVEAU (klá-vé'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A disease in sheep; sheep-pox. *Loudon*.

CLÁ'VÉL, *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as CLAVY. *Britton*.

CLÁ'VÉL-LÁT-ED, *a.* [*Low L. clavellatus*; *L. clava*, a club.] (*Chem.*) Relating to potash in its different forms;—so applied in allusion to its being obtained from billets, or clubs of wood. "Air transmitted through clavellated ashes." *Arbuthnot*.

†CLÁ'VÉR, *n.* [*A. S. clæfer-woyrt*.] Clover. "The desert with sweet claver fills." *Sandys*.

CLÁ'VÍ-A-RY, *n.* [*L. clavis*, a key.] (*Mus.*) An index of keys, or a scale of lines and spaces.

CLÁV'I-CHÖRD, *n.* [*L. clavis*, a key, and *chorda*, a string.] (*Mus.*) An instrument with keys that strike the chords; a clarichord.

CLÁV'I-CLE (klá-v'e-kl), *n.* [*L. clavicula*, a small key; *Fr. clavicule*.] (*Anat.*) The small bone which joins the scapula, or shoulder-bone, and the breast-bone; the collar-bone. *Dunghison*.

CLÁ-VÍC-U-LAR, *a.* (*Anat.*) Relating to the clavicle, or collar-bone. *Clarke*.

CLAVIER (klá-vé-ä), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. clavis*, a

key.] The whole range of keys on a harpsichord or other keyed instrument. *Fleming & Tibbins*.

CLÁV'I-FÖRM, *n.* [*L. clava*, a club, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Club-shaped. *Craig*.

CLÁV'I-GÉR, *n.* 1. [*L. clava*, a club, and *gero*, to bear.] A club-bearer. *Crabb*.

2. [*L. clavis*, a key, and *gero*, to bear.] A keeper of keys.

3. (*Zool.*) A genus of small, imperfectly organized Coleoptera. *Baird*.

CLÁ-VÍG'ER-OÜS, *a.* 1. [*L. clava*, a club, and *gero*, to bear.] Bearing a club.

2. [*L. clavis*, a key, and *gero*, to bear.] Bearing a key. *Clarke*.

CLÁ'VIS, *n.*; pl. *L. CLÁ'VÆS*; *Eng. CLÁV'-SÆS*. [*L.*, a key.] A key, vocabulary, or whatever serves to unlock, decipher, or explain. *Crabb*.

CLÁ'VY, *n.* (*Arch.*) A mantel-piece, or shelf over a fireplace. *Britton*.

CLÁW, *n.* [*A. S. claw*; *Dut. klaw*; *Ger. klau*.]

1. The sharp, hooked nail of a beast or a bird; as, "The claws of a cat, or a parrot."

2. The pincers or holders of a shell-fish; as, "The claws of a lobster."

3. (*Bot.*) The stalk-like base of some petals, as of pinks. *Gray*.

CLÁW, *v. a.* [*A. S. clavian*.] [*i.* CLAWED; *pp.* CLAWING, CLAWED.]

1. To tear with claws; to pull, as with the nails; to tear or scratch.

Like wild beasts shut up in a cage, to claw and bite each other to their mutual destruction. *Burke*.

2. †To flatter; to fawn upon.

Rich men they claw, soothe up, and flatter. *Holland*.
To claw away, to scold. "Fortune is to be clawed away for't." *L'Estrange*.—To claw off, (*Naut.*) to beat to windward from a lee shore.

†CLÁW'BACK, *n.* A flatterer. *Warner*.

†CLÁW'BACK, *a.* Flattering. *Bp. Hall*.

CLÁWED (kláwd), *a.* Furnished with claws. *Grew*.

CLÁW'ING, or CLÁW'ING-OFF, *n.* (*Naut.*) A beating or turning to windward from a lee-shore. *Crabb*.

CLÁW'SICK, *a.* Having the foot-rot, as sheep;—written also *clausike*. *Clarke*.

CLÁW'SICK-NÉSS, *n.* The foot-rot, a disease in sheep. *Clarke*.

CLÁY (klá), *n.* [*A. S. clæg*; *Dut. klei*; *W. clai*.]

1. An unctuous, tenacious, plastic earth, or mixture of carths, of which there are several varieties, and of which alumina and silica are the principal ingredients, accompanied occasionally with lime, magnesia, and various metallic oxides, particularly those of iron. It enters largely into the composition of all fertile soils, and is the basis of several kinds of pottery and of bricks.

Clay is the finest sediment, weighty, and compact, stiff, and tenacious, which while moist. *Mill*.

2. A poetic term for the elements of which the human body is made.

I am formed out of the clay. *Job xxxiii. 6*.

There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay. *Collins*.

CLÁY, *v. a.* [*i.* CLAYED; *pp.* CLAYING, CLAYED.]

1. To cover or manure with clay.

Then the ground must be clayed again. *Mortimer*.

2. To whiten, as a loaf of sugar, by means of a mixture of clay and water spread upon the top.

Clayed sugars are sorted into different shades of color, according to the part of the cone from which they are cut. *Cie*.

CLÁY, *a.* Formed, or consisting of, clay.

Fowls in their clay nests were couched. *Milton*.

CLÁY'-BRAINED (-bränd), *a.* Doltish; dull; stupid; heavy. *Shak*.

CLÁY'-BUILT, *a.* Formed of clay. *Warton*.

CLÁY'-CÖLD, *a.* Cold as clay; lifeless. *Rowe*.

CLÁYED (kläd), *p. a.* 1. Covered or manured with clay; as, "Clayed lands."

2. Whittened by means of a mixture of clay and water, as sugar.

CLÁYES (kläz), *n. pl.* [*Fr. claie*, a hurdle.] (*Fort.*) Wattles made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgements. *Chambers*.

CLAY'EY (klā'e), *a.* Consisting of, or like, clay.
"A heavy or clayey soil." *Derham.*

CLAY'-GRŪND, *n.* Ground consisting of, or abounding with, clay. *1 Kings vii. 46.*

CLAY'ISH, *a.* Of the nature of clay. *Harley.*

CLAY'-KILN (klā'kīl), *n.* A kiln, or stove for burning clay. *Farm. Ency.*

CLAY'-MĀRL, *n.* A whitish, smooth, chalky clay. *Mortimer.*

CLAY'MŌRE, *n.* [*Ir. claidheamh.*] A large, two-handed sword, used by the Highlanders of Scotland; — written also *glaymore*.

CLAY'-PIT, *n.* A pit where clay is dug. *Woodward.*

CLAY'-SLĀTE, *n.* (*Min.*) Argillite, or argillaceous slate, consisting chiefly of silica and alumina. *Cleveland.*

CLAY'-STŌNE, *n.* (*Min.*) An argillaceous limestone. *Grose.*

CLĒAD'ING, *n.* A covering of felt and narrow strips of boards, or of thin metal, fitted round the boiler of a locomotive engine, to prevent the radiation of heat. *Weale.*

CLĒAN (klēn), *a.* [*A. S. clæn.*]

1. Free from dirt or filth; unstained; cleanly.
"The clean days of the month." *South.*
2. Free from loathsome disease; not leprous.
If... the plague spread not on the skin, the priest shall pronounce him clean. *Levit. xiii. 6.*
3. Not encumbered with any thing useless; free from imperfections.
The timber and wood are in some trees more clean, in some more knotty. *Bacon.*
4. Dexterous; not bungling. "A clean trick." "A clean leap." *Johnson.*
5. Entire; complete; perfect.
When ye reap the harvest, let not the poor be left behind. *Levit. xix. 9.*
6. Free from moral impurity; innocent; pure.
Create in me a clean heart, O God. *Psa. li. 10.*

CLĒAN, *ad.* [*A. S. clæne.*]

1. Quite; entirely; perfectly.
Their actions have been clean contrary to those before mentioned. *Hooker.*
2. In a dexterous manner; without miscarriage; triumphantly.
Pope came off clean with Homer; but they say Broome went before, and handsly swept the way. *Henley.*

CLĒAN, *v. a.* [*A. S. clænan.*] [*i. CLEANED; pp. CLEANING, CLEANED.*] To free from filth or impurity; to cleanse; to purify.
Their tribes adjusted, cleaned their vigorous wings. *Thomson.*

CLĒAN'ER, *n.* He who or that which cleans.

CLĒAN'-HĀND-ĒD, *a.* Having clean hands.

CLĒAN'ING, *n.* 1. The act of making clean; a cleansing; as, "House cleaning."
2. The after-birth or secundines of the cow, ewe, &c. *Farm. Ency.*

See This word is in use in the United States and in various parts of England. Brockett spells it *cleanning, cleaning, or cleansing*; Grose, *clegning*; the Craven Dialect, *cleannun* or *cleansun*.

CLĒAN'LĪ-LY (klēn'lē-lē), *ad.* In a cleanly manner; neatly. *Johnson.*

CLĒAN'-LĪMBED (-līmd), *a.* Having well-proportioned limbs; clean-timbered. *Clarke.*

CLĒAN'LĪ-NĒSS (klēn'lē-nēs), *n.* Freedom from dirt. "The extent of this city, the cleanliness of its streets." *Addison.*

CLĒAN'LY (klēn'lē), *a.* [*A. S. clænlic.*]

1. Free from filthy habits; clean; neat.
An ant is a very cleanly insect. *Addison.*
2. That makes clean; purifying.
In our fantastic clime, the fair
With cleanly powder dry their hair. *Prior.*
3. Innocent; pure. "Cleanly joys." *Glanville.*
4. Dexterous; skilful; artful; adroit.
We can secure ourselves a retreat by some cleanly evasion. *L'Estrange.*

CLĒAN'LY (klēn'lē), *ad.* [*A. S. clænlice.*]

1. In a cleanly or clean manner; neatly.
Whether our natives might not live cleanly and comfortably. *Bp. Berkeley.*
2. Innocently; purely. "I will skip over it as cleanly as I may." *Hakewill.*

3. Adroitly; dexterously. "Cleanly-coined excuses." *Shak.*

CLĒAN'NESS (klēn'nēs), *n.* 1. The state of being clean, freedom from dirt or filth; neatness.
2. Freedom from faults; correctness. "Clean-ness of spirit." *Dryden.*
3. Innocence; purity. "The cleanness and purity of one's mind." *Pope.*

CLĒAN-PRŌOF, *n.* (*Printing.*) A proof having few or no faults or errors. *Savage.*

CLĒAN'S'ABLE (klēnz'ā-bl), *a.* That may be cleansed or purified. *Sherwood.*

CLĒANSE (klēnz), *v. a.* [*A. S. clænsian.*] [*i. CLEANSED; pp. CLEANSING, CLEANSED.*] To make clean or pure; to free from dirt or any impurity; to purify.
Cleanse thou me from secret faults. *Ps. xix. 12.*

CLĒAN'S'ER (klēnz'er), *n.* He who, or that which, cleanses; a detergent. *Arbuthnot.*

CLĒAN'-SHĀPED (-shāpt), *a.* Well-proportioned; symmetrical in shape. *Somerville.*

CLĒAN'S'IBLE, *a.* That may be cleansed. *Smart.*

CLĒAN'S'ING (klēnz'ing), *n.* [*A. S. clænsung.*] The act of making clean; purification.
Offer for thy cleansing those things which Moses commanded. *Mark i. 4.*

CLĒAN'S'ING, *p. a.* Purifying; making clean; absterive; as, "A cleansing liquor."

CLĒAN'-TIM-BERED (-bērd), *a.* Well-proportioned; clean-limbed. "Hector was not so clean-timbered." *Shak.*

CLĒAR (klēr), *a.* [*L. clarus*; *It. chiaro*; *Sp. claro*; *Fr. clair*; *Dut. klaar*; *Ger. Dan., & Sw. klar*; *W. clær.*]

1. Free from opacity; transparent; bright. "The clear, smooth lake." *Milton.*
2. Uncontaminated with any thing foreign; unmixed; pure.
If metal, part seemed gold, part silver clear. *Milton.*
3. Free from clouds; serene; fair; as, "A clear sky."
4. Unobstructed; unencumbered.
My companion left the way clear for him. *Addison.*
5. Without deductions; net; as, "Clear gain."
6. Perspicuous; plain; not obscure; distinct. "Clear ideas in the writer." *Clarke.*
7. Apparent; manifest; obvious; evident; plain; indisputable; as, "A clear case."
8. Quick in discernment; prompt; acute.
O sacred, wise, and wisdom-giving plant,
Mother of science! now I feel thy power
Within me clearest only to discern.
The subtlest of all secrets thou dost show.
O blessed, clear, celestial light! *Milton.*
9. Undisturbed by care or by passion.
To whom the Son, with calm aspect and clear. *Milton.*
10. Free from fault or blame; irreproachable; unspotted; guiltless; innocent.
Duncan has been so clear in his great office. *Shak.*
He that has faith within his own clear heart
Must not be clear only to the eye.
Blest be the man that can be clear
In service high and anthems clear. *Milton.*
11. Acquitted; exonerated; exempt; as, "To get clear from a charge or from debt."
12. Rid of, or free from, obstacles or entanglements. "On the instant they got clear of our ship." *Shak.*
It requires care for a man with a double design to keep clear of clashing with his own reasonings. *L'Estrange.*
13. Sounding distinctly; canorous.
There let the pealing organ blow,
To the full-voiced choir below,
In service high and anthems clear. *Milton.*

Syn. — Clear is less than bright; bright, less than vivid. Clear sky; bright moon; vivid lightning. Clear or serene sky; fair weather; fair skin. Clear ideas; perspicuous language. Clear sight; distinct vision; a lucid interval. Clear or plain case, indisputable fact; manifest contradiction; obvious tendency; apparent design; evident proof; visible object. Clear from fault; free from blame; exempt from punishment. — See APPARENT, FAIR, PERSPICUITY.

CLĒAR (klēr), *ad.* 1. Without doubt; plainly.
Now clear I understand
What oft my steadiest thoughts have searched in vain. *Milton.*

2. Clean; quite; completely. [Low.]
He put his mouth to her ear, and under pretext of a whisper bit clear off. *L'Estrange.*

CLĒAR, *n.* (*Carp.*) A term used by builders for the linear dimensions within a house from wall to wall; the linear dimensions within a box, &c., or between the nearest surfaces of two bodies; as, "12 feet or 12 inches in the clear," i. e. exclusive of the thickness of the walls or of the sides.

CLĒAR, *v. a.* [*i. CLEARED; pp. CLEARING, CLEARED.*]

1. To make clear or bright.
Like Boreas in his race, when rushing forth,
He sweeps in the air, and scatters forth Destruction. *Dryden.*
2. To cleanse; — used with *of* or *from*.
A little water cleans us of this deed. *Shak.*
3. To free from obstructions, or from any thing offensive or noxious.
Augustus, to establish the dominion of the seas, rigged out a powerful navy to clear it of the pirates of Malta. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To free from that which is useless, or which encumbers; as, "To clear land."
A statue lies hid in a block of marble; and the art of the statuary only clears away the superfluous matter, and removes the rubbish. *Addison.*
5. To free from blame or censure; to exonerate; to vindicate; to acquit; to absolve. "The reader will clear me from partiality." *Dryden.*
6. To gain without deduction; to net.
He clears but two hundred thousand crowns a year. *Addison.*
7. To go by, or over, without touching; as, "To clear a reef in sailing"; "To clear a hedge in leaping."
To clear a ship, to get a permit for a ship to sail from a port by complying with the regulations established at the custom-house. — To clear up, to make plain, to explain.

Syn. — See ABSOLVE.

CLĒAR, *v. n.* 1. To grow bright or fair.
So foul a sky clear's not without a storm. *Shak.*

2. To be disengaged from encumbrances.
3. To have clearance, as a ship.
He that clears at once will relapse; but he that cleareth by degrees, induces a habit of regularity, and gaineth as well upon his mind as upon his estate. *Bacon.*
To clear up, off, or away, to become fair or free from clouds or fog.

CLĒAR'AGE, *n.* The act of removing any thing; clearance. *Todd.*

CLĒAR'ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of clearing.
2. (*Com.*) A certificate given by the collector of a port, that a ship has been entered and cleared according to law. *Clarke.*

CLĒAR'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, clears.
Gold is a wonderful clearer of the understanding; it dissipates every doubt and scruple in an instant. *Addison.*

CLĒAR'-HĒAD-ĒD, *a.* Having a clear head or understanding; intelligent. *Baxter.*

CLĒAR'ING, *n.* 1. The act of freeing from any thing. "Clearing of land." *Brande.*
2. A tract of land from which the trees have been cleared off. [*U. S.*] *Claviers.*
3. Justification; vindication; defence.
What carefulness it wrought in you! yea, what clearing of yourselves! *2 Cor. vii. 11.*- 4. (*Banking.*) The process of settling balances. *Clarke.*

CLĒAR'ING-HŌUSE, *n.* (*Banking.*) The place or office where daily balances between banking establishments are settled. *Clarke.*

CLĒAR'ING-NŪT, *n.* The fruit of the *Strychnos potatorum*, used in the East Indies for clearing muddy water. *Loudon.*

CLĒAR'LY, *ad.* 1. Brightly; luminously; as, "The sun shines clearly."
2. Plainly; evidently; distinctly; obviously; explicitly; as, "A fact clearly proved."
3. Without obstruction to the eye or the mind; as, "To see clearly"; "To understand clearly."
4. Without entanglement or embarrassment.
He will never come out of it [business] clearly. *Bacon.*
5. Without moral obliquity; honestly.
Deal clearly and impartially with yourselves. *Filistoun.*

CLĒAR'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being clear; freedom from impurity, or from whatever obscures or obstructs; as, "The clearness of a liquid"; "The clearness of the sky."
2. Plainness; perspicuity; distinctness.
He does not know how to convey his thoughts with clearness. *Addison.*

3. Sincerity; honesty. "Good faith and clearness of dealing." *Bacon.*

SYN.—*Clearness* relates to the thoughts; *perspicuity* to the style. *Clearness* of ideas; *perspicuity* of language, *transparency* of glass; *distinctness* of vision; *splendor* of the sun; *lustre* of the stars.—See **PERSPICUITY**.

CLĒAR'—SĒĒ-ING, *n.* The act of seeing clearly; clairvoyance. *N. Brit. Rev.*

CLĒAR'—SĒĒ-ING, *a.* Seeing clearly. *Coleridge.*

CLĒAR'—SĒĒR, *n.* One who sees clearly; a clairvoyant. *N. Brit. Rev.*

CLĒAR'—SHĪN-ING, *a.* Shining brightly. *Shak.*

CLĒAR'—SĪGH-ĒD (-sīt'ēd), *a.* Perspicacious; discerning; intelligent. *Thomson.*

CLĒAR'—SĪGH-ĒD-NĒSS, *n.* Discernment; perspicacity; intelligence. *Bp. Barlow.*

CLĒAR'—STĀRCH, *v. a.* [*i.* **CLĒAR-STARCHED**; *pp.* **CLĒAR-STARCHING**, **CLĒAR-STARCHED**.] To cover uniformly or clearly with starch, as muslin, by alternately clapping and stretching between the hands.

He took his lodging at the mansion-house of a tailor's widow, who washes and can *clear-starch* his bands. *Addison.*

CLĒAR'—STĀRCH-ĒR, *n.* One who clear-starches. "A *clear-starcher* and seamstress." *Tatler.*

CLĒAR'—STĀRCH-ING, *n.* The act of stiffening linen with starch, so as to make a uniform or clear surface. *Ash.*

CLĒAR'—STŌ-RY, *n.* [Some writers derive the term from *Fr. clair*, light; others think the allusion is to the story being "clear of joists, rafters, or flooring." *Britton.* (*Arch.*) The upper division of the nave, choir, transept, and tower of a church;—written also *clere-story*. *Britton.*

CLĒAR'—TŌNED (-tōnd), *a.* Having a clear voice or tone. *Atherstone.*

CLĒAT, *n.* 1. (*Naut.*) A piece of wood secured in the middle to some part of a ship, and having projecting ends to fasten ropes upon. *Weale.*

2. (*Carp.*) A narrow piece of wood nailed across something, for addition of strength, or to secure some part in its place.

3. A piece of iron worn on a shoe; a thin metallic plate. *Brockett.*

CLĒAT, *v. a.* To strengthen with a plate of metal. *Forby.*

CLĒAV'—A-BLE, *a.* That may be cleft. *P. Cyc.*

CLĒAV'—AGE, *n.* [*Fr. clivage*.]

1. The act of cleaving, or splitting.

2. (*Min.*) The process by which certain minerals are separated into distinct plates or laminae. *Dana.*

CLĒAVE (klāv), *v. n.* [*A. S. clifian*, or *clioftan*; *Dut. kleven*; *Ger. kleben*.] [*i.* **CLĒAVED** († **CLAVE**); *pp.* **CLĒAVING**, **CLĒAVED**.]

1. To adhere; to stick; to be attached. "The clods *cleave* fast together." *Job xxxviii. 38.* Water, in small quantity, *cleaveth* to any thing that is solid. *Bacon.*

2. To be united in interest or affection.

For this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and shall *cleave* to his wife. *Mat. xix. 5.*

CLĒAVE, *v. a.* [*A. S. cleafan*; *Frs. klieven*; *Ger. klieben*; *Sw. klyfoa*; *Dan. kløve*.] [*i.* **CLĒOVE** or **CLĒFT** († **CLAVE**); *pp.* **CLĒAVING**, **CLĒOVEN** or **CLĒFT**.]

1. To divide with violence; to split. "As when one *cleaveth* wood." *Ps. cxli. 7.*

2. To part or divide by a natural process. Every beast that parteth the hoof and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. *Deut. xiv. 6.*

CLĒAVE, *v. n.* To part asunder; to be divided; to separate; to open.

The ground *cleave* asunder . . . under them. *Nun. xvi. 31.*

CLĒAVE'—LAND-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A white, lamellar variety of albite;—so named in honor of Prof. Cleaveland. *Dana.*

CLĒAV'—ĒR, *n.* 1. That which cleaves;—particularly a butcher's axe. *Arbutnot.*

2. (*Bot.*) A climbing plant; cleavers. *Johnson.*

CLĒAV'—ĒRS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A deciduous climbing plant, having its fruit set with hooked bristles; *Galium aparine*;—called also *catch-weed*, *scratch-weed*, and *goose-grass*. *Loudon.*

CLĒDGE (klēj), *n.* [*A. S. cleg*, clay.] (*Mining*.) The upper stratum of fuller's earth. *Chambers.*

CLĒDGE'—Y, *a.* Noting land or soil that is stiff, hard, tenacious, or mixed with clay. *Farm. Ency.*

CLĒĒS (klēz), *n. pl.* ["Probably corrupted from *claws*." *Johnson.*] The two parts of the foot of beasts which are cloven-footed. [Obsolete or local.] *Skinner.*

CLĒF (klēf or klif) [klēf, *P. Ja. K.*; klif, *S. W. J. F. Sm.*], *n.* [*L. clavis*; *Fr. clef*, a key.] (*Mus.*) A character placed at the beginning of the staff, to show on which line or space each of the seven letters stands. *Dwight.*

CLĒFT, *i. & p.* from *cleave*. See **CLEAVE**.

CLĒFT, *n.* 1. A space made by the separation of parts; a crevice. "Clefts of the rocks." *Isa. ii. 21.*

2. (*Farriery*.) A disease in horses on the bought of the pasterns. *Farrier's Dict.*

CLĒFT'—FOOT-ĒD (klēf'tūt-ēd), *a.* Having cleft or cloven feet. *Burnet.*

CLĒFT'—GRĀFT (12), *v. a.* (*Hort.*) To graft by cleaving the stock of a tree and inserting the scion. *Mortimer.*

CLĒFT'—GRĀFT-ING, *n.* A mode of grafting performed by inserting the scion in a cleft in the stock;—called also *slit-grafting*. *Brande.*

CLĒG, *n.* [*Dan. cleg*.] The horse-fly. [*Local*, *Eng.*] *Barrett.*

CLĒS'—A-GRĀ, *n.* [*Gr. klēis*, the clavicle, and *αγρα*, a seizure.] (*Med.*) Gout in the clavicle. *Dunglison.*

† **CLĒM**, *v. a.* [*Goth. klammen*, to pinch; *Ger. klemmen*, to pinch.] To starve. *B. Jonson.*

CLĒ'MA, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. κλῆμα*.] (*Bot.*) The twig or tendril of a plant. *Crabb.*

CLĒM'—A-TĪS [klēm'a-tīs, *C. P. Cyc. Leverett*; klē-mā'tīs, *Sm.*], *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. κληρίς*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of climbing plants of many species; the virgin's-bower. *Loudon.*

CLĒM'—EN-CY, *n.* [*L. clementia*; *It. clemenza*; *Sp. clemencia*; *Fr. clémence*.]

1. Disposition to moderate or to remit punishment; willingness to pardon or forgive; mercy; leniency; lenity; gentleness.

I have stated the true notion of *clemency*, mercy, compassion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever else it may be called. *Addison.*

2. Softness; mildness. "The *clemency* of upward air." *Dryden.* "The *clemency* of the weather." *Rambler.*

SYN.—*Clemency*, *lenity*, and *leniency* are employed only towards offenders. *Mercy*, a stronger term, is shown especially to such as deserve punishment, and also to such as are in great distress; *gentleness* and *mildness*, to all.—See **MILDNESS**.

CLĒM'—ENT, *a.* [*L. clemens*; *It. & Sp. clemente*; *Fr. clément*.] Mild; merciful; compassionate.

You are more *clement* than vile men Who of their debtors take a third. *Shak.*

CLĒM'—EN-TINE [klēm'en-tīn, *Ja. K.*; klēm'en-tīn, *Sm.*], *a.* [*Fr. Clémentine*.]

1. Relating to the compilations made by St. Clement. "The *Clementine* liturgy." *Bp. Bull.*

2. Relating to the constitutions made by Pope Clement V., and forming part of the canon law. *Blackstone.*

CLĒM'—ENT-LY, *ad.* In a merciful manner.

CLĒNCH. See **CLINGCH**. *Johnson.*

CLĒ-ŌP'TER-ŌUS, *a.* [*Gr. κλέπτω*, to conceal, and *πτερόν*, a wing.] (*Ent.*) Having sheathed wings;—applied to insects, as beetles. *P. Cyc.*

† **CLĒPE**, *v. a.* [*A. S. cleopian*, or *clypian*.] To call; to name. "They *clepe* us drunkards." *Shak.*

† **CLĒPE**, *v. n.* To call; to appeal, as to a witness. "To the gods I *clepe*." *Sackville.*

CLĒP'—SY-DRĀ, or **CLĒP'—SŪ'DRĀ** [klēp'sē-dra, *W. Sm. C. P. Cyc. Wb.*; klēp-sū'dra, *Ja. K. Brande, Crabb*], *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. κλέπτω*; *κλέπτω*, to steal, to conceal, and *δωρ*, water.]

1. An instrument, used by the Greeks and Romans, for measuring time by the gradual discharge of water from a large vessel through a minute perforation in the bottom. *Bigelow.*

2. A chemical vessel. *Johnson.*

CLĒRE'—STŌ-RY, *n.* See **CLEAR-STORY**. *Weale.*

† **CLĒR'—Ē-CAL**, *a.* Relating to the clergy; clerical. "Clerical faults." *Milton.*

CLĒR'—GY, *n.* [*Gr. κληρος*, a lot, and the clerical body, i. e. a body chosen by lot;—"taken from the Old Testament, where the tribe of Levi is called the 'lot' or 'heritage.'" *Eden.* See also *Acts i. 26. L. clerus*; *It. & Sp. clero*; *Fr. clerg*.]

1. The body or order of men set apart by ordination for the offices of religion, in distinction from the laity;—in *England*, commonly restricted to those of the established church.

The progress of ecclesiastical authority gave birth to the memorable distinction of the laity and *clergy*, which had been unknown to the Greeks and Romans. The former of these appellations comprehended the body of the Christian people, the latter, according to the signification of the word, was appropriated to the chosen portion, that had been set apart for the service of religion. *Gibson.*

2. The privilege or benefit of clergy.

If convicted of a capital offence, he [the prisoner] is entitled to a *benefit of clergy*, before conviction. *Blackstone.*

SYN.—See **CLERGYMAN**.

CLĒR'—GY-A-BLE, *a.* (*Law*.) Entitled to, or admitting, benefit of clergy.—See **BENEFIT OF CLERGY**. *Blackstone.*

CLĒR'—GY-MAN, *n.*; *pl.* **CLERGYMEN**. One of the clergy; a man in holy orders; an ordained Christian minister;—in *England*, commonly restricted to ministers of the established church.

SYN.—In Christian communities, the people are distinguished into *clergy* and *laity*; and the clergy comprises such persons as are regularly licensed or ordained as *ministers* or *preachers* of the gospel; yet, in *England*, those who preside over dissenting congregations are not styled *clergymen*, but *ministers*.

In the Episcopal Church, the clergy are divided into three general orders, *bishops*, *priests*, and *deacons*.—In the English establishment, there are other orders subordinate to bishops, as *deans* (next in rank to bishops), *archdeacons*; also *prebendaries* and *canons*, who are benefited clergymen connected with cathedral or collegiate churches. The *pastors* of parishes, or *parish priests*, who receive the tithes of a parish, are *vicars*, *rectors*, *parsons*, or *curates*; but *curates* are commonly clergymen employed by rectors, &c., to assist them, or to perform their duties.

"By the word *parson*," says Dr. Trusler, "is implied one of a particular class of clergy, whereas by the word *clergyman* is understood any person ordained to serve at the altar. *Parsons* are always *priests*; many *clergymen* are only *deacons*. Every *bishop*, *dean*, *prebend*, &c., is a *clergyman*, though not always a *parson*."

"A *minister*," says Mr. Taylor, "is one who actually or habitually serves at the altar. The *clergyman* who delegates his functions is not a *minister*. The dissenting clergy are all *ministers*; for as ordination with them confers no indelible character, on ceasing to officiate, they revert into laymen. A *priest* is one of the second order in the hierarchy, above a *deacon* and below a *bishop*; it is a title bestowed by specific ordination, which confers a privilege of consecrating the sacrament. Only *priests* are capable of being admitted to any parsonage, vicarage, benefice, or other ecclesiastical promotion.—*Minister* means servant, and therefore retains the idea of actual employ."

CLĒR'—C, *n.* [*L. clericus*; *A. S. cleric*, or *clerc*.] A clergyman. [*R.*] *Bp. Horsley.*

CLĒR'—C, *a.* [*Gr. κληρικός*; *It. clericale*; *CLĒR'—C*, *Sp. & Fr. clerical*.]

1. Pertaining to the clergy. "The *clerical* revenue." *Bp. Barlow.*

2. Pertaining to a clerk, or a writer; as, "A *clerical* error."

CLĒ-RĪG'—I-TY, *n.* The state or the quality of the clergy. *J. J. G. Wilkinson.*

CLĒR'—I-SY, *n.* 1. The body of learned men; the literati. *Coleridge.*

2. The clergy as opposed to the laity. *Ec. Rev.*

|| **CLERK** (klark or klērk) [klark, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.*; klērk, *Wb.*], *n.* [*Gr. κληρικός*; *L. clericus*; *Fr. clerc*.—*A. S. clerc*, *cleric*; *Dut.*, *Sw.*, & *Dan. klerk*.—See **CLERGY**.]

1. A clergyman; a minister.

All persons were styled *clerks* that served in the church of Christ. *Ayliffe.*

2. A man of letters; a scholar;—a writer. Formerly, *clerk* was the usual term for a scholar; most situations of trust or talent being filled by the clergy. *Johnson.*

3. A layman who reads the responses in the Church service to direct the rest of the congregation. *Wheatley.*

4. One employed to keep records or accounts.

or as an assistant writer in a public or private office; as, "The clerk of a legislature or of a court"; "The clerk in a merchant's counting room."

5. A subordinate or an assistant in the store or shop of a retail trader.

Clerk and *sergeant* are uniformly pronounced *clark* and *sargeant* by the English orthoepists. Walker says, "There is a remarkable exception to the common sound of the letter [c] in the words *clerk*, *sergeant*, and a few others, where we find the *e* pronounced like *a* in *dark*. But this exception, I imagine, was, till within these few years, the general rule of sounding this letter before *r*, followed by another consonant. The proper names *Derby* and *Berkeley* still retain the old sound, as if written *Darby* and *Barkeley*; but even these, in polite usage, are getting into the common sound, nearly as if written *Durby* and *Burkeley*. As this modern pronunciation of the *e* has a tendency to simplify the language by lessening the number of exceptions, it ought certainly to be indulged."

Smart says the letters "*er*" are irregularly sounded in *clerk* and *sergeant*, and formerly, but not now, in *merchant*, *Derby*, and several other words."

In this country, it is very common to pronounce these words *clerk* and *sergeant*, in accordance with their orthography, with the sound of *e* as in *her* and *jeer*.

CLERK'-ALE (-āl), *n.* [From *clerk* and *ale*.] The feast of the parish clerk. *Warton.*

CLERK'LESS, *a.* Unlearned; ignorant. *Boag.*

CLERK'LIKE, *a.* Learned; educated. *Shak.*

+ CLERK'LY, *a.* Scholar-like. *Shak.*

+ CLERK'LY, *ad.* In a learned manner.

Ignominious words, though *clerkly* couched. *Shal.*

CLERK'SHIP, *n.* 1. Scholarship; learning.

How many shrewd men have you known that never had any great matter of clerkship? *Goodman.*

2. The office of a clerk. *Wotton.*

CLERQ-DËN'DRON, } *n.* [Gr. κληρος, a lot, and
CLERQ-DËN'DRUM, } δένδρον, a tree.] (Bot.) A
genus of shrubs, natives of the East Indies;—
so named in allusion to the various effects of the
different species, as used in medicine. *Loudon.*

CLERQ-MÂN-CY, *n.* [Gr. κληρος, a lot, and μαντεία, divination.] Divination by dice or by casting lots. *Crabb.*

CLERQ-MY, *n.* [Gr. κληρονομία; κληρος, a portion, and νόμος, to possess.] Heritage; patrimony; one's lot. *Smart.*

CLË' THRA, *n.* [Gr. κλήθρα, the alder.] (Bot.) A genus of pretty, upright, North American plants with white flowers. *Loudon.*

CLEVE, } [A. S. *clif*, a rock, a cliff.] In compo-
CLIF, } sition, this syllable at the beginning or
CLIFF, } at the end of the name of a place, de-
notes it to be situated on the side of a
CLIVE, } rock or a hill; as, "Cleveland, Clif-
ton, Stancliff." *Johnson.*

CLËV'ER, *a.* [With respect to the etymology of *clever*, *Skinner* and *Bailey* suggest Fr. *leger*, light; and *Johnson* says, "Of no certain etymology." The following are new views of the matter.—"Derived evidently from the verb to *cleave*. It is curious to observe that several of the words which describe the various mental powers are derived from words signifying to *split*, *cleave*, or *separate*; as, *science* from *scio*, probably the same as *scindo*, to cut; *clever* from *cleave*; *distinguish*, *discriminate*, both signifying a dividing or sifting process, &c." *English Synonyms*, edited by *Abp. Whately*.—"It is from *deliver*, no doubt, that we have fabricated our modern abbreviation *clever*. The ancient forms for what we now call *clever* and *cleverly* were *deliver* and *deliverly*. Thus in Chaucer, the knight's son, the young squire, is described as 'wonderly *deliver* and grete of strengthe.'"—"Deliver, rapidly pronounced, became *diver* or *clever*, and that was inevitably converted into *clever* by the euphonic genius of the language, in which such a combination as *dl* cannot live." *G. L. Craik. Notes and Queries*.—Perhaps from A. S. *gleaw*, skilful. *Bosworth says*, "Otfrid uses *gleawe* for *clever*."—Scot. *gley*, clever.] 1. Dexterous; skilful.

The man has a *clever* pen, it must be owned. *Addison.*

2. Just; fit; proper; commodious.

He can't but think 't would sound more *clever*. *Pope.*

3. Well-shaped; handsome. "The girl was a tight *clever* wench." *Arbutnot.*

Johnson, after giving the above definitions of *clever*, adds, "This is a low word, scarcely ever used but in builesque or conversation, and applied to any thing a man likes, without any settled meaning." It is, however, an old word in the language, and used by the best English authors, but it is used in somewhat different senses in different parts of England. *Coles* (1677) defines it "neat, smooth, dexterous"; *Bailey*, "skilful, ingenious, neat-handed, well-shaped"; *Forby*, "dexterous, adroit"; and *Ray*, "neat, elegant."—"In either sense," says *Forby*, "it is so very common and general, and appears so to have been for many years, that it seems difficult to conceive how Sir Thomas Browne should have been struck with it as a provincialism, and still more how *Ray*, long afterwards, should have let it pass as such without any remark. A colloquial and familiar term it certainly is, but assuredly not provincial, nor even low."

The following extracts show the manner in which the word is used by good English writers:—

When a man takes it into his head to do mischief, the public has always reason to lament his being a *clever* fellow. *Ep. Horne.*

If the fellow [his infant son] turns out to be good, I shall not so much mind about his being extra *clever*. *John Foster.*
Every work of Archbishop Whately must be an object of admiration to the *clever* of the age. *Ed. Hume.*

The more *clever* a man is, if he is not wise, the more harm he will do, even though his intentions are good. *Whately.*

Bonaparte was certainly as *clever* a man as ever lived; but he appears to me to have wanted sense on many occasions. *Duke of Wellington.*

In the United States, *clever*, as a colloquial word, is often improperly used in the sense of *good-natured*, *well-disposed*, *kind*, *honest*; and the phrase "*clever* man," or "*clever* fellow," is employed to denote a person of good nature, good disposition, or good intention.

Syn.—*Ingenious* and *skilful* are applied to qualities of the mind, *expert*, *dexterous*, and *adroit*, chiefly to those of the body; *clever*, to those both of the body and the mind. An *ingenious* mechanic; a *skilful* physician; an *expert* bowman; a *dexterous* fencer; an *adroit* pickpocket; *clever* in business or in writing.

CLËV'ER-LY, *ad.* In a clever manner. *Hudibras.*

CLËV'ER-NËSS, *n.* The state of being clever; dexterity; skill; ingenuity.

Cleverness and *virtue* have not the smallest necessary alliance. *Ch. Ob.*

Cleverness is a sort of *craft* or *trick*, which is accompanied by a *clever* or *cleverly* manner. *Coleridge.*

Syn.—*Cleverness* is ingenuity of body, and *ingenuity* is cleverness of mind. *Cleverness* is applied more to the execution, and *ingenuity* to the conception, of things.

CLËV'IS, or CLËV'Y, *n.* A draught-iron in the form of a bow, to put on a plough or on the end of the tongue of a wagon or a cart;—called also *cops*. [Provincial.] *Halliwel. Farm. Ency.*

CLEW' (klü), *n.* [L. *glomus*; A. S. *clive*, a ball of thread; Dut. *klouwen*.] [Often written *clue*.] 1. Thread wound into a ball or bottom.

Edisons untwisting his deceitful *clew*. *Spenser.*

2. The thread unwound from a *clew*, used to guide one in a labyrinth.

Guided by some *clew* of heavenly thread. *Roscommon.*

3. Any thing that guides or directs. *Watts.*

4. (Naut.) The lower corner of square sails, and the after corner of a fore-and-aft sail. *Dana.*

CLEW', *v. a.* 1. (Naut.) To truss up sails to the yard by *clew-garnets*, or *clew-lines*, in order to furling. *Mar. Dict.*

2. To direct, as by a thread. *Beau. & Ft.*

CLEW'-GÄR-NËTS, *n. pl.* (Naut.) Ropes fastened to the *clews* of the main and fore-sail, to truss them up to the yard. *Mar. Dict.*

CLEW'-LÏNËS, *n. pl.* (Naut.) *Clew-garnets* employed for the square sails. *Mar. Dict.*

CLÏCH, *n.* A broad-bladed Turkish sabre. *Clarke.*

CLICHÉ (klîsh'ä), *n.* [Fr.] The impression of a die in a mass of melted tin or fusible metal:—a stereotype plate. *Fairholt.*

CLICK, *v. n.* [Dut. *kliken*.—Old Fr. *cliquer*; Fr. *claque* and *cliqueter*.—See *CLACK*.] 1. Clicked; pp. *CLICKING*, *CLICKEN*.] To make a sharp, small, interrupted sound; to tick.

The solemn death-watch *clicked* the hour she died. *Gay.*

CLÏCK, *v. a.* [A. S. *gelæccan*.] To catch or snatch hastily. [North of England.] *Todd.*

CLÏCK, *n.* 1. [Old Fr. *clique*.] The latch of a door. *Todd.*

2. A small, sharp sound frequently repeated; to tick; as, "The *clique* of a watch."

3. (Naut.) A pawl. *Craig.*

CLÏCK'ER, *n.* 1. The servant of a salesman who stands at the door to invite customers. [Low, England.] *Johnson.*

2. (Printing.) The compositor who receives the copy and distributes it to other compositors.

CLÏCK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *cliquet*, the click of a mill.]

1. The knocker or hammer of a door. *Cicéron.*

2. The latch of a door.—See *CLÏCK*. *Wale.*

3. A latch-key. *Weale.*

CLÏCK'ING, *n.* A succession of sharp sounds, as of those made by a clock, or by a horse that overreaches. *Farm. Ency.*

CLÏCK'ING, *p. a.* Making a sharp, small, interrupted sound; as, "A *clicking* watch."

CLÏ'ENT, *n.* [L. *cliens*, *clientis*; It. & Sp. *cliente*; Fr. *client*.]

1. A dependant; one under the protection of another;—correlative to *patron* or *protector*.

The patrons did help their *clients* to their right. *North.*

The poor thy *clients*, and Heaven's smile thy fee. *Couper.*

2. One who employs an attorney or counsellor.

Advocates must deal plainly with their *clients*. *Ep. Taylor.*

CLÏ-ËN'TAL, *a.* Dependent. "In order to continue the *cliental* bond." [R.] *Burke.*

CLÏ-ËN-TËD, *a.* Supplied with clients. "The least *cliented* pettifoggers." *Carew.*

CLÏ-ËN-TËL-AGE, *n.* The body of clients or dependants of a lord. *Sismondi.*

+ CLÏ-ËN-TËLE, *n.* [L. *clientela*; Fr. *clientèle*.] The condition of a client. *Bp. Hall.*

CLÏ-ËN-T-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a client.

CLÏFF, *n.* [L. *clivus*, a slope, a steep; A. S. *clif*; Dut. *klij*; Ger. *klippe*; Sw. *klippa*.] A steep or overhanging rock; a crag.

The rest was craggy *cliff*, that overhung
Still as it rose, impossible to climb. *Milton.*

CLÏFF'Y, *a.* Broken; craggy. "Craggy or *cliffy* mountains." *Harmar.*

Where our fair Calais, walled in her sands,
In kenning of the *cliffy* Dover stands. *Drayton.*

CLÏFT, *n.* [*cleave*, *cleft*, or *clift*.]

1. A cliff. "The top of rocky *clift*." *Spenser.*

2. A fissure; an opening; a cleft.

I will put thee in a *clift* of the rock. *Exod. xxxiii. 22.*

+ CLÏFT'ED, *a.* Broken; split open. "Through *clifted* stones." *Congreve.*

CLÏFT'Y, *a.* Same as *CLÏFFY*. *Pennant.*

CLÏ-MÄC'TËR, *n.* [L., from Gr. κλιμακτήρ; κλίμα, a ladder.] Same as *CLIMACTERIC*. *Browne.*

CLÏM-ÄC-TËR'IC, or CLÏ-MÄC'TËR-IC, *a.* [Gr. κλιμακτηρικός, pertaining to a stair or ladder; L. *climactericus*; It. & Sp. *climaterico*; Fr. *climaterique*.] Relating to critical periods. *Young.*

CLÏM-ÄC-TËR'IC, or CLÏ-MÄC'TËR-IC [klîm-äk-tër'ik, W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. C.; klî-mäk-tër'ik, S. P. K.; klî-mäk'tër-ik, Dyche, Fenning, Barlow, Blair, Kenrick, Entick, Maunders, Wb.], *n.* A step or gradation in the years of life; a critical year of life, which was formerly supposed to be marked by some change in the body, health, or fortune of a person.—The number designating the critical years is a multiple of 7; as, 21, 35, 49, 63, and 70:—63 being the grand *climacteric*, and 70 the limit of the ordinary age of man.

My mother is something better, though, at her advanced age, every day is a *climacteric*. *Pope.*

CLÏM-ÄC-TËR'IC-ÄL, *a.* Relating to critical periods of life; *climacteric*. *Wood.*

+ CLÏM-ÄC-TËR'IC-ÄL, *n.* Same as *CLIMACTERIC*. *Browne. Fuller.*

CLÏ-MÄ-TÄL, *a.* Relating to climate. *Ogilvie.*

CLÏ-MÄ-TÄRËH'IC, *a.* [Gr. κλίμα, climate, and ἀρχή, belonging to dominion; ἀρχή, dominion.] Presiding over climates. *Craig.*

CLÏ-MÄTE, *n.* [Gr. κλίμα, a slope, a zone of the

CLIV'ITY, *n.* Proportionate ascent or descent; gradient. *Tanner.*

CLO-Ā'CE, *n.*; pl. *CLOACÆ*. [*L. a cloaca*.] 1. A subterranean aqueduct for carrying off common sewer. *Crabb.*

2. A sink:—a privy; a jakes. *Crabb.* 3. The excrementary cavity in which, in birds, reptiles, many fishes, and some mammals, the intestinal canal, urinary ducts, and genital passages terminate. *Brande.*

CLOAK (klāk), *n.* [*Gr. χλαμῖς*; *L. chlamys*; *A. S. lach*, a garment; *M. cloag*; *Gael. clac*, a cloak.] 1. A loose outer garment; a mantle. "Under a cloak that is of any length." *Shak.* 2. Something which covers; a mask. Not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness. *1 Pet. ii. 10.*

CLOAK, *v. a.* [*i. CLOAKED*; *pp. CLOAKING, CLOAKED*.] To cover as with a cloak; to conceal by covering; to hide; to mask; to veil. "To cloak her crimes." *Spenser.*

CLOAK'AGE, *n.* The act of covering with a cloak. [*B.*] *Martineau.*

CLOAK'-BAG, *n.* A portmanteau: a travelling-bag. "Stuffed cloak-bag." *Shak.*

CLOAK'ED-LY, *ad.* In a concealed manner. How the emperor... arrested also his merchants, and did cloakly beguile war. *King Edward VI., Bona's Hist. 153.*

CLOAK'ING, *n.* Concealment. *Strype.*

CLOAK'LESS, *a.* Without a cloak. *Gascoigne.*

† CLOCH'ARD (klōsh'ard), *n.* [*Fr. cloche*, a bell; *clocher*, a belfry.] A belfry. *Weever.*

CLOCK, *n.* [*A. S. clucca*, or *clugga*, a bell and a clock; *Sw. klokka*, a bell, a clock; *Dan. klokke*, a bell, a clock; *Ger. glocke*; *W. clocc*; *Gael. clag*.] 1. A machine which, by a combination of wheels moved by weights, or by a spring, measures time, and indicates it by pointers upon a dial-plate, and sometimes by strokes upon a bell:—a term formerly applied to a watch.

To his [Donne] brother-in-law, Sir Thomas Grimes, he gave that striking clock which he had long worn in his pocket. *Walton.* 2. An insect; a sort of beetle. *Phillips.* 3. The ornamental embroidery about the ankle of a stocking. His stockings with silver clocks. *Swift.*

What 'o'clock? What is the hour of the clock? "About nine of the clock at night the king marched out of the North-port." *Clarendon.*

Syn.—Clock and dial are both timepieces. The clock strikes the hour, the dial shows it.

CLOCK, *v. a.* To call, as the hen; to cluck. — See CLUCK. *Ld. Northampton.*

CLOCK, *v. n.* [*L. glocio*.—*A. S. cloccan*; *Fr. klakke*.] To make a noise like the hen. "Or brooding hen to clock." *The Silkworms, 1599.* — See CLUCK.

CLOCK'-BEE-TLE, *n.* A noisy kind of beetle; the *Scarabæus stercorarius* of Linnaeus. *Crabb.*

CLOCK'-CASE, *n.* The case of a clock.

CLOCK'ING, *n.* Clucking. "A kind of clocking and special noise." *Holland.*

CLOCK'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes clocks.

CLOCK'-SET-TER, *n.* One who regulates clocks.

CLOCK'-STÄR, *n.* (*Astron.*) A term applied to one of the bright stars, which, from their positions having been exactly determined, are used for regulating astronomical clocks. *Hind.*

CLOCK'-STÖCK-ING, *n.* An embroidered stocking. *Somerville.*

CLOCK'-WORK (-wörk), *n.* A combination of mechanical movements like those of a clock. You look like a puppet moved by clock-work. *Arbuthnot.*

CLÖD, *n.* [*A. S. clud*, a rock, a hillock; *Dut. klut*, *klont*, a lump of earth; *Dan. klods*, a block, a log; *Gael. clod*, a clod.] 1. A lump of earth; a lump of clay. The clods of the valley shall be sweet unto him. *Job xxi. 33.*

2. The ground; the earth; turf. Byzantines boast that on the clod Where once their sultan's horse has trod Grows neither grass, nor shrub, nor tree. *Swift.*

3. Any mass, lump, or concretion. "Clods of a slimy substance." *Carew.* "Two massy clods of iron and brass." *Milton.*

4. Any thing earthy or base.

The spirit of man, Which God will never let perish. *Milton.*

CLÖD, *v. n.* To gather into a mass, to clot. "Clodded gore." *Milton.*

CLÖD, *v. a.* To pelt with clods. *Johnson.*

CLÖD'DY, *a.* Full of clods. "The meagre cloddy earth." *Shak.*

CLÖD'HÖP-PER, *n.* A clown; a rustic; a laboring farmer; a ploughman. *Bailey.*

CLÖD'PÄTE, *n.* A stupid fellow; a clodpoll. *Shak.*

CLÖD'PÄT-ED, *a.* Stupid; dull. *Arbuthnot.*

CLÖD'PÖLL, *n.* A thickskull; a dolt. *Shak.*

CLÖFF, *n.* [*A. S. clough*, a cleft.] (*Com.*) An allowance of two pounds in a hundred-weight for the turn of the scale. — Same as CLOUGH. In the Dictionaries this word is written *clough*, but practically, as here given, *cloff*. *Smart.*

CLÖG, *v. a.* [Perhaps from *log*. *Skinner.* It may be from the Goth. *lag-yan*. *Richardson.* — *W. clog*, a stone.] [*i. CLOGGED*; *pp. CLOGGING, CLOGGED*.] 1. To load with something so as to hinder motion; to encumber with a weight. While clogged he beats his silken wings in vain. *Pope.*

2. To oppress with a burden of any sort. All the commodities are clogged with impositions. *Addison.*

3. To obstruct; to impede. To clog the wheels of justice. *Shak.*

CLÖG, *v. n.* 1. To be encumbered. The teeth of the saw will begin to clog. *Sharp.*

2. To coalesce; to adhere. Move it sometimes, that the seeds clog not together. *Evelyn.*

CLÖG, *n.* [*W. clog*, a stone; *cleg*, a lump.] 1. A weight put upon an animal to hinder motion. As a dog, committed close For some offence, by chance breaks loose, And quits his clog. *Butler.*

2. An encumbrance; a hinderance; an impediment. Weariness of the flesh is a heavy clog to the will. *Hooker.*

3. A kind of overshoe worn to keep the feet from wet; a galoches. *Johnson.*

4. A wooden shoe. *Harvey.*

CLÖG'EI-NÈSS, *n.* The quality of being cloggy.

CLÖG'GING, *n.* An obstruction. *More.*

CLÖG'GY, *a.* Adhesive; obstructing; clogging up. "Some grosser and cloggy parts." *Boyle.*

CLÖG'-HÉAD (-héd), *n.* A name applied to a slender, round tower, attached to various Irish churches. *Britton.*

CLÖIS'TER, *n.* [*L. claustrum*, an enclosure; *claudo*, *clausus*, to shut up; *It. & Sp. claustrum*; *Fr. cloître*. — *Dut. klooster*; *Sw., Dan., & Ger. kloster*.] 1. A quadrangular arcade, surrounded by monastic buildings, and enclosing an open space within, used formerly for the exercise of the monks. *Francis. Weale.*

2. A place of religious retirement; a monastery; a nunnery; — so named from the arcade surrounding the inner court. Some solitary cloister will I choose. *Dryden.*

3. (*Arch.*) An arcade or a colonnade round an open court. *Brande.*

Syn.—See ABBEY.

CLÖIS'TER, *v. a.* [*i. CLOISTERED*; *pp. CLOISTERING, CLOISTERED*.] To shut up in a cloister; to confine. Cloister thee in some religious house. *Shak.*

CLÖIS'TER-AL, *a.* Solitary; reclusive. "Many cloisteral men of great learning." *Walton.*

CLÖIS'TERED (klöis'terd), *p. a.* 1. Inhabiting solitary cloisters. "Cloistered friars." *Butler.*

2. Built with peristyles or piazzas. The Greeks and Romans had commonly two cloistered open courts. *Walton.*

CLÖIS'TER-ER, *n.* One belonging to a cloister. "Priests, and prelates, and cloisterers." *Strype.*

CLÖIS'TRESS, *n.* A nun. [*R.*] Like a cloistress, she will velled walk. *Shak.*

CLÖKE, *n.* See CLOAK. *Johnson.*

† CLÖMB (klöm) [*klöm*, *W. Sm.*; *klüm*, *P.*; *klöm*, *J. A. K.*], *i. & p.* from *climb*, *climbed*. See CLIMB.

CLÖMP, *v. n.* [Probably a vulgar pronunciation of *clump*.] To walk heavily as with thick-soled shoes; to clump. *Hunter.*

† CLÖNG, *i. & p.* from *cling*. Clung.— See CLING.

CLÖN'IC, *a.* [*Gr. κλονικός*, a violent motion; *Fr. clonique*.] (*Med.*) Convulsive with alternate relaxation. "A clonic spasm." *Dunghison.*

CLÖN'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) Convulsive motion with alternate relaxation. *Dunghison.*

† CLÖÖM, *v. a.* [*A. S. clæmian*, to smear. "Corrupted from *cleam*, which is still used in some provinces." *Johnson.*] To close with glutinous matter. *Mortimer.*

CLOSE (klöz), *v. a.* [*L. claudo*, *clausus*, to shut; *Fr. clos*, *closed*.] [*i. CLOSED*; *pp. CLOSING, CLOSED*.] 1. To shut; to shut up; as, "To close a door"; "To close the eyes"; "To close a book." 2. To conclude; to end; to terminate; to finish; to complete. One frugal supper did our studies close. *Dryden.*

3. To enclose; to confine. According to the gift which bounteous Nature Hath in him closed. *Shak.*

4. To join or unite, as parts separated; — with up. As soon as the noble nature happens, it is immediately closed up. *Addison.*

CLOSE, *v. n.* To be brought together, as the parts of a thing separated; to coalesce. They, and all that pertained to them, went down alive into the pit, and the earth closed upon them. *Numb. xvi. 33.*

To close with, to come to an agreement with: — to grapple with, as in wrestling. — To close upon, to join in; to agree upon. The jealousy of French a day in the world induce France and Holland to close with each other between them to our disadvantage. *Temple.*

CLOSE (klöz), *n.* 1. The manner of closing or shutting; junction. The doors of plank were; their close exquisite. *Chapman.*

2. End; conclusion; termination. At the close of the day, when the hamlet is still. *Beattie.*

The setting sun, and music at the close, As the last taste of sweets, is sweetest last. *Shak.*

3. A grapple in wrestling. The king went of purpose into the north, ... to make him come to the close, and so to trip up his heels. *Bacon.*

4. (*Mus.*) A cadence. *Moore.*

CLOSE (klöz), *n.* [*Fr. clos*.] 1. A small place or field enclosed or surrounded by a fence or hedge; a farm yard. I have a tree which grows here in my close. *Shak.*

2. A narrow street; a passage. *Wright.*

3. (*Law.*) The interest a person has in any piece of ground, whether enclosed or not.

CLOSE (klöz), *a.* 1. Shut fast; closed. From a close bower this dainty music flowed. *Spenser.*

2. Not revealed; hidden; secret. A close intent at least to show me grace. *Spenser.*

3. Having an appearance of concealment; sly. Does show the mood of a much troubled breast. *Shak.*

4. Having a disposition to keep secrets. But yet a woman, and for secrecy, No lady closer. *Shak.*

5. Out of the way of observation or of discovery; retired; withdrawn; concealed. Close, in the name of jesting, lie you here. *Shak.*

He yet kept himself close because of Saul. *1 Chron. xii. 1.*

6. Debarred from communication; strictly watched. "A close prisoner." *Johnson.*

7. Without ventilation; impure from being stagnant, as air. The one [a low ceiling] maketh the air close, and not fresh. *Bacon.*

8. Causing a sense of lassitude; uncomfortably warm; oppressive; — applied to the weather when there is little wind, and when heated air is confined by clouds or fog to the surface of the earth. *Smart.*

9. Having the parts pressed together; dense; solid; compact. The inward substance of the earth is of itself a uniform mass, close and compact. *Burnet.*

10. Adjoining, or approaching nearly; near.
Plant the spring crocuses *close* to a wall. *Motimer.*
Some dire misfortune follows *close* behind. *Pope.*
11. Narrow. "A *close* alley." *Johnson.*
12. Full to the point; pressed home.
The arguments are not like to reach *close* on either side. *Dryden.*
13. Fixed; earnest; intense; as, "To give *close* attention to a subject."
14. Concise; compressed; not diffuse.
Where the original is *close*, no version can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*
Fresnoy's *close* art, and Dryden's native fire. *Pope.*
15. Parsimonious; penurious; stingy. "A crusty old fellow, as *close* as a vice." *Hawthorne.*
Close to the wind, (*Naut.*) directed so nearly to that point of the compass from which the wind blows that it may just fill the sails without shaking them.
Syn.—See NEAR.
- CLOSE (*klās*), *ad.* Closely. "Close following pace by pace." *Milton.*
- CLOSE'-BAND-ED, *a.* In close order. *Milton.*
- CLOSE'-BOD-IED (-id), *a.* Fitting close to the body. "A *close-bodied* coat." *Ayliffe.*
- CLOSE'-BY, *a.* Within a little distance of; very near. *Pope.*
- CLOSE'-COM-PACT-ED, *a.* Being in close order.
- CLOSE'-COŪCHED, *a.* Concealed. *Milton.*
- CLOSE'-CŪR-TAINED (-tind), *a.* Encircled with curtains. "Close-curtained sleep." *Milton.*
- CLOSE'-FIGHTS (-fits), *n. pl.* Bulk-heads erected fore and aft in a ship to shelter the men in a close engagement. *Ogilvie.*
- CLOSE'-FIST-ED, *a.* Penurious; stingy. "A griping, *close-fisted* fellow." *Bp. Berkeley.*
- CLOSE'-GRAT-ED, *a.* Shut up with close gratings. *Young.*
- CLOSE'-HAND-ED, *a.* Penurious; covetous. *Hale.*
- CLOSE'-HAND-ED-NĒSS, *n.* Penuriousness; stinginess; niggardliness. *Holyday.*
- CLOSE'-HAULED (*klās'hāwld*), *a.* (*Naut.*) Noting the trim of a ship when brought as near to the wind as possible. *Mar. Dict.*
- CLOSE'-LY, *ad.* 1. In a close manner; so as to leave no intervening space; tightly.
2. Under strict confinement or rigid constraint.
Therefore has he *closely* mewed her up. *Shak.*
3. Within a short distance; nearly; as, "To follow *closely*."
4. In conformity to a standard or a text.
I hope I have translated *closely* enough. *Dryden.*
5. Secretly; slyly.
A Spaniard . . . sent some *closely* into the village in the dark of the night. *Carew.*
6. With fixed attention; intently; as, "To look *closely* at a thing."
7. With near connection; intimately; as, "To be *closely* united or related."
- CLOSE'-NESS, *n.* 1. State of being shut, or close.
In drums, the *closeness* preserveth the sound. *Bacon.*
2. Recluseness; solitude; retirement.
I thus neglecting worldly ends, all dedicated
To *closeness*, and the bettering of my mind. *Shak.*
3. Disposition to secrecy. "The extreme caution or *closeness* of Tiberius." *Bacon.*
4. Compactness; solidity. "Combine into that *closeness* of texture." *Bentley.*
5. Want of air; want of ventilation.
I took my leave, being half stifled by the *closeness* of the room. *Swift.*
6. Near connection; union.
The actions and proceedings of wise men run in greater *closeness* and coherence with one another. *South.*
7. Covetousness; penuriousness.
Trus judged, that while he could keep his poverty a secret, he should not feel it, he improved this thought into an affection of *closeness* and covetousness. *Adison.*
- CLOSE'-PĒNT, *a.* Shut close. *Dryden.*
- CLOSE'-ER (*klās'er*), *n.* 1. A finisher; a concluder.
2. (*Masonry.*) A piece used to close in the end of a course of brick work. *Weale.*
- CLOSE'-STŌOL, *n.* A chamber cabinet. *Garth.*

- CLOS'ET, *n.* [*Dim. of close*; *Fr. clos*; *closeau*, a small close.—*Gael. closaid.*]
1. A small, close, or private room or apartment.
About this time, I happened to be with my lord treasurer, one evening, in his *close*. *Sur W. Temple.*
2. A small side-room or recess in which garments or household utensils may be deposited.
- CLOS'ET, *v. a.* [*i. CLOSETED*; *pp. CLOSETING, CLOSETED.*]
1. To shut up in a closet; to shut up close.
S . . . charge *Couper.*
2. To take into a closet for a secret interview. *Swift.*
- CLOS'ET-DŌOR, *n.* The door of a closet.
- CLOSE'-TŌNGUED (-tūgd), *a.* Cautious in speaking; silent. *Shak.*
- CLOS'ET-SĪN, *n.* A secret sin. *Bp. Hall.*
- CLOSH, *n.* 1. A disease in the feet of cattle; the founder. *Martin.*
2. A kind of game; nine-pins. *Scott.*
- CLOS'ING, *n.* [*A. S. clysing, or clysung.*] An ending; period; conclusion. *Todd.*
- CLOS'ING, *p. a.* That closes; terminating; as, "The *closing* exercises."
- CLOS'URE (*klās'zhūr*, 93), *n.* 1. The act of shutting up.
The chink was carefully closed up; upon which *closure* there appeared not any chime. *Boyle.*
2. That by which any thing is closed.
I admire your sending your last to me quite open, without a seal, wafer, or any *closure* whatever. *Pope.*
3. Enclosure.
Within the guilty *closure* of thy walls. *Shak.*
4. The act of closing; conclusion; end.
We'll land in hand all headlong east is down,
And make a mutual *closure* of our house. *Shak.*
- CLOT, *n.* [*Dut. kluut*, a clod.—*See CLOD.*]
1. A clod.
The ploughman must beware that the *clots* ride not one upon another's back. *Holman.*
2. Any thing clotted; concretion; coagulation. "Clots of rosy gore." *Addison.*
3. A dull, stupid man.—*See CLOD.*
To abuse *clots* and clowns with. *B. Jonson.*
4. *Clot* and *clod* were only different spellings once of the same word; yet now it is always *clots* of blood and *clods* of earth. *Trench.*
- CLOT, *v. a.* [*i. CLOTTED*; *pp. CLOTTING, CLOTTED.*]
1. To form into clots, or clods; to concrete; to coagulate. "The *clotted* glebe." *Phillips.*
"Clotted blood." *Boyle.*
2. To cover with clots.
O'er heroes driven, and *clotted* with their gore. *Glover.*
3. To defile, as with clots.
The soul grows *clotted* by contagion. *Milton.*
- CLOT'-BŪRD, *n.* The cœnanthe or ortolan. *Todd.*
- CLOT'-BŪR, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; the common burdock; *Arctium*. *Booth.*
- CLOTH (*klōth* or *klāwth*) [*klōth*, *W. P. F. E. Ja. Sm.*; *klāwth*, *S. J. K. Wb.*], *n.*; *pl. CLOTHS* (*klāwthz* or *klōthz*). [*A. S. clath*; *Dut. kleed*; *Ger. kleid*; *Dan. & Sw. klade.*]
1. A texture or fabric woven of wool, cotton, linen, hair, &c.; any thing woven for dress or other covering.
2. A covering for a table; a table-cloth.
The musty wine, foul *cloth*, or greasy glass. *Pope.*
3. Canvases on which pictures are delineated.
This idea . . . descends upon the marble and the *cloth*. *Dryden.*
4. A clergyman's dress, as symbolizing the clerical profession.
- CLOTH, *v. a.* [*i. CLOTHED*, (+CLAD); *pp. CLOTHING, CLOTHED, CLAD.*]
1. To cover with clothes; to invest with garments; to dress; to attire.
The Britons, in Cæsar's time, painted their bodies, and *clothed* themselves with the skins of beasts. *Swift.*
2. To provide with garments; as, "He was fed and *clothed* at the public expense."
3. To invest, as with clothes.
Let both use the clearest language in which they can *clothe* their thoughts. *Watts.*

- CLOTHE (*klōth*), *v. n.* To wear clothes. [*R.*]
Care no more to *clothe* and eat. *Shak.*
- CLOTHES (*klōthz* or *klōz*) [*klōthz*, *P. F. Sm.*; *klōz*, *S. J. E.*; *klōthz* or *klōz*, *W. Ja.*], *n. pl.*
1. Garments for the human body; vesture; clothing; dress; raiment; apparel; attire.
2. Blankets and other covering put upon a bed; bed-clothes; as, "To sleep under a great weight of *clothes*."
- Syn.*—*Clothes* are made to cover the body, and are worn for decency and for comfort; *dress*, is made to adorn the body, and is worn for ornament. *Raiment* and *vesture* are less common terms, used on less common occasions; *clothes*, on all occasions. Warm *clothes*; rich *clothes*; gay *attire*, common *apparel*.—*See APPAREL.*
- CLOTHES'-BAS-KET, *n.* A large basket for holding or carrying clothes.
- CLOTHES'-BRŪSH, *n.* A brush for brushing clothes. *Booth.*
- CLOTHES'-HŌRSE, *n.* A frame for hanging clothes on to dry, after they are washed. *Green.*
- CLOTHES'-MAN, *n.*; *pl. CLOTHES-MEN.* A dealer in clothes. *P. Mag.*
- CLOTHES'-PRĒSS, *n.* A depository for clothes.
- CLOTH'IER (*klōth'yer*), *n.* 1. A maker of cloth.
The *clothier* coils by carding locks of wool. *Gascoigne.*
2. A seller of cloth, or of clothes. *Clarke.*
3. A fuller. [*U. S.*] *Pickering.*
- CLOTH'ING, *n.* Dress; vesture. "Your bread and *clothing* depend upon it." *Swift.*
- Syn.*—*See APPAREL.*
- CLOTH'ING, *p. a.* Furnishing with clothes; having clothes; as, "A *clothing* store."
- CLOTH'-PRĒSS-ING, *n.* The act of pressing cloth; act of pressing stuffs when cold. *Booth.*
- CLOTH'-SHĒAR-ER, *n.* One who trims the cloth and levels the nap. *Hakevill.*
- CLOTH'-WORK-ER, *n.* A maker of cloth. "The *clothiers* and the *cloth-workers*." *Hall.*
- CLOTH'-WORK-ING, *n.* The making of cloth.
- CLOT'PŌLL, *n.* Thickskull; clodpoll. *Shak.*
- CLOT'TED, *p. a.* Coagulated; formed into clots. "Redness . . . like that of *clotted* blood." *Boyle.*
- CLŌT'TĒR, *v. n.* To concrete; to clot.
Sliddering through *clotted* blood and holy mire. *Dryden.*
- CLOT'TING, *n.* Coagulation; a clotted substance. *Crabb.*
- CLOT'TY, *a.* Full of clots. *Harvey.*
- CLOŪD, *n.* [*Of doubtful etymology.*—*Gr. κλάων*, a wave, *Junius*.—*L. claudo*, to shut, *Minshew*.—*Goth. glate*, a clear vapor, *Serenius*.—*A. S. ge-hlod*, covered, *hlidan*, to cover, *Tooke*.—*Dut. klad*, a blot, a spot.—*Eng. clod*, *Somner.*]
1. A collection of watery particles in the state of vapor, suspended in the air at some height, and so far condensed as to be visible.
A *cloud* is nothing but a mist flying high in air, as a mist is nothing but a *cloud* here below. *Locke.*
2. Any thing that covers or obscures in the manner of a cloud; any thing that resembles a cloud; as, "The *clouds* or veins in marble"; "Clouds of smoke"; "Clouds of dust."
3. Any state of obscurity or darkness. "The *clouds* of sorrow." *Shak.*
Though poets may of inspiration boast,
Their rage, ill-governed, in the *clouds* is lost. *Waller.*
4. A multitude; a crowd. "So great a *cloud* of witnesses." *Heb. xii. 1.*
- CLOŪD, *v. a.* [*i. CLOUDED*; *pp. CLOUDING, CLOUDED.*]
1. To cover with clouds; to darken with clouds; as, "The sun is *clouded*."
2. To darken or obscure, as with a cloud. "Vapors to *cloud* and darken the clearest truths." *Decay of Piety.*
No beauty beaming on his *clouded* mind. *Mason.*
3. To variegate with dark veins or spots.
Made of the *clouded* olive's easy grain. *Pope.*
4. To sully; to defame.
I would not be a stander-by to hear
My sovereign mistress *clouded* so. *Shak.*
- CLOŪD, *v. n.* To grow cloudy. *Shak.*

CLÔUD'AGE, *n.* The state of being cloudy; cloudiness. [R.] *Coleridge.*

CLÔUD'-AS-CEND'ING, *a.* Mounting to the clouds. *Sandys.*

CLÔUD'BÈR-RY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of bramble; *Rubus chamæmorus*.—the fruit of the *Rubus chamæmorus*. *Gray.*

CLÔUD'-BORN, *a.* Born of a cloud. *Dryden.*

CLÔUD'-CAPT, *a.* Topped with clouds. The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces. *Shak.*

CLÔUD'-COM-PÊL'LER, *n.* He who collects the clouds;—an epithet of Jupiter. *Ogilvie.*

CLÔUD'-COM-PÊL'LING, *a.* Driving, or collecting, the clouds;—an epithet applied to Jupiter. Bæchus, the seed of cloud-compelling Jove. *Waller.* Abyssinia's cloud-compelling cliffs. *Thomson.*

CLÔUD'-CÔV-ERED, *a.* Covered with clouds.

CLÔUD'-DIS-PÊL'LING, *a.* Dispelling the clouds.

CLÔUD'-E-CLIPSED, *a.* Eclipsed by a cloud.

CLÔUD'-GIRT, *a.* Girt with clouds. *Ogilvie.*

CLÔUD'I-LY, *ad.* In a cloudy manner; obscurely. We are to be in a cloudy manner. *Shak.*

CLÔUD'-I-NÈSS, *n.* The state of being cloudy. *Shak.*

CLÔUD'-KISS-ING, *a.* Touching the clouds. *Shak.*

CLÔUD'LESS, *a.* Free from clouds; clear. "Cloudless skies." "Cloudless night." *Cheyne.*

CLÔUD'LET, *n.* A little cloud. *Sat. Mag.*

CLÔUD'-TÔPT, *a.* Having the top covered with clouds; cloud-capt. *Gray.*

CLÔUD'-TOUCH-ING, *a.* Ascending to the clouds; cloud-kissing. *Sandys.*

CLÔUD'Y, *a.* 1. Covered with clouds; clouded; as, "A cloudy sky." 2. Consisting of a cloud, or of clouds. He spake unto them in the cloudy pillar. *Ps. xcix. 7.* 3. Not intelligible; obscure; dark. "Cloudy and confused notions of things." *Watts.* 4. Not cheerful; gloomy; dismal. "When cloudy looks are cleared." *Spenser.* 5. Wanting brightness or clearness. "Before the wine grows cloudy." *Swift.* 6. Marked with spots or veins; as, "Cloudy marble."

CLOUGH (*klîf* or *klîf*) [*klîf*, *Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; *klîf*, *P. F.*; *klîbâ*, *W.*], *n.* 1. [A. S. *clough*.] The cleft of a hill; a cliff. 2. A narrow glen. [Northumberland.] A *clough* or *clough* is a kind of breach or valley down a slope from the side of a hill, where commonly crags and trees do grow. *Fervetegan.* 3. An allowance in weight, for the turn of the scale; cloff. — See **CLOFF**. *Johnson.* "This word was formerly used to signify an allowance in weight, when it was pronounced as if written *cloff*. Good usage has distinguished these different significations by different spellings." *Walker.*

CLÔUT, *n.* 1. [A. S. *clut*, a little cloth; a clout; A. S. *gecludet*, clouded; Sw. *klut*; Dan. *klud*.] A cloth for any mean use. Thereon lay a little child lapped in clouts. *Piers Ploughman.* 2. A patch on a garment or a shoe. *Wickliffe.* 3. Anciently a mark of white cloth, at which archers shot. He would have clapped in the clout at twelve score. *Shak.* 4. An iron plate, to keep an axletree from wearing. *Johnson.* 5. A blow with the fist; a stroke. [Low.] — See **CLOUT**, *v. a.* "Kick, cuff, and clout." *Mayne.* 6. [Fr. *clou*, a nail; *clouter*, to adorn with nails, to stud.] A short nail. *Wright.*

CLÔUT, *v. a.* [*i.* CLOUTED; *pp.* CLOUTING, CLOUTED.] 1. To patch; to mend. He clouteth the old broken holes with patches. *Bale.* 2. To cover with a cloth. A noisy, impudent beggar showed a leg clouted up. *Taiter.* 3. To join awkwardly or clumsily. Many sentences of one meaning clouted up together. *Ascham.* 4. [Perhaps Dut. *kloun*, a blow; *klouwen*, to strike. *Todd.*] To beat; to strike.

Pay him o'er the pate; clout him for all his courtesies. *De Witt.*

5. † To wound; to bruise; to hurt. I wasted them and so clouted them that they could not arise. *2 Sam. xxii. 36. Franc. Bude, 1551.*

CLÔUT'ED, *p. a.* 1. Patched; mended. Old shoes and clouted upon their feet. *Joshua ix. 5.* 2. Studded with nails. I thought he slept, and put My clouted brogues from off my feet, whose rudeness Answered his steps too loud. *Shak.* 3. This is Mason's interpretation of the word as used by Shakespeare in this passage. Dr. Johnson and others think it is here the sense of patched. Milton uses the word in a similar connection:— The dull swam Treads on it daily with his clouted shoon. *Clouted cream*, [corruptly used for *clotted*.] Cream produced on the surface of milk by setting it in a pan on a hot hearth. *Brande.* With flavins, and clouted cream, and country dainties stored. *Richardson.*

† **CLÔUT'ER-LY**, *a.* Clumsy; awkward. Clouterly, perhaps, is like any thing clouted, patched or botched, i. e. clumsy.

CLÔUT'-NAIL, *n.* A short nail, with a large head, for the soles of strong shoes.

CLÔVATE, *a.* [From *clove*.] (*Conch.*) Thicker at the top, or the end, than at the base. *Clarke.*

CLÔVE, *i.* from *cleave*. See **CLEAVE**.

CLÔVE, *n.* 1. [L. *clavus*, a nail. — A. S. *clufe*, an ear of corn, a clove, — so called from its similitude in shape to a nail: — Sp. *clavo*, a nail, a clove; Fr. *clou*, a nail, a clove.] An East-Indian spice, being the dried bud of the clove-tree (*Caryophyllus aromaticus*). *Loudon.* 2. One of the smaller bulbs formed in the axillæ of the scales of a mother bulb, as in garlic. *Brande.* Each clove of garlic is a sacred power. *Tate's Juvenal.* 3. A division of a weight or wey of cheese, wool, &c., in Suffolk and Essex, England. In the former, 32 cloves (256 pounds) are a wey; in the latter, 42 cloves (336 pounds). A wey of wool divides into 26 cloves. *Ogilvie.*

CLÔVE'-GÎL'LY-FLÔW'ER, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as **CLOVE-PINK**. *Miller.*

CLÔVE'-HOOK (-hâk), *n.* (*Naut.*) A sort of iron clasp; — used for bending chain sheets to the clews of sails. *Dana.*

CLÔ'VEN (*klîv'n*), *p.* from *cleave*. See **CLEAVE**.

CLÔ'VEN-FOOT (*klîv'n-fû*), *a.* Cloven-footed; cloven-hoofed. *Spenser.*

CLÔ'VEN-FOOT-ED (*klîv'n-fû-êd*), *a.* Having **CLÔ'VEN-HOOFED** (*klîv'n-hôft*), the foot divided into two parts. *Brown.*

CLÔVE'-PÎNK, *n.* (*Bot.*) A flower that smells like cloves; a species of *Dianthus*; carnation pink. *P. Cyc.*

CLÔ'VER, *n.* [A. S. *clefer-wyrt*, small clover; Dut. *klaver*; Sw. *klöfver*; Dan. *kløver*.] (*Bot.*) A species of trefoil (*Trifolium*); a valuable kind of grass, of several varieties. *Loudon.* To live in clover, to live luxuriously.

CLÔ'VERED (*klîv'êr*), *a.* Covered with clover. "The clovered vale." *Warton.*

CLÔ'VER-FLÔW'ER, *n.* The flower of clover. "Thereby the clover-flower they stick." *Drayton.*

CLÔ'VER-GRASS, *n.* See **CLOVER**. *Gay.*

CLOWN, *n.* [*Skinner* thinks *clown* is contracted from L. *colonus*, a husbandman: — formerly spelled *colone*. "A country colone." *Burton.* — *Richardson* says, "It is more probably of the same origin with *lown* and *loud*."] 1. A rustic; a peasant. The clown, the child of nature, without guile. *Cowper.* 2. An ill-bred man; a churl. In youth a coxcomb, and in age a clown. *Spectator.* 3. The fool or buffoon of plays and popular entertainments. Let those that play your clowns speak no more than is set down to them. *Shak.*

CLOWN, *v. n.* To play the clown; — used with *it*. "He clowns *it* properly." *B. Jonson.*

† **CLOWN'AGE**, *n.* The behavior of a clown. "Pride and stiff clownage." *B. Jonson.*

CLOWN'ER-Y, *n.* Ill-breeding; rudeness. [R.] The two's collect had both clownery and ill nature. *L'Estrange.*

CLOWN'ISH, *a.* 1. Pertaining to rustics; coarse. "These poor clownish pleasures." *Beau. & Fl.* 2. Ill-mannered; ill-bred; rude; uncivil. 3. Unpleasant; clumsy. "A certain rude and clownish nature." *Wotton.*

CLOWN'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a clownish manner.

CLOWN'ISH-NÈSS, *n.* 1. Awkwardness; rusticity; coarseness; rudeness; incivility. Men are like wine, not good before the lees of clownishness be settled. *Feltham.* 2. Want of refinement or polish. Even his Doric dialect has an incomparable sweetness in its clownishness. *Dryden.*

CLOWN'S'-MÛS-TARD, *n.* A plant. *Johnson.*

CLOY, *v. a.* [From *clog*.] *Junius.* — L. *claudo*, to close; Fr. *clouer*, to nail.] [*i.* CLOYED; *pp.* CLOYING, CLOYED.] 1. To stop up; to clog. The duke's purpose was to have cloyed the harbor by sink ing ships laden with stones. *Speed.* 2. To fill to loathing; to satiate; to glut. Who can cloy the hungry edge of appetite By bare imagination of a feast? *Shak.* 3. To strike a nail or spike into the touch-hole of a gun. *Johnson.* 4. (*Farriery.*) To prick a horse's foot in shoeing him. *Bacon.* 5. To pierce; to gore. Which is the best of his the best? *Spenser.*

Syn. — See **SATISFY**.

CLOY'ING, *p. a.* Tending to cloy; satiating; as, "Cloying food."

CLOY'LESS, *a.* That cannot surfeit or cloy. *Shak.*

† **CLOY'MENT**, *n.* Satiety; surfeit. *Shak.*

CLÛB, *n.* [L. *clava*. — W. *clappa*. — Dut. *knuppel*; Ger. *kluppel*; Sw. *klubba*; Dan. *klub*.] 1. A heavy staff or stick fit to be held in the hand and used as a weapon; a bludgeon. This man, completely equipped in the war habit, with a club in each hand, seemed bent on mischief. *Cook.* 2. The name of one of the suits of cards. 3. [See **CLUB**, *v. n.*] An association of persons who meet for a common object under certain self-imposed regulations, or by-laws; a small society; as, "The Literary Club" (Johnson's) founded in 1764. The end of our club is to advance conversation and friendship. *Swift.* 4. [See **CLUB**, *v. n.*] A share or proportion paid to a common stock. *L'Estrange.*

CLÛB, *v. n.* [A. S. *cleofan*, to divide, "because the expenses are divided into shares." *Skinner.* Perhaps A. S. *clýpan*, to embrace; or *clýfan*, to divide; Ger. *kleben*, to adhere.] [*i.* CLUBBED; *pp.* CLUBBING, CLUBBED.] 1. To contribute to a common expense. We were resolved to club for a coach. *Taiter.* 2. To join or unite with something in producing any effect. Every part of the body seems to club and contribute to the seed. *Ray.*

CLÛB, *v. a.* To combine for one end. Fibres being distinct, how should they club their particular informations into a common idea? *Collier.* To club the musket, to turn the breech uppermost.

CLÛBBED (*klûbd*), *a.* Heavy or thick, like a club. "Clubbed staves." *Chaucer.*

† **CLÛB'BÈR**, *n.* See **CLUBBIST**. *Todd.*

† **CLÛB'BISH**, *a.* Rustic. "A mean man and of a clubbish nature." *North.*

CLÛB'BIST, *n.* A member of a club. *Burke.*

CLÛB'-FIST, *n.* A large fist: — a contemptuous name for one who has a large fist. *Mir. for Mag.*

CLÛB'-FIST-ED, *a.* Having a large fist. *Howell.*

CLÛB'-FOOT (-fû), *n.* A distorted foot; a foot affected by congenital distortion. *Dunghison.*

CLÛB'-FOOT-ED (*klûb-fû-êd*), *a.* Having crooked feet. *Cotgrave.*

CLÛB'-GRASS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of grass; *Corynephorus canescens*. *Loudon.*

CLÜB'-HÂUL, *v. a.* [*Naut.*] To bring a vessel's head round on the other tack, by letting go the lee anchor, and slipping the cable. *Dana.*

CLÜB'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a thick head. "Small club-headed antennæ." *Derham.*

CLÜB'-HÖUSE, *n.* A house occupied by a club. The club-houses of the metropolis [London], at least the more modern ones, answer to the character of palatial structures, eclipsing in external appearance, as well as in internal spaciousness, the town mansions of the nobility. *Ophile.*

CLÜB'-LÂW, *n.* The law of brute force. *Addison.*

CLÜB'-MÂN, *n.* One who carries a club. Alcides, surnamed Hercules. The only club-man of his time. *Trag. of Soliman.*

CLÜB'-MÖSS, *n.* [*Bot.*] An evergreen moss-like trailing plant, the seeds of which are very minute, resembling impalpable yellow powder, and are burnt in theatres to imitate lightning; *Lycopodium clavatum.* *Brande.*

CLÜB'-RÔÖM, *n.* The room in which a club assembles. *Addison.*

CLÜB'-TÂIL, *n.* A local name for a species of shad. *Bartlett.*

CLÜCK, *v. n.* [*A. S. cloccan*; *W. cloccian*; *Dut. kloeken*; *Ger. klucken, glucken*; *Sw. klucka*; *Dan. klukke*.] [*i. CLUCKED*; *pp. CLUCKING, CLUCKED*.] To make the noise of a hen; to call chickens, as a hen. "The hen clucks." *Ray.*

CLÜCK, *v. a.* To call, as a hen calls chickens. So long doth the great brood-hen cluck her chickens as she takes time to be hers. *State Trials.*

CLÜCK'ING, *n.* The noise of a hen when calling her chickens. *Shak.*

CLÜE, *n.* A thread wound upon a ball: — a guide. — See **CLEW**.

CLÜE'-GÄR'NETS, *n.* See **CLEW-GARNETS**.

CLÜMP, *n.* [*Dut. klomp*; *Sw., Dan., & Ger. klump*.] 1. A cluster of trees, or shrubs. "To nurse up a few trees in each clump." *Brande.* 2. A shapeless mass. *Johnson.* 3. The compressed clay of coal strata. *Brande.*

† CLÜMP'ER, *v. a.* [*Ger. klumpfern*.] To form into clumps or masses. *More.*

CLÜMPS, *n.* A numskull. [*Provincial.*] *Grose.*

CLÜMP'Y, *a.* Consisting of clumps; massive; shapeless; ill-shaped. *Pickering.*

CLÜM'SI-LY, *ad.* In a clumsy manner.

CLÜM'SI-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being clumsy.

CLÜM'SY, *a.* [Probably of the same origin as *clump*.] *Richardson.*

1. Without grace of form; unwieldy; heavy; ill-shaped; uncouth; as, "A clumsy machine." 2. Without dexterity; awkward; unhandy.

The matter ductile, apt to be moulded into such shapes, even by clumsy fingers. *Lucret.*

Syn. — See **AWKWARD**.

CLÜNGH, *n.* [*Min.*] An indurated clay found in coal-pits.

Bind and clunch are names used indifferently by miners to designate the soil upon which the coal strata rest. *Buchanan.*

CLÜNG, *i. & p.* from *cling*. See **CLING**.

CLÜNG, *a.* Wasted with leanness; emaciated; shrunk with cold. [*Local.*] *Hallivell.*

† CLÜNG, *v. n.* [*A. S. clingan*, to shrink up.] 1. To shrink; to waste. *Johnson.* 2. To cling. "Heavy clunging mists." *More.*

CLÜN'ÄC, *a.* [*Ecol. Hist.*] Belonging to the order of monks of Cluny. *Gough.*

CLÜN'ÄC, *n.* [*Ecol. Hist.*] A reformed Benedictine monk of Cluny, a town of France. *Smart.*

CLÜ'PÉ-g, *n.* [*L., a small river-fish.*] [*Ich.*] A genus of fishes, including the herring, sprat, pilchard, &c. *Yarrell.*

CLÜ'PÉ-ID, *n.* One of the *Clupeidae*. *Smart.*

CLÜ'PÉ-I-DÆ, *n. pl.* [*Ich.*] The family of her-
rings. *Storer.*

CLÜ'SY-A, *n.* [*Bot.*] A genus of evergreen trees; the balsam-tree. *Loudon.*

CLÜS'TER, *n.* [*A. S. cluster*, or *clyster*; *Sw. klase*.] 1. A number of the same things growing or collected together, as of grapes, shrubs, or trees; a bunch.

I saw them under a green mantling vine.
Plucking ripe clusters from the tender shoots. *Milton.*

2. A number of animals gathered together. *As bees*

Pour forth their populous youth about the hive
In clusters. *Milton.*

3. A body of people; a crowd.

My friend took his station among a cluster of mob. *Addison.*

CLÜS'TER, *v. n.* [*i. CLUSTERED*; *pp. CLUSTERING, CLUSTERED*.] To grow in bunches, or clusters; to collect together. "Clustering grapes." *Dryden.* "Clustering army." *Spenser.*

CLÜS'TER, *v. a.* To collect into bunches, or clusters. "The clustered snow." *Thomson.*

Clustered column or pillar, [*Arch.*] a column made, or appearing to be made, of several columns united.

CLÜS'TER-GRAPE, *n.* A small, black grape. *Mortimer.*

CLÜS'TER-ING, *p. a.* Gathering into clusters. "Clustering locks." *Milton.*

CLÜS'TER-Y, *a.* Growing in clusters, or bunches; bunchy. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

CLÜTCH, *v. a.* [*A. S. gelæccan*, to seize.] [*i. CLUTCHED*; *pp. CLUTCHING, CLUTCHED*.] 1. To gripe; to grasp; to seize.

Is this a dagger that I see before me,
The handle toward my hand? Come, let me clutch thee. *Shak.*

2. To contract the hand. "The power to clutch my hand." *Shak.*

CLÜTCH, *n.* 1. Gripe; grasp; seizure. "I have thee in my clutch." *Sir T. More.*

2. [*Mech.*] An apparatus for engaging, or disengaging, two shafts. *Francis.*

3. *pl.* The paws or talons of a rapacious animal. "To fall into the clutches of a cat." *L'Estrange.*

4. *pl.* The hands, in the sense of rapacity or cruelty.

I must have little care of myself, if I ever more come near
the clutches of such a giant. *Stillingfleet.*

CLÜ'THAL-ITE, *n.* [*Min.*] A congeries of imperfect crystals, of vitreous lustre, forming nodules in amygdaloid. *Dana.*

CLÜT'TER, *n.* [See **CLATTER**.] A bustle; a confused noise; clatter: — a confused mass.

Prithce, Tim, why all this clutter?
Why ever in these raging fits? *Swift.*

CLÜT'TER, *v. a.* [*Ger. kluttern*, to clatter. — See **CLATTER**.] [*i. CLUTTERED*; *pp. CLUTTERING, CLUTTERED*.] 1. To clot; to coagulate.

It killeth them by cluttering their blood. *Holland.*

2. To encumber with a confused mixture of things; as, "To clutter a room."

CLÜT'TER, *v. n.* To make a noise or bustle; to clatter. *Johnson.*

CLÜP'E-ÄS'TER, *n.* [*L. clypeus*, a shield, and *aster*, a star.] [*Zool.*] A genus of sea-urchins of a flattened, shield-like form. *Brande.*

CLÜP'E-ATE, *a.* [*L. clypeus*, a shield.] [*Bot.*] Resembling a round buckler; shield-like; scutate. *P. Cyr.*

CLÜP'E-I-FÖRM, *a.* [*L. clypeus*, a shield, and *forma*, form.] [*Ent.*] Shaped like a shield; — applied to the large prothorax of beetles. *Owen.*

CLÜS'MI-AN, *a.* [*Gr. κλύμα*, a place washed by the waves.] Relating to the deluge. *Smart.*

CLÜS'MIC, *a.* [*Gr. κλύμας*, a washing out.] Washing; cleansing. *Craig.*

CLÜS'TER [*klüs'ter*, *W. P. R. Ja. Sm.*; *glüs'ter*, *S. J. F. K.*], *n.* [*Gr. κλύω*, to wash; *L. clyster*; *Fr. clystère*. — *Dut. & Dan. klisteer*; *Ger. klystier*; *Sw. klistir*.] (*Med.*) A liquid thrown into the rectum or large intestine, by means of a syringe, pipe, or tube. *Arbuthnot.*

† CLÜS'TER-IZE, *v. n.* [*Gr. κλύω*, to wash; *L. clysterizo*.] To apply a clyster. *Cotgrave.*

CLÜS'TER-PIPE, *n.* The pipe by which a clyster is injected. *W. Smith.*

CLÜS'TER-WISE, *ad.* In the manner of a clyster. *Greenhill.*

CNÏ'ÇUS (*nî'kus*), *n.* [*L., from Gr. κνήκος*, safflower.]

A genus of rough, prickly plants; horse-thistle. *Loudon.*

CNÏD'[-ÜM, *n.* [*Gr. κνίδιον*, a nettle.] A genus of deciduous herbaceous plants. *Loudon.*

CO-, **COG-**, **COL-**, **COM-**, **CON-**, **COR-**, a prefix of Latin origin, signifying, in most of the words compounded with it, *with, together, jointly, mutually, at the same time, union of parts, and the like*; its form varying with the letter or sound that follows. — See **CON**.

Co is used when the word with which it is joined begins with a vowel, as *co-eval*, *co-existent*, *co-eternal*, *co-incident*; *con*, when the word begins with a consonant, as *contemporary*, *conjuncture*, &c., with the exception of *co-parcenary*, *co-parcener*, *co-parceny*, *co-partner*, and *co-partnership*. — See **CONTEMPORARY**.

CÖ-A-CËR'VÂTE, *v. a.* [*L. coacervo*, *coacervatus*; *It. coacervare*.] To heap up. [*R.*] *Hovell.*

CÖ-A-CËR'VÂTE, *a.* Accumulated; heaped up; — applied particularly, by the old physiologists, to certain secretions or excretions long retained. *Brande.*

CÖ-ÄC'ER-VÂ'TION, *n.* [*L. coacervatio*.] The act of heaping together. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

CÖACH (*kösch*), *n.* [*Dut. koets*; *Ger. kutsche*; *It. corchio*; *Sp. & Fr. coche*.] 1. A four-wheeled pleasure carriage; a vehicle for state, for pleasure, and for travelling.

In the year 1761, William Brouwer, a Dutchman, brought the first coach into this country.

About 1780, the use of coaches was introduced by the Earl of Arundel. *Anderson.*

2. A cant term for a private tutor. [*Cambridge Univ., Eng.*] *Bristed.*

3. [*Naut.*] An apartment in a large ship of war near the stern, the roof of which is formed by the poop. *Ogilvie.*

CÖACH, *v. a.* To carry in a coach. *B. Jonson.*

CÖACH, *v. n.* To ride or travel in a coach. *Hood.*

CÖACH'-BÖX, *n.* The seat on which the driver of the coach sits. *Arbuthnot.*

CÖACH'-DÖG, *n.* A handsome spotted dog, kept chiefly as an attendant on the carriage; — called also the *Dalmatian dog*. *Beit.*



CÖACH'-DRIV'ER, *n.* One who drives a coach; a coachman. *Johnson.*

CÖACH'-FÜL, *n.*; *pl. CÖACH'-FÜLS.* As many as a coach will hold. *Addison.*

CÖACH'-HIRE, *n.* Money paid for the use of a coach. "Expenses in coach-hire." *Spectator.*

CÖACH'-HÖUSE, *n.* A house for drawing a coach. *Swift.*

CÖACH'-HÖUSE, *n.* The house in which the coach is kept. *Swift.*

CÖACH'-MÄK'ER, *n.* One who makes coaches. *South.*

CÖACH'MAN, *n.*; *pl. COACHMEN.* The driver of a coach; coach-driver. *South.*

CÖACH'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The art, or the skill, of a coachman. *Jenyns.*

CÖACH'-WHEËL, *n.* The wheel of a coach.

† CÖ-ÄCT', *v. a.* [*L. cogo*, *coactus*, to compel.] To force; to compel. "The inhabitants were coacted." *Hall.*

† CÖ-ÄCT', *v. n.* To act together. *Shak.*

† CÖ-ÄCT'ED, *p. a.* Forced. *B. Jonson.*

CÖ-ÄC'TION, *n.* [*Fr. coaction*.] Compulsion; force, either restraining or impelling. *South.*

CÖ-ÄCT'IVE, *a.* [*Fr. coactif*.] 1. Compulsory, restraining. "Coactive power." *Ruleigh.*

2. Acting in concurrence. *Shak.*

CÖ-ÄCT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In a coactive manner.

CÖ-ÄC-TÏV'I-TY, *n.* Unity of action. *More.*

CÖ-ÄD'JU-MËNT [*kö-ad'ju-mënt*, *S. W. Ja. Sm.*; *kö-ad'ju-mënt*, *P. K.*], *n.* [*L. com*, with, and *adjuvamentum*, assistance.] Mutual aid, help, or assistance. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

CŌ-ĀD-JŪ-TĀNT [kō-ād-jū-tānt, S. W. P. E. Ja. Sm.; kō-ād-jū-tānt, K. W. b.], *a.* [L. *con*, with, and *adjuto*, *adjutans*, to help.] Helping; assisting; cooperating. *Phillips.*

CŌ-ĀD-JŪ-TĀNT, *n.* An assistant; an associate; a coadjutor. *Pope.*

CŌ-ĀD-JŪ-TĪNG, *p. a.* Helping. *Drayton.*

CŌ-ĀD-JŪ-TĪVE, *a.* Coadjutant. *Feltham.*

CŌ-ĀD-JŪ-TŌR [kō-ād-jū-tor, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. W. b.; kō-ād-jū-tur, E. Dyche, Salmon, Crabb], *n.* [L. *con*, with, and *adjutor*, a helper; *It. coadjutore*; *Sp. coadjutor*, *Fr. coadjuteur*.] 1. A fellow-helper; an associate; an assistant; an ally. *Dryden.* 2. (*Ecol.*) One who is appointed to assist a bishop, or other prelate. *Brande.*

Syn.—A *coadjutor* is superior to an assistant or helper. A *coadjutor* is a voluntary fellow-laborer, equal to the person with whom he acts; an *assistant* or *helper* is inferior, acting a subordinate part.

CŌ-ĀD-JŪ-TŌR-SHĪP, *n.* The state of being a coadjutor. *Styrpe. Qu. Rev.*

CŌ-ĀD-JŪ-TRESS, *n.* Coadjutrix. "The mistresses and coadjutresses of justice." *Holland.*

CŌ-ĀD-JŪ-TRĪX, *n.* A female fellow-helper; a female assistant. *Smollett.*

CŌ-ĀD-JŪ-TRĪX-SHĪP, *n.* The state of a coadjutrix. *For. Qu. Rev.*

CŌ-ĀD-JŪ-VAN-CY, *n.* [L. *con*, with, and *advoco*, *advocans*, to help.] Concurrent help. "Some concurrence or coadjuvancy." [R.] *Browne.*

CŌ-ĀD-JŪ-NATE, *a.* [L. *coaduno*, *coadunatus*, to join together.] (*Bot.*) United at the base; joined together. *Brande.*

CŌ-ĀD-JŪ-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *coadunatio*.] Union. "No coadunation, no authority." *J. Taylor.*

CŌ-ĀD-JŪ-NĪ'TION (kō-ād-jū-nish'un), *n.* A union of different substances. "The coadunition of particles." [R.] *Hale.*

CŌ-ĀD-JŪ-NĪ'TION, *n.* A fellow-adventurer. "A coadventurer in that expedition." *Howell.*

† CŌ-ĀF-FŌR-EST, *v. a.* To convert ground into forest; to afforest. *Howell.*

CŌ-Ā-ĜEN-CY, *n.* Joint agency. *Coleridge.*

CŌ-Ā-ĜENT, *n.* An associate in an act. "This coagent of your mischiefs." *Beau. & Fl.*

CŌ-Ā-ĜĪ-TĀTE, *v. a.* To move or agitate together. [R.] *Blount.*

† CŌ-Ā-Ĝ-MĒNT', *v. a.* To heap together. *Glanville.*

† CŌ-Ā-Ĝ-MĒN-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *coagmentatio*.] The act of heaping together; collection; conjunction; combination. *B. Jonson.*

CŌ-Ā-Ĝ-U-LĀ-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being coagulated. [R.] *Clarke.*

CŌ-Ā-Ĝ-U-LĀ-BLE, *a.* Capable of concretion. *Boyle.*

CŌ-Ā-Ĝ-U-LĀNT, *n.* [Fr. *coagulant*, coagulative.] (*Med.*) A substance that coagulates. *Dunglison.*

CŌ-Ā-Ĝ-U-LĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *coagulo*, *coagulatus*; *It. coagulare*; *Sp. coagular*; *Fr. coaguler*.] [*Coagulated*; *pp. COAGULATING*, *COAGULATED*.] To force into concretions; to curdle. "Milk . . . which is coagulated." *Arbuthnot.*

CŌ-Ā-Ĝ-U-LĀTE, *v. n.* To run into concretions; to curdle. "Spirit of wine commixed with milk coagulateth little." *Bacon.*

CŌ-Ā-Ĝ-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *coagulatio*; *Fr. coagulation*.] 1. The act of coagulating; the solidification of a liquid produced without evaporation, and without crystallization; concretion. *P. Oyc.* 2. That which is coagulated. *Arbuthnot.*

CŌ-Ā-Ĝ-U-LĀ-TĪVE, *a.* Producing coagulation. "To manifest the coagulative power." *Boyle.*

CŌ-Ā-Ĝ-U-LĀ-TŌR, *n.* That which coagulates. "Coagulators of the humors." *Arbuthnot.*

CŌ-Ā-Ĝ-U-LĀ-TŌ-RY, *a.* Tending to coagulate or unite; coagulative. *Boyle.*

CŌ-Ā-Ĝ-U-LŪM, *n.* [L.] 1. A substance that causes coagulation, as rennet. *Crabb.*

2. (*Med.*) A curdled or conglobated substance, as the clot of blood; a concretion. *Bohnbrooke.*

CŌ-Ā-ID, *n.* A fellow-helper; a coadjutor:—conjunctive assistance. *Pope.*

CŌ-ĀK, *n.* 1. Mineral or fossil coal from which the volatile matter has been expelled by heating it in closed vessels.—See *COKE*. *Johnson.* 2. *pl.* (*Naut.*) Tabular projections let into the ends of pieces to be joined, to prevent their being drawn apart. *Dana.*

CŌ-ĀK'ING, *n.* (*Naut.*) The operation of uniting two pieces of wood at the ends by means of tabular projections. *Dana. Weale.*

CŌ-ĀL (kōl), *n.* [A. S. *col*; Frs. *kōal*; Dut. *kool*; Ger. *kohle*; Sw. *kol*; Dan. *kul*.] 1. A solid, inflammable substance, of a black color, found in the earth as a fossil, or obtained by the partial combustion of wood; the carbonaceous residue of vegetable matter partially burned; as, "Anthracite coal"; "Bituminous coal"; "Coal from wood." 2. A combustible substance in a state of ignition.

There shall not be a coal to warm at. *Isa. xlvii. 14.*

To call over the coals, or to haul over the coals, to call to a severe account; to reprimand.—To carry coals, to bear injuries.

CŌ-ĀL, *v. a.* 1. To burn to charcoal. "Wood when it is coaled." *Carew.* 2. To delineate or write with a coal. "He coaled out rhymes upon the wall." [R.] *Camden.*

CŌ-ĀL, *v. n.* To take a supply of coal on board of a steamboat or a steamship. *Choules.*

CŌ-ĀL'-BĀS-KET, *n.* A large basket for carrying or measuring coal. *Ogilvie.*

CŌ-ĀL'-BLĀCK, *a.* Black as coal. *Spenser.*

CŌ-ĀL'-BŌX, *n.* A box to carry coals to the fire. "A coal-box, a bottle, a broom." *Swift.*

CŌ-ĀL'-CĀRT, *n.* A cart used for carrying coal.

CŌ-ĀL'-DŪST, *n.* Dust arising from coal. *Seward.*

CŌ-ĀL'-Ē-RY, *n.* A place where coals are dug; a coal-mine; a colliery. [R.] *Woodward.*

CŌ-Ā-LĒSCE' (kō-ā-lēs'), *v. n.* [L. *coalesco*; Old Fr. *coalescer*.] [*Coalesced*; *pp. COALESCEING*, *COALESCEED*.] 1. To come, or to be brought, together into one mass or substance, as separate particles of matter; to become consolidated.

Vapors . . . when they begin to coalesce and constitute globules. *Newton.*

2. To unite in harmony; to come to an agreement; to combine; to unite.

Parties coalesce when they agree to lay aside their leading distinctions of opinion so as to cooperate. *Crabb.*

Syn.—See *ADD.*

CŌ-Ā-LĒS-CENCE (kō-ā-lēs'sens), *n.* [*It. coalescenza*; *Fr. coalescence*.] Act of coalescing; concretion; union; coalition. *Glanville.*

CŌ-Ā-LĒS-CENT, *a.* [Fr. *coalescent*.] Unitting together into one mass or substance. *Boyle.*

CŌ-Ā-LĒS-CENT, *n.* He who, or that which, coalesces. *Athenaeum.*

CŌ-ĀL'-FĪELD, *n.* A field or land containing coal. *Dr. Thomson.*

CŌ-ĀL'-FĪRE, *n.* A fire of which coal is the fuel.

CŌ-ĀL'-FĪSH, *n.* (*Ich.*) A species of European cod; *Merlangus carbonarius*;—so called from the dusky pigment of the skin, which soils the fingers like coal. *Baird.*

CŌ-ĀL'-FĪT-TĒR, *n.* A factor who conducts the sales between the owner of a coal-pit and the shipper of coals. *Twiss.*

CŌ-ĀL'-GĀS, *n.* A gas procured from bituminous coal; carburetted hydrogen. *Hamilton.*

CŌ-ĀL'-HŌD, *n.* A utensil for holding a small supply of coal; a coal-scuttle. *Forby.*

CŌ-ĀL'-HŌLE, *n.* 1. An apartment in ships for holding coal. *Clarke.* 2. An opening in a sidewalk, or elsewhere, through which to put coal.

CŌ-ĀL'-HŌŪSE, *n.* A place to put coals in. *Junius.*

CŌ-Ā-LĪTE', *v. n.* [L. *coalesco*, *coalitus*.] To

coalesce; to unite. "Let them continue to coalesce." [R.] *Bohnbrooke.*

CŌ-Ā-LĪTE', *v. a.* To cause to coalesce. "Time has . . . blended and coalited the conquered with the conquerors." *Burke.*

CŌ-Ā-LĪ'TION (kō-ā-lish'un), *n.* [Fr. *coalition*.] 1. Union of particles into one mass.

"It is necessary that these atoms should unite into great masses; without such coalition, chaos must have reigned to all eternity." *Bentley.*

2. Union of persons into one body or party; alliance; confederacy; league; combination.

No coalition which carries in its bosom the unreconciled principles of the original discord of parties ever was or will be a healing coalition. *Burke.*

Syn.—See *ALLIANCE.*

CŌ-Ā-LĪ'TION-ER, *n.* One who unites in a coalition; coalitionist. *Byron.*

CŌ-Ā-LĪ'TION-IST (kō-ā-lish'un-ist), *n.* An advocate for coalition. *Spectator.*

CŌ-ĀL-LY', *n.* A joint ally. *Clarke.*

CŌ-ĀL'-MĀN, *n.*; *pl. COAL-MEN.* One who deals in coal; one who carries coal. *Qu. Rev.*

CŌ-ĀL'-MĒĀŠ-ŪRE (kōl'mēzh-ūr, 98), *n.* 1. A measure for coal. *Thomson.* 2. *pl.* (*Geol.*) Beds or strata of coal; the carboniferous group. *Brande.*

CŌ-ĀL'-MĒR-CHĀNT, *n.* One who deals in coals.

CŌ-ĀL'-MĒ-TĒR, *n.* One who superintends the measuring of coal. *Smart.*

CŌ-ĀL'-MĪNE, *n.* A mine in which coals are dug; a coal-pit; a colliery. *Mortimer.*

CŌ-ĀL'-MĪ-NĒR, *n.* One who works in a coal-mine. *Junius.*

CŌ-ĀL'-MŌŪSE, *n.* A small species of titmouse with a black head.—See *COLE-MOUSE*. *Clarke.*

CŌ-ĀL'-PĪT, *n.* 1. A pit in which coals are dug. 2. A place where charcoal is made. [U. S.] *P. Cyc.*

CŌ-ĀL'-PLĀNT, *n.* An impression of a plant found on fossil coal. *P. Cyc.*

CŌ-ĀL'-SCŪT-TLE, *n.* A utensil for holding a supply of coal for a parlor fire.

CŌ-ĀL'-SHĪP, *n.* A ship that carries coals; a collier. *Junius.*

CŌ-ĀL'-STŌNE, *n.* A sort of hard coal. *Woodward.*

CŌ-ĀL'-TĀR, *n.* Tar made from bituminous coal. *Weale.*

CŌ-ĀL'-WORK (-wŭrk), *n.* A place where coals are found; a coal-mine. *Tilton.*

CŌ-ĀL'Y (kōl'ē), *a.* 1. Like coal; black as coal. "Coaly ravens." *Sidney.* 2. Noted for coal. "Coaly Time." *Milton.*

CŌ-ĀM'INGŠ, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The raised edges around a ship's hatches. *Weale.*

CŌ-ĀN-NĒX', *v. a.* To annex mutually or jointly. [R.] *Hooker.*

CŌ-ĀP-PRE-HĒND', *v. a.* To apprehend with another. [R.] *Clarke.*

CŌ-ĀP-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *con*, with, and *apto*, *aptatus*, to fit; *Fr. coaptation*.] 1. The adjustment of parts to each other. "Coaptation of the several parts." *Boyle.* 2. (*Surgery*.) The act of setting a bone. "Coaptation must be effected gently." *Dunglison.*

† CŌ-ĀRCT', *v. a.* [L. *coarcto*; Old Fr. *coarcter*.] To confine; to restrain. *Ayliffe.*

† CŌ-ĀRCTĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *coarcto*, *coarctatus*.] To confine; to coarct. *Fuller.*

CŌ-ĀRCTĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *coarctatio*; *Sp. coarctacion*; *Fr. coarctation*.] 1. † Confinement; restraint. *Ray.* 2. The contraction in the width of a canal, &c.

CŌ-ĀRSE (kārs), *a.* [L. *crassus*, gross.—"Probably a corrupted form of gross. The metathesis of *r* is common in all languages." *Sullivan.*] 1. Of large size; not fine; as, "Coarse sand." *Sewing silks the coarsest that they use in Russeland. Hackluyt.* 2. Made of large fibres or of large particles; as, "Coarse cloth"; "Coarse bread." 3. Not purified; crude; rough.

I feel
Of what *coarse* metal ye are moulded. *Shak.*
4. Mean; vile; not elegant.
A *coarse* and useless dunghill weed. *Otway.*
5. Gross; not delicate; indelicate; indecent.
Yet 'twas our curse that blessings flowed too fast,
Or we had appetites too coarse to taste. *Otway.*
6. Unpolished; rude; uncivil; as, "A man
coarse in manners or in language."

Syn.—*Coarse*, *rough*, and *rude* are all equally applied to substances or things not polished by art; and they have also figurative applications. *Coarse* cloth, bread, language; *rough* surface, manners; *rude* construction, appearance, or language;—*gross* or *uncivil* language or manners; *indelicate* style; *indelicate* remark; *mean* or *vile* conduct.—See **BROAD**.

COARSELY, *ad.* In a coarse manner.

COARSE'N (kô'sn), *v. a.* To make coarse; to render vulgar. [*R.*] *Graham.*

COARSE'NESS, *n.* The state of being coarse; as, "Coarseness of material"; "Coarseness of manners or of language."

Consider the parsimoniousness of the Hollanders, the coarseness of their food and raiment. *Addison.*

CO-AR-TIC-U-LÁ'TION, *n.* (*Anat.*) The structure of the bones in forming a joint. *Crabb.*

CO-AS-SÉSS'OR, *n.* A joint assessor. *Ogilvie.*

CO-AS-SÚME', *v. a.* [*L. con*, with, and *assumo*, to take up, to adopt.] To assume a thing at the same time with something else.

Was it not enough to assume our nature, but thou must coassume the weaknesses of nature. *Wright, Love of Christ.*

COAST (kôst), *n.* [*L. costa*, a rib, a side; *It. & Sp. costa*; *Fr. côte*.—*Dut. & Sw. kust*; *Ger. küste*; *Dan. kyst*.]
1. The side of any thing. [*R.*]

Some kind of virtue, lodged in some sides of the crystal, inclines and bends the rays towards the coast of unusual refraction. *Newton.*

2. The side, border, or frontier of a country. They began to pray him to depart out of their coasts. *Mark v. 17.*

Herod. . . slew all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof. *Matt. ii. 16.*

3. The edge, border, or margin of a country bounded by the sea; the shore.

Would you, my friend, true bliss obtain,
Nor press the coast nor tempt the main. *Cotton's Horace.*

Syn.—*Coast* is that part of land or of a country bordering on the sea, and visible from the sea; *shore* is the edge of land washed by the waves; *strand*, the strip of shore between high and low water-mark.

COAST (kôst), *v. n.* [*i. COASTED*; *pp. COASTING*, *COASTED*.]
1. † To go near to or to the side of. *Berners.*

2. To sail along the coast. The ancients coasted only in their navigation, seldom taking the open sea. *Arbutnot.*

3. To slide on a sled down the side of a hill upon snow or ice. [*U. S.*]

COAST, *v. a.* 1. † To keep close by the side of. William Douglas still coasted the Englishmen, doing them what damage he might. *Holmes.*

2. To sail by; to sail near to. The greatest entertainment we found in coasting it, were the several prospects which lay on the borders of it. *Addison.*

COAST'ER, *n.* 1. He who sails near the shore. We here but coasters, not discoverers, are. *Dryden.*

2. A small coasting or trading vessel.

COAST'ING, *a.* Keeping near the coast, or trading between ports along the coast.

Coasting trade, the trade or intercourse carried on by sea between two ports or places belonging to the same country. *McCulloch*.—*Coasting vessel*, a vessel employed in the coasting trade; a coaster.

COAST'ING, *n.* 1. The act of sailing near the shore, or the business of carrying freight in vessels from port to port on the coast.

2. An amusement of boys in sliding, on a small sled or vehicle, down a descending ground, upon the snow or ice. [*U. S.*]

COAST'—RÓCK, *n.* A rock on the coast. *Coleridge.*

COAST'—SÉD'I-MÉNT, *n.* Sediment left on a coast. *Phillips.*

COAST'—WÁIT-ÉR, *n.* An officer of the customs who superintends the landing and shipping of goods coastwise. *Ogilvie.*

COAST'WÍSE, *ad.* Along the coast. *Hale.*

COAT (kôst, 21), *n.* [*It. cotta*; *Fr. cotte*.]

1. An upper or outside garment worn by men.

2. *pl.* The habit of a boy in his infancy; petticoats. "A child in coats." *Locke.*

For he that has been used to have his will as long as he was in coats, why should we think it strange that he should desire it when he is in breeches? *Locke.*

3. The habit or vesture as denoting the office.

Men of his coat should be minding their prayers. *Swift.*

4. That which covers in the manner of a garment, as the skin, hair, or fur of an animal.

Or, as the snake with youthful coat repaid. *Milton.*

5. Any covering; as, "The coats of the eye"; "The coats of an onion"; "A coat of paint."

6. That on which ensigns armorial are displayed.

Crowned are the flower-de-luces in your arms;
Of England's coat one half is cut away. *Shak.*

Coat of arms, a habit worn by ancient knights over their arms, and embroidered with their ensigns armorial:—that on which the ensigns armorial are represented.—*Coat of mail*, body armor consisting of a network of iron rings.

COAT (kôst), *v. a.* [*i. COATED*; *pp. COATING*, *COATED*.]
1. To cover with an outside garment. "He is coated and booted for it." *B. Jonson.*

2. To spread over with a covering. "To coat a retort." "To coat a ceiling." *Johnson.*

COAT'—ÁR-MÓR, *n.* Armorial ensigns. *Crabb.*

COAT'—CÁRD, *n.* A card bearing a coated figure, as the king, queen, or knave;—now corrupted into *court-card*. *B. Jonson.*

COAT-ÉÉ', *n.* A short, close coat. *Latrobe.*

COAT'ING, *n.* 1. Covering; lorication; as, "The coating of a retort"; "A coating of paint."

2. Materials for making coats. *W. Ency.*

COAT'—PÓCK-ÉT, *n.* A pocket in a coat. *Swift.*

COAX (kôks), *v. a.* [*cogs*, a kind of vessel used on the coast of Yorkshire, or *cogs-men*, the crew who navigated them, and who were notorious beggars. *Lye. Bishop Kennet. Richardson*.—*W. coaru*, to fondle; *Sp. coaru*, to make wry faces, to coax. *Webster*.] [*i. COAXED*; *pp. COAXING*, *COAXED*.] To persuade by fondling; to cajole; to wheedle; to flatter; to entice. [*Colloquial*.] *L'Estrange.*

Syn.—To *coax*, *wheedle*, *cajole*, and *fawn* upon, all imply the use of mean arts to effect some selfish purpose. Children *coax*, and are *coaxed*; the knavish and covetous *wheedle* and *cajole*; minions and parasites *fawn*.—A person is *flattered* by exaggerated praise, and *enticed* to evil by artful persuasion.

† **COAX** (kôks), *n.* A dupe. *Beau. & Fl. B. Jonson.*

† **CO-AX-Á'TION** (kô-aks-á'shun), *n.* [*Gr. kôxê*, the sound made by frogs; *L. coazo*, to croak.] The act of croaking. *II. More.*

I hope . . . that the croaking of the toad will be pit or the price. *Southey.*

COAX'ER, *n.* One who coaxes; a wheedler.

COAX'ING-LÝ, *ad.* In a flattering manner.

COB, *n.* 1. [*A. S. atter-coppa*, a spider; *attr*, poison, *copp*, a cup, a head.] A spider. *Johnson.*

2. [*It. gabbiano*.] The sea-mew;—called also *sea-cob*. *Phillips.*

3. [*A. S. cop*, the top, or the head, *copest*, chief; *Dut. kop*; *Ger. kopf*.] A rich, covetous person; a miser. "Rich cobs of this world." *Udal.*

4. Clay mixed with straw. The poor cottager contenteth himself with cob for his wall, and thatch for his covering. *Greville.*

5. A piece of money; a Spanish coin. He then drew out a large leathern bag, and poured out the contents, which were silver cob, upon the table. *Sheridan.*

6. A stone; a kernel. *Halliwel.*

7. A horse not castrated:—a pony. *Todd.*

8. A herring. "I may starve ere he give me so much as a cob." *B. Jonson.*

9. A spike on which the kernels of maize grow;—called also *corn-cob*. [*U. S.*]

10. A kind of wicker basket made so as to be carried on the arm. *Clarke.*

COB is head. Our old writers used the word as a distinctive mark of bulk; thus *cob-loaf* was the largest loaf. But *cob* was more commonly applied to fishes, and of these chiefly to the red and white herring, whence it became a cant term for the whole fish. (*Norfolk's Ed. of B. Jonson.*)

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11. A flower; a kind of pink.—See **COB-PINK**. *Loudon.*

CÔB, *v. a.* 1. To break; to bruise; as, "To côb tin." [*Cornish*.] *Weale.*

2. (*Naut.*) To punish by striking the breech with a strap or a belt. *Clarke.*

CÔ-BE'A, (*Bot.*) A rapidly growing, annual, climbing plant;—so named from *Cobo*, a Spanish Jesuit. *Loudon.*

CÔ-BÁLT, or **CÔB'ÁLT** [kôb'ált, *S. W. P. J. E. F.*; kô'bált, *Ja. Sm.*; kô'bált, *K.*], *n.* [*Ger. kobold*, a goblin or devil, —a term applied to this metal by the German miners, who considered it unfavorable to the presence of more important metals.] (*Min.*) A brittle metal of a reddish-gray color, having the specific gravity 7.8;—much used, in the state of an oxide, to produce the various shades of blue in the manufacture of porcelain and pottery. *Brande.*

Cobalt blue, a blue pigment composed of alumina and phosphate of cobalt.—*Cobalt green*, a preparation of cobalt, the green color of which is due to the presence of iron. *Fauholt.*

CÔ-BÁL'TÍC, *a.* Noting an acid formed from cobalt, or inferred to exist in it, because ammonia combines with its oxide. *Francis.*

CÔB'ÁLT-ÍNE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral containing cobalt, arsenic, sulphur, and iron; silver-white cobalt. *Dana.*

CÔB'BING, *n.* (*Naut.*) A punishment by strapping with a belt, or beating with a board. *Crabb.*

CÔB'BLE (kôb'bl), *v. a.* [*Skinner* suggests *Ger. koppeln*, to couple.] [*i. COBBLED*; *pp. COBBLING*, *COBBLED*.]
1. To mend coarsely. "Cobbled shoes." *Shak.*

2. To make clumsily. Give thy base poets back their cobbled rhymes. *Dryden.*

CÔB'BLE, *n.* 1. (*Ornith.*) A diving bird. *P. Cyc.*

2. A globular sort of stone, such as is used for paving streets; a small round stone. "Their slings held cobbles round." *Fairfax.*

3. A lump of coal from the size of an egg to that of a football. *Brande.*

4. [*A. S. cuople*.] A small fishing boat;—written also *coble*. *Johnson.*

CÔB'BLE-STÓNE, *n.* A round stone; a cobble.

CÔB'BLER, *n.* 1. A mender of shoes.

2. A clumsy workman.

Truly, sir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a cobbler. *Shak.*

CÔB'BY, *a.* Stout; brisk; hearty; lively;—headstrong; oppressive. [*Local, Eng.*] *Brockett.*

CÔB'CÁI, *n.* An open slipper, worn by ladies in the East. *Smart.*

CÔB'—CÔÁLS, *n. pl.* Large round coals. *Grose.*

CÔB'—HÓRSE, *n.* [*See Cob*.] A kind of stout-made horse. *Booth.*

CÔB'ÍR-ONŠ, *n. pl.* Andirons having knobs at the upper end. *Bacon.*

CÔ-BÍSH'QP, *n.* A coadjutant bishop. *Ayliffe.*

CÔ-BÍ'TÉS, *n.* (*Ich.*) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes belonging to the family *Cyprinidæ*; the loach. *Baird.*

CÔB'LE (kôb'bl), *n.* [*A. S. cuople*.] A small fishing boat used on the rivers and lakes of Wales, and the borders.—*See COBBLE*. *Brande.*

CÔB'—LÓAF, *n.* [*See Cob*.] A large loaf. *Nares.*

CÔB'—NÚT, *n.* 1. A large nut. *Barret.*

2. A childish game played with nuts; the conquering nut. *Johnson.*

CÔ-BÔB', *v. a.* To roast meat in an Asiatic mode.—*See CABOB*. *Todd.*

CÔ-BÔŠSE', *n.* (*Naut.*) 1. A kind of box to cover the chimney of a ship. *Falconer.*

2. The cooking-room on the deck of a ship;—called also *caboose* and *galley*.

CÔB'—PÍNK, *n.* A large kind of pink,—called also *cob*. *Loudon.*

CÔ-BRÁ, *n.* [*Port.*] (*Herp.*) The cobra-de-capello; *Naja trypidians*. *Rogét.*

CÔ-BRÁ—DË—CÁ—PÉL'LÔ, *n.* [*Port. cobra de capello*, serpent of the hood.] A very poisonous

sort of snake in India; the hooded-snake; the spectacled-snake; *Naja tripudians*; — called also *cobia-capello* and *cobra*. *Baird*.

CÖB'-STONE, *n.* [See **COB**.] A large stone; a cobble-stone. [North of Eng.] *Grose*.

CÖB'SWAN (kōb'swōn), *n.* [See **COB**.] The head, or leading, swan. *B. Jonson*.

CÖB'-WÄLL, *n.* [See **COB**.] A wall formed of mud, or unburnt clay, mixed with straw. *Brande*.

CÖB'WĒB, *n.* [Dut. *kopweb*. — See **COB**.] 1. The web of a spider.

One of the Seven used to say that laws were like *cobwebs*, where the small flies were caught, and the great broke through. *Bacon*.

2. Any thing designed to insnare.

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CÖCH'I-NĒAL [kōch'e-nēl, *J. E. Ja. Wb.*; kōch'e-nēl, *S. W. P. F. K. C.*; kōch'e-nēl, *Sm.*; *n* [It. *cocciniglia*; Port. *cochenilha*; Sp. *cochinilla*; Fr. *cochenille*; Dut. *cochenilje*; Sw. *lockenill*.] A substance consisting of dried insects, brought principally from Mexico, and used in the arts as a red dye, or tincture.

These insects, of the species *Coccus cactus*, are small, rugose, and of a deep mulberry color. They are scaped from the cactus plant, on which they feed, into bags, killed by boiling water, and dried in the sun." *Brande*.

CÖCH'I-NĒAL, *a.* Pertaining to cochineal; as, "The cochineal insect."

CÖCH'I-NĒAL-FĪG, *n.* (Bot.) A South-American species of *cactus*, on which the cochineal insect feeds; the *Cactus cochinillifer*. *Ogilvie*.

CÖCH'LE-A, *n.* [L., from Gr. *κῆλιν*, a snail with a spiral shell; a screw.]

1. (*Conch*.) A name given by the older naturalists to spiral shells. *Forbes & Hanley*.

2. (*Anat.*) A cavity of the ear. *Hoblyn*.

CÖCH'LE-AN, *a.* (Bot.) A term used in describing the aestivation of a flower, to express one piece being hollowed like a spoon, and larger than the others which it covers. *Brande*.

CÖCH'LE-AR, *n.* [L. *cochlear*, a screw.] A name applied to the water-engine usually termed *Archimedes' screw*. *Francis*.

CÖCH'LE-Ā'RE, *n.* [L.] 1. A spoon: — the bowls of spoons having been formerly made like a cockle-shell, and often flat. *Francis*.

2. A spoonful; — a term used in medical prescriptions. *Cruig*.

CÖCH'LE-Ā'RĪ-A, *n.* [Gr. *κοχλῖον*, a spoon; L. *cochlearium*.] (Bot.) A genus of plants, including horse-radish; scurvy-grass; — so called from the leaves being concave like the bowl of a spoon. *Loudon*.

CÖCH'LE-Ā'RĪ-FÖRM, *a.* [L. *cochleare*, a spoon, and *forma*, form.] (Bot.) Spoon-shaped. *Gray*.

CÖCH'LE-A-RY, *a.* [L. *cochlea*, a snail, a screw.] Having the form of a snail's shell or of a screw. "Cochleary turnings." *Browne*.

CÖCH'LE-ATE, *a.* [L. *cochleatus*, screw-formed; spiral; *cochlear*, a screw.]

1. Formed like a screw; spiral; cochleated.

2. (Bot.) Resembling a snail-shell; coiled like a snail-shell. *Gray*.

CÖCH'LE-ĀT-ED, *a.* Having the form of a screw; shaped like a screw. *Woodward*.

CÖCH'LE-ÖÜS (kōk'le-üs), *a.* Of a spiral form; cochleated; cochleate. *Derham*.

CÖCH'LITE, *n.* [Gr. *κόχλις*, a snail, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (Pal.) A fossil shell having a mouth like that of a snail. *Clarke*.

CÖCK (kōk), *n.* (Ornith.) 1. [A. S. *cocc*; Fr. *coq*.] The male of gallinaceous or domestic fowls, and of certain other birds; — especially used for the common dunghill cock.

2. A vane in the shape of a cock; a weather-cock.

You cataracts and hurricanoes, spout
Till you have drenched our steeples, drowned the cocks! *Shak.*

3. A strutting chief or leader.

Sir Andrew is the cock of the club. *Addison*.
But at cuffs I was always the cock of the school. *Swift*.

4. An instrument or spout for drawing off a liquid from a cask or vessel. *P. Cyc.*

5. The form of a hat; — in allusion to the comb of a cock.

You may see many a smart rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, moulding it into several different cocks. *Addison*.

6. A small conical heap of hay.

Spread the hay again; and if you find it dry, make it up into cocks. *Mortimer*.

7. Cock-crowing.

We were carousing till the second cock. *Shak.*

8. The piece which covers the balance of a watch. *Bailey*.

9. The style or gnomon of a dial. *Chambers*.

10. The needle or index of a balance. *Johnson*.

11. [It. *cocca*.] Notch of an arrow. *Skinner*.

12. The part of the lock of a gun that holds the two pieces of iron between which the flint is fixed.

And he ben most of the world full
Of cockle and of snail-shells. *Hudibras*.

13. + [It. *cocca*; Fr. *coquet*.] A small boat; a cockboat. "Cocks ... and fisher-boats." *Carew*.

You tall cocking-brake
Almost too small for eight. *Shak.*

Cock on the hoop, or cock-a-hoop, [Old Fr. *hupé*, crest-ed, proud. *Colgare*. Fr. *huppe*, a tuft or crest on the head of birds.] Triumphant, exulting.

And, having routed the whole troop,
With victory was crowned. *Hudibras*.

Cock and bull, tedious, unmeaning stories; mere babble. — "A story of a cock and bull." *Cowper*.

CÖCK, *v. a.* [2. **COCKED**; *pp.* **COCKING**, **COCKED**.] 1. To set erect, as a cock holds his head.

Our Lightfoot barks, and cocks his ears. *Gay*.

2. To set the hat upon the head jantly, or with an air of pertness.

An alert young fellow cocked his hat upon a friend of his who entered. *Addison*.

3. To mould the form of the hat. *Johnson*.

4. To fix the cock of a gun ready for discharge. "Holding their pistols cocked." *Dryden*.

5. To raise hay in heaps.

Or summer shade under the cocked hay. *Spenser*.

CÖCK, *v. n.* 1. To strut; to hold up the head. "Every one cocks and struts upon it." *Addison*.

2. To train or use fighting cocks. *B. Jonson*.

CÖCK-ĀDE, *n.* [Dut. *koharde*. — It. *coccarda*; Sp. *cucarda*; Fr. *cocarde*.] A knot of ribbon worn in the hat as a badge. It was so used upon the broad-flapped hat of the military in the 17th century. *Notes & Queries*.

CÖCK-ĀD'ED, *a.* Wearing a cockade.

Well-fashioned figure and cockaded brow. *Young*.

+ **CÖCK'AL**, *n.* A game played with sheep's bones instead of dice. *Kinder*.

CÖCK-A-TÖÖ, *n.* [Fr. *caquetteur*, a prattler.] (*Ornith.*) A parrot of the family *Cacatuidæ*, bearing an erectile tuft upon the head. *Baird*.

CÖCK'A-TÖÖN, *n.* The cockatoo. *Scott*.

CÖCK-A-TRICE (kōk'a-tris, *W. J. F. Sm.*; kōk'a-tris, *S. E. K. C.*), *n.* [Fr. *cocatrice*.] A serpent fabled to rise from a cock's egg, described with wings, legs, and a crest like that of a cock; a name of the basilisk. It was thought so venomous as to be able to kill with its look.

And kill with looks, as cockatrices do. *Spenser*.

CÖCK'BILL, *v. a.* (Naut.) 1. To place the yards at an angle with the deck. *Dana*.

2. To suspend an anchor to the cathead by the ring only. *Dana*.

CÖCK'BÖAT, *n.* [See **COCK**, *n.* No. 13.] (Naut.) A small boat belonging to a ship. *Bacon*.

CÖCK'-BRAINED (kōk'brānd), *a.* Giddy; rash. "Such a cock-brained solicitor." *Milton*.

CÖCK'-BRÖTH, *n.* Broth made by boiling a cock.

CÖCK'CHÄP-ER, *n.* (Ent.) A coleopterous insect; tree-beetle; May-bug; dor-bug. *Harris*.

CÖCK'-CRÖW, *n.* The crow of a cock. *Coleridge*.

CÖCK'-CRÖW-ING, *n.* The time at which cocks crow; the dawn. *Mark* xiii. 35.

+ **CÖCK'ER**, *v. a.* [W. *cocru*, to fondle, *Webster*. Dut. *kokerillen*, to celebrate festivities, *Junius*.] To fondle; to indulge. *Shak.*

And a fondling on his side
Of a cockatrice. *Swift*.

CÖCK'ER, *n.* 1. A cock-fighter. *Johnson*.

2. A kind of rustic high shoe, or half-boot. "His patched cockers." *Hall*.

CÖCK'ER-ĒL, *n.* A young cock. *Shak.*

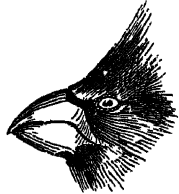
+ **CÖCK'ER-ING**, *n.* Indulgence.

Most children's constitutions are spoiled by cockering and tenderness. *Locke*.

+ **CÖCK'ET**, *a.* Brisk; pert. *Sherwood*.

CÖCK'ET, *n.* 1. (*English Law*.) A seal belonging to the custom-house: — an instrument sealed and delivered by officers of the customs as a warrant that merchandise is entered: — an office in the custom-house where goods to be exported are entered. *Burrit*.

2. [Fr. *coquet*.] A cockboat. *Sherwood*.



CÖCK'ET-BRĒAD, *n.* The finest sort of wheaten bread. *Scott.*

CÖCK'EY, *n.* A common sewer. *Britton.*

CÖCK'-EYE (kōk'ī), *n.* A squinting eye. *Forby.*

CÖCK'-FEATH-ER, *n.* (*Archery.*) The feather which stood on the arrow, when it was rightly placed upon the string, perpendicularly above the notch. *Ascham.*

CÖCK'-FIGHT (-ft), } *n.* A battle or match be-
CÖCK'-FIGHT-ING, } tween game-cocks. *Bacon.*

CÖCK'-FIGHT-ER, *n.* One who pits game-cocks.

CÖCK'-HÖRSE, *n.* A tall kind of horse. *Crabb.*

CÖCK'-HÖRSE, *a.* Proudly elevated, as on horse-back; triumphant; exulting. [Low.]

Alma, they strenuously maintain,
Sits cock-horse on her throne the brain. *Prior.*

CÖCK'ING, *n.* Cockfighting. "The cocking holds at Derby." *Beau. & F.*

CÖCK'-LAIRD, *n.* A person who owns a small landed property, and cultivates it himself; a yeoman. [Scotland.] *Ogilvie.*

CÖCK'KLE (kōk'kl), *n.* [Gr. *κόχλος*; L. *cochlea*; Fr. *coquille*.]

1. (*Conch.*) A bivalve and corrugated shell-fish; the *Cardium* of Linnaeus. *Woodward.*

2. The fireplace of an air-stove. *Francis.*

3. (*Min.*) A laminated, dark-colored mineral substance; a local name of schorl. *Buchanan.*

CÖCK'KLE, *n.* [A. S. *coccol*.] (*Bot.*) A weed that grows in fields, among different kinds of grain; *Agrostemma githago*. *Loudon.*

Let thistles grow instead of wheat, and cockle instead of barley. *Job xxxi. 40.*

CÖCK'KLE (kōk'kl), *v. a.* [*i.* CÖCKLED; *pp.* CÖCKLING, CÖCKLED.] To contract into wrinkles like the shell of a cockle; to corrugate; to wrinkle. "The camblet's cockled grain." *Gay.*

CÖCK'KLE, *v. n.* To be wreathed, curled, or ruffled. It made such a short, cockling sea, as if it had been in a place where two tides met. *Dampier.*

CÖCK'KLE-BÜR, *n.* A weed of the genus *Xanthium*. *Gray.*

CÖCK'KLED (kōk'kl'd), *a.* Enclosed in a shell. *Shak.*

CÖCK'KLE-ÖAST, *n.* That part of a hop-kiln or oast where the fire is made. *Brande.*

CÖCK'KLĒR, *n.* One who takes and sells cockles. [North of England.] *Gray.*

CÖCK'KLE-SHĒLL, *n.* The shell of a cockle.

CÖCK'KLE-STAIRS, *n. pl.* Winding or spiral stairs. [*r.*] *Chambers.*

CÖCK'KLE-STÖVE, *n.* A stove in which the fire-chamber, or cockle, is surrounded by an air-chamber. *Ogilvie.*

CÖCK'LING, *p. a.* Curling; ruffled. "Strange rippling and cockling seas." *Dampier.*

CÖCK'LING, *n.* Act of one who cockles:—any thing curled, twisted, or entangled. *Francis.*

CÖCK'-LÖB-STĒR, *n.* The male lobster. *Pennant.*

CÖCK'LÖFT, *n.* The top loft; the garret. "The garret, or cockloft, as we call it." *Gregory.*

CÖCK'-MÄS-TĒR (12), *n.* One who breeds game-cocks. *L'Estrange.*

CÖCK'-MÄTCH, *n.* A cock-fight. *Addison.*

CÖCK'NEY, *n.* [Old Fr. *coqueliner*, to dandle, to pamper. *Cotgrave.*—The original meaning of *cockney* is a child too tenderly nurtured, one kept in the house, and not hardened by out-of-door life. *Wedgwood.*—From the *P. Cyc.*,—"Borrowed originally from the kitchen (*L. coquina*, kitchen). A cook, in the base Latinity, was called *coquinator* and *coquinarius*, from either of which *cokenay*, as Chaucer uses it in the 'Reve's Tale,' might be derived";—

And when this jape is told another day
I shall be holden a daffe or a colanay.

See CÖCAGNE.]

1. A native or citizen of London, in contempt. *Camden.*

The cockney, travelling into the country, is surprised at many common practices of rural affairs. *Watts.*

2. An effeminate or mean person.

I am afraid this great lubber . . . will prove a cockney. *Shak.*

CÖCK'NEY, *a.* Relating to, or like, cockneys.

CÖCK'NEY, *v. a.* To pamper; to cockneyfy. The wise justice of the Almighty meant not to cockney us up with mere dainties. *Ep. Hall.*

CÖCK'NEY-FY, *r. a.* To form with the manners or character of a cockney. *Ec. Rev.*

CÖCK'NEY-ISII, *a.* Relating to, or like, cockneys; cockney. *Qu. Rev.*

CÖCK'NEY-ISM, *n.* An idiom, manner, or character of the cockneys. *Qu. Rev.*

Avoid provincialisms, if possible; but avoid cockneyisms by all means. *P. Gwynne.*

CÖCK'NEY-LIKE, *a.* Resembling, or like, a cockney. *Burton.*

CÖCK'-PÄD-DLE, *n.* (*Ich.*) The lump-fish or lump-sucker; *Cyclopterus lumpus*. *Yarrell.*

CÖCK'-PIGEON (-pid'jun), *n.* The male pigeon.

CÖCK'PIT, *n.* 1. A place where game-cocks fight. 2. A room in Westminster, where the King of England's privy council hold their sittings;—so called from its being the site of what was formerly the cockpit belonging to the palace at Whitehall. *Brande.*

3. (*Naut.*) The after part of the orlop or lower deck of a ship of the line. In a time of action it is appropriated to the wounded. *Dana.*

Fore cockpit, a place leading to the magazine passage, and the store-room of the boatswain, gunner, and carpenter. *Maudslayi.*

CÖCK'RÖACH, *n.* (*Ent.*) A voracious and disgusting insect; *Blatta orientalis*. *Harris.*

CÖCK'S-CÖMB, *n.* 1. The comb of a cock. 2. A plant; a species of *Celosia*; *Celosia cristata*.—See CÖXCÖMB. *P. Cyc.*

CÖCK'S'HĒAD, *n.* A plant; sainfoin. *Miller.*

+ CÖCK'SHÜT, *n.* 1. The close of the day, when fowls roost. *Shak.*

2. A net to catch woodcocks. *Hallswell.*

CÖCK'-SPÄR-RÖW, *n.* The male of the sparrow.

CÖCK'SPÜR, *n.* 1. A sharp spur on the legs of gallinaceous birds. *Craig.*

2. (*Bot.*) A species of hawthorn; *Crataegus Crus-galli*. *Gray.*

3. (*Conch.*) A small shell-fish.

CÖCK'SÜRE (kōk'shür), *a.* [Derived from the cock of a gun, as being much more sure of its aim with a lock than when fired with a match. *Holloway.*] Quite certain. [Vulgar.] *Skelton.*

I thought myself cocksure of his horse, which he readily promised me. *Pope.*

CÖCK'SWAIN (kōk'swän or kōk'sn) [kōk'sn, S. W. P. E. K.; kōk'swän or kōk'sn, Jā. Sm.], *n.* (*Naut.*) The officer who has the charge of a boat and a boat's crew;—contracted into *coxen*.—See CÖCK, No. 13. *Falconer.*

CÖCK'-WÄ-TĒR, *n.* (*Mining.*) A stream of water brought into a trough to wash away sand from ores. *Buchanan.*

CÖCK'WĒED, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Lepidium*; dittander or pepperwort. *Johnson.*

CÖCK'Y, *n.* A vulgar term of endearment. *Clarke.*

CÖ'CÖA (kō'kō), *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. [*Sp. coco*.] A species of palm-tree which produces the cocoa-nut; the *Cocos nucifera* of the East and West Indies. *Loudon.*

Give me to drain the cocoa's milky bowl. *Thomson.*

2. [*Sp. cacao*.] The smooth-leaved chocolate-nut tree; *Theobroma cacao*. The seeds, usually 20 to 30 in number, lie in the rose-colored, spongy substance of the fruit, which resembles a cucumber, being about 5 inches long, and 3½ inches thick. *Fre.*

3. A decoction or beverage, made of the parched and ground seeds of the chocolate-nut tree;—formerly written also *cacao*.

—The name *cocoa* seems to be a contraction of the Portuguese *macaco* or *macaco*, a monkey, and to have been given, from the resemblance between the end of the shell, where the three black scars are, and the face of a monkey. *P. Cyc.*

CÖ'CÖA-NÜT, *n.* A large nut; the fruit of the cocoa-nut tree, or *Cocos nucifera*, a species of palm-tree. *P. Cyc.*

CÖ'CÖA-PLÜM, *n.* The African plant *Chrysobalanus Icaco*, the fruit of which is of about the size and quality of the damson plum. *Craig.*

CÖ-CÖÖN', *n.* An oblong ball, or covering of silk, fabricated by the silk-worm; the egg-shaped case of the chrysalis. *P. Cyc.*

A cocoon is spun by the silk-worm without the worm, about four inches long, and contains silk from three to four times its weight. *Francis.*

CÖ-CÖÖN'ER-Y, *n.* An apartment in which silk-worms are kept while forming cocoons. *Craig.*

CÖC'TI-BLE, *a.* [*L. coquo, coctus*, to bake.] That may be baked or boiled. *Blount.*

CÖC'TILE (kōk'til), *a.* [*L. coctilis*, baked.] Made by baking, as a brick. *Johnson.*

CÖC'TION (kōk'shun), *n.* [*L. coctio*, digestion, *coquo*, to cook; Fr. *coction*.] (*Med.*)

1. The process by which aliment is reduced to chyle. *Dunglison.*

2. The change which the humoral pathologists believed morbid matter to undergo before elimination. *Dunglison.*

CÖD, *n.* [A. S. *codd*, a bag or sack.]

1. A case or husk containing seeds; a pod. They let peas lie in small heaps till they find the cod dry. *Mot. tuner.*

2. The bag which holds the testicles; the scrotum. *Dunglison.*

3. A cushion; a pillow. [Local.] *Brockett.*

4. (*Ich.*) A common sea-fish, of the genus *Gadus*; the codfish. *Gadus morrhua.*

Cod liver oil, an oil obtained from the liver of the cod, used as a remedy for consumption, rheumatism, scrofula, &c.

CÖ'DÄ, *n.* [*It., tail, train*.] (*Mus.*) The passage at the end of a movement, which follows a lengthened, perfect cadence. *Brande.*

CÖD'DĒD, *a.* Enclosed in a cod. "All coddled grain." [*r.*] *Mortimer.*

+ CÖD'DĒR, *n.* A gatherer of pease. *Scott.*

+ CÖD'DING, *a.* Relating to a pillow or bed; wanton. "That coddling spirit." *Shak.*

CÖD'DLE (kōd'dl), *v. a.* [Fr. *chaudeau*, a warm drink for the sick; *chaud*, warm.—See CÄ-DLE.] [*i.* CÖDDLED; *pp.* CÖDDLING, CÖDDLED.]

1. To boil slightly; to parboil. It [the guava fruit] bakes as well as a pear, and it may be coddled, and it makes good pies. *Dampier.*

2. [Old Fr. *cadeler*.] To make much of. *Todd.*

+ CÖD'DY, *a.* Having cods; husky. *Sherwood.*

CÖD'DY-MÖD'DY, *n.* A species of gull. *Booth.*

CÖDE, *n.* [*L. codex*, the trunk of a tree, a book, *It. codice*; *Sp. codigo*; Fr. *code*.—See CÖDEX.]

A compilation of laws by authority; a collection of laws digested and reduced into an orderly arrangement;—first applied to the digests of Roman laws, known as the Theodosian and Justinian codes.

The new code of Justinian was honored with his name, and confirmed by his royal signature. *Gibbon.*

A code may be either a mere compilation of existing laws, (though this is more properly a digest,) or a new system of laws founded on fundamental principles. *P. Cyc.*

Civil code, a system of the established laws of a state.—Criminal code, a system of criminal laws.

CÖ-DE-FĒND'ANT, *n.* (*Law*.) A joint supporter, or defendant. *Blackstone.*

CÖ-DE'INE, or CÖ-DE'IA, *n.* [Gr. *κόδημα*, *kōdē*, a poppy-head.] (*Chem.*) An alkaline substance obtained from opium. *Brande.*

CÖ-DĒ'TĒ, *n.* [*It., dim. of coda*, a tail.] (*Mus.*) A short passage connecting one action with another, and not composing part of a regular section. *Brande.*

CÖ'DĒX, *n.*; *pl.* CÖD'Y-CĒS. [*L., the trunk of a tree*, and a book;—books having been originally made of the bark of trees or of boards cut thin.] A manuscript; a manuscript volume; a tablet; a book; a code. *Brande.*

CÖD'FISH, *n.* (*Ich.*) A common sea-fish, of the genus *Gadus*.—See CÖD. *Van Der Hoeven.*

COD'-FISH-ER, n. A person employed in the cod-fishery:—a vessel so employed. *Crabb.*

COD'-FISH-ER-Y, n. The business of taking and curing cod. *Qu. Rev.*

COD'GER, n. [Sp. *coger*, to gather, *Minshew*:—*cod*, or bag, i. e. one who labors to fill his bag or purse, *Richardson*:—*cadger*, a huckster, *Nares*:—a corruption of *cottager*, *Webster*.]
1. A miser;—used contemptuously. *Todd*.
2. An eccentric or queer old man. *Wright*.

COD'I-CAL, a. Relating to a codex or to a code. [R.] *London Athenæum.*

COD'I-CIL, n. [L. *codicilli*, small tablets for writing.—See **CODEX**.] An addition, or supplement to a will. *Blackstone.*

COD-I-CIL-LA-RY, a. Of the nature of a codicil; contained in a codicil. *Philmore.*

COD-I-FI-CÁTION, n. The act of codifying, or digesting into a system. *J. Bentham.*

COD'I-FI-ER, n. One who codifies. *Qu. Rev.*

COD'I-FY, v. a. [Eng. *code*, and L. *facio*, to make.] [i. CODIFIED; pp. CODIFYING, CODIFIED.] To digest into a regular system or code, as laws; to systematize. *J. Bentham.*

CO-DILLE' (ko-dil'), n. [Fr. *codille*.] A term at ombre, when the game is won. *Pope.*

COD'LE (kód/dl), v. a. 1. To parboil. *Beau. & Fl.*
2. To fondle.—See **CODDLE**.

COD'LIN, n. A cooking apple.—See **CODLING**.

COD'-LINE, n. A line for catching cod. *Wcale.*

COD'LING, n. 1. [A. S. *cod-appel*, a quince-pear.—See **CODDLE**.] An apple not quite ripe, or that requires to be boiled or coddled before it is eaten; a cooking apple.
2. [Dim. of *cod*.] A small cod.

COD'-PIECE, n. [See **COD**.] A small bag. *Shak.*

CÖE, n. (*Mining*.) A little lodgement made by miners under ground as they work lower and lower. *Crabb.*

CÖ-ËF'FI-CA-CY, n. Joint efficacy. *Browne.*

CÖ-ËF-FI'CIEN-CY (kô-ef-fish'en-se), n. Joint-efficacy; coöperation. *Glanville.*

CÖ-ËF-FI'CIËNT (kô-ef-fish'ent), n. [L. *con*, with, and *efficio*, *efficiens*, to effect.]
1. That which coöperates with something else in producing any effect. *Johnson*.
2. (*Algebra*.) A number prefixed to a quantity, denoting how many times it is to be taken; a factor.
In its most general sense, it is nearly synonymous with factor, and may be either positive or negative, entire or fractional, real or imaginary. *Da. & P.*

CÖ-ËF-FI'CIËNT-LY, ad. In a joint manner.

CÖE'HÖRN, n. (*Mil.*) A small kind of mortar;—so named from the inventor. *Stocqueler.*

CÖ-ËL'DER, n. An elder of the same rank with another elder. *Trapp.*

CÖE'LI-ÁC (sē'le-ák), a. [Gr. *κοιλιακός*; *κοιλία*, the belly.] Relating to the lower belly, to the intestinal canal, or to an artery which issues from the aorta. *Dunglison*.
The *caliac flux*, or *caliac passion*, is a painful species of diarrhoea.

CÖM'F-TÉR-Y, n. See **CEMETERY**. *Johnson*.

CÖ-ËMPTIÖN, n. [L. *coemptio*; *coemo*, to buy up.] The act of buying up the whole quantity. Monopolies and coömissions of wares for resale are great means to enrich. *Bacon*.

CÖ-ËN-JÖY, v. n. To enjoy together. *Howell*.

CÖEN'Q-BITE, n. See **CENOBITE**. *Craig*.

CÖEN'Q-BY, n. See **CENOBY**. *Todd*.

CÖ-Ë'QUAL, a. Jointly equal; of the same rank or dignity with another.

He'll make his cap *coequal* with the crown. *Shak.*
CÖ-Ë'QUÁL, n. One who is equal to another.
To pity his *coequal* be content. *Sterling*.

CÖ-Ë'QUÁL-LY, ad. With joint equality.

CÖ-Ë'QUAL'I-TY (kô-ë-kwól'e-të), n. The state of being coequal. *Hooker*.

CÖ-ERCE' (kô-ers'), v. a. [L. *coerceo*, to confine, to restrain; *con*, with, and *arceo*, to shut up.] [i. COERCED; pp. COERCING, COERCED.] To keep in order by force; to compel to compliance; to restrain; to constrain; to force.

Punishments are manifold that they may *coerce* this profigate sort. *Locke*.

Syn.—A person is *coerced* or *compelled* by force to do something against his will, and he is *restrained* from doing an action. A prisoner is *coerced*, *compelled*, or *forced* to labor in a penitentiary, and he is *restrained* from escaping. A man is *constrained* to act, and *restrained* from acting; he is *coerced* by others, and he *restrains* himself, and his feelings or emotions are *restrained*.—See **RESTRAIN**.

CÖ-ËR'CJ-BLE, a. That may be coerced, forced, compelled, or restrained. *Johnson*.

CÖ-ËR'CION (kô-er'shun), n. [L. *coercio*, *coercitio*; Sp. *coercion*; Fr. *coertion*.] The act of coercing; penal restraint; constraint; compulsion. Government has *coercion* and *animadversion* upon such as neglect their duty. *South*.
If the *coercion* for the *coercion* of the *coercion* and barbarous out like wild beasts. *W. Irving*.

Syn.—See **COMPULSION**.

† CÖ-ËR'CJ-TIVE, a. [Fr. *coercitif*.] Coercive; restraining; checking. *Bp. Taylor*.

CÖ-ËR'CIVE, a. Able to compel to compliance; imposing restraint; checking. *Hooker*.
Without *coercive* power, all government is but toothless and precarious. *South*.

CÖ-ËR'CIVE-LY, ad. By means of coercion.

The power of government can with no appearance of reason go further *coercively*. *Burke*.

CÖ-Ë-RËC'TANT, } a. (*Her.*) Noting things set
CÖ-Ë-RËC'TËD, } up together or erected side by side. *Ogilvie*.

CÖ-Ë-SËN'TIAL, a. [L. *con*, with, and *essentia*, essence.] Being of the same essence.

CÖ-Ë-SËN-TI-ÁL'I-TY (kô-ës-sën-shë-ál'e-të), n. Participation of the same essence. *Burgess*.

CÖ-Ë-SËN'TIÁL-LY, ad. In a coessential manner.

CÖ-Ë-S-TÁB'LISH-MËNT, n. Joint establishment. "A coestablishment of the teachers." *Bp. Watson*.

CÖ-Ë-S-TÁTE', n. A union of estates. *Smollett*.

CÖ-Ë-TÁÑ-Æ-N, n. [L. *con*, with, and *ætus*, age.] One of the same age with another. [R.] *Aubrey*.

CÖ-Ë-TÁÑ-Æ-OÛS, a. [L. *coetaneus*.] Of the same age with another; coeval. *Bentley*.

CÖ-Ë-TÁÑ-Æ-OÛS-LY, ad. From the same age or beginning. *Clarke*.

CÖ-Ë-TËR'NAL, a. [L. *coeternus*; *con*, with, and *eternus*, eternal; It. & Sp. *coeterno*; Fr. *coéternel*.] Equally eternal with another.
Of the eternal, coeternal beam
May I express thee unblamed? *Milton*.

CÖ-Ë-TËR'NAL-LY, ad. With equal eternity. "His coeternally begotten Son." *Hooker*.

CÖ-Ë-TËR'NI-TY, n. [It. *coeternità*; Sp. *coeternidad*; Fr. *coeternité*.] Joint eternity. *Hammond*.

CÖ-Ë'VAL, a. [L. *coævus*; *con*, with, and *ævum*, age.] Of the same length of existence; of the same age; coetaneous.
This religion cannot pretend to be *coeval* with man. *Hale*.

CÖ-Ë'VAL, n. One contemporary with another and of the same age.

Even Tully himself was taunted at by his *coevals*. *Hakewell*.

Syn.—*Coeval* is one of the same age; contemporary, one living at the same time. Jacob and Esau were *coevals*; Addison, Pope, and Swift were *contemporaries*.

CÖ-Ë'VOUS, a. [L. *coævus*.] Of the same age; coeval. [R.] *South*.

CÖ-ËX-ËC'Û-TÖR, n. A joint executor. *Craig*.

CÖ-ËX-ËC'Û-TRIX, n. A joint executrix. *Craig*.

CÖ-ËX-ËST' (kô-ëg-zíst'), v. n. [L. *con*, with, and *existo*, to exist; It. *coesistere*; Sp. *coexistir*; Fr. *coexister*.] [i. COEXISTED; pp. COEXISTING, COEXISTED.] To exist together or at the same time.
In the human breast
Two master passions cannot *coexist*. *Campbell*.

CÖ-ËX-ËST'ËNCE (kô-ëg-zíst'ens), n. [It. *coesistenza*; Sp. *coexistencia*; Fr. *coexistence*.] Existence at the same time with another.

Not more than the *coexistence* of any separate existence therein. *Greiv*.

CÖ-ËX-ËST'ËNT, a. [Sp. *coexistente*; Fr. *coexistant*.] Existing at the same time.

The *coexistence* of *coexistence* with the motion of the universe. *Locke*.

CÖ-ËX-ËST'ING, p. a. Existing at the same time.

CÖ-ËX-PÁND', v. a. To expand together or equally. *Jodrell*.

CÖ-ËX-TËND', v. a. [L. *con*, with, and *extendo*, to extend.] [i. COEXTENDED; pp. COEXTENDING, COEXTENDED.] To extend to the same space, duration, or degree with another.

Every motion is in some sort *coextended* with the body moved. *Greiv*.

Has your English language one single word that is *coextended* through all these significations? *Bentley*.

CÖ-ËX-TËN'SION (kô-ëk-stën'shun), n. Joint or equal extension. *Hale*.

CÖ-ËX-TËN'SIVE, a. Having jointly the same extent. *Bp. Winchester*.

CÖ-ËX-TËN'SIVE-LY, ad. In a coextensive manner.

CÖ-ËX-TËN'SIVE-NËSS, n. Equal extension.

CÖFF, n. The offal of pilchards. [Eng.] *London*.

CÖF'FEE, n. [Ar. *gahweh*, the liquor of coffee, *London*; Pers. *cahwa*; Turk. *cahvey*.—It *café*; Sp. & Fr. *café*.—Dut. *koffy*; Sw. & Dan. *kaffee*.]
1. The berries of the coffee-tree, or *Coffea*, of which there are two species, *Coffea arabica*, and *Coffea occidentalis*. *London*.
2. A decoction or drink prepared from the parched berries of the coffee-tree.

There have been *coffees* which have been made of a berry of the *coffea* which is called *coffea*, and the *coffea* and the *coffea* are the same thing. *London*.

Medical men are widely at issue as to the merits of *coffee*. All, however, are agreed that it stimulates the brain, and banishes somnolency. *Dr. Doran*.

CÖF'FEE-BËAN, n. Same as **COFFEE-BERRY**.

CÖF'FEE-BËR-RY, n. Fruit of the coffee-tree.

CÖF'FEE-CÛP, n. A cup for drinking coffee.

CÖF'FEE-HÖÛSE, n. A house of entertainment where coffee is sold:—sometimes used to denote a hotel or tavern.

This year (1650), Jacob, a Jew, opened a *coffee-house* at the Angel, and there some, who delighted in novelty, drank *coffee*. *Life of John Wootton*.

CÖF'FEE-MÁN, n. One who deals in coffee, or who keeps a coffee-house. *Addison*.

CÖF'FEE-MÏLL, n. A mill for grinding coffee.

CÖF'FEE-PÖT, n. A pot in which coffee is boiled, or in which it is served at table. *Dr. Warton*.

CÖF'FEE-RÖAST'ER, n. An iron utensil for roasting coffee over the fire. *Buchanan*.

CÖF'FEE-RÖÖM, n. A public apartment in a hotel where guests are supplied with coffee or other refreshments. *Ogilvie*.

CÖF'FEE-TREË, n. (*Bot.*) The tree or shrub that produces coffee; *Coffea*. *P. Cyc*.

CÖF'FER (kôf'fer, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.; kô'fer, S.; kôf'fer or kô'fer, K.), n. [A. S. *cof*, a repository.—Fr. *coffre*, a chest.]
1. A chest;—generally for keeping money.

The lining of his *coffers* shall make coats
To deck our soldiers for these Irish wars. *Shak.*

2. Treasure. "Without any burden to the queen's *coffers*." *Bacon*.

3. (*Min.*) A trough in which tin ore is broken to pieces. *Mauder*.

4. (*Arch.*) A sunk panel in vaults and domes:—a square hollow between the modillions of a cornice. *Chambers*.

5. (*Fort.*) A hollow trench or lodgement in a dry ditch. *Chambers*.

6. (*Inland Navigation*.) A sort of lock for receiving a barge.

"I have in this word followed the general pronunciation, which I see is confirmed by Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Messrs. Perry, Scott, and Buchanan; for as it stands in Mr. Sheridan with the *o* long, though not without respectable usage on its side, it is a gross irregularity, which ought, if possible, to be reduced to rule." *Walker*.

CÖF'FER, *v. a.* To treasure up. [R.]

Treasure, as a war might draw forth, so a peace succeeding might coffer up. *Bacon.*

CÖF'FER-DÄM, *n.* (*Arch.*) A case of pling, water-tight, fixed in the bed of a river, in order to lay the bottom dry for a space large enough to build a pier on. *Brande.*

CÖF'FER-ER, *n.* 1. One who places treasure in chests, or coffers.

Ye fortune's *coffers*, ye powers of wealth. *Young.*

2. Formerly a principal officer in the King of England's household next under the comptroller. *Watson.*

CÖF'FER-WORK (-würk), *n.* (*Masonry.*) Rubble walls faced with freestone, or formed with cement between two parallel rows of planks placed edgewise. *Francis.*

CÖF'FIN, *n.* [Gr. *κόφινος*; L. *cophinus*, a basket; A. S. *cof*, a cave, a repository. — See **COFFER**.]

1. A box, or chest, in which a dead body, or corpse, is interred. *Shak.*

Be not dismayed at the approach of pain and sickness; let not the coffin and the shroud terrify you. *Ep. Horne.*

2. A mould of paste for a pie.

Of the paste a *coffin* will I rear. *Shak.*

3. A paper case, in form of a cone, used by grocers and printers. *Johnson.*

Coffin of a horse, the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the *coffin-bone*, which is a small, spongy bone enclosed in the midst of the hoof.

CÖF'FIN, *v. a.* [*i.* **COFFINED**; *pp.* **COFFINING**, **COFFINED**.]

1. To enclose in a coffin.

Wouldst thou have laughed had I come *coffined* home? *Shak.*

2. To enclose; to confine; to immure.

Devotion is not *coffined* in a cell. *J. Hall.*

CÖF'FIN-LÉSS, *a.* Destitute of a coffin. *Wilson.*

CÖF'FIN-MÄK'ER, *n.* One who makes coffins.

CÖF'FLE, *n.* A band of captured negroes, or of negro slaves. — See **CAUPLE**.

From the black slave-ship's foul and leath'ome hell,
And *coffles* weary chain. *W. H. W.*

CÖ-FÖUND'ER, *n.* A joint founder. *Camden.*

CÖG, *v. a.* [Of uncertain derivation. Fr. *coqueline*, to fondle. — W. *coegio*, to trick. — See **COAX**.] [*i.* **COGGED**; *pp.* **COGGING**, **COGGED**.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle.

I'll mountbank their loves,
Cog their hearts from them. *Shak.*

2. To obtrude by falsehood; to introduce surreptitiously.

I have *cogged* in the word to serve my turn. *Stillingfleet.*

3. To fix cogs in a wheel. *Johnson.*

To *cog a die*, to cheat in playing dice by directing the fall of a die.

CÖG, *v. n.* To lie; to wheedle. [R.] *Tusser.*

Mrs. Ford, I cannot *cog*; I cannot prate. *Shak.*

CÖG, *n.* [L. *cogo*, to force. — W. *coegio*, to trick.]

1. A trick; deceit.

Letting it pass for an ordinary *cog* amongst them. *Watson.*

2. The tooth of a wheel by which motion is communicated to another wheel.

He cannot adapt the *cogs* of his wheels. *Tucker.*

3. [Goth. *kogge*; Dut. *kog*.] A boat. *Fairfax.*
Hunting cog, an extra cog to prevent the unevenness of wear which would be likely to ensue if the number of teeth in a cogged wheel were exactly a multiple of the number of pallets which work in it. *Francis.*

CÖ'GENT-CY, *n.* [See **COGENT**.] Force; strength; power; as, "The *cogency* of an argument."

+ **CÖ'GĒNĪ-ÄL**, *a.* Congenial. *Watson.*

CÖ'GENT, *a.* [L. *cogo*, *cogens*, to force.] Forceful; powerful; resistless. "This most *cogent* proof of a Deity." *Bentley.*

Syn. — *Cogent* implies acting by force, and is used in a moral sense. *Cogent* reason, a *cogent* argument; *forceful* reasoning; *powerful* reasoner; *strong* language; *strong*, *convincing*, or *resistless* argument.

CÖ'GĒNT-LY, *ad.* In a cogent manner; forcibly.

CÖG'GER (kög'ger), *n.* A flatterer. [R.] *Sherwood.*

CÖG'GER-Y, *n.* Trick; falsehood. [R.] *Watson.*

CÖG'GING, *n.* The act of wheedling; cheating. "I do beseech you leave your *cogging*." *Beau. & Fl.*

CÖG'GLE, *n.* A little boat. — See **COG**.

CÖG'GLE-STÖNE, *n.* A cobble-stone. *Skinner.*

CÖG-I-TÄ-BİL'I-TY, *n.* Possibility of being the subject of thought. "Concentrations... of whatsoever hath any entity in *cogitation*." *Cudworth.*

CÖG-I-TÄ-BLE, *a.* That may be thought on; that may be the subject of thought. *Johnson.*

+ **CÖG-I-TÄ-BÜND**, *a.* [L. *cogitabundus*; It. *cogitabondo*.] Full of thought; thoughtful. *Ash.*

CÖG-I-TÄTE (kög'e-tät), *v. n.* [L. *cogito*, *cogitatus*; It. *cogitare*; Sp. *cogitar*.] [*i.* **COGITATED**; *pp.* **COGITATING**, **COGITATED**.] To meditate; to think; to reflect; to consider.

He that calleth a thing into his mind, whether by impression or recordation, *cogiteth* and *considereth*. *Bacon.*

CÖG-I-TÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *cogitatio*; It. *cogitazione*.] Thought; meditation.

On some great charge employed

He seemed, or fixed in *cogitation* deep. *Milton.*

CÖG-I-TÄ-TIVE, *a.* 1. Having the power of thought; meditative; thinking. "*Cogitative* faculty." *Bacon.*

2. Disposed to meditation; considerate.

The earl being by nature somewhat more *cogitative*. *Wotton.*

CÖG-I-TÄ-TIV'I-TY, *n.* The faculty of cogitating; power of thinking. *Wollaston.*

COGNAC (kөн-yäk'), *n.* [Fr.] A kind of French brandy; — so called from a town of that name from which the best brandy is shipped. *P. Cyc.*

CÖG'NÄTE, *a.* [L. *cognatus*; con, with, and nascor, to be born.] 1. Allied by blood; akin by birth. *Howell.*

2. Of the same origin; partaking of the same nature; as, "*Cognate* languages."

"Imbrute," I believe, is a word of Milton's coinage. So was the *cognate* compound "imparadised" supposed to be, till Bentley brought an instance from Sidney's *Acadica*. *Watson.*

CÖG'NÄTE, *n.* (*Scottish Law.*) 1. A relation by the mother's side or by females. *Burrill.*

2. (*Civil Law.*) One related to another through the mother or through females: — a relation generally; one related to another by blood. *Burrill.*

CÖG'NÄTE-NESS, *n.* The state of being cognate, or related. *Coleridge.*

CÖG-NÄ'TI, *n. pl.* [L.] (*Law.*) Relations by the mother's side. *Burrill. Crabb.*

CÖG-NÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *cognatio*; Fr. *cognition*.] 1. Descent from the same original.

As by our *cognition* to the body of the first Adam, we took in death, so by our union with the body of the second Adam, we shall have the inheritance of life. *Lj. Taylor.*

2. Participation of the same nature.

He induceth us to ascribe effects unto causes of no *cognition*. *Brown.*

3. (*Law.*) Relationship through females, as distinguished from *agnation*, or relationship through males: — relationship generally. *Burrill.*

CÖG-NÄ'TION (kөг-näsh'un), *n.* [L. *cognitio*; It. *cognizione*; Sp. *cognición*; Fr. *cognition*.]

1. Knowledge; entire conviction.

I will not be myself, nor have *cognition* of what I feel. *Shak.*

2. *pl.* Things which may be known. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

+ **CÖG-NÄ-TIVE**, *a.* [L. *cognosco*, to know; Fr. *cognitif*.] Capable of knowing. *South.*

|| **CÖG-NÄ-ZÄ-BLE** (kög'ne-zä-bl or kөн'g-zä-bl), *a.* [Gr. *γινώσκω*, to know; L. *cognosco*, to know; Fr. *cognaisable*.]

1. That may be perceived or known; cognoscible; as, "A thing *cognizable* by the senses."

2. (*Law.*) That may fall under judicial notice; liable to be tried, examined, and judged.

Enormities which are not *cognizable* in any other courts of this realm. *Taiter.*

|| **CÖG-NÄ-ZÄ-BLY**, *ad.* In a cognizable manner.

|| **CÖG-NÄ-ZÄNCE** (kög'ne-zäns or kөн'g-zäns) [kөн'g-zäns, S. P. E. *Ja. K. Sm.*; kög'ne-zäns, F. R. C.; kög'ne-zäns or kөн'g-zäns, W. J.], *n.* [It. *cognoscenza*; Sp. *conocencia*; Old Fr. *cognition*; Fr. *cognaisance*.]

1. + Recognition; recollection.

Who, soon as on that knight his eye did glance,
Etasons of him had perfect *cognition*. *Spenser.*

2. Observation; knowledge.

The events in their civil history were to be regarded as coming within the *cognition* of their divine governor. *Trud.*

3. (*Law.*) A judicial notice or knowledge: — jurisdiction of a court over a cause. — an acknowledgment of a fine, of taking a distress, &c. *Burrill.*

4. (*Her.*) The family badge worn by the retainers of a noble house, or by soldiers in the field. *Fairholt.*

"I have in this word and its relatives given the forensic pronunciation, but cannot help observing that it is so good a departure from the most obvious rules of the language that it is highly incumbent on the gentlemen of the law to renounce it, and reinstate the excluded *q* in its undoubted rights." *Walker.*

|| **CÖG-NÄ-ZANT**, *a.* Having cognizance; knowing. [R.] *Qu. Rev.*

CÖG'NIZE, *v. a.* To perceive; to recognize. "For *cognizing* the beautiful in art." *R. Chambers.*

|| **CÖG-NÄ-ZĒE'** (kög'ne-zē' or kөн'g-zē'), *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a fine in lands, &c., is acknowledged; — opposed to *cognizor*. *Howell.*

|| **CÖG-NÄ-ZÖR'** (kög'ne-zör' or kөн'g-zör'), *n.* (*Law.*) One who acknowledges a fine in lands or tenements to another. *Howell.*

CÖG-NÖ'MEN, *n.* [L.] The last of the three names by which all Romans, at least those of good family, were designated; the family name or surname. It served to mark the house (*familia*) to which they belonged, as the *prænomen* and *nomen* served respectively to denote the individual and the class (*gens*) to which his family belonged. *Brande.*

CÖG-NÖM'I-NÄL, *a.* [L. *cognominis*.] Belonging to the cognomen. "The second [name] Pilatus as a *cognominal* addition." *Pearson.*

+ **CÖG-NÖM'I-NÄL**, *n.* A namesake.

Nor the dog-fish at sea much more make out the dog of the land, than his *cognominal* or namesake in the heavens. *Brown.*

+ **CÖG-NÖM'I-NÄTE**, *v. a.* [L. *cognomino*, *cognominatus*.] To give an additional name, to furnish with a surname. *Cockeram.*

CÖG-NÖM-I-NÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *cognominatio*, a cognomen.] A title added to a name, in the manner of a surname.

Pompey deserved the name Great; Alexander, of the same *cognomination*, was generalissimo of Greece. *Brown.*

CÖG-NÖ-MİN'I-TY, *n.* The circumstance of having the same name. [R.] *Gent. Mag.*

CÖG-NÖS'CENCE, *n.* [L. *cognosco*, *cognosceus*, to know.] Knowledge. "Of that near object have no *cognoscence*." [R.] *More.*

CÖG-NÖS-CĒN'TE, *n.*; *pl.* **CÖG-NÖS-CĒN'TI**. [It., from *cognoscere*, to know.] One who is well versed in any thing, particularly in the fine arts, a connoisseur. *Smart.*

CÖG-NÖS-Cİ-BİL'I-TY (kög-nös-sq-bil'g-tē), *n.* The quality of being cognoscible. [R.] *Barrow.*

CÖG-NÖS-Cİ-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be known.

In matters *cognoscible*, and framed for our disquisition, our industry must be our oracle. *Brown.*

2. That may fall under judicial notice.

In the high commission, we meddled with no cause not *cognoscible* there. *Alp. Laud.*

CÖG-NÖS-Cİ-TİVE (kög-nös-sq-tiv), *a.* Having the power of knowing. [R.] *Bp. Barlow.*

CÖG-NÖ'VIT, *n.* [L., *he has confessed*.] (*Law.*) A confession whereby a defendant admits that the plaintiff's cause of action against him is just, and suffers judgment to be entered against him without trial. *Brande.*

CÖ-GUÄR'DI-ÄN, *n.* A joint guardian. *Clarke.*

CÖGUE (kög), *n.* A small wooden vessel: — a dram of spirituous liquor. [Local.] *Maunder.*

CÖG'WÄRE, *n.* Coarse cloths worn in the north of England. *Crabb.*

CÖG'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel furnished with cogs or teeth around its circumference. *Grier.*

CÖ-HÄB'IT, *v. n.* [L. *cohabito*; con, with, and *habito*, to dwell; Sp. *cohabitar*; Fr. *cohabiter*.] [*i.* **COHABITED**; *pp.* **COHABITING**, **COHABITED**.]

1. To dwell with another in the same place.

The Philistines were worsted by the captivated ark; they were not able to *cohabit* with that holy thing. *South.*

2. To live together as husband and wife.

He knew her not to be his own wife, and yet had a design to *cohabit* with her as such. *Fiddes.*

CÖ-HÄB'T-TANT, *n.* A joint inhabitant. *Woolton.*

CÖ-HÄB'T-TÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *cohabitatio*; Sp. *cohabitacion*; Fr. *cohabitation*.] The act, or the state, of cohabiting or of living together.

There shall be a *cohabitation* of the spirit with flesh. *More.*
Monsieur Bonnier, at one hundred and two years, died for love of his wife, who was ninety-two at her death, after seventy years' *cohabitation*. *Tatler.*

CÖ-HÄB'T-TER, *n.* A cohabitant. "Neighbors and cohabitants of the same region." *Hobbes.*

CÖ-HÄIR' (kō-är'), *n.* [L. *coheres*.] A joint heir. "Coheirs in the inheritance." *Bp. Taylor.*

CÖ-HÄIR'ESS (kō-är'-es), *n.* A joint heiress. "Co-heiresses who share the inheritance." *Item.*

CÖ-HÄR'ALD, *n.* A joint herald. *Clarke.*

CÖ-HÄRE', *v. n.* [L. *cohareo*.] [*i.* COHERED; *pp.* COHERING, COHERED.]

1. To stick together; to hold fast one to another; to cleave; to adhere.

They [numbers] are like grains of sand, which will not cohere in the order in which we place them. *Frostley.*

2. To suit; to fit; to be fitted to.

Had time cohere with place, or place with wishing. *Shak.*

CÖ-HÄR'ENCE, *n.* [L. *coherentia*; Sp. *coherencia*; Fr. *cohérence*.] 1. The act, or the state, of cohering; union of parts which resists separation; cohesion.

They [numbers] explain, nor can be a cause of explanation to themselves. *Locke.*

2. Consistent dependence; logical connection. Coherence of discourse, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, are most eminently to be found in him [St. Paul]. *Locke.*

CÖ-HÄR'ENT, *a.* 1. Sticking together; intimately connected or united.

Where all must fall, or not cohere to be, And all that rises rise in due degree. *Pope.*

2. Adapted; suitable; fit; congruous.

That time and place, with this decent so lawful, May prove coherer. *Shak.*

3. Consistent; logical. A coherent thinker is not to be made at once by a set of rules. *Watts.*

CÖ-HÄR'EN-TIF'IC, *a.* [L. *cohareo*, to stick together, and *facio*, to make.] Causing coherence. [R.] *Coleridge.*

CÖ-HÄR'ENT-LY, *ad.* In a coherent manner.

CÖ-HÄ-SI-BİL'I-TY, *n.* The tendency to cohere; cohesiveness. *Maunder.*

CÖ-HÄ-SI-BLE, *a.* Capable of cohesion. *Smart.*

CÖ-HÄ'SION (kō-hä'-zhun), *n.* [Fr. *cohésion*.] 1. The act, or the state, of cohering; the force or attraction by which particles of homogeneous bodies are kept attached to each other; coherence.

Solid and fluid differ in the degree of cohesion, which, being lost, the body becomes a solid. *Arbutnot.*

2. Connection; affinity; dependence. "Ideas that have no natural cohesion." *Locke.*

Magnetic cohesion, the power by which two magnetic bodies adhere together.

Syn. — See ADHESION.

CÖ-HÄ'SIVE, *a.* That has the power of sticking together; tending to unite. "At a certain distance the cohesive force is destroyed." *P. Cyc.*

CÖ-HÄ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a connected manner

CÖ-HÄ'SIVE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being cohesive. *Johnson.*

† CÖ-HIB'IT, *v. a.* [L. *cohibeo*.] To restrain. *Bailey.*

† CÖ-HI-BI'TION, *n.* [L. *cohibitio*.] The act of restraining; hindrance; restraint. *Bagwell.*

CÖ-HIB'IT-OR, *n.* One who restrains. *E. Hall.*

CÖ-HÖ-BÄTE, *v. a.* [Fr. *cohöber*.] (*Chem.*) To redistill; to pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again. [R.] *Arbutnot.*

CÖ-HÖ-BÄ'TION, *n.* [Sp. *cohabitacion*; Fr. *cohabitacion*.] (*Chem.*) A re-distillation. *Locke.*

CÖ-HÖRT, *n.* [Gr. *χῆρος*, an enclosed place; L. *cohors*, *cohortis*; It. *coorte*; Sp. & Fr. *cohorte*.] 1. (*Rom. Hist.*) The tenth part of a legion, consisting of between 500 and 600 foot-soldiers. *Rich.* 2. A body of warriors; a troop of soldiers.

Of which the term *cohors*, or *cors*, the Gr. *χῆρος*, originally signified an enclosure for sheep or poultry, and was afterwards used to designate the number of men which could stand within such enclosure. *P. Cyc.*

† CÖ-HÖR-TÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *cohortatio*.] Encouragement by words. *Bailey.*

CÖIF, *n.* [Sp. *coifa*; Fr. *coiffe*.] A head-dress; a cap worn by sergeants at law, &c. *Swift.*

CÖIF, *v. a.* To dress with a coif.

And coif me, where I'm bald, with flowers. *Cooper.*

CÖIFED (koif), *p. a.* Wearing a coif. *Arbutnot.*

CÖIF'FÜRE (koif'für), *n.* [Fr.] A head-dress. I am pleased with the coiffure now in fashion. *Addison.*

CÖIGNE (kōin), *n.* [Gr. *γωνία*, an angle; L. *cuneus*, a wedge; It. *conio*; Fr. *coin*.] 1. A corner; a coin; a quoin. — the corner-stone at the external angle of a house. *Wright.* See you yond' coigne o' the Capitol? yond' corner-stone? *Shak.*

2. A wedge used by printers. *Johnson.*

CÖIGNE, *v. n.* To live by extortion or oppression. COIN'Y, *n.* [Ireland.] *Brysket.*

CÖIL, *v. a.* [L. *colligo*; It. *cogliere*; Old Fr. *collir*; Fr. *cueillir*, to gather.] [*i.* COILED; *pp.* COILING, COILED.] To gather into a circular heap, as a rope; to wind. "Coiled up in a cable." *Beau. & Fl.*

CÖIL, *n.* 1. A rope wound into a ring or a circular heap; a convolution.

2. Tumult; noise; bustle; confusion. To see them about nothing keep such a coil. *Suckling.*

CÖIN, *n.* 1. A corner; a quoin; a coigne. *Johnson.*

2. A wedge for raising a piece of ordnance, or for supporting a body on an inclined plane. — See COIGNE, and QUOIN.

CÖIN, *n.* [L. *cuneus*, a wedge; It. *conio*; Sp. *cuño*; Fr. *coin*, a stamp or die.]

1. A piece of metal bearing a legal stamp, and made current as money; metallic or hard money, as gold and silver.

He gave Dametas a good sum of gold in ready coin. *Sidney.*

2. That with which payment is made. The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood is repaid in a nobler coin. *Hammond.*

Syn. — See MONEY.

CÖIN, *v. a.* [*i.* COINED; *pp.* COINING, COINED.] 1. To convert into money, as a piece of metal, by a legal stamp; as, "The gold was sent to the mint to be coined."

2. To fashion or form by stamping. Can we be sure that this medal was really coined by an artificer? *Bentley.*

3. To invent; to fabricate; — sometimes used in an ill sense. A man coins not a new word without some peril and less fruit than it happens to be received, the praise is but moderate, if returned, the scorn is a great deal. *Dryden.*

Those motives induced Virgil to coin his fable.

CÖIN'AGE (kōin'aj), *n.* 1. The art or the act of coining money.

The care of the coinage was committed to the inferior magistrates. *Arbutnot.*

2. Stamped metal current as money; coin. "To return his coinage upon him." *Swift.*

3. Expense of, or charges for, coining.

4. New production; invention. Unnecessary coinage, as well as unnecessary revival of words, runs into affectation. *Dryden.*

CÖ-IN-CIDE', *v. n.* [L. *con*, with, and *incido*, to fall upon; Fr. *coïncider*.] [*i.* COINCIDED; *pp.* COINCIDING, COINCIDED.]

1. To agree in outline, as two figures, when placed one upon the other. If the equator and ecliptic had coincided, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless. *Cheyne.*

2. To be of the same purport; to concur; to agree; as, "The statements do not coincide."

CÖ-IN-CI-DENCE, *n.* [Fr.] The act of coinciding; agreement; concurrence; consistency. The very coincidence of so many evidences carries a great weight. *Hale.*

CÖ-IN-CI-DEN-CY, *n.* Coincidence. *Fotherby.*

CÖ-IN-CI-DENT, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Having coincidence; agreeing in outline, as two figures, when placed one upon the other.

These [statements] at length became coincident. *Newton.*

2. Concurrent; agreeing; concurring. Whose [doctrines] are pure, whose doctrine and whose life coincide. *Cowper.*

CÖ-IN-CI-DENT, *n.* Coincidence. *Harris.*

CÖ-IN-CI-DENT-LY, *ad.* In a coincident manner; concurrently. *For. Qu. Rev.*

CÖ-IN-CID-ER, *n.* He who, or that which, coincides. *Harris.*

CÖ-IN-DI-CÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *con*, with, and *indico*, to signify; Fr. *coïncidation*.] A concurrence of signs or symptoms. *Martin.*

CÖIN-ER, *n.* 1. One who coins money. *Addison.* 2. An inventor. "Dionysius, a Greek connoisseur of etymologies." *Camden.*

† CÖ-IN-HÄB'IT-ING, *n.* A dwelling together; a cohabiting. *Milton.*

CÖ-IN-HÄR'IT-ANCE, *n.* Joint inheritance. "A title to a coinheritance." *Bp. Taylor.*

CÖ-IN-HÄR'I-TOR, *n.* A joint inheritor. "Coinheritor with Christ." *Fox.*

CÖIN'ING, *n.* The art, or the act, of making coins; the art of converting the precious metals into money. *Locke.*

† CÖ-IN-QUI-NÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *coinquino*, *coinquinatus*.] To pollute. *Skelton.*

† CÖ-IN-QUI-NÄ'TION, *n.* Pollution; defilement; contamination. *Cotgrave.*

CÖ-IN-STÄN-TÄ-NE-OÜS, *a.* Happening at the same time with another event. *Craig.*

CÖ-IN-TER-EST, *n.* A joint interest. [R.] *Milton.*

CÖIR, *n.* [Port. *coiro*, *couro*.] A species of yarn made of the husk of the cocoa-nut. *McCulloch.*

CÖIRE, *n.* Same as COIR. *Craig.*

CÖIS-TRIL, *n.* ["Probably Old Fr. *coustillier*. — It is surely not a corruption of *kestrel*, as Mr. Todd and others have supposed." *Nares.*] An inferior groom; a young fellow. *Nares.*

CÖIT, *v. a.* [Icel. *kueita*, to throw. *Jamieson.*] To throw any thing, as at the game of coits. "Coit it to me." [Local, North of Eng.] *Todd.*

CÖIT, *n.* A quoit. — See QUOIT.

† CÖIT'ING, *n.* Playing at coits. *Sir T. Elyot.*

CÖ-I'TION (kō-ish'un), *n.* [L. *coitio*; *con*, with, and *eo*, to go; It. *coito*; Fr. *coit*.] 1. Copulation; act of generation. *Ray.*

2. The act by which two bodies come together. *Brown.*

CÖIX, *n.* [L., from Gr. *κοῖξ*, a palm.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical grasses; Job's-tears. *Loudon.*

CÖ-JÖIN', *v. n.* [L. *conjungo*.] To conjoin. *Shak.*

CÖ-JÜ'ROR, *n.* [L. *con*, with, and *juror*, to swear.] (*Law*.) One who testifies to the credibility of another; a compurgator. *Wotton.*

CÖKE, *n.* [Perhaps from L. *coquo*, to cook. *Skin-ner.*] Mineral or fossil coal, deprived of its volatile matter by being heated in closed vessels, or with imperfect access of air. It is a residuum in manufactories of coal-gas.

CÖKE, *v. a.* [*i.* COKED; *pp.* COKING, COKED.] To form or change into coke; to deprive of volatile matter, as coal. *Ure.*

CÖK'ING-KILN (-kil), *n.* A kiln or an oven for coking coal.

CÖK'ING-ÖV-EN (-öv'vn), *n.* A kiln or an oven for coking coal.

CÖL'AN-DER, *n.* [L. *colo*, to strain; Sp. *coladero*.] A sieve; a strainer; a cullender. *Dryden.*

CÖL-ÄP-TI'NÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *κολάπτω*, to peck.] (*Ornith.*) A subfamily of birds of the order *Scansores* and family *Picidae*; ground-woodpeckers. *Gray.*

CÖL'A-RIN, *n.* (*Arch.*) The little frieze of the capital of the Tuscan and the Doric column between the astragal and the annulets. *Weale.*

CÖ-LÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *colo*, *colatus*, to strain.] Filtration; a straining. [R.] *Bailey.*



CÖ-LÄT'I-TUDE, *n.* The complement of the latitude, or that which the latitude wants of 90 degrees. *Hind.*

CÖL'A-TURE [köl'a-tür, *S. P. J. F. K. Sm.*; köi'-a-tür, *W.*; köi'-a-tür, *Ja. R. C.*], *n.* [Fr.]
1. The act of straining; filtration. *Cotgrave.*
2. Matter strained. *Cotgrave.*

CÖL'BER-TINE (köi'ber-tän), *n.* A kind of lace; — so named from Mons. Colbert. *Congreve.*
Instead of home-spun coats were seen
Good pinnars edged with *colbertine*. *Swift.*

CÖL'CHI-CÜM, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of bulbous plants; meadow saffron. The common species, or *Colchicum autumnale*, is used as a remedy for gout and rheumatism. *Loudon.*

CÖL'CO-THAR [köi'ko-thar, *J. K. Sm.*; köi-kö'-thar, *Brande.*], *n.* (*Chem.*) A brown-red oxide of iron, commonly called *crocus*, being the residue of the distillation of green vitriol, or sulphate of iron. *Brande.*

CÖLD, *a.* [A. S. *ceald*, or *cald*; Dut. *koud*, *koel*; Ger. *kalt*; Sw. *köld*; Dan. *kulde*.]
1. Not hot; not warm; frigid; gelid. "*Cold*, biting winter."
2. Suffering from insufficient warmth; chill; chilly; shivering; as, "To feel cold."
3. Wanting zeal; unconcerned; indifferent.

A man must be of a very cold temper whose heart doth not burn . . . in the midst of praise and adoration. *Johnson.*
4. Without affection; not cordial; not friendly; reserved; coy. "*Cold* demeanor."
5. Not heated by appetite; chaste.
6. Wanting power to move the feelings, unaffected; uninteresting.

What a deal of cold business doth a man misspend the better part of life in!
In cold blood, without heat or passion. — To give one the cold shoulder, to treat one with studied neglect.

CÖLD, *n.* 1. Privation of heat; the cause of chilliness.

In winter's cold and summer's parching heat.
2. The sensation produced in animal bodies by the escape of heat; coldness; chilliness.

A deadly cold ran shivering to her heart.
3. (*Med.*) An inflammatory disease occasioned by cold; catarrh; as, "To take cold."

CÖLD-BÄTH, *n.* A bath or bathing in cold water. *Gent. Mag.*

CÖLD-BLÖÖD-ED (köld'blöd-ed), *a.* 1. Having cold blood; as, "*Cold-blooded* animals."
2. Without feeling. "Thou *cold-blooded* slave."

CÖLD-CÖM-FORT, *n.* A disappointment of hopes. *Carey.*

CÖLD-FINCH, *n.* A small, rare, English bird, of the sub-family *Motacillinae*. *Pennant.*

CÖLD-HEÄRT-ED, *a.* Indifferent; wanting passion, or fervor. *Shak.*

CÖLD/ISH, *a.* Somewhat cold; cool. *Ash.*

† **CÖLD-KIND**, *a.* Having coldness and kindness united.
Down he descended from his snow-soft chair,
But all unawares with his *cold-kind* embrace
Unhoused thy virgin soul from her fair hiding place. *Milton.*

CÖLD/LY, *ad.* 1. With coldness; frigidly.
Thrift, thrift, Horatio! the funeral baked-meats
Did *coldly* furnish forth the marriage tables. *Shak.*

2. Without passion, feeling, or affection; unconcernedly; indifferently.

It is in vain that we would *coldly* gaze
On such as smile upon us. *Byron.*

CÖLD/NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being cold; frigidity; alidity; want of heat.
2. Want of ardor; indifference; unconcern.

It betrayed itself in a sort of indifference and carelessness in all her actions, and *coldness* to her best friends. *Arbutnot.*
3. Exemption from sensual appetite. "Virgin *coldness*."
Pope.

CÖLD-SÄRVED (-served), *a.* 1. Served up cold.
2. Dull; tedious; tiresome. *Young.*

CÖLD-SHÖRT, *a.* Brittle when cold, as a metal; — applied particularly to iron. *Smart.*

CÖLE, *n.* [Gr. *κόλος*; L. *caulis*; A. S. *cawl*; Dut. *kool*; Ger. *kohl*; Sp. *col*; W. *cawl*; Gael. *cal*.] (*Bot.*) A general name for plants belonging to the genus *Brassica*, or cabbage. *Johnson.*
— Now used to denote a variety of *Brassica* na-

pus, which does not form a close head, but has sessile, heart-shaped leaves. *P. Cyc.*

CÖLE-MÖUSE, *n.* A small bird of the titmouse kind. — See *COAL-MOUSE*. *Farrell.*

CÖ-LE-Q-PHYL/LOUS, or **CÖ-LE-ÖPH/YL-LOUS** (131), *a.* [Gr. *κόλος*, a sheath, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having the leaves in a sheath. *Smart.*

CÖ-LE-ÖP'TE-RA, *n. pl.* [Gr. *κόλος*, a sheath, and *πτερόν*, a wing.] (*Ent.*) An order of insects which have six legs and two pairs of wings, the first pair serving as a sheath or protection to the second, which are much the larger; beetle. — See *COLEOPTERAN*. *Brande.*

CÖ-LE-ÖP'TER-AL, *a.* Having two pairs of **CÖ-LE-ÖP'TER-ÖUS**, wings, of which the outer serves as a sheath for the inner, like the beetle; relating to the coleoptera. *P. Cyc.*

CÖ-LE-ÖP'TER-AN, *n.* (*Ent.*) One of an order of insects which have two pairs of wings, the first pair having the consistence of horn and serving as a sheath or protection to the second pair, or true wings, which are much the larger; one of the coleoptera; a beetle. *Brande.*

CÖ-LE-ÖP'TER-IST, *n.* One versed in coleopterous insects. *Hope.*

CÖLE-PERCH, *n.* A small fish resembling the common perch, but smaller. *Clarke.*

CÖLE-RAPE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; the common turnip; *Brassica rapa*. *Clarke.*

CÖLE-SÄED, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of cabbage; rape; *Brassica napus*. It is cultivated for its seed, which is used for making oil and for feeding cattle. *Farm. Ency.*

CÖ-LÄS-SÄE, *n.* (*Law.*) One who takes a lease with another; a partner in a lease. *Burrows.*

CÖLE-STÄFF, *n.* A strong pole on which two men carry a burden between them. *Hallwell.*

† **CÖL'ET**, *n.* An inferior kind of church servant; an acolyte; an acolyth. *Kennet.*

CÖLE'WORT (köi'würt), *n.* [A. S. *cawhwyr*.] A name applied to the varieties of cabbage the leaves of which do not form a close head, like those of the common cabbage. *Farm. Ency.*

CÖL'IC, *n.* [Gr. *κόλος*; *κόλον*, the colon; L. *colicus*; Fr. *colique*.] (*Med.*) A disorder of the bowels, or abdomen, that is attended with acute pain aggravated at intervals; — so named from its supposed seat in the colon. *Dunglison.*

CÖL'IC, *a.* Affecting the bowels with pain. "*Colic* pangs." *Milton.*

CÖL'I-CAL, *a.* Same as *COLIC*. [R.] *Gay.*

CÖL'ICK-Y, *a.* Relating to, or afflicted with, colic.

CÖL'I-DÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A family of conirostral birds, of the order *Passeres*, including the single sub-family *Columæ*; colics. *Gray.*

CÖL'IN, *n.* The American partridge; *Perdix Virginiana*. *Nuttall.*

CO-LI'NÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of conirostral birds, of the order *Passeres* and family *Colidæ*; colics. *Gray.*

CÖL'ING, *n.* A long, pale apple. *Crabb.*

CÖL'I-NIL, *n.* (*Bot.*) An American medicinal plant. *Crabb.*

CÖL'I-SÄ'UM, *n.* [It. *Coliseo*.] A spacious amphitheatre at Rome. — See *COLOSSEUM*.

CO-LI'TIS, *n.* [Gr. *κόλον*, the colon.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon; colonitis. *Dunglison.*

CÖ-LI-ÜS, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The coly. *Craig.*

† **CÖLL**, *v. a.* [L. *collum*, the neck; Old Fr. *coller*; Fr. *accoller*.] To embrace. *Spenser.*

† **CO-LÄB-E-FÄC'TION**, *n.* [L. *con*, with, and *labefacio*, *labefactus*, to cause to totter.] A wasting away; decay. *Blount.*

CO-LÄB-Q-RÄTION, *n.* The act of laboring jointly; joint labor. *N. Brit. Rev.*

CO-LÄB-Q-RÄTOR, *n.* [L. *con*, with, and *labo-*

ro, *laboratus*, to labor; Fr. *collaborateur*.] An assistant; a joint laborer. *P. Cyc.*

COL-LÄPSE, *n.* [L. *collabor*, *collapsus*, to fall together, to fall in.]

1. A shrinking or a falling together of the sides of a hollow vessel; as, "The *collapse* of a flue in a steam boiler."

2. (*Med.*) A complete prostration of strength, either at the commencement or in the progress of a disease. *Dunglison.*

COL-LÄPSE, *v. n.* [L. *collabor*, *collapsus*.] [*i.* **COLLAPSED**; *pp.* **COLLAPSING**, **COLLAPSED**.] To fall together, as the sides or parts of a hollow vessel; to shrink up. "A balloon *collapses* when the gas escapes from it." *Maunder.*

In atrophy, the liquids are exhausted, and the sides of the canals *collapse*. *Arbutnot.*

COL-LÄPSED (köi-läpst'), *a.* Withered; shrunk-en. "*Collapsed* ladies." *Burton.*

COL-LÄP'SION, *n.* [L. *collapsio*.] A collapsing or shrinking. "The *collapsion* of the skin." *Russell.*

CÖL'LAR, *n.* [L. *collare*; *collum*, the neck; It. *collare*; Sp. *collar*; Fr. *collier*.]

1. A ring round the neck; a neck-band; as, "A dog's *collar*."

2. The part of a harness that is fastened about the horse's neck.

3. The part of the dress that surrounds the neck; as, "A lady's *collar*;" "The *collar* of a shirt or a coat."

4. (*Her.*) An heraldic distinction worn round the neck by a military knight as a badge of his brotherhood, and containing the motto and emblem of his order. *Fairholt.*

5. (*Arch.*) A horizontal piece of timber connecting two rafters; — called also *collar-beam*. — See *COLLAR-BEAM*. *Brande.*

6. (*Mech.*) A plate of metal screwed down upon the stuffing-box of a steam-engine, with a hole to allow the piston-rod to pass through: — a ruff on a shaft at one end of a journal, to prevent the shaft from shifting endwise: — a ring inserted in the puppet for holding the end of the mandrel of a lathe: — a metal ring put around the end of a cylinder of wood, as the handles of instruments, to prevent splitting.

7. (*Bot.*) The ring upon the stem of an agaric: — the point of junction between the radicle and the peltidium; — *collet*. *Gray.*

8. (*Naut.*) An eye in the end or bight of a shroud or stay, to go over the mast-head.

9. (*Ornith.*) The colored ring round the neck of birds. *Brande.*

10. (*Malacology*.) The thickened secreting margin of the mantle in the testaceous gastropods. *Brande.*

To slip the collar, to get free.

CÖL'LAR, *v. a.* [*i.* **COLLARED**; *pp.* **COLLARING**, **COLLARED**.]

1. To bind, or to decorate with a collar.

2. To seize by the collar or throat. *Martin.*

To collar beef, &c., to roll or bind it up in a parcel. [Eng.]

CÖL'LAR-AGE, *n.* The duty on the collars of draught-horses. [Eng.] *Smart.*

CÖL'LAR-BÄAM, *n.* (*Arch.*) A beam framed across and between two principal rafters. *Weale.*

CÖL'LAR-BLÄDES, *n. pl.* Short segments of wood or of metal which embrace the collar worn by a horse, and to which the traces are attached; hames. *Ogilvie.*

CÖL'LAR-BÖNE, *n.* The clavicle. *Wiseman.*

CÖL'LAR-DÄY, *n.* A day on which knights appear at court in their collars. *Smart.*

CÖL'LARED (köi-lärd), *p. a.* 1. Having a collar, or decorated with a collar. *Chaucer.*

2. Rolled, or bound up, hard and close. "*Collared* beef." *Pegge.*

CÖL'LAR-MÄK'ER, *n.* One who makes collars.

CO-LÄT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be collated; capable of collation. *Coleridge.*

CO-LÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *confero*, *collatus*, to collect together; *con*, with, and *fero*, to bear.] [*i.* **COLLATED**; *pp.* **COLLATING**, **COLLATED**.]

1. To bring together, as things similar for the purpose of comparison, — particularly applied



Colinus striatus.

to manuscripts, or to different editions of the same work.

They could not relinquish Judaism and embrace Christianity, without *collating* the several Greek copies of the New Testament. *Fell's Life of Hammond.*

2. † To bestow; to confer.

The grace of the Spirit of God there consigned and *collated*. *Bp. Taylor.*

3. To place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

He thrust out the invader, and *collated* Amsdorf to the benefice. *Asterbury.*

COL-LĀT'ER-ĀL, a. [L. *con*, with, and *lateralis*, pertaining to the side; *latus*, a side.]

1. Being from, at, or on, the side.

In his bright and *collateral* light. *Shak.*

2. Indirect; not immediate; subordinate; not chief or principal.

If by direct or by *collateral* hand
They find us touched, we will our kingdom give
To you in satisfaction. *Shak.*

3. (*Law*.) Not connected by lineal descent, as a son with the father or with the grandfather, but by descent from a common ancestor, as the children of the same father. *Burrill.*

4. Connected; conjoined; concurrent.

It receives no *collateral* strength from external considerations. *Asterbury.*

Collateral security, security for the fulfilment of a contract or a pecuniary obligation in addition to the principal security. *Burrill.*

COL-LĀT'ER-ĀL, n. 1. One who is collaterally descended. *Ayliffe.*

2. (*Com.*) Security for the fulfilment of a contract, or for money lent, in addition to the principal security; collateral security. [Colloquial.]

COL-LĀT'ER-ĀL-LY, ad. 1. Side by side. "These pulleys placed *collaterally*." *Wilkins.*

2. Indirectly. "The former more directly, and the latter more *collaterally*."

3. In a collateral relation; as, "Persons *collaterally* descended from the same stock."

COL-LĀT'ER-ĀL-NĒSS, n. The state of being collateral. *Cotgrave.*

COL-LĀ'TION, n. 1. [L. *collatio*; Fr. *collation*.] The act of collating; comparison of one thing with another of the same kind. — *præfatio* applied to a comparison of manuscripts of books.

I return you your Milton, which, upon *collation*, I find to be revised and augmented. *Pope.*

2. The act of conferring; bestowal; gift.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the first *collation* of these benefits. *Ray.*

3. That which is collated, or bestowed; dividend contributed. *Bp. Nicholson.*

4. A collection of articles of food for a light repast; a treat or entertainment less than a feast.

When I came, I found a *collation* of wine and sweetmeats. *Whiston's Memoirs.*

5. † [Old Fr. *colacion*.] A discourse.

No book was more read in the following ages than Cassian's *Collations*. *Burnet.*

6. (*Common Law*.) The comparison of a copy with its original to ascertain its conformity.

7. (*Canon Law*.) The act of bestowing a benefice by a bishop. *Cowell.*

8. (*Scottish Law*.) The right of an heir to divide equally with others of the same degree of kindred the whole estate of a deceased person. *London Ency.*

COL-LĀ'TION, v. n. To partake of a collation, or slight repast. "I . . . *collationed* in Spring Garden." [R.] *Evelyn.*

COL-LĀ'TION-ER, n. One who collates or examines the sheets of a book after it is printed.

† **COL-LĀ-TĪ'TIOUS (kōl-lā-tīsh'us), a.** Contributed by many. *Bailey.*

COL-LĀ'TIVE, a. (*Eng. Law*.) A term applied to livings or advowsons, of which the bishop and the patron are the same person. *Blackstone.*

COL-LĀ'TOR, n. [Fr. *collateur*.]

1. One who collates, or compares copies or manuscripts. *Addison.*

2. One who bestows a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

3. One who bestows any gift.

Well-placed benefits redound to the *collator's* honor. *Feltham.*

COL-LĀ'TRESS, n. A female who collates. *Smith.*

COL-LĀUD', v. a. [L. *collaudo*, to praise highly.] To join in praising. [R.] *Howell.*

CŌL'LĒAGUE (kōl'læg), n. [L. *collega*, one chosen at the same time with another; *con*, with, and *ago*, to choose; It. *collega*; Sp. *colega*; Fr. *collique*.] A partner in the same trust, or office; an associate; coadjutor; ally. *Swift.*

Syn.—A *colleague* in office; a *partner* in trade; an *associate* in an enterprise. Men in the highest, as well as in lower offices, are *colleagues* and *associates*; tradesmen, mechanics, &c., are *partners*.

COL-LĒAGUE' (kol-læg'), v. n. To be a colleague; — followed by *with*, before the person.

He *colleagues* with the king of his advantage, us with message those lands. *Shak.*

CŌL'LĒAGUE-SHIP, n. Partnership. *Milton.*

COL-LĒCT', v. a. [L. *colligo*, *collectus*; Sp. *colector*; Fr. *colliger*.] [*i.* COLLECTED; *pp.* COLLECTING, COLLECTED.]

1. To gather or bring together; to bring into one place, mass, or sum.

Memory alone enriches the mind by preserving what our labor and industry daily *collect*. *Watts.*

Let a man *collect* into one sum as great a number as he pleases, the multitude is not one jot the power of adding to it. *Locke.*

2. To infer as a consequence; to conclude from premises.

By all best conjectures I *collect*
Thou art to be my fatal enemy. *Milton.*

To *collect* one's self, to recover from surprise, or to become calm.

I did in time *collect* myself. *Shak.*

CŌL'LĒCT, n. [L. *collectus*, a collection; whether from *con*, with, and *lego*, to read, or from *colligo*, to collect, — *colligere*, to collect. — "The derivation of the word implies a prayer read together with other parts of the Church of England service." *Brande.* "I think it very probable that the *collects* for the Sundays and Holydays bear that name upon account that a great many of them are evidently *collected* out of the Epistles and Gospels." *Wheatley.* "As the petitions of *collects* are, for the most part, extracted from natural language, the word may have been applied to these prayers, because their sentences and phraseology are *collected* or gathered from the Scriptures." *Eden.* A short prayer adapted to any special occasion or particular subject. *Eden.*

Then let your devotion be humbly to say over proper *collects*. *Bp. Taylor.*

CŌL-LĒC-TĀ'NE-A, n. pl. [L., *things collected*.] A selection of passages from various authors; collections; extracts; miscellany. *Brande.*

CŌL-LĒC-TĀ'NE-OŪS, a. [L. *collectaneus*.] Gathered together. *Johnson.*

COL-LĒCT'ED, p. a. 1. Gathered together.

2. Composed; calm; not disconcerted.

COL-LĒCT'ED-LY, ad. In a collected manner.

COL-LĒCT'ED-NĒSS, n. State of being collected.

COL-LĒCT'IBLE, a. That may be collected.

COL-LĒC'TION, n. [L. *collectio*; It. *collezione*; Sp. *coleccion*; Fr. *collection*.]

1. The act of collecting; as, "To be employed in the *collection* of debts."

2. That which is collected; assemblage.

The gallery is hung with a *collection* of pictures. *Addison.*

3. A contribution for charitable purposes. "The *collection* for the saints." 1 Cor. xvi. 1.

4. † Conclusion from premises; inference.

So let him, by *collection*, give himself the censure. *Feltham.*

† **CŌL-LĒC-TĪ'TIOUS (-tīsh'us), a.** [L. *collectivus*.] Gathered up. *Bailey.*

COL-LĒC'TIVE, a. [L. *collectivus*; It. *collettivo*; Sp. *colectivo*; Fr. *collectif*.]

1. Tending to collect or gather into one mass; gathered together.

A body *collective*, because it containeth a huge multitude. *Hooker.*

2. Making inferences; argumentative. "Col-
lective reason." *Browne.*

3. (*Gram.*) A term applied to those nouns — as a *company*, an *army* — which, though having the form of the singular number, convey the idea of many individuals. *Johnson.*

COL-LĒC'TIVE, n. [Fr. *collectif*.] A noun of

multitude, or a substantive comprehending in its signification more than one person or thing, but having the form of the singular number.

A *collective*, people, men, &c. *Swift.*

COL-LĒC'TIVE-LY, ad. In a general mass; in a body; not singly.

COL-LĒC'TIVE-NĒSS, n. A state of combination; a mass. *Todd.*

COL-LĒC'TOR, n. [It. *collettore*; Sp. *colector*; Fr. *collecteur*.]

1. One who collects things which are separated; as, "A *collector* of old books or of rare pictures."

2. A compiler of books.

Volumes without the *collector's* own reflections. *Addison.*

3. An officer who receives or collects the customs or taxes.

The commissions of the revenue are disposed of, and the *collectors* are appointed by the commissioners. *Swift.*

4. (*Bot.*) *pl.* Dense hairs covering the styles of some species of *compositæ*, &c., and acting as brushes to clear the pollen out of the cells of the anthers. *Brande.*

5. (*Oxford University*.) *pl.* Two bachelors of arts appointed by the proctor to superintend some scholastic proceedings of their fellow-bachelors in Lent. *Todd.*

COL-LĒC'TOR-ATE, n. The district of a collector; a collectorship. *P. Cyc.*

COL-LĒC'TOR-SHIP, n. 1. The office of a collector of customs; collectorate; as, "The *collectorship* of New York, of Boston, &c."

2. (*Oxford University*.) The office of the collectors appointed by the proctor in Lent. — See *COLLECTOR*.

COL-LĒC'TRESS, n. A female who collects.

COL-LĒG'A-TĀ-RY, n. [L. *collegatarius*.] (*Law*.) A joint legatee; a co-legatee. *Burrill.*

CŌL'LĒGE (kōl'le), n. [L. *collegium*; It. *collegio*; Sp. *colegio*; Fr. *college*. — See *COLLEAGUE*.]

1. A community, corporation, or society of persons united in the same office or calling, and acting under the same laws; as, "A *college* of physicians"; "A *college* of heralds"; "The *college* of cardinals."

2. A literary institution or seminary of learning established by authority, endowed with funds, and possessed of certain rights and privileges.

He is returned, with his opinions
Gathered from all the famous *colleges*. *Shak.*

3. A house or edifice appropriated to the use of a college or literary institution; as, "The *colleges* at Cambridge."

4. A political or electoral body; as, "The *college* of electors of the President of the U. S."

Syn. — See *SCHOOL*.

CŌL'LĒGE-LIKE, a. Like a college. *Howell.*

COL-LĒ'GI-ĀL, a. [Fr. *collégial*.] Relating to a college; collegiate. *Bailey.*

COL-LĒ'GI-ĀN, n. [Fr. *collégien*.] A member of a college. *Swift.*

COL-LĒ'GI-ATE, a. 1. Relating to a college. "Collegiate masterships." *Milton.*

2. Instituted after the manner of a college. "Collegiate societies." *Hooker.*

Collegiate church, a church which, not being a cathedral or the seat of a bishop, has, nevertheless, its college or corporation of deans, canons, and prebends, and is regulated in divine service as a cathedral.

COL-LĒ'GI-ATE, n. [L. *collegiatus*.] A member of a college; a collegian. *Burton.*

† **CŌL'LĒR-Y, n.** A colliery. — See *COLLIERY*.

CŌL'LĒT, n. [L. *collum*, the neck; Fr. *collet*.]

1. That part of a ring in which the stone is set; the setting of a precious stone.

The seal was set in a *collet* of gold. *Sir T. Herbert.*

How full the *collet* with his jewel is! *Cowley.*

2. (*Bot.*) That part of the axis of a plant where the root and the stem are joined; — called also *collum* and *collar*. *Gray.*

COL-LĒD', v. n. [L. *collido*; *con*, with, and *laedo*, to strike.] [*i.* COLLIDED; *pp.* COLLIDING, COLLIDED.] To strike against each other; to clash.

The flints that hide
The seeds of fire, thus tossed in air, *collide*. *Dryden.*

CÖL-LIËR (köl'yer), *n.* 1. One who works in coal-mines; a digger of coals. *Gataker.*
2. A dealer in coals; a coal-merchant. *Bacon.*
3. A ship that carries coals. *Todd.*

CÖL-LIËR-Y (köl'yer-ē), *n.* 1. A place where coals are dug; a coal-mine.
The *colleries* on the Tyne lay exposed for several miles. *Liv. Act.*
2. The coal-trade. *Johnson.*

CÖL-LI-FLÖW-ËR, *n.* See CAULIFLOWER. *Warton.*

† **CÖL-LI-GÄTE**, *v. a.* [*L. colligo, colligatus*; *con*, with, and *ligo*, to bind.] To bind together. "The members of the society are so *colligated* and bound together." *Quelch.*

CÖL-LI-GÄ-TION, *n.* [*L. colligatio*; *Sp. colligación*.] A binding together. [*R.*]
Concepts not wholly correct may serve for a time for the purpose of leading us in researches which will eventually be corrected. *Thomson.*

CÖL-LI-MÄT-ING, *a.* Correcting the error of sight. "The *collimating* telescope." *P. Cyc.*

CÖL-LI-MÄ-TION, *n.* [*L. collimo, improperly* used for *collineo*, to aim. *Faccioliati.*] The aiming at a mark.
Line of collimation, (*Astron. & Surveying.*) the line of sight in an astronomical or a geodesical instrument, or the line which passes through the centre of the object glass and the intersection of the wires placed in its focus. — *Error of collimation*, the difference between the actual line of sight and the position which that line ought to have in reference to the axis of motion of the instrument. *Pearson.*

CÖL-LI-MÄ-TOR, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the horizontal point, or for determining or correcting the error of collimation in an instrument. *Kater.*

† **COLLINE**, *n.* [*L. collis*, a hill; *Fr. colline*.] A small hill; a mount. "Every hill and *colline*." *Drummond.*

COL-LIN'F-ÄTE, *v. n.* [*L. collineo*.] To direct in a straight line; to aim. *Bailey.*

COL-LIN'F-Ä-TION, *n.* The act of directing in a straight or right line. *Johnson.*

† **CÖL-LING**, *n.* An embrace. *Chaucer.*

† **CÖL-LING-LY**, *ad.* With embracing.
And *collingly* him kist. *Gascoigne.*

COL-LIN'GUAL, *a.* [*L. con*, with, and *lingua*, the tongue.] Having the same language; speaking the same tongue. *West. Rev.*

† **COL-LIQ'UA-BLE** (kol-lík'wä-bl), *a.* [See *COLLIQUATE*.] Easily dissolved. *Harvey.*

† **COL-LIQ'UA-MËNT** (kol-lík'wä-mënt), *n.* The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted. *Bailey.*

† **CÖL-LI-QUÄNT** (-kwänt), *a.* That has the power of melting. *Bailey.*

† **CÖL-LI-QUÄTE**, *v. n.* [*L. con*, with, and *liqueo*, to be fluid.] To be dissolved.
Ice will dissolve in fire, and *colliquate* in water. *Browne.*

† **CÖL-LI-QUÄTE**, *v. a.* To melt; to dissolve.
The ore is *colliquated* by the violence of the fire. *Boyle.*

CÖL-LI-QUÄ-TION, *n.* [*Fr. colligation*.]
1. The act of melting. *Bacon.*
2. A lax or diluted state of the fluids in animal bodies. *Boyle.*

COL-LIQ'UA-TIVE, *a.* [*Fr. colligatif*.] (*Med.*) Melting; dissolvent; — applied to diseases which waste the strength. "*Colligative* fever." *Quincy.*

COL-LIQ-UE-FÄCT-TION, *n.* [*L. con*, with, and *liquefacio, liquefactus*, to make liquid.] A melting together. "The incorporation of metals by simple *colliquefaction*." *Bacon.*

CÖL-LI'SION (kol-lízh'un, 93), *n.* [*L. collisio; collido, collisus*, to strike together; *Fr. collision*.]
1. The act of colliding; a striking together of two bodies so as to produce a shock; a clash.
The sparks of truth being forced out of contention as the sparks of fire out of the collision of flint and steel. *Hakewill.*
2. Opposition; interference. "The collision of contrary false principles." *Warburton.*

† **CÖL-LI'SIVE**, *a.* Causing collision: clashing; interfering. *Blackmore.*

† **CÖL-LIT'IGANT**, *a.* [*L. con*, with, and *litigo, litigans*, to dispute.] Wrangling, or contending together. *Maunder.*

CÖL-LQ-CÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. colloco, collocatus*; *Fr. colloquer*.] [*i. COLLOCATED*; *pp. COLLOCATING, COLLOCATED*.] To place; to arrange. *Johnson.*

CÖL-LQ-CÄTE, *a.* Placed. "The parts wherein that virtue is *collocate*." *Bacon.*

CÖL-LQ-CÄ-TION, *n.* [*L. collocatio*; *Fr. collocation*.]
1. The act of collocating or placing; disposition; arrangement.
If elegance consists in the choice and *collocation* of words, you have a most indubitable title to it. *Sir W. Jones.*
2. The state of being placed. "The *collocation* is equal or unequal." *Bacon.*

† **CÖL-LQ-CÜ-TION**, *n.* [*L. collocutio*; *con*, with, and *loquor*, to speak.] Conference. *Bailey.*

† **CÖL-LQ-CÜ-TOR**, *n.* [*L.*] A speaker in a dialogue; an interlocutor; a dialogist. *Derham.*

COL-LÖ'DI-ON, *n.* [*Gr. κόλλα, glue*.] (*Chem.*) A solution of gun-cotton in ether; — so called on account of its adhesive properties. *Brande.*

† **CÖL-LÖGUE**, *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter.
They do apply themselves to *collogue* and flatter their lieges. *Burton.*

COL-LÖGUE' (kol-lög'), *v. n.* [*L. con*, with, and *loquor*, to speak.] To confer or converse secretly with deceitful, or delusive designs; to plot. "*Collogue* with her again." *Green.*

COL-LÖG'UNG (kol-lög'ing), *n.* Flattery. "Parasitical fawning and *colloguing*." *Burton.*

CÖL-LÖP, *n.* [Corrupted from *colloro*, the smut of coal. *Richardson.*]
1. A small slice of meat; a piece of flesh; a rasher of pork, or bacon.
Sweetbread and *collops* were with skewers pricked. *Dryden.*
2. A child. [In burlesque language.]
Thou art a *collon* of my flesh;
And for thy sake I have shed many a tear. *Shak.*

COL-LÖ'QUI-AL (kol-lö'kwí-äl), *a.* [*L. con*, with, and *loquor*, to speak.] [*i. COLLOQUIAL*, or used in, common conversation; conversational. "The burlesque and *colloquial* style of Swift." *Warton.*]

COL-LÖ'QUI-ÄL-ISM, *n.* A word or phrase used in conversation. *Ec. Rev.*

COL-LÖ'QUI-ÄL-I-TY, *n.* The state of being colloquial. [*R.*] *Ch. Ob.*

COL-LÖ'QUI-ÄL-IZE, *v. a.* To make colloquial, or conversational. [*R.*] *Ch. Ob.*

COL-LÖ'QUI-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In a colloquial or conversational manner. *Smart.*

CÖL-LQ-QUIST, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue. "The *colloquists* in this dialogue." *Malone.*

CÖL-LQ-QUY (köl'lq-kwe), *n.* [*L. colloquium; colloquor*, to converse; *con*, with, and *loquor*, to speak; *It. colloquio*; *Sp. coloquio*; *Fr. colloque*.] A mutual discourse of two or more persons; dialogue; discourse; conversation.
My earthly by his heavenly overpowered,
In that celestial colloquy sublime. *Milton.*

† **CÖL-LÖW**, *v. a.* [Probably from *coal*.] To black with coal. *Sherwood.*

† **CÖL-LÖW** (köl'lö), *n.* The black or smut of coal; colly; grime. *Woodward.*

† **CÖL-LÜG'TAN-CY**, *n.* [*L. collector, collectans*, to struggle.] A tendency to contest; resistance. *Bailey.*

† **CÖL-LÜG-TÄ-TION**, *n.* [*L. collectatio*, a struggling.] Contest; opposition. *More.*

COL-LÜDE', *v. n.* [*L. colludo*; *con*, with, and *ludo*, to play; *Fr. colluder*.] [*i. COLLUDEN*; *pp. COLLUDING, COLLUDEN*.] To play into each other's hands; to conspire in a fraud.
They will be represented as *colluding* with sedition. *Burke.*

COL-LÜD'ER, *n.* One who colludes. *Milton.*

COL-LÜD'ING, *n.* Management by deceit or fraud; collusion. "Goodly glozings and time-serving *colludings*." *Mountagu.*

CÖL-LÜM, *n.* [*L., the neck*.] (*Bot.*) The point where the stem and the root are combined; — called also *collet*. *P. Cyc.*

CÖL-LÜ'SION (kol-lü'zhun, 93), *n.* [*L. collusio; It. collusione*; *Sp. collusion*; *Fr. collusion*.] The act of colluding; a secret agreement, between two or more persons, for a fraudulent purpose; artifice; fraud.

If they would simply and heartily search for the truth, they would not use these crafty *collusions* and deceitful jugglings. *For.*

CÖL-LÜ'SIVE, *a.* Partaking of collusion; fraudulently concerted; fraudulent; deceptive.

The gentlemen on the other side of the house know as well as I do that the *Nobles* of *Acet* and his creditors are not adversaries, but *collusive*. *Burke.*

But *colonel* was once pronounced in three syllables, as by Milton in the following line:—

Captain, or *colonel*, or knight in arms.

COLONELCY (kū'nel-se), *n.* The office of colonel; colonelship. *Gent. Mag.*

COLONELSHIP (kū'nel-shīp), *n.* The office or rank of colonel. *Swift.*

† **COL-Q-NĒR**, *n.* A colonist. *Holland.*

CO-LŌ-NĪ-ĀL, *a.* [See **COLONY**.] Relating to a colony or colonies. "Colonial councils." *Burke.*

† **CO-LŌN'I-CĀL**, *a.* [L. *colonicus*.] Relating to husbandmen. *Spelman.*

CŌL-Q-NĪST, *n.* [L. *colonia*, a colony.] An inhabitant or member of a colony. *Burke.*

CŌL-Q-NĪ'TIS, *n.* [Gr. *kōlon*, the colon; L. *colonia*.] (Med.) Inflammation of the colon; colitis; dysentery. *Dunghson.*

CŌL-Q-NĪ-ZĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [Sp. *colonización*; Fr. *colonisation*.] The act of colonizing. "Our growth by colonization." *Burke.*

CŌL-Q-NĪ-ZĀ'TIŌN-ĪST, *n.* An advocate for colonization. *Month. Rev.*

CŌL-Q-NĪZE, *v. a.* [Sp. *colonizar*; Fr. *coloniser*.] [*z.* COLONIZED; *pp.* COLONIZING, COLONIZED.] To establish a colony in; to form into a colony. *Bacon.*

CŌL-Q-NĪZ-ĒR, *n.* One who colonizes; one who establishes colonies. *Chambers.*

CŌL-Q-NĪZ-ĪNG, *n.* Colonization.

The progress of her *colonizing* might have been attended with the same benefits as that of other nations. *Robertson.*

CŌL-QN-NĀDE', *n.* [It. *colonnata*; *colonna*, a column; Sp. *colunata*; Fr. *colonnade*.] (*Arch.*) A range of columns placed at certain intervals, and supporting an entablature. When in front of the entrance to a building, it is called a *portico*; when entirely surrounding it, circularly or otherwise, a *peristyle*; and when double or treble, a *polystyle*. *Francis.*

CŌL-Q-NY, *n.* [L., It., & Sp. *colonia*; *colo*, to cultivate; Fr. *colonie*.]

1. An establishment or settlement formed in a foreign country by a body of men emigrating from their mother country; as, "The English colonies in America."

2. The country planted or colonized.

The rising city, which from far you see,
Is Carthage, and a Tyrian colony. *Dryden.*

CŌL-Q-NY, *v. a.* To colonize. [R.]

The noble island which was *colonized*
Sometime by Tyrians, was not wanting here. *Fanshawe.*

CŌL-Q-PHŌN (kŏl'q-fŏn), *n.* [L., from a fanciful allusion to a Greek satirical proverb, in which the people of Colophon, in Asia Minor, are reproached with being always the hindmost. *Brande.*—"Τὴν κολόφωνα ἐπέθηκεν, He has put the colophon to it." The cavalry of the city of Colophon, in Asia Minor, was so excellent that it was thought to assure the victory to the side on which it fought. Therefore this proverb, according to most authorities, is similar in meaning to our saying, 'He has put a clincher to it.' But the Scholiast on the Theætetus of Plato gives a different explanation. He says that in the council of the twelve Ionian cities Colophon had the casting-vote;—whence the proverb." *Riley.*]

1. The conclusion of a book, where any device occurs, or the printer's name, date, and abode are stated. *Watson.*

2. (Med.) A resin brought originally from Colophon in Asia Minor;—called also *colophony*.

CŌL-Q-PHŌN-Ī-ĀN, *a.* Relating to a colophon, or conclusion of a book. *Cudworth.*

CŌL-Q-PHŌN'IC, *a.* (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from colophony. *Hoblyn.*

CO-LŌPH-Q-NĪTE, *n.* (Min.) A coarse, granular variety of garnet, of a resinous lustre. *Dana.*

CO-LŌPH-Q-NY, or **CŌL-Q-PHŌ-Q-NY** [kŏl'q-fŏ-ne, *W. Ja.*; kŏl'q-fŏ-ne, *Wb. Ash*; kŏl'q-fŏn-e, *K. Sm.*], *n.* A dark-colored resin, being the residue after the distillation of turpentine;—brought originally from Colophon in Asia Minor. *Brande.*

CŌL-Q-QUĪN'TĪ-DA, *n.* (Med.) The bitter-apple. — See **COLOCYNTH**. *Dunghson.*

CŌL'QR (kŏl'qur), *n.* [L. *color*; It. *colore*; Sp. *color*; Fr. *couleur*.]

1. That quality of a body which affects our sensation with regard to its hue, tint, or appearance to the eye.

The lights of nature are, white, red, blue, and violet. *Newton.*

2. The pigment used by a painter.

Of material colors, there is but one (ultramarine) that approaches the purity of the spectrum. *Fauholt.*

3. The natural hue of the face; flesh-tint.

His coward lips did from their color fly. *Shak.*

4. Outward show; semblance; pretence.

Under the color of the sale whereof [corn], they noted all that was done in the city. *Knolles.*

5. Kind; species; character.

Boys and women are, for the most part, cattle of this color. *Shak.*

6. *pl.* An ensign of war; a standard; a flag.

Advance our waving colors on the walls. *Shak.*

7. The seven prismatic colors, as they appear in the refractions of the rainbow, or of a glass prism, are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet.

Primary colors, red, blue, and yellow, by the mixture of which three other colors, termed *secondary*, are produced; viz.: red and blue produce the different hues of purple and violet; red and yellow yield orange; yellow and blue produce green. *Fauholt.*—*Substantive colors*, (*Dyeing*.) such colors as unite immediately with the material to be dyed, without a mordant. — *Adjective colors*, such colors as will not unite with the material to be dyed without a mordant.

CŌL'QR (kŏl'qur), *v. a.* [*i.* COLORED; *pp.* COLORING, COLORED.]

1. To give some color to; to mark with some hue; to paint; to tinge; to dye.

What mean those colored streaks in heaven
Distended, as the brow of God appeared? *Milton.*

2. To palliate; to excuse.

I told him I would not favor or color, in any sort, his former folly. *Raleigh.*

3. To make plausible. "Craft colored with simplicity." *Spenser.*

We have scarce heard of an insurrection that was not colored with grievances of the highest kind. *Addison.*

Syn.—To color is to put on a color, or a hue; to paint, to put on, or to delineate with, a color; to dye, to dip into a coloring liquid. *Color* a wall; paint a house or a portrait; dye cloth; stain wood or paper; tinge with red.

CŌL'QR, *v. n.* To blush; to show color. *Martin.*

CŌL'QR-A-BLE, *a.* Specious; plausible. "The colorable pretences of ignorance." *Hackbult.*

Syn.—See **PLAUSIBLE**.

CŌL'QR-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Plausibility. *Fulke.*

CŌL'QR-A-BLE-ĀD, *ad.* Speciously. *Bacon.*

† **CŌL'QR-A-TĒ** [kŏl'q-rāt, *S. W. J. F. Ja.*; kŏl'q-rāt, *P. K. Sm. Wb.*], *a.* [L. *coloratus*.] Colored; dyed. *Ray.*

CŌL'QR-A'TIŌN, *n.* The act of coloring. *Bacon.*

CŌL'QR-A-TŪRE, *n.* [It. *coloratura*.] (*Mus.*)

Graces in music from variation of tone. *Smart.*

CŌL'ORED (kŏl'qurd), *a.* Having color or colors; not white. "Like a colored rainbow." *Spenser.*

Colored races, races that have a dark skin.

CŌL'QR-IF'IC [kŏl'q-rī'fik, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K.*; kŏl'q-rī'fik, *P. K. Sm. Wb.*], *a.* Giving or producing color. "The several rays in their colorific qualities." *Newton.*

CŌL'QR-ĪNG, *n.* 1. The part of painting which especially regards the effect of colors; the art of disposing colors so as to produce the desired effect; as, "To excel in coloring."

2. Specious appearance. "The crafty coloring of this mischief." *Fox.*

CŌL'QR-ĪST, *n.* A painter who excels in coloring. Such were Titian, Paul Veronese, Tintoret, Rubens, Vandyck, and the rest of the good colorists. *Dryden.*

CŌL'QR-LĒSS, *a.* Without color; transparent; as, "Pure water is colorless."

CŌL'QR-LĒSS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being colorless. [R.] *Boyle.*

CŌL'QR-MĀN, *n.*; *pl.* COLOR-MEN. One who prepares and sells colors. *Buckland.*

CŌL'QR, *n. p.* The national standard; as, "To strike the *colours*"; "To sail under false *colours*." — See **COLON**.

CO-LŌS'SĀL, *a.* Like a colossus; gigantic; huge. "This colossal statue." *Dr. Watson.*

CO-LŌSSE' (kŏ-lŏs'), *n.* [L. *colossus*.] A colossus. "Colosse of Rhodes." *Temple.*

CŌL-QS-SĒ'ĀN, *a.* Gigantic; colossal. "The colossean statue of Juno." *Harris.*

CŌL-QS-SĒ'UM, *n.* [L.] A spacious amphitheatre at Rome; a building of great magnitude;—written also *Coliseum*. *Brande.*

CO-LŌS'SĪAN (kŏ-lŏsh'ān), *n.* (*Geog.*) An inhabitant of Colosse, a city of Phrygia in Asia Minor.

† **CO-LŌS'SIC**, *a.* [Gr. *κολλασικός*; L. *colossicus*.] Large; colossal. *Chapman.*

CO-LŌS'SUS, *n.*; *pl.* L. *co-lŏs'si*; Eng. *co-lŏs'sus-es*. [L., from Gr. *κολοσσός*; It. *colosso*; Sp. *coloso*; Fr. *colosse*.] A large statue at ancient Rhodes, representing a giant:—a gigantic statue.

Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world
Like a colossus, and we petty men,
Walk under his huge legs. *Shak.*

CO-LŌS'SUS-WĪSE, *ad.* In the manner of a colossus. "Stands colossus-wise." *Shak.*

CO-LŌS'TRUM, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) 1. The first milk after delivery; biestings. *Brande.*

2. † An emulsion made of turpentine and the yolk of an egg. *Dunghson.*

CŌL'PO-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. *κόπος*, the womb, and *κύλη*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) Hernia or rupture of the vagina. *Hoblyn.*

COL-PŌRT'AGE, *n.* [Fr.] The business of a colporteur, hawker, or pedler. *Baird.*

COL-PŌRT'QR, *n.* [Fr. *colporteur*.—"So called from carrying his goods in a pack suspended from his neck; from L. *collum*, the neck, and *porto*, to carry." *Sullivan.*] A hawker; a pedler;—especially, in modern usage, a pedler of religious books. *Baird.*

CŌL'STĀFF (12), *n.* [Perhaps Fr. *col*, neck, and *staff*.] A large staff by which two men carry a burden on their shoulders. *Burton.*

CŌLT, *n.* [A. S. *colt*.]

1. A young horse not more than four years old;—"used in the common gender, male or female." *Smart.*

2. A young, foolish, or inexperienced person;—a cant term for one who is for the first time in an office.

† **CŌLT**, *v. n.* To frisk; to frolic.

As soon as they were out of sight by themselves, they shook off their bridles, and began to *colt* anew. *Spenser.*

† **CŌLT**, *v. a.* To befool; to cheat; to abuse.

What a plague mean ye, to *colt* me thus? *Shak.*

CŌLT'ER, *n.* [L. *cultor*; It. *coltro*.—A. S. *cultor*; Ger. *költer*.—Gael. & Ir. *collar*.] The cutting-iron of a plough;—written also *coulter*. *Johnson.*

CŌLT'-Ē'VĪL, *n.* A distemper to which young horses are liable, consisting of a swelling in the sheath. *Farm. Ency.*

CŌLT'ISH, *a.* Like a colt; frisky; wanton. "Man's *coltish* disposition." *Cowper.*

CŌLT'ISH-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a colt.

CŌLT'S'FOOT (-fŏt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant growing in a clayey soil; *Tussilago farfara*;—used in medicine as an expectorant. *Hooper.*

CŌLT'S'-TŌŌTH, *n.* 1. An imperfect tooth in a young horse.

2. A love of youthful pleasure. Well said, Lord Sands;
Your *colt's-tooth* is not cast yet. *Shak.*

CŌL'Ū-BĒR, *n.* [L., a serpent.] (*Zool.*) A Linnæan genus of serpents, including all those in which the sub-caudal scale-plates, or scutes, are arranged in pairs. *Brande.*

CŌL'Ū-BRĪNE (19), *a.* [L. *colubrinus*.]

1. Relating to a serpent.

2. Cunning; crafty; deceptive. [R.] *Johnson.*

CO-LŪM'BA, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicinal bitter root brought from Colomba, a town in the island of

Ceylon;—written also *calumoa*, *colomba*, and *columbo*. Hooper.

CO-LŪM'BA, *n.* [L.] (*Ornith.*) A Linnæan genus of birds; the pigeon. Brande.

CO-LŪM'BA, *n. pl.* [L., pigeons.] (*Ornith.*) An order of birds including the family of pigeons, or *Columbidae*. Gray.

CO-LŪM-BĀ-RI-ŪM, *n.*; *pl.* CO-LŪM-BĀ-RI-Ā. [L.] 1. A sepulchral chamber, with niches in the walls to receive cinerary urns. Fairholt.

2. *pl.* (*Arch.*) Holes left in walls for the insertion of pieces of timber;—so called from resembling the niches of a pigeon-house. Weale.

CO-LŪM-BA-RY, or CO-LŪM'BA-RY [kō-lūm'ba-re, S. W. P. J. P. Ja.; kōl'um-ba-re, K. Sm. R. Wb. Kenrick], *n.* [L. *columbarium*; *columba*, a dove, or pigeon] A dove-cot; a pigeon-house. "Columbaries or dove-houses." Browne.

CO-LŪM'BATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of columbic acid and a base. Francis.

CO-LŪM'BI-A, *n.* (*Chem.*) A bitter, crystalline principle obtained from the columba. Brande.

CO-LŪM'BI-AD, *n.* A gun of large caliber.

CO-LŪM'BI-AN, *a.* Relating to Columbus;—relating to Columbia, or America. Barlow.

CO-LŪM'BI-C, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from columbium. Hooper.

CO-LŪM'BI-DÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A family of birds including the sub-families *Treronina*, *Columbina*, *Gourina*, *Didunculina*, and *Didina*; pigeons. Gray.

CO-LŪM-BIF'ER-OŪS, *a.* (*Chem.*) [Eng. *columbium*, and L. *fero*, to bear.] Containing columbium.

CO-LŪM-BI'NÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Columbe* and family *Columbidae*; pigeons. Gray.

CO-LŪM-BINE (19), *n.* [L. *columba*, a pigeon.] 1. (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial plants; *Aquilegia*. Loudon.

2. The heroine in pantomimic entertainments. Maunders.

CO-LŪM-BINE (19), *a.* [L. *columbinus*.] Relating to, or resembling, a dove. Smart.

CO-LŪM'BITE, *n.* (*Min.*) An ore of columbium, first discovered in Connecticut. Dana.

CO-LŪM'BI-ŪM, *n.* (*Min.*) An acidifiable, rare metal, found in columbite;—also called *tantalum*. Brande.

CO-LŪ-MĒL, *n.* [L. *columella*, a small column.] (*Bot.*)—See COLUMELLA.

CO-LŪ-MĒL'Ā, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) The axis to which the carpels of a compound pistil are often attached, as in geranium, or which is left when a pod opens, as in azalea;—also the solid axis in the centre of the capsule of a moss. Gray.

CO-LŪ-MĒN, *n.* [L.] (*Arch.*) An upright timber in a roof; a king-post. Weale.

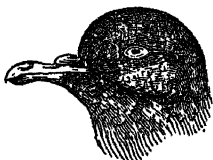
CO-LŪMN [kōl'um], *n.* [L. *columna*; It. *colonna*; Sp. *columna*, *columna*; Fr. *colonne*.]

1. (*Arch.*) A member of an order whose section through the axis is usually a frustum of an elongated parabola, or a member, of a cylindrical form, consisting of a base, a shaft, or body, and a capital; a pillar. Brande.

2. Any thing conceived of as resembling a column in pressing vertically upon a base; as, "A column of air"; "A column of water."

3. (*Printing.*) A perpendicular section of a page.

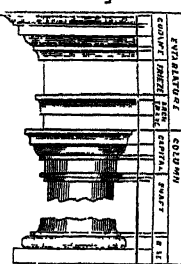
4. (*Arith.*) A perpendicular line of figures.



Columbaenas.



Colymbus arcticus.



5. (*Mil.*) A body of troops in deep files and narrow front, so disposed as to move in regular succession. Campbell.

6. (*Anat.*) A longitudinal portion, or tract of the myelon. Brande.

Calyptic columns, (*Arch.*) columns having leaves and banches winding spirally round them, or disposed in the form of festoons and crowns. Francis.

Syn.—See PILLAR.

CO-LŪM'NAR, *a.* [L. *colummaris*.] Formed like columns. "White colummar spar." Woodward.

CO-LŪM-NĀ-RI-AN, *a.* Colummar. [R.] Johnson.

CO-LŪM-NĀ-RY, *a.* Colummar. Browne.

CO-LŪMNED [kōl'um], *a.* Furnished with columns. "The columned aisle." Byron.

CO-LŪM-NI-Ā'TION, *n.* (*Arch.*) A mode of design or of construction marked by columns;—arrangement of columns. Weale.

CO-LŪM'NU-LĀ, *n.* [Dim. of L. *columna*, a column.] (*Bot.*) The central axis, round which some carpels are arranged; columella. Henslow.

CO-LŪRE', *n.*; *pl.* COLURES. [Gr. *κόλυροι*, the colures; L. *coluri*;—Gr. *κόλυρος*, dock-tailed, truncated; *κόλος*, clipped, and *οὐρά*, a tail.—"Supposed to have been given to those circles because a portion of them is always concealed from view under the horizon." Brande.] (*Astron.*) An imaginary great circle of the celestial sphere, intersecting another similar circle at the celestial poles. One of the colures passes through the equinoctial points of Aries and Libra, and the other through the solstitial points of Cancer and Capricorn;—for this reason the first is called the *equinoctial colure*, and the second the *solstitial colure*. Brande.

CO-LŪ'TE-Ā, *n.* [L., from Gr. *κόλυτα*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs with membranaceous inflated pods; the bladder-senna. Loudon.

CO-LŪ, *n.* One of the *Colinae*. Baird.

CO-LŪM'BI-DÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *κόλυμβος*, a diver.] (*Ornith.*) A family of birds of the order *Anseres*, including the sub-families *Colymbina*, *Podicipina*, and *Helodromina*; divers. Gray.

CO-LŪM-BI'NÆ, *n. pl.* [See COLYMBIDÆ.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Anseres* and family *Colymbidae*; divers. Gray.

CO-LŪM'BUS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *κόλυμβος*, a diver.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of aquatic birds; the diver. Yarrell.

CO-LŪZA, *n.* [Fr. *colza* or *colza*.] (*Bot.*) The name applied to a species of cabbage, or *Brassica*; the *Brassica campestris*. Loudon.

Colza oil, which is expressed from the seed, is much used in France and Belgium for burning in lamps, and for other purposes. *Farm. Ency.*

CO'MĀ, *n.* [Gr. *κοῦμα*, sound sleep.] (*Med.*) A morbid disposition to sleep; lethargy. Hooper.

CO'MĀ, *n.* [L., from Gr. *κόμη*, hair.]

1. (*Astron.*) The nebulous atmosphere surrounding the nucleus of a comet. Hind.

2. (*Bot.*) The assemblage of branches forming the head of a forest-tree;—a tuft of bractes forming the crown to the inflorescence;—tufts of hair on certain seeds. Henslow.

† CO'MART, *n.* A treaty or joint contract. Shak.

CO-MĀTE' [kō-mā', W. F. Ju. K. Sm. C.; kō'māt, S. P. E. Wb.], *n.* Companion. Shak.

CO-MĀTE, *a.* [L. *comatus*; It. *comato*.] Hair; appearing hairy. "Comate stars." Fairfax.

CO-MĀ-TŌSE' [kō-mā-tōs', W. Ju.; kō-mā-tōs, P. Sm.; kō-mā-tōs, K.], *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to, or resembling, coma; drowsy; lethargic. "Comatose fever." Drumgison.

CO-MĀ-TOŪS, *a.* (*Med.*) Same as COMATOSE.

COMB { (kōm or kām), *n.* [A. S. *comb*, a valley; W. *cwm*.] The unwatered portion of a valley beyond and above the most elevated spring that issues into it. [Provincial, Eng.] Dr. Buckland.

“Hence the names of places situated in valleys end in *comb*, as, *Alcomb*, *Boscomb*, *Chilcomb*. And sometimes the name of the owner is annexed; as, *Comb-Basset*, *Comb-Raleigh*. Sometimes *b* is changed into *p*; as, *Compton*.” Bosworth.

CŌMB (kōm), *n.* 1. [A. S. *camb*; Dut., Sw., & Dan. *kam*; Ger. *kamm*; Gael. *ciom*.] An instrument to separate and adjust the hair.

By fair Ligeia's golden comb,
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her soft, alluring locks. Milton.

2. Any instrument like a comb, as for carding wool, &c.

3. The indented top or crest of a cock.

High was his comb, and coral-ied withal,
With dents embattled like a castle wall. Dryden.

CŌMB (kōm), *n.* [Gr. *κύβη*, a hollow vessel; A. S. *comb*, a valley.] The cells in which bees lodge their honey. Ure.

CŌMB, *n.* [A. S. *cumb*, a liquid measure.] A dry measure, commonly of four Winchester bushels;—also written *coomb*. Brande.

CŌMB (kōm), *v. a.* [*i.* COMBED; *pp.* COMBING, COMBED.]

1. To divide and adjust the hair with a comb.

2. To lay smooth by drawing through narrow interstices; as, "To comb wool."

† CŌM'BA-CY, *n.* Combat.
And did conclude by combacy,
To win or lose the game. Warner.

|| CŌM'BAT, or CŌM'BAT [kūm'bat, S. W. J. F. Sm. C. Nares; kōm'bat, P. E. Ja. K. Wb. Blair], *v. n.* [It. *combattere*; Sp. *combatir*; Fr. *combattre*.] [*i.* COMBATED; *pp.* COMBATING, COMBATED.] To fight; to contend; to contest.

Now sways it this way, like a mighty sea
Forced by the tide to combat with the wind. Shak.

|| CŌM'BAT, or CŌM'BAT, *v. a.* To contend against; to oppose.

Such was the very armor he had on
When he the ambitious Norway combated. Shak.

|| CŌM'BAT, *n.* [Fr. *combat*.] Contest; battle; an engagement; a fight; a duel.

The combat deepens; on, ye brave,
Whom rush to glory or the grave. Campbell.

Syn.—See BATTLE, CONFLICT.

|| CŌM'BA-TĀ-BLE, *a.* That may be combated.

|| CŌM'BA-TĀNT, *n.* One who combats; a fighter; a champion.

So frowned the mighty combatants, that hell
Grew dark at their frown. Milton.

Syn.—A *combatant* is any one that fights; a *champion* is one who undertakes to fight for another, or in another's cause.

|| CŌM'BA-TĀNT, *a.* Disposed to fight.
Their valors are not yet so combatant
Or truly antagonistic as to fight. B. Jonson.

|| CŌM'BAT-ER, *n.* One who fights; a combatant. "Combaters or fighters." Sherwood.

|| CŌM'BA-TĪVE, *a.* Inclined to combat; pugnacious; combative. Lawrence.

|| CŌM'BA-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* (*Phren.*) A disposition or propensity to fight. Combe.

CO'MB'-BRŌACH (kōm'brōch), *n.* A tooth of the instrument with which wool is combed. Ash.

CO'MB'-BRŪSH (kōm'brūsh), *n.* A brush to clean combs. Johnson.

CO'MB'-CĀSE, *n.* A case for a comb. Ash.

CO'MB'ER (kōm'er), *n.* One who combs. "Combers of wool." Browne.

CO'MBER, *n.* A species of fish in Cornwall. Ray.

CO'MBER, *n.* [Dut. *kommer*.] Encumbrance.

That I may provide you some fit lodgings . . . for the preservation of blessed liberty and avoidance of the counter of kindness. Walton.

COM-BĪ'NĀ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being combined.
Pleasures are very combinable both with business and study. Lord Chesterfield.

COM-BĪ'NĀ-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capability of being combined. Craig.

† CO'M-BI-NĀTE, *a.* Betrothed; promised. "Her combinate husband." Shak.

CO'M-BI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *combinatio*; It. *combinazione*; Sp. *combinacion*; Fr. *combinaison*.]

1. Union of persons for certain purposes; association; alliance; coalition; confederacy.

A combination and a form indeed,
Where every god did seem to set his seal
To give the world assurance of a man. *Shak.*

2. (*Chem.*) Union of two or more substances in such a manner as to form a new compound; commixture. *Maunder.*

3. (*Math.*) *pl.* Changes or variations in every possible manner among a certain number of objects or symbols taken in sets. *Da. & P.*

Combination room, (*University of Cambridge, England*) a room into which the officers and fellows withdraw, after dinner, for dessert, wine, and conversation.

Syn.—See ALLIANCE, ASSOCIATION.

COM-BI-NÁ-TÍVE, *a.* Tending to combine; uniting. [*R.*] *Brit. Crit.*

COM-BI-NÁ-TQ-RY, *a.* Tending to combine; uniting; combinative. *Schaff.*

COM-BINE', *v. a.* [*L. combino; con, with, and binus, two and two, double; It. combinare; Sp. combinar; Fr. combiner.*] [*i.* COMBINED; *pp.* COMBINING, COMBINED.] To join together; to unite.

God, the best maker of all marriages,
Combine your hearts in one. *Shak.*

COM-BINE', *v. n.* 1. To be united; to coalesce. Ordain we, then, two sorrows to combine. *Dryden.*

2. To be joined in friendship, or in design.

Combine together 'gainst the enemy. *Shak.*

COM-BINED' (kəm-bīnd'), *p. a.* United.

Combined locks (*Arch.*) are canal locks placed side by side, so as to admit the ascent and descent of boats at the same time. *Tanner.*

† COM-BINE-MENT, *n.* Combination. *Leighton.*

COM-BIN'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, combines.

COMB'ING (kəm'ing), *n.* 1. The act of using a comb.

2. Borrowed hair combed over the baldness of the head.

The baldness, and, as both men and women think, the deformity, of their hair, is usually supplied by borders and combings. *Bp. Taylor.*

COMB'LESS (kəm'les), *a.* Wanting a comb or crest. "A combless cock." *Shak.*

COMB'-MÁK-ER (kəm'-), *n.* A maker of combs.

COM-BÚST', *v. a.* [*L. comburo, combustus, to burn up.*] To burn. [*R.*] *Dickens.*

COM-BÚST', *a.* (*Astron.*) Applied to a heavenly body when it is not above eight degrees and a half distant from the sun.

Gulianerius had a patient could make Latin verses when the moon was combus, otherwise illiterate. *Burton.*

COM-BÚS-TÍ-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* [*It. combustibilità; Sp. combustibilidad; Fr. combustibilité.*] The quality of being combustible. *Digby.*

COM-BÚS-TÍ-BLE, *a.* [*It. combustibile; Sp. & Fr. combustible.*] Capable of being burnt; inflammable. "Combustible matter." *Sharp.*

COM-BÚS-TÍ-BLE, *n.* A substance that will burn. "Common combustibles." *Sir T. Herbert.*

COM-BÚS-TÍ-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Aptness to take fire; combustibility. *Johnson.*

COM-BÚS-TÍQ'N (kəm-búst'yun), *n.* [*L. combustio; It. combustione; Sp. & Fr. combustion.*]

1. The process of burning; consumption by fire; conflagration.

The future combustion of the earth is to be ushered in with violent impressions upon nature. *Burnet.*

2. † Tumult; disorder; confusion.

Prophesying with accents terrible
Of dire combustion and confused events. *Shak.*

Those cruel wars between the houses of York and Lancaster brought all England into an horrible combustion. *Raleigh.*

COM-BÚS-TÍVE, *a.* Tending or disposed to take fire. "Malign, fiery, and combusive." *Bp. Gauden.*

CÔME (kûm), *v. n.* [*Goth. cwi-man; A. S. cuman; Dut. koomen; Ger. kommen; Sw. komma; Dan. komme.*] [*i.* CAME; *pp.* COMING, COME.]

1. To tend hitherward; to advance nearer; to approach;—opposed to go.

By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way comes. *Shak.*

Evil into the mind of God or man
May come and go, so unapproved, and leave
No spot or blame behind. *Milton.*

2. To be or to arrive at, or to reach, some place, point, or condition.

The rest will I set in order when I come. 1 Cor. xi. 24.

His sons come to honor, and he knoweth it not. Job xiv. 21.

3. † To become. "So came I a widow." *Shak.*

4. To happen; to fall out. "How comes that?" *Shak.*

Let come on me what will. *Job xiii. 11.*

—In the imperative, it is often used as an interjection, in order to encourage, incite, or command attention. "Come, we will walk," "Come, let us go," *Shak.* And the repetition of it in the imperative implies haste or impatience. "Come, come, let us fall in with them." *Shak.* It is sometimes used with an ellipsis, as, "Come Friday"; that is, "When Friday shall come." —To come about, to come to pass; to happen;—to change, to come round. "The wind came about." *Bacon.* —To come again, to return. "When he had drunk, his spirit came again." *Judges xv. 19.* —To come after, to follow. —To come at, to reach; to obtain. —To come by, to obtain; to gain. —To come home, to return to one's home;—to touch nearly or sensibly, as, "This warning comes home to every man." (*Naut.*) Said of an anchor when it is broken from the ground and drags. —To come in, to enter. To accrue as gain; as, "He has large sums coming in." —To come in for, to make a claim for, as, "To come in for a share." —To come into, to join with; to comply with; as, "To come into an agreement or compact." —To come of, to proceed; to issue. "I told you what would come of this." *Shak.* —To come off, to depart from; to deviate. To escape; to get free. "How thou wilt here come off surmounts my reach." *Milton.* To end an affair. "O, bravely came we off." *Shak.* —To come on, to advance; to make progress. —To come over, to revolt. "A man, in changing his side, not only makes himself hated by those he left, but is seldom heartily esteemed by those he comes over to." *Addison.* To rise, in distillation. "The liquor that is wont to come over in this analysis." *Boyle.* —To come out, to be made public; to be discovered, as, "The secret has come out at last." —To come out with, to give vent to; to make public. —To come round, to change, as, "The wind came round." —To come short, to fail; to be deficient. —To come to, to consent or yield; as, "We must come to it";—to amount to; as, "How much does the whole come to?" —To come to one's self, to recover one's senses. —To come to pass, to be effected; to fall out. —To come up, to make appearance, as vegetables; to shoot from the soil; as, "The corn that was planted has come up." To come into use. "A fashion comes up." *Johnson.* —To come up to, to rise to; to reach to; as, "To come up to a mark or to a standard." —To come up with, to overtake. —To come upon, to invade; to attack. "When old age comes upon him." *South.* —Come your ways, come along, or come hither. *Shak.* "A vulgarian still in use, especially in the North of England." *Todd.* —To come, noting futurity. "We jump the life to come." *Shak.* —To come up, to slack off; as a rope or a tackle.

CÔME (kûm), *n.* A sprout. "The falling off of come, or sprout." [*A cant term.*] *Mortimer.*

COM-MÉ-DI-AN, *n.* [*Fr. comédien.*]

1. An actor of comedy; a player of comic parts. *Johnson.*

2. A stage-player, male or female. "When of a comedian she became a wealthy man's wife." *Camden.*

3. A writer of comedies. "To admire Plautus as a comedian." *Peacham.*

CÔM'E-DY, *n.* [*Gr. κωμῳδία; κῶμη, a village, or κῶμος, jovial festivity, and ὄδῃ, a song; L. comædia; It. commedia; Sp. comedia; Fr. comédie.*]

A dramatic representation of the lighter faults, passions, actions, and follies of mankind; play.

Your honor's players
Are come to play a pleasant comedy. *Shak.*

CÔME-LI-LY, *ad.* In a comely manner; decently; comely. [*R.*] *Sherwood.*

CÔME-LI-NÉSS (kûm'le-nēs), *n.* 1. The quality of being comely; symmetry; grace; beauty; dignity.

All former comeliness
Fled in a minute when the soul was gone,
And, having lost that beauty, would have none. *Donne.*

2. Propriety; fitness; suitableness.

For comeliness is a disposing fair
Of things and actions in fit time and place. *Davies.*

—It signifies something less forcible than beauty, less elegant than grace, and less light than prettiness. *Johnson.*

CÔME-LY (kûm'le), *a.* [*From become.* *Skinner, Junius.*—Perhaps *A. S. cwi-man*, to please. *Johnson.*]

1. Of good appearance; well-proportioned; symmetrical; graceful; handsome. "A comely creature." "Though he killed a comely knight." *Piers Plowman.*

2. Becoming; fitting; suitable.

O how comely thou art, and how becoming,
That thou shouldst be so lovely, and so good,
And yet so lowly, and so humble, and so true.

To be so comely, and so good, and so true,
Syn.—See BECOMING, ELEGANT.

CÔME-LY (kûm'le), *ad.* Gracefully; handsomely, decently. "To ride comely." [*R.*] *Ascham.*

CÔME-OFF', *n.* An escape; an evasion. *Milton.*

CÔME-OÛT', *interj.* A word of command to a dog to cause him to discontinue his pursuit or his barking. *Forby.*

CÔME-OÛT'ER, *n.* One who forsakes established communions or societies; a radical reformer. [*Modern.*] *Theodore Parker.*

CÔM'ER (kûm'er), *n.* One who comes. *Shak.*

† COM-ES-SÁ'TÍQ'N, *n.* [*Gr. κωμῳδία, to revel; L. comissatio; Fr. comessation.*] Reveling. "Drunken comessations." *Bp. Hall.*

† CO-MÉS-TÍ-BLE, *a.* [*L. comedo, to eat; Fr. comestible.*] Eatable. *Wotton.*

CÔM'ET, *n.* [*Gr. κομήτης; κῶμη, hair; L. cometa; Fr. comète.*—*A. S. comete.*] (*Astron.*) A heavenly body belonging to the solar system, of a luminous and nebulous appearance, which approaches to and recedes from the sun, after the manner of a planet, in a single revolution. *P. Cyc.*

Incessant with indignation Satan stood,
Fierce as an eagle, and like a comet burned,
That o'er the vastness of the firmament huge
In flaming shape, and with his horrid hair
Shakes pestilence and war. *Milton.*

CO-MÉT', *n.* A game at cards. *Southern.*

CÔM-ET-A'RÍ-UM, } (*Astron.*) A machine constructed to represent the revolution of a comet around the sun. *Crabb.*

CÔM-ET-A-RY, } (*Astron.*) A machine constructed to represent the revolution of a comet around the sun. *Crabb.*

CÔM'ET-Á-RY, *a.* Relating to a comet. *Cheyne.*

CO-MÉT'IC, *a.* Cometary. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

CÔM'ET-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a comet. *Shak.*

CÔM-ET-ÓG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who writes about comets. [*R.*] *Ash.*

CÔM-ET-ÓG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr. κομήτης, a comet, and γράφω, to write.*] The history and description of comets. *Boyle.*

CÔM'FIT (kûm'fit), *n.* [*L. conficio, confectus, to make up together; It. confettura; Sp. confite; Fr. confiture; Dut. konft.*] A dry sweetmeat; a confection. *Hudibras.*

CÔM'FIT (kûm'fit), *v. a.* To preserve dry with sugar. *Cowley.*

CÔM'FIT-MÁK'ER, *n.* A confectioner. *Shak.*

CÔM-FÍ-TÛRE (kûm'fē-tūr), *n.* [*Fr. confiture.*] A dry sweetmeat; a confection. *Donne.*

CÔM'FORT (kûm'fûrt), *v. a.* [*L. conforto, to strengthen much; con, with, used intensively, and fortis, strong; It. confortare; Sp. confortar; Fr. conforter.*] [*i.* COMFORTED; *pp.* COMFORTING, COMFORTED.]

1. To strengthen; to corroborate; to confirm.

The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the natural assent of reason, doth not a little comfort and confirm the mind. *Hood.*

2. To encourage; to inspirit; to enliven; to invigorate; to revive; to console; to cheer.

They bemoaned him and comforted him over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him. *Job xlii. 11.*

CÔM'FORT (kûm'fûrt), *n.* 1. Support; assistance; countenance; as, "To give aid and comfort to an enemy."

2. Encouragement to bear calamity; consolation; solace.

Consolation or comfort are words which, in their proper acceptation, signify some alleviation to that pain to which it is not in our power to afford the proper and adequate remedy, they imply a relief in mitigation of the power of bearing that a diminution of the burden.

3. That which gives consolation; source of enjoyment.

Your children were vexation to your youth;
But mine shall be a comfort to your age. *Shak.*

4. Enjoyment; satisfaction; ease.

Syn.—Comfort and consolation are often used synonymously, consolation, for serious afflictions; comfort, for less evils. Persons may administer consolation and comfort; things, as books, society, &c., afford solace. Substantial comfort, real satisfaction; lively pleasure. Comfort at home; pleasure abroad.

zar; Fr. *commencer*.] [*i.* COMMENCED; *pp.* COMMENCING, COMMENCED.]

1. To begin; to originate.

Man, conscious of his immortality, cannot be without concern for that state of things to which he is to be brought. *Ray.*

2. To do the first act in any thing; to take the first step.

To commence a new journey, under the Pope.

3. To take an academical degree at a college or university.

Many of our English gentlemen do thus commence, as it were, and take degrees in literature and variety. *Elles*, 1762.

Syn.—See BEGIN.

COM-MENCE', *v. a.* To begin; to enter upon.

And, like a hungry lion, doth commence Rough deeds of rage and stern impatience. *Shak.*

COM-MENCEMENT, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Beginning. "The form and commencement of that species of poetry." *Blair.*

2. The time when students in a university or college receive their degrees, as the University in July, at Cambridge, England, or the University in July, at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

COM-MEND', *v. a.* [L. *commendo*; It. *commendare*.—See COMMAND.] [*i.* COMMENDED; *pp.* COMMENDING, COMMENDED.]

1. To represent as worthy of regard, or of acceptance; to recommend.

This letter from Bellario, doth commend Thyself to me. *Shak.*

2. To deliver up with confidence; to intrust.

Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit. *Luke* xxiii. 46.

3. To mention with approbation; to praise; to extol; to applaud.

Each finding, like a friend, Something to blame, and something to commend. *Pope.*

4. To recommend to remembrance. "Commend me to my kinsmen." *Shak.*

Syn.—We commend and praise a person for what he does, and admire him for what he is. Praise is a stronger term than commend. Praise a child for his good conduct; commend a person of merit, and recommend him to the notice of others. To extol or applaud is to express praise or admiration in a high strain; to eulogize is to do the same thing in a set discourse.

† COM-MEND', *n.* Commendation.

Tell her I send to her my kind commends. *Shak.*

COM-MEND'A-BLE [kom-mend'a-bl, *P. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb. Bailey, Johnson, Ash, Kenrick*; kom-men-da-bl, *J. F.*; kom-men-da-bl or kom-men-da-bl, *S. W.*], *a.* [L. *commendabilis*; It. *commendabile*.] That may be commended; laudable; worthy of praise. "Commendable quality." *Addison*. "Commendable undertaking." *Hoadly*.

Walker said, near the end of the last century, "This word, like *acceptable*, has, since Johnson wrote his Dictionary, shifted its accent from the second to the first syllable. The sound of the language certainly suffers by these transpositions of accent. However, when custom has once decided, we may complain, but must still acquiesce. The accent on the second syllable of this word is grown vulgar, and there needs no other reason for banishing it from polite pronunciation." But *Smart* (1837) remarks, "A few years ago, *commendable* and *commendably* were accented by the higher grade of speakers on the first syllable; a better taste has restored, or nearly restored, the more consistent accentuation."

Syn.—See LAUDABLE.

COM-MEND'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being commendable. *Bp. Burnet.*

COM-MEND'A-BLY, *ad.* Laudably.

COM-MEN'DAM, *n.* [L. *commendo*, to commend.] (*Canon Law*.)

1. The holding of a vacant benefice till a pastor is supplied;—so named as being commended by the crown to the care of the holder.

When a vacant living is intrusted to a clergyman, that he may discharge its duties until a fixed incumbent is provided for, the benefice is said to be held by the former in commendam. *Eden.*

2. A benefice, or living held in commendam. "These livings have obtained the name of commendam." *Burrit.*

COM-MEN'DA-TA-RY, *n.* (*Ecol.*) [Fr. *commendataire*.] One who holds a living in commendam; a commendator.—See COMMENDATOR. *Todd.*

COM-MEN'DA-TA-RY, *a.* (*Ecol.*) Holding in commendam. *Seward.*

COM-MEN-DATION, *n.* [L. *commendatio*.]

1. Recommendation; approval.

I leave him to your gracious acceptance, whose trial shall better publish his commendation. *Shak.*

2. Praise; eulogy.

Such printers are not to be defrauded of their due commendation who employ their endeavor to restore the faithful works of ancient writers. *Twiss.*

3. Message of love; regards; compliments; respects;—usually in the plural.

I hear of Your visits, and your loving commendation To your heart's saint. *Shak.*

Mrs. Page has her hearty commendations to you, too. *Shak.*

Syn.—See PRAISE.

COM-MEN'DA-TOR, *n.* [L., a commender.] (*Canon Law*.) A secular person who holds a benefice in commendam; a commendatory. *Crabb.*

COM-MEN'DA-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Bestowing commendation; commending. "Commendatory epistles." *Barrow.*

2. Delivering up or commending to divine favor.

The commendatory prayer was said for him; and, as it ended, the King William III. died, in the fifty-second year of his age. *Burnet.*

3. Holding in commendam.

Call those possessors bishops, or canons, or commendatory abbots, or monks, or what you please. *Durke.*

COM-MEN'DA-TO-RY, *n.* Commendation; eulogy.

To flatter such persons would be just as if Cicero had spoke commendatories of Antony. *South.*

COM-MEND'ER, *n.* One who commends. *Bentley.*

COM-MEN'SAL, *n.* [L. *commensalis*; con, with, and mensa, a table.] One who eats at the same table. *Chaucer.*

COM-MEN-SAL'I-TY, *n.* Fellowship of table; the custom of eating together. *Brown.*

COM-MEN-SATION, *n.* The act of eating at the same table. *Brown.*

COM-MENS-U-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. con, with, and mensura, a measure; It. *commensurabilit*; Sp. *commensurabilidad*; Fr. *commensurabilit*.] Capacity of having a common measure, or of being measured by another. *Brown.*

COM-MENS-U-RA-BLE [kom-men'shu-ra-bl, *W. P. J. F.*; kom-men'su-ra-bl, *S. Ja. Sm.*], *a.* [Fr.] Having a common measure; commensurable; as, "The foot and the yard are commensurable by the inch."

Commensurable quantities, (*Arith. & Geom.*) such as have some common divisor, which yields quotients in whole numbers, or such as may be exactly expressed by means of a common unit.

COM-MENS-U-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capacity of being commensurable; commensurability.

COM-MENS-U-RATE, *v. a.* [L. con, with, and mensura, a measure; It. *commensurare*; Sp. *commensurar*.] To reduce to some common measure. [*r.*] *Goodwin.*

COM-MENS-U-RATE, *n.* [kom-men'shu-rät, *W. P. J. F.*; kom-men'su-rät, *S.*; kom-men'shu-rät, *J.*; kom-men'su-rät, *Ja.*], *a.*

1. Serving as a common measure. "By the mediation of some organ equally commensurate to soul and body." *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Having equal extent; proportionate; equal. Is our knowledge adequately commensurate with the nature of things? *Glantville.*

COM-MENS-U-RATE-LY, *ad.* With exact measure.

We are constrained to make the day serve to measure the year as well as we can, though not commensurately to each year. *Holder.*

COM-MENS-U-RATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being commensurate. *Ash.*

COM-MENS-U-RATION, *n.* [Fr.] Exactness or fitness of relation according to a common measure; proportion.

All fitness lies in a particular commensuration, or proportion, of one thing to another. *South.*

COM-MENT, or COM-MENT', [käm'ment, *S. W. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; kom-ment', *P. J. E. K. C.*], *v. n.* [L. *commentor*, to meditate deeply; con, with, and mens, mind; It. *commentare*; Sp. *comentar*; Fr. *commenter*.] [*i.* COMMENTED; *pp.* COMMENTING, COMMENTED.]

1. To write notes upon an author; to annotate; to make a commentary; or elucidations.

Commenting is a task which belongs to one of the poets, and not to a philosopher. *Johnson.*

I hate that any man should be idle while I must translate and comment. *Page.*

2. To make remarks or observations.

And comment then upon his sudden death. *Shak.*

COM-MENT, *v. a.* 1. To explain; to expound. This was the text commented by Chrysostom and Theodoret. *Rever.*

2. [L. *commentior*.] To represent in fiction; to devise; to feign. *Spenser.*

COM-MENT, *n.* 1. Annotation on a literary work; note; explanation; exposition; elucidation; illustration.

Still with itself compared, his text peruse; And let your comment be the Mantuan muse. *Pope.*

2. Remark; observation.

In such a time as this it is not meet To have a time to comment. *Shak.*

Syn.—See REMARK.

COM-MEN-TA-RY, *n.* [L. *commentarius*; Sp. *comentario*; Fr. *commentaire*.]

1. A book of annotations, comments, or remarks; as, "Commentaries on the Scriptures."

2. A familiar narrative; a series of memoranda; a memoir; as, "Caesar's Commentaries."

COM-MEN-TATE, *v. n.* [L. *commentor*, *commentatus*.] To annotate; to comment. "Commentating zeal." [*r.*] *Gent. Mag.*

COM-MEN-TA-TIVE, *a.* Making or containing comments. *Ec. Rev.*

COM-MEN-TA-TOR, *n.* [L. *commentator*, an author; It. *commentatore*; Sp. *comentador*; Fr. *commentateur*.] An expositor; an annotator.

Now commentators each dark passage show. *Young.*

COM-MEN-TA-TÖ-RI-AL, *a.* Relating to comments, or to a commentary. [*r.*] *Ec. Rev.*

COM-MEN-TA-TÖ-RSHIP, *n.* The office of a commentator. *Qu. Rev.*

COM-MENT-ER, or COM-MENT'ER [käm'ment-er, *Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*; kom-ment'er, *S. W. P. C.*], *n.* One who comments. *B. Jonson.*

COM-MEN-TI'TIOUS (käm-men-tish'us), *a.* [L. *commentitius*; *commentitor*, *commentus*, to devise, to invent.] Forged; invented; fictitious; imaginary. "To gather up the sparks of truth, and studiously cull out that which is commentitious." [*r.*] *Milton.*

COM-MERCE, *n.* [L. *mercium*; *merx*, *merci*, merchandise; It. *commercio*, *commerzio*; Sp. *comercio*; Fr. *commerce*.]

1. The exchange of one sort of produce or property for another; trade; traffic; dealing.

He [Sir Andrew] is acquainted with commerce in all its parts, and will tell you that it is a stupid and barbarous way to extend dominion by arms; the true power is to be got by arts and industry. *Spectator.*

Foreign commerce is the trade which one nation carries on with another. Inland commerce, or inland trade, is the trade in the exchange of the commodities between citizens of the same nation. *Stansfeld.*

2. Familiar intercourse; social communication. "In the ordinary commerce and occurrences of life." *Addison.*

3. A game at cards. *Johnson.*

Syn.—Commerce is appropriately applied to traffic carried on between different countries, and is on a large scale; trade is applied either on a large or a small scale. Commerce, trade, traffic are all used to denote the exchange of commodities; dealing, for buying and selling. Foreign commerce; traffic or trade carried on by individuals, or between different towns.—Commerce is the business of the merchant; trade, of the tradesman.—See INTERCOURSE.

COM-MERCE, or COM-MERCE', *v. n.*

1. To traffic; to trade.

Beware you commerce not with bankrupts. *B. Jonson.*

2. To hold intercourse.

Come, but keep thy wonted state, With even step and musing gait, And looks commercing with the skies, Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes. *Milton.*

COM-MER-CIAL (kom-mér'shal, 66), *a.* Relating to commerce or traffic; mercantile; trading. "Commercial intercourse." *Robertson.*

Syn.—See MERCANTILE.

COM-MER-CIAL-LY, *ad.* In a commercial manner. "Commercially considered." *Burke.*

† **COM-MĒR'CI-ATE** (-shē-āt), *v. n.* To hold intercourse.

All finite, created spirits have, and must have, material vehicles of spirit and fineness . . . to commiserate with other natures. *Chetive.*

COMMERE (kōm-mār'), *n.* [Fr.] A godmother; a gossip; a goody. *Smart.*

† **COM MĒT'IC**, *a.* Giving beauty; cosmetic. *Ash.*

† **COM-MĒT'ICS**, *n. pl.* Cosmetics. *Crabb.*

CŌM'MI-GRĀTE, *v. n.* [L. *commigro*; *con*, with, and *migro*, to migrate.] To migrate, or remove in a body. [R.] *Johnson.*

CŌM-MI-GRĀTION, *n.* [L. *commigratio*.] The act of migrating together. "Commigrations or removals of nations." *Hakewill.*

† **CŌM'MI-NĀTE**, *v. a.* [L. *comminor*, *comminatus*.] To threaten. *Hardinge.*

CŌM-MI-NĀTION, *n.* [L. *comminatio*; It. *comminazione*; Sp. *cominacion*; Fr. *commination*.] 1. A threat; a menace; a denunciation.

Christ not only commanded Peter to put up his sword, but added also that charge a *commination*, in general, that whosoever drew the sword should perish by the sword. *Lord Northampton.*

2. (*English Liturgy*.) The recital of divine threatenings on stated days. *Wheatley.*

COM-MIN'A-TŌ-RY, *a.* Denunciatory; threatening. "Comminatory prediction." *Bp. Hall.*

COM-MIN'GLE (kōm-mīng'gl), *v. a.* [L. *con*, with, and Eng. *mingle*.] [*i.* COMMINGLED; *pp.* COMMINGLING, COMMINGLED.] To mingle together; to mix into one mass; to commix; to blend.

And blest are those
Whose blood and judgment are so well commingled,
That they are not a pipe for Fortune's finger
To sound what stop she please. *Shak.*

COM-MIN'GLE, *v. n.* To unite one with another. Dissolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not commingle. *Bacon.*

† **COM-MIN'U-ATE**, *v. a.* [L. *comminuo*.] To grind. "Solid food . . . comminuated." *Smith.*

† **COM-MIN'U-BLE**, *a.* Reducible to powder. "The best diamonds are comminuable." *Brown.*

CŌM'MI-NŪTE, *v. a.* [L. *comminuo*, *comminutus*; *con*, with, and *minuo*, to diminish.] [*i.* COMMUNITED; *pp.* COMMUNITING, COMMUNITED.] To break into small pieces; to grind; to pulverize. *Bacon.*

CŌM-MI-NŪTION, *n.* 1. The act of grinding; pulverization. "Grinders necessary for comminution of the meat." *Ray.*

2. Attenuation. In fusion there is manifestly a *communion* of the melted body. *Boyle.*

COM-MIS'ER-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of compassion; pitiable. "This was the end of this noble and commiserable person." *Bacon.*

COM-MIS'ER-ATE, *v. a.* [L. *commiseror*; *con*, with, and *misereor*, to pity; It. *commiserare*.] [*i.* COMMISERATED; *pp.* COMMISERATING, COMMISERATED.] To feel pain for; to compassionate; to pity.

We should commiserate our mutual ignorance, and endeavor to remove it. *Locke.*

COM-MIS'ER-ĀTION, *n.* [L. *commiseratio*; It. *commiserazione*; Sp. *commiseracion*; Fr. *commiseration*.] Sorrow for the distress of others; compassion; sympathy; condolence; pity.

Who can peruse the relation of the last moments of Epaminondas at the battle of Mantinea, without finding himself touched with a pleasing commiseration? *Johnson.*

Syn. — See **PITY**.

COM-MIS'ER-Ā-TIVE, *a.* Compassionate. *Todd.*

COM-MIS'ER-Ā-TIVE-LY, *ad.* From compassion; compassionately. [R.] *Overbury.*

COM-MIS'ER-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who has compassion. "Charitable commiserators." *Brown.*

CŌM-MIS-SĀ-RI-AL, *a.* Relating to a commissary. *Craig.*

COMMISSARIAT (kōm-jis-sār'e-ā or kōm-jis-sār'e-āt) [kōm-jis-sār'e-āt, *Ja.*; kōm-jis-sār'e-ā, *Sm.*; kōm-jis-sār'et, *K.*], *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*)

1. The whole body of officers attending an army under the commissary-general, and constituting the department charged with the supply of provisions, ammunition, &c. *Todd.*

2. The office or the employment of a commissary; commissaryship.

CŌM-MIS-SA-RY, *n.* [L. *committo*, *commissus*, to intrust; It. *commissario*; Sp. *comisario*; Fr. *commissaire*.]

1. One delegated to some trust; a commissioner.

2. (*Ecol.*) An ecclesiastical officer who supplies the bishop's place in remote parts of the diocese. *Concell.*

3. (*Mil.*) An officer appointed for a variety of duties; as the *commissary-general of musters*, whose duties are to muster the army, inspect the muster-rolls, and keep an exact account of the state of the forces; the *commissary of horse*, having charge of the inspection of the horse-artillery; the *commissary of provisions*, charged with furnishing provisions for the army; the *commissary of stores*, who has charge of the stores and is accountable to the office of ordnance. *Craig.*

4. A judicial officer under the chancellor in the University of Cambridge, England.

CŌM-MIS-SA-RY-GĒN'ER-AL, *n.* An officer of the army who has the charge of providing supplies, forage, &c. *Napier.*

CŌM-MIS-SA-RY-SHIP, *n.* The office of a commissary. *Ayliffe.*

COM-MIS'ION (-mish'un), *n.* [L. *commissio*; It. *commissione*; Sp. *comision*; Fr. *commission*.]

1. The act of committing or doing; perpetration; as, "Sins of *commission* are distinguished, in theology, from sins of omission." *Johnson.*

2. A document or writing investing one with authority in some office; — especially the warrant by which a military officer is constituted.

He led our powers,
Bore the *commission* of my place and power. *Shak.*

3. A trust; a charge; office; employment.

Such *commission* from above
I have received, to answer thy desire
Of knowledge within bounds. *Milton.*

4. (*Com.*) The order by which one person buys or sells goods for another; as, "To do business on *commission*": — an allowance or compensation to an agent, factor, &c., for services; as, "His *commission* is five per cent. on the gross sales."

5. (*Law*.) An appointment to one or more commissioners to perform certain duties. "The lord chancellor, upon petition or information, grants a *commission* to inquire into the party's state of mind." *Blackstone*. — Management by a committee or substitute. "The great seal was put into *commission*." *Johnson*. — A body of commissioners; as, "The *commission* will hold their sessions during the recess of Congress."

COM-MIS'ION (kōm-mish'un), *v. a.* [*i.* COMMIS-IONED; *pp.* COMMISIONING, COMMISIONED.]

1. To intrust with a commission; to appoint by a warrant to some office or duty; to authorize; to empower.

We are to deny the supposition that he [Moses] was even then *commissioned* by God governor of Israel. *South.*

2. To send on a mission with a warrant of authority; to depute; to delegate.

A chosen band
He first *commissions* to the Latian land. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To *commission*, *authorize*, and *empower*, all imply the transferring of some authority or business to another. A person is *commissioned*, in common affairs, to do something for another, as to make a purchase; he is *authorized*, by a formal declaration, to communicate what has been confided to him; he is *empowered*, by a legal document, to receive money; and he is *appointed* to an office.

COM-MIS'ION-Ā-GĒNT, *n.* An agent who does business on commission. *Boag.*

COM-MIS'ION-Ā-L, *a.* Commissionary. "The king's letters *commissional*." [R.] *Le Nere.*

COM-MIS'ION-Ā-RY, *a.* Appointed by a warrant. "Commissionary authority." *Bp. Hall.*

† **COM-MIS'ION-ĀTE**, *v. a.* To commission. "By virtue whereof, I command, empower, and *commisionate* you." *Bp. Beveridge.*

COM-MIS'IONED (kōm-mish'un'd), *p. a.* Having a commission; as, "A *commissioned* officer."

COM-MIS'ION-ĒR, *n.* One empowered to act in

some matter or business for one or more persons, or for a government; an agent.

One article they stood upon, which I with your *commissioners* have agreed upon. *Shutney.*

COM-MIS'ION-MĒR'CHANT, *n.* One who buys or sells goods for another on commission, or one who acts as an agent in buying and selling, and receives a rate per cent. as his commission.

COM-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Actually performed; committing. [R.] *Cobbidge.*

CŌM-MIS-SŪ'RA, *n.* [L.] *pl.* *COMMISSURÆ*.

1. (*Bot.*) The line of junction of the two parts into which the fruit of umbelliferous plants is divided; *commissure*: — also a point where many parts are united together. *Henslow.*

2. (*Anat.*) A medullary band which crosses from one side of the brain to the other. *Brande.*

COM-MISS'URE (kōm-mish'yur, 92) [kōm-mish'yur, W. J. F. K. *Sm. C.*; kōm-mish-ūr, S.; kōm-mish-ūr, *Ja.*], *n.* [L. *commissura*, a joining together; It. *commesura*; Sp. *comisura*; It. *commissura*.]

1. A line or a plane of union between two parts; a seam.

This joint is covered with a strong shell, jointed, like armor, by the *commissure*. *Ray.*

2. (*Masonry*.) The joint between two stones. *Wcale.*

3. (*Bot.*) The line of junction of two carpels; *commissura*. *Gray.*

4. (*Anat.*) A point of union between two parts, as the angles of the eyelids or of the lips; a medullary band or collection of fibres joining the two sides of the brain. *Dunglison.*

COM-MIT', *v. a.* [L. *committo*; *con*, with, and *mitto*, to send; It. *comettere*; Sp. *cometer*; Fr. *commettre*.] [*i.* COMMITTED; *pp.* COMMITTING, COMMITTED.]

1. To put into the power of another; to deliver in trust; to consign; to intrust.

All things committed to thy trust conceal. *Denham.*

2. To send to prison; to imprison.

The two were committed, at least restrained of their liberty. *Clarendon.*

3. To put in any place; to deposit. "Com-mit him to the grave." *Shak.*

4. To perpetrate; to enact. "What folly I commit." *Shak.*

5. To pledge by some act or step, as in the phrase, "To *commit* one's self."

6. To bring into danger; to put to hazard; to compromise.

7. † To place in a state of hostility; to confront. [A Latinism.]

Harry, whose tuneful and well-measured song
First taught our English music how to span
Words with just note and accent, not to scan
With Mada's care, *commitment* short and long. *Milton.*

Syn. — See **CONSIGN**, **PERPETRATE**.

COM-MIT', *v. n.* To be guilty of incontinence. "Commit not with man's sworn spouse." *Shak.*

COM-MIT'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of committing, or of sending to prison; imprisonment; commitment.

In this dubious interval, between the *commitment* and trial, a prisoner ought to be used with the utmost humanity. *Ellis & Stone.*

2. An order for sending to prison. *Johnson.*

3. (*Legislation*.) Reference of any thing to a committee.

The Parliament . . . which thought this petition worthy not only of receiving, but of voting to a *commitment*. *Milton.*

COM-MIT'TAL, *n.* 1. The act of committing; commitment. *Brit. Crit.*

2. The act of pledging; a pledge. *Craig.*

COM-MIT'TEE, *n.* A body of persons appointed to examine, or to manage, any matter; as, "The *committees* of a legislature."

3. "This word is often pronounced, improperly with the accent on the first or last syllable." *Walker* All the English orthoepists pronounce it *com-mit'tee*; but "com'mit-tee," says Mitford, "is the Scottish manner."

CŌM-MIT-TĒ'E, *n.* (*English Law*.) The person to whom the care of an idiot or a lunatic is committed, — the lord-chancellor being the *com-mit-tor*.

The lord chancellor usually commits the care of his person to some friend, who is then called his *committee*. *Blackstone.*

COM-MIT'TEE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a commit-

tec. "Trusted with *committeeships* and other gainful offices." *Milton*.

COM-MIT'TER, *n.* One who commits; perpetrator. "Committers of sacrilege." *Martin* (1554).

COM-MIT'TI-BLE, *a.* Liable to be committed. "The mistakes *committable*." *Broune*.

COM-MIX', *v. a.* [*L. commisceo, commixtus*; *A. S. miscan.*] [*i. COMMIXED*; *pp. COMMIXING, COMMIXED*.] To commingle; to mingle; to blend. "Out of dust and rain water *commixed*." *Ray*.

COM-MIX', *v. n.* To mingle; to blend.

COM-MIX'ION (kəm-mik'shun), *n.* Mixture; commixtion. *Shak.*

COM-MIXT'ION (kəm-mikst'yun), *n.* [*L. commixtio*.] The act of commixing; mixture. "This *commixtion* of things so contrary." *Fotherby*.

COM-MIXT'URE (kəm-mikst'yur), *n.* 1. The act of mingling or mixing; mixture. "In the *commixture* of any thing more oily or sweet." *Bacon*.
2. That which is formed by mingling different things; composition; compound.

COM-MIXT'URE, *n.* 3. (Scottish Law.) The method of acquiring property by blending different substances belonging to different proprietors. *Buchanan*.

COM-MQ-DATE, *n.* [*L. commodatum*.] (*Law*.) The gratuitous loan of any thing. *Burrill*.

COM-MODE' [kəm-mōd', *S. W. P. J. F. K.*; kəm-mōd, *Sm.*], *n.* [*Fr.*]
1. A head-dress formerly worn by ladies. "The setting of her *commode*." *Addison*.
2. A small sideboard, containing drawers and closets or shelves. *W. Ency.*

COM-MO'DI-OUS [kəm-mō'dyus, *S. E. F. K.*; kəm-mō'dē-us, *P. J. Ja. Sm. R.*; kəm-mō'dē-us or kəm-mō'dē-us, *W.*], *a.* [*L. commodus*; *con*, with, and *modus*, measure; *i. e.* "according to the measure or degree required." *Sullivan*; *It. & Sp. comodo*; *Fr. commodé*.] Adapted to some use or design; convenient; suitable; useful; suited to wants.
Such a place cannot be *commodious* to live in. *Raleigh*.
Syn.—See CONVENIENT.

COM-MO'DI-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a commodious manner; conveniently.

COM-MO'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being commodious; adaptation to use; convenience. "The *commodiousness* of the apartments." *Boyle*.

COM-MOD'I-TY, *n.* 1. Convenience.
Travelers turn out of the highway, drawn by the *commodities* of a short-path. *B. Jonson*.
2. Advantage; benefit; profit. "However men may seek their own *commodity*." *Hooker*.
Commodity, the bias of the world. *Shak.*
3. Merchandise; goods; wares; produce.
Commodities are movables, valuable by money, the common measure. *Locke*.
Syn.—*Commodity* is a term applied to articles of the first necessity or importance of the produce of a country; *goods* are the articles of the tradesman; *merchandise* is what belongs to merchants, and is the object of commerce; *wares* are manufactures, and may be goods or merchandise. The staple *commodities* of a country; a tradesman's or shopkeeper's *goods*; the merchant's *merchandise*; the manufacturer's *wares*.—See GOODS.

COM-MQ-DŌRE, or COM-MQ-DŌRE' [kəm-q-dŏr', *S. W. P. J. F. Ja.*; kəm-q-dŏr, *Sm. R. Brandle*], *n.* [*Port. capitão mor*, chief captain; *It. comandante*, commander.] (*Naval*)
1. The captain who commands a squadron of ships, with the temporary rank, in the English service, of rear-admiral. *Brande*.
2. A title given to the senior captain when three or more ships of war are in company.
3. A select ship, in a fleet of merchantmen, which leads the van in the time of war.
"This is one of those words which may have the accent either on the first or last syllable, according to its position in the sentence. Thus we say, 'The voyage was made by *Commodore* Anson'; for, though he was made an admiral afterwards, he went out as *commodore*." *Walker*.

COM-MŌD-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. commodulatio*.] Symmetry; proportion; regularity. *Hakevill*.

COM-MOIGAVE (kəm-mō'igāv), *n.* [*Old Fr.*] A monk of the same order or convent. *Seiden*.

COM-MQ-LI'TION, *n.* [*L. commolio, commolitus*, to grind up.] Act of grinding up. *Broune*.

COM'MON, *a.* [*Gr. κοινός*; *L. communis*; *It. comune*; *Sp. comun*; *Fr. commun*; *A. S. gemane*; *gemana*, a company.]
1. Belonging equally to the public, to many, or to more than one, not having an exclusive owner. "Things *common* by nature." *Locke*. "The *common* air." *Shak*.
2. Serving the use of all; general.
He speaks the *common* tongue. *Shak*.
3. Frequent; usual; customary; habitual. There is an evil which I have seen, and it is *common* among men. *Eccles. vi. 1*.
4. Of no rank or distinction; without high birth; ordinary; vulgar. "Sort our nobles from our *common* men." *Shak*.
5. Not marked by any striking peculiarity; not rare or scarce.
It is no act of *common* passage, but a strain of rareness. *Shak*.
6. Unchaste; prostitute. *L'Estrange*.
7. (*Gram.*) Both active and passive, as the Latin verb *pascor*, to feed and to be fed:—that may be either masculine or feminine; as, "The word *parent* is of the *common* gender."

Common measure, or common time, (Mus.) the measure which has four quarter notes in a bar; four-four measure. *Dwight*.
Syn.—*Common* is a term of very extensive application, and includes *ordinary* and *vulgar*. *Common* is opposed to rare and refined; *ordinary*, to what is distinguished; *vulgar*, to polite and cultivated. *Vulgar* is below what is *common*; *mean*, below what is *ordinary*. *Common*, *general*, or *public* opinion; *frequent* occurrence; *ordinary* course of nature; *vulgar* language or habit; *mean* appearance. A *common* book is one which is often met with; an *ordinary* book is one of little merit, of which there are many as good.—See GENERAL, ORDINARY.

COM'MON, *n.* 1. An open ground, the use of which is not appropriated to any individual, but belongs to the public, or to many persons; a public unenclosed space:—a term sometimes applied to an enclosed public ground, or park, in a city.
Does any one respect a *common* as much as he does his garden? *South*.
2. (*Law*.) The right of taking a profit in the land or estate of another in *common* with others; thus, *common of pasture* is the right of taking grass or herbage by the mouths of grazing animals; *common of turbary*, the right of taking turf for fuel; *common of estovers*, the right of taking wood for fuel, and for the repairs of houses, fences, and implements of husbandry; and *common of piscary*, the right of fishery in rivers not navigable. *P. Cyc*.
Common appurtenant, the right to put other beasts upon a common, besides such as are generally commonable, as hogs, goats, and the like. *Blackstone*.
Common appendant, the right of the tenant of a manor to pasture his beasts on the lord's waste. *Brande*.
In *common*, equally to be participated by a certain number; equally with another; indiscriminately.—(*Law*.) By distinct tenure, but with unity of possession.—See COMMONS. *Blackstone*.

COM'MON, *ad.* Commonly. "I am more than *common* tall." [*R.*] *Shak*.

COM'MON, *v. n.* [*Gr. κοινά*.]
1. To confer; to converse; to discourse.
Then the king's council *commoned* among themselves for a marriage for their king. *Berners*.
2. To partake or suffer in common. "We *commoned* of sorrow and heaviness." *Sir T. More*.
3. To have a joint right or interest with others in some common ground. *Johnson*.
4. To share or board together or in commons; to eat together. *Wheatley*.

COM'MON-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Held in common. "Forests and other *commonable* places." *Bacon*.
2. Allowable to be turned on the common.
Commonable beasts are beasts of the plough, or such as manure the ground. *Blackstone*.
Commonable land, a common in which the greater part of the land is arable. *Brande*.

COM'MON-AGE, *n.* The right of feeding on a common. *Fowler*.

COM-MON-AL'I-TY, *n.* See COMMONALTY.

COM'MON-AL'TY, *n.* The common people. "The nobles and the *commonality*." *Bacon*.

COM'MON-BAIL, *n.* (*Law*.) A formal entry of a fictitious surety; a bail in which the sureties are merely nominal or imaginary persons, as John Doe and Richard Roe. *Burrill*.

COM'MON-COUNCIL, *n.* The council of a city or town corporate, empowered to make by-laws, &c. *Smart*.

COM'MON-COUN'CIL-MĀN, *n.* A member of the common council.
I, who am no *common-councilman*. *B. Jonson*.

COM'MON-CRIER, *n.* The crier of a town or city.

COM'MON-ER, *n.* 1. One of the common people, as distinguished from the nobility.
The *commonalty*, like the nobility, are divided into several orders. *Bacon*.
2. One who has a joint right in common ground.
Each land might be gained from commonable places, so as to be sure that the poor *commoners* have no injury. *Bacon*.
3. A student of the second rank at Oxford, corresponding to *pensioner* at Cambridge. [*Eng.*]
4. A sharer in common; a partaker.
Lewis resolved to be a *commoner* with them in wool or woe. *Fowler*.
5. A prostitute; a lewd woman. "A *commoner* of the camp." *Shak*.

COM'MON-HALL, *n.* A hall for the meeting of the citizens. "The *common-hall* or place of public assemblies." *Bp. Patrick*.

COM-MQ-NĪ'TION (kəm-mō-nīsh'yun), *n.* [*L. commonitio*.] Advice; monition. *Bailey*.

COM-MŌN'I-TIVE, *a.* Advising. *Bp. Hall*.

COM-MŌN'I-TŌ-RY, *a.* Calling to mind; warning; communitive. "Letters *communitory*, exhortatory, and of correction." *Fox*.

COM'MON-KISS'ING, *a.* Saluting without distinction. "Common-kissing Titan" (*i. e.* the sun). *Shak*.

COM'MON-LAW, *n.* The unwritten law, or that body of customs, rules, and maxims which have acquired their binding power and the force of laws in consequence of long usage, recognized by judicial decisions, and not by reason of statutes now extant;—distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of the legislature.—that system of law which is administered in the common-law courts, as distinguished from the rules prevailing in courts of equity and admiralty. *Burrill*.
Learned writers have indulged in much speculation respecting the origin of the *common-law* of England, though Sir Matthew Hale says it is "as undiscoverable as the head of the Nile." *Political Dict*.
Syn.—See LAW.

COM'MON-LĀW'YER, *n.* One versed in the common law. *Spelman*.

COM'MON-LY, *ad.* 1. Frequently; usually; generally; ordinarily.
2. Jointly; in common. *Spenser*.

COM'MON-MEAS'URE (-mēzh'ur, 93), *n.* (*Arith. & Geom.*) A number which divides two or more other numbers without leaving a remainder; a magnitude which exactly measures two or more other magnitudes. *Brande*.

COM'MON-NESS, *n.* The state, or the quality, of being common. *South*.

COM'MON-PLACE, *n.* 1. (*Rhet.*) A topic common to different subjects; source of argument; ground of proof.
These [*commonplaces*] were no other than general ideas applicable to a great many different subjects, which the orator was directed to consult in order to find out materials for his speech. *Blair*.
2. A usual or ordinary topic on any subject.
In both of them I have made use of the *commonplaces* of satire. *Dryden*.

COM'MON-PLACE, *a.* Ordinary. *Ed. Rev*.

COM-MQ-N-PLĀCE', *v. a.* To reduce to general heads. [*R.*]
I do not apprehend any difficulty in collecting and *commonplacing* a universal history from the historians. *Fowler*.

CŌM'MON-PLĀCE-BOOK' (-bûk), *n.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads; a memorandum-book.

If I would put any thing in my *commonplace-book*, I find out a head to which I may refer it. *Locke.*

CŌM'MON-PLĀCE-NESS, *n.* The state of being commonplace. *Howitt.*

CŌM'MON-PI FĀS, *n.* (*Law.*) 1. Common causes or suits; *causes communes*, or those depending between subject and subject, as distinguished from *pleas of the crown*. *Burrill.*

2. The name of a court held in Westminster Hall, for the trial of common pleas, or causes between subjects. It has five judges, — a chief justice and four puisne judges, — and exercises concurrent jurisdiction, in personal actions and ejectments, with the two other superior common-law courts, those of the King's Bench and of the Exchequer. [England.] *Brande.*

3. The name of a court having jurisdiction generally of civil actions. [U. S.] *Bouvier.*

CŌM'MON-PRAYER, *n.* A formulary of public worship; — especially the liturgy of the Church of England. *Milton.*

CŌM'MONS (kōm'munz), *n. pl.* 1. The common people; the vulgar; the rabble.

These three to kings and chiefs their scenes display; The rest before the ignoble commons play. *Dryden.*

2. The lower house of the British Parliament.

3. Food; fare; — so called from the practice at colleges of eating at a common table.

The doctor now chose the commons. *Swift.*

Doctors' Commons, a college in London for the professors of the civil law. — *House of Commons*, the lower house of the British Parliament, the members of which are elected by the people.

CŌM'MON-SENSE, *n.* The natural understanding or sagacity of mankind in general, in contradistinction to the endowments of genius, or the acquisitions of learning, which are possessed by comparatively few; good sense, in relation to common things or business.

Common-sense is a phrase employed to denote that degree of intelligence, sagacity, and prudence, which is common to all men. *Fleming.*

Common-sense meant once something very different from that plain wisdom, the common heritage of men, which we now call by this name, having been bequeathed to us by a very complex theory of the senses, and of a sense which was the common bond of them all and which placed its principles on the reports which the various organs of it made. *Dr. French.*

CŌM'MON-STRATE, *v. a.* [*L. commonstro*, *communistratus*, to show.] To teach. *Cockeram.*

CŌM'MON-TY, *n.* Corruption for comedy. *Shak.*

CŌM'MON-WĒAL', *n.* [See *WEAL*.] 1. The public good; the general interest. "Not having regard to the *commonweal*." *Nicoll.*

2. A civil polity; a commonwealth.

A continual Parliament would but keep the *commonweal* in tune. *King Charles.*

CŌM'MON-WĒALTH, or **CŌM'MON-WĒALTH'**, *n.* 1. A civil polity, body politic, or state; — especially a free state, or a representative government; a republic; as, "The *Commonwealth* of Massachusetts."

2. The general body of the people; the public. You are a good member of the *commonwealth*. *Shak.*

Commonwealth of England, (*Eng. Hist.*) the form of government established in England on the death of Charles I., in 1649, and which existed during the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell and his son Richard, until the abdication of the latter, in 1659.

"These words [*commonweal* and *commonwealth*] have the accent either on the first or last syllable; but the former is accented more frequently on the last, and the latter on the first." *Walker.*

Syn. — See *STATE*.

CŌM'MON-WĒALTHS'MĀN, *n.* One who favored the form of government established in England under the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell.

Thomas Parnell was the son of a *commonwealthsman* of the same name, who, at the restoration, left Congleton, in Cheshire. *Johnson.*

CŌM'MQ-RĀNCE, } *n.* (*Law.*) Dwelling; habitation; residence. *Blackstone.*

CŌM'MQ-RĀNT, *a.* [*L. commoror*; *commorans*, to abide.] (*Law.*) Resident; dwelling. *Ayliffe.*

CŌM'MQ-RĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. commoratio*.] A staying; a sojourning; a tarrying. *Cockeram.*

CŌM'MQ-RĪ-ĒNT, *a.* [*L. commorior*; *commo-*

riens; *con*, with, and *morior*, to die.] Dying at the same time. [R.] *Sir G. Buck.*

CŌM'MŌTH-ĒR, *n.* A godmother. [R.] *Cotgrave.*

CŌM'MŌ'TION, *n.* [*L. commotio*; *commoveo*, *commotus*, to move violently; *It. commozione*; *Sp. conmocion*; *Fr. commotion*.] 1. Violent or disturbed motion; agitation.

Sacrifices were offered that he would allay the *commotions* of the water. *Woodward.*

2. Public disorder; disturbance; tumult.

But when ye shall hear of wars and *commotions*, be not terrified. *Lu. xiii. 11.*

3. Disorder of mind; perturbation; heat.

Is in his brain; he bites his lips, and start. *Shak.*

CŌM'MŌ'TION-ĒR, *n.* One who causes *commotions* or disturbances. *Bacon.*

CŌM'MŌVE, *v. a.* [*L. commoveo*; *It. commuovere*; *Sp. conmoover*.] To disturb; to agitate. [R.]

Commoed around, in gathering eddies play. *Thomson.*

CŌM'MŪ'NAL, *a.* Belonging to a commune, or a subdivision of a department. [R.] *Qu. Rev.*

CŌM'MŪNE' [kōm-mūn', *W. Ja. K. Sm. C. 17b.* *Ash, Rees*; kōm'mūn, *S. J. E. F.*; kōm-mūn' or kōm'mūn, *P.*], *v. n.* [*L. communico*; *It. comunicare*; *Sp. comunicar*; *Fr. communiquer*. — See *COMMON*.] [*i. COMMUNED*; *pp. COMMUNING*, *COMMUNED*.]

1. To impart thoughts mutually; to talk together; to converse; to communicate.

I will commune with you of such things. *Shak.*

2. To partake of the Lord's supper. [U. S.]

CŌM'MŪNE, *n.* Communion. [R.] *Coleridge.*

CŌM'MŪNE, *n.* [Fr.] A subdivision of a department in France; a district; a parish.

CŌM'MŪ'NI-BŪS ĀN'NIS. [*L., in common years*.] Taking one year with another.

CŌM'MŪ'NI-BŪS LŌ'CIŒ. [*L., in common places*.] Taking one place with another.

CŌM'MŪ'NI-CA-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being communicable. *Pearson.*

CŌM'MŪ'NI-CA-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be imparted, as a possession.

Lost bliss, to thee no more communicable. *Milton.*

2. That may be communicated to the mind, as knowledge; that may be recounted.

Things not revealed To none communicable in earth or heaven. *Milton.*

3. Communicative; sociable.

Be communicable with your friends. *B. Jonson.*

CŌM'MŪ'NI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being communicable. *Bp. Morton.*

CŌM'MŪ'NI-CA-BLY, *ad.* In a communicable manner. *Craig.*

CŌM'MŪ'NI-CĀNT, *a.* [*L. communicans*.] Communicating; imparting. *Coleridge.*

CŌM'MŪ'NI-CĀNT, *n.* A partaker; — especially one who partakes of the Lord's supper. *Hooker.*

CŌM'MŪ'NI-CĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. communico*, *communicatus*; *It. comunicare*; *Sp. comunicar*; *Fr. communiquer*.] [*i. COMMUNICATED*; *pp. COMMUNICATING*, *COMMUNICATED*.]

1. To give to others as partakers; to impart as a possession.

Where God is worshipped, there he communicates his blessings and holy influences. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. To make known; to reveal; to disclose.

I went up, and communicated unto them that gospel which I preach among the gentiles. *1 Tim. ii. 2.*

3. To participate; to share.

To thousands that communicate our loss. *B. Jonson.*

Formerly, *with* was used before the person to whom the communication was made.

Common benefits are to be communicated with all. *Bacon.*

Syn. — To communicate is a more general term than to impart. A fact or information may be communicated directly or indirectly, and to one or many. One individual imparts to another. Communicate intelligence; impart instruction; impart, disclose, or reveal a secret. — See *TELL*.

CŌM'MŪ'NI-CĀTE, *v. n.* 1. To have a common passage from one to another. "The houses communicate." *Johnson.* "Canals which all communicate with one another." *Arbutnot.*

2. To participate; to share.

Ye have well done that ye did communicate with my affliction. *Phil. iv. 14.*

3. To partake of the Lord's supper.

The primitive Christians communicated every day. *Bp. Taylor.*

4. To have intercourse; to correspond; as, "To communicate by letter."

CŌM'MŪ'NI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. communicatio*; *It. comunicazione*; *Sp. comunicacion*; *Fr. communication*.]

1. The act of communicating or imparting.

Both together serve for the reception and communication of knowledge. *Hobbes.*

2. Conference; conversation; intercourse.

Evil communications corrupt good manners. *1 Co. xv. 33.* Abner had communication with the elders of Israel. *1 Sam. xiv. 20.* Ye sought for David, and he was not there. *1 Sam. xiv. 20.*

3. Participation of the Lord's supper; communion. *Pearson.*

4. Passage from one thing to another.

The map shows the natural communication Providence has formed between the rivers and lakes of a country. *Adams.*

Syn. — See *INTERCOURSE*.

CŌM'MŪ'NI-CĀ-TIVE, *a.* [*It. comunicativo*; *Sp. comunicativo*; *Fr. communicatif*.] Ready to communicate or impart; inclined to give information; not reserved; open; free.

Mr. Boswell's frankness and gayety made every body communicative. *Johnson.*

CŌM'MŪ'NI-CĀ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By communication.

The manifestation of his glory shall arise to us; we shall have it communicatively. *Goodwin.*

CŌM'MŪ'NI-CĀ-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being communicative. *Hammond.*

CŌM'MŪ'NI-CĀ-TŌR, *n.* One who communicates. "Communicator of . . . mystery." *II. More.*

CŌM'MŪ'NI-CĀ-TŌ-RY, *a.* Imparting knowledge. "Communicatory letters." *Barrow.*

CŌM'MŪ'NING, *n.* Familiar converse. "He had made an end of communing." *Exod. xxxi. 18.*

CŌM'MŪ'ION (kōm-mūn'yūn), *n.* [*Gr. κοινωνία*; *L. communicio*; *It. comunione*; *Sp. comunión*; *Fr. communion*.]

1. The act of communing; participation; fellowship; concord; intercourse; converse.

They eat, they drink, and in communion sweet. *Milton.*

What communion hath light with darkness? *2 Cor. vi. 14.*

2. Union in the worship of any church.

Bare communion with a good church can never alone make a good man. *South.*

3. The body of people united in worship; a religious body or denomination; as, "The Catholic communion."

4. The sacrament of the Lord's supper.

Of the several names by which the supper of the Lord has been distinguished, that of the holy *communion* is the one which the Church of England has adopted. *Eden.*

CŌM'MŪ'ION-ĪST, *n.* One who is of the same communion.

CŌM'MŪ'ION-SĒR'VICE, *n.* The service used at the celebration of the Lord's supper. *Ash.*

CŌM'MŪ-NĪSM, *n.* [*Fr. commun*, common.] Community of property. *Qu. Rev.*

Syn. — See *SOCIALISM*.

CŌM'MŪ-NĪST, *n.* An advocate for communism, or a community of property. *Ed. Rev.*

CŌM'MŪ-NĪST'IC, *a.* Relating to communism or to communists. *Ec. Rev.*

CŌM'MŪ'NI-TY, *n.* [*Gr. κοινωνία*; *L. communicatio*; *It. comunità*; *Sp. comunidad*; *Fr. communauté*.]

1. Common, or joint possession.

This text is far from proving Adam sole proprietor; it is a confirmation of the original community of all things. *Locke.*

2. The body of people in a state or commonwealth; the body politic; the public.

Was there ever any community so corrupt as not to include within it individuals of real worth? *Blair.*

This word should not be used in this sense without the article; we say in society, but in the community.

3. An association or society of individuals, united for common objects, and bound by peculiar regulations in regard to property and labor; as, "The communities established by the followers of Fourier."

4. † Frequency; commonness. "Sick and blunted with *community*." *Shak.*

Syn. — See SOCIETY.

COM-MŪ-TA-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* [Sp. *commutabilidad*; Fr. *commutabilité*.] The quality of being commutable; interchangeableness. *Johnson.*

COM-MŪ-TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *commutabilis*; It. *commutabile*; Sp. *commutable*.] That may be commuted; interchangeable.

COM-MU-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *commutatio*; It. *commutazione*; Sp. *commutacion*; Fr. *commutation*.]

1. The act of commuting or exchanging; exchange; interchange.

The whole universe is supported by giving and returning, by commerce and *commutation*. *South.*

2. Change; alteration.

So great is the *commutation* that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves. *South.*

3. (*Law*.) The substitution of a less for a greater penalty, or punishment; as, "The *commutation* of a sentence of imprisonment to that of paying a fine."

Angle of commutation, (*Astron.*) the distance between the sun's true place as seen from the earth, and the place of a planet reduced to the ecliptic. *Bouvier.*

Syn. — See CHANGE.

COM-MŪ-TA-TĪVE, *a.* [It. *commutativo*; Sp. *commutativo*; Fr. *commutatif*.] Relating to commutation or to exchange.

This is the measure of the *commutation* which is the difference between the true and the apparent position of a planet.

COM-MŪ-TA-TĪVE-LY, *ad.* By exchange.

COM-MŪTE', *v. a.* [L. *commuto*; *con*, with, and *muto*, to change; It. *commutare*; Sp. *commutar*; Fr. *commuer*.] [2. COMMUTED; *pp.* COMMUTING, COMMUTED.] To exchange or put one thing for another; — especially, to exchange one penalty for another less severe. "A thousand fine devices to *commute* or expiate penances." *Bp. Taylor.*

Syn. — See EXCHANGE.

COM-MŪTE', *v. n.* To bargain for exemption.

He thinks it unlawful to *commute*, and that he is bound to pay his vow in kind. *Bp. Taylor.*

COM-MŪT'U-AL (-yu-əl, 24), *a.* Jointly mutual; reciprocal. "With *commutual* zeal." *Pope.*

COM-O-CLĀ'DI-Ā, *n.* [Gr. *κόνη*, hair, and *κλάδος*, a young branch.] (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen trees; maiden-plum. *Loudon.*

COM-MŌSE', *a.* [L. *comosus*; *coma*, hair.] (*Bot.*) Bearing a coma, or tuft of hairs. *Gray.*

COM-PACT', *n.* [L. *compactum*; Fr. *compacté*.] A mutual and specific agreement by which persons or nations are bound firmly together; a contract; a covenant.

That men should keep their *compact* is certainly a great and undeniable rule in morality. *Locke.*

Syn. — See AGREEMENT.

COM-PACT', *v. a.* [L. *compingo*, *compactus*; *con*, with, and *pango*, to fasten.] [*i.* COMPACTED; *pp.* COMPACTING, COMPACTED.] To join together with firmness; to unite closely; to consolidate; to form into a system.

We see the world so *compact*, that each thing preserveth other things and also itself. *Hooker.*

COM-PACT', *a.* 1. [L. *compingo*, *compactus*; Sp. *compacto*; Fr. *compacté*.] Of firm texture; closely put together; solid; dense. "Glass, crystal, gems, and other *compact* bodies." *Newton.*

2. United; joined; connected.

In one hand Pan has a pipe of seven reeds, *compact* with wax together. *Peachment.*

3. Made up; formed; composed.

The lunatic, the lover, and the poet
Are of imagination all *compact*. *Shak.*

4. Well-connected; compressed; brief. "A *compact* discourse." *Johnson.*

5. [L. *compaciscor*, *compactus*, to form a league with one.] Connected by league, or compact; confederate.

Thou pernicious woman,
Compact with her that's gone. *Shak.*

COM-PACT'ED, *p. a.* Joined together; closely united; consolidated; framed.

COM-PACT'ED-LY, *ad.* Closely; firmly. *Lovelace.*

COM-PACT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being compact; firmness; density. *Digby.*

COM-PACT'ER, *n.* One who compacts, or unites.

COM-PACT'IBLE, *a.* That may be closely joined; that may be made compact. *Cockram.*

COM-PACT'ION, *n.* 1. The act of making compact; the act of joining.

2. The state of being compact. *Bacon.*

COM-PACT'LY, *ad.* In a compact manner; closely.

COM-PACT'NESS, *n.* The state of being compact; firmness; closeness; density.

† COM-PACT'URE, *n.* Structure. "With comely compass, and *compacture* strong." *Spenser.*

COM-PĀ'ĠĒS, *n. sing. & pl.* [L.] A system, or structure, of many parts united.

The organs in animal bodies are only a regular *compages* of pipes and vessels for the fluids to pass through. *Ray.*

† COM-PĀ'Ġ-NĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *compagino*, *compaginatus*.] To set together. *Cockram.*

COM-PĀ'Ġ-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *compaginatio*.] Union of parts; juncture; structure. "A *compagination* of many parts." [L.] *Bp. Taylor.*

COM-PĀN, *n.* A small silver coin, current in several parts of India. *Crabb.*

† COM-PĀ-NA-BLE, *a.* [Old Fr. *compagnable*.] Companionable; sociable. *Chaucer.*

† COM-PĀ-NA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Companionableness; sociableness. *Sidney.*

† COM-PĀ-NĪ-A-BLE, *a.* Companionable. *Bacon.*

† COM-PĀ-NĪ-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Companionableness; sociableness. *Bp. Hall.*

COM-PĀN'ION (kom-pān'yūn), *n.* [L. *con*, with, and *paganus*, a villager, i. e. fellow-townsmen, *Skinner*. — L. *con* and *panis*, bread, i. e. a messmate, *Juvius*. — L. *compago*, a joining together, *Thomson*. — It. *compagno*; Sp. *compañero*; Fr. *compagnon*; Gael. *companach*.]

1. A person with whom one frequently keeps company; a comrade; a consort.

No sweet *companion* near, with whom to mourn. *Prior.*

2. An associate; a partner; a partaker.

Which would be all his solace and revenge
There once to gain *companion* of his woe. *Milton.*

3. (*Naut.*) A wooden covering over the staircase to a cabin. *Dana.*

Syn. — See ASSOCIATE, FOLLOWER.

† COM-PĀN'ION, *v. a.* To fit for a companion. "Companion me with my mistress." *Shak.*

COM-PĀN'ION-A-BLE (kom-pān'yūn-ə-bl), *a.* Fit for good fellowship; social; agreeable. *Walton.*

Syn. — See SOCIAL.

COM-PĀN'ION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being companionable or social. *Clarendon.*

COM-PĀN'ION-A-BLY, *ad.* In a companionable manner; sociably. *Johnson.*

COM-PĀN'ION-LĀD'DER, *n.* (*Naut.*) The ladder leading from the poop to the main deck. — See COMPANION, No. 3. *Dana.*

COM-PĀN'ION-LESS, *a.* Destitute of companions; solitary; alone. *Montgomery.*

COM-PĀN'ION-SHĪP (kom-pān'yūn-shĭp), *n.*

1. Fellowship; association; intimacy. *Shak.*

2. Company; train.

All of *companionship*. *Shak.*

COM-PĀN'ION-WĀY, *n.* (*Naut.*) The staircase to the cabin. *Dana.*

COM-PA-NY (kūm-pā-nē), *n.* [It. *compagnia*; Sp. *compañía*; Fr. *compagnie*. — See COMPANION.]

1. The act of accompanying; fellowship.

As he thereon stood gazing, he might see
The blessed angels to and fro descend
From highest heaven in gladsome *company*. *Spenser.*

2. A number of persons legally associated for business or trade; an association; a society; a corporation; as, "The East India *Company*"; "An insurance *company*."

3. The member or members of a copartnership not named in its signature; as, "Baring, Brothers, & *Company*."

4. A meeting of friends; an assembly; — particularly, one met for mutual entertainment.

At a *company* of friends, the pleasures are but a reality of *passion*.

5. A person or persons on a visit of friendship or of ceremony; as, "He is too ill to see *company*."

6. (*Mil.*) A subdivision of a regiment or of a battalion; a body of artillery, of cavalry, or of infantry commanded by a captain. *Brande.*

To bear *company*, to accompany. — To keep *company* with, to associate with.

Syn. — See ASSEMBLY, ASSOCIATION, BAND, SOCIETY.

† COM-PA-NY, *v. a.* To accompany.

The soldier that did *company* these three. *Shak.*

COM-PA-NY, *v. n.* 1. To associate with.

I wrote to you not to *company* with fornicators. 1 Cor. v. 1.

2. To have sexual intercourse. *Bp. Hall.*

3. † To be a gay companion. *Spenser.*

COM-PA-RA-BLE [kōm-pā-rā-bl, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kom-pār-ə-bl, Ash], *a.* [L. *comparabilis*; It. *comparabile*; Sp. & Fr. *comparable*.] That may be compared; of equal regard.

There is no blessing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of a discreet and virtuous friend. *Johnson.*

COM-PA-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being comparable. *Bailey.*

COM-PA-RA-BLY, *ad.* In a manner or degree worthy to be compared, or to be held in equal regard. *Watson.*

COM-PA-RĀTES [kōm-pā-rā-ts, Ja. Sm. H. b.; kom-pār-ə-tes, P. K.], *n. pl.* (*Logic*.) The two things compared to one another. *Delgamio.*

† COM-PA-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *comparatio*.] Provision. *Cockram.*

COM-PĀR'A-TĪVE, *a.* [L. *comparativus*; It. & Sp. *comparativo*; Fr. *comparatif*.]

1. Estimated by comparison; not positive.

The blossom is a positive good; the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, a *comparative* good. *Bacon.*

2. Having the power of comparing. "The *comparative* faculty." *Glanville.*

3. (*Gram.*) Expressing more or less, as distinguished from *positive* and *superlative*.

Comparative anatomy. — See ANATOMY.

† COM-PĀR'A-TĪVE, *n.* One who compares himself, or makes himself equal to, another.

To laugh at *comparing* boys, and stand the push
Of every headless, vain *comparative*. *Shak.*

COM-PĀR'A-TĪVE-LY, *ad.* According to an estimate made by comparison; not positively.

Whatever is called good is *comparatively* good. *Temple.*

COM-PĀRE', *v. a.* [L. *comparo*; *con*, with, and *par*, equal; It. *comparare*; Sp. *comparar*; Fr. *comparer*.] [*i.* COMPARED; *pp.* COMPARING, COMPARED.]

1. To measure one thing by another; to estimate the relation of things in respect to similarity or difference.

If he compares this translation with the original, he will find that the three first stanzas are rendered almost word for word. *Addison.*

2. To illustrate by similarity; to liken. "He compared anger to a fire." *Johnson.*

3. To form in degrees of signification, as an adjective.

Syn. — Things are compared with each other to show their resemblance, and contrasted, to show their difference. *Comparison* between things similar; contrast between things different.

COM-PĀRE', *v. n.* 1. To bear a comparison. "No person can *compare* with him." *Month. Rev.*

2. † To vie. "With her beauty bounty did *compare*." *Spenser.*

COM-PĀRE', *n.* 1. Possibility of being compared; comparison.

Beyond compare the Son of God was seen
Most glorious. *Milton.*

2. Illustration by comparison; similitude.

Full of protest, and oath, and big *compare*. *Shak.*

COM-PĀR'ER, *n.* One who compares. *Digby.*

COM-PĀR'ING, *n.* The act of forming a comparison. *Abp. Cranmer.*

COM-PĀR'I-SON (kom-pār-ē-sn or kom-pār-ē-sun) [kom-pār-ē-sun, S. P. J. K.; kom-pār-ē-sn, F.;

kom-pär'e-sun or **kom-pär'e-sn**, *W. Sm.*, *n.* [*L. comparatio*; *It. comparazione*; *Sp. comparación*; *Fr. comparaison*.]

1. The act of comparing; a comparative estimate.

If we will rightly estimate what we call good and evil, we shall find it in much in comparison. *Locke.*
Comparison, more than reality, makes men happy, and can make them wretched. *Feltham.*

2. (*Rhet.*) A resemblance, in some particular, between two objects that are in themselves dissimilar and belonging to different species; a simile; a similitude.

A comparison differs from a metaphor only in form, the resemblance being stated in a comparison, and implied in a metaphor. — See **COMPARE**, **SIMILE**.

3. (*Gram.*) The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification; as, "Strong, stronger, strongest"; "Hopeful, more hopeful, most hopeful."

The mode of comparing adjectives by affixing *er* and *est* is now mostly restricted to those of one syllable, but the older English writers often used this form also in comparing adjectives of two or more syllables; thus Milton wrote, "uprighter," "famoussest," "virtuousest."

"I have inserted the vowel in the last syllable of this word, because, in solemn pronunciation, some speakers may think it proper to preserve it; but in common and unpremeditated speaking, I am convinced, it falls into the general analogy, and is sunk as much as in *reason, season, prison*, &c." *Walker.*

† **COM-PÄR'I-SON**, *v. a.* To compare. "Like to a fool natural am I *comparisond*." *Chaucer.*

COM-PÄRT, *v. a.* [*L. con*, with, and *partior*, to divide; *It. comparire*; *Sp. & Fr. comparir*.] [*É. COMPARTED*; *pp. COMPARTING*, *COMPARTED*.] To divide; to mark out into parts. *Wotton.*

† **CÖM'PÄRT**, *n.* A member; a part. "Being *comparts* of the same substance." *J. Scott.*

COM-PÄRT'I-MËNT, *n.* [*Fr.*] A division; a compartment. *Pope.*

CÖM-PÄR-TI'TION (*köm-par-tish'un*), *n.* 1. The act of dividing. "The *compartition* . . . of the whole ground plot." *Wotton.*

2. The part marked out; a division. Their temples and amphitheatres needed no *compartitions*. *Wotton.*

COM-PÄRT'MËNT, *n.* [*It. compartimento*; *Sp. compartimiento*; *Fr. compartiment*.]

1. A division, or a subdivisive part, of a building.

One arch is a *compartiment* of an arcade; the choir is one *compartiment* of a cathedral. *Francis.*

2. A separate part of a design in painting, or in any ornamental work.

In the midst was placed a large *compartiment* composed of grotesque work. *Claude.*

† **COM-PÄRT'NER**, *n.* A copartner. *Pearson.*

† **COM-PÄRT'NER-SHIP**, *n.* Copartnership. *Ford.*

CÖM'PASS (*küm'pas*), *v. a.* [*Low L. compasso*; *L. con*, with, and *passus*, a step; *pando*, to extend; *It. compassare*; *Sp. compasar*; *Fr. passer*.] [*É. COMPASSED*; *pp. COMPASSING*, *COMPASSED*.]

1. To encircle; to environ; to surround; to encompass; to enclose.

I see thee *compassed* with thy kingdom's peers. *Shak.*

2. To go round any thing; to encircle.

By night he fled, and at midnight returned *From compassing* the earth. *Milton.*

3. To besiege; to lay siege to; to invest.

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and *compass* thee round. *Luke xix. 43.*

4. To obtain; to procure; to attain; to bring about; to accomplish; to perform.

In every work regard the writer's end. Since none can *compass* more than they intend. *Pope.*

5. (*Law.*) To meditate or contrive. "To *compass* the death of the king." *Johnson.*

CÖM'PASS (*küm'pas*), *n.* [*It. compasso*; *Sp. & Fr. compas*.]

1. A circuit; a circumference; a round. "My life is run its *compass*." *Shak.*

2. Extent; reach; capacity.

This author hath tried the force and *compass* of our language with much success. *Swift.*

3. That which is enclosed within limits; space. No less than the *compass* of twelve books is taken up in these. *Pope.*

An enterprise which may be despatched in a short *compass* of time. *Addison.*

4. (*Mus.*) The range of notes comprehended by any voice or instrument. *Moore.*

Through all the *compass* of the notes it ran. *Dryden.*

5. (*Naut.*) An instrument so contrived as to allow free motion to a magnetic needle, and thus indicate the magnetic meridian, or the position and direction of objects with respect to that meridian; — especially the magnetic apparatus for steering ships, or the mariner's compass.

Rate as their ships was navigation then; No useful *compass* or meridian known. *Dryden.*
The *compass* vessel of the world. *Dryden.*

6. *pl.* An instrument for describing circles.

In his hand He took the golden *compasses*. *Milton.*
To fetch a *compass*, to make a circuit. *Acts xxviii. 13.*

Azimuth compass, see **AZIMUTH**. — *Surveyor's compass*, (*Surveying*), an instrument used to measure horizontal angles, where great accuracy is not required. — See **CIRCUMFERENTOR**. *Davies.* — *Variation compass*, a compass used to show the small daily variation of the magnetic needle. *Davies.*

CÖM'PASS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be compassed, or accomplished; attainable. *Burke.*

CÖM'PASS-BÖX, *n.* A box for holding the mariner's compass. *Phillips.*

CÖM'PASS-DI'AL, *n.* A small dial fitted into a box, for the pocket, to show the hour of the day by the direction of the needle. *Crabb.*

CÖM'PASS-ES, *n. pl.* An instrument for describing circles, and measuring or dividing lines. *Eliot.*

In the plural form, analogous to scissors, &c., as consisting of two similar parts.

CÖM'PASS-ING, *n.* (*Ship-building*). The act of bending timber into a curve. *Crabb.*

CÖM-PÄS'SION (*köm-päsh'un*, 92), *n.* [*L. compassio*; *con*, with, and *patior*, *passus*, to suffer; *It. compassione*; *Sp. compasion*; *Fr. compassion*.] Grief for the suffering of others; pity; commiseration.

But a certain Samaritan . . . had *compassion* on him, and went to him, and bound up his wounds. *Luke x. 33.*

Syn. — See **PITY**.

† **COM-PÄS'SION**, *v. a.* To compassionate; to commiserate; to pity. *Shak.*

† **COM-PÄS'SION-A-BLE**, *a.* Deserving of compassion or pity; pitiable. *Barrow.*

† **COM-PÄS'SION-A-RY**, *a.* Inclined to pity; compassionate. *Cotgrave.*

COM-PÄS'SION-ATE, *a.* Inclined to pity; merciful; tender.

There never was any heart truly great and generous that was not also tender and *compassionate*. *South.*

COM-PÄS'SION-ÄTE (*köm-päsh'un-ät*), *v. a.* [*i. COMPASSIONATED*; *pp. COMPASSIONATING*, *COMPASSIONATED*.] To pity; to commiserate.

Compassionates my pains and pities me. *Addison.*

COM-PÄS'SION-ÄTE-LY, *ad.* With compassion; mercifully; tenderly.

COM-PÄS'SION-ÄTE-NËSS, *n.* The quality of being compassionate. *Calamy.*

CÖM'PASS-NËE'DLE, *n.* The needle of the compass. *Phillips.*

CÖM'PASS-SÄW, *n.* A saw that cuts circularly.

CÖM'PASS-TIM'BER, *n.* A curved timber. *Dana.*

CÖM'PASS-WIN'DÖW, *n.* (*Arch.*) A circular bay-window, or oriel. *Britton.*

† **CÖM-PA-TËR'NI-TY**, *n.* [*L. con*, with, and *pater*, fatherhood; *Sp. paternidad*.] The relation of godfather.

Godsired or *comaternity*, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity. *Davies.*

COM-PÄT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [*It. compatibilità*; *Sp. compatibilidad*; *Fr. compatibilité*.] The quality of being compatible. *Barrow.*

COM-PÄT'I-BLE, *a.* [*It. compatibile*; *Sp. & Fr. compatible*.] Some etymologists derive this word from *L. compator*, to suffer with; — others from *L. competo*, to be fit, or from *competo*, to seek.



Mariner's compass.

That may exist with; suitable to; fit; consistent; agreeable.

The union of excellencies not quite *com-* *Sir J. Reynolds.*

This word was formerly written *competible*.

COM-PÄT'I-BLE-NËSS, *n.* State of being compatible; compatibility; consistency.

COM-PÄT'I-BLY, *ad.* Accordantly; fitly; suitably.

† **COM-PÄ'TIENT** (*köm-pä'shent*), *a.* [*L. compatiator*, *compatiens*, to suffer together.] Suffering together. *Buck.*

|| **COM-PÄ'TRI-ÖT** [*köm-pä'trie-ut*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. C.*; *köm-pä'tre-ut*, *W. B.*], *n.* [*L. compatriota*; *con*, with, and *patria*, one's country; *It. & Sp. compatriot*; *Fr. compatriote*.] One of the same country; a fellow-countryman. "Both of strangers and our own *compatriots*." *Bp. Hall.*

|| **COM-PÄ'TRI-ÖT**, *a.* Of the same country. Praise enough

To fill the ambition of a private man, That Chatham's language was his mother-tongue, And Wolfe's great name *compatriot* with his own. *Cowper.*

|| **COM-PÄ'TRI-ÖT-ISM**, *n.* The state of being a compatriot, or fellow-countryman. *Qu. Rev.*

COM-PËAR', *v. n.* [*L. compareo*.] [*Scottish.*] To appear. *N. Brit. Rev.*

COM-PËER', *n.* [*L. compar*; *It. compare*; *Fr. compère*.] An equal; a mate; a companion.

And him thus answered soon his bold *compère*. *Milton.*

COM-PËER', *v. a.* To be equal with; to equal; to mate. "He *comepers* the best." [*R.*] *Shak.*

COM-PËL', *v. a.* [*L. compello*; *con*, with, and *pello*, to drive; *Sp. compeler*, *compelir*.] [*i. COMPELLED*; *pp. COMPELLING*, *COMPELLED*.]

1. To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain; to necessitate; to coerce.

He refused, and said, I will not eat; but his servants, together with the woman, *compelled* him. *1 Sam. xxviii. 23.*

2. To take by force or violence; to seize. [*R.*] Commissions, which *compel* from each The sixth part of his substance. *Shak.*

3. To overpower; to subdue.

But easy sleep their weary limbs *compelled*. *Dryden.*

4. To gather together. [*A Latinism.*]

Now freely moved, and in one troop *compelled*. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See **COERCE**.

COM-PËL'LA-BLE, *a.* That may be compelled, or forced. *Blackstone.*

COM-PËL'LA-BLY, *ad.* In a forcible manner. *Todd.*

CÖM-PËL-LÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. compellatio*, from *con* and *pello*, *pellere*, (an obsolete word,) to speak.] Style of address; a ceremonious title or appellation, as *Sire*, *Sir*, *Madam*, &c.

The peculiar *compellation* of the kings in France is by *sire*, which is nothing else but father. *Temple.*

COM-PËL'LA-TÖ-RY, *a.* Compulsory. *Cavendish.*

COM-PËL'LER, *n.* One who compels. *Sir T. Smith.*

COM-PËL'LING, *p. a.* Constraining; forcing; using compulsion.

COM-PËL'LING-LY, *ad.* By compulsion.

CÖM'PEND, *n.* [*L. compendium*; *compendo*, to weigh together, and thus gather into a compressed form; *It. & Sp. compendio*.] An abridgment; a summary; an abstract; an epitome; a compendium.

Fix in memory the discourses, and abstract them into brief *compendia*. *Watts.*

Syn. — See **ABRIDGMENT**.

† **COM-PËN-DI-ÄRI-OÜS**, *a.* [*L. compendiarius*.] Short; contracted; compendious. *Bailey.*

† **COM-PËN-DI-ÄTE**, *v. a.* To sum together; to comprehend. *Bp. King.*

† **COM-PËN-DI-ÖS'I-TY**, *n.* Shortness. *Bailey.*

|| **COM-PËN-DI-OÜS** [*köm-pën'de-üs*, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*; *köm-pën'dyüs*, *S. B. P. K.*; *köm-pën'je-üs*, *W.*], *a.* [*L. compendiosus*; *It. & Sp. compendioso*; *Fr. compendieux*.] Short; summary; abridged; concise; brief; laconic; succinct.

For God is love — *compendious* whole Of all the blessings of the soul. *Byron.*

|| **COM-PËN-DI-OÜS-LY**, *ad.* Shortly; in epitome. *Hooker.*

|| **COM-PËN-DI-OÜS-NËSS**, *n.* Shortness; brevity.

ty; conciseness. "The compendiousness of this assertion." *Bentley.*

COM-PEN'DI-ŪM, *n.*; Eng. pl. COMPENDIUMS. [*L. compendium*; pl. *compendia*.] An abridgment; a summary; an abstract; an epitome; a compend. "A short system, or compendium, of a science." — See COMPEND. *Watts.*

Syn. — See ABRIDGMENT.

† COM-PEN'SA-BLE, *a.* [Old Fr.] That may be recompensed. *Cotgrave.*

COM-PEN'SATE [*kom-pen'sāt*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; *kōm-pen-sāt* or *kom-pen'sāt*, *K.*; *kōm-pen-sāt*, *Wb.* — See CONTEMPLATE], *v. a.* [*L. compenso*, *compensatus*, to weigh one thing against another; *It. compensare*; *Sp. compensar*; *Fr. compenser*.] [2. COMPENSATED; *pp.* COMPENSATING, COMPENSATED.]

1. To be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to countervail.

The length of the night, and the dews thereof, do compensate the heat of the day. *Bacon.*

2. To recompense; to remunerate; to requite; to indemnify; as, "To compensate one for services."

COM-PEN'SATE, *v. n.* To make compensation. What can compensate for the loss of honor? *Crabb.*

COM-PEN-SĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. compensatio*; *It. compensazione*; *Sp. compensacion*; *Fr. compensation*.]

1. Equivalence; equilibrium.

There is in the elements a notable compensation of their fourfold qualities, dispensing themselves by even turns and just measures. *Hakewill.*

2. Something given, or obtained, as an equivalent; recompense; remuneration; satisfaction; indemnification; requital; amends.

All other debts may compensation find; But love is strict, and will be paid in kind. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Compensation is made either for some injury sustained, or for some service performed; remuneration is a higher species of compensation; — remuneration and recompense are returns for services or benefits; satisfaction for an injury, insult, or a debt; amends to repair an injury or an offence; indemnification for loss or damage; reward for merit; requital of a benefit or an injury. — Compensation, remuneration, recompense, satisfaction, and amends are obligatory; reward and requital are optional or gratuitous. — See RETRIBUTION.

COM-PEN-SĀ'TION-BĀL'ANCE, *n.* (*Horology*.) The balance of a watch, or chronometer, so contrived that the unequal expansion of two different metals may counteract each other's effect, and equalize its momentum under all changes of temperature and climate. *Brande.*

COM-PEN'SA-TIVE, *a.* That compensates. *Bailey.*

COM-PEN'SA-TORY, *a.* [*It. compensatorio*; *Fr. compensatoire*.] That makes amends. *Bp. Taylor.*

† COM-PENSE, *v. a.* To compensate. *Bacon.*

† COM-PE-RĒN'DI-NATE, *v. a.* [*L. comperendino*; *con*, with, and *perendie*, the day after to-morrow.] To delay; to defer. *Bailey.*

† COM-PE-RĒN-DI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. comperendinatio*.] Delay; dilatoriness. *Bailey.*

COM-PĒT', *v. n.* [*L. competo*; *con*, with, and *peto*, to seek; *It. competere*; *Sp. competir*; *Fr. competer*.] [*i.* COMPETED; *pp.* COMPETING, COMPETED.] To be in a state of competition; to seek or strive for something with another; to be a rival; to contend. *Bp. Heber.*

— A modern word, of Scottish origin; — "Now [1837] not uncommon in speech." *Richardson.*

COM-PĒ-TENCE, } *n.* [*L. competentia*, agree-
COM-PĒ-TĒN-CY, } ment; *competo*, to agree
with, to be fit, to be qualified; *It. competenza*; *Sp. competencia*; *Fr. compétence*.]

1. Suitableness; fitness; ability.

In the first place, the loan demonstrates the competency of this kingdom to the assertion of the common cause. *Burke.*

2. Such a quantity as is sufficient, without superfluity; sufficiency; — especially of the means of living.

A competence of land freely allotted
To each man's proper use. *Mansinger.*

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words — health, peace, and competence. *Pope.*

3. (*Law*.) Legal ability of witnesses to give testimony; — propriety or sufficiency as a legal remedy. *Barrell.*

COM-PĒ-TĒNT, *a.* [*L. competo*, *competens*, to be fit, to be qualified; *It. & Sp. competente*; *Fr. compétent*.]

1. Qualified; fit; able; capable.

Man is not competent to decide upon the good or evil of many events which befall him in this life. *Cumteland.*

2. Adapted to any purpose; adequate; convenient; sufficient; as, "A competent fortune."

3. Properly incident, or belonging.

That is the privilege of the infinite Author of things, . . . but is not competent to any finite being. *Locke.*

4. (*Law*.) Having necessary legal qualifications.

A competent judge is one who has jurisdiction in the case. *Johnson.*

Syn. — See ABLE.

COM-PĒ-TĒNT-LY, *ad.* Adequately; properly; suitably; sufficiently. "We have competently proved that there is a God." *Laro.* "Men competently endowed." *Wotton.*

† COM-PĒT'-BLE, *a.* Suitable to. "Competible to human nature." — See COMPATIBLE. *More.*

† COM-PĒT'-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Compatibleness. *Ash.*

COM-PĒ-TĪ'TION (*kōm-pe-tish'un*), *n.* [*L. con*, with, and *peto*, *petitus*, to strive after; *Sp. competición*; *Fr. compétition*.] The act of competing; a common striving for the same object; rivalry; emulation; contest.

Amidst the variety of competitions with which the world abounds, it is a difficult matter to guard against pride and self-consequence. *Gilpin.*

Syn. — Competition is the act of seeking the same object that another is seeking; emulation expresses the disposition of mind in a favorite object of pursuit; rivalry, the feeling of a rival. Competition and emulation have honor for their basis; rivalry, selfish gratification. Competition for a prize; emulation to excel; selfish rivalry.

COM-PĒT'-TIVE, *a.* Relating to competition; making competition; emulous. "A competitive examination." *Ec. Rev.*

COM-PĒT'-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] 1. One who strives to obtain the same object as another; a rival.

At the election of Hutton, Robert, Earl of Essex, a popular and ambitious person, was his competitor. *Wood.*

2. † One who unites in the same design; an associate; a partner.

That thou, my brother, my competitor
In top of all design, my mate in empire,
Friend and companion in the front of war. *Shak.*

COM-PĒT'-TORY, *a.* Being in competition; competitive; emulous. [*n.*] *Faber.*

COM-PĒT'-TRĒSS, } *n.* [*L. competitoris*.] She who

COM-PĒT'-TRIX, } is a rival. [*n.*] *Lord Herbert.*

COM-PĒ-LĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. compilatio*, a collecting together; *It. compilazione*; *Sp. compilacion*; *Fr. compilation*.]

1. The act of compiling or collecting; a collection from various authors.

2. The act of gathering into one mass, assemblage, or structure.

There is in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the compilation of the same. *Woodward.*

3. A literary work consisting of parts, passages, or matters collected from various authors or from various sources.

Among the ancient story books, a Latin compilation, entitled *Geografia Romanorum*, seems to have been the favorite. *Warren.*

† COM-PĒ-LĀ-TOR, *n.* A compiler. *Chaucer.*

COM-PĒ-LE, *v. a.* [*Gr. πλέω*, to press close; *L. compilo*; *It. compilare*; *Sp. compilar*; *Fr. compiler*.] [*i.* COMPILED; *pp.* COMPILING, COMPILED.]

1. † To put together; to construct; to build.

A brass wall in compass to compile. *Spenser.*

2. To form a literary work by collecting parts, passages, or matter from various authors, or from various sources.

In the time of Alfred, the local customs of the several provinces of the kingdom were grown so various that he found it expedient to compile the Dome-book. *Blackstone.*

3. To compose, as a literary work; to write.

The regard he had for his shield had caused him to compile a dissertation concerning it. *Arbuthnot.*

COM-PĒ-LEMENT, *n.* The act of compiling; compilation. [*n.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

COM-PĒ-LE, *n.* One who compiles; one who

frames a composition from various authors; a collector of literary fragments.

Some painful *compiles* may inform the world that Robert Earl of Oxford was high treasurer. *Swift.*

COM-PLĀ'CENCE, } *n.* [*L. complacere*, *compla-*
COM-PLĀ'CEN-CY, } *cens*, to be pleasing; *Sp.*
complacencia; *Fr. complaisance*.]

1. Complaisance; civility; suavity.

With mean complaisance ne'er betray your trust,
Nor be so civil as to put a unit
Complacency, and truth, and manly sweetness
Dwell even on his tongue. *Pope.*

2. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification.

Diseases extremely lessen the complacency we have in all the good things of this life. *Atterbury.*

3. The cause of pleasure or satisfaction.

My sole complacence! *O thou, Milton.*

COM-PLĀ'CĒNT, *a.* [*L. complacens*, pleasing; *Sp. complaciente*; *Fr. complaisant*.] Civil; affable; mild; easy; complaisant.

They look up with a sort of complacent awe and admiration to kings. *Burke.*

COM-PLA-CĒN'TIAL, *a.* Accommodating; complaisant; complacent. *Baxter.*

COM-PLA-CĒN'TIAL-LY, *ad.* In a manner to please; complacently.

COM-PLĀ'CĒNT-LY, *ad.* In a complacent or easy manner; complaisantly.

COM-PLĀIN', *v. n.* [*L. con*, with, used intensively, and *plango*, to beat the breast in token of grief; *It. compiangere*; *Fr. complaindre*.] [*i.* COMPLAINED; *pp.* COMPLAINING, COMPLAINED.]

1. To utter expressions of grief, sorrow, uneasiness, dissatisfaction, or censure; to murmur; to lament; to bewail; to find fault; — sometimes with *of*.

I will speak in the anguish of my spirit; I will complain in the bitterness of my soul
In midst of water I complain of thirst. *Dryden.*

2. To inform against; to make charges; — with *of*.

Now, Master Shallow, you'll complain of me to the council. *Shak.*

COM-PLĀIN', *v. a.* To lament; to bewail. "His loss whom bootless ye complain." [*n.*] *Fairfax.*

COM-PLĀIN'-ABLE, *a.* To be complained of; to be censured. *Feltham.*

COM-PLĀIN'ANT, *n.* 1. (*Law*.) One who commences a prosecution; a plaintiff. *Collier.*

2. One who complains; complainer. *Ec. Rev.*

COM-PLĀIN'ER, *n.* One who complains; a murderer; a fault-finder. *Swift.*

COM-PLĀIN'ING, *n.* Expression of complaint or injury. "They vented their complainings." *Shak.*

COM-PLĀIN'ING, *p. a.* Making complaint; querulous; murmuring; finding fault.

COM-PLĀIN'ING-LY, *ad.* In a complaining manner; with murmurs. *Byron.*

COM-PLĀINT, *n.* [*It. compianto*; *Fr. complainte*.] 1. The act of complaining; expression of unpleasant or painful emotions; lamentation.

The growing miseries which Adam saw,
And, in a troubled sea of passion tossed,
Thus to disburden sought with sad complaint. *Milton.*

2. Cause of dissatisfaction.

The poverty of the clergy in England hath been the complaint of all who wish well to the church. *Steele.*

3. That which gives pain to the body; a malady; a disease. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Information against; accusation; charge. Whose failing, while her faith to me remains,
I should conceal, and not expose to blame
By my complaint. *Milton.*

5. (*Law*.) An allegation made to a proper officer that some person has been guilty of an offence.

Syn. — See DISEASE.

† COM-PLĀINT'FUL, *a.* Full of complaint. *Hulst.*

COM-PLĀISANCE' (*kōm-plē-zāns'*), *n.* [*Fr. complaire*, *complaisant*, to humor, to please.] That air or manner which indicates a desire to please; civility; courtesy; condescension; urbanity; politeness.

Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable. *Johnson.*

Syn. — Complaisance is the act of an equal; defer

ence, of an inferior; *condescension*, of a superior. *Complaisance* and *courtesy* are due to equals; *deference*, to superiors; *condescension* to inferiors; *civility*, to all. — See CIVILITY.

CÔM-PLAI-SANT' (kôm-plé-zánt'), *a.* [It. *compiacente*; Fr. *complaisant*.] Seeking to please by exterior manners; courteous; polite; deferential; respectful; civil; affable.

As for our Saviour, he was, if I durst use the word, the most *complaisant* person that ever perhaps appeared in the world. *Sharp.*

Syn. — See AFFABILITY.

CÔM-PLAI-SANT'LY, *ad.* In a complaisant manner; with a desire to please. *Pope.*

CÔM-PLAI-SANT'NESS, *n.* The quality of being complaisant; complaisance. [R.] *Johnson.*

CÔM-PLA-NÂTE, *v. a.* [L. *complanare*, *complanatus*; *con*, with, and *planus*, level.] To make level; to form with an even surface. *Derham.*

CÔM-PLÂNE', *v. a.* Same as *COMPLANATE*. [R.]

CÔM-PLÊAT', *a.* See COMPLETE. *Junius.*

CÔM-PLÊ-MÊNT, *n.* [L. *complementum*, that which fills up or completes; *compleo*, to fill up; It. & Sp. *complemento*; Fr. *complément*. — *Complement* and *complement* were anciently written without discrimination.]

1. Fulness; completeness; entireness.

The complete nature of its complement and integrity, hath made it so. *Hale.*

2. A full number or quantity; complete provision; as, "A complement of men"; "His complement of stores." *Prior.*

3. Something added as graceful or complaisant; an accomplishment.

Not only in the simple office of love, but in all the accompaniment, complement, and ceremony of it. *Shak.*

Are they spare in diet,
Free from gross passion, or of mirth, or anger,
Constant in spirit, not swerving with the blood,
Garnished and decked in modest complement? *Shak.*

4. (*Trigonometry*.) That which remains after subtracting an angle from 90°; thus 30° is the complement of 60°, and the reverse. *Da. & P.*

5. (*Astron.*) The distance of a star from the zenith, as compared with its altitude. *Johnson.*

6. (*Her.*) The full moon; as, "Azure the moon in her complement." *Davies & Peck.*

Arithmetical complement of a logarithm. — See ARITHMETICAL.

Complement of the curtain, (*Fort.*) that part in the interior side of it which makes the demigorge. *Johnson.* — *Complements of a parallelogram*, (*Geom.*) the lesser parallelograms formed by drawing lines parallel to the sides of a given parallelogram, and through the same point on its diagonal. *Davies.*

CÔM-PLÊ-MÊNT'AL, *a.* [See COMPLEMENT, and COMPLEMENT.] That fills up or completes; complementary.

Many men, only adding some *complementary* enlargements of their own, have plundered the first founders of all the praise and profit of their invention. *Stanley & Equality*

† **CÔM-PLÊ-MÊNT'A-RY**, *n.* One who compliments; a complimenter. *B. Jonson.*

CÔM-PLÊ-MÊNT'A-RY, *a.* Complementing; supplying a deficiency; complemental. *Rogee.*

Any two colors which, when combined together produce white light, are said to be *complementary* to one another. *Brande.*

CÔM-PLÊTE', *a.* [L. *completo*, *completus*, to fill up; Sp. *completo*; Fr. *complet*.]

1. Having no deficiency; perfect; consummate; entire.

So absolute she seems,
And in herself complete, so well to know
Her own, that what she wills to do or say
Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best. *Milton.*

2. Finished; ended; concluded.

This course of vanity almost complete. *Prior.*

Syn. — That is complete which has no deficiency, or which has all the appendages belonging to it; that is perfect which has no defect; that is entire which is not divided, or from which nothing has been taken; that is finished in which there has been no omission. An entire house, an entire orange; the whole number; a complete apartment; a perfect work; a finished performance; a full number. — A man may have an entire house to himself, and yet not have one complete apartment. — See ACCOMPLISHED, WHOLE.

CÔM-PLÊTE', *v. a.* [L. *compleo*, *completus*, to fill up; It. *compiere*, *compiere*; Sp. *completar*; Fr. *compléter*.] To complete; pp. COMPLETING, COMPLETED.]

1. To perfect; to finish; to consummate; to accomplish; to effect; to execute; to achieve; to terminate; to end.

Light minds undertake many things without completing any. *Cabb.*

2. To fulfil; to perform; to realize. "He completes the nation's hope." *Pope.*

Syn. — A work is completed or finished by having the last labor bestowed upon it, and is perfected by being made free from defect. A business is terminated or ended by being brought to a close. Complete your labors; finish your work; accomplish your purpose; effect your object; fulfil your promise, terminate a dispute. The completion of a work, the end of a chapter or volume; the termination of a controversy; execution of a project; fulfilment of a prophecy; achievement of an enterprise; consummation of a favorite scheme. — See ACCOMPLISH, CONSUMMATION.

CÔM-PLÊTE'LY, *ad.* In a complete manner.

† **CÔM-PLÊTE'MÊNT**, *n.* The act of completing; completion. *More.*

CÔM-PLÊTE'NESS, *n.* The state of being complete; perfection. *Watts.*

CÔM-PLÊTING, *n.* The act of finishing or accomplishing; accomplishment.

Sky lowered, and, muttering thunder, some sad drops
Wept at completing of the mortal sin. *Milton.*

CÔM-PLÊTION, *n.* [L. *completio*.]

1. The state of being complete, or of being perfected.

He makes it the utmost completion of an ill character, to bear malevolence to the best men. *Pope.*

2. Fulfilment; accomplishment.

There was a full, entire harmony and consent of all the
disposition of the world, to the completion of the
Syn. — See COMPLETE, CONSUMMATION.

CÔM-PLÊTIVE, *a.* [It. & Sp. *completivo*; Fr. *complétif*.] Making complete. *Harris.*

CÔM-PLÊTQ-RY [kôm-plê'tô-re, *Ja. K. Sm. Todd*; kôm'plê-to-re, *W. D.*], *a.* Fulfilling; completing; complete.

CÔM-PLÊTQ-RY, *n.* [Low L. *completorium*.] The evening service; the last prayer or breviary of a set service; compline. *Hooper.*

CÔM-PLÊX, *a.* [L. *complexus*; *con*, with, and *plexo*, *plexus*, to fold; It. *complesso*; Sp. *complezo*; Fr. *complexe*.]

1. Consisting of many parts; composite; compounded; compound; not simple. "This complex . . . scheme of things." *Thomson.*

Ideas made up of several simple ones I call complex. *Locke.*
That which consists of several different things, so put together as to form a whole, is called complex. *Taylor.*

2. Entangled; intricate; complicated; as, "A complex subject."

Complex fraction, a fraction having a fraction or mixed number in either the numerator or denominator, or both. *Davies & Peck.*

Syn. — See COMPLEXITY, COMPOUND.

CÔM-PLÊX, *n.* Complication; collection. [R.]

Of never-ending wonders. That full complex *Thomson.*

CÔM-PLÊXED' (kôm-plêkst'), *a.* Complicated. "Complicated significations." *Broome.*

CÔM-PLÊX'ED-NESS, *n.* Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral.

CÔM-PLÊX'ION (kôm-plêk'shun), *n.* [L. *complexio*; It. *complessione*; Sp. & Fr. *complexion*.]

1. Complication; complexity.

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet, where the composition of the argument is plain, the *complexion* does not belong to the syllogistic form of it. *Hale.*

2. The color of the skin, particularly of the face; — the color of the external parts of any body.

Why doth not beauty, then, refine the wit,
And good complexion rectify the will? *Da res.*
Men judge by the complexion of the sky
The state and inclination of the day. *Shak.*

3. The temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body. "A man of feeble complexion and sickly." *Berners.*

CÔM-PLÊX'ION-AL (kôm-plêk'shun-al), *a.* Depending on, or relating to, the complexion or the temperament. "Our own complexional nature." *Spectator.*

CÔM-PLÊX'ION-AL-LY (kôm-plêk'shun-al-lê), *ad.* By complexion. "The men of health complexionally pleasant." *Blair.*

CÔM-PLÊX'ION-A-RY, *a.* Relating to the complexion; complexional. "This complexionary art of adorning . . . the looks." *Sp. Taylor.*

CÔM-PLÊX'IONED (-plêk'shun-d), *a.* Having a complexion.

The female Moors . . . are generally well complexioned. *L. Addison.*

CÔM-PLÊX'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *complexité*.] The state of being complex; intricacy. *Burke.*

Syn. — Complexity arises from the multiplicity of objects; complication is the involvement of objects. Complexity of a subject; complication of parts; intricacy of a plot. A proposition is complex; affairs, complicated, a law of question, intricate.

CÔM-PLÊX-LY, *ad.* In a complex manner.

CÔM-PLÊX-NESS, *n.* The state of being complex; complexity; intricacy. *A. Smith.*

CÔM-PLÊX'URE (-plêk'shur), *n.* The involution or complication of one thing with others. [R.]

CÔM-PLÊX'US, *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) A muscle situated at the back part of the neck. *Hoblyn.*

CÔM-PLÊ'A-BLE, *a.* [See COMPLY.] That can bend; disposed to comply; compliant. "Another compliant mind." *Milton.*

CÔM-PLÊ'ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of complying or yielding; acquiescence; assent; as, "Compliance with a request."

2. A disposition to please others; complaisance; courtesy; civility.

He was a man of few words and of great compliance. *Claudian.*

Syn. — See ASSENT, INDULGENCE.

CÔM-PLÊ'ANT, *a.* 1. Bending; inclining; pliant.

Nectarine fruits, which the compliant boughs
Yielded them, side long as they sat. *Milton.*

2. Deferring to the desires of another; disposed to comply; accommodating; complaisant; civil. "To show how compliant he was to the humors of the princess." *Burnet.*

CÔM-PLÊ'ANT-LY, *ad.* In a compliant or yielding manner; civilly. *Todd.*

CÔM-PLÊ'CA-CY, *n.* The state of being complicate; complication. [R.] *Ec. Rev.*

CÔM-PLÊ'CA-TE, *v. a.* [L. *complico*, *complicatus*; *con*, with, and *pleco*, to fold; Sp. *complicar*; Fr. *complicquer*.] To complicate; pp. COMPLICATING, COMPLICATED.]

1. To entangle one with another; to intertwine; to interweave.

Thick swarming now
With complicated monsters, head and tail. *Milton.*

2. To involve mutually; to join closely.

Our hearts deceive us; our purposes are complicated. *By. Taylor.*

Syn. — See IMPLICATE.

CÔM-PLÊ'CA-TE, *a.* [It. *complicato*; Sp. *complicado*.] Compounded of many parts; complicated; complex.

How poor, how rich, how aye, how august,
How complicated, how wonderful, is man! *Young.*

CÔM-PLÊ'CAT-ED, *p. a.* 1. Interwoven; intertwined.

Nor can his complicated sinews fall. *Young.*

2. Complex; intricate; entangled; involved; as, "A complicated subject."

Syn. — See COMPLEXITY.

CÔM-PLÊ'CA-TE-LY, *ad.* In a complicated manner; intricately. *Bayle.*

CÔM-PLÊ'CA-TE-NESS, *n.* Intricacy; perplexity; complication. *Hale.*

CÔM-PLÊ'CA'TION, *n.* [L. *complicatio*; It. *complicazione*; Sp. *complicacion*; Fr. *complication*.]

1. The state of being complicated; complexity.

All our grievances are either of body or of mind, or in complications of both. *L'Étranger.*

2. That which consists of many things involved one with another.

By admitting a complication of ideas, the mind is dazzled and bewildered. *Watts.*

Syn. — See COMPLEXITY.

CÔM-PLÊ'CA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to involve. *Craig.*

† **CÔM-PLÊ'CE** (kôm'plis), *n.* An accomplice. *Shak.*

CÔM-PLÊ'ÇI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *complicité*.] The state of being an accomplice. *J. Q. Adams.*

A measure which attempts to establish a moral complicity between us and those who seek safety in representative measures. *Wm. E. Gladstone.*

COM-PLI-ER, *n.* One who complies. *Swift.*

COM-PLI-MENT, *n.* [L. *complico*; *con*, with, and *plico*, to bend; Old Fr. *complier*, *Sullivan*.—Fr. *complaire*, to please, the root of *comply*, *Skinner*.—See COMPLY. It. *complimento*; Sp. *cumplimiento*; Fr. *compliment*.] An act, or an expression, of civility, usually understood to mean less than it declares; commendation; praise; delicate flattery.

C. . . of . . . kindly taken, Chesterfield.
An eulogium or compliment never succeeds so well as when it is indirect. *Campbell.*

Syn.—See ADULATION.

COM-PLI-MENT, *v. a.* [Sp. *complimentar*; Fr. *complimenter*.] [i. COMPLIMENTED; pp. COMPLIMENTING, COMPLIMENTED.] To soothe or gratify with expressions of civility, commendation, or respect; to flatter; to praise.

I heard myself complimented with the usual salutation. *Tatler.*

COM-PLI-MENT, *v. n.* To use adulatory language. "Complimenting and ducking each to other with their shaven reverences." *Milton.*

COM-PLI-MENT'AL, *a.* Implying or bestowing compliments; complimentary. *Wotton.*

COM-PLI-MENT'AL-LY, *ad.* By way of compliment. *Broome.*

†COM-PLI-MENT'AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being complimentary. "Complimentalness as opposed to plainness." *Hammond.*

COM-PLI-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Bestowing compliment; expressive of civility, honor, respect, or compliment; complimentary.

of . . . the great lords and ladies. *Thurd.*

COM-PLI-MENT'A-TIVE, *a.* Disposed to compliment; complimentary. [R.] *Boswell.*

COM-PLI-MENT-ER, *n.* One who compliments; a flatterer. "Ordinary complimenters." *Herbert.*

COM-PLINE, *n.* [Low L. *completinum*; Fr. *comple*.] The last act of worship at night, in the Catholic Church; completory.

†COM-PLISH, *v. a.* To accomplish. *Spenser.*

†COM-PLÔRE', *v. n.* [L. *comploro*; *con*, with, and *ploro*, to lament.] To make lamentations together. *Cockeram.*

COM-PLÔT [kôm-plôt, S. H. F. J. K. Sm. H'b.; kôm-plôt', P. Ju.], *n.* [Fr. *complot*] A joint plot; a confederacy in a plot.

I know their *complot* is to have my life. *Shak.*

COM-PLÔT', *v. n.* [Fr. *comploter*.—See PLOT.] [i. COM-PLOTTED; pp. COM-PLOTTING, COM-PLOTTED.] To form a plot; to conspire. "Having *complotted* with the duke." [R.] *Baron.*

COM-PLÔT', *v. a.* [Fr. *comploter*.] To plan; to contrive.

A few lines after, we find them *complotting* together a new scene of miseries to the Trojans. *Pope.*

COM-PLÔT'MENT, *n.* A conspiracy; a complot. [R.] *Dean King.*

COM-PLÔT'TER, *n.* One who forms plots with another; a conspirator. [R.] *Sir G. Buck.*

COM-PLÔT'TING-LY, *ad.* By conspiracy or plot.

COM-PLU-TËN'HIAN, *a.* Noting the first polyglot edition of the Bible, which was published at Complutum, or Alcalá, in Spain, by Cardinal Ximenes. *Calmet.*

COM-PLY', *v. n.* ["*Skinner* derives it from the French *complaire*; but probably it comes from (Old Fr.) *complier*, to bend to. *Plier* is still in use." *Johnson*.—L. *complico*; *con*, with, and *plico*, to fold or bend; Sp. *cumplir*.] [i. COM-PLIED; pp. COMPLYING, COMPLIED.] To yield; to accord with; to accede; to consent; to assent; to conform; to acquiesce.

The truth of things will not comply with our conceits, and bend itself to our interests. *Milton.*

He that complies against his will is of his own opinion still. *Andros.*

Syn. Comply with a reasonable request; conform to good customs or regulations; yield to superiors; submit to the laws; accede to a proposal; acquiesce in a demand or a proceeding; assent to what is true; consent to what is reasonable.

COM-PON'DER-ÄT, *v. a.* [L. *componero*,

componderatus; *con*, with, and *ponero*, to weigh.] To weigh together. *Cockeram.*

COM-PÔNE', *a.* (Her.) Noting a bordure composed of angular parts or checkers of two colors, alternating one with the other. *Craig.*

†COM-PÔNE', *v. a.* To arrange; to settle. "Peace *componed* and concluded." *Burnet.*

COM-PÔN'ENT, *a.* [L. *compono*, *componens*, to put together; *con*, with, and *pono*, to place; It. & Sp. *componente*.] Constituting; composing; as, "The *component* parts of a body."

COM-PÔN'ENT, *n.* The elementary part of a compound; an ingredient. *Johnson.*

COM-PÔRT', *v. n.* [L. *comporto*, to bring together; *con*, with, and *porto*, to bear; Fr. *comporter*.] [i. COM-PORTED; pp. COM-PORTING, COM-PORTED.]

1. To be suitable, or fit; to agree; to suit.

How ill this dulness doth *comport* with greatness! *Deau. & Pl.*

2. To bear; to endure. [R.]

Shall we not meekly *comport* with an infirmity? *Darrou.*

COM-PÔRT', *v. a.* 1. To bear; to endure.

The malcontented sort, That never can the present state *comport*. *Daniel.*

"This is a Gallic signification, not adopted among us." *Johnson.*

2. To behave; — with the reflective pronoun.

The Life of Tully and the Divine Legation will be a rule how men who esteem the love of each other should *comport* themselves when they differ in opinion. *Warburton.*

†COM-PÔRT (114) [kôm-pôrt, H. F. J. K. Sm. H'b.; kôm-pôrt', S. P.], *n.* Behavior; conduct. I know them well, and marked their rude *comport*. *Dryden.*

COM-PÔRT'A-BLE, *a.* Consistent; proper. "Some *comportable* method." *Wotton.*

†COM-PÔRT'ANCE, *n.* Behavior; deportment; comport. "Goodly *comportance*." *Spenser.*

†COM-PÔR-TÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *comportatio*.] An assemblage.

Here is a collection and *comportation* of Agur's wise sayings. *Up. Richardson.*

†COM-PÔRT'MENT, *n.* [Old Fr. *comportement*.] Behavior; deportment. "By her serious and devout *comportment*." *Addison.*

COM-PÔSE' (kôm-pôz'), *v. a.* [L. *compono*, *compositus*; *con*, with, and *pono*, to place; It. *comporre*; Sp. *componer*; Fr. *composer*.] [i. COM-POSED; pp. COMPOSING, COMPOSED.]

1. To form by union of parts or elements; to compound; to constitute.

O, let me know Where these immortal colors grow That could this deathless piece *compose*! *Wallr.*

2. To invent and set in order, as the parts of a discourse; to write, as an author.

They who are herring to *compose* and arrange their sentences, with accuracy and order, are learning, at the same time, to think with accuracy and order. *Dr. Blair.*

3. To settle; to adjust; to regulate.

How in soft by heat we may *Compose* our present evils. *Milton.*

4. To tranquillize; to soothe; to calm; to quiet. "By which all his fears would be *composed*." *Clarendon.*

5. To put in a state for any purpose; to dispose. [R.]

The whole army seemed well *composed* to obtain that by their swords which they could not by their pen. *Clarendon.*

6. (Printing.) To arrange the letters or types in the composing-stick.

7. (Mus.) To form or invent, as a tune, by arrangement of musical notes.

Syn.—See APPEASE, MAKE.

COM-PÔSE'D' (kôm-pôz'd'), *p. a.* Quiet; calm; untroubled; sedate; even; tranquil.

In Spain, there is something still more serious and *composed* in the manner of the inhabitants. *Addison.*

Syn.—See CALM.

COM-PÔSE'D-LY, *ad.* Calmly; sedately. "The man . . . very *composedly* answered." *Clarendon.*

COM-PÔSE'D-NESS, *n.* Tranquillity. *Wilkins.*

COM-PÔSE'ER, *n.* 1. One who composes; an author, — especially a musical author. "Able writers and *composers* in every excellent matter." *Milton.* "Ludovico, a most judicious and sweet *composer*." *Pearsham.*

2. One who adjusts differences. *Bp. Williams.*

3. (Printing.) An adjuster of types; a compositor. — See COMPOSITOR.

COM-PÔS'ING-RÛLE, *n.* (Printing.) A piece of brass rule, as wide as the types are high, cut to the length of the line, and laid in a compositor's composing-stick, to facilitate the arrangement and the removal of the types. *Brande.*

COM-PÔS'ING-STICK, *n.* (Printing.) An instrument in which a compositor arranges the words and lines. By means of a slide it is easily adjusted to any length of line required. *Brande.*



COM-PÔS'I-TÆ, *n. pl.* [L., *compositæ*.] (Bot.) The largest natural order of *Angiospermæ* plants, coinciding with the artificial order *Angiospermæ*; — so called because the old botanists regarded the flower heads, or aggregations of florets in the capitulum, as compound flowers.

COM-PÔS'ITE [kôm-pôz'it, S. H. F. J. K. Sm.; kôm-pôz'it, *Brande*], *a.* [L. *compositus*, compounded. — See COMPOSE.]

1. Made up of parts; compounded.

2. (Arch.) Noting the last of the five orders of architecture; — so named because it is compounded of the Corinthian and the Ionic orders.

3. (Bot.) Belonging to the order *Compositæ*; having flowers arranged in dense heads, or capitula. *Craig.*



Composite arch, (Arch.) the lancet or pointed arch.

Composite number, (Arith.) a number that can be divided by some other number greater than unity.

COM-PÔ-SÎTE, *n.* An orderly structure; union; composition. "Resolving it [speech], as a *composite*, into its matter and form." *Harris.*

COM-PÔ-SÎ'TION (kôm-pô-zîsh'yun), *n.* [L. *compositio*; It. *composizione*; Sp. *composicion*; Fr. *composition*.]

1. The act of composing, or of forming an integral by union of parts.

2. A mass formed of different ingredients. "Covered on the outside with a *composition* like varnish." *Cook.*

3. The state of being compounded; union; conjunction; combination.

Contemplate things first in their own simple natures, and afterwards view them in *composition* with other things. *Addison.*

4. The invention and arrangement of the parts of a discourse, or of a work of art.

5. That which is composed; a written or literary work.

That divine prayer has always been looked upon as a *composition* fit to have proceeded from the wisest of men. *Addison.*

6. Settlement or adjustment of a matter in controversy; compact; agreement.

This was agreed. I never in my opinion may be mistaken, And sealed between us. *Shak.*

7. (Logic & Math.) Synthesis, as opposed to analysis.

The investigation of difficult things, by the method of analysis, ought ever to precede the method of *composition*. *Newton.*

8. (Mus.) A tune, air, or piece of music.

9. (Fine Arts.) The general arrangement of a work of art. *Fairholt.*

10. (Gram.) The act of joining two words together, or of joining a particle to a word.

11. (Law.) The act of discharging a debt of a bankrupt by paying a part; — the act of exempting lands from the payment of tithes; — a satisfaction for an injury. *Burrill.*

12. (Printing.) The act of setting types in a composing-stick.

13. The translation of English into Greek or into Latin. [Cambridge Univ., Eng.] *Bristed.*

Composition of forces, (Mech.) the finding of the quantity and direction of a single force, which is equivalent to two or more forces, each acting differently, and of which the quantity and direction are given. *Francis.*

COM-PÔS'I-TIVE (-pôz'e-tiv), *a.* [It. *compositivo*.] Compounded, or having the power of compounding. *Bosworth.*

COM-PÔS'I-TOR, *n.* [It. *compositore*; Sp. *compositor*; Fr. *compositeur*.]

1. One who acts in order. *Bullock.*

2. (Printing.) One who ranges and adjusts the types in printing.

CÔM PÔS MËN'TIS. [L. *compos*, having the mastery or possession of, and *mens, mentis*, the mind.] Being of sound mind.

† **CÔM-PÔS-ŞËSS'OR, n.** [Old Fr. *composseuseur*.] A joint possessor. *Sherwood.*

CÔM-PÔS-SI-BÎL'I-TË, n. Possibility of existing together. [R.] *Scott.*

† **CÔM-PÔS-SI-BLE, a.** Consistent. *Chillingworth.*

CÔM-PÔST, n. [It. *composta*; Fr. *compost*; *composter*, to put land in good condition.]

1. A mixture of various substances for enriching the ground; manure formed by mixing one or more different ingredients with dung.

We have a great variety of *composts* for making the earth fruitful. *Bacon.*

2. Any mixture. "A *compost* of more bitter than sweet." *Hammond.*

CÔM-PÔST', v. a. To enrich with manure. *Bacon.*
How many fields have been *composted* with care.

CÔM-PÔST, a. Combined; mixed together. "*Compost* heap of corrupt influence." *Burke.*

CÔM-PÔS'TÔ, a. [It.] (*Mus.*) Compounded or doubled.

† **CÔM-PÔST'URE, n.** Soil; manure. *Shak.*

CÔM-PÔS'Û-ÎST, n. A composer. [R.]

33. "An extraordinary word used at some of our colleges." *Pickering.*

CÔM-PÔS'ÛRE (kôm-pô'zhur, n. [See **COMPOSE.**]

1. Arrangement; combination; mixture; compound. "From the various *composures* of these corpuses together." *Woodward.*

2. † Frame; make; structure.

As his *composure* must be rare indeed
Whom these things cannot blemish. *Shak.*

3. Framed discourse; composition.

The labored works of Master Johnson; the no less worthy *composures* of the both worldly excellent Master Beaumont and Master Fletcher. *Walter, 1612.*

4. Settlement; adjustment.

There seemed yet to be room left for a *composure*. *Dryden.*

5. Tranquillity; sedateness; calmness; quiet.

The calmest and sereneest hours of life, when the passions of nature are all silent, and the mind enjoys its most perfect *composure*. *Watts.*

CÔM-PÔ-TÁ'TION, n. [L. *compotatio*; *con*, with, and *potô*, to drink.] The act of drinking together. [R.] *Brown.*

CÔM-PÔ-TÂ-TOR, n. One who drinks with another; a pot-companion. [R.] *Pope.*

CÔM-PÔTE, n. [Fr.] Fruit stewed, or preserved, in sirup. *W. Ency.*

CÔM-PÔ'TOR, n. A comptator. [R.] *Walker.*

CÔM-PÔUND', v. a. [L. *compono*, to join together; *con*, with, and *pono*, to put; It. *comporre*; Sp. *componer*.] [i. **COMPOUNDED**; pp. **COMPOUNDED, COMPOUNDED.**]

1. To form from different ingredients or parts; to mix; to intermix; to blend; to mingle; to combine. "Such bodies as are *compounded* of elementary ones." *Boyle.*

2. To adjust or settle by mutual agreement or concession, as a difference; to compromise.

I would to God all strife were well *compounded*. *Shak.*

3. To discharge a debt by paying only a part.

Shall I, ye gods, be eries, my debts *compounded*? *Cay.*

To *compound felony*, (*Law.*) to take a reward for forbearing to prosecute a felony; as when a party robbed takes his goods again, or other aids, upon an agreement not to prosecute. *Berrill.*

CÔM-PÔUND', v. n. To come to terms; to come to an arrangement or settlement; to bargain; to agree; to compromise.

They were at last glad to *compound* for his bare commitment to the Tower. *Shak.*

Once more I come to know of thee, King Harry. *Shak.*

If for thy ransom thou wilt now *compound*, *Shak.*

Here's a fellow will help you to-morrow, *compounded* with him by the year. *Shak.*

CÔM-PÔUND, a. 1. Formed of many, or of different ingredients, divisions, parts, or materials; not simple; compounded; complex; as, "A *compound substance*."

2. (*Gram.*) Composed of two or more words; as, "A *compound word*."

Compound interest, interest charged not only on the principal, but also on the interest. — *Compound num-*

ber, a number consisting of two or more denominations; as 3 *cut.* 1 *qr.* 5 *lbs.* — *Compound ratio*, the product of two or more ratios; thus $\frac{a}{b}$ is a ratio compounded of the simple ratios $\frac{a}{c}$ and $\frac{c}{b}$.

— *Compound fraction*, the fraction of a fraction, or a series of fractions, connected by the word of; as $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{5}{6}$.

— *Compound flower*, (*Bot.*) a flower consisting of several florets enclosed in a common perianth, as the sunflower and the dandelion. — *Compound motion*, that which arises from the effect of several concurring forces. — *Compound microscope*, a microscope which has two sets of glasses. — *Compound radical*, (*Chem.*) a compound body which, in uniting with the elements, forms combinations analogous in properties to the combinations of two simple bodies. — *Compound time*, (*Mus.*) a species of time containing six quavers in a bar.

Warner.

Syn. — *Compound* is opposed to single and to simple; *complex*, to simple. Words are *compound*; sentences *complex*.

CÔM-PÔUND, n. Something compounded; a whole or a mass formed of several parts or ingredients.

Man is a *compound* of flesh as well as spirit. *South.*

CÔM-PÔUND'A-BLE, a. Capable of being compounded. *Sherwood.*

CÔM-PÔUND'ED, p. a. Composed of several different parts or materials; compound; mixed. "The last is the *compounded order*." *Wotton.*

CÔM-PÔUND'ER, n. 1. One who compounds.

2. One who compounds for a debt or for a felony. *Butler.*

3. One who, at a university, pays extraordinary fees, proportioned to his estate, for the degrees which he takes. *Johnson.*

† **CÔM-PRE-CÂ'TION, n.** [L. *comprecatio*.] Supplication; public prayer. *Bp. Wilkins.*

CÔM-PRE-HËND', v. a. [L. *comprehendo*; It. *comprendere*; Sp. *comprender*; Fr. *comprendre*.] [i. **COMPREHENDED**; pp. **COMPREHENDING, COMPREHENDED.**]

1. To comprise; to include; to embrace.

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly *comprehended* in this saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. *Rom. xiii. 9.*

2. To take into, or to contain in, the mind; to understand; to conceive; to apprehend.

I am sure there are few who would not shrink from affirming, at least if they at all realized the words they were using, that they *comprehended* Shakespeare, however much the *comprehend* in him. *French.*

Syn. — *Comprehend* has a more extensive meaning than *understand* or *apprehend*. To *apprehend*, is simply to take an idea into the mind. Whatever we *comprehend*, we *understand*. One may *understand* a foreign language, yet it would not be proper to say that he *comprehended* it.

An Encyclopedia *comprises* many volumes, *comprehends* all the sciences, *embraces* all subjects, *contains* much useful matter, and is designed to include every thing of importance. — See **APPREHEND.**

CÔM-PRE-HËND'ER, n. One who comprehends. "Rather apprehenders than *comprehenders* thereof." *Cudworth.*

CÔM-PRE-HËND'ING, p. a. Including; comprising; conceiving.

CÔM-PRE-HËN'SI-BLE, a. [L. *comprehensibilis*; It. *comprendibile*; Sp. & Fr. *comprendible*.]

1. Possible to be comprised. "Least this part of knowledge should seem to any not *comprehensible* by axiom." *Bacon.*

2. Conceivable by the understanding. "The bounds between what is and what is not *comprehensible* by us." *L Locke.*

CÔM-PRE-HËN'SI-BLE-NESS, n. The state of being comprehensible. *More.*

CÔM-PRE-HËN'SI-BLY, ad. With great extent of signification; comprehensively.

The words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used *very comprehensively*. *Tilgham.*

CÔM-PRE-HËN'SION, n. [L. *comprehensio*; It. *comprehensione*; Sp. *comprension*; Fr. *comprehension*.]

1. The act, or the power, of comprehending or of comprising.

Body, in its *comprehension*, taken in solidity, figure, quantity, mobility. *Hart.*

2. Reduction within narrow limits; compendium; abstract; epitome; summary.

If we would draw a short abstract of all the *comprehensions* of the human mind, we must at last find that it is all *comprehension*. *Rogers.*

3. Power of the mind to admit knowledge or ideas; mental capacity. "How much soever any truths may seem above our understanding and *comprehension*." *Beveridge.*

CÔM-PRE-HËN'SIVE, a. [Sp. *comprensivo*; Fr. *compréhensif*.]

1. That comprehends; embracing much; capacious; extensive; large; wide.

So diffusive, so *comprehensive*, so catholic a grace is charity. *Spratt.*

2. Having the ability to understand much.

His hand unstained, his uncorrupted heart,
His *comprehensive* head. *Pope.*

Syn. — *Comprehensive* respects quantity; *extensive*, space. *Comprehensive* is applied to intellectual objects. A *comprehensive* view or survey; a *comprehensive* of capacious mind; an *extensive* research; an *extensive* or wide field.

CÔM-PRE-HËN'SIVE-LY, ad. In a comprehensive manner. *Johnson.*

CÔM-PRE-HËN'SIVE-NESS, n. The quality of being comprehensive. *Goodwin.*

† **CÔM-PRE-HËN'SOR, n.** One well versed in knowledge. *Bp. Hall.*

† **CÔM-PRES-BY-TË-RI-AL, a.** Relating to the Presbyterian form of ecclesiastical ministrations. *Milton.*

CÔM-PRESS', v. a. [L. *comprimo*, *compresso*; *con*, with, and *primo*, to press; It. *comprimere*; Sp. *comprimir*.] [i. **COMPRESSED**; pp. **COMPRESSING, COMPRESSED.**]

1. To force into a narrower compass; to press together; to condense; to contract.

An strongly *compressed* in a glass receiver will break the glass to set out. *Clark.*

The same strength of expression, though more *compressed*, runs through his historical languages. *Shelton.*

2. To embrace. *Chapman.*

CÔM-PRESS (114), n. [Fr. *compresse*.] (*Surgery.*) A bolster or pad of folded pieces of linen so contrived as, by the aid of a bandage, to make due pressure upon any part. *Dunglison.*

CÔM-PRES-SI-BÎL'I-TË, n. [It. *comprendibilita*; Sp. *comprendibilidad*; Fr. *comprendibilité*.] The quality of being comprehensible. "The great *comprehensibility* of the air." *Boyle.*

CÔM-PRES-SI-BLE, a. [Sp. *comprendible*; Fr. *comprendible*.] Capable of being compressed, or reduced to smaller dimensions; condensable; as, "Air is *compressible*."

CÔM-PRES-SI-BLE-NESS, n. Compressibility.

CÔM-PRES-SION (kôm-prêsh'yun, 92), n. [L. *compresso*; It. *compressione*; Sp. *compresion*; Fr. *compression*.] The act of compressing; forcible contraction; condensation.

CÔM-PRES-SIVE, a. [Sp. *compresivo*; Fr. *compresif*.] Having the power to compress. "Compressive motion of the veins." *Smith.*

CÔM-PRES-SOR, n. [L.] 1. He who, or that which, compresses.

2. (*Anat.*) A muscle that compresses — a surgeon's instrument for compressing the femoral artery, &c. *Hoblyn.*

CÔM-PRES'S'URE (kôm-prêsh'ur, 92), n. The act of compressing; compression.

We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding so forcible a *compression*, dilate it. *Boyle.*

† **CÔM-PRËNT (kôm-prânt), n.** A fellow-*print*. — See **PRINT**. *Milton.*

CÔM-PRËNT', v. n. [L. *comprimo*, *compresso*, to press together; *con*, with, and *primo*, to press. — See **PRINT**.] [i. **COMPRINTED**; pp. **COMPRINTING, COMPRINTED.**]

1. To print together. *Phillips.*

2. (*Law.*) To print surreptitiously. *Phillips.*

CÔM-PRËNT (114), n. (*Law.*) A surreptitious printing of a work belonging to another. *Phillips.*

CÔM-PRË'S'AL, n. Compendium; summary. [u.] *Slendering* is a compilation, a *comprised* and sum, of all wickedness. *Rowe.*

CÔM-PRË'S'E (kôm-pris'), v. a. [L. *comprehendo*; Fr. *comprendre*, *compris*.] [i. **COMPRISED**; pp. **COMPRISING, COMPRISAL.**] To comprehend;

to embrace; to contain; to include. "To comprise much matter in few words." *Hooker*.
Syn.—See COMPREHEND.

CQM-PRIS'ING, *p. a.* Comprehending; including.

† CQM-PRO-BATE, *v. n.* [L. *comprobo*, *comprobatus*; *con*, with, and *probo*, to prove.] To agree with; to concur in proof. *Sir T. Elyot*.

† CQM-PRO-BÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *comprobatio*, *approbation*.] Joint proof; attestation. *Browne*.

CQM-PRO-MISE (kôm'pro-miz), *n.* [L. *compromissum*; *compromitto*, to agree mutually to abide by the decision of an arbiter; *con*, with, and *promitto*, to promise; *It. compromesso*; *Sp. compromiso*; *Fr. compromis*.] (*Law*).
 1. A mutual agreement to submit matters in dispute to the decision of arbitrators. *Burrill*.
 2. A compact or adjustment in which concessions are made on each side.

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CQM-PRO-MISE, *v. a.* [L. *compromitto*; *It. compromettere*; *Sp. comprometer*; *Fr. compromettre*.] [2. COMPROMISED; *pp. COMPROMISING*, *COMPROMISED*.]
 1. To adjust by mutual concessions; to settle without resort to the law; to compound.
 Perhaps it may be no great difficulty to compromise the dispute. *Shenstone*.

2. † To bind by an agreement; to agree.

3. To pledge or engage by some act or step; to put to hazard; to compromise.

Those who felt inclined to find fault with the policy of the governor-general of India would not be so inclined in the slightest degree by giving their assent to the *Compromission*.

Neither the interests nor the honor of this country have been compromised. *Sir R. Peel*.

— "This sense (an application of the word borrowed from French usage) ought, perhaps, to be expressed only by *compromit*; and such is the usage of American, but not generally of English writers." *Smart*.—See COMPROMIT.

CQM-PRO-MISE, *v. n.* To agree; to accord; to compound. "Nor any [church] which less compromiseth with Rome." [R.] *Fuller*.

CQM-PRO-MIS-ER, *n.* One who compromises.

CQM-PRO-MIS-ING, *p. a.* Tending or disposed to adjust differences by mutual agreement; as, "A compromising spirit."

† CQM-PRO-MIS-SÓ'R-I-AL, *a.* Relating to a compromise. *Bailey*.

CQM-PRO-MIT, *v. a.* [L. *compromitto*; *It. compromettere*; *Fr. compromettre*.] [2. COMPROMITTED; *pp. COMPROMITTING*, *COMPROMITTED*.]
 1. To pledge; to promise. *Sir T. Elyot*.
 2. To bring into danger; to put to hazard; to compromise.—See COMPROMISE.

The ratification of the late treaty could not have compromised our peace. *Henry Clay*.

CQM-PRO-VIN'CI-AL (kôm-pro-vín'shál, 66), *a.* Belonging to the same province. *Ayliffe*.

CQM-PRO-VIN'CI-AL, *n.* One belonging to the same province; a fellow-provincial. *Ed. Rev.*

† COMPT (kôunt), *n.* [L. *computus*; *Fr. compte*.] Account; computation; reckoning. *Shak.*

COMPT (kôunt), *v. a.* To count.—See COUNT.

† COMPT (kôunt), *a.* [L. *comptus*, decked; *como*, *comptus*, to adorn.] Neat; spruce. *Colgrave*.

† COMPT'BLE (kôunt'bl), *a.* Accountable; responsible. *Shak.*

† COMPT'LY (kôunt'ly), *ad.* [L. *compte*.] Neatly; sprucely. *Sherwood*.

† COMPT'NESS (kôunt'-), *n.* Neatness. *Sherwood*.

CQM-P-TÔ'N-I-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of handsome shrubs, including only one species (*Comptonia asplenifolia*);—so named in honor of Bishop Compton. *London*.

CQM-P-TON-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral found in ejected masses on Vesuvius; a variety of zeolite;—so named in honor of Lord Compton, who first brought it to England in 1818. *Brande*.

CQM-TRÔL' (kôn-trôl'), *v. a.* To control.—See CONTROL.

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CQM-TRÔL' (kôn-trôl'), *n.* [Low L. *contratulator*; *contra*, against, and *rotulator*, an enroller; Old Fr. *contrerouleux*. *Burrill*.] (*Law*). One who examines the accounts of other officers; a controller. *Temple*.

As a legal or technical word, it is commonly written *comptroller*; in other uses, *controller*.—See CONTROLLER.

CQM-TRÔL' (kôn-trôl'), *n.* The office or charge of comptroller. *Carew*.

CQM-PÛL'SA-TIVE, *a.* Compelling; forcing; constraining. [R.] *Todd*.

CQM-PÛL'SA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By force; by constraint. *Clarissa*.

CQM-PÛL'SA-TO-RY, *a.* Compulsory. "By terms compulsory." [R.] *Shak.*

CQM-PÛL'SION (kôm-pûl'shun), *n.* [L. *compulsio*; *Sp. & Fr. compulsion*.]
 1. The act of compelling; force; violence; constraint; coercion.

Such sweet compulsion doth in music lie
 To lull the daughters of necessity. *Milton*.

2. The state of being compelled.

When the fleece lies hung on our broken rear,
 With what compulsion and laborious flight
 We seek thus low. *Milton*.

Syn.—*Compulsion*, *coercion*, and *force* are more active in their signification than *constraint* and *restraint*. *Compulsion* and *coercion* are never used to express the force a person exercises on himself, but only in relation to others; *restraint* and *constraint* may be applied to one's self. A government is said to use *coercion*, to make its subjects conform to the established religion. A traveller delivers his purse to a robber under *compulsion*. A person exercises *constraint* upon himself unwillingly; and he exercises *restraint* upon himself, or upon his feelings, from a sense of duty. The forms of civil society or public opinion lay a proper *constraint* upon the behavior of men, and make them agreeable to each other.

CQM-PÛL'SIVE, *a.* Having the power to compel; forcing. "A more short and compulsive method." *Swift*.

CQM-PÛL'SIVE-LY, *ad.* By force; by violence.

CQM-PÛL'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being compulsive; force; compulsion. *Johnson*.

CQM-PÛL'SQ-RY-LY, *ad.* In a forcible manner.

CQM-PÛL'SQ-RY, *a.* [Sp. *compulsorio*.] Compelling; using force; forcing; forcible; constraining. "Compulsory power." *Bp. Taylor*.

CQM-PÛNC'TION (kôm-pûngk'shun), *n.* [L. *compunctio*, *compunctus*, to prick; *It. compunzione*; *Sp. compunction*; *Fr. compunction*.]
 1. The act of pricking; power to irritate. "This is that acid—with such activity and compunction." *Browne*.
 2. Reproach of conscience; remorse; repentance; contrition; penitence.

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king with expressions of great compunction. (*Harvard*).

Syn.—*Compunction* and *remorse* both express the state of a wounded conscience or a sense of guilt, but the latter is the stronger term of the two. *Compunction* for sin or for minor offences; *remorse* for enormous crimes.—See REPENTANCE.

CQM-PÛNC'TIOUS (kôm-pûngk'shus, 82), *a.* Implying or feeling compunction; repentant; sorrowful; penitent; contrite.

Stop up the access and passage to remorse,
 That no compunctious visitings of nature
 Shake my fell purpose. *Shak.*

CQM-PÛNC'TIOUS-LY, *ad.* With compunction; sorrowfully; contritely; penitently.

† CQM-PÛNC'TIVE, *a.* Causing remorse. *Johnson*.

† CQM-PÛPIL, *n.* A fellow-pupil. *Walton*.

CQM-PÛR-GÁ'TION, *n.* [Low L. *compurgatio*; *L. compurgo*, *compurgatus*, to purify wholly; *con*, with, and *purgo*, to make clean; *Sp. compurgacion*; *Fr. compurgation*.] (*Law*). The practice of justifying or establishing any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

The oath of compurgation gave place to juries. *Priestley*.

CQM-PÛR-GÁ-TOR, *n.* [Low L.] (*Law*). One who, by oath, testifies to another's credibility or innocence.

Lord Russell defended himself by many compurgators, who spoke very fully of his great worth. *Burnet*.

CQM-PÛT'Á-BLE, *a.* [L. *computabilis*.—See

COMPUTE.] That may be computed or numbered; calculable. "Finite, though not easily computable by arithmetic." *Hale*.

† CQM-PU-TÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *computa*, *computatus*.] To account; to compute. *Cockeram*.

CQM-PU-TÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *computatio*; *Sp. computacion*; *Fr. computation*.]
 1. The act of computing; estimation; estimate; a reckoning; calculation.

By our best computation, we were then in 51 degrees of latitude. *Hackluyt*.

2. That which is ascertained by reckoning.

We pass for women of fifty; many additional years are thrown into female computations of this nature. *Addison*.

Syn.—See ACCOUNT.

CQM-PÛTE', *v. a.* [L. *computo*; *con*, with, and *pulo*, to consider, to reckon; *It. computare*; *Sp. computar*.] [*i. COMPUTED*; *pp. COMPUTING*, *COMPUTED*.] To estimate by data; to count; to number; to rate; to reckon; to calculate.

Compute the morn and evening to the day. *Pope*.

Syn.—See CALCULATE, ESTIMATE.

† CQM-PÛTE', *n.* Computation. *Browne*.

CQM-PÛT'ER, *n.* One who computes. *Swift*.

CQM-PU-TIST, or CQM-PÛ'TIST (kôm-pu-tist), *S. W. P. F. R.*; *kôm-pu'tist*, *Ja. K. Sm. C.*, *n.* [*Fr. computeur*.] A computer. [R.] *Wotton*.

CQM-PÛ-TÔ, *n.* (*Law*). A writ to compel a person to render an account. *Burrill*.

|| CQM-RÁDE, or CQM-RÁDE, (kôm'rád, *S. W. P. J. F. K. C.*; *kôm'rád*, *E. Ja. Sm. Wb.*), *n.* [*It. camerata*, from *camera*, a chamber; *Sp. camarada*; *Fr. camarade*.]
 1. A chamber-fellow; a room-mate.
 2. A companion; an associate.

But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
 Of each new-hatched, unfledged comrade. *Shak.*

|| CQM-RÁDE-SHÍP, *n.* The state of a comrade.

† CQM-RÔGUE (kôm'rôg), *n.* A fellow-rogue.

"The rest of your *conrogues*." *B. Jonson*.

CÔMŞ, or CÔMŞ, *n. pl.* Malt-dust. *Smart*.

CÔN-. A Latin inseparable preposition, used as a prefix, and signifying *union*, *association*, &c., as *concourse*, a running together. Before a vowel *con* becomes *co*, as in *co-existent*, *co-incident*.—See CO.

CÔN, *ad.* [L. *contra*, against.] An abbreviation of the Latin word *contra*, against; as, "To dispute *pro* and *con* is to dispute *for* and *against*." It is used also substantively, as a colloquial or cant word for the negative side, or for a person who takes the negative side, of a question; as, "The *pros* and *cons*." *James*.

CÔN, *v. a.* [M. Goth. & A. S. *cunnan*, to know; A. S. *cunnan*, to search into; Dut. & Ger. *kennen*, to know; Sw. *kanna*; Dan. *kunne*.] [*i. CONNED*; *pp. CONNING*, *CONNED*.]
 1. † To know; to be acquainted with.

They say they *con* to heaven the highway. *Spenser*.

2. To study; to learn; to commit to memory.

Here are your parts; and I am to entreat you to *con* them by to-morrow night. *Shak.*

To *con* thanks, to thank. "I *con* him no thanks for't." *Shak.*

CÔN-Á-CRE (-á'kry), *v. a.* To sub-let, as one acre or more of a farm for a single crop. *Ogilvie*.

CÔN-Á-CRE, *a.* Noting a system of sub-letting.

CÔN-Á-MÔ'RE. [*It.*] With love, predilection, or inclination.

CQ-NÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *conatio*.] An endeavor; effort; attempt. *Sir Wm. Hamilton*.

CQ-NÁ'TIVE, *a.* Attempting; exerting; acting.

We may divide our powers... into three groups, the intellectual, the emotional, and the conative. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

CQ-NÁ'TUS, *n.* [L. *an endeavor*.] Natural tendency; an effort; an attempt. *Paley*.

CQ-N-CÁM'E-RÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *concamero*, *concameratus*; *con*, with, and *camera*, an arch.] [*i. CONCAMERATED*; *pp. CONCAMERATING*, *CONCAMERATED*.] To arch over; to lay concave over. *Grew*.

CQ-N-CÁM'E-RÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *concameratio*.] An arch; a vault. *Sir T. Herbert*.

CON-CÂT'E-NÂTE, *v. a.* [*L. concateno, concatenatus; con, with, and catena, a chain; It. concatenare; Sp. concatenar.*] [*v. CONCATENATED; pp. CONCATENATING, CONCATENATED.*] To link together; to connect; to unite; to join.

Nature has *concatenated* our fortunes and affections together with indissoluble bands of mutual sympathy. *Bacon.*

CON-CÂT'E-NÂTION, *n.* [*L. concatenatio; It. concatenazione; Sp. concatenación; Fr. concatenation.*] Act of linking; a series of links. "Concatenation of causes and effects." *Bp. Horne.*

† **CÖN-CAÛSE'**, *n.* Joint cause. *Fotherby.*

CÖN-CA-VÂTION, *n.* The act of making concave. *Bailey.*

CÖN'CÂVE (kōng'kāv), *a.* [*L. concavus; con, with, and cavus, hollow; It. & Sp. concavo; Fr. concave.*] Hollow without angles, as the inner surface of a bowl or a sphere; or curved without angles, as the inner side of the circumference of a circle; — opposed to *convex*.

Concave lens, a lens having one side flat, and the other slightly hollowed out.

CÖN'CÂVE (kōng'kāv, 82), *n.* A hollow; a cavity. *Milton.*

CÖN'CÂVE, *v. a.* To make hollow. "That bay, *conceaved* by vast mountains." [*R.*] *Seaward.*

CÖN'CÂVE-NESS (kōng'kāv-nes), *n.* The state of being concave, hollowness; concavity. *Johnson.*

CON-CÂV'I-TY, *n.* [*It. concavità; Sp. concavidad; Fr. concavité.*] The state of being concave; the internal form of a hollow spherical body, or of any thing curved without angles; hollowness.

Look men the outside of a dome, your eye half-surrounds it; look you to the inside, half-surrounds it your eye at once. *Spectator.*

CON-CÂ'VO-CÖN'CÂVE, *a.* [*Fr.*] Concave or hollow on both sides. *Johnson.*

CON-CÂ'VO-CÖN'VEX, *a.* Concave on one side and convex on the other. *Woodward.*

CON-CÂ'VOUS, *a.* [*L. concavus.*] Concave; hollow without angles. *Potter.*

CON-CÂ'VOUS-LY, *ad.* With hollowness. *Brown.*

CON-CÊAL' (kon-sêl'), *v. a.* [*L. concelo; con, with, used intensively, and celo, to hide; Fr. celer.—Gael. cel.*] [*v. CONCEALED; pp. CONCEALING, CONCEALED.*]

1. To hide from sight or observation; to secrete; to cover.

The maid who modestly *conceals* her beauties, while she hides, reveals. *F. Moore.*

2. To withhold from another's knowledge; to keep secret; to disguise; to dissemble.

There is but one way I know of conversing safely with all men; that is, not by *concealing* what we say or do, but by saying or doing nothing that is secret or to be *concealed*. *Pope.*

Syn. — *Conceal* is more general than *hide* or *secrete*. All things are *concealed* which are *hidden* or *secreted*, but they are not always *hidden* or *secreted* when they are *concealed*. Both mental and corporeal objects are *concealed*; corporeal objects only are *secreted*. Facts and crimes are *concealed*, truths and treasure are *hidden*; goods are *secreted*. — See **CLANDESTINE**, **SECRETE**.

CON-CÊAL'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being concealed. "There is nothing *concealable*." *Brown.*

CON-CÊAL'ED' (kon-sêld'), *p. a.* Hidden; kept secret. "The most *concealed* and unfrequented paths of philosophy." *Melmoth.*

CON-CÊAL'ED-LY, *ad.* In a concealed or secret manner. *More.*

CON-CÊAL'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being concealed; privacy; obscurity. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

CON-CÊAL'ER, *n.* One who conceals. *Bp. Hall.*

CON-CÊAL'ING, *n.* A hiding, or keeping close. "All ingenious *concealings*." *Bp. Taylor.*

CON-CÊAL'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of concealing, or keeping secret; secrecy.

But she never told her love,
But led *concealment* like a worm I hid,
I led on her damask cheek. *Shak.*

2. The state of being concealed or hid; as, "To lie in *concealment*."

3. A hiding-place; a retreat.

The chert tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few;
Their food its insects, and its moss their nests. *Thomson.*

CON-CÊDE', *v. a.* [*L. concedo; con, with, and cedo, to yield; It. concedere; Sp. conceder; Fr. concéder.*] [*v. CONCEDED; pp. CONCEDED, CONCEDED.*]

1. To give up; to surrender; to yield; as, "To *concede* a point in dispute."

2. To admit as true; to allow; to grant.

This must not be *conceded* without limitation. *Doyle.*

Syn. — See **ALLOW**.

CON-CÊDE', *v. n.* To make concession.

I wished you to *concede* to America at a time when she prayed concession at our feet. *Durke.*

CON-CÊIT' (kon-sêit'), *n.* [*L. concipio, conceptus, to conceive; con, with, and capio, to take; It. conceito; Sp. concepto; Fr. concept.*]

1. An image in the mind; a conception; an idea; a thought; a notion.

There's some *conceit* or other likes him well
When that he bids good-morrow with such spirit. *Shak.*

2. Power of apprehension; understanding; acumen; discernment.

His *conceit* secret self can be directed by every man's pre-
judice, and one deeper discourse and judgment. *Locke.*

3. Opinion; estimate; — especially a vain estimate of one's self, allied to vanity.

I shall not fall to approve the fair *conceit*
The king hath of you. *Shak.*

Seest thou a man wise in his own *conceit*? There is more
hope of a fool's star of him. *Prov. xxx. 12.*

4. Fantastical notion; freak of fancy; illusion of the imagination; whim; vagary.

Strong *conceit* carries all easily with it.
Conceit in weakest bodies strongest works. *Shak.*

5. (*Rhet.*) An ingenious or odd thought; affected wit; a point.

He [Tasso] is full of *conceits*, points of epigram, and wit-
tisms. Virgil and Homer have not one of them. *Inglen.*

Conceit is a sort of vanity; it is not only
needless, but it is a kind of folly. *Pope.*

Out of *conceit* with, no longer fond of. *Swift.*

Syn. — See **VANITY**.

CON-CÊIT', *v. a.* [*v. CONCEITED; pp. CONCEIT-ING, CONCEITED.*] To conceive; to imagine; to believe; to fancy.

The strong, by *conceiting* themselves weak, are thereby
rendered as inactive and useless as if they really were so. *South.*

CON-CÊIT', *v. n.* To form a notion; to conceive; to imagine. *Todd.*

CON-CÊIT'ED, *a.* 1. † Endowed with fancy.

He was of countenance amiable, of future comely, active
of body, pleasantly *conceited*, and sharp of wit. *Knollys.*

2. Having a high opinion of one's self; ego-
tistical; opinionative; vain; self-conceited.

What you write of me would make me more *conceited*
than what I scribbled myself. *Pope.*

CON-CÊIT'ED-LY, *ad.* With conceit or foolish vanity. "Conceitedly dress her." *Donne.*

CON-CÊIT'ED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being conceited; vanity; opinionativeness. *More.*

† **CON-CÊIT'LESS**, *a.* Stupid; without thought. "So shallow, so *conceitless*." *Shak.*

CON-CÊIV'ABLE, *a.* [*Fr. concevable.*] That may be conceived; imaginable. *Atterbury.*

CON-CÊIV'ABLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being conceivable. *Bailey.*

CON-CÊIV'ABLE-LY, *ad.* In a conceivable manner. *Mountagu.*

CON-CÊIVE' (kon-sêv'), *v. a.* [*L. concipio; con, with, and capio, to take; It. concepire; Sp. concebir; Fr. concevoir.*] [*v. CONCEIVED; pp. CONCEIVING, CONCEIVED.*]

1. To receive as an embryo into the womb.

Thy cousin Elizabeth . . . hath also *conceived* a son. *Luke i. 26.*

2. To form in the mind, as ideas; to imagine.

Nebuchadnezzar . . . hath taken counsel against you, and hath *conceived* a purpose against you. *Jer. xlix. 3.*

3. To apprehend; to suppose; to think.

If you compare my gentleman with Sir John, you will hardly *conceive* him to have been bred in the same climate. *Swift.*

Syn. — "I can *conceive* a thing that is impossible; but I cannot distinctly *imagine* a thing that is impossible. I can *conceive* a proposition or a demonstration; but I cannot *imagine* either. I can distinctly *conceive* universals; but I cannot *imagine* them." *Reid.*

— See **APPREHEND**.

CON-CÊIVE', *v. n.* 1. To become pregnant.

And the flocks *conceived* before the rods. *Gen. xxx. 18.*

2. To have an idea; to think.

Conceive of things comprehensively in all their properties and relations. *Hall.*

CON-CÊIV'ER, *n.* One who conceives. *Brown.*

CON-CÊIV'ING, *n.* Apprehension; understanding. *Shak.*

† **CON-CÊL'E-BRÂTE**, *v. a.* [*L. concelebro, concelebratus.*] To celebrate together. *Sherwood.*

CON-CÊNT', *n.* [*L. concentus, concentio; concino, to sing or play in harmony; con, with, and cano, to sing; It. & Sp. concento.*]

1. Concert of voices; harmony.

That undisturbed song of pure concert. *Milton.*

2. Agreement, consistency. "In *concent* to his own principles." *Atterbury.*

† **CON-CÊNT'ED**, *p. a.* Made to agree with. *Spenser.*

† **CON-CÊNT'FUL**, *a.* Harmonious. *Fotherby.*

CON-CÊN'TRÂTE, *v. a.* [*L. con, with, and centrum, centre; It. concentrare; Sp. concentrar; Fr. concentrer.*] [*v. CONCENTRATED; pp. CONCENTRATING, CONCENTRATED.*] To bring or drive into the centre, or into a narrow compass; to bring together; to condense.

They [the virtues] are all, in a due degree, *concentrated* in Prince Arthur.

The thrilling tones that *concentrate* the soul. *Coleridge.*

CON-CÊN'TRÂTE-ED, *p. a.* Brought together, or to a centre. "The *concentrated* beams of the sun." *Boyle.*

CÖN-CÊN'TRÂTION, *n.* [*It. concentrazione; Sp. concentracion; Fr. concentration.*]

1. The act of concentrating; compression into a narrow compass; condensation.

I could not perceive, by any *concentration* of the inner
light, that it did produce any sensible degree either
of heat or cold. *Boyle.*

2. (*Chem.*) Reduction of a solution by evaporation to a greater density or strength.

CON-CÊN'TRÂ-TIVE, *a.* Tending to concentrate. *Dr. Allen.*

CON-CÊN'TRÂ-TIVE-NESS, *n.* (*Phren.*) The faculty, or power, of concentration. *Combe.*

CON-CÊN'TRE (kon-sên'ter), *v. n.* [*Fr. concentrer.* — See **CONCENTRATE**.] To tend to one common centre; to meet in a centre. "The points *concentrate* so exactly." *Watson.*

CON-CÊN'TRE (kon-sên'ter), *v. a.* To concentrate.

In three *concentrating* all their precious beams
Of sacred influence. *Milton.*

CON-CÊN'TRIC, *a.* [*L. con, with, and centrum, centre.*] Having one common centre. "Concentric circles on the surface of the water." *Newton.* "Concentric rings." *Arbutnot.*

CON-CÊN'TRIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a concentric manner. *Pennant.*

CON-CÊN'TRIC-I-TY, *n.* The state of being concentric. *Hassler.*

CON-CÊN'TU-AL, *a.* [*See CONCENT.*] Harmonious. "This consummate or *concentual* song." [*R.*] *Watson.*

CON-CÊPT', *n.* [*L. conceptum; Fr. concept.*]

1. † A set form.

2. A thing conceived; a conception; an idea; a notion.

A *concept* is clear when its object, as a whole, can be distinctly
imagined from any other; it is distinct when its several con-
stituent parts can be distinctly distinguished from each other. *Thomson.*

CON-CÊPT'U-AL, *n.* [*L. conceptualem.*]

1. A receptacle.

2. (*Bot.*) A one-valved pericarp, opening longitudinally on one side; a follicle. *Craig.*

† **CON-CÊPT'U-AL-I-TY**, *n.* The quality of being conceivable; conceivableness. *Cudworth.*

† **CON-CÊPT'U-ABLE**, *a.* [*Fr.*] Conceivable. "At-
tributes easily *conceivable* by us." *Hale.*

CON-CÊPT'ION (kon-sêp'shun), *n.* [*L. conceptio; It. concezione; Sp. concepcion; Fr. conception.*]

1. The act of conceiving; first stage of generation on the part of the female.

Thy sorrow I will greatly multiply
By thy *conception*. *Milton.*

2. The state of being conceived.

Our own production (after us) it is impossible not to be
fond of them at the moment of their *conception*. *Dryden.*

3. The act or the faculty of the mind by which its ideas are originated or combined; apprehension; perception.

A ready *conception* supplies us with a stock of ideas on all subjects. *Crabb.*

4. The thing conceived; image in the mind; idea; notion; thought: concept.

Conceptions of the future will converge such lighting. *South.*

5. Pointed thought; conceit. "Full of conceptions . . . and witticisms." *Dryden.*

Syn.—*Conception* is the forming or binging of an image or an idea into the mind by an effort of the will: it is distinguished from *sensation* and *perception*, produced by an object presented to the senses, and from *imagination*, which is the joining together of ideas in new ways: it is distinguished from *memory*, by not having the feeling of past time connected with the idea. *Taylor.*—*Imagination* has to do only with objects of sense; *conception*, with objects of pure thought. *Reid.*—See *IDEA*, *IMAGINATION*, *PERCEPTION*.

CON-CEP'TION-AL-IST, *n.* One who holds that the mind can form general conceptions, independent of single objects; a conceptualist.

Those who hold that the mind can form a whole out of parts, as Aristotle was, are called conceptualists. *Richardson.*

† CON-CEP'TIOUS (-shus), *a.* Fruitful; pregnant. "Conceptions womb." *Shak.*

CON-CEP'TIVE, *a.* Capable of conceiving. *Browne.*

CON-CEP'TU-AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of conceptualists, a doctrine in some sense intermediate between realism and nominalism. *Fleming.*

CON-CEP'TU-AL-IST, *n.* One who holds that the mind has the power of forming general conceptions, independent of single objects. *D. Stewart.*

CON-CERN' (kon-särn'), *v. a.* [Low *L. concernere*; *Sp. preocupar*; *Fr. concernir*.] [i. CONCERNED; *pp. CONCERNING*, *CONCERNED*.]

1. To relate to; to belong to;—especially in a manner to awaken interest or feeling; to touch nearly; to affect; to interest.

Count Claudio may hear for what I would speak of concerning him. *Shak.*

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and concerned us more than those with any other nation. *Johnson.*

2. To engage by affection, duty, or interest.

They think themselves out of the reach of Providence, and no longer concerned to solicit his favor. *Rogers.*

3. To make anxious or uneasy; as, "To be concerned for the welfare of friends."

To concern one's self; to intermeddle.

Syn.—See *AFFECT*.

CON-CERN', *n.* 1. Whatever affects the interest of a person; business; affair; matter.

So the lost sun, while least by us enjoyed, Is the whole night for our comfort employed. *Waller.*

Let only care thy main concern be; secure; Things of less moment may delays endure. *Dehuam.*

2. Importance; moment; consequence.

"Things of the utmost concern to her." *Addison.*

3. Solitude; anxiety; care. "Why all this concern for the poor?" *Swift.*

4. (*Com.*) An establishment or firm for the transaction of business.

Syn.—See *AFFAIR*, *BUSINESS*, *CARE*.

† CON-CERN'NAN-CY, *n.* Concern; business. *Shak.*

CON-CERNED' (kon-särnd'), *p. a.* Having concern; interested; anxious. *Watts.*

CON-CERN'ED-LY, *ad.* With concern or affection; with anxiety. *Clarendon.*

CON-CERN'ING, *prep.* Relating to; with relation to; respecting.

Conscience is nothing else but a man's judgment concerning actions. *Shurp.*

† CON-CERN'ING, *n.* Business; concern. *Shak.*

CON-CERN'MENT, *n.* 1. Concern; care; business; interest.

He that is wise in the concerns of other men, but negligent of his own, may be said to be busy, but he is not wise. *Tillotson.*

2. Importance; moment.

I look upon experimental truths as matters of great concernment to mankind. *Boyle.*

3. Interposition; meddling. "Without any other concernment in it." *Clarendon.*

4. Anxiety; emotion. "Their ambition is manifest in their concernment." *Dryden.*

CON-CERT', *v. a.* [*L. concerto*, to debate; *con*, with, and *certo*, to contend; *It. concertare*; *Sp. concertar*; *Fr. concerter*.] [i. CONCERTED; *pp. CONCERTING*, *CONCERTED*.]

1. To settle, adjust, or plan in private, by mutual consultation.

Will any man persuade me that this was not, from the beginning to the end, a concerted plan? *Taiter.*

2. To contrive; to plan; to devise.

A commander had more trouble to concert his defence before the people than to plan the operations of the campaign. *Burke.*

Syn.—See *DEVISE*.

CON-CERT', *v. n.* To consult; to take counsel. "He concerted with others on what measures should be taken." *Todd.*

CON-CERT' (114), *n.* [*Fr. concert*.]

1. A mutual conference and agreement between two or more persons in regard to some design or plan.

These discontents have arisen from the want of a due communication and concert. *Swift.*

2. A symphony of musical parts or players, or of several voices or instruments.

After your dire lamenting elegies, Visit by night your lady's chamber window With some sweet concert. *Shak.*

3. (*Mus.*) A musical entertainment in which a number of musicians, either vocal or instrumental, or both, take part, or in which several pieces are sung or played; as, "To give a concert"; "To attend a concert."

4. Concord; harmony; as, "To sing in concert"; "To act in concert."

Written concert so late as the beginning of the last [17th] century. *Johnson.*—See *CONSORT*.

CON-CER-TÄN'TE, *n.* [*It.*, from *concertare*, to strive.] A concerto for two or more instruments, with accompaniments. *Moore.*

† CON-CER-TÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. concertatio*.] Contentment. *Bailey.*

† CON-CERT'A-TIVE, *a.* Contentious. *Bailey.*

CON-CERT'ED, *p. a.* Planned; contrived; settled; as, "A concerted scheme."

CON-CER-TI'MA, *n.* A musical instrument, consisting of several small, elastic, metallic springs, fixed at one end in a plate of metal, so that they may vibrate freely, the whole framework being supplied with keys, and connected with a folding leathern apparatus for supplying wind to put the springs in vibration. *Crabb.*

CON-CER'TION, *n.* The act of concerting; adjustment; contrivance. *Young.*

CON-CERT'MENT, *n.* The act of concerting, or contriving; concertion. *R. Pollok.*

CON-CERT'TO, *n.*; pl. *CONCERTOS*. [*It.*] (*Mus.*) An extended composition, with several movements, for the display of mastery on any instrument, supported and set off by others; as, "Beethoven's concerto for the violin." *Dwight.*

CON-CERT-PITCH, *n.* (*Mus.*) The pitch, or the degree of acuteness or gravity, generally adopted for some one given note, and by which every other note is governed. *P. Cyc.*

CON-CES'SION (kon-sesh'un, 92), *n.* [*L. concessio*; *It. concessione*; *Sp. concessión*; *Fr. concession*.]—See *CONCEDE*.]

1. The act of conceding. "The concession of these charters." *Hall.*

2. Thing conceded; a grant. "Content with small concessions." *Swift.*

CON-CES'SION-A-RY, *a.* [*It. concessionario*.] Given by indulgence or allowance. *Bailey.*

CON-CES'SION-IST, *n.* One who makes or allows concession. *Qu. Rev.*

CON-CES'SIVE, *a.* Implying concession. "Concessive conjunctions." *Lowth.*

CON-CES'SIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of concession. "Some have written . . . concessively." *Brown.*

CON-CES'SO-RY, *a.* Relating to, or making, concession; concessive. *Ec. Rev.*

CON-CET'TO, *n.*; pl. *CON-CET'TI*. [*It.*] Conceit; affected wit. *Shenstone.*

The shepherds have their conceits and their antitheses. *Chestersfield.*

CÖNEH (köngk, 82), *n.* [*Gr. κόνη*; *L. concha*; *It. conca*; *Sp. concha*; *Fr. conque*.] A marine shell.

CÖN'EHA (köng'ka), *n.* [*Anat.*] A hollow part of the body:—the larger cavity of the external ear, situated before the passage into the internal ear. *Dunghison.*

CÖN'EH-FER, *n.* [*L. concha*, a shell, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Conch.*) A bivalve mollusk. *Brande.*

CON-CHIF'E-RA, *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) A class of mollusks having two shelly valves, as the oyster, mussel, &c.; bivalves. *Baird.*

CON-CHIF'ER-OÜS (kon-kif'er-üs), *a.* Having or producing shells. *P. Cyc.*

CÖN'EHITE (köng'kit, 82), *n.* (*Pal.*) A petrified shell or conch. "Marble which is full of conchites." *Bp. Nicolson.*

CÖN'EHÖID, *n.* [*Gr. κόνη*, a shell, and *είδος*, form; *Fr. conchoide*.] A mathematical curve, of curious properties, invented by Nicomedes for the purpose of trisecting an angle. *Da. & P.*

CON-EHÖID'AL, *a.* (*Min.*) Having convex elevations and concave depressions like shells. "A conchoidal fracture." *Maunder.*

CÖN-EHÖ-LÖG'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to conchology. *Turton.*

CON-EHÖL'O-GIST, *n.* [*Fr. conchologiste*.] One who is versed in conchology. *Booth.*

CON-EHÖL'O-Q-ÜY, *n.* [*Gr. κόνη*, a shell, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] The science of the shells of mollusks. *Brande.*

CON-EHÖM'E-TER, *n.* [*Gr. κόνη*, a shell, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring shells. *Smart.*

CÖN-EHYL-I-A'CEOUS (-shus, 66), *a.* [*Gr. κογχύλιον*, *L. conchylium*, a shell-fish.] Relating to shells; conchylious. *Smart.*

CON-EHYL'I-OÜS, *a.* Relating to shells. *Smart.*

CÖN-CI-Ä'TOR, *n.* [*L. concio*, to assemble together.] (*Conciliator*) The person who proportions the matter to be made into glass, and who works and tempers them. *Buchanan.*

CONCILERGE (kón-sil'j), *n.* [*Fr.*] The porter or door-keeper of a hotel, house, prison, &c.

As soon as the stranger was landed on the balcony, the concierge that showed the house would shut the door. *Libb.*

† CON-CIL'I-A-BLE, *n.* [*L. conciliabulum*; *Old Fr. conciliabule*.] A small assembly. *Bacon.*

† CON-CIL'I-A-BLE, *a.* [*Fr.*] To be reconciled. "Utter disconformity not conciliable." *Milton.*

† CON-CIL'IAR (kon-sil'yar), *a.* [*L. conciliarius*, a council.] Relating to a council; conciliary. "Conciliar debates." *Baker.*

CON-CIL'I-ARY, *a.* Relating to a council. "Conciliary declaration." [*R.*] *Bp. Taylor.*

CON-CIL'I-ÄTE (kon-sil'e-ät, *P. J. Sm. R. C.*; kon-sil'yät, *S. W. E. F. Ja.*; kon-sil'e-ät or kon-sil'yät, *K.*), *v. a.* [*L. concilio*, *conciliatus*; *It. conciliare*; *Sp. conciliar*; *Fr. concilier*.] [i. CONCILIATED; *pp. CONCILIATING*, *CONCILIATED*.]

1. To make satisfied; to reconcile; to pacify. I approved the more pliant and conciliating method of Cicero. *Hurd.*

2. To gain or win by something adapted to secure regard or favor.

Christ's minnes ought to have conciliated belief to his doctrine from the Jews. *Cudworth.*

To reconcile differences, or conciliate love and good neighborhood. *Scott's Christian Life.*

Syn.—*Conciliate* and *reconcile* are both used in the sense of uniting the affections of men. *Conciliate* is often employed for men in public stations; *reconcile*, indifferently for those in public or private life. *Conciliate* the good will or esteem of men; *reconcile* men who are at variance. *Reconcile* persons; *conciliate* their regard; *win* or *gain* their confidence; and *pacify* their feelings.

CON-CIL-I-Ä'TION, *n.* [*L. conciliatio*; *It. conciliazione*; *Sp. conciliación*; *Fr. conciliation*.] The act of conciliating; peace; agreement; reconciliation. "The conciliation of the Holy Scriptures and most ancient fathers." *Bale.*

The House has gone further; it has declared *conciliation* amissible previous to any submission on the part of America. *Burke.*

CON-CIL-I-A-TIVE, *a.* Reconciling; making friendly; conciliatory. *Coleridge.*

CON-CIL-I-Ā-TOR, *n.* [L. *conciliator*, he who provides; It. *conciliatore*; Sp. *conciliador*; Fr. *conciliateur*.] One who conciliates. *Johnson.*

CON-CIL-I-A-TO-RY [kon-sil'ē-a-tūr-e, *W. P. J. Ja. K. C.*; kon-sil'ya-tūr-e, *N. E. I. Sm.*; kōn-sil-yā-tūr-e, *S.*], *a.* [It. *conciliatorio*; Fr. *conciliatoire*.] Tending to reconcile; winning; persuasive; pacific. "Conciliatory virtues of lenity, moderation, and tenderness." *Burke.*

Syn. — See PACIFIC.

† CON-CIN'NATE, *v. a.* [L. *concinno*, *concinatus*.] To make fit. *Cockeram.*

CON-CIN'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *concinuitas*; It. *concinuità*; Sp. *concinidad*.] Decency; fitness; neatness; elegance. [R.] *Peacham.*

CON-CIN'NOUS, *a.* [L. *concinuus*.]

1. Becoming; pleasant; fit. [R.] *Johnson.*

2. (Mus.) Applied to a performance in concert, which is executed with delicacy, grace, and spirit. *Maunder.*

CON-CI-Q-NĀ-TIVE, *a.* [L. *concionator*, to speak in an assembly.] Relating to preaching. [R.]

† CON-CI-Q-NĀ-TOR (kōn'shē-o-), *n.* [L. *concionator*, an haranguer.] A preacher. *Cockeram.*

† CON-CI-Q-NĀ-TO-RY (kōn'shē-o-na-tō-rē), *a.* [L. *concionatorius*.] Suited to, or used at, preachings or public assemblies. "Concionatory invectives." *Howell.*

CON-CISE', *a.* [L. *concido*, *concisus*, to divide into short members, as sentences; *con*, with, and *caedo*, to cut; It. & Sp. *conciso*; Fr. *concis*.] Expressed in few words; laconic; summary; compendious; brief; short; curt; as, "A concise style."

Syn. — See SHORT.

CON-CISE'LY, *ad.* Briefly; shortly; summarily; as, "To write concisely."

CON-CISE'NESS, *n.* The quality of being concise; brevity; shortness. "Sketched with the spirit and conciseness of Horace." *Watson.*

CON-CI'SION (-sīzh'un, 93), *n.* [L. *concisio*; Sp. *concisión*.] A cutting off; excision. [R.] *South.*

CON-CI-TĀ-TION, *n.* [L. *concitatio*; It. *concitazione*; Sp. *concitación*; Fr. *concitation*.] The act of exciting; excitement. [R.] *Brown.*

† CON-CITE', *v. a.* [L. *concito*; *con*, with, and *cito*, to incite.] To excite. *Colgrave.*

CON-CIT'IZEN, *n.* A fellow-citizen. *Knorr.*

† CON-CLA-MĀ-TION (kōng-kla-mā'shun), *n.* [L. *conclamatio*; *con*, with, and *clamo*, to cry out.] An outcry, or shout, of many together. *May.*

|| CON-CLĀVE (kōng-kliāv, 82), *n.* [L. *conclave*, a room that may be locked up; *con*, with, and *clavis*, a key; It., Sp., & Fr. *conclave*.]

1. A private room; — especially the room in which the cardinals elect the pope. *Colgrave.*

2. The assembly of cardinals.

I thank the holy *conclave* for their loves. *Shak.*

3. Any close assembly, or secret council.

The great *conclave* lord and the rubin
In close recess and secret *conclave* sat. *Milton.*

|| CON-CLA-VIST, *n.* [Fr. *conclaviste*.] An attendant or servant of a cardinal in *conclave*. *Gibben.*

CON-CLIMĀTE, *v. a.* To inure or adapt to a climate; to acclimatize. [R.] *Ch. Rev.*

CON-CLU'DE', *v. a.* [L. *concludo*; *con*, with, and *claudo*, to shut up; It. *concludere*; Sp. *concluir*; Fr. *conclure*.] [I. CONCLUDED; pp. CONCLUDING, CONCLUDED.]

1. † To shut up; to enclose.

The person of Christ was only touching bodily substance *concluded* within the grave. *Hooker.*

2. † To include; to comprehend.

God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief. *Rom. xi. 32.*

3. To gather as a consequence; to infer.

No man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any person by any thing that befalls him. *Milton.*

4. To determine; to decide; to judge.

But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be *concluded* but before he die. *Addison.*

5. To end; to finish; to terminate.

I will *conclude* this part, with the speech of a counsellor. *Lucon.*

6. To cut off, or bar, from further appeal.

He never refused to be *concluded* by the authority of one legally summoned. *Afterbury.*

CON-CLU'DE', *v. n.* 1. To come to a settled opinion by inference; to determine.

Can we *conclude* upon Luther's instability because, in a single notion, no way fundamental, he had some doubts? *Afterbury.*

2. In this sense it was formerly sometimes followed by *of*. "I *conclude* of it already from those performances." *Addison.*

2. To come to a conclusion; to end. "And, to *conclude*, they are lying knaves." *Shak.*

† CON-CLU'DEN-CY, *n.* Consequence; inference. "A necessary . . . *concludency*." *Hale.*

† CON-CLU'DENT, *a.* Leading to a conclusion; decisive. "Concludent arguments." *Hale.*

CON-CLU'DER, *n.* One who concludes. *Mountagu.*

CON-CLU'DING, *p. a.* Bringing to a conclusion; ending; last; as, "A *concluding* sentence."

CON-CLU'DING-LY, *ad.* Conclusively. *Digby.*

† CON-CLU'S-IBLE, *a.* Determinable. *Hammond.*

CON-CLU'SION (kon-kli'zhun, 93), *n.* [L. *conclusio*; It. *conclusione*; Sp. & Fr. *conclusion*.]

1. Consequence or inference; deduction.

It is of the nature of principles to yield a *conclusion* different from themselves. *Tillotson.*

2. Final result or decision; determination.

Let us hear the *conclusion* of the whole matter: fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the whole duty of man. *Eccles. xii. 13.*

When something is simply affirmed to be true, it is called a proposition, after it has been found to be true, by several reasons or arguments, it is called a *conclusion*. *Flaming.*

3. Termination; completion; end; as, "The *conclusion* of a discourse."

† CON-CLU'SION-AL, *a.* Concluding. *Hooper.*

CON-CLU'SIVE, *a.* [It. & Sp. *conclusivo*; Fr. *conclusif*.]

1. That determines; putting an end to debate; final; decisive; unanswerable; convincing; as, "A *conclusive* argument."

2. Having due logical form. "Conclusive modes and figures." *Locke.*

CON-CLU'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a conclusive manner.

CON-CLU'SIVENESS, *n.* The state of being conclusive; decisiveness. *Hale.*

CON-CLU'SORY, *a.* Tending to conclude; conclusive. *Clarkson.*

CON-CON'G'U-LĀTE (kōng-kō-ag'gu-lat), *v. a.* [See CONGULATE.] To curdle or congeal one thing with another; to conglutinate. [R.] *Boyle.*

CON-CON'G'U-LĀTION, *n.* The act of conglutinating; a conglutination. [R.] *Boyle.*

CON-COCT', *v. a.* [L. *concoquo*, *concoctus*; *con*, with, and *coquo*, to cook; It. *concoco* etc.] [I. CONCOCTED; pp. CONCOCTING, CONCOCTED.]

1. To digest by the stomach; to turn food to chyle. "The food is *concocted*." *Cheyne.*

2. To bring to perfection, or to maturity, by natural processes; to mature.

The root which continueth ever in the earth is still *concocted* by the earth, whereas leaves are out and perfect in a month. *Lucon.*

3. To devise; to plot; to plan; as, "To *concoct* a scheme."

CON-COCT'ER, *n.* One who concocts. *Milton.*

CON-COCT'ION, *n.* [L. *concoctio*; It. *concozione*; Sp. *coccion*; Fr. *concoction*.]

1. The act of concocting; the process of turning food to chyle; digestion.

The word *concoction* or digestion is chiefly taken into use from living creatures and their organs. *Lucon.*

2. The process of bringing to maturity.

"From crudity to perfect *concoction*." *Baron.*

3. The act or the process of devising or preparing any thing.

This was an error in the first *concoction*. *Dryden.*

CON-COCT'IVE, *a.* Having power to concoct. *Milton.*

"Concoctive heat."

† CON-COL'OR (kōn-kol'lar), *a.* [L. *concolor*; *con*, with, and *color*, color.] Of one color. "In *concolor* animals." *Brown.*

CON-COM'I-TANCE, } *n.* [L. *con*, with, and
CON-COM'I-TAN-CY, } *comitor*, *comitans*, to accompany; comes, a companion; It. *concomitanza*; Sp. *concomitancia*; Fr. *concomitance*.] The state of being concomitant; subsistence or connection with something else; accompaniment. "The *concomitance* of pain and sorrow." *More.*

CON-COM'I-TANT, *a.* [L. *concomitans*; *con*, with, and *comitor*, *comitans*, to accompany; It. & Sp. *concomitante*; Fr. *concomitant*.] Accompanying; conjoined with; concurrent with.

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects . . . a *concomitant* pleasure. *Locke.*

CON-COM'I-TANT, *n.* A person or thing that accompanies, or that is collaterally connected.

All motion is in time, and therefore implies time as its *concomitant*. *Harris.*

CON-COM'I-TANT-LY, *ad.* In company. *South.*

† CON-COM'I-TĀTE, *v. a.* To be concomitant with. "Which *concomitates* a pleurisy." *Harvey.*

CON-COM'MO-DŌ. [It.] (Mus.) With a convenient grade of time; — written also *con comodo*. *Warner.*

CON-CORD (kōng'kōrd, 82), *n.* [L., It., & Sp. *concordia*; *con*, with, and *cor*, the heart; Fr. *concorde*.]

1. Agreement; peace; union; unity.

And the firm chain of *concord* binds them all. *Fawkes.*

2. Just proportion of sound; harmony.

"True *concord* of well-tuned sounds." *Shak.*

3. † Compact. "By the *concord* made between Henry and Roderick." *DuRoi.*

4. (Mus.) A union of two or more sounds, which, by their harmony, produce an agreeable effect upon the ear. *Moore.*

5. (Gram.) The agreement of one word with another, in case, gender, number, or person.

Syn. — See MELODY, UNION.

† CON-CORD', *v. n.* [L. *concordo*.] To agree. "Ready to *concord* with them." *Clarendon.*

CON-CORD'ABLE, *a.* [L. *concordabilis*.] Agreeing; harmonious. *Todd.*

CON-CORD'ABLE-LY, *ad.* With concord. *Rogers.*

CON-CORD'ANCE, *n.* [L. *concordo*, *concordans*, to agree together; It. *concordanza*; Sp. *concordancia*; Fr. *concordance*.]

1. Agreement; harmony. "Where all the elements *concordance* have." *Broune.*

2. † (Gram.) Concord. "After the three *concordances* learned, let the master read unto him the epistles of Cicero." *Archam.*

3. An alphabetical index or dictionary in which all the passages of a book, as the Bible, that contain the same word are brought together, and references made to the places where they occur; as, "Cruden's *Concordance*."

4. Walker says that "some speakers pronounce the word *concordance* with the accent on the first syllable, when it signifies a dictionary of the Bible." All the English orthoepists, however, concur in placing the accent on the second syllable.

CON-CORD'ANCE, *n.* Agreement. *W. Mountagu.*

CON-CORD'ANT, *a.* [It. & Sp. *concordante*; Fr. *concordant*.]

1. Having concordance; agreeable; agreeing.

"Points *concordant* to their nature." *Thomson.*

2. (Mus.) Noting consonant or harmonious combinations. *Munro.*

CON-CORD'ANT, *n.* That which is correspondent; that which agrees; concordance. "I gave my reasons by reciting . . . *concordants*." *Mountagu.*

CON-CORD'ANT-LY, *ad.* In concordance.

CON-CORD'AT, *n.* [L. *concordo*, *concordatus*, to agree together; It. & Sp. *concordato*; Fr. *concordat*.]

1. A compact; a convention. *Swift.*

2. A formal agreement between the arch of Rome and any foreign potentate, by which the ecclesiastical discipline of the Roman Catholic clergy and the management of the churches and benefices within the territory of that government are regulated; as, "The *concordat* between Pius VII. and the Emperor Napoleon, in 1801." *Polit. Dict.*

CON-CORD'IST, *n.* An author of a concordance. "Cruden, the *concordist*." *Ch. Dict.*

† CŌN'CŌRD-LŶ, *ad.* Concordably. "Hath orderly and concordly thus proceeded." *Gregory.*

† CŌN-CŌR'PŌ-RĀL, *a.* [L. pl. *concorporales*; *con*, with, and *corpus*, the body.] Belonging to the same body. *Bailey.*

CŌN-CŌR'PŌ-RĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *concorporo*, *concorporatus*; *con*, with, and *corpus*, the body.] To unite in one mass or body. "We are all *concorporated*, and made copartners of the promise in Christ." [R.] *Abp. Usher.*

CŌN-CŌR'PŌ-RĀTE, *v. n.* To unite into one body. "Things of like nature presently *concorporate*." *Bp. Hopkins.*

CŌN-CŌR'PŌ-RĀ'TIŌN, *n.* The act of uniting in one body or mass. [R.] *More.*

CŌN'CŌURSE (kŏng'kŏrs, 82), *n.* [L. *concursum*; *con*, with, and *curro*, to run; It. *concorso*; Sp. *concurso*; Fr. *concours*.]

1. A confluence of many persons or things to one place; a flocking together.

Do all the nightly guards,
The *concourse* of all good men, strike thee nothing?

B. Jonson.

The good frame of the universe was not the product of chance, but the result of articles of matter. *Ilale.*

2. Persons assembled; an assembly.

The council was maintained.

With such *concourse* the shores rung with the tumult made. *Chapman.*

3. † The point or the line of junction of two bodies.

The drop will begin to move towards the *concourse* of the glasses. *Newton.*

4. Coöperation; assistance; aid. [R.]

The divine Providence is wont to afford its *concourse* to such proceedings. *Barrow.*

CŌN-CŌR'ĀTE', *v. a.* [L. *con*, with, and *creo*, to create; It. *concreare*.] To create at the same time. "A rule *concreted* with man." [R.] *Feltham.*

† CŌN-CŌR'ĒD'IT, *v. a.* [L. *concredo*, *concreditus*; *con*, with, and *credo*, to trust.] To intrust. "Important matters *concredited* to him." *Barrow.*

† CŌN-CŌR'Ē-MĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [L. *concrematio*; *concremo*, *concrematum*; *con*, with, and *cremo*, to burn.] The act of burning together. *Bailey.*

CŌN-CŌR'Ē-MĒNT (kŏng'kŏr-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *concrementum*; *con*, with, and *creo*, to grow; Sp. *concremento*.] A mass formed by concretion. *Ilale.*

CŌN-CŌR'ĒS'ŌNCE, *n.* [L. *concrecentia*; *concreresco*, to grow together; *con*, with, and *creresco*, to grow; It. *concrecentia*.] The act of growing by spontaneous union, or the union of separate particles. *Raleigh.*

CŌN-CŌR'ĒS'Ō-ŌLE, *a.* That may be concreted; capable of concretion. *Smart.*

CŌN-CŌR'ĒS'Ō-ŌVE, *a.* Growing together. *Ec. Rev.*

CŌN-CŌR'ĒT'E', *v. n.* [L. *concreresco*, *concretus*, to grow together; *con*, with, and *creresco*, to grow.] 1. CONCRETED; *pp.* CONCRETING, CONCRETED.

1. To coalesce into one mass; to grow by cohesion of parts; to coagulate. "The particles of the salt before they *concreted*." *Newton.*

2. To exist in union with something. "Color *concreted* with figure." *Harris.*

CŌN-CŌR'ĒT'E', *v. a.* To form by concretion. "Divers bodies that are *concreted* out of others." *Hale.*

CŌN-CŌR'ĒT'E, or CŌN-CŌR'ĒT'E' [kŏng'krät, *F. Sm.*; kŏn'krät, *S. P. E. R. C. Wb.*; kŏn-krät, *W. Ja. K. Ash.*—See DISCRETET], *a.* [L. *concretus*; Sp. *concreto*; Fr. *concret*.—See CONCRETE, *v. n.*]

1. Formed by concretion; composed of particles or parts united in one mass; as, "A *concreted* substance."

2. Frozen; congealed.

The concrete rain fell rattling on the mall. *Penhallow.*

3. (Logic.) Noting the conception or the expression of a quality which refers to or implies some particular subject in which the quality exists;—opposed to *abstract*. *P. Cyc.*

If we observe them, we shall find that our simple ideas have all abstract, as well as concrete, names, the one a substantive, the other an adjective; as, whiteness, white; sweetness, sweet. *Locke.*

(Concrete is opposed to abstract. The names of individuals are concrete; those of classes, abstract. A concrete name is a name which stands for a thing; as, "This table": an abstract name is a name which stands for the attribute of a thing; as, "This table is square." *Mil.*

When the notion derived from the view taken of an object, is expressed with a reference to, or in connection with, the object that furnished the notion, it is expressed by a concrete term, as "foolish," or "fool"; when without any such reference, by an abstract term, as "folly." *Whately.*

Concrete number, a number which is associated with some object or objects, as the number 3 in the expression "3 pounds."

CŌN-CŌR'ĒT'E (kŏng'krät) [kŏng'krät, *W. J. Sm.*; kŏn'krät, *S. J.*], *n.*

1. A mass formed by concretion; a compound. They pretend to be able, by the fire, to divide all concretes, minerals and others, into distinct substances. *Doyle.*

2. (Masonry.) A composition of lime, sand, and pebbles, which concretes into a hard mass;—used for the foundation of buildings, the floors of cellars, &c.

3. (Logic.) That which is concrete; a concrete name or term.—See CONCRETE, *a.* No. 3.

A knave, a fool, a philosopher, and many other concretes, are substantives, as well as knavery, folly, and philosophy, which are the abstract terms that belong to them. *Watts.*

"I apprehend the accent ought to be placed on the first syllable of *concrete* when a substantive, and on the last when an adjective." *Walker.*

CŌN-CŌR'ĒT'ĒD, *p. a.* Formed by concretion; coagulated; as, "A *concreted* mass."

CŌN-CŌR'ĒT'E-LŶ, *ad.* In a concrete manner; not abstractedly. *Norris.*

CŌN-CŌR'ĒT'E-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being concrete; concretion. *Bailey.*

CŌN-CŌR'ĒT'ŌN, *n.* [L. *concretio*; It. *concrezione*; Sp. *concrecion*; Fr. *concrétion*.]

1. The act of concretizing; coagulation.

2. The state of being concreted;—applied to things or to ideas.

The mind surmounts all power of concretion, and can place in the simplest manner every attribute by itself. *Harris.*

3. A mass concreted; a compound.

He relates that it [the halcyon's nest] resembled those concretions which are formed by sea-water. *Pennant.*

CŌN-CŌR'ĒT'ŌN-ĀL, *a.* Implying concretion; pertaining to concretion. *Brande.*

CŌN-CŌR'ĒT'ŌN-Ā-RŶ, *a.* Relating to or having concretions; concretionary. *P. Cyc.*

CŌN-CŌR'ĒT'ŌN-Ā-Ŷ, *a.* Causing concretion; coagulative. *Brown.*

CŌN-CŌR'ĒT'ŌN-LŶ, *ad.* In a concrete manner.

† CŌN-CŌR'ĒT'ŌN, *n.* A mass formed by concretion; a concretion. *Johnson.*

† CŌN-CŌR'ĒW' (kŏn-krä'), *v. n.* [L. *con*, with, and *creresco*, to increase.] To grow together. *Spenser.*

CŌN-CŌR'Ē-I-NĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Joint crimination, or accusation. [R.] *Maunder.*

CŌN-CŌR'Ē-I-NĀ-CŶ, *n.* The practice of concubinage; fornication.

Their country was very infamous for concubinage, adultery, and incest. *Strype.*

CŌN-CŌR'Ē-I-NĀ-Ŷ, *n.* [L. *concupinatus*; *concupio*, to lie with; *con*, with, and *cubo*, to recline; Fr. *concupinage*.]

1. The cohabitation of a man with a woman to whom he is not united by marriage. *Burill.*

2. (Law.) A plea or exception, in the old action of dower, that the claimant was not lawfully married to the party from whose lands she sought to be endowed. *Burill.*

CŌN-CŌR'Ē-I-NĀ-L, *a.* [L. *concupinatus*.] Relating to a concubine or to concubinage. [R.] *Ash.*

CŌN-CŌR'Ē-I-NĀ-RŶ, *a.* Relating to concubinage.

CŌN-CŌR'Ē-I-NĀ-RŶ, *n.* [It. & Sp. *concupinario*; Fr. *concupinaire*.] One who practises concubinage. *Bp. Taylor.*

† CŌN-CŌR'Ē-I-NĀTE, *n.* The state of concubinage. "Such marriages were no better than a mere *concupinatus*." *Bp. Taylor.*

CŌN-CŌR'Ē-I-NĀ-Ŷ, *n.* [L. *concupina*; It. & Sp. *concupina*; Fr. *concupine*.—See CONUPINAGE.]

1. A wife of second rank. *Cruden.*

2. A woman kept by a man for cohabitation, but not his wife; a mistress.

I know I am too mean to be your queen,
And yet too good to be your concubine. *Shak.*

† CŌN-CŌR'Ē-Ŷ, *v. a.* [L. *conculco*, *conculcatus*; *con*, with, and *calco*, to tread; *calx*, the heel; It. *conculcare*.] To tread under foot. *Montagu.*

† CŌN-CŌR'Ē-Ŷ, *n.* [L. *conculcatio*.] A trampling with the feet. *Bailey.*

CŌN-CŌR'Ē-Ŷ, *n.* [L. *concupiscentia*, *concupisco*, to lust after; *con*, with, and *cupio*, to desire; It. *concupiscentia*; Sp. *concupiscencia*; Fr. *concupiscence*.] Carnal appetite; lust. "We know secret *concupiscence* to be sin." *Hooker.*

CŌN-CŌR'Ē-Ŷ, *a.* [L. *concupiscens*, to lust after; Fr. *concupiscent*.] Libidinous; lecherous. *Shak.*

† CŌN-CŌR'Ē-Ŷ, *a.* Relating to concupiscence; concupiscent. *Johnson.*

CŌN-CŌR'Ē-Ŷ, *a.* [It., Sp., & Fr. *concupiscibile*.] Concupiscent. [R.] *Shak.*

CŌN-CŌR'Ē-Ŷ, *n.* The quality of being concupiscible; concupiscence. [R.] *Scott.*

CŌN-CŌR'Ē, *v. n.* [L. *concurro*, to run together; *con*, with, and *curro*, to run; It. *concorrere*; Sp. *concurrir*; Fr. *concourir*.] 1. CONCURRED; *pp.* CONCURRING, CONCURRED.

1. To meet in one point; to come together.

By what means were they together brought?

They err that say they did *concur* by chance. *Davies.*

2. To contribute with joint power; to help.

No decree of mine
Concurring to necessitate his fall. *Milton.*

Extremes in nature equal good produce;

Extremes in man *concur* to general use. *Pope.*

3. To coincide; to agree; to harmonize.

Indifferent terms *concur* in thee,
And all the world is reconciled. *Congreve.*

CŌN-CŌR'Ē-Ŷ, *n.* [It. *concorrenza*; Sp. *concorrenzia*; Fr. *concorrence*.]

1. The act of concurring; combination of events or circumstances; conjuncture.

He views our behavior in every *concorrence* of affairs. *Adams.*

2. The act of joining in any opinion, design, or measure; conjunction; agreement.

Tarquín the Proud was expelled by an universal *concorrence* of nobles and people. *Swift.*

3. Coöperation; assistance; aid.

From these sublime images we collect the greatness of the work, and the necessity of the divine *concorrence* to it. *Rogers.*

4. Joint right or power; equal claim; as, "A *concorrence* of jurisdiction." *Ayliffe.*

CŌN-CŌR'Ē-Ŷ, *n.* Same as CONCURRENT.

CŌN-CŌR'Ē-Ŷ, *a.* [It. *concorrente*; Sp. *concorrente*.]

1. Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event.

The Egyptians, by the *concurrent* testimony of antiquity, were amongst the first who taught that the soul was immortal. *Warburton.*

2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the iterant but the quickness or slowness of the return. *Bacon.*

3. Having the same right or claim; equal in authority; as, "Concurrent jurisdiction."

CŌN-CŌR'Ē-Ŷ, *n.* 1. He or that which concurs.

2. A joint or contributory cause.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents*—time, industry, and facilities. *Decay of Piety.*

3. † Equal right; joint claim.

4. *pl. (Chron.)* The supernumerary days in the year over fifty-two weeks;—so called because they concur with the solar cycle, whose course they follow. *Ogilvie.*

CŌN-CŌR'Ē-Ŷ, *ad.* In a concurrent manner. *Montagu.*

CŌN-CŌR'Ē-Ŷ, *n.* The state of being concurrent. *Scott.*

CŌN-CŌR'Ē-Ŷ, *p. a.* Agreeing; uniting.

CŌN-CŌR'Ē, *v. a.* [L. *concutio*, *concussus*.] To shake violently. [R.] *N. Brit. Rev.*

† CŌN-CŌR'Ē-Ŷ, *n.* Agitation; concussion. "Astonishing *concussion*." *Bp. Hall.*

† CŌN-CŌR'Ē-Ŷ (kŏst'), *p. a.* Shaken. *Daniel.*

CŌN-CŌR'Ē-Ŷ (kŏn-kŏsh'un, 92), *n.* [L. *concussio*; *concutio*, *concussus*, to shake; It. *concussione*; Sp. *concusion*; Fr. *concussion*.]

1. A shaking or agitation; a shock.

Reefs which appear rude and broken, as some violent *concussion* would naturally leave the solid substance of the earth. *Cook.*

2. (Surgery.) The disturbance and injury

communicated to an organ, particularly the brain, by a fall or a blow. *Dunglison.*

Syn.—See **SHOCK**.

CON-CÛS'SIVE, *a.* [*It. concussivo.*] Having the power of shaking; agitating. *Johnson.*

CON-CÛS'SY, *a.* Noting a certain kind of knots in timber-trees. [*Local, U. S.*]

Concussy knots are at the roots of limbs which have decayed and are destitute of bark, in consequence of which the rottenness extends to the trunk and into the heart of the tree. *Maine Timber.*

CÔND, *v. a.* [*Fr. conduire, to conduct.*] (*Naut.*) To conduct a ship to a right course; to direct the steersman how to steer; to cum. *Crabb.*

CON-DËMN' (*kôn-dém'*), *v. a.* [*L. condemnno; con, with, and damno, to doom; It. condannare; Sp. condenar; Fr. condamner.*] [*i. CONDEMNED; pp. CONDEMNING, CONDEMNED.*]

1. To adjudge, judge, or pronounce guilty; to doom to punishment; to sentence.

The Son of Man shall be betrayed unto... the scribes, and they shall condemn him to death. *Matt. xx. 18.*

2. To reprobate; to disapprove; to censure; to blame.

They who approve my conduct in this particular are much more numerous than those who condemn it. *Spectator.*

3. (*Naut. & Com.*) To adjudge to be unseaworthy, as a ship:—to declare to be forfeited, as a ship or her cargo.

CON-DËM'NA-BLE, *a.* Blamable; censurable; culpable. "*Condemnable superstition.*" *Brownie.*

CON-DËM'NATION, *n.* [*L. condemnatio; It. condennazione; Sp. condenacion; Fr. condamnation.*]

1. The act of condemning; a sentence of punishment for guilt.

There is therefore now no condemnation to them who are in Christ, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit. *Rom. viii. 1.*

2. Blame; censure; reproof.

3. The state of being condemned.

Swear not... lest ye fall into condemnation. *James v. 12.*

4. That which condemns; cause of blame.

This is the *condemnation*, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light. *John iii. 19.*

CON-DËM'NA-TORY, *a.* [*It. condannatorio; Sp. condenatorio.*] Implying condemnation or censure. "A *condemnatory* sentence." *Speed.*

CON-DËM'NED-LY, *ad.* In a manner to be condemned. [*R.*] *Feltbam.*

CON-DËM'NER, *n.* One who condemns, or censures; a censurer. *Bp. Taylor.*

CON-DËN-SA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [*Fr. condensabilité.*] The quality of being condensable. *Spicer.*

CON-DËN'SA-BLE, *a.* That may be condensed. "This agent... *condensable* yet further." *Digby.*

CON-DËN'SATE, *v. a.* [*L. condenseo, condensatus; con, with, and denseo, to make dense; It. condensare; Sp. condensar.*] To condense; to thicken. [*R.*] *Hammond.*

CON-DËN'SATE, *v. n.* To grow thicker. *Bailey.*

†**CON-DËN'SATE**, *a.* Made thick; condensed. "Thickened or *condensate*." *Peucham.*

CON-DËN-SATION, *n.* [*L. condensatio; It. condensazione; Sp. condensacion; Fr. condensation.*] The act of condensing or making more dense; compression.

The same vapors, before by further condensation formed into rain, fall down in drops. *Dehman.*

CON-DËN-SATIVE, *a.* Having power to condense; tending to condense. *Todd.*

CON-DËNSE', *v. a.* [*L. condenseo; con, with, and denseo, to make dense; It. condensare; Sp. condensar; Fr. condenser.*] [*i. CONDENSED; pp. CONDENSING, CONDENSED.*]

1. To make more dense, compact, or close; to thicken; to compress; as, "To *condense* air in a close vessel."

2. To bring into a smaller compass; to abridge; to shorten; as, "To *condense* language or style."

3. (*Mech. Arts.*) To convert vapors into liquids by cold; as, "To *condense* steam"; "To *condense* the vapor of alcohol."

CON-DËNSE', *v. n.* 1. To grow dense; to thicken. The water does presently *condense* into little stones. *Duple.*

2. To become liquid. "Vapors when they begin to *condense*." *Newton.*

CON-DËNSE', *a.* Thick; dense; condensed.

They color, shape, and size Assume, as likes them best, *condense* or rare. *Milton.*

CON-DËNSED' (*kôn-dênst'*), *p. a.* Made dense; compressed.

In what shape they choose, Dilated or *condensed*. *Milton.*

CON-DËNS'ER, *n.* [*Fr. condenseur.*] He who, or that which, condenses;—a vessel in which any thing is condensed,—particularly a vessel used to liquify vapors by exposing it to a jet or current of cool water. *Quincy.*

CON-DËNS'ING, *p. a.* 1. Growing dense.

Like the dread stillness of *condensing* storms. *Johnson.*

2. Used for condensing; as, "A *condensing* syringe."

CON-DËN'SI-TY, *n.* [*Sp. condensidad.*] Dense-ness; density. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

CÔN'DËR, *n.* [*Fr. conduire, to conduct.*]

1. One employed to stand on a high place near the sea, for the purpose of directing herring-fishers where the shoal passes. *Cowell.*

2. (*Naut.*) One who directs the helmsman how to steer; a pilot. *Clarke.*

†**CÔN'DË-SCËNCE'**, *n.* Condescendence. "See the *condescence* of this great king." *Puller.*

CÔN'DË-SCËND' (*kôn-de-sënd'*), *v. n.* [*L. con, with, and descendo, to descend; It. condescendere; Sp. condescender; Fr. condescendre.*] [*i. CONDESCENDING; pp. CONDESCENDING, CONDESCENDED.*]

1. To recede from a position; to abate a pretension; to submit; to yield; to stoop; to bend.

They would hear no reason, neither yet *condescend* to restore any thing else which they had of ours. *Hacklitt.*

Can they think me so broken, so debased With corporal servitude, that my mind ever Will *condescend* to such abased command? *Milton.*

2. To accommodate one's self to another by descending from the privileges of superior rank or dignity; to come down to an equality with another. "Condescend to men of low estate." *Rom. xii. 16.*

They were offended because he *condescended* to converse with people of bad reputation, with publicans and sinners. *Justin.*

3. To assent; to agree.

All parties willingly *condescended* hereunto. *Curew.*

Perhaps I may all further quarrel end, But ye will woe my judgment to divide Therto they both did frankly *condescend*. *Spenser.*

CÔN'DË-SCËN'DENCE, *n.* [*It. condescendenza; Sp. condescendencia; Fr. condescendance.*] The act of condescending; a voluntary submission or yielding; condescension. [*R.*] *Montagu.*

†**CÔN'DË-SCËN'DËN-CY**, *n.* The act of condescending; condescendence. *Bailey.*

CÔN'DË-SCËND'ING, *n.* Voluntary humiliation. "Most familiar *condescendings*." *Hammond.*

CÔN'DË-SCËAD'ING, *p. a.* Stooping; humble; meek; kind; courteous; accommodating. "A very *condescending* air." *Watts.*

CÔN'DË-SCËND'ING-LY, *ad.* By way of kind concession; courteously; kindly.

CÔN'DË-SCËN'SION, *n.* [*It. condescensione.*] The act of condescending; voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority; deference; courtesy. *Johnson.*

Syn.—See **COMPLAINTANCE**.

†**CÔN'DË-SCËN'SIVE**, *a.* [*It. condescensivo.*] Courteous; condescending. "A *condescending* tenderness." [*R.*] *Barrow.*

†**CÔN'DË-SCËN'T**, *n.* Condescension. *Bp. Hall.*

CON-DËN' (*kôn-dên'*), *a.* [*L. condignus, wholly or very worthy; con, with, and dignus, worthy; Fr. condigne.*] [*i. CONDIGN; pp. CONDIGNING, CONDIGNED.*]

1. Worthy of a person; suitable; deserved; merit d. "Her endeavors shall not lack *condign* praise." *Blak.*

"*Condign* writers to register his acts." *Sir T. Egrot.*

2. This word is now used only or chiefly in connection with the word *punishment*, as, "*Condign* punishment."

CON-DËN'IG-ITY, *n.* [*It. condegnità; Sp. condignidad.*]

dad; Fr. condignité.] Merit; desert;—used especially in a theological sense.

Such a worthiness of *condignity* cannot be found in any the best, most perfect and excellent of created beings. *Blak.*

CON-DËN'IGLY (*kôn-dên'ig*), *ad.* Deservedly. "A villany *condignly* punished." *L. Addison.*

CON-DËN'IGNESS (*kôn-dên'igness*), *n.* The quality of being *condign*, suitableness to deserts. *Bailey.*

CÔN'DË-MËNT, *n.* [*L. condimentum; condio, to make savory; It. & Sp. condimento; Fr. condiment.*] Any thing used to improve the flavor of food, or to excite appetite by pungency of taste; a seasoning, as salt, mustard, pepper, spice, &c.

... and by mixed rather for *condiments*, than by any natural nutriment. *Brownie.*

CÔN'DËS-CÛPLE (*kôn-dj-s-s'pl*), *n.* [*L. condiscipulus; con, with, and discipulus, a disciple; Fr. condisciple.*] A school-fellow, or fellow-disciple. *Martin.*

CÔN'DËTE', *v. a.* [*L. condio, conditus; It. condire.*] To pickle; to preserve. "Like *condited* or pickled mushrooms." [*R.*] *Bp. Taylor.*

†**CÔN'DËTE** (*kôn'djt*), *a.* [*It. condito.*] Preserved; conserved. "*Condite* fruit." *Barton.*

†**CÔN'DËTE-MËNT**, *n.* A composition of conserves, powders, and spices in the form of an electuary; condiment. *Hackett.*

†**CÔN'DËT'ING**, *n.* Act of preserving. "The *conditing* of pears, quinces, and the like." *Creech.*

CÔN'DËT'ION (*kôn-dish'un*), *n.* [*L. conditio; condo, conditus, to put together, to build; It. condizione; Sp. condicion; Fr. condition.*]

1. External circumstances; mode of existence; state; situation; predicament; case.

What man's *condition* can be worse Than his whom plenty daves and blessings curse? *Cotton.*

2. Quality; attribute; property.

The king is but a man; the cloth smels, the element shows, to him as to men all his senses have but human *conditions*. *Shak.*

3. Something required to be done; terms of compact; stipulation; article of agreement.

For all our good we hold from Heaven by lease, With many forfeits and *conditional* bond. *P. Fletcher.*

Syn.—See **ARTICLE**, **CASE**, **CIRCUMSTANCE**, **SITUATION**.

CON-DËT'ION, *v. n.* [*It. condizionare; Sp. condicionar; Fr. conditionner.*] [*i. CONDITIONED; pp. CONDITIONING, CONDITIONED.*] To make terms, to stipulate; to bargain.

Sir, I must *condition* To have this gentleman by a witness. *B. Jonson.*

CON-DËT'ION (*kôn-dish'un*), *v. a.* To contract; to agree upon; to stipulate. [*R.*]

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn should give to all the planets a habitable air. *Rushby.*

CON-DËT'ION-AL, *a.* [*It. condizionale; Sp. condicional; Fr. conditionnel.*]

1. Implying condition, stipulation, or supposition, depending on certain terms; not absolute; as, "A *conditional* promise."

Many scriptures, though as to their formal terms they are absolute, yet as to their *conditional* sense. *South.*

2. (*Gram. & Logic.*) Expressing some condition or supposition; as, "A *conditional* conjunction"; "A *conditional* mode."

†**CON-DËT'ION-AL** (*kôn-dish'un-al*), *n.* A limitation; a condition. *Bacon.*

CON-DËT'ION-AL-ITY (*kôn-dish'un-al'ig-ity*), *n.* The quality of being conditional; limitation by certain terms. [*R.*] *Deacy of Perty.*

CON-DËT'ION-AL-LY, *ad.* With conditions or limitations; as, "To agree to any thing *conditionally*."

CON-DËT'ION-ARY (*kôn-dish'un-ary*), *n.* A condition; a restriction. "Would God dispense with it as a *conditional*." [*R.*] *Norris.*

CON-DËT'ION-ATE, *a.* [*Fr. conditionner.*]

1. To qualify; to regulate. *Barrow.*

2. To make conditional.

The *conditionate* of the products of each test, and the *conditionate* of the products of each test. *Johnson.*

†**CON-DËT'ION-ATE**, *n.* Conditional. "Barrow's answer... *conditionate*." *Bp. Hall.*

CON-DY'TIONED (kōn-dīsh'und), *a.* Having conditions, or qualities, or properties, good or bad.

The dearest friend to me, the kind heart, *Shak.*

† **CON-DY'TION-LY**, *ad.* On particular terms; conditionally. *Sidney.*

CON-DŌ'LA-TQ-RY, *a.* Expressive of condolence; condoling. *Smart.*

CON-DŌ'LE, *v. n.* [*L. condoleo*; *con*, with, and *doleo*, to lament; *It. condolersi*; *Sp. condolerse*; *Fr. condouler*.] [*i. CONDOLED*; *pp. CONDOLING, CONDOLED*.] To share in another's sorrow; to lament with others; to sympathize.

Your friends would have cause to rejoice, rather than *condole* with you *Temple.*

CON-DŌ'LE, *v. a.* To bewail; to lament for.

I come not, Samson, to *condole* thy chance. *Milton.*

CON-DŌ'LE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of condoling; lamentation with others; condolence.

They presented an address of *condolence* for the loss of his [William III.] queen. *Life of A. Wood.*

2. Grief; sorrow; mourning.

To persevere
In obstinate *condolence* is a course
Of impious stubbornness, unmanly grief. *Shak.*

CON-DŌ'LENCE, *n.* [*It. condoglienza*; *Fr. condolence*.] The act of condoling; grief for the sorrows of another; sympathy; pity. "With *condolence* the misfortune share." *Crowall.*

Syn.—See *PIRY*.

CON-DŌ'LER, *n.* One who condoles. *Johnson.*

CON-DŌ'LING, *n.* Expression of condolence; condolence. *Bp. Hall.*

CON-DŌ'NĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. condonatio*; *It. condonazione*; *Sp. condonación*.] The act of pardoning; pardon; forgiveness. *Montagu.*

CON-DŌ'NE, *v. a.* [*L. condono, condonatus*; *It. condonare*.] To pardon; to forgive. [*R.*] *N.B. Rev.*
The public will gladly *condone* his earlier errors. *Qu. Rev.*

CON'DOR, *n.* [*Sp. condor*.]

(*Ornith.*) The great vulture of the Andes, one of the largest birds that fly in the air; *Cathartes gryphus*. *Van Der Hoeven.*



CON'DRO-DITE, *n.* (*Min.*)
See *CHONDRODITE*.

CON-DUCE, *v. n.* [*L. conduco*; *con*, with, and *duco*, to lead; *It. condurre*; *Sp. conducir*; *Fr. conduire*.] [*i. CONDUCTED*; *pp. CONDUCTING, CONDUCTED*.] To serve some purpose; to promote an end; to contribute; to tend. They may *conduce* to further discoveries for completing the theory of light. *Newton.*

† **CON-DUCE**, *v. a.* To conduct.

There was sent into my lodgings the Cardinal of Bourbon to *conduce* me to my lady's presence. *Walsley to Henry VIII.*
He was sent to *conduce* hither the Princess Henrietta Maria. *Wotton.*

† **CON-DUCE'MENT**, *n.* The act of leading to; tendency. *Gregory.*

† **CON-DUC'ENT**, *a.* That may contribute.

Any other act fitting or *conducive* to . . . success. *Abp. Laud.*

CON-DŪ'CI-BIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being conductible. "Their *conductibility* to the promoting of our chief end." [*R.*] *Wilkins.*

CON-DŪ'CI-BLE, *a.* [*L. conducibilis*; *It. conducibile*.] Promoting; conducive. *Bacon.*

CON-DŪ'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being conducive; conductibility. [*R.*] *More.*

CON-DŪ'CI-BLY, *ad.* In a manner promoting an end. [*R.*] *Todd.*

CON-DŪ'CI'VE, *a.* That may conduce to or promote; promotive; assisting; aiding.

An action, however *conducive* to the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it. *Addison.*

CON-DŪ'CI'VE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being conducive; conductibleness. *Boyle.*

CON'DUCT (114), *n.* [*L. conduco, conductus*, to lead; *con*, with, and *duco*, to lead; *It. condotta*; *Sp. conducta*; *Fr. conduite*.]

1. The act of leading, guiding, or managing; management; direction; administration.

Conduct of armies is a prince's art. *Faller.*

Young men, in the *conduct* of actions, fly to the end without consideration of the means. *Bacon.*

2. Convoy; escort; guard.

Tending my person's safety, hath appointed
Thus *conduct* to convey me to the Tower. *Shak.*

3. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed, or safety is assured. *Johnson.*

4. Manner of life; behavior; deportment; demeanor; carriage; manners.

Wisdom is no less necessary in religious and moral than in civil *conduct*. *Blair.*

5. That by, or through, which any thing is conveyed; conduit. [*R.*]

God is the fountain of honor, and the *conduct* by which he conveys it to the sons of men are virtuous and generous practices. *South.*

Syn.—See *ADMINISTRATION, CARRIAGE.*

CON'DUCT', *v. a.* [*L. conduco, conductus*; *It. condurre*; *Sp. conducir*; *Fr. conduire*.] [*i. CONDUCTED*; *pp. CONDUCTING, CONDUCTED*.]

1. To lead; to direct; to guide; to escort.

Pray, receive them nobly, and *conduct* them into our presence. *Shak.*

2. To lead as a general; to govern or control as a chief; to command.

Cortes himself *conducted* the third and smallest division. *Robertson.*

3. To carry on; to manage; to regulate.

He so *conducted* the affairs of the kingdom that he made the reign of a very weak prince most happy to the English. *Lord Lyttleton.*

Syn.—One of superior intelligence should *conduct* or *guide*. *Conduct* or *guide* those who do not know the road; lead a child or a horse. A vessel is *conducted* by the pilot, and *guided* by the steersman. *Conduct* is applied to matters of importance. A general *conducts* an army; a minister of state *conducts* public affairs; a lawyer *conducts* a cause intrusted to him; a merchant *manages* his business; a superintendent *directs* the movements of subordinate agents, or *regulates* the movements of machinery, or the operations of business; a king *governs* his subjects; a wise man *governs* his passions, and *controls* his appetite.

CON'DUCT', *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self.

"*Conduct* so as not to give offence." *Dr. J. Eliot.*

It is often used thus as a neuter verb in the U. S., though not authorized by good usage in England; as, "He *conducts* well, instead of he *conducts* himself well." *Pickering.*

CON'DUC-TI-BIL'ITY, *n.* [*Fr. conductibilité*.] The quality of being conductible. *Wheatstone.*

CON'DUC-TI-BLE, *a.* That may be conducted or conveyed. *Wheatstone.*

CON'DUC'T'ING, *p. a.* Leading; directing.

CON'DUC'T'ION, *n.* [*L. conductio*; *Fr. conduction*.]

1. + The act of training up. "Every man has his beginning and *conduction*." *B. Jonson.*

2. (*Chem.*) The act of conducting, as caloric or electricity. *Dewey.*

CON'DUC-TY'TIOUS (kōn-duk-tīsh'us), *a.* [*L. conductivus*.] Hired; employed for wages. "Persons . . . entirely *conductitious* and removable at pleasure." [*R.*] *Ayliffe.*

CON'DUC'TIVE, *a.* (*Elec.*) That conducts; non-electric and conducting electricity. *Smart.*

CON'DUC-TIV'ITY, *n.* The quality of being conductive. *Smart.*

CON'DUCT'OR, *n.* [*L. & Sp. conductor*; *It. conduttore*; *Fr. conducteur*.]

1. One who conducts, or accompanies another as a guide; a leader. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. A general; a commander; a chief. *Shak.*

3. A director; a manager.

If he did not entirely project the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief *conductor*. *Addison.*

4. One who has charge of a public travelling carriage, as a car, or a train of cars, on a railroad.

5. (*Surg.*) An instrument formerly used to guide the forceps into the bladder, in operating for the removal of calculus. *Dunglison.*

6. (*Elec.*) A substance capable of receiving and transmitting the electric fluid;—a pointed metallic rod, attached to buildings or to ships to protect them from the effects of lightning.

7. (*Mus.*) The leader in a musical performance. *Dwight.*

Prime *conductor*, (*Elec.*) that part of an electrical machine which collects and retains the electric fluid.

CON'DUC'TRESS, *n.* A woman who directs; a directress. "A good housewife . . . and diligent *conductress* of her family." *Johnson.*

CON'DUIT (kūn'dit) [kūn'dit, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*, kūn'dwit, *S.*; kūn'dit, *E.*; kūn'dwit, *vulgarly* kūn'dit, *C.*]; *n.* [*L. conduco, conductus*, to lead; *It. condotta*; *Sp. conducto*; *Fr. conduit*.]

1. A vessel, canal, or pipe for conducting water or other fluid.

And all the *conduits* of my blood froze up. *Shak.*

2. (*Arch.*) An intermural or subterranean passage for secret communication between apartments. *Brande.*

† **CON-DŪ'PLI-CATE**, *v. a.* [*L. conduplico, conduplicatus*; *con*, with, and *duplico*, to double.] To double. *Cockeram.*

CON-DŪ'PLI-CATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Doubled or folded together, as some leaves in the bud. *P. Cyc.*

CON-DŪ'PLI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of doubling or folding together; duplication. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

CON-DŪ'R'RITE, *n.* (*Min.*) An ore or oxide of copper; arseniate of copper;—found at the Condurra mine in Cornwall, England. *Dana.*

CON'DYLE (kōn'dil), *n.* [*L. condylus*, from *Gr. κόνυλος*, the knuckle; *Fr. condyle*.] (*Anat.*) A protuberance in a bone at its extremity;—a kind of process met with more particularly in the ginglymoid joints. *Dunglison.*

CON'DY-LŌID, *a.* [*Gr. κόνυλος*, the knuckle, and *ειδος*, form; *Fr. condyloide*.] (*Anat.*) Relating to, or resembling, a condyle. *Dunglison.*

Condyloid foramina, the two anterior and two posterior foramina of the occipital bone.

Condyloid process, the posterior protuberance at the extremities of the under jaw. *Dunglison.*

CON'DY-LŌPE, *n.* See *CONDYLOPED*. *Kirby.*

CON'DYL'Ō-PĒD, *n.* [*Gr. κόνυλος*, the knuckle, and *πους*, *πόδος*, a foot.] (*Zool.*) A name given by Latreille to such of the *Articulata* as have jointed feet. *Brande.*

CON'DY-LŪ'RA, *n.* [*Gr. κόνυλος*, a joint, and *ὄψα*, a tail.] (*Zool.*) A genus of insectivorous mammals resembling the mole. *Van Der Hoeven.*

CONE, *n.* [*Gr. κώνος*; *L. conus*; *It. & Sp. cono*; *Fr. cone*.]

1. A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and the summit a point, called the *vertex*. If the axis is perpendicular to the plane of the base, as in *A*, the cone is said to be *right*; if the axis is inclined to the plane of the base, as in *B*, the cone is *oblique*.

2. (*Bot.*) A fruit in the shape of a cone, being a dense aggregation of scale-like carpels arranged around an axis, as in the pine tribe; a strobile. *Henslow.*
Cone of rays, (*Optics*.) all the rays which fall from a luminous point, or from a single point of a luminous object, upon a given surface, as upon the object glass of a telescope. *Brande.*

CON'E-PATE, *n.* (*Zool.*) A Mexican name of **CON'E-PĀTL**, the American skunk. *Fischer.*

CON'E-SHĀPED (-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a cone.

CON'EX, or **CON'EXY**, *n.* See *CONY*. *Johnson.*

CON'FĀB, *n.* [Contracted from *confabulation*.] Familiar talk or conversation; prattle; confabulation. [*Colloquial*.] *Burney.*

CON'FĀB'U-LĀR, *a.* Relating to talk; conversational. [*R.*] *Qu. Rev.*

CON'FĀB'U-LĀTE, *v. n.* [*L. confabular, confabulatus*; *con*, with, and *fabular*, to converse; *It. confabulare*; *Sp. confabular*; *Fr. confabuler*.] [*i. CONFABULATED*; *pp. CONFABULATING, CONFABULATED*.] To talk easily together; to chat; to prattle. [*R.*]

I shall not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau if birds *confabulate* or no. *Cowper.*

CON'FĀB'U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. confabulatio*; *It. confabulazione*; *Sp. confabulación*; *Fr. confabulation*.] Careless talk; conversation. "Friends' *confabulations* are comfortable at all times." *Burton.*

† **CON'FĀB'U-LĀ-TQ-RY**, *a.* Belonging to talk, prattle, or dialogue. "A *confabulatory* epigraph." *Weaver.*

CON'FA-LŌN, *n.* (*Ecol.*) One of a confraternity of seculars in the church of Rome, called *penitents*. *Crabb.*

† CON-FAMILIAR, *a.* Intimate. *Glanville.*

CON-FAR-RE-ATION, *n.* [L. *confarreatio*; *con*, with, and *far*, a sort of grain; It. *confarrazione*; Sp. *confarreatio*.] A nuptial solemnity, among the Romans, which consisted in offering up some pure wheaten bread, of which the bride and bridegroom partook, rehearsing a certain formula in presence of the high priest and at least ten witnesses. *London Ency.*

† CON-FAT'ED, *a.* Deceased or determined at the same time. *Search.*

CON-FECT', *v. a.* [L. *conficio*, *confectus*, to prepare; It. *confettare*; Fr. *confire*.] [2. CON-FECTED; *pp.* CONFECTING, CONFECTED.]

1. † To compose; to form; to make.

Of this were confected the famous everlasting lamps and tapers. *Sir T. Herbert.*

2. To make up into sweetmeats. "Saffron confected in Cilicia." *Broome.*

CON-FECT, *n.* A sweetmeat; a confection. *Hervey.*

CON-FECTION, *n.* [L. *confectio*, a preparation; Sp. *confeccion*; Fr. *confection*.]

1. An assemblage of different ingredients; a composition; a mixture.

Of best things, then, what world shall yield confection. *Shak.*

2. A sweetmeat; a preserve. *Shak.*

† CON-FECTION-ARY, *n.* A confectioner.

He will take your daughters to be confectionaries, and to be cooks, and to be bakers. *1 Sam. viii. 13.*

CON-FECTION-ER, *n.* A maker of sweetmeats. "Painters, confectioners, perfumers." *Boyle.*

CON-FECTION-ER-Y, *n.* 1. A preparation of sweetmeats; sweetmeats in general; confections; confections.

2. The place where sweetmeats are kept.

CON-FECTORY, *a.* Relating to confections, or confectionery. "Confectory art." *Beaumont.*

† CON-FED'ER, *v. a.* To join in a league; to confederate. "They... were confederated between themselves privily." *Holland.*

CON-FED'ER-ACY, *n.* [L. *con*, with, and *fœdus*, a league; Sp. *confederacion*.]

1. A federal compact; a confederation; a combination; a coalition; a league; a union; — especially applied to an alliance of independent states for a common object; as, "The confederacy between the states of Greece."

What confederacy have you with the traitors? *Shak.*

2. The aggregate of states united by a league. The Grecian commonwealth, while they maintained their liberty, were the most liberal confederacy that ever existed. *Harris.*

Syn. — See ALLIANCE, ASSOCIATION, UNION.

CON-FED'ER-ATE, *v. a.* [L. *con*, with, and *fœdus*, to establish by league; It. *confederarsi*; Sp. *confederar*; Fr. *confédérer*.] [2. CONFEDERATED; *pp.* CONFEDERATING, CONFEDERATED.] To join in a league; to ally.

They were confederated with Charles's enemy. *Knollen.*

CON-FED'ER-ATE, *v. n.* To league; to unite in a league; to be allied. "Protestants that confederated with France." *Strype.*

CON-FED'ER-ATE, *a.* [It. *confederato*; Sp. *confederado*.] United in league; allied. "They are confederate against thee." *Ps. lxxxiii. 6.*

CON-FED'ER-ATE, *n.* One who engages to support another; an ally; an accomplice.

Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate, With many more confederates, are in arms. *Shak.*

Syn. — See ALLIANCE, ALLY, ASSOCIATE.

CON-FED'ER-AT-ED, *p. a.* United in confederacy; leagued together; allied. *Bp. Horne.*

CON-FED'ER-AT-ER, *n.* One who confederates; a confederate. *Nesle.*

CON-FED'ER-AT-ING, *n.* Alliance. *Atterbury.*

CON-FED'ER-ATION, *n.* [It. *confederazione*; Sp. *confederacion*; Fr. *confédération*.]

1. The act of confederating; a league; an alliance; a confederacy.

The Greeks, by frequent confederations against the Persians, began to consider themselves as one people. *Hurbarth.*

2. The states united by a confederacy.

The affairs of the confederation of the Rhine, (1790) were to be conducted by a congress sitting at Frankfurt on the Main. *Public List.*

CON-FER', *v. n.* [L. *confero*; *con*, with, and *fero*, to bear; It. *conferire*; Sp. *conferir*; Fr. *conférer*.] [2. CONFERRED; *pp.* CONFERRING, CONFERRED.] To discourse gravely with another or with others on a stated subject, to consult or converse seriously.

When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they conferred among themselves. *Acts iv. 13.*

CON-FER', *v. a.* 1. † To compare.

The captain-general assembling the masters every week to confer all the observations and notes of sundry ships. *Boyle.*

2. To bestow; to grant; to award; to give.

Such honor, thus conferred, thou mayst not well refuse. *P. Fletcher.*

3. † To contribute; to conduce.

The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together doth much confer to the strength of the union. *Glanville.*

CON-FER-ENCE, *n.* [It. *conferenza*; Sp. *conferencia*; Fr. *conférence*.]

1. † Comparison. "The mutual conference of men's observations." *Hooker.*

2. Formal discourse; oral discussion; conversation.

A free conference is the only fair trial of skill between reason and sophistry. *Landly.*

3. A meeting for discussion upon some matter of disagreement, as between committees of two legislative bodies.

4. A meeting for religious conversation, exhortation, and prayer. *Cummings.*

5. An ecclesiastical assembly or association, as among the Methodists.

CON-FER-ENCE, *v. n.* To confer; to consult. [It.] *Ch. Ob.*

CON-FER-ENTIAL, *a.* Relating to a conference. [It.] *Ec. Rev.*

CON-FER-RABLE, *a.* That may be conferred, or bestowed. *Ed. Rev.*

CON-FER-RÉE', *n.* One who is conferred with.

CON-FER-RER, *n.* 1. One that confers. *Johnson.*

2. One who bestows; a bestower. *Montagu.*

CON-FER-RING, *n.* 1. † The act of comparing. "A careful conferring of one scripture with another." *Bp. Hall.*

2. The act of bestowing. "The conferring of this honor upon him." *Clarendon.*

CON-FER-RU'MI-NATE, } *a.* [L. *conferrumino*,
CON-FER-RU'MI-NAT-ED, } *conferrumino*, to cement.] (Bot.) United together so as to be inseparable. *Craig.*

CON-FER-RU', *n.*; pl. *CONFERRÆ*. [L. *conferro*, to heal.] (Bot.) An extensive genus of *Alga*, composed of simple, jointed, green threads. *Craig.*

CON-FER-VITE, *n.* (Pal.) A genus of fossil plants. *Mantell.*

CON-FER-VOLD, *a.* [L. *conferra*, a marine plant, and Gr. *volos*, form.] (Bot.) Having the appearance of conferva. *Craig.*

CON-FESS', *v. a.* [L. *confiteor*, *confessus*; It. *confessare*; Sp. *confesar*; Fr. *confesser*.] [2. CONFESSED; *pp.* CONFESSING, CONFESSED.] — *confess* is sometimes used for *confessed*.

1. To acknowledge, as a crime or a fault.

To confess our sin is to own that we have transgressed the right law of God. *Sharp.*

2. To open the conscience to a priest; — with the reflective pronoun.

Our beautiful votary took the opportunity of confessing herself to this celebrated father. *Adelphi.*

3. To hear confession from, as a priest from a penitent.

He rose before and heard mass, and the most part of his company were confessed. *Hervey.*

4. To admit or grant, as a fact or a statement.

Order to Heaven's first law; and, this confessed, Some are, and must be, greater than the rest. *Pope.*

5. To own or avow, as a master or as a disciple.

Whosoever, therefore, shall confess me before men, him will I confess and before my Father. *Matt. x. 32.*

6. To show; to prove; to attest.

Tell, shewing from whence the fruitful month. *Pope.*

Syn. — See ACKNOWLEDGE, ALLOW, RECOGNIZE.

CON-FESS', *v. n.* To make confession; to dis-

close the state of one's conscience. "He is gone to the priest to confess." *Johnson.*

† CON-FESS'ANT, *n.* One who confesses to a priest. *Bacon.*

† CON-FESS-ARY, *n.* One who makes a confession. *Bp. Hall.*

CON-FESSED' (kon-fest'), *p. a.* Open; known; acknowledged; — sometimes written *confest*.

CON-FESS'ED-LY, *ad.* Avowedly; indisputably.

CON-FESS'ER, *n.* One who confesses. *Smart.*

CON-FESS'ION (kon-fesh'un, 92), *n.* [L. *confessio*; It. *confessione*; Sp. *confesion*; Fr. *confession*.]

1. The act of confessing as a penitent; a disclosure of one's guilt; acknowledgment of a crime or a fault.

I prayed unto God, and made my confession. *Dan. ix. 4.*

2. Avowal; acknowledgment.

But, with a crafty malice, keeps aloof, When we would bring him on to some confession Of his true state. *Shak.*

3. (Ecol.) A formulary of the articles of a religious creed; as, "The Augsburg Confession."

4. (Law.) The acknowledgment of something by a party in court, by which he is considered to have judgment passed upon him, and to be condemned by his own sentence. *Burrill.*

Auricular confession, (Ecol.) in the Church of Rome, a confession made to a priest, and accounted a part of the sacrament of penance. — *Confession and avowal*, (Law,) the admission of the truth of a statement of fact contained in the pleading of the opposite party, coupled with the allegation of a new fact, which operates or repels its legal effect, and thus avails it. *Burrill.* — *Confession of faith*, (Ecol.) a formulary containing the opinions of a religious denomination.

CON-FESS'ION-AL (kon-fesh'un-al), *n.* [It. *confessionale*; Sp. *confessionario*; Fr. *confessionnal*.] The seat or box in Catholic churches in which the priest sits to hear confessions.

CON-FESS'ION-AL-IST, *n.* A confessor, or one who sits in the confessional. *Boucher.*

CON-FESS'ION-ARY, *a.* Belonging to auricular confession. *Cutgrave.*

CON-FESS'ION-ARY, *n.* Confessional. *Bailey.*

CON-FESS'ION-IST (kon-fesh'un-ist), *n.* One who makes profession of faith. [It.] *Montagu.*

CONFESSOR, or CON-FESS'OR (kón-fesh'ur, & F. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. C.; kon-fesh'ur, P. W. Ash, Recs.; kon-fesh'ur or kón-fesh'ur, K.), *n.* [L. *confessor*; It. *confessore*; Fr. *confesseur*.]

1. One who confesses or acknowledges a crime or a fault.

2. A priest who hears and absolves a penitent.

See that Claudio

Be executed by nine to-morrow morning.

Bring him his confession, let him be prepared. *Shak.*

3. (Ecol. Hist.) One who, in the face of whatever danger, professes the Christian faith.

It was the assurance of a resurrection that gave patience to the confessor, and courage to the martyr. *Angier.*

4. Dr. Kenrick says this word is sometimes, but improperly, accented on the first syllable, but it may be observed that this impropriety is become so universal that not one who has the least pretension to politeness dares to pronounce it otherwise. Mr. Sheridan and Entick have the accent on the first syllable of this word, Mr. Scott, on the first and second, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Ash, Bailey, and Smith have the accent on the second; but with nothing to justify this weight of authority, the best usage is certainly on the other side. *Walker.*

CON-FESS'OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a confessor. [It.] *Er. Rev.*

CON-FEST', *p. & p. a.* Confessed. *Pope.*

† CON-FEST'LY, *ad.* Confessedly. *Hammond.*

† CON-FICIENT (shé-shent), *a.* Efficient. *Bailey.*

CON-FIDANT' (kón-fé-dant', N. W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.; kon-fé-dant', P. J. W. B.), *n.* [L. *confidans*, to trust in; It. & Sp. *confidente*; Fr. *confident*.]

A person trusted with secrets or private affairs; a bosom friend.

Moby being a confidant of the Prior's, he may be supposed to have with him as he was directed by him. *Burrill.*

52. — This word, very unlike most others from the same source, has been made to alter its French or etymology, in order to approach a little nearer to the English pronunciation of it. Some affected speakers on the stage pronounce the first syllable like

cone, as it is marked in the first edition of Mr. Sheridan's Dictionary; and this is perfectly of a piece with the affectation which has altered the spelling of the last. By Dryden and South, as quoted by Dr. Johnson, we find this word spelled like the adjective *confident*; and it is more than probable that its French pronunciation is but of late date; but so universal is its use at present, that a greater mark of rusticity cannot be given than to place the accent on the first syllable, and to pronounce the last *dent* instead of *dant*. Walker.

CÖN-FI-DÄNTE', n. [Fr. *confidante*.] A female friend intrusted with secrets. Hurd.

CÖN-FIDE', v. n. [L. *confido*, to trust in; *con*, with, and *fido*, to trust; It. *confidare*; Sp. *confiar*; Fr. *confier*.] [*i. CONFIDED*; *pp. CONFIDING, CONFIDED*.] To have confidence; to rely; to trust; — used with *in*.

He alone won't betray in whom none will *confide*. Congreve.

Syn. — *Confide* expresses more than *trust*. We always *trust* when we *confide*. *Confide* in a friend; *trust* to a faithful servant or a customer. A breach of trust evinces a want of integrity; a breach of *confidence* evinces baseness.

CÖN-FIDE', v. a. To trust; to intrust.

The only one to whom I dare *confide* my folly. Lyttleton.

CÖN-FI-DENCE, n. [L. *confidentia*; It. *confidenza*; Sp. *confianza*; Fr. *confiance* and *confidence*.] 1. Trust in moral probity; firm belief in the integrity of others.

We made confidential communications to those in whom we had no *confidence*, and who reposed no *confidence* in us. Burke.

Confidence is a plant of slow growth in an aged bosom. Lord Chatham.

2. Reliance upon one's own abilities or fortune; assurance, as opposed to *timidity*.

His times, being prosperous, had raised his *confidence* by success. Bacon.

3. Boldness; assurance; — as opposed to *modesty*.

But surely modesty never hurt any cause, and the *confidence* of man seems to me to be much like the wrath of man. Tillotson.

4. Firmness of religious faith.

For we are made partakers of Christ, if we hold the beginning of our *confidence* stedfast unto the end. Heb. iii. 14.

5. That which causes trust, reliance, or a sense of security.

If I have made gold my hope, or have said to the fine gold, Thou art my *confidence*. Job xxxi. 24.

Syn. — See ASSURANCE, BELIEF, CONFIDE.

CÖN-FI-DÉNT, a. [L. *confidens*; Sp. *confidente*.] 1. Assured beyond doubt; having full belief; sure; certain; positive.

I am *confident* that very much may be done towards the improvement of philosophy. Boyle.

2. Without suspicion; trusting.

Rome, be as just and gracious unto me, As I am *confident* and kind to thee. Shak.

3. Bold, to a vice; rash.

A wise man fureth, and departeth from evil; but the fool rageth, and is *confident*. Prov. xiv. 16.

CÖN-FI-DÉNT, n. [It. & Sp. *confidente*; Fr. *confident*.] One trusted with secrets; a confidant. — See CONFIDANT.

CÖN-FI-DÉNTIAL, a. [It. *confidenziale*; Sp. *confidencial*; Fr. *confidentiel*.]

1. Spoken, or written, in confidence, and not to be disclosed; private. "A confidential correspondence." Chesterfield.

2. Admitted to special confidence; trusty; as, "A confidential friend."

CÖN-FI-DÉNTIAL-LY, ad. In a confidential manner. Walker.

CÖN-FI-DÉNT-LY, ad. In a confident manner.

CÖN-FI-DÉNT-NESS, n. Confidence. [R.] Bailey.

CÖN-FID'ER, n. One who confides. Mountagu.

CÖN-FID'ING, p. a. Having confidence; relying; trusting; as, "A *confiding* heart."

CÖN-FID'ING-NESS, n. The quality of being *confiding*; *confiding* disposition; trust. Arnold.

CÖN-FIG-U-RÄTE, v. n. [L. *configuro*, *configuratus*, to fashion after; *con*, with, and *figura*, a figure; It. *configurarsi*; Sp. *configurar*.] (*Astrol.*) To show like the aspects of the planets towards each other. [R.] Jordan.

CÖN-FIG-U-RÄTION, n. [L. *configuratio*; *con*, with, and *figuro*, to form; It. *configurazione*; Sp. *configuración*; Fr. *configuration*.]

1. Form depending on the relationship of distinct parts. Locke.

2. (*Astrol.*) The form of the horoscope arising out of the aspects of the planets towards each other. "The aspects and *configurations* of the stars." Browne.

CÖN-FIG'URE (kon-fig'yur), v. a. [L. *configuro*; *con*, with, and *figuro*, to form.] To dispose into any form or figure. "And so *configuring* themselves into human shape." [R.] Bentley.

CÖN-FIN'A-BLE, a. That may be confined.

CÖN-FINE, n. [L. *confinis*, bordering upon; *con*, with, and *finis*, a boundary; It. *confine* and *confino*; Sp. *confin*; Fr. *confins*.] Common boundary or joint limit between two countries or districts; marches; border; edge.

But Terme, which signifieth bounds, is the God of *confines* North.

Nature in you stands on the very verge of her *confine*. Shak.

"Dr. Johnson tells us that the substantive *confine* was formerly pronounced with the accent on the last syllable. The examples, however, which he gives us from the poets prove only that it was accented both ways." Walker.

Syn. — See BORDER.

CÖN-FINE, a. Bordering upon. [R.] Johnson.

CÖN-FINE', v. a. [It. *confinare*; Fr. *confiner*.] [*i. CONFINED*; *pp. CONFINING, CONFINED*.]

1. To shut in by some bound, limit, or restraint; to restrain; to immure; to imprison.

As broad and general as the casing air, But now I'm caged, cribbed, *confined*, bound in. Shak.

2. To restrict; to limit; to circumscribe.

If the gout continue, I *confine* myself wholly to the milk diet. Temple.

Syn. — See CIRCUMSCRIBE, RESTRAIN.

CÖN-FINE', or CÖN-FINE [kon-fin', S. W. P. K.; kōn'fin, Ja. Sm. Wb.], v. n. [L. *confinis*, bordering.] To border upon; to have the same limit.

What readiest path leads where your gloomy bounds *Confine* with heaven. Milton.

CÖN-FINED', p. a. Kept in by limits; restrained; — circumscribed; bounded.

CÖN-FINE-LESS, or CÖN-FINE'LESS, a. Boundless; unbounded; unlimited; without end.

Esteem him as a lamb, being compared with my *confineless* harms. Shak.

CÖN-FINE'MENT, n. 1. The state of being *confined* or shut in by limits; imprisonment.

Though my person is in *confinement*, my mind can exultate with all the freedom *invenit*. Johnson.

2. Any restraint of liberty; — particularly that caused by the illness attending childbirth.

CÖN-FIN'ER, n. He who, or that which, *confines*.

CÖN-FIN'ER, or CÖN-FI-NER [kon-fin'er, S. W. P. Ja. K.; kōn'fi-ner, Sm. Wb.], n. A borderer; a near neighbor.

The senate hath stirred up the *confiners*. Shak.

CÖN-FIN'ITY, n. [Fr. *confinité*.] Nearness; neighborhood. [R.] Bailey.

CÖN-FIRM' (kon-firm'), v. a. [L. *confirmo*; *con*, with, and *firma*, to make firm; It. *confirmare*; Sp. *confirmar*; Fr. *confirmer*.] [*i. CONFIRMED*; *pp. CONFIRMING, CONFIRMED*.]

1. To make firm; to establish; to settle; to fix.

Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs. Shak.

2. To strengthen, particularly in resolution or purpose. "Strengthen ye the weak hands and *confirm* the feeble knees." Isa. xxxv. 3.

Confirmed, then, I resolve Adam shall share with me in bliss or woe. Milton.

3. To put past doubt by additional evidence; to corroborate.

Whilset all the stars that round her burn, And all the planets in their turn, Confirm the tidings as they roll, And spread the truth from pole to pole. Addison.

4. To ratify; as, "To *confirm* an appointment."

That treaty, so prejudicial, ought to have been remitted, rather than *confirmed*. Swift.

5. (*Eccles.*) To administer the sacrament of confirmation by invocation of the Holy Spirit and imposition of hands by a bishop.

Syn. — A person *confirms* what he declares solemnly; he *confirms* what he aids another to prove. Truth is *confirmed* by circumstances, and is *established* by witnesses, whose testimony may be *corroborated* by others. *Confirm* a report; *establish* the truth; *ratify* a treaty; *settle* a dispute or an account. — See RATIFY.

CÖN-FIRM'A-BLE, a. That may be confirmed.

CÖN-FIR-MÄTION, n. [L. *confirmatio*; It. *confirmazione*; Sp. *confirmación*.]

1. The act of confirming; settlement; establishment; adjustment.

Witness how dear I hold this *confirmation*. Shak.

2. Convincing testimony; corroborating evidence.

Wanting *confirmation* in a matter so confirmable. Browne.

3. Ratification. "Touching the *confirmation* of the treaty." Strype.

4. (*Catholic*.) A sacrament, administered by a bishop, conferring the grace of the Holy Ghost. (*Episcopal*.) A rite supplemental to baptism.

Whether *confirmation* be a sacrament or not, it is of no use to dispute. Bp. Taylor.

CÖN-FIRM'A-TIVE, a. [L. *confirmativus*; Sp. *confirmativo*; Fr. *confirmatif*.] Having power to confirm. [R.] Sherwood.

CÖN-FIR-MÄ'TOR, n. [L.] A confirmer. Browne.

CÖN-FIRM'A-TO-RY, a. 1. Tending to establish or confirm. "Confirmatory proofs." Bp. Barlow.

2. Pertaining to the rite of confirmation.

It is not improbable that they [the disciples] had in their eye the *confirmatory* usage in the synagogues. Bp. Compton.

CÖN-FIRMED' (kon-firmd'), p. a. 1. Established.

2. Having received confirmation.

CÖN-FIRM'ED-LY, ad. With confirmation. Haley.

CÖN-FIRM'ED-NESS, n. State of being confirmed.

"*Confirmedness* of habit." Decay of Piety.

CÖN-FIRM-ÉE', n. (*Law*.) The party to whom any thing is confirmed. Ash.

CÖN-FIRM'ER, n. He who, or that which, *confirms*.

CÖN-FIRM'ING-LY, ad. In a corroborative manner. B. Jonson.

CÖN-FIRM'ÖR, or CÖN-FIRM-ÖR' (130), n. (*Law*.) The person who *confirms*. Blackstone.

CÖN-FIS'CA-BLE, a. [Fr.] Liable to confiscation or forfeiture. Johnson.

CÖN-FIS'CATE [kon-fis'kät, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. C.; kon-fis'kät or kōn'fis-kät, K.; kōn'fis-kät, Wb. Kenrick. — See CONTEMPLATE], v. a. [L. *confisco*, *confiscatus*; *con*, with, and *fiscus*, a basket for holding money, the imperial treasury; It. *confiscare*; Sp. *confiscar*; Fr. *confisquer*.] [*i. CONFISCATED*; *pp. CONFISCATING, CONFISCATED*.] To transfer private property to the government, or state, by way of penalty for an offence; to cause to be forfeited.

It was judged that he should be banished, and his whole estate *confiscated*. Bacon.

CÖN-FIS'CATE [kon-fis'kät, W. Ja. Sm.; kōn'fis-kät, S. K. Kenrick; kon-fis'kät, P. — See CONTEMPLATE], a. Transferred to the public as forfeit; forfeited; confiscated.

Thy lands and goods

Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiscate*

Unto the state of Venice. Shak.

"Dr. Kenrick blames Dr. Johnson for accenting this word on the second syllable, when the example he brings from Shakespeare accents it on the first; but it may be observed that, as the verb ought to have the accent on the second syllable, the adjective which is derived from it, ought to have the accent on the same syllable likewise; and the example from Shakespeare must be looked upon as a poetical license." Walker.

CÖN-FIS'CAT-ED, p. a. Forfeited; transferred to public use; as, "Confiscated goods."

CÖN-FIS-CÄ'TION, n. [L. *confiscatio*; Sp. *confiscación*; Fr. *confiscation*.] The act of confiscating; the transfer of private property to public use. "Confiscation of goods." Ezra vii. 26.

CÖN-FIS-CÄ'TOR [kōn-fis-kä'tor, Ja.; kōn'fis-kä'tor, Sm.; kon-fis'kä-tor or kōn'fis-kä'tor, K.], n. [L., a *treasurer*.] One who is concerned in executing a judgment of confiscation, or in managing confiscated property.

I see the *confiscators* begin with bishops, and chapters, and monasteries; but I do not see them end there. Burke.

CÖN-FIS'CA-TO-RY, a. Consigning to, or causing, forfeiture. Burke.

+ CÖN-FIT, n. [It. *confetto*; Sp. *confite*; Fr. *confit*.] A sweetmeat; a comfit. Beau. & Fl.

+ CÖN-FI-TÉNT, n. [L. *confiteor*, *confitens*, to

confess; *con*, with, and *fateor*, to confess.] One who makes confession of crimes or of faults.

A wide difference there is between a mere *confitent* and a true penitent.

Decoy of Pity.

† **CÓN-FÍ-TÚRE**, *n.* [Fr.] A sweetmeat; a confection; a confect. *Bacon.*

† **CÓN-FÍX'**, *v. a.* [L. *configo*, *confixus*; *con*, with, and *figo*, to fix.] To fix; to fasten. *Shak.*

† **CÓN-FÍX'URE**, *n.* The act of fixing. *Mountagu.*

CÓN-FLÁ-GRANT, *a.* [L. *conflagro*, *conflagrans*; *con*, with, and *flagro*, to burn.] Burning together. "The *conflagrant* mass." [R.] *Milton.*

CÓN-FLA-GRÁ-TION, *n.* [L. *conflagratio*; *It. conflagrazione*; Sp. *conflagración*; Fr. *conflagration*.] A general fire; a great burning, as of many houses, or as of the whole world.

CÓN-FLÁ-GRÁ-TÍVE, *n.* Producing conflagration. [R.] *Dwight.*

† **CÓN-FLÁTE**, *a.* [L. *conflo*, *confatus*.] Blown together. *Richardson.*

CÓN-FLÁ-TION, *n.* [L. *confatio*; *con*, with, and *fla*, *status*, to blow; Sp. *confacion*.]

1. The act of blowing together, as of many musical instruments. *Bacon.*

2. The casting or melting of metal. *Johnson.*

† **CÓN-FLÉX'URE**, *n.* [Low L. *conflexura*.] A bending or turning; flexion. *Bailey.*

CÓN-FLÍCT', *v. n.* [L. *conflicto*, *conflictus*; *con*, with, and *fligo*, to strike.] [L. **CONFLICTED**; pp. **CONFLICTING**, **CONFLICTED**.]

1. To encounter; to clash; to contend; to combat; to struggle; to strive.

A man would be content to *conflict* with great difficulties in hopes of a mighty reward. *Tillotson.*

2. To be contrary or opposed; as, " *Conflicting* laws or opinions."

CÓN-FLÍCT, *n.* [L. *conflictus*; *It. conflitto*; Sp. *conflicto*; Fr. *conflict*.]

1. A violent collision or agitation, as of substances undergoing a chemical change. *Boyle.*

2. An encounter; a contest; a combat; a fight; strife; struggle.

I suppose them [good men] to live in a state of mortification, and self-denial, to enter a perpetual *conflict* with their bodily appetites and inclinations, and struggling to get the mastery over them. *Atterbury.*

Conflict of laws, the opposition between the municipal laws of different countries, in the case of an individual who may have acquired rights or become subject to duties within the limits of more than one state. *Brande.*

Syn.—*Conflict* and *combat* both imply a violent and hostile meeting of two parties. A *contest* is a strife between two parties, which may be decided by a *conflict*. A *contention* is an angry contest; and a spirit of *contention* leads to strife. *Conflict* is also applied to the strife or opposition of contending opinions or feelings. A sanguinary *conflict* or *combat*; a severe *contest*; an angry *contention*; a hostile encounter, a violent struggle.

CÓN-FLÍCT'ING, *p. a.* Opposing; contending; struggling; as, " *Conflicting* interests."

CÓN-FLÍCT'ÍVE, *a.* Tending to conflict; conflicting. *Massinger.*

† **CÓN-FLÍCT'U-ÁTE**, *v. n.* [L. *conflictuo*, *conflictuosus*; *con*, with, and *fluctuo*, to flow hither and thither.] To flow together. *Maunder.*

CÓN-FLU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *confluentia*; *con*, with, and *fluo*, to flow; Sp. *confluencia*.]

1. The junction of two or more streams.

Bagdad is beneath the *confluence* of Tigris and Euphrates. *Hervey.*

2. The act of crowding to the same place.

You had friend by experience the trouble of all men's *confluence* to yourself. *Bacon.*

3. A concourse; a multitude; a crowd.

This will draw a *confluence* of people from all parts of the country. *Temple.*

4. A meeting together; union; junction.

The *confluence*, perfection, and perpetuity of all true joys. *Boyle.*

CÓN-FLU-ENT, *a.* [L. *conflo*, *confuens*; *con*, with, and *fluo*, to flow; Sp. *confluente*; Fr. *confluent*.]

1. Running one into another; flowing together; meeting; as, " *Confluent* streams."

2. (Bot.) Growing together, or running into one another. *Loudon.*

CÓN-FLU-ENT, *n.* A smaller stream or river which flows into a larger one. *Hamilton.*

CÓN-FLUX, *n.* [Low L. *confusio*.]

1. The union of two or more streams or currents; confluence.

I walked till I came to the *confux* of two rivulets. *Cook.*

2. A great number of persons; a multitude.

To the gates cast round thine eye, and see What *confux* issuing forth, or entering in. *Milton.*

CÓN-FLUX'-BIL'-Í-TY, } *n.* Tendency or apt-

CÓN-FLUX'-BLE-NÉSS, } ness to flow or run to-

CÓN-FLUX'-BLE, *a.* Inclined to flow or run to-

CÓN-FÓRM', *v. a.* [L. *conformo*; *con*, with, and *formo*, to form; *It. conformare*; Sp. *conformar*; Fr. *conformer*.] [L. **CONFORMED**; pp. **CONFORMING**, **CONFORMED**.]

1. To reduce to the same form, manner, or character; to make similar.

The apostles did *conform* the Christians, as much as might be, according to the pattern of the Jews. *Hooker.*

2. To bring into compliance. "And be not *conformed* to this world." *Rom. xii. 2.*

Demand of them wherefore they *conform* not themselves unto the order of the church. *Hooker.*

CÓN-FÓRM', *v. n.* To act or live in accordance with some rule, or with what is established; to yield assent; to comply.

When any dissenter *conforms*, is he ever examined to see whether he does it upon reason and conviction? *Locke.*

Syn.—See **COMPLY**.

† **CÓN-FÓRM'**, *a.* Conformable. "Care must be taken that the interpretation be every way *conform* to the analogy of faith." *Bp. Hall.*

CÓN-FÓRM'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Having the same form; similar; resembling.

Their salts are always *conformable* to the mixtures, all agree in being rectified, and composed of proportional acids, and angles. *Grew.*

2. Agreeable; suitable; consistent.

The productions of a poet genus with many lapses are preferable to the works of an inferior author scrupulously exact and *conformable* to all the rules and canons of writing. *Johnson.*

3. Ready to obey; compliant; submissive.

That God in his own way forward not without our own *conformable* will, appeareth plain by clear texts of Scripture. *No T. More.*

Syn.—See **AGREEABLE**.

CÓN-FÓRM'A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being conformable. *Ash.*

CÓN-FÓRM'A-BLY, *ad.* With conformity. *Addison.*

CÓN-FÓRM'ANCE, *n.* The act of conforming; conformity. [R.] *Ch. Ex.*

CÓN-FÓRM'ATE, *a.* [It. *conformato*.] Having same form; conformable. *Jameson.*

CÓN-FÓRM'Á-TION, *n.* [L. *conformatio*; *It. conformatio*; Sp. *conformacion*; Fr. *conformation*.]

1. The act of bringing into conformity with any thing; accordance; compliance.

Virtue and vice, sin and holiness, and the *conformation* of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality, are things of more consequence than the formality of the outward thing. *Watts.*

2. The form of things as relating to one another; disposition of parts; structure.

In Hebrew poetry there may be observed a certain *conformation* of the sentences, the nature of which is, that a complete sense is almost equally infused into every component part. *Locke.*

CÓN-FÓRM'ER, *n.* One who conforms. *Mountagu.*

CÓN-FÓRM'ING, *p. a.* Complying; yielding; adhering.

CÓN-FÓRM'IST, *n.* [It. & Sp. *conformista*; Fr. *conformiste*.] One who conforms; specially, one who conforms to the Church of England; a conformer. *Bp. Taylor.*

CÓN-FÓRM'Í-TY, *n.* [It. *conformità*; Sp. *conformidad*; Fr. *conformité*.]

1. State of being conformed; accordance; agreement. "In *conformity* to the friendship cemented between us." *Malmoth.*

2. Correspondence; resemblance; similitude; likeness.

Space and duration have a great *conformity* to this, that they are justly reckoned amongst our single ideas. *Locke.*

† **CÓN-FÓRM'Á-TION**, *n.* [L. *conforto*, *confortatus*.] The act of strengthening. *Baron.*

CÓN-FÓUND', *v. a.* [L. *confundo*; *con*, with, and *fundo*, to pour out; *It. confondere*; Sp. & Port.

confundir; Fr. *confondre*.] [L. **CONFOUNDED**; pp. **CONFOUNDING**, **CONFOUNDED**.]

1. To mingle so as to make no longer distinguishable; to disorder; to confuse.

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language, that they may not understand one another's speech. *Gen. xi. 7.*

2. To embarrass; to perplex; to entangle.

Men find their simple ideas agree, though, in discourse, they *confound* one another with different names. *Locke.*

3. To throw into consternation; to amaze; to astonish; to stupefy.

Or 'ston'-shed as night-wanderers often are, Their light blown out in some mistrustful wood, Even so *confounded* in the dark she lay. *Shak.*

4. To destroy; to overthrow; to ruin.

They are *confounded*, for they are brought unto shame that seek my hurt. *Ps. lxxi. 24.*

Syn.—See **ABASH**, **AMAZE**, **MIX**, **PUZZLE**.

CÓN-FÓUND'ED, *p. a.* 1. Mingled; confused. "Confusion worse *confounded*." *Milton.*

2. Astonished; abashed. "[He] *confounded*, though immortal." *Milton.*

3. Very hateful; detestable; enormous. [Colloquial and vulgar.]

He was a most *confounded* Tory. *Seyt.*

CÓN-FÓUND'ED-LY, *ad.* Hatefully; enormously; vexatiously. [Vulgar.] *Addison.*

CÓN-FÓUND'ED-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being confounded; confusion. *Milton.*

CÓN-FÓUND'ER, *n.* One who confounds.

† **CÓN-FRÁCT'**, *a.* [L. *contractus*.] Broken. *Mare.*

† **CÓN-FRÁ-GÓSE**, *a.* [L. *confragosus*.] Craggy. *Evelyn.*

CÓN-FRÁ-TÉR'N'-Í-TY, *n.* [L. *con*, with, and *fraternitas*, brotherhood; *frater*, a brother; *It. confraternità*; Sp. *confraternidad*; Fr. *confraternité*.] An associated fraternity; a religious brotherhood.

The *confraternities* are in the Roman Church what corporations are in a commonwealth. *Brevint.*

† **CÓN-FRÍER'**, *n.* [Fr. *confère*.] One of the same religious order. *Wever.*

CÓN-FRÍ-CÁ-TION, *n.* [L. *confriatio*; *con*, with, and *frico*, *fricatus*, to rub; *It. confriazione*; Sp. *confriacion*; Fr. *confriation*.] The act of rubbing against any thing; friction. *Baron.*

|| **CÓN-FRÓNT'**, or **CÓN-FRONT'** [kon-frónt', S. H. F. Ja. K.; kon-frunt', P. J. F. Sm. G. W. b.] *v. a.* [L. *con*, with, and *frons*, *frontis*, the forehead; *It. confrontare*; Sp. & Port. *confrontar*; Fr. *confronter*.] [L. **CONFRONTED**; pp. **CONFRONTING**, **CONFRONTED**.]

1. To stand in front of; to put face to face; to face; to oppose openly or to the face.

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have answered blows, Strength must meet with strength, and power begeth power. *Shak.*

2. To bring together for comparison; to compare.

When I set out a medal with a verse, I only show you the same object viewed by different hands. *Addison.*

3. In colloquial pronunciation, this word has its last syllable sounded like the last of *affront*; but the second syllable of *confronation* ought never to be so pronounced. *Walker.*

CÓN-FRÓN-TÁ-TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of bringing witnesses face to face. *Sarabian.*

CÓN-FRÓN'T'ER, *n.* One who confronts. *Sped.*

|| **CÓN-FRÓN'T'EMENT**, *n.* Act of confronting. *Todd.*

CÓN-FÚ-CÍ-AN (kon-fú-shan, 66), *a.* Belonging to Confucius, the Chinese philosopher. *Davis.*

CÓN-FÚ-CÍ-AN, *n.* A follower of Confucius. *Davis.*

CÓN-FÚ-CÍ-AN-ÍST (kon-fú-shan-íst, 66), *n.* A follower of Confucius; a Confucian. *Qu. Rev.*

CÓN-FÚ-RÍ-Í, [It.] Furiously. *Buchanan.*

CÓN-FÚ-SÁ-BLE, *a.* That may be confused.

CÓN-FÚ-SÁ-BIL'-Í-TY, *n.* Capacity of being confused. *N. Brit. Rev.*

CÓN-FÚ-SÉ, *v. a.* [L. *confundo*, *confusus*.] [L. **CONFUSED**; pp. **CONFUSING**, **CONFUSED**.]

1. To mix or blend so as to make no longer distinguishable.

At length a universal hubbub wild Of stunning sounds and voices all *confused*. *Milton.*

2. To disarrange; to derange; to disorder.
Thus roving on
In *confused* march forlorn. *Milton.*
3. To perplex; to obscure. "Our ideas of
their intimate essences and causes are very *con-*
fused and obscure." *Watts.*
4. To disconcert; to abash; to confound.

Confused and sadly she at length replies. *Pope.*
Syn.—See ABASH.

- † **CON-FŪSE'**, *a.* Mixed; confounded. *Barret.*
CON-FŪSED' (kon-fūz'd'), *a.* Being in confusion.
"A *confused* heap." *Waller.*
Syn.—See INDISTINCT.

- CON-FŪS'ED-LY**, *ad.* With confusion. *Dryden.*
CON-FŪS'ED-NĒSS, *n.* Want of distinctness.
"The *confusedness* of our notions." *Norris.*
† **CON-FŪSE'LY**, *ad.* Obscurely. *Darret.*
CON-FŪSION (kon-fū'zhun, 93), *n.* [L. *confusio*;
It. *confusione*; Sp. & Fr. *confusion*.]
1. The state of being confused; irregular
mixture; indistinct combination.

As the proud tower, whose points the clouds did hit,
By tongues' *confusion* was to ruin brought. *Davies.*
2. Tumult; disorder.
God is not a God of sedition and *confusion*, but of order
and of peace. *Hooker.*

3. Overthrow; destruction; defeat.
With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,
Confusion worse confounded. *Milton.*
4. Distraction of mind; astonishment.

Confusion dwelt in every face,
And fear in every heart,
When waves on graves, and gulfs on gulfs,
O'ercame the pilot's art. *Addison.*

- CON-FŪ'TA-BLE**, *a.* That may be confuted.

- CON-FŪ'TANT** [kon-fū'tant, *Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*;
kōn'fū-tant, *Todd*], *n.* One who confutes. *Milton.*

- CŌN-FŪ-TĀ'TION**, *n.* [L. *confutatio*; It. *confu-*
tazione; Fr. *confutation*.] The act of confu-
tating; refutation; disproof.

A *confutation* of atheism from the frame of the world. *Bentley.*

- CON-FŪ'TA-TIVE**, *a.* Tending to confute or dis-
prove; disproving. *Warburton.*

- CON-FŪTE'**, *v. a.* [L. *confuto*, to allay the heat
of boiling water by pouring in cold water, to
check, to put down by words; *con*, with, and
futus, a water-vessel; It. *confutare*; Sp. *confu-*
tar; Fr. *confuter*.] [*i.* CONFUTED; *pp.* CON-
FUTING; CONFUTED.]

1. To vanquish in argument; to convict of
error; to refute.

Some men may be *confuted* in their errors, and persuaded
out of them. *Childenworth.*

2. To disprove; to overthrow by reasoning.

But no man's error can be *confuted* who doth not believe
and grant some true principle that contradicts his error.
Childenworth.

Syn.—*Confute* and *refute* (L. *confuto* and *refuto*)
are often used indiscriminately; but *confute* respects
more what is argumentative, *refute*, what is practical
or personal. An argument is *confuted* by proving its
fallacy; a charge *refuted* by proving the innocence of
the accused. *Confute* a false doctrine or a paradox;
refute an accusation or calumny; *disprove* a state-
ment; *upbraid* an erroneous opinion.

- CON-FŪT'ED**, *p. a.* Disproved; shown to be in-
correct.

- † **CON-FŪTE'MENT**, *n.* Confutation. *Milton.*

- CON-FŪT'ER**, *n.* One who confutes. *Bp. Morton.*

- CŌNG**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medical abbreviation for
congius, a gallon, or four quarts. *Crabb.*

- CŌN'GĒ** [kōn'ja, *P. E. Sm.*; kōn'ja, *S.*; kōn'-jē,
W.; kōn'-jē, *J.*; kōn'ja or kun'-jē, *F.*; kōn'j or
kun'-zhā, *Ja.*; kōng-zhā, *K.*], *n.* [Fr. *congé*,
permission to be absent; *prendre congé*, to take
one's leave.]

1. Leave; farewell.

So courteous *congés* both did give and take. *Spenser.*

2. An act of reverence; a how; courtesy;—
formerly written *congie*. "Cringe and make
congées." *Burton.*

The captain salutes you with *congés* profound. *Swift.*

- CŌN'GĒ**, or **CŌN-GĒ'** [kōn'ja, *S. Sm.*; kōn'-jē,
W. P.], *v. n.* [*i.* CONGEED; *pp.* CONGEING,
CONGEED.] To take leave. "I have *congeed*
with the duke." *Shak.*

- CŌN'GĒ** (kōn'ja) [kōn'ja, *Sm. Wb.*; kōn, *Ja.*;

kōnz, *K.*], *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) A moulding in
the form of a quarter round;—applied to the
cavetto and to the echinus. *Wheale.*

- CŌN'GĒ-A-BLE**, *a.* [Fr., from *congé*, leave.]
(*Law.*) Done with leave; lawfully done; law-
ful. *Burill.*

- CON-GĒAL'** (kon-jel'), *v. a.* [L. *congelare*; *con*,
with, and *gelo*, to freeze; It. *congelare*; Sp. *con-*
gelar; Fr. *congeler*.] [*i.* CONGEALED; *pp.* CON-
GEALING, CONGEALED.]

1. To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid
state; to freeze.

A vapory deluge lies to snow *congealed*. *Thomson.*

2. To fix as by cold; to clot.

Too much sadness hath *congealed* your blood. *Shak.*

- CON-GĒAL'** (kon-jel'), *v. n.* To concreate by cold
or frost.

When water *congeals*, the surface of the ice is smooth and
level. *Burnet.*

- CON-GĒAL'A-BLE**, *a.* [Fr. *congelable*.] That
may be congealed; susceptible of congelation.

- CON-GĒAL'A-BLE-NĒSS**, *n.* The quality of be-
ing congealable. *Boyle.*

- CON-GĒALED'** (kon-jeld'), *p. a.* Turned to ice;
concreted by cold, or as by cold.

- CON-GĒAL'ED-NĒSS**, *n.* The state of being con-
gealed. *More.*

- CON-GĒAL'ING**, *p. a.* Turning to ice; concret-
ing by frost; freezing.

- CON-GĒAL'MENT**, *n.* 1. The act of congealing;
congelation; concretion. *Milton.*

2. The mass congealed.

Whilst they with joyful tears
Wash the *congelment* from your wounds. *Shak.*

- CONGĒ D'ĒLIRE** (kōn'je-de-lir'). [Fr., *permis-*
sion to elect.] (*Ecc.*) The writ or permission
of the King of England to a dean and chapter
to choose a bishop. *Cowell.*

- CON-GĒE'**, *n.* Water in which rice has been
boiled. *Duke of Wellington.*

- CŌN-GE-LĀ'TION**, *n.* [L. *congelatio*; It. *conge-*
lazione; Sp. *congelacion*; Fr. *congelation*.]
1. The process of congealing; change from a
fluid to a solid state by the agency of cold. "By
... *congelation* of the fluid." *Arbutnot.*

2. The mass congealed. "A multitude of
congelations in jellies of various colors." *Taiter.*

- † **CON-GĒM-I-NĀ'TION**, *n.* [L. *congeminitio*;
con, with, and *geminio*, to double; Fr. *conge-*
mination.] The act of doubling. *Cotgrave.*

- CŌN'GĒ-NĒR**, or **CON-GĒ-NĒR** [kon-jē-nēr, *S. W.*
P. K.; kōn'je-nēr, *Sm. R. Cl. Johnson, Ash*], *n.*
[L. *congener*; *con*, with, and *genus*, birth, ori-
gin, race; Fr. *congénère*.] That which has a
common origin, or is of the same kind, with
something else.

The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to
which it is a *congener*. *Müller.*

- † **CON-GĒ-NĒR-A-CY**, *n.* Similarity of origin;
congenerousness. *More.*

- CŌN-GE-NĒR'IC**, } *a.* Being of the same
CŌN-GE-NĒR'ICAL, } genus; of the same ori-
gin or descent. *Smart.*

- † **CON-GĒN'ER-OŪS**, *a.* Being of the same kind,
or of the same origin; congeneric. *Browne.*

- † **CON-GĒN'ER-OŪS-NĒSS**, *n.* The state of being
congenerous or congeneric. *Hallywell* (1677.)

- || **CON-GĒN'IAL**, or **CON-GĒN'IAL** [kon-jē-nē-al,
W. P. J. Ja. C.; kon-jē-nē-al, *S. E. F. K. Sm.*],
a. [L. *con*, with, and *genus*, origin, race; Sp.
congenial; Fr. *congénial*.] Partaking of the
same nature; naturally suited or adapted; sim-
ilar; kindred; cognate.

Smelt with the love of sister arts we came,
And met *congenial*, mingling flame with flame. *Pope.*

- Syn.**—See NATIVE.

- CON-GĒN'IAL'ITY**, *n.* The state of being con-
genial; participation of the same nature; simi-
larity in character or disposition.

Painters and poets have always had a kind of *congeniality*.
Wotton.

- || **CON-GĒN'IAL-IZE**, *v. a.* To render congenial;
to make kindred or similar. [*a.*] *Ec. Rev.*

- || **CON-GĒN'IAL-NĒSS**, *n.* Congeniality. *Bailey.*

- || **CON-GĒN'IOUS**, *a.* Of the same kind; similar,
like; congeneric. [*a.*] *Hales.*

- CON-GĒN'IAL**, *a.* [L. *congenitus*; *con*, with,
and *gigno*, *genitus*, to beget; Fr. *congénital*.]
Originating or existing at the time of birth;
congenite; connate. *Qu. Rev.*

- CON-GĒN'ITE**, *a.* [L. *congenitus*; Sp. *congenito*.]
Originating or existing at the time of birth;
connate; congenital.

Many conclusions of moral and intellectual truths seem to
be *congenite* with us. *Hale.*

- CŌN'GĒR** (kōng'ger, 82), *n.* [Gr. γόγγρος; L. *conger*;
It. *gongro*; Fr. *congre*.] The sea-eel. *Walton.*

- CON-GĒ'R-ĒS** (kon-jē're-ēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L.]
A collection of particles or small bodies into
one mass. *Boyle.*

- CON-GĒST'**, *v. a.* [L. *congero*, *congestus*; *con*,
with, and *gero*, *gestus*, to bear.] To heap up;
to collect. "Congested wealth." [*a.*] *Sandys.*

- † **CON-GĒST'ABLE**, *a.* That may be congested,
or heaped up. *Bailey.*

- CON-GĒS'TION** (kon-jēst'yun), *n.* [L. *congestio*;
Sp. & Fr. *congestion*.]

1. The act of heaping up; aggregation.

By *congestion* of sand, earth, and such stuff as we now see
hills strangely fraught with, they were first cast up. *Drayton.*

2. (*Med.*) Accumulation of blood or of other
fluid in any organ. *Dunghison.*

- CON-GĒS'TIVE**, *a.* (*Med.*) Implying congestion,
or the accumulation of blood, or of the humors
of the body. *Dr. Mott.*

- CŌN'GĒ-A-RY**, *n.* [L. *congiarium*; *congius*, a
measure of capacity; Fr. *congiare*.] A gift
distributed to the Roman people or the Roman
soldiers;—originally in corn and wine measured
in a *congius*,—afterwards in money. *Addison.*

- CŌN'GĒ-ŪS**, *n.* [L., a measure of capacity.] (*Med.*)
A gallon, or four quarts. *Crabb.*

- † **CON-GLĀ'CI-ATE**, *v. n.* [L. *conglacio*, *conglaci-*
atus.] To turn to ice; to congeal. *Browne.*

- CON-GLĀ'CI-ATION**, *n.* The process of turning
to ice; congelation. *Browne.*

- || **CON-GLŌ'BATE** [kon-glō'bāt, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K.*;
kōng'glō-bāt, *P. Sm.*], *v. a.* [L. *conglobare*,
conglobatus; Sp. *conglobar*; Fr. *conglobier*.] [*i.*
CONGLOBATED; *pp.* CONGLOBATING, CONGLOB-
ATED.] To gather into a hard, firm ball. *Greus.*

- || **CON-GLŌ'BATE**, *a.* Moulded into a firm ball.
"Conglobate and conglomerate glands." *Cheyne.*

- || **CON-GLŌ'BAT-ED**, *p. a.* (*Bot.*) Collected into
a spherical form. *Loudon.*

- || **CON-GLŌ'BATE-LY**, *ad.* In a spherical form.

- CŌN-GLŌ-BĀ'TION**, *n.* [L. *conglobatio*; It. *con-*
globazione; Sp. *conglobacion*; Fr. *conglobation*.]
Collection into a round mass. *Browne.*

- † **CON-GLŌBE'**, *v. a.* [L. *conglobo*; Sp. *conglor-*
bar.] To gather into a round mass; to con-
globate. "Orb in orb *conglobed* are seen." *Pope*

- † **CON-GLŌBE'**, *v. n.* To coalesce into a round
mass. "As drops on dust *conglobing*." *Milton.*

- CON-GLŌB'U-LĀTE**, *v. n.* [L. *con*, with, and
globus, a little ball.] To gather into a little
round mass. "A number of them [swallows]
conglobulate together." *Johnson.*

- CON-GLŌM'ER-ATE**, *v. a.* [L. *conglomerare*, *con-*
glomeratus; *con*, with, and *glomerare*, to form into
a ball; *glomus*, a ball, or clew; Sp. *conglomerar*;
Fr. *conglomérer*.] [*i.* CONGLOMERATED; *pp.*
CONGLOMERATING, CONGLOMERATED.] To gath-
er into a ball, as of thread; to inweave into a
round mass.

The liver is one great *conglomerated* gland. *Grav.*

- CON-GLŌM'ER-ATE**, *n.* [Fr. *conglomerat*.]
(*Min.*) Water-worn, rounded pebbles or frag-
ments of rock, cemented together by another
mineral substance. *Lyell.*

- CON-GLŌM'ER-ATE**, *a.* 1. Gathered into a round
ball; as, "Conglomerate rocks."

2. (*Anat.*) Formed of small glands. "The
liver and other *conglomerate* glands." *Cheyne.*

3. (*Bot.*) Crowded together; clustered. *Gray.*

- CON-GLŌM'ER-Ā'TION**, *n.* [L. *conglomeratio*;
Fr. *conglomération*.] Collection into a ball;
accumulation; aggregation. *Bacon.*

CON-GLŪ'TI-NĀNT, *a.* [Fr. *conglutinant*.] (*Med.*) Tending to unite or close up; gluing. *Smart.*

CON-GLŪ'TI-NĀNT, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that heals wounds. *Smart.*

CON-GLŪ'TI-NĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. conglutino, conglutinatus*; *It. conglutinare*; *Sp. conglutinar*; *Fr. conglutiner*.] [*i. CONGLUTINATED*; *pp. CONGLUTINATING, CONGLUTINATED*.] To cement; to unite; to glue. *Pearson.*

CON-GLŪ'TI-NĀTE, *v. n.* To coalesce. *Johnson.*

CON-GLŪ'TI-NĀTE, *a.* Joined; united. "All these together conglutinate." *Sir T. Elyot.*

CON-GLŪ'TI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of conglutinating; reunion; junction; union. "The conglutination of parts separated by a wound." *Arbuthnot.* "The conglutination of the several kingdoms of Castile, Arragon, &c." *Bacon.*

CON-GLŪ'TI-NĀ-TIVE, *a.* [*It. & Sp. conglutinativo*; *Fr. conglutinatif*.] Having power to unite; tending to unite. *Johnson.*

CON-GLŪ'TI-NĀ-TOR, *n.* That which has the power of uniting. "A conglutinator of broken bones." *Woodward.*

CŪN'GŌ (kŭng'gō, 82), *n.* A species of black tea, superior in quality to bohea, but inferior to sou-chong; — also written *congou*. *Davis.*

CON-GRĀT'U-LANT, *a.* Rejoicing in participation; sharing another's joy. *Milton.*

CON-GRĀT'U-LĀTE (kon-grāt'yū-lāt), *v. a.* [*L. congratulator, congratulator*; *con*, with, and *gratulo*, to wish joy to; *It. congratularsi*; *Sp. congratular*; *Fr. congratuler*.] [*i. CONGRATULATED*; *pp. CONGRATULATING, CONGRATULATED*.] To felicitate, as sympathizing with one's good fortune; to compliment upon any happy event; to wish joy to.

Friends to congratulate their friends made haste. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To congratulate is to profess sympathy and participation in another's joy; to felicitate is merely to wish happy. Friendship congratulates; politeness felicitates. A person may felicitate himself on having escaped from danger, and congratulate others on their good fortune.

CON-GRĀT'U-LĀTE, *v. n.* To rejoice in participation; to share another's joy. "I cannot but congratulate with my country." *Swift.*

CON-GRĀT'U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. congratulatio*; *It. congratulazione*; *Sp. congratulacion*; *Fr. congratulation*.] The act of congratulating; an expression of joy and sympathy; felicitation.

What unspeakable rejoicing and congratulation will there be upon that day! *Scott's Chivalry*

CON-GRĀT'U-LĀ-TOR, *n.* [*It. congratulatore*.] One who congratulates. *Milton.*

CON-GRĀT'U-LĀ-TO-RY, *a.* [*It. & Sp. congratulatorio*; *Fr. congratatoire*.] Expressing or wishing joy.

Letters are consolatory, mournful, or congratulatory. *Howell.*

† CON-GRĒE', *v. n.* [*L. con*, with, and *Fr. grē*, accord.] To agree; to record. *Shak.*

† CON-GRĒE', *v. n.* To salute reciprocally. *Shak.*

CŌN'GRĒ-GĀTE (kŭng'grē-gāt, 82), *v. a.* [*L. congre-gare, congregatus*; *con*, with, and *grē*, a flock; *It. congregare*; *Sp. congregar*.] [*i. CONGREGATED*; *pp. CONGREGATING, CONGREGATED*.] To collect or gather together; to assemble.

Heat congregates homogeneous bodies, and separates heterogeneous ones. *Newton.*

CŌN'GRĒ-GĀTE, *v. n.* To assemble; to meet.

Even there where merchants meet do congregate. *Shak.*

CŌN'GRĒ-GĀTE, *a.* Collected; congregated. [*n.*]

With all the gods about him congregate. *Apollonius.*

CŌN'GRĒ-GĀT-ED, *p. a.* Collected together; assembled. "Congregated waters." *Milton.*

CŌN'GRĒ-GĀ'TION (kŭng'grē-gā'shun), *n.* [*L. congregatio*; *It. congregazione*; *Sp. congregacion*; *Fr. congregation*.]

1. The act of gathering or collecting. "By congregation of homogeneous parts." *Bacon.*

2. A collection of various parts or things.

This brave enhancing argument agrees to other things to tie than a foul and pendent congregation of vapors. *Shak.*

3. An assembly, — particularly of persons for public worship.

Syn. — See ASSEMBLY.

CŌN'GRĒ-GĀ'TION-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a congregation or assembly; public; general. "Congregational singing." *Warton.*

2. Pertaining to Congregationalism, or to Congregationalists; independent.

Every parish had a congregational or parochial presbytery for the affairs of its own circle. *Watson.*

CŌN'GRĒ-GĀ'TION-AL-ISM, *n.* That mode of church government which maintains the independence of separate churches or congregations; independency. *Ec. Rep.*

CŌN'GRĒ-GĀ'TION-AL-IST, *n.* One who adheres to Congregationalism; an Independent. *Neal.*

CŌN'GRESS (kŭng'grēs, 82), *n.* [*L. congressus*; *congregor*, to meet; *con*, with, and *gradior*, to walk; *gradus*, a step; *It. congresso*; *Sp. congreso*; *Fr. congrès*.]

1. † A meeting in private or social intercourse.

That ceremony is used as much in our adieux, as in the first congress. *Sir K. Digby.*

2. † A collision or shock; — applied to persons or to things.

Their congress in the field great Jove withstands. *Dryden.*

From these laws may be deduced the rules of the congresses and reflections of two bodies. *Chapman.*

3. A meeting of ambassadors or deputies for the settlement of affairs between nations; as, "The Congress of Vienna, in 1815."

Hereupon the congress grew wholly desperate, and all parties prepared for the field. *Sir W. Temple.*

4. A meeting of delegates or representatives to consult upon matters of common interest, or to enact laws and transact national and political affairs; a national legislature, composed of senators and representatives; as, "The Congress of the United States."

Syn. — See ASSEMBLY.

CŌN'GRES'SION (kon-grēs'shun, 82), *n.* [*L. congressio*.] A meeting together; an assembly. [*n.*]

CŌN'GRES'SION-AL (kon-grēs'shun-al), *a.* Relating to a congress; — particularly to the legislative body of the United States; as, "The Congressional debates."

u. This word is chiefly used in America, or with reference to the American Congress. So applied, it corresponds to *parliamentary*, as applied to Parliament.

CŌN'GRES'SIVE, *a.* Meeting; coming together; assembling. *Brown.*

CŌN'GREVE (kŭng'grēv), *n.* A match prepared by being dipped into a phosphoric preparation, or into a mixture of chlorate of potash, sulphur, and sugar; a lucifer match; — called also *congre light*. *W. Eury.*

CŌN'GREVE-RŌCK'ET, *n.* A destructive rocket invented by Sir Wm. Congreve. *Brande.*

† CON-GRĒE', *v. n.* [*L. congruo*.] To agree; to suit. "By letters congruing to that effect." *Shak.*

CŌN'GRĒ-ENCE (kŭng'grē-ens, S. W. P. J. I. Ja. Sm.; kon-grē'ens or kŭng'grē-ens, Isaac), *n.* [*L. congruentia*; *It. congruenza*; *Sp. congruencia*.] Agreement; consistency; harmony; conformity. "Such was the congruence of their humors and dispositions." *DeFond.*

CŌN-GRĒ-EN-CY (kon-grē'en-sē, Ja. H. b.; kŭng'grē-en-sē, Todd), *n.* Agreement. *Mure.*

CŌN'GRĒ-ENT (kŭng'grē-ent), *a.* [*L. congruens*; *It. & Sp. congruente*.] Having congruity; agreeing; suitable. "The congruent and harmonious fitting of parts in a sentence." *B. Jonson.*

CŌN'GRĒ-Ū-TY, *n.* [*L. congruitas*; *It. congruità*; *Sp. congruidad*; *Fr. congruité*.]

1. The state of being congruous; apt or proper relation between things; agreement; suitableness; fitness; consistency; congruence.

The congruity of things to their suitableness to such or such a state or condition. *Glavin.*

2. (*Geom.*) Correspondence; as when figures or lines are laid one upon another. *J. Jonson.*

Metaph. of congruity, (*Shak.*) 799, that merit which entitles one to a reward for work done by the mere strength of free will, as distinguished from merit of

condignity, or that derived from works done by the assistance of grace, and to which a reward is in justice due. *Welchman.*

CŌN'GRU-ŌUS (kŭng'grū-ūs), *a.* [*L. congruus*; *It. & Sp. congruo*.]

1. Having congruity; accordant; concordant; agreeable; suitable; consistent.

The existence of God is so manifest, and the obedience we owe him so congruous to the light of reason. *Locke.*

2. Appropriate; proper; fit; meet.

It is no ways congruous that God should be always fighting men into an acknowledgment of the truth. *Atterbury.*

CŌN'GRU-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* Suitably; consistently.

CŌN'GRU-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* Fitness; congruity. *Ash.*

CŌ'NĒ-ŝ, *n.* [*Gr. κνιστος, hemlock*.] (*Chem.*) The active principle, or alkaloid, peculiar to hemlock (*Conium maculatum*); — called also *conicine*. When freshly prepared, it is oleaginous and volatile; and it is one of the most violent poisons known. *P. Cye.*

CŌN'IC, } *a.* [*Gr. κωνικός*; *L. conicus*; *It. & CŌN'IC-AL, } Sp. conico*; *Fr. conique*. — See (CONE).]

1. Having the form of a cone; relating to a cone or to its sections.

2. (*Bot.*) Rising into a point above a circular base; resembling a cone.

Henslow.

Conical valve, a valve of a conical form, fitting into a socket of the same shape.

CŌN'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the form of a cone. *Boyle.*

CŌN'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being conical. *Johnson.*

CŌN'IC-INE, *n.* Same as CONIA. *Francis.*

CŌN'IC-CO-CY-LIN'DRI-CAL, *a.* In the form of a cylinder, but tapering to a point. *Craig.*

CŌN'IC-CO-HEM-I-SPHER-I-CAL, *a.* Having a form between conical and spherical. *Craig.*

CŌN'IC-CO-SUBT-I-LATE, *a.* Awl-shaped and conical; tapering to a point. *Craig.*

CŌN'IC-OVATE, *a.* Between egg-shaped and conical. *Craig.*

CŌN'ICES, *n. pl.* The doctrine of conic sections; conic sections. *Bp. Berkeley.*

CŌN'IC SECTIONS, *n.* (*Geom.*) The curve lines and plane figures which are produced by the intersection of a plane with the surface of a cone; viz., the ellipse, as C, the parabola, as D, and the hyperbola, as E; — that part of mathematics which treats of the properties, measurements, &c., of the sections of a cone.

Also generally considered, the conic sections are the curves of the second degree. *P. W.*

CŌ-NĒF-Ō-RE, *n. pl.* [*L. conus, a cone, and frō, to bear*.] (*Bot.*) An order of gymnospermous exogens, including fir-trees, pines, cedars, junipers, &c., the fruit of which consists of scales collected into a cone, and bearing the naked seeds on some part of their inner face. *Cray.*

CŌ-NĒF-Ō-Ō-S, *a.* Bearing cones or conical fruit, as the fir-tree and the pine. *Quincy.*

CŌ-NĒ-FŌRM, *a.* [*conus, a cone, and forma, form*; *Fr. coniforme*.] In the form of a cone; cone-shaped. *Smart.*

CŌ-NĒ-RŌN'TER, *n.* (*Ornith.*) One of the class of *Conirostres*. *Brand.*

CŌ-NĒ-RŌN'TRAL, *a.* (*Ornith.*) Having the beak shaped like a cone. *Cray.*

CŌ-NĒ-RŌS'TRES, *n. pl.* [*L. conus, a cone, and rostrum, a beak*.] (*Ornith.*) A class of birds, of the order *Psittacæ*, having a thick central bill, as the crow. — See *Psittacæ*. *Cray.*

CŌN-Ō-SŌR, *n.* See COGNIZOR. *Johnson.*

CŌ-NĒS'TRĒ, *n.* [*Gr. κνιστρον, knisto, to cover with dust*.] An arena or pit, as for wrestlers, for quail-fights, or of a theatre. *Clark.*

CŌ-NĒTE, *n.* [*Gr. κωνία, dust*.] (*Min.*) A carbonate of lime, magnesia, and oxide of iron; a variety of dolomite. *Dana.*

† CON-JECT', *v. n.* [L. *conjectio*, *conjectus*; *con*, with, and *jacio*, to throw.] To conjecture. *Shak.*

† CON-JECT', *v. a.* To cast; to throw. *Mountagu.*

† CON-JECT'OR, *n.* [L.] One who conjectures; a guesser; a conjecturer. *Milton.*

CON-JECT'U-RABLE, *a.* [Sp. *conjeturable*.] That may be conjectured. *Johnson.*

CON-JECT'U-RAL, *a.* Depending on conjecture; doubtful. "Some conjectural hopes of a life after this." *Jortin.*

CON-JECT'U-RAL-IST, *n.* One who deals in conjectures. *Month. Rev.*

† CON-JECT-U-RAL-I-TY, *n.* The state of being conjectural. *Browne.*

CON-JECT'U-RAL-LY, *ad.* By conjecture, or guess. *Hobbes.*

CON-JECT'URE (kon-jekt'yur), *n.* [L. *conjectura*; It. *congettura*; Sp. *conjetura*; Fr. *conjecture*.]

1. An opinion founded on slight evidence; a supposition; a surmise; a guess.

In the casting of lots, a man cannot, upon any ground of reason, bring the event so much as under conjecture. *South.*

2. † A conception; a notion; an idea.

Now entertain conjecture of a time
When I shall see the wide world. *Shak.*

Syn. — A *conjecture* is more vague, and is founded on a less substantial basis, than a *guess* or a *supposition*; and a *surmise* has less foundation than either. A person *supposes* or *guesses* that a thing actually is; he *conjectures* or merely *surmises* that it may be so.

CON-JECT'URE (kon-jekt'yur), *v. a.* [*i. CONJECTURED*; *pp. CONJECTURING*, *CONJECTURED*.] To judge by guess or by slight evidence; to guess; to surmise; to suspect.

Human reason can, at the best, but conjecture what will be. *South.*

CON-JECT'URE, *v. n.* To form conjectures. *Swift.*

CON-JECT'UR-ER, *n.* One who conjectures.

† CON-JOB'BLE, *v. a.* To concert; to discuss. [A cant word.] *L'Estrange.*

CON-JOIN', *v. a.* [L. *conjungo*; *con*, with, and *jungo*, to yoke; Sp. *conjuntur*; Fr. *conjoindre*.]

1. To join together; to consolidate; to unite.

Whose marriages conjoined the white rose and the red. *Drayton.*

2. To associate; to connect.

Let that which he learns next be nearly conjoined with what he knows already. *Locke.*

CON-JOIN', *v. n.* To league; to unite. *Shak.*

CON-JOINED' (kon-join'd'), *p. a.* United; connected; brought together.

CON-JOINT', *a.* United; connected; associated.

Conjoint degrees, (*Mus.*) two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the scale. *Johnson.*

CON-JOINT'LY, *ad.* In union; by association; together; jointly. *Dryden.*

CON-JU-GAL, *a.* [L. *conjugal*; *con*, with, and *jugo*, to join; *jugum*, a yoke; It. *conjugale*; Sp. *conjugul*; Fr. *conjugal*.] Relating to marriage; connubial; matrimonial. "Conjugal affection." *Dryden.*

CON-JU-GAL-I-TY, *n.* The state of being joined, as in matrimony; the conjugal state. [R.] *Milton.*

CON-JU-GAL-LY, *ad.* According to the conjugal state; matrimonially; connubially. *Bp. Hall.*

CON-JU-GATE, *v. a.* [L. *conjugo*, *conjungatus*; *con*, with, and *jugo*, to join; *jugum*, a yoke; It. *conjugare*; Sp. *conjugar*; Fr. *conjuguer*.]

1. To join; to unite, as in marriage.

Those gave him occasion to conjugate, at pleasure, the Norman and the Saxon houses. *Wotton.*

2. (*Gram.*) To inflect verbs through their various terminations, or through their several voices, modes, tenses, and persons.

CON-JU-GATE, *n.* A word agreeing in derivation with another word. *Bp. Bramhall.*

CON-JU-GATE, *a.* 1. (*Bot.*) Joined in pairs, as leaves. *London.*

2. (*Gram.*) Noting words of the same stock or of the same derivation.

Conjugate words are words of the same stock or kindred; as, "weak," "weakly," "weakness." *Hately.*

Conjugate axis, (*Conic Sections*.) the axis perpendicular to the transverse axis. — *Conjugate diameter*, a diameter of a conic section parallel to the chord of the curve which is bisected by another diameter. *Da. & P.*

— *Conjugate hyperbolas*, hyperbolas such that the conjugate axis of the one is the transverse axis of the other. *Ehott.*

CON-JU-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *conjungatio*; It. *conjugazione*; Sp. *conjugacion*; Fr. *conjugaison*.]

1. † Union; conjunction.

Bentley.

2. (*Gram.*) The mode or the act of inflecting verbs through their various forms.

CON-JU-GA'TION-AL, *a.* Relating to conjugation. *Ellis.*

CON-JU-GI-AL, *a.* [L. *conjugal*.] Relating to marriage; conjugal. "Conjugal love." *Noble.*

This word, in this orthography, is rarely used except by the translators of Swedenborg and his followers. The corresponding Latin word, *conjugal*, was the poetical form of *conjugal*, from which we have *conjugal*.

CON-JUNCT', *a.* [L. *conjungo*, *conjunctus*; *con*, with, and *jungo*, to yoke; It. *congiunto*; Sp. *conjunto*.] Conjoined; united. "The Lord conjoined with the angels." [R.] *Bp. Patrick.*

† CON-JUNCT, *n.* A union; an association. *Creech.*

CON-JUNC'TION (kon-junk'shun), *n.* [L. *conjunctio*; Sp. *conjuncion*; Fr. *conjonction*.]

1. Act of joining; union; association.

An invisible bond from heaven unites hearts and souls by conjunctive powers. *South.*

2. (*Astron.*) The meeting of two heavenly bodies in the same point or place in the heavens.

Two heavenly bodies are said to be in *apparent conjunction* when they have the same longitude, or right ascension, and in *true conjunction* when they have the same latitude as well as the same longitude. The conjunction of a planet is said to be *inferior* when the planet is on the same side of the sun as the earth, and *superior* when the planet is on the side of the sun most distant from the earth. *Herschel.*

3. (*Gram.*) A part of speech used to join sentences, parts of sentences, and words.

Syn. — See *UNION*.

CON-JUNC'TION-AL, *a.* Relating to a conjunction. *Arnold.*

CON-JUNC'TIV-UM, *n.* (*Anat.*) A mucous membrane, so called because it unites the globe of the eye with the eyelid. *Dunglison.*

CON-JUNC'TIVE, *a.* [L. *conjunctivus*; It. *congiuntivo*; Sp. *conjuntivo*; Fr. *conjonctif*.]

1. Closely united.

She's so conjunctive to my life and soul,
That as the star moves not but in his sphere,
I could not but by her. *Shak.*

2. (*Gram.*) Connecting together; as, "Conjunctive conjunctions": — noting the conditional mode of a verb, or the mode as determined by a conjunction; subjunctive. *Johnson.*

CON-JUNC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In conjunction or union. *Sir H. Wotton.*

CON-JUNC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of joining. [R.] *Johnson.*

CON-JUNCT'LY, *ad.* Jointly; in union. *Johnson.*

CON-JUNCT'URE (kon-junk'yur), *n.* [It. *congiuntura*; Fr. *conjoncture*.]

1. A joining together; union; connection.

"The conjunctures of letters in words." *Holder.*

2. Combination or concurrence; — applied to causes, circumstances, or events. "A fit conjuncture of circumstances." *Addison.*

3. A critical time; a crisis.

Such censures always attend such conjunctures. *Clarendon.*

Syn. — See *CASE*.

CON-JU-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *conjuratio*; Sp. *conjuracion*; Fr. *conjuración*.] — See *CONJURE*.

1. The act of conjuring; a calling upon with the solemnity of an oath.

We charge you, in the name of God, take heed;
Under this conjuration, speak, my lord. *Shak.*

2. A magical form of words; an incantation; an enchantment.

What drugs, what charms,
What conjuration, and what mighty magic,
I won this daughter with. *Shak.*

3. A plot; a conspiracy. "The conjuration of Catiline." *Sir T. Elyot.*

CON-JU-RATOR, *n.* (*Law*.) One bound by oath with others; a conjuror. *Burriel.*

CON-JURE', *v. a.* [L. *conjuro*; *con*, with, and *juro*, to swear; It. *congiurare*; Sp. *conjurar*; Fr. *conjurier*.] [*i. CONJURED*; *pp. CONJURING*, *CONJURED*.] To call upon with the solemnity of an oath to summon in a sacred name; to adjure. *Shak.*

CON-JURE (kūn'jur), *v. a.* 1. To influence by magic; to charm; to bewitch; to enchant.

Whose phrase of sorrow
Like wonder-wounded hearers. *Shak.*

2. To summon by enchantment; — usually followed by *up*.

What black magician conjures up this fiend? *Shak.*

CON-JURE (kūn'jur), *v. n.* To practise charms, magic, or sorcery.

In his mistress's name I conjure only but to raise him up. *Shak.*

† CON-JURE'MENT, *n.* Serious injunction. *Milton.*

CON-JUR-ER, *n.* One who solemnly enjoins or conjures. *Smart.*

CON-JUR-ER (kūn'jur-er), *n.* One who conjures; an enchanter; a juggler.

Figures in the book
Of some dread conjurer that would enforce nature. *Dome.*

CON-JUR-OR, *n.* [L. *con*, with, and *juro*, to swear.] (*Law*.) One bound by oath with others; a conjuror. *Smart.*

CON-NAS'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *con*, with, and *nas-*
CON-NAS'CEN-CY, } *cor*, *nascens*, to be born.]

1. Common birth or origin. *Johnson.*
2. One born at the same time with another.

Christians have baptized these double connascences. *Browne.*

3. A growing together. *Wiseman.*

CON-NAS'CENT, *a.* Born together; produced at the same time. *Craig.*

CON-NATE' (kon-nat', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kūn'nāt, C. Wb.), *a.* [L. *connatus*; *con*, with, and *nascor*, to be born.]

1. Born with another; of the same birth; congenital. *South.*
2. (*Bot.*) Growing together into one body. *Henslow.*

CON-NATE'-PER-FÖ'LI-ATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting leaves connate at their bases. *Gray.*

† CON-NAT'ION, *n.* State of being connate. *More.*

CON-NAT'U-RAL (kon-nat'yur-al), *a.* 1. Con-nected by nature; inherent; natural.

These affections are connatural to us; and as we grow up so do they. *L'Estrange.*

2. Partaking of the same nature.

Is there no way,
Besides those painful passages, how we may come
To death, and mix with our connatural dust? *Milton.*

CON-NAT'U-RAL-I-TY, *n.* The state of being connatural. "Congruity and connaturality." *Hale.*

CON-NAT'U-RAL-IZE, *v. a.* To make natural.

Before you could connaturalize your midnight revels to your temper. *Scott's Chr. Life.*

CON-NAT'U-RAL-LY, *ad.* By nature. *Hale.*

CON-NAT'U-RAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being connatural; connaturality. *Pearson.*

CON-NECT', *v. a.* [L. *necto*; *con*, with, and *necto*, to tie; It. *connettere*.] [*i. CONNECTED*; *pp. CONNECTING*, *CONNECTED*.] To knit or link together; to combine; to join; to unite.

They cannot break the tie, nor disunite
The waves which roll connected in their flight. *Blackmore.*

I cannot separate myself from any thing with which you are connected. *Melmoth.*

CON-NECT', *v. n.* To have relation; to be joined; to cohere. *Adam Smith.*

CON-NECT'ED, *p. a.* Linked together; joined; united; related.

CON-NECT'ED-LY, *ad.* In a connected manner.

CON-NECT'ING, *p. a.* Joining together; uniting.

CON-NECT'ION, *n.* [L. *connexio*; It. *connessione*; Sp. *conexion*; Fr. *connexion*.]

1. The act of connecting or the state of being connected; junction; union.

My heart, which, by a secret harmony,
Still moves with thine, joined in connection sweet. *Milton.*

2. Communication; intercourse.

A very material part of our happiness or misery arises from the connections we have with those around us. *Bihar.*

3. Kindred; relative; relation; as, "Family connections."

CON- "We often hesitate whether to write *connection*, *inflection*, *reflection*, or *connezzion*, *inflection*, *reflexion*. The difference is this: *connection*, *inflection*, *reflexion*, &c., presumes an immediate formation from, and relationship to, the correspondent verbs, to *connect*, to *inflect*, to *reflect*; the other form takes us to the Latin spelling *connezzio*, *inflectio*, *reflexio*; or to the Anglicized words *conner*, *inflect*, *reflex*. The preference may safely be recommended to the first form, namely *connection*, &c. But observe that the word *connezzion* has no such word as *connezz* in correspondence with it, and is therefore properly written with an *z*." *Smart.* — *Sullivan*, however, says, "Etymology, authority, and usage declare for *connection*."

Both common usage and the Dictionaries favor the orthography of *inflection* and *reflection*; but in relation to *connection* or *connezzion*, the present usage is divided, though most of the English Dictionaries have the spelling *connection*.

Syn. — See ASSOCIATION, INTERCOURSE.

CON-NECT'VE, *a.* Having the power of connecting; tending to connect. *Harris.*

CON-NECT'VE, *n.* 1. (*Gram.*) That which connects; a conjunction. *Harris.*

2. (*Bot.*) A portion of the stamen that connects the cells of the anther together. *Henslow.*

CON-NECT'VE-LY, *ad.* In conjunction. *Swift.*

CON-NECT'OR, *n.* 1. He who or that which connects.

2. (*Chem.*) A small tube. *Buchanan.*

† *CON-NEX'*, *v. a.* [*L. connecto, connexus.*] To connect; to join. *Hale.*

CON-NEX'ION (*kon-něk'shun*), *n.* [*L. connexio; Sp. conexión; Fr. connexion.*] The act of connecting; connection. — See CONNECTION. *Milton.*

CON-NEX'ION-AL, *a.* Having connection; connected. [*L.*] *Ed. Rev.*

CON-NEX'IVE (*kon-něk'siv*), *a.* Connective. *Watts.*

† *CON-NIC-TA'TION*, *n.* [*L. con, with, and nictatio, a winking.*] A winking. *Bailey.*

CON-NIV'ANCE, *n.* [*L. conniventia; It. connivenza; Sp. connivencia; Fr. connivence.*] — See CONNIVE. The act of conniving; voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance of opposition or of disapproval.

Every vice interprets a connivence an approbation. *South.*

CON-NIV'ER, *n.* [*L. conniver; Fr. conniver.*] 1. *CONNIVED; pp. CONNIVING, CONNIVED.*

1. To shut and open the eye; to wink.

This artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to connive with either eye. *Spectator.*

2. To pretend blindness or ignorance; to forbear, or to seem not to see; — usually followed by *at*; as, "He connived at it."

I suffer them to enter, and possess a place so heavenly and, *conniving*, seem To gratify my scornful enemies. *Milton.*

CON-NIV'EN-CY, *n.* Connivance. *Bacon.*

CON-NIV'ENT, *a.* 1. Forbearing to see; not attentive; conniving. [*L.*] *Milton.*

2. (*Bot.*) Noting a gradual inward direction; convergent, as the anthers of a potato blossom. *Brande.*

3. (*Ent.*) Applied to the wings of insects which in repose perfectly unite with each other at their corresponding margins. *Burmeister.*

Connivent valves, (*Anat.*) folds of the mucous membrane along the intestinal canal from the pyloric orifice through the greater part of the small intestine. *Darwin.*

CON-NIV'ER, *n.* One who connives. *Junius.*

CON-NIV'ENT, *a.* 1. Forbearing to see; connivent. 2. (*Bot.*) Convergent; connivent. *Cratig.*

† *CON-NOIS-SEUR*, or *CON-NOIS-SEUR'* (*kō-nōis-sūr*, *N. J. F. Wh.*; *kō-nōis-sar*, *H. Ju.*; *kō-nōis-sūr*, *S.*; *kō-nōis-sūr*, *E.*; *kō-nōis-sar*, *K.*; *kō-nōis-sūr*, *Sm.*), *n.* [*Fr. connaisseur; connoître, to know, from L. cognosco.*] One versed in the fine arts, letters, or literature; a critic.

The *connoisseur* is one who knows, as opposed to the *critic*, who only thinks that he knows. *Fahnestock.*

† *CON-NOIS-SEUR'SHIP* (*kon-nōis-sūr'ship*), *n.* The skill of a connoisseur. *Todd.*

CON-NO-TATE, *v. a.* [*L. con, with, and nota, a mark.*] To imply; to betoken. *Hammond.*

CON-NO-TA'TION, *n.* Inference; illation. *Hale.*

CON-NO-TA-TIVE, *a.* [*Sp. connotativo.*] That connotes, denotes, or implies; attributive.

A connotative or attributive term is one which is applied to some object, as such as *man*, *bird*, *tree*, &c., in which case some attribute belongs to the object. *Hale.*

CON-NOTE', *v. a.* [*See CONNOTATE.*] To imply; to betoken; to denote. *South.*

The force of a word is proportioned to the number of ideas which it connotes. *J. Hunter.*

CON-NŪ-BI-AL, *a.* [*L. connubialis; con, with, and nubo, to marry, Sp. connubial.*] Pertaining to marriage; matrimonial; nuptial; conjugal. "Connubial rites." *Pope.*

CON-NŪ-MER-Ā'TION, *n.* [*L. connumeratio, connumeratus, to number with; con, with, and numero, to number; It. connumerazione; Sp. connumeración.*] A reckoning together. *Porson.*

CON-NU-SANCE, *n.* [*Old Fr. conusance.*] (*Law.*) Cognizance. *Smart.*

CON-NU-SANT, *a.* Knowing; apprised; cognizant. *Brown.*

CON-NU-TRITIOUS, *a.* Nutritious by force of habit. *Smart.*

CON-NY, *a.* Brave; fine; pretty. [*North of England.*] *Grose.*

CO-NO-CĀR'DI-ŪM, *n.* (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil bivalves having a long siphonal tube. *Baird.*

CO-NO-HÉ-LIX, *n.* [*Gr. κόνος, a cone, and ἑλξ, any thing twisted.*] (*Conch.*) A genus of turritated mollusca intermediate between the cones and the volutes. *Suainson.*

CO-NŌID, *n.* [*Gr. κοινός; κόνος, a cone, and ἰδος, form; Fr. conoïde.*] (*Geom.*) That which resembles a cone; a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. *Da. & P.*

CO-NŌID, *a.* Like a cone; — applied to the surface generated by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. *P. Cyc.*

CO-NŌID'AL, *a.* [*Sp. & Fr. conoidal.*] (*Bot.*) Approaching to a conical form. *P. Cyc.*

CO-NŌID'IC, } *a.* Approaching to a conic form; conoidal. *Johnson.*

CO-NŌID'ICAL, } *a.* Approaching to a conic form; conoidal. *Johnson.*

CO-NŌM-I-NER', *n.* A joint nominee. *Kirby.*

CO-NŌPS, *n.* [*Gr. κόπος, a joint.*] (*Ent.*) A genus of dipterous insects, characterized by an elongated, slender, pointed proboscis. *Brande.*

CO-NUAD-RATE (*kō-wōd'rat*), *v. a.* [*L. conuadare, conuadatus; con, with, and quadro, to make square.*] To reduce to a square. [*L.*] *Ash.*

† *CON-QUAN-SATE*, *v. a.* [*L. conquisso, conquisatus; con, with, and quasso, to shake.*] To shake. *Harvey.*

† *CON-QUAN-SA'TION*, *n.* [*L. conquisatio.*] Agitation; concussion. *Bailey.*

† *CON-QUER* (*kōng'ker*, 82) [*kōng'ker* or *kōng'kwer*, *H. Ju.*; *kōng'ker*, *Sm.*], *v. a.* [*L. conquiro, to seek; con, with, and quæro, to seek; Fr. conquérir.*] 1. *CONQUERED; pp. CONQUERING, CONQUERED.*

1. To get possession or mastery of by physical force; to subjugate; to vanquish; to subdue; to overcome; to defeat.

If the Romans can do this by what right they can do it by the world, we never will can their strength in the world, or we can it with the name of virtue. *Ed. Rev.*

2. To prevail over or surmount, by a mental effort; as, "To conquer one's prejudices."

3. To gain or win by victory; as, "To conquer a peace."

— "Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Johnston, have adopted the first pronunciation [*kōng'ker*] of this word; but, as it is a wanton departure from our usual analogy to that of the French, and is a much harsher sound than the second [*kōng'kwer*], it were to be wished it could be reclaimed, but, as it is in full possession of the stage, there is but little hope of a change." *Walker.*

Syn. — To conquer is more general in its meaning than to vanquish. To vanquish implies a combat; to conquer, a series of combats; to subdue implies a continual pressure till opposition ceases, and to subjugate (which originally means, to bring under the yoke) is a still stronger term, implying the act of reducing to complete submission. *Sullivan.*

CON-QUER a country; *conquer* prejudices; *subdue* a people; *subdue* passions; *defeat* an enemy or an opponent; *overcome* difficulties or prepossessions; *surmount* obstacles.

CON-QUER (*kōng'ker*), *v. n.* To overcome.

Wherever they [the Romans] *conquered*, they in some degree civilized the world. *Law.*

† *CON-QUER-A-BLE*, *a.* That may be conquered.

† *CON-QUER-A-BLE-NESS*, *n.* Possibility of being conquered or overcome.

† *CON-QUERED* (*kōng'kyid*), *p. a.* Subdued; vanquished; as, "A *conquered* territory."

† *CON-QUER-ESS*, *n.* She who conquers. *Fairfax.*

† *CON-QUER-ING* (*kōng'ker-ing*), *p. a.* Subduing; overcoming; as, "A *conquering* host."

† *CON-QUER-ING-LY* (*kōng'ker-ing-ly*), *ad.* In a conquering manner. *Cratig.*

† *CON-QUER-OR* (*kōng'ker-or*), *n.* One who conquers; a vanquisher.

It has been observed of Greece, that when it was subdued by the Romans, itself subdued its conqueror. *Law.*

† *CON-QUEST* (*kōng'kwōst*, 82), *n.* [*It. & Sp. conquista; Fr. conquête.*]

1. The act of conquering; subjugation.

A perfect conquest of a country reduces all the people to the condition of subjects. *Harris.*

2. Victory; triumph.

In joys of conquest he resigns his breath. *Addison.*

3. That which is gained by victory.

More willingly I mention air,

This our old conquest. *Milton.*

4. (*Feudal Law.*) Purchase; bargain.

What we call purchase, the feudists call conquest; both denoting any mode of acquiring an estate out of the common course of inheritance. *Blackstone.*

† *CON-SAN-GUIN'E-AL*, *a.* Of the same blood; consanguineous. [*L.*] *Brown.*

† *CON-SAN-GUINED* (*kon-san'guind*), *a.* Related by blood. *Brown.*

† *CON-SAN-GUIN'E-OUS*, *a.* [*L. consanguineus; con, with, and sanguis, blood.*] Related by blood; of the same blood.

Am I not consanguineous? Am I not of her blood? *Shak.*

† *CON-SAN-GUIN'E-ITY*, *n.* [*L. consanguinitas; It. consanguinità; Sp. consanguinidad; Fr. consanguinité.*] Relationship by blood, or by descent from a common ancestor. "Consanguinity or relation by blood, and affinity or relation by marriage." *Blackstone.*

† *CON-SAR-CI-NA'TION*, *n.* [*L. consarcinatio, consarcinatus; con, with, and sarcio, to patch.*] The act of patching together. *Bailey.*

† *CON-SCIENCE* (*kōn'shēns*), *n.* [*L. conscientia; con, with, and scio, sciens, to know; It. coscienza; Sp. conciencia; Fr. conscience.*]

1. † *CONSCIOUSNESS; knowledge.*

What supports me, dost thou ask? The conscience, that tells me I have overleapt the liberty of nature, my noble task, or which all Europe rings from side to side. *Milton.*

2. The faculty of judging of one's conduct with reference to some standard of right and wrong; the moral sense; moral faculty.

Conscience, according to the very notion of it, imports a double or joint knowledge, to wit, one of a divine law, and the other of a man's own action. *South.*

What is conscience? If there be such a power, what is its office? It would seem to be simply this, to approve of our own conduct when we do what we believe to be right, and to condemn us when we do what we believe to be wrong. *Ed. Rev.*

That conscience pleads her cause within the breast; To nobly guide the conscience, not to oppress, and temper Not man's own passion, but his own conscience, but, first or last, it was to guide him to his end. *South.*

Whispered he to himself, or loud he said, Man's conscience is the guide. *Ed. Rev.*

3. The estimate or decision of conscience; justice; honesty; fairness.

What you require cannot, in conscience, be delivered by me. *Ed. Rev.*

4. Real sentiment; sincerity; truth.

Don't then in conscience think — tell me, *Ed. Rev.* — In such a case, do you do as your heart bids? *Shak.*

5. Principle of action; scruple.

Children are travellers newly arrived in a strange country; we should therefore make *conscience* not to mislead them. *Locke*.

In all *conscience*, in reason. [Colloquial.] — *Court of conscience*, (*Eng. Law.*) a court for the recovery of small debts. *Brande*.

CŌN'SCIENCED (kŏn'shēnt), *a.* Having conscience. "Young *conscienced* casuists." *Hooker*.

CŌN'SCIENCE-LĒSS (kŏn'shēns-lēs), *a.* Having no conscience. *Hooker*.

CŌN'SCIENCE-PRŌŌF, *a.* Proof against conscience. *Coleridge*.

CŌN'SCIENCE-SMĪT'TEN, *a.* Reproved by conscience.

† CŌN'SCIĒNT (kŏn'shēnt), *a.* Conscious. *Bacon*.

CŌN-SĪ-ĒN'TIOUS (kŏn-shē-ēn'shūs), *a.* Adhering or conformed to the dictates of conscience; scrupulous; just; upright; exact. "A *conscientious* regard to our duty." *Gilpin*.

— "From an ignorance of the principles of pronunciation, we not unfrequently hear the second syllable of this word sounded *se*, without the aspiration; but this same incoherence we sometimes hear in the word *pronunciation*." *Walker*.

Syn. — A *conscientious* man is careful to be just and upright in all his acts, and to do nothing to offend his conscience; a *scrupulous* man may have scruples on trifling or minor points. The Pharisees were rather *scrupulous*, than *conscientious*.

CŌN-SĪ-ĒN'TIOUS-LŶ (kŏn-shē-ēn'shūs-lē), *ad.* In a conscientious manner; according to conscience. *South*.

CŌN-SĪ-ĒN'TIOUS-NĒSS (kŏn-shē-ēn'shūs-nēs), *n.* The quality of being conscientious; scrupulousness. *Locke*.

CŌN'SCIŌN-A-BLE (kŏn'shūn-a-blē), *a.* Reasonable; just; according to conscience. [*n.*] *Shak.*

† CŌN'SCIŌN-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being conscionable; reasonableness. *Bailey*.

† CŌN'SCIŌN-A-BLY, *ad.* Reasonably; justly. "Uprightly . . . and *conscionably*." *Holinshead*.

CŌN'SCIŌUS (kŏn'shūs), *a.* [*L. conscius*; *con*, with, and *scio*, to know.]

1. Knowing one's own existence by thought, or what passes in one's own mind.

Among substances, some are thinking or *conscious* beings. *Watts*.

2. Having knowledge of any thing; apprised; aware; sensible.

We are *conscious* of that in which we ourselves have been concerned. *Cuth*.

CŌN'SCIŌUS-LŶ (kŏn'shūs-lē), *ad.* In a conscious manner; knowingly. *Locke*.

CŌN'SCIŌUS-NĒSS (kŏn'shūs-nēs), *n.* 1. The state of being conscious; the perception of what passes in one's own mind.

If spirit be without thinking, I have no idea of any thing left, therefore *consciousness* must be its essential attribute. *Locke*.

Once admit that, after I have perceived an object, I need another power termed *consciousness*, by which I become cognizant of the perception. *Aurill*.

2. The sense of guilt or of innocence; judgment of conscience. [*n.*]

An honest mind is not in the power of a dishonest; to break its peace, there must be some guilt or *consciousness*. *Pope*.

† CŌN-SCRĪBE, *v. a.* [*L. conscribo*.] To write upon; to circumscribe. *Scott*.

CŌN-SCRĪPT, *a.* [*L. conscribo, conscriptus*, to enroll; *con*, with, and *scribo*, to enroll; *Fr. conscript*.] Written; registered; enrolled.

Conscript Fathers, the senators of ancient Rome, so called from their names being written in a register.

CŌN-SCRĪPT, *n.* [*L. conscriptus*, enrolled; *Fr. conscrit*.] One enrolled to serve as a soldier in the army;—particularly applied to the recruits of the French armies.

In November, 1818, another *senatus consultum* placed at the disposal of the emperor 300,000 more *conscripti*. *P. Cyc.*

CŌN-SCRĪPTION, *n.* [*L. conscriptio*; *Sp. conscripcion*; *Fr. conscription*.]

1. An enrolling or registering. *Burnet*.

2. A compulsory enrolment of men for the military or maritime service,—the mode of recruiting the French army under the republic and the empire.

In France, the *conscription* was established during the revolution. The word is first used in a law of 1798. *Brande*.

CŌN'SE-CRĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. consecro, consecratus*; *con*, with, and *sacro*, to set apart as sacred; *sacer*, sacred; *It. consagrar*; *Sp. consagrar*; *Fr. consacrer*.] [*z.* CONSECRATED; *pp.* CONSECRATING, CONSECRATED.]

1. To set apart, by some rite, as sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses; to dedicate to the service of God; to devote; to hallow.

All things are God's property; we can give him no right by consecrating them. In fact, of course, if we set it apart to his service. *Selden*.

2. To enrol in the canon as a saint; to canonize. *Johnson*.

CŌN'SE-CRĀTE, *a.* Consecrated; sacred; devoted. "That *consecrate* place." *Bacon*.

CŌN'SE-CRĀT-ED, *p. a.* Made sacred; devoted; dedicated. "That *consecrated* roof." *Shak.*

CŌN'SE-CRĀT-ED-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being consecrated. *Cecil*.

CŌN'SE-CRĀ-TĒR, *n.* See CONSECRATOR.

CŌN'SE-CRĀ-TĪŌN, *n.* [*L. consecratio*; *It. consecrazione*; *Sp. consagracion*; *Fr. consécration*.]

1. The act of consecrating, or of setting apart a person or thing to the service or worship of God; dedication to a sacred use.

We must know that *consecration* makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it to be so. *South*.

2. The act of enrolling in the canon as a saint; canonization.

The calendar swells with new *consecrations* of saints. *Itale*.

CŌN'SE-CRĀ-TŌR, *n.* One who consecrates. "God was the *consecrator*." *Bp. Taylor*.

CŌN'SE-CRĀ-TŌ-RY, *a.* Making sacred. "The *consecratory* prayer." [*n.*] *Burnet*.

CŌN'SE-CRĀ-TŌ-RY, *a.* [*L. consecratus*; *consecrator*, to pursue.] Following of course. *Blount*.

|| CŌN'SE-CRĀ-TŌ-RY [kŏn'sēk-tā-rē, *S. W. P. F. Ja. K.*; *kŏn'sēk-tā-rē, Sm.*], *a.* [*L. consecrarius*; *consecrator*, to pursue.] That follows logically; consequent; following. [*n.*] *Brownie*.

|| CŌN'SE-CRĀ-TŌ-RY, *n.* A consequent truth, or deduction from premises; corollary. [*n.*] *Hales*.

† CŌN'SE-CŪTE, *v. a.* [*L. consequor, consequutus*.] To follow close after; to pursue. *Wolsey*.

CŌN'SE-CŪ-TĪŌN, *n.* [*L. consecutio*; *consequor*, to follow; *con*, with, and *sequor*, to follow; *It. consecuzione*, acquisition; *Sp. consecucion*, attainment of a benefice; *Fr. consécution*.]

1. (*Logic*.) Train of consequences; chain of deductions. *Hale*.

2. Succession. "In a quick *consecution* of the colors." *Newton*.

Month of *consecution*, (*Astron.*) the lunar month as reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another. *Brownie*.

CŌN'SE-CŪ-TĪVE, *a.* [*It. & Sp. consecutivo*; *Fr. consécutif*.]

1. Following in train; uninterrupted; successive. "Fifty *consecutive* years." *Arbuthnot*.

2. Regularly succeeding; consequential. "Comprehending only the actions of a man *consecutive* to volition." *Locke*.

CŌN'SE-CŪ-TĪVE-LŶ, *ad.* By way of consequence; not antecedently; not casually. *Boyle*.

CŌN'SE-CŪ-TĪVE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being consecutive. *Dr. Allen*.

† CŌN-SĒM'-NĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. conseminio, conseminatus*.] To sow together. *Bailey*.

CŌN-SĒN'SĒNCE, } *n.* [*L. consensio, consensio*; *con*, with, and *sensio*, to feel.] Agreement; accord; consent. *Bentley*.

CŌN-SĒN'SĒN-ŌY, } *n.* [*L. consensio, consensio*; *con*, with, and *sensio*, to feel.] Agreement; accord; consent. *Bentley*.

† CŌN'SĒNSE, *n.* A sense or feeling in union. "The nature of *consensus*, *consensus*, and *consensus*." [*n.*] *Cutworth*.

† CŌN-SĒN'SĒN (kŏn-sēn'shūn), *n.* [*L. consensio*; *con*, with, and *sensio*, to feel.] Agreement; accord; consent. *Bentley*.

CŌN-SĒN'SŪ-AL, *a.* [*L. consensio, consensus*, to agree.] (*Civil Law*.) Formed by the mere consent of the parties, as a contract. *Burill*.

CŌN-SĒNT', *n.* [*L. consensus*; *It. consenso*, *con-*

sentimento; *Sp. consentimiento*; *Fr. consentement*.—See CONSENT, *v.*]

1. The act of coinciding with another in opinion or sentiment; concurrence; assent.

When the will of one and the same act is the result of their wills is called *consent*. *Hobbes*.

Assent is the consequence of the agreement of the understanding, *con*, with, and *sensio*, to feel. *Locke*.

2. Concord; agreement; unison; joint operation; harmony.

Such is the world's great harmony, that *con-* *Pope*.

3. The act of yielding; compliance; acquiescence. "Yielded with full *consent*." *Milton*.

4. (*Med.*) Sympathy of one part with another. *Quincy*.

Syn. — See ASSENT.

CŌN-SĒNT', *v. n.* [*L. consensio*; *con*, with, and *sensio*, to feel; *It. consentire*; *Sp. consentir*; *Fr. consentir*.] [*z.* CONSENTED; *pp.* CONSENTING, CONSENTED.]

1. To be of the same mind; to concur; to assent; to agree.

Did you and he *consent* in Cassio's death? *Shak.*

2. To yield; to comply; to acquiesce; to accede; to allow; to admit.

If sinners entice thee, *consent* thou not. *Prov. i. 10.*

What is else than *consent* to dream, *Milton*.

Syn. — See COMPLY, RATIFY.

CŌN-SĒN-TĀ-NĒ-TŶ, *n.* Mutual agreement; contemporaneousness. *N. Brit. Rev.*

CŌN-SĒN-TĀ-NĒ-OŪS, *a.* [*L. consentaneus*.] Agreeable to; consistent with. *Hammond*.

CŌN-SĒN-TĀ-NĒ-OŪS-LŶ, *ad.* Agreeably; consistently. *Boyle*.

CŌN-SĒN-TĀ-NĒ-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being contemporaneous; agreement. *Bailey*.

CŌN-SĒNT'ĒR, *n.* One who consents. *Hale*.

CŌN-SĒN'TĪENT (kŏn-sēn'shēnt), *a.* [*L. consensuens*.] United in opinion; agreeing. *Pearson*.

CŌN-SĒN'TĪNG, *n.* The act of one who consents. "Avoidable *consentings*." *Bp. Taylor*.

CŌN-SĒN'TĪNG-LŶ, *ad.* With consent. *Bp. Taylor*.

CŌN'SE-QUĒNCE (kŏn'sē-kwēns), *n.* [*L. consequentia*; *con*, with, and *sequor*, *sequens*, to follow; *It. conseguenza*; *Sp. consecuencia*; *Fr. consequence*.]

1. That which follows from any cause; the effect of some cause; event; result; issue.

Shun the bitter *consequence*, for know *Milton*.

2. (*Logic*.) The last proposition of a syllogism; rational deduction or inference. *Prior*.

3. Consecration or dependence of causes and effects.

That which brought sin into the world must, by necessary *consequence*, bring in sorrow too. *South*.

4. Importance; moment. "A matter of small *consequence*." *Shak.*

Syn. — See EFFECT, IMPORTANCE.

† CŌN'SE-QUĒNCE, *v. a.* To deduce; to infer. "Way of defining and *consequencing*." *Milton*.

CŌN'SE-QUĒNT, *a.* 1. Following naturally, or as the effect of a cause; consecutive.

The right was *consequent* to, and built on, an act perfectly personal. *Locke*.

2. Following by logical deduction;—used in contradistinction to *antecedent*; as, "A *consequent* proposition."

CŌN'SE-QUĒNT, *n.* 1. That which follows a cause; effect.

When a man hath so often observed like antecedents to be followed by like *consequents*, he calleth both the antecedent and the consequent signs one of another. *Hobbes*.

2. (*Logic*.) The last proposition of a syllogism, as distinguished from the *antecedent*; a deduction; conclusion; inference. *Whately*.

3. (*Gram.*) The latter of two terms between which a preposition expresses relation.

4. (*Math.*) The second term of a ratio. *Biot*.

CŌN-SĒ-QUĒNTĪAL (kŏn-sē-kwēn'shūl), *a.*

1. Following as the effect, or consequence.

"Trade and its *consequential* riches." *Reynolds*.

2. † Following as a logical deduction; *con-*

- clusive. "Arguments highly *consequential* and conclusive to my purpose." *Hale*.
3. Van-glorious; conceited; pompous; as, "A *consequential* air."—Important; influential.
- CÓN-SE-QUÈNT'IAL-LÝ, ad.** 1. With rational deduction of consequences; logically. "The faculty of writing *consequently*." *Addison*.
2. By way of consequence; eventually. *South*.
3. Pompously; as, "To act or to speak *consequently*."
- CÓN-SE-QUÈNT'IAL-NÈSS, n.** The quality of being consequential. *Johnson*.
- CÓN-SE-QUÈNT-LÝ, ad.** By or in consequence; pursuantly; accordingly; therefore.
The forty-seventh proposition of the first book of Euclid is the foundation of trigonometry, and, *consequently*, of navigation. *Bartlett*.
- CÓN-SE-QUÈNT-NÈSS, n.** Regular connection of propositions; dependence of the parts of a discourse. *Digby*.
- CÓN-SÈR'TION, n.** [*l. consertio*; *consero*, *consertus*, to join together; *con*, with, and *sero*, to connect.] Junction; adaptation. [*R.*]
What order, beauty, motion, distance, size! *Conversion* of design how exquisite! *Young*.
- CÓN-SÈR'V-A-BLE, a.** [*l. conservabilis*; *It. conservabile*.] Capable of being preserved. *Bailey*.
- CÓN-SÈR'V-AN-CY, n.** Conservation; preservation,—particularly of fish in the River Thames, for which the lord mayor of London holds *Courts of Conservancy*. *Johnson*.
- CÓN-SÈR'V-ANT, a.** [*l. conserro*, *conservans*, to preserve.] That preserves or continues. *Puller*.
- CÓN-SÈR-VÀ'TION, n.** [*l. conservatio*; *It. conservazione*; *Sp. conservacion*; *Fr. conservation*.] The act of preserving; preservation. *Bacon*.
- CÓN-SÈR-VÀ'TION-AL, a.** Tending to preserve; preservative. [*R.*] *Ch. Ob.*
- CÓN-SÈR'V-A-TISM, n.** Conservative principles, or the principles of the conservative party. *Dr. Arnold*.
- CÓN-SÈR'V-A-TIVE, a.** [*It. & Sp. conservativo*.]
1. Tending to preserve; preservative.
The spherical figure, the most *conservative* of all. *Peachment*.
2. Adhering to existing institutions; opposed to political changes.
The slow progress which Sweden has made in introducing useful reforms, is owing to the *conservative* spirit of the nobility and the priesthood. *Haughton*.
- CÓN-SÈR'V-A-TIVE, n.** 1. That which preserves. The Holy Spirit is the great *conservative* of the new life. *By. Taylor*.
2. One opposed to political changes in the state or government; a Tory.
We see that if M. Dumont had died in 1799, he would have died, to use the new cant word, a decided "*conservative*." *Shewman, 1852*.
- CÓN-SÈR'V-A-TOIRE (-twâr), n.** A school of music at Paris. *Clarke*.
- CÓN-SÈR-VA-TOR, n.** [*l. conservator*; *Fr. conservateur*.] A preserver; one who has the care or office of keeping from detriment.
The lords of the secret council were made *conservators* of the peace of the two kingdoms, during the intervals of Parliament. *Clarendon*.
- CÓN-SÈR'V-A-TO-RÝ, n.** 1. A place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature;—particularly a greenhouse, or a place for preserving plants attached to one.
A *conservatory* of snow and ice, such as they use for delicacy to cool wine in summer. *Bacon*.
You may set your tender trees and plants with the windows of the greenhouses and *conservatories* open for eight or ten days before April. *Locke*.
2. [*It. conservatorio*; *Fr. conservatoire*.] A school in which music and declamation are taught gratuitously. *Fleming & Tibbitts*.
- CÓN-SÈR'V-A-TO-RÝ, a.** Conservative. *Bailey*.
- CÓN-SÈR'V-A-TRIX, n.** [*L.*] She who preserves.
- CÓN-SÈR'VE, v. a.** [*l. conserro*; *con*, with, and *sero*, to save; *It. conservare*; *Sp. conservar*; *Fr. conserver*.] [*i. CONSERVED*; *pp. CONSERVED*.]
1. To keep safe or sound; to preserve.
They will be able to *conserve* their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums. *Newton*.
2. To cover or imbue with sirup, in order to prevent decay. "Dates, pears, and peaches curiously *conserved*." *Sir T. Herbert*.
- CÓN-SÈR'VE, n.** 1. That which is conserved, as a sweetmeat, by means of sugar; a preserve.
Will't please your honor taste of these *conserves*? *Shak.*
2. A place for plants; a conservatory. [*R.*]
Set the pots into your *conserves*, and keep them dry. *Everham*.
- CÓN-SÈR'VER, n.** One who conserves. "Collector and *conservator* of short pieces." *Hayward*.
- † CÓN-SÈS'SION (kón-sesh'un, 92), n.** [*L. consessus*; *con*, with, and *sedeo*, *sessus*, to sit.] A sitting together. *Bailey*.
- † CÓN-SÈS'SOR, n.** [*L.*] One who sits with others. [*R.*] *Bailey*.
- CÓN-SID'ER, v. a.** [*L. considero*; *con*, with, and *sidus*, *sideris*, a star.—"Perhaps originally an augural term derived from the observation of the stars." *Wm. Smith*.—*It. considerare*; *Sp. considerar*; *Fr. considérer*.] [*i. CONSIDERED*; *pp. CONSIDERING*, *CONSIDERED*.]
1. To think upon with care; to view attentively; to fix the mind on; to reflect upon; to ponder; to meditate on; to contemplate.
O that they were wise, that they would *consider* their latter end! *Dent, xxxii, 28*.
2. To take into account; to have regard to; to attend to; to respect.
It seems necessary, in the choice of persons for greater employments, to *consider* their bodies as well as their minds. *Temple*.
Blessed is he that *considers* the poor. *Ps. xli, 1*.
Syn.—*Consider* well and *deliberate* carefully before you act; *reflect* on what is past; *meditate* on what is past, present, or future. *Consideration* for practical purposes; *reflection* for matters of speculation or of moral improvement.
- CÓN-SID'ER, v. n.** To think maturely; to deliberate; to reflect.
In the day of prosperity, be joyful; but in the day of adversity, *consider*. *Leviticus, vii, 14*.
- CÓN-SID'ER-A-BLE, a.** [*It. considerabile*; *Sp. considerable*; *Fr. considérable*.]
1. Worthy of being considered; worthy of regard.
Eternity is infinitely the most *considerable* duration. *Tillotson*.
2. Deserving notice; respectable. "Men *considerable* in all worthy professions." *Spratt*.
3. Important; valuable.
In painting, not every action, nor every person, is *considerable* enough to enter into the cloth. *Dryden*.
4. More than a little; not small. "We had a *considerable* number on board." *Anson*.
- CÓN-SID'ER-A-BLE-NÈSS, n.** The quality of being considerable; importance. *Boyle*.
- CÓN-SID'ER-A-BLY, ad.** In a considerable degree. *Pope*.
- CÓN-SID'ER-ANCE, n.** The act of considering; consideration. [*R.*] *Shak. Ec. Rev.*
- CÓN-SID'ER-ATE, a.** 1. Having, or given to, consideration; serious; thoughtful; prudent; deliberate; discreet; circumspect; not rash. "The wisest and most *considerate* men." *Spratt*.
2. Having respect to; respectful. "*Considerate* of praise." *Decay of Piety*.
Syn.—*See THOUGHTFUL*.
- CÓN-SID'ER-ATE-LÝ, ad.** With consideration; calmly; prudently; deliberately.
- CÓN-SID'ER-ATE-NÈSS, n.** The quality of being considerate; prudence; deliberation. *Johnson*.
- CÓN-SID'ER-ATION, n.** [*l. consideratio*; *It. consideratione*; *Sp. consideracion*; *Fr. consideration*.]
1. The act of considering; mature or serious thought; deliberation; reflection; meditation.
Consideration, like any other, is a faculty. *Shak.*
And what's the chief end of *consideration*? *Chim.*
2. Claim to notice; worthiness of regard; high rank or influence; importance.
Luce is the only author of *consideration* among the Latin poets who was not explained for the use of the *Thesaurus*. *Johnson*.
3. Ground of opinion or of conduct; reason; motive.
He had been made general upon very partial and not enough *considered* grounds. *Macaulay*.
4. (*Law*.) The material cause of a contract, without which no contract is binding; an equivalent; compensation. *Burritt*.
Syn.—*See CONSIDER*.
- † CÓN-SID'ER-A-TIVE, a.** Considerate. *B. Jonson*.
- CÓN-SID'ER-A-TOR, n.** One who considers or reflects; a considerer. [*R.*] *Browne*.
- CÓN-SID'ER-ER, n.** One who considers. "Profligate *considerers* in all times." *Barrow*.
- CÓN-SID'ER-ING, prep.** Taking into account; making allowance for. "Considering the weakness of our nature." *Spectator*.
- CÓN-SID'ER-ING, n.** The act of pondering or reflecting; thought; reflection.
Many *considerings* did throng,
And pressed in with this caution. *Shak.*
- CÓN-SID'ER-ING-LÝ, ad.** With consideration.
- CÓN-SIGN' (kón-sin'), v. a.** [*l. consigno*, to seal up, to sign; *con*, with, and *signo*, to mark; *signum*, a mark, a sign; *It. consignare*; *Sp. consignar*; *Fr. consigner*.] [*i. CONSIGNED*; *pp. CONSIGNING*, *CONSIGNED*.]
1. To deliver over in a formal manner; to transfer.
At the day of general account, good men are to be *consigned* over to another state. *Atterbury*.
2. To give in trust; to intrust; to commit.
Atrides, waiting for the Trojan war,
Consigns the faithful consort to his care. *Pope*.
The four evangelists *consigned* to writing that history. *Addison*.
3. (*Com.*) To direct or send to some merchant or factor; as, "To *consign* merchandise"; "To *consign* a ship and cargo."
4. To set apart; to appropriate. [*R.*]
The French commander *consigned* it to the use for which it was intended. *Deputes*.
Syn.—To *consign*, to *commit*, and to *intrust*, all imply the transferring of something from one's self to another. *Consign* expresses a more positive measure than *commit*; and *commit*, than *intrust*. A stock of goods is *consigned* to another's management; a person *transfers* or *consigns* his property to another, *commits* the management of his business to his clerks, and *intrusts* them with the care of his property.
- † CÓN-SIGN' (kón-sin'), v. n.** 1. To give one's self up; to surrender; to submit; to yield.
All lovers young, all lovers must
Consign to thee, and come to dust. *Shak.*
2. To assent; to consent. "A hard condition . . . to *consign* to." *Shak.*
- † CÓN-SIGN-A-TA-RÝ, n.** One to whom is *consigned* any trust or business. *Jenkins*.
- † CÓN-SIGN-A-TION, n.** [*l. consignatio*.]
1. The act of consigning; consignment. *By. Taylor*.
2. The act of confirming, as by a signature. "A direct *consignation* of pardon." *By. Taylor*.
- CÓN-SIGN-A-TURE, n.** [*Old Fr.*] A full or joint signature or stamping. *Cotgrave*.
- CONSIGNÉE (kón-sen'), n.** [*Fr.*] A person ordered to keep within certain limits. *Smart*.
- CÓN-SIGN-ER' (kón-sen-er'), n.** (*Com.*) The person to whom articles of merchandise, or a ship and cargo, are *consigned*, or especially directed.
- CÓN-SIGN'ER (kón-sin-er), n.** One who can sign; a signor. *Smart*.
- CÓN-SIGN-IF-I-CANT, a.** [*See CONSIGNIFY*.] Expressing joint signification. *Spelman*.
- CÓN-SIGN-IF-I-CATION, n.** Joint signification.
He calls the additional denoting of time, by a true philosophic word, a *consignification*. *Thomson*.
- CÓN-SIGN-IF-I-CÁ-TIVE, a.** Having the same meaning. *Mander*.
- CÓN-SIGN-IF-I-CÁ-TIVE, n.** A word, syllable, or character which has the same signification as some other.
In Greek, the *consignifications* of the masculine gender are *α, αν, αντες*. *Dr. A. Riving*.
- CÓN-SIGN-IFY, v. a.** [*l. con*, with, and *significo*, to show by signs; *signum*, a sign, and *facio*, to make.] To denote or signify in connection with something else. *H. Tuoke*.
- CÓN-SIGN-MENT (kón-sin'ment), n.** 1. The act of consigning; delivery. *Tulcher*.
2. (*Com.*) That which is *consigned*; goods *consigned*; as, "A *consignment* of cotton."
3. The writing by which any thing is *consigned*. *Johnson*.
- CÓN-SIGN-OR' (kón-sen-er', 130) (kón-sen-er', Ja.**

Sm.; *kön-sin'or*, *K. C. Wb. Crabb*, *n.* (*Law.*) He who makes a consignment;—opposed to *consignee*. *Bouvier*.

CON-SIL'I-ENCE, *n.* [*L. consilio*, to jump together.] Coincidence; concurrence.

Palmer; "The Providence" which consists of gathering to "the great day" is an example of the *consilience* of all things. *Flenius*.

CON-SIM'I-LAR, *a.* [*L. consimilis*; *con*, with, and *similis*, like.] Having a common resemblance. [*R.*] *Bailey*.

CON-SI-MIL'I-TUDE, *n.* Joint resemblance; likeness; similitude. [*R.*] *Cotgrave*.

† **CON-SI-MIL'I-TY**, *n.* Joint resemblance. *Aubrey*.

CON-SIST', *v. n.* [*L. consisto*; *con*, with, and *sisto*, to stand; *It. consistere*; *Sp. consistir*; *Fr. consister*.] [*z.* CONSISTED; *pp.* CONSISTING, CONSISTED.]

1. To continue to exist; to subsist.

He is before all things, and by him all things *consist*. *Col. i. 17.*

2. To remain coherent, fixed, or stable.

It is against the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, to *consist*, and stay itself. *Brewerwood*.

3. To be compatible; to agree; to suit.

Health *consists* with temperance alone. *Pope*.

4. To be comprised; to lie.

Artists whose skill *consists* only in a certain manner which they have affected. *Dryden*.

5. To be composed; to be made up.

The land would *consist* of plains and valleys. *Burnet*.

CON-SIST'ENCE, *n.* [*It. consistenza*; *Sp. consistencia*; *Fr. consistence*.] 1. The state or the mode of existence.

The *consistence* of the human mind is a thing which was first to give it. *Male*.
Meditation will confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable *consistence* in the soul. *Lamouret*.

2. Degree of density or rarity.

The *consistencies* of bodies are very diverse—dense, rare, volatile, fixed, hard, soft. *Bacon*.

3. Permanent state; durability.

We are as water, weak, and of no *consistence*, always descending, abiding in no certain state. *Sp. Taylor*.

4. A state of rest, in which things capable of growth or decrease continue for some time at a stand. *Chambers*.

5. A mass of cohering particles; a substance.

Nigh foundered, on his fires,
Treading the crude *consistence*, half on foot,
Half flying. *Milton*.

6. State of being consistent; agreement, congruity, or uniformity in the opinions or the acts of the same individual at different times.

One who wishes to preserve *consistency*, but who would preserve *consistency* by varying his means to secure the unity of his end. *Mac*.

It is a mere idle declamation about *consistency*, new to-day and yesterday. *Ship. W. Hately*.

CON-SIST'ENT, *a.* 1. Firm; solid; not fluid.

"The *consistent* parts of the body." *Harvey*.

Though constant and *consistent* now it be,
Yet, when kind beams appear,
It melts and glides apace into the sea. *Cowley*.

2. Not contradictory; compatible; suitable;

conformable; accordant.

No one kind of true peace is *consistent* with any sort of prevailing wickedness. *Stillington*.

3. Constant; uniform.

Consistent wisdom ever wills the same. *Young*.

Syn.—See *AGREEABLE*.

CON-SIST'ENT-LY, *ad.* In a consistent manner.

CON-SIS-TÖ'R-I-AL, *a.* (*Ecc.*) Relating to a consistory. "*Consistorial* courts." *Burnet*.

CON-SIS-TÖ'R-I-AN, *a.* (*Ecc.*) Relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies; consistorial. "*Consistorian* schismatics." [*R.*] *Milton*.

|| **CON-SIS-TO-RY**, or **CON-SIS-TO-RY** [*kön'sis-tur-e*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja.*; *kön-sis-to-re*, *B. K. Sm. C. Wb.*], *n.* [*L. consistorium*, a place of assembly; *It. & Sp. consistorio*; *Fr. consistoire*.] 1. (*Church of Eng.*) The Court Christian, or Spiritual Court, held in a cathedral church by the bishop or his deputy, assisted by some of his clergy. *Eden*.

2. (*Catholic Church*.) The judicial court constituted by the college of cardinals.

By a commission from the consistory,
Yea, the whole consistory of Rome. *Shak.*

3. Any solemn assembly.

In mid air
To counsel summons all his mighty peers,
A gloomy consistory. *Milton*.

4. The representative body of the reformed church in France;—a title and an assembly originated by Calvin. *Brande*.

|| **CON-SIS-TO-RY**, *a.* (*Ecc.*) Noting an ecclesiastical court in which a bishop's or an archbishop's chancellor is judge. *Brande*.

CON-SÖ-CI-ATE (*kön-sö'she-at*, 66), *n.* A partner; an associate. "*Consociates* in the conspiracy of Somerset." [*R.*] *Hayward*.

CON-SÖ-CI-ATE (*kön-sö'she-at*), *v. a.* [*L. consocio*, *consociatus*; *con*, with, and *socio*, to unite; *socius*, a companion.] [*z.* CONSOCIATED; *pp.* CONSOCIATING, CONSOCIATED.] To unite; to join; to connect; to associate.

Ships *consociate* the most remote regions of the earth. *Sir T. Herbert*.

Generally the best outward shapes are the likeliest to be *consociated* with good inward faculties. *Wotton*.

CON-SÖ-CI-ATE (*kön-sö'she-at*), *v. n.* To be associated; to coalesce; to unite. [*R.*] *Bentley*.

CON-SÖ-CI-Ä-TION (*kön-sö'she-ä'shun*), *n.* [*L. consociatio*; *It. consociatione*.] 1. Alliance; union; intimacy; association.

"By so long *consociation* with a prince of such excellent nature." *Wotton*.

2. An association or union of Congregational churches by their pastors and delegates; an ecclesiastical body or convention. [*U.S.*] *Dwight*.

CON-SÖ-CI-Ä-TION-AL, *a.* Relating to a consociation. [*Local*, *U.S.*] *Clarke*.

CON-SÖ-L'A-BLE, *a.* [*It. consolabile*; *Sp. & Fr. consolable*.] That may be consoled. *Bailey*.

† **CON-SQ-LÄTE**, *v. a.* To comfort; to console. "To *consolate* thine ear." *Shak.*

CON-SQ-LÄ-TION, *n.* [*L. consolatio*; *It. consolazione*; *Sp. consolacion*; *Fr. consolation*.] The act of consoling; alleviation of sorrow; solace; comfort.

Consolation or *comfort* are words which signify some alleviation of that pain to which it is not in our power to afford the proper and adequate remedy. *Johnson*.

Syn.—See *COMFORT*.

CON-SQ-LÄ-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] One who consoles; a comforter; a consoler. [*R.*] *Cotgrave*.

CON-SÖ-L'A-TO-RY [*kön-sö-l'a-tur-e*, *W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb.*; *kön-sö-l'a-tur-e*, *S. P.*], *a.* [*L. consolatorius*; *Fr. consolatoire*.] Pertaining to or affording consolation or comfort; comforting; consoling. "Some *consolatory* thoughts on the loss of friends." *Boyle*.

† **CON-SÖ-L'A-TO-RY**, *n.* That which consoles; a consolatory discourse. "*Consolatories* writ with studied argument." *Milton*.

CON-SÖ-LE, *v. a.* [*L. consolar*; *con*, with, and *solor*, to solace; *It. consolare*; *Sp. consolar*; *Fr. consoler*.] [*z.* CONSOLLED; *pp.* CONSOLING, CONSOLLED.] To relieve or free from distress of mind; to solace; to comfort; to cheer; to encourage; to soothe.

We *console* our friends when they meet with affliction. *Crabb*.

CON-SÖ-LE, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Arch.*) A truss, or bracket, sometimes employed as an ornament in front of the key-stone of an arch, but generally used to support a cornice, a bust, a balcony, &c.

Britton.

Consols.

CON-SÖ-L'ER, *n.* One who consoles or gives comfort. "The sovereign *consolers* of my sorrows." *Melmoth*.

CON-SÖ-L'I-DÄNT, *a.* [*L. consolido*, *consolidans*, to make firm; *Fr. consolidant*.] Tending to consolidate; making firm. *Snart*.

CON-SÖ-L'I-DÄNT, *n.* (*Med.*) A substance formerly given to consolidate wounds. *Crabb*.

CON-SÖ-L'I-DÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. consolido*, *consolidatus*; *con*, with, and *solidus*, solid; *It. consolidare*; *Sp. consolidar*; *Fr. consolider*.] [*i.* CONSOLIDATED; *pp.* CONSOLIDATING, CONSOLIDATED.]

1. To make firm, solid, or compact; to form into a compact body; to harden; to condense.

The word may be rendered, *He fixed or consolidated the earth above the waters*. *Burnet*.

2. To conjoin; to unite into one, as two parliamentary bills or two benefices. *Johnson*.

CON-SÖ-L'I-DÄTE, *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or solid. "It *consolidated* afterwards." *Woodward*.

CON-SÖ-L'I-DÄTE, *a.* Consolidated. "Brawns and sinews . . . *consolidate*." [*R.*] *Sir T. Elyot*.

CON-SÖ-L'I-DÄT-ED, *p. a.* 1. Made firm, solid, or compact; as, "A *consolidated* mass."

2. Collected together; united into one; as, "A *consolidated* fund." *Brande*.

CON-SÖ-L'I-DÄ-TION, *n.* [*L. consolidatio*; *It. consolidazione*; *Sp. consolidacion*; *Fr. consolidation*.] 1. The act of consolidating or hardening; solidification.

The *consolidation* of the marble did not fall out at random. *Woodward*.

2. The uniting of two or more things in one; as, "The *consolidation* of parliamentary bills or of benefices"; "The *consolidation* of the public funds."

CON-SÖ-L'I-DÄ-TIVE, *n.* (*Med.*) A consolidating medicine. *Bailey*.

CON-SÖ-L'ING, *p. a.* Affording consolation; comforting; as, "A *consoling* reflection."

CON-SÖ-LS', or **CON-SÖ-LS** [*kön-sölz'*, *Sm.*; *kön'sölz*, *K. C.*], *n. pl.* A term used to denote a considerable portion of the public debt of Great Britain, more correctly known as the three per cent. *consolidated* annuities. These constitute a transferable stock, the varying price of which is taken as an index of the value of other stocks. *P. Cye*.

† The uninitiated talk of selling *consols*, till they learn on the stock exchange that the technical pronunciation is *consols*. *Smart*.

CON-SÖ-M'MÉ, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Cookery*.) A dish made by boiling meat with vegetables to a jelly; jelly broth. *Merle*.

CON-SQ-NANCE, *n.* [*L. consonantia*; *consonantia*; *no*, consonans, to sound at the same time; *con*, with, and *sono*, to sound; *It. consonanza*; *Sp. consonancia*; *Fr. consonance*.] 1. Agreement of simultaneous sounds; concord; accord; harmony.

The *consonances* that most ravish the ear are the fifth and the octave. *Wotton*.

2. Consistency; congruence; suitableness.

Such decisions hold *consonancy* with decisions of former times. *Hale*.

CON-SQ-NANT, *a.* [*L. consonans*.] Accordant; harmonious; consistent; agreeing; corresponding; compatible;—followed by *with* or *to*. "A thing *consonant* with natural equity." "*Religion* looks *consonant* to itself." *Decay of Piety*.

CON-SQ-NANT, *n.* [*L. consonans*; *It. & Sp. consonante*; *Fr. consonne*.] A letter which represents a sound that is modified by some interruption during its passage through the organs of speech; a letter which cannot be perfectly sounded without the aid of a vowel.

Those letters are styled *consonants* in the pronouncing of which the breath is intercepted by some collision or closure. *Wilkins*.

CON-SQ-NÄNT'AL, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of the nature of, a consonant. *Latham*.

CON-SQ-NANT-LY, *ad.* Consistently; agreeably; suitably. *Tillotson*.

CON-SQ-NANT-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being consonant; agreeableness; consistency. *Bailey*.

CON-SQ-NOÜS, *a.* [*L. consonus*; *con*, with, and *sonus*, a sound.] Symphonious. *Bailey*.

† **CON-SÖ-PI-ÄTE**, *v. a.* [See *CONSOPITE*.] To lull asleep. *Cockeram*.

† **CON-SÖ-PI-Ä-TION**, *n.* The act of sleeping. *Scatt*.

† **CON-SQ-PITE**, *v. a.* [*L. consopio*, *consopitus*; *con*, with, and *sopio*, to put to sleep, to stupefy.] To lull asleep; to compose; to calm; to quiet. "The higher powers of the soul being almost quite laid asleep and *consopied*." *Glavilla*.

†CÖN-SQ-PITE, *a.* Calmed; quieted.
Its clamorous tongue thus being *consopite*. *More.*

†CÖN-SQ-PI'-'TION, *n.* The act of sleeping; consopiation. "*Consopition of the senses.*" *Pope.*

CÖN-SÖR-DI'-'NI, *n.* [It., *with deafeners.*] (*Mus.*) A direction to perform a passage, if on the piano-forte, with the dampers down, and if on the violin, with the mute on. *Brande.*

CÖN'SÖRT (114), *n.* [L. *consors*; *con*, with, and *sors*, lot, i. e. one having the same lot with another; It. & Sp. *consorte*; Fr. *consort*.]
1. †A company; a group.
In one *consort* there are
Cruel Revenge, and rancorous Despote,
Disloyal Treason, and heart-burning Hate. *Spenser.*
Great boats, which divide themselves into divers compa-
nies, five or six boats in a *consort*. *Hackluyt.*
2. †Harmony; symphony; concert.
The music
Of man's fair composition best records
When 'tis in *consort*, not in single strains. *Ford.*
The lesser brooks, as they did huddling go,
But keep a *consort* to the public woe. *Drummond.*
3. Concurrence; union.
Take it singly, and it carries an air of levity, but, in *con-*
*sor*t with the rest, has a meaning quite different. *Atterbury.*
4. A companion; a partner;—now gener-
ally restricted to a partner in marriage, a wife
or a husband.
Stay, then, this haste of thine
But till I am, and I am made a *consort* for thee straight. *Chapman.*
And, while he struggles on the stormy main,
Invokes his father and his wife in vain,
But yet his *consort* is his greatest care. *Dryden.*
5. (*Navigation.*) A ship that accompanies
another. *Smart.*

CÖN-SÖRT', *v. n.* [*i.* CONSORTED; *pp.* CONSORT-
ING, CONSORTED.] To partake of the same
lot; to associate; to keep company.
Some of them believed, and *consorted* with Paul and Silas. *Acts xvii. 4.*

CÖN-SÖRT', *v. a.* 1. To unite by symphony.
For all that pleasing is to living ear
Was there *consorted* in one harmony. *Spenser.*
2. To join in marriage. "He with his *con-*
*sor*ted Eve." *Milton.*
3. To accompany; to attend.
Sweet health and fair desires *consort* your graces. *Shak.*

†CÖN-SÖRT'A-BLE, *a.* Suitable or fit to be a
companion. *Wotton.*

†CÖN-SÖR'TION, *n.* [L. *consortio*.] Fellowship;
society. "Be critical in thy *consortio*." *Brown.*

CÖN'SÖRT-SHIP, *n.* The state of a consort or one
consorted; fellowship; partnership. *Hp. Hall.*

CÖN'SÖUND, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name applied to several
kinds of plants. *Clarke.*

†CÖN-SPEC'TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *conspicuo*, *conspic-*
tu, to behold.] Conspicuous. *Bailey.*

†CÖN-SPEC'TION, *n.* Act of seeing. *Cotgrave.*

†CÖN-SPEC'TÜ'-'TY, *n.* Sense or power of see-
ing; sight. *Shak.*

CÖN-SPEC'TÜS, *n.* [L.] A general view of a
subject; an outline; an epitome; an abstract.

†CÖN-SPER'SION, *n.* [L. *conspersio*; *consperso*,
to besprinkle.] A sprinkling. *Hp. Taylor.*

†CÖN-SPI-CÜ'-'TY, *n.* Brightness. *Gleanville.*

CÖN-SPI-CÜ'-'OUS, *a.* [L. *conspicuos*; *conspicuo*,
to behold; It. *conspicuo*, *conspicuo*; Sp. *conspicuo*.]
1. Obvious to the sight; seen at a distance.
First by my father related to my sight,
Narcissus conspicuous by his native light. *Dryden.*
2. Eminent; prominent; remarkable; dis-
tinguished; celebrated; noted.
To make thy virtues or thy faults conspicuous. *Addison.*
Illustrous by service, conspicuous by place. *Brougham.*
Syn.—See PROMINENT.

CÖN-SPI-CÜ'-'OUS-LY, *ad.* In a conspicuous man-
ner; clearly; visibly. *Watts.*

CÖN-SPI-CÜ'-'OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being
obvious to the sight; exposure to the view.
They appear as but in that twilight which is requisite to
their conspicuousness. *Doyle.*
2. Eminence; celebrity; fame.
Their writings attract more readers by the author's *con-*
spicuousness. *Doyle.*

CÖN-SPIR'A-CY, *n.* [L. *conspiratio*; It. *conspi-*
razione; Sp. *conspiracion*; Fr. *conspiration*.]

1. The act of conspiring; a combination of
persons for an evil purpose; a plotting; a plot;
—especially a plot against a government, or a
concerted treason.
Catharine's *conspiracy*, a memorable attempt, both for the
enormous wickedness of it and the danger it threatened. *Rose.*
2. A general tendency of many causes to one
event; concurrence.
When the time came that misery was ripe for him, there
was a *conspiracy* in all things to lead him unto it. *Sidney.*

†CÖN-SPIR'ANT, *a.* Conspiring; plotting. *Shak.*

CÖN-SPIR'ATION, *n.* [L. *conspiratio*, harmony,
also, conspiracy; It. *conspiratione*, *conspira-*
zione, conspiracy; Sp. *conspiracion*, Fr. *conspi-*
ration.]
1. †Concord; agreement. "What a harmo-
ny and *conspiracy* there is betwixt all these
laws." *Hammond.*
2. Conspiracy. "Certain Jews made a *con-*
spiration." [R.] *Udal.*

CÖN-SPIR'A-TOR, *n.* [It. *conspiratore*; Fr. *con-*
spirateur.] One engaged in conspiracy.
Aethiophel is among the *conspirators* with Absalom. *2 Sam. xv. 31.*

CÖN-SPIRE', *v. n.* [L. *conspiro*; *con*, with, and
spiro, to breathe; It. *conspirare*, *conspirare*, Sp.
conspirar; Fr. *conspirer*.] [*i.* CONSPIRED; *pp.*
CONSPIRING, CONSPIRED.]
1. To concur to one result; to tend. "All
things *conspire* to make him happy." *Johnson.*
2. To combine for some evil design, as trea-
son; to concert a crime; to plot.
An insidious crew
Of men *conspiring* to uphold their state
By worse than hostile deeds. *Milton.*

CÖN-SPIRE', *v. a.* To plot; to contrive.
Tell me what they deserve
That do *conspire* my death with devilish plots. *Shak.*

CÖN-SPIR'ER, *n.* A conspirator. *Shak.*

CÖN-SPIR'ING, *p. a.* 1. Concurring to one result.
2. Making conspiracy.
Conspiring powers or forces, (*Mech.*) forces which
act in a direction not opposite to one another.
London Ency.

CÖN-SPIR'ING-LY, *ad.* In a conspiring manner.

CÖN-SPIR'ITÜ, *ad.* [It.] Noting a
part to be played with spirit. *Maunder.*

†CÖN-SPI-SI'-'TION, *n.* [L. *conspicatio*; *con-*
with, and *spisso*, *spissatus*, to make thick.] A
thickening. "Gross by *conspicitation*." *More.*

†CÖN-SPIR'UATE, *v. a.* [L. *conspueren*, *conspu-*
eratus; *con*, with, and *spueren*, to make filthy.] To
defile; to pollute. *Cockram.*

†CÖN-SPIR-CATION, *n.* Defilement; pollu-
tion. "So odious a *conspuration* of our holy
religion." *Hp. Hall.*

CÖN-STÄ-BLE (kän-stä-bl), *n.* [L. *comes stabuli*,
count of the stable, or master of the horse;
Low L. *constabularius*; It. *constabile*; Sp. *con-*
destable; Fr. *constable*.]
1. A high officer of the monarchical estab-
lishments of Europe in the middle ages:—a
master of the horse; a commander of cavalry,
or other officer of high rank.
Charles De-la-bret, high *constable* of France. *Shak.*
2. "In France, the constable was the first digni-
tary under the crown, commander in chief and su-
preme military judge. In that country, the office was
abolished in 1627, as conferring powers too dangerous
in the hands of a subject. In England, the last per-
manent lord high constable was Edward Stafford,
Duke of Buckingham, whose office was forfeited to
the crown by his attainder in 1523, since which time
it has only been occasionally conferred on particular
emergencies." *Brande.*
3. (*Law.*) An officer charged with the preser-
vation of the peace, and with the execution of
warrants issued by justices of the peace and
other magistrates. *Burrill.*
Special constable, a person appointed to act as *con-*
sta ble upon a special occasion.

CÖN-STÄ-BLER-Y, *n.* 1. The body of consta-
bles. "The office of the *constabulary*." *Bennet.*
2. The jurisdiction of constables. *Burton.*

CÖN-STÄ-BLE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a constable.
"The *constableness* of the city." *Carew.*

†CÖN-STÄ-BLESS, *n.* The wife of a constable.
Dance Hereward, *constable* of that place. *Chaucer.*

CÖN-STÄ-BLE-WICK, *n.* [Eng. *constable*, and
A. S. *wic*, a village.] The district over which
the authority of a constable extends. *Itale.*

CÖN-STÄB'U-LÄ-RY, *a.* Relating to, or consti-
tuting of, constables. *Qu. Rev.*

†CÖN-STÄB'U-LÄ-TÖ-RY, *n.* Constabulary. *Burnet.*

CÖN-STAN-CY, *n.* [L. *constantia*; *consto*, *con-*
stans, to stand firm; *con*, with, and *sto*, to stand;
It. *costanza*; Sp. *constancia*; Fr. *constance*.]
1. The quality of being constant; unalterable
continuance; immutability; stability.
Incredible that *constancy*, in such a variety, should be the
result of chance. *Ray.*
2. Unshaken determination; resolution; firm-
ness; steadfastness.
Multitudes who have laid down their lives for their religion
with as much *constancy* as the ancient Christians. *Justin.*
3. Lasting and undeviating affection.
Constancy is such a stability of friendship as overlooks
lesser failures of kindness, and still retains the same habitual
good-will to a friend. *South.*
Syn.—*Constancy* is voluntary; *firmness* is natural
stability. *Constancy* is opposed to *fickleness*; *firm-*
ness, to *pliancy* or *weakness*. *Constancy* relates espe-
cially to the affections, *firmness*, to the purpose or res-
olution; *stability*, to the character or the opinions;
steadiness, to the action or the habits. *Constancy* of
affection; *firmness* of purpose; *stability* of character.
steadiness of conduct, *steadiness* of principle.—See
DURABILITY, PERSEVERANCE.

CÖN-STANT, *n.* That which remains invariable,
as a quantity, force, or law. *Deccrell.*

CÖN-STANT, *a.* [L. *consto*, *constans*, to stand
firm; It. *costante*; Sp. *constante*; Fr. *constant*.]
1. Firm; fixed; solid. "You may turn these
two fluid liquors into a *constant* body." *Boyle.*
2. Unvaried; unchanging; immutable.
The world's a scene of changes; and to be
constant in nature were inconsistency. *Cromley.*
3. Determined; resolute; unshaken. "Be
you *constant* in the accusation." *Shak.*
4. Persevering; assiduous; steady.
Still cheerful, ever *constant* to his call. *Dryden.*
5. Faithful or true in affection.
The Moor, howbeit that I endure him not,
Is of a *constant* love, noble and true. *Shak.*
Constant quantity, (*Arithm.*) quantity the value of
which remains the same in the same operation. *Darwin.*
Syn.—See CERTAIN, FIRM.

CÖN-STANT-LY, *ad.* In a constant manner.

CÖN-STÄ-R, *n.* [L. *it appears*.] (*Law.*) A spe-
cies of certificate in regard to what is written
in an official record. *Hamilton.*

†CÖN-STELL'ATE [kon-stäl'ät, S. W. P. F. Ja.
K.; kon-stäl'at, Sm. W. B.—See CONTEMPERATE],
v. n. [L. *constellatus*, studded with stars; *con*,
with, and *stellus*, a star.] To shine with united
light or lustre.
The several things which engage our affection do *constel-*
late in God. *Lock.*

†CÖN-STELL'ATE, *v. a.* To unite in lustre, as
several stars. [R.]
These scattered perfections, divided among inferior na-
tures, were summed up and *constellated* in ours. *Chambliss.*

CÖN-STELL'ATION, *n.* [L. *constellatio*; *con*,
with, and *stellus*, a star; It. *costellazione*; Sp.
constelacion; Fr. *constellation*.]
1. (*Astron.*) A group of fixed stars, expressed
and represented under the name and figure of
some animal, or other emblem to which it is fan-
cied to have some resemblance. "Stars of *constel-*
lation and the *constellations* thereof." *Isa. xiv. 10.*
2. An assembly or an assemblage,—applied
to persons or things of great excellence.

CÖN-STERN'ATION, *n.* [L. *consteruatio*; *con-*
sternu, *consteruatus*, to terrify; *con*, with, and
sternu, to prostrate; It. *consteruazione*, *conster-*
nazione; Sp. *consteruacion*; Fr. *consteruacion*.]
Excessive alarm; terror; amazement; fright.
The ship struck. The shock threw us all into the utmost
consteruacion. *Cook.*
Syn.—See ALARM.

CÖN-STIPATE, *v. a.* [L. *constipare*, *constipare*;
con, with, and *stipare*, to compress; It. *costipare*;
Sp. *constipar*; Fr. *constiper*.] [*i.* CONSTIPAT-
ED; *pp.* CONSTIPATING, CONSTIPATED.]
1. To press into a narrow space; to com-
press; to condense; to consolidate.
The inferior parts of air, being pressed and *constipated*
by the weight of all the incumbent
bodies.

2. To stop up; to close. "*Constipating* or shutting up the capillary vessels." *Arbuthnot*.
3. To make costive.

Hard and vehement friction doth *constipate* the body. *Holland*.

CŌN-STĪ-PĀ'TĪON, *n.* [*L. constipatio*; *It. costipazione*; *Sp. constipacion*; *Fr. constipation*.]

1. The act of constipating; a crowding together; condensation. "A pretty close *constipation* of its particles." *Bentley*.
2. Costiveness. *Arbuthnot*.

CŌN-STĪT'U-ĒN-CY (kŏn-stīt'yū-ēn-sē), *n.* A body of constituents. *Lord J. Russell*.

CŌN-STĪT'U-ĒNT (kŏn-stīt'yū-ēnt), *a.* [*L. constituo, constituens*; to put together; *It. costituente*; *Sp. constituyente*; *Fr. constituant*.] Forming; composing; constituting; as, "The *constituent* parts of a compound."

CŌN-STĪT'U-ĒNT (kŏn-stīt'yū-ēnt), *n.* 1. He who or that which constitutes, composes, or forms. Their first composure requires a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance. *Hale*.
2. An elemental part; element; principle. The lymph in those glands is a necessary *constituent* of the aliment. *Arbuthnot*.
3. One who deposes another to act for him, especially in political matters; an elector. You may communicate this letter in any manner you think proper to my *constituents*. *Burke*.

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2. An elemental part; element; principle. The lymph in those glands is a necessary *constituent* of the aliment. *Arbuthnot*.
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CŌN-STĪ-TŪ'TĪON-AL, *n.* Exercise for health, as walking, boating, playing at football, cricket, &c. [Cambridge Univ., England.] *Bristed*.

CŌN-STĪ-TŪ'TĪON-AL-ĪSM, *n.* Constitutional principles or government. [R.] *N. Brit. Rev.*

CŌN-STĪ-TŪ'TĪON-AL-ĪST, *n.* A framer or favorer of a constitution; an adherent to a constitution. *Burke*.

CŌN-STĪ-TŪ'TĪON-ĀL-Ī-TY, *n.* The state, or the quality, of being constitutional, or in accordance with the constitution; as, "The *constitutionality* of a law." *Ed. Rev.*

— This word, which is regularly formed from *constitution*, or *constitutional*, is much used in the U. S., but comparatively little used in England.

CŌN-STĪ-TŪ'TĪON-AL-LY, *ad.* Agreeably to the constitution. *Ld. Chesterfield*.

CŌN-STĪ-TŪ'TĪON-A-RY, *a.* Consistent with the constitution; constitutional. [R.] *Marshall*.

CŌN-STĪ-TŪ'TĪONED (-shund), *p. a.* Having a constitution. "These tender-*constitutioned* ladies." *Spectator*.

CŌN-STĪ-TŪ'TĪON-ĪST, *n.* An adherent to the constitution; a constitutionalist. *Bolingbroke*.

|| CŌN-STĪ-TŪ-TĪVE, *a.* [*It. & Sp. constitutivo*; *Fr. constitutif*.]

1. That constitutes or forms; elemental; elementary; essential; constituent. The *constitutive* parts of a schism are the esteem of himself and the contempt of others. *Decay of Piety*.
2. Having the power to enact or establish; instituting; creating. *Johnson*.

|| CŌN-STĪ-TŪ-TĪVE-LY, *ad.* In a constitutive manner. *Harrington*.

CŌN-STĪN', *v. a.* [*L. constringo*; *con*, with, and *stringo*, to bind; *It. constringere, costringere*; *Sp. constrenir*; *Fr. contraindre*.] [*i. CONSTRAINED*; *pp. CONSTRAINING, CONSTRAINED*.]

1. To urge by force; to compel; to force; to enforce; to coerce; to oblige. And the Lord said to the servant, Go out into the ways and hedges, and *constrain* men to enter. *Luke xiv. 23. Wickliffe's Trans.*

2. To confine; to restrain; to repress; to hold. My sire in caves *constrains* the winds. *Dryden*.
The drowsy prophet, and his limbs *constrains*. *Dryden*.

3. To violate; to ravish. *Shak.*

Syn.—See COERCE.

CŌN-STĪN'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be constrained. "They are now . . . *constrainable*." *Hooker*.

CŌN-STĪN'-ED-LY, *ad.* By constraint. *Hooker*.

CŌN-STĪN'-ER, *n.* One who constrains. *Johnson*.

CŌN-STĪN'-ING, *p. a.* Hindering by force; compelling; restraining.

CŌN-STĪN'T, *n.* [*Fr. contrainte*.]

1. Compulsion; force; necessity; obligation. Bitter *constraint*, and sad occasion dear, Compel me to disturb your season due. *Milton*.

2. Confinement; restraint; imprisonment. His limbs were waxen weak and raw Through long imprisonment and hard *constraint*. *Spenser*.

Syn.—See COMPULSION.

CŌN-STĪN'TIVE, *a.* Having power to compel. "Any . . . *constraintive* vow." [R.] *Carew*.

CŌN-STRICT', *v. a.* [*L. constringo, constrictus*.] [*i. CONSTRICTED*; *pp. CONSTRICTING, CONSTRICTED*.] To bind; to cramp; to contract. "Such things as *constrict* the fibres." *Arbuthnot*.

CŌN-STRICT'ED, *p. a.* (*Bot.*) Contracted or tightened so as to be smaller in some parts than in others, as shown in the out. *Loudon*.

CŌN-STRICT'ION, *n.* [*L. constrictio*; *Sp. constrictio*; *Fr. constrictio*.] The act of constricting; contraction; compression. The *constriction* or dilatation of it [the air] may assist them to ascend or descend in the water. *Key*.

CŌN-STRICT'IVE, *a.* [*L. constrictivus*; *Sp. constrictivo*; *Fr. constrictif*.] Tending to contract or compress. *Sir T. Elyot*.

CŌN-STRICT'OR, *n.* 1. (*Anat.*) That which constricts;—a term applied to any muscle that

closes an orifice. "*Constrictor* of the œsophagus." *Dunghison*.

2. (*Zool.*) A name applied to the larger serpents, which crush their prey in their folds, as the boa-constrictor. *Brande*.

CŌN-STRĪNGE', *v. a.* [*L. constringo*; *It. constringere*.] To cause to contract; to constrict. [R.] Strong liquors *construnge*, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbuthnot*.

CŌN-STRĪN'GENT, *a.* [*It. costringente*; *Sp. costringente*; *Fr. costringent*.] Causing to contract; binding or compressing. *Bacon*.

CŌN-STRŪCT', *v. a.* [*L. construo, constructus*; *con*, with, and *struo*, to pile up; *It. costruire*; *Sp. construir*; *Fr. construire*.] [*i. CONSTRUCTED*; *pp. CONSTRUCTING, CONSTRUCTED*.]

1. To put together, as the parts of a thing, for a new product; to form with contrivance; to fabricate; to build; as, "To *construct* a machine"; "To *construct* a ship."

2. To devise and arrange. "He *constructed* a new system." *Johnson*.

To *construct* an expression or an equation, (*Geom.*) to find a geometrical figure whose parts shall be respectively represented by the quantities in the equation. *Davies & Peck*.

Syn.—See BUILD, FOUND.

CŌN-STRŪCT'ER, *n.* One who constructs. "A *constructor* of dials." *Johnson*.

CŌN-STRŪC'TION, *n.* [*L. constructio*; *It. costruzione*; *Sp. construction*; *Fr. construction*.]

1. The act of constructing; fabrication.
2. Mode of constructing or building; structure; conformation.

The *construction* of a word, or phrase, or sentence, according to the nature of the words, or phrases, or sentences, respectively.

3. (*Gram.*) The orderly disposition of words in a sentence, according to the rules of syntax. Some particles in certain *constructions* have the sense of a whole sentence contained in them. *Locke*.

4. The art of interpreting; explanation. He shall find the letter; observe his *construction* of it. *Shak.*

5. The sense or meaning; interpretation. He that would live at ease should always put the best *construction* on business and conversation. *Collier*.

Construction of equations, (*Geom.*) the interpretation of algebraic equations by geometric forms.

CŌN-STRŪC'TION-AL, *a.* To be understood by means of construction or interpretation. "Grants and *constructional* conveyances." *Waterland*.

CŌN-STRŪC'TION-ĪST, *n.* One who construes any instrument; as, "A strict *constructionist*."

CŌN-STRŪC'TIVE, *a.* [*Sp. constructivo*.] Created or formed by construction; that may be interpreted; not expressed, but inferred. "*Constructive* treason." *Burnet*.

Standing mute now, in all cases, amounts to a *constructive* confession. *Blaristone*.

Constructive trust, (*Law*.) a trust raised by construction of law, or arising by operation of law, as distinguished from an express trust; a trust implied or inferred from circumstances. *Burrill*.

CŌN-STRŪC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* By construction. *Hale*.

CŌN-STRŪC'TIVE-NĒSS, *n.* (*Phren.*) The faculty of constructing. *Combe*.

CŌN-STRŪCT'OR, *n.* One who constructs; a builder; a constructor. *Rambler*.

CŌN-STRŪCT'URE (kŏn-strŭkt'yūr), *n.* Anything constructed; a structure. [R.] They shall the earth's *constructure* closely bind. *Blackmore*.

CŌN-STRŪE [kŏn'strŭ, P. J. F. Ja. Wb.; kŏn'strŭ, K. Sm.; kŏn'strŭ, S. E.; kŏn'strŭ or kŏn'strŭ, W.], *v. a.* [*L. construo*; *It. costruire*; *Sp. construir*; *Fr. construire*.] [*i. CONSTRUCTED*; *pp. CONSTRUCTING, CONSTRUCTED*.] To discover or express the meaning of, by a right arrangement, or by a translation of, the words of a sentence; to interpret; to explain; to translate; to render.

Virgil is so very figurative that he requires, I may almost say, a grammar apart to *construe* him. *Dryden*.

"It is a scandal to seminaries of learning, that the latter pronunciation [kŏn'strŭ] should prevail there." *Walker*.

CŌN-STU-PRĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. constupro, constupratus*; *con*, with, and *stupro*, to ravish.] [*i. CONSTUPRATED*; *pp. CONSTUPRATING, CONSTUPRATED*.] To violate; to debauch. *Bale*.

CÖN-STU-PRÄ-TION, *n.* The act of constuprating; violation; defilement. *Bp. Hall.*

CÖN-SUB-SIST', *v. n.* To exist together. "Two *consustisting* wills." [It.] *Search.*

CÖN-SUB-STÄN'TIAL (94), *a.* [*L. consubstantialis*; *con*, with, and *substantia*, substance; *Fr. consubstantiel*.] Having the same essence or substance; being of the same nature. "A body *consubstantial* with our bodies." *Hooker.*

CÖN-SUB-STÄN'TIAL-ISM, *n.* Consubstantiation. *Milman.*

CÖN-SUB-STÄN'TIAL-IST, *n.* A believer in consubstantiation. "The sect of the Lutheran *consubstantialists* and of the Roman transubstantialists." *Barrow.*

CÖN-SUB-STÄN'TI-ÄL'I-TY (*kön-süb-stän-she-äl'-e-re*), *n.* [*Sp. consubstantialidad*; *Fr. consubstantialité*.] The quality of being consubstantial; participation of the same nature. *Dryden.*

CÖN-SUB-STÄN'TIAL-LY, *ad.* In a consubstantial manner. *Qu. Rev.*

CÖN-SUB-STÄN'TI-ÄTE (*kön-süb-stän-she-ät*, 94), *v. a.* To unite in one common substance or nature. *Hammond.*

CÖN-SUB-STÄN'TI-ÄTE, *v. n.* To profess consubstantiation. [It.] *Dryden.*

CÖN-SUB-STÄN'TI-ÄTE, *a.* United; consubstantial. "We must love her that is thus *consubstantiate* with us." *Pelham.*

CÖN-SUB-STÄN'TI-ÄTION (*kön-süb-stän-she-ä'-shun*, 94), *n.* [*See CONSUBSTANTIAL*.] (*Theol.*) The substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist, together with the substance of bread and wine, according to the doctrine of Luther;—opposed to *transubstantiation* in the doctrine of the Catholics.

CÖN-SUE-TÜDE (*kön-swe-tüd*), *n.* [*L. consuetudo*; *It. consuetudine*; *Sp. consuetud*.] Custom; use. "This *consuetude* or law." [It.] *Barnes.*

CÖN-SUE-TÜ'DI-NÄL, *a.* Customary; consuetudinary. [It.] *Smart.*

CÖN-SUE-TÜ'DI-NÄ-RY (*kön-swe-tü'de-nä-re*), *a.* [*L. consuetudinarius*.] Customary. [It.] *Smart.*

CÖN-SUE-TÜ'DI-NÄ-RY, *n.* A ritual of customary devotions. [It.] *Baker.*

CÖN'SUL, *n.*; *pl. CONSULS*. [*L. consul*; *consulo*, to consult; *It. console*, or *consolo*; *Sp. & Fr. consul*.]

1. One of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic, after the expulsion of the kings.

In the first ages of the republic, the two *consuls* were always chosen from patrician families; but the people obtained the privilege, A. C. C. 355, of electing one of the *consuls* from their own body, and some times both were plebeians. *Anthony.*

2. One of the three chief magistrates of France from 1799 to 1804. These were, at first, Bonaparte, Siéyès, and Ducos, and afterwards, Bonaparte, Cambacères, and Lebrun, called respectively first, second, and third *consuls*. *Brande.*

3. An officer commissioned to reside in a foreign country, chiefly for the purpose of protecting the interests of such of his fellow-citizens as have commercial relations with that country, and keeping his own government informed concerning matters of trade affecting the public welfare. To these duties are sometimes added others of a diplomatic character, in the absence of an ambassador or other political agent. *Brande.*

CÖN'SUL-AGE, *n.* A duty paid by merchants for the protection of their property in a foreign place. *Smart.*

CÖN'SU-LAR [*kön'shu-lär*, *S. W. J. F.*; *kön'su-lär*, *P. E. Ja. K. Sm. G. W. B.*], *a.* [*L. consularis*; *It. consolare*; *Sp. consular*; *Fr. consulaire*.] Relating to a consul; of the rank or authority of a consul; as, "The *consular* office."

†**CÖN'SU-LÄ-RY**, *a.* Relating to a consul, or to the consularship. "Consular *coins*." *Brown.*

CÖN'SUL-ÄTE, *a.* [*L. consularis*; *Fr. consular*.]

1. The office, function, or jurisdiction of consul; consular. "His name and *consulate* were effaced." *Addison.*

2. The dwelling or residence occupied by a consul. *Ogilvie.*

CÖN'SUL-GEN'ER-ÄL, *n.* A chief consul.

CÖN'SUL-SHÄP, *n.* The office or function of consul; consulate. "A kind of regal honor, the *consulship*." *Milton.*

CÖN-SÜLT', *v. n.* [*L. consulo, consultus, or consulto*; *It. consultare*; *Sp. consultar*; *Fr. consulter*.] [*i. CONSULTED*; *pp. CONSULTING, CONSULTED*.] To seek counsel or advice; to compare thoughts or opinions; to confer.

He sent for his bosom friends with whom he most confidently consulted. *Clarendon.*

CÖN-SÜLT', *v. a.* 1. To ask advice of, or to seek information from; as, "To *consult* one's friends"; "To *consult* a dictionary."

2. To regard; to consider; to care for. The senate owes its gratitude to Cato, Who with so great a soul *consults* its safety. *Addison.*

3. To deliberate upon; to confer about.

Many things were there *consulted* for the future, yet nothing was positively resolved. *Clarendon.*

4. To devise; to contrive.

Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house by cutting off many people. *Hab. ii. 10.*

CÖN'SULT, or **CÖN-SÜLT'** (114) [*kön'sult*, *F. Ja. K.*; *kön-sült*, *S. Sm. W. B.*; *kön'sult* or *kön-sült*, *W. P.*], *n.* [*It. & Sp. consulta*.]

1. The act of consulting; consultation.

After short talk we then, And summons read, the great *consult* began. *Milton.*

2. A meeting for deliberation; a council.

A *consult* of counsellors below Was called to try him out a beau. *Swift.*

—"I am much mistaken if this word does not incline to the general analogy of accent in dissyllable nouns and verbs, like *insult*. Poets have used it both ways; but the accent on the first syllable seems the most usual, as well as the most legitimate pronunciation." *Walker.*

CÖN-SUL-TÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. consultatio*; *It. consultazione*; *Sp. consultacion*; *Fr. consultation*.]

1. The act of consulting; secret deliberation.

The chief priests held a *consultation* with the elders and scribes. *Mark xv. 1.*

2. A council or meeting of persons to consult together, as of physicians. "A *consultation* was called." *Wise.*

3. (*Law*.) A kind of writ by which the judges of the king's court, upon consultation, return a cause to an ecclesiastical court. *Cowell.*

Syn.—*Consultations* are made by two or more persons; *deliberations* by one or by many. *Consultation* to obtain information and advice; *deliberation* in order to avoid difficulties and dangers. When a person *consults*, he communicates and hears; when he *deliberates*, he ponders and hesitates.

CÖN-SÜLTÄ-TIVE, *a.* [*Fr. consultatif*.] Pertaining to consultation. "Who have a *consultative* power." *Bp. Bramhall.*

CÖN-SÜLT'ER, *n.* One who consults.

CÖN-SÜLT'ING, *p. a.* Giving or receiving counsel.

A *consulting physician* is one who consults or visits with the attending practitioner.

CÖN-SÜLTIVE, *a.* [*It. & Sp. consultivo*.] Pertaining to consultation; consultative. *Goodwin.*

CÖN-SUM'Ä-BLE, *a.* [*L. consumabilis*; *It. consumabile*; *Sp. consumible*.] That may be consumed. "Consumable commodities." *Locke.*

CÖN-SUM', *v. a.* [*L. consumo*; *con*, with, and *sumo*, to take, to spend; *It. consumare*; *Sp. consumir*; *Fr. consommer*.] [*i. CONSUMED*; *pp. CONSUMING, CONSUMED*.] To reduce to nothing; to exhaust; to waste; to spend; to destroy.

Where two raging fires meet together, They do consume the thing that feeds their fury. *Shak.*

Thus in soft anguish she consumes the day. *Thomson.*

Syn.—*See SPEND*.

CÖN-SÜME', *v. n.* To waste away.

These violent delights have violent ends, And in their triumph die; like fire and powder, Which, as they meet, consume. *Shak.*

CÖN-SÜM'ER, *n.* One who consumes. *Locke.*

CÖN-SÜM'ING-LY, *ad.* In a consuming manner. *Hyst.*

CÖN-SÜM'MÄTE [*kön-süm-mät*, *W. F. J. Sm. H. C.*; *kön-süm-met*, *S. J.*; *kön-süm-mät*, *K. W. B.*—*See CONTEMPERATE*], *v. a.* [*L. consum-*

mo, consummatus; *con*, with, and *summa*, summit, perfection; *Sp. consumar*; *Fr. consumer*.] [*i. CONSUMMATED*; *pp. CONSUMMATING, CONSUMMATED*.] To reach the summit or utmost point aimed at; to complete; to perfect; to finish by doing all that was designed, to accomplish

And, to consummate all, Greatness of mind and nobility then sent Build in her love's nest. *Milton.*

Syn.—Plans, works, &c., are completed or finished; wishes and favorite schemes are consummated. A person may flatter himself that the completion of his plan will be the consummation of his wishes.

CÖN-SÜM'MÄTE, *a.* [*L. consummatus*; *Sp. consumado*.] Complete; perfect; finished.

Earth, in her rich attire Consummate, lovely, smiling. *Milton.*

CÖN-SÜM'MÄTE-LY, *ad.* Perfectly; completely. "Consummately learned in the Greek." *Warton.*

CÖN-SÜM'MÄTION, *n.* [*L. consummatio*; *Sp. consumacion*; *Fr. consummation*.]

1. The act of consummating; completion; finishing; perfection.

That regular process which it must be supposed to take from its original to its consummation. *Addison.*

'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished. *Shak.*

2. End of any thing, as the world.

From the first beginning of the world unto the last consummation thereof. *Hooker.*

3. Termination of life; death.

Quiet consummation have, And renowned be thy grave. *Shak.*

CÖN-SÜMPT'ION (*kön-süm'shun*), *n.* [*L. consumptio, consumo*, to eat up; *It. consumazione*; *Sp. consumacion*; *Fr. consommation*.]

1. Act of consuming; extinction; destruction.

All the parts of it [the world] decay, which should argue a wasting and ingreave *consumption* in the whole. *Hakewell.*

2. The state of being consumed; waste.

The mountains themselves have not suffered any considerable diminution or *consumption*. *Woodward.*

3. (*Med.*) Progressive emaciation; a gradual wasting away or decline by disease, particularly by a diseased state of the lungs; phthisis; marasmus. *Dunglison.*

Syn.—*See DECAY*.

|| **CÖN-SÜMPT'IONÄ-RY**, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of, consumption. [It.] *Bp. Gauden.*

|| **CÖN-SÜMPT'IVE** (*-süm'tiv*), *a.* 1. Destructive; wasting. "A long *consumptive* war." *Addison.*

2. Diseased with a consumption.

By an exact regimen, a *consumptive* person may hold out for years. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Pertaining to a consumption; as, "A *consumptive* complaint."

|| **CÖN-SÜMPT'IVE-LY**, *ad.* In a consumptive manner. *Beddoes.*

|| **CÖN-SÜMPT'IVE-NESS**, *n.* A tendency to consumption. *Johnson.*

† **CÖN-SÜ'TILE**, *a.* [*L. consutilis*; *con*, with, and *sut*, to sew together; *con*, with or together, and *sut*, to sew.] Stitched together. *Bailey.*

† **CÖN-TÄBÜ-LÄTE**, *v. a.* [*L. contabulo, contabulatus*; *con*, with, and *tabula*, a board.] To floor with boards. *Clayton.*

† **CÖN-TÄBÜ-LÄTION**, *n.* [*L. contabulatio*.] The act of boarding a floor. *Bailey.*

CÖN'TACT, *n.* [*L. contactus*; *contingit, contactus*; *con*, with, and *tango*, to touch; *Fr. contact*.] The state of touching; touch; close union; junction; juncture; as, "To bring two bodies into *contact*."

Angle of contact, (*Geom.*) the angle made by a curve line with its tangent. *Brande.*—*Point of contact*, the point common to a curve and its tangent. *Helm.*

† **CÖN-TÄCT'ION**, *n.* The act of touching. *Brown.*

CÖN-TÄCT'IVÄ, *a.* Relating to, or implying, contact. "Contagion may be said to be immediate, *contactual*, or remote." *P. Cyr.*

CÖN-TÄ'GION (*kön-tä'gion*), *n.* [*L. contagio*; *con*, with, and *tango*, or *tango*, to touch; *It. contagione*; *Sp. contagio*; *Fr. contagion*.]

1. (*Med.*) The communication of disease from one person to another by contact, direct or indirect; infection. "In infection and *contagion* from body to body, as the plague." *Hernan.*

Contagion and infection are generally referred to as synonymous. *Langhans.*

2. Propagation of any thing evil. "The scandal and contagion of example." *King Charles*.
 3. Poisonous emanation; pestilence.

Will he stand out of his wholesome bed
 T'ill he feel the night? *Shak.*

Syn. — See CONTAGIOUS.

CON-TÁ'GIONED (kən-tá'jund), *a.* Infected with contagion. [*R.*] *West. Rev.*

CON-TÁ'GION-IST, *n.* One who believes that certain diseases, as the plague, are contagious.

CON-TÁ'GIOUS (kən-tá'jus), *a.* [*L. contagiosus*; *It. & Sp. contagioso*; *Fr. contagieux*.]

1. Capable of being transmitted by contact; caught by approach; infectious; as, "A contagious disease."

2. Pestilential; poisonous. "Foul, contagious darkness in the air." *Shak.*

3. Spreading from one to another.

While the rout
 Of Medes and Cassians carry to camp
 Contagious terror. *Glover.*

Syn. — "Contagious poisons communicate the property of producing similar poisons, the small-pox is characteristically a contagious disease. By some writers, the term contagious has been limited to diseases requiring actual contact for their communication; but contagious matter appears often transmissible by the air; hence the terms immediate and mediate contagion. Diseases propagated through the medium of the air, are generally called *infectious*." *Brande.* — Diseases which attack great numbers of people at the same time, are termed *epidemic*, as the influenza and the cholera. Diseases confined to particular localities are styled *endemic*, as the goitre and the ague; and those which originate in the affections of the atmosphere and have a resemblance to the plague, are termed *pestilential*. All these classes of diseases are, by Dr. Mann and some other recent authors, termed *zymotic* diseases.

CON-TÁ'GIOUS-LY, *ad.* By way of contagion.

CON-TÁ'GIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being contagious. *Mountagu.*

CON-TÁIN', *v. a.* [*L. contineo*; *con*, with, and *teneo*, to hold; *It. contenere*; *Sp. contener*; *Fr. contenir*.] [*i.* CONTAINED; *pp.* CONTAINING, CONTAINED.]

1. To comprehend; to comprise; to include; to embrace.

The rare perfections which this book contains. *Beaumont.*

2. To hold within a certain space or limit; to have capacity for; to hold.

If they should be written every one, the world itself could not contain the books that should be written. *John xxi. 25.*

3. To restrain; to bind; to repress; to restrict.

All men should be contained in duty ever after. *Spenser.*
 Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves. *Shak.*

Syn. — See COMPREHEND.

CON-TÁIN', *v. n.* To live in continence: — to check or repress desire. "If they cannot contain, let them marry." *1 Cor. vii. 9.*

You say the muse will not contain,
 And write you must, or break a vein. *Swift.*

CON-TÁIN'-ABLE, *a.* That can be contained. "Air containable within the cavity." *Boyle.*

CON-TÁIN'-ANT, *n.* He who, or that which, contains; container. *Puileyn.*

CON-TÁINED' (kən-tánd'), *p. a.* Held as in a vessel; comprised.

CON-TÁIN'-ER, *n.* He who, or that which, contains; container. *Daniel.*

CON-TÁIN'-ING, *p. a.* Holding; comprising.

CON-TÁM'-I-NA-BLE, *a.* [*L. contaminabilis*.] That may be contaminated. *Craig.*

CON-TÁM'-I-NATE, *v. a.* [*L. contaminare, contaminatus*; *contamen*, for *contagium*, contact; *con*, with, and *tango*, to touch; *It. contaminare*; *Sp. contaminar*; *Fr. contaminer*.] [*i.* CONTAMINATED; *pp.* CONTAMINATING, CONTAMINATED.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt; to taint.

Shall we now
 Contaminate our fingers with base bribes? *Shak.*

Syn. — To contaminate, taint, defile, pollute, and corrupt are all used in the sense of injuring purity; but contaminate and taint are not so strong as the other terms. Whatever is impure, contaminates; what is gross or vile, in the natural sense, defiles, and in the moral sense, pollutes; what is infectious, corrupts or infects; and contact with a corrupted body may taint.

CON-TÁM'-I-NATE, *a.* Defiled; contaminated;

polluted; tainted. "That country so contaminate with innocent blood." *Strype.*

CON-TÁM'-I-NÁT-ED, *p. a.* Defiled; polluted; corrupted; tainted.

CON-TÁM'-I-NÁT-ING, *p. a.* Defiling; polluting; corrupting; tainting.

CON-TÁM'-I-NÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. contaminatio*; *It. contaminazione*; *Sp. contaminación*; *Fr. contamination*.] The act of contaminating; pollution; defilement. "Contamination with carnal concupiscence." *Bp. Hall.*

CON-TÁM'-I-NÁ-TIVE, *a.* Causing contamination. *West. Rev.*

CON-TÁN'-KER-OÜS, *a.* Vile or execrable in a high degree; venomous; perverse; — written also *contanherous*. [*Ireland.*] *Bichen.*

† CÖN'TECK, *n.* [A corruption of *contest*. *Skin-*
ner.] Quarrel; contention. *Spenser.*

† CON-TËC'TION, *n.* [*L. contego, contextus*; *con*, with, and *tëgo*, to cover.] A covering. *Browne.*

† CON-TËM'-ER-ATE, *v. a.* [*L. contemero, contemeratus*; *con*, with, and *temero*, to defile.] To pollute; to defile. *Bailey.*

CON-TËMN' (kən-tëm'), *v. a.* [*L. contemno*; *con*, with, and *temno*, to scorn; *Gr. τέμνω*, to cut off; *It. contemnere*.] [*i.* CONTEMNED; *pp.* CONTEMNING, CONTEMNED.] To neglect, or reject, as unworthy; to despise; to slight; to scorn; to spurn; to disdain.

True fame is ever likened to our shade:
 He soonest museth her that most hath made
 To overtake her. Whoso takes his wing
 He leaves her close behind him, and she
 Is ever far ahead of him. *Shak.*

Syn. — To *contemn* is less used than its conjugate noun *contempt*. We do not often speak of *contemning* a person, but we may *despise* and *feel contempt* for persons, and *contemn* their actions. A haughty man often *despises*, and *feels contempt* for those beneath him. To *scorn* and to *disdain* are stronger terms than to *contemn* and to *despise*, and are not applied to persons, though their conjugate nouns are. A man may be said to treat a person with *scorn* or *disdain*, but not to *scorn* or *disdain* him, though he may *scorn* and *disdain* his actions. — See DISREGAARD.

CON-TËM'-NER (kən-tëm'ner), *n.* One who contemns. "All contemnners and deriders of religion." *Woolton.*

CON-TËM'-NING, *p. a.* Despising; slighting. *Ash.*

CON-TËM'-NING-LY, *ad.* With contempt or slight.

CON-TËM'-PER, *v. a.* [*L. contempero*; *con*, with, and *tempero*, to temper.] [*i.* CONTEMPERED; *pp.* CONTEMPERING, CONTEMPERED.] To moderate; to temper. "The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat." [*R.*] *Ray.*

CON-TËM'-PER-A-MËNT, *n.* The state of being tempered; temperament. *Derham.*

CON-TËM'-PER-ATE, *v. a.* To temper. [*R.*] *Browne.*

CON-TËM'-PER-Á'TION, *n.* 1. The act of moderating or tempering. "The *contemperation* of fervor in the heart." *Browne.*
 2. Proportionate mixture; proportion. "Contemperations of natural humors." *Hale.*

CON-TËM'-PER-A-TÛRE, *n.* The state of being tempered; temperature. [*R.*] *Holland.*

CON-TËM'-PLÁTE [kən-tëm'plát, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. C.*; kën'tëm-plát or kən-tëm'plát, *K.*; kën'tëm-plát, *W. B.*], *v. a.* [*L. contempler, contemplatus*; *con*, with, and *templum*, an open place for observation; *It. contemplare*; *Sp. contemplar*; *Fr. contempler*.] [*i.* CONTEMPLATED; *pp.* CONTEMPLATING, CONTEMPLATED.]

1. To consider with continued attention; to meditate upon; to ponder; to study; to view.

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to contemplate what we have a great desire to know. *Watts.*

2. To purpose; to intend; to expect.

— "There is a very prevailing propensity to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable — a propensity which ought to be checked by every lover of the harmony of language." *Walker.* — A similar "propensity" extends also to the following verbs, viz.: *compensate, confesate, constellate, consummate, demonstrate, despoilate, expurgate, and extirpate*. With respect to all these words, Dr. Webster places the accent on the first syllable: the English orthoepists, with little variation, place it on the second syllable.

Syn. — We *contemplate* sensible objects, or what is present and attainable; we *meditate* on actions and abstract qualities, as friendship and benevolence. *Contemplation* on the works of creation; *meditation* on the ways of Providence. We *contemplate* what is future, and *meditate* respecting what is future. We *contemplate* what is past. When used with reference to the future, in a sense similar to *intend*, *contemplate* is more immediately followed by the action than *meditate*. We *contemplate* what we suppose is soon to take place; we *meditate* what is probable, but more remote. We *meditate* an excursion abroad, which we may some time make; we *contemplate* a journey into the country, which we soon *intend*, *purpose*, or *expect* to perform.

CON-TËM'-PLÁTE, *v. n.* To muse; to meditate; to ponder; to think.

Shall I not muse, and then extol myself,
 To think that I have done some good? *Shak.*

CON-TËM'-PLÁT-ED, *p. a.* Attentively considered; thought upon.

CON-TËM'-PLÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. contemplatio*; *It. contemplazione*; *Sp. contemplacion*; *Fr. contemplation*.] The act of contemplating; reflection; meditation; studious thought; study as opposed to action.

How now, what serious contemplation are you in? *Shak.*
 There is no lasting pleasure but contemplation. *Burnet.*
 For contemplation be, and valor, formed;
 For softness else, and sweet attractive grace. *Milton.*

To have in contemplation, to purpose, to intend.

Syn. — See CONTEMPLATE.

CON-TËM'-PLÁ-TIST, *n.* A contemplative person; a contemplator. *Mitford.*

CON-TËM'-PLÁ-TIVE, *a.* [*L. contemplativus*; *It. & Sp. contemplativo*; *Fr. contemplatif*.]

1. Addicted to, or employed in, meditation, thought, or study; speculative; thoughtful; studious.

My life hath rather been contemplative than active. *Bacon.*

2. Having the power of thought. "The contemplative faculty of man." *Ray.*

CON-TËM'-PLÁ-TIVE, *n.* (*Ecol.*) A friar of the order of Mary Magdalen. *Crabb.*

CON-TËM'-PLÁ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Thoughtfully; attentively. *Hulot.*

CON-TËM'-PLÁ-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being contemplative. *Ash.*

CON-TËM'-PLÁ-TÛR, or CON-TËM'-PLÁ-TÛR [kən-tëm'plá-tur, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.*; kën'tëm-plá-tur, *E. Sm. W. B.*], *n.* [*L.*] One who contemplates.

CON-TËM'-PÔ-RA-NË'I-TY, *n.* [*Fr. contemporanéité*.] Contemporariness. *Bp. Hurd.*

CON-TËM'-PÔ-RÁ-NE-OÜS, *a.* [*L. contemporaneus*. — See CONTEMPORARY.] Living or existing at the same time; contemporary. *Arnold.*

CON-TËM'-PÔ-RÁ-NE-OÜS-LY, *ad.* At the same time. *Qu. Rev.*

CON-TËM'-PÔ-RÁ-NE-OÜS-NESS, *n.* The state of being contemporaneous. *Lyell.*

CON-TËM'-PÔ-RA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being contemporary; existence at the same time. "Contemporariness of princes." *Howell.*

CON-TËM'-PÔ-RA-RY, *a.* [*L. contemporario*, to be contemporary; *con*, with, and *tempus*, time; *It. & Sp. contemporaneo*; *Fr. contemporain*.] Living or existing at the same point of time, or in the same age; contemporaneous.

This king [Henry VIII.] was contemporary with the greatest monarchs of Europe. *Strype.*

A neighboring wood, born with himself, he sees,
 And loves his old contemporary trees. *Colley.*

Syn. — This word is often less properly written *contemporary*. Dr. Bentley says, "Contemporary is a downright barbarism. For the Latins never use *con* for *con*, except before a vowel, as *conquell*, *conterual*; but before a consonant, they either retain the *n*, as in *contemporary*, *constitution*, or melt it into another letter, as *collection*, *comprehension*; so that the word *contemporary* is a word of his [Boyle's] own composition, for which the learned world will congratulate him." *Diss. on Phalaris.* "It will not be easy," says Mr. Todd, "to confute the reasoning of this remark, by which the just rule relating to the formation of our compound words of this class, is given; though many, indeed, affectedly write *cognatal*, *cogapartment*, and the like, as well as *contemporary*."

"For this reason I prefer *contemporary* to *contemporary*. The general use in words compounded with the inseparable preposition *con* is to retain the *n* before a consonant, and to expunge it before a vowel or

an à mute. Thus we say *condisciple*, *conjuncture*, *con-
stant*; but *co-equal*, *co-eternal*, *co-incide*, *co-hear*. I
know of but one exception, which is *co-partner*." *Dr.
Campbell*. — "Co ought to be used only when the word
with which it is joined begins with a vowel, as in *co-
eval*, *co-existent*, *co-incident*, *co-operate*, &c.; *con*, when
the word begins with a consonant, as in *contemporary*,
conjunction, &c. There is but one exception, which
is *co-partner*." *Line and Learn*. — The derivatives *co-
partnership*, *co-partnership*, *co-partnership*, *co-partner*,
co-partners, may be added to this exception. A few
other words with the prefix *co*, are sometimes used;
as *co-regent*, *co-defendant*, *co-sufferer*, *co-tenant*, and
co-truster.

"His [Disraeli's] pages are frequently defaced
with vulgarisms. Of these, *contemporary* may be
taken as an instance, which, to adopt the snarl of Dr.
Bentley, 'is a word of his own co-position, on which
the learned world will congratulate him.'" *Ec. Rev.*,
March, 1852.

CON-TÈM'PO-RA-RY, *n.* One living at the same
time with another.

From the time of Boccaccio and of Petrarch, the Italian has
varied very little. The *Tempo* of Chaucer, their *contempo-
rary*, is not to be understood without the help of an old dic-
tionary. *Dryden*.

† CON-TÈM'PO-RIZE, *v. a.* To place in the same
age; to make contemporary. *Brown*.

CON-TEMPT' (kon-tèmt'), *n.* [L. *contemptus*; *con-
temno*, *contemptus*, to despise.]
1. The act of contemning or despising; dis-
regard; slight; disdain; scorn.

It is often more necessary to conceal contempt than resent-
ment, the former being never forgiven, but the latter some-
times is forgot. *Chastelard*.

2. The state of being despised; disgrace.

The Lord of hosts hath purposed it, to stain the pride of
all glory, and to bring into contempt all the honorable of the
earth. *Isa. xxiii. 9.*

3. (Law.) Disobedience to the rules, orders,
or process of a court. *Burrill*.

Syn. — See CONTEMN.

CON-TEMPT'U-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [L. *contemptibili-
tas*.] The quality of being contemptible. "*Con-
temptibility* and vanity." [R.] *Spencer*.

CON-TEMPT'U-BLE (kon-tèmt'ù-bl), *a.* [L. *con-
temptibilis*; Sp. *contemptible*; Fr. *contemptible*.]
1. Deserving contempt; despicable; vile;
base; mean; pitiful; paltry.

No man truly knows himself but he groweth daily more
contemptible in his own eyes. *Taylor*.

2. Despised; scorned; neglected.

There is not so contemptible a plant or animal that does
not confound the most enlarged understanding. *Locke*.

3. † Contemptuous; scornful.

If she should make tender of her love, 'tis very possible
he'll scorn it; for the man hath a contemptible spirit. *Shak.*

Syn. — Contemptible is not so strong a term as *des-
picable*. A person may be said to be contemptible for
his vanity or weakness, and despicable for his servility
and baseness. What is worthless is contemptible;
what is bad or wicked is despicable and vile. A con-
temptible writer or a contemptible production; despic-
able servility or meanness; pitiful or base subterfuge;
mean artifice; paltry or vile conduct.

CON-TEMPT'U-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of
being contemptible; baseness; vileness. *Locke*.

CON-TEMPT'U-BLY (kon-tèmt'ù-bl), *ad.* In a con-
temptible manner; despicably; meanly. *Milton*.

CON-TEMPT'U-ÖUS (kon-tèmt'ù-üs), *a.* 1. Given
to contempt; apt to despise; insolent.

Some much avers I found, and wondrous harsh,
Contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite. *Milton*.

2. Showing contempt; scornful; disdainful.

Some entertained the most contemptuous opinion of the
Jews. *Atterbury*.

CON-TEMPT'U-ÖUS-LY, *ad.* With scorn; with
contempt. *Sp. Taylor*.

CON-TEMPT'U-ÖUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being con-
temptuous; disposition to contempt. *Johnson*.

CON-TEND', *v. n.* [L. *contendo*; *con*, with, and
tendo, to stretch, to strive; It. *contendere*; Sp.
contender.] [*i.* CONTENTED; *pp.* CONTENTING,
CONTENTED.]

1. To strive; to struggle; to combat; to
fight.

Distress not the Moabites, neither contend with them in
battles. *Dani. ii. 9.*

In ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valor. *Shak.*

3. To debate; to dispute; to argue. "Which
our author would contend for." *Locke*.

CON-TEND', *v. a.* To dispute; to contest.

Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,
And on the green contend the wrestler's prize. *Dryden*.

† CON-TEND'ENT, *n.* [Fr. *contendant*.] An an-
tagonist; an opponent. *L'Estrange*.

CON-TEND'ER, *n.* One who contends. *Locke*.

CON-TEND'ING, *p. a.* Striving; vying with an-
other; contesting; conflicting. "To awe con-
tending monarchs." *Akenside*.

CON-TEND'ING, *n.* The act of one who con-
tends. "Earnest contentings." *Hopkins*.

CON-TEND'RESS, *n.* She who contends. "A
swift contendress." *Chapman*.

CON-TÈN'E-MENT, *n.* (Law.) That which is
held with a tenement, as its credit, contiguous
land, &c. *Blount*.

CON-TÈNT', *a.* [L. *contentus*; *contineo*, *con-
tensus*; *con*, with, and *teneo*, to hold; It. & Sp.
contento; Fr. *content*.] In an undisturbed or
easy state of mind; having contentment; sat-
isfied; contented.

I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be
content. *Phil. iv. 11.*

Poor and content is rich, and rich enough. *Shak.*

CON-TÈNT', *v. a.* [L. *contendere*; Fr. *contender*.]
[*i.* CONTENTED; *pp.* CONTENTING, CONTENTED.]

1. To satisfy so as to stop complaint; to ap-
pease.

Content thyself with this much, that I love thee. *Sidney*.

2. To please; to gratify; to delight.

Because his painted skin contents the eye. *Shak.*

CON-TÈNT', *n.* 1. Moderate happiness; rest or
quietness of mind; satisfaction; contentment.

Without content, we shall find it almost as difficult to
please others as ourselves. *Gervile*.

My crown is called *Content*.
A crown it is that seldom kings enjoy. *Shak.*

2. The power of containing; capacity. "Ships
of great content." *Bacon*.

3. That which is contained. — See CONTENTS.

Though my heart's content firm love hath bear,
Nothing of that shall from mine eyes appear. *Shak.*

4. A term used in the English House of
Lords, to express an affirmative vote or an as-
sent to a bill. *Burke*.

† CON-TÈN-TA-TION, *n.* Satisfaction; content.
"Great contentation." *Pope*. *Putmore*.

CON-TÈNT'ED, *a.* Being in an easy state of
mind; having contentment; moderately happy;
not demanding more; satisfied; content.

Dealing this man's art and that man's scope,
With that I know not, contented least. *Shak.*

Syn. — See CONTENTMENT.

CON-TÈNT'ED-LY, *ad.* In a quiet or satisfied
manner; with content. *Addison*.

CON-TÈNT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being con-
tented. "Contentedness of spirit." *Bp. Taylor*.

CON-TÈNT'FUL, *a.* Full of content; contented.
"Contentful submission." [R.] *Barrow*.

CON-TÈN'TION, *n.* [L. *contentio*; It. *conten-
zione*; Sp. *contencion*; Fr. *contention*.]

1. The act of contending; angry contest;
strife; struggle; quarrel.

But when your troubled country called you forth,
Your flaming courage and your teachable worth,
To free our nation from a proud and cruel lord. *Waller*.

2. Dispute; debate; altercation; controversy.

A bull's lip enter into contention. *Prov. xviii. 6.*

3. Earnest endeavor; effort.

This is an end which appears worthy our utmost conten-
tion to obtain. *Hogers*.

Syn. — See CONFLICT, DISAGREEMENT.

CON-TÈN'TIOUS (kon-tèn'ù-sh), *a.* [L. *contenti-
osus*; Fr. *contentieux*.]

1. Quarrelsome; disposed to contend.

As coals are to burning coals, and wood to fire, so is a con-
tentious man to kindly strife. *Prov. xxvi. 21.*

2. Pertaining to contention.

When not for malice and contentious crimes. *Spenser*.

3. (Eccl. Law.) Taking cognizance of dif-
ferences between contending parties. "A con-
tentious jurisdiction." *Burrill*.

CON-TÈN'TIOUS-LY, *ad.* With contention; per-
versely; quarrelsome. *Brown*.

CON-TÈN'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality, or the
state, of being contentious. *Burke*.

CON-TÈNT'LESS, *a.* Discontented; unsatisfied.
"Our contentless choice." *Beaumont*.

† CON-TÈNT'LY, *ad.* Contentedly. *Beau. & Fl.*

CON-TÈNT'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *contentement*.]

1. The state of being contented; satisfaction;
content.

Contentment expresses the acquiescence of the mind in the
portion of good we possess. *Cogan*.

The noblest mind the best contentment has. *Shak.*

2. That which gives content. "All the con-
tentments . . . this world can afford." *Bp. Hall*.

Syn. — Contentment is the absence of pain, and
lies in ourselves; satisfaction is positive pleasure, and
is derived from external objects; and it is less perma-
nent than contentment. A person contented has al-
ways enough, one satisfied has received enough. Ac-
quiescence is less than contentment; and gratification
is a more lively, but less permanent, state of feeling.

CON-TÈNTS', or CON-TENTS' (115) [kon-tènts',
S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. G.; kon-tènts' or kón-
tènts', F.; kón-tènts', C. W. B., n. pl.]

1. That which is contained within any limits
or boundaries; as, "The contents of a vessel
or a cask"; "The contents of a book"; "The
contents of a polygon."

2. A summary of what a book contains; index.

3. "To this analogy," [relating to certain words
of two syllables, used both as nouns and verbs, the
nouns having the accent on the first syllable, and the
verbs on the last,] "some speakers are endeavoring
to reduce the word *contents*, which, when it signifies
the matter contained in a book, is often heard with
the accent on the first syllable." *Walker*. — This is a
very common pronunciation in the United States.

CON-TÈR'MI-N-ABLE, *a.* [L. *contermino*, to bor-
der upon; *con*, with, and *termino*, to bound.]
Capable of the same bounds. *Sir H. Wotton*.

CON-TÈR'MI-N-AL, *a.* Having a common bound-
ary; continuous; continuous. *Scott*.

CON-TÈR'MI-N-ATE, *a.* Having a common bound-
ary. "Ethiopia being the *conterminat* region
of Egypt." *Raleigh*.

CON-TÈR'MI-NOUS, *a.* [L. *conterminus*; *con*,
with, and *terminus*, a boundary.]

1. Having a common boundary; bordering
upon; continuous; continuous. "*Contermi-
nations* to the colonies." *Hale*.

2. (Nat. Hist.) Nearly allied. "*Contermi-
nous* groups." *Mumder*.

† CON-TÈR-R-AN-E-AN, *a.* [L. *conterraneus*, a
fellow-countryman; *con*, with, and *terra*, the
earth.] Of the same earth or country. *Hawell*.

† CON-TÈR-R-AN-E-ÖUS, *a.* Of the same coun-
try; *conterranean*. *Bailey*.

† CON-TÈR-SER-ATION, *n.* [L. *confessatio*,
friendship; *con*, with, and *sera*, a square
black, a token between friends.] A friendly or
harmonious union. "So unusual a *confessatio*
of eloquence." *B. Oly's Life of G. Herbert*.

The agreement and *confessatio*, in judgment and prac-
tice, with the primitive church. *Ep. Lecky*.

CON-TÈST', *v. a.* [L. *contestor*, to enter on a
law suit by calling witnesses; *con*, with, and
testor, to attest; *testis*, a witness; It. *contestare*;
Sp. *contestar*; Fr. *contester*.] [*i.* CONTENTED;
pp. CONTENTING, CONTENTED.]

1. To call in question; to contend against;
to controvert; to dispute.

The solemnity of this law morality will not be controverted
by our and our world. *Scott*.

2. (Law.) To defend a suit, or other judicial
proceeding; to dispute, oppose, or resist a
claim; to litigate, as a defendant. *Burrill*.

CON-TÈST', *v. n.* To strive or contend in oppo-
sition or in emulation.

I do contend
As boldly and as nobly with the laws
As ever, in ambitious death, I did
Content against thy valor. *Shak.*

CON-TÈST'ION, *n.* 1. Strife of words; eager con-
trovery; dispute; debate; quarrel; difference.

Leave out the *contestation* and the *contestation* language. *Watts*.

2. Struggle in arms; battle; fight; conflict.

The contest becoming more equal, force alone must de-
cide. *Warburton*.

Syn. — See DIFFERENCE, CONFLICT, QUAR-
REL.

CON-TÈST'IOUS, *a.* [Fr.] That may be con-
tested; disputable; controvertible. *Johnson*.

† CON-TĒST'ABLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state, or the quality, of being possibly contested. *Bailey.*

CON-TĒST'ANT, *n.* [Fr.] One who contests; a disputant; a litigant. [R.] *Seward. Wise.*

CON-TĒS-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *contestatio*; Fr. *contestation*.] 1. † Proof by witnesses; testimony. *Barrow.* 2. The act of contesting or of striving in argument; eager controversy; dispute; debate. Every man read in church history knows that belief was drawn up after a long contestation with Arius. *Dryden.* 3. Emulation; rivalry. [R.] Never contention rise in either's breast But contestation whose love shall be best. *Deau. & Fr.*

CON-TĒST'ED, *p. a.* Disputed; litigated; as, "A contested case at law."

CON-TĒST'ING, *n.* The act of disputing or litigating. "To speed better by submission than by contesting." *Stow.*

CON-TĒST'ING-LY, *ad.* In a contending manner; by means of contest. *Mountagu.*

CON-TĒST'LESS, *a.* Not to be disputed; unquestionable. "Truth contestless." [R.] *A. Hill.*

† CON-TĒX', *v. a.* [L. *contexo*; *con*, with, and *texo*, to weave.] To weave together. *Boyle.*

† CON-TĒXT', *a.* Knit together; firm. *Derham.*

† CON-TĒXT', *v. a.* [L. *contexo*, *contextus*, to weave, to bind together.] To knit together; to bind; to unite. The world's frame, which is *contexted* only by commerce and contracts. *Junius, 1030.*

CON-TĒXT, *n.* [L. *contextus*, from *contexo*, to weave; *It. contesto*; Fr. *contexte*.] The series of sentences that make up a discourse or treatise; — particularly the parts that precede and follow a text or sentence quoted. The sense is fine, and easily apprehended by the context. *Hart.*

CON-TĒXT'U-RAL, *a.* Relating to contexture or constitution. *Smith.*

CON-TĒXT'URE (kon-tĕkst'yur), *n.* [Sp. *contextura*; Fr. *contexture*.] The disposition or composition of parts among each other; constitution; system; texture. "Collateral events are so artfully woven into the contexture of his [Knolles] principal story." *Rambler.*

CON-TĒXT'URED (kon-tĕkst'yurd), *a.* Intertwoven; intertwined. *Carlyle.*

CON-TIG-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *contignatio*; *con*, with, and *tignum*, a beam; Fr. *contignation*.] 1. The act of framing or constructing. Their own buildings, linked by a *contignation* into the edifice of France. *Burke.* 2. A frame of beams joined together; a story. "Stories or *contignations*." *Wotton.*

† CON-TIG'U-ATE, *a.* Being in contact; adjoining; contiguous. "The two extremities are *contiguat*." *Holland.*

CON-TIG'U-TY, *n.* [It. *contiguità*; Sp. *contiguidad*; Fr. *contiguité*.] The state of being contiguous; actual contact; a touching; proximity. How can it [matter] be present to any thing but by the contiguity of its parts. *Law.* O for a lodge in some vast wilderness, Some boundless contiguity of shade! *Comper.*

CON-TIG'U-OUS (kon-tig'yū-ū), *a.* [L. *contiguus*; *con*, with, and *tango*, to touch; *It. & Sp. contiguo*; Fr. *contigu*.] Meeting so as to touch; close to; adjacent; adjoining. The two halves of the paper seemed *contiguous* at one of their angles. *Newton.* **Syn.** — See ADJACENT.

CON-TIG'U-OUS-LY, *ad.* Without any intervening space. *Dryden.*

CON-TIG'U-OUS-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being contiguous; contiguity. "By *contiguoussness* to others." *Fuller.*

CON-TI-NĒNCE, } *n.* [L. *continentia*; *contineo*, to keep; *con*, with, and *teneo*, to hold; *It. continenza*; Sp. *continencia*; Fr. *continence*.] 1. A holding in or curbing of one's desires; self-imposed restraint, particularly of sexual appetite; chastity. Chastity is either abstinence or *continence*; abstinence is that of virgins and widows, *continence* of married persons. *By. Taylor.*

Content without lawful venery, is *continence*; without unlawful, chastity. *Grew.*

2. † Uninterrupted course; continuity. "Lest the *continence* of the course should be divided." *Ayliffe.*

† *Continence* is generally used in reference to men, chastity in reference to women.

CON-TI-NĒNT, *a.* 1. Restrained as to the passions, especially the sexual appetite; chaste. My past life Hath been as *continent*, as chaste, as true, As I am now unhappy. *Shak.* 2. Moderate; temperate. I pray you, have a *continent* forbearance. *Shak.* 3. † Restraining. "All *continent* impediments." *Shak.* 4. † Connected; continuous. The north-east part of Asia, if not *continent* with the west side of America, is the least disjoined by sea. *Brerewood.*

CON-TI-NĒNT, *n.* [It. *continente*; Fr. *continent*.] 1. An extent of land comprising, or large enough to comprise, many countries, not disjoined by a sea; the main land, as opposed to islands; as, "The *continent* of Europe." 2. † That which contains, or that in which any thing is contained. Heart, once be stronger than thy *continent*. *Shak.* If there be no fullness, then is the *continent* greater than the content. *Bacon.*

CON-TI-NĒNT-TAL, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Relating to a continent, particularly the continent of Europe. No *continental* power was willing to lose any of its *continental* objects. *Burke.* 2. Pertaining to the Confederate States at the time of the American revolution; as, "The *continental* money"; "The *continental* uniform"; "The *continental* army." [U. S.] *Continental system.* (*Mod. Hist.*) the plan of the Emperor, Napoleon Bonaparte, for excluding the merchandise of England from all parts of the continent.

CON-TI-NĒNT-LY, *ad.* Chastely; temperately.

† CON-TI-NĒNT-NĒSS, *n.* Continence. *Ash.*

† CON-TINGE', *v. n.* [L. *contingo*; *con*, with, and *tango*, to touch.] To touch; to reach; — to happen. *Bailey.*

CON-TIN'GENCE, } *n.* [It. *contingenza*; Sp. *contingencia*; Fr. *contingence*.] 1. The act of reaching to, or of touching. "The point of *contingency*." *Gregory.* 2. The quality of being contingent; possibility or uncertainty of occurring. "Considering the *contingency* in events." *Browne.* "The *contingency* of human actions." *South.* 3. Casualty; accident; incident; occurrence; as, "To be prepared for all *contingencies*."

CON-TIN'GENT, *a.* [L. *contingo*, *contingens*, to happen; *con*, with, and *tango*, to touch; *It. & Sp. contingente*; Fr. *contingent*.] 1. Happening by chance; not determined by any certain rule; not definite or fixed; uncertain; accidental; casual. "Many things . . . seem to be *contingent*." *Grew.* 2. (*Law.*) Dependent upon an uncertainty. "A *contingent* legacy." *Blackstone.* 3. (*Logic.*) Noting the matter of a proposition when the terms of it in part agree, and in part disagree. *Whately.* **Syn.** — See ACCIDENTAL.

CON-TIN'GENT, *n.* 1. A thing dependent on chance; something that may happen. By *contingents* we are to understand those things which come to pass without any human forecast. *Grew.* 2. The share that falls to any one upon a division, or upon an apportionment; quota; proportion; — particularly the proportion of troops to be furnished by one of several contracting or allied powers. *Brande.*

CON-TIN'GENT-LY, *ad.* Accidentally; casually.

CON-TIN'GENT-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being contingent. *Smart.*

CON-TIN'U-ABLE, *a.* That may be continued.

CON-TIN'U-AL (kon-tin'yū-al), *a.* [L. *continuus*; Fr. *continuel*. — See CONTINUE.] Incessant; uninterrupted; unintermitted; constant; continuous. He that hath a merry heart hath a *continual* feast. *Prov. xv. 18.* A *continual* claim, (*Law.*) a formal claim made by a

party entitled to enter upon any lands or tenements, but deterred from such entry by menaces or bodily fear; — so called because it was required to be repeated once in the space of every year and day. *Burrill.*

Syn. — *Continual* is that which is constantly renewed and recurring, with perhaps frequent stops or interruptions; *continuous* or *continued*, that which is unintermitted or uninterrupted. *Continual* showers or rumors; *continual* interruptions; *continuous* train of thought; *continued* succession; *constant* endeavor; *incessant* noise; *perpetual* motion.

CON-TIN-U-AL-I-TY, *n.* The state of being continual. [R.] *Wm. Taylor.*

CON-TIN'U-AL-LY, *ad.* Without pause or interruption; incessantly; constantly; always. The goodness of God endureth *continually*. *Ps. li. 1.*

CON-TIN'U-AL-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being continual; permanence. *Hales.*

CON-TIN'U-ANCE, *n.* [It. & Sp. *continuancia*.] 1. The state of continuing; the time of continuing; permanence in one state; duration. Their duty depending upon fear, the one was of no greater *continuance* than the other. *Hayward.* 2. Perseverance; constancy. "By patient *continuance* in well-doing." *Rom. ii. 7.* 3. † The quality of holding together when stretched, as in fibres; continuity. Wool, tow, cotton, and raw silk have, besides, the desire of *continuance* in regard of the tenacity of their thread. *Bacon.* 4. (*Law.*) In ancient practice, the adjournment of the proceedings in a cause from day to day, or from one term to another; — in modern practice, the postponement of the proceedings in a cause, as putting off a trial, &c.: — the entry made upon the record of an adjournment or a postponement. *Burrill.*

Syn. — *Continuation*, *continuance*, and *continuity* are all derived from *con*, with, and *teneo*, to hold, and have for their primary sense the idea of *holding together*. *Continuation* is used of space, *continuance* of time, and *continuity* of substance. *Continuation* of a march or of a literary work; *continuance* of a war or of life; *continuity* of a rampart. *Duration* and *permanence*, like *continuance*, are used of time; as, "The *duration* of life"; "The *permanence* of a situation."

CON-TIN'U-ATE, *v. a.* [L. *continuo*, *continuatus*, to unite.] To join closely together. [R.] *Potter.*

CON-TIN'U-ATE, *a.* [It. *continuato*; Sp. *continuado*.] 1. Intimately united; closely joined. [R.] As though our flesh and bones should be made *continue* with his. *Hooker.* 2. Uninterrupted; continued. "An *uninterrupted* and *continue* goodness." [R.] *Shak.*

CON-TIN'U-ATE-LY, *ad.* Incessantly. "It [water] falls *continually*." [R.] *Wilkins.*

CON-TIN'U-ATE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being continue. [R.] *Digby.*

CON-TIN'U-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *continuatio*; *It. continuazione*; Sp. *continuacion*; Fr. *continuation*.] The act of continuing; uninterrupted succession in space or in time; extension; prolongation; protraction. "A *continuation* of the same story." *Dryden.* "The *continuation* and propagation of the species." *Ray.* **Syn.** — See CONTINUANCE.

CON-TIN'U-Ā-TIVE, *a.* That continues. *Watts.*

CON-TIN'U-Ā-TIVE, *n.* 1. (*Rhet.*) An expression noting permanence or duration. To these may be added *continuatives*; as, "Rome remains to this day." 2. (*Gram.*) A conjunction. "*Continuatives* consolidate sentences into one continuous whole." *Harris.*

CON-TIN'U-Ā-TOR [kon-tin-yū-tor, S. W. Ja.; kon-tin'yū-tor, S. Sm. R.], *n.* One who continues what is begun. *Browne.*

CON-TIN'UE (kon-tin'yū), *v. n.* [L. *continuo*, to unite, to keep up; *con*, with, and *teneo*, to hold; *It. continuare*; Sp. *continuar*; Fr. *continuer*.] 1. CONTINUED; pp. CONTINUING, CONTINUED. 1. To remain in the same state or in the same place; to abide; to stay. The multitude *continues* with me now three days. *Matt. xv. 33.* 2. To be durable; to endure; to last. "Thy kingdom shall not *continue*." 1 Sam. xiii. 14. 3. To persist; to persevere. If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my disciples in deed. *John viii. 31.*

Syn.—*Continue* in the same practice; *remain* in the same place; *abide* for a time; *stay* where you are; *continue* to improve; *persevere* in your pursuit; *persist* in doing right. The storm *continues*, and the foul weather *lasts* long. —See **ABIDE**.

CÓN-TÍN'UE, v. a. To extend in space or in duration; to prolong.

A bridge of wondrous length
From hell continued, reaching the utmost orb
Of this frail world. *Milton.*
O, continue thy loving kindness unto them. *Ps. xxxvi. 10.*
Syn.—See **CONTINUAL**.

CÓN-TÍN'UED (kón-tín'yud), *p. a.* Protracted; uninterrupted; as, "A *continued* series."

Continued bass, (*Mus.*) bass continued through the whole piece; same as *thorough bass*. *Brande.* — *Continued fractions*, (*Math.*) a fraction the numerator of which is 1, and the denominator a whole number plus a fraction, whose numerator is 1, and whose denominator is a whole number plus a fraction, and so on. *Davies & Peck.*

CÓN-TÍN'Ü-ED-LY, ad. Without interruption.

CÓN-TÍN'Ü-ER, n. One who continues.

CÓN-TÍN'Ü-ING, p. a. Abiding; enduring.

For here we have no *continuing* city, but we seek one to come. *Ileb. xlii. 14.*

CÓN-TÍN'Ü-ING-LY, ad. With continuity; without interruption. [*R.*] *Fabyan.*

CÓN-TI-NÜ'I-TY, n. [*L. continuus*; *It. continuità*; *Sp. continuidad*; *Fr. continuité*.] The state of being continuous; uninterrupted connection; close union; cohesion.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union and evitation of solution of continuity. *Bacon.*

Law of continuity, the law that nothing passes from one state to another without passing through all the intermediate states. *Brande.*

Syn.—See **CONTINUANCE**.

CÓN-TÍN'Ü-Ü'S (kón-tín'yü-üs), *a.* [*L. continuus*; *It. & Sp. continuo*; *Fr. continué*.]

1. Joined together closely, or without chasm or interruption; connected; continued.

The . . . rings become *continuous*, and are blended. *Newton.*

2. (*Bot.*) Without deviation from uniformity; —opposed to *interrupted*. *Henslow.*

Syn.—See **CONTINUAL, SUCCESSIVE**.

CÓN-TÍN'Ü-Ü'S-LY, ad. In a continuous manner; uninterrupted. *Foster.*

CÓN-TÖR-NI-Ä'TH, n. pl. [*It. contorni*, contours, furrows.] (*Numismatics.*) Bronze medals, marked with peculiar furrows, supposed to have been struck about the time of Constantine the Great and his immediate successors, and to have been used as tickets of admission to the public games of the circus in Rome and Constantinople. *Brande.*

CÓN-TÖR'SION, n. See **CONTORTION**. *Todd.*

CÓN-TÖRT', v. a. [*L. contorqueo*, *contortus*.] [*i. contorted*; *pp. contorting*, *contorted*.] To twist; to writhe; to distort.

The vertebral arteries are variously *contorted*. *Ray.*

CÓN-TÖRT'ED, a. (*Bot.*) 1. Noting a part of a plant folded or twisted back upon itself, as the root of the *Polygonum bistorta*. *Henslow.*

2. Noting, in estivation, the subordinate parts of the corolla when they are set obliquely, and overlap each other in succession. *Henslow.*

CÓN-TÖRT'ION (kón-tör'shün), *n.* [*L. contortio*; *It. contorzione*; *Sp. & Fr. contorsion*.]

1. A twist; a wry motion; distortion.

To use odd gestures and contortions. *Shaftsbury.*

2. (*Anat.*) A wresting of a limb or member of the body out of its natural situation; partial dislocation. *Maunder.*

† **CÓN-TÖRT'ION'S-NESS, n.** The state of being contorted. *Asch.*

CÓN-TÖUR' (kón-tör'), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Fine Arts.*) The outline or general periphery of a figure; the lines which bound a figure. *Francis.*

CÓN-TÖUE'NI-ÄT-ED, a. Having edges appearing as if turned in a lath. [A term among antiquaries applied to medals.] *Clarke.*

CÓN'TRA, a. A Latin preposition, which signifies *against*, or in *opposition*; —used in composition, or as a prefix to English words.

CÓN'TRA-BÄND, a. ["Latin *contra*, against or

contrary, and the Gothic *band*, a prohibition; or from *ban*, a proclamation." *Sullivan.*—*It. contrabbandò*, prohibited merchandise; *contra*, against, and *bandò*, a proclamation; *Sp. contrabando*; *Fr. contrebande*.] (*Com.*) Applied to such goods as are prohibited, by law, from being imported or exported; unlawful; illegal. "Forfeited like *contraband* goods." *Dryden.*

CÓN'TRA-BÄND, n. 1. Illegal traffic. "Persons most bound to prevent *contraband*." *Burke.*

2. Articles, the importation or exportation of which is prohibited by law. *P. Cyc.*

Contraband of war, goods which neutrals are prohibited from carrying during war to the belligerent parties, or which a belligerent has, by the law of nations, the right of preventing a neutral from furnishing to an enemy, such as arms and warlike stores, or munitions of war. *Burrill.*

† **CÓN'TRA-BÄND, v. a.** —1. To import goods prohibited. *Cockeram.*

2. To prohibit.

Our law severely *contrabands*
Our taking business off men's hands. *Hudbros.*

CÓN'TRA-BÄND-IST, n. One who traffics illegally; a smuggler. *Todd.*

CÓN'TRA-BÄS'SÖ, n. [*It.*] (*Mus.*) The largest of the violin species of stringed or bowed instruments, of which it forms the lowest bass; —usually called the *double bass*. *Brande.*

CÓN'TRACT', v. a. [*L. contraho*, *contractus*; *con*, with, and *traho*, to draw; *It. contrarre*; *Sp. contrar*; *Fr. contracter*.] [*i. contracted*; *pp. contracting*, *contracted*.]

1. To draw together, as the parts of any thing; to bring into less compass; to lessen; to narrow; to abridge; to shorten; to diminish. *Shak.*

Extended or *contracted* all proportions. *Shak.*

In all things, desuetude does *contract* the faculties. *Gor. of the Tongue.*

2. [*It. contrattare*.] To covenant; to bargain for. "The articles of *contracted* peace." *Shak.*

3. To betroth; to affiancé; to engage. "A lady *contracted* to a man of merit." *Tatler.*

4. To procure; to incur; to bring; to get. He that but conceives a crime in thought *contracts* the danger of an actual fault. *Dryden.*

CÓN'TRACT', v. n. 1. To shrink up; to shrivel; as, "Cold causes most bodies to *contract*."

2. To make a bargain; to agree; as, "To *contract* to do a piece of work."

† **CÓN'TRACT', p. a.** Affiancéed; betrothed. *Shak.*

CÓN'TRACT' (114), n. [*Fr. contrat*.]

1. A bargain; a compact; an agreement; a covenant.

They the House of Peers debated "whether there were an original *contract* between king and people." *Hume.*

2. A writing which contains stipulations or terms of a bargain; as, "To sign a *contract*."

3. (*Law.*) An agreement or covenant between two or more persons, with a lawful consideration or cause. *Whitaker.*

As "This word was anciently accented on the last syllable, as is seen by the following quotations."

This is the hand which, with a vowed *contract*,
Was fast locked in thine. *Shak.*

I did; and his *contract* with Lady Lucy,
And his *contract* with deputy in France. *Shak.*

But that the accent should now be placed on the first syllable, needs no proof but the general ear and the general analogy of dissyllable nouns and verbs of the same form." *Hulker.*

Syn.—See **AGREEMENT**.

CÓN'TRACT'ED, p. a. Drawn together; shrunk up; shortened; abridged; —affiancéed; betrothed; engaged; —narrow; illiberal; mean.

CÓN'TRACT'ED-LY, ad. In a contracted manner.

CÓN'TRACT'ED-NESS, n. The state of being contracted. *A. Sykes.*

CÓN'TRACT-I-BIL-I-TY, n. Possibility of being contracted. *Arbutnot.*

"Dilatable and *contractible*." *Arbutnot.*

CÓN'TRACT-I-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of being contractible. *A. Sykes.*

CÓN'TRACT'ILE, a. Having the power of contraction. "The arteries are elastic bodies endowed with a *contractile* force." *Arbutnot.*

CÓN'TRÄ-TH'I-TY, n. [*Fr. contractilité*.] The

quality of being contractile; the property by which bodies contract. *Hogel.*

CÓN'TRÄCT'ING, p. a. Drawing together; shortening; abridging; —bargaining; stipulating.

CÓN'TRÄCT'ION, n. [*L. contractio*.]

1. The act of contracting or bringing into a narrower compass; corrugation.

2. The state of being drawn together. "A *contraction* in the nerves." *Bacon.*

3. (*Gram.*) The abbreviation of a word, or the reducing of two syllables into one, by the omission of one or more letters.

4. The act of making a contract; —particularly a marriage contract. [*R.*]

As from the body of *contraction* plucks
The very soul. *Shak.*

CÓN'TRÄCT'IVE, a. Tending to contract; contracting. *Blackmore.*

CÓN'TRÄCT'OR, n. [*L.*] One who contracts or bargains; —especially one who bargains, for a specified sum, to execute any work or enterprise of considerable magnitude. *Bp. Taylor.*

CÓN'TRÄ-DÄNCB, n. [*It. contraddanza*; *Sp. contradanza*; *Fr. contradanse*; *contre*, against, and *dance*, a dance.] A dance in which the partners are arranged in opposite lines; —called also *country-dance*. *Smart.*

CÓN'TRÄ-DICT', v. a. [*L. contradico*, *contradictus*; *It. contraddire*; *Sp. contradecir*; *Fr. contredire*.] [*i. CONTRADICTED*; *pp. CONTRADICTING*, *CONTRADICTED*.]

1. To assert the contrary of what has been asserted; to speak against; to oppose verbally; to gainsay; to deny.

It is not lawful to *contradict* a point of history known to all the world. *Duden.*

2. To be contrary to; to oppose. "No truth can *contradict* any truth." *Hooker.*

CÓN'TRÄ-DICT'Y-BLE, a. That may be contradicted; disputable. *J. Foster.*

CÓN'TRÄ-DICT'ER, n. One who contradicts.

CÓN'TRÄ-DICT'ION, n. [*L. contradictio*; *It. contraddizione*; *Sp. contradicción*; *Fr. contradiction*.]

1. The act of contradicting; a gainsaying; verbal opposition.

Inquired with *contradiction*. *Milton.*

2. Inconsistency of one assertion with another; incongruity; contrariety.

The apostle's advice, to be angry and sin not, was a *contradiction* in their philosophy. *South.*

† **CÓN'TRÄ-DICT'ION-ÄL, a.** Contradictory.

CÓN'TRÄ-DICT'ION, n. 1. Filled with contradictions; inconsistent; contradictory. *Morr.*

2. Inclined to contradict. "Baudet was argumentative and *contradictory*." *Bp. of Kilika.*

CÓN'TRÄ-DICT'ION'S-NESS, n. 1. Inconsistency. "Its absurdity and *contradiction'sness*." *Morris.*

2. Disposition to cavil. *Johnson.*

CÓN'TRÄ-DICT'IVE, a. Opposite; adverse; contradictory. *Milton.*

CÓN'TRÄ-DICT'IVE-LY, ad. In a contradictory manner or spirit. *Craig.*

CÓN'TRÄ-DICT'OR, n. [*L.*] One who contradicts; an opponent; contradictor. *Pygme.*

CÓN'TRÄ-DICT'OR-I-LY, ad. In a contradictory manner. *Brown.*

CÓN'TRÄ-DICT'OR-I-NESS, n. The state of being contradictory. *Baxter.*

† **CÓN'TRÄ-DICT'OR-I-ÖS, a.** Contradictory. "A *contradictoriam* humor." *State Trials, 1649.*

† **CÓN'TRÄ-DICT'OR-I-ÖS-LY, ad.** Contradictorily. *Morr.*

CÓN'TRÄ-DICT'ORY, a. 1. Implying contradiction or denial. "To believe the *contradictory* assertions of both." *South.*

2. Opposite; contrary; inconsistent. "The schemes of those gentlemen are most absurd and *contradictory*." *Addison.*

CÓN'TRÄ-DICT'ORY, n. A proposition totally opposed to another. "It is common with princes to will *contradictory* things." *Bacon.*

† **CÓN'TRÄ-DIST'ACT', n.** Having opposite conditions. "A *contradistinct* term." *Goodwin.*

CÔN-TRÀ-DIS-TÍNC'TIÒN (-dis-tíngk'-shun), *n.* Distinction by opposite qualities. *South.*

CÔN-TRÀ-DIS-TÍNC'TÍVE, *a.* Opposite in qualities. *Harris.*

CÔN-TRÀ-DIS-TÍNC'TÍVE, *n.* A mark of contradistinction. *Harris.*

CÔN-TRÀ-DIS-TÍN'GUISH (-tíng'gwish), *v. a.* [*contra* and *distinguish*.] [*i.* CONTRADISTINGUISHED; *pp.* CONTRADISTINGUISHING, CONTRADISTINGUISHED.] To distinguish not simply by different, but by opposite qualities. "The soul of Christ *contradistinguished* from his body." *Pearson.*

CÔN-TRÀ-DIS-TÍN'GUISHED (-tíng'gwisht), *p. a.* Distinguished by opposite qualities.

CÔN-TRÀ-DIS-TÍN'GUISH-ÍNG, *p. a.* Distinguishing by opposite qualities.

CÔN-TRÀ-FÍS'SURE (kôn-ná-fish'yur, 92), *n.* (*Med.*) A fracture opposite to that side which receives the blow. *Wiseman.*

† **CÔN-TRÀ-HÉNT**, *a.* [*L. contra*ho, *contrahens*, to draw together.] Contracting. *Mede.*

CÔN-TRÀ-ÍN-DI-CÁNT, *n.* [*L. contra*, against, and *indico*, *indicans*, to indicate.] (*Med.*) A symptom forbidding the usual treatment of a disorder. *Burke.*

CÔN-TRÀ-ÍN-DI-CÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. contra*, against, and *indico*, *indicatus*, to indicate.] (*Med.*) To indicate, as some symptom or cure, contrary to the general tenor of the malady. *Hurvey.*

CÔN-TRÀ-ÍN-DI-CÁ'TIÒN, *n.* (*Med.*) An indication or symptom which forbids the treatment of a disorder in the usual way. *Arbuthnot.*

CÔN-TRÀ-ÍL'TÔ, *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) 1. The second part in harmony; the part next below the treble and above the tenor; alto; — called *counter-tenor* when sung by a high male voice. *Dwight.*
2. The lowest kind of female voice; the voice which sings the second part. *Dwight.*

CÔN-TRÀ-MÛRE', *n.* [*Fr. contremur*; *contre*, against, and *mur*, a wall.] (*Fort.*) An out-wall, built before another wall, or about the main wall of a city. *Chambers.*

CÔN-TRÀ-NÁT'U-RÁL, *a.* Opposed to nature; unnatural. [*R.*] *Bp. Rust.*

† **CÔN-TRÀ-NÍ'TEN-CY**, *n.* [*L. contra*, against, and *nitor*, *nitens*, to strive.] A resistance against pressure; reaction. *Bailey.*

† **CÔN-TRÀ-PÔSE'**, *v. a.* [*L. contra*, against, and *pono*, *positus*, to place.] To place opposite, against, or contrary to. *Salkeld.*

CÔN-TRÀ-PO-SÍ'TIÒN (-sh'ún), *n.* A placing opposite; opposite position. *Potter.*

CÔN-TRÀ-PÛN'TÁL, *a.* (*Mus.*) Relating to counterpoint. [*R.*] *West. Rev.*

CÔN-TRÀ-PÛN'TÍST, *n.* [*It. contrapunto*, a counterpoint; *contra*, against, and *punto*, a point.] (*Mus.*) One skilled in counterpoint. "A learned *contrapuntist*." *Mason.*

CÔN-TRÀ-RÉ-U-LÁR'I-TY, *n.* Contrariety to rule. [*R.*] *Norris.*

CÔN-TRÀ-RÉ-MÓN'STRANT, *n.* One who remonstrates in opposition or answer to a remonstrant. "*Contra-remonstrants* and remonstrants." [*R.*] *Hales.*

† **CÔN-TRÀ-RÍ-ÁNT**, *a.* [*L. contrarius*; *Fr. contrariant*.] Contrary. *Pearson.*

† **CÔN-TRÀ-RÍ-ÁNT-LY**, *ad.* Contrarily. *Coleridge.*

CÔN-TRÀ-RÍES (kôn'trá-riz), *n. pl.*
1. Things of opposite qualities.
No *contraries* hold more antipathy,
Than I and such a knave. *Shak.*
2. (*Logic.*) Propositions which destroy each other.

CÔN-TRÀ-RÍ'E-TY, *n.* [*It. contrarietà*; *Sp. contrariedad*; *Fr. contrariété*.]
1. The state of being contrary; disagreement; repugnance; opposition.
There is nothing more common than *contrariety* of opinions. *Locke.*
2. That which is contrary to something else.
How can these *contraries* agree? *Shak.*

Syn. — See DIFFERENCE.

CÔN-TRÀ-RÍ-LY, *ad.* In a contrary manner or direction; on the contrary. *Locke.*

CÔN-TRÀ-RÍ-NESS, *n.* Contrariety. *Bailey.*

CÔN-TRÀ-RÍ-OÛS, *a.* [*L. contrarius*.] Repugnant; contrary. "Contrarious and inconsistent." [*R.*] *Warburton. R. C. Winthrop.*

CÔN-TRÀ-RÍ-OÛS-LY, *ad.* Contrarily. *Shak.*

CÔN-TRÀ-RÍ-WÍSE, *ad.* 1. Oppositely; on the contrary; on the other hand. "The matter of faith is constant; the matter, *contrariwise*, of actions, daily changeable." *Hooker.*
2. Conversely. "Every thing that acts upon the fluids must, at the same time, act upon the solids, and *contrariwise*." *Arbuthnot.*

CÔN-TRÀ-RO-TÁ'TIÒN, *n.* [*L. contra*, against, and *roto*, *rotatus*, to revolve.] Circular motion in a direction contrary to some other circular motion. *Congreve.*

CÔN-TRÀ-RY, *a.* [*L. contrarius*; *It. & Sp. contrario*; *Fr. contraire*.]
1. Opposite; opposing; adverse. "The wind was *contrary*." *Matt. xiv. 24.*
2. 1) *Contrary*: inconsistent; contradictory; totally different.
The *contrary* choices that men make in the world do not argue that they do not all pursue good, but that the same thing is not good to every man alike. *Locke.*
2) *Contrary*: "The accent is invariably placed on the first syllable of this word by all correct speakers, and as constantly removed to the second by the illiterate and vulgar." *Walker.*
Syn. — See ADVERSE, OPPOSITE.

CÔN-TRÀ-RY, *n.* 1. A thing of opposite qualities.
The *contrary* of the human mind is the human heart. *Shak.*
2. A proposition or a fact contrary to some other. "The instances brought are slender proofs, and do rather show the *contrary*." *Locke.*
On the *contrary*, in opposition; on the other side. — To the *contrary*, to a contrary purpose; to an opposite intent.

† **CÔN-TRÀ-RY**, *v. a.* [*Fr. contrarier*.] To oppose; to thwart; to contradict. *Latimer.*

CÔN-TRÀ-RY-MÍND'ED, *a.* Of a different mind.

CÔN-TRÁST (114), *n.* [*It. contrasto*; *Sp. & Fr. contraste*.]
1. Opposition of dissimilar things, by which their differences are shown and heightened; an exhibition of differences.
This mixture of so various and opposite qualities which constituted the foregoing *contrast*. *Low.*
2. (*Sculp. & Paint.*) The opposition of varied forms or colors, which, by juxtaposition, vividly express one another's peculiarities. *Fairholt.*

CÔN-TRÁST', *v. a.* [*L. contra*, against, and *sto*, to stand, or *sisto*, to place; *It. contrastare*; *Sp. contrastar*; *Fr. contraster*.] [*i.* CONTRASTED; *pp.* CONTRASTING, CONTRASTED.]
1. To place in opposition, in order to show dissimilarity. "The generosity of one person *contrasted* with the meanness of another." *Crabb.*
2. (*Sculp. & Paint.*) To set off by opposition; to exhibit the differences of.
The figures must not be all on one side, but must *contrast* each other by their several positions. *Dryden.*
Syn. — See COMPARE.

CÔN-TRÁST', *v. n.* To exhibit a contrast. *Hallam.*

CÔN-TRÁST'ED, *p. a.* Set in direct opposition.

CÔN-TRÀ-TÉN'OR, *n.* [*Fr. contreteneur*.] (*Mus.*) Same as COUNTER-TENOR. — See COUNTER-TENOR. *Mason.*

CÔN-TRÀ-TÉN-Ô'RE, *n.* [*It.*] Same as COUNTERALTO. — See COUNTERALTO. *Brande.*

CÔN-TRÁTE-WHÉEL, *n.* (*Machinery.*) A wheel moved by teeth or cogs which are parallel to its axis; a crown-wheel; — used particularly in watchwork. *Francis.*

CÔN-TRÀ-VAL-LÁ'TIÒN, *n.* [*L. contra*, against, and *vallo*, to fortify; *It. contravallazione*; *Sp. contravallacion*; *Fr. contravallation*.] (*Fort.*) A counter-fortification to hinder the sallies of the besieged. *Watts.*

CÔN-TRÀ-VÈNE', *v. a.* [*L. contravenio*; *contra*, against, and *venio*, to come; *It. contravenire*; *Sp. contravenir*; *Fr. contrévenir*.] [*i.* CONTRAVENED; *pp.* CONTRAVENING, CONTRAVENED.]

To hinder; to oppose; to obstruct. "Laws that *contravene* the first principles of the compact." *Johnson.*

CÔN-TRÀ-VÈN'ER, *n.* One who contravenes.

CÔN-TRÀ-VÈN'TIÒN, *n.* [*It. contravvenzione*; *Sp. contravencion*; *Fr. contravention*.] Opposition; obstruction. "Humors spent in *contraventions* to the laws of the land." *Swift.*

CÔN-TRÀ-VÈR'SIÒN, *n.* [*L. contra*, against, and *verto*, *versus*, to turn; *It. contraversione*.] A turning to the opposite side. *Congreve.*

CÔN-TRÀ-YÈR'VA, *n.* [*Sp. contrayerba*; *contra*, against, and *yerba*, an herb.] (*Med.*) The aromatic, bitter, and astringent root of a species of *Dorstenia* (*Dorstenia contrayerva*); — used in medicine. *Dunghison.*

† **CÔN-TRÈC-TÁ'TIÒN**, *n.* [*L. contractatio*; *con*, with, and *tracto*, *tractatus*, to touch, to handle.] A touching or handling. *Ferrand.*

CONTETEMPS (kôn'tr-èng'), *n.* [*Fr.*] An accident; a mishap; a mischance. *Spiers.*

CÔN-TRÍB'U-TÁ-BLE, *a.* That may be contributed. *Lord Tenterden.*

CÔN-TRÍB'U-TÁ-RY, *a.* Paying tribute as to a chief; promoting or contributing to the same end; contributory. *Glanville.*

CÔN-TRÍB'UTE [kôn'trib'ut, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*], *v. a.* [*L. contribuo*, *contributus*; *con*, with, and *tribuo*, to give; *It. contribuire*; *Sp. contribuir*; *Fr. contribuer*.] [*i.* CONTRIBUTED; *pp.* CONTRIBUTING, CONTRIBUTED.] To give to, or to bring into, some common stock; to bestow as a part or share.
England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies. *Addison.*
Some persons erroneously pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable. — See CONTRIPLATE.

CÔN-TRÍB'UTE, *v. n.* To bear a part; to afford assistance; to be helpful; to conduce.
There is not a single beauty in them [literary works] to which invention must not *contribute*. *Pope.*

CÔN-TRÍB'UT-ÍNG, *p. a.* Affording aid, assistance, or addition.

CÔN-TRÍB'UTION, *n.* [*L. contributio*; *It. contribuzione*; *Sp. contribucion*; *Fr. contribution*.]
1. The act of contributing; bestowment.
2. That which is paid or given to a common stock for any purpose; the thing or sum contributed; a gift.
It hath pleased them of Macedonia to make a certain *contribution* for the poor saints. *Rom. xv. 26.*
3. (*Mil.*) A tax paid by the inhabitants of any country or town to a hostile force, to save themselves from being plundered. *Campbell.*

CÔN-TRÍB'UTION-ÁL, *a.* Furnishing contributions; contributory. *Dublin Univ. Mag.*

CÔN-TRÍB'U-TÍVE, *a.* Having the quality of bestowing a part or share; assisting; helpful; contributory. "Conceit is very *contributive* to the well working of physis." *Fuller.*

CÔN-TRÍB'U-TOR, *n.* One who contributes. *Shak.*

CÔN-TRÍB'U-TQ-RY, *a.* Bestowing a part or share; helping; contributive. "The advice of your majesty no way *contributory* to this violence." *Milton.*

† **CÔN-TRÍS'TÁTE**, *v. a.* [*L. contristo*, *contristatus*; *Fr. contrister*.] To make sorrowful. *Bacon.*

† **CÔN-TRÍS-TÁ'TIÒN**, *n.* [*L. contristatio*.]
1. The act of making sad; an afflicting.
2. The state of being sad; sorrow. *Bacon.*

|| **CÔN'TRITE** [kôn'trit, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. C. Wb.*; kôn'trit', *P. Sm.*], *a.* [*L. contritus*, worn out or bruised; *con*, with, and *tero*, *trit*, to bruise; *It. & Sp. contrito*; *Fr. contrit*.] Oppressed by a sense of sin or guilt; broken or subdued in spirit; penitent; humble.
A *contrite* heart, O God, thou wilt not despise. *Ps. li. 17.*
This word ought to have the accent on the last syllable, both as it is an adjective, from which is formed the abstract substantive *contriteness*, and as the accent on the first syllable has a tendency to shorten the *i* in the last. Accordingly, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Scott, and Bailey place the accent on the last syllable; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinstone,

Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Perry, Buchanan, and Entick place it on the first, with unquestionably the best usage on their side." *Walker*. — This word is accented both ways, more commonly on the first syllable, more consistently on the last. *Smart*. — Smart also accents *contritely* and *contriteness* on the second syllable.

|| **CONTRITE-LY**, *ad.* In a contrite manner.

|| **CONTRITE-NESS**, *n.* Contrition. [*R.*] *Bailey*.

CON-TRITION (kon-trish'un), *n.* [*L. contritio*; *It. contrizione*; *Sp. contrición*; *Fr. contrition*.]

1. The act of grinding or reducing to powder. "The breaking of their parts into less parts by that contrition." *Newton*.

2. Sorrow for sin; repentance; compunction; remorse; — distinguished by some divines from *attrition*.

If the sorrow arises from the fear of punishment, it is called, in the language of the schools, *attrition*, if from a desire to please God, a tender sense of having offended so good a Father, a *style contrition*. *Bp. Hume*.

Syn. — See **REPENTANCE**.

CON-TRIT-U-RATE, *v. a.* [*L. contero, contritus*, to bruise.] To pulverize or reduce to small particles. *Sir W. Scott*.

CON-TRIV-A-BLE, *a.* That may be contrived.

CON-TRIV-ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of contriving. "This machine demonstrates contrivance and design." *Paley*.

2. The thing contrived. "Sage sayings, rare examples; handsome contrivances." *Folham*.

3. An act of cunning; a device; a scheme; a plan; a plot; an artifice; a stratagem.

There might be a contrivance to draw him into some secret ambush. *Atterbury*.

Syn. — See **DEVICE**.

CON-TRIVE, *v. a.* [*i. CONTRIVED*; *pp. CONTRIVING, CONTRIVED*.]

1. [*L. contero, contritus*, to waste.] To wear away; to spend; to pass.

Three ages such as mortal men contrive. *Spenser*.

Please you, we may contrive this afternoon. *Shak.*

2. [*Fr. contriver*.] To plan out; to devise; to design; to invent; to form. "The works of God are all wisely contrived." *Ray*.

CON-TRIVE, *v. n.* To form a plan or plot; to scheme; to plan; to plot. "The Fates with traitors do contrive." *Shak.*

CON-TRIVED (kon-triv'd), *p. a.* Planned; projected; designed. "Contrived murder." *Shak.*

† **CON-TRIVEMENT**, *n.* Contrivance. "The designs and contrivements." *Baker*.

CON-TRIV-ER, *n.* One who contrives. "Contrivance must have had a contriver." *Paley*.

CON-TRÔL, *n.* [*Fr. contrôle*; *contre*, against, and *role*, a roll, or register.]

1. A register or an account kept to verify another account. *Johnson*.

2. Restraint; check; hinderance. "Speak without controul." *Dryden*.

3. Superintendence; power of directing; government; command; as, "To have control of any person or thing."

CON-TRÔL, *v. a.* [Old *Fr. contreroller*; *Fr. contrôler*.] [*i. CONTROLLED*; *pp. CONTROLLING, CONTROLLING*.]

1. To keep a check upon by a counter-reckoning; to confute. *Shak.*

2. To check; to restrain; to hinder; to curb. "Controlling bounds." *Shak.*

3. To have power over; to govern; to direct; to manage. "Who can control his fate." *Shak.*

Syn. — See **CONDUCT, GOVERN**.

CON-TRÔL-LA-BLE, *a.* That may be controlled.

CON-TRÔL-LER, *n.* [*Fr. contrôleur*.]

1. One who controls; one who has the power of governing or directing.

The great Controller of our fate Deigned to be man, and lived in low estate. *Dryden*.

2. (*Law.*) An officer who examines the accounts of collectors of public money; — in this sense, commonly written *comptroller*. — See **COMPTROLLER**.

CON-TRÔL-LER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a controller. *Johnson*.

CON-TRÔL-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of controlling; control. *Shak.*

2. State of being restrained; restraint. "They made war . . . without controulment." *Darvies*.

† **CON-TRO-VÉR-SA-RY**, *a.* Disputatious; controversial. *Bp. Hall*.

† **CON-TRO-VÉRSE**, *n.* [*Fr.*] Debate. *Spenser*.

† **CON-TRO-VÉRSE**, *v. a.* To controvert. *Hooker*.

† **CON-TRO-VÉR-SER**, *n.* A controversialist; a controverter. *Mountagu*.

CON-TRO-VÉR-SIAL (kôn-tro-ver'shal, 92), *a.* [*L. controversialis*. — See **CONTROVERT**.] Relating to controversy; polemical; disputatious. "Controversial discourses." *Locke*.

CON-TRO-VÉR-SIAL-IST (kôn-tro-ver'shal-ist), *n.* One engaged in controversy; a disputant. "This rash and wild controversialist." *Paley*.

CON-TRO-VÉR-SIAL-LY, *ad.* In a controversial manner. *Ld. Stowell*.

† **CON-TRO-VÉR-SION**, *n.* The act of controverting; dispute; controversy. *Hooker*.

† **CON-TRO-VÉR-SOR**, *n.* One who engages in controversy; a controversialist. *Bp. Hall*.

CON-TRO-VÉR-SY, *n.* [*L. It. & Sp. controversia*; *Fr. controverse*. — See **CONTROVERT**.]

1. Opposition; resistance. "Stemming it with hearts of controversy." *Shak.*

2. A literary, scientific, or theological discussion or dispute; a disputation.

Controversy, though always an evil, is sometimes a necessary evil. *Whitby*.

3. A process in law; a lawsuit. "If there be a controversy between men, and they come unto judgment." *Deut. xxv. 1.*

Syn. — "A dispute is commonly oral, and a controversy in writing." *Johnson*.

CON-TRO-VÉR-SY-WRIT-ER, *n.* A controversialist. *Bp. Barlow*.

CON-TRO-VÉR-T, *v. a.* [*L. contravert*, *contra*, against, and *verto*, or *verso*, to turn; *It. contravertere*; *Sp. contravertir*; *Fr. contravertir*.] [*i. CONTROVERTED*; *pp. CONTROVERTING, CONTROVERTED*.] To contend against; to dispute, especially in writing; to debate; to contest.

The mode of government was contraverted between the republican and tyrannical parties. *Bute*.

CON-TRO-VÉR-T-ED, *p. a.* Disputed; debated.

CON-TRO-VÉR-T-ER, *n.* One who engages in controversy; a controversialist. "Contraverters in divinity." *B. Jonson*.

CON-TRO-VÉR-T-I-BLE, *a.* That may be controverted; contestable; disputable. *Broune*.

CON-TRO-VÉR-T-I-BLY, *ad.* Disputably.

CON-TRO-VÉR-T-IST, *n.* A controversialist; a disputant. *Tilghson*.

CON-TRO-VÉR-T-SION (kon-trô'zhun), *n.* [*L. contritudo, contrarius*, to press together; *con*, with, and *trudo*, to press. —] The act of pressing together. "Contrusion of the particles." *Boyle*.

† **CON-TU-BÉR-NAL** (kon-tû'ber-nal), *O. Fr. B. Fr.*; *kôn-tû'ber-nal*, *C.*, *a.* [*L. contubernalis*, a tent-companion, a comrade; *con*, with, and *tuberna*, a booth, a tavern.] Partaking of the same lodgings. *Craig*.

CON-TU-MÁ-CIOUS (kôn-tu-má'shus, 66), *a.* [*L. contumax, contumacia*; *con*, with, and *tumeco*, to be puffed up.]

1. Contemptuous; obstinate; perverse; inflexible; stubborn; intractable. "The most contumacious sinner." *Hammond*.

2. (*Law.*) Willfully disobedient to a lawful summons or to a judicial order. *Ayliffe*.

Syn. — See **OBSTINACY**.

CON-TU-MÁ-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* With contumacy; obstinately; inflexibly.

CON-TU-MÁ-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being contumacious; stubbornness; obstinacy; perverseness. *Wiseman*.

CON-TU-MÁ-CY, *n.* [*L. It. & Sp. contumacia*; *Fr. contumace*.]

1. Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; disobedience to authority.

The witness persisted in his contumacy. *Addison*.

2. (*Law.*) Wilful disobedience to any lawful summons or to a judicial order. *Ayliffe*.

Syn. — Contumacy is obstinate resistance to authority; obstinacy, pertinacious adherence to opinion, or to a course of conduct. The contumacy of a soldier; the obstinacy or stubbornness of a head-strong child; the perversity of a vicious one. — See **OBSTINACY**.

|| **CON-TU-MÉ-LI-OUS** [kôn-tu-mé'le-ús, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm.*; *kôn-tu-mé'lyus*, *S. P. K.*], *a.* [*L. contumeliosus*; *It. & Sp. contumelioso*.] Reproachful; rude; insolent. "Contumelious language." *Swift*.

|| **CON-TU-MÉ-LI-OUS-LY**, *ad.* In a contumelious manner.

|| **CON-TU-MÉ-LI-OUS-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being contumelious; rudeness; contumely. "Charge of contumeliousness." *Hammond*.

CON-TU-MÉ-LY, *n.* [*L. contumelia*; *con*, with, and *tumeco*, to be puffed up; *It. & Sp. contumelia*; *Fr. contumelie*.] Contemptuousness; insolence; rudeness; abusiveness.

The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely. *Shak.*

Syn. — See **REPROACH**.

† **CON-TU-MU-LATE**, *v. a.* [*L. contumulo, contumulus*, to cover with a mound; *con*, with, and *tumulus*, a mound.] To lay or bury in the same tomb or grave. *Todd*.

CON-TU-MU-LÁ-TION, *n.* The act of burying in the same tomb. [*R.*] *Maunder*.

† **CON-TU-ND**, *v. a.* [*L. contundo*; *Fr. contondre*.] To bruise; to contuse. *Gayton*.

CON-TU-SE (kon-tûz'), *v. a.* [*L. contundo, contusus*; *con*, with, and *tundo*, to beat; *Fr. contusionner*.] [*i. CONTUSED*; *pp. CONTUSING, CONTUSED*.]

1. To compress by blows; to beat. "Roots, barks, and seeds contused together." *Racou*.

2. To injure by a blow or by pressure without penetrating the flesh; to bruise. "The ligature contuses the lips." *Wiseman*.

CON-TU-SION (kon-tû'zhun, 53), *n.* [*L. contusio*; *It. contusione*; *Sp. & Fr. contusion*.]

1. The act of beating or bruising.

2. The state of being beaten or bruised. *Boyle*.

3. A bruise. "All contusions, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure." *Racou*.

CON-TU-LÁ-RI-A, *n.* [*L. conus, a cone*.] (*Paly*) A genus of fossil pteropods having shells of a conical shape. *Woodward*.

CON-TU-RI-M, *n.*; *pl. CON-TU-RI-MUS*. A sort of riddle in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things otherwise quite unlike; a quibble; a low jest. *Philips*.

CONUS, *n.* [*L. a cone*, from *Gr. kónos*.]

1. (*Bot.*) A cone or spike, with scale-like carpels arranged round in a circle, as in the pine. *Hort. bot.*

2. (*Zool.*) A Linnæan genus of mollusks, having a conical shell. *Brandt*.

† **CON-U-SÁ-BLE**, *a.* [Old *Fr. conus*, known.] Liable to be judged; cognizable. "Courts where matrimonial causes are conusable." *Bp. Barlow*.

CON-U-SANCE, *n.* (*Law.*) Cognizance or jurisdiction. — See **COGNIZANCE**. *Barlow*.

CON-U-SANT, *a.* (*Law.*) Knowing; being privy to; cognizant. — See **COGNIZANT**. *Hale*.

CON-VA-LESC (kân-va-lé's), *v. n.* [*L. convalesco, convalescere*; *con*, with, and *valere*, to grow strong; *valere*, to be strong. —] [*i. CONVALESCED*; *pp. CONVALESCING, CONVALESCED*.] To grow strong; to recover health. *Amos*.

CON-VA-LESCENCE, *n.* [*L. convalescentia*; *It. convalescenza*; *Sp. & Fr. convalescence*.] Act of growing strong; recovery of health after sickness; renewal of health. "She recovered her spirits to a reasonable convalescence." *Clarendon*.

CON-VA-LESCEN-CY, *n.* Recovery of health. — See **CONVALESCENCE**. *Johnson*.

CON-VA-LESCENT, *a.* [*L. convalescens*; *It. convalescente*; *Sp. & Fr. convalescent*.] Recovering health after sickness, improving in health.

CON-VA-LESCENT, *n.* One recovering from sickness. *Johnson*.

CON-VA-LESCENT-LY, *ad.* In a convalescent manner. [*R.*] *Q. & E.*

CŌN-VĀL-LĀ'RI-Ā, n. [*L. convallis*, a deep valley.] (*Bot.*) A genus of deciduous plants; the lily of the valley. *Loudon.*

CŌN-VĒCT'ION, n. [*L. convectio*; *conveho*, *conectus*, to bring together.] The act of conveying or transferring. *Prout.*

Convection of heat, the transmission of heat by actual contact, in opposition to radiation. *Johnston.*

CŌN-VĒN'A-BLE, a. 1. That may be convened. 2. [*Fr. convenable*.] Suitable; accordant. "With his word his work is *convenable*." *Spenser.*

CŌN-VĒNE', v. n. [*L. convenio*; *con*, with, and *venio*, to come; *It. convenire*; *Sp. convenir*.] [*i. CONVENED*; *pp. CONVENING, CONVENED*.]

1. † To come together; — applied to things. "The rays *convene* in the eyes." *Newton.*

2. To associate; to meet together; to assemble; — applied to persons. "A synod was soon to *convene*." *Robertson.*

CŌN-VĒNE', v. a. 1. To call together by invitation, or request; to bring together; to assemble. *Cato* and *Caninius* refused to suffer any decree to pass till a general assembly of the people should be *convened*. *DeMoth.*

2. To summon judicially; to convoke. *By the papal and canon law*, clerks, in criminal and civil causes, cannot be *convened* before any but an ecclesiastical judge. *Ayliffe.*

3. To be convenient to; — sometimes very improperly so used in the U. S. *Pickering.*

Syn. — See **ASSEMBLY**.

CŌN-VĒ-NĒĒ', n. One convened, invited, or summoned with others. [*R.*] *Maunder.*

CŌN-VĒN'ER, n. One who convenes. *I do reverence the conveners* [at the synod of Dort] for their worth and learning. *Mountagu.*

CON-VĒN'IENCE, } n. [*L. convenientia*; *con-*
**CON-VĒN'IENT-CY, } venio, *conveniens*, to come
together; *It. convenienza*; *Sp. conveniencia*; *Fr. convenance*.]**

1. The state of being convenient; suitable-ness; fitness; propriety.

Convenience is when a thing or action is fitted to the circumstances. *Perkins.*

2. Freedom from difficulties; commodious-ness; accommodation.

The value [of all a traveller's goods put into one jewel] is the same, and the convenience greater. *South.*

3. Cause of satisfaction or comfort; that which is convenient or useful.

A pair of spectacles, a pocket perspective, and several other little conveniences. *Shayt.*

CON-VĒN'IENT [*kon-vē'nyent*, *S. E. F. K.*; *kon-vē'ng-ent*, *W. P. J. J. C.*], *a.* [*L. conveniens*; *It. & Sp. conveniente*; *Fr. convenant*.]

1. Fit; suitable; proper; adapted. "Neither foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not *convenient*." *Eph. v. 4.* "Feed me with food *convenient* for me." *Prov. xxx. 8.*

2. Affording convenience; conducive to comfort or ease; commodious; advantageous.

Syn. — A convenient opportunity; convenient situation; commodious house; suitable furniture; fit and proper for the season, adapted to the specific use.

CON-VĒN'IENT-LY, ad. In a convenient manner; fitly.

CŌN-VĒN'ING, n. The act of coming together; convention. *Richardson.*

CŌN-VĒNT, n. [*L. conventus*, an assembly; *It. & Sp. convento*; *Fr. convent*.]

1. A body of monks or of nuns. *Lodged in the abbey*, where the reverend abbot with all his *convent* honorably received him. *Shak.*

2. A religious house inhabited by a society of monks or of nuns; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

Syn. — See **ABBEY**.

† **CŌN-VĒNT', v. a.** To call before a judge; to summon; — to call together; to convene. *Shak.*

† **CŌN-VĒNT', v. n.** To come together; to meet; to concur.

All our surgeons *convent* in their behalf. *Beom. & Pl.*

CŌN-VĒN'TI-CLE [*kon-vēn'ti-kl*, *W. P. J. E. F.* *Ja. K. Sm. C. W. B.*; *kōn'vən-tikl*, *S. J.*], *n.* [*L. conventiculum*, dim. of *convetus*, an assembly; *It. conventicolo*; *Fr. conventicule*.]

1. An assembly; a meeting. *Ayliffe.*

2. An assembly for schismatical worship; —

formerly applied to the meetings of the English Nonconformists, which were forbidden by the laws. *Hooker.*

† **CŌN-VĒN'TI-CLE, v. n.** To partake of the nature of a conventicle, or assembly for schismatical worship. "Conventicling schools or academies." *South.*

CŌN-VĒN'TI-CLER, n. One who frequents conventicles. *Dryden.*

CŌN-VĒN'TION, n. [*L. conventio*; *It. convenzione*; *Sp. convencion*; *Fr. convention*.]

1. The act of coming together; junction; union; — applied to things. "The *conventions* or associations of several parties of matter." *Boyle.*

2. An assembly; civil or ecclesiastical; a convocation. "A *convention* of delegates from the several states of Greece." *Glover.*

3. (*Eng. Law*) An extraordinary assembly of both houses of Parliament, without being convoked by the sovereign; as, "The *convention* which restored King Charles II." *Burrill.*

4. An agreement; a contract; — as between the commanders of opposing armies in regard to the terms on which hostilities shall be suspended, or between states to observe certain stipulations contained in a treaty. *Clarke.*

Syn. — See **ASSEMBLY**.

CŌN-VĒN'TION-AL (*kon-vēn'shun-al*), *a.* [*It. convenzionale*; *Sp. convencional*; *Fr. conventionnel*.]

1. Stipulated; agreed on by compact. "Conventional services reserved by tenures upon grants." *Hale.*

2. Sanctioned by general concurrence; tacitly understood; customary; formal.

Poetry and elocution of every sort make use of signs; but those signs are arbitrary and conventional. *Sir J. Reynolds.*

CŌN-VĒN'TION-AL-ISM, n. A conventional phrase, form, or ceremony. *Ec. Rev.*

CŌN-VĒN'TION-AL-IST, n. One who adheres to a convention. *Qu. Rev.*

CŌN-VĒN'TION-AL-ITY, n. The state of being conventional; a conventional term, principle, or custom. *Latham.*

CŌN-VĒN'TION-AL-IZE, v. a. To render or make conventional. *W. H. Smyth.*

CŌN-VĒN'TION-AL-LY, ad. In a conventional manner; by convention. *Hamilton.*

CŌN-VĒN'TION-A-RY, a. Pertaining to a convention or stipulation. *Carew.*

CŌN-VĒN'TION-ER, n. A member of a convention or assembly. *Scott.*

CŌN-VĒN'TION-IST, n. One who makes a convention, contract, or bargain. *Sterne.*

CŌN-VĒNT'U-AL, a. [*Fr. conventuel*.] Belonging to a convent, or monastery; monastic. "Conventual priors." *Ayliffe.*

CŌN-VĒNT'U-AL, n. One who lives in a convent; a monk or a nun. *Addison.*

CŌN-VĒRGE', v. n. [*Low L. convergo*, *convergens*; *con*, with, and *vergo*, to incline; *Sp. & Fr. converger*.] [*i. CONVERGED*; *pp. CONVERGING, CONVERGED*.] To tend or incline towards the same point or object; to come together; to meet. "Rays made to *converge*." *Newton.*

CŌN-VĒR'GENCE, } n. [*Sp. convergencia*; *Fr. convergence*.] The act of converging; tendency to one point from different parts; — opposed to *divergence*. *Derham.*

CŌN-VĒR'GENT, a. [*Fr. convergent*.] Tending to one point from different places; converging.

CŌN-VĒR'GENT-NĒRVED, a. (*Bot.*) Noting leaves, the ribs of which form a curve and meet at the point. *Brande.*

Converging lines, lines tending to one point. — *Converging rays*, rays tending to a common focus. — *Converging series*, (*Math.*) a series in which the greater the number of terms taken the nearer will their sum approximate to a fixed value. *Davies & Peck.*

CŌN-VĒR'ING, a. Tending to the same point, as two or more lines; convergent.

CŌN-VĒR'SA-BLE, a. [*Fr.* — See **CONVERSE**.] Qualified for conversation; inclined to converse; communicative; affable; sociable. "So *conversable* a friend." *Swift.*

CŌN-VĒR'SA-BLE-NĒSS, n. Disposition to converse; sociableness; affability. *Johnson.*

CŌN-VĒR'SA-BLY, ad. In a conversable manner. *Johnson.*

CŌN-VĒR-SANCE, or CŌN-VĒR'SANCE, n. [*L. conversor*, *conversans*, to associate with.] State of being conversant; acquaintance. *Ec. Rev.*

CŌN-VĒR-SAN-CY, or CŌN-VĒR'SAN-CY, n. Same as **CONVERSANCE**. *H. Taylor.*

CŌN-VĒR-SANT [*kōn'ver-sant*, *E. Ja. Sm. R. C. Cl. W. B.*; *kōn'ver-sant* or *kon-ver'sant*, *S. W. J. F.*; *kon-ver'sant*, *P. K.*], *a.* [*It. & Sp. conversante*.]

1. Acquainted with by use or study; versed; skilful; knowing; proficient.

The learning and skill which he had by being *conversant* in their books. *Hooker.*

He uses the different dialects as one who had been *conversant* with them all. *Pope.*

2. Having intercourse; familiar by fellowship.

Old men who have loved young company, and been *conversant* continually with them, have been of long life. *Bacon.*

Ec. — "There are such considerable authorities for each of these pronunciations, as render a decision on that ground somewhat difficult. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey place the accent on the second syllable; and Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, and Entick accent the first. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott place it on both, and consequently leave it undecided. Since authorities are so equal, and analogy so precarious, usage must be the umpire; and my observation fails me, if that which may be called the best usage does not decide in favor of the accent on the first syllable." *Walker.* Of the above authorities included in brackets, ten are subsequent to Walker.

CŌN-VĒR'SANT, n. A converser. [*R.*] *Butler.*

CŌN-VĒR-SĀ'TION, n. [*L. conversatio*; *It. conversazione*; *Sp. conversacion*; *Fr. conversation*.]

1. Acquaintance from experience. "Much *conversation* in books." *Bacon.*

2. Intercourse; familiarity. "Conversation with the best company." *Dryden.*

3. † Behavior; conduct; deportment.

Having your *conversation* honest among the Gentiles, that whereas they speak against you as evil doers, they may, by your good work, which they shall behold, glorify God. *1 Peter ii. 12.*

4. Familiar discourse; converse; talk; chat.

Johnson's *conversation* is the perfection of the talk of a man of letters; and if the test of table-talk be its worthiness to take a place as literature after its immediate effect has been produced, where shall we look for its match. *Qu. Rev.*

That is the happiest *conversation* where there is no competition, no vanity, but only a calm, quiet interchange of sentiment. *Johnson.*

Though *conversation*, in its better part, may be esteemed a gift, and not an art, yet much depends, as in the tiller's toil, on culture and the sowing of the soil. *Couper.*

5. † Sexual commerce. *Bp. Hall.*

Syn. — *Conversation* is accidental or occasional verbal intercourse between two or more persons; a *conference* is a kind of conversation on some subject, and previously appointed; and when it is recorded, it is a *dialogue*; a *colloquy* is a species of dialogue. A *discourse* between two persons, like a conference, is a premeditated conversation. Common *conversation*; a formal *discourse*; a ministerial *conference*; an interesting or amusing *dialogue* or *colloquy*; familiar talk; pleasant chat.

CŌN-VĒR-SĀ'TION-AL, a. Relating to conversation; colloquial. *Sir H. Davy.*

CŌN-VĒR-SĀ'TION-AL-IST, n. An adept in conversation; conversationist. *Ed. Rev.*

† **CŌN-VĒR-SĀ'TIONED** (*kōn-ver-sā'shun-ed*), *p. a.* Acquainted or conversant with the manner of acting in common life. "Till she be better *conversed*." *Beau. & Fl.*

CŌN-VĒR-SĀ'TION-ISM, n. A word or phrase used in conversation; a colloquialism. *Ec. Rev.*

CŌN-VĒR-SĀ'TION-IST, n. An adept in conversation; conversationalist. *Southey.*

CŌN-VĒR'SĀ-TIVE, a. Relating to intercourse with men; inclined to conversation. "Conversative qualities of youth." *Wotton.*

CONVERSAZIONE (*kōn-ver-sāt-zē-s'na*), *n.*; pl. **CONVERSAZIONI** (*kōn-ver-sāt-zē-s'ns*). [*It. conversation*, an assembly.] A meeting of company for conversation or other entertainment.

A *conversazione*, a sort of assembly at the principal people's houses, full of I cannot tell what. *Gray*, (1740.)

These *conversations* resemble our card assemblies: some played at cards, some passed the time in conversation, others walked from place to place. *Drummond's Travels*, 1764.

CON-VĒRSE', *v. n.* [*L. conversor*, to associate with; *con*, with, and *versor*, to turn; *It. conversare*; *Sp. conversar*; *Fr. converser*.] [*i. CONVERSED*; *pp. CONVERSING, CONVERSED*.]

1. To become acquainted from experience. "According as the objects they converse with afford greater or less variety." *Locke*.

2. To hold intercourse; to commune.

To seek the distant hills, and there converse with nature. *Thomson*.

3. To convey thoughts reciprocally; to talk familiarly; to discourse.

Go, therefore, half this day, as friend with friend, converse with Adam. *Milton*.

4. To have sexual commerce or intercourse. *Guardian*.

Syn.—See **SPEAK**.

CON-VĒRSE (114), *n.* 1. Intercourse; acquaintance; familiarity. "By free converse with persons." *Watts*.

2. Mutual discourse; conversation.

For all the conversation between them, Pope.

3. (*Logic & Math.*) A proposition formed from another by interchanging the terms; thus, the proposition that, "If two sides of a plane triangle are equal, the angles opposite to them are equal," is the converse of the proposition, "If two angles of a plane triangle are equal, the sides opposite to them are equal." *Da. & P.*

CON-VĒRSE, *a.* Opposite; reciprocal; as, "A converse proposition." [*R.*]

CON-VĒRSE-LY, or **CON-VĒRSE'LY** [*kon-vĕrs'le*, *S. W. P. F. K. Sm.*; *kön-vĕrs-le*, *Wb.*], *ad.* With change of order; reciprocally.

CON-VĒRSE'ER, *n.* One who converses. *Piozzi*.

CON-VĒR'SION (*kon-vĕr'shun*), *n.* [*L. conversio*; *It. conversione*; *Sp. & Fr. conversión*.]

1. The act of converting; change from one state to another; transmutation. "Artificial conversion of water into ice is the work of a few hours." *Bacon*.

2. Change from a bad, or irreligious, to a good, or religious, life. *Doddridge*.

3. Change from one religion to another. "The conversion of the Gentiles." *Acts xv. 4.*

4. (*Logic*.) A transposition or interchange of terms so that the subject is made the predicate, and vice versa; as, "No virtue is vice"; "No vice is virtue."

5. (*Math.*) The reduction of a fractional equation to an integral one. *Johnson*.

6. (*Law*.) An appropriation of property; one of the grounds of the action of trover. *Burrill*.

7. (*Mil.*) A wheeling about of any component part of a body of troops, or of a field battery. *Burns*.

CON-VĒR'SIVE, *a.* Disposed to converse; conversable; sociable. *Feltham*.

CON-VĒRT', *v. a.* [*L. converto*; *con*, with, and *verto*, to turn; *It. convertire*; *Sp. & Fr. convertir*.] [*i. CONVERTED*; *pp. CONVERTING, CONVERTED*.]

1. To change from one thing, or from one state, to another; to transmute. "If the whole atmosphere was converted into water." *Burnet*. "To convert fools into madmen." *Addison*.

2. To turn from a bad to a good life. "Sinners shall be converted unto thee." *Ps. li. 13.*

3. To turn from one religion or opinion to another. "Augustine is converted by St. Ambrose's sermon." *Hammond*.

4. To appropriate; to apply. "He converted the prizes to his own use." *Arbutnot*.

5. To transpose or interchange, as the terms of a proposition.

They cannot abide this proposition converted.

6. † To turn; to move.

Crytal will . . . convert the needle freely placed. *Browne*.

7. † To translate, or turn into another language.

Which story Catullus more elegantly converted. *B. Jonson*.

CON-VĒRT', *v. n.* To undergo a change; to be turned to something different; to be transmuted. The love of wicked friends converts to fear. *Shak.*

CON-VĒRT (114), *n.* 1. A person who is converted; one who is brought over from one religion or opinion to another, or from an irreligious to a religious life.

A believer may be excused by the most hardened atheist for endeavoring to make him a convert. *Addison*.

2. A lay friar, or brother admitted into a monastery for the service of the house, and not allowed to sing in the choir. *London Ency.*

Syn.—*Convert* and *proselyte* are often used synonymously; but *convert* has a more extensive application, and is more uniformly used in a good sense, and there is generally understood to be more sincerity in a *convert* than in a *proselyte*. *Apostate* and *pervert* are always used in a bad sense. A *convert* to Christianity or to an opinion, a *proselyte* from one sect to another, a sincere *convert*; an interested *proselyte*; an *apostate* from one's religion; a *pervert* from the true faith to a false system of religion.

CON-VĒRT'ED, *p. a.* 1. Changed into another substance, or to another state, use, or condition.

2. Turned from a bad to a good or religious life, or from one religion or opinion to another.

CON-VĒRT'ER, *n.* One who makes converts.

CON-VĒRT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [*It. convertibilità*.] The quality of being convertible. *Burke*.

CON-VĒRT'I-BLE, *a.* [*It. convertibile*; *Sp. & Fr. convertible*.]

1. That may be converted; susceptible of change.

The gall is convertible into a corrosive alkali. *Arbutnot*.

2. Susceptible of being used one for another; interchangeable.

The law and the opinion of the judge are not always convertible terms. *Blackstone*.

CON-VĒRT'I-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being convertible. *Ash*.

CON-VĒRT'I-BLY, *ad.* Reciprocally; by interchange. *South*.

CON-VĒRT'ING, *p. a.* Changing, or producing a change; turning.

† **CON-VĒRT-ITE**, *n.* [*Fr. converti*.] A convert. *Shak.*

CON-VĒX (*kön'vĕks*), *a.* [*L. convexus*; *It. convesso*; *Sp. convexo*; *Fr. convexe*.] Rising or swelling externally into a spherical form; protuberant outwards;—opposed to *concave*; as, "A convex mirror."

CON-VĒX, *n.* A convex or spherical body. "This huge convex of fire." *Milton*.

CON-VĒXED' (*kön-vĕkst'*), *p. a.* Formed convex.

CON-VĒX'ED-LY, *ad.* In a convex form. *Browne*.

CON-VĒX'ED-NĒSS, *n.* Spheroidal protuberance; convexity. *Craig*.

CON-VĒX'I-TY, *n.* [*It. convessità*; *Sp. convexidad*; *Fr. convexité*.] The state of being convex; spheroidal protuberance. "The convexity of the earth." *Bentley*.

CON-VĒX-LY [*kon-vĕks'le*, *S. W. P. Ja. K.*; *kön-vĕks-le*, *Sm. Wb.*], *ad.* In a convex form.

CON-VĒX-NĒSS, *n.* Spheroidal protuberance; convexity. *Johnson*.

CON-VĒX'Q-CÖN'CÄVE (*kön-vĕks'o-köng'käv*), *a.* [*Fr.*] Convex on one side, and concave on the other. *Newton*.

CON-VĒX'Q-CÖN'VĒX, *a.* [*Fr. convexo-convexe*.] Convex on both sides. *P. Cyc.*

CON-VĒX'Q-PLÄNE, *a.* Plane on one side, and convex on the other. *Craig*.

CON-VEY' (*kön-vĕ'*), *v. a.* [*L. conveyo*; *con*, with, and *veho*, to carry.]. [*i. CONVEYED*; *pp. CONVEYING, CONVEYED*.]

1. To carry; to bear; to transport from one place to another; to transmit. "I will convey them by sea in floats." *1 Kings v. 9.*

2. To impart. "They convey our thoughts in ardent and intense phrases." *Addison*.

3. To deliver to another; to transfer; as, "To convey lands."

4. † To conduct or manage with privacy.

I will convey the business as I shall find means. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **BEAR**.

CON-VEY' (*kön-vĕ'*), *v. n.* To play the thief. "Convey, the wise it call; steal? foh." *Shak.*

CON-VEY'A-BLE (*kön-vĕ's-bl*), *a.* Capable of being conveyed. *Perry*.

CON-VEY'ANCE (*kön-vĕ'ans*), *n.* 1. The act of

conveying or transmitting. "Tradition is an infallible way of conveyance." *Stillingslee*.

2. The act of transferring property. "An lawful grant or conveyance." *Spenser*.

3. The means by which any thing is conveyed; a vehicle; a carriage.

Proverbial speeches, before the general use of recording abstract notions and things by writing, being the best and safest conveyance of the memory of events to posterity. *Waiharro*.

4. A deed which transfers or conveys land or other real property from one to another.

The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in his box. *Shak.*

5. † Secret management; juggling artifice.

Since it is a secret, there is conveyance. *Shak.*

Conveyance play with wrong and right. *Hudibras*.

CON-VEY'ANÇ-ER (*kön-vĕ'ans-er*), *n.* A lawyer who draws deeds or writings by which property is transferred. *Burrill*.

Syn.—See **LAWYER**.

CON-VEY'ANÇ-ING (*kön-vĕ'ans-ing*), *n.* (*Law*.) The business or art of framing deeds or writing by which property is conveyed. *Butler*.

CON-VEY'ER (*kön-vĕ'ur*), *n.* 1. He who, or the which, conveys or transmits. *Soult*.

2. An impostor; a juggler; a deceiver. "Conveyers are you all." *Shak*.

† **CON-VI'CI-ÄTE**, *v. a.* To convictate.

CON-VI-CIN'I-TY, *n.* [*L. con*, with, and *vicinitas*, neighborhood.] Neighborhood; nearness. "The vicinity . . . of the two parishes." [*R.*] *Warton*.

CON-VICT', *v. a.* [*L. convinco*, *convictus*; *con*, with, and *vineo*, to conquer; *It. convincere*; *Sp. convencer*; *Fr. convaincre*.] [*i. CONVICTED*; *pp. CONVICTING, CONVICTED*.]

1. To overpower by proving a charge against one; to prove guilty; to detect in guilt.

If the jury find him [the prisoner] guilty, he is then said to be convicted of the crime whereof he is indicted. *Blackston*. They, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one. *John van*.

2. † To prove to be false. "Not only reason but experience may well convict it." *Brown*.

3. To show by proof or evidence; to prove.

Imagining that these proofs will convict a testament, I have that in it which other men can nowhere by reason find. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **DETECT**.

† **CON-VICT'**, *a.* Convicted. *Shak*.

CON-VICT', *n.* One legally proved guilty of crime; one convicted of crime. *Ayliff*.

Syn.—See **CRIMINAL**.

CON-VICT'ED, *p. a.* Proved guilty.

CON-VICT'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being convicted that may be convicted. [*R.*] *Ash*.

CON-VICT'ION, *n.* [*L. convictio*; *It. convinzione*; *Sp. convicción*; *Fr. conviction*.]

1. The act of convicting; detection of guilt.

Which conviction may accrue two ways; either by his confessing the offence, and pleading guilty, or by his being found so by the verdict of his country. *Blackston*.

2. The act of convincing; confutation.

Conviction does but more increase; Pervereness is your whole defence. *Shak*.

3. The state of being convicted or convinced "Against the conviction of their own consciences." *Swift*.

Syn.—*Conviction* is an acquiescence founded on satisfactory evidence, and is produced by argument addressed to the understanding. *Persuasion* is an assent founded on imperfect evidence, and is produced by arguments addressed to the feelings as well as the understanding. *Conviction* implies certainty; *persuasion*, probability.

CON-VICT'IVE, *a.* Tending to convict or convince. "Those convictive wonders." *Bp. Hall*.

CON-VICT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In a convincing manner by conviction. *Mori*.

CON-VICT'IVE-NĒSS, *n.* Tendency to convict, or convince. *Curke*.

CON-VINÇE', *v. a.* [*L. convinco*; *con*, with, and *vineo*, to conquer; *It. convincere*; *Sp. convencer*; *Fr. convaincre*.] [*i. CONVINCED*; *pp. CONVINCING, CONVINCED*.]

1. † To overpower; to surmount.

Their malady convinces The great enemy of art. I convinced all his fear with a smile. *Shak*. *Dryden*.

CÔÔ'LY, *n.* [Hind. *koolée*, or *goolée*.] A hired laborer; a porter. [India.] *Brown.*

CÔÔM, *n.* [Fr. *cambouis*, the grease of a cart-wheel; *écume*, foam, dross.]
1. The black, greasy substance that works out of the wheels of carriages. *Bailey.*
2. Soot in an oven; dirt. *Phillips.*
3. Dust from coal. [Scot.] *Jameson.*

CÔÔMB (*kâm*), *n.* [Gr. *kûbos*, a hollow vessel; *L. cumulus*, a heap.] A corn measure of four bushels; — written also *comb*. — See **COMB**.

CÔÔMB (*kâm*), *n.* A valley on the declivity of a hill; a dry valley. — See **COMB**. [Provincial, England.] *Lyell.*

CÔÔP, *n.* [L. *cupa*, a tub; Fr. *cuve*. — Dut. *kup*, a tub; Ger. *kufe*. — Gael. *cub*.]
1. A vessel for liquids; a barrel. *Johnson.*
2. A tumbrel or close cart. *Ray.*
3. A pen for animals, as poultry. *Johnson.*

CÔÔP, *v. a.* [Probably merely to *keep*. *Skinner.* — A. S. *cepan*, to keep. — See **COOP**, *n.*] [*i. coopered*; *pp. COOPING, COOPED*.] To shut up in a coop; to confine; to cage; — usually followed by *up*.

The Trojans *coop*ed within their walls so long. *Dryden.*

CÔÔ-PÊE', *n.* [Fr. *coupé*.] A motion in dancing. — See **COUPÉE**. *Johnson.*

|| **COOP'ER** (*kâp'er* or *kâp'er*, 51) [*kâp'er*, S. W. P. J. E. F. J. K.; *kâp'er* or *kâp'er*, Sm.; *kâp'er*, Wb.; *n.* [Dut. *kûper*; Ger. *kûfer*; Sw. *kypare*; Gael. *cubair*.] One who makes barrels or other casks.

|| *Cooper* and its compounds are doubtful (with respect to the sound of *oo*) except in common speech, which, in London at least, invariably shortens them [as, *kâp'er*]. *Smart.*

|| **COOP'ER-AGE**, *n.* 1. The price paid for cooper's work. *Johnson.*
2. The work of a cooper; cooperery. *Perry.*
3. A cooper's workshop. *Smart.*

CÔ-ÔP'ER-ANT, *a.* Operating together. *Nicholson.*

CÔ-ÔP'ER-ÂTE, *v. n.* [L. *con*, with, and *operor*, *operatus*, to work; *opus*, *operis*, work; It. *cooperare*; Sp. *cooperar*; Fr. *coopérer*.] [*i. COOPERATED*; *pp. COOPERATING, COOPERATED*.] To labor jointly with another to the same end; to work together; to concur in the same effect; — applied to persons or to things. "The conceits of many *cooperate* with him." *Bacon.*

Whatever *cooperates* to the common mirth. *Crashaw.*

CÔ-ÔP'ER-ÂT-ING, *p. a.* Working with another to the same end; working together.

CÔ-ÔP'ER-Â'TION, *n.* [L. *cooperatio*; It. *cooperazione*; Sp. *cooperación*; Fr. *coopération*.] Joint operation; concurrence. *Bacon.*

CÔ-ÔP'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* [It. & Sp. *cooperativo*; Fr. *coopératif*.] Promoting the same end; helping. "So friendly and *cooperative*." *DuVies.*

CÔ-ÔP'ER-Â-TOR, *n.* [It. *cooperatore*; Fr. *coopérateur*.] A joint operator. *Johnson.*

|| **COOP'ER-ING**, *n.* The business or work of a cooper; cooperage. *W. Ency.*

|| **COOP'ER-Y**, *n.* The business of a cooper. *Crabb.*

† **CÔ-ÔP'TÂTE**, *v. a.* [L. *coopito*, *coopitatus*; *con*, with, and *opto*, to choose.] To choose jointly; to elect. *Cockram.*

† **CÔ-ÔP-TÂ'TION**, *n.* [It. *coopitatio*.] Adoption; choice. *Huvel.*

CÔ-ÔR'DI-NANCE, *n.* Joint ordinance. *Clarke.*

CÔ-ÔR'DI-NATE, *a.* [L. *con*, with, and *ordino*, *ordinatus*, to regulate.] Holding the same rank or station; equal; not subordinate. "*Coördinate* powers." *Lavo.*

CÔ-ÔR'DI-NÂTE, *v. a.* To make coördinate; to make equal in rank. *Murchison.*

CÔ-ÔR'DI-NÂTE-LY, *ad.* In the same rank.

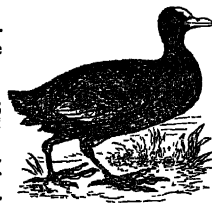
CÔ-ÔR'DI-NÂTE-NÊSS, *n.* The state of being coördinate. *Johnson.*

CÔ-ÔR'DI-NÂTES, *n. pl.* (Geom.) A system of lines and angles by means of which the position of any point may be determined with reference to a fixed point, called the *origin*, and an assumed direction, called the *axis*. *Elhot.*

CÔ-ÔR-DI-NÂ'TION, *n.* [It. *coordinazione*; Sp. *coordinación*; Fr. *coordination*.] The state of being coördinate.

In the British House of Parliament there is a rare *coördination*. *Howell.*

CÔÔT, *n.* [Dut. *koet*.]
1. (Ornith.) A lobe-footed water-fowl of the family *Lobpedidae* and genus *Fulica*. *Yarrell.*
2. A stupid person; a dunce. [Colloquial.]



CÔP, *n.* [L. *caput*: — A. S. *cop*.] 1. The top or head of any thing; a tuft. *Chaucer.* Common coot (*Fulica arvensis*).
2. The conical ball of thread on a spindle.

CÔ-PÂ'BA, *n.* [Sp. *copaiba*.] (Med.) A balsam or liquid resin, which exudes from a South American tree (*Copaifera officinalis*), used in medicine; — written also *copaiva*, *copayva*, *copiv*, and *capivi*. *Brande.*

CÔ'PAL [*kâ'pal*, Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; *kâ'pal*, P.], *n.* [Sp.] A resin which exudes spontaneously from two trees, the *Rhus copallinum* of Mexico, and the *Elaeocarpus copalifer* of the East Indies; — used in varnishes. *Ure.*

CÔ-PÂL-TRÊE, *n.* (Bot.) A tall tree of Malabar, which, when wounded, discharges a resin resembling copal; *Vateria Indica*. *Craig.*

CÔ-PÂR'CE-NA-RY, *n.* (Law.) Joint inheritance or inheritance of an estate. *Hale.*

CÔ-PÂR'CE-NÊR, *n.* [L. *con*, with, and *particeps*, a partaker.] (Law.) One who has an equal share with others in a patrimonial inheritance. *Cowell.*

CÔ-PÂR'CE-NY, *n.* (Law.) An equal share of an inheritance; coparcenary. *Phillips.*

CÔ-PÂR'T'MENT, *n.* Compartment. *Warton.*

CÔ-PÂR'T'NÊR, *n.* A joint partner; a sharer. "*Copartners* in my pain." *Shak.* "*Copartners* of our loss." *Milton.*

CÔ-PÂR'T'NÊR-SHIP, *n.* The state of bearing a part or possessing a share; joint concern in any business or property.

CÔ-PÂR'T'NÊR-Y, *n.* A copartnership. *Chambers.*

† **CÔP'A-TÂIN** (*kâp'a-tîn*), *a.* [See **COP**.] High-raised; pointed. "*Copatain* hat." *Shak.*

CÔ-PÂ'TRI-QT, *n.* Compatriot. *Everett.*

CÔ-PAY'VA, *n.* A resin. — See **COPAIBA**.

CÔPE, *n.* [L. *caput*, the head; A. S. *cop*, *cæppe*, a cap, cope, or hood.]

1. Any thing to cover the head. *Johnson.*
2. A rich habit, covering the whole person, with a hood or cape worn by the clergy at solemn offices, answering to the *colobium* used by the Latin Church.

3. Any thing spread over the head, as the concave of the sky, the archwork over a door, &c. "Under the *cope* of heaven." *Dryden.* "Under fiery *cope*." *Milton.*

4. An ancient tribute due to the lord of the soil out of certain lead mines in Derbyshire, Eng. *Craig.*

CÔPE, *v. a.* [*i. COPE*; *pp. COPING, COPE*.]

1. To cover, as with a cope. "A large bridge *coped* overhead." *Addison.*

2. To contend with; to encounter.

I love to *cope* him in these sullen fits. *Shak.*

3. To embrace. *Shak.*

4. To reward; to pay.

In lieu whereof,
Three thousand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal. *Shak.*

CÔPE, *v. n.* [Gr. *κόλαφος*; *κόπρω*, to strike; L. *colaphus*, a blow with the fist, a cuff; It. *colpo*; Fr. *coupe*, a blow; Ger. *klopfen*, to beat, *Wächter*. — A. S. *ceapan*, to traffic, to exchange, *Jenius*. — Dan. *kappes*, to contend.]

1. To engage in conflict; to contend; to struggle; to compete; — followed by *with*.

Their generals have not been able to *cope* with the troops of Athens. *Addison.*

2. To interchange friendly words or sentiments; to encounter.

Thou art e'en as just a man
As e'er my conversation *coped* withal. *Shak.*

CÔ-PÊCK', *n.* A Russian copper coin, equal to about one farthing English. *Maunder.*

† **CÔPE'MAN**, *n.* [A. S. *ceapman*.] A chapman; a dealer. *B. Jonson.*

CÔ-PÊR'NI-CAN, *a.* Relating to Copernicus, a Prussian astronomer, or to the modern solar system, called the *Copernican* system. *A. Smith.*

† **CÔPES'MÂTE**, *n.* [To *cope* in the sense of friendly interchange, and *mate*.] Companion; friend. "Our banished *copestmate*." *Warner.*

CÔPE'-STÔNE, *n.* [A. S. *cop*, top.] The top-stone; the stone which forms the covering, course, or coping of a wall. *Scott.*

CÔ-PHÔ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *κόφωσις*.] (Med.) Diminution or loss of hearing; deafness. *Dunglison.*

CÔP'I-ER, *n.* 1. One who copies or transcribes; a transcriber. *Addison.*

2. An imitator; a plagiarist. "Without invention a painter is but a *copier*." *Dryden.*

CÔP'ING, *n.* [A. S. *cop*, the top. — See **COP**, *n.*] (Arch.) The stone or brick covering of a wall, usually wider than the wall itself, to throw off the water; — called also *capping*. *Weale.*

Coping stone, the top stone of a wall; cope-stone.

CÔ-PI-OÛS, *a.* [L. *copiosus*; *copia*, plenty, abundance; It. & Sp. *copioso*; Fr. *copieux*.]

1. Furnishing full supplies; plentiful; abundant; ample.

Their branches hung with *copious* fruit. *Milton.*

2. Abounding in words or in images; diffuse; not barren; complete; full.

Thy name
Shall be the *copious* matter of my song. *Milton.*

Syn. — See **AMPLE**, **EXUBERANT**.

CÔ-PI-OÛS-LY, *ad.* In a copious manner.

CÔ-PI-OÛS-NÊSS, *n.* 1. The state of being copious; abundance; exuberance; plenty.

2. Diffusion or diffuseness of style. "The *copiousness* of Homer." *Dryden.*

True *copiousness* of language consists in having at command a suitable expression for each different modification of thought. *Whately.*

† **CÔP'IST**, *n.* A copier; a copyist. *Harmar.*

CÔ-P'IV, *n.* (Med.) A resin. — See **COPAIBA**.

† **CÔP'LAND**, *n.* [A. S. *cop*, the top.] A piece of ground terminating in a point. *Bailey.*

† **CÔ-PLÂNT**, *v. a.* To plant together. *Howell.*

† **CÔ-PÔR'TION**, *n.* Equal share. *Spenser.*

CÔ'PÔS, *n.* [Gr. *κόπος*, toil, weariness.] (Med.) A morbid lassitude. *Crabb.*

CÔP'PED (*kâp'ped* or *kâp't*), *a.* [A. S. *cop*, the top.] Rising to a head; rising conically. "*Copped* hills." *Shak.*

CÔP'PEL, *n.* [It. *coppello*; Sp. *copela*.] A shallow earthen vessel used in chemical assays; a cupel. *Harris.*

CÔP'PER, *n.* [Gr. *κόπρος*, Cyprus, from which island the Romans got the best copper; L. *cuprum*; Sp. & Port. *cobre*; Fr. *cuirre*. — Dut. *koper*; Ger. *kupfer*; Sw. *kopper*; Dan. *kobber*. — Gael. & Ir. *copar*.]

1. A metal of a pale reddish color, tinged with yellow, hard, sonorous, ductile, and very malleable. It is less tenacious than iron, but surpasses gold, silver, and platinum in this respect. Its specific gravity is from 8.8 to 8.9. *Ure.*

2. A vessel made of copper. "They boiled it in a *copper*." *Bacon.*

3. A copper coin; a cent. [U. S.] *Franklin.*

CÔP'PER, *a.* Made of copper. *Ash.*

CÔP'PER, *v. a.* [*i. COPPERED*; *pp. COPPERING, COPPERED*.] To cover with copper. *Gwill.*

CÔP'PER-AS, *n.* [Dut. *kopperrood*, red copper; *kopperroest*, copper-rust, verdigris; Fr. *couperose*; Gael. *coparas*.] Sulphate of iron, or green vitriol. *Ure.*

|| This name is sometimes applied also to the sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol, and to the sulphate of zinc, or white vitriol. *P. Cye.*

CÔP'PER-BÊL-LY, *n.* An American serpent; the *Cokeber erythrogaster*. *Clarke.*

CÔP'PER-BÔT-TÔMED (-tûmed), *a.* Having the

bottom sheathed with copper; as, "A copper-bottomed ship."

COP'PER-BÜT'TER-FLY, *n.* A butterfly of the genus *Lycæna*. *Maudsl.*

COP'PER-CÖL'QRED (-kü'urd), *a.* Of the color of copper. *Armstrong.*

COP'PERED (kóp'pèd), *p. a.* Sheathed or covered with copper. *Crabb.*

COP'PER-FÄST'ENED (-fäs'snd), *a.* Fastened with bolts of copper, as the planks and timbers of ships. *Crabb.*

COP'PER-ISH, *a.* Like copper; — containing copper; coppery. "Copperish sulphur." *Robinson.*

COP'PER-NÖSE, *n.* A red nose. *Shak.*

COP'PER-NICK'EL, *n.* (*Min.*) A copper-colored mineral, consisting chiefly of arsenic and nickel; arseniuret of nickel. *Dana.*

COP'PER-PLÄTE, *n.* (*Engraving.*) 1. A plate of copper highly polished, on which pictures, maps, &c., are engraved.
2. An impression from a copperplate.

COP'PER-PLÄTE, *a.* Relating to engraving or printing on copper. *P. Cyc.*
Copperplate printing, the process of taking impressions from copperplates.

COP'PER-SMITH, *n.* One who works in copper.

COP'PER-WORKS (-würks), *n. pl.* A place where copper is worked or manufactured. *Woodward.*

COP'PER-WORM (-würm), *n.* A little worm that bores into the bottoms of ships; *Teredo navales*; — a name applied also to a moth that frets garments, and to a worm that breeds in the hands. *Ainsworth.*

COP'PER-Y, *a.* 1. Containing copper, or consisting of copper. "Coppery particles." *Woodward.*
2. Resembling copper; like what pertains to copper; as, "A coppery taste."

COP'PICE, *n.* [*Gr.* κόπρω, to cut; *Fr.* couper, to cut.] A wood of small trees; a copse. "Under the edge of yonder coppice." *Shak.*

COP'PIN, *n.* The cone of thread which is formed on the spindle of a wheel by spinning. *Crabb.*

COP'PING, *n.* See COPING. *Todd.*

† COP'PLE, *n.* [*Dim.* of *cop.*] Something which rises to a head; an eminence of a conical form. "A copple not very high." *Hackluyt.*

COP'PLE-CRÖWN, *n.* [*A. S.* cop, top.] A tuft of feathers on the head of a fowl; — sometimes called *topple-crown*. *Forby.*

COP'PLE-CRÖWNED (-kröünd), *a.* Having a tuft of feathers on the head or crown, as some birds; having a copple-crown. *Halliwel.*

COP'PLED (kóp'pld), *a.* Rising in a conical form; rising to a point. "Coppied rock." *Hackluyt.*

COP'PLE-DÜST, *n.* See CUPREL-DUST. *Bacon.*

COP'PLE-STÖNE, *n.* A cobble-stone. — See COBBLE. *Woodward.*

COP'RO-LITE, *n.* [*Gr.* κόπρος, dung, and λίθος, a stone.] (*Pal.*) Petrified fecal matter, or dung, of carnivorous reptiles. *Buckland.*

COP'RO-LIT'IC, *a.* (*Geol.*) Relating to, or of the nature of, coprolite. *Buckland.*

CO-PRÖPH'A-GÄN, *n.* [*Gr.* κόπρος, dung, and φάγω, to eat.] (*Ent.*) A species of beetle which lives upon the dung of animals. *Brande.*

CO-PRÖPH'A-GÖÜS, *a.* (*Ent.*) Feeding upon dung or filth. *Kirby.*

CÖPS, *n.* 1. A connecting crook of a harrow. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

2. A draught iron on the end of the tongue of a cart; clevis. [*Local, U. S.*] *Trench.*

CÖPSE (köps), *n.* [Abbreviated from *coppice*.] A wood of small trees; shrubbery. "From forth a copse that neighbors by." *Shak.*
Near yonder copse where once a garden smiled. *Goldsmith.*

CÖPSE, *v. a.* [*Gr.* κόπρω; *Fr.* couper.] To cut or clip, as underwood or shrubs.

By *coppes* the starvelling in the places where they are new swith, (you may) cause them sometimes to overtake even their untouched contemporaries. *Evelyn.*

Nature herself hath *coppes* and bound us in from flying out, and hath assigned to every man his proper business. *Paradise, 1637.*

CÖPSE-WOOD (köps'wüd), *n.* A growth of shrubs and bushes. *Booth.*

CÖP'SY (köp'se), *a.* Having copses. "Among the reeds and *copsy* banks." *Dyer.*

CÖPT, *n.* [Supposed to be derived from *Coptos*, once a great city of Thebais or Upper Egypt, now Keft. *P. Cyc.*]

1. An Egyptian who is descended from the ancient inhabitants of the country. *Lane.*

2. A name given to one of the Christians of Egypt, who are of the sect of the Jacobites. *Buck.*

CÖP'TIC, *a.* Relating to the Copts. *Ed. Rev.*

CÖP'TIC, *n.* The language of the Copts; the ancient language of Egypt. *Worthington.*

CÖP'U-LÄ, *n.*; *pl.* *CÖPULÆ*. [*L.*, a band.]

1. (*Logic.*) That part of a proposition which affirms or denies the predicate of the subject; viz., *is*, or *is not*, expressed or implied. *Whately.*

2. (*Anat.*) A ligament. *Dunglison.*

CÖP'U-LÄTE, *v. a.* [*L.* copulo, copulatus; *It.* copulare; *Sp.* copular; *Fr.* copuler. — See CÖPULÆ.] [*2.* CÖPULATED; *pp.* CÖPULATING, CÖPULATED.] To couple; to bind together; to unite; to conjoin; to connect. *Bailey.*

CÖP'U-LÄTE, *v. n.* To come together in sexual intercourse. *Wiseman.*

† CÖP'U-LÄTE, *a.* Joined; connected. *Bacon.*

CÖP'U-LÄ'TION, *n.* [*L.* copulatio; *It.* copulazione; *Fr.* copulation.]

1. The act of copulating or coming together in sexual intercourse.

2. Any conjunction. "Copulation of monosyllables." *Pattenham.* "Unexpected copulation of ideas." *Johnson.*

CÖP'U-LÄ-TIVE, *a.* [*It.* & *Sp.* copulativo; *Fr.* copulatif.]

1. That unites or connects.

2. (*Gram.*) Noting conjunctions which connect words or the parts of a sentence.

3. (*Logic.*) Having subjects or predicates connected by conjunctions.

Copulative propositions are those which have more subjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions. *Watts.*

CÖP'U-LÄ-TIVE, *n.* [*Fr.*]

1. (*Gram.*) A copulative conjunction. "The copulative 'and.'" *Bp. Patrick.*

2. Conjunction; connection.

Till a person proceeds unto a fourth wife, which makes more than one *copulative* in the rule of marriage. *Beaut.*

CÖP'U-LÄ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a copulative manner. *Hammond.*

CÖP'U-LÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* Relating to copulation; copulative; uniting. *P. Cyc.*

CÖP'Y (köp'pe), *n.* [*L.* copia, abundance; from the multiplication of an original by making others like it. *Gattel.* — *L.* copia, as used in the phrase *copiam facere*, to impart, and specially in the phrase *copiam scripturæ facere*, to impart the knowledge of a writing. As this was often done by transcribing it, the phrase *copiam facere* acquired a technical meaning, and *copia* became descriptive of the transcript so made. *Burrill.* — *It.*, *Sp.*, & *Port.* copia; *Fr.* copie.]

1. † Abundance; plenty.

The copy or store that he hath given us. *Translators of the Bible to the Reader.*

2. A transcript from an original; a writing made like another writing. "The Romans sent to Athens for *copies* of the best laws." *Swift.*

3. One thing made in imitation of another; as, "A copy of a picture or of a statue."

4. That from which any thing is copied; the autograph; the original; the archetype; manuscript or matter to be printed. "The copy is at the press." *Dryden.*

5. One of a number of books printed from the same original.

Syn. — A copy and model may be both employed either as an original work, or a work formed after an original. A copy to write after by close imitation; copy for the printer; a model to be imitated; a model of a building. A copy of a picture or painting; a model of an ancient temple. A model serves as a general rule for a work; a pattern is designed to be imitated, and to regulate a work or performance; a specimen is a part of a work or performance, which

helps to form an opinion in relation to it. A pattern of a garment, a pattern of rectitude; a specimen of art, or a handwriting. — See MODEL.

CÖP'Y, *v. a.* [*It.* copiare; *Sp.* copiar; *Fr.* copier; *Sw.* kopiera.] [*2.* CÖPIED; *pp.* CÖPYING, CÖPIED.]

1. To transcribe; to write or print after an original; as, "To copy a manuscript."

2. To represent in a likeness by following any pattern, model, or example; to imitate.

To copy her few nymphs aspired. *Swift.*

Syn. — See FOLLOW, LEARN.

CÖP'Y, *v. n.* To follow an original; to imitate. "Some, when they copy, follow the bad as well as the good things." *Dryden.*

CÖP'Y-BOOK (-bâk), *n.* A book containing copies for learners to imitate. *Shak.*

CÖP'Y-ER, *n.* A copier. — See CÖPIER. *Bentley.*

CÖP'Y-HÖLD, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A tenure for which the tenant has nothing to show but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of the manor; — a customary tenure as opposed to free socage or freehold. *Burrill.*

CÖP'Y-HÖLD'ER, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) One possessing land in copyhold. *Warton.*

CÖP'Y-ING-MÄ-CHINE', *n.* A copying-press.

CÖP'Y-ING-PRESS, *n.* A machine for producing a fac-simile copy of a manuscript. *Francis.*

CÖP'Y-IST, *n.* 1. One who copies; a copier; a transcriber. "The line on which copyists wrote." *Abb. Newcome.*

2. An imitator. "No original writer . . . so unrivalled by succeeding copyists." *Warton.*

CÖP'Y-MÖN'EY, *n.* Money paid for copy, or for literary labor. *Boswell.*

CÖP'Y-RIGHT (-rit), *n.* The exclusive right allowed by law to an author or to his representative, of printing, publishing, and selling a literary composition during a certain period of time; — applied also to a similar exclusive right to print and publish maps, charts, prints, cuts, engravings, and musical compositions. *Burrill.*

CÖQUE-LI-CÖT' (kök-le-kö'), *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. The red corn-rose or wild poppy. *Fleming & Tibbins.*

2. A color nearly red; — so called from the wild poppy. *Craig.*

CO-QUET' (kö-kët'), *v. n.* [*Fr.* coqueter.] To trifle or practise deceit in love; to make a show of love; to flirt.

The Tunbridge bean
I saw coqueting 't other night. *Swift.*

CO-QUET' (kö-kët'), *v. a.* [*i.* COQUETTED; *pp.* COQUETTING, COQUETTED.] To treat with a show of love; to wheedle by blandishments; to deceive in love; to jilt. "You are coqueting a maid of honor." *Swift.*

CO-QUET'RY (kö-kët're), *n.* [*Fr.* coquetterie, *S. W. P. J.* E. P. Ja. K. Sm., kökwet-re, *Wb.*] [*Sp.* coquetaria; *Fr.* coquetterie.] The character and practice of a coquette; deceit or trifling in love; affectation of amorous advances; flirtation. "Women without a dash of coquetry." *Addison.*

CO-QUETTE' (kö-kët'), *n.* [*Sp.* coqueta; *Fr.* coquette.] A vain girl or woman who endeavors to attract amorous advances and rejects them when offered; a jilt.

A coquette and a tinder-box are spark-led. *Pope.*

CO-QUET'TISH (kö-kët'ish), *a.* Befitting a coquette. "A coquettish manner." *Swinnburne.*

CO-QUET'TISH-LY (kö-kët'ish-le), *ad.* In a coquettish manner. *For. Qu. Rev.*

CO-QUIM'BITE (kö-käm'bít), *n.* (*Min.*) A white species of copperas, or sulphate of iron, found in Coquimbo in Chili. *Dana.*

† CÖR, *n.* [*Heb.* כֶּרֶךְ.] A Hebrew measure containing ten baths, or 1½ bushels. *Ezek. xiv. 14.*

CÖR-Ä-C'Ä-DÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A family of Passerine birds of the order *Passeres*, including the sub-families *Coraciinae*, *Todinae*, *Eurylaiminae*, and *Momotinae*; rollers. *Gray.*

CO-RÄC'-Ä-NÆ, *n. pl.* *Coracias garrula.*



(*Ornith.*) A sub-family of fissirostral birds, of the order *Passeres* and family *Coraciadæ*; rollers. *Gray.*

COR'A-CLE (kôr'-k-l), *n.* [*W. cioracle.*] A fishing-boat used in Wales, made with leather stretched on wicker work. *Johnson.*

— The same kind of boat was used by the ancient Egyptians. *Brande.*

COR'A-CQ-BRÄ'CH-AL, *a.* [*Eng. coracoid* and *Gr. βραχίων; L. brachium*, the arm.] (*Anat.*) Applied to the muscle by which the arm is moved forwards and inwards. *Dunglison.*

COR'A-CÖID, *n.* [*Gr. κόρα; a crow*, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Anat.*) A small process of the blade-bone in apes and man; a large, flattened bone, passing from the shoulder-joint to the sternum in birds, reptiles, &c.;—so named from its resemblance to the beak of a crow. *Brande.*

COR'A-CÖID, *a.* Shaped like a crow's beak. *Smart.*

COR'AL [kôr'al, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; kür'al or kôr'al, *P.*], *n.* [*Gr. κοράλλιον; κόρη*, a daughter, and *αἶς, αἶς*, the sea; *L. corallum*; *It. corallo*; *Sp. coral*; *Fr. corail*.—*Dut. koraal*; *Ger. koralle*; *Sw. korall*; *Gael. correal*.]

1. A hard substance, red, white, or black, found in the ocean, adhering to other substances, formerly supposed to be a vegetable, but now held to be the skeleton of a congeries of animals belonging to the class of *Polyps*. *Dana.*
2. A piece of coral used as a toy.

In the pleased infant see its power expand,
When first the coral fills his little hand. *C. Sprague.*

COR'AL, *a.* Relating to coral; coralline. *Drayton.*

COR-AL-LÄ'CEOUS (kôr-al-ä'shüs, 66), *a.* Having the qualities of coral. *Dana.*

COR'ALLED (kôr'al'd), *a.* Having coral; furnished with coral. *Savage.*

COR-AL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*L. corallum*, coral, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing coral.

CQ-RÄL'LJ-FÖRM, *a.* [*L. corallum*, coral, and *forma*, form.] Formed like coral. *Ed. Ency.*

COR-AL-LIG'E-NOUS, *a.* [*Gr. κοράλλιον*, coral, and *γεννώω*, to produce.] Producing coral; coralliferous; coralligenous. *Clarke.*

COR-AL-LIG'E-ROUS, *a.* [*L. corallum*, coral, and *gero*, to bear.] Producing coral; coralligenous; coralliferous. *Clarke.*

CÖR-ÄL-LI'NA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of marine, calcareous, fucoid, jointed plants, formerly considered to be animals. *Baird.*

CÖR'AL-LINE (19), *a.* [*It. corallino*; *Fr. corallin*.] Consisting of, or like, coral. *Smart.*

CÖR'AL-LINE (19), *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. (*Bot.*) One of the marine, calcareous, fucoid, jointed plants, of the genus *Corallina*. *Brande.*
2. A boat used in the coral fisheries. *Maunder.*

CÖR'AL-LIN-ITE, *n.* (*Pal.*) A fossil coralline.

CÖR'AL-LITE, *n.* [*Gr. κοράλλιον*, coral, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A mineral substance or petrification in the form of coral. *Maunder.*

CÖR'AL-LÖID, } *a.* [*Gr. κοράλλιον*, coral, and
CÖR-AL-LÖID'AL, } *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling coral. *Woodward.*

JÖR'AL-LÖID, } *n.* (*Geol.*) A deposit of coral
CÖR'AL-RÄG, } limestone near Calne, England,
making a part of the oolitic formation. *Craig.*

CÖR'AL-TRÉE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small tree of the genus *Erythrina*, which produces very beautiful scarlet flowers. *Loudon.*

CÖR'AL-WORT (würt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name applied to plants of the genera *Dentaria* and *Corallorhiza*, with coral-like roots. *Gray.*

CÖ'RÄM NÖN JÜ'DI-CE, [*L., before one who is not a judge.*] (*Law.*) A phrase denoting that a cause is brought before a judge who has not jurisdiction in the case. *Burill.*

CÖR'A-NÄCH, or **CÖR'A-NIÖH**, *n.* [*Gael. coranach*, a dirge.] A lamentation for the dead; a funeral song; a dirge. *Jamieson.*
Even Braxfield has a coranach of wailing over his tomb. *N. Brit. Rev.*

† CQ-RÄNT, *n.* [*Fr. courante*; *courir*, to run.]
1. A sprightly dance. *Temple.*
2. A title of a newspaper. — See **COURANT**.
Corants, avises, correspondences. *B. Jonson.*

† CQ-RÄNTÖ, *n.* See **COURANT**. *B. Jonson.*

CÖRB, *n.* [*L. corbis*, a basket; *Fr. corbeille*.]
1. A basket used in collieries; a corf. *Clarke.*
2. An alms-basket; a corban. *Buchanan.*
3. An ornament in building; a corbel.

With curious corbs and pendants graven fair. *Spenser.*

CÖR'BAN, *n.* [*Heb. כֶּרֶב*, an offering; *L. corbis*, a basket; *Fr. corbeille*.—*Dut. korf*; *Ger. korb*.]

1. An alms-basket; a corb. *Johnson.*
2. (*Jewish Antig.*) A gift or sacrifice offered to God; an offering. *Mark vii. 11.*
3. A ceremony performed by the Mahometans at the foot of Mount Arafat, in Arabia. It consists in killing a great number of sheep and distributing them among the poor. *Craig.*

† CÖRBE (körb), *a.* [*Fr. courbe*.] Crooked. "On thy corbe shoulder." *Spenser.*

CÖR'BEIL (kör'bel), *n.* [*It. corbello*; *Fr. corbeille*.]

1. (*Port.*) A little basket filled with earth, and set on a parapet to afford cover from the fire of an enemy. *Brande.*
2. (*Arch.*) A sculptured basket. — See **CORBEL**. *Clarke.*

CÖR'BEL, *n.* [*It. corbello*; *Fr. corbeille*, a basket.] (*Arch.*) The representation of a basket; — the vase of a Corinthian column; — a niche in a wall for a figure or statue; — a short projecting piece of wood or stone in a building, sometimes in the form of a basket. *Weale.*

Corbel table, a projecting battlement, parapet, or cornice, resting on corbels.

CÖR'BET, *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as **CORBEL**. *Clarke.*

CÖR'BIL, *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as **CORBEL**. *Clarke.*

CÖR'BY, *n.* [*Fr. corbeau*.] A raven. *Brockett.*

CÖR'CLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The embryo of a plant. — See **CORCULUM**. *Crabb.*

CÖR'CU-LUM, *n.* [*L.*, dim. of *cor*, the heart.] (*Bot.*) The embryo of a plant; corcle. *Brande.*

CÖRD, *n.* [*Gr. χορδή; L. chorda*; *It. corda*; *Sp. cuerda*; *Fr. corde*.—*Dut. koord*; *Gael. cora*.]
1. A string composed of several twisted strands; a small rope.

She let them down by a cord through the window. *Jos. ii. 15.*
2. The quantity of fire-wood or other solid material contained within a space eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet broad, equal to 128 cubic feet; — originally measured by a cord, or line.

CÖRD, *v. a.* [*z. CORDED*; *pp. CORDING, CORDED*.]
1. To fasten or fix with cords; to bind with a cord or a rope. *Cotgrave.*
2. To pile up, as wood, for measurement by the cord.

CÖRD'AGE, *n.* [*Gael. cordail*; *Sp. cordaje*.] Cords or ropes collected together; materials for ropes.

"A sort of rush useful for cordage." *Arbuthnot.*

CÖRD'ALS, *n. pl.* (*Her.*) Strings of the robe of estate, made of silk and gold threads interwoven like a cord, with tassels at the end. *Ogilvie.*

CÖR'DATE, } *a.* [*L. cor*, *cordis*, the heart.]
CÖR'DÄ-TED, } (*Bot.*) Having the form of a heart; heart-shaped. *P. Cyc.*

CÖR'DATE-LY, *ad.* In a cordate form.

CÖRD'ED, *p. a.* or *a.* Bound with a cord: — piled for measurement by the cord, as wood: — striped as with cords: — made of cords. "With a cord-ed ladder." *Shak.*

CÖR'DE-LIÖR' (kör-de-lör'), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Ecol. Hist.*) A Franciscan or gray friar; — so named from the cord worn as a girdle. *Prior.*

CÖRD-GRÄSS, *n.* A species of marine perennial grass; *Spartina stricta*. *Farn. Ency.*

|| CÖRD'IAL, *a.* [*L. cor*, *cordis*, the heart; *It. cordiale*; *Sp. & Fr. cordial*.]
1. Proceeding from the heart; hearty; sincere.

He, on his side
Leaning half raised, with looks of cordial love
Hung over her enamoured. *Milton.*

2. Reviving; invigorating; restorative. "Cordial waters." *Wiseman.*

Syn. — See **HEARTY**.

|| CÖRD'IAL (kör'd'al or kör'de-al) [kör'd'al, *S. E.*

F. K. C.; kör'de-al, *P. J. Ja.*; kör'je-al, *W.*], *n.*
1. (*Med.*) A medicine or drink for increasing the action of the heart or quickening the circulation.

Whatever increases the natural or animal strength is a cordial. *Arbuthnot.*

2. (*Com.*) Aromatized and sweetened spirit or alcohol used as a beverage. *Clarke.*

3. Any thing that exhilarates or comforts.
Reflections on a life well past
Shall prove a cordial to the last. *Cotton.*

|| CÖR'DIAL-HEÄRT'ED, *a.* Having cordial feeling; warm-hearted. *Moore.*

|| CÖRD-I-ÄL'I-TY (kord-ye-äl'e-te), *n.* [*It. cordialità*; *Sp. cordialidad*; *Fr. cordialité*.]

1. Relation to the heart. "Cordiality or reference unto the heart." *Broune.*

2. The quality of being cordial; heartiness; warmth of feeling; sincerity; as, "To treat one with cordiality."

|| CÖR'DIAL-IZE, *v. a.* 1. To render cordial; to harmonize. *Clarke.*

2. To render like cordial; to make, or turn, into a cordial. *Craig.*

|| CÖR'DIAL-IZE, *v. n.* To feel cordiality; to harmonize. [*It.*] *Ch. Ob.*

|| CÖRD'IAL-LY, *ad.* Sincerely; heartily. *More.*

|| CÖRD'IAL-NÉSS, *n.* Heartiness. *Cotgrave.*

CÖR'DIÖ-RITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of iolite. *Dana.*

CÖR'DI-FÖRM, *a.* [*L. cor*, *cordis*, the heart, and *forma*, form; *Fr. cordiforme*.] Having the form of a heart; heart-shaped. *Smart.*

CÖR-DIL-LÖ'RA, *n.* [*Sp.*] (*Geog.*) A chain of mountains. *Hamilton.*

CÖR'DI-NER, *n.* [*Fr. cordonnier*.] A shoemaker. — See **CÖRDWAINER**. *Johnson.*

CÖRD'-MÄK-ER, *n.* A maker of ropes or cords.

CÖR'DÖN (kör'dön or kör'döng) [kör'dön, *Ja. Wb.*; kör'döng, *K. Sm.*], *n.* [*It. cordone*; *Sp. & Fr. cordon*.]

1. A band or ribbon worn as a badge. "Brethren that did wear St. Francis's cordon." *Sandys.*

2. (*Fort.*) A row of projecting stones running along the top of a wall: — a flat coping-stone on the escarp, generally two feet wide and eight inches thick. *Campbell.*

3. (*Mil.*) A series of military posts round a town or a tract of country, so as to prevent ingress and egress. *Brande.*

4. (*Arch.*) The edge of a stone on the outside of a building. *Buchanan.*

CÖRDON SANITAIRE (kör'döng-sän-e-tär'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A line of troops posted on the frontiers of a country, in order to prevent communication of the inhabitants with those of a neighboring country, in which a pestilential disease prevails. *Boiste.*

CÖR'DQ-VÄN, *n.* [*Sp. cordoban*; *Fr. cordouan*.] Spanish leather or tanned goat-skin, originally from Cordova, in Spain; — often called *cord-wain*. *Velasquez.*

CÖR'DU-RÖY, *n.* [Probably from *Fr. corde du roi*, king's cord.] A kind of fustian or thick cotton stuff, ribbed or corded. *W. Ency.*

CÖR'DU-RÖY-RÖAD, *n.* A road or causeway constructed of round logs. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

CÖRD'WÄIN, *n.* Spanish leather; cordovan. — See **CÖRDÖVAN**. *Spenser.*

CÖRD'WÄIN-ER, *n.* [*Fr. cordovan*, Spanish leather or cordovan; *cordouanier*.] A worker in cordovan: — a shoemaker. *Ep. Hall.*

CÖRD'-WOOD (-wüd), *n.* Wood piled up for fuel to be measured or sold by the cord. *Johnson.*

CÖRE, *n.* [*Gr. κῆρ*, the heart; *L. cor*; *It. cuore*; *Fr. cœur*.]

1. The heart or inner part of any thing, particularly of fruit. "A fruit with little or no core, or stone." *Bacon.*

2. The internal mould which occupies the space intended to be left hollow in casting metals. [A term used by founders.] *Crier.*

3. A disorder in sheep occasioned by worms in the liver. *Chambers.*

4. A body; a collection. "A core of people." *Bacon.*

CÖRE, *v. a.* To take out the core of. *Green.*
CQ-RĒ'AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging to Corea, a peninsula between China and Japan. *Earnshaw.*
CQ-RĒ'AN, *n.* A native of Corea. *Earnshaw.*
CÖRED (*körd*), *a.* 1. Cured in a certain degree; treated with salt, as herring, preparatory to being dried. *Smart.*
 2. Having the core taken out; as, "Cored fruit."
CÖ-RĒ'GĒNT, *n.* A joint regent. *Wrazall.*
CÖ-RĒL'Ä-TĪVE, *n.* See **CORRELATIVE**.
CÖ-RĒ-ÖP'SIS, *n.* [*Gr. köpis*, a bug, and *öpis*, appearance.] (*Bot.*) A genus of American plants; — so named from the resemblance of their seed to a bug. *Loudon.*
CÖR'ET, *n.* A species of snail. *Goldsmith.*
CÖRF, *n.* [See **CORB**.] 1. A large wicker-work basket for drawing coals out of the pit. *Brockett.*
 2. A basket for fish. *Hallivell.*
 3. A temporary building; a shed. *Jamieson.*
CÖR'FÜTE, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Corfu, an island in the Mediterranean. *Earnshaw.*
CÖ-RĪ-Ä'CEOUS (*kö-rē-ä'shüs*, 66), *a.* [*Gr. köpiv*; *L. corium*, leather.]
 1. Resembling leather; leathery. "*Coriaceous concretions.*" *Arbutnot.*
 2. (*Bot.*) Stiff or tough, like leather. *Maunder.*
CÖ-RĪ-ÄN'DER, *n.* [*Gr. köpiv*; *L. coriandrum*; *It. & Sp. coriandro*; *Fr. coriandre.*] (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous annual plant, the hot or spicy seeds of which are carminative, and are used for flavoring spirits, and to cover the taste of medicines; *Coriandrum sativum*. *Loudon.*
CÖ-RĪ-ÄN'DER-SĒED, *n.* The seed of the coriander, or *Coriandrum sativum*. *Ash.*
CÖR'IN, *n.* A species of gazelle. *Fischer.*
CÖR'INTH, *n.* 1. (*Geog.*) An ancient city in Greece, noted, among other things, for fruits, architecture, and licentiousness.
 2. † The name of a fruit now called *currant*. The chief riches of Zante consist in *corinths*. *Brown.*
CQ-RĪN'THĪ-ÄC, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth. *Clarke.*
CQ-RĪN'THĪ-AN, *a.* 1. (*Geog.*) Relating to Corinth; as, "*Corinthian brass.*"
 2. (*Arch.*) Noting the third order of Grecian architecture, the Doric and Ionic being the first and second.
 3. Licentious. "All her young *Corinthian* laity." *Milton.*
CQ-RĪN'THĪ-AN, *n.* 1. (*Geog.*) A native of Corinth. 2 *Cor. vi. 11.*
 2. A licentious person.
 I am no proud Jack, like Falstaff, but a *Corinthian*. *Shak.*
 To play the *Corinthian*, to behave licentiously.
CÖ-RĪ-ÜM, *n.* [*L. skin*, leather.] (*Anat.*) The deep layer of the *cutis*, or true skin; the base of the skin. *Hoblyn.*
CÖ-RĪ'VAL, *n.* See **CORRIVAL**. *Bacon.*
CÖRK, *n.* [*L. cortex*, bark; *Sp. corcho*; *Fr. écorce*; *Dut. kurk*; *Ger., Sw., & Dan. kork.*]
 1. The outer bark of the *Quercus suber*, a species of oak cultivated for this product in the southern provinces of France, in Spain, and in Portugal. *Loudon.*
 2. A piece of the bark of the cork-tree cut so as to form a stopple; a stopple.
 3. A projection on the bottom of a horse's shoe to prevent his slipping; a calkin.
CÖRK, *v. a.* [*i. CORKED*; *pp. CORKING, CORKED.*]
 1. To stop with a cork; as, "To cork a bottle."
 2. To fit or raise with cork.
 He that weareth a corked shoe or slipper. *Bulwer.*
 And tread on corked stulcs a prisoner's pace. *Sp. Hall.*
 3. To provide a horse's shoe with sharp points to prevent his slipping. — See **CALK**.
 4. To wound with a point. *Clarke.*
CÖRK-FÖS-SİL, *n.* A species of amianthus, like cork, — the lightest of all stones. *Ogilvie.*
CÖRK'ING-PIN, *n.* A pin of the largest size. *Swift.*
CÖRK'-JÄCK-ET, *n.* A jacket lined with cork, used by persons learning to swim. *Buchanan.*

CÖRK'SCREW (*körk'skrä*), *n.* A screw for drawing corks from bottles. *Wells.*
CÖRK'-TRĒE, *n.* A species of oak of which the bark is cork; the *Quercus suber*. *P. Cyc.*
CÖRK'Y, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, cork.
CÖR'MQ-RANT, *n.* [*It. corvo marino*, marine crow; *Sp. cuervo marino*, marine crow, and *corvejon*; *Fr. cormoran.*]
 1. (*Ornith.*) A voracious, aquatic bird of the family *Pelecanidae*; *Phalacrocorax carbo*. It is trained by the Chinese to catch fish. *Yarrell.*
 2. A glutton. *Johnson.*
CÖRM, *n.* [*Gr. köpüs*, the trunk of a tree.]
CÖR'MUS, (*Bot.*) A solid bulb, as of a crocus. *Gray.*
CÖRN, *n.* [*Goth. kaurin*; *A. S. corn*; *Dut. koorn*; *Ger., Sw., & Dan. korn.*]
 1. The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; such seeds as are made into bread; — generally used in a collective sense, but sometimes applied to a single seed; as, "A corn of wheat." *John xii. 25.*
 2. Cereal grain, of different kinds, used for bread, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, and maize.
 3. Any plant bearing grain, or such plants unprepared.
 All the idle weeds that grow in our sustaining corn. *Shak.*
 4. Any minute particle; a grain. "How many *corns* of sand." *Bp. Hall.* "A corn of powder." *Beau. & Fl.*
 5. [*L. cornu*, a horn.] A horny excrescence or wart on the toe or the foot.
 He first that useful secret did explain That pricking *corns* foretold the gathering rain. *Gay.*
 In England, the term *corn*, as used for grain, is applied to *wheat*, *barley*, and other small grains; in the U. S., it is commonly used for *Indian corn* or *maize*. — In Scotland, it is generally confined to *oats*. *Jamieson.*
CÖRN, *v. a.* [*i. CORNED*; *pp. CORNING, CORNED.*]
 1. To prepare or preserve, as meat, by salting moderately, or sprinkling with salt.
 2. To granulate. "A small sieve of parchment . . . to *corn* it." *Dampier.*
 3. To feed with corn or oats. *Jamieson.*
 4. To exhalate or intoxicate. *Jamieson.*
CQ-RÄ'CEOUS (*kör-ä'shüs*), *a.* Relating to plants of the genus *Cornus*, or dogwood. *P. Cyc.*
CÖRN'AGE, *n.* [*L. cornu*, a horn; *Old Fr. cornage.*] (*Lavo.*) An ancient tenure of land, which obliged the landholder to give notice of the approach of an enemy by blowing a horn. *Blackstone.*
CÖR'NA-MÜTE, *n.* [*It. cornamusa*; *Fr. cornemuse.*] A wind instrument; a kind of bagpipe; a cornmuse. *Drayton.*
CÖRN'-BÄS-KET, *n.* A large basket for carrying corn, or maize, in the ear.
CÖRN'-BĒEF, *n.* See **CORNED-BEEF**. *Ogilvie.*
CÖRN'-BİN, *n.* A bin or box for holding corn, or maize, in the ear. *Farm. Ency.*
CÖRN'-BİND, *n.* (*Bot.*) Climbing buckwheat; a species of *Polygonum*. *Grose.*
CÖRN'-BLÄDE, *n.* The blade, or leaf, of Indian corn, or maize. *Bartlett.*
CÖRN'BRÄSH, *n.* A rubbly stone forming a soil, celebrated in Wiltshire, England, for being favorable to the growth of grain. *Brande.*
CÖRN'-CHÄND-LER, *n.* [See **CHANDLER**.] One who deals in corn. *Johnson.*
CÖRN'-CLÄD, *a.* Covered with growing corn.
CÖRN'-CÖC-KLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the pink family, growing with wheat; *Agrostemma githago*. *Loudon.*
CÖRN'-CRÄCK-ER, *n.* A cant term for a native of Kentucky. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*
CÖRN'-CRÄKE, *n.* [See **CRÄKE**.] (*Ornith.*) A bird with a shrill cry, that frequents cornfields; the land-rail; *Crex pratensis*. *Yarrell.*
CÖRN'-CRÖW-FOOT (*-fü*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of ranunculus; *Ranunculus arvensis*. *Loudon.*



Cormorant

CÖRN'-CÜT-TĒR, *n.* 1. One who cuts or cures corns. *Spectator.*
 2. An instrument or a machine for cutting the stalks of corn.
CÖRN'-DÖDQ-ER, *n.* A cake made of Indian corn, or maize. *Bartlett.*
CÖRN'-DRİLL, *n.* (*Agric.*) A machine for sowing corn. *Spier.*
CÖR'NE-Ä, *n.* [*L. corneus*, horny; *cornu*, a horn; *It. cornea.*] (*Anat.*) The transparent membrane, of a horny texture, which forms the front part of the eyeball. — See **ERY**. *Dunghison.*
CÖR'NED (*körnd*), *p. a.* 1. Prepared or preserved, as meat, by being salted moderately. *Dryden.*
 2. Granulated. *Grose.*
 3. Tippy; drunk. [*Low.*]
CÖR'NED-BĒEF (*körnd-bēf*), *n.* Beef prepared or preserved by being moderately salted. *Smart.*
CÖR'NEL, *n.* 1. [*L. cornus*, *cornu*, a horn; *It. corniolo*; *Fr. cornouiller.*] (*Bot.*) A shrub of very hard and durable wood; the cornel-cherry, or *Cornus mascula*. It is a species of dogwood, sometimes cultivated in gardens for the sake of its fruit. *Mortimer.*
 2. [*Fr. cornouille.*] The fruit of the cornel; cornelian-cherry; dog-berry.
 On wildings and on strawberries they fed; *Cornels* and brambleberries gave the rest. *Dryden.*
CÖR'NEL-BĒR'RY, *n.* Same as **CORNELIAN-CHERRY**. *Booth.*
CÖR'NEL-CHĒR'RY, *n.* (*Bot.*) The cornel-tree; *Cornus mascula*. *Loudon.*
CÖR'NĒL'IAN, *n.* (*Min.*) See **CARNELIAN**.
CÖR'NĒL'IAN-CHĒR'RY, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of the cornelian-tree, or cornel. *Mortimer.*
CÖR'NĒL'IAN-TRĒE, *n.* (*Bot.*) Another name for the cornel. — See **CORNEL**. *Bacon.*
CÖR'NEL-TRĒE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The cornel-cherry or cornelian-tree. *Ash.*
CÖR'NE'MÜSE (*kör'n-müz*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A bagpipe or shawm; a cornamute. *Boyer.*
CÖR'NE-Q-CÄL-CÄ'RE-OÜS, *a.* [*L. corneus*, horny, and *calcaris*, pertaining to lime.]
 1. (*Conch.*) Noting the mixture of horny and calcareous matter which enters into the composition of some shells. *Maunder.*
 2. Noting those opercula which are horny on one side and testaceous on the other. *Maunder.*
CÖR'NE-OÜS, *a.* [*L. corneus*; *cornu*, a horn.] Horny; resembling horn. *Brown.*
CÖR'NER, *n.* [*L. cornu*, a horn, something that projects; *Fr. cornier*, angular. — *W. cornel.*]
 1. The point where two lines meet; an angle.
 2. A retired or secret place. "This thing was not done in a *corner*." *Acts xxvi. 25.*
 3. Any part, indefinitely. "All *corners* else of the earth." *Shak.* "In every *corner* of the island." *Davies.*
Syn. — *Corner* is a term in common use with a diversity of application; *angle* is a technical term of geometry. *Corner* properly implies the outer extreme point of any solid body; *angle*, the inner extremity produced by the meeting of two right lines. *Corner* is used also to denote the inner extremity, or a secret place. The *corner* of a building, a room, a street; a secret *corner*; an obtuse, acute, or right *angle*.
CÖR'NER, *v. a.* [*i. CORNERED*; *pp. CORNERING, CORNERED.*] To drive into a corner: — to embarrass; to confound. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*
CÖR'NER, *a.* Relating to, or being in, a corner.
CÖR'NER-CÄP, *n.* A chief ornament. "*Corner-cap* of society." *Shak.*
CÖR'NERED (*kör'närd*), *a.* Having angles or corners. "Whether this building were square like a castle, or *cornered* like a triangle." *Austin.*
CÖR'NER-LĒSS, *a.* Having no corner. *Donne.*
CÖR'NER-STÖNE, *n.* The stone that unites the two stones or walls at the corner; the principal stone. "Who fixed the *corner-stone*?" *Young.*
CÖR'NER-TÖÖTH, *n.* One of the four teeth of a horse, which are between the midding teeth and the tusks. *Farrier's Dict.*

CÖR'NER-WISE, *ad.* From corner to corner; with the corner in front; diagonally.

CÖR'NET, *n.* [L. *cornu*, a horn; It. *cornetta*; Sp. *corneta*; Fr. *cornet*, and *cornette*.]

1. (*Mus.*) A musical instrument blown with the mouth; a sort of trumpet. "Israel played on timbrels and on cornets." 2 Sam. vi. 5.

2. (*Mil.*) An officer of cavalry who bears the standard of a troop. *Brande.*—† A company or troop of horse. "A body of five cornets of horse." *Clarendon.*—† A flag or standard upon which arms were emblazoned. *Fairholt.*

3. The square cap of doctors of divinity;—a similar cap worn by females. *Fairholt.*

4. A scarf or tippet worn by doctors. *Cotgrave.*

5. (*Farriery.*) That part of a horse's foot which circularly surmounts the rest, distinguished by the hair that covers the upper part of the hoof; the lowest part of the pastern; coronamen; coronet. *Farrier's Dict.*

6. (*Surg.*) A blood-letting instrument; a fleam. *Farm. Ency.*

7. (*Zool.*) *pl.* The hard scaly processes which rattle at the end of a rattlesnake's tail. *Maunder.*

CÖR'NET-A-PIS'TONS, *n.* [Fr.] A brass wind instrument, like the French horn, but capable of much greater inflection, from the valves and stoppers (pistons) with which it is furnished, and from which it derives its name. *Brande.*

CÖR'NET-OY, *n.* The commission or the office of a cornet. *Todd.*

CÖR'NET-ER, *n.* A blower of the cornet. *Hakewill.*

CÖR'NET-TI, *n.* (*Man.*) A method of riding, or a motion of a horse. *Loudon.*

CÖR'N-FÄC-TÖR, *n.* A factor, broker, or dealer in corn. *Clarke.*

CÖR'N-FIELD, *n.* A field where corn grows. *Shak.*

CÖR'N-FLÄG, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of bulbous plants; *Gladiolus*. *Loudon.*

CÖR'N-FLOOR (-flör), *n.* A floor for storing corn. *Hos. ix. 1.*

CÖR'N-FLÖW-ER, *n.* A flower which grows amongst corn, as the blue-bottle, wild poppy, &c. *Bacon.*

CÖR'N-HÉAP, *n.* A heap of corn. *Bp. Hall.*

CÖR'NICE, *n.* [Gr. *κορνίς*; L. *coronis*, a flourish at the end of a book or chapter; the end; It. *cornice*; Sp. *cornisa*; Fr. *corniche*.] (*Arch.*) The upper projecting division of an entablature; the upper moulding of any part of a building, as of a room, of a pediment, &c. *Britton.*

CÖR'NICE-RING, *n.* (*Gunnery.*) The next ring from the muzzle backwards. *Chambers.*

CÖR'NICLE (kör-ne-kl), *n.* [L. *corniculum*, dim. of *cornu*, a horn.] A little horn. *Brownie.*

CÖR'NIC-U-LÄTE, *a.* [L. *corniculatus*, in the form of a horn; *cornu*, a horn.]

1. Furnished with horns; horned.

Venus, moon-like, grows corniculate. *More.*

2. (*Bot.*) Having processes like small horns; bearing a little spur, or horn. *Loudon.*

CÖR'NIF-IC, *a.* [L. *cornu*, a horn, and *facio*, to make.] Making or producing horns. *Maunder.*

CÖR'NIFÖRM, *a.* [L. *cornu*, a horn, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a horn. *Smart.*

CÖR'NIG-ER-OÜS, *a.* [L. *corniger*, *cornigeris*; *cornu*, a horn, and *gero*, to bear.] Horned; having horns. "Cornigerous animals." *Brownie.*

CÖR'NINE, *n.* (*Med.*) A principle found in the *Cornus Florida*, having properties like those of quinine. *Hoblyn.*

CÖR'NING-HÖUSE, *n.* A place where powder is granulated. *Todd.*

CÖR'NISH, *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging to Cornwall in England. *Chambers.*

By "Tre," "Pol," and "Pen"
You may know Cornish men. *Proverb.*

CÖR'NISH, *n.* (*Geog.*) The people or the dialect of Cornwall. *Watson.*

CÖR'NIST, *n.* (*Mus.*) A player on the cornet; a corneter. *Smart.*

CÖR'N-LÄND, *n.* Land appropriated to raising corn.

CÖR'N-LÄWS, *n. pl.* Laws passed at various times by the British legislature regulating, by duties, the importation and exportation of corn, grain, or materials for bread.

It was the early policy of the English government to forbid the exportation of grain, while its importation was freely permitted. Subsequently it was deemed better to stimulate home production by prohibiting importation, or by restricting it in such a degree as to secure to the native farmers a monopoly of the home market. But in 1845-6, the dissatisfaction with this system of restriction had become so general, that Sir Robert Peel brought forward and succeeded in carrying the act, 9 and 10 Vict. c. 22, which provided for the immediate modification of the corn laws, and for their final abolition on the 1st of February, 1849. *P. Cyc. Brande.*

CÖR'N-LÖFT, *n.* A granary. *Sherwood.*

CÖR'N-MÄR'I-GÖLD, *n.* A perennial plant, bearing brilliant yellow flowers; yellow ox-eye; *Crysanthemum segetum*. *Farm. Ency.*

† **CÖR'N-MÄS-TER** (12), *n.* One who cultivates corn for sale. *Bacon.*

CÖR'N-MER-CHANT, *n.* One who deals in corn.

CÖR'N-ME-TER, *n.* One who superintends the measuring of corn. *Todd.*

CÖR'N-MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding corn;—called also *grist-mill*.

CÖR'N-MINT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of mint. *Booth.*

† **CÖR'N-MÜD-GIN**, *n.* A corn-merchant. *Holland.*

CÖR'N-MÜSE, *n.* [Fr. *cornemuse*.] (*Mus.*) A sort of bagpipe;—written also *cornemuse*. *Crabb.*

CÖR'N-PIPE, *n.* A pipe made of a corn-stalk.

CÖR'N-PÖP-PY, *n.* A red poppy; a troublesome weed in cornfields;—called also *corn-rose*, *cop-rose*, *head-wark*, and *red-weed*;—*Papaver rhæus*. *Farm. Ency.*

CÖR'N-RÉNT, *n.* A money rent for land, varying in amount according to the fluctuations in the price of corn. *Political Dict.*

CÖR'N-RÖCK-ET, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Bunias*. *Clarke.*

CÖR'N-RÖSE, *n.* (*Bot.*) See **CÖR'N-POPPY**.

CÖR'N-SÄL-AD, *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial succulent plant, cultivated for a salad; a species of *Fedia* or *Valerianella*. *Gray.*

CÖR'N-STÄLK (-stak), *n.* The stalk of Indian corn. *Lee.*

CÖR'N-STÖNE, *n.* A provincial name for a red limestone. *Lyell.*

CÖR'NU AM-MÖ'NIS, *n.* [L., the horn of Ammon, in allusion to the horns upon the statue of Jupiter Ammon in Egypt.] (*Pal.*) A name sometimes given to the ammonite. *Brande.*

CÖR'NU-CÖ'PI-A, *n.*; *pl. CORNUCOPIÆ*. [L. *cornucopia*, the horn of the goat Amalthea, placed among the stars as the emblem of fruitfulness and abundance; *cornu*, a horn, and *copia*, plenty. *Wm. Smith.*]

1. (*Ant.*) The horn of plenty; a wreathed horn, filled with fruits and flowers, and used as the symbol of Plenty, Peace, and Concord. *Fairholt.*

2. (*Arch. & Sculp.*) The representation of the cornucopia, or horn of plenty. *Weale.*

3. *pl.* (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses, the spike of which resembles the *cornucopia*, or horn of plenty. *Loudon.*

CÖR'NU-S, *n.* [L., the dogwood-tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; dogwood. *P. Cyc.*

CÖR'NÜTE, *v. a.* [L. *cornutus*, horned; *cornu*, a horn.] [i. *CÖR'NÜTED*; *pp.* *CÖR'NÜTING*, *CÖR'NÜTED*.] To furnish with horns;—to cuckold. "A lawyer's wife in Aristænetus . . . threatened to cornute him." *Burton.*

CÖR'NÜTE, *a.* Horned; having horns. *Loudon.*

CÖR'NÜT'ED, *p. a.* Grafted with horns; horned;—cuckolded. *L'Estrange.*

CÖR'NÜ'TÖ, *n.* A cuckold. *Shak.*

CÖR'NÜ'TÖR, *n.* A cuckold maker. *Jordan.*

CÖR'N-VÄN, *n.* A machine, or fan, for winnowing corn. *Pope.*

CÖR'N-VI-Q-LËT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of campanula; *Campanula hybrida*. *Craig.*

CÖR'N-WÄIN, *n.* A wain or wagon for carrying corn; a wagon loaded with corn. *Bp. Horsley.*

CÖR'N-WËE-VIL (-wä-vi), *n.* (*Ent.*) A coleopterous insect very injurious to grain: *Calandra granaria*. *Harris. Farm. Ency.*

CÖR'N-Y, *a.* 1. [L. *cornu*, a horn.] Resembling horn; horny. "The corny reed." *Milton.*

2. [*corn*.] Producing or bearing grain or corn. "The corny ear." *Prior.*

3. Containing corn. "Draught of corny ale." *Chaucer.* "Corny gizzards." *Dryden.*

4. Tipsy; drunk.—See **CÖR'NED**. *Brockett.*

CÖR'Q-CÖRE, *n.* A boat of the Indian Archipelago, of various forms. *Ogilvie.*

CÖR'Q-DY, *n.* [Low L. *corodium*, or *corrodium*; It. *corredo*, provision.] (*Law.*) An allowance of provisions or other necessities due from a religious house or monastery to the king, for the support of his chaplains or servants;—written also *corrody*. *Burwill.*

CÖR'QL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A corolla. *Smart.*

CÖ-RÖL'LA, *n.* [L., a little wreath or crown; dim. of *corona*, a wreath or crown.] (*Bot.*) The leaves, or petals, of a flower within the calyx; the inner of the two sets of floral coverings in a complete flower. When there is only one set it is called *calyx* or *perianth*. *Gray.*

CÖR-QL-LÄ'CEOUS (kär-ql-ä'shus, 66), *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to the corolla; like a corolla. *Smart.*

CÖR'QL-LÄ-RY, or **CÖ-RÖL'LA-RY** [kär-ql-lär-ë, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; kö-röl-lä-rë, C. Bailey, Kenrick, Scott], *n.* [L. *corollarium*, a garland of flowers, or a gift to a person over and above what was due; and, latterly, in philo-sophical writings, a deduction; It. & Sp. *corollario*; Fr. *corollaire*.]

1. † A surplus; an overplus.

Bring a corollary
Rather than want. *Shak.*

2. A consequent truth; an inference; a conclusion. *Dryden.*

3. (*Math.*) An obvious consequence of one or more propositions. *Davies & Peck.*

"Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Entick, and Smith accent this word on the first, and Dr. Kenrick, Scott, Perry, and Bailey, on the second syllable. The weight of authority is certainly for the accentuation on the first syllable, and analogy seems to confirm this authority." *Walker.*—See **CAPILLARY**.

CÖR'QL-LÄTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Like a corolla, or **CÖR'QL-LÄT-ED**, having corollas. *Craig.*

CÖR'QL-LËT, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the partial flowers which make a compound one; a floweret in an aggregate flower. *Clarke.*

CÖR'QL-LINE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to a corolla; corollaceous. *Gray.*

CÖR'QL-LÜLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A corollet. *Clarke.*

CÖR-Q-MÄN'DËL-WOOD (-wäd), *n.* A beautiful brown wood from Coromandel. *W. Ency.*

CÖ-RÖ'NÄ, *n.*; *pl. CORONÆ*. [L., a crown.]

1. (*Arch.*) A large, flat member of the cornice, which crowns the entablature. It is situated between the cymatium above and the bed-moulding below, and is usually termed the *drip*, or *larmier*. *Weale.*

2. (*Bot.*) A coronet or crown; an appendage at the top of the claw of some petals, as of silene and soapwort, or of the tube of the corolla of hounds-tongue, &c. *Gray.*

3. (*Astron.*) The luminous ring or glory which surrounds the dark body of the moon during an eclipse of the sun. *Ilind.*

4. (*Anat.*) A term used to designate certain parts supposed to resemble a crown. *Dunghison.*

Corona borealis (Northern Crown), (*Astron.*) a con-

stellation of the northern hemisphere. — *Corona Australis* (Southern Crown), a constellation of the southern hemisphere. *Hand.*

CÖR'Q-NÄCH, *n.* A dirge. — See CORANACH.

|| CQ-RÖ'NAL, or CÖR'Q-NAL [kō-rō'nal, *S. W. J. F. Ja.*; kōr'q-nal, *P. K. Sm. C. Wb.*], *n.* [*L. corona*, a crown; *Sp. & Fr. coronal*].

1. A crown; a garland. "Brows . . . begirt with youthful coronals." *Fletcher.*

2. (*Anat.*) The frontal bone. *Dunglison.*

|| CQ-RÖ'NAL, *a.* [*Sp. & Fr. coronal*]. Belonging to the crown, or the top of the head. *Dunglison.*

Coronal suture, (*Anat.*) the suture of the head, which extends from one temporal bone to the other, over the crown of the head, and unites the parietal bones with the frontal. *Dunglison.*

CQ-RÖ'NAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a crown. "Coronally or circularly." *Browne.*

CÖR-Q-NÄ'MEN, *n.* (*Zool.*) The upper margin of a hoof, called, in veterinary surgery, the coronet. *Brande.*

CÖR'Q-NÄ-RY, *a.* [*It. & Sp. coronario*; *Fr. coronaire*].

1. Relating to a crown; placed or used as a crown. "The coronary plants." *Browne.* "The coronary thorns." *Pearson.*

2. (*Anat.*) Resembling a garland, wreath, or crown; — applied to certain vessels and ligaments; as, "The coronary artery and the coronary vein of the stomach"; "The coronary ligament of the liver." *Dunglison.*

CÖR'Q-NÄT-ED, *a.* (*Conch.*) Crowned; applied to shells having their whorls more or less surmounted by a row of spines or tubercles. *Craig.*

CÖR-Q-NÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. corona*, a crown; *It. coronazione*; *Sp. coronacion*].

1. The act, or the ceremony, of crowning a sovereign.

He [the King of England] is bound by oath, at his coronation, to the observance of his own laws. *Blackstone.*

2. The pomp observed or the assembly present at a coronation.

In pensive thought recall the fancied scene, See coronations rise on every green. *Pope.*

† CÖR'Q-NĒL, *n.* [*Sp.*] A colonel. *Spenser.*

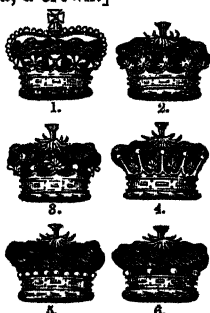
† CQ-RÖNE'MENT, *n.* Coronation. *R. Bunne.*

CÖR'Q-NĒR, *n.* [*Low L. coronator*, from *corona*, a crown; "clearly derived from the important part which this officer originally took in the prosecution of those offences which concerned the crown." *Burrill.*] An officer whose duty it is to inquire, by a jury of proper persons and upon view of the dead body, how any casual or violent death was occasioned. *Burrill.*

CÖR'Q-NĒT, *n.* [*L. corona*, a crown].

1. An inferior crown worn by the British nobility.

The coronet of the prince of Wales (No. 1) is composed of a circle or torse of gold, on the edge, four crosses, three between as many fleurs-de-lis, and from the two centre crosses an arch, surmounted with a mound and cross. The coronet of a duke (No. 2) is adorned with strawberry leaves, that of a marquis (No. 3) has leaves with pearls interposed, that of an earl (No. 4) raises the pearls above the leaves; that of a viscount (No. 5) is surrounded with pearls only; that of a baron (No. 6) has only six pearls. *P. Cyc. Optivis.*



Peers, and dukes, and all their sweeping train, And garters, stars, and coronets appear. *Pope.*

2. An ornamental head-dress.

Under a coronet his flowing hair, In curls on either cheek, played. *Milton.*

3. (*Bot.*) An appendage of a corolla; a corona. — See CORONA. *Brande.*

4. (*Farriery.*) The upper part of a horse's hoof at its junction with the skin of the pastern. — See CORNET. *Craig.*

5. (*Church Furniture.*) A crown or circlet suspended from the roof of churches to hold tapers; sometimes formed of triple circles arranged pyramidally. *Fairholt.*

CÖR'Q-NĒT-ED, *a.* Wearing, or having a right to wear, a coronet; having a coronet. *Gent. Mag.*

CQ-RÖN'I-FÖRM, *a.* [*L. corona*, a crown, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a crown; shaped like a crown. *Smart.*

CÖR-Q-NĒL'LA, *n.* [*L. corona*, a crown; *Fr. coronille*]. (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs, whose pretty flowers are disposed in little tufts like coronets. *Loudon.*

CÖR'Q-NÖID, *a.* [*Gr. κορώνη*, a crow, and *εἶδος*, form; *Fr. coronioide*]. (*Anat.*) Resembling the beak of a crow; noting the process at the end of the upper jaw, and also the sharp process at the superior part of the ulna. *Dunglison.*

CÖR'Q-NÜLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The coronet or downy tuft of seeds. *Smart.*

COR'PO-RAL, *n.* [*L. caput*, the head. *Junius. Skinner.* — *L. corpus*, body. *Menage.* *It. caporale*; *Sp. & Fr. caporal*].

1. (*Mil.*) A non-commissioned officer in a battalion of infantry immediately under the sergeant. His duty is to place and relieve sentinels, and at drill he has charge of a squad. *Brande.*

2. (*Navy.*) An inferior officer under the master at arms. His duty is to teach the use of small arms, to attend at the gangway on entering ports, to see that no spirituous liquors are brought on board without leave of the officers, to extinguish fires and candles, &c. *London Ency.*

3. [*L. corpus*, body; *Fr. corporal*]. A communion-cloth; — so called because the sacred body of our Lord rests upon it. — See CORPO-RALE. *Oakeley.*

CÖR'PO-RAL, *a.* [*L. corporalis*; *corpus*, body; *It. corporale*; *Sp. corporal*; *Fr. corporel*].

1. Relating to the body; as, "Corporal punishment"; "Corporal eyes." *Raleigh.*

2. Having a body; material, not spiritual; corporeal.

What seemed corporal Melted as breath into the wind. *Shak.*

Corporal oath, an oath so called from being sanctioned by touching the corporal or corporeal, the cloth covering the consecrated elements. *Brand's Pop. Antiq.*

Syn. — *Corporal* is used to denote the body or animal frame in its proper sense; *corporeal*, the animal substance in an extended sense. *Corporal* and *material* are distinguished from spiritual; *bodily*, from mental. *Corporal* punishment; *corporeal* or *material* form or substance; *bodily* strength or pain.

CÖR'PO-RÄ'LE, *n.* [*L. corporale*, pertaining to the body; *It. corporale*]. (*Eccles.*) A communion cloth, being a piece of fine linen on which the consecrated elements are put; — often written *corporal*. *Wheatly.*

COR'PO-RÄL'I-TY, *n.* [*L. corporalitas*; *Sp. corporalidad*; *It. corporalità*; *Fr. corporalité*]. The state of having a body; corporeity; materiality. [*n.*] *Milton.*

CÖR'PO-RÄL-LY, *ad.* Bodily; in the body.

† CÖR'PO-RÄS, *n.* The old name of the corporeal or communion-cloth. *Bale.*

CÖR'PO-RÄTE, *a.* [*L. corporo*, *corporatus*, to form into a body; *corpus*, a body].

1. Established by an act of incorporation; incorporated. "A corporate body." *Burrill.*

2. Belonging to a corporation. "A corporate name." *Burrill.*

3. + United; general. "A joint and corporate voice." *Shak.*

† CÖR'PO-RÄTE, *v. a.* To incorporate. "To be incorporated in my person." *Stow.*

† CÖR'PO-RÄTE, *v. n.* To unite; to incorporate. *More.*

CÖR'PO-RÄTE-LY, *ad.* 1. In a corporate capacity; unitedly. *Todd.*

2. As relates to the body. "The abbey . . . where he now corporately resteth." *Fabyan.*

CÖR'PO-RÄTE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of a body corporate. *Bailey.*

CÖR'PO-RÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. corporatio*, from *corpus*, a body; *Sp. corporacion*; *Fr. corporation*]. An incorporated body, or body politic, created by law, and endowed with the capacity of perpetual succession.

A corporation aggregate is composed of individuals united under a common name, and vested with the capacity of acting in several respects as an individual, particularly in granting and receiving

property, and in suing and being sued. Of this description are the mayor and commonalty of a city, the head and fellows of a college, and, in England, the dean and chapter of a cathedral church. — A corporation sole consists of one person only and his successors in some particular station, who are incorporated by law in order to give them some legal capacities and advantages, particularly that of perpetuity, which, in their natural persons, they could not have. In this sense, the sovereign of England is a corporation sole, as is also a bishop, and every parson and vicar. In the U. S., a minister, seized of parsonage lands in right of the parish, is held to be a sole corporation for this purpose. *Burrill.*

CÖR'PO-RÄ-TÖR, *n.* A member of a corporation. *Blackstone.*

† CÖR'PO-RÄ-TÜRE, *n.* [*L. corporatura*]. The state of being embodied. *More.*

COR-PÖ'RE-AL, *a.* [*L. corporeus*, that has a body; *corpus*, a body; *It. & Sp. corporeo*; *Fr. corporel*]. Having a material body; material, not spiritual.

That to corporeal substances could add Speed almost spiritual. *Milton.*

Syn. — See CORPOREAL.

COR-PÖ'RE-ÄL-IST, *n.* A materialist. *Sherlock.*

COR-PÖ'RE-ÄL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being corporeal; corporeality; corporeity. *Perry.*

COR-PÖ'RE-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In a bodily form or manner; — opposed to *spiritually*.

COR-PÖ'RE-ÄL-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being corporeal; corporeity; corporeality. *Ash.*

CÖR-PO-RĒ'I-TY, *n.* [*It. corporeità*; *Sp. corporeidad*; *Fr. corporeité*]. The state of being corporeal, or of having a body; materiality. *Browne.*

† COR-PÖ'RE-OÜS, *a.* Bodily; having a body. "Gross and corporeous." *Hammond.*

† COR-PÖR-I-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. corpus*, *corporeis*, a body, and *facio*, to make.] The act of giving a body. *Johnson.*

† COR-PÖR-I-FY, *v. a.* To embody. *Boyle.*

CÖR'PO-ŠÄNT, *n.* [*It. corpo santo*, holy body; *Sp. cuerpo santo*]. A volatile meteor, or *ignis fatuus*, sometimes seen, in dark nights, about the decks or rigging of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

CÖRPS (körps), *n.* [*L. corpus*, a body; *Fr. corps*].

1. + A body; — usually in contempt. "This vaunt unhide-bound corps." *Milton.*

2. + (*Eccles.*) The land with which a prebend or other ecclesiastical office is endowed. *Bacon.*

3. (*Arch.*) A part that projects beyond a naked wall, serving as a ground for some decoration or the like. *London Ency.*

CÖRPS (kör), *n.*; pl. CÖRPS (körz). [*Fr. corps*, from *L. corpus*, a body.] (*Mil.*) A body of forces or troops; — applied to a regiment or to any division of an army. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

CORPS-DE-GARDE (kör'de-gärd'), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Mil.*) A guard-room; a post to receive a body of soldiers; — the men who watch in the guard-room. — See COU RT-OF-GUARD. *London Ency.*

CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE (kör'dip-lo-mä-täk'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A diplomatic body, or a body of foreign agents engaged in diplomacy. *P. Cyc.*

CÖRPSE [körps, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; körs, or körs, *Ja.*], *n.* [*L. corpus*, a body; *It. corpo*; *Sp. cuerpo*; *Fr. corps* — *W. corf*]. A dead human body; a corpse; remains. *Adams.*

Syn. — See BODY.

CÖRPSE'-GÄTE, *n.* A covered gateway at the entrance to burial-grounds, intended to shelter a corpse and mourners from rain. *Weale.*

CÖR'PU-LĒNCE, } *n.* [*L. corpulentia*; *corpus*, a body; *It. corpulenza*; *Sp. corpulencia*; *Fr. corpulence*].

1. The state of being corpulent; fleshiness; fatness; obesity.

Some of serpent kind Wondrous in length and corpulence. *Milton.*

2. + The quality which gives body or substance. "The heaviness and corpulence of the water." *Ray.*

CÖR'PU-LĒNT, *a.* [*L. corpulentus*]. Fleishy; fat; stout; lusty; bulky. "Too corpulent a frame." *Armstrong.*

CÖR'PU-SANCE, *n.* Same as CORPOSANT. *Shaw.*

CÖR'PUS CHRIS'TI, *n.* [L., *body of Christ.*] (*Eccel.*) A festival of the Church of Rome, kept on the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday, in honor of the eucharist. *Maunder.*

CÖR'PUS-CLE (kör'püs-si), *n.* [L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, a body; It. & Sp. *corpusculo*; Fr. *corpuscule*.] A particle of matter; an atom; a molecule. "If those corpuscles can be discovered with microscopes." *Newton.*

CÖR'PUS-CU-LAR, *a.* Relating to, or comprising, corpuscles. *Bentley.*

Corpuscular philosophy, a system which proposes to account for natural phenomena by the motion, figure, &c., of the minute particles of matter. *Maunder.*

CÖR'PUS-CU-LÄ'RI-AN, *a.* Corpuscular. *Boyle.*

CÖR'PUS-CU-LÄ'RI-AN, *n.* A corpuscular philosopher. *Bentley.*

CÖR'PUS-CU-LÄR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being corpuscular. [R.] *Ash.*

CÖR'PUS DE-LIC'TI, *n.* [L., *the body of crime.*] (*Law.*) The substance or foundation of an offence in the fact of its having been actually committed. *Burrill.*

CÖR'RA-CLE, *n.* See CORACLE. *Sherwood.*

† CÖR-RÄDE', *v. a.* [L. *corrado*; *con*, with, and *rado*, to scrape.] To rub off:—to scrape together. *Cockeram.*

CÖR-RÄ'DI-AL, *a.* [L. *con*, with, and *radius*, a beam, or ray.] Radiating from the same centre or point. [R.] *Coleridge.*

CÖR-RÄ'DI-ÄTE, *v. a.* To concentrate to one point, as rays of light. *Dublin Univ. Mag.*

CÖR-RÄ-DI-Ä'TION, *n.* [L. *con*, with, and *radius*, a ray.] A conjunction or concentration of rays in one point. *Bacon.*

CÖR-RÄL, *n.* [Sp.] Enclosed ground; an enclosure; a court; a yard. *Gunnison.*

CÖR-RÄCT', *v. a.* [L. *corrigo*, *correctus*; *con*, with, and *rego*, to rule, to set right; It. *correggere*; Sp. *corregir*; Fr. *corriger*.] [3. CORRECTED; *pp.* CORRECTING, CORRECTED.]

1. To free from faults or errors; to amend; to set right; to rectify; to reform; to reclaim. *Correcting nature from what actually she is in individuals to what she ought to be.* *Dryden.*

2. To chastise; to punish; to castigate. *After he has once been corrected for a lie, you must be sure never after to pardon it in him.* *Locke.*

3. To change or modify the qualities of one thing by those of another. *Happy mixture, wherein things contrary do so correct the one the danger of the other's excess!* *Hooker.*

Syn.—See AMEND, CHASTISE, CORRECTION, RECLAIM, REDRESS.

CÖR-RÄCT', *a.* [L. *correctus*; It. *corretto*; Sp. *correcto*; Fr. *correct*.] Free from faults or errors; faultless; accurate; exact; right; true. "Sallust, the most elegant and correct of all the Latin historians." *Addison.*

Syn.—See ACCURATE.

CÖR-RÄCT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be corrected. "Easily correctable." *Fuller.*

CÖR-RÄCT'ED, *p. a.* Made correct; amended:—chastised.

CÖR-RÄCT'ION, *n.* [L. *correctio*; It. *correzione*; Sp. *correccion*; Fr. *correction*.]

1. The act of correcting or taking away faults; alteration to a better state; amendment. *Another poet may take the same liberty with my writings, if they live long enough to deserve correction.* *Dryden.*

2. That which is substituted for any thing wrong; betterment; improvement. *Corrections or improvements should be adjoined by way of commentary.* *Watts.*

3. Chastisement; punishment; discipline. *Wilt thou, pupil-like, Take thy correction mildly, kiss the rod?* *Shak.*

4. Change or modification in the qualities of one thing by those of another. *Donne.*

Syn.—Correction and discipline may be exercised by means of chastisement or other methods; punishment is the infliction of pain. A parent corrects his child; a master maintains discipline in his school, and a general in his army; an offender is liable to

reprehension. Punishment is inflicted on a criminal or on one who disobeys the laws of a country, a school, &c.—Correction of the press; amendment of life.

CÖR-RÄCT'ION-ÄL, *a.* [Fr. *correctionnel*.] Tending to correct; corrective. *Month. Rev.*

† CÖR-RÄCT'ION-ER, *n.* One who is, or has been, in a house of correction. *Shak.*

CÖR-RÄCT'IVE, *a.* [It. & Sp. *correctivo*; Fr. *correctif*.] Having power to correct; rectifying.

This antidote or corrective spice, the mixture whereof tempers knowledge, is charity. *Bacon.*

CÖR-RÄCT'IVE, *n.* [Fr. *correctif*.]

1. That which corrects; corrector.

Some corrective to its evil the French monarchy must have received. *Burke.*

2. † Limitation; restriction. "With certain correctives and exceptions." *Hale.*

CÖR-RÄCT'LY, *ad.* In a correct manner; without faults or errors; accurately; exactly.

CÖR-RÄCT'NESS, *n.* The state of being correct; freedom from faults or errors; exactness; accuracy. "The correctness of design in this statue." *Addison.* "Correctness of style." *Sir J. Reynolds.* "Those pieces have never before been printed with . . . correctness." *Swift.*

Syn.—See JUSTNESS.

CÖR-RÄCT'OR, *n.* [L.] He who, or that which, corrects. "Corrector of abuses." *Swift.* "Correctors of the press." *Tillotson.*

In making a medicine, such a thing is called a corrector which destroys or diminishes a quality. *Quincy.*

CÖR-RÄCT'Q-RY, *a.* Containing, or making, correction. *Blackwood's Mag.*

CÖR-RÄCT'TRESS, *n.* A female who corrects.

CÖR-RÄQ'I-DÖR, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish magistrate; a mayor. *Smollett's Gil Blas.*

CÖR-RÄ-LÄTE', *v. n.* [L. *con*, with, and *refero*, *relatus*, to carry back.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son. [R.] *Johnson.*

CÖR-RÄ-LÄTE, *n.* He who, or that which, stands in reciprocal relation; a correlative. *South.*

"The sun," "sol," "le soleil," are English, Latin, and French correlatives, though it would not be improper to call them synonyms. *R. W. Hamilton.*

CÖR-RÄ-LÄ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Reciprocal relation. *Roget.*

CÖR-RÄL'A-TIVE, *a.* [It. & Sp. *correlativo*; Fr. *corrélatif*.] Having a reciprocal relation, as father and son, or husband and wife; reciprocal. Thus "man and woman," "master and servant," "father and son," are correlative terms. *Hume.*

CÖR-RÄL'A-TIVE, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, stands in reciprocal relation; correlate. "Mark of relation which is between correlatives." *Locke.*

2. (*Gram.*) The antecedent of a pronoun.

CÖR-RÄL'A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a correlative manner. *Hales.*

CÖR-RÄL'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being correlative; correlation. *Bailey.*

† CÖR-RÄP'TION, *n.* [L. *correptio*; *corripio*, *correptus*, to seize upon.] Objurgation; reproof. *Hammond.*

CÖR-RÄ-SPÖND', *v. n.* [L. *con*, with, and *respondeo*, to answer, to agree; It. *corrispondere*; Sp. *correspondir*; Fr. *correspondre*.] [i. CORRESPONDED; *pp.* CORRESPONDING, CORRESPONDED.]

1. To agree; to answer; to suit; to fit. *It ill corresponds with a profession of friendship to refuse assistance to a friend in the time of need.* *Crabb.*

2. To hold intercourse or communication by exchange of letters. *Johnson.*

3. To have communion. [R.] *Self-knowing, and from thence Magnanimous to correspond with heaven.* *Milton.*

CÖR-RÄ-SPÖND'ENCE, *n.* [It. *corrispondenza*; Sp. *correspondencia*; Fr. *correspondance*.]

1. The act of corresponding; reciprocal adaptation; fitting relation; as, "The correspondence of an event to a prediction."

2. Interchange of offices or civilities; friendly relation; friendship. *Holding also good correspondence with the other great men in the state.* *Bacon.*

3. Intercourse by exchange of letters.

My enemies will be apt to say that we hold a correspondence together. *Addison.*

4. Letters interchanged; as, "The published correspondence of Washington."

CÖR-RÄ-SPÖND'EN-ÖY, *n.* Same as CORRESPONDENCE. *Locke.*

CÖR-RÄ-SPÖND'ENT, *a.* [It. *corrispondente*; Sp. *correspondiente*; Fr. *correspondant*.] Having correspondence or fitness; conformed to; suitable; adapted; fit; conformable; agreeable; answerable. "Not doubting but that your acts shall be correspondent to our expectation." *Burnet.*

CÖR-RÄ-SPÖND'ENT, *n.* One who corresponds; one who writes or interchanges letters; one who communicates by letters. "You accuse me of being a negligent correspondent." *Melmoth.*

CÖR-RÄ-SPÖND'ENT-LY, *ad.* In a correspondent manner; suitably; fitly.

CÖR-RÄ-SPÖND'ING, *p. a.* 1. Answering or agreeing to; suiting; correspondent. *And differing parts have corresponding grace.* *Dryden.*

2. Carrying on intercourse by letters; as, "A corresponding secretary or clerk."

CÖR-RÄ-SPÖND'ING-LY, *ad.* In a corresponding manner; answerably.

CÖR-RÄ-SPÖN'SIVE, *a.* Answerable. [R.] *Shak.*

CÖR-RÄ-SPÖN'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a corresponding manner.

CÖR-RÄ-DÖR, *n.* [Fr.] 1. (*Fort.*) A covered way surrounding a fortification. *Harris.*

2. (*Arch.*) A gallery or passage leading from one part of an edifice to another. *Britton.*

There is something very noble in the amphitheatre, though the high wall and corridors that went round it are almost entirely ruined. *Addison.*

CÖR-RÄ-QËN'DÄ, *n. pl.* [L., from *corrigo*, to correct.] Words or things to be corrected; corrections to be made. *Hamilton.*

CÖR-RÄ-QËNT, *n.* [L. *corrigo*, *corrigen*, to correct.] (*Med.*) A substance added to a medicine to mollify or modify its action. *Dunglison.*

CÖR-RÄ-QI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being corrigible; corrigibleness. *Clarke.*

CÖR-RÄ-QI-BLE, *a.* [It. *corrigibile*; Sp. *corrigible*; Fr. *corrigible*.]

1. Capable of being corrected or amended. *A satire should expose nothing but what is corrigible.* *Addison.*

2. Deserving of punishment; punishable. *He was adjudged corrigible for such presumptuous language.* *Huvel.*

3. † Having the power to correct; corrective. *Do I not bear a corrigible hand over him?* *D. Johnson.*

CÖR-RÄ-QI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being corrigible; corrigibility.

CÖR-RÄ'VAL, *n.* [L. *con*, with, and Eng. *rival*.] A fellow-rival; competitor; rival. "Whose jealousy brooks no rival." *Milton.*

CÖR-RÄ'VAL, *a.* Contending. *Bp. Fleetwood.*

† CÖR-RÄ'VAL, *v. a. & n.* To vie with. *Fitzgeffry.*

† CÖR-RÄ-VÄL'I-TY, *n.* Corrivality. *Bp. Hall.*

CÖR-RÄ'VAL-RY, *n.* Competition; rivalry. *More.*

CÖR-RÄ'VAL-SHIP, *n.* Opposition; competition; rivalry; corrivality. *Sir T. Herbert.*

† CÖR-RÄ'VÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *corrivo*, *corrivatus*; *con*, with, and *rivus*, a stream of water.] To unite into one stream. *Burton.*

CÖR-RÄ-VÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *corratio*.] The flowing of waters into one stream. [R.] *Burton.*

CÖR-RÖB'Q-RANT, *a.* [It. & Sp. *corroborante*; Fr. *corroborant*.] Tending to corroborate or confirm; strengthening; confirming. *Bacon.*

CÖR-RÖB'Q-RANT, *n.* (*Med.*) Any substance which strengthens and gives tone. *Dunglison.*

CÖR-RÖB'Q-RÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *corroboro*, *corroboratus*; *con*, with, and *roboro*, to strengthen; *robur*, strength; It. *corroborare*; Sp. *corroborar*; Fr. *corroborer*.] [i. CORROBORATED; *pp.* CORROBORATING, CORROBORATED.]

1. To make strong; to strengthen. "The nerves are corroborated thereby." [R.] *Watts.*

Our Saviour, in his agony, was *corroborated* by an angel. *Grew.*

2. To confirm; to establish; to support.

When the truth of a person's assertions is called in question, it is fortunate for him if he have respectable friends to *corroborate* his testimony. *Crabb.*

Syn. — See CONFIRM.

† COR-RÖB/Q-RATE, *a.* Corroborated.

There is no trusting to the force of nature, nor to the bravery of words, except it be *corroborate* by custom. *Bacon.*

COR-RÖB/Q-RAT-ING, *p. a.* Strengthening; confirming; establishing. "*Corroborating evidence.*" *Headly.*

COR-RÖB/Q-RÄ'TION, *n.* [It. *corroborazione*; Sp. *corroboracion*; Fr. *corroboration*.]

1. The act of corroborating; confirmation.

The lady herself procured a bull for the better *corroboracion* of the marriage. *Bacon.*

2. That which corroborates.

Let us now inquire what *corroboration* can be gained from other testimony. *Johnson.*

COR-RÖB/Q-RA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *corroboratif*.] Tending to corroborate or confirm. "Any thing *corroborative* of what I say." *Warburton.*

COR-RÖB/Q-RA-TIVE, *n.* That which strengthens. Like an apothecary's shop, wherein are purgatives, cordials, *corroboratives*, lenitives, &c. *Burton.*

COR-RÖB/Q-RA-TQ-RY, *a.* Tending to strengthen; corroborative. *Lord Bathurst.*

COR-RÖDE, *v. a.* [L. *corrodo*; *con*, with, and *rodo*, to gnaw; It. *corrodere*; Sp. *corroer*; Fr. *corroder*.] [*i.* CORRODED; *pp.* CORRODING, CORRODED.]

1. To disintegrate or waste gradually, as by gnawing. "Aquaforis, *corroding* copper, is wont to reduce it to a green blue solution." *Boyle.*

2. To prey upon; to consume slowly. Should jealousy its venom once diffuse, *Corroding* every thought. *Thomson.*

COR-RÖD'ED, *p. a.* Eaten away; containing numerous little holes or cavities. "Teeth irregularly *corroded*, like iron by rust." *Cook.*

COR-RÖ'DENT, *a.* [It. *corrodente*; Fr. *corrodant*.] Corroding; corrosive. [*R.*] *Bp. King.*

COR-RÖ'DENT, *n.* That which corrodes. *Bp. King.*

† COR-RÖ/DI-ÄTE, *v. a.* To corrode. *Sandys.*

COR-RÖ/DI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being *corrodible*. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

COR-RÖ/DI-BLE, *a.* Capable of corrosion; *corrosible*. "*A corrodible body.*" *Boyle.*

COR-RÖD'ING, *p. a.* That corrodes; eating away; consuming. "*Corroding juices.*" *Dryden.*

CÖR/RQ-DY, *n.* See CORODY. *Carew.*

COR-RÖ-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Corrodibility. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

COR-RÖ/SI-BLE, *a.* [Sp. *corrosible*.] Corrodible. — See CORRODIBLE. *Bailey.*

COR-RÖ/SI-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Corrodibility. *Bailey.*

COR-RÖ'SION (kôr-rö'shun, 98), *n.* [Sp. & Fr. *corrosion*.] The act of corroding; the process by which any thing is corroded. "*Salad-oil, a resistor of corrosion.*" *Boyle.*

Though it [poison] breaks not out in paroxysms of outrage, it wears out happiness by slow corrosion. *Johnson.*

COR-RÖ'SIVE, *a.* [It. & Sp. *corrosivo*; Fr. *corrosif*.] Having the power of corroding or wearing away; corroding; consuming. "*Corrosive salts.*" *Boyle.* "These *corrosive* fires." *Milton.*

Corrosive sublimate, (*Chem.*) the bichloride of mercury, a very acid poison; — formerly called *oxymuriatic*, or *corrosive murate*, of mercury. — See CALOMEL. *Brande.*

COR-RÖ'SIVE, *n. l.* (*Med.*) A corrodingsubstance.

Corrosives are substances which, when placed in contact with living parts, gradually disorganize them. *Dunglison.*

2. Any thing that wastes or consumes slowly, as by corrosion.

Away, though parting be a fretful *corrosive*, It is applied to a deathful wound. *Shak.*

† COR-RÖ'SIVE, *v. a.* To eat away, like a corrosive. *Bp. Hall.* "Thy conscience *corrosted* with grief." *Drayton.*

COR-RÖ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a corrosive manner.

COR-RÖ'SIVE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being corrosive; acrimony.

Saltpetre betrays upon the tongue no *corrosiveness* at all. *Boyle.*

CÖR-RQ-SIV'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being *corrosive*; corrosiveness. [*R.*] *Parke.*

CÖR/RU-GANT, *a.* [L. *corrugo*, *corrugans*, to wrinkle.] Contracting into wrinkles. *Johnson.*

CÖR/RU-GATE, *v. a.* [L. *corrugo*, *corrugatus*; *con*, with, and *rugo*, to crease; *ruga*, a wrinkle; It. *corrugare*; Sp. *corrugar*.] [*i.* CORRUGATED; *pp.* CORRUGATING, CORRUGATED.] To contract into wrinkles; to wrinkle. "The palate is an arched roof *corrugated* with several asperities." *Young.*

CÖR/RU-GATE, *a.* Contracted; wrinkled; furrowed; rising and falling in parallel lines, and with angles more or less acute.

CÖR/RU-GÄ'TION, *n.* [Sp. *corrugacion*; Fr. *corrugation*.] Contraction into wrinkles. *Floyer.*

CÖR/RU-GÄ-TOR, *n.* [Fr. *corrugateur*.] (*Anat.*) A muscle that contracts or wrinkles the skin of the forehead. *Crabb.*

COR-RÜ'GENT, *a.* (*Anat.*) Contracting; — applied to a muscle of the eye. *Chambers.*

COR-RÜPT', *v. a.* [L. *corrumpo*, *corruptus*; *con*, with, and *rumpo*, to break; It. *corrompere*; Sp. *corromper*; Fr. *corrompre*.] [*i.* CORRUPTED; *pp.* CORRUPTING, CORRUPTED.]

1. To turn from a sound to a putrescent state; to render putrid; to putrefy. *Johnson.*

2. To destroy the integrity of; to vitiate; to deprave; to defile; to pollute; to contaminate; to taint; to spoil; to infect; to debase: — to bribe.

I fear lest your minds should be *corrupted* from the simplicity that is in Christ. 2 Cor. x. 3. Yielding to immoral pleasure *corrupts* the mind; living to animal and trifling ones debases it. *Johnson.*

Syn. — See CONTAMINATE.

COR-RÜPT', *v. n.* To become putrid; to lose purity; to putrefy. "The aptness of air or water to *corrupt* or putrefy." *Bacon.*

COR-RÜPT', *a.* 1. Spoiled; tainted; unsound; putrid. "*Corrupt and pestilent bread.*" *Knolles.*

2. Wanting integrity; depraved; vicious. "Some . . . *corrupt* in their morals." *South.*

COR-RÜPT'ED, *p. a.* Made corrupt; tainted; vitiated; depraved.

COR-RÜPT'ER, *n.* One who corrupts or taints. "*Corrupters of Christianity.*" *Addison.*

† COR-RÜPT'FUL, *a.* Corrupting. "*Corruptful bribes.*" *Spenser.*

COR-RÜPT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *corruptibilitas*; It. *corrutibilità*; Sp. *corruptibilidad*; Fr. *corruptibilité*.] Possibility of being corrupted; corruptibility. *Burke.*

COR-RÜPT-I-BLE, *a.* [L. *corruptibilis*; It. *corrutibile*; Sp. & Fr. *corruptible*.]

1. Liable to corruption, or to putrefy or decay. "Our *corruptible* bodies." *Hooker.*

2. That may be corrupted, or depraved; capable of swerving in integrity. "A very *corruptible* race." *Burke.*

"Some affected speakers have done all in their power to remove the accent of this word from the second to the first syllable. Thanks to the difficulty of pronouncing it in this manner, they have not yet effected their purpose." *Walker.*

COR-RÜPT'I-BLE, *n.* That which may corrupt or decay. "This *corruptible* must put on incorruption." 1 Cor. xv. 53.

COR-RÜPT'I-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Susceptibility of corruption; corruptibility. *Johnson.*

COR-RÜPT'I-BLY, *ad.* So as to be corrupted. *Shak.*

COR-RÜPT'ING, *n.* The act of vitiating. "*Corruptions of the Fathers' writings.*" *Bp. Taylor.*

COR-RÜPT'ING, *p. a.* Making corrupt; vitiating; depraving.

COR-RÜPT'ION, *n.* [L. *corruptio*; It. *corruzione*; Sp. *corrupcion*; Fr. *corruption*.]

1. The act, or the process, of corrupting; the destruction of form or mode of existence of an animal or vegetable body by putrefaction; putrescence.

So also is the resurrection of the dead. It is sown in corruption; it is raised in incorruption. 1 Cor. xv. 42.

2. Putrid matter; purulence; pus. *Johnson.*

3. Change in any thing for the worse; departure from a pure standard.

All these four kinds of *corruption* are very common in their language. *Brewerwood.*

4. Loss of integrity; perversion of principle; wickedness; depravity: — bribery.

Amidst *corruption*, luxury, and rage, Still leave some ancient virtues to our age. *Pope.*

Corruption of blood, (*Eng. Law.*) the extinguishment of the inheritable quality of a person's blood in consequence of attainder for treason or other felony, so that he can neither inherit any estate, nor transmit it to others by descent. *Burrill.*

Syn. — See DEPRIVITY.

COR-RÜP'TION-IST, *n.* A defender of corruption, or wickedness. [*R.*] *Sidney Smith.*

COR-RÜP'TIVE, *a.* [L. *corruptivus*; It. *corrotivo*; Sp. *corruptivo*.] Tending to corrupt; having the power of tainting or corrupting. "An acid ferment, or some *corruptive* quality." *Ray.*

COR-RÜP'TLESS, *a.* Insusceptible of corruption. "*Corruptless* myrrh." *Dryden.*

COR-RÜP'TLY, *ad.* 1. In a corrupt manner; without integrity; viciously. "We have dealt very *corruptly* against thee." *Nehem. i. 7.*

2. Contrary to a pure standard; improperly. "We have *corruptly* contracted most names, both of men and places." *Camden.*

COR-RÜP'TNESS, *n.* Quality of being corrupt.

COR-RÜP'TRESS, *n.* She who corrupts. *Beau. & Fl.*

CÖR'SÄC, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of white fox found in Tartary; *Vulpes corsac*. *Fischer.*

CÖR-SÄGE, *n.* [Fr.] The waist; — a part of female dress. *Surenne.*

CÖR'SÄIR (kôr'sär), *n.* [L. *curro*, *cursum*, to run; It. *corsare*; *corso*, course, career; Sp. *corsario*; *corsear*, to cruise; Fr. *corsaire*.]

1. A sea-robber; a pirate.

He left a *corsair's* name to other times. Linked with one virtue and a thousand crimes. *Byron.*

2. The vessel of a pirate. "A Barbary *corsair*." "An Algerine *corsair*." *Todd.*

CÖRSE, or CÖRSE [kör's, S. W. P. J. F. Ja.; körs, K. Sm. Wb.], *n.* [Old Fr. *cors*, or *corse*, a body.]

1. † A body; the human frame.

For he was strong and of so mighty *corse* As ever wielded spear in warlike hand. *Spenser.*

2. A dead human body; a corpse.

Mysterious Heaven! that moment to the ground, A blackened *corse*, was struck theauteous maid. *Thomson.*

CÖRSE'LET (kör'slet), *n.* [Fr. *corselet*.]

1. A light breastplate, or a light armor for the fore part of the body. "*Corselets* gilt and graven." *Fairfax.*

2. (*Ent.*) A term applied by Strauss to the three thoracic segments of winged insects.

CÖRSE'LET, *v. a.* To encircle or cover the body, as with a corselet. *Beau. & Fl.*

CÖRSE'-PRÉSENT, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A funeral present; a mortuary or gift due to the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner.

It was anciently usual in this kingdom to bring the mortuary to church along with the corpse when it came to be buried; and thence it is sometimes called a *corse-present*. *Blackstone.*

CÖR'SÉT, *n.* [Fr.] An article of dress laced closely round the body; a bodice; stays; — worn chiefly by females. *Cotgrave.*

CÖR'SÉT, *v. a.* To enclose in corsets. *Clarke.*

CÖR/SJ-CÄN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean. *Murray.*

CÖR/SJ-CÄN, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Corsica.

CÖRS'NED, *n.* [A. S. *cornæd*; *cors*, a curse, and *snæd*, a piece, a slice.] (*Saxon Law.*) A species of ordeal performed by eating a piece of bread over which the priest had pronounced a certain imprecation. If an accused person ate it freely, he was pronounced innocent; if it stuck in his throat, he was considered guilty. *Burrill.*

CÖR'TEGE (kör'tæzh), *n.* [Fr.; It. *corteeggio*; *corte*, a court.] A train of attendants. *Todd.*

CÖR'TES [kör'tez, Ja. K.; kör'tez, Sm.], *n. pl.* [Sp. *pl. cortes*.] The states or legislative body of Spain and of Portugal, composed of nobility, clergy, and representatives of cities.

The origin of popular representation in the *Cortes* of the several kingdoms, out of which that of Spain was finally formed, is assigned to a date as early as the 13th century. *Brande.*

CÖR'TĒX, n.; pl. **CÖR'TI-CĒS.** [L.]

1. The outer bark of a tree or a shrub.

With seeds are found in the perfect plants, with leaves
the cortex. *Bentley*

2. (Med.) A name applied especially to Peruvian bark. *Dunghison.*

3. (Anat.) A membrane serving as an envelope to any organ. *Dunghison.*

CÖR'TI-CAL, a. [L. *cortex, corticis*, a bark.] Consisting of bark or rind; belonging to the rind or to the outer covering. "The cortical part of the brain." *Cheyne.*

CÖR'TI-CATE, a. Resembling, or relating to, the bark of a tree. *Craig.*

CÖR'TI-CAT-ED, a. Covered with bark, or with something like bark. *Broune.*

CÖR'TI-CIF-ER-OUS, a. Producing bark. *Smart.*

CÖR'TI-CI-FĒRS, n. pl. [L. *cortex, corticis*, bark, and *fero*, to bear.] (Zool.) A family of polypes whose fleshy substance is spread, like the bark of a tree, over a central calcareous or corneous axis. *Brande.*

CÖR'TI-CI-FÖRM, a. [L. *cortex, corticis*, bark, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of, or resembling, bark. *Smart.*

CÖR'TI-CINE (19), n. (Chem.) An alkaloid found in the bark of the *Populus tremens*. *Ogilvie.*

CÖR'TI-CÖSE, a. [L. *corticis*; *cortex*, bark.] Full of bark. [R.] *Bailey.*

CÖR'TI-CÖUS, a. Same as **CORTICOSE**. *Craig.*

CÖR'TILE, n. [It., a court-yard.] (Arch.) An open, quadrangular or curved area in a dwelling-house or other building, enclosed by the divisions or appurtenances of the house itself. *Britton.*

CÖR'TIS, n. [L. *cors, cortis*, a court.] A court surrounded by edifices:—applied also to a manor, or mansion-house, and to a rustic habitation for a farmer. *Britton.*

CÖR'UN'DUM, n. [A word of Asiatic origin. *Dana.*] (Min.) The specific name of several minerals which are composed chiefly of alumina:—a variety of the species *corundum*.

The species *Corundum* includes sapphire, emery, *corundum*, and other varieties. *Corundum* (variety) embraces the opaque specimens, usually of dingy colors and often dark; emery, the massive granular or compact variety, more or less impure, and sapphire, the brightly-colored varieties. *Dana.*

CÖR'US-CANT, a. [L. *corusco, coruscans*, to glitter; It. & Sp. *coruscante*.] Glittering by flashes; flashing; gleaming; shining. "Coruscant beams." *Howell.*

CÖR'US-CATE, v. n. [ko-rüs-kät, Ja. K. Sm. R.; kö-rüs-kät, CL. Wb.] [L. *corusco, coruscatus*; It. *coruscare*.] [*i.* CORUSCATED; *pp.* CORUSCATING, CORUSCATED.] To glitter; to flash; to shine. "As flaming fire was more coruscating than any other matter." *Greenhill.*

CÖR'US-CÄ'TION, n. [L. *coruscatio*; It. *coruscazione*; Fr. *coruscation*.] A flash; quick vibration of light. "Nimble coruscations." *Garth.*

CÖRVE, n. (Mining.) A sort of wagon used in coal-mines. *S. v. riven.*

CÖR-VĒE', n. [Fr.] (Feudal Law.) The obligation of the inhabitants of a district to perform certain services, as the repair of roads, &c., for a sovereign or the feudal lord. *Brande.*

CÖR'VET, n. [Fr. *corvette*.] A sloop-of-war. —See **CORVETTE**. *Buchanan.*

CÖR-VĒTTE', n. [Fr.] An advice-boat:—a sloop-of-war having less than twenty guns. *Sidney.*

CÖR-VĒT'TÖ, n. [It. *corvetta*; Sp. *corveta*.] (Man.) The curvet. *Peacham.*

CÖR'VĒ-DĒ, n. pl. [L. *corvus*, a crow.] (Ornith.) A family of conirostral birds of the order *Passeres*, including the sub-families *Phonygamina*, *Garrulina*, *Calceatrina*, *Corvina*, *Gymnoderina*, and *Pyrrhocoracina*; crows. *Gray.*

CÖR-VĒ-NĒ, n. pl. [L. *corvus*, a crow.] (Ornith.) A sub-family of conirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Corvidæ*; crows. *Gray.*



Corvus frugilegus.

CÖR'VINE, a. [L. *corvus*, a crow.] (Ornith.) Relating to a crow or raven. *Ash.*

CÖR'VO-RÄNT, n. The cormorant. *Farrell.*

CÖR'VUS, n. [L., a crow.]

1. (Ornith.) A genus of birds consisting of many species, as the carrion crow, the raven, the jackdaw, the rook, &c. *Farrell.*

2. (Astron.) A southern constellation. *Hind.*

3. (Rom. Antig.) A machine, consisting of a platform with a hook like a crow's beak, carried at the prow of a ship, and used in grappling with the vessel of an enemy:—also an engine, with a similar hook, for pulling down walls. *Wm. Smith.*

CÖR'Y-BÄNT, n.; pl. **CÖR-Y-BÄN'TĒS.** [Gr. *Κορυβαῖος, Κορυβαῖος*.] A priest of Cybele, in Phrygia, whose rites were celebrated with enthusiastic dances to the sound of the drum and the cymbal. *Wm. Smith.*

CÖR-Y-BÄN'TI-ÄSM, n. [Gr. *κορυβαντισμός*.] (Med.) A sort of frenzy, in which the patient has fantastic visions. *Dunghison.*

CÖR-Y-BÄN'TI-ÄTE (kör-e-bän'shë-ät), v. n. [Gr. *κορυβαντίζω*, to celebrate the rites of the Corybantes, or to be filled with Corybantic frenzy.] To sleep with the eyes open; to act the part of a lunatic. *Ash.*

CÖR-Y-BÄN'TIC, a. [Gr. *κορυβαντικός; κορυβαῖος, κορυβαῖος*, a Corybant or priest of Cybele.] Madly agitated or inflamed, like the *Corybantes*, or priests of Cybele. *Cudworth.*

CÖR-Y-DÄ'LE-A, n. (Chem.) An alkaline principle obtained from the *Corydalis tuberosa*;—called also *corydaline*. *Brande.*

CÖR-YD'A-LĒNE, n. Same as **CORYDALEA**. *Craig.*

CÖR'Y-LŪS, n. [L., from Gr. *κέρυλος*, a hazel-nut.] (Bot.) A genus of deciduous shrubs, including the common hazel and the red and the white filbert; the hazel-nut tree. *Loudon.*

CÖR'YMB, n. [Gr. *κέρυμβος*, a cluster, especially of ivy berries; L. *corymbus*.] (Bot.) A form of inflorescence in which the pedicels originate at different parts along the main axis, and elevate all the flowers to about the same height, the inferior pedicels being longer than the upper ones. *Henslow.*

CÖR'YMB-ÄTE, a. Decked with ivy berries; corymbiated. *Crabb.*

CÖR'YMB-ÄT-ED, a. Garnished with ivy berries. *Bailey.*

CÖR-YM-BĒ'ER-OUS, a. [L. *corymbus*, a cluster, and *fero*, to bear; Fr. *corymbifère*.] (Bot.) Bearing clusters or corymbs. *Quincy.*

CÖR-YM-BÖSE', a. (Bot.) Relating to, or like, a corymb. *P. Cyc.*

CÖR-YM-BOUS, a. Same as **CORYMBOSE**. *Smart.*

CÖR-YM-BU-LOUS, a. (Bot.) Having little corymbs, or flattened flower-clusters. *Smart.*

CÖR-YM-BUS, n. [L., a cluster.] (Bot.) See **CORYMB**. *Henslow.*

CÖR-Y-PHĒ'NĀ, n. [Gr. *κορυφαῖνα*.] (Ich.) A genus of fishes of the family *Scombridae*, having the body elongated and compressed, the head much elevated, and the dorsal fin extending nearly the whole length of the back. *Baird.*

CÖR-Y-PHĒNE, n. Same as **CORYPHĒNA**. *Ogilvie.*

CÖR-Y-PHĒ'US (kör-e-ph'sus), n.; pl. **L. CÖR-Y-PHĒ'I**; Eng. **CÖR-Y-PHĒ'US-ES.** [L., from Gr. *κορυφαῖος*, a head man or leader, especially of a chorus in the Attic drama; Fr. *coryphée*.]

1. (Mus.) The leader of the ancient dramatic chorus;—now sometimes applied to the leader or director of a band of music. *Todd.*

2. Any leader or chief.

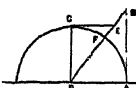
That noted corypheus of the Independent faction. *South.*

CÖR-Y-PHĒ'ZĒ, n. [L., from Gr. *κορυφαῖος*.] (Med.) Inflammation of the membrane lining the nose, and the sinuses communicating with it; cold in the head; catarrh. *Dunghison.*

CÖS-CIN'Q-MÄN-CY, n. [Gr. *κόσμιον*, a sieve, and *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by a sieve.

The sieve was suspended, and if it trembled when the name of a suspected person was mentioned, the party was deemed guilty. *Maunder.*

CÖ-SĒ'CANT [kö-së'kant, Ja. K. Sm.; kö-së'kant, P.] n. [See **SECANT**.] (Geom.) The secant of the complement of an angle or arc; thus B E, which is the secant of the arc G F, is the cosecant of the complement of that arc, A F. *Harris.*



The prefix *co-*, in cosecant, cosine, cotangent, &c., is an abbreviation of *complement*, first introduced by Gunter. *Brande.*

CÖS'EN (küz'zn), v. a. See **COZEN**. *Todd.*

CÖS'EN-ÄGE, or CÖS'IN-ÄGE, n. [Old Fr. *co-enage*.] (Law.)

1. Co-tenancy or relationship or kindred by blood; common inheritance. *Burrill.*

2. An ancient writ in favor of the lawful heir against an intruder. *Blackstone.*

CÖS'EN-ING, n. (Law.) An offence, consisting in doing any thing deceitfully. *Burrill.*

CÖ'SĒY, a. [Gael. *coiseag*, a snug corner; *coiseagach*, snug.—Fr. *causeur*, talkative, chatty.]

1. Snug; warm; comfortable; easy. *Brockett.*

2. Social; talkative; chatty. *Dickens.*

CÖ'SĒY-LY, ad. In a cosey manner. *Humphreys.*

CÖSH'ER-ING, n. [Irish. *Johnson*.] (Law.) A feudal prerogative which lords had to lodge and feast at the houses of their tenants. *Burrill.*

† CÖ'SIER (kō'sher), n. [Old Fr. *cousir*; *coudre*, to sew.] A botcher; a tailor. *Shak.*

CÖ-SIG-NĒ'I-CA-TIVE, a. [L. *con*, with, and *significativus*, significative.] Signifying the same with something else. *Cockeram.*

CÖ'SI-LY, ad. In a cosey manner; coseyly. *Smart.*

CÖ'SINE, n. (Geom.) The sine of the complement of an angle or arc; thus, B F, which is the sine of the arc A F, is the cosine of the complement of that arc, or E F. *Harris.*



CÖS-MĒT'IC, } a. [Gr. *κοσμητικός*, skilled in CÖS-MĒT'IC-CAL, } decorating; *κοσμέω*, to adorn; L. *cosmeta*, she that adorns:—It. & Sp. *cosmetico*; Fr. *cosmétique*.] Increasing beauty; beautifying. "The cosmetic powers." *Pope.*

CÖS-MĒT'IC, n. A wash to remove freckles and pimples, and to beautify the skin.

No better cosmetics than a severe temperance and purity. *Hay.*

CÖS'MIC, } a. [Gr. *κοσμικός*; *κόσμος*, the world.] CÖS'MI-CAL, } 1. Relating to the world. *Johnson.*

2. (Astron.) Rising or setting with the sun;—opposed to *acronycal*. *Broune.*

CÖS'MI-CAL-LY, ad. (Astron.) With the sun;—opposed to *acronycally*.

A star is said to rise or set cosmically when it rises or sets at the same time with the sun. *Hind.*

CÖS-MÖG'O-NÄL, a. Relating to cosmogony; cosmogonic. *Ed. Rev.*

CÖS-MQ-GÖN'IC, } a. Relating to cosmogony; CÖS-MQ-GÖN'I-CAL, } n. *Milman.*

CÖS-MÖG'O-NIST, n. One versed in cosmogony. "Cosmogonists agreeing herein." *Cudworth.*

CÖS-MÖG'O-NY, n. [Gr. *κοσμογονία*; *κόσμος*, the world, and *γεννέω*, generation; Sp. *cosmogonia*; Fr. *cosmogonie*.] The science that treats of the origin of the world or the universe.

The cosmogony or creation of the world has puzzled philosophers of all ages. *Goldsmith.*

Syn.—*Cosmogony* treats of the birth or origin of the world; *cosmology*, of the theory of the world; *cosmography*, of the construction, figure, and arrangement of all its parts, comprehending astronomy, geography, and geology.

CÖS-MÖG'RA-PHĒR, n. [Gr. *κοσμογράφος*; L. *cosmographus*; It. & Sp. *cosmografo*; Fr. *cosmographe*.] One versed in cosmography. *Broune.*

CÖS-MQ-GRÄPH'IC, } a. [It. & Sp. *cosmo-* CÖS-MQ-GRÄPH'I-CAL, } *grafico*; Fr. *cosmographique*.] Relating to cosmography. *Selden.*

CÖS-MQ-GRÄPH'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a cosmographical manner.

CÖS-MÖG'RA-PHY (köz-mög'ra-fë), n. [Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, and *γράφω*, to describe; It. & Sp. *cos-*

mografia; Fr. cosmographie. The science which treats of the construction, figure, and arrangement of all parts of the world, and therefore comprehends astronomy, geography, and geology. *Brande.*

Syn.—See COSMOGONY.

COS'MO-LÂBE, n. [Fr. from Gr. *kósmos*, the world, and *laibano*, to take.] (*Astron.*) An instrument resembling the astrolabe, formerly used for measuring the angles between heavenly bodies;—sometimes called *pantacosc.* *Davies.*

COS'MOL'A-TRY, n. [Gr. *kósmos*, the world, and *laibano*, to serve.] The worship paid to the world and its parts by some pagans. *Cudworth.*

COS'MO-LÔG'I-CAL, a. [It. & Sp. *cosmologico*; Fr. *cosmologique*.] Relating to cosmology.

COS'MOL'Q-GIST, n. One who is versed in cosmology. *Lyell.*

COS'MOL'Q-GY, n. [Gr. *kósmos*, the world, and *lógos*, a discourse; It. & Sp. *cosmologia*; Fr. *cosmologie*.] The doctrine of, or a treatise on, the theory of the world, or universe, its structure, and its parts. *Lyell.*

Syn.—See COSMOGONY.

COS'MOM'E-TRY, n. [Gr. *kósmos*, the world, and *metron*, a measure.] The art of measuring the world. *Blount.*

COS'MO-PLAS'TIC, a. [Gr. *kósmos*, the world, and *plastikos*, skilled in moulding; *plástō*, to mould.] Pertaining to, or believing in, the formation of the world by a plastic force independent of the Deity. "Seneca . . . a *smoplastic* atheist." *Hallywell.*

COS'MO-PÔL'I-TAN, n. A cosmopolite. *More.*

COS'MO-PÔL'I-TAN-ISM, n. Cosmopolitism.—See COSMOPOLITISM. [R.] *Ed. Rev.*

COS'MOP'Q-LITE, n. [Gr. *kósmos*, the world, and *politis*, a citizen; *pólis*, a city; It. & Sp. *cosmopolita*; Fr. *cosmopolite*.] A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place; one who is not especially attached to any fixed residence. *Howell.*

COS'MO-PQ-LIT'I-CAL, a. Belonging to, or like, a cosmopolite. *Hakluyt.*

COS'MOP'Q-LI-TISM, n. The qualities, or the principles, of a cosmopolite.

The cosmopolitism of Germany, the contemptuous nationality of the Englishman, and the ostentatious and boastful nationality of the Frenchman. *Coleidge.*

COS'MO-RÁ'MA [kôz-mo-rá'ma, K. Sm.], n. [Gr. *kósmos*, the world, and *ra'ma*, a view; *oráō*, to see; Fr. *cosmorama*.] A picturesque exhibition of the world, or portions of it, consisting of a number of drawings laid horizontally round a semicircular table, reflected by mirrors placed opposite to them diagonally, and magnified to the spectator, who views them, illuminated by concealed lamps, through a convex lens:—applied also to the view presented by an oil painting seen through a magnifying glass. *Brande.*

COS'MO-RÁM'IC, a. Relating to, or having the nature of, a cosmorama. *Hamilton.*

COS'MÔS, n. [Gr. *kósmos*, order, and hence the world, or universe, from its perfect arrangement.] The world as a beautiful system.

The fabric of the external universe first received the title of "Cosmos," or "beautiful order." *French.*

COS'MO-SPHERE, n. [Gr. *kósmos*, the world, and *sphaîra*, a sphere.] (*Astron.*) An apparatus by which the position of the earth with respect to the fixed stars is shown, consisting of a terrestrial globe suspended within a globe of glass on which the constellations are drawn. *Clarke.*

CÔSS, n. A measure of distance in India, about two miles in length, but varying in different parts of the country. *Brown.*

CÔS'SACK, n. One of the military people, skilful as horsemen, who inhabit those parts of the Russian empire which border on the northern dominions of Turkey, Poland, and the southern confines of Siberia. *Brande.*

CÔS'SART, n. Same as COSSET. *Farm. Ency.*

CÔS'SAS, n. pl. Plain India muslins, of various qualities and breadths. *Craig.*

CÔS'SET, n. [It. *casiccio*; *casa*, a house. *Johnson.*—Ger. *kossat*, a cottager. *Webster.*]

1. A lamb brought up without the dam; a pet lamb. *Spenser.*

2. A pet of any kind. *B. Jonson.*

CÔS'SET, v. a. [*i.* COSSETED; *pp.* COSSETING, COSSETED.] To fondle; to make a pet of. *Forby.*

†CÔS'SIC, a. [It. *cosa*, a thing.] Relating to algebra. *Bp. Hall.*

“When algebra was first introduced into Europe, it was called the *Rule of Cosa*; probably from the Italian *Regola di Cosa*, the *Rule of the Thing*, the unknown quantity being termed *cosa*, the thing. Hence, *Cossic Art*, *Cossic Numbers*, &c.” *Brande.*

COST, v. a. [*i.* *costo*, to stand together, to stand in, or cost. *Freund*, &c.—*L. gusto*, to taste. *Crabb*.—*A. S. cyst*, a chest. *Junius*.—*A. S. ceosan*, to choose. *Ruddiman*.—*It. costare*, to cost; *Sp. costar*; *Old Fr. coustar*; *Fl. coûtar*; *Dut. & Ger. kosten*; *Dan. koster*; *Sw. kosta*; *W. costio*.] [*i.* *cost*; *pp.* *COSTING*, *COST*.]

1. To be bought for; to be had at the price of.

The real price of every thing, what every thing really costs to the man who wants to acquire it, is the toil and trouble of acquiring it. *A. Smith.*

2. To cause to be suffered. “What pain it cost! what danger!” *Shak.*

|| COST (kôst or kâust, 21) [kôst, S. W. P. F. Ja. Sm.; kâust, J. K. W. Naves], n. [*Dut.*, *Ger.*, *Sw.*, & *Dan. kost*.—*Gael. cosd*; *Arm. coust*; *W. cost*.—*It. costo*; *Sp. costa*, or *coste*.—See the verb.]

1. That which is paid or expended for any thing; expense; charge.

When we see the figure of the house, Then must we rate the cost of the erection. *Shal.*

He whose tale is best, and pleases most, Should win his supper at our common cost. *Dryden.*

2. Loss; damage; detriment.

I fear what I am, and they that prove me shall find me to their cost. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. (*Law.*) *pl.* Expenses which are incurred either in the prosecution or the defence of an action, or of any process at law, or in equity, consisting of the fees of attorneys, solicitors, and other officers of court, and such disbursements as are allowed by law. *Burwill.*

Syn.—The price or charge is what is asked for a thing; the cost or expense, what is given for it; the worth, what it will fetch; the value, what it ought to fetch. The price of a thing often exceeds its worth, and the cost its value. Cost is properly applied to the thing purchased; expense, to the purchaser. A splendid carriage is a costly article, and the person who buys and uses it, is of expensive habits.

†CÔST, n. [*L. costa*; *Old Fr. coste*; *Fr. côte*.] A rib, or side. “The costs of a ship.” *B. Jonson.*

CÔS'TA, n. [*L.*, a rib.]

1. (*Anat.*) A rib. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Bot.*) The midrib, or principal vein, of a leaf. *Henslow.*

3. (*Ent.*) The rib nearest the anterior margin of each wing in insects. *Burmeister.*

†CÔST'AGE, n. Cost; expense. *Chaucer.*

CÔS'TAL, a. [Fr., from *L. costa*, a rib.]

1. Belonging to the ribs; costate. *Johnson.*

2. Having ribs; as, “*Costal* fishes.” *Brown.*

3. (*Ent.*) Pertaining to the costa in the wings of insects. *Maudslayi.*

CÔS'TARD, n. [“*Skinner* derives *costard* from *coster*, a head, but there is no authority for such a word. *Honeywood* (in *Skinner*) from *Dut. kost*, food, and *ard*, nature, i. e. natural food.” *Richardson.*]

1. A large kind of apple.

The wilding, *costard*, then the well-known pomewater. *Drayton.*

2. The head;—used in contempt.

Take him over the *costard* with the hilt of thy sword. *Shak.*

“Which is the original sense [apple or head] is not yet settled. Mr. Gifford positively says, the apple; and certainly we do not find it used for a head except in ludicrous or contemptuous language.” *Nares.*

CÔS'TARD-MÔNG'ER (-mông'êr, 82), n. An itinerant dealer in apples;—applied also to hawkers and peddlers who sell any kind of fruit, and written often *coster-monger*. *Brands.*

CÔS'TATE, a. [*L. costatus*; *costa*, a rib.] (*Anat. & Bot.*) Having ribs or lines; costated. *Brande.*

CÔS'TÂT-ED, a. (*Anat. & Bot.*) Having ribs; ribbed; costate. *Hill.*

CÔS'TER-MÔNG'ER, n. Same as *COSTARD-MONGER*. *Fotherby.*

COSTIE, n. The offspring of a white and a fustie. [West Indies.] *Hodgson.*

CÔS'TIVE, a. [*L. constipo*, *constipatus*, to press closely together; *It. costipato*; *Old Fr. coustive*; *Fr. constipé*.]

1. Constipated or bound in the body; having the excretions obstructed, particularly in the intestinal canal. *Broune.*

2. † Close; impermeable. “Clay, in dry seasons, is *costive*.” *Mortimer.*

3. † Cold; formal; unduly reserved.

You must be frank, but without indiscretion, and close, but without being *costive*. *Chesterfield.*

CÔS'TIVE-LY, ad. In a costive manner.

CÔS'TIVE-NÊSS, n. The state of being costive; constipation. *Dunglison.*

|| COST'LESS, a. Costing nothing. “*Costless* and yet excellent music.” *Boyle.*

|| COST'LY-NÊSS, n. The state of being costly; expensiveness; dearness. *Sidney.*

|| COST'LY (kôst'le or kâust'le), a. Expensive; dear; of great price.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy, But not expressed in fancy. *Shak.*

Syn.—See *COST*, *VALUABLE*.

CÔS'TMA-RY, n. [*L. custos*, or *costum*, from Gr. *kósmos*, an Oriental aromatic plant.] (*Bot.*) A perennial, odoriferous plant, allied to tansy; alecost; *Balsamita vulgaris*.

The scented camomile, the verdurous *costmary*. *Drayton.*

†CÔS'TREI, n. A bottle. *Skinner.*

CÔS'TUME, n. [*It. & Fr. costume*; custom, manners, costume.]

1. Peculiar customs, manners, or usages in different places and at different times;—latterly restricted to the style or characteristics of dress.

The *cruzado* was not current at Venice in the time of Shakespeare, who has here indulged his usual practice of departing from national costume. *Douces.*

Serius Paulus wears a crown of laurel; this is hardly reconcilable to strict propriety and the costume, of which Ruffelle was in general a good observer. *Su J. Reynolds.*

2. (*Fine Arts.*) The mode in which persons are represented as respects dress, and the general conformity, in other things, to character, time, and place. *Fairholt.*

CÔS'TUMED (kôs'tumd), a. Wearing a costume;—used in composition. *Ec. Rev.*

CÔS'TUM-ER, n. One who prepares, or adjusts, costumes, or dress. *Mowatt.*

†CÔS'T'U-OÛS, a. Costly; expensive. *Bale.*

CÔ-SÛFF'ER-ER, n. A fellow-sufferer. *Wycherly.*

CÔ-SU-FRÊME, n. A partaker of supremacy.

To the phoenix and the dove, Co-sufferers and stars of love. *Shak.*

CÔ'SY, a. Snug;—chatty.—See *COSEY*. *Smart.*

COT, COTE, COAT, } A suffix in the names of places, generally from the Anglo-Saxon *cot*, a cut-tage. *Gibson.*

CÔT, n. 1. [*A. S. cota*, *cote*, or *cott*; *Dut. kot*; *Ger. koth*; *Icel. kot*.] A small house; a cottage; a hut.

At poor Philemon's cot to take a bed. *Fenton.*

2. [*Gr. kaln*.—*A. S. cota*, or *cott*.—*Old Fr. coete*, or *cote*.] A low bedstead:—a cradle:—a small bed; a hammock.

Lying upon a low bedstead they [the Turks] call a *cot*. *Terry, 1655.*

3. [*Low L. cota*.] A little boat.

They call, in Ireland, *cots* things like boats, but very unsightly, being nothing but square pieces of timber made hollow. *E. Beale.*

4. An abridgment of *cotquean*. *Grose.*

5. A cade lamb. [*Local*.] *Grose.*

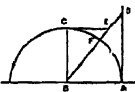
6. A leather cover for a sore finger. *Wright.*

CÔ-TÂB'U-LÂTE, v. a. To floor with boards.—See *CONTABULATE*. *Cocheram.*

CÔ-TÂNG'ENT, n. (*Geom.*) The tangent of the complement of an angle or arc;—thus C P,

which is the tangent of the arc C F, is the cotangent of the complement of that arc, A F.

Harris.



CÔTE, *n.* [A. S. *cot*, or *cote*.]
1. A cottage; a cot. *Fletcher*.
2. A sheepfold. — See *Cor*.

The folded flocks penned in their wattled cotes. *Milton*.

† CÔTE, *v. a.* [Old Fr. *costoyer*; Fr. *côté*, side.]
To pass by the side of.

We coted them [the players] on the way. *Shak.*

† CÔTE, *v. a.* See *QUOTE*. *Todd*.

CÔ-TÈM-PÔ-RĂ-ŊE-OÛS, *a.* Contemporary. — See *CONTEMPORANEOUS*.

CÔ-TÈM-PÔ-RĂ-RY, *a.* Living or existing at the same time. — See *CONTEMPORARY*.

CÔ-TËN'ANT, *n.* A tenant in common. *Smart*.

CÔ-TE-RIĒ' (kô-tē-rē') [kô-tē-rē', *W. J. Ja.*; kô-tē-rē, *K.*; kô-tē-rē', *Sm.*], *n.* [Fr. *coterie*, from *L. quot*, how many? i. e. originally a society of merchants, each contributing his *quota* of goods or money, and deriving his *quota* of profit. *Brande*.] A friendly or fashionable association; a club; — sometimes applied derisively to an exclusive society. *Sterne*.

CÔ-TËR-MI-NOÛS, *a.* Bordering on. — See *CON-TERMINOUS*. *Craig*.

CÔT'GARE, *n.* Refuse, clotted wool. *Crabb*.

CÔ'THON, *n.* A quay, dock, or wharf. *Dr. Shaw*.

CQ-THÛR'NATE, } *a.* [*L. cothurnatus*; *co-*
CQ-THÛR'NAT-ED, } *thurnus*, a buskin.] Wear-
ing, or having, buskins. *Todd*.

CQ-THÛR'NUS, *n.*; pl. *COTHURNI*. [*L.* from *Gr. kôthnos*.] A sort of ancient buskin, used in acting tragedies and in hunting. *Hamilton*.

CQ-TÏC'U-LAR, *a.* [*L. coticula*; dim. of *cos*, *cotis*, a whetstone.] Relating to, or resembling, whetstones. *Smart*.

CQ-TÏDAL, *a.* Noting lines on the surface of the ocean, throughout which high water takes place at the same instant of time. *Phil. Trans.*

CQ-TÏL'LON (kô-tîl'yun) [kô-tîl'yun, *P. F. E. Ja.*; kô-tîl'yang, *W. Sm.*], *n.* [Fr. *coillon*.] A brisk, lively dance, usually for eight persons. "A dance as elegant as our modern cotillons." *Gray*.

CQ-TÏSE', *n.* [Fr. *côté*, side.] (*Her.*) A bendlet reduced one half, and borne on each side of the bend.

A bend, fess, &c., between two *cotises*, is termed *cotised*. *Brande*.

CÔT'LÂND, *n.* (*Law*.) Land appendant to a cottage. *Cowell*.

CÔT'QUĒAN (kô'tkwān), *n.* [Fr. *coquin*, a knave. *Johnson*: — "Probably *cock-guean*, that is, a male quean." *Nares*.] A man who busies himself with affairs properly belonging to women.

A stateswoman is as ridiculous a creature as a *cotquean*, each of the sexes should keep within its bounds. *Addison*.

CÔT-QUĒAN'I-TY, *n.* The character or practice of a cotquean. [*R.*] *B. Johnson*.

We tell thee thou angerest us, *cotquean*, and we will thunder thee in pieces for thy *cotquean*ity. *B. Johnson*.

CÔ-TRÛS-TĒĒ', *n.* A joint trustee. *Craig*.

CÔTS'WOLD, *n.* [A. S. *cota*, or *cote*, a cot, a den, and *wold*, a wood.] Sheepcots in an open country. *Todd*.

Whence the large tract of downs in Gloucestershire, England, is called *Cotswold Hills*.

CÔTT, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sort of bed-frame suspended from the beams of a ship for the officers to sleep in; a cot. — See *Cor*. *Craig*.

CÔTT'A, *n.* (*Com.*) A measure used for measuring cowries, of which it holds 12,000. *Crabb*.

CÔT'TA-BÛS, *n.* [*L.* from *Gr. kôttabos*.] An ancient game or amusement of the Greeks, which consisted in throwing wine from cups into little basins suspended in a particular manner or floating in a large vessel of water. *Brande*.

CÔT'TAGE, *n.* [A. S. *cota*, or *cote*; Gael. *cot*. — See *COT*, No. 1.] A small house; a cot; a hut;

— formerly restricted to a mean habitation, but now applied also to any small, pretty house.

Let the women of noble birth and great fortunes visit poor cottages. *Bp. Taylor*.
The selfsame sun that shines upon his court
Hides not his visage from our cottage, but
Looks on both alike. *Shak.*

CÔT'TAGE-AL-LÔT'MENTS, *n. pl.* Portions of grounds allotted to the dwellings of country laborers, for the purpose of being cultivated by them. [England.] *Ogilvie*.

CÔT'TAGED (kô'tajd), *a.* Having cottages. "Cottaged vale." *Collins*.

† CÔT'TAGE-LY, *a.* Rustic; suitable to a cottage. "Cottagely obscurity." *Bp. Taylor*.

CÔT'TA-GER, *n.* 1. One who lives in a cottage. "The cottager and king." *Young*.

2. (*Law*.) One who lives rent-free on a common without any land of his own. "Mere cottagers which are but housed beggars." *Bacon*.

CÔT'TËR, *n.* One who inhabits a cottage; a cottager. [Scotland.] *Burns*.

CÔT'TËR, *n.* A wedge-shaped piece of iron or wood used for fastening. *Tanner*.

† CÔT'TÏ-ËR, *n.* Same as *COTTER*. *Bp. Hall*.

CÔT'TON (kô'tn), *n.* ["A word derived from *kutn*, or *kutun*, one of the names given by the Arabs to this substance." *P. Cyc.* — *Dut.* & *Sw. katoen*; *Dan. cattun*. — *It. cotone*; *Sp. algodón*, cotton; *coton*, cloth made of cotton; *Fr. coton*.]
1. The downy substance growing in the pods of the *Gossypium*, or cotton-plant; a species of vegetable wool.

The kinds of cotton met with in the market are usually designated by the names of the places from which they are brought. *Brande*.
The word cotton is derived into the two following senses.

2. Cloth made of cotton. *Johnson*.

CÔT'TON (kô'tn), *a.* Made of, or consisting of, cotton; as, "Cotton cloth."

CÔT'TON (kô'tn), *v. n.* 1. [Fr. *cotonner*, to become downy or cottony.] To rise with a nap; to wear nappy. *Johnson*.

2. To be fitly united; to cement or unite; to harmonize. [A cant word.]

A quarrel will end in one of you being turned off, in which case it will not be easy to cotton with another. *Swift*.

That first with midst, and midst with last,
May cotton and agree. *Drant's Horace*.

CÔT'TON-QÏN, *n.* A machine for separating the seeds from cotton; — invented by Eli Whitney.

CÔT'TON-GRASS (12), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses, the seeds of which are surrounded by woolly tufts; *Eriophorum*. *Loudon*.

CÔT'TON-MÂN-U-FĂC'TO-RY, *n.* A manufactory in which cotton is wrought into various fabrics; a cotton-mill. *Gent. Mag.*

CÔT'TON-MÏLL, *n.* A mill for manufacturing cotton cloths of various kinds; a cotton-manufactory. *Peel*.

CÔT'TON-OÛS (kô'tn-ûs), *a.* Like cotton. "A thick cottonous substance." [*R.*] *Evelyn*.

CÔT'TON-PLĂNT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of several varieties, growing in warm climates and producing cotton; *Gossypium*. *Loudon*.

CÔT'TON-PRESS, *n.* A machine used for pressing cotton into bales.

CÔT'TON-RÔSE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of the plants of the genus *Filago*. *Loudon*.

CÔT'TON-SHËRÛB, *n.* The cotton-plant. *Clarke*.

CÔT'TON-SPÏN'NING, *n.* The operation by which cotton is converted into yarn. *Clarke*.

CÔT'TON-THÏS'TLE (kô'tn-thîs'tl), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of woolly thistles of the genus *Onopordium*. *Loudon*.

CÔT'TON-TRĒĒ, *n.* A tree belonging to either of the genera *Bombax* or *Eriodendron*. *Eng Cyc.*

CÔT'TON-VĒL'VĒT, *n.* Velvet made of cotton.

CÔT'TON-WĒED, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of the composite plant *Diotis maritima*. *Craig*.

CÔT'TON-WOOD' (kô'tn-wôd'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A

tree belonging to the genus *Populus*, or poplar, common in North America, especially in the valley of the Mississippi; Canadian poplar; *Populus monilifera*. *Gray*.

CÔT'TON-WOOL' (kô'tn-wâl'), *n.* A term sometimes applied to cotton. *Gent. Mag.*

CÔT'TON-Y (kô'tn-ē), *a.* [Fr. *cotonneux*.] Full of cotton, resembling cotton, downy. "A knur full of a cottony matter." *Evelyn*.

CÔT'TREL, *n.* A trammel to hang a pot on over the fire. *Crabb*.

CÔT'UN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral having acicular crystals, being chiefly a chloride of lead; — so named from a physician of Naples. *Dana*.

CQ-TÛR'NIX, *n.* [*L.* a quail.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds of the family *Tetraonidae*, or grouse. *Yarrell*.

CÔT'Y-LĂ, *n.* [*Gr. kotylē*; *L. cotula*; *Fr. cotyle*.]
1. An ancient liquid measure. *Johnson*.

2. (*Anat.*) A cavity of a bone which receives the end of another; — particularly the socket of the hip-bone. *Dunglison*.

CÔT'Y-LĒ, *n.* Same as *COTYLA*. *Dunglison*.

CÔT-Y-LĒ'DON (kô't-ē-lē'don, *Sm. P. Cyc. Brande*, *Wb.*; kô-tîl'ē-don, *Crabb*, *Scudamore*), *n.* [*Gr. kotylidōn*, any cup-shaped cavity; *kotylē*, a cup or hollow vessel.]

1. (*Bot.*) The seminal leaf of a plant, or the lobe that nourishes the seed of a plant; the first leaf of the embryo. *Gray*. — A genus of plants; navelwort. *Loudon*.

2. (*Anat.*) A cup-shaped vascular production of the chorion; a lobe of the placenta. The placenta is formed of several lobes or *cotyledons*, which can be readily distinguished from each other. *Dunglison*.

CÔT-Y-LĒD'O-NOÛS, *a.* Relating to cotyledons; having a seed-lobe. *P. Cyc.*

CQ-TÏL'I-FORM, *a.* [*L. cotula*, a hollow vessel, and *forma*, form.] (*Zool.*) Having a rotate figure with an erect limb. *Brande*.

CÔT'Y-LÖID, *a.* [*Gr. kotylē*, a cup or hollow vessel, and *ēidos*, form.] (*Anat.*) Cup-shaped; — applied to the hemispherical cavity of the hip-bone which receives the head of the femur, or thigh-bone. *Dunglison*.

CÔU-ĂG'GĂ, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of South Africa, resembling the horse; — written also *quagga* and *quacha*. — See *QUAGGA*. *Eng. Ency.*

CÔUCH, *v. n.* [*Fr. coucher*; *couche*, a bed. — "From *L. cubare*, to lie down; as *reprocher* from *reprobare*." *Sullivan*.] [*i.* COUCHED; *pp.* COUCHING, COUCHED.]

1. † To be placed, or to lie, as one thing upon or under another. *Chaucer*.

Blessed of the Lord be his land for the dew, and for the deep that coucheth beneath. *Deut. xxxiii. 13.*

2. To lie down or recline as for repose.

Couched with her husband in his golden bed. *Shak.*

3. To lie close to the ground, as for concealment; to crouch.

Fierce tigers couched around, and lolled their fawning tongues. *Dryden*.

4. To bend down; to stoop.

Issachar is a strong ass, couching down between two burdens. *Gen. xlix. 14.*

CÔUCH, *v. a.* 1. To lay, place, or put down upon a bed, or as upon a bed. "His body couched in a curious bed." *Shak.*

Great towers of stone strongly couched. *Mir. far May.*
If the weather be warm, we couch malt about a foot thick. *Horner*.

2. To cover; to invest; to clothe.

His coat armor was of cloth of Tars
Couched with pearls. *Chaucer*.

3. To involve; to include; to comprise.

In these words Mr. Harding hath privily couched sundry arguments. *Jewell*.

4. To cover up; to conceal; to hide.

There is all this and more that lies naturally couched under this allegory. *L'Estrange*.

5. To put in a posture of attack, as a spur.

He turned and couched the spear in rest. *Berners*.

6. (*Anat.*) To depress or remove, as a cataract, or filmy humor, obstructing vision, so as to leave the lens free from it. *Sharp*.

CÔUCH, *n.* [*Fr. couche*.] 1. A place for sleep or

for i.e.t. "The beasts seek their accustomed couches." *Bale.*

Forsook his easy couch at early day. *Dryden.*

2. A seat used for reclining upon.

When the sultan visits his friends, he is carried in a small couch on four men's shoulders. *Danpier.*

3. A layer or a heap of barley prepared for malting. *Mortimer.*

4. A coating of any adhesive substance on wood, plaster, canvas, &c.

In painting the canvas is first prepared with a couch of size. *Francia.*

CÖÜCH'AN-CY, *n.* [Law.] The state of being in repose by lying down. *Burrows.*

CÖÜCH'ANT, *a.* [Fr.] (Her.) Lying down; squatting. "A lion couchant." *Browne.*

Levant et couchant, (Law.) a term signifying rising up and lying down, and applied to cattle which have been long enough on land not belonging to their owner to have *lain down* and *risen up* to feed; a space of time held to be at least a day and a night. *Burrill.*

CÖÜ'CHÉE (kô'shê), *n.* [Fr., a sleeping-place.] An evening party; a visit received about bedtime; — opposed to *levee*.

The duke's levees and *couchées* were so crowded that the antechambers were full. *Burmet.*

CÖÜCH'ER, *n.* 1. [From *couch*, *v. a.*] One who couches catarracts. *Johnson.*

2. [Fr. *coucheur*.] A bed-fellow. *Cotgrave.*

3. [Old Fr. *cachereau*; *cacher*, to conceal.] A register-book in monasteries. "Plate, books, *couchers*, legends, &c." *Injunctions*, &c., 1539.

4. (Law.) A factor resident in a place while trading. *Craig.*

CÖÜCH'FEL-LQW, *n.* A bed-fellow. *Shak.*

CÖÜCH'-GRASS, *n.* (Bot.) A perennial, creeping grass; *Triticum repens*; — called also *creeping wheat-grass*, *quick-grass*, and *quich-grass*. *Gray.*

CÖÜCH'ING, *n.* 1. The act of placing any thing upon a bed; the act of spreading malt.

2. The act of bending.

These *couchings* and these lowly courtesies. *Shak.*

3. (Med.) The operation of removing a cataract from the eye. *Dunglison.*

4. (Agricult.) The act of clearing land from couch-grass. *Brande.*

CÖÜCH'LESS, *a.* Having no couch or bed. *Clarke.*

CÖÜ'DÉE, *n.* [Fr., a cubit; *coude*, the elbow.] The measure from the elbow to the hand. *Crabb.*

CÖÜ'GÄR (kô'gar), *n.* (Zool.) A voracious animal of the genus *Felis*, inhabiting the warmer parts of America; the puma; — written also *couguar*. *Eng. Ency.*

|| COUGH (kôf or kâuf, 54) [kôf, S. IV. P. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.; kâuf, J. W. B. Nares], *n.* [Goth. *kuef*, a catarrh; *kof*, suffocation; Su. Goth. *quaf*, shortness of breath; Dut. *kuch*, a cough. *Johnson.* — Belgic *hugh*, formed from the sound. *Minsheu.* — Ger. *keuchen*, or *kiechen*, to cough.] A convulsive effort of the lungs, with noise, to get rid of phlegm or other matter. *Shak.*

|| COUGH (kôf), *v. n.* [i. COUGHED; *pp.* COUGHED, COUGHED.] To have the lungs convulsed; to make the noise of a cough.

Thou hast quarrelled with a man for coughing in the street. *Shak.*

|| COUGH (kôf), *v. a.* To eject by a cough; — followed by *up*. "Matter *coughed up*." *Wiseman.*

|| COUGH'ER (kôf'er), *n.* One who coughs.

CÖÜ'GUÄR (kô'gwär), *n.* See COUGAR. *Eng. Ency.*

CÖÜ'HAGE (kô'hä), *n.* [Fr.] (Bot.) An Indian bean, the pods of which, being covered with a pointed down, sting like a nettle; — written also *couchitch* and *covhage*. — See COWHAGE. *Todd.*

CÖÜL, *n.* A sort of tub; a vessel with two ears. — See COWL. *Crabb.*

COULD (kûd), *i.* from *can*. [A. S. *cuth*.] Was able or capable. — See CAN.

COULEUR DE ROSE (kô'lür-dë-rôz), [Fr., color of the rose.] An attractive light or aspect; fair appearance; — used adverbially; as, "To see things *couleur de rose*."

COULISSE (kô'liss), *n.* [Fr., a groove.] (Arch.) A piece of timber with a channel or groove

in it, as the slides in which the side-scenes of a theatre run, the upright parts of a flood-gate or sluice of a portcullis, &c. *Britton.*

CÖÜL'STÄFF, *n.* See COWLSTAFF. *Crabb.*

CÖÜL'TER (kôl'ter), *n.* [L. *cutter*; *colo*, cultus, to till; Fr. *couteur*.] (Agric.) The cutting iron of a plough. — See COLTER. 1 Sam. xiii. 20.

CÖÜL'TER-NËB, *n.* [coulter and neb.] (Ornith.) A bird of the family *Alcida*: the puffin; *Fratricula arctica*, or *Alca arctica*; — so called from the shape of its beak. *Yarrell.*

CÖÜ'MÄ-RÏNE, *n.* (Chem.) A crystalline, odoriferous principle extracted from the tonka bean, the seed of the *Coumarouna odorata*. *Brande.*

CÖÜN'CIL, *n.* [L. *concilium*; *concilio*, to call together; It. & Sp. *concilio*; Fr. *conseil*.]

1. An assembly met for deliberation. "The chief priests and all the council." Matt. xxvi. 59.

The Stygian council thus dissolved. *Milton.*

2. A body of men whose duty it is to advise a sovereign or chief magistrate on affairs of government; as, "The Privy Council"; "The Governor's Council."

Without the knowledge

Either of king or council. *Shak.*

3. (Ecc.) A body of divines, or of clergymen and laymen, assembled to deliberate and act on some ecclesiastical matter.

We shall find him under Julius III. presiding as apostolic legate in the Council of Trent. *Darwin.*

Council of war, an assemblage of the chief officers in the army or navy, summoned by the general or admiral to concert measures of importance. *Campbell.*

Syn. — See ASSEMBLY.

CÖÜN'CIL-BÖARD (kôun'sj-l-bôrd), *n.* 1. A council-table, where matters of state are deliberated.

He hath commanded

To-morrow morning at the council-board

He be convened. *Shak.*

2. The council itself in session. *Smart.*

CÖÜN'CIL-CHÄM'BER, *n.* An apartment occupied by a council, or appropriated to deliberations on government. *Milton.*

† CÖÜN'CIL-IST, *n.* A member of a council; an adviser; a councillor. *Milton.*

CÖÜN'CIL-LÖR, *n.* A member of a council; one who gives advice in relation to public affairs.

Councillor, when not used by mistake for "counsellor," means a member of a council.

Privy councillors are made by the king's nomination, without patent or grant. *Brande.*

|| Councillor, a member of a council, and counsellor, a lawyer, have heretofore been regarded as the same word, and spelt *counsellor*. The proper distinction is now more frequently made than formerly, and it is introduced into several of the recent English Dictionaries.

CÖÜN'CIL-MÄN, *n.* A member of a city common council; councillor. *Gent. Mag.*

CÖÜN'CIL-PRÖÖF, *a.* Disregarding, or opposing, advice; deaf to advice. *Fenton.*

CÖÜN'CIL-TÄ'BLE, *n.* A council-board. *Milton.*

† CÖ-ÜN-DËR-STÄND'ING, *n.* Mutual understanding. *Houell.*

CÖ-ÜNE', *v. a.* [L. *con*, with, and *uno*, to unite; *unus*, one.] To form into one. "[They] are in man one and *co-uned* together." *Feltham.*

† CÖ-U-NITE' (kô-yü-nit'), *v. a.* To unite. *More.*

CÖÜN'SËL, *n.* [L. *consilium*; *consulo*, to consult; *con*, with, and *sedeo*, to sit; It. *consiglio*; Sp. *consejo*; Fr. *conseil*.]

1. Consultation; interchange of opinions. "We took sweet counsel together." Ps. lv. 14.

I hold as little counsel with weak fear

As you or any Scot that lives. *Shak.*

2. Advice; direction; admonition.

There is as much difference between the counsel that a friend giveth and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the counsel of a friend and of a flatterer. *Bacon.*

3. Examination of consequences; deliberation; prudent forethought.

They all confess, in the working of that first cause, that counsel is used, reason followed, and a way observed. *Hooker.*

Without counsel purposes are disappointed. Prov. xv. 22.

4. Design; plan; purpose. "The counsel of the Lord standeth forever." Ps. xxxiii. 11.

5. Conclusion formed from deliberation or consultation and designed to be secret; a secret.

The players cannot keep counsel; they'll tell all. *Shak.*

6. A counsellor, or the counsellors, advocates, or lawyers, collectively, who plead a cause.

For the advocates and counsel that plead, patience and gravity of learning is an essential part of justice. *Bacon.*

Syn. — See ADVICE, LAWYER.

CÖÜN'SËL, *v. a.* [L. *consilior*; Fr. *conseiller*.] [i. COUNSELLED; *pp.* COUNSELLING, COUNSELLED.]

1. To give advice to; to advise; to admonish. Holy and heavenly thoughts still counsel her. *Shak.*

2. To propose to be done; to recommend. "His counselled crime." [R.] *Dryden.*

CÖÜN'SËL-KËËP'ER, *n.* One who keeps a secret. "His note-book his counsel-keeper." *Shak.*

CÖÜN'SËL-KËËP'ING, *a.* That keeps counsel; that preserves secrecy. *Shak.*

CÖÜN'SËL-LÄ-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be counselled; willing to receive advice. "Few men were more *counsellable* than he." *Clarendon.*

2. Worthy to be recommended; advisable. "He did not believe it *counsellable*." *Clarendon.*

CÖÜN'SËL-LÖR, *n.* [It. *consigliere*; Fr. *conseiller*.]

1. One who gives advice. "His mother was his counsellor to do wickedly." 2 Chr. xxii. 3.

2. A member of a council; a councillor. — See COUNCILLOR.

The ordinary sort of counsellors are such as the king call eth to be of council with him in his government. *Bacon.*

3. (Law.) One who advises a client; one who pleads in a court of law; a barrister.

A counsellor bred up in the knowledge of the municipal and statute laws. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See LAWYER.

CÖÜN'SËL-LÖR-SHÏP, *n.* The office of a counsellor. *Bacon.*

CÖÜNT, *v. a.* [L. *computo*; It. *contare*; Sp. & Port. *contar*; Old Fr. *compter*; Fr. *comter*; Arm. *counta*.] [i. COUNTED; *pp.* COUNTING, COUNTED.]

1. To number; to enumerate; to tell one by one. "I can *count* every one." *Shak.*

2. To compute; to calculate; to estimate.

Some people in America *counted* their years by the coming of corn, and *counted* them at their certain seasons, and *counted* them at their certain seasons, and *counted* them at their certain seasons. *Locke.*

3. To account; to consider; to esteem; to reckon; to judge; to think.

Count it all joy when ye fall into divers temptations, knowing this, that the trial of your faith worketh patience. Jam. i. 2.

Syn. — See CALCULATE.

CÖÜNT, *v. n.* 1. To found an account or reckoning; to depend; to rely — with *on* or *upon*.

I think it is a great error to *count upon* the genius of a nation as a standing argument in all ages. *Swift.*

2. To swell the number; to add to the number; as, "Every penny *counts*."

3. (Eng. Law.) To recite a count; to plead orally, as a sergeant in the English Court of Common Pleas. *Burrill.*

CÖÜNT, *n.* 1. [It. *conto* and *computo*; Sp. *conta*, *cuenta*, and *computo*; Fr. *compte*.] A reckoning, or a number reckoned. "To increase the *count*." *Spenser.* "By my *count*." *Shak.*

2. Estimation; account.

Were cowards known, and little *count* did hold. *Spenser.*

3. [Fr. *conte*, a narrative or tale; *conter*, to relate.] (Law.) A declaration of a plaintiff's case in court, or a part, section, or division of a declaration embracing a distinct statement of a cause of action; — in criminal pleading, a particular charge in an indictment. *Burrill.*

CÖÜNT, *n.* [L. *comes*, an associate, an attendant; It. *conte*; Sp. *conde*; Fr. *comte*.] A title of nobility, on the continent of Europe, esteemed equivalent to *earl*. — See COUNTRY.

No more than ten among them were dignified with the rank of counts or companions, a title of honor, or rather of favor, which had been recently invented in the court of Constantine. *Gibbon.*

|| The title of *count*, borrowed from the later Roman empire, meaning originally companion (*comes*), one who had the honor of being closest companion to his leader, and the *shire* was now the county (*comitatus*), as governed by this *comes*. In that singular and inexplicable fortune of words, which causes some to disappear and die out under circumstances most favorable for life, others to hold their ground when all seemed against them, *count* has disappeared from the titles of English nobility, while *earl* has recovered its place; although, in evidence of the essential identity of the two titles, the wife of the earl is entitled a *countess*; and in further memorial of these great

changes that so long came over our land, the two names *shire* and *county* equally survive as household, and in the main, interchangeable words in our mouths." *Dr. Trench.*

COUNT'ABLE, a. That may be numbered.

COUNT'ENANCE, n. [*L. continentia*, a holding in, and in late Latin the contents; *contineo*, contains, to contain; *Fr. contenance*. The allusion, according to *Skinner* and *Richardson*, is to "the keeping or composure of the features of the face."] *Shak.*

1. Exterior appearance of the face or visage; expression of the face; aspect; look.

Thou shalt not see me blush.
Nor change my countenance for this arrest. *Shak.*

A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance. *Prov. xv. 13.*

2. Mark of good will; support; encouragement; patronage; favor; sanction.

Thou hast made him exceeding glad with thy countenance. *Ps. xxi. 6.*

This is the magistrate's peculiar province, to give countenance to piety and virtue. *Atterbury.*

3. † Superficial appearance; show; pretence.

Unfold the evil which is here wrapt up
In countenance. *Shak.*

To keep one's countenance, to refrain from expressing emotion by the face; to preserve a calm look. — *In countenance*, with an assured or confident look. — *Out of countenance*, with an abashed or downcast look.

Syn. — *Countenance* is the form and expression of the face. *Face* is the work of nature, and remains the same; *countenance* and *visage* are affected by the state of the mind, and are therefore changeable. We may say the *face* or *visage*, but not the *countenance*, of a brute. A handsome or ugly face; a cheerful or sad countenance; a pale or grim visage.

Give countenance or patronage to meritorious persons, sanction to just measures, and support to a good cause.

COUNT'ENANCE, v. a. [*i. COUNTENANCED*; *pp. COUNTENCING, COUNTENANCED*.]

1. To approve; to sanction.

As if the Heavens should countenance his sin. *Shak.*

2. To support; to encourage; to patronize.

A good man acts with a vigor, and suffers with a patience, more than human, when he believes himself countenanced by the Almighty. *Blair.*

3. † To make a show of; to pretend.

Each to these ladies love did countenance. *Spenser.*

COUNT'ENANCE, n. One who countenances.

A great countenancer of learned men. *Brown's Travels, 1685.*

COUNT'ER, n. 1. One who counts; a reckoner.

2. An imitation of a piece of money, used as a means of counting.

These halfpence in trade are no better than counters. *Swift.*

3. A contemptuous term for money. *Shak.*

4. The table of a shop on which goods are exhibited and money is counted. "Behind his counter selling broadcloth." *Arbutnot.*

5. (*Farriery*.) The part of a horse between the shoulders and the breast. *Farrier's Dict.*

6. (*Ship-building*.) That part of a vessel between the bottom of the stern and the wing-transom and buttock. *Dana.*

7. A name of some prisons in London. "I love to walk by the Counter-gate." *Shak.*

8. (*Mus.*) Same as **COUNTER-TENOR**. *Clarke.*

COUNT'ER, ad. [*L. contra*, against; *It. & Sp. contra*; *Fr. contre*.]

1. Contrary; in opposite directions; contrarywise. "Running counter to all the rules of virtue." *Locke.*

In this case, it is plain, the will and the desire run counter. *Locke.*

2. In a wrong way. "This is counter." *Shak.*

This word is often used in composition, and signifies against, in opposition.

COUNT'ER-ACT', v. a. [*i. COUNTERACTED*; *pp. COUNTERACTING, COUNTERACTED*.] To hinder by contrary action; to act against; to oppose; to frustrate; to defeat.

Good counteracting ill, and gladness woe. *Beattie.*

COUNT'ER-AC'TION, n. Opposite or contrary agency or action.

Nor overcome the counteraction of a false principle. *Rambler.*

COUNT'ER-AC'TIVE, a. Having an opposite action. *Maunder.*

COUNT'ER-AC'TIVE, n. That which causes counteraction. *Ed. Rev.*

COUNT'ER-AC'TIVE-LY, ad. In a manner tending to counteract.

COUNT'ER-AP-PROACH', n. (*Fort.*) A trench leading from the covered way of a besieged fortress, at some point on either flank of the ground upon which the works of the besiegers are formed, and extending to any convenient distance towards the country; — frequently terminated by a small redoubt or battery, from which a fire of light artillery is directed into the trenches of the enemy. *P. Cyc.*

COUNT'ER-AT-TRAC'TION, n. Opposite attraction. *Shenstone.*

COUNT'ER-AT-TRAC'TIVE, a. Attracting in an opposite way. *Clarke.*

COUNT'ER-BAL'ANCE, v. a. [*i. COUNTERBALANCED*; *pp. COUNTERBALANCING, COUNTERBALANCED*.] To act against with an equal weight; to equiperonderate.

The remaining air was not able to counterbalance the mercantile fluid. *Doyle.*

Some bias, which it is the business of education to counterbalance. *Locke.*

COUNT'ER-BAL'ANCE, n. Opposite or equivalent power. *Dryden.*

COUNT'ER-BAT'TER-Y, n. (*Mil.*) A battery raised to play on another. *Ogilvie.*

COUNT'ER-BOND, n. A bond to save harmless one who has given a bond to another; a counter-surety. *Sherwood.*

COUNT'ER-BRACE, n. (*Naut.*) The lee brace of the fore-topsail yard. *Craig.*

COUNT'ER-BRACE', v. a. (*Naut.*) To brace in contrary directions, as yards; to brace the head yards one way and the after yards another. *Dana.*

COUNT'ER-BUFF', v. a. To strike back; to retaliate. *Dryden.*

COUNT'ER-BUFF, n. A blow or stroke producing a recoil. *Sidney.*

† **COUNT'ER-CAST** (12), *n.* A trick; a delusive contrivance. *Spenser.*

COUNT'ER-CAST-ER, n. A reckoner; an arithmetician; a caster of accounts; a book-keeper; — used in contempt. *Shak.*

COUNT'ER-CHANGE (116), *n.* Exchange; reciprocation. *Shak.*

COUNT'ER-CHANGE', v. n. To exchange. *J. Hall.*

COUNT'ER-CHARGE, n. A charge opposed to another charge. *Baxter.*

COUNT'ER-CHARM (116), *n.* That which breaks a charm; that which disenchant. *Scott.*

COUNT'ER-CHARM', v. a. To destroy enchantment; to disenchant. *Falkland.*

COUNT'ER-CHECK', v. a. To oppose; to obstruct; to hinder; to check. *Drayton.*

COUNT'ER-CHECK, n. A check; a rebuke. *Shak.*

COUNT'ER-CHEV'RON-Y, n. (*Her.*) A division of the field chevron-wise. *Ogilvie.*

COUNT'ER-COM-PÖ'NY, n. (*Her.*) A border compounded of two rows of checkers of different colors. *Ogilvie.*

COUNT'ER-CÜR-RÉNT, a. Running in an opposite way. *Smart.*

COUNT'ER-CÜR-RÉNT, n. A current opposed to another current. *Smart.*

COUNT'ER-DEED, n. (*Law.*) A secret writing before a notary or under seal, which invalidates or alters a public deed. *Ogilvie.*

† **COUNT'ER-DIS-TINC'TION, n.** Contradistinction. *More.*

COUNT'ER-DRAIN, n. A channel dug parallel to a canal or embanked water-way, to convey the water that may leak through. *Buchanan.*

COUNT'ER-DRAW', v. a. [*i. COUNTERDRAW*; *pp. COUNTERDRAWING, COUNTERDRAWN*.] To trace the lines of a drawing through transparent paper, cloth, or other substance. *Chambers.*

COUNT'ER-ÉV'I-DÉNCÉ, n. Evidence opposed to other evidence. *Burnet.*

† **COUNT'ER-FAI-SANCE, n.** See **COUNTERFAISANCE**. *Todd.*

COUNT'ER-FÉIT (*kân'ter-fit*), *v. a.* [*L. contra*,

against, and *facio*, to make; *It. contraffare*; *Fr. contrefaire*.] [*i. COUNTERFEITED*; *pp. COUNTERFEITING, COUNTERFEITED*.]

1. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to imitate wrongfully; to forge; to feign; as, "To counterfeit a bank-note."

What art thou
That counterfeits the person of a king? *Shak.*

2. † To put on the semblance of; to bear the likeness of; to resemble; to imitate. *Tyndale.*

And all mortal creatures, whose throats
Thou art, thou art, thou art, thou art. *Shak.*

Syn. — See **FEIGN**.

COUNT'ER-FÉIT, v. n. To feign. *Shak.*

COUNT'ER-FÉIT, a. 1. Made fraudulently in imitation of something; forged; false; fraudulent; spurious; supposititious; false; feigned. "If we take counterfeits for true." *Locke.*

2. Feigning; deceitful; hypocritical.

True friends appear less moved than counterfeits. *Roscommon.*

3. † Copying an original; resembling.

Look on the counterfeits of the gods. *Shak.*

Syn. — See **SPURIOUS**.

COUNT'ER-FÉIT, n. 1. A copy intended to be passed off for an original; a forgery; a copy.

There would be no counterfeits but for the sake of some thing real. *Tillotson.*

2. An impostor. "I am no counterfeits." *Shak.*

3. † A resemblance; a likeness. "Fair Portia's counterfeits." *Shak.*

COUNT'ER-FÉIT-ÉR, n. 1. One who counterfeits; a forger. *Camden.*

2. One who puts on a false appearance; one who feigns; a pretender. "A counterfeiter of devotion." *Sherwood.*

COUNT'ER-FÉIT-LY, ad. Falsely; fictitiously.

COUNT'ER-FÉIT-NESS, n. The state of being counterfeited. *Clarke.*

COUNT'ER-FÉR'MÉNT, n. Ferment opposed to ferment. *Addison.*

† **COUNT'ER-FÉ'SANCE, n.** [*Fr. contrefaissance*.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery. *Spenser.*

COUNT'ER-FISS'URE (*kân'ter-fish'yur*, 92), *n.* See **CONTRAFISSURE**. *Clarke.*

COUNT'ER-FLÖ-RY, a. (*Her.*) An epithet denoting that the flowers with which an ordinary is adorned stand opposite to each other. *Ogilvie.*

COUNT'ER-FÜIL, } n. That part of a tally

COUNT'ER-STÖCK, } struck in the exchequer,

which is kept by the officer of that court, the other, which is called *stock*, being delivered to the person who has lent money to the government on the account. *London Ency.*

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CÖUN'TER-LIGHT (köun'ter-lit), *n.* A light destroying the advantageous effect of another light. *Chambers.*

CÖUN'TER-MÄND', *v. a.* [*L. contra*, against, and *mando*, to order; *It. contramandare*; *Sp. contramandar*; *Fr. contremander*.] [*i. CÖUNTERMANDED*; *pp. CÖUNTERMANDING, CÖUNTERMANDED.*]

1. To rescind or revoke, as an order previously given. *Campbell.*

2. To order contrariwise to what another has ordered; to oppose. *Campbell.*

For us to alter any thing is to lift up ourselves against God, and, as it were, to *countermand* him. *Hooker.*

3. † To prohibit; to forbid.

Avicen *countermands* letting blood in choleric cases. *Harvey.*

CÖUN'TER-MÄND (116), *n.* A change or repeal of a former order. *Shak.*

CÖUN'TER-MÄND'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be countermanded. *Bacon.*

CÖUN'TER-MÄRCH', *v. n.* To reverse the direction of a march; to march back. *Johnson.*

CÖUN'TER-MÄRCH (116), *n.* 1. A retrograde march; a retrocession. "Marches and *countermarches* of the animal spirits." *Collier.*

2. (*Mil.*) A change of the wings or face of a battalion so as to bring the right to the left or the front to the rear. *Ogilvie.*

3. Change of measures; alteration of conduct. *Burnet.*

CÖUN'TER-MÄRK, *n.* 1. A second or third mark on a bale of goods;—used especially for the several marks put upon goods belonging to several persons to show that they must not be opened but in the presence of all the owners or their agents. *Maunder.*

2. The mark of the London Goldsmiths' company to show the metal to be standard, in addition to that of the artificer. *Johnson.*

3. A second mark or stamp on a coin or medal, by which its changes in value may be known. *Johnson.*

4. (*Farriery.*) An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses to disguise their age. *Johnson.*

CÖUN'TER-MÄRK', *v. a.* (*Farriery.*) To hollow a horse's teeth and put on them a false mark, to conceal his age. *Farrier's Dict.*

CÖUN'TER-MINE, *n.* 1. (*Fort.*) A mine or trench formed by the besieged to intercept the works and destroy the mines of the besiegers; a gallery so constructed as to facilitate the formation of mines on the shortest notice. *Campbell.*

2. Means of opposition or counteraction. "Knowing no *countermine* against contempt but terror." *Sidney.*

3. A counterplot; a stratagem. *L'Estrange.*

CÖUN'TER-MINE', *v. a.* 1. To make a countermine against; to oppose by a countermine.

2. To defeat by counterworking, or by secret measures. *Donne.*

CÖUN'TER-MÖ'TION, *n.* Contrary motion; motion opposed to motion. *Digby.*

CÖUN'TER-MÖ'TIVE, *n.* A motive opposed to another motive. *Clarke.*

CÖUN'TER-MÖVE'MENT, *n.* A movement opposed to another movement. *Todd.*

CÖUN'TER-MÜRE, *n.* [*Fr. contremur*.] A wall built behind another wall, to supply its place. — See *CONTRAMURE*. *Knolles.*

CÖUN'TER-MÜRE', *v. a.* To fortify with a countermure. "Countermured with walls of diamond." *Kyd.*

CÖUN'TER-NÄT'U-RÄL, *a.* Contrary to nature. "Counter-natural... attenuation." [*R.*] *Harvey.*

CÖUN'TER-NĖ-GÖ-TI-A'TION (-she-ä'shun), *n.* A negotiation in opposition to another. *Clarke.*

CÖUN'TER-NÖISE, *n.* A noise overpowering another noise. *Cakemy.*

CÖUN'TER-Ö'PEN-ING, *n.* An opening vent on the contrary side. *Sharp.*

CÖUN'TER-PÄCE, *n.* Contrary step or measure; an attempt in opposition to any scheme. *Swift.*

CÖUN'TER-PÄLED, *a.* (*Her.*) Noting an es-

cutcheon divided into twelve pales parted per-fesse, the two colors being counter-changed, so that the upper are of one color, and the lower of another. *London Ency.*

CÖUN'TER-PÄNE, *n.* 1. A coverlet for a bed;—corrupted from *counterpoint*.

On which a tissue *counterpane* was cast. *Drayton.*

"It is so called from that kind which was composed of variegated squares or panes." *Smart.* — "Counterpanes, evidently a corruption of *counterpoint*, have little protuberances on the surface, dispersed after a certain pattern." *W. Ency.*

2. [*L. contra*, against, and *Low L. pannus*, cloth or parchment. *Skinner.* — See *CÖUNTERPART.*] (*Law.*) One part of a pair of deeds or indentures. *Coles.*

Read, scribe; give me the *counterpane*. *B. Jonson.*

CÖUN'TER-PÄ-RÖLE', *n.* (*Mil.*) A word given as a signal in any time of alarm. *Ogilvie.*

CÖUN'TER-PÄRT, *n.* 1. That which answers to something else; a corresponding part.

He is to consider the thought of his author and his words, and to find out the *counterpart* to each in another language. *Dr. yon.*

2. (*Law.*) The corresponding part of an instrument; a duplicate or copy.

The term *counterpart* seems derived from the ancient practice of executing indentures by writing them twice on parchment, the parchment beginning from a space in the middle, and the two parts, when drawn out, being exactly alike. *Dr. yon.*

3. (*Mus.*) A part to be applied to another. "The bass is the *counterpart* to the treble." *Maunder.*

CÖUN'TER-PÄS'SANT, *a.* (*Her.*) Noting two lions represented in a coat of arms as going contrary ways. *Craig.*

CÖUN'TER-PĖ-TI'TION, *n.* A petition opposed to another petition. *Todd.*

CÖUN'TER-PĖ-TI'TION (-pĖ-tish'un), *v. n.* To petition against another petition. *Raresby's Mem.*

CÖUN'TER-PLĖÄ, *n.* (*Law.*) That which is alleged against a plea; a replication. *Cowell.*

CÖUN'TER-PLĖÄD', *v. a.* To plead in opposition; to contradict; to deny. *Maunder.*

CÖUN'TER-PLÖT', *v. a.* [*i. CÖUNTERPLOTTED*; *pp. CÖUNTERPLOTTING, CÖUNTERPLOTTED.*] To plot against in order to defeat another plot; to baffle or defeat by an opposite plot. "Prudentia had *counterplotted* us." *Tatler.*

CÖUN'TER-PLÖT, *n.* A plot formed to defeat a plot; artifice opposed to artifice. *L'Estrange.*

CÖUN'TER-PLÖT'TING, *n.* The act of opposing one plot by another. *South.*

CÖUN'TER-PÖINT, *n.* 1. [*Old Fr. contrepoincte*, the quilting stitch, and a quilted covering. *Cotgrave*.] — *L. contra*, against, and *pungo*, puncture, to puncture, to prick; i. e., something sewed or stitched with seams running different ways. *Richardson.*] A quilted coverlet; a counterpane. — See *COUNTERPANE*. *Shak.*

2. An opposite point or course.

Affecting angelical purity, [they] fell suddenly into the very *counterpoint* of justifying bestiality. *Sandys.*

3. [*It. contrappunto*; *Sp. contrapunto*; *Fr. contrepoincte*.] (*Mus.*) The science or the art of composing in mutually essential parts or voices, note against note; the art of strict polyphonic composition;—music of strict polyphonic structure; music in parts mutually essential. *Dwight.*

CÖUN'TER-PÖISE', *v. a.* [*i. CÖUNTERPOISED*; *pp. CÖUNTERPOISING, CÖUNTERPOISED.*]

1. To counterbalance.

The force and the distance of weights *counterpoising* one another. *Digby.*

2. To act against with equal power.

So many freeholders of England will be able to *counterpoise* the rest. *Spenser.*

CÖUN'TER-PÖISE (116), *n.* 1. A weight exactly balancing another weight in the opposite scale of a balance;—equivalence of weight; equiponderance.

The pendulous round earth with balanced air in *counterpoise*. *Milton.*

2. Equivalence of power; equipollence. The second nobles are a *counterpoise* to the higher nobility. *Bacon.*

CÖUN'TER-PÖY'SON (-zn), *n.* An antidote to poison. *Arbuthnot.*

CÖUN'TER-PÖN'DER-ÄTE, *v. a.* To counterbalance; to weigh against. *Qu. Rev.*

CÖUN'TER-PRÄC-TICE, *n.* Practice in opposition. *Todd.*

CÖUN'TER-PRĖS-SURE (-prĖsh-ur), *n.* Opposite pressure or force. *Blackmore.*

CÖUN'TER-PRÖJ-ECT, *n.* An opposite project; correspondent part of a scheme. *Swift.*

CÖUN'TER-PRÖÖF, *n.* (*Engraving.*) An impression obtained from another impression while it is yet wet, in order that the design may be in the same direction as in the plate itself. *Brande.*

CÖUN'TER-PRÖVE', *v. a.* To take a counterproof from; to take off a design in black lead, or red chalk, through the rolling press, on another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge. *Chambers.*

CÖUN'TER-RĖV-Q-LÜ'TION, *n.* A revolution succeeding another, and opposite to it. *Todd.*

CÖUN'TER-RĖV-Q-LÜ'TION-Ä-RY, *a.* Acting against a preceding revolution. *Williams.*

CÖUN'TER-RĖV-Q-LÜ'TION-IST, *n.* One who favors or takes part in a counter-revolution; a subverter of a revolution. *Williams.*

CÖUN'TER-RÖL', *v. a.* To check or control by another account. — See *CONTROL*. *Todd.*

† **CÖUN'TER-RÖL'MENT**, *n.* A counter account. "Warrants and *counterrollments*." *Bacon.*

CÖUN'TER-RÖÜND, *n.* (*Mil.*) A body of officers whose duty it is to visit and inspect the rounds or sentinels. *Chambers.*

CÖUN'TER-SÄ'LI-ENT, *a.* (*Her.*) Leaping from each other, or contrariwise. *Crabb.*

CÖUN'TER-SCÄRF, *n.* See *COUNTERSCARP*. *Todd.*

CÖUN'TER-SCÄRP, *n.* (*Fort.*) The exterior slope of a ditch, facing the escarp. In permanent works it is revetted with masonry that the slope may be steep. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

CÖUN'TER-SCÜF-FLE, *n.* Mutual opposition; conflict; contest. *Hewyt.*

CÖUN'TER-SEÄL', *v. a.* To seal with another, or with others. *Shak.*

CÖUN'TER-SE-CÜRE', *v. a.* To render more secure by additional guarantees.

Whilst you are dying that I rise from this throne, and I will be your security. *Burke.*

CÖUN'TER-SE-CÜRI-TY, *n.* (*Law.*) Security given to one who has become surety for another. *Crabb.*

CÖUN'TER-SĖNSE, *n.* Opposite meaning. *Howell.*

CÖUN'TER-SIGN' (köun'ter-sin'), *v. a.* [*i. CÖUNTERSIGNED*; *pp. CÖUNTERSIGNING, CÖUNTERSIGNED.*] To sign what has already been signed by a superior; to authenticate by an additional signature.

He had brought a letter to his lordship from the king. I read it; it was *countersigned* Melford. *Clarendon.*

CÖUN'TER-SIGN (köun'ter-sin), *n.* 1. The signature of a public officer to the charter of a king, prelate, &c., by way of certificate;—a signature of a subordinate in addition to that of his superior to authenticate any writing; a counter-signature.

2. (*Mil.*) A particular word or number which is exchanged between guards, and entrusted to those employed on duty in camp or garrison; a military watchword. *Campbell.*

CÖUN'TER-SIG-NÄL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A responsive signal. *Todd.*

CÖUN'TER-SIG'NÄ-TÜRE, *n.* The signature of a secretary or other subordinate officer countersigned to a writing; a countersign. *Tooke.*

CÖUN'TER-SINK', *v. a.* (*Mech.*) To take off the edge round a hole; as, "To *countersink* an orifice to receive the head of a screw"; "To *countersink* the eye of a needle that it may not cut the thread."

CÖUN'TER-SINK, *n.* 1. A cavity made to receive the head of a screw. *Clarke.*

2. (*Carp.*) A bit, with a conical head, for widening the upper part of a hole to receive the head of a screw. *Wcale.*

CÖUN TĒR-SNÄRL, *n.* Snarl in opposition or in defence. *Burton.*

CÖUN TĒR-STÄTE'MĒNT, *n.* A contrary statement. *Milman.*

CÖUN TĒR-STÄT'UTE, *n.* A contradictory ordinance. *Milton.*

CÖUN TĒR-STĒP, *n.* An opposite step or procedure; opposite course of conduct. *Mead.*

CÖUN TĒR-STROKE, *n.* A stroke opposed to another; a stroke returned. *Spenser.*

CÖUN TĒR-SÜRE'TY (*köün'tēr-shür'tē*), *n.* A counter-bond to a surety. *Sherwood.*

CÖUN TĒR-SWAL'LOW-TÄIL (*-swöl'lo-äl*), *n.* (*Fort.*) An outwork in the form of a single tenaille, wider at the gorge than at the head. *Ogilvie.*

CÖUN TĒR-SWAY, *n.* An opposite influence. "By a counter-sway of restraint." *Milton.*

CÖUN TĒR-TÄL'LY, *n.* One of the two tallies on which any thing is scored. *Chambers.*

CÖUN TĒR-TÄSTE, *n.* False taste. *Shenstone.*

CÖUN TĒR-TĒN'OR, *n.* (*Mus.*) The second or contralto part when sung by a male voice; the alto; the counter. *Dwight.*

CÖUN TĒR-TIDE, *n.* Contrary tide. *Dryden.*

CÖUN TĒR-TİM'BĒRS, *n. pl.* (*Ship-building.*) Short timbers put into the frame of a ship to strengthen the counter. *Dana.*

CÖUN TĒR-TIME, *n.* [*Fr. contretemps.*]

1. (*Man.*) The resistance of a horse to his proper paces. *Farrier's Dict.*
2. Resistance; opposition.
Let cheerfulness on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the counter-time to fate. *Dryden.*

CÖUN TĒR-TĒNCH, *n.* (*Fort.*) A trench made against that of the besiegers. *Ogilvie.*

CÖUN TĒR-TRİP'PING, *n.* (*Her.*) A name applied to the position of two beasts tripping in opposite directions. *Ogilvie.*

CÖUN TĒR-TURN, *n.* A turn in a play where the plot takes a different course from that which is expected. *Dryden.*

CÖUN TĒR-VAIL', *v. a.* [*L. contra*, against, and *valere*, to be worth.] [*2. COUNTERVAILED; pp. COUNTERVAILING, COUNTERVAILED.*] To be equivalent to; to act against equally.
Upon balancing the account, the profit at last will hardly counter all the inconveniences that go along with it. *L'Estrange.*

CÖUN TĒR-VÄIL, *n.* Equal weight, power, or value; offset. *South.*

CÖUN TĒR-VAL-LÄ'TION, *n.* (*Fort.*) A chain of redoubts and breastworks, thrown up round a besieged place, to prevent sorties from the garrison. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

CÖUN TĒR-VIEW (*-vä*), *n.* 1. A posture in which two persons front each other.
Within the gates of hell sat Sin and Death, *In counter view.* *Milton.*

2. Opposition; contrast.
I have drawn some lines of Linger's character, on purpose to place it in counter-view or contrast with that of the other company. *Swift.*

CÖUN TĒR-VÖTE', *v. a.* To oppose by a vote; to outvote.
The law in our minds being countervoted by the law in our members. *Scott.*

CÖUN TĒR-WEIGH' (*-wä'*), *v. n.* To weigh against; to preponderate. *Ascham.*

CÖUN TĒR-WEIGHT (*-wät*), *n.* A weight in the opposite scale. *Goldsmith.*

CÖUN TĒR-WHEEL', *v. a.* (*Mil.*) To cause to wheel or move in an opposite course. "A well countervheeled retreat." *Lovelace.*

CÖUN TĒR-WIND, *n.* Contrary wind. *Spenser.*

CÖUN TĒR-WORK' (*-würk'*), *v. a.* [*i. COUNTERWROUGHT or COUNTERWORKED; pp. COUNTERWORKING, COUNTERWROUGHT or COUNTERWORKED.*] To work, or act, in opposition; to counteract. *Pope.*

CÖUNT'ESS, *n.* [*It. contessa; Sp. condesa; Fr. comtesse.*] The lady of a count; the lady or wife of an earl. — See **COUNT**.

CÖUNT'ING-HÖUSE, *n.* A counting-room. *Locke.*

CÖUNT'ING-RÖÖM, *n.* A room in which merchants and tradesmen keep their accounts, and transact business. *Baker.*

CÖUNT'ING-TÄBLE, *n.* A table for casting accounts. *Johnson.*

CÖUNT'LESS, *a.* Not to be counted; innumerable. "A countless train." *Pope.*

+CÖUNT'OR, *n.* (*Law.*) One who recited a count for a client; an advocate or pleader. *Burrill.*

CÖUN TĒR-FİED (*kün'tē-fīd*), *p. a.* Conformed or pertaining to the country; rustic; rural; rude.
Hertfordshire being no general thoroughfare, the inhabitants are likely to be as *countryed* as persons living at a great distance from town. *Grose.*

CÖUN TĒR-FY, *v. a.* To conform to the country; to make rustic. *Lloyd.*

CÖUN TĒR (*kün'tre*), *n.* [*L. con*, with, and *terra*, a land or region; *i. e.* a common land, or a land near or adjacent. — *L. conterraneus*, a countryman. — *L. conterræ; regiones conterratae, i. e. tractus terrarum proxime invicem sitarum.*"] *Skinner.* — *It. contrada; Fr. contrée.*]

1. A large tract of land, or a region, as distinct from other regions, or as inhabited by a distinct people.
In countries, some must rule, some must obey. *Sur J. Cheke.*
I might have learned this by my last exile.
That change of country cannot change my state. *Stirling.*
2. The land of one's birth; one's native land.
Full well beloved and familiar was he
With markkins over all in his *country*. *Chaucer.*
Be just, and fear not;
Let all the ends thow aim'st at be thy *country's*,
Thy God's, and truth's. *Shak.*
3. The region which one adopts for a residence; a permanent place of abode.
But now they desire a better *country*, that is, a heavenly. *Heb. xi. 16.*
4. The inhabitants of any region.
All the *country*, in a general voice,
Cried late upon him. *Shak.*
5. Rural parts; — opposed to *town* or *city*.
I see them hurry from *country* to town, and then from the town back again into the *country*. *Spectator.*
God made the *country*, and man made the town. *Corrjer.*
6. (*Law.*) A jury summoned, or to be summoned, from any district.
In pleading, a defendant "puts himself upon the *country*," *i. e.* refers the trial of his cause to a jury. *Burrill.*

Syn. — See **LAND**.

CÖUN TĒR (*kün'tre*), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the country, as distinct from the city. "A country town." "A country gentleman." *Locke.*

2. Peculiar to a region or a people. "She spake in her *country* language." *2 Macc. vii. 27.*
3. Untaught; ignorant; rude. *Dryden.*

CÖUN TĒR-DÄNCE (*kün'tre-däns*), *n.* [*Fr. contre-danse; contre*, against, and *dance*, a dance.] A dance in which the partners are arranged in opposite lines; — also written *contra-dance*. — See **CONTRA-DANCE**.
I never meant any other than that Mr. Trot should confine himself to *country* dances. *Spectator.*

Contra-danse, or dance in which the parties stand opposite to one another, becomes *country-dance*, as though it were the dance of the country folk and rural districts, as contrasted with the quadrille and waltz, and more artificial dances of the town. *Trench.*

+CÖUN TĒR-FOOT'ING (*-füt'*), *n.* A rural dance. *Shak.*

CÖUN TĒR-GĒN'TLE-MÄN, *n.* A gentleman resident in the country. *Addison.*

CÖUN TĒR-MÄN (*kün'tre-män*), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of a country; — one born in the same country with another; a compatriot.
See, who comes here?
My *countryman*, and yet I know him not. *Shak.*

2. An inhabitant of the country, as distinct from one who dwells in a city; a rustic; a farmer; a husbandman; a peasant; a swain.
All *countrymen*, coming up to the city, leave their wives in the country. *Gravatt.*

CÖUN TĒR-SĒAT, *n.* A dwelling, or residence in the country; a rural mansion. *Johnson.*

CÖUN TĒR-WOM'ÄN (*-wäm'än*), *n.* *pl.* **CÖUN TĒR-WOMEN**.

1. A woman born in the same country.
2. A woman who dwells in the country. *Ch. Ob.*

CÖUN TĒR-WHEEL, *n.* The wheel of a clock which causes it to strike. *Buchanan.*

CÖUN TY, *n.* 1. [*Low L. comitatus; It. contia; Sp. condado; Fr. comté.* — See **COUNT.**] A civil division of a state or kingdom, for political and judicial purposes, formerly governed in England by the earl or *count*, from whom it derived its name; a shire. *Burrill.*
A *county*, "comitatus," is plainly derived from "comes," the "count," or the "comte," that is, the earl, or alderman (as the Saxons called him), the shire, to whom the government was committed. *Blackstone.*

2. + [*Old Fr. countie.*] A count; a lord. "The county Paris." *Shak.*

Syn. — See **DISTRICT**.
County-corporate, a city or town with more or less territory annexed, having the privilege to be a county by itself, such as London, York, Bristol, Norwich, and other cities in England. *Burrill.*

CÖUN TY-CÖURT, *n.* (*Law.*) A court limited to a county. *Blackstone.*

CÖUN TY-PÄL'A-TYNE, *n.* A county, in England, distinguished by peculiar privileges; — so called from *pallatium*, a palace, because the duke or earl, under whose jurisdiction it was, had royal prerogatives as fully as the king had in his palace.
The counties-palatine were originally three, Chester, Durham, and Lancaster. There are now only the last two; but their privileges are reduced to the possession of courts of their own. *Burrill. Brande.*

CÖUN TY-TÖWN, *n.* The capital town of a county, or one in which the county-courts are held; a shire-town. *Johnson.*

COUP-DE-GRACE (*kö'dē-gräs'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] The mercy-stroke; the stroke that puts an end to the sufferings of persons executed; decisive blow; finishing stroke. *Macdonnell.*

COUP-DE-MAIN (*kö'dē-mäng'*) [*kö'dē-mäng', K; kö'dä-mäng', Sm.; kö'dē-män, Mavor.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] A military expression, denoting a sudden, unexpected, and generally successful attack.

COUP-DE-SOLEIL (*kö'dē-söl-äl*), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Med.*) Sun-stroke; an affection of the head produced by the rays of the sun. *Hoblyn.*

COUP-D'ÉTAT (*kö'dē-ä't*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A stroke of policy in state affairs; a master-stroke in politics. *Itoget.*

COUP-D'ŒIL (*kö-däl'*) [*kö'däl, K; kö-dän', Sm.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] The first view of any thing; a slight view; a glance; survey; view.

COUPÉ (*kö-pä'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] The front apartment of a French diligence. *Clarke.*

CÖU-PĒE' (*kö-pe'*) [*kö-pe', S. IV. P.; kö-pä', Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.* [*Fr. coupé.*] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and raised from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forwards. *Chambers.*

CÖUP'ING-GLÄSS, *n.* See **CUPPING-GLASS**. *Todd.*

CÖUP'IA-BLE (*küp'ia-bl*), *a.* That may be coupled; fit to be coupled. *Cotgrave.*

CÖUP'LE (*küp'pl*), *n.* [*Heb. כּוּפָּל, a fetter; L. copula, a band or tie; It. & Sp. copula, conjunction; Fr. couple, two taken together, a brace; Dut. & Sw. koppel; Ger. kuppel; Dan. koppel.*]

1. A chain or tie that holds dogs together.
Dogs in *couple* should be of the same size. *L'Estrange.*
2. Two things of like kind connected or considered together. "A *couple* of shepherds." *Sidney.* "A *couple* of drops." *Addison.*
A pair is a *couple*, and a brace is a *couple*; but a *couple* may or may not be a pair or a brace. *Maunder.*
3. A male and a female connected in reference to sex; — especially a man and his wife.
All succeeding generations of men are the progeny of one primitive *couple*. *Bentley.*
4. (*Arch.*) *pl.* Rafters framed together in pairs, with a tie above their feet. *Buchanan.*

Syn. — See **PAIR**.

CÖUP'LE (*küp'pl*), *v. a.* [*L. copulo; It. copulare; Sp. copular; Fr. coupler. — Gael. cupall, Arm. coublä.*] [*i. COUPLED; pp. COUPLING, COUPLED.*]

1. To chain or tie together.

Huntsman, I charge thee tender well my hounds,
And couple Clowder with the deep-mouthed Brach. *Shak.*

2. To join; to unite; to connect; to conjoin.
Chaste conversation coupled with fear. 1 *Pet. iii. 2.*

3. To join in wedlock; to marry.

I shall rejoice to see you so coupled as may be fit both for
your honor and your satisfaction. *Sidney.*

COÛP'LE, *v. n.* To join in embraces; to unite.
How they would couple at St. Valentine. *Dayton.*

COÛP'LE-BËG'GAR, *n.* One who makes it his
business to marry beggars to each other. *Swift.*

COÛP'LE-CLÔSE, *n.* (*Her.*) An ordinary, bearing
the fourth of a chevron in pairs, one on
each side of an entire chevron. *Craig.*

COÛP'LE-MËNT (*kûp'pl-mënt*), *n.* Union, as of
two persons or two things; a coupling. *Spenser.*

COÛP'LET (*kûp'ler*), *n.* [Fr.] 1. Two lines that
rhyme; a pair of rhymes.

When he [Poet] can in one couplet fix
More sense than I can do in six. *Swift.*

2. A division of a hymn or an ode which has
an equal number or an equal measure of verses
in each part; a strophe. *Mauder.*

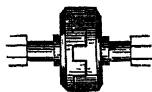
3. A couple; a pair, as of doves. *Shak.*

COÛP'LING (*kûp'ling*), *n.* 1. Act of connecting
or conjoining; junction in embrace, as of the
sexes. *Hale.*

2. That which connects or joins one thing
with another; as, "The coupling of a shaft";
"The coupling of a railway carriage."

COÛP'LING-BÔX, *n.* (*Mech.*)

A strong cylinder of iron, or
other contrivance, for connect-
ing shafts, and throwing ma-
chinery in and out of gear.



Grier.

COUPON (*kô-pông*'), *n.* [Fr., from *couper*, to cut.]
One of the interest certificates attached to trans-
ferable bonds, and of which there are usually
as many as there are payments to be made;—
so called because it is cut off when presented
for payment. *Fleming & Tibbins.*

CÔU-PÛRE', *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) An intrenchment;
a ditch. *Mil. Ency.*

COÛR'AGE (*kûr'aj*), *n.* [*L. cor*, the heart, and
ago, to act; *It. coraggio*; *Sp. corage*; *Fr. cou-
rage*.] That quality of the mind which resists
danger; bravery; valor; prowess; heroism; in-
trepidity; fearlessness; boldness; resolution.

Care
Sat on his faded cheek, but under brows
Of dauntless courage. *Milton.*

Syn.—*Courage* is shown in resisting or encoun-
tering any kind of danger; *bravery*, *valor*, and *prow-
ess* are all used to denote the courage of a soldier in
war, or the courage exhibited against the danger of
death from a living opponent; and *valor* is confined
to human adversaries, and chiefly, if not solely, in
regular war. *Intrepidity* is firm courage; *gallantry* is
adventurous courage; *heroism* is heroic courage,
founded on contempt of danger, and just confidence
in the power of overcoming it; *fortitude* is passive
courage, and is a moral virtue, partaking of both
courage and patience; *resolution* implies firmness of
mind, and partakes of courage and fortitude. A man
needs *courage* to meet danger, *resolution* not to yield to
difficulties, and *fortitude* to endure pain. *Moral cou-
rage*, a high moral virtue, is that firmness of principle
which prompts and enables a person to do what he
deems to be his duty, although it may subject him to
severe censure, or the loss of public favor.

† COÛR'AGE (*kûr'aj*), *v. a.* To encourage. *Hulst.*

COÛR'AGEOUS (*kûr-aj-us*), *a.* Having courage;
brave; daring; valiant; valorous; bold; he-
roic; intrepid; fearless; gallant; resolute.

Be strong and courageous; be not afraid nor dismayed for
the King of Assyria. 2 *Chron. xxxii. 7.*

Syn.—See **BOLD**.

COÛR'AGEOUS-LY, *ad.* Bravely; daringly.

COÛR'AGEOUS-NËSS (*kûr-aj-us-nës*), *n.* The
quality of being courageous; courage; bravery.
"The *courageousness* that they had to fight for
their country." 2 *Mac. xiv. 18.*

CÔU-RÂN'T' (*kô-rân't'*), *n.* [Fr. *courante*; *courir*,
to run.]

1. A nimble dance; a jig. *Johnson.*

2. Any thing that spreads quickly, as a news-
paper. "The weekly *courants*." *B. Jonson.*

CÔU-RÂN'T', *a.* [Fr.] (*Her.*) In a posture of
running. *Buchanan.*

CÔU-RÂN'TÔ, *n.* Same as **COURANT**. *Shak.*

CÔU'RÂP, *n.* (*Med.*) A kind of herpes or itch
very common in the East Indies. *Dunlison.*

† CÔURB (*kôrb*), *v. n.* [Fr. *courber*.] To bend. *Shak.*

† CÔURB (*kôrb*), *a.* Crooked.—See **CORBE**. *Gower.*

CÔUR'BA-RÎL, *n.* A resin which exudes from
the roots of the *Hymenaea courbaril*, a tree
abundant in the West Indies;—used in mak-
ing varnish, and called also *anime*. *Mauder.*

CÔU'RÎËR (*kô'rër*) [*kô'rër*, *W. F.*; *kô-rër*, *J. Ja.*;
kô'ryer, *S. E.*; *kô'rë-a*, *P.*; *kô'r'yer*, *K.*; *kû'rë-er*,
Sm.], *n.* [*L. curro*, to run; *It. corrriere*; *Fr.*
courier.]

1. A messenger sent in haste; an express.
"Speedy *couriers*." *Knolles.*

2. A travelling servant, attached to a family
or to an individual. *Clarke.*

3. The name given to a newspaper, in allu-
sion to the rapidity with which it circulates in-
telligence; as, "The London *Courier*."

CÔURSE (*kôrs*), *n.* [*L. cursus*; *curro*, *cursus*, to
run; *It. corso*; *Sp. curso*; *Fr. course*.—*Gael.*
cursa; *M. coorse*; *Ir. cursa*.—*Dut. koers*.]

1. The act of running, as in the lists, or as
in a channel; race; career; current.

And some she arms with sinewy force,
And some with swiftness in the course. *Cowley.*

2. Passage or progress from place to place.

And when we had finished our course from Tyre, we came
to Ptolemais. *Acts xxi. 7.*

3. The track or line of motion; direction in
which motion takes place; point of compass;
a route; a way; as, "The course of a river."

4. Ground on which a race is run; a race-
course.

The same horse (Childers) has also run the round course
at Newmarket (it is about four hundred yards less than
the course at Epsom) and has been second. *Pennant.*

5. Continuous or gradual advance; process.
"The course of the disputation." *Watts.*

The course of true love never did run smooth. *Shak.*

6. Order of succession; turn; series.

If any man speak in an unknown tongue, let it be by two,
or at the most by three, and that by course. 1 *Cor. xiv. 27.*

7. Stated and orderly method.

And in the end meet the old course of death. *Shak.*

8. A methodical series; as, "A course of
reading"; "A course of lectures."

9. Manner of proceeding in single acts, or in
the general conduct of life; method of life.

Grutus, perceiving the danger he was in, began to doubt
what course he were best for him to take. *Knolles.*

10. The number or aggregate of dishes set on
a table at once.

Then with a second course the tables load. *Dryden.*

11. *pl.* The menses; catamenia. *Harvey.*

12. Empty form; ceremony. "Their promises
are no more than words of course." *L'Estrange.*

13. (*Naut.*) The angle which a ship's path
makes with the meridian. *Da. & P.—pl.* The
sails that hang from a ship's lower yards. *Dana.*

14. (*Arch.*) A continuous range of stones or
bricks of the same height in the wall of a build-
ing. *Weale.*

15. (*Surveying.*) A line measured on the
ground, usually from one station of the com-
pass to the next. *Davies & Peck.*

Of course, by consequence; by settled rule; in nat-
ural and regular order.

Syn.—See **CURRENT**, **PROCESS**, **PROGRESS**,
RACE, **SERIES**, **TENDENCY**, **WAY**.

CÔURSE (*kôrs*), *v. a.* [*i.* **COURSED**; *pp.* **COURS-
ING**, **COURSED**.]

1. To run after; to hunt; to pursue.

I am continually starting hares for you to course. *Congreve.*

2. To put to speed; to force to run. "And
course them oft." *May's Virgil.*

CÔURSE (*kôrs*), *v. n.* To run; to rove about.

Swift as quicksilver it courses through
The natural gates and alleys of the body. *Shak.*

CÔURS'ER (*kôrs'er*), *n.* 1. A swift horse; a racer.

A pair of coursers born of heavenly breed. *Dryden.*

2. A hunter. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. † He who discourses upon a subject; a dis-
coursurer; a disputant.

He was accounted a remarkable *coursurer* in the public
schools. *Life of A. Wood.*

4. (*Ornith.*) *pl.* A sub-family of birds of the
order *Grallæ*; *Cursorine*;—applied, by some
naturalists, to birds which are not able to fly, but
possess superior powers of running, as the os-
trich, rhea, cassowary, emu, and apteryx. *Gray.*

CÔURS'EY (*kôrs'ë*), *n.* (*Naut.*) A space or pas-
sage in a galley. *Sherwood.*

CÔURS'ING, *n.* The sport of hunting. *Bacon.*

CÔURS'ING-JÔINT, *n.* A joint between two
courses of masonry. *Ogilvie.*

CÔURT (*kôrt*), *n.* [*L. cohors*, or *cors*, *cortis*, a
yard or enclosed place, a company of soldiers,
a throng, attendants; *Low L. curtis*, an area
about a house, the palace of a sovereign, the seat
of a nobleman. *Spelman*.—This author also
gives *L. curia*, with meanings similar to those
of *curtis*, and says that it was not used in the
sense of a judicial tribunal, among the Germans,
Franks, Anglo-Saxons, and other northern na-
tions of Europe, before the tenth century.—
Old *Fr. court*; *It. & Sp. corte*; *Fr. cour*.—*Gael.*
cuirt.]

1. The house in which a prince or nobleman
resides; a palace.

Of court, it seems, may "country" be call,
And the courtier may be call'd a countryman. *Spenser.*

2. The family and retinue of a prince or no-
bleman; a royal or princely household.

Some of them were always employed to follow the courts
of their kings. *Temple.*

3. The place where justice is administered;
the hall, chamber, or room where judges sit.

Are you acquainted with the difference
That holds this present question in the court? *Shak.*

4. A judicial tribunal, composed of one or
more judges; a judge or the judges who try any
cause.

He was zealous for his client, and favorably received by the
court. *Taiter.*

5. Any jurisdiction, civil, military, or eccle-
siastical. "The court baron." *Spectator*. "At
the court-of-guard." *Shak.*

The Archbishop
Of Canterbury, accompanied with other
Learned and reverend fathers of his order,
Held a late court at Dunstable. *Shak.*

6. The legislative body or legislature of a
state; as, "The General Court of Massachu-
setts." [New England.]

7. A place enclosed, in front of a house, or
shut in by the wings or parts of a building.

You must have, before you come to the front, three courts.
Bacon.

8. *pl.* Places of worship;—so used in allu-
sion to the courts of the Jewish Temple at Je-
rusalem.

Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts
with praise. *Ps. c. 4.*

9. A recess from a public street. *Johnson.*

10. Civility of manners; polite or flattering
attentions; address; as, "To pay court."

Him the prince with gentle court did board. *Spenser.*
Flatter me; make thy court. *Dryden.*

Court of inquiry, (*Mil.*) a court invested with power
to examine into the nature of any transaction or ac-
cusation against any officer or soldier. *Court of
record*, a court in which the acts and judicial proceed-
ings are enrolled on parchment or on paper for a per-
petual memorial and testimony; and which has
power to fine and imprison for contempt of its au-
thority. *Burrill.*

Court is used in composition; as, *court-dress*.

CÔURT (*kôrt*), *v. a.* [*i.* **COURTED**; *pp.* **COURTING**,
COURTED.]

1. To pay court to; to endeavor to please;
to flatter; to caress. *Johnson.*

2. To solicit for marriage; to woo.

A thousand court you, though they court in vain. *Pope.*

3. To strive to gain; to seek; to solicit.

Their own ease would quickly teach children to court com-
mendation. *Locke.*

CÔURT, *v. n.* To act the courtier; to imitate the
manners of the court. *Laud.*

CÔURT'-A-MÔUR', *n.* An amour at court; a
fashionable intrigue. *Milton.*

COURTAUD (*kôr-tô*'), *n.* [Fr.]

1. A docked horse or dog. *Spiers.*

2. (*Mil.*) A short kind of ordnance used at
sea. *Crabb.*

CÔURT'-BÂR-ON, *n.* (*Law.*) An inferior court
of civil jurisdiction, attached to a manor, and

held by the steward within the manor; a baron's court. *Burrill.*

CÖURT'-BRĒD, *a.* Bred at court. *Churchill.*

CÖURT'-BRĒD-ING, *n.* Breeding or education received at court. *Milton.*

CÖURT'-BÜB-BLE, *n.* The trifle of a court; a thing of no moment. *Beau. & Fl.*

CÖURT'-CÄRD, *n.* See COAT-CARD. *Todd.*

CÖURT'-CHÄP-LÄIN, *n.* A king's chaplain. *Swift.*

CÖURT'-CRÄFT, *n.* Political artifice. *Bolingbroke.*

CÖURT'-CÜP-BÖARD (kört'küb-börd), *n.* The sideboard of ancient days. *Shak.*

CÖURT'-DÄY (kört'dä), *n.* The day on which a court sits. *Arbutnot & Pope.*

CÖURT'-DRĒSS, *n.* The dress worn at court. *Todd.*

CÖURT'-DRĒSS-ĒR, *n.* One who dresses persons belonging to the court, or persons of rank:—a flatterer. [R.] *Locke.*

† **CÖURT'-ĒL-Ē-MĒNT**, *n.* Power of a court. *Milton.*

|| **CÖUR'TĒ-OÜS** (kür'te-üs or kört'yus) [kür'che-üs, IV. P.; kür'chus, S.; kür'te-üs, J. R. C.; kür'tyus, F.; kört'yus, E. K. Sm.; kört'e-üs, Ja. Wb.], *a.* [It. *cortesia*; Sp. *cortes*; Fr. *courtois*.—See COURT.]

1. Elegant in manners; polite; well-bred; civil; affable; respectful; complaisant; courtly. "Courteous gentleman." *Shak.*
2. Expressive of civility, or good breeding. "Her eyes were *courteous*." *Fairfax.*

Look with what *courteous* action
It waves you to a more removed ground. *Shak.*

Syn.—See AFFABILITY, POLITE.

|| **CÖUR'TĒ-OÜS-LY**, *ad.* Respectfully; politely.

|| **CÖUR'TĒ-OÜS-NĒSS**, *n.* The quality of being courteous; civility; complaisance. *Johnson.*

Syn.—See AFFABILITY.

CÖURT'ĒR, *n.* One who courts. *Sherwood.*

CÖUR'TĒ-SÄN' [kür'te-zän', S. W. J. F. Sm. C.; kört'e-zän', E. Ja.; kür'te-zän' or kört'e-zän', P.; kür'te-zän', R. Wb.], *n.* [Low L. *cortisanus*, one who followed the court; Sp. *cortisana*; Fr. *courtisane*.] A woman of the town; a night-walker; a prostitute. "Lasciviously decked like a *courtisane*." *Wotton.*

CÖUR'TĒ-SÄN-SHĪP, *n.* The character, or the practice, of a courtesan. *Ec. Rev.*

CÖUR'TĒ-SY (kür'te-se), *n.* [It. & Sp. *cortesia*; Fr. *courtoisie*.]

1. Elegance or politeness of manners; civility; urbanity; politeness; complaisance.

And trust thy honest offered *courtesy*,
Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds,
With smoky rafters, than in tapestry halls,
In courts of princes, where it first was named. *Milton.*

2. An act of civility or respect.

Some of us never shall
A second time do such a *courtesy*. *Shak.*

3. (*Law.*) A tenure, not of right, but by the favor of others, as when a man, on the death of his wife seized of an inheritance, after having by her issue born alive and inheriting her estate, holds the lands and tenements for the term of his life. *Burrill.*

By *courtesy*, not of right, but by indulgence.

Syn.—See CIVILITY, COMPLAISANCE.

CÖUR'TĒSY (kür'te-se), *n.* An act of civility or respect, made by women and girls, in gently bending and depressing the body.

Some country girl scarce to a *courtesy* bred. *Dryden.*

A *courtesy* is the external manifestation of *courtesy*.

— "This word, when it signifies an act of reverence, is not only deprived of one of its syllables by all speakers, but, by the vulgar, has its last syllable changed into *che* or *tshe*, as if written *court-she*; this impropriety, however, seems daily to lose ground, even among the lower orders of the people, who begin to restore the *s* to its pure sound." *Walker.*

CÖURTE'SY (kür'te-se), *v. n.* [*i.* COURTESIED; *pp.* COURTESYING, COURTESIED.] To make a *courtesy*. "Toby approaches and *courtesies*." *Shak.*

† **CÖURTE'SY** (kür'te-se), *v. a.* To treat with courtesy, or a token of respect. *Sir R. Williams.*

CÖURT'-FÄSH-ION (-fäsh'ün), *n.* Fashion at court. *Fuller.*

CÖURT'-FÄ-VÖR, *n.* Favor bestowed by princes, or those attached to a court. "*Court-favors* and commissions." *L'Estrange.*

CÖURT'-FÖÖL, *n.* A buffoon or jester, formerly kept by kings, nobles, &c., for amusement.

CÖURT'-HÄND (kört'händ), *n.* The hand, or manner of writing, used in records and judicial proceedings. *Shak.*

CÖURT'-HÖÜSE, *n.* A house or building in which courts of justice are held.

CÖURT'IĒR (kört'yer), *n.* 1. One who frequents courts; a man of courtly manners. "Like a king among his *courtiers*." *Dryden.*

2. One who courts favor by complaisance.

There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard III., not out of fear, but wisdom. *Suckling.*

CÖURT'IĒR-LĪKE (kört'yer-lik), *a.* Like a *courtier*; resembling a *courtier*. *Jodrell.*

† **CÖURT'IĒR-Y**, *n.* The manners of a *courtier*; court-manners; courtesy. *B. Jonson.*

CÖURT'TINE, *n.* See CURTAIN. *Johnson.*

CÖURT'-LÄ-DY, *n.* A lady attendant at court. "Courtiers and *court-ladies*." *South.*

CÖURT'-LÄNDS, *n. pl.* (*Law.*) Lands kept in the lord's own hands to serve his family; domains. *Burrill.*

CÖURT'-LĒĒT, *n.* (*Law.*) An English court of record, held once in the year, within a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet.—See LEET. *Blackstone.*

CÖURT'-LĪFE, *n.* The life led at court. *Wychevly.*

CÖURT'-LĪKE, *a.* Polite; courtly. *Camden.*

CÖURT'LĪ-NĒSS, *n.* Elegance of manners. *Digby.*

CÖURT'LĪNG, *n.* A hanger-on or fawner at a court; a *courtier*. *B. Jonson.*

CÖURT'LY, *a.* Relating to the court; courteous; elegant; polite; flattering.

In our own time,—excuse some *courtly* strains,—
No whiter page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

Syn.—See AFFABILITY.

CÖURT'LY, *ad.* Elegantly. [R.] *Dryden.*

CÖURT'-MÄN-NĒRS, *n. pl.* The manners of a court. *Hawkins.*

CÖURT'-MÄR-SHÄL, *n.*; *pl.* COURT-MARSHALS. One who acts as marshal at a court. *Qu. Rev.*

CÖURT'-MÄR'TIAL (kört'märsh'al), *n.*; *pl.* COURTS-MARTIAL. A court composed of military or naval officers, for the trial of offences which occur in the army or the navy. *Campbell.*

CÖURT-QF-GUÄRD, *n.* 1. The guard-room of soldiers. *Shak.*

2. They who compose the guard. "A *court-of-guard* about her." *Parthenia Sacra*, 1633.

CÖURT'-PÄR'A-SĪTE, *n.* A parasite or fawner at court; a servile flatterer. *Milton.*

CÖURT'-PÄR-TY, *n.* A party attached to the court. *Hume.*

CÖURT'-PLÄS-TĒR, *n.* Silk coated on one side with an adhesive substance, and used to cover slight injuries upon the skin. *Ure.*

CÖURT'-RÖLL, *n.* A roll or sheet on which the records of a court are written. *Blackstone.*

CÖURT'-SHĪFT, *n.* A political artifice. *Milton.*

CÖURT'SHĪP, *n.* 1. The act of courting, or soliciting favor by complaisance or flattery.

The patience of their pride seems to have been won out with the importunity of our *courts*. *Burke.*

2. The act or the course of acts by which a woman is wooed for a wife; the act of wooing.

Every man, in the time of *courts*, puts on a behavior like my correspondent's holiday suit. *Addison.*

CÖURT'-YÄRD, *n.* Enclosed ground adjacent to a house. *Mead.*

CÖUS-CÖUS, *n.* An African food, composed of the flour of millet, with flesh and the bark of the *Adansonia*;—called also by the negroes, *lalo*. *Craig.*

CÖUS-CÖUS-SÖÜ', *n.* A preparation of food in Barbary.—See COUSCOURS. *Th. Campbell.*

COÜS'IN (kü'zn), *n.* [*L.* *consanguineus*, of the same blood; *con*, with, and *sanguinis*, blood; Belg. *kosun*; It. *cugino*; Nor. Fr. *cousin*; Fr. *cousin*.]

1. Any one collaterally related to another more remotely than a brother or a sister;—formerly applied to any kinsman or blood-relation.

Tybal, my *cousin*! O, my brother's child! *Shak.*

Cousin is a term of relation between the children of brothers and sisters, who in the first generation are called first cousins, or cousins-german, in the second generation second cousins, and so on. *London Ency.*

2. A title given by the king of England to a nobleman. "My gentle *cousin* Westmoreland." *Shak.*

† **COÜS'IN** (kü'zn), *a.* Allied; kindred.

The words must be *cousin* to the deed. *Chaucer.*

† **COÜS'IN-ÄGE**, *n.* Kindred; kin. *Chaucer.*

COÜS'IN-GĒR'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* COÜS'INS-GĒR'MAN. [*Eng.* *cousin* and *L.* *germanus*, related, as brother and sister; *germen*, an off-shoot, a germ.] A first cousin. *London Ency.*

CÖUS'SI-NĒT, *n.* [*Fr.* *a cushion*.] (*Arch.*)

1. A stone on the impost of a pier designed to receive the first course of an arch. *Britton.*
2. That part of the Ionic capital between the abacus and the echinus. *Britton.*

COUTEAU (kü-tö'), *n.* [*Fr.* *a knife*.] A sort of broadsword; a hanger. *Todd.*

† **CÖUTH** (köth), *a.* [*A. S.* *cuth*.] Known.—See CAN, COULD, UNCOUTH.

† **CÖUTH** (köth). Could; was able;—the old form of imperfect of *can*.—See CAN, COULD.

Well *couth* he tune his pipe and frame his style. *Spenser.*

COUZERANITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized mineral found at Couzeran in the Pyrenees. *Dana.*

CÖVE, *v. a.* [*L.* *cubo*, to lie; It. *covare*, to brood; Fr. *couver*, to brood, to hatch.]

1. To cover, as fowls their eggs; to sit upon.

During the time that the fowls do lay, *cove*, and hatch their eggs. *Holland's Piny.*

2. (*Arch.*) To arch over; to form with an arch.

The mosque and other buildings of the Arabians are rounded into domes and *coved* roofs. *Steinburne.*

CÖVE, *n.* [*Goth.* & *Icel.* *kofe*; *A. S.* *cof*, a cave, an inner room.—It. *covo*.]

1. A small creek or bay; an inlet. "We hauled our ship into a small *cove*." *Dampier.*
2. A shelter; a cover; a nook. *Johnson.*
3. (*Arch.*) The concavity of an arch or ceiling;—any kind of concave moulding. *Wheale.*

† **CÖV'Ē-NÄ-BLE**, *a.* [*Fr.* *convenable*.] Fit; suitable; proper. *Wickliffe.*

† **CÖV'Ē-NÄ-BLY** (küv'e-nä-blē), *ad.* Fitly; suitably; properly. *Chaucer.*

CÖV'Ē-NÄNT (küv'e-nänt), *n.* [*L.* *convenio*, to agree; Fr. *convenant*.]

1. A solemn agreement; a contract; a stipulation; a bargain.

He makes a *covenant* never to destroy
The earth again by flood. *Milton.*

2. A writing containing the terms of an agreement.

Let there be *covenants* drawn between us. *Shak.*

3. (*Law.*) A mutual promise in writing, sealed and executed, between two or more persons, to do or forbear doing a specific act or specific acts; a promise by deed. *Burrill.*
4. (*Ecol. Hist.*) A bond of union adopted by the Scotch Presbyterians in 1638, styled the "Solemn League and *Covenant*." *Brande.*
5. (*Theol.*) The promise of God to man that he shall receive certain temporal or spiritual blessings upon certain conditions, or upon the performance of the duties pointed out in the Old and New Testaments. *Brande.*

Syn.—See AGREEMENT.

CÖV'Ē-NÄNT, *v. n.* [*i.* COVENANTED; *pp.* COVENANTING, COVENANTED.] To bargain; to agree with another on certain terms.

By words men *covenant* and confederate. *South.*

They *covenanted* with him for thirty pieces of silver. *Matth. xxvi. 15.*

- CÖV'E-NÁNT**, *v. a.* To contract; to stipulate.
According to the word that I covenanted with you. *Hag. ii. 5.*
- CÖV'E-NÁNT-BREAK'ER**, *n.* One who violates a covenant. *Milton.*
- CÖV'E-NÁNT-ÉE'** (130), *n.* (*Law.*) The party covenanted with. *Ayliffe.*
- CÖV'E-NÁNT-ER**, *n.* 1. One who makes a covenant. *Sir H. Wotton.*
2. (*Ecc. Hist.*) One of those who joined the "Solemn League and Covenant," in Scotland, against the High-Church party. *Brande.*
- CÖV'E-NÁNT-ÖR**, *n.* (*Law.*) The party who makes a covenant. *Burrill.*
- CÖV'E-NOÛS**, *a.* Fraudulent. "Inordinate and covinous leases."—See **COVINOUS**. *Bacon.*
- † **CÖV'ENT**, *n.* [Old Fr. *covent*, for *convent*.] A convent or monastery. *Bale.*
Covent Garden, in London, is supposed to mean a garden that belonged to a convent. *Todd.*
- CÖV'EN-TRY-BLÜE**, *n.* Blue thread made at Coventry;—used for embroidering upon white linen. "A skein of Coventry-blue." *B. Jonson.*
- CÖV'ER** (küv'er), *v. a.* [*L. cooperio*; *con*, with, and *operio*, to cover; *It. coprire*; *Sp. cubrir*; *Fr. couvrir*—*Slav. kover*.] [*i.* COVERED; *pp.* COVERING, COVERED.]
1. To lay or place one thing on or over another so as to protect or screen it; to overspread with something.
Bid them cover the table, and we will come in to dinner. *Shak.*
The flaming mount appeared
In Dothan, covered with a camp of fire. *Milton.*
2. To conceal; to hide; to secrete.
There is nothing covered that shall not be revealed. *Matt. x. 26.*
3. To shield; to shelter; to protect.
Does with substantial blessedness abound,
And the soft wings of peace cover him round. *Cowley.*
4. To brood on; to sit upon. "Whilst the hen is covering her eggs." *Addison.*
5. To have something upon the head, as a hat, cap, or veil.
The honor . . . was of no other advantage to him than to be covered in the presence of that king. *Dryden.*
If the woman be not covered, let her also be shorn. *1 Cor. xi. 6.*
6. To embrace or lie upon, as the male the female, in copulation. *Johnson.*
7. To comprehend; to include; as, "An offence not covered by any statute."
8. (*Com.*) To be of equal extent with; to be sufficient for; to equal; as, "The amount received for the goods does not cover their cost."
- CÖV'ER** (küv'er), *n.* 1. That which is laid over something else; a covering; tegument.
The ark, altar, table, and candlestick had so many several sorts of covers. *Grew.*
2. A concealment; a screen; a veil.
The truth of things may be insinuated under the cover either of a real fact or of a supposed one. *L'Estrange.*
3. Shelter; protection. "His army was under cover." *Clarendon.*
4. The retreat of a hare or a fox. *Johnson.*
5. A plate set on a table to be used by persons in eating; as, "The table was laid for a hundred covers."
6. (*Slating.*) The lap of a slate or a course of slates over that which is underneath. *Ogilvie.*
Syn.—See **TEGUMENT**.
- † **CÖV'ER-CHIEF**, *n.* [*Fr. couvre chef*.] A covering for the head.—See **KERCHIEF**. *Chaucer.*
- CÖV'ER-CLE**, *n.* A small lid or cover. *Browne.*
- CÖV'ER-CLIP**, *n.* (*Ich.*) A species of fish; the sole; *Pleuronectes solea*. *Bartlett.*
- CÖV'ERED-WAY**, *n.* (*Fort.*) A space about 30 feet wide around the outer edge of the main ditch and the ditch of the ravelin, affording a protected communication between any two points of the inside of the glacis and places of arms;—written also *covert-way*. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*
- CÖV'ER-ER**, *n.* He who, or that which, covers or protects. *Todd.*
- CÖV'ER-ING**, *n.* Any thing spread or laid over another for protection, concealment, or decoration; a cover; tegument.

- The woman spread a covering over the well's mouth
Bring some covering for this naked soul. *2 Sam. xvii. 19.*
She maketh herself coverings of tapestry. *Prov. xxxi. 22.*
I have decked my bed with coverings of tapestry. *Prov. vii. 16.*
- Syn.**—See **TEGUMENT**.
- CÖV'ER-LÉT** (küv'er-lét), *n.* [*Fr. couvrelit*; *couverir*, to cover, and *lit*, a bed.] The upper covering of a bed; a counterpane. *Siciff.*
- CÖV'ER-LID**, *n.* Same as **COVERLET**. *Milman.*
- CÖV'ER-SHÁMF**, *n.* Something to conceal infamy. "Holy garments for a cov'ersham." *Dryden.*
- CÖV'ER-SLÚT**, *n.* Something to cover or hide sluttishness. *Burke.*
- CÖV'ERSED-SINE** (-vers'tsin), *n.* (*Geom.*) The versed-sine of the complement of an arc or angle. *Davies & Peck.*
- CÖV'ERT** (küv'ert), *n.* 1. A shelter; a defence. "A covert from storm and rain." *Isa. xvi. 4.*
2. A thicket.
3. (*Ornith.*) *pl.* Small feathers on or under the wings of birds. *Brande.*
- CÖV'ERT** (küv'ert), *a.* [*Fr. couvert*; *couvrir*, to cover.]
1. Sheltered; covered.
Together let us beat this ample field;
Try what the open, what the covert, yield. *Pope.*
2. Secret; private; insidious; clandestine.
Whether of open war or covert guile. *Milton.*
3. (*Law.*) Under protection, as a married woman.—See **FEME-COVERT**. *Blackstone.*
Syn.—See **SECRET**.
- CÖV'ERT-BÁR'ON**, *a.* [Old Fr. *covert baron*, or *covert de baron*.]—See **BARON**. (*Law.*) Under the protection of a husband, as a married woman; married. *Blackstone.*
- CÖV'ERT-LY** (küv'ert-lé), *ad.* In a covert manner; secretly; privately; closely.
- † **CÖV'ERT-NÉSS**, *n.* Secrecy; privacy. *Bailey.*
- CÖV'ERT-ŮRE**, *n.* [*Fr. couverture*, a cover or covering.]
1. Shelter; defence.
He saw their shame, that sought
Vain coverures. *Milton.*
2. (*Law.*) The state of being covered or protected; the legal state and condition of a married woman. *Burrill.*
- CÖV'ERT-WÁY**, *n.* (*Fort.*) A road or space of ground on the outside of a ditch;—written also *covered-way*.—See **COVERED-WAY**. *Harris.*
- CÖV'ET** (küv'et), *v. a.* [*Low L. convoto*; *L. con*, with, used intensively, and *votum*, a wish; *Fr. convoiter*.] [*i.* COVERED; *pp.* COVETING, COVETED.]
1. To desire inordinately or unreasonably; to conceive a violent passion for; to lust after; to hanker after.
And oft whoso coveteth all all loseth. *R. of Gloucester.*
Thou shalt not covet any thing that is thy neighbor's. *Exod. xx. 17.*
2. To be eagerly desirous of; to long for;—in a good sense.
All things coveting, as much as may be, to be like unto God. *Hooker.*
But covet earnestly the best gifts. *1 Cor. xii. 31.*
Syn.—See **DESIRE**.
- CÖV'ET** (küv'et), *v. n.* To have a strong desire.
Which [money] while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith. *1 Tim. vi. 10.*
- CÖV'ET-Á-BLE** (küv'et-á-bl), *a.* That may be coveted, or eagerly desired. *Sherwood.*
- CÖV'ET-ER**, *n.* One who covets. *Foster.*
- CÖV'ET-ING**, *n.* Inordinate desire. *Shak.*
- CÖV'ET-ING-LY**, *ad.* Eagerly. *B. Jonson.*
- † **CÖV'ET-ISE**, *n.* Covetousness. *Spenser.*
- CÖV'ET-IVE-NÉSS**, *n.* (*Phren.*) Inordinate love of property; acquisitiveness. *Combe.*
- || **CÖV'ET-OÛS** (küv'et-ús, *IV. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; küv'et-chús, *S.*), *a.* [*Fr. convoiteux*.]
1. Inordinately desirous; greedy.
The cruel nation covetous of prey. *Dryden.*
2. Eager for gain; avaricious.

- The covetous person lives as if the world were made altogether for him, and not for the world, to take every thing, and let with it. *South.*
3. Eagerly desirous;—in a good sense.
Sheba was never
More covetous of wisdom and fair virtue
Than this fair soul shall be. *Shak.*
- || **CÖV'ET-OÛS-LY** (küv'et-ús-lé), *ad.* In a covetous manner; avariciously; eagerly.
- || **CÖV'ET-OÛS-NÉSS**, *n.* 1. The quality of being covetous; avarice; eagerness for gain.
Covetousness debaseth a man's spirit, and sinks it into the earth. *Tillotson.*
2. Strong desire;—in a good sense.
When workmen strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in covetousness. *Shak.*
Syn.—See **AVARICE**.
- CÖV'EY** (küv'e), *n.* [*L. cubo*, to recline; *incubo*, to brood;—*It. covate*; *Fr. couvée*.]
1. A hatch or brood of birds. *Johnson.*
2. A number of birds together; a flock. "A covey of partridges." *Addison.*
3. A set; a company. *Smart.*
- CÖV'IN** (küv'in) [küv'in, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm.*; küv'in, *Wb.*], *n.* [*L. conventum*, an agreement; *Low L. covina*; *Old Fr. covin*.] (*Law.*) A fraudulent agreement between two or more persons to the prejudice of another. *Cowell.*
- CÖV'ING**, *n.* (*Arch.*) 1. The exterior projection of the upper parts of a building beyond the limits of the ground-plan. *Britton.*
2. The vertical sides of a fireplace. *Weale.*
- CÖV'IN-OÛS**, *a.* [See **COVIN**.] (*Law.*) Fraudulent; deceitful; dishonest. *Burrill.*
- CÖW**, *n.*; *pl.* COWS; anciently, *KINE*.
1. [*A. S. cu*; *Dut. & Sw. koe*; *Ger. kuh*; *Dan. ko*.] The female of the bovine genus of animals.
2. [*A. S. cuhle*.] The movable top, or cowl of a chimney.—See **COWL**. *Pegge.*
- CÖW**, *v. a.* [Contracted from *coward*. *Johnson*:—From *cower*. *Tooke*.—*Sw. & Goth. kufica*; *Icel. kuga*, to keep under. *Todd*.] [*i.* COWED; *pp.* COWING, COWED.] To depress with fear; to subdue by timidity; to overawe.
For it hath cowed my better part of man. *Shak.*
- CÖW'ARD**, *n.* [A corruption of *cowherd*. *Junius Skinner*.—*L. culum vertere*, to turn tail; *Old Fr. culvert*, a poltroon. *Twissden. Sommer. Tyrchitt*.—Past participle of the verb to *cower*. *Tooke*.—*Todd* derives it from *Fr. coward*, and agrees with *Lacombe* and *Roguefort* in referring this word to *L. cauda*, (*Old Fr. coue*), the tail, in allusion to the fact that animals when frightened put the tail between the legs.—*It. codardo*; *Sp. & Port. cobarde*; *Fr. coward*.]
1. One destitute of courage; a pusillanimous person; a dastard; a poltroon.
Cowards die many times before their death. *Shak.*
2. (*Her.*) A term given to a lion borne in an escutcheon with his tail turned in between his legs. *London Ency.*
Syn.—*Coward, dastard, poltroon, and craven* all signify one wanting courage, and they are all used as terms of reproach; but of the four words, *coward* is the least reproachful.
- CÖW'ARD**, *a.* Wanting courage; dastardly; timid; base; cowardly. "Coward knight." *Spenser*. "Coward cries." *Shak.*
- † **CÖW'ARD**, *v. a.* To make cowardly or timorous. "Which cowardeth a man's heart." *Foz.*
- CÖW'ARD-ICE**, *n.* Quality of a coward; want of courage; pusillanimity; fear; timidity.
None was disgraced; for falling is no shame,
And cowardice alone is loss of fame. *Dryden.*
- † **CÖW'ARD-IZE**, *v. a.* To render cowardly or timorous. *Scott, 1680.*
- CÖW'ARD-LIKE**, *a.* Resembling a coward.
- CÖW'ARD-LI-NÉSS**, *n.* The quality of being cowardly; timidity; cowardice. *Bp. Hall.*
- CÖW'ARD-LY**, *a.* Wanting courage; pusillanimous; fearful; timorous; coward.
Men that are prodigal of their lives in base quarrels, peradventure would be cowardly enough if either public service, or religion did call for their help. *Hales*

COW'ARD-LY, *ad.* Like a coward; meanly.

Men who had cowardly turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles.*

COW'ARD-NESS, *n.* The quality of being a coward. *Berners.*

† **COW'ARD-OUS**, *a.* Cowardly. *Barret.*

† **COW'ARD-SHIP**, *n.* The quality of being a coward; cowardness. *Shak.*

COW'BANE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A poisonous plant; the water-hemlock; *Cicuta*. *Booth.*

COW'-BERRY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Vaccinium*, the acid, red berries of which are used for pies, pickles, &c.; *Vaccinium vitis idæa*. *Loudon.*

COW'-BRÄWL, *n.* A Swiss song or tune. *Jodrell.*

COW'-BUNT-ING, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The *Molothrus pecoris*;—the only bird, except the cuckoo, which is known to deposit its eggs in the nests of other birds. *Baird.*

COW'-CÄLF (kô'kâf), *n.* A female calf. *Booth.*

COW'ER, *v. n.* [*L. cubo*, to lie; *It. covare*, to brood; *Fr. couvrir*, to brood.—*W. curian*, to squat.—*Ger. kauern*.] [*i. cowered*; *pp. cowering, cowered*.] To sink by bending the knees; to squat in a timid manner; to stoop; to crouch.

As thus he spake, each bird and beast beheld approaching, two and two, these cowering low With blandishment each bird stooped on his wing. *Milton.*

† **COW'ER**, *v. a.* To cherish by care. *Spenser.*

COW'-FEED-ER, *n.* One whose business it is to feed cows; a cowherd. *Booth.*

COW'HAGE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant of the East and West Indies, which produces on the outside of its pods an irritating substance used in medicine as vermifuge; *Stizolobium pruriens*, or *Dolichos pruriens*;—written also *couage*, and *cowitch*. *Loudon.*

COW'-HÉRD, *n.* [*A. S. cūhyrd*; *cū*, a cow, and *hyrde*, a keeper, a guardian; *Ger. kuhhirt*; *Sw. koherde*; *Dan. kohyrde*.] One who tends cows; a cow-keeper. *Johnson.*

COW'HIDE, *n.* 1. The skin of a cow dressed for leather. *Pope.*

2. A whip or scourge made by twisting a strip or strips of hide; a rawhide. *Bartlett.*

COW'HIDE, *v. a.* To whip or flog with a cowhide. *Bartlett.*

COW'-HÖUSE, *n.* A house for keeping cows.

COW'ISH, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a cow. *Hulot.*

2. Timorous; fearful; cowardly. *Shak.*

COW'ISH, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, found in the valley of the Oregon, having a root of the size of a walnut, and resembling in taste the sweet potato. *Farm. Ency.*

COW'ITCH, *n.* An Indian bean.—See **COWHAGE**.

COW'-KÉEP-ER, *n.* One who keeps cows. *Broome.*

COW'-KÉEP-ING, *n.* The business of keeping milch cows. *Farm. Ency.*

COW'L (kô'âl), *n.* 1. [*L. cucullus*; *It. cuculla*; *A. S. cūhle*.] A monk's hood. *Camden.*

What differ more, you cry, than crown and cowl? *Pope.*

2. The movable top of a chimney. *Francis.*

3. A wire cap covering the smoke-pipe of a locomotive engine. *Francis.*

4. [Perhaps from *cool*. *Johnson*.—Perhaps *Ger. kügel*, a bowl, or *Icel. koggul*. *Todd*.] A vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two men. *Johnson.*

COW'LED (kô'ald), *a.* 1. Wearing a cowl. *Cowled monks.*

2. (*Bot.*) Shaped like a cowl, as a leaf. *Loudon.*

COW'LED-LÉAVED (kô'ald'levd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having leaves like a cowl; cucullate. *Loudon.*

COW'-LÉECH, *n.* One who professes to cure the diseases of cows. *Johnson.*

COW'-LÉECH, *v. n.* To practise the art of healing the diseases of cows. *Mortimer.*

COW'-LÉECH-ING, *n.* The act, or the art, of curing the diseases of cows. *Clarke.*

COW'LICK, *n.* A reversed tuft of hair on the

human forehead;—so named from its resemblance to hair licked by a cow out of its natural position. *Forby.*

COW'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a cow. *Pope.*

COWL-STÄFF, *n.* A staff on which a cowl, or water-vessel, is supported between two men. "Mounting him upon a cowl-staff." *Suckling.*

COW'-MAN, *n.* A man who keeps, or takes care of, cows; cow-keeper. *For. Qu. Rev.*

COW'NER, *n.* (*Naut.*) An arched part of a ship's stern. *Crabb.*

CÖ-WORK' (kô-würk'), *v. n.* To work jointly; to cooperate. *Goodwin.*

|| **CÖ-WORK'ER**, *n.* A fellow-laborer. *South.*

COW'-PÄRS-LEY, *n.* (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant; *Cherophyllum tremulum*. *P. Cyc.*

COW'-PÄRS-NIP, *n.* A wild, umbelliferous plant; wild parsnip; *Heracleum sphondylium*. *P. Cyc.*

COW'-PĒA, *n.* A kind of pea, cultivated, in the southern portion of the United States, instead of clover. *Farm. Ency.*

COW'-PĒN, *n.* A pen for cows. *Ogilvie.*

COW'-PÖCK, *n.* See **COW-POX**. *Walker.*

COW'-PÖX, *n.* (*Med.*) The vaccine disease, a preservative against the small-pox;—called also *kine-pox*, *cow-pock*, and *kine-pock*. *Jenner.*

In inoculating patients for the cow-pox, the matter should be taken from a healthy child at about the sixth or eighth day. *Brande.*

COW'-QUAKE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial plant; quaking-grass; *Briza media*. *Crabb.*

COW'RY, *n.*; pl. **CÖW'RYS**. Small shells brought from the Maldives, which pass current as coin in Hindostan, and in extensive districts in Africa. *Brande.*

The currency on the slave coast is a little shell as large as the edge of one's finger, called a *cowry*. It is usual to value two thousand *couries* at one dollar, twenty to a cent. *T. J. Bowen's Travels.*

COW'SLIP, *n.* [*A. S. cūslippa*; *cū*, a cow, and *lippa*, a lip. "So called because cows delight in them, or, as others think, from their likeness to the lips of a cow." *Skinner*.] A perennial plant which grows in wet grounds, a species of primrose; the *Primula veris*. *Farm. Ency.*

Where the bee sucks, there suck I; In a cowslip's bell I lie. *Shak.*

COW'S'-LÜNG-WORT (-wür), *n.* A species of mullein. *Johnson.*

COW'-STONE, *n.* A local term for the boulders of the green-sand. *Ogilvie.*

COW'-TRĒE, *n.* A large tree of South America, the sap of which resembles milk; *Galactodendron utile*. *Loudon.*

COW'-WĒED, *n.* Cow-parsley; wild chervil; *Cherophyllum sylvestre*. *Johnson.*

COW'-WHĒAT (kô'd'hwät), *n.* A name applied to low herbs of the genus *Melampyrum*. *Gray.*

CÖX-CÖMB (köks'köm), *n.* [*cock's comb*.]

1. A piece of red cloth, so notched and shaped as to resemble the comb of a cock, and which licensed fools formerly wore in their caps.

Fool. Here's my *coxcomb*. [Giving Kent his cap.] *Kent.* Why, fool?

Fool. For taking one's part that is out of favor. *Shak.*

2. A vain pretender; a fop; a beau; a dandy.

A *coxcomb* is ugly all over with the affectation of the gentleman. *Taiter.*

3. A plant, and its red flower; *Celosia cristata*.—See **COCKSCOMB**. *Johnson.*

"Coxcomb" tells us [by its spelling] nothing now; but it did when spelt, as it used to be, *cockcomb*; the comb of a cock being a sort of ensign or token which the fool was accustomed to wear. *Trench.*

CÖX-CÖMB-I-CÄL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a coxcomb. *Byrom.*

CÖX-CÖMB-LY (-käm-le), *a.* Foppish. *Congreve.*

CÖX-CÖMB-RY (köks'käm-re), *n.* The quality of a coxcomb; foppishness. *Qu. Rev.*

CÖX-CÖM-I-CÄL, *a.* Partaking of coxcombery; foppish; conceited; vain. *Dennis.*

CÖX-CÖM-I-CÄL-LY, *ad.* In a coxcomical manner; foppishly. *Byrom.*

CÖX-CÖM-I-CÄL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being coxcomical; foppishness; coxcombery; vanity; conceitedness. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

CÖX-ËN'DIX, *n.* [*L. the hip-bone*.] (*Anat.*) The haunch. *Dunglison.*

CÖX'SWÄIN (kök'swän or kök'sn), *n.* (*Naut.*) Cockswain.—See **COCKSWAIN**. *Dana.*

CÖY, *a.* [*L. quietus*, quiet; *It. cheto*; *Old Fr. quoy*, or *coy*; *Fr. coi*, quiet, still.] Modest; shy; reserved; not accessible.

Jason is as coy as a maid. *Chaucer.*
He looketh pleasantly but not so to the eye. *Milton.*

† **CÖY**, *v. n.* 1. To be reserved or inaccessible; to reject familiarity. *Shak.*

2. To be backward in condescension.

To hear Cominius speak. *Shak.*

† **CÖY**, *v. a.* [From *decoy*. *Johnson*.—*Old Fr. coyer*, to allure, to unite. *Todd*.]

1. To allure; to decoy. "I'll . . . coy their hearts from them." *Shak.*

2. To rub with the hand gently; to stroke. *Shak.*

While I thy amiable cheeks do coy.

CÖY'ISH, *a.* Somewhat coy; modest. *Warner.*

CÖY'LY, *ad.* With reserve or shyness. *Chapman.*

CÖY'NESS, *n.* The quality of being coy; reserve; shyness. *Walton.*

Syn.—See **SHYNESS**.

CÖY'PÖU, or **CÖY'PÜ**, *n.* (*Zool.*) A rodent quadruped of South America, valued for its fur; *Myopotamus coypus*. *Van Der Hoeven.*

CÖY'STRĒL, *n.* See **COISTREL**. *Dryden.*

CÖZ, *n.* A cant word for *cousin*. *Shak.*

CÖZ'EN (küz'zn), *v. a.* [From the noun *cousin*; i. e. to deceive through pretence of relationship. *Minshew*.—*Dut. koozen*, to fawn upon, to flatter. *Junius*.—*A. S. costian*, or *costman*, to tempt, to try. *Richardson*.—*Slav. kosni*.—*Scot. cozin*, to exchange; to barter. *Jamieson*.] [*i. cozened*; *pp. cozening, cozened*.] To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

To cozen is, in all likelihood, to deceive under show of kindred or affinity; which it is to be so, *Shakspeare's* words,—*Cousins* indeed, and by their uncle cozened. *Of comfort,*

will be found to contain not a pun, but an etymology. *Trench.*

CÖZ'EN-AGE (küz'zn-aj), *n.* Fraud; deceit. "This town is full of cozenage." *Shak.*

CÖZ'EN-ER (küz'zn-er), *n.* A cheater; a defrauder. "There are cozeners abroad." *Shak.*

CÖ'ZĒY, *a.* [*Scot. cozy*.] Cozey.—See **COSEY**.

CÖ'ZIER (kö'zhër), *n.* See **COSIER**. *Todd.*

CRÄB, *n.* [*Gr. κρᾶβος*; *L. carabus*; *Fr. crabe*.—*A. S. craba*; *Dut. krab*; *Ger. & Dan. krabbe*; *Sw. krabba*.]

1. (*Zool.*) The name given to an order of crustaceans, particularly those of the genus *Cancer*, having ten articulated limbs adapted for swimming or walking, and breathing by gills. The head and carapace are united, the latter being broader than it is long. The tail is short in proportion, and concealed by being turned forward under the body. *Agassiz.*

2. (*Bot.*) The wild apple; the fruit of the *Malus haccata*, *coronaria*, &c.;—so called from its harsh or rough taste. *Gray.*

3. (*Astron.*) A sign in the zodiac; Cancer. Then parts the Twins and Crab; the Dog divides. *Creech.*

4. (*Mech.*) A wooden engine, with three claws, for launching ships, &c.;—a wooden pillar, resembling a capstan, used in ships and in rope-walks;—a small, portable crane for raising materials, &c. *Craig.*

5. A morose person; a churl. *Johnson.*

CRÄB, *a.* 1. Noting any sour or degenerate fruit; as, "A crab cherry"; "A crab plum."

2. Pertaining to a sour or degenerate fruit. "Crab wine." *Sp. Hall.*

† **CRÄB**, *v. a.* To sour; to render peevish.

Sickness sour, or crabs our natures. *Granville.*

CRÄB'-ÄP-PLĒ, *n.* A small and very sour apple; the fruit of the *Malus coronaria*. *Farm. Ency.*

CRÄB'-ÄP'PLĒ-TRĒE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The tree which

produces the crab-apple; a wild variety of the *Malus*, a species of the *Pyrus*.

No attempts have been made in the U. S. to improve the fruit of the *crab-apple-ti ee*. *Farm. Ency.*

CRÄB'BED, *a.* 1. Sour; peevish; morose; harsh.

Ten times more gentle than her father's *crabbed*,
And he's composed of harshness. *Shak.*

2. Uninviting; perplexing; difficult; austere.

Lucretius had chosen a subject naturally *crabbed*. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See **AUSTERE**, **HARSH**.

CRÄB'BED-LY, *ad.* In a crabbed manner; peevishly. *Barret.*

CRÄB'BED-NÉSS, *n.* 1. Sourness of taste. *Johnson.*

2. Moroseness; asperity. "Forwardness and crabbedness of visage." *Holland.*

3. Perplexity; difficulty. "The mathematics with their *crabbedness*." *Howell.*

CRÄB'BY, *a.* Difficult; perplexing; crabbed.

"Perseus is *crabby* because ancient." *Marston.*

CRÄB'-CÄTCH-ER, *n.* One who catches crabs.

CRÄB'-COM-PÜT'ING, *a.* Computing slowly and carefully;—in allusion to the slow movements of the crab. *Couper.*

CRÄB'-EÄT-ER, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A name given to the *Ardea minuta* and to the *Ardea danubialis*, two small species of herons common in the mountainous districts of France. *Craig.*

CRÄB'ER, *n.* The water-rat. *Walton.*

CRÄB'-GRÄSS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of grass; *Eleusine indica*;—called also *wire-grass* and *dog's-tail-grass*. *Farm. Ency.*

CRÄB'ITE, *n.* (*Pal.*) A name sometimes given to fossil crustaceans of the crab kind. *Craig.*

CRÄB'-LÖÜSE, *n.* A species of body-louse. *Crabb.*

CRÄBRÖ, *n.* [*L.*] (*Ent.*) A genus of hymenopterous insects; the hornet. *Brande.*

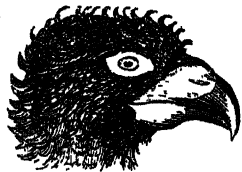
CRÄB'S'-EYES (*kräbz'iz*), *n. pl.* Concretions, consisting of carbonate and phosphate of lime, found in the crawfish;—used in medicine, and called also *crab's-stones*. *Dunglison.*

CRÄB'-TRÉE, *n.* A tree that produces crabs, or crab-apples. *Shak.*

CRÄB'YÄW, *n.* (*Med.*) The name of a disease in the West Indies, being a kind of ulcer, with hard edges, on the soles of the feet. *Dunglison.*

CRÄC' I-DÆ, *n. pl.* [*Gr. κράξω*, to croak.] (*Ornith.*) A family of birds of the order *Gallina*, including the sub-families *Penelopina* and *Cracina*; curassows. *Gray.*

CRÄ-CI'NÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds belonging to the order *Gallina* and family *Cracidae*, very numerous in the woods of South America; curassows. *Gray.*



Crac Aleator.

CRÄCK, *n.* [*Dut. kraek*; *Ger. krach*; *Gael. & Fr. crac*.—Formed from the sound. *Skinner.*]

1. A sudden disruption by which the parts of a thing are separated but a little way from each other; a break. *Johnson.*

2. A narrow breach; a chink; a fissure.

When cutlers leave to sell old rusty blades,
And hide no cracks with solder nor deceit. *Gascoigne.*

3. A sudden or sharp noise, as of a body bursting. "Great cracks of thunder." *Whitgift.*

"The crack of doom." *Shak.*

4. The sound of the voice peculiar to a young man or boy at the age of puberty. "The manly crack." *Shak.*

5. A person crazed; a lunatic.

The Parliament, who look upon me as a crack and a prodigitor. *Addison.*

6. † A breach of chastity. *Shak.*

7. † A prostitute. [*Low.*] *Johnson.*

8. A boast. "Cracks and brags." *Burton.*

9. A boaster. [*Low.*] *Johnson.*

10. A very short time; an instant. *Forby.*

11. [*Isrl. Tyrahitt.*] A lad.

When he was a crack not thus high. *Shak.*

12. Chat; free conversation. *Brockett.*

CRÄCK, *v. a.* [*Dut. kraaken*; *Ger. krachen*.—*It. croccare*; *Fr. craquer*.] [*i. CRACKED*; *pp. CRACKING, CRACKED*.]

1. To break into chinks or fissures; to break partially.

Look to your pipes, lest the frost crack them. *Mortimer.*

2. To rend asunder; to break; to split.

For there it is cracked in a hundred shivers. *Shak.*

3. To cause to sound sharply and suddenly; as, "To crack a whip."

4. To make crazy; to craze.

Honor is like that glassy bubble
Which is cracked by the least touch. *Hudibras.*

5. To utter with quickness or smartness.

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his chirping pint, he cracks his jokes. *Pope.*

6. To boast of;—usually followed by *up*. [*Low.*]

CRÄCK, *v. n.* 1. To burst; to open in chinks or fissures; to break asunder partially. "It cracked in the cooling." *Boyle.*

2. To fall to ruin; to be destroyed.

The credit not only of banks, but of exchequers, cracks, when little comes in and much goes out. *Dryden.*

3. To utter a loud and sudden sound.

As thunder, when the clouds in autumn crack. *Shak.*

4. [*Scot. crack.*] To talk boastingly; to boast:—to talk idly; to chat.

I need not of honor or dignity boast.
Or tell of my triumphs, or crack of my crown. *Mir. for Mag.*

Syn.—See **BREAK**.

CRÄCK, *a.* Excellent; first-rate; chief; having qualities to be proud of. [*Colloquial.*]

There are long speeches, and sarcastic speeches, and crack speeches. *Qu. Rev.*

CRÄCK'-BRÄINED (-bränd), *a.* Crazy. *Howell.*

CRÄCKED (kräkt), *p. a.* 1. Broken; split.

2. Disordered in the intellect; crazy. *Ash.*

CRÄCK'ER, *n.* 1. That which cracks or breaks any thing. "Nut crackers." *B. Jonson.*

2. [*Scot. cracker*, a boaster.] One who cracks, or boasts; a boaster.

What cracker is this same that darts our ears
With this abundance of superfluous breath? *Shak.*

3. A charge of gunpowder done up in paper.

With squibs and crackers armed to throw
Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*

4. A hard biscuit. *Smart.*

CRÄCK'-HÉMP, *n.* A person destined to the gallows; a crack-ropé. *Shak.*

CRÄCK'KLE (krä'kl), *v. n.* [*Dim. of crack.*] [*i. CRACKLED*; *pp. CRACKLING, CRACKLED*.] To make slight and frequent cracks or sharp explosive sounds; to decrepitate.

In crackling flames a thousand harvests burn. *Addison.*

CRÄCK'LING, *n.* 1. A slight, sharp, and frequent noise.

As the crackling of thorns under a pot, so is the laughter of a fool. *Eccles. vii. 6.*

2. The browned skin of a roasted pig. *Ogilvie.*

3. *pl.* A kind of cake used for dogs' food, made from the refuse of tallow-melting. *Ogilvie.*

CRÄCK'NEL, *n.* [*Fr. craquelin*.] A hard, brittle cake or biscuit; a cracker. *Spenser.*

CRÄCK'-RÖPE, *n.* One who deserves hanging; a crack-hemp. *Johnson.*

CRÄCK'-SKÜLL, *n.* A person whose intellect is disordered; a hare-brained fellow. *Ogilvie.*

CRÄCKS'-MÄN, *n.* A house-breaker. [*A cant term.*]

The crack-man or house-breaker stands on the highest pinnacle of the other great division of crime. *Qu. Rev.*

CRÄ-CÖ'VI-ÄN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging to Cracow, in Poland. *Clarke.*

CRÄ-CÖ'VJ-ÄNWE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A kind of dance which originated at Cracow. *Clarke.*

CRÄ'CÖWES, *n. pl.* Long pointed shoes, with upturned toes, designed to be secured to the knee by chains;—first worn, in the 14th century, at Cracow, and afterwards generally in Europe. *Fairholt.*

CRÄ'DLE (krä'dl), *n.* [*A. S. cradl, cradl*; *Gael. creadhal*.]

1. A movable bed in which infants are rocked. "A child knows his . . . *cradle*." *Locke.*

2. Infancy, or a state of infancy. *Shak.*

3. (*Surg.*) A case for a broken bone, to protect it from pressure. *Dunglison.*

4. (*Ship-building*.) A frame of timber for launching ships. *Harris.*

5. (*Engineering*.) A large wooden frame, into which a boat or barge may be floated, in order to be conveyed by pulleys, &c., from one level of a canal to another, without the aid of the usual locks. *Francis.*

6. (*Agric.*) A scythe with a frame to receive the grain when it is mowed. *Chambers.*

7. A machine or apparatus for sifting ores, &c.

CRÄ'DLE (krä'dl), *v. a.* [*i. CRADLED*; *pp. CRADLING, CRADLED*.]

1. To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle.

The cradled hero gains from female care
His future vigor. *Mason.*

2. To bring up from infancy.

He that hath been cradled in majesty will not leave the throne to play with beggars. *Glanville.*

3. (*Agric.*) To mow with a cradle; as, "To cradle wheat, rye, oats, &c."

CRÄ'DLE (krä'dl), *v. n.* To lodge as in a cradle.

Withered roots and husks
Wherein the acorn cradled. *Shak.*

CRÄ'DLE-BÄBE, *n.* A new-born infant. *Shak.*

CRÄ'DLE-CLÖTHES, *n. pl.* Bed-clothes belonging to a cradle. *Shak.*

CRÄ'DLE-SCYTHE, *n.* A scythe with a frame so formed as to cut grain and lay it in a row. *Ash.*

CRÄ'DLING, *n.* 1. The act of using a cradle.

2. (*Arch.*) The timber ribs, in arched ceilings and coves, to which the laths for plastering are nailed. *Brande.*

3. (*Coopering*.) The cutting of a cask in halves lengthwise in order to make it pass a narrow passage, the parts being afterwards joined. *Francis.*

CRÄFT (12), *n.* [*A. S. craft*, contrivance, art, skill, trade; *Dut. kragt*; *Ger. & Sw. kraft*.]

1. Power; ability; talent; skill.

Then I anon did all my craft. *Chaucer.*

A poem is the work of the poet; poesy is his skill or craft of making. *B. Jonson.*

2. Any art, trade, or employment.

But of his craft from Berwick unto Ware,
Nor was there such another. *Chaucer.*

No craftsman, of whatsoever craft he be. *Rev. xviii. 22.*

3. Artifice; fraud; cunning; subtlety.

And this deceit loses the name of craft. *Shak.*

That crooked wisdom which is called craft. *Hobbes.*

4. A name now sometimes applied to all kinds of sailing vessels;—formerly restricted to the smaller vessels. *Johnson.*

† **CRÄFT**, *v. n.* To play tricks; to practise artifice. "You've crafted fair." *Shak.*

CRÄFT'I-LY, *ad.* In a crafty manner; artfully.

CRÄFT'I-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being crafty; cunning; craft; fraud; deceit.

He taketh the wise in their own craftiness. *Job v. 13.*

CRÄFTS'MÄN, *n.*; *pl.* **CRÄFTSMEN**. One who practises a craft, or trade; an artificer; a mechanic; a workman.

Which cunning craftsman's hand hath overlaid. *Spenser.*

CRÄFTS'-MÄSTER, *n.* A man skilled in his trade; a skillful craftsman. *Shak.*

CRÄFT'Y, *a.* 1. † Pertaining to art or skill. "Crafty work." *Piers Ploughman.* "Each crafty man and each craft." *Rev. xviii. 22.* *Wicliffe's Trans.*

2. Disposed to artifice; cunning; artful; deceitful; subtle; sly; shrewd.

Every body is shy and distrustful of crafty men. *Locke.*

3. "In crafty and cunning, there was nothing of crooked wisdom implied, but only knowledge and skill; craft, indeed, still retains very often its more honorable use, a man's craft being his skill, and then the trade in which he is well skilled." *Trench.*

Syn.—See **ARTFUL**, **CUNNING**.

CRÄG, *n.* 1. [*Celt., Gael., Ir. & Scot. craig*.] A rough, steep rock or point.

Wild, as the scream of the curlew,
From crag to crag the signal flew. *Scott.*

2. A provincial name in some parts of England for a deposit, as of gravel. *Lyell.*

3. [A. S. *kracca*; Ger. *kragen*; Scot. *crag*.] † The neck.

And bear the *crag* so stiff and so state. *Spenser.*

4. The small end of a neck of mutton. *Johnson.*

CRAG'GED, *a.* Full of rocky or rough prominences; craggy. *Donne.*

CRAG'GED-NESS, *n.* The state of being craggy; cragginess. *Brerewood.*

CRAG'GY-NESS, *n.* The state of being craggy; cragginess. *Howell.*

CRAG'GY, *a.* Rugged; full of crags. "Craggy cliff." *Milton.* "Craggy mountain." *Addison.* On the island's craggy headlands. *Longfellow.*

CRAG'-PIT, *n.* A cavity in a rock. *Jodrell.*

CRAIL, *n.* A kind of basket. — See *CREEL*.

CRÁKE, *n.* 1. (*Ornith.*) The corn-crake or land-rail; — so named from its note. *Yarrell.*

2. [See *CRACK*.] † A boast. "Vain-glorious crakes." *Spenser.*

† CRÁKE, *v. n.* To brag; to crack. *Spenser.*

† CRÁKE, *v. a.* To utter boastingly. "Did uncommonly speeches *crake*." *Spenser.*

CRÁKE'-BÉR-RY, *n.* (*Bot.*) The name of a shrub and its fruit; crows-berry; *Empetrum*. *Booth.*

† CRÁK'ER, *n.* One who boasts; a boaster. *Hulot.*

CRÁM, *v. a.* [A. S. *crammian*; Dan. *kramme*.] [I. CRAMMED; *pp.* CRAMMING, CRAMMED.]

1. To stuff completely full, or with more than can conveniently be held.

As would be my belly, if I were not
Went to the cramm'd house. *Shak.*

2. To fill with food beyond satiety.

Children would be free from diseases, if they were not
cramm'd so much by fond mothers. *Locke.*

3. To thrust in by force; to press closely.

You cram these words into mine ears. *Shak.*

4. To prepare for examination by special study or drilling. [Local, Eng.] *Bristed.*

CRÁM, *v. n.* 1. To eat greedily or beyond satiety; to eat to repletion. *Pope.*

2. To study or prepare for examination. [Local, Eng.] *Bristed.*

CRÁM, *n.* 1. (*Weaving*.) A warp having more than two threads in each dent or split of the reed. *Buchanan.*

2. All miscellaneous information about ancient history, geography, law, &c., and all classical matter not included under the heads of composition and translation. [Cambridge Univ., Eng.] *Bristed.*

CRÁM'BŌ, *n.* [Etymology uncertain. *Johnson.*] 1. A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme.

Our learned professors played at *crambo* in Hebrew, Arabic, and Welsh. *The Student.*

2. A word that rhymes with another; a rhyme.

His smiles in order set,
And every *crambo* he could get. *Swift.*

CRÁM'MER, *n.* One who crams, or prepares a student for examination. *Collegian's Guide.*

CRÁM'MING, *n.* The act of studying and preparing for examination. [Local, Eng.] *Bristed.*

CRÁMP, *n.* [A. S. *hramma*; Dut. & Sw. *krampe*; Dan. *krampe*; Gael. *cramb*; Fr. *crampe*.]

1. A spasmodic and painful contraction of a muscle or muscles.

The *cramp* cometh of contraction of sinews. *Bacon.*

2. A restriction; a confinement; an obstruction; a restraint; a check.

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind, and lays a man under incapacities of serving his friend. *L'Estrange.*

3. A piece of iron bent at the ends and sometimes furnished with a set-screw at one end, serving to fasten two things together; a cramp-iron. *Weale.*

CRÁMP, *v. a.* [I. CRAMPED; *pp.* CRAMPING, CRAMPED.]

1. To affect or to pain with spasms. "When the gout *cramps* my joints." *Ford.*

2. To restrain; to confine; to hinder; to check.

See how his [Dryden's] numbers roll along,
With ease, and strength, and varied nause,
Nor cramped by sound nor metrical laws. *Lloyd.*

3. To fasten with a cramp. "The fabric well
cramped and bolted together." *Burke.*

CRÁMP, *a.* Difficult; knotty. "Cramp words to conceal ignorance." [R.] *Goodman.*

CRÁMP'-BÁRK, *n.* A medicinal plant which produces a very acid fruit. *Barlett.*

CRÁMP'-FISH, *n.* The torpedo; — a kind of fish so called from the electric shock which is felt on touching it. *Storer.*

CRÁMP'IR-ON (krámp'i-urn), *n.* A piece of iron bent at the ends for fastening things together. — See *CRAMP*, *n.*, No. 3. *Watson.*

CRÁM'PIT, *n.* The chape or piece of metal at the bottom of the scabbard of a sword. *Crabb.*

CRÁM-PO-NÉE', *n.* [Fr. *cramponné*.] (*Her.*) A cross, having at each end a cramp. *Craig.*

CRÁM-PŌŌNG', *n. pl.* 1. Pieces of iron hooked at the end for drawing timber, stones, &c. *Francis.*

2. Iron instruments fastened to the shoes to assist a storming party in climbing. *Smart.*

CRÁ'NAGE, *n.* [Low L. *cranagium*.] (*Law*.)

1. Liberty to use a crane for taking merchandise out of a vessel to a wharf, &c. *Cowell.*

2. A toll or money paid for the use of a crane in hoisting goods. *Cowell.*

CRÁN'BÉR-RY, *n.* A red berry, of acid taste, much used as a sauce; — the fruit of two species of *Oxycoccus*, which grow in boggy or wet meadows. The English cranberry is the *Oxycoccus palustris*; the species most commonly found in the United States is the *Oxycoccus macrocarpus*. *Loudon.*

CRÁN'BÉR-RY-TÁRT, *n.* A tart made of cranberries. *Booth.*

CRÁNCH, *v. a.* See *CRAUNCH*. *B. Jonson.*

CRÁNE, *n.* [Gr. *yépanos*, a species of heron, also a machine for raising weights. — A. S. *cran*, a kind of heron; Dut. *kraan*; Ger. *krahn*; Dan. & Sw. *kran*.]

1. (*Ornith.*) A bird with a straight long bill, long legs, and a long neck, belonging to the order *Grallæ*, the family *Ardeidæ*, and sub-family *Gruinæ*. — See *GRUINÆ*. *Gray.* That small infantry warred on by cranes. *Milton.*

2. A machine for raising or lowering heavy weights; — so called from a fancied resemblance between its projecting arm and the neck of a crane. *Mortimer.*

3. A bent pipe, or tube, for drawing liquors out of a cask; a siphon. *Johnson.*

4. A rectangular iron instrument attached by pintles to the back of a chimney; — used for suspending pots and kettles.

5. *pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of iron or timber at a vessel's side, to stow boats or spars upon. *Dana.*

CRÁNE'-FLY, *n.* (*Ent.*) An insect of the genus *Tipula*, having the body and legs long and slender; — commonly called *father-long-legs*, or *daddy-long-legs*. *Baird.*

CRÁNE'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a crane. *H. More.*

CRÁNE'S-BILL, *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Geranium*; — so called from the prolonged axis of the fruit, which resembles the beak of a crane. *Loudon.*

2. (*Surg.*) A pair of pincers terminating in a point. *Johnson.*

CRÁNG, *n.* The carcass of a whale. *Back.*

CRÁN'GŌN, *n.* [Gr. *kráyon*, a cray-fish.] (*Zool.*) A genus of macrourous crustaceans, including the common shrimp. *Brande.*

CRÁ'NĬ-AL, *a.* Relating to, or like, the cranium or skull. *Dr. Morton.*

CRÁ'NĬ-ŌG'NŌ-MY, *n.* [Gr. *kravlon*, the skull, and *νῶμῃ*, a sign.] The doctrine that the character or the characteristics of the mind may be known by the conformation of the skull; phrenology; craniology. *Scudamore.*

CRÁ'NĬ-Q-LŌG'Ĭ-CAL, *a.* Relating to craniology, or phrenology. *Qu. Rev.*

CRÁ'NĬ-ŌL'Q-GĬST, *n.* One versed in craniology; a phrenologist. *For. Qu. Rev.*

CRÁ'NĬ-ŌL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *kravlon*, the skull, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A description of the skull; the science which teaches the art of discovering the characters and faculties of men from the external form of the skull; phrenology.

According to Dr. Gall, the founder of *craniology*, "the end is to determine the functions of the brain from the form of the skull." *Phrenology.*

CRÁ'NĬ-ŌM'Ē-TĒR, *n.* [Gr. *kravlon*, the skull, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring skulls. *Smart.*

CRÁ'NĬ-Q-MĒT'RĬ-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to craniometry. *Clarke.*

CRÁ'NĬ-ŌM'Ē-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring skulls. *Clarke.*

CRÁ'NĬ-ŌS'QŌ-PY, *n.* [Gr. *kravlon*, the skull, and *σκοπέω*, to view.] The inspection or examination of skulls, or the science which relates to an inspection of the skull. *Hamilton.*

CRÁ'NĬ-ŪM, *n.* [L., from Gr. *kravlon*.] (*Anat.*) The skull, or bony case which contains the brain. *Wiseman.*

CRÁNK (kráŋk, 82), *n.* [Dut. *kronkelen*, to bend; Gael. *crangad*.]

1. The end of an axis bent twice at right angles, or an iron so bent attached to an axis, serving as a handle by which to turn it; as, "The *crank* of a grindstone."

2. (*Mech.*) A contrivance for changing circular into alternate motion, or the reverse; as, "The *crank* of a saw-mill"; "The *crank* of a steam-engine." An instrument for changing the direction of motion in a bell-wire. A metal brace or support for a lantern. *Weale.*

3. Any bending or winding passage.

The *cranks* and turns of Thebes. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. Any conceit formed by twisting or changing the form or the meaning of a word; a sort of pun.

Quips, and *cranks*, and wanton wiles. *Milton.*

CRÁNK, *a.* [*Nares* says of this word: "The derivation is very uncertain; in Dutch and German it means just the contrary [of what it means in English, namely], sick; and so in Scotch. *Skinner* conjectures that it was once *onkrank*, that is, *un-krank*, not sick, and that it afterwards lost the negative particle; but this seems very improbable."] 1. Full of spirit; healthy; sprightly; brisk; lively; merry; jolly.

For I was a *crank* wit, a brisk young boy. *Mora.*

2. [Dut. *krank*, weak, sick, brittle.] (*Naut.*)

Noting the condition of a vessel when she is inclined, from any cause, to lean over a great deal and cannot bear much sail. *Dana.*

CRÁNK, *v. n.* To turn; to run in and out; to crinkle.

The poor, blind hare —
How he outruns the wind, and with what care
He *cranks* and crosses with a thousand doublets. *Shak.*

CRÁNK'-BIRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The name of a very small woodpecker. *Booth.*

CRÁN'KLE (kráŋ'kl, 82), *v. a.* [I. CRANKLED; *pp.* CRANKLING, CRANKLED.] To break into bends or angles; to crinkle.

Old Vaga's stream
Crankling her banks. *Philips.*

CRÁN'KLE, *v. n.* [See *CRINKLE*.] To run in and out; to crinkle. "The *crankling* path." *Drayton.*

CRÁN'KLE, *n.* A bend; a turn; crinkle. *Johnson.*

CRÁNK'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being crank; health; vigor. *Johnson.*

2. Liability to overset. *Johnson.*

CRÁNK'-SĬD-ED, *a.* (*Naut.*) Noting a vessel which is able to bear but little sail from liability to overset. *Maunder.*

CRÁNK'Y (kráŋ'ke), *a.* Sprightly; crank. *Todd.*

CRĀN'NĪED (krān'jēd), *a.* Full of crannies or chinks. *Broune.*

CRĀN'NY, *n.* [L. *crena*, a notch or slit; Fr. *cran*.] 1. A small crack; a cleft; a chink; a fissure; a crevice; a narrow hole.

As you may see great objects through small crannies or holes, so you may see great axioms of nature through small and contemptible instances. *Bacon.*

2. (Glass-blowing.) An instrument used in making the necks of glasses. *Clarke.*

CRĀN'NY, *a.* Pleasant; brisk; sprightly; lively; merry; jovial. [Local, Eng.] *Wilbraham.*

CRĀN'Q-MĀN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, and *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by the cranium. *Dunglison.*

CRĀN-TĀ'RA, *n.* [Gael. *crean tarigh*, the cross of shame;—so named because disobedience to what the symbol implied was considered infamous.] The fiery cross, which was the rallying symbol in the Highlands of Scotland, on any sudden emergency. *Ogilvie.*

CRĀNTS, *n. pl.* [Ger. *kranz*, a garland; Dut. *kranz*.] Garlands carried before the bier of a maiden, and hung over her grave. *Shak.*

Yet here she is allowed her virgin crants. *Shak.*

CRĀP, *n.* Darnel:—buckwheat. [Local, in both senses.] *Farm. Ency.*

CRĀP'ĀU-DĪNE, *n.* [Fr. *crapaudine*.] An ulcer, or a tread, on the coronet of a horse. *Bailey.*

CRĀP'ĀU-DĪNE, *a.* Noting a door which turns on pivots at the top and bottom. *Buchanan.*

CRĀPE, *n.* [L. *crispus*, crisped; It. *crespa*, a wrinkle; Fr. *crêpe*; *crêper*, to crisp, to frizzle; Dut. *krep*; Ger. *krepp*.] A kind of gauze made of raw silk woven without crossing, and stiffened with gum-water;—when dyed black, much worn by ladies as a mourning dress. *Ure.*

CRĀPE, *v. a.* To form into ringlets; to curl, as the hair. *Clarke.*

† CRĀP'PLE (krāp'pl), *n.* [Ger. *krappeln*.] A claw.—See GRAPPLE. *Spenser.*

CRĀP'NEL, *n.* [Naut.] A hook or drag to draw up any thing; grapnel.—See GRAPNEL. *Ash.*

CRĀP' [C-L], *n.* [L., from Gr. *κρανιά*, drunkenness, debauch.] A surfeit; crapulence. *Cotton.*

† CRĀP'ULE, *n.* A surfeit; crapula. *H. More.*

CRĀP'U-LĒNCE, *n.* Surfeit; sickness by intemperance. [R.] *Bailey.*

CRĀP'U-LĒNT, *a.* [L. *crapulentus*, dead-drunk.] Surfeited; oppressed with surfeit:—drunk; crapulous. [R.] *Blount.*

CRĀP'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *crapulosus*, given to drunkenness; Fr. *crapuleux*.] Drunken; intemperate; surfeited; crapulent. [R.] *For. Qu. Rev.*

† CRĀRE, *n.* [Old Fr. *craier*.] A small, slow-sailing sea-vessel; a cray. *Shak.*

CRĀSE. See CRAZE. *Todd.*

CRĀSH, *v. n.* [Fr. *écraser*, to crush.—“It appears to be the same word as *crush*, though usually applied to the sound caused by the act of crushing.” *Richardson*.—Goth. *krustan*.] [*i.* CRASHED; *pp.* CRASHING, CRASHED.] To make a sudden, loud noise, as of many things falling or breaking at once; to fall with noise.

Mountainous in bulk,
They roll to Delphi with a crashing sound. *Glover.*

† CRĀSH, *v. a.* To break or bruise; to crush. Sinks the full pride her ample walls enclosed,
In one wild havoc crashed. *Mallet.*

CRĀSH, *n.* 1. A sudden, loud noise, as of many things breaking or falling at once. “With a hideous crash.” *Shak.* “The crash of worlds.” *Pope.* 2. A coarse kind of linen cloth;—mostly used for towels. *Clarke.*

CRĀSH'ING, *n.* A noise, as of many things breaking or falling at once; a crash. *Zeph. i. 10.*

CRĀ'S'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *κράσις*, a close union; *κραννύμι*, to blend together.]

1. (Med.) A mixture of the constituents of a fluid, as of the blood, humors, &c.:—applied also, in a more general sense, as synonymous with constitution. *Dunglison.*

2. (Gram.) A contraction of two vowels,

which form separate syllables, into one, as in *di*, for *dūi*; synæresis. *Andrews.*

† CRĀSS, *a.* [L. *crassus*.] Gross; thick; coarse. “Somewhat crass and corpulent.” *Hall.*

CRĀS'SĀ-MĒNT, *n.* [L. *crassamentum*.] A clot, as of blood; crassamentum. *Clarke.*

CRĀS-SĀ-MĒN'T'ŪM, *n.* [L. (Chem.)] The thick part of any fluid;—particularly the clot of the blood, as distinct from the serum. *Dunglison.*

CRĀS'SI-MĒNT, *n.* A clot; crassament. *Smith.*

CRĀS'SI-TŪDE, *n.* [L. *crassitudo*; Sp. *crasitud*.] Grossness; coarseness; thickness. *Bacon.*

† CRĀSS'NESS, *n.* Grossness. *Glanville.*

† CRĀS-TI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *crastinus*, pertaining to to-morrow; *cras*, to-morrow.] A putting off till to-morrow; procrastination. *Bailey.*

CRĀ-TĒ'GUS, *n.* [Gr. *κράτος*.] (Bot.) A genus of the *Cruciferae*, many species, esteemed for their near alliance to the crucifers of their flowers in spring, and the rich colors of their berries in autumn; the hawthorn. *Loudon.*

CRĀTCH, *n.* [Fr. *crèche*.] A frame or rack in which hay is put for cattle; a manger; a crib. She bare her first-born son, and laid him in a cratch. *Lake & T. Wickliffe's Trans.*

† CRĀTCH, *v. a.* To scratch. *Huloet.*

CRĀTCH-CRĀ'DLE, *n.* A figure of the cratch made by a string stretched between the fingers of both hands for the amusement of children;—written also *scratch-cradle*. *Clarke.*

CRĀTCH'ES, *n. pl.* [Ger. *krätze*, the itch, mange.] (Farriery.) A swelling on the pastern under the fetlock, and sometimes under the hoof of a horse. *Craig.*

CRĀTE, *n.* [L. *crates*.] A wicker pannier, or a sort of basket or hamper;—used especially for crockery ware. I have seen a horse carrying home the harvest on a crate. *Johnson.*

CRĀ'TER, *n.* [L., from Gr. *κράτης*.] 1. (Antiq.) A vessel for holding mixed wine and water; a bowl. *Wm. Smith.*

2. The mouth or circular cavity at the summit of a volcano. 3. (Astron.) An ancient southern constellation; the Cup. *Hind.*

CRĀ'TĒR'FÖRM, *a.* [L. *crater*, *crateris*, a bowl, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a bowl or a goblet; goblet-shaped. *P. Cyc.*

CRĀUNCH (krānch), *v. a.* [Dut. *schrantzen*.] [*i.* CRAUNCHED; *pp.* CRAUNCHING, CRAUNCHED.] To crush with the teeth; to chew with violence and noise; to crunch. She would crunch the wings of a lark, bones and all, between her teeth. *Swift.*

CRĀ-VĀT', *n.* [*Menage* derives *cravat* from the *Croats*, a sort of German troops, usually called *Cravates*, by whom, he says, this ornament, in 1636, was introduced into France.—*Ihre* says from *Goth. crava*, the neck, and *vad*, cloth.—It. *cravatta*; Sp. *corbata*; Fr. *cravate*.] A piece of silk or other cloth worn by men about the neck; a neckcloth. Which others for cravats have worn
About their necks. *Hudibras.*

CRĀVE, *v. a.* [A. S. *cræfan*; Dan. *kræve*.] [*i.* CRAVED; *pp.* CRAVING, CRAVED.] 1. To ask earnestly, submissively, or with importunity; to entreat; to beseech; to beg. Humbly on my knee
I crave your blessing. *Shak.*

2. To desire strongly; to long for; to hanker after; as, “To *crave* food.” Syn. - See ASK. CRĀ'VEN (krā'vn), *n.* [A. S. *cræfan*, to crave. “One who has *craved* or *craven* his life from his antagonist.” *Tooke*.]

1. A judicial term in the ancient trial by battle, used by the party who was defeated, or gave up the contest; a recreant; a coward; a dastard; a poltroon. Craven is one who has *craved* or *craves* his life at the enemy's hands, instead of resisting to the death. *Trench.*

Is it fit this soldier keep his oath?
He is a *craven* and a villain else *Shak.*

2. A cock conquered and dispirited. No cock of mine; you crow too like a *craven*. *Shak.*

CRĀ'VEN (krā'vn), *a.* 1. Cowardly; base. *Shak.* 2. (Geog.) Noting the dialect spoken in the deanery of Craven in the West Riding of Yorkshire. *Bosworth.*

† CRĀ'VEN (krā'vn), *v. a.* To make recreant, or cowardly. *Shak.*

GRĀV'ER, *n.* One who craves. *Sherwood.*

CRĀV'ING, *n.* 1. The act of asking with earnestness. 2. Unreasonable or strong desire.

CRĀV'ING, *p. a.* 1. Asking earnestly; begging; beseeching. 2. Desiring earnestly or unreasonably; longing for. “A *craving* appetite.” *Arbutnot.*

CRĀV'ING-NESS, *n.* The state of having an unreasonable or strong desire; craving. *Todd.*

CRĀW, *n.* [Dan. *kro*.] The crop or first stomach of birds. “The crop, or *craw*.” *Ray.*

CRĀW'FISH, *n.* [Fr. *écrevisse*.] (Zool.) A freshwater crustacean of the genus *Astacus*, found in Europe, the north of Asia, and in North America; the river lobster. *Agassiz.*

“Our crayfish or *crackfish* is said, by some of our philologists, to be the French *écrevisse*, and no doubt rightly; but still the matter is not self-evident. Trace, however, the word through these successive spellings, *krerpy* (Lydgate), *crerish* (Gauciogne), *crailfish* (Holland), and the chain between *crailfish*, or *crackfish*, and *écrevisse* is by the aid of these three intermediate spellings bridged over.” *Trench.*

CRAWL, *v. n.* [Dut. *krielen*.] [*i.* CRAWLED; *pp.* CRAWLING, CRAWLED.]

1. To move upon the belly, as a worm; to creep. “That *crawling* insect.” *Dryden.*

2. To move, as a child on the hands and knees; to move weakly, slowly, or timorously. “Every child who can *crawl*.” *Swift.*

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room. *Arbutnot.*

3. To move stealthily or clandestinely; to insinuate one's self; to practise servility. *Cranmer.*

He *crawled* into the favor of the king. *Shak.*

4. To have a sensation as of an insect creeping upon the skin. *Boag.*

CRAWL, *n.* Slow motion, as of an insect that creeps. *Clarke.*

CRAWL, *n.* [Sp. *corral*, a yard, a fish-pond.] 1. A pen or enclosure of hurdles for fish or for turtles. *Curke.*

2. The well in a boat. *Johnson.*

CRAWL'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, crawls; a creeper.

CRĀX, *n.* [Gr. *κράξω*, to croak.] (Ornith.) A genus of large gallinaceous birds, found in Mexico and South America; the curassow.—See CACINZE, and CURASSOW. *Van Der Hoeven.*

† CRĀY, or CRĀY'ER, *n.* [Old Fr. *craier*.] A small sea-vessel;—written also *crare*. *Shak.*

CRĀY'FISH, *n.* See CRAWFISH. *Floyer.*

CRĀY'ON (krā'yn), *n.* [Fr., from *craie*, chalk.]

1. A piece or cylinder of soft clay or other mineral matter, white or colored variously;—used for drawing on paper. *Fairholt.*

2. A little wooden rod with a slender slip of some substance prepared for drawing, embedded in the centre of it; a pencil.

3. A drawing or design done with a crayon, or pencil. *Johnson.*

CRĀY'ON, *a.* Noting a drawing done with a crayon; drawn by a pencil, or crayon. *Jodrell.*

CRĀY'ON, *v. a.* [Fr. *crayonner*.] To sketch or design, as with a crayon. *Burke.*

CRĀY'ON-PAINT'ING, *n.* The act, or the art, of drawing with crayons. *Ogilvie.*

CRAZE, *v. a.* [Fr. *écraser*, to crush.] [*i.* CRAZED; *pp.* CRAZING, CRAZED.]

1. To break; to crush; to crack. “The pot was *crazed*.” *Chaucer.*

Then through the fiery pillar and the cloud
God, looking forth, will trouble all his host,
And *craze* their chariot wheels. *Milton.*

2. To grind; to comminute; to pulverize. “The tin ore passeth to the *crazing* mill.” *Caveau.*

3. To impair in intellect; to make insane. Every sinner does more extravagant things than any man can do that is *crazed* and out of his wits, only with this sad difference, that he knows better what he does. *Tillotson.*

CRAZE, *n.* Insanity; craziness. [R.]

The whole affair was composed of three nearly equal parts; popular discontent, government exaggeration, and public craze. *Lord Cockburn.*

CRAZED (krāzd), *p. a.* Made insane; impaired in intellect; crazy. "Kate is *crazed*." *Cowper.*

CRA'ZED-NESS, *n.* The state of being crazed. [R.] "The *crazedness* of their minds." *Hooker.*

CRAZE'-MILL, *n.* A crushing-mill; a mill **CRAZ'ING-MILL**, *n.* resembling a grist-mill; — used for grinding tin. *Clarke.*

CRA'ZI-LY, *ad.* In a crazy manner. *Bailey.*

CRA'ZI-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being crazed, or broken; the state of being impaired, weakened, or shattered.

Nor will I speak now of the *craziness* of her title to many of them [places]. *Howell.*

There is no *craziness* we feel that is not a record of God's having been offended by our nature. *St. Mountagu.*

2. Disorder of mind; weakness of intellect; insanity. *Johnson.*

Syn. — See **INSANITY**.

CRA'ZING, *n.* (*Pottery*.) A term which denotes the cracking of the glaze upon articles of delft and porcelain. *Francis.*

CRA'ZY, *a.* [Fr. *écrasé*, crushed, crazed. — See **CRAZE**.]

1. Broken; decrepit; weak; feeble; out of order.

We will bestow you in some better place, fitter for sickness and for *crazy* age. *Shak.*

Physic can but mend our *crazy* state, Patch an old building, not a new create. *Dryden.*

2. Disordered in mind, or intellect; insane; distracted. "Crazy brains." *Hudibras.*

† **CRE'À-BLE**, *a.* That may be created. *Watts.*

† **CREAGHT** (krāt), *n.* [Ir.] Herds of cattle. *Davies.*

† **CREAGHT** (krāt), *v. n.* To graze. *Davies.*

CREAK, *v. n.* [Dut. *krieken*; Old Fr. *criquer*. — "All from the sound." *Richardson.*] [*i.* **CREAKED**; *pp.* **CREAKING**, **CREAKED**.] To make a harsh, grating noise, or sound. "Creaking hinges." "Creaking locusts." *Dryden.*

CREAK, *v. a.* To cause to make a harsh noise.

Creaking my shoes on the plain masonry. *Shak.*

CREAK, *n.* A harsh noise; a creaking. *Roget.*

CREAK'ING, *n.* A harsh, grating sound, or noise. "The creaking of shoes." *Shak.*

CREAM, *n.* [L. *cremor*; Sp. *crema*; Fr. *crème*; Goth. *kreima*; A. S. *ream*; Dut. *room*; Ger. *rahm*.]

1. The yellowish, unctuous, or oily substance which collects on the surface of milk when it is cooled and left at rest; that part of milk which is converted into butter by agitation, or churning.

I am as vigilant as a cat to steal *cream*. *Shak.*

2. The best part of any thing; the choice part.

Welcome, O flower and *cream* of knights-errant. *Shelton's Don Quixote.*

Cream of lime, the pellicle of carbonate of lime which collects on the surface of lime water when it is exposed to the air. — *Cream of tartar*, (Com.) the purified bi-tartrate of potash; — a salt prepared from the lees of wine by dissolving and recrystallizing them, and so called because the crystals are first formed upon the surface, and are there the whitest. *Ure.*

CREAM, *v. n.* [*i.* **CREAMED**; *pp.* **CREAMING**, **CREAMED**.] To be covered with something on the surface, as milk with cream. *Shak.*

There are a sort of men whose visages Do *cream* and mantle like a standing pool. *Shak.*

CREAM, *v. a.* 1. To skim the cream from.

"Creamed milk." *Woodsrope, 1623.*

2. To take the best part of.

Such a man, truly wise, *creams off* nature, leaving the sour and the dregs for philosophy and reason to lap up. *Swift.*

CREAM'-BOWL, *n.* A bowl for cream. *B. Jonson.*

CREAM'-CHEESE, *n.* Cheese made partly of cream. *Ash.*

CREAM'-COL-ORED (-urd), *a.* Resembling the color of cream; pale-yellow. *Goldsmith.*

CREAM'-FACED (-fäst), *a.* Pale from cowardice; cowardly. "Cream-faced loon." *Shak.*

CREAM'-FRUIT, *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. An eatable fruit found at Sierra Leone. *P. Cyc.*

2. A plant; *Roupellia grata*; — so called from the cream-like juice of its fruit. *Loudon.*

CREAM'-NUT, *n.* The fruit of the *Bertholletia excelsa*, the Brazil-nut. *Clarke.*

CREAM'-PITCH-ER, *n.* A vessel for cream.

CREAM'-POT, *n.* A pot for cream. *Child.*

CREAM'-SLICE, *n.* A sort of wooden knife, twelve or fourteen inches long. *Farm. Ency.*

CREAM'Y, *a.* 1. Full of cream, or containing cream. "Creamy bowls." *Collins.*

2. Having the nature of cream; like cream.

Your *creamy* words but cozen. *Beau. & Fl.*

CRÉ'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] (*Falconry*.) A fine, small line, fastened to a hawk's leash when she is first lured. *Johnson.*

CRÉASE (krēs), *n.* [Ger. *krausen*, to lay in folds. — "In the old chronicle of Robert of Gloucester, *creysede* occurs in the sense of *crossed*; whence Hearn conjectures our *creased* to be derived." *Todd*. — *Skinner*, with whom *Johnson* agrees, refers it to the L. *creta*, chalk. — "Mr. Hearn's etymology appears the more rational." *Richardson*.] A mark made as by doubling or folding paper, cloth, or any thing. *Swift.*

CRÉASE (krēs), *v. a.* [*i.* **CREASED**; *pp.* **CREASING**, **CREASED**.] To mark as by doubling.

Creased like dog's-ears in a folio. *Gray.*

CRÉ'A-SÔTE, *n.* See **CREOSOTE**. *Ogilvie.*

CRÉ'AT, *n.* [Fr.] (*Man*.) An usher to a riding master. *Crabb.*

CRÉ-ÂT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be created; capable of being created. *For. Qu. Rev.*

CRÉ-ÂTE', *v. a.* [Sans. *kri*; L. *creo*, *creatus*; It. *creare*; Fr. *créer*.] [*i.* **CREATED**; *pp.* **CREATING**, **CREATED**.]

1. To cause to exist by the force of original power, or by the agency of deputed power; to bring into being; to originate.

In the beginning, God *created* the heavens and the earth. *Gen. i. 1.*

Have we not all one Father? Hath not one God *created* us? *Mat. ii. 10.*

2. To be the occasion of; to produce; to cause.

Long abstinence is troublesome by the uneasiness it *creates* in the stomach. *Arbutnot.*

3. To invest with any new character; to make.

Richard, I will *create* thee Duke of Gloster. *Shak.*

Syn. — See **MAKE**.

† **CRÉ-ÂTE'**, *a.* Begotten; created. *Shak.*

CRÉ-ÂT'ED, *p. a.* Formed by creation; caused to exist; made; produced.

CRÉ-A-TINE, *n.* [Gr. *κρέας*, *κρέως*, flesh.] (*Chem.*) A crystallizable substance, obtained from muscular fibre. *Hoblyn.*

CRÉ-ÂTION (kré-ā'shun), *n.* [L. *creatio*; It. *creazione*; Sp. *creacion*; Fr. *création*.]

1. The act of creating, or causing to exist.

2. The act of investing with a new character.

"The *creation* of peers." *Johnson.*

3. That which is created; the thing created.

A dagger of the mind, a false *creation*? *Shak.*

4. The aggregate of created things; the universe.

When man was first formed, *creation* was his book, and God his preceptor. *Bp. Horne.*

CRÉ-ÂTION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to creation. *Craig.*

CRÉ-ÂTIVE, *a.* That can, or does, create. "Creative power." *Addison.*

CRÉ-ÂTIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being creative; the power of creating. *Coleridge.*

CRÉ-ÂTOR, *n.* [L.] One who creates; a maker; — distinctively, the Supreme Being, who bestows existence.

Open ye heavens, your living doors; let in The great *Creator*, from his work returned. *Milton.*

CRÉ-ÂTOR-SHIP, *n.* State of a creator. *Clarke.*

CRÉ-ÂTRESS, *n.* She who creates, produces, or makes any thing. [R.] *Spenser.*

CRÉ-ÂTOR-AL (kré-ā'tor-al), *a.* Relating to, or having the qualities of, a creature. *More.*

|| **CRÉ-ÂT'URE** (kré-ā'tyur, 24) [kré-ā'tur, *W. J.*; kré-ā-

chur, *S.*; kré-ā'tur, *E. F. Ja.*; kré-ā'tyur, *K.*; kré-ā'tur, colloquially kré-ā'shōr, *Sm.*], *n.* [L. *creatus*, created; Low L. *creatura*. — Gael. *creidair*.]

1. A being, animate or inanimate, created by original power; a created being.

God's first *creature* was light. *Bacon.*

Creatures vile as cats and dogs. *Shak.*

2. A general term for man; a person.

Yet crime in her could never *creature* find. *Spenser.*

3. A term of contempt or of tenderness, according to the sense of the adjective joined with it. "Guilty *creatures*." "Sweet *creature*." *Shak.* "Poor *creature*." *Johnson.*

4. One who owes his elevation or fortune to another; a dependant. "The duke's *creature*." *Clarendon.*

† **CRÉ-ÂT'URE-LÉSS**, *a.* Unaccompanied by any creature; alone.

God was alone *And creatureless* at first. *Dome.*

|| **CRÉ-ÂT'URE-LY** (kré-ā'tyur-lē), *a.* Having the qualities of a creature. *Cheyne.*

† **CRÉ-ÂT'URE-SHIP**, *n.* The state of being a creature. *Dr. Cave.*

† **CRÉ-ÂT'UR-IZE**, *v. a.* To render of the nature of a creature, or created being.

Consanguinity . . . would rather degrade and *creatureize* that mundane soul. *Cudworth.*

CRÉAZE, *n.* (*Mining*.) The tin in the middle part of the buddle, or washing-pit. *Weale.*

CRÉ-BRI-CÔS'TATE, *a.* [L. *creber*, close, and *costa*, a rib.] (*Conch.*) Marked with closely set ribs, or ridges. *Craig.*

CRÉ-BRI-SÛL'CATE, *a.* [L. *creber*, close, and *sulcus*, a furrow.] (*Conch.*) Marked with closely set transverse furrows. *Craig.*

† **CRÉB'RÍ-TÛDE**, *n.* [L. *crebritudo*; *creber*, frequent.] Frequency. *Bailey.*

† **CRÉ'BROUS**, *a.* Frequent. *Goodwin.*

CRÉ'DENCE, *n.* [L. *credo*, *credens*, to believe; It. *credenza*; Sp. *creencia*; Fr. *crédence*.]

1. Reliance upon the testimony of another, or of others; belief; credit.

The ground of *credence* was the same in both; namely, that the first *credence* was given by God himself. *South.*

2. That which gives a claim to credit. "Letters of *credence*." *Hayward.*

3. (*Eccles.*) A small table or shelf in a church at the side of the altar, on which the bread and wine to be used in the eucharist are placed; prothesis. *Hook.*

† **CRÉ'DENCE**, *v. a.* To believe. *Skelton.*

CRÉ-DÉN'DÛM, *n.*; pl. **CRÉDENDA**. [L.] Thing to be believed; an article of faith. *South.*

CRÉ'DENT, *a.* 1. Believing; easy of belief; credulous. "With too *credent* ear." [R.] *Shak.*

2. Not to be questioned; deserving credit.

My authority bears a *credent* bulk. *Shak.*

CRÉ-DÉN'TIAL (kré-dén'-shul), *a.* Giving a title to credit. "Credential letters." *Camden.*

CRÉ-DÉN'TIAL, *n.* 1. That which gives a title to credit; the warrant upon which belief or authority is claimed. "Reason our best *credential*." *Buckinghamshire.*

2. pl. Writings, testimonials, or letters, showing that one is entitled to credit, or is clothed with authority; — particularly the letters given to an ambassador or other public officer.

CRÉD-I-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *credibilità*; Sp. *credibilidad*; Fr. *credibilité*.] The quality of being credible or worthy of belief; credibleness. "The *credibility* of the Gospel History." *Lardner.*

CRÉD'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *credibilis*; It. *credibile*; Sp. *creíble*.] That may be believed; worthy of credit or belief; trustworthy.

A tale written in the Bible, Which must needs be *credíble*. *Gower.*

Upon the testimony of *credíble* persons, I am free from doubt. *Newton.*

Syn. — That which may be reasonably believed is *credíble*; that which is likely to happen is *probable*. Conformity to the habits of *assertion* constitutes *credíble*; conformity to the habits of *observation*, or to the course of nature, *probability*.

CRÉD'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being *credíble*; *credibility*; just claim to belief. "The *credíbleness* of these narratives." *Boyle.*

CRĒD'Ī-BLY, *ad.* In a credible manner.

CRĒD'IT, *n.* [*L. creditum*, trust; *It. & Sp. credito*; *Fr. crédit*.]

1. Reliance upon testimony; belief; faith. "I may give *credit* to reports." *Addison*.

What though no *credit* doubting wits may give?
The fair and innocent shall still believe. *Pope*.

2. That which procures belief, or inspires confidence; authoritative testimony. We are contented to take this upon your *credit*. *Hooker*.

3. Good repute; esteem; estimation. Yes, while I live no rich or noble knave
Shall walk the world in *credit* to his grave. *Pope*.

4. That which contributes to good repute, esteem, or reputation; honor. I published because I was told I might please such as it was a *credit* to please. *Pope*.

5. Influence of a reputable name or character. They desired him to use his *credit* that a treaty might be entered into. *Clarendon*.

6. (*Com.*) The selling of goods, or the transfer of property, in exchange for a written or implied promise of payment at a future time; as, "To do business on *credit*"; "To grant a long or a short *credit*." A reputation for pecuniary worth and responsibility which entitles a person or persons to be trusted; as, "The *credit* of a merchant or of a mercantile house."

7. (*Book-keeping.*) That side of a personal account on which every thing is entered that answers as an offset to a debt; as, "To carry money, goods, or notes to the *credit* of A. B." That which is entered in an account as an offset to a debt, or for which the party in whose favor the entry is made becomes the creditor of another; as, "The *credits* exceed the debits." That side of accounts not personal which records the items of money, goods, notes, &c., for which something equivalent has been received; as, "To carry notes paid to the *credit* of cash."

Syn. — See BELIEF, NAME.

CRĒD'IT, *v. a.* [*L. credo, creditus*, to believe; *It. credere*; *Sp. creer*; *Fr. croire, créditer*.] [*i. CREDITED*; *pp. CREDITING, CREDITED*.]

1. To believe; to rely upon, as trustworthy; to confide in as true. If the gospel and the apostles may be *credited*, no man can be a Christian without charity. *Locke*.

2. To do honor or credit to. May here her monument stand so,
To *credit* this rude age. *Waller*.

3. To give a credit to; to admit as a debtor; to trust. *Johnson*.

4. To place to the credit side of an account; as, "To *credit* goods purchased to the account of 'Cash,' or of 'Notes Payable.'"

5. To carry or place to the credit of; as, "To *credit* a person for money received on account."

CRĒD'IT-A-BLE, *a.* 1. + That may be believed; credible. "Creditable witnesses." *Ludlow*.
2. Worthy of approbation; reputable; honorable; estimable. "A *creditable* way of living." *Arbutnot*.

CRĒD'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being creditable. *Decay of Piety*.

CRĒD'IT-A-BLY, *ad.* Reputably.

CRĒD'IT-OR, *n.* [*L.*] 1. + One who credits or believes. The easy *creditors* of novelties. *Daniel*.

2. One to whom a debt is owed; opposed to debtor. Creditors have better memories than debtors; and *creditors* are a superstitious sect, great observers of set days and times. *Franklin*.

CRĒD'IT-RIX, *n.* [*L.*] She to whom a debt is owed. [*R.*] *Sherwood*.

CRĒD'U-LI-TY, *n.* [*L. credulitas*; *It. credulità*; *Sp. credulidad*; *Fr. crédulité*.] The quality of being credulous; easiness of belief; readiness to believe without sufficient evidence. "The only way to avoid *credulity* and incredulity — the two necessarily easily going together — is to listen to and yield to the best evidence, and to believe and disbelieve on good grounds." *Whately*.

Syn. — See SUPERSTITION.

CRĒD-U-LOUS (*krēd'u-lūs*), *a.* [*L. credulus*; *It. & Sp. credulo*; *Fr. crédule*.] Apt to believe without sufficient evidence; too easy of belief;

of weak mind; easily imposed upon; unsuspecting. My medicine, work! Thus *credulous* fools are caught. *Shak.*

CRĒD'U-LOUS-LY, *ad.* In a credulous manner.

CRĒD'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being credulous; credulity. *Sir E. Sandys*.

CRĒĒD, *n.* [*L. credo*, to believe; *It., Sp., & Fr. credo*; *A. S. creda*; *Gael. creud*; *M. cred*.] "As the first word, *credo*, I believe, giveth a denomination to the whole confession of faith (the Apostles' Creed), from thence commonly called the *Creed*." *Pearson*.

1. A summary of Christian belief, or of the articles of faith. "The larger and fuller view . . . set down in the *creeds* of the church." *Hammond*.

2. Any profession of that which is believed; a statement of the articles of belief; as, "The *creeds* of political parties."

Syn. — See BELIEF.

CRĒĒD'-MĀK-ER, *n.* One who forms a creed.

CRĒĒK, *v. n.* To creak. — See CREAK. *Shak.*

CRĒĒK, *n.* 1. [*A. S. crecca*; *Dut. kreek*; *Fr. crique*.] A small inlet of the sea or of a river; a bay; a cove. *Milton*.

When the master returned, he reported that there was no passage into the lake by the *creek*, which was fifty fathoms wide at the entrance, that the bottom was every where rocky, and the sides bounded by a wall of coral rocks. *Cook's Voy.*

2. A small river; a rivulet.

Lesser streams and rivulets are denominated *creels*. *Goldsmith's Geography*.

Creel is often so used in the Middle, Southern, and Western States; but it is rarely so used in England.

3. [*Ger. kriecken*, to creep.] First appearance of light in the morning; dawn. "He waked at *creek* of day." *Turberville*.

CRĒĒK'ING, *p. a.* See CREAKING.

CRĒĒK'Y, *a.* Full of creeks; winding. *Spenser*.

CRĒĒL, or CRĒĒL, *n.* A kind of basket, such as is used by anglers. *Brande*.

CRĒĒP, *v. n.* [*A. S. creopan*; *Dut. kruipen*; *Sw. krypa*; *Dan. krybe*.] [*i. CREPT*; *pp. CREEPING, CREPT*.]

1. To move as a worm, insect, or reptile; to crawl. "Creeping like snail." *Shak.*

The earth, and stately tread, or lowly *creep*. *Milton*.

2. To grow along the ground, or on supports, as vines or plants. And *creeping* vines on arbors weaved around. *Dryden*.

3. To move slowly or by insensible degrees. "The *creeping* hours of time." *Shak.*

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day. *Shak.*

4. To move timorously, or secretly.

We here took a little boat, to *creep* along the sea-shore as far as *Genoa*. *Addison*.

It is night, wherein all the beasts of the forest do *creep* forth. *Ps. cv. 20.*

5. To behave with servility; to proceed in a fawning manner. Her motion and her station are alike. *Shak.*

6. To steal in; to come without being noticed. "The sophistry which *creeps* into most of the books of argument." *Locke*.

CRĒĒP'ER, *n.* [*A. S. creopere*; *Dut. kruiper*.]

1. He who, or that which, creeps.

2. (*Ent.*) A kind of insect.

The fishers see a number of these *skippers* and *creepers* settled thick about their baits. *Holland*.

3. (*Ornith.*) A small, climbing bird of the family *Certhida* and sub-family *Certhina*. *Gray*.

The true *creepers* (*Certhinae*) are, for the most part adapted to live upon trees and to feed upon insects which infest the bark. *Baird*.

4. (*Bot.*) A plant that grows on a support, or creeps along the ground. *Gray*.

Winders or *creepers*, as ivy, briony, and woodbine. *Bacon*.

5. (*Naut.*) An iron instrument, with four claws; — used for dragging the bottom of a harbor or river to find any thing lost. *Dana*.

6. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens. *Bailey*.

7. A kind of galoche, or low patten or clog worn by women. *Bailey*.

8. (*Arch.*) *pl.* Leaves or bunches of foliage on the angles of spires, pinnacles, &c., in Gothic buildings; crockets. *Francis*.

CRĒĒP'-HOLE, *n.* 1. A hole to hide in.

2. A subterfuge; an excuse. *Johnson*.

CRĒĒP'ING, *p. a.* 1. Moving along the ground; extending horizontally, crawling. *Hamilton*.

2. (*Bot.*) Growing flat on, or beneath, the ground, and rooting. *Gray*.

CRĒĒP'ING-CRŌW'FOOT (-fūt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of *Ranunculus*. *Booth*.

CRĒĒP'ING-LY, *ad.* Slowly; in a creeping manner.

† CRĒĒ'PLE, *n.* A lame person; a cripple. *Donne*.

CRĒĒSE, *n.* A kind of dagger used by the Malays. *Maunder*.

CRĒ-MĀS'TER, *n.* [*Gr. κρεαστήρ*; *κρεάσιον*, to suspend.] (*Anat.*) The muscle by which the testicles are drawn up. *Dunglison*.

† CRĒ-MĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. crematio*; *cremo, crematus*, to burn.] The act of burning. *Brown*.

CRĒ-MŌ'NA, *n.* (*Mus.*) A superior kind of violin; — so named from Cremona, where it was made. *Brande*.

CRĒ'MOR, *n.* [*L. cream*.] A soft liquor resembling cream. "Chyle, or *cremor*." *Ray*.

CRĒM'O-SIN, *n.* See CRIMSON. *Todd*.

CRĒMS, *n.* See KREMS.

CRĒ'NATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having rounded notches at the edges, as a leaf; crenelled. *Loudon*.

CRĒ'NĀT-ED, *a.* [*L. crena*, a notch.] Notched; indented. *Woodward*.

CRĒ'NĀ-TŪRE, *n.* The state of being notched; a notching. *Loudon*.

CRĒ'NĒL-LĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. crena*, a notch; *Fr. creneler*, to indent, to notch.] To form with crenelles, or loop-holes, as a breastwork. *Glos. of Mil. Terms*.

CRĒ'NĒL-LĀT-ED, *p. a.* (*Arch.*) Noting a kind of indented moulding, used in Norman buildings. *Francis*.

CRĒ'NĒL-LĀTION, *n.* The act of forming, or the state of having, crenelles. *Britton*.

CRĒ'NĒLLE, *n.* A loop-hole or opening in parapets, &c., for archers to shoot through. *Britton*.

CRĒ'NĒLLED (krē'n'eld), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having rounded notches at the edges. *P. Cyc.*

CRĒ'NĒIC, *a.* [*Gr. κρηνη*, a well or spring.] (*Chem.*) Noting a brown acid discovered by Berzelius in certain mineral waters. *Ogilvie*.

CRĒ'NĒKLE, *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as CRINGLE. *Crabb*.

CRĒ'NĒ-LĀTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Toothed with fine rounded teeth. *Loudon*.

CRĒ'NĒ-LĀT-ED, *a.* Same as CRENUATE. *Craig*.

CRĒ'ŌLE, *n.* [*It. creolo*; *Sp. criollo*; *Fr. créole*.] A native of Spanish America or the West Indies, born of European parents, or descended from European ancestors, as distinguished from a resident inhabitant born in Europe, as well as from the offspring of mixed blood, as the mulatto, born of a negro mother, and the mestizo, born of an Indian mother. *P. Cyc.*

"The Spanish and Portuguese apply the term to the blacks born in their colonies, never to whites." *Notes & Queries*.

"The word *creole* means a native of a West India colony, whether he be black, white, or of the colored population." *Carmichael*.

CRĒ'ŌLI-AN, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, the Creoles. *Ash*.

CRĒ'Ō-SŌTE, *n.* [*Gr. κρεας*, *κρεως*, flesh, and *σώω*, or *σώζω*, to save; *σώτηρ*, a preserver; *Fr. créosote*.] (*Chem.*) A colorless, oily, transparent fluid, of bitter taste, obtained from tar by distillation. It is a very powerful antiseptic; — written also *creasote* and *kreosote*. *Ure*.

CRĒ'PANCE, *n.* [*L. crepo, crepans*, to crack.] (*Farriery*.) A chap or scratch in a horse's leg, given by the shoe of a hind foot striking the other hind foot, and often changing into an ulcer. *Crabb*.

CRĒ'PANE, *n.* (*Farriery*.) Crepance. *Far. Dict.*

CRĒP'Ī-TĀTE, *v. n.* [*L. crepito, crepitatus*; *It.*

crepitare; Fr. *crépiter*.] [*i.* CREPITATED; *pp.* CREPITATING, CREPITATED.] To make a small, crackling noise; to crackle. *Cockeram.*

CRÉP-I-TÁ'TION, *n.* [Fr. *crépitation*.]

1. A small, crackling noise. *Johnson.*

2. (*Surg.*) The noise made by the friction of fractured bones when the surgeon moves them in certain directions. *Dunghson.*

CRÉP-I-TŪS, *n.* [L. *crepo*, *crepitus*, to crack, to rattle.]

1. (*Med.*) A discharge of wind from the bowels; a fart. *Dunghson.*

2. The crackling noise produced by pressing a cellular membrane when it contains air. *Brande.*

CRÉPON, *n.* [Fr.] A stuff made of wool, of silk, or of wool and silk, resembling crape. *Ure.*

CRÉPT, *i. & p.* from *creep*. See CREEP.

† CRÉ-PŪS'GLE, *n.* Same as CREPUSCULE. *Ogilvie.*

CRÉ-PŪS'CU-LAR, *a.* 1. Relating to twilight; glimmering. [*R.*] *Month. Rev.*

2. (*Ornith. & Ent.*) Noting birds and insects that are seen on the wing late in the evening, and before sunrise. "Certain birds and insects are called *crepuscular*." *Baird.*

† CRÉ-PŪS'GLE, *n.* [L. *crepusculum*; *creper*, dusky; It. *crepuscolo*; Sp. *crepusculo*; Fr. *crépuscule*.] Twilight; crepusculum. *Bailey.*

† CRÉ-PŪS'CU-LINE, *a.* Glimmering; crepuscular. *Sprat.*

† CRÉ-PŪS'CU-LOUS, *a.* Glimmering. *Glanville.*

CRÉ-PŪS'CU-LŪM, *n.* [L.] (*Astron.*) The time from the first dawn of morning to the rising of the sun, or between the setting of the sun and the last remains of day; twilight. *Bouvier.*

CRÉS-CĒN'DŌ, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A direction to the performer to increase the volume of sound from soft to loud, marked thus [<]. *Brande.*

CRÉS'CENT, *n.* [L. *creresco*, *creescens*, to increase.]

1. The moon on the increase.

My power's a crescent, and my auguring hope
Says it will come to the full. *Shak.*

2. The word is applied also to other heavenly bodies when less than one half of their disk is visible.

3. The figure of the new moon, used for the symbol of Mahometanism or of the Turkish empire. "The empire of the Crescent." *Brande.*

4. (*Her.*) A bearing in the form of a half moon.

The crescent is frequently used to distinguish the coat armor of a second brother or junior family from that of the principal branch. *Brande.*

5. A name applied to three orders of knighthood which used the crescent for a symbol; the first instituted by Charles I., king of Naples and Sicily, in 1268; the second by René of Anjou, in 1448; and the third by the sultan Selim, in 1801. The last-mentioned order is still in existence, and is remarkable for the fact that none but Christians are eligible for admission. *Brande.*

6. (*Mus.*) A Turkish instrument with bells or jingles; — used in military music. *Moore.*

CRÉS'CENT, *a.* [L. *creresco*, *creescens*, to grow; It. *cresciente*; Sp. *creciente*; Fr. *croissant*.] In-

creasing; growing; enlarging. "He was then of a crescent note." *Shak.*

Ashtar, queen of heaven, with crescent horns. *Milton.*

CRÉS'CENT, *v. a.* To mark or adorn with a crescent. [*R.*]

A dark wood *crecens* more than half the lawn. *Seward.*

CRÉS'CENT-ED, *p. a.* Adorned with a crescent.

CRÉS'CENT-FORMED, *a.* Formed like a crescent; crescent-shaped. *Scott.*

CRÉS'CENT-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a crescent.

CRÉS'CENT-SHAPED (-shápt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a crescent; lunate. *Craig.*

CRÉS'GIVE, *a.* Increasing; growing. [*R.*] *Shak.*

CRÉSS, *n.* [A. S. *cæsse*; Dut. *kers*; Ger. *kresse*; It. *orecione*; Fr. *cresson*. — *Menage* derives it from L. *creresco*, to grow. — "Perhaps from *creresco*, it being a quick grower." *Johnson.*] (*Bot.*) The name given to various plants, with acrid or pungent leaves. Some of them are used as a salad, and others are employed in medicine. Common cress is *Lepidium sativum*; water-cress, *Nasturtium officinale*; Belleisle or Nor-

mandy cress, *Barbarea praecox*; Indian cress, *Tropaeolum majus*. *P. Cyc.*

CRÉS-SELLE', *n.* [Fr. *crecelle*.] (*Ecol.*) An instrument of wood, used in the Catholic church, during passion-week, instead of bells.

CRÉS'SET, *n.* [Fr. *croisset*, dim. of *crotz*, a cross; — because beacons had anciently crosses upon their tops. *Johnson.* — "Probably Fr. *creuset*, a crucible or open pot which always contained the light." *Nares.* — Dut. *laers*, a candle.]

1. A light in an open pot or pan, set upon a beacon or a watch-tower, or carried in the hand.

A burning cresset was showed out of the steeple. *Holmes.*

2. A kitchen utensil for setting a pot over the fire. [*Local.*] *Ogilvie.*

3. (*Coopering.*) An iron frame used by coopers in heating barrels.

CRÉS'SET-LIGHT, *n.* A large light or lantern fixed on a pole. *Ash.*

CRÉS'S-RÖCK-ET, *n.* (*Bot.*) A Spanish cruciferous shrub; *Vella pseudocytisus*. *Loudon.*

CRĒST, *n.* [L. *crista*; It. *cresta*; Sp. *creston*; Fr. *crête*.]

1. The feathers or other ornament on the top of a helmet; — often used for the helmet itself.

His valor, shown upon our crests to-day,
Hath taught us how to cherish such high deeds. *Shak.*

2. The comb of a cock; a tuft. *Milton.*

3. Any tuft, or ornament, on the head, as that assigned by poets to serpents: — the top.

And, towering o'er his head, in triumph ride. *Dryden.*

4. The rising part of a horse's neck.

5. Loftiness of mien; pride; spirit; courage.

When horses should endure the bloody spur,
They fall their crests. *Shak.*

6. (*Her.*) The ornament of a helmet.

It was a crest ere thou was born. *Shak.*

CRĒST, *v. a.* [*i.* CRESTED; *pp.* CRESTING, CREST-ED.]

1. To serve as a crest for; to cover like a crest.

His legs bestrid the ocean; his roared arm crested the world. *Shak.*

2. To mark with long streaks, like the plumes of a helmet; to adorn as with a plume or crest.

Like as the shining dew in summers' night,
Is scattered with a crest of light. *Spenser.*

CRĒST'ED, *p. a.* 1. Wearing a crest, plume, tuft, or comb. "Crested helmets." *Milton.* "The crested bird." *Dryden.*

2. (*Bot.*) Applied to some elevated appendage terminating a particular organ; cristate.

A stamen is crested when the filament projects beyond the anther. *Loudon.*

CRĒST'ED-DIVER, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A large waterfowl; *Podiceps cristatus*; — so called from its having a tuft on its head. — See *PODICEP-*

NÆ. *Booth.*

CRĒST'FÁL-LEN (krést'fál-lén), *a.*

1. Dejected; dispirited; disheartened. *Shak.*

2. (*Man.*) Noting the condition of a horse when the crest hangs to one side. *London Ency.*

CRĒST'LESS, *a.* Having no crest; not dignified with coat-armor; of ignoble birth. *Shak.*

CRĒST-MÁ-RINE', *n.* Rock-samphire. *Maunder.*

CRĒST'-TILES, *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) Tiles used to cover the ridge of a roof, upon which they fit in the manner of a saddle. *Weale.*

CRĒS'WELL, *n.* The broad edge or verge of the sole of a shoe. *Bailey.*

CRĒ-TÁ'CEOUS (kré-tá'shus, 66), *a.* [L. *cretaceus*; *creta*, chalk; Fr. *crétacé*.] Having the qualities of chalk; abounding with chalk; chalky; as, "Cretaceous substances." *Grew.*

CRĒ-TÁ'CEOUS-LY, *ad.* In a manner like chalk.

CRĒ'TAN, or CRĒ'TIAN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging to the island of Crete, or Candia. *Ash.*

CRĒ-TAT'ED, *a.* Rubbed with chalk. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

CRĒTE, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Crete; a Cretian.

CRĒ'TIAN (kré'shan), *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Crete.

CRĒ'TIC, *a.* [*Gr.* *κρητικός*; L. *creticus*.] (*Pros.*) Noting a kind of foot in Greek and Latin poetry. *Beck.*

CRĒ'TIC, *n.* (*Pros.*) A foot in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of a short syllable between two long ones. *Bentley.*

CRĒ'TI-CISM, *n.* Same as CRETISM. *Craig.*

CRĒ'TIN, *n.* [Fr.] An idiot afflicted with the goitre, often found in the Alpine valleys, in the Valais. *Brande.*

CRĒ'TIN-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *crétinisme*.]

1. A species of idiocy with which the goitrous inhabitants of the Alpine valleys are afflicted.

2. The goitre, or a wen or swelling on the throat. *Kidd.*

CRĒ'TISM, *n.* [*Gr.* *κρητισμός*; *κρητίω*, to behave like a Cretan, i. e. to lie.] A Cretan practice; a falsehood. *Smart.*

† CRĒ-TŌSE', *a.* [L. *cretosus*; *creta*, chalk.] Chalky; containing chalk. *Ash.*

CRĒUX (krē), *n.* [Fr., *a hollow, or cavity*.] (*Sculpt.*) The reverse of relief. — To engrave *en creux* is to cut below the surface. *Crabb.*

CRĒ-VASSE', *n.* [Fr.] A gap; an opening; a crevice; a ravine; a gully: — applied, especially in the southern portion of the U. S., to a breach in a levee or embankment of a river. *Bartlett.*

CRĒV'ET, *n.* A melting-pot used by goldsmiths; a crucible. *Crabb.*

CRĒV'ICE (krēv'is), *n.* [L. *crepo*, to crack; Old Fr. *crevis*; Fr. *crevasse*; Sw. *kräfta*; Dan. *krebs*.] A fissure; a small opening; a crack; a cleft; a gap; a chink.

I pried me through the crevice of a wall. *Shak.*

CRĒV'ICE, *v. a.* To crack; to flaw. [*R.*] *Wotton.*

CRĒV'IS, *n.* [Fr. *écrevisse*.] Crayfish; crawfish. [*North of Eng.*] *Smith.*

CREW (krē), *n.* [A. S. *cread*, or *cruth*, a crew.]

1. A company of persons associated for any purpose, — in a good sense. [*R.*]

Whose only word commanded all the crew
Of Roman knights. *There a noble crew* *Gascoigne.*

Of lords and ladies stood on every side. *Spenser.*

2. A company of persons, — in a bad sense; a band; a gang; a set.

He, with a crew whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to tyrannize. *Milton.*

3. (*Naut.*) The company of sailors belonging to a ship, boat, or any vessel.

The anchors dropped, his crew the vessels moor. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See *BAND*.

CREW (krē), *i.* from *crow*. — See *Crow*.

CREW'EL (krē'el), *n.* [Dut. *klewel*.] Yarn or worsted wound on a ball. *Walton.*

CREW'ET (krē'et), *n.* See *CRUET*.

CRIB, *n.* [A. S. *cryb*; Dut. *krib*; Ger. *krippe*; Sw. *krubba*; Dan. *krybbe*.]

1. The rack or manger of a stable.

The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib. *Isa. l. 3.*

2. The stall of an ox, cow, or calf. *Johnson.*

3. A bin; — case or box in salt works.

4. A small habitation; a cottage.

Why rather, sleep, thou in smoky cribs,
Than in the perfumed chambers of the great? *Shak.*

5. A frame for a child's bed. *Clarke.*

6. A cribble or sieve. *Swift.*

7. A classic with a translation. *Clarke.*

CRIB, *v. a.* [*i.* CRIBBED; *pp.* CRIBBING, CRIBBED.]

1. To put in a crib; to enclose, as in a crib; to confine; to cage.

Now I'm caged, cribbed, confined, bound in. *Shak.*

2. To steal for a petty purpose. *Smart.*

CRIB, *v. n.* To be confined, as in a crib. *Smart.*

CRIB'DAGE, *n.* A game at cards in which the dealer makes up a third hand for himself, partly from the hand of his opponent. *Smart.*

CRIB'-BIT-ING, *n.* (*Ferriery.*) The habit which some horses have of biting the manger. *Brande.*

CRIB'BLE (krīb'bl), *n.* 1. [L. *cribellum*, dim. of *cribrum*, a sieve; It. *cribro*, *crivello*; Sp. *criba*; Fr. *crible*.] A coarse sieve, for sifting corn, sand, or gravel; a riddle. *Brande.*

2. [Old Fr. *cribure*.] Coarse meal. *Johnson.*

CRIB'BLE, *a.* Coarse; as, "Cribble bread." *Hulot.*

CRIB'BLE, *v. a.* [*i.* CRIBBLED; *pp.* CRIBBLING, CRIBBLED.] To sift with a cribble, riddle, or sieve. *Lytleton.*

† **CRIB-BRÄ'TION**, *n.* [*L. cribro, cribratus*, to sift.] (*Pharmacy.*) The act of sifting drugs. *Bailey.*

CRIB'RI-FÖRM, *a.* [*L. cribrum*, a sieve, and *forma*, form; *Fr. cribriforme*.] (*Anat.*) Having the form of a sieve; — applied to the plate of the ethmoid bone, through which the fibres of the olfactory nerve pass to the nose. *Dunghlson.*

CRIB-BRÖSE', *a.* (*Bot.*) Perforated like a sieve with small apertures. *Loudon.*

CRICH'TON-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of ilmenite, or titanate of iron. *Dana.*

CRICK, *n.* 1. [*It. cricchi*. — See CREAK.] A creaking, as of a door; creak. *Johnson.*

2. A rheumatic affection, or cramp, as of the neck. *Dunghlson.*

CRICK'ET, *n.* 1. [*Dut. krekhet*. — "Certainly from the sound it utters." *Richardson.* — *Fr. criquet*.] A chipping insect of the genus *Gryllus*, some species of which frequent houses. *Harris.*

I heard the owl scream and the crickets cry. *Shak.*
When the cricket shrills, he raises the wing-covers a little, and shuffles them together lengthwise, so that the projecting vanes of one are made to grate against those of the other. *Harris.*

2. [*A. S. crice*, a staff.] A game played with a bat and ball.

3. A low seat or stool.

CRICK'ET-ER, *n.* One who plays at cricket. *Perry.*

CRICK'ET-ING-ÄP'PLE, *n.* A small species of apple. *Johnson.*

CRICK'ET-MÄTCH, *n.* A match at cricket.

CRICÖID, *a.* [*Gr. κρικος*, a ring, and *είδος*, form.] (*Anat.*) Annular; ring-shaped. *Brande.*

CRİ'ER, *n.* One who cries or proclaims, as he who cries goods for sale, or the officer who makes proclamations in a court of justice.

CRİME, *n.* [*Gr. κρίμα*, a matter for judgment; *κρίνω*, to separate, to judge; *L. crimen*; *cerno*, to judge; *It. crimine*; *Sp. crimen*; *Fr. crime*.] 1. An infraction of law, but particularly of human law, and so distinguished from (not opposed to) sin; an offence against society or against morals, as far as they are amenable to the laws; a great offence; a felony.

A crime or misdemeanor is an act committed or omitted in violation of a public law. *Blackstone.*

Actions contrary to the precepts of religion are called sins; actions contrary to the principles of morals are called vices; and actions contrary to the laws of the state are called crimes. *Maunder.*

2. † The cause or origin of a wrong act.

The tree of life, the crime of our first father's fall. *Spenser.*
A capital crime is one for which the penalty is death.

Syn. — Crime is a violation of a human law, or the law of a state; sin is a violation of the divine law, or the precepts of religion; vice is opposite to virtue, and is an offence against morality, or a violation of the moral law. Crime is especially the object of jurisprudence; vice, of ethics; sin, of theology. A felony is a capital crime, or a heinous offence; a misdemeanor is a minor crime, or less than a crime. — See EVIL, OFFENCE.

† **CRİME'FUL**, *a.* Full of crime; wicked. *Shak.*

† **CRİME'LESS**, *a.* Without crime; innocent. *Shak.*

CRİM'I-NÄL, *a.* [*L. criminalis*; *It. criminale*; *Sp. criminal*; *Fr. criminel*.] 1. Contrary to law; partaking of the nature of crime.

Live thou, and to thy mother dead attest
That clear she died from blamish criminal. *Spenser.*

2. Tainted with crime; guilty of a crime.

The neglect of any of the relative duties renders us criminal in the sight of God. *Rogers.*

3. Relating to crime; not civil; as, "A criminal prosecution"; "A criminal law." *Blackstone.*

Criminal conversation, (*Law.*) adultery; — usually abbreviated thus, *crim. con.*

Syn. — Criminal respects the character of the offence; guilty, the fact of committing it. The degree of criminality of a person is to be estimated by circumstances; his guilt requires to be proved by evidence. He who contradicts another abruptly in conversation, may be said to be guilty of a breach of politeness, but he would not be styled criminal.

CRİM'I-NÄL, *n.* A person guilty of a crime; a malefactor; a culprit; a convict; a felon.

The same severe impositions are not indifferently to be laid upon criminals. *Sp. Taylor.*

Syn. — Criminal, culprit, malefactor, felon, and convict, are all terms employed to denote public offenders. Criminal is a general term, and comprises all the others. Malefactor is one who has committed some crime; culprit, a criminal arraigned at the bar; felon, one guilty of a capital or great crime; convict, one under the sentence of law for a crime.

CRİM-I-NÄL'I-TY, *n.* [*Low L. criminalitas*; *It. criminalità*; *Sp. criminalidad*; *Fr. criminalité*.] The quality of being criminal; guiltiness; guilt.

Syn. — See CRIMINAL.

CRİM'I-NÄL-LY, *ad.* In a criminal manner.

CRİM'I-NÄL-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being criminal; criminality; guiltiness. *Hammond.*

CRİM'I-NÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. criminor, criminatus*; *It. criminare*.] [*i.* CRIMINATED; *pp.* CRIMINATING, CRIMINATED.] To charge with crime; to accuse; to impeach; to reproach; to censure.

It is no slight authority which shall persuade us to criminate. *Darke.*

CRİM'I-NÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. criminatio*; *It. criminatione*; *Sp. crimination*.] The act of criminating; accusation; charge; censure.

If provoked, as I trust I never shall be, into crimination and recrimination. *Daniel Webster.*

CRİM'I-NÄ-TİVE, *a.* Charging with crime; censuring; criminatory. *Brougham.*

CRİM'I-NÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* Relating to crimination; accusing; censorious. *Bailey.*

† **CRİM'I-NOÜS**, *a.* [*L. criminosus*.] Wicked; guilty; criminal. *Sp. Hall.*

† **CRİM'I-NOÜS-LY**, *ad.* Wickedly. *Hammond.*

† **CRİM'I-NOÜS-NĒSS**, *n.* Wickedness; guilt. "The criminousness of his fault." *Boyle.*

CRİM'OSİN (*krim'zn*), *a.* [*It. cremisino*.] Crimson. — See CRIMSON. *Spenser.*

CRİMP, *a.* [*A. S. acrumman*, or *acrymman*, to crumple; *Dut. krummelen*, to crumple; *Ger. krumeln*.] 1. Friable; brittle; easily crumbled. "The crimp earth." *Philips.*

2. Not consistent. [A low cant word.] *Johnson.*

The evidence is crimp; the witnesses contradict themselves. *Arbutnot.*

CRİMP, *n.* 1. A game at cards. *B. Jonson.*

2. One who decoys others into military service. [A low word.] *Johnson.*

3. An agent for coal-merchants, and for persons concerned in shipping. *Buchanan.*

CRİMP, *v. a.* [*A. S. ge-crympt*, curled; *Dut. & Ger. krimpden*, to crumple; *Sw. krympa*; *Dan. krympe*.] [*i.* CRIMPED; *pp.* CRIMPING, CRIMPED.] 1. To curl or crisp, as the hair. *Johnson.*

2. To form into ridges; to plait. *Smart.*

3. To decoy for the army. [*Low.*] *Smart.*

4. (*Cookery.*) To make crisp by gashing, as cod-fish. *Smart.*

CRİMP'ÄGE, *n.* The act of crimping. [*R.*] *Maunder.*

CRİMP'İNG, *n.* The act of one who crimps; crimpage.

CRİMP'İNG-İR-ON, *n.* An iron for curling hair.

CRİMP'İNG-MÄ-CHİNE', *n.* A machine for forming a kind of plaiting or fluting on frills or ruffles. *W. Ency.*

CRİMP'PLE (*-pl*), *v. a.* [*Dim. of crimp*.] [*i.* CRIMPLED; *pp.* CRIMPLING, CRIMPLED.] To cause to shrink or contract; to corrugate.

He passed the cautery through them, and accordingly crimped them up. *Wiseman.*

CRİM'SON (*krim'zn*), *n.* [*Ar. kermes*, the cochineal insect; *Low L. kermisinus*; *It. cremisi*; *Sp. carmesi*; *Fr. carmoisi*. — *Ger. karmesin*.] The color of red somewhat darkened with blue. "Crimson, a very deep red with an eye of blue." *Boyle.* "The virgin crimson of modesty." *Shak.*

CRİM'SON (*krim'zn*), *a.* Red, darkened with blue. "A crimson poppy flower." *Chapman.* "The crimson web of war." *Gray.*

CRİM'SON (*krim'zn*), *r. a.* To dye with crimson. *Shak.* "The crimsoned east." *Thomson.*

CRİM'SON, *v. n.* To be tinged with red; to become of a crimson color; to blush. *Smart.*

CRİM'SON-HÜED, *a.* Of the hue or color of crimson. *Clarke.*

CRİM'SON-PĒT'ÄLLED, *a.* Having petals of the color of crimson. *Ec. Rev.*

CRİM'SON-WÄRM, *a.* Warm to redress. *Clarke.*

† **CRİ'NÄL**, *a.* [*L. crinalis*, from *crinis*, hair.] Belonging to the hair. *Blount.*

CRİ'NÄT-ĒD, *a.* Having long hair; hairy; resembling hair. *P. Cyc.*

CRİ'NÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* Made of, or relating to, the hair. *Craig.*

CRİ'N'CUM (*krim'k'nm*), *n.* A cramp; a contraction; — *i. e.* a contraction. "Crimcum of the mind." [*Ludicrous.*] *Hudibras.*

CRİ'NĒL, or **CRİ'NĒT**, *n.* A very fine, hair-like feather. *Booth.*

CRİNGE (*krimj*), *n.* A servile bow; mean civility. With sacrifice of knees, of crooks, and cringe. *B. Jonson.*

CRİNGE (*krimj*), *v. n.* [*Ger. kriecken*; *A. S. crymbing*, a bending.] [*i.* CRINGED; *pp.* CRINGING, CRINGED.] To bend in submission, servility, or flattery; to bow servilely or obsequiously; to fawn.

Who more than thou
Once fawned, and cringed, and servilely adored? *Milton.*

CRİNGE (*krimj*), *v. a.* To draw together; to contract. [*R.*]

Whip him, fellows,
Till, like a boy, you see him cringe his face. *Shak.*

CRİNGE'LİNG, *n.* One who cringes; a mean, servile flatterer. *Ogilvie.*

CRİNG'ER, *n.* One who cringes; a flatterer. *Todd.*

CRİNG'İNG, *p. a.* Bowing obsequiously; fawning. "The cringing knave." *Swift.*

CRİNG'İNG-LY, *ad.* In a cringing manner.

CRİ'N'GLE (*krim'gl*, 82), *n.* [*Dut. krinkel*, a bend, a ring.] (*Naut.*) A short piece of rope having each end spliced into the bolt-rope of a sail, and confining an iron ring or thimble. *Dana.*

CRİ'N-I-CÜLT'U-RÄL, *a.* [*L. crinis*, hair, and *cultura*, cultivation.] Relating to the growth of hair. *Clarke.*

CRİ-NİG'ER-OÜS, *a.* [*L. criniger*, long-haired; *crinis*, hair, and *gero*, to bear.] Hairy. *Bailey.*

CRİ'NITE, *a.* [*L. crinitus*, hairy; *crinis*, hair; *It. & Sp. crinito*.] 1. Having the appearance of hair; hairy. "Crinite, caudate stars." *Fairfax.*

2. (*Bot.*) Bearded with long hairs. *Gray.*

CRİ'N'KLE (*krim'ki*, 82), *v. n.* [*Dut. krinkelen*. — The dim. of *cringe*. *Richardson.*] [*i.* CRINKLED; *pp.* CRINKLING, CRINKLED.] To go in and out; to run in flexures; to wrinkle; to curl.

Her legs are two faint crinkling props. *Beaumont.*

CRİ'N'KLE (*krim'kl*), *v. a.* 1. To make with many flexures; to mould into inequalities.

For the house is crinkled to and fro. *Chaucer.*

2. To cause to bend under a load. *Brockett.*

CRİ'N'KLE (*krim'kl*), *n.* A wrinkle; a sinuosity. "The crinkles in this glass." *Search.*

CRİ'N'KLED (*krim'kl'd*), *p. a.* Formed in flexures; wrinkled.

CRİ'N'KLİNG, *p. a.* Running in flexures; wrinkling.

CRİ'NÖ, *n.* [*L. crinis*, hair; *It. crine*, or *crimo*, hair.] (*Med.*) A cuticular disease, supposed to arise from the insinuation of a hair-worm under the skin of infants. *Brande.*

CRİ'NÖID, } *a.* Belonging to the crinoidea.

CRİ'NÖID'ÄL, } *Miller.*

CRİ'NÖID'E-A, *n. pl.* [*Gr. κρίνον*, a lily, and *είδος*, form.] (*Pal. & Zool.*) A family of nearly extinct animals belonging to the order *Echinodermata*, having a radiated, lily-shaped disk supported on a jointed stem. When the stem is cylindrical the species are called *encrinites*. *Brande.*

CRINÖID'Ē-Ē, *n. pl.* See CRINOIDEA. *Baird.*
CRINÖID'Ē-ĒN, *n.* One of the *Crinoidea*. *Brande.*
CRIN'Ö-LINE, *n.* [Fr., from *crin*, horsehair, and *lin*, flax.] An expansive stiff skirt worn by women, made originally of hair cloth; — now applied to a skirt of any material, stiffened with starch or other substance, or expanded by hoops. *Blunt.*
CRINÖSE, *a.* [L. *crinis*, hair.] Hairy; covered with hair. [R.] *Bailey.*
CRINÖS'ITY, *n.* Hairiness. [R.] *Bailey.*
CRIN'NYM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, the bulb of one species of which (*Crinum Asiaticum*) is used in the East Indies as an emetic. *Baird.*
CRIP'LING, *n.* A short spar set up as a support against the side of a house. *Britton.*
CRIP'PLE (krĭp'pl), *n.* [A. S. *creopere*, a creeper, a cripple; Dut. *kreupel*; Ger. *krippel*; Sw. *krympling*; Dan. *krybling*; Gael. *crioplach*; M. *criggyl*.] A lame person; one who, from any cause, has not the full use of his limbs.
 See the blind beggar dance, the cripple sing. *Pope.*
CRIP'PLE, *a.* Lame. [R.] *Shak.*
CRIP'PLE, *v. a.* [*i.* CRIPPLED; *pp.* CRIPPLING, CRIPPLED.] To lame; to make lame; — to disable. "Crippled fingers." *Dryden.*
† CRIP'PLE-NESS, *n.* Lameness. *Johnson.*
CRIP'PLING, *n.* Same as CRIPPLING. *Ogilvie.*
CRIS'IS, *n.*; *pl.* CRIS'ISES. [Gr. *κρίσις*; *κρίνω*, to separate, to decide; L. *crisis*; It. *crise*, or *crisi*; Sp. *crisis*; Fr. *crise*.]
 1. The time when any thing is at its height; a decisive point in any important affair; a critical time; a decisive turn; a turning point.
 This hour's the very crisis of your fate. *Dryden.*
 2. (*Med.*) That point in a disease in which it takes a decisive turn.
Crises, properly so called, do very seldom happen in other than fevers and the like acute diseases. *Boyle.*
CRISP, *a.* [L. *crispus*, curled or wrinkled; It. *crispo*, wrinkled; A. S. *crisp*, curled, frizzled.]
 1. Curled; frizzled. "Crisp hair." *Chaucer.*
 Bulls are more crisp on the forehead than cows. *Bacon.*
 2. Turning in and out; winding. "Leave your crisp channels." *Shak.*
 3. Easily broken; brittle; friable; crispy.
 If the cakes at tea eat short and crisp, they were made by Olivia. *Goldsmith.*
 4. Effervescing or sparkling, as liquors; brisk.
 Frisk, you must leave
 Your neat, crisp claret, and fall to your odor. *Deau & Fl.*
CRISP, *v. a.* [L. *crispo*; It. *crispere*; Sp. *crispar*; Fr. *créper*.] [*i.* CRISPED; *pp.* CRISPING, CRISPED.]
 1. To contract into knots or curls; to twist; to curl; to make wavy. "Crisped tresses." *Drayton.* "Crisped books." *Milton.*
 2. To make crisp, crispy, or brittle. *Clarke.*
CRISP, *v. n.* To curl. *Sir T. Herbert.*
CRIS'PÄT-ĒD, *a.* Rough with waving lines. *Craig.*
† CRIS-PÄTION, *n.* The act of curling, or the state of being curled. *Bacon.*
CRIS'PÄ-TURE, *n.* The state of being curled. *Craig.*
CRISP'ER, *n.* That which crisps or curls; an instrument for friezing or crisping cloth. *Booth.*
CRIS'PIN, *n.* A name sometimes applied to shoemakers, of whom St. Crispin was the reputed patron saint. *Crabb.*
CRISP'ING-IRON (-i'ron), *n.* A curling-iron; crisping-pin. *Beau. & Fl.*
CRISP'ING-PIN, *n.* A curling-iron. *Isaiah* iii. 22.
† CRIS-PY-SUL'CANT, *a.* [L. *crispipuleans*; *crispus*, curled, and *sulco*, sulcans, to furrow.] Waved or undulating, as lightning. *Bailey.*
CRISP'ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) An ore of titanium; titanio acid; rutile. *Dana.*
CRISP'LY, *ad.* In a crisp or brittle manner.
CRISP'NESS, *n.* State of being crisp; curledness.
CRISP'Y, *a.* 1. Curled; frizzled; crisp. *Johnson.*
 2. Short and brittle; crisp. *Smart.*
CRİSS'-CROSS, *n.* 1. The mark made in the

shape of a cross as the signature of one who cannot write.

2. A game played on slates or paper by children. *Brockett.*
Bartlett.

CRİSS-CROSS-RÖW' (krĭs-kros-rö'), *n.* [A corruption of *Christ-cross-row*.] The alphabet: — the beginning. — See CHRIST-CROSS-ROW.

She is not come to the *criss-cross-row* of her perfection yet. *Southey* *ne.*

CRİS'TATE, *a.* [L. *cristatus*; *crista*, a crest.] (*Bot.*) Having an elevated appendage resembling a crest; crested. — See CRESTED. *Gray.*

CRİ-TĒ'RI-ON, *n.*; *pl.* CRITERIA, rarely CRITERIONS. [Gr. *κρίσιον*; *κρίνω*, to judge; It. & Sp. *cri-terio*; Fr. *critérium*.] A rule, mark, or standard by which a judgment or estimate can be formed; a test; a measure.

Our knowledge, therefore, is real only so far as there is a conformity between our ideas and the reality of things. But what shall be the criterion? *Locke.*

Criterion is now used chiefly to denote the character which distinguishes truth from falsity. *Pemung.*

This is originally a Greek word, and the Greek plural *criteria* is most commonly used; but *criteria* is countenanced by some grammarians, as Priestley, Grant, &c., and by some authors, as Blackstone, Story, &c.

"*Criterion* was so little felt to be an English word in the time of Jeremy Taylor, that he writes it *κρίτηριον*." *Trench.*

Syn. — *Criterion* is a rule or standard by which a judgment may be formed; *standard* is that which has been established or tried by a proper test, and is used in the ordinary concerns of life. A *criterion* of merit or of demerit, of right and wrong; a *standard* of weights and measures; a *standard* of excellence, of eloquence. Judge by a *criterion*; compare with a *standard*; try by a *test*.

CRİ-TĒ'RI-Q-NÄL, *a.* Relating to, or having the nature of, a criterion. [R.] *Coleridge.*

CRİTH'Q-MÄN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *κρίθῃ*, barley, and *μαντεία*, divination.] (*Ant.*) Divination by examining the dough or matter of the cakes offered in sacrifices, and the meal strewn over the victims to be killed. *Craig.*

CRİT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *κριτικός*; L. *criticus*; It. & Sp. *critico*; Fr. *critique*.] Relating to criticism; critical. "*Critico* learning." *Pope.*

CRİT'IC, *n.* [Gr. *κριτικός*; *κρίνω*, to discern, to judge; L. *criticus*; It. *critico*; Fr. *critique*.]
 1. A judge of literary merit, or of merit in the fine arts generally; a connoisseur.

Now learn what morals *critics* ought to show;
 For 'tis but half a judge's task to know. *Pope.*

The two most distinguished *critics* of the last [eighteenth] century, Bishop Warburton and Dr. Johnson. *J. Galt.*

2. One apt to find fault; a censurer.

I thought he would have played the ignorant *critic* with every thing. *H. Johnson.*

3. Critical examination; critique. *Johnson.*

† CRİT'IC, *v. n.* To play the critic; to criticize.

They ... comment, *critic*, and flourish upon them. *Temple.*

CRİT'ICÄL, *a.* 1. Capable of judging; discerning; nicely judicious. "The judgment of more critical ears." *Chillingworth.*

2. Exact; accurate. "Poets and orators ... without this critical knowledge." *Burke.*

3. Inclined to find fault; captious; censorious.

O gentle lady, do not put me to it;
 For I am nothing, if not critical. *Shak.*

4. Pertaining to, or containing, criticism.

Johnson's *Lives* of the Poets is the finest *critical* work extant, and can never be read without instruction and delight. *Hyron.*

5. Relating to a crisis; decisive. "In so critical a juncture." *Swift.*

Our circumstances are indeed *critical*; but then they are the critical circumstances of a strong and mighty nation. *Burke.*

Critical philosophy, a name sometimes given to the metaphysical system of Kant, from his work entitled *Criticism of Pure Reason*.

CRİT'ICÄL-LY, *ad.* In a critical manner; exactly.

CRİT'ICÄL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being critical; exactness; accuracy; nicety. *Johnson.*

CRİT-ICÄS'TĒR, *n.* An inferior critic. *Qu. Rev.*

CRİT'ICİSÄ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being criticised; that may be criticised. *Elphinstone.*

CRİT'ICİSE, *v. a.* [*It.* *criticare*; *Sp.* *criticar*.] [*i.* CRITICISED; *pp.* CRITICISING, CRITICISED.]

To examine carefully with reference to excellences and defects; to pass judgment upon.

Nor shall I look upon it as any breach of charity to criticize the author so long as I keep clear of the person. *Addison.*
Mc. "This word is often spelt by good writers *criticize*; but more commonly *criticise*. It is spelt *criticise* in the dictionaries of Bailey, Kersey, Dyche, Martin, Smart, and Clarke, and *criticise* in almost all the other English dictionaries.

CRİT'ICİSE, *v. n.* To play the critic; to judge; — especially in regard to the faults and beauties of any work of literature or of art.

Cavil you may, but never *criticise*. *Pope.*

CRİT'ICİS-ER, *n.* One who criticises. *Blackwall.*

CRİT'ICİSM, *n.* The act, or the art, of criticising or judging; critical examination or observation, especially as applied in exhibiting the merits and defects of a person, a production, or of a work of art; remark. *Blackwall.*

Criticism, though dignified from the earliest ages by the labors of men eminent for knowledge and sagacity, has not yet attained the certainty and stability of science. *Johnson.*

Criticism with some persons means with censure, others praise. *Criticism* properly means a judicious estimate. *P. Cyp.*

Syn. — See ANIMADVERSION.

CRİ-TİQUE' (kre-tĭk'), *n.* [Fr. *critiquer*.] A critical examination; critical remarks; criticism; a review.

This *critique* on the *Hippolytus* will let the reader at once into the true character of Seneca, which, he now sees, is that of a mere declamatory moralist. *Hurd.*

Syn. — See REVIEW.

† CRİ-TİQUE' (kre-tĭk'), *v. a.* [Fr. *critiquer*.] To criticise. *Pope.*

CRİZ'ZEL-İNG, *n.* Same as CRIZZLE. *Clarke.*

CRİZ'ZLE, or **CRİZ'ZEL** (krĭz'zl), *n.* Roughness on the surface of glass, rendering it dull. *Smart.*

CRÖAK (krök), *v. n.* [Gr. *κρόαω*, *κρόω*; L. *crocio*; It. *crociare*; Sp. *croajar*; Fr. *croasser*.] — A. S. *croacettan*; Dut. *kruaken*; Ger. *krachzen*.] [*i.* CROAKED; *pp.* CROAKING, CROAKED.]
 1. To make a hoarse, low noise, like a frog.
 And querulous frogs in muddy pools do croak. *May's Virgil.*
 2. To caw, as a raven or a crow.

I would croak like a raven. *Shak.*

3. To murmur; to complain. *Smart.*

CRÖAK, *n.* [Goth. *kruk*; Old Fr. *croac*.] A cry or sound like that made by the frog or the raven. "The hoarse, deep croak of the corvoraunt." *Pennant.*

CRÖAK'ER, *n.* One that croaks; a murmurer.

CRÖAK'ING, *n.* A low, harsh sound, as of a frog

CRÖAK'ING, *p. a.* Making a hoarse noise: — murmuring.

CRÖ'ÄT, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or a soldier of Croatia. *Bright.*

CRÖC'A-LİTE, *n.* [L. *crocus*, saffron, and Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A variety of natrolite. *Dana.*

CRÖ'CEOUS (krö'shūs, 66), *a.* [L. *croceus*; *crocus*, saffron.] Consisting of, or pertaining to, saffron; like saffron. [R.] *Bailey.*

CRÖ'CHES, *n. pl.* Little buds or knobs about the tips of a deer's horn. *Craig.*

CROCHET (krö'shā), *n.* [Fr., a hook.] A species of knitting performed by means of a small hook, the material being fancy worsted, cotton, or silk. *Ogilvie.*

CROCHET (krö-shā'), *v. n.* To practise the kind of knitting called *crochet*.

† CRÖ'Cİ-A-RY (krö'shē-ä-rē, 66), *n.* [See CROSIER.] The person who carries the crosier before the archbishop. *Isk.*

CRO-CİD'Q-LİTE, *n.* [Gr. *κροκίς*, a piece or knot of wool, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) Blue ironstone, or blue asbestos; — so named from its wool-like, fibrous structure. *Dana.*

† CRÖQ-I-TÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *crociatio*.] The croaking of frogs or of ravens. *Bailey.*

CRÖCK, *n.* [A. S. *crocca*, a pot, a pitcher; Frs. *croek*; Dut. *kruik*; Dan. *krukke*.]
 1. A cup or other vessel made of earth.

Like *Bohah* flies about a honey crock. *Spenser.*

2. A low seat; a stool.

I seated her upon a little crock at my left hand. *Tutler.*

3. The black or soot on a pot or kettle. *Ray.*

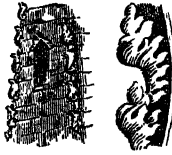
CROCK, *v. a.* [*i.* CROCKED; *pp.* CROCKING, CROCKED.] To defile or blacken with soot; to blacken; to soil. [Local, Eng. & U.S.] *Forby*.

CROCK'ER-Y, *n.* [A. S. *crocca*, a pot, a pitcher; *W. crocan*, a pot.] Vessels made of clay and dried by heat; earthen ware. *Johnson*.

CROCK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *crochet*.]

1. (*Arch.*) An ornament placed at the angles of pediments, canopies, pinnacles, &c., resembling buds of trees, or bunches of foliage. *Francis*.

2. A large roll of hair formerly worn. *Hallivell*.



CROCK'Y, *a.* Blackened or defiled with crock; smutty. [Local.] *Forby*.

CROC'O-DILE, or **CROC'O-DILE** (18) [krák'o-dil, *Ja. K. Sm. C. Wb.*; krák'o-dil, *S. W. P. J. E. F.*], *n.* [Gr. *κροκόδειλος*; *κρόκος*, the crocus, *δείλος*, fearful, — because it dislikes *crocus* or saffron. *Vossius*. *Fuller*. — "Herodotus says the name was first imposed by the Ionians, from their resemblance to lizards, so named by them." *Richardson*. — *L. crocodilus*; *It. coccodrillo*; *Sp. cocodrilo*; *Fr. crocodile*.]

1. (*Zool.*) An amphibious, voracious animal of the lizard kind; the largest of the saurian reptiles. Some crocodiles attain the length of thirty feet, especially those of the Nile. — See **ALLIGATOR**. *Baird*.

Ambiguous between sea and land,
The river-horse, the scaly crocodile. *Milton*.

2. (*Logic*) A sophistical argument. *Ogilvie*.
Crocodile tears, false or affected tears; a term derived from the fabulous story that crocodiles shed tears over those whom they devour.

CROC-O-DIL'E-AN, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, the crocodile. *Buckland*.

CROC-O-DIL'E-AN, *n.* A crocodile; one of the crocodilean family. *Buckland*.

CROC-O-DIL'-I-TY, *n.* [Gr. *κροκόδειλος*, a fallacy of the sophists.] (*Logic*.) A captious or sophistical mode of arguing. *Ogilvie*.

CRO'CO-NATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by a union of croconic acid with a base. *Ogilvie*.

CRO-CÓN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *κρόκος*, the crocus.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid resulting from the action of potassium on carbonic oxide; — so named from its yellow color. *Brandé*.

CRO-CRÓIS'ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A chromate of lead; red lead-ore. *Dana*.

CRO'CUS, *n.*; pl. *L. CRÓ'CI*; Eng. **CRÓ'CUS-ES**. [Gr. *κρόκος*; *L. crocus*.]

1. (*Bot.*) A genus of beautiful plants distinguished for early flowering in spring. Saffron is obtained from one of the species.

Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace,
Throws out the snowdrop and the *crocus* first. *Thomson*.

2. (*Chem.*) A name applied to any mineral powder of a deep yellow or a red color. *Craig*.

CROFT, *n.* [A. S. *croft*.] A small field adjoining a dwelling-house and kitchen-garden; — sometimes applied also to any small tract of land. *Milton*.

† **CRÓI-SÁDE'**, *n.* [Fr. *croisade*; *croix*, a cross.] A crusade. — See **CRUSADE**. *Fuller*.

† **CRÓI-SÁDÓ**, *n.* Crusade. — See **CRUSADE**. *Bacon*.

CRÓI'SES, *n. pl.* [Old Fr. *croix*, a cross.] Pilgrims or soldiers who carry a cross; crusaders. "The conquests of the *croisades*." *Burke*.

CRÓIS'SANTE, *n.* [Fr. *croissant*, a crescent.] (*Her.*) A term for a cross, the ends of which are formed like a crescent, or half-moon. *Ogilvie*.

CROK'ER, *n.* A large water-fowl found in the Chesapeake and the large rivers of Virginia. *Ogilvie*.

CRÓ'MA, *n.* [It., from Gr. *χορμα*.] (*Mus.*) A quaver; a musical character. *Hamilton*.

CRÓME, *n.* A provincial term for an implement with crooked or hooked prongs; — written also *croom*. *Farm. Ency.*

CRÓM'LEEH (króm'lek), *n.* [W. *cromlec*; *crom*, crooked, and *lec*, a flat stone.] A series of huge, broad, flat stones, placed on other stones set on end; — found in Wales, in Devonshire, and Cornwall, as well as in Scotland and Ireland and some continental countries, and supposed to have been Druidical altars. *Rowland*.

CRQ-MÜR'NA, *n.* The name of a reed stop in the organ. *Clarke*.

CRQ'NASH, *n.* See **CORANACH**. *Ogilvie*.

CRÓNE, *n.* [Scotch *croyn*, *crone*, or *croon*, a groan; — applied to the hollow murmuring sound with which old witches uttered their incantations; also to the incantation itself, and hence, probably, to the witch. *Jamieson*. *Richardson*.]

1. A contemptuous term for an old woman. "This cursed *crone*." *Chaucer*. "That crooked *crone*." *Gaseigne*.

2. An old ewe.

Fresh herrings plenty Michael brings,
With fat old *crones*, and such old things. *Tusser*.

CRÓ'NEL, *n.* The iron end of a tilting spear. *Ash*.

CRÓ'NET, *n.* [Probably contracted from *coronet*.] (*Farmery*.) The hair over the top of a horse's hoof. *Johnson*.

CRÓN'STED-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral containing silic and iron. *Dana*.

CRÓ'NY, *n.* [See **CRONE**.] A bosom companion; an intimate friend or associate. [A colloquial and cant word.] *Bailey*.

To oblige your *crony* Swift.
Bring our dame a new-year's gift. *Swift*.

☞ This was formerly the same word as *crone*.

Marry not an old *crony* or a fool for money. *Burton*.

† **CRÓN'Y-CAL**, *a.* Acronymical. — See **ACRONYCAL**.

CRÓ'DLE, *v. n.* To cower, stoop, or hover over; to lie close and snug; to cuddle. [Local.] *Forby*.

CROOK (krák, 51) [krák, *P. J. F. Sm. Wb. Nares*; krák, *S. W. E. Ja. K. C.*], *n.*

1. [Sw. *krök*; *kroka*, to curve, to bend; Dan. *krog*; Celt. *crok*; Rus. *kriokh*.] Any crooked or bent instrument, as a shepherd's hook, or a bishop's crosier. "The bishop with his *crook*." *Chaucer*.

In that right hand which held the *crook* before. *Cowley*.

2. Any thing bent; a bend; flexure; curvature. *Phaer's Virgil*.

3. An artifice; a trick; device. *Phaer's Virgil*.

For all your brags, hooks, and *crooks*, you have such a fall as you shall never be able to stand upright again in this matter. *Alp. Clavener to Sp. Carthage*.

4. [L. *crux*, a cross.] A gibbet. *Spenser*.

Syn. — See **STAFF**.

|| **CROOK** (krák), *v. a.* [Sw. *kroka*; Fr. *crocher*.]

[i. CROOKED; *pp.* CROOKING, CROOKED.]

1. To make crooked; to bend; to curve.

Not let the candid tongue lick absurd pomp
And *crook* the pregnant hinges of the knee. *Shak.*

2. To cause to deviate from rectitude; to turn from the right course; to pervert.

Whatever affairs pass such a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends. *Bacon*.

|| **CROOK** (krák), *v. n.* To be bent; to turn. "Their shoes *crooking* upwards." *Camden*.

|| **CROOK'-BÁCK** (krák'bák), *n.* A man with a crooked back. *Shak.*

|| **CROOK'-BÁCKED** (krák'hák), *a.* Having a crooked back; bent-shouldered. *Dryden*.

|| **CROOK'ED** (krák'ed), *a.* 1. Bent; not straight; winding; oblique. "Crooked lanes." *Thomson*.

2. Without rectitude; untoward; perverse. They are a perverse and *crooked* generation. *Deut. xxxii. 5*.

|| **CROOK'ED-LY** (krák'ed-le), *ad.* In a crooked manner.

|| **CROOK'ED-NÉSS** (krák'ed-nés), *n.* 1. The state of being crooked or curved; curvity; infection. 2. Deformity; distortion. "Any *crookedness* or spot in their sacrifice." *Bp. Taylor*.

3. Depravity; perverseness.

My will hath been used to *crookedness* and peevish morosity. *Bp. Taylor*.

|| **CROOK'ED-PÁT'ED**, *a.* Having a crook in the head. *Shak.*

|| † **CROOK'EN** (krák'kn), *v. a.* To crook. *Homilies*.

|| **CROOK'-KNÉED** (krák'néd), *a.* Having crooked knees. *Shak.*

|| **CROOK'-SHÓUL-DERED** (krák'shól-dér), *a.* Having bent shoulders. *South*.

CRÓOM, *n.* An implement with crooked prongs; — also written *croome*. [Local.] *Farm. Ency.*

CRÓON, *v. n.* [L. *grunio*. — A. S. *rumian*; Belg. *kreunen*.] To roar. [Local, Eng.] *Holloway*.

CROP, *n.* 1. [A. S. *crop*, the top, an ear of corn.]

The highest part or end of any thing, as the head of a tree, or the ear of corn; summit; top. "Crop and root." *Chaucer*.

2. That which is gathered as fruit; the harvest. What crop did rise upon so rash-sown seed. *Gascoigne*. Laboring the soil, and reaping plenteous crop. *Milton*.

3. [See **Crop**, *v. a.*] Any thing cut off. Guiltless of steel, and from the razor free, It falls a plenteous crop reserved for thee. *Dryden*.

CRÓP, *n.* [A. S. *crop*; Dut. *krop*; Ger. *kropf*; Icel. *krof*.] The first stomach or craw of a bird.

It (the food) is immediately swallowed into the crop or craw. *Ray*.

CRÓP, *v. a.* [Dut. *krappen*, to cut off. *Skinner*.] [i. CROPPED; *pp.* CROPPING, CROPPED — sometimes CROPT. *Cowper*.]

1. To cut off, as the ends of any thing; to lop. I will crop off from the top of his young twigs a tender one. *Ezek. xvii. 22*.

Pleased to the last, he *cropps* the flowery food.
And licks the hand just raised to shed his blood. *Pope*.

2. To gather, as fruit; to pluck. O fruit divine!

Sweet of thyself, but much more sweet thus *cropped*. *Milton*.

3. To provide with seed, as land, for a future crop; to plant; to sow. *A. Smith*.

† **CRÓP**, *v. n.* To yield a harvest. *Shak.*

To crop out, (*Min. & Geol.*) to rise above the surface of the ground, as a stratum of coal, &c., or a series of strata. *Brandé*.

CRÓP'-ÉAR, *n.* A horse with cropped ears. *Shak.*

CRÓP'-ÉARED (króp'ér), *a.* Having the ears cropped. *B. Jonson*.

CRÓP'FUL, *a.* Satiated; with a full belly. *Milton*.

CRÓP'ÖUT, *n.* (*Min. & Geol.*) A term used by miners for the rising up at the surface of the ground of one or more strata. *Brandé*.

CROPPED (krópt), *p. a.* Cut off at the ends; lopped; reaped.

CRÓP'FER, *n.* A pigeon with a large crop. *Walton*.

CRÓP'PING, *n.* The act of gathering crops: — a cutting off. *Seager*.

CRÓP'-SÍCK, *a.* Sick from repletion. *Tate*.

CRÓP'-SÍCK-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being sick from repletion. *Whitlock*.

CRÓ'QUÁNT (kró'kánt), *n.* [Fr. *croquer*, *croquant*, to crackle between the teeth.] A kind of paste or cake. *Merle*.

CRÓRE, *n.* Ten millions. [East Indies.] *Hamilton*.

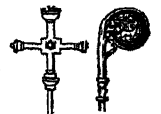
CRÓ'SIER (kró'zhér), *n.* [Fr. *crosse*; *croix*, a cross.]

1. (*Eccles.*) A gilded staff, surmounted by a cross, borne before an archbishop: — the name also applied to the staff, crooked at top, carried before a bishop; a pastoral staff; a shepherd's crook. *Fairholt*.

2. (*Astron.*) The figure of a cross made by four stars in the southern hemisphere: the Southern Cross. *London Ency.*

Syn. — See **STAFF**.

CRÓ'SIERED (kró'zhér), *a.* Having or bearing a crosier. *P. Cye*.



CROS'LET, *n.* 1. [Old Fr. *croislet*.] A small cross. *Spenser.*

2. [Old Fr. *croisueil*.] A crucible. *Chaucer.*

[[**CROSS** (krōs or krāus, 21) [krōs; S. W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.; krāus; J. W. Nares], *n.* 1. [L. *crux*, *crucis*; It. *croce*; Sp. *cruc*; Fr. *croix*.] — A S. *cruce*; Dut. *kruis*; Ger. *kreuz*; Sw. & Dan. *kors*; W. *croes*.]



1. A gibbet made of two pieces of wood placed athwart each other, either in the form of the letter T or of the letter X; the instrument by which the Saviour suffered.

He took his death upon the cross. *Gower.*

2. The ensign of the Christian religion.

And on his breast a bloody cross he bore,
The dear remembrance of his dying Lord. *Spenser.*

3. The Christian religion, in allusion to the mode in which its founder suffered death.

The preaching of the cross is to them that perish foolishness. 1 Cor. i. 18.

4. Trial of patience; misfortune; vexation.

Then let us teach our trial patience,
Because it is a customary cross. *Shak.*

A great estate hath great crosses, and a mean fortune hath but small ones. *Ep. Taylor.*

5. The figure made by drawing one line through another; as, "The cross used as a signature by those who cannot write."

6. A piece of coin marked with a cross. "He had not a cross to pay them." *Howell.*

7. Church lands in Ireland.

Church lands lying within the same [counties], which were called the cross. *Davies.*

8. An intermixture of different races in breeding. *Naturalist.*

9. (*Arch.*) A building in the form of a cross: — a monument, originally of a religious character, still seen in many market-squares and other places in England. *Crabb.*

10. (*Surveying*.) An instrument for laying off offsets perpendicular to the main course. *Da. & P.*
Cross and pile, a play with money, in which, a coin being thrown up, it is a matter of chance whether the side bearing the cross fall uppermost or the other. "Cross, I win, and pile, you lose." — See *PILE*. *Swift.*
To take up, or bear, the cross, to submit to trials or afflictions.

[[**CROSS**, *a.* 1. Falling or lying athwart; intersecting; transverse; oblique.

In direct lines, or in the intersection of cross ones. *Bentley.*

2. Contradictory; opposite; contrary.

It runs cross to the belief of the rest of mankind. *Atterbury.*

3. Perverse; untractable; unmanageable.

The cross circumstances of a man's temper. *South.*

4. Unsuccessful; adverse; unfortunate.

I cannot, without some regret, behold the cross issue of my design. *Clarendon.*

5. Peevish; fretful; ill tempered; capitious. "A cross answer." *Taylor.* "All cross humors." *Tillotson.*

6. Interchanged.

Cross marriages between the king's son and the archduke's daughter, and again between the archduke's son and the king's daughter. *Bacon.*

Syn. — See *CAPTIOUS*.

[[**CROSS**, *prep.* 1. Athwart; transversely; across. The enemy had cut down great trees cross the ways. *Kneller.*

2. From side to side; over.

I charge thee, wait me safely cross the channel. *Shak.*

[[**CROSS**, *v. a.* [*i.* *CROSSED*; *pp.* *CROSSING*, *CROSSED*.]

1. To pass across, or to cause to pass or lie athwart; as, "To cross a track."

To cross the cudgels to the laws. *Hudibras.*

2. To mark with a cross or with crosses.

I shall carefully observe not to cross over or deface the copy of your papers for the future. *Pope.*

3. To cancel. "To cross an article." *Johnson.*

4. To pass over; as, "To cross the ocean."

5. To thwart; to embarrass; to interfere with; to obstruct; to hinder.

But Jove's will ever all law overcomes;
No other god can cross or make it void. *Chapman.*

6. To contradict; to oppose; to injure.

In all this there is not a syllable which any ways crosseth us. *Hooker.*

7. To breed by union of different races.

[[**CROSS**, *v. n.* 1. To lie or pass athwart. *Johnson.*

2. To be inconsistent; to disagree.

Men's actions do not always cross with reason. *Sidney.*

[[**CROSS**'-ARMED (-armd), *a.* 1. Having the arms folded across.

2. (*Bot.*) Having branches opposite to each other, and nearly perpendicular to the main stem; brachiate. *Maunder.*

[[**CROSS**'-AR-RÖW, *n.* An arrow of a crossbow. "Shot in the head with a cross-arrow." *Beau. & Fl.*

[[**CROSS**'BÄR, *n.* A transverse bar; a bar of iron bent at each end, used as a lever to turn the shank of an anchor. *Weale. Dana.*

[[**CROSS**'BÄRRED (-bärd), *a.* Secured by transverse bars. *Milton.*

[[**CROSS**'BÄR-SHÖT', *n.* A bullet with an iron bar passing through it; — used for cutting the rigging of an enemy's ship, for demolishing palisades, &c. *London Ency.*

[[**CROSS**'-BĒAM, *n.* (*Arch.*) A large beam passing from wall to wall, and serving to hold the sides of a house together. *Crabb.*

[[**CROSS**'BEÄR-ER, *n.* (*Ecol.*) In the Roman Catholic church, the chaplain of an archbishop, or one who bears a cross in solemn processions: — an officer in the inquisition who makes a vow before the inquisitors or their vicars to defend the Catholic faith, though with loss of fortune and life. *London Ency.*

[[**CROSS**'-BĪLL, *n.* 1. (*Law.*) A bill brought by a defendant against the plaintiff. *Burrill.*

2. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Fringillidae* and sub-family *Loxiae*; — so named from the form of its bill. — See *LOXIANÆ*. *Gray.*

[[**CROSS**'-BĪLLED (-bīld), *a.* (*Ornith.*) Noting birds which have the parts of the bill crossing each other; having a cross-bill. *Pennant.*

[[**CROSS**'-BĪRTH, *n.* (*Obstetrics*.) Labor impeded by the presentation of the foetus in an unnatural position. *Ogilvie.*

[[**CROSS**'BĪTE, *n.* A deception; a cheat. "Without . . . dreaming of a crossbite." [r.] *L'Estrange.*

[[**CROSS**'BĪTE, *v. a.* To contravene by deception; to swindle; to cheat; to defraud. [r.] *Collier.*

[[**CROSS**'-BÖW, *n.* A weapon for shooting arrows, formed by placing a bow athwart a stock. *Carew.*

[[**CROSS**'-BÖW-ER, *n.* A shooter with a crossbow. "The cross-bowers of Genoa." *Raleigh.*

[[**CROSS**'-BÖW-MAN, *n.* One who uses a crossbow; a cross-bower. *Todd.*

[[**CROSS**'-BRĒED, *n.* The offspring of parents of two different breeds; — generally applied to animals. *Brande.*

[[**CROSS**'-BRĒED-ING, *n.* The system of breeding animals, as horses, dogs, &c., from individuals of two different offsprings or varieties. *Ogilvie.*

[[**CROSS**'-BŪN, *n.* A cake marked with a cross; — called also *Good-Friday bun*. *Todd.*

[[**CROSS**'-CHŪCKS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of timber fayed across the dead-wood amidships, to make good the deficiency of the heels of the lower futtocks. *Dana.*

[[**CROSS**'-CÖURSE, *n.* A transverse course.

[[**CROSS**'-CŪT', *v. a.* [*i.* *CROSSCUT*; *pp.* *CROSS-CUTTING*, *CROSSCUT*.] To cut across. "Cross-cutting the rise of this limestone hill." *Robinson.*

[[**CROSS**'CŪT-SÄW', *n.* A large saw, managed by two persons, for sawing crosswise large logs or timber. *Ross.*

[[**CROSS**'-DÄYs, *n. pl.* The three days preceding the feast of Ascension. *Halliwell.*

[[**CROSS**'-SĒTTE', *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) 1. A truss or console on the flank or return of an architrave of a door, window, &c. *Francis.*

2. The small projecting piece in archstones which hang upon the adjacent stones. *Brande.*

[[**CROSS**-EX-ÄM-I-NÄ'TION, *n.* The act of cross-examining; the examination of a witness by the party opposed to that by whom the witness has been called.

[[**CROSS**-EX-ÄM'INE (krōs-egz-äm'in), *v. a.* (*Law.*) To examine or question a witness of the opposite party; to cross-question. *Spectator.*

[[**CROSS**-EX-ÄM'[-NĒR, *n.* One who cross-examines. *Gent. Mag.*

[[**CROSS**'-EYE (krōs'i), *n.* That sort of squint by which both eyes turn towards the nose, so that the rays of light, in passing to the eyes, cross each other. *Forby.*

[[**CROSS**'-EYED (krōs'ēd), *a.* Having cross-eyes, or eyes turned towards the nose. *Colton.*

[[**CROSS**'-FIRE, *n.* (*Mil.*) A term used to denote that the lines of fire from two or more parts of a work cross one another. *Ogilvie.*

[[**CROSS**'-FLÖÖK-ÄNS, *n. pl.* (*Mining*.) Veins of stony matter running north and south; — a term used by the miners of Cornwall. *Brande.*

[[**CROSS**'-FLÖW', *v. n.* To flow in a contrary direction. "Crossflowing course." *Milton.*

[[**CROSS**'-FÜR-RÖW, *n.* (*Agric.*) A furrow or trench, cut across other furrows, to intercept the water which runs along them, in order to convey it to the margin of the field. *Brande.*

[[**CROSS**'-GÄR-NĒT, *n.* A sort of hinge. *Crabb.*

[[**CROSS**'-GÄR-TĒRED, *a.* Furnished with crossgaters. *Shak.*

[[**CROSS**'-GRÄINED (krōs'gränd), *a.* 1. Having the fibres crossed or irregular; as, "Cross-grained wood." *Mozon.*

2. Perverse; untractable; ill-tempered.

The spirit of contradiction in a cross-grained woman is incurable. *L'Estrange.*

[[**CROSS**'-HĒAD, *n.* A crossbar fixed centrally on the top of a piston-rod of a steam-engine. *W'cale.*

[[**CROSS**'ING, *n.* 1. Act of crossing or passing over; as, "The crossing of the Atlantic."

2. Intersection; as, "The crossing of threads in weaving."

3. Act of making the sign of the cross. "Your crossings." *Ep. Hall.*

4. Path across; as, "The crossings of streets."

5. (*Railroads*.) The arrangement of rails to form a communication from one track to another. *Ogilvie.*

[[**CROSS**'-JÄCK (krōs'jak), *a.* (*Naut.*) Noting the lower yard of the mizzen-mast. *Dana.*

[[**CROSS**'-LĒGGED (krōs'lēgd), *a.* Having the legs crossed. "They sit cross-legged as tailors." *Sir T. Herbert.*

[[**CROSS**'LET, *n.* (*Her.*) A little cross. *Maunder.*

[[**CROSS**'-LĪKE, *a.* Having the form of a cross.

[[**CROSS**'LY, *ad.* In a cross manner; athwart.

[[**CROSS**'NĒSS, *n.* 1. Intersection. *Johnson.*

2. Perverseness; peevishness. "A crossness or aptness to oppose." *Baron.*

[[**CROSS**'PÄTCH, *n.* An ill-tempered or peevish person. [Low.] *Clarke.*

[[**CROSS**'PÄWLs, *n. pl.* (*Ship-building*.) Pieces of timber that keep a vessel together while in her frames. *Dana.*

[[**CROSS**'-PIĒCE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of timber connecting two bitts. *Dana.*

[[**CROSS**'-PÜR-POSE, *n.* 1. A kind of enigmatical game; a sort of riddle; the proposal of a difficulty to be solved; an enigma.

The preceding sport was probably the diversion of the age, and of the same stamp with our modern cross-puzzles. *W'halley.*

2. That which apparently involves a contradiction; inconsistency.

To allow benefit of clergy, and to restrain the press, seems to have something of cross-purpose in it. *Shaftesbury.*

[[**CROSS**'-QUĒS'TION, *v. a.* To cross-examine.

[[**CROSS**'-QUĒS'TION-ING, *n.* The act of one who cross-examines.

CROSS'-READ-ING, *n.* The act of reading a page of a newspaper, &c., across the lines which divide it into columns, thus confounding the sense. *Boswell.*

CROSS'-ROAD, *n.* A road which crosses the country, or which crosses other roads. *Guthrie.*

CROSS'-RÖW (krō'srō), *n.* The alphabet;—probably so called from the cross formerly placed at the beginning;—called also *christ-cross-row*, and *criss-cross-row*.

He began after alphabets and domes
At first of cross-rows, and then of letters. *Shak.*

CROSS'-SILL, *n.* A block of stone or of wood laid in broken stone filling to support a sleeper or a number of sleepers. *Tanner.*

CROSS'-SPRING-ER, *n.* (*Arch.*) The rib in groined arches which extends diagonally from one pier to another. *Weale.*

CROSS'-STÄFF, *n.* (*Naut.*) An instrument formerly used to take the meridian altitude of the sun or the stars. *Harris.*

CROSS'-STONE, *n.* (*Min.*) A stone so called from the intersection of its crystals; stauro-lite. *Dana.*

CROSS'-TIE, *n.* A sleeper on a railroad. *Tanner.*

CROSS'-TIN-ING, *n.* (*Agric.*) A mode of harrowing crosswise. *Clarke.*

CROSS'-TRÉES, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of oak, supported by the cheeks and trestle-trees, at the mast-heads, to sustain the tops on the lower mast, and to spread the topgallant shrouds at the topmast head. *Dana.*

CROSS'-VÁULT-ING, *n.* (*Arch.*) The vaulting formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults. *Weale.*

CROSS'-WÁY, *n.* A path intersecting the chief road, or the place where one road intersects another. *Shak.*

CROSS'-WIND, *n.* A wind blowing across a course; a wind blowing from the right or the left. *Boyle.*

CROSS'-WÍSE, *ad.* Across; in the form of a cross.

CROSS'-WÖRT (-wür), *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. A plant of the genus *Valantia*; *Valantia cruciata*. *Loudon.*
2. A genus of small, herbaceous plants; *Crucianella*. *Loudon.*
3. A plant of the genus *Galium*; *Galium cruciatum*. *Eng. Ency.*

CRÖT'A-LÖ, *n.* [*Gr. κρόταλον*] (*Mus.*) A Turkish musical instrument. *Brande.*

CRÖT'A-LÜM, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. κρόταλον*, a rattle. (*Mus.*) An ancient kind of castanet used by the Corybantes, or priests of Cybele. *Brande.*

CRÖT'A-LÜS, *n.* [*Gr. κρόταλον*, a rattle; *L. crotalum*.] (*Zoik.*) A genus of poisonous serpents; the rattlesnake. *Brande.*

CRÖTCH, *n.* [*Fr. croc, crochet*, a hook.] The angle formed by the parting of two legs or branches; a fork, as of a tree.

Save elm, ash, and crab-tree for cart and for plough;
Save step for a stile of the crotch and the bough. *Tusser.*

CRÖTCH'ED, *a.* 1. Having a crotch; forked. "A crotched brook." *Holinshead.*
2. Cross; peevish. [*Local, Eng.*] *Forby.*

CRÖTCH'ET, *n.* [*Fr. crochet*, dim. of *croc*, a hook.] 1. (*Mus.*) A note equal to half a minim or a fourth of a semibreve, as each of the notes in the cut. *Moore.*
2. (*Arch.*) A piece of wood fitted into another, to support a building.

The crotchets of their cot in columns rise. *Dryden.*

3. (*Gram.*) *pl.* Marks or hooks [thus] in which words or phrases, or an explanation or correction, are included;—called also *brackets*.
4. (*Med.*) A curved instrument for extracting the fetus. *Dunghison.*

5. A whim or perverse conceit; an odd or extravagant fancy.

But airy whims and crotchets lead
To certain loss and never succeed. *Wilkie.*

† **CRÖTOH'ET**, *v. n.* To play in a measured time. The nimblest crotcheting musician. *Donne.*

CRÖTCH'ET-ED, *p. a.* Having musical notation. Morsels of Scripture warbled, quavered, and crotcheted. *Row war.*

CRÖTCH'ET-Y, *a.* Full of conceits; fanciful; whimsical; odd. *Ch. Ob.*

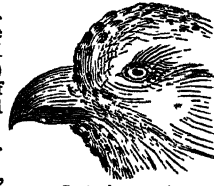
CRÖTÖN, *n.* [*Gr. κρότον*, a tick; also the *Palma-Christi*, or thorn bearing the castor-berry, which resembles a tick; *L. croton*, the castor-oil plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of euphorbiaceous plants, of several species. One of them, *Croton tiglium*, a native of the East Indies, yields the powerful drug *croton-oil*; another, *Croton eleuteria*, furnishes the cascarilla bark of commerce. *Loudon.*

CRÖTÖN-ATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of crotonic acid with a base. *Craig.*

CRÖTÖN'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from croton-oil. *Craig.*

CRÖTÖN-ÖIL, *n.* (*Med.*) A vegetable oil expressed from the seeds of the *Croton tiglium*. It is a most powerful drastic cathartic, and is applied externally as a rubefacient. *Dunghison.*

CRÖT-O-PHÄ-GI'NÆ, *n. pl.* [*Gr. κρότον*, a noise made by striking, and *gáyo*, to eat.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Scansores* and family *Cuculidæ*; anis. *Gray.*



Crotophaga major.

CRÖÜCH, *v. n.* [*Fr. crochu*, crooked, or *Ger. kuchen*, to crouch. *Shinner.*—*Ger. kuchen*, to creep.—Probably from *crook*, by the common change of *k* into *ch*. *Richardson.*] 1. To stoop low; to lie down; to lie close to the ground. "Lions crouching at her feet." *Tatler.*
2. To bend servilely; to fawn; to cringe.

He will not crouch nor crawl with flimsy grace
But a bold upright and manly gait. *Spenser.*

† **CRÖÜCH**, *v. a.* [*A. S. cruce*, the cross.—See *CROSS*.] To make the sign of the cross upon; to bless. *Chaucer.*

† **CRÖÜCH'-BÄCK**, *n.* One who wears a cross on his back. *Fuller.*

† **CRÖÜCH'ED**, *a.* Signed with the cross. *Ash.*

CRÖÜCH'ED-FRÄR, *n.* (*Ecol.*) One of an order of friars, so called from the cross which they wore;—called also *crossed-friar*. *Fuller.*

CRÖÜCH'ING, *p. a.* Stooping; servilely bending.

CRÖÜD, *n.* See *Crowd*. *Todd.*

CRÖUP (kröp), *n.* [*It. grioppa*; *Sp. grupa*; *Fr. croupe*.] The hindmost part or rump of certain animals;—especially the buttocks of a horse.

This carter thrashed his horse upon the croup. *Chaucer.*

CRÖUP, *n.* [*M. Goth. hropjan*, to cry out; *A. S. hreopan*.—*Fr. croup*.] (*Med.*) A disease which most attacks young children, affecting the throat; an inflammation of the larynx and trachea, which gives rise to a secretion that is apt to concrete as soon as formed, thus producing a false membrane. It is attended with a difficulty of breathing, and a peculiar, ringing cough. *Dunghison.*

CRÖÜ-PÄDE' (krö-päd'), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Man.*) A leap in which the horse pulls up his hind legs close to the belly. *Maunder.*

CRÖUP'ER, *n.* See *CRUPPER*. *Buchanan.*

CRÖUP'ER [*krö-pe-er*, *Sm.*; *krö-per*, *K.*], *n.* [*Fr.*, a partner.] 1. He who watches the cards and collects the money at a gaming-table. *Clarke.*
2. A vice-president, or one who sits at the lower end of the table as assistant chairman at banquets. [*Scotland.*]

Sir James Mackintosh presided; Cranston was croupier. *Lord Cockburn.*

CRÖÜT, *n.* [*Ger. kraut*, cabbage.] Cabbage chopped fine and pickled;—written also *kraut*, and *sour-croit*. *Maunder.*

CROW (krō), *v. n.* [*A. S. crawan*; *Dut. krayen*; *Ger. krähen*.] [*i. CREW* or *CROWED*; *pp. CROW-ING*, *CROWED*.] 1. To make the noise of a cock.

But even then the morning cock crew loud. *Shak.*

Shrill crows the cock, the dogs give dismal yell. *Mickle.*

2. To boast; to vaunt; to exult; to vapor; to bluster; to swagger.

Vaunting Sennacherib crouing over poor Jerusalem. *Sp. Hall.*

CROW (krō), *n.* [*Goth. kruk*; *A. S. crow*; *Dut. kraai*; *Ger. krähe*:—all formed from the sound made by the bird. *Richardson.*]

1. (*Ornith.*) A large, black, carnivorous bird, that makes a croaking noise; a bird of the family *Corvidæ* and sub-family *Corvinæ*. *Gray.*

2. The noise which a cock makes. *Johnson.*

3. A bar of iron, furnished ordinarily with claws at one end, used as a lever; a crow-bar.

Get me an iron crow, and bring it straight. *Shak.*

4. The mesentery of a beast;—a term used by butchers. *Ogilvie.*

To pluck a crow, or to pull a crow, to contend about trifles. *L'Estrange. Hudibras.*

CROW'-BÄR, *n.* A strong iron bar sharpened at one end, used as a lever; a crow.

CROW'-BËR-RY, *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. An evergreen under-shrub; *Empetrum*. *Loudon.*
2. The fruit or berry of the *Empetrum*, craneberry. *Booth.*

CROWD, *n.* 1. [*A. S. cread*, or *cruth*.] A multitude confusedly pressed together; a concourse; a swarm; a throng.

Showing himself not only to a few disciples, but to great crowds of them, five hundred at a time. *Sharp.*

2. The populace; the vulgar; the rabble.

He went not with the crowd to see a shrine,
But fed us by the way with food divine. *Dryden.*

3. A promiscuous medley.

In the Icarian Sea, dashing and breaking among its crowd of islands. *Pope.*

4. [*W. crwth*.] † A fiddle; a violin. *Burton.*

Syn.—See *MULTITUDE*.

CROWD, *v. a.* [*i. CROWDED*; *pp. CROWDING*, *CROWDED*.]

1. To fill with a confused multitude, or with many things; to encumber. *Drayton.*

A mind, which is ever crowding its memory with things which it learns, may cramp the invention itself. *Watts.*

2. To press close together; to compress.

Many of them [ideas] seem to be crowded into an instant. *Locke.*

3. To throng about; to press upon.

Why will vain courtiers toll,
And crowd a vain monarch for a smile? *Granville.*

4. To press for payment, as a debtor; to pursue with solicitation; to dun. [*Colloquial.*]

To crowd sail, (*Naut.*) to make all possible speed by spreading wide all the sails.

CROWD, *v. n.* 1. To flock together; to swarm; to be numerous. "We shall find instances of folly crowd in upon us." *Bp. Taylor.*

2. To make a way among a multitude.

A mighty man, had not some cunning sin
Amidst so many virtues crowded in. *Cowley.*

3. [*See CROWD*, *n.*, No. 4.] † To fiddle. "Fiddlers, crowd on." *Massinger.*

CROWD'ED, *p. a.* Pressed together;—filled with a multitude.

CROWD'ER, *n.* 1. One who crowds.

2. † One who plays on the crowd; a fiddler.

Cherry-chase sung by a blind crowder. *Sidney.*

CROW'DY, *n.* Food made of meal and water, sometimes mixed with milk, or food made of bread boiled in milk;—a general term in Scotland for food of the porridge kind. *Brockett.*

CROW'FLOW-ER, *n.* A kind of campion. *Shak.*

CROW'FOOT (krō'füt), *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) A plant of several species; *Hanunculus*;—written also *crow's-foot*. *Loudon.*

2. (*Mil.*) An iron instrument, with spikes, to wound horses' feet, and so made that when it is thrown on the ground one of the spikes will necessarily stand upwards; a caltrop. *Mil. Dict.*

3. (*Naut.*) A complication of small cords spreading out from a long block, and used for suspending the awnings or steadying the top-sails. *Maunder.*

CROW'-KEËP-ER, *n.* 1. A person employed to drive crows from the fields. *Nares.*

Practise thy quiver and turn crow-keeper. *Drayton.*

2. A stuffed figure to frighten crows: a scare-crow.

Scaring the ladies like a crow-keeper. *Shak.*

CROW-MILL, *n.* A trap to catch crows. *Booth.*

CROWN, *n.* [Gr. *κορὴν*, the tip; *L.*, *It.*, & *Sp.*, *corona*, a crown; *Fr.* *couronne*. — *Dut.* *kroon*; *Ger.* & *Dan.* *krona*; *Sw.* *krona*. — *W.* *coron.*]



1. An ornamental badge worn on the head of an emperor, king, or other sovereign; the emblem of royalty or of sovereignty.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. *Shak.*

2. Regal power; sovereignty; royalty.

If ministers thus persevere in misadvising the king, I will not say that they can alienate the affections of his subjects from the crown, but I affirm they will make the crown not worth his wearing. *Chatham.*

3. A circular ornament of metal, leaves or flowers, denoting superiority or distinction, worn on the head; a coronet; a coronal; a garland; a chaplet. "Triumphal crowns . . . made with laurel or bay-leaves." *W. Smith.*

4. Honorary distinction; reward; recompense; honor; dignity.

They do it to obtain a corruptible crown, but we an incorruptible. *1 Cor. ix. 25.*

5. The top of the head.

Behold! if fortune or a mistress frowns. Some plunge in business, others shave their crowns. *Pope.*

6. The top of any thing, as of a mountain; a summit. "The crown of the cliff." *Shak.*

7. The cylindrical part of a hat:—also the top of a hat. *P. Cyc. Ure.*

8. An English silver coin of the value of five shillings sterling (about \$1.21), anciently stamped with the figure of a crown:—a term applied also to several coins of other nations.

9. Completion; accomplishment. *Johnson.*

10. (*Arch.*) The uppermost member of a cornice;—called also *corona* and *larmier*:—the upper member of an arch, a wall, &c. *Francis.*

11. (*Naut.*) The part of an anchor where the arms are joined to the shank. *Dana.*

12. (*Ecol.*) A little circle on the top of the head, from which the hair has been shaved; the clerical tonsure,—a distinguishing mark of the Roman Catholic clergy. *London Ency.*

13. (*Bot.*) An appendage at the top of the claw of some petals; corona. *Gray.*

14. (*Jewellery.*) The upper work of a rose-diamond which centres in a point at top. *Crabb.*

15. (*Geom.*) A plane ring comprehended between two concentric perimeters. *Rees.*

Crown of a cable, (*Naut.*) the heights formed by the several turns. *Mar. Dict.*—*Pleas of the crown*, (*Eng. Law.*) criminal actions. *Bouvier.*

CROWN, *v. a.* [*i.* CROWNED; *pp.* CROWNING, CROWNED.]

1. To invest with a crown.

Her who fairest does appear, Crown her queen of all the year. *Dryden.*

2. To cover or deck, as with a crown.

And peaceful olives crowned his hoary head. *Dryden.*

3. To make illustrious; to dignify; to adorn. Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honor. *Ps. viii. 5.*

4. To recompense; to reward; to repay.

Virtue preserved from fell destruction's blast, Led on by Heaven, and crowned with joy at last. *Shak.*

5. To complete; to perfect; to finish.

The crowning privilege of friendship is constancy. *South.*
To crown a knot, (*Naut.*) to pass the strands over and under each other above the knot. *Dana.*

CROWN, *a.* Relating to the crown or top; highest.

CROWNED (*kroʊnd*), *p. a.* Wearing a crown:—decked as with a crown:—rewarded; recompensed:—completed; perfected.

Crowned cup, a cup so full of liquor that the contents rise above the brim like a crown; a bumper;—also, a cup ornamented with a garland. *Nares.*

CROWN'ER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, crowns.

2. A corrupted and vulgar word for coroner. "Crowners's-quest law." *Shak.*

CROWN'ET, *n.* 1. A coronet. *B. Jonson.*

2. Chief end; ultimate reward. [*R.*] *Shak.*

CROWN-NET, *n.* A net to catch wild fowl. *Rees.*

CROWN-GLASS, *n.* A fine sort of window-glass, differing from flint-glass in containing no oxide of lead. *Brande.*

CROWN'-JM-PÉ'RI-AL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial bulbous plant having showy flowers; *Fritillaria imperialis*. *London.*

CROWN'ING, *n.* 1. (*Arch.*) The finishing of any decoration, as a pediment, a cornice, &c. *Todd.*

2. (*Naut.*) The finishing of a knot by interweaving the strands. *Mar. Dict.*

CROWN'ING, *p. a.* Investing with a crown;—rewarding; completing:—rising up in the middle, and descending gradually towards each side:—borne on the summit or apex.

CROWN'-JEW-ELS, *n. pl.* The royal jewels.

CROWN'-LAND, *n.* The land or other real property belonging to the crown, or sovereign. *Brande.*

CROWN'-LAW, *n.* (*Law.*) A term applied in England to the criminal law,—the crown being the prosecutor in criminal proceedings. *Burrill.*

CROWN'-LAW-YER, *n.* A lawyer who is in the service of the crown. *Goldsmith.*

CROWN'LESS, *a.* Having no crown.

CROWN'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a crown. *Gardiner.*

CROWN'-NET, *n.* A kind of fishing-net. *Jodrell.*

CROWN'-OF-FICE, *n.* (*Law.*) A department in the English court of King's Bench which takes cognizance of all criminal causes;—commonly called the *crown-side* of the court. *Burrill.*

CROWN'-POST, *n.* (*Arch.*) The central post of a framed or trussed roof; king-post. *Weale.*

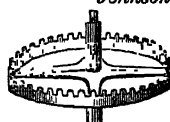
CROWN'-SAW, *n.* A species of circular saw formed by cutting the teeth round the edge of a hollow cylinder. *Francis.*

CROWN'-SCAB, *n.* (*Farriery.*) A filthy scab about the corners of a horse's hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

CROWN'-SIDE, *n.* (*Law.*) The criminal department of the court of King's Bench; crown-office. *Burrill.*

CROWN'-THIS-TLE (-this-s), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; the crown-imperial. *Johnson.*

CROWN'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel the teeth of which are at right angles to its plane, or parallel to its axis, as that shown in the figure, or as the balance-wheel of a watch; a contrate-wheel. *J. Bigelow.*



Crown-wheel.

CROWN'-WORK (*kroʊn'wɜrk*), *n.* (*Fort.*) An outwork situated on some elevated point to defend a position and cover other works. It consists of a bastion connected by a curtain on each side with two demi-bastions. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

CROW'-QUILL, *n.* A quill, or one of the large feathers, of the crow. *Goldsmith.*

CROW'S'-BILL, *n.* A kind of forceps for drawing bullets, &c., out of wounds. *Crabb.*

CROW'S'-FOOT (*kroʊ's'fʊt*), *n.*; *pl.* CROW'S-FEET.
1. *pl.* The wrinkles produced by age under the eyes, or at their outer corners.

Till crow's-feet grow under your eye. *Chaucer.*

2. (*Bot.*) A plant.—See CROWFOOT.

CROW'-SILK, *n.* (*Bot.*) A fine, thread-like, aquatic vegetable;—a name given to several species of the genus *Conferva*. *Eng. Cyc.*

CROW'S'-NEST, *n.* (*Naut.*) A look-out, as a cask, at the main top-gallant-mast head in arctic vessels. *Simmonds.*

CROW'-STONE, *n.* (*Arch.*) The top stone of the gable end of a house. *Halliwel.*

CROW'-TÖE, *n.* A kind of purple hyacinth. The tufted *c. oiw-toe* and pale jessamine. *Milton.*

CROÏL-STÖNE, *n.* Crystallized cauk. *Woodward.*

CROÏZE, *n.* A cooper's instrument. *Newton.*

CROÏZIER, (*kroʊ'zier*), *n.* See CROSIER. *Fairholt.*

CRUCHED-FRIAR, *n.* See CROUCHED-FRIAR.

CRÜ'CI-AL (*krü'she'al*, 66), *a.* [*L.* *crux*, *crucis*, a cross; *Fr.* *crucial*.]

1. Relating to, or like, a cross; transverse; intersecting. "The crucial incision." "Crucial ligaments." *Dunghison.*

2. Severe; searching; decisive.

CRÜ'CI-AN (-she-an, 66), *n.* (*Ich.*) A yellow fish of the carp kind; *Cyprinus gibelio*. *Yarrell.*

CRÜ'CI-ÄTE (*krü'she-ät*), *v. a.* [*L.* *crucio*, *cruciat*.] To torture; to torment. [*R.*] *Bale.*

CRÜ'CI-ATE (*krü'she-at*, 66), *a.* 1. *†* Tortured; tortured. *Bale.*

2. (*Bot.*) Having four parts so arranged as to resemble a Maltese cross; cruciform; cross-shaped. *P. Cyc.*

CRÜ'CI-Ä'TION, *n.* Torture; torment. *Bp. Hall.*

CRÜ'CI-BLE, *n.* [*Low L.* *crucibulum*; *It.* *crogiuolo*;

Sp. *crisol*; *Old Fr.* *croiset*; *Fr.* *creuset*.—"So called from being made in the shape of a cross, or from having a cross impressed upon it." *Richardson.*—"Because formerly marked with a cross (*cruce*) to prevent evil spirits from marring the chemical operation." *Sullivan.*—"L. *crucio*, to torment, because, in the language of old chemistry, the metals were tortured by fire to yield up their various virtues." *Brande.*—"A melting-pot of a chemist or a goldsmith;—so made as to bear the strongest heat without melting." *Boyle.*



The best crucibles are formed from a pure fire-clay, mixed with a finely-ground cement of old crucibles, and a portion of black-lead or graphite. *Ure.*

CRÜ'CI-FER, *n.* [*L.*, the cross-bearer; *crux*, *crucis*, a cross, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the cruciferous, or cabbage, tribe. *Eng. Cyc.*

CRÜ-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* 1. Bearing a cross. *Johnson.*

2. (*Bot.*) Noting plants whose petals are disposed crosswise; cruciate. *Louden.*

CRÜ'CI-FI-ER, *n.* One who crucifies. *Hammond.*

CRÜ'CI-FIX, *n.* [*Low L.* *crucifixus*; *crux*, *crucis*, a cross, and *figo*, *fixus*, to fix, to fasten; *It.* *crocifisso*; *Sp.* *crucifijo*; *Fr.* *crucifix*.]

1. *†* The cross as the symbol of the Christian religion. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. A cross with the figure of Christ upon it:—a representation, in painting or in sculpture, of our Saviour on the cross. *Addison.*

There stands at the upper end of it a large crucifix, very much esteemed. *Addison.*

CRÜ'CI-FIX'ION (*krü-se-fik'shun*), *n.* The act of crucifying; the mode of putting to death by nailing or binding to a cross. *Addison.*

CRÜ'CI-FÖRM, *a.* [*L.* *crux*, *crucis*, a cross, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a cross. "That . . . cruciform image." *Warton.*

CRÜ'CI-FY, *v. a.* [*Low L.* *crucifigo*; *crux*, *crucis*, a cross, and *figo*, to fasten; *It.* *crocifiggere*; *Sp.* *crucifigir*; *Fr.* *crucifier*.] [*i.* CRUCIFIED; *pp.* CRUCIFYING, CRUCIFIED.]

1. To put to death by nailing or by binding the hands and the feet to a cross.

When they were come to the place which is called Calvary, there they crucified him. *Luke xxiii. 33.*

2. To subdue or overcome by the influence of Christian principles.

King David, on being crucified with him, that he might be glorified by his death. *Rom. vi. 9.*

3. *†* To torment; to torture; to disturb.

That which crucifies us most is our own folly. *Burton.*

CRÜ-CIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [*L.* *crux*, *crucis*, a cross, and *gero*, to bear.] Bearing a cross. *Brown.*

CRÜ'CITE, *n.* [*L.* *crux*, *crucis*, a cross.] (*Min.*) A variety of andalusite, which crystallizes in the form of a cross. *Dana.*

CRÜD, *n.* Same as CRUD.—See CURD. *Johnson.*

CRÜ'DLE, *v. n.* To curdle:—to cowl; to huddle;—to stoop. [*Local.*] *Halliwel. Brockett.*

CRÜDE, *a.* [*L.* *crudus*, from *Gr.* *κρῖος*, icy cold, *It.* & *Sp.* *crudo*; *Fr.* *crü*.]

1. In a raw state; raw; uncooked; undressed. Alas, how simple, to these cases compared, Was that *crüde* apple that diverted Eve! *Milton.*

2. Not changed by any process of preparation; unrefined. "Common crude salt." *Boyle.*

3. Not ripened; immature; unripe. A juice so crude as cannot be ripened to the degree of nourishment. *Bacon.*

4. Not perfected; unformed; unfinished.

Deep under ground materials dank and crude. *Milton.*

5. Not well digested. *Bacon.*

6. Unconcocted by the intellect; without due reflection; not premeditated; unpremeditated.

Abund expressions; crude, abortive thoughts. *Racine.*

7. Having undigested or imperfect notions; without practical wisdom; inexperienced.

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself, Crude, or intemperate, collecting toys. *Milton.*

8. (*Paint.*) Noting a picture in which the colors are rudely laid on, and do not blend or harmonize. *Brands.*

CRÜDE'LY, *ad.* In a crude manner; unripenly.

CRÜDE'NESS, *n.* State of being crude; crudity.

CRŪ'DI-TY, *n.* [L. *cruditas*; It. *crudità*; Fr. *crudité*.]

1. The state of being crude; indigestion; concoction; crudeness.

Crudity is a vicious concoction of things received. *Sir T. Elyot.*

2. Any thing undigested.

They are oppressed with this very learning, as a stomach with *crudities*. *Hammond.*

May we not ask such prefacers, if what they allege be true, what has the world to do with them and their *crudities*? *Harris.*

† CRŪ'DLE, *v. a.* [See CURDLE.] To coagulate; to curdle.

† CRŪ'DY, *a.* 1. [See CURD.] Concreted; coagulated. "*Crudy* blood." *Spenser.*

2. [See CRUDE.] Raw; crude.

The foolish and *crudy* vapors which environ it [the brain]. *Shak.*

CRŪ'EL, *a.* [L. *crudelis*; It. *crudele*; Fr. *cruel*.]

1. Disposed to give pain to others; void of pity; hard-hearted; unmerciful; unfeeling; inhuman; savage; barbarous; brutal. "They are *cruel*, and have no mercy." *Jer. vi. 23.*

2. Marked by inhumanity; causing pain. "*Cruel* hatred." *Ps. xxv. 19.* "One of the *cruellest* fights." *Sidney.*

Syn.—A *cruel* person takes pleasure in another's pain. *Inhuman* is opposed to humane or merciful; *barbarous*, to refined; *savage* is a stronger term than *barbarous*; *brutal* relates to the nature of a brute.—A *cruel* disposition; a *cruel* tyrant; an *inhuman* practice; a *barbarous* custom; *savage* hostility. *brutal* disposition or conduct; an *unmerciful* creditor.—See SANGUINARY.

CRŪ'EL-HEART-ED, *a.* Delighting in cruelty; hard-hearted; ferocious. *Shak.*

CRŪ'EL-LY, *adv.* In a cruel manner; inhumanly.

CRŪ'EL-NESS, *n.* The state of being cruel; inhumanity; cruelty. *Spenser.*

CRŪ'EL-TY, *n.* [L. *crudelitas*; It. *crudeltà*; Sp. *crudeldad*; Fr. *cruauté*.]

1. The quality of being cruel; inhumanity; savageness; barbarity.

This man [Jeffries], who wanted in *cruelty*. *Hume.*

2. A cruel act; barbarous treatment.

Nor provoke them so with *cruelties* that they despair. *Udal.*

† CRŪ'EN-TATE, *a.* [L. *cruento*, *cruentatus*, to make bloody.] Smeared with blood. *Glanville.*

† CRŪ'EN'TOUS, *a.* [L. *cruentus*.] Bloody; cruentate. *A Venice Looking-glass, 1648.*

CRŪ'ET, *n.* [Fr. *cruchette*.] A sort of vial for vinegar, oil, or sauces. *Swift.*

CRŪISE (*krūs*), *n.* [Ger. *krug*; Fr. *cruche*, a jar.] A small bottle; a cruet.—See CRUSE.

A *cruse* of fragrance formed of burnished gold. *Pope.*

CRŪISE (*krüz*), *v. n.* [Dut. *kruisen*, to cruise; *kruis*, a cross; Ger. *kreuzen*, to cruise; *kreuz*, a cross.—Fr. *croiser*, to cross; *croix*, a cross.—"To cross up and down." *Richardson.*—"It seems simply from *crossing* the sea without any certain course." *Sullivan.*—See CROSS.] [*i.* CRUISED; *pp.* CRUISING, CRUISED.]

1. To rove over the sea without any certain course, with a view to capture an enemy's ships, or for protecting commerce, or for plunder as a pirate. *Martin.*

2. To make a voyage at sea.

CRŪISE (*krüz*), *n.* 1. A voyage of an armed vessel in search of an enemy's ships, to protect commerce, or for plunder as a pirate. *Brande.*

2. A voyage at sea. *Smollet.*

CRŪIS'ER (*krüz'er*), *n.* A person, or a ship, that cruises. *Johnson.*

CRŪIS'ING, *p. a.* Roving on the sea in quest of plunder, or for other purposes. *Ash.*

CRŪL'LER, *n.* [Dut. *kruller*.] A kind of sweet cake boiled in lard. *Bartlett.*

CRŪM } (*krüm*), *v. a.* [A. S. *acrumen*.] [*i.* CRUMB; CRUMMED; *pp.* CRUMMING, CRUMMED; or *i.* CRUMBED; *pp.* CRUMMING, CRUMBED.] To break into crumbs or small pieces.

Crum not your bread before you taste your porridge. *Beau. & Fl.*

CRŪM } (*krüm*), *n.* [A. S. *cruma*; Dut. *krum*; Ger. *kruma*.]

1. A small particle or fragment, usually of

bread. "Some of the *crums*." *Chaucer.* "Only a *crum*." *Gower.* "The table *crums*." *Thomson.*

2. The soft part of bread, as distinguished from the crust.

Take of manchet about three ounces, the *crumb* only, then cut. *Lucan.*

Both forms, *crum* and *crumb*, are given in the principal English Dictionaries, and both have long been in good use. Although *crum* is more in accordance with the etymology, yet it may be doubted whether it is better supported by usage than *crumb*. Smart remarks, in relation to the word, "It is often unnecessarily spelled *crumb*."

CRŪM'BLE, *v. a.* [A. S. *acrumen*; Dut. *krumelen*; Ger. *krümeln*.] [*i.* CRUMBLED; *pp.* CRUMBLING, CRUMBLED.] To break into small pieces.

He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints, And *crumble* all thy sinews. *Milton.*

CRŪM'BLE, *v. n.* To fall into small pieces. *Shak.*

The clods grow warm and *crumble* where he sows. *Addison.*

CRŪM'BLE, *n.* A small crumb. *Forby.*

CRŪM'BL'D (*krüm'bl'd*), *p. a.* Broken into small pieces. "The *crumbled* earth." *Milton.*

CRŪM'BL'NG, *p. a.* Breaking or falling into small pieces. "Crumbling clods." *Dryden.*

CRŪM'-CLÖTH, *n.* A cloth spread on a floor or under a table to receive whatever may fall, and to keep the carpet or the floor clean. *Craig.*

† CRŪ'ME-NAL, *n.* [L. *crumena*.] A purse.

Thus *crum* they their wide-gaping *crumena*. *More.*

CRŪM'MA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being broken into crumbs. *Sherwood.*

CRŪM'MY, *a.* 1. Soft, as bread without crust; not crusty. *Johnson.*

2. Full of crumbs; consisting of crumbs. *Smart.*

CRŪMP, *a.* [A. S. *crumb*, or *crump*; Dut. *krom*; Ger. *krumm*.] Crooked; bent. "*Crump* shoulders." *Bp. Taylor.*

CRŪMP, *a.* Brittle; dry-baked. *Forby.*

CRŪM'P'ET, *n.* A kind of soft cake. *Todd.*

CRŪM'PLE, *v. a.* [A. S. *crompeht*, wrinkled; *crump*, crooked; Ger. *krumpen*.] [*i.* CRUMPLED; *pp.* CRUMPLING; CRUMPLED.] To draw into wrinkles; to wrinkle; to rumple.

Sir Roger alighted from his horse, and, exposing his palm to two or three that stood by him, they *crumpled* it into all shapes, and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made. *Addison.*

CRŪM'PLE, *v. n.* To shrink up; to contract. "Crumpling creatures." *Smith.*

CRŪM'PLED (*krüm'pl'd*), *a.* Wrinkled; crooked; rumpled. *Moore.*

CRŪM'PL'NG, *n.* An apple of a rumpled appearance; a small, degenerate apple. *Johnson.*

† CRŪMP-SHÖUL'DERED (*krüm-shöl'derd*), *a.* Having crooked shoulders. *L'Estrange.*

CRŪM'PY, *a.* Brittle; crump. *Forby.*

CRŪNCH, *v. a.* [See CRAUNCH.] [*i.* CRUNCHED; *pp.* CRUNCHING, CRUNCHED.] To crush between the teeth; to crunch; to scrunch. *Southey.*

† CRŪNK, }
† CRŪN'KLE, } *v. n.* To cry like a crane. *Bailey.*

CRŪ'OR, *n.* [L., from Gr. *κρυος*, icy cold.] Blood coagulated by cooling or otherwise; extravasated blood; gore;—sometimes applied to blood in general and to its coloring matter. *Dunghison.*

CRŪP, *n.* [Old Fr.] See CROUP. *Todd.*

CRŪP, *a.* 1. Short; brittle. "*Crup* cake." *Todd.*

2. Snappish; crusty. "A *crup* answer." *Todd.*

[Provincial, England.]

CRŪP'PER [*krüp'per*, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; *krüp'per*, W. B.], *n.* [It. *groppiera*; Sp. *grupera*; Fr. *croupière*, from *croupe*, the buttocks of a horse.]

1. The rump of a horse.

As made both horses' *cruppers* kiss the ground. *Harrington.*

2. A leathern strap attached to a saddle and fitted to go under a horse's tail, to keep the saddle from moving forwards. *Shak.*

CRŪP'PER, *v. a.* To put a crupper on.

CRŪ'RAL, *a.* [L. *cras*, *cruris*, the leg; Fr. *crural*.]

1. Belonging to the leg. "The *crural* muscles." *Arbuthnot.*

2. Shaped like a leg or a root. *Brande.*

CRŪ-SÄDE, *n.* [L. *crux*, *crucis*, a cross; It. *crociata*; Sp. *crucada*; Fr. *croisade*.]

1. *pl.* Military expeditions under the banner of the cross first undertaken A. D. 1096, and repeated at intervals subsequently during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, by the Christian nations of Western Europe, for the purpose of recovering the Holy Land from its infidel Mahometan possessors. *Gibbon.*

This view alone can give us a true idea of the immense advantages conferred by the *Crusades* upon humanity and civilization. *Darwin.*

2. Any war undertaken on pretence of defending the cause of religion. *London Ency.*

3. A romantic enterprise. *Clarke.*

4. A Portuguese coin marked with the figure of a cross; a *crusado*. *Johnson.*

CRŪ-SÄDE', *v. a.* To travel through while zealously engaged in some enterprise.

He [Chalmers] *crusaded* the country. *N. Brit. Rev.*

CRŪ-SÄD'ER, *n.* One employed in a crusade.

CRŪ-SÄD'NG, *p. a.* Engaged in, or relating to, the crusades. *Qu. Rev.*

† CRŪ-SÄ'DÖ, *n.* 1. Crusade. *Swinburne.*

2. A Portuguese coin stamped with the figure of a cross. *Shak.*

CRŪS'CA, *n.* [It.] 1. Bran; that which remains after the flower is sifted. *Grayha.*

2. An academy established at Florence, in 1582, for purifying the Italian language, and compiling a dictionary. *P. Cye.*

CRŪSE, *n.* [See CRUISE.] A small cup, or a small bottle; a vial; a cruet. "A little oil in a *cruse*." *1 Kings xvii. 12.*

CRŪSET, *n.* [Fr. *creuset*.] A goldsmith's crucible, or melting pot. *Phillips.*

CRŪSH, *v. a.* [Goth. *kroton*; A. S. *cranjan*; Fr. *écraser*.] [*i.* CRUSHED; *pp.* CRUSHING, CRUSHED.]

1. To press between two hard bodies or between forces; to compress; to squeeze.

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape *Crushed* the sweet poison of misused wine. *Milton.*

2. To break by pressure; to demolish.

Vain is the force of man, and Heaven's as vain, To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain. *Dryden.*

3. To subdue; to conquer; to overpower.

I thought to *crush* him in an equal force. *Shak.*

What can that man fear who takes care to please a Being that is so able to *crush* all his adversaries? *Addison.*

To *crush* a cup, to empty a cup. "I pray come and *crush* a cup of wine." *Shak.*

CRŪSH, *v. n.* To be condensed or concentrated; to be put into a smaller mass. *Johnson.*

CRŪSH, *n.* A collision; a rushing together; crash.

Thou shalt flourish in immortal youth, Unhurt amidst the war of elements, The wreck of matter, and the *crush* of worlds. *Addison.*

CRŪSHED (*krüsh't*), *p. a.* Pressed together;—subdued;—broken.

CRŪSH'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, crushes.

CRŪSH'ING, *p. a.* Pressing together;—subduing;—breaking.

CRŪST, *n.* [L. *crusta*; It. *crosta*; Fr. *croûte*.—Dut. *korst*; Ger. *kruste*.]

1. Any shell or external coat; a hardened surface. "Hid under a *crust* of dross." *Addison.*

2. A collection of matter into a hard body; a concreted deposit; an incrustation.

The viscous *crust* stops the entry of the chyle into the lacteals. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The case of a pie made of flour, or meal, and baked.

When he should have been hunting down a buck, he was by his mother's side learning how to season it or put it in a *crust*. *Addison.*

4. A piece of bread hardened by baking or by long keeping.

The impenetrable *crust* thy teeth defies. *Dryden.*

Men will do tricks, like dogs, for *crusts*. *L'Estrange.*

CRŪST, *v. a.* [*i.* CRUSTED; *pp.* CRUSTING, CRUSTED.]

1. To cover with a crust, or hard case; to incrust; to envelop.

The whole surface may be *crusted* over. *Addison.*

2. To line with concretions. "Foul and crusted bottles." *Swift.*

CRÛST, *v. n.* To gather or contract a crust. The place that was burnt *crusted* and healed in very few days. *Temple.*

CRÛS'TA, *n.* [L., *a crust, inlaid work.*] A gem engraved for inlaying on a vase, &c. *Brande.*

CRÛS-TĀ'CE-Ā (krus-tā'she-a, 66), *n. pl.* [L. *crusta*, a crust, a shell; Fr. *crustacées*.] (Zool.) A class of articulated animals having a shelly coating or crust, articulated limbs, a branchial respiration, and a dorsal ventricle or heart, like the lobster, crab, &c. *Van Der Hoeven.*

CRÛS-TĀ'CEAN (krus-tā'shan, 66), *n.* (Zool.) A crustaceous animal; one of the crustacea. *Kirby.*

CRÛS-TĀ'CEAN, *a.* (Zool.) Relating to the crustacea; crustaceous. *Kirby.*

CRÛS-TĀ-CE-ŌL'Q-ŶY, *n.* [Eng. *crustacea*, and Gr. *krustos*, a discourse.] That part of zoology that treats of crustaceous animals. *P. Cyc.*

CRÛS-TĀ'CEOUS (krus-tā'shus, 66), *a.* [See CRUSTACEA.] (Zool.) Shelly, with joints, as a lobster; crustacean. *Woodward.*

CRÛS-TĀ'CEOUS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being crustaceous, or having jointed shells. *Johnson.*

CRÛS'TAL, *a.* [L. *crusta*, a crust.] Relating to, or containing, crust; crusty. *N. Brit. Rev.*

CRÛS-TĀ-LŌG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to crustal-ogy. *Ogilvie.*

CRÛS-TĀL'Q-ŶIST, *n.* One who describes crustaceous animals, or who is versed in the science that relates to them. *Clarke.*

CRÛS-TĀL'Q-ŶY, *n.* Crustaceology. *Smart.*

CRÛS'TĀT-ED, *a.* [L. *crustata*, crustaceous animals.] Coated with a crust. *Smart.*

CRÛS-TĀTION, *n.* [L. *crusta*, a crust.] An adhering covering; an incrustation. *Pegge.*

CRÛS-TĪF'IC, *a.* [L. *crusta*, a crust, and *facio*, to make.] Producing a crust or skin. *Maunder.*

CRÛST'Ī-LY, *ad.* In a crusty manner; testily.

CRÛST'Ī-NĒSS, *n.* 1. The quality of being crusty. 2. Peevishness; moroseness. *Johnson.*

CRÛST'Y, *a.* 1. Having a crust; crustal. "The egg and its crusty coat." *Derham.* 2. Surly; morose; snappish; peevish. *Preston.*

CRÛT, *n.* The rough part of oak bark. *Craig.*

CRÛTCH, *n.* [A. S. *crice*; Dut. *kruck*; Ger. *krücke*; Dan. *krykke*; Sw. *krycka*. — It. *croccia*, *gruccia*.] 1. A support for lame persons or cripples, made with a cross-piece at one end, hollowed so as to fit under the arm at the shoulder joint. The dumb shall sing, the lame his *crutch* forge, And leap exulting like the bounding roe. *Pope.* 2. The upright projection of a woman's saddle. *W. Phillips.*

Syn. — See STAFF.

CRÛTCH, *v. a.* [CRUTCHED; *pp.* CRUTCHING, CRUTCHED.] To support on crutches, as a cripple; to give support to; to support. Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse. *Dryden.*

CRÛTCH'ED-FRĪ'AR, *n.* See CROUCHED-FRIAR.

CRÛTH, or CROWTH (krūth), *n.* [W. *cruth*.] (Mus.) An instrument of the violin kind, formerly used in Wales. — See CROWD, No. 4. *Hawkins.*

CRÛX, *n.*; *pl.* CRÛX'ES. [L., *a cross*.] A cross; anything that torments, vexes, or puzzles. *Todd.* *Crux criticorum* (cross of critics), the greatest difficulty that can occur to critics. *Todd.*

CRÛ'YS-HĀGE, *n.* (Ich.) A kind of shark with a conical head; *Lamna cornubica*. *Clarke.*

† CRÛ-ZĀ'DŌ, *n.* [Port.] See CRUSADO. *Todd.*

CRÛ, *v. n.* [Goth. *grēitan*; A. S. *grætan*; Dut. *kruten*. — W. *crio*. — It. *gridire*; Sp. *gridar*, and *gritar*; Fr. *crier*.] 1. CRIED; *pp.* CRYING, CRIED.] 1. To speak or call loudly, vehemently, or importunately; to make an outcry; to exclaim. Methought I heard a voice *cry*, Sleep no more! *Shak.* I cried, by reason of my affliction, unto the Lord; and he heard me. *Jon. ii. 2.* 2. To express grief, or any distress, by loud utterances or by weeping; to weep; to sob.

Ye shall *cry* for sorrow of heart, and shall howl for vexation of spirit. *Isa. lxxv. 14.*

He *cries* for breath, and *cries* for aid, *Dryden.*

3. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an irrational animal. He giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens which *cry*. *Ps. cxlviii. 9.*

To *cry out*, to exclaim; to scream; to clamor. "They *cry out* by reason of the arm of the mighty." *Job xxxv. 9.* — To complain loudly, with *cf.* "We are ready to *cry out* of an unequal management." *Atterbury.* — To blame or censure, with *cf.* against, or upon. "Behold, I *cry out* of wrong; but I am not heard." *Job xix. 7.*

Syn. — Children *cry*; grown persons *weep* and lament.

CRÛ, *v. a.* To proclaim publicly, as something lost or found; to make public; to publish. Love is lost, and thus she *cries* him. *Chasov.*

To *cry down*, to blame; to depreciate; to decry. — To *cry up*, to applaud; to praise; — to raise the price of by proclamation. "All the effect made by *craying* up the pieces of eight was to bring in much more of that species." *Temple.*

CRÛ, *n.*; *pl.* CRIES. [Fr. *cri*.] 1. A loud sound uttered to express importunity, grief, or any distress; a weeping; a crying. Esau . . . cried with a great and exceeding bitter *cry*. *Gen. xxxvii. 34.*

All the first born in the land of Egypt shall die, and there shall be a great *cry* throughout all the land. *Ex. xii. 5, 6.*

2. Inarticulate utterance, as of the lower animals. "The *cries* of birds and beasts." *Locke.*

3. Popular clamor; outcry; a roar; a scream. The *cry* went once for three, And still it might, and yet it may again. *Shak.*

4. Proclamation, as of wares to be sold. "The *cries* of London." *Johnson.*

5. A pack of dogs. A *cry* of hell-hounds never ceasing barked. *Milton.*

† CRÛ'AL, *n.* The heron. *Ainsworth.*

CRÛ'ER, *n.* See CRIER. *Johnson.*

CRÛ'ER, *n.* (Ornith.) Falcon-gentle; the female or the young of the goshawk, or *Astur pulcherrimus*. *Ainsworth.*

CRÛ'ING, *n.* 1. The act of calling clamorously; an importunate call or outcry. *Ser T. Elyot.* 2. The act of weeping; lamentation. And there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor *craving*. *Rev. xxi. 4.*

CRÛ'ING, *p. a.* Calling aloud; — weeping; lamenting; — notorious; enormous; heinous. Heinous offences are called *craving* sins. *Lowth.*

CRÛ'Q-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *kratos*, icy cold, and *lithos*, a stone.] (Min.) A double fluoride of sodium and aluminum, a rare mineral from Greenland; — so named from being readily fusible in the flame of a candle. *Dana.*

CRÛ'ŌPH'Q-RÛS, *n.* [Gr. *kratos*, icy cold, and *phros*, to produce.] (Chem.) An instrument contrived by Dr. Wollaston, about 1778, for freezing water by its own evaporation. *Brande.*

CRÛPT (krūpt), *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτην*; *κρυπτω*, to hide; L. *crypta*; Sp. *cripta*; Fr. *crypte*.] 1. A subterranean cell or cave, especially for interment under a church; a grave; a tomb. It was thought proper to deposit his body in the *crypt* of Malone. 2. (Arch.) The under or hidden part of a building; — a subterranean chapel. *Weale.*

CRÛPT'Ā, *n.* [L. — See CRYPT.] (Bot.) The name applied to the small round receptacles for secretion in the leaves of some plants, as the orange and the myrtle. *Craig.*

CRÛPT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *κρυπτικός*, fit for hiding; L. CRÛPT'Ū-CAL, } *crypticus*, concealed.] Hidden; secret. "Cryptic ways of working." *Gianville.*

CRÛPT'Ū-CAL-LY, *ad.* Occultly; secretly.

CRÛPT-Q-GĀ'MĪ-Ā, *n. pl.* [Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, and *γάμος*, a marriage.] (Bot.) A class of plants having no visible means of fructification, being either destitute of flowers, or having flowers which are formed upon a plan different from that of ordinary plants, as ferns, mosses, lichens, algae, fungi, &c. *P. Cyc.*

CRÛPT-Q-GĀ'MĪ-AN, *a.* Same as CRYPTO-GAMIC.

CRÛPT-Q-GĀM'IC, } *a.* (Bot.) Relating to CRÛPT-Q-GĀ-MŌUS, } the cryptogamia; having the fructification concealed. *Lyell.*

CRÛPT-Q-GĀ-MĪST, *n.* One versed in that part of botany which relates to the cryptogamia. *Smith.*

CRÛPT-Q-GĀ-MY, *n.* [See CRYPTO-GAMIA.] (Bot.) A concealed fructification. *Pennant.*

CRÛPT-Q-RA-PHAL, *a.* Relating to cryptography; cryptographical. *Boyle.*

CRÛPT-Q-RA-PHER, *n.* One who writes in secret characters. *Craig.*

CRÛPT-Q-GRĀPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to cryp- CRÛPT-Q-GRĀPH'IC-CAL, } tography. *Clarke.*

CRÛPT-Q-RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτω*, to hide, and *γραφω*, to write.] 1. The art of writing in secret characters; writing in cipher; polygraphy. 2. Secret characters; ciphers. *Johnson.*

CRÛPT-Q-QY, *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτω*, to hide, and *λογος*, a discourse.] Secret or enigmatical language. *Johnson.*

CRÛS'TAL (kris'tal), *n.* [Gr. *κρυσταλλος*, ice, rock-crystal; *κρυσταίνω*, to congeal; *κρύος*, cold; L. *crystallum*, and *crystallus*; It. *cristallo*; Sp. *cristal*; Fr. *cristal*. — A. S. *cristulla*; Dut. *kristal*; Ger. *krystall*.] 1. (Chem. & Min.) An inorganic solid body, bounded by plane surfaces symmetrically arranged, and produced by the laws of chemical affinity acting on its constituent molecules in the transition from a fluid to a solid state. *Dana.* If the menstruum be overcharged, the metals will shoot into certain crystals. *Bacon.* 2. A superior kind of glass. "The cup being of fair crystal." *Milton.* 3. The glass which covers the face of a watch; a watch-glass. *Clarke.*

Iceland crystal, crystallized carbonate of lime, found in Iceland; calc spar; Iceland spar. — Rock-crystal, a pure crystal of quartz; white stone. *Dana.*

In its original signification, this term was applied only to crystals of quartz, which the ancient philosophers believed to be water congealed by intense cold. *Dana.*

CRÛS'TAL, *a.* 1. Consisting of crystal. "Crystal window." *Shak.* 2. Bright; clear; transparent; pellucid. "Crystal streams." *Dryden.*

CRÛS'TAL-FŌRM, *a.* Having the form of crystal. *Craig.*

CRÛS'TAL-LĪNE, or CRÛS'TAL-LĪNE (19) [kris'tal-līn or kris'tal-līn, S. W. F. K.; kris'tal-līn, J. Ja.; kris'tal-līn, Sm.], *a.* [Gr. *κρυσταλλίνος*; L. *crystallinus*; It. *cristallino*; Sp. *cristallino*; Fr. *cristallin*.] 1. Made, or consisting, of crystal. "My palace crystalline." *Shak.* 2. Like crystal; bright; clear; pellucid; transparent. "Crystalline sky." *Milton.* "Crystalline tide." *Mason.*

Crystalline heavens, (Ancient Astron.) two spheres imagined between the pimum mobile and the firmament in the Ptolemaic system. *Maunder.* — *Crystalline humor*, or *crystalline lens*, a lenticular, transparent body, situated between the vitreous and the aqueous humors of the eye, and contained in a capsule. Its use is to refract the rays of light and to serve, in combination with the other humors, to form images of objects on the retina. *Lloyd.*

CRÛS'TAL-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *κρυσταλλος*, rock-crystal, and *λίθος*, a stone.] Whinstone cooled slowly after fusion. *Smart.*

CRÛS'TAL-LIZ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be crystallized; capable of being crystallized. *Hamilton.*

CRÛS'TAL-LIZ-ĀTION, *n.* [It. *cristallizzazione*; Sp. *cristalización*; Fr. *cristallisation*.] 1. The process of crystallizing; congealation into crystals. It [boiled cane-juce] is poured into a cooler, where the crystallization is soon completed. *Granger.* 2. The mass formed by crystallizing. "All mineral crystallizations." *Woodward.*

CRÛS'TAL-LIZE, *v. a.* [i. e. CRYSTALLIZED; *pp.* CRYSTALLIZING, CRYSTALLIZED.] To form into crystals; to cause to form crystals. *Boyle.*

CRÛS'TAL-LIZE, *v. n.* To become changed into crystals; to assume the form of crystals. Any mineral solution will crystallize into glaucous bodies. *Brown.*

CRÛS'TAL-LIZED (kris'tal-līzd), *p. a.* Formed into crystals.

CRYS-TAL-LQ-GËN'IC, } *a.* Relating to crys-
CRYS-TAL-LQ-GËN'I-CAL, } tallogeny. *Dana.*

CRYS-TAL-LQ-GËN'Y, *n.* [Gr. κρυσταλλος, rock-crystal, and γένω, to produce.] *Min.* The formation and internal structure of minerals. *Dana.*

CRYS-TAL-LQ-RA-PHER, *n.* One versed in crystallography. *Ed. Rev.*

CRYS-TAL-LQ-GRÄPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to
CRYS-TAL-LQ-GRÄPH'I-CAL, } crystallography.

CRYS-TAL-LQ-GRÄPH'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* By crystallization. *Journal of Science.*

CRYS-TAL-LQ-RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. κρυσταλλος, rock-crystal, and φῆσις, to describe, lit. crystallographia; Sp. *crystalografía*; Fr. *crystallographie*.] The doctrine or science of crystallization; the doctrine of the relation of crystals to the elements of the origin and structure of crystals. *Br. &c.*

CRYS-TAL-LQ-TYPE, *n.* [Gr. κρυσταλλος, rock-crystal, and τύπος, an impression.] A photographic picture taken on glass. *Fairholt.*

CRYS-TAL-LÜR-GY, *n.* [Gr. κρυσταλλος, rock-crystal, and ἔργον, work.] Crystallization. *Crabb.*

CTË-NÖID (tē'nōid), *a.* Relating to the ctenoidians. *Brande.*

CTË-NÖID'I-AN (tē-nū'de-an), *n.* [Gr. κτένιος, a comb, and ἰδιος, form.] (*Ich.*) One of an order of fishes having scales composed of layers with pectinated or toothed margins. *Buckland.*

CÜB, *n.* 1. [Of uncertain etymology. — *Minsheu* suggests *L. cubo*, to lie down.] The young of a beast, generally of a bear or a fox.
 Pluck the young suckling cubs from the she-bear. *Shak.*
 2. The young of a whale. *Waller.*
 On the approach of our boats, they [the whales] all took their cubs under their fins.
 3. A young boy or a young girl. [A term of contempt.] *Shak.*
 4. [Perhaps *L. cubo*, to lie down; or a corruption of *coop*. *Todd.*] A stall for cattle. [*Local, Eng.*] *Todd.*
 5. † A cupboard. *Abp. Laud.*

CÜB, *v. a. & n.* [*i.* CUBBED; *pp.* CUBBING, CUBBED.] To bring forth; — used of beasts, or contemptuously of persons. *Dryden.*

† **CÜB**, *v. a.* [Perhaps a corruption of *to coop*. *Nares.*] To shut up, as in a cub; to coop.
 To be cubbed up on a sudden, how shall he be perplexed! *Burton.*

CÜ-BÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. cubatio*; *cubo*, to lie down; Fr. *cubation*.] The act of lying down. *Bailey.*


CÜ-BA-TQ-RY, *a.* Recumbent. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

CÜ-BA-TÜRE, *n.* [*It. cubatura*; Fr. *cubature*. — See **CUBE**.] (*Mensuration.*) The measurement of the contents of a solid body, or the finding of a cube equal to it. *Harris.*

CÜB-BRIDGE-HEAD, *n.* (*Naut.*) A partition made of boards, &c., across the forecabin and half deck of a ship. *Scott.*

CÜB-BY-HÖLE, *n.* A snug, confined place; a small closet. *Jennings.*

CÜB-DRÄWN, *a.* Sucked dry by cubs. "The cub-drawn bear." *Shak.*

CÜBE, *n.* [Gr. κύβος; *L. cubus*; *It. & Sp. cubo*; Fr. *cube*.] 
 1. (*Geom.*) A regular solid bounded by six equal squares. *Davies & Peck.*
 2. (*Arith.*) The product obtained by taking a number or quantity three times as a factor; — thus, the cube of 3 is $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$; the cube of a is $a \times a \times a = a^3$. *Elknot.*
Cube root, (*Arith.*) the number or quantity that produces a given cube by being multiplied twice into itself; as, 3 is the cube root of 27.

CÜBËB, *n.* [*Sp. cubeba*; Fr. *cubèbe*.] A small fruit or berry of a pungent taste and aromatic smell, growing on a vine found in China, Java, &c.; Java pepper; *Piper cubeba*. *Brande.*

CÜBË-BÏNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegetable principle found in cubebs. *Craig.*

CÜBE-ÖRE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of an olive-green color; arseniate of iron. *Dana.*

CÜBE'-SPÄR, *n.* (*Min.*) An anhydrous sulphate of lime. *Hamilton.*

CÜ'BJC, } *a.* [Gr. κύβος; *L. cubicus*; *It. & CÜ'BJ-CAL, } *Sp. cubico*; Fr. *cubique*.] Relating to a cube; having the form or properties of a cube. ("Cubical dice." *Hale.* "Cubical dice." *Bentley.*)
Cubic equation, (*Algebra*) an equation in which the highest exponent of the unknown quantity, in any term, is 3. *Davies.**

CÜ'BJ-CÄ, *n.* A very fine kind of shalloon. *W. Eney.*

CÜ'BJ-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a cubical method. *More.*

CÜ'BJ-CAL-NËSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being cubical. *Clarke.*

† **CÜ-BIC'U-LÄR**, *a.* [*L. cubiculum*, a bed-chamber.] Belonging to a bed-room. *Howell.*

† **CÜ-BIC'U-LÄ-RY**, *a.* [*L. cubicularis*; *cubiculum*, a bed-chamber.] Fitted for the posture of lying-down. *Browne.*

CÜ'BI-FÖRM, *a.* [*It. cubiforme*.] Having the form of a cube. *Johnson.*

CÜ'BIT, *n.* [Gr. κύβητον, the elbow; *L. cubitum*, or *cubitus*; *It. & Sp. cubito*.]
 1. (*Anat.*) The forearm: — the larger bone of the arm from the elbow to the wrist; the ulna. *Dunglison.*
 2. A measure, — originally, the distance from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger. — The Roman cubit was nearly 17½ inches; the Hebrew a little less than 22; the English, 18 inches. *Holder. Arbuthnot.*

CÜ'BI-TAL, *a.* [*L. cubitalis*; *Sp. & Fr. cubital*.]
 1. Relating to the forearm; as, "The cubital nerve"; "The cubital veins." *Dunglison.*
 2. Containing the length of a cubit. "A cubital measure." *Browne.*

CÜ'BI-TAL, *n.* A fore-sleeve for the arm, from the elbow downwards. *Crabb.*

CÜ'BI-T-ED, *a.* Having the measure of a cubit.

CÜ'BI-TÜS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) The forearm: — the ulna; cubit. *Dunglison.*

CÜ'BI-ZIT, *n.* (*Min.*) Silicate of alumina and soda; analcime. *Dana.*

CÜB'LESS, *a.* Destitute of cubs. *Byron.*

CÜB'Q-CÜBE, *n.* (*Algebra*.) The sixth power. "64 is the *cubo-cube* of 2." *Francis.*

CÜ'BO-CÜ'BO-CÜBE, *n.* (*Algebra*.) The ninth power. "512 is the *cubo-cubo-cube* of 2." *Francis.*

CÜ'BO-DÖ-DEÖ-A-HË'DRAL, *a.* Having the two forms of a cube and a dodecahedron. *Craig.*

CÜ'BO-ÖC-TÄ-HË'DRAL, *a.* Having the two forms of a cube and an octahedron. *Craig.*

CÜ'BÖID, } *a.* [Gr. κύβος, a cube, and ἴδιος, CÜ'BÖID'AL, } form; Fr. *cuboïde*.] Relating to, or resembling, a cube. *Smart.*

CÜCK'ING-STÖÖL, *n.* [*A. S. sceafing-stol*, a ducking-stool, or cucking-stool.] An engine for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women by ducking them in water; — also for delinquent brewers and bakers; a ducking-stool; a tumbrel; a castigatory; a trebuchet. *Whishaw.*

CÜCK'OLD, *n.* 1. [*Fr. cocu*. — "The Italian *cucolo*, a cuckoo, gives us the verb *to cucol* (without the terminating *d*), as the common people rightly pronounce it, and as the verb was formerly and should still be written.
 I am *cuckolded*, and fooled to boot, too. *Beau. & Fl.*
 To *cucol* is to do as the cuckoo does [deposits its eggs in the nests of other birds], and *cucoled*, *cucol'd*, *cucold*, its past participle, means cuckoo-ed, i. e. served as the cuckoo serves other birds." *Tooke*. — "Tooke seems to have settled the etymology of this word very clearly." *Richardson.* "Perhaps *cuckoo'd*; i. e. one served
 As that ungentle gull, the cuckoo bird,
 Useth the sparrow. *Shak.*
 i. e. forced to bring up a brood not its own." *Nares*.] One who is married to an adulteress; one whose wife is false to his bed. *Shak.*
 2. The plant burdock. *J. Jennings.*

CÜCK'OLD, *v. a.* [See **CÜCKOLD**, *n.*] 1. To make a man a cuckold by seducing his wife. *Shak.*

2. To bring upon a husband the reproach of being a cuckold by proving unfaithful as a wife; to wrong a husband by unchastity. *Dryden.*

CÜCK'OLD-IZE, *v. a.* To make cuckolds; to cuckold. *Dryden.*

CÜCK'OLD-LY, *a.* Having the qualities of a cuckold; mean; cowardly. "Poor *cuckoldly* knave." *Shak.*

CÜCK'OLD-MÄK'ER, *n.* One who makes a cuckold; one who corrupts a wife. *Shak.*

CÜCK'OLD-DÖM, *n.* 1. The state of being a cuckold. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Adultery. "She is conspiring *cuckoldom* against me." *Dryden.*

CÜCK'ÖÖ, *n.*; pl. *cuck'ööö*. [Gr. κόκυξ; *L. cuculus*; *It. cucco*, *cuculo*; *Sp. cuculo* or *cuculo*; Fr. *coucou*. — Dut. *koekoek*; Ger. *kuckuk*; Sw. *kuku*. "All manifestly from the sound uttered by this bird." *Richardson.*] (*Ornith.*) A well-known passerine bird of the genus *Cuculus*, named from its note in the spring. It differs from almost every other bird in not constructing a nest, never, under any circumstances, hatching its own eggs, but depositing them in the nest of some other bird, as the hedge-sparrow. *Brande.*

CÜCK'ÖÖ-BÜD, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common plant *Ranunculus bulbosa*; — called also *butter-cup*, *king's-cup*, *butter-flower*, and *gold-cup*. *Craig.*
 And *cuckoo-buds* of yellow hue. *Shak.*

CÜCK'ÖÖ-FLÖW'ER, *n.* The plant *Cardamine pratensis*, or meadow lady's-smock. *Loudon.*

CÜCK'ÖÖ-LIKE, *n.* Like the cuckoo.

CÜCK'ÖÖ-PINT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Arum*.

CÜCK'ÖÖ-SPIT'TLE, *n.* A spumous dew or exudation found upon certain plants, as lavender and rosemary. *Browne.*

† **CÜC'QÜEÄN** (kük'kwēn), *n.* [*Fr. coquine*.] A vile woman; a prostitute. *B. Jonson.*

CÜ-CÜ-LI-DÆ, *n. pl.* [*L. cuculus*, a cuckoo.] (*Ornith.*) A family of birds of the order *Scansores*, including the sub-families *Indicatorina*, *Saurotherina*, *Coccyzina*, *Crotophagina*, and *Cuculina*. *Gray.*

CÜ-CÜ-LI-NÆ, *n. pl.* [*L. cuculus*, a cuckoo.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Scansores* and family *Cuculidae*; cuckoos. *Gray.*

CÜ-CÜ-LATE } [*ku-kū'lat*, S. W. J. K. Sm.;
CÜ-CÜ-LÄT-ED } *ku'ku-lät*, P. Ja. R. Wb.; *a.*
 [*L. cucullatus*; *cucullus*, a hood; *It. cucullato*.]
 1. Hooded; covered as with a hood. *Johnson.*
 2. (*Bot.*) Having the shape of a hood, as a leaf or a petal. *Loudon.*
 3. (*Ent.*) Noting the prothorax when it is elevated into a kind of hood which receives the head. *Maudslayi.*

CÜ-CÜ-LÜS, *n.*; pl. *cucullii*. [*L.*] A cap, cowl, or hood, worn on the head by the ancient Romans and by monks. *Crabb.*

CÜ'CU-LÜS, *n.* [*L.*, a cuckoo.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of passerine birds, including the cuckoo, and characterized by having the toes situated two before and two behind. *Brande.*

CÜ'CÜM-BËR [kü'küm-ber, E. Ja. K. Sm. C. Wb.; kü'küm-ber, S. W. P. F. Kenrick, Scott; kü'küm-ber, J.], *n.* [*L. cucumis*; *It. cocomero*; *Sp. cohombro*; Fr. *concombre*; Dut. *komkommer*; Ger. *kukummer*, or *kukumber*.] (*Bot.*)
 1. A genus of plants, with herbaceous scandent stems; *Cucumis*. The *Cucumis sativus*, or common cucumber, and the *Cucumis melo*, or melon, are the best known species. *Loudon.*
 2. The fruit of the *Cucumis sativus*. It is cold and watery, and, when unripe, used for salads and pickles. *Loudon.*
 Walker says of this word, "It seems too firmly



fixed in its sound of *cucumber* to be altered;" but Smart (1836) remarks, "No well-taught person, except of the old school, now says *cucumber*, or *sparrow-grass*, although any other pronunciation of *cucumber* and *asparagus* would have been pedantic some thirty years ago."

CŪ-CŪ-MI-FŌRM, *a.* [L. *cucumis*, a cucumber, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a cucumber; having the longitudinal section oblong, and the transverse circular. *Maudslayi*.

CŪ-CŪ-MIS, *n.* [L., a cucumber.] A genus of plants including the common cucumber and the melon. *Loudon*.

CŪ-CUR-BIT, *n.* [L. *cucurbita*, a gourd; Fr. *cucurbit*.] A chemical vessel, originally in the shape of a gourd, used in distillation. *Boyle*.

CŪ-CŪR-BI-TA, *n.* [L., a gourd.] (Bot.) A genus of plants, including the gourd, pumpkin, squash, water-melon, &c. *Loudon*.

CŪ-CŪR-BI-TA-CEOUS (ku-kūr-bē-tā'shus, 66), *a.* [L. *cucurbita*, a gourd; It. & Sp. *cucurbitaceo*; Fr. *cucurbitacé*.] (Bot.) Noting a genus of plants including the cucumber, melon, pumpkin, gourd, &c. — noting a fruit like a gourd. *Chambers*.

CŪ-CUR-BI-TIVE, *a.* Applied to small, flat worms, of the shape of the seed of a gourd. *Todd*.

CŪD, *n.* [A. S. *cud*; *ceowan*, to chew.] 1. The food which ruminating animals bring from the first stomach into the mouth to chew again.

Because half a dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their unprattish clunk, whilst thousands of great cattle, reposed beneath the shadow of the British oak, chew the *cud* and are silent, pray do not imagine that those who make the noise are the only inhabitants of the field. *Burke*.

2. A small quantity of tobacco; a quid. [Vulg.]

3. The first stomach of animals that chew their food more than once. *Crabb*.

To chew the *cud*, to think, ponder, or ruminate upon a thing.

CŪD-BEAR, *n.* A powder of a violet-red color; the coloring matter of the orchil; — used in dyeing violet or crimson. It was first made an article of trade in England by Dr. Cuthbert Gordon, from whom it derived its name. *Vire*.

CŪD-DEN (kū'dān), *n.* [Icel. *kutte*, a dwarf. *Serenius*. — Ger. *kudde*, a pig. *Todd*. — "Probably from *cud*, as if slaving while he chewed." *Richardson*.]

1. A clown; a stupid rustic. *Dryden*.

2. (Ich.) A fish of the genus *Gadus*, found on the coasts of Scotland, Ireland, and the U. S.; the coal-fish, or cole-fish; *Gadus carbonarius*, or *Merlangus carbonarius*. *Yarrell*.

CŪD-DLE, *v. n.* [W. *cudlio*, to hide. *Todd*. — Teut. *kudden*, to come together. *Jamieson*.] [*i.* CUD-DLED; *pp.* CUDDLING, CUDDED.] To lie close or snug; to snuggle; to squat.

She *cuddles* low behind the brake. *Prior*.

CŪD-DLE, *v. a.* To press close, so as to keep warm; to embrace closely. *Smart*.

CŪD-DY, *n.* 1. The coal-fish; cudden; *Gadus carbonarius*. — See CUDDEN.

The *cuddy* is a fish of which I know not the philosophical name. *Johnson*.

2. A clown; a dunce; a cudden. *Johnson*.

3. A three-legged stand used as a fulcrum in lifting or laying rail-road blocks. *Francis*.

4. (Naut.) A cabin in the fore part of a boat: — in a vessel of war, a place between the captain-lieutenant's cabin and the quarter-deck, divided into partitions for the master and other officers. *Dana*. *London Ency.*

CŪD-GEL (kū'dāj), *n.* [Dut. *kudse*. *Skinner*. *Junius*. — W. *cogel*.] A short stick to strike with; a club. "With *cudgels* we killed many of them" [fowls]. *Hackhuyt*.

To cross the *cudgels*, to forbear the contest; — from the practice of cudgel-players to lay one cudgel over the other. *L'Estrange*.

CŪD-GEL, *v. a.* [*i.* CUDGELLED; *pp.* CUDGELLING, CUDGELED.] To beat with a cudgel; to strike with a stick; to cane.

My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, and said he would cudgel you. *Shak.*

A company of young fellows were *cudgelling* a walnut-tree. *L'Estrange*.

CŪD-GEL-LER, *n.* One who cudgels another. "A night-walking *cudgeller*." *Milton*.

CŪD-GEL-LING, *n.* The act of beating with a cudgel; a flogging; a whipping. *Locke*.

CŪD-GEL-PLAY, *n.* Play or contest with cudgels. *Beaumont*.

CŪD-GEL-PLAY-ING, *n.* Play with cudgels. "A match of *cudgel-playing*." *Harrington*.

CŪD-GEL-PRŌOF, *a.* Able to resist a cudgel. "His doublet was . . . *cudgel-proof*." *Hudibras*.

CŪD-LE (kū'dl), *n.* A small sea-fish. *Carew*.

CŪD-WĒED, *n.* (Bot.) A plant belonging to the genus *Gnaphalium*; goldy-locks or everlasting; — remarkable for the permanence of its colors and of its dried leaves. *Farm. Ency.*

CŪE (kū), *n.* 1. [L. *cauda*, a tail; It. & Sp. *cola*; Fr. *queue*.] The tail or end of any thing, as the long curl of a wig. *Johnson*.

2. The last words of a speech in a play taken by an actor as a direction when to enter, to begin to speak, or to do any thing which his part requires.

Primum, you begin: when you have spoken your speech, enter into that brake: and so every one according to his cue. *Shak.*

3. An intimation; a suggestion; a hint.

What would he do, Had he the motive and the cue for passion That I have? He would throw the stage with tears. *Shak.*

4. The part which an actor is to play in his turn.

Nothing appears in his cue to move pity, or any way make the audience of his party. *Rymer*.

5. Temper of mind; humor. [Low.] *Johnson*. 6. + [The name of the letter *q*, taken as an abbreviation for L. *quadrans*, a fourth part, a farthing.] A small portion of bread or beef; a farthing's worth or less; — a term formerly current in both the English universities, the letter *q* being the mark in the buttry books to denote such portion. *Nares*.

With kidneys, rumps, and cues of single beer. *Beau. & Fl.*

7. The straight rod used in billiards. *Smart*.

CŪE, *v. a.* [*i.* CUED; *pp.* CUING, CUED.] To tie into a cue or tail. *More*.

CUERPO (kwēr'pō), *n.* [Sp., *body*; L. *corpus*.] To be in *cuerpo* is to be without the upper coat or cloak, so as to show the shape of the body.

Exposed in *cuerpo* to their rage, Without my arms and equi page. *Hudibras*.

CŪFF, *n.* 1. [Of doubtful etymology. — Goth. *kaupatyan*, to strike; Dan. *kiep*, a club. *Lye*. *Serenius*. — Gr. *kōrw*, to strike. *Skinner*. — Gr. *kōlaphos*, a box on the ear. *Junius*. — It. *zuffa*, a battle. *Johnson*. — Pers. *kafā*, a blow. *Webster*. — Sw. *knuffa*.] A blow or stroke, particularly with the fist.

With wounding *cuff* of cannon's fiery ball. *Mir. for Mag.* Unless the poet and the player went to *cuffs* in the question. *Shak.*

2. [Fr. *coiffe*, a hood. *Shinner*.] The fold at the end of a sleeve. *B. Jonson*.

CŪFF, *v. n.* [*i.* CUFFED; *pp.* CUFFING, CUFFED.] To fight; to scuffle. *Dryden*.

CŪFF, *v. a.* To strike with the open palm, the fist, talons, or wings; to buffet; to beat; to strike.

Do *cuff* him soundly, but never draw thy sword. *Shak.* They with their quills did all the hurt they could, And *cuffed* the tender chickens from their food. *Dryden*.

CŪFIC, *a.* Relating to Cufa, in Irac Arabi, once the seat of the caliphs: — noting a species of characters anciently used in writing, as also coins anciently in use. *Ency. Am.*

CŪI BŌ-NŌ (kū'bo'nō), [L.] To whose benefit will it tend? — for what use? to what end?

CŪIN-AGE (kwīn'aj), *n.* [Probably corrupted from *coinaage*.] The making of tin, &c., into pigs for carriage. *Cowell*.

CŪI-RASS (kwē-rās', or kwē-rās) [kwē-rās', W. F. Ja. C. IVb.; kū-rās, S. K.; kwē-rās, P. J. Sm.], *n.* [Gr. *χόριν*, skin or leather; L. *corium*, skin or leather; Low L. *coriaceus*, a breastplate; It. *corazza*; Sp. *coraza*; Fr. *cuirasse*; cuir, leather.] A piece of defensive armor, made of plate, well hammered, serving to cover the body from the neck to the girdle, both before and behind; a breastplate. *P. Cyc.*

CŪI-RAS-SIÈR (kwē-rās-siēr'), *n.* [It. *corazzieri*;

Sp. *coracero*; Fr. *cuirassier*.] A soldier armed with a cuirass; a soldier in armor.

Cuirassiers, all in steel, for standing fight. *Milton*.

CUISH (kwīsh) [kwīsh, W. J. F. Ja. Sm. C. IVb.; kūsh, S. K.; kwīsh, P. J.], *n.* [L. *coxa*, the hip; It. *coscia*; Fr. *cuisse*, the thigh.] The armor for the thigh. — See CRISSE.

I saw young Harry with his beaver on, His *cuish* on his thigh, gallantly armed, Rise from the ground like feathered Mercury. *Shak.*

CŪI-SIÈNE (kwē-siēr'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A kitchen. 2. Cookery. *Observer*.

CUISSE (kwīs), *n.* [Fr., the thigh.] Armor for the thigh; cuish. *Crabb*.

CŪL-DĒĒ', *n.*; pl. **CŪL-DĒĒS'** [kūl-dēz', W. J. Sm.; kūl-dēz, S. J. F. IVb.]. [Contracted from L. *cultores Dei*, worshippers of God.] (*Ecol. Hist.*) One of a very ancient religious fraternity, whose principal seat was at Iona or Icolmkill, one of the western islands of Scotland, and whose missionary exertions extended over Scotland, England, Wales, and Ireland. *Eden*.

CŪL-DE-SAC', *n.* [Fr., the bottom of a bag.] An alley or street open only at one end; a blind-alley. *Bouvier*.

CŪL-ER-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *cul*, the breech.] (Bot.) A plant. Same as *arsenart*. *Ainsworth*.

CŪ-LEX, *n.* [L., a gnat.] (*Ent.*) A genus of dipterous, or two-winged insects, including the gnat and the mosquito. *Brande*.

CŪ-LIC-I-FŌRM, *a.* [L. *culex*, a gnat, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a gnat. *Smart*.

CŪ-LI-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *culina*, a kitchen, or food; Fr. *culinaire*.] Relating to, or used in, the kitchen or cookery. "Culinaary fire." *Boyle*. "Culinaary arts." *Cowper*.

CŪLL, *v. a.* [L. *colligo*, to collect; It. *cogliere*; Fr. *cueillir*.] [*i.* CULLED; *pp.* CULLING, CULLED.] To select from others; to pick out of many; to select; to choose; to sort. *Hooker*.

Amongst the rest, a small, unsightly root, But of divine effect, he *culled* me out. *Milton*.

CŪLL, *n.* A dupe; a cully. — See CULLY. *Clarke*.

CŪL-LĒN-DER, *n.* A strainer; a colander. — See COLANDER. *Crabb*.

CŪLL-ER, *n.* One who culls: — an inspector. *Sherwood*.

CŪL-LĒT, *n.* [Fr. *cuillette*, a collection.] Broken glass to be melted with fresh materials. *Brande*.

CŪL-LI-BIL'-TY, *n.* Credulity; gullibility. "Thoughtlessness and *cullibility*." [Low.] *Swift*.

CŪL-LI-BLE, *a.* That may be cheated; gullible. [R.] *Perry*.

CŪL-LING, *n.* 1. The act of selecting. 2. Any thing selected or separated from the mass. *Todd*.

CŪLL-IŌN (kū'l'yūn), *n.* [It. *coglione*, a fool.] 1. A scoundrel; mean wretch; scullion. *Shak.*

2. (Bot.) A bulbous root; orchis. *Clarke*.

CŪLL-IŌN-LY (kū'l'yūn-lē), *a.* Mean; base. *Shak.*

CŪL-LIS, *n.* 1. [Fr. *coulis*.] Broth or jelly strained. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. [Fr. *coulisse*, a groove.] (*Arch.*) A gutter in a roof: — any groove or channel. *Wcale*.

CŪL-LŪM-BINE, *n.* See COLUMBINE. *Spenser*.

CŪL-LY, *n.* [It. *coglione*, a fool. *Johnson*. — Dut. *kullen*, to cheat. *Webster*.] One imposed upon by low sharpers: — a dupe of a trumpket. "The rich *cullies*." *Dryden*.

CŪL-LY, *v. a.* To befooled; to cheat. *Poinfret*.

CŪL-LY-ISM, *n.* State of being a cully. *Spectator*.

CŪLM, *n.* 1. [L. *culmus*, a stalk.] (Bot.) The smooth jointed stalk or stem of corn, grasses, sedges, &c.; haulm or straw. *Farm. Ency.*

2. [W. *culm*.] Glance coal, blind coal, or anthracite, found in beds of bituminous coal, generally in those situations where the latter has come in contact with basalt; — applied particularly to anthracite in the state of small particles. *P. Cyc.*

CŪL-MEN, *n.* [L.] Summit. "At the *culmen* or top was a chapel." *Sir T. Herbert*.

CUL-MÍF'ER-OÛS, *a.* [*L. culmus*, a stalk, and *fero*, to bear; *It. & Sp. culmifero.*]

1. (*Bot.*) Having culms, or smooth jointed stalks, as corn, grasses, &c.; producing straw or stalks. "*Culmiferous* plants, as oats, barley, wheat." *Arbutnot.*

2. Containing culm, or anthracite.

CÛL'MI-NĀNT, *a.* Being vertical or at the highest point; culminating. *Coleridge.*

CÛL'MI-NĀTE, *v. n.* [*L. culmen*; *It. culminare*; *Sp. culminar*; *Fr. culminer.*] [*i. CULMINATED*; *pp. CULMINATING, CULMINATED.*] To be vertical; to be in the meridian or at the highest point; to reach the top, or summit.

The regal star, then culminating, was the sun. *Dryden.*

CÛL'MI-NĀT-ING, *p. a.* Rising to the vertical point or the meridian. "Where I may view . . . the culminating sun." *Pitt.*

CÛL-MI-NĀTION, *n.* [*It. culminazione*; *Sp. culminacion*; *Fr. culmination.*]

1. The act of culminating; the transit of a planet or other heavenly body through the meridian. *Johnson.*

2. The highest point of maturity.

We wonder how that which in its infancy was a flower, but which now is a tree, becomes a tree.

CÛL-PA-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* [*Sp. culpabilidad*; *Fr. culpabilité.*] The state of being culpable; blamableness; culpableness. *Johnson.*

CÛL'PA-BLE, *a.* [*L. culpabilis*; *culpa*, a fault; *It. colpevole*; *Sp. & Fr. culpable.*] Deserving censure or blame; blamable; censurable.

All such ignorance is voluntary, and therefore culpable. *South.*

CÛL'PA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being culpable; guiltiness; blame. *Sharp.*

CÛL'PA-BLY, *ad.* In a culpable manner.

CÛL'PA-TQ-RY, *a.* Censuring; reprehensory. "Used . . . in a culatory sense." *Walpole.*

CÛL'PRIT, *n.* [Abbreviation of *L. culpabilis*, guilty, and Old *Fr. prest*, or *prêt*, ready, i. e. to prove it; a phrase used anciently by the clerk of the assize or clerk of the arraigns, on the arraignment of a prisoner at bar, and employed, in the course of time, to denote a prisoner so arraigned. *Blackstone. Burrill.*—A contraction of *Fr. culpe*, a fault, a crime, and *pris*, participle of *prendre*, to take, i. e. one taken a prisoner for crime. *Richardson.*—*L. culpa*, a crime, and *reatus*, the condition of one accused, or *L. culpa*, crime, and *Fr. pris*, participle of *prendre*, to take, i. e. one taken in the act of crime. *Sullivan.*]

1. A person arraigned before a court for a crime; one indicted for a criminal offence.

An author is in the condition of a culprit; the public are his judges. *Prior.*

2. A criminal; a malefactor.

The culprit, by escape grown bold, Pilfers alike from young and old. *Moore.*

Syn.—See CRIMINAL.

CÛLT, *n.* [*L. cultus*.] Homage; worship.

Thus is every one convinced of the reality of a better self, and of the cult or homage which is due to it. *Shaftebury.*

The forms of a cult to satisfy the religious sentiment of the masses. *West. Rev.*

CÛLTCH, *n.* The spawn of the oyster. *Sprat.*

CÛL-TEL-LĀTION, *n.* [*L. cultello, cultellatus*, to level land with the plough; *Fr. cultellation.*] (*Geom.*) A mode of measuring by means of a horizontal projection. *Spiers.*

CÛL'TĒR, *n.* Colter.—See COLTER. *Shak.*

CÛL'TI-VĀ-BLE, *a.* [*It. coltivabile*; *Sp. & Fr. cultivable.*] Capable of cultivation. *Todd.*

CÛL'TI-VĀT-Ā-BLE, *a.* Cultivable. *Craig.*

CÛL'TI-VĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. colo, cultus*, to till; *It. coltivare*; *Sp. cultivar*; *Fr. cultiver.*] [*i. CUL-TIVATED*; *pp. CULTIVATING, CULTIVATED.*]

1. To prepare for crops; to till; to culture; as, "To cultivate land."

2. To produce from the soil; to raise by tillage; as, "To cultivate wheat or maize." *Smart.*

3. To search into by study; to study; as, "To cultivate a particular science."

4. To improve by tuition; to refine by moral influences; to meliorate.

To cultivate the wild, licentious savage With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts. *Addison.*

5. To foster; to cherish.

I shall be heartily disposed to cultivate your acquaintance. *Louth to Watson.*

CÛL'TI-VĀT-ĒD, *p. a.* Improved by culture; tilled:—improved in mind or manners.

CÛL'TI-VĀTION, *n.* [*It. coltivazione*; *Sp. cultivacion*; *Fr. cultivation.*]

1. The act or the art of cultivating the soil, or of raising crops by tillage; agriculture; culture.

The state of cultivation among this rude people was so imperfect, that it was with difficulty they could afford subsistence to their new guests. *It. et son.*

2. Acquisition by research or study. "A cultivation of learning." *Dryden.*

3. Improvement in mental habits, manners, or elegance; refinement; as, "A person without cultivation."

Syn.—Cultivation or improvement of the mind; cultivation or refinement of the taste or the manners. Cultivation, applied to husbandry, expresses more than culture or tillage. Cultivation of the earth, the soil, or of flowers, or corn; culture of the earth; tillage of land in preparing it for seed.

CÛL'TI-VĀTOR, *n.* [*Sp. cultivador*; *It. coltivatore*; *Fr. cultivateur.*]

1. One who cultivates; an agriculturist. *Boyle.*

2. An agricultural implement; a sort of horse-hoe, plough, or harrow for stirring and pulverizing the earth. *Farm. Ency.*

Syn.—See FARMER.

CÛL'TRATE, *a.* [*L. cultratus*; *culter*, a knife.] (*Bot. & Ornith.*) Colter-shaped; shaped like a pruning knife. *Loudon.*

CÛL'TRĀT-ĒD, *a.* Formed like a knife; cultrate. *Hamilton.*

CÛL'TRI-FÖRM, *a.* [*L. culter, cultri*, a knife, and *forma, form.*] Shaped like a pruning-knife; cultrate. *Craig.*

CÛL'TRĪV'OR-OÛS, *a.* [*L. culter, cultri*, a knife, and *oro*, to devour.] Devouring or swallowing knives. *Dunglison.*

CÛLT'Ū-RĀL, *a.* Relating to culture; promoting culture or education. [A new word.]

An important class of cultural establishments. *Dr. F. Lieber.*

CÛLT'ŪRE (*kŭlt'yŭr*), *n.* [*L. cultura*; *colo, cultus*, to cultivate; *It. coltura*; *Sp. cultura*; *Fr. culture.*]

1. The act, or the art, of tilling the ground, or of raising crops by tillage; cultivation.

They rose as vigorous as the sun, Then to the culture of the willing glebe. *Thomson.*

2. Improvement or melioration by effort.

The mind that lies fallow but a single day sprouts up in follies that are only to be killed by a constant and assiduous culture. *Spectator.*

CÛLT'ŪRE (*kŭlt'yŭr*), *v. a.* To cultivate. "In countries cultured high." *Thomson.*

CÛLT'ŪRE-LĒSS, *a.* Without culture. *Craig.*

CÛLT'ŪR-IST, *n.* A cultivator. [*R.*] *Foster.*

CÛL'VĒR, *n.* [*L. columba*; *A. S. culfra*.] A pigeon or dove. *Spenser.*

CÛL'VĒR-HÖÛSE, *n.* A dove-cot. *Harmar.*

CÛL'VĒR-IN (*kŭl'ver-in*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; *kŭl'ver-en, Ja.*), *n.* [*It. colubrina*; *Fr. couleuvre*; *couleuvre*, a serpent.] (*Mil.*) A species of ordnance; a long cannon, equal to an eighteen-pounder;—so named from being ornamented with sculptured snakes. *Brande.*

A demi-culverin, (*Mil.*) a nine-pounder.

CÛL'VĒR-KĒY (*kŭl'ver-kä*), *n.* A flower. *Walton.*

CÛL'VĒRT, *n.* An arched passage or drain for water beneath a road, canal, or railway. *Brande.*

CÛL'VĒR-TĀIL, *n.* 1. (*Carp.*) Dovetail. *Bullockar.*

2. (*Naut.*) The fastening of a ship's carlings into the beam. *Crabb.*

CÛL'VĒR-TĀILED, *a.* (*Ship-building.*) United or fastened, as pieces of timber, by a dovetailed joint. *Maunder.*

CÛM'BĒNT, *a.* [*L. cumbens*;—*cubo, cubans*, to lie down.] Lying down; reclining; recumbent. "Cumbent sheep." *Dyer.*

CÛM'BĒR, *v. a.* [*Dut. komberen*; *Ger. kümmern*, to grieve; to afflict; *Sw. bekymra*, to trouble;

Fr. encombrer.] [*i. CUMBERED*; *pp. CUMBERING, CUMBERED.*]

1. To oppress with a load or burden; to overload; to encumber.

The variety of arguments cumbers the memory. *Locke.*

2. To embarrass; to obstruct; to impede.

Why asks he what avails him not in fight, And would he but cumber and retard his fight? *Dryden.*

3. To busy or perplex, as with cares.

Martha was cumbered about much serving. *Luke x. 40.*

4. To be troublesome in, as something useless.

Doth the bramble cumber a garden? *Grev.*

+CÛM'BĒR, *n.* [*Sw. bekymmer*, care; *Dan. kummer.*] Vexation; embarrassment. *Sidney.*

CÛM'BĒR-SÖME, *a.* 1. Burdensome; troublesome; embarrassing; vexatious; cumbrous.

The weapons of our armor are, as the armor of Saul, "cumbrous and tedious." *Hooker.*

2. Unwieldy; unmanageable.

Very long tubes are cumbrous, and scarce to be managed. *Newton.*

CÛM'BĒR-SÖME-LY, *ad.* In a cumbersome or troublesome manner.

CÛM'BĒR-SÖME-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being cumbersome; encumbrance; obstruction. *Sherwood.*

CÛM'BĒR-WÖRLD (-wŭrd), *n.* Something that cumbrous the world; something useless. [*R.*]

A cumber-world, yet in the world am left, A fruitless plot with brambles overgrown. *Dryden.*

CÛM'BRANCE, *n.* Burden; encumbrance. "With some cloud of cumbance." *Grafton.*

CÛM'BRI-AN, *a.* (*Geol.*) A term applied to a system of rocks in Cumberland, Eng.;—now merged with *Cambrian* or *Silurian*. *Sedgwick.*

CÛM'BROUS, *a.* 1. Burdensome; oppressive; cumbel-some. "Heavy and cumbrous." *Rambler.*

Bent, rather, how I may be quit Fairest and easiest of this cumbrous charge. *Milton.*

2. Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing.

A cloud of cumbrous gnats do him molest. *Spenser.*

3. Obstructing or clogging, as things confusedly mingled.

Swift to their several quarters hasted then The cumbrous elements, earth, flood, air, fire. *Milton.*

CÛM'BROUS-LY, *ad.* In a cumbrous manner.

CÛM'BROUS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being cumbrous; encumbrance. *Ed. Rev.*

CÛM'BU-LŪ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A high tree growing in Malabar, the root of which is used in febrile diseases. *Maunder.*

CÛM'FRĒY, *n.* A plant.—See COMFREY.

CÛM'IN, *n.* [From the Arabic name of the plant, *gamoun*. *Loudon.*—*Gr. κύμιν*; *L. cuminum*; *Fr. cumin.*] (*Bot.*) A dwarf, fennel-looking plant, cultivated in the south of Europe and Lesser Asia for its hot aromatic seeds, which are used like those of anise, caraway, &c.; *Cuminum cuminum*:—the seeds of *Cuminum cuminum*. *Loudon.*

Pay tithes of cumin. *Matt. xxiii. 23.*

CÛM'MING-TON-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral found in mica-slate, at Cummington and Plainfield, Mass., associated with garnet and pyrites. *Dana.*

CÛM'SHĀW, *n.* A present. [East Indies.] *Malcom.*

CÛ'MŪ-LĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. cumulo, cumulatus*; *cumulus*, a heap; *Sp. cumular*; *Fr. cumuler.*] To heap together; to accumulate. *Shelton.*

CÛ-MŪ-LĀTION, *n.* Accumulation. *Abp. Laud.*

CÛ'MŪ-LĀ-TĪST, *n.* One who accumulates; one who collects together. [*R.*] *Ch. Ob.*

CÛ'MŪ-LĀ-TĪVE, *a.* [*It. & Sp. cumulativo*; *Fr. cumulatif.*] Consisting of parts heaped together; increasing by successive additions.

As for knowledge which man receiveth by teaching, it is cumulative. *Baron.*

The argument is cumulative in the fullest sense of that term. *Paley.*

CÛ'MŪ-LQ-CĪR-RQ-STRĀ'TŪS, *n.* [*L. cumulus*, a heap, *cirrus*, a curl, and *stratus*, a coverlet.] (*Meteor.*) The cloud into which the others resolve themselves when rain falls; the nimbus; the rain-cloud. *Brande.*

CÛ-MŪ-LÖSE, *a.* Full of heaps. *Maunder.*

CÛ'MŪ-LQ-STRĀ'TŪS, *n.* [*L. cumulus*, a heap,

and stratus, a coverlet.] (*Meteor.*) A cloud having the appearance of a cumulus and of a stratus; a mass of rounded clouds mixed with those that are fleecy; a twain-cloud. *Francis.*

CŪ'NŪ-LŪS, *n.*; pl. *CUMULI*. [*L.*, a heap.] (*Meteor.*) A species of cloud increasing upwards from a horizontal base, and assuming more or less of a conical figure. *Brande.*

† CŪN, *v. a.* [*M. Goth.* & *A. S.* *cunnan*; *Dut.* & *Ger.* *kennen*; *Sw.* *kunna*; *Dan.* *kunne*.] To know; to con. *Barret.*

To *cun* a ship, (*Naut.*) to direct her course. *Johnson.*

CŪ-NĀB'Ū-LĀ, *n. pl.* [*L.*, *cradles*; *Fr.* *cunables*.] A term applied to the copies now existing of the first printed books, or to such as were printed in the fifteenth century. *Athenæum.*

† CŪNC-TĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [*L.* *cunctatio*.] Delay; procrastination. *Hayward.*

† CŪNC'TĀ-TĪVE, *a.* Cautiously slow; tarrying; lingering; dilatory. *Bacon.*

CŪNC-TĀ'TOR, *n.* [*L.*] One given to delay; a lingerer: — the surname of Q. Fabius Maximus. [*R.*] *Hammond.*

† CŪND, *v. a.* [*M. Goth.* & *A. S.* *cunnan*, to know.] To give notice to. *Carew.*

CŪNĒ-AL, *a.* [*L.* *cuneus*, a wedge.] Relating to, or resembling, a wedge. *Johnson.*

CŪNĒ-ATE, *a.* [*L.* *cuneatus*; *cuneus*, a wedge.] *CŪNĒ-ĀT-ED*, *a.* [*Anat.* & *Bot.*] Having the longitudinal diameter exceeding the transverse, and narrowing gradually downwards; shaped like a wedge; cuneiform. *Brande.*

CŪNĒ-ĀT'IC, *a.* [*L.* *cuneus*, a wedge.] Noting Assyrian characters used in writing and sculpture; cuneiform; arrow-headed. *Layard.*

CŪNĒ'Ī-FŌRM [*ku-nē'e-form*, *S. IV. P. Ja. Sm. C.*; *ku-nē-form*, *K. IVb.*], *a.* [*L.* *cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, form; *It.* & *Sp.* *cuneiforme*; *Fr.* *cuneiforme*.] Having the form of a wedge. "Specimens of the cuneiform writing." *Brande.*

CŪ-NĒTTE', *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Fort.*) A narrow ditch running at the bottom of a dry ditch, for draining it; — written also *cuvette*. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

CŪ-NĪC'Ū-LOŪS, *a.* [*Gr.* *ἰσχυρός*; *L.* *cuniculus*, a rabbit.] Relating to rabbits. [*R.*] *Maunder.*

CŪ-NĪ-FŌRM, *a.* [*L.* *cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, form.] Wedge-shaped; cuneiform. *Smart.*

CŪNĒR, *n.* 1. (*Conch.*) A kind of shell-fish less than an oyster; the limpet or patella. *Ainsworth.* 2. (*Ich.*) A salt-water perch.

CŪN'NING, *a.* [*M. Goth.* & *A. S.* *cunnan*, to know, to be able. — See CUN.]

1. † Well-instructed; knowing; skilful.

Send me a man *cunning* to work in gold. 2 *Chron. II. 7.*

2. † Performed or executed with skill or ingenuity. "Cunning works in gold." *Ex. xxxi. 4.*

An altar carved with *cunning* imagery. *Spenser.*

3. Artfully deceitful; artful; designing; crafty; subtle; sly; shrewd.

Nothing doth more hurt than that *cunning* men pass for wise. *Bacon.*

Syn. — *Cunning*, which was formerly much used in the sense of *knowing* or *skilful*, is now commonly used in an ill sense, implying art or craft. A *cunning* child, a *cunning* fortune-teller; a *crafty* old man; a *crafty* or *shrewd* politician; a *subtle* dispirant; an *artful* manager; a *sly* deceiver; *sly* humor; a *wily* enemy. — See ARTFUL, SUBTLE.

CŪN'NING, *n.* [*A. S.* *cunning*, experience; *cunnan*, to know, to be able.]

1. † Knowledge; skill; ingenuity.

Virtue and *cunning* were endowments greater than nobleness and riches. *Shak.*

If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her *cunning*. *Ps. cxxxvii. 5.*

2. Fraudulent dexterity; artifice; deceit; duplicity; craft; art; shrewdness.

We take *cunning* for a sinister or crooked wisdom. *Bacon.* *Cunning* is only the mimic of discretion, and may pass upon weak men in the same manner as vivacity is often mistaken for wit, and gravity for wisdom. *Addison.*

Syn. — See ART, ARTIFICE.

CŪN'NING-LY, *ad.* In a cunning manner; artfully; slyly.

CŪN'NING-MĀN, *n.* 1. A man of cunning or craft.

2. A fortune-teller. *M. Casaubon.*

CŪN'NING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being cunning; subtlety; craftiness; slyness. *Blau. & Fl.*

CŪP, *n.* [*L.* *cupa*, a tub; *It.* *coppa*; *Sp.* *copa*; *Fr.* *coupe*. — *A. S.* *cupp*; *Dut.* & *Dan.* *kop*; *Sw.* *kopp*; *Ger.* *kopf*. — *W. copan*.]

1. A small vessel to drink from.

Cups of clean gold and cups of silver. *Piers Ploughman.*

2. The liquor contained in a cup; a draught; as, "A cup of tea or coffee."

When the ava is ready, cups of it are handed about. *Cook.*

3. *pl.* Social entertainment; a drinking bout. Thence from cups to civil broils. *Milton.*

4. In the Scriptures, a symbolical term for that which is allotted by Providence, whether good or evil. "My *cup* runneth over." *Ps. xliii. 5.*

O my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me. *Matt. xxvi. 39.*

5. Any thing hollow like a cup.

The cowslip's golden cup no more I see. *Shenstone.*

6. A vessel used for drawing blood; a cupping-glass. *Arbuthnot.*

Cup and ball, a toy consisting of a cup, to which a ball is attached by a string, and in which the player attempts to catch the ball after tossing it up. — *Cup and can*, familiar companions, — the can being the large vessel out of which the cup is filled.

Swear he's a most fustianous man; That you and he are *cup and can*. *Swift.*

CŪP, *v. a.* [*I.* CUPPED; *pp.* CUPPING, CUPPED.] 1. To supply with cups or with drink. *Shak.*

2. (*Med.*) To fix a cupping-glass upon the skin. "They bled, they *cupped*, they purged." — See CUPPING. *Pope.*

CŪP'-BEAR-ER (*kŭp'bār-er*), *n.* 1. An attendant who pours out and hands wine. *Broome.*

2. An officer of the king's household who was formerly an attendant at a feast. *Maunder.*

|| CŪP'BOARD (*kŭb'board*) [*kŭb'board*, *S. IV. F. Ja. K. C.*; *kŭp'board*, *P. IVb.*; *kŭp'board*, *J.*; *kŭb'board*, *Sm.*], *n.* [*Cup* and *board*, i. e. a board, or shelf, for cups.] A case with shelves, in which earthenware, victuals, &c., are placed. *Swift.*

|| CŪP'BOARD (*kŭb'board*), *v. a.* To hoard up. *Shak.*

CŪP'EL, *n.* [*L.* *cupella*, a small vat; *It.* *coppella*; *Sp.* *coppela*; *Fr.* *coppelle*.] A shallow vessel, or crucible, generally made of bone earth, and shaped somewhat like a cup; — used in assaying precious metals. *Brande.*

CŪP'EL-DŪST, *n.* Powder used in purifying metals. *Smart.*

CŪP'EL-LĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [*It.* *coppellazione*; *Sp.* *coppellation*; *Fr.* *coppellation*.] The process of assaying and purifying the precious metals, as gold and silver, by the use of the cupel. *Brande.*

CŪP'FUL, *n.*; pl. *CUPFULS*. As much as a cup holds. *W. Ency.*

CŪP'-GĀLL, *n.* A gall found on the leaves of oaks, which contains the worm of a small fly. *Smart.*

CŪPID, *n.* [*L.* *cupido*, desire.] (*Roman Mythol.*) The god of love; — called, by the Greeks, *Eros*. *Addison.*

CŪPID'Ī-TY, *n.* [*L.* *cupiditas*; *cupio*, to long for; *It.* *cupidita*; *Sp.* *cupidiad*; *Fr.* *cupidit*.] Unreasonable longing, particularly for wealth; strong desire; avarice. "That tyrant blinded with the *cupidity* of ruling." *Hall's Henry VII.*

If prescription be once shaken, no species of property is secure when it once becomes an object large enough to tempt the *cupidity* of indigent power. *Burke.*

Syn. — See AVARICE.

CŪP'-MŌSS, *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *club-moss*, the trivial name of the genus *Lycopodium*.] *Ogilvie.* A species of moss. *Hemans.*

CŪ'POLA, *n.*; pl. *CŪ'PO-LAS*. [*It.* *cupola*; *Sp.* *cupula*; *Fr.* *coupole*.]

1. (*Arch.*) A roof or vault of a building, rising in a spherical or spheroidal form; a dome: — a small structure on the top of a dome, or rising from the roof of a building, for ornament, for a bell-turret, or to light a staircase, &c.; — called also a *lantern*. *Francis. Weale.*

2. (*Anat.*) The apex of the cochlea. *Dunglison.*

3. The top of a furnace in an iron-foundry; — often used for the furnace itself. *Ogilvie.*

† CŪ'PO-LĀED, *a.* Having a cupola. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CŪP'PED (*kŭp'ed* or *kŭpt*), *p. a.* & *a.* Bled by cupping; — shaped like a cup. *Goldsmith.*

CŪP'PER, *n.* One who cups; one who lets blood by scarifying. *Smart.*

CŪP'PING, *n.* (*Med.*) A species of bloodletting, performed by scarifying the skin with lancets, and applying a cupping-glass, in which the air is rarefied by heat or by an exhausting syringe.

Cupping is of two kinds; one by which some blood is taken away, generally simply termed *cupping*; the other when no blood is abstracted, which is accordingly termed *dry-cupping*. *P. Cyc.*

CŪP'PING-GLASS, *n.* (*Med.*) A cup-shaped glass, used in the operation of cupping.

CŪ'PRE-OŪS, *a.* [*L.* *cupreus*; *cuprum*, copper; *It.* *cupreo*; *Sp.* *cobrizo*.] Consisting of, or resembling, copper; coppery. *Boyle.*

CŪ-PRES'SUS, *n.* [*Gr.* *κυπρίστος*, from *Κύπρος*, the Isle of Cyprus, where this tree is abundant; *L.* *cupressus*.] (*Bot.*) A coniferous genus of evergreen trees; the cypress. *Loudon.*

CŪ-PRIF'ER-OŪS, *a.* [*L.* *cuprum*, copper, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing copper. *Smart.*

CŪP'-RŌSE, *n.* The poppy. [*Local*, North of Eng.] *Todd.*

CŪP'-SHĀPED-(-shāpt). *a.* Shaped like a cup.

CŪ'PU-LĀ, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) See CUPULE. *Henslow.*

CŪ'PŪLE, *n.* [*L.* *cupula*, a little tub; *Fr.* *cupule*.] (*Bot.*) The cup of the acorn; the husk of a filbert, &c. *P. Cyc.*

CŪ-PU-LIF'ER-OŪS, *a.* [*L.* *cupula*, a little tub, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Bearing cupules. *Smart.*

CŪP'-VĀLVE, *n.* A valve exactly resembling a conical valve, except that it is made in a hemispherical or cup-shaped form. *Francis.*

CŪR, *n.* [*Dut.* *kor*. — *W. corgi*, a cur-dog.] 1. A worthless, degenerate dog. "The snarling *cur*." *Falconer.*

2. A reproachful epithet applied to a man; a snarling, ill-natured person. *Shak.*

CŪ-RA-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* [*Fr.* *curabilité*.] The quality of being curable; curableness. *Ramage.*

CŪ'RA-BLE, *a.* [*Sp.* & *Fr.* *curable*.] That may be cured or healed. "Curable diseases." *Harvey.*

CŪ'RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being curable. "The *curableness* of all diseases." *Boyle.*

CŪ-RA-ĈŌA' (*kŭ-ra-sŏ'*), *n.* A spirituous liquor flavored with orange peel, cinnamon, and mace. It is prepared in great perfection by the Dutch, and derives its name from the Island of Curaçon, where it was first made. *Brande.*

CŪ'RA-CY, *n.* The office or district of a curate. "A *curacy* here in town." *Swift.*

CŪ'RA-SINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid extracted from the *Strychnos toxifera*, urasi, or poison-plant of Guiana. It is yellowish, amorphous, bitter, and exceedingly poisonous. *Ogilvie.*

CŪ-RĀS'SŌW, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A gallinaceous bird, nearly as large as a turkey, of the family *Cracidae* and sub-family *Cracinae*. *Gray.*

CŪ'RATE, *n.* [*L.* *curator*, a guardian; *cura*, care; *It.* *curato*.] A parish priest who has the cure of souls; — applicable originally to any clergyman lawfully appointed to a parish, but now commonly restricted to a clergyman hired to perform the duties of another. *Eden.*

I thought the English of *curate* had been an ecclesiastical hiring. No such matter: the proper import of the word signifies one who has the cure of souls. *Collier.*

He spread no paras, for *curate* he had none, Nor durst he trust another with his care. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See CLERGYMAN.

CŪ'RATE-SHIP, *n.* Same as CURACY. *Swift.*

CŪ'RA-TIVE, *a.* [*L.* *curo*, *curatus*, to take care



Crested curassow.

of; *cura*, care; It. & Sp. *curativo*; Fr. *curatif*.
Relating to, or tending, to the cure of diseases.

CURATOR, n. [L.; It. *curatore*; Fr. *curateur*.]
One officially appointed to the care and superintendence of something; a superintendent; a guardian. *Bacon.*

CURATORSHIP, n. The office of curator; guardianship. *Bouvier.*

CURATRIX, n. [L.] A female superintendent or guardian. *Richardson.*

CURB, n. [L. *curvo*, to bend or bow; — Fr. *courbe*.]
1. A part of a bridle, consisting chiefly of an iron chain passed over the beard of the horse and attached to the upper part of the branches of the bit, in such a way as to be made to press on the under side of the mouth when the rein is pulled. *Shak.*
The ox hath his bow, the horse his curb. *Shak.*
2. Any thing that restrains or checks; restraint; hindrance; a check.
My free-born soul disdains
A tyrant's curb. *Dryden.*
3. A frame round the mouth of a well. *Francis.*
4. The outer edge of a foot pavement or sidewalk. *Francis.*
5. (Farriery.) A tumor situated on the back part of the hind leg of a horse immediately below the hock. *Crabb.*

CURB, v. a. [L. *curvo*; Fr. *courber*.] [*i.* CURBED; *pp.* CURRING, CURBED.]
1. To bend; to inflect; to bow; to curve. "Crooked and curbed lines." *Holland.*
2. To guide or restrain with a curb.
Part wield their arms, part curb the foaming steed. *Milton.*
3. To restrain; to check; to control.
I'll curb her mad and headstrong humor. *Shak.*
Nature to all things fixed the limits fit,
And wisely curbed proud man's pretending wit. *Pope.*
4. To furnish with a curb, as a well or a sidewalk.


CURBABLE, a. Capable of being curbed or restrained. [R.] *Perry.*

CURBING, n. The act of restraining; a check. "The curbings of adversity." *Feltham.*

CURBLESS, a. Having no curb. *Dr. Allen.*

CURB-PLATE, n. (Arch.) The wall-plate of a circular or elliptical roof or dome: — the wall-plate of a sky-light. — the plate which receives the upper rafters of a curb-roof. *Ogilvie.*

CURB-RÔOF, n. A roof with angular projections running lengthwise on the sides, and formed by the meeting of two sets of rafters which are inclined to each other; — called also *mansard-roof*, from the name of its inventor, and in the U. S. it is frequently termed *gambrel-roof*. *Francis.*



CURB-STONE, n. 1. A stone on the edge of a pavement to hold it in its place. *Smart.*
2. A stone at the mouth of a well. *Perry.*

CURCH, or CÔURCHE, n. A woman's covering for the head; a kerchief. *Sir W. Scott.*

CUR-CŪ-LĪ-Ō, n. [L., the corn-weevil.] (Ent.) A name applied to a family of beetles, embracing the corn-weevil and other species, which are destructive to fruits. *Harris.*

CUR-CŪ-MĀ, n. [Ar. *kurcum*; It. & Fr. *curcuma*.] (Bot.) A genus of plants including the turmeric plant, or *Curcuma longa*; turmeric. *Loudon.*

CUR-CŪ-MA-PĀ-PĒB, n. Paper stained with a decoction of turmeric; — used as a test of free alkali, by which its yellow color is changed to brown. *Ogilvie.*

CUR-CŪ-MĪNE, n. (Chem.) The coloring matter of turmeric. *Hoblyn.*

CURD, n. ["By the common metathesis of *r* from *crude*, which is from the L. *crudus*, raw, crude. The root is the Gr. *κρως* [cold]." *Sullivan*. — Lr. *orak*. — See *ORUDE*, and *CRUD*.] The concretion of the thicker part of any liquor; — particularly the coagulation or coagulum of milk.
This night, at least, with me forget your care;
Chestnuts, and curds, and cream shall be your fare. *Dryden.*

CURD, v. a. [*i.* CURDED; *pp.* CURDING, CURDED.]
To turn to curds; to curdle; to coagulate. *Shak.*

CUR'DI-NĒSS, n. The state of being curdy; the state of being curdled. *Qu. Rev.*

CUR'DLE, v. a. [The diminutive of *curd*. — It. *quagliare*, to curdle.] To cause to coagulate or thicken; to curd.
There is in the spirit of wine some acidity by which brandy curdles milk. *Floyer.*

CUR'DLE, v. n. [*i.* CURDLED; *pp.* CURDLING, CURDLED.] To coagulate; to congregate; to thicken. "Curdling cheese." *Thomson.* "Curdling blood." *Garth.*

CUR'DLED (kūr'did), p. a. Turned into curds; coagulated; as, "Curdled milk."

CUR'DLESS, a. Destitute of curd. *Dr. Allen.*

CUR'DOG, n. A dog that has the qualities of a cur; a cur. "Worse than the cur-dog or serpent." *Hall.*

CUR'DY, a. Consisting of, or resembling, curds; coagulated; concreted. "A curdy mass." *Arbutnot.*

CURE, n. [L., It., & Sp. *cura*, care; Fr. *cure*, care, cure.]
1. Care; concern.
Of study took he most cure and heed. *Chaucer.*
The diligent cure and charge of his church. *Jove.*
2. The spiritual charge of a parish, or the parish itself; the employment of a curate; as, "The cure of souls."
It is a great misfortune to a young clergyman, when he is confined to a country cure, to be destitute of books. *Nelson.*
3. A remedy; a restorative.
Cold, hunger, prisons, ills without a cure. *Dryden.*
4. The act of healing; restoration of health.
I do cures to-day and to-morrow. *Luke xiii. 32.*

CŪRE, v. a. [L. *curo*, to care for; It. *curare*; Sp. *curar*; Fr. *curer*.] [*i.* CURED; *pp.* CURING, CURED.]
1. To restore to health or to a sound state; to remedy; to heal; — applied to persons or to diseases.
He cured many of their infirmities. *Luke vii. 21.*
He gave them power to cure diseases. *Luke ix. 1.*
2. To prepare, so as to preserve from corruption, by drying, smoking, salting, &c. "The beef would be so ill cured." *Temple.*
Syn. — Cure a disease; heal a wound; remedy a grievance. — Cure is the effect of remedy.

CŪRE, v. n. To become well; to be cured. *Shak.*

CŪRE (kūr), n. [Fr.] In France, the parish priest.

CURED (kūr), p. a. Restored to health; healed.

CŪRELESS, a. That cannot be cured; incurable; without cure. "The cureless wound." *Surrey.*

CŪRER, n. One who cures; a healer. *Shak.*

CŪR-ĒTTE', n. [Fr.] An oculist's instrument, shaped like a little scoop. *Dunglison.*

CŪR-FĒW (kūr'fū), n. [Fr. *couvre-feu*; *couver*, to cover, and *feu*, fire.]
1. An evening bell, anciently rung in England at eight o'clock, as a signal that fires should be put out, and families go to bed.
Oft, on a plat of rising ground,
I hear the far-off curfew sound. *Milton.*
The curfew tolls the knell of parting day. *Gray.*
2. A cover for a fire; a fire-plate. "Pans, pots, curfews, and the like." *Bacon.*

CŪR-I-Ā, n. [pl. *CURIAE*.] [L.] (Roman Law.) One of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people: — the place or building in which each curia assembled: — the place of meeting of the Roman senate; the senate-house. *Burill.*

CŪR-I-Ā-LĪS-TIC, a. [L. *curialis*, pertaining to the imperial court or senate-house; *curia*, a court.] Pertaining to a court. *Ogilvie.*

+CŪR-I-Ā-LĪ-TY, n. [L. *curialis*.] The privileges and retinue of a court. *Bacon.*

+CŪR-I-ĒT, n. Armor for the thigh. *Spenser.*

CŪR'ING-HŌUSE, n. A building in which sugar is drained, as in the West Indies. *Ure.*

CŪR-I-Q-IŌG'IC, a. [Gr. *κυριολογικός*; *κύριος*, literal, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] Describing liter-

ally; — applied to hieroglyphics which consist of simple pictures of the things meant. *Smart.*

CŪR-I-ŌS'-I-TY, n. [L. *curiositas*; It. *curiosità*; Sp. *curiosidad*; Fr. *curiosité*. — See *CURIOS.*]
1. Scrupulous regard; carefulness.
When thou wast in thy gilt and thy perfume, they mocked thee for too much curiosity. *Shak.*
2. Nicety; exactness; accuracy.
The curiosity of the workmanship of nature. *Ray.*
3. Anxiety to know or learn; eager desire for information; disposition to scrutinize; inclination to inquiry; inquisitiveness.
Curiosity, inquisitive, importune
Of secrets. *Milton.*
Desire to know why and how, curiosity, so that man is distinguished not only by his reason, but also by this singular passion, from all other animals. *Hobbes.*
4. Something curious, or that excites interest; an interesting spectacle; a rarity.
We took a ramble together to see the curiosities of this great town. *Addison.*

CŪR-I-Ō-Ō, n. [pl. *Ō-Ō-Ō-Ō-Ō-Ō*.] [It.] A curious person; a virtuoso.
Wilkins, the greatest curioso of his time. *Life of A. Wood.*

CŪR-I-ŌŪS, a. [L. *curiosus*; *cura*, care; It. & Sp. *curioso*; Fr. *curieux*.]
1. Careful; anxious.
I marvel why he is so curious to cause us to worship the saints that are asleep. *Frith.*
We all should be curious and watchful against vanities. *Ep. Taylor.*
2. Exact; nice; subtle. "With a more curious discrimination." *Holder.*
3. Exhibiting, or requiring, care, skill, or nicety. "The curious girdle of the ephod." *Ex. xxviii. 8.* "To devise curious works." *Ex. xxxv. 32.*
4. Having curiosity; anxious to know; desirous of; inquisitive; scrutinizing.
Where ought we hear, and curious are to hear
What happens now. *Milton.*
5. Singular; strange; unusual; rare; as, "A curious fact."

CŪR-I-ŌŪS-LY, ad. In a curious manner; exactly.

CŪR-I-ŌŪS-NĒSS, n. 1. The quality of being curious; inquisitiveness; curiosity.
Thus curiousness to knowledge is the guide. *Alexander.*
2. Exactness; nicety. *South.*

CŪRL, n. [L. *cirrus*, dim. of *cirrus*, a curl. *Sullivan*. — Dut. *krul*; Dan. *krølle*.]
1. A ringlet of hair.
His golden tresses waved, his curls behind
Flow loosely down, and dance upon the wind. *Hart.*
2. A sinuosity; an undulation; a flexure; a wave. "If the glass be without waves or curls." *Newton.*
3. A disease of potatoes in which the leaves are curled and shrunk up. *Brande.*

CŪRL, v. a. [Dut. *krullen*; Ger. *kräuseln*; Dan. *krølle*. — Chaucer writes, "curle was his hair."]
[*i.* CURLED; *pp.* CURLING, CURLED.]
1. To form into curls; to turn in ringlets. "A serving-man that curled my hair." *Shak.*
As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton.*
2. To dress, or adorn, with curls. "The curled Antony." *Shak.*
3. To writhe; to twist.
I sooner will find out the beds of snakes,
Letting them curl themselves about my limbs. *Beau. & Fl.*
4. To raise in waves or undulations.
Seas would be pools without the brushing air
To curl the waves. *Dryden.*

CŪRL, v. n. 1. To shrink or be bent into curls or ringlets; as, "To make the hair curl."
2. To assume an undulated, scroll-like, or twisted form.
The curling billows roll their restless tide. *Dryden.*
While curling smokes from village tops are seen. *Pope.*
3. To play at the game of curling. [Scotland.]

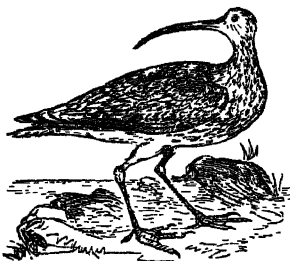
CŪRLĒD (kūrld), p. a. Formed into curls; waved; twisted; curly.

CŪRLĒD-NĒSS, n. The state or condition of being curled. *Johnson.*

CŪRLĒD-PĀTE (kūrld'pāt), a. Having curled hair. "Curled-pate ruffians." *Shak.*

CŪRLĒR, n. 1. He who, or that which, curls.
2. One who plays at the game of curling. [Scotland.]

CŪR'LEW (kūr'-lā), *n.* [Fr. *corrieu*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Gallae* and family *Scolopacidae*, or snipes. It is of an ash color, diversified with black, and frequents the seashore in winter, and in summer retires to heathy, boggy moors, or to the mountains; *Venerius arguata*. *Farrell.*



CŪRL'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having the hair curled; having curled hair. *Hulot.*

CŪRL'-Y-NESS, *n.* The state of being curly. *Todd.*

CŪRL'ING, *p. a.* Forming curls; twisting; writhing.

CŪRL'ING, *n.* A Scottish amusement or game played on the ice, and consisting in hurling one stone against another, which is thus driven toward a mark. *Jamieson.*

CŪRL'ING-IR'ONS (-ir'onz), *n. pl.* An instrument to curl the hair with; curling-tongs. *Johnson.*

CŪRL'ING-LY, *ad.* In a curling manner.

CŪRL'ING-STUFF, *n.* Timber in which the fibres wind or curl at the places where branches have shot out from the trunk of the tree. *Clarke.*

CŪRL'ING-TONGS, *n. pl.* Curling-irons. *Smith.*

CŪRL'Y, *a.* Inclining to curl; having curls. *Todd.*

CŪRL'Y-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a curly head.

CŪRL'Y-PAT-ED, *a.* Having a curly pate; curly-headed. *L. Lloyd.*

CŪR-MŪD'GEON (kūr-mūd'jun), *n.* [Fr. *cœur méchant*; *cœur*, heart, and *méchant*, wicked. *Johnson.* *Nares.* — A. S. *ceorl*, churl, and *modigan*, minded, i. e. churl minded. *Booth* — Holland, in his translation of Pliny, renders the Latin word *frumentarius* (i. e. a dealer in corn, or a corn merchant) *corn-mudgin*, and from this the word *curmudgeon* is probably derived. *Richardson.* *Wedgwood.*] An avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl. "A pernicious *curmudgeon*." *Locke.*

CŪR-MŪD'GEON-LY, *a.* Like a curmudgeon; avaricious; churlish. *L'Estrange.*

CŪR'RANT [kūr'ran, S. W. J. F.; kūr'rant, P. E. J. K. Sm. C.], *n.* [Currants, or Corinthian grapes, so called because they came from Corinth. — Dut. *korant*; Sw. *koranter*; Fr. *raisin de Corinthe*, grape of Corinth.]

1. A small dried grape cultivated in Zante, Cephalonia, and Ithaca, and in the Morea in the vicinity of Patras. *Brande.*

2. The fruit of the common garden shrubs belonging to the genus *Ribes*. The common red currant is *Ribes rubrum*; the black currant is *Ribes nigrum*. *Loudon.*

CŪR'RANT-JEL'LY, *n.* Jelly made of currants.

CŪR'RANT-WINE, *n.* Wine made of currants.

CŪR'REN-CY, *n.* [See **CURRENT**.]

1. Constant flow; uninterrupted course. "The currency of time to establish a custom." *Ayliffe.*
2. Readiness of utterance; fluency. *Johnson.*
3. Continued transmission by speech or writing from one person to another; general reception. "The report had a long currency." *Johnson.*

It cannot be too often repeated, until it comes into the currency of a proverb, "To innovate is not to reform." *Burke.*

4. Common valuation; general esteem.

He takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and currency, and not after intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

5. A power of passing from hand to hand; circulation, as of coin.

The currency of those halfpence would be destructive to this kingdom. *Swift.*

6. The circulating medium; that which passes for money in a country; the aggregate of coin, bills, notes, &c., in circulation; as, "A metallic currency"; "A mixed currency."

CŪR'RENT, *a.* [L. *curro*, *currens*, to run; It. *corrente*; Sp. *corriente*; Fr. *courant*.]

1. Running; passing. "Like the *current* fire, that runneth upon a cord." *Gower.*

2. Passing from one person to another by speech or writing; generally received; common; general; as, "Current opinions."

3. Established by common estimation; settled by vulgar opinion; popular.

The difference between a *current* and a *fixed* taken; that is a man's intrinsic. *Grew.*

4. Passing from hand to hand; circulating. Shewels of silver, *current* money with the merchant. *Gen. xxii. 16.*

5. That may be allowed; that may be admitted; passable.

To *current* the *current* of the *current* *Shak.*

6. Now actually passing. "The *current* year." *Johnson.*

CŪR'RENT, *n.* 1. A running stream.

The *current* that with gentle murmuring slides. Thou know'st, *Shak.*

2. A progressive motion of the water of the sea at a certain place; as, "The *current* of the Gulf Stream."

3. Course; progression.

As one that staid the *current* of her sway. *Daniel.*

Syn. — See **STREAM**.

CŪR-RĒN'TE CĀL'A-MŌ. [L.] With a running or rapid pen. *Hamilton.*

CŪR'RENT-LY, *ad.* In a current manner; generally. "It is *currently* reported." *Jones.*

CŪR'RENT-MŌN'EY, *n.* Money that passes at a fixed value. *Crabb.*

CŪR'RENT-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being current; currency. *Johnson.*

2. †Easiness of pronunciation; as, "Currentness of language." *Camden.*

CŪR'R-CLE, *n.* [L. *curriculum*, a course; a chariot.]

1. †A course; career: — a race-course.

Upon a *curriculum*, in this world, depends a long course of the next. *Brown.*

2. A light chariot; a carriage. *Johnson.*

3. An open chaise with two wheels drawn by two horses abreast. *Todd.*

CŪR'R-CŪ-LŪM, *n.*; *pl.* *CURRICULA*. [L., a course.] A course of studies in a university, college, &c. *Ec. Rev.*

CŪR'R-ED, *p. a.* 1. Dressed, as leather.

2. Mixed, prepared, or flavored with curry, as meat. *Clarke.*

CŪR'R-ER, *n.* [L. *coriarius*; *corium*, leather; Fr. *corroyeur*.] One who curries or dresses leather. *L'Estrange.*

CŪR'RISH, *a.* Resembling a cur; brutal; snarling; churlish; snappish.

Sweet speaking off a *currish* heart reclaims. *Sidney.*

CŪR'RISH-LY, *ad.* In a currish manner; brutally; snappishly. *Fox.*

CŪR'RISH-NESS, *n.* Moroseness; churlishness. "Diogenes, by his *currishness*, got him the name of dog." *Feltham.*

CŪR'RY, *v. a.* [L. *corium*, leather; Fr. *corroyer*; *curr*, leather.] [i. CURRIED; pp. CURRYING, CURRIED.]

1. To dress leather, after it is tanned, by beating, rubbing, &c. *Johnson.*

2. To beat; to drub.

By setting brother against brother, To claw and *curry* one another. *Hudibras.*

3. To rub a horse, or other animal, with a card, comb, or scratching instrument.

Your short horse is soon *curried*. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. To prepare with curry, as meat. *Clarke.*

To *curry* favor, to seek favor by officiousness, polite attentions, or flattery. "To *curry* favor with the elfin knight." *Spenser.*

CŪR'RY, *v. n.* To seek favor by flattery.

If I had a suit to Master Shallow, I would humor his men; if to his men, I would *curry* with Master Shallow. *Shak.*

CŪR'RY, *n.* (*Cookery*.) 1. A highly-spiced East-Indian mixture; curry-powder. *W. Ency.*

2. A stew, variously made, and highly seasoned with curry-powder, &c. *W. Ency.*

CŪR'RY-CŌMB (-kōm), *n.* An iron instrument for currying horses or other animals. *Locke.*

CŪR'RY-ING, *n.* 1. The act, or the art, of dressing skins after they are tanned. *Ure.*

2. The act of rubbing down a horse with a card or comb. "The *currying* of horses." *Bacon.*

CŪR'RY-PŌW'DER, *n.* (*Cookery*.) A condiment of which the ingredients are generally turmeric, coriander-seed, cayenne, black pepper, ginger, cumin, mushroom-powder, with salt, cinnamon, onions, garlic, &c.; curry. *Ogilvie.*

CŪRSE, *v. a.* [A. S. *curstan*.] [i. CURSED; pp. CURSING, CURSED.]

1. To wish evil to; to execrate; to imprecate; to anathematize.

Love your enemies; bless them that *curse* you. *Matt. v. 44.*

2. To afflict; to torment; to injure severely.

Or *curse* the *curse* and *curse* the *curse* *Pope.*

CŪRSE, *v. n.* To utter imprecations or curses. "Began he to *curse* and to swear." *Matt. xxvi. 74.*

CŪRSE, *n.* 1. Malediction; imprecation; execration; anathema.

O, my offense is rank; it smells to heaven; It hath the primal, eldest *curse* upon 't. *Shak.*

2. A great evil; affliction; torment; torture; vexation; vexatiousness.

If *curse* be *curse* in *curse*, it is *curse* with *curse* *Shak.*

Syn. — See **MALEDICTION**.

CŪRS'ED (kŭrs'ed), *p. a.* 1. Blasted by a curse; unsanctified; unholy.

Come, lady, while Heaven lends us grace, Let us fly this *curse* place. *Milton.*

2. Deserving a curse; hateful; detestable.

Restrain in me the *curse* thoughts that nature Gives way to in repose. *Shak.*

3. Vexatious; troublesome.

This *curse* quarrel be no more renewed. *Dryden.*

CŪRSED (kŭrs't), *i. & p.* from *curse*. Execrated.

CŪRS'ED-LY, *ad.* In a cursed manner; miserably; shamefully. [Low.] *Pope.*

CŪRS'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being under a curse. *Johnson.*

CŪRS'ER, *n.* One who utters curses. *Dryden.*

CŪR'SHIP, *n.* Dogship; meanness. *Hudibras.*

CŪRS'ING, *n.* [A. S. *cursing*.] An execration; a curse. "The blessings and *cursing*." *Josh. viii. 34.*

CŪR'SI-TOR, *n.* [Low L., derived from the writs *de cursu*, i. e. those original writs which issued in ordinary cases and of *course*. *Burrill.*] (*Law*.) An officer in the English Court of Chancery, whose duty it is to make out original writs. They are twenty-four in number, certain shires being allotted to each, and form a peculiar corporation. *Cowell.*

CŪR'SIVE, *a.* [L. *curro*, *cursum*, to run; It. *corsivo*.] Rapid; running; as, "Cursive writing"; i. e. running hand. *Bosworth.*

CŪR'SOR, *n.* [L., a runner.] Any part of a mathematical instrument that slides backwards and forwards, as the movable leg of a beam compass. *Francis.*

† **CŪR'SO-RA-RY**, *a.* [L. *cursorius*, pertaining to a race-course; *cursum*, a race-course.] *Cursor*; hasty. "With a *cursor* eye." *Shak.*

CŪR-SŌ-RI-AL, *a.* Adapted for running. *Maunder.*

CŪR-SŌ-RI-LY, *ad.* In a cursory manner; hastily.

CŪR-SŌ-RĪ-NÆ, *n.*

pl. [L. *curro*, *cursum*, to run.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Grallae* and family *Charadriadae*; coursers. *Gray.*

CŪR-SŌ-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being cursory; slight attention; haste. *Johnson.*

CŪR-SŌ-RĪ-ŪS, *n.* [L. *cursor*, a runner.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of plovers. — See **CHARADRIADÆ**. *Yarrell.*

CŪR'SO-RY, *a.* [L. *cursorius*, pertaining to a race-course; *curro*, *cursum*, to run.]

1. Hasty; quick; inattentive; slight; desul-



Cursorius gallicus.

tory; done quickly or carelessly. "Upon a cursory and superficial view." *Addison.*

2. †Going about; not stationary. "Their cursory men." *Proceedings against Garnet, 1606.*

Syn. — *Cursory* includes both *hasty* and *slight*. *Cursory* remarks, *desultory* or *incoherent* observations; *hasty* answer; *slight* notice; *careless* habit.

† **CURST**, *a.* Froward; peevish; snarling. They [bears] are never *curst* but when they are hungry. *Shak.*

† **CURST'NESS**, *n.* Peevishness; malignity. *Shak.*

CUR'SUS, *n.* [L.] A course; a race. *Maunder.*

CURT, *a.* [L. *curtus*; Fr. *court*, *courte*.] Short; abridged; concise. "A *curt* epitome." *Browne.*

CUR-TAIL' (kur-tāl'), *v. a.* [L. *curto*; Fr. *courtauder*; *court*, short, and *tailleur*, to cut.] [i. CURTAILED; pp. CURTAILING, CURTAILED.] To cut off; to cut short; to abridge; to shorten.

I, that am *curtailed* of this fair proportion. *Shak.*
Have the burdens of the war compelled them to *curtail* any part of their former expenditure? *Burke.*

CUR-TAIL-DÖG, *n.* [*curt*, *tail*, and *dog*.] A dog having his tail cut short, according to the forest law, partly as a mark, and partly to prevent him from coursing, from the notion that the tail of a dog is necessary to him in running; — applied also to a dog not meant for sport, or a dog that has missed his game. *Nares.*

CUR-TAIL'ER, *n.* One who curtails. *Waterland.*

CUR-TAIL'ING, *n.* The act of shortening. *Swift.*

CUR-TAIL'-STEP, *n.* (*Arch.*) The lower step in a flight of stairs, ending in its outer extremity in a scroll. *Brande.*

CUR'TAIN (kūr'tjā), *n.* [It. & Sp. *cortina*; Fr. *courtime*.]

1. A hanging cloth which may be contracted or expanded at pleasure so as to admit or exclude the light, to conceal or discover any thing; as, "The *curtain* before a window, round a bed, or in front of the stage in a theatre."

2. (*Fort.*) That part of the rampart which connects the flanks of two bastions. *Campbell.*

To draw the *curtain*, to draw it over an object, or to withdraw it. — To drop the *curtain*, to make an end, as of a play.

CUR'TAIN, *v. a.* To enclose with curtains. *Shak.*
Him close she *curtained* round with vapors blue. *Pope.*

CUR'TAINED (kūr'tjā), *p. a.* Furnished with curtains. "Curtailed sleep." *Shak.*

CUR'TAIN-LÉCT'URE (-lékt'yur), *n.* A reproof given in bed by a wife to her husband. *Addison.*

CUR'TAIN-LÉSS, *a.* Without curtains. *Craig.*

CUR'TAL, *n.* [Fr. *courtaud*; *court*, short, and *tailleur*, to cut. *Douce.*] A horse with a docked tail. [R.] *B. Jonson.*

CUR'TAL, *a.* [L. *curtus*, short.] Brief or abridged; short. "Curtailed aphorisms." [R.] *Milton.*

CUR'TAL-FRÍ'AR, *n.* The porter at the court-gate of a monastery. *Smart.*

CUR'TATE, *a.* [L. *curto*, *curtatus*, to shorten.] (*Astron.*) Applied to the distance of a heavenly body from the sun, reduced to the ecliptic; or the interval between the sun and that point where a perpendicular let fall from the body meets the ecliptic. *Bouvier.*

CUR-TÁ'TION, *n.* (*Astron.*) The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance. *Chambers.*

CURTE'LASSE, or **CUR'TLE-ÁXE**, *n.* See **CUT-LASS**. *Johnson.*

CUR'TE-SY, *n.* ["By some understood in its ordinary sense of *favor*; others trace it to *L. curia*, a court." *Burrill.*] (*Law.*) A species of freehold estate, not of inheritance; an estate enjoyed rather by favor of law, than as a matter of right. — See **COURTESY**. *Burrill.*

CUR'TI-LAGE, *n.* [L. *cors*, *cortis*, a yard; *Low L. cortilagium*; Old Fr. *courtillage*.] (*Law.*) A yard, court-yard, or piece of ground lying near to a dwelling-house, and included within the same fence. *Burrill.*

CUR'TLY, *adv.* Briefly; concisely. [R.] *Gayton.*

CURT'NESS, *n.* Shortness; conciseness. *Kames.*

CURT'SY, *n.* See **COURTESY**. *Johnson.*

CUR'CLE, *a.* [L. *curulis*, belonging to a chariot; *currus*, a chariot; Fr. *curule*.] Applied to the chair of a Roman magistrate, which was drawn in a chariot; magisterial.

And Tully's *curule* chair and Milton's golden lyre. *Menside.*

CUR'R'LET, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A sort of plover. *Crabb.*

CUR'VAL, *a.* [L. *curvo*, *curvans*, to bend.] **CUR'VANT**, *a.* (*Her.*) Curved or bowed. *Ogilvie.*

CUR'VATE, *a.* [L. *curvo*, *curvatus*, to bend.] **CUR'VÁ-TED**, *a.* Bent; crooked; curved. *Johnson.*

CUR-VÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *curvatio*.] The act of bending or crooking. [R.] *Pearson.*

CUR'VA-TÜRE, *n.* [L., It., & Sp. *curvatura*.] Crookedness; the continual bending of a line from a rectilinear direction. "A lesser orbit which has more *curvature*." *Maclaurin.*

CURVE (kürv), *a.* [L. *curvus*; It. & Sp. *curvo*; Fr. *courbe*.] Crooked; bent; inflected; curved. "A *curve* line." *Bentley.*

CÜRVE, *n.* 1. (*Geom.*) A line which changes its direction at every point; a line of which no three consecutive points lie in the same direction; part of a circle. *Davies & Peck.*

2. Any thing bent; a flexure. "Little blocks of wood hollowed into a *curve*." *Cook.*

CURVE, *v. a.* [L. *curvo*; It. *curvare*; Sp. *corvar*; Fr. *courber*.] [i. CURVED; pp. CURVING, CURVED.] To bend; to crook; to inflect. "The tongue is drawn back and *curved*." *Holder.*

CURVED (kürvd), *p. a.* Bent; formed into a curve; as, "A *curved* line."

CURV'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being curved.

CUR-VÉT', or **CÜR-VÉT'** (kür-vét', S. W. P. J. F. *Ja.*; kür'vet, K. Sm. C. *Wb.*, v. n. [It. *corvet-tare*; Sp. *corvetea*; Fr. *courbetter*.])

1. To leap, as a horse; to bound.

The wounded steed *curvets*, and, raised upright, Lights on his feet before. *Dryden.*

2. To frisk; to be licentious. *Johnson.*

CÜR-VÉT', or **CUR-VÉT'** (kür-vét', S. W. P. J. F. *F.*; kür'vet, *Ja. K. Sm. C.*, n. [It. *corvetta*; Sp. *corveta*; Fr. *courbette*.] (*Man.*) A movement made by a horse when he raises both of his fore feet at the same time, and while he is bringing them down again, raises his hind feet, so that all his feet are off the ground at once; a leap; a bound. "Again I put him to make *curvets*." *Berenger.*

2. A frolic; a prank. *Johnson.*

CÜR-VI-LÍN'E-AD, *n.* An instrument for forming curves. *Francis.*

CÜR-VI-LÍN'E-AL, *a.* Deviating from a straight line; crooked; curvilinear. "The *curvilinear* motion of the moon." *Blount.*

CÜR-VI-LÍN'E-AR (kür-ve-lín'yar, S. W. P. J. F. *Ja. K. Sm.*; kür-ve-lín'yar, P. J. R. C.), *a.* [L. *curvus*, crooked, and *linea*, a line.] Relating to a curve or to curves; conforming to a curved line; curvilinear. "All the *curvilinear* motions in the solar system." *Maclaurin.*

CÜR-VI-LÍN'E-ÁR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being curvilinear. [R.] *Ogilvie.*

CÜR'VING, *n.* A bending; a curved form.

CÜR'VI-TY, *n.* [It. *curvità*.] The state of being curved; crookedness. *Holder.*

CÜR'VO-GRÁPH, *n.* [L. *curvus*, curved, and Gr. *γράφω*, to describe.] An arcograph. *Brande.*

CÜSH'AT, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The ring-pigeon or ring-dove; *Columba palumbus*. *Yarrell.*

CÜSH'EW-BÍRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Penelopina*, having a large, oval, bony tubercle on the head behind the bill; *Craa Pauzi*. — See **PENELOPINE**. *Van Der Hoeven.*

CÜSH'ION (kúsh'yn), *n.* [L. *culcitum*, dim. of *culcita*, a bed, a cushion; It. *cuscino*; Sp. *cójén*; Fr. *coussin*; Dut. *kussen*; Ger. *küssen*, *kissen*.]

1. A pillow or soft pad for a seat; a soft pad placed upon a chair or a sofa. *Shak.*

2. Any thing made like a pillow by stuffing a

bag of leather or other material; as, "The *cushion* used by engravers to support the plate."

3. A riotous kind of dance formerly in use in England at weddings. *Halliwel.*

4. The padded inner edge of a billiard table. *Hoyle.*

CÜSH'ION, *v. a.* 1. To seat on a cushion. *Ogilvie.*

2. To fit with a cushion.

CÜSH'ION-CÁP'I-TAL, *n.* (*Arch.*) The capital of a column so sculptured as to resemble a cushion pressed down by the weight of its entablature. *Weale.*

CÜSH'IONED (kúsh'yn), *p. a.* Seated on a cushion; — furnished with a cushion.

CÜSH'ION-ÉT (kúsh'un-ét), *n.* A little cushion. Couchant upon these precious *cushionets*. *Deamont.*

CÜSK, *n.* (*Ich.*) A sea-fish of the genus *Gadus*; the torsk; *Brosimius vulgaris*. *Storer.*

† **CÜSK'IN**, *n.* A kind of ivory cup. *Bailey.*

CÜSP, *n.* [L. *cuspis*, a point.]

1. (*Astron.*) A point or horn of the moon, or other luminary. *Hind.*

2. (*Geom.*) A point at which a curve, when interrupted in its course in one direction, turns immediately into a contrary one. *Church.*

3. (*Arch.*) A projecting point in the foliation, tracery, arches, panels, &c., of Gothic architecture. *Weale.*

† **CÜS'PÁT-ED**, *a.* Ending in a point. *Bailey.*

CÜS'PI-DAL, *a.* [L. *cuspis*, *cuspidis*, a point.] Sharp; ending in a point. [R.] *More.*

† **CÜS'PI-DÁTE**, *v. a.* [L. *cuspidare*, *cuspidatus*; *cuspis*, a point.] To sharpen. *Cockeram.*

CÜS'PI-DÁTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a sharp end; pointed; applied to the apex of a body when it gradually tapers into a hard point; — also used sometimes to express abruptly acuminate. *Brande.*

CÜS'PIS, *n.* [L.] The sharp end of a thing; a cusp. *More.*

CÜS'TARD, *n.* [W. *cwstard*, *cwstart*. *Walters.* — Perhaps from *gustare*, to taste. *Minsheu.*] Food made of eggs and milk, sweetened, and baked or boiled. *Poys.*

CÜS'TARD-ÁP'PLE, *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) The common name of several species of plants belonging to the genus *Anona*, natives of the tropics in both hemispheres. *Loudon.*

2. The fruit of the *Anona*, which is a soft and pulpy berry, sometimes as large as an orange, but generally more like a plum. *Loudon.*

CÜS'TARD-CÖF'FIN, *n.* A crust made to hold a custard. *Shak.*

CÜS-TÖ'DI-AL, *a.* [See **CUSTODY**.] Relating to custody or guardianship. "The *custodial* charges." *Letter to the Bp. of Rochester, 1772.*

CÜS-TÖ'DI-AN, *n.* A keeper; a guardian; a superintendent. [R.] *W. Irving.*

CÜS-TÖ'DI-AN-SHIP, *n.* The office or charge of a custodian. [R.] *London Athenæum.*

CÜS-TÖ-DY, *n.* [L., It., & Sp. *custodia*; L. *custos*, *custodis*, a keeper.]

1. A keeping or guarding; guardianship.

We being strangers here, how dar'st thou trust So great a charge from thine own *custody*? *Shak.*

2. Restraint of liberty; imprisonment.

For what peace will be given To us enslaved, but *custody* severe? *Milton.*

3. Defence; security; protection.

Ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas. *Dacon.*

CÜS'TQM, *n.* 1. [L. *consuesco*, *consuetus*, to be accustomed; *It. costume*, or *costuma*; Sp. *costumbre*; Old Fr. *coustume*; Fr. *coutume*.] The frequent repetition of the same act; habitual practice; established manner; usage; fashion.

Sleeping within my orchard, My *custom* always of the afternoon. *Shak.*

Such precedents are numberless; we draw Our right from *custom*; *custom* is a law As high as heaven, as wide as seas or land. *Lansdowne.*

2. Patronage or support in any business.

Let him have your *custom*, but not your votes. *Addison.*

3. [Fr. *coutume*; *couter*, to cost.] A tax, or duties paid upon merchandise and goods imported or exported; impost; toll; tribute; — in this sense commonly in the plural.

Render, therefore, to all their dues; tribute to whom tribute, custom to whom custom. *Rom. xiii. 7.*
Those commodities may be dispersed, after having paid the customs in England. *Temple.*

4. (*Law.*) A law or a right, not written, but established by long use. It differs from prescription in being common to many, whereas prescription is peculiar to an individual. *Burrill.*

Syn. — Custom is the frequent repetition of the same act; *habit* is the effect of such repetition. Custom is the fashion of numbers; *usage*, the habit of numbers. Custom has relation to time, *usage*, to space. An old custom; a vulgar usage; a fixed habit; the prevailing fashion; the common practice. — See DUTIES, TAX, USAGE.

† CŪS'TOM, *v. a.* To pay a custom or duty for. "Goods . . . not lawfully customed." *Hackhuyt.*

† CŪS'TOM, *v. n.* To accustom. *Spenser.*

CŪS'TOM-ABLE, *a.* 1. Common; customary. "Customable manner of speech." *Martin, 1554.*
2. Liable to pay duties; as, "Customable goods or merchandise."

CŪS'TOM-ABLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being customable. *Johnson.*

CŪS'TOM-ABLE-AD, *ad.* According to custom. "Temples . . . the Christians customably used." *Homilies.*

CŪS'TOM-ABLE-LY, *ad.* Habitually; commonly. "That men . . . customarily do." *Sharp.*

CŪS'TOM-ABLE-NESS, *n.* Frequency; commonness. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

CŪS'TOM-ARY, *a.* 1. Conformable to established custom; common; usual; wonted; habitual. "Customary belief." *Glanville.*
2. (*Law.*) According to a law or a right established by some custom or long-established usage. "Customary tenants." *Burrill.*

CŪS'TOM-ARY, *n.* [Old Fr. *coutumier*; Fr. *coutumier*.] A book containing an account or record of the customs, and municipal rights of a city, province, &c.; the book of common law; as, "The customary of Normandy." *Ogilvie.*

CŪS'TOMED (kūs'tumd), *a.* Accustomed. "One morn I missed him on the custom hill." *Gray.*

CŪS'TOM-ER, *n.* 1. One who is in the habit of purchasing at a shop, factory, &c.; an accustomed buyer; a dealer.

If you love yourselves, be you customers at this shop of heaven, buy the truth. *Sp. Ball.*

2. † A collector of customs; a toll-gatherer.

Customers of the small or petty custom and of the subsidy. *Hackhuyt.*

3. † A common woman; a strumpet. *Shak.*

CŪS'TOM-HOUSE, *n.* A house where vessels and merchandise are entered, and duties upon goods, imported or exported, are collected. *Swift.*

CŪS'TOM-HOUSE-BRÖ'KER, *n.* A person authorized to act for other parties in the entry or clearance of ships, and the transaction of general business at the custom-house. *Ogilvie.*

† CŪS'TOM-SHUNK, *a.* Having fewer customers than formerly. *Shak.*

CŪS'TOS, *n.*; pl. *cus-tō-dēs*. [L.] A keeper; a superintendent. *Ainsworth.*

CŪS'TOS BRĒ'VI-ŪM, *n.* [Low L.] (*Eng. Law.*) The keeper of the writs; a principal clerk of the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, whose duty it was to receive and keep all the writs returned into the court. *Burrill.*

CŪS'TOS RÖT-Ū-LÖ'RUM, *n.* [Low L.] (*Eng. Law.*) The keeper of the rolls; he who has the keeping of the records of the sessions of the peace, and also of the commission of the peace itself. He is always a justice of the quorum in the county where appointed, and is the principal civil officer in the county. *Burrill.*

CŪS'TREL, *n.* 1. [Old Fr. *coustiller*; *coustille*, a long poniard.] A buckler-bearer. *Ld. Herbert.*
2. A vessel for wine. *Ainsworth.*

CŪS'TU-MARY, *n.* A book of laws and customs. — See CUSTOMARY.

Drawn from the old Germanic or Gothic customary. *Burke.*

CŪT, *v. a.* [Etymology doubtful. — Sans. *kutā*, to cut. — *Serenus* traces it to Goth. *kota*, to cut. — *Skinner* suggests Gr. *κόρω*, to strike, to cut; Fr. *couper*, to cut; *couteau*, a knife. — Probably Fr. *couteau*, a knife. *Johnson.*] [i. CUT; pp. CUTTING, CUT.]

1. To separate or divide by an edged instrument; to make an incision in; as, "To cut a thread"; "To cut the finger."

When entire separation is intended, it is usually accompanied by *off*, *down*, *asunder*, *in two*, or *in pieces*.

2. To fashion by hewing or carving. I know that thy servants can skill to cut timber in Lebanon. *Chron. ii. 8.*

Why should a man whose blood is warm within Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster? *Shak.*

3. To pass through or divide as with an edged instrument.

The pleasantest thing is to see the fish Cut up. *Shak.*

4. To touch the sensibilities of; to affect. The man was cut to the heart with these consolations. *Addison.*

5. To divide, as a pack of cards. We sure in vain the cards condemn; Ourselves both cut and shuffled them. *Prior.*

6. To castrate; to geld. *Hulot.*

7. To intersect; to cross. "One line cuts another at right angles." *Johnson.*

8. To avoid; to shun; to disown, as an acquaintance. [Modern cant language.] *Todd.*

To cut a caper, to dance; to frisk about. — To cut a dash, to make a great show; to make a figure. — To cut down, to fall; — to excel. "So great is his natural eloquence that he cuts down the finest orator." *Addison.* [A low phrase. *Johnson.*] — To cut off, to separate from the other parts; to abscind; to amputate; — to destroy; to extirpate; to bring to an end, or cause to die. "To cut off contentions." *Hayward.* "This great commander was suddenly cut off." *Howell.* — To intercept; to preclude. "He cut off their land forces from their ships." *Bacon.* — To cut out, to shape; to form. "Images cut out in juniper." *Bacon.* "A forest cut out into walks." *Addison.* — To scheme; to contrive. "Every man had cut out a place for himself in his own thoughts." *Addison.* — To debar. "I am cut out from any thing but common acknowledgments." *Pope.* — To excel; to outdo. *Johnson.* — To adapt; to suit. "You know I am not cut out for writing a treatise." *Rymer.* — To cut short, to hinder from proceeding. "Achilles cut him short." *Dryden.* — To abridge. "The soldiers were cut short of their pay." *Johnson.* — To cut up, to divide into pieces with a sharp instrument; — to separate from the root. "Who cut up mallows." *Job xxx. 4.* "This doctrine cuts up all government by the roots." *Locke.* — To censure or criticize severely.

CŪT, *v. n.* 1. To make way by dividing. "When the teeth are ready to cut." *Arbutnot.*

2. To use a knife or edged tool, as in surgical operations.

He saved the lives of thousands by his manner of cutting for the stone. *Pope.*

3. To interfere, as a horse. *Johnson.*

To cut, to divide and turn up cards for determining the players, or for any other purpose. — To cut up, to be divided or separated into parts by an edged instrument. "The only question of their legislative butchers will be, how he cuts up." *Burke.* — To cut and run, to run away; to escape; to be off. *Hallwell.*

CŪT, *p. a.* 1. Divided; separated. *Shak.*

2. † Drunk; intoxicated. *Johnson.*

Cut and dry, prepared or ready for use.

Sets of phrases, cut and dry, Evermore thy tongue supply. *Swift.*

CŪT, *n.* 1. A gash, incision, or wound, made by an edged tool.

2. A canal, or channel, made by art.

This great cut *Scorpius* purposed to have made wider and deeper, and thereby to have let in the Red Sea into the Mediterranean. *Kneller.*

3. A part cut off; a piece; a slice; a shred. "A number of short cuts." *Hooker.*

4. Any thing that wounds like a cutting instrument, as a severe blow or lash with a whip, and, metaphorically, a severe remark or a sarcasm.

This was the most unkindest cut of all. *Shak.*

5. A lot, as that made by cutting a stick, straw, or piece of paper to be put with others of different lengths, and drawn out in determining a stake.

A man may as reasonably draw cuts for his tenants. *Locke.*

6. A near passage, path, or way by which some angle is cut off; a short way.

Th. see me part of my way and carry. own ground. *Swift.*

7. The stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed. *Johnson.*

8. A picture engraved upon a stamp of wood or of metal, and impressed or printed from it; an engraving.

He is set forth in the prints or cuts of martyrs. *Brown.*

9. The act of dividing a pack of cards.

The deal, the shuffle, and the cut. *Swift.*

10. Manner of cutting; fashion; form; shape. "Beard of formal cut." *Shak.*

Their clothes are after such a pagan cut, too. *Shak.*

11. A castrated horse; a gelding.

The collier's cut the courtier's steed will tire. *Gawcigne.*

12. A quantity of yarn; a skein. *Brockett.*
Cut and long tail, men of all kinds; — originally applied to dogs. *Shak.*

CŪ-TĀ-NE-OŪS, *a.* [L. *cutis*, the skin; It. & Sp. *cutaneo*; Fr. *cutané*.] Relating to, or affecting, the skin. "Cutaneous eruptions." *Arbutnot.*

CŪTCH, *n.* 1. The gummy resin of a tree found in Persia, near the Gulf of Cutch. *Ljungstedt.*

2. The spawn of the oyster. *Hamilton.*

CŪTCH'E-RY, *n.* A court of justice, or a public office. [East Indies.] *Hamilton.*

CŪTE, *a.* [Contraction of *acute*. — M. *kute*.] Sharp; expert; keen; acute. [Colloquial.] *Todd.*

CŪT'-GRASS, *n.* A species of grass having rough leaves. *Bigelov.*

† CŪTH, *a.* [A. S.] Known; famous; — used in the formation of proper names; as, *Cuthwin*, a knowing conqueror; *Cuthred*, a knowing counsellor; *Cuthbert*, famous for skill. *Gibson.*

CŪ'TI-CLE, *n.* [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, the skin; It. *cuticola*; Sp. *cuticula*; Fr. *cuticle*.]

1. A transparent, dry, thin membrane, devoid of nerves and vessels, which covers all the surface of the body except the nails and hair; the scarf-skin; epidermis. *Dunghison.*

2. A thin skin formed on the surface of liquor.

When any saline liquor is evaporated to cuticle. *Newton.*

3. (*Bot.*) The thin vesicular membrane that covers the surface of vegetables. *Brande.*

CŪ-TĪCŪ-LAR, *a.* [It. *cuticulare*; Sp. *cuticular*.] Belonging to the cuticle or skin. *Johnson.*

CŪ'TIS, *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The true skin or derm, as distinguished from the cuticle, epidermis, or scarf-skin. *Hoblyn.*

CŪT'LASS, *n.* [L. *cutellus*, dim. of *culter*, a knife; It. *coltellaccio*; Fr. *cutelas*.] A strong sword slightly curved backward towards the point, and having only one cutting edge, the back being thick; — written also *cullaxe*, *curtaxe*, *curtleaxe*, and *cutlash*. *Fairholt.*

CŪT'LER, *n.* [Fr. *coutelier*.] One who makes or one who sells knives; a manufacturer of, or a dealer in, cutlery. *Wotton.*

CŪT'LER-Y, *n.* All kinds of sharp and cutting instruments made of iron or steel, as knives, forks, scissors, razors, &c.; articles made by cutlers. *Todd.*

CŪT'LET, *n.* [Fr. *côtelette*, dim. of *côté*, side.] A rib or a slice of meat for cooking; a steak. "Mutton cutlets." *Swift.*

† CŪT'LING, *n.* The art of cutlery. *Milton.*

CŪT'PURSE, *n.* One who cuts purses for the purpose of theft; a pickpocket; a thief. *Shak.*

"Cutting purses, a common practice when men wore purses at their girdles." *Johnson.*

CŪT-TĒE, *n.* 1. One who is cut, shunned, or avoided. [A cant word.] *Qu. Rev.*

2. (*Weaving*.) A box to hold the quills of a weaver's loom. *Crabb.*

CŪT'TER, *n.* 1. One who cuts any thing. "He who is called the cutter or dissector." *Greenhill.*

2. An instrument or machine that cuts any thing; as, "A hay cutter."

3. A fore tooth that cuts meat; incisor. *Ray.*

4. An officer in the exchequer, who cuts on the tallies the sums paid. *Cowell.*

5. † A ruffian; a bravo; bully; — sharper. *Barret.*

6. (*Naut.*) A small boat attached to a ship of

war:— a light, fast-sailing vessel with one mast; a kind of sloop. *Dana.*

7. A small, light sleigh. [U. S.] *Bartlett.*
8. A soft, yellow brick, used for face work, from the facility with which it can be cut or rubbed down. *Ogilvie.*

CUT'THROAT, *a.* Cruel; inhuman. *Dryden.*

CUT'THROAT, *n.* A ruffian; a murderer. *Knolles.*

CUT'TING, *n.* 1. Incision. "Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh." *Levit. xix. 28.*

2. A piece cut off. "The burning of the cuttings of vines." *Bacon.*

3. An excavation made through earth or rock, as for the track of a railroad. *Craig.*

4. (*Ferriery.*) The action of a horse when he strikes the inner and lower part of the fetlock joint with his hoof while travelling. *Craig.*

5. Division, as of a pack of cards. *Hill.*

6. A caper; a curvet. *Florio.*

7. (*Surg.*) The operation of removing a calculus, or stone, from the bladder. *Dunghison.*

CUT'TING, *p. a.* 1. Penetrating or dividing by an edge; sharp; as, "A cutting tool."

2. Severe; sarcastic; as, "A cutting remark."

CUT'TING-LY, *ad.* In a cutting manner. *Craig.*

CUT'TLE (kūt'tl), } *n.* 1. [A. S. *cuttle*.]

CUT'TLE-FISH, } *dele.* (*Zool.*)

A mollusk of the genus *Sepia*, which, when it is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor;—sometimes called the *ink-fish*.—See *SEPIA*. *Agassiz.*

He that uses many words for the explaining [of] any subject, doth, like the *cuttle-fish*, hide himself in his own ink. *Ray.*

2. † A foul-mouthed fellow. "If you play the saucy cuttle with me." *Shak.*

3. † [See *CUT*.] A knife. "Dismembering himself with a sharp cuttle." *Bale.*

CUT'TLE-BONE, *n.* The dorsal plate of the cuttle-fish, used as an absorbent, for tooth-powder, and for polishing the softer metals; *Sepia officinalis*. *Dunghison.*

CUT'TOE, *n.* [*Fr. couteau*.] A knife. [*Local.*] *Judd.*

CUT'TOOTHED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Cut and toothed at the same time, as certain leaves. *Loudon.*

CUT'TY, *n.* A loose woman:—a worthless girl; a slut:—a spoon:—a tobacco-pipe cut or broken short. [*Scotland.*] *Ogilvie.*

CUT'TY-STOOL, *n.* A seat in old Scottish churches, upon which one who had offended against chastity was seated during three Sundays and publicly rebuked by the minister:—a short-legged stool. [*Scotland.*] *Jameson.*

CUT'WAL, *n.* The chief police officer of a large city. [*East Indies.*] *Hamilton.*

CUT'-WAT-TER, *n.* 1. (*Naut.*) The fore part of a ship's prow, that cuts the water. *Dana.*

2. (*Arch.*) The lower portion of a pier separating two arches of a bridge;—usually of stone, and pointed at each end, so as to resist the action of the current or of floating ice. *Francis.*

3. (*Ornith.*) A name applied to the black-billed auk, or razor-bill (*Alca torda*). *Marunder.*

CUT'WORK (-würk), *n.* Embroidery. *B. Jonson.*

CUT'WORM (-würm), *n.* (*Ent.*) The larva of a moth of the genus *Agrostis*, which is destructive to young plants. *Harris.*

CUT'VETTE', *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. (*Surg.*) A spoon-like instrument for extracting a cataract.

2. (*Fort.*) A trench dug in the middle of a large, dry ditch.—See *CUNETTE*. *Crabb.*

† CÜZ, *n.* A jocular title of one who was admitted to the fraternity of a printing-office. *Crabb.*

CY'AN-ATE, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of cyanic acid with a base. *Ure.*

CY'AN'N-AN, *a.* [*Gr. κύανος*, dark blue.] Having an azure color. *Pennant.*

CY'AN-HY'DRIC, *a.* [*cyanogen* and *hydrogen*.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid, otherwise called *hydrocyanic acid*, or *prussic acid*. *Ure.*

CY'AN'IC, *a.* [*Fr. cyanique*.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid compounded of cyanogen and oxygen. *P. Cyc.*

CY'ANIDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of cyanogen with a metal. *Ure.*

CY'ANITE, *n.* [*Gr. κύανος*, a dark-blue substance; *Fr. cyanite*.] (*Min.*) A mineral, commonly of a blue color; silicate of alumina. *Brande.*

CY'AN'Q-GEN, *n.* [*Gr. κύανος*, a dark-blue substance, and γεννώ, to beget; from being an essential ingredient of Prussian blue; *Fr. cyanogène*.] (*Chem.*) A bicarburet of azote or nitrogen, a gaseous compound, colorless, inflammable, and of a highly pungent odor;—sometimes termed *prussine*, or *prussine gas*. *P. Cyc.*

CY'AN'Q-TER, *n.* [*Gr. κύανος*, a dark-blue substance, and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of the color of the sky, and thereby deducing the quantity of vapor floating in the atmosphere. *Francis.*

CY'AN'Q-TYPE, *n.* [*Gr. κύανος*, a dark-blue substance, and τύπος, a type.] A species of photography. *Smart.*

CY'AN'U-RÉT, *n.* [*Fr. cyanure*.] (*Chem.*) A compound of cyanogen with a metal; cyanide. *Brande.*

CY'AN'U-RIC, *a.* [*Fr. cyanurique*.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from decomposing uric by heat. *Brande.*

CY'AR, *n.* [*Gr. κύαρ*, a hole.] (*Anat.*) The orifice of the internal ear. *Crabb.*

CY'ATH'E-α, *n.* [*Gr. κύαθος*, a cup.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tree-ferns. *P. Cyc.*

CY'ATH'-FORM, *a.* [*Gr. κύαθος*, a cup, and *L. forma*, form.] Shaped like a cup. *P. Cyc.*

CY'B'I-ŪM, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. κύβιον*, the tunny-fish.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil fishes. *Pictet.*

CY'CAS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of trees which appear to be intermediate between the palms and the ferns, cultivated in China and Japan, and valued for the pith of the trunk, which furnishes a kind of sago. *Loudon.*

CY'CLAMEN, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. κυκλάμιος*, or *κυκλάνιον*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tuberous-rooted plants with beautiful flowers; sowbread. *Sprat.*

CY'CLAMINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegetable principle found in the root of the *Cyclamen Europæum*.

CY'CLE, *n.* [*Gr. κύκλος*, a circle; *L. cyclos*; *It. ciclo*; *Sp. cyclo*; *Fr. cycle*.]

1. (*Ancient Astron.*) An imaginary circle or orb in the heavens.

2. A revolution of a certain period of time within which the same facts or events recur regularly and perpetually in the same order; a round or periodical space of time; a period.

We do commonly style a lesser space a *cycle*, and a greater by the name of *period*.

Cycle of the sun, or *solar cycle*, a period of 28 years, after which the same days of the week recur on the same days of the year.—*Cycle of the moon*, a period of 19 solar years, after which the new and full moons fall on the same days of the year as they did 19 years before;—called also the *golden number*, and the *Metonic cycle*, from its inventor, Meton. *London Encyc.*

Cycle of induction, or *Roman induction*, a period of 15 years, not astronomical, but entirely arbitrary, and supposed to have had reference to certain judicial acts that took place under the Greek emperors at stated intervals of that number of years. *Brande.*

CY'CLIC, *a.* [*Gr. κυκλικός*; *Fr. cyclique*.] Relating to, or containing, a cycle. *Qu. Rev.*

Cyclic chorus, the chorus which performed the songs and dances of the dithyrambic odes, at Athens;—so named from their dancing round the altar of Bacchus in a circle.—*Cyclic poets*, epic poets who followed Homer, and wrote merely on the Trojan war and its heroes, keeping, as it were, to one circle of subjects. *Brande.*

CY'CLIC-AL, *a.* Cyclic. *Coleridge.*

CY'Q-GRAPH, *n.* [*Gr. κύκλος*, a circle, and γραφω, to describe.] An instrument for describing the arcs of circles; an arcograph. *Francis.*

CY'CLÖID [sī'klōid, *W. P. J. Ja. K. Sm.*; sī'klōid, *Burhanan*], *n.* [*Gr. κυκλωειδής*, circular; *κύκλος*, a circle, and *εἶδος*, form; *It. & Sp. cicloide*; *Fr. cycloïde*.] (*Geom.*) A curve which is traced out by any point in the plane of a circle rolling on a straight line, and continuing in the same plane.

If the generating point is upon the circumference of the circle, the curve is called the *common cycloid*; if it is without the circumference, the curve is called the *curtate cycloid*, and if it is within it, the curve is called the *prolate* or *inflected cycloid*;—called also *trochoid*. *Davies & Peck.*

CY'CLÖID, *a.* (*Ich.*) Noting fishes belonging to the order of cycloidians. *Agassiz.*

CY'CLÖID'AL, *a.* [*It. cicloïdale*; *Fr. cycloidal*.] Relating to a cycloid. *Chambers.*

CY'CLÖID'IAN, *n.* (*Ich.*) One of an order of fishes distinguished by having scales composed of concentric superposed laminae with smooth edges, as the salmon. *Agassiz.*

CY'CLÖM'E-TRY, *n.* [*Gr. κύκλος*, a circle, and μέτρον, a measure.] The art of measuring circles. *Wallis.*

CY'CLÖNE, *n.* [*Gr. κυκλώω*, to encircle.] A rotatory wind advancing on a line. "By the term *cyclones*, I mean rotatory winds advancing on a line." *Capt. A. Parish.*

CY'Q-PÆ'DI-A (sī'klo-pæ'de-a) [sī'klo-pæ'de-a, *W. P. J. Ja. K. Sm.*; sī'klo-pæ'de-a, *N.*; sī'klo-pæ'de-a, *F. K.*], *n.* [*Gr. κύκλος*, a circle, and παρδεία, instruction.] A circle of the arts and sciences; a book, or series of volumes, containing a view of the arts, sciences, and literature, arranged in alphabetical order; an encyclopædia.

More correctly written *encyclopædia*, from the Greek words *ἐν κύκλῳ παιδεία*, instruction in a circle. *Brande.*

Syn.—See *DICTIONARY*.

CY'Q-PÆ'AN, or CY'CLÖ'PÆ-AN [sī'klo-pæ'an, *Ja. Sm. R. C. Wb.*; sī'klō'pæ-an, *K. Ash, Brande*], *a.* Relating to the Cyclops; vast; gigantic; terrific; cyclope.

By Hall.

CY'Q-PÆDE, *n.* Cyclopædia. *Warton.*

CY'Q-PÆ'DI-A, *n.* See *CYCLOPÆDIA*.

CY'Q-PÆD'IC, } *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, a cyclopædia.

CY'Q-PÆD'I-ÇAL, } *Ec. Rev.*

CY'CLÖP'IC, *a.* Relating to the Cyclops; gigantic; vast. "Cyclopic monsters." *By Taylor.*

CY'CLÖPS, *n. sing. & pl.* [*Gr. Κύκλωπες*, creatures with circular eyes; *κύκλος*, a circle, *ὤψ*, the eye.]

1. (*Myth.*) Vulcan's workmen, giants who had only one eye, in the middle of their forehead. According to Homer, they were a gigantic, insolent, lawless race of shepherds in Sicily.

Wm. Smith.

2. (*Zool.*) A genus of branchiopods inhabiting fresh waters. *Baird.*

CY'Q-STÖ'MA, *n. pl.* [*Gr. κύκλος*, a circle, and στόμα, the mouth.]

1. (*Ich.*) A tribe of cartilaginous fishes in which the mouth is surrounded by a large circular lip, as in the lamprey. *Brande.*

2. (*Zool.*) A genus of air-breathing gastropods or snails, in which the aperture of the shell is round. *Brande.*

CY'Q-STÖME, *n.* (*Ich.*) One of the *Cyclostoma*. *Brande.*

CY'CLÖS'TO-MÖUS, *a.* (*Zool.*) Having a circular mouth; round-mouthed. *Kirby.*

CY'Q-STY'LAR, *a.* [*Gr. κύκλος*, a circle, and στήλη, a pillar.] (*Arch.*) Relating to a structure composed of a circular range of columns without an interior building or core. *Weale.*

CY'DER, *n.* See *CIDER*. *Todd.*

CY'Ë-SI-ÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr. κύσις*, pregnancy; κύτω, to bear in the womb, and λόγος, a discourse.] (*Med.*) The doctrine of gestation. *Dunghison.*

CY'G'NET (sig'net), *n.* [*Gr. κύκνος*, a swan; *L. cygnus*; *It. cygno*; *Fr. cygne*.] (*Ornith.*) A young swan. *Shak.*

CYGNINÆ, n. pl. [*L. cygnus*, a swan.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Anseres* and family *Anatidae*; swans. *Gray.*



Cygnus ferus.

CYGNUS, n. [*L.*, a swan.] (*Astron.*) A constellation in the northern hemisphere. *Hind.*

CYLINDER, n. [*Gr. κύλινδρος*; *L. cylindrus*; *It. & Sp. cilindro*; *Fr. cylindre*.]



1. (*Geom.*) A right prism whose bases are circles; a solid which may be generated by revolving a rectangle about one of its sides. *Pearce.*

2. The side about which the rectangle is revolved is the *axis*, and the opposite side generates a curved surface, which is called the *convex* or *lateral surface*. Any section of the surface by a plane is called a *base*. If the plane of a base is perpendicular to the axis the cylinder is *right*, and the base a circle; otherwise it is *oblique*, and the base elliptical. *Davies & Peck.*

3. (*Gunnery*.) The bore of a cannon or great gun. *Maunder.*

CYLINDER, a. (*Geom.*) Cylindrical. *Ogilvie.*

CYLINDER, a. [*Gr. κύλινδρος*; *Fr. cylindrique*.] Partaking of the nature, or the form, of a cylinder. *Arbuthnot.*

Cylindrical surface, a surface generated by the motion of a straight line which continues always parallel to another straight line. *Eliot.*

CYLINDER, a. [*Gr. κύλινδρος*; *Fr. cylindrique*.] In the manner of a cylinder.

CYLINDER, n. [*Gr. κύλινδρος*; *Fr. cylindre*.] State of being cylindric. [*n.*] *Maunder.*

CYLINDER, a. Having the form of a cylinder. *Maunder.*

CYLINDER, n. [*Gr. κύλινδρος*; *Fr. cylindre*.] A solid body, differing from the cylinder by having its base elliptical; a right cylinder with an elliptical base. *Davies & Peck.*

CYLINDER, a. [*Gr. κύλινδρος*; *Fr. cylindre*.] Belonging to a scale used in measuring cylinders. *Maunder.*

CYMA, n. 1. [*Gr. κύμα*, or *κύμα*, a foetus, a sprout; *L. cyma*.] (*Bot.*) A cyme. *Brande.*



2. [*Gr. κύμα*.] (*Arch.*) A waved member or moulding of a cornice, convex at the bottom and concave at the top, or the reverse. In the former case it is termed *cyma recta*, and in the latter *cyma reversa*. *Brande.*

CYMAR, n. A loose, light gown. — See *SIMAR*. Her body shaded with a slight *cyma*. *Dryden.*

CYMA-TINE, n. (*Min.*) A fibrous mineral. *Dana.*

CYMA-TINE, n. [*Gr. κύμα*, a wave; *Fr. cyma*.] (*Arch.*) Same as *CYMA*. *Brande.*

CYMBAL, n. [*Gr. κύμβαλον*; *L. cymbalum*; *It. cembalo*; *Sp. cimbalo*; *Fr. cymbale*.]

1. A musical instrument, consisting of two plates of metal, in the form of a dish, which, when struck together, produce a ringing sound.

2. A mean instrument used by gypsies, &c., consisting of a steel wire in a triangular form, passing through small rings, which may be moved along the wire by a rod, while the instrument is held suspended. *London Encyc.*

3. The precise form of the instrument, as used by the ancients, is unknown. *Smart.*

4. A sort of cake; doughnut. [*Local, U. S.*]

CYMBALIST, n. A player on a cymbal. *Blount.*

CYMBIFORM, a. [*L. cymba*, a boat, and *forma*, form; *Fr. cymbiforme*.] Formed like a boat; boat-shaped. *P. Cyc.*

CYMBIFORM, n. [*L.*, from *Gr. κύμβαλον*, a cup.] (*Conch.*) A kind of sea-shell; a gondola. *Brande.*

CYME, n. [*See CYMA*.] (*Bot.*) A kind of inflorescence, as of the elder, having the form of a corymb, but of the determinate sort, the central flower of each portion opening earliest. *Gray.*



CY-MIFER-OUS, a. [*L. cyma*, a sprout, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing cymes. *Craig.*

CY-MOID, a. [*Gr. κύμα*, an embryo, and *ειδος*, form.] (*Bot.*) Relating to, or resembling, a cyme or cyma. *Forster.*

CY-MO-PHANE, n. [*Gr. κύμα*, a wave, and *φαίνω*, to appear.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a green color, of different shades, and having a conchoidal or undulated fracture. It resembles the chrysoberyl. *Weale.*

CY-MOPH-A-NOUS, a. Having a wavy light; opalescent; chatoyant. *Ogilvie.*

CY-MOSE, a. (*Bot.*) Relating to, or resembling, a cyme or cyma. *P. Cyc.*

CY-MOUS, a. (*Bot.*) Same as *CYMOSE*. *Ogilvie.*

CY-NAN-CHÉ, n. [*Gr. κύνα*, a dog-throttling; *κύνος*, a dog, and *ἄγχω*, to strangle.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the lining membrane of the upper part of the air-passages; — a disease of many varieties, comprising common sore throat, quinsy, and croup. *Dunghison.*

CY-NAN-THRO-PY, n. [*Gr. κύνα*, a dog, and *ἄνθρωπος*, a man.] A species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs. *Johnson.*

CY-NAP-I-NA, n. (*Chem.*) An alkaloid obtained from cynapium, or fool's-parsley. *Clarke.*

CY-NAP-I-UM, n. [*Gr. κύνα*, a dog, and *ἄνθος*, parsley.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Thlasia*; fool's-parsley. *Loudon.*

CY-NAP-I-UM, n. [*Gr. κύνα*, a dog-thorn, a kind of wild rose.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the thistle kind, including the artichoke. *Craig.*

CY-NAP-I-UM, n. [*Gr. κύνα*, a dog, and *ἄνθος*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) Having the character of plants of the genus *Cynara*. *Craig.*

CY-NAP-I-UM, n. [*Gr. κύνα*, a dog, and *ἄνθος*, a bear, and *μάχη*, a battle.] Bear-baiting with a dog. *Hudibras.*

CY-NAP-I-UM, n. [*Gr. κύνα*, a dog, and *ἄνθος*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) A fruit composed of several free, hard, and indehiscent ovaries, enveloped by, but not united to, the fleshy tube of the calyx, as that of the rose. *Henslow.*

CY-NAP-I-UM, n. [*Gr. κύνα*, a dog, and *ἄνθος*, to lead.] The art of hunting with dogs. *Browne.*

CYNIC, a. [*Gr. κύνικος*, dog-like; *κύνος*, a dog; *L. cynicus*; *It. & Sp. cinico*; *Fr. cynique*.]

1. Pertaining to the dog-star; as, "The cynic year, or canicular year." — See *CANICULAR*.

2. Relating to the philosophy of Diogenes, or to the Cynics.

3. Having the qualities of a dog; brutal; snarling; carping; snappish; ill-natured.

He was a man of . . . morose and cynical temper. *Burnet.* I hope it is no very cynical asperity not to confuse obligations where no benefit has been received. *Johnson.*

CYNIC, n. 1. A follower of Diogenes; a philosopher of the snarling sect.

2. A morose man; a misanthrope. Without these precautions, the man degenerates into a cynic. *Addison.*

CYNIC-CAL-LY, ad. In a cynical manner. *Bacon.*

CYNIC-CAL-NESS, n. The quality of being cynical; moroseness. *Booth.*

CYNIC-CISM, n. The quality of a cynic; misanthropy; moroseness. *Sir W. Scott.*

CYNIC-SPASM, n. [*Gr. κύνικος*, dog-like, and *σπασμός*, a spasm.] (*Med.*) A convulsive contraction of the muscles of one side of the face, distorting the mouth, nose, &c. *Dunghison.*

CYNIC-TIS, n. [*Gr. κύνα*, a dog, and *τετις*, a kind of weasel or ferret.] (*Zool.*) An African mammiferous quadruped, resembling the fox, and living in burrows. *Baird.*

CYNIPIS, n. [*Gr. κύνω*, to impregnate.] (*Ent.*) A

Linnæan genus of hymenopterous insects; the gall-fly. *Brande.*

CYN-O-DON, n. [*Gr. κύων*, a dog, and *ὄδον*, a tooth.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses; dog's-tooth grass. *P. Cyc.*

CYN-O-GLÖS'SUM, n. [*Gr. κύων*, a dog, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue; *L. cynoglossos*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; hound's-tongue. *P. Cyc.*

CYN-O-RA-PHY, n. [*Gr. κύων*, a dog, and *γραφία*, to describe.] A description or history of the dog. *Craig.*

CYN-O-LYS'SA, n. [*Gr. κύων*, a dog, and *λύσις*, a loosening, made from the bite of a dog; *κύνος*, a dog, and *λύσις*, a loosening.] (*Med.*) Canine madness; hydrophobia. *Dunghison.*

CYN-O-RÉX-I-A, n. [*Gr. κύων*, a dog, and *ῥέξις*, a longing; *Fr. cynorexie*.] (*Med.*) An insatiable or canine appetite. *Crabb.*

CYN-O-SÛRE, or CYN-O-SÛRE [*Gr. κύων*, a dog, and *σῦρ*, to surround, or *σῦρ*, to surround, a dog's tail; *κύνος*, a dog, and *σῦρ*, a tail; *L. cynosura*; *It. & Sp. cinosura*; *Fr. cynosure*.]

1. A name of the constellation *Ursa Minor*, or the *Lesser Bear*, which contains, in the tail, the pole star by which mariners are guided.

2. Any thing which attracts or fixes the attention; a point of attraction.

Where perhaps some beauty lies, The cynosure of neighboring eyes. *Shelton.*

CYN-O-SÛR-RUS, n. [*Gr. κύων*, a dog, and *σῦρ*, a tail.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses; the crested dog's-tail or gold-seed. *P. Cyc.*

CYNON, n. See *CYON*, and *SCION*. *Evelyn.*

CYN-O-PHÖ-R-I-A, n. [*Gr. κύων*, a dog, and *φῆρα*, to bear.] (*Med.*) Time of gestation; pregnancy. *Dunghison.*

CYN-PER-RA-CE-Æ [*Gr. κύων*, a dog, and *περρα*, a kind of sedge; *L. cyperos*.] (*Bot.*) A family of plants differing from grasses in the parts of fructification, and in the sheath being closed up, not slit; the sedge family. *Loudon.*

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2. [Gr. *Kύπρις*, a name of Venus, from *Kύπρος*, or Cyprus, her favorite island.] A devotee of Venus; a prostitute. *Booth.*

CYPRINE, *a.* Belonging to the cypress-tree. *Ash.*

CYPRINE, *n.* [L. *cyprius*, pertaining to copper.] (*Min.*) A species of idocrase having a blue tint, probably from the presence of copper. *Dana.*

CYPRINÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ich.*) The carp family.

CYPRINUS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *κυπρίνος*, a species of carp.] (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes of which the common carp is the type. *Yarrell.*

CYPRINOT, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Cyprus. *Ed. Rev.*

CYPRINOT, *n.* [Gr. *Kύπρις*, a name of Venus, and *πόδιον*, a sock or buskin.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; lady's-slipper. *Loudon.*

CYPRIS, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of branchiopod, fresh-water crustaceans, with two pairs of feet and two antennæ, terminated by a pencil of fine hairs, which they use for locomotion. *Baird.*

CYPRUS, *n.* [From Old Fr. *crepe*, crape, or from the Island of Cyprus, where it was first manufactured. *Skinner.*—From *Cyprus*, where it was made, or from *cypress*, as being used in mourning. *Johnson.*—Most probably from *Cyprus*, where it was originally manufactured. *Todd.*] A thin, transparent, black stuff.

Four picture . . . one half drawn
In solemn cyprus, the other cobweb lawn. *B. Jonson.*

CYPRUS-LAWN, *n.* Same as CYPRUS.
And sable stole of cyprus-lawn. *Milton.*

CYPRUS-LA, *n.* [Gr. *κυπρίλη*, a hollow vessel.] (*Bot.*) A one-seeded, one-celled, indurated fruit;—called also *achenium*. *Brande.*

CYPRUS-LA, *n. pl.* [L. *cypselus*, the swift.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of fissirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Hirundinidae*; swifts. *Gray.*



Acanthylus pelagica.

CYR-Ε-ΝΑΪ[C, *a.* [Gr. *Κυρηναιδής*] (*Geog.*) Relating to Cyrene. *Ed. Rev.*

CYR-Ε-ΝΑΪ[C, *n.* One of an ancient sect of philosophers, so called from their founder, Aristippus of Cyrene; a Cyrenian. *Maunder.*

CYR-Ε-ΝΑΪ-AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Cyrene, a region on the northern coast of Africa. *Craig.*

CYR-Ε-ΝΑΪ-AN, *n.* 1. A native of Cyrene. *Craig.*
2. One of a sect of Epicureans established at Cyrene by Aristippus, who was a disciple of Socrates; a Cyrenaic. *Craig.*

CYR-I-Q-LŪG[C, *a.* [Gr. *κύριος*, principal, chief, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] Relating to capital letters. *Smart.*

CYR-TO-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. *κύρτος*, curved, and *στυλος*, a pillar.] (*Arch.*) A circular, projecting portico. *Weale.*

CYST, *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, a bag. — A. S. *cyst*, a chest, a sheath.] (*Anat.*) A pouch, or sac, containing morbid matter, without opening, and commonly of a membranous nature, developed accidentally in one of the natural cavities, or in the substance, of organs;—written also *kyst*. *Dunglison.*

CYST-ED, *a.* Enclosed in a cyst or bag. *Clarke.*

CYSTIC, *a.* [Gr. *κύστις*, a bag.] (*Med.*)

1. Belonging to the gall-bladder. "*Cystic artery.*" "*Cystic calculi.*" *Dunglison.*

2. Pertaining to the urinary bladder. "*Cystic remedies.*" *Dunglison.*

3. Having cysts or cells, as some tumors. "*Cystic sarcoma.*" *Dunglison.*

Cystic oxide, (*Chem.*) one of the ingredients found in urinary calculi. *Dunglison.*

CYSTINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A term applied by some chemists to *cystic oxide*. *Brande.*

CYSTIS, *n.* Same as CYST. *Wiseman.*

CYS-TITIS, *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, the bladder.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the bladder. *Brande.*

CYS'TO-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, the bladder, and *αἷμα*, hernia.] (*Med.*) A hernia or rupture arising from the protrusion of the bladder. *Brande.*

CYS'TO-LĪTH[C, *a.* [Gr. *κύστις*, the bladder, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Med.*) Relating to the stone in the bladder. *Dunglison.*

CYS'TŌSE, *a.* (*Med.*) Like a cyst. *Dunglison.*

CYS'TO-TŌME, *n.* [Fr.] An instrument used in cystotomy. *Dunglison.*

CYS-TŌT'Q-MY, *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, the bladder, and *τομή*, a cutting.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting into the bladder. *Dunglison.*

CYT'I-SINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A purgative deleterious substance obtained from the seeds of *Cytisus laburnum*, *Cytisus alpinus*, &c. *F. Cyc.*

CYT'I-SŪS, *n.* [L.; Gr. *κύριος*, a kind of clover.] (*Bot.*) A genus of ornamental trees and shrubs including the two species of *Laburnum*. *Loudon.*

CYT'Q-BLĀST, *n.* (*Bot. & Phys.*) The nucleus, cellule, or centre of assimilative force, from which the organic cell is developed. *Brande.*

CZĀR, or TZĀR (zăr), *n.* [L. *Cæsar*; Ger. *kaiser*; Dut. *czaar*; Sw. & Dan. *czar*; Slav. *czari*; It. & Sp. *zar*.] The title of the Emperor or Autocrat of Russia. *Syn.*—See MONARCH.

CZĀRĪ'NA (zăr-rs'nă), *n.* The title of the Empress of Russia. *Goldsmith.*

CZĀRĪ'N-AN, *a.* Relating, or belonging, to the Emperor or the Empress of Russia. *Craig.*

CZĀR'ISH (zăr'ish), *a.* Relating to the czar, or Emperor of Russia. *Taitler.*

CZĀR'Q-WITZ (zăr'q-wīts), *n.* [Rus. *czarovicz*.] The title of the czar's eldest son. *Smart.*

D.

D, the fourth letter and third consonant of the alphabet, is a *dental* and a *mute*, and has a sound nearly approaching to that of *t*. In its formation the continuous flow of the breath is interrupted by the pressure of the tongue against the gum of the upper front teeth. It differs from *t* in its capability of some continuation, and in its being uttered in the natural tone of the voice. In etymologies, it is frequently interchanged with *t* and *th*.—As a Roman numeral, it denotes 500, and with a dash over it 5000.—It is used as a key in music, and also to denote a sliding-valve in a steam-engine.

DA-ĀL'DER, *n.* [Dut.] A Dutch coin, of the value of about half a crown. *Crabb.*

DĀB, *v. a.* [Goth. *daupjan*; Dut. *dabben*.—Fr. *dauber*.] [*ĭ. DABED*; *pp. DABBING, DABBED*.]

1. To strike suddenly; to slap. "To *dab* him in the neck." *Sir T. More.*

2. To touch gently. "*Dabbing* it [a sore] with fine lint." *Sharp.*

DĀB, *n.* 1. A quick or sudden blow; a touch. "*A dab* in the mouth with a broken sword." *Memoirs of Captain Crichton.*

2. A small soft lump of any thing. *Johnson.*

3. An expert; an adept. "*A third [writer] is a dab* at an index." *Goldsmith.*

An Eton stripling training for the law,
A dunce at syntax, but a dab at law. *Anon.*

4. (*Ich.*) A small, flat fish, of a dark-brown color; the *Pleuronectes limanda*. *Maunder.*

DA-BE'CJ-Ā (66), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; Irishwort;—called, in Ireland, *St. Daboc's* 'sath, whence the name. *P. Cyc.*

DĀB'BLE (dăb'bl), *v. a.* [Dim. of *dab*; Dut. *dab-*

belen.] [*ĭ. DABBLED*; *pp. DABBING, DABBLED*.] To dip a little or often; to wet; to besprinkle; to moisten. "*Dabbled* wings." *Swift.* "*Hair dabbled* in blood." *Shak.*

DĀB'BLE, *v. n.* 1. To play in water, mud, or any moist mixture; to paddle with the hands or feet. "I saw a young child *dabbling* in a bucket of water." *Boyle.*

2. To make slight or superficial essays; as, "To *dabble* in politics or in poetry."

3. To make impertinent changes; to tamper; to meddle. "*Dabbling* with the text." *Atterbury.*

DĀB'BLER, *n.* 1. One who dabbles or plays in water, mud, or some moist mixture.

2. One who makes slight and superficial essays; a sciolist. "*Dabblers* in metaphysics are the most dangerous creatures breathing." *Tucker.*

DĀB'CHICK, *n.* A small water-fowl of the grebe kind; the little or black-chin grebe; *Podiceps minor*;—called also *dip-chick*, *dob-chick*, and *didapper*. *Yarrell.*

DĀB'STER, *n.* One who is expert at anything; a dab; an adept. [Vulgar.] *Smart.*

DĀ CĀ'PŌ, *ad.* [It., *again*, from the beginning.] (*Mus.*) A term placed at the end of a movement, to acquaint the performer that he is to return and end with the first strain. *Moore.*

DĀCE, *n.* [Dut. *daas*.] (*Ich.*) A small river-fish of the carp family; *Leuciscus vulgaris*;—called also *dar*, *dare*, and *dart*. *Baird.*



Dace.

DĀC'Ē-LŌ, *n.* [A transposition of L. *alcedo*, a

kingfisher.] (*Ornith.*) A large Australian species of passerine birds, nearly allied to the kingfisher. *Brande.*

DĀ'CIAN (dă'shan, 66), *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging to Dacia, now Wallachia. *Murray.*

DA-CŌIT', *n.* [Bengalee.] One of a gang of robbers in Hindostan; decoit. *Hamilton.*

DA-CŌIT'TY, *n.* [Bengalee.] Gang-robbery in Hindostan, practised by night; decoity. *Tytler.*

DĀC-RY-QE-LŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *δάκρυ*, a tear, and *ῥιζή*, to laugh.] (*Med.*) A species of insanity in which the patient weeps and laughs at the same time. *Dunglison.*

DĀC-RY-Ō'MA, *n.* [Gr. *δακρῶν*, to weep.] (*Med.*) A diseased state of the lachrymal duct of the eye, by which the fluid that usually passes into the nose is ejected from the eye in the form of tears. *Brande.*

DĀC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a finger; also a dactyl, which, like a finger, consists of one long and two short members; L. *dactylus*; It. *dattilo*; Sp. *dactilo*; Fr. *dactyle*.] (*Pros.*) A poetic foot, consisting of one long syllable and two short ones, as *corpōrā*, or of one accented syllable and two unaccented ones, as *typicā*. The following couplet is composed entirely of dactyls:—
Some with *im* | punty | snatch oppor | tunity,
Stay, and ex | ub in con | cealment's im | munity. *H. Smith.*

† DĀC'TYL, *v. n.* To run nimbly. *B. Jonson.*

DĀC'TY-LAR, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, the dactyl; dactylic. *Craig.*

† DĀC'TY-LĒT, *n.* A dactyl. *Bp. Hall.*

[[DĀC-TŶL'IC [dāk-tŭl'ik, *Ja. Sm. R.*; dāk'tē-lik, *K. Wb. Todd*], *a.* [Gr. δακτυλικός; *L. dactylicus*; *Fr. dactylique*.]

1. (*Pros.*) Relating to, or consisting of, the dactyl. "The power of the spondaic and dactylic." *Rambler*.
2. *N. t. v. s.* which end with a dactyl instead of a spondee. *Maunder*.

[[DĀC-TŶL'ICS, *n. pl.* Metres which consist of a repetition of dactyls or equivalent feet. *P. Cyc.*

DĀC-TŶL'I-Q-GLŶPH, *n.* [Gr. δακτυλογράφος; δακτύλιος, a finger-ring, and γράφω, to engrave.]

1. An engraver of stones used to ornament finger-rings. *Elmes*.

2. The inscription of the name of the artist on a gem. *Gwillt*.

DĀC-TŶL'I-ŪG'LY-PHY, *n.* [Gr. δακτυλογλυφία.] The art of engraving gems. *Elmes*.

DĀC-TŶL'I-ŪG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. δακτύλιος, a finger-ring, and γράφω, to describe; *Fr. dactylographie*.] The science of gem engraving. *Brande*.

DĀC-TŶL'I-Q-MĀN-CY, *n.* [Gr. δακτύλιος, a finger-ring, and μαντεία, divination.] Divination by means of finger-rings. *Maunder*.

DĀC-TŶL'ION (dāk-tŭl'yon), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. δάκτυλος, a finger.] (*Med.*) The union of the fingers with each other. *Palmer*.

DĀC-TŶL'IST, *n.* A proficient in dactylic versification; — applied especially to those who compose in Latin and Greek.

May be certainly a sonorous dactylist. *Warton*.

DĀC-TŶ-LĪ'TIS, *n.* [Gr. δάκτυλος, a finger.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the finger. *Dunglison*.

DĀC-TŶL'ŪL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. δάκτυλος, a finger, and λόγος, a discourse; *Fr. dactylogogie*.] The art of conversing, or communicating ideas, by spelling words with the fingers, as practised by the deaf and dumb. *Dalgarno*.

DĀC-TŶL'Q-MĀN-CY, *n.* Dactyliomaney. *Brande*.

DĀC-TŶ-LŌN'Q-MY, *n.* [Gr. δάκτυλος, a finger, and μέω, to deal out.] The art of numbering with the fingers. *Perry*.

DĀC-TŶL'ŪP'TER-ŪS, *a.* [Gr. δάκτυλος, a finger, and πτερόν, a wing or fin.] (*Ich.*) Noting fishes the inferior rays of whose pectoral fin are partially or entirely free. *Brande*.

DĀC-TŶL'ŪP'TER-ŪS, *n.* [See DACTYLOPTEROUS.] (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes containing two species, of which the most remarkable is the flying-gurnard. *Brande*.

DĀD, *z. n.* [A word formed from the syllables DĀD'DY, *da da*, the early utterance of children; *Gael. daid*; *Ir. daid*; *W. & Corn. tad*; *Arm. tad*.] A childish term for father.

DĀD'DLE, *v. n.* [Dim. of *dade*.] To walk unsteadily or feebly; to toddle. *Todd*.

DĀD'DLE, *n.* The hand or the foot. [Colloquial and low, Eng.] *Brockett*.

DĀD'DOCK, *n.* (*Bot.*) The heart of a tree thoroughly rotten. [*R.*] *Maunder*.

DĀD'DY-LŌNG-LĒGS, *n.* (*Ent.*) The popular name of an insect of the genus *Tipula*, having the body and legs long and slender; the crane-fly; — called also *father-long-legs*. *Baird*.

†DĀDE, *v. a.* To lead, as a child just learning to walk. "To *dade* and lead by the hand." *Holland*.
The little children, when they learn to go,
By painful mothers *daded* to and fro. *Drayton*.

†DĀDE, *v. n.* To walk slowly or unsteadily, as a child just beginning to go alone.

No sooner taught to *dade* than from their mother trip. *Drayton*.

DĀ'DŌ [dā'do, *Ja. Sm. Wb.*], *n.* [*It. dado*, a die.] (*Arch.*) The cubical part of the pedestal, between the base and the cornice; the die; — the part of the mouldings round the walls of a room between the base and the sub-base. *Weale*.

DĀ'DĀL, *a.* [Gr. δαίδαλος, from the name of a famous Athenian artist, who is fabled to have constructed the celebrated labyrinth at Crete, in which the Minotaur was kept; *L. daedalus*.] Skilful; ingenious; — in an active or a passive sense.

Here ancient Art her *daidal* fancies played. *Warton*.

DĀE-DĀ'LE-Ā, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of fungi most of whose species grow upon wood. *Loudon*.

DĀE-DĀ'LI-ĀN, *a.* Maze-like; resembling a labyrinth; intricate; dedalous. *Cotgrave*.

DĀD'A-LOUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) See DEDALOUS.

DĀS'MAN, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DESMAN. *Eng. Ency.*

†DĀFF, *n.* [*Dut. dof*; *Ger. daub*; *Icel. daufr*.] A blockish or foolish fellow. *Chaucer*.

DĀFF, *v. a.* To daunt. [*Local, Eng.*] *Grose*.

†DĀFF, *v. a.* [See DOFF] To toss aside; to put off; to doff.

Thou madcap Prince of Wales, that *daffed* the world aside. *Shak.*

DĀFF, *v. n.* [*Sw. dofwa*.] To be foolish; to make sport; to toy. [*Scotland.*] *Jamieson*.

DĀF-FA-DĪL'LY, *z. n.* A plant; the narcissus; *Fr. asphodèle*, (*fleur*) *d'asphodèle*; *Dut. affodille*; *Ger. affodillwurz*.] A species of narcissus bearing yellow flowers; *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*; — called also sometimes *daffodilly*, and *daffadownilly*. *Loudon*.

†DĀF'FLE, *v. n.* To betray loss of memory. *Craig*.

DĀF'FO-DĪL, *n.* [Gr. ἀσφόδελος; *L. asphodelus*; *Fr. asphodèle*, (*fleur*) *d'asphodèle*; *Dut. affodille*; *Ger. affodillwurz*.] A species of narcissus bearing yellow flowers; *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*; — called also sometimes *daffodilly*, and *daffadownilly*. *Loudon*.

DĀFT, *a.* 1. Silly; stupid. [*Local, Eng.*] *Arnold*.

2. Playful; frolicsome. [*Scotland.*] *Jamieson*.

DĀG, *n.* 1. [See DAGGER.] A dagger; a poniard. *Johnson*.

2. †[*Gael. dag*.] A hand-gun; a pistol. *Burton*.

3. [*Sw. dagg*, dew; *Dan. taage*, mist.] Dew. [*Local, Eng.*] *Ray*.

4. †[*A. S. daag*, something loose.] A slip; a shred; a shoe-string. *Chaucer*.

DĀG, *v. a.* 1. †To cut into slips. *Chaucer*.

2. To let fall in water or mire; to dabble; to bemire. [*Local, Eng.*] *Johnson*.

DĀG, *v. n.* [*Sw. dagga*, to form dew.] To drizzle. [*Local.*] *Brockett*.

DĀG'GER, *n.* [*Ger. deggen*, a sword; *Dut. dagge*; *Sw. daggert*; *Gael. & Ir. daigear*, a dagger; *Bret. dag, dager*. — *It. & Sp. daga*; *Fr. daque*.]

1. A short sword; a poniard. *Sidney*.

2. (*Fencing*.) A blunt blade of iron, with a basket hilt, used for defence. *Johnson*.

3. (*Printing*.) The obelisk or obelisk, a mark of reference; thus [†].

4. (*Naut.*) A piece of timber that crosses all the puppets of the bilgeways, to keep them together. *Dana*.

Dagger-plank, (*Naut.*) the plank that secures the heads of the puppets. — *Dagger-knees*, (*Naut.*) certain pieces whose sides are cast down and bolted through the cramp. *Crabb*.

To look or speak daggers, to look or speak fiercely, savagely.

DĀG'GER, *v. a.* To stab with a dagger. *Dekker*.

DĀG'GER-FĪSH, *n.* A kind of sea-fish. *Ash*.

DĀG'GERS-DĀW'ING, *n.* The act of drawing daggers; approach to open attack; a quarrel. "Always at daggers-drawing." *Butler*.

DĀG'GLE, *v. a.* [*Dim. of dag*.] †DAGGLED; *pp.* DAGGLING, DAGGLED.] To dip or trail in mire or water; to drizzle. *Swift*.

DĀG'GLE, *v. n.* To run through wet or dirt; to drizzle. *Pope*.

†DĀG'GLED-TĀIL, *a.* Trailed in mud or mire; bemired; bespattered. *Swift*.

DĀG'GLE-TĀIL, *n.* A slattern; a slut; a draggle-tail. *Smart*.

DĀG'GLE-TĀIL, *z. n.* Trailed in mud; bemired; bespattered. *Craig*.

DĀG'LOCK, *n.* A loose lock of wool, much soiled or fouled. *Todd*.

DĀ'GON, *n.* [*Heb. דגון*.] A god of the Philistines, whose idol was pulled down by Samson. The idol is described by Diodorus Siculus as having the head of a woman united to the body of a fish.

Dagon his name, sea-monster, upward man, And downward fish. *Milton*.

DĀG/SWĀIN, *n.* A rough, coarse sort of coverlet or carpet, made from daglocks or the refuse of wool. *Harrison*.

DĀG'TĀILED (dāg'tald), *a.* Dirtied. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall*.

DĀ-GUĒR'RI-ĀN, *a.* Pertaining to Daguerre, or to the daguerrotype invented by him. *Clarke*.

DĀ-GUĒR'R-Q-TYPE (dā-gŭr'q-tip), *n.* [*Daguerre*, the name of the inventor, a French artist, and *Gr. rŭpos*, an image.]

1. The process or the art by which images are fixed on metal plates. A sheet of silvered copper is exposed to the vapor of iodine, and becomes coated with the iodide of silver. It is then placed in a camera obscura, where the image of some object is made to fall upon it for a short time; and such is the change produced in the iodide of silver by the solar rays, that subsequent exposure of the plate to the vapor of mercury brings out the image in a distinct and permanent form. *Brande*.

2. The picture produced by the process of Daguerre.

DĀ-GUĒR'R-Q-TYP-ER, *z. n.* One who practises DĀ-GUĒR'R-Q-TYP-IST, } the art of daguerrotype. *Clarke*.

DĀ-GUĒR'R-Q-TYP'IC, *z. a.* Relating to, or DĀ-GUĒR'R-Q-TYP'I-CAL, } formed by, the daguerrotype process. *N. Brit. Rev.*

DĀH'LI-A [dā'le-a, *Wb.*; dā'le-a, *Sm.*; dā'le-a, *C.*], [*Named from Andrew Dahl, a Swedish botanist, and pupil of Linnaeus.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, with beautiful flowers, belonging to the natural order *Compositae*, and containing two principal species, both natives of Mexico, of which there are many varieties; — called also, by the continental botanists, *Georgina*. *Loudon*.

DĀH'LINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) The fecula obtained from the roots of the dahlia, and identical with *imuline*. *Ure*.

DĀI'LI-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being or happening daily. *Taylor*.

DĀI'LY, *a.* [*A. S. daglic*; *dæg*, day, and *līc*, like.] Happening or occurring every day; sufficient for the day; diurnal; quotidian.

Syn. — *Daily* is a familiar and colloquial term; *diurnal*, scientific. *Daily* occurrences; *diurnal* motion of the earth; *quotidian* fever.

DĀI'LY (dā'le), *ad.* Every day; very often.

†DĀINT, *a.* [See DAINTY.] Delicate; elegant; dainty. "Diets *daint*." *Spenser*.

†DĀINT, *n.* Something delicious; a dainty. "Daints my lowly roof maintains not." *Fletcher*.

DĀIN'TE-ŪS, *a.* Dainty. *Chaucer*.

DĀIN'TI-LY, *ad.* In a dainty manner; delicately; nicely.

DĀIN'TI-NĒSS, *n.* 1. The quality of being dainty; deliciousness. "The daintiness of the provision which he served." *Hakewill*.

2. Elegance; nicety. "The duke exceeded in the daintiness of his leg and foot." *Wotton*.

3. Fastidiousness; squeamishness. "Of sand, and lime, and clay Vitruvius hath discoursed without any daintiness." *Wotton*.

4. Delicacy; effeminacy. "The daintiness and niceness of our captains who . . . use furred boots and cloaks." *Ilachluyt*.

†DĀIN'TLY, *ad.* Deliciously; daintily. *Sackville*.

†DĀIN'TREL, *n.* A delicacy. *Tr. of Bullinger*.

DĀIN'TY, *a.* [*Old Fr. dain*; *Fr. daim*, a deer, because its flesh has always been esteemed a great dainty. *Skinner*. — *L. dens*, a tooth; *It. dente*; *Sp. diente*; *Fr. dent*. *Minsheu*. — *W. dansteth*, a choice morsel; a dainty. *Gurnett*.]

1. Agreeable to a nice taste; delicious. "Dainty meats." *Gower*.

2. Elegant; delicately beautiful. "And to those dainty limbs which Nature lent, For gentle usage and soft delicacy." *Milton*.

3. Fastidious; squeamish. "The daintiest sense." *Davies*.

4. †Scrupulous; ceremonious. "Dainty of leave-taking." *Shak.*

5. Affectedly fine. "Dainty speakers." *Prior*.

DĀIN'TY, *n.* 1. Something delicious, nice, or delicate; a tidbit. "Eden's dainties." *Beaumont*.

Be not desirous of his dainties, for they are deceitful meat. Prov. xxiii. 3

2. A term of fondness.

Why, that's my dainty, I shall miss thee. Shak.

Syn.—A dainty or *titbit* is a delicious morsel of cookery, delicacy, something pleasant to the taste. Fond of dainties and *titbits*; eager to procure all the delicacies of the season. — “Those who indulge themselves freely in dainties and delicacies, scarcely know what it is to eat with an appetite.” Crabb.

DĀ'RY (dā're), *n.* [M. Goth. *daddjan*, to milk. — Icel. *deggia*, to give milk. — Sw. *dia*, to milk; *deja*, a dairy-maid.]

1. Commonly, milk, and whatever on a farm relates to it, as the manufacture of butter and cheese. Temple.

Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or dairy. Temple.

2. The place where milk is preserved or manufactured into butter or into cheese.

What stores my dairies and my folds contain! Dryden.

3. A milk-farm. [R.] Bacon.

DĀ'RY, *a.* Belonging to the keeping of cows and making butter and cheese. Ash.

DĀ'RY-HÖUSE, *n.* A house, connected with a farm, in which milk, cheese, &c., are kept. Craig.

DĀ'RY-MĀID, *n.* A female servant who manages a dairy. Addison.

DĀ'RY-RÖÖM, *n.* A room where milk is kept or made into food. Craig.

DĀ'IS, *n.* [“I apprehend that the word *dais* originally signified the wooden floor (Fr. *d'ais*; L. *de assibus*) which was laid at the upper end of a hall, as we still see in college halls, &c. That part of the room, therefore, which was floored with planks was called the *dais*, the rest being either the bare ground, or at best paved with stone.” Tyrwitt. — “As the principal table was always placed upon a *dais*, it began very soon, by a natural abuse of words, to be called itself a *dais*, and people were said to sit at the *dais*, instead of at the table upon the *dais*.” Britton. — *Dossium*, or *dossun*, for L. *dorsum*, the back. *Menage*. — “May not the word be *deske*, a table or a platform?” Richardson. — Fr. *dais*; Old Fr. *dois*; Provencal *deis*; from Gr. *diskos*, a quoit; L. *discus*; It. *desco*; Ger. *tisch*. *Dies*. — See **DESK**.]

1. A platform in a hall or banqueting-room raised above the level of the other flooring. Britton.

2. The principal table placed upon an elevated platform in a dining-hall. Britton.

3. A name formerly given to the chief seat at the principal table in a baronial hall, usually having a canopy over it. Weale.

4. The canopy of an altar, a throne, or a tribunal. Weale.

DĀ'IS'ED (dā'zid), *a.* Full of, or furnished with, daisies. “The prettiest daisied plot.” Shak.

DĀ'ISY (dā'ze), *n.* [A. S. *aages-egge*, day's-eye.] (*Bot.*) A well-known plant of the order *Compositæ* and genus *Bellis*; — sometimes written *day's-eye*. Loudon.

As he passed, the woods put forth their blossoms, the earth her primroses and day's-eyes, to behold him. Howell.

Daisies pied and violets blue. Shak.

DĀ'ISY-DĀP'FLED, *a.* Diversified or variegated with daisies. Warton.

DĀ'KER, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten; Goth. *deker*.] The number ten. In old English statutes a *daker* was sometimes ten hides, at others twelve.

DĀ'KER-HĒN, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A fowl of the order *Grallæ*, resembling a partridge or quail; land-rail; corn-crake; *Orex pratensis*. Maunier.

DĀ'KIR, *n.* Same as **DAKER**. Clarke.

DĀL, *n.* A sort of East-Indian vetch. Hamilton.

DĀLE, *n.* [Goth. *dalei*; A. S., Dan., & Dut. *dal*; Ger. *thal*; Dan. & Sw. *dal*; W. *dāl*; Corn. & Slav. *dol*; Gael. & Ir. *dail*.] A low place between hills; a vale; a small valley; — not often, like *valley*, applied to extensive tracts. “The grateful variety of hills and dales.” Derham.

Syn. — See **VALLEY**.

DĀ'LE-G, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of pretty little plants; — named after Thomas Dale, an English botanist. Loudon.

DĀL'LI-ANCE, *n.* [See **DALLY**.] 1. † Delay.

You use this dalliance to excuse Your breach of promise. Shak.

2. Acts of fondness; interchange of caresses.

Nor gentle purpose, nor endearing smiles Wanted, nor youthful dalliance. Milton.

3. Sexual intercourse; coition. Milton.

DĀL'LI-ER, *n.* One who dallies; a trifler. Ascham.

† **DĀL'LQP**, *n.* A tuft, or clump. Tusser.

DĀL'LY, *v. n.* [Ger. *dahlen*, to dally; Dut. *dollen*, to trifle; W. *dala*, to hold; Arm. *dalea*.] [*i.* **DALLIED**; *pp.* **DALLYING**, **DALLIED**.]

1. To delay; to wait.

Lingering life doth dally but in vain. Gascoigne.

2. To lose time in trifles; to procrastinate idly.

It is madness to dally any longer. Calamy.

3. To trifle; to sport.

Let me not dally with my queen's distress. Smollett.

4. To interchange caresses; to play the wanton; to fondle; to toy. Shak.

DĀL'IY, *v. a.* To put off; to delay. [R.] Knolles.

DĀL-MĀT'IC, *n.* Dalmatica. Sir W. Scott.

DĀL-MĀT'I-CA, *n.* A vestment with short arm-lets, worn by deacons in the Roman Catholic church over the alb and stole; — so named from *Dalmatia*, whence it was borrowed.

DĀL'RĪ-AD, *n.* One of a tribe of people that formerly inhabited a part of Scotland. Ed. Rev.

DĀL-RĪ-AD'IC, *a.* Relating to the Dalriads.

DĀL SEGNO (dāl sān'yo). [It. (Mus.) A direction to repeat from the sign (S).] Warner.

DĀL'TON-I-SM, *n.* Inability to distinguish certain colors; color-blindness; *achromatopsia*; — so named from the chemist, Dr. Dalton. Wartman.

DĀM, *n.* [From *dame*.]

1. A female parent; — used of beasts, and, in contempt, of the human mother. Shak.

2. A crowned piece, or man, in the game of draughts. Clarke.

DĀM, *n.* [Dut. *dam*; Ger. & Sw. *dam*.] A mole or bank to confine water, or to obstruct its flow.

DĀM, *v. a.* [A. S. *damman*; Dut. *dammen*; Ger. *dammen*.] [*i.* **DAMMED**; *pp.* **DAMMING**, **DAMMED**.]

1. To confine or obstruct by dams, as water.

2. To obstruct; to restrain.

Fair moon, . . . if your influence be quite dammed up With black usurping mists. Milton.

DĀM'AGE, *n.* [L. *damnum*, harm, and *ago*, to do; Old Fr. *damage*; Fr. *dommage*.]

1. Mischief; hurt; detriment; loss; injury; — a very general word applied to any detriment to any possession, interest, or right.

To the utmost of our ability, we ought to repair any damage we have done. Beattie.

2. *pl.* (*Law*.) The indemnity or pecuniary satisfaction awarded for an injury; as, “To assess damages.”

— The word *damages* was formerly used and understood in two senses; one, called by Lord Coke the proper and general signification, which included costs of suit; the other, called the strict or relative sense, which was exclusive of costs. The latter is the modern meaning. Burrill.

Syn. — See **INJURY**, **LOSS**.

DĀM'AGE, *v. a.* [*i.* **DAMAGED**; *pp.* **DAMAGING**, **DAMAGED**.] To hurt; to injure; to impair.

The English fleet had been much damaged by the engagement in Solbay. Burnet.

DĀM'AGE, *v. n.* To take damage. Johnson.

DĀM'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Susceptible of hurt, injury, or deterioration; liable to be damaged; as, “Damageable goods.”

2. Hurtful; mischievous.

The other denied it because it would be *damagenble* and prejudicial to the Spaniard. Camden.

DĀM'AGED (dām'aid), *p. a.* Injured; hurt; impaired; as, “Damaged goods.”

DĀM'AGE-FĒA'SANT [-fā'zant, Ja. K. Sm.; -fēz'-ant, Wb.], *a.* [Norm. Fr.] (*Law*.) Doing hurt or damage; — a term applied to cattle trespassing on another man's ground. Brande.

DĀ'MAR-PINE, *n.* See **DAMMAR-PINE**.

DĀ'MAS, *n.* A sabre of Damascus steel. Crabb.

DĀM'AS-CĒNE, *n.* [L. *Damascenus*; Fr. *dama-scène*.]

1. (*Geog.*) That part of Syria of which Damascus was the capital.

2. [Sp. *damascena*.] A plum; — pronounced *dām'en*, and now written *damson*. Bacon.

DĀM'AS-CĒNE, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Damascus. Earnshaw.

DĀM'ASK, *n.* [It. & Sp. *damasco*; Fr. *damas*.]

1. Cloth woven with flowers and figures, originally brought from *Damascus*, made of silk and flax, and, in modern times, with a mixture of cotton and wool.

Clothes of velvet, damask, and of gold. Sidgwick.

2. A red color, as that of the damask-rose.

Her damask lute now changed to purest white. Fairfax.

DĀM'ASK, *v. a.* [It. *damascare*.]

1. To form or imprint the figures of flowers upon stuffs. Johnson.

2. To variegate; to diversify.

On the soft, downy bank, damasked with flowers. Milton.

3. To adorn with figures, as steel-work.

Mingled metal damasked o'er with steel. Dryden.

DĀM'ASK, *a.* Of the color of damask, or of the rose so called. “Damask meadows.” Corbet.

DĀM'AS-KĒEN, *v. a.* [It. *damaschinare*; Fr. *damasquiner*.] To ornament, as iron or steel, by the mode of manufacture, by etchings, or by inlaying with gold and silver, — applied also to a similar ornamentation of other metals. “Cups of fine Corinthian latten gilded and damaskened.” Purchas.

DĀM'AS-KĒEN-ING, *n.* The art of adorning iron or steel, by a peculiar process of manufacturing, by etchings, or by inlaying with gold or silver; — used chiefly in enriching the blades of swords and the locks of pistols. Fairholt.

DĀM'AS-KĪN [dām'as-kūn, Ja.; dām'as-kīn, Sm.; dā-mās'kīn, K.], *n.* [Fr. *damasquiné*, damasked.] A sabre, named from *Damascus*. “No old Toledo blades or damaskins.” Howell.

DĀM'ASK-PLŪM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small, dark-colored plum. Smart.

DĀM'ASK-RÖSE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The red rose of Damascus; *Rosa damascena*. Loudon.

Damask-roses have not been known in England above one hundred years. Bacon.

DĀM'ASK-STĒEL, *n.* A fine kind of steel from the Levant, of a streaky, mottled appearance, used in the manufacture of the best sword and cimeter blades. Craig.

DĀ-MĀSSE, *n.* [Fr. *damassé*.] Linen made in Flanders; — so called from its large flowers, resembling those of damask. Crabb.

DĀ-MĀS'SIN, *n.* [Fr.] A species of woven damask, with gold or silver flowers. Brande.

DAME, *n.* [L. *domina*, a mistress of a family; It. & Sp. *dama*; Fr. *dame*.] — Dan. *dame*.]

1. Originally, the English title of honor for a woman, but particularly for the mistress of a family, being, by rank, a lady; the wife of a knight or baronet; — still used in English law to signify a lady. “That proud dame, the lord-protector's wife.” Shak.

2. The mistress of a family in humble life; a farmer's wife; — now mostly so used. Watts.

If it was not for his waking our dame, she would no wake us. L'Estrange.

3. Woman in general; a matron.

4. A woman who keeps a school; a school mistress.

Like many others who were born in villages, he [Robert Hall] received his first regular instructions at a *dame's* school. — that of *Diane* Scotland.

He [John Britton] was first at a *dame's* school, where he learnt “*Chris-cross-row*” from a *korra-book*. Gent. Mag.

Shenstone learned to read of an old *dame*, whom his poet of “The Schoolmistress” has delivered to posterity. Johnson.

DĀMES-VI'O-LĒT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial plant a species of *Hesperis*; — called also *rocket*, an *queen's-gillyflower*. Miller.

DĀME'WORT (-wurt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; — same as **DAME'S-VIOLET**. Maunier.

DĀ'MI-AN-IST, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) One of a sect who denied any distinction in the Godhead; — so named from *Damian*, or *Damianus*, Bishop of Alexandria, in the sixth century. Crabb.

DĀM'MA-RĪNE, *n.* A resinous substance obtained from the dammar-pine. *Craig.*

DĀM'MAR-PĪNE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The name of two large, coniferous trees, the *Dammara orientalis*, and the *Dammara australis*. *Lindley.*

DĀMN (dām), *v. a.* [*L. damno*; *It. dannare*; *Sp. damnar*; *Fr. damner*.] [*i. DAMNED*; *pp. DAMNING*; *DAMNED*.]

1. To condemn; to judge to be guilty.

He that doubteth is *dammned*, if he eat. *Rom. xiv. 23.*
Jesus said to her, Neither I shall *damm* thee. *John viii. 12. Wickliffe's Trans.*

2. To sentence to punishment. "*Dammned* to prison." *Chaucer.*

3. (*Theol.*) To doom to eternal punishment; to sentence to the torments of hell. *Bacon.*

4. To censure or condemn, by hooting, hissing, or by any other tokens of disapprobation.

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And, without sneering, teach the rest to sneer. *Pope.*

DĀM-NA-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Liability to damnation; damnableness. *Scott.*

DĀM'NA-BLE, *a.* [*L. damnabilis*; *It. dannabile*; *Sp. & Fr. damnable*.]

1. Deserving condemnation; highly censurable.

He is a great and proper *damm* for death;
Who thus doth live, and thus doth die. *Shak.*

2. (*Theol.*) Procuring, or worthy to procure, damnation or eternal punishment.

He does not reckon every schism of a *dammable* nature. *Swift.*

3. Odious; execrable. "O thou *dammable* fellow!" [*Low*.] *Shak.*

DĀM'NA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being damnable. "The *dammable*ness of . . . impiety." *Prynne.*

DĀM'NA-BLY, *ad.* 1. In a highly censurable degree. *Bp. Hall.*

2. (*Theol.*) In a manner to incur or to merit damnation. "To deny Christ *dammably*." *South.*

3. Odiously; execrably. [*Low*.] *Dennis.*

4. Excessively; extremely. [*Low*.] *Congreve.*

DĀM-NĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. damnatio*; *It. dannazione*; *Sp. damnación*; *Fr. damnation*.]

1. † Condemnation; judgment; punishment.

For he that eateth and drinketh unworthily eateth and drinketh *damnation* to himself, not discerning the Lord's body. *1 Cor. xi. 29.*

2. (*Theol.*) Sentence to future punishment; condemnation to everlasting misery. *Bp. Taylor.*

DĀM'NA-TO-RY, *a.* [*L. damnatorius*.] Containing a sentence of condemnation. "*Damnatory* clauses of the . . . creed." *Bp. Tomline.*

DAMNED (dāmd or dām'ned), *p. a.* Hatelul; detestable; abhorred. *Shak.*

"This word, in familiar language, is scarcely ever used as an adjective, and pronounced in one syllable, but by the lowest vulgar and profane; in serious speaking, it ought always, like *cursed*, to be pronounced in two. Thus, in Shakespeare:—

But O, what *dammned* minutes tells he o'er
Who doth, yet doubts, suspects, yet strongly loves." *Walker.*

DĀM-NĪF'IC, *a.* [*L. damnificus*; *damnum*, loss, and *facio*, to make.] Procuring loss; mischievous. *Bailey.*

DĀM-NĪ-FY, *v. a.* [*Low L. damnifico*.] To en-damage; to injure. "That the commonwealth of learning be not *dammified*." *Milton.*

† **DĀM'NING-NĒSS**, *n.* Tendency to procure damnation. "The *dammningness* of sins." *Hammond.*

† **DĀM'O-SĒL**, *n.* [*See DAMSEL*.] A young unmarried woman; a damsel. *Shak.*

† **DĀM'O-SĒL'LA**, *n.* Same as *DAMOSSEL*. *Shak.*

DĀMP, *n.* [*Dut. & Dan. damp*; *Ger. dampf*; *Sw. damp*, dust.]

1. Moisture; fog; vapor. "*Damps* and dreadful gloom." *Milton.*

2. Dejection; depression of spirits.

Damp, by this, from the cold, sudden *damp* Recovering, and his scattered spirits returned. *Milton.*

Damps, *pl.*, and *Choke-damp*, terms applied to noxious exhalations in wells, mines, and pits, usually consisting of carbonic acid gas, and which produce instant suffocation. — *Fire-damp*, light carburetted hydrogen gas, which accumulates in coal-mines, and mixed with atmospheric air, explodes on contact with flame. *Brande.*

DĀMP, *a.* 1. Moist; humid; slightly wet.

In a proper charged spring fresh dew
Is on the grass, and on the flowers. *Milton.*

2. Dejected; sunk; disheartened. "Looks downcast and *damp*." [*R.*] *Milton.*

DĀMP, *v. a.* [*i. DAMPED*; *pp. DAMPING*, *DAMPED*.]

1. To wet slightly; to moisten.

2. To check or abate, as the ardor or liveliness of any emotion, passion, movement, or action; to repress.

Dread of death hangs over the mere natural man, and *damp*s all his jollity. *Afterbury.*

Usury dulls and *damps* all industries, improvements, and new inventions. *Bacon.*

DĀMP'EN (dāmp'pn), *v. n.* To grow damp. *Byron.*

DĀMP'EN, *v. a.* To make damp. *W. Johnson.*

DĀMP'ER, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, damps, checks, or abates.

2. A valve in a chimney, stove-pipe, or furnace, to check or regulate the draught. *Brande.*

3. (*Mus.*) A part in a musical instrument to deaden vibration. *Francis.*

DĀMP'ISH, *a.* Somewhat damp; moist. *More.*

DĀMP'ISH-NĒSS, *n.* Tendency to moisture. *Bacon.*

DĀMP'NESS, *n.* Moisture; slight humidity.

"The *dampness* of the ground." *Mortimer.*

Syn. — *See* MOISTURE.

† **DĀMP'Y**, *a.* 1. Slightly wet; moist; damp.

"*Dampy* shade." [*R.*] *Drayton.*

2. Dejected; gloomy. "Dispel *dampy* thoughts." [*R.*] *Haywood.*

DĀM'SĒL, *n.* [*Fr. damoisele*, masc.; *damoiselle*, fem. "A diminutive of the Latin *domina*, and hence, a young lady." *Sullivan.* — *See* DAME.]

1. A young person of rank of either sex; — so used formerly. "We read of *damsel* Pepin, *damsel* Louis le Gros, *damsel* Richard prince of Wales." *Maunder.*

2. A young unmarried woman; a maiden; a girl. "The *damsel* is not dead." *Mark v. 29.*

Thammuz came next behind,
Whose annual wound in Lebanon bled,
In amorous ditties all a youth's delight. *Milton.*

DĀM'SĒL-TRĀIN, *n.* A troop of damsels.

And to the queen the *damsel-train* descends. *Pope.*

DĀM'SON (dām'zn), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small, black plum, a variety of the *Prunus domestica*; — formerly written *damascene*, originally brought from Damascus. *Eng. Ency.*

† **DĀN**, *n.* [*L. dominus*, a master; *Sp. don*.] The old term of honor for men, as we now say *Master*, *Sir*, or *Don*.

Dan Chaucer, well of English undefiled. *Spenser.*

DĀN, *n.* (*Coal-Mining*.) A small truck or sledge used in coal-mines. *Brande.*

DĀ'NA-ĪDE, *n.* (*Hydrodynamics*.) A machine moved by a fall of water applied between two cylinders, through one or more pipes. *Brande.*

DĀ'NA-ĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral composed of iron, arsenic, sulphur, and cobalt. *Dana.*

DĀN'BŪ-RĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A yellowish mineral, consisting of silica, boric acid, and lime: — found at Danbury, Connecticut. *Dana.*

DĀNCE (12), *v. n.* [*Goth. thinsan*; *Old Ger. dīnsan*; *Dut. danssen*; *Ger. tanzen*; *Dan. dandse*; *Sw. dansa*; *W. dawnsse*. — *It. danzare*; *Sp. danzar*; *Fr. danser*.] [*i. DANCED*; *pp. DANCING*, *DANCED*.]

1. To move with regulated motions of the feet, generally in accord with music. "She *dances* feately." *Shak.*

2. To jump up and down; to move nimbly. "I'll make him *dance*." *Shak.*

To *dance attendance*, to wait with suppleness or obsequiousness. *Dryden.*

DĀNCE, *v. a.* To make to dance; to move quickly up and down; to dandle.

Many a time he *danced* thee on his knee. *Shak.*

DĀNCE, *n.* [*Ger. tanz*; *Fr. danse*; *Gael. dannse*.]

1. A graceful movement of the figure, accompanied by measured steps in accord with music.

Almost every country can boast of its national *dances* peculiar to the inhabitants. *Brande.*

2. (*Mus.*) A tune by which dancing is regulated, as a waltz, a hornpipe, &c. *Moore.*

DĀN'CEB, *n.* One who practises dancing. *Wotton.*

DĀN-CĒTTE', *a.* (*Her.*) Largely indented. *Roget.*

DĀN'CING, *n.* The act of moving with regulated and graceful steps.

To trace the origin of *dancing* would be a difficult task. *Pulley.*

I am not of that opinion that all *dancing* generally is repugnant unto virtue. *Sur T. Elyot.*

DĀN'CING-MĀS'TER, *n.* A man who teaches dancing.

DĀN'CING-SCHÔOL, *n.* A school for teaching dancing.

DĀN-DE-LĪ'ON, *n.* [*Fr. dent de lion*, lion's tooth; from the toothed edges of the leaves.]

(*Bot.*) A composite plant, bearing a yellow flower, and much used for greens; *Leontodon taraxacum*. *Loudon.*

DĀN'DER, *n.* [*Corrupted from dandruff*.]

1. Scurf; dandruff. *Halliwel.*

2. Anger; rage. "When his *dander* is up." [*Provincial or low*.] *Qu. Rev.*

DĀN'DER, *v. n.* [*See* DANDLE.] To wander; to talk incoherently. *Clarke.*

DĀN'DI-FY, *v. a.* [*Eng. dandy*, and *L. facio*, to make.] To make like a dandy. *West. Rev.*

DĀN'DI-PRĀT, *n.* ["*Skinner* says, 'Perhaps it is derived from *dansen*, to sport, *Dut.*, and *præter*, trifles'; — or perhaps from our own word *dandle*. *Camden* says that Henry VII. 'stamped a small coin called *dandyprats*'; but that clearly meant a *dandy* coin. It is probably from *dandle*. Whether *prat* is formed from *brat* may be doubted; but from the same source comes *jack-a-dandy*, and the very modern abbreviation of it, *dandy*." *Nares.* — *Jamieson* refers *dandy* to *Icel. dandi*, and *Su. Goth. daenne*, liberal; and he defines it to be that which is fine, nice, or possessing supereminence.]

1. † A small piece of money. *Camden.*

A knave scarce worth a *dandyprat*. *Baret.*

2. A little fellow; a dwarf; an urchin; — usually a term of contempt.

One of her chaplains, . . . a very *dandyprat*, and exceedingly deformed. *World of Wonders.*

DĀN'DLE, *v. a.* [*Dut. dandjenen*, to dandle; *Ger. tündeln*, to dally; *tand*, idle talk. — *It. dondolare*, to swing; *Fr. dandiner*, to be silly.] [*i. DANDLED*; *pp. DANDLING*, *DANDLED*.]

1. To move up and down, as an infant; to fondle; to dandle.

Then shall ye be *dandled* upon her knees. *Isa. lvi. 12.*

2. To treat like a child; to amuse with trifles. I am ashamed to be *dandled* thus. *Addison.*

3. † To delay; to dally with trifles. *Spenser.*

Captains do so *dandle* their doings.

DĀN'DLER, *n.* One who dandles or fondles.

DĀN'DRĪFF, *n.* *See* DANDRUFF. *Dunglison.*

DĀN'DRUFF, *n.* [*A. S. tan*, a spreading eruption, and *drof*, filthy. *Somner*.] A scaly exfoliation of the cuticle; *Pityriasis*; — applied particularly to the scurf at the roots of the hair of the head. *Dunglison.*

DĀN'DY, *n.* [*Contracted from dandyprat*, or *jack-a-dandy*. — *See* DANDIPRAT.] 1. A cockcomb; a fop; a beau. *Qu. Rev.*

2. A cylinder for making lines on paper. *Brande.*

DĀN'DY-COCK, } *n.* Poultry of the bantam

DĀN'DY-HĒN, } breed; bantam fowls. *Todd.*

DĀN'DY-ISH, *a.* Like a dandy. *Craig.*

DĀN'DY-ISM, *n.* The quality of being a dandy; foppishness. *Qu. Rev.*

DĀN'DY-IZE, *v. a. & n.* To act, or to form, like a dandy. [*R.*] *Curlye.*

DĀN'DY-LING, *n.* A little dandy; a ridiculous fop. *Qu. Rev.*

DĀNE, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Denmark. *Vorsteگان.*

DĀNE'SĒLD, *n.* [*A. S.*, from *Dane* and *geld*, or *gyld*, a payment.] Danish tribute; an annual tax first levied on the Anglo-Saxons in the reign of King Ethelred, for the purpose of bribing the Danes to desist from their depredations, and afterwards made permanent for the purpose of maintaining an armed force to defend the coast from any invading enemies; — written also *danegelt*. *Burrill.*

DĀNE'WORT (dān'wŭrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) The plant or shrub wallwort, or dwarf elder, a noxious, fetid herb, of the genus *Sambucus*. *Johnson*.

DĀN'ĜER (dān'jer), *n.* [*Low L. dangerium*; *Fr. danger*.—*M. danger*.] Exposure to death, loss, or injury; risk; hazard; peril.

They that sail on the sea tell of the danger. *Eccles. xliii. 24.*

Syn.—*Danger*, *peril*, *jeopardy*, *hazard*, *risk*, and *venture*, all imply the idea of chance and uncertainty. *Danger*, *peril*, and *jeopardy* are applied only to evils; *danger* is generic; *peril* is imminent danger; *jeopardy* is great danger, but a less common term. *Hazard*, *risk*, and *venture* imply some prospect or chance of good as well as of evil. Man is always in danger of losing life, health, friends, or property; is in *peril* by sea or land; engages in battle at the *hazard* of his life; runs a *risk* in an enterprise; and sometimes does an act rashly or at a *venture*. A general who runs the *risk* of a battle, is in *danger* of his life, and, if his soldiers desert him, he is in *peril*.

DĀN'ĜER, *v. a.* To endanger. [*R.*] *Shak.*

DĀN'ĜER-LĒSS, *a.* Exempt from danger; without hazard; without risk. *Sidney*.

DĀN'ĜER-OŪS, *a.* [*Norm. Fr. daungerous*, dubious; *Fr. dangereux*.]

1. Full of danger; perilous; hazardous.

Already have we conquered half the war, And the less dangerous part is left behind. *Dryden*.

2. Endangering; causing peril.

A man of an ill tongue is dangerous in his city. *Eccles. ix. 18.*

3. Endangered; being in danger; as, "Mr. S. is quite dangerous"; i. e. in a state of danger. [*Local, England, and colloquial, U. S.*] *Forby*.

DĀN'ĜER-OŪS-LŶ, *ad.* In a dangerous manner; hazardously; perilously.

DĀN'ĜER-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being dangerous; danger; peril. *Boyle*.

DĀN'GLE (dāng'gl), *v. n.* [*Dan. dingle*; *Sw. dingla*.] [i. DANGLED; *pp.* DANGLING, DANGLED.]

1. To hang loose and swinging in the air.

The spinners' webs 'twixt spray and spray . . . By filmy cords there dangle. *Drayton*.

2. To hang upon; to follow obsequiously.

They dangle after persons in high life, who often despise their meanness. *Knox*.

DĀN'GLE, *v. a.* To carry suspended loosely; to carry, as something that dangles. *Cowper*.

DĀN'GLĒR, *n.* One who dangles; one who hangs about women only to waste time.

Gay, young military sparks, and dangles at toilets. *Burke*.

DĀN'ISH, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to the Danes.

DĀNK (dāngk', 82), *a.* [*Ger. tunken*, to dip. *Skin-ner*.] Damp; humid; moist.

While cold Oblivion, mid thy ruins laid, Folds his dank wing beneath the ivy shade. *Iheber*.

DĀNK (dāngk), *n.* 1. † Moisture; humidity. "The rawish dank of winter." *Marston*.

2. The watery element. [*R.*]

Yet oft they quit The dank, and, rising on stiff plations, tour The mid aerial sky. *Milton*.

3. A small silver coin of Persia. *Crabb*.

4. A small weight for precious stones in Arabia. *Crabb*.

DĀNK'ISH (dāngk'ish), *a.* Somewhat dank. *Shak.*

DĀNK'ISH-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being dank; moisture; dampness. [*R.*] *Sherwood*.

DĀN'NE-BRŌG, *n.* An ancient Danish order of knighthood. *Brande*.

DĀN'NŌCK, *n.* A hedger's glove; a hedging-glove. [*Local.*] *Halliwel. Farm. Ency.*

DA-NŪ'BĀN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to the Danube.

DA'ŌU-RĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral resembling schorl in appearance; rubellite. *Maunder*.

DĀP, *v. n.* [*See DAB.*] To let bait fall gently into the water. [*R.*] *Watson*.

† **DA-PĀT'I-CĀL**, *a.* [*L. dapaticus*.] Sumptuous in cheer; festive. *Cockeram*.

DĀPH'NĒ, *n.* [*L.* from *Gr. daphn*, the laurel, or bay-tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of diminutive shrubs, found in the more temperate parts of Europe and Asia, mostly evergreens, of great beauty, with fragrant flowers, and leaves of a peculiar velvet texture. *Loudon*.

DĀPH'NĒ-A, *n.* [*L.*] 1. (*Min.*) A kind of precious stone. *Crabb*.

2. (*Zool.*) A genus of thin-shelled crustacea, belonging to the order *Bruchiopoda*. *Baird*.

DĀPH'NĒNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A bitter principle obtained from the *Daphne alpina*. *Che*.

DĀP'Ī-FER, *n.* [*L.* from *daps*, *dapis*, a banquet, and *fero*, to bear.]

1. One who brings meat to the table; a domestic who waits on the table. *Reeve*.

2. (*Law.*) A steward, either of a king or a lord; a seneschal. *Burrill*.

DĀP'PER, *a.* [*Dut. dapper*, valiant; *Ger. tapfer*; *Dan. & Sw. tapper*.]

1. Little and active; lively. "He's so very little, pert, and dapper." *Otway*.

And on the tawny sands and shelves Trip the pert fairies and the dapper elves. *Milton*.

2. † Neatly formed; spruce; nice; trim; neat; pretty. "Dapper ditties . . . to feed youth's fancy." *Spenser*.

† **DĀP'PER-LĒNG**, *n.* A dandiprat. *Ainsworth*.

DĀP'PLE, *a.* [*From apple*, like the *Fr. pommeli*, from *pomme*. *Skinner*.] Marked with various colors; variegated; spotted. *Chaucer*.

DĀP'PLE, *n.* 1. A single spot of any animal marked with various colors.

As many eyes as my gray mare hath dapples. *Sidney*.

2. A color variegated with spots. *Locke*.

DĀP'PLE, *v. a.* [*i.* DAPPLED; *pp.* DAPPLING, DAPPLED.] To spot; to variegate with spots.

Dapples the drowsy east with spots of gray. *Shak.*

DĀP'PLE-BĀY, *a.* Of a bay color marked with spots. "A dapple-bay . . . horse." *Maunder*.

DĀP'PLED (dāp'pld), *a.* Marked or variegated with spots of a different color.

The big round tears ran down his dappled face. *Thomson*.

DĀP'PLE-GRĀY, *a.* Gray, marked with spots; "His steed was all dapple-gray." *Chaucer*.

DĀR, *n.* (*Ich.*) A fish of the genus *Leuciscus*; — called also *dace* and *dart*. *Bailey*.

DA-RĀP'TĪ, *n.* (*Logic.*) An arbitrary term, denoting the first two propositions to be universal affirmatives, and the last a particular affirmative. *Maunder*.

DĀRE, *v. n.* [*Goth. darsan*; *A. S. dear*; *Frs. dāre*; *Dut. durven*; *Ger. dürfen*.] [*i.* DURST; *pp.* DARING, DARED.] To have courage or boldness; to venture; not to be afraid.

I dare do all that may become a man; Who dares do more is none. *Shak.*

DĀRE, *v. a.* [*i.* DARED; *pp.* DARING, DARED.]

1. To challenge; to defy; to brave.

To dare the vile contagion of the night. *Shak.*

We can certainly say, "I dared him to accept my challenge"; and we can perhaps say, "I dared venture on the expedition." *Latham*.

2. † To daunt; to dismay.

For I have done those follies, those mad mischiefs, Would dare a woman. *Beau. & Fl.*

To dare larks, (*Falconry*.), to bewilder them by means of small mirrors, or by keeping a falcon hovering above whilst the fowler throws his net over them. *Spenser. Shak.*

Syn.—*See BRAVE*.

DĀRE, *n.* 1. † Defiance; challenge.

Pompeius hath given the dare to Caesar. *Shak.*

2. † Boldness; hardihood; daring. [*R.*] *Shak.*

3. (*Ich.*) A small fish; the dace; *Leuciscus vulgaris*. *Johnson*.

DĀRE-DEŪ'IL, *n.* A rash adventurer; a desperado. [*Vulgar.*] *Roget*.

† **DĀRE-FŪL**, *a.* Full of defiance; bold. *Shak.*

DĀR'ER, *n.* One who dares, ventures, or defies.

DĀRGUE (dārg), *n.* The quantity of peat which one man can cut and two men wheel in a [Local.] *Farm. Ency.*

DĀR'IG, *n.* [*Gr. dapsakós*; *L. daricus*.—"So called by the Greeks from *Darius*, the name of several Persian sovereigns." *Brande*.—"Probably derived from *Pers. dara*, a king." *Liddell & Scott*.]

1. A Persian gold coin, weighing nearly 129 grains. *P. Cyc.*

2. A Persian silver coin, of various weights, from 84 to 235.8 grains. *P. Cyc.*

DĀR'ING, *a.* Bold; adventurous; fearless; heroic; brave; intrepid. "O daring prince." *Pope*.

Syn.—*See BOLD*.

DĀR'ING, *n.* Bold or hazardous act; defiance. Courage may be virtue where the daring is extreme, and extreme fear no vice, when the danger is extreme. *Hobbes*.

DĀR'ING-HĀR'DŶ, *a.* Fool-hardy. [*R.*] *Shak.*

DĀR'ING-LŶ, *ad.* Boldly; courageously.

DĀR'ING-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being daring; boldness; courage. *Hammond*.

DĀR'Ī-ŌLE, *n.* A kind of rich, sweet cake. *Merle*.

DĀRK, *a.* [*A. S. deorc*; *Gael. & Ir. dorch*.]

1. Wanting light; without light; opaque.

A boundless continent, Dark, waste, and wild, under the frown of night. *Milton*

2. Wanting clearness; obscure; mysterious; not easily understood.

What may seem dark at the first will afterwards be found more plain. *Hooker*.

3. Secret; concealed; not divulged.

Meantime we shall express our darker purpose. *Shak.*

4. Blind. "A dark old man." [*R.*] *Dryden*.

5. Wanting discernment; unenlightened.

Illuminate; what is low raise and support. *Milton*.

6. In color approaching to black; not vivid or bright.

And now the thickened sky Like a dark ceiling stood; down rushed the rain. *Milton*.

7. Gloomy; cheerless; dismal; dire.

She disappeared, and left me dark. *Milton*.

8. Unclean; foul; impure. [*R.*]

His eye surveyed the dark idolatries Of alienated Judah. *Milton*.

9. Atrocious; sinister; wicked; infernal.

Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom To enter, and his dark suggestions hide. *Milton*.

Will thou conceal this dark conspiracy? *Shak.*

Syn.—*See DISMAL, OPAQUE*.

DĀRK, *n.* 1. Darkness; obscurity; want of light. "We can hear . . . in the dark." *Holder*.

2. Want of knowledge; ignorance. "As much in the dark . . . as before." *Locke*.

3. Obscure condition or state; obscurity.

All he says of himself is, that he is an obscure person; one I suppose he means, that is in the dark. *Atterbury*.

4. † A blot; a stain.

Some darks had been discovered. *Shirley*.

† **DĀRK**, *v. a.* To darken; to obscure. "The winged air darked with plumes." *Milton*.

DĀRK'-CŌL-QRED (-kŭl'qrđ), *a.* Having a dark color. *Jodrell*.

DĀRK'EN (dār'kn), *v. a.* [*i.* DARKENED; *pp.* DARKENING, DARKENED.]

1. To deprive of light; to make dark.

I will darken the earth in a clear day. *Amos viii. 9.*

2. To obscure; to render unintelligible.

Who is this that darkeneth counsel with words without knowledge? *Job xxxviii. 2.*

3. To impair or destroy the vision of.

His right eye shall be utterly darkened. *Zech. xi. 17.*

4. To obscure, as the intellect; to make dim.

His confidence did seldom darken his foresight. *Bacon*.

5. To render less bright, white, or fair.

While the sun or the stars be not darkened. *Ecc. xii. 2.*

6. To sully; to foul; to tarnish.

Evil enough to darken all his goodness. *Shak.*

DĀRK'EN (dār'kn), *v. n.* To grow dark.

Let the sweet heavens endure, Not close and darken above me. *Tennyson*.

DĀRK'EN-ER (dār'kn-er), *n.* He who, or that which, darkens. "The first great darkener of men's minds, sensuality." *South*.

DĀRK'-EYED (dār'kd), *a.* Having dark eyes.

† **DĀRK'-HŌUSE**, *n.* A mad-house. *Shak.*

DĀRK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat dark; dusky.

DĀRK'LING, *a.* Being in the dark. [*R.*]

On darkling man in pure effulgence shine. *Johnson*.

DĀRK'LY, *ad.* With darkness; obscurely.

DĀRK'-MIND-ED, *a.* Having a dark mind; gloomy; ill-disposed. *Baxter*.

DARK'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being dark; absence of light; obscurity.

Darkness and light are both alike to thee. Ps. cxxxix. 12.

2. Concealment; secrecy; privacy.

What I tell you in *darkness*, that speak ye in light. *Matt. x. 27.*

3. State of being intellectually clouded; want of knowledge; ignorance.

Enlightener of my *darkness*, gracious things Thou hast revealed. *Milton.*

4. The quality of lacking brightness; as, "The *darkness* of clouds, colors, &c."

5. Cheerlessness; gloom. *Joel ii. 2.*

6. Foulness; impurity; wickedness.

His holy rites and solemn feasts profaned, And with their *darkness* durst affront his light. *Milton.*

Syn.—*Darkness* is the reverse of light, and it is the absence of light: it is a stronger term than *obscurity*, which is partial darkness, and is the reverse of brightness or clearness. *Dimness* is obscurity, as applied to the sight. What is *dark* is not seen; what is *obscure* is not seen clearly. *Darkness* of night; *dimness* of vision. A *dark* night; *obscure* atmosphere; *dim* sight; *gloomy* prospect. The *darkness* of ignorance; *obscurity* of meaning or of condition; *gloom* of superstition.

DARK'SOME, *a.* Gloomy; obscure; dark. "*Dark-some* desert." *Milton.*

DARK'-SOULED (sôld), *a.* Having a dark soul or mind. *Clarke.*

DARK'-WORK-ING (-wûrk-), *a.* Working in a dark manner. "*Dark-working* sorceress." *Shak.*

DARK'Y, *n.* A negro. [Low.] *Bartlett.*

DAR'LING, *a.* Favorite; tenderly beloved. "Where is your *darling* Rutland?" *Shak.*

DAR'LING, *n.* [A. S. *deorling*; *deor*, dear, and *ling*, noting condition.] A favorite; one much beloved.

She became the *darling* of the princess. *Addison.*

DARN, *v. a.* [W. *darnio*, to piece. — A. S. *dyrnan*, to hide.] [*i. DARNED*; *pp. DARNING, DARNED*.] To mend, as a hole in any textile fabric, by sewing in imitation of the original texture.

He spent every day ten hours in his closet, in *darning* his stockings, which he performed to admiration. *Swift.*

DARN, *n.* [W. *darn*, a patch.] A part that is darned in any textile fabric. *Hyde.*

DAR'NEL, *n.* [From A. S. *derian*, to hurt. *Richardson.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses, including rye-grass, or ray-grass; *Setum.* *Loudon.*

DARN'ER, *n.* One who darns.

DAR'NEX, *n.* A kind of cloth from Belgium; — so called from the city of Doornick. *Beau. & Fl.*

DAR'NIC, *n.* See DORNIC.

DARN'ING, *n.* The act or work of one that darns.

DA-RÔÔ'-TRÉE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Egyptian sycamore; *Ficus sycamorus.* *P. Cyc.*

† **DAR-RÄIN'** (dar-rän'), *v. a.* [Norm. Fr. *dareigner*, to prove.]

1. To prepare for; to range troops for. "*Dar-rain* your battle." *Shak.*

2. To test; to try.

Redoubted battle ready to *darrain.* *Spenser.*

DAR'REIN, *a.* [Norm. Fr. *darrain*; a corruption of Fr. *dermier*.] (*Law.*) Last. "*Darreïn* continuance."

Darreïn presentment, the last presentment of a benefice. *Blackstone.*

DAR'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *δέρω*, to skin, to flay.] (*Anat.*) The process of removing the skin, for exposing the organs covered by it. *Dunghison.*

DART, *n.* [A. S. *darath*; Ger. *turt*; Sw. *dart*; It. & Sp. *dardo*; Fr. *darç*.]

1. A short, missile weapon thrown by the hand; a small lance.

2. (*Poetry.*) Any missile weapon. *Shak.*

3. (*Ich.*) A sort of fish; the dace; *Luciscus vulgaris.* — See DACE. *Eng. Ency.*

DART, *v. a.* [*i. DARTED*; *pp. DARTING, DARTED*.] 1. To hurl rapidly, as a javelin, in the direction of its length.

2. To throw; to emit; — applied to whatever is viewed as having rays.

Or what ill eyes malignant glances *dart.* *Pope.*

DART, *v. n.* To fly swiftly as a dart. *Shak.*

DART'ARS, *n. pl.* [A. S. *teter*; Fr. *dartres.* — See TETTER.] A sort of scab or ulceration on the skin of lambs. *Farm. Ency.*

DART'ER, *n.* 1. One who darts or throws a dart.

2. (*Ornith.*) A web-footed bird of the pelican family that feeds upon fish, and has a very long neck and a slender bill; — so called from their manner of suddenly darting at their prey, and termed also *snake-bird.* — See PLOINER. *Brande.*



Darter, or snake-bird.

DART'ING-LY, *ad.* Swiftly, as a dart.

DARTRE (dar'tr), *n.* [Fr.] (*Med.*) A vesicular disease of the skin; herpes. *Dunghison.*

DART'ROUS, *a.* [Fr. *dartreux*.] (*Med.*) Partaking of the character of dartre, or herpes; herpetic. *Ogilvie.*

DASH, *v. a.* [Sw. *daska*, to strike; Dan. *daske*.] [*i. DASHED*; *pp. DASHING, DASHED*.]

1. To strike or to throw violently.

In their hands they shall bear thee up, lest at any time thou shalt be brought again to ruin. *Matt. iv. 6.*

2. To ruin; to destroy.

Nothing shall ever *dash* my joys. *Dr. Spencer.*

3. To drench by dashing. "This tempest *dashing* the garment." *Shak.*

4. To suffuse; to overspread. "*Dashed* with blushes for her slighted love." *Addison.*

5. To surprise; to confound with shame or fear.

Dash the proud gamester in his gilded car. *Pope.*

6. To adulterate or deteriorate by an admixture of another substance; to mix.

Bred to *dash* and draw, Not wine, but more unwholesome law. *Hudibras.*

Pleasure must be *dashed* with pain. *Watts.*

7. To form by casting small stones. *Clarke.*

To *dash* over, to obliterate, as writing. — To *dash* off or out, to do something at a dash or stroke; to execute hastily or rapidly. To *dash* in pieces, to break into fragments; — to destroy; to overthrow utterly. "Thou shalt *dash* them in pieces like a potter's vessel." *Ps. ii. 9.*

DASH, *v. n.* 1. To move with rapidity or with violence; to rush impetuously. "*Dashed* through thick and thin." *Dryden.*

2. To draw lines rapidly, — hence, to sketch rapidly.

With just, bold strokes he *dashes* here and there, Showing great mastery, with little care. *Rochester.*

DASH, *n.* [Sw. & Dan. *dask*, a blow.]

1. A violent rushing together; a collision.

"The *dash* of clouds." *Thomson.*

2. Stroke; blow; — used chiefly with other words in an adverbial sense; as, "At a *dash*."

"At first *dash*." *Shak.*

3. Any thing that comes with sudden violence.

"A *dash* of rain." *Bp. Taylor.*

4. A small admixture or infusion.

There is nothing which one regards so much with an eye of mirth and pity as innocence, when it has in it a *dash* of folly. *Addison.*

5. A flourish; an ostentatious show; as, "To cut a *dash*." [Vulgar.]

6. (*Gram.*) A mark of punctuation, thus [—], denoting a change in the construction of a sentence, a break, omission, or transition, an unexpected turn of sentiment, or a pause of emphasis.

7. (*Mus.*) A small mark, thus ['], showing that the note over which it is placed is to be performed in a short and distinct manner: — an oblique line drawn through the figures of thorough-bass, to show that certain tones are to be sharpened. *Warner.*

DASH, *ad.* A word used to express the sound of water dashed.

The waters fall *dash, dash* upon the ground. *Dryden.*

DASH'-BOARD, *n.* A dasher; splash-board. *Craig.*

DASH'ER, *n.* A piece of board or of leather in front of a vehicle, to protect the driver from mud, water, &c., thrown by the horse's feet. *Lewis.*

DASH'ING, *a.* 1. Precipitate; rushing carelessly. "*Dashing* . . . politician." *Burke.*

2. Making a flourish; ostentatious; as, "A *dashing* young man."

DASH'ISM, *n.* Affected importance; foppishness. "His claim to . . . *dashism*." [R.] *Knob.*

DAS'TARD, *n.* [A. S. *adastrigan*, to dismay.] A mean coward; a poltroon. "This *dastard* at the battle." *Shak.*

Syn.—See COWARD.

DAS'TARD, *v. a.* To render cowardly. [R.] *Dryden.*

DAS'TARD-IZE, *v. a.* To intimidate. [R.] *Howell.*

DAS'TARD-LI-NÉSS, *n.* Cowardliness. *Barret.*

DAS'TARD-LY, *a.* Disgracefully or meanly timorous; cowardly. *Sir T. Herbert.*

† **DAS'TARD-NÉSS**, *n.* The quality of being dastardly; cowardliness. *Huloet.*

† **DAS'TARD-Y**, *n.* Cowardliness. *Armoury.*

DAS'Y-ÛRE, *n.* [Gr. *δασύς*, bushy, and *οὐρά*, tail.] (*Zool.*) A genus of carnivorous marsupials, comprehending those which have hairy tails combined with digitigrade feet. *Waterhouse.*

DAT'IA, *n. pl.* [L., *things given*.] Truths or premises given or admitted, from which to deduce conclusions; the facts from which an inference is drawn. — See DATUM. *Taylor.*

DA-TÄ'RI-A, *n.* [It.] The papal office of the chancery, from which all bulls are issued; the office of a datary. — See DATARY. *Ency. Am.*

DAT'AR-Y, *n.* [Low L. *datarius*; L. *do, datus*, to give.]

1. An officer of the chancery of Rome, who affixes to the papal bulls the expression *Datum Romæ*, (*given at Rome*.) *Bp. Bedell.*

2. The employment of a datary. *Howell.*

DÄTE, *n.* [Low L. *datum*, from L. *do, datus*, to give; It. & Sp. *data*; Fr. *date*.]

1. The specification of the time of some writing, or of the stamping of a coin or a medal.

The *date* of a letter denotes the time when it was given from under our hands. *Sullivan.*

2. The time of an event; epoch; era; as, "The *date* of a discovery."

3. End; close; termination. [R.]

What time would spare, from steel receives its *date*, And monuments, like men, submit to fate. *Pope.*

4. Duration; continuance. "Ages of endless *date*." [R.] *Milton.*

Syn.—The *date* of signing the Declaration of Independence; the *date* of a letter; the Christian era; the epoch of the Hegira. — See TIME.

DÄTE, *n.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a finger, also a date, because it grows out from the leaves like the fingers from the hand; L. *dactylus*; It. *datillo*; Sp. *datil*; Fr. *datte*.] The fruit of the date-tree; — much used for food in Arabia, Persia, and Upper Egypt. *Loudon.*

DÄTE, *v. a.* [*i. DATED*; *pp. DATING, DATED*.]

1. To note with the time at which any thing is written or done; as, "To *date* a letter."

2. To determine upon a time as the true or the probable period of an event; as, "To *date* the invention of printing."

DÄTE, *v. n.* 1. To reckon, as from some era.

We *date* from the late era of about six thousand years. *Bentley.*

2. To have the origin; to begin; as, "The revival of Greek learning *dates* from the conquest of the Byzantine empire."

DÄT'ED, *p. a.* Marked with the time or date.

DÄTE'LESS, *a.* Without any fixed term. "Death's *dateless* night." *Shak.*

With forests huge of *dateless* time, Thy will has hung each peak sublime. *Sterling.*

DÄTE'-PALM (-pām), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of palms of which the common variety is the date-tree; *Phoenix.* *Loudon.*

DÄTE'-PLÜM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of trees; *Diospyros.* *Loudon.*

DÄT'ER, *n.* One who dates writings; — applied particularly to the officer otherwise called *datary.* *Cotgrave.*

DÄTE'-TRÉE, *n.* The species of palm which bears the date; the common date-palm; *Phoenix dactylifera.* *Loudon.*

DÄTH'Q-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *δαίνω*, to thicken, and

lidos, a stone, — in allusion to its want of transparency. *Craig.* (*Min.*) A mineral composed of silica, lime, and boric acid; found in Norway, the Tyrol, &c.; boro-silicate of lime. *Dana.*

DÄT'S-CINE (19), *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance having the appearance of grape sugar, found in the *Datisca cannabina*. *Brande.*

DÄT'I-SI, *n.* (*Logic.*) An arbitrary term denoting the first proposition to be a universal affirmative, and the last two particular affirmatives. *Maunder.*

DÄ'TIVE, *a.* [*L. dātivus*; *do, datus*, to give.]

1. (*Gram.*) Noting the case of the indirect or remote object, the relation of which, in English, is commonly expressed by *to* or *for*.
2. (*Law.*) In one's gift; that may be given and disposed of at pleasure; — applied to an officer in the sense of *removable*, as distinguished from perpetual: — that which is given by the magistrate, as distinguished from that which is cast upon a party by the law or by a testator. "A *dative* executor." *Burrill.*

DÄ'TIVE, *n.* (*Gram.*) The name of the case of the indirect or remote object, being the third case of Latin and Greek nouns. *Adam.*

DÄ'TUM, *n.*; pl. *DATA*. [*L., a thing given*.] A truth, statement, or proposition granted and admitted; the fact from which an inference is drawn. — See *DATA*. *Blackstone.*

DÄ'TUM-LINE, *n.* (*Surveying.*) The horizontal line of a vertical section from which heights and depths are calculated. *Tanner.*

DÄ-TÜ'RÄ, *n.* [*Ar. tatorah.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; thorn-apple. The common species, *Datura stramonium*, is poisonous in every part, bringing on delirium, tremors, &c. The herbaceous part and the seeds are used in medicine as a narcotic and antispasmodic. *Loudon.*

DA-TÜ'RÄ-A, *n.* (*Chem.*) A poisonous vegetable alkali obtained from the seeds of the *Datura stramonium*, stramony or thorn-apple. *P. Cyc.*

DA-TÜ'RINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) The active principle of the *Datura stramonium*, or thorn-apple; *daturia*. *Hamilton.*

DÄUB, *v. a.* [*W. dubio*, to doubt. — *Junius* thinks *däub* is of the same origin as *dabble*. — See *DABBLE*.] [*i. DAUBED*; *pp. DAUBING, DAUBED*.]

1. To smear; to plaster; to cover, as with mud or any adhesive substance.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and *däubed* it with slime and with pitch. *Ex. ii. 3.*

2. To begrime; to defile; to soil.

He's honest, though *däubed* with the dust of the mill. *Cunningham.*

3. To disguise; to conceal.

So smooth he *däubed* his vice with show of virtue, . . . He lived from all attendant of suspect. *Shak.*

4. To paint coarsely.

If a picture is *däubed* with many bright and glaring colors, the vulgar admire it. *Watts.*

5. + To adorn showily, and without taste.

"*Däubed* with lace." *Dryden.*

6. To flatter grossly. [*R.*]

Be sure conscience will not *däub*. *South.*

† **DÄUB**, *v. n.* To play the hypocrite.

Poor *Tém's* soul. — I cannot *däub* it farther. *Shak.*

DÄUB, *n.* 1. Any viscous or adhesive matter.

It [her face] lies in *däub*, and hid in grease. *Dryden.*

2. A coarse painting. "Tis a melancholy *däub*, my lord." *Sterne.*

DÄUB'ER, *n.* 1. One who daubs or smears.

2. A coarse painter.

Europe's worst *däuber*, and poor Britain's best. *Byron.*

3. A gross flatterer.

Johnson.

4. (*Printing.*) A tool used for inking copper-plates. *Ogilvie.*

DÄUB'ER-Y, *n.* A daubing; any thing artful. *Shak.*

DÄUB'ING, *n.* 1. Any thing adhesive; plaster.

2. Coarse painting.

Walpole.

3. Gross flattery.

Bp. Burnet.

DÄUB'Y, *a.* Viscous; glutinous; smeary. *Dryden.*

DÄU'QUS, *n.* [*Gr. δακος*, a carrot; *L. daucus*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of umbelliferous plants; the carrot. *Loudon.*

DÄUGH'TER (*däw'ter*), *n.* [*M. Goth. daughter*;

A. S. dohtor; *Dut. dochter*; *Ger. tochter*; *Dan. datter*; *Icel. dottir, dochter*; *Sw. dotter*. — *Pers. dohtar*; *Sans. duhitre*; *Gr. θυγάτηρ*.]

1. The female offspring of a man or woman.

2. A daughter-in-law.

And when she came to her mother-in-law, she said, Who art thou, my daughter? *Ruth iii. 18.*

3. Any female descendant. "This woman, being a *daughter* of Abraham." *Luke xiii. 16.*

4. A term of kindness or compassion.

Daughter, be of good comfort. *Matt. ix. 22.*

5. A female inhabitant; a woman.

Dinah went out to see the *daughters* of the land. *Gen. xxxiv. 1.*

DÄUGH'TER-IN-LÄW, *n.* The wife of one's son. *Blackstone.*

DÄUGH'TER-LÈSS (*däw'ter-lès*), *a.* Having no daughter; without a daughter. *Gower.*

DÄUGH'TER-LJ-NÈSS, *n.* The state of being a daughter, or of being daughterly. *More.*

DÄUGH'TER-LY (*däw'ter-lè*), *a.* Like, or becoming, a daughter; dutiful. "Your very *daughterly* dealing." *Sir T. More.*

DÄUK, *n.* [*Hind. dāk*.] The post or mail: — a system of forwarding letters and passengers by bearers stationed at certain distances. *Smart.*

DÄUNT (*dänt*) [*dant*, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *däwnt*, *S. E. K.*; *däwnt* or *dänt*, *P.*], *v. a.* [*L. domito*, to subdue; *Fr. dompter*. *Skinner* and *Johnson*. — *Scot. dant*, to subdue. *Jamieson*. — *Sullivan* says the root is *Gr. δαύω*, to subdue.] [*i. DAUNTED*; *pp. DAUNTING, DAUNTED*.] To intimidate; to dishearten; to check by fear of danger.

Some pretences *daunt* and discourage us, while others raise us to a brisk assurance. *Glanville.*

DÄUNT'ER, *n.* One who daunts. *Warner.*

DÄUNT'LESS, *a.* Fearless; intrepid; incapable of being intimidated by danger or difficulty. "The *dauntless* spirit of resolution." *Shak.*

DÄUNT'LESS-NÈSS, *n.* Fearlessness. *Bailey.*

DÄUPHIN (*däw'fîn*), *n.* [*Gr. δελφίνος*, *δελφίνος*, a dolphin; *L. delphinus*; *Fr. dauphin*.] The title originally borne by the counts of Viennois, who wore the figure of a dolphin as an armorial bearing, and in 1349 transferred, together with the province of Dauphiné, to the heir-apparent of the crown of France; the title of the eldest son of the King of France. Since the revolution of 1830 the title has been discontinued. *P. Cyc.*

DÄUPHINE, *n.* [*Fr.*] The wife of the dauphin; the dauphiness. *F. Bush.*

DÄUPHIN-ÈSS, *n.* The wife or widow of a dauphin.

DÄ'VID-GEÖR'GI-ÄN, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) A follower of the fanatic or impostor *David George*, of the 16th century, who pretended to be the Messiah, rejected marriage, and denied the resurrection. *Pagitt.*

DÄ'VID-SON-ÏTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a greenish-yellow color; a variety of beryl; silicate of alumina and glucina. *Dana.*

DÄ'VID'S-STÄFF, *n.* (*Naut.*) An instrument used by mariners. *Crabb.*

DÄ-VI'NA, *n.* (*Min.*) See *DAVYNE*.

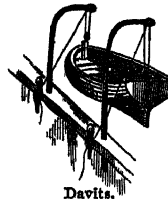
DÄ'VIT [*dä'vit*, *J. K. Sm.*; *däw'it*, *Wb.*], *n.* [*Fr. davier*.] (*Naut.*) A short spar with a sheave at the end used as a crane to hoist the flukes of the anchor to the top of the bow: — *pl.* two cranes for suspending a boat over the side or the stern of a vessel. *Mar. Dict. Dana.*

DÄ'VITE, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as *DAVYT*. *Eng. Ency.*

DÄ'VY JÖNES, *n.* A sailor's name for a sea-devil. *Craig.*

DÄ'VYNE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, and potash, found among masses of lava from Mt. Vesuvius, and named in honor of Sir Humphry Davy; a variety of nepheline. *Dana.*

DAVYT, *n.* (*Min.*) A fibrous sulphate of alumina; feather-alum; hair-salt. *Dana.*



Davits.

DÄW, *n.* [*Skinner* thinks it is so called from the sound it utters.] A bird; the jackdaw, &c. "Crows and *däws*." *Shak.*

DÄW, *v. n.* [See *DAWN*.] 1. † To dawn. "Morning *däws*." *Drayton.*

2. To thrive. [*Local*.] *Grose.*

† **DÄW**, *v. a.* To daunt; to frighten. *Shak.*

You *däw* him too much, in truth, sir. *B. Jonson.*

† **DÄW'ÖCK**, *n.* A male daw; a jackdaw. *Withal.*

DÄW'DLE, *v. n.* [*i. DAWDLED*; *pp. DAWDLING, DAWDLED*.] To waste time; to trifle.

Come, some evening, and *däwdle* over a dish of tea with me. *Johnson.*

DÄW'DLE, *n.* A trifter; a dawdler. *Lloyd.*

DÄW'DLER, *n.* One who dawdles; an idler.

DÄW'DY, *n.* A slattern. [*N. of Eng.*] *Brockett.*

DÄW'ISH, *a.* Like a daw. [*R.*] *Bale.*

DÄWK, *n.* A cant word among workmen for a hollow, rupture, or incision in their stuff. *Moxon.*

DÄWK, *v. a.* To mark with an incision. *Moxon.*

DÄWK, *n.* Mail. [*India*.] — See *DAWK*. *Brown.*

DÄWM, *n.* A copper coin of the value of $\frac{1}{10}$ of a rupee. [*India*.] *Smart.*

DÄWN, *v. n.* [*A. S. dagian*; *Dut. dagen*; *Ger. tagen*. — See *DAY*.] [*i. DAWNED*; *pp. DAWNING, DAWNED*.]

1. To begin to show day or daylight; to grow light. "Sacred light breaks to *däwn*." *Milton.*

2. To open; to give the first tokens of existence; as, "The truth *däwns* upon my mind."

DÄWN, *n.* 1. The first appearance of light in the morning, or the time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise.

Clothing the palpable and familiar With golden exhalations of the dawn. *Coleridge.*

2. Beginning; first rise; earliest appearance. These tender circumstances diffuse a *däwn* of serenity over the soul. *Pope.*

DÄWN'ING, *p. a.* Growing light: — opening.

DÄWN'ING, *n.* 1. Break of day; dawn.

This bird of *däwning* singeth all night long. *Shak.*

2. Earliest appearance. "Dawnings of success." *Burke.*

DÄY (*dä*), *n.* [*Goth. dags*; *A. S. dag*; *Dut. dag*; *Ger. tag*; *Dan. & Sw. dag*. — *L. dies*.]

1. The interval of time during which the sun remains above the horizon; the time between the rising and setting of the sun, in contradistinction to night; — sometimes called the *artificial day*, though this designation belongs more properly to the civil day; — the *natural day* of the Romans; — the *solar day* of the old writers on law. *Burrill.*

2. The time in which the earth makes a complete revolution upon its axis with respect to any celestial body, varying in length according as the body with which the earth's rotation is compared is fixed or movable; as, "A *sidereal day*"; "A *lunar day*." *Brande.*

3. The *sidereal day* is the time that elapses between two successive culminations of a fixed star, being always of the same length, and equal to 23 h. 56 m. 4.09 sec. — The *lunar day* is the time that elapses between two successive culminations of the moon, its average length being 24 h. 54 m. *Herschel.*

3. The portion of time which elapses between two successive transits of the sun over the same meridian, commencing at noon, called, in modern science, the *astronomical, solar, or apparent day*. The length of this day is continually varying, owing to the unequal velocity of the earth in different parts of its orbit, and the obliquity of the ecliptic. *Brande.*

4. The period of twenty-four hours, commencing and terminating at mean midnight, called the *civil or mean solar day*, being a mean of all the solar days in the year. *Brande.*

A *day*, in contemplation of law, usually comprises all the twenty-four hours, beginning and ending at twelve o'clock at night. *Burrill.*

5. Different nations have commenced their *civil day* variously, as, the Babylonians, at sunrise; the Umbrians, at midday; the Greeks, at sunset; and the Romans, as well as most nations in modern times, at midnight.

5. Light of day; sunshine.

The west yet glimmers with some streaks of *day*. *Shak.*

6. A particular point of time; any specified time; a period. — *life*.

In the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die. *Gen. ii. 17.*

Dryden. My debtors do not keep their day.

Honor thy father and thy mother: that *thou* may be long upon the land. *Ex. xx. 12.*

7. The contest of the day; victory. "The day is ours." "The day is lost." "Awake, and win the day." *Shak.*

8. (*Arch.*) One of the compartments in a Gothic window. *Weale.*

Day by day, every day. "Day by day we magnify thee." *Book of Common Prayer.* — But or only from day to day, without certainty of continuance. *Shak.* — One of these days, at some future time. — To-day, on this day; at the present time. — Days of grace, days granted by a court of law for delay, also days allowed by custom, and sanctioned by decisions of courts of justice, for the delay of payment of a bill or note after the time specified; the number, in the U. S. and in England, being generally three. — Days in bank, (*Eng. Law.*) days of appearance in the court of common pleas. *Bouvier.*

DĀY'BĒAM, *n.* A beam of light by day. *Bowring.*

DĀY'—BĒD, *n.* A couch for repose in the day. *Shak.*

DĀY'—BOOK (dā'būk), *n.* A tradesman's journal; a book in which merchants, &c., make entries of their daily business transactions in the order of their occurrence. *Johnson.*

DĀY'BREĀK, *n.* The dawn; the first appearance of light in the morning. *Dryden.*

DĀY'—CŌAL, *n.* (*Mining.*) The upper stratum of coal in a mine. *Ash.*

DĀY'—DRĒAM, *n.* A visionary plan or scheme, conceived or formed when one is awake; a reverie. *Dryden.*

DĀY'—DRĒAM—ING, *n.* The act of making day-dreams. *Coleridge.*

DĀY'—DRĒAM—Y, *a.* Relating to, or abounding in, day-dreams. *Coleridge.*

DĀY'—FLĪ—ER, *n.* (*Ent.*) An insect that flies by day. *Kirby.*

DĀY'—FLŌW—ER, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of herbaceous plants of the genus *Commelina*. *Gray.*

DĀY'—FLY, *n.* (*Ent.*) A neuropterous insect of the genus *Ephemera*, which, after its change into the perfect fly, survives but a few hours.

DĀY'—LĀ—BOR, *n.* Labor by the day. *Milton.*

DĀY'—LĀ—BOR—ER, *n.* One who works by the day. "Ten day-laborers." *Milton.*

DĀY'LIGHT (dā'lit), *n.* The light of the day. Will you murder a man in plain daylight? *Dryden.*

DĀY'—LĪL—Y, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants bearing fine orange, yellow, white, or blue flowers; *Hemerocallis*. *Loudon.*

DĀY'—MĀRE, *n.* (*Med.*) A species of incubus occurring during wakefulness. *Hoblyn.*

DĀY'—NĒT, *n.* A net to catch larks, &c. *Crabb.*

DĀY'—PĒEP, *n.* The dawn of the morning. *Milton.*

DĀY'—RŪLE, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A writ, order, or rule of a court permitting a prisoner to go without the bounds of the prison for one day. *Crabb.*

DĀY'—SĪGH—T (—sit), *n.* An affection of the vision in which it is dull and confused in the dark, but clear in the daylight; — sometimes called *night-blindness* and *hen-blindness*. *Hoblyn.*

DĀY'—SLĒEP, *n.* Sleep in the daytime. *Mead.*

† DĀY'S—MAN (dāz'man), *n.* [*day* and *man*; — so called from his fixing the day for decision. *Nares.*] An umpire or judge; an arbitrator.

Dayman, a person who mediated between two contending parties for the purposes of reconciliation. *R. Hall.*

DĀY'—SPRĒNG, *n.* The rise of the day; the dawn. Hast thou commanded the morning since thy days; and caused the day-spring to know his place? *Job xxxviii. 12.*

DĀY'—STĀR, *n.* 1. Venus when she appears in the morning; the morning-star; Lucifer. 2 *Pet. i. 19.*

2. The orb of day; the sun.

So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed. *Milton.*

See citation under DIURNAL from P. L., Book x. line 1069.

Before the day-star learned to move In pomp of fire along his grand career. *T. Moore.*

DĀY'—STRĒAM, *n.* A stream flowing by day.

DĀY'S—WORK (—wŭrk), *n.* The work done or appointed to be done in a day.

DĀY'TĪME, *n.* The time in which there is the light of day. *Bacon.*

DĀY'—WĒA—RIED (dā'wā-rīd), *a.* Weary with the work of day. *Shak.*

† DĀY'—WŌM—AN (dā'wām-un), *n.* A dairy-woman; a dairy-maid. *Shak.*

DĀY'—WORK (—wŭrk), *n.* Work done, or imposed, by the day; day-labor. *Fairfax.*

DĀY'—WRĪT, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) See DAY-RULE.

† DĀZE, *v. a.* [*A. S. dwecean*, to extinguish; *dwoes*, dull, stupid.] To dazzle. *Dryden.*

DĀZE, *n.* A glittering stone found in tin and in lead mines. *Crabb.*

DĀZ'ED, *a.* Dull; stupid; confused. *Halliwel.*

DĀZ'ED—NĒSS, *n.* State of being dazed. *Chalmers.*

DĀ'ZĪED. See DAISED. *Shak.*

DĀZ'ZLE (dāz'zli), *v. a.* [*A dim. of daze.* — See DAZE.] [*i. DAZZLED; pp. DAZZLING, DAZZLED.*]

1. To overpower with a bright light; to dim, as the vision, by excess of light.

Dryden. The excess of light dazzled his eyes.

2. To astonish by a bright light; to strike or surprise with splendor or brilliancy.

Their rich retinue long Dazzled his eyes. *Milton.*

DĀZ'ZLE, *v. n.* To be overpowered with light.

Dazzle mine eyes? or do I see three suns? *Shak.*

DĀZ'ZLE, *n.* A dazzling light; brilliancy. *Moore.*

DĀZ'ZLE—MĒNT, *n.* The act of dazzling; excess of light; brilliancy. "It beat back the sight with a dazzlement." [*R.*] *Donne.*

DĀZ'ZLING, *p. a.* Overpowering with splendor.

DĀZ'ZLING—LY, *ad.* In a dazzling manner.

DE. A Latin preposition, meaning literally *from*, or *away from*, used as a prefix, denoting sometimes *separation*, *removal*, &c., sometimes *negation*; and in some cases, it is used intensively.

DĒA'CON (dā'kn), *n.* [*Gr. diaconos; diaconēs*, to serve; *L. diaconus*; *It. & Sp. diacono*; *Fr. diacone*; — *A. S. deacon*; *Dut. diaken*; *Ger. diacon.*]

1. A church officer with various duties in different communions. In the *Roman Catholic Church*, he officiates in certain ceremonies as an assistant to the priest. In the *Church of England*, he constitutes one of the third or lowest order of the ordained clergy, and is empowered to perform all the duties of a beneficed clergyman except consecrating the elements at the Lord's supper, and pronouncing the blessing. In *Presbyterian Churches*, he attends to the secular interests of the congregation. In *Independent Churches*, he distributes the bread and wine to the communicants.

The first appointment of *deacons* is mentioned in Acts vi., where the apostles direct the congregation to look out seven men of honest report, upon whom they may lay their hands.

2. The president of an incorporated trade, formerly, by virtue of his office, a member of the town council: — an overseer of the poor. [*Scotland.*] *Johnson.*

Syn. — See CLERGYMAN.

DĒA'CON—HOOD (dā'kn-hūd), *n.* The office of a deacon; deaconship. *Bosworth.*

DĒA'CON—ĒSS (dā'kn-ēs), *n.* A female deacon in the ancient church. *Bp. Patrick.*

DĒA'CON—RY (dā'kn-rē), *n.* The office of a deacon; deaconship. *Goodwin.*

DĒA'CON—SHIP (dā'kn-shīp), *n.* The office of a deacon. *Hooker.*

DĒAD (dād), *a.* [*Goth. dauþs*; *A. S. dead*; *Frs. dead*; *Dut. dood*; *Ger. todt*; *Dan. & Sw. död.*]

1. Deprived or destitute of life; lifeless; noting that state of an organized being in which all the vital functions have entirely ceased to act; — sometimes followed by *of* before the cause of death. "The king is dead." "Thou dead elm." *Shak.* "The crew . . . were dead of hunger." *Arbutnot.*

2. Noting a state resembling death. "Dead sleep." *Ps. lxxvi. 6.*

3. Devoid of spiritual life. "Dead in trespasses and sins." *Eph. ii. 1.*

4. Lacking warmth or fervor; cold; rigid.

How cold and dead does a prayer appear that is composed in the terms of speech, when it is not heightened by the phrase from the sacred writings! *Addison.*

5. Wanting action or motion; inert; as, "Dead matter."

6. Without show of life; unenlivened. "Dead winter." *Knoles.*

7. Having no resemblance of life. "Dead coloring." *Dryden.*

8. Obtuse; dull; heavy.

The bell seemed to sound more dead than it did when first before it sounded in the open air.

9. Vapid; insipid; — used of liquors.

10. Void and unvaried; empty; vacant. "A dead plain." *Bacon.*

11. Deep; dense. "Dead darkness." *Hayward.*

In general, *dead* is applied to whatever has any of the peculiar or distinguishing qualities or appearances of death, as stillness, darkness, emptiness, dullness, or monotony.

Dead language, a language that has ceased to be spoken. — *Dead letter*, a letter which has remained a certain length of time in the post office uncalled for. — *The dead*, *n. pl.* Dead men. "The *dead* did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets." *Shak.*

Syn. — See LIFELESS.

DĒAD, *n.* Time of the deepest stillness or gloom; depth. "In dead of night." *Dryden.* "The dead of winter." *South.*

† DĒAD, *v. n.* To lose force. *Bacon.*

† DĒAD, *v. a.* To deaden; to deprive of force. "To dead sound." *Bacon.*

DĒAD'—BŌRN, *a.* Born lifeless; stillborn. *Johnson.*

DĒAD'—CŌL—OR—ING, *n.* (*Paint.*) The first layer of coloring, of a dark tint, serving as a ground for the more lively colors. *Clarke.*

† DĒAD'—DŌ—ING, *a.* Destructive; killing. "Some fierce, dead-doing man." *Hudibras.*

DĒAD'—DRĪNK, *a.* So drunk as to be motionless and insensible. *Davies.*

DĒAD'EN (dād'en), *v. a.* [*i. DEADENED; pp. DEADENING, DEADENED.*]

1. To diminish or deprive of force, vigor, or action; to weaken. "Monotony . . . soon deadens attention." *Secker.*

2. To make vapid or spiritless, as beer. *Bacon.*

3. To render less sensible; to harden. "Deadened to sinful ways." *Hopkins.*

4. (*Painting.*) To make less brilliant; to darken; to dim.

DĒAD'—EYĒ, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sort of round, flat-tish, wooden block, encircled with a rope or iron band, and pierced with three holes, to receive the lanyard; — used chiefly to extend the shrouds and stays. *Mar. Dict.*

DĒAD'—FRĒIGHT (—frāt), *n.* (*Law.*) In contracts, the amount of goods required to complete a cargo. *Bouvier.*

DĒAD'HĒAD, *n.* One who rides in a public carriage, visits the theatre, &c., without charge. [*Colloquial.*] *Barlett.*

DĒAD'—HEĀRT—ED, *a.* Having a faint heart; faint-hearted. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

DĒAD'—HEĀRT—ED—NĒSS, *n.* Pusillanimity; faint-heartedness. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

DĒAD'ISH, *a.* Resembling what is dead; dull; lifeless; inactive. *Stafford.*

DĒAD'—KĪLL—ING, *a.* Instantly killing. *Shak.*

DĒAD'—LĪFT, *n.* A lift, as of a dead body; a lift made with main strength. *Hudibras.*

DĒAD'—LĪGH—TS (dād'līts), *n.* (*Naut.*) Strong wooden ports or shutters put over the glass windows of the cabin as a defence. *Brande.*

† DĒAD'LI—HOOD (dād'lī-hūd), *n.* The state of the dead. *Pearson.*

DĒAD'LI—NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being deadly; power to produce death.

The deadliness of Lazarus his sickness. *Bp. Taylor.* As for my relatives, I know their danger, and (had I not to do with an infinite mercy) their deadliness. *Bp. Hall.*

DĒAD'LY (dĕd'le), *a.* 1. Destroying life; causing death; murderous; destructive; fatal.

He at whom I cast
The weapon with such deadly force is gone. *Courper.*

2. Having the disposition to take life; sanguinary; implacable.

Thy assailant is quick, skilful, and deadly. *Shak.*

Syn.—*Deadly* is applied to whatever is productive of death; *mortal*, to what terminates in death, *fatal* and *destructive*, not only to what causes death, but to any great mischief—*Deadly* poison; *deadly* or *implacable* hatred; a *mortal* wound or disease, a *fatal* blow or malady; a *destructive* fire.

DĒAD'LY, *ad.* 1. Mortally. "A deadly wounded man." *Ezek. xxx. 24.*

2. Excessively; extremely. "Deadly weary." *Orrery.* "Deadly cunning." *Arbutnot.*

DĒAD'LY-CĀR'ROT, *n.* (*Bot.*) An herbaceous plant of the genus *Thapsia*. *Loudon.*

DĒAD'LY-HĀND'ED, *a.* Sanguinary; disposed to kill. "The deadly-handed Clifford." *Shak.*

DĒAD'LY-NĪGH'T'SHĀDE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A poisonous perennial plant; *Atropa belladonna*.—See **BELLADONNA**. *Booth.*

DĒAD'-MĀRCH, *n.* A march, or piece of military music, played at a funeral procession. *Booth.*

DĒAD'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being dead; want of life.

When he seemed to show his weakness in seeking fruit upon that barren tree, he was man's mortal enemy, and a sign to the world of his own death. *Shak.*

2. Want of some property pertaining, or analogous, to vital energy, as of activity, ardor, liveliness, or spirit. "The deadness of trade." *Killingbeck.* "Deadness of the faculties." *Pearce.* "Your . . . eyes betray a deadness." *Dryden.* "Deadness or flatness in cider." *Mortimer.*

DĒAD'-NĒT-TLE (dĕd'nĕt-tl), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, belonging to the genus *Lamium*, of several species, taking its name from the resemblance of its leaves to those of the nettle, without having any stinging property. *Eng. Ency.*

DĒAD'-PLĒDGE, *n.* (*Law.*) Mortmain. *Crabb.*

DĒAD'-RĒCK'ON-ING (dĕd'rĕk'kn-ing), *n.* (*Naut.*) The estimation of a ship's place by the log, or the records of courses, distances, &c., in the log-book, without observation of the heavenly bodies. *Dana.*

DĒAD'-RĪS-ING, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) A term applied to those parts of a vessel's floor, throughout her whole length, in which the floor-timbers abut upon the lower buttocks. *Dana.*

DĒAD'-SĒT, *n.* 1. A concocted scheme to defraud a person by gaming. *Grosse.*

2. A determined or resolute attempt. *Clarke.*

DĒAD'-SHŌT, *n.* A good marksman. *Clarke.*

DĒAD'-STRŪCK, *a.* Struck with horror; astounded. "The dead-struck audience." *Bp. Hall.*

DĒAD'-TŌP, *n.* A disease incident to young trees. *Farm. Ency.*

DĒAD'-VŌT-ING, *a.* Immutable or inexorable in voting. *Courper.*

DĒAD'-WĀ-TER, *n.* (*Naut.*) The eddy of water made under a vessel's counter or stern when she is advancing. *Dana.*

DĒAD'-WĪND, *n.* (*Naut.*) The wind directly against the course of the ship. *Crabb.*

DĒAD'-WOOD (-wūd), *n.* (*Naut.*) Blocks of timber laid upon each end of the keel where the vessel narrows. *Dana.*

DĒAD'-WORKS (-wŭrks), *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The parts of a ship which are above the surface of the water when she is balanced for a voyage.

DEAF (dĕf) [dĕf, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Kenrick, Scott, Barclay, Nares; dĕf, Wb., a.* (*Goth. dāubs; A. S. & Frs. deaf; Dut. doof; Ger. taub; Dan. dov; Icel. daufr; Sw. dof.*)]

1. Wanting the sense of hearing, or having impaired or defective hearing.

A blind or deaf man has infinitely more reason to deny the being, or the possibility of the being, of light or sounds, than an atheist can have to deny or doubt of the existence of God. *Clarke.*

2. Noting an indisposition to listen;—sometimes used with *to*.

None so deaf as those who will not hear. *Proverb.*

O that men's ears should be
To counsel deaf, but not to flattery! *Shak.*

3. Stunned; having the sense of hearing overpowered. "Deaf with the noise." *Dryden.*

4. Obscurely affecting the sense of hearing; sounding low, hollow, or dull. "A deaf murmur." *Dryden.*

5. Barren; blasted. [North of Eng.]

A deaf nut is a nut of which the kernel is decayed. *Gosse.*

Syn.—The pronunciation of this word is uniformly marked *dĕf* (also *draffen, dĕftin*) by the English orthoepists, but it is very common in the U. S. to pronounce it *dĕf*.—Forby says that the diphthong *ea*, in the vulgar or common language of Norfolk and Suffolk, in England, "has the sound of long *e* in some cases in which it ought not to have it, as in *deaf, dead, tread, spread,*" &c.

DEAF (dĕf), *v. a.* To make deaf; to deafen. "Deafened with clamors." *Shak.*

DEAF'EN (dĕf'fn) [dĕf'fn, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Kenrick, Scott, Barclay, Nares; dĕf'fn, Wb., v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing; to make deaf; to stun. "Deafened with promiscuous cries." *Addison.*

DEAF'LY (dĕf'le), *ad.* Without sense of sounds;—obscurely. *Johnson.*

DEAF'LY, *a.* Lonely; solitary; far from neighbors. [Local, Eng.] *Ash.*

DEAF'-MŪTE, *n.* A person who is both deaf and dumb. *P. Cyc.*

DEAF'NESS (dĕf'nĕs), *n.* 1. The state of being deaf; imperfection in the sense of hearing.

It was impossible for him to hear a man three yards off by reason of his deafness. *State Trials.*

2. Indisposition or refusal to listen; unwillingness to hear.

I found such a deafness that no declaration from the bishops could take place. *King Charles.*

DEAL, *n.* [*A. S. dæl; Dut. deel; Ger. theil; Dan. & Sw. del.*]

1. A part; a portion; a division; a dole; quantity; degree; extent. "A tenth deal of flour." *Ex. xxix. 40.* "A great deal of artifice and sophistry." *Addison.*

What a deal of cold business doth a man misspend the better part of life in—scattering compliments and tendering visits! *B. Jonson.*

2. The act of dealing cards.

The deal, the shuffle, and the cut. *Swift.*

3. (*Arch.*) The small thickness into which a piece of timber is cut up;—now applied to the wood or timber of fir or pine cut or sawed into dimensions of 6 feet or more in length, 7 inches or more in width, and from 3 to 4 inches in thickness. Pieces under 6 feet in length are called *deal ends*. If less than 7 inches wide they are called *battens*. *P. Cyc.*

Whole deal, a term for the standard thickness of 1½ inches, by which deals are purchased, and to which they are reduced, whatever may be their actual thickness.—*Slit deal*, deal of half the standard thickness of 1½ inches. *Brande.*

DEAL, *v. a.* [*Goth. dailyan; A. S. dælan; Dut. deelen; Ger. theilen; Dan. dele; Sw. dela.*] [*i.* **DEALT** (†**DEALED**); *pp.* **DEALING**, **DEALT**, (†**DEALED**).]

1. To divide; to distribute; to share; to give. *Deal thy bread to the hungry.* *Isa. lviii. 7.*

2. To bestow in succession. *One with a broken truncheon deals his blows.* *Dryden.*

DEAL, *v. n.* 1. To act, behave, or conduct one's self with reference to others.

He will deal clearly and impartially. *Tillotson.*

2. To mediate; to intervene; to interpose. "He that deals between man and man." *Bacon.*

3. To trade; to transact business. "They buy and sell, they deal and traffic." *South.*

To deal by, to treat in any manner. "Such a one deals not fairly by his own mind." *Locke.*—**To deal in**, to have to do with; to be engaged in; to practise. "Authors who deal in political matters."—**To deal with**, to treat; to treat in any manner; to use. "Men who have been thus dealt with by their country."—**To contend with**; to have to do with; to encounter. "If she hated me, I should know what passion to deal with." *Sidney.*

†**DE-ĀL'BĀTE**, *v. a.* [*L. dealbo, dealbatus.*] To whiten; to bleach. *Cockeram.*

DE-ĀL-BĀ'TION, *n.* The act of whitening. "Calcination . . . dealbation, rubification." [*W.*] *Howell.*

DĒAL'ER, *n.* 1. One who deals; a trader.

I was acquainted, I confess, with their practices; but I never did intend to be a dealer in them. *State Trials.*

2. One who distributes the cards. *Johnson.*

DĒAL'ING, *n.* 1. Action; practice; conduct. "The dealings of men who administer government." *Addison.*

2. Treatment. "They cannot but expect very severe dealings." *Parliamentary History.*

3. Intercourse; trade; business; traffic.

Syn.—See **COMMERCE**.

DĒALT (dĕlt), *i. & p.* from *deal*. See **DEAL**.

DĒAL'-TRĒE, *n.* The tree from which deals are made; the fir-tree. *Clarke.*

†**DE-ĀM'BU-LĀTE**, *v. n.* [*L. deambulo, deambulatorius.*] To walk abroad. *Cockeram.*

†**DE-ĀM-BU-LĀ'TION**, *n.* [*L. deambulatio.*] The act of walking abroad. *Elyot.*

†**DE-ĀM-BU-LĀ-TŌ-RY**, *a.* Removing from one place to another; strolling; ambulatory. "Deambulatory actors." *Bp. Morton.*

†**DE-ĀM-BU-LĀ-TŌ-RY**, *n.* [*L. deambulatorium.*] A sheltered place to walk in. *Warton.*

DĒAN, *n.* [*L. decanus, a chief of ten (from L. decem, ten; Gr. δέκα); It. decano; Sp. dean; Fr. doyen.*—*A. S. deacon, diacon; Dut. diaken.*]

1. (*Church of England.*) An ecclesiastical dignitary of three classes; namely, *deans* of cathedrals, *rural deans*, and *deans* in peculiars.

Syn.—The *dean* of a cathedral is an ecclesiastical magistrate, next in degree to the bishop. He is chief of the chapter, and is called a *dean* because he formerly presided over ten prebendaries or canons. A *rural dean* was originally a beneficed clergyman appointed by the bishop to exercise a certain jurisdiction in districts of a diocese remote from his personal superintendence; but his chief duty, at present, is to visit a certain number of parishes, and to report their condition to the bishop. A *dean in peculiars* is a dean of a particular parish and church, or rural district that has jurisdiction within itself, and is not under the ordinary of the diocese. *Brande.*

2. An officer in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge (Eng.), who superintends the religious services in the college chapels. *Warton.*

3. In some colleges, as University College, London, the head of the faculty. *Warton.*

4. A clerk or secretary of the faculty of a theological, a law, or a medical school. [*U. S.*]

Dean and chapter, the style and title of the governing body of a cathedral. *Hook.*—*Dean of the arches*, the presiding judge of the Court of Arches. [*Eng.*]
—*The dean of faculty*, president of the faculty of advocates in Edinburgh.—*A dean of guild*, the chief officer of the merchant guilds, or societies of trading persons. [*Scotland.*]
—*A dean of a monastery*, a superior under an abbot, to assist in the oversight of the monks.

Syn.—See **CLERGYMAN**.

DĒAN'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The office of a dean. *Clarendon.*

2. The revenue of a dean. *Swift.*

3. The house of a dean. *Shak.*

4. A division of an archdeaconry, formerly under the jurisdiction of a dean.

Each archdeaconry is divided into rural deaneries, and each deanery is divided into parishes. *Blackstone.*

DĒAN'ESS, *n.* The wife of a dean. *Sterne.*

DĒAN'SHIP, *n.* The office of a dean. *Warton.*

DĒAR (dĕr), *a.* 1. [*A. S. deor, or dyre, precious, beloved; Dut. dier; Ger. theuer; Sw. dyr; Dan. dyr.*] At a high price; costly; expensive.

To feed on venison when it sold so dear. *Pope.*

2. Attended with scarcity and high prices. "A dear year." *Johnson.*

3. Highly valued; precious; beloved.

Be ye followers of God, as dear children. *Eph. v. 1.*

4. † [*A. S. derian, to hurt.*] Hateful; grievous.

Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven
Or ever I had seen that day! *Shak.*

†**DĒAR**, *v. a.* To make dear. *Shelton.*

DĒAR (dĕr), *n.* A word of endearment; darling. *Go, dear; each minute does new danger bring.* *Dryden.*

DĒAR'BORN, *n.* A light, four-wheeled carriage.

DĒAR'-BOUGHT (dĕr'bawt), *a.* Bought at a high price. "Dear-bought blessings." *Dryden.*

†**DĒAR'LING**, *n.* A darling. *Spenser.*

DEAR'-LOVED (dər'lūvd), *a.* Much loved. "My dear-loved cousin." *Shak.*

DEAR'LY, *ad.* 1. At a high price. "Bought dearly enough." *Bacon.*
2. With great fondness or affection. "He loved her dearly." *Wotton.*

† **DEARN**, *v. a.* To darn. — See **DARN**. *Sherwood.*

† **DEARN** (dərn), *a.* [A. S. *deorn*, or *dyrn*.] Lonely; solitary; secret. *Shak.*

DEARN, *n.* (*Arch.*) A door-post; a threshold; — written also *dern*. *Britton.*

DEAR'NESS, *n.* 1. Quality of being dear; high price. "The dearthness of corn." *Swift.*
2. Fondness; tender estimation; preciousness; affectionateness.

The peace between the two kings, whatever mutual dear-nesses there had appeared, was but short. *Strype.*

† **DEARN'LY**, *ad.* Secretly; privately; — mournfully. "That dearly cried." *Spenser.*

DEAR'-PUR-CHASED (-chəst), *a.* Purchased at high price. *Watts.*

DEARTH (dərth), *n.* [From A. S. *deor*, dear; or *derian*, to hurt. — "Dearth is the third person sing., and means some or any season or weather, or other cause, which *dereth*, or maketh dear, hurteth or doeth mischief." *Richardson.*]
1. A scarcity which makes food dear.

In times of dearth, it drained much coin out of the kingdom to furnish us with corn from foreign parts. *Bacon.*

2. Want; need; famine.

Of every tree that in the garden grows
Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no dearth. *Milton.*

3. Barrenness; poverty; sterility. "That dearth of plot." *Dryden.*

Syn. — See **SCARCITY**.

† **DEAR-TIC'U-LATE**, *v. a.* [L. *de*, priv., and *articulus*.] To disjoint; to dismember. *Bailey*

DEAR'Y, *n.* A word of endearment; a dear. *Hill.*

DEAS, *n.* See **DAIS**. *Walter Scott.*

DEATH (dēth), *n.* [Goth. *danthus*; A. S. *death*; Dut. *dood*; Ger. *tod*; Dan. & Sw. *död*. — See **DEAD**.]
1. Extinction of life; entire loss of vitality; that state of an organized being in which all its natural functions have ceased to act; mortality; decease; demise; dissolution; departure.

Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. *Rev. ii. 10.*

2. Imminent peril of death. "In prisons more frequent, in deaths oft." *2 Cor. xi. 23.*

3. The cause of death; — used either of the agent or of the instrumental cause.

The endeavors Achilles used, to meet with Hector, and be the death of him, is the intrigue. *Broome.*
When hissing through the air the feathered deaths were dealt. *Dryden.*

4. A skeleton, as the symbol of mortality. "Married to a death's head." *Shak.*

I was all ear,
And took in strains that might create a soul
Under the ribs of Death. *Milton.*

5. Unlawful taking of life; murder. "A man of death." [R.] *Bacon.*

6. State of being under the power of sin, or of being spiritually dead. "He that loveth not his brother abideth in death." *1 John iii. 14.*

7. (*Theol.*) Damnation; endless punishment. "Everlasting death." *Church Catechism.*

Civil death, (*Law*.) the state of a person who, though having natural life, has lost all his civil rights.

Syn. — *Death* is used to denote the final lot of all things living, of man, beasts, plants, &c. *Departure, decease, and demise* are expressions applied only to the condition of human beings. — *The decease* of a man, or his *departure* from this life; the *demise* of a king; the *mortality* of all. "The three words *death, decease, and demise* all denote the same thing. The first is the simple and familiar term; the second is formal, being much used in proceedings at law; the third is ceremonious, and scarcely used of any but princes and grandees." *Campbell.*

DEATH'-BED, *n.* 1. The bed on which a person dies. "Thou'rt on thy death-bed." *Shak.*

2. A man's last sickness.

3. (*Scotch Law*.) A state of sickness which ends in death. *Burrit.*

DEATH'-BELL, *n.* The bell that announces death; the passing bell. *Cowper.*

DEATH'-BLOW, *n.* A fatal blow or stroke; destruction. *Qu. Rev.*

DEATH'-BÖD-ING, *a.* Portending death. "Death-boding cries." *Shak.*

DEATH'-DANCE, *n.* The dance of death. *Burke.*

DEATH'-DART-ING, *a.* Inflicting death, as with a dart. "Death-darting eye." [of cockatrice.] *Shak.*

DEATH'-DAY, *n.* The day of one's death; the day of dissolution. *Drayton.*

DEATH'-DĒEP, *a.* Resembling the state of death; profound. *Young.*

DEATH'-DE-VÖT'ED, *a.* Devoted or doomed to death. *Francis.*

DEATH'-DÖ-ING, *n.* Destruction.

DEATH'-DÖ-ING, *a.* Destructive. *Kirby.*

DEATH'-DÖÖMED (-dömd), *a.* Doomed or sentenced to death. *Coleridge.*

DEATH'FUL, *a.* Full of slaughter; causing death; murderous; destructive.

The deathful scene; princes on princes rolled. *Pope.*

† **DEATH'FUL-NESS**, *n.* Appearance as of death. "Remote from a deathfulness." *Bp. Taylor.*

DEATH'-Fÿ, *v. a.* [Eng. *death*, and L. *facio*, to make.] To kill or make dead. [R.] *Coleridge.*

DEATH'LESS, *a.* Immortal; never-dying; everlasting; undying.

Ne'er shall oblivion's murky cloud
Obscure his deathless praise. *Sir W. Jones.*

DEATH'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling death. "A death-like slumber." *Pope.*

DEATH'-LI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being deathly. [R.] *Southey.*

DEATH'LY (dēth'le), *a.* Fatal; mortal; deadly. "Unwholesome and deathly." *Udal.*

DEATH'S'-DÖÖR (dēths'dör), *n.* A near approach to death; imminent danger of dying. *L'Estrange.*

DEATH'-SHÄD-ÖWED (dēth'shäd-öd), *a.* Encompassed by the shades of death. *More.*

DEATH'S'-HĒAD-MÖTH', *n.* (*Ent.*) A large, handsome moth, so named from the remarkable appearance of the figure of a human skull upon its thorax; the *Acherontia atropos* of modern authors; — called also *hawk moth*. *Westwood. Baird.*

DEATHS'MAN, *n.* An executioner. *Shak.*

Far more expressive than our term of "executioner" is their [ancient writers'] solemn one of the *deathsmen*. *I. Duræli.*

DEATH'-STRÖKE, *n.* The stroke of death; death-blow. *Coleridge.*

DEATH'-TÖ-KEN (dēth'tö-kn), *n.* That which signifies approaching death. *Shak.*

DEATH'WARD, *ad.* Toward death. *Beau. & Fl.*

DEATH'-WAR-RANT (dēth'wör-), *n.* (*Law*.) An order for the execution of a criminal. *Goldsmith.*

DEATH'-WATCH (dēth'wōsh), *n.* (*Ent.*) A small insect of the beetle kind whose ticking noise has been imagined to prognosticate death; *Anobium tessellatum*. *Baird.*

The solemn death-watch clicked the hour she died. *Gay.*

† **DE-ÄU'RÄTE**, *v. a.* [L. *deauro*, *deauratus*.] To gild or cover with gold. *Bailey.*

† **DE-ÄU'RÄTE**, *a.* Gilded. *Bullockar.*

† **DE-ÄU-RÄ'TION**, *n.* The act of gilding. *Bailey.*

DEÄVE, or **DÿVE**, *v. a.* To deafen; to stupefy with noise. [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*

† **DE-BÄC'EHÄTE**, *v. n.* [L. *debaecchor*, *debaecatus*.] To rage as a drunkard. *Cocheram.*

† **DEB-ÄC-CHÄ'TION**, *n.* [L. *debaecatio*.] A raging; a madness. *Prynne.*

DE-BÄ'CLE (de-bä'ki), *n.* [Fr. *débacle*, a breaking-up.] (*Geol.*) The geological or primitive deluge: — a great rush of waters which breaks down all opposing barriers, carrying with it stones, rocks, and other fragments, and spreading them in all directions. *Brande.*

DE-BÄR', *v. a.* [i. DEBARRER; pp. DEBARRING, DEBARRER.] To exclude; to hinder; to prevent. "Debarred from all commerce." *Raleigh.*

Syn. — See **DERIVE**.

† **DE-BÄRB'**, *v. a.* [L. *de*, priv., and *barba*, the beard.] To deprive of the beard. *Bailey.*

DE-BÄRK', *v. a.* [Fr. *débarquer*; *de*, from, and *barque*, a vessel.] [i. DEBARKED; pp. DEBARKING, DEBARKED.] To land; to set on shore; to disembark. *Bailey. Ed. Rev.*

This word, though found in the principal English dictionaries, is little used in England; and the use of it has been censured by English critics.

DE-BÄRK', *v. n.* To go on shore; to land; to disembark; as, "The infantry have debarked."

DE-BÄR-KÄ'TION, *n.* The act of disembarking, or landing; disembarkation. *Todd.*

DE-BÄR'MENT, *n.* The act of debarring or excluding; exclusion. *Chalmers.*

DE-BÄR'RASS, *v. a.* [Fr. *débarrasser*.] To disembarass. [R.] *Ec. Rev.*

DE-BÄSE', *v. a.* [Norm. Fr. *debaser*, below.] [i. DEBASED; pp. DEBASING, DEBASED.] To reduce from a higher to a lower state; to lower in dignity, purity, worth, or any other quality; to degrade; to abase. "To debase religion with frivolous disputes." *Hooker.* "Letting his subject debase his style." *Addison.*

Pleasure and sensuality debase men into beasts. *Droome.*
He reformed the coin, which was much . . . debased in the times and troubles of King Stephen. *Hale.*

Syn. — See **ABASE**.

DE-BÄSE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of debasing, or of reducing to a lower state. "The means of improvement or of debasement." *Beattie.*

2. The state of being debased or degraded; abasement; degradation. *Marston.*

Syn. — See **ABASEMENT**.

DE-BÄS'ER, *n.* One who debases. "Debasers of metals." *Sir W. Jones.*

DE-BÄT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be debated; disputable. "Debatable ground." *Hayward.*

DE-BÄTE', *n.* [Sp. *debate*; Fr. *débat*.]

1. A contention of argument; a disputation; a controversy.

At London, you may see men sauntering in the Court of Requests, while the most important debate is carrying on in the two Houses. *Hume.*

2. The report of a debate; as, "Hansard's Parliamentary Debates."

3. An altercation; a quarrel; a contest.

So 'gan he to discourse the whole debate,
Which that strange knight for him sustained had. *Spenser.*

Syn. — See **DIFFERENCE**.

DE-BÄTE', *v. a.* [It. *dibattere*; Sp. *debatir*; Fr. *débattre*.] [i. DEBATED; pp. DEBATING, DEBATED.]

1. To contend for in argument; to discuss; to dispute; to argue.

He could not debate any thing without some commotion. *Clarendon.*

2. To contest; to fight or strive for.

They see the boys and Ladian youth debate
The martial prizes on the dusty plain. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See **DISCUSS**.

† **DE-BÄTE'**, *v. n.* To engage in fight. *Spenser.*

To debate on or upon, to deliberate upon. *Shak.* — To discuss. *Taiter.*

DE-BÄTE'FUL, *a.* 1. Contentious; quarrelsome. "So debateful and contentious." [R.] *Udal.*

2. Full of conflict. "Debateful strife and cruel enmity." [R.] *Spenser.*

DE-BÄTE'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a contentious manner.

DE-BÄTE'MENT, *n.* Controversy; contest. [R.] Without *debatement* further, more or less. *Shak.*

DE-BÄT'ER, *n.* One who debates; a disputant.

DE-BÄT'ING-SÖ-CI'Ë-Tÿ, *n.* A society formed for the purpose of acquiring the art of speaking extempore; a society for practice in debate.

DE-BÄUCH', *v. a.* [Fr. *débaucher*.] [i. DEBAUCHED; pp. DEBAUCHING, DEBAUCHED.]

1. To corrupt; to vitiate.

Her pride debauched her judgment. *Cowley.*

2. To corrupt with lewdness; to pollute. Men so disordered, so debauched, and bold. *Dryden.*

3. To corrupt by intemperate indulgence; to deprave by excesses. *Tillotson.*
 DE-BAUCH', *v. n.* To riot; to revel. *Young.*
 DE-BAUCH', *n.* 1. Intemperate indulgence; excess; voluptuousness.
The first phraseology by debauch were made; the last by the tale. Dryden.
 2. A fit of intemperance; a drunken revel.
Not so Silenus from his night's debauch. Wilkie.
 3. Lewdness; licentiousness. *Marcell.*
 DEBAUCHÉ (dā-bō-shā'), *n.* [Fr.] A debauchee; a libertine; a rake. — See ROUE. *South.*
 DE-BAUCHED' (dē-bauch'), *p. a.* Corrupted; vitiated by debauchery; dissolute.
Syn. — See DISSOLUTE.
 DE-BAUCH'ED-LY, *ad.* In a licentious manner. — "To live . . . debauchedly." *Cowley.*
 DE-BAUCH'ED-NÈSS, *n.* The quality of being addicted to intemperate or licentious indulgence. *Bp. Hall.*
 DEB-AU-CHÈÈ' (dēb-ō-shē'), *n.* One addicted to debauchery; a libertine; a rake. *Bp. Berkeley.*
 DE-BAUCH'ER, *n.* One who debauches. "The deceiver, and the debaucher." *Bolingbroke.*
 DE-BAUCH'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The act of debauching; seduction from duty. "To complete the debauchery of the army." *Burke.*
 2. The state of being debauched.
 3. Intemperate or licentious practice; excess; lewdness. *Swift.*
 DE-BAUCH'MENT, *n.* The act of debauching; debauchery. "Debauchment and disimprovement." *Bp. Taylor.*
 † DE-BAUCH'NESS, *n.* Debauchedness. *Arnway.*
 † DE-BAUCH'T'NESS, *n.* Debauchedness. *Scott.*
 † DE-BÈL', *v. a.* [L. *debello*.] To vanquish; to conquer; to overcome.
Thou didst del. Milton.
 † DE-BÈL'LÂTE, *v. a.* [L. *debello, debellatus*.] To del; to vanquish. *Bacon.*
 † DEB-ÈL-LÂ'TION, *n.* The act of conquering in war. *Sir T. More.*
 DE-BÈNT'URE (dē-bēnt'yur), *n.* [L. *debetur*, they are due; *debeo*, to owe.] (*Law*).
 1. A custom-house certificate, entitling the exporter of imported goods to a drawback of the duties paid on their importation. *Burrill.*
 2. An instrument, in some government departments, by which the government is charged to pay to a creditor or to his assigns the sum found due, on auditing his accounts. *Brande.*
 DE-BÈNT'URED (dē-bēnt'yurd), *a.* Noting such goods as are entitling to debenture. *Todd.*
 † DEB'ILE, *a.* [L. *debilis*.] Weak; feeble. *Shak.*
 DE-BIL'I-TÂTE, *v. a.* [L. *debilito, debilitatus*; *debilis*, weak.] [*i.* DEBILITATED; *pp.* DEBILITATING, DEBILITATED.] To enfeeble; to weaken; to render languid; to enervate.
Immoderate watch . . . doth debilitate the powers animal. Sir T. Eliot.
Sometimes the body in full strength we find, While various ails debilitate the mind. Jemys.
 DE-BIL'I-TÂT-ED, *p. a.* Enfeebled; weakened. "Their debilitated posterity." *Browne.*
 DE-BIL'I-TÂ'TION, *n.* [L. *debilitatio*; It. *debilitazione*; Sp. *debilitacion*; Fr. *debilitation*.] The act of weakening. *K. Charles.*
 DE-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *debilitas*; *debilis*, weak; Fr. *debilité*.] Weakness; feebleness; languor; decay of strength; imbecility; infirmity.
The men being quite jaded, we were obliged by mere debility to desist. Anson.
Syn. — Debility, infirmity, imbecility, feebleness, weakness, and languor all imply a want of strength or vigor. Debility and languor respect that which is physical; the other terms that which is either physical or moral. Debility may be general or local; infirmity is local and accidental; imbecility, feebleness, and weakness are general; languor, accidental. Debility of body; infirmity of age, of nature, or of the will; imbecility, feebleness, or weakness of body or mind; languor of feeling.
 DEB'IT [dēb'it, *P. K. Sm. Wb.*; dēb'it, *Ja.*], *n.* [L. *debitum*; *debeo*, to owe; Fr. *débit*.] (*Book-*

keeping.) That side of a personal account on which every thing of the nature of a debt is entered; as, "To carry money or goods to the debit of A B." — That which is entered in an account as a debt; money due; as, "The debits exceed the credits." — That side of an account not personal which records the items of money, goods, &c., for which something equivalent has been given; as, "To carry cash paid for goods to the debit of merchandise."

Syn. In the modern system of book-keeping the debit side of an account is the left-hand side.

DEB'IT, *v. a.* [*i.* DEBITED; *pp.* DEBITING, DEBITED.] (*Book-keeping*.) To charge with debt; to enter on the debit side of a book. *Todd.*

† DEB'IT-QR, *n.* [L.] Debtor. *Shak.*

DE-BI-TŪ-MIN-I-ZÂ'TION, *n.* The act of freeing from bitumen. *Silliman.*

DE-BI-TŪ-MIN-IZE, *v. a.* To free from bitumen; to deprive of bitumen. *Lyell.*

DEB'LÂI, *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) The hollow space or excavation formed by removing earth for the construction of parapets. *Stoquer.*

† DE-BŪISE', *v. a.* To debauch. *Gayton.*

† DE-BŪISE, *n.* A debauchee. *Butler.*

† DE-BŪISH', *v. a.* To debauch. *Burton.*

† DE-BŪIST', *v. a.* To debauch. "Leisure to de-boist themselves." *Donne.*

DEB-O-NÂIR' (dēb-ō-nâr'), *a.* [Fr. *débonnaire*; *de bon air*, of a good appearance.] Courteous; affable; complaisant; gentle; mild.
So buxom, blithe, and debonair. Milton.

† DEB-O-NÂIR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *débonnaireté*.] Complaisance; gentility; courteousness. *Chaucer.*

DEB-O-NÂIR'LY, *ad.* Elegantly; gracefully.
Your apparel sits about you most debonairly. Ford.

DEB-O-NÂIR'NESS, *n.* The quality of being debonair; civility; complaisance. [R.]
I'll go to the duke . . . with all the gayety and debonairness in the world. Sterne.

† DE-BŪSH', *v. a.* [See DEBAUCH.] To debauch.

A lazy life is scurvy and deboshed. Ford.

DE-BŪCH' (dē-bōsh'), *v. n.* [Fr. *déboucher*; *de, from, and bouche*, the mouth.] To march out of a wood, a narrow pass, or a defile, into open ground. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

DEBOUCHÉ (dā-bō-shā'), *n.* [Fr.] An opening; demand or market for goods. *Rawson.*

DEBOUCHURE (dā-bō-shūr'), *n.* [Fr.] The mouth or opening of a river or a strait. *Macdonnell.*

DÉRRIS (dā-brē'), *n.* [Fr., from *de, from, and briser*, to break.] (*Geol.*) Fragments of rocks, boulders, gravel, or sand, detached from the summits and sides of mountains; ruins; rubbish. *Buckland.*

DEBT (dēt), *n.* [L. *debitum*; *debeo*, to owe; It. & Sp. *debito*; Fr. *dette*.]

1. That which one person owes to another, whether it be money, goods, or services; something due; obligation; due. "One that died greatly in debt." *Bacon.* "He that dies pays all debts." *Shak.*

2. Sin; trespass; offence; transgression.
Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. Matt. vi. 12.

3. (*Law*.) A sum of money due by certain and express agreement: — that which is due to a man under any form of obligation or promise: — an action to recover a debt or a certain specific sum of money. *Burrill.*

The debt of nature, death.

Syn. — A debt is both obligatory and compulsory; what is due is obligatory, but not always compulsory. A person contracts debts, and receives his due. Pay a debt; give to every one his due.

DEBT'ED (dēt'ed), *a.* Indebted. [R.] *Shak.*

DEBT'ÈE' (dēt'ē'), *n.* (*Law*.) A person to whom a debt is due; a creditor. *Blackstone.*

DEBT'LESS (dēt'les), *a.* Free from debt. "In honor debtless." [R.] *Chaucer.*

DEBT'OR (dēt'ur), *n.* [L. *debitor*; It. *debitore*; Fr. *debitour*.]

1. One who owes any thing to another, as money, goods, or services; one who is indebted.

There died my father, no man's debtor. Pope.

2. (*Book-keeping*.) The debit side of an account-book. *Addison.*

† DEB-UL-LI'TION (dēb-ul-līsh'un), *n.* [L. *de, from, and bullio*, to boil.] A bubbling, or boiling, over. *Bailey.*

DÉBUT (dā-bū'), *n.* [Fr.] An entrance upon any thing; first attempt; first appearance; — particularly applied to the first appearance of an actor, or his first appearance on any particular stage.

DÉBUTANT (dā-bū-tāng'), *n.* [Fr.] One who makes a debut; one who appears for the first time before the public. *Qu. Rev.*

DEC'A-CHÖRD (dēk'a-kōrd), *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *χορδή*, a string.]

1. (*Mus.*) An ancient musical instrument of ten strings. *Hammond.*

2. Something having ten parts. *Todd.*

DEC'A-CHÖR'DON, *n.* Same as DECACHORD. "A decachordon of ten . . . questions." *Watson.*

DEC'A-CŪ'MI-NÂT-ED, *a.* [L. *decacuminatus*; *de, from, and cacumen*, the top.] Having the top cut off. [R.] *Bailey.*

DEC'A-DAL, *a.* Consisting of tens. *Smart.*

DEC'ADE, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, *dekados*; *deka*, ten; L. *decas*, *decadis*; It. & Sp. *decade*; Fr. *décade*.] The sum or number of ten, as ten books, ten days, ten years, or ten parts. "Livvy in the seventh [book] of his first decade." "Divers decades of years." *Brown.* "He . . . put one in each decade to death." *Langhorne.*

|| DE-CÂ'DENCE, *n.* [L. *decadentia*; It. *decadenza*; Sp. *decadencia*; Fr. *décadence*.] — See DECA-Y. Decay; decadency. *Bowles.*

|| DE-CÂ'DEN-CY [dē-kā'den-se, S. W. P. J. K. Sm. R.; dēk'a-dēn-se, *Ja.*], *n.* Decay; fall. "To obscurity and decadency." *Swinburne.*

DEC'A-DYST, *n.* A writer of decades. [R.] *Blount.*

DEC'A-GÖN, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *γωνία*, an angle; Fr. *décagone*.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure having ten sides and ten angles. *Brande.*

DEC'A-GRÂM, *n.* [Fr. *décagramme*; Gr. *deka*, ten, and *γράμμα*, the Greek term for the Roman scruple.] A French weight of ten grammes, equal to 154.34 grains Troy.

DEC'A-GŶN'I-F-Ŷ, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *γυνή*, a female.] (*Bot.*) An order in the tenth class of the Linnæan system of botany, including those plants which have ten pistils. *Henslow.*

DEC'A-GŶN'I-AN, *a.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *γυνή*, a female.] (*Bot.*) In the Linnæan system, having ten pistils, or female organs of fructification.

DE-CÂG'Y-NOÛS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having ten pistils or styles; decagynian. *Gray.*

DEC'A-HÈ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *ἑξάς*, a base.] Having ten sides, or bases. *Smart.*

DEC'A-HÈ'DRON, *n.*; pl. DECAHEDRA. (*Geom.*) A figure having ten bases or sides. *Smart.*

DEC'A-LI'TRE, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *deka*, ten, and *λίτρον*, a pound.] A French measure of ten litres, or 610.28 cubic inches, equal to two and one fifth imperial gallons. *Davies & Peck.*

DE-CÂL'Q-GÏST, *n.* An expounder of the decalogue. *Gregory.*

DEC'A-LÖGUE (dēk'a-lög), *n.* [Gr. *dekálogos*; *deka*, ten, and *λογος*, a discourse; L. *decalogus*; It. & Sp. *decalogo*; Fr. *décalogue*.] The ten commandments given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai.

DE-CÂM'È-RÖN, *n.* [It. *decamerone*, from Gr. *deka*, ten, and *ἡμέρα*, a day; Fr. *decameron*.] The Anglicized name of Boccaccio's celebrated collection of tales, which are supposed to be related in turn during ten days. *Brande.*

DEC'A-MÈ-TRE, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *deka*, ten, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] Ten metres, a French measure of length, equal to thirty-two and four-fifths feet. *Smart.*

DE-CÂMP', *v. n.* [It. *decampare*; Sp. *decampar*; Fr. *décamper*.] — See CAMP. [*i.* DE-CAMPED; *pp.* DE-CAMPING, DE-CAMPED.]

1. To shift the camp; to move off.

The army of the King of Portugal was at Elvason the 23d of the last month, and would *decamp* on the 24th. *Taitler.*

2. To go away in haste; to flee. [Colloquial.]

DE-CAMP'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *decampement*.] The act of decamping; movement. *Johnson.*

DE-CAN'AL, or **DE-CAN'AL** [de-kā'nal, *Ja. R. Todd*; de-kā'nal, *Sm. W. b.*; de-kā'nal, *K.*], *a.* [L. *decamus*. — See **DEAN**.] Pertaining to a deanery; set over ten canons or prebendaries. "The seats on the *decanal* side." *Malone.*

DE-CAN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *ἀνθρ*, *ἀνθρ*, a male, or stamen.] (*Bot.*) One of the Linnæan classes in botany, including all plants which have ten stamens. *Craig.*

DE-CAN'DRI-AN, *a.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *ἀνθρ*, *ἀνθρ*, a male.] (*Bot.*) Having ten stamens or male organs of fructification. *Smart.*

DE-CAN'DROUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having ten stamens; decandrian. *P. Cyc.*

DE-CAN'GU-LAR, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *angulus*, an angle.] Having ten angles. *Grier.*

DE-CANT, *v. a.* [It. *decantare*; Sp. *decantar*; Fr. *decanter*. — See **CANT**.] [*i.* **DECANTED**; *pp.* **DECANTING**, **DECANTED**.] To pour off gently. *Swift.*

DE-CANT'ATE, *v. a.* To decant. *Baxter.*

DE-CAN'TA'TION, *n.* [It. *decantazione*; Sp. *decantacion*; Fr. *decantation*.] The act of decanting; a pouring off. *Brande.*

DE-CAN'TER, *n.* 1. One who decants liquors.
2. A glass vessel for liquor, or for receiving liquor decanted. *Johnson.*

DE-CAPH'LOUS, or **DE-CAPH'YL-LOUS** (131), *a.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Ten-leaved. *Crabb.*

DE-CAP'I-TATE, *v. a.* [L. *decapito*, *decapitatus*; *de*, from, and *caput*, *capitis*, the head; It. *decapitare*; Sp. *decapitar*; Fr. *decapiter*.] [*i.* **DE-CAPITATED**; *pp.* **DECAPITATING**, **DECAPITATED**.] To behead; to cut off the head.

DE-CAP-I-TA'TION, *n.* [It. *decapitazione*; Sp. *decapitacion*; Fr. *decapitation*.] The act of decapitating or beheading. *Arnway.*

DE-C'A-PŪD, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *πῶς*, *πόδος*, a foot.] (*Zool.*) One of the *Decapoda*: — a name applied by Dr. Leach to a tribe of cephalopods, including those which have ten locomotive or prehensile appendages proceeding from the head, two of which, longer than the rest, are called *tentacles*. *Brande.*

DE-C'A-PŪD, *a.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *πῶς*, *πόδος*, a foot; Fr. *decapode*.] Having ten feet.

DE-CAP'Q-DŌ, *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) The highest order of crustaceans, characterized by ten ambulatory thoracic feet. *Craier.*

DE-CAP'Q-DOUS, *a.* (*Zool.*) Pertaining to those crustaceans and molluscous animals which have ten feet or arms. *Owen.*

DE-CAR'BON-ATE, *v. a.* To deprive of carbon; to decarbonize. [*n.*] *Clarke.*

DE-CAR'BON-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of decarbonizing. *Brande.*

DE-CAR'BON-IZE, *v. a.* [*i.* **DECARBONIZED**; *pp.* **DECARBONIZING**, **DECARBONIZED**.] To deprive of carbon. *P. Cyc.*

DE-CAR'DI-NAL-IZE, *v. a.* To deprive of the rank of cardinal. *Howell.*

DE-C'A-STICH (de-kā'stik), *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *στίχος*, a line.] A poem of ten lines. *Howell.*

DE-C'A-STYLE (de-kā'stil), *Ja. K. Sm.*; de-kā's'til, *Crabb*, *Ash*, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *στίλος*, a column.] (*Arch.*) A building of which the portico has ten columns. *Weale.*

DE-C'A-SYL-LAB'IC, *a.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *σύν*, *σύν*, a syllable.] Having ten syllables. *Brande.*

DE-C'A-TŌN, *n.* (*Ent.*) The tenth segment of insects. *Mander.*

DE-CAY' (de-kā'), *v. n.* [L. *de*, down, and *cadere*, to fall; It. *decadere*; Sp. *decaer*; Fr. *déchoir*.] [*i.* **DECAYED**; *pp.* **DECAYING**, **DECAYED**.]

1. To lose soundness or excellence; to decline; to be gradually impaired; to waste away.

Three centuries he felt the oak grove and three he felt the oak grove. *Idem.*

2. To rot; to putrefy. [*n.*] *Taylor.*

Syn. — See **PERISH**.

DE-CAY', *v. a.* To impair; to bring to decay; to cause to fail. [*n.*]

It is so ordered that almost every thing which corrupts the soul decays the body. *Addison.*

DE-CAY' (de-kā'), *n.* 1. Any gradual failure, as of soundness, strength, or prosperity; decline.

2. The cause of decline. [*n.*]

He that plots to be the only figure among ciphers is the decay of a whole age. *Bacon.*

Syn. — *Decay* expresses more than *decline*. By *decay*, things gradually lose their health or perfect state; by *decline*, a strength and vigor; by *consumption*, their existence. The *decay* of old age; the *decline* of life or of health; the *decline* and fall of empires; a rapid *decay*; a wasting *consumption*. "The prop *decays* when it bends, and *decays* when it rots." *Taylor.*

DE-CAYED' (de-kād'), *p. a.* Fallen to decay; impaired; grown worse.

DE-CAY'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being decayed or impaired. *Todd.*

DE-CAY'ER, *n.* That which causes decay.

Intemperance is a great *decayer* of beauty. *Junius.*

DE-CAY'ING, *n.* The act or the condition of suffering decay. "Subject to *decaying*." *Massinger.*

DE-CAY-NY, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to the Deccan in Hindostan. *Earnshaw.*

DE-CÉASE' (de-sēs'), *n.* [L. *decessus*; Fr. *décès*.] Death; departure from life. "Enjoy the kingdom after my *decease*." *Shak.*

Syn. — See **DEATH**.

DE-CÉASE' (de-sēs'), *v. n.* [L. *decēdo*, to depart; *de*, from, and *cedo*, to go; It. *decedere*; Fr. *décéder*.] [*i.* **DECEASED**; *pp.* **DECEASING**, **DECEASED**.] To die; to depart from life.

Till he, pressed down by his own weighty name, Did, like the vestal, under spoils *decease*. *Dryden.*

DE-CÉASED' (de-sēs'), *p. a.* Dead; having departed from life.

DE-CÉ'DENT, *n.* (*Pennsylvania Law*.) A deceased person. *Bourier.*

DE-CÉ'DENT, *a.* Departing; going away. [*n.*] *Ash.*

DE-CÉIT' (de-sēt'), *n.* [L. *deceptio*. — See **DECEIVE**.]

1. An action, or that in an action, which is designed to mislead or deceive; fraud; artifice; deception; cheat.

Free from *deceit* his face, and full as free his heart. *Dryden.*

2. That which is obtained by fraud. [*n.*]

As a cage is full of birds, so are their houses full of *deceits*; therefore are they waxen rich. *Jer. v. 28.*

Syn. — See **ART**, **ARTIFICE**, **DECEPTION**.

DE-CÉIT'FUL, *a.* Full of deceit; fraudulent; fallacious; delusive. "Deceitful jilts." *Rochester.*

The lovely young Lavinia once had friends, And Fortune smiled, *deceitful*, on her birth. *Thomson.*

Syn. — See **FALLACIOUS**.

DE-CÉIT'FUL-LY, *ad.* Fraudulently; with deceit.

DE-CÉIT'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being deceitful. "The care of the world and the *deceitfulness* of riches." *Matt. xiii. 22.*

DE-CÉIT'LESS, *a.* Without deceit. *Bp. Hall.*

DE-CÉIV'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be deceived; liable to be imposed upon.

How wouldst thou use me now, blind, and thereby *deceivable*. *Milton.*

2. That may lead to error; deceitful.

He received nothing but fair promises, which proved *deceivable*. *Hayward.*

DE-CÉIV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Liability to deception.

2. Ability to deceive. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

DE-CÉIVE' (de-sēv'), *v. a.* [L. *decepio*; *de*, from, and *capio*, to seize; Fr. *décevoir*.] [*i.* **DECEIVED**; *pp.* **DECEIVING**, **DECEIVED**.]

1. To cause to mistake; to lead into error; to impose upon; to delude; to cheat; to beguile.

Adam was not *deceived*; but the woman, being *deceived*, was in the transgression. *1 Tim. ii. 14.*

2. To deprive of something; to rob. [*n.*]

Plant fruit-trees in large borders, and set therein fine flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they *deceive* the trees. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Of the three terms, *deceive*, *delude*, *impose upon*, to *deceive* is the most general. Men often *deceive* themselves, and they *deceive* others from a variety of motives; they *impose upon* others for purposes of gain, or for other selfish objects. *Deceived* by false impressions or false statements, *imposed upon* by misrepresentations; *deluded* by false hopes.

DECEIVED (de-sēv'ed or de-sēv'd'), *p. a.* Led into error; beguiled; imposed upon; deluded.

DE-CÉIV'ER (de-sēv'er), *n.* One who deceives, or leads into error; an impostor.

Syn. — *Deceiver* is a generic term; *impostor*, specific. A *deceiver* or *cheat* practises deception on individuals; an *impostor*, on the public.

DE-CÉIV'ING (de-sēv'ing), *n.* The act of cheating; deception.

DE-CÉM'BÉR, *n.* [L. *decem*, ten; this being among the early Romans the tenth month; It. *dicembre*; Sp. *diciembre*; Fr. *décembre*.] The twelfth and last month of the year.

DE-CÉM-DEN'TATE, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] Having ten teeth or tooth-like processes. *Smart.*

DE-CÉM'ID, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *findo*, *fidi*, to split.] (*Bot.*) Cleft tenfold. *Smart.*

DE-CÉM-LŪC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *locularis*, pertaining to a small compartment; *loculus*, a small compartment.] (*Bot.*) Having ten cells for seeds. *Smart.*

DE-CÉM'PE-DAL, *a.* [L. *decempeda*, a ten-foot measuring rod; *decem*, ten, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Ten feet in length. [*n.*] *Bailey.*

DE-CÉM'VIR, *n.*; pl. L. *DE-CÉM'VIRI*; Eng. *DE-CÉM'VIRS*. [L. *decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man.] One of ten Roman magistrates (B. C. 451-449) intrusted with the whole government of the state. *Gibbon.*

DE-CÉM'VI-RAL, *a.* [L. *decemviralis*; Fr. *décemviral*.] Belonging to a decemvirate. *Wotton.*

DE-CÉM'VI-RATE, *n.* [L. *decemviratus*.]

1. The dignity and office of the decemviri.

2. Any body of ten men. *Sir W. Jones.*

DE-CENCE, *n.* [Fr. *décence*.] Decency. *Sprat.*

DE-CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *decencia*; It. *decenza*; Sp. *decencia*; Fr. *décence*. — See **DECENT**.]

1. Propriety of form, appearance, or manner; proper formality; becoming ceremony; fitness; suitableness.

The consideration immediately subsequent to the being of a thing is, what agrees or disagrees with that thing, what is suitable or unsuitable to it, and from this springs the notion of *decency* or *indecency*, that which becomes or misbecomes. *South.*

Were the offices of religion stripped of all the external *decencies* of worship, they would not make a due impression on the minds of those who assist at them. *Atterbury.*

2. Modesty or delicacy in speech, as opposed to ribaldry or obscenity.

Immodest words admit of no defence; For want of *decency* is want of sense. *Pope.*

Syn. — *Decency* respects the conduct; *decorum* and *propriety*, the behavior. A person conducts himself with *decency*; he behaves with *decorum* or *propriety*. *Indecency* is a vice; *indecorum* or *impropriety*, a fault. — See **MODESTY**.

DE-CEN'NA-RY, *n.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *annus*, a year.]

1. A period of ten years. *Smart.*

2. A tithing composed of ten neighboring families of freeholders.

The whole land was divided into hundreds, and those again into *decennaries*. *Hobbes.*

DE-CEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *decennalis*; Fr. *décennal*.]

1. Happening every ten years; as, "A *decennial* census."

2. Continuing for ten years. *Bullockar.*

DE-CEN'NI-UM, *n.* [L.] The space of ten years; a decennary. *Hallam.*

DE-CEN'NO-VAL, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *novem*, nine.] Decennovary. "A *decennoval* circle, or [a circle] of nineteen years." *Holder.*

DE-CEN'NO-VA-RY, *a.* Relating to the number nineteen. "This whole *decennovary* progress of the epochs." [*n.*] *Holder.*

DE'CENT, *a.* [L. *decens, decentis*; *deceo*, to be fit; It. & Sp. *decente*; Fr. *décent*.]
 1. Becoming; decorous; proper; fit; suitable. "Pistimes . . . comely and *decent*." *Ascham*.
 2. Not unbecoming; modest.
 The Europeans seem to have been of opinion that it was not necessary for persons to be clothed in decent manner, and that it was sufficient for them to be clothed in the form of the religious.
 3. Well-formed; comely; graceful.
 And sable stole of Cyprus lawn
 Over thy decent shoulders drawn. *Milton*.
 4. Tolerable; passable; moderate; as, "A *decent* scholar."
 A very decent execution. *Addison*.
 Any man of decent talents. *London Standard*.
DE'CENT-LY, *ad.* In a decent or proper manner.
DE'CENT-NESS, *n.* The quality of being decent; becomingness; decency. [R.] *Todd*.
† DE'CĒP-TI-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Liableness to be deceived. *Glanville*.
† DE'CĒP-TI-BLE, *a.* Liable to be deceived. "The most *deceptible* part of mankind." *Browne*.
DE'CĒPTION, *n.* [L. *deceptio; deceptio*, to deceive; It. *decezione*; Sp. *decepcion*; Fr. *déception*.—See **DECEIVE**.]
 1. Act of deceiving or leading into error; imposture; imposition; deceit.
 All *deception* is a misapplying of those signs which, by compact or convention, we employ the means of men's signifying or conveying their thoughts. *South*.
 2. The state of being deceived. "And fall into *deception* unaware." *Milton*.
 3. Artifice; a trick; a cheat; as, "Jugglers practise various *deceptions*."
Syn.—*Deception* is used for an individual act of one who deceives; *decent*, either for the act or the habit of mind. An act of *deception*; a long course of *decent*. We speak of a *deception* of the senses, or an optical *deception*; but *decent* cannot be properly thus used. *Fraud* is an individual act of *decent*, or an act of *cheating*, as in mercantile transactions.
† DE'CĒP'TIOUS, *a.* Tending to deceive; deceptive. "Deceptive functions." *Shak.*
DE'CĒPTIVE, *a.* [Fr. *déceptif*.] Tending to deceive; deceiving; deceitful; misleading.
Deceptive cadence, (*Mus.*) a cadence in which the final close is avoided by varying the final chord.
Syn.—See **FALLACIOUS**.
DE'CĒPTIVE-LY, *ad.* In a deceptive manner.
DE'CĒPTIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being deceptive.
DE'CĒP'TO-RY, or **DE'CĒP-TO-RY** [*de-sĕp'tur-e*, S. P. K. *Sm. Wb.*; *dĕs'ep-tur-e*, *W. J.*], *a.* Tending to deceive; deceptive. [R.] *Bailey*.
† DE'CĒRN' (*de-sĕrn'*), *v. a.* [L. *decerno*; Fr. *décerner*.] To judge; to discern. *Cramer*.
† DE'CĒRN'MĒNT, *n.* Discernment. *Goodwin*.
† DE'CĒRPT', *a.* [L. *decerpere*.] Cropped. *Bailey*.
† DE'CĒRPT'BLE, *a.* That may be taken off; that may be cropped. *Bailey*.
DE'CĒRPT'ION, *n.* [L. *decerpo*, to pluck away; *de*, from, and *carpo*, to seize.]
 1. The act of cropping off.
 2. A part taken away or separated. [R.]
 If our souls are but particles and *deceptions* of our parents, then I must have been guilty of all the sins ever committed by my parents. *Glanville*.
DE'CĒRT-AT'ION, *n.* [L. *decertatio; decerto*, to fight it out.] A final and decisive contest. [R.]
 Now or never is the day of *decertation*, pro aris et focis, [for our altars and our hearths.] God and our country. *Armistead*.
† DE'CĒS'SION, *n.* [L. *decessio*.] A departure. *Scott*.
DE-CHĀRM', *v. a.* [Fr. *décharmer*.—See **CHARM**.] To counteract by a charm; to disenchant. "Cured by *decharming* the witchcraft." *Harvey*.
DE-CHRIST'IAN-IZE, *v. a.* To turn from, or divest of, Christianity. *Smart*.
DE-CID'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being decided, or determined. *Jones*.
DE-CIDE', *v. a.* [L. *decido; de*, off, and *caedo*, to cut; It. *decidere*; Sp. *decidir*; Fr. *décider*.] [i. **DECIDED**; *pp.* **DECIDING**, **DECIDED**.] To settle; to terminate; to end; to conclude;—applied to what is in dispute, question, or doubt.
 In confidence whereof I enter again
 Doubt thee to the trial of mortal right.
 By combat to decide whose god is God,
 Thine or whom I with Israel's sons adore. *Milton*.

DE-CIDE', *v. n.* To determine; to conclude.
 Who shall *decide* when doctors disagree? *Pope*.
DE-CID'ED, *p. a.* 1. Determined; resolute; unwavering; as, "To take a *decided* stand."
 2. Clear; unquestionable; as, "A *decided* gain."
 3. Unequivocal; positive; absolute; as, "A *decided* answer."
DE-CID'ED-LY, *ad.* In a determined manner; positively;—absolutely; clearly.
DE-CID'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being decided.
† DE-CIDE'MĒNT, *n.* Decision. *Beau. & F.*
DE-CID'DENCE, *n.* [L. *decido*, to fall off; *de*, off, and *caedo*, to fall.] A falling off. "The *decidence* of their [deer's] horn." [R.] *Browne*.
DE-CID'ER, *n.* One who decides or determines.
DE-CID'ING-LY, *ad.* In a deciding manner; decidedly. *Browne*.
DE-CID'DU'I-TY, *n.* Deciduousness. [R.] *Keith*.
DE-CID'U-ŌUS (*de-sid'u-ŭs*), *a.* [L. *deciduus; decido*, to fall off; *de*, off, and *caedo*, to fall.]
 1. (*Bot.*) Falling off, or subject to fall;—applied to leaves which fall, or to plants whose leaves fall, in autumn, and also to a calyx and corolla which fall before the fruit forms;—used in contradistinction to *evergreen*. *Gray*.
 2. (*Zool.*) A term applied to any thing that has but a temporary existence, and falls off in a certain stage of growth, as the terminal whorls of pupaform land-shells, the hair, horns, and teeth of certain animals, &c. *Ruschenberger*.
DE-CID'U-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being deciduous. *Bailey*.
DE-CID'GRAM, *n.* [Fr. *décigramme*, from L. *decimus*, the tenth, and Fr. *gramme*.] A French weight equal to the tenth part of a gramme, or 1.5432 grains. *Davies & Peck*.
DE-CILE, *n.* [L. *decem*, ten.] (*Astrol.*) An aspect or position of two planets when they are distant from each other thirty-six degrees, or a tenth part of the zodiac. *Bouvier*.
DE-CIL-LĒ-TRE, *n.* [Fr.] A French measure of capacity equal to the tenth part of a litre, or 0.176 pint. *Davies & Peck*.
DE-CIL'LION (-yun), *n.* A number involved to the tenth power. *Craig*.
DE-CIL'LIONTH, *a.* Relating to a decillion. *Craig*.
DE-CI-MAL, *a.* [L. *decimus; decem*, ten; It. *decimale*; Sp. *decimal*; Fr. *décimal*.]
 1. Belonging to a system or a series based on a regular tenfold increase or decrease. "The *decimal* notation." *Burke*.
 2. Treating of a system based on a regular tenfold increase or decrease; as, "Decimal arithmetic."
Decimal fractions, (*Arith.*) fractions which have for their denominator some power of ten, as $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{1000}$, written respectively, .2, .03, .005, the number of figures which follow the period indicating the number of 0's in the denominator. *Davies & Peck*.
DE-CI-MAL, *n.* (*Arith.*) Any number expressed in the scale of tens;—usually applied to a decimal fraction. *Davies & Peck*.
DE-CI-MAL-IZE, *v. a.* To reduce to a decimal system. [R.] *Clarke*.
DE-CI-MĀL-ZAT'ION, *n.* The act of reducing or conforming to decimals. *R. Slater*.
DE-CI-MĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *decimo, decimatus; decimus*, the tenth; *decem*, ten; Fr. *décimer*.] [i. **DECIMATED**; *pp.* **DECIMATING**, **DECIMATED**.]
 1. To tithe; to take the tenth part. *Johnson*.
 2. To select by lot every tenth soldier or man for punishment by death. "In military punishments, when a regiment is *decimated*." *Horsley*.
 3. To select the tenth out of a number of persons;—to select, as the tenth.
 I have heard you are as poor as a *decimated* cavalier. *Dryden*.
 4. To destroy a large but indefinite part of any aggregate body; as, "The colony was *decimated* by pestilence."
DE-CI-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *decimatio*; It. *decimazione*; Fr. *décimation*.]

1. The act of decimating; a tithing.
 The first means intended to increase your majesty's revenues I call a *decimation*, importing the tenth of a subject's estates to be paid as a yearly rent. *State Trials*.
 2. The selection by lot of every tenth man for punishment by death. *Shak*.
 3. A heavy loss of life from any cause in an army or other large body of persons.
DE-CI-MĀ-TOR, *n.* One who decimates. *South*.
DE-CI-MĒ-TRE, *n.* [Fr.] A French measure of length, equal to the tenth part of a metre, or 3.937 inches. *Davies & Peck*.
DE-CI-MĒ-TRE, *n.* See **DECIMETRE**. *Craig*.
DE-CI-MŌ-SĒX'TŌ, *n.* [L.] Sixteen-fold size;—usually written 16mo. or 16p.
 A book is in *decimo-sexto* when a sheet is folded into 16 leaves.
DE-CI-PHER (*de-si'fer*), *v. a.* [It. *deciferare*; Sp. *descifrar*; Fr. *déchiffrer*.—See **CIPHER**.] [i. **DECIPHERED**; *pp.* **DECIPHERING**, **DECIPHERED**.]
 1. To explain that which is written in ciphers.
 Zelmene, that had the same character in her heart, could easily *decipher* it. *Shak*.
 2. To read that which is obscurely written, or has become partially obliterated; as, "To *decipher* an ancient manuscript or inscription."
 3. To interpret; to explain; to unfold. "To *decipher* an ambiguous speech." *Johnson*.
 4. To detect; to find out; to discover.
 You are both *deciphered*. *Shak*.
 5. † To write out in cipher.
 This letter was *deciphered*, and found hidden in the duke's house. . . . the cipher itself was found in the tiles of the house. *State Trials*.
DE-CI-PHER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be deciphered; capable of being read. *Gent. Mag.*
DE-CI-PHER-ER, *n.* One who decipherers.
DE-CI-PHER-ESS, *n.* A female who decipherers.
 "Astrology . . . celestial *decipherers*." *Byrom*.
DE-CI-PHER-ING, *n.* The act of explaining or unfolding. *Month. Rev.*
DE-CI-PHER-MĒNT, *n.* The act of deciphering. [R.] *For. Qu. Rev.*
DE-CI'SION (*de-si'zh'un*, 93), *n.* [L. *decisio*; It. *decisione*; Sp. *decision*; Fr. *décision*.—See **DECIDE**.]
 1. † Separation; division.
 The essence of God is . . . indivisible; and therefore his nature is really communicated, not by derivation or *decision*, but by a total and plenary communication. *Pearson*.
 2. The act of deciding; determination, as of a doubt, a difference, or an event.
 The fundamental reasons of this war, whose great *decision* hath much blood let forth. *Shak*.
 3. That which is decided upon; conclusion; as, "To declare a *decision*."
 4. (*Law*.) The judgment or determination given by a competent tribunal:—the report of such determination. *Bouvier*.
 5. The quality of being determined; firmness; resolution; as, "A person of great *decision*;" "Decision of character." *John Foster*.
Syn.—A *decision* may be legal or arbitrary, and it puts an end to all question; a *determination* is a choice between compared motives; a *resolution* is a choice of action rather than of inaction. *Resolution* is opposed to doubt; *determination*, to uncertainty; *decision*, to hesitation.
DE-CI'SIVE, *a.* [It. & Sp. *decisivo*; Fr. *décisif*.] Having power to decide; putting an end to all dispute, question, or doubt; final; conclusive. "Decisive of the controversy between vice and virtue." *Rogers*.
Syn.—See **FINAL**.
DE-CI'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a decisive manner.
DE-CI'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being decisive; the power to determine a difference, a doubt, or an event; conclusiveness. *Johnson*.
DE-CI'SQ-RY, *a.* [Fr. *décisoir*.] Able to determine. [R.] *Sherwood*.
DECK, *v. a.* [A. S. *decan*, or *theccan*; Dut. *dekken*; Old Ger. *decken*; Ger. *decken*; Dan. *dække*, and *dække*; Icel. *thekja*; Sw. *beticka*.—Gr. *stētyō*; L. *tego*; Sp. *tejar*.] [i. **DECKED**; *pp.* **DECKING**, **DECKED**.]
 1. To cover; to overspread.

Ye mists and exhalations, . . .
In honor to the world's great Author, rise!
Whether to deck with clouds the uncolored sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers. *Milton.*

When I have decked the sea with drops full salt. *Shak.*
2. To dress elegantly; to array; to adorn;
to embellish; to ornament; to decorate.

Millions of spinning worms,
That in their green shops weave the shock-harred silk.
To deck her souls. *Milton.*

DECK, *n.* 1. The planked floor of a ship which connects the sides together.

The deck of a ship, so called because it covers and conceals the rest of a ship. *Richardson.*

2. A pack of cards piled regularly. "Parallel plates, as in a deck of cards." *Grew.*

DECKED (dēkt), *p. a.* Adorned:—furnished with a deck.

Busses, or decked vessels from 20 to 80 tons burden. *A. Smith.*

DECK'EL, *n.* A movable raised edge-frame used in the manufacture of paper. *Ure.*

DECK'ER, *n.* One who decks or adorns; a coverer. "A woman decker of brides." *Sherwood.*

A double-decker, two-decker, or a three-decker, (*Naut.*) a ship having two decks or three decks.

DECK'ING, *n.* 1. The act of adorning.

2. Ornament; embellishment. "Such glorious deckings of the temple." *Honolies.*

DE-CLĀIM', *v. n.* [*L. declamo; de, out, and clamo, to cry; It. declamare; Sp. declamar; Fr. déclamer.*] [*i.* DECLAIMED; *pp.* DECLAIMING, DECLAIMED.]

1. To harangue; to speak rhetorically, or in a manner adapted to move a public assembly; to speak loudly or earnestly. *B. Johnson.*

2. To speak set orations, as is practised in schools.

They should likewise use to declaim in Latin and English. *Cowley.*

3. To speak in an inflated and vehement style, without sound argument. "At least, he [*Milton*] does not declaim." *J. A. St. John.*

Syn.—Men declaim and harangue in public to multitudes, and against public men and public measures; they inveigh and rail against private individuals. A declaimer or haranguer is noisy, and makes long and loud speeches; an inveigher or railer is virulent and personal.

DE-CLĀIM', *v. a.* 1. To deliver rhetorically.

2. † To advocate. "Makes himself the devil's orator, and declaims his cause." *South.*

DE-CLĀIM'ANT, *n.* One who declaims; an haranguer; a declaimer. *Clarke.*

DE-CLĀIM'ER, *n.* One who declaims or makes declamatory speeches; an haranguer.

Sallust was a good historiographer, but no good declaimer. *Fotherley.*

Loud declaimers on the part of liberty, themselves the slaves of lust. *Cowper.*

DE-CLĀIM'ING, *n.* 1. The act of public speaking.

2. An harangue; declamation. *South.*

DE-CLĀ-MĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. declamatio; It. declamazione; Sp. declamacion; Fr. declamation.*]

1. The act of declaiming, and particularly an exercise in speaking or oratory; as, "A public declamation by the students of an academy or a college."

2. That which is declaimed, either a select or an original address; a declamatory speech.

Their speeches being so many declamations which tire us by their length. *Dryden.*

Many of the finest passages in his [*Milton's*] controversial writings are sometimes spoken of, even by favorable judges, as declamation. *J. A. St. John.*

† DE-CLĀ-MĀ-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] A declaimer. "Declamators, artificial speakers." *Sir T. Elyot.*

DE-CLĀM'A-TO-RY, *a.* [*L. declamatorius; It. & Sp. declamatorio; Fr. declamatoire.*]

1. Being in the style or manner of declamation, or of an harangue. "A declamatory theme." *Wotton.*

2. Addressing the passions; vehement and falsely rhetorical; inflated. "The declamatory opinions of . . . splenetic men." *Sterner.*

DE-CLĀR'A-BLE, *a.* [*L. declaro, to make clear.*] That may be declared or openly stated without liability to disproof.

This is declarable from the best writers. *Brown.*

DE-CLĀ-RĀNT, *n.* One who declares. [*R.*] *Scott.*

DE-CLĀ-RĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. declaratio; declaro, to make clear; Sp. declaracion; Fr. déclaration.*]

1. † An explanation.

2. An explicit and open statement; an affirmation, annunciation, or proclamation. "That sublime and affecting declaration of his intentions." *Porteus.*

In a law, the obligation to do or not to do proceedeth, and the declaration, what is to be done or not done, followeth after. *Hobbes.*

3. (*Law.*) A specification, in a methodical and logical form, of the circumstances which constitute the plaintiff's cause of action. *Bouvier.*

Syn.—Declaration or affirmation of the fact. A declaration of independence, of war; a proclamation of the president or the governor.

DE-CLĀR'A-TĪVE, *a.* [*L. declarativus; Fr. déclaratif.*]—See DECLARE.]

1. Explanatory; making manifest or known; significant; expressive. "Declarative of their form or nature." *Grew.*

2. Making affirmation; assertive; express. "So declarative on the same side." *Swift.*

DE-CLĀR'A-TĪVE-LY, *ad.* In a declarative manner.

DE-CLĀ-RĀ-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] (*Scottish Law.*) An action by which a party prays that something may be declared in his favor. *Burrit.*

DE-CLĀR'A-TO-RĪ-LY, *ad.* In the form of a declaration; by declaration. *Brown.*

DE-CLĀR'A-TO-RY, *a.* [*Sp. declaratorio; Fr. déclaratoire.*] Making declaration; affirmative; declarative; expressive; not promissory.

These blessings are not only declaratory of the good pleasure of God towards men. *Tillotson.*

A declaratory law, or act, a new act explaining a former law, but containing no new provision.

DE-CLĀRE', *v. a.* [*L. declaro; de, from, and clarus, clear; It. dichiarare; Sp. declarar; Fr. déclarer.*] [*i.* DECLARED; *pp.* DECLARING, DECLARED.]

1. † To make clear; to free from obscurity.

To declare this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth. *Boyle.*

2. To state, assert, or proclaim openly or clearly; to publish; to utter; to announce.

Declare his glory among the heathen. *1 Chron. xvi. 24.*

Thy goodness beyond thought, and power divine. *Milton.*

To declare one's self, to show or make known one's opinion or position. *Addison.*

Syn.—A person may declare publicly or privately; but he proclaims or publishes only in a public manner. Declare or proclaim war; declare or affirm the fact; assert the truth; utter it with the lips; and publish it to the world. A determination may be either announced, declared, or proclaimed; but, when it is announced, it is merely notified as about to take place; when declared, it is merely stated openly; when proclaimed, it is published to the world at large.

DE-CLĀRE', *v. n.* To make a declaration; to announce clearly some opinion or resolution.

To declare for or against some person, party, or thing; to show one's self in favor of, or opposed to, it.

DE-CLĀRED' (de-clārd'), *p. a.* Avowed; proclaimed:—real or actual; as, "The declared value of merchandise."—See OFFICIAL VALUE.

DE-CLĀR'ED-LY, *ad.* Avowedly; openly.

DE-CLĀR'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being declared or proclaimed. *More.*

† DE-CLĀREMENT, *n.* Discovery; declaration. "A declairement of very different parts." *Brown.*

DE-CLĀR'ER, *n.* One who declares, or makes known; a proclaimer. *Sharp.*

DE-CLĀR'ING, *n.* Act of stating a declaration.

DE-CLĀNSION, *n.* [*L. declinatio.*]

1. Downward slope; descent. "The declension of the land . . . to the sea." *Burnet.*

2. Act of declining; declination; a falling or lapse towards an inferior state; deterioration; degeneracy.

The decay of wit and learning, among the French, which generally follows the declension of empire. *Spectator.*

3. (*Gram.*) The inflection or changes in the terminations of nouns, pronouns, articles, and adjectives.

Declension of the needle. See DECLINATION.

DE-CLĪN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be declined. "Declinable parts of speech." *Tyrolitt.*

Chaucer.

DE-CLĪ-NĀTE, *a.* [*L. declino, declinatus, to bend downwards.*] (*Bot.*) Curved downwards. *P. Cyc.*

DE-CLĪ-NĀTION, *n.* [*L. declinatio; It. declinazione; Sp. declinacion; Fr. déclinaison.*]

1. The act of bending or turning down. "A declination of the head." *Johnson.* "The declination of the wheel of fortune." *Dryden.*

2. Deviation from a right line, or from a perpendicular. "The declination of atoms in their descent." *Bentley.*

3. Deviation from rectitude.

That a recent creature should repent of every declination of its conduct, of its acts of just and honest, this right nature would not allow. *South.*

4. The act of declining, refusing, or shunning. We must be separated from them . . . by a voluntary declination of their familiar conversation. *By. Hall.*

5. (*Astron.*) The angular distance of a heavenly body from the equinoctial, either north or south. *Bouvier.*

Declination of the magnetic needle, the deviation of the axis of a magnetic needle from the astronomical meridian.—Declination of a wall, or vertical plane, (*Dualling.*) the arc of the horizon comprehended between the wall or plane on which a vertical dial is fixed and the prime vertical circle, when counted from east to west, or between the wall or plane and the meridian, when counted from north to south.

Formerly, little or no distinction seems to have been made between declension and declination. "The declination of the monarchy." *Bacon.* "The declination of justice." *State Trials.* "Declension of the needle." *Grainger.* "Declination of nouns." *Johnson.*

DE-CLĪ-NĀ-TOR, *n.* [*It. declinatore; Fr. déclinateur.*]

1. An instrument used in dialing for taking the angles made by different planes. *Francis.*

2. (*Astron.*) An instrument for taking the declination of stars. *Clarke.*

DE-CLĪN'A-TO-RY [*de-clīn'a-tur-e, W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; de-clīn'a-tur-e, S.; dē-clīn-a-tur-e, K.*], *n.* [*Fr. déclinateur.*] An instrument used in dialing; a declinator. *Chambers.*

DE-CLĪN'A-TO-RY, *a.* [*Fr. déclinaire.*] (*Law.*) Noting the plea of sanctuary, or of benefit of clergy, before trial and conviction. *Burrit.*

DE-CLĪNĀ-TŪRE, *n.* The act of declining; a refusal. [*R.*] *Dr. Wm. Robertson.*

The declination of that offer is no less graceful. *Scottsm.*

DE-CLĪNE', *v. n.* [*Gr. κλίνω; L. declino; de, down, and clino, to bend; It. declinare; Sp. declinar; Fr. décliner.*] [*i.* DECLINED; *pp.* DECLINING, DECLINED.]

1. To lean, bend, or incline downwards. "With declining head." *Shak.*

2. To shun; to avoid; to refuse.

This is the fortune of them . . . that decline from vices, and take the way of virtue. *Chaucer.*

3. To lapse towards an inferior state; to become impaired in soundness or in strength; to sink; to decay; as, "Manners, morals, empires, decline." "Our declining years." *Swift.*

Sometimes nations will decline so low from virtue, which is reason, that no wrong, but justice, with some fatal cause annexed, Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton.*

4. To decrease in amount or in value; to lessen; to diminish. "Mr. Rysbrach . . . found his business decline." *Walpole.*

Syn.—See DECAY.

DE-CLĪNE', *v. a.* 1. To bend downward. "Decline your head." *Shak.*

2. † To cause to turn aside from.

Far from the maze of error, custom, strife. *B. Johnson.*

3. † To cause to yield or succumb. "To decline the conscience in compliment to the senses." *Boyle.*

4. To shun; to avoid.

Whatever they judged to be most agreeable or disagreeable, they would pursue or decline. *Atterbury.*

5. To refuse courteously; as, "To decline an offer, invitation, or a favor."

6. (*Gram.*) To vary or inflect, as words through their forms;—formerly including declension and conjugation, but now limited to the inflection of nouns, pronouns, articles, and adjectives.

Syn.—See REFUSE.

DE-CLĪNE', *n.* 1. Tendency to become lower, less, or worse; descent; diminution; decay; declension; as, "The decline of commerce,

prosperity, health, or life"; "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." Gibbon.

2. Decay of health; consumption. *Dunglison.*

DE-CLĪN'ER, *n.* 1. One who declines. "A studious decliner of honors and titles." Evelyn. 2. A species of dial. Francis.

DE-CLĪN'ING, *p. a.* That declines; decaying; sinking; descending obliquely.

DE-CLĪN'OM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *declinatio*, declination; and *metrum*, from Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] (*Magnetism*.) An instrument for measuring the variation of the magnetic needle. Clarke.

DE-CLĪ'NOUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Curved downwards; declinate. Clarke.

DE-CLĪV'I-TOUS, *a.* Having a declivity; descending; sloping. Ec. Rev.

DE-CLĪV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *declivitas*; *declivis*, sloping; *It. declività*; Sp. *declividad*; Fr. *déclivité*.] 1. Inclination reckoned downwards, as *acclivity* is reckoned upwards; gradual descent. The declivity was so small that I walked near a mile before I got to the top. 2. A surface which inclines downwards. A river ran through it, and fell down a steep declivity at the end of it. Sir W. Jones.

DE-CLĪ'VOUS, *a.* [L. *declivis*.] Gradually declining or descending; sloping. Johnson.

DE-CŌCT', *v. a.* [L. *decoquo*, *decoctus*, to boil down; *de*, down, and *coquo*, to cook; *It. decuocere*.] [*It. DECOCTED*; pp. *DECOCTING*, *DECOCTED*.] 1. To prepare by boiling; to digest in hot water. Bacon. 2. To digest by the stomach. Davies. 3. To heat; to inflame; to excite. [R.] Shak.

DE-CŌCT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be decocted, or prepared by boiling; that may be digested. Bailey.

DE-CŌC'TION, *n.* [L. *decoctio*; *It. decozione*; Sp. *decoccion*; Fr. *décoction*.] 1. The act of decocting or boiling any thing, to extract its virtues. The lineaments of a white lily will remain after the strongest decoction. Arbuthnot. 2. An extract or preparation made by boiling an organic substance in water. Ure.

DE-CŌC'TIVE, *a.* Having power to decoct. Smart.

DE-CŌCT'URE (-yur), *n.* A decoction. Bailey.

DE-CŌIT', *n.* One of a gang of robbers in India: — written also *dacoit*. C. P. Brown.

DE-CŌL'LATE [de-kŏl'at, *Ja. Sm. R.*; de-kŏl'at or de-kŏl'at, *K.*; de-kŏl'at, *Wb.* — See *CONTEMPERATE*], *v. a.* [L. *decollare*, *decollatus*; *de*, off, and *collum*, the neck; *It. decollare*; Sp. *degollar*; Fr. *décoller*.] [*It. DECOLLATED*; pp. *DECOLLATING*, *DECOLLATED*.] To behead; to decapitate. "A decollated head of St. John the Baptist." Burke.

DE-CŌL'LAT-ED, *p. a.* (*Conch.*) Applied to univalve shells in which the apex is worn off in the progress of growth. Woodward.

DE-CŌL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *decollatio*; *It. decollazione*; Sp. *degollacion*; Fr. *décollation*.] The act of beheading; — used chiefly in reference to the decapitation of John the Baptist, to the festival instituted by the Catholic Church in his honor, and to the celebrated picture of Mabuse which represents this subject. Brande. The feast of the decollation of Saint John Baptist. Fabian, 1380.

DE-CŌL'OR, *v. a.* [L. *decoloro*; *de*, priv., and *coloro*, to color; Fr. *décolorer*.] [*It. DECOLORED*; pp. *DECOLORING*, *DECOLORED*.] To take color from; to deprive of color; to decolorate. Brande.

DE-CŌL'Q-RANT, *n.* Any substance that removes color, as animal charcoal. Clarke.

DE-CŌL'Q-RĀTE, *v. a.* [See *DECOLOR*.] To deprive of color; to decolor. Phil. Mag.

DE-CŌL'Q-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *decoloratio*; Fr. *décoloration*.] Act of decoloring; absence of color. "Decoloration or whiteness of skin." Ferrand.

DE-CŌL'Q-RĪZE, *v. a.* [See *DECOLOR*.] To deprive of color; to decolor. Phil. Mag.

DE-CŌM-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *décomposable*.] Capable of being decomposed. Ure.

DE-CŌM-PŌSE', *v. a.* [L. *de*, from, and com-

pono, *compositus*, to put together; *It. decomporre*; Sp. *descomponer*; Fr. *décomposer*.] [*It. DECOMPOSED*; pp. *DECOMPOSING*, *DECOMPOSED*.] To separate, as the constituent parts of a body; to resolve into original elements; to analyze; to decompound.

DE-CŌM-PŌSE', *v. n.* To resolve into elementary particles; to become decomposed. Ure.

DE-CŌM-PŌS'ITE, *a.* 1. (*Chem.*) Compounded a second time, or compounded with a compound. "Decomposites of three metals." Bacon. 2. (*Bot.*) Decompound. Ogilvie.

DE-CŌM-PŌ-Š'ITION (-zish'un), *n.* [*It. decomposizione*; Sp. *decomposicion*; Fr. *décomposition*.] 1. The act of decomposing; the act of separating the constituent parts of a substance; a resolution into original elements; separation of parts; analysis; resolution. 2. + A compounding with a compound. "A dexterous decomposition of two or three words together." Instruct. for Oratory, Or. 1682. *Decomposition of light*, (*Opt.*) the resolving of light into the colors of the prismatic spectrum. — *Decomposition of forces*, (*Mech.*) the finding of two or more forces that shall be equivalent to a given force. The prefix *de*, in this word, and in several others closely related, is sometimes intensive, and sometimes negative.

DE-CŌM-PŌUND', *v. a.* [*It. DECOMPOUNDED*; pp. *DECOMPOUNDING*, *DECOMPOUNDED*.] 1. To compound anew. Newton. 2. To resolve a compound into simple parts; to decompose; to analyze. Johnson.

DE-CŌM-PŌUND', *a.* 1. Composed of bodies already compounded; compounded a second time. Boyle. 2. (*Bot.*) Compounded or divided several times, as some stems. Gray.

DE-CŌM-PŌUND'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to be decomposed; that may be decomposed.

+ DE-CŌ-Q-RĀ-MĒNT, *n.* [L. *decoramentum*.] Ornament; embellishment. Bailey.

DE-CŌ-RĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *decoro*, *decoratus*; *decus*, *decoris*, ornament; *It. decorare*; Sp. *decorar*; Fr. *décorer*.] [*It. DECORATED*; pp. *DECORATING*, *DECORATED*.] To ornament; to adorn; to embellish; to beautify; to deck. This essay is not decorated with many comparisons. Warton. Syn. — See *ADORN*, *FURNISH*.

DE-CŌ-RĀ'TION, *n.* [*It. decorazione*; Sp. *decoracion*; Fr. *décoration*.] 1. The act of decorating or adorning. 2. Ornament; embellishment; any thing which adds beauty. This helm and heavy buckler I can spare, As only decorations of the war. Dryden. 3. (*Arch.*) Combination of ornamental objects. Weale. 4. *pl.* The scenes or scenery in theatres.

DE-CŌ-RĀ-TIVE, *a.* Bestowing decoration; ornamenting; adorning. C. Lamb.

DE-CŌ-RĀ-TOR, *n.* [Fr. *décorateur*.] One who decorates or embellishes.

DE-CŌ-ROUS, or DE-CŌ-ROŪS [de-kŏ'rus, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. Johnson, Dyche, Barclay, Rees*; de-kŏ'rus, *P. E. Wb. Ash*; de-kŏ'rus or de-kŏ'rus, *K.*], *a.* [L. *decorus*; *decoo*, to befit.] Possessed of decorum; befitting the person or the circumstances; agreeable to decorum; decent; becoming; suitable; fit; proper. Such is the apology, expressed or implied, of many individuals who support a decorous character, and imagine that they are in no respect objects of compassion. Knoc. "An uneducated English speaker is very apt to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable, according to the analogy of his own language; but a learned ear would be as much shocked at such a departure from classical propriety, as in the words *sonorous* and *canorous*." Walker. — See *INDECOROUS*.

DE-CŌ-ROUS-LY, *ad.* In a becoming manner.

DE-CŌRT'I-CĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *decortico*, *decorticatus*; *de*, off, and *cortex*, *cor-ticis*, the bark; Fr. *décor-tiquer*.] [*It. DECORTICATED*; pp. *DECORTICATING*, *DECORTICATED*.] To divest of the bark, rind, or husk; to peel; to strip. "Barley dried and decorticated." Arbuthnot.

DE-CŌRT-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *decorticatio*; Fr.

decortication.] The act of peeling or stripping off the bark or husk. Miller.

DE-CŌ-RUM, *n.* [L.] An external manner suited to the person and the circumstances; propriety; seamliness; decency. Using this decorum in our gestures, applications, speeches, habit, addresses, receptions, and generally in all we do. Hale. Syn. — See *DECENCY*.

DE-CŌY' (de-kŏi'), *v. a.* [Dut. *koyen*; *kooi*, a cage or decoy.] [*It. DECOYED*; pp. *DECOYING*, *DECOYED*.] 1. To lure into a net, cage, or snare; to entrap. A fowler had taken a partridge, who offered to decoy her companions. L'Estrange. 2. To entice; to allure; to attract. Rolph answered that the king might be decoyed thence. Clarendon. Syn. — See *ALLURE*.

DE-CŌY', *n.* 1. Any thing designed as a lure or snare; an artifice to entrap. An old dram-drinker is the devil's decoy. Berkeley. 2. The place into which wild fowl are decoyed.

DE-CŌY'-DŪCK, *n.* A duck that lures others where they may be shot or taken. Mortimer.

DE-CŌY'-MĀN, *n.* One who decoys. Pennant.

DE-CRĒASE' (de-kres'), *v. n.* [L. *decreasco*; *de*, priv., and *creasco*, to grow; *It. decrescere*; Sp. *decrecer*; Fr. *décroître*.] [*It. DECREASED*; pp. *DECREASING*, *DECREASED*.] To be gradually diminished; to become less; to lessen; to abate. When the sun comes to his tropics, days increase and decrease but a very little for a great while together. Newton. Syn. — See *ABATE*.

DE-CRĒASE', *v. a.* To make less; to diminish. "Heat . . . decreases their resistance." Newton.

DE-CRĒASE' (de-kres'), *n.* 1. The state of diminishing; a lessening; a gradual diminution. "The degrees of increase and decrease." Bacon. 2. The wane of the moon. Bacon.

+ DE-CRĒ-Ā'TION, *n.* Decrement; diminution. Cudworth.

DE-CRĒE', *v. n.* [L. *decerno*, *decretus*; *It. decretare*; Sp. *decretar*; Fr. *décriter*.] [*It. DECREED*; pp. *DECREES*, *DECREED*.] To ordain; to appoint; to determine. As my eternal purpose hath decreed. Milton.

DE-CRĒE', *v. a.* To assign by a decree; to order; to appoint; to ordain. They themselves decreed Their own revolt, not I. Milton.

DE-CRĒE', *n.* [L. *decretum*; *It. & Sp. decreto*; Fr. *décret*.] 1. An edict or act of a ruler or a body of men in authority, having the force of law; as, "The Berlin and Milan decrees." The fixed decree which not all heaven can move; Thou, Fate, fulfil it, and, ye powers, approve. Pope. 2. An established rule or law. "A decree for the rain." Job xxviii. 26. 3. (*Law*.) The judgment of a court of equity or admiralty, answering to the judgment of a court of common law. Burrill. 4. (*Civil Law*.) A judgment or sentence given by the emperor; an edict. Burrill. 5. (*Canon Law*.) An ecclesiastical law, in contradistinction to a secular law: — the title of the first of the two great divisions of the *Corpus Juris Canonici*, more commonly known as "Gratian's decree." Burrill. 6. (*Theol.*) The settled purpose of God fore-ordinating whatsoever comes to pass. Buck. Syn. — A decree is the decision of one or of many; as, "A decree of the court"; "A decree of the Senate." An edict speaks the will of an individual, and is peculiar to a despotic government; as, "The edict of the emperor." The Emperor of Russia issues a *ukase*, which is a species of edict. The Sovereign of England and the President of the United States issue *proclamations*. — See *LAW*.

DE-CRĒE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be decreed. Vernon.

DE-CRĒE'ER, *n.* One who decrees. Goodwin.

DE-CRĒET', *n.* (*Scottish Law*.) A final judgment of a court; a sentence. Brande.

DE-CRĒ-MĒNT, *n.* [L. *decrementum*; *It. & Sp. decremento*. — See *DECREASE*, *v. n.*] 1. Gradual decrease; diminution. Mountains, and the other elevations of the earth, suffer a continual decrement. Woodward.

2. The small part by which something is diminished; the quantity lost by decreasing. *Craig.*
 3. (*Math.*) The small part by which a variable quantity becomes less and less; — opposed to *increment*. *B. and E.*
 4. (*Her.*) The wane of the moon from the full to the new. *Craig.*

Decrement equal of life, a term, in the doctrine of annuities, signifying that out of a certain number of lives there should be an annual decrease within a given period of years. *Crabb.*

DE-CRĒP'IT, *a.* [*L. decrepitus*, broken down, worn out, decrepit; *crepo*, *crepito*, to rattle, to crack, It. & Sp. *decrepito*; Fr. *décépité*.] Wasted and worn out with age; broken down; in the last stage of decay.

Decrepit age, and vigorous life, and blooming youth, and helpless in fancy, poured forth. *Lockhart.*

Decrepit is often written and pronounced, inaccurately, *decrepid*, as, "An old, decrepid man." *Malone.* "He seemed so decrepid, as well as deaf." *Walterforce.*

DE-CRĒP'IT-ĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. de*, from, used intensively, and *crepo*, to rattle, to crack; It. *decrepire*; Sp. *decrepitar*; Fr. *décépiter*.] [*i. decrepitated*; *pp. decrepitating*, *decrepitated*.] To roast or calcine in a strong heat, with crackling, as salt. *Brown.*

DE-CRĒP'IT-ĀTE, *v. n.* To crackle by means of heat, or over a fire. *Ure.*

DE-CRĒP'IT-ĀTION, *n.* [*It. decrepitazione*; Sp. *decrepitación*; Fr. *décépitation*.] The act of decrepitating; a crackling noise, as that made by salt when heated. *Quincy.*

DE-CRĒP'IT-NESS, *n.* Decrepitude. [*R.*] *Bentley.*

DE-CRĒP'IT-ŪDE, *n.* [*Sp. decrepitud*; Fr. *décépitude*.] The feebleness of age; the last stage of infirm old age; decline of life.

Many seem to pass on from youth to decrepitude without any reflection on the end of life. *Johnson.*

† DE-CRĒP'IT-Y, *n.* Decrepitude. *Chapman.*

DE-CRES-CĒN'DŌ, *n.* [*It. (Mus.)*] A direction to the performer to decrease the volume of sound, from loud to soft, marked thus [*>*]; — opposed to *crescendo*. *Warner.*

DE-CRĒS-CĒNT, *a.* [*L. decresco*, *decreascens*, to grow less; *de*, priv., and *cresco*, to grow.] Growing less; decreasing. *Johnson.*

DE-CRĒ-TAL [*de-kre-tal*, *S. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.* *R. Wb.*; *de-kre-tal* or *dek-re-tal*, *W. Ja.*, *n.* [*It. decretale*; Sp. *decretal*; Fr. *décretale*. — See DE-CRĒE.]

1. A decree of the pope. *Sir T. More.*

2. A book of decrees or edicts; — especially a book containing the papal decrees. *Spenser.*

3. *pl.* The title of the second of the two great divisions of the canon law, the first being called the *Decree*. *Burrill.*

DE-CRĒ-TAL, *a.* [*L. decretalis*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a decretal. "A decretal epistle of the pope." *Milton.*

† DE-CRĒ-TION, *n.* [*L. decretio*.] A growing less; decrease. *Pearson.*

DE-CRĒ-TIST, *n.* [*Fr. décretiste*.] One who is versed in the decretal. *Ayliffe.*

DE-CRĒ-TIVE, *a.* Making a decree; of the nature of a decree; disposing. *Bp. Hall.*

DE-CRĒ-TQ-RJ-LY, *ad.* In a definitive manner. "Deal concisely and decretorily." *Goodman.*

DE-CRĒ-TQ-RY [*dek-re-tur-e*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; *de-kre-tur-e*, *E. Ash*, *a.* [*L. decretorius*; Sp. *decretorio*.]

1. Judicial; definitive; coming by a decree. "The decretory rigors of a condemning sentence." *South.*

2. Belonging to a decision; deciding condition or destiny; determining; decreative. "Those sad decretory words, 'Many shall seek to enter in, and shall not be able.'" *Bp. Taylor.*

The day of judgment is truly and most literally the critical, the decretory, day. *Doane.*

† DE-CRĒV' (-krŭ'), *v. n.* [*Fr. décroître*.] To decrease; to lessen. *Spenser.*

DE-CRĒ-AL, *n.* The act of decrying; loud condemnation; clamorous censure.

The *decreal* of an art on which the cause and interest of wit and letters absolutely depend. *Shafesbury.*

DE-CRĒ-ER, *n.* One who decries or censures clamorously. *South.*

† DE-CRŌWN', *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to disclaim. *Hakewill.*

† DE-CRŌWN'ING, *n.* The act of disclaiming. "The decrowning of kings." *Overbury.*

† DE-CRUS-TĀ'TION, *n.* The removal of a crust or rind. *Cotgrave.*

DE-CRŪ', *v. a.* [*Fr. décrier*.] [*i. DECRIED*; *pp. DECRYING*, *DECRIED*.] To cry down; to censure clamorously; to disparage; to traduce.

Quacks and impostors are still cautioning us to beware of counterfeits, and decry others' cheats only to make more way for their own. *Swift.*

Syn. — See DISPARAGE.

† DE-CŪ-BĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. decumbo*, *decubitus*, to lie down.] The act of lying down. *Evelyn.*

DE-CŪM'BENCE, } *n.* [*L. decumbo*, *decumbens*,
 DE-CŪM'BEN-CY, } to lie down; *de*, down, and
cubo, to lie.] The act, or the posture, of lying
 down; prostration. "The ancient manner of
 prayer." *Brown.*

DE-CŪM'BENT, *a.* 1. Lying or leaning; reclining, recumbent. "The decumbent portraiture of a woman." *Ashmole.*

2. (*Bot.*) Reclined on the ground, the summit tending to rise. *Gray.*

DE-CŪM'BENT-LY, *ad.* In a decumbent manner.

DE-CŪM'BI-TŪRE, *n.* 1. (*Med.*) The time at which a patient takes to his bed, or during which he is confined to his bed. "From his first decumbiture." *Boyle.*

During his decumbiture, he was visited by his most dear friend, the Bishop of Gloucester. *Life of Firmin.*

2. (*Astrol.*) An aspect of the heavens, at a given moment, from which an astrologer draws prognostics of recovery or of death. *Dryden.*

DE-CŪ-PLE (dek'ŭ-pl), *a.* [*Gr. δεκαπλούς*; *deka*, ten, and *πλῆς*, to fold; *L. decuplus*.] Tenfold; repeated ten times. *Brown.*

DE-CŪ-PLE, *n.* A number made tenfold, or ten times repeated. *Smart.*

DE-CŪ-PLE, *v. a.* [*i. DECUPLY*; *pp. DECUPLYING*, *DECUPLYED*.] To increase to a tenfold proportion. *Bridges.*

DE-CŪ-RI-ON, *n.* [*L. decurio*; *decem*, ten.] (*Roman Ant.*) A commander over ten men. *Temple.*

DE-CŪ-RI-ON-ATE, *n.* The office of a decurion. *Clarke.*

DE-CŪR'RENT, *a.* [*L. decurro*, *decurrens*, to run down; *de*, down, and *curro*, to run.] (*Bot.*) Noting leaves which are prolonged on the stem, beneath the insertion, as in thistles. *Gray.*

DE-CŪR'RENT-LY, *ad.* In a decurrent manner.

† DE-CŪR'SION, *n.* [*L. decursio*.] A running down. "Decursion of waters." *Hale.*

DE-CŪR'SIVE, *a.* [*Fr. decursif*.] (*Bot.*) Having a tendency to run down. *Louden.*

DE-CŪR'SIVE-LY, *ad.* (*Bot.*) With a tendency to run down.

† DE-CŪRT', *v. a.* [*L. decurto*.] To abridge. "Your decurted or headless clause." *Bale.*

† DE-CŪR-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of cutting short, or shortening. *Bailey.*

† DE-CŪ-RY, *n.* [*L. It., & Sp. decuria*; *Fr. décurie*.] Ten men under a decurion. *Raleigh.*

DE-CŪS'SATE [*de-kūs-sāt*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *de-kūs-āt*, *Wb.* — See CONTEMPLE], *v. a.* [*L. decussio*, *decussatus*, to divide crosswise, in the form of an X; *decussis*, the number ten; *It. decussare*.] [*i. DECUSSATED*; *pp. DECUSSATING*, *DECUSSATED*.] To intersect at acute angles; to divide crosswise; to intersect. *Ray.*

DE-CŪS'SATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Applied to the arrangement of bodies in pairs that alternately cross each other, as the leaves of many plants; crossed at right angles. *Brande.*

DE-CŪS'SĀT-ED, *p. a.* Intersected; cut at acute angles: — arranged in pairs.

DE-CŪS-SĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of crossing; intersection. *Ray.*

2. (*Bot.*) The crossing of parts, as leaves on a stem, in pairs that are alternately at right angles. *Ruschenberger.*

3. (*Conch.*) The crossing of the striae or lines on shells. *Ruschenberger.*

DĒ'DĀL, *a.* Skilful; ingenious. — See DĒDAL.

DĒD'A-LOŪS, *a.* [See DĒDALIAN.] 1. Dædalian.

2. (*Bot.*) Having a margin with various turnings and windings. *Smart.*

† DE-DĒC-Q-RĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. dedecoro*.] To disgrace; to bring a reproach upon. *Bailey.*

† DE-DĒC-Q-RĀTION, *n.* [*L. dedecoratio*.] The act of disgracing; disgrace. *Bailey.*

DE-DĒC-Q-ROŪS [de-dēk'o-rūs, *S. W. P. J. Sm.* — See DEDECOROUS], *a.* [*L. dedecurus*.] Disgraceful; reproachful. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

DĒD-ĒN-TĪ'TION (dēd-en-tish'un), *n.* [*L. de*, priv., and *dentio*, to tooth; *dentis*, a shedding of teeth. "Ded dentio on a horse's teeth." *Boerne.*

DĒD'I-CĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. dedico*, *dedicatus*; *It. dedicare*; Sp. *dedicar*; Fr. *dédier*.] [*i. DEDICATED*; *pp. DEDICATING*, *DEDICATED*.]

1. To set apart and consecrate to God, or to sacred uses; as, "To dedicate a house of worship."

2. To devote to some person, use, or end. "Will to greatness dedicate themselves." *Shak.*

He went to learn the profession of a soldier, to which he had dedicated himself. *Clarendon.*

3. To inscribe, or address, as a book, to a patron or a friend.

To whom can I dedicate this poem with so much justice as to you? *Dr. Johnson.*

Syn. — *Dedicate* and *devote* may be employed both in temporal and in spiritual matters; *consecrate* and *hallow*, only in spiritual. A man *dedicates* himself to his business or to his duties, whether public or private, secular or religious. An author *dedicates* his work to his patron; a house of public worship is *dedicated*; a church is *consecrated*; certain days or sacred things are *hallowed*. — See ADDICT.

DĒD'I-CĀTE, *a.* Consecrate; dedicated. "A thing dedicate . . . unto God." *Spelman.*

DĒD'I-CĀT-ED, *p. a.* Consecrated; set apart to sacred uses.

DĒD-I-CA-TĒĒ', *n.* One to whom a dedication is made. [*R.*] *Ed. Rev.*

DĒD-I-CĀTION, *n.* [*L. dedicatio*; *It. dedicazione*; Sp. *dedicación*.]

1. The act of dedicating or consecrating to God. "The dedication of the temple." *Addison.*

2. The act of devoting to some person, use, or end; solemn appropriation.

3. An inscription or address to a patron.

Fed by soft dedication all day long. *Pope.*

DĒD'I-CĀ-TQ-R, *n.* [*L.*] One who dedicates. *Pope.*

DĒD-I-CA-TŌ-RJ-AL, *a.* Relating to a dedication; dedicatory. *Gray.*

DĒD'I-CA-TQ-RY, *a.* [*It. & Sp. dedicatorio*; *Fr. dédicatoire*.] Relating to, or containing, a dedication. "An epistle dedicatory." *Dryden.*

DĒD'I-MŪS, *n.* [*L. we have given*.] (*Law*.) A writ to commission a private person to do some act in place of a judge. *Bowyer.*

† DE-DĪ'TION (de-dish'un), *n.* [*L. deditio*.] A giving up; surrender. *Hale.*

† DĒD-Q-LĒNT, *a.* [*L. dedoleo*.] Feeling no sorrow or compunction. *Hallivell.*

DE-DŪCE', *v. a.* [*L. deduco*; *de*, forth, and *duco*, to lead; *It. dedurre*; Sp. *deducir*; Fr. *déduire*.] [*i. DEDUCED*; *pp. DEDUCING*, *DEDUCED*.]

1. To lead forth. "Deduce a colony." *Selden.*

2. To trace the course of; to describe at length. "I will deduce him from his cradle . . . till he was swallowed up in the gulf of fatality." *Wotton.*

3. To bring; to draw.

O goddess, say! shall I deduce my rhymes from the dire nation in its early times? *Pope.*

4. To derive from something known; to infer. Before we can deduce a particular truth, we must be in possession of the general truth. *Fleming.*

5. To deduct; to subtract.

A matter of four hundred To be deducted upon the payment. *B. Johnson.*

Syn. — See DERIVE.

DE-DŪCE'MENT, *n.* Act of deducing; that which is deduced; inference; deduction. *Milton.*

DE-DŪ-CI-BĪL'I-TY, n. The quality of being deducible, deducibleness. [R.] *Coleridge.*

DE-DŪ-CI-BLE, a. [It. *deducibile*; Sp. *deducible*.] That may be deduced or inferred; inferrible; consequential. "Deducible from these." *South.*

DE-DŪ-CI-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of being deducible; deducibility. *Scott.*

DE-DŪ-CIVE, a. Performing a deduction; inferential. [R.] *Bailey.*

DE-DŪCT, v. a. [L. *deduco, deductus*.—See *DEDUCE*.] [i. DEDUCTED; pp. DEDUCTING, DEDUCTED.]

1. To subtract; to take away; to separate.

We deduct from the computation of our years that part of our time which is spent in the incogitancy of infancy. *Norris.*

2. † To reduce; to bring down. "Do not deduct it to days." *Massinger.*

Syn.—*Deduct* and *subtract* have both the meaning of taking from, but the former is used in a general, and the latter in a technical sense. The tradesman deducts what has been paid from the entire debt, and thus learns what remains due; the accountant subtracts small sums from the gross amount.

DE-DŪCT'ION, n. [L. *deductio*; It. *deduzione*; Sp. *deducción*; Fr. *deduction*.—See *INDUCTION*.]

1. The act of deducing or subtracting.

2. That which is deducted or taken away; an abatement. "Make fair deductions." *Pope.*

3. The act of drawing inferences.

To draw out a particular truth from a general truth in which it is enclosed is *deduction*; from a necessary and universal truth to draw consequences which necessarily follow, is *demonstration*. *Fleming.*

4. That which is drawn from premises; an inference; a conclusion.

So he deduces from the word of God, with such deductions, that he is not a man, but a deity. *Dugdale.*

DE-DŪCT'IVE, a. [It. *deductivo*.] Relating to, or coming by, deduction; deducible.

Mathematics will ever remain the most perfect type of the deductive method. *J. S. Mill.*

DE-DŪCT'IVE-LY, ad. By regular deduction.

DEED, n. [Goth. *ded*; A. S. *dæd*; Dut. *daad*; Ger. *that*; Sw. *daä*; Dan. *daad*.—See *DO*.]

1. That which is done; an action; an act; a performance. "Charitable deeds." *Smalridge.*

2. An exploit; an achievement; a feat.

Thousands were in darker fate than dwell, Whose deeds some nobler poem shall adorn. *Dryden.*

3. Power of action; agency. "With will and deed created free." *Milton.*

4. Reality; fact;—used in adverbial phrases with *in*; as, "In very deed"; "In deed and in truth."

In and *deed* are written as one word, and form an adverb, when not modified or coupled with some other phrase; as, "Indeed it is."

5. (*Law*.) An instrument in writing upon paper or parchment, between parties able to contract, and duly sealed and delivered. *Kent.*

The term is usually confined in its application to conveyances of real estate, or of some interest therein.—Whether it is essential that a deed be signed as well as sealed, seems to be still a question in English law.—In American law it appears to be the prevailing doctrine that a deed must be signed as well as sealed. *Burrill.*

Syn.—*Deed* and *act* are both applied to what is done; but *act* refers to the power exerted, and *deed* to the work performed; as, "A voluntary or involuntary act"; "A good or a bad deed." *Act* is a single effort or exertion of power; as, "The act of the will or of the government." *Action* is a continued exercise of power, and is opposed to a state of rest; as, "The action of a machine." *Feat* is commonly applied to such performances as require strength and activity of the body. "The feats of horsemanship or of jugglery." *Deed*, *exploit*, and *achievement* are terms which rise progressively on each other. *Exploit* and *achievement*, without an epithet, are used in a good sense; and an *achievement* is more than *exploit*. *Deeds* are good or bad, ordinary or extraordinary; *exploits* and *achievements*, extraordinary performances.—See *ACT*.

DEED, v. a. To transfer or convey by deed.

Used in the U. S.;—chiefly as a colloquial word. *Puckering.*

DEED'LESS, a. Without action; inactive; indolent. "Deedless boasters." *Pope.*

DEED'-POLL, n. (*Law*.) A single deed; a deed made by one party only, not indented, but cut even on the edges, or *poll*ed, as it was anciently termed.

A deed-poll is not, strictly speaking, an agreement between two persons, but a declaration of some one particular person respecting an agreement made by him with some other person. *Butcher.*

DEED'Y, a. Active; industrious; notable. [Provincial, Eng.] *Hallwell. Couper.*

DEEL, n. The devil. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett.*

DEEM, v. n. [Goth. *doms*; A. S. *deman*.] [i. DEEMED; pp. DEEMING, DEEMED.]

1. To conclude upon consideration; to think; to judge; to suppose; to fancy; to opine.

The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some country. *Acts xxvii. 27.*

2. † To make estimate of.

Rather than envy, let them wonder at her, But not to deem of her desert aspire. *Spenser.*

DEEM, v. a. To judge; to suppose; to think; to imagine; to believe; to determine.

He who, to be deemed A god, leaped fondly into Ætna's flames. *Milton.*

† **DEEM, n.** Judgment; opinion. "What wicked deem is this?" *Shak.*

DEEM'STER, n. [A. S. *deman*, to judge.] An elective judge in the Isle of Man, and in Jersey.

The two deemsters [in Isle of Man] have considerable jurisdiction, are judges in civil and criminal cases, and are the only the only in the Manx language. *P. Cyc.*

DEEP, a. [Goth. *diupan, diups*; A. S. *deop*, or *diop*; Dut. *diep*; Ger. *tief*; Sw. *djup*; Dan. *djyb*.]

1. Reaching or lying far below the surface, or upper or outer part;—opposed to *shallow*, in a literal sense. "The brook is deep." "The deep bosom of the ocean." "Ten fathom deep." "This deep pit." "Deep scars." "A deep glass of Rhenish wine." *Shak.*

2. Not easily fathomed, seen through, or penetrated; profound; thorough; entire;—opposed to *shallow*, in a figurative sense. "The sense lies deep." *Locke.* "Two deep divines." *Shak.* "A deep sleep." *Gen. ii. 21.* "Deep poverty." *2 Cor. viii. 2.* "Projects deep." *Milton.* "Deep shames." "A deep repentance." *Shak.*

3. Absorbed; swallowed up; engrossed. "How deep am I in love!" *Shak.*

4. Dark;—applied to colors.

With deeper brown the grove was overspread. *Dryden.*

5. Grave; low in the scale;—applied to sounds; as, "A deep bass."

6. (*Mil.*) Noting a number of men arranged closely one behind another, and including the one in front.

Troops are told off in ranks of two or three deep. *Stocquer.*

Deep is often used in composition.

DEEP, n. 1. Any body of deep water, but particularly the sea; the main; the ocean.

Launch out into the deep. *Luke v. 4.*

Forsoke unsounded deeps to dance on sands. *Shak.*

The unadorned bosom of the deep. *Milton.*

2. The middle, or midst; the depth; the darkest or stillest part. "In deep of night." *Shak.*

3. Any unfathomable expanse. "Time's dark deeps." *Bulwer.*

Or do his errands in the gloomy deep. *Milton.*

DEEP, ad. Deeply; to a great depth. *Milton.*

DEEP'-CUT, n. An open excavation of unusual depth. *Tanner.*

DEEP'-DRAW-ING, a. Sinking deep in water. "The deep-drawing barks." *Shak.*

DEEP'-DRAWN, a. Drawn from great depth.

DEEP'EN (dēp'en), v. a. [i. DEEPENED; pp. DEEPENING, DEEPENED.]

1. To increase the depth of; to make deeper. "It would raise the banks and deepen the bed of the Tiber." *Addison.*

2. To make more profound or intense; as, "To deepen joy or sorrow."

3. To make more dark;—applied to colors. "You must deepen your colors." *Peacham.*

4. To make more grave;—applied to sounds. *Deepens* the murmurs of the falling floods, And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

DEEP'EN, v. n. To grow deep or deeper. *Hurd.*

† **DEEP'FET, a.** Deep-fetched. *Shak.*

DEEP'-FETCHED (-fēchd), a. Fetched or brought from a deep place. *Rowe.*

DEEP'-GREEN, a. Of a strong green color; dark-green. *Thomson.*

DEEP'-LAID, a. Laid deeply; well-concerted; shrewdly-planned. *Scott.*

DEEP'LY, ad. 1. To, or at, a great depth; far below the surface.

Fear is a passion that is most deeply rooted in our natures. *Tillotson.*

2. Profoundly; thoroughly; entirely. "Both dissemble deeply." "Deeply indebted." *Shak.*

3. In a high degree; greatly.

He had deeply offended both his nobles and his people. *Bacon.*

4. Darkly;—applied to colors. "The deeply red juice of buckthorn berries." *Boyle.*

DEEP'-MOUTHED (-mōuthd), a. Having a loud voice; making a loud noise. "Deep-mouthed dogs." *Dryden.* "Deep-mouthed sea." *Shak.*

DEEP'-MUS-ING, a. Contemplative; lost in thought. *Pope.*

DEEP'NESS, n. 1. Depth; distance beneath the surface. "Deepness of earth." *Matt. xiii. 5.*

2. Profoundness; sagacity. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. Craft; insidiousness; artfulness. "The deepness of Satan." *Gregory.*

DEEP'-READ (dēp'rēd), a. Profoundly versed in books; well-read. *L'Estrange.*

DEEP'-RÔOT-ED, a. Having deep roots; firmly fixed or established. *Pope.*

DEEP'-SEAT-ED, a. Seated deeply; well-established. "Deep-seated inflammation." *Brande.*

DEEP'-TÖNED (-tōnd), a. Having a deep or solemn tone or sound. *Couper.*

DEEP'-VAULT-ED, a. Having deep vaults.

From hell's deep-vaulted den to dwell in light. *Milton.*

DEEP'-WAIST-ED, a. (*Naut.*) Having a deep waist;—applied to a ship when the waist, or central portion of the main deck, is considerably below the quarter-deck. *Clarke.*

DEER, n. sing. & pl.

[Goth. *dius*; A. S. *deor*, a wild beast, deer; Dut. *dier*; Ger. *thier*; Dan. *djyr*; Sw. *djur*.—Gr. *θηρ*, a wild beast.] (*Zool*.) A ruminating quadruped, or a family of ruminating quadrupeds, of several species, having caducous horns, which generally are proper only to the male, and are covered when young with a deciduous, hairy skin; the *Cervus* of Linnaeus. *Baird.*

In the language of the chase, in England, the male, female, and young of the red deer are respectively called *hart* or *stag*, *hind*, and *calf*; of the fallow deer, *buck*, *doe*, and *fawn*. *P. Cyc.*

DEER'-FÖLD, n. A fold or park for deer. *Ash.*

DEER'-HÖUND, n. A hound for hunting deer; a stag-hound. *Booth.*

DEER'-HÜNT-ING, n. The act of hunting deer.

DEER'-KILL-ER, n. One who kills deer. *Seward.*

DEER'-NECK, n. An ill-formed neck, as of a horse. *Farm. Ency.*

DEER'-STALK-ER (dēr'stawk-ēr), n. One who hunts deer on foot. *Ed. Rev.*

DEER'-STALK-ING (dēr'stawk-ing), n. The act of hunting deer on foot. *Scrope.*

DEER'-STĒAL-ER, n. One who steals deer. *Jacob.*

DEER'-STĒAL-ING, n. The act of stealing deer.

DE-Ē'SIS, n. [Gr. *δέσις*, prayer.] (*Rhet.*) An invocation to the supreme power. *Crabb.*

† **DE'ESS, n.** [Fr. *déesse*.] A goddess. *Croft.*

DEEV, n. [Per. (*Myth*.)] Among the ancient Persians, the appellation of the inferior spirits in the kingdom of darkness:—in the fairy-system of modern Persia, the name of a class of malignant beings, implacable enemies of the Peris. *Keightley.*



Red deer, or stag (male).

DE-FACE', *v. a.* [L. *de*, priv., and *facio*, to make; It. *disfare*; Sp. *deshacer*; Fr. *defaire*.] [*DE-FACED*; *pp.* DEFACING, DEFACED.]

1. To destroy; to cancel.

Pay him six thousand, and deface the bond. *Shak.*
2. To injure the beauty of; to mar; to efface; to obliterate; as, "To deface a monument."

Syn. — A thing is *defaced* by having its surface injured or destroyed; *disfigured* by the loss of any part; *deformed* by being made improperly, or without natural symmetry. Inanimate objects are mostly *defaced* or *disfigured*, but seldom *deformed*. A person may *disfigure* himself by his dress; but he is *deformed* by the hand of nature.

DE-FACE'MENT, *n.* The act of defacing or marring; injury; rature.

The recent ruins, and the new defacements, of his plundered capital. *Burke.*

DE-FACE'CEP, *n.* One who defaces; a destroyer.

DE-FAC'TO. [L., *in reality*.] (*Law.*) A term used to denote a thing actually existing or done.

"A king *de facto* is one who is in actual possession of the crown, though having no lawful right to it, in distinction from a king *de jure*, who has a right to the crown, but is not in possession of it." *Tomlins.*

DEF-E-CÁ'TION, *n.* See DEFECATION. *Brande.*

† DE-FÁIL'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *défaillance*.] Failure. "A *défaillance*, or an infirmity." *Bp. Taylor.*

DE-FÁL'CÁTE [de-fál'kát, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; de-fál'kát, P.] *v. a.* [Low L. *defalco*, *defalcatus*; *de*, off, and *falo*, *faleis*, a sickle; or, according to *Dies*, Old Ger. *halgan*, to take away; — It. *defalcare*; Sp. *defalcuar*; Fr. *défalquer*.] [*DE-FALCATED*; *pp.* DEFALCATING, DEFALCATED.] To cut off; to lop; to take away a part of; — generally applied to public accounts, or to the use of money.

One would have thought the natural method, in a plan of reformation, would be, to take the present existing estimates as they stand, and then to show what may be practicably and safely *defalcated* from them. *Burke.*

DEF-AL-CÁ'TION, *n.* [Low L. *defalcatio*; It. *difalcatione*; Fr. *défalcation*.]

1. The act of defalcating, diminishing, or abating; diminution; abatement.

The tea-table shall be set forth every morning with its customary bill of fare, and without any manner of *defalcation*. *Spectator.*

2. The quantity diminished or abated.

3. A breach of trust by one who has the charge or management of money. *Bowmer.*

† DE-FÁLK', *v. a.* [See DEFALCATE.] To cut off; to lop away; to defalcate. *Bp. Hall.*

DEF-A-MÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *diffamatio*; Sp. *diffamacion*; Fr. *diffamation*.] The act of defaming or of maliciously circulating reports injurious to another's reputation; the act of speaking slanderous words of another; a slanderous report; slander; calumny; aspersion; detraction.

Many dark and intricate motives there are to detraction and *diffamation*. *Addison.*

Written *diffamation* is otherwise termed libel, and oral *diffamation* slander. *Burritt.*

Syn. — See SLANDER.

DE-FÁM'A-TÓ-RY, *a.* [It. *diffamatorio*; Fr. *diffamatoire*.] Injurious to reputation; calumnious; slanderous; libellous. "Defamatory words, written and published, constitute a libel." *Mumder.*

DE-FÁME', *v. a.* [L. *diffamo*; *de*, priv., and *fama*, reputation; It. *diffamare*; Sp. *diffamar*; Fr. *diffamer*.] [*DE-FAMED*; *pp.* DEFAMING, DEFAMING.] To censure maliciously and falsely in public; to spread an evil report concerning; to libel; to calumniate; to asperse; to slander.

They held no torture then so great as shame, And that to slay was less than to *defame*. *Butler.*

Syn. — See ASPERSE, SLANDER.

† DE-FÁME', *n.* Disgrace; dishonor. *Spenser.*

DE-FÁM'ER, *n.* One who defames, or openly utters words injurious to another's reputation.

DE-FÁM'ING, *n.* Defamation. *Jerem. xx. 10.*

DE-FÁM'ING-LÝ, *ad.* In a defaming manner.

DE-FÁT'I-GÁ-BLE, *a.* Liable to be weary. "We were made *defatigable*." [R.] *Glanville.*

DE-FÁT'I-GÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *defatigo*, *defatigatus*.] To weary; to tire. [R.] *Sir T. Herbert.*

† DE-FÁT-I-GÁ'TION, *n.* Weariness; fatigue. "An unavoidable *defatigation*." [R.] *Bp. Hall.*

DE-FÁULT', *n.* [Low L. *defalta*; It. *difalta*; Old Fr. *default*; Fr. *défaut*. — See FAULT.]

1. Omission of a duty; neglect. *Johnson.*
2. Defect; fault; offence.

Partial judges we are of our own excellences, and other men's *defaults*. *Dryden.*

3. Want; lack; destitution.

Cooks could make artificial birds and fishes in *default* of the real ones. *Arbutnot.*

4. (*Law.*) An omission of some act which a person ought to do in order to entitle himself to a legal remedy, as non-appearance in court at a day assigned; neglect; failure. *Burrill.*

DE-FÁULT', *v. a.* [*DE-FALCATED*; *pp.* DEFALTING, DEFALTED.]

1. To withdraw a part of. "Defaulting unnecessary and partial discourses." *Hales.*

2. (*Law.*) To deprive of the benefit of a legal process for non-appearance in court; to enter judgment against in consequence of a default.

DE-FÁULT', *v. n.* 1. To offend.

That he 'gainst courtesy so foully did *default*. *Spenser.*

2. (*Law.*) To fail in performing any contract or stipulation, or to appear in court. *Johnson.*

DE-FÁULT'ED, *a.* Ruinous; fallen to decay. "The old *defaulted* building." *Knight.*

DE-FÁULT'ER, *n.* 1. One deficient in his accounts; a peculator.

2. (*Law.*) One guilty of default; one who fails to appear in court. *Murrell.*

DE-FÉA'SANCE (de-fé'zans), *n.* [Low L. *defeasantia*; Fr. *défaillance*, from *défaire*, to undo, to make void.]

1. Defeat. "His foes' *defeasance*." *Spenser.*

2. (*Law.*) The act of annulling any contract or stipulation. "A *defeasance* of the right of succession." *Guthrie.* — An instrument which defeats the force of some other deed made at the same time: — a condition annexed to a deed, which being performed, the deed is rendered void. *Burrill.*

DE-FÉA'SANCED (de-fé'zans), *a.* (*Law.*) Liable to be defeated. *Burrows.*

DE-FÉAS'IBLE, *a.* That may be annulled. "A *defeasible* title." *Davies.*

DE-FÉAT', *n.* [It. *difatta*; Fr. *défait*.]

1. An undoing; a destruction; deprivation. And made *defeat* of her virginity. *Shak.*

2. An overthrow; loss of a battle; repulse. End Marlborough's work, and finish the *defeat*. *Addison.*

3. Frustration. "The *defeat* of Julian's impious purpose to rebuild the temple." *Warburton.*

DE-FÉAT', *v. a.* [It. *disfare*; Fr. *défaire*.] [*DE-FEATED*; *pp.* DEFEATING, DEFEATED.]

1. To undo; to destroy.

His unkindness may *defeat* my life. *Shak.*

2. To render unsuccessful in battle; to vanquish or to repulse; to conquer; to overthrow. They invaded Ireland, and were *defeated* by the Lord Mountjoy. *Bacon.*

3. To frustrate; to foil; to render of no avail.

He pleaded still not guilty, and alleged Many sharp reasons to *defeat* the law. *Shak.*

To *defeat* of, to prevent the acquisition or attainment of. "Defeated of your prey." *Dryden.*

Syn. — An army is *defeated*, *vanquished*, and *overthrown*; — *defeated*, when unsuccessful, or when a battle is lost, *vanquished*, when forced to yield, and *overthrown*, when rendered incapable of serious resistance. A person is *defeated* in his plans, *foiled* in his schemes, *frustrated* in his endeavors, and *disappointed* in his expectations. — See CONQUER.

DE-FÉAT'ED, *p. a.* 1. Conquered or repulsed in battle; vanquished; overthrown.

2. Frustrated; rendered unsuccessful.

† DE-FÉAT'URE, *n.* 1. Alteration of features.

Time's deformed hand Hath written strange *defeatures* in my face. *Shak.*

2. Defeat. "The *defeature* of the Carthaginians." *Massey.*

DEF'E-CÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *defeco*, *defecatus*; *de*, from, and *fec*, *fecis*, sediment; Fr. *déféquer*.] [*DE-FECATED*; *pp.* DEFECATING, DEFECATED.]

1. To free from lees, dregs, or impurities; to clear from sediment; to clarify; to filtrate.

I practised a way to *defecate* the dark and muddy oil of amber. *Boyle.*

2. To purify; to clear; to free. "We *defecate* the notion from materiality." *Glanville.*

DEF'E-CÁTE, *a.* 1. Purged from lees; defecated. "This liquor was very *defecate*." *Boyle.*

2. Purified; separate from what is gross or low. "Defecate faculties." *Glanville.*

DEF'E-CÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *defecatio*.]

1. The act of defecating or cleansing from lees, dregs, and impurities; clarification. *Harvey.*

2. Purification from what is gross or low. "A *defecation* of the faculties." *Bp. Taylor.*

DE-FÉCT', *n.* [L. *defectio*, *defectus*, to fail; *de*, priv., and *facio*, to make; It. *difetto*; Sp. *defecto*.]

1. Deficiency; absence of an essential part; — the opposite of *superfluity*.

Had this strange energy been less, Defect had been as fatal as excess. *Blackmore.*

2. Physical imperfection; a blemish.

Men that are some *defect* in the face, want words, yet have a great deal of wit. *Locke.*

3. Moral imperfection; failing; fault; foible.

We had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not than in *defects* resemble them whom we love. *Hooker.*

4. A fault; a mistake; error. "Laying *defects* of judgment to me." *Shak.*

Syn. — See BLEMISH, IMPERFECTION.

† DE-FÉCT', *v. n.* To be deficient; to fail. *Browne.*

DE-FÉCT-I-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Imperfect state. "Defectibility of the connection." [R.] *Hale.*

DE-FÉCT'I-BLE, *a.* Imperfect; defective. "A *defectible* understanding." [R.] *Bp. Taylor.*

DE-FÉC'TION, *n.* [L. *defectio*; Fr. *déflection*.] A falling off from a cause, a party, or a principle; revolt from duty or allegiance; a backsliding. "Deflection from Christ." *Bale.*

Syn. — *Deflection* is a general term; *revolt*, a species of *deflection*. *Revolt* differs from *deflection* by implying previous forced subjection, and comprehending active opposition, and from *apostasy*, in denoting a wider departure. *Deflection* from a cause or a party; *revolt* against a government or sovereign; *apostasy* from principles which have been professed; *failure* in performance, or in business.

DE-FÉC'TION-ÍST, *n.* One who practises, or promotes, deflection. *Lord. Morn. Chron.*

DE-FÉC'TIVE, *a.* [L. *defectivus*; Sp. *defectivo*; Fr. *défectif*.]

1. Having a defect; wanting the requisite amount or quality; insufficient; deficient; as, "Defective weight"; "A *defective* machine"; "Defective strength."

2. Imperfect; faulty; — either in a natural or a moral sense. "A *defective* projectile motion of the blood." *Arbutnot.* "Four or five hypotheses . . . which are all *defective*." *Locke.*

Our tragical writers have been notoriously *defective* in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce. *Addison.*

Defective noun, a noun wanting one or more cases. — *Defective* verb, a verb wanting some of the tenses or forms.

Syn. — *Defective* and *deficient* are negative, implying something wanting; *faulty* is positive, implying something wrong. That is *defective* in which something is wanting; that is *deficient* which wants some part; that is *faulty* which is misused. A book is *defective* if some of its leaves are *deficient* or *wanting*. *Defective* performance; *deficient* account; *faulty* or *imperfect* work. — See SHORT.

DE-FÉC'TIVE-LÝ, *ad.* In a defective manner; imperfectly; faultily.

DE-FÉC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being defective, imperfect, or faulty. "The *defectiveness* of some particular." *Addison.*

† DE-FÉCT-U-ÓSI-TY, *n.* Imperfection; faultiness; defectiveness. *W. Mountagu.*

† DE-FÉCT'U-ÓUS, *a.* Full of defects; imperfect; faulty; defective. *Barrow.*

DEF-E-DÁ'TION, *n.* Pollution. — See DEFECATION. [R.] *Todd.*

DEF-ÉNOB', *n.* [L. *defensio*, or *defensa*; It. *difesa*; Sp. *defensa*; Fr. *défense*.]

1. The act of guarding against danger; self-defence. "Stand in your own *defence*." *Shak.*

2. Something employed to ward off danger or injury; guard; protection; fortification. "Go,

put on thy *defences*." "Give him *defence* against the elements." *Shak.*

Rahobam . . . built cities for *defence*. 2 Chron. II. 5.

3. A plea designed to secure against some threatened harm or loss, vindication; justification.

Why, then, alas!
Do I put up that warlike *defence*,
To show I have done nothing? *Shak.*

4. Skill in defending from danger; skill in fencing, &c.

A man of great *defence*, expert in battles. *Spenser.*

5. † Prohibition. "Severe *defences*." *Temple.*

6. (Law.) A denial by the defendant of the truth or validity of the plaintiff's complaint: — the answer made by the defendant to the plaintiff's action, by demurrer or plea at law: — that which is done by a defendant to embarrass, delay, or defeat a plaintiff's action. *Burritt.*

7. (Fort.) The part that flanks another work.

Syn. — See DEFEND.

† DEFENCE', v. a. To defend by fortification; to guard; to protect. *Fairfax.*

DEFENCE'LESS, a. Without defence; destitute of protection from assault and danger, and hence unfortified, ungarrisoned, unguarded, or unarmed; exposed; weak. "These *defenceless* doors." "My *defenceless* head." *Milton.*

DEFENCE'LESS-LY, ad. In a defenceless or unprotected manner.

DEFENCE'LESS-NÉSS, n. The state of being defenceless; an unprotected state. *Bp. Fleetwood.*

DEFEND', v. a. [L. *defendo*; It. *difendere*; Sp. *defender*; Fr. *défendre*.] [i. DEFENDED; pp. DEFENDING, DEFENDED.]

1. † To keep off; to repel. "To *defend* the sunny beams." *Spenser.*

2. To guard from danger; to protect; to stand in defence of. "Edward will *defend* the town." *Shak.*

3. To vindicate; to uphold; to maintain. "Defend the justice of my cause." *Shak.*

4. To fortify; to secure.

And here the access a gloomy grove *defends*. *Dryden.*

5. † To forbid; to prohibit.

No interdict
Defends the touching of these vields pure. *Milton.*

6. (Law.) To deny the right of the plaintiff, or the wrong charged; to oppose or resist a claim at law; to contest a suit: — in contracts, to guarantee; to warrant. *Burritt.*

Syn. — To *defend* is to keep off; to protect is to cover over. In *defence* there may be the aid of an equal or a superior; in *protection*, that of a superior. To *defend* a culprit is to be his advocate; to *protect* him, is to afford him shelter against the magistrates. *Defend* the innocent; *protect* the weak; *vindicate* those who are unjustly accused; *repel* aggression.

DEFEND'ABLE, a. [Fr. *defendable*.] Defensible. [R.] *Sherwood.*

DEFEND'ANT, n. 1. One who defends against an assailant or any danger; a defender. "The *defendants* on the wall." *Wilkins.*

2. (Law.) The party against whom an action is brought; — opposed to *plaintiff*. *Burritt.*

DEFEND'ANT, a. Defensive; fit for defence. [R.]

DEFEND-ÉE', n. One who is defended; — opposed to *defender*. [R.] *Sydney Smith.*

DEFEND'ER, n. [Fr. *défenseur*.] 1. One who defends against any danger; a champion; a vindicator.

2. (Canon Law.) A defendant.

DEFEND'RESS, n. A female who defends. *Stow.*

DEFEND'SA-TIVE, n. 1. Guard; defence. *Browne.*

2. (Surg.) A bandage or plaster, to protect a wound from injury. *Johnson.*

DEFEND-SI-BIL'I-TY, n. Defensibleness. *Benton.*

DEFEND'SI-BLE, a. 1. That may be defended; capable of being protected against outward violence. "Defensible cities." *Addison.*

2. That may be shown to be lawful or right; capable of vindication; justifiable.

I conceive it very *defensible* to disarm an adversary, and disable him from doing mischief. *Collier.*

DEFEND'SI-BLE-NÉSS, n. The state of being defensible; capableness of being defended. *Ash.*

DEFENS'IVE, a. [It. *difensivo*; Sp. *defensivo*; Fr. *défensif*. — See DEFEND.]

1. That serves to defend; proper for defence.

"Defensive arms lay by." *Waller.*

2. Being in a state or posture of defence. [R.]

What stood, recoiled
Defensive scours. *Milton.*

3. Resisting attack or aggression; — opposed to offensive and aggressive; as, "Defensive war."

Since therefore we cannot win by an offensive war, at least a defensive one, the government seems naturally to be of the defensive sort. *Dryden.*

DEFENS'IVE, n. 1. A state or posture of defence.

His majesty, not at all dismayed, resolved to stand upon the *defensive* only. *Clarendon.*

2. A safeguard; protection. [R.]

Wars preventive, upon just fears, are true *defensives*. *Bacon.*

DEFENS'IVE-LY, ad. In a defensive manner.

DEFENS'Q-RY, a. [L. *defensorius*.] Tending to defend; defensive. *Johnson.*

† DEFENST', p. from *defend*. Defended. *Fairfax.*

DEFER', v. n. [L. *defero*; It. *deferre*; Sp. *deferir*; Fr. *déferer*.] [i. DEFERRED; pp. DEFERRING, DEFERRED.]

1. To pay deference, or respect; to submit, in matters of judgment and belief.

Herodotus . . . is as fabulous as Homer when he *defers* to the common reports of countries. *Pope.*

2. To put off; to delay; to procrastinate.

God . . . will not long *defer*
To vindicate the glory of his name. *Milton.*

DEFER', v. a. 1. † To render; to offer. "The worship *deferred* to the Virgin." *Brevint.*

2. To put off; to delay; to adjourn; to postpone.

Defer the promised boon, the goddess cried. *Pope.*

3. To refer; to leave to the judgment of.

The commissioners *deferred* the matter unto the Earl of Northumberland. *Bacon.*

Syn. — See ADJOURN.

DEFER'ENCE, n. [It. *deferenza*; Sp. *deferencia*; Fr. *déférence*.]

1. Submission to the judgment of another.

"A blind *deference* to authority." *Middleton.*

2. High regard; great respect; reverence; veneration. "For whose wisdom and goodness he has the greatest *deference*." *Swift.*

3. Complaisance; delicate consideration.

A natural roughness makes a man uncomplaisant to others, so that he has no *deference* for their inclinations, tempers, or conditions. *Locke.*

Syn. — See COMPLAISANCE, RESPECT.

DEFER-ENT, a. [L. *defero*, *deferens*; It. & Sp. *deferente*; Fr. *déferent*.] That carries or conveys. [R.] *Bacon.*

DEFER-ENT, n. 1. That which carries. [R.]

Air is the most favorable *deferent* of sounds. *Bacon.*

2. (Anat.) A vessel in the human body that conveys fluids. *Chambers.*

3. (Astron.) In the Ptolemaic system, a circle or circular orbit of a heavenly body bearing on its circumference the centre of a subordinate circle or orbit, called the *epicycle*, in which another heavenly body moves.

Thus the earth's orbit, to choose an example out of the modern system, is a *deferent* on which the moon's orbit is carried. *P. Cye.*

DEFER-ENT'IAL, a. Implying deference; respectful. *Ed. Rev.*

DEFER-ENT'IAL-LY, ad. In a deferential manner; respectfully. *Gent. Mag.*

† DEFERMENT, n. The act of deferring; delay. "My grief . . . begs a *deferment*." *Suckling.*

DEFER'RER, n. One who defers. *B. Jonson.*

DEFER-RES'CENCE, n. [L. *deferresco*, *deferrescens*.] The state of growing cool. [R.] *Ash.*

DEFEB'DAL-IZE, v. a. To deprive of the feudal character or form. *West. Rev.*

† DEF'FLY, ad. See DEFPLY. *Spenser.*

DEF'FANCE, n. [Fr. *défiance*, suspicion, distrust; *défi*, defiance.]

1. Act of defying, daring, or braving; a challenge; an invitation to fight. "He breathed *defiance* to my ears." *Shak.*

2. A challenge to make an impeachment good. *Johnson.*

3. Contempt of opposition or of danger; a setting at naught. "This open and scandalous violation and *defiance* of his most sacred fundamental laws." *Sharp.*

4. † Refusal. "Take my *defiance*." *Shak.*

DEF'FANT, a. Bidding defiance; challenging; daring; courageous. *Brydges.*

The *defiant* constancy of youth. *Qu. Res.*

DEF'FANT-LY, ad. With defiance; daringly.

† DEF'F'A-TO-RY, a. Bearing defiance. *Shelford.*

DEF'F'CIENCE (de-fish'ens), n. Deficiency. "In thee is no *deficiency* found." *Milton.*

DEF'F'CIEN-CY (de-fish'en-se, 66), n. [L. *defectio*, *deficiens*, to be wanting; Sp. *deficiencia*, deficiency.]

1. Want; lack of a part. "Deficiency of blood." *Arbutnot.* "When the low grounds fail, the uplands supply the *deficiency*." *Granger.*

2. Imperfection; incompleteness; defectiveness; failure; a failing. "Perversion whereof all *deficiency* . . . arises." *Mountagu.*

DEF'F'CIENT (de-fish'ent), a. Wanting a part; imperfect; defective; incomplete.

Nothing imperfect or *deficient* made. *Milton.*

Deficient numbers, (Arith.) numbers such that the sum of their aliquot parts is less than the numbers themselves: thus, 8 is a deficient number, because its aliquot parts, — 1, 2, 4, — when added together, make only 7. *Brande.*

Syn. — *Deficient* is the opposite of *entire*. If a part is wanting, the whole is *deficient*. — See DEFECTIVE.

DEF'F'CIENT-LY (de-fish'ent-le), ad. In a defective manner.

DEF'F'CIENT-NÉSS (de-fish'ent-nés), n. The state or quality of being deficient; deficiency. *Scott.*

DEF'F'IT, n. [L., it is wanting.] Want; deficiency in an account, or a number. *Auckland.*

DEF'F'ER, n. One who defies; a challenger.

† DEF'F'G-U-RÁ'TION, n. Disfiguration. "Defigurations and deformations." *Bp. Hall.*

† DEF'F'URE, v. a. 1. To delineate; to describe. "Stones as they are here *defigured*." *Weever.*

DEF-I-LĀD'ING, n. (Fort.) The act of arranging the plan of the exposed sides of a fortress so as to shelter the interior works when they are in danger of being commanded by the enemy from some higher point. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

DEF-ILE', v. a. [Goth. *fuls*, foul; A. S. *ful*, foul; *afylan*, to defile; *befylan* or *gefylian*, to befoul or pollute.] [i. DEFILED; pp. DEFILING, DEFILED.]

1. To make foul or dirty; to make filthy; to soil. "Pitch doth *defile*." *Shak.*

2. To render morally impure; to sully; to pollute; to corrupt.

God requires rather that we should die, than *defile* ourselves with impieties. *Saundersfoot.*

3. To defame; to tarnish; to stain.

He is justly reckoned among the greatest prelates of this age, however his character may be *defiled* by mean and dirty hands. *Swift.*

4. To violate; to deflower; to ravish.

The husband murdered, and the wife *defiled*. *Prior.*

5. To make ceremonially unclean. *Lev. xxii. 8.*

Syn. — See CONTAMINATE.

DEF-ILE', v. n. [L. *de*, from, off, and *filum*, a thread; Sp. *desfilas*; Fr. *défiler*.] To march or move off in a line, or file by file; to file off.

The Turks *defiled* before the enemy. *Gibbon.*

DEF-ILE' [de-fil', W. P. J. E. F. Ja. R. Wb.; de-fil', S.; de-fil' or de-fil', K.; de-fil', Sm.], n. [Fr. *défilé*.] A narrow passage or road, through which troops can march only by making a small front and filing off. *Addison.*

DEF-ILE'MENT, n. 1. The act of defiling.

2. The state of being defiled; pollution.

There are of *defilements* two sorts; *defilements* of the flesh, . . . and also *defilements* of the spirit. *Hopkins.*

DEF-IL'ER, n. One who defiles or pollutes.

DEF-IN'ABLE, a. That may be defined. *V. Knox.*

DEF-INE', v. a. [L. *definio*, to bound off; *de*, from, and *finis*, a limit; It. *definire*; Sp. *definir*; Fr. *définir*.] [i. DEFINED; pp. DEFINING, DEFINED.]

1. To fix the limits of; to set bounds to; to limit; to circumscribe; to bound.
 2. †To decide; to determine. "In field the challenge to *define*." *Spenser*.
 3. To describe; to declare the properties or circumstances of; as, "To *define* a circle."
 4. To give the signification of; to declare the meaning of; to explain, as a word or term.
 Like wit, much talked of, not to be *defined*. *Otway*.
 †DE-FINE', *v. n.* To determine; to decide. *Bacon*.
 DE-FINED' (de-find'), *p. a.* 1. Limited; bounded.
 2. Explained.
 3. Having clear and distinct outlines.
 The rings were . . . distinct and well *defined*. *Newton*.
 †DE-FINE'MENT, *n.* The act of defining; description; definition. *Shak*.
 DE-FIN'ER, *n.* One who defines or explains.
 DE-FIN'ING, *n.* The act of giving a definition; explanation.
 DE-FIN'ING, *p. a.* 1. Limiting; bounding.
 2. Explaining; giving definitions.
 DEF-I-NITE (dĕf'e-nīt), *a.* [L. *definitus*.]
 1. Having fixed limits in space; bounded; determinate; as, "A *definite* extent."
 2. Having certain limits in signification; as, "A *definite* phrase."
 3. Determined; exact; precise. "Some certain and *definite* time." *Ayliffe*.
 4. (Gram.) Noting the article, as *the* in English, which limits or defines the signification of the noun to which it is applied.
 †DEF-I-NITE, *n.* That which is explained or defined. [R.] *Ayliffe*.
 DEF-I-NITE-LY, *ad.* In a definite manner.
 DEF-I-NITE-NESS, *n.* The state of being definite; certainty; exactness; accuracy.
 DEF-I-NI'TION (dĕf'e-nīsh'yun), *n.* [L. *definitio*; It. *definizione*; Sp. *definicion*; Fr. *définition*.]
 1. †Decision; determination. *Chaucer*.
 2. An explanation in words, which distinguishes the thing explained from other things; the process of stating the exact meaning of a word, by means of other words.
 Settling the significations of words, which settling of significations they call *definitions*. *Hobbes*.
 Logicians distinguish *definitions* into essential and accidental. An essential *definition* states what are regarded as the constituent parts of the essence of that which is to be defined, and an accidental *definition* (or description) lays down what are regarded as circumstances belonging to it, viz., properties or accidents, such as causes, effects, &c. *Whately*.
 Syn.—The *definition* of a word defines or limits the extent of its signification; the *explanation* is the act of making plain, and may include both definition and illustration. *Definition* separates; *explanation* makes plain; *description* exhibits. To point out the limits which separate one thing from another, is to *define* it; to make a thing plain to the understanding is to *explain* it; to trace out its character and form is to *describe* it. *Definition* of a word; *explanation* of a word or a sentence; *description* of a thing. A concise *definition*; an ample *explanation*; a minute *description*.
 DE-FIN'I-TIVE, *a.* [L. *definitivus*; It. & Sp. *definitivo*; Fr. *définitif*.]
 1. Determinate; positive; express. "A strict and *definitive* truth." *Browne*.
 2. Terminating a suit; final; conclusive. "Give *definitive* sentence." *Chaucer*.
 DE-FIN'I-TIVE, *n.* (Gram.) A word which defines or limits the signification of another word with which it is connected;—applied particularly to what is otherwise called a definite article, or a demonstrative pronoun, as *the*, *this*, *that*, in English. "*Definitives* . . . called by grammarians articles." *Harris*.
 DE-FIN'I-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a definitive manner.
 DE-FIN'I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being definitive; decisiveness. *Bailey*.
 DE-FIN'I-TOR, *n.* [L.] An assessor or counsellor to a superior in religious orders. *Crabb*.
 DE-FIN'I-TUDE, *n.* Definiteness.
 That the form of adjectives varies with their *definitive* or indefinitude, has been seen. *Latham*.
 †DE-FIX', *v. a.* [L. *defigo*, *defixus*.] To fix. "To *defix* their princely seat." [R.] *Herbert*.
 DEF-LA-GRÁ-BIL'I-TY, *n.* (Chem.) The property of taking fire and burning entirely away in a very brief time. *Boyle*.

DE-FLÁ-GRÁ-BLE, or DEF-LA-GRÁ-BLE (dĕ-flá-grá-bl, S. W. J. F. Ja. K.; dĕ-flá-grá-bl, P.; dĕ-flá-grá-bl, Sm.), *a.* (Chem.) Having the quality of taking fire and burning entirely away with great rapidity; combustible. *Boyle*.
 DEF-LA-GRÁTE, *v. n.* [L. *deflagro*, *deflagratus*; *de*, from, used intensively, and *flagro*, to burn.] [i. DEFLAGRATED; pp. DEFLAGRATING, DEFLAGRATED.] (Chem.) To burn suddenly with an explosion. *Brande*.
 DEF-LA-GRÁTE, *v. a.* (Chem.) To cause to burn suddenly; to set on fire. *Todd*.
 DEF-LA-GRÁ'TION, *n.* [It. *deflagrazione*; Sp. *deflagracion*; Fr. *deflagration*.] (Chem.) The act of deflagrating; the sparkling combustion of substances without violent explosion; rapid combustion, particularly of metals by galvanism.
 DEF-LA-GRÁ-TOR, *n.* (Chem.) A species of galvanic battery for deflagrating metals and producing intense heat and light. *Hamilton*.
 DE-FLECT', *v. n.* [L. *deflecto*; *de*, from, and *flecto*, to turn.] [i. DEFLECTED; pp. DEFLECTING, DEFLECTED.] To turn aside; to deviate from a true course. "The *deflection* of the needle, but lieth in the true" *Boyle*.
 Those actions which *deflect* and err from the order of this, and are unnatural and inordinate. *Boyle*.
 DE-FLECT', *v. a.* To bend; to turn aside. *Lord*.
 DE-FLEC'TION, *n.* [L. *deflexio*; It. *deflessione*; Fr. *déflexion*.]
 1. The act of deflecting; deviation from a certain course or from the true direction; as, "The *deflection* of the magnetic needle."
 The *deflection* of the needle, with a little *deflection*, might very properly be applied unto him. *Fotherby*.
 2. (Opt.) The bending of the rays of light towards an opaque body when passing near it;—termed by Newton *inflection*. *Mander*.
 3. (Naut.) The tendency of a ship from her true course by reason of currents, &c. *Mumder*.
 DE-FLÉX'URE (dĕ-flĕk'shūr), *n.* A turning aside; deflection. [R.] *Bailey*.
 DE-FLÓ-RATE, *a.* [L. *de*, priv., and *flos*, *floris*, a flower.] (Bot.) Past the flowering state, as an anther after it has discharged its pollen. *Gray*.
 DE-FLÓ-RÁ'TION, *n.* [It. *deflorazione*; Fr. *défloration*.]
 1. The act of deflowering; rape. *Johnson*.
 2. A selection of that which is most valuable; anthology. "An epitome, or *defloration* made by Robert of Loraine." [R.] *Selden*.
 DE-FLÓUR', *v. a.* [L. *de*, priv., and *flos*, *floris*, a flower; It. *deflorare*; Sp. *desflorar*; Fr. *déflorer*.] [i. DEFLOWED; pp. DEFLOWING, DEFLOWED.]
 1. To deprive of flowers. "Deflowering the gardens." *Mountagu*.
 2. To ravish; to take away a woman's virginity. *Shak*.
 3. To deprive of, as beauty or grace. "The beauty of his soul was *deflowered*." *Bp. Taylor*.
 DE-FLÓURED' (dĕ-flóurd'), *p. a.* 1. Ravished; deprived of purity.
 2. Deprived of beauty or grace.
 DE-FLÓUR'ER, *n.* One who deflours.
 †DE-FLÓW', *v. n.* [L. *defluo*.] To flow as water. *Browne*.
 †DEF'LU-OUS, *a.* [L. *defluus*.] That flows down; falling off. *Bailey*.
 DE-FLŪ'VI-ŪM, *n.* [L.] A falling off of the hair or of the bark by disease; alopecia. *Crabb*.
 †DE-FLŪX', *n.* [L. *defluxus*.] Defluxion. *Bacon*.
 DE-FLŪX'ION (dĕ-flŭk'shun), *n.* [L. *defluxio*.] (Med.) A flowing of humors from a superior to an inferior part; a discharge of fluid from a mucous membrane; catarrh;—sometimes used synonymously with inflammation. *Dunglison*.
 †DEF'LY, *ad.* Dexterously;—deftly. *Spenser*.
 DEF-CE-DÁ'TION (dĕf-sĕ-dĕ'shun), *n.* [L. *de*, from, used intensively, and *cedo*, to make filthy; Fr. *défection*.] The act of making filthy; pollution; corruption. "*Defecation* of so many parts by a bad printer and a worse editor." [R.] *Bentley*.
 DE-FŌ-LI-Á'TION, *n.* [L. *de*, from, and *folium*, a

leaf.] (Bot.) The falling of the leaf, or the season of the falling of leaves. *Loudon*.
 DE-FŌRCE', *v. a.* [Low L. *deforcio*; Fr. *déforcer*.] (Law.)
 1. To keep by force from the right owner. *Blackstone*.
 2. To resist an officer of law. [Scotland.]
 DE-FŌRCE'MENT, *n.* [Low L. *deforciammentum*.]
 1. (Law.) A keeping out by force or wrong; a wrongful withholding of lands or tenements to which another has a right. *Burrill*.
 2. (Scot. Law.) Resistance to an officer engaged in the discharge of his duty. *Burrill*.
 DE-FŌRCE'ŌR, *n.* (Law.) Deforciant. *Tomlins*.
 DE-FŌR-CI-ANT (dĕ-fŏr'shĕ-ant), *n.* (Law.) One who deforces; one who wrongfully keeps the owner of lands or tenements out of possession of them. *Bowrier*.
 DE-FŌR-CI-Á'TION, *n.* (Law.) A seizure of goods for satisfaction of a lawful debt; a distress. *Jacob*.
 DE-FŌRM', *v. a.* [L. *deformo*; *de*, priv., and *formo*, form; It. *deformare*; Sp. *deformar*; Fr. *déformer*.] [i. DEFORMED; pp. DEFORMING, DEFORMED.]
 1. To form without due proportion and symmetry, or with the union of unsuitable parts.
 Cheated of feature by dissembling nature, *Deformed*, unfinished, sent before my time into this breathing world, scarce half made up. *Shak*.
 2. To produce imperfection in the form or in the parts of; to disfigure; to deface. *Zopyrus* and *Pisistratus* wounded, mangled, *deformed* themselves that they might thereby gain their ends. *By. Reynolds*.
 3. To make unsightly or repulsive; to deprive of grace; to render unbecoming. *Old men with dust deformed their hoary hair.* *Dryden*.
 Syn.—See DEFACE.
 †DE-FŌRM', *a.* Ugly; deformed; misshapen. "That monster so *deform*." *Spenser*.
 Sight so *deform* what heart of rock could long Dry-eyed behold? *Milton*.
 DEF-ŌR-MÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *deformatio*; It. *deformazione*; Sp. *deformacion*; Fr. *déformation*.] A defacing; a disfiguring. *Bp. Hall*.
 DE-FŌRM'ED' (dĕ-fŏrmd'), *p. a.* 1. Disfigured; disfigured of natural symmetry. *Hay*.
 2. Base; shameful. *B. Jonson*.
 DE-FŌRM'ED-LY, *ad.* In a deformed manner.
 DE-FŌRM'ED-NESS, *n.* Ugliness; disagreeableness of form; deformity.
 DE-FŌRM'ER, *n.* One who deforms or defaces.
 DE-FŌRM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *deformitas*; It. *deformità*; Sp. *deformidad*; Fr. *déformité*.]
 1. Want of symmetry or beauty; imperfection of form; unnatural conformation; distortion; crookedness; ugliness.
 To spy my shadow in the sun, And descant on mine own *deformity*. *Shak*.
 2. Want of regularity or due order.
 Reforming either church or state when *deformities* are such. *King Charles*.
 †DE-FŌR'SŌR, *n.* (Law.) One who casts out by force.—See DEFORCEOR. *Blount*.
 †DE-FŌUL', *v. a.* [See DEFILE.] To defile; to befoul. "Boy, with blood *defouled*." *Spenser*.
 DE-FRAUD', *v. a.* [L. *defraudo*; *de*, from, used intensively, and *fraudo*, to cheat; It. *defraudare*; Sp. *defraudar*; Fr. *frauder*.] [i. DEFRAUDED; pp. DEFRAUDING, DEFRAUDED.]
 1. To deprive of by fraud or trick; to take away from wrongfully and by artifice; to cheat. *Are you defrauded when he feeds the poor?* *Dryden*.
 2. To keep back from dishonestly; as, "To *defraud* a servant of his wages."
 Syn.—See CHEAT.
 DEF-FRAUDÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *defraudatio*.] Privation by fraud. [R.] *Browne*.
 DE-FRAUD'ER, *n.* One who defrauds.
 †DE-FRAUD'MENT, *n.* The act of defrauding; privation by deceit or fraud. *Milton*.
 DE-FRÁY' (dĕ-frá'), *v. a.* [Fr. *défrayer*; *frayis*, expenses.] [i. DEFRAIDED; pp. DEFRAIDING, DEFRAIDED.]

1. To bear, pay, or settle, as costs or charges.

He gave a warrant for a sum of money to me for *defraying* my expenses while I staid, together with those of my journey to London. *Luskier.*

2. † To satisfy; to content.

Nought but dire revenge his anger might *defray*. *Spenser.*

DE-FRĀY'ER (dē-frā'ēr), *n.* One who defrays.

DE-FRĀY'MENT, *n.* The payment of expenses. "The *defrayment* of . . . charges." *Speed.*

DEFT, *a.* [A. S. *deft*.]

1. † Proper; fitting. *Shak.*

2. Pretty; neat. "Deft lass." *Broome.*

3. Dexterous; skilful. "Deftest feats." *Gay.*

DEFT'ER-DĀR', *n.* The chancellor of the exchequer. [Turkey.] *Brande.*

† DEFT'LY, *ad.* Neatly;—dexterously. *Gay.*

† DEFT'NESS, *n.* Neatness; beauty. *Drayton.*

DE-FUNCT', *a.* [L. *defunctus*; *de*, priv., and *functor*, *functus*, to execute, to do; It. & Sp. *defunto*; Fr. *défunt*.] Having finished the occupations of life; dead; deceased. *Bp. Bull.*

DE-FUNCT' (dē-fungkt'), *n.* One deceased; a dead person. "The friends of the *defunct*." *Graunt.*

† DE-FUNCT'ION (dē-fungkt'shun), *n.* [L. *defunctio*.] Death; decease. *Shak.*

DE-FY', *v. a.* [Low L. *diffido*; It. *disfidare*; Sp. *desfiar*; Fr. *défier*.—"Probably from the Latin *de fide* (from faith) in the sense of to fall from allegiance, and, in consequence, to declare war, to dare to the combat. *Defy* is a feudal term." *Sullivan.*] (i. DEFIED; pp. DEFYING, DEFIED.)

1. To challenge; to dare.

Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight. *Milton.*

2. To brave; to treat with contempt; to disregard; as, "To *defy* public sentiment."

3. † To reject; to refuse. "I *defy* all counsel." "I do *defy* thy commiseration." *Shak.*

4. † To renounce; to give up. "All studies here I solemnly *defy*." *Shak.*

"The first and feudal sense of the word is, not merely to fall from allegiance to rebellion, but in general to declare, on either part, the dissolution of the faith reciprocally pledged between the lord and vassal." *Todd.*

Syn.—See BRAVE.

DE-FY', *n.* A challenge; defiance. *Dryden.*

DE-FY'ER, *n.* Defier.—See DEFIER. *South.*

DĒG, *v. a.* [A. S. *dagan*, to dye.] To moisten; to wet; to sprinkle. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett.*

DE-GĀR'NISH, *v. a.* [Fr. *dégarnir*; *dé*, negative, and *garnir*, to furnish.] To unfurnish; to dismantle; to disorganize. [R.] *Washington.*

DE-GĀR'NISH-MENT, *n.* The act of degarnishing or stripping. [R.] *Maunder.*

† DE-GĒN'DER, *v. n.* To degenerate. *Spenser.*

† DE-GĒN'DERED, *a.* Degenerated. *Spenser.*

DE-GĒN'ER-A-CY, *n.* 1. The act of degenerating, or becoming inferior in nature or kind.

The ruin of a state is generally preceded by a universal *degeneracy* of manners and contempt of religion. *Swift.*

2. The state of being degenerate, or inferior in character or morals to the preceding members of the same stock or race; deterioration.

There was plainly wanting a divine revelation to recover mankind out of their universal corruption and *degeneracy*. *Clarke.*

3. Inferiority; meanness; poorness. "De-generacy of spirit." *Addison.*

DE-GĒN'ER-ATE, *v. n.* [L. *degenero*, *degeneratus*; *de*, from, and *genus*, *generis*, race; It. *degenerare*; Sp. *degenerar*; Fr. *dégénérer*.] (i. DEGENERATED; pp. DEGENERATING, DEGENERATED.) To become inferior to the preceding members of the same stock or race; to fall from the virtue of ancestors, or from a better state; to become worse; to deteriorate.

What would the Romans have been, had they *degenerated* in this proportion for five or six generations more? *Harris.*

Without art, the noblest seeds

Of flowers *degenerate* into weeds. *Butler.*

When wit transgresseth decency, it *degenerates* into insolence and impudency. *Tillotson.*

DE-GĒN'ER-ATE, *a.* Fallen from the virtue of ancestors, or from a better state; degenerated;

inferior; mean; base. "A *degenerate* age." *Stillington.* "Faint-hearted and *degenerate* king." *Shak.*

DE-GĒN'ER-ATE-LY, *ad.* In a degenerate or base manner.

DE-GĒN'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* A degenerate state; degeneracy. *Johnson.*

DE-GĒN'ER-ATION, *n.* [It. *degenerazione*; Sp. *degeneracion*; Fr. *dégénération*.]

1. The act of degenerating or growing worse.

"In a *degenerating* age." *Cowley.*

2. A degenerate state; degeneracy.

3. A degenerate thing. [R.] *Browne.*

DE-GĒN'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Tending to cause degeneracy; making worse. *Month. Rev.*

DE-GĒN'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *degener*, departing from its origin.]

1. Vile; base; infamous. "Degenerateous passion." [R.] *Johnson.*

2. Vile; base; infamous. "Degenerateous passion." [R.] *Dryden.*

DE-GĒN'ER-OUS-LY, *ad.* Basely; meanly. "Degenerateously employed." *Decay of Piety.*

† DE-GLŌ'RIED, *a.* Dishonored. "With thorns *degloried*." *Fletcher.*

DE-GLŪ'TI-NĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *deglutino*, *deglutinus*; *de*, priv., and *glutino*, to glue.] To unglue; to undo; to slacken. *Smart.*

DĒG-LŪ-TĪ'TION (dēg-lu-tīsh'un), *n.* [L. *deglutitio*, to swallow down; It. *deglutizione*, *deglutition*; Sp. *deglucion*; Fr. *déglutition*.]

1. The act of swallowing food. *Ray.*

2. The power of swallowing. *Arbuthnot.*

DĒG-LŪ-TĪ'TIOUS, *a.* Relating to deglutition, or swallowing. [R.] *Heber.*

DĒG-RA-DĀ'TION, *n.* [It. *degradazione*; Sp. *degradacion*; Fr. *degradation*.]

1. The act of degrading; a deprivation of dignity; a reducing in rank, or a removal from office; humiliation.

He saw many removes and *degradations* in all the other offices of which he had been possessed. *Clarendon.*

2. The state of being degraded or degenerate; degeneracy; debasement; abasement.

The lifting of a man's self up in his own opinion has had the credit, in former ages, to be *degraded* by the action that human nature could not resist. *Clarendon.*

3. A diminution or lessening in value, strength, or efficacy. *Johnson.*

4. (Paint.) The lessening and obscuring of objects represented as at a distance. *Johnson.*

5. (Geol.) The wearing away of rocks, beaches, banks, &c., by the action of water or other causes. *Craig.*

Syn.—See ABASEMENT.

DE-GRĀDE', *v. a.* [L. *de*, down, and *gradus*, a step; It. *degradare*; Sp. *degradar*; Fr. *dégrader*.] (i. DEGRADED; pp. DEGRADING, DEGRADED.)

1. To deprive of office, rank, or title; to disgrace. "Degrading bishops and abbots." *Bale.*

2. To diminish the worth of; to reduce in value or in estimation; to lower; to sink.

Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume
Man's nature, lessen or *degrade* thine own. *Milton.*

3. (Geol.) To reduce in altitude or in magnitude, as a mountain. *Craig.*

Syn.—To *degrade* respects the external station or rank; to *disgrace*, the moral estimation or character. An officer of the army is *degraded*, a minister of state, *disgraced*. *Disgraced* by vicious conduct, *degraded* by being placed in a lower station.—See ABASE, DISPARAGE.

DE-GRĀD'ED, *p. a.* 1. Deprived of dignity or rank.

2. Debased; low. "A *degenerate* and *degraded* state." *Milton.*

3. (Her.) Noting a cross when it has steps at each end. *London Ency.*

† DE-GRĀDE'MENT, *n.* Degradation. *Milton.*

DE-GRĀD'ING, *p. a.* 1. Depriving of dignity or rank; mortifying.

2. Disgracing; dishonoring.

DE-GRĀD'ING-LY, *ad.* In a degrading manner.

† DE-GRĀ-VĀTION, *n.* [L. *degravo*, to weigh down.] The act of making heavy. *Bailey.*

DE-GRĒE', *n.* [L. *gradus*; It. & Sp. *grado*; Fr. *degré*.]

1. A step or single movement towards an object; a step in progress.

The knowledge of myself, . . .

Which to true wisdom is the first *degree*. *Davies.*

2. † A stair; a step, as of a staircase. *Chaucer.*

3. Station; rank; order; class; quality. "A squire of low *degree*." *Shak.*

His name, and high was his *degree* in heaven. *Milton.*

4. A distinction conferred by universities and colleges upon their students and others, in token of their proficiency in the arts or sciences, and entitling them to certain privileges.

Degrees are given in arts, divinity, law, medicine, music, and science; and they are styled Bachelor, Master, and Doctor;—instead of which last, in some foreign universities, they confer that of Licentiate.

5. Measure or extent, determined by given relations; proportion.

The self-existent being . . . must of necessity . . . contain in himself the sum and highest *degree* of all the perfection of all things. *Clarke.*

6. (Genealogy.) The distance from a certain ancestor; a remove in the line of descent.

King Latinus, in the third *degree*,
Had Saturn author of his family. *Dryden.*

7. (Astron. & Math.) A definite part of a certain quantity.

In geometry, a *degree* contains 60 minutes, and is the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. On the earth's surface, a *degree* of a great circle is 69 miles nearly. The *degrees* of small circles, as of parallels of latitude, are less and less as they are nearer their poles. In mathematical and other instruments, a *degree* is a division or interval of a scale.

8. (Algebra.) State of a term with respect to the sum of the exponents of all its factors; thus, $a^2 b c$ is a term of the fourth *degree*:—state of an equation with respect to the greatest sum of the exponents of the unknown quantities in any term; thus, $a^2 y + b x y = c$ is an equation of the third *degree*. *Peirce.*

9. (Arith.) A combination of three figures; thus, 365 is a *degree*; 140,420, two *degrees*.

10. (Mus.) The difference of position, or elevation, between any two notes:—a note-place on the staff. *Moore.*

11. (Gram.) A term used with respect to the form of adjectives as affecting their signification.

Thus *wise* is said to be in the positive *degree*, *wiser* in the comparative, and *wisest* in the superlative *degree*.

By *degrees*, little by little; step by step; gradually.

A person who is addicted to play or gaming, though he took but little delight in it at first, by *degrees* contracts a strong inclination towards it. *Spectator.*

Syn.—See CLASS.

† DE-GŪST', *v. a.* [L. *degusto*.] To taste. *Cockeram.*

† DE-GŪS-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *degustatio*.] The act of tasting. *Bp. Hall.*

DE-HĪSC'E (dē-his'), *v. n.* [L. *dēhisco*; *dē*, from, used intensively, and *hio*, to gape.] To open, as the capsule of a plant. *P. Cyc.*

DE-HĪS'CENCE, *n.* [Fr. *déhiscence*.] (Bot.) The opening of the suture of the anther, so that the pollen may fall out:—the opening of the valves of certain fruits for the discharge of the seeds. *Gray.*

DE-HĪS'CENT, *a.* [Fr. *déhiscant*.] (Bot.) Opening or gaping, as an anther or a fruit, to discharge its contents. *London.*

DĒ-HŌN'ES-TĀ'TION, *n.* Disgrace. *Bp. Gauden.*

† DĒ-HŌ-NĒS-TĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *dēhonesto*, *dēhonestatus*; *dē*, priv., and *honesto*, to honor.] To disgrace; to dishonor. *Taylor.*

DE-HŌRS', *prep.* [Fr.] (Law.) Without. "De-hors the land." *Blackstone.*

DE-HŌRT', *v. a.* [L. *dehortor*.] To dissuade earnestly. [R.] *Bp. Hall.*

DĒ-HŌR-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *dehortatio*.] Dissuasion. "Dehortation from vice." [R.] *Knight.*

DE-HŌR'TĀ-TIVE, *a.* Tending to dissuade; dissuasive; dehortatory. [R.] *Coleridge.*

DE-HŌR'TĀ-TŌ-RY, *a.* [L. *dehortatorius*.] Tending to dissuade; dissuasive. *Bp. Hall.*

DE-HŌR'TĀ-TŌ-RY, *n.* Dissuasion. *Milton.*

† DE-HŌRT'ER, *n.* A dissuader. *Sherwood.*

† DE-HŪSK', *v. a.* To strip the husk from. *Druid.*

DĒ-I-CĪDE, *n.* [L. *deus*, a god, and *cædo*, to kill; It. & Sp. *deicidio*.]

1. The murder of a divine being;—applied to the act of putting our Saviour to death. *Prior*.
2. One of the executioners of Christ. *Craig*.

† **DĒ-IC'TI-CAL-LY**, *ad.* [Gr. *deiknô*, pointing out with the finger.] In a manner to point out or designate. *Hammond*.

DĒ-IF'IC, *a.* [L. *deificus*; *deus*, a god, and *facio*, to make.] Making divine; deifical. *Smart*.

DĒ-IF'I-CAL, *a.* Making divine; producing likeness to God. "A deifical communion." *Homilies*.

DĒ-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of deifying, or raising to the rank of a god; apotheosis. "The deification of Romulus." *Ellis*.
2. The state of one deified. *Spectator*.

DĒ-I-FĪED (dē'e-fīd), *p. a.* 1. Adored as a god.
2. Praised excessively.

DĒ-I-FĪ-ER, *n.* One who deifies. *Coventry*.

DĒ-I-FÖRM, *a.* [L. *deus*, a god, and *forma*, form.] Of a godlike form. *More*.

† **DĒ-I-FÖRM'I-TY**, *n.* The quality of being deiform; resemblance of deity. *More*.

DĒ-I-FŸ (dē'e-fŸ), *v. a.* [L. *deus*, a god, and *facio*, to make; It. *deificare*; Sp. *deificar*; Fr. *déifier*.] [i. DEIFIED; pp. DEIFYING, DEIFIED.]

1. To make a god of; to raise to the rank of a deity; to class among the gods. "They . . . deified the several parts of nature." *Jortin*.
2. To extol or praise as a god; to treat as if a deity or a god; to extol greatly. *Bacon*.

And deify his power,
Who from the terror of his arm so late
Doubted his empire. *Milton*.

DEIGN (dān), *v. n.* [L. *dignor*, to think worthy; It. *degnare*; Fr. *daigner*.] [i. DEIGNED; pp. DEIGNING, DEIGNED.] To think fit; to condescend; to vouchsafe.

To fight with no man of arms will deign. *Milton*.
DEIGN (dān), *v. a.* 1. To grant; to permit; to allow; to bestow.

And the mute silence hied along,
Less Philomel will deign a song. *Milton*.

2. To consider worthy of notice and regard;—opposed to *disdain*.

Thy palate then did deign
The roughest berry on the rudest hedge. *Shak.*

DEIGN'ING (dān'ing), *n.* The act of condescending or vouchsafing. *Johnson*.

DĒ-I GRĀ'TI-A (grā'she-a), [L.] By the grace of God;—a formula used in the ceremonial description of the title of a sovereign. *Brande*.

DĒ-I JU-DĪ'CI-ŪM (dē'i-ju-dīsh'e-ūm), [L.] (*Law*.) The judgment of God;—a term applied to the old Saxon trial by ordeal. *Hamilton*.

DĒIL, or **DĒEL**, *n.* Devil. [Scottish.] *Jamieson*.

DĒI-Ō-THĒ'R-ŪM, *n.* [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, and *thoplos*, a beast.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil gigantic herbivorous pachyderms intermediate between the mastodon and the manatee, supposed to have been aquatic, and remarkable for enormous tusks, which projected downward from the lower jaw;—written also *Dinothierium*. *Agassiz*.



Deinothierium.

† **DĒ-IN'TE-GRĀTE**, *v. a.* [L. *deintegrare*, *de*, priv., and *integrare*, to restore.] To spoil; to disintegrate. *Bailey*.

† **DĒ-IP'A-BOŪS**, *a.* [L. *deiparus*; *deus*, a god, and *pario*, to bear.] That brings forth a god. *Bailey*.

DĒIP-NŌS-Q-PHIST, *n.* [Gr. *deipnosophistês*; *deipnor*, a supper, and *sophistês*, a sage.] One of an ancient class of philosophers who were noted for their discourses at meals. *Gent. Mag.*

DĒ'IS, *n.* A high seat.—See **DAIS**. *Chaucer*.

DĒ'ISM (dē'izm), *n.* [It. & Sp. *deismo*; Fr. *déisme*.] The doctrine or creed of a deist; belief in the existence of God, coupled with disbelief of revealed religion.

Deism seems to have sprung up abroad about the middle of the sixteenth century. *Waterland*.

DĒ'IST, *n.* One who believes in the existence of God, but disbelieves revealed religion.

Theist and deist both signify simple men who believe in God, and about the beginning of the world, but were employed to denote one who believed in the authority of revelation. But, from about the time of Spinoza, the term deist has generally been applied to such as are indifferent or hostile to the claims of revelation. *Fleming*.
Syn.—See **INFIDEL**.

DĒ-IS'TIC, } *a.* Relating to deism or to de-
DĒ-IS'TI-CAL, } ists. *Hall*.

DĒ-IS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a deistical manner. *Ash*.

DĒ-IS'TI-CAL-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being deistical; deism. *Scott*.

† **DĒ-I-TATE**, *a.* Divine; possessing the nature of a god. *Abp. Crammer*.

DĒ-I-TY (dē'e-te), *n.* [L. *deitas*; *deus*, a god; It. *deità*; Sp. *deidad*; Fr. *déité*.]

1. The divine nature; divinity; the nature and essence of God; godhead. *Hooker*.
2. God; the Divine Being.

I seem, for my own part, to see the benevolence of the Deity more clearly in the pleasures of very young children than in any thing in the world. *Paley*.

3. The supposed divine nature of a false god. "Deity . . . which was given to Venus." *Raleigh*.

4. A fabulous or false god; an imaginary god, or an animate or inanimate object viewed as a god. *Shak.*

The word deity, as used by good writers for the Divine Being, or for a heathen god, has the article prefixed, as in the citation from Paley under definition No. 2.

DĒ-JĒCT', *v. a.* [L. *deicio*, *dejectus*; Fr. *déjecter*.] [i. DEJECTED; pp. DEJECTING, DEJECTED.]
1. † To cast down; to depress. "She dejects her eyes." *Fuller*.

2. To cast into deep grief; to dispirit; to make sad; to dishearten; to discourage. *Pope*.
Nor think to die dejects my lofty mind.

† **DĒ-JĒCT'**, *a.* Cast down; afflicted; dejected. "A deject spirit in man." *Beau. & Fl.*

DĒ-JĒCT'ED, *p. a.* Cast down; disheartened; dispirited; sorrowful; sad.

But gloomy were his eyes, dejected was his face. *Dryden*.

DĒ-JĒCT'ED-LY, *ad.* In a dejected manner. *Bacon*.

DĒ-JĒCT'ED-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being cast down; lowness of spirits; dejection. *Heywood*.

DĒ-JĒCT'ER, *n.* One who dejects. *Cotgrave*.

DĒ-JĒCT'ION, *n.* [L. *dejectio*; It. *dejezione*; Sp. *deyeccion*; Fr. *déjection*.]

1. The state of being dejected; lowness of spirits; melancholy.

Deserted . . . he sinks into utter dejection. *Rogers*.

2. A low state; weakness; partial loss. "Dejection of appetite." [R.] *Arbutnot.*

3. † A thrusting down. *Hallywell*.

4. † A casting down or humbling one's self.

Adoration implies submission and dejection. *Pearson*.

5. (*Med.*) The act of going to stool:—a stool; excrement. *Ray*.

Syn.—*Dejection* and *depression* are occasional; *melancholy*, more permanent. *Dejection* implies more than *depression*, and less than *melancholy*. *Depression* of spirits; great *dejection*; incurable *melancholy*. The reverse of *dejection* is joy; of low-spiritedness, gayety; of *melancholy*, cheerfulness.

† **DĒ-JĒCT'LY**, *ad.* Dejectedly. *Sherwood*.

DĒ-JĒCT'Q-RY, *a.* Promoting evacuation by stool. "Dejectory medicines." *Ferrand*.

DĒ-JĒCT'URE, *n.* Excrement. *Arbutnot.*

† **DĒ-JĒ-RĀTE**, *v. a.* [L. *dejero*, *dejeratus*.] To swear deeply. *Cockeram*.

† **DĒ-JĒ-RĀ'TION**, *n.* [L. *dejeratio*.] The act of taking a solemn oath. *Bp. Hall*.

DEJĒŪNER (dē'abu-nē'), *n.* [Fr.] A breakfast; fast; the morning meal:—now used in the fashionable world as synonymous with *luncheon*. *Craig*.

DE JŪ'RE, [L.] (*Law*.) By, or of, right; by law.—See **DE FACTO**. *Tomlins*.

† **DĒ-LĀC-ER-Ā'TION**, *n.* [L. *delacero*, *delaceratus*.] Dilaceration. *Bailey*.

† **DĒ-LĀC-RY-MĀ'TION**, *n.* [L. *delacrymatio*.] Waterishness of the eyes. *Bailey*.

† **DĒL-AC-TĀ'TION**, *n.* [L. *delactatio*.] A weaning from the breast. *Bailey*.

DĒ-LAP-SĀ'TION, *n.* A falling down. *Craig*.

DĒ-LĀPSE' (dē-lāps'), *v. n.* [L. *delabor*, *delapsus*.] To glide or fall down. [R.] *Drayton*.

DĒ-LĀPSED' (dē-lāpst'), *a.* Fallen down. "The de-lapsed crown." *Drayton*.

DĒ-LĀP'SION, *n.* Act of falling down. *Holland*.

DĒ-LĀTE', *v. a.* [L. *defero*, *delatus*.]

1. To carry; to convey; transmit. "The time wherein sound is de-lated." *Bacon*.

2. To spread abroad; to make public. "The crime is de-lated or notorious." *Bp. Taylor*.

3. To carry on; to conduct. "De-lating . . . the empire." *Warner*.

4. To inform against; to accuse. *Bp. Burnet*.

DĒ-LĀTE', *v. n.* To discourse largely; to dilate. —See **DILATE**. *Goodwin*.

De-late was written not uncommonly *de-late* by old writers. *Richardson*.

DĒ-LĀ'TER, *n.* An accuser. *Bp. Hall*.

DĒ-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *delatio*; It. *delazione*; Sp. *delacion*; Fr. *délation*.]

1. The act of carrying; a conveyance. "The de-lation of light is in an instant." [R.] *Bacon*.

2. Extension. *Berners*.

3. Accusation; information against. *Wotton*.

† **DĒ-LĀ'TQ-R**, *n.* [L.] One who delates, or accuses; an accuser; an informer. "His accuser or de-lator." *Howell*.

The *delators*, a race of men . . . almost extinguished under the former reigns, again became formidable. *Gibbon*.

DĒ-LĀY' (dē-lā'), *v. a.* [L. *differo*, *dilatatus*; Sp. *dilatar*; Fr. *délayer*.] [i. DELAYED; pp. DELAYING, DELAYED.]

1. To defer; to put off; to postpone. "He de-layed his business." *Berners*.

2. To stop for a time; to detain; to hinder. *Pope*.

3. † To allay; to mitigate. "Delay hot Titan's beams." *Spenser*.

DĒ-LĀY' (dē-lā'), *v. n.* To refrain from action; to stop; to linger; to procrastinate.

Advantage feeds him fat, while men delay. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **HESITATE**.

DĒ-LĀY', *n.* [Fr. *délai*.] 1. A deferring; procrastination.

The conduct of our lives will not bear delay. *Locke*.

2. Detention; stay; stop.

The chief without delay
Passed on. *Dryden*.

3. (*Law*.) Time within which something is to be done, as allowed either by law or by agreement of the parties. *Bowrier*.

DĒ-LĀY'ER, *n.* 1. One who delays, defers, or hinders. "A de-layer of justice." *Swift*.

2. A lingerer; a loiterer. *Watts*.

† **DĒ-LĀY'MENT**, *n.* Hindrance; delay. *Gower*.

DĒL CRĒD'E-RE, *n.* [It., *of belief*, *trust*, or *warrantly*.] (*Mercantile Law*.) The agreement by which an agent or factor, in consideration of an additional premium or commission, engages, when he sells goods on credit, to guarantee the solvency of the purchaser. *Burrill*.

Del credere commission, the additional commission granted to a factor for guaranteeing the solvency of a purchaser to whom he sells goods on credit. *Burrill*.

DĒ'LE, *v. a.* [L., imperative of *deleo*.] (*Printing*.) Blot out; erase;—used as a direction to printers. *Hamilton*.

DĒL'E-BLE [dē'l'e-bl, *Ja. K. R.*; dē'l'e-bl, *Sm.*], *a.* [L. *delebilis*.] That may be blotted out; that may be erased. *More*.

DĒ-LĒO'TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *delectabilis*.] Pleasing; delightful. "Delectable bowers." *Quarles*.

DĒ-LĒO'TA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being delectable; delightfulness; pleasantness. *Barret*.

DĒ-LĒO'TA-BLY, *ad.* Delightfully; pleasantly. "May we not delectably consider." *Bale*.

DĒL-ĒC-TĀ'TION [dē-lēk-tā'shun, *W. Ja. R.*; dē-lēk-tā'shun, *S. K. Sm.*], *n.* [L. *delectatio*; Sp. *delectacion*; Fr. *délectation*.] Lively pleasure; delight. *Sir T. More*.

† **DĒL'Ē-GA-CY**, *n.* 1. A certain number of persons delegated; a delegation. *Abp. Laud*.

2. A commission. "By way of *delegacy*, or grand commission." *Raleigh*.

DĒL'E-GĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *delego*, *delegatus*; It. *delegare*; Sp. *delegar*, Fr. *déléguer*.] [*i.* **DĒLEGATED**; *pp.* **DĒLEGATING**, **DĒLEGATED**.]

1. To send on an embassy; to depute. *Johnson*.
2. To commission for the transaction of some business; to empower to act.
3. To intrust, to commit to another's power. We... can pretend to no further jurisdiction over each other than w. *Decay of Fealty*.

DĒL'E-GĀTE, *n.* [L. *legatus*; It. *delegato*; Sp. *delegado*; Fr. *délégué*.] One who is sent to act for, or to represent another; a deputy; a representative; a commissioner; as, "A *delegate* to a convention."

A delegate, in the Congress of the U. S., is the representative of a territory, and has the right of debating, but not of voting.

Court of delegates, the great court of appeal in Eng., both in ecclesiastical causes and from the decisions of the Admiralty Court. It is now abolished, and its functions transferred to the privy council. *P. Cyc.*

Syn. — See **REPRESENTATIVE**.

DĒL'E-GĀTE, *a.* Deputed; delegated. *Bp. Taylor*.

DĒL'E-GĀT-ED, *p. a.* Commissioned to represent another; deputed.

DĒL'E-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *legatio*; It. *delegazione*; Sp. *delegacion*; Fr. *délégation*.]

1. The act of delegating, or putting in commission. *Barrow*.
2. The persons delegated; the whole of the persons who represent a state or district, or the like, in a deliberative assembly; as, "The *delegation* from Ohio"; "The *delegation* from Philadelphia."
3. (*Law*.) A kind of novation, or substitution, whereby the original debtor, in order to be liberated from his creditor, gives him a third person, who becomes obliged in his stead to the creditor, or to the person appointed by him: — the transfer of authority from one or more persons to another or to others. *Bouvier*.

DĒ-LĒN'DĀ, *n. pl.* [L.] Things to be blotted out or erased. *Hamilton*.

† **DĒL'E-NĪF'I-CĀL**, *a.* [L. *delenificus*.] Having virtue to assuage or ease pain. *Bailey*.

DĒ-LĒTE', *v. a.* [L. *deleo*, *deletus*.] [*i.* **DĒLETED**; *pp.* **DĒLETING**, **DĒLETED**.] To erase; to efface; to blot out. *D. Stewart*.

DĒL'E-TĒR'I-OŪS, *a.* [Gr. *δηλητήριος*; *δηλέωμαι*, to destroy; It. & Sp. *deletere*; Fr. *délétère*.]

1. Destructive; deadly; poisonous. "Their [plants'] *deleterious* quality." *Goldsmith*.
2. Injurious; pernicious; hurtful; as, "A *deleterious* practice."

† **DĒL'E-TĒR-Y**, *a.* Destructive; deleterious. "Deleterious medicines." *Hudibras*.

DĒ-LĒ'TION, *n.* [L. *deletio*; It. *delezione*.]

1. The act of blotting out; erasure. *Cockeram*.
2. Destruction. [R.] *Bp. Taylor*.

DĒL'E-TĪ'TIOUS (dĕl-e-tish'us), *a.* [L. *deleo*, *deletus*, to erase.] Admitting erasure or blotting out; — applied to paper. *Cyabb*.

DĒL'E-TQ-RY, *n.* That which blots out. [R.] *Confession... was most certainly intended as a deleterious of sin.* *Bp. Taylor*.

DĒLF, *n.* 1. [Goth. *dalf*, a pit; A. S. *delfan*, to dig.] † A mine, quarry, or pit. *Ray*.

2. [See **DĒLFT**.] A kind of earthen ware made to imitate porcelain; delft. *Smart*.

DĒLFT, or **DĒLFT'-WARE**, *n.* A kind of earthen ware, covered with white glazing, to give it the appearance of porcelain; — so named from having been originally made at Delft, in Holland. *Brande*.

DĒ-LI-ĀC, *n.* [From *Delos*.] (*Fine Arts*.) A kind of sculptured vase: — beautiful bronze and silver. *Craig*.

† **DĒL'I-BĀTE**, *v. a.* [L. *dehĭo*, *dehĭbatus*.] To sip; to taste. *Marmion*.

† **DĒL'I-BĀ'TION**, *n.* A taste; a sip. *Bp. Berkeley*.

DĒ-LĪB'ER-ĀTE, *v. n.* [L. *delibero*, *deliberatus*; *de*, concerning, and *libro*, to weigh; It. *delibero*; Sp. *deliberar*; Fr. *délibérer*.] [*i.* **DĒLIB-**

ERATED; *pp.* **DĒLIBERATING**, **DĒLIBERATED**.] To ponder any thing in the mind; to consider or think in order to determine; to reflect.

When love once pleads admission to our hearts,
In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
The woman that *deliberates* is lost. *Addison*.

Syn. — See **CONSIDER**, **THINK**.

3. Pleased only with what is nice or rare, fastidious; dainty. "Delicate appetites." *Tatler*.

4. Discriminative; having nice perceptions; as, "A *delicate* taste."

5. Small but beautifully formed; slender; as, "Delicate limbs."

6. Without power of endurance; effeminate; unable to endure hardship; tender; weak. "A *delicate* and tender prince." *Shak*.

7. Mild; soft; pleasant; fine; delightful. The climate's *delicate*, the air most sweet. *Shak*.

8. That must be touched with care and tact; requiring caution; as, "A *delicate* subject."

9. Free from all grossness or impurity; refined; pure. "My *delicate* Ariel." *Shak*.

Syn. — See **FINE**.

DE-LIGHT'ING-LY, *ad.* With delight. "He did not consent . . . *delightingly*." *Bp. Taylor.*

DE-LIGHT'LESS (de-lit'les), *a.* Wanting, or not affording, delight. "Day *delightless*." *Thomson.*

† DE-LIGHT'OUS, *a.* Delightful. *Chaucer.*

DE-LIGHT'SOME (lit'sim), *a.* Delightful. "This country seemed . . . *delightsome*." *Hackluyt.*

DE-LIGHT'SOME-LY, *ad.* Delightfully. *Sherwood.*

DE-LIGHT'SOME-NESS (de-lit'sum-nēs), *n.* Delightfulness. *Johnson.*

DE-LIM'IT, *v. a.* To bound; to limit. [*R.*] *Ed. Rev.*

DE-LIM-I-TA'TION, *n.* [*Fr. delimitation.*] Limitation. [*R.*] *Ed. Rev.*

† DE-LINE', *v. a.* To delineate. *Otoay.*

DE-LIN'E-A-MENT, *n.* Delineation. [*R.*] *Selden.*

DE-LIN'E-ATE, *v. a.* [*L. delinco, delincoatus; de, of, and linea, a line; It. delinear; Sp. delinear.*] [*L. DELINEATED; pp. DELINEATING, DELINEATED.*]

1. To draw lines so as to exhibit the form of; to design; to sketch; to represent. "They may *delineate* old Nestor like Adonis." *Browne.*

2. To describe so as to present a picture to the mind; to set forth in a lively manner. I have not time to *delineate* to you the glories of God's heavenly kingdom.

DE-LIN'E-A-TION, *n.* [*L. delineatio; Sp. delineacion; Fr. delinasion.*]

1. The act of delineating; a description.

2. A representation by lines; an outline; a sketch; a draught. *Mortimer.*

Syn. — See SKETCH.

DE-LIN'E-A-TOR, *n.* One who delineates. *V. Knox.*

† DE-LIN'E-A-TURE, *n.* Delineation. *Cotgrave.*

† DE-LIN-I-MENT, *n.* [*L. delinimentum.*] A mitigating or assuaging; a liniment. *Bailey.*

† DEL-I-NI'TION, *n.* [*L. delino, to smear.*] The act of smearing. *Henry More.*

DE-LIN'QUENT-CY, *n.* [*L. delinquentia; It. delinquenza.*] A failure in duty; a fault; an offence; a misdeed; a misdemeanor; a crime.

It [the doctrine of predestination] supposeth . . . this to be a state of incarceration for former delinquencies. *Glanville.*

DE-LIN'QUENT, *a.* [*L. delinquens; Fr. delinquant.*] Failing in duty; guilty of an offence.

He that politically . . . practiseth either for his own profit or for any other sinister ends, may be well termed a delinquent person. *State Trials.*

DE-LIN'QUENT (de-ling'kwent), *n.* One who fails in duty; one who commits a fault, offence, or crime; an offender.

On those judges lies a heavy curse That measure crimes by the delinquent's purse. *Brome.*

DE-LIN'QUENT-LY, *ad.* In a delinquent manner.

† DEL-I-QUATE, *v. n.* [*L. de, down, and liquo, liquatus, to dissolve.*] To melt; to deliquesce; to be dissolved. *Boyle.*

† DEL-I-QUATE, *v. a.* To dissolve. *Cudworth.*

† DEL-I-QUA'TION, *n.* Deliquescence. *Bailey.*

DEL-I-QUESCE' (del-e-kwēs'), *v. n.* [*L. deliquesco.*] (*Chem.*) To become liquid by absorbing moisture from the atmosphere; — said of certain salts; to liquefy. *Brande.*

DEL-I-QUES'CENCE, *n.* [*Sp. deliquescentia; Fr. deliquescence.*] (*Chem.*) The process of deliquescing; a gradual liquefaction by the absorption of water from the air. *Brande.*

DEL-I-QUES'CENT, *a.* [*L. deliquesco, deliquescentis, to melt; It. deliquescente; Sp. deliquescente; Fr. deliquescent.*] (*Chem.*) Liquefying in the air; liquefiable. *P. Cyc.*

DE-LI'QUI-ATE (de-lit'wē-āt), *v. n.* [See DEL-I-QUATE.] To deliquesce. *Smart.*

DE-LI-QUI-A'TION, *n.* Deliquescence. *Craig.*

DE-LI'QUI-ŪM (de-lit'wē-ūm), *n.* 1. [*L.; de, down, and liquo, to dissolve.*] (*Chem.*) Deliquescence. *Bp. Berkeley.* The liquid produced by the deliquescence of a solid. *Smart.*

2. [*L.; delinquo, to leave.*] (*Med.*) Fainting; swooning; syncope. He . . . carries strong waters about with him, for fear of deliquens, or being sick. *Burton.*

3. † Interruption of the sun's light without an eclipse. Such a *deliquium* we read of immediately subsequent to the death of Caesar. *Spenser.*

DE-LIR'IA-CY, *n.* Delirium. *Abp. Sancroft.*

† DE-LIR'IA-MENT, *n.* [*L. deliramentum.*] Delirium. *Heywood.*

† DE-LIR'IAN-CY, *n.* The state of being delirious; delirium; deliracy. *Bp. Gaudent.*

† DE-LIR'ANT, *a.* Delirious; raving. *Dr. Owen.*

† DE-LIR'ATE, *v. n.* [*L. deliro, deliratus; Fr. delirer.*] To dote; to rave. *Cockeram.*

† DEL-I-RA'TION, *n.* Alienation of mind; madness. "Hallucinations or *delirations*." *Cudworth.*

DE-LIR'IOUS, *a.* [*L. delirius; deliro, deliratus, to go out of the furrow; de, from, and lira, a furrow; It. deliro.*] Affected by delirium; wandering in mind; raving; frenzied; deranged; insane. But if on bed Delirious sleep from his pillow flies; His power . . . *Thomson.*

DE-LIR'IOUS-LY, *ad.* In a delirious manner.

DE-LIR'IOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being delirious.

DE-LIR'IOUS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) A disorder of the intellect, or alienation of mind, connected with fever. — It is dependent on disease, and thus distinguished from *mania* or madness. Syn. — See INSANITY.

DE-LIR'IOUS TRE'MENS. [*L.*] (*Med.*) A disease of the brain, characterized by frightful dreams and visions, and resulting from the excessive and protracted use of spirituous liquors. It is almost peculiar to drunkards. *Brande.*

"A barbarous expression, intended to convey the idea of a delirium coexisting with a tremulous condition of the body or limbs." *Hoblyn.*

DEL-I-TES'CENCE, *n.* [*L. delitescencia; Fr. delitescence.*]

1. Retirement; obscurity. To soothe him into inactivity and *delitescence*. *Johnson.*

2. (*Surg.*) A sudden and unexpected subsidence, as of a tumor. *Brande.*

DEL-I-TES'CENT, *a.* [*L. delitescere, delitescens, to hide away.*] Concealed; lying hid. *Johnson.*

† DE-LIT'IGATE, *v. a.* [*L. delitigo, delitigatus.*] To strive with in words; to chide. *Cockeram.*

† DE-LIT'IG-A'TION, *n.* A striving; a contending; — a chiding. *Bailey.*

DE-LIV'ER, *v. a.* [*L. libero; liber, free; It. liberare, and deliverare; Sp. liberrar; Fr. délivrer.*] [*4. DELIVERED; pp. DELIVERING, DELIVERED.*]

1. To set free; to liberate; to release. "Thus she the captive did *deliver*." *Prior.*

2. To rescue; to save; to extricate; to redeem. I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainford, but that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, *délivré* me. *Shak.*

3. To give over; to commit; to yield up; to surrender; to grant; to relinquish; to transfer; to discharge. "*Deliver* me the key." "See these letters *delivered*." *Shak.*

Swear unto me . . . that thou wilt neither kill me nor *délivrer* me into the hands of my master. *1 Sam. xxx. 15.*

4. To utter; to pronounce; to speak. I knew a clergyman who appeared to *deliver* his sermon without looking into his notes. *Swift.*

5. To disburden of a child, as in childbirth. She is something before her time *delivered*. *Shak.*

6. † To put into action; to give effect to; to exert. Misdemeanors could not perform any action, or . . . *délivrer* that strength more nimble. *Shak.*

Syn. — A person is *delivered* or *rescued* from existing evil, and *saved* from impending or future evil. *Driver* or *rescue* from the hands of an enemy; *save* from destruction; *liberate, free, or set free* from prison or confinement; *release* from bondage. — *Deliver* property into the hands of the owner; *surrender* a fortress; *give up, or yield*, the point in dispute; *deliver, or discharge*, a cargo. — *Deliver* a discourse; *speak, or tell*, the truth; *utter* a sentiment. To *deliver over*, to put into another's hands; to transmit. — To *deliver up*, to surrender. "Deliver up the crown." *Shak.*

† DE-LIV'ER, *a.* Nimble; free; active. *Chaucer.*

DE-LIV'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be, or is to be, delivered. *Hale.*

DE-LIV'ER-ANCE, *n.* [*Fr. deliverance.*]

1. Release, as from captivity or confinement; liberation; escape. "The *deliverance* of the Jews from the hands of the Egyptians." *1 Luke iv. 18.*

2. Release, as from any evil or danger. "The *deliverance* of the church from the hands of the papists." *Beattie.*

3. The act of uttering or pronouncing. *Shak.*

4. Parturition; childbirth. *Bacon.*

In the last two senses, *delivery* is now commonly used. Syn. — *Deliverance* from oppression or trouble; *release* from prison; *rescue* from captivity; *delivery* of property, or of a speech; *child-delivery*.

DE-LIV'ER-ER, *n.* One who delivers; a rescuer.

DE-LIV'ER-ESS, *n.* A female deliverer. *Qu. Rev.*

† DE-LIV'ER-LY, *ad.* Nimble. *Spenser.*

† DE-LIV'ER-NESS, *n.* Agility; activity. *Todd.*

DE-LIV'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The act of delivering, giving over, committing, or yielding up; surrender. The investiture of the crown and sceptre . . . originally given by the *delivery* of . . . *Burnet.*

2. Release; liberation; emancipation. He swore, with sobs, That he would labor in *delivery*. *Shak.*

3. Manner of speaking; utterance; pronunciation; elocution. I was charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and *delivery*. *Addison.*

4. Childbirth; parturition. *Isa. xxvi. 7.*

5. † Use of the limbs; agility; activity. *Wotton.*

Syn. — See DELIVERANCE.

DELL, *n.* [Of the same origin as *dale*. *Johnson.* — A. S. *delfan*, to dig, to delve. *Richardson.* — Goth. & Dut. *dell*. — See DALE, and DELVE.] A hollow place; a little dale or valley; a dingle. Dingle or bushy *dell* of this wild-wood. *Milton.*

DE-LÖÜL', *n.* [*Arab.*] (*Zool.*) A dromedary; a swift camel for riding. *Layard.*

DELPH, *n.* See DELF, and DELFT. *Swift.*

DEL'PHI-A, *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkali; delphinia. — See DELPHINIA. *P. Cyc.*

DEL'PHI-AN, *a.* Delphic. *Smart.*

DEL'PHIC, *a.* [*Gr. δελφικός, Delphos, the name of a city of Phocis, in Greece; L. Delphicus.*]

1. Relating to Delphi, the seat of the most famous oracle of antiquity; as, "The *Delphic* priestess."

2. Resembling a Delphic response; oracular. "Those *Delphic* lines." *Milton.*

DEL'PHIN-ATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of delphinic acid and a base. *Craig.*

DEL'PHINE (del'fin), *n.* [*L. delphinus, a dolphin.* — See DAUPHIN.] 1. Relating to the dolphin. 2. Relating to the dauphin of France. *Delphine* editions of the *Latin classics* were editions prepared by thirty-nine distinguished scholars, at the suggestion of Louis XIV., for the use of the Dauphin (in *usum Delphini*), under the superintendence of Montausier, Bossuet, and Huet. *Brande.*

DEL'PHIN'I-A, *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkali obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria*, or staves-acre. *Brande.*

DEL'PHIN'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from the oil of *Delphinus globiceps*. *Craig.*

DEL'PHIN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral, called also *epidote*, and *pistachie*. *Cleveland.*

DEL'PHIN'ŪM, *n.* [*Gr. δελφί, a dolphin.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the larkspur; — so called from the resemblance of the nectary to the conventional figures of the dolphin. *Craig.*

DEL'PHI'NUS, *n.* [*L.*] 1. (*Zool.*) A Linnean genus of cetaceous mammals; — restricted, in modern zoology, to those species of cetacea which have teeth in both jaws, all simple and almost all conical; the dolphin. *Brande.*

2. (*Astron.*) The Dolphin; a northern constellation. *Hind.*

DEL SEGNO (del'sē'nō). [*It., from the sign.*] (*Mus.*) A musical direction to repeat from the sign.

DEL'TA, n.; pl. **DEL'TAS.** The name of the Greek letter Δ:—a term applied to an alluvial tract of country, of a triangular shape, like the Greek letter Δ, between the diverging mouths of a river, often subject to inundation. *Lyell.*

DEL-TA'IC, a. Relating to, or resembling, a delta; triangular. *Ed. Rev.*

DEL'TA-LĒAVED, a. (*Bot.*) Having leaves shaped like the Greek letter Δ. *Maunder.*

DEL'TOÏD, a. 1. Resembling the Greek letter delta [Δ].

2. (*Anat.*) Noting a muscle of the shoulder which serves to lift the arm. *Brande.*

3. (*Bot.*) Having the form of a triangle or of the Greek delta (Δ); as, "A *deltoid* leaf." *Gray.*

DEL'TOÏD, n. [*Fr. deltoide.*] (*Anat.*) A triangular muscle which forms the fleshy part of the shoulder, and covers the shoulder joints;—serving to raise the arm directly upwards. *Dunghison.*

DEL'TOÏD-Ō'VATE, a. Having an outline between the shape of an egg and of the Greek letter Δ. *Craig.*

DE-LŪD'A-BLE, a. Liable to be deceived. "Cognition is no ways *decludable*." [R.] *Browne.*

DE-LŪDE', v. a. [*L. deludo*; *de*, upon, and *ludo*, to play; *It. deludere*; *Sp. deludir.*] [*i. DELUD-ED*; *pp. DELUDING, DELUDEN.*]

1. To lead into error by imposing upon the understanding; to mislead; to deceive; to impose upon; to beguile; to cheat; to circumvent.

Let not the Trojans, with a feigned pretence Of professed peace, *delude* the prince. *Dryden.*

2. † To disappoint; to frustrate; to elude. "It *deludes* thy search." *Dryden.*

Syn.—See **DECEIVE, MISLEAD.**

DE-LŪD'ED, p. a. Deceived; imposed upon; beguiled; cheated.

DE-LŪD'ER, n. One who deludes; a deceiver.

DE-LŪD'ING, n. Collusion; deception. *Prideaux.*

DEL'UGE (dē'lūj), n. [*L. diluvium*; *diluo*, to wash away; *It. & Sp. diluvio*; *Fr. deluge*.]

1. An inundation, or overflowing of the earth, either wholly or in part, by water; a flood; an overflow;—particularly the great flood in the time of Noah.

2. Any overflow resembling an inundation. "A fiery *deluge*." *Milton.*

3. A wide-spreading and overwhelming calamity. "This *deluge* of pestilence." *Chaucer.*

Syn.—See **OVERFLOW.**

DEL'UGE (dē'lūj), v. a. [*i. DELUGED*; *pp. DELUGING, DELUGED.*]

1. To cover with waters; to lay totally under water; to submerge; to inundate; to drown.

The ship sinks foundering in the dark abyss. *Philips.*

2. To cover with any thing liquid. At every step before Achilles stood The crimson surge, and *deluged* him with blood. *Pope.*

3. To cover, as with water: to overwhelm with any wide-spreading calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood, Shall *deluge* all. *Pope.*

DE-LŪ'SION (dē-lū'zhun, 93), n. [*L. delusio*; *It. delusione*.]

1. The act of deluding; a trick by which the understanding is imposed upon; deception.

Give thy fond arts and thy *delusions* o'er. *Rowe.*

2. A false belief; illusion; fallacy; error.

I, waking, viewed with grief the rising sun, And fondly mourned the dear *delusion* gone. *Prior.*

Syn.—See **ILLUSION.**

DE-LŪ'SIVE, a. Tending to delude; deceptive; deceitful; fraudulent; fallacious; illusory. "A *delusive* dream." *Sherburne.*

Syn.—See **FALLACIOUS.**

DE-LŪ'SIVE-LY, ad. In a delusive manner. *Scott.*

DE-LŪ'SIVE-NĒSS, n. The state or the quality of being delusive. *Tucker.*

DE-LŪ'SQ-RY, a. Delusive. "Those *delusory*, false pretences." *Prynne.*

DELVE (dēlv), v. a. [*A. S. delfan*; *Dut. delven*.] [*i. DELVED*; *pp. DELVING, DELVED.*] To dig; to open the ground with a spade.

He digged a pit, and *delved* it deep. *Milton.*

To *delve* one to the root, to trace his genealogy. *Shak.*

DĒLVE, v. n. To dig; to use the spade.

When Adam *delved*, and Eve span, Where was then the gentleman? *John Ball* or *Wat Tyler.*

DĒLVE, n. 1. † A pit; a ditch. *B. Jonson.*

2. † A dell. "That shady *delve*." *Spenser.*

3. A certain quantity of coals dug in the mine. [*Local.*] *Craig.*

DĒLV'ER, n. One who delves; a digger.

DE-MĀG-NE-TI-ZĀ'TION, n. Act of depriving of magnetism, or of animal magnetism. *Clarke.*

DE-MĀG-NE-TIZE, v. a. To deprive of magnetism. *Clarke.*

DEM-A-GŌG'IC, } a. [*Gr. δημαγωγός.*] Re-

DEM-A-GŌG'I-CAL, } lating to, or like, a dema-

DEM-A-GŌG'ISM, or DEM'A-GŌ-GĪSM, n. The practice, or the principles, of a demagogue. *Clarke.*

DEM'A-GŌGUE (dēm'a-gŏg), n. [*Gr. δημαγωγός; δῆμος*, people, and *ἄγω*, to lead.] A ringleader of a faction or of the rabble; a popular and factious orator or agitator; a factious or seditious leader.

Demagogi, employed by Hacket, went before *demagogues*. Milton hnds *demagogue* in Icon Basilike;—"This goblin word," as he calls it. *Trench.*

A plausible, insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert *demagogue*, is a dangerous and dreadful weapon. *South.*

DEM-A-GŌG'Y, n. [*Gr. δημαγωγία.*] The qualities of a demagogue. *Maunder.*

DE-MĀIN', or DE-MĒSNE' (dē-mān' or dē-mēn') [*dē-mēn', IV. J. F. K. Sm.*; *dē-mān', S. E. Ja.*; *dē-mān' or dē-mēn', P. J.*, n. [*L. dominium*; *Low L. demanium, domanium, dominicum*; *Fr. domain*; *Old Fr. demaine, demain*.—"Demain, demean, demesne, domain;—the same word, so variously written." *Richardson*.—"As to its etymology, there have been various suggestions; viz., *demesne*, a man's own land; *de main*, that of which he has manual occupation; *domus*, that which is kept for the support of the household. All these, together with the word *demesne* itself, are rejected by *Spelman*, who considers the proper spelling to be *de-main*, the French form of the *Latin dominium*." *Burritt.*

—"Demesne is derived from *de mansio*, and properly means that part of the estate attached to the mansion, or house, where the proprietor remains or resides." *Sullivan.*

1. (*Law.*) Land which a man had under his immediate control, either by having it in his actual manual possession, or by having the right to resume possession at pleasure:—the lord's own land, in contradistinction to what was held by his tenants:—land which was manually occupied and possessed for the support of the lord and his household. *Burritt.*

2. The proprietorship of one holding a manor; as, "An owner in *demesne*."

3. Property in real estate. *Cotter.*

Ancient demesne, (*Eng. Law.*) certain manors which were in the hands of the crown in the time of Edward the Confessor, or William the Conqueror, as appears by Domesday Book, in which they were entered. *Burritt.*

DE-MĀND' (12), v. a. [*L. demando*, to give in charge; to intrust; *It. dimandare*; *Sp. demandar*; *Fr. demander*, to ask.] [*i. DEMANDED*; *pp. DEMANDING, DEMANDED.*]

1. To ask with authority; to call for; to claim; to require; to exact.

The pound of flesh which I *demanded* of him Is dearly bought, 'tis mine, and I will have it. *Shak.*

2. To question; to inquire of; to interrogate.

The oracle of Apollo, being *demanded* when the war and misery of Greece should have an end, replied, when they would double the altar in Delos, which was of a circular form. *Peaciam.*

3. (*Law.*) To claim as due; to prosecute in a real action. *Johnson.*

Syn.—See **EXACT.**

DE-MĀND' (12), n. [*Sp. demanda*; *Fr. demande*.]

1. A claim; a call of authority; a requisition; an exaction.

He that has the confidence to turn his wishes into *demands*, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*

2. The act of calling for any thing with a view to purchase it; a want; desire to obtain.

The bookseller tells me the *demand* for those my papers increases daily. *Addison.*

3. That which is demanded.

4. A question; an inquiry; an interrogation. The good Anchises raised him with his hand, Who, thus encouraged, answered our demand. *Dryden.*

5. (*Law.*) A calling for a thing due, or claimed to be due;—a thing or an amount claimed to be due; a claim. *Burritt.*

Demand and supply, (*Polit. Economy.*) terms used to express the relations between consumption and production—between the demand of purchasers and the supply of commodities by those who have them to sell. *P. Cyc.*

DE-MĀND'A-BLE, a. That may be, or is proper to be, demanded. *Bacon.*

DE-MĀND'ANT, n. 1. One who demands; a demander. "The importunity of the *demandant*." *Burke.*

2. (*Law.*) One who brings a real action, or who demands lands, &c.;—corresponding to *plaintiff* in personal actions. *Burritt.*

DE-MĀND'ER, n. One who demands. *Holland.*

DE-MĀND'RESS, n. (*Law.*) A female demandant or plaintiff. *Cotgrave.*

DE-MAR'CĀTE, v. a. To divide; to separate; to bound; to mark the limits of. [R.] *Wilkinson.*

DE-MAR-CĀ'TION, n. [*Sp. demarcacion*; *Fr. démarcation*.—See **MARK.**] Division; a boundary by which one object is separated from another;—used only in the expression *line of demarcation*. *Brande.*

DE-MĀRCH', n. Gait; march. [R.] *London Jour.*

DE-MĀRCH, n. [*Gr. δῆμαρχος*; *L. demarchus*.] A magistrate of a ward. [England.] *Smart.*

DE-MĒAN', v. a. [*i. DEMEANED*; *pp. DEMEANING, DEMEANED.*]

1. ["From the *Fr. se démener*, to behave, or conduct one's self." *Norm. Fr. desmesner.*] To behave; to carry; to conduct;—with the reflective pronoun.

Those plain and legible lines of duty requiring us to *demean* ourselves to God humbly and devoutly, to our governors obediently, and to our neighbors justly, and to ourselves soberly and temperately. *South.*

2. To debase; to disgrace; to humble.

Lord, dost thou go about to wash my feet? It is a thousand times sadder that I should wash thine; nor can I bear to see thee *demean* thyself thus. *Doddridge.*

3. † To treat. "That man *demean* and use his own body in . . . decorum." *Bp. Taylor.*

Syn.—See **BEHAVE.**

DE-MĒAN', n. Estate in land.—See **DEMAIN**, and **DEMESNE.** *Johnson.*

† DE-MĒAN' (dē-mēn'), n. 1. A mien; demeanor. "They bring me news of his *demean*." *Spenser.*

2. Treatment; usage.

Of all the vile *demean* and usage bad. *Spenser.*

DE-MĒAN'OR, n. Carriage; behavior; deportment; conduct; air. "Propriety of *demeanor*." *Steele.*

"Your unassuming *demeanor*." *Smith.*

Syn.—See **AIR, BEHAVIOR.**

† DE-MĒAN'URE, n. Demeanor. *Barrett.*

DE-MĒM-BRĀ'TION, n. [*L. dis*, asunder, and *membrum*, a limb; *Fr. démembrer*, to dismember.] The act of dismembering, or cutting off a member. *Graham.*

DE-MĒN-CY, n. [*L. dementia*; *de*, out of, and *mens*, *mentis*, the mind; *It. demenza*; *Sp. demencia*; *Fr. démence*.] (*Law.*) Loss of understanding; insanity. *Skelton.*

Syn.—See **INSANITY.**

DE-MĒNT', v. a. [*L. demento*; *Sp. dementar*.] [*i. DEMENTED*; *pp. DEMENTING, DEMENTED.*]

To make mad or insane. [R.] *Bale.*

DE-MĒN'TĀTE, v. a. [*L. demento, dementatus*.] To make mad or frantic. *Burton.*

DE-MĒN'TĀTE, a. Infatuated; insane. "Arise, thou *dementate* sinner." [R.] *Hammond.*

DE-MĒN-TĀ'TION, n. The act of making mad or depriving of the senses. [R.] *Whitlock.*

DE-MĒNT'ED, p. a. Insane; infatuated. *Qu. Rev.*

DE-MĒN'TY-Ō (dē-mēn'shē-s), n. [*L. (Med.)*] A form of mental alienation, most frequently oc-

curing in aged persons; loss of intellect; idiosyncrasy; demerol. *Palmer.*
Syn. — See **INSANITY.**
DE-MEPH-I-TI-ZÁ'TION, n. The act of purifying from mephitic or foul air. *Craig.*
DE-MEPH-I-TÍZE, v. a. [*L. de, priv., and mephitis, a noxious exhalation.*] To purify from mephitic or unwholesome air. *Smart.*
† DE-MÉRGE', v. a. [*L. demergo.*] To immerse. *Boyle.*
DE-MÉR-IT, n. [*It. & Sp. demerito; Fr. démerite.*] 1. † Desert; — either in a good or a bad sense. These men . . . receive according to their demerits; and first for their faults. *State Trials.* 2. Ill desert; that which makes worthy of punishment or of blame. Mine is the merit, the demerit thine. *Dryden.*
† DE-MÉR-IT, v. a. [*L. demereor, demeritus; Fr. démeriter.*] 1. To deserve; — either in a good or a bad sense. "If I have demerited any love . . . at your hands." *Udal.* "They . . . demerit a halter." *State Trials.* 2. To deprive of merit. *Shelford.*
† DE-MÉRSE', v. a. [*L. demergo, demersus.*] To plunge into; to immerse. *Boyle.*
DE-MÉRSED' (de-mérst'), a. [*L. demergo, demersus, to sink.*] (*Bot.*) Under water; — applied to leaves growing under water. *Gray.*
DE-MÉR-SION, n. [*L. demersio; It. demerstone.*] 1. A drowning; immersion. [*R.*] *Bailey.* 2. (*Chem.*) The act of dissolving any thing by immersion in a liquid. *Bailey.*
DE-MÉS-MÉR-IZE, v. a. To free from the influence of mesmerism; to demagnetize. *Month. Rev.*
DE-MÉSNE' (de-mén'), n. (*Law.*) See **DEMAIN.**
DE-MÉS-NI-AL (de-mé-né-ál), a. Belonging to a demesne. [*R.*] *Maunder.*
DEM' (dém') [*Fr., from L. dimidium; di, apart, and medius, the middle.*] A prefix or inseparable particle, used in composition, and signifying *half*; as, *demigod*, that is, half a god. It corresponds with, and is related to, the Greek *hemi*, and the Latin *semi*.
DE-MÍ', n. A half-fellow at Magdalen College, Oxford. — See **DEMY.** *Crabb.*
DEM'Í-BÁIN, n. A hip-bath; demi-bath. *Clarke.*
DEM'Í-BÁS'TION, n. (*Fort.*) A part of a crown-work which has one face and one flank cut off by the capital. *Campbell.*
DEM'Í-BÁTH, n. A bath in which the lower half only of the body is immersed; a hip-bath. *Craig.*
DEM'Í-BRÍ-GÁDE', n. (*Mil.*) A half brigade. *Craig.*
DEM'Í-CÁ'DENCE, n. (*Mus.*) An imperfect cadence; the last or final sound of a verse in a chant when it falls on any other than the keynote. *Moore.*
DEM'Í-CÁN'NON, n. A kind of cannon, formerly used, carrying balls from 30 to 36 pounds weight. *Shak.*
DEM'Í-GRÓSS, n. An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun and stars. *Maunder.*
DEM'Í-GÚL'VÉR-IN, n. (*Gunnery.*) A nine-pounder; — written also *dem-y-culverin*. "Two dem-y-culverins and two other good guns." *Clarendon.*
DEM'Í-DE'Í-FY, v. a. To half deify. *Cowper.*
DEM'Í-DE'V'IL (dév'v), n. One partaking of the infernal nature; one who is half a devil. *Shak.*
DEM'Í-DÍS'TANCE, n. (*Fort.*) The distance between the outward polygons and the flank. *Crabb.*
DEM'Í-DÍ'TÓNE, n. (*Mus.*) A minor third. — See **THIRD.** *Brande.*
DEM'Í-GÁUNT'LET, n. (*Surg.*) A bandage, like a glove, used in setting disjoined fingers. *Crabb.*
DEM'Í-GÓD, n. One who partakes of the divine nature; one who is half a god; a deified hero; — applied especially to one of the inferior divinities of Greece and Rome, who was the offspring of a divinity and a mortal. *Brande.*
DEM'Í-GÓD'DESS, n. A female demi-god. *Craig.*

DEM'Í-GÓRGE, n. (*Fort.*) Half a gorge; that part of the polygon which remains after the flank is raised, leading from the curtain to the angle of the polygon. *London Ency.*
† DEM'Í-GRÁTE, v. n. [*L. demigro, demigratus.*] To emigrate. *Cockeram.*
† DEM'Í-GRÁ TION, n. Emigration. *Cockeram.*
DEM'Í-GROÁT, n. A half groat. *Craig.*
DEM'Í-JÓHN (dém'e-jón), n. [*Arab. damagan. Niebuhr.* — From *Damaghan*, a town in Khorassan, a province of Persia, once famous for its glass-works. *G. P. Marsh.* — *Fr. dame-jeanne.*] A large glass vessel or bottle approaching the spherical form, with a small neck, and usually enclosed in wicker-work. *Adams.*
DEM'Í-LÁNGE, n. A light lance. *Dryden.*
DEM'Í-LÚNE, n. (*Fort.*) A work constructed to cover the curtain and shoulders of the bastions; — sometimes called a *ravelin*. *Campbell.*
DEM'Í-MÁN, n. Half a man. *Knolles.*
DEM'Í-NÁT'URED (nát'yurd), a. Partaking half the nature of another animal. *Shak.*
DEM'Í-OF-FÍ'CIAL (of-fish'ál, 66), a. Partly official or partly authorized. *Craig.*
DEM'Í-PRÉM'Í-SÈS, n. pl. Half premises. *Hooker.*
DEM'Í-PÜP'PET, n. A half-sized puppet. *Shak.*
DEM'Í-QUÁ'VÉR, n. (*Mus.*) A note equal in duration to half a quaver; a semiquaver; — represented thus: *♩*
DEM'Í-RÈP, n. A woman of *demi-reputation*, or suspicious character. *Burney.*
DEM'Í-RÍ-LÍÈ'VÓ, n. [*It.*] Half-relief; a mode of sculpture representing figures standing half out from the plane. *Hamilton.*
DE-MÍŠ-A-BÍL'Í-TY, n. (*Law.*) The quality of being demisable. *Burrill.*
DE-MÍŠ-A-BLE, a. (*Law.*) Capable of being demised or leased. *Blackstone.*
DEM'Í-SÁNG, n. [*Fr. demi, half, and sang, blood.*] (*Law.*) One who is of half blood. *Crabb.*
DE-MÍŠE' (de-míz'), n. [*L. demissio; demitto, to remove; de, from, and mitto, to send; Fr. demise.*] 1. (*Law.*) The conveyance of an estate either in fee, for life, or for a term of years; a lease; — the natural dissolution of the sovereign of England, by which the royal authority is transferred, without any interregnum or interval, to his successor. *Burrill.* So tender is the law of supposing even a possibility of his (the king's) death, that his natural dissolution is generally called his *demise*, — "demissio regis, vel coronæ," — an expression which signifies merely a transfer of power. *Blackstone.* 2. Death; decease; — used in speaking of a distinguished personage. *Syn.* — See **DEATH.**
DE-MÍŠE' (de-míz'), v. a. [*i. DEMISED; pp. DEMISING, DEMISED.*] 1. (*Law.*) To convey, as an estate for life or for years; to lease. *Hammond.* 2. To grant at one's death; to grant by will; to bequeath. *Swift.*
DEM'Í-SÈM'Í-QUÁ'VÉR, n. (*Mus.*) A note of the sixth degree of length, reckoning from the semibreve, or longest note now in common use; the $\frac{1}{2}$ part of a semibreve; — represented thus: *♩*
† DE-MÍŠS', a. [*L. demissus.*] Humble. *Spenser.*
DE-MÍŠ'SION, n. [*L. demissio; Fr. démission.*] 1. Diminution of dignity; degradation. [*R.*] *L'Estrange.* 2. Relinquishment; surrender. *Holinshead.*
DE-MÍŠ'SIVE, a. Humble; submissive. *Shenstone.*
† DE-MÍŠS'LY, ad. In a humble manner; submissively. *Sherrwood.*
DEM'ÍŠ-SQ-RY, a. See **DIMISSORY.**
† DE-MÍT', v. a. [*L. demitto.*] 1. To cause to drop or hang down; to depress; to let fall. *Broome.* 2. To submit; to humble. "She, being heaven-born, demits herself to such earthly drudgery." *Norris.*

DEM'Í-TÍNT, n. (*Paint.*) A tint representing the mean or medium between light and shade; — by some called a *half-tint*. *Brande.*
DEM'Í-TÓNE, n. (*Mus.*) An interval of half a tone; a semitone. *Moore.*
DEM'Í-ÚRGE, n. [*Gr. δημιουργός; δῆμος, the people, and ἔργον, to work; L. demiurgus.*] A name given by the Platonic philosophers to an exalted and mysterious agent by whom God was supposed to have created the universe. Hence the Demiurgus, or Logos, as the same imaginary agent is termed in the *Timæus* of Plato, is identified by the Platonizing Christians with the second person in the Trinity. *Brande.*
DEM'Í-ÚR'GIC, } a. Creative; belonging to
DEM'Í-ÚR'GÍ-CAL, } a. demiurge. [*R.*] *Ash.*
DEM'Í-VÍLL, n. (*Law.*) A half vill, consisting of five freemen, or frank pledges. *Blackstone.*
DEM'Í-VÓLT, n. (*Man.*) An artificial motion of a horse, in which he raises his fore legs in a peculiar manner. *Buchanan.*
DEM'Í-WOLF (-wálf), n. A mongrel dog, between a dog and wolf. *Shak.*
DE-MÖC'RA-CY, n. [*Gr. δημοκρατία; δῆμος, the people, and κρατέω, to rule; It. democrazia; Sp. democracia; Fr. démocratie.*] A form of government in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people; a republic. *Syn.* — See **REPUBLIC.**
DEM'Q-CRÁT, n. An advocate for, or defender of, democracy; a republican. *Watson.*
DEM'Q-CRÁT'ÍO, } a. [*Gr. δημοκρατικός; It.*
DEM'Q-CRÁT'Í-CAL, } & Sp. democrático; Fr.
democratique.] Pertaining to a democracy, or a government by the people; republican; popular.
† DEM'Q-CRÁT'Í-CAL, n. A democrat. *Hobbes.*
DEM'Q-CRÁT'Í-CAL-LY, ad. In a democratical manner.
DE-MÖC'RA-TÍŠM, n. The principles or spirit of democracy. [*R.*] *Qu. Rev.*
DE-MÖC'RA-TÍŠT, n. A democrat. [*R.*] *Burke.*
DE-MÖC'RA-TÍZE, v. a. [*Gr. δημοκρατέω.*] To render democratic. [*R.*] *Ec. Rev.*
† DE-MÖC'RA-TY, n. Democracy. "That fierce democracy." *Milton.*
DEM'Q-GÖR'GON, n. [*Gr. δαίμων, a god, and φόβος, fearful.*] (*Myth.*) A mysterious divinity of antiquity, who was regarded as an object of terror. "The dreaded name of *demogorgon*." *Milton.*
DEMOISELLE (dém-wá-zél'), n. [*Fr., a girl, — dim. of dame. — See DAMSEL.*] 1. A pavier's instrument. *Crabb.* 2. (*Ornith.*) A species of bird remarkable for the gracefulness and symmetry of its form; the Numidian crane. *Maunder.*
DE-MÖL'ISH, v. a. [*L. demolior; de, down, and molior, to hurl; de, down, and moles, a pile, or building; It. demolire; Sp. demoler; Fr. démolir, demolissant.*] [*i. DEMOLISHED; pp. DEMOLISHING, DEMOLISHED.*] To destroy by throwing down, as the materials of a building or other structure; to ruin; to dash or break to pieces; to dismantle; to overthrow; to raze. I expected the fabric of my book would long since have been demolished, and laid even with the ground. *Tillotson.* *Syn.* — To *demolish, overthrow, raze, dismantle, and destroy* are terms which include the common idea of throwing down what has been built. *Demolish* the walls, *overthrow* the columns, *raze* the city, *dismantle* the towers, and *destroy* the fortifications. "The columns *overthrown*, the *demolished* walls, the ruined arcades, of yon venerable cloister, form so impressive an object, that it would be barbarous to *destroy* the venerable remains." *Taylor.*
DE-MÖL'ISH-ER, n. One who demolishes.
DE-MÖL'ISH-MÉNT, n. Ruin; destruction; demolition. [*R.*] *Beau. & Fl.*
DEM'Q-LÍ'TION (dém-q-lísh'un), n. [*L. demolitio; It. demolizione; Sp. demolición; Fr. démolition.*] The act of demolishing; overthrow; destruction.
DE'MON, n. [*Gr. δαίμων; It. & Sp. demonio; Fr. démon.*]

1. (*Myth.*) A divinity of a rank below the great gods.

To be *demonized* by great Jove designed
To be *demonized* by great Jove designed
Cooke's *Hesiod*.
2. A spirit;—either angel or fiend. *Cudworth*.
The *demon* is a spirit of other mythology.
Brande.

3. An evil spirit; a devil;—a very common use. "Cursed demon." *Prior*.

4. An infuriate or fiend-like man.
Syn.—See DEVIL.

DE'MON-ËSS, *n.* A female demon. *Mede*.

DE-MON'F-TIZE, *v. a.* To divest of standard value, as money. [*R.*]

The government of Holland *demonetized* gold, and made silver the standard of value. *Prof. F. Bowen*.

DE-MO'NI-ÁC, *n.* 1. One who is possessed by a demon or an evil spirit. "Lunatics and *demoniacs* that were restored to their right mind." *Bentley*.

2. (*Ecc. Hist.*) One of a branch of the Anabaptists whose distinguishing tenet is, that at the end of the world the demons or devils will be saved. *Eden*.

DE-MO'NI-ÁC, *a.* [*Gr. δαιμονιακός*; *It. & Sp. demoniaco*; *Fr. démoniaque*.]

1. Spiritual. "The *demoniac*, or angelic, kind of being." *Cudworth*.

2. Belonging to a demon; devilish. "*Demoniac* holds." *Milton*. "*Demoniacal* pranks." *Shafesbury*.

3. Influenced by an evil spirit. "The possessions called *demoniacal*." *Warburton*.

DE-MO-NI'A-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a demoniacal manner. *Dr. Allen*.

DE-MO-NI'A-CISM, *n.* 1. The state of being a demoniac. *Craig*.

2. The practices of demoniacs. *Craig*.

DE-MO'NI-AN, *a.* Of the nature of a demon. "*Demonian* spirits." *Milton*.

DE-MO'NI-AN-ISM, *n.* The state of being possessed by a devil. *Craig*.

DE'MON-ISM, *n.* The belief in demons, or the worship of demons; demonianism. *Shafesbury*.

DE'MON-IST, *n.* A believer in demons, or a worshipper of demons. *Shafesbury*.

DE'MON-IZE, *v. a.* To render demoniacal or diabolical. *Harris*.

DE-MON-OC'RA-CY, *n.* [*Gr. δαίμων, δαίμονος*, a demon, and *κρατία*, to rule.] The government of demons. [*R.*] *Bailey*.

DE-MON-OL'A-TRY, *n.* [*Gr. δαίμων, a demon, and λατρεία, worship*; *Fr. démonolatrie*.] The worship of demons. "*Astrolatry and demonolatry*." *Cudworth*.

DE-MON-Q-LÖG'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to demonology. *Notes & Queries*.

DE-MON-ÖL'Q-GIST, *n.* One versed in demonology. *For. Qu. Rev.*

DE-MON-ÖL'Q-GY, or DE-MON-ÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr. δαίμων, a demon, and λόγος, a discourse*.] A treatise on demons or evil spirits. *Howell*.

DE-MON-Q-MÄ'NI-A, *n.* (*Med.*) A species of madness, in which the person supposes himself possessed by the devil, or under demoniacal influence. *Dunghison*.

† DE-MON'Q-MIST, *n.* One in subjection to a demon. "Greater *demonomists*." *Herbert*.

† DE-MON'Q-MY, *n.* [*Gr. δαίμων, a demon, and νόμος, law*.] The dominion of demons. *Herbert*.

DE'MON-RY, *n.* The practices of demons. *Clarke*.

DE'MON-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a demon. "Probationers to a *demonship*." *Mede*.

DE-MON-STRA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being demonstrable; demonstrableness. *Coleridge*.

DE-MON-STRA-BLE, *a.* [*L. demonstrabilis*; *Sp. demostrable*; *Fr. démonstrable*.] That may be demonstrated; capable of being proved.

DE-MON-STRA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being demonstrable. *Clarke*.

DE-MON-STRA-BLY, *ad.* Beyond possibility of refutation. "*Demonstrably* proved." *Porteus*.

† DE-MON'STRANCE, *n.* Demonstration. "Good reasons and *demonstrances*." *Holland*.

DE-MON'STRATE [*de-mön'strät, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.*; *däm'on-strät, W. B.*—See CONTEMPLATE], *v. a.* [*L. demonstrare, demonstratus*; *de*, of or from, used intensively, and *monstro*, to point out; *It. dimostrare*; *Sp. demostrar*; *Fr. démontrer*.] [*i. DEMONSTRATED*; *pp. DEMONSTRATING, DEMONSTRATED*.]

1. To prove by a chain of argument founded on self-evident or admitted principles; to show as a necessary consequence; to make evident.

2. (*Anat.*) To exhibit, as the parts of a dissected body.

Syn.—To *demonstrate* is to *prove* or *show* to be true in a specific manner. A geometrical problem or point of science is *demonstrated*; a fact is *proved* by testimony.

DE-MON-STRA'TION, *n.* [*L. demonstratio*; *It. dimostrazione*; *Sp. demostracion*; *Fr. démonstration*.]

1. The act of demonstrating; the exhibition of one truth as the consequence of another; that process by which a result is shown to be a necessary consequence of the premises from which it is asserted to follow, on the supposition that those premises are admitted, either as matter of fact, or of intuitive evidence, or of previous demonstration.

To draw out a particular truth from a general truth in which it is enclosed, is *deduction*; from a necessary and universal truth to draw consequences which necessarily follow, is *demonstration*. *Fleming*.

2. Proof by experiment, or by the exhibition of facts to the senses.

Which way soever we turn ourselves, we are encountered with clear evidences and sensible *demonstrations* of a deity. *Tillotson*.

3. (*Anat.*) The exhibition of parts dissected; the teaching of practical anatomy.

4. (*Mil.*) A manoeuvre practised for the purpose of misleading the enemy; a movement;—usually in the plural. *Brande*.

DE-MON-STRA-TIVE, *a.* [*L. demonstrativus*; *Sp. demonstrativo*; *Fr. démonstratif*.] Having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; proving fully. "*Demonstrative* evidence." *Cook*.

Demonstrative adjectives, (*Gram.*) such as point out precisely the things to which they relate. They are *this* and *that*, with their plurals *these* and *those*.

DE-MON-STRA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a demonstrative manner.

DE-MON-STRA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being demonstrative. *Latham*.

DE-MON-STRA-TOR, or DE-MON-STRA-TOR [*däm'un-strä-tür, S. R. W. B.*; *däm-un-strä'tür, P. Ja.*; *däm-un-strä'tür* or *däm-mön'strä-tür, W. K. Sm.*], *n.* [*L.*]

1. One who demonstrates or establishes by unquestionable proof. *Berkeley*.

2. (*Anat.*) One who exhibits the dissected parts of the human body; a teacher of practical anatomy. *Dunghison*.

"The accent on the penultimate syllable of this word seems appropriated to one whose office it is to demonstrate or exhibit any part of philosophy; when it merely means one who demonstrates any thing in general, the accent is on the same syllable as the verb." *Walker*.

DE-MON-STRA-TQ-RY, *a.* Tending to demonstrate; demonstrative. *Johnson*.

DE-MÖR-AL-I-ZÄ'TION, *n.* [*Sp. demoralización*; *Fr. démoralisation*.] The act of demoralizing; destruction of morals. *Qu. Rev.*

DE-MÖR-AL-IZE, *v. a.* [*Sp. demoralizar*; *Fr. démoraliser*.] [*i. DEMORALIZED*; *pp. DEMORALIZING, DEMORALIZED*.] To deprive of moral principles or habits; to corrupt; to deprave; to vitiate.

The pernicious influence of their *demoralizing* creed. *Crit. Rev.*

DE-MÖR-THÉN'IC, *a.* Relating to Demosthenes, or to his style. *Blackwood*.

DE-MÖT'IC, *a.* [*Gr. δημοτικός*, common; *δῆμος*, the people.] Noting the written characters of the ancient Egyptians in common use, in distinction from the hieratic and the hieroglyphic. *Sharpe*.

DEMP'STER, *n.* [*A. S. deman*, to judge.] Formerly an officer in a Scottish court who pronounced the doom or sentence, as directed by the judge or the clerk. *Jamieson*.

† DE-MULCE', *v. a.* [*L. demulceo*.] To soothe; to soften; to assuage. *Sir T. Elyot*.

DE-MUL'CENT, *a.* Softening; mollifying. "*Softstances* . . . called *demulcent* or *mollific*." *Physic*.

DE-MUL'CENT, *n.* (*Med.*) An agent or solution that protects a sensible surface from the action of irritating matter. *P. Cyc.*

DE-MÜR', *v. n.* [*L. demoror*; *It. dimorare*; *Sp. demorar*; *Fr. demeurer*.] [*i. DEMURRED*; *pp. DEMURRING, DEMURRED*.]

1. To doubt; to pause; to hesitate.

The ambassadors thought fit to *demur*, and so sent into England to receive directions. *Hayward*.

2. (*Law.*) To raise an objection in point of law, and rest or pause upon it, awaiting the decision of the court.—to object to the pleading of the opposite party, as insufficient to sustain his action or defence, and refer it to the judgment of the court:—to abide in law. *Burwill*.

Syn.—See HESITATE.

DE-MÜR', *v. a.* To doubt of. [*R.*] *Milton*.

DE-MÜR', *n.* Doubt; hesitation. *Abp. Cranmer*.

DE-M'Æ', *a.* [*Fr. des mœurs*, of good manners.] 1. Jealous; sober; decent; of serious or pensive look; grave.

Come, pensive aun, devote and pure,
Sober, steadfast, and demure. *Milton*.

With countenance demure and modest grace. *Spenser*.

2. Affectedly modest; prudish.

Demure (which) is "the mœurs" of good manners) comes from the French word "demourer" it does now, of an overdoing of modesty. *Trench*.

† DE-MÜRE', *v. n.* To look with an affected modesty. "Octavia . . . *demuring* upon me." *Shak*.

DE-MÜRE'LY, *ad.* 1. In a demure manner; gravely; solemnly. *Massinger*.

2. With affected modesty. *Shak*.

DE-MÜRE'NESS, *n.* 1. Soberness; gravity. *North*.

2. Affecting modesty; prudery. *Bp. Taylor*.

DE-MÜR'RA-BLE, *a.* That may be demurred to; that may be objected to. *Maunder*.

DE-MÜR'RAÇE, *n.* (*Mer. Law.*) The delay of a vessel in a port, in loading or unloading, beyond the time specified:—money payable to the owner of a ship on the part of the shippers or the consignees of goods, as compensation for detention beyond the time stipulated for her loading or discharge. *Pol. Dict.*

DE-MÜR'RER, *n.* 1. One who demurs, or hesitates.

2. (*Law.*) An issue between a plaintiff and a defendant on a matter of law, importing that the objecting party will not proceed, because no sufficient statement has been made on the other side, but will wait the judgment of the court whether he is bound to answer. *Burwill*.

Demurrer to evidence, (*Law.*) an objection by one party to the evidence produced by the opposite party, on a trial, as being insufficient in law to maintain or overthrow the issue, and referring it to the court to determine what the law is upon the facts as shown in evidence. *Burwill*.

DE-MY', *n.* [*Fr. demi*.]

1. Demi-sized paper, or that which is a degree smaller than *medium*, and two degrees smaller than *royal*. *Maunder*.

2. A demi-fellow, or half-fellow, in Magdalen College, Oxford, in England.—See DEMI.

DE-MY', *a.* Denoting a kind of paper smaller in size than *medium*. *Brande*.

DE-MY'-RÖY-AL, *a.* Noting paper of a fine quality. *Shenstone*.

DËN, *n.* [*A. S. denu*.] A cavern, or subterranean hole or cavity; a cave. "A *den* for beasts." *Beau. & Fl.* "A robber's *den*." *Dryden*.

Syn.—See CAVE.

DËN. [*A. S. denu*, a dale, a den,—a plain.] A termination, in the names of places, signifying a valley, or a woody plain. *Camden*.

DËN, *v. n.* To dwell as in a den. *Chambers*.

DE-NÄR'QO-TIZE, *v. n.* To take away the narcotic principle or quality from. *Craig*.

DĒN'TA-LĪTE, *n.* [L. *dens, dentis*, a tooth, and Gr. *idos*, a stone.] (*Pal.*) A fossil animal of the genus *Dentalium*. *Maudslayi*.

DĒN-TĀ'LI-ŪM, *n.* (*Croc.*) A genus of gastropods having a conical, ... at both ends. *Woodward*.

DĒN'TAL-SŪR'GEON, *n.* A dentist. *Dunglison*.

DĒN-TĀ'RI-ŷ, *n.* [L. *dens, dentis*, a tooth, in allusion to the tooth-like structure of the roots.] (*Bot.*) A genus of cruciferous, perennial plants with toothed root-stocks of a pleasant, pungent taste; toothwort. *Loudon*.

DĒN'TA-RY, *a.* Relating to dentition, or to the teeth. *Maudslayi*.

DĒN'TATE, } *a.* [L. *dentatus*.] (*Bot. & Or-*
DĒN'TĀT-ĒD, } *nith.*) Having points like teeth;
toothed; notched. "Dentate leaf." *Gray*.
"Serrated or dentated bills." *Paley*.

DĒN-TĀ'TION, *n.* The form or formation of teeth. "Its [the woodpecker's] barb, its den-
tation." *Paley*.

DĒN-TĀ'TO-SĪN'U-ATE, *a.* (*Bot.*)
Having points like teeth with hol-
lows about the edge; scalloped and
toothed. *Loudon*.

DĒN'TĒD, *a.* Notched; indented. *Barret*.

DĒN-TĒL'LI (dĕn-tĕl'le), *n. pl.* [*It.*] (*Arch.*)
Ornaments on cornices bearing some resem-
blance to the teeth; modillions. *Clarke*.

DĒN'TI-CLE, *n.* [L. *denticulus*; *dens, dentis*, a
tooth.] (*Arch.*) A small, projecting point or
tooth; a dentil. *Crabb*.

DĒN-TIC'U-LATE, } *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the edge
DĒN-TIC'U-LĀT-ĒD, } like small teeth or notches
finely dentate. *Loudon*.

DĒN-TIC'U-LĀTE-LY, *ad.* In a denticulate man-
ner.

DĒN-TIC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The state of being
denticulated, notched, or set with small teeth,
or prominences resembling teeth. *Grew*.

DĒN'TI-CŪLE, *n.* [L. *denticulus*; *dens, dentis*,
a tooth; Fr. *denticule*.] (*Arch.*) The flat, pro-
jecting part of a cornice, on which dentils or
modillions are cut. *Francis*.

DĒN'TI-FORM, *a.* [*It. dens, dentis*, a tooth, and
forma, form.] Having the form of a tooth. *Loudon*.

DĒN'TI-FRICE, *n.* [L. *dens, dentis*, a tooth, and
frico, to rub; Fr. *dentifrice*.] A powder or
other substance for scouring, cleaning, and pre-
serving the teeth. *Holland*.

DĒN'TIL, *n.* (*Arch.*) A denticle; a modillion; a
member of a cornice so cut as to give it some
resemblance to a set of teeth. *Crabb*.

DĒN'TI-LĀT-ĒD, *a.* Formed like teeth:—having
teeth. *P. Cyc.*

DĒN-TI-LĀ'TION, *n.* The formation and evolu-
tion of teeth; dentition. *P. Cyc.*

DĒN-TI-LĀVE, *n.* [L. *dens, dentis*, a tooth, and
lavo, to wash.] A lotion or wash for cleaning
the teeth. *Perry*.

DĒN-TIL'Q-QUIST, *n.* [L. *dens, dentis*, a tooth,
and *loquor*, to speak.] One who speaks through
the teeth. *Ash*.

DĒN-TIL'Q-QUY, *n.* The art of speaking through
the teeth. *Ash*.

DĒN'TINE, *n.* [L. *dens, dentis*, a tooth.] The
fundamental tissue of a tooth. *Brewer*.

DĒN-TI-RŌS'TER, *n.* [L. *dens, dentis*, a tooth,
and *rostrum*, a beak.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of the
tribe *Dentirostres*. *Craig*.

DĒN-TI-RŌS'TRAL, *a.* (*Ornith.*) Noting a bird
of the tribe *Dentirostres*. *Brande*.

DĒN-TI-RŌS'TRĒS, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A tribe
of birds of the order *Passeres*, having a notch
and a tooth-like process on each side of the up-
per mandible, as the butcher-bird. They are
rapacious, and prey on smaller and weaker
birds. *Gray*.

DĒN-TI-SCĀLP, *n.* [L. *dens, dentis*, a tooth, and
scalo, to scrape.] An instrument for cleaning
the teeth. *Ash*.

DĒN'TIST, *n.* [*It. & Sp. dentista*; Fr. *dentiste*.]
One who devotes himself to the study of the
diseases of the teeth and their treatment; a
surgeon for the teeth;—called also *dental-sur-*
geon, and *surgeon-dentist*. *Dunglison*.

DĒN-TIS'TIC, } *a.* Relating to a dentist, or
DĒN-TIS'TI-CĀL, } to dentistry. *Dr. Westcott*.

DĒN'TIS-TRY, *n.* The business or art of a den-
tist; dental surgery. *Dunglison*.

DĒN-TĪ'TION (dĕn-tish'un), *n.* [L. *dentitio*;
dens, dentis, a tooth; *It. dentizione*; Sp. *denti-*
cion; Fr. *dentition*.]

1. The formation and evolution of the teeth;
the cutting of the teeth; teething. *P. Cyc.*
2. The time of teething. *Smith*.

† DĒN-TĪZE', *v. n.* To have the teeth renewed.
"She did dentize twice or thrice." *Bacon*.

DĒN'TOĪD, *a.* [L. *dens, dentis*, a tooth, and Gr.
idos, form.] Resembling a tooth. *Smart*.

† DĒ-NŪ'DĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *denudo, denudatus*; nu-
dus, naked.] To strip; to denude. *Hammond*.

DĒ-NŪ'DATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Appearing naked, as
plants when flowers appear before the leaves;
denuded. *Ruschenberger*.

DĒN-U-DĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of making naked;
laying bare or depriving of covering. *Bp. Hall*.
2. (*Geol.*) A removal of a portion of land
by the action of running water, so as to lay bare
the inferior strata. *Ruschenberger*.

DĒ-NŪDE', *v. a.* [L. *denudo*; *It. denudare*; Sp.
denudar; Fr. *denuder*.] 1. DENUDE; pp.
DENUDING, DENUDED. 2. To strip; to divest;
to make naked. "Denude a vine-branch of its
leaves." *Ray*.

DĒ-NŪN'CĪ-ĀTE (dĕ-nŭn'she-āt, 66), *v. a.* [L. *de-*
nuncio, denunciatus.—See DENOUNCE.] 1. DE-
NUNCIATED; pp. DENUNCIATING, DENUNCIAT-
ED. 2. To denounce; to threaten:—to stigmatize.
"The village of Europe had not only a right, but an
obligation to denounce the slave." *Dwile*.

DĒ-NŪN-CĪ-Ā'TION (dĕ-nŭn'she-ā'shun, 66), *n.*
[L. *denunciatio*; *It. denunziatione*; Sp. *denun-*
ciacion; Fr. *dénunciation*.]

1. Act of denouncing; the proclamation of a
threat; public menace; arraignment. "A de-
nunciation or indictment of a war." *Bacon*.
2. † Publication; announcement. "Denun-
ciation of banns before matrimony." *Bp. Hall*.

DĒ-NŪN'CĪ-Ā-TĪVE, *a.* That denounces; de-
nunciatory. [*R.*] *N. Brit. Rev.*

DĒ-NŪN'CĪ-Ā-TŌR (dĕ-nŭn'she-ā-tŭr), *n.* [L. *de-*
nunciator.]

1. One who denounces or threatens.
2. (*Law*.) One who gives information against
another; an accuser. *Ayliffe*.

DĒ-NŪN'CĪ-Ā-TŌ-RY (dĕ-nŭn'she-ā-tŏ-rē), *a.* Re-
lating to, or implying, denunciation; condemna-
tory; condemnatory. *Johnson*.

DĒ-NŪ' (dĕ-nŭ'), *v. a.* [L. *denego*; Sp. *denegar*;
Fr. *dénier*.] 1. DENIED; pp. DENYING, DE-
NIED.

1. To contradict; to declare to be untrue.
"Then came the Sadducees, which deny that
there is any resurrection." *Luke* xx. 27.
2. To refuse to grant; to withhold. "Two
things have I required of thee; deny me them
not." *Prov.* xxx. 7.

3. To disavow; to refuse to acknowledge.
"If we deny him, he also will deny us." *2 Tim.* ii. 12.

4. To renounce; to abjure. "Denying un-
godliness and worldly lusts." *Tit.* ii. 12.
To deny one's self, to forego the gratification of one's
desires; to practise self-denial. *Atterbury*.

Syn.—To deny respects matters of fact or knowl-
edge; to refuse, matters of wish or request. He denied
the fact, contradicted the statement, disowned his con-
nection, disavowed the authorship, renounced the
claim, opposed the design, disclaimed the intention,
and refused compliance.—See REFUSE, DISCLAIM.

DĒ-OB-STRŪCT', *v. a.* [L. *deobstruo, deobstructus*;
de, priv., and *obstruo*, to build in the way; Fr.
deobstruer.] To clear from impediments. *Morse*.

DĒ-ŌB'STRU-ENT, *a.* (*Med.*) Having power to
remove obstructions and to open the animal
passages; aperient. *Arbutnot*.

DĒ-ŌB'STRU-ENT, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that
has the power to remove obstructions and open
the animal passages; an aperient. *Dunglison*.

DĒ-Q-DĀND, *n.* [L. *Deo dandus*, to be given to
God.] (*Eng. Law*.) A personal chattel, ani-
mate or inanimate, as a horse, or a cart, that,
having caused the untimely death of any man
by mischance, was given to God; that is, for-
feited to the king to be applied to pious uses.

Deadends are unknown in American law, and have very
recently (9 and 10 Vict.) been abolished in England. *Brande*.

DĒ-Q-DĀR', *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of cedar in India,
highly valued for timber, and as an ornament-
al tree; Indian cedar; *Cedrus deodara*. *Loudon*.

DĒ-Ō'DOR-IZE, *v. a.* To deprive of odor; to dis-
infect. *Examiner*.

DĒ-Ō'DOR-IZ-ER, *n.* He who, or that which,
deodorizes;—applied especially to a substance
which has the power of absorbing the effluvia,
as chlorine, chloride of zinc, nitrate of lead,
&c. *Brande*.

† DĒ-ŌN'ER-ĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *deonero, deoneratus*.]
To unload; to discharge. *Cockeram*.

DĒ-ŌN-TŌ-LŌŷ'-Ī-CĀL, *a.* Relating to deontol-
ogy. *Brougham*.

DĒ-ŌN-TŌL'Q-GĪST, *n.* One versed in deontol-
ogy. *Ec. Rev.*

DĒ-ŌN-TŌL'Q-Gŷ, *n.* [*Gr. dion, due, and lōgos, a*
discourse.] The science of duty; the science
of ethics as founded on the tendency of actions
to promote happiness. *J. Bentham*.

† DĒ-ŌP'PI-LĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *de, priv.*, and *oppilo*,
to shut up.] To free from obstructions. *Boyle*.

† DĒ-ŌP'PI-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of freeing or
clearing from obstructions. *Brown*.

† DĒ-ŌP'PI-LĀ-TĪVE, *a.* Deobstruent. *Harvey*.

† DĒ-ŌP'PI-LĀ-TĪVE, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine to
clear obstructions. *Ash*.

† DĒ-ŌR-DĪ-NĀ'TION, *n.* Disorder. *Dr. Rawley*.

† DĒ-ŌS-CU-LĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *deosculor, deoscu-*
latus.] To kiss. *Cockeram*.

† DĒ-ŌS-CU-LĀ'TION, *n.* A kissing. *Stillingfleet*.

DĒ-ŌX'-Ī-DĀTE, *v. a.* [*Fr. désoxyder*.] (*Chem.*)
To reduce from the state of an oxide; to deox-
idize;—written also *deoxydate*. *Smart*.

DĒ-ŌX'-Ī-DĀ'TION, *n.* The act of deoxidizing,
or reducing from the state of an oxide. *Smart*.

DĒ-ŌX'-Ī-DĪ-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Deoxidation. *Clarke*.

DĒ-ŌX'-Ī-DĪZE, *v. a.* [*i. DEOXIDIZED; pp. DEOX-*
IDIZING, DEOXIDIZED.] (*Chem.*) To reduce
from the state of an oxide; to deoxidate;—
written also *deoxydize*. *Brande*.

DĒ-ŌX'-Ī-DĪZE-MĒNT, *n.* The act of deoxidizing;
deoxidation. *Brande*.

DĒ-ŌX'-Y-GEN-ĀTE, *v. a.* [*Fr. désoxygéné*.] To
deprive of oxygen. *Smart*.

DĒ-ŌX'-Y-GEN-Ā'TION, *n.* [*Fr. désoxygénation*.]
The act of deoxygenating. *Smart*.

† DĒ-PAINT', *v. a.* [See DEPICT.]

1. To picture; to represent by colors or paints
"Depainted on a wall." *Chaucer*.

2. To describe; to delineate. "Depaint in
roundelay." *Gay*.

† DĒ-PAINT'ER, *n.* A painter. *G. Douglas*.

DĒ-PĀRT', *v. n.* [L. *dis, asunder, and partior, to*
divide; *It. dispartire*; Sp. *departir*; Fr. *dé-*
partir.] 1. DEPARTED; pp. DEPARTING, DE-
PARTED.]

1. To go away; to vanish; to disappear.

Show his eyes, and grieve his heart;
Come like shadows, so depart. *Shak*

2. To leave the world; to die.

Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace. *Luke* ii. 22.

3. (*Law*.) To forsake or abandon the ground
assumed in a former pleading, and assume a
new one. *Burill*.

To depart from, to go away from:—to desist from;
to abandon; to give up. "To depart from the most
unreasonable of all their demands." *Clarendon*.—To
depart from God, to fall away from him; to apostat-
ize.—† To depart with, to part with; to let go. *Shak*

†DE-PÄRT', *r. a.* 1. To distribute. "They departed his clothes." *Matt. xxvii. 35 (Wickliffe).*
2. To separate; to set free. *Spenser.*
3. To retire from; to leave; to quit. "To depart Rome." *B. Jonson.*
☞ To depart this life, to die: — still in use.

†DE-PÄRT', *n.* 1. A going away. "At my departing from France." *Shak.*
2. Death; departure. "Tidings . . . were brought me of your loss and his depart." *Shak.*
3. (*Chem.*) A separation of a compound substance into its elements. *Bacon.*

DE-PÄRT'ER, *n.* One who departs: — one who refines metals by separation. *Johnson.*

DE-PÄRT'ING, *n.* 1. †Separation. "Like life and death's departing." *Shak.*
2. A going away. "The first departing of the kind." *Shak.*

†DE-PÄR-TÏ'TÏON, *n.* Separation. *Chaucer.*

DE-PÄR'T'MENT, *n.* [*It. dipartimento*; *Sp. departamento*; *Fr. département.*]
1. Separate part, office, or division.
Let him consider what virtues his department of life particularly requires. *Knock.*

2. A part or division in the executive government; distinct class of official duties; as, "The department of state, or the treasury."
M. de la Tour du Pin. . . . comes to give an account of the state of his department. *Burke.*

The temporary heads of departments were required to prepare and lay before the first magistrate such statements, &c. *Marshall's Life of Washington.*

3. A province or subdivision of a country or kingdom, as in France. *Brande.*

DE-PÄR-T'MENT'AL, *a.* Relating to a department. "The departmental guards." *Burke.*

DE-PÄR'T'URE (-yur), *n.* 1. The act of departing; a going away; exit. "My lord being in the gallery of my ship, at my departure." *State Trials.*
2. Removal from life; death; decease.

Happy was their gaudy prince in his timely departure, which barred him from the knowledge of his son's miseries. *Sulney.*

3. A forsaking; an abandoning; desertion; — with *from*. "Departure from evil." *Tillotson.*

4. (*Surveying.*) The distance between two meridians drawn through the extremities of any course and considered as parallel. *Da. & P.*

5. (*Naut.*) The distance a ship has made from the meridian east or west; the whole easting or westing made by a ship. *Bowditch.*

6. (*Law.*) The abandonment of the ground taken in a former pleading, and the adoption of another. *Burrill.*

Syn. — See DEATH.

†DE-PÄS'CENT, *a.* [*L. depascens.*] Feeding.

†DE-PÄST'URE (de-päst'yur), *v. a.* [*L. depasco, depastus.*] [*DEPASTURED*; *pp. DEPASTURING, DEPASTURED.*] To pasture; to graze. *Spenser.*

†DE-PÄST'URE, *v. n.* To graze. *Blackstone.*

†DE-PÄ'TRI-ÄTE, *v. n.* [*L. de, from, and patria, one's country.*] To go from one's country. "A subject . . . may depatriate and go." *Mason.*

†DE-PÄU'PER-ÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. depauper, depauperatus; pauper, poor.*] [*DEPAUPERATED*; *pp. DEPAUPERATING, DEPAUPERATED.*] To make poor; to impoverish. "Abjection and humility — which depauperate the spirit." *Bp. Taylor.*

DE-PÄU'PER-ÄT-ED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Imperfectly developed; ill-formed. *P. Cyc.*

DE-PÄU'PER-IZE, *v. a.* [*DEPAUPERIZED*; *pp. DEPAUPERIZING, DEPAUPERIZED.*] To raise or free from a state of pauperism.

Our efforts at depauperizing the children of paupers would be more successful, if the process were not carried on in a lump. *Ed. Ren.*

†DE-PÄCH', *v. a.* [*Fr. dépêcher, to despatch.*] To acquit; to discharge. *Hackluyt.*

†DE-PÄCT'Ï-BLE, *a.* [*L. depecto, to comb.*] Susceptible of being extended or diffused. *Bacon.*

†DE-PÄC-U-LÄ'TÏON, *n.* [*L. depeculator, depeculatus, to embezzle.*] Peculation. *Cockeram.*

†DE-PÄINOT' (de-pänt'), *v. a.* [*L. depingo, depinctus; Fr. dépeindre.*] To paint. *Spenser.*

DE-PÄND', *v. n.* [*L. dependeo; de, from, and pen-*

deo, to hang; It. dipendere; Sp. depender; Fr. dépendre.] [*DEPENDENT*; *pp. DEPENDING, DEPENDENT.*]

1. To hang; to be pendent.

Dewy drops in icicles upon each bough depend. *Mur. for Mag.*

2. To be dependent; to be in a state of dependence; to rely. — followed by *on* or *upon*.

Never be without money, nor depend upon the courtesy of others, which in . . . is but at a pinch. *Bacon.*

3. To be connected with, as with a cause or antecedent; to be the effect of.

The peace and happiness of a society depend on the justice and fidelity, the temperance and charity, of its members. *Rogers.*

4. To be yet undetermined; to be in suspense.

Of the order of the . . . The fatal change. *Lydgate.*

5. To be fixed with attention; to hang.

The hearer on the speaker's mouth depends. *Dryden.*

6. To rely; to rest; to trust to.

Common fame . . . is not to be depended upon. *Swift.*

DE-PÄND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be depended upon. "Dependable friendships." [*R.*] *Pope.*

DE-PÄND'ANCE, *n.* See DEPENDENCE. *Dryden.*

DE-PÄND'ANT, *n.* [*L. dependens; Fr. dépendant.*] One who is subordinate or in subjection; a vassal; a hanger-on; a dependent. — See DEPENDENT, and DEPENDENCE. *Hooker.*

DE-PÄND'ENCE, } *n.* [*L. dependeo, dependens, DE-PÄND'EN-CY,* } to depend; *Fr. dépendance, dépendence.*]

1. The state of hanging down, or being pendent, from a supporter. *Johnson.*

2. Something hanging from a support.

Like a large cluster of black grapes they show, And make a long dependence from the bough. *Dryden.*

3. The state of deriving support from; reliance; trust; confidence; — with *on* or *upon*.

The expectation of the performance of our desire is that we call dependence upon him. *Stillington.*

4. The state of being related to a cause or antecedent; concatenation; connection. "The dependence of ideas." *Locke.*

5. The state of being dependent, subordinate, or subject to; — with *on* or *upon*. "Their dependency on the crown of England." *Bacon.*

6. That which is subordinate, particularly a subject province; an adjunct. "The earth and its dependencies." *Barnet.* "A prince bereaved of his dependencies." *Bacon.*

☞ These several words, *dependence, dependency, dependent, n., dependent, a.; dependance, dependancy, dependant, n., dependant, a.*, are given in both these forms in the principal English Dictionaries; the difference being in the use of *e* and *a*; and the *e* coming from the Latin, and the *a* from the French. — "If there is any kind of principle to determine a doubt in this case, it is this — that the form *ent* should be used for the adjective and abstract substantive derived from it, as *dependent, dependance*, and the French form for the common substantive noun, as a *dependant*; but the principle is not consistently acted upon." *Smart.*

DE-PÄND'ENT, *a.* [*L. dependens; Fr. dépendant.*]

1. Hanging down. *Pearham.*

2. Relating to something as cause or antecedent; relating to something previous.

3. Having dependence; deriving support from; relying upon for the means of subsistence; as, "Dependent on charity."

4. Subordinate; in the power of another.

No feeble tyrant of a petty state Counts thee to shake on a dependent throne. *Johnson.*

DE-PÄND'ENT, *n.* [*L. dependens; Fr. dépendant.*] One in subjection or subordinate; a dependant. — See DEPENDANT, and DEPENDENCE. *Sharp.*

DE-PÄND'ENT-LY, *ad.* In a dependent manner.

DE-PÄND'ER, *n.* One who depends; a dependant.

DE-PÄND'ING, *p. a.* Hanging from; relying on; trusting to.

DE-PÄND'ING-LY, *ad.* In a depending or subordinate manner. *Hale.*

†DE-PÄO'PLE (de-pä'pl), *v. a.* [*Fr. dépeupler.*] To depopulate; to dispeople. *Chapman.*

DE-PÄR'DIT, *n.* [*L. deperdo, deperditus, to destroy, to ruin.*] Anything lost or destroyed. [*R.*] *Paley.*

†DE-PÄR'DITE-LY, *ad.* [*L. deperditus.*] Desperately. "Deperditely wicked." *Dean King.*

†DEP-ER-DÏ'TÏON (-dîsh'un), *n.* Loss. *Brown.*

†DE-PÄRT'Ï-BLE, *a.* Divisible; separable. *Bacon.*

†DE-PHLEGM' (de-flem'), *v. a.* To clear from phlegm; to dephlegmate. *Boyle.*

DE-PHLEGM'ÄTE (de-fleg'mät), *v. a.* [*Gr. φλεγμα, to burn; Low L. dephlegmo, dephlegmatus.*] [*DEPHLEGMATIZED*; *pp. DEPHLEGMATIZING, DEPHLEGMATIZED.*] To clear from aqueous matter; to rectify; to distil. *Boyle.*

DEPH-LEG-MÄ'TÏON (dêf-leg-mä'shun), *n.* The operation of freeing spirits of wine and certain other fluids from the water which they usually contain. *Brande.*

†DE-PHLEGM'ED-NËSS (de-flem'ed-nês), *n.* The state of being freed from aqueous matter. *Boyle.*

DEPH-LO-GÏS'TÏ-CÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. de, priv., and Gr. φλογιστός, inflammable; φλογίζω, to burn.*] [*DEPHLOGISTICATED*; *pp. DEPHLOGISTICATING, DEPHLOGISTICATED.*] (*Chem.*) To deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability, sometimes identified with hydrogen. *Brande.*

DEPH-LO-GÏS'TÏ-CÄT-ED, *p. a.* Deprived of phlogiston.

Dephlogisticated air, a term applied by Dr. Priestley and others to what is now called oxygen gas. *Maunder.*

DEPH-LO-GÏS-TÏ-CÄ'TÏON, *n.* (*Chem.*) The act or the process of separating phlogiston from a body. *Brande.*

DE-PÏCT', *v. a.* [*L. depingo, depinctus; It. dipingere; Fr. dépeindre.*] [*DEPICTED*; *pp. DEPICTING, DEPICTED.*]

1. To paint; to portray; to represent in colors.

The cowards of Lacedæmon depicted upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine. *Sp. Taylor.*

2. To describe; to represent in words.

When the distractions of a tumult are sensibly depicted, while you read you seem indeed to see them. *Felton.*

DE-PÏC'TÏON, *n.* The act of depicting; a painting. [*R.*] *Howitt.*

DE-PÏCT'Ï-ÄTE (de-pikt'yur), *v. a.* To represent in colors; to depict; to paint. *Shenstone.*

DEP'Ï-LÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. depilo, depilatus; de, priv., and pilus, the hair.*] To pull off hair. *Cockeram.*

DEP-Ï-LÄ'TÏON, *n.* A pulling off the hair. *Dryden.*

|| DE-PÏL'A-TO-RY (de-pil'a-tür-ē, *W. P. K. Sm.* || *W. b.; de-pil'a-tür-ē, S. J. a.*), [*Fr. dépilatoire.*] (*Med.*) A substance or application which takes away hair from any part of the body. *Brande.*

|| DE-PÏL'A-TO-RY, *a.* Having the quality of taking off the hair. *Chambers.*

DE-PÏLOUS, or DEP'Ï-LOUS (de-pil'us, *S. W. F. J. a.; dep'ē-lūs, K. Sm.; de-pil'us, or dep'ē-lūs, P. j.*), [*L. depilis.*] Without hair. [*R.*] *Brown.*

DEP-LÄN-TÄ'TÏON, *n.* [*L. deplanto, deplantatus.*] The act of taking up plants. [*R.*] *Clarke.*

DE-PLË'TÏON, *n.* [*L. depleo, depletus; de, priv., and plico, to fill.*]

1. (*Med.*) The act of emptying the animal vessels by blood-letting or by evacuant medicine; — inordinate evacuation. *Dunghison.*

2. The act of exhausting or draining; as, "A depletion of the treasury."

DE-PLË'TO-RY, *a.* (*Med.*) Causing depletion; emptying. *Med. Jour.*

†DEP-LÏ-CÄ'TÏON, *n.* [*L. de, priv., and plico, to fold.*] An unfolding or untwisting. *Mountague.*

DE-PLÖ'RA-BLE, *a.* [*It. deplorabile; Sp. deplorable; Fr. déplorable.*] That is to be deplored; miserable; lamentable; sad; calamitous; grievous. "The deplorable condition to which the king was reduced." *Clarendon.*

DE-PLÖ'RA-BLE-NËSS, *n.* State of being deplorable. "Sadness and deplorableness." *Hammond.*

DE-PLÖ'RA-BLY, *ad.* Lamentably; miserably.

†DE-PLÖ'RÄTE, *a.* Lamentable; hopeless. "The case is then most deplorable." *L'Estrange.*

DEP-LO-RÄ'TÏON, *n.* [*L. deploratio; It. deplorazione.*] Act of deploring; lamentation. *Sp. d.*

DE-FLÖRE', *v. a.* [*L. deploro; It. deplorare. Sp.*

deplorar; Fr. *déplorer*.] [*i.* DEPLORED; *pp.* DEPLORED, DEPLORED.] To sorrow deeply for; to grieve for; to lament; to bewail; to mourn; to bemoan.

Those loud laments her echoing mounds restore,
And Hector, yet alive, as dead, she bore. *Dryden*.

Syn.—To *deplere* is a stronger expression than to *lament*. He that *laments* or *bewails* grieves aloud; he that *depleres* or *mourns* grieves silently.—See *BE-WAIL*.

DE-PLÓRED', *p. a.* 1. Lamented:—lamentable. 2. [*L. deploratus*.] †Incurable; given over by physicians.

Physicians do make a kind of scruple and religion to stay with the patient after the disease is *deplored*. *Bacon*.

†DE-PLÓR'ED-LÝ, *ad.* Lamentably. *Bp. Taylor*.

DE-PLÓR'ED-NÉSS, *n.* Deplorableness. *Bp. Hall*.

†DE-PLÓR'EMENT, *n.* Deploation. *Cockeram*.

DE-PLÓR'ÉR, *n.* One who deplores. *Boyle*.

DE-PLÓR'ING, *n.* Lamentation; a weeping; deploation. *F. Butler*.

DE-PLÓR'ING-LÝ, *ad.* In a deploing manner.

DE-PLÓY', *v. a.* [*L. de, from, and plico, to fold*; Fr. *déploier*.] [*i.* DEPLOYED; *pp.* DEPLOYING, DEPLOYED.] (*Mil.*) To unfold; to extend; to display, as a body of troops.

A column of troops is *deployed* when the divisions spread wide, or open out. *Todd*.

DE-PLÓY', *v. n.* (*Mil.*) To open; to extend.

As the British column makes a flank march. *Sullivan*.

DE-PLOY', *n.* (*Mil.*) The expansion of a body of troops, previously compacted in a column, so as to present a large front. *Brande*.

DE-PLÓY'MENT, *n.* [*Fr. déploiement*.] (*Mil.*) Same as DEPLOY.

DEP-LU-MÁ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of plucking off feathers. *Cotgrave*.

2. (*Med.*) A disease or swelling of the eyelids, by which the eyelashes fall out. *Phillips*.

DE-PLÚME', *v. a.* [*L. deplumis, featherless*; *de, priv.*, and *pluma, a feather*; Fr. *déplumer*.] To strip of feathers or plumes. "Their wings *deplumed*." *B. Jonson*.

DE-PÓ-LAR-I-ZÁ'TION, *n.* (*Opt.*) The act of depolarizing. *Francis*.

DE-PÓ-LAR-ÍZE, *v. a.* (*Opt.*) To deprive of polarity, or to change with respect to polarization; to reduce or restore, as a ray of polarized light, to its former state. *Brande*.

DE-PÓNE', *v. a.* [*L. depono, to lay down*.] To lay down as a pledge or security; to wager; to risk. [*R.*] *Hudibras*.

DE-PÓNE', *v. n.* To bear witness; to depose.

Not that he was in a condition to *depon* to every thing he tells. *N. Brit. Rev.*

Depone and *depose* are both derived from the same Latin verb, *depono*. "The Scotch use *depon*, the English *depose*." *Richardson*.

DE-PÓN'ENT, *a.* [*It. & Fr. déponent*; Sp. *deponente*.] (*Gram.*) Noting Latin verbs which have a passive form but an active meaning.

DE-PÓN'ENT, *n.* 1. (*Law.*) One who makes a deposition; one who gives, under oath, testimony which is reduced to writing; one who makes oath to a written statement. *Burrill*. 2. (*Gram.*) A deponent verb. *Beattie*.

Syn.—A *deponent* gives a deposition as a written testimony; a *witness* gives a verbal testimony.

DE-PÓP'U-LAR-ÍZE, *v. a.* To make or render unpopular. [*R.*] *West. Rev.*

DE-PÓP'U-LÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. depopulo, depopulatus, to lay waste*; *de, priv.*, and *populus, the people*.] [*i.* DEPOPULATED; *pp.* DEPOPULATING, DEPOPULATED.] To deprive of inhabitants; to unpeople; to dispeople.

He, with Edrick, the traitor, . . . entered into Meria, and especially into Warwickshire, *depopulating* all places in their way. *Milton*.

DE-PÓP'U-LÁTE, *v. n.* To become despoiled; to become destitute of people. *Goldsmith*.

DE-PÓP'U-LÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. depopulatio*; Sp. *depopulación*; Fr. *dépopulation*.] The act of depopulating; a reduction of inhabitants. *Hume*.

DE-PÓP'U-LÁ-TOR, *n.* One who depopulates.

DE-PÓRT', *v. a.* [*L. deporto*; *de, off, and porto, to carry*; It. *diportare*; Sp. *deportar*; Fr. *déporter*.] [*i.* DEPORTED; *pp.* DEPORTING, DEPORTED.]

1. †To banish; to exile. *Sir Dudley Carleton*. 2. To demean; to behave; to conduct;—with the reflexive pronoun.

Thus did our Lord *deport* himself. *Barrow*.

†DE-PÓRT', *n.* Demeanor; deportment. *Milton*.

DEP-OR-TÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. deportatio*; It. *deportazione*; Sp. *deportación*; Fr. *déportation*.] The act of carrying away; removal; transportation; exile; banishment.

There were three remarkable captivities and *deportations* of the Jews. *Bowne*.

DE-PÓRT'MENT, *n.* [*Fr. d'portement*.] Conduct, viewed in its relation to others; demeanor; behavior; carriage; comportment.

What's a fine person, or a beauteous face,
Unless *deportment* gives them decent grace? *Churchill*.

Syn.—See *BEHAVIOR*.

DE-PÓŠ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be deposed, or divested of office. *Howell*.

DE-PÓŠ'AL, *n.* The act of deposing, or divesting of office; deposition. *Fox*.

DE-PÓŠ'E', *v. a.* [*L. depono, depositus*; *de, down, and pono, to put*; It. *deporre*; Sp. *deponer*; Fr. *déposer*.] [*i.* DEPOSED; *pp.* DEPOSING, DEPOSED.]

1. †To lay down; to deposit. "Additional mud *deposed* upon it." *Woodward*.

2. †To lay aside. "God hath *deposed* his wrath towards all mankind." *Barrow*.

3. †To take away; to strip off.

You may my glory and my state *depose*. *Shak.*

4. To degrade from a throne or other high station; to dethrone; to cause to descend from any office or rank; to cashier; to dismiss.

Untried, be *deposed*, and after live. *Dryden*.

5. †To examine on oath.

According to our law,
I will . . . depose thee of thy office. *Shak.*

DE-PÓŠ'E', *v. n.* To give testimony; to bear witness; to testify; to depone. *Sidney*.

DE-PÓŠ'ÉR, *n.* 1. One who deposes, or divests another of an office. *Davenant*.

2. A deponent; a witness. *State Trials*.

DE-PÓŠ'ING, *n.* The act of one who deposes. "The *deposing* and murdering of kings." *State Trials*.

DE-PÓŠ'IT, *v. a.* [*L. depono, depositus*; It. *deposizione*; Sp. *deposición*.—See *DEPOSE*.] [*i.* DEPOSITED; *pp.* DEPOSITING, DEPOSITED.]

1. To drop; to let fall; to throw down; as, "The wine *deposits* a sediment."

2. To lay aside; to discontinue. [*R.*] *Fell.*

3. To lodge; to lay up; to hoard; to place for preservation. "Where the ashes of one of the greatest poets on earth are *deposited*." *Garth*.

4. To lay up as a pledge or security. *Johnson*.

5. To commit to the care of; to intrust.

The people with whom God thought fit to *deposit* these things for the benefit of the world. *Clarke*.

DE-PÓŠ'IT, *n.* 1. Any thing thrown down, left, or lodged.

Disdains the banks, and throws the golden sands,
A rich *deposit*, on the bordering lands. *Cowper*.

2. (*Geol.*) The solid matter left by flowing water; as, "Alluvial *deposits*."

3. (*Chem.*) Any substance precipitated from a solution by decomposition.

4. Any thing committed to the care or safe-keeping of another. "This precious *deposit* of legal and constitutional liberty." *Hurd*.

5. A sum of money or other valuable property lodged as a security or pledge; pawn. *Poicnall*.

6. A place where things are deposited; a depository; a store-house. *Craig*.

7. Money left in a bank for safe-keeping.

In *deposit*, in a state of pledge, or of trust for safe-keeping.

Syn.—A *deposit* may be made for purposes of convenience or charity; a *pledge*, *pawn*, and *security* are given for the relief of some want, or to secure the performance of some act.

DE-PÓŠ'IT-Á-RY, *n.* [*L. depositarius*; It. & Sp. *depositario*; Fr. *dépositaire*.]

1. One with whom any thing is intrusted.

"A depositor shall . . . inquire into the character of his intended *depository*." *Sir Wm. Jones*.

I am the sole *depository* of my own secret, and it shall perish with me. *Junius*.

2. (*Law.*) One who receives the goods of another to keep without compensation. *Burrill*.

Depository is properly used for a person, and *depository* for a place; but the two words are sometimes confounded.

DE-PÓŠ'IT-ED, *p. a.* Placed; laid up; laid aside.

DE-PÓŠ'IT-ING, *n.* A laying aside. *Decay of Piety*.

DEP-O-Š'IT'ION (dép-ə-zish'un), *n.* [*L. depositio*; It. *deposizione*; Sp. *deposición*; Fr. *déposition*.]

1. The act of depositing, or throwing down; as, "The *deposition* of sediment."

2. That which is thrown down; a deposit.

3. The act of giving or laying before "The *deposition* of examples." *Mountague*.

4. Declaration; assertion.

If a person of clear fame assert a thing, which he is ready to maintain with the loss of his life, there is no reason to doubt the truth of his *deposition*. *Bates*.

5. The act of dethroning, or of divesting of office or dignity. "The causes of his [James II.] *deposition*." *Bolingbroke*.

6. (*Law.*) The act of giving testimony on oath:—the testimony of a witness or deponent reduced to writing and signed, as given under oath before a commissioner, examiner, or other judicial officer, in answer to interrogatories and cross-interrogatories. *Burrill*.

DE-PÓŠ'IT-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] One who makes a deposit.

DE-PÓŠ'IT-TO-RY, *n.* The place where any thing is deposited or lodged.—See *DEPOSITARY*.

DE-PÓŠ'IT-TŪM, *n.* [*L.*] A deposit. *Warburton*.

†DE-PÓŠ'IT-TŪRE, *n.* A depositing. "By precious embalmings, *deposited* in dry earth." *Browne*.

DEPOT (dép-ə) [dép-ə, *K. R. C. Wb.*; dē-pə, *Ja. Sm.*—Often pronounced dē-pə, U. S.] [*Fr.*] 1. (*Mil.*) A depository for stores, ammunition, &c., of an army:—a place for the reception of recruits, or of detached parties from different regiments:—the reserve company of a regiment left at home when the regiment is on foreign service. *Glos. of Mil. Terms*.

2. (*Fort.*) A particular place at the trail of the trenches, out of the reach of the cannon of a besieged place, where the troops who are ordered to attack the outworks generally assemble. *Mil. Ency.*

3. A place where any kind of goods is deposited; a storehouse; a warehouse. *Craig*.

4. A building for the convenience of passengers at a terminus or a stopping-place on a railroad; a station-house. *Clarke*.

Depot—The newly-adopted French word *depot* becomes in the plural [as spoken] an old English word, *depose*. *Mifflin*, 1804.

DEP-RA-VÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. depravatio*; It. *depravazione*; Sp. *depravación*; Fr. *dépravation*.]

1. †Censure; a speaking ill of. *Shak.*

2. The act of depraving or making bad; the act of vitiating; vitiation; corruption. *Swift*.

3. The state of what has become bad; degeneracy; depravity.

If it [refinement] does not lead directly to purity of manners, [it] obviates at least their greatest *depravation*. *Sir J. Reynolds*.

Syn.—See *DEPRIVITY*.

DE-PRÁVE', *v. a.* [*L. depravo*; *de, from, used intensively, and pravo, crooked*; It. *depravare*; Sp. *depravar*; Fr. *dépraver*.] [*i.* DEPRAVED; *pp.* DEPRAVING, DEPRAVED.]

1. †To pervert; to misrepresent; to put a bad construction on.

Let the same kneeling should by any person . . . be misconstrued and *depraved*. *Communion Service*.

2. †To censure; to speak ill of; to defame.

Our captains began to deserve to be *depraved* and condemned. *Golden Book*.

3. To make bad; to vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate; to mar; to spoil; to impair.

Whose pride *depraves* each other better part. *Spenser*.

DE-PRÁVE'D' (dē-právd'), *p. a.* Corrupted; corrupt; vicious.

DE-PRÁV'ED-LÝ, *ad.* In a depraved manner.

DE-PRÁV'ED-NÉSS, *n.* Corruption; depravity. "Original *depravedness*." *Hammond*.

† **DE-PRÁVE'MENT**, *n.* A vitiated state; depravation. "Irreligious *depravement*." *Milton*.

DE-PRÁV'ER, *n.* 1. † One who censures; a defamer; a villifier. "The backbiters and *deprav-ers* of this work." *Holland*.
2. One who depraves or vitiates; a corrupter. "*Deprav-ers* of Scripture." *Puller*.

DE-PRÁV'ING, *n.* Act of traducing. "Any thing in derogation or *depraving* of said book." *Todd*.

DE-PRÁV'ING-LY, *ad.* In a depraving manner.

DE-PRÁV'I-TY, *n.* 1. The state of being depraved or vitiated; corruption. "A *depravity* in the understanding." *Tottie*.
2. Wickedness; viciousness; vice.
They extenuate his *depravity*, and ascribe some goodness unto him. *Broune*
Syn. — *Depravity* characterizes the existing state of a person or thing; *depravation* and *corruption* designate the making or producing of the corrupt state. *Depravity* of mind or character; *depravation* of man-ners or of morals; *corruption* of principle or of language.

DĒP'RĒ-CA-BLE, *a.* [It. *deprecabile*.] That is to be deprecated; very undesirable. *Paley*

DĒP'RĒ-CÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *deprecor*, *deprecatus*; *de*, from, and *precor*, to pray; Sp. *deprecar*.] [i. DEPRICATED; pp. DEPRECATING, DEPRE-CATED.]
1. To endeavor to avert by prayer; to pray exemption or deliverance from; to beg off; to entreat or urge against.
Daniel kneeled upon his knees to *deprecate* the captivity of his people.
2. To implore mercy of. [Not proper.]
Those darts, whose points make gods adore
His might and *deprecate* his power. *Prior*.

DĒP'RĒ-CÁT-ING-LY, *ad.* In a deprecating man-ner.

DĒP'RĒ-CÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *deprecatio*; It. *depreca-zione*; Sp. *deprecacion*; Fr. *d'precation*.]
1. The act of deprecating; prayer against evil. "A *deprecation* of death." *Donne*.
2. The act of imploring mercy, or begging par-don, for; entreaty. *South*.
3. † An imprecation; a curse.
I fear . . . we may with too much justice apply to him the scriptural *deprecation*, "He that withholdeth his corn, the spiritual shall curse him." *Spinn*.

DĒP'RĒ-CÁ-TIVE, *a.* [It. & Sp. *deprecativo*; Fr. *deprecatif*.] Being in the form of a prayer; deprecatory. *Comber*.

DĒP'RĒ-CÁ-TOR, *n.* One who deprecates. *Johnson*.

DĒP'RĒ-CA-TQ-RY, *a.* Serving to deprecate; en-trenching the removal of displeasure or of evil. "Humble and *deprecatory* letters." *Bacon*.

DE-PRĒ'CÍ-ÁTE (de-prĕ'shĕ-át, 66), *v. a.* [L. *de-preciatus*, *depreciatus*; *de*, priv., and *pretium*, price; It. *disprezzare*; Fr. *d'precier*.] [i. DEPRECI-ATED; pp. DEPRECIATING, DEPRECIATED.]
1. To bring down to a lower price. *Johnson*.
2. To lessen in value; to disparage; to decry; to traduce; to degrade; to malign; to censure.
It is very natural for such as have not succeeded in it [po-etry] to *depreciate* the works of those who have. *Spectator*.
Syn. — See DISPARAGE.

DE-PRĒ'CÍ-ÁTE (de-prĕ'shĕ-át), *v. n.* To fall in value, or to become of less value. *Smart*.
It is so used in the United States, but not often by good English writers.

DE-PRĒ'CÍ-Á'TION (de-prĕ'shĕ-á'shun), *n.* [Fr. *dépréciation*.]
1. The act of depreciating; the act of lessen-ing the value.
2. Decrease of value. "This *depreciation* of their funds." *Burke*.

DE-PRĒ'CÍ-A-TÍVE (de-prĕ'shĕ-a-tív), *a.* Tending to depreciate; depreciatory. *Smart*.

DE-PRĒ'CÍ-Á-TQ-R (de-prĕ'shĕ-á-tq-r), *n.* One who depreciates. *Knox*.

DE-PRĒ'CÍ-A-TQ-RY (de-prĕ'shĕ-a-tq-rĕ), *a.* Tend-ing to depreciate; depreciative. *Qu. Rev.*

DĒP'RĒ-DA-BLE, *a.* That may be depredated or preyed upon. *Bacon*.

DĒP'RĒ-DÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *depredator*, *depredatus*; *de*, from, and *preda*, booty; It. *depredare*; Fr. *déprider*.] [i. DEPRIDATED; pp. DEPRIDAT-ING, DEPRIDATED.]

1. To rob; to pillage; to plunder. *Johnson*.
2. To prey upon; to waste; to destroy.
It maketh the substance of the body more solid and com-pact, and so less apt to be consumed and *depredated* by the spirits. *Bacon*.

DĒP'RĒ-DÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *depredatio*; It. *depre-dazione*; Sp. *depredacion*; Fr. *depredation*.]
1. The act of depredating or robbing; rob-bery; pillage; plunder.
The land had never been before so free from robberies and *depredations* as through his reign. *Wotton*.
2. Waste; consumption; destruction. *Bacon*.

DĒP'RĒ-DÁ-TQ-R, *n.* One who depredates; a robber. "Great *depredators* of the earth." *Syn.* — See ROBBER.

DĒP'RĒ-DÁ-TQ-RY, *a.* Pertaining to depreda-tions or robbery; pillaging; ravaging; plun-dering. "Depredatory incursions." *Cook*.

DĒP'RE-HĒND', *v. a.* [L. *deprehendo*.] [i. DEP-REHENDED; pp. DEPREHENDING, DEPREHEND-ED.] [R.]
1. To take unawares; to detect. *Bp. Taylor*.
2. To discover; to discern. "Motions . . . to be *deprehended* by experience." *Bacon*.

† **DĒP'RE-HĒN'SI-BLE**, *a.* That may be depre-hended or discovered. *Petty*.

† **DĒP'RE-HĒN'SI-BLE-NĒSS**, *n.* The state of being deprehensible. *Bailey*.

† **DĒP'RE-HĒN'SION**, *n.* [L. *deprehensio*.] Act of deprehending; detection; apprehension.
Her *deprehension* is made an aggravation of her shame. *Bp. Hall*.

DE-PRĒSS', *v. a.* [L. *deprimo*, *depressus*; *de*, down, and *premo*, to press; It. *deprimere*; Sp. *deprimir*; Fr. *d'primer*.] [i. DEPRESSED; pp. DEPRESSING, DEPRESSED.]
1. To press or to thrust down; to lower. *Milton*.
2. To let fall; to drop; to cast down. "De-pressing the eye." *Newton*.
3. To degrade; to abase; to humble.
The gods with ease frail man *depress* or raise. *Pope*.
4. To make despondent; to deject; to dis-hearten; to discourage; to dispirit. "Gloom which is apt to *depress* the mind." *Addison*.
5. To make dull; to lessen in activity or in value; — to depreciate; as, "To *depress* trade"; "To *depress* prices."
6. To put out of sight; to render obscure; to banish.
The world, and all its views and pageantry, will be *de-pressed*, and heavenly truth shine out in all its splendor. *Gilpin*.
7. (*Naut.*) To cause to sink in elevation, by sailing or travelling in a certain direction; to bring nearer to the horizon.
When a person sails towards the equator, he is said to *depress* the pole. *Mar. Dict*.
8. (*Algebra*.) To reduce to a lower degree, as an equation. *Brande*.

DE-PRĒSS'ED' (de-prĕst'), *p. a.* 1. Pressed down; — dejected; disheartened; discouraged; dis-pirited.
2. (*Bot.*) Flattened, as if pressed down from above; flattened vertically. *Gray*.
3. (*Zool.*) Applied to the whole or a part of an animal body when its vertical section is shorter than the transverse. *Brande*.

DE-PRĒSS'ION (de-prĕsh'yn), *n.* [L. *depressio*; It. *depressione*; Fr. *dépression*.]
1. The act of depressing, or pressing down; the state of being pressed down. *Wotton*.
2. A hollow; a sunken part of a surface. "Prominences and *depressions*." *Spectator*.
3. The act of degrading or humbling; degra-dation; abasement.
Depression of the nobility may make a king more absolute, but less safe. *Bacon*.
4. Despondency; dejection; melancholy; sad-ness. "In great *depression* of spirit." *Baker*.
5. A state of dullness or inactivity; as, "De-pression of trade."
6. (*Surg.*) Operation for a cataract; couching.
7. (*Astron.*) Angular distance below the hori-zon. "Depression of the pole." *Lidgate*.
Angle of *depression*, (*Trigonometry*.) the angle formed by a horizontal line and a line drawn to some lower object. — *Depression of the pole*, the approach of the pole to the horizon as a spectator travels towards the equator; — caused by the spherical figure of the

earth. — *Depression of the visible horizon*, (*Naut.*) the dipping of the visible horizon below the true horizon-tal plane, or below a tangent to the earth's surface, at the place of observation — *Depression of an equator*, (*Algebra*.) the reduction of its degree by division. *Brande*.
Syn. — See ABASEMENT, DEJECTION.

DE-PRĒSS'IVE, *a.* Tending to depress. *Thomson*.

DE-PRĒSS'OR, *n.* 1. One who depresses.
2. (*Anat.*) A muscle that depresses some part of the body. *Dunglison*.

DĒP'RÍ-MĒNT, *a.* [L. *deprimo*, *deprimens*, to de-press.] (*Anat.*) Noting a muscle that depresses the external ear. "Deprimment muscles." *Derham*.

† **DE-PRÍ'SURE**, *n.* [Fr. *dépriser*, to undervalue.] Disesteem; contempt; disdain. *Montague*.

DE-PRÍV'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to deprivation. *Hooker*.

DĒP-RÍ-VÁ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of depriving or dispossessing; taking away.
2. The state of being deprived; loss; bereave-ment. "Whose end is *deprivation* and eternal deprivation of being." *Bentley*.
3. Degradation; deposition. "The *depriva-tion*, death, and destruction of the queen's majesty." *State Trials*, 1571.
4. (*Law*.) The deposition of a clergyman from his benefice or preferment. *Pullips*.
Syn. — See LOSS.

DE-PRÍVE', *v. a.* [L. *de*, from, and *privo*, to take away; It. *privare*; Sp. *privar*; Fr. *priver*.] [i. DEPRIVED; pp. DEPRIVING, DEPRIVED.]
1. To take from; to bereave of; to dispossess. A monstrous bulk, deformed, *deprived* of sight. *Pope*.
2. To free; to release; to deliver. [R.]
Remembrance of all pains. *Spenser*.
3. To debar; to hinder from possessing; to abridge. "Deprived of sepulchres." *Dryden*.
4. (*Law*.) To dispose from a benefice or pre-ferment. "Deprived for inconformity." *Bacon*.
Syn. — To *deprive* is a stronger term than to *de-prive*. What we are *deprived* of may be restored, but what we are *deprived* of never returns. *Deprived* of wealth, property, or comforts; *deprived* of children; *de-prived* from privileges, *abridged* of rights or of pleas-ures.

† **DE-PRÍVE'MENT**, *n.* Deprivation; bereavement. "A *deprivation* of their rights." *Goodwin*.

DE-PRÍV'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, deprives.

DĒPTH, *n.* [*Goth.* *diupitha*; A. S. *deop*, deep; Dut. *diepte*, depth; Sw. *djup*; Dan. *dybde*.]
1. The distance or measure below the sur-face; profundity; deepness; — opposed to *height*. "The *depth* of the water." *Bacon*.
2. Measure; whole extent. "The *depth* of this knavery." *Shak*.
3. A deep place; indefinite extent; abyss.
A spirit raised from *depth* of under ground. *Shak*.
4. A part remote from the limits; the middle; as, "The *depths* of a forest"; "The *depth* of winter." *Clarendon*.
5. Obscurity; inexplicableness. *Addison*.
6. Sagacity; discernment; penetration; pro-fundity. "Persons of little *depth*." *South*.
7. An abyss; a bottomless gulf. *Prov.* viii. 27.
Depth of a squadron, (*Mil.*) the number of men in a file. — *Depth of a sail*, (*Naut.*) the extent of a square sail from the head-rope to the foot-rope. *Crabb*.

† **DĒPTH'EN** (dĕp'thn), *v. a.* To make deeper; to deepen. *Bailey*.

DĒPTH'LESS, *a.* Having no depth. [R.] *Francis*.

† **DE-PŪ'CĒ-LÁTE**, *v. a.* [Fr. *dépuceler*.] To de-flour; to rob of virginity. *Bailey*.

† **DE-PŪLSE'**, *v. a.* [L. *depello*, *depulsus*.] To drive away; to repel. *Cockram*.

† **DE-PŪL'SION**, *n.* [L. *depulsio*.] The act of driving away; expulsion. *Speed*.

DE-PŪL'SQ-RY, *a.* [L. *depulsorius*.] Putting away; averting. [R.] *Bailey*.

DĒP'U-RÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *de*, from, used inten-sively, and *puro*, puratus, to purify; It. *depu-rare*; Sp. *depurar*; Fr. *dépurer*.] [i. DEPURAT-ED; pp. DEPURATING, DEPURATED.]
1. To render pure; to purify; to cleanse. "To *depurate* thy blood." *Boyle*.
2. To clarify; to clear. *Granger*.

† DEP'U-RATE, *a.* Cleansed; pure. "A very *depurate* oil." *Boyle.*

DEP'U-RÄ'TION, *n.* [It. *depurazione*; Sp. *depuración*; Fr. *dépuration*.]

1. The act of depurating; a cleansing from impurities; purification; clarification. "*Depuration* of the blood." *Boyle.*
2. The cleansing of a wound. *Johnson.*

DEP'U-RÄ-TOR, *n.* He who, or that which, depurates or cleanses. *Kirby.*

DEP'U-RÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* [Fr. *dépuratoire*.] Tending to depurate, or purify. *Sydenham.*

† DE-PÜRE', *v. a.* To make pure; to cleanse; to purge. *Raleigh.*

† DE-PÜR-GA-TÖ-RY, *a.* [L. *de*, from, and *purgatorius*, purgative.] Tending, or having power, to purge; expurgatory. *Cotgrave.*

DEP'U-RY'TION, *n.* Depuration. *Craig.*

DEP-U-TÄ'TION, *n.* [It. *deputazione*; Sp. *deputación*; Fr. *députation*.]

1. The act of deputing or commissioning to transact business; the act of delegating authority to a substitute or agent. "Their . . . *deputation* to offices of power and dignity." *Barrow.*
2. The occupancy of a commission; vicegerency; commission.

Of all the favorites that the present king
In *deputations* to him had. *Shak.*

3. The person, or the persons collectively, deputed or commissioned; a delegation.

† DEP'U-TÄ-TOR, *n.* One who grants deputation; one who deposes. *Locke.*

DE-PÜTE', *v. a.* [L. *deputo*, to allot; It. *deputare*; Sp. *deputar*; Fr. *députer*.] [i. DEPUTED; pp. DEPUTING, DEPUTED.]

1. To appoint as a substitute or agent; to empower to act for another; to delegate; to commission.

And Linus thus, deputed by the rest,
The heroes' welcome, and their thanks, expressed. *Roscommon.*

2. To appoint to an office.
Deputing Cassius in his government. *Shak.*

DE-PÜTE', *n.* Vicegerent; deputy. [Scottish.]

The fashion of every *depute* carrying his own shell on his back in the form of his own carriage is a piece of very modern dignity. I myself rode circuits, when I was advocate-depute, between 1807 and 1810. *Lord Cockburn.*

DEP'U-TIZE, *v. a.* [i. DEPUTIZED; pp. DEPUTIZING, DEPUTIZED.] To depute; to employ or appoint as deputy. [Colloquial, U. S.]

They seldom think it necessary to *deputize* more than one person to attend to their interests. *Port Folio*, 1811.

DEP'U-TY, *n.* [Fr. *député*.]

1. One deputed, or appointed, to act for another; a representative; a delegate; a substitute; an envoy.

He exerciseth dominion over them as the vicegerent and deputy of Almighty God. *Hale.*

2. (*Law*.) One deputed to act in the name and right of another, and for whose misconduct the principal is answerable. *Burrill.*

It is used in composition, as *deputy-collector*, *deputy-postmaster*, *deputy-sheriff*, &c., to designate one who is appointed to act in the place of the collector, postmaster, sheriff, &c.

Syn.—See AMBASSADOR, REPRESENTATIVE.

† DE-QUAN'TI-TÄTE (de-kwän'tä-tä), *v. a.* [L. *de*, priv., and *quantitas*, *quantitatis*, quantity.] To diminish the quantity of. *Browne.*

DER.—A term used in the beginning of names of places; generally derived from A. S. *deor*, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon a river; for then it may rather come from the Brit. *dur*, water. *Gibson's Camden.*

DE-RÄC'I-NÄTE, *v. a.* [Fr. *déraciner*; *de*, from, and *racine*, a root, from L. *radex*, *radicis*.] To pluck or tear up by the roots; to destroy; to extirpate. [E.]

The colter rusts
That should *déracinate* such savagery. *Shak.*

DE-RÄC'I-NÄ'TION, *n.* The act of plucking up by the roots. *Maunder.*

† DE-RÄIGN' (de-rän'), *v. a.* [Norm. Fr. *des-reigner*.]

1. (*Law*.) To prove; to justify:—also to disprove or refute, as the assertion of an adverse party. *Burrill.*

2. To disorder; to turn out of course; to derange; to disarrange. *Whishaw.*

DE-RÄIGN'MENT (de-rän'ment), *n.* 1. (*Law*.) The act of deranging.

2. A turning out of course; a disordering or disarranging; a displacing. *Johnson.*

3. A renunciation of profession; a departure from religion; apostasy. *Blount.*

DE-RÄIN', } See DERAIGN, DERAIGN-
DE-RÄIN'MENT. } MENT. *Johnson.*

DE-RÄNGE', *v. a.* [Fr. *déranger*; *de*, priv., and *ranger*, to range; to set in order.] [i. DERANGED; pp. DERANGING, DERANGED.]

1. To turn out of the proper course; to disarrange; to disorder; to confuse.

The republic of regicide . . . has actually conquered the finest parts of Europe, has distressed, disunited, *deranged*, broke to pieces, all the rest. *Burke.*

2. To disturb the regular action of; to disconcert.

A casual blow, or a sudden fall, *deranges* some of our internal parts, and the rest of life is distress and misery. *Blair.*

3. To make insane; to unsettle the reason of.

4. (*Mil.*) To deprive of rank or to remove from office, as the staff of a principal military officer when he resigns or is dismissed. *Boag.*

DE-RÄNGE' (de-ränjd'), *p. a.* 1. Put out of place; misplaced; disarranged.

2. Disordered in mind; delirious; insane; as, "A *deranged* man."

3. (*Mil.*) Deprived of rank or office.

DE-RÄNGE'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *dérangement*.]

1. The act of deranging or disturbing.

2. The state of being deranged; disorder. "From the complexity of its mechanism . . . liable to '*derangement*.'" *Paley.*

3. Discomposure or disorder of mind or intellect; delirium; insanity. *Paley.*

Syn.—See INSANITY.

† DE-RÄY', *n.* [Old Fr. *desrayer*, to turn from the right way.]

1. Tumult; noise. *Johnson.*
2. Merriment; jollity. *Douglass.*

† DERE, *v. a.* [A. S. *derian*.] To hurt. *Spenser.*

DERE, *a.* 1. Hurtful. [Local, Eng.] *Holloway.*
2. † Dear. "My country *dere*." *Chaucer.*

DE-REIGN'MENT (de-rän'ment), *n.* (*Law*.) See DERAIGNMENT. *Hardwicke.*

DER'E-LICT, *a.* [L. *derelictus*.]

1. (*Law*.) Wilfully or intentionally relinquished; left; forsaken; abandoned.

That is regarded as, or held for, *derelict*, which the owner has cast away, with the intention of never again considering as his property. *Burrill.*

2. Empty; vacant; unemployed. "Unoccupied and *derelict* minds." *Burke.*

DER'E-LICT, *n.* (*Law*.) Any thing forsaken or left, or intentionally cast away:—a tract of land, suitable for cultivation, left by the retiring of the sea.

DER'E-LIC'TION, *n.* [L. *derelictio*; *de*, from, and *relinquo*, *relictus*, to leave; It. *derelizione*.]

1. The act of leaving or forsaking; abandonment; desertion. "A professed *dereliction* of former evil habits." *Blair.*

2. The state of being left or forsaken. *Hadst thou not been thus forsaken, we had perished; thy dereliction is our safety.* *Sp. Ital.*

3. (*Law*.) The abandonment of property:—the gaining of land from the water by the sea's retiring below the usual water mark;—opposed to *alluvion*, or *alluvium*. *Burrill.*

DE-RIDE', *v. a.* [L. *derideo*; *de*, from, used intensively, and *rideo*, to laugh; It. *deridere*.] [i. DERIDED; pp. DERIDING, DERIDED.] To laugh at with contempt or ill-nature; to treat with scorn; to ridicule; to scoff at; to jeer; to mock.

Many of the loose and profligate votaries of vice . . . have been rebuffed by the sermon which they intended to slight, and had perhaps begun to *deride*. *Anon.*

Syn.—See RIDICULE.

DE-RID'ER, *n.* 1. One who derides; a scoffer.

2. A droll; a buffoon. *Johnson.*

DE-RID'ING-LY, *ad.* In a jeering manner.

DE-RI'SION (de-rizh'n, 93), *n.* [L. *derisio*; It. *derisione*; Fr. *derision*.]

1. The act of deriding or laughing at; the act of jeering or scoffing.

2. Contempt; scorn; ridicule; m. *very.*

British policy is brought into *derision* in those nations that, a while ago, trembled at the power of our arms. *Burke.*

3. An object of contempt and ridicule; a laughing-stock.

Thy foes' *derision*, captive, poor, and blind. *Milton.*

Syn.—*Derision* partakes of hostility or ill-humor and scorn; *scorn*, of aversion and contempt; *ridicule* and *mockery*, of hostility and good-humor. *Derision* is applied to persons; *ridicule*, *mockery*, and *scorn*, to persons and things.

DE-RI'SIVE, *a.* [It. *derisivo*.] Tending to deride; containing derision; scoffing; derisory. "Derisive taunts." *Pope.*

DE-RI'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a derisive manner; contemptuously. *Herbert.*

DE-RI'SO-RY, *a.* [It. *derisorio*; Fr. *derisoire*.] Mocking; ridiculing; derisive. "Derisory manner." *Shaftesbury.*

DE-RIV'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be derived or obtained, as from a source; obtainable. "The advantage *derivable* from it." *Boyle.*

2. Attainable by right of descent. "Honor *derivable* upon me." *South.*

3. Deducible as from premises.

The second sort of arguments, from ourselves, are *derivable* from some of these heads. *Wilkins.*

4. That may be traced to a root; as, "Words *derivable* from the Celtic." *Johnson.*

† DER-I-VÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *derivo*, *derivatus*.—See DERIVE.] To derive. *Huicet.*

DER-I-VÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *derivatio*; It. *derivazione*; Sp. *derivación*; Fr. *dérivation*.]

1. † The act of deriving or turning off, as water into a new channel. *Burnet.*

2. (*Surg*.) A drawing of humors from some part of the body. *Wiseman.*

3. Transmission of any thing from its source; communication. *Hale.*

4. State of being derived; descent. "The Son's *derivation* from the Father." *Clarke.*

5. A tracing of descent; genealogy. *Hurd.*

6. A deduction from premises. *Glanville.*

7. (*Gram*.) The tracing of a word from its original root or etymon.

But this kind of writing, which seems to be reformed, which is, that writing should be consonant to speaking, is a branch of unprofitable subtleties; for pronunciation itself every day increases, and alters the fashion; and the derivation of words, especially from foreign languages, is utterly defaced and extinguished. *Bacon.*

8. (*Math*.) The operation of deducing one function from another, according to some fixed law; the process of finding a derivative. *Davies.*

DER-I-VÄ'TION-ÄL, *a.* Relating to derivation; derivative. *Latham.*

DE-RIV'A-TIVE, *a.* [L. *derivativus*; It. & Sp. *derivativo*; Fr. *dérivé*.] Derived or taken from another. "A *derivative* perfection." *Hale.*

A *derivative chord*, (*Mus*.) a chord derived from a fundamental chord. *Moore.*

DE-RIV'A-TIVE, *n.* 1. A thing or a word derived from another. *Shak.*

2. (*Med*.) An agent employed to draw away the fluids of an inflamed part. *Hoblyn.*

3. (*Math*.) A relation between the successive states of a varying function; the ratio of the change in the value of the function to that in the value of the variable. *Peirce.*

DE-RIV'A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a derivative manner.

DE-RIVE', *v. a.* [L. *derivo*, to draw off; *de*, from, and *rivus*, a stream; It. *derivare*; Sp. *derivar*; Fr. *dériver*.] [i. DERIVED; pp. DERIVING, DERIVED.]

1. † To draw or turn off, as water, into a new channel. *Hoiland.*

2. † To spread; to diffuse.

The streams of the public justice were *derived* into every part of the kingdom. *Davies.*

3. † To communicate, as from a source.

The censurers of these wretches, who, I am sure, could *derive* no sanctity to them from their own persons. *South.*

4. To receive or attain by conveyance or transmission. "Property *derived* from the prætorian soldiers." *Decay of Piety.*

5. To deduce, as from a cause or source.

From these two causes, of the laxity and rigidity of the fibres, the methodists, an ancient set of physicians, *derived* all diseases. *Arbutnot.*

6. (Gram.) To deduce, as a word, from its root.
The French language is the great medium through which English words of Latin origin are *derived*. *Sullivan*.
Syn. — A person *derives* his name from his ancestors or from a given source, and *traces* his family to a given period; and he *deduces* principles from observation and experiment. Words are *derived* from their etymons, and *traced* to their sources.

DER-IVE', v. n. To come; to be deduced; to originate. [R.]
For power from heaven
Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed. *Prior*.

DER-IVER, n. One who derives or deduces.

DERM, n. [Gr. *derma*.] (*Anat.*) The true skin, or organized layer of the tegumentary covering of animals. *Brande*.

DER-MAL, a. Belonging to the skin. *Brande*.

DER-MÁP'TE-RÁN, n. [Gr. *derma*, the skin, and *πτερόν*, a wing, — skin-winged.] (*Ent.*) One of an order of insects which have the elytra wholly coriaceous and always horizontal; the forficula, or earwig. *Brande*.

DER-MÁT'IC, a. [Gr. *derma*, *dermatos*, the skin.] Pertaining to the skin. *Craig*.

DER'MA-TINE, a. Dermatic. *Craig*.

DER'MA-TINE, n. [Gr. *derma*, *dermatos*, the skin.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a resinous lustre and a green color, sometimes occurring in crusts on serpentine; a variety of kerolite. *Dana*.

DER'MA-TÓG'RA-PHY, n. [Gr. *derma*, *dermatos*, the skin, and *γράφω*, to write.] A description of the skin; dermatology. *Buchanan*.

DER'MA-TÓID, a. [Gr. *derma*, *dermatos*, the skin, and *ειδός*, form.] (*Med.*) Resembling the skin; dermoid. *Dunglison*.

DER'MA-TÓL'O-QY, n. [Gr. *derma*, *dermatos*, the skin, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A treatise on the skin and its diseases. *Brande*.

DER'MIC, a. [Gr. *derma*, the skin.] (*Med.*) Acting on, or through, the skin. *Hoblyn*.

DER'MIS, n. The true skin; the derm. *Hoblyn*.

DER-MÓG'RA-PHY, n. [Gr. *derma*, the skin, and *γράφω*, to write.] (*Med.*) An anatomical description of the skin. *Dunglison*.

DER'MÓID, a. [Gr. *derma*, the skin, and *ειδός*, form.] Resembling the skin. *Dunglison*.

DER'MQ-SKĒL'E-TON, n. [Gr. *derma*, the skin, and *σκελετόν*, a dried body.] A term applied to the coriaceous, crustaceous, testaceous, or osseous integument, such as covers most invertebrate and some vertebrate animals. It serves more or less completely the offices of protecting the soft parts of the body, and as a point of attachment to the moving powers. *Brande*.

DER-MÓT'O-MY, n. [Gr. *derma*, *dermatos*, the skin, and *τομή*, a cutting; *τέμνω*, to cut.] (*Med.*) The anatomy of the skin. *Dunglison*.

†DERN, a. [A. S. *dearn*, or *dyrn*, hidden; secret.]
1. Hidden; secret. *Chaucer*.
2. Sad; solitary. — See **DEARN**. *More*.

DERN, n. (*Arch.*) A door-post; a threshold; — written also *dearn*. *Britton*.

†DERN'FUL, a. Mournful; dismal; melancholy. "Dernful noise." *Bryskett*.

DERNIER (*dern-yár'* or *dér-ne-er*) [*dern-yár'*, S. W. J. F. K.; *dern-yer'*, E.; *dér-ne-er*, P. Sm.], a. [Fr.] Last; — used only in the phrase *dernier resort* (last resort). *Ayliffe*.

†DERN'LY, ad. Mournfully. *Spenser*.

DER'O-GÁTE, v. a. [L. *derogo*, *derogatus*, to repeal a part of a law; *de*, priv., and *rogo*, to propose a bill; It. *derogare*; Sp. *derogar*; Fr. *dér-ogéer*.] [*i. DEROGATED*; pp. *DEROGATING*, *DEROGATED*.]
1. To invalidate some part of, as a law or an established rule; to annul.
By several contrary customs and styles, many of those civil and canon laws are controlled and *derogated*. *Male*.
2. To detract from; to disparage.
He will *derogate* the praise and honor due so worthy an enterprise. *Holmes*.
DER'O-GÁTE, v. n. 1. To detract; to lessen reputation; — used with *from*.
Nor from his glory *derogate* in aught. *Stirling*

2. †To act beneath one's character.
You cannot *derogate*, my lord. *Shak.*

DER'O-GÁTE, a. [It. *derogato*; Sp. *derogado*.] Devoid of force; invalid. [R.]
The chief ruler being in presence, the authority of the substitute was clearly *derogate*. *Hall*.

DER'O-GÁTE-LY, ad. In a disrespectful manner.

DER'O-GÁ'TION, n. [L. *derogatio*; It. *derogazione*; Sp. *derogacion*; Fr. *derogation*.]
1. The act of derogating; the partial invalidation or abrogation of a law. "The *derogation* or partial relaxation of that law." *South*.
2. Detraction; disparagement; a diminishing of value or estimation.
I hope it is no *derogation* to the Christian religion to say that . . . all that is necessary to be believed in by all men is easily to be understood by all men. *Locke*.

DER-RÖG'A-TIVE, a. Derogatory. [R.] *Browne*.

DER-RÖG'A-TQ-RI-LY, ad. In a derogatory or detracting manner; disparagingly. *Aubrey*.

DER-RÖG'A-TQ-RI-NÉSS, n. The quality of being derogatory. *Bailey*.

DER-RÖG'A-TQ-RY, a. [L. *derogatorius*; It. & Sp. *derogatorio*.] Tending to lessen or take from; detracting; dishonoring.
Some are the enemies of those who . . . interpret that man's . . . *Locke*.
Derogatory clause, (*Law*), a certain sentence, cipher, or secret character, inserted by a testator in his will, and known to him alone, accompanied with a condition that no will he may afterwards make is to be reckoned valid unless it contains an exact copy of this sentence, cipher, or character, — used as a precaution against the extortion of later wills by violence, or the obtaining of them by suggestion. *London Ency.*

DER'RICK, n. (*Naut. & Arch.*) An apparatus for hoisting heavy weights. It is variously constructed, but usually consists of a spar, supported by stays and guys, and furnished with a purchase, as the pulley, or the wheel and axle and pulley combined. *Dana*.

†DER'RING, a. Daring. *Spenser*.

DER'VIS, n. [Per.] The name of a class of religious persons among the Mahometans of Turkey and Asia, who affect great austerity, living partly in monasteries and partly leading a solitary life, either stationary or wandering; — written also *derwise* and *derwish*. *Brande*.

†DES'ART, n. See **DESERT**. *Todd*.

DES'CANT (*dés'kant*, 114), n. [Old Fr. *deschant*.]
1. (*Mus.*) A composition in several parts: — the highest kind of female voice, or the highest part in a score; the soprano; — written also *descant*. *Moore*.
Plain descant is confined to a due series of concordances, and is the same as simple counterpoint; *figurative descant* admits an admixture of discords; and *double descant* infers that contrivance of the parts which admits of the treble or any high part being converted into the bass, and the contrary. *Moore*.
2. A melody; a song.
The wakeful nightingale.
She all night long her amorous *descant* sung. *Milton*.
3. A discourse; a disputation; a disquisition branching out into several divisions; a series of comments or strictures. *South*.

DES-CANT' [*dés-kánt'*, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; *dés'kant*, Johnson, Ash], v. n. [L. *dis*, apart, and *canto*, to sing; Sp. *discantar*.] [*i. DES-CANTED*; pp. *DESCANTING*, *DESCANTED*.]
1. (*Mus.*) To sing in parts; to run a division or variety upon notes.
2. To discourse at large; to expatiate; to enlarge; to comment freely; to make remarks; to animadvert.
Com't thou for this, vain boaster, to survey me,
To *descant* on my strength, and give thy verdict? *Milton*.

DES-CANT'ÉR, n. One who descants. *Foster*.

DES-CANT'ING, n. The act of one who descants; remark; comment. "The *descantings* of fanciful men upon them [mysteries]." *Burnet*.

DE-SCÉND' (*dé-scénd'*), v. n. [L. *descendo*; *de*, down, and *scando*, to climb; It. *discendere*; Sp. *descender*; Fr. *descendre*.] [*i. DESCENDED*; pp. *DESCENDING*, *DESCENDED*.]
1. To remove from a higher place to a lower; to go or come downwards; to alight.

With earth and ocean meets, the setting sun
Slowly *descended*. *Milton*.

2. To come down from a more elevated station or topic; — in a figurative sense.
O, pardon me that I *descend* so low,
To show the *descendants* of the *descendants*. *Shak.*

3. (*Mus.*) To fall in sound; to pass to a note less acute.

4. To proceed from a source or original; to be derived; to take one's origin.
From these our Henry lineally *descends*. *Shak.*

5. To fall to a successor in the order of inheritance; to pass immediately from one person to another by the operation of law.
When the son dies, let the inheritance
Descend unto the daughter. *Shak.*

6. To pass, in a discourse, from general to particular considerations. *Decay of Piety*.

7. To enter; to engage in.
He shall *descend* into battle, and perish. 1 Sam. xxvi. 10.

8. To make a sudden invasion; to fall upon.
The Grecian fleet *descending* on the town. *Dryden*.
To *descend* into one's self, to sink into deep thought; to meditate deeply. *Shak.*

DE-SCÉND', v. a. To move or go down. "They both *descend* the hill." *Milton*.

DE-SCÉND'ANT, n. [Fr.] The offspring of an ancestor; progeny. "The defection of our first parents and their *descendants*." *Hale*.

DE-SCÉND'ENT, a. 1. Falling; sinking; descending. "The *descendent* juice." *Ray*.
2. Proceeding from an original or an ancestor.
Speaks thee *descendent* of ethereal race. *Pope*.

DE-SCÉND'ÉR, n. One who descends. *Hammond*.

DE-SCÉND-I-BIL'I-TY, n. Capability of being transmitted from ancestors. *Blackstone*.

DE-SCÉND'I-BLE, a. 1. That may be descended, or passed down, as a hill.
2. That *descends*, as an inheritance. "Descendible estate." *Sir W. Jones*.

DE-SCÉND'ING, p. a. Coming down; coming lower; falling; sinking; declining.

DE-SCÉNS'ION (*dé-sén'shun*), n. [L. *descensio*; It. *discensione*; Sp. & Fr. *descension*.]
1. The act of descending; descent. "There is no *descension* but from above." *Idal*.
2. A sinking to something low or degrading.
From a god to a bull a heavy *descension*. *Shak.*
Right descension, (*Astron.*) a point or an arc of the equator which descends at the same time with a star or sign below the horizon, in a right sphere. *Oblique descension*, a point or an arc of the equator which descends at the same time with a star or sign below the horizon, in an oblique sphere. *Baurier*.

DE-SCÉNS'ION-AL, a. Relating to descension, or descent. *Johnson*.

DE-SCÉNS'IVE, a. [It. *discensivo*.] Descending; having power to descend. [R.] *Sherwood*.

DES-CÉN-SÚ-RI-ŪM, n. (*Chem.*) A vessel used in distillation. *Clarke*.

DE-SCÉNT', n. [Fr. *descente*.]
1. The act of descending or passing from a higher to a lower place; the motion of a body towards the centre of the earth; descension; — opposed to *ascent*.
Why do fragments from a mountain rent
Tend to the earth with such a swift *descent*? *Blackmore*.
2. Fall from a higher state, condition, or station; degradation.
O foul *descent*! that I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrained
Into a beast. *Milton*.
3. Inclination downwards; a declivity; a slope. "Down the dark *descent*." *Milton*.
4. A lower rank in the order of being.
Infinite *descents*
Beneath what other creatures are to thee. *Milton*.
5. †Lowest or low place.
From the extremest upward of thy head
To the descent and dust below thy feet. *Shak.*
6. A proceeding from an original or a progenitor; extraction.
Turnus, for high *descent* and graceful mien,
Was first and favored by the Lætan queen. *Dryden*.
7. A single degree in the genealogical scale; a generation.
From son to son some four or five *descents*. *Shak.*

8. Offspring; issue; descendants. [R.]
If care of our descent perplex us most,
Which must be born to certain woe. *Milton.*

9. A hostile invasion.
They feared that the French and English fleets would
make a descent upon their coasts. *Jortin.*

10. (*Law.*) Transmission of estates by inheritance.
Burrill.

11. (*Mus.*) The act of passing from one note to another less acute.
Boag.
Collateral descent, descent from a brother, nephew, or other collateral representative. — Lineal descent, descent from father to son, without any deviation.

DE-SCRIB'ABLE, *a.* That may be described. *Paley.*

DE-SCRIBE, *v. a.* [*L. describo*; *de*, off, and *scribo*, to write; *It. descrivere*; *Sp. describir*; *Fr. décrire*.] [*i.* DESCRIBED; *pp.* DESCRIBING, DESCRIBED.]
1. To mark the form or figure of; to draw a plan of; to delineate; to trace; as, "To describe a circle."
They [maps] are most commonly described upon a paralletogram. *Gregory, 1650.*
2. To define by properties or accidents; to represent by words or other signs; to give an account of; to relate.
As thou namest them I will describe them. *Shak.*
3. † To distribute into divisions; to divide by marks.
Men passed through the land and described it by cities into seven parts in a book. *Jos. xxiii. 19.*

DE-SCRIPT'ENT, *a.* (*Geom.*) Applied to a line or superficies, by motion of which a superficies or solid is described. *Crabb.*

DE-SCRIB'ER, *n.* One who describes. *Raleigh.*

DE-SCRIB'ER, *n.* One who describes. *Crashaw.*

DE-SCRIPT'ION (*de-skríp'shun*), *n.* [*L. descriptio*; *It. descrizione*; *Sp. descripción*; *Fr. description*.]
1. The act of describing or of marking the form or figure; the act of delineating or tracing.
2. A delineation of any thing by properties or accidents; a representation by words or other signs; an account; relation; recital. "It beggared all description." *Shak.*
3. A class expressed by a representation; a sort. "A friend of this description." *Shak.*
4. The figure of any thing delineated by visible marks. *Gregory.*

DE-SCRIPT'IVE, *a.* [*It. descrittivo*; *Sp. descriptivo*; *Fr. descriptif*.]
1. That describes or delineates; representing by visible marks; as, "A descriptive figure."
2. Representing by words or other signs. "Some noble lines . . . descriptive of the apotheosis of Pompey." *Locke-on.*
3. Having the property of describing. "Descriptive powers." *Sir J. Reynolds.*
Descriptive geometry, (*Math.*) that branch of geometry which has for its object the graphic solution of all problems involving three dimensions, by means of projections upon auxiliary planes, of which there are usually two, one horizontal, called the *horizontal plane of projection*, the other vertical, called the *vertical plane of projection*. *Davies & Peck.*

DE-SCRIPT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In a descriptive manner. *Month. Rev.*

DE-SCRIPT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being descriptive. *Milman.*

† DE-SCRIBE', *v. a.* [*It. descrivere*. — See DESCRIBE.] To describe. *Bp. Fisher.*

DE-SORP', *v. a.* [*Fr. desorier*.] [*i.* DESORIED; *pp.* DESORING, DESORIED.]
1. † To give notice of; to disclose. *Chaucer.*
2. To perceive by the eye; to discover; to spy.
Both through the guard, which never him desoried,
And through the watchmen, who him never spied. *Spenser.*
3. To detect; to find out, as any thing concealed. *Wotton.*
4. To discern, or spy out, at a distance; to espy. "To desory the distant foe." *Milton.*
Syn. — See SEE.

† DE-SCRY', *n.* Something desoried; thing discovered; discovery. *Shak.*

† DES'E-CATE, *v. a.* [*L. deseco, desecatus*.] To cut off; to mow. *Cockeram.*

DES'E-CRATE, *v. a.* [*L. desecro, desecratus*; *de*,

priv., and *sacro*, to consecrate; *sacer*, sacred; *Fr. désacrer*.] [*i.* DESECRATED; *pp.* DESECRATING, DESECRATED.]
1. To divest of sacredness; to profane by misapplication; to pervert from a sacred purpose.
When the soul sinks under a temptation, the dwelling-place of God's name is desecrated. *Lorne.*
2. To divest of a sacred office or character. [R.]
The clergy cannot suffer corporal punishment, without being previously desecrated. *Tooke.*

DES'E-CRÁ'TION, *n.* The act of desecrating or profaning; profanation. "A desecration of that holy day." *Bp. Porteus.*

DES'ERT, *a.* [*L. desertus*; *It. deserto*; *Sp. desierto*; *Fr. d-ert.*] Uninhabited; forsaken; wild; waste; solitary; desolate.
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air. *Gray.*
Syn. — See SOLITARY.

DES'ERT, *n.* [*L. desertum*; *It. deserto*; *Sp. desierto*; *Fr. d-ert.*] An uninhabited country or place incapable of affording sustenance to man; a wilderness; a waste; a solitude.
The camel is the sole medium of communication between those countries which are separated by extensive deserts. *Braude.*

DE-SERT' (*de-zert'*, 114), *v. a.* [*L. desero, desertus*; *de*, *priv.*, and *sero*, to join together, to put into rank; *It. disertare*; *Sp. disertar*; *Fr. désertier*.] [*i.* DESERTED; *pp.* DESERTING, DESERTED.]
1. To leave without permission, as a post of duty; to fall away from; as, "To desert an army"; "To desert a vessel."
2. To forsake; to leave; to abandon; to quit.
I had then
Not wholly lost nor quite deserted been. *Denham.*
Syn. — See ABANDON, ABDICATE.

DE-SERT', *v. n.* To quit the army or post to which one belongs.

DE-SERT', *n.* [*Old Fr. deserte*. — See DESERVE.]
1. That which is deserved; merit or demerit; claim to reward or liability to punishment; a deserving; worthiness or unworthiness. "Equal desert, both of praise and dispraise." *Hooker.*
Use every man after his desert, and who shall 'scape whipping? *Shak.*
2. Reward or punishment justly due; due.
Render to them their deserts. *Ps. xxviii. 4.*
Syn. — *Desert* denotes what a person deserves or is entitled to receive, whether good or ill; *reward*, what he actually receives, in consequence of his conduct, whether good or bad; *claim*, what he has a right to demand; *worth*, his qualities; *merit*, his services. Good or ill desert; suitable reward; just claim; moral worth; great merit.

DE-SERT', *n.* See DESSERT. *Johnson.*

DE-SERT'ED, *p. a.* Forsaken; abandoned.

DE-SERT'ER, *n.* One who deserts or abandons; — applied particularly to a soldier or a sailor who deserts his post of duty.
The base deserter of his native land. *Dryden.*

† DE-SERT'FUL, *a.* Deserving. *Beau. & Fl.*

DE-SERT'ION, *n.* [*L. desertio*; *Sp. desercion*; *Fr. désertion*.]
1. The act of deserting or leaving the army, or one's post, without permission, and without the intention of returning.
2. The act of forsaking or abandoning. "The desertion of God's Holy Spirit." *Sherlock.*
3. The state of being deserted. "The spiritual agonies of a soul under desertion." *South.*

DE-SERT'LESS, *a.* Without desert or merit; without claim to favor. [R.] *Beau. & Fl.*

DE-SERT'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without cause; undeservedly. [R.] *Beau. & Fl.*

† DE-SERT'RI-CE, *n.* She who deserts. *Milton.*

DE-SERVE' (*de-zerv'*), *v. a.* [*L. deservio, deservitus*; *de*, for, and *servio*, to serve.] [*i.* DESERVED; *pp.* DESERVING, DESERVED.] To be worthy of (either good or ill); to merit; to earn. "Your love deserves my thanks." "This deserves death." *Shak.*
"It is not in mortals to command success;
But we'll do more, Sempronius: we'll deserve it. *Addison.*

DE-SERVE', *v. n.* To be worthy of reward or punishment.
According to the rule of natural justice, one man may merit or deserve of another. *South.*

DE-SERVED' (*de-zervd'*), *p. a.* Merited; earned.

DE-SERV'ED-LY (*de-zer'ved-le*), *ad.* According to desert; justly. *Milton.*

DE-SERV'ER, *n.* One who deserves or merits.

DE-SERV'ING, *n.* Act of meriting; desert.
I deserved it, and would bear
My own deservings. *Milton.*

DE-SERV'ING, *a.* Worthy; meritorious; having desert. "The most deservng objects." *Atterbury.*

DE-SERV'ING-LY, *ad.* In a deservng manner.

DES-HÁ-BILLE', *n.* [*Fr. déshabillé*.] Undress; loose dress. — See DISHABILLE. *Todd.*

DE-SIC'CANT, *a.* [*L. desicco, desiccans*, to dry up.] Drying up, as moisture or humors. *Ash.*

DE-SIC'CANT, *n.* (*Med.*) An application that dries up. "Desiccants to dry up the diseased part." *Wiseman.*

DE-SIC'CATE [*de-sik'kát*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *dés'e-kát*, *Wb. Johnson*], *v. a.* [*L. desicco, desiccatus*; *de*, from, used intensively, and *sicco*, to dry up; *It. disseccare*; *Sp. desecar*; *Fr. dessécher*.] [*i.* DESICCATED; *pp.* DESICCATING, DESICCATED.] To dry up; to exhaust of moisture. "Bodies desiccated by heat or age." *Bacon.*

DE-SIC'CATE, *v. n.* To grow dry. *Ricaut.*

DES-IC-CÁ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of drying; the process of becoming dry.
2. The state of being dried. *Bacon.*

DE-SIC'CA-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of drying, or of exhausting moisture. "A desiccative or drying nature." *Ferrand.*

DE-SIC'CA-TIVE, *n.* (*Med.*) An application to dry up the secretions of membranes, ulcers, &c. "May be prevented by desiccatives." *Wiseman.*

DE-SID'ER-ÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. desidero, desideratus*; *It. desiderare*.] [*i.* DESIDERATED; *pp.* DESIDERATING, DESIDERATED.] To be in want of; to want; to desire. "A work so much desired, and yet desiderated." *Browne.*
Ill-furnished is that library whose shelves desiderate these volumes. *Gent. Mag.*
Syn. — We desire what we have not yet possessed, and we desiderate what we possess no longer. *Wm. Taylor.*

DE-SID'ER-ÁTION, *n.* Act of desiderating. [R.]
Desire is aroused by hope, while desideration is inflamed by reminiscence. *Wm. Taylor.*

DE-SID'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* (*Gram.*) Implying desire. "Verbs called desiderative." *Beattie.*

DE-SID'ER-A-TIVE, *n.* 1. An object of desire; something wished for. *Harris.*
2. (*Gram.*) A verb derived from another verb, and expressing a desire of doing the act denoted by the primitive. *Andrews.*

DE-SID'ER-Á-TUM, *n.*; pl. *DESIDERATA*. [*L.*] Something not possessed, but desirable or wanted; an object of desire; a thing wanted.
To correct this inconvenience has long been a desideratum in that art. *Paley.*

† DE-SID-I-ÓSE', *a.* [*L. desidiosus*.] Idle; lazy; slothful; careless. *Bailey.*

DE-SIGHT' (*-sít'*), *n.* Something that displeases the eye; an unsightly object. [*Local.*] *Halliwel.*

DE-SIGN' (*de-sín'* or *de-zín'*) [*de-sín'*, *W. P. J. F. Sm. R. Wb.*; *de-zín'*, *S. E. Ja. K.*], *v. a.* [*L. designo*; *de*, out, and *signo*, to mark; *It. designare*; *Sp. designar*; *Fr. designer, dessiner*.] [*i.* DESIGNED; *pp.* DESIGNING, DESIGNED.]
1. To mark or point out by tokens; to designate; to describe.
There must be ways of designing and knowing the person to whom this regal power of right belongs. *Locke.*
2. To form in idea; to project; to plan; to purpose; to intend.
Whether the picture or outlines be well drawn, or, as more elegant artisans term it, well designed. *Wotton.*
Now, what has Ajax done, or what designed? *Dryden.*
3. To devote in intention; to appropriate. *He was designed to the study of the law.* *Dryden.*
4. To establish or form for some end.
The acts of religious worship were purposely designed for the worship of [God]. *Sittingfleet.*

DE-SIGN', *v. n.* To intend; to purpose. *Addison.*

DE-SIGN' (*de-sín'* or *de-zín'*), *n.*

1. A project; an intention; a purpose; a plan; a scheme.

None but intelligent beings act with *design*. *Fleming*.
Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate, that lays designs only for a day? *Hilolson*.

2. (*Fine Arts*.) The idea or conception which an artist endeavors to express in his work; a figure traced in outline without relief:—a sketch in water-color, in which the chiaro-scuro is expressed with Indian ink, sepia, or bistre; or a sketch in which the object represented is clothed in its proper colors:—a drawing from which a building or other work of art may be executed. *Fairholt*.

3. (*Manufactures*.) The figures with which fabrics are ornamented, as in diaper, damask, &c. *London Ency.*

4. (*Mus.*) The invention and conduct of the subject; the disposition of every part of a piece. *London Ency.*

Arts of design, those of painting, sculpture, and architecture.

Syn.—*Design*, *purpose*, *project*, *scheme*, and *plan* all imply a certain end in view, and means used to accomplish it. *Design* and *purpose* look more to the end; *scheme* and *plan*, to the means.—They formed a *project* to revolutionize the country; with this *design* they devised a *scheme*, and then met together to mature their *plan*. They had long cherished such an *intention*, and for this *purpose* they provided themselves with the means of executing it.—See *AIM*, *DEVICE*.

|| *DESIGN*'A-BLE (*de-sin'a-bl*), *a.* That may be marked out or distinguished. "The *designable* parts." *Boyle*.

DESIGN'N-ATE [*dēs'ig-nāt*, *W. Ja. K. Sm. R. IVb.* *Rees*; *de-sig'nāt*, *P. J.*], *v. a.* [*L. designo, designatus*; *It. designare*.—See *DESIGN*.] [*i. DESIGNATED*; *pp. DESIGNATING*, *DESIGNATED*.]

1. To point out; to distinguish; to specify. "Invidious to *designate* faults." *Brit. Critic*.

2. To appoint; to assign; to allot; as, "To *designate* an officer to some command."

3. To name; to entitle; to style; to denominate.

Syn.—See *NAME*.

DESIGN'G-N-ATE, *a.* Marked out; appointed; designated. [*R.*] *Sir G. Buck*.

DESIGN'N-ATION, *n.* [*L. designatio*; *It. designazione*; *Sp. designacion*; *Fr. designation*.]

1. The act of marking out or determining the limits. "A wise *designation* of time." *Derham*.

2. Appointment; direction. "By his Father's eternal *designation*." *Hopkins*.

3. Application; use; appropriation.

Finite and infinite seem . . . to be attributed primarily, in their first *designation*, only to those things which have parts. *Locke*.

4. That which serves to distinguish; as, "A person known by some peculiar *designation*."

DESIGN'N-ATIVE, *a.* [*It. designativo*; *Sp. designativo*; *Fr. designatif*.] Appointing; showing. [*R.*] *Cotgrave*.

DESIGN'N-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] 1. One who designates.

2. An officer who assigned seats to the spectators at the ancient Roman games. *Brunde*.

3. A master of ceremonies at Roman funerals. *Brande*.

|| *DESIGNED*' (*de-sind' or de-zind'*), *p. a.* Intended; projected; planned.

|| *DESIGN*'ED-LY, *ad.* Intentionally. *Ray*.

|| *DESIGN*'ER, *n.* 1. One who designs or intends.

2. A plotter; a contriver. "Ambitious *designers*." *Hammond*.

3. One who conceives or forms a plan in painting, sculpture, architecture, &c.

|| *DESIGN*'FUL-NESS, *n.* Abundance of design or contrivance. *Barrow*.

|| *DESIGN*'ING, *a.* Insidious; intriguing; artful; as, "A *designing* demagogue."

|| *DESIGN*'ING, *n.* The art of delineating objects. "Music, or painting, or *designing*." *Cowley*.

|| *DESIGN*'LESS, *a.* Without intention or design.

|| *DESIGN*'LESS-LY, *ad.* Inadvertently.

|| *DESIGN*'MENT, *n.* 1. Purpose; intent. *Shak.*

2. Idea or sketch of a work. *Dryden*.

|| *DESIGN*'N-ENCE, *n.* [*L. desino, desinens*, to leave

off; *It. desinenza*.] A close; end. "Cadence or *desinenza* of rhyme." *Bp. Hall*.

|| *DESIGN*'N-ENT, *a.* Ending; extreme. "Tritons . . . their *desinent* parts hsh." *B. Jonson*.

DESIGN'I-ENT, *a.* [*L. desipio, desipiens*, to be foolish; *de*, priv., and *sapio*, to be wise.] Foolish; trifling; playful. *Smart*.

DESIGN'A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being desirable; desirableness. *Ed. Rev.*

DESIGN'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That is to be desired; worthy of desire; that is to be earnestly wished; optable; needed; wanted; eligible.

Not obvious, not obtrusive, but retired, The more desirable. *Milton*.

2. Pleasing; delightful.

I immediately took the hint . . . being unwilling to omit . . . *Watts*.

DESIGN'A-BLE, *n.* An object worthy of desire; that which should be desired. "The unseen *desirables* of the spiritual world." [*R.*] *Watts*.

DESIGN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being desirable. *State Trials*, 1649.

DESIGN'A-BLY, *ad.* In a desirable manner.

DESIGN'E' (*de-zir'*), *n.* [*L. desiderium*; *It. desiderio*; *Sp. deseo*; *Fr. désir*.]

1. Uneasiness of the mind from the absence of something wanted; eagerness to obtain or to enjoy; a longing for; a hankering.

Thou openest thy hand, and satisfiest the *desire* of every living thing. *Ps. cxiv. 16*.

2. The object of desire; the thing desired.

I take away from thee the *desire* of thine eyes with a stroke. *Ezek. xxiv. 16*.

Syn.—*Desire* is a more constant, or less transient feeling than *wish*; *longing* is an impatient and continued desire; *hankering* is a desire for something that is not within one's reach; *coveting* is the desire of what is another's. *Desires* and *longings* should be regulated; *wishes*, limited; *hankerings* and *covetings*, suppressed.

DESIGN'E' (*de-zir'*), *v. a.* [*L. desidero*; *It. desiare*; *Sp. desear*; *Fr. désirer*.] [*2. DESIRED*; *pp. DESIRING*, *DESIRED*.]

1. To wish for earnestly; to long for; to covet. "As a servant earnestly *desireth* the shadow." *Job vii. 2*.

2. To ask; to request; to solicit.

My father *desires* your worship's company. *Shak.*

3. To require; to demand; to exact.

A doleful case *desires* a doleful song. *Spenser*.

DESIGN'ED' (*de-zird'*), *p. a.* 1. Wished for; longed for; coveted.

2. Regretted. "He [Jehoram] reigned in Jerusalem eight years, and departed without being *desired*." *2 Chron. xxi. 20*.

DESIGN'E'LESS, *a.* Without desire. [*R.*] *Donne*.

DESIGN'ER, *n.* One who desires. *Sir T. More*.

DESIGN'OUS, *a.* [*Fr. desiroux*.] Full of desire; eager; longing.

Desirous to behold once more thy face. *Milton*.

DESIGN'OUS-LY, *ad.* Eagerly; with desire.

DESIGN'OUS-NESS, *n.* Fulness of desire. *Bailey*.

|| *DESIST*' (*de-sist'*, *W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb.*; *de-zist'*, *S. J.*), *v. n.* [*L. desisto*; *de*, from, and *sisto*, to stand; *It. desistere*; *Sp. desistir*; *Fr. désister*.] To cease; to stop; to leave off; to forbear;—sometimes with *from*.

A politician *desists* from his designs when he finds they are impracticable. *Blair*.

|| *DESIST*'ANCE, *n.* The act of desisting; cessation. "Desistance from giving." [*R.*] *Boyle*.

|| *DESIST*'IVE, *a.* Ending; concluding. *Walker*.

|| *DESIST*'IVE, *a.* [*L. desino, desitus*, to leave off.] Ending; final; desistive. *Watts*.

|| *DESIST*'IVE, *n.* (*Logic*.) A proposition which relates to an end or termination. *Watts*.

DESK, *n.* [*A. S. disc*, a table, a dish; *Dut. desch*; *Ger. tisch*, a table; *Dan. & Sw. disk*.—See *DAIS*.]

1. An inclining table for the use of writers or readers, usually made with a box or repository underneath. *Pope*.

2. A kind of rostrum, or raised seat, from which the morning and evening service is read. [*Church of England*.] *Eden*.

3. The pulpit in a church. *Craig*.

DESK, *v. a.* To shut up, as in a desk. "In a walnut shell was *desked*." [*R.*] *Tomkins*.

DES'MAN, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Zool*.) An insectivorous aquatic animal of the Linnaean genus *Sorex*, and of the family of shrews or shrew-mice, having under the tail two small follicles, which contain an unctuous substance of a musky odor; the muscovy or muskrat of the English; *Mygale Moschata*;—written also *desman*. *Baird*.



DES'MINE, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina and lime; stilbite. *Dana*.

DES'MÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr. desmōs*, a ligament, and *graphō*, to write.] (*Anat.*) A description of the ligaments of the body. *Dunglison*.

DES'MÖL'O-GY, *n.* [*Gr. desmōs*, a ligament, and *logos*, a discourse.] (*Anat.*) That branch of anatomy which describes the ligaments. *Dunglison*.

DES'MÖT'O-MY, *n.* [*Gr. desmōs*, a ligament, and *tomē*, a cutting; *tēmnō*, to cut.] (*Anat.*) The dissection of the ligaments. *Dunglison*.

DES'Q-LATE, *a.* [*L. desolatus*; *It. desolato*; *Sp. desolado*.]

1. Without inhabitants; desert; lonely.

This hero appears at first in a *desolate* island. *Broome*.

2. Without society; without companions; solitary. "Leave me *desolate*." *Shak.*

His . . . *desolate* condition so wrought upon his melancholy temper that he pined away. *State Trials*.

3. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waste; in a ruinous condition.

He laid waste their cities; and the land was *desolate*, and the fulness thereof. *Ezek. xix. 7*.

Syn.—See *RAVAGE*, *SOLITARY*.

DES'Q-LATE, *v. a.* [*L. desolo, desolatus*; *de*, from, used intensively, and *solo*, to make solitary; *solus*, alone; *It. desolare*; *Sp. desolar*; *Fr. désoler*.]

[*2. DESOLATED*; *pp. DESOLATING*, *DESOLATED*.] To deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate; to lay waste; to ravage.

Tell how we may restore, by second birth, Mankind, and people *desolated* earth. *Dryden*.

The Island of Atlantis was not swallowed by an earthquake, but was *desolated* by a particular deluge. *Bacon*.

DES'Q-LATE-LY, *ad.* In a desolate manner.

DES'Q-LATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being desolate; desolation. *Temple*.

DES'Q-LAT-ER, *n.* One who causes desolation. "This *desolator* or maker of desolation." *Mede*.

DES'Q-LAT-I-ON, *n.* [*L. desolatio*; *It. desolazione*; *Sp. desolacion*; *Fr. désolation*.]

1. The act of desolating or laying waste; reduction to solitude; devastation; ravage.

What with your praises of the country, what with your discourse of the lamentable *desolation* thereof made by the Scots, you have filled me with a great compassion. *Spenser*.

2. The state of being desolate or waste.

I will bring the land into *desolation*. *Lev. xxvi. 32*.

3. Gloominess; sadness; afflicted condition.

Then your hose shall be ungartered, and every thing about you demonstrate a careless *desolation*. *Shak.*

4. A place wasted and forsaken; a desert.

How is Babylon become a *desolation*! *Jer. l. 22*.

Syn.—See *RAVAGE*.

DES'Q-LAT-OR, *n.* See *DESOLATER*. *Todd*.

DES'Q-LAT-ORY, *a.* Causing desolation. "Desolatory judgments." [*R.*] *Bp. Hall*.

DE'SPAIR', *n.* [*Fr. désespoir*.]

1. Expectation of certain evil; entire loss of hope; a state of mind arising from the persuasion that some great evil cannot be averted or removed; hopelessness; desperation. "Perplexed, but not in *despair*." *2 Cor. iv. 8*.

One loved with hope, one languished with *despair*. *Dryden*.

2. That of which there is no hope. [*R.*]

Strangely-visited people, . . . The mere *despair* of surgery, he cures. *Shak.*

3. (*Theol.*) Loss of hope or confidence in the mercy of God.

May not hope in God, or godly sorrow, be perverted into presumption or *despair*? *Sproul*.

Syn.—*Despair* is the deprivation or loss of hope; hopelessness, the want of hope. *Despair* lies mostly in reflection; *despondency*, in the feelings. *Despair*

and hopelessness check exertion; despondency or despondence unfits for exertion; desperation impels to greater exertion.

DE-SPÁIR', *v. n.* [L. *despero*; *de*, priv., and *spero*, to hope; It. *desperare*; Sp. *desesperar*; Fr. *désespérer*.] [*i.* DESPAIRED; *pp.* DESPAIRING, DESPAIRED.] To be without any hope; to lose all hope; to give up expectation; to despond.

*Despair not of his pardon
Whose ear is ever open, and whose eye
Gracious to readmit the suppliant.* Milton.

†DE-SPÁIR', *v. a.* 1. To cause to despair; to deprive of hope. *Sir R. Williams.*

2. To give up hope of; to lose confidence in. "Despair thy charm." *Shak.*

†DE-SPÁIR'Á-BLE, *a.* Unhopeful. *Cotgrave.*

DE-SPÁIR'ER, *n.* One without hope. *Dryden.*

†DE-SPÁIR'FUL, *a.* Full of despair. "Despairful outcries." *Spenser.*

DE-SPÁIR'ING, *p. a.* Indulging despair; hopeless; desperate.

DE-SPÁIR'ING-LY, *ad.* In a despairing manner.

DE-SPÁIR'ING-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being in despair; hopelessness. *Clarke.*

DE-SPÁCH', or DIS-PÁCH', *v. a.* [It. *disparciare*; Sp. *despachar*; Fr. *dépêcher*.] [*i.* DESPATCHED; *pp.* DESPATCHING, DESPATCHED.]

1. To send away hastily, as a messenger, letters, &c.

*Some hero, too, must be despatched to bear
The mournful message to Pelides' car.* Pope.

2. To send out of the world; to put to death. *He drank bull's blood, ... which despatcheth a man in
twenty-four hours.* North.

3. To perform quickly; to hasten; to expedite; to accelerate; — to conclude; to finish.

No sooner is one action despatched ... but another uneasiness is ready to set us on work. Locke.

4. "The word *despatch*, till Dr. Johnson corrected it, was always written with an *u*." *Walker*. — It is spelled *dispatch* in the dictionaries of Baret, Cotgrave, Holyoke, Kersey, Bailey, Ainsworth, Dyche, Martin, Barlow, Lemon, Crabb, Webster, and Richardson: — *despatch* in those of Johnson, Entick, Kenrick, Ash, Perry, Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Browne, Fulton, Enfield, Jameson, Knowles, Smart, Craig, and Reid. Richardson, although he spells it *dispatch*, says, "Despatch is more consistent with the origin of the word, *despacher*, or *dépêcher* [Fr.]; *despachar* [Sp.]." Nares says, "Despatch seems to be fixed beyond the power of an etymologist"; and Smart remarks, "Despatch was the common spelling, but is giving way to the other, as etymologically proper." Good usage, however, as well as the dictionaries, is much divided.

DE-SPÁCH', *n.* [It. *disparcio*; Fr. *dépêche*.]

1. The act of sending in haste with a message. "After the *despatch* of Rodolph." *State Trials.*

2. A communication, or message, on public business, sent with expedition, and often by a special messenger; as, "A bearer of *despatches*."

3. A message sent in haste; as, "A telegraphic *despatch*."

4. Hasty execution; performance. "The *despatch* of a good office." *Addison.*

5. Speed; expedition. "Able to carry his scythe ... with a sufficient *despatch*." *Paley.*

6. †Conduct; management.

Put this great business into my despatch. *Shak.*

Syn. — See HASTE.

DE-SPÁCH'ER, *n.* One who despatches.

DE-SPÁCH'FUL, *a.* Disposed to make haste; intent on speed. [R.] *Milton.*

DE-SPÉCT', *n.* [L. *despectus*; It. *díspetto*.] Contempt. [R.] *Coleridge.*

†DE-SPÉCT'ION, *n.* [L. *despectio*.] A looking down upon; a despising. *W. Montagu.*

DÉS-PE-RÁ'DŌ [dés-pe-rá'dō, P. E. F. Sm. R. Wb.; dés-pe-rá'dō, Ja.; dés-pe-rá'dō or dés-pe-rá'dō, K.], *n.*; pl. DESPERADOES. [Sp.] One who is desperate; one who is reckless of danger; one fearless of consequences. *Glanville.*

DÉS-PE-R-ATE, *a.* [L. *desperatus*; It. *disperato*.]

1. Having no hope; despairing; hopeless. *Yet gives not o'er, though desperate of success.* *Milton.*

2. Not admitting hope; to be despaired of; hopeless; wretched. "My suit then is *desperate*." *Shak.* "A man of *desperate* fortunes." *Pope.*

One who goes on without any care or thought of reforming, such an one we vulgarly call a *desperate* person. *Hammond.*

3. Without regard to safety; careless of danger; rash; precipitate; reckless; frantic.

*Beware of desperate steps: the darkest day,
Live till to-morrow, will have passed away.* *Cowper.*

4. Great in the extreme. "A *desperate* outrage." *Shak.* "Desperate sots and fools." *Pope.*

Syn. — *Desperate* signifies deprived of hope; *hopeless*, wanting hope. *Desperate* is applied to both persons and things; *hopeless*, commonly to things. A person may make a *desperate* effort in a *hopeless* undertaking. A *desperate* man is reckless of danger; one who is *hopeless* makes no effort.

†DÉS-PE-R-ATE, *n.* One who is in despair; a desperate man. *Donne.*

DÉS-PE-R-ATE-LY, *ad.* In a desperate manner; madly; recklessly; — greatly, extremely.

DÉS-PE-R-ATE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being desperate; hopelessness. *Clarendon.*

DÉS-PE-R-Á'TION, *n.* [L. *desperatio*; It. *disperazione*; Sp. *desesperacion*.]

1. State of being desperate or without hope; absence of hope; hopelessness; despair.

2. Such a loss of hope as makes one careless of danger or reckless of consequences.

This desperation of success chills all our industry. *Hammond.*

Syn. — See DESPAIR.

DÉS-PI-CA-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being despicable; despicableness. [R.] *Ec. Rev.*

DÉS-PI-CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *despicabilis*.] That is to be despised; base; mean; contemptible; pitiful; abject; vile; worthless.

When men of rank and figure pass away their lives in criminal pursuits and practices, they render themselves more vile and despicable than any innocent man can be, whatever low station his fortune and birth have placed him in. *Addison.*

Syn. — See ABJECT, CONTEMPTIBLE.

DÉS-PI-CA-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Vileness; worthlessness. "Despicableness of the matter." *Boyle.*

DÉS-PI-CA-BLY, *ad.* In a despicable manner.

†DE-SPI'CIEN-CY (de-spísh'en-se), *n.* [L. *despicentia*.] A despising.

DE-SPI'S'Á-BLE, *a.* Despicable. [R.] *Quarles.*

†DE-SPI'S'AL, *n.* Scorn; contempt. "A *despisal* of religion." *South.*

DE-SPI'S'E' (de-spí'z'), *v. a.* [L. *despicio*; *de*, down, and *specio*, to look.] [*i.* DESPISED; *pp.* DESPIRING, DESPIED.] To look down upon with contempt; to disrespect; to disregard; to slight; to disdain; to scorn; to condemn; to spurn.

The poor man's wisdom is despised, and his words are not heard. *Eccles. ix. 18.*

No man thinks much of that which he despises. *Johnson.*

Syn. — See CONTEMN, DISREGARD, *n.*

DE-SPI'S'ED-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being despised. *He sent ... despiçedness to vanquish pride.* *Milton.*

DE-SPI'S'ER (de-spí'z'er), *n.* One who despises.

DE-SPI'S'ING, *n.* The act of scorning; contempt. "An overmuch *despising* of the armies." *Bacon.*

DE-SPI'S'ING-LY, *ad.* Contemptuously. *Clarke.*

DE-SPÍTE', *n.* [L. *despectus*; *de*, down, and *specio*, to look; It. *díspetto*; Sp. *despecho*; Norm. Fr. *despíte*; Fr. *dépit*.]

1. †Contempt; scorn; disdain.

And had despite that woman king should be. *Robert of Gloucester.*

2. Insult; outrage. "He who ... hath done *despite* unto the spirit of grace." *Heb. x. 29.*

3. Bold opposition; defiance. "In *despite* of the father's justice." *Rowe.*

4. Malice; malignity; violent hatred. "Thy *despite* against the land of Israel." *Ezek. xxv. 6.*

†DE-SPÍTE', *v. a.* To vex; to offend. *Raleigh.*

DE-SPÍTE', *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding. "Despite Duke Humfrey." *Shak.* "Despite his idiomatic felicities." *Qu. Rev.*

DE-SPÍTE'FUL, *a.* Malicious; full of spleen, spite, or hate; malignant.

Preserve us from the hands of our despitful and deadly enemies. *King Charles.*

DE-SPÍTE'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a spiteful manner; maliciously; malignantly.

Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you. *Mat. v. 44.*

DE-SPÍTE'FUL-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being spiteful; malice; hate; malignity.

†DES-PÍT'E-OŪS, *a.* Malicious; furious. "Despicious torture." *Shak.*

†DES-PÍT'E-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In a furious manner. "Despiciously dragged at horse's heels." *Speed.*

DE-SPŌIL', *v. a.* [L. *despolio*; *de*, from, used intensively, and *spolio*, to strip, to rob; It. *dispogliare*; Sp. *despojar*; Fr. *dépouiller*.] [*i.* DESPOILED; *pp.* DESPOILING, DESPOILED.]

1. To strip; to divest; to unclothe. *Spenser.*

2. To rob; to deprive by force; to pillage; to plunder. "Despoiled of my dignities." *Chaucer.*

DE-SPŌIL'ER, *n.* One who despoils. *Hulot.*

DE-SPŌIL'MENT, *n.* The act of despoiling; robbery; spoliation. [R.] *Hobhouse.*

DE-SPŌ-LI-Á'TION, *n.* [L. *despoliatio*.] The act of despoiling; spoliation. [R.] *Bailey.*

DE-SPŌND', *v. n.* [L. *despondeo*; *de*, priv., and *spondeo*, to promise.] [*i.* DESPONDÉD; *pp.* DESPONDING, DESPONDÉD.] To be cast down; to lose hope or courage; to be disheartened.

It is every man's duty to labor in his calling, and not to despond for any misadventure or disappointment that were not in his own power to prevent. *L'Estrange.*

DE-SPŌND'ENCE, *n.* A state of despair; despondency. "To sink into *despondence*." *Johnson.*

DE-SPŌND'EN-CY, *n.* Absence of hope, with dejection of mind; state of despair; abject discouragement; hopelessness; despair.

*Religion is no friend to laziness and stupidity, or to supine
a ...* *Ep. Taylor.*

Syn. — See DESPAIR.

DE-SPŌND'ENT, *a.* Dispirited; disheartened; dejected. "A *despondent* sinner." *Bates.*

DE-SPŌND'ENT-LY, *ad.* In a desponding manner; gloomily; dejectedly. *Barrow.*

DE-SPŌND'ER, *n.* One who desponds. "I am no *desponder*." *Swift.*

DE-SPŌND'ING, *p. a.* Given up to despondency; despairing.

Desponding Peter sinking in the waves. *Dryden.*

DE-SPŌND'ING-LY, *ad.* In a hopeless manner.

†DE-SPŌN'SÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *desponso*, *desponsatus*.] To betroth; to affiancé. *Cockeram.*

†DES-PON-SÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *desponsatio*.] The act of betrothing. *Bp. Taylor.*

DÉS-PŌT', *n.* [Gr. *δεσπότης*; It. *disposto*; Sp. *despota*; Fr. *despote*.] One who governs with unlimited and irresponsible power; an absolute sovereign; — a tyrant.

Syn. — See TYRANT.

DES-PŌT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *δεσποτικός*; It. & Sp. } *despotico*; Fr. *despotique*.] Absolute in power; arbitrary; tyrannical.

*There is something among men more capable of shaking
despotic power than lightning, fire, wind, or earthquake;
that is, the threatened indignation of the whole civilized
world.* *Daniel Webster.*

Syn. — See ABSOLUTE, MAGISTERIAL.

DES-PŌT'ICAL-LY, *ad.* In a despotic or arbitrary manner.

DES-PŌT'ICAL-NÉSS, *n.* Disposition to exercise arbitrary power. *Johnson.*

DÉS-PŌT'ISM, *n.* [It. & Sp. *despotismo*; Fr. *despotisme*.]

1. The power of a despot; absolute power.

2. A form of government in which the monarch rules by his sole and sovereign authority, unchecked by constitution or laws; the rule of a despot; absolutism; autocracy; tyranny.

Whenever men have become heartily wearied of licentious anarchy, their eagerness has been proportionably great to embrace the opposite extreme of rigorous despotism. *Whately.*

Syn. — See TYRANNY.

DE-SPŪ'MÁTE [de-spu'mát, S. P. Ja. K. Sm.; dés-pu-mát, W. Davies], *v. n.* [L. *despumare*, *despumatus*; *de*, off, and *spuma*, to foam; It. *spumare*; Sp. *despumar*; Fr. *despumer*.]

1. To throw off parts in foam or scum; to froth; to work. *Johnson.*

2. To throw off impurities.

That discharge will help the constitution to despumate and purify, and so to get into good health. *Chesney.*

DE-SPŪ'MATE, *v. a.* To work off, or separate, as impurities. "*Despumated upon the emunctory glands.*" *Chayne.*

DĒS-PŪ-MĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. despumatio.*] The separation of impurities in the form of froth or scum at the surface of any liquid. *Dunghson.*

†DE-SPŪME', *v. a.* [See DESPUMATE.] To despumate. "If honey be *despumed.*" *Holland.*

DĒS-QUĀ'MATE, *v. a. & n.* To scale off. *Smart.*

DĒS-QUĀ-MĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. desquamatio; de, from, and squama, a scale; Fr. desquamation.*] (*Med.*) The separation of layers or scales from the skin or bones; exfoliation. *Brande.*

DĒS-QUĀM'A-TO-RY, *n.* An instrument by which desquamation is performed. *L. L. S. v. 9.*

†DĒSS, *n.* [*A. S. disc.*—See DESK.] A table on a raised floor:—a desk. *Spenser.*

DĒS-SĒRT' (dēz-zērt'), *n.* [*Fr. dessert, desservir, to clear away.*] A service of fruits, comfits, sweetmeats, &c., after the substantial parts of a dinner or meal. *Dryden.*

DĒS-TĒM'PĒR, *n.* A peculiar sort of painting. —See DISTEMPER. *Fairholt.*

†DĒS'TI-NA-BLE, *a.* That may be destined or determined. *Chaucer.*

†DĒS'TI-NĀL, *a.* Pertaining to destiny. *Boecius.*

†DĒS'TI-NĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. destino, destinatus; It. destinare.*] To destine; to appoint. *Fotherby.*

†DĒS'TI-NĀTE, *a.* Fixed; determined; designed. *Bp. Morton.*

DĒS-TI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. destinatio; It. destinazione; Sp. destinacion; Fr. destination.*]

1. The act of destining or devoting. "*Destination . . . to several ends and uses.*" *Hale.*
2. Purpose for which any thing is appointed; ultimate design:—appointment. "*Which destination not coming to be accomplished.*" *Boyle.*
3. The place intended to be reached; as, "*His destination is Paris.*"

DĒS'TINE (dēs'tīn), *v. a.* [*L. destino, to make fast; It. destinare; Sp. destinar; Fr. destiner.*] [*DESTINED; pp. DESTINING, DESTINED.*]

1. To appoint; to devote; to ordain. "*Destined to that good hour.*" *Milton.*

2. To appoint by a judicial sentence; to doom. We (Satan and the fallen angels) are decreed, Reserved, and destined to eternal woe. *Milton.*

3. To fix unalterably; to allot. The infernal judge's dreadful power, From the dark urn shall throw thy destined hour. *Prior.*

Syn. — See ALLOT.

DĒS'TIN-IST, *n.* A believer in destiny; fatalist. [*R.*] *Phren. Jour.*

DĒS'TI-NY, *n.* [*It. & Sp. destino; Fr. destinée.*]

1. A state or condition appointed and determined; doom; lot; fortune; destination. Thither he Will come to know his destiny. *Shak.*

2. Inevitable or inevitable necessity depending on a superior cause; fate. But who can turn the stream of destiny? *Spenser.*

The Destinies, (Myth.) the three Parcae or Fates. Syn. — *Destiny* and *fate* are pagan terms, corresponding nearly to *necessity* and *providence*. The *destiny* of man; *fate* of mortals; human lot; final doom; absolute necessity; overruling providence.

DĒS'TI-TŪTE, *a.* [*L. destitutus; It. destituito.*]

1. Being in want; not possessing; devoid; wanting. "Regions destitute of day." *Dryden.*

2. Abject; friendless; needy; indigent. He will regard the prayer of the destitute. *Ps. cii. 17.*

DĒS'TI-TŪTE, *n.* One who is destitute. "Have pity on this poor destitute." [*R.*] *P. St. John.*

†DĒS'TI-TŪTE, *v. a.* To forsake; to leave. "To . . . destitute a plantation." *Bacon.*

DĒS'TI-TŪTE-NESS, *n.* The state of being destitute; destitution. *Ash.*

DĒS-TI-TŪ'TION, *n.* [*L. destitutio; de, from, and status, to set; Sp. destitucion; Fr. destitution.*]

1. The state of being destitute; utter want; indigence. "Left in so great destitution." *Hooker.*

2. Deprivation. [*R.*] *Sterne.*

DĒ-STROÏ', *v. a.* [*L. destruo; de, priv., and*

struo, to build; It. distruggere; Sp. destruir; Fr. détruire.] [*DESTROYED; pp. DESTROYING, DESTROYED.*]

1. To demolish; to overturn; to raze; to ruin; to overthrow; to pull down; to subvert. "The Lord will destroy this city." *Gen. xix. 14.*

Time . . . changeth all, . . . And all things destroyeth he. *Chaucer.*

2. To kill; to extirpate. "Some sorts of flies destroy spiders." *Hale.*

3. To lay waste; to make desolate. Go up against this land, and destroy it. *2 Kings xviii. 25.*

4. To put an end to; to bring to nought; to annihilate. *Locke.*

Syn. — See DEMOLISH.

DĒ-STROÏ'-ABLE, *a.* That may be destroyed, ruined, or killed. "Plants . . . destroyable by the weather." [*R.*] *Derham.*

DĒ-STROÏ'ĒR, *n.* One who destroys. *Cowper.*

DĒ-STROÏ'ING, *p. a.* Laying waste; killing; exterminating; annihilating.

†DĒ-STRŪCT', *v. a.* [*L. destruo, destructus.*] To destroy. "Creatures . . . wholly destructed." *Mede.*

DĒ-STRŪCT'-IBIL-I-TY, *n.* [*Fr. destructibilité.*] The quality of being destructible. *Johnson.*

DĒ-STRŪCT'-IBLE, *a.* [*L. destructibilis; Sp. destruíble.*] That may be destroyed; perishable.

DĒ-STRŪCT'-IBLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being destructible; destructibility. *Dr. Allen.*

DĒ-STRŪCT'ION, *n.* [*L. destructio; It. distruzione; Sp. destrucción; Fr. destruction.*]

1. Act of destroying; subversion; demolition; overthrow; as, "The destruction of a town."

2. Death; slaughter; massacre. "The destruction of my kindred." *Ex. viii. 6.*

3. The state of being destroyed; ruin. "So near destruction brought." *Waller.*

4. Cause of destruction. "The destruction that wasteth at noonday." *Ps. xci. 6.*

5. (*Theol.*) Eternal death; annihilation. *Buck.*

Syn. — See RUIN.

DĒ-STRŪCT'ION-IST, *n.* 1. One who favors destruction; a destructive. [*R.*] *Qu. Rev.*

2. (*Theol.*) One who believes that the final punishment of the wicked consists in a total extinction of being, or annihilation. *Buck.*

DĒ-STRŪCT'IVE, *a.* [*L. destructivus; It. distruttivo; Sp. destructivo; Fr. destructif.*] That destroys; ruinous; wasting; mischievous; pernicious; deadly;—with *of* or *to*, when followed by the object. "*Destructive fires.*" *Dryden.* "*Destructive of all politeness.*" *Addison.* "*Destructive to the strength.*" *Dryden.*

Syn. — See DEADLY, FINAL.

DĒ-STRŪCT'IVE, *n.* A destroyer; a radical reformer; destructionist;—a term of reproach from political opponents. *Qu. Rev.*

DĒ-STRŪCT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In a destructive manner.

DĒ-STRŪCT'IVE-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being destructive.

Consider . . . the excessive, unavoidable destructiveness of these monstrous ways to the speedy peace and settlement of our church and state. *Prynne.*

2. (*Phren.*) A propensity to destroy, kill, or murder. *Combe.*

†DĒ-STRŪCT'OR, *n.* A destroyer. *Boyle.*

DĒS-U-DĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. desudatio; de, used intensively, and sudo, to sweat.*] (*Med.*) A profuse and inordinate sweating;—a term most commonly applied to an eruption of small pimples, like millet-seed, appearing chiefly on children, and owing to a want of cleanliness. *Dunghson.*

DĒS-ŪE-TŪDE (dēs'wē-tād) [dēs'wē-tād, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb.; de'awē-tād, S.; de'sū'e-tād, E. Ash.*] *n.* [*L. desuatus; desuesco, to disuse; de, priv., and suesco, to become accustomed; It. disusuetudine; Fr. désuétude.*] Cessation of use, practice, or custom; discontinuance; disuse.

This is the only instance in which wise laws have suffered a sort of tacit repeal by a general consent in the neglect of them, and have passed into desuetude. *Horley.*

DĒ-SŪL'PHU-RĀTE, *v. a.* [*i. DESULPHURATED; pp. DESULPHURATING, DESULPHURATED.*] To deprive of sulphur. *Smart.*

DĒ-SŪL'PHU-RĀ-TION, *n.* (*Chem.*) The act, or the operation, of depriving of sulphur. *Maunder.*

|| DĒS'ŪL-TŌ-RI-LY, *ad.* In a desultory manner.

|| DĒS'ŪL-TŌ-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being desultory. *Boyle.*

†DĒS-ŪL-TŌ-RI-OŪS, *a.* Desultory; immethodical. "*Desultorious and light.*" *Bp. Taylor.*

|| DĒS'ŪL-TŌ-RY [dēs'ul-tur-e, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb.; de'sul'tur-e, Ash, Entick*], *a.* [*L. desultorius; de, from, and salio, to leap; desilio, desultus, to leap.*]

1. By starts and leaps; irregular. "*Desultory pace.*" *Warton.*

2. Roving from one thing to another; unconnected; unsettled; immethodical. This makes my reading wild and desultory; and I seek . . . of thought from any book . . . *Warburton.*

3. "*Desultory* means, properly, leaping, as a rider in the circus does, from the back of one running horse to another, this rider being technically called a *desultor*; and the word being transferred from him to those who suddenly and abruptly change their courses of study." *Trench.*

†DĒ-SŪME', *v. a.* [*L. desumo; de, from, and sumo, to choose.*] To take from or away; to borrow. *Hale.*

DĒ-SY-NŌN'Y-MIZE, *v. a.* To show not to be synonymous; to cause to be different in meaning. *Trench. Coleridge.*

DĒ-TĀCH', *v. a.* [*It. distaccare; Sp. destacar; Fr. détacher.*] [*DETACHED; pp. DETACHING, DETACHED.*]

1. To sever; to disjoin; to separate; to disengage; to part from. They are instruments in the hands of our Maker . . . to detach us from the present scene, to fix our affections on things above. *Fortescue.*

2. (*Mil. & Naval.*) To send away, as a part of a military force, or of a fleet, for a particular service. "A detached body of the French lying in their way." *Burnet.*

Syn. — See SEPARATE.

DĒ-TĀCHED' (dē-tācht'), *p. a.* 1. Separated; disengaged; parted from.

2. (*Mil. & Naval.*) Sent on a particular service; as, "A detached body of troops."

3. (*Paint.*) Applied to all objects in a picture which appear to stand out from those by which they are surrounded. *Brande.*

DĒ-TĀCH'MENT, *n.* [*Fr. détachement.*]

1. The act of detaching or separating.

2. The thing or part detached. *Blackmore.*

3. A body of troops sent out from the main army, or a number of ships selected from a fleet for a particular service.

"Tis not for our own strength, brother Shandy; a sentinel in a wooden sentry-box might as well pretend to stand it out against a detachment of fifty men. We are upheld by the grace and the assistance of the best of beings." *Sterne.*

DĒ-TĀIL' (dē-tāil'), *v. a.* [*Fr. détailler; de, off, and tailler, to cut.*] [*i. DETAILED; pp. DETAILING, DETAILED.*]

1. To relate particularly; to particularize; to display minutely, or part by part; to enumerate; to relate; to recount.

His (Evelyn's) life may be found detailed in the new edition of his *Sculptura*. *Walpole.*

2. (*Mil.*) To detach, as troops for a particular service. *Clarke.*

DĒ-TĀIL', or DĒ'TĀIL' (115) [dē-tāil', *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. R. Wb.; de'tāil, Sm. Cl.*], *n.* [*Fr.*]

1. A minute account or relation; an account by particulars; narration; recital; narrative.

At last, as if suddenly recollecting himself, he [Job] resumes the detail of his own misery. *Louth.*

2. (*Mil.*) The minor parts of a composition essential to its truth or finish. *Fairholt.*

3. (*Mil.*) A body of troops detached for a particular service; a detachment. *Clarke.*

Smart and Clarke appear to be the only English orthoepists who place the word *detailed* in that class of words of two syllables which, when nouns, have the accent on the first syllable, and when verbs, on the second. It is common in the United States to pronounce it, when a noun, *dē'tail*.

DĒ-TĀILED', *p. a.* Minutely related or recited; particular; as, "A detailed account."

DĒ-TĀIL'ĒR (dē-tāil'ēr), *n.* One who details

DE-TÁIN' (de-tān'), *v. a.* [*L. detineo; de, priv., and tēno, to hold; It. detinere; Sp. detener; Fr. d'tenir.*] [*i. DETAINED; pp. DETAINING, DETAINED.*]

1. To withhold; to keep back.

Detain not the wages of the hireling. Bp. Taylor.

2. To hold in custody; to confine. "*Detained in prison for his offence.*" Hall.

3. To restrain from departure; to retain.
For pity now she can no more *detain* him. Shak.

Syn.—See **HOLD**.

DE-TÁIN'DER, n. (*Law.*) A writ for holding one in custody.—See **DETINUE**. Johnson.

DE-TÁIN'ER, n. 1. One who detains or withholds. "*The detainers of tithes.*" Bp. Taylor.

2. † Detention. "*Angry at his longer detain-er.*" Bp. Smalridge.

3. (*Law.*) The act of unlawfully keeping another out of possession of lands or tenements. Burrill.

DE-TÁIN'MENT, n. The act of detaining; detention. "*Detainment in prison.*" Blackstone.

DE-TÉCT', *v. a.* [*L. detegere, defectus; de, priv., and tego, to cover.*] [*i. DETECTED; pp. DETECTING, DETECTED.*]

1. To lay bare, as that which was meant to be concealed; to discover; to find out, as a crime or artifice; to convict.

Their weakly frauds his keen replies detect. Dryden.

2. † To accuse; to complain of.

He was untruly judged to have preached such articles as he was detected of. Sir T. More.

Syn.—To *detect* is to lay bare what was meant to be concealed; to *discover* is to find out, or to lay bare, what was covered; to *uncover* is to take off the cover. To *detect* a criminal is to find out or discover his crime; to *convict* him is to prove him guilty.

DE-TÉCT'ABLE, a. That may be detected or found out; discoverable. Gent. Mag.

DE-TÉCT'ER, n. One who detects. Shak.

DE-TÉCT'ION, n. [*L. detectio.*]

1. The act of detecting; discovery, as of guilt, fraud, or of any thing hidden. "*The detection of this day's black conspiracy.*" Burrow.

Not only the sea, but rivers and rains also, are instrumental to the detection of amber and other fossils. Woodward.

2. The state of being detected; conviction.

DE-TÉCT'IVE, a. That detects or discovers; that finds out any thing concealed. Dickens.

DE-TÉCT'IVE, n. One who detects; a policeman employed to detect offenders.

For fifteen years there was no establishment of detectives connected with the police. Qu. Rev.

The detective stands in a very different position from the ordinary policeman. Qu. Rev.

DE-TÉCT'OR, n. [*L.*] Detector. Raleigh.

† **DE-TÉN'E-BRÁTE, v. a.** [*L. de, priv., and tēno, darkness.*] To dispel darkness. Ash.

DE-TÉNT', n. [*L. detentus; Fr. détente.*] A stop which locks and unlocks the machinery of a clock in striking. Brande.

DE-TÉN'TION, n. [*L. detentio; It. detenzione; Sp. detención; Fr. détention.*]

1. The act of detaining or withholding. "*The detention of debts long since due.*" Shak.

2. Restraint; confinement; imprisonment.

Nothing could assure the quiet of both realms . . . but their detention in safe custody. Spotswood.

3. Enforced delay; state of being detained.

Minding to proceed farther south, without long detention in those parts, he dismissed them. Backus.

DE-TÉR', v. a. [*L. deterreo; de, off, and terreo, to frighten.*] [*i. DETERRED; pp. DETERRING, DEFERRING, DEFERRED.*] To discourage by terror, difficulty, or danger; to cause to desist; to hinder.

But thee or fear *deters*, or sloth detains. Pope.

There is no reason why any man should be deterred from a holy and virtuous life for fear of the labor and pains of it. Tillotson.

Syn.—One is *deterred* from commencing an undertaking by fear, danger, or difficulty; *prevented* or *hindered*, by obstacles; *discouraged* or *disheartened* in prosecuting it, by want of a prospect of success.

DE-TÉRGE', v. a. [*L. detergeo; de, off, and tergeo, to wipe; It. detergere; Fr. déterger.*] [*i. DETERGED; pp. DETERRING, DETEGED.*] To wipe off; to cleanse, as a sore. Wiseman.

DE-TÉR'GENT, a. [*It. & Sp. detergente; Fr. détergent.*] Having the power of cleansing; detergentive.

The food ought to be nourishing and detergent. Artushnot.

DE-TÉR'GENT, n. That which cleanses. "*Tar-water, as a detergent.*" Bp. Berkeley.

DE-TÉR'Q-RÁTE, v. a. [*L. deterioro, deterioratus; deterior, worse; It. deteriorare; Sp. deteriorar; Fr. déteriorer.*] [*i. DETEIORATED; pp. DETEIORATING, DETEIORATED.*] To impair; to make worse.

We have our Latin-English counterparts "to ameliorate" and "to deteriorate," and the latter is not to be impoverished by the loss of the counterparts "to better" and "to worsen." Reed.

DE-TÉR'Q-RÁTE, v. n. To grow worse; to degenerate; as, "*Soil deteriorates.*" Smart.

DE-TÉR'Q-RÁ'TION, n. [*It. deteriorazione; Sp. deterioración; Fr. détérioration.*] The act of making, or of growing, worse; degeneracy. "*A regular progress of deterioration.*" Guthrie.

DE-TÉR'Q-RÁ'TY, n. The quality or the state of being worse; degeneracy. Craig.

DE-TÉR'MENT, n. 1. The act of deterring.

2. Hindrance; cause of discouragement.

These are not all the *determents* that opposed my obeying you. Boyle.

DE-TÉR-MI-NÁ-BÍL'I-TY, n. The quality of being determinable. Coleidge.

DE-TÉR-MI-NÁ-BLE, a. [*L. determinabilis; It. determinabile; Sp. determinable.*] That may be determined; conclusive:—definite.

The point now before us is not wholly determinable from the bare grammatical use of the words. South.

DE-TÉR-MI-NÁ-BLE-NÉSS, n. The state of being determinable. [R.] Scott.

DE-TÉR-MI-NÁNT, a. Causing determination; that determines. Coleridge.

DE-TÉR-MI-NÁNT, n. That which determines, or causes determination. Ec. Rev.

† **DE-TÉR-MI-NÁTE, v. a.** [*L. determino, determinatus.*] To determine. Shak.

DE-TÉR-MI-NÁTE, a. 1. Definite; fixed. "*A determinate number of feet.*" Dryden.

2. Established; settled; positive; definite; explicit; express; determined.

By the *determinate* counsel of God. Acts ii. 28.

3. Decisive; conclusive; resolute; fixed.

I find the progress of this business, ere a *determinate* resolution, he—

I mean the bishop—did require a respite. Shak.

4. (*Math.*) Admitting one solution, or of a limited number of solutions; as, "*A determinate problem.*" Davies & Peck.

DE-TÉR-MI-NÁTE-LY, ad. In a determinate manner; resolutely; unchangeably.

DE-TÉR-MI-NÁTE-NÉSS, n. The state of being determinate. Perry.

DE-TÉR-MI-NÁ'TION, n. [*L. determinatio; It. determinazione; Sp. determinación; Fr. détermination.*]

1. The act of determining or deciding; decision; award. "*The speedy determination of civil and criminal causes.*" Swift.

2. The result of deliberation; resolution.

They have acquainted me with their *determination*. Shak.

3. Absolute direction to a certain end.

When we voluntarily waste much of our lives, that remission can by no means consist with a constant *determination* of will or desire to the greatest apparent good. Locke.

4. (*Law.*) A ceasing, termination, or coming to an end;—distinguished from *expiration*, as depending upon contingency. "*Any sudden determination of his estate.*" Blackstone.

5. (*Physics.*) The tendency of a body in any particular direction. Maumder.

Determination of blood, (Med.) an excessive flow of the blood to some part. Hoblyn.

Syn.—See **DECISION**.

DE-TÉR-MI-NÁ-TIVE, a. [*It. & Sp. determinativo; Fr. déterminatif.*]

1. That determines or makes a limitation.

If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is *determinative*, and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension; as, "*Every pious man is happy.*" Watts.

2. Directing to a certain end. "*The . . . determinative power of a just cause.*" Bramhall.

DE-TÉR-MI-NÁ-TOR, n. [*L.*] One who determines; determiner. [R.] Browne.

DE-TÉR'MINE (de-ter'min), *v. a.* [*L. determino; de, off, and termino, to bound; It. determinare; Sp. determinar; Fr. déterminer.*] [*i. DETERMINED; pp. DETERMINING, DETERMINED.*]

1. To bound, to limit. "*That hill which determines their view at a distance.*" Atterbury.

2. To fix permanently; to settle; to adjust; to conclude; to decide.

Milton's subject . . . does not *determine* the fate of single persons or nations, but of a whole species. Addison.

3. To resolve on; to purpose; to design. "*Determined, not concluded.*" Shak.

Evil is *determined* against our master. 1 Sam. xxv. 17

4. To influence; to give a direction to.

The will is said to be *determined* when, in consequence of some action or influence, its choice is directed to, and fixed upon, a particular object. Edwards.

5. (*Law.*) To cause to cease or terminate; to bring to an end.

Where a tenant holds his estate at the will of his lessor, the latter may *determine* it at any time, and put him out whenever he pleases. Burrill.

6. † To deprive of life; to destroy.

Till sickness hath *determined* me. Shak.

DE-TÉR'MINE, v. n. 1. To conclude; to decide. "*The learned shall determine.*" Locke.

2. † To end; to terminate; to cease.

The danger *determined* by their deaths. Hayward.

DE-TÉR'MINED (de-ter'mind), *p. a.* Decided; resolute; firmly resolved; fixed; firm; inflexible; as, "*A determined enemy.*"

DE-TÉR'MIN-ED-LY, ad. In a determined manner. Qu. Rev.

DE-TÉR'MIN-ER, n. One who determines.

DE-TÉR'MIN-ISM, n. (*Met.*) The doctrine that motives invincibly determine the will.

This name is applied, by Sir W. Hamilton, to the doctrine of Hobbes, as contradistinguished from the ancient doctrine of fatalism. Fleming.

DE-TÉR-RÁ'TION, n. [*L. de, out of, and terra, the earth; Fr. déterrer, to unearth.*] The act of digging any thing from the earth; the act of unburying or disinterring. Woodward.

DE-TÉR'RENCE, n. That which deters; hindrance. [R.] Ec. Rev.

DE-TÉR'REN', n. That which deters or hinders; a preventive. Ec. Rev.

DE-TÉR'SION, n. [*L. detergo, detergus; Sp. & Fr. detersion.*] The act of cleansing a sore.

I furthered the *deterision* of the ulcer by rubbing it with vitriol stone. Wiseman.

DE-TÉR'SIVE, a. [*It. deterivo; Fr. détersif.*] Having power to cleanse; detergent. "*A strong lye, very deterisive.*" Holland.

DE-TÉR'SIVE, n. (*Med.*) An application that cleanses wounds or sores. "*Ulcers dressed with deterisives.*" Wiseman.

DE-TÉR'SIVE-LY, ad. In a detersive manner.

DE-TÉR'SIVE-NÉSS, n. The quality of being detersive, or of having power to cleanse. Ash.

DE-TÉST', v. a. [*L. detestor; de, concerning, and testor, to be a witness; It. detestare; Sp. detestar; Fr. détester.*] [*i. DETESTED; pp. DETESTING, DETESTED.*] To dislike exceedingly; to hate; to abhor; to loathe; to abominate.

For as the gates of Hades I *detest*

The sordid wretch whom want can tempt to lie. Cooper.

Syn.—See **ABHOR**.

DE-TÉST'ABLE, a. [*It. detestabile; Sp. detestable; Fr. détestable.*] That may be detested; hateful; execrable; very odious; abominable.

By reason of his cruelty he became *detestable*. Udal.

Syn.—See **ABOMINABLE**.

DE-TÉST'ABLE-NÉSS, n. The quality of being detestable. Clarke.

DE-TÉST'ABLE-LY, ad. Hatefully; abominably.

† **DE-TÉST'ATE, v. a.** To detest. *State Trials*, 1649.

DE-TÉST'Á'TION, n. [*L. detestatio; It. detestazione; Sp. detestación; Fr. détestation.*] The act of detesting; strong dislike; hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

Love of God will inspire us with a *detestation* for sin, as what is of all things most contrary to his divine nature. Swift.

DE-TEST'ED, *p. a.* Hated; abominated; abhorred. "Ithaca's detested shore." *Dryden.*

DE-TEST'ER, *n.* One who detests. *Hopkins.*

DE-THRONE', *v. a.* [*L. de, from, and thronus, a throne; Fr. détronner.* — See THRONE.] [*i. DETHRONED; pp. DETHRONING, DETHRONED.*] To divest of regality or sovereign power; to depose from the throne. "The question of dethroning . . . kings." *Burke.*

DE-THRONE'MENT, *n.* The act of dethroning. "The dethronement of Philip." *Bolingbroke.*

DE-THRÖN'ER, *n.* One who dethrones. *Arnway.*

† DE-THRÖ-NI-ZÄ'TION, *n.* The act of dethroning; dethronement. *Hall.*

† DE-THRÖNIZE, *v. a.* To dethrone. *Cotgrave.*

DÉT'N-ËT, *n.* [*L. he detains.*] (*Law.*) A term anciently used in declaring in certain actions of debt, as against executors and administrators, &c.:—a term applied to the action of replevin where it is founded on the wrongful detention of a thing. *Burrill.*

DÉT'I-NÛE, or DE-TÏN'ÛE [dét'e-nû, *K. Sm. Wb. Brande, Crabb; de-tin'u, S. IV. Ja.*, *n.* [*Fr. détenir.*] (*Law.*) A species of personal action which lies to recover the specific possession of a personal chattel wrongfully detained from another, where the original taking was lawful, (as where the possession was acquired by delivery, finding, &c.) or its value, and damages for its detention. *Burrill.*

DÉT-Q-NÄTE, *v. n.* [*L. detono, detonatus; de, down, and tono, to thunder; Sp. detonar; Fr. détoner.*] [*i. DETONATED; pp. DETONATING, DETONATED.*] (*Chem.*) To ignite and explode with a loud report; to make a noise like thunder. "The mixture detonates." *Brande.*

DÉT-Q-NÄTE, *v. a.* (*Chem.*) To cause to explode with a loud report; to inflame so as to produce explosion; to explode. *Brande.*

DÉT-Q-NÄT'ING, *p. a.* Exploding. *Detonating powder, fulminating mercury, silver, and other compounds which explode with a loud noise when struck or heated. — Detonating tube, a stout glass tube used by chemists for the detonation of gaseous bodies.*

DÉT-Q-NÄT'ION, *n.* [*It. detonazione; Sp. detonación; Fr. détonation.*] (*Chem.*) The act of detonating; an explosion by the inflammation of combustible bodies. *Boyle.*

DÉT-Q-NI-ZÄ'TION, *n.* The act of exploding, as in the case of certain combustible bodies. *Craig.*

DÉT-Q-NIZE, *v. a.* (*Chem.*) To cause to explode; to detonate. "Detonized nitre." *Arbuthnot.*

DÉT-Q-NIZE, *v. n.* To explode; to detonate. *Smart.*

DE-TÖR'SION, *n.* A wresting; a perversion. *Donne.*

DE-TÖRT', *v. a.* [*L. detorqueo, detortus; de, from, and torqueo, to twist; Fr. détordre.*] [*i. DETORTED; pp. DETORTING, DETORTED.*] To wrest from the original import, meaning, or design; to twist; to pervert. [*R.*]

The Arians . . . by corrupting, detorted the words of Scripture to their sense. *Hammond.*

DÉTOUR (dä-tür'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A turning; a winding; a circuitous way. *Dean Tucker.*

DE-TRÄCT', *v. n.* [*L. detraho, detractus; de, from, and traho, tractus, to draw; It. detrarre; Sp. detractor; Fr. detracteur.*] [*i. DETRACTED; pp. DETRACTING, DETRACTED.*] To depreciate the merit, the motives, or the good deeds of another; to derogate; — with *from*.

It has been the fashion to detract both from the moral and literary character of Cicero. *Knott.*

Syn. — See ASPERSE, DISPARAGE, SLANDER.

DE-TRÄCT', *v. a.* 1. To take away; to withdraw. The multitude of partners does detract nothing from each man's private share. *Boyle.*

2. To depreciate the merit of; to defame. *Detracting what laboriously we do. Drayton.*

DE-TRÄCT'ER, *n.* One who detracts; a detractor. "Detractors and malicious writers." *North.*

DE-TRÄCT'ING-LY, *ad.* In a detracting manner.

DE-TRÄCT'ION, *n.* [*L. detractio; It. detrazione; Sp. detraction; Fr. détraction.*]

1. A withdrawing; a taking away. "The detracting of eggs of the said wild-fowl." *Bacon.*
2. The act of detracting; depreciation; slander; defamation.

Thieving and detracting, near akin. No traitor like they seemed almost the same; One the good name, the other the good name. *P. Fletcher.*
Syn. — See SLANDER.

DE-TRÄCT'IOUS (-shus), *a.* Lessening the honor of; detractory; dishonorable. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

DE-TRÄCT'IVE, *a.* 1. Tending to detract or draw away; drawing. "A detractive plaster." *Knight.*

2. Disposed to detract from merit; derogating; disparaging. "An envious and detractive adversary." *Bp. Morton.*

DE-TRÄCT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being detractive. *Ash.*

DE-TRÄCT'OR, *n.* [*L.*] 1. One who detracts; a defamer. *Burton.*

2. (*Anat.*) A muscle that draws down the part to which it is attached. *Crabb.*

DE-TRÄCT'Q-RY, *a.* Defamatory; derogatory. "The detractory lie." *Arbuthnot.*

DE-TRÄCT'RESS, *n.* A woman who detracts; a censorious woman. *Addison.*

† DE-TRËCT', *v. a.* [*L. detracto.*] To draw back from; to refuse; to decline. *Fotherby.*

† DE-TRËC-TÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. detractatio.*] The act of refusing; a declining. *Cockeram.*

DËT'RÏ-MËNT, *n.* [*L. detrimentum; de, off, and tero, tritus, to rub; It. & Sp. detrimento; Fr. détirement.*] Loss; damage; mischief; injury; hurt; disadvantage.

A present personal detriment is so heavy where it falls, and so instant in its operation, that the cold commendation of a public advantage never was, and never will be, a match for the quick sensibility of a private loss. *Burke.*

Syn. — See INJURY, LOSS.

DËT'RÏ-MËNT, *v. a.* To make worse; to injure; to harm; to hurt. *More.*

DËT'RÏ-MËN'TÄL, *a.* Causing detriment; injurious; hurtful; mischievous. "Prejudices which are detrimental to our country." *Addison.*

DËT'RÏ-MËN'TÄL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being detrimental or hurtful. *Scott.*

DE-TRÏ'TÄL, *a.* Relating to detritus; crumbling; wearing away. *Dr. Allen.*

DE-TRÏTE', *a.* [*L. detritus.*] Worn out. *Clarke.*

DE-TRÏ'TION (de-trish'un), *n.* [*L. detero, detritus.*] The act of wearing away. "The gradual detrition of time." *Stevens.*

DE-TRÏ'TUS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Geol.*) Deposits of substances comminuted by attrition; — the larger fragments being usually termed *débris*.

Sand is the detritus of silicious rocks. *Ruschenberger.*

DE-TRÏDE' (de-trüd'), *v. a.* [*L. detruo; de, down, and trudo, to thrust; It. detrudere.*] [*i. DETRUDED; pp. DETRUDING, DETRUDED.*] To thrust down; to force into a lower place.

The torpid sap, detrudd to the root
By wintry winds. *Thomson.*

DE-TRÏN'CÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. detrunco, detrunctus; de, off, and trunco, to lop.*] [*i. DETRUNCATED; pp. DETRUNCATING, DETRUNCATED.*] To cut off; to lop; to shorten. *Cockeram.*

DËT'RÏN-CÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. detrunctio.*] The act of lopping, cutting, or abbreviating.

It may sometimes happen, by hasty detrunctation, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed. *Johnson.*

DE-TRÏ'SION (de-tri'shun, 93), *n.* [*L. detrusio; It. detrusione.*] The act of detruing or forcing down; a thrusting down. "Their [the rebel angels'] dejection and detrusion into the caliginous regions of the air." *Hallgrove.*

DËT-U-MËS'CENCE, *n.* [*L. detumesco, detumesco, to cease swelling; It. detumescezza; Fr. detumesceance.*] Diminution of swelling; subsidence of any thing swollen. *Cudworth.*

DË'TÛR. [*L. let it be given.*] A term applied to a book given as a present to a meritorious undergraduate in Harvard University. *Peirce.*

† DËT-ÛR-BÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. deturbo, deturbatus, to drive down.*] Degradation. *Bailey.*

DË-TÛRN', *v. a.* [*Fr. détourner.*] To deter. *Digby.*

† DE-TÛR'PÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. deturpo, deturpatus.*] To defile; to contaminate. *Bp. Taylor.*

DEÛCE (düs), *n.* [*Fr. deux, two.*] A card or a die with two spots upon it. *Shak.*

DEÛCE } (düs), *n.* [*Dusius, a term applied by*
DEÛSE } the Gauls to a demon.] The devil; a demon. [*Vulgar.*] *Congreve.*

DEÛ'SED, *a.* Devilish; excessive. "The man had a deused deal of pride." [*Low.*] *Todd.*

DEÛ-TËRÏ-QN, *n.* [*Gr. δευτέρων.*] (*Med.*) The secundines; the after-birth. *Crabb.*

DEÛ'TË-RÖ-ÇÄ-NÖN'I-CÄL, *a.* [*Gr. δευτέρος, the second, and κανονικός, canonical.* — See CANON.] (*Eccles.*) Applied to those books of Scripture that were taken into the canon after the rest. *Buch.*

DEÛ-TËR-ÖG'A-MÏST (dü-ter-ög'a-müst), *n.* [*Gr. δευτερογάμος, to marry a second time.*] One who marries a second time. *Goldsmith.*

DEÛ-TËR-ÖG'A-MÛ (dü-ter-ög'a-me), *n.* [*Gr. δευτερογαμία.*] A second marriage. *Goldsmith.*

DEÛ-TËR-ÖN'Q-MÛ, *n.* [*Gr. δεύτερος, second, and νόμος, law.*] The fifth and last book of Moses, or of the Pentateuch; — so called from being a repetition of the law.

DEÛ-TË-RÖP'A-THÏ'A, } *n.* [*Gr. δεύτερος, second,*
DEÛ-TË-RÖP'A-THÛ, } and πάθος, suffering.]
(*Med.*) A secondary disease, or symptomatic affection of one part with a view to the discharge from an overloaded stomach. *Dunghison.*

DEÛ-TËR-ÖS'Q-PÛ, *n.* [*Gr. δεύτερος, second, and σκοπεύω, to perceive.*]

1. The second meaning; the meaning beyond the literal sense. *Browne.*

2. Second sight. [*R.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

DEÛ-TËR-ÖX'IDE, *n.* [*Gr. δεύτερος, second, and Eng. oxide.*] (*Chem.*) Deutoxide. *Smart.*

DEÛT-HÛ-DRÖG'Û-RËT, } *n.* [*Gr. δεύτερος,*
DEÛ-TQ-HÛ-DRÖG'Û-RËT, } second, and Eng.
hydrogen.] (*Chem.*) A compound of two equivalents of hydrogen with one equivalent of some base. *Clarke.*

DEÛ-TÖX'IDE, *n.* [*See DEUTEROXIDE.*] (*Chem.*) A compound containing one atom or prime equivalent of a base, in combination with two atoms of oxygen; binoxide. *Brande.*

DEÛT'ZÄ-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of deciduous shrubs found in India, China, and Japan. *P. Cyc.*

DE-VÄP-Q-RÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. de, priv., and vaporatio, a steaming.*] A change from vapor into water, as in the formation of rain. *Smart.*

† DE-VÄST', *v. a.* [*L. devasto.*] To waste; to devastate. "The thirty years' war that devastated Germany." *Bolingbroke.*

DE-VÄSTÄTE, or DËV'ÄS-TÄTE [de-väs'tät, *W. Ja. Sm. R.; de-väs'tät, P.; däv'ss-tät, K. Wb.*, *v. a.* [*L. devasto, devastatus; de, from, used intensively, and vasto, to lay waste; It. devastare; Sp. devastar; Fr. dévaster.*] [*i. DEVASTATED; pp. DEVASTATING, DEVASTATED.*] To lay waste; to ravage; to pillage; to destroy. "The countries devastated, the cities laid in ruins." *Bolingbroke.*

DËV-ÄS-TÄ'TION, *n.* [*It. devastazione; Sp. devastacion; Fr. dévastation.*]

1. The act of devastating, or the state of being devastated; a laying waste; waste; havoc; desolation. "The devastation of our fruitful and pleasant villages." *Bp. Hall.*

2. (*Law.*) The waste of the property of a deceased person by his executor or administrator; — sometimes called *devastavit*. *Burrill.*

Syn. — See RAVAGE.

DËV-ÄS-TÄ'VIT, *n.* [*L. he has wasted.*] (*Law.*) Mismanagement and waste of property by an executor, administrator, or trustee. *Bowdier.*

DE-VËL'QP, *v. a.* [*It. sviluppare; Fr. développer.*]

Perhaps from the Latin *de, priv., and voltare, to roll, i. e. to roll back.* *Richardson.* [*i. DEVELOPED; pp. DEVELOPING, DEVELOPED.*]

1. To disengage from something that in folds or conceals; to disentangle; to clear from covering; to unfold; to unravel; to exhibit; to disclose; to make known; — often written *develope*.

Take him to develop, if you can;
And hew the block off, and get out the man. Pope.
To develop the latent excellences . . . of our art requires more skill and practice in writing than is likely to be possessed by a man perpetually occupied in the use of the pencil and pallet. Sir J. Reynolds.

2. (Math.) To change the form of.

To develop an expression, is to change its form by the execution of it. Dr. Wallis & Peck.

DE-VĒL'OP-ER, *n.* One who develops.

DE-VĒL'OP-MĒNT, *n.* [Fr. *développement*.]

1. The act of developing; an unfolding; an exhibition; a disclosure. "An examination and development of the beauties of the loves of the birds in [Thomson's] Spring." Warton.

2. (Phys.) Change from the embryo state to maturity; growth; increase. Duglison.

3. (Math.) The process by which any mathematical expression is changed into another of equivalent value or meaning, and of more expanded form. P. Cyc.

† DE-VĒ-NŪS'TĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *devenusto*, *devenustatus*; *de*, priv., and *venusto*, to beautify.] To deface; to disfigure. Waterhouse.

† DE-VĒR'GENCE, *n.* [L. *devergentia*.] Declivity; declination; divergence. Bailey.

DE-VĒST', *v. a.* [L. *devestio*, to undress; *de*, priv., and *vestio*, to clothe; Fr. *dévêtir*.] [i. DEVESTED; pp. DEVESTING, DEVESTED.]

1. To deprive, as of clothing; to strip; to divest. — See DIVEST.

Then of his arms Androgens he divests. Denham.

2. (Law.) To take away; to deprive of, or alienate, as a possession, a title, right, or estate.

It is the opposite of to invest. As invest signifies to deliver the possession of any thing to another, so divest signifies the taking it away. Whishaw.

DE-VĒST', *v. n.* (Law.) To be lost or alienated.

† DE-VĒX', *a.* [L. *deveexus*.] Bending down; declivous; inclining downwards. Bailey.

† DE-VĒX', *n.* Devexity. May.

DE-VĒX'ITY, *n.* Incurvation downwards; declivity. "The heaven's devexity." Davies.

DE-VĪ-ĀTE, *v. n.* [L. *deviatio*, *deviatus*; *de*, from, and *via*, the way; It. *deviare*; Sp. *deviar*; Fr. *dévier*.] [i. DEVIATED; pp. DEVIATING, DEVIATED.]

1. To wander or turn aside from; to digress. Others to some faint meaning make pretence; But Shadwell never deviate into sense. Dryden.

2. To go astray; to err; to swerve; as, "To deviate from the truth."

Syn. — One deviates from a direct path, a right line, a straight course, or a prescribed rule; swerves from duty or from truth; wanders from the subject in which he is engaged; and digresses in relating a story.

DE-VĪ-ĀTE, *v. a.* To cause to deviate. Powell.

DE-VĪ-ĀTION, *n.* [Sp. *deviacion*; Fr. *déviacion*.]

1. The act of deviating; a wandering.

These bodies constantly move round in the same tract, without making the least deviation. Cheyne.

2. Variation from established rule, or from something regarded as a standard.

Having once surveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may easily discover the deviations from it. Holder.

3. Offence; obliquity of conduct. "Worthy persons, if inadvertently drawn into a deviation, will endeavor," &c. S. Richardson.

4. (Marine Insurance.) A voluntary departure, without necessity or any reasonable cause, from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured. Burrill.

DE-VĪCE', *n.* [L. *divido*, *divisus*, to divide; It. & Sp. *divisa*, a device; Fr. *devise*.]

1. An act implying ingenuity or cunning; a design; a contrivance; a project; a scheme; a stratagem; an expedient.

"There are many devices in a man's heart; nevertheless the counsel of the Lord shall stand. Prov. xix. 21.

2. An emblem which represents one object by another which bears some resemblance to it; an emblem or ensign, formerly borne on shields or embroidered on banners as a cognizance.

The device of John Alcock, founder of Jesus College, Cambridge, . . . is a pun upon his name. It is a cock perched upon a globe; by which latter symbol, it is to be presumed, the "all" is adumbrated. Lower.

3. Invention; ingenuity; genius. "He's . . . full of noble device." Shak.

Of rare and wonderful device. Trench.

4. † A spectacle; a show. Beau. & Fl.

Syn. — *Deceus* carries with it the idea of ingenuity and cunning, and is often employed for a bad purpose; *contrivance* is the result of ingenuity and plain judgment, and is commonly applied to some useful purpose. A crafty device; an ingenious or useful contrivance. — A pleasing or expressive device, design, or emblem. — See EXPEDIENT.

† DE-VĪCE'FUL, *a.* Full of devices; inventive.

Some clerks do doubt in their deviceful art. Spenser.

† DE-VĪCE'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a deviceful manner.

DE-VĪL (dēv'vī), *n.* [Gr. *δίαβολος*, a traducer, calculator, — introduced into the Teutonic or northern, as well as into the Latin or southern, languages. — L. *diabolus*; It. *diavolo*; Sp. *diablo*; Fr. *diable*. — A. S. *deofol*; Dut. *duivel*; Ger. *teufel*; Dan. *diævel*; Sw. *diæfvel*. — W. *diaff*; Gael. *diabhol*; Ir. *diabhal*; Arm. *diaoul*; — Scot. *deil*.]

1. The tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind; the chief of the apostate angels, referred to throughout the books of the Old and New Testaments under various names and titles, as Satan, Lucifer, Belial, Apollyon, Abaddon, the Man of Sin, the Adversary, &c. "Ye are of your father, the devil." John viii. 44.

Abashed the devil stood,
And felt how awful goodness is. Milton.

2. An evil spirit; a demon. "Vexed with a devil." Matt. xxv. 22.

3. A very wicked person; a traitor. Have not I chosen you twelve? and one of you is a devil? John vi. 70.

4. A vulgar expletive expressing wonder or vexation, &c.

The things we know are neither rich nor rare,
But wonder how the devil they got there. Pope.

5. A printer's errand-boy. Barham.

6. A machine for dividing rags or cotton in paper-making. Francis.

Syn. — *Devil* (from the Greek *δίαβολος*, calculator, traducer, false-accuser) and *satan* (from the Hebrew *שָׂטָן*, adversary) are used indifferently for the prince of darkness, or the chief evil spirit, that tempts men to evil. "That old serpent, which is the devil and satan." Rev. xx. 2. *Demon* (from the Greek *δαίμων* and *δαίμονιον*, translated in the common version of the New Testament *devil*) commonly means an evil spirit. "Mary Magdalene — out of whom went seven devils" — *δαίμονια*, demons. Luke viii. 2. *Demon*, however, is sometimes used in a good sense; as, "The demon of Socrates, or of Tasso"; "My good demon, who sat at my right hand during the course of this whole vision," &c. Addison.

DE-VĪL (dēv'vī), *v. a.* 1. To make devilish.

2. To cut up rags with the machine called a devil. Clarke.

3. To broil and pepper excessively. [A term of cookery.] Smart.

DE-VĪL-ĒT (dēv'vī-ēt), *n.* A little devil; a devilkin. [i.] Qu. Rev.

DE-VĪL-ĪNG, *n.* A young devil. Beau. & Fl.

DE-VĪL-ISH (dēv'vī-ish), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the devil; partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; malicious; wicked. "A mean and devilish nature." Hume.

2. Enormous; excessive; very great. "Thou'rt a devilish cheat." [Low.] Addison.

DE-VĪL-ISH-LY (dēv'vī-ish-lē), *ad.* Diabolically.

DE-VĪL-ISH-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of the devil. "The devilishness of their temper." Edwards.

† DE-VĪL-ISM, *n.* Diabolical wickedness. "Not heresy, but mere devilism." Bp. Hall.

† DE-VĪL-IZE (dēv'vī-iz), *v. a.* To place in the rank of devils. Bp. Hall.

DE-VĪL-KĪN (dēv'vī-kīn), *n.* A little devil. Clarissa.

DE-VĪL-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of a devil. Gloucester.

DE-VĪL-RY (dēv'vī-rē), *n.* Communication with the devil; fiendish wickedness; deviltry.

Quitting grandeur and revelry to flee from this devilry. H. Smith.

DE-VĪL'S-BĪT, *n.* The vulgar name of the plant *Scabiosa succisa*, the extremity of the root-stock of which dies off square, — an appearance vulgarly accounted for by ascribing it to a bite from the devil. Loudon.

† DE-VĪL-SHIP (dēv'vī-shīp), *n.* 1. The character of a devil; devilism. Cowley.

2. A humorous title for a devil. "Bless his devilship." Dryden.

DE-VĪL-TRY (dēv'vī-trē), *n.* Any thing very wicked or hateful; mischief. [Vulgar.] Forby

DE-VĪ-OŪS, *a.* [L. *devius*; *de*, from, and *via*, a way.]

1. Departing from the direct or regular track.

The devious paths where wanton fancy leads. Roca.

2. Out of the common way. "Through devious, lonely wilds I stray." Addison.

3. Wandering; roving; rambling. "The wildly-devious morning walk." Thomson.

4. Erring; going astray.

One devious step, at first setting out, frequently leads a person into a wilderness of doubt and error. S. Richardson.

DE-VĪ-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In a devious manner.

DE-VĪ-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being devious. "The astonishing deviousness of such a digression as this." Whitaker.

† DE-VĪR'GIN-ĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *devirgino*, *devirginatus*.] To deflower; to ravish. Sandys.

DE-VĪS'-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be devised or contrived. Barrow.

2. (Law.) That may be bequeathed. Blackstone.

DE-VĪSE' (dē-vīz'), *v. a.* [L. *divido*, *divisus*, to divide; It. *divisare*; Sp. *divisar*; Fr. *déviser*.] [i. DEVISED; pp. DEVISING, DEVISED.]

1. To form in idea; to imagine; to contrive; to invent; to plan; to scheme; to project; to concert.

He could, by his skill . . . devise those rare engines. Peacham.

Devise not evil against thy neighbor. Prov. iii. 28.

2. (Law.) To bequeath; to grant by will: — to frame or draw an instrument, as a conveyance or an assurance, by counsel. Burrill.

Syn. — *Devise* a plan; *contrive* a machine; *project* a scheme; *concert* a measure; *invent* an instrument. — *Devise* real property by will or testament; *bequeath* personal property by will.

† DE-VĪSE', *v. n.* To consider; to contrive; to form schemes. Spenser.

DE-VĪSE' (dē-vīz'), *n.* [Low L. *devisa*, or *divisa*; Sp. *devisa*; Old Fr. *dévisse*.] (Law.) A gift of disposition of lands or other real property by will: — a bequest; a legacy: — a will; a testament. Spelman.

DE-VĪ-SĒE' (dēv-ē-zē', 130), *n.* (Law.) One to whom a devise or bequest has been made. Burrill.

DE-VĪS'ER, *n.* One who devises, generally; a contriver. "Devisers of wholesome laws." Grew.

DE-VĪ-SŌR', or DE-VĪ-SOR (130) [dēv-ē-zōr', Ja. Marunder; dē-vī-zur, K. Sm. R. C. Wb. Ash], *n.* (Law.) One who devises by will; — the correlative of devisee. Burrill.

† DE-VĪ-TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *devitabilis*.] Possible to be avoided; avoidable. Bailey.

† DE-VĪ-TĀTION, *n.* [L. *devitatio*.] The act of escaping or avoiding. Bailey.

DE-VĪT-RI-FĪ-CĀTION, *n.* [L. *de*, priv., *vitrum*, glass, and *facio*, to make.] The act or the process of depriving glass of its transparency, or of converting it into an opaque substance of a grayish-white color. J. Bigelow.

† DE-VĪ-Q-CĀTION, *n.* [L. *devocatio*.] A calling away. "Flattering devocations." Halliwell.

DE-VŌID', *a.* [L. *de*, used intensively, and Eng. *void*; Fr. *vide*.]

1. Empty; vacant; void. "I awoke, and found her place devoid." Spenser.

2. Destitute; wanting; not possessing. "Devoid of sense." Dryden.

Syn. — See EMPTY.

DEVOIR (dēv-wōr'), *n.* [Fr., from L. *debeo*, to owe.] Service; duty; act of civility or obsequiousness.

Gentlemen who do not design to marry, yet pay their devours to one particular fair. Spectator.

DE-V-Q-LŪTION, *n.* [L. *devolutio*; It. *devoluzione*; Sp. *devolucion*; Fr. *dévolution*.]

1. Act of devolving or rolling down. "The devolution of earth upon the valleys." Woodward.

2. Removal successively from hand to hand. "Devolution and descent of inheritance." Udal.

DE-VŌLVE' (dē-vōlv'), *v. a.* [L. *devolveo*; *de*,

down, and *volvō*, to roll; *It. devolvēre*; *Sp. devolver.* [i. DEVOLVED; *pp. DEVOLVING, DEVOLVED.*]

1. To cause to fall or roll down; to roll down.

Devolves his winding waters to the main. Abenside.

2. To transfer; to deliver over; to consign.

They devolved their whole authority into the hands of the council of sixty. Addison.

DE-VOLVE', *v. n.* 1. To roll down. "Streams that had ... devolved into the rivers below." *Lord.*

2. To fall in succession; to descend by inheritance; to be transferred. "His estate devolved to Lord Somerville." *Johnson.*

DE-VOLVE'MENT, *n.* The act of devolving. *Craig.*

DE-VON-AN, *a.* 1. (*Geog.*) Relating to Devon or Devonshire. *Murchison.*

2. (*Geol.*) Applied to the palæozoic strata of Devonshire, in England. *Murchison.*

DEV-ON-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral so named from having been first found in Devonshire; subphosphate of alumina; wavellite. *Dana.*

DEV-ON-FORT, *n.* A sort of desk placed on a pedestal filled with drawers, — used for writing on; — so named from the inventor. *W. Ency.*

† DE-VO-RĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. devoratio.*] The act of devouring. *Holinshead.*

† DE-VO-TĀ-RY, *n.* A votary. "A frequent pilgrimage of devotaries." *Gregory.*

DE-VOTE', *v. a.* [*L. devoveo, devotus*; *de*, from, used intensively, and *voveo*, to vow; *Sp. devover*; *Fr. dévouer.*] [i. DEVOTED; *pp. DEVOTING, DEVOTED.*]

1. To dedicate; to consecrate; to appropriate, pledge, or promise by vow.

No devoted thing, that a man shall devote unto the Lord, ... shall be sold or redeemed. Lev. xxvii. 25.

2. To addit; to resign; to give up. "They devoted themselves unto all wickedness." *Grew.*

3. To excrete; to curse; to doom to evil.

Let her, like me, of every joy forlorn, Devote the hour when such a wretch was born. Rowe.

Syn. — See ADDICT.

† DE-VOTE', *a.* Devoted. *Milton.*

† DE-VOTE', *n.* [*Fr. dévot.*] A devotee. "One professeth himself a devote." *Sir E. Sandys.*

DE-VOT'ED, *p. a.* 1. Consecrated; dedicated.

2. Doomed; consigned to evil. "Niobe's devoted issue." *Dryden.*

3. Strongly attached; zealous; ardent. *Shak.*

DE-VOT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being devoted. "Devotedness to our Maker." *Secker.*

DEV-Q-TĒE', *n.* One entirely devoted; — generally one wholly given up to superstitious rites; a bigot. "The visions of a devotee." *Goldsmith.*

DE-VOTE'MENT, *n.* The act of devoting, or appropriating, by a vow. "The [Iphigenia's] devotion was the demand of Apollo." [*R.*] *Hind.*

DE-VOT'ER, *n.* 1. One who devotes.

2. A worshipper. "Whole towns sometimes ... are devotees of our Lady." *Sir M. Sandys.*

DE-VOT'ION, *n.* [*L. devotio*; *It. devozione*; *Sp. devoción*; *Fr. dévotion.*]

1. The state of being consecrated or devoted.

2. Internal subjection of man to God; devout feeling; piety; religion; devoutness.

With heart and voice, and eyes Directed in devotion to adore And worship God supreme. Milton.

3. An act of religion, or of external worship. *As I passed by I beheld your devotions. Acts xvii. 28.*

4. Expression of devout feeling; prayer.

That day and night said his devotion. Spenser.

5. Act of reverence or respect. *Shak.*

6. Strong affection; ardent love or friendship. "Extraordinary devotion for [the person of] the prince." *Clarendon.*

7. Ardor; earnestness; eagerness.

He seeks their hate with greater devotion than they can render it to him. Shak.

8. † State of dependence; disposal.

Arundel castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majesty's devotion. Clarendon.

Syn. — See HOLY, RELIGION.

DE-VOT'ION-AL, *a.* Relating to devotion; de-

vout; religious. "Devotional postures." *South.* "Devotional spirit." *Gregory.*

DE-VOT'ION-AL-IST, *n.* One superstitiously or outwardly devout; devotionist. *Coventry.*

DE-VOT'ION-IST, *n.* One outwardly devout.

Charlish and rigorous way of mortification ... [of] some blind devotionists. Bp. Hall.

† DE-VOT'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Piety. *Hammond.*

† DE-VOT'Ō, *n.* A devotee. *Spenser.*

† DE-VOT'OR, *n.* A devotee. *Beaumont.*

DE-VOUR', *v. a.* [*L. devoro*; *de*, down, and *voro*, to swallow; *It. divorare*; *Sp. devorar*; *Fr. dévorer.*] [i. DEVoured; *pp. DEVOURING, DEVoured.*]

1. To eat up greedily or ravenously; to swallow eagerly. "Some evil beast hath devoured him." *Gen. xxxvii. 33.*

2. To destroy or consume with rapidity; to swallow up; to waste; to annihilate.

Our plains, our temples, and our towns devoured. Dryden.

3. To enjoy with avidity.

Longing they look, and gape at the sight, Devour her o'er, and o'er with vast delight. Dryden.

DE-VOUR'ER, *n.* One who devours; one who destroys or consumes. *Prynne.*

DE-VOUR'ING, *p. a.* Eating up; consuming; swallowing. "Devouring lightnings." *West.*

DE-VOUR'ING-LY, *ad.* In a consuming manner.

DE-VOUT', *a.* [*L. devotus*; *It. & Sp. devoto*; *Fr. dévot.*]

1. Full of devotion; pious; religious; devoted to holy duties. "Devout in the worship of our God." *Rogers.* "Devout sentiments." *Porteus.*

2. Expressive of devotion or piety.

Then with uplifted hands, and eyes devout. Milton.

3. Sincere and earnest; as, "Devout wishes for another's happiness."

Syn. — See HOLY.

† DE-VOUT', *n.* A devotee. *Sheldon.*

DE-VOUT'FUL, *a.* Full of devotion; devout. [*R.*]

In that devoutful action of the East. Daniel.

DE-VOUT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of devotion. *Smart.*

DE-VOUT'LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being devotionless, or destitute of devotion; want of devotion. *Bp. of Chichester, 1576.*

DE-VOUT'LY, *ad.* In a devout manner; piously.

DE-VOUT'NESS, *n.* The quality of being devout; piety; devotion. *Glanville.*

† DE-VOVE', *v. a.* [*L. devoveo.*] To doom to destruction; to devote. *Cowley.*

† DE-VŌW', *v. a.* 1. To devote. "His colleague was devowed for the army." *Holland.*

2. To disavow; to disclaim. *Fletcher.*

DEW (dū), *n.* [*A. S. deaw*; *Dut. daauw*; *Ger. thau*; *Sw. dagg*; *Dan. dug*. — *Gr. dew*, to moisten. — See THAW.] The moisture that is deposited from the atmosphere, especially at night, upon the surfaces of bodies cooled by radiation.

Sweet dew, so calm, so cool, so bright, The bridal of the earth and sky! The dew shall weep thy fall to-night, For thou must die. Herbert.

DEW (dū), *v. a.* To wet as with dew; to bedew. "Bedewed with the tears." *Spenser.*

DE-WAN', *n.* An officer of finance in India. *Hamilton.*

DEW'-BENT (dū'bent), *a.* Bent by dew. "The dew-bent rose." *Thomson.*

DEW'-BER-RY, *n.* (*Bot.*) The blue bramble, or *Rubus cæsius*, and its fruit; — so termed from the resemblance of the bloom or waxy secretion upon the fruit to dew. *Brande.*

DEW'-BE-SPRENT', *a.* Sprinkled with dew. "Knt t-grass dew-besprent." *Milton.*

DEW'-BR'GHT (dū'brīt), *a.* Bright from dew; glistening with dew. *Thomson.*

DEW'-CLĀW, *n.* The bone or little nail behind a deer's foot. *Crabb.*

DEW'-DRÖP (dū'dröp), *n.* A drop of dew. *Shak.*

And marble fountains, scattering high Illumined dew-drops in the sky. Trench.

DEW'-DRÖP-PING, *a.* Dropping dew; wetting as with dew. *Thomson.*

DEW'-FĀLL, *n.* The falling of dew. *Jodrell.*

DEW'-IM-PĒARLED' (dū'im-perl'd'), *a.* Covered with dew-drops, which resemble pearls. *Drayton.*

DEW'-I-NESS, *n.* The state of being dewy. *Keates.*

DEW'LAP (dū'lap), *n.* 1. The membranous, fleshy substance which hangs down from the throats of oxen or neat cattle, and which in grazing laps the dew.

And from his neck the double dew-lap hung. Addison.

2. A lip flaccid with age. *Shak.*

DEW'LAPT, *a.* Furnished with dewlaps. *Shak.*

DEW'LESS, *a.* Having no dew. *Buckingham.*

DEW'-PÖINT, *n.* (*Meteor.*) The degree indicated by the thermometer when dew begins to be deposited, varying with the temperature of the atmosphere. *Brande.*

DEW'-STÖNE, *n.* A species of English limestone which collects dew largely. *Loudon.*

DEW'-WORM (dū'würm), *n.* A worm, otherwise called earth-worm and lob-worm, living just under the surface of the ground; *Lumbricus terrestris.* *Crabb.*

DEW'Y (dū'e), *a.* 1. Partaking of, or resembling dew. "Dewy mist." *Milton.*

Immersed in dewy sleep ambrosial. Couper.

'Tis a morning pure and sweet, And a dewy splendor falls. Tennyson.

2. Moist with dew.

And he, as if he would the charming air repay, Shook thousand odors from his dewy wings. Coltins.

DĒX'TER, *a.* [*L.*] 1. † Right, as opposed to left. "The dexter cheek." *Shak.*

2. (*Her.*) Noting particularly the right-hand side of a shield. *Johnson.*

DĒX-TĒR'I-TY, *n.* [*L. dexteritas*; *Fr. dextérité.*]

1. The quality of being dexterous; adroitness; expertness; activity; readiness.

Dexterity of hand, even in common trades, cannot be acquired without much practice and experience. A. Smith.

2. Readiness of contrivance, or invention; quickness of expedient.

His wisdom, by often evading from perils, was turned into a dexterity to deliver himself from dangers. Bacon.

Syn. — See ABILITY.

DĒX'TER-OUS, *a.* [*L. dexter.*]

1. Expert in the use of the limbs, or in manual employments; adroit; clever. "A dexterous workman." *Johnson.*

2. Expert in management; fertile in expedients. "His dexterous wit." *Dryden.*

3. Skilful; artful; done with dexterity; as, "Dexterous manœuvres."

Syn. — See CLEVER.

DĒX'TER-OUS-LY, *ad.* With dexterity; expertly; skilfully; artfully. *Addison.*

DĒX'TER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Skill; dexterity. *Howell.*

DĒX'TRAL, *a.* 1. Relating to the right hand; right; not left. *Brown.*

2. (*Conch.*) Opening to the right; — applied to the aperture of a spiral shell, in opposition to *sinistral*, opening to the left. *Woodward.*

DĒX'TRAL'I-TY, *n.* State of being dextral. *Brown.*

DĒX'TREINE, *n.* [*L. dexter, right*; *Fr. dextrins.*] (*Chem.*) The gummy matter into which the interior substance of starch globules is converted by diastase, or by certain acids; — so named from its property of turning the plane of the polarization of light to the right hand. *Brande.*

DĒX'TRÖSAL, *a.* Rising from right to left, as a spiral line. *Smart.*

DĒX'TROUS, *a.* Dexterous. — See DEXTEROUS.

DEY (dē), *n.* A Turkish title of dignity, given to the governors of Algiers (before the French conquest), Tunis, and Tripoli. *Brande.*

DĪ-. [*Gr. δις, twice.*] (*Chem.*) A prefix denoting two equivalents of the constituent of a compound last indicated in the name; as, "Dichloride of mercury," — a compound of one equivalent of chlorine and two of mercury. *Graham.*

DĪ'A-. [*Gr.*] A prefix signifying through.

DĪ-Ā-BĀSE, *n.* (*Min.*) Greenstone. *Dana.*
DĪ-Ā-BĒ-Ē'RI-ĀL, *a.* [Gr. διαβήτης; διά, through, and βήτης, the througher.] Passing beyond the borders of a place. *Brande.*
DĪ-Ā-BĒ'TĒS, *n. sing. & pl.* [Gr. διαβήτης; διά, through, and βήτης, to go.] (*Med.*) An immoderate and morbid secretion of urine, in which urica is replaced by saccharine matter. *Dunglison.*
DĪ-Ā-BĒ'T'IC, *a.* [Gr. διαβήτης, diabetes.]
DĪ-Ā-BĒ'T'IC-ĀL, *a.* Relating to diabetes. *Bailey.*
DĪ-Ā-BĒ'LE-RY (dē-ab'bl-re), *n.* [Fr. diablerie.]
 1. Incantation; sorcery; witchcraft. *Clarke.*
 2. Mischief; wickedness; devilry. *Craig.*
DĪ-Ā-BŌL'IC, *a.* [Gr. διαβολικός; διάβολος, the devil; It. & Sp. diabolico; Fr. diabolique.] Devilish; partaking of the qualities of the devil; impious; atrocious. "Diabolic power." *Milton.* "A most diabolical outrage." *L'Estrange.*
DĪ-Ā-BŌL'IC-ĀL-LY, *ad.* In a diabolical manner.
DĪ-Ā-BŌL'IC-ĀL-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of a devil; devilishness. *Dr. Warton.*
DĪ-Ā-BŌL'IF-Y, *v. a.* [L. diabolus, a devil, and facio, to make.] To represent as diabolical.
 The Lutheran [turns] against the Calvinist, and diabolifies him. *Farndon.*
DĪ-Ā-BŌ'Q-LĪSM, *n.* 1. Possession by the devil. "He was now projecting the farce of diabolism." *Warburton.*
 2. Conduct worthy of a devil. "Guilty of diabolism." *Braine.*
DĪ-Ā-BŌ'Q-LĪZE, *v. a.* To render diabolical; to make devilish. *Ec. Rev.*
DĪ-Ā-BŌ'Q-SIS, *n.* [Gr. διάβρωσις; διά, through, and βρώσκειν, to eat.] (*Med.*) The action of a corrosive substance, or the gradual destruction of a part by such a substance; corrosion; erosion. *Dunglison.*
DĪ-Ā-CA-THŌL'ICŌN, *n.* [Gr. διά, through, and καθολικός, universal.] (*Med.*) A kind of purgative medicine; — so called from its general usefulness. *Dunglison.*
DĪ-Ā-CAUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. διά, through, and καυστικός, burning.] (*Geom.*) Applied to a curve to which the rays of light, issuing from a luminous point, and refracted by another curve, are tangents; noting a caustic curve formed by refraction. — See CAUSTIC. *Brande.*
DĪ-Ā-CAUS'TIC, *n.* (*Med.*) That which is caustic by refraction, as a double convex lens, sometimes used for cauterizing an ulcer by directing the sun's rays upon it. *Dunglison.*
DĪ-Ā-CHĀS'TIC, *a.* Cleaving asunder spontaneously. *Clarke.*
DĪ-Ā-CH'Y-LŌN (dī-āk'e-lŏn), *n.* [Gr. διαχύλον, succulent.] (*Med.*) An emollient digestive plaster, formerly prepared from expressed juices, but now made by boiling hydrated oxide of lead with olive oil. *Hoblyn. Brande.*
DĪ-Ā-CŌ'DI-ŪM, *n.* [L. diacodium, from Gr. διά, through, and κωδία, a poppy-head.] (*Med.*) A preparation of the poppy. *Brande.*
DĪ-Ā-CŌ'Q-NAL, *a.* [See DEACON.] Relating or belonging to a deacon.
DĪ-Ā-CŌ'Q-NATE, *a.* Governed or managed by deacons. "One great diacoonate church." *Goodwin.*
DĪ-Ā-CŌ'Q-NATE, *n.* [L. diaconatus; It. & Sp. diaconato; Fr. diaconat.] The office of a deacon; deaconship. *Ec. Rev.*
DĪ-Ā-CŌŪ'STIC, *a.* Belonging to diacoustics; relating to diaphonics; diaphonic.
DĪ-Ā-CŌŪ'STICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. διακουστικός; διά, through, and ακούω, to hear.] The science which treats of the properties of sounds refracted in passing through media of different densities; diaphonics. *Brande.*
DĪ-Ā-CRIT'IC, *a.* [Gr. διακριτικός.] Distinguishing by a point or mark.
 From *f*, in the Icelandic alphabet, *v* is distinguished only by a diacritical point. *Johnson.*
DĪ-Ā-DĒL'PHI-ĀN, *n.* [Gr. δίς, twice, and ἀδελφός, a brother.] (*Bot.*) A class of plants which have their stamens united in two parcels. *P. Cyc.*

DĪ-Ā-DĒL'PHI-ĀN, *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to the **DĪ-Ā-DĒL'PHOUS**, *a.* diadelphia; having the stamens united in two parcels. *P. Cyc.*

DĪ-Ā-DĒM, *n.* [Gr. διάδημα; διά, through, and δέω, to bind; L. It., & Sp. diadema; Fr. diadème.]
 1. The symbol of royalty among various Oriental nations, originally a fillet worn round the temples, made of silk, linen, or wool, and generally white; a royal head-dress; a tiara. *London Ency.*
 2. A crown; the ornament or badge of royalty worn on the head. "King Richard, apparelled in vesture and robe royal, ... on his head." *Hall.*
 3. Regal power; empire. *Dryden.*
 4. (*Her.*) A circle or rim serving to enclose the crown of a sovereign prince, and to bear the globe and cross or the fleurs-de-lis for their crest. *London Ency.*



DĪ-Ā-DĒMED (dī-ā-dēmd), *a.* Adorned with a diadem. "Diademed with rays divine." *Pope.*
DĪ-Ā-DĒX'IS, *n.* [Gr. διαδέχομαι, to transfer.] (*Med.*) A transformation of a disease into another differing from the former both in its nature and seat. *Dunglison.*

DĪ-Ā-DRŌM, *n.* [Gr. διαδρόμη.] A complete course; — the swing of a pendulum, or the time in which it performs its vibrations. *Locke.*

DĪ-Ā-ER'E-SIS (dī-ā-rē-sis) [dī-ā-rē-sis, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; dī-ē-rē-sis, S. K.], *n.*; pl. **DĪ-Ā-ER'E-SĒS**, *n.* [Gr. διαίρεσις; διαίρω, to divide.]
 1. (*Pros.*) The resolution of a diphthong, or a contracted syllable, into two syllables. *Johnson.*
 2. (*Gram.*) The mark [-] used to denote the resolution of a syllable, or that two successive vowels are not to be pronounced as a diphthong, but separately, as in *aerial*.

DĪ-Ā-GLYPH'IC, *a.* [Gr. διαγλύφω, to engrave.] Applied to sculpture, &c., having the objects sunk into the general surface. *Francis.*


DĪ-Ā-NŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. διάγνωσις; διαγιγνώσκω, to distinguish.]
 1. (*Med.*) The art of distinguishing diseases; that branch of medicine the object of which is to discriminate diseases. *Dunglison.*
 2. (*Bot.*) A short distinguishing character, or descriptive phrase. *Gray.*

DĪ-Ā-NŌS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. διαγνωστικός; It. & Sp. diagnostico; Fr. diagnostique.] (*Med.*) Relating to diagnosis; indicating the nature of a disease. "Diagnostic symptoms." *Brande.*

DĪ-Ā-NŌS'TIC, *n.* (*Med.*) A symptom distinguishing a disease. *Harvey.*

DĪ-Ā-NŌS'TI-CĀTE, *v. a.* To discriminate, as diseases. *Dr. J. Bayelow.*

DĪ-Ā-Q-NAL, *a.* [Gr. διαγωνίος; διά, through, and γωνία, an angle; L. diagonalis; It. diagonale; Sp. & Fr. diagonal.] (*Geom.*) Joining the vertices of two angles of a polygon which are not adjacent. *Woodward.*

DĪ-Ā-Q-NAL, *n.* (*Geom.*) A straight line connecting the vertices of any two angles of a polygon that are not adjacent. 

DĪ-Ā-Q-NAL-LY, *ad.* In a diagonal direction.

DĪ-Ā-Q-NAL, *a.* Diagonal. *Milton.*

DĪ-Ā-Q-N-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) Another name for *breusterite*. *Dana.*

DĪ-Ā-GRĀM, *n.* [Gr. διάγραμμα; διά, through, and γράμμα, that which is written; L. diagramma; It. diagramma; Fr. diagramme.]
 1. (*Geom.*) The figure drawn for the illustration or demonstration of a geometrical proposition. "Diagrams drawn on paper." *Locke.*
 2. Any explanatory sketch; any drawing for illustration. *Fairhol.*
 3. (*Mus.*) The staff, or system of note-lines; — the scale; — the score. *Warner.*

DĪ-Ā-GRĀPH, *n.* [Gr. διαγραφή, a marking off by lines; διά, through, and γράφω, to write.] An instrument used in perspective. *Brande.*

DĪ-Ā-GRĀPH'IC, *a.* Relating to diagraphics; descriptive. *Cookram.*

DĪ-Ā-GRĀPH'IC-ĀL, *a.* Relating to diagraphics; descriptive. *Cookram.*

DĪ-Ā-GRĀPH'ICS, *n. pl.* The art of design, or drawing. *Francis.*

DĪ-Ā-GRYD'I-ATE, *n.* [L. diagrydium, a purgative plant (*Convolvulus scammonia*).] (*Med.*) A strong purgative, in which scammony, or *Convolvulus scammonia*, is an ingredient. *Floyer.*

DĪ-ĀL, *n.* [L. dies, a day. — W. deial, a dial.]
 1. An instrument for showing the hour of the day by means of a shadow cast by the sun from a stile or gnomon; — called also *sun-dial*. *Dials* are called *horizontal*, *vertical*, or *inclined*, according to the position of the plane on which the shadow falls.

True as the needle to the pole,
Or as the dial to the sun. *Booth.*

2. The face of a clock or watch, upon which are marked the hours of the day. *Jamieson.*
Syn. — See **CLOCK**.

DĪ-Ā-LĒCT, *n.* [Gr. διάλεκτος; It. dialetto; Sp. dialecto; Fr. dialecte.]

1. The form of a language, or the mode of speaking or writing it, peculiar to a certain province or district; subdivision of a language.

The Irish, the Welsh, and the Erse [or Gaelic] are no other than different dialects of the same tongue, the ancient Celtic. *Blair.*

2. A language; a tongue. "The universal dialect of the world." *South.*

Though to the Tuscans I the smoothness grant,
Our dialect no majesty doth want. *Drayton.*
Syn. — See **LANGUAGE**.

DĪ-Ā-LĒC'TAL, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of, a dialect; dialectical. *Latham.*

DĪ-Ā-LĒC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. διαλεκτικός; It. dialettico; Sp. dialectico; Fr. dialectique.]

1. Relating to dialectics or logic; logical. "Dialectical subtleties." *Boyle.*

He [Kant] opposes dialectic arguments to apodictic, or demonstrative, arguments. *Fleming.*

2. Relating to a dialect; idiomatic. *Hodges.*

DĪ-Ā-LĒC'TIC, *n.*; pl. **DĪ-Ā-LĒC'TICS**. [Gr. διαλεκτική; dialysis, to choose, also to converse, to reason; L. dialectica; It. dialettica; Sp. dialectica; Fr. dialectique.] "Logic, the art of reasoning." *Johnson.* "The old name for the practical part of logic." *P. Cyc.* "The subject matter of logic." *Poste.* — "In the philosophy of Kant, dialectic means what is probable; — the logic of probabilities." *Fleming.*

Dialectic provides, and logic appreciates, argumentation; dialectic exercises the invention, and logic the judgment. *Hm. Taylor.*

DĪ-Ā-LĒC'TI-CĀL-LY, *ad.* In a dialectical manner. "He discoursed . . . dialectically." *South.*

DĪ-Ā-LĒC'TI'CIAN (dī-ā-lēk-tish'ān, 66), *n.* One who is versed in dialectics; a logician.

Bayle excelled more as a dialectician, than as a logician. Hobbes excelled more as a logician, than as a dialectician. *Hm. Taylor.*

DĪ-Ā-LĒC-TŌL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. διαλέκτος, a dialect, and λόγος, a discourse.] That branch of philology which treats of dialects. *Beck.*

DĪ-Ā-LĒNG, *n.* The art of constructing sun-dials, so as to indicate the exact solar time. *Francis.*

DĪ-Ā-LĒST, *n.* A constructor of dials. *Moxon.*

DĪ-Ā-LĒ-GE, *n.* [Gr. διαλλαγή, an interchange.]

1. (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech by which arguments are placed in various points of view, and then turned to one point. *Smart.*

2. (*Min.*) A mineral of foliated structure easily divided in one direction, its natural joints and fractures exhibiting a very different lustre and appearance. *Brande.*

DĪ-Ā-LĒG'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or formed of, dialogue. *Craig.*

DĪ-Ā-LĒL, *a.* [Gr. διάλλω.] Crossing; intersecting, as lines. *Ash.*

DĪ-Ā-LŌG'IC-ĀL, *a.* Dialogistical. *Burton.*

DĪ-Ā-LŌG'IC-ĀL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of dialogue; dialogically. *Goldsmith.*

DĪ-Ā-LŌ'Q-GISM (dī-ā-lŏ-q-izsm), *n.* [Gr. διαλογισμός; It. & Sp. dialogismo; Fr. dialogisme.]

1. (*Rhet.*) A mode of writing which consists in reporting a conversation without introducing the personages as speaking; oblique narrative; indirect discourse. *Brande.*

2 The species of conversation held by a person with himself, when reduced to the narrative form. *Stokes, 1659.*

DĪ-ĀL-Q-GĪST, n. [Gr. *διαλογιστής*; It. *dialogista*; Sp. *dialoguista*; Fr. *dialogiste*.]

1. A speaker in a dialogue; an interlocutor. "Varo, one of the *dialogists*, says." *Warburton.*
2. A writer of dialogues. *Skelton.*

DĪ-ĀL-Q-GĪS'TIC, a. [Gr. *διαλογιστικός*.]
DĪ-ĀL-Q-GĪS'TI-CAL, a. Having the form of, or relating to, dialogue. *Todd.*

DĪ-ĀL-Q-GĪS'TI-CAL-LY, ad. In the manner of dialogue. *Bp. Richardson.*

DĪ-ĀL-Q-GĪTE, n. (Min.) A carbonate of manganese. *Cleveland.*

DĪ-ĀL-Q-GĪZE, v. n. [Gr. *διαλογίζομαι*; It. *dialogizzare*; Sp. *dialogizar*; Fr. *dialogiser*.] To discourse in dialogue. *Fotherby.*

DĪ-Ā-LŌGUE (dī-ā-lŏg), n. [Gr. *δῖλογος*; L. *dialogus*; It. & Sp. *dialogo*; Fr. *dialogue*.] A discourse or conversation between two or more persons, either real or imaginary; a conference; a colloquy. *Shak.*

Syn.—See CONVERSATION.

DĪ-Ā-LŌGUE, v. n. To discourse with another. *Shak.*
Dost dialogue with thy shadow?

DĪ-Ā-LŌGUE-WRĪT'ER (dī-ā-lŏg-wrĭ'er), n. One who writes dialogues; a dialogist. *Warton.*

DĪ-ĀL-PLĀTE, n. The plate of a sun-dial, on which the hours are marked, or the face of a clock or a watch. *Addison.*

DĪ-ĀL-Y-SĪS, n.; pl. DĪ-ĀL-Y-SĒS. [Gr. *δῖλυσις*; dissolution; *dīā*, throughout, and *lŭo*, to loose.]

1. (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which several words are put together without being connected by a conjunction, as in the sentence, "I came, I saw, I conquered"; asyndeton.

2. (*Gram.*) A mark [...] placed over two vowels to show that they are to be pronounced separately; a diæresis, as in *zoology*.

3. (*Med.*) A solution of continuity:—a dissolution or loss of strength; weakness of the limbs. *Dunglison.*

DĪ-Ā-LŪT'IC, a. [Gr. *διαλυτικός*.] Unbracing the fibres; relaxing. *Scott.*

DĪ-Ā-MAG-NĒT'IC, a. [Gr. *διά, across*, and *μαγνήτις*, the magnet.] (*Chem.*) Taking a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian; repelled by either pole of a magnet. *Brande.*

DĪ-Ā-MĀN'TINE, a. [It. & Sp. *diamantino*.—See DIAMOND.] Adamantine. [R.] *Sylvester.*

DĪ-Ā-MĒT'ER, n. [Gr. *διάμετρος*; *dīā*, through, and *μετρον*, a measure; L. *diameter*; It. & Sp. *diametro*; Fr. *diamètre*.]

1. (*Geom.*) Any rightline which passes through the centre of a circle and is terminated on both sides by the circumference; or, more generally, a straight line which bisects a system of parallel chords drawn in a curve;—called also, when perpendicular to the chord which it bisects, an *axis*. *Davies & Peck.*

2. The distance through the centre of any object.

The *diameter of a column* is the thickness of the shaft measured at the bottom. Its *diameter of diminution* is measured across the shaft at the top. *Francis.*

† DĪ-Ā-MĒ-TRĀL, a. [It. *diametricale*; Sp. *diametral*; Fr. *diamétral*.] Diametrical. *B. Jonson.*

† DĪ-Ā-MĒ-TRĀL-LY, ad. Diametrically. *Bp. Hall.*

DĪ-Ā-MĒT'RIC, a. Describing a diameter;
DĪ-Ā-MĒT'RICAL, a. being in the direction of a diameter; direct. "The very *diametrical* point of opposition." *Bates.*

DĪ-Ā-MĒT'RICAL-LY, ad. In a diametrical direction. "Diametrically opposed." *Howell.*

† DĪ-Ā-MŌND, or DĪ-Ā-MŌND (dī-ā-mŭnd, W. P. J. C.; dī-mund, S. J. E. K.; dī-ā-mund or dī-mund, F. Sm.). n. [Gr. *ἀδάμαντος*, *ādāmantos*; a priv. and *ἀδάμας*, to rub away; L. *adamans*, *adamantis*; It. & Sp. *diamante*; Fr. *diamant*.—So called because it resists the action of an ordinary fire.]

1. The most valuable and the hardest of all stones or gems; adamant. It consists of charcoal or carbon in a pure and crystalline form,

and is found of all shades of color, those which are colorless or have some decided tint being most esteemed. Though insensible to the action of any ordinary fire, it burns, and is wholly consumed, at a temperature of 14° Wedgewood, producing carbonic acid gas. *Dana.*

2. A rhombus; a lozenge; as, "The *diamonds* on a card."

3. One of a suit at cards, marked with the figure of a rhombus or lozenge.

The baron now his *diamonds* pours apace. *Pope.*

4. The smallest type used in English printing.

This line is printed in the type called *diamond*.

† DĪ-Ā-MŌND, a. Resembling or constructed like a diamond. *P. Cyc.*

† DĪ-Ā-MŌND-CŪT'TER, n. One who cuts diamonds. *Clarke.*

† DĪ-Ā-MŌND-ED, a. In squares like a diamond. "Diamonded or streaked." *Fuller.*

† DĪ-Ā-MŌND-RĪNG, n. A ring bearing a diamond or set with diamonds. *Clarke.*

† DĪ-Ā-MŌND-SĒT'TER, n. One who sets diamonds in rings or other ornaments. *Clarke.*

† DĪ-Ā-MŌND-SHĀPED (-shāpd), a. Shaped like a diamond; rhombus-shaped. *Clarke.*

DĪ-Ā-M-Q-TŌ'SIS, n. [Gr. *διά, through*, and *μωρίς*, lint.] (*Med.*) The introduction of lint into an ulcer or wound. *Dunglison.*

DĪ-Ā-NĀT'IC, a. [Gr. *διανύω*, to flow through.] (*Logic.*) Reasoning progressively. *Scott.*

DĪ-Ā-N'DRĪ-Ā, n. [Gr. *δίς*, twice, and *ἀνδρῆς*, a male.] (*Bot.*) In the Linnæan system, a class of plants having two stamens. *P. Cyc.*

DĪ-Ā-N'DRĪ-ĀN, a. (*Bot.*) Relating to the *dri-AN'DROUS*, andria; applied to a plant having two stamens. *P. Cyc.*

DĪ-Ā-N'THUS, n. [Gr. *δῖος*, divine, and *άνθος*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, mostly evergreens with beautiful flowers, the most remarkable species of which are *Dianthus barbatus*, or sweet-william, and *Dianthus caryophyllus*, or the clover-pink; the pink. *Loudon.*

† DĪ-Ā-PĀSE, n. [See DIAPASON.] The diapason. *Spenser.*

DĪ-Ā-PĀSM (dī-ā-pāzm), n. [Gr. *διάπασμα*.] A powder or perfume. *B. Jonson.*

DĪ-Ā-PĀ'SON (dī-ā-pā'zon), n. [Gr. *διὰ πᾶσιν*; *dīā*, through, and *πᾶς*, all; It. *diapason*.] (*Mus.*) An interval used to express the octave of the Greeks; a chord which includes all tones:—a scale by which instrument-makers adjust the bore of their pipes, &c.:—the compass of the tones of a voice or of an instrument. *Warner.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,

This universal frame began;

From harmony to harmony

Through all the compass of the notes it ran,

The *diapason* closing full in man. *Dryden.*

Diapason-diapente, the diapason or octave together with the fifth; the interval of a twelfth.

Diapason-diassaron, the diapason with the fourth; the interval of an eleventh.

DĪ-Ā-PĒN'TE, n. [Gr. *διά, through*, and *πέντε*, five; L. & It. *diapente*.]

1. (*Mus.*) The complete fifth; a musical interval embracing five degrees of the scale. *Brande.*

2. (*Med.*) A medicine composed of five ingredients. *Dunglison.*

DĪ-Ā-PER, n. [Fr. *diapré*, corrupted from *d'Ypres*,—Ypres, in Flanders, being the original place of the manufacture.]

1. Linen cloth woven in flowers or other figures, much used for table-cloths, napkins, towels, &c.

2. A napkin; a towel:—a clout.

Let one attend him with a silver basin,

Another bear the ewer, a third a *diaper*. *Shak.*

3. (*Arch.*) A kind of ornamental decoration applied to plain surfaces, in which the pattern of flowers or arabesques, either carved or painted, is continually repeated, and usually in squares. *Fairholt.*

DĪ-Ā-PER, v. a. To variegate; to diversify; to flower.

She [the spring] doth *diaper* the ground with beauties. *Ford.*

DĪ-Ā-PER, v. n. To draw flowers or arabesques upon cloths. "If you *diaper* on folds." *Peacham.*

† DĪ-Ā-PHĀNED (dī-ā-fānd), a. [See DIAPHANOUS.] Transparent. *Trans. of Boccassini.*

DĪ-Ā-PHĀ-NĒ'I-TY, n. Transparency; pellucidity; translucency. *Ray.*

DĪ-Ā-PHĀN'IC, a. Transparent; pellucid. *Raleigh.*

DĪ-ĀPH'Ā-NOŪS (dī-ā-fā-nŭs), a. [Gr. *διαφανής*; *dīā*, through, and *φαῖνω*, to shine.] Seen through; transparent; translucent; pellucid. "The jasper . . . green, but *diaphanous*." *Sir W. Jones.*

DĪ-ĀPH'Ā-NOŪS-LY, ad. Transparently. *Bailey.*

DĪ-Ā-PHŌN'IC, a. [See DIAPHONICS.] Relating to diaphonics. *Smart.*

DĪ-Ā-PHŌN'ICAL, a. [Gr. *διά, through*, and *φωνή*, sound.] The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; diacoustics. *Brande.*

DĪ-Ā-PHŌ-RĒ'SIS, n. [Gr. *διαφθόρεσις*; *dīā*, through, and *φθορά*, to bear.] (*Med.*) A greater degree of perspiration than is natural, but less than in sweating:—any kind of cutaneous evacuation. *Dunglison.*

DĪ-Ā-PHŌ-RĒT'IC, a. [Gr. *διαφθորτικός*; L. *diaphoreticus*; It. & Sp. *diaphoretico*; Fr. *diaphorétique*.] Causing diaphoresis or profuse perspiration. *Watts.*

DĪ-Ā-PHŌ-RĒT'IC, n. (Med.) A medicine which promotes diaphoresis, or profuse perspiration;—distinguished from a *sudorific*, which promotes sweating. *Dunglison.*

DĪ-Ā-PHŌ-RĒT'ICAL-LY, ad. In a diaphoretical manner. *Ash.*

DĪ-Ā-PHŌ-RĒT'ICAL-NĒSS, n. The quality of being diaphoretic. *Scott.*

DĪ-Ā-PHRĀGM (dī-ā-frām), n. [Gr. *διάφραγμα*; *dīā*, through, and *φράσσω*, to fence in; L. *diaphragma*; It. & Sp. *diafragma*; Fr. *diaphragme*.] 1. (*Anat.*) The midriff, a muscular and tendinous partition which separates the thorax or chest from the abdomen, in mammals. *Brande.*

2. (*Conch.*) A straight, calcareous plate which divides the cavity of certain shells into two parts only. *Brande.*

3. Any partition which divides, wholly or in part, a hollow body. *London Ency.*

DĪ-Ā-PHRĀG-MĀT'IC, a. Belonging to the diaphragm. *Dunglison.*

DĪ-Ā-PHRĀG-MĀ-TĪ'TIS, n. (Med.) Inflammation of the diaphragm; diaphragmatitis. *Brande.*

DĪ-Ā-PHRĀG-MĪ'TIS, n. (Med.) Inflammation of the diaphragm; diaphragmatitis;—a rare disease. *Dunglison.*

DĪ-Ā-PLĀS'TICS, n. pl. [Gr. *διαπλαστικός*, to set a limb.] (*Med.*) Medicines proper to be used in the treatment of dislocated limbs. *Crabb.*

DĪ-Ā-P-NŌT'IC, a. [Gr. *διὰ πνοῆς*, exhalation.] (*Med.*) Noting remedies which operate by promoting gentle, imperceptible perspiration. *Craig.*

DĪ-Ā-PŌ-RĒ'SIS, n. [Gr. *διὰ πνοῆς*.] (*Rhet.*) Apparent hesitation or doubt in a speaker as to the manner in which he should proceed, the subjects he has to treat of being all equally important. *Maunder.*

DĪ-Ā-R-CHY, n. [Gr. *δίς*, double, and *αρχή*, rule.] A government by two rulers. *Ec. Rev.*

DĪ-Ā-RĪ-ĀL, a. [See DIARY.] Relating to a diary or journal; diarian. *Ec. Rev.*

DĪ-Ā-RĪ-ĀN, a. Relating to a diary. *Smart.*

DĪ-Ā-RĪST, n. One who keeps a diary, or journal.

DĪ-Ā-RHŌC'Ā (dī-ā-rŏ'ā), n. [Gr. *διάρροια*; *dīā*, through, and *ρῆω*, to flow; It. & Sp. *diarrea*; Fr. *diarrrhée*.] (*Med.*) A flux, or disease characterized by frequent liquid alvine evacuations, and generally owing to inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines. *Dunglison.*

DĪ-Ā-RHŌC'IC (dī-ā-rŏ-rĭ'k), a. (Med.) Relating to diarrhoea; purgative. *Arbutnot.*

DĪ-Ā-THRŌ'SIS, n. [Gr. *διάρθρωσις*; *dīā*, through, and *ῥῥω*, a joint.] (*Anat.*) A movable articulation, or an articulation which permits the

bones to move freely on each other in every direction, as in the case of the shoulder-joints; abarticulation. *Dunglison.*

DĪ-Ā-RŶ, n. [L. *diarium*; *dies*, a day; It. & Sp. *diario*.] A note-book, register, or account of daily occurrences; a journal. *Brande.*

† **DĪ-Ā-RŶ, a.** Daily. "A diary agree." *Bacon.*

DĪ-ĀS-EHĪS' MĀ, n. [Gr. *διάσχιμα*; *διά*, through, and *σχίζω*, to cleave; It. *diastichisma*.] (*Ancient Mus.*) An interval forming the half of a minor semitone. *Brande.*

DĪ-Ā-SPŌRE, n. [Gr. *διασπορά*, dispersion.] (*Min.*) A laminated mineral, a small fragment of which, when heated, decrepitates, and is dispersed, — whence the name. *Brande.*

DĪ-ĀS-TĀL'TIC, a. [Gr. *διασπαιτικός*; *διά*, through, and *τάλλω*, to place.] (*Ancient Mus.*) Applied to intervals admitting of extension. *Crabb.*

DĪ-ĀS-TĀSE, n. [Gr. *διάστας*, division.] (*Chem.*) A vegetable principle, allied, in its general properties, to gluten, and appearing in the germination of barley and other seeds, and converting their starch into gum and sugar, for the nutrition of the embryo. It may be extracted from crushed malt by water, and precipitated from the solution by alcohol. The name refers to its property of separating two supposed constituents of starch. *Hoblyn.*

DĪ-ĀS-TĀ-SIS, n. [Gr. *διάστας*, separation.] (*Med.*) The separation of two bones from each other, and particularly of the bones of the cranium, of the radius from the ulna, and of the fibula from the tibia. *Dunglison.*

DĪ-ĀS-TĒM, n. [Gr. *διάστημα*; L. & It. *diastema*.] (*Mus.*) A simple interval, as distinguished from a compound one. *Moore.*

DĪ-ĀS'TO-LE, n. [Gr. *διαστολή*; *διαστέλλω*, to dilate; It. & Sp. *diastole*.]
1. (*Med.*) A dilatation of the heart and arteries; — opposed to *systole*. *Ray.*
2. (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a short syllable is made long. *Johnson.*

DĪ-Ā-STĪLE, n. [Gr. *διά*, through, and *στόλος*, a column; It. & Sp. *diastilo*.] (*Arch.*) That mode of arranging columns in which the intercolumniation, or space between the columns, consists of three, or, according to some, of four diameters. *Harris.*

† **DĪ-Ā-SYRM, n.** [Gr. *διασyrμός*; *διά*, through, and *σyrμω*, to rend.] A reproof. *Dodd.*

DĪ-Ā-TĒS'SĀ-RŌN, n. [Gr. *διὰ τεσσάρων*; *διά*, through, and *τεσσαρά*, four; It. *diatessarōn*.]
1. (*Theol.*) The four Gospels: — a harmony of the four Gospels. *Maunder.*
2. (*Ancient Mus.*) A fourth; an interval embracing four degrees of the scale. *Warner.*
3. (*Med.*) An electuary containing four ingredients. *Crabb.*

DĪ-Ā-TĒR'MĀL, a. [Gr. *διά*, through, and *θερμῶν*, heat.] Pervious to heat, as rock-salt. *Brande.*

DĪ-Ā-TĒR'MĀN-CŶ, n. The quality of being permeable to heat. *Hoblyn.*

DĪ-Ā-TĒR-MĀ-NĒ'I-TŶ, n. Same as *DIATHERMANCY*. *Hoblyn.*

DĪ-Ā-TĒR'MĀ-NOŪS, a. [Gr. *διά*, through, and *θερμαίνω*, to warm.] Applied to certain substances, such as transparent pieces of rock-salt, &c., which suffer radiant heat to pass through them; pervious to heat; diathermal. *Brande.*

DĪ-ĀTH'E-SIS, n. [Gr. *διάθεσις*.] (*Med.*) The state of the body or constitution; — predisposition to certain diseases rather than others. *Dunglison.*

DĪ-ĀT'Q-MOŪS, a. [Gr. *διά*, through, and *τεμνω*, to cut.] (*Min.*) Applied to minerals which have one diagonal cleavage. *Clarke.*

DĪ-Ā-TŌN'IC, a. [Gr. *διαιωνικός*; *διά*, through, and *τεμνω*, to stretch; It. & Sp. *diatonico*.] (*Mus.*) Proceeding in the order of tones, or from tone to tone; denoting the natural scale of music, which, proceeding by degrees, includes both tones and semitones. *Brande.*

DĪ-Ā-TŌN'I-CAL-LŶ, ad. Harmoniously; musically. *Burney.*

DĪ-Ā-TRĪBE, or DĪ-ĀT'RĪ-BĒ [dī-ā-trīb, K. C.

Wb. Maunder; dī-ā-trē-bē, *Bailey, Ash, Todd, Rees*; dī-ā-trīb, P.; dī-ā-trīb, Sm.; dī-ā-trīb or dī-ā-trē-bē, K.; n. [Gr. *δια-tribē*; *δια*, through, and *tribō*, to wear; L., It., & Sp. *diatriba*.]

1. A disputation; a dissertation; a continued discourse.

I am not yet, by all his *diatribē*, so instructed or improved as to discern one real misadventure in those discourses. *Hammond.*

2. A strain of invective; a philippic. "Her *diatribē* against intellectual people." *M. C. Clarke.*

DĪ-ĀT'RĪ-BĪST, n. A writer of diatribes. *Hammond.*

DĪ-Ā-ZĒŪC'TIC, a. [Gr. *διαζευκτικός*, disjunctive; DĪ-Ā-ZĒŪ'TIC, *διά*, through, and *ζεύω*, to unite.] (*Ancient Mus.*) Applied to the tone disjoining two fourths, one on each side of it, and which, joined to either, made a fifth. *Brande.*

DĪB, v. a. To dip. [Local.] *Barret. Wright.*

DĪB'BER, n. (*Agric.*) An instrument with dibbles or teeth for making holes in the ground. *Loudon.*

DĪB'BLE, n. [Dut. *dipfel*. — See *DAB*.]

1. A small spade; a pointed instrument to make holes in the ground for planting seeds.

There comes another strange gardener that . . . never handled a *dibble* or spade to set the least pot-herb. *Shon.*

2. A tooth or point. *Clarke.*

3. A setting stick. [Local.] *Hallinell.*

DĪB'BLE, v. a. [i. *DIBBLED*; pp. *DIBBLING, DIB-LED*.] To plant with a dibble. *Clarke.*

DĪB'BLE, v. n. To dip, as in angling. *Walton.*

DĪB'BLER, n. An agricultural instrument used in planting; a dibble. *Loudon.*

DĪ-BŌTH'RĪ-AN, n. [Gr. *δίς*, twice, and *βόθος*, a pit.] (*Ent.*) One of a division of tape-worms; — so called from having not more than two pits or fossæ on its head. *Brande.*

DĪ-BRĀN'CHĪ-ATE, n. [Gr. *δίς*, double, and *βράγχια*, gills.] (*Zool.*) One of an order of cephalopods, including such as are furnished with two gills, three distinct hearts, an apparatus for secreting and discharging an inky fluid, and cephalic arms, never exceeding ten in number, solid, and supporting acetabula or suckers. *Brande.*

DĪB'STŌNE, n. A little stone which children, in a game, throw at another stone. *Locke.*

† **DĪ-CĀ'CIOUS** (dē-kā'shus, 66), a. [L. *dicax, dicacis*, sarcastic.] Talkative; saucy. *Maunder.*

† **DĪ-CĀC'I-TŶ, n.** [L. *dicacitas, dicacitatis*.] Sauciness; railleury; banter. *Graves.*

DĪ'CAST, n. [Gr. *δικαστής*.] An officer in ancient Greece, somewhat like our jurymen. *Buchanan.*

DĪCE, n. pl. of *die*. A game. — See *DIE*. *Bentley.*

DĪCE, v. n. [i. *DICED*; pp. *DICING, DICED*.] To play at, or game with, dice.

I . . . *diced* not above seven times a week. *Shak.*

DĪCE'-BOX, n. The box from which the dice are thrown. "To rattle the *dice-box*." *Horsley.*

DĪCE'-CŌAJ, n. A species of coal easily splitting into cubical fragments. *Brande.*

DĪ-CĒPH'A-LOŪS, a. [Gr. *δίς*, double, and *κεφαλή*, a head.] Having two heads on one body. *Craig.*

DĪ'CEP, n. A player at dice; one who dices. "False as *dicers'* oaths." *Shak.*

DĪ'CE-RĀS, n. [Gr. *δίς*, double, and *κέρας*, a horn.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil conchifers, so named from having two prominent spiral umbones resembling twisted horns. *Woodward.*

DICH. Do it, or may it do. "Much good *dich* thy good heart." *Shak.*

"This word seems corrupted from *dīc*, for *do* it." *Johnson*. — "It has not been met with elsewhere, nor is it known to be provincial." *Nares.*

DĪ-CHĀS'TĀ-SIS, n. [Gr. *διάχωω*, to cleave asunder.] The process of cleaving asunder spontaneously. *Clarke.*

DĪ-CHLA-MŶD'E-OŪS, a. [Gr. *δίς*, twice, and *χλαμύς*, a cloak.] (*Bot.*) Having two coverings; having both calyx and corolla. *Gray.*

DĪ-CHŌL'Q-PHŪS, n. [Gr. *δίχα*, separately, and *λόφος*, a crest.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of wading birds, including the cariams, in which the crown of the head is furnished with a tuft of feathers spreading in two directions. *Brande.*

DĪ-CHŌ-PPHŶ'Ī, n. [Gr. *διχοφύα*, a division.] (*Med.*) A disease of the hair in which the ends split and become forked. *Dunglison.*

DĪ-CHŌT'Q-MĪST, n. One who dichotomizes; one who divides any thing into parts. *Bacon.*

DĪ-CHŌT'Q-MĪZE, v. a. [Gr. *διχορμίζω*; *δίχα*, asunder, and *ρμίζω*, to cut.] To separate; to divide; to bisect. [R.] *Bp. Hall.*

DĪ-CHŌT'Q-MOŪS, a. (*Bot.*) Bifurcate; successively forked; divided into two branches, as a stem, hair, &c. *Gray.*

Dichotomous-corymbed, composed of corymbs, in which the pedicels are divided and subdivided in pairs. *Maunder.*

DĪ-CHŌT'Q-MOŪS-LŶ, ad. In a dichotomous manner. *Phil. Mag.*

DĪ-CHŌT'Q-MŶ (dī-kōt'q-me), n. [Gr. *διχορμία*.]
1. (*Astron.*) The phase of the moon when she shows just half her disk. *Maunder.*

2. (*Logic*.) The distribution of ideas by pairs; a reduction into two heads. *Watts.*

DĪ-CHŌQ-ĪSM, n. [Gr. *δίς*, twice, and *χρῶμα*, color.] (*Opt.*) A property of some crystallized bodies of appearing under two distinct colors, according to the direction in which they are viewed, or in which the rays of light pass through them. *Brewster.*

DĪ-CHŌQ-ITE, n. [Gr. *δίς*, twice, and *χρῶμα*, color.] (*Min.*) A variety of *iolite*; — so called from the colors it exhibits when viewed in different directions. *Hamilton.*

DĪ-CHŌQ-MĀT'IC, a. [Gr. *δίς*, double, and *χρῶμα*, color.] Having two colors. *Wartman.*

DĪC'ING, n. The act of playing at dice. *Latimer.*

DĪC'ING-HŌUSE, n. A house where dice are played. [R.] *Milton.*

DĪCK'ENS, n. or interj. The devil; — used as a vulgar exclamation.

I cannot tell what the *dickeens* his name is. *Shak.*

† **DĪCK'ER, n.** [Gr. *δέκα*, ten.] Ten in quantity; daker. "A *dicker* of hides." *Bailey.*

DĪCK'ER, v. n. To barter. [New York.] *Bartlett.*

DĪCK'Y, n. 1. An ass, male or female. *Forby.*

2. A sham bosom of a shirt. [Local.] *Grose.*

3. A common leather apron. *Wright.*

4. A linen shirt-collar. [Local, U. S.]

5. An under-petticoat. [Local.] *Hallinell.*

6. An outside seat of a carriage over the hind wheels. [Local.] *C. Brown.*

DĪC'LI-NATE, a. [Gr. *δίς*, twofold, and *κλίνω*, to incline.] (*Min.*) Having two axes obliquely inclined. *Clarke.*

DĪC'LI-NOŪS, a. (*Bot.*) Having the stamens in one flower and the pistils in another. *Gray.*

DĪ-CŌC'COŪS, a. [Gr. *διόκκος*; *δίς*, twice, and *κόκκος*, a berry.] (*Bot.*) Containing two grains of seed. *Smart.*

DĪ-CŌT-Y-LĒ'DŌN [dī-kōt-q-lē'dōn, Sm. *Wb. P. Cyc. Brände*; dī-kō-tl'ē-dōn, K.], n. [Gr. *δίς*, twice, and *κορηνώδης*, a cup-shaped hollow.] (*Bot.*) One of a class of plants which have their embryo furnished with two cotyledons, or seed-leaves; one of the class of plants which are called also *exogens*. *Brande.*

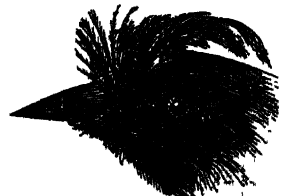
DĪ-CŌT-Y-LĒD'Q-NOŪS, a. (*Bot.*) Having two cotyledons. *Lyell.*

DĪ-CRŌT'IC, a. [Gr. *δίς*, twice, and *κρούω*, to strike.] (*Med.*) A term applied to the pulse where the artery conveys the sensation of a double pulsation. *Hoblyn.*

DĪC'RQ-TŪS, a. [Gr. *διπλορός*; *δίς*, twice, and *κρούω*, to beat.] (*Med.*) Applied to the pulse when it beats twice as fast as usual. *Dunglison.*

DĪ-CRŪ-RĪ'NÆ, n. pl. (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of dentirotal birds, of the order *Passeres* and family *Amphispidae*; Drongo shrikes. *Gray.*

† **DĪC-TĀ'MĒN, n.** [Low L.] A precept; dictation. *Ld. Falkland.*



Dicurus grandis.

DIC-TAM-NUS, *n.* [L., from *Dicte*, a mountain of Crete, where the plant abounds.] (*Bot.*) A genus of fragrant plants, the roots of which are used in medicine as an opiate and drastic; *Fracinella*.—an evergreen under-shrub; *Origanum dictamnus*; dittany of Crete. *Loudon.*

DIC-TATE, *v. a.* [L. *dicto*, *dictatus*; *dico*, to say; It. *dettare*; Sp. *dictar*; Fr. *dicter*.] [*i.* **DIC-TATED**; *pp.* **DIC-TATING**, **DIC-TATED**.]

1. To declare with authority; to command; to prescribe; to direct.

Whatever is dictated to us by God himself, or by men who are divinely inspired, must be believed with full assurance. *Watts.*

Reason will dictate unto me what is for my own good and benefit. *State Trials.*

2. To utter part by part, as sentences, so that they may be repeated or written.

Syn.—To dictate implies entire subserviency in the person dictated to. A minister dictates to his secretary; an author dictates to his amanuensis what to write; a physician prescribes to his patient, an officer commands his soldiers.

DIC-TATE, *n.* 1. An authoritative maxim; a precept. "The dictates of the gospel." *Jortin.*
2. An order; a command.

Then let this dictate of my love prevail. *Pope.*

DIC-TATION, *n.* [L. *dictatio*; Fr. *dictation*.] The act of dictating; prescription; direction. "The dictation of God's Spirit." *Bp. Hall.*

DIC-TATOR, *n.* [L.] 1. A magistrate of ancient Rome, created in seasons of exigency, and invested for a time with unlimited power. *Gibbon.*
2. Any one invested with absolute authority. "The great dictator of fashions." *B. Jonson.*

DIC-TA-TÓ-RI-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a dictator; absolute; unlimited; as, "To invest with dictatorial power."
2. Imperious; authoritative; overbearing; dogmatical. "A dictatorial style." *Watts.*

DIC-TA-TÓ-RI-AL-LY, *ad.* In a dictatorial manner; imperiously. *Qu. Rev.*

†**DIC-TA-TÓ-RI-AN**, *a.* Arbitrary; absolute; dictatorial. "A dictatorial power over all times." *State Trials.*

DIC-TA-TÓ-RSHIP, *n.* 1. The office of dictator. "His laying down the dictatorship." *Lumghorne.*
2. Imperiousness; authority. *Dryden.*

DIC-TA-TÓ-RY, *a.* Overbearing; dogmatical; dictatorial. [*R.*] *Milton.*

DIC-TA-TRESS, *n.* A dictatrix. *Carlyle.*

DIC-TA-TRIX, *n.* [L.] A female dictator. *Knox.*

DIC-TAT-URE (*dik-tat'yur*) [*dik-tat'chur*, *S.*; *dik-tat'chur*, *W.*; *dik-tat'tur*, *Ja. Sm.*; *dik-tat'tur*, *Wb.*], *n.* The office of a dictator; a dictatorship. "A kind of dictature in sciences." *Bacon.*

DIC-TION, *n.* [L. *dictio*; It. *dizione*; Sp. *dicción*, a speaking; Fr. *diccion*.] Language, as used to express thought; manner of expression; expression; phraseology; style.

Dictio, being the vehicle of the thoughts, first presents itself to the intellectual eye. *Johnson.*

Syn.—See **STYLE**.

DIC-TION-Á-RI-AN, *n.* One who compiles a dictionary; a lexicographer. [*R.*] *Dr. Dawson.*

DIC-TION-Á-RY (*dik'shun-á-re*), *n.* [Low L. *dictionarium*, from L. *dictio*, a word; It. *dizionario*; Sp. *dicionario*; Fr. *dictionnaire*.]

1. A book containing the words of a language, arranged alphabetically, with explanations of their meaning; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book.

2. A work giving information on any science or subject, under words or heads alphabetically arranged, as of chemistry, biography, geography, &c.; an encyclopædia.

Syn.—*Dictionary* is a general term; as, "An English, French, or Latin dictionary or word-book"; "A geographical, biographical, or chemical dictionary"; "A dictionary of the arts and sciences." *Leacock* is a species of dictionary, appropriately applied to the dead languages; as, "A Hebrew or Greek lexicon." An *encyclopædia*, or *cyclopædia*, is a dictionary embracing the whole circle of science, literature, and art. A *vocabulary* is a sort of partial dictionary; as, "A vocabulary of English words." A *glossary* is an explanatory vocabulary; as, "A glossary of obsolete terms, or of provincial words, or words peculiar to an au-

thor." A *nomenclature* is a list of names or words peculiar to some branch of science; as, "A nomenclature of botany."

DIC-TUM, *n.*; pl. *dicta*. [*L.*]

1. A word; a saying; an assertion; a proverb.

2. (*Law*.) A casual or extraordinary opinion delivered by a judge. *Hamm. n.*

DID, *i.* from *do*. See **DO**.

†**DÍ-DÁC'TIC** [*de-dák'tik*, *W. J. F. Sm.*; *dí-dák'tik*, *S. E. K.*], *n.* A treatise on education. *Milton.*

DÍ-DÁC'TIC, *a.* [*Gr.* *διδάκτικός*; *didásko*, to teach; It. *didattico*; Sp. *didactico*; Fr. *didactique*.] Preceptive; giving instruction; teaching. "Didactic poetry." *Blair.*

DÍ-DÁC'TÍ-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a didactic manner. *Ash.*

DÍ-DÁC'TICS, *n. pl.* The art or science of teaching. [*R.*] *Biblical Repository.*

DÍ-DÁC'TYL, *a.* [*Gr.* *διδάκτυλος*; *dis*, double, and *dáκτυλος*, a finger.] (*Zool.*) Having only two toes or fingers. *Brande.*

DÍ-DÁC'TYL, *n.* (*Zool.*) An animal having only two toes. *Kirby.*

DÍ-DÁC'TY-LOUS, *a.* (*Zool.*) Having only two toes; didactyl. *Smart.*

DÍD-AP-PER, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A lobe-footed, aquatic bird of the grebe kind; a dabchick or dobchick; *Podiceps minor*. *Yarrell.*

DÍ-DÁS-CA-LAR, *a.* Didactic; preceptive; didascalical. [*R.*] *Bulwer.*

DÍD-AS-CÁL'IC [*díd-as-kál'ik*, *W. J. F. Sm. R.*; *dí-dás'ká-lik*, *S. K.*], *a.* [*Gr.* *διδασκαλός*.] Preceptive; didactic. *Prior.*

DÍD'DER, *v. n.* To quake with cold; to shiver. [*Local*, North of Eng.] *Sherwood.*

DÍD'DLE, *v. n.* 1. To totter, as a child; to daddle.—See **DADDLE**. *Quarles.*
2. To trifle; to waste time; to dawdle. *Forby.*

DÍD'DLE, *v. a.* To cheat; to deceive; to dupe; to impose upon. *Halloway.*

DÍD'DLED, *p. a.* Cheated; deceived. *Clarke.*

DÍ-DEC-A-HÉ'DRAL, *a.* [*Gr.* *dis*, twice, *deka*, ten, and *hepa*, a base.] (*Crystallography*.) Having the form of a decahedral, or ten-sided, prism, with pentahedral, or five-sided, summits. *Clarke.*

DÍ-DEL'PHIC, *a.* Pertaining to the didelphys, or an animal of the opossum kind. *Clarke.*

DÍ-DEL'PHYS, *n.* [*Gr.* *dis*, twice, and *delphs*, the matrix.] (*Zool.*) A name originally applied to the opossum and all other quadrupeds which have a duplicature of the integument of the abdomen forming a pouch, in which the prematurely born young are received, protected, and nourished. In modern systems the term is restricted to that group of marsupials in which there are certain species deficient in the abdominal pouch. *Brande.*

DÍ-DÍ'NÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds, now supposed to be extinct, of the order *Columbæ* and family *Columbidae*; dodoes.—See **DODO**. *Gray.*

DÍ-DO-DEC-A-HÉ'DRAL, *a.* [*Gr.* *dis*, twice, *deka*, twelve, and *hepa*, a seat, a base.] Having the form of a dodecahedral or twelve-sided prism, with hexahedral or six-sided summits. *Ogilvie.*

DÍ'DRACHM (*dí'dráim*), *n.* [*Gr.* *δίδραχμον*.] A double drachma, a Grecian coin equal to a half-shekel, the Jewish tribute-money, or about 30 cents. *Bp. Taylor.*

DÍ-DRACH'MA, *n.* A didrachm. *Campbell.*

DÍDST, *v.* The second person sing. *i.* from *do*.

†**DÍ-DUCE'MENT**, *n.* Division; separation. *Bacon.*

DÍ-DÚC'TION, *n.* [*L.* *diductio*.] Separation of one part from the other. "To hinder the diduction of its sides." *Boyle.*

DÍ-DÚC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* By diduction. *Browne.*

DÍ-DŪN-CŪ-LÍ'NÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Columbæ* and family *Columbidae*; tooth-billed pigeons. *Gray.*



DÍ'DŪM, *n.* [*Gr.* *δί*, two; *δῦμος*, twin.] *Didunculus strigirostris*. (*Min.*) A me...

DÍ-DŪM'ŪM, *n.* [*Gr.* *δί*, two; *δῦμος*, twin.] A me... united with oxide of cerium, and so called from being, as it were, the twin-brother of lantanum, which was previously found in the same body. *Hoblyn. Ure.*

DÍD'Y-MOŪS, *a.* [*Gr.* *δίδυμος*, twin.] (*Bot.*) Growing in pairs or twins. *P. Cyc.*

DÍD-Y-NÁ'MÍ-A, *n.* [*Gr.* *dis*, double, and *δυναμς*, power.] (*Bot.*) The fourteenth class of plants in the Linnæan system; the class of plants which have four stamens, two short and two long;—otherwise called *tetrandria*. *P. Cyc.*

DÍD-Y-NÁ'MÍ-AN, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having four stamens; didynamous. *Smart.*

DÍ-DŪN'A-MOŪS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having four stamens in two pairs, one pair shorter than the other. *Gray.*

DIE (*di*), *v. n.* [*Goth.* *dauthjan*; A. S. *deadian*; Dut. *dooden*, to kill; Ger. *töden*; Sw. *dö*; Dan. *de*.—*Gr.* *θῆω*; Fr. *tuer*, to kill.] [*i.* **DIED**; *pp.* **DYING**, **DIED**.]

1. To cease to live; to lose life; to expire; to deace; to perish.
All flesh died that moved upon the earth. *Gen. vii. 21.*
These taught us how to live; and (O, too high the price of knowledge!) taught us how to die. *Tickell.*
We thought her dying when she slept, And sleeping when she died. *Wood.*

2. To lose life, or wither, as a vegetable.
Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit. *John xii. 24.*

3. To come to an end; to come to nothing; to be lost; to cease; to end; to vanish; to disappear. "Letting the secret die within his own breast." *Spectator.*

When dying clouds contend with growing light. *Stark.*

4. To sink; to faint; to languish. "His heart died within him." *I Sam. xxv. 1.*

5. (*Theol.*) To become subject to penal suffering for sin; to perish everlastingly. *Hakewill.*

To die away, to decrease gradually. *Addison.*

Syn.—See **PERISH**.

DIE (*di*), *n.*; pl. **DICE**. [*L.* *datum*, given, *i. e.* delivered or thrown from the hand. *Skinner.*—It. & Sp. *dado*; Fr. *dé*.]

1. A small cube, marked on its faces with spots from one to six, used in gaming.

I have set my life upon a cast, And I will stand the hazard of the die. *Shak.*

2. Hazard; chance. "Such is the die of war." *Spenser.*

3. Any cubic body. "Words . . . pasted upon little flat tablets or dice." *Watts.*

4. (*Arch.*) The cubical part of a pedestal between its base and cornice; *dado*. *Fairholt.*

DIE (*di*), *n.*; pl. **DIEs**. A stamp for giving the impress to coin, &c. "Dies made use of by Wood in stamping his money." *Swift.*

DIE (*di*), *v. a.* To tinge.—See **DYE**.

DÍ-É-CIAN (*dí-é'shan*, *G.*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants.—See **DIÆCIA**. *Hamilton.*

DÍ-É'DRAL, *a.* Dihedral. *Cleveland.*

†**DÍ-ÉN'NI-AL**, *a.* [*L.* *diennis*.] Biennial. *Scott.*

DÍ'ER, *n.* See **DYER**.

DÍ-ER'É-SIS, *n.* See **DIÆRESIS**.

DÍ-ER-VÍ-LA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A pretty, low shrub, with yellowish flowers;—so named from *Diercille*, a French surgeon. *Loudon.*

DÍ'É-SIS [*di-é'sis*, *Sm. K. Wb. P. Cyc.*; *dí-é'sis*, *Brande*], *n.* [*Gr.* *διεσις*; It. *diessi*.]

1. (*Mus.*) The name given to the smallest interval used in the music of the ancient Greeks;—a term in modern music, applied to the elevation of a note above its natural pitch. *Moore.*

2. (*Print.*) The mark [†]; called also *double-dagger*; used as a mark of reference. *P. Cyc.*

DÍ'Ês NŌN. [*L.*, an abbreviation of *dies non*

juridicus, a day not juridical. *Burrill.* [*Law.*]
No day in court; a day on which the judges do not sit. *Hamilton.*

DĪ'ET, n. [*Gr. *diatra*; L. *dieta*; It. & Sp. *dieta*; Fr. *diète*.*]
1. Food; provisions; victuals.

No part of diet . . . is so healthful, and so agreeable to the stomach, as good and well-ripened fruits. *Temple.*

2. Food regulated by the laws of health, or by some prescribed rule.

I commend rather some diet for certain seasons than frequent use of physic. *Bacon.*

Syn.—See **FOOD**.

DĪ'ET, n. [*L. *dies*, a day; It. & Sp. *dieta*; Fr. *diète*.*]
1. (*Politics.*) The principal national assembly in several countries of modern Europe.

The Polish diets were held in the open country. *Brande.*

2. A meeting of delegates for deliberation.

3. "The word is sometimes derived from the word *theut* or *deut* (from which comes the modern word *deut*), signifying people." *Am. Ency.*—"Diet, people, in old Swedish *thaut* and *thyd*." *P. Cyc.*

Syn.—See **ASSEMBLY**.

DĪ'ET, v. a. [*i. DIETED; pp. DIETING, DIETED.*]
1. To feed by the rules of medicine.

" . . . suffered herself to be cured and dieted as a sick child." *North.*

2. To supply with food; to feed.

They do but diet him a season to win him. *Tyndale.*

DĪ'ET, v. n. 1. To eat by prescribed rules; to eat sparingly; as, "To diet for the removal of disease."
2. To eat; to feed.

That diets on the brave in battle fallen. *Cowper.*

DĪ'ET-Ā-RY, a. Treating of, or pertaining to, a system of dieting. *Bailey.*

DĪ'ET-Ā-RY, n. A system or course of diet. *Huloet.*

DĪ'ET-DRĪNK, n. A medicated liquor. *Locke.*

DĪ'ET-ĒR, n. One who diets, or who prescribes rules in regard to dieting, or eating. *Shak.*

DĪ'ET-TĒT'IC, a. [*Gr. *diatētikós*; It. & Sp. *dietético*; Fr. *dietétique*.*]
1. Relating to diet; regulating food or diet. "To refrain from cold drink . . . a dietetical caution." *Browne.*

DĪ'ET-TĒT'IC-Ā-LY, ad. In a dietetical manner.

DĪ'ET-TĒT'ICS, n. pl. (*Med.*) That part of medical science which relates to diet or food; regimen. *Brande.*

DĪ'ET-TĒT'IST, n. A physician who treats of or prescribes dietetics. *Dunglison.*

DĪ'ET-TĪNE, n. [*Dim. of diet.*] A subordinate or local diet, assembly, or convention. *Smart.*

DĪ'ET-ĪNG, n. The act of eating by rules. *Milton.*

DĪ'ET-ĪST, n. One skilled in diet. *Qu. Rev.*

DĪ'ET-TĪ'TIAN, n. A dietist. [*R.*] *Qu. Rev.*

DIEU ET MON DROIT (*dēu'ā-mōn-drwā'*). [*Fr.*]
God and my right,—the motto on the Royal Arms of England. *Tomlins.*

DĪF-FĀR-Ē-Ā'TION, n. [*L. *diffarreatio*; It. *diffarrazione*; Sp. *diffarrecion*.*]
Among the Romans a form of divorce by a religious ceremony, with a cake made of spelt;—opposed to *confarreatio*. *Bullokar.*

DĪF-FĒR, v. n. [*L. *differo*; dis, apart, and *fero*, to bear; It. *differe*; Sp. *diferir*; Fr. *différer*.*]
[*i. DIFFERED; pp. DIFFERING, DIFFERED.*]
1. To be unlike; to be distinguished from.

Thereto do men from children nothing differ. *Shak.*

2. To disagree; to be of another opinion.

Others differ with me about the truth and reality of these speculations. *Chambers.*

3. To be at variance; to contend. *Bacon.*

Syn.—Persons and things may differ, disagree, and vary; persons only dissent. Writers differ in their views, vary in their narrations, and disagree in their conclusions. A person dissents from the established religion of a country.

DĪF-FĒR, v. a. To make different. [*R.*]
But something 'tis that differs me and thee. *Cowley.*

DĪF-FĒR-ENCE, n. [*L. *differentia*; It. *differenza*; Sp. *diferencia*; Fr. *différence*.*]

1. The state of being different or distinct from something; dissimilarity; diversity; unlikeness; variation; disparity; inequality.

But natural wants thus happiness increase;
All nature is a difference kept—all nature's peace. *Pope.*

2. The quality by which one object differs or is distinguished from another.

On difference, and its opposite resemblance, all scientific classification depends. *Richardson.*

3. Dispute; debate; controversy; quarrel; contest; contention.

What was the difference?
It was a contention in public. *Shak.*

4. The ground of controversy; the point in question.

Are you acquainted with the difference
That holds the present question in the court? *Shak.*

5. Distinction; discrimination.

To make a difference between the unclean and the clean. *Ler. xi. 47.*

6. Evidence of distinction; differential mark.
"The true marks and differences of sovereignty." [*R.*] *Davies.*

7. (*Logic.*) The formal or distinguishing part of the essence of a species. *Whately.*

8. (*Math.*) The result obtained by subtracting one quantity from another. *Davies & Peck.*

9. (*Her.*) A term applied to the figures in coats of arms, which distinguish one family from another, or which show how distant younger branches are from the elder or principal branch. *London Ency.*

Syn.—Difference is either external or internal; distinction, external. Difference in character; distinction in dress; difference between good and evil; distinction between real and apparent good. A distinction without a difference is a pretended dissimilarity. Distinction is applied to delicate variations; difference, to unlikeness, whether hostile or otherwise; diversity, to glaring contrasts; discrimination, to formal criticism. Variety of objects; variation of temperature; diversity of tastes, dissimilarity of character; disparity of age or rank; inequality of condition, contrariety of opinion.—Difference implies a hostile feeling or conduct; dispute, a hostile verbal contest or debate. We end a dispute or debate, and make up a difference.—See **DISAGREEMENT**.

DĪF-FĒR-ENCE, v. a. [*i. DIFFERENCED; pp. DIFFERENCING, DIFFERENCED.*]
To make different; to mark by some distinction; to distinguish.

We see nothing that differences the courage of Mneesthus from that of Sergesthus. *Pope.*

DĪF-FĒR-ENT, a. [*L. *differeus*, *differentis*; It. *differente*; Sp. *diferente*; Fr. *différent*.*]
1. Distinct; not the same.

There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five different churches. *Addison.*

2. Unlike; dissimilar.

Men are as different from each other as the regions in which they are born are different. *Dryden.*

Syn.—Different has two meanings; one opposed to same, the other, to similar. A different, not the same, person or thing; a distinct subject; a separate parcel. Several different things may be either alike or unlike. Different colors; different or unlike appearance; dissimilar texture. Things may be very different or infinitely various. Two brothers may be so unlike that one might think they belonged to different families.

DĪF-FĒR-ĒNTIAL (*dif-fēr-ēn'shāl*), a. [*It. *differenziale*; Sp. *diferencial*; Fr. *différentiel*.*]
1. Making discrimination; discriminating; as, "Differential duties." *Mackenzie.*

2. (*Math.*) Relating to a differential.

Differential calculus, that branch of mathematics which explains the methods of finding the differentials of all determinate functions.—*Differential coefficient*, the quotient of the differential of a function by the differential of the variable. *Ekot.*—*Differential thermometer*, an instrument for measuring very small differences of temperature. *Brande.*

DĪF-FĒR-ĒNTIAL, n. (*Math.*) An infinitesimal difference between two states of a variable quantity. *Ekot.*

DĪF-FĒR-ĒNTI-ĀTE, v. a. [*It. *differenziare*.*]
(*Math.*) To find the differential of. *Da. & P.*

DĪF-FĒR-ĒNTI-ĀTION, n. 1. (*Math.*) The act of differentiating; the operation of finding the differential of any function. *Davies.*

2. (*Nat. Hist.*) The formation or discrimination of differences or varieties. "The mode of the differentiation of species." *Agassiz.*

DĪF-FĒR-ĒNT-LY, ad. In a different manner.

DĪF-FĒR-ĪNG-LY, ad. Differently. *Boyle.*

DĪF-FĪ-CĪLE, a. [*L. *difficilis*.*] Difficult. *Bacon.*

DĪF-FĪ-CĪLE-NĒSS, n. Difficulty. *Bacon.*

DĪF-FĪ-CĪL'I-TĀTE, v. a. To make difficult.
"Our love difficultateth this duty." *Montagu.*

DĪF-FĪ-CŪLT, a. [*L. *difficilis*, the old form of *difficilis*; Sp. *difficultoso*; Fr. *difficultueux*.*]
1. Hard; not easy; arduous; as, "A difficult ascent"; "A difficult crossing"; "A difficult subject"; "A difficult passage."

Was ever any thing difficult or glorious achieved by a sudden cast of a thought? *South.*

2. Hard to do or to practise. "Difficult precepts." *Gilpin.*

3. Hard to be pleased or satisfied; not complaining; unaccommodating; unyielding; austere; as, "A difficult man."

Syn.—See **ARDUOUS**, **HARD**.

DĪF-FĪ-CŪLT, v. a. To make difficult; to impede. *Sir W. Temple.*

DĪF-FĪ-CUL-TĀTE, v. a. [*Fr. *difficulter*.*] To render difficult. *Cotgrave.*

DĪF-FĪ-CŪLT-LY, ad. In a difficult manner; hardly; with difficulty. [*R.*] *Rogers.*

DĪF-FĪ-CULT-NĒSS, n. Difficulty. "The difficulty of this present work." *Golding.*

DĪF-FĪ-CŪL-TY, n. [*L. *difficultas*; It. *difficoltà*; Sp. *difficultad*; Fr. *difficulté*.*]
1. The quality of being difficult; arduousness;—opposed to *facility* or *easiness*. "A work of labor and difficulty." *Rogers.*

2. Something hard to accomplish.

They mistake difficulties for impossibilities. *South.*

3. Something embarrassing; perplexity; trouble; obstruction; obstacle; impediment.
Thus difficulties prove a soul legitimately great. *Dryden.*

4. Objection; cavil. "Raising difficulties concerning the mysteries in religion." *Swift.*

Syn.—See **IMPEDEMENT**.

DĪF-FĪDE', v. n. [*L. *diffido*.*] To have no confidence; to distrust. *More.*

DĪF-FĪ-DĒNCE, n. [*L. *diffidentia*; It. *diffidenza*; Fr. *diffiance*.*]
1. Distrust; want of confidence in others, or in some proposition. "Diffidence of God." *Milton.* "Reasons for suspicion and diffidence." *Bentley.*

2. Distrustfulness of one's own powers; the disposition to depreciate one's self; excessive modesty; bashfulness; timidity.
Diffidence and presumption but arise from the want of knowing, or rather endeavoring to know, ourselves. *Steele.*

Syn.—See **BASHFULNESS**, **MODESTY**, **SHYNESS**.

DĪF-FĪ-DĒNT, a. [*L. *diffidens*, *diffidentis*; It. *diffidente*; Fr. *diffiant*.*]
1. Distrustful; doubtful; lacking confidence. "Be not diffident of wisdom." [*R.*] *Milton.*

2. Distrustful of one's self, or of one's own powers; excessively modest; bashful; timid.
Syn.—See **BASHFULNESS**, **DISTRUSTFUL**, **MODESTY**.

DĪF-FĪ-DĒNT-LY, ad. In a diffident manner.

DĪF-FĪ-DĒNT-NĒSS, n. The quality of being diffident; diffidence. *Ash.*

DĪF-FĪND', v. a. [*L. *diffindo*.*] To cleave in two; to split. *Bailey.*

DĪF-FĪN'I-TĪVE, a. Definitive. *Sir H. Wotton.*

DĪF-FĪS'ION (*dif-fish'un*), n. [*L. *diffissio*.*]
The act of splitting. *Bailey.*

DĪF-FLĀ'TION, n. [*L. *difflo*, *diffatus*, to blow away.*]
The act of blowing away. *Bailey.*

DĪF-FLU-ENCE, n. [*L. *diffusus*, *diffusus*.*]
Tendency to flow off in every direction; the effect of fluidity. [*R.*] *Browne.*

DĪF-FLU-ENT, a. [*L. *diffusus*, *diffuentis*.*]
Flowing every way; not fixed. *Bailey.*

DĪF-FŌRM, a. [*It. & Fr. *difforme*; Sp. *disforme*.*]
1. Dissimilar; unlike; different. "Difform rays." *Newton.*

2. Of two forms; irregular. "A difform flower." *Johnson.*

DĪF-FŌR'MI-TY, n. Diversity of form; irregularity. "Inequalities or difformities." *Browne.*

DĪF-FRĀCT', v. a. [*L. *diffingo*, *diffRACTUS*, to break in pieces.*]
[*i. DIFFRACTED; pp. DIF-*

DIFFRACTING, *DIFFRACTED*. To turn aside; to bend from: [L. *diffrahere*.] *Ed. Rev.*

DIFFRAC'TION, *n.* [It. *diffrazione*; Fr. *diffraction*.] (*Opt.*) The deviation or inflection which rays of light undergo in passing very near the extremities of an opaque body. *Brande.*

DIFFRAC'TIVE, *a.* Causing diffraction. *Carlyle.*

DIFFRANCHISE-MENT, *n.* Disfranchisement. — See **DISFRANCHISEMENT**. *Johnson.*

DIFFUSE (*diff'uz*'), *v. a.* [L. *diffundo*, *diffusus*; *dis*, apart, and *fundo*, to pour; It. *diffondere*; Sp. *difundir*.] [*i.* **DIFFUSED**; *pp.* **DIFFUSING**, **DIFFUSED**.] To pour out, as water upon a plain; so to let it may run every way; to spread or dilate widely; to extend in every direction; to scatter; to circulate; to disseminate. The moon her beams diffuses o'er the sea. *Cowper.* And through the conquered world diffuse our fame. *Dryden.* *Syn.* — See **SPREAD**.

DIFFUSE (*diff'uz*'), *a.* [L. *diffusus*; It. *diffuso*; Fr. *diffus*.] 1. Extended. "A diffuse and various knowledge of divine and human things." *Milton.* 2. (*Rhet.*) Employing many words; not concise; prolix; copious; amplified. "The style diffuse and verbose." *Warton.* 3. (*Bot.*) Spreading widely, horizontally, and irregularly. *Gray.* *Syn.* — *Diffuse* is opposed to *concise*; *prolix*; to *concise* or *laconic*. A diffuse writer wanders from his subject, and is fond of amplification; a prolix writer is fond of circumlocution, minute details, and trifling particulars.

DIFFUSED (*diff'uzd*'), *p. a.* 1. † Loose; flowing negligently. "Diffused attire." *Shak.* 2. Lying extended; dispersed; scattered. See how he lies at random, carelessly diffused. *Milton.*

DIFFUSED-LY, *ad.* Widely; dispersedly.

DIFFUSED-NESS, *n.* State of being diffused.

DIFFUSE-LY, *ad.* 1. Widely; extensively. "Her magic flame diffusely flies." *Rowe.* 2. With many words; not concisely.

DIFFUSE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being diffuse, or lacking conciseness.

DIFFUSER, *n.* One who diffuses.

DIFFUSIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being diffusible; capability of diffusion. *Craig.*

DIFFUSIBLE (*diff'uz-ib*'), *a.* Capable of being diffused; that may be diffused. *Todd.*

DIFFUSIBILITY, *n.* Diffusibility. *Craig.*

DIFFUSION (*diff'uzhun*), *n.* [L. *diffusio*; It. *diffusione*; Sp. *diffusion*; Fr. *diffusion*.] 1. The act of diffusing; a spreading; an extension; as, "The diffusion of light." 2. The state of being scattered; dispersion. "The diffusion of species." *Bacon.* 3. (*Rhet.*) Diffuseness; prolixity. *Johnson.*

DIFFUSIVE, *a.* [It. *diffusivo*; Sp. *diffusivo*.] 1. Having the quality of spreading every way. The divine benignity is much more diffusive than the light the air, and fills every thing according to its capacity of reception. *Hale.* 2. Dispersed; extended. "The diffusive body of Christians." *Tillotson.* 3. (*Rhet.*) Copious; diffuse; prolix. *Syn.* — See **AMPLE**.

DIFFUSIVE-LY, *ad.* In a diffusive manner; widely; extensively.

DIFFUSIVE-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being diffusive; extension; dispersion. *Bp. Hall.* 2. Want of conciseness; copiousness; prolixity. *Addison.*

DIG, *v. a.* [A. S. *dician*, to make a ditch; Sw. *dika*, to ditch; Dan. *diger*.] [*i.* **DUG** or **DIGGER**; *pp.* **DIGGING**, **DUG** or **DIGGED**.] 1. To excavate; to hollow out by removing whatever occupied the space; to delve; as, "To dig a ditch"; "To dig a well." He digged a pit, and delved it deep. *Milton.* 2. To open and break up with a spade, or similar instrument; as, "To dig a garden." 3. To procure by digging; — often followed by *up* or *out*. But greedy mortals, rummaging her store, Dipped from her entrails first the precious ore. *Dryden.* 4. To poke in the ribs. [Low.] *Clarke.*

DIG, *v. n.* To work with a spade, or other tool; to delve; to do servile work; to toil. I cannot dig, to beg I am ashamed. *Luke xxi. 3.*

DIG, *n.* 1. A cut with a spade. *Clarke.* 2. A poke or thrust in the ribs. [Low.] *Clarke.*

DIG-A-MIST, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *γᾶμῆ*, to marry.] One who marries the second time; one who marries a second wife or a second husband after the death of the first. *Milman.*

DIG-AMMA, *n.* [Gr. *διγάμμα*.] The Eolic letter F; — so called because it resembles the Greek letter gamma (Γ), made double. *Pope.* In Eolic, and sometimes in Ionic, the Greek F was a kind of separate, called, from the way of writing it (F), *digamma*. *Littell & Scott.*

DIG-A-MOUS, *a.* Relating to a second marriage after the death of the first wife. *Milman.*

DIG-A-MY, *n.* [Gr. *διγάμια*.] Second marriage; marriage to a second wife or a second husband after the death of the first. [R.] *Hammond.*

DIG-ASTRIC, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *γαστήρ*, the belly.] Double-bellied; applied to a double muscle situated externally between the lower jaw and the mastoid process. *Brande.*

DIGEST, *n.* [L. *digesta*. Sp. *digesta*; Fr. *digeste*.] 1. A collection or compilation of the Roman or civil law; a pandect; — the most noted one was made by the order of Justinian. 2. A compilation or body of laws methodized or reduced to a system; a code; a system: — a compend; an abstract; a synopsis. *Syn.* — See **ABRIDGMENT**.

DIGEST (*de-jest'*, 114), *v. a.* [L. *digero*, *digestus*; *dis*, apart, and *gero*, to bear; It. *digerire*, and *digestivo*. Sp. *digerir* and *digestir*; Fr. *digérer*.] [*i.* **DIGESTED**; *pp.* **DIGESTING**, **DIGESTED**.] 1. To distribute into classes; to arrange or dispose methodically; to methodize; to systematize. "Digesting dissimilar parts into order." 2. To dissolve and concoct in the stomach; to convert into chyme. Each then has organs to digest his food. *Prior.* 3. To meditate, as acquired knowledge, so as to render it serviceable, to range in the mind. Grant that we may in such wise hear them [the Scriptures], read, mark, and inwardly digest them. *Com. Prayer.* 4. To brook; to receive without open resentment or repugnance. Howsoever thou speakest, 'mongst other things I shall digest it. *Shak.* 5. (*Chem.*) To soften by gently heating with water or other liquid in a flask or similar vessel. *Bentley.* 6. (*Surg.*) To dispose a wound to generate healthy pus. *Johnson.* *Syn.* — See **DISPOSE**.

DIGEST, *v. n.* 1. To become concocted. Hunger's my cook; my labor brings me meat, Which best digests when it is sauced with sweat. *Browne.* 2. To suppurate; to form pus. *Johnson.*

DIGESTED, *p. a.* 1. Having undergone digestion. 2. Reduced to system; methodized.

DIGESTED-LY, *ad.* In a methodical manner.

DIGESTER, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, digests. 2. That which promotes digestion. "Rice . . . is a great digester." *Temple.* 3. (*Mech.*) A strong metal vessel with a safety valve, in which bodies may be subjected to the action of high-pressure steam. *Brande.*

DIGESTIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being digestible. *Dr. Cheyne.*

DIGESTIBLE, *a.* [L. *digestibilis*; It. *digestibile*; Sp. *digerible*.] Capable of being digested.

DIGESTIBLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being digestible; digestibility. *Scott.*

DIGESTION (*de-jest'yun*), *n.* [L. *digestio*; It. *digestione*; Fr. *digestion*.] — See **DIGEST**. 1. The act of digesting or methodizing. The digestion of the counsels in Sweden is made in senate. *Temple.* 2. The conversion of food into chyme: — also applied to the entire functions of the intestinal canal. Now good digestion wait on appetite, And health on both. *Shak.*

3. (*Chem.*) The operation of gently heating a substance with some solvent. *Bacon.*

4. (*Surg.*) The treatment by which wounds and ulcers were formerly brought to generate healthy pus. *Brande.*

DIGESTIVE, *a.* [It. & Sp. *digestivo*; Fr. *digestif*.] 1. That digests; methodizing; adjusting. Business ripens by digestive thoughts. *Dryden.* 2. Causing or promoting the conversion of the food into chyme. *Browne.* 3. (*Chem.*) Softening by heat. *Hale.* 4. (*Surg.*) Causing suppuration in wounds and ulcers. *Dunghison.*

DIGESTIVE, *n.* 1. That which increases the tone of the stomach and aids digestion. 2. (*Surg.*) An application which causes suppuration. "Dressed with digestives." *Wiseman.*

DIGESTURE (*de-jest'jur*), *n.* Digestion. *Harvey.*

DIG-GABLE, *a.* That may be digged. [R.] *Hulot.*

DIGGER, *n.* One who digs. *Boyle.*

DIGGING, *n.* 1. The act of excavating. 2. A place where ore is dug; a mine. *Dickens.*

DIGHT (*dit*), *v. a.* [A. S. *dihthan*.] To dress; to deck; to adorn. *Shak.* *Syn.* — See **DIGHTEN**. *Milton.*

DIGHT, *n.* [L. *digitus*, a finger; It. *digitto*.] 1. Three fourths of an inch. *Boyle.* 2. (*Astron.*) The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or the moon; — a term employed in relation to eclipses. *Johnson.* 3. (*Arith.*) One of the ten symbols or figures, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, by which all numbers are expressed.

DIGHT, *v. a.* To point out with the finger. "I shall never care to be dighted with a 'that is he.'" *Feltham.*

DIGITAL, *a.* [L. *digitalis*; It. *digitale*; Sp. & Fr. *digital*.] Pertaining to a finger. *Bailey.*

DIGITAL-ALKALI, *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkali or alkaloid, procured from the digitalis or foxglove. *P. Cyc.*

DIGITAL-LINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) The active principle of digitalis; digitalia. *Dunghison.*

DIGITALIS, *n.* [L. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, the species of which have, for the most part, showy flowers; the foxglove. *Loudon.*

DIGITAL-RING, *n.* [L. *digitus*, a finger.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses; finger-grass. *Loudon.*

DIGITAL-TATE, *a.* (*Bot. & Zool.*) Fingered; formed or spread like fingers. *P. Cyc.*

DIGITAL-TATE, *v. a.* To point out, as with a finger; to digit. *Robinson.*

DIGITAL-TATE, *a.* (*Bot. & Zool.*) Branched like fingers. *Browne.*

DIGITAL-TATE-LY, *ad.* In a digital manner. *Clarke.*

DIGITAL-TATION, *n.* (*Anat.*) A division in the form of a finger. *Dunghison.*

DIGITAL-TATE, *a.* [L. *digitus*, a finger, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Formed like fingers. *Loudon.*

DIGITAL-TATE, *a.* [L. *digitus*, a finger, and *gradior*, to walk.] (*Zool.*) Walking upon the toes, as the lion, cat, &c. *Brande.*

DIGITAL-TATE, *n.* (*Zool.*) An animal that walks upon its toes, as the lion, cat, &c. *Roget.*

DIGLADIATE, *v. n.* [L. *digladiator*, *digladiatus*; *gladius*, a sword.] To fight with swords; — to quarrel; to contend. *Hales.*

DIGLADIATION, *n.* A combat with swords; — contest; quarrel. "Sore digladiations." *Erclyn.*

DIGLAPH, *n.* [Gr. *διγλωφ*.] (*Arch.*) A projecting face with two panels sunk upon it; an imperfect triglyph, with only two channels instead of three. *Weale.*

DIGNIFY, *v. a.* Exaltation. *Walton.*

DIGNIFIED (*dign'ifid*), *a.* 1. Invested with ecclesiastical dignity; distinguished by honors. Abbots are styled dignified clerks, as having some dignity in the church. 2. Marked with dignity; stately; noble; grave; as, "A dignified demeanor."

DĪG NĪ-FŶ, *v. a.* [L. *dignus*, worthy, and *facio*, to make; It. *dignificare*; Sp. *dignificar*.] [*i.* DIGNIFIED; *pp.* DIGNIFYING, DIGNIFIED.]

1. To invest with dignity; to ennoble; to advance; to prefer to office; to promote. *Johnson.*
2. To improve by some distinction; to exalt; to adorn; to give lustre to; to honor; to grace. "Your worth will dignify our feast." *B. Jonson.*

DĪG NĪ-TĀ-RŶ, *n.* (*Ecol.*) An Episcopal clergyman advanced to some rank above that of a parochial priest, as a bishop, dean, archdeacon, and prebendary. *Swift.*

DĪG NĪ-TŶ, *n.* [L. *dignitas*; It. *dignità*; Sp. *dignidad*; Fr. *dignité*.]

1. Elevated rank; high place or station; elevation; advancement; preferment. *Shak.*
2. That which inspires respect and awe; honorable or elevated bearing; or conduct: grandeur of mien; majesty; honorable distinction.

These eyes

Saw never yet such dignity and grace. *Cowper.*

3. A person in office; a magistrate. 2 *Pet. ii. 10.*
4. † A general or leading principle; a maxim. The sciences concluding from dignities and principles known by themselves. *Browne.*

5. (*Rhet.*) The right use of tropes. *Craig.*
6. (*Astrol.*) The position held by a planet, indicating advantage. *Johnson.*

7. (*Eng. Law.*) High rank in civil life, as that of duke, earl, baron, baronet, &c.:—high rank in the church, as that of bishop, dean, archdeacon, and prebendary. *London Ency.*

Syn.—See EXCELLENCE.

† DĪG-NŌ'TĪON, *n.* [L. *dignosco*, *dignotus*.] Distinction; a diagnostic. *Browne.*

DĪG'Q-NOŬS, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *γωνία*, an angle.] (*Bot.*) Having two angles. *Smart.*

DĪ GRĀ'DŌ. [*It.*, step by step.] (*Mus.*) An expression implying that the passage to which it refers, moves by conjoint intervals. *Moore.*

DĪ'GRĀM, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *γραμμή*, a letter.] A union of two letters in one sound. *Barnes.*

DĪ'GRĀPH, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *γραφω*, to write.] A union of two vowels or of two consonants representing a single sound of the voice, as *ea* in head, *ph* in phial. *Sheridan.*

DĪ-GRĒSS', *v. n.* [L. *digredior*, *digressus*; *dis*, apart, and *gradior*, to walk; It. *digredire*; Sp. *digredir*.] [*i.* DIGRESSED; *pp.* DIGRESSING, DIGRESSED.] To turn aside; to wander; to deviate from the direct or regular path, or from the main design or subject; to diverge.

Thus far have I digressed from my former subject. *Milton.*

Syn.—See DEVIATE.

DĪ-GRĒS'SĪON (dē-grēsh'ūn), *n.* [L. *digressio*; It. *digressione*; Sp. *digression*; Fr. *digression*.]

1. The act of digressing; a turning aside; a wandering or rambling; an excursion.

But this is mere digression from my purpose. *Shak.*

2. A passage deviating from the main design of a discourse.

The digressions I cannot excuse otherwise than by the confidence no man will read them. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. (*Astron.*) The apparent distance of the inferior planets Mercury and Venus from the sun; elongation. *Brande.*

† Elongation is applied indifferently to any planet, whereas digression is usually confined to the two inferior ones. *Brande.*

Syn.—See EXCURSION.

DĪ-GRĒS'SĪON-ĀL (dē-grēsh'ūn-əl), *a.* Not pertaining to the main design; digressive. "Digressional ornaments." *Warton.*

DĪ-GRĒS'SĪVE, *a.* [*It.* *digressivo*; Sp. *digressivo*; Fr. *digressif*.] Proceeding by digression; deviating from the main design. "The digressive sallies of the imagination." *Johnson.*

DĪ-GRĒS'SĪVE-LŶ, *ad.* In the way of digression.

DĪ-GŶN'Ī-Ā, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *γενή*, a female.] (*Bot.*) A class of plants having two styles. *P. Cyc.*

DĪ-GŶN'Ī-ĀN, *a.* (*Bot.*) Doubly feminine; having two pistils; digynous. *Smart.*

DĪ-GŶ-NOŬS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having two pistils or styles; digynian. *Gray.*

DĪ-HĒ'DRĀL, *a.* (*Geom.*) [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *ῥῶπα*, a base.] Having two sides. *Brande.*

DĪ-HĒ'DRŌN, *n.* (*Geom.*) A figure with two sides or surfaces. *Buchanan.*

DĪ-HĒX-A-HĒ'DRĀL, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, *ῥῶπα*, a base.] (*Crystallography.*) Having the form of a hexahedral prism with trihedral summits. *Craig.*

† DĪ-JŪ'DĪ-CĀNT, *n.* A judge; one who determines or decides. *Glanville.*

DĪ-JŪ'DĪ-CĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *dijudico*, *dijudicatus*.] To determine; to decide; to judge. [*R.*] *Hales.*

DĪ-JŪ'DĪ-CĀ'TĪON, *n.* Judicial distinction. "Our most abstracted *dijudications*." [*R.*] *Cockeram.*

DĪKE, *n.* [A. S. *dic*; Dut. *dijk*; Ger. *deich*; Sw. & Slav. *dike*; Dan. *dige*; Gael. *dige*; Ir. *diog*.—It. *diga*; Fr. *digue*.] Written also *dijke*.

1. A channel to receive water; a ditch. "Little channels or *dikes*." *Ray.*
2. A mound to hinder inundation.

It is God that breaks up the floodgates of so great a deluge, and the industry of man is not sufficient to raise up *dikes* to oppose them. *Cowley.*

3. (*Geol.*) A mass of unstratified or igneous rock, such as granite, trap, or lava, appearing as if injected into fissures in the stratified rock, so as to intersect the strata. *Brande.*

DĪKE, *v. a.* [*i.* DIKED; *pp.* DIKING, DIKED.] To surround or to protect with a dike.

They . . . came to a narrow passage, well *diked*, near to the place where their enemies should land. *Berners.*

DĪ-LĀC'ĒR-ĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *dilacerō*, *dilaceratus*; *dis*, apart, and *lacerō*, to rend; It. *dilacerare*; Sp. *dilacerar*; Fr. *dilacerer*.] [*i.* DILACERATED; *pp.* DILACERATING, DILACERATED.] To tear; to force in two; to rend. *Browne.*

DĪ-LĀC'ĒR-Ā'TĪON, *n.* [L. *dilaceratio*; Sp. *dilaceración*; Fr. *dilacération*.] The act of rending in two; a rending in two. "Dilaceration of the nervous fibres." *Arbuthnot.*

† DĪ-LĀ-NĪ-ĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *dilaniō*, *dilaniatus*.] To tear in pieces; to lacerate. *Howell.*

† DĪ-LĀ-NĪ-Ā'TĪON, *n.* A tearing or rending in pieces; laceration. *Bullockar.*

DĪ-LĀP'Ī-DĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *dilapido*, *dilapidatus*; *dis*, apart, and *lapis*, *lapidus*, a stone; It. *dilapidare*; Sp. *dilapidar*; Fr. *dilapider*.] To pull down; to waste; to squander.

Was her moderation seen in *dilapidating* the revenues of *Hurd* the church?

DĪ-LĀP'Ī-DĀTE, *v. n.* [*i.* DILAPIDATED; *pp.* DILAPIDATING, DILAPIDATED.] To go to ruin; to fall by neglect or by decay, as a building.

The church of Elgin . . . was at last . . . shamefully suffered to *dilapidate*. *Johnson.*

DĪ-LĀP'Ī-DĀT-ĒD, *p. a.* Pulled, or thrown, down; decayed; ruined. "Dilapidated houses." *Bp. Horsley.* "A dilapidated fortune." *Trench.*

DĪ-LĀP'Ī-DĀ'TĪON, *n.* [L. *dilapidatio*; Sp. *dilapidación*; Fr. *dilapidation*.]

1. The state of being dilapidated; decay; ruin.

The shameful dilapidation into which a great empire must fall by mean reparations upon mighty ruins. *Burke.*

2. (*Ecol.*) The destruction or waste of buildings or other property belonging to a spiritual living. *Pol. Dict.*

DĪ-LĀP'Ī-DĀ-TŌR, *n.* One who dilapidates; one who pulls down; one who wastes. *Strype.*

DĪ-LĀ-TA-BĪL'Ī-TŶ, *n.* [*It.* *dilatabilità*; Sp. *dilatabilidad*; Fr. *dilatabilité*.] The quality of being dilatable;—opposed to contractibility. *Ray.*

DĪ-LĀT'Ā-BLE, *a.* [*It.* *dilatabile*; Sp. *dilatable*.] That may be dilated; capable of extension. "These [bronchia] end in small air-bladders, dilatable and contractible." *Arbuthnot.*

DĪL'Ā-TĀ'TĪON, *n.* [L. *dilatatio*; It. *dilatazione*; Sp. *dilatación*; Fr. *dilatation*.] The act of dilating; extension in every direction; an expanding. "The contraction or *dilatation* of the apple of the eye." *Smith, on Old Age.*

† DĪ-LĀTE', or DĪ-LĀTE', *v. a.* [L. *dilato*, intensive of *differo*, *dilatatus*; *dis*, apart, and *fero*, to bear; It. *dilatare*; Sp. *dilatar*; Fr. *dilater*.] [*i.* DILATED; *pp.* DILATING, DILATED.]

1. To extend in all directions; to spread out; to expand; to enlarge; to widen; to distend.

Collecting all his might, Satan, alarmed, Like Tenerife or Atlas, unremoved. *Milton.*

2. To relate at large; to tell diffusely. [*R.*]

That I would all my pilgrimage dilate. *Shak.*

Syn.—See ENLARGE.

† DĪ-LĀTE', *v. n.* 1. To widen; to expand; to extend in all directions; as, "The pupil of the eye *dilates* on going into the dark."

2. To speak largely and copiously; to enlarge; to expatiate; to descant.

It may be behoveful for princes . . . or their ministers to *dilate* upon it, and improve their lustre by any addition or eloquence of speech. *Clarendon.*

† DĪ-LĀTE', *a.* Extensive; dilated. *B. Jonson.*

† DĪ-LĀT'ĒR, *n.* One who dilates. *Shelton.*

† DĪ-LĀ'TĪON, *n.* [L. *dilatatio*; Sp. *dilación*; Fr. *dilatation*.] Delay. "Wilful *dilatations*." *Bp. Hall.*

† DĪ-LĀ'TĪVE, *a.* Tending to dilate. *Coleridge.*

† DĪ-LĀ'TŌR, *n.* (*Anat.*) A muscle that dilates any part. "The *dilators* of the nose." *Arbuthnot.*

DĪL'Ā-TŌ-RI-LŶ, *ad.* In a dilatory manner.

DĪL'Ā-TŌ-RI-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being dilatory; slowness; sluggishness.

DĪL'Ā-TŌ-RŶ, *a.* [L. *dilatorius*; It. & Sp. *dilatatorio*; Fr. *dilatatoire*.]

1. Inclined to delay; tardy; slow; given to procrastination; sluggish; loitering. *Addison.*

2. (*Law.*) Tending, or intended, to cause delay. "Dilatory plea." *Burrill.*

Syn.—See SLOW.

DĪL'Ā-TŌ-RŶ, *n.* (*Law.*) That which delays or puts off; that which causes delay. *Burrill.*

† DĪL'DŌ, *n.* The burden of an old ballad. *Shak.*

† DĪ-LĒC'TĪON, *n.* [L. *dilectio*.] The act of loving; affection; kindness. *Martin.*

DĪ-LĒM'MĀ, *n.* [Gr. *δύεμα*; *dis*, double, and *λαμβάνω*, to take; L. & It. *dilemma*; Sp. *dilema*; Fr. *dilemme*.]

1. (*Logic*.) An argument consisting of two or more contradictory propositions which lead to the same conclusion. *Fleming.*

2. The following arguments are instances of the dilemma. "If the patient either eats or abstains from food, he will die."—"Whoever committed the fault is either too ignorant to be our guide, or too dishonest to be trusted; in either case, he is unworthy of our confidence." *Dr. Wilson.*

2. A situation in which there is no course open free from objection; a vexatious alternative; a difficult or doubtful choice.

A strong dilemma in a desperate case, To act with infamy or quit the place. *Swift.*

DĪL-ET-TĀN'TE, *n.*; pl. DĪL-ET-TĀN'TĪ. [*It.*] An admirer or lover of the fine arts; an amateur in music, painting, &c.;—sometimes applied contemptuously to an affected admirer of the fine arts, or to one who criticises them empirically. *Fairholt.*

DĪL-ET-TĀN'TE-ISM, *n.* The quality or the pursuit of a dilettante. *Qu. Rev.*

DĪL'Ī-GĒNCE, *n.* [L. *diligentia*; *diligō*, to love; It. *diligenza*; Sp. *diligencia*; Fr. *diligence*.]

1. Steady application to business; assiduity; assiduousness; industry.

How profitable is it for every one of us to be reminded, as we are reminded when we make ourselves aware of the derivation of *diligence* from "*diligō*," to love, that the only secret of true industry in our work is love of that work! *Trench.*

2. Carefulness; heed; attention; attentiveness;—opposed to negligence.

I will receive it with all diligence of spirit. *Shak.*

3. (*Scottish Law.*) A process by which persons, lands, or effects are seized in execution or in security for debt;—a warrant issued by a court for enforcing the attendance of witnesses, or the production of writings. *Brande.*

Syn.—See INDUSTRY.

DĪL'Ī-GĒNCE (dīl'ē-zhāns), *n.* [Fr.] A four-wheeled carriage for conveying passengers; a French stage-coach. *Carrier.*

DĪL'Ī-GĒNT, *a.* [L. *diligens*; It. & Sp. *diligente*; Fr. *diligent*.]

1. Constant in application; assiduous; not

idle; busy; sedulous; active. "A man *diligent* in his business." *Prov.* xxii. 29.

2. Steadily and perseveringly applied; prosecuted with constant effort.

The judges shall make *diligent* inquisition. *Deut.* xix. 18.

SYN.—One who is *diligent* is fond of his employment, and performs steadily the work which he has in hand, one who is *industrious* is not only *diligent* in performing his task, but is desirous always to have employment. One who is *busy* is not at leisure. One who is *expeditious* performs his task rapidly. One who is *assiduous* is constantly employed. A *diligent* student; *assiduous* in the pursuit of learning; *industrious* in habit; an *industrious* mechanic; *expeditious* in performance; *prompt* in execution.—See **SEDULOUS**.

DIL'IG-ENT-LY, *ad.* In a diligent manner.

DILV, *n.* [A. S. *dile*; Ger. *dill*.] (*Bot.*) An annual aromatic plant which produces seeds having something of the flavor of caraway, and used as a carminative in medicine; *Anethum graveolens*. *Brande*.

† **DIL'LING**, *n.* A darling; a favorite child. "The *dilling* of her mother." *Drayton*.

DIL'LY, *n.* [A corruption of the French *diligence*.] A small public carriage. *Wright*.

See also the full name of the word, glides *Canning*.

DIL'LY-DAL'LY, *v. n.* To delay; to loiter; to linger; to hesitate. *Baker*.

† **DIL'LU'CID**, *a.* [L. *dilucidus*.] Clear; lucid; luminous. "*Dilucid* description." *Bacon*.

† **DIL'LU'CIDATE**, *v. a.* [L. *dilucido*, *dilucidatus*.] To make clear; to elucidate. *Broune*.

† **DIL'LU-CI-DA'TION**, *n.* Elucidation. *Boyle*.

† **DIL'LU-CID-I-TY**, *n.* Clearness. *Holland*.

† **DIL'LU-CID-LY**, *ad.* Clearly; evidently. "*Dilucidly* and fully." *Hammond*.

DIL'U-ENT, *a.* [L. *diluo*, *diluens*; It. & Sp. *diluente*.] Having the power to make thin.

Every fluid is *diluent*, as it contains water in it. *Arbutnot*.

DIL'U-ENT, *n.* 1. That which thins other matter; that which increases fluidity.

The gastric juice is not a simple *diluent*, but a real solvent. *Paley*.

2. (*Med.*) Any drink which increases the secretions, and appears to dilute the fluids of the body. *Brande*.

DIL'UTE, *v. a.* [L. *diluo*, *dilutus*; *dis*, apart, and *luo*, to wash; It. *diluare*; Sp. *diluir*; Fr. *diluer*.] [*i.* **DILUTED**; *pp.* **DILUTING**, **DILUTED**.]

1. To make thin; to attenuate by the admixture of other liquids; as, "To *dilute* wine."

2. To make weak. "Lest these colors should be *diluted*." *Newton*.

DIL'UTE, *v. n.* To become diluted. *Reid*.

DIL'UTE, *a.* Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength; weak; as, "A *dilute* acid"; "If the red and blue colors were more *dilute*." *Newton*. "A *dilute* and waterish exposition." *Hopkins*.

DIL'UT-ED-LY, *ad.* In a diluted manner.

DIL'UTE-N-ESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being dilute. *Wilkins*.

DIL'UT-ER, *n.* He who, or that which, dilutes. "Water is the only *diluter*." *Arbutnot*.

DIL'U-TION, *n.* [Sp. *diluacion*; Fr. *dilution*.]

1. The act of diluting, or making thin or weak.

Opposite to *distillation* is coagulation or thickening. *Arbutnot*.

2. A diluted or weak liquid.

DIL'U-VI-AL, *a.* [L. *diluvialis*; *diluvium*, a flood.]

1. Relating to the deluge or flood; diluvian. "The *diluvial* theory." *Hitchcock*.

2. Caused by a deluge. "*Diluvial* elevations and depressions." *Hitchcock*.

DIL'U-VI-AL-IST, *n.* One who attributes certain geological phenomena to a deluge. *Clarke*.

DIL'U-VI-AN, *a.* [It. & Sp. *diluviano*; Fr. *diluvien*.] Relating to the deluge; diluvial. *Burnet*.

† **DIL'U-VI-ATE**, *v. n.* [L. *dilutio*, *diluvialis*.] To run or flow as a flood. *Sir E. Sandys*.

DIL'U-VI-ON, *n.* Same as **DILUVIUM**. *Buckland*.

DIL'U-VI-UM, *n.* [L. *a deluge*.] (*Geol.*) Ac-

cumulations of sand or gravel, sometimes mixed with clay and boulders, the product of a glacio-aqueous agency; drift. *Hitchcock*.

DIM, *a.* [A. S. *dim*.] 1. † Weak in sound; of a low tone. "He heard a murmuring full low and *dim*." *Chaucer*.

2. Not seeing clearly; not quick to see. "The *dim*, weak sight." *Dryden*. "Mine eyes grow *dim*." *Shak*.

3. Dull of apprehension; obtuse. "The understanding is *dim*." *Rogers*.

4. Not clearly seen; imperfectly discerned; obscure. "*Dim* to our internal view." *Pope*.

5. Not shining brightly or vividly; dull; as, "A *dim* light."

How is the gold become *dim*? *Lam.* iv. 1.

6. Dusky; dark; not luminous. *Not Eubus itself were *dim* enough To hide thee from prevention.* *Shak*.

DIM, *v. a.* [A. S. *adimnian*.] [*i.* **DIMMED**; *pp.* **DIMMING**, **DIMMED**.]

1. To render incapable of seeing clearly; to darken. "It *dims* the dazed eyes." *Spenser*.

Gazing on that which seems to *dim* thy sight. *Shak*.

2. To make less bright; to render less conspicuous; to obscure.

The envious clouds are bent To *dim* his royal glory. *Shak*.

The pri-... like a king among his courtiers. *Dryden*.

DIM, *n.* (*Mus.*) Contraction of *diminuendo*. *Moore*.

† **DIM'BLE**, *n.* [A. S. *dim hol*, a dim hole, a cave. *Todd*.] A bower; a cell; a dingle. *B. Jonson*.

DIME, *n.* [L. *decima*, a tenth; *decem*, ten; Norm. Fr. *dieme*; Fr. *disme*, or *dime*.] A silver coin of the United States, of the value of ten cents; the tenth part of a dollar. *Patterson*.

DIM-EN'SION (*dē-mēn'shun*), *n.* [L. *dimensio*; *dimetior*, to measure; It. *dimensione*; Sp. & Fr. *dimension*.]

1. The measure or compass of a thing; extension in one direction; length, breadth, or thickness. "The *dimensions* of the room." *Swift*.

These as a line their long *dimension* drew. *Milton*.

2. (*Algebra*.) A literal factor of a term; as, "*a*²*b*³" is a term of six *dimensions*." *Da. & P.*

DIM-EN'SIONED (*dē-mēn'shun*), *a.* Having dimensions;—used in composition. *Pope*.

DIM-EN'SION-LESS, *a.* Without any bulk.

The orb of Saturn itself grows *dimensionless* when compared to that vast extent of space which the stellar system possess and occupy. *Watson*.

DIM-EN'SI-TY, *n.* Dimension. [*n.*] *Howell*.

DIM-EN'SIVE, *a.* Marking the boundaries.

But who can mark the soul's *dimension* lines? *Davies*.

|| **DIM'E-TER** [*dīm'e-ter*, *Ja. K. IVb*; *dīm'e-ter*, *Sm.*], *a.* [Gr. *diempepos*; *dis*, two-fold, and *metron*, a measure; L. *dimeter*.] Having two poetical measures. *Tyrolhitt*.

|| **DIM'E-TER**, *n.* A poetic measure of four feet; a series of two metres. *Beck*.

DIM-ET'RIC, *a.* (*Min.*) Having axes of two kinds. *Clarke*.

DIM'-EYED (*dīm'yd*), *a.* Having indistinct vision; dim-sighted. *Armstrong*.

† **DIM-I-CA'TION**, *n.* [L. *dimicatio*.] The act of fighting; a battle. *Bailey*.

† **DIM-ID'I-ATE**, *v. a.* [L. *dimidio*, *dimidiatus*.] To divide into two parts. *Cockeram*.

DIM-ID'I-ATE, *a.* 1. Having half the regular extent. "The *dimidiated* platform of your staircase." *Tucker*.

2. (*Bot.*) Halved, as when a leaf or a leaflet has only one side developed, or a stamen has only one lobe or cell. *Gray*. Sometimes the anthers are one-celled by the suppression of one lobe, being *dimidiated*, or reduced, as it were, to half-stamens. *Gray*.

DIM-ID-I-A'TION, *n.* [L. *dimidiatio*.] Division into two equal parts. [*n.*] *Bailey*.

DIM-MIN'ISH, *v. a.* [L. *diminuo*; *dis*, apart, and *minuo*, to lessen; It. *diminuire*; Sp. *diminuir*; Fr. *diminuer*.] [*i.* **DIMINISHED**; *pp.* **DIMINISHING**, **DIMINISHED**.]

1. To make less; to lessen; to abate. "Thou shalt *diminish* the price of it." *Lev.* xxv. 16.

2. To take away; to subtract.

Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye *diminish* aught from it. *Deut.* iv. 2.

3. To reduce; to impair; to degrade. [*R.*]

Impiously they thought Thee to *diminish*. *Milton*.

4. (*Mus.*) To make smaller by a semitone, as a minor interval. *Duright*.

DI-MIN'ISH, *v. n.* To grow or become less; to decrease; to lessen; to be reduced.

Crete's ample fields *diminish* to our eye. *Pope*.

SYN.—See **ABATE**.

DI-MIN'ISH-ER, *n.* He who, or that which, diminishes. *Todd*.

DI-MIN'ISH-ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to lessen.

† **DI-MIN'ISH-MENT**, *n.* Diminution; a lessening. *Sir J. Cheke*.

DI-MIN-U-EN'DO. [*It.*, *diminishing*.] (*Mus.*) A direction to lessen the volume of sound from loud to soft;—usually marked thus [—].

† **DI-MIN-U-ENT**, *a.* Lessening. *Bp. Sanderson*.

† **DI-M-I-NUTE**, *a.* Small; diminutive. *Gorges*.

† **DI-M-I-NUTE-LY**, *ad.* In a diminute manner; diminutively. *Bp. Sanderson*.

DIM-I-NUTION, *n.* [L. *diminutio*; It. *diminuzione*; Sp. *diminucion*; Fr. *diminution*.]

1. The act of diminishing; a lessening.

Not capable of any *diminution* or augmentation. *Hooker*.

2. The state of being diminished or growing less; decrease. *Locke*.

3. A loss or deprivation of dignity; degradation; discredit.

Nor thinks it *diminution* to be ranked In military honor next. *Philips*.

4. (*Arch.*) The gradual decrease of the diameter of a column as it rises. *Johnson*.

5. (*Mus.*) The imitation of, or reply to, a subject in notes of half the length or value of those of the subject itself, as in figures. *Moore*.

6. (*Law*.) An omission, imperfection, or deficiency in a record. *Burrill*.

DI-MIN-U-TIVE, *a.* [*It.* & Sp. *diminutivo*; Fr. *diminutif*.] Small of the kind; very small; too small; little; contracted; minute.

The poor wren, The most *diminutive* of birds, will fight, Her young ones in the nest, against the owl. *Shak*.

SYN.—See **LITTLE**.

DI-MIN-U-TIVE, *n.* 1. Something very small. [*n.*] Follow his chariot, monster-like be shown For poorest *diminutives*, for dolls. *Shak*.

2. That which diminishes. "*Diminutives*, alternatives, cordials." [*n.*] *Burton*.

3. (*Gram.*) A word formed from another to denote a smaller object of the same kind, as, *gosing*, a little goose, *manikin*, a little man, formed respectively from *goose* and *man*.

DI-MIN-U-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a diminutive manner.

DI-MIN-U-TIVE-N-ESS, *n.* The quality of being diminutive; smallness; littleness. *Student*.

DIM'ISH, *a.* Somewhat dim.—See **DIMMISH**.

† **DI-MIS'SION**, *n.* [L. *dimissio*; It. *dimissione*.] Leave to depart; dismissal. *Barrow*.

DIM'IS-SO-RY [*dīm'is-sū-rē*, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *dīm'is-sū-rē*, *S. K.*], *a.* [L. *dimissorius*.] Dismissing to another jurisdiction.

Without the bishop's *dimissory* letters, prebys were not to go to another diocese. *Bp. Taylor*.

† **DI-MIT'**, *v. a.* [L. *dimitto*.]

1. To allow to go; to send away. *Bp. Hall*.

2. To grant; to farm; to let. *Hulot*.

DIM'I-TY, *n.* [*Dut.* *diemet*.] A cotton cloth of thick texture, striped or otherwise ornamented in the loom, and very rarely dyed. *Brande*.

DIM'LY, *ad.* In a dim manner; not clearly.

DIM-MING, *n.* The act of making, or of becoming, dim. "The *dimming* of our shining star." *Shak*.

DIM'MISH, *a.* Somewhat dim.

My eyes are somewhat *diminish* grown. *Shak*.

DIM-N-ESS, *n.* [A. S. *dimnas*.] 1. Dulness of sight. Not with a total blindness, ... but such a *dimness* that they could not see any thing distinctly. *Bp. Patrick*.

2. Dulness of comprehension; obtuseness. "*Dimness* of perception." *Deacy of Pity*.

3. Something that causes indistinct vision; darkness; obscurity.

With such thick *dimness* of excited dust
In their impetuous march they filled the air. *Copper.*

4. Want of brightness; faintness of color. "*Dimness* on the beamy gold." *Tickell.*

5. Dismalness; gloominess. "Trouble and darkness, *dimness* of anguish." *Isa. viii. 22.*
Syn. — See DARKNESS.

DĪ-MOR'PHĪSM, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, double, and *μορφή*, form.] (*Min.*) The property which certain substances, as carbonate of lime and sulphur, have of crystallizing in two forms. *Dana.*

DĪ-MŌR'PHŌUS, *a.* (*Min.*) Assuming two crystalline forms. *Phillips.*

DĪM'PLE (dīm'pl), *n.* [*dint*, a hole; *d'it'pl*, a little hole; by a careless pronunciation, *dimple*. *Skinner.* — See DIMBLE.] A small natural cavity in the cheek, chin, or other part of the face.

In each cheek appears a pretty *dimple*.
Oftentimes *dimple* the cheek of a child. *Shak.*

DĪM'PLE, *v. n.* To sink in small cavities.
And smiling eddies *dimpled* on the main. *Dryden.*

DĪM'PLED (dīm'pld), *a.* Set with dimples. *Shak.*

DĪM'PLY, *a.* Full of dimples; dimpled. "The *dimpley* pool." *Thomson.*

DĪM'-SĒEN, *a.* Indistinctly seen. *Thomson.*

DĪM'-SIGHT'ED (-sīt'ed), *a.* Having dim sight.

DĪM'-SIGHT'ED-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being dim-sighted; indistinctness of sight. *Rogee.*

DĪM'-TWĪN-KLĪNG, *a.* Twinkling dimly. *Clarke.*

DĪN, *n.* [A. S. *dyne*.] A loud or rattling noise; a violent and continued sound; clatter. "The odious *din* of war." *Milton.*

DĪN, *v. a.* [A. S. *dynian*, *dynan*.] [*i.* DINNED; *pp.* DINNING, DINNED.]

1. To stun with noise; to assail with clamor.
Din your ears *Ottway.*

2. To impress with clamorous repetition.
She had continually interrupted my repose with *dinning* *Fielding.*

† DĪN'AR-ĀHY, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, two-fold, and *ἀρχή*, government.] A form of government in which two persons have the supreme control. *Bailey.*

DĪN'DLE, *n.* A local term applied to the common and to the corn sow-thistles, and also to hawkweed. *Farm. Ency.*

DĪNE, *v. n.* [A. S. *dynan*. — It. *desinare*; Fr. *diner*.] [*i.* DINED; *pp.* DINING, DINED.] To eat dinner; to eat the chief meal of the day.

DĪNE, *v. a.* To give a dinner to; to furnish with dinner or a meal; to feed. *Dryden.*

DĪN'ER-ŌUT, *n.* One who is in the habit of dining in company, and away from his own home. *Ed. Rev.*

† DĪ-NĒT'I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *δύω*, to whirl.] Whirling round; vertiginous. "A spherical figure is most commodious for *dinetical* motion." *Browne.*

DĪNG, *v. a.* [A. S. *denegan*; Gael. *ding*, to tinkle.] [*i.* DINGED; *pp.* DINGING, DINGED.] — The preterite *ding* is nearly obsolete.

1. To dash with violence; to hurl. *Marston.*

2. To impress with force. *Johnson.*

DĪNG, *v. n.* To bluster; to huff. [Low.] *Arbutnot.*

DĪNG'-DŌNG, *n.* A word expressing the sound made by the ringing of a bell. *Shak.*

DĪN'GY, *n.* A Bengal ferry-boat. *Malcom.*

DĪN'GI-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being dingy.

DĪN'GLE (dīng'gl, 82), *n.* [Generally considered a diminutive of A. S. *den*, or *denu*, a vale. *Richardson.*] A hollow between hills; a dale.

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or bushy dell of this wild wood. *Milton.*

DĪN'GLE-DĀN'GLE, *ad.* Carelessly pendent.
"Boughs hanging *dingle-dangle*." *Warton.*

† DĪNG'THRIFT, *n.* A spendthrift. *Granger.*

DĪN'GY (dīn'gy), *a.* [A. S. *dunnian*, to darken.]

1. Of a dark brown color; dun; dusky; obscure. "The *dingy* sea." *Ellis.*

2. Soiled; sullied; dirty; as, "A *dingy* face."

DĪN'GY, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small boat. "The ship's *dingy*, or smallest boat." *Molyneux.*

DĪN'ING-RŌŌM, *n.* A room to dine in. *Bp. Taylor.*

DĪN'NER, *n.* [A. S. *dynan*, to dine. — Gael. & Ir. *dineir*, dinner. — It. *desinare*; Fr. *diner*, to dine.] The chief meal of the day.

DĪN'NER-BĒLL, *n.* A bell rung to announce that dinner is ready. *Clarke.*

DĪN'NER-LĒSS, *a.* Destitute of dinner. *Fuller.*

DĪN'NER-TĀ'BLE, *n.* A table prepared for dinner; the table at which dinner is served.

DĪN'NER-TĪME, *n.* The time of dining. *Shak.*

DĪ-NŌR'MIS, *n.* [Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, and *οἰς*, a bird.] (*Pal.*) A genus of extinct gigantic birds of the family *Struthionidae*, the remains of several species of which have been found in New Zealand. *Baird.*

DĪ-Ō-THĒ'RĪ-ŪM, *n.* (*Pal.*) See DEINOTHE-RIUM. *Buckland.*

DĪNT, *n.* [A. S. *dynt*. — See DENT.]

1. † A blow; a stroke. "That mortal *dint*." *Milton.*

2. The mark made by a blow, or by violent pressure; a dent. *Dryden.*

3. Force; power. "By *dint* of arms." *Ad-dison.* "By *dint* of reason." *Bolingbroke.*

O now you weep, and I perceive you feel
The *dint* of pity. *Shak.*

† **DĪNT**, *v. a.* To mark by a blow or by pressure; to make a dent in; to dent. *Spenser.*

DĪ-NŪ-MĒR-Ā'TĪŌN, *n.* [L. *dinumeratio*; It. *dinumerazione*.] The act of numbering one by one or singly; enumeration. [*R.*] *Bullock.*

† DĪ-Ō-Ō-SĀN, or **DĪ-Ō-Ō-SĀN** [dī-ōs'-ē-sān, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. R. C.; dī-ōs'-ē-zān, P. Sm.; dī-ō-s'-ē-sān, *Bailey*, *Johnson*, *Barclay*, *Dyche*, *Rees*; dī-ō-s'-ē-sān, *Webb*.] [*It.* & *Sp.* *diocesano*; Fr. *diocésain*.] A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock. *South.*

† DĪ-Ō-Ō-SĀN, *a.* Pertaining to a diocese. "*Diocesan* or provincial synods." *Spelman.*

DĪ-Ō-Ō-SĒSE, *n.* [Gr. *διοίκησης*; *dis*, apart, *οἰκῶ*, to dwell; L. *diocesis*; Fr. *diocèse*.]

1. A district; a province. *L. Addison.*

2. (*Ecol.*) The territorial extent of a bishop's jurisdiction; a bishopric; see of a bishop; — written also *diocess*. "The *diocese* of Winchester." *Raleigh.*

Syn. — See BISHOPRIC.

† **DĪ-Ō-Ō-SĒS'E-NĒR**, *n.* One who belongs to a diocese. *Bacon.*

DĪ-Ō-Ō-TA-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, double, *δεδω*, eight, and *δῆμα*, a base.] (*Crystallography*.)

Noting a crystal, the faces of which form two octahedrons. *Craig.*

DĪ-Ō-DŌN, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, double, and *δδω*, *δδω*, a tooth.] (*Ich.*) A genus of plectognathic fishes, with undivided jaws, each with a single and continuous plate. They have the power of inflating the belly, as have also the fishes of the allied genus *Tetrodon*, and both are sometimes called *globe-fishes*. *Baird.*

DĪ-Ō-DŌN-Q-ŌEPH'A-LOŪS, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, double, *δδω*, *δδω*, a tooth, and *κεφαλή*, a head.] (*Zool.*) Having two sets of teeth. *Craig.*

DĪ-Ō-Ō-Ō-SĒ (dī-ōs'-ē-sē), *n.* [Gr. *dis*, double, and *οἰκία*, a house.] (*Bot.*) A class of plants which have male or stamen-bearing flowers on one plant, and female or pistil-bearing flowers on another, as willows. *P. Cyc.*

DĪ-Ō-Ō-Ō-Ō-S (-s'shūs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having stamens on one plant, and pistils on another. *P. Cyc.*

DĪ-Ō-M-E-DĒ'g, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds of the sub-family *Diomedinae*, inhabiting the north and south seas, and being the largest of all water-birds; the albatross. *Baird.*

DĪ-Ō-M-E-DĒ'NĒ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Anseres* and family *Procellariidae*; albatrosses. — See ALBATROSS.

Gray. *Diomedea cauta.*



DĪ-Ō-PHĀN'TINE, *a.* Relating to Diophantus, or to his mathematical analysis. *Hamilton.*

DĪ-ŌP'SIDE, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, two-fold, and *ὄψις*, appearance.] (*Min.*) A variety of *pyroxene*; white augite. It consists essentially of silica, lime, and magnesia, and is of a white, grayish, or grayish-green color. *Dana.*

DĪ-ŌP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *διόψις*, a view through.] (*Ent.*) A genus of dipterous insects remarkable for having the eyes and antennae situated at the extremity of slender horny peduncles rising from the sides of the head. *Brande.*

DĪ-ŌP'TASE, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, through, and *πτομα*, to see.] (*Min.*) A crystallized silicate of copper of an emerald-green color; emerald copper. *Dana.*

DĪ-ŌP'TRA, *n.* [L., from Gr. *διόπτρα*; *dis*, through, and *πτομα*, to see.] An instrument for measuring the altitude of distant objects. *Weale.*

DĪ-ŌP'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. *διόπτρικός*; *dis*, through, and *πτομα*, to see.] Relating to dioptrics; — affording a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects. "Grinders of *dioptrical* glasses." *Boyle.*

DĪ-ŌP'TRICS, *n. pl.* (*Opt.*) That part of optics which treats of the refractions of light passing through different mediums, as the air, water, glass, &c.; refraction of light. *Brande.*

DĪ-Ō-RĀ'MĀ [dī-ō-rā'mā, Sm. C.; dī-ō-rā'mā, Ja.] *n.* [Gr. *διόραμα*, to see through; *dis*, through, and *ῥαμα*, to see; It. *diorama*.] A mode of painting and scenic exhibition, invented by two French artists, Daguerre and Bouton, and producing a very high degree of optical illusion.

The peculiar and almost magical effect of the *diorama* arises, in a considerable measure, from the contrivance employed in exhibiting the painting, which is viewed through a large aperture or proscenium. Beyond this opening the picture is placed at such a distance that the light is thrown upon it, at a proper angle, from the roof, which is glazed with ground glass, and cannot be seen by the spectator, who is in comparative darkness, receiving no other light than what is reflected from the painting itself. By means of shutters or curtains the light may be diminished or increased at pleasure, and some parts of the picture being transparent, light may be admitted through it, — an artifice which secures the advantages of painting in transparency without its defects. *P. Cyc.*

DĪ-Ō-RĀM'IC, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, a diorama. *Month. Rev.*

DĪ-Ō-RĪSM, *n.* [Gr. *διορισμός*; *dis*, through, and *ῥος*, boundary.] Distinction or definition. *More.*

DĪ-Ō-RĪS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *διοριστικός*.] Defining; distinguishing. *Smart.*

† **DĪ-Ō-RĪS'TI-CAL-LY**, *ad.* Distinctively. *More.*

DĪ-Ō-RĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) The variety of trap or greenstone in which felspar, or orthoclase, is replaced by albite. *Dana.*

DĪ-Ō-RĪT'IC, *a.* (*Min.*) Resembling, or containing, diorite. *Craig.*

DĪ-ŌR-THŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *διόρθωσις*; *dis*, through, and *ῥόθω*, straight.] (*Surg.*) The art or the act of straightening crooked limbs. *Harris.*

DĪ-ŌS-CŌ-Ō-Ō-S, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants which furnish the tropical esculents called yams; — so named from *Dioscorides*, an eminent Greek botanist. *P. Cyc.*

DĪ-Ō-S'MĀ, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, through, and *ῥω*, to have an odor.] (*Bot.*) A genus of rutaceous shrubs found at the Cape of Good Hope. They have alternate simple leaves, strongly marked with dots of transparent oil, and diffusing a powerful odor when bruised. *P. Cyc.*

DĪ-ŌS'MINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance extracted from the leaves of *Diosma crinata*. *Craig.*

DĪ-Ō-TĀ, *n.* [L.] (*Ant.*) A jar or drinking-pot with two handles; an amphora. *Ed. Ency.*

DĪ-ŌX'IDE, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and Eng. *oxide*.] (*Chem.*) A combination of one equivalent of oxygen with two of some positive body; a suboxide. *Hoblyn.*

DĪ-ŌX'Y-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, double, *ῥω*, acid, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A mineral consisting of sulphate of lead and carbonate of lead. *Dana.*

DĪP, *v. a.* [A. S. *dīpan*; Dut. *doopen*; Ger. *taufen*.]

fem. [*i.* DIPPED; *pp.* DIPPING, DIPPED. — Sometimes DIPT. *Dryden.*]

1. To immerse; to plunge into any liquid. "Dip thy morsel in the vinegar." *Ruth* ii. 14.

2. To moisten; to damp; to wet. [*R.*]

And though not mortal, yet a cold, shuddering dew
Dips me all o'er. *Milton.*

3. To engage in, as any affair. "He was . . .

dip in the rebellion of the Commons." *Dryden.*

4. To mortgage; to pledge.

Live on the use, and never dip thy lands. *Dryden.*

5. To take out with a ladle or other small vessel; as, "To dip water with a cup."

6. To baptize by immersion. *Clarke.*

DIP, v. n. 1. To plunge, as with a ladle into a liquid, for the purpose of taking from it.

We have snakes in our cups and in our dishes; and whoever dips too deep will find death in the pot. *L'Estrange.*

2. To enter; to pierce; to penetrate.

The vulture dipping in Prometheus' side. *Glansville.*

3. To enter slightly into any thing.

I sometimes find more [repetitions] upon dipping in the first volume. *Pope.*

4. To do or to take any thing at random.

Wouldst thou prefer him to some man? Suppose I dipped among the wits, I should find thee. *Dryden.*

5. To incline, as the magnetic needle, or as a stratum of rock.

The needle assumes the position shown in the figure, dipping down at an angle of 73° 34' 7". *Silliman.*

DIP, n. 1. The act of dipping or immersing in any liquid. "The dip of oars." *Glover.*

2. (*Magnetism.*) The inclination of a magnetic needle, or the angle which it makes with the plane of the horizon when poised on its centre of gravity and at liberty to turn in the vertical plane. *Brande.*

3. (*Geol.*) The angle which strata make with the plane of the horizon, or the point of the compass towards which the strata slope. *Lyell.*

4. Sweet sauce for pudding. *Forby.*

5. Sauce made of fat pork for fish. [*U. S.*]

6. A candle made by dipping. *Smart.*

Dip of the horizon. (*Naut.*) the angle comprehended between two lines drawn from the point of observation, one horizontal, and the other a tangent to the surface of the sea; the apparent angular depression of the visible horizon. *Brande.*

DIP-PÁS'CHAL, a. [*Gr. dis, double, and páscha, the passover.*] Including two passovers. *Carpentier.*

DIP'CHICK, n. (*Ornith.*) A dabchick. *Carew.*

DIP-PÉT'A-LOŪS, a. [*Gr. dis, double, and pétalon, a leaf.*] Applied to a corolla having only two petals. *Maunder.*

DIPH-THÉ'RI-A, n. [*Gr. diphréa, skin or membrane.*]

(*Med.*) A malignant disease characterized by a tendency to the formation of false membranes. *Dunglison.*

DIPH'THŌNG (dip'thōng), *v. a.* To form or pronounce as a diphthong. [*R.*] *Ch. Ob.*

DIPH-THŌN'GAL (dip-thōng'gal, 82) [*dip'thōng-gal, Sm.; dip-thōng gal, K. Wb.*], *a.* Having the nature of a diphthong. *P. Cyc.*

DIPH-THŌN'GAL-LY, ad. In the manner of a diphthong. [*R.*] *Wyke.*

DIP-FU-CĒPH'A-LA, n. pl. [*Gr. dipfús, of double nature, and cephalé, the head.*] (*Ent.*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *P. Cyc.*

DIP-PHŪ'LOUS, or DIPH'YL-LOUS (131), *a.* [*Gr. dipphulos; dis, double, and phyllon, a leaf.*] (*Bot.*) Two-leaved. *Smart.*

DIP-LA-CĀN'THUS, n. [*Gr. diplos, double, and kantha, a spine.*] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil placoid fishes. *Agassiz.*

DI-PLEI'DO-SCŌPE, n. [*Gr. diplos, double, eidos, form, and scopé, to view.*] (*Optics.*) An optical instrument for indicating the passage of the sun or a star over the meridian, by the coincidences of two images, formed by a single and a double reflection. *Brande.*

DI-PI'RI-TA, n. [*Gr. diplos, double, and pira, a wall.*] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil trilobites. *Pictet.*

DI-PLĪN'TH-ŪS, n. [*Gr. dis, double, and plinthis, a brick.*] (*Arch.*) A wall two bricks thick. *Grier.*

DIP'LO-DOŪS, n. [*Gr. diplos, double, and doús, a tooth.*] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil placoid fishes found in the coal formation. *Agassiz.*

DIP'LO-E, n. [*Gr. diplos, joining; Fr. diploé.*] (*Anat.*) The horny or spongy substance between the tables of the skull. *Brande.*

DIP'LO-GĒN'IC, a. [*Gr. diplos, double, and gēnē, to produce.*] Producing two substances: — partaking of the nature of two bodies. *Craig.*

DIP'LO-ITE, n. (*Mín.*) Another name for latro-bite. *Dana.*

DI-PLŌ'MA, n.; pl. DI-PLŌ'MAS. [*L., from Gr. diplōma, any thing folded double; It. diploma; Fr. diplôme.*] A letter or writing conferring some privilege, honor, or authority; — now almost wholly restricted to certificates of degrees conferred by universities and colleges.

DI-PLŌ'MA-CY [de-plō'ma-se, *Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb.*; dip'lō-ma-se, *W.*], *n.* [*It. diplomazia; Sp. diplomacia; Fr. diplomatie.*]

1. The art, the practice, or the science of conducting negotiations or making treaties between nations by means of their foreign ministers, or written correspondence; and the art of composing diplomatic despatches. *Brande.*

2. A body of diplomats or envoys. "The diplomacy, who were a sort of envoys." *Burke.*

3. Political or artful management. *Smart.*

DIP'LO-MATE, n. [*Fr.*] A diplomatist. *West. Rev.*

DI-PLŌ'MATE, or DIP'LO-MATE, v. a. [*i.* DIPLOMATED; *pp.* DIPLOMATING, DIPLOMATED.] To invest with a diploma or privilege. "He was diplomated doctor of divinity." *A. Wood.*

DIP'LO-MĀ'TIAL, a. Diplomatic. [*R.*] *Qu. Rev.*

DIP'LO-MĀ'TIC, a. [*It. & Sp. diplomatico; Fr. diplomatique.*]

1. Relating to diplomacy, or to a body of envoys. "The diplomatic system." "The diplomatic body." *Burke.*

2. Relating to diplomatics. "The diplomatic science." *Astle.*

DIP'LO-MĀ'TIC, n. One engaged in diplomacy; a diplomatist. *Clarke.*

DIP'LO-MĀ'TIC-CAL-LY, ad. In a diplomatic manner. *Ec. Rev.*

DIP'LO-MĀ'TICUS, n. pl. The science which has for its object the knowledge of ancient documents of a public or political character, and especially the determination of their authenticity and their age. *P. Cyc.*

DI-PLŌ'MA-TISM, n. Diplomacy. *Genl. Mag.*

DI-PLŌ'MA-TIST [de-plō'ma-tist, *K. Sm. R. C.*], *n.* One who is versed, or employed, in diplomacy. *Todd.*

DI-PLŌ'PI-A, n. [*Gr. diplos, double, and pira, to see; Fr. diplopie.*] (*Med.*) A disease of the eye by which a single object makes two, and sometimes more, impressions, so that it appears double, triple, &c. *Dunglison.*

DIP'LO-ZŌ'ON, n. [*Gr. diplos, double, and zōon, an animal.*] A singular parasitic worm, which infests the gills of the bream, and which appears to be formed of two distinct bodies united in the middle. *Brande.*

DIP'Q-DY, n. [*Gr. dipodia; dis, double, and pōs, a foot.*] (*Prosa.*) Two feet included in one measure, or a series of two feet. *Beck.*

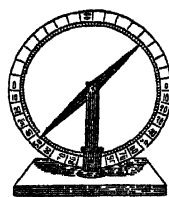
DIP'FER, n. 1. One that dips.

2. A vessel used to dip with.

3. (*Ornith.*) A name of the water-ousel, or water-crow; *Cinclus aquaticus.* *Eng. Ency.*

4. (*Astron.*) The popular name of seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear.

DIP'PING-NĒĒ'DLE, n. (*Magnetism.*) An instrument showing the direction, in a vertical plane, of the magnetic force of the earth, consisting of a magnetic needle suspended at its centre of gravity, and allowed to move freely in the plane of the magnetic meridian. *Brande.*



DIP-PRIS-MĀT'IC, a. [*Gr. dis, two-fold, and pris-matic.*] (*Crystallography.*) Denoting a crystal having a cleavage parallel to a rhombic prism, and also to a horizontal prism. *Clarke.*

DIP'SĀS, n. [*Gr. dipsas; L., Sp., & Fr. dipsas.*]

1. A serpent whose bite produces the sensation of unquenchable thirst. *Milton.*

2. (*Herp.*) A genus of colubrine serpents having the body much less compressed than the head. *Van Der Hoeven.*

3. (*Conch.*) A genus of fresh-water bivalves, or conchifers. *Brande.*

DIP-SŌ'SIS, n. [*Gr. dipsa, thirst.*] (*Med.*) Morbid thirst. *Hoblyn.*

DIP'TE-RA, n. pl. [*Gr. dipteros; dis, double, and pteron, a wing.*] (*Ent.*) An order of insects having two wings only, as the common house-fly and the bluebottle-fly. *Harris.*

DIP'TE-RAL, a. 1. (*Ent.*) Relating to the diptera; having two wings; double-winged; dipterous. *P. Cyc.*

2. (*Arch.*) Noting a temple which has a double range of columns all around. *Weale.*

DIP'TE-RAL, n. A dipterous temple. *Brande.*

DIP'TE-RĀN, n. (*Ent.*) One of the diptera; one of an order of insects having two wings. *Brande.*

DIP'TE-RŌN, n. [*Gr. dipteros; dis, double, and pteron, a wing.*] (*Arch.*) A temple with a double range of columns all around it; a dipterous temple. *Ash.*

DIP'TE-ROŪS, a. (*Ent.*) Relating to the diptera; dipterous. *Clarke.*

DIP'TŌTE, n. [*Gr. diptra; dis, twice, and pteron, fallen; Fr. diptote.*] (*Gram.*) A noun having two cases only. *Clark.*

DIP'TYCH, n. [*Gr. diptychos; dis, double, and ptychos, to fold; L. diptychum.*]

1. A register of men who have held high offices, or of celebrated saints and martyrs. *Lloyd.*

2. A tablet of wood, metal, or other substance, used by the Romans for writing, folded like a book of two leaves. — See DIPTYCHUM. *Brande.*

DIP'TY-CHŌM, n.; pl. DIPTYCHA. [*L.* — See DIPTYCH.] (*Ecol.*) An ancient register of the Greek Church, so called because it consisted of two leaves, on one of which were written the names of the living, and on the other those of the dead, which were rehearsed during the office. *Crabb.*

DI-PYRE, n. [*Gr. dipyros; dis, twice, and pēr, fire.*] (*Mín.*) A silicate of alumina and lime; a hard mineral of a whitish or reddish color; — so named from the fact that before the blowpipe it first becomes phosphorescent, and then fuses. *Dana.*

DĪ-RA-DĪ-A'TION, n. [*L. dis and radiatio.*] The diffusion of rays from a luminous body. *Smart.*

DĪRE, a. [*L. dirus; It. dirò.*] Dreadful; direful; dismal; horrible; horrid; terrible; fearful. *Milton.*

SYN. — See DĪEMAL.

DI-RĒCT', a. [*L. directus; It. diritto; Sp. directo; Fr. direct.*]

1. Straight; not crooked; as, "A direct road."

2. Tending to some point without deviation. It was no time by direct means to seek her. *Sidney.*

3. From father to son; — opposed to collateral. The grandson succeeds his grandfathers in a direct line. *Johnson.*

4. Not ambiguous; plain; express. He nowhere, that I know, says it in direct words. *Locke.*

5. Ingenuous; frank; open; sincere. There be that are in nature faithful and sincere, and plain and direct, not crafty. *Bacon.*

6. (*Astron.*) In the order of the signs;—opposed to *retrograde*. *Dryden*.

Direct tax, a tax imposed on the incomes or the property of individuals, as distinguished from a tax on the articles purchased or consumed by them, called an *indirect tax*. *Brande*.

Syn.—See IMMEDIATELY, STRAIGHT.

DI-RĒCT', *v. a.* [*L. dirigo, directus; dis*, used intensively, and *rego*, to lay straight; *It. dirigere*; *Sp. dirigir*; *Fr. diriger*.] [*i.* DIRECTED; *pp.* DIRECTING, DIRECTED.]

1. To aim or point in a straight line.

The spear flew hissing through the middle space, And pierced I thus through *directed* at his face. *Dryden*.

2. To regulate; to manage; to guide; to conduct; to govern; to control.

Some god *direct* my judgment. *Shak.*

3. To point out the course to; to show.

Direct me
To him from whom you brought them. *Shak.*

4. To superscribe with the name and residence of the person to whom something is sent; to address; as, "To *direct* a letter."

5. To order; to prescribe to; to command.

I'll *direct* my men what they shall do. *Shak.*

Syn.—See ADDRESS, APPOINT, CONDUCT, DIRECTION, GOVERN, SHOW.

DI-RĒCT', *n.* (*Mus.*) A character (Λ) used at the end of a staff to show in what degree the first note of the next staff stands. *Warner*.

DI-RĒCT'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, directs;—commonly written *director*.

DI-RĒCT'ION, *n.* [*L. directio; It. direzione; Sp. dirección; Fr. direction.*]

1. The act of directing; aim at a certain point; as, "To give a particular *direction* to a missile."

2. The line or course in which any thing moves; tendency. "No body can . . . alter the *direction* of its motion." *Cheyne*.

3. Line in which any thing is observed; course with reference to other objects, or to points of the compass; as, "To sail in the *direction* of any place."

4. Instruction how to find a person or place; as, "To give *directions* to a traveller."

5. Superscription; address, as of a letter.

6. The act of guiding; guidance; management; supervision; administration. "I put myself to thy *direction*." *Shak.*

7. Order; command; prescription.

Iago hath *direction* what to do. *Shak.*

8. † Promptness; expedition.

Then with *direction* to repair to Ravenspurgh. *Shak.*

Syn.—Order and command imply authority; *direction*, both authority and instruction. *Directions* and *prescriptions* are to be followed; *orders* and *commands* are to be obeyed. A captain has the *command* of his company, and gives *directions* to those subordinate to him. A physician gives *prescriptions* to his patient. *Direction* of affairs; *management* of business.—The *direction* of a letter; the *address* of a person, a letter, or a card; the *superscription* of a letter or a monument.—The *direction* or aim of a weapon.—See ADMINISTRATION, COMMAND, TENDENCY.

† **DI-RĒCT'ITY-TUDE**, *n.* A state of discredit;—so used ludicrously by *Shakespeare*.

DI-RĒCT'IVE, *a.* [*It. direttivo; Sp. directivo.*]

1. That directs; giving direction. *Grevo*.

2. Informing; showing the way. *Thomson*.

DI-RĒCT'LY, *ad.* 1. In a direct manner; rectilinearly. "Directly downwards." *Woodward*.

2. In a direct manner; not by implication or circumlocution. *Addison*.

3. Immediately; quickly; without delay.

Sometimes used in the sense of *as soon as*, or *immediately after*.

Some policemen, *directly* they enter the force, show the taste so strongly that they are at once marked off for this especial service. *Qu. Rev.*

Syn.—See IMMEDIATELY.

DI-RĒCT'NESS, *n.* The quality of being direct; straightness; tendency to a point. "The sun, and the *directness* of his rays." *Bentley*.

DI-RĒC'TOR, *n.* 1. One who directs, superintends, manages, or controls.

In all affairs thou sole *director*. *Swift*.

2. An officer who manages the affairs of a bank or other company or association.

What made *directors* cheat in South-Sea year? *Pope*.

3. A guide; a counsellor; an adviser.

I am her *director* . . . in spiritual affairs. *Dryden*.

4. That which directs; a rule.

Common forms were not designed
For *directors* to be so blind. *Swift*.

5. (*Surg.*) A grooved instrument to direct the hand in surgical operations. *Sharp*.

DI-RĒC-TŌ'R-I-AL, *a.* 1. That directs; giving direction; enacting rule.

The emperor's power in the collective body, or the diet, is not *directorial*, but executive. *Guthrie*.

2. Belonging to directors, or to the French Directory. "Directorial conquests." *Burke*.

DI-RĒC'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of director. "A candidate for the *directorship*." *Mickle*.

DI-RĒC'TŌ-RY, *a.* [*L. directorius.*]

1. That directs; guiding. "This needle . . . the mariners . . . call their *directory* needle." *Gregory*.

2. Commanding; enjoining. *Blackstone*.

DI-RĒC'TŌ-RY, *n.* 1. A rule to direct; a guide. Behold how closely the church hath followed the apostles' *director*. *Cumber*.

2. A book of directions for religious services. The Book of Common Prayer might be taken away, and . . . *Clarendon*.

3. A book containing an alphabetical list of the principal inhabitants of a city, town, state, &c., with their places of abode, business, &c.; a book containing the addresses of individuals.

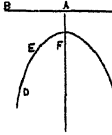
4. A board of directors. *Smart*.

5. (*Hist.*) The executive body of the French republic under the constitution of 1795. *Burke*.

DI-RĒC'TRESS, *n.* She who directs. *Scott*.

DI-RĒC'TRIX, *n.* 1. She who directs.

2. (*Geom.*) A line along which another line moves in generating a curved surface:—a straight line so situated, in respect to a conic section, that the ratio obtained by dividing the distance from any point of the curve to it, by the distance from the same point to the focus, shall be constant;—thus A B is the *directrix*, perpendicular to the axis A F, of the parabola D E. *Da. & P.*



Directrix of a parabola.

DIRE'FUL, *a.* Dire; dreadful; terrible; horrid.

Achilles' wrath, to Greece the *direful* spring
Of woes unnumbered, heavenly goddess, sing. *Pope*.

DIRE'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a direful manner; fearfully; very hurtfully. *Ash*.

DIRE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Dreadfulness; horror. "The *direfulness* of this pestilence." *Dr. Warton*.

DI-RĒMP'TION (de-rēm'shun), *n.* [*L. diremptio.*] Separation. [*i.*] *Bp. Hall*.

DIRE'NESS, *n.* Dismalness; horror. *Shak.*

DI-RĒP'TION, *n.* [*L. direptio.*] The act of plundering; a pillaging. *Speed*.

DIRGE (dɜrj), *n.* A mournful song or ditty; a funeral song.

Our solemn hymns to sullen *dirges* change. *Shak.*

"Dirige"—a solemn service in the Catholic Church, being a hymn [or antiphony], beginning, *Dirige gressus meos*. Hence probably our *dirge*, though it has been disputed; and the hymn *dirige* was not exactly a *dirge*. Yet any other etymology is more forced." *Narrs.*—"Chaucer, Bale, and Bacon, and the compilers of our Homilies, write this funeral expression, *dirige*." *Todd*.—"Their *dirges*, their trenails, and their shrines." *Spenser*.

Syn.—See SONG.

DİR'I-ĠĒNT, *a.* [*L. dirigo, dirigens*, to direct; *It. dirigente.*] (*Geom.*) Noting a line of motion along which a descript line or surface is carried in the genesis of any figure. *Crabb*.

DİR'I-ĠĒNT, *n.* (*Geom.*) A dirigent line; a director. *Clarke*.

DİRK, *n.* [*Gael. durc; Scot. durk; M. dirk.*] A kind of dagger or poniard. *Tickell*.

DİRK, *v. a.* To stab with a dirk. *Gray*.

† **DİRK**, *a.* Dark. "The *dirk* night." *Spenser*.

† **DİRK** (dɜrk), *v. a.* To darken. *Spenser*.

DİRT (dɜrt), *n.* [*Belg. & Icel. dryt; Dut. drek.*] 1. Filth; mud; mire; dust; any thing that

renders foul or unclean. "The great heaps of *dirt*." *Addison*.

2. Vileness, or something vile or mean. "Honors which are thus sometimes thrown away upon *dirt* and infamy." *Melmoth*.

DİRT, *v. a.* To foul; to bemire; to dirty.

All company is like a dog who *dirts* those whom he loves best. *Swift*.

DİRT'I-LY, *ad.* In a dirty manner; filthily; meanly.

DİRT'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being dirty; filthiness; foulness. "The hardship, disagreeableness, and *dirty*ness of his [a collier's] work." *Smith*. "Dirtyness of speech." *Barrow*.

DİRT'-PĒL-LĒT, *n.* A ball of mire or dirt. *Swift*.

DİRT'-PĒE, *n.* A form moulded of clay, in imitation of pastry. *Suckling*.

DİRT'-RŌT-TĒN (-tn), *a.* Thoroughly decayed. "Dirt-rotten livers, wheezing lungs." *Shak.*

DİRT'Y, *a.* 1. Covered with dirt; foul; nasty; filthy; squalid; unclean. "Dirty hands." *Shak.*

2. Sullied; clouded. "The clear white color will be altered into a *dirty* one." *Locke*.

3. Mean; base; vile. "Mean in their discourses, and *dirty* in their practices." *South*.

DİRT'Y, *v. a.* [*i.* DIRTIED; *pp.* DIRTING, DIRTIED.]

1. To stain with filth; to foul; to soil.

"Never used to *dirty* their fingers." *Arbuthnot*.

2. To disgrace; to scandalize. *Johnson*.

Dİ-RŪP'TION, *n.* Disruption; breach. *Johnson*.

DİS- (dis or diz). An inseparable particle, which sometimes implies separation, but commonly privation or negation, equivalent to the particle *un*; as, to *arm*, to *disarm*.

"When the accent, either primary or secondary, is on this inseparable preposition, the *s* is always sharp and hissing; but when the accent is on the second syllable, the *s* will be either hissing or buzzing, according to the nature of the consecutive letter. That is, if a sharp mute, as *p*, *t*, *k*, or *c* hard, succeed, the preceding *s* must be pronounced sharp and hissing, as *dispose*, *distaste*, &c.; but if a flat mute, as *b*, *d*, or *g* hard, or a vowel or a liquid, begin the next syllable, the foregoing *s* must be sounded like *z*, as *disburse*, *disdain*, &c.; but if the secondary accent be on this inseparable preposition, as in *disbelief*, &c., the *s* retains its pure hissing sound." *Walker*.

In accordance with Walker, Smart says, "As to the pronunciation of this prefix, the *s* is unvoiced [i. e. sharp or hissing] if the accent, primary or secondary, is on the syllable; but if the next syllable be accented, and begin with a real vowel (not *u*) or a vocal consonant [i. e. flat mute], the *s* is sounded *z*, unless the word is connected with a principal word in which the *s* is unvoiced, for in such case the derivative follows the primitive."

DİS-A-BİL'I-TY, *n.* [*It. disabilità.*]

1. Want of power or of ability; inability; incompetence. "Disabilities to perform what was covenanted." *Milton*.

2. (*Law.*) Want of qualification; legal impediment; incapacity to do a legal act. *Burrill*.

Syn.—See INABILITY.

DİS-Ā-BLE (diz-ā'bl), *v. a.* [*i.* DISABLED; *pp.* DISABLING, DISABLED.]

1. To deprive of ability, strength, power, or force in respect either to mental or to physical qualities; to make unfit for service; to weaken; to render incompetent or useless; to disqualify; to incapacitate.

A Christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure *disables* him. *Ep. Taylor*.

2. † To disparage; to undervalue.

Disable all the benefits of your own country. *Shak.*

3. (*Law.*) To deprive of legal qualifications; to incapacitate; to disqualify. *Burrill*.

DİS-Ā-BLED (diz-ā'bl'd), *p. a.* Deprived of ability; disqualified for any act; weakened; rendered, by wounds or injury, unfit for service.

† **DİS-Ā-BLE-MĒNT**, *n.* Deprivation of power; disqualification; disability. *Bacon*.

DİS-A-BŪSE', *v. a.* [*Fr. désabuser.*] [*i.* DISABUSED; *pp.* DISABUSING, DISABUSED.] To set free from a mistake; to set right; to undeceive.

Dr. Hume justly supposed that the admirers of Hume were more likely to be *disabused* of their error, by the fear of denision, than by any force of argumentation. *Knox*.

DİS-AC-CŌM-MŌ-DĀTE, *v. a.* To discommode; to put to inconvenience; to annoy. *Warburton*.

DIS-AC-COM-MO-DÁ'TION, n. State of being unaccommodated or unfit; unsuitableness. *Hale.*

† **DIS-AC-CÖRD', v. n.** [It. *scordare*; Fr. *désaccorder*.] To withhold assent; to refuse. *Spenser.*

DIS-AC-CÜS'TOM, v. a. [i. DISACCUSTOMED; pp. DISACCUSTOMING, DISACCUSTOMED.] To destroy the force of a habit. *Johnson.*

DIS-AC-KNÖWL'EDGE (dis-ak-nöl'ej), *v. a.* [i. DISACKNOWLEDGED; pp. DISACKNOWLEDGING, DISACKNOWLEDGED.] To refuse to acknowledge; to disown. "Disacknowledging or rejecting the due government." *Hammond.*

† **DIS-AC-QUÁINT', v. a.** To dissolve or reneounce acquaintance with. *Cotgrave.*

DIS-AC-QUÁINT'ANCE, n. A disuse or a reneouncing of familiarity. [R.] *South.*

DIS-A-DÖRN', v. a. To deprive of ornament. Deform his beard, and *disadorn* thy head. *Congreve.*

† **DIS-AD-VANCE', v. a.** To stop; to check; to cause to retreat. *Spenser.*

† **DIS-AD-VANCE', v. n.** To keep back; to remain in the rear; to halt. *G. Fletcher.*

DIS-AD-VÁN'TAGE, n. [It. *disavvantaggio*; Sp. *desventaja*; Fr. *desavantage*.]

1. Want of advantage; an unfavorable or unsuitable condition; a state in which loss or harm may be suffered; want of preparation.

Truth unseasonably and unmannerly proposed comes with a *disadvantage*. *South.*

2. Prejudice to reputation, interest, or other good; loss; injury; detriment; damage.

Chaucer in many things resembled Ovid, and that with no *disadvantage* on the side of the modern author. *Dryden.*

3. Something preventive of success, or adapted to bring loss; as, "The darkness of the night was a *disadvantage* to our operations."

† **DIS-AD-VÁN'TAGE, v. a.** To injure. *Fuller.*

† **DIS-AD-VÁN'TAGE-A-BLE, a.** Injurious; prejudicial; disadvantageous. *Bacon.*

DIS-AD-VÁN'TÁ'GEÖUS (dis-ád-ván-tá'jus), *a.* Contrary to advancement, success, or interest; unfavorable; injurious; prejudicial; hurtful.

They have taken him in the worst and most *disadvantageous* light. *Addison.*

DIS-AD-VÁN'TÁ'GEÖUS-LÝ (dis-ád-ván-tá'jus-lé), *ad.* In a disadvantageous manner.

DIS-AD-VÁN'TÁ'GEÖUS-NÉSS, n. The quality of being disadvantageous. *Tyers.*

† **DIS-AD-VÉN'TURE, n.** Misfortune. *Raleigh.*

† **DIS-AD-VÉN'T'U-ROÜS, a.** Unhappy; unprosperous; unfortunate. *Spenser.*

DIS-AF-FÉCT', v. a. [It. *disaffezionare*.] [i. DIS-AFFECTED; pp. DISAFFECTING, DISAFFECTED.]

1. To fill with discontent or ill-will; to alienate. They had attempted to *disaffect* and discontent his majesty's late army. *Clarendon.*

2. † To dislike; to disdain.

Making plain that truth which my charity persuades me most of them *disaffect*. *Chillingworth.*

3. To derange or put out of the natural order; to disarrange; to disorder. "It *disaffects* the bowels." *Hammond.*

DIS-AF-FÉCT'ED, p. a. Alienated; dissatisfied.

DIS-AF-FÉCT'ED-LÝ, ad. In a disaffected manner.

DIS-AF-FÉCT'ED-NÉSS, n. The state of being disaffected. [R.] *Strype.*

DIS-AF-FÉC'TION, n. [It. *disaffezione*.]

1. Want of affection; disloyalty; dislike; alienation; ill-will. "An esteem, not a *disaffection*, towards his teacher." *Strype.*

2. † Disorder; bad constitution. *Wiseman.*

† **DIS-AF-FÉC'TION-ATE, a.** [It. *disaffezionato*.] Wanting affection. "A beautiful but *disaffectionate* and disobedient wife." *Hayley.*

DIS-AF-FÍRM', v. a. 1. To contradict; to deny; to disprove. *Udal.*

2. (Law.) To annul or cancel, as a voidable contract. *Bowyer.*

DIS-AF-FÍRM'ANCE, n. 1. Denial; negation; confutation; a disproving. *Hale.*

2. (Law.) The annulling or cancelling of a voidable contract. *Bowyer.*

DIS-ÄF-FÍR-MÄ'TION, n. The act of disaffirming; confutation; disaffirmance. *Brande.*

DIS-ÄF-FÖR'EST, v. a. To reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground.

The commissioners of the treasury moved the king to *disafforest* some forests of his. *Bacon.*

DIS-ÄG-GRE-GÄTE, v. a. To separate into its component parts, as an aggregate mass. *Craig.*

DIS-ÄG-GRE-GÄ'TION, n. [Fr. *désagrégation*.] The act of separating an aggregate body into its component parts. *Maunder.*

DIS-Ä-GRÉE', v. n. [Fr. *désagrée*.] [i. DIS-AGREED; pp. DISAGREING, DISAGREED.]

1. To differ; not to be the same; to vary; not to be coincident; not to agree.

The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to *disagree*. *Locke.*

2. To be of different opinions; to dissent.

Why had the bonds in worship *disagree*, And *disagree* the fowls, and some the tree. *Dryden.*

3. To be in a state of opposition; to be at variance; not to accord or harmonize.

They *disagree* the various scenes of nature because it is not in a state of *disagreement*. *Atterbury.*

4. To be in a state of discord; to quarrel.

5. To be unfitted or unsuitable; as, "This kind of food *disagrees* with him."

Syn. — See DIFFER.

DIS-Ä-GRÉE'A-BLE, a. [Fr. *désagréable*.]

1. Inconsistent; incongruous; unsuitable.

"Conduct *disagreeable* to her sincerity." [R.] *Broome.*

2. Not agreeable; offensive; unpleasant; displeasing. "With some *disagreeable* message." *Clarendon.*

DIS-Ä-GRÉE'A-BLE-NÉSS, n. 1. Unsuitableness; contrariety; opposition. [R.] *Johnson.*

2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness. "The *disagreeableness* of the habit." *South.*

DIS-Ä-GRÉE'A-BLY, ad. In a disagreeable manner; unpleasantly.

DIS-Ä-GRÉE'MENT, n. [Fr. *désagrément*.]

1. The state of disagreeing; dissimilitude; diversity; difference; dissimilarity. *Wilkins.*

2. Difference of opinions; contrariety of sentiments; alienation.

They seemed one to cross another, . . . whereas in truth their *disagreement* is not great. *Hooker.*

3. Dissension; discord; strife; quarrel.

4. Unsuitableness; unfitness. [R.]

From these different relations of different things there necessarily arises an agreement or *disagreement* of some things to others. *Clarke.*

Syn. — *Disagreement* is the cessation of acquiescence; *dissension*, contrariety of sentiment; *division*, a separation of conduct; and *discord*, an alienation of affection. We may disagree before we proclaim our dissent, and divide without *discord*. *Disagreement* in opinion often causes *alienation*, *dissension*, and angry contentions. *Discord* in families; *strife*, *quarrels*, and angry contentions among neighbors. *Difference* of opinion or conduct; *dissimilarity* or *dissimilitude* of character or of circumstances.

DIS-Ä-GRÉE'R, n. One who disagrees. *Hammond.*

† **DIS-Ä-LIÉGE' (-lej'), v. a.** To alienate from allegiance. "To *disalliege* a whole feudary kingdom . . . from England." *Milton.*

DIS-Ä-LÖW', v. a. [i. DISALLOWED; pp. DISALLOWING, DISALLOWED.]

1. To refuse to allow; to refuse permission to; to withhold assent from; not to justify.

If her father *disallow* her in the day that he heareth, not any of her vows . . . shall stand. *Nun. xxx. 5.*

2. To consider as unlawful or unjustifiable; to refuse to sanction.

They *disallowed* self-defence, second marriages, and usury. *Bentley.*

3. To deny the authority of; to disown.

Were those first councils *disallowed* by me? *Dryden.*

4. To reject; to set aside.

The stone which the builders *disallowed*, the same is made the head of the corner. *1 Pet. ii. 7.*

DIS-Ä-LÖW', v. n. To refuse permission or assent; not to grant. *Hooker.*

DIS-Ä-LÖW'A-BLE, a. Not allowable.

Neutrality is always a thing dangerous and *disallowable*, because it offends all parties. *Raleigh.*

DIS-Ä-LÖW'A-BLE-NÉSS, n. The state of being disallowable. *Ash.*

DIS-Ä-LÖW'ANCE, n. Prohibition; disapprobation. "Denial or *disallowance*." *State Trials.* Beza . . . liked not of their behavior, and signified his *disallowance* of it in a letter to our bishop. *Strype.*

† **DIS-Ä-LÝ', v. a.** To ally wrongfully. *Milton.*

DIS-Ä-LÝ'TÖ [It., by the leap.] (Mus.) A motion by skips, not by degrees. *Craig.*

† **DIS-ÄN'EHÖR** (dis-ängk'kur), *v. a.* To drive from its anchor. *Cotgrave.*

† **DIS-ÄN-GËL'I-CÄL, a.** Not angelical. *Coventry.*

DIS-ÄN'I-MÄTE, v. a. 1. To deprive of breath, spirit, or life. [R.] *Cudworth.*

2. To discourage; to deject.

The presence of a king . . . *disanimates* his enemies. *Shak.*

† **DIS-ÄN-I-MÄ'TION, n.** Privation of life. *Browne.*

DIS-ÄN-NËX', v. a. [i. DISANNEXED; pp. DISANNEXING, DISANNEXED.] To sunder; to disunite; to disjoin; to dis sever. "The provinces were lost and *disannexed*." *State Trials.*

DIS-ÄN-NÜL', v. a. [i. DISANNULLED; pp. DISANNULLING, DISANNULLED.] To make void; to deprive of power; to annul; to nullify; to vacate.

For the Lord of hosts hath purposed; and who shall *disannul* it? *Isa. xiv. 27.*

† This word, which is in good use, is of the same meaning as *annul*. *Annul* has the sense of privation, and the prefix *dis* has not, in this case, its usual effect to *negate* the meaning of the word. Dr. Johnson remarks, in relation to *disannul*, "It is formed contrarily to analogy. It ought, therefore, to be rejected as ungrammatical and barbarous."

DIS-ÄN-NÜL'LËR, n. One who disannuls or makes null. *Beau. & Fl.*

DIS-ÄN-NÜL'LING, n. The act of annulling or making void; nullification. "A *disannulling* of the commandment." *Heb. vii. 18.*

DIS-ÄN-NÜL'MENT, n. Annulment. *Lord.*

† **DIS-Ä-NÖINT', v. a.** To deprive of the effects or consequences of being anointed. *Milton.*

† **DIS-Ä-PÄR'ËL, v. a.** To disrobe; to put out of order. [R.] *Junius, 1635.*

DIS-Ä-PËÄR' (-pär'), v. n. [i. DISAPPEARED; pp. DISAPPEARING, DISAPPEARED.] To be lost to view; to go away or out of sight; to vanish.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colors, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and *disappear*. *Locke.*

DIS-Ä-PËÄR'ANCE, n. The act of disappearing; removal from sight; end of appearance.

The bulk of our species . . . are such as are not likely to be remembered a moment after their *disappearance*. *Addison.*

DIS-Ä-PËÄR'ING, n. Cessation of appearance; disappearance. "Disappearings of the heavenly bodies." *Coventry.*

DIS-Ä-PËN'DËN-CÝ, n. A detachment from a former connection. *Burn.*

DIS-Ä-PËN'DËNT, a. Separated or detached from; unconnected. *Burn.*

DIS-Ä-PËLÍED' (-plid'), p. a. Misapplied. *Cowper.*

DIS-Ä-PÖINT', v. a. [Fr. *déappointer*. — See APPOINT.] [i. DISAPPOINTED; pp. DISAPPOINTING, DISAPPOINTED.]

1. To hinder from something desired; to defeat of expectation; to fail to gratify; to balk.

Our comfortable expectations in earthly things do not seldom *disappoint* us. *Sp. Hall.*

2. To frustrate; to make vain; to foil.

The superior Being can defeat all his *designs*, and *disappoint* all his hopes. *Zwischen.*

Syn. — See DEFEAT.

DIS-Ä-PÖINT'ED, p. a. 1. Having suffered disappointment; balked.

2. † Unprepared; not prepared.

Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin, Unhoped, *disappointed*, unanelled. *Shak.*

DIS-Ä-PÖINT'MENT, n. [Fr. *désappointement*.] The state of being disappointed; defeat of hopes; miscarriage of expectations or designs.

How many *disappointments* have, in their consequences, saved a man from ruin. *Spectator.*

DIS-Ä-PËÖ-BÄ'TION, n. [It. *disapprovazione*; Sp. *desaprobacion*; Fr. *désapprobation*.] The

act of disapproving; the feeling which we have in view of something that does not accord with our standard of right or of taste; disapproval. "A well-grounded *disapprobation*." *Headly*.

DĪS-ĀP-PRŌ-BĀ-TŌ-RŶ, a. Implying, or expressing, disapprobation. *Smart*.

DĪS-ĀP-PRŌ-PRI-ĀTE, v. a. 1. (*Law*.) To dis- sever, as a benefice, from a perpetual spiritual corporation. *Blackstone*.

2. To remove from individual possession; to deprive of appropriation. *Milton*.

DĪS-ĀP-PRŌ-PRI-ĀTE, a. (*Law*.) Not held in appropriation by a spiritual corporation.

If the corporation which has the appropriation is dissolved, the patronage becomes *disappropriated*. *Blackstone*.

DĪS-ĀP-PRŌV'AL, n. Disapprobation; unfavor- able judgment. "Not a word let fall from them in *disapproval* of that opinion." *Glanville*.

DĪS-ĀP-PRŌVE, v. a. [*It. disapprovare*; *Sp. desaprobar*; *Fr. désapprouver*.—See **APPROVE**.] [*Ī. DISAPPROVED*; *pp. DISAPPROVING, DISAPPROVED*.]

1. To account deserving of censure; to cen- sure; to dislike; to condemn.

For other things mild Heaven a time ordains,
And *disapproves* that care, though wise in show,
Th'it with superfluous burden loads the day.
And, when God sends a cheerful hour, restraints. *Milton*.

2. To reject; to decline confirming; to refuse to sanction; to withhold approbation from; to disallow.

A project for a treaty of barrier with the States was trans- mitted hither from Holland, and was *disapproved* by our own council. *Swift*.

Syn.—To *disapprove* is an act of the judgment; to *dislike*, an act of the will; to *censure*, an expression of disapprobation. *Disapprove* the act; *dislike* the person; *censure* the conduct; *reject* a proposal.

DĪS-ĀP-PRŌV'ING-LŶ, ad. In a disapproving manner; with disapprobation.

† **DĪS'ARD, n.** A dunce.—See **DIZZARD**. *Burton*.

DĪS-ĀRM', v. a. [*It. disarmare*; *Sp. desarmar*; *Fr. désarmer*.—See **ARM**.] [*Ī. DISARMED*; *pp. DISARMING, DISARMED*.]

1. To deprive or divest of arms, or other means of defence; to strip.

I can here *disarm* thee with this stick. *Shak.*

2. To deprive of any thing injurious; to ren- der harmless; to incapacitate. *Smart*.

DĪS-ĀR'MA-MĒNT, n. The act of disarming or depriving of arms. *N. Brit. Rev.*

DĪS-ĀRMED' (diz-ārd'), p. a. Deprived of arms; unarmed. "The boy *disarmed*." *Dryden*.

DĪS-ĀRM'ER, n. One who deprives of arms.

DĪS-ĀRM'ING, n. Deprivation of arms. *Hammond*.

DĪS-ĀR-RĀNGE', v. a. [*See ARRANGE*.] [*Ī. DISAR- RANGED*; *pp. DISARRANGING, DISARRANGED*.] To disturb the order or arrangement of; to put out of order; to unsettle; to disorder; to de- range.

We could hardly alter one word, or *disarrange* one mem- ber [of the sentence], without spoiling it. *Blair*.

DĪS-ĀR-RĀNGE'MĒNT, n. Disorder; derange- ment; disturbance of the order. *Baxter*.

DĪS-ĀR-RĀY', v. a. [*Old Fr. désarroyer*.—See **ARRAY**.] [*Ī. DISARRAYED*; *pp. DISARRAYING, DISARRAYED*.]

1. To undress; to divest of clothes. *Soemser*.

2. To rout; to overthrow.

Great Amytheon, who with fiery steeds
Oft *disarranged* the toes in battle ranged. *Fenton*.

DĪS-ĀR-RĀY', n. [*Fr. désarroi*, disorder.]

1. Disorder; confusion; overthrow.

Disarray and shameful rout ensue. *Dryden*.

2. State of being uncovered; undress.

In ragged robes, and filthy *disarray*. *Spenser*.

DĪS-ĀR-TĪŪ-LĀTE, v. a. [*See ARTICULATE*.]

To divide; to separate. *Smart*.

† **DĪS-ĀS-SĒNT', n.** Dissent. *Hall*.

† **DĪS-ĀS-SĒNT'ER, n.** One who does not assent or concur; a dissenter. *State Trials*, 1634.

† **DĪS-ĀS-SĪ-DŪ'Ī-TŶ, n.** Absence of assiduity; cessation of constant attention. *Wotton*.

DĪS-ĀS-SŌ'Ū-ĀTE (diz-ās-sŏ'shē-āt), v. a. To disunite; to deprive of association. *Florio*.

DĪS-ĀS'TĒR (12), n. [*It. disastro*, from *Gr. ἀστρο*, a star; *Sp. desastre*; *Fr. d'astre*.]

1. † An unfavorable point in the heavens.

"Disasters veiled the sun." *Shak.*

2. Mishap; mischance; reverse; calamity.

"Weary with *disasters*." *Shak.*

3. "The faith in the influence of the stars sur- vives, so far at least as words go, in *disaster*, *disas- trous*, *ill-starred*, *ascendant*, *ascendancy*, and, indeed, in the word influence itself." *Trench*.

Syn.—See **MISFORTUNE**.

† **DĪS-ĀS'TĒR, v. a.** 1. To blast by the stroke of an unfavorable star. *Sidney*.

2. To afflict; to bring disaster or misfortune upon. "The swain *disaster'd* stands." *Thomson*.

† **DĪS-ĀS'TĒR-LŶ, ad.** Disastrously. *Drayton*.

DĪS-ĀS'TROUS, a. [*It. disastroso*; *Sp. desastroso*; *Fr. désastreux*.]

1. Unfortunate; unlucky; calamitous. "A *disastrous* day to the Scots." *Hayward*. "Her *disastrous* fate." *Denham*.

2. Gloomy; threatening disaster.

In dim eclipse, *disastrous* twilight sheds. *Milton*.

DĪS-ĀS'TROUS-LŶ, ad. In a disastrous manner.

DĪS-ĀS'TROUS-NESS, n. Calamitousness. *Bailey*.

† **DĪS-ĀU'THOR-IZE, v. a.** To deprive of author- ity or of credit. [*R.*] *Wotton*.

DĪS-Ā-VŌUCH', v. a. [*See AVOUCH*.] To dis- claim; to disown; to disavow. *Daniel*.

DĪS-Ā-VŌW', v. a. [*Fr. désavouer*.—See **AVOW**.] [*Ī. DISAVOWED*; *pp. DISAVOWING, DISAVOWED*.]

To annul, as a vow; to disown; to disclaim; to deny, as a fact, charge, or opinion; to disallow.

The love where Death has set his seal
Nor age can chill, nor rival steal,
Nor falshood *disavow*. *Byron*.

Syn.—See **DENY**.

DĪS-Ā-VŌW'AL, n. The act of disavowing; denial.

An earnest *disavowal* of fear often proceeds from fear. *S. Richardson*.

† **DĪS-Ā-VŌW'ANCE, n.** Disavowal. "Denial and *disavowance* of this point." *South*.

DĪS-Ā-VŌW'ER, n. One who disavows. *Ash*.

† **DĪS-Ā-VŌW'MĒNT, n.** Denial; disavowal. "A *vy disavowment* thereof." *Wotton*.

DĪS-BĀND', v. a. [*It. sbandare*; *Old Fr. desban- der*.—See **BAND**.] [*Ī. DISBANDED*; *pp. DIS- BANDING, DISBANDED*.]

1. To dismiss from military service; to break up, as an army.

Bid him *disband* his legions. *Addison*.

2. To loosen; to unbind; to set free. "Sav- age bull *disbanded* from his stall." *Stirling*.

3. † To scatter; to disperse. *Woodward*.

DĪS-BĀND', v. n. 1. To retire from military or other service; to break up; to separate.

Our navy was upon the point of *disbanding*. *Bacon*.

2. † To be dissolved or scattered.

Yes, when both rocks and all things shall *disband*,
Then shalt thou be my rock and tower. *Herbert*.

DĪS-BĀND'ED, p. a. Dismissed from military ser- vice. "The *disbanded* people." *Burke*.

DĪS-BĀND'ING, n. The act of dismissing, or re- tiring, from military service; a separating.

DĪS-BĀND'MĒNT, n. The act of disbanding; a disbanding. [*R.*] *Lond. Statis. Soc.*

DĪS-BĀRK', v. a. 1. To strip the bark from; to deprive of bark; to bark. "Fir-trees un- squared and only *disbarked*." *Boyle*.

2. To disembark; to debark. [*R.*] *Pope*.

† **DĪS-BĒ-CŌME', v. a.** To misbecome. *Massinger*.

DĪS-BĒ-LĪEF', n. [*See BELIEF*.] Refusal of credit; denial of faith or belief; unbelief.

Our belief or *disbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. *Thomson*.

DĪS-BĒ-LĪEF' (diz-be-lēv'), v. a. [*Ī. DISBE- LIEVED*; *pp. DISBELIEVING, DISBELIEVED*.]

Not to believe; to refuse to credit; not to hold true; to discredit.

There have been doubtless, in all ages, such as have *dis- believed* the existence of any thing but what was sensible. *Cudworth*.

DĪS-BĒ-LĪEF'ER, n. One who disbelieves or re- fuses belief; an unbeliever.

Such who profess to be *disbelievers* in a future state are not always equally satisfied with their own reasoning. *Atterbury*.

Pretending to be *disbelievers*. *Rogers*.

Syn.—See **INFIDEL**.

DĪS-BĒNCH', v. a. To drive from a seat. [*R.*] *Shak.*

DĪS-BĒND', v. a. To bend amiss. *Stirling*.

DĪS-BĒND', v. a. To free from bands or from bondage; to unbind. *Mede*.

† **DĪS-BLĀME', v. a.** To clear from blame; to excuse; to exonerate. *Chaucer*.

† **DĪS-BŌD'IED (diz-bŏd'ed), a.** Disembodied. "*Dis- bodied* souls." *Glanville*.

† **DĪS-BŌS-CĀ'TION, n.** [*L. dis, priv.*, and *Fr. bos- quet*, a grove.] The act of turning woodland into cultivated land. *Scott*.

DĪS-BŌW'EL, v. a. To disembowel. *Spenser*.

DĪS-BRĀNCH', v. a. To break off, as a branch. *Shak.*

DĪS-BŪD', v. a. To take buds from. *Bailey*.

DĪS-BUR'DEN (diz-bŭr'dn), v. a. [*Ī. DISBUR- DENED*; *pp. DISBURDENING, DISBURDENED*.] To ease of a burden; to unload; to disen- cumber, discharge, or unburden; to disburthen.

Disburthen all thy cares on me. *Addison*.

DĪS-BŪR'DEN, v. n. To ease the mind. *Milton*.

DĪS-BŪRSE' (diz-bŭrs'), v. a. [*Fr. débourse*; *bourse*, a purse.] [*Ī. DISBURSED*; *pp. DISBURS- ING, DISBURSED*.] To pay out, or away, as mon- ey; to expend; to spend.

Take the chain, and bid my wife
Disburse the sum, on the receipt thereof. *Shak.*

DĪS-BŪRSE'MĒNT, n. [*Fr. déboursement*.]

1. The act of *disbursing* or *expending*. "Great occasions of *disbursing*." *Spenser*.

2. The sum disbursed; money paid or ex- pended; expenditure. *Melmoth*.

DĪS-BURS'ER, n. One who disburses.

DĪS-BŪR'THEN, v. a. To unload; to disburden.

"About to *disburthen* his mind." *Johnson*.

DISC, n. [*L. discus*.] The face of the sun, moon, or a planet.—See **DISK**.

† **DĪS-CĀL'ŌF-ĀTE, v. a.** [*L. dis, priv.*, and *calceo*, *calceatus*, to furnish with shoes.] To strip or divest of shoes. *Cockeram*.

† **DĪS-CĀL'ŌF-ĀT-ED, p. a.** [*L. discalcatus*.] Stripped of shoes. [*R.*] *Johnson*.

† **DĪS-CĀL'ŌF-ĀTION, n.** The act of pulling off the shoes or sandals. *Browne*.

DĪS-CĀMP', v. a. To cause to remove, or go, from the camp; to decamp. *Holland*.

† **DĪS-CĀN'DŶ, v. n.** To dissolve; to melt. *Shak.*

DĪS-CA-PĀŪ'T-ĀTE, v. a. To incapacitate; to render incapable; to disable. [*R.*] *C. Lamb*.

DĪS-CĀRD', v. a. [*L. dis, apart*, and *charta*, pa- per; *It. scartare*; *Sp. descartar*; *Fr. écarter*.] [*Ī. DISCARDED*; *pp. DISCARDING, DISCARDED*.]

1. To throw out of the hands, as cards which are not needed in the game. *Macbin*.

2. To dismiss from service; to discharge.

Their captains, if they list, *discard* whom they please. *Spenser*.

3. To cast off; to thrust away; to reject.

Justice *discards* party, friendship, kindred, and is always, therefore, represented as blind. *Addison*.

Syn.—See **DISMISS**.

† **DĪS-CĀRD'ŪRE, n.** The act of discarding. *Hayter*.

† **DĪS-CĀR'NATE, a.** [*L. dis, priv.*, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Stripped of flesh. *Glanville*.

DĪS-CĀSE', v. a. To strip; to undress.

Therefore *discase* thee instantly and change garments. *Shak.*

† **DĪS-CĒP-TĀ'TION, n.** [*L. disceptatio*.] Dis- putation. "*Disceptation* and reasoning." *Mora*.

DĪS-CĒP-TĀ'TOR, n. [*L.*] A decider; an um- pire; an arbitrator; a judge. [*R.*] *Smart*.

DĪS-CĒRN' (diz-zern', 66), v. a. [*L. discerno*; *dis*, apart, and *cerno* (*Gr. κρινω*), to separate; *It. discernere*; *Sp. discernir*; *Fr. discernier*.] [*Ī. DISCERNED*; *pp. DISCERNING, DISCERNED*.]

1. To distinguish; to mark or note as differ- ent; to discriminate.

An eye *discerns* his Thine honor from thy suffering. *Shak.*

2. To discover; to perceive; to see; to descry.

Our unassisted sight . . . is not acute enough to discern the minute texture of visible objects. *Beattie.*

3. To perceive by the intellect; to gain knowledge of by comparison; to judge.

What doth better become wisdom than to discern what is worthy the living? *Sidney.*

4. To make choice between; to discriminate.

We're so good or bad, just at a price; For nothing else discerns the virtue or the vice. *B. Jonson.*

Syn.—See PERCEIVE, SEE.

DIS-CERN' (diz-zern'), *v. n.* 1. To make distinction; to perceive the difference; to judge. "To discern between a subject and a rebel." *Locke.*

2. † To have judicial cognizance. "It discerneth of . . . frauds, crimes of stellionate." *Bacon.*

DIS-CERN'ER (diz-zern'er), *n.* One who discerns.

DIS-CERN'IBLE (diz-zern'-bl), *a.* That may be discerned; perceptible; discoverable.

The Spirit of God, not showing itself to the soul immediately, is not discernible by itself, as light is, but by its operations. *South.*

DIS-CERN'IBLE-NÉSS (diz-zern'-bl-nés), *n.* The quality of being discernible; visibleness.

DIS-CERN'IBLE-BLY (diz-zern'-bl-ē), *ad.* Perceptibly.

DIS-CERN'ING (diz-zern'ing), *a.* Judicious; knowing; sagacious; discriminating.

This habit has been maintained not only by warm enthusiasts, but by cooler and more discerning heads. *Littlebury.*

DIS-CERN'ING, *n.* Act of perceiving. *Shak.*

DIS-CERN'ING-LY (diz-zern'ing-ly), *ad.* In a discerning manner; judiciously.

DIS-CERN'MENT (diz-zern'ment), *n.* [It. *discernimento*; Sp. *discernimiento*; Fr. *discernement*.] 1. The act of discerning or distinguishing.

It is not practicable to frame rules for the discernment between due praises and flatteries. *Mountagu.*

2. Power of discerning or distinguishing; insight; penetration; sagacity; judgment.

How great a part of true wisdom it is to be able to distinguish between things that differ, things commonly, but not really, alike! This is remarkably arrested in our world-discernment and "discretion" which are now used as equivalent, the first to "insight," the second to "prudence," while yet in their earlier usage, and according to their etymology, — being both fr. m. "discern," — they denote the power of so seeing things that, in seeing, we distinguish and separate them one from another. *Trench.*

Syn.—Discernment to distinguish differences or discern characters; discrimination to observe and mark differences; penetration or perception to perceive and understand; sagacity to discern and to avoid being imposed upon; insight into character; judgment to decide; discretion to guide. Speculation requires discernment; decision and action require judgment.—See SAGACITY.

DJS-CÉRP', *v. a.* [L. *discerpo*; *dis*, apart, and *carpo*, to pluck; It. *discerpere*.]

1. † To rend or tear in pieces.

Bacchus was discerned by the giants. *Stukely.*

2. To separate; to disjoin; to disunite. [R.] But that it [the soul] was discerned from the substance of God in time. *Warburton.*

DJS-CÉRP'-BIL'ITY, *n.* The state of being discernible; discernibility. [R.] *Wollaston.*

DJS-CÉRP'-BLE, *a.* Separable. [R.] *Bailey.*

DJS-CÉRP'SION, *n.* See DISCRIPTION. *Todd.*

DJS-CÉRP-TI-BIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being discernible; discernibility. [R.] *Johnson.*

DJS-CÉRP-TI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being torn asunder or disunited by force; separable. [R.]

What is most dense and least porous will be most coherent and least discernible. *Clavelle.*

DJS-CÉRP-TI-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being discernible; discernibility. [R.] *Ash.*

DJS-CÉRP'TION, *n.* The act of discerning or pulling to pieces. "The discernption of Osiris's body into fourteen parts." [R.] *Coventry.*

DJS-CÉRP'TIVE, *a.* Capable of separating; that separates or divides. *N. Brit. Rev.*

† DJS-CÉS'SION (djs-sesh'un), *n.* [L. *discessio*.] Departure; a going away from. *Bp. Hall.*

DJS-CHÁRGE', *v. a.* [Sp. *descargar*; Fr. *décharger*.] — See CHARGE. [E. DISCHARGED; pp. DISCHARGING, DISCHARGED.]

1. To remove the cargo, or contents of; to unload; to disburden; as, "To discharge a vessel."

2. To take away, as a load or burden; to take out; as, "To discharge a cargo."

3. To free from or to relieve, as of something burdensome. "Discharged of business." *Dryden.*

4. To remove, as an affliction or penalty.

"Tis hoped his sickness is discharged." *Shak.*

5. To let go the charge of. "To discharge their birding-pieces." *Shak.* "When a Leyden jar is discharged." *Francis.*

6. To let fly or go, as a missile; to shoot.

Discharge thy shafts; this ready bosom rend. *Pope.*

7. To utter; to give vent to; to express.

He did discharge an horrible oath. *Shak.*

8. To pay, or clear by payment, as a debt.

Is he not able to discharge the money? *Shak.*

9. To send away, as a creditor, by payment. "Money to discharge the Jew." *Shak.*

10. To set free, release, absolve, or acquit, as of an obligation, claim, accusation, or service due; to exonerate; to relieve; to clear.

A grateful mind, By owing, owes not, but still pays—at once Indebted and discharged. *Milton.*

11. To put away; to obliterate; to destroy.

Herbs poisonous and purgative, whose ill quality perhaps may be discharged. *Bacon.*

12. To perform or execute, as a duty or office. "We will discharge our duty." *Shak.*

13. To dismiss, as from office, service, or one's presence; to send away; to discard. "The soldier was discharged." *Johnson.*

He discharged me with these words. *Shak.*

14. To set at liberty; to set free; as, "To discharge a prisoner."

15. To let out or emit, as pus. *Wiseman.*

16. To disclose; to reveal; to make known.

To their deaf pillows . . . they discharged. *Shak.*

17. † To act dramatically; to represent.

You have not a man in all Athens able to discharge Pyramus but he. *Shak.*

18. (Arch.) To relieve of incumbent weight. "To discharge the lintel of the weight which would otherwise be borne by it." *Guilt.*

19. (Law.) To cancel; to put an end to. "To discharge a mortgage, &c." *Burrill.*

Syn.—See DISMISS.

DJS-CHÁRGE', *v. n.* 1. † To be broken up.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not discharge. *Bacon.*

2. To let go or deliver a charge; to fire.

I will discharge upon her . . . with two bullets. *Shak.*

DJS-CHÁRGE', *n.* 1. The act of discharging; an unloading; as, "The discharge of a cargo."

2. Emission; vent; an issuing.

The wretched animal heaved forth such groans, That their discharge did stretch his leathern coat Almost to bursting. *Shak.*

3. That which is discharged; matter vented or emitted. "A thin, serous discharge." *Sharp.*

4. Explosive removal of a charge; explosion; report; sound. "Discharge of artillery." *Shak.*

5. Performance; execution. "The discharge of those duties." *L'Estrange.*

6. Payment; as, "The discharge of a debt."

7. Dismission from office, or service. "The governor solicited his discharge." *Johnson.*

8. Release, as from an obligation, claim, debt, or penalty.

There is no discharge in that war. *Ecc. viii. 8.*

9. Absolution from a crime; acquittal; acquittance. "An acquittance or discharge of a man upon some precedent accusation." *South.*

10. A setting at liberty; a freeing; as, "The discharge of a prisoner."

11. Ransom; price of deliverance. *Milton.*

12. (Arch.) The relief or distribution of a weight or load to be borne; — a brick wall or post trimmed up to a piece of timber overloaded in its bearing. *Francis.*

13. (Law.) The act of setting free; acquittance: — the instrument by which a person is discharged from a debt or obligation, or an encumbrance is cancelled: — in equity practice, a statement of disbursements and an offset of counter claims, brought in and filed on account before a master in chancery. *Burrill.*

DJS-CHÁRGE'ER, *n.* 1. One who discharges.

2. (Elec.) An instrument for discharging electricity. *Francis.*

DJS-CHÁRGE'ING, *n.* The act of unloading, releasing, or unburdening. *Richardson.*

Discharging-rod, (Elec.) an instrument for discharging a Leyden jar, formed of a tube of glass, with a metallic chain or wire running through it, each end being terminated by a brass cap or ball. *Francis.*

DJS-CHURCH', *v. a.* To unchurch. [R.] *Bp. Hall.*

† DJS-CIDE', *v. a.* [L. *discido*.] To cut or tear to pieces; to divide; to part. *Spenser.*

DJS-CI-FÖRM, *a.* [L. *discus*, a disk, and *forma*, form.] (Bot.) Flat and circular, like a disk or quoit; disk-shaped. *Gray.*

† DJS-CINCT', *a.* [L. *discinctus*.] Ungirded. *Scott.*

† DJS-CIND', *v. a.* [L. *discindo*.] To divide; to part. "Nations discind by the main." *Howell.*

DJS-CI-PLE (-pl), *n.* [L. *discipulus*; *disco*, to learn; It. *discepolo*; Sp. *discipulo*; Fr. *disciple*.]

1. One who professes to receive instruction from another; a scholar; a pupil.

A disciple should behave himself so well as to gain the respect of his instructor. *Watts.*

2. A follower of some teacher; a follower in doctrine; an adherent.

By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another. *John xiii. 35.*

Syn.—See FOLLOWER, SCHOLAR.

DJS-CI-PLE, *v. a.* 1. To bring up; to teach; to train. "Disciplined of the bravest." *Shak.*

2. To convert to an adherent or disciple; to cause to become a follower. *Hammond.*

3. To discipline; to punish. *Spenser.*

DJS-CI-PLE-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a disciple. "A son-like and disciple-like reverence." *Milton.*

DJS-CI-PLE-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a disciple. "The terms of his discipleship." *Hoadly.*

DJS-CI-PLESS, *n.* A female disciple. [R.] *Udal.*

DJS-CI-PLIN-A-BLE, *a.* [It. *disciplinabile*; Sp. & Fr. *disciplinable*.]

1. Capable of receiving instruction. "Humble and disciplinable." *Hale.*

2. That may be made matter of discipline.

DJS-CI-PLIN-A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Capacity of receiving instruction or discipline. *Hale.*

DJS-CI-PLIN-AL, *a.* [It. *disciplinale*.] Relating to discipline; disciplinary. [R.] *Latham.*

DJS-CI-PLIN-ANT, *n.* One of a strict religious order. [R.] *Shelton.*

DJS-CI-PLI-NÁ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to discipline. "Disciplinarian uncertainties." *Glanville.*

DJS-CI-PLI-NÁ'RI-AN, *n.* 1. One who enforces discipline, or adherence to stated rules; martinet.

He, being a strict disciplinarian, would punish their vicious manners. *Fuller.*

2. A term formerly applied to the Puritans and Presbyterians. *Sanderson.*

DJS-CI-PLI-NÁ-RY, *a.* [Fr. *disciplinaire*.]

1. Relating to a regular course of education. Studies, wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a disciplinary way. *Milton.*

2. Relating to discipline, or government by strict rules. "Those canons in behalf of marriage were only disciplinary." *Bp. Ferne.*

DJS-CI-PLINE, *n.* [L. *disciplina*; *disco*, to learn; It. & Sp. *disciplina*; Fr. *discipline*.]

1. Education; instruction; training.

The cold of the northern parts is that which, without aid of discipline, doth make the bodies hardest and the courage warmest. *Bacon.*

He openeth also the ear to discipline. *Job xxxvi. 10.*

2. Any thing as taught; art; science.

Art may be said to overcome and advance nature in these mechanical disciplines. *Watts.*

3. Method of government; order; rule. "A right pattern of sound discipline." *Hooker.*

4. State of subjection; control.

The most perfect, who have their passions in the best discipline, are yet obliged to be constantly on their guard. *Moyses.*

5. Chastisement; correction; punishment.

Plans raised with tenderness are seldom strong; Man's soft disposition asks the thong; And, without discipline, the favorite child, Like a neglected fosterer, runs wild. *Campden.*

6. The peculiar mode of life in accordance with the rules of some profession, fraternity, or society. *Brande.*

7. The punishments employed in convents,

or those which are self-inflicted by way of mortification.

8. (*Ecc.*) The application, in a Christian Church, of those principles and rules which regard the purity, order, discipline, and peace of its members. *Eden.*

Syn. — See CORRECTION.

DĪS-CĪ-PLĪNE, *v. a.* [*It. disciplinare*; *Sp. disciplinar*; *Fr. discipliner*.] [*i. DISCIPLINED*; *pp. DISCIPLINING, DISCIPLINED*.]

1. To educate; to teach; to train; to advance by instruction; to instruct.

They were with care prepared and *disciplined* for confirmation. *Addison.*

2. To regulate; to govern. "*Disciplining them [appetites] with fasting.*" *Scott.*

3. To chastise; to correct; to punish. Has he not *disciplined* Aufidius soundly? *Shak.*

4. To subject to ecclesiastical discipline.

Syn. — See CHASTISE.

DĪS-CĪ-PLĪNED (dĪs-cē-plĪnd), *p. a.* Prepared by discipline; instructed.

DĪS-CĪ-PLĪN-ĒR, *n.* One who disciplines. *Milton.*

DĪS-CLĀIM', *v. a.* [*dis, priv., and claim*.] [*i. DISCLAIMED*; *pp. DISCLAIMING, DISCLAIMED*.]

1. To relinquish the claim to; to renounce; to cast off.

Here I *disclaim* all my paternal care. *Shak.*

2. To deny any knowledge or approval of; to disavow; to disown.

He calls the gods to witness their offence, *disclaims* the war, asserts his innocence. *Dryden.*

3. To refuse; to forbear to yield.

Let none to strangers honors due *disclaim*. *Pope.*

4. (*Law.*) To deny or disavow, as another's claim. — to decline accepting, as an estate, interest, or office. *Burrill.*

Syn. — To *disclaim* is to throw off a claim; to *disown* not to admit as one's own. He *disclaimed* the honor, *disowned* or *denied* the relationship, *renounced* the claim, *disavowed* the intention, and *rejected* the proposal. — See DENY.

† DĪS-CLĀIM', *v. n.* To renounce a claim.

You cowardly rascal! Nature *disclaims* in thee; a tailor made thee. *Shak.*

DĪS-CLĀIM'ĒR, *n.* 1. One who disclaims.

2. A formal disavowal.

I think the honor of our nation to be somewhat concerned in *disclaiming* the practice of this society. *Burke.*

3. (*Law.*) Renunciation or disavowal of a title or a claim; the relinquishment of an interest or estate: — in chancery pleading, the renunciation of the defendant of all claims to the subject of the demand made by the plaintiff's bill or writ. *Bouvier.*

Disclaimer of tenure, or tenancy, (Law.) a denial that the estate is held from the person claiming to be the owner. *Bouvier.*

DĪS-CLĀ-MĀ'TĪON, *n.* The act of disclaiming; a disowning. [*R.*] *Ed. Rev.*

DĪS-CLŌSE', *v. a.* [*L. discludo*; *dis, priv., and close*.] [*i. DISCLOSED*; *pp. DISCLOSING, DISCLOSED*.]

1. To uncover; to bring to open view.

The shells being broken, . . . the stone included in them is thereby *disclosed* and set at liberty. *Woodward.*

2. To make known; to reveal; to show; to divulge; to tell.

She that could think, and ne'er *disclose* her mind. *Shak.*

3. † To cause to open; to hatch, as eggs.

It is reported by the ancients that the ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloses* them. *Bacon.*

Syn. — To make known that which was before concealed is the common signification of the words to *disclose, divulge, reveal, and tell*; but to *tell* is less restricted in its use than the others. *Disclose* or *divulge* what was before concealed, or unknown; *reveal* a secret or an unknown truth; *tell* a story, a tale, a truth, or a falsehood; *relate* the circumstances. — See COMMUNICATE, PUBLISH, TELL.

DĪS-CLŌSE', *v. n.* To open; to gape. *Thompson.*

† DĪS-CLŌSE', *n.* Discovery; disclosure. *Young.*

DĪS-CLŌS'ĒR, *n.* One who discloses. *Browne.*

DĪS-CLŌS'ŪRE (dĪs-kĪs'zhūr), *n.* 1. The act of disclosing or uncovering; discovery; exposition. "Both for the use and *disclosure* of causes." *Bacon.*

2. The act of making known; the act of revealing; a revelation. "A sudden . . . *disclosure* of the king's mind." *Bacon.*

3. That which is disclosed.

† DĪS-CLŌŪD', *v. a.* To disperse, as clouds; to free or clear from that which obscures. *Feilham.*

† DĪS-CLŌŪT', *v. a.* To free from, or take out of, a clout or napkin. *Bp. Hall.*

† DĪS-CLŪ'SĪON (dĪs-kĪl'zhun), *n.* [*L. disclusio*.] Emission. "*Disclosures* of light." *More.*

† DĪS-CŌAST', *v. n.* To quit the coast; to depart, or separate, from. *Barrow.*

DĪS-CŌ-HĒ'RENT, *a.* Incoherent. *Clarke.*

DĪS'CŌID, *n.* 1. A body resembling a disk. *Boag.*

2. (*Conch.*) A univalve shell of which the whorls are disposed vertically on the same plane, so as to form a disk. *Brande.*

DĪS'CŌID, } *a.* [*Gr. διακοιδήs; diskos, a disk, διακοιδ'AL, and didos, form.*]

1. Having the form of a disk. *Ash.*

2. (*Bot.*) Dilated into the form of a disk: — relating to the disk or central part of a head of flowers, and not to the margin; without rays or ray-flowers. *Gray.*

DĪS-CŌL'ŌR (dĪs-kŭl'ŭr), *v. a.* [*L. decoloro*; *It. discolorare*; *Sp. decolorar*; *Fr. décolorer*.] [*i. DISCOLORED*; *pp. DISCOLORING, DISCOLORED*.]

1. To change in respect to color; to change from the natural hue; to stain; to tarnish.

We shall your tawny ground with your red blood *discolor*. *Shak.*

2. To put a false appearance upon.

Have a care lest some beloved notion, or some darling science, so prevail over your mind as to *discolor* all your ideas. *Watts.*

DĪS-CŌL'ŌR-Ā'TĪON, *n.* [*It. discolorazione*; *Fr. décoloration*.]

1. The act of discoloring. *Boyle.*

2. Change of color; stain. "Spots and *discolorations* of the skin." *Arbutnot.*

DĪS-CŌL'ŌRED (-kŭl'ŭrd), *a.* 1. Having the color changed; changed from the natural hue. *Shak.*

2. Variegated; diversified; party-colored. "*Discolored* flowers." *B. Jonson.* "*Discolored* mead." *Spenser.*

DĪS-CŌM'FIT (dĪs-kŭm'fĭt), *v. a.* [*L. dis, priv., and configo, to fasten*; *It. sconfiggere*; *Fr. déconfire*.] [*i. DISCOMFITED*; *pp. DISCOMFITING, DISCOMFITED*.] To scatter in flight; to defeat; to rout; to overthrow; to conquer; to vanquish; to overpower; to subdue; to beat.

The Amalekites smote them, and *discomfited* them even unto Hormah. *Num. xiv. 45.*

DĪS-CŌM'FIT (dĪs-kŭm'fĭt), *n.* Defeat; rout; overthrow; discomfiture. *Milton.*

DĪS-CŌM'FIT-ŪRE, *n.* Defeat; overthrow; rout. Behold, every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfiture*. *1 Sam. xiv. 20.*

DĪS-CŌM'FORT (dĪs-kŭm'fŭrt), *n.* 1. Want of comfort; uneasiness; disturbance; disquietude. I am so much a fool, should I stay longer. It would be my disgrace and your *discomfort*. *Shak.*

2. Distress; grief; sorrow.

What mean you, sir, To give them this *discomfort*? Look, they weep. *Shak.*

DĪS-CŌM'FORT, *v. a.* [*It. discomfortare*; *Fr. déconforter*.] To make uneasy; to disturb; to disquiet; to sadden. [*R.*]

Though I *discomfort* you, my love, it nothing. *Shak.*

† DĪS-CŌM'FORT-A-BLE, *a.* 1. M.oly; with-in. *Shak.*

2. Uncomfortable; unpleasant. "No other news but *discomfortable*." *Sidney.*

† DĪS-CŌM'FORT-A-BLE-NĒSS', *n.* Uncomfortableness; want of comfort; discomfort. *Sandys.*

DĪS-CŌM-MĒND', *v. a.* To blame; to censure. Neither do I *discommend* the lofty style in tragedy. *Dryden.*

DĪS-CŌM-MĒND'A-BLE, *a.* Blamable; censurable. — See COMMENDABLE. [*R.*] *Sir T. Herbert.*

† DĪS-CŌM-MĒND'A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Censurableness; blamableness. *Bailey.*

DĪS-CŌM-MĒN-DĀ'TĪON, *n.* The act of blaming; censure; reproach. [*R.*] *Hakewill.*

DĪS-CŌM-MĒND'ĒR, *n.* One who discommends.

† DĪS-CŌM-MĪS'SĪON, *v. a.* To deprive of a commission. *Abp. Laud.*

† DĪS-CŌM-MŌ-DĀTE, *v. a.* To incommode. "Wars did . . . *discommode* the king." *Howell.*

DĪS-CŌM-MŌDE', *v. a.* [*i. DISCOMMDED*; *pp. DISCOMMODOING, DISCOMMODOED*.] To incommode; to put to inconvenience. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

DĪS-CŌM-MŌ'DJ-OŪS, *a.* Incommodious; inconvenient. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

DĪS-CŌM-MŌ'DJ-OŪS-LŪ, *ad.* In a discommodious manner. [*R.*] *Craig.*

DĪS-CŌM-MŌ'DJ-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* Inconvenience. "The *discommodiousness* of the place." *North.*

DĪS-CŌM-MŌD'I-TŪ, *n.* Incommodity; disadvantage; misfortune. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

DĪS-CŌM'MŌN, *v. a.* 1. To deprive of the right of common.

Thou *discommonest* thy neighbor's kine, And warn'st that none feed on thy field save thine. *Bp. Hall.*

2. To deprive of the privileges of a place, as of a university.

Bishop King, then vice-chancellor, *discommenced* three or four townmen together. *State Trials.*

3. (*Law.*) To deprive of the commonable quality, as lands, by enclosing or appropriating them. *Burrill.*

DĪS-CŌM'PA-NŪ, *v. a.* To deprive of company; to dissociate. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

† DĪS-CŌM-PLĒX'ĪON (dĪs-kŏm-plĒk'shun), *v. a.* To change the hue or color of. *Beau. & Fl.*

DĪS-CŌM-PŌSE' (dĪs-kŏm-pŏz'), *v. a.* [*Sp. descomponer*; *Fr. décomposer*.] [*i. DISCOMPOSED*; *pp. DISCOMPOSING, DISCOMPOSED*.]

1. To disorder; to derange; to disturb. *Swift.*

2. To perturb; to ruffle; to agitate; to disconcert; to disquiet; to harass; to vex.

Ill, in death, it shows Your peace of mind by rage to *discompose*. *Dryden.*

3. † To displace; to discard.

He never put down or *discomposed* a counsellor or near servant. *Bacon.*

Syn. — See DISTURB.

DĪS-CŌM-PŌSED', *p. a.* Disturbed; ruffled; uneasy.

DĪS-CŌM-PŌS'ED-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being discomposed; disquiet; agitation. *Hale.*

† DĪS-CŌM-PŌ-SĪ'TĪON (-zĪsh'), *n.* Inconsistency; disagreement. *Donne.*

DĪS-CŌM-PŌS'ŪRE (dĪs-kŏm-pŏs'zhūr), *n.* 1. The state of being discomposed; disorder; perturbation. "*Discomposure* of mind." *Clarendon.*

2. † Inconsistency; disagreement. *Boyle.*

DĪS-CŌMPT' (dĪs-kŏmpt'), *v. a.* [*Fr. décompter*.] To discount. — See DISCOUNT. *Hudibras.*

DĪS-CŌN-CĒRT', *v. a.* [*i. DISCONCERTED*; *pp. DISCONCERTING, DISCONCERTED*.]

1. To throw into disorder; to undo, as a concerted plan; to frustrate; to defeat.

He *disconcerted* all their hopes and expectations. *Hard.*

2. To discompose; to confuse; to bewilder; to derange; to disorder; to disturb.

A careless gesture, a word, or a look, is enough to *disconcert* them. *Collier.*

† DĪS-CŌN-CĒRT, *n.* Want of concert. "Our *disconcert* for their defence." *Temple.*

DĪS-CŌN-CĒR'TĪON, *n.* Act of disconcerting; discomposure. *State Trials.*

DĪS-CŌN-DŪ'CĪVE, *a.* Not conducive; obstructive; hindering. [*R.*] *Seager.*

DĪS-CŌN-FŌRM'A-BLE, *a.* Not conformable; dissenting; not complying or assenting. "*Disconformable* in religion from us." [*R.*] *Stow.*

DĪS-CŌN-FŌRM'I-TŪ, *n.* Want of conformity. "*Disconformity* to his practice." [*R.*] *Barrow.*

DĪS-CŌN-GRŪ'I-TŪ, *n.* Want of agreement; unlikeness; disparity. "That much *discongruity* betwixt him [God] and us." *Mountagu.*

DĪS-CŌN-NĒCT', *v. a.* [*i. DISCONNECTED*; *pp. DISCONNECTING, DISCONNECTED*.] To separate; to disjoin; to break the ties or connection.

The Episcopal Church of England, before the reformation connected with the see of Rome, since then *disconnected*. *Burke.*

DĪS-CQN-NĒCT'ED, *p. a.* Not connected; separate. *Blair.*

DĪS-CQN-NĒCT'ION, *n.* Separation; disunion. "Distrust and disconnection." *Burke.*

DĪS-CQN'SĒ-CRĀTE, *v. a.* To divest or deprive of consecration; to desecrate. [*R.*] *Andréws.*

† DĪS-CQN-SĒNT', *v. n.* To disagree; to differ; not to give assent. *Milton.*

† DĪS-CQN'SQ-LĀ-CY, *n.* The state of being disconsolate; disconsolateness. *Barrow.*

DĪS-CQN'SQ-LANCE, *n.* Disconsolateness. *Clarke.*

DĪS-CQN'SQ-LĀTE, *a.* [Old Fr. *désconsolé*; Sp. *desconsolado*.]

1. Void of consolation or comfort; hopeless; sorrowful; melancholy; afflicted; sad.

The ladies and the knights, no shelter nigh,
Were dropping wet, disconsolate, and wan. *Dryden.*

2. Saddening; gloomy. "The disconsolate darkness of our winter nights." *Ray.*

DĪS-CQN'SQ-LĀTE-LY, *ad.* In a disconsolate manner; sorrowfully. *Barrow.*

DĪS-CQN'SQ-LĀTE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being disconsolate. *Barrow.*

† DĪS-CQN-SQ-LĀ-T'ION, *n.* Want of comfort. "Disconsolation and heaviness." *Bp. Hall.*

DĪS-CQN-TĒNT', *n.* 1. Want of content; uneasiness; dissatisfaction.

Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this son of York. *Shak.*

2. A discontented person; a malecontent. Fickle changelings, and poor discontenta. *Shak.*

DĪS-CQN-TĒNT', *a.* Discontented. *Hayward.*

DĪS-CQN-TĒNT', *v. a.* [It. *discontentare*; Sp. *descontentar*.] [*i.* DISCONTENTED; *pp.* DISCONTENTING, DISCONTENTED.] To dissatisfy; to make uneasy; to displease.

Those that were there thought it not fit
To discontent so ancient a wit. *Suckling.*

DĪS-CQN-TĒNT'ED, *a.* Uneasy; dissatisfied.

These are, beyond comparison, the two greatest evils in
this world: a diseased body and a discontented mind. *Tillotson.*

DĪS-CQN-TĒNT'ED-LY, *ad.* In a discontented manner; with discontent.

DĪS-CQN-TĒNT'ED-NĒSS, *n.* State of being discontented; uneasiness; dissatisfaction. *Daniel.*

† DĪS-CQN-TĒNT'FŪL, *a.* Discontented. *Howe.*

DĪS-CQN-TĒNT'ING, *a.* Giving no satisfaction; dissatisfying; displeasing. *Milton.*

DĪS-CQN-TĒNT'MENT, *n.* The state of being discontented; uneasiness.

The police and official non-ishing of hopes . . . is one of
the best antidotes against the poison of discontentment. *Bacon.*

DĪS-CQN-TĪN'U-A-BLE, *a.* That may be discontinued. [*R.*] *Dr. Allen.*

DĪS-CQN-TĪN'U-ANCE (*dīs-kon-tīn'yu-ans*), *n.*

1. Want of continuance; interruption; cessation; intermission. "Long discontinuance of our conversation with him." *Atterbury.*

2. (*Law.*) The termination or suspension of an estate tail; a species of ouster of a freehold by which the right of entry was taken away and the issue put to a trial:—a chasm in the pleading:—the termination of an action at law by the voluntary act of the plaintiff, or in consequence of the plaintiff's omitting to continue the process or proceedings by proper entries on the record. *Bowyer. Burrill.*

DĪS-CQN-TĪN'U-Ā-T'ION, *n.* [It. *discontinuatione*; Fr. *discontinuation*.] Disruption of continuity; separation. "Discontinuation of parts." *Newton.*

DĪS-CQN-TĪN'UE (*dīs-kon-tīn'yu*), *v. a.* [It. *discontinuare*; Sp. *discontinuar*; Fr. *discontinuer*.] [*i.* DISCONTINUED; *pp.* DISCONTINUING, DISCONTINUED.]

1. To leave off; to break off; to intermit; to stop; to put an end to.

You cannot now discontinue these obliging offices without
forfeiting your character of constancy. *Melmoth.*

2. To cease to take or receive; as, "To discontinue a periodical."

DĪS-CQN-TĪN'UE, *v. n.* 1. To lose continuity; to suffer disruption; to break. *Bacon.*

2. To be kept from possession; — with *from*. Thou shalt discontinue from thy heritage. *Jer. xvii. 4.*

DĪS-CQN-TĪN'U-ĒD-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being discontinued. *Scott.*

DĪS-CQN-TĪN'U-ĒĒ' (130), *n.* (*Law.*) One whose estate is discontinued. *Blackstone.*

DĪS-CQN-TĪN'U-ĒR, *n.* One who discontinues.

DĪS-CQN-TĪN'U-TY, *n.* [Fr. *discontinuité*.] Want of continuity or absolute contact. [*R.*]

Discontinuity of parts is the principal cause of the opacity of bodies. *Newton.*

DĪS-CQN-TĪN'U-ĒR, *n.* (*Law.*) One who discontinues; — opposed to *discontinuee*. *Blackstone.*

DĪS-CQN-TĪN'U-ŌS, *a.* 1. Not continuous; broken off; interrupted.

2. Wide; extended; gaping. "Discontinuous wound." *Milton.*

Discontinuous function, (*Math.*) a function which does not vary continuously as the variable increases uniformly. *Davies & Peck.*

† DĪS-CQN-VĒN'IENCE, *n.* Incongruity; discordance; inconvenience. *Fotherby.*

† DĪS-CQN-VĒN'IENT, *a.* Inconvenient; unsuited; repugnant. *Bp. Reynolds.*

DĪS-CŌRD, *n.* [*L.* It., & Sp. *discordia*; *L.* *dis*, priv., and *cor*, cordis, the heart; Fr. *discordie*.]

1. Want of concord or harmony; disagreement; opposition; alienation of affection; contention; strife. "He that soweth discord among his brethren." *Prov. vi. 19.*

2. (*Mus.*) A combination of musical tones, which, not being adapted in nature to harmonize with each other, sound disagreeably together; — dissonance; — opposed to *concord*. *Warner.*

Syn. — See **DISAGREEMENT**.

† DĪS-CŌRD, *v. n.* To disagree; not to suit with. "The one . . . discording with the other." *Bacon.*

† DĪS-CŌRD-A-BLE, *a.* That produces discord. "Discordable cause." *Chaucer.*

DĪS-CŌRD'ANCE, *n.* [It. *discordanza*; Sp. *dis-* *DIS-CŌRD'AN-CY*, *cordancia*; Fr. *discordance*.]

Want of concord; disagreement; opposition; inconsistency; discord. "Discordances of interest." *Warton.* "The discordance of these errors." *Bp. Horsley.*

DĪS-CŌRD'ANT, *a.* [*L.* *discors*; It. *discordante*; Fr. *discordant*.]

1. Wanting agreement; being at variance; opposite; incongruous.

So various, so discordant, is the mind,
That in our will a different will we find. *Dryden.*

2. Wanting concord; dissonant; inharmonious; as, "Discordant sounds."

DĪS-CŌRD'ANT-LY, *ad.* In a discordant manner.

DĪS-CŌRD'ANT-NĒSS, *n.* Discordance. [*R.*] *Scott.*

† DĪS-CŌRD'FŪL, *a.* Quarrelsome; not peaceable. "That discordful crew." *Spenser.*

† DĪS-CŌRD'ŌUS, *a.* Discordant; dissonant. "The discordous jars." *Bp. Hall.*

† DĪS-CŌRD'PO-RĀTE, *a.* Deprived of corporate privileges. *Proclamation of James II.*

† DĪS-CŌUN'SĒL, *v. a.* To dissuade. *Spenser.*

DĪS-CŌUNT (114), *n.* [It. *sconto*; Sp. *descuento*; Fr. *décompte*.]

1. An allowance or deduction, according to the rate of interest, for money advanced before it is due: — an allowance on a debt not yet due, in consideration of immediate payment: — a deduction from the customary price: — act of discounting.

2. The sum deducted or refunded. *Swift.*

|| DĪS-CŌUNT' (114) [*dīs-kōunt'*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *dīs-kōunt'*, *W. B. Rees*], *v. a.* [It. *scontare*; Sp. *descontar*; Fr. *décompter*.] [*i.* DISCOUNTED; *pp.* DISCOUNTING, DISCOUNTED.]

1. To count back; to pay back, or by a counter reckoning.

Parvise discounts arrears,
By bills for taxes and repairs. *Swift.*

2. To deduct, as a certain sum or rate per cent.; as, "To discount four per cent."

3. To lend or advance money upon, with deduction of discount; as, "To discount a note."

As "The accent [on the second syllable] is proper, but in the mercantile world, the verb is very com-

monly made to bear the same accent as the noun." *Smart.*

|| DĪS-CŌUNT', *v. n.* To lend money, deducting interest at the time of the loan. *Mason.*

DĪS-CŌUNT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be discounted; subject to discount. *Smart.*

DĪS-CŌUNT-DĀY, *n.* The day of the week on which a bank discounts notes and bills. *Craig.*

DĪS-CŌUNT'TE-NANCE, *v. a.* [Fr. *discouragement*.] [*i.* DISCOURAGED; *pp.* DISCOURAGING, DISCOURAGED.]

1. To abash; to put to shame.

He came and with him the people, though not
To show disapprobation of; to discourage.

Be careful to discouragement in children any thing that
looks like rage and furious anger. *Tillotson.*

DĪS-CŌUNT'TE-NANCE, *n.* Disfavor; treatment tending to check or discourage; disregard.

He patiently bears the discouragement he meets with
in the world. *Royce.*

DĪS-CŌUNT'TE-NAN-CER, *n.* One who discourages. *Bacon.*

DĪS-CŌUNT'ER, *n.* One who discounts. *Burke.*

DĪS-CŌUR'AGE (*dīs-kūr'aj*), *v. a.* [Fr. *décourager*.] [*i.* DISCOURAGED; *pp.* DISCOURAGING, DISCOURAGED.]

1. To repress the courage of; to dishearten; to depress; to deprive of confidence; to deter.

Our brethren have discouraged our heart, saying, The
people is greater and taller than we. *Deut. i. 28.*

2. To discourage; to seek to check; as, "To discourage an enterprise."

Syn. — See **DETER**.

† DĪS-CŌUR'AGE, *n.* Want of courage. *Elyot.*

DĪS-CŌUR'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* That can be discouraged or disheartened. *Bp. Hall.*

DĪS-CŌUR'AGE-MĒNT, *n.* [Fr. *découragement*.] 1. The act of discouraging. *Johnson.*

2. State of being discouraged; depression. Over-great discouragement might make them desperate. *Swift. Tristram.*

3. The cause of depression; that which disheartens. "Preserving to the end under all discouragements." *Clarke.*

DĪS-CŌUR'AG-ER, *n.* One who discourages.

DĪS-CŌURSE' (*dīs-kōrs'*), *n.* [*L.* *discursus*; It. *discorso*; Sp. *discurso*; Fr. *discours*.]

1. The power or the act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences; the process of ratiocination; reasoning; reason.

Sure He that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To fast in us unused. *Shak.*

Reasoning, or discourse, is the act of proceeding from certain judgments to another founded on them. *Whately.*

2. The communication of thoughts upon any subject, in a formal manner, whether made by writing or orally; a treatise; a dissertation; a speech; a sermon.

My intention in this and some future discourses is to set
before you the divine authority of the Christian religion. *Bp. Pearce.*

3. Mutual intercourse by spoken language; conversation; talk. "Sweet discourse, the banquet of the mind." *Dryden.*

Syn. — See **CONVERSATION**, **SPEECH**.

DĪS-CŌURSE' (*dīs-kōrs'*), *v. n.* [It. *discorrere*; Sp. *discurrir*; Fr. *discourir*.] [*i.* DISCOURSED; *pp.* DISCOURSING, DISCOURSED.]

1. To pass from premises to consequences; to reason. "Brutes do want that quick discoursing power." *Davies.*

2. To speak or communicate thoughts in a formal manner; as, "To discourse upon the immortality of the soul."

3. To talk; to converse; to relate. "Stand not to discourse." *Shak.*

Syn. — See **SPEAK**.

DĪS-CŌURSE', *v. a.* 1. To treat of; to converse concerning; to discuss; to talk over.

Hard are the ways of truth, and rough to walk;
Smooth on the tongue discoursed, pleasing to the ear. *Milton.*

2. To give forth; to utter; to emit.

Give it [the pipe] breath with year month, and it will dis-
course most excellent music. *Shak.*

DJS-COURSELESS, *a.* Having no discourse. "Rash and *discourseless* brains." *Shelton*.

DJS-COURS'ER, *n.* One who discourses.

DJS-COURS'ING, *n.* The act of one who discourses; reasoning; connected thought. "Fears and weak *discoursings*." *Bp. Taylor*.

DJS-COUR'SIVE, *a.* 1. Passing from antecedent to consequent; reasoning; discursive. *Milton*.
2. *Cour'sive*; *interlocutory*. "*Discoursive* scenes." *Dryden*.
3. Conversable; communicative. "A *com-pleasant* man, very free and *discoursive*." *Wood*.

DJS-COUR'TE-OUS (*dis-kür'te-üs* or *dis-kört'yus*) [*dis-kür'chus*, *S. IV.*; *dis-kür'che-üs*, *P.*; *dis-kür'te-üs*, *J. R.*; *dis-küt'yus*, *F.*; *dis-kört'e-üs*, *Ja.*; *dis-kört'yus*, *K. Sm.*], *a.* [*Fr. discourtois*]. Wanting in courtesy, or good manners; uncourteous; uncivil; uncomplaisant; rude.
They would not be uncivil or *discourteous* in thwarting the mind and pleasure of their company. *Barrow*.

DJS-COUR'TE-OUS-LY, *ad.* Uncivilly; rudely.

DJS-COUR'TE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being discourteous; incivility; discourtesy. *Ash*.

DJS-COUR'TE-SY, *n.* [*It. discortesia*; *Sp. descortesia*; *Fr. discourtesie*]. Incivility; rudeness; act of disrespect; discourteousness. "As if I had done him a *discourtesy*." *Wise-man*.

DJS-COURTSHIP, *n.* Want of respect; incivility; discourtesy. *B. Jonson*.

DJS-COÜS, *a.* Flat and circular like a disk or quoit; disk-shaped; discoid. *Quincy*.

DJS-CÖV'E-NÄNT, *v. a.* To dissolve covenant or contract with. *Craig*.

DJS-CÖV'ER (*dis-küv'er*), *v. a.* [*It. discovrire*; *Sp. descubrir*; *Fr. découvrir*]. See **COVER**. [*i. discovered*; *pp. DISCOVERING, DISCOVERED*].
1. To take off or remove, as a cover.
For the greatness of thy iniquity are thy skirts *discovered*, and thy heels made bare. *Jer. xiii. 22*.
2. To expose to view; to bring to light; to disclose; to lay bare; to uncover; to show; to make known; to reveal; to tell.
Go, draw aside the curtains, and *discover* The several caskets to this noble prince. *Shak.*
Law can *discover* sin, but not remove. *Milton*.
3. To find out, as something hidden or not known before; to ascertain.
Harvey *discovered* the circulation of the blood. *Godwin*.
He shall never *discover*, by any alteration in me, my knowledge of his mistake. *Pope*.
4. To find, as a person concealed; to detect.
Up he starts, *Discovered* and surprised. *Milton*.
5. To spy; to descry.
When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. *Acts xxi. 3*.
Syn.—See **DETECT**, **FIND**, **INVENT**, **SHOW**, **TELL**.

DJS-CÖV'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be discovered; that may be seen; apparent. *Locke*.

DJS-CÖV'ER-ER, *n.* 1. One who discovers.
2. An explorer; a scout; a spy.
Send *discoverers* forth To know the numbers of our enemies. *Shak.*

DJS-CÖV'ER-MENT, *n.* Discovery. *Fairfax*.

DJS-CÖV'ERT, *a.* (*Law*) Not covert; free from matrimonial ties. *Bowyer*.

DJS-CÖV'ER-TÜRE, *n.* 1. Discovery.
2. (*Law*) Freedom from coverture or matrimonial ties. *Blackstone*.

DJS-CÖV'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The act of discovering or finding out. "*Discoveries* of dishonor." *Shak.*
2. The act of making known; disclosure.
Such a *discovery* ought to be made as late as possible. *Swift*.
3. Something discovered.
In religion there have been many *discoveries*, but (in true religion, I mean) no inventions. *Trench*.
4. (*Law*) The revealing or disclosing of a matter by a defendant, in his answer to a bill filed for that purpose. *Burrill*.

DJS-CRÄ'DLE, *v. n. & a.* To come, or take, from the cradle.—to burst forth. *Ford*.

DJS-CRÉD'IT, *n.* Want or loss of credit or favor; dishonor; reproach; disgrace.
Those loose and frothy declaimers who have brought *dis-credit* on eloquence. *Blair*.

Syn.—*Discredit* signifies the loss of credit; *dis-grace*, *dishonor*, and *ignominy*, the loss of esteem or character. A bankrupt incurs *discredit*; a dismissed minister or an expelled student, *disgrace*; one who fails to perform his duty, *dishonor*; an offender, *reproach*; a felon, *ignominy*.—See **INFAMY**.

DJS-CRÉD'IT, *v. a.* [*It. sordidare*; *Sp. desacreditar*; *Fr. décrediter*].—See **CREDIT**. [*i. DIS-CREDITED*; *pp. DISCREDITING, DISCREDITED*].
1. To distrust; to place no confidence in; to give no credit or belief to; to disbelieve. "No informer... was *discredited*." *Holland*.
2. To deprive of credibility; to destroy trust in. He had framed to himself many deceiving promises of life, which I have *discredited* to him. *Shak.*
3. To make disreputable; to make less reputable; to bring reproach upon; to disgrace.
Without care... our virtues will be often *discredited* with the appearance of evil. *Rogers*.

DJS-CRÉD'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Disreputable; disgraceful. "*Discreditable* shift." *Blair*.

DJS-CRÉD'IT-A-BLY, *ad.* In a discreditable manner; disreputably.

DJS-CRÉD'IT-TOR, *n.* One who discredits.

DJS-CRÉET', *n.* [*L. discerno, discretus*, to separate, to discern; *It. & Sp. discreto*; *Fr. discret*]. Having discretion; prudent; wise; circumspect; cautious; not rash.
Forasmuch as God hath showed thee all this, there is none so *discreet* and wise as thou. *Gen. xli. 8*.

Syn.—See **CAUTIOUS**, **PRUDENT**.

DJS-CRÉET'LY, *ad.* In a discreet manner; prudently.

DJS-CRÉET'NESS, *n.* Discretion. *Johnson*.

DJS-CRÉ-PÄNCE [*dis'kré-päns*, *S. W. P. E. J. F. Jr. K. Sm. R.*; *dis-crép'ans*, *Wb. Maunders*], *n.* Difference; discrepancy. *Pearson*.

DJS-CRÉ-PÄN-CY, *n.* [*L. discrepantia*; *discrepo*, to sound discordantly; *It. discrepanza*; *Sp. discrepancia*; *Fr. discrepancy*]. Difference; disagreement; incongruity; inconsistency. "*Discrepancy* of opinion." *Mountagu*.

A great deal of the *discrepancy* observable in the Gospels arises from omission. *Paley*.

DJS-CRÉ-PÄNT [*dis'kré-pänt*, *S. W. P. E. J. F. Jr. K. Sm. R.*; *dis-crép'ant*, *Wb.*], *a.* [*It. & Sp. discrepante*]. Different; disagreeing; unlike.

Are not all laws, *discrepant* from God's laws, evil? *Dp. Hall*.

DJS-CRÉTE', *v. a.* [*L. discerno, discretus*] To separate; to divide. *Brown*.

DJS-CRÉTE' [*dis'krät*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; *dis'krät*, *S. Ash*], *a.* [*L. discerno, discretus*, to separate].
1. Separate; distinct; not continuous. *Johnson*.
2. Disjunctive; disjunctive.

"I resign my life, but not my honor," is a *discrete* proposition. *Johnson*.

Discrete proportion, (*Arith.*) is one in which the ratio of the first term to the second is equal to that of the third to the fourth, but not equal to that of the second to the third; thus, 3:6::8:16;—opposed to a continued or geometrical proportion, of which the following is an example; 3:6::12:24. *Da. & P.*—*Discrete quantity*, a quantity of which the component parts have a separate and distinct existence; thus, numbers are discrete quantities, being composed of separate units. *Brande*.

Syn.—"This word and its companion *concrete*, one would have supposed, should have the same accentuation in all our pronouncing dictionaries; and yet scarcely any two words are more differently accented. The accent is placed on the last syllable of *concrete* by Dr. Ash, Buchanan, Perry, Entick, and Bailey; and on the first by Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Smith, W. Johnston, and Dr. Kenrick. Scott accents the last syllable of *concrete* when an adjective, and the first when a substantive—a distinction very agreeable to analogy; but Entick, directly contrary to this analogy, reverses this order. *Discrete* is always used as an adjective, but has scarcely less diversity of accentuation than *concrete*. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Perry, and Entick accent it on the last syllable; and Dr. Ash, Mr. Sheridan, and Bailey on the first.—But I apprehend the accent ought to be placed on the first syllable of *concrete* when a substantive, and on the last of both words when adjectives." *Walker*.

It may be seen that all the recent authorities place the accent on the second syllable of *discrete*, but a majority of them on the first syllable of *concrete*.—See **CONCRETE**.

DJS-CRÉ'TION (*dis'krësh'un*), *n.* [*L. discretio*;

discerno, discretus, to separate; *It. discrezione*; *Sp. discerni*; *Fr. discrétion*].—See **DISCERN**.

1. Separation; disjunction. *Mede*.

2. The quality of being discreet; knowledge to govern or direct one's self properly; judgment; prudence; capacity for wise management.

The better part of valor is *discretion*. *Shak.*
Discretion is the perfection of reason, and a guide to win all the duties of life. *Addison*.

3. The exercise of judgment or prudence.

Was't *discretion*, lords, to let this man, This noisy man, wait? *Shak.*

To *surrender at discretion*, to deliver up one's self to the discretion of another; to surrender without stipulation of conditions.

DJS-CRÉ'TION-AL (*dis'krësh'un-äl*), *a.* Left to discretion or choice; discretionary. "*Discretionary* authority." *Bp. Horsley*.

DJS-CRÉ'TION-AL-LY (*dis'krësh'un-äl-le*), *ad.* At pleasure; at choice. *Nares*.

DJS-CRÉ'TION-A-RY (*dis'krësh'un-ä-ré*), *a.* [*Fr. discrétionnaire*]. Left to discretion; controlled only by judgment; discretionary.

The major, being a person of consummate experience, was invested with *discretionary* power. *Tatler*.

DJS-CRÉ'TIVE [*dis'krësh'un*, *W. P. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*; *dis'krësh'un*, *S. K.*], *a.* (*Logic*) Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition.

A *discretive preposition* is that which is opposed to another by means of *but*, *though*, *yet*, &c., which are called *discretive* conjunctions.

DJS-CRÉ'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a discretive manner.

DJS-CRÉ'TION, *n.* [*L. a separation*]. (*Med.*) A bandage used in bleeding on the forehead or from the frontal vein. *Dunghson*.

DJS-CRİM'I-NÄ-BLE, *a.* That may be discriminated; distinguishable. [*R.*] *Bailey*.

DJS-CRİM'I-NÄL, *a.* [*L. discriminatus*, that serves to divide]. Noting a line between the hand and the arm;—called also the *dragon's tail*. *Brande*.

DJS-CRİM'I-NÄN-CY, *n.* The capability or power of discriminating. [*R.*] *P. Mag.*

DJS-CRİM'I-NÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. discrimino, discriminar*; *Sp. discriminar*].—See **DISCERN**. [*i. DISCRIMINATED*; *pp. DISCRIMINATING, DISCRIMINATED*].
1. To separate; to select. "To *discriminate* the goats from the sheep." *Barrow*.
2. To mark as distinct or peculiar; to distinguish by certain tokens; to perceive the difference of. "In outward fashions... *discriminated* from all the nations of the earth." *Hammond*.

Syn.—See **DISTINGUISH**.

DJS-CRİM'I-NÄTE, *v. n.* To make a distinction; to note peculiarities or differences. *Cowper*.

DJS-CRİM'I-NÄTE, *a.* Discriminated; distinct. "No *discriminate* sex." *Bacon*.

DJS-CRİM'I-NÄTE-LY, *ad.* With discrimination; distinctly; discriminatively. *Johnson*.

DJS-CRİM'I-NÄTE-NESS, *n.* Distinctness; marked difference. [*R.*] *Bailey*.

DJS-CRİM'I-NÄT-ING, *p. a.* Marking a difference; distinguishing.

DJS-CRİM'I-NÄT'ION, *n.* 1. The act of discriminating; distinction.

A satire should expose nothing but what is corrigible, and make a due *discrimination* between those that are and those that are not the proper objects of it. *Addison*.

2. The faculty of discriminating or perceiving differences; discernment; penetration; as, "A person of nice *discrimination*."

3. Mark of distinction; that which shows that objects are regarded as unlike.

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any public *discriminations* in matters of religion. *King Charles*.

Syn.—See **DIFFERENCE**, **DISCERNMENT**.

DJS-CRİM'I-NÄT-IVE, *a.* 1. That discriminates or distinguishes; making discrimination; characterizing. "*Discriminative* badges." *Hale*.

2. That observes distinction. "*Discriminative* Providence." *Mora*.

DJS-CRİM'I-NÄT-IVE-LY, *ad.* With discrimination. "*Discriminatively* used." *Mede*.

DJS-CRİM'I-NÄ-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] One who discriminates or distinguishes. *Haslam*.

DIS-CRIM'I-NÄ-TQ-RY, a. That discriminates; discriminative. *Athenæum.*

† **DIS-CRIM'I-NOÜS, a.** Dangerous. *Harvey.*

DIS-CRÖWN', c. a. [*i. DISCROWNED; pp. DISCROWNING, DISCROWNED.*] To deprive or divest of a crown. *Charles I.*

† **DIS-CRÜ'C-ÄT-ING, a.** Excruciating; painful in the extreme. *Browne.*

† **DIS-CÜ'B-I-TQ-RY, a.** [*L. discubitorius.*] Fitted to the posture of reclining. "Custom, by degrees, changed their cubicular beds into discubitory." *Browne.*

† **DIS-CÜ'L-PÄTE, c. a.** [*L. dis and culpo, culpatus; Sp. disculpar.*] To exculpate. *Ashton.*

DIS-CÜ'L-PÄ-TION, n. Exculpation. [*R.*] *Burke.*

DIS-CÜM'BEN-CY, n. [*L. discumbo, discumbens,* to recline at table.] The reclining or recumbent posture adopted by the ancients at their meals; recumbency.

The Greeks and Romans used the custom of discumbency at meals. *Browne.*

DIS-CÜM'BER, r. a. To free from an encumbrance; to disencumber; to disentangle. *Pope.*

† **DIS-CÜRE', r. a.** [*Fr. discourrir.*] To discover. The plain truth unto me *discure.* *Lydgate.*

† **DIS-CÜR'RENT, a.** Not current. *Sir E. Sandys.*

DIS-CÜR'SION, n. [*Fr. discursion.*] The act of passing from one thing to another; gradation of reasoning or argument. *Hobbes.*

† **DIS-CÜR'SIST, n.** A disputer. *L. Addison.*

DIS-CÜR'SIVE, a. [*Sp. discursivo; Fr. discursif.*] 1. Proceeding regularly from premises to consequences; argumentative; reasoning.

There hath been much dispute . . . whether they [brutes] have a kind of *discurs* faculty, which some call reason. *Hale.*

2. Roving; desultory; rambling. "The natural and *discursive* motion of the spirits." *Bacon.*

DIS-CÜR'SIVE-LY, ad. In a discursive manner.

DIS-CÜR'SIVE-NÉSS, n. The state or the quality of being discursive. *Barrow.*

DIS-CÜR'SQ-RY, a. Partaking of the nature of discourse or reasoning; discursive; argumentative. *Ep. Hall.*

DIS-CÜR'SQS, n. [*L. (Logia.)*] Ratiocination; argumentation; discourse. *Crabb.*

DIS'CUS, n.; L. pl. DISCI; Eng. pl. DISCUSES. [*L., from Gr. diskos.*] A quoit; a heavy circular piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports; a disk.

From Elatreus' strong arm the *discus* flies. *Pope.*

DIS-CÜSS', v. a. [*L. discutio, discussus,* to dash to pieces, to scatter; *dis*, asunder, and *cutio*, to strike; *It. discutere; Sp. discutir; Fr. discuter.*] [*i. DISCUSSED; pp. DISCUSSING, DISCUSSED.*]

1. † To break in pieces. *Browne.*

2. † To shake off; to cast aside.

All regards of shame she had *discussed.* *Spenser.*

3. † To debate; to reason upon; to inquire into; to sift; to examine by disputation.

Men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they *discuss* it freely. *Macaulay.*

4. (*Med.*) To scatter; to disperse; to resolve. "A pomade . . . to *discuss* pimples." *Rambler.*

5. (*Law.*) To exhaust a remedy against a principal debtor before proceeding against the surety. *Burrill.*

Syn. — *Discuss* the point, topic, &c.; *debate* the question; *examine* the subject or question; *sift* the matter. A *discussion* or *debate* is carried on by two or more persons; an *examination* may be made by one only.

DIS-CÜSS'ÉR, n. One who discusses. *Johnson.*

DIS-CÜSS'ING, n. Examination. *Ayliffe.*

DIS-CÜS'SION (dis-küsh'un), n. [*L. discussio; It. discussione; Sp. discusion; Fr. discussion.*]

1. The act of discussing or sifting; agitation of a question in order to some determination; disquisition; examination.

Whoever is afraid of submitting any question, civil or religious, to the test of free *discussion*, is more in love with his own opinion than with truth. *Ep. Watson.*

2. (*Med.*) Dispersion, as of a tumor. *Wiseman.*

3. (*Law.*) The exhausting of a remedy against

a principal debtor, before proceeding against the surety. *Burrill.*

4. (*Math.*) The operation of assigning special values to the arbitrary quantities which enter into an equation and interpreting the results. *Elköt.*

Syn. — See AGITATION, DISCUSS.

DIS-CÜS'SION-ÄL, a. Relating to discussion; discursive. [*R.*] *Ed. Rev.*

DIS-CÜS'SIVE, a. (*Med.*) Discutient. *Johnson.*

DIS-CÜS'SIVE, n. (*Med.*) A discutient. *Smart.*

DIS-CÜ'TIENT (dis-kü'shent), n. [*L. discutio, discutiens.*] (*Med.*) A medicine to disperse morbid matter. "Repellents and *discutients.*" *Wiseman.*

DIS-CÜ'TIENT, a. (*Med.*) Dispersing morbid matter; discursive. *Dunghison.*

DIS-DÄIN', c. a. [*L. dedignor; de, negative, and dignor,* to deem worthy; *It. disdegnare; Sp. desdenar; Fr. dédaigner.*] [*i. DISDAINED; pp. DISDAINING, DISDAINED.*] To regard with contempt; to despise; to condemn; to scorn; to consider as unworthy or unbecoming.

There dwelt the scorn of vice, and pity too,
For those who did what she *disdained* to do. *Waller.*

Syn. — See CONTEMN.

DIS-DÄIN', v. n. 1. To consider as derogatory; to scorn.

Two potent thrones, that to be less than gods
disdained. *Milton.*

2. To take umbrage; to be angry. *B. Jonson.*

DIS-DÄIN', n. [*It. sdegno; Sp. desden; Fr. dédaign.*] Indignation united with contempt; scorn; contempt; haughtiness.

But against you, ye Greeks, ye coward train,
Gods! how my soul is moved with just *disdain*. *Pope.*

Syn. — See CONTEMN, HAUGHTINESS.

DIS-DÄIN'FÜL, a. Full of, or expressing, disdain; contemptuous; scornful.

Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
The *disdain* of power, the love of rule;
Nor heed the *disdain* of power, the love of rule,
Nor heed the *disdain* of power, the love of rule. *Gray.*

Syn. — See FASTIDIOUS.

DIS-DÄIN'FÜL-LY, ad. In a scornful manner.

DIS-DÄIN'FÜL-NÉSS, n. The quality of being disdainful; contemptuousness; scorn. *Sidney.*

DIS-DÄIN'ING, n. Scorn; contempt. *Donne.*

DIS-DÄIN'ISH-LY, ad. Disdainfully. *Vives.*

† **DIS-DÄIN'OUS, a.** Disdainful. "A *disdainous* and grievous look." *Sir T. Elyott.*

† **DIS-DÄIN'OUS-I-Y, ad.** Disdainfully. *Bale.*

DIS-DE'I-FY, v. a. To deprive of the quality of being a deity. *Feltham.*

DIS-DI-A-PÄ'SON, n. [*Gr. dis, twice, diä, through, and napōn, all.*] (*Mus.*) A name given by the Greeks to a scale of two octaves. *P. Cyc.*

DIS-EÄSE' (dis-æz'), n. [*dis and ease.* — Norm. *Fr. desease.*]

1. † Want of ease; inquietness; distress. "In the world ye shall have *disease.*" *John xvi. 33. Wickliffe's Translation.*

2. Any morbid state of the body generally, or of any particular organ or part of the body; any derangement of the functions, or alteration of the structure, of the animal organs. *Brande.*

3. Any moral or mental disorder.

Though all afflictions are evils in themselves, yet they are good for us, because they discover to us our *disease*, and tend to our cure. *Tillotson.*

Syn. — *Disease, disorder, distemper, complaint, and malady* all denote an ill state of health; but *disease* is the most common medical term, and *malady* is the most vague and least common of these terms, and *distemper* is now applied chiefly to animals. A painful *disease*; a slight *indisposition*, *illness, complaint, or disorder*; *sickness* of the stomach; *severe sickness*; a *catching distemper*; a common *malady*. *Disease* in man; *distemper* in brutes.

DIS-EÄSE', v. a. [*i. DISEASED; pp. DISEASING, DISEASED.*]

1. † To make uneasy; to disturb. *Looke.*

2. To afflict with disease; to infect; to disorder. "Diseased in his feet." *1 Kings xv. 23.*

DIS-EÄSED' (dis-æzd'), p. a. Affected by disease; distempered.

Syn. — See SICK.

DIS-EÄS'ED-NÉSS, n. The state of being diseased; sickness; morbid state. *Burnet.*

† **DIS-EÄSE FÜL, a.** Full of, or causing, disease. *Diseaseful dainties, riot and excess.* *Watson.*

† **DIS-EÄSE'MENT, n.** Trouble; disease. *Bacon.*

DIS-EDGED' (dis-æd'), a. Deprived of the edge; blunted; dulled; cloyed. *Shak.*

DIS-ED'I-FY, v. a. To fail of edifying. *Waterton.*

DIS-EM-BÄRK', c. a. [*It. sbarcare; Sp. desembarcar; Fr. débarquer.*] [*i. DISEMBARKED; pp. DISEMBARKING, DISEMBARKED.*] To land, as troops, &c., from a ship; to carry to land or to shore. "Disembark my coffers." *Shak.*

DIS-EM-BÄRK', v. n. To land; to go on shore. There disembarking on the green seaside,
We land our artillery, and the spoil divide. *Pope.*

DIS-EM-BÄR-KÄ'TION, n. The act of disembarking or landing. *Goldsmith.*

DIS-EM-BÄR'RASS, v. a. [*It. sbarazzare; Sp. desembarazar; Fr. débarrasser.*] [*i. DISEMBARRASSED; pp. DISEMBARRASSING, DISEMBARRASSED.*] To free from clog or embarrassment; to set free; to extricate; to disengage.

We have *disembarrassed* it from all the intricacy which arose from the different forms of declension. *Blair.*

Syn. — See DISENGAGE.

DIS-EM-BÄR'RASS-MÉNT, n. Deliverance from embarrassment or perplexity. *Johnson.*

DIS-EM-BÄY', v. a. To clear from a bay. *Sherburne.*

DIS-EM-BÉL'LISH, v. a. [*It. disabbellire.*] To divest of embellishment. *Carlyle.*

DIS-EM-BIT'TER, v. a. To free from bitterness or acrimony.

Encourage such innocent amusements as may *disembitter* the minds of men. *Addison.*

DIS-EM-BÖD'IED (-böd'id), p. a. 1. Divested of the body.

How shall I know thee in the sphere that keeps
The disembodied spirits of the dead? *Bryant.*

2. Discharged from military incorporation; separated, as a body of soldiers.

Syn. — See INCORPOREAL.

DIS-EM-BÖD'Y, v. a. [*i. DISEMBODIED; pp. DISEMBODYING, DISEMBODIED.*]

1. To divest of or free from the body.

2. To discharge from military incorporation or assemblage. *Richardson.*

DIS-EM-BÖGUE' (dis-ëm-bög'), v. a. [*Old Fr. desemboucher; Fr. embouchure, the mouth of a river.*] [*i. DISEMBOGUE; pp. DISEMBOGUING, DISEMBOGUE.*]

1. To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a river; to give vent to; to empty.

Rolling down, the steep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels *disembogues* his waves. *Dryden.*

2. To cast forth; to eject. *Beau. & Fl.*

DIS-EM-BÖGUE' (dis-ëm-bög'), v. n. To gain a vent; to flow forth.

The rivers *disembogue* into the sea. *Cheyne.*

DIS-EM-BÖGUE'MÉNT (dis-ëm-bög'mént), n. Act of discharging water into a lake or sea. *Smart.*

DIS-EM-BÖS'QM (dis-ëm-büz'üm), v. a. To separate from the bosom. *Young.*

DIS-EM-BÖW'EL, v. a. [*i. DISEMBOWELLED; pp. DISEMBOWELLING, DISEMBOWELLED.*] To take out the bowels of; to eviscerate. *Phillips.*

DIS-EM-BÖW'ERED (-böt'erd), a. Deprived of a bower. [*R.*] *Bryant.*

DIS-EM-BRÄN'GLE, v. a. To free from contest. "Disembranch these matters." *Berkeley.*

DIS-EM-BRÖLL', v. a. [*Sp. desembrollar.*] [*i. DISEMBROILED; pp. DISEMBROILING, DISEMBROILED.*] To free from perplexity or confusion; to disentangle.

The system of his politics is *disembroiled.* *Addison.*

† **DIS-EM-PÍRE, v. a.** To deprive of empire or command. *Speed.*

DIS-EM-PLÖY', v. a. To deprive of employment; to dismiss from service. *Ep. Taylor.*

DIS-EN-Ä'BLE, v. a. To deprive of power or ability; to disable; to disqualify.

Now age has overtaken me, and want, a more insupportable evil, has wholly *disenabled* me. *Dryden.*

DIS-EN-AM'OURED (-am'urd), *a.* Freed from the thralldom of love. "Don Quixote *disenamoured* of Dulcinea del Toboso." *Shelton.*

DIS-EN-CHÄNT' (12), *v. a.* [Sp. *desencantar*; Fr. *desenchanter*.] [*i.* DISENCHANTED; *pp.* DISENCHANTING, DISENCHANTED.] To free from an enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells.

Where are your promised aids, your charms, your herbs,
Your magic, your scholar's spells, and your incantations?
Massinger.

DIS-EN-CHÄNT'ER, *n.* One who disenchant; one who frees from enchantment.

DIS-EN-CHÄNT'MENT, *n.* The act of disenchanting. "*Disenchantment* of Dulcinea." *Shelton.*

DIS-EN-CHÄRM', *v. a.* To free from the influence of charms or fascination. *Bp. Taylor.*

DIS-EN-CLOSE', *v. a.* To throw open, as something that has been enclosed. *Craig.*

DIS-EN-CUM'BER, *v. a.* [*i.* DISENCUMBERED; *pp.* DISENCUMBERING, DISENCUMBERED.] To free from that which encumbers or obstructs; to disburden. "*Disenumbered* from her chains." *Young.*

DIS-EN-CUM'BERED (dis-en-küm'berd), *p. a.* Freed from encumbrance.

DIS-EN-CUM'BRANCE, *n.* Freedom from any thing that encumbers or is burdensome. "Desire of ease and *disenumberance*." *Spectator.*

DIS-EN-DOW'MENT, *n.* The act of divesting or depriving of endowment. *Ec. Rev.*

DIS-EN-FRÄN'CHISE, *v. a.* To deprive of privileges or rights; to disfranchise. *Booth.*

DIS-EN-FRÄN'CHISE-MENT, *n.* The act of disenfranchising; disfranchisement. *Booth.*

DIS-EN-GÄGE', *v. a.* [Fr. *dégager*.] [*i.* DISENGAGED; *pp.* DISENGAGING, DISENGAGED.] 1. To set at liberty; to set free; to release; to liberate; to extricate; to disentangle; to separate; to disjoin; to detach.

He *disenengaged* the dart with pain. *Pitt.*

2. To set free from any obligation, attachment, or pursuit; to withdraw; to wean.

We should *disenengage* our minds from other things,
that we may be more effectually attend to the new object
which we are to pursue. *Beattie.*

Syn.—To *disenengage* signifies to free from engagement; to disentangle, to free from entanglement; to disembarass, to free from embarrassment; to extricate, to free from perplexity or danger. *Disenengaged* from common pursuits, *disenengaged* from party alliances; *disenengaged* from debt; *disenengaged* from oppression or from ruin; *disenengaged* from an engagement; *liberated* from prison.

DIS-EN-GÄGE', *v. n.* To set one's self free; to withdraw the affections.

Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that
we may *disenengage* from the world by degrees. *Collier.*

DIS-EN-GÄGED' (dis-en-gäjd'), *a.* Not engaged; being at liberty or at leisure; vacant. "A free and *disenengaged* manner." *Spectator.*

DIS-EN-GÄGED-NESS, *n.* The state of being disengaged; disengagement; disjunction.

DIS-EN-GÄGE'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *dégagement*.] 1. The state of being disengaged; release or freedom from an engagement or obligation. "*Disenagement* from earthly trammels." *Sir W. Jones.*

2. Freedom of attention; vacancy. *Johnson.*

DIS-EN-NÖ'BLE, *v. a.* To deprive of that which ennobles; to render ignoble; to disgrace.

An unworthy behavior *disennobles* a man. *Guardian.*

DIS-EN-RÖLL', *v. a.* To remove out of a roll. *Donne.*

DIS-EN-SLÄVE', *v. a.* To redeem or set free from slavery; to manumit; to disenthral. *South.*

DIS-EN-TÄN'GLE (-täng'gl), *v. a.* [*i.* DISENTANGLED; *pp.* DISENTANGLING, DISENTANGLED.] 1. To free from entanglement; to loose from that which is interwoven or connected; to unravel; as, "To *disentangle* a skein of thread."

2. To set free from impediments or difficulty; to disemboil; to disengage; to separate.

It becomes extremely hard to *disentangle* our idea of the
cause from the effect by which we are led to know it. *Burke.*

Syn.—See DISENGAGE.

DIS-EN-TÄN'GLE-MENT (dis-en-täng'gl-mënt), *n.* The act of disentangling, unravelling, or freeing from difficulty. *Watson.*

DIS-EN-TÉR', *v. a.* See DISINTER. *Broune.*

DIS-EN-THÄLL', *v. a.* To release from thralldom; to set free. — See DISINTHALL. *South.*

DIS-EN-THRÖNE', *v. a.* To dethrone.
To *denthron* one the King of heaven we war. *Milton.*

DIS-EN-TÍ'TLE, *v. a.* To deprive of claim or title.
Every ordinary offence does not *disentitle* a son to the love
of his father. *South.*

DIS-EN-TÖMB' (dis-en-täm'), *v. a.* To take out of a tomb; to disinter. *Tallmadge.*

† **DIS-EN-TRÄIL'**, *v. a.* To divest of the entrails, bowels, or intestines; to disembowel. *Spenser.*

DIS-EN-TRÄNCE', *v. a.* To awaken or restore from a state of trance. *Hudibras.*

DIS-EN-TWINE', *v. a.* To free from the state of being entwined; to untwist. *Byron.*

DIS-ERT', *a.* [L. *disertus*.] Eloquent. [R.] *Boag.*

DIS-ERT'-TÍ-TUDE, *n.* [L. *disertitudo*.] Eloquence. [R.] *Clarke.*

DIS-ES-PÖÜSE', *v. a.* To separate after faith plighted; to prevent from espousal.
Such was the rage
Of Turnus for Lavinia *disepposed*. *Milton.*

DIS-ES-TÄB'LISH, *v. a.* To overthrow; to unsettle. [R.] *N. E. Elders.*

DIS-ES-TEEM', *n.* Slight regard; disregard; want of esteem; disfavor; dislike. "They go on in opposition to general *diseesteem*." *Tatler.*

DIS-ES-TEEM', *v. a.* To regard slightly; to reckon of little account; to hold in slight contempt.
I would not be thought to *diseesteem* or dissuade the study
of nature. *Locke.*

DIS-ES-TEEM'ER, *n.* One who diseesteems. *Boyle.*

DIS-ES-TÍ-MÄ'TION, *n.* Want of esteem; disrespect; diseesteem. *Reynolds.*

† **DIS-EX'ER-CISE**, *v. a.* To deprive of exercise. "By *diseexercising* . . . our abilities." *Milton.*

† **DIS-FÄN'CY**, *v. a.* To dislike. *Hammond.*

DIS-FÄ'VOR, *n.* [It. *disfavore*; Sp. *disfavor*.] 1. Want of favor; unpropitious regard; discountenance; diseesteem; disregard.

The least thing which shall be offered in *disfavor* to the
established church. *Abp. Daves.*

2. The state of being out of favor; a state of unacceptableness.

After his sacrilege he was in *disfavor* with both [God and
man]. *Spelman.*

3. An ungracious or unkindly act. "He might dispense favors and *disfavors* according to his own election." *Clarendon.*

DIS-FÄ'VOR, *v. a.* [It. *disfavorire*.] 1. To discountenance; to oppose by manifesting disapproval.

Appius Claudius . . . *disfavored* the factions of great men. *Raleigh.*

2. To render unseemly; to mar the appearance of. *B. Jonson.*

† **DIS-FÄ'VOR-A-BLE**, *a.* Unfavorable. "Fortune *disfavorable*." *Stow.*

† **DIS-FÄ'VOR-A-BLY**, *ad.* Unfavorably. *Montagu.*

DIS-FÄ'VOR-ER, *n.* One who disfavors. *Bacon.*

DIS-FÉAT'URE (dis-fet'yur), *v. a.* To deprive of features; to disfigure; to deform. *Coleridge.*

DIS-FÍG-U-RÄ'TION, *n.* [It. *disfigurazione*; Sp. *disfiguracion*.] 1. Act of disfiguring; disfigurement. *Johnson.*

2. Injury to appearance; the result of disfiguring; deformity. *Shaftesbury.*

DIS-FÍG'URE (dis-fíg'yur), *v. a.* [It. *disfigurare*; Sp. *disfigurar*; Fr. *défigurer*.] [*i.* DISFIGURED; *pp.* DISFIGURING, DISFIGURED.] To injure or mar the form or appearance of; to deform; to deface. "*Disfigured* with their wounds." *Addison.*

Syn.—See DEFACE.

DIS-FÍG'URE-MENT, *n.* A marring of figure or beauty; defacement. *Hume.*

DIS-FÍG'UR-ER, *n.* One who disfigures. *Clarke.*

DIS-FÖR'EST, *v. a.* See DISAFFOREST. *Johnson.*

DIS-FRÄN'CHISE (dis-frän'chiz), *v. a.* [It. *disfrancare*.] [*i.* DISFRANCHISED; *pp.* DISFRANCHISING, DISFRANCHISED.] To deprive of chartered rights; to deprive of any privileges or immunities of a citizen.

Any particular member may be *disfranchised*, or lose his
place in the corporation, by acting contrary to the laws of
his society, or laws of the land. *Blackstone.*

DIS-FRÄN'CHISED (dis-frän'chizd), *p. a.* Deprived of privileges.

DIS-FRÄN'CHISE-MENT, *n.* The act of disfranchising, or the state of being disfranchised; deprivation of privileges. *Burke.*

† **DIS-FRÍ'AR**, *v. a.* To divest of the state, condition, or order of a friar. *Sandys.*

DIS-FÜR'NISH, *v. a.* To unfurnish; to deprive; to strip; to divest; to dismantle. *Shak.*

† **DIS-FÜR'NÍ-TÜRE**, *n.* The act of disfurnishing; a divesting; a deprivation. *Montagu.*

† **DIS-GÄGE'**, *v. a.* To disengage. *Holland.*

DIS-GÄL'LANT, *v. a.* To deprive of gallantry or courage. [R.] *B. Jonson.*

DIS-GÄR'LAND, *v. a.* To deprive of the ornament of a garland. *Drummond.*

DIS-GÄR'NISH, *v. a.* [Fr. *dégarnir*.] [*i.* DISGARNISHED; *pp.* DISGARNISHING, DISGARNISHED.]

1. To strip of ornaments. *Martin.*

2. To take guns from, as a fortress; to dismantle; to disfigure; to divest. *Hall.*

DIS-GÄR'RÍ-SON (-gär're-en), *v. a.* To deprive of a garrison. *Dr. Huxley.*

DIS-GÄV'EL, *v. a.* (Lavo.) To deprive lands of that principal quality of gavelkind tenure by which they descend equally among all the sons of the tenant. *Burritt.*

† **DIS-GLÖ'RÍ-FÝ**, *v. a.* To deprive of glory. *Milton.*

DIS-GÖRGE', *v. a.* [Fr. *dégorg*; *de*, from, and *gorge*, the throat.] [*i.* DISGORGED; *pp.* DISGORGING, DISGORGED.]

1. To discharge from the throat or stomach through the mouth; to spew; to vomit.

From the distant shore they loudly laughed
To see his heaving breast *diseorge* the briny draught. *Dryden.*

2. To pour out with violence; to eject.

Four infernal rivers, that *diseorge*
Into the burning lake their baleful streams. *Milton.*

3. To yield, as something held wrongfully; to give up; to relinquish; to surrender. *D. Webster.*

DIS-GÖRGE'MENT, *n.* The act of disgorging. Loathsome *diseorgements* of their wicked blasphemies. *Sp. Hall.*

† **DIS-GÖS'PÉL**, *v. n.* To pervert the gospel. *Milton.*

DIS-GRÄCE', *n.* [It. *disgrazia*; Sp. *desgracia*; Fr. *disgrâce*.] 1. State of being out of favor; degradation.

Pray Heaven, he sound not my *disgrace*. *Shak.*

2. A state of ignominy; dishonor; shame; reproach; infamy; disrepute; opprobrium; discredit.

This deep *disgrace* in brotherhood
Touches me deeper than you can imagine. *Shak.*

3. Cause of shame, dishonor, or reproach. What a *disgrace* it is to me to remember thy name! *Shak.*

4. † An act of unkindness; a disfavor. *Sidney.*

Syn.—See DISCREDIT, INFAMY.

DIS-GRÄCE', *v. a.* [It. *disgraziare*; Sp. *desgraciar*; Fr. *disgracier*.] [*i.* DISGRACED; *pp.* DISGRACING, DISGRACED.]

1. To put out of favor. "The minister was *disgraced*." *Johnson.*

2. To bring shame, dishonor, or a stain upon; to subject to reproach; to discredit. "His ignorance *disgraced* him." *Johnson.*

3. To treat ignominiously; to dishonor; to degrade.
[He] *disgraced* me in my happy victories. *Shak.*

Syn.—See ABASE, DEGRADE.

DIS-GRÄCE'FUL, *a.* Shameful; ignominious; dishonorable; base; mean; vile; scandalous. "*Disgraceful* language." *Bp. Taylor.*

Syn.—See BASE.

DİŞ-GRÄCE'FÜL-LY, *ad.* In a disgraceful manner.

DİŞ-GRÄCE'FÜL-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being disgraceful; ignominy; disgrace; shamefulness.

DİŞ-GRÄ'CĒR, *n.* One who disgraces.

DİŞ-GRÄ'CIOUS (diz-grä'shūs), *a.* [It. *disgrazioso*.] Unpleasing; ungracious. *Shak.*

† DİŞ-GRÄ'CIVE, *a.* That disgraces; disgraceful. [R.] *Feltham.*

† DİŞ-GRÄDE, *v. a.* To deprive of an order or dignity; to degrade. *Covell.*

† DİŞ-GRÄD'ING, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) The depriving of an order or dignity. *Burrill.*

† DİŞ-GRĒ-GĀTE, *v. a.* [Fr. *disgriger*.] To separate; to disperse. *More.*

DİŞ-GUIŠE' (diz-gīz'), *v. a.* [Fr. *d'guiser*.] [*i.* DISGUISED; *pp.* DISGUISED, DISGUISED.]

1. To conceal, or change the appearance of, as by an unusual dress; to mask; to muffle.

And she put her widow's garments off from her, and covered her with a cloak, and *disguised* herself. *Bible, 1351.*

2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to dissemble; to feign.

When we are touched with some important ill, sorrow nor joy can be *disguised* by art. *Dryden.*

3. To change in manners or behavior by the use of spirituous liquor; to make drunk; to intoxicate.

The whole magistracy was pretty well *disguised*. *Spectator.*

DİŞ-GUIŠE' (diz-gīz'), *n.* 1. A dress intended to conceal the person who wears it; a counterfeit dress; a mask.

Her father hath commanded her to slip away with slender. *Shak.*

2. A false appearance; counterfeit semblance. False oaths, false tears, deceptions, *disguises*. *Pope.*

3. The change produced in the manners or behavior by drinking spirituous liquor; intoxication. *Shak.*

DİŞ-GUIŠED' (diz-gīzd'), *v. a.* 1. Changed by a disguise or mask; disguised.

2. Intoxicated or affected by drink. *Todd.*

DİŞ-GUIŠ'ED-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being disguised. [R.] *Bp. Hall.*

† DİŞ-GUIŠ'E'MENT, *n.* Disguise. *Sidney.*

DİŞ-GUIŠ'ER (diz-gīz'er), *n.* One who disguises.

DİŞ-GUIŠ'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who uses or practises disguises. *Donne.*

2. Theatrical pastime; frolic in masks; mummery. *B. Jonson.*

DİŞ-GÜST', *n.* [Fr. *d'gust*.] 1. Aversion of the palate; great disrelish or distaste; nausea; loathing. *Johnson.*

2. Dislike; repugnance; extreme displeasure. "Dark *disgust* and hatred." *Thomson.*

Syn. — See DISPLEASURE, REPUGNANCE.

DİŞ-GÜST', *v. a.* [L. *dis*, priv., and *gusto*, to taste; It. *disgustare*; Sp. *disgustar*; Fr. *d'gouter*.] [*i.* DISGUSTED; *pp.* DISGUSTING, DISGUSTED.]

1. To raise aversion in the stomach. *Johnson.*

2. To produce in the mind the feeling of aversion, disrelish, or dislike; to offend; to displease; — usually with *at* or *with*. "For fear of *disgusting* the English."

Those unenlarged souls are *disgusted* with the wonders which the microscope has discovered. *Watts.*

DİŞ-GÜST'FÜL, *a.* Nauseous; causing aversion; disgusting. "The most *disgustful* task that ever I undertook." *Swift.*

DİŞ-GÜST'FÜL-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being disgustful. *Sir Wm. Jones.*

DİŞ-GÜST'ING, *v. a.* Causing disgust; offensive; odious; hateful; loathsome.

Syn. — See OFFENSIVE.

DİŞ-GÜST'ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to disgust.

DİSH, *n.* [A. S. *disce*, a dish, a table; Dut. *disch*; Ger. *tisch*; W. *dyagl*. — "With the consent of all, says Wachter, from the Gr. *diocos*; L. *discus* [a plate, a quoit], and so called from the shape." *Richardson.* — See **DAIS**, **DISK**, and **DISK.**]

1. A broad, shallow vessel in which food is served up at the table.

2. Food served in a dish; a particular kind of food. "A *dish* fit for the gods." *Shak.*

What needs of dainty *dishes* to devise? *Spenser.*

3. A hollow place in a field; cavity. *Clarke.*

4. (*Mining.*) A trough about twenty-eight inches long, six wide, and four deep, in which ore is measured. *Carew.*

DİSH, *v. a.* [*i.* DISHED; *pp.* DISHING, DISHED.]

1. To serve in a dish. *Shak.*

2. To make hollow or dish-like. *Carey.*

3. To cheat, ruin, or frustrate. [Low.] *Smart.*

DİŞ-HÄ-BİL'I-TÄTE, *v. a.* [*dis*, priv., and *habilitate*.] To disqualify; to disentitle. [R.] *Todd.*

DİŞ-HÄ-BİLLE' (dis-a-bil'), *a.* [Fr. *deshabillé*.] Loosely or carelessly dressed. *Dryden.*

DİŞ-HÄ-BİLLE' (dis-a-bil'), *n.* [Fr. *deshabille*.] Undress; loose dress; — written also *deshabille*.

We have a kind of sketch of dress, if I may so call it, among us, called a *dishabille*; every thing is thrown on with a loose and careless air. *Guardian.*

† DİŞ-HÄB'IT, *v. a.* To drive from an abode or habitation; to dislodge. *Shak.*

† DİŞ-HÄR-MÖ'N-OÜS, *a.* Wanting harmony; unharmonious; discordant. *Hallywell.*

† DİŞ-HÄR'MQ-NY, *n.* Want of harmony; discord. "*Dis harmony* in the faculties." *Glanville.*

DİSH'CLÖTH, *n.* A cloth for wiping dishes; a dishcloth. *Smart.*

DİSH'CLÖÜT, *n.* A cloth for wiping dishes. *Shak.*

DİSH-HEÄRT'EN (dis-härt'en), *v. a.* [*i.* DISHEARTENED; *pp.* DISHEARTENING, DISHEARTENED.]

To deprive of heart, courage, or hope; to discourage; to deject; to depress; to dispirit.

Be not *disheartened*, then, nor cloud those looks That want to be more cheerful and serene. *Milton.*

Syn. — See DETER.

DİSH-HEÄRT'EN-ING (dis-härt'en-ing), *p. a.* Causing dejection; discouraging.

DİSH-HEÄRT'EN-ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to cause dejection; discouragingly. *Bailey.*

DİSHED (dışt), *p. a.* 1. Served up in a dish. *Shak.*

2. Hollowed like a dish; excavated.

3. Ruined; frustrated. [Vulgar.] *Carey.*

Dished wheel, a conical wheel, or a wheel of which the spokes incline outward from a plane perpendicular to the hub at their points of insertion. *Bigelow.*

† DİŞ-HĒIR' (diz-är'), *v. a.* To disinherit. *Dryden.*

† DİSH-HĒLM', *v. a.* To deprive of the helm or helmet. *Berners.*

† DİSH-HĒR'I-ŠON (dis-hēr'e-zn), *n.* Disinheritison. "The *disherison* of you and your posterity." *Hall.*

† DİSH-HĒR'IT, *v. a.* To disinherit. *Spenser.*

† DİSH-HĒR'IT-ANCE, *n.* Disinheritance. *Beau. & Fl.*

DİSH-HĒR'IT-OR, *n.* (*Law.*) One that puts another out of his inheritance. *Crabb.*

DİSHĒV'ĒL (dē-shēv'el), *v. a.* [Fr. *décheveler*; *de*, or *dis*, priv., and *cheveu*, hair.] [*i.* DISHEVELLED; *pp.* DISHEVELLING, DISHEVELLED.]

To spread disorderly and loosely, as the hair.

And mourning matrons with *dishvelled* hair. *Dryden.*

DİSHĒV'ĒL, *v. n.* To be spread without order. Their hair, curling, *dishvels* about their shoulders. *Herbert.*

DİSH'FÜL, *n.* As much as a dish will hold. *North.*

DİSH'ING, *a.* Having the form of a dish; dish-like; concave; hollow; — applied particularly to wheels of which the spokes incline outwards from a plane perpendicular to the hub at their points of insertion. *Bigelow.*

DİSHÖN'EST (diz-ön'est), *a.* [L. *dis*, priv., and *honestus*, honorable; It. *disonesto*; Sp. *deshonesto*; Fr. *deshonnéte*.]

1. Not honest; void of probity; faithless; fraudulent; deceitful; knavish; wicked.

Bid the *dishonest* man mend himself if he mend, he is no longer *dishonest*. *Shak.*

2. Disfigured; disgraced; dishonored. [R.] *Dishonest*, with lopped arms, the youth appears. *Dryden.*

3. Ignominious; dishonorable. [R.] *Inglorious triumphs and dishonest scars.* *Pope.*

4. Proceeding from, or characterized by, fraud. Her princes in the midst thereof are like wolves, ravaging the prey . . . to get *dishonest* gain. *Ezek. xxxi. 27.*

5. Unchaste; lewd; libidinous; wanton. Holding in disdain the German women for some *dishonest* manner of their life. *Shak.*

† DİSHÖN'EST, *v. a.* To dishonor. "Kinsfolks . . . *dishonored* by one shame." *Vives.*

DİSHÖN'EST-LY (diz-ön'est-le), *ad.* In a dishonest manner; fraudulently.

DİSHÖN'ES-TY (diz-ön'es-te), *n.* [It. *disonestà*; Sp. *deshonestidad*; Fr. *deshonnété*.]

1. The quality of being dishonest; want of integrity; unfaithfulness to duty; faithlessness; deceitfulness; knavery; wickedness.

A forger . . . if he has tolerable sense, will avoid entering into such a *dishonest* path in which he must perpetually ex-

2. A dishonest act; a wicked deed. From thousand *dishonesties* have I him drawn. *Wyat.*

3. Unchastity; incontinence. *Shak.*

DİSHÖN'OR (diz-ön'or), *n.* [It. *disonore*; Sp. *deshonra*; Fr. *deshonneur*.] Want of honor; reproach; disgrace; ignominy; scandal; indignity; shame; discredit.

So good that no tongue could ever Pronounce *dishonor* of her. *Shak.*

Lived in such *dishonor* that the gods Detect my baseness. *Shak.*

Syn. — See DISCREDIT.

DİSHÖN'OR (diz-ön'or), *v. a.* [It. *disonorare*; Sp. *deshonrar*; Fr. *deshonorer*.] [*i.* DISHONORED; *pp.* DISHONORING, DISHONORED.]

1. To disgrace; to bring shame upon. Put on him As may *dishonor* him. *Shak.*

2. To treat with indignity; to vilify. Justice, sweet prince, against that woman there, That hath abused and *dishonored* me. *Shak.*

3. To violate; to debauch; to ravish. *Shak.*

4. To deprive of ornament or of beauty. [R.] His scalp, if not *dishonored* quite of hair, The next day will be worse than bare. *Dryden.*

5. (*Com.*) To neglect or refuse acceptance or payment of, as a bill, note, or draft. *Craig.*

DİSHÖN'OR-A-BLE (diz-ön'or-a-bl), *a.* 1. Not honorable; shameful; reproachful; ignominious; disgraceful.

Employ the countenance and grace of Heaven In deeds *dishonorable*. *Shak.*

2. Devoid of honor; destitute of probity; dishonest; base. "*Dishonorable* boy." *Shak.*

3. † Not receiving esteem or attention. He that is honored in poverty, how much more in riches? and he that is *dishonorable* in riches, how much more in poverty? *Ecclesi. x. 31.*

Syn. — See BASE.

DİSHÖN'OR-A-BLE-NĒSS (diz-ön'or-a-bl-nēs), *n.* The quality of being dishonorable. *A. Smith.*

DİSHÖN'OR-A-BLY (diz-ön'or-a-bl), *ad.* In a dishonorable manner; with dishonor.

DİSHÖN'OR-Ä-RY, *a.* Tending to disgrace; bringing reproach upon. *Clarke.*

DİSHÖN'OR-ER, *n.* One who dishonors.

DİSHÖRN', *v. a.* To deprive of horns. *Shak.*

DİSHÜ'MQR (diz-yü'mqr), *n.* Ill-humor. *Spectator.*

DİSHÜ'MQR, *v. a.* To put out of humor. *B. Jonson.*

DİSH'WASH-ER (dışh'wāsh-er), *n.* A bird, so called from its peculiar motion; wagtail. *Johnson.*

DİSH'-WÄ-TĒR, *n.* The water in which dishes are washed.

DİSH-IM-PÄRK', *v. n.* To free from the barriers of a park; to free from restraint. *Craig.*

† DİSH-IM-PRÖVE', *v. a.* To cause to grow worse; to deteriorate. "Hurtful branches . . . which *dishimprove* the fruit." *Bp. Taylor.*

DİSH-IM-PRÖVE'MENT, *n.* Change for the worse; deterioration. [R.] *Norris.*

DİSH-IN-CÄR'CĒR-ÄTE, *v. a.* To free from prison; to set at liberty. [R.] *Harvey.*

DİSH-IN-CLİ-NÄ'TION, *n.* [It. *disinclinatione*.] Want of inclination or affection; slight repugnance or dislike; aversion. "A *disinclination* to books or business." *Guardian.*

DĪS-IN-CLĪNE', *v. a.* [Sp. *desinclinare*.] [*i.* DIS-INCLINED; *pp.* DISINCLINING, DISINCLINED.] To produce dislike to; to make averse.

They were *desinclin'd* by the sight of his face.
an; reverend; *desinclin'd* by the sight of his face.
SYN.—See AVERSE.

DĪS-IN-CLĪNĒD' (*dīs-in-klīnd'*), *p. a.* Averse; not inclined; unwilling. *Young.*

DĪS-IN-CŌR'PŌ-RĀTE, *v. a.* [Fr. *désincorporer*.] To deprive of corporate powers and rights; to detach from a corporation. *Hume.*

DĪS-IN-CŌR'PŌ-RĀTE, *a.* Disunited from a body or society; detached from a corporation. *Bacon.*

DĪS-IN-CŌR'PŌ-RĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr. *désincorporation*.] The act of disincorporating. *Warton.*

DĪS-IN-FĒCT', *v. a.* [It. *disinfettare*; Sp. *desinfectar*; Fr. *desinfecter*.] To free or purify from infection. *Dunglison.*

DĪS-IN-FĒCT'ANT, *n.* A substance which prevents infection; as, "Chloride of lime is a *disinfectant*." *P. Cyc.*

DĪS-IN-FĒCT'ION, *n.* [It. *disinfezione*; Fr. *désinfection*.] Act of disinfecting; purification from infection. *Dunglison.*

† **DĪS-IN-ĜĒ-NŪ'I-TY**, *n.* Disingenuousness. "Ill nature and *disingenuity*." *Clarendon.*

DĪS-IN-ĜĒN'U-ŌUS, *a.* Not ingenuous; not frank; unfair; meanly artful; crafty; sly; cunning; uncandid.

Persons entirely *disingenuous*, who really do not believe the opinion they pretend. *Hume.*

DĪS-IN-ĜĒN'U-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* In a disingenuous manner; artfully; unfairly. *Warton.*

DĪS-IN-ĜĒN'U-ŌUS-NĒSS, *n.* Unfairness; low craft; want of candor or honesty.

DĪS-IN-HĀB'IT-ĒD, *a.* Deprived of inhabitants.

DĪS-IN-HĒR'I-ŌN (*dīs-in-hēr'ē-zn*), *n.* 1. The act of disinheriting; disinheritance. *Bacon.*
2. The state of being disinherited. *Bp. Taylor.*

DĪS-IN-HĒR'IT, *v. a.* [*i.* DISINHERITED; *pp.* DISINHERITING, DISINHERITED.] To cut off from an hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance.

Owen, distressed as he was by poverty, was disappointed in the expectation of riches at the death of a wealthy uncle, who *disinherited* him for some of his poetry. *Knox.*

DĪS-IN-HĒR'IT-ANCE, *n.* The act of disinheriting. *State Trials*, 1620.

DĪS-IN-HŪME', *v. a.* To disinter. *For. Qu. Rev.*

DĪS-IN'TĒ-GRĀ-BLE, *a.* That may be disintegrated or separated into integrant parts. *Craig.*

DĪS-IN'TĒ-GRĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *dis*, apart, and *integer*, *integeris*, entire.] [*i.* DISINTEGRATED; *pp.* DISINTEGRATING, DISINTEGRATED.] To separate the integrant parts of. *Buckland.*

DĪS-IN'TĒ-GRĀT-ĒD, *p. a.* Reduced to minute parts; as, "A *disintegrated* rock." *Buckland.*

DĪS-IN'TĒ-GRĀ'TION, *n.* The separation of the integrant parts or particles of a substance; — distinguished from decomposition, or the separation of constituent parts. *Buckland.*

DĪS-IN-TĒR', *v. a.* [Sp. *desenterrar*; Fr. *déterrer*.] [*i.* DISINTERRED; *pp.* DISINTERRING, DISINTERRED.]

1. To unbury; to take out of the grave; to disintomb; to exhume. *May.*

2. To raise, as from the grave; to bring to light; to bring out; to develop.

The philosopher, the saint or the hero, the wise, the good, or the great man, often he hid and concealed in a plodding which a proper education might have *disinterred*. *Adison.*

† **DĪS-IN-TĒR-ĒSS-ĒD**, *a.* Disinterested. *Dryden.*

† **DĪS-IN-TĒR-ĒSS-MĒNT**, *n.* Disregard of private interest; disinterestedness. *Prior.*

† **DĪS-IN-TĒR-ĒST**, *n.* 1. Prejudice to interest; injury; harm; disadvantage. *Glanville.*

2. Indifference to private interest; disinterestedness. *Garth.*

† **DĪS-IN-TĒR-ĒST**, *v. a.* To disengage; to separate from interest in. *Feltbam.*

DĪS-IN-TĒR-ĒST-ĒD, *p. a.* Superior to private regards; without personal concern or interest; free from self-interest. *Ludlow.*

DĪS-IN-TĒR-ĒST-ĒD-LY, *ad.* In a disinterested manner. *Shaftesbury.*

DĪS-IN-TĒR-ĒST-ĒD-NĒSS, *n.* Freedom from, or disregard of, private interest.

Lactantius also argues in defence of the religion from the consistency, simplicity, *disinterestedness*, and sufferings of the Christian historians. *Paley.*

† **DĪS-IN-TĒR-ĒST-ING**, *a.* Uninteresting. "Quotations of *disinteresting* passages." *Warburton.*

DĪS-IN-TĒR'MĒNT, *n.* The act of disinterring or unburying; exhumation. *Booth.*

DĪS-IN-THRĀL'DŌM, *n.* Disinthalment. *Scott.*

DĪS-IN-THRĀLL', *v. a.* [*i.* DISINTHRALL'D; *pp.* DISINTHRALLING, DISINTHRALL'D.] To set free; to rescue from slavery, bondage, or trouble.

In straits and in distress
Thou didst rise *disinthrall'd*. *Milton.*

DĪS-IN-THRĀL'MĒNT, *n.* The act of disinthralling or freeing from thralldom. *Booth.*

† **DĪS-IN-TRĪ-CĀTE**, *v. a.* To disentangle. *Scott.*

† **DĪS-IN-ŪRE'**, *v. a.* To deprive of habit. *Milton.*

† **DĪS-IN-VĀ-LĪD'ITY**, *n.* Want of validity, strength, or force. *Mountagu.*

DĪS-IN-VĒS'TI-TŪRE, *n.* The act of depriving of investiture. [R.] *West. Rev.*

† **DĪS-IN-VĪTE'**, *v. a.* To retract, revoke, or recall an invitation. *Sir J. Finett.*

DĪS-IN-VŌLVE', *v. a.* To disentangle; to unfold; to unroll. [R.] *Young.*

DĪS-JĒC'TĀ MĒM'BRĀ, *pl.* [L.] Scattered members or limbs.

DĪS-JĒC'TION, *n.* [L. *disjicio*, *disjunctus*, to hurl in pieces.] Overthrow; destruction. "The sudden *disjunction* of Pharaoh's host." *Horsley.*

DĪS-JŌIN', *v. a.* [L. *disjungo*; It. *disgiungere*; Fr. *disjoindre*.] [*i.* DISJOINED; *pp.* DISJOINING, DISJOINED.] To separate; to part; to sunder; to sever; to disserve; to detach; to disunite. "Even not in death *disjoined*." *Dryden.*

SYN.—See SEPARATE.

DĪS-JŌIN', *v. n.* To be separated; to part. *Garth.*

DĪS-JŌINT', *v. a.* [*i.* DISJOINTED; *pp.* DISJOINTING, DISJOINTED.]

1. To put out of joint; to dislocate; to luxate.

Yet what could swords or poisons, racks or flame,
But mangle and *disjoint* the brittle frame? *Prior.*

2. To separate or break at joints or junctures; to disconnect; to unloose; to break in pieces.

No public shock *disjointed* this fair frame.
Mouldering arches and *disjointed* columns. *Daniel.*

3. To render incoherent or incongruous.

"Her words *disjointed*." *Shak.*

DĪS-JŌINT', *v. n.* To part at junctures; to be disconnected; to fall in pieces.

Let the frame of things *disjoint*. *Shak.*

DĪS-JŌINT', *a.* Disjointed; separated. "Disjoint and out of frame." [R.] *Shak.*

DĪS-JŌINT'ĒD-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being disjointed. *Ed. Rev.*

DĪS-JŌINT'LY, *ad.* Separately. *Sir M. Sandys.*

† **DĪS-JŪ-DĪ-CĀ'TION**, *n.* Judgment; discrimination. "Disjudications of colors." *Boyle.*

DĪS-JŪNCT' (*dīz-jūngkt'*, 82), *a.* [L. *disjunctus*.]

1. Disjoined; separate. [R.] *Glanville.*

2. (*Ent.*) Applied to an insect when the head, trunk, and abdomen are separated by a deep incision. *Maunder.*

DĪS-JŪNCT'ION (*dīz-jūngkt'shun*, 82), *n.* [L. *disjunctio*; It. *disgiunzione*; Sp. *disyuncion*; Fr. *disjonction*.]

1. The act of disjoining or separating; disunion; separation. "The *disjunction* of the body and the soul." *Locke.*

2. The state of being disjoined; disunion.

3. A disjunctive proposition.

One side or other of the following *disjunction* is true. *Paley.*

DĪS-JŪNCT'IVE (*dīz-jūngkt'iv*), *a.* [L. *disjunctivus*; *dis*, priv., and *jungo*, *junctus*, to join; It. *disgiuntivo*; Sp. *disyuntivo*; Fr. *disjonctif*.]

1. Opposite; incapable of union. "Whose atoms are of that *disjunctive* nature." *Greiv.*

2. (*Gram.*) Disjoining the sense, though joining the words; as, "The *disjunctive* conjunctions *but*, *either*, *or*, *nor*, &c."

Disjunctive proposition, (*Logic*.) a proposition compounded of two or more categorical propositions, so stated as to imply that one or more of them must be true; as, "A poem is either good, bad, or indifferent; but it is not good, therefore it is bad or indifferent." *Brand.* — *Disjunctive syllogism*, a syllogism of which the major proposition is disjunctive; as, "The earth moves in a circle or an ellipse; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipse." *Hatts.*

DĪS-JŪNCT'IVE, *n.* [Fr. *disjonctive*.] A disjunctive conjunction. *Harris.*

DĪS-JŪNCT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In a disjunctive manner; separately.

DĪS-JŪNCT'URE (*dīz-jūngkt'yur*), *n.* 1. The act of disjoining; dislocation. "Bruises, *disjunctures*, or brokenness of bones." *Goodwin.*

2. Separation; disunion. *Wotton.*

DĪSK, *n.* [Gr. *δίσκος*; L. *discus*. — See DAIS.]

1. A circular plate of stone or metal thrown in games; a quoit; a discus.

His soldiers hurled the *disk* or bent the bow. *Courper.*

2. (*Astron.*) The face of the sun, moon, or a planet, as it appears projected on the sky.

3. (*Bot.*) The central part of a head of flowers, like the sunflower, as opposed to the ray or margin; — a fleshy expansion of the receptacle of a flower. *Gray.*

4. (*Conch.*) The part of the valves lying between the umbo and the margin. *Ruschenberger.*

Often frequently written *disc*.

DĪS-KĪND'NESS, *n.* Unkindness; injury. *Search.*

DĪS-LĪKE' (*dīz-līk'*), *n.* 1. Disinclination; aversion; antipathy; repugnance; distaste.

Our likings and *dislikes* are founded rather upon humor and fancy than upon reason. *L'Estrange.*

2. † Disagreement; discord. *Fairfax.*

SYN.—See DISPLEASURE, REPUGNANCE.

DĪS-LĪKE' (*dīz-līk'*), *v. a.* [*i.* DISLIKED; *pp.* DISLIKING, DISLIKED.]

1. Not to like; to have aversion to; to disrelish.

Whatever you *dislike* in another person take care to correct in yourself. *Sprat.*

2. To displease; to offend.

Art thou not Romeo, and a Montague?
Neither, fair saint, if either thou *dislike*st. *Shak.*

SYN.—See AVERSE, DISAPPROVE.

† **DĪS-LĪKE'FUL**, *a.* Disaffected; malign. *Spenser.*

DĪS-LĪK'EN (*-līkn*), *v. a.* To make unlike. *Shak.*

† **DĪS-LĪKE'NESS**, *n.* Unlikeness. *Locke.*

DĪS-LĪK'ER, *n.* One who dislikes. *Speed.*

DĪS-LĪMB' (*dīz-līm'*), *v. a.* To tear the limbs from; to dilaniate. *Bailey.*

† **DĪS-LĪMN'** (*dīz-līm'*), *v. a.* To unpaint; to strike out of a picture. *Shak.*

DĪS'LO-CĀTE, *v. a.* [Low L. *disloco*, *dislocatus*; *dis*, apart, and *loco*, to place; It. *dislogare*; Sp. *dislocar*; Fr. *disloguer*.] [*i.* DISLOCATED; *pp.* DISLOCATING, DISLOCATED.]

1. To put out of joint; to disjoint; to luxate.

To *dislocate* and tear thy flesh and bones. *Shak.*

2. To disturb the situation or arrangement of; to displace; to disarrange; to disorder.

The strata on all sides of the globe were *dislocated*. *Woodward.*

Our civil war hath *dislocated* all relations. *Fuller.*

SYN.—See BREAK.

DĪS'LO-CĀTE, *a.* Dislocated. *Montgomery.*

DĪS'LO-CĀT-ĒD, *p. a.* Put out of place; disjointed.

DĪS'LO-CĀ'TION, *n.* [It. *dislocazione*; Sp. *dislocacion*; Fr. *dislocation*.]

1. Derangement of position; displacement.

"Dislocation of the mouths." *Raleigh.*

2. (*Surg.*) The act of dislocating or forcing a bone out of its socket, or the state of a dislocated joint; luxation. *Dunglison.*

3. (*Geol.*) Displacement of strata from their original position. *Ruschenberger.*

DĪS-LŌDGE' (*dīz-lōj'*), *v. a.* [It. *disloggiare*; Sp. *desalojar*; Fr. *déloger*.] [*i.* DISLOGGED; *pp.* DISLOGGING, DISLOGGED.] To remove from a place of retirement; to force from a station, as an army; to remove, drive, or take away; to expel. "The Volscians are *dislodged*." *Shak.*

The shell-fish which are resident in the depths, live and die there, and are never *dislodged* or removed by storms nor cast upon the shores. *Woodward.*

DİS-LÖDGE', *v. n.* To remove from a habitation or a station; to go away to another place.

The one [army] . . . quietly gave back and *dislodged*. *Milton*.

DİS-LÖDGE'MENT, *n.* Act of dislodging or removing to another place. *N. Brit. Rev.*

DİS-LO-GİS'TIC, *a.* 1. Illogical. [*R.*] *Smart*.
2. Refuting; disproving. [*R.*] *Smart*.

DİS-LÖY'AL, *a.* [*dis* and *loyal*.—*Fr. déloyal*.]

1. Not loyal; not true to allegiance; false to a sovereign. "That most *disloyal* traitor." *Shak*.
2. Dishonest; perfidious; treacherous; false. "A false, *disloyal* knave." *Shak*.
3. Not true to the marriage-bed; false in love.

Give me a living reason she's *disloyal*. *Shak*.

DİS-LÖY'AL-LY, *ad.* In a disloyal manner.

DİS-LÖY'AL-TY, *n.* 1. Want of loyalty or fidelity to a sovereign. "Treason and *disloyalty*." *State Trials*.

2. Want of fidelity in love; unfaithfulness. "Disloyalty to the king's bed." *Spectator*.

DİS'MAL (*diz'mal*), *a.* [Of uncertain origin. *Richardson*.—*Minsheu* suggests *L. dies malus*, an evil day.—"The account given by Serenius [English and Swedish Dictionary] of the origin of the adj. *dismal*, deserves our attention.—"A Goth. *Dys*, *Dea mala*, numen ultorium, et *mah*, *Mæs*, Goth. *meh*, tempus prefinium. Inde *dismal*, q. d. *Dysas mah*, dies vindictæ." *Jamieson*.]

1. Dark; gloomy; clouded; cheerless.

Dire is the region, *dismal* is the way. *Pope*.

2. Dire; sorrowful; melancholy; unhappy.

"A *dismal* and a fatal end." *Shak*.
3. Frightful; horrid; horrible; terrible. "A *dismal*, universal hiss." *Milton*.

Syn.—*Dismal* scenes or abode; a *dismal* or gloomy state of mind; gloomy or melancholy prospect; depressed spirits; sad or sorrowful countenance; dire calamity; dark night; dark designs; uncomfortable condition.

DİS'MAL-LY, *ad.* In a dismal manner; horribly.

DİS'MAL-NESS, *n.* Horror; dreadfulness.

DİS-MAN', *v. a.* To deprive or divest of manhood; to unman. *Feltham*.

DİS-MAN'TLE, *v. a.* [*i.* **DISMANTLED**; *pp.* **DISMANTLING**, **DISMANTLED**.]

1. To strip, as of a covering; to divest; to deprive. "Dismantling him of his honor." *South*.

2. To throw or take off, as a dress; to loose. A thing so monstrous, to *dismantle* So many folds of favor. *Shak*.

3. To break down; to sever.

His nose *dismantled* in his mouth is found. *Dryden*.

4. (*Vaut.*) To unrig, as a ship, and deprive of stores, guns, and other furniture. *Mar. Dict.*

5. (*M.L.*) To strip of outworks:—to make useless. "To *dismantle* a gun." *Campbell*.

Syn.—See **DEMOLISH**.

DİS-MAN'TLED (*diz-mán'tld*), *p. a.* Deprived of outworks; stripped.

DİS-MAN'TLING, *n.* The act of dismantling or stripping of outworks. *Hakewill*.

† **DİS-MAR'RY**, *v. a.* To divorce. *Berners*.

DİS-MAR'SHAL, *v. a.* To derange; to disarrange; to disorder. [*R.*] *Drummond*.

DİS-MASK' (*iz*), *v. a.* [*i.* **DISMASKED**; *pp.* **DISMASKING**, **DISMASKED**.] To divest of a mask; to uncover from concealment. *Shak*.

DİS-MAST', *v. a.* [*i.* **DISMASTED**; *pp.* **DISMASTING**, **DISMASTED**.] To deprive of masts. *Anson*.

DİS-MAST'ED, *p. a.* Deprived of the mast.

† **DİS-MAW'**, *v. a.* To throw out of the maw or stomach; to disgorge. *Shelton*.

DİS-MAY' (*diz-má'*), *v. a.* [*Goth. mayan*, to be able, with a negative prefix.—*It. smagure*; *Sp. desmayar*.] [*i.* **DISMAYED**; *pp.* **DISMAYING**, **DISMAYED**.] To terrify; to appall; to daunt; to affright; to frighten; to horrify.

Nothing can make him remise in the practice of his duty; no prospect of interest can allure him, no danger *dismay* him. *Atterbury*.

DİS-MAY', *v. n.* To suffer dismay or fright; to be daunted; to be appalled.

Dismay not, princes, at this accident. *Shak*.

DİS-MAY', *n.* Fall of courage; terror; fear; affright; alarm; horror; consternation.

Pondering the danger with deep thoughts; and each in other a countenance told his own *dismay*. *Milton*.

DİS-MAY'ED-NESS, *n.* Fall of courage; dismay.

† **DİS-MAY'FUL**, *a.* Full of dismay; causing dismay; fearful. *Spenser*.

† **DİSME** (*dém*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A tenth; the tenth part; a tithe.—See **DIME**. *Shak*.

† **DİS-MEAS'URED**, *a.* Mismeasured. *Golden B.*

DİS-MEM'BER (*diz-mém'ber*), *v. a.* [*It. smembrare*; *Sp. desmembrar*; *Fr. démembrer*.] [*i.* **DISMEMBERED**; *pp.* **DISMEMBERING**, **DISMEMBERED**.]

1. To divide, separate, or disjoin member from member; to dislimb; to dilacerate.

And in their rage, I having hold of both, They whirl assunder, and *dismember* me. *Shak*.

2. To divide into parts; to separate; to cut off. The Chastelene of Arth, who had *dismembered* the

DİS-MEM'BER-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of dismembering or rending limb from limb.

2. Division. "To prevent the *dismemberment* of their monarchy." *Bolingbroke*.

DİS-MET'TLED (*diz-mét'tld*), *a.* Without spirit; spiritless. [*R.*] *Llewellyn*.

DİS-MISS', *v. a.* [*L. dimitto*, *dimissus*; *dis*, apart, and *mitto*, to send; *It. dimettere*; *Sp. dimitir*; *Fr. démettre*.] [*i.* **DISMISSED**; *pp.* **DISMISSED**, **DISMISSED**.]

1. To send away; to permit to go; to give leave of departure; to discharge.

With thanks and pardon to you all, I do *dismiss* you to your several countries. *Shak*.

2. To discard; to turn off; to remove from office or employment. *Johnson*.

To *dismiss* a cause, (*Law.*) to remove a cause out of court without further hearing. *Bouvier*.

Syn.—To *dismiss* is a general term, and signifies to send away; *discharge* and *discharge* denote modes of dismissing. *Dismiss* is applicable to persons of all stations; *discharge*, to persons of subordinate stations. Neither *dismiss* nor *discharge* defines the motive of the action; but *discharge* implies censure. A person may request to be *dismissed* or *discharged*, but never to be *discharged*. *Dismiss* an officer, minister, or servant; *discharge* a soldier; *discharge* a dishonest clerk.

† **DİS-MISS'**, *n.* Discharge from office. "Grief for their *dismiss*." *Sir T. Herbert*.

DİS-MIS'SAL, *n.* Dismission. *Bp. Horsley*.

DİS-MIS'SION (*diz-mish'un*), *n.* [*L. dimissio*; *It. dimissione*; *Sp. dimission*.]

1. The act of dismissing; permission to go; leave to depart; discharge; dismissal.

If thou be man, approach, And win a swift *dismissal* to the shades. *Cowper*.

2. Removal from office or employment. "A sufficient cause of *dismissal* of any member out of the House." *State Trials*.

3. (*Law.*) Removal of a suit in equity. *Craig*.

DİS-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Granting dismissal. "The *dismissive* writing." *Milton*.

† **DİS-MÖRT'GAGE** (*diz-mör'tgaj*), *v. a.* To redeem from mortgage. *Houell*.

DİS-MÖUNT' (*diz-möunt'*), *v. a.* [*It. dismantare*; *Sp. desmontar*; *Fr. démonter*.] [*i.* **DISMOUNTED**; *pp.* **DISMOUNTING**, **DISMOUNTED**.]

1. To throw off from a horse's back; to unhorse.

Least from this flying steed, unreined . . . *Lamented*, on the Alean field I fall. *Milton*.

2. To eject, bring down, or cause to descend, from any elevation or place of honor.

Samuel, . . . being ungatetfully and injuriously *dismounted* from his authority, did yet retain towards that people a zealous desire of their welfare. *Barrow*.

To *dismount cannon*, (*Mil.*) to remove them from their carriages, or in any way to render them unfit for service, as by breaking the carriages, wheels, axles, trees, &c. *Mil. Encyc.*

DİS-MÖUNT', *v. n.* 1. To alight from a horse; to get down. "He ordered all his cavalry to *dismount*." *Addison*.

2. To descend; to sink.

The bright sun 'ginneth to *dismount*. *Spenser*.

DİS-NAT'U-RAL-IZE, *v. a.* To make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth. *Locke*.

† **DİS-NAT'URED**, *a.* Unnatural. *Shak*.

DİS-NEST', *v. a.* To dislodge; to eject. *Dryden*.

DİS-Q-BÉ'DI-ENCE, *n.* [*It. disubbidienza*; *Sp. desobediencia*; *Fr. désobéissance*.]

1. Want of obedience; violation of lawful command or prohibition; neglect or refusal to obey.

Prepare to die, For *disobedience* to your father's will. *Shak*.

2. A want of compliance, as with a law. "This *disobedience* of the moon." *Blackmore*.

† **DİS-Q-BÉ'DI-EN-CY**, *n.* Disobedience. *Taylor*.

DİS-Q-BÉ'DI-ENT, *a.* [*It. disubbidiente*; *Sp. desobediente*; *Fr. désobéissant*.] That disobeys; not obedient; unobedient; uncomplying.

Whereupon, O King Agrippa, I was not *disobedient* unto the heavenly vision. *Acts xxvi. 19*.

DİS-Q-BÉ'DI-ENT-LY, *ad.* In a disobedient manner. "Disobediently refused." *Holmes*.

DİS-Q-BEY' (*diz-q-bé'*), *v. a.* [*It. disubbidire*; *Sp. desobedecer*; *Fr. désobéir*.] [*i.* **DISOBEYED**; *pp.* **DISOBEYING**, **DISOBEYED**.] To neglect or refuse obedience to; to break the commands of; to transgress; to violate; to infringe.

Once more the god stood threatening o'er his head, With added curses if he *disobeyed*. *Dryden*.

DİS-Q-BEY'ER, *n.* One who disobeys. *Hammond*.

DİS-ÖB-LI-GA'TION, *n.* 1. Freedom from obligation. "The conscience is restored to liberty and *disobligation*." *Bp. Taylor*.

2. Offence; cause of disgust. "A *disobligation* to the prince." *Clarendon*.

DİS-ÖB-LI-GA-TORY, *a.* Releasing obligation. "Disobligatory power." *King Charles*.

|| **DİS-Q-BLİGE'** (*diz-q-blıg'*), *E. F. Ja. Sm. R. IV. 6.* [*dis-q-blıg'*, *P.*; *dis-q-blıg'* or *dis-q-blıg'*, *S. IV. K.*—See **ORLİGE**, *v. a.* [*It. disobligare*; *Sp. desobligar*; *Fr. desobliger*.] [*i.* **DISOBLIGED**; *pp.* **DISOBLIGING**, **DISOBLIGED**.]

1. To treat with unkindness; to offend; to give slight offence to; to displease.

My plan has given offence to some gentlemen whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige*. *Addison*.

2. † To release from obligation or duty.

No unkindness of a brother can wholly rescind that relation, or *disoblige* us from the duties annexed thereto. *Barrow*.

|| **DİS-Q-BLİGE'MENT**, *n.* Release from obligation;—offence; displeasure. [*R.*] *Milton*.

|| **DİS-Q-BLİGE'ER**, *n.* One who disobliges.

|| **DİS-Q-BLİGE'ING**, *p. a.* Not obliging; ungracious; unaccommodating; unkind; unfriendly; offensive; ill-natured.

|| **DİS-Q-BLİGE'ING-LY**, *ad.* In a disobliging manner. *Clarendon*.

|| **DİS-Q-BLİGE'ING-NESS**, *n.* Disposition to displease; offensiveness. *Johnson*.

† **DİS-ÖC'CI-DENT**, *v. a.* To turn away from the west. *Marsell*.

† **DİS-ÖC-CU-PÄ'TION**, *n.* Want of occupation or employment. *H. More*.

Dİ-SÖ'MUM, *n.* [*L.*] (*Ancient Sculp.*) A tomb for the reception of two persons. *Brande*.

† **DİS-Q-PIN'ION** (*-yün*), *n.* Disbelief; scepticism. "Belief or *disopinon*." *Bp. Reynolds*.

DİS-ÖRBED' (*diz-örbd'*), *a.* Thrown out of its own orbit. "Like a star *disorbed*." *Shak*.

DİS-ÖR'DER, *n.* [*It. disordine*; *Sp. desorden*; *Fr. désordre*.—*dis* and *order*.]

1. Want of order; irregularity; confusion.

Shame and confusion! all is on the rout. Fear flames *disorder*, and *disorder* wounds Where it should guard. *Shak*.

2. Tumult; disturbance; tumultuousness; riotousness; violation of decorum and quiet.

My lady bade me tell you that, though she harbors you as her kinsman, she's nothing allied to your *disorders*. *Shak*.

3. Derangement of the animal economy; illness; sickness; distemper; complaint;—commonly used for a slight disease. *Johnson*.

4. Discomposure; turbulence of passion; mental derangement.

I will not keep this form upon my head, When there is such *disorder* in my wit. *Shak*.

5. Violation of order or rule.

From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part, And match a grace beyond the reach of art. *Pope*.

Syn.—See **DISEASE**.

DĪS-ÖR'DER, *v. a.* [It. *disordinare*; Sp. *desordenar*. — *dis* and *order*.] [*i.* DISORDERED; *pp.* DISORDERING, DISORDERED.]

1. To put out of order or method; to throw into confusion; to derange; to disarrange; to discompose; to confound; to disturb.

The incursions of the Goths and other barbarous nations *disordered* the affairs of the Roman empire. *Aruthnot.*

2. To obstruct, or interrupt, as an organ of the body, in its natural functions.

They [the stomach and other internal organs] may by particular impediments be sometimes *disordered* or obstructed in their operations. *Shaftesbury.*

3. To disturb the mind; to discompose. "*Disordered* into a wanton frame." *Barrow.*

4. † To depose from holy orders. *Dryden.*

DĪS-ÖR'DERED (*diz-or'derd*), *p. a.* 1. Disorderly; irregular; unrestrained in behavior.

Men so *disordered*, so debauched and bold, That thus our court, infected with their manners, Shows like a riotous inn. *Shak.*

2. Put out of order; deranged; as, "A *disordered* stomach."

Syn. — See SICK, SICKNESS.

DĪS-ÖR'DER-ED-LY, *ad.* In a disordered manner. *Holmes.*

DĪS-ÖR'DER-ED-NESS, *n.* Want of order. *Knolles.*

DĪS-ÖR'DER-LI-NESS, *n.* The state of being disorderly; disorderliness. *Cudworth.*

DĪS-ÖR'DER-LY, *a.* 1. Destitute of order; confused; immethodical; irregular.

His foes seemed no army, but a crowd, Heartless, unarmed, *disorderly*, and loud. *Cowley.*

2. Contrary to law or good order; deviating from established rules; excessive; intemperate.

Seneca draws a picture of that *disorderly* luxury which characterizes the present day, and inverts every standard of virtue. *Hume.*

3. Tumultuous; turbulent; rebellious.

If we subdue our unruly and *disorderly* passions within ourselves, we should live more easily and quietly with others. *Stillingfleet.*

Syn. — See FACTIOUS, IRREGULAR, TUMULTUOUS.

DĪS-ÖR'DER-LY, *ad.* 1. Without method; confusedly. "Savages fighting *disorderly*." *Raleigh.*

2. Without law; inordinately.

We behaved not ourselves *disorderly* among you. *2 Thess. iii. 7.*

† **DĪS-ÖR'DI-NATE**, *a.* Disorderly. "If our actions and affections both be *disordinate*." *Holland.*

† **DĪS-ÖR'DI-NATE-LY**, *ad.* Irregularly. *Hall.*

DĪS-ÖR'DI-NÄ'TION, *n.* Disarrangement; disorder; derangement. [*r.*] *Bacon.*

DĪS-ÖR-GAN-I-ZÄ'TION, *n.* [It. *disorganizzazione*; Sp. *desorganizacion*; Fr. *desorganisation*.]

1. The act of disorganizing or destroying organized system, or organic structure.

The anarchy of the administration of Pache, which has completely disorganized the supply of our armies, which, by that *disorganization*, reduced the army of Dumourier to stop in the middle of its conquests. *Bu. L.*

2. The state of being disorganized. "The difficulty and the *disorganization* with which they have to contend." *Paley.*

DĪS-ÖR-GAN-IZE, *v. a.* [It. *disorganizzare*; Sp. *desorganizar*; Fr. *desorganiser*.] [*i.* DISORGANIZED; *pp.* DISORGANIZING, DISORGANIZED.]

To destroy the structure or organized system of; to put out of order; to discompose; to disarrange; to derange; to disorder. *Burke.*

DĪS-ÖR-GAN-IZ-ER, *n.* One who disorganizes, disarranges, or disorders. *Williams.*

† **DĪS-ÖR-I-EN-TÄT-ED**, *a.* Disoriented. *Harris.*

DĪS-ÖR-I-ENT, *v. a.* [Fr. *désorienter*.] To turn from the east. [*r.*] *Warburton.*

DĪS-ÖWN' (*diz-on'*), *v. a.* [*i.* DISOWNED; *pp.* DISOWNING, DISOWNED.]

1. Not to own; to refuse to acknowledge; to disavow; to disclaim.

When somebody told him that his mother and his brethren stood without, desiring to see him, he seemed almost to *disown* this earthly relation to them. *Pearce.*

2. To deny; to disallow. "They who brother's better claim *disown*." *Dryden.*

Syn. — See DENY, DISCLAIM.

DĪS-ÖWN'MENT (*diz-on'ment*), *n.* The act of disowning; disavowal. [*r.*] *J. J. Gurney.*

DĪS-ÖX'Y-DÄTE, *v. a.* [Fr. *désoxyder*.] (*Chem.*) Deoxidate. — See DEOXIDATE.

DĪS-ÖX'Y-DÄ'TION, *n.* [Fr. *désoxydation*.] (*Chem.*) The act, or the process, of freeing from oxygen; deoxidation. *Craig.*

DĪS-ÖX'Y-GEN-ÄTE, *v. a.* [Fr. *désoxygèner*.] (*Chem.*) To deprive of oxygen; to deoxidate. *Clarke.*

DĪS-ÖX'Y-GEN-Ä'TION, *n.* [Fr. *désoxygénéation*.] (*Chem.*) The act or process of separating oxygen from any substance. *Craig.*

† **DĪS-PACE'**, *v. n.* To move or range about. "Dispacing to and fro." *Spenser.*

DĪS-PÄIR, *v. a.* To part a couple. *Beau. & Fl.*

† **DĪS-PÄND'**, *v. a.* [L. *dispando*.] To expand; to display; to spread abroad. *Bailey.*

† **DĪS-PÄN'SION**, *n.* Expansion. *Bailey.*

DĪS-PÄR-A-DĪSED, (*-dist*), *a.* Turned out of paradise. [*r.*] *Cockeram.*

DĪS-PÄR'AGE, *v. a.* [L. *dis*, negative, *par*, *paris*, equal, and *ago*, to do; Norm. Fr. *desparager*; Fr. *déparer*.] [*i.* DISPARAGED; *pp.* DISPARAGING, DISPARAGED.]

1. † To marry to another of inferior condition; to match unequally or unsuitably. *Johnson.*

2. To lower in rank or estimation; to degrade; to detract from; to underrate; to undervalue; to decry; to treat with contempt; to reproach; to traduce; to vilify.

Thou durst not thus *disparage* glorious arms, Which greatest heroes have in battle worn. *Milton.*

Two gods of passion force
To combat with the passions;
The passions, which are gods,
Lose by the combat all their force. *Mallet.*

3. To bring reproach upon; to cause disgrace to. *Atterbury.*

Syn. — To *disparage*, detract, and traduce are applied to persons; to *depreciate*, *degrade*, *reproach*, *vilify*, and *decry*, to persons or to things. Men are too apt to *disparage* their rivals, detract from their merit, reproach, vilify, and traduce their character, depreciate their performances, degrade themselves by misconduct, and to decry the measures of an opposite party.

† **DĪS-PÄR'AGE**, *n.* Marriage with one of inferior condition; unequal marriage. *Spenser.*

DĪS-PÄR'AGE-MENT, *n.* 1. (*Eng. Law*.) Unequal marriage; an injury done to a ward by marrying him or her to a person of inferior degree, or against decency. *Cowell.*

And thought that match a foul *disparagement*. *Spenser.*

2. Act of disparaging or undervaluing; de- traction; reproach; indignity; dishonor.

Nothing hath wrought more prejudice to religion, or brought more *disparagement* upon truth, than boisterous and unseasonable zeal. *Burrow.*

DĪS-PÄR'ÄG-ER, *n.* One who disparages. *Boyle.*

DĪS-PÄR'ÄNG-LY, *ad.* Contemptuously; slightly. *Peters.*

DĪS-PÄ-RÄTE, *a.* [L. *disparatus*; Fr. *disparate*.] Separate; dissimilar; unequal.

The affection on both sides is the most cordial, though the rank of the parties be the most *disparate*. *By. Horsley.*

DĪS-PÄ-RÄTES, *n. pl.* Things so unlike or unequal that they cannot be compared with each other. *Abp. Usher.*

† **DĪS-PÄ-RĪ'TION**, *n.* Disappearance. *By. Hall.*

DĪS-PÄR'I-TY, *n.* [L. *dispar*, *disparis*, unlike; It. *disparità*; Sp. *disparidad*; Fr. *disparité*.]

1. Inequality; difference in degree; — used with *in* or *of*.

But the disparity of years and strength
Between you and your son, duly considered,
We would not so expose you. *Massinger.*

2. Dissimilitude; unlikeness.

Just such disparity
Between woman's love and man's will ever be. *Donne.*

Syn. — See DIFFERENCE.

DĪS-PÄRK', *v. a.* [Fr. *déparquer*.] To break or throw open; to lay open; — applied first to parks, and then to other enclosed places.

You have fed upon my signones,
Disparked my parks, and filled my forest woods. *Shak.*

The veil of the temple divided of itself, and opened the enclosures, and *disparked* the sanctuary. *By. Taylor.*

DĪS-PÄRK'ING, *n.* The act of liberating from a park. "First openings and *disparkings*." *Taylor.*

† **DĪS-PÄR'KLE**, *v. a.* [*dis*, intensive, and *sparkle*.] To scatter; to disperse. *Dr. Clarke.*

DĪS-PÄRT', *v. a.* [*i.* DISPARTED; *pp.* DISPARTING, DISPARTED.] To divide in two; to separate; to break; to burst; to rive.

That same mighty man of God,
That blood-red billows like a wall'd front
On either side *disparted* with his rod. *Spenser.*

DĪS-PÄRT', *v. n.* To divide or separate; to part. The silver clouds *disparted*. *Shelly.*

DĪS-PÄRT, *n.* (*Gunnery*.) The difference between the semi-diameter of the base ring, at the breech of a gun, and that of the ring at the swell of the muzzle. *P. Cyc.*

DĪS-PÄS'SION (*diz-päsh'un*), *n.* Freedom from mental perturbation or passion; quiet.

What is called by the Stoics *apathe* or *dispassion* [is called] by the Sceptics *indifference*, by the Molinists *quietism*, by common men *peace of conscience*. *Temple.*

DĪS-PÄS'SION-ÄTE (*diz-päsh'un-at*), *a.* Free from passion; unexcited; unruffled; composed; temperate; calm; moderate; cool.

Reason requires a calm and *dispassionate* situation of the mind to form her judgments aright. *Search.*

† **DĪS-PÄS'SION-ÄT-ED**, *a.* Free from passion; dispassionate. *Dr. Maine.*

DĪS-PÄS'SION-ÄTE-LY, *ad.* In a dispassionate manner; calmly; tranquilly; soberly.

† **DĪS-PÄS'SIONED** (*diz-päsh'und*), *a.* Free from passion; dispassionate. *Donne.*

DĪS-PÄTCH', *v. a.* [It. *dispacciare*; Sp. *despachar*; Fr. *despescher* or *dépêcher*.] [*i.* DISPATCHED; *pp.* DISPATCHING, DISPATCHED.]

1. To send away hastily; to despatch. *Temple.*

2. To send out of the world; to put to death; to kill. *Udal.*

3. To perform business quickly; to execute; to hasten; to expedite. *Milton.*

For citations, and for remarks on the orthography, see DISPATCH.

DĪS-PÄTCH, *n.* 1. Speed; haste; despatch. *Paley.*

2. Execution; management. *Milton.*

3. An express; a message. — See DISPATCH.

DĪS-PÄTCH'ER, *n.* One who dispatches; despatcher. — See DESPATCHER. *Hammond.*

DĪS-PÄTCH'FUL, *a.* Hasty; expeditious; quick; despatchful. — See DESPATCHFUL. *Pope.*

† **DĪS-PÄTCH'MENT**, *n.* Dispatch. *St. Trials*, 1529.

DĪS-PÄ-THY, *n.* Want of feeling or passion; apathy. [*r.*] *Southey.*

DĪS-PÄU'PER, *v. a.* (*Eng. Law*.) To deprive of the privilege of suing *in forma pauperis*. *Bowyer.*

DĪS-PÄU'PERED (*diz-päu'perd*), *p. a.* (*Law*.) Incapacitated from suing *in forma pauperis*. *Crabb.*

DĪS-PÄ-CE', *n.* Want of peace. [*r.*] *Irving.*

DĪS-PÄL', *v. a.* [L. *dispello*; *dis*, asunder, and *pello*, to drive.] [*i.* DISPELLED; *pp.* DISPELLING, DISPELLED.] To disperse; to drive away; to scatter by driving; to dissipate.

If the night
Have gathered aught of evil, or concealed,
Disperse it, as now light *dispels* the dark. *Milton.*

Syn. — *Dispel* is a stronger term than *disperse*. A thing is destroyed by being *dispelled*, and separated or scattered by being *dispersed*. The wind *disperses* the clouds; the sun *dispels* clouds and darkness. The mob is *dispersed*, sheep *scattered*, ignorance or darkness *dispelled*; property or an estate is *dissipated*.

† **DĪS-PÄNCER**, *n.* See DISPENSE. *Spenser.*

DĪS-PÄND', *v. a.* [L. *dispendo*.] To spend; to expend. [*r.*] *Spenser.*

† **DĪS-PÄND'ER**, *n.* One who distributes. *Wickliffe.*

DĪS-PÄN'SÄ-BLE, *a.* [It. *dispensabile*; Sp. *dispensable*.]

1. That may be dispensed or administered. "Laws of the land . . . *dispensable* by the ordinary courts." [*r.*] *State Trials*, 1680.

2. That may be dispensed with. "A small *dispensable* right." *South.*

DĪS-PÄN'SÄ-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being dispensable. *Hammond.*

DĪS-PÄN'SÄ-RY, *n.* [Fr. *dispensaire*.]

1. A shop in which medicines are compounded. *Hobbs.*

2. A charitable institution by which the poor are supplied with medicines. *Hoblyn.*

DIS-PEN-SÁ'TION, n. [L. *dispensatio*; Sp. *dispensación*; Fr. *dispensation*.]
1. The act of dispensing; distribution; the dealing out of any thing; — applied particularly to God's dealings with his creatures.
Do thou, my soul, the destined period wait
When God shall solve the dark decrees of fate,
His now unequal dispensations clear,
And make all wise and beautiful appear. *Tickell.*
2. Administration; stewardship.
A dispensation of the gospel is committed unto me. 1 Cor. ix. 17.
3. Scheme; plan; economy; as, "The Mosaic dispensation"; "The Christian dispensation."
4. (Ecol.) An exemption from some law; license or permission to do something forbidden, or omit something commanded.
A dispensation was obtained to enable Dr. Barrow to marry. *Ward.*
5. Excuse; forgiveness; pardon. [R.]
"Tis a crime past dispensation. *Dryden.*

DIS-PEN-SÁ-TIVE, a. Granting dispensation. [R.]

DIS-PEN-SÁ-TIVE-LY, ad. By dispensation.

DIS-PEN-SÁ-TOR, n. [L.] A dispenser; a distributor. "Dispensators of her favor." *Bacon.*

DIS-PEN-SÁ-TQ-RI-LY, ad. By way of dispensation. *Goodwin.*

DIS-PEN-SÁ-TQ-RY, a. [L. *dispensatorius*.] Granting dispensation. *Bp. Rainbow.*

DIS-PEN-SÁ-TQ-RY, n. 1. A book which describes the history, composition, and preparation of medicines; a pharmacopœia. *Brande.*
2. A dispensary. *Hammond.*
Syn. — "A dispensatory differs from a pharmacopœia, in containing the physical and medical history of the various substances; whilst the pharmacopœia is restricted to the mode of preparing them, &c. The pharmacopœia, too, is published under the authority of, and by the members of a college or association, whilst a dispensatory contains the whole of the pharmacopœia or pharmacopœias, with additions by the author, under whose authority alone it usually appears. Formerly, the words were used indiscriminately." *Dunglison.*

DIS-PENSE', v. a. [L. *dispensare*; It. *dispensare*; Sp. *dispensar*; Fr. *dispenser*.] [*i.* DISPENSED; *pp.* DISPENSING, DISPENSED.]
1. To deal out; to distribute; to apportion.
God . . . dwelleth above, . . . dispensing or ordaining meads to good men, and torments to wicked men. *Chaucer.*
2. To administer; to execute; to direct.
While you dispense the laws and guide the state. *Dryden.*
To dispense with, to permit the want of; to do without, as, "To dispense with a fire"; "To dispense with another's company." — To disregard; to set aside. "We must, of force, with this decree dispense." *Shak.* To excuse. "Unfeeling fools can with such wrongs dispense." "I could not dispense with myself from making a voyage to Caprea." *Addison.* To obtain a dispensation from.
Hast thou not sworn allegiance unto me?
Canst thou dispense with Heaven for such an oath? *Shak.*
Syn. — To dispense is to deal out generally or indiscriminately, to distribute, to deal out, or to divide among, individuals. Providence dispenses blessings to all; a prince distributes favors as he pleases. A share in a common property is distributed or allotted to each proprietor.

† **DIS-PENSE', v. n.** To make amends.
One loving hour
For many years of sorrow can dispense. *Spenser.*

† **DIS-PENSE', n.** Dispensation; exemption.
Indulgences, dispensations, pardons, bulls. *Milton.*

DIS-PEN-SER, n. One who dispenses. *Udal.*

DIS-PÉO'PLE (dis-pé'pl), v. a. [Fr. *dépoupler*.] [*i.* DISPEOPLED; *pp.* DISPEOPLING, DISPEOPLED.] To depopulate; to empty of inhabitants.
Least his heart exalt him in the harm
Already done, to have depopled heaven. *Milton.*

DIS-PÉO'PLER (dis-pé'pler), n. A depopulator. "Stern depopler of the plain." *Lewis.*

† **DIS-PÉRGE', v. a.** [L. *dispergo*.] To sprinkle; to scatter; to disperse. *Shak.*

DIS-PÉR'Í-WÍGGED (-wígd), a. Deprived of a periwig. [R.] *Cowper.*

DIS-SPÉR'MOUS, a. [Gr. *dis*, double, and *spéon*, seed.] (Bot.) Containing only two seeds. *Crabb.*

DIS-PÉR'SAL, n. Dispersion. *Crowe.*

DIS-PÉRSE', v. a. [L. *dispergo*, *dispersus*; *dis*, apart, and *spargo*, to scatter; It. *dispergere*; Sp. *dispersar*, Fr. *disperser*.] [*i.* DISPERSED; *pp.* DISPERSING, DISPERSED.]
1. To drive to different parts; to scatter; to dissipate, to dispel.
I scattered them among the heathen, and they were dispersed among the countries. *Ezek. xxxv. 11.*
2. To diffuse; to spread; to disseminate.
He sent command to the lord of manna straight
To scatter it, and the manna was scattered. *Shak.*
3. To distribute; to dispense. *Bacon.*
Syn. — See DISPEL, SPREAD.

DIS-PÉRSE', v. n. To fly or go in different ways; to separate; to spread; to scatter. *Swift.*
Glory is like a circle in the water,
That expands itself to swell the shore.
So thine state, like a sea-breeze, blows about
Where'er it lists, thy more than mortal sight
Expects to see it. *Shak.*

DIS-PÉRSED' (dis-pérst'), p. a. Scattered; distributed; spread. "Dispersed love." *Bp. Hall.*

DIS-PÉRSED-LY, ad. In a dispersed manner; here and there. *Hooker.*

DIS-PÉRSED-NÉSS, n. State of being dispersed. "From their [clouds'] dispersedness." *More.*

† **DIS-PÉRSE'NESS, n.** Thinness; scatteredness. "Disperseness of habitations." *Brevintood.*

DIS-PÉR'SER, n. One who disperses; a spreader.

DIS-PÉR'SION (dis-pér shun), n. [L. *dispersio*; It. *dispersione*; Sp. & Fr. *dispersion*.]
1. The act of dispersing or scattering.
The tragedy of Absyrtus, and the dispersion of his members by Medea. *Broune.*
2. The state of being dispersed; diffusion.
We must conclude that this is a sign of a broken nature which hath not been expiated by
3. (Opt.) The angular separation of the constituent rays of light when decomposed or separated by the prism. *Brande.*

DIS-PÉR'SIVE, a. Having the power, or tending, to disperse; scattering. *Dyer.*

† **DIS-PIÉRCE', v. a.** To disperse. *Drayton.*

DIS-PIR'IT, v. a. [*dis* and *spirit*.] [*i.* DISPIRITED, *pp.* DISPIRITING, DISPIRITED.] To deprive of spirit, courage, or resolution; to discourage; to deject; to depress; to dishearten.
Our men are dispirited, and not likely to get any thing by fighting with them. *Lutliff.*

DIS-PIR'IT-ED, p. a. 1. Deprived of spirit; discouraged; disheartened; downcast; dejected.
2. Wanting in animation, languid; dull. "Dispirited recitations." *Hammond.*

DIS-PIR'IT-ED-NÉSS, n. Want of vigor or spirit. "Faintness and dispiritedness." *Boyle.*

† **DIS-PI'T'E-OUS, a.** Rancorous; malicious; furious. "Dispiteous rage." *Spenser.*

† **DIS-PI'T'E-OUS-LY, ad.** Maliciously. *Chaucer.*

DIS-PLÁCE', v. a. [Fr. *déplacer*.] [*i.* DISPLACED; *pp.* DISPLACING, DISPLACED.]
1. To put out of place; to remove. "If it be possible for you to displace it [the corner-stone] with your little finger." *Shak.*
2. To eject from office or dignity; to depose.
It shall, and may be, lawful for us, our heirs, and successors, to remove and displace every such governor. *Hooker.*
3. To disturb; to disorder. "You have displaced the mirth." *Shak.*

DIS-PLÁCE'ABLE, a. That may be displaced or removed. [R.] *Ed. Rev.*

DIS-PLÁCED' (dis-plást'), p. a. Put out of place.

DIS-PLÁCE'MENT, n. [Fr. *déplacement*.] The act of displacing, or putting out of place. *Phil. Mag.*

DIS-PLÁ'CEN-CY, n. [L. *displacencia*; Sp. *displacencia*.] Displeasure; dislike; dissatisfaction; — opposed to *complacency*. "With displacency, or, to use a more common word, with dislike." *Beattie.*

DIS-PLÁNT', v. a. [Fr. *déplanter*.] [*i.* DISPLANTED; *pp.* DISPLANTING, DISPLANTED.]
1. To pluck up, as a plant; to remove.
I seek not to displant you
Where you desire to grow. *Massinger.*

2. To eject; to drive out.
Curse on those French pirates that *displanted* us. *Deau, 5. Fl.*

3. To deprive of colonists, or inhabitants. [R.]
All those countries which, lying near unto any mountains, had been planted with English, were shewing *displanted*. *Spenser.*

DIS-PLAN-TÁ'TION, n. The act of displanting; removal. *Hakewill.*

DIS-PLÁNT'ING, n. Removal; ejection. *Hakewill.*

DIS-PLÁT', v. a. To untwist; to uncurl. "His hair should be *displatted*." [R.] *Hakewill.*

DIS-PLÁY' (dis-plá'), v. a. [L. *dis*, priv., and *placo*, to fold; It. *dispiegare*; Sp. *desplegar*; Fr. *déployer*.] [*i.* DISPLAYED; *pp.* DISPLAYING, DISPLAYED.]
1. To spread wide; to lay open; to open; to unfold; to expand; to extend.
By which he saw the ugly monster plain,
Half like a serpent, horribly displayed. *Spenser.*
And let towel fly above the earth, with wings
Displayed on the open instrument of heaven. *Milton.*
2. To exhibit; to show; to bring into view.
But his growth now to youth's full flower displaying
All virtue, grace, and wisdom to achieve
Things highest, greatest, multiplies my fear. *Milton.*
3. To set ostentatiously to view; to parade; to show off. *Shak.*
Syn. — See SHOW.

DIS-PLÁY', v. n. 1. To lay any thing open, as in dissection. "He carves, *displays*, and cuts up to a wonder." *Spectator.*
2. To talk without restraint.
The very fellow which of late
Displayed so saucily against your highness. *Shak.*

DIS-PLÁY' (dis-plá'), n. 1. An exhibition to the view or to the thoughts; manifestation. "The stupendous *display* of omnipotence." *Spectator.*
2. Open, public, or ostentatious show; parade; pomp. "A rhetorical *display*." *Glanvill.*
Syn. — See SHOW.

DIS-PLÁY'ER, n. He who, or that which, displays.

† **DIS-PLÉ, v. a.** To discipline. "Only the merry Friar in Chaucer can *disple* them." *Milton.*

† **DIS-PLÉAS'ANCE, n.** [Fr. *déplaisance*.] Anger; displeasure; dissatisfaction. *Spenser.*

† **DIS-PLÉAS'ANT (dis-pléz'ant), a.** Unpleasant. "Odor . . . noxious and *displeasant*." *Glanvill.*

† **DIS-PLÉAS'ANT-LY, ad.** In an unpleasant manner. *Sir T. Elyot.*

DIS-PLÉASE' (dis-pléz'), v. a. [L. *displáceo*; *dis*, priv., and *pláceo*, to please; It. *dispiacere*; Sp. *desplacer*; Fr. *déplaire*.] [*i.* DISPLEASED; *pp.* DISPLEASEING, DISPLEASED.] To offend; to dissatisfy; to make angry; to provoke; to vex; to irritate; to affront.
If I obey them,
I do it *displeasing*, contrary to *displeasure*.
Go, to the devil. *Milton.*
Syn. — To *displease*, offend, provoke, vex, and affront, all imply a painful feeling caused by the conduct of another. *Displeased* at what is improper; *offended* or *provoked* at what is offensive or disrespectful; *red* at gross misconduct; *affronted*, *irritated*, or *made angry* by insult or by ill treatment.

DIS-PLÉASE', v. n. To disgust; to raise aversion.
Foul sights do rather *displease* in that they excite the memory of foul things than in the immediate objects. *Bacon.*

DIS-PLÉAS'ED-NÉSS, n. The quality of being displeased; dissatisfaction. [R.] *South.*

DIS-PLÉAS'ER, n. One who displeases. *Milton.*

DIS-PLÉAS'ING-NÉSS, n. Offensiveness. *Locke.*

DIS-PLÉAS'URE (dis-plézh'ur), n. [Fr. *déplaisir*.]
1. Dislike; dissatisfaction; distaste; disgust; offence; — anger; indignation; resentment.
On me alone thy just *displeasure* lay. *Dryden.*
2. The cause of dissatisfaction or anger; that which displeases; offence.
Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I do them a *displeasure*. *Judg. xv. 3.*
3. † State of disgrace; disfavor.
He went into Poland, being in *displeasure* with the pope for overmuch familiarity. *Pesolam.*
Syn. — *Displeasure* is the opposite of pleasure, and is produced by persons only; *distaste* and *disgust* are produced by things; *dislike* and *dissatisfaction*, by persons or by things. *Displeasure* and *offence* imply a calmer feeling than *anger*, *indignation*, or *resentment*.

† **DIS-PLĒĀŠ'URE**, *v. a.* To displease. *Bacon.*
 † **DIS-PLĀ-CENCE**, *n.* [L. *displacentia*.] Dislike; displeasure; dissatisfaction. *Goodwin.*
 † **DIS-PLĀ-CĒN-CY**, *n.* Displacence. *Owen.*
DIS-PLŌDE', *v. a.* [L. *displodo*; *dis*, used intensively, and *paulo*, to clap.] [i. **DISPLODED**; *pp.* **DISPLODING**, **DISPLODED**.] To burst or break asunder with a loud noise; to explode.
In posture to displode their second tire *Milton.*
DIS-PLŌDE', *v. n.* To go off with a loud noise, as a cannon; to explode.
Lake rubbish from disploting engines thrown. *Young.*
DIS-PLŌ'SION (dis-plŏ'zhun), *n.* Explosion.
The first displotion dissipates the clouds. *Young.*
DIS-PLŌ'SIVE, *v. a.* Noting, or implying, displotion; explosive. *Smart.*
DIS-PLŪME', *v. a.* [i. **DISPLUMED**; *pp.* **DISPLUMING**, **DISPLUMED**.] To strip of plumes or feathers: — to dishonor; to disgrace. *Burke.*
DIS-SPŌN'DĒĒ, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, double, and *σπονδῆς*, a spondee; Fr. *dispondee*.] (Pros.) A double spondee, consisting of four long syllables. *Beck.*
DIS-PŌNE', *v. a.* [L. *dispono*. — See **DISPOSE**.] (Scottish Law.) To make over; to convey to another in a legal form. *Jamieson.*
DIS-PŌ'NER, *n.* (Scot. Law.) A grantor. *Burrill.*
DIS-PŌNGE', *v. a.* To distill or drop, as from a full sponge; — written also *dispunge*. *Shak.*
DIS-PŌRT', *n.* [Old Fr. *desport*.] Play; sport; pastime. "Love's *disport*." *Milton.*
DIS-PŌRT', *v. a.* [L. *dis*, apart, and *porto*, to carry; Old Fr. *desporter*.] [i. **DISPORTED**; *pp.* **DISPORTING**, **DISPORTED**.]
 1. To divert; to amuse. *Shak.*
 2. To remove from a port. *Clarke.*
DIS-PŌRT', *v. n.* To play; to toy; to wanton; to frolic; to gambol; to sport.
Disporting on thy margin green. *Gray.*
 † **DIS-PŌRT'MENT**, *n.* Diversion; sport. *More.*
DIS-PŌS'ABLE, *a.* [It. *disponibile*; Sp. & Fr. *disponible*.] That may be disposed of or used.
The enemy has a large disposable force. *Todd.*
DIS-PŌS'AL, *n.* 1. The act of disposing; method of arranging; distribution; disposition; arrangement. "Tax not divine *disposal*." *Milton.*
 2. The power, or the right, of bestowing.
Are not the blessings both of this world and the next in his disposal? *Aitkenbury.*
 3. Power of ordering; management; government; regulation; control; conduct.
The execution leave to high disposal. *Milton.*
Syn. — See **DISPOSITION**.
DIS-PŌSE' (dis-pŏz'), *v. a.* [L. *dispono*, *dispositus*, *dis*, apart, and *pono*, to place; It. *disporre*; Sp. *disponer*; Fr. *disposer*.] [i. **DISPOSED**; *pp.* **DISPOSING**, **DISPOSED**.]
 1. To place in order; to arrange; to range.
Ladies, there is an idle banquet Attends you; please you to dispose yourselves. *Shak.*
 2. To regulate; to adjust; to order, to determine; to set right; to settle.
The knightly forms of combat to dispose. *Dryden.*
 3. To employ; to bestow; to give. [R.]
You have disposed much in works of public piety. *Sprat.*
 4. To turn to any end or consequence.
Endure and conquer; Jove will soon dispose To future good our past and present woes. *Dryden.*
 5. To incline; to give a propension; to frame the mind of; to move; — with *to*.
Suspicious dispose kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, and wise men to irresolution and melancholy. *Bacon.*
 6. To adapt; to make fit; — with *for*.
And mortal food as may dispose him best For dissolution wrought by sin. *Milton.*
To dispose of, to determine the condition of. "Men ... dispose of their possessions." Locke. To bestow; to give away. "I have disposed of her to a man of business." Taylor. To place in some condition; to arrange for. "Come, cousin, I'll dispose of you." Shak. To put out of one's possession; as, "To dispose of a house": — to remove out of the way; to put away, to get rid of. "To dispose of their dead bodies." Shak.
Syn. — To *dispose*, *arrange*, and *range*, all imply

the idea of placing in some order, or a systematic laying apart. *Disposed* in rows; *arranged* in order; *ranged* in a straight line, *placed* on a shelf. Books are *arranged* in a library; the contents of a book, or the laws of a country, are *digested*. — *Disposed* or *inclined* to do well.

† **DIS-POSE'**, *v. n.* To bargain; to make terms.
You did suspect she had disposed with Caesar. *Shak.*
 † **DIS-POSE'**, *n.* 1. The act of one who disposes; disposal; dispensation; arrangement; regulation.
All is best, though oft we doubt What the time, the tide, the place Of his best Wisdom brings about. *Milton.*
 2. Power of ordering; management.
All that mine I leave at thy dispose. *Shak.*
 3. Cast of behavior; demeanor.
He hath a person and a smooth dispose To be suspected, trained to make women false. *Shak.*
 4. Cast of mind; disposition. *Shak.*
DIS-POSE'D-NĒSS, *n.* Disposition; inclination. "Their own *disposedness* to evil." *Mountagu.*
 † **DIS-POSE'MENT**, *n.* The quality of being disposed. "Above all such extrinsecal contrivances and *disposements*." *Goodwin.*
DIS-POŠ'ER, *n.* 1. One who disposes or distributes; a distributor; a giver; a bestower.
The magistrate is both the beggar and the disposer of what is got by begging. *Grant.*
 2. A governor; a director; a manager; a regulator. "Leave events to their *Disposer*." *Boyle.*
DIS-POŠ'ING, *n.* Direction; determination.
The whole disposing thereof is of the Lord. *Prov. xvi. 33.*
DIS-POŠ'ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to adapt, regulate, or govern. *Mountagu.*
DIS-POŠ'ITION (dis-po-zish'un), *n.* [L. *dispositio*; It. *disposizione*; Sp. *disposicion*; Fr. *disposition*.]
 1. The act of disposing or arranging, or the state of being disposed or arranged.
Appoint not heavenly disposition. *Milton.*
 2. Power of ordering; management; disposal. "At the *disposition* of mine executrix." *Fabian.*
 3. Mode of arrangement; order; method.
I ask whether the connection of the extremes be not more clearly seen in this simple and natural disposition. *Locke.*
 4. Fitness or tendency; propension; liability. "A great *disposition* to putrefaction." *Bacon.*
 5. Temper, character, or frame of mind; pre-disposition; inclination; temperament; humor; as, "A good or bad, kind or cruel, *disposition*."
 6. (Printing.) The act of separating the types in a form, and distributing them in their several cases. *London Ency.*
 7. (Paint.) The general arrangement of the parts of a picture or composition.
Composition may be considered as the general order or arrangement of a design: disposition, as the particular order adopted. *Farholt.*
 8. (Arch.) The arrangement of the whole design of a building; — distinguished from *distribution*, which signifies the particular arrangements of the internal parts of a building. *Brande.*
Syn. — *Disposition* or *arrangement* of an army, established order; regular method; distribution of parts: — *disposition* or *disposal* of property. *Disposition* is a permanent and settled state of mind, more positive and stronger than *inclination*; *temper* is transitory and fluctuating. *Disposition* relates to the general character and motives of action; *temper* influences the actions for the time being. A person may have a good *disposition*, though his *temper* may be indifferent. *Disposition* to always do one's duty; *inclination* to study; a placid or irascible *temper*. — See **QUALITY**.
DIS-POŠ'ITION-AL, *a.* Relating to disposition. [R.] *J. Johnson.*
 † **DIS-POŠ'ITIVE**, *a.* [It. & Sp. *dispositivo*.]
 1. That implies disposal; decretive. "Dispositive and enacting terms." *Ayliffe.*
 2. Pertaining to inclination or natural disposition. "Dispositive holiness." *Bp. Taylor.*
 † **DIS-POŠ'ITIVE-LY**, *ad.* In a dispositive manner. "Dispositively verified." *Browne.*
 † **DIS-POŠ'ITOR**, *n.* (Astron.) A disposer or ruler; a planet which is lord of that sign in which another planet is. *Johnson.*
DIS-POŠ'SĒSS' (dis-pŏz-zēs'), *v. a.* [It. *dispossessare*.] [i. **DISPOSSESSED**; *pp.* **DISPOSSESSING**,

DISPOSSESSED.] To put out of possession; to deprive; to disseize: — to take away.
Ye shall dispossess the inhabitants of the land, and dwell therein. *Numb. xxxiii. 53.*
DIS-POŠ'SĒSS'ION (dis-pŏz-zēs'h'un), *n.* [Fr. *dépossession*.]
 1. The act of dispossessing, deprivation.
 2. The state of being dispossessed. *Farmer.*
 3. (Law.) A species of injury to real property by the amotion or deprivation of possession; — otherwise termed *ouster*. *Burrill.*
DIS-POŠ'SĒSS'OR, *n.* One who dispossesses or puts out of possession. *Cowley.*
DIS-POŠT', *v. a.* To remove from a post; to displace. [R.] *Chalmers.*
DIS-POŠ'T'RE (dis-pŏ-zhūr), *n.* 1. The act of disposing; disposal; management. "The *Disposures* of Providence."
 2. † Posture, disposition; state. *Wotton.*
DIS-PRĀISE', *n.* 1. Blame; censure.
*By aught that I can speak in his *dispraise*.* *Shak.*
 2. Discredit; reproach; disgrace; dishonor.
*My faults will not be hid; and it is no *dispraise* to me that they will not.* *Pope.*
DIS-PRĀISE', *v. a.* [i. **DISPRAISED**; *pp.* **DISPRAISING**, **DISPRAISED**.] To blame; to censure.
*In praising Antony I have *dispraised* Caesar.* *Shak.*
DIS-PRAISE'ER, *n.* A censurer; one who blames.
 † **DIS-PRAISE'-BLE**, *a.* Unworthy of commendation or praise. *Bailey.*
DIS-PRAISE'ING-LY, *ad.* With blame or censure.
*When I have spoken of you *dispraisingly*.* *Shak.*
DIS-PRĒAD' (dis-sprēd'), *v. a.* [dis and spread.] [i. **DISPREAD**; *pp.* **DISPREADING**, **DISPREAD**.] To spread different ways; to spread widely.
*Above, below, around, with art *dispread*, The sure enclosure folds the genial bed.* *Pope.*
dis In this word, and a few others, *dis* means different ways, in different directions.
DIS-PRĒAD', *v. n.* To be spread. "Heat *dispreading* through the sky." *Thomson.*
DIS-PRĒAD'ER, *n.* A publisher; a divulger. *Milton.*
 † **DIS-PRĒU'DICE**, *v. a.* To free from prejudice. *Mountagu.*
 † **DIS-PRĒ-PARE'**, *v. a.* To deprive of preparation; to render unfit or unprepared. *Hobbes.*
DIS-PRĒ'ON (-priz'zn), *v. a.* To let go from prison; to set free; to liberate. *Clarke.*
 † **DIS-PRIV'ILEGE**, *v. a.* To deprive of privileges, or of a peculiar or proper right. *Jarvis.*
DIS-PRIZE', *v. a.* [It. *disprezzare*; Sp. *despreciar*.] To undervalue; to depreciate. [R.] *Cotton.*
DIS-PRO-FESS', *v. a.* To abandon the profession of; to cease to profess. [R.] *Spenser.*
DIS-PROF'IT, *n.* Loss; damage; detriment. *Fox.*
 † **DIS-PROF'IT**, *v. n.* To cause to be without profit; to lose. *Bale.*
 † **DIS-PROF'IT-ABLE**, *a.* Unprofitable. *Hall.*
DIS-PROOF', *n.* Confutation; conviction of error.
*I need not offer any thing farther in support of one, or in *disproof* of the other.* *Rogers.*
 † **DIS-PROF'ER-TY**, *v. a.* To dispossess of; to take away from. *Shak.*
DIS-PRO-POR'TION, *n.* [It. *disproporzione*; Sp. *disproporcion*; Fr. *disproportion*.] Want of proportion; unsuitableness of one thing, or part of a thing, to another; want of symmetry; disparity.
*For their strength, The *disproportion* is so great, we cannot but Expect a fatal consequence.* *Denham.*
DIS-PRO-POR'TION, *v. a.* To join unfitly; to form by bringing together things unsuitable or not in proper proportion.
*These sits deformity to mock my body, To shape my legs of an unequal size, To *disproportion* me in every part.* *Shak.*
DIS-PRO-POR'TION-ABLE, *a.* Wanting proportion; disproportionate. *Bp. Taylor.*
DIS-PRO-POR'TION-ABLE-NĒSS, *n.* Want of proportion; disproportionality. *Hammond.*
DIS-PRO-POR'TION-ABLY, *ad.* Not proportionably; disproportionately.

DIS-PRO-POR-TION-AL, *a.* Wanting proportion; disproportionate. *Locke.*

DIS-PRO-POR-TION-AL-ITY, *n.* Want of proportion. [*R.*] *More.*

DIS-PRO-POR-TION-AL-LY, *ad.* Without proportion; disproportionately.

DIS-PRO-POR-TION-AL-NESS, *n.* Want of proportion; disproportionableness. *Ash.*

DIS-PRO-POR-TION-ATE, *a.* Wanting proportion; unsymmetrical; unsuitable.

It is plain that men have agreed to a disproportionate and unequal possession of the earth. *Locke.*

DIS-PRO-POR-TION-ATE-LY, *ad.* Without proportion; disproportionately. *Boyle.*

DIS-PRO-POR-TION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Want of proportion; unsuitableness. *Johnson.*

DIS-PRO-PR-ATE, *v. a.* To deprive of appropriation; to disappropriate. *Clarke.*

DIS-PRÓV'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be disproved. *Boyle.*

DIS-PRÓV'-AL, *n.* The act of disproving; disproof; confutation. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

DIS-PRÓVE', *v. a.* [*i.* DISPROVED; *pp.* DISPROVING, DISPROVED.]

1. To show or prove to be erroneous or false; to confute; to refute.

It is easier to affirm than to disprove. *Holder.*
2. †To disapprove; to disallow. *Hooker.*

Syn. — See CONFUTE.

DIS-PRÓV'-ER, *n.* One who disproves. *Wotton.*

†**DIS-PRO-VID'-ED**, *a.* Unprovided; unfurnished. "Instrument . . . unprovided of strings." *Boyle.*

†**DIS-PUNCT'**, *v. a.* [*L.* *dispongo*, *dispunctus*.] To point or mark off; to separate or sever. *Fox.*

†**DIS-PUNGE'**, *v. a.* 1. To expunge; to erase; — written also *disponge*. *Wotton.*

2. To discharge, as a saturated sponge when squeezed; to distil or drop copiously. *Shak.*

DIS-PUN'-ISH-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Without penal restraint; not punishable. [*R.*] *Holinshead.*

2. †(*Law.*) Not answerable. *Burrill.*

†**DIS-PUR-POSE**, *v. a.* To turn from a purpose, meaning, or design. *Brewer.*

†**DIS-PURSE'**, *v. a.* To pay; to disburse. *Shak.*

†**DIS-PUR-VEY'** (*dis-pur-vé'*), *v. a.* To deprive; to dis-furnish. *Barret.*

†**DIS-PUR-VEY'-ANCE** (*-vā'ans*), *n.* Want of provision; lack of furnishing supplies. *Spenser.*

¶ **DIS-PU-TA-BLE** [*dis'pu-tā-bl*, *S. J. F. Sm. R. C. W. b.*; *dis-pā'tā-bl*, *P.*; *dis'pu-tā-bl* or *dis-pū'tā-bl*, *W. J. K.*], *a.* [*L.* *disputabilis*; *It.* *disputabile*; *Sp.* & *Fr.* *disputable*.]

1. That may be disputed; liable to contest; controvertible; debatable; doubtful.

Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains disputable by every subject. *Swift.*

2. †Fond of disputation; contentious.

He is too disputable for me. *Shak.*

¶ "Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnson, Mr. Smith, Perry, and Bailey are for the second pronunciation of this word [*dis pū'tā-bl*]; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Buchanan, and Entick for the first [*dis'pu-tā-bl*]; and this, notwithstanding the majority of suffrages against it, is, in my opinion, decidedly most agreeable to the best usage. It were undoubtedly to be wished that words of this form preserved the accent of the verb to which they correspond; but this correspondence we find entirely set aside in *lamentable*, *comparable*, *admirable*, and many others, with which *disputable* must certainly class." *Walker.*

¶ **DIS-PU-TA-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The state of being disputable. *T. Phillips.*

†**DIS-PU-TAC'-I-TY**, *n.* Proneness to dispute; a disputatious way or manner. *Bp. Ward.*

†**DIS-PU-TANT**, *a.* Disputing; engaged in controversy; controverting. *Milton.*

DIS-PU-TANT, *n.* One who disputes; an arguer; a controvertist; a reasoner; a disputer.

The skilful disputant well knows that he never has his enemy so more advantage than when, by allowing the premises, he shows him arguing wrong from his own principles. *Farquhar.*

DIS-PU-TA'TION, *n.* [*L.* *disputatio*; *Fr.* *disputatio*.]

1. The act of disputing; altercation; controversy; argumental contest; debate; dispute.

Disputation about the knowledge of God commonly prevailed little. *Hooker.*

2. A college exercise, in which parties advocate opposite sides of some question.

DIS-PU-TA'TIOUS, *a.* Inclined to dispute; cavilling; disputative; contentious.

A . . . wrangling, disputatious habit will not be borne. *Knex.*

DIS-PU-TA'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being disputatious; fondness for debate. *C. Lamb.*

DIS-PU-TA-TIVE, *a.* Disposed to dispute. "Their disputative and scrupulous zeal." *Bp. Taylor.*

DIS-PŪTE', *v. n.* [*L.* *disputo*; *dis*, apart, and *puto*, to clear up; *It.* *disputare*; *Sp.* *disputar*; *Fr.* *disputer*.] [*i.* DISPUTED; *pp.* DISPUTING, DISPUTED.]

To contend by argument; to oppose or controvert the opinions of others; to altercation; to wrangle; to debate; to reason; to argue.

The atheist can pretend no obligation of conscience why he should dispute against religion. *Tillotson.*

DIS-PŪTE', *v. a.* 1. To reason about; to argue; to discourse upon; to debate; to discuss.

What was it that ye disputed among yourselves by the way? *Mark ix. 33.*

2. To attempt to prove false or unfounded; to controvert; to call in question; to impugn; as, "To dispute an assertion."

3. To contend for; to strive for. "So dispute the prize." *Dryden.*

DIS-PŪTE', *n.* [*It.* & *Sp.* *disputa*; *Fr.* *dispute*.] Debate; discussion; verbal contest; contention; argument; disputation; controversy.

The fair way of conducting a dispute is to exhibit one by one, the arguments of your opponent, and, with each argument, the precise and specific answer you are able to give it. *Paley.*

Beyond all dispute, not capable of being disputed; unquestionable.

Syn. — See DIFFERENCE, QUARREL.

DIS-PŪTE'LESS, *a.* Indisputable. *Bailey.*

DIS-PŪTER, *n.* One who disputes; a disputant.

DIS-PŪT'-ING, *n.* Disputation; altercation.

Do all things without murmurings and disputings. *Phil. ii. 14.*

¶ **DIS-QUAL-I-FI-CATION** (*-kwōl-e-fē-kā'shun*), *n.*

1. The act of disqualifying.

2. That which disqualifies or renders unfit; disability. *Spectator.*

¶ **DIS-QUAL-I-FIED** (*dis-kwōl'e-fīd*), *p. a.* Not qualified; unqualified; unfitted; incapable. "Unworthy and disqualified persons." *Ayliffe.*

¶ **DIS-QUAL-I-FY** (*dis-kwōl'e-fī*) [*dis-kwōl'e-fī*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *dis-kwōl'e-fī*, *S. E.*], *v. a.* [*i.* DISQUALIFIED; *pp.* DISQUALIFYING, DISQUALIFIED.]

1. To divest or deprive of qualifications; to make unfit; to incapacitate; to disable by some impediment; — with *for* or *from*.

We often pretend, and sometimes really wish, to sympathize with the joys of others, when by that disagreeable sentiment [envy] we are disqualified from doing so. *A. Smith.*

2. (*Law.*) To deprive of a right or claim by some restriction. *Swift.*

Syn. — See INCAPABLE.

¶ **DIS-QUAL-I-FY-ING** (*dis-kwōl'e-fī-ing*), *p. a.* Rendering unfit; disabling.

†**DIS-QUAN-TI-TY** (*dis-kwōn'tē-tē*), *v. a.* To lessen; to diminish in quantity or number. *Shak.*

DIS-QUI-ET, *n.* Want of quiet or tranquillity; uneasiness; restlessness; vexation; anxiety.

The reflection upon honest and virtuous actions hath nothing of regret or disquiet in it. *Tillotson.*

DIS-QUI-ET, *a.* Unquiet; uneasy. [*R.*] *Shak.*

DIS-QUI-ET, *v. a.* [*i.* DISQUIETED; *pp.* DISQUIETING, DISQUIETED.] To deprive of quiet, tranquillity, or serenity; to disturb; to discompose; to make uneasy; to harass; to vex.

Why art thou vexed, O my soul, and why art thou disquieted within me? *Ps. xlii. 5.*

Syn. — See DISTURB.

†**DIS-QUI-ET-TAL**, *n.* Disquietude. *More.*

DIS-QUI-ET-ER, *n.* One who disquiets; a disturber; an harasser. *Holinshead.*

†**DIS-QUI-ET-FUL**, *a.* Producing uneasiness; causing disquietude. *Barrow.*

DIS-QUI-ET-ING, *n.* Vexation; disturbance. "Peace abroad . . . disquietings at home." *Baker.*

†**DIS-QUI-ET-IVE**, *a.* Causing disquiet. *Howe.*

DIS-QUI-ET-LY, *ad.* Without rest; uneasily. *Shak.*

†**DIS-QUI-ET-MENT**, *n.* Uneasiness; a disquieting. "Disquietments of conscience." *Hopkins.*

DIS-QUI-ET-NESS, *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness. Without affliction or disquietness. *Spenser.*

†**DIS-QUI-ET-OUS**, *a.* Causing disquiet. *Milton.*

DIS-QUI-ET-UDE, *n.* Want of quiet; disquiet; uneasiness; anxiety; disturbance.

Little happiness attends a quiet character; and to a multitude of disquietudes the desire of it subjects an ambitious mind. *Addison.*

DIS-QUI-SI'TION (*dis-kwē-zīsh'ūn*), *n.* [*L.* *disquisitio*; *dis*, used intensively, and *quero*, *quæsitus*, to inquire carefully; *It.* *disquisizione*; *Sp.* *disquisicion*; *Fr.* *disquisition*.] Examination into any subject by careful analysis, or by argument; argumentative inquiry; a formal discussion; exposition; dissertation; essay.

His [our Saviour's] lessons did not consist of disquisitions. *Paley.*

Syn. — See ESSAY.

DIS-QUI-SI'TION-AL, *a.* Relating to disquisition; disquisitive. [*R.*] *Month. Rev.*

DIS-QUI-SI'TION-ARY, *a.* Pertaining to disquisition; disquisitive. *Clarke.*

DIS-QUI-SI'TIVE, *a.* Relating to disquisition; examining. *Hawkins.*

DIS-QUI-SI'T-Q-RY, *a.* Relating to, or containing, disquisition; disquisitive. *Ec. Rev.*

†**DIS-RANGE'**, *v. a.* To disarrange. *Wood.*

DIS-RANK', *v. a.* To put out of the rank. *May.*

†**DIS-RAY'**, *n.* Disarray. "To put it [our army] in disray." *Holland.*

†**DIS-RE-AL-IZE**, *v. a.* To deprive of the reality; to render vague and uncertain. *Udal.*

DIS-RE-GARD', *n.* Want of regard or attention; neglect; omission to notice; contempt. "Disregard and contempt of the clergy." *Strype.*

DIS-RE-GARD', *v. a.* [*i.* DISREGARDED; *pp.* DISREGARDING, DISREGARDED.] To omit to notice; to pay no attention to; to neglect; to slight; to contempt.

It is too common for those who have been bred to scholastic professions, and passed much of their time in academies, . . . to disregard every other qualification, and to imagine that they shall find mankind ready to pay homage to their knowledge, and to crowd about them for instruction. *Amblin.*

Syn. — *Disregard* and *neglect* are commonly applied to things; *slight*, to persons. Things are often disregarded or neglected from heedlessness; persons are slighted from dislike or contempt. He disregarded wise counsel, neglected his duty, and slighted his friends. To contempt, a stronger term, is nearly equivalent to despise. — See NEGLECT.

DIS-RE-GARD'-ER, *n.* One who disregards. *Boyle.*

DIS-RE-GARD'-FUL, *a.* Without paying regard; negligent; contemptuous. *Barrow.*

DIS-RE-GARD'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Negligently; contemptuously.

†**DIS-RÉG'-U-LAR**, *a.* Irregular. "Disregular passions." *Evelyn.*

DIS-RÉL'-ISH, *n.* 1. Dislike of the palate; distaste; as, "A *disrelish* for butter."

2. Bad taste; nauseousness. "Hatefullest *disrelish*." *Milton.*

3. Dislike of the mind; aversion; antipathy.

Men love to hear of their power, but have an extreme *disrelish* to be told of their duty. *Burke.*

DIS-RÉL'-ISH, *v. a.* [*i.* DISRELISHED; *pp.* DISRELISHING, DISRELISHED.]

1. To make nauseous; to infect with an unpleasant taste; to distaste.

True appetite, and not *disrelish* thirst Of nectareous draughts between from milky stream. *Milton.*

2. To dislike the taste or savor of; to loathe; as, "To *disrelish* highly-seasoned food."

3. To want a taste for; to have an aversion to. All private enjoyments are lost or *disrelished*. *Pope.*

DIS-RE-MEM'-BER, *v. a.* To lose memory of; to forget. [*Local*, Southern States.] *Sherwood.*

DİS-RE-PAIR', *n.* The state of being out of repair or proper order. *Scott.*

DİS-REP-Ū-TA-BİL'-TY', *n.* The quality of being disreputable. [*R.*] *Athenaeum.*

DİS-REP-Ū-TA-BLE, *a.* Not reputable; vulgar; low; discreditable; dishonorable.

DİS-REP-Ū-TA-BLY, *ad.* In a disreputable manner; dishonorably. *Burke.*

DİS-REP-Ū-TA'TION, *n.* Dishonor; loss of reputation; disrepute.

Gluttony is not of so great *disreputation* among men as drunkenness. *Bp. Taylor.*

DİS-RE-PŪTE, *n.* Ill character; dishonor; discredit; ill repute. *Hale.*

Another vice, which by reason of its commonness hath almost lost all *diverſity* among us, and among some is passed into credit, is revelling and drunkenness. *Sharpe.*

† **DİS-RE-PŪTE'**, *v. a.* To hold in no consideration or honor; to bring into disgrace. *Mountagu.*

DİS-RE-SPĖCT', *n.* Inevitability; want of respect; slight; disesteem.

DİS-RE-SPĖCT', *v. a.* To hold in no consideration or esteem; to show disrespect to. "We have *disrespected* and slighted God." *Comber.*

DİS-RE-SPĖCT'ER, *n.* One who disrespects. [*R.*]

Too many witty *disrespecters* of the Scripture. *Boyle.*

DİS-RE-SPĖCT'FUL, *a.* Wanting respect; irreverent; uncivil; discourteous; impolite.

DİS-RE-SPĖCT'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a disrespectful manner; irreverently; uncivilly.

DİS-RE-SPĖCT'FUL-NĖSS, *n.* The quality of being disrespectful; want of respect. *Ash.*

DİS-RE-SPĖCT'IVĖ, *a.* Disrespectful. "A *disrespective* forgetfulness of thy mercies." *Bp. Hall.*

† **DİS-RĖV'ER-ĖNCED**, *a.* Treated without reverence or respect. *Sir T. More.*

DİS-RĖBE', *v. a.* [*i.* **DİSROBED**; *pp.* **DİSROBING**, **DİSROBED**.] To take the robe off; to undress; to uncover; to strip.

I'll *disrobe* me of these Italian weeds. *Shak.*

Now be the muse *disrobed* of all her pride. *Churhill.*

DİS-RĖB'ER, *n.* One who disrobes. *Gayton.*

DİS-RĖŖT', *v. a.* 1. To tear up by the roots or from the foundation; to deracinate. *Goldsmith.*

2. To disseat. [*R.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

DİS-RŪD'DĖR, *v. a.* To deprive of the rudder.

DİS-RŪD'DĖRED (*diz-rūd'dĖrd*), *p. a.* Deprived of the rudder.

† **DİS-RŪ-LI-LY**, *ad.* Disorderly. *Chaucer.*

DİS-RŪPT', *v. a.* To separate; to rend or break asunder. [*R.*] *Thomson.*

DİS-RŪPT', *p. a.* Rent asunder; broken. [*R.*] *Ash.*

DİS-RŪPT'ION (*diz-rŭp'shun*), *n.* [*L.* *disruptio*; *dis*, apart, and *rumpo*, *ruptus*, to break; *Fr.* *disruption*.]

1. The act of breaking or bursting asunder.

These iron chains are no sooner fast than broken: there was more than a human power in this *disruption*. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Breach; rent; dilaceration. "Disruption and dislocation of the strata." *Woodward.*

DİS-SAT-IS-FÁC'TION, *n.* The state of being dissatisfied; want of satisfaction; discontent.

There would be a general *dissatisfaction* in the people, if this ordinance were not passed. *Clarendon.*

Syn. — See **DISPLEASURE**.

DİS-SAT-IS-FÁC'TO-RI-NĖSS, *n.* Unsatisfactoriness; inability to give content. *Hale.*

DİS-SAT-IS-FÁC'TO-RY, *a.* Unsatisfactory; unable to give content; displeasing. *Shaftesbury.*

DİS-SAT-IS-FŪ, *v. a.* [*i.* **DİSSATISFIED**; *pp.* **DİSSATISFYING**, **DİSSATISFIED**.] To fail to satisfy or please; to discontent; to displease.

When a new government is established, by whatever means, the people are commonly *dissatisfied* with it. *Hume.*

DİS-SCÁT'TĖR, *v. a.* To shed abroad; to disperse. *Daniel.*

DİS-SĖAT', *v. a.* To throw or put out of a seat; to displace; to unseat. *Shak.*

DİS-SĖCT', *v. a.* [*L.* *disseco*, *dissectus*; *dis*, apart,

and *seco*, to cut; *Sp.* *diseca*; *Fr.* *dissiquer*.] [*i.* **DİSSĖCTED**; *pp.* **DİSSĖCTING**, **DİSSĖCTED**.]

1. (*Anat.*) To cut in pieces, as an animal or other organized body, for the purpose of displaying the structure and use of its various organs and parts; to anatomize. *Palmer.*

2. To divide and examine minutely or carefully; to inspect or examine in separate parts or divisions.

This gentleman, that has not been in company with the world, is not so much as to be dissected. *It. an.*

DİS-SĖCT'ED, *p. a.* 1. Cut in pieces.

2. (*Bot.*) Cut deeply into many lobes or divisions. *Gray.*

DİS-SĖCT'IBLE, *a.* That may be dissected. *Paley.*

DİS-SĖCT'ING-KNĖFE, *n.* (*Anat.*) A knife used for dissection.

DİS-SĖCT'ION, *n.* [*It.* *dissezione*; *Sp.* *disseccion*; *Fr.* *dissection*.]

1. (*Anat.*) The act of dissecting; the cutting to pieces of an animal or organized body in order to display and elucidate its structure and functions; anatomy.

2. Critical division and examination; nice inspection. *Glanville.*

DİS-SĖCT'OR, *n.* One who dissects; an anatomist.

DİS-SĖI'SIN, or **DİS-SĖI'ZIN** (*diz-sĖi'zin*), *n.* (*Law.*) Deprivation or putting out of seisin; a species of injury by ouster or dispossession, or the unlawful dispossessing of a man of his land, tenement, or other immovable or incorporeal right. *Burrill.*

DİS-SĖIZE', or **DİS-SĖISE'**, *v. a.* [*Fr.* *dessaisir*.] [*i.* **DİSSEIZED**; *pp.* **DİSSEIZING**, **DİSSEIZED**.] (*Law.*) To deprive of seisin; to dispossess wrongfully; to oust; to deprive of actual possession. *Locke.*

DİS-SĖI-ZĖE', *n.* (*Law.*) One who is disseized; — opposed to *disseizor*. *Burrill.*

DİS-SĖI-Z'OR, *n.* (*Law.*) One who disseizes.

DİS-SĖI-Z'OR-ĖSS, *n.* (*Law.*) A woman that disseizes another person. *Scott.*

† **DİS-SĖI-Z'URE**, *n.* Disseisin. "Spoils and *disseizures*." *Speed.*

DİS-SĖM'BLANCE, *n.* Dissimilitude; unlikeness. [*R.*] *Osborne.*

DİS-SĖM'BLE, *v. a.* [*L.* *dissimulo*; *dis*, priv., and *similis*, like; *It.* *dissimulare*; *Fr.* *dissimuler*.] [*i.* **DİSSEMBLED**; *pp.* **DİSSEMBLING**, **DİSSEMBLED**.]

1. To hide under false appearance; to pretend that not to be or exist which really is or does exist; to disguise; to conceal.

And fairly did *dissimble* her sad thoughts' unrest. *Spenser.*

2. To pretend that to be which is not; to feign; to simulate.

He soon *dissimbled* a sleep. *Tatler.*

Syn. — See **FEIGN**.

DİS-SĖM'BLE (*diz-sĖm'bl*), *v. n.* To play the hypocrite; to use false professions; to be insincere; to dissimulate; to feign.

Of all thy suitors, here I charge thee, tell Whom thou lovest best. See thou *dissimblest* not. *Shak.*

DİS-SĖM'BLĖR, *n.* One who dissembles, feigns, or pretends; a hypocrite. *Ford.*

Syn. — See **HYPOCRITE**.

DİS-SĖM'BLING, *n.* Dissimulation. "All *dissimbling* set aside." *Shak.*

DİS-SĖM'BLING-LY, *ad.* In a dissembling manner; with dissimulation. *Bp. Taylor.*

DİS-SĖM'IN-ATE, *v. a.* [*L.* *dissemino*, *dissiminator*; *dis*, abroad, and *semino*, to sow; *semen*, seed; *It.* *disseminare*; *Sp.* *disseminar*; *Fr.* *disséminer*.] [*i.* **DİSSEMINATED**; *pp.* **DİSSEMINATING**, **DİSSEMINATED**.] To scatter as seed; to spread every way; to spread abroad; to disperse; to diffuse; to propagate; to circulate.

Nor can we certainly learn that any one philosopher of note embraced our religion till it had been for many years preached, and *dissiminated*, and taken deep root in the world. *Atterbury.*

Syn. — See **SPREAD**.

DİS-SĖM'IN-ATION, *n.* [*L.* *disseminatio*; *It.* *disseminazione*; *Sp.* *disseminacion*; *Fr.* *dissémination*.] The act of disseminating; diffusion. "The *dissimulation* of speculative notions about liberty and the rights of man." *Horsley.*

DİS-SĖM'IN-ATĖ, *a.* Tending to spread.

The effect of heresy is, like the plague, infectious and *dissimulative*. *Bp. Taylor.*

DİS-SĖM'IN-AT-OR, *n.* [*It.* *disseminatore*.] One who disseminates; a spreader. *Decay of Piety.*

DİS-SĖN'SION (*diz-sĖn'shun*), *n.* [*L.* *dissensio*; *It.* *dissensione*; *Sp.* *dissension*; *Fr.* *dissention*.] Disagreement in opinion; contrariety of sentiment or feeling; alienation of feeling; discord; variance; difference; strife; contention; quarrel.

And sow *dissension* in the hearts of brothers. *Addison.*

Syn. — See **DISAGREEMENT**.

DİS-SĖN'SIOUS (*diz-sĖn'shus*), *a.* Disposed to discord; quarrelsome. [*R.*] *Ascham.*

DİS-SĖN'SIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a dissensious or quarrelsome manner. *Chapman.*

DİS-SĖNT', *v. n.* [*L.* *dissentio*; *dis*, apart, and *sentio*, to think; *It.* *dissentire*; *Sp.* *dissentir*.] [*i.* **DİSSENTED**; *pp.* **DİSSENTING**, **DİSSENTED**.]

1. To disagree in opinion; to think otherwise.

There are many opinions in which multitudes of men *dissent* from us who are as good and wise as ourselves. *Addison.*

2. To be unlike; to vary; to differ. *Hooker.*

3. (*Ecccl.*) To differ or to separate from the established church. *Hudibras.*

Syn. — See **DIFFER**.

DİS-SĖNT', *n.* 1. The act of dissenting; disagreement; difference of opinion; dissension. "Did he declare any *dissent*?" *State Trials*, 1651.

2. † Difference of nature; opposite quality. "The *dissent* of the metals." *Bacon.*

3. (*Ecccl.*) Difference of religious opinion from that of the established church.

DİS-SĖN-TĖNE-ŖS, *a.* Disagreeing; contrary; — opposed to *consentaneous*.

Their [Jews'] capacities . . . being *dissentaneous*, and repugnant to the common humor and genius of mankind. *Barrow.*

† **DİS-SĖN-TĖRY**, *a.* Dissentaneous; inconsistent. "Not discreet or *dissentary*." *Milton.*

† **DİS-SĖN-TĖT'ION**, *n.* Act of dissenting. *Howe.*

DİS-SĖNT'ER, *n.* One who dissents or disagrees in opinion; one who, in a country where a certain religion is established, dissents from that religion; — particularly one who dissents from the established Church of England. The term is commonly applied only to Protestants. The Roman Catholics are generally referred to as a distinct class. *Brande.*

The first *dissenters* from the Church of England were the Puritans. *Brande.*

Syn. — See **HERETIC**.


DİS-SĖNT'ER-ĖSM, *n.* The spirit or the principles of dissent, or of the dissenters. *Qu. Rev.*

DİS-SĖN'TIENT (*-sĖn'shent*), *a.* Disagreeing; dissenting. "Without one *dissentient* voice." *Knox.*

DİS-SĖN'TIENT (*diz-sĖn'shent*), *n.* One who dissents or disagrees. *Sir Wm. Jones.*

DİS-SĖN'TING, *n.* Act of one who dissents. "Any offence at my *dissentings*." *Mountagu.*

DİS-SĖN'TIOUS, *a.* See **DİSSENSIOUS**. *Daniel.*

DİS-SĖP'I-MĖNT, *n.* [*L.* *dissepimentum*; *dis*, asunder, and *sepio*, to part.] (*Bot.*)  The partition in the inside of a compound ovary, or fruit, formed by the union of the sides of its constituent carpels. *P. Cyc.*

† **DİS-SĖRT'**, *v. n.* [*L.* *disserto*.] To discourse; to dispute; to debate. *Harris.*

DİS-SĖR-TĖTION, *n.* [*L.* *dissertatio*; *It.* *dissertatione*; *Sp.* *dissertation*; *Fr.* *dissertation*.] An oral or a written examination of a question or a subject; a discourse; a disquisition; a treatise; an essay; a tract; a discussion. *Broome.*

Syn. — See **ESSAY**.

DİS-SĖR-TĖTION-AL, *a.* Relating to dissertations; disquisitional. [*R.*] *Ch. Ob.*

DİS-SĖR-TĖTION-ĖST, *n.* An author of dissertations; dissertator. [*R.*] *Ch. Ob.*

DİS-SĖR-TĖ-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] One who discourses. "Our *dissertator* learnedly argues." *Boyle.*

† **DİS-SĖRT'LY**, *ad.* By discourse. *Holland.*

DİS-SĖRVE', *v. a.* [*It.* *disservire*; *Fr.* *desservir*. — See **SERVE**.] [*i.* **DİSSERVED**; *pp.* **DİSSERVING**, **DİSSERVED**.] To do injury to; to harm; to hurt.

Desires of things of this world, by their tendency, *serve* or *disserve* our interests in another. *Rogers.*

DÍS-SÉR'VICE, n. Ill service; injury; mischief; hurt; harm. *Bp. Horne.*

DÍS-SÉR'VICE-ABLE, a. Unserviceable. *Hale.*

DÍS-SÉR'VICE-ABLE-NÉSS, n. Hurt; unserviceableness. *Norris.*

DÍS-SÉR'VICE-ABLEY, ad. Injuriously. *Hacket.*

† DÍS-SÉT TLE, v. a. To unsettle. *Cudworth.*

† DÍS-SÉT TLED-NÉSS, n. The state or the quality of being unsettled. *More.*

DÍS-SÉT'TLE-MÉNT, n. The act of unsettling. "Dissemination of legal appointments." *Glamille.*

DÍS-SÉV'ÉR, v. a. [*dis* and *sever*.] [*i.* DISSEVERED; *pp.* DISSEVERING, DISSEVERED.] To part in two; to break; to divide; to sunder; to separate; to sever.

The meeting points the sacred hair *dissuave* From the fair head for ever and for ever. *Pope.*

"In this word, the particle *dis* makes no change in the signification, and therefore the word, though supported by great authorities, ought to be ejected from our language." *Johnson.* — But the word is in good use; and *dis*, in *dissuave*, in *disannul*, and in *dispart*, may be regarded as merely intensive.

DÍS-SÉV'ÉR-ANCE, n. The act of dissevering; separation; severance. *Hoccleve.*

DÍS-SÉV'ÉR-ÁTION, n. The act of dissevering, or separating; disseverance. *Ann. Phil.*

DÍS-SÉV'ÉR-ING, n. Separation; severance. "The dissevering of fleets." *Raleigh.*

DÍS-SÍ-DÉNCÉ, n. [*L. dissidentia*; *dis*, apart, and *sedeo*, to sit; *Sp. disidencia*; *Fr. dissidence*.] Disagreement; variance; contrariety. *Bailey.*

DÍS-SÍ-DÉNT, a. Varying; not agreeing. *Robinson.*

DÍS-SÍ-DÉNT, n. [*L. dissidens*.] 1. One who dissents from others; a dissenter. *Gibbon.*

2. (*Ecc. Hist.*) A name applied to a person of the Lutheran, Calvinistic, and Greek profession in Poland. *Guthrie.*

¶ DÍS-SÍ-LIÉNCÉ (dis-sí-l'yens or dis-sí-l'y-ens), n. [*L. dissilio, dissiliens*; *dis*, apart, and *salio*, to leap.] The act of starting asunder. *Johnson.*

¶ DÍS-SÍ-LIÉNT (dis-sí-l'yent or dis-sí-l'y-ént) [dis-sí-l'yent, S. W. Ja. K.; dis-sí-l'y-ént, P. Sm.], a. Springing or starting asunder. *Johnson.*

DÍS-SÍ-L'ÍTION (dis-se-l'ysh'un), n. A bursting in two; a springing or starting asunder. *Boyle.*

DÍS-SÍ-M'Í-LAR, a. [*L. dissimilis*; *It. dissimulare*; *Fr. dissimilaire*.] Not similar; unlike; heterogeneous; different. *Boyle.*

Syn. — See DIFFERENT.

DÍS-SÍ-M'Í-LÁR'Í-TY, n. The quality of being unlike; unlikeness; dissimilitude. *Cheyne.*

Syn. — See DIFFERENCE, DISAGREEMENT.

DÍS-SÍ-M'Í-LAR-LY, ad. In a dissimilar manner.

DÍS-SÍ-M'Í-LÉ, n. (*Rhet.*) A dissimilitude; a comparison or illustration by contraries, as a simile is by something which is like. [*R.*] *Todd.*

DÍS-SÍ-MÍ-L'Í-TÚDE, n. [*L. dissimilitudo*; *It. dissimilitudine*; *Sp. dissimilitud*; *Fr. dissimilitude*.] 1. Unlikeness; want of resemblance. "Dissimilitude of condition." *Idler.*

2. (*Rhet.*) A comparison by contraries.

Syn. — See DISAGREEMENT.

† DÍS-SÍ-M'Í-LÁTE, a. Dissembling; feigning. Under smiling she was *dissimulate*. *Chaucer.*

DÍS-SÍ-M'Í-LÁTE, v. n. To dissemble; to feign; to make pretence. [*R.*] *N. Brit. Rev.*

DÍS-SÍ-M'Í-LÁ'TION, n. [*L. dissimulatio*; *It. dissimulazione*; *Sp. dissimulacion*; *Fr. dissimulation*.] The act of dissembling; the act of concealing something which exists; deceit; hypocrisy; simulation. *Dissimulation* is but a faint kind of policy or wisdom. *Bacon.*

Syn. — *Simulation* is a pretence of what is not; and *dissimulation* is a concealment of what is. *Taiter.*

† DÍS-SÍ-M'Í-ULÉ, v. a. [*Fr. dissimuler*.] [*See DISSEMBLE*.] To dissemble. *Sir T. Elyot.*

† DÍS-SÍ-M'Í-ULÉR, n. A dissembler. "A fair speaker and great *dissimuler*." *Fabian.*

† DÍS-SÍ-M'Í-LÍNG, n. A dissembling. "Subtle lookings and *dissimulings*." *Chaucer.*

DÍS-SÍ-PA-BLE, a. [*L. dissipabilis*; *It. dissipabile*.] Liable to dispersion. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

DÍS-SÍ-PÁTE, v. a. [*L. dissipio, dissipatus*; *dis*, apart, and *supo*, to throw; *It. dissipare*; *Sp. dissipar*; *Fr. dissiper*.] [*i.* DISSIPATED; *pp.* DISSIPATING, DISSIPATED.] 1. To cause to disappear; to scatter; to disperse; to dispel.

The more clear light of the gospel . . . *dissipated* those foggy mists of error. *Selden.*

2. To squander; to spend lavishly; to waste. The vast wealth that was left him, being reckoned no less than eighteen hundred thousand pounds, was in three years *dissipated*. *Burnet.*

Syn. — See DISPEL, SPEND.

DÍS-SÍ-PÁTE, v. n. To practise dissipation; to live idly: — to disappear; to vanish. *Craig.*

DÍS-SÍ-PÁT-ÉD, p. a. 1. Squandered; wasted; as, "A *dissipated* inheritance."

2. Addicted to dissipation; prodigal; as, "A *dissipated* youth."

DÍS-SÍ-PÁ'TION, n. [*L. dissipatio*; *It. dissipazione*; *Sp. dissipacion*; *Fr. dissipation*.]

1. The act of dissipating or scattering: — the state of being dissipated, dispersion. "Without loss or *dissipation* of the matter." *Bacon.*

2. The act of squandering or wasting. "In the *dissipation* of the large fortunes." *Priestley.*

3. That which diverts from any occupation. I have begun two or three letters to you by snatches, and been prevented from finishing them by a thousand avocations and *dissipations*. *Swift.*

4. A dissolute course of life; the conduct of one who wastes time, money, and health in the gratification of vicious propensities; excess.

† DÍS-SLÁN'DER, v. a. To slander. *Chaucer.*

† DÍS-SLÁN'DER, n. Slander. *Hall.*

† DÍS-SLÁN'DER-OÜS, a. Slandorous. *Fabian.*

DÍS-SÓ-CÍ-A-BÍL'Í-TY (dis-só-she-á-bíl'í-te), n. Want of sociability. *Warburton.*

DÍS-SÓ-CÍ-A-BLE (dis-só-she-á-bl), a. [*L. dissociabilis*; *Fr. dissociable*.] Not sociable; not to be brought to good fellowship. *Burton.*

DÍS-SÓ-CÍ-AL (dis-só-shál), a. [*L. dissocialis*.] Disinclined to society; not social. *Ld. Kames.*

DÍS-SÓ-CÍ-AL-ÍZE, v. a. To make unsocial; to disunite. *Dr. R. Vaughan.*

DÍS-SÓ-CÍ-ÁTE (dis-só-she-át), v. a. [*L. dissocio, dissociatus*; *dis*, priv., and *socio*, to unite.] [*i.* DISSOCIATED; *pp.* DISSOCIATING, DISSOCIATED.] To separate; to disunite. "Dissociating every state from every other." *Burke.*

DÍS-SÓ-CÍ-Á'TION (dis-só-she-á-shun), n. [*Sp. dissociacion*.] Separation; disunion. *Howell.*

DÍS-SÓ-LU-BÍL'Í-TY, n. [*It. dissolubilità*; *Sp. dissolubilidad*.] The quality of being dissolvable; capability of dissolution. *Hale.*

DÍS-SÓ-LÚ-BLE, a. [*L. dissolubilis*; *It. dissolubile*; *Sp. disoluble*; *Fr. dissoluble*.] That may be dissolved; dissolvable. *Brown.*

DÍS-SÓ-LÚ-BLE-NÉSS, n. The quality of being dissolvable; dissolubility. *Boyle.*

DÍS-SÓ-LÚTE, a. [*L. dissolutus*; *It. dissolto*; *Sp. disuelto*.] Loose; wanton; unrestrained; lax; licentious; debauched. "So *dissolute* a crew." *Shak.* "The *dissolute* life he led." *Strype.*

Syn. — *Dissolute* life; licentious conduct; loose manners; unrestrained actions; lax principles; debauched habits. *Dissoluteness* is the excess of looseness; *licentiousness*, the consequence of looseness, or freedom from external restraint.

DÍS-SÓ-LÚT-ÉD, p. a. Rendered dissolute; corrupted. [*R.*] *C. Lamb.*

DÍS-SÓ-LÚTE-LY, ad. In a dissolute manner; loosely; wantonly.

DÍS-SÓ-LÚTE-NÉSS, n. Laxity of manners; debauchery. "The great *dissoluteness* of manners which the world complains of." *Locke.*

DÍS-SÓ-LÚ'TION, n. [*L. dissolutio*; *It. dissoluzione*; *Sp. disolucion*; *Fr. dissolution*.]

1. The act of dissolving, melting, or liquefying; change from a solid to a liquid state; liquefaction.

2. † That which results from dissolving a body; product of liquefaction; a solution.

Dissolve the iron in the aquafortis, and weigh the *dissolution*. *Bacon.*

3. The resolution of any substance into its constituent elements; separation of parts; decomposition. "The *dissolution* of the body." *Clarke.*

4. Extinction of life; death. We expected Immediate *dissolution*. *Milton.*

5. A breaking up or disorganizing; destruction; ruin. "Unexpected *dissolutions* of the great monarchies . . . of the world." *South.*

When this world's *dissolution* shall be ripe. *Milton.*

6. The breaking up of an assembly. A *dissolution* is the civil death of a Parliament. *Blackstone.*

7. Laxity; dissipation; dissoluteness. "A universal *dissolution* of manners." *Atterbury.*

Fame makes the mind loose and gayish, scatters the spirits, and leaves a . . . *dissolution* upon all the faculties. *South.*

8. (*Law.*) The act of annulling, as a contract. *Burrill.*

DÍS-SÓL-VA-BÍL'Í-TY, n. The quality of being dissolvable. *Richardson.*

DÍS-SÓLV'A-BLE, a. [*It. dissolubile*; *Sp. disoluble*.] That may be dissolved or melted. "Dissoluble by the moisture of the tongue." *Newton.*

DÍS-SÓLV'A-BLE-NÉSS, n. The quality of being dissolvable; dissolvability. *Boag.*

DÍS-SÓLVE' (diz-zól'v), v. a. [*L. dissolvere*; *dis*, apart, and *solvere*, to loosen; *It. dissolvere*; *Sp. disolver*; *Fr. dissoudre*.] [*i.* DISSOLVED; *pp.* DISSOLVING, DISSOLVED.]

1. To destroy the form of by disuniting the parts by heat, moisture, &c.; to melt; to liquefy. And yet April, with his pleasant showers, Dissolveth the snow, and bringeth forth his flowers. *Chaucer.*

2. To disunite; to loose; to separate. "Nothing can *dissolve* us." *Shak.*

3. To break up; to bring to an end; to terminate; as, "To *dissolve* a partnership."

By him [the king] alone they [Parliaments] are prorogued and *dissolved*. *Bacon.*

4. To cause to perish; to destroy. Swift, speedy time, feathered with flying hours, Dissolves the beauty of the fairest brow. *Daniel.*

5. To solve; to clear; to resolve. "Thou canst *dissolve* doubts." *Dan. v. 6.*

6. To put into a state of languor; to relax. Angels *dissolved* in hallelujahs lie. *Dryden.*

7. (*Law.*) To annul, as a contract. *Burrill.*

DÍS-SÓLVE', v. n. 1. To melt; to liquefy; to be liquefied. "As wax *dissolves*." *Addison.*

2. To sink away; to perish; to be destroyed. For I am almost ready to *dissolve*, Hearing of this. *Shak.*

3. To be put into a state of languor. *Johnson.*

DÍS-SÓLV'ÉNT, a. [*It. dissolvente*; *Sp. disolvente*; *Fr. dissolvant*.] Having the power of dissolving; solvent. "Dissolvent juices." *Ray.*

DÍS-SÓLV'ÉNT, n. 1. That which has the power of dissolving; menstruum; solvent. *Arbutnot.*

2. (*Med.*) A medicine capable of dissolving swellings, concretions, &c. *Dunglison.*

DÍS-SÓLV'ÉR, n. He who, or that which, dissolves.

DÍS-SÓLV'Í-BLE, a. See DISSOLVABLE. *Hale.*

DÍS-SÓ-NANCE, n. [*L. dissonantia*; *dis*, apart, and *sono*, to sound; *It. dissonanza*; *Sp. dissonancia*; *Fr. dissonance*.]

1. A mixture of harsh, unharmonious, unpleasant sounds; jargon of sounds; want of harmony or concord; discord. *Garth.*

2. Disagreement; incongruity. *Milton.*

DÍS-SÓ-NAN-CY, n. Discord; dissonance. Then shall he see the ugliness of sin, the *dissonancy* of it unto reason. *Ep. Taylor.*

DÍS-SÓ-NANT, a. [*L. dissonans*; *It. dissonante*; *Sp. dissonante*; *Fr. dissonant*.]

1. Discordant; harsh; unharmonious. Dire were the strain, and *dissonant* to sing. *Thomson.*

2. Incongruous; differing. "Dissonant from all the doctrine of our Saviour." *Milton.*

DÍS-SUÁDE' (dis-swá'd'), v. a. [*L. dissuadeo*; *dis*, apart, and *suadeo*, to persuade; *It. dissuadere*; *Sp. disuadir*; *Fr. dissuader*.] [*i.* DISSUADED; *pp.* DISSUADING, DISSUADED.]

1. To divert by persuasion; to turn from any action by advice or by solicitation.

Here shame *dissuades* him, there his fear prevails. *Addison*.

2. To represent as unadvisable or inexpedient; to discourage; to dehort.

War, therefore, open or concealed, alike
My voice *dissuades*. *Milton*.

DIS-SUAD'ER (dis-swā'd'ēr), *n.* One who dissuades.

DIS-SUAS'ION (dis-swā'zhun), *n.* [*L. dissuasio*; *It. dissuasione*; *Sp. disuasión*; *Fr. dissuasion*.] The act of dissuading; advice or persuasion against a thing; dehortation; discouragement.

In spite of all the *dissuasions* of his friends. *Boyle*.

DIS-SUAS'IVE (dis-swā'siv), *a.* [*It. dissuasivo*; *Sp. disuasivo*; *Fr. dissuasif*.] Tending to dissuade. "*Dissuasive* reasoning." *Abp. Secker*.

DIS-SUAS'IVE (dis-swā'siv), *n.* That which dissuades; an argument employed to dissuade; a dehortation. "A hearty *dissuasive* from . . . the practice of swearing and cursing." *Sharp*.

DIS-SUAS'IVE-LY, *ad.* By dissuasion. *Clarke*.

DIS-SUN'DER, *v. a.* To sunder. [*a.*] *Chapman*.

† DIS-SWĒET'EN (dis-swē'tn), *v. a.* To deprive of sweetness. *Bp. Richardson*.

DIS-SYL-LĀB'IC, *a.* Consisting of two syllables.

DIS-SYL-LĀB-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of forming into two syllables. [*a.*] *Ch. Oß*.

DIS-SYL-LĀB'I-FY, *v. a.* To form into two syllables; to dissyllabize. *Ch. Oß*.

DIS-SYL-LĀ-BIZE, *v. a.* [*Gr. δίσ, double, and συλλαβίζω, to form syllables*.] To form into, or express in, two syllables. *Ch. Oß*.

DIS-SYL-LĀ-BLE, or DIS-SYL-LĀ-BLE [dis'sil-lā-bl, *S. W. J. K.*; dis-sil'lā-bl, *P. F. Ja. Sm. C. Wb.*], *n.* [*Gr. δισσυλλαβία*; *It. dissillabo*; *Sp. disillabo*; *Fr. dissyllabe*.] A word of two syllables. "*Dissyllables*, whether spondee, trochee, or iambic." *Dryden*.

DIS-SYM'PA-THY, *n.* Want of sympathy; indifference; apathy. [*a.*] *Johnston*.

DIS-TAFF, *n.*; pl. DISTAFFS (DISTAVES, *Beau. & Fl.*). [*A. S. distaf*.]

1. The staff from which the flax is drawn off in spinning. "To twirl her *distaff*." *Goldsmith*.

It hangs like flax on a *distaff*. *Shak.*

2. Woman, or a woman, as symbolized by the distaff. "A *distaff* in the throne." *Dryden*.

The French say, "The crown of France never falls to the *distaff*." *Todd*.

DIS-TAFF-THIS'TLE (dis'taf-this'sl), *n.* A species of thistle; *Carthamus lanatus*; — used in France and in Spain for distaffs. *Loudon*.

DIS-TAIN', *v. a.* [*Old Fr. destaindre*.] [*i. DISTAINED*; *pp. DISTAINING, DISTAINED*.]

1. To stain; to tinge with another color.

Nor ceased his arrows till the shady plain
Seven mighty bodies with their blood *distain*. *Dryden*.

2. To blot; to sully; to tarnish; to soil.

The worthiness of praise *distains* his worth.
If he that's praised himself bring the praise forth. *Shak.*

DIS-TAL, *a.* (*Zool.*) Relatively distant; distinctive; — applied to the furthest extremity of a bone. *Owen*.

DIS-TANCE, *n.* [*L. distantia*; *dis*, apart, and *sto, stand*; to stand; *It. distanza*; *Sp. distancia*; *Fr. distance*.]

1. Extent of space, or interval, between two things; remoteness.

"His *distance* lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the mountain in its azure hue." *Campbell*.

2. Interval or length of time. "Ten years' *distance*." *Prior*.

3. A space marked out in a race-course. "The horse that ran the whole field out of *distance*." *L'Estrange*.

4. Ceremonious reserve; distant behavior.

"Is by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld." *Atterbury*.

5. Coldness; alienation; aversion; dislike.

On the part of Heaven,
Now alienated, *distance* and *distance*. *Milton*.

6. Disjunction or separation of ideas. *Locke*.

7. (*Mus.*) The interval between two notes. *Dwight*.

DIS-TANCE, *v. a.* [*i. DISTANCED*; *pp. DISTANCING, DISTANCED*.]

1. To leave behind, as in a race; to surpass; to outdo; as, "To *distance* a competitor."

2. To cause the appearance of being at a distance; to make seem distant.

That which gives a relieve to a bowl is the quick light or white which appears to be on the side nearest to us, and the black, by consequence, *distances* the object. *Dryden*.

DISTANT, *a.* [*L. disto, distans*, to stand apart; *It. & Sp. distante*; *Fr. distant*.]

1. Remote in place, time, or nature; not near; far. "Things near . . . and things *distant*." *Watts*. "Very *distant* time." *Shak.*

2. Reserved or cold; not familiar; shy. "*Distant* behavior." *Johnson*.

3. Not allied; incongruous; abhorrent.

What besides this unhappy servility to custom can reconcile men that own Christianity to a practice so widely *distant* from it? *Gov. of the Tongue*.

4. Indirect; not obvious or plain. "In modern terms and *distant* phrases." *Addison*.

Syn. — *Distant* country; far from home; remote corner; remote antiquity; — *distant, shy, or reserved* manners; — *distant* or not obvious connection or allusion.

† DISTANTIAL, *a.* Distant. *Derham*.

DISTANT-LY, *ad.* Remotely: — with distance or reserve; not familiarly. *Sterne*.

DISTASTE', *n.* 1. Aversion of the palate; disrelish. "The *distaste* of satiety." *Bacon*.

2. Disquiet; uneasiness; dissatisfaction.

Prosperity is not without many fears and *distastes*, and adversity is not without comforts and hopes. *Bacon*.

3. Anger; alienation of affection; dislike.

The king [Henry VIII.] loved to raise mean persons, and, upon the least *distaste*, to throw them down. *Burnet*.

Syn. — See DISPLEASURE.

DISTASTE', *v. a.* [*i. DISTASTED*; *pp. DISTASTING, DISTASTED*.]

1. To disrelish; to dislike; to loathe. "To make others *distaste* them [words]." *Stillington*.

2. To displease; to offend; to disgust. "*Distasting* and disobliging many of the chief nobility." *Temple*.

3. To make distasteful or unpleasant.

Nothing but continuance and abuse hath *distasted* these things. *Bp. Hall*.

DISTASTE'FUL, *a.* 1. Nauseous to the palate; loathsome. "The green, *distasteful* fruit." *Dryden*.

2. Offensive; unpleasant; disagreeable.

For 'twas *distasteful* to my noble mind
That the vile world into my wants should look. *Drayton*.

3. Expressing distaste or dissatisfaction.

"*Distasteful* looks." *Shak.*

DISTASTE'FULNESS, *n.* The quality of being distasteful; offensiveness; disagreeableness.

"Allying . . . much of the bitter and *distastefulness* of our physic." *Mountagu*.

† DISTAST'IVE, *n.* That which gives disrelish; something distasteful. *Whitlock*.

DISTEM'PER, *n.* [*Fr. détrempe*.] 1. † Want of a due temper; a disproportionate mixture of parts.

The true temper of empire is a thing rare, and hard to keep; for both temper and *distemper* consist of contraries. *Bacon*.

2. † A temperature evil or unseasonable.

Those countries which were situated directly under the tropic were of a *distemper* uninhabitable. *Raleigh*.

3. Illness; indisposition; malady; disease; — sometimes restricted to a slight illness, often applied to disease of brutes, and commonly to a disease of any kind.

They heighten *distempers* to diseases. *Suckling*.

Gouts, dropsies, fevers, and lethargies, with innumerable other *distempers*. *Addison*.

4. A disease of dogs, commonly considered to be catarrhal. *Brande*.

5. Bad constitution of mind; predominance of any passion or appetite. "Little faults, proceeding on *distemper*." *Shak.*

6. Ill-humor; depravity. [*a.*] *K. Charles*.

7. (*Paint.*) A preparation of opaque color, ground up with size and water, used in scene-painting: — written also *destemper*. *Brande*.

8. "*Distemper*, which we still employ in the sense of sickness, was that evil frame either of a man's body or of his mind (for it was used alike of both) which had its rise in an unsuitable mingling of the humors." *Dr. French*.

Syn. — See DISEASE.

DISTEM'PER, *v. a.* [*It. distemperare*; *Fr. détremper*.] [*i. DISTEMPERED*; *pp. DISTEMPERING, DISTEMPERED*.]

1. † To change the due temper or mixture of

Through the great abundance of his meat the humors in his body are *distemper*ed. *Chaucer*.

2. To bring disease upon; to disease. "A *distemper*ed head." *Shak.*

3. To deprive of equanimity; to disturb; to ruffle. "Minds . . . *distemper*ed by interest, passion, or partiality." *Addison*.

4. (*Paint.*) To compound into distemper. "*Distemp*ering the colors with ox-gall." *Petty*.

† DISTEM'PER-ANCE, *n.* Distemperance.

They [meats] annoy the body in causing *distemperance*. *Sur T. Eliot*.

† DISTEM'PER-ATE, *a.* 1. Immoderate; not temperate. "*Distemper*ate heat." *Raleigh*.

2. Diseased; disordered.

Thou hast thy brain *distemper*ate and out of rule. *Madrosophe, 1023*.

DISTEM'PER-A-TURE, *n.* 1. Distemper; want of a due temper or mixture. "Some *distemper*ature of the blood." [*a.*] *Home*.

2. Bad or unseasonable temperature. [*a.*]

Through this *distemper*ature we see
The seasons alter; hoary-headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose. *Shak.*

3. Disturbance; disorder; confusion.

Our grandam earth with this *distemper*ature
In passion shook. *Shak.*

4. Perturbation of mind; uneasiness.

Thy earliness doth me assure
Thou art uproused by some *distemper*ature. *Shak.*

5. Indisposition; slight illness; distemper.

Notwithstanding which *distemper*ature, . . . he went upon the next Sabbath unto the court at Whitehall. *Sur G. Paul*.

DISTEM'PERED (dis-tēm'perd), *p. a.* 1. † Unseasonably tempered; deviating from customary temperature. "No *distemper*ed day." *Shak.*

2. Diseased; disordered.

Young son, it argues a *distemper*ed head
So soon to bid good morrow to thy bed. *Shak.*

3. Immoderate; unregulated; intemperate.

*Distemper*ed zeal, sedition, cankered hate. *Dryden*.

4. Put out of humor; disturbed; ruffled; disaffected. "*Distemper*ed lords." *Shak.*

DISTEM'PER-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being distempered. *Scott*.

DISTEM'PER-ING, *n.* (*Paint.*) The act or the process of painting in distemper. *Smart*.

† DISTEM'PER-MENT, *n.* Disturbance; disorder.

Then as some sulphurous spirit sent
By the torn air's *distemper*ment. *Feltham*.

DISTEND', *v. a.* [*L. distendo*; *dis*, apart, and *tendo*, to stretch; *It. distendere*; *Sp. distender*; *Fr. distendre*.] [*i. DISTENDED*; *pp. DISTENDING, DISTENDED*.]

1. To stretch out in length; to extend.

Upon the earth my body I *distend*. *Stirling*.

2. To stretch out in breadth and length; to expand; to dilate; to widen; to enlarge. "The full *distended* clouds." *Thomson*.

How such ideas of the Almighty's power
(Ideas not absurd) *distend* the thought! *Young*.

DISTEN-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being distended. *Clarke*.

DISTENS'IVE, *a.* That distends: — that may be distended. *Smart*.

DISTENT', *a.* Spread; distended. [*a.*] *Thomson*.

† DISTENT', *n.* Breadth. *Wotton*.

DISTENT'ION, *n.* [*L. distentio*; *It. distensione*; *Fr. distention*.]

1. The act of distending; a stretching out or spreading; dilation; enlargement. *Arbutnot*.

2. A stretching apart; divarication. [*a.*]

Our legs to labor more in elevation than in *distention*. *Wotton*.

† DIST-TER', *v. a.* [*L. dis, apart, and terra, land*.] To banish from a country. *Howell*.

† DIST-TER-MI-NATE, *a.* [*L. distermi-natus*.] Separated by bounds. *Bp. Hall*.

† DIST-TER-MI-NĀTION, *n.* A shutting out of bounds; exclusion; separation. *Hammond*.

DISTHENE, *n.* [*Gr. δίσ, double, and σθένος, power*.] (*Mn.*) A name given to kyanite, in allusion to its unequal hardness and electric properties in two different directions. *Dana*.

† DIST-THRONE', *v. a.* To dethrone. *Smith*.

† DIST-THRŌ-NIZE, *v. a.* To dethrone. *Spenser*.

DÍS'TICH (dís'tík), *n.* [Gr. *distichon*; *dis*, double, and *tychos*, a row; *L. distichon*; *It. & Sp. distico*; *Fr. distique*.] A couplet of verses; a couple of poetic lines making complete sense.

In the Greek, Latin, and German languages, distich is applied to pieces of poetry consisting of two lines in hexameter and pentameter verse. Brander.

DÍS'TICH-OÜS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Arranged in two rows, as the leaves of many grasses; two-ranked. *Gray.*

DÍS'TILL', *v. n.* [*L. destillo*; *de*, from, and *stillo*, to fall drop by drop; *It. distillare*; *Sp. destilar*; *Fr. distiller*.] [*i. DISTILLED*; *pp. DISTILLING, DISTILLED*.]

1. To fall by drops; to drop; to trickle.

Soft showers distilled and suns grew warm in vain. Pope.

2. To flow gently and silently.

The Euphrates distillith out of the mountains of Armenia, and falleth into the Gulf of Persia. Raleigh.

3. To use a still; to practise distillation.

Hast thou not learned me how To make perfumes, distil, preserve? Shal.

DÍS'TILL', *v. a.* 1. To let fall in drops; to drop.

They pour down rain according to the vapor thereof, which the clouds do drop and distil upon man abundantly. Job xxxvi. 28.

2. (*Chem.*) To purify or separate from grosser admixtures by the process of artificial evaporation and subsequent condensation; as, "To distil spirits"; "To distil water";—to subject to distillation; as, "To distil molasses."

3. To melt; to dissolve. [*R.*]

Swords by the lightning's subtle force distilled, and an And the cold sheath with running metal filled. Addison.

DÍS'TILL-ABLE, *a.* [*Sp. destilable*; *Fr. distillable*.] That may be distilled. "Distillable concretes." *Boyle.*

DÍS-TILL-LÁ'TION, *n.* [*It. distillazione*; *Sp. destilación*; *Fr. distillation*.]

1. The act or the process of distilling or falling in drops. *Johnson.*

2. That which falls in drops. *Johnson.*

3. (*Chem.*) The act or the art of separating a substance from grosser admixtures, by evaporation and condensation:—the act or the process of subjecting to heat in order to drive off vapor.

The serum of the blood, by a strong distillation, affords a spirit, or volatile alkaline salt, and two kinds of oil, and an earth. Arbuthnot.

4. The substance obtained by distillation. "Like a strong distillation." *Shak.*

Destructive distillation, the distillation of organic products at high temperatures, by which the ultimate elements are separated or evolved in new combinations. Dry distillation, the distillation of substances per se, or without the addition of water. Brander.

DÍS-TILL-LÁ-TO-RY, *a.* [*It. distillatorio*; *Fr. distillatoire*.] Belonging to, or used in, distillation. "Distillatory vessels." *Boyle.*

DÍS-TILLED' (dís-tíld'), *p. a.* Formed by distillation; as, "Distilled liquors."

DÍS-TILL-ER, *n.* One who distills; one whose business it is to extract spirituous liquor by distillation.

DÍS-TILL-É-RY, *n.* 1. A place or a building where spirituous liquors are distilled.

2. The art of distilling spirits. *Todd.*

DÍS-TILL-LING, *n.* The act of distillation.

DÍS-TILL-MÉNT, *n.* Act of distilling:—that which is distilled; distillation. [*R.*]

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole, And in the pouch, and from the living wheels The leperous distilment. Shak.

DÍS-TINCT' (dís-tíngkt', 82), *a.* [*L. distinctus*; *It. & Sp. distinto*; *Fr. distinct*.]

1. Distinguished by some sign or mark; marked out; specified.

Is yet distinct by name, Milton.

2. Decorated; adorned; variegated.

Nor less on either side tempestuous fell His arrows from the fourfold-visaged Four, Distinct with eyes, and from the living wheels, Distinct alike with multitude of eyes. Milton.

3. Different; not the same in number or kind; separate. "Distinct titles." "Distinct persons." *Locke.* "Distinct abodes." *Young.* 4. Clear; plain; unconfused; definite; as, "Distinct vision"; "Distinct ideas."

Syn.—One man is *distinct* from another man; one piece of silver is *distinct* from another; but a man

is *different* from a horse, and gold is *different* from silver.—See CLEAR, DIFFERENT.

† **DÍS-TINCT'** (dís-tíngkt'), *v. a.* To distinguish.

In the which year [1284] died Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom . . . the chapters of the Bible, in that order and number as we now use them, were first distinguished. John Fox.

DÍS-TINCT'ION (-tíngk'shun), *n.* [*L. distinctio*; *It. distinzione*; *Sp. distincion*; *Fr. distinction*.]

1. The act of distinguishing or making distinct; notation of difference. "Distinction of real and apparent good." *Norris.*

2. The power of observing wherein two things differ or are distinct; discernment; discrimination; penetration; judgment.

To take away, therefore, that error which confusion breedeth, distinction is necessary. Hooker.

3. That by which one thing is distinguished, or by which it differs, from another; difference in quality; substantial difference.

Nice distinctions in phraseology, and minute differences in words, should be observed by accurate translators. Newcome. This faculty of perception puts the distinction betwixt the animal kingdom and the inferior parts of matter. *Locke.*

4. Difference in regard or treatment.

Maids, women, wives, without distinction, fall. Dryden.

5. Elevation of rank or of character; honorable notice; eminence; note; superiority.

And win himself distinction and renown. Cowper. University distinctions are a great starting-point in life; they introduce a man well; nay, they even add to his influence afterwards. *Dr. Z. Arnold.*

6. Separation of parts; division. "The distinction of tragedy into acts." *Dryden.*

"Distinction is wider in signification than difference; for all things that are different are also distinct; but all things that are distinct are not also different. One drop of water does not specifically differ from another; but they are individually distinct." Fleming.

Syn.—See CELEBRITY, DIFFERENCE.

DÍS-TINCT'IVE (dís-tíngk'tív), *a.* [*It. & Sp. distintivo*; *Fr. distinctif*.]

1. That makes distinct; marking distinction or difference. "The distinctive character of the war." *Burke.*

2. Having the power to distinguish; discriminating; discriminative; judicious.

The more judicious and distinctive heads do not reject it. Burke.

DÍS-TINCT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In a distinctive manner.

DÍS-TINCT'IVE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being distinctive. *Goodwin.*

DÍS-TINCT'LY (dís-tíngkt'ly), *ad.* In a distinct manner; clearly; plainly.

DÍS-TINCT'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality or the state of being distinct or separate.

The ancient philosophers were induced likewise to assert the soul's immortality together with its incorporeity or distinctness from the body. Cudworth.

2. Precision; clearness; perspicuity.

The Scripture always expresses this matter accurately, with great and exact distinctness. Clarke.

3. Nice observation of difference; acuteness. "Distinctness of apprehension." *Spenser.*

Syn.—See CLEARNESS.

DÍS-TINCT'URE, *n.* Distinctness. [*R.*] *Ed. Rev.*

DÍS-TING'ISH (dís-tíng'ish), *v. a.* [*L. distinguo*; *dis*, apart, and *tinguo*, to mark out; *It. distinguere*; *Sp. distinguir*; *Fr. distinguer*.]

[*i. DISTINGUISHED*; *pp. DISTINGUISHING, DISTINGUISHED*.]

1. To make distinct by some mark or token; to indicate by something characteristic; to point or mark out by some peculiarity.

Not more distinguished by her purple vest Than by the charming features of her face. Dryden.

2. To divide by points of difference.

Moses distinguishes the causes of the flood into those that belong to the heavens and those that belong to the earth, the rains and the abyss. Burnett.

3. To set apart from others by some mark of honor; to make known or eminent; to make famous or celebrated; to signalize.

Few are formed with abilities to discover new possibilities of excellence, and to distinguish themselves by means never tried before. Rambler.

4. To recognize as distinct by some quality or sign; to discriminate; to discern; to perceive.

A judging sight would soon distinguish good from evil, as well as truth from falsehood. Watts.

Syn.—To *distinguish* is a general, to *discriminate*,

a particular term. To *distinguish* is to mark broad and obvious differences; to *discriminate*, such as are more minute. An ignorant man can *distinguish* a rose from a lily; a botanist *discriminates* between the varieties closely allied and nearly resembling each other.—A man *distinguishes* himself by his talents, learning, and performances, and *signalizes* himself by heroic achievements.—See PERCEIVE.

DÍS-TING'ISH (dís-tíng'ish), *v. n.* To make distinction; to find or show the difference.

It will happen continually that rightly to distinguish between two words will throw great light upon some controversy in which those words play a principal part; nay, will virtually put an end to that controversy altogether. Trench.

DÍS-TING'ISH-A-BLE (dís-tíng'ish-ə-bl, 82), *a.* [*It. distinguibile*; *Sp. distinguible*.]

1. That may be distinguished; that may be recognized as distinct.

The characteristic symptom of human madness is the rising up in the mind of images not distinguishable by the patient from impressions on the senses. Paley.

2. Separable by points of difference. "Distinguishable into different ideas." *Locke.*

3. That may mark distinction or honor.

I would endeavor that my betters should seek me by the merit of something distinguishable, instead of my seeking them. Swift.

DÍS-TING'ISH-A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being distinguishable. *Ash.*

DÍS-TING'ISH-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to be distinguished. *Blackstone.*

DÍS-TING'ISHED (dís-tíng'ishd), *p. a.* Celebrated; illustrious; eminent; transcendent; extraordinary; noted; famous. "That distinguished metaphysician [Sir William Hamilton]." *Rich.*

Syn.—See FAMOUS.

DÍS-TING'ISH-ÉD-LY, *ad.* In a distinguished manner. *Swift.*

DÍS-TING'ISH-ÉR, *n.* He who, or that which, distinguishes. *Dryden.*

DÍS-TING'ISH-ING, *p. a.* Marking distinction; as, "A distinguishing mark or sign."

DÍS-TING'ISH-ING-LY, *ad.* With distinction; with some mark of preference.

The heads of that party have been distinguishingly favorable to me. Pope.

DÍS-TING'ISH-MÉNT, *n.* The act of discriminating or making a difference between. [*R.*]

And mannerly distinguishment leave out Between the prince and beggar. Shak.

DÍS-TIT'LE (dís-tít'l), *v. a.* To deprive of a title or right; to disentitle. *B. Jonson.*

DÍS-TÓRT', *v. a.* [*L. distorqueo*, *distorto*; *dis*, apart, and *torqueo*, to turn.] [*i. DISTORTED*; *pp. DISTORTING, DISTORTED*.]

1. To twist or change from the natural shape or posture; to writhe; to twist; to deform.

Now mortal pangs distort his lovely form. Smith. Wrath and malice, envy and revenge, do darken and distort the understandings of men. *Atkinson.*

2. To wrest from the true meaning; to pervert.

These words of Mr. Hooker, thus pitifully distorted, are the only proof he hath for his assertion. Hammond.

† **DÍS-TÓRT'**, *a.* Distorted. *Spenser.*

DÍS-TÓRT'ÉR, *n.* That which distorts. *Craig.*

DÍS-TÓRT'ION (dís-tór'shun), *n.* [*L. distortio*; *It. distorsione*; *Fr. distorsion*.]

1. The act of distorting; a writhing or twisting:—the state of being distorted, twisted, or deformed; grimace. "The bellowsings and distortions of enthusiasm." *Addison.*

2. Act of wresting from the true meaning.

"A childish distortion of my words." Bp. Wren.

3. (*Med.*) An unnatural deviation of shape or of position in any part of the body, producing visible deformity. *Brander.*

DÍS-TÓRT'IVE, *a.* That distorts; causing distortion. *Qu. Rev.*

DÍS-TRÁCT', *v. a.* [*L. distraho*, *distrahus*; *dis*, apart, and *traho*, to draw; *It. distrahe*; *Sp. distraer*; *Fr. distraire*.] [*i. DISTRACTED*; *pp. DISTRACTING, DISTRACTED*.—*DISTRAUGHT*, the old participle, is obsolete.]

1. To pull or draw apart; to separate; to divide.

Built as a city that is at unity in itself, but now distracted from itself. Fuller.

2. To draw different ways at once; to affect

by contrary impressions; to perplex; to disturb; to confound; to harass.

If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than it is, how would a perpetual noise distract us! *Locke.*

† **DIS-TRACT'**, *a.* Mad; distracted. *Drayton.*

DIS-TRACT'ED, *p. a.* 1. Perplexed; disturbed; harassed; confounded. "Distracted with immoderate cares." *Ray.*

2. Deprived of reason; mad; frantic; insane.

You shall find a distracted man fancy himself a king. *Locke.*

DIS-TRACT'ED-LY, *ad.* Madly; frantically. *Shak.*

DIS-TRACT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being distracted; distraction. *Bp. Hall.*

DIS-TRACT'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, distracts, perplexes, or confounds. *More.*

DIS-TRACT'IBLE, *a.* That may be distracted; capable of being drawn aside. *Scott.*

DIS-TRACT'ILE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A connective which divides into two unequal portions, of which one supports a cell and the other not. *Brande.*

DIS-TRACT'ION, *n.* [*L. distractio*; *It. distrazione*; *Sp. distraccion*; *Fr. distraction*.]

1. The act of distracting; a drawing apart from; separation. "Un capable of distraction from him with whom thou wert one." *Bp. Hall.*

2. † A detachment; a separate part.

His power went out in such distractions as beguiled all spies. *Shak.*

3. A state of mind in which the attention is called different ways; confusion; perplexity; embarrassment; abstraction.

That ye may attend upon the Lord without distraction. *1 Cor. vii. 35.*

4. A disturbance; a discord; a division.

The mixture of the good and evil what could be made of it to create a distraction among us. *Burnet.*

5. Violent perturbation, as from grief.

The distraction of the children, who saw both their parents expiring together, would have melted the hardest heart. *Tatler.*

6. Loss of reason; madness; insanity.

Commiserate all those who labor under a settled distraction. *Atterbury.*

Syn. — See **INSANITY**.

† **DIS-TRACT'IOUS**, *a.* Causing distraction; distracting; perplexing. *Cudworth.*

DIS-TRACT'IVE, *a.* Causing perplexity; distracting. "Distractive cares." *Bp. Hall.*

DIS-TRAIN', *v. a.* [*L. distringo*; *dis*, apart, and *stringo*, to draw tight; *It. distringere*; *Norm. Fr. distraindre*.] † **DISTRAINED**; *pp.* **DISTRAINING**, **DISTRAINED**.]

1. † To restrain; to confine; to bind. "Held restrained with chains." *Chaucer.*

2. † To rend; to tear. *Surrey.*

3. (*Law.*) To seize and keep as a pledge in order to compel the performance of some duty, such as the payment of rent, the performance of services, an appearance in court, &c.: — to seize for debt. *Burrill.*

Here's Beaufort, that regards not God nor king,
Hath here restrained the Tower to his use. *Shak.*

DIS-TRAIN', v. n. (*Law.*) To make seizure.

I will not lend money to my superior, upon whom I cannot restrain for the debt. *Camden.*

DIS-TRAIN'ABLE, *a.* (*Law.*) That may be distrained; liable to be distrained. *Blackstone.*

DIS-TRAIN'OR, *n.* (*Law.*) One who distrains; the party distraining goods or chattels. *Burrill.*

DIS-TRAIN'T, *n.* (*Law.*) Seizure. *Bailey.*

DYS-TRAIT' (*dys-trā'*), *a.* [*Fr.*] Absent in thought; abstracted in mind. [*R.*] *Chesterfield.*

† **DYS-TRAGHT'** (*dys-trāwt'*), *p.* from *distract*. Distracted. — See **DISTRACT**. *Spenser.*

DYS-TRĒAM', *v. n.* To flow or stream forth. [*R.*] A swelling tear streamed from every eye. *Shenstone.*

DYS-TRĒSS', *n.* [*L. distractio*, a hindrance, a difficulty; *It. distretta*; *Fr. détresse*.]

1. Calamity; misery; misfortune; adversity; affliction; trouble; perplexity: — state of danger.

People in affliction or distress cannot be hated by generous minds. *S. Richardson.*

2. Anguish; agony; pain; suffering; as, "Distress of body."

3. (*Law.*) The taking of a personal chattel from the possession of the wrong-doer, into the

hands of the party injured, as a pledge for the redress of injury, the performance of a duty, or the satisfaction of a demand: — the thing or chattel distrained. *Burrill.*

Syn. — See **ADVERSITY**, **AFFLICTION**.

DYS-TRĒSS', *v. a.* [*i.* **DISTRESSED**; *pp.* **DISTRESSING**, **DISTRESSED**.]

1. To oppress with pain or calamity; to make miserable; to afflict; to trouble; to perplex; to embarrass; to harass.

I will distress the inhabitants of the land. *Jer. x. 18.* Such is the fate of hapless lexicography that not only darkness but light impedes and distresses. *Johnson.*

2. (*Law.*) To seize; to detain. *Johnson.*

Syn. — *Distressed* in circumstances, in feeling, by misfortune, &c.; *afflicted* by the loss of friends; *harassed* by attacks of enemies; *perplexed* with difficulties; *troubled* with cares. — See **AFFLICT**.

DYS-TRĒSS'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being distressed. *Scott.*

DYS-TRĒSS'FUL, *a.* 1. Full of distress or trouble; causing misery. "Distressful events." *Watts.*

2. Proceeding from or indicating distress.

"Distressful cries." *Pope.*

DYS-TRĒSS'FUL-LY, *ad.* To a distressing degree; painfully. "Distressfully deaf." *Johnson.*

DYS-TRĒSS'ING, *a.* Harassing; afflicting; painful; distressful; as, "A distressing accident."

DYS-TRĒSS'ING, *n.* Distress; calamity. "Joy after long distressing." *Fletcher.*

DYS-TRIB'U-TABLE, *a.* That may be distributed. *Sir Wm. Jones.*

DYS-TRIB'U-TARY, *a.* That distributes: — that is or may be distributed. *Williams.*

DYS-TRIB'UTE, *v. a.* [*L. distribuo*, *distributus*; *dis*, apart, and *tribuo*, to allot; *It. distribuere*; *Sp. distribuir*; *Fr. distribuer*.] † **DISTRIBUTED**; *pp.* **DISTRIBUTING**, **DISTRIBUTED**.]

1. To divide amongst more than two; to apportion; to deal out; to assign; to allot; to appropriate; to dispense; to administer.

Justice distributes to each man his right. *Dryden.*

2. To separate, as into classes; to arrange in classes; to classify; to class. *Smart.*

3. (*Printing.*) To separate, as types, and replace them in their cells or cases, after a sheet has been printed off. *Smart.*

4. (*Logic.*) To apply as a term to every member of the class which it denotes; to employ, as a term, in its full extent. *Whately.*

Syn. — See **ALLOT**, **DISPENSE**, **DIVIDE**, **SPREAD**.

DYS-TRIB'U-TER, *n.* One who distributes.

DYS-TRI-BU'TION, *n.* [*L. distributio*; *It. distribuzione*; *Sp. distribucion*; *Fr. distribution*.]

1. The act of distributing, dealing out, allotting or dispensing; dispensation.

Of great riches there is no real use except it be in the distribution. *Bacon.*

2. The act of dividing and disposing in order the parts of any thing; disposition. *Smart.*

3. That which is distributed. "Our charitable distributions." *Atterbury.*

Syn. — See **DISPOSITION**.

DYS-TRIB'U-TIVE, *a.* [*It. & Sp. distributivo*; *Fr. distributif*.]

1. That distributes; that divides and assigns to each his part. "Distributive justice." *Swift.* "Distributive laws." *Hobbes.*

2. (*Gram.*) That denotes one of two or more persons or things taken separately; as, "A distributive adjective."

Distributive adjectives, (*Gram.*) adjectives which denote several persons or things taken individually, as *each*, *every*, *either*, and *neither*.

DYS-TRIB'U-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By distribution; singly.

DYS-TRIB'U-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being distributive. *Fell.*

DYS-TRICT, *n.* [*L. distringo*, *districtus*, to stretch out, also, to detain; *Low L. distringo*, *districtus*, to bind; *It. distretto*; *Sp. distrito*; *Fr. district*.]

1. (*Law.*) In old law, a circuit or territory within which the power of distraining or other coercive authority might be exercised; — in modern law, a portion of territory, as of a state, county, city, or town defined by law within which a certain jurisdiction or authority may be

exercised; a civil division of a state or country for judicial or other purposes. *Burrill.*

2. A region within given lines; a province; a tract; a territory.

Those districts which between the tropics lie. *Blackmore.*

Syn. — *District* is a territorial division, or the circuit of jurisdiction; as, "A district for a school, a court," &c.; *circuit* is a territory visited by judges for holding courts; a *county* or *shire* is the subdivision of a state or a kingdom for the administration of justice; a *province* is a subdivision of a country, or a foreign country under subjection; a *region* is a territory of indefinite extent, as also is a *tract*, though less extensive than a *region*. — See **LAND**.

DYS-TRICT, *a.* 1. † Harsh; rigorous; strict. "The rod of district severity." *John Foz.*

2. Belonging to a district. *Richardson.*

District court, a court which has cognizance of certain causes within a district. — A *district-court* in the U. S. consists of a single judge, and acts both as a court of common law and as a court of admiralty. *Burrill.* — *District attorney*, a prosecuting officer in a judicial district. — *District judge*, the judge of a judicial district. — *District school*, a public or free school within a district.

DYS-TRICT, *v. a.* [*i.* **DISTRICTED**; *pp.* **DISTRICTING**, **DISTRICTED**.] To divide or lay off into districts. *Smith.*

DYS-TRIC'TION, *n.* Sudden display; a flash. [*R.*]

A smile breaks out with the brightest distraction. *Collier.*

DYS-TROÜB'LE, *v. a.* To harass; to perplex. *Wackliffe.*

DYS-TRÜST', *v. a.* [*dis* and *trust*.] † **DISTRUSTED**; *pp.* **DISTRUSTING**, **DISTRUSTED**.] To regard with diffidence, mistrust, or suspicion; not to trust; to suspect; to discredit; to disbelieve; to doubt.

I am ready to distrust mine eyes. *Shak.*

Syn. — See **DOUBT**.

DYS-TRÜST', *n.* 1. Suspicion; want of faith; want of confidence in another.

Your soul's above the baseness of distrust. *Dryden.*

2. The state of being regarded with suspicion; loss of credit; discredit.

To me reproach
Rather belongs, distrust, and all dispraise. *Milton.*

DYS-TRÜST'ER, *n.* One who distrusts. *Ed. Rev.*

DYS-TRÜST'FUL, *a.* 1. Full of distrust; apt to distrust; wanting confidence; suspicious; mistrustful; apprehensive.

These men are too distrustful, and much to blame to use such speeches. *Burton.*

2. Not confident; diffident; modest; timorous.

Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks. *Pope.*

Syn. — *Distrustful* signifies full of distrust, or wanting confidence; *suspicious*, having suspicion; *diffident*, wanting confidence in one's self; *apprehensive*, having apprehension. *Distrustful* of another's integrity; *suspicious* of his honesty; *diffident* of one's self; *apprehensive* of danger. — See **BASHFULNESS**.

DYS-TRÜST'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a distrustful manner; with distrust.

DYS-TRÜST'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being distrustful; want of confidence. *Knight.*

DYS-TRÜST'ING, *n.* Want of confidence; suspicion. "Uncivil distrustings." *Bp. Taylor.*

DYS-TRÜST'LESS, *a.* Without suspicion or distrust. "A distrustless reliance on God." *Boyle.*

† **DYS-TÜNE'**, *v. a.* To untune. *Sir H. Wotton.*

DYS-TÜRB', *v. a.* [*L. disturbo*; *dis*, apart, and *turbo*, to throw into disorder; *turba*, from *Gr. τέρβω*, disorder; *It. disturbare*; *Sp. disturbar*.] † **DISTURBED**; *pp.* **DISTURBING**, **DISTURBED**.]

1. To agitate; to put into irregular motion; to throw into confusion; to convulse. *Johnson.*

2. To rouse from a state of repose; to molest; as, "The noise disturbed the sleepers."

The bellows noise disturbed his quiet rest. *Spenser.*

3. To interrupt; to impede; to hinder. "Care disturbs study." *Johnson.*

4. To perplex; to disquiet; to trouble.

You groan, sir, ever since the morning light,
As something had disturbed your noble spirit. *Dryden.*

5. To turn off or aside from any direction; — with *from*. [*R.*]

His inmost counsels from their destined aim. *Milton.*

Syn. — *Disturbed* or *disquieted* by noise or riot; *discomposed* or *ruined* by ill treatment; *interrupted* or *molested* by intruders; *perplexed* with difficulties; *troubled* with domestic trials.

†**DIS-TÜRB'**, *n.* Confusion; disturbance. *Milton.*
DIS-TÜRB'ANCE, *n.* 1. The state of being disturbed; interruption of a quiet or settled state; agitation; disorder; derangement; commotion; tumult.
Disturbances on earth through female snares. Milton.
 2. Perturbation of the thoughts; confusion; perplexity; molestation. *Watts.*
Syn. — See AGITATION.
DIS-TÜRB'ER, *n.* One who causes disturbance.
DIS-TÜRB'ING, *p. a.* Causing disturbance.
†**DIS-TÜRN'**, *v. a.* To turn off or aside. *Daniel.*
DIS-TYLE, *n.* [Gr. *diastulos*.] (*Arch.*) A portico of two columns. *Ogilvie.*
Dİ-SÜL'PHATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt containing one equivalent of sulphuric acid and two equivalents of the base. *Turner.*
Dİ-SÜL'PHUR-RET, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, double, and Eng. *sulphuret*.] (*Chem.*) A compound containing one equivalent of sulphur and two equivalents of some other substance. *Graham.*
†**DİS-Ü'Nİ-FÖRM**, *a.* Not uniform. *Coventry.*
DİS-Ü'N'ION, (*dis-yün'yün*) [*dis-yün'yün*, *S. E. F. K. Sm. R.*; *dis-ü'ne-yün*, *W. P. J. Jä.*], *n.* [*It. disunion*; *Sp. desunion*; *Fr. désunion*.]
 1. Separation; disjunction. "The *disunion* . . . of these two constituent parts." *Horsley.*
 2. Breach of concord. "A *disunion* between the two houses." *Clarendon.*
DİS-Ü'N'ION-İST, *n.* One who promotes or favors disunion. *North.*
DİS-U-NİTE' (*dis-yu-nit'*), *v. a.* [*It. disunire*; *Sp. desunir*; *Fr. désunir*.] [*i.* **DISUNITED**; *pp.* **DISUNITING**, **DISUNITED**.]
 1. To separate; to divide; to part; to disjoin; to dissociate; to sever; to disserve.
*The beast they then divide, and disunite
 The ribs and limbs, observant of the rite.* *Pope.*
 2. To set at variance; to interrupt the harmony of. "O nations, never be *disunited*." *Milton.*
Syn. — See **DIVIDE**, **SEPARATE**.
DİS-U-NİTE', *v. n.* To fall asunder; to become separate; to part. *South.*
DİS-U-NİT'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, disunites.
DİS-Ü'Nİ-TY (*dis-yü-ne-tē*), *n.* Want of unity; a state of separation.
Disunity is the natural property of matter. *More.*
DİS-Ü'SAGE, *n.* 1. Cessation of use or custom. "The rest to be abolished by *disusage*." *Hooker.*
 2. The state of being unaccustomed or inexperienced. *State Trials*, 1650.
DİS-ÜSE' (*dis-yäs'*), *n.* Cessation of use or custom; desuetude.
*Let us not stifle, or weaken by *disuse* or contrary practice,
 . . . the good inclinations of nature.* *Barrow.*
DİS-ÜSE' (*dis-yüz'*), *v. a.* [*dis* and *use*. — *It. disusare*; *Sp. desusar*.] [*i.* **DISUSED**; *pp.* **DISUSING**, **DISUSED**.]
 1. To desist from using; to cease to make use of; not to use. "Arms long *disused*." *Denham.*
 2. To disaccustom; — generally with to. "Bion long *disused* to play." *Blacklock.*
DİS-VÄL-U-A'TION, *n.* Act of disvaluing; disgrace; disreputation. "Disvaluation of the power of the Spaniard." *Bacon.*
DİS-VÄL'VE (*dis-väl'yu*), *v. a.* To bring into disesteem; to undervalue. *Shak.*
DİS-VÄL'VE, *n.* Disregard; disgrace. *B. Jonson.*
†**DİS-VAN-TÄ'GEOUS**, *a.* Disadvantageous. *Dray.*
†**DİS-VĒL'QF**, *v. a.* To develop. *Bailey.*
†**DİS-VĒN'TURE**, *n.* Disadventure. *Shelton.*
†**DİS-Vİ'SER**, *v. n.* To take off the visor, or mask which covers and protects the visage. *Hall.*
DİS-VÖUCH', *v. a.* To destroy the credit of; to contradict.
*Every letter he hath writ hath *disvouched* another.* *Shak.*
†**DİS-WÄRN'**, *v. a.* To direct by previous notice; to warn against. "Diswarning me . . . from coming to Theobold's." *Williams.*
†**DİS-WİT'**, *v. a.* To divest or deprive of wit.
†**DİS-WİT'TED**, *a.* Mad; distracted. *Drayton.*
†**DİS-WÖNT'**, *v. a.* To deprive of accustomed usage; to disaccustom. *Bp. Hall.*

†**DİS-WORK'MÄN-SHIP** (*dis-würk'-*), *n.* Ill or bad workmanship. *Heywood.*
†**DİS-WOR'SHIP** (*dis-wür'ship*), *n.* A cause of disgrace. *Milton.*
†**DİT**, *n.* 1. [*A. S. dihtan*, to write; *Ger. dichten*. — See **DITTY**.] A ditty; a poem; a tune. *Spenser.*
 2. [*L. dictum*.] A word; a decree. *Kelham.*
†**DİT**, *v. a.* [*A. S. dyttan*.] To close up. *More.*
†**Dİ-TÄ'TION**, *n.* [*L. ditto*, *ditatus*, to enrich.] The act of enriching. *Bp. Hall.*
DİTCH, *n.* [*A. S. dic*; *Dut. dyk*; *Ger. deich*, a dike, *deicher*, a ditcher. — See **DIG**, and **DIKE**.]
 1. A narrow channel or trench dug in the earth for the passage or the reception of water.
Sudden the ditches swell, the meadows swim. *Thomson.*
 2. A long, narrow receptacle of water in the earth; — sometimes used of a rivulet or brook in contempt. *Bacon.*
 3. (*Fort.*) An excavation, fosse, moat, or trench made round the works of a fortification, and furnishing the earth necessary for the construction of the rampart and parapet. *Campbell.*
Ditches are of two kinds, wet and dry, but in modern fortification, the dry ditch is considered . . .
DİTCH, *v. n.* [*A. S. dician*. — See **DIG**.] [*i.* **DITCHED**; *pp.* **DITCHING**, **DITCHED**.] To make a ditch. *Swift.*
DİTCH, *v. a.* 1. To surround with a ditch, trench, or moat. *Barret.*
 2. To dig a ditch, or ditches, in. *Craig.*
DİTCH'BÜR, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Arctium*; the clotbur; common burdock. *Ash.*
DİTCH'DE-LİV'ERED (-erd), *a.* Brought forth in a ditch. *Shak.*
DİTCH'ER, *n.* One who digs ditches. *Jewett.*
DİTCH'ING, *n.* The art of forming ditches.
DİTCH'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a ditch. *Savage.*
†**DİTE**, *v. a.* [*A. S. dihtan*.] To make ready.
*His hideous club aloft he *dites*.* *Spenser.*
Dİ-TĒT-RA-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [*Gr. di*; and *tetrahedral*.] (*Min.*) Being tetrahedral with dihedral summits. *Clarke.*
Dİ-THE-İSM, *n.* [*Gr. di*, two, and *theis*, god.] The doctrine of the existence of two gods, a good and an evil one; dualism; Manicheism. *Cudworth.*
Dİ-THE-İST, *n.* One who believes in ditheism. "To reason with pagan *ditheists*." *Bolingbroke.*
Dİ-THE-İS'TIC, *a.* Relating to ditheism. *Bolingbroke.*
Dİ-THE-İS'TI-CAL, *a.* Relating to ditheism. *Bolingbroke.*
DİTH-Y-RÄMB (*dith'e-rämb*), *n.* [*Gr. di*; and *tethrambos*; *L. dithyrambus*.] A hymn in honor of Bacchus, full of wild transport; a dithyrambic hymn.
The dithyramb with clamors dissonant. *Holland.*
DİTH-Y-RÄMB'IC, *a.* [*Gr. di*; and *tethrambos*; *L. dithyrambicus*; *It. & Sp. dithyrambico*; *Fr. dithyrambique*.] Relating to a dithyramb; wild; enthusiastic. "His [Pindar's] impetuous *dithyrambic* tide." *Cowley.*
DİTH-Y-RÄMB'IC, *n.* 1. A song in honor of Bacchus; a dithyramb. *Roscommon.*
 2. Any poem written with wildness and enthusiasm. "Pindar and other writers of *dithyrambics*." *Walsh.*
†**Dİ'TTION** (*dish'un*), *n.* [*L. ditio*.] Dominion; sovereignty; rule; sway. *Evelyn.*
Dİ'TÖNE, *n.* [*Gr. ditro*; *dis*, two, and *trōs*, tone.] A double tone; the greater third; an interval of two whole tones. *Moore.*
Dİ-TRİ-CHÖT'Q-MOÜS, *a.* [*Gr. di*, two, *trichō*, in three places, and *trōmō*, to cut.] (*Bot.*) Divided in two or three ramifications, as a stem. *Louden.*
Dİ-TRİ-GLYPH (*dith're-glif*, *Sm. Cl.* *Brande*; *de-tri'glif*, *C.*), *n.* [*Gr. di*, two, *trēs*, three, and *glyphō*, to carve.] (*Arch.*) An arrangement of intercolumniations in the Doric order, by which two triglyphs are obtained in the frieze between the triglyphs that stand over the columns. *Brande.*
Dİ-TRQ-CHĒ'AN, *a.* [*Gr. ditrocheus*, a double trochee; *L. ditrocheus*.] Containing two trochees. *Ed. Rev.*

Dİ-TRÖ'CHĒE, *n.* [*Gr. ditrocheus*.] (*Pros.*) A double trochee. *Clarke.*
DİT-TÄN'DER, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name applied to a plant of the genus *Lepidium*, or pepperwort, of which the most common species is *Lepidium sativum*, or common cress. *Johnson.*
DİT-TÄ-NY, *n.* [*Gr. ditamnus*; *diakron*, a mountain of Crete; *L. dictamnus*; *It. dittamo*; *Fr. dictame*.] (*Bot.*) An aromatic perennial plant; dittany of Crete; *Origanum dictamnus*. *Miller.*
DİT-TÄY, *n.* [*L. dictum*.] (*Scottish Law*.) A criminal accusation; indictment. *Jamieson.*
DİT-TİED (*dith'id*), *a.* Sung; adapted to music. *Who, with his soft pipe and smooth-dittied song.* *Milton.*
DİT-TÖ, *ad. or n.* [*L. dictus*, said; *It. detto*.] As said, or as aforesaid; the same thing repeated; — usually contracted and written *do*.
DİT-TÖL'Q-QY, *n.* [*Eng. ditto*, and *Gr. logos*, a discourse.] A double reading. *Crabb.*
DİT-TY, *n.* [*A. S. dihtan*, to compose, to write. — Belg. & *Dut. dicht*, a poem. — *Ger. dichten*, to write poetry. — *L. dico*, *dictus*, to say.] A little poem to be sung; a song; a lay.
*His annual wound, in Lebanon, allured
 The Syrian damsels to lament his fate
 In amorous ditties all a summer's day.* *Milton.*
Syn. — See **SONG**.
DİT-TY-İNG, *n.* The singing of ditties. "Your cheerful *dittying*." *Fleischer.*
Dİ-U-RĒ'SIS, *n.* [*Gr. diuresis*; *dis*, intensive, and *ure*, to void urine.] (*Med.*) An excessive flow of urine. *Brande.*
Dİ-U-RĒ'TIC, *a.* [*Gr. diureticus*; *L. diureticus*; *It. & Sp. diuretico*; *Fr. diurétique*.] (*Med.*) Tending to promote a copious discharge of urine. *Young.*
Dİ-U-RĒ'TIC, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which has the property of increasing the secretion of urine. *Dunglison.*
Dİ-U-RĒ'TI-CAL-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being diuretic. [*R.*] *Scott.*
Dİ-ÜR'NAL, *a.* [*L. diurnus*; *dies*, a day; *It. & Sp. diurno*; *Fr. diurne*.]
 1. Relating to or constituting the day; daily; quotidian. "The *diurnal* hours." *Prior.*
*Some better warmth to cherish
 Our limbs benumbed ere this *diurnal* star
 Leave cold the night.* *Milton.*
 2. Performed in a day. "The *diurnal* revolution of the sun." *Locke.*
Syn. — See **DAILY**.
Dİ-ÜR'NAL, *n.* 1. † A journal; a day-book; a daily paper. "Writers of *diurnals*." *Tatler.*
 2. (*Ornith.*) One of a tribe of raptorial birds, including those which fly by day and have lateral eyes. *Brande.*
 3. (*Ent.*) One of a family of lepidopterous insects which fly chiefly during the day. *Brande.*
Dİ-ÜR'NAL-İST, *n.* A journalist. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*
Dİ-ÜR'NAL-LY, *ad.* Daily; every day. [*R.*] *Tatler.*
Dİ-ÜR'NAL-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being diurnal or daily. *Scott.*
†**Dİ-ÜR-NÄ'TION**, *n.* The act of remaining during the day. *Hall.*
Dİ-U-TÜR'NAL, *a.* [*L. diuturnus*.] Lasting; of long continuance. [*R.*] *Milton.*
Dİ-U-TÜR'Nİ-TY, *n.* [*L. diuturnitas*; *It. diuturnità*; *Sp. diuturnidad*.] Length of duration; continuance of time. [*R.*] *Browne.*
Dİ-VÄN' (*de-vän'*), *n.* [*Per. divān*.] A word used in Persia, Turkey, and Arabia. — "The earliest acceptance in which we find it employed is that of a muster-roll, or military pay-book." *P. Cyc.*
 1. The great council of the Turkish empire; the Turkish council of state. *Brande.*
 2. The saloon or hall where a council is held; a state-chamber or room where company is received. *P. Cyc.*
 3. A seat at the sides of a council-chamber; a sofa. *P. Cyc.*
 4. A collection of poems by one and the same author. "The *divan* of Sadi." "The *divan* of Hafiz." *Brande.*

5 Any council assembled.

Forth rushed in haste the great consulting peers,
Roused from the dark air.
Milton.

DĪ-VĀP-O-RĀ-TĪON, n. [*Chem.*] The driving out of vapors by means of fire. [R.] Crabb.

DĪ-VĀR'-CĀTE, v. n. [*L. divarico, divaricatus; dis, apart, and varico, to stretch the legs.*] [*i.* DIVARICATED; *pp.* DIVARICATING, DIVARICATED.]

1. To open wide; to part itself into two; to be stretched apart; to stride. Woodward.

2. (*Bot.*) To diverge at an obtuse angle; to be widely divergent. P. Cyc.

DĪ-VĀR'-CĀTE, v. a. To divide into two. Grew.

DĪ-VĀR'-CĀTE, a. (*Nat. Hist.*) Spread out widely; widely divergent. Brande.

DĪ-VĀR'-CĀ-TĪON, n. [*Fr. divarication.*]

1. The state of being divaricated or forked; a divergence; a forking. "A divarication of the way." Ray.

2. A disagreement in opinion. Browne.

3. (*Nat. Hist.*) A crossing or intersection of fibres at different angles. Maunder.

DIVE, v. n. [*A. S. duftan; Dut. doopen.*]—See **DIP.** [*i.* DIVED; *pp.* DIVING, DIVED.]

1. To plunge voluntarily under water or other liquid with the head first.

Not so bold Arnall; with a weight of skull
Furious he dives.
Pope.

2. To go down, move, or remain under water in search of something.

The poor Indians are eaten up by them [crocodiles] when they dive for pearl. Kalm.

3. To go deep into any subject; to penetrate. "To dive into the nature of things." Locke.

DIVE, v. a. To explore by diving. [R.]

The Curtin bravely dived the gulf of fame. Denham.

† DĪ-VĒL', v. a. [*L. divello.*] To pluck or pull asunder; to sever. Browne.

DĪ-VĒL'LENT, a. Drawing asunder. [R.] Smart.

DĪ-VĒL'LI-CĀTE, v. a. [*L. dis, apart, and vellico, to pluck.*] To pull; to tear. [R.] Todd.

DĪ-VĒR, n. 1. One who dives.

2. (*Ornith.*) A web-footed waterfowl, of the order *Anseres* and family *Colymbidae*, closely allied to the grebe, and so called from its habit of diving very frequently. Gray.



Great northern diver, or loon
(*Colymbus glacialis*).

† DĪ-VĒRB, n. [*L. diverbium.*] A by-word; a proverb. Burton.

DĪ-VĒR-BĒR-Ā-TĪON, n. [*L. diverbero, diverberatus, to separate.*] A sounding through. Craig.

DĪ-VĒRGE', v. n. [*L. divergo; dis, apart, and vergo, to turn; It. divergere; Sp. divergir; Fr. diverger.*] [*i.* DIVERGED; *pp.* DIVERGING, DIVERGED.] To tend various ways from one point;—opposed to *converge*.

The rays proceeding from high objects do more diverge, and those from distant objects less. Derham.

DĪ-VĒRGE'MENT, n. Divergence. Clarke.

DĪ-VĒR'GENCE, n. [*It. divergenza; Sp. divergencia; Fr. divergence.*] The act of diverging; a proceeding in different directions from one point;—opposed to *convergence*. "Divergence of sound." Sir W. Jones.

DĪ-VĒR'GEN-CY, n. Same as **DIVERGENCE**. Paley.

DĪ-VĒR'GENT, a. [*It. & Sp. divergente; Fr. divergent.*] Tending to various parts from one point, as two or more lines; separating from each other;—opposed to *convergent*. Johnson.

DĪ-VĒR'ING, p. a. Tending various ways from one point, as two or more lines; divergent.

DĪ-VĒR'ING-LY, ad. In a diverging manner.

DĪ-VĒRS (dī'verz), a. [*L. diversus; dis, apart, and verito, to turn; Fr. divers.*]

1. † Differing; unlike; diverse. "A prey of divers colors of needle-work." Judg. v. 30.

2. Several; sundry; more than one; various; many; numerous. "Divers miracles." Heb. ii. 4.

Divers and *diverse* are both derived from *L. diversus*; and they were formerly used indiscriminately; but good usage has now affixed to them different meanings.—"Divers" implies difference only; *diverse*, difference with opposition. "Thus, the several evangelists narrate the same events in *divers* manners, but not in *diverse*." Dr. Trench.

DĪ-VĒRS-CŌL'ORED (kŏl'ored), a. Having various colors. "With *divers-colored* fans." Shak.

DĪ-VĒRSE, a. [*L. diversus; It. & Sp. diverso; Fr. divers.*]—See **DIVERS.** Turned from one another; different; varied; diversified; varying; unlike. "Four great beasts came up from the sea, *diverse* one from another." Dan. vii. 3.

DĪ-VĒRSE, ad. In different directions; diversely. His papers light fly *diverse*, tossed in air. Pope.

† DĪ-VĒRSE', v. n. To turn aside. "The red-cross knight *diversed*." Spenser.

DĪ-VĒRSE-LY, ad. 1. In a *diverse* manner; variously; differently. The gifts of God are . . . *diversely* bestowed. Hooker.

2. In different directions. On life's vast ocean *diversely* we sail. Pope.

DĪ-VĒR'SĪ-FĪ-Ā-BLE, a. That may be diversified. Boyle.

DĪ-VĒR-SĪ-FĪ-CĀ-TĪON, n. [*It. diversificazione.*]

1. The act of diversifying or making various in form or in quality; a varying.

2. The state of being diversified; variation; modification; alteration; change. "Colors . . . produced by *diversifications* of the light." Boyle.

DĪ-VĒR'SĪ-FĒD (dē-vēr'sē-fd), p. a. Made different; various.

DĪ-VĒR'SĪ-FORM, a. Varying in form; of various form. Smart.

DĪ-VĒR'SĪ-FY, v. a. [*L. diversus, different, and facio, to make; It. diversificare; Sp. diversificar; Fr. diversifier.*] [*i.* DIVERSIFIED; *pp.* DIVERSIFYING, DIVERSIFIED.]

1. To make different; to distinguish, as one thing from another. "Species, as much separated and *diversified* one from another." Locke.

2. To make various; to mark with variety; to vary; to variegate. "The country being *diversified* between hills and dales." Sidney.

It was easier for Homer to find proper sentiments for Grecian generals than for Milton to *diversify* his infernal council with proper characters. Audson.

DĪ-VĒR-SĪL'O-QUĒNT, a. [*L. diversus, different, and eloquio, to speak.*] Speaking in different ways; speaking variously. Craig.

DĪ-VĒR'SĪON, n. [*It. diversione; Sp. & Fr. diversion.*]

1. The act of diverting or turning aside. "Diversion of it [sap] to the sprouts." Bacon.

2. That which diverts or draws aside; that which allures the mind from study or from grave pursuits; sport; play; pastime; amusement; recreation; entertainment; divertisement.

Such productions of wit and humor as expose vice and folly furnish useful *diversion* to readers. Addison.

3. (*Mil.*) The act of drawing the enemy off from some design by threatening or attacking a distant part. Johnson.

"The word *diversion* means no more than that which *diverts* or turns us aside from ourselves, and in this way helps us to forget ourselves for a little." Dr. Trench.

Syn.—See **AMUSEMENT**.

DĪ-VĒR'SĪ-TY, n. [*L. diversitas; It. diversità; Sp. diversidad; Fr. diversité.*]

1. The quality or the state of being diverse; difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness.

Then is there in this *diversity* no contrariety. Hooker.

2. Variety; different kinds. Hooker. Society cannot subsist without a *diversity* of stations. Rogers.

3. Distinct being; not identity. "The ideas of identity and *diversity*." Locke.

4. The state of being made various; variety.

Blushing in bright *diversities* of day. Pope.

Syn.—See **DIFFERENCE, VARIETY**.

† DĪ-VĒR-SĪV'O-LĒNT, a. [*L. diversus, different, and volens, wishing.*] Desiring different things. "You *diversivolent* lawyer." J. Webster.

DĪ-VĒRSE-LY, ad. See **DIVERSELY**. Pope.

DĪ-VĒRT', v. a. [*L. divertio; dis, apart, and verito, to turn; It. divertere; Sp. & Fr. divertir.*] [*i.* DIVERTED; *pp.* DIVERTING, DIVERTED.]

1. To draw away from; to turn aside. They *diverted* rallery from improper objects, and gave a new turn to ridicule. Addison.

2. To allure from study, from business, or from any thing with which the mind is seriously occupied; to please; to amuse; to entertain; to recreate.

An ingenious gentleman did *divert* or instruct the kingdom by his papers. Swift.

3. † To subvert; to destroy. Shak.

Syn.—See **AMUSE, JEST**.

DĪ-VĒRT', v. n. To practise diversion; to turn aside; to diverge. Philips.

DĪ-VĒRT'ER, n. He who, or that which, diverts.

† DĪ-VĒRT'Ī-CLE, n. A turning; a by-way. Hales.

DĪ-VĒRT'ING, p. a. Affording diversion or amusement; exhilarating; divertive. Courper.

DĪ-VĒRT'ING-LY, ad. In a manner that diverts.

DĪ-VĒRT'ING-NESS, n. The quality of affording diversion. [R.] Scott.

DĪ-VĒRT'ISE [dē-vēr'tiz, W. P. Ja. K. Sm. R.; dī-ver'tiz, Wb.], v. a. [*See DIVERTE.*] To please; to amuse; to entertain; to recreate; to divert. Let orators instruct, let them *divertise*, and let them move us. Dryden.

DĪ-VĒRT'ISE-MĒNT, n. [*Fr. divertissement.*] Diversion; recreation; amusement. "He has no relish to such *divertissements*." Tucker.

"This old word, in modern use, has a half French pronunciation (dē-ver'tēz-mōng'), and signifies a short ballet, or other entertainment, between the acts of longer pieces." Smart.

DĪ-VĒRT'IVE, a. Recreative; amusing; diverting. "Divertive fables." Boyle.

DĪ-VĒST', v. a. [*L. devestio; de, priv., and vestio, to clothe; It. divestire; Fr. dévêtir.*] [*i.* DIVESTED; *pp.* DIVESTING, DIVESTED.] To strip; to deprive; to disarm; to strip;—opposed to *invest*; as, "To *divest* a man of clothing, of arms, of honor, or of office."—See **DEVEST**.

DĪ-VĒS'TĪ-BLE, a. That may be divested; capable of being stripped. Boyle.

DĪ-VĒS'TĪ-TŪRE, n. (*Law.*) The surrender of property. Maunder.

DĪ-VĒS'TMENT, n. Act of divesting. [R.] Coleridge.

† DĪ-VĒS'TŪRE, n. The act of putting off. Boyle.

DĪ-VĪD'-ABLE, a. 1. That may be divided; divisible. "Hard and not easily *dividable*." Pearce.

2. † Divided; separate; different. Shak.

DĪ-VĪ-DIVĪ, n. (*Com.*) The astringent part of the *Cassia lignea coriaria*;—used in tanning and dyeing. Cyc. of Com.

† DĪ-VĪD'ANT, a. Different; separate. Shak.

DĪ-VĪDE', v. a. [*L. divido; It. dividere; Sp. dividir; Fr. diviser.*] [*i.* DIVIDED; *pp.* DIVIDING, DIVIDED.]

1. To part into two or more pieces; to separate into parts; to sever; to sunder.

Divide the living child in two, and give half to the one and half to the other. 1 Kings iii. 25.

2. To keep apart or separate, as by a partition; to interpose a barrier between.

You must go Where seas, and winds, and deserts will divide you. Dryden.

3. To disunite in opinion, feeling, or interest; to cause to be discordant; to set at variance.

There shall be five in one house divided. Luke xii. 52.

4. To distribute; to share; to allot; to deal out; to give in shares. "A right to *divide* the earth by families." Locke.

5. (*Com.*) To apportion, as dividends or profits, among shareholders. Craig.

6. To separate into two parts, as the members of a legislative body, in order to determine a vote. Craig.

Syn.—To *divide* is to *disunite* or *separate* into two parts; to *distribute* is to *divide* or *separate* into several parts. A town is *divided* by a river passing through it; countries are *divided* into districts, provinces, or counties, and are *separated* by mountains and seas.—Opinions, minds, &c., are *divided*; corporeal substances are *separated* or *parted*; a sum of money, or *favours*, are *distributed*.—See **SEPARATE**.

DJ-VIDE', v. n. 1. To be parted or severed; to part; to sunder; to separate.

To right and left the front
Divided, and to either flank retired. *Milton.*

2. To break friendship; to be set at variance. "Brothers divide." *Shak.*

3. To be of different opinions. Commentators and critics have divided upon this matter. *Waterland.*

4. (Legislation.) To form into two groups, in order to determine a vote. *Clarke.*

DJ-VIDE', n. (Topography.) A ridge of land separating the affluents of one stream from those of another; water-shed. *Eliot.*

DJ-VID'ED, p. a. 1. Formed into divisions; parted. 2. (Bot.) Applied to leaves cut into divisions, extending to the midrib or to the leaf-stalk. *Gray.*

DJ-VID'ED-LY, ad. In parts; by divisions.

DIV'ID-ĒND, n. [L. *dividendum*, that is to be divided; It. *dividenda*; Sp. *dividendo*; Fr. *dividende*.] 1. A share; a division;—especially a share or sum paid to creditors out of the estate of a bankrupt, or to proprietors from the interest or annual income of a bank or other stock.

2. (Arith.) The number or quantity given to be divided. *Pike.*

† **DIV'ID-ĒNT, n.** 1. Division; share. *Fox.* 2. One who divides; a divider. *Harrington.*

DJ-VID'ER, n. He who, or that which, divides.

DJ-VID'ERS, n. pl. An instrument for dividing lines, describing circles, &c. *Eliot.*

DJ-VID'ING, n. Separation. *Heb. iv. 12.*

DJ-VID'ING, p. a. Separating; making division.

DJ-VID'U-ĀL, a. Divided; shared in common. [R.]

And her reign, *dividual* holds. *Milton.*

DJ-VID'U-ĀL-LY, ad. In a divided manner.

DJ-VID'U-OŪS, a. [L. *dividuus*.] Divided; *dividual*. [R.] *Coleridge.*

DIV-I-NĀ'TION, n. [L. *divinatio*; It. *divinazione*; Sp. *divinación*; Fr. *divination*.]

1. The act of divining; the art or the act of foretelling future events by certain superstitious experiments and observations arbitrarily instituted, or by the inspection of entrails, flame, cakes, wine, flight of birds, &c.; observation of the planets, stars and clouds, and sometimes by the alleged influence of spirits or the divine afflatus. *London Ency.*

Certain tokens they noted in birds, or in the entrails of beasts, or by other like frivolous *divinations*. *Hooker.*

2. A conjectural presage or prediction.

Tell thou thy earl his *divination* lies. *Shak.*

Syn. — See PROPHECY.

DIV'IT-NĀ-TQOR, n. [L.] A diviner. *Burton.*

DJ-VIN'A-TQ-BY [dj-vin'a-tür-e, K. C. Wb.; dj-vi-nä-tür-e, Ja.; dj-v'e-nä-tür-e, Sm.], a. [It. & Sp. *divinatorio*; Fr. *divinatoire*.] Pertaining to divination. [R.] *Raleigh.*

DJ-VINE', a. [L. *divinus*; *divus*, a god; It. & Sp. *divino*; Fr. *divin*.]

1. Pertaining or belonging to God. "Partakers of the *divine* nature." 2 Pet. i. 4.

2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human. "Divine revelation." *Clarke.*

3. Partaking of the nature of God; excellent in a supreme degree; godlike. "The *divinest* and richest mind." *Davies.*

4. Appropriated to God; heavenly; spiritual; holy; sacred. "Divine songs." *Watts.*

5. † Presageful; divining. "His heart, *divine* of something ill." *Milton.*

Syn. — See HOLY.

DJ-VINE', n. 1. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.

Claudio must die to-morrow; let him be furnished with *divines*. *Shak.*

2. One versed in divinity; a theologian. "Our most eminent *divines*." *Spectator.*

Syn. — A minister of the gospel, or a clergyman, is a *divine*; a professor of divinity or theology is a *theologian* or a learned *divine*. — See CLERGYMAN.

DJ-VINE', v. a. [L. *divino*; It. *divinare*; Fr. *diviner*.] 1. DIVINED; pp. DIVINING, DIVINED.] 1. To foretell; to predict; to presage. "The prophets that *divine* lies." *Ezek. xiii. 9.*

2. † To make divine; to deify. *Spenser.*

DJ-VINE', v. n. 1. To foretell or predict by divination, or by some superstitious or supernatural means; to utter prognostications. "Divine to me by the familiar spirit." 1 Sam. xxviii. 8. 2. To conjecture; to guess. "He has *divined* rightly." *Dryden.*

DJ-VINE'LY, ad. In a divine manner; by the agency of God; supremely; excellently.

DJ-VINE'NESS, n. 1. The quality of being divine; divinity. *Shaftesbury.* 2. Supreme excellence. *Shak.*

DJ-VIN'ER, n. 1. One who divines or practises divination; a conjurer. "Witches, magicians, *diviners*, and such inferior seducers." *Browne.* 2. One who guesses; a conjecturer. "A notable *diviner* of thoughts." *Locke.*

DJ-VIN'ER-ESS, n. A prophetess. [R.] *Dryden.*

DIV'ING, n. The act of descending into the water.

DIV'ING, p. a. Passing or going under water.

DIV'ING-BELL, n. A machine or apparatus in the form of a bell or an inverted cup, by means of which persons may descend below the surface of the water, and remain for some time without injury to the health while executing various operations, respiration being sustained by the compressed air in the upper portion. *Brande.*

† **DJ-VIN'I-FIED** (-fid), a. Participating of the divine nature. *Parthenia Sacra*, 1633.

DJ-VIN'ING-RÖD, n. A forked branch, usually of hazel, said to be useful for discovering mines or water under the ground. *P. Cyc.*

DJ-VIN'I-TY, n. [L. *divinitas*; It. *divinità*; Sp. *divinidad*; Fr. *divinité*.]

1. The quality of being divine; the nature of God; participation of the nature of God; divine nature; deity; godhead.

He attributes *divinity* to other things than God. *Stillington.*

2. God; the Deity; the Supreme Being.

'Tis the *divinity* that stirs within us. *Addison.*

3. A celestial being; an angel. "Subservient *divinities*." *Cheyne.*

4. A false god; an idol. *Prior.*

5. The science of divine things; theology. "The study of *divinity*." *Clarke.*

6. Something supernatural.

They say there is a *divinity* in odd numbers. *Shak.*

DIV'IT-NIZE, v. a. To make divine; to deify. [R.]

The doctors have *divinized* wrath, cruelty, &c. *Ramsay.*

DJ-VIS-I-BLE'IT-Y, n. [It. *divisibilità*; Sp. *divisibilidad*; Fr. *divisibilité*.] The quality of being divisible, or separable into parts. *Locke.*

DJ-VIS'I-BLE (dj-viz'e-bl), a. [L. *divisibilis*; It. *divisibile*; Sp. & Fr. *divisible*.] Capable of being divided; separable. *Clarke.*

DJ-VIS'I-BLE, n. A divisible substance. "The composition of bodies, whether it be of *divisibles* or indivisibles." *Glanville.*

DJ-VIS'I-BLE-NESS, n. Divisibility. "The indefinite *divisibleness* of matter." *Boyle.*

DJ-VIS'I-BLY, ad. In a divisible manner.

DJ-VIS'ION (dj-vizh'un, 93), n. [L. *divisio*; It. *divisione*; Sp. & Fr. *division*.]

1. The act of dividing. "The *division* of the spoil." *Gibbon.*

2. The state of being divided. 2 Esdr. vi. 41.

3. That which divides, separates, or keeps apart; a partition; demarcation. *Johnson.*

4. The part separated from the rest; a portion; a section. "If we look into communities and *divisions* of men." *Addison.*

5. Disunion; discord; difference; disagreement. "The great cause of all the schisms and *divisions*." *Clarke.*

6. A distinguishing mark; a distinction. I will put a *division* between my people and thy people. *Ex. vii. 28.*

7. (Rhet.) A part of a discourse. Express the heads of your *divisions* in as few and clear words as you can. *Swift.*

8. (Mil.) A portion of an army commanded by a general officer, and comprising cavalry, infantry, and artillery. *Campbell.*

9. (Naval.) A select number of ships in a fleet or squadron, distinguished by a particular

flag or pendant, and usually commanded by a general officer. *London Ency.*

10. (Arith.) A rule which shows how often one number is contained in another; the operation of finding from two quantities a third, which multiplied by the first shall produce the second. *Davies & Peck.*

11. (Mus.) The separation of the interval of an octave into a number of less intervals;—a series of notes always applied, in vocal music, to a single syllable. *Moore.*

Syn. — See DISAGREEMENT, PART.

DJ-VIS'ION-ĀL (dj-vizh'un-āl), a. Relating to division; dividing. [R.] *Smart.*

DJ-VIS'ION-A-RY (dj-vizh'un-ā-rē), a. [Fr. *divisionnaire*.] Noting division. [R.] *Gen. Dearborn.*

† **DJ-VIS'ION-ĒR, n.** A divider. *Sheldon.*

DJ-VI'SIVE, a. 1. That forms or notes distribution; distributive. *Mede.*

2. That divides or sets at variance; creating division or discord. *Burnet.*

DJ-VI'SIVE-LY, ad. So as to divide. *Ec. Rev.*

DJ-VI'SQOR (dj-viz'zur), n. [L. *divisor*.] (Arith.) The number by which the dividend is divided.

Common *divisor*, (Arith.) any number that will divide two or more numbers without a remainder.

DJ-VÖRCE', n. [L. *divortium*; *diverto*, to turn away; It. *divorzio*; Sp. *divorcio*; Fr. *divorce*.]

1. (Law.) The separation of husband and wife by the sentence of the law or by a competent judge; the dissolution of the marriage contract by law, either totally (a *vinculo matrimonii*, i. e. from the bond of marriage), or partially (a *mensa et thoro*, i. e. from table and bed, or from bed and board). *Burrit.*

2. Separation; disunion. "Alienation of mind and *divorce* of affections." *K. Charles.*

3. The cause of separation. *Shak.*

DJ-VÖRCE', v. a. [Low L. *divortio*; Sp. *divorciar*; Fr. *divorcer*.] 1. DIVORCED; pp. DIVORCING, DIVORCED.]

1. To separate, by a legal process, or by sentence of the law, as a husband and wife.

Who would have imagined that the desire that Henry VIII. had to be *divorced* from his wife, would have brought about the reformation in England? *Priestley.*

2. To part; to separate;—applied to things. Were it consonant unto reason to *divorce* these two sentences? *Hooker.*

3. To put away; to put off; to divest.

Shall e'er *divorce* my dignities. *Shak.*

DJ-VÖR-CĒE', n. A person divorced.

Lord Highgate took the *divorces* home, and married her. *N. B. Rev.*

DJ-VÖRCE'LESS, a. Free from divorce. *Coleridge.*

DJ-VÖRCE'MENT, n. Divorce. "Let him give her a writing of *divorcement*." *Matth. v. 31.*

DJ-VÖR'CER, n. 1. He who, or that which, divorces.

Death is the eternal *divorcer* of marriage. *Drummond.*

2. One of a sect called *divorcers*, whose origin is attributed to Milton.

Those I term *divorcers* that would be quit of their wives for slight occasions; and, to maintain this opinion, one hath published a tractate of *divorce*. *Pagitt.*

DJ-VÖR'CJ-BLE, a. That may be divorced. *Milton.*

DJ-VÖR'CIVE, a. That divorces; that has power to divorce. "This *divorcing* law." *Milton.*

DIV'QT, n. A thin, flat turf, generally of an oblong form, used for thatching houses and for fuel. [Scot.] *Jamieson.*

DJ-VÖ'ŦÖ [It., *devout*.] (Mus.) Noting a manner suited to excite devotion. *Moore.*

† **DJ-VÜL'GĀTE, v. a.** [L. *divulgo*, *divulgatus*, to spread among the people.] To divulge.

Which [thing] is *divulgated*, or spread abroad. *Eliot.*

† **DJ-VÜL'GĀTE, a.** Published; made known.

By which the faith was *divulgate* and spread. *Mora.*

DIV-ÜL-GĀ'TION, n. [L. *divulgatio*; It. *divulgazione*; Sp. *divulgación*; Fr. *divulgation*.] The act of divulging; a publishing. [R.] *Bp. Hall.*

DJ-VÜLGE', v. a. [L. *divulgo*; *dis*, noting separation, and *vulgus*, the people; It. *divulgare*;

Sp. *diculgar*; Fr. *divulguer*.] [*i.* DIVULGED; *pp.* DIVULGING, DIVULGED.]

1. To spread abroad; to make commonly known; to reveal to the world; to publish; to disclose; to spread; to tell.

The great Architect
Did wisely to conceal, and not divulge
His secrets. *Milton.*

2. To declare by a public act; to proclaim.

God marks
The just man, and divulges him through heaven
To all his angels. *Milton.*
Syn. — See DISCLOSE, PUBLISH, SPREAD, TELL.

DI-VULGE', *v. n.* To become public. [*R.*]

Keep it from divulging. *Shak.*

DI-VULGE'MENT, *n.* The act of divulging or making known. [*R.*]

DI-VUL'GER, *n.* One who divulges. *Knox.*

DI-VUL'SION (di-vul'shun), *n.* [*L.* *divulsio*.] A plucking away; a rending asunder; laceration. "Divulsion, or separation of elements." *Holland.*

DI-VUL'SIVE, *a.* That tears apart. *Bp. Hall.*

DI-WAN', *n.* [*Persian*.] See DIVAN. *P. Cyc.*

DIZ'EN (di'zn), *v. a.* ["This word seems corrupted from *digit*."] *Johnson.* [*i.* DIZENED; *pp.* DIZENING, DIZENED.]

1. To dress; to attire; to clothe.

Take the armor down, and see him *dizened*. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To rig out; to deck gayly; to bedizen.

Your ladyship lifts up the sash to be seen.
For sure I had *dizened* you out like a queen. *Swift.*

† DIZZ, *v. a.* [*A. S.* *dysian*, to be foolish.] To make dizzy; — to puzzle; astonish.

Now he [Rozinante] is *dizzed* with the continual circles of the stables. *Gayton.*

† DIZ'ZARD, *n.* A blockhead; a fool. — See DISARD.

Shall I be such an idiot and *dizzard* to suffer every man to speak upon me whatever they list? *Holmes.*

DIZ'ZI-NESS, *n.* [*A. S.* *dysines*.] Quality of being dizzy; giddiness; a whirling in the head. "Such a *dizziness* as throws them down when they mean to stand." *Mountagu.*

DIZ'ZY, *a.* [*A. S.* *dysi*, *dysig*; *Dut.* *duizelig*.]

1. Affected with vertigo; giddy.

Up went poor Hobgoblin's heels;
Alas! his brain was *dizzy*. *Drayton.*

2. Causing or producing giddiness.

The dismal cry of confused pain
Which to this *dizzy* height the fitful wind
Hath borne from each sad quarter of the vale. *Talfourd.*

3. Arising from, or caused by, giddiness.

A *dizzy* mist of darkness swims around. *Pitt.*

4. Thoughtless; heedless. "At thy heels the *dizzy* multitude." *Milton.*

DIZ'ZY, *v. a.* To make giddy; to confuse.

To divide him inventorially would *dizzy* the arithmetic of memory. *Shak.*

DIZ'ZY-EYED (-id), *a.* Blind through dizziness.

Dizzy-eyed fury, and great rage of heart. *Shak.*

DJER-RID' (jër-réd'), *n.* A blunt Turkish javelin. *Maunder.*

DÖ, *v. a.* [*Goth.* *tanjan*; *A. S.* *don*; *Dut.* *doen*; *Ger.* *thun*. — *Gael.* *dean*.] [*I* dö, thou *doest* or *döst*, he *döez* or *döth*; — *i.* DID; *pp.* DOING, DONE.]

1. To perform; to execute; to effect.

What's *done* we partly may compute,
But know not what's resisted. *Burns.*

Whatsoever thy hand findeth to *do*, do it with thy might. *Eccles. ix. 10.*

2. To finish; to complete; to accomplish; to end.

There came a great voice from the throne, saying, *It is done*. *Rev. xi. 17.*

3. To exert; to put forth.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. *2 Tim. iv. 9.*

4. To cook; as, "The meat is not well *done*."

5. To convey; to carry; to bear.

Do a fair message to his kingly ears. *Shak.*

6. To confer, or confer upon; to bestow.

If there be any good thing to be *done*,
That may to thee *do* ease, and grace to me,
Speak to me. *Shak.*

You do her too much honor. *Swift.*

7. † To cause; to make. "We *do* you to wit of the grace of God." *2 Cor. viii. 1.*

8. † To put.

The Lord Aubrey Vere
Was *done* to death. *Shak.*

What to do with, how to employ; how to dispose of. We all of us complain of the shortness of time, saith Seneca, and yet we have much more than we know what to do with. *Addison.*

To have to do with, to have concern with.

What had I to do with kings and courts? *Rowe.*

To do away, to remove; to take away. "Do away the iniquity of thy servant, for I have done very foolishly." *2 Chron. xxi. 8.* — To overthrow; as, "To do away objections."

DÖ, *v. n.* [See DO, *v. a.*] 1. To act or behave in any manner, well or ill.

The Lord will do as he hath spoken. *2 Kings xx. 9.*

I do well to be angry. *Jonah iv. 9.*

2. To make an end; to conclude; — used only in the compound past tenses.

Go to the reading of some part of the New Testament, not carelessly or in haste, as if you had a mind to have *done*, but attentively, as to be able to give some account of what you have read. *Duppa.*

3. [*A. S.* *dugan*; *Ger.* *taugen*.] To succeed; to fulfil or answer a purpose.

"In the phrase *this will do*, [meaning] *this* will answer the purpose, the word *do* is wholly different from the word meaning to *act*. The inflection of the two words is different in Anglo-Saxon; the infinitives are *dugan* and *don*, respectively." *Latham.*

4. To be in a certain state, as regards health.

That ye may know my affairs, and how I *do*, Tychicus shall make known all things. *Eph. vi. 21.*

How *does* your honor for this many a day? *Shak.*

To have done with, to cease to be concerned with; — used only in the compound past tenses.

I have done with Chaucer when I have answered some objections. *Dryden.*

To do without, to dispense with.

Do sometimes serves to transpose affirmative into negative or interrogative sentences; as, "He hears: *he does* not hear"; "He speaks: *does* he speak?"

Do is frequently used to save the repetition of a verb, or phrase containing a verb; as, "If you can grant his request, *do* so."

Lucretius wrote on the nature of things in Latin, as Empedocles had already done in Greek. *Acton.*

The word which is represented by *do* can often be supplied after it; as, "Help me, *do*:" i. e. *do* help me"; "He envies me as much as I *do* him;" i. e. as much as I *do* envy him."

Do is also used as an auxiliary verb for the sake of emphasis: —

1. By way of positive assertion.

Perdition catch my soul
But I *do* love thee: and when I love thee not,
Chaos is come again. *Shak.*

2. By way of strong negation; as, "I cannot, I *do* not believe it."

3 To convey the idea that what was once true is not true now.

My lord, you once *did* love me. *Shak.*

Do is sometimes used as an auxiliary without adding any thing to the meaning of the verb with which it is connected.

'Tis true this god *did* shake,
His coward lips *did* from their color fly,
And that same eye whose bend *doth* awe the world
Did lose his lustre. *Shak.*

Do is sometimes superfluous or expletive. This use of the word is obsolescent.

I am not gamester: I *do* lack some part
Of that quick spirit that is in Antony. *Shak.*

† DÖ, *n.* 1. A feat; a deed. — See DOE. *Butler.*

2. Bustle; tumult. — See ADO. *Locke.*

DÖ, [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A name given to the first of the syllables used in solmization, answering to the *ut* of the French. *P. Cyc.*

† DÖ'AND, *p.* Doing. "Well *doand*." *Chaucer.*

DÖAT, *v. n.* See DOTE. *Young.*

DÖB'BER, *n.* A float to a fishing-line. [*Local*, New York.] *Bartlett.*

DÖB'BIN, *n.* 1. A name applied to an old, jaded horse. "Dobbin, my thill-horse." *Shak.*

2. Sea-gravel. [*Local*, Eng.] *Holloway.*

DÖB'CHICK, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A palmiped bird of the grebe kind; dabchick; *Podiceps minor*. — See DABCHICK. *Yarrell.*

DÖB-E-REI'NER'S-LÄMP, *n.* A contrivance for producing an instantaneous light by throwing a jet of hydrogen gas upon recently prepared, spongy platinum, which instantly becomes red hot, and sets fire to the gas; — invented by Prof. Doberneier of Jena, Germany. *Ogilvie.*

DÖB'HASH, *n.* An interpreter; one who speaks two languages. [*East Indies*.] *Hamilton.*

DÖB'ULE, *n.* (*Ish.*) A fresh-water fish, allied to the roach; *Leuciscus dobula*. *Eng. Ency.*

† DÖ'CENT, *a.* [*L.* *doceo*, *docens*, to teach.] Teaching; instructing. *Laud.*

DÖ-CÉ'TE, *n. pl.* [*Gr.* *dokeō*, to seem.] (*Eccles. Hist.*) A sect of Christians of the first and eleventh centuries, who held that Christ acted and suffered only in appearance, and not in reality. *Hook.*

DÖEH'MI-AC, *a.* [*Gr.* *δομαχός*.] (*Pros.*) Notting a foot consisting of five syllables. *Scott.*

DÖEH'MI-ÜS, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr.* *δομιος*.] In ancient prosody, a foot of five syllables, the first and fourth short, the second, third, and fifth long.

DÖC-I-BİL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being docible; docibleness. [*R.*]

Humility is the *surest* ground of docility, and docility the surest promise of docibleness. *Coleridge.*

DÖC'I-BLE (dös'e-bl) [dös'e-bl, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; dös'e-bl, *P. Wb.*], *a.* [*L.* *docibilis*; *It.* & *Fr.* *docile*.] That may be learnt; capable of being learnt; teachable; docile. *Bp. Bull.*

DÖC'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being docible; teachableness. "The *docibleness* of dogs." *Walton.*

DÖC'ILE [dös'il, *S. W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; dös'il, *P. Wb.*], *a.* [*L.* *docilis*; *doceo*, to teach; *It.* *docile*; *Sp.* *docil*; *Fr.* *docile*.] Able to learn; that may learn; disposed to be taught; teachable; docible.

Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and, being docile and tractable, are very useful. *Elie.*

Do and *docile* are commonly used synonymously; but a difference in their meaning is properly given by Bishop Hacket in the following quotation. — "Whom nature hath made *docile*, it is injurious to prohibit him from learning any thing that is *docible*."

Syn. — See DUCTILE.

DÖ-CİL'I-TY, *n.* [*L.* *docilitas*; *It.* *docilità*; *Sp.* *docilidad*; *Fr.* *docilité*.] The quality of being docile; readiness to learn; teachableness.

What is more admirable than the fitness of every creature for use? — the *docility* of an elephant, and the insensibility of a camel, for travelling in deserts? *Grew.*

DÖC'I-MA-CY, *n.* [*Gr.* *δοκιμασία*, a test; *δοκιμάζω*, to prove; *Fr.* *docimasia*.] The act or the art of examining by test; — applied, in metallurgy, to experiments made to determine the nature and purity of a metal; in pharmacy, to the testing of medicines and poisons; in medical jurisprudence, to the different proofs to which the lungs of a new-born child are subjected, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was born alive or dead. *Ure. Dunglison.*

DÖC-I-MÄS'TIC, *a.* [*Gr.* *δοκιμαστικός*; *Fr.* *docimastique*.] Relating to the application of tests.

Docimastic art, the art of assaying minerals or ores, in order to ascertain the quantity of metal which they contain; metallurgy. *Brandé.*

DÖC-I-MÄS'TY-CE, *n.* [*Gr.*] Docimacy. *Crabb.*

DÖC-I-MÖL'I-Q-ÜY, *n.* [*Gr.* *δοκιμασία*, a test, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A treatise on the art of assaying or examining in metallurgy, chemistry, obstetrics, or forensic medicine. *Craig.*

DÖC'I-TY, *n.* Docility; quickness of comprehension. [*Provincial* in Eng., and colloquial in some parts of the U. S.] *Halliwel.*

DÖCK, *n.* [*A. S.* *doce*. — *Gr.* *δαῖκος*, a kind of carrot; *L.* *daucus*.] The common name of plants of the genus *Rumex*.

Hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, burs. *Shak.*

DÖCK, *n.* [*Goth.* *dok*, a deep or gulfy place. *Thomson*. — *Gr.* *δέχομαι*, to receive. *Johnson*. — *Dut.* *duyken*; *Ger.* *ducken*, to stoop, to sink. *Richardson*.]

1. A place for building, repairing, or laying up ships, or where ships are loaded or unloaded.

2. A space between two contiguous wharves. [*U. S.*]

As a naval dock is a place provided with all sorts of naval stores, timber, and all the requisite materials for ship-building. A *graving* or *dry dock* is used for receiving ships for repair. *Wet docks*, or *basins*, are used for keeping vessels afloat at a certain level, in order to load and unload them with ease. A *sectional dock*, or *floating dock*, is a dock in which vessels are raised out of the water, for repairs, on a series of air-tight boxes.

3. The place where a criminal, or person on trial, stands in court. *London Ency.*

DÖCK, n. [Dut. *duyken*; Ger. *ducken*, to stoop, to hang down. *Richardson*. — W. *torio*, to dock.]
1. The stump of a tail which has been cut; the part of the tail which remains after docking. *Johnson*.

2. A leather case to cover a horse's dock.
3. The fleshy part of the tail, as distinguished from the hair. *Grew*.

DÖCK, v. a. [*i.* DOCKED; *pp.* DOCKING, DOCKED.]
1. To cut off, as the tail of an animal. *Merrill*.
2. To cut short, as a reckoning. *Scott*.
3. To bring into a dock, as a ship. *Johnson*.

DÖCK'AGE, n. A charge for the use of a dock for ships; dock-rent. *Trader's Guide*.

DÖCK'CRËSS, n. (*Bot.*) The common name of the plant *Lapsana communis*; nipplewort. *Craig*.

DÖCK'EN, or DÖCK'ON, n. A weed; the dock. [North of Eng.] *Brockett*.

DÖCK'ET, n. [Dut. *duyken*; Ger. *ducken*, to hang down, to dock, and generally to cut off; hence, *docket*, a large writing curtailed, shortened. *Richardson*. — L. *documentum*. *Brande*. — W. *toiad*, a cutting off.]

1. A summary of a larger writing. *Johnson*.
2. A direction tied upon goods; a label. *Bailey*.
3. (*Law*.) A brief or abstract in writing: — an abridged entry of an instrument or proceeding in an action: — a list or register of abridged entries: — an abridged entry of a judgment, that is, the title of the cause, amount of the judgment, time of the recovery, attorneys' names, &c.: — a subscription at the foot of letters patent, by the clerk of the dockets. *Burrill*.

4. "The list or calendar of causes ready for hearing or trial, prepared by clerks for the use of courts, is, in some of the United States, called a *docket*." *Burrill*.

To strike a *docket* is said of a creditor who gives a bond to the lord-chancellor, engaging to prove his debtor to be a bankrupt, whereupon a fiat of bankruptcy is issued against the debtor. [England.] *Ogilvie*.

DÖCK'ET, v. a. [*i.* DOCKETED; *pp.* DOCKETING, DOCKETED.]

1. To mark the contents or titles of papers on the back of them: — to make an abridged entry of a judgment or other proceeding in a book kept for that purpose: — to abstract and enter in a book. *Burrill*.

Whatever letters and papers you keep *docket*, and tie them up in their respective classes. *Chesterfield*.

2. To enter in a docket or a list. *Craig*.

DÖCK'-MÄS-TER, n. The master or superintendent of a dock. *Clarke*.

DÖCK'-RËNT, n. Charges for storing goods in a dock; dockage. *Simmonds*.

DÖCK'-YÄRD, n. A place or yard provided with all sorts of naval stores, timber, and all the requisite machinery for ship-building; a naval dock. *London Ency.*

DÖC'TÖR, n. [L. *doctor*; *doceo*, *doctus*, to teach; It. *dottore*; Sp. *doctor*; Fr. *docteur*.]

1. One who shows, points out, or explains; an instructor; a teacher.

They found him in the temple, sitting in the midst of the doctors. *Luke ii. 46.*

When doctors disagree, Disciples then are free. *Old Proverb*.

2. Any able or learned man; an adept.

Then subtle doctors Scriptures make their pride. *Denham*.

3. One who has received the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, physio, or music; a title of learned distinction.

4. A physician; one whose business is to cure diseases; one who practises medicine.

By medicine life may be prolonged, yet death Will seize the doctor too. *Shak.*

5. [A supposed corruption of *abductor*. *Brande*.] A thin plate of steel used in scraping the color or mordant off copper plates, in calico-printing. *Brande*.

DÖC'TÖR, v. a. [*i.* DOCTORED; *pp.* DOCTORING, DOCTORED.]

1. To treat with medicines; to physio; to cure; to heal. [Colloquial.] *Johnson*.

2. To confer the degree of doctor upon; to doctorate. *Pope*.

DÖC'TÖR, v. n. To practise physio. [Low.] *Craig*.

DÖC'TÖR-ÄL, a. [It. *dottorale*; Sp. & Fr. *doctoral*.] Relating to the degree of doctor. *Dryden*.

The bed of a sick man is a school, a *doctoral* chair of learning and discipline. *Bp. King*.

DÖC'TÖR-ÄL-LY, ad. In manner of a doctor or physician. [R.] *Hakevill*.

DÖC'TÖR-ÄTE, n. [It. *dottorato*; Sp. *doctorado*; Fr. *doctorat*.] The degree or rank of a doctor; doctorship.

I thank you for your congratulations on my advancement to the *doctorate*. *Hurd*.

DÖC'TÖR-ÄTE, v. a. [It. *dottorare*; Sp. *doctorar*.] To confer the degree of doctor upon. *Warton*.

DÖC'TÖR-ÄR-RÄNT, n. An itinerant doctor or physician. *Builer*.

DÖC'TÖR-ÄSS, n. A female who practises physio; a female physician; a doctress. *Todd*.

DÖC'TÖR-ÄNG, n. The act of treating with medicine. *More*.

+ **DÖC'TÖR-LY, a.** Like a learned man. *Bp. Hall*.

DÖC'TÖR-S-CÖM'MÖNS, n. pl. The popular name of the courts and offices incorporated in London, in 1768, under the title of "The College of Doctors of Law exercent in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts." *Burrill*.

DÖC'TÖR-SHIP, n. A doctorate. [R.] *Clarendon*.

DÖC'TRESS, n. A female who practises physio; a female physician; a doctress. *Ash*.

DÖC'TRI-NAIRE' (dök'tre-när'), n. [Fr.] (*Politics*.) A cant word applied, in 1815, to one of a class of politicians in France, who sought to establish a frame of constitution more resembling that of England than any that had previously subsisted in France; a philosophical party, regarded by their opponents as theorists. *Brande*.

DÖC'TRI-NÄL, a. [L. *doctrina*, doctrine; It. *dottrinale*; Sp. & Fr. *doctrinal*.]

1. Relating to, or containing, doctrine.

The verse naturally affords us the *doctrinal* proposition which shall be our subject. *South*.

2. Pertaining to the act or the means of teaching. "A *doctrinal* instrument." *Hooker*.

DÖC'TRI-NÄL, n. A matter of doctrine.

Not such as assent to every word in Scripture can be said in *doctrinals* to deny Christ. *South*.

DÖC'TRI-NÄL-LY, ad. In a doctrinal manner. "To speak affirmatively, or *doctrinally*." *Milton*.

DÖC'TRI-NÄR-ÄN-ÄSM, n. The principles of the Doctrinaires. *Ec. Rev.*

DÖC'TRI-NE (dök'trin), n. [L. *doctrina*; It. *dottrina*; Sp. *doctrina*; Fr. *doctrine*.]

1. A principle, position, or the body of principles at large, laid down by a teacher, or held by a sect; that which is taught; dogma; tenet; precept; as, "The *doctrine* of gravitation"; "The *doctrines* of Epicurus"; "The *doctrines* of the Roman Catholic Church."

2. Act of teaching; course of instruction.

He said unto them in his *doctrine*. *Mark iv. 2.*

3. Manner of teaching.

The people were astonished at his *doctrine*; for he taught them as one having authority. *Mat. vii. 28, 29.*

Syn. — *Doctrine* is that which is to be believed, and is the thing taught, and rests on the authority that promulgates it; *dogma* is a doctrinal notion established or professed by some body of men; a *principle* or *tenet* rests on its own intrinsic merit; a *precept* is a rule established by some authority. The *doctrine* of a church is its *creed*. Believe *doctrines*, hold or imbibed *principles* or *tenets*, obey *precepts*. The *doctrines* of the gospel; the *dogmas* of a church or sect. — *Dogma* is often used in an offensive sense, implying undue authority; and this offensive sense is applied commonly to its derivatives *dogmatic*, *dogmatist*, and *dogmatism*.

DÖC'U-MËNT, n. [L. *documentum*; *doceo*, to teach; It. & Sp. *documento*; Fr. *document*.]

1. That which is taught; precept; direction.

A most necessary instruction and *document* for them. *Bacon*.

2. In an ill sense, dogmatical instruction. "The *documents* of cracking authors." *Harvey*.

3. A writing or paper containing some information, evidence, or directions; as, "The *documents* in the state department"; "The *documents* in the case of Warren Hastings."

4. (*Law*.) A written instrument adduced for the purpose of showing or proving a claim or title; an evidence of title.

[*Documents*] properly include all material substances on which the rights of man are represented by any species of writing. Thus, the wooden score on which a baker and his customers note by notches the quantity of bread bought and sold, is an *exchangeable* tal-
Best.

DÖC'U-MËNT, v. a. [*i.* DOCUMENTED; *pp.* DOCUMENTING, DOCUMENTED.]

1. To teach; to direct; to instruct.

I am finely *documented* by my own daughter. *Dryden*.

2. To furnish with documents or papers, as a vessel. *D. Webster*.

DÖC'U-MËNT'ÄL, a. 1. Belonging to instruction or the act of teaching. *More*.

2. Contained in documents. *Fraser's Mag.*

DÖC'U-MËNT'Ä-RY, a. Consisting of documents; pertaining to written evidence in law. *Todd*.

DÖDD, v. a. To cut the wool from the tails of sheep. *Craig*.

DÖD'DART, n. [See *DODDER*.] A game played in a level field with a wooden ball, and a bent stick, called a *doddart*. *Hallivell*.

DÖD'DED, a. [An abbreviation of *doe-headed*. *Todd*.] Being without horns: — applied to sheep. *Farm. Ency.*

DÖD'DER, n. [Ger. *dottir*, *dotteren*, to tremble. — See *TOTTER*.] (*Bot.*) The common name applied to twining parasitical plants of the genus *Cuscuta*. *London*.

DÖD'DERED (död'derd), a. Overgrown with *dodder*. "Doddered oaks." *Dryden*.

DÖD'DER-ÄNG, a. Trembling. The sailor hugs thee to the *doddering* mast. *Thomson*.

DÖD'DLE, v. n. To tottle; to totter; to walk feebly. [Local.] *Brockett*.

DÖ-DEC-A-DÄC'TY-LÖN, n. [Gr. *δέκα*, twelve, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger.] (*Anat.*) The first of the small intestines; duodenum. Its length is about twelve fingers' breadth. *Dunghson*.

DÖ-DEC'A-GÖN, n. [Gr. *δέκα*, twelve, and *γωνία*, an angle; It. & Sp. *dodecagono*; Fr. *dodécagone*.] (*Geom.*) A polygon of twelve sides and twelve angles. *Davies*.

DÖ-DEC-A-GYÑ'Ä, n. [Gr. *δέκα*, twelve, and *γυνή*, a woman.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants having twelve pistils or styles. *P. Cyc.*

DÖ-DE-CÄG'Y-NOÜS, a. (*Bot.*) Applied to plants having twelve styles or stigmas. *Henslow*.

DÖ-DEC-A-HË'DRÄL, a. Belonging to a dodecahedron. *Francis*.

DÖ-DEC-A-HË'DRÖN (dö-dök-ä-hë'dron, K. Sm.; dö-de-ka-hë'dron, Wb.; dö-de-ka-hë'dron, Ja., n.; pl. L. dö-dec-a-hë'dra; Eng. dö-dec-a-hë'drons. [Gr. *δέκα*, twelve, and *δρᾶ*, a base.] (*Geom.*) A polyhedron bounded by twelve faces. The regular dodecahedron is bounded by twelve equal and regular pentagons, and is one of the five regular solids. *Davies*.



DÖ-DE-CÄN'DRÄ, n. [Gr. *δέκα*, twelve, and *άνθος*, a man.] (*Bot.*) A plant having from twelve to twenty stamens; one of the class *Dodecandria*. *Henslow*.

DÖ-DE-CÄN'DRÄ-Ä, n. [Gr. *δέκα*, twelve, and *άνθος*, a man; Fr. *dodécandrie*.] (*Bot.*) The eleventh class of plants in the system of Linnæus, comprehending those that have from twelve to twenty stamens. *Henslow*.

DÖ-DE-CÄN'DRÄ-ÄN, } a. (*Bot.*) Pertaining to *Dö-de-cän'drous*, } the class of plants called *Dodecandria*. *Gray*.

DÖ-DEC-A-PËT'Ä-LOÜS, a. [Gr. *δέκα*, twelve, and *πέταλον*, a petal.] (*Bot.*) Having twelve petals. *Craig*.

DÖ-DEC'A-STYLE, n. [Gr. *δέκα*, twelve, and *στυλος*, a column.] (*Arch.*) A building that has twelve columns in front, or on one side. *Brande*.

DÖ-DEC-A-SYLLÄ-BLE, n. [Gr. *δέκα*, twelve,

and *συλλαβή*, a syllable.] A word composed of twelve syllables. *Scott.*

† DÖ-DEC-A-TË-MÖ-RI-ON, *n.* [Gr. *δωδεκαμήριος*; *δωδεκατος*, twelfth, and *μήριον*, a part.] The twelfth part. *Creech.*

DÖ-DEC-A-TË-MÖ-RI-ON, *n.* A term sometimes applied to each of the twelve signs of the zodiac. "The dodecatemories, or constellations." *Burton.*

DÖ-DE-CÄ-THE-ON, *n.* [Gr. *δέδεκα*, twelve, *θεός*, a god.] (*Ant.*) An antidote among the ancients, composed of twelve simples; — so named after the twelve Grecian deities. *Craig.*

DÖDGE, *v. n.* [Probably corrupted from *dog*, to shy and play sly tricks like a dog. *Johnson.* — From *dog*; i. e. to run about, this way and that, like a dog catching after the scent. *Skinner.* — Teut. *ducken*, *dongen*, *tougen*, to duck, to conceal. *Thomson.*] [*i.* DODGED; *pp.* DODGING, DODGED.]

1. To shift place, by a sudden and evasive movement, as another approaches.

For he had, any time this ten years full,
Dodged with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull. *Milton.*

2. To use craft; to play mean tricks; to use low shifts. "Dodging and showing tricks with God." *South.*

3. To play fast and loose; to raise expectations and then disappoint them. "She dodged with me above thirty years." *Addison.*

DÖDGE, *v. a.* To evade by suddenly shifting position; as, "To dodge a blow."

DÖDGE, *n.* 1. The act of dodging, or suddenly shifting place.

2. An evasion; a trick; an artifice. "A new dodge." [Colloquial.] *Charles Brown.*

DÖDGE'ER (död'jer), *n.* One who dodges; one who is guilty of mean tricks. *Cotgrave.*

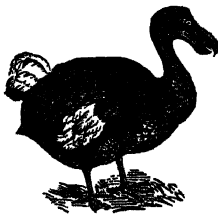
† DÖDGE'ER-Y, *n.* Act of dodging; trick. *Hacket.*

DÖD'I-PÖLE, *n.* [Perhaps from *dote*, and *pole*, the head. *Richardson.* — See DOTE.] A dunce; — spelt also *doddy-pole* and *dotipole*. "Numsculls, *dodipoles*, dunderheads." *Sterne.*

DÖD'KIN, *n.* [Dim. of *doit*.] A little doit; a small coin. "She's not worth a *dodkin*." *Shelton.*

DÖD'MAN, *n.* A crustaceous fish, that casts its shell; — called also *hodmandod*. *Bacon.*

DÖDÖ, *n.* [It., Sp., Port., & Fr. *dodo*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird, now extinct, belonging to the genus *Didus*; — called also *dronte*. It was originally discovered by the Portuguese in 1499, on the island now called Mauritius. It was afterwards observed by the Dutch in 1598, and in the early part of the following century. It is said to have been one of the largest of the feathered race, but the most uncouth and unwieldy of the whole. It had only four or five short black feathers in the place of wings, and a tuft of curly feathers instead of a tail. The toes were short, with thick, blunt claws, and the bill very large. *Brande.*



Dodo, or dronte.

DÖD'RANŞ, *n.* [L.] (*Ant.*) A Roman measure equal to about nine inches, being the space between the end of the thumb and of the little finger when both are fully extended. *Brande.*

DÖE (dö), *n.* [A. S. *de*; Dan. *daa*; Dut. *deyn*. — L. *dama*; It. *damma*, *daina*; Fr. *daine*; — so called from its timidity or fearfulness, from the Gr. *δέμα*, fear. *Voss. Richardson.*] (*Zool.*) A she deer; particularly the female of the fallow deer, the male being called *buck*. — See DEER.

† DÖE (dö), *n.* A feat; what one has to do. No sooner does he peep into
The world but he has done his doe. *Butler.*

DÖ'ER, *n.* 1. One who does any thing; an agent; an actor; a performer.

Jove, now I, is doer of this. *Shak.*

2. One who habitually practises or observes. The doers of the law shall be justified. *Rom. ii. 13.*

3. (*Scotch Law.*) An agent or attorney. *Kames.*

DÖES (düz) [düz, S. W. P. F. *Ja. K. Sm.*: — by some erroneously pronounced düz], *v.* The active, indicative, present, third person singular from *do*. — See *DO*.

DÖE'SKIN, *n.* 1. The skin of the doe.

2. A sort of dressed woollen cloth. *Booth.*

DÖFF, *v. a.* [To do off. *Johnson.* — Dut. *dof*, a push.] [*i.* DÖFFED; *pp.* DÖFFING, DÖFFED.]

1. To put off, as dress; to lay aside; to strip. Nature, in awe to him,
Hid doff'd her gaudy trim,
With her great Master so to sympathize. *Milton.*

2. To get rid of; to put away.

Your eye in Scotland
Would create soldiers, and make women fight
To doff their dire distresses.

3 To put off till some future time; to delay. Every day thou dost me with some device, lago. *Shak.*

DÖF'FER, *n.* [doff.] That part of a carding machine which doffs, strips, or takes the cotton from the cylinder. *Francis.*

DÖG, *n.* [Icel. *doggur*; Dut. *dogghe*; Ger. *docke*. — It. & Sp. *dogo*; Fr. *dogue*.]

1. A well-known domestic animal of the genus *Canis*, and of various species.

A friend to dogs; for they are honest creatures,
And ne'er betray their masters, never fawn
On any that they love not. *Otway.*

2. A reproachful name for a man. What men have I? Dogs! Cowards! *Shak.*

3. † A gay young man; a blood. *Johnson.*

4. An iron to lay wood upon in a fireplace; and iron. "Iron dogs bear the . . . fuel." *Fuller.*

5. (*Mech.*) A piece of small machinery which acts as a catch or clutch; — a hook used in saw-mills to draw logs out of the water. *Francis. Smart.*

6. (*Naut.*) A short iron bar with a fang or with teeth at one end, and a ring at the other; — used as a purchase, the fang being placed against a beam or a knee, and the block of a tackle hooked to the ring. *Dana.*

7. (*Astron.*) A term applied to two constellations, the *Canis Major*, or *Greater Dog*, and the *Canis Minor*, or *Lesser Dog*.

Among the southern constellations, two there are who bear the name of the Dog. *Du Roi.*

To throw, or send, to the dogs, to throw away. Throw physic to the dogs; I'll none of it. *Shak.*

To go to the dogs, to be devoured, destroyed, or ruined.

Dog is used adjectively for the male of several animals; as, "The dog-fox"; — prefixed to other words, it denotes meanness, degeneracy, or worthlessness; as, "Dog-cheap"; "Dog-Latin."

DÖG, *v. a.* To watch or hunt, as a dog does; to follow insidiously, or with servility.

I have been pursued, dogged, and way-laid. *Pope.*

DÖG'-APE, *n.* An ape having a head like that of a dog. *Shak.*

DÖG'ATE, *n.* The office or dignity of doge. *Smart.*

DÖG'-BANE, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DOG'S-BANE. *Miller.*

DÖG'-BEE, *n.* A drone, or male bee. *Halliwel.*

DÖG'-BELL, *n.* (*Coal-mining.*) A strong, wide, leather strap worn round the waist, to which a chain is attached, passing between the legs of the men who draw the dans, or sledges, in the low works. *Brande.*

DÖG'BERR-Y, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of the cornelian cherry, a species of dog-wood (*Cornus mascula*). *Ash.*

DÖG'BERR-TRÉE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The tree which produces the dogberry; a species of dog-wood; the cornelian cherry; *Cornus mascula*. *Clarke.*

DÖG'-BIS'CUIT (-kit), *n.* Coarse, waste, or broken biscuit, sold for feeding dogs. *Simmonds.*

DÖG'BÖLT, *n.* A word of contempt. *Beau. & Fl.*

DÖG'-BRI-ER, *n.* (*Bot.*) The brier that bears the hip; *Rosa canina*. *Brown.*

DÖG'-CÄB-BAGE, *n.* See DOG'S-CABBAGE.

DÖG'-CHEAP, *a.* [Cheap as dog's meat. *Johnson.* — A. S. *god*, good, and *ceap*, bargain. *Latham.* — See *CEAP*.] Very cheap. *Dryden.*

DÖG'-DÄY, *n.*; pl. DÖE'-DÄY. One of the days, otherwise called *canicular days*, — a term applied by the ancients to the period of summer,

from the 15th of July to the 20th of August, during which Sirius, or the Dog-star, was above the horizon at the same part of the day with the sun.

The dog-days are variously computed. — "They are reckoned about 40, and are set down in the [English] almanacs as beginning on the 3d day of July, and ending on the 11th of August." *Brande.* — "The *American Encyclopedia* says, "This name is applied to the period between the 24th of July and the 24th of August"; and Dr. Webster states that "dog-days commence the latter part of July, and end the beginning of September." — See *CANICULAR*.

DÖG'DRÄVE, *n.* A kind of sea-fish. *Halliwel.*

DÖG'DRAW, *n.* (*Forest Law.*) Drawing after (that is, pursuing) a deer with a dog; — one of the circumstances which constituted what was called the manifest apprehension of an offender against venison in a forest. *Burrill.*

DÖGE, *n.* [L. *dux*; *duco*, to lead; It. *doge*; Sp. *duque*; Fr. *doge*; Eng. *duke*.] The title formerly given to the first magistrate in the republics of Venice and Genoa. *Brande.*

DÖGE'ATE, *n.* The office or dignity of a doge; dogate. *Craig.*

DÖGE'LESS, *a.* Having no doge. *Byron.*

DÖG'-FÄN-CI-ER, *n.* One who has a fancy for dogs; one who deals in dogs. *Clarke.*

DÖG'-FIGHT (-fit), *n.* A battle between two dogs. *Bp. Hall.*

DÖG'-FISH, *n.* (*Ich.*) A fish of the shark kind, of several species. *Yarrell.*

DÖG'-FISH-ER, *n.* (*Ich.*) A kind of shark. *Walton.*

DÖG'-FLY, *n.* (*Ent.*) A voracious, biting fly, common among woods and bushes, and very troublesome to dogs. It somewhat resembles the black fly that infests cattle. *Crabb.*

DÖG'-FÖX, *n.* The male of the fox. *Booth.*

DÖG'GED, *a.* Like a surly dog; sullen; surly; moody; gloomy; sour; morose; — stubborn; obstinate; wilful.

Now
Doth dogged War bristle his angry crest,
And snarlth in the gentle eyes of Peace. *Shak.*

DÖG'GED-LY, *ad.* In a dogged manner; sullenly; morosely; with an obstinate resolution.

A man may always write when he will set himself doggedly to it. *Johnson.*

DÖG'GED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being dogged; gloom; sullenness; moroseness: — stubbornness; obstinacy. *Bp. Taylor.*

DÖG'GER, *n.* [Icel. *dugga*, a fishing vessel.]

1. A kind of fishing vessel with one or two masts; — used by the Dutch. *Waterston.*

2. A term used in some localities by miners and mineral borers for a hard, useless stone, generally a compound of silica and iron. *Shak.*

DÖG'GER-EL, or DÖG'GEREL [dög'grēl, S. W. J. F. *Ja.*; dög'ger-el, P. K. *Sm. K.*], *a.* [From *dog*. *Johnson.* *Tyrrhätt.*] Loosed from the measures or rules of regular poetry; vile; despicable; mean; — applied to verse of a low, burlesque kind. "My doggerel rhyme." *Gascoigne.*

DÖG'GER-EL, *n.* Irregular, mean, or worthless verses, as those used in burlesque poetry.

It is a dispute among critics whether burlesque poetry runs best in heroic verse, like that of the *Dispensary*, or in doggerel, like that of *Hudibras*. *Addison.*

DÖG'GER-MÄN, *n.* A sailor belonging to a dogger. *Smart.*

DÖG'GET, *n.* Docket. — See *DOCKET*. *Brande.*

DÖG'GISH, *a.* 1. Curious; snappish; brutal. Forasmuch as they abandoned all shamefacedness in their words and acts, they were called "cynici," in English dog-gish. *St. T. Elyot.*

2. Greedy, like a dog; gluttonous; voracious. "A doggish appetite." *Fotherby.*

DÖG'GISH-NESS, *n.* Quality of being doggish.

DÖG'-GRÄSS, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DOG'S-GRASS.

DÖG'-HEÄRT-ED, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; malicious. "His [Lear's] dog-hearted daughters." *Shak.*

DÖG'-HÖLE, *n.* A vile hole fit for dogs alone; a dog-kennel; a mean habitation. *Shak.*

DÖG'HOOK (-hák), *n.* A hook or wrench used for separating iron boring rods. *Halliwel.*

DÖG'-HÖUSE, n. A kennel for dogs. *Craig.*
DÖG'-KĒEP-ER, n. One who keeps dogs; one who has the management of dogs. *Swift.*
DÖG'-KĒN-NĒL, n. A little hut or house for dogs; a dog-house. *Dryden.*
DÖG'-LĀT-IN, n. Barbarous or bad Latin. *Clarke.*
DÖG'-LĒACH, n. A dog-doctor. *Beau. & Fl.*
DÖG'-LĒG-ĒED-STĀIRS, n. pl. (Arch.) A staircase not straight from bottom to top, nor built round a single newel, or a well, but consisting of two or more straight portions, one over another, and connected by a platform or landing; stairs having a wall between the upper flights. *Crabb.*
DÖG'-LĒ-ĒHEN, n. (Bot.) Ground liverwort; *Peltidea canina*; — so called from its being an imaginary cure for hydrophobia. *Ogilvie.*
DÖG'-LÖUSE, n. An insect that infests dogs.
+ DÖG'LY, a. Like a dog; churlish. *Lord Rivers.*
+ DÖG'LY, ad. In a manner like a dog. *Huloet.*
DÖG'MĀ, n.; pl. L. DÖG'MĀ-TĀ; Eng. DÖG'MĀS. [L. from Gr. *dogma*, that which seems true to one, a public resolution; It. *dogma*; Sp. *dogma*; Fr. *dogme*.] A statement in the form of a decision or decree, by some person or body claiming authority; a settled principle; an established doctrine; a tenet; a maxim.
 The opinion of those who hold that the Gentiles were not to be circumcised was adopted by the apostles and elders of Jerusalem in council, and then became a *dogma*. *Eden.*
Syn. — See DOCTRINE.
DÖG'-MĀD, a. Mad as a dog sometimes is. *Swift.*
**DÖG-MĀT'IC, } a. [Gr. *dogmatikos*; It. *dog-*
DÖG-MĀT'I-CAL, } matico; Sp. *dogmatico*; Fr. *dogmatique*.]
 1. Relating to dogmas or settled principles.
 2. Positive; confident; magisterial; authoritative; — peremptory; arrogant.
 One of these authors is, indeed, so grave, sententious, dogmatical a rogue, that there is no enduring him. *Swift.*
Dogmatical theology, the systematic arrangement of the main articles of Christianity, and the statement of the same in the form of definite propositions. *Eden.*
DÖG-MĀT'IC, n. 1. One of a sect of physicians, called also *Dogmatists*, in contradistinction to *Empirics* and *Methodists*. *Hakewill.*
 2. A dogmatist; a dogmatizer.
 The fault lieth altogether in the *dogmatism*, that is to say, those that are imperfectly learned, and with passion press to have their opinion pass every where for truth. *Hobbes.*
DÖG-MĀT'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a dogmatical manner; positively; authoritatively; — arrogantly.
DÖG-MĀT'I-CAL-NĒSS, n. The quality of being dogmatical; magisterialness. *Hurd.*
DÖG-MĀ-TĪ'CIAN (dög-mā-tīsh'ān), n. A dogmatist. [R.] *Qu. Rev.*
DÖG-MĀT'ICS, n. pl. The science which treats of the arrangement and the statement of the doctrines of Christianity; dogmatic theology. *Month. Rev.*
DÖG'MĀ-TĪSM, n. 1. The quality of one who dogmatizes; positiveness of opinion. "The refinements of subtilty, and the *dogmatism* of learning." *Johnson.*
 2. (Med.) A system or theory among the ancients resulting from the application of philosophy and physical and chemical theories to medicine. *Craig.*
DÖG'MĀ-TĪST, n. 1. One who dogmatizes; a dogmatical teacher; a dogmatizer.
 A *dogmatist* in religion is not a great way off from a bigot, and is in high danger of growing up to be a bloody persecutor. *Watts.*
 He who is certain, or presumes to say he knows, is whether he be mistaken or in the right, a *dogmatist*. *Fleming.*
 2. One of a sect of ancient physicians; a dogmatic. *Brande.*
**DÖG'MĀ-TĪZE, v. n. [It. *dogmatizare*; Sp. *dogmatizar*; Fr. *dogmatiser*.] [3. DOGMATIZED; pp. DOGMATIZING, DOGMATIZED.] To affirm positively; to assert authoritatively; to declare peremptorily.
 Prompt to impose, and fond to dogmatize. *Pope.*
DÖG'MĀ-TĪZ-ER, n. One who dogmatizes.
 The very *dogmatizer*, that teacheth for doctrines or commandments of God his own dictates. *Hammond.*****

DÖG'MĀ-TQ-RY, a. Dogmatical. *For. Qu. Rev.*
DÖG'RÖSE, n. (Bot.) The wild brier, that bears the hip; dog-brier; *Rosa canina*. *Loudon.*
DÖG'S'-BĀNE, n. (Bot.) A genus of deciduous herbaceous plants, the stalks of one species of which the North American Indians use as a substitute for hemp; *Apocynum*. *Loudon.*
DÖG'S'-CĀB-BAGE, n. (Bot.) A deciduous trailing plant; *Thelygonum cynocrambe*. *Loudon.*
DÖG'S'ĒAR, n.; pl. DÖG'S'ĒARS. The corner of the leaf of a book turned down.
 With the sweat of my own hand I did make plain and smooth the *dogears* throughout our great Bible. *Arbutnot.*
DÖG'S'ĒAR, v. a. To turn down, as the corners of the leaves of a book. *Smart.*
DÖG'S'-FĒN-NĒL, n. (Bot.) An evergreen plant; corn-camomile; *Anthemis arvensis*. *Farm. Ency.*
DÖG'S'-GRĀSS, n. (Bot.) A perennial plant very common in uncultivated grounds, the root of which is used in medicine; *Triticum repens*; — called also *creeping wheat-grass, couch, white-couch, couch-grass, twich, knot-grass, dog-wheat, and quicquens*. *Loudon.*
DÖG'SHIP, n. The quality of a dog. *Johnson.*
DÖG'-SHÖRES, n. pl. (Naval Arch.) Pieces of timber used to prevent a vessel from starting while removing the keel-blocks preparatory to launching. *Ogilvie.*
DÖG'-SICK, a. Sick as a dog. *Dyet.*
DÖG'-SKIN, a. Made of the skin of a dog. *Tatler.*
DÖG'-SLĒEP, n. Pretended sleep. *Addison.*
DÖG'S'-MĒAT, n. The meat or food of dogs; vile meat or food; refuse; offal. *Dryden.*
DÖG'S'-MĒR-CU-RY, n. 1. (Bot.) A poisonous plant; *Mercurialis perennis*. *Craig.*
 2. (Astron.) The constellation *Ursa Minor*.
DÖG'S'-PÖI-SON (-pöi-zn), n. (Bot.) A name of the plant *Ethusa cynapium*, or common fool's parsley. *Craig.*
DÖG'S'-RŪE, n. (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Scrophularia*. *Clarke.*
DÖG'S'-TAIL, n. (Bot.) A well-known British pasture grass, exceedingly abundant in all natural and artificial grass land; — sometimes called *gold-seed*; *Cynosurus cristatus*. *Ogilvie.*
DÖG'-STĀR, n. The star Sirius or Canicula, the brightest of the fixed stars, which gave the name to the dog-days; the principal star in the constellation *Canis Major*. — See DOG-DAY. *Hind.*
DÖG'-STÖNES, n. 1. (Bot.) A species of orchis; fool-stones. *Ogilvie.*
 2. Rough or hewn stones as imported to make mill-stones. *Simmonds.*
DÖG'S'-TÖNGUE (dögz'tüŋg), n. (Bot.) A plant; hound's-tongue; *Cynoglossum officinale*. *Booth.*
DÖG'S'-TÖÖTH-VĪ'O-LĒT, n. (Bot.) A beautiful bulbous plant; *Erythronium dens canis*. *Loudon.*
DÖG'-TAIL-GRĀSS, n. (Bot.) A species of grass. — See DOG'S-TAIL. *Pilkington.*
DÖG'-TÖÖTH, n.; pl. DÖG'-TĒETH. 1. A sharp-pointed human tooth, called also an eye-tooth.
 2. (Arch.) A peculiar ornament, consisting of pointed projections, used in the Anglo-Norman buildings of the 12th century. *Francis.*
DÖG'-TRĪCK, n. An ill turn; surly or brutal treatment. *Dryden.*
DÖG'-TRÖT, n. A gentle trot, like that of a dog.
 This said, they both advanced and rode A dog-trot through the howling crowd. *Baile.*
DÖG'-VĀNE, n. (Naut.) A small, light vane, formed by a piece of pack-thread and some slices of cork stuck full of feathers, placed on the windward side of the quarter-deck to aid the helmsman in steering when the ship is on the wind. *Hamilton.*
DÖG'-VĪ'O-LĒT, n. (Bot.) A blue violet, not fragrant, common in groves, hedges, thickets, and heathy ground; *Viola canina*. *Booth.*
DÖG'-WATCH (dög'wäch), n. (Naut.) A term

applied to two watches, of two hours each, from 4 to 6, and from 6 to 8 o'clock, P. M. *Dana.*
DÖG'-WĒA-RY, a. Tired as a dog. *Shak.*
DÖG'WĒEAT, n. (Bot.) One of the popular names of *Triticum repens*; dog's-grass; couch-grass. *Farm. Ency.*
DÖG'WĒELK, a. (Conch.) The name given by fishermen to the *Nassa reticulata*, a common species of univalve shells. *Woodward.*
DÖG'-WOOD (dög'wüd), n. (Bot.) A genus of plants of several species; *Cornus*. *Loudon.*
DÖG'-WOOD-TRĒĒ (-wüd-trä), n. (Bot.) The *Piscidia erythrina*; Jamaica dog-wood; — much valued for timber. *Ogilvie.*
DÖH, n. The name applied, in Java, to the fibre of the Rjoo or Gomuti palm (*Arenga saccharifera*). *Simmonds.*
DÖI'LY, n. 1. + ["So called, I suppose, from the name of the first maker." *Johnson.*] A kind of woollen stuff. *Congreve.*
 2. A small napkin placed with wine and fruit on the table after dinner. *Todd.*
DÖ'ING, n.; pl. DÖ'INGS. 1. Any thing done; an act; a deed; an action.
 To him [Luke] was given power to write the *doings* of the apostles. *Wickliffe.*
 2. Mode of acting; behavior; conduct.
 Yet have I found thy works ungodly, and thy *doings* vile and abominable. *Baile.*
DÖIT, n. [L. *digitus*; Fr. *doigt*, a finger. "As much brass as can be covered with the tip of the finger." *Skinner.* — Dut. *duut*; Ger. *deut*.]
 1. A small Dutch coin valued at the eighth of a penny, or about a quarter of a cent. *Johnson.*
 2. The ancient Scotch penny piece, being one twelfth of a penny sterling. *Craig.*
 3. Any small piece of money.
 When they will not give a *doit* to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian. *Shak.*
 In Anna's wars, a soldier, poor and old, Had dearly earned a little piece of gold. Tried with a tedious march, one luckless night, He slept, poor dog! and lost it to a doot. *Pope.*
 4. Any thing of little value; a trifle. *Craig.*
DÖIT'KIN, n. A small coin; a doit. *Tomlins.*
+ DÖKE, n. A duck. *Chaucer.*
DÖK-I-MĀS'TIC, a. Docimastic.
DÖ-LĀB'RĪ-FÖRM, a. [L. *dolabra*, an axe, and *forma*, form.]
 1. (Bot.) Having the form of an axe, as some leaves; axe-shaped. *Loudon.*
 2. (Zool.) Shaped like a hatchet, as the foot of certain bivalves. *Brande.*
DOLCE (döl'chä). [It. *sweet*.] (Mus.) An instruction to the performer that the music is to be executed softly and sweetly. *Brande.*
DOLCEMENTE (döl'chä-mén-tä). [It. (Mus.) Same as *DOLCE*. *Moore.*
DÖL-CĪ'NÖ, n. [It.] A small bassoon. *Simmonds.*
DÖLE, n. [A. S. *dæl*, a portion; Dut. *deel*; Ger. *theil*; Dan. *del*; Sw. *del*.]
 1. The act of doling, or dealing out; distribution; apportionment; allotment.
 It was your presumptive, That in the *dole* of blows your son might drop. *Shak.*
 2. Portion; lot; allowance; share; a deal.
 Let every man beg his own way, and happy man be his *dole* [i. e. let his lot be the title *happy man*]. *Beau. & Fl.*
 3. Provision or money given in charity; gift; donation; gratuity.
 Clients of old were feasted; now a poor, Divided *dole* is dealt at the outward door. *Dryden.*
 4. Something that divides; a boundary.
 Accursed be he (saith Almighty God by Moses) who removeth his neighbor's *dolles* or marks. *Homilies.*
 5. + A void space left in tillage. *Bailey.*
DÖLE, n. [L. *dolor*, *dolere*, to be in pain; It. *duolo*, *doglia*; Sp. *duelo*; Fr. *deuil*.] Pain; grief; sorrow; affliction; distress.
 Time of thy *dole*, thy wife new dead, I grant. *Surrey.*
 To change *Dole* with delight. *Milton.*
 Torment with ease, and soonest recompense *Dole* with delight. *Milton.*
DÖLE, n. [Gr. *δολος*, deceit; L. *dolus*; It. & Sp. *dolo*; Fr. *doit*.] (Scottish Law.) A malevolent intention; — considered an essential ingredient to constitute an action criminal. *Ogilvie.*

DÖLE, *v. a.* [Goth. *dailyan*; A. S. *delean*; Dut. *deelen*; Ger. *theilen*; Dan. *dele*; Sw. *dela*.] [*i. DOLED*; *pp. DOLING, DOLEN*.] To deal out in small quantities; to distribute; to apportion; to allot; to divide. *Brockett.*

DÖLE-FISH, *n.* That portion of the fish caught in the North Seas which the fishermen receive for their allowance *Crabb.*

DÖLE-FÜL, *a.* 1. Expressing grief; sorrowful; piteous; woful; rueful; lamentable; dismal.

For none but you, or who of you it learns,
Can rightfully aread so *doleful* lay. *Spenser.*

2. Feeling grief; afflicted; melancholy; sad.
How oft my *doleful* sire cried to me, Tarry, son,
When first he spied my love. *Sidney.*

3. Impressing sorrow; dismal; dolorific.
"The *doleful* regions of the dead." *Pitt.*

DÖLE-FÜL-LY, *ad.* In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; mournfully.

How *dolefully* his dole thou didst rehearse! *Spenser.*

DÖLE-FÜL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being doleful; sorrowfulness; sorrow; melancholy; sadness. "The music wrought, indeed, a *doleful-ness*." *Sidney.*

DÖLE-MEAD-ÖW, *n.* A meadow in which several persons have a share. *Cowell.*

† **DÖLENT**, *a.* [L. *doleo*, *dolens*, to grieve.] Sorrowful. "Effeminately *dolent*." *Ford.*

DÖL'E-RITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A species of trap-rock, composed of augite and felspar; basalt. *Lycell.*

DÖLE/SOME, *a.* Gloomy; dismal; doleful.
Beloved bending o'er the beech grove
His *doleful* sighs and his *doleful* cry. *Pope.*

DÖLE/SOME-LY, *ad.* In a dolesome manner.

DÖLE/SOME-NESS, *n.* Gloom; melancholy. "The *dolesomeness* of the grave." *Bp. Hall.*

DÖ-LI CÁ'PAX, [*L.*] (*Law.*) Capable of mischief or criminal intention; of the age of discretion; capable of distinguishing between good and evil. *Burrill.*

DÖL-I-CHÖS, *n.* [Gr. *δολιχός*, long, — in allusion to the length of its pods.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous plants growing in the East and West Indies, of many species, the pods of most of which are eatable. *Loudon.*

DÖL-I-CHÜ'RUS, *n.* [Gr. *δολιχόπους*, long-tailed.] 1. (*Pros.*) A long-tailed verse; a verse having a redundant foot or syllable. *Crabb.*

2. (*Ent.*) A genus of hymenopterous insects, belonging to the family *Fossores*. *Craig.*

DÖL'I-MÄN, *n.* A long kind of vest worn by the Turks. *Scott.*

DÖ-LIT-TLE, *n.* One who does or performs little; an inefficient person. *Bp. Richardson.*

DÖLL, *n.* [*a* contraction of *Dorothy*.] *Johnson.* — It may have been adopted from the Old French *dol*, trumpery, a trick; or it may be an abbreviation of *idol*. *Todd.* — Perhaps from the Dut. *dol*, stupid, senseless; A. S. *doolian*, to deceive. *Richardson.* — W. *delu*, an image.]

1. An image made in imitation of an infant for the amusement of girls; a girl's puppet or baby.

2. Pigeon's dung. [Scotland.] *Simmonds.*

DÖL'LAR, *n.* [Dut., Dan., & Sw. *daler*. — Ger. *thaler*.] "So called from the Ger. *thal*, a dale, a valley; because they were first coined in the valley of Joachim." *Wachter.* — A. S. *dæl*, a portion, being a part or portion of a ducat. *Skinner.* *Tobias.* — Sw. *daler*, from the town of *Dale* or *Daleberg*, where it was coined. *Thomson.*] A silver coin of Germany, Holland, Spain, the United States, Mexico, &c., of different values; — that of the United States dollar is 100 cents, or 4s. 2d. sterling.

DÖL'Lÿ, *n.* (*Miner.*) A machine for washing ore, — being a board with projecting pins placed over a tub and turned by a winch. *Simmonds.*

DÖL'MAN, *n.* A Turkish robe formerly presented by the grand seignor to the janizaries on the first day of Ramadan. *Crabb.*

DÖL'MEN, [*Celt.*] A table-stone, or a table of stones, such as is found among Druidical remains; cromlech. *Smart.*

DÖL'Q-MITE, *n.* [In honor of *M. Dolomeau*, a French geologist.] (*Min.*) A variety of magnesian carbonate of lime, occurring crystallized as rhomboidal bitter-spar, and in large deposits as a distinct formation overlying that of the coal. *Baird.*

DÖL'Q-MIT'IC, *a.* Relating to, or containing, dolomite. *P. Cyc.*

DÖL'QOR [*dö'lor*, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; *döl'or*, Nares, *Entick*], *n.* [L. *dolor*. — See *DOLE*.]

1. Pain; pang; suffering; distress; anguish.

"The *dolors* of death." *Bacon.*

2. Grief; sorrow; sadness. "The abundant *dolor* of the heart." *Shak.*

DÖL'Q-RIF'ER-ÖÜS, *a.* [L. *dolor*, pain, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing pain. "*Doloriferous* effects in the joints." *Whitaker.*

DÖL'Q-RIF'IC, *a.* [It. & Sp. *dolorifico*.]

DÖL'Q-RIF'ICAL, *a.* Causing grief or pain. *Ray.*

DÖL'Q-RÖ'SÖ, [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Noting a soft and pathetic style of execution. *Crabb.*

DÖL'Q-ROÜS, *a.* [L. *dolorosus*; It. & Sp. *doloroso*; Fr. *doloureux*.] Causing pain, sorrow, or grief; painful; sorrowful; dolorific; — gloomy; doleful; dismal.

Such, for the most part, are the *dolorous* effects and bitter appendages of a prevailing temptation. *South.*

And leave her *dolorous* mansions to the peering day. *Milton.*

DÖL'Q-ROÜS-LY, *ad.* In a dolorous manner; sorrowfully; mournfully. *Bale.*

DÖL'Q-ROÜS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being dolorous; sorrowfulness. *Bp. Taylor.*

DÖL'PHIN, *n.* [Gr. *δελφίς*, *δελφίνος*; L. *delphinus*; It. *delfino*; Sp. *delfin*; Fr. *dauphin*.]

1. (*Zool.*) The popular name of several species of *Delphinus*, a genus of cetaceous mammalia, comprehending, according to some naturalists, the dolphin proper, the sword-fish, the porpoise, the grampus, &c.; — appropriately the *Delphinus delphis*, or common dolphin, celebrated in the writings of the ancients. The fish to which seamen and poets give this name is the coryphæne (*Coryphæna hippurys* of Linnæus), long celebrated for the swiftness of its swimming, and its brilliant and beautiful colors. *Brande.*

There remains at Tænarus a small figure in brass of a man seated on a dolphin's back, the votive offering of Arion himself. *Beloe's Hierodotus.*

2. (*Grecian Ant.*) A mass of iron or lead, which was hung at the yard-arm, and then suddenly dropped on an enemy's ships. *W. Smith.*

3. (*Astron.*) A constellation, so called from its fancied resemblance to a dolphin. *Hind.*

4. (*Naut.*) A spar or buoy made fast to an anchor, and usually supplied with a ring, to which a cable may be bent: — a mooring-post placed at the entrance of a dock, or on a quay or wharf: — a rope or strap round a mast to support the puddening, where the lower yards rest in the slings. *Ogilvie. Dana.*

5. (*Mil.*) A handle of a brass gun or mortar, made in the form of a dolphin. *Crabb.*

6. (*Arch.*) A technical term applied to the pipe and cover at a source for the supply of water: — an emblem of love and social feeling frequently introduced as an ornament to coronas suspended in churches. *Weale. Fairholt.*

DÖL'PHIN-ET, *n.* A female dolphin.

The lion chose his mate, the turtle dove
Her dear, the dolphin his own dolphin. *Spenser.*

DÖL'PHIN-FLÿ, *n.* (*Ent.*) An insect of the aphid tribe, destructive to beans. *Farm. Ency.*

DÖLT, *n.* [A. S. *dol*, a dolt; Dut. *dol*, dull; Ger. *tol*.] A dunce; a blockhead; an ignorant; a dullard. "Asses, fools, *dölts*." *Shak.*

† **DÖLT**, *v. n.* To behave foolishly. *New Custom.*

DÖLT'ISH, *a.* Stupid; dull; foolish; blockish. "The most arrant *dölts*h clown." *Sidney.*

"*Dölts*h ignorance." *Hammond.*

DÖLT'ISH-Lÿ, *ad.* In a doltish manner; stupidly; foolishly. *Bailey.*

DÖLT'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being doltish; dullness; stupidity; foolishness. "Such blindness and *dölts*hness." *John Fox.*

† **DÖLVEN**, *p.* from *dölve*. Buried. "I would be *dölven* deep." *Chaucer.*

DÖM, [*A. S.*] A termination of nouns, denoting dominion, property, jurisdiction; as *kingdom*, *dukedom*, *earldom*. — in a secondary sense, quality, state, or condition; as *wisdom*, *freedom*, *martyrdom*, *thralldom*.

DÖM, *n.* [L. *dominus*, a lord.] A title, in the middle ages, given to the pope, and afterwards to Roman Catholic dignitaries and some monastic orders. — See *DON*, and *DAN*.

† **DÖM'A-BLE**, *a.* [L. *domabilis*; *domo*, to tame, It. *domabile*; Sp. *domable*.] Capable of being tamed; tamable. *Cockeram.*

† **DÖM'A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being tamable; tamableness. *Scott.*

† **DÖM'AGE**, *n.* Subjugation. *Hobbes.*

DQ-MÄIN' (*dq-män'*), *n.* [L. *dominium*, property; It. & Sp. *dominio*; Fr. *domaine*. — See *DEMAIN*.]

1. The territory under the jurisdiction of a sovereign; demesne; dominion; empire.

Rome's great emperor, whose wide domain
In ample territory, wealth, and power,
And long renown thou justly mayst prefer
Before the Parthian. *Milton.*

Fair Thetis woos thee with her blue domain. *Mitche.*

2. (*Law.*) Ownership of land; immediate or absolute ownership; paramount or ultimate ownership: — an estate or patrimony which one has in his own right; land of which one is the absolute owner; demesne. *Burrill.*

The large domain his greedy sons divide. *Pope.*

Right of eminent domain, the inherent sovereign power claimed by the legislature of a state of controlling private property for public uses. *Burrill.*

DÖ'MÄL, *a.* [L. *domus*, a house; It. *domal*.] (*Aströl.*) Relating to a house.

Mars is now entering into the first house, and will shortly appear in all his *domal* dignities. *Adams.*

DQ-MÄ'NÄL, *a.* Relating to domains or landed estates. [*R.*] *P. Cyc.*

DQM-BE'YA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants found in the East Indies, and in Bourbon and Madagascar; — so named from *J. Dombey*, a French botanist. *Eng. Ency.*

DÖME, *n.* [Gr. *δῶμα*, or *δῶμος*, a house; *δῶμα*, to build; L. *domus*; It. *duomo*, a cathedral; Sp. *domo*, a cupola; Fr. *dôme*.]

1. A building of any kind; a house. *Britton.*

It chanced the noble master of the dome
Still made his house the wandering stranger's home. *Parnell.*

2. (*Arch.*) A roof the base of which is a circle, an ellipse, or a polygon, and its vertical section a curve line concave towards the interior; a cupola. *Weale.*

The Italians call the principal church in a place *il duomo*, the temple; hence many French and English architects apply the name to that member which is of such frequent occurrence in the domes of Italy; namely, the cupola. *Britton.*

3. Any thing shaped like the dome of a building; as, "The dome of a furnace"; "The dome of a locomotive engine." *Weale.*

"There is a strong propensity, particularly in the people of London, to pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *room*; but this is contrary to all our dictionaries." *Walker.*

DÖME/BOOK (*-bök*), *n.* [A. S. *dombec*.] A book or code said to have been compiled under the direction of Alfred, and to have contained the principal maxims of the common law, the penalties for misdemeanors, and the forms of judicial proceedings. *Burrill.*

DÖMED (*dömd*), *a.* Having a dome. *P. Mag.*

DÖMES'DÄY (*dömdz/dä*), *n.* See *DOOMSDAY*.

DÖME'-SHAPED (*-shäp*), *a.* Shaped like a dome; having the form of a dome. *Buckland.*

† **DÖMES'MAN** (*dömdz'män*), *n.* A judge; a doomsman. *Wickliffe.*

DQ-MES'TIC, *a.* [L. *domesticus*, domestic; *do-*

mestici, household slaves; It. & Sp. *domestico*, a servant; Fr. *domestique*.]

1. Pertaining to the house or home; homely.

Domestic happiness, thou only bliss Of Paradise that has survived the fall. Cowper.

The practical knowledge of the domestic duties is the principal glory of a woman. S. Richardson.

2. Fond of home or privacy; attached to family enjoyments, and devoted to family duties; as, "A domestic husband or wife."

3. Of, or pertaining to, one's country; not foreign; intestine.

Next to the sin of those who began that rebellion theirs must needs be who hindered the speedy suppression of it by domestic dissensions. King Charles.

4. Inhabiting the house, or attached to the house; not wild; tame; as, "Domestic animals."

DQ-MÉS'TI-C, *n.* 1. One who houses or resides with another; a house-servant; menial.

A servant dwells remote from all knowledge of his lord's purposes; he lives as a kind of foreigner under the same roof; a domestic, and yet a stranger too. South.

2. *pl.* Domestic or American manufactures; cotton goods. [U. S.] Simmonds.

Syn. — See SERVANT.

DQ-MÉS'TI-CAL, *a.* Domestic. "Domestic celebration of the Passover." Hooker. "Actions both foreign and domestic." Daniel. [R.]

† DQ-MÉS'TI-CAL, *n.* A household. Nichols.

DQ-MÉS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a domestic manner; relatively to domestic affairs; privately.

He was glad to return to Sheene, where he lived domestically, as usual, till the death of Sir W. Temple. Orrery.

They tell us that "whether we view aristocracy before, or behind, or sideways, or any way else, domestically or publicly, it is still a monster." Burke.

† DQ-MÉS'TI-CANT, *a.* Belonging to the same family. Sir E. Dering.

DQ-MÉS'TI-CATE, *v. a.* [It. *domesticare*; Sp. *domesticar*; Fr. *domestiquer*.] [i. DOMESTICATED; *pp.* DOMESTICATING, DOMESTICATED.]

1. To make domestic; to domiciliate; to accustom to keep at home. S. Richardson.

2. To render, as it were, of the same family. Having the entry into your houses, and being half domesticated by their situation. Burke.

3. To cause to be attached to the house; to tame. "The sheep, in the domesticated state, is destitute of ordinary means of defence or escape." Paley.

DQ-MÉS-TI-CĀTION, *n.* The act of domesticating, or making domestic. Kames.

DQ-MÉS-TI-CĀ-TY, *n.* The state of being domestic; a domestic affair or habit. "The domesticities of life." [R.] J. Martineau.

DQ-METT, *n.* A plain cloth, of which the warp is cotton and the weft woollen. Booth.

DQ-M'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to, or shaped like, a dome. Loudon.

DQ-M'I-CĪLE, *n.* [L. *domicilium*, a habitation; It. & Sp. *domicilio*; Fr. *domicile*.] 1. A place of abode; a house; a mansion; a dwelling; a residence; habitation; home.

Let him have no culinary fire, no domicile. Sir W. Jones.

2. (*Law*.) The place in which a person has taken up his permanent residence, and to which, when he is absent from it, he has the intention of returning; residence as determining the municipal law to which a man is subject. Burrill.

DQ-M'I-CĪLE, *v. a.* [i. DOMICILED; *pp.* DOMICILING, DOMICILED.] To establish in a fixed residence; to domiciliate. Ld. Mansfield.

DQ-M'I-CĪL'I-AR, *n.* A domestic; an inmate. The nuns of Strasburg, the prebendaries, the capitalists, and *domiciliars*, all wished they had followed the nuns of St. Ursula's example. Sterne.

DQ-M'I-CĪL'I-ARY (dōm-e-sīl'yā-rē), *a.* [It. & Sp. *domiciliario*; Fr. *domiciliaire*.] Relating to an abode, or private residence. Burke.

Domiciliary visit, (*Law*.) a legal visit to a private house, for the purpose of searching it.

DQ-M'I-CĪL'I-ATE, *v. a.* [Sp. *domiciliarse*; Fr. *domicilier*.] [i. DOMICILIATED; *pp.* DOMICILIATING, DOMICILIATED.]

1. To establish in a fixed residence; to domicile. Clarke.

2. To render domestic; to domesticate; to tame. "The domesticated animals." Pownall.

DQ-M'I-CĪL'I-ĀTION, *n.* The act of domiciliating or establishing in a fixed residence. Milman.

DQ-M'I-CŪL'TURE, *n.* [L. *domus*, a house, and *cultura*, cultivation.] A term applied to house-keeping and cookery. [R.] R. Park.

† DQ-M'I-FY, *v. a.* [L. *domus*, a house, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To tame; to domesticate. Bailey.

2. (*Astrol.*) To divide the heavens into twelve houses or parts. Smart.

DQ-M'I-NĀ, *n.* [L., a lady.] (*Law*.) A title given to honorable women who anciently, in their own right, held a barony. Crabb.

DQ-M'I-NANCE, } *n.* Predominance; ascenden-
DQ-M'I-NAN-CY, } cy; rule. [R.] Packington.

DQ-M'I-NANT, *a.* [L. *dominor*, *dominans*, to play the lord, from Gr. *δᾶναι*, to tame; It. & Sp. *dominante*; Fr. *dominant*.] Predominant; presiding; prevailing; ruling. "The dominant party in England." Wood. Qu. Rev.

— "This word is getting into general use." Ec. Rev.

DQ-M'I-NANT, *n.* (*Mus.*) 1. The fifth note or tone of any scale; as, "G is the dominant of the scale or key of C." Warner.

2. The common chord of which the fifth of any key or scale is the fundamental tone; the dominant chord. Warner.

DQ-M'I-NĀTE, *v. n.* [L. *dominor*, *dominatus*, to play the lord; *dominus*, a lord; It. *dominare*; Sp. *dominar*; Fr. *dominer*.] To have sway; to predominate; to prevail. Dryden. Ec. Rev.

DQ-M'I-NĀTE, *v. a.* To govern; to rule. Ec. Rev.

DQ-M'I-NĀTION, *n.* [L. *dominatio*, rule; It. *dominazione*; Sp. *dominacion*; Fr. *domination*.] 1. Power; dominion; rule; sway.

Virtue hath now no domination. Chaucer.

2. Unrestricted power; absolute dominion; supremacy; tyranny; despotism.

There are ambitious men That strive for domination. Brome.

3. A ruling party. "That austere and insolent domination [the aristocracy]." Burke.

4. *pl.* An order of angels invested with high authority. "The aspiring dominations." Milton. Either thrones, either dominations, either principalities, either powers. Col. i. 16. Wickliffe's Trans.

DQ-M'I-NA-TĪVE, *a.* [It. & Sp. *dominativo*.]

1. Imperious; insolent. Bailey.

2. Governing; presiding; ruling. "Wisdom and dominative virtue." Sandys.

DQ-M'I-NĀ-TOR, *n.* [L., a lord.] A ruler; the presiding or predominant power; the ruling influence. "Sole dominator of Navarre." Shak. Jupiter with Mars, dominators for this north-west part of the world. Camden.

God, who is the dominator of glory, gives and takes away as seemeth good to him. Donne.

DQ-M'I-NE, *n.* [L. *dominus*.] A cant term for a schoolmaster; a teacher. — See DOMINE. Locke.

DQ-M-I-NĒER, *v. n.* [See DOMINATE, *v. n.*] [i. DOMINEERED; *pp.* DOMINEERING, DOMINEERED.] To rule in an insolent, overbearing, or haughty manner; to govern arbitrarily; to lord it; to tyrannize; to swell; to bluster.

His wishes tend abroad to roam, And hers to domineer at home. Prior.

DQ-M-I-NĒER, *v. a.* To govern; to rule. [R.]

Each village-fable domineers in turn His brain's distempored nerves. Walpole.

DQ-M-I-NĒERING, *p. a.* Ruling with insolence; overbearing; tyrannical.

DQ-MĪN'I-CAL, *a.* [Low L. *dominicalis*; L. *dominicus*; *dominus*, a lord; It. *dominicale*; Sp. & Fr. *dominical*.] Relating to the Lord; — the Lord's day, or Sunday: — noting the Lord's prayer.

The Dominical Prayer and the Apostolical Creed are two acts tending to the same object of devotion. Howell. Dominical letter, a letter (one of the first seven in the alphabet) which is used in the almanacs to represent Sunday.

DQ-MĪN'I-CAL, *n.* 1. The Lord's day. "Every dominical in the year." [R.] Hammond.

2. The Lord's prayer. [R.]

We decree that every woman, when she doth communicate, have her dominical. Jewell.

DQ-MĪN'I-CAN, *a.* [Fr. *dominicain*.] Belonging to St. Dominic, or the order of that name.

DQ-MĪN'I-CAN, *n.* A friar of the order of St. Dominic; — called also *predicant*, or *preaching friar*, *jacobin*, and *black-friar*. Maunder.

DQ-MĪN'I-CĪDE, *n.* [L. *dominus*, a lord, and *cædo*, to kill.]

1. The murder of a master. Clarke.

2. One who kills his master. Boag.

DQ-M'I-NĪE, *n.* A term familiarly applied to a schoolmaster in Scotland; a pedagogue; — sometimes applied also to a clergyman. — See DOMINE. Jamieson.

DQ-MĪN'ION (dō-mīn'yūn), *n.* [L. *dominium*, property; It. & Sp. *dominio*.]

1. Sovereign authority; absolute rule.

To the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Jude 25.

2. Right of ownership; right of using and disposing of a thing at pleasure.

He could not have private dominion over that which was under the private dominion of another. Locke.

3. Territory governed; region; country; district. "She . . . dwelt in the dominion of Archelaus." Usher.

4. The people under the jurisdiction of a sovereign.

Judah was his sanctuary, Israel his dominion. Ps. cxiv. 2.

5. Predominance; ascendancy.

Objects placed foremost ought to be more finished than those cast behind, and to have dominion over things confused and transient. Dr. Wren.

6. An order of angels. Johnson.

By him were all things created, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers. Col. i. 16.

Syn. — See AUTHORITY.

DQ-M'I-NŌ, *n.*; *pl.* DQ-M'I-NŌS. [It.]

1. A kind of hood or garment formerly worn over the head and shoulders by priests as a protection from the weather. Maunder.

2. A woman's mourning vest. Crabb.

3. A masquerade garment worn by men and women, consisting of a long silk mantle, with a cap and wide sleeves. Maunder.

As to masked balls, it is an amusement altogether to be condemned, except those of the opera. Neither should we appear there except in a domino. Mme. Celiart.

4. A flat piece of ivory or bone of oblong shape, variously dotted after the manner of dice, used in playing the game called dominos. Smart.

5. *pl.* A game played by two or more persons with twenty-eight pieces of ivory, variously dotted. Maunder.

DQ-M'I-NŌS, *n.*; *pl.* DQ-M'I-NŌ. [L.] Master; sir; — a title anciently given to a clergyman, gentleman, or lord of a manor. Ash.

DQ-MĪTE, *n.* (*Mm.*) A grayish earthy variety of trachyte; — from the Fuy-de-Dome in Auvergne, France. Dana.

DQ-N, *n.* [L. *dominus*, a lord; Port. *dom*; Sp. *don*; Fr. *don*.]

1. A Spanish title, formerly given only to noblemen, but now of general application.

2. A term applied familiarly or ironically to one who thinks himself a person of importance.

To the great dons of wit Phobus gives them full privilege alone To damn all others and cry up their own. Dryden.

3. A fellow or an officer of college. [Cambridge Univ., Eng.] Bristed.

DQ-N, *v. a.* [*to do on*.] To put on; to invest with; — opposed to *doff*. — See DOFF.

Then up he rose, and donned his clothes. Shak.

— This word, said by Johnson to be obsolete, is, according to Brockett, in common use in the north of England.

DQ-NA-BLE, *a.* That may be given. Craig.

DQ-NA-CĪTE, *n.* (*Pal.*) A petrified shell of the genus *Donax*. Ogilvie.

DQ-NA-RY, *n.* [L. *donarium*, a votive offering; *dono*, to give.] A thing given to sacred uses. "Inscriptions, pendants, donaries." Burton.

† DQ-N'AT, or DQ-N'ET, *n.* A grammar; — so named from *Donatus*, author of an "Introduction to the Latin Language." Chaucer.

DQ-NĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *dono*, *donatus*, to give; It. *donare*; Fr. *doner*. — See DONATION.] [i. DO-

NATED; pp. DONATING, DONATED.] To give; to contribute. [A modern word.] *Qu. Rev.*

More than a hundred thousand dollars have been *donated* to both branches of the institution by members of his [S. Phillips] family. *Dr. E. A. Park.*

DONATION, n. [L. *donatio*, a giving; *dono*, to give; It. *donazione*; Sp. *donacion*; Fr. *donation*.]

1. The act of giving or bestowing; a granting. After *donation* there is an absolute change and alienation made of the property of the thing given. *South.*

2. That which is gratuitously given; a gift; a grant; a largess.

And some *donation* freely to estate On the blessed lovers. *Shak.*

3. (Law.) The act by which the owner of a thing voluntarily transfers the title and possession of the same from himself to another person, without any consideration. *Bouvier.*

4. (Eccles. Law.) A mode of acquiring a benefice by deed of gift alone, without presentation, institution, or induction. *Burrill.*

Syn. — See GIFT.

DONATION-PARTY, n. A gathering of parishioners at the house of their pastor, at which each one brings some gift for his benefit: — a party, the object of which on the part of the guests is to make a donation to the person or the family that entertains them. [Local, N. Eng.]

DONATIONISM, n. (Eccles. Hist.) The tenets of the Donatists. *Abp. Whitgift.*

DONATIST, n. (Eccles. Hist.) A Christian schismatic of Africa, or follower of Donatus, bishop of Casa Nigra in Numidia, a theologian of the fourth century, who taught that the church was not infallible, that it had erred in his time, and that he was to be the restorer of it. *Hooker.*

DONATIONIST, a. Pertaining to the Donatists. *Fuller.*

DONATIONIST, n. [don'a-tiv, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. C.; don'a-tiv, S. K. Wb.] n. [L. *donativum*, a present; *dono*, to give; It. & Sp. *donativo*; Fr. *donatif*.]

1. A gift; a donation; a largess.

They were entertained with public shows and *donatives*, to make them more easily digest their lost liberty. *Dryden.*

2. (Eccles. Law.) A benefice given by a patron without presentation to the bishop, or institution or induction by his order. *Cowell.*

DONATIONIST, a. Vested or vesting by donation. "Donative advowson." *Burrill.*

DONATIONIST, n. [L.] (Civil and old Eng. Law.) A donor or giver. *Burrill.*

DONATIONIST, n. (Scottish Law.) A person on whom the king bestows his right to any forfeiture that has fallen to the crown. *Crabb.*

DONATIONIST, n. [L., from Gr. *donax*, a sort of reed, also a kind of boring shell-fish.]

1. (Bot.) A species of grass found in the south of Europe, and used for fishing-rods, for looms, and many other purposes; *Arundo donax*. *Loudon.*

2. (Conch.) A genus of bivalve shells, the form of which is inequilateral and wedge-shaped. *Maudslayi.*

DONE (dūn), p. from *do*. See *Do*.

When *done* is used in the sense of *agreed*, in concluding a bargain or wager, Johnson, and some other lexicographers, call it an *interjection*. In such cases it is used elliptically for *it is done*.

† **DONE (dūn).** The old infinitive of *do*. "As maidens used to *done*." *Spenser.*

DONATIONIST, n. (Law.) One to whom a donation is made, or a bequest given: — in old English law, he to whom lands were given, also, later, he to whom lands and tenements are given in tail. — in modern and American law, the party executing a power, and otherwise called the *appointer*; — opposed to *donor*. *Burrill.*

DONATIONIST, a. [L. *donum*, a gift, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing gifts. *Ogilvie.*

DONATIONIST, n. [Low L. *donjo*; Old Fr. *dongeon*; Fr. *dongion*. — A. S. *don*, a hill.]

1. The principal and strongest tower of a castle, usually raised on an artificial mound, and situated in the innermost court; — called also

the *keep*, or *donjon-keep*. Its lower part was commonly used as a prison for the confinement of captives. — See DUNGEON. *Britton.*

2. (Arch.) A pavilion raised above the roof of a house, to command a fine view. *Crabb.*

DONKEY (dōng'ke, 82), n. An ass, or mule, for the saddle, or for draught.

"In Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, v. 1693, we have —

Then gan our hoste to jape and to play, And sayde, Sires, what? *Dun* is in the mire.

"There is also an old proverbial simile: —

As dull as *Dun* in the mire.

"It is supposed that *Dun* was a nickname applied to the ass from his color, in the same way as *Burnell*, in the *Chester Whitsun Plays*, Ms. Harl. 2013, and *Russell*, applied to the fox, *Canterbury Tales*, v. 15340.

"As to the termination *key*, it is probably (as in *monkey*, *jackey*, which are the only words of similar formation which I can call to mind at present) the same as *kin*, which has the force of a diminutive in words like *lambkin*, *mannikin*, &c." *Notes & Queries.*

DONKEY-ENGINE, n. A kind of steam-pump to feed boilers. *Simmonds.*

DONNA, n. [It., a lady.] The Italian title for lady, corresponding to the Spanish *doña*, and the Port. *doña*. *Qu. Rev.*

DONNA, n. [do and naught. Johnson.] An idle fellow. [North of England.] *Granger.*

DONNISM, n. The quality of a don, or one who thinks himself of great consequence; arrogant or haughty behavior. *Clarke.*

DONOR, n. [L. *donor*; *dono*, to give.]

1. One who gives gratuitously; one who makes a donation; a giver.

On the one hand, the acceptance of that gift by Mr. Hastings must have pledged a tacit faith for some degree of indulgence towards the *donors*; if it was a free gift, gratitude; if it was a bargain, justice obliged him to it. *Burke.*

2. (Law.) The party making a donation: — one who gives lands to another in tail: — in modern law, the party conferring a power. *Burrill.*

DONSHIP, n. [See DON, n.] A title given to gentlemen and knights.

I draw the lady Unto my kinsman's here only to torture Your *donships* for a day or two. *Beau. & Fl.*

DONZEL, n. [Low L. *domicellus*; L. *dominus*, a lord; It. *donzello*; Sp. *doncel*; Fr. *demoiselle* or *damoiseau*.] A young gentleman following arms, and not yet knighted; a page.

Esquire to a knight-errant, *donzel* to the damsels. *Butler.*

DONZEL, n. (Bot.) A species of grass; *Cynodon dactylon*; — called also *doub-grass*, and *dog's-tooth grass*. *Clarke.*

DONZLE, n. ["Perhaps corrupted from *do-little*." Johnson.] A trifler; a simple fellow; an idler. *Ash.*

DONZLE-SACK, n. A provincial name of the Scotch bagpipe. *Sir G. Head.*

DONZEL, n. A piece of wood inserted in a brick wall; a wooden brick. [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*

† **DONZLE (dōl), n.** Dole; grief. *Spenser.*

DONZLY, n. A covered litter or palanquin, for conveying the sick or wounded. [India.] *Simmonds.*

DONZ, v. a. [A. S. *deinan*, to think, to judge; Dut. *doemen*; Sw. *domma*; Dan. *dømme*.] [i. DOOMED; pp. DOOMING, DOOMED.]

1. To estimate in respect to merit or demerit; to judge; to determine.

His through malice fallen, Father of mercy and grace, thou dost not *doom* So strictly, but much more to pity incline. *Milton.*

2. To sentence; to condemn.

He may be *doomed* to chains, to shame, to death. *Smith.*

3. To decree; to destine; to appoint.

Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death, And shall that tongue give pardon to a slave? *Shak.*

Have *doomed* our ships to seek the Lidian land. *Dryden.*

4. To tax by estimate or at discretion. [New Eng.] *Mass. Colony Laws*, ed. 1660. *Pickering.*

DONZ, v. a. [Goth. *doms*; A. S. *dom*; Dut. *doem*; Sw. & Dan. *dom*.]

1. Judicial sentence; judgment; decree.

And now, without redemption, all mankind Must have been lost, adjudged to death and hell By *doom* severe. *Milton.*

Revoke that *doom* of mercy; for 'tis Clifford. *Shak.*

2. The last judgment. "The crack of *doom*." "The perpetual *doom*." *Shak.*

3. The state to which one is destined; inevitable condition; fate; destiny.

Till you dial Casts its thin shadow on the approach hour I hear this allant traitor. On the instant Come, without word, and lead him to his *doom*. *Talfourd.*

4. † Discrimination; discernment.

He was of manners mild, of *doom* exact. *Mur. for Mag.*

Syn. — See DESTINY.

DÖÖM, n. (Bot.) A remarkable species of palm-tree, growing near Thebes in Upper Egypt, and bearing a fruit of about the size of an orange, with a nutritious rind, and a hard, semi-transparent kernel, that is turned into beads and other ornaments; — sometimes written *doom*, and called also *gingerbread-tree*. *Eng. Cyc.*

DÖÖM'AGE, n. A fine or penalty. *Laws of N. H.*

DÖÖM'FUL, a. Full of judgment or condemnation. "Doomful deluge." [R.] *Drayton.*

DÖÖMS'DAY, n. 1. † A day of sentence, or judgment. *Piers Ploughman. Shak.*

2. The day of final and universal judgment.

Men, wives, and children stare, cry out, and run As it were *doomsday*. *Shak.*

DÖÖMS'DAY-BOOK (-bāk), n. [*doomsday* and *book*. Johnson. — "Of doubtful origin. The first syllable seems derived from *doom*, judgment." Brande. — "The *Booke of Bernoulsey* saith this book was laid up in the king's treasury (which was in the church of Winchester or Westminster), in a place called *Domus Dei*, or God's house, and so the name of the book, therefore, called *Domus Dei*, and since, shortly, *Domesday*." *Stow's Annals*.] A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the extent and limits of the lands of England, their proprietors, tenures, value, &c., were registered; — called also *doom-book*, *domesday-book*, or, simply, *domesday*.

The Domes also brought in a reckoning of money by acres, "per oras," which is mentioned in *doomsday-book*. *Camden.*

DÖÖMS'MAN, n. A judge. — See DOMESMAN.

DÖÖR (dör), n. [Sans. *dar*. — Gr. *thura*. — Goth. *dauro*, or *daur*; A. S. *dur*, or *dora*; Frs. *dōr*; Dut. *deur*; Ger. *thür*. — "Now a *doore*, it is as much to say as *through*, and not improper, because it is a *durh-fare*, or *thorough passage*." *Versteegan. Tooke*.]

1. The place of usual entrance in a house, or into a room in the house; a doorway; entrance.

Without rules there can be no art, any more than there can be a house without a *door* to conduct you in. *Dryden.*

2. The wooden or other frame that closes and opens the entrance of a house, room, or of some other enclosure.

Every *door* of free will open flew. *Spenser.*

At last she spied, at that room's upper end, Another iron *door*. *Spenser.*

3. In familiar language, a house.

Martin's office is now the second *door* in the street. *Arbutnot.*

4. Means of approach; passage; avenue.

I am the *door* of the sheep. *John x. 7.*

To lie at the *door* of a person, to be imputable or chargeable to him. "If I have failed, the fault lies wholly at my *door*." *Dryden*. — In or within *doors*, in the house. — Without *doors*, out of *door* or *doors*, out of the house. "Running out of *doors*." *Farmer*. — Figuratively, no more to be found; quite gone. "His imaginary title of fatherhood is out of *doors*." *Locke*. — Next *door* to, near; bordering upon.

DÖÖR'-CASE, n. The frame in which the door is enclosed. *Brande.*

DÖÖR'-FRAME, n. The surrounding case of a door, into and out of which the door opens and shuts; *door-case*. *Weale.*

† **DÖÖR'ING (dör'ing), n.** A door-case.

So terrible a noise as shakes the *doorings* of houses in those islands ten miles off. *Milton.*

DÖÖR'-KEEPER (dör'kēp-er), n. One that has charge of a door or entrance; a porter.

I had rather be a *door-keeper* in the house of my God than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. *Ps. lxxiv. 10.*

DÖÖR'-NAIL (dör'nāl), n. 1. The nail on which, in ancient doors, the knocker struck.

Dead as a *door-nail*. *Piers Ploughman.*

2. A nail to fasten a door.

DÖÖR'-PANEL, n. The panel of a door. *Howkins.*

DÖÖR'-PÖST, n. The post of a door.

DÖÖR'-SILL, n. A piece of timber at the foot of a door; threshold. *Johnson.*

DÖÖR STËAD, n. Entrance or place of a door. Did nobody clog up the king's doorstead more than I, there would be room for all honest men. *Warburton.*

DÖÖR'-STONE, n. The stone at the threshold.

DÖÖR'-WÄY, n. The passage of a door. *Ed. Rev.*

† DÖP'PING, n. A dipping, as of ducks. *Smart.*

DÖQ'UËT (dök'et), n. See **DOCKET.**

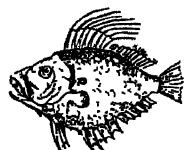
DÖR, r. a. To deceive. — See **DÖRR.** *B. Jonson.*

DÖR, n. [A. S. *dorr*, a locust, a drone.] (*Ent.*) A kind of beetle; the common cockchafer; *Melolontha vulgaris*; — called also *dor-bug*, *dor-beetle*, *dummador*, and *May-bug*. *Harris.*

DÖRÄ, n. (*Bot.*) See **DORÄA.** *Loudon.*

DQ-RÄ'DÖ, n. [Sp., *gilt.*] (*Astron.*) A southern constellation; — called sometimes the *Sword-fish*. *Brande.*

DÖ-RËË', or DÖ-RËË' [dä-re', *Ja. Wb. Todd*; *dä're, Sm.*], *n.* [Fr. *dorée*, *gilt.*] (*Ich.*) A name given to several species of acanthopterygious fish of the genus *Zeus*. The common *doree* is distinguished by its large and long head, its dusky-green color, accompanied by a strong gilt tinge, and by a large oval dusky spot on each side; — commonly called *John* [Fr. *jaune*, yellow] *Dory*. *Yarrell.*



Common doree, or dory (*Zeus faber* of Linnaeus).

DÖRÄ-ÄN, a. [Fr. *dorien*.] (*Geog.*) Relating to Doris or Doris in Greece; *Doric*.

The *Dorian* mood
Of flutes and soft recorders. *Milton.*

DÖRÄ-ÄN, n. A native of Doris. *P. Cye.*

DÖR'IC, a. [Gr. *Δωρικός*; *It. & Sp. Dorico*; *Fr. Dorique.*]

1. (*Geog.*) Relating to Doris, or to the Dorians; as, "The *Doric* dialect."

2. (*Arch.*) Denoting the second order of columns, between the Tuscan and the Ionic. The Doric order is distinguished for simplicity and strength.



Pilasters round
Were set, and Doric pillars overlaid
With golden architrave. *Milton.*

3. Denoting one of the three ancient kinds of music. Its character was majestic, inciting to cool and deliberate courage. *Bp. Newton.*

DÖR'ICISM, n. A Doric phrase or idiom. *Boyle.*

DÖR'IS, n. 1. (*Zool.*) A genus of naked gastropodous marine mollusks, which are likewise destitute of any internal testaceous plate. *Gould.*

2. (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Goldschmidt in 1857. *Lovering.*

DÖR'ISM, n. [Gr. *Δωρισμός*.] A Doric phrase; a Doricism. *Essay on Gr. & L. Pros. 1796.*

DÖR'IZE, v. n. [Gr. *Δωρίζω*.] To imitate the Dorians; to use the Doric dialect. *Cudworth.*

DÖR'MAN-CY, n. The state of being dormant; quiescence; sleep; abeyance. *Horsley.*

DÖR'MANT, a. [L. *dormio*, *dormiens*, to sleep; *It. dormante*; *Sp. durmiente*; *Fr. dormant*.]

1. Sleeping; inactive; at rest; quiescent. "Dormant anger." *Congreve.* "Dormant sea." *G. Fletcher.* "Dormant organization." *Paley.*

2. Concealed; not divulged; secret. "Dormant musters of soldiers." *Bacon.*

3. (*Her.*) In a sleeping posture. Not a lion rampant, but rather couchant and dormant. *Brown.*

4. (*Law.*) Suspended; not active; not in exercise; — not apparent; not known. *Burill.*

5. (*Arch.*) Noting a vertical window in the sloping roof of a house. "Old dormant windows." *Cleveland.*

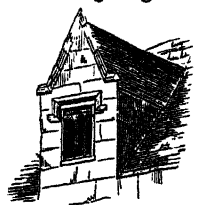
Dormant partner, (Com.) a partner who takes no active part in a business, but who shares the profits and is liable for his proportion of the losses; — called also a *silent* or *sleeping partner*. *Crabb.*

DÖR'MANT, n. A large beam lying across a room; a sleeper; a dormer. *Fairfax.*

DÖR'MER, n. 1. (*Arch.*) A cross-beam; a dormer; a sleeper.

2. A window standing vertically on a sloping roof; — probably so called from its lighting dormitories, a luthern. Written also *dorment*, *dormar*, and *dormant*.

DÖR'MER-WIN'DÖW, n. (*Arch.*) A window placed vertically in the sloping roof of a house. *Smart.*



Dormer-window.

DÖR'MI-TIVE, n. [L. *dormio*, to sleep; *Sp. dormitorio*; *Fr. dormitif*.] (*Med.*) A medicine for promoting sleep; a soporiferous potion; an opiate.

Does any distressed patient want an emetic... or a dormitive? *Arbutnot.*

DÖR'MI-TIVE, a. Causing sleep; tending to produce sleep; somniferous. *Perry.*

DÖR'MI-TO-RY, n. [L. *dormitorium*; *dormio*, to sleep; *It. & Sp. dormitorio*.]

1. A place to sleep in; commonly a large sleeping apartment, capable of containing many beds. "Dormitory of a convent." *Bp. Hall.*

2. A burial-place. "A dormitory among the ashes of kings." *Ludlow.*

DÖR'MÖUSE, n.; pl. *DÖR'MICE.* [L. *dormiens*, sleeping, and *mus*, a mouse.]

(*Zool.*) A small animal, of the genus *Myoxus*, intermediate between the squirrel and the common mouse, that remains, with little interruption, in a torpid or lethargic state during the winter. *Bell.*



Common dormouse (*Myoxus avellanarius*).

DÖRN, n. [Ger. *dorn*, a thorn.] (*Ich.*) A fish; the thornback; *Rara clavata*. *Carew.*

† DÖR'NIK, or DÖR'NIX, n. [Of *Doornik*, or *Tournay*, in Belgium, where first made. *Bailey.* *Tournay.*] A term formerly applied to various kinds of goods manufactured at Tournay, used for curtains, hangings, and carpets; — written also *darnic*, *darnix*, and *dornek*. *Nares.*

DÖR'NÖCK, n. A species of figured linen, of stout fabric; — so called from *Dornock*, in Scotland, where it was first manufactured for tablecloths. *Ure.*

DÖR'ON, n. [Gr. *δῶρον*.] A gift; — the measure of a hand's breadth. *Clarke.*

† DÖRP, n. [A. S. *thorpe*; *Dut. dorp*; *Ger. dorf*.] A small village. — See **THORPE.**

No neighboring *dorp*, no lodging to be found. *Dryden.*

† DÖRR, v. a. [A. S. *dydrian*, to deceive.] To deceive; to trick; to cheat; to outwit. "That villain *dorrs* me." *B. Jonson.*

DÖRR, n. (*Ent.*) The cockchafer. — See **DOR.**

A hundred businesses of other men fly continually about his head, ... and strike him in the face like *dorrs*. *Cowley.*

DÖRR'-BËË-TLE, n. (*Ent.*) The *dorr*. *Goldsmith.*

DÖRR'ER, n. An idle person; a drone. "Content to live idle, like *dorrs*." [R.] *More.*

DÖRR'-FLY, n. (*Ent.*) A kind of beetle; the cockchafer. — See **DOR.** *Milton.*

DÖRR'-HÄWK, n. (*Ornith.*) A bird; — called also *goat-sucker* and *night-jar*. *Pennant.*

DÖR'SAL, a. [L. *dorsalis*; *dorsum*, the back; *It. dorsale*; *Sp. Fr. dorsal*.] Belonging to, or growing on, the back. *Pennant.*

† DÖR'SALE, n. A kind of tapestry; dorse. *Ash.*

† DÖRSE, n. 1. [Old Fr. *ders*, from L. *dorsum*, the back.] A canopy. "A dorse of crimson velvet." *Sutton.*

2. The back of a book. "Books, all richly bound with gilt dorses." *Wood.*

DÖR'SËL, n. [L. *dorsum*, the back; *Fr. dos*, *dossier*; *Norm. Fr. dosel*, *doser*.] A silk canopy.

1. A pannier for a beast of burden; a pack-saddle. *Scott.*

2. A kind of woollen stuff. *Clarke.*

3. (*Arch.*) A hanging or screen of rich stuff at the back of a throne or chair of state. *Britton.*

DÖR'SËR, n. 1. A pannier; a dorse.

Riding from market, one day, I may meet her
Twixt her dorses. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Tapestry; hangings. *Halliwel.*

DÖR-SI-BRÄN'CH]-ÄTE (bräng'ke-ät, 82), a. [L. *dorsum*, the back, and *branchia* (Gr. *βράγχια*), the gills.] (*Zool.*) Having the branchia or gills distributed along the body. *Cray.*

DÖR-SI-BRÄN'CH]-ÄTE, n. 1. (*Zool.*) One of an order of annelids which have the gills projecting from the middle part of the back or the sides of the body. *Currier.*

2. A mollusk with gills attached to the back. *Owen.*

DÖR-SIF'ER-OÜS, a. [L. *dorsum*, the back, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Bearing or producing seeds on the back of the leaves. *Maunder.*

DÖR-SIF'A-ROÜS, a. [L. *dorsum*, the back, and *pario*, to bring forth.] Same as **DORSIFEROUS.**

DÖR-STË-NÏ-A, n. (*Bot.*) A genus of stemless plants with radical leaves, native of tropical America, the root of one species of which is used in medicine, and called *contrayerva*. *Baird.*

DÖR'SUM, n. [L.] (*Anat.*) The back.

2. The ridge of a hill. *Warton.*

† DÖRT'URE (dört'yur), n. A dormitory. *Bacon.*

DÖR'RY, n. (*Ich.*) A fish. — See **DÖREE.**

DÖR'RY, n. The name of a small boat. *Ch. Browne.*

DÖSE, n. [Gr. *δῶσις*; *δίδωμι*, to give; *L. dos*; *It. dosa*; *Sp. dosis*; *Fr. dose*.]

1. A determinate quantity of medicine to be taken at one time.

In a vehement pain of the head he prescribed the juice of the thapsia... without mentioning the dose. *Arbutnot.*

2. Anything nauseous or disagreeable that one is required to take. *Butler.*

3. A sufficient quantity of anything. *Granville.*

DÖSE, v. a. [*i.* **DOSÉD**; *pp.* **DOSING, DOSED**.]

1. To apportion in a dose.

Plants seldom used in medicine, being esteemed poisonous, if corrected and exactly dosed, may prove powerful medicines. *Derham.*

2. To administer a dose to. "A bold, self-opinioned physician, who shall dose, and bleed, and kill him *secundum artem*." *South.*

3. To give any thing nauseous to. *Johnson.*

DÖS'ËL, n. 1. Drapery or hangings round the walls of a hall; — used also in churches. *Weale.*

2. Ornamental stuff for the back of a chair or a throne. — See **DORSEL.** *Weale.*

DÖS'ËR, n. See **DORSEL.** *Britton.*

DÖ'SIS, n. [Gr.] A dose. [R.] *Dr. Jackson.*

DQ-SÖL'Q-GY, n. [Gr. *δῶσις*, that which is given, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A treatise on doses of medicine; posology. *Rowbotham.*

DÖSS, v. a. To attack with the horn; to toss. [Local, Eng.] *Wright. Farm. Ency.*

DÖS'SËR, n. A basket; a pannier; a dorse. — See **DORSEL.** "Dossier of fish." *B. Jonson.*

DÖS'SÏL, n. [Old Fr. *dosil*, a stopple.] (*Med.*) A plegget; a nodule or lump of lint, to be laid on a sore. *Wiseaman.*

DÖST (düst) [düst, S. W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.; — sometimes pronounced *döst*], *v.* The second person sing., present indicative, from *do*. — See **DO.**

DÖT, n. 1. [Corrupted from *jot*, a point. *Johnson.*] — Merely the past participle of the A. S. verb *dyttan*, to stop up, to shut in. *Tooke.* *Richardson.* — See **DIR.** A small point or spot, as a period. "Two dots over the units." *Sharpe.*

2. [Gr. *δίδωμι*, to give; *L. dos*, a marriage portion; *Fr. dot*.] The fortune, portion, or dowry which a woman brings to her husband, upon marriage. [Louisiana.] *Bouvier.*

DÖT, v. a. [*i.* **DOTTED**; *pp.* **DOTTING, DOTTED**.]

1. To mark with specks or dots. *Burke.*

2. To mark with small, varied, and detached objects; — said of landscapes.

DÖT, v. n. To make dots, or spots. *Johnson.*

DÖ'TAGE, n. [See **DOTE**.] 1. Imbecility of mind; loss of understanding, as in old age; senility.

The last stage, the stage of *dotal*, remains, and this is the pantomime of life. *Johnson.*

2. Excessive affection or fondness.

If on your head my fury does not turn,
Thank that fond *dotal* which you so much scorn. *Dryden.*

DŌ'TAL, a. [Gr. *δῶται*, to give; L. *dos*, a dowry; *dotalis*, dotal; It. *dotal*; Sp. & Fr. *dot.*] Relating to a woman's marriage portion; constituting, or comprised in, her portion.

Shall I, of one poor *dotal* town possessed,
My people thin, my wretched country waste? *Garth.*

Dotal property, (*Law*.) property which a wife brings to a husband.

† **DŌ'TANT, n.** A doter; a dotard. "Such a decayed *dotant* as you seem to be." *Shak.*

DŌ'TARD, n. [The past participle of A. S. *dyde-ran*, to delude. *Tooke.*] One whose intellect is impaired, particularly by old age; one weak or imbecile in mind; a driveller. "The sickly *dotard* wants a wife." *Prior.*

DŌ'TARD-LY, ad. Like a dotard; stupidly. *More.*

DŌ-TĀ'TION, n. [L. *dos*, a dowry; It. *dotazione*; Sp. *dotacion*; Fr. *dotation*.]

1. The act of giving a dowry or marriage portion to a woman. *Bailey.*

2. (*Law*.) The act by which the founder of a hospital or other charity endows it with property; endowment. *Bowyer.*

† **DŌTE, n.** [L. *dos*, *dotis*; Fr. *dot*, a dowry.] A marriage portion; dowry. "There is no mention of *dote* nor dower." *Wyatt*, 1540.

DŌTE, v. n. [Fr. *radoter*, to rave; Dut. *duuten*. *Johnson.* — From *doddered*, the regular past tense of the A. S. *dydran*, to delude, or from the Ger. *dotteren*, to tremble, to totter. *Tooke.* *Richardson.*] [*i.* DŌTED; *pp.* DŌTING, DŌTED.] 1. To exhibit mental weakness; to be impaired in intellect; to drol.

His [James I.] courtiers flattered him; and Archbishop Whitgift, who died soon afterwards, and probably *doted* then, declared himself verily persuaded that the king "spoke by the Spirit of God." *Bolingbroke.*

2. To be in love to extremity; to be over-fond.

No, Belvidera, by the eternal truth,
I *dote* with too much fondness. *Otway.*

O, would the King, Euron, and Longaville
Were lovers too! —
For none offend where all alike do *dote*. *Shak.*

To *dote on*, or *upon*, to regard with excessive fondness.

O Death, all eloquent! you only prove
What dust we *dote on* when 'tis man we love. *Pope.*

I never knew a woman so *dote upon* a man. *Shak.*

† **DŌT'ED, a.** Stupid. "*Doted* ignorance." *Spenser.*

† **DŌTE'HEAD, n.** [See *DOTE*.] A dotard. "The *dotehead* was beside himself." *Tyndale.*

DŌT'ER, n. One who dotes or dotes upon; a driveller. "A dumb *doter* with a pipe." *Burton.*

† **DŌTES, n. pl.** [L.] Natural endowments; intellectual gifts; talents. *B. Jonson.*

DŌTH (dūth) [dūth, S. W. P. F. Sm.; dōth, Wb.], *v.* The third person singular, present indicative, from *do*. — See *Do*.

DŌT'ING, p. a. 1. Mentally weak or imbecile; drivelling. "Old *doting* Nature." *Dryden.*

2. Excessively fond. "A *doting* love." *Sidney.*

DŌT'ING-LY, ad. In a doting manner.

DŌT'ING-NESS, n. Mental weakness or imbecility; drivelling. *Scott.*

DŌT'ISH, a. Weak; stupid; drivelling. *Scott.*

DŌT'TARD, n. A tree kept low by cutting.

For great trees we sealmost all overgrown trees in churchyards, or near ancient buildings, and the like, are pollards and *dotard's*, and not trees at their full height. *Bacon.*

Authorities differ as to the meaning of this word. *Johnson* says, a tree kept low by cutting; *Todd* suggests a decayed tree; and *Richardson* defines it to be a tree *doddered*, or overgrown with *dodder*.

DŌT'TED, p. a. 1. Marked with dots, spots, points, or specks.

2. Diversified with small, detached objects.

3. Applied to a defect in mahogany. *Ogilvie.*

DŌT'TER-EL, n. [Dim. of *doddered*; A. S. *dydran*, to delude. *Tooke.* — From *dote*. *Johnson.*]

1. A species of plover; the *Charadrius melanotos* of Linnaeus; — written also *dotrel*.

The *dotterel*, which we think a very dainty dish, whose taking makes such sport as no man more can wish;

For, as you creep, or cower, or lie, or stoop, or go,
So, marking you with care, the apish bird doth do,
And, at a very thing, doth never mark the net
Till he be in the snare, when in a trice he's set. *Dryden.*

2. A dupe; a gull; a dunce. "Devout *dotterels* and worldly-wise people." *Bale.* "Inveigle those *dotterels* to hearken to us." *Barrow.*

† **DŌT'TER-EL, a.** [See *DODDER*.] Overgrown with dodder; doddered. *Ascham.*

DŌC'AN'YER (dō-ān'ē-ā), n. [Fr.] A custom-house officer. *Smart.*

DŌU'AY-BŌ'BLE, n. An English translation of the Bible used by the Roman Catholics, and so called from having been printed at Douay, in France, early in the 17th century. *Calmet.*

DŌUB'-GRASS, n. (*Bot.*) A species of grass; *Cynodon dactylon*; — called also *doob*. *Clarke.*

DŌUB'LE (dūb'bl), a. [Gr. *διπλος*, or *διπλος*, twofold; *ds*, twice, and *πλος*, to twine; L. *duplex*; It. *doppio*; Sp. *doble*; Fr. *double*. — Dut. *dubbel*; Ger. *doppelt*; Dan. *dobbelt*; Sw. *dubbelt*.]

1. Noting two of a sort taken together; being in pairs. "Great *double* chains." *R. Brunere.*

2. Twice as much; — used with or without to.

Measure *double*, and *double* weight. *Cover.*

This sum is almost *double* to what is sufficient. *Swift.*

Of two kinds; twofold.

Darkness and tempest make a *double* night. *Dryden.*

4. Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret.

Both in his words and meaning. *Shak.*

5. Having two similar parts, as two edges. "The lance and *double* axe." *Dryden.*

6. Noting that state of a flower in which the essential organs, or stamens and pistils, are changed into petals. *Gray.*

In the feast of ever-blooming roses and of *double* roses, we are in danger of being perverted from a love of simplicity as manifested in the wild single rose. *W. B. Chubb.*

DŌUB'LE (dūb'bl), ad. Twice; doubly. "I was *double* their age." *Swift.*

Double is much used in composition, generally for *doubly*, two ways or twofold.

DŌUB'LE (dūb'bl), v. a. [*i.* DOUBLED; *pp.* DOUBLED, DOUBLED.]

1. To fold one part over another.

He bought her sermons, psalms, and graces,
And *doubled* down the useful places. *Prior.*

2. To increase by the addition of the same number or quantity; to put or add equal to equal.

Pay him six thousand, and deface the bond;
Double six thousand, and then treble that. *Shak.*

3. To contain or to equal twice any quantity or number.

The adverse fleet
Still *doubling* ours. *Dryden.*

4. (*Naut.*) To pass round a headland. "He *doubled* the promontory of Carthage." *Knolles.*

5. (*Mil.*) To unite two ranks or files in one.

To *double* the reins, (*Man.*) said of a horse when he leaps several times to throw his rider. *Bailey.*

DŌUB'LE (dūb'bl), v. n. 1. To increase to twice the given value, quantity, number, or measure.

2. To turn and go a second time over the same ground, or in the course or direction already passed.

Doubling and turning like a hunted hare. *Dryden.*

3. To play tricks; to use deception. "You *double* with me." *B. Jonson.*

4. (*Printing*.) To set up the same word or words unintentionally a second time.

To *double upon* (*Mil.*), to enclose between two files.

DŌUB'LE (dūb'bl), n. 1. Twice the quantity, number, value, or measure. "If the thief be found, let him pay *double*." *Ex. xxii. 4.*

2. A turn in running, to escape pursuit; an endeavor to elude or deceive.

3. A term in the Catholic church applied to a class of festivals which are superior to semi-doubles and simples.

In the mass there is only one collect, unless a commemoration is to be made. — In the office, the entire antiphon is said at the beginning as well as at the end of each psalm at vespers, matins, and lauds. The term is derived from the fact that the antiphon is repeated (*L. duplex*).

4. † One thing similar to another; a counterpart; as, "His or her *double*." *Johnson.*

DŌUB'LE-BĀR'BE'LED (dūb'bl-bār'reld), a. Having two barrels; as, "A *double-barrelled* gun."

DŌUB'LE-BĀSS, } n. (Mus.) The largest
DŌUB'LE-BĀSS-VĪ'OL, } and deepest-toned
stringed instrument of the viol kind, being in pitch an octave lower than the violoncello, or bass-viol; contra-basso; violono. *Dwight.*

DŌUB'LE-BĪT'ING, a. Biting, or cutting, on each side. "His *double-biting* axe." *Dryden.*

DŌUB'LE-BREAST'ED, a. Double or lapping on the breast, with two rows of buttons, as a coat.

DŌUB'LE-BŪT'TONED (dūb'bl-bū'tind), a. Having two rows of buttons. *Gay.*

DŌUB'LE-CHARGE' (dūb'bl-chā'j'), v. a. To charge with a double proportion. *Shak.*

DŌUB'LE-DEAL'ER, n. A deceitful, insidious person; one who says or does one thing, and thinks or intends another.

Double-dealer may pass unscathed for a while, but all parties wash their hands of them in the conclusion. *L'Estrange.*

DŌUB'LE-DEAL'ING, n. Fraudulent dealing; artifice; deceit; duplicity; deception.

This last union [of prudence with dissimulation] was necessary for the goodness of Ulysses; for, without that, his dissimulation might have degenerated into wickedness and *double-dealing*. *Broome.*

DŌUB'LE-DYE', v. a. To dye twice over. *Dryden.*

DŌUB'LE-ĒA'GLE, n. A gold coin of the U. S. valued at \$20. *Winslow.*

DŌUB'LE-ĒDGED, a. Having two edges. *Hulot.*

DOUBLE-ENTENDRE (dō'bl-ān-tān-dr), n. [Fr. *double*, doubly, and *entendre*, to mean. This phrase is of English coinage, and is rendered in French by *double entente*.] A phrase with a double meaning, the more hidden often being an indelicate one. *Arbutnot.*

DŌUB'LE-ĒN'TRY, n. A mode of book-keeping in which two entries are made of every transaction, in order that one may check the other.

DŌUB'LE-EYED (dūb'bl-ēd), a. Having a deceitful aspect or look. *Spenser.*

DŌUB'LE-FACED (dūb'bl-fāst), a. Having two faces: — practising duplicity; hypocritical; deceitful.

Fame, if not *double-faced*, is double-mouthed. *Milton.*

DŌUB'LE-FLŌW'ERED (dūb'bl-flōā'erd), a. Noting plants in which the stamens and pistils are transformed into petals. *Clarke.*

DŌUB'LE-FLŌW'ER-ING, n. The transformation of stamens and pistils into petals.

DŌUB'LE-FŌR'MED (dūb'bl-fōrmd), a. Having a mixed form. *Milton.*

DŌUB'LE-FŌR'TI-FIED, a. Doubly fortified or strengthened. *Clarke.*

DŌUB'LE-FŌUNT'ED, a. Having two sources.

The *double-founted* stream. *Milton.*

DŌUB'LE-FRŌNT'ED (dūb'bl-frūnt'ed), a. Having a double front. *Moore.*

DŌUB-LE-GILD', v. a. To gild with double coating. *England shall double-gild his treble guilt.* *Shak.*

DŌUB'LE-HĀND'ED, a. Having two hands: — deceptive; deceitful. *Glanville.*

DŌUB'LE-HEAD'ED (dūb'bl-hēd'ed), a. Having two heads. *Mortimer.*

DŌUB'LE-HEĀRT'ED, a. Having a false heart. "Double-hearted hypocrites." *Sandys.*

DŌUB'LE-LŌCK', v. a. To lock or fasten twice. "He immediately *double-locked* his door." *Taylor.*

DŌUB'LE-MĀNNED (-mānd), a. Having a double number of men. *Clarke.*

DŌUB'LE-MĒAN'ING, a. Having two meanings; deceitful. "A *double-meaning* prophesier." *Shak.*

DŌUB'LE-MĪND'ED, a. Unsettled; undetermined; having different minds at different times.

A *double-minded* man is unstable in all his ways. *Jas. i. 8.*

DŌUB'LE-MŌUTH'ED (dūb'bl-mōūthd), a. Having two mouths. *Milton.*

DŌUB'LE-NĀT'URED (dūb'bl-nāt'yurd), a. Having a twofold nature.

Two kinds of life hath *double-nat'ed* man,
And two of death. *Young.*

DŌUB'LE-NESS (dūb'bl-nēs), n. 1. The state of being double or twofold. "The *doubleness* of the benefit." *Shak.*

2. Duplicity; insincerity; hypocrisy; double-dealing. "Friends full of *doubleness*." *Chaucer*.

DOUB'LE-ÖC'TAVE, *n.* (*Mus.*) An interval of two octaves, or fifteen notes in diatonic progression; a fifteenth. *London Ency.*

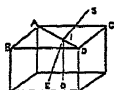
DOUB'LE-PLĒA' (düb'bl-plĕ'), *n.* (*Law.*) A plea in which a defendant alleges, for one single purpose, two or more distinct grounds of defence, when one of them would be as effectual as both or all. *Bouvier*.

DOUB'LE-QUAR'REL (düb'bl-kwör'el), *n.* (*Eccles. Law.*) A complaint made by a clerk to the archbishop of the province, against an inferior ordinary, for delaying, or refusing to do, justice in some ecclesiastical matter. *Cowell*.

DOUB'LER (düb'bler), *n.* 1. One who increases a thing by adding to it its equal. *Huloet*.
2. A large plate. *Brockett*.

3. (*Elec.*) An instrument to augment a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electrometer. *Crabb*.

DOUB'LE-RE-FRAC'TION, *n.* (*Optics.*) The phenomenon which is seen when light, in its passage through certain substances, as Iceland spar (carbonate of lime), follows two distinct paths, forming with each other an angle of greater or less amount:—thus, if a crystal of Iceland spar, A B C D, be placed on a sheet of white paper, over a black spot, on looking through the crystal, from the point S, two spots will be seen, one at O and the other at E. *Brande*.



DOUB'LE-SHADE' (düb-bl-shād'), *v. a.* To double the natural darkness of the place.

Now began
Night, with her sullen wings, to double-shade
The desert. *Milton*.

DOUB'LE-SHIN'ING, *a.* Shining with double lustre. "Double-shining day." *Sidney*.

DOUB'LE-STÄR, *n.* (*Astron.*) Two stars which lie so close together as to appear to be one except when seen through a telescope. *Hind*.

DOUB'LET (düb'let), *n.* 1. [From *double*.] Two; a pair. *Clarke*.

2. [So called from being double. *Minsheu*.] A man's inner garment that folds close round the body; a waistcoat.

His doublet was of sturdy buff
And, though not sword, yet cudgel-proof. *Hudibras*.

3. A military garment.

4. Among lapidaries, a stone composed of two pieces of crystal with colors between them, so as to appear as if the whole were tinged with these colors. *London Ency.*

5. (*Printing.*) A word or phrase unintentionally doubled, or set up the second time.

6. (*Optics.*) A contrivance in a microscope for correcting spherical aberration and chromatic dispersion, and rendering the object more clear and distinct. *Ogilvie*.

DOUB'LE-TÖNGUED' (düb'bl-tüngd'), *a.* Deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the same thing at different times.

Much she feared the Tyrians, double-tongued. *Dryden*.

DOUB'LETS, *n. pl.* 1. Two dice which have the same number of dots on each. *London Ency.*

2. A game at dice within tables. *London Ency.*

DOUB'LE-VÄULT, *n.* (*Arch.*) One vault built over another, with a space between the convexity of the one and the concavity of the other;—used in domical roofs, to cause them to present the appearance of a dome, in proper proportion, both externally and internally. *Ogilvie*.

DOUB'LING, *n.* 1. The act of one who doubles, or folds one part over another; a plait; a fold.

2. The act of adding to a thing twice as much. "This sweet doubling of one single life." *Sidney*.

3. A turning back upon the same course, to avoid pursuit. "Hunted as through every doubling." *Goldsmith*.

4. An artifice; a shift; a trick. "Such like shifting and doublings." *Scott*.

5. (*Her.*) *pl.* The linings of the mantles borne around the shield of arms. *Crabb*.

6. (*Nav.*) The act of sailing round a cape, or other projecting point of land. *Maunder*.

7. (*Arch.*) The course of slates at the eaves

of a house;—sometimes applied to the eaves-board. *Ogilvie*.

8. (*Mil.*) The placing of two or more ranks into one. *Crabb*.

Doubling upon, (*Naut.*) the act of enclosing any part of a hostile fleet between two fires, or of cannonading it on both sides. *London Ency.*

DOUB'LING-NÄIL, *n.* A nail used to fasten the lining of the gun-ports in a ship. *Ash*.

DOUB-LÖÖN' (düb-lön'), *n.* [*It. doblone*; *Sp. doblon*; *Port. dobrao*; *Fr. doubloon*.] A Spanish gold coin, the value of which, as coined in 1772, is £3 5s. 10.05d. (\$15.93). *McCulloch*.

DOUB'LY (düb'ble), *ad.* 1. Twice; in a twofold manner.

Being doubly smitten, likewise doubly smite. *Spenser*.

2. Deceitfully; insincerely. "He is a man that deals doubly." *Huloet*.

DÖÜBT (döüt), *v. n.* [*L. dubito*, to doubt; *duo*, two; *It. dubitare*; *Sp. dudar*; *Old Fr. doubter*; *Fr. douter*.] [*2. DOUBTED*; *pp. DOUBTING*, *DOUBTED*.]

1. To waver in opinion or judgment; to be uncertain, or in suspense; to question;—used sometimes with *of*.

How long dost thou make us to doubt? If thou be the Christ, tell us plainly. *John x. 24.*

Peter doubted in himself of the vision. *Acts x. 17.*

Never be afraid to doubt, if only you have a disposition to believe, and doubt in order that you may end in believing the truth. *Abp. Leighton*.

2. To dread; to fear; to scruple.

To incense his utmost ire? *Milton*.

3. To suspect; to fancy; to believe.

She dissipates my fortune, and contradicts all my humors; yet the worst of it is, I doubt I love her, or I should never bear all this. *Sheridan*.

DÖÜBT (döüt), *v. a.* 1. To question; to hesitate to believe, on account of imperfect knowledge; as, "We cannot *doubt* the truth of the axiom, that the whole is greater than a part."

2. To distrust; to suspect.

To admire superior sense, and *doubt* their own. *Pope*.

3. †To dread; to fear; to stand in awe of. "He was a good man, and *doubted* God." *Robert of Gloucester*. "All the world thy person *doubteth*." *Gower*.

4. †To fill with fear; to frighten.

One single valor,
The virtues of the valiant Caratach,
More doubts me than all Britain. *Beau. & Fl.*

Syn.—The truth of what he said was *doubted*, his statement *questioned*, his authority *distrusted*, and his veracity *suspected*.

DÖÜBT (döüt), *n.* [*Fr. doute*.] 1. A wavering or fluctuation of mind or judgment; unsettled state of opinion; suspense; hesitation; indecision. "They were in *doubt*, saying, What meaneth this?" *Acts ii. 12.*

2. Uncertainty of condition; hazard; doubtfulness. "Thy life shall hang in *doubt* before thee." *Deut. xxviii. 66.*

3. Suspicion; distrust; mistrust. "I stand in *doubt* of you." *Gal. iv. 20.*

4. †Dread; awe; fear. "Pope Urban durst not depart for *doubt*." *Berners*.

5. †Difficulty; danger. "Well approved in many a *doubt*." *Spenser*.

Syn.—*Doubt* relates to the understanding, and regards matters of fact and belief; *hesitation*, *suspense*, and *indecision* relate more to the will, and regard action or conduct. A person may have a *doubt* what to believe, *hesitation* what to say, *suspense* or *indecision* what to do, *uncertainty* what to expect, a *scruple* about the propriety of an act of his own, and a *suspicion* of the design of another.

DÖÜBT'A-BLE (döüt'a-bl), *a.* 1. That may be questioned; questionable. *Sherwood*.

2. †To be dreaded; formidable; redoubtable. God wot thy lordship is *doubtable*. *Chaucer*.

†DÖÜBT'ANCE (döüt'ans), *n.* [*Fr. doutance*.] Unsettled state of opinion; doubt. *Chaucer*.

DÖÜBT'ER (döüt'er), *n.* One who doubts or wavers in opinion or judgment. "Obliged to answer *doubters* and cavillers." *Jortin*.

DÖÜBT'FUL (döüt'fūl), *a.* 1. Full of doubts; unsettled in opinion; undecided; wavering; dubious; hesitating. "I am *doubtful*." *Shak*.

2. Ambiguous; obscure; equivocal; as, "A *doubtful* expression."

3. That may be doubted; undetermined; undecided; uncertain; questionable; as, "A *doubtful* matter."

4. Of uncertain issue; hazardous; precarious. We have sustained one day in *doubtful* fight. *Milton*.

Syn.—The case is *doubtful*; the issue, *dubious*; the language, *ambiguous*; the expressions, *equivocal*; the meaning, *obscure*; the object, *questionable*; the weather, *uncertain*; the means of subsistence, *precarious*.—See *AMBIGUOUS*.

DÖÜBT'FUL-LY (döüt'fūl-le), *ad.* 1. In a doubtful manner; dubiously. "She took it *doubtfully*." *State Trials*.

2. Ambiguously; obscurely.

How *doubtfully* these spectres fate foretells!
In double sense and twilight truth they dwell. *Dryden*.

3. †In a state of dread.

With that she waked, full of fright,
And *doubtfully* dismayed. *Spenser*.

DÖÜBT'FUL-NĒSS (döüt'fūl-nĕs), *n.*

1. The state of being doubtful; dubiousness; suspense of mind; instability of opinion.

Obscurity as to the *truth* of a doctrine brings no *doubtfulness* into our *conviction* upon the sequel of the process. *Paley*.

2. Ambiguity; obscurity; equivocalness. "No *doubtfulness* in any word." *Wilson*.

3. Uncertainty of condition; hazard. *Johnson*.

DÖÜBT'ING (döüt'ing), *n.* 1. The state of one who doubts; suspense, wavering, or hesitancy of mind. "Lifting up holy hands, without wrath and *doubtings*." *1 Tim. ii. 8.*

2. Suspicion; distrust. "Without any fear or *doubting* of our good meaning." *Drake*.

DÖÜBT'ING (döüt'ing), *p. a.* Cherishing doubt; wavering; fluctuating.

DÖÜBT'ING-LY (döüt'ing-le), *ad.* In a doubting or undecided manner. "I tendered my thoughts concerning respiration but *doubtingly*." *Boyle*.

DÖÜBT'LESS (döüt'les), *a.* 1. Free from doubt; undoubted; certain. *Beaumont*.

2. Free from fear or apprehension of danger. Pretty child, sleep, *doubtless* and secure. *Shak*.

DÖÜBT'LESS (döüt'les), *ad.* Without doubt; without question; unquestionably.

Doubtless he would have made a noble knight. *Shak*.

DÖÜBT'LESS-LY (döüt'les-le), *ad.* Unquestionably. "You may, and *doubtlessly* will." *Beau. & Fl.*

†DÖÜBT'OÜS (döüt'us), *a.* Doubtful. *Chaucer*.

DOUC, *n.* (*Zool.*) A monkey of Cochinchina, distinguished by the variety and brilliancy of its colors; *Simia nemaus*. *Van Der Hoeven*.

DÖÜCE, *v. a. & n.* See *DOWSE*.

†DÖÜ'CED (döüs'ed), *n.* [*L. dulcis*, sweet; *Fr. doucet*.] A musical instrument. *Chaucer*.

†DÖÜ-CE-PĒRE', *n.* [*Fr. les douze pairs*.] One of the twelve peers of France. *Spenser*.

†DÖÜ'CET (döüs'et), *n.* 1. A musical instrument; a douced. *Tyrrhitt*.

2. A little custard or pasty. *Cotgrave*.

DÖÜ'CETS, *n. pl.* See *DOWCETS*. *Todd*.

DOUCEUR (dö-sür') [dö-sür', *Sm.*; dö-sür', *Ja.*; dö'sür', *K.*; dö'sür', *Major*], *n.* [*Fr.*]
1. Sweetness of manner; gentleness; kindness; mildness.

Blame with indulgence, and correct with *douceur*. *Chesterfield*.

2. A lure; a bribe; a present.

These are the *douceurs* by which we are invited to regicide, fraternity, and friendship. *Burke*.

DÖÜCHE (dösh), *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. duco*, to conduct.] A jet or current of fluid directed to, or made to fall upon, some part of the body, for a medicinal purpose. When water is applied, it is called the *liquid douche*; and when a current of vapor, the *vapor-douche*. According to the direction in which the current is applied, it is termed the *descending*, the *lateral*, or the *ascending douche*. *Dunghison*.

DÖÜ-CÏNE', *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Arch.*) A moulding cut in the form of a wave, half concave and half convex, serving as a cymatium to a delicate cornice. *Crabb*.

DOÜCK'ER (döük'er), *n.* [From *to douck*, corrupted from *to duck*. *Johnson*.] A local name for the web-footed bird, *Colymbus glacialis*; the great northern diver.—See *DIVER*. *Ray*.

DÖÜ'DÖN, *n.* An East-India copper coin. *Crabb.*

DÖUGH (dō), *n.* [A. S. *dah*; Dut. *deeg*; Ger. *teig*; Dan. *dej*; Sw. *deg*.] The past participle of A. S. verb *deacian*, to moisten, to wet. *Tooke.* Paste made of flour or meal moistened with water or other liquid for bread, cake, or pies, yet unbaked. *Sterne.*

My cake is dough, my undertaking has never come to maturity. *Shak.*

DÖUGH'-BÄKED (dō'häkt), *a.* Unfinished; soft. "As if he were dough-baked." *Beau. & Fl.*

DÖUGH'FACE (dō'fäs), *n.* A cant term applied to a pliable politician, such as, in England, is styled "a nose of wax." [U. S.] *John Randolph.*

DÖUGH'-FÄCED (dō'fäst), *a.* Cowardly; weakly pliable, as a politician. *Bartlett.*

DÖUGH'-KNÄAD-ED (dō'näd-äd), *a.* Soft, like dough. "So like a dough-kneaded thing." *Milton.*

DÖUGH'-NÜT (dō'nüt), *n.* A cake made of flour, eggs, and sugar, and cooked in lard.

DÖUGH'TI-LY (dō'ti-le), *ad.* In a doughty manner; courageously; bravely. *John Foz.*

DÖUGH'TI-NÄSS (dō'ti-näs), *n.* Valor; courageousness; bravery. *Shelton.*

DÖUGH'TY (dō'te), *a.* [A. S. *dohhtig*, *dihhtig*, doughty; — *dugan*, to be able.] Brave; valiant; courageous; noble; able; strong.

The third Edward, that doughty knight. *Rob. of Glouc.*

Now chiefly used ironically or in burlesque. *Pope.*

She smiled to see the doughty hero slain;
But at her smile the beau revived again.

DÖUGH'TY-HÄND-ED, *a.* Powerful; strong. *Shak.*

DÖUGH'Y (dō'e), *a.* Soft like dough. "The unbaked and doughy youth." *Shak.*

DOUM, *n.* (Bot.) See **DOOM**. *Eng. Cyc.*

DOURA (dō'rä), *n.* [Arab.] A species of grain much cultivated in Arabia, throughout Asia, and in the south of Europe; Indian millet; Guinea corn; *Sorghum vulgare*; — written also *dora*, *dhurra*, and *durra*. *Eng. Ency.*

DÖÜSE, *v. a.* [Gr. *δύω*, *δύω*, to sink.] [*i.* **DOUSED**; *pp.* **DOUSING**, **DOUSED**.]

1. To plunge or thrust suddenly into the water; to immerse; to dip.

I have doused my carnal affections in all the vileness of the world. *Hammond.*

2. (Naut.) To lower or slacken suddenly, as the sails. *Dana.*

DÖÜSE, *v. a.* To strike. — See **DOWSE**.

DÖÜSE, *v. n.* To fall suddenly into the water. *Hudibras.*

To swing in air or douse in water.

† **DÖÜT**, *v. a.* [To do out.] To put out. *Shak.*

† **DÖÜT'ER**, *n.* An extinguisher for a candle. *Ray.*

DÖÜZE'ÄVE (dō'zäv), *n.* [Fr. *douze*, twelve.] (*Mus.*) A scale of twelve degrees. *Clarke.*

DÖVE (döv), *n.* [Goth. *dubo*; A. S. *dova*; Dut. *duif*; Ger. *taube*; Dan. *due*; Icel. *dufa*; Sw. *dufa*.]

1. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the Linnæan genus *Columba*, of which there are several species, as the *ring-dove*, the *stock-dove*, and the *turtle-dove*; a species of pigeon; a domesticated or tame pigeon. *Yarrell.*

Wise as serpents and harmless as doves. *Matt. v. 16.*

The dove is the emblem of love, simplicity, innocence, purity, mildness; — holding an olive branch, it is an emblem of peace; — in Christian art it is the symbol of the Holy Ghost. *Fairholt.*

2. A term of endearment. "What! dead, my dove?" *Shak.*

DÖVE'-CÖT (döv'köt), *n.* A small building or box in which doves are bred and kept. *Shak.*

DÖVE'-DRÄWN, *a.* Drawn by doves.

I met her deity
Dove-drawn with her. *Shak.*

DÖVE'-EYED (döv'id), *a.* Having eyes like those of a dove. *Fenton.*

DÖVE'-HÖÜSE (döv'höüs), *n.* A small house for doves. "Havoc in the dove-house." *L'Estrange.*

DÖVE'LET, *n.* A little or a young dove. *Booth.*

DÖVE'-LIKE (döv'lik), *a.* Resembling a dove.

Thou from the first
Wast present and with me thy wine outspread, *Milton.*

DÖVE'S'-FOÖT (döv's'füt), *n.* (Bot.) The popular name of the *Geranium molle*. *Loudon.*

DÖVE'SHIP, *n.* The quality of a dove; innocence; purity. "Let our doreship approve itself in meekness of suffering." *Bp. Hall.*

DÖVE'TÄIL (döv'täl), *n.*

1. (*Car.*) A joint used by carpenters in connecting two pieces of wood by letting one piece, in the form of an expanded dove's tail, or a wedge reversed, into a corresponding hollow in the other. *Wcale.*

2. (*Anat.*) A suture, or serrated articulation, as of the bones of the head. *Hoblyn.*

3. (*Arch.*) A Gothic architectural ornament in the form of dovetails. *Francis.*

DÖVE'TÄIL, *v. a.* [*i.* **DOVETAILED**; *pp.* **DOVETAILING**, **DOVETAILED**.] To unite by a dovetail or by dovetails. *Burke.*

DÖVE'TÄILED (-täl), *p. a.* United by means of a dovetail or dovetails.

DÖVE'TÄIL-ING, *n.* The method of joining by dovetails. *Ask.*

DÖV'ISH, *a.* Having the innocence of a dove. "Dovish simplicity." [R.] *Confut. of N. Shaxton.*

† **DÖW**, *v. a.* [Fr. *douer*.] To endow; to give as a dower. *Wickliffe.*

DÖW, *n.* A kind of vessel navigated by Arabs in the Indian Ocean; — written also *dau*. *Waterston.*

DÖW'A-BLE, *a.* Entitled to dower; that may be endowed. *Blackstone.*

DÖW'A-GER, *n.* [Fr. *douairière*, *douaire*, dower.]

1. A widow possessed of a dower from a deceased husband: — a widow who has property of her own brought by her to her husband, and settled on herself after his decease. *Brande.*

2. A title given to a woman of rank who survives her husband to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir having the same title. *Brande.*

Catherine no more
Shall be called queen, but princess dowager,
And widow to Prince Arthur. *Shak.*

DÖW'CE'TS, *n. pl.* In the language of the chase, the testicles of a hart or stag. *B. Jonson.*

DÖWD, *n.* A woman's night-cap. [N. Y.] *Bartlett.*

DÖW'DY, *n.* [Scot. *dawdie*; Dut. *tod*, a rag. — See **DUD**.] An awkward, ill-dressed woman. *Dryden.*

They dote on dowdies and deformity.

DÖW'DY, *a.* Awkward; ill-dressed; — applied to women. "The dowdy creature." *Gay.*

DÖW'DY-ISH, *a.* Like a dowdy; ill-dressed. *Byron.*

DÖW'EL, *n.* A pin of wood or of iron used in joining together two pieces of timber, the pin in one piece being driven into a corresponding hole in the other. *Britton.*

DÖW'EL, *v. a.* [*i.* **DOVELLED**; *pp.* **DOVELLING**, **DOVELLED**.] To fasten with dowels. *Crabb.*

DÖW'ER (döv'er), *n.* [Gr. *δός*, that which is given; L. *dos*, a dowry; Low L. *dotarium*, *douarium*; Fr. *douaire*.]

1. Endowment; gift.

I wonder by what dower
Or patent you had power
From all to reap a judgment. *Feltham.*

2. That which the wife brings to her husband in marriage; dowry. *Dryden.*

3. (*Law*.) That portion, usually one third, of a man's lands and tenements which his widow is entitled, after his death, to have and hold for the term of her natural life. *Burrit.*

DÖW'ERED (döv'eräd), *a.* Having a dower. *Shak.*

DÖW'ER-LÄSS, *a.* Wanting a fortune; unportioned. "Thy dowerless daughter." *Shak.*

DÖW'ER-Y, *n.* Dower. — See **DOWER**.

DÖW'LÄS, *n.* ["Probably from *Dourlaus*, a town of Picardy, formerly celebrated for this manufacture." *Skinner.*] A kind of coarse and strong linen fabric. *Shak.*

† **DÖWLE**, *n.* ["Perhaps from *wool*." *Toad.* — *Dowle*, or *dole*, or *deal*, are but one word differently pronounced and written, and mean merely a part, piece, or portion. *Tooke.*] A feather; down. "One dowle that's in my plume." *Shak.*

There is a certain shell-fish in the sea, called pinna, that bears a mossy dowle or wool, whereof cloth was spun and made. *Hist. of Man. Arts, 1661.*

DÖWN, *n.* 1. [Dut. *dons*; Ger. *daune*; Sw. *dun*; Dan. & Icel. *dum*.] The soft, fine feathers from the breasts of birds, particularly of ducks, geese, and swans. "A pillow of down." *Gower.*

2. Fine, soft hair.

On thy chin the springing beard began
To spread a doubtful down, and promise men. *Prior.*

3. (Bot.) The pubescence or hairiness of plants; — also the pappus or hairy crown of the seed of certain plants, as the thistle. *Maunder.*

4. Any thing that gives repose.

Thou bosom softness, down of all my cares. *Southern.*

DÖWN, *n.* [A. S. *dun*; Dut. *duin*; Ger. *düne*; Sw. *dun*; It. *duna*; Fr. *dune*; Celt. *dune*.]

1. *pl.* Banks or elevations of sand formed along the sea-coast by the joint action of the waves and the wind. *P. Cyc.*

The dunes having attained a certain height, the wind has no longer the power to increase their elevation, and they are then urged forward upon the land. *P. Cyc.*

2. A tract of poor, naked, hilly land, used chiefly for pasturing sheep. [England.]

Not all the fleecy wealth
That doth enrich those downs is worth a thought
To this my errand. *Milton.*

3. A road for shipping, in the English Channel, between Deal and the Goodwin Sands, forming a place of anchorage for vessels of all dimensions, and being, in time of war, the place of rendezvous for the English navy. *P. Cyc.*

4. [*down*, the adverb.] A state of depression or abasement. "Ups and downs." *Qu. Rev.*

DÖWN, *a.* [From *down*, the prep.]

1. † Downright; plain; positive; absolute. "Her many down denials." *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Downcast; dejected; as, "A down look."

DÖWN, *prep.* [A. S. *adun*.] Along a descent, from higher to lower.

His gory visage down the stream was sent,
Down the swift Hebrus to the Lesbian shore. *Milton.*

DÖWN, *ad.* [A. S. *adun*, *adune*, down, downward. — The past participle of A. S. *dufan*, to sink. *Tooke.*]

1. In a descending direction; tending from higher to lower.

Down from his head the liquid odor ran. *Dryden.*

2. On the ground, or any flat surface; as, "He is lying down."

3. Below the visible horizon. "The moon is down." *Shak.*

4. Into disgrace or disrepute.

There is not a more melancholy object in the world than a man who has written himself down. *Addison.*

5. Into proper consistence. "To be boiled down to a sapid fat." *Arbuthnot.*

Up and down, here and there; ramblingly.

Down in the mouth, dispirited. [Vulgar.] *Forby.*

DÖWN, *interj.* An exhortation variously used to signify come, go, take, or throw down; — considered by some as an adverb modifying a verb understood. "Down with them." *Shak.* "Down with the palace!" *Dryden.*

Down, reason, then; vain reasonings, rather, down. *Milton.*

† **DÖWN**, *v. n.* To go down; to descend.

Probably it will hardly down with any body at first hearing. *Locke.*

† **DÖWN**, *v. a.* To subdue; to conquer.

To down proud hearts that would not willing die. *Stany.*

DÖWN, *v. a.* To cover or line with down, or with fine, soft feathers. *Young.*

DÖWN'BEÄR, *v. a.* To bear down. *Clarke.*

DÖWN'-BÄD, *n.* A bed of down. *M. Hallifax.*

DÖWN'CAST, *a.* Bent down; directed to the ground; dejected. "The downcast look of modesty." *Sidney.*

DOWNCAST, *n.* Sadness; melancholy look.

That downcast of thine eye, Olympias,
Shows a true sorrow. *Beau. & Fl.*

DÖWN'ED, *a.* Furnished, or stuffed, with down.
Their nest so deeply downed, and built so high. *Young.*

DÖWN'FÄLL, *n.* 1. A sudden fall. "Each down-
fall of a flood." *Dryden.*

2. Fall from rank or state; loss of reputa-
tion; ruin; destruction.

We have seen some by the ways by which they had de-
signed to rise uncontrollably to have directly procured their
utter downfall. *South.*

DÖWN'FÄLLEN (döwn'fäln), *a.* Ruined; fallen.
"Downfallen cliffs." *Carew.*

† DÖWN'-GÝVED (döwn'jivä), *a.* Hanging down
like the loose cincture which confines fetters
round the ankles.

His stockings fouled,
And down-girded to his ankles. *Shak.*

DÖWN'HÄUL, *v. a.* (Naut.) To pull down. *Ash.*

DÖWN'HÄUL, *n.* (Naut.) A rope used to haul
down jibs, stay-sails, and studding-sails. *Dana.*

DÖWN'HEART-ED, *a.* Dejected; spiritless.

DÖWN'HILL, *n.* Declivity; descent. *Dryden.*

DÖWN'HILL, *a.* Declivous; descending. "A
downhill greensward." *Congreve.*

DÖWN'I-NESS, *n.* Quality of being downy. *Booth.*

DÖWN'LESS, *a.* Having no down. *Richardson.*

DÖWN'-LOOKED (döwn'lókt), *a.* Appearing sad;
dejected; melancholy. *Dryden.*

DÖWN'LÝ-ING, *a.* 1. About to lie down. *Johnson.*
2. About to be brought to bed, as a woman
in travail. *Johnson.*

DÖWN'LÝ-ING, *n.* The time of lying down or of
repose; night; bed-time.

All these [servants] were daily attending, downlying and
and uprising. *Cavendish.*

DÖWN'RÍGH'T (döwn'rit), *a.* 1. Plain; clear; ab-
solute; undisguised. "Downright madness."
L'Estrange. "Downright atheism." *Rogers.*

2. Sincere; earnest. "Reverend Crammer,
learned Ridley, downright Latimer." *Fuller.*

DÖWN'RÍGH'T, *ad.* 1. Straight or right down;
perpendicularly. "Cleft downright." *Butler.*

2. Completely; without stopping short. "She
fell downright into a fit." *Arbutnot.*

3. Plainly; openly; unceremoniously. "We
shall chide downright." *Shak.*

† DÖWN'RÍGH'T-LÝ (döwn'rit-lé), *ad.* In plain
terms; bluntly. "They do not downrightly as-
sert falsehoods." *Barrow.*

DÖWN'RÍGH'T-NESS, *n.* Honest or plain deal-
ing; honesty. *Todd.*

DÖWN'RÖP-ING, *a.* Distilling downwards. *Shak.*

DÖWN'S, *n. pl.* See DOWN.

DÖWN'SETT, *n.* (Her.) The separated parts of
an ordinary. *Ogilvie.*

DÖWN'-SHÄRE, *n.* A breast-plough to pare off
the turf on downs. *Loudon.*

DÖWN'SIT-TING, *n.* A sitting down, or going to
rest; repose.

My downsitting and mine uprising. *Ps. cxxxix. 2.*

† DÖWN'STÉEP-Y, *a.* Having a great declivity.
"A craggy and downsteepy rock." *Florio.*

DÖWN'-TRÖD, *a.* Down-trodden. *Shak.*

DÖWN'-TRÖD-DEN (döwn'tröd-dn), *a.* Trodden
under foot; trampled upon. "The down-trod-
den vassals of perdition." *Milton.*

DÖWN'WARD, *a.* 1. Noting descent.

That drove the sand along, he took his way. *Dryden.*

2. Bending; arching; declivous. "The down-
ward heaven." *Dryden.*

3. Desponding; depressed; dejected; gloomy.
"Downward thoughts." *Stidney.*

4. Grovelling; stooping to baseness. "A
downward appetite." *Dryden.*

DÖWN'WARD, *ad.* In a descending course,
DÖWN'WARDS, *ad.* whether of space, time, or con-
dition. — See BACKWARD.

Let no dank Will mislead you to the heath;
He glows to draw you downward to your death. *Collins.*

The monks in those houses, abounding in wealth,
and living at ease and in idleness, did so degenerate that, from
the twelfth century downward, their reputation abated much.

DÖWN'WÉED, *n.* Cottonweed. *Barret.*

DÖWN'Y, *a.* 1. Composed of down, or finely-
ciliated filaments. "Downy feather." *Shak.*

"Downy wings." *Dryden.* "Downy pillow."
Pope.

2. Covered with, or composed of, fine, soft
hair; as, "A downy cheek or face."

On each cheek the downy shade. *West.*

3. (Bot.) Covered with pubescence, or nap;
clothed with a coat of soft and short hairs. *Gray.*

4. Resembling down; soft; light. *Shak.*

DÖW'RÄL, *a.* Relating to, composing or consti-
tuting, a dower. "Dowral gifts." [R.] *Potter.*

DÖW'RESS, *n.* (Law.) A woman entitled to
dower. *Bouvier.*

DÖW'RY, *n.* 1. The portion or property which
the wife brings her husband in marriage; dower.
— See DOWER. *Dryden.*

2. A reward paid for a wife.
Ask me never so much dowry and gift. *Gen. xxxiv. 12.*

DÖWSE, *v. a.* [Sw. *daska*, to strike. *Todd.* — Dut.
donsen, to strike with the fist on the back. *Skin-
ner.*] To give a blow on the face. [R.] *Bailey.*

DÖWSE, *n.* A slap on the face. [Vulgar.] *Smart.*

† DÖWST, *n.* A stroke; a dowse.

How sweetly does this fellow take his dowst! *Beau. & Fl.*

DÖX-Q-LÖQ'-I-CÄL, *a.* Relating to, or contain-
ing, a doxology. "The three first collects are
noted to be doxological." *Hooper.*

DÖX-ÖL/Q-QÍZE, *v. a.* To praise by using dox-
ologies. [R.] *Ash.*

DÖX-ÖL/Q-QÝ (döks-öl'q-jé), *n.* [Gr. *doxologia*,
dôxa, praise, and *lógos*, a discourse; Middle L.
doxologia; It. *dossologia*; Port. *doxologia*; Fr.
doxologie.] A form of praise or glorification said
or sung in divine service, commonly at the close
of a prayer, psalm, or hymn. *Stillingsfleet.*

DÖX'Y, *n.* [Skinner suggests Dut. *doeken*, to give
quickly; Webster, Sw. *docka*, a baby, doll, or
plaything.] A prostitute; a loose wench. *Shak.*

DÖY'LEY, *n.* See DOLLY.

DÖZE, *v. n.* [M. Goth. *dwala*, dull; A. S. *dwæc*,
dull, stupid; Dut. *draas*, dull, stupid; Icel.
dasast.] [*dozed*; *pp.* DOZING, DOZEN.]

1. To slumber; to be half asleep; to sleep
lightly; to drowse. "If he happened to doze a
little, the jolly cobbler waked him." *L'Estrange.*

2. To live in a state of drowsiness.

Now to the banks where bards departed doze. *Pope.*

Syn. — See SLEEP.

DÖZE, *v. a.* 1. To spend in drowsiness.

Chiefless armies dozed out the campaign. *Pope.*

2. To stupefy; to dull. "He was dozed in
his understanding." [R.] *Clarendon.*

DÖZE, *n.* A light sleep; a slumber. *Perry.*

DÖZEN (düz'zn), *n.*; pl. DOZEN or DOZENS. [L.
duodacim, twelve; It. *dozzina*; Sp. *dozena*; Fr.
dozaine. — Dut. *dozyn*; Ger. *duzzend*; Dan.
duzin; Sw. *dussin*.] The number of twelve.

It is a noun plural of number, as one dozen,
ten dozen. The plural form *dozens* is rarely used.

DÖZEN (düz'zn), *a.* Twelve; twice six. "A
dozen or fourteen gentlewomen." *Shak.*

DÖZ'ER, *n.* One who dozes. *Smart.*

DÖZI-NESS, *n.* The state of being dozy; drow-
siness. "A doziness in his head." *Locke.*

DÖZ'ING, *n.* Drowsiness; sluggishness. "La-
ziness and dozing." *Ld. Chesterfield.*

DÖZY, *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; sluggish.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake,
His lazy limbs and dozy head essays to raise. *Dryden.*

DÖZ'ZLED (düz'zld), *a.* Stupefied; heavy. "Be-
ing dozzled with fear." *Bp. Hacket.* [Obs. or
local.] *Hallivell.*

DRÄB, *n.* 1. [A. S. & Dut. *drabbe*, dregs, lees.]
A strumpet; a prostitute. *Shak.*

2. A slut; a dirty, vulgar woman. *King.*

3. A wooden box, in salt works, for holding
the salt taken out of the boiling pans. *Crabb.*

DRÄB, *n.* [It. *drappo*, cloth; Sp. *trapo*; Fr. *drap*.]
A thick, woollen cloth, of a dun or dull brown
color, or one resembling fuller's earth. *Shak.*

DRÄB, *v. n.* To keep the company of drabs; to
associate with strumpets. *Beau. & Fl.*

DRÄB, *a.* Of a dun color, like that of fuller's
earth, or of the cloth so called. *Clarke.*

DRÄB'BER, *n.* One who keeps company with
drabs or depraved women. *Massinger.*

DRÄB'BING, *n.* The act of one who keeps com-
pany with drabs.

DRÄB'BISH, *a.* Having the quality of a drab.
I marked the drabish sorceress. *Dout.*

DRÄB'BLE, *v. a.* To drabble; to trail upon the
wet ground, as the skirts of a garment. *Hunter.*

DRÄB'BLE, *v. n.* To fish for barbel with a line put
through a piece of lead: — to drabble. *Clarke.*

DRÄB'BLER, *n.* (Naut.) A piece of canvas laced
to the bonnet of a sail, to give it more drop or
depth. *Dana.*

DRÄB'BLING, *n.* (Angling.) A method of catch-
ing barbels with a line put through a piece of
lead. *London Ency.*

DRÄB'-CÖL-OR, *n.* Dun color, or the color of
fuller's earth. *Richardson.*

DRÄB'-CÖL-ORED, *a.* Having the color of ful-
ler's earth. "A dark, drab-colored coat." *Sterne.*

DRÄC, *n.* A malicious or tricksome demon, for-
merly much dreaded by the country people in
many parts of France. *London Ency.*

DRÄ-CÄ'E'NÄ, *n.* [Gr. *drakaina*, a she-dragon.]
(Bot.) A genus of endogenous plants, one
species of which, the *Dracana drucei*, furnishes
the resin called dragon's-blood. *Loudon.*

DRÄ'CÄNTH, *n.* Gum-tragacanth. *Booth.*

DRÄCHM (dräm), *n.* [Gr. *drachmē*, *drakosmai*, to
grasp; L. *drachma*; It. *dramma*; Sp. *dracma*;
Fr. *dracme*.]

1. A Greek silver coin. — See DRACHMA.

2. A Greek weight. — See DRACHMA.

3. In apothecaries' weight, the eighth part of
an ounce; a dram. — See DRAM.

4. In avoirdupois weight, the sixteenth part
of an ounce; a dram. — See DRAM.

DRÄCH'MÄ, *n.*; pl. DRÄCH'MÄE; Eng. DRÄCH-
MÄE. [Gr. *drachmē*; L. *drachma*.]

1. A Greek coin of different values; a drachm.

"A drachma, so termed, for that it was as much
as the hand could gripe." *North's Plutarch.*

2. The average value of the attic drachma, from
the time of Solon till that of Alexander, was 93d.
sterling; the average value of the Æginetan drachma
was 1s. 1d. 32gr. *Wm. Smith.*

2. A Greek weight equal to 2 dwt. 7 gr. Troy
weight; a drachm. *Brande.*

DRÄ-CÄ'NÄ, *n.* [Gr. *drakaina*, a she-dragon.]

DRÄC'INE, *n.* (Chem.) The coloring matter of
dragon's-blood; draconine. *P. Cyc.*

DRÄ'CÖ, *n.* [L.] 1. (Zool.) A genus of small
saurian reptiles; the flying lizard. *Baird.*

2. (Astron.) The Dragon; a constellation of
the northern hemisphere. *Hind.*

3. A luminous exhalation from marshy
grounds. *Maunder.*

DRÄ-CÖN'IC, *a.* Relating to the constellation
Draco, or the Dragon. *Byron.*

DRÄ-CÖ'NINE, *n.* [Gr. *drakon*, a dragon; L. *dra-
co*.] The coloring matter of dragon's-blood; —
called also *dracina*, and *dracine*. *Brande.*

DRÄ-CÖN'TIC, *a.* [Caput draconis, the dragon's
head, a name anciently given to one of the
nodes of the lunar orbit.] (Astron.) Noting the
retrograde motion of the line of the moon's
nodes, on the ecliptic, or the time in which the
line of the nodes completes a revolution. *Crabb.*

DRÄ-CÖN'TINE, *a.* Relating or pertaining to a
dragon. *Southey.*

DRÄ-CÜN'CU-LÜS, *n.*; pl. DRÄCUNCULL [L.,
a little dragon; draco, a dragon.]

1. (Ent.) The Guinea worm; the *Filaria me-
dinensis* of Linnaeus; — common in hot coun-
tries. *Van Der Hoeven.*

2. (Zool.) A genus of flying lizards.
Van Der Hoeven.

3. (Bot.) A species of arum, having leaf-
stalks spotted like a serpent's belly. *Loudon.*

4. (*Ich.*) A species of fish about ten inches long, of a reddish-brown color above, and white beneath; sordid dragonet; sculpin; *Callionymus dracunculus*. *Yarrell*.

† DRAD, *a.* Terrible; formidable; dread. Whilst the *drad* danger does behind remain. *Spenser*.

† DRAD, *i.* of *dread*. Feared. She weakly started, yet she nothing *drad*. *Spenser*.

DRAFF, *n.* [*A. S. drabbe*; *Dut. drabbe*, *draff*, *droef*; *Sw. draf*; *Gael. & Ir. drabh.*] Refuse; lees; dregs; any thing vile and worthless. "*Draff* and husks." *Shak.* "*Draff* of servile food." *Milton*.

DRAFF'ISH, *a.* Worthless; drabby. "*Draffish* declarations." *Bale*.

DRAFF'-SACK, *n.* A sack for containing *draff*. "I lie as a *draff-sack* in my bed." *Chaucer*.

DRAFF'-TUB, *n.* A tub or vessel for holding wash or swill for pigs. *Ash*.

DRAFF'Y, *a.* Worthless; dreggy. "The dregs and *druffy* part." *Beau. & Fl.*

DRAFT, *n.* [Corrupted from *draught*.—See DRAUGHT.]

1. Act of drawing.—See DRAUGHT.
2. (*Mil.*) A drawing or selection of men from one corps to complete another:—a body of men drawn from an army or regiment. *Campbell*.
3. (*Com.*) An order by which one person draws on another for a certain sum of money; a check; a bill of exchange;—also the money drawn on a bill of exchange:—an allowance in weighing commodities. The same name is given, in England, to an allowance made at the custom-house on excisable goods.
4. The drawing of lines for a plan; the plan so drawn.—See DRAUGHT.

† In other senses the word retains its original orthography, *draught*.—See DRAUGHT.

DRAFT, *v. a.* [*i.* DRAFTED; *pp.* DRAFTING, DRAFTED.]

1. (*Mil.*) To draw or select, as men from one corps to complete another. *Campbell*.
2. To detach or select, as men from any company or society.
3. To prepare, as a writing for some purpose; to draught; as, "To *draft* resolutions."
4. To draw, as a plan; to delineate; to draught.

DRAFTS'MAN, *n.* One who draws writings or designs.—See DRAUGHTSMAN.

DRAÏG, *v. a.* [*A. S. dragan*; *Dut. draagen*; *Ger. tragen*; *Dan. drage*; *Sw. draga*; *Gael. dragh.*] [*i.* DRAGGED; *pp.* DRAGGING, DRAGGED.]

1. To draw or pull along by main force. Which, like a wounded snake, *drags* its slow length along. *Pope*.
2. To draw or pull over, as with a drag or a harrow; to harrow. *Clarke*.

DRAÏG, *v. n.* 1. To hang so low as to trail or be drawn along on the ground. *Dryden*.

2. To linger; to proceed slowly. "He *draggeth* behind him in reasoning." *Sir T. More*.
3. To fish with a drag. *Clarke*.

DRAÏG, *n.* 1. A net drawn along the bottom of the water; a drag-net. *Dryden*.

2. An instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water. *Walton*.
3. A kind of car drawn by the hand. *Mozon*.
4. An apparatus for retarding or stopping the rotation of one wheel or several wheels of a carriage in descending a hill. *Clarke*.
5. A plank sledge for drawing stones. *Clarke*.
6. A machine for dredging docks, clearing rivers, &c.
7. A harrow for breaking clods. *Wright*.
8. *pl.* Floating pieces of timber, joined so that they may carry a load down a river. *Crabb*.
9. (*Naut.*) A machine consisting of a sharp, square iron ring, encircled with a net;—any thing that tends to retard a ship's progress, as boats when towed. *London Ency.*

DRA-GÄN'TINE, *n.* [See DRACANTH.] A mucilage obtained from *gum-tragacanth*. *Hoblyn*.

DRAÏG'-BÄR, *n.* A strong iron rod, with eyeholes at each end, connecting a locomotive engine and tender by means of an iron bolt called the *drag-bolt*. *Weale*.

DRÄG'-BÖLT, *n.* A bolt serving to couple a locomotive engine and tender together, and removable at pleasure. *Weale*.

DRÄG'-CHÄIN, *n.* A chain that drags or is drawn on the ground. *Crabb*.

† DRAGGES, *n. pl.* Drugs. *Chaucer*.

DRÄG'GLE, *v. a.* [*Dim. of drag*.—*Gael. drabhas.*] [*i.* DRAGGED; *pp.* DRAGGLING, DRAGGED.] To make dirty by dragging on the ground; to drabble; to trail.

He wore the same gown five years, without *dragging* or tearing. *Scyt.*

DRÄG'GLE (dräg'gl), *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground; to drabble; to trail.

His *dragging* tail hung in the dirt, Which on his under he would flit. *Butler*.

DRÄG'GLE-TÄIL, *n.* A sluttish woman. *Sherwood*.

DRÄG'GLE-TÄILED, *a.* Dragging on the ground; untidy. *Moor*.

DRÄG'-LÄNK, *n.* A link for connecting the cranks of two shafts. *Weale*.

DRÄG'MAN, *n.* A fisherman who uses a drag-net. "The *dragmen* of Severn." *Hale*.

DRÄG'-NÄT, *n.* A net drawn along the bottom of the water to take fish.

It is not to be expected that all should be fish which is caught in a *drag-net*. *Fuller*.

DRÄG'O-MÄN, *n.*; *pl.* DRÄG'O-MÄNS. [*Turk. trükman*; *It. dragomanno*; *Sp. dragoman*; *Fr. trucheman*.] An interpreter in Turkey and other Eastern countries;—particularly an interpreter attached to an embassy or a consulate in the Levant.—Written also *dragoman* and *druggerman*. *Brande*.

DRÄG'ON, *n.* [*Gr. δράκων*; *L. draco*; *It. dragone*; *Sp. & Fr. dragon*; *Dut. draak*; *Ger. drache*.]

1. A huge, fabulous animal, celebrated in the mythology of many nations, and generally represented as an enormous winged serpent. *Fairholt*.
- † In the *Old Testament*, the word signifies sometimes venomous land serpents, and at other times large river or sea fishes, more particularly the crocodile and whale. In the *New Testament*, the word is taken for Satan, the personification of sin. In Christian art, the dragon typifies both sin and idolatry. In heraldry, it is borne in coats, crests, and supporters.
- † *Esopians* that dreadful *dragon* they espyed Where stretched he lay upon the sunny side Of a great hill, himself like a great hill. *Spenser*.
- The *dragon* shalt thou trample under foot. *Ps. xci. 13.*
- Thou breakest the heads of *dragons* in the waters. *Ps. lxxiv. 18.*
- And the great *dragon* was cast out, that old serpent, called the devil. *Rev. xii. 9.*
2. A meteor, in cold, marshy countries, which sometimes becomes luminous.—See DRACO.
- Night's swift *dragons* cut the clouds full fast. *Shak.*
3. A short musket hooked to a swivel attached to a soldier's belt, and bearing on the muzzle the representation of a dragon's head, which was fabled to spout fire. *Fairholt*.
4. A fierce, violent man or woman. *Johnson*.
5. (*Astron.*) An ancient constellation of the northern hemisphere.—See DRACO.
6. (*Bot.*) A genus of apetalous plants; *Dracontium*;—so called because the stem is mottled like the skin of a serpent. *Loudon*.
7. (*Zool.*) A kind of small, inoffensive lizard, of the genus *Draco*, having an expansion of the skin on each side which forms a kind of wing, serving to sustain the animal like a parachute, when it leaps from branch to branch.—See DRACO.

DRÄG'ON, *a.* 1. Consisting of dragons.

While Cynthia checks her *dragon* yoke Gently by the accustomed oak. *Milton*.

2. Monstrous; frightful, like a dragon.

The *dragon* womb Of Stygian darkness. *Milton*.

DRÄG'ON-NÄDE, *n.* [*Fr.*] Dragoonade. *Seward*.

DRÄG'ON-BÄAM, *n.* (*Arch.*) A horizontal piece of timber on which the hip or angle rafters of a roof pitch. *Brande*.

DRÄG'ON-ÄSS, *n.* A female dragon. *Chapman*.

DRÄG'ON-ÄT, *n.* 1. A little dragon. *Spenser*.



Draco ambratus.

2. (*Ich.*) The English name for a genus of fishes having the head oblong and depressed, the eyes placed at the top of the head and rather close together, and the body smooth and without scales; *Callionymus*.—See DRACUNCULUS. *Yarrell*.

DRÄG'ON-FISH, *n.* (*Ich.*) The dragonet. *Clarke*.

DRÄG'ON-FLY, *n.* (*Ent.*) A ferocious, neuropterous insect, of the family *Libellulidae*, having large and strongly reticulated wings, and the posterior extremity of the abdomen furnished with hooks or peculiar appendages. It has extraordinary powers of fight and precision of movement. *Baird*.

DRÄG'ON-ISH, *a.* Having the form of a dragon. Sometimes we see a cloud that's *dragonish*. *Shak.*

DRÄG'ON-LIKE, *a.* Furious; fiery, like a dragon. "He fights *dragon-like*." *Shak.*

DRÄG'ON'S-BLOOD (dräg'unz-blüd), *n.* A resinous substance, of a dark-brown or bright red color, friable, and of a shining fracture. It is obtained from various plants, but mostly from some palms of the genus *Calamus*; used for coloring varnishes, staining marble, &c. *Ure*.

DRÄG'ON'S-HEAD (dräg'unz-häd), *n.*

1. (*Bot.*) A genus of ornamental plants, so called on account of the appearance of the flowers; *Dracocephalum*. *Crabb*.
2. (*Her.*) The tawny color in the escutcheon of sovereign princes. *Crabb*.
3. (*Astron.*) A term formerly applied to the ascending node of the planets.—See DRAGON'S-TAIL. *Brande*.

† The deviation of a planet from the ecliptic, in passing from one node to the other, seems, according to the fancy of some, to make a figure like that of a dragon, whose belly is where she has the greatest latitude, the intersections representing the head and tail. *London Ency.*

DRÄG'ON-SHELL, *n.* (*Conch.*) A species of patella or limpet. *Ash*.

DRÄG'ON'S-TÄIL, *n.* (*Astron.*) The descending node of a planet; that point in which the centre of a planet passes from the north to the south side of the ecliptic;—usually indicated by the symbol ♄.—See DRAGON'S-HEAD. *Brande*.

DRÄG'ON'S-WÄ'TER, *n.* A name given to a plant belonging to the genus *Calla*. *Clarke*.

DRÄG'ON-TREE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of palm, the inspissated juice of which produces a red powder resembling dragon's-blood; *Dracena draco*. *Loudon*.

DRA-GÖÖN', *n.* [So called from *dragon*, the short musket formerly used by soldiers. *Fairholt*.—From the Roman *draconarii*, whose military standard was the representation of a *dragon*. *Junius*.—An appellation given to horsemen, perhaps for their rapidity and fierceness. *Skinner*.—*Ger. tragen*, to carry. *Johnson*.—*It. dragone*; *Sp. & Fr. dragon*.]

1. One of a species of cavalry trained and armed to act either on foot or on horseback, as emergencies may require. *Brande*.
2. † A dragoonade. *Bp. Barlow*.
3. A variety of pigeon. *Clarke*.

DRA-GÖÖN', *v. a.* [*Fr. dragonner*.] [*i.* DRAGONNED; *pp.* DRAGONING, DRAGONNED.]

1. To give up to the rage of soldiers. *Prior*.
2. To compel or subdue by violent measures, as by employing an armed force. *Clarke*.

DRÄG'ÖÖN-ADE', *n.* [*Fr. dragonnade*.] An abandonment of a place to the rage of soldiers.

It was supported by the authority of a great king, and the terror of ill usage, and a *dragonnade* in conclusion, yet it succeeded ill in England. *Barnet*.

DRA-GÖÖN'ER, *n.* One of a company of dragons.

Slanning, with three hundred musketeers, had fallen upon and beaten their reserve of *dragonners*. *Clarendon*.

DRAÏG'MAN, *n.* One who manages a drag. *Head*.

† DRAÏL, *v. a.* [Corrupted from *draggile*, the *dim. of drag*. *Richardson*.] To trail; to drabble. "*Drailling* his sheep-hook behind him." *More*.

† DRAÏL, *v. n.* To drabble; to trail.

If we would keep our garment clean, it is not sufficient to wash it only, unless we have also a continual care to keep it from *drailing* in the dirt. *South*.

DRAIN, *v. a.* [A. S. *dreknigan*, to drain, to strain; *Todd*. — *Drygan*, to dry up. *Tooke*. — L. *traho*, to draw; Fr. *trainer*. *Skinner*.] [*i.* DRAINED; *pp.* DRAINING, DRAINED.]

1. To draw off gradually; to cause to run or flow off.

The liquid ore he drained
Into fit moulds prepared. *Milton*.

The last emperor drained the wealth of those countries
into his own coffers. *Su Yi*.

2. To empty or make dry by drawing gradually away; to exhaust; to empty.

The royal babes a tawny wolf shall drain. *Dryden*.

DRAIN, *v. n.* 1. To run or flow off gradually.

If [the meat] was then laid in such a position as to permit
the juices to drain from it. *Cook*.

2. To become empty or dry by the flowing off of liquor; as, "To let a bottle drain."

DRAIN, *n.* A channel for water or other liquid to flow off; a watercourse; a sink. *Mortimer*.

DRAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be drained. *Sherwood*.

DRAIN'AGE, *n.* The act, or the process, of draining lands. *Ed. Rev.*

DRAIN'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, drains.

DRAIN'ING, *n.* The act of making drains, or of drawing off water or other liquid. *Bacon*.

DRAIN'LESS, *a.* Not capable of being drained or exhausted; inexhaustible. *Shelley*.

DRAIN'-TRAP, *n.* A stench-trap.

DRAKE, *n.* 1. [Perhaps from Dut. & Ger. *dreck*, mud, because it delights in mud. *Richardson*. — Gael. *drac*, drake.] The male of the duck.

Ye fisher herons watching oars,
Ye duck and drake, w! airy wheels,
Circling the lake. *Burns*.

2. † [Gr. *δράκων*.] A small piece of artillery.

I see the fire
Of sacres, drakes, and basilisks combined. *Fanshawe*.

3. A species of fly; — called also *drake-fly*. "The drake will mount steeple-height into the air." *Walton*.

DRAM, *n.* [Gr. *δραχμή*; L. *drachma*. — See **DRACHM**.]

1. In apothecaries' weight, the eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains, or three scruples.

2. In avoirdupois weight the sixteenth part of an ounce.

3. A small quantity. "Any dram of mercy." *Shak*. "Drams of favor." *Stirling*.

4. Such a quantity of spirituous liquor as is usually drunk at once. *Swift*.

DRAM, *v. n.* To drink drams. [Low.] *Johnson*.

DRAMA, or **DRAMA**'A [drā'ma, S. F.; drā'ma, P. Ja. K. Wb.; drā'ma or drām'a, W. C.; drām'a, E. Sm.; drā'ma or drā'ma, R.] *n.* [Gr. *δράμα*, *drāma*, to do, to act; L. *drama*; It. *dramma*; Sp. *drama*; Fr. *drame*.]

1. A poem or prose composition in which the action or narrative is not related, but represented. The various species of the drama are tragedy, comedy, tragi-comedy, farce, opera, and burletta.

The circumscription of time wherein the whole drama begins and ends is, according to ancient rule and best example, within the space of twenty-four hours. *Milton*.

2. Dramatic literature.

3. "The last mode [drām'a] of pronouncing this word is that which was universally current till within these few years; but the first [drā'ma] has insensibly stolen into use, as we may observe from the several dictionaries which have adopted it. Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston, and Mr. Nares, as far as we can judge by the position of the accent, pronounce it with the first a long; and Dr. Kenrick and Buchanan with the same letter short. Mr. Scott gives both ways; but, by placing the sound with the long a first, seems to prefer it. The authorities are certainly on the side I have adopted; and I think it may be with confidence asserted that an Englishman, who had never heard the word *drama* pronounced, would naturally place the accent upon the first syllable, and pronounce the vowel in that syllable long and slender." *Walker*.

Syn. — See **PLAY**.

DRA-MÁT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *δραματικός*; L. *dramaticus*; It. *drammatico*; Sp. *dramático*; Fr. *dramatique*.] Relating to, or having the form of, a drama; represented by action; theatrical.

Dramatical effect is the proper subject of the dramatic art. *Brande*.

The whole structure of that work [the *Iliad*] is dramatic and full of action. *Pope*.

Dramatical or representative poetry is, as it were, a visible history; for it sets out the image of things as if they were present, and history as if they were past. *Bacon*.

DRA-MÁT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a dramatic manner; not simply or naturally; affectedly.

DRAM'a-TIS PER-SÖ'NÆ, *n. pl.* [L., the persons of the drama.] The characters or persons represented in a drama. *Johnson*.

DRAM'A-TIST, *n.* A writer of dramas or plays.

The only poet, modern or ancient, who, in the variety of his characters, can vie with Homer, is our great English dramatist. *Beattie*.

DRAM'A-TIZ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be dramatized, or adapted to scenical representation. *West. Rev.*

DRAM'A-TIZE, *v. a.* [*i.* DRAMATIZED; *pp.* DRAMATIZING, DRAMATIZED.] To adapt to scenical representation; to give to a composition the form of the drama. *Knight*.

DRAM'A-TÜR-GY, *n.* [Gr. *δράμα*, a play, and *εργον*, work.] The science, or the art, of dramatic poetry and representation. *Brande*.

DRAM'-CUP, *n.* A cup or vessel to hold drams. "To brandish a dram-cup." *Goldsmith*.

DRAM'-DRINK-ER, *n.* One who drinks drams. "Some tough dram-drinker, set up as the devil's decoy to draw in proselytes." *Bp. Berkeley*.

DRAM'-DRINK-ING, *n.* The practice of drinking drams. *Hawkins*.

DRAM'MING, *n.* The act of drinking drams. *Foots*.

DRANK, *i.* from *drink*. See **DRINK**.

DRANK, *n.* A name for the wild oats which infest corn. *Crabb*.

† **DRÄPE**, *v. n.* 1. [Fr. *draper*, to clothe.] To make cloth. "The clothier might drape accordingly as he might afford." *Bacon*.

2. [Fr. *draper*, to censure.] To jeer; to satirize. *Temple*.

DRÄPE, *v. a.* To cover or ornament with cloth or drapery; as, "The hall was draped in black."

DRÄP'ER, *n.* [Fr. *drapier*.] One who deals in cloth. "The draper and mercer." *Howell*.

If a piece of cloth in a draper's shop be variously folded, it will appear of differing colors. *Boyle*.

DRÄP'ER-IED (dräp'er-id), *a.* Furnished with drapery. *Sir G. Temple*.

DRÄP'ER-Y, *n.* [Low L. *draperia*; It. *drapperia*; Fr. *draperie*.]

1. Cloth; woollen stuffs. *Arbutnot*.

2. Cloth-work; the trade of making cloth. He made statutes for the maintenance of drapery. *Bacon*.

3. Curtains, hangings, tapestry, &c. *Maunder*.

4. [*Sculp. & Paint.*] The representation of the dress or clothing of the human figure.

It requires the nicest judgment to dispose the drapery, so that the folds shall have an easy communication, and gracefully follow each other with such natural negligence as to look like the effect of chance, and at the same time show the figure under it to the greatest advantage. *Sir J. Reynolds*.

† **DRÄP**'ET, *n.* Cloth; coverlet. *Spenser*.

DRÄS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *δραστικός*, efficacious; *drāu*, to act; It. & Sp. *drastico*; Fr. *drastique*.] (*Med.*) Powerful; active; applied to purgatives; as, "A drastic cathartic." *Dunghison*.

DRÄS'TICS, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Medicines which speedily and effectually purge. *Crabb*.

DRÄUGH (dräf), *n.* Draff. — See **DRAFF**.

DRAUGHT (dräft), *n.* [The past participle of the A. S. *dragan*, to draught (now written to draw), draughed, draught'd, draught. *Richardson*.]

1. The act of drawing or pulling. "Custom of using oxen for all sorts of draught." *Temple*.

2. Capability of being drawn; the force or power necessary to move any thing.

The Hertfordshire wheel-plough is the best and strongest for most uses, and of the easiest draught. *Mortimer*.

3. The act of drinking; — the quantity of liquor drunk at once; a potion.

They slung up one of their hogheads, and I drank it off at a draught; which I might well do, for it did not hold half a pint. *Swift*.

4. Any liquor drunk, or drawn to be drunk.

'Tis a little thing
To have a cup of water; yet its draught
Of cool refreshment, drained by fevered lips,
May give a shock of pleasure to the frame.

More exquisite than when nectarean juice
Renews the life of joy in happiest hours. *Talfourd*.

5. A current of air; as, "To sit in a draught."

6. A delineation or picture; — particularly a drawing, or design of any thing to be constructed, as a house or a vessel. *Anson*.

7. A written sketch or outline; delineation.

I have, in a short draught, given a view of our original ideas, from whence all the rest are derived. *Locke*.

8. That which is drawn or taken by drawing; as, "A draught of fishes."

9. A privy; a sink; a drain. *Matt. xv. 17*.

10. A stratagem in battle; a sudden and unexpected attack on an enemy.

I conceive the manner of your handling of the service, by drawing sudden draughts upon the enemy when he looketh not for you. *Spenser*.

11. (*Mil.*) A drawing of forces. — See **DRAFT**.

12. (*Com.*) A bill of exchange. — See **DRAFT**.

13. (*Naut.*) The depth to which the lowest part of a ship sinks in water; the depth of water necessary to float a ship.

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length. *Dryden*.

14. (*Masonry*.) The chisel-dressing at the angles of stones, made to guide the workman in levelling the several surfaces. *Buchanan*.

15. (*Pattern-making*.) The bevel given to the parts of a pattern, that it may be easily drawn from the sand in moulding.

Angle of draught, the angle made by the line of draught with a line upon the plane over which a body is drawn. — Draught of a chimney, the rate of motion of the ascensional current of heated air and other gases in a chimney. — On draught, in a state to be drawn from a cask, in distinction from the state of being bottled; as, "To keep ale on draught."

DRAUGHT (dräft), *v. a.* To draw out or off; to call forth. — See **DRAFT**. *Addison*.

DRAUGHT (dräft), *a.* 1. Used for drawing; as, "A draught horse."

2. Drawn from a cask in small quantities; as "Draught cider." *Ash*.

DRAUGHT'-BOARD, *n.* A checkered board for playing draughts. *Maunder*.

DRAUGHT'-COM-PASS-ES, *n. pl.* Compasses provided with several movable points to make the finer lines in architectural draughts. *Crabb*.

DRAUGHT'-EN-GINE (dräft'en-jin), *n.* An engine used for pumping water. *Weale*.

DRAUGHT'-HOOK (dräft'hök), *n.* (*Mil.*) A large iron hook fixed on the cheek of a gun-carriage, there being two on each side; — used to draw the guns backwards and forwards. *Mil. Dict.*

DRAUGHT'-HORSE, *n.* A strong, coarse kind of horse, suitable for the service of a plough, a cart, or other carriage of burden, as distinguished from a saddle-horse. *London Envy*.

DRAUGHT'-HOUSE (dräft'höus), *n.* A house in which filth is deposited. *2 Kings x. 27*.

DRAUGHT'-NET (dräft'nät), *n.* A net for catching fish. *Drayton*.

DRAUGHTS (dräfts), *n. pl.* 1. A kind of game played on a checkered board; — in the United States commonly called *checkers*. *Johnson*.

2. (*Med.*) A mild vesicatory; an epispastic; a sinapism; as, "To put draughts on the feet."

DRAUGHTS'MAN, *n.* 1. One who draws pleadings, writings, pictures, plans, or maps. *Todd*.

2. A dram-drinker; a tippler. *Taiter*.

DRAUGHTS'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The office or work of a draughtsman. *Sir J. Herschel*.

† **DRÄVE**, *i.* from *drive*. Drove. — See **DRIVE**.

DRAW, *v. a.* [Goth. & A. S. *dragan*; Gael. *dragh*. — See **DRAE**.] [*i.* DREW; *pp.* DRAWING, DRAWN.]

1. To cause to move forward by the application of force in advance; to pull towards one in any direction.

What was set before him,
Which without help of eye might be assayed, —
To heave, pull, draw, or break, — he still performed,
All with incredible, stupendous force. *Milton*.

2. To cause to come or be directed towards a person or a thing; to attract.

Religion will require all the honor we can do it by the blessings it will draw down upon us. *Tillotson*.

Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods,

Since nought so stockish, hard, and full of rage,
But music, for the time, doth change his nature. *Shak.*
Draw out with credulous desire, and lead at will
The music, resolute at last,
As the music, warlike from *Shak.*
3. To take, or let out; as "To *draw* wine from
a cask or blood from the body."
4. To suck; to drain.

He hath *drawn* thee dry. *Ecc. xiii. 7.*
5. To inhale; to take into the lungs.
I, a prisoner chained, scarce freely *draw*
The air, imprisoned also. *Milton.*

6. To extract; to obtain; to get.
Spirits, by distillations, may be *drawn* out of vegetable
juices. *Chymie.*
Several wits entered into commerce with the Egyptians,
and from them *drew* the rudiments of sciences. *Temple.*

7. To send forth; to force from the breast;
as, "To *draw* a sigh or groan."
8. To receive, procure, or take; as, "To *draw*
money from a bank, or a prize in a lottery."

For thy three thousand ducats here is six.
—If every ducat in six thousand ducats
Were in six parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not *draw* them; I would have my bond. *Shak.*

9. To produce; to bear; as, "A bond or note
draws interest from its date."

10. To lead, as a motive.
My purposes do *draw* me much about. *Shak.*

11. To move gradually or stealthily.
The liars in wait *draw* themselves along. *Jul. xx. 37.*
As their people increased, they *drew* themselves more
westward towards the Red Sea. *Raleigh.*

12. To lengthen; to stretch.
How long her face is *drawn* how pale she looks! *Shak.*
In some similes men *draw* their comparisons into minute
particulars of no importance. *Fulton.*

13. To extend in length; as, "To *draw* a line
on paper"; "To *draw* a line of circumvallation."
14. To represent by lines drawn upon any sur-
face; to delineate with a pencil or crayon.

The emperor, one day, took up a pencil which fell from
the hand of Titian, who was then *drawing* his picture; and,
upon the compliment which Titian made him on that occa-
sion, he said, "Titian deserves to be served by Caesar." *Dryden.*

15. To represent by words or in fancy.
The historian *draws* so lively a picture of the follies and
vices of that period, that it is impossible to read his account
without taking a deep interest in the events which he relates. *Reed.*

I do arm myself
To welcome the condition of the time,
Which cannot look more hideously on me
Than I have *drawn* it in my fancy. *Shak.*

16. To deduce; to infer; to derive; as, "To
draw conclusions."

17. To take the bowels from; to embowel;
to eviscerate. "Draw your poultry." *King.*

18. To trace by scent, as a hound does. *Coles.*

19. To withdraw; to draw off. *Shak.*

20. (Com. & Law.) To compose or write ac-
cording to a given form; to draft; as, "To
draw a bill of exchange."

Clerk, draw a deed of gift. *Shak.*
21. (Naut.) To sink into the water; to require
a certain depth of water for floating; as, "A
ship *draws* fifteen feet of water."

To draw a jib, (Naut.) to shift it over the stay to
leeward, when it is aback. *Dana.* — To draw back,
to receive back, as duties on goods for exportation. —
To draw in, to pull in; to contract. "Draw in the
flowing reins." *Gay.* — To inveigle; to entice. "It
was the prostitute faith of faithless miscreants that
drew them in, and deceived them." *South.* — To in-
hale. *Richardson.* — To bring together; to collect; to
apply to any purpose by distortion or violence. *Locke.*
— To draw off, to take away; to withdraw; to abstract.
"It *draws* men's minds off from the bitterness of par-
ty." *Addison.* — To extract by distillation. *Addison.*
— To draw on, to occasion; to cause; as, "To draw
on an enemy's fire": — to persuade or induce to fol-
low: — (Com.) to demand payment by an order, check,
or draft. — To draw out, to protract, to lengthen.

Notes with many a winding bout
Of linked sweetness long *drawn* out. *Milton.*

— To extend or spread by beating or hammering; as,
"To draw out a piece of iron": — to draw off: — to
pump out, or obtain by questioning; to call or bring
forth: — (Mil.) to call forth soldiers in battle array.
— To draw over, to entice from a party. "Some might
be brought into his interests by money, others *drawn*
over by fear." *Addison.* — To raise in a still. *Boyle.*
— To draw the curtain, to pull it aside, or slide it back;
also, to close or spread it. "Drawing the curtain
that the candle might not complain of her blushing." *Sidney.* — To draw together, to collect or bring togeth-
er. — To draw up, to elevate; to raise: — to compose
or write with care, and in due form: — (Mil.) to array
in order of battle.

DRAW, v. n. 1. To pull any thing. "A heifer
which hath not *drawn* in the yoke." *Deut. xxi. 3.*

2. To be diminished; to shrink; to contract.
I have not yet found certainly that the water itself, by
mixture of ashes or dust, will *draw* out its own
moisture. *Boyle.*

3. To go or come; to move in any direction.
They returned to the camp where the king was, and the
Scotch *drew* a little back to a more convenient post for their
residence. *Corruption.*

4. (Naut.) To be filled by the wind. "A sail
draws when it is filled by the wind." *Dana.*

5. To pull out or unsheath a sword.
Best draw, and stand upon our guard. *Milton.*

6. To practise the art of delineation. *Locke.*
7. To excite inflammation, or produce a se-
rious or puriform discharge, by means of exter-
nal applications to the skin. *Hoblyn.*

To draw back, to renre; to retreat; to withdraw:
— to apostatize; to abandon the faith. *Her. x. 38.* —
To draw near, or nigh, to come near; to approach.
"It is good for me to draw near to God." *Ps. lxxiii.*
28. "Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to
you." *Jas. iv. 8.* — To draw off, to move away; to
withdraw. *Collier.* — To draw on, to advance; to
approach.

The fatal day *draws* on when I must fall. *Dryden.*
— (Com.) To direct a person to pay money by a draft or
bill of exchange; as, "I have *drawn* on him for the
whole amount." — To draw out, to take or let out,
as liquor from a cask. *John. ii. 8.* — to depart;
to retire. *Ex. xii. 21.* — To draw up, (Mil.) to form in
battle array. "The Lord Bernard, with the king's
troops, seeing there was no enemy left on that side,
drew up in a large field opposite to the bridge." *Clar-
endon.*

— "To draw retains, through all its varieties of
use, some shade of its original meaning, to pull. It
expresses an action gradual, or continuous, and lei-
suredly. Thus, we *draw* a sword by blows, but we *draw*
it in a continued line. We pour liquor quick, but we
draw it in a continued stream. We force compliance
by threats, but we *draw* it by gradual prevalence. We
write a letter with whatever haste, but we *draw* a bill
with slow scrupulosity." *Johnson.*

DRAW, n. 1. The act of drawing; draught. *Heath.*
2. A lot or chance drawn. *Johnson.*

3. That part of a bridge which is made to be
drawn up or aside.

DRAW'ABLE, a. Capable of being drawn.
More.

DRAW'BACK, n. 1. Any loss of advantage; any
thing that deducts from a step gained. *Maunder.*

2. (Com.) Any sum of money paid back;
especially an allowance made by government to
merchants on the reexportation of certain im-
ported goods upon which duties have been paid:
— also a repayment or remission of a duty laid
on any article produced in a country, and suit-
able for the foreign market, when such article is
entered for exportation. *Bouvier. A. Smith.*

DRAW'BRIDGE, n. A
bridge which may be
raised, lowered, or
drawn aside, so as to
hinder or admit com-
munication at pleas-
ure. *Carew.*

Modern drawbridges, to
locks and docks are usually
made to open and shut hori-
zontally. *Bruton.*

DRAW'CAN-SIRE, n. [The
name of a character in
"The Rehearsal."] A
blustering bully; a
braggadocio. *Addison.*

DRAW'OUT, n. A single cut with a knife.

DRAW'EE, n. One to whom a bill of exchange
is addressed, or on whom it is drawn. *Burrill.*

DRAW'ER, n. 1. He who, or that which, draws.
2. One who draws a bill of exchange, or
draft; — correlative of *drawee*. *Burrill.*

3. A box in a bureau, case, or table, made to
be drawn out at pleasure. *Locke.*

DRAW'ERS, n. pl. A close-fitting under garment
for the lower limbs. *Johnson.*

DRAW'SEAR, n. A harness adapted to draught-
horses, &c. *Crabb.*

DRAW'ING, n. 1. The act of one who draws.
2. (Fine Arts.) The art of representing any
object by means of lines circumscribing its
boundaries; the art of pictorial representation,
in contradistinction to painting, the one delin-

eating by the pencil or crayon, the other by the
brush: — a picture made by drawing. *Fairholt.*

3. The distribution of a lottery.

4. In sporting, beating the bushes, &c., after
a fox. *Crabb.*

DRAW'ING-KNIFE (-nif), n. 1. (Carp.) A tool
used to make an incision in the surface of wood
along the path which a saw is to follow. *Ogilvie.*

2. A tool having a long blade and two han-
dles, used by coopers for shaving hoops; a
shave.

DRAW'ING-MAS'TER, n. A teacher of the art
of drawing. *Smart.*

DRAW'ING-PEN, n. A pen used by surveyors,
architects, &c., in drawing lines. *Ash.*

DRAW'ING-ROOM, n. 1. A room for the recep-
tion of company, or into which the company
retire from the dining-table; a withdrawing-
room. *Pope.*

2. The company invited to, or assembled in,
a drawing-room. *Johnson.*

DRAW'ING-SLATE, n. A fine-grained soft stone,
allied to clay, slate, or argillite, a rock along
with which it always occurs; — sometimes
called *black chalk*, and used in marking or in
crayon-drawing. *Ogilvie.*

DRAWL, v. n. [Dim. of *draw*, or a corruption of
draggel. *Richardson.* — Dut. *draalen*, to linger.
Todd.] [*i.* DRAWLED; *pp.* DRAWLING,
DRAWLED.] To utter anything in a slow,
tedious manner; to draw out the words, or
speak in a slow, lingering tone.

Then mount the clerks, and in one lazy tone
Through the long, heavy page *drawl* on. *Pope.*

DRAWL, v. a. To drag out in a tiresome manner.
Thus, sir, does she constantly *drawl* out her time, without
either profit or satisfaction. *Littler.*

DRAWL, n. A tiresome, lingering tone of voice.
The modes of grief are not included all
In the white handkerchief and mournful *drawl*. *Lloyd.*

† **DRAW'-LATCH, n.** A thief or robber. *Burrill.*

DRAWL'ING, p. a. 1. Uttering in a slow, pro-
tracted, or dilatory manner.
2. Prolix; tedious.

Observe the effect of argumentation in poetry; we have too
much of it in Milton; it transforms the noblest thoughts into
drawling inferences, and the most beautiful language into
prose. *Beattie.*

DRAWL'ING-NESS, n. A protracted manner of
speaking. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

DRAW'-LINK, n. A contrivance for linking or
securing together the several carriages of a rail-
way-train. *Buchanan.*

DRAWN, p. a. [From *draw*. — See **DRAW**.]

1. Pulled; dragged.
2. Equal; where neither party gains the vic-
tory. "A drawn game." *Addison.*
3. Melted; as, "Drawn butter."
4. Eviscerated. "Drawn fox." *Shak.*

DRAWN'-BATTLE, n. (Mil.) A battle in which
both parties claim the victory, or retire upon
equal terms. *Campbell.*

DRAW'-NET, n. A net for catching the larger
sort of birds, made with wide meshes. *Crabb.*

DRAW'-PLATE, n. A steel plate having a gra-
dation of conical holes, through which wires are
drawn to be reduced and elongated. *Craig.*

DRAW'-WELL, n. A deep well from which water
is drawn with a long cord or pole. *Grew.*

DRAW, n. [A. S. *draege*; *dragan*, to draw. — L.
traha.]

1. A sled without wheels; a drag. *Barret.*
2. A carriage with low, heavy wheels. "A
brewer's *draw*." *Richardson.*

3. A squirrel's nest; — written also *drey*.
"Climbed like a squirrel to his *draw*." *Cowper.*

DRAW'AGE, n. Use of a dray, or a charge for the
use of a dray. *Hunter.*

DRAW'-CART, n. A cart with low, heavy wheels,
for drawing heavy loads; a dray. *Addison.*

DRAW'-HORSE, n. A horse used for drawing a
dray. *Tatler.*

DRAW'MAN, n.; pl. **DRAYMEN.** A man whose
business it is to drive a dray. *Ludlow.*

But to Griseldie again I will me dress. *Chaucer.*

3. To set or put in order; to take care of.

And the Lord God took the man and put him into the garden of Eden, to dress it and to keep it. *Gen. ii. 15.*

4. To cover with medicaments, as a wound.

In time of my sickness, another chirurgeon *dress'd* her. *Mutimer.*

5. To prepare for any purpose; to fit for ready use.

In Orkney, they *dress* their leather with roots of tormentil, instead of baik. *W. Leman.*

When he *dresses* the lamps, he shall burn incense. *Ex. xxx. 7.*

6. To curry; to rub; to comb.

Our infirmities are so many, that we are forced to *dress* and tend our heads and faces, that they may help our needs. *Bp. Taylor.*

7. To clothe; to invest with clothing.

8. To adorn; to deck; to decorate; to embellish; as, "To *dress* a ship." *Falconer.*

9. (*Man.*) To break or teach, as a horse.

Well mouthed, well managed, which himself did *dress*; His aid in war, his ornament in peace. *Dryden.*

10. (*Mil.*) To keep a company or battalion in such a position or order as to preserve an exact continuity of line in the whole front; to adjust to a straight line. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

To *dress out*, or up, to dress gayly, elegantly, or pompously. — To *dress the line*, (*Mil.*) to arrange any given number of soldiers, so as to stand perfectly correct with regard to the several points of an alignment that have been taken up. *Mil. Dict.*

DRESS, v. n. 1. To put on clothes; to be clothed.

2. To pay particular regard to dress.

Bred only, and completed to the taste Of lustful appetite, to sing, to dance, To *dress*, and troll the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton.*

3. (*Mil.*) To adapt one's position, in a rank of men, to the exact continuity of line. *Campbell.*

DRESS, n. 1. Clothes; garments; vesture; attire; apparel; — particularly clothes worn in assemblies, or on ceremonial occasions; rich garments; elegant attire; array.

We sacrifice to *dress* till household loves And comforts cease. *Dress* drains our cellars dry, And keeps our ladies late, puts out our fire, And introduces hunger, frost and woe. Where peace and hospitality might reign. *Cowper.*

2. A lady's gown; as, "A silk *dress*."

3. The quality of being fastidious in respect to attire; the practice of dressing richly or gayly.

The man of pleasure, *dress*, and gallantry. *Pope.*

Syn. — See APPAREL, CLOTHES.

DRESS'ER, n. 1. One who dresses; — particularly one employed in putting on the clothes, or adorning the person, of another.

Command my *dresser* to adorn her with The robes that I gave order for. *Massinger.*

2. One who regulates or adjusts; one who puts, or keeps, in order. "The *dresser* of a vineyard." *Luke xiii. 7.*

3. One who prepares cloth.

4. [*Fr. dressoir.*] The table or bench in a kitchen on which any thing is *dressed*, prepared, arranged, or placed.

I had not been there above a month when, being in the kitchen, I saw some oatmeal on the *dresser*. *Spectator.*

5. *pl.* (*Mil.*) Men who take up direct or relative points, by which a corps is enabled to preserve a regular continuity of front. *Craig.*

DRESS'ING, n. 1. The act of one who dresses.

2. Attire; habilliment. "A *dressing* I saw a jeweller's wife wear." *B. Jonson.*

3. The act of clearing, preparing, or putting in order. "The *dressing* of wool." *Vives.*

4. The application made to a sore or wound.

The second day after we took off the *dressings*. *Wiseman.*

5. Manure spread on land. *Brown.*

6. A term applied to gum, starch, and other articles used in stiffening or preparing silk, linen, and other fabrics. *Brande.*

7. (*Cookery.*) The stuffing of fowls, &c.

8. (*In founderies.*) The clearing of the castings after being taken from the moulds. *Ogilvie.*

9. *pl.* (*Arch.*) Those parts of an edifice which are intended to set off or decorate the coarser work. "The mouldings of a doorway or window are its *dressings*." *Francis.*

DRESS'ING-CASE, n. A case or box to hold articles used in dressing. *Clarke.*

DRESS'ING-GOWN, n. A gown worn while dressing; a loose gown. *Dickens.*

DRESS'ING-RÔOM, n. A room for dressing in; a room in which clothes are put on. *Swift.*

DRESS'ING-TÂ'BLE, n. A table made for convenience in dressing; a toilet. *Clarke.*

DRESS'-MAK-ER, n. A maker of dresses, gowns, or similar garments; a mantua-maker. *Craig.*

DRESS'Y, a. Showy in dress; fond of dress; affecting great taste and elegance in dress. *Todd.*

DREST, i. & p. from *dress*; — often used in poetry and in familiar style for *dressed*. — See *DRESS*.

† **DRETCH** (*drêch*), *v. n.* To delay. *Chaucer.*

† **DRETCH** (*drêch*), *r. a.* To trouble; to harass. As man that in his dream is *dretched* sore. *Chaucer.*

† **DRETCH'ING** (*drêch'ing*), *n.* Delay. *Chaucer.*

DRECL, v. n. To drool. — See *DROOL*. *Craig.*

DREW (*drû*), *i.* from *draw*. See *DRAW*.

DREY (*drâ*), *n.* A squirrel's nest; — written also *dray*. *White.*

DRIB, v. a. [Contracted from *dribble*, or another form of *drip*.] 1. To crop; to cut off; to defalcate.

Mechants' gains come short of half the mart; For he who drives their bargains *drips* a part. *Dryden.*

2. To entice gradually; to allure.

With daily lies she *drips* thee into cost; That ear-ring dropped a stone; that ring is lost. *Dryden.*

DRIB, n. A drop; — a small quantity; a driblet. "Rhymes retailed in *drips*." [B.] *Swift.*

DRIB'BLE, v. n. [*Dim. of drip.*] [*i.* *DRIBBLED*; *pp.* *DRIBBLING, DRIBBLED.*]

1. To fall in drops; to drip. *Johnson.*

2. To fall slowly or weakly. *Paley.*

3. To be small or trifling; to act feebly.

"Some *dribbling* skirmishes." *Holland.*

4. To slaver, as a child; to drible. *Chaucer.*

DRIB'BLE, v. a. To let fall or throw down in drops.

Forever *dribbling* out their base contents. *Cowper.*

DRIB'BLING, n. A falling in drops. "The *dribbling* of water." *Woodward.*

DRIB'LET, n. 1. A small portion of any thing; a fragment. "The *driblet* of a day." *Dryden.*

2. A small sum; odd money in a sum. *Johnson.*

DRIED (*drîd*), *p. a.* Made dry; freed from moisture.

DRIF'ER, n. He who, or that which, dries; that which has the quality of expelling or absorbing moisture; a desiccative. *Bacon.*

DRIFT, n. [*Past p. from A. S. drifan, to drive.*]

1. Any thing driven along by force; a heap of any matter driven together; as, "A *drift* of snow"; "Drifts of rising dust." *Pope.*

2. The state of being driven, or the motion resulting from being driven; course. "Our *drift* was south, for the wind was at north all this night." *Hackluyt.*

3. Aim; intention; purpose; design; scope; tendency.

The proper work of man, the grand *drift* of human life, is to follow reason, that noble spark kindled in us from heaven. *Barrow.*

4. A drove of cattle. *Simmonds.*

5. The act of driving cattle. *Burill.*

6. (*Mining.*) A passage dug under the earth between one shaft and another. *Francis.*

7. (*Naut.*) The angle which the line of a ship's motion makes in a storm with the nearest meridian, when she drives with her side to the wind and is not governed by the helm; — also, the distance which a ship drives on that line: — *pl.* Those pieces in the sheer-draught where the rails are cut off. *London Ency. Dana.*

The *drift* of a current is its angle and velocity. *Mar. Dict.*

8. (*Ship-building.*) The difference between the size of a bolt and the hole into which it is to be driven, or between the circumference of a hoop and that of the mast on which it is to be driven. *Ogilvie.*

9. (*Mech.*) An instrument of steel, used to enlarge holes in metal. *Weale.*

10. (*Arch.*) Horizontal force, or lateral pressure, as of an arch; thrust. *Brande.*

11. (*Geol.*) A term applied to the diluvial formations, or earth, rocks, &c., drifted by water

from their original positions and subsequently deposited. *Craig.*

Drift of a forest, (*Law.*) the view and examination of the cattle in a forest, to know whether it is surcharged or not, or whether the beasts are commonable, &c. *Crabb.*

Syn. — See *TENDENCY*.

DRIFT, r. a. [*i.* *DRIFTED*; *pp.* *DRIFTING, DRIFTED.*]

1. To drive; to urge along. *Johnson.*

2. To throw together in heaps. *Johnson.*

DRIFT, v. n. 1. To form into heaps; as, "The snow *drifts*."

2. To float or be driven along upon the water.

The pieces of ice, both great and small, *drifted* fast to the westward. *Cook.*

DRIFT, a. Movable or moved by force or currents of air or water; as, "Drift sand"; "Drift ice."

DRIFT'LESS, a. Without drift, aim, or purpose; purposeless; aimless. *N. Brit. Rev.*

DRIFT'SAIL, n. (*Naut.*) A sail used under water to guide the head of a ship in a storm. *Ash.*

DRIFT'-WAY, n. 1. A way, road, or path for driving cattle in. *Cowell.*

2. The course of a ship when driven by a storm. — See *DRIFT*. *Crabb.*

3. (*Mining.*) A passage cut under the earth from shaft to shaft. *Weale.*

DRIFT'-WIND, n. A wind that drifts or drives all before it.

That *drift-wind's* force to raging. *Waters Beau. & Fl.*

DRIFT'-WOOD (-wâd), *n.* Wood, or timber, floating at random on water. *Murchison.*

DRIFT'Y, a. Abounding in, or forming, drifts; drifted. *R. Burns.*

DRILL, v. a. [*A. S. thirlan; Dut. & Ger. drillen; Sw. drillä.*] [*i.* *DRILLED*; *pp.* *DRILLING, DRILLED.*]

1. To pierce, perforate, or bore as with a drill.

My body through and through he *drilled*. *Hudibras.*

2. To drain; to draw through.

Drilled through the sandy stratum every way, The waters with the sandy stratum nry. *Thomson.*

3. (*Mil.*) To instruct in the exercise of the firelock and in the first principles of field movements. *Campbell.*

4. To instruct learners in the rudiments of any art or science.

5. (*Agric.*) To sow in rows or drills. *Clarke.*

6. To exhaust or waste slowly; to spend in delay. "This accident hath *drilled* away the whole summer." *Swift.*

To *drill* on, to entice slowly; to draw on from step to step. "She *drilled* him on to five and fifty, and she will drop him in his old age." *Addison.*

DRILL, v. n. 1. To flow gently; to trickle.

There was no water on this island but at one place, on the east side, close by the sea; there it *drills* slowly down from the rocks. *Cook.*

2. To muster for military exercise. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To sow seed in drills. *Farm. Ency.*

DRILL, n. 1. An instrument used for piercing or boring holes in any substance. *Weale.*

2. † A small stream or rill. "The *drills* of the water might pass into rivers." *Bp. Taylor.*

3. [Perhaps contracted from *drivel*.] *Richardson.* A kind of ape or baboon; the *Inuus leucophaeus* of Kuhl. *Fischer.*

Baboons, . . . such as they call *drills*. *St. W. Temple.*

4. A stout, twilled linen. *Domestic Ency.*

5. (*Agric.*) A channel or furrow for the reception of seed: — a row of grain sowed: — a machine for sowing seeds in rows; a drill-plough.

6. (*Mil.*) The instruction of officers and soldiers in the exercise of the firelock, and in the first principles of field movements. *Campbell.*

DRILL'-BÖW, n. (*Mech.*) A small bow, the string of which is used for the purpose of rapidly turning a drill. *Brande.*

DRILL'-BÖX, n. (*Agric.*) A box for holding seed and sowing it. *Ash.*

DRILL'-HÄR-RÖV, n. (*Agric.*) A small harrow used between drills for the purpose of extirpating weeds, pulverizing the earth, &c. *Louden.*

DRILL'-HÜS'BAND-RY, n. (*Agric.*) The cultivation of arable land, by sowing the crops in rows. *Brande.*

DRILL'ING, n. 1. The act of piercing or boring holes with a drill.

2. The act of sowing seed with a drill.

3. The training of recruits to their duty by frequent exercise.

4. A kind of coarse cotton or linen cloth.

DRILL'-PLOUGH (dril'plūh), *n.* (*Agric.*) A plough which digs or ploughs the earth, and sows grain, in rows. *Loudon.*

DRINK (drīngk, 82), *v. n.* [*Goth. drighan; A. S. drinean; Dut. drinken; Ger. trinken; Dan. drikke; Sw. dricka.*] [*i. DRANK; pp. DRANKING, DRUNK or DRUNKEN.*—*Drunk* was formerly often used as the imperfect, instead of *drank*; and *drunken* for the participle. *Drank* is sometimes used as the participle. *Drunken* is not now in good use, except as an adjective; as, "A drunken man."]

1. To swallow something liquid, as for the purpose of quenching thirst.

So I drank, and she made the camels drink also. *Gen. xxiv. 46.*

2. To quaff; to carouse; to revel.

And they drank, and were merry with him. *Gen. xliii. 34.*

3. To be in the habit of using spirituous liquors to excess; to tipple. *Pope.*

To drink to or unto, to salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first. "I drink unto your grace."

Shak.—To wish well to, in the act of taking the cup.

I drink to the general joy of the whole table. *Shak.*

DRINK, v. a. 1. To swallow,—applied to liquids. *Drink* waters out of thine own cistern, and running waters out of thine own well. *Prov. v. 15.*

2. To suck up; to imbibe; to absorb.

The land is a land of hills and valleys, and drinketh water of the rain of heaven. *Deut. ii. 11.*

3. To receive or take in by the senses of hearing or seeing.

My ears have not yet drunk a hundred words. *Shak.*

I drank delicious poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

4. To inhale; to take into the lungs, as air.

5. To smoke,—applied to tobacco. *B. Jonson.*

To drink blood, to put to death. "Ye shall eat the flesh of the mighty, and drink the blood of the princes of the earth." *Ezek. xxxix. 19.*—To drink down, to act upon by drinking; to overcome or subdue by drinking. "I hope we shall drink down all unkindness."

Shak.—To drink the health of, to pledge one in drinking.

To drink in, to receive or take in eagerly by any inlet.

And with fixed eyes drink in immortal rays. *Cowley.*

—To drink off, to swallow at a single draught. "He drinks it off and dies." *South.*—To drink up, to drink the whole. "Alexander, after he had drank up a cup of fourteen pints, was going to take another." *Arbutnot.*

DRINK, n. [*A. S. drinc; Ger. trank; Dut. drank.*] Liquor to be drunk; beverage; potion.

By this means the water would become drinkable. *Boyle.*

DRINK'A-BLE, n. A liquor that may be drunk; as, "Eatables and drinkables." *Craig.*

DRINK'A-BLE-NESS, n. The state or the quality of being drinkable. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

DRINK'ER, n. One who drinks;—particularly one who is intemperate in his use of spirituous liquors; a drunkard.

The drinker and debauched person is the object of scorn and contempt. *South.*

DRINK'ING, n. 1. Act of swallowing liquors.

2. An entertainment with liquors; carouse; carousal.

We came to fight you.—For my part I am sorry it is turned to a drink. *Shak.*

3. The habit of using strong or spirituous liquors intemperately.

I then considered drinking as a necessary qualification for a gentleman and a man of fashion. *Chesterfield.*

DRINK'ING, p. a. Pertaining to the habitual use of ardent spirits; as, "A drinking song."

DRINK'ING-BÓUT, n. A convivial revelry; carouse; carousal. *Cowper.*

DRINK'ING-CÚP, } n. A drinking-vessel used

DRINK'ING-HÖRN, } in ancient times, made of a horn.

His drinking-horn bequeathed. *Longfellow.*

He also brought forth two large drinking-cups, made out of the horn of the urus, and hooped with silver. *Scott.*

DRINK'ING-GLÁSS, n. A glass to drink from.

DRINK'ING-HÓUSE, n. A house where liquors are retailed and drunk; an ale-house.

DRINK'LESS, a. Without drink. *Chaucer.*

DRINK'-MÖN-EY, n. Money given to buy liquor for drinking the health of the giver; a gratuity to servants. *Arbutnot.*

DRINK'-ÖF-FER-ING, n. An offering of wine, in the religious services of the Jews. *Lev. xxiii. 13.*

DRIP, v. n. [*A. S. dripan, driopan, dropian; Dut. druipen; Ger. tröpfen; Dan. dryppe; Sw. drypa.*] [*i. DRIPPED; pp. DRIPPING, DRIPPED.*]

1. To fall in drops; to dribble. *Wakon.*

2. To have drops falling from, as any thing wet.

Who would not take offence to see a face All daubed and dripping with the melted grease? *Compreve.*

DRIP, v. a. To let fall in drops.

The lofty barn of some rich swain Which from the thatch drips fast a shower of rain. *Swift.*

DRIP, n. 1. That which falls in drops; dripping.

2. (*Arch.*) The projecting edge of a moulding channelled beneath so that the rain will drip from it; corona. *Weale.*

3. (*Law.*) A species of servitude by which one man engages to permit the waters flowing from the roof of his neighbor's house to fall, or drip, on his estate. *Burrill.*

DRIP'PING, n. 1. The act of falling in drops:—that which falls in drops.

A rude altar, . . . overgrown with moss, And stained with drippings of a million showers. *Talfourd.*

2. The fat collected from roast meat. *Swift.*

DRIP'PING-PÄN, n. The pan in which the drippings of roast meat are caught.

† **DRIP'PLE, a.** Weak or rare. *Fairfax.*

DRIP'-STONE, n. (*Arch.*) A projecting tablet or moulding over the heads of doorways, windows, &c.;—usually hollowed on the under side so that rain or condensed moisture may drop from it. *Britton.*

DRIVE, v. a. [*Goth. dreiban; A. S. drifan; Dut. drijven; Ger. treiben; Dan. drive; Sp. drifta.*] [*i. DROVE; pp. DRIVING, DRIVEN.*—*Drive*, formerly used as the imperfect, is now obsolete.]

1. To impel or urge forward; to push forward; to force along; to impel. "The hammer drives the nail."

2. To expel by force; to send away.

Weaponless I flew To seek the tyrant, and was driven with scoffs From the proud gates which shelter him. *Talfourd.*

3. To chase; to hunt.

To drive the deer with hound and horn Earl Percy took his way. *Chevy Chase.*

4. To cause to proceed under guidance, as a carriage, or a team. *Addison.*

5. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it. [*R.*]

We come not with design of wasteful prey To drive the country, force the swains away. *Dryden.*

6. To force; to compel; to oblige.

He was driven by the necessities of the times, more than by his own disposition, to rigor. *King Charles.*

7. To press; to urge; as, "To drive a bargain, or an argument."

8. To carry on a drive; to take in a carriage.

9. To carry on; to prosecute; to be active in; as, "To drive a trade or business."

10. (*Naut.*) To carry at random on the water; to drift; as, "The wind drives the ship."

The trade of life cannot be driven without partners. *Collier.*

To drive away, to compel to remove to a distance; to disperse; to dispel; to scatter; to expel.—To drive back, to repel.—To drive feathers, to separate the lighter from the heavier by exposing them to a current of air passing through the machine in which they are placed.

His thrice-driven bed of down. *Shak.*

—To drive off, to force to remove to a distance; to expel; to drive away.—To drive out, to expel. "They forthwith drive out their governor." *Knolles.*

DRIVE, v. n. 1. To go as by external impulse; to be urged forward; to be forced along.

But why drives on that ship so fast, Without or wave or wind? The air is cut away before, And closes from behind. *Coleridge.*

2. To rush with violence; to go furiously.

The wolves scampered away, however, as hard as they could drive. *L'Estrange.*

3. To go or pass in a carriage. "Drive towards Dover." *Shak.*

4. To tend to, as an ultimate design; to aim, —usually with *at*. "We have found out the point he drives at." *Locke.*

5. To aim a blow; to deal a stroke.

Four rogues in buckram let drive at me. *Shak.*

6. To take and keep the property of another as a pledge; to distract. "To drive for rent." *Cleaveland.*

7. (*Naut.*) To scud before a gale, or to drift in a current. *Dana.*

Drive "is distinguished from *drag* thus: any thing driven (the drove) is followed by the driver or drover, and does not imply contact; any thing dragged follows that which drags, and does imply contact." *Richardson.*

DRIVE, n. 1. Passage in a carriage, distinguished from a ride on horseback. "We had a dreary drive to St. Andrew's." *Boswell.*

2. A course on which carriages are driven. "The drive of Hyde Park." *Richardson.*

3. Force; speed. *Baker.*

DRIV'EL (driv'vl), *v. n.* [*The diminutive of drive. Richardson.*—From the root *drip. Johnson.*—Perhaps from the Icel. *dräfa*, to talk idly or foolishly. *Todd.*] [*i. DRIVELLED; pp. DRIVELING, DRIVELLED.*]

1. To let the spittle fall, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard; to slaver. "Forced to drivell like some paralytic." *Grew.*

2. To be weak or foolish; to dote. *Shak.*

DRIV'EL (driv'vl), *n.* 1. An involuntary flow of saliva; slaver. *Dryden.*

2. An idiot; a fool; a driveller. *Johnson.*

3. † A servant. "*Drivel* or drudge." *Hufoet.*

DRIV'EL-LER (driv'vl-er), *n.* One who drivels; a slaverer; a drivell; a fool; an idiot; a dotard.

And Swift expires, a driveller and a show. *Johnson.*

DRIV'EL-LING, p. a. Slaverling, like a child or an idiot:—doting; playing the fool. "Some drivelling Greek mythologist." *Warburton.*

DRIV'EL-LING, n. 1. The act of one who drivels; slaver; drivell; involuntary flow of saliva. *J. Fox.*

2. Foolishness; folly; idiocy.

DRIV'EN (driv'vn), *p. from drive.* See **DRIVE.**

DRIV'ER, n. 1. He who, or that which, drives;—particularly one who drives beasts, or a drover, and one who drives a carriage; a coachman; a carman; a charioteer.

2. An overseer of slaves. [*U. S.*] *Whittier.*

3. A substance interposed between the driving instrument and the thing driven. *Clarke.*

4. (*Naut.*) A large sail occasionally set upon the mizzen-gaff; a spanker. *Dana.*

5. (*Ship-building.*) The foremost spur in the bilge-ways. *Mar. Dict.*

6. (*Machinery.*) Any part which communicates motion to another part. *Weale.*

DRIV'ING, n. 1. The act of one who drives. "The driving of Jehu." *2 Kings ix. 20.*

2. Tendency; scope; drift. *Brewer.*

DRIV'ING, p. a. Impelling; urging forward; forcing; as, "A driving wheel."

DRIZ'ZLE (driz'zl), *v. a.* [*Dim. from Goth. drisan; A. S. dreosan, to fall; Ger. rieseln, to drizzle.*] [*i. DRIZZLED; pp. DRIZZLING, DRIZZLED.*]

To shed in very small, slow drops, as winter rains.

When the sun sets, the air doth drizzle dew. *Shak.*

DRIZ'ZLE, v. n. To fall in very small, slow drops; to rain gently. "These tears that drizzle from mine eyes." *Mariow.*

DRIZ'ZLE, n. Small rain; mizzle; mist. *Todd.*

DRIZ'ZLING, n. A slow drop or dropping. *Bale.*

DRIZ'ZLING, p. a. Falling in small or slow drops.

DRIZ'ZLY (driz'le), *a.* 1. Shedding, or abounding in drizzle or small rain. "Winter's drizzly reign." *Dryden.*

2. Being in small drops; resembling drizzle. "Drizzly dew." *Thomson.*

DROF'LÄND, n. [*A. S. dryfene, driven.*] A quit-rent or yearly payment formerly made by some tenants to the king, or their landlords, for driving their cattle through a manor to fairs or markets. *Burrill.*

DRO'GER, n. A vessel built for burden or for transporting cotton, lumber, &c. *Bartlett.*

DROG'MAN, or DRÖG'Q-MAN, n. An interpreter. — See **DRAGOMAN**. *P. Cyc.*

† **DRÖLL, n.** [A contraction of *drivel*. *Junius*. — Gael. *droll*, an idler.] A slave; a drudge. "Peasants and drolls." *Beau. & Fl.*

† **DRÖLL, v. n.** To work sluggishly; to plod. *Let such vile vassals Drudge in the world, and for their living droll. Spenser.*

DRÖIT, n. [Fr., *right*.] (*Law*.) A legal title; a just claim; a writ of right, being the highest kind of writ. *Tomlins.*

Droit d'aubaine, [Fr. *aubaine*, from L. *alibi natus*, a person born elsewhere. *Spelman*.] a prerogative of the sovereign of some countries in Europe, entitling them, on the death of an alien stranger, to all he was worth, unless he had a particular exemption. *Burrill.*

Droits of admiralty, (*Law*.) perquisites attached to the office of admiral, or of lord high-admiral in England. *P. Cyc.*

† **DRÖIT-U-RAL, a.** (*Law*.) Relating to the mere right of property, as distinguished from the right of possession. *Burrill.*

DROITZSCHKA, n. A Russian four-wheeled pleasure carriage. — See **DROSKY**. *W. Ency.*

DRÖLL (droll), n. 1. A jester; a buffoon. "A set of merry drolls." *Spectator.*

2. A farce; something exhibited to raise mirth. *Lofty lines in Smithfield drolls. Swift.*

DRÖLL, a. [Fr. *droll*; Dut. & Ger. *drollig*. — "Eng. *troll*, to turn, roll, or tumble about, seems a more simple and satisfactory etymology." *Richardson*.] Ludicrous; queer; laughable; ridiculous; strange; odd; comical. "The *droll* figures those gallant youths exhibited." *Melmoth.*

Syn. — See **LUDICROUS**.

DRÖLL, v. n. To jest; to play the buffoon. "Disposed to *droll*." [R.] *Swift.*

† **DRÖLL, v. a.** To cheat; to cajole; to flatter. *Men that will not be reasoned into their senses may yet be laughed or drolled into them. L'Estrange.*

DRÖLL'ER, n. A jester; a buffoon; a droll. "The apes and *drollers*." *Glanville.*

DRÖLL'ER-Y, n. 1. Idle jokes; buffoonery. *Such men as these are not to be argued with till they can be persuaded to use arguments instead of drollery. Clarke.*

2. † A show performed by puppets. *Shak.*

DRÖLL'ING, n. Burlesque; low wit. "Rude *drolling* and buffooning." *Hallywell.*

DRÖLL'ING-LY, ad. In a jesting manner. "Contemptuously and perhaps *drollingly*." *Boyle.*

DRÖLL'ISH, a. Somewhat droll. "A *drollish* and witty kind of peevishness." *Sterne.*

DRÖM'E-DA-RY [drüm'e-da-re, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K.*; dröm'e-da-re, *S. Sm.*], *n.* [Gr. *δρωμας*, swift; *δραγειν*, to run; Low L. *dromedarius*; It., Port., & Sp. *dromedario*; Fr. *dromedaire*.] (*Zool*.) A species of camel; the Arabian and African camel, having only one hump on the back; — distinguished from the *Bactrian camel*, which has two humps. — See **CAMEL**. *Eng. Cyc.*



Dromedary (Camelus dromedarius).

DRÖNE, n. [A. S. *dran*, *dran*; Ger. *drohne*.]

1. The male of the honey-bee, which makes no honey, and is therefore expelled from the hive by the rest. It may be readily distinguished from the *queen-bee* and the *worker*, by its greater breadth, its large eyes, and its abdomen, which has only four segments visible from the upper side. *Eng. Cyc.*

All with united force combine to drive The lazy drones from the laborious hive. *Dryden.*

2. A slothful person; a sluggard; an idler. *On the household hearth A bardenous drone. Milton.*

3. A humming noise, like that of the drone. "The *drones* of one plain song." *Milton.*

4. The largest tube of a bagpipe, which emits a continued droning sound. *Boag.*

DRÖNE, v. n. [i. *DRONED*; pp. *DRONING*, *DRONED*.]

1. To live in idleness; to lounge. *Dryden.*

2. To give a heavy, dull tone. "The cymbal's *droning* sound." *Milton.*

DRÖNE, v. a. To read in a dull, monotonous manner.

And the reader *droned* from the pulpit, Like the murmur of many bees, The legend of our Saviour's Crucifix, And saint Basil's homilies. *Longfellow.*

DRÖNE'-BEE, n. The male bee; drone. *Ash.*

DRÖNE'-FLY, n. A two-winged insect resembling the drone-bee. *Ash.*

DRÖNE'-PIPE, n. The hum of an insect. *You fell at once into a lower key That's worse — the drone-pipe of a humble-bee. Cowper.*

DRÖN'GÖ-SHRIKE, n. (*Ornith.*) A passerine bird of the family *Ampelidae* and sub-family *Dicrurinae*. *Gray.*

DRÖN'ING, n. The act of one who drones. *Swift.*

DRÖN'ING, p. a. 1. Living in idleness; *laziness*. "A *droning* duke." *Goldsmith.*

2. Giving a dull sound. *Save where the beetle wheels his *droning* flight, And drowsy unklings lull the distant fold. Gray.*

DRÖN'ISH, a. Like a drone; idle; sluggish; indolent; inactive; *lazy*.

DRÖN'ISH-LY, ad. In a dronish manner. *Bailey.*

DRÖN'ISH-NÉSS, n. The quality of being dronish; idleness; *laziness*. *Bailey.*

DRÖN'TE, n. (*Ornith.*) The dodo. *Eng. Cyc.*

DRÖN'Y, a. Sluggish; dronish. *Johnson.*

DRÖÖL, v. n. [From *drivel*, anciently spelt *driuel*.] To slaver, as a child; to drivel. [Provincial in Eng., and colloquial in the U. S.] *Hollaway.*

DRÖÖP, v. n. [From *drop*. — See **DROP**.] [i. *DRÖOPE*; pp. *DRÖOPI*, *DRÖOPE*.]

1. To sink or hang down, as from loss of strength; to lean downwards; to wilt; to wither. "Her *drooping* head." *Pope.*

2. To faint; to grow weak; to be dispirited or depressed; to languish. *Then drooped the fading flowers (their beauty fled), And closed their sickly eyes, and hung the head. Dryden.*

3. To droop. *What! drooping yet? Come, my friend! Talford.*

DRÖÖP'ER, n. One who droops. *Holinshead.*

DRÖÖP'ING, n. A downcast look; — a withering. *And an unquiet drooping of the eye. Byron.*

DRÖÖP'ING, p. a. 1. Sinking, falling, or hanging down; as, "A *drooping* flower."

2. Growing weak; languishing; fainting. *In drooping soldiers a new courage sprung. Roscommon.*

DRÖÖP'ING-LY, ad. In a drooping manner.

DRÖP, n. [A. S. *dropa*; Dut. *drop*; Frs. *drip*; Ger. *troffen*.]

1. A globule of any liquid, or as much of any liquid as falls at once when there is not a continual stream.

2. A diamond hanging in the ear; an ear-ring. *The drops to thee, Brilliante, we consign; And, Momenilla, let the watch be thine. Pope.*

3. A platform on which a felon stands, and which drops from under him when he is executed. *Grose.*

4. (*Arch.*) A frustum of a cone, used as an ornament under the triglyph of a Doric architrave; — called also *gutta*. *Britton.*

5. (*Naut.*) The depth of a sail, from head to foot, amidships. *Dana.*

6. *pl.* (*Med.*) A form of medicine in which the dose is measured by drops. *Hoblyn.*

DRÖP, v. a. [A. S. *dropian*; Dut. *druipen*, *drop-pelen*; Ger. *triefen*, *traufen*, or *troffen*; Dan. *dryppe*; Sw. *drypa*.] [i. *DRÖPPE* or *DRÖPT*; pp. *DRÖPPING*, *DRÖPPE* or *DRÖPT*.]

1. To pour or let fall in drops or globules. *Some natural tears they *dropped*, but wiped them soon. Milton.*

2. To let fall, in a general sense; to let go; to lower; as, "To *drop* an anchor."

3. To give over; to quit; to leave; to relinquish; to abandon. "I *drop* you here." *L'Estrange.*

4. To suddenly *drop* the pursuit. "She will *drop* him." *Addison.*

4. To utter slightly or casually; to speak incidentally; as, "To *drop* a hint."

5. To bedrop; to spot or speckle. "Coats *dropped* with gold." *Milton.*

To *drop in*, to insert indirectly, or by way of digression.

St. Paul's Epistles contain nothing but points of Christian instruction, amongst which he seldom fails to *drop in* the great and distinguishing doctrine of our holy religion. *Locke.*

DRÖP, v. n. 1. To fall in drops or single globules; to distil.

The quality of mercy is not strained; It *droppeth* as the gentle rain from heaven Upon the place beneath. *Shak.*

2. To let drops fall; to be discharged in drops. *The heavens *dropped* at the presence of God. Ps. lxxvii. 3.*

3. To fall suddenly, abruptly, or spontaneously, in a general sense. *So mayst thou live till, like ripe fruit, thou *drop* Into thy mother's lap. Milton.*

4. To fall in death; to die suddenly. *In the dole of blows your son might *drop*. Shak.*

5. To come to nothing; to sink into silence; to disappear; to vanish. *I heard of threats occasioned by my verses. I sent to acquaint them where I was to be found; and so it *dropped*. Pope.*

6. To fall short of a mark. [R.] *Often it *drops* or overshoots. Collier.*

7. To be depressed or lowered. *Craig.*

8. (*Naut.*) To be deep in extent, as a sail. "Her main-top-sail *drops* seventeen yards." *Mar. Dict.*

To *drop astern*, (*Naut.*) to retrograde; to move back. — To *drop down*, to move down towards the sea. — To *drop in*, to happen in; to visit unexpectedly. *Dryden.*

DRÖ'PAX, n. [Gr. *δρωαξ*, a pitch ointment.] (*Med.*) A plaster, or any thing to take off the hair; a depilatory. *Ash.*

DRÖP'LET, n. A little drop. *Shak.*

† **DRÖP'MEAL, ad.** [A. S. *drop-mæham*; *dropa*, a drop, and *mæl*, a portion.] By drops. *Dugre's Dialogues.*

DRÖP'PER, n. He who, or that which, drops. *Walton.*

DRÖP'PING, n. 1. The act of falling in drops. *A continual *dropping* in a rainy day. Prov. xvii. 13.*

2. That which drops. *Donne. Pope.*

DRÖP'PING, p. a. Falling in drops or globules; distilling; — falling; descending. *A *dropping* fire, (Mil.) a constant, irregular discharge of small rains. Ogilvie.*

DRÖP'PING-BÖT'TLE, n. An instrument for supplying small quantities of water to test tubes, &c.; an edulcorator. *Hoblyn.*

DRÖP'PING-LY, ad. By drops. *Hulot.*

DRÖPS, n. pl. (*Med.*) See **DROP**, n. 6.

DRÖP'-SE-RÉNE', n. [L. *gutta serena*.] (*Med.*) A disease by which sight is destroyed without any perceptible change in the organization of the eye; amaurosis or gutta serena. — See **AMAUROSIS**.

So thick a *drop-serene* hath quenched their orbs. *Milton.*

DRÖP'SI-CAL, a. 1. Partaking of dropsy; diseased with a dropsy; hydropical; dropsied; as, "Dropsical disorders."

2. Tending to a dropsy; liable to dropsy. "Dropsical persons." *Arbutnot.*

DRÖP'SI-CAL-NÉSS, n. The state of being dropsical. *Scott.*

DRÖP'SIED (dröp'sid), a. Diseased with a dropsy. *Where great addition swells, and virtue none, It is a *dropped* honor. Shak.*

DRÖP'-STONE, n. Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward.*

DRÖP'SY, n. [Gr. *δρωσις*; *δωρα*, water, and *ωψ*, the aspect; L. *hydrops*, whence anciently *hydropisy*; thence *dropsy*, and *dropsy*.]

1. (*Med.*) An unnatural collection of watery fluid in any part of the body. *Brande.*

2. (*Bot.*) A disease in succulent plants, from an excess of water. *Brande.*

DRÖPT, i. & p. from *drop*. Often used instead of *dropped*. — See **DROP**. *Ed. Rev.*

DRÖP'WOET (-wür), n. (*Bot.*) An aquatic poisonous plant, with fleshy-fingered roots; *Enanthe crocata*. *Eng. Cyc.*

DRÖS'E-RA, n. [Gr. *δρωσέρας*, dewy.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants so called because the leaves are

set with hairs which discharge a viscid fluid, which looks like dew; sun-dew. *Eng. Cyc.*

DRÖSKY, or **DRÖSCHKE**, *n.* A Russian four-wheeled pleasure-carriage; — corrupted from *droitschka*. — See **DROITSCHKA**. *W. Ency.*

DRO-SÖM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *δόσος*, dew, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of dew gathered on any substance in the night. *Hamilton.*

DRÖSS, *n.* [A. S. *dross*; *dreosan*, to cast down, to precipitate; Dut. *droessen*; Ger. *drösen*, dregs.] 1. The scum or extraneous matter of metals thrown off in the process of melting; as, "The *dross* of iron." 2. Rust; incrustation upon metal. *Addison.* 3. Any thing remaining after the removal of the better part; waste matter; refuse; leavings; sweepings. "The *dross* and filth of sensual delights." *Tillotson.*

Syn. — See **DREGS**.

† **DRÖSS'EL**, *n.* A sluggard; a drotchel. *Warner.*

DRÖSS'ENESS, *n.* The quality of being drossy; impurity; foulness.

The furnace of affliction refines us from earthly drossiness, and softens us for the impression of God's own stamp. *Boyle.*

DRÖSS'LESS, *a.* Destitute of dross. *Stevens.*

DRÖSS'Y, *a.* 1. Full of dross; scorious; recriminatory. "Drossy gold." *Davies.* 2. Worthless; foul; impure, like dross. "Drossy rhymes." *Donne.*

† **DRÖTCH'EL**, *n.* [Corrupted from *drazel* or *drossel*.] An idle wench: — a sluggard. *Minsheu.*

DRÖUGHT (*dröat*), *n.* [A. S. *drygoth*; *drygan*, or *doigan*, to dry. — The third person sing. of *drygan*. *Tooke.* — Dut. *droogte*.] 1. Dryness; want of rain; a long continuance of dry weather.

O earth, I will befriend thee more with rain
Than youthful April shall with all his showers;
In summer's drought I'll drop upon thee still. *Shak.*

2. Thirst; want of drink.

One whose drought,
Yet scarce allayed, still eyes the current stream. *Milton.*

g This word is often pronounced as if written *drouht*, but improperly. When these abstracts take *g* in their composition, and this *g* is not preceded by a vowel, the *t* does not precede the *h*, but follows it, as *weigh*, *weight*; *fly*, *flight*; *no*, *nought*, &c. — "Drought is vulgarly pronounced *drouht*; it is even written so by Milton; but in this he is not to be imitated, having mistaken the analogy of this word, as well as that of *height*, which he spells *height*, and which is frequently so pronounced by the vulgar." *Walker.* — See **DROUGHT**.

DRÖUGHT'ENESS (*dröat'en-ness*), *n.* The state of wanting rain; want of rain. *Johnson.*

DRÖUGHT'Y (*dröat'y*), *a.* 1. Arid; wanting rain. "Droughty and parched countries." *Ray.* 2. Thirsty; wanting drink; dry. "The droughty traveller or hunter." *Sloane.*

DRÖUTH, *n.* 1. Want of rain; dry weather. *Bacon.* 2. Thirst; want of drink.

And every tongue, through utter drouth,
Was withered at the root. *Coleridge.*

g This word is written *drouth*, instead of *drought*, by some old English writers; and this form is still used in some parts of England and Scotland, and by many persons in the United States. — "Our old authors, perhaps more correctly, write and pronounce *drouth*." *Smart.* — "It is improperly written *drought*." *Richardson.* — "People of education in America have always avoided using the word *drouth*, considering it as a mere vulgar corruption of *drought*. Mr. Webster, however, in the learned preface to his Compendious Dictionary, following the etymology of the word, as given by Horne Tooke, defends *drouth* as the genuine word, and condemns *drought* as a corruption." *Packer.* — See **DROUGHT**.

DRÖVE, *i.* from *drive*. See **DRIVE**.

DRÖVE, *n.* [A. S. *draef*. — See **DRIVE**.]

1. A number of cattle driven; a collection of animals or beasts under the care of a driver, as oxen, cows, sheep, &c.

2. A crowd; a collection.

The sounds and seas, with all their finny drove. *Milton.*

Whole droves of blockheads choking up the way. *Dryden.*

3. A drift-way, or common road for driving cattle. [England.] *Cowell.*

Syn. — See **HERD**.

† **DRÖVEN** (*drövn*), *p.* from *drive*. Driven. — See **DRIVE**.

DRÖVER, *n.* [From *drive*.]

1. One who fattens cattle or sheep for sale, and drives them to market; a driver. *South.*

2. A boat driven forward by the tide. [R.]

He woke,
And saw his drover drive along the stream. *Spenser.*

† **DRÖVY**, *a.* [A. S. *drof*, dirty. — See **DRAFFY**.] Filthy; muddy; roiled. "To drink *drovy* or troubled water." *Chaucer.*

DRÖWN, *v. a.* [A. S. *adrencan*; Dan. *drukne*; Sw. *dranka*. — See **DRENCH**.] [*i.* **DROWNED**; *pp.* **DROWNING**, **DROWNED**.]

1. To destroy or put to death by immersing in water or other fluid; to sink under water till dead. Like one that hath been seven days drowned. *Coleridge.*

My body lay afloat.

2. To cover with liquid; to overwhelm; to overflow; to inundate; to deluge.

To dew the sovereign flower, and *down* the weeds. *Shak.*

3. To sink, immerge, or lose in any thing; — to overcome; to overpower. Most men being in sensual pleasures drowned. *Davies.*

DRÖWN, *v. n.* 1. To be suffocated in water or other fluid; to die by being immersed in water. Methought what pain it was to *drown*. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*.) To merge or sink.

In some cases, a right of freehold shall *drown* in a chattel. *Cole's Littleton.*

DRÖWN'AGE, *n.* Act of drowning. [R.] *Carlyle.*

DRÖWNED (*drönd*), *p. a.* Suffocated in water or other fluid; overwhelmed; inundated; deluged.

DRÖWN'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, drowns.

DRÖWN'ING, *n.* Suffocation by immersion under water or other fluid. *Udal.*

DRÖWN'ING, *p. a.* Suffocating in water or other fluid: — overwhelming; inundating.

DRÖWSE' (*drödz*), *v. a.* [Dut. *droosen*; A. S. *dreosan*, to fall, to drop, or droop.] [*i.* **DROWSED**; *pp.* **DROWSING**, **DROWSED**.] To make heavy with sleep; to dispose to sleep. *Milton.*

DRÖWSE, *v. n.* To grow heavy with sleep; to doze. "He *drowsed* upon his couch." *South.*

Syn. — See **SLEEP**.

DRÖWSE, *n.* A slight sleep; a slumber. *Clarke.*

DRÖW'SI-HEAD (*-héd*), *n.* Inclination to sleep; drowsiness; sleepiness. [R.]

A pleasing land of *drowshead* it was,
Of dreams that wave before the half-shut eye. *Thomson.*

† **DRÖW'SI-HED**, *n.* Drowsiness; drowshead. The royal virgin shook off *drowshead*. *Spenser.*

DRÖW'SI-LY, *ad.* In a drowsy manner; sleepily; sluggishly. *Dryden.*

DRÖW'SI-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being drowsy; dozeiness; sleepiness.

What a strange *drowsiness* possesses them! *Shak.*

2. Inactivity; sluggishness. *Bacon.*

DRÖW'SY, *a.* 1. Tending to fall asleep while sitting up; dozy; heavy with sleepiness; sleepy. *Drowsy* am I, and yet can rarely sleep. *Stimney.*

2. Lulling; causing sleep. "Drowsy couch." *Spenser.* "Drowsy murmurs." *Addison.*

And *drowsy* tinklings lull the distant folds. *Gray.*

3. Dull; stupid; sluggish; heavy. "Our author with all his *drowsy* reasoning." *Atterbury.*

DRÖW'SY-HEAD'ED, *a.* Sluggish. *Fotherby.*

DRÜB, *v. a.* [Dut. & Ger. *treffen*; Dan. *dræbe*, to kill; Sw. *dräbba*, to hit, to engage the enemy.] [*i.* **DRUBBED**; *pp.* **DRUBBING**, **DRUBBED**.] To beat heartily; to thrash. *Hudibras.*

DRÜB, *n.* A thump; a knock; a blow. "Innumerable *drubs* and contusions." *Addison.*

DRÜB'ING, *n.* A beating; a flogging. *Hume.*

DRÜDGE, *v. n.* [The past participle (*droog*, *druge*) of A. S. *dreogan*, to act, to suffer. *Tooke.*] [*i.* **DRUGGED**; *pp.* **DROUGING**, **DRUGGED**.] To labor in mean offices; to work hard; to slave. Here rather let me *drudge* and earn my bread. *Milton.*

DRÜDGE, *v. a.* To consume tediously or laboriously. "Drudge away the day." *Qtway.*

DRÜDGE, *n.* 1. One employed in mean labor; a hard worker; one who slaves; a slave; a hack. Ordained his *drudge*, to execute
Whate'er his wrath shall bid. *Milton.*

2. An agricultural implement of the rake or harrow kind. — See **DREDGE**. *Farm. Ency.*

Syn. — See **SERVANT**.

DRÜDGE'-HORSE, *n.* A horse used for hard work. *Jarvis.*

DRÜDGE'ER, *n.* 1. A mean laborer; a drudge. 2. A drudging-box; a dredger. *Johnson.*

DRÜDGE'-RY, *n.* Mean labor; hard, servile work; ignoble toil. "Weary *drudgeries*." *Southern.*

Syn. — See **WORK**.

DRÜDGE'ING-BOX, *n.* See **DREDGING-BOX**.

DRÜDGE'ING-LY, *ad.* Laboriously; toilsomely.

† **DRÜ'E-RIE**, *n.* [Old Fr.] Courtship; gallantry. Of ladies' love and *druerie*. *Chaucer.*

DRÜG, *n.* [Past participle of the A. S. *drigan*, *drugan*, to dry. *Tooke.* — Dut. *droogery*. — It., Port., & Sp. *droga*; Fr. *drogue*.]

1. A general name of commodities used for the purposes of medicine, dyeing, tanning, and for various other purposes. *Francis.*

2. Any thing unsalable, or for which there is no demand.

Fletcher's despised, your Jonson out of fashion,
And wit the only *drug* in all the nation. *Dryden.*

3. † A mean laborer; a drudge. *Shak.*

DRÜG, *v. a.* [*i.* **DRUGGED**; *pp.* **DRUGGING**, **DRUGGED**.]

1. To season with ingredients, commonly medicinal. "I've *drugged* their possets." *Shak.*

2. To tincture with something noxious. *Milton.*

3. To administer drugs to. *Fenton.*

DRÜG, *v. n.* To prescribe or administer drugs. "Your *drugging* doctors." *B. Jonson.*

DRÜG'-DÄMNED, *a.* Infamous for poisons. "Drug-damned Italy." *Shak.*

† **DRÜG'SER**, *n.* A druggist. *Burton.*

DRÜG'SER-MÄN, *n.* An interpreter. — See **DRA-GOMAN**. *Dryden.*

DRÜG'GET, *n.* [It. *droghetto*; Port. & Sp. *droguete*; Fr. *droguet*. — From *Drogheda*, a town in Ireland. *Sullivan.*] A coarse, flimsy woollen stuff, used for carpets, for packing, and for rough female garments in Scotland. *Simmonds.*

DRÜG'GIST, *n.* A dealer in drugs and medicines.

DRÜG'-MILL, *n.* A machine for triturating drugs.

† **DRÜG'STER**, *n.* A druggist. *Boyle.*

DRÜ'ID, *n.* [Gr. *δρῖς*, an oak. *Milton*. *Skinner*. — "Derived by the Latins from *δρῖς*, an oak, but more probably of Celtic origin." *Brande*. — "It is hard," says a writer in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "to imagine how the ancient Britons should come to speak Greek." — Brit. *deruidhon*, very wise men. *Lye*. — Brit. *deru*, an oak, and *udd*, a lord or master. *Wachter*. — Brit. *drui* or *deru*, an oak, and *hud*, incantation. *Ency. Brit.* — A. S. *dry*, a magician — a Druid. *Somner*. — Ir. *drui*, a magician. *Crabb*. — W. *derwen*, an oak; *derwydd*, a Druid; Gael. & Ir. *druid*.]

1. One of the priests of the Celtic inhabitants of ancient Gaul and Britain. They worshipped chiefly in consecrated groves, and offered human sacrifices. *Brande.*

There was a class of the *Druids*, whom they called *Bards*, who flourished in songs (their only history) the exploits of their heroes, and who composed those verses which contained the secrets of divinal discipline, their principles of natural and moral philosophy, their astronomy, and the mystical rites of their religion. *Burke.*

2. A bard; a poet; a scald.

In yonder grave a *Druid* lies,
Where slowly winds the stealing wave. *Collins.*

DRÜ'ID-ESS, *n.* A female Druid; an enchantress. *Pennant.*

DRÜ-ID'I-CÄL, *a.* Relating to the Druids. *Burke.*

DRÜ-ID-ISH, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the Druids. "The *druidish* religion." *Hobinshed.*

DRÜ-ID-ISM, *n.* The doctrines, rites, and ceremonies of the Druids.

The great and capital objects of their [the Saxons'] worship were taken from *druidism*. *Burke.*

DRÜM, *n.* [Dut *trom*, *trommel*; Ger. *trommel*; Dan. *tromme*; Sw. *tromma*. — A. S. *dreman*, or *dryman*, to play on an instrument.]

1. (*Mus.*) An instrument of percussion formed by stretching a piece of parchment over each end of a cylinder of thin wood or brass;—principally used for martial music. *Brande.*

2. (*Mil.*) One who beats a drum; a drummer. *Mil. Dict.*

3. Any thing shaped like a drum; as, "A drum for figs"; "A drum for a stove-pipe."

4. The quantity contained in the vessel called a drum; as, "A drum of figs."

5. (*Mech.*) A revolving cylinder or barrel, around which endless straps, chains, or cords are passed, to communicate motion or power to other machinery. When such cylinders are narrow in the direction of their axes, they are called *pulleys*, or *riggers*. *Francis.*

6. (*Anat.*) The tympanum of the ear;—also, the middle ear, tympanic cavity, or barrel of the ear, behind the tympanum. *Comings.*

7. (*Arch.*) The upright part of a cupola, either above or below a dome;—also, the centre, vase, bell, or basket of the Corinthian and composite capitals. *Brande. Francis.*

8. A large concourse of visitors; an assembly or rout.

"Routs, drums, balls, and assemblies." *Rambler.*
"Styled a drum, from the noise and emptiness of the entertainment." *Smollett.*

DRUM, *v. n.* [*i.* DRUMMED; *pp.* DRUMMING, DRUMMED.]

1. To beat or play upon a drum.
Fantome advances to him drumming. *Addison.*

2. To beat with a pulsatory motion, as the heart. "His drumming heart." *Shak.*

3. To beat or tattoo with the fingers; as, "To drum on the window."

4. To emit a humming, droning, sullen sound or noise; to tinkle. *Browne.*

DRUM, *v. a.* To expel ignominiously with the sound of a drum;—used with out.

They drummed and trumpeted the wretches out of their hall of audience. *Burke.*

To drum up, to assemble by the beat of the drum;—to gather or draw by solicitation or effort; as, "To drum up customers."

† DRUM'BLE, *v. n.* To drone; to be sluggish. *Shak.*

DRUM'-FISH, *n.* (*Ich.*) A fish found in the American waters. *Woodward.*

DRUM'-HEAD, *n.* 1. The head or pelt of a drum; the parchment forming the end of a drum. *Paley.*

2. The top part of a capstan. *Dana.*

† DRUM'LY, *a.* [*drumble*, in the sense of sluggish. *Todd.*—*W. trom*, heavy.] Thick; stagnant; muddy;—slow. *Wodroephe*, 1623.

DRUM'-MÄ-JOR, *n.* (*Mil.*) The chief drummer of a regiment. *Cleveland.*

DRUM'-MÄ-KER, *n.* One who makes drums.

DRUM'MER, *n.* 1. One who drums, or whose office it is to beat the drum. *Gay.*

2. (*Ent.*) A species of cockroach; *Blatta gigantea*;—so called from the drumming or knocking sound which it makes. *Mawder.*

DRUM'MOND-LIGHT (-līt), *n.* An intense light produced by directing the flame of the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe upon a piece of quick-lime;—so called from the inventor, Lieut. Drummond, who first used it for illuminating signals.

A pretty good substitute for the Drummond-light may be formed by directing a stream of oxygen gas through the flame of a spirit-lamp upon a lump of quick-lime. *Davies.*

DRUM'STICK, *n.* 1. A stick with which a drum is beaten. *Addison.*

2. Any thing resembling the stick with which a drum is beaten, as the upper part of the leg of a turkey.

DRÜNK' (drängk, 82), *a.* 1. Intoxicated with strong liquor; inebriated; tipsy; drunken.

We generally conclude that man drunk who takes pains to be thought sober. *Spectator.*

2. Drenched or saturated with moisture.

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood. *Deut.* xxxii. 42.

DRÜNK, *p.* from *drink*. See *DRINK*.

"There are speakers who are too refined to use the perfect participle of the verbs 'to drink,' 'to run,' 'to begin,' &c., and substitute the imperfect tense. Thus, instead of saying, 'I have drunk,' 'he has run,' 'they have begun,' they say, 'I have drank,' 'he has ran,' 'they have began,' &c. These are minor errors, I admit; still nice ears detect them." *Gwynne.*
—See *DRINK*

DRÜNK'ARD, *n.* One addicted to drunkenness; an intemperate person; a toper; a sot; a tippler.

God will not take the drunkard's excuse, that he has so long accustomed himself to intemperate drinking that now he cannot leave it off. *South.*

Diagnos and despair follow the drunkard like his shadow. *Waggoner.*

DRÜNK'EN (dräng'kn, 82), *p. a.* [From *drink*. See *DRINK*.—*A. S. druncen*.]

1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated. "They are drunken, but not with wine." *Isa.* xxix. 9.

Old Silenus, bloated, drunken. *Longfellow.*

2. Frequently or habitually drunk; sottish.

Is not this Stephano, my drunken butler? *Shak.*

3. Saturated with moisture. *Spenser.*

4. Done in a state of intoxication. "A drunken slaughter." *Shak.* "Drunken quarrels." *Swift.*

† DRÜNK'EN-HEAD, *n.* Drunkenness. *Gower.*

DRÜNK'EN-LY (dräng'kn-ly), *ad.* In a drunken manner. "Filthy and drunkenly." *Hackluyt.*

DRÜNK'EN-NËSS (dräng'kn-nës), *n.* [*A. S. druncnes*.]

1. Intoxication; ebriety; inebriety.

The best cure for drunkenness is, while sober, to observe a drunken man. *Chinese Maxim.*

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind. *Spenser.*

2. Habitual intoxication; sottishness. *Watts.*

† DRÜNK'EN-SHİP, *n.* Drunkenness. *John Fox.*

† DRÜNK'SHİP, *n.* Drunkenness. *Gower.*

DRÜ-PÄ'CEOUS (drü-pä'shus, 66), *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to, or producing, drupes. *Smart.*

DRÜPE, *n.* [*Gr. δρῦπα*, an over-ripe olive; *δρῦπε-ρος*, falling from the tree; *δρῦς*, a tree, and *πίπρω*, to fall; *L. druppa*; *Fr. drupe*.] (*Bot.*) A general name for a one-celled, one-seeded or two-seeded, indehiscent fruit, consisting of a fleshy, succulent exterior, and a hard stone in the centre, containing the seed, as the peach, cherry, plum, &c. *P. Cyc.*

DRÜSE, *n.* [*Ger. drüse*.] (*Mining.*) A cavity of which the interior surface is lined with crystals; a geode. *Cleveland.*

DRÜS'ED, *a.* Drusy; covered with minute crystals.

DRÜ'SËS, *n. pl.* The name of a remarkable people who inhabit the environs of Mt. Lebanon;—written also *Druses*. *P. Cyc.*

DRÜ'SY, *a.* (*Min.*) Abounding, or covered, with very minute crystals. *Cleveland.*

DRÜX'ËY, } (*Naut.*) Applied to decaying
DRÜX'Y, } timber. *Mar. Dict.*

DRÛ (drī), *a.* [*A. S. dri, drig, or dryg*; *Dut. droog*.]

1. Free from water, moisture, or any liquid; arid; not wet; not juicy; not green; not rainy; without tears; as, "Dry hay"; "Dry wood or tree"; "Dry weather"; "Dry eyes."

2. Thirsty; wanting or craving drink.

3. Not giving milk; as, "A dry cow."

4. Jeune; barren; destitute of ornament; meagre; unembellished; plain; uninteresting.

It is a dry fable, with little or nothing in it. *L'Estrange.*

5. Hard; keen; sly; severe; sarcastic; as, "A dry remark"; "A dry rub." *Hudibras.*

6. (*Paint.*) Noting a harsh and formal outline, and a color deficient in mellowness and harmony. *Fairholt.*

7. (*Sculp.*) Used in speaking of a work wherein there is a want of luxuriousness and tenderness in the forms. *Brande.*

Dry goods, textile fabrics, such as are sold by linen drapers, mercers, &c., in distinction from groceries. — Dry money, specie; real coin; as, "He paid a hundred dollars in dry money." — Dry stone wall, a stone wall built without mortar. — Dry wines, as opposed to sweet wines, are those in which the saccharine matter and the ferment are so exactly balanced, that they have mutually decomposed each other, and no sweetness is perceptible. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

DRÛ, *v. a.* [*A. S. drigan, adrgan, or drygan, adryan*; *Dut. droogen*; *Ger. drren*; *Sw. tor-ka*.—*Gr. δίψα*; *L. torreo*.] [*i.* DRIED; *pp.* DRYING, DRIED.] To free from water, moisture, or any liquid; to desiccate.

See, they have caught the father of the flock, Who dries his fleece upon the neighboring rock. *Dryden.*

To dry up, to make dry; to deprive totally of moisture. "Their honorable men are famished, and their multitude dried up with thirst." *Is.* v. 13. "They saw the fig-tree dried up from the roots." *Mark.* xi. 20.

DRÛ, *v. n.* 1. To become dry; to lose moisture.

The brook dried because there had been no rain. *1 Kings* xvii. 7.

2. To wither, as a limb. "Jeroboam's hand dried up." *1 Kings* xiii. 4.

DRÛ'AD, *n.*; *pl.* DRÛ'ADS. [*Gr. δρυάς, δρυάδες*; *δρῦς*, a tree; *L. dryas*.] (*Mythol.*) An imaginary woodland female deity, supposed to inhabit the woods and groves; a wood-nymph. *Milton.*

DRÛ-ÄN'DRÄ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A genus of Australian shrubs, with hard, dry, evergreen, beautiful leaves;—named from *J. Dryander*. *P. Cyc.*

DRÛ'ÄS, *n.*; *pl.* DRÛ'Ä-DES. [*L.* from *Gr. ἐρύας, ἐρύαδος*.] Dryad.—See *DRYAD*. *Ainsworth.*

DRÛ'-BËAT, *v. a.* To beat; to strike lightly. *Shak.*

DRÛ'-BËAT-EN (drī'bät-m), *a.* Severely beaten; beaten up lightly. *Shak.*

DRÛ'-BËL-LY-ÄCHE', *n.* A species of colic. *Merle.*

DRÛ'-BLÖW, *n.* (*Med.*) A blow which neither wounds nor sheds blood. *Crabb.*

DRÛ'-BÖNED (-bōnd), *a.* Having dry bones.

DRÛ'-CÄS-TÖR, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of beaver;—sometimes called the parchment-beaver. *Booth.*

DRÛ'ËR, *n.* See *DRIER*. *Temple.*

DRÛ'-EYED (drī'id), *a.* Without having the eyes suffused with tears; without weeping.

Sight so deform what heart of rock could long Dry-eyed behold? Adam could not, but wept. *Milton.*

† DRÛ'-FÄT, *n.* A basket for dry things. *Turleton.*

DRÛ'-FOOT, *n.* A dog that pursues game by the scent of the foot. *Craig.*

To draw dry-foot, to pursue game as a dog, by the scent of the foot.

A hound that runs counter, and yet draws dry-foot well. *Shak.*

DRÛ'ING, *n.* Act of making dry; desiccation.

DRÛ'ING-ÖIL, *n.* An oil, such as linseed oil, which dries quickly, from having been heated with oxide of lead;—used for paints. *Brande.*

DRÛ'ITE, *n.* [*Gr. δρυίς*, an oak. *Craig.*] (*Pal.*) Fragments of petrified or fossil wood, in which the structure of the wood is recognized. *Craig.*

DRÛ'LY, *ad.* 1. In a dry manner; with dryness; without moisture.

Like one of our French withered pears, it looks ill, it eats dryly. *Shak.*

2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.

For virtue is but dryly praised, and starves. *Dryden.*

3. Slyly; severely; wittily; sarcastically.

4. Without embellishment or interest; uninteresting. "Dryly didactive." *Goldsmith.*

DRÛ'-MËÄS-ÛRE (mëzh-ur), *n.* The measure of dry goods, by the peck, bushel, &c. *Davies.*

DRÛ'NESS, *n.* [*A. S. drignys*.] 1. The state of being dry or free from moisture; want of moisture; siccidity. "Dryness of the soil." *Browne.*

2. Want of embellishment; want of that which excites the interest or engages the mind or the passions. "Penury of fancy, or dryness of expression." *Garth.*

3. Want of sensibility; want of ardor. "Dryness of spirit." *Taylor.*

4. (*Paint.*) A term applied to a style of painting in which the outline is harsh and formal, and the color deficient in mellowness and harmony. *Fairholt.*

DRÛ'-NÛRSE, *n.* A nurse who brings up and feeds a child by hand, but does not suckle it.

DRÛ'-NÛRSE, *v. a.* To nurse without suckling. "Dry-nursed by a bear." *Hudibras.*

DRÛ'Q-PHİTE, *n.* (*Zool.*) A kind of frog. *Crabb.*

DRÛ'QS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of mistletoe. *Crabb.*

DRÛ'-PÖİNT, *n.* A sharp needle, with which fine lines are engraved on copper-plate. *Crabb.*

DRÛ'-PÖİNT-İNG, *n.* The grinding of needles and table-forks. *Whately.*

DRÛ'-RÖT, *n.* A disordered state incident to timber, which, by decomposing the fibres, reduces its substance to a mass of dry dust. It is called also *sap-rot*; and in the United States it is vulgarly called *powder-post*. *Hamilton.*

DRY'-RÛB, v. a. To make clean by rubbing, without wetting. *Dodsley.*

DRY'-SÂLT-ËR, n. 1. A dealer in salted or dried meats, and in the materials used in pickling, salting, and preserving various kinds of food. *Brande.*

Almost thirty years have elapsed since I heard by accident of a *dry-salter*, who had acquired a great reputation and a large fortune from possessing a secret that had enabled him to send out to the Indies, and other distant countries, best and pork in a better state of preservation than any of the trade.

So W. Fordyce, 1750.

2. A dealer in gums, drugs, dye-stuffs, mineral colors, tanning substances, artificial manures, and, generally, in the chemical salts used by dyers and manufacturers. *Simmonds.*

DRY'-SÂLT'Ë-RÛ, n. A term applied to the articles kept by a dry-salter. *Ogilvie.*

DRY'-SHÛD, a. Having dry feet.

The Lord shall shake his hand over the river, and smite it, and make men go over dry-shod. *Isa. xi. 15.*

DRY'-STÛVE, n. A glazed structure for containing the plants of dry, arid climates; such as cactuses, aloes, &c. *Brande.*

DRY'-VÂT, n. A basket or other vessel for holding dry things. *Clarke.*

DÛ'AD, n. The number two; duality. *Harris.*

DÛ'AL, a. [Gr. *δύο*; L. *dualis*; *duo*, two.] Expressing the number two, as the *dual* number in Greek, a form of the noun and verb by which two persons or things are denoted. *J. Clarke.*

DÛ'AL-ÏSM, n. 1. A system of philosophy which refers all existence to two ultimate principles; the doctrine of two sovereign principles, as Water and Night, Time and Necessity, Good and Evil;—especially the doctrine of two gods, one good and the other evil; Manichæism. *Brande.*

2. (*Theol.*) The doctrine that all mankind are divided, in the eternal foreknowledge of God, and by his arbitrary decree, into two classes,—the elect and the reprobate. *Brande.*

DÛ'AL-ÏST, n. A believer in the doctrine of dualism. *Craig.*

DÛ'AL-ÏS'TIC, a. Relating to dualism or duality. "The *dualistic* hypothesis." *Brande.*

DÛ'ÂL'I-TÛ, n. [It. *dualità*.]

1. The state of being two; a binary number. "A controversy concerning the *duality* or unity of wills in Christ." *Hales.*

2. Division; separation. *Davies.*

DÛ'AL-IN, n. A powerful explosive compound consisting of a kind of gunpowder saturated with a mixture similar to nitroglycerine.

DÛ'AN, n. [Gael. & Ir.] A division of a poem; a canto; a poem; a song. *Ossian. Burns. Byron.*

DÛ'ÂRËH-Y, n. [Gr. *δύο*, two, and *αρχή*, government.] Government by two persons. *Turner.*

DÛB, v. a. [A. S. *dubban*, to strike; Gael. & Ir. *dub*, to dip or dub.] [*i.* DUBBED; *pp.* DUBBING, DUBBED.]

1. To tap with a sword in conferring knighthood; to invest with the honor of knighthood.

2. To invest with any kind of new dignity, character, or title.

3. (*Carp.*) To reduce, cut down, or bring to an even surface by means of an adze. *Defoe.*

4. (*Masonry.*) To make good the decayed part of a wall before painting it. *Francis.*

As "To dub, a word resting on one of the noblest usages of chivalry, has now something of the ludicrous about it." *Trench.*

DÛB, v. n. To make a quick or brisk noise. "Now the drum *dubs*." *Beau. & Fl.*

DÛB, n. 1. A blow; a knock; a tap. *Hudibras.*

2. [Celt. *dubh*, a stream.] A small pool of water; a puddle. [Provincial, Eng.] *Brockett.*

DÛB'BED, a. Blunt; not pointed. [Provincial, Eng.] *Todd.*

DÛB'BER, n. 1. One who dubs.

2. A leathern vessel or jar made of thin untanned goat-skin, and used in India to hold oil, ghee, &c.;—called also *dupper*. *Waterston.*

DÛB'BING, n. 1. The act of striking in conferring some dignity, as knighthood.

2. (*Masonry.*) The process of making good or repairing the decayed part of a wall before pointing it. *Francis.*

DÛ'BI-ÂTE, v. n. To doubt. [R.] *Ch. Ob.*

DÛ-BÏ'Ë-TÛ, n. The state of being in doubt; uncertainty; doubtfulness. [R.] *Wardlaw.*

†DÛ-BÏ-ÛS'I-TÛ, n. A thing doubtful. *Brown.*

DÛ'BI-OÛS, a. [L. *dubius*; It. *dubioso*; Fr. *douteux*.]

1. Doubtful; not settled; not determined; uncertain. "Doubious questions." *Denham.*

2. Not plain; not clear. *Milton.*

The dark and dubious paths of bondage. *Melmoth.*

Syn.—See DOUBTFUL.

DÛ'BI-OÛS-LÛ, ad. In a dubious manner. *Swift.*

DÛ'BI-OÛS-NËSS, n. Doubtfulness. [R.] *Broome.*

DÛ'BI-TA-BLE, a. [L. *dubito*, to doubt.—See DOUBT.] Doubtful; uncertain. *More.*

†DÛ'BI-TAN-CÛ, n. Doubt. *Hammond.*

DÛ-BÏ-TÂ'TION, n. [L. *dubitatio*; *dubito*, to doubt.] Act of doubting; doubt. [R.] *Broome.*

DÛ'BI-TÂ-TÏVE, a. Implying, or expressing, doubt. [R.] *Dr. Crombie.*

DÛ'CAL, a. [It. *ducale*; Port., Sp., & Fr. *ducal*.] Pertaining to a duke or to a dukedom. "A *ducal* coronet." *Johnson.*

DÛ'CAT, n. [It. *ducato*; Port. & Sp. *ducado*; Fr. *duc*.]—"It is said they appeared earliest in Venice, and that they bore the following motto: *Sit tibi, Christe, datus, quem tu regis, iste Ducatus*,—whence the name." *Ogilvie.* A coin struck by a duke, common in several European states. They are either of silver or gold: average value of the former from 3s. to 4s. sterling, and of the latter somewhat over 9s. *Brande.*

DÛ'CA-TÛÛN, n. [It. *ducato*; Sp. & Fr. *ducaton*;—Dut. *dukaton*.] A silver coin of Venice and Holland. The *ducaton* of Venice is worth about 4s. 6d. sterling, that of Holland about 5s. 6d. *P. Cyc.*

DÛCH'ËSS, n. [Fr. *duchesse*; *duc*, a duke.] A consort, or a widow, of a duke:—also, a female sovereign of a dukedom. *Todd.*

DÛCH'Û, n. [Fr. *duché*.] The territory of a duke; a dukedom; as, "The *duchy* of Savoy."

DÛCH'Û-CÛURT, n. A court appertaining to a duchy, especially that of the duchy of Lancaster in England. *Whishaw.*

DÛCK, n. [See DUCK, v.]

1. (*Ornith.*) A web-footed waterfowl, of the order *Anseres* and family *Anatide*, of many species, some wild and some tame; the *Anas* of Linnaeus.



Canvas-back duck (*Fuligula valisneria*).

2. A quick declination of the head, resembling the action of a duck in the water. "Ducks and nods." *Milton.*

3. A word of endearment or fondness. *Otway.*

To make ducks and drakes, to throw any thing so as to imitate the motion of those birds upon the water:—to play at duck and drake with money, is to throw it away as boys throw stones or other things upon the water; to squander it, spend it wastefully, uselessly. *Richardson.*

DÛCK, n. [Dut. *doek*, cloth; Ger. *tuch*.] A linen fabric lighter and finer than canvas, used for small sails, seamen's trousers, &c. *Simmonds.*

DÛCK, v. n. [A. S. *gedufian*; Dut. *duiken*; Ger. *ducken*.] [*i.* DUCKED; *pp.* DUCKING, DUCKED.]

1. To dive, dip, or sink under water. "You shall *duck* twice before I help you." *Beau. & Fl.*

In Tiber *ducking* thrice by break of day. *Dryden.*

2. To bow low; to cringe.

The learned pate *ducks* to the golden fool. *Shak.*

DÛCK, v. a. 1. To put suddenly under water; to immerse.

Being oftentimes *ducked* over head and ears into the sea. *Blackhyt.*

2. To drop suddenly, as the head, after the manner of a duck.

As some raw youth in country bred

Will *duck* his head aside. *Swift.*

DÛCK'-BÏLL, n. (*Zool.*) An extraordinary ovoviviparous animal, peculiar to Australia and Van Diemen's Land, having a beak like that of a duck engrafted on the head of a quadruped, thus appearing to constitute a link between the aquatic birds and the mammalia;—called also *Ornithorhynchus*, *mallangong*, *tambreet*, and *water-mole*.—See ORNITHORHYNCHUS. *Waterhouse.*

DÛCK'-BÏLLED (-bîld), a. Having the bill of a duck;—applied to the duck-bill. *Eng. Cyc.*

DÛCK'ËR, n. 1. One that ducks; a diver. *Ray.*

2. A cringer; a fawner. *Beau. & Fl.*

DÛCK'-HÂWK, n. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Accipitres* and family *Falconide*; *Circus eruginosus*;—called also *moor-buzzard*, *marsh-harrier*, and *harpy*. *Yarrell.*

DÛCK'-HÛNT-ÏNG, n. The act of hunting ducks.

DÛCK'ÏNG, n. 1. The act of putting suddenly under water.

2. Cringing; fawning. *Abp. Laud.*

DÛCK'ÏNG-STÛÛL, n. A stool formerly used for ducking scolds; a cucking-stool.—See CUCK-ÏNG-STÛÛL. *Addison.*

DÛCK'-LËGGED (dûk'îgd), a. Short-legged like a duck. *Dryden.*

Wake up, wake up, my *duck-legged* man. *O. W. Holmes.*

DÛCK'LÏNG, n. A young duck; a little duck. *Gay.*

Amid the *ducklings* let her scatter corn.

DÛCK'-MËAT, n. (*Bot.*) A plant; duckweed.

—See DUCKWEED. *Johnson.*

DÛC-KÛY', n. & v. a. See DECOY. *Greiv.*

DÛCK'S'-FOOT (-fît), n. (*Bot.*) A low, neat, herbaceous plant, with white flowers hidden by the overshadowing broad leaves; May-apple; *Podophyllum peltatum*. *Loudon.*

DÛCK'-WËED, n. (*Bot.*) The common name of annual weeds of the genus *Lemna*, which float on stagnant water;—so called because some species afford nourishment to ducks. *Loudon.*

DÛCT, n. [L. *ductus*, a leading; *duco*, *ductus*, to lead.]

1. †Guidance; direction. "To follow the *duct* of the stars." *Hammond.*

2. A passage through which any thing is conducted;—particularly a canal or tube through which fluids are conveyed in the internal structure of animals or plants. *Addison.*

DÛC'TI-BLE, a. [Low L. *ductabilis*.] That may be drawn out; ductile. *Fuller.*

DÛC'TÏLE, a. [L. *ductilis*; *duco*, to lead; It. *duatile*; Sp. *ductil*; Fr. *ductile*.]

1. Easy to be led; easy to be induced; docile; yielding; complying; tractable.

Dryden, whose genius was not very fertile of merriment, nor *ductile* to humor, but acute, argumentative, comprehensive, and sublime. *Johnson.*

2. That may be drawn out or extended in length;—applied to metals. *Bacon.*

3. Flexible; pliable. "Ductile rind." *Dryden.*

The *ductile* wax with busy hands I mould. *Pope.*

Syn.—*Ductile* signifies easily drawn out; malleable, easily beaten out, or spread out by beating; pliable, easily folded or bent; flexible, easily bent; docile, easily taught; tractable, easily managed or governed.—See FLEXIBLE.

DÛC'TÏLE-LÛ, ad. In a ductile manner.

DÛC'TÏLE-NËSS, n. The quality of being ductile; ductility. *Donne.*

DÛC-TÏ-LÏM'Ë-TËR, n. [Eng. *ductility* and Gr. *μετρον*, a measure.] An instrument for showing with precision the ductility of metals. *Hamilton.*

DÛC-TÏL'I-TÛ, n. [It. *ductilità*; Sp. *ductilidad*; Fr. *ductilité*.]

1. The quality of being ductile; the property possessed by certain bodies, particularly metals, which renders them capable of being drawn out or extended in length without any separation of their parts.

2. Tractableness; docility. *Burke.*

†DUC'TION, *n.* [L. *ductio*; *duco*, to lead.] Guidance; a leading. *Petham.*

†DUCT'URE (dūkt'yūr), *n.* Direction; guidance. "The ducture of common reason." *South.*

DUD, *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *dud*; Dut. *tod*.] A rag; a tatter; — commonly used in the plural in the sense of rags, or tattered garments. *Jamieson.*

DUD'DER, *v. n.* To dodder or totter; to tremble. "I dudder and shake like an aspen leaf, every joint of me." — See DODDER. *Ford.*

DUD'DER, *v. a.* To deafen with noise; to render the head confused. [Local, Eng.] *Jennings.*

DUD'DE-RY, *n.* A place where rags are kept for sale. *Gent. Mag. Grose.*

DUDGEON (dūd'jun), *n.* 1. [W. *bidoogan*; Gael. *biodig*, a dagger, and *dudgeon*. — W. *dygen*, malice; *dig*, *dyster*, anger. — Ger. *degen*, a sword.] A small dagger; — a handle to a dagger. *Shak.*
2. Anger; ill-will; quarrelsomeness; resentment; indignation.
The cuckoo took this a little in *dudgeon*. *D'Estrange.*
Bishop Wilkins defines *dudgeon-dagger*, "a small sword whose handle is the root of the box"; and Nares defines *dudgeon*, "a peculiar kind of handle to a dagger"; and he says "dudgeon seems afterwards to have been used for brevity's sake, instead of *dudgeon-dagger*." Butler says of his hero's dagger, that
"It was a serviceable *dudgeon*,
Either for fighting or for drugging."
— "To take in *dudgeon*, to take in bad part, to be displeased at. — "Some derive [this phrase] from *dudgeon*, a dagger, *q. d.* to resent a thing so ill, as to draw the sword to be revenged; others from *A. S. dolg*, a wound, and that from *L. dolendo*, grieving, *q. d.* to bear an injury impatiently." *Bailey.*

DUDGEON-DAG'GER, *n.* A short sword. — See DUDGEON.
Their zeal and *dudgeon-daggers*. *Beau. & Fl.*

DUD'LEY-LIME-STONE, *n.* (*Geol.*) A calcareous deposit belonging to the Silurian system, occurring near Dudley, Eng. *P. Cyc.*

DUD'MAN, *n.* [See DUD.] A scarecrow. [R.] *Bailey.*

DUE (dū), *a.* [L. *debeo*, *debitus*; It. *dovere*, *do-vuto*; Sp. *deber*; Fr. *dû*, past part. of *devoir*, to owe.]
1. Owed; that ought to be paid or done.
There is a respect *due* to mankind which should incline even the wisest of men to follow innocent customs. *Watts.*
Mirth and cheerfulness are but the *due* reward of innocence of life. *Mor.*
2. That ought to arrive or to have arrived; as, "The vessel is now *due*, or has been long *due*." *Clarke.*
3. Proper; fit; appropriate; befitting; becoming; suitable. "A *due* sense of the vanity of earthly satisfactions." *Atterbury.*
4. Seasonable; exact; without deviation. "Beating the ground in so *due* time." *Sidney.*
5. Owing to; occasioned by. *Boyle.*
— "Proper, but not usual." *Johnson.* — "In such sentences as, 'The money is *owing*,' 'It was *due* to the ignorance of the scholars,' &c., both words are, undoubtedly, misapplied." *Graham.*

DUE (dū), *ad.* Exactly; directly; duly. "The course is *due* east." *Johnson.*

DUE (dū), *n.* 1. That which is owed; that which any one has a right to demand, claim, or possess; that which can justly be required; debt.
The *due* of honor in no point omit. *Shak.*
2. Right; just title; lawful claim.
The key of this infernal pk. by *due*,
And by command of heaven's all-powerful King, I keep. *Milton.*
Syn. — See DEBT.

†DUE (dū), *v. a.* To invest; to endure. *Shak.*

DUE-BILL, *n.* An acknowledgment of a debt in writing, differing from a promissory note in not being payable to order or transferable by mere indorsement. *Bowdler.*

DUE-DIS-TANT, *a.* Placed at a proper distance.
A seat soft-spread with furry spoils prepare,
Due-distant, for us both to speak and hear. *Pope.*

†DUE-FUL (dū'fūl), *a.* Fit; becoming; proper. "Their *dueful* service." *Spenser.*

DUEL, *n.* [L. *duellum*, from *duo*, two, — old form of *bellum*, war; It. & Port. *duello*; Sp. *duelo*; Fr. *duel*.] A combat between two; — particu-

larly, a combat with deadly weapons between two individuals, at an appointed time and place, for the settlement of some private difference.
If the matter should be tried by *duel* between two champions. *Dacun.*
The practice of the *duel*, as a private mode, recognized only by custom, of deciding private differences, seems to be of comparatively recent date. *Brande.*

DUEL, *v. n.* To fight a duel or a single combat.
We come hither not to cavil, but to *duel*. *Dacun.*

DUEL, *v. a.* To attack or fight with singly.
Who, single combatant,
Duelled their armies ranked in proud array. *Milton.*

DUEL-ER, *n.* A duellist. [R.] *Fuller.*

DUEL-LING, *n.* The act or the custom of fighting duels.
Shakespeare, in *As You Like It*, has rallied the mode of formal *duelling*, then so prevalent, with the highest humor and address. *Warburton.*
It is astonishing that the murderous practice of *duelling* should continue so long in vogue. *Franklin.*
Duelling was then [in 1825], as now, an absurd and shocking remedy for private insult. *Lord Cockburn.*

DUEL-IST, *n.* One who fights duels.
He fights as you sing, keeps time, distance, and proportion — the very butcher of a silk button, a *duellist*, a *duellist*. *Shak.*

†DUE-LO, *n.* [It. *a duel*.] The practice of duelling, or the code of laws and rules which relate to it. "He cannot by the *duello* avoid it." *Shak.*

DUE-LUM, *n.* [L.] (*Old Eng. Law*.) A single combat between two, to prove the truth in a suit; the one who overcame being considered as having proved his case. *Burill.*

†DUE'NESS (dū'nes), *n.* [See DUE.] State of being due. "That *dueness*, that debt." *Goodwin.*

DUE'NESS, *n.*; pl. DUE'NESS. [Sp. *dueña*, from *L. domina*, the mistress of a family.]
1. The chief lady in waiting on the Queen of Spain. *Brande.*
2. An elderly woman holding a middle situation between a governess and a companion, and appointed to take charge of the younger female members of a gentleman's or nobleman's family in Spain or Portugal. *Brande.*
3. Any old woman kept to guard a younger. "I bribed her *duenna*." *Arbuthnot.*

DUE'T, } [It. *duetto*, from *L. duo*, two.] A
DUE'TO, } piece of music composed for two
voices or for two instruments. *Moore.*

DUFFEL, } [From *Duffel*, a town in France
DUFFLE, } [Belgium.] *Booth.* — Dut. *duffel*.
A stout milled flannel with a thick nap or frieze.
Of waistcoats Harry has no lack,
Good *duffel* gray and flannel fine. *Wordsworth.*

DUFF'ER, *n.* 1. A hawk of smuggled goods, or of linen and silk. *Smart.*
2. A pedler; — applied to one who sells women's clothes. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

DUG, *n.* [Icel. *deggia*, to give suck. *Lye.* — *Richardson* suggests its alliance to *tug*. — See TUG.] A pap; a nipple; a teat; the breast; — now used only of beasts, or as a term of contempt when applied to the human female.
As mild and gentle as the cradle babe
Dying with mother's *dug* between its lips. *Shak.*
Milks twice an hour, and drains the famished dams,
Whose empty *dugs* in vain attract the lambs. *Beattie.*

DUG, *i. & p.* from *dig*. See DIG.

DUGONG, *n.* (*Zool.*) An herbivorous mammal of the East Indian seas, intermediate between the *Cetacea* and the *Pachydermata*, having an elongated body, with flippers near the head, and terminated by a crescent-shaped tail. *Van Der Hoeven.*
The Indian *dugong* resembles, in general form, the manatee. It lives in shallow waters on the sea-coasts and subsists on algae and fuci. *Baird.*

DUG'OUT, *n.* A boat or canoe formed by the excavation of a large log. [Western States.] *Flint.*

DUKE, *n.* [L. *dux*, a leader; *duco*, to lead; It. *duca*; Port. & Sp. *duque*; Fr. *duc*.]
1. A leader; a chief.
When as the Trojan *duke* did her forsake. *Harrington.*



2. In Great Britain, one of the highest order of nobility, being next, in rank, to the Prince of Wales; as, "The Duke of Argyll." *Smart.*
3. In some countries of Europe, a sovereign prince; as, "The Duke of Modena."
To dine with Duke Humphrey, to have no dinner at all. *Halliwel.*
Syn. — See MONARCH.

DUKE'DOM, *n.* The seignior, jurisdiction, possessions, title, or quality of a duke; a duchy.
Our fatal *dukedom* to your *dukedom* bound. *Drayton.*

DUKE'LING, *n.* An inferior or subordinate duke. "The *dukings* and these fellows." [R.] *Ford.*

DUL-CÁ-MÁ-RÁ [dūl-ká-mā'rā, Sm. *Brande*; dūl-kám'rā, C. O.] *n.* [L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *amarus*, bitter.] (*Bot.*) Woody nightshade, or bitter-sweet; *Solanum dulcamara*; — so called because the roots and stalks, on being chewed, produce a sensation of bitterness, which is soon succeeded by a degree of sweetness. *Eng. Cyc.*

†DULCE, *v. a.* To make sweet; to sweeten. *North.*

DUL'CET, *a.* [L. *dulcis*, sweet; It. *dolce*; Sp. *dulce*; Fr. *doux*.]
1. Sweet to the taste; luscious. "Dulcet water." *Hawes.* "Dulcet creams." *Milton.*
2. Sweet to the ear; pleasing to any of the senses or to the mind. "Dulcet symphonies." *Milton.* "Dulcet philosophy." *B. Jonson.*

DUL-CI-FI-CÁTION, *n.* [L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *facio*, to make.] The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony. *Boyle.*

DUL-CIF-LU-OUS, *a.* [L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing sweetly. *Clarke.*

DUL-CI-FY, *v. a.* [L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *facio*, to make; It. *dulcificare*; Sp. *dulcificar*; Fr. *dulcifier*.] [*i.* DULCIFIED; *pp.* DULCIFYING, DULCIFIED.] To sweeten; to free from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony. *Arbuthnot.*

DUL-CIL-O-QUY, *n.* [L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *loquor*, to speak.] A soft manner of speaking. *Maunder.*

DUL'CIMER, *n.* [It. *dolcimello*; *dolce*, sweet, from *L. dulcis*. *Skinner.*] A name given by the translators of the Bible to an ancient musical instrument mentioned in Dan. iii. 5: its precise nature and shape are unknown. — The name is now given to an instrument strung with brass wires, and struck with little sticks held in the hands of the performer.
It was an Abyssinian maid,
And on her dulcimer she played,
Singing of Mount Abora. *Coleridge.*

†DUL'CIN-ESS, *n.* [L. *dulcis*, sweet.] Sweetness; easiness of temper. *Bacon.*

†DUL'CIT-UDE, *n.* [L. *dulcitus*; *dulcis*, sweet.] Sweetness. *Cockeram.*

†DUL'COR, *n.* [L.] Sweetness. *L. Addison.*

DUL'CO-RATE, *v. a.* [L. *dulcoro*, *dulcoratus*; *dulcor*, sweetness.] To sweeten; to free from acrimony. [R.] *Wiseman.*

DUL'CO-RÁTION, *n.* Act of making sweet; a sweetening. [R.] *Bacon.*

DUL'EDGE, *n.* A peg of wood which joins the ends of six felines that form the round of a wheel of a gun carriage. *Cyabb.*

DUL'L-A [dū'l'e-a, W. P. Sm. C.] *n.* [Gr. *δουλεία*, servitude.] An inferior worship or adoration, as that of saints, in distinction from *latría*. — See LATRIA. *Stillingfleet.*

DULL, *a.* [Goth. *dwals*; A. S. *dol*, foolish; *dwelian*, to thicken, to err. *Tooke*. — Dut. *dol*, mad, frantic; Ger. *toll*; Gael. & Ir. *dol*. — See DOLT.]
1. Slow of understanding; stupid; doltish; blockish; unintelligent; indocile; simple; foolish; stolid. "My wits are so *dull*." *Gower.*
2. Wanting sensibility or keenness; not quick.
This people's heart is waxed gross, and their ears are *dull* of hearing. *Matt. xiii. 15.*
3. Not having a thin edge; not sharp, as a knife or other instrument; blunt; obtuse.
Meeting with Time, slack thing, said I,
Thy scythe is *dull*; whet it, for shame. *Herbert.*
4. Sad; melancholy; depressing; dismal.

Fly, fly, profane fogs, far hence fly away;
Taint not the pure dreams of the springing day
With your dull influence. *Crashaw.*

5. Not bright or clear; dim; as, "A dull eye"; "A dull fire"; "A dull mirror"; "Dull weather."

6. Drowsy; sleepy; lifeless. *Johnson.*

7. Wearisome; tedious; not pleasant; not delightful. "To make dictionaries is dull work." *Johnson.*

8. Gross; insensible. "The dull earth." *Shak.*

9. Slow of motion; heavy; sluggish. "The waters waxed dull." *Spenser.*

Syn. — See LIFELESS, SIMPLE, SLOW.

DULL, *v. a.* [2. DULLED; *pp.* DULLING, DULLED.]

1. To stupefy; to deaden, as the mental faculties; to weaken the power of.

Nothing hath more *dulled* the wits, or taken away the will of children from learning, than care in making of Latin. *Ascham.*

2. To blunt; to make dull or obtuse.

And borrowing *dulls* the edge of husbandry. *Shak.*

3. To sadden; to make melancholy.

The nobles and the people are all *dulled* with this usurping king. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. To sully; to tarnish. "The breath *dulls* the mirror." *Bacon.*

5. To spend listlessly; to pass idly.

Dull not away thy days in slothful supinities. *Browne.*

DULL, *v. n.* To become dull or stupid.

I *dull* under your discipline. *Chaucer.*

DULL'ARD, *n.* A blockhead; a dolt.

Shak.

DULL'ARD, *a.* Doltish; stupid; dull-brained.

"My *dullard* head." *Bp. Hall.*

DULL'ARD-ISM, *n.* Stupidity. [R.] *Maunder.*

DULL'-BRAINED (dull'brānd), *a.* Wanting activity of mind; stupid; foolish; doltish. *Shak.*

DULL'-BROWED (dull'brōwd), *a.* Having a gloomy look or brow. "Dull-browed Sorrow." *Quarles.*

DULL'-DIS-POSED' (dull'dis-pōz'd), *a.* Inclined to sadness; melancholy. *B. Jonson.*

DULL'ED (dull'led), *p. a. i. & p.* from *dull*.

DULL'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, makes dull.

DULL'-EYED (dull'ed), *a.* Having dull eyes, or a sad look. "Dull-eyed Melancholy." *Shak.*

DULL'-HEAD, *n.* A stupid person; a blockhead; a dullard. *Ascham.*

DULL'-SIGHT-ED (dull'sit-ed), *a.* Having poor sight; purblind. *Huloet.*

DULL'-WIT-TED, *a.* Having a dull wit; stupid; heavy; dull-brained. *Huloet.*

DULL'LY, *ad.* In a dull manner.

Supinely calm and *dully* innocent. *Lyttleton.*

DUL'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being dull; want of quick perception; slowness of apprehension; stupidity; indolence.

Nor is the *dulness* of the scholar to extinguish, but rather to inflame, the charity of the teacher. *South.*

2. Bluntness, as of a cutting instrument; want of a fine edge or sharpness. *Johnson.*

3. Dimness; want of lustre. *Johnson.*

4. Drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

Thou art inclined to sleep. 'Tis a good *dulness*, *Shak.*

5. Sluggishness of motion. *Johnson.*

DUL'OC'RA-GY, *n.* [Gr. *doulos*, a slave, and *kratos*, power; *κρατος*, to be strong.] A government of slaves; a government in which slaves and base people hold the reins of power. [R.] *Bailey.*

DULSE, *n.* (Bot.) A species of algae or sea-weed of a reddish-brown color, which in some parts of Scotland is eaten; the true dulse is *Halymenia edulis*, the common dulse *Halymenia palmata*. *Loudon.*

There, with its waving blade of green,
The sea-flag streams through the silent water,
And the crimson leaf of the dulse is seen
To blush, like a banner bathed in slaughter. *Percival.*

DUL'LY, *ad.* [From *due*.] In a due manner; properly; fitly; exactly; regularly.

Seldom attended church. 'Twas such a busy life,
But *dully* sent his family and wife. *Pope.*

DUM'-SINE, *n.* [Gr. *dein*, to steep.] An empyreumatic oil, obtained by rectifying acetone derived from the acetates. *Hoblyn.*

DUMB (düm), *a.* [Goth. *dumb* ; A. S. *dumb* ; Dut. *dom* ; Dan. *dum* ; Sw. *dumb* . — Heb. דִּמְיוֹ, from the obsolete root דִּמְיוֹ, to be dumb.]

1. Unable to speak; destitute of the power of speech; speechless; mute.

Better is a *dumb* mouth than a brainless skull. *Skelton.*

The multitude wondered, when they saw the *dumb* speak and the blind see. *Matt. xv. 31.*

2. Silent; holding peace; not speaking.

I was *dumb*, I opened not my mouth, because thou didst it. *Ps. xxxix. 9.*

3. Not using words, or speech. "A *dumb* show." *Shak.* "Dumb signs." *Dryden.* "Dumb eloquence." *Roscommon.*

Syn. — He is *dumb* or *speechless* who cannot speak; he is *silent* who does not speak; he is *mute* whose silence is compulsory. Persons are called *dumb* who are so from birth. Eastern slaves whose tongues have been cut out, are called *mutes*.

DUMB (düm), *v. a.* To silence; to cause to be silent. "Deep clerks she *dumbs*." [R.] *Shak.*

DUMB'-BELL, *n.* A short bar of iron with a knob at each end, to be held in the hand, and swung to and fro for exercise. *Crabb.*

DUMB'-DIS-COUR'SIVE, *a.* Silently pleading. "A *dumb-discursive* devil." *Shak.*

DUMB'LY (düm'le), *ad.* Mutely; silently. *Shak.*

DUMB'NESS (düm'nes), *n.* [A. S. *dummys* .]

1. The state of being dumb; incapacity to speak; inability to utter articulate sounds; aphonia. *Farmer.*

2. Silence; omission or refusal of speech; muteness.

My downcast eyes
And guilty *dumbliness* witnessed my surprise. *Dryden.*

DUMB'-SHOW (düm'shō), *n.* A tale or a scene exhibited by signs, without language or words; a pantomime. *Shak.*

DUMB'-WAIT-ER, *n.* A sliding platform in a closet used for conveying food, &c., from one story to another. *W. Ency.*

DUM'FOUND, *v. a.* To confuse; to strike dumb. "To have *dumfounded* the justice." *Spectator.*

Like an aspen leaf shaking, *dumfounded* and quaking,
I stood all aghast. *Horace Smith.*

DUM'FOUND'ER, *v. a.* To dumfound. [R.] *Swift.*

DUM'MA-DÖR, *n.* (Ent.) A kind of beetle; the common cockchafer; *Melolontha vulgaris*; — called also *dor*, and *May-bug*. *Farm. Ency.*

DUM'MER-ER, *n.* One who pretends to be dumb; one who feigns dumbness. *Burton.*

DUM'MY, *n.* 1. One who is dumb.

Speak! for thou long enough hast acted *dummy*. *H. Smith.*

2. The hand which is dealt to the vacant place, or which represents a player, when only three persons play at whist. *Todd.*

DU-MÖSE', *a.* [L. *dumosus* , *dumus* , a bush.] (Bot.) Having a compact, bushy form. *P. Cyc.*

DUM'OUS, *a.* (Bot.) Same as DUMOSE. *Clarke.*

DUMP, *v. a.* [Perhaps allied to Dut. *dompelen* , to plunge, dip; Ger. *dumpfen* , to heave and set.] To unload, as wood, coal, &c., from a cart by tilting it up. [Colloquial, U. S.] *Bartlett.*

DUMP, *n.* [Dut. *dom* , dull, blunt, stupid; Ger. *dum* . — Allied to *dumb* . *Skinner.*]

1. Sorrow; melancholy; sadness; sulkiness; — commonly used in the plural.

He's in a deep *dump* now. *Beau. & Fl.*

Some of our poor families have fallen into such *dumps*. *Sir T. More.*

2. A doleful tune or ditty. *Shak. Gay.*

3. Any tune or ditty.

Play me some merry *dump* to comfort me. *Shak.*

4. A clumsy, leaden counter used by boys at chuck-farthing. *Smart.*

To be in the *dumps*, to be sulky, dejected, or gloomy.

DUMP'ISH, *a.* Sad; melancholy; dejected. "A dead, *dumpish*, and sour life." *Herbert.*

DUMP'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a moping, melancholy way; dejectedly. *Bp. Hall.*

DUMP'ISH-NESS, *n.* The state of being dumpish; sadness; melancholy. "Dumpishness of mind and inward sighing." *Hall.*

DUMP'LING, *n.* ["From *dump*." *Johnson.* "Perhaps the dim. of *dump*." *Richardson.*] A small round mass of paste or dough, boiled, often enclosing slices of apple. *Dryden.*

DUMPS, *n. pl.* A fit of melancholy. — See DUMP.

DUM'PY, *a.* 1. Sullen; sulky. *Brockett.*

2. Short and thick. *Hallivell.*

Her stature tall — I hate a *dumpy* woman. *Byron.*

DUM'US, *n.* [L., a bush.] (Bot.) A low and much-branched shrub. *Brande.*

DÜN, *a.* [A. S. *dūn* .] 1. Of a dark color partaking of brown and black; of fulvous brown. *Newton.*

2. Dark; gloomy; obscure.

Satan there
Coasting the wall of heaven on this side
In the *dun* air sublime. *Milroy.*

DÜN, *v. a.* [2. DUNNED; *pp.* DUNNING, DUNNED.] [A. S. *dūnan* , to clamor, to din. *Skinner.*]

Tooke. — It is said to owe its origin to one Joe Dun, an active and dexterous bailiff in the time of Henry VII. It became a proverb when a man refused to pay his debts, "Why don't you *dun* him?" that is, "Why don't you send Dun to arrest him?" *Notes & Queries.* To solicit or ask with importunity, as for a debt.

I shall be *dunning* thee every day. *Bacon.*

DÜN, *v. a.* To cure, as fish, in a particular manner, so as to impart a dun color. *Bartlett.*

DÜN, *n.* 1. A clamorous, importunate creditor. "Some rascally *dun*." *Arbutnot.*

2. A demand for a debt.

3. [A. S. *dūn* , *dūne* . — See DOWN, and DUNE.] An eminence; a mound; a bank. *Johnson.*

DÜN'BIRD, *n.* (Ornith.) A species of duck; the pochard; *Fuligula ferina*. *Yarrell.*

DÜNCE, *n.* ["The word (as conjectured by Mr. Tooke and Mr. Todd) was first introduced by the Thomists or disciples of Thomas Aquinas, in contempt towards their antagonists the Scottists, or disciples of [Duns Scotus or] John Scott of Duns. *Dunce's* disciples, *Duncemen*, *Dunces*." *Richardson.*] A foolish person; a thickskull; a dolt; a simpleton; a blockhead.

In school divinity as able
As he that might irrefragable;
A second Thomas, or, at once
To name them all, another *Dunce*. *Hudibras.*

"At the revival of learning, some still clung to these schoolmen, and to one in particular, *Duns Scotus*, the great teacher of the Franciscan order; and many times an adherent of the old learning would seek to strengthen his position by an appeal to its great doctor, familiarly called *Duns*; while the others would contemptuously rejoin, 'O, you are a *Duns-man*,' or, more briefly, 'You are a *Duns*;' or, 'This is a piece of *duncery*;' and, inasmuch as the new learning was ever enlisting more and more of the genius and scholarship of the age on its side, the title became more and more a term of scorn. And thus, from that long extinct conflict between the old and the new learning, that strife between the medieval and the modern theology, we inherit the words *dunce* and *duncery*." *Trench.*

DÜN'CE-RY, *n.* Dulness; stupidity. *Milton.*

As though we were in a school of *duncery*, and not in a discourse of pleasure. *Sir T. Smith.*

DÜN'CI-FY, *v. a.* To make a dunce. *Warburton.*

DÜN'CISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of a dunce; folly; dulness; duncery. *West. Rev.*

DÜN'DER, *n.* The lees of cane-juice; — fermented and used in the West Indies in the manufacture of rum. *W. Ency.*

DÜN'DER-HEAD, *n.* ["Perhaps from Dut. *donderen* , to thunder; stupefied, stupid with din or noise." *Richardson.*] A stupid fellow; a blockhead; a dolt; a dunce. "Numskulls, doddypoles, and *dunderheads*." *Sterne.*

DÜN'DER-PÄTE, *n.* A dunderhead. *Craig.*

DÜN'DI-VER, *n.* (Ornith.) A species of duck; the goosander; *Mergus merganser*, or *Mergus castor*. *Yarrell.*

DÜNE, *n.* [A. S. *dūn* , *dūne* . — See DOWN.]

1. A low hill of blown or movable sand; a down.

Till the sand was blown and sifted
Like great snowdrifts o'er the landscape,
Heaping all the shore with sand *dunes*,
Sandhills of the Nagon Wadjoo. *Longfellow.*

2. A circular building with a hemispherical

- or conical roof formed of rough stones without cement. *Britton.*
- DUN'FISH, *n.* Cod-fish cured in a particular manner, and so named from its color. *Bartlett.*
- DUN'-FLY, *n.* A species of fly. *Walton.*
- DÜNG, *n.* [A. S. *dung*, *dinrg*; Ger. *dung*, *düngr*; Dan. *dynd*, mud, mire; Sw. *dyna*.] The excrement of animals, used as manure. *Bacon.*
- DÜNG, *v. a.* [A. S. *dyngan*; Ger. *dungen*.]
1. To manure with dung. *Bacon.*
2. (*Calico-printing*.) To immerse in a bath of cow-dung and warm water. *Cree.*
- DÜNG, *v. n.* To void excrement. *Swift.*
- DÜNG'-CART, *n.* A cart for carrying dung. *Ash.*
- DÜNGED, *p. a.* from *dung*. Covered with dung.
- DÜN'GEON (dün'jun), *n.* [Fr. *dongeon*, or *donjon*.—See *DONJON*.] A strong, close, dark prison, or dark room in a prison, usually under ground. "In a *dungeon* deep." *Spenser.*
- DÜN'GEON, *v. a.* To shut up or to immure, as in a dungeon. *Bp. Hall.*
- DÜN'GEON-ING, *n.* The act of immuring in a dungeon. "The mutilations and loathsome *dungeoning* of Leighton." *Coleridge.*
- DÜNG'-FÖRK, *n.* A fork for tossing or moving dung. *Mortimer.*
- DÜNG'HILL, *n.* 1. A heap of dung. *Swift.*
2. Any mean or vile abode or situation. "Our earthly *dunghill*." *Dryden.*
3. † A term of reproach for a man meanly born. Out, *dunghill*! Dar'st thou brave a nobleman? *Shak.*
- DÜNG'HILL, *a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base. "Dunghill swain." *Fletcher.*
- DÜNG'ING, *n.* (*Calico-printing*.) The application of a bath of cow-dung, diffused through hot water, to cotton goods, in a particular stage of the manufacture. *Cree.*
- DÜNG'MEERS, *n. pl.* Pits where dung, weeds, &c., are mixed to lie and rot together. *Craig.*
- DÜNG'Y, *a.* Full of dung; filthy;—mean; vile; low; base; worthless. *Shak.*
- DÜNG'YARD, *n.* A yard for dung; the place of the dunghill. *Mortimer.*
- DÜN'KER (dün'ker, 82), *n.* (*Theol.*) One of a sect of Christians that took its rise in Pennsylvania, about the year 1724, the members of which practised abstinence and mortification, under the idea that, by so doing, they secured the favor of God, and salvation for themselves and others. *Buck.*
- DÜN'KITE, *n.* A kind of kite. *Halliwel.*
- DÜN'NAGE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A term applied to loose wood, as boughs of trees, fagots, &c., or light timber, laid in the bottom, or upon the ballast, and against the sides of a ship's hold, as also sometimes between different kinds of goods or packages, to preserve the cargo from injury by leakage or chafing. *Dana.*
- DÜN'NER, *n.* One who duns; a dun. *Spectator.*
- DÜN'NING, *n.* 1. The act of one who duns or solicits the payment of a debt. *Simmonds.*
2. The process of curing cod-fish so as to give them a dun color. *Simmonds.*
- DÜN'NISH, *a.* Inclining to a dun color. *Ray.*
- DÜN'NY, *a.* Deaf; stupid. [Local. Eng.] *Grose.*
- † DÜNT, *n.* A blow; a stroke. *Halliwel.*
- DÜNT, *n.* A staggering affection, particularly observed in yearling lambs. [Provincial.] *Hoblyn.*
- DÜN'TER-GÖÖSE, *n.* A provincial name for the elder-duck. *Craig.*
- DÜ'Ö, *n.* [L., from Gr. *duo*, two.] (*Mus.*) A song or piece of music for two performers; a duet. *Warner.*
- DÜ-Q-DE-CEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *duodecim*, twelve, and *annus*, a year.] Consisting of twelve years. *Ash.*
- DÜ-Q-DEQ'I-MAL, *a.* (*Arith.*) Numbered by twelve; twelfth.
- DÜ-Q-DEQ'I-MALS, *n. pl.* [L. *duodecim*, twelve.] A system of numbers the scale of which is twelve;—a method used by artificers in estimating the superficial and solid contents of their work. *Davies & Peck.*
- DÜ-Q-DEQ'IM-FID, *a.* [L. *duodecim*, twelve, and *findo*, *findi*, to cleave.] Divided into twelve parts or portions. *Clarke.*
- DÜ-Q-DEQ'IM-Ö, *n.*; *pl.* DÜ-Q-DEQ'IM-ÖS. [L.] A book, or the size of a book, when a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.
- DÜ-Q-DEQ'IM-PLE (dü-q-dék'ku-pli), *a.* [L. *duo*, two, and *decuplus*, tenfold.] Consisting of twelve. *Arbuthnot.*
- DÜ-Q-DEQ'IM-NA, *n.* [L., *twelve each*.] (*Law.*) A jury of twelve men;—a dozen. *Burrill.*
- DÜ-Q-DEN'A-RY, *a.* [L. *duodenarius*.]
1. Comprising, or relating to, a dozen. *Roget.*
2. Increasing in a twelvefold rate. *Roget.*
- DÜ-Q-DE'NUM, *n.* [L. *duodeni*, twelve each.] (*Anat.*) The first of the small intestines, in immediate connection with the stomach;—so called from its being equal in length to the breadth of twelve fingers. *Dunglison.*
- DÜ-Q-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *duo*, two, and *litera*, a letter.] Consisting of two letters; biliteral. *Smart.*
- DÜP, *v. a.* [To *do up*.] To open. [Low.]
Then up he rose, and donned his clothes,
And *dupped* the chamber door. *Shak.*
- DÜP'A-BLE, *a.* That may be duped. *Clarke.*
- DÜPE, *n.* [Fr. *dupe*.] One who is easily deceived or imposed upon; a credulous man; a gull.
A usurping populace is its own *dupe*, a mere underworker, and a purchaser in trust for some single tyrant. *Swift.*
I have not been thy *dupe*, nor am thy prey—
But was my own destroyer. *Byron.*
- DÜPE, *v. a.* [Fr. *dupes*.] [*i.* DÜPED; *pp.* DÜPING, DÜPED.] To deceive; to impose upon; to trick; to cheat; to gull.
Deserting friends at need, and *duped* by foes. *Thomson.*
- DÜP'E-RY, *n.* The quality of a dupe; a trick; a cheat. *Ld. Macartney. Adam Smith.*
- DÜ'PI-ÖN, *n.* A double cocoon formed by two silk-worms. *Simmonds.*
- DÜ'PLE, *a.* [L. *duplus*, or *duplex*.] Double; one repeated. [R.] *Johnson.*
- DÜ'PLE (dü'pl), *v. a.* To double. [R.] *Ch. Ob.*
- DÜ'PLEX, *a.* [L.] (*Bot.*) Double; twofold.
- DÜ'PLEX QUE-RÉ'LA, *n.* [L., a double quarrel.] (*Eng. Eccl. Law.*) A complaint in the nature of an appeal from the ordinary to his next immediate superior. *Bowrier.*
- DÜ'PLI-CATE, *v. a.* [L. *duplico*, *duplicatus*; *duo*, two, and *placo*, to fold; It. *duplicare*; Sp. *duplicar*.] To double [R.] *Granville.*
- DÜ'PLI-CATE, *a.* [It. *duplicato*; Sp. *uplicado*.] Double; twofold.
Duplicate proportion or ratio is the proportion or ratio of squares. Thus, in geometrical proportion, the first term to the third is said to be in a *duplicate ratio* of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second. Thus, in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is a *duplicate* of that of 2 to 4, or as the square of 2 is to the square of 4; also, the *duplicate ratio* of *a* to *b* is the ratio of *a*² to *b*². *Harrie.*
- DÜ'PLI-CATE, *n.* 1. Another correspondent to the first; a second thing of the same kind;—a copy; a transcript; a counterpart.
Of all these he [Verme] made various sketches and notes, always presenting a *duplicate* of his observations to Lord Oxford. *Waipole.*
2. (*Law.*) An original instrument repeated; a document which is the same as another in all essential particulars:—the certificate of discharge given to an insolvent debtor who takes the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors. *Burrill. Bowrier.*
- DÜ-PLI-CÄ'TION, *n.* [It. *uplicazione*; Sp. *uplicacion*; Fr. *uplicacion*.]
1. The act of doubling or folding. *Burton.*
2. That which is doubled; a fold.
The peritoneum is a strong membrane, every where double, in the *uplications* of which all the viscera . . . are hid. *Weismann.*
Duplication of the cube, (*Math.*) the operation of finding a cube the volume of which is equal to double that of a given cube. *Davies & Peck.*
- DÜ'PLI-CÄ-TÜRE, *n.* [It. *uplicatura*.] Any thing doubled; a fold; a doubling. [R.] *Ray.*
- DÜ-PLI-C'I-TY, *n.* [L. *duplicitas*; *duplex*, double; *duo*, two, and *pluro*, to fold; It. *duplicità*; Sp. *uplicidad*; Fr. *uplicité*.]
1. † Doubleness; the number two. *Watts.*
2. Doubleness of heart or tongue; deception; deceit; dissimulation; guile; artifice.
Even the world, that despises simplicity, does not profess to approve of *duplicity*, or double-foldedness. *Fr. Mich.*
3. (*Law.*) Double pleading; the pleading of two or more distinct matters. *Bowrier.*
- Syn.—See ART, ARTIFICE.
- DÜPLY, *n.* A second reply. [R.] *Sir W. Scott.*
- DÜ'PPER, *n.* A globular vessel made of buffalo's hide, in which castor-oil is imported from India;—written also *dubber*. *Brande.*
- DÜ-RA-BİL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being durable; power of lasting; durability; permanence.
Our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor *durability*. *Fr. Mich.*
Syn.—*Durability* is the power of lasting; *duration*, the act of lasting. *Durability* lies in the thing; *constancy*, in the person. *Durability* of a substance; *duration* of a sovereign's reign; *constancy* of friendship; *permanence* of a situation.
- DÜ'RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *durabilis*; *duro*, to last; *durus*, hard; It. *durabile*; Sp. *durable*.] Having power to last; without decay; lasting; abiding; constant; permanent. *Swift.*
- DÜ'RA-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being durable; power of lasting; durability; permanence. "The *durableness* of metals." *A. Smith.*
- DÜ'RA-BLY, *ad.* In a durable manner. "Deeply, *durably*, or extensively injurious." *Knorr.*
- DÜ'RA MÄ'TER, *n.* [L., *hard mother*.] (*Anat.*) The outer membrane of the brain;—so named from its hardness compared with the membrane which lies under it, called *pia mater*, the term *mater* being applied to each, from a notion that they were the *mothers* of all other membranes, or because they protected the brain. *Hoblyn.*
- DÜ-RÄ'MEN, *n.* [L., *hardness*.] (*Bot.*) The fully-formed central layers of the wood of exogenous trees; the heart-wood. *Brande.*
- DÜ-RANCE, *n.* [L. *duro*, *durans*, to last.]
1. Continuance; duration; endurance.
Of how short *duration* was this new-made state! *Dryden.*
2. Imprisonment; confinement; duress. "Languishing in *duration*." *South.*
- † DÜ-RANCE, *n.* Same as DURANT. *Smart.*
- DÜ-RANT, *n.* A glazed woollen stuff or cloth; a sort of tammy;—now called *everlasting*. *Booth.*
- DÜ-RÄN'TE V'I'TÄ, [L.] (*Law.*) During life.
- DÜ-RÄ'TE, (*Mus.*) Noting a sound which offends the ear. *Moore.*
- DÜ-RÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *duratio*; *duro*, to last; *durus*, hard; It. *durazione*; Sp. *duracion*.]
1. Continuance in time; continuation.
That we have our notion of succession and *duration* from this original, viz., from the reflection on the train of ideas which we find to appear one after another in our own minds, seems plain to me, in that we have no perception of *duration* but by considering the train of ideas that take their turns in our understanding. *Locke.*
Duration, like space, is continuous and uninterrupted. *Crombie.*
2. Power of continuance; durability. *Rogers.*
- Syn.—See CONTINUANCE, DURABILITY.
- DÜ-RÄR', or DÄR-BÄR', *n.* [Persian.] An audience-room, or place where a sovereign or viceroy gives audience. [India.] *Hamilton.*
- DÜRDEN, *n.* A thicket in a valley. *Crabb.*
- † DÜRE, *v. n.* [L. *duro*; It. *durare*; Fr. *durer*.] [*i.* DURED; *pp.* DURING, DURED.] To last; to endure; to continue.
Yet hath he not root in himself, but *dureth* for a while. *Mat. xiii. 21.*
- † DÜRE'FUL, *a.* Lasting; long-lived.
The *dureful* oak, whose sap is not yet dried. *Spenser.*
- † DÜRE'LESS, *a.* Without continuance; transitory; short. "Dureless pleasures." *Raleigh.*
- DÜ-RÉSS (dü'räs, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.; dü-rés; Wb.), *n.* [L. *duritia*, hardness, *durus*, hard; Norman Fr. *duressa*, hardship.]

1. Constraint; confinement; imprisonment.
Do you by *duress* him compel thereto. *Spenser*.
2. (*Law*.) The state of compulsion or necessity in which a person is induced, by the restraint of his liberty or menace of bodily harm, to execute a deed, or do any legal act, or to commit a misdemeanor. *Burrill*.
- DŮ-RĚSS', *v. a.* To subject to duress. "If the party *duressed* do make any motion." *Bacon*.
- DŮ-RĚSS'OR, *n.* (*Law*.) One who subjects another to duress. *Bacon*.
- DUR'ING, *prep.* For the time of the continuance of. "During his childhood." *Locke*.
"This word is rather a participle from *dure*; as, 'During life, *durante vita*: life continuing'; 'During my pleasure: my pleasure continuing the same.'" *Johnson*.
- DŮ-RĚ-Ō, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of trees. *P. Cyc.*
- DŮ-RĚ-ŌN, or DŮ-Ō-RĚ-AN, *n.* [*Malay. Crab.*] The fruit of the durio, a tree found in the Malayan archipelago. *P. Cyc.*
- † DŮ-RĚ-Ō, *n.* [*Fr. dureté*.—See DURESS.]
1. Hardness; firmness. *Browne*.
2. Severity; cruelty. *Cockeram*.
- † DŮ-RO'US, *a.* [*L. durus*.] Hard. *Smith*.
- DŮR'ĒA, *n.* See DOUBA. *Loudon*.
- DŮR-RĚ-M-SĀL-LĒ, *n.* An inn in India. *Maunder*.
- DŮRST, *i.* from *dare*. See DARE.
- DŮSE, *n.* A demon or evil spirit; — commonly written *deuce*.—See DEUCE. *Craig*.
- DŮSK, *a.* [*A. S. thýstre*; *Dut. duister*; *Ger. düster*; *Sw. dyster*.] Tending to darkness or blackness; dark; somewhat dark; darkish; dusky. A pathless desert, *dusk* with horrid shades. *Milton*.
- DŮSK, *n.* 1. Incipient darkness; twilight. "The *dusk* of the evening." *Spectator*.
2. Moderate darkness of color.
Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen,
Whose *dusk* sets off the whiteness of the skin. *Dryden*.
- DŮSK, *v. a.* To make dusk. [*R.*] *Marston*.
- DŮSK, *v. n.* To grow dark; to lose light. [*R.*] *Dusked* his eyes too, and failed his breath. *Chaucer*.
- DŮSK'Ī-LŸ, *ad.* In a dusky manner. *Sherwood*.
- DŮSK'Ī-NĚSS, *n.* [*A. S. thýsternes*.] State of being dusky; incipient darkness. *Sir T. More*.
- DŮSK'ISH, *a.* Inclining to duskiness; only moderately dark. "Dusky vapors." *Stirling*. "A *dusky* cloud." *Boyle*.
- DŮSK'ISH-LŸ, *ad.* With duskiness; in a dusky manner. "To burn *dusky*." *Bacon*.
- DŮSK'ISH-NĚSS, *n.* Moderate duskiness or dimness. "Duskiness of the sight." *Sir T. Elyot*.
- † DŮSK'NĚSS, *n.* Dimness. *Sir T. Elyot*.
- DŮSK'Y, *a.* [See DUSK.] 1. Tending to darkness; somewhat dark; obscure; not clear; dusk. As soon as Night her *dusky* veil extends. *Pope*.
2. Gloomy; sad; melancholy. *Bentley*.
- DŮST, *n.* [*A. S. dust, dýst*; *Gael. dís*.]
1. Earth or other matter reduced to a dry powder; earthy substance; any thing pulverized. A broad and ample road, whose *dust* is gold. *Milton*.
Dust thou art, and unto *dust* shalt thou return. *Gen. iii. 19*.
2. The state of dissolution — the grave or earth. "Now shall I sleep in the *dust*." *Job vii. 21*.
3. A mean and dejected state; a low and miserable condition.
Thou hast brought me into the *dust*. *Ps. xli. 15*.
4. A tumult; a commotion, or uproar; as, "To kick up a *dust*." [*Low*.] *Brockett*.
5. (*Bot.*) The pollen of the anther. *Ogilvie*.
- DŮST, *v. a.* [*i.* DUSTED; *pp.* DUSTING, DUSTED.]
1. To free from dust; as, "To *dust* furniture." *Sherwood*.
2. To sprinkle with dust. [*R.*] *Sherwood*.
3. To separate by a sieve; to levigate. *Sprat*.
- DŮST'-BRŮSH, *n.* A brush for dusting rooms and furniture.
- DŮST'-CĀRT, *n.* A cart for conveying dust from the streets. *Ash*.
- DŮST'ĒR, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, frees from dust or clears away the dust.
2. A sieve; a sifter. *Sprat*.

- DŮST'Ī-NĚSS, *n.* The state of being covered with dust. "Dustiness of the roads." *Graves*.
- DŮST'ING, *n.* The act of one who dusts or frees from dust. *Clarke*.
- DŮST'MAN, *n.*; pl. DUSTMEN. One whose employment it is to carry away the dust. "The *dustman's* cart." *Gay*.
- DŮST'-PĀN, *n.* A utensil to hold the sweepings of a room; a kind of shovel. *Simmonds*.
- DŮST'-PŌINT, *n.* A rural game. "At *dust-point* or at quoits." *Drayton*.
- DŮST'Y, *a.* [*A. S. dýstig*.] Filled, covered, or clouded with dust. "The *dusty* field." *Addison*.
- DŮST'Y-FOOT (-fŭt), *n.*; pl. DUSTY-FEET. A name for a foreign trader or pedler, who has no settled habitation. *Holland*.
- DŮTCH, *a.* Relating to Holland or to its inhabitants. *Johnson*.
The *Dutch* and *Flemish* languages were originally the same. *P. Cyc.*
"Dutch was formerly used for German; and the German name of Germany is *Deutschland*.
Though the root of the English language be *Dutch* [German], yet it may be said to have been inoculated afterwards on a French stock. *Preface to Hovel's Lexicon*.
Dutch gold, an alloy of copper and zinc; — called also *pinchbeck*. *Hoblyn*. — *Dutch mineral*, metallic copper beaten out in very thin leaves. *Hoblyn*.
- DŮTCH, *n.* 1. (*Geog.*) The people of Holland.
2. The language of the Dutch.
- DŮTCH, *v. a.* [*i.* DUTCHED; *pp.* DUTCHING, DUTCHED.] To clarify and harden by immersing in heated sand, as goose-quills. *Sat. Mag.*
- DŮTCH'-CLĪNK-ĒRS, *n. pl.* Long, narrow bricks, of a brimstone color, very hard, and well burnt, imported from Holland. *Simmonds*.
- DŮTCH'ĒSS, *n.* See DUCHESS. *Shak*.
- DŮTCH'-ŌV-EN (-ŭ'v'n), *n.* A tin hanging-screen for cooking before a kitchen range or an ordinary fire-grate. *Simmonds*.
- DŮTCH'-RŮSH, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant containing a large quantity of silica, and used for polishing wood and metals; the rough borealis; *L. setum hyemale*; — called also *share-grass*. *Booth*.
- DŮTCH'-TĪLES, *n. pl.* Glazed and painted ornamental tiles; — formerly much used for the jambs of chimneys. *Simmonds*.
- DŮTCH'Y, *n.* [*Fr. duché*.] See DUCHY.
- || DŮT'E-OŮS [*dŭ'te-ŭs*, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm.*; *dŭ'tyus*, *S. E. F. K.*], *a.* [*From duty*.]
1. Obedient; dutiful; obsequious; submissive. A *duteous* daughter and a sister kind. *Dryden*.
2. † Enjoined by duty; enforced by the relation of one to another. "Duteous ties." *Shak*.
- || DŮT'E-OŮS-LŸ, *ad.* In a duteous manner.
- || DŮT'E-OŮS-NĚSS, *n.* The quality of being duteous or dutiful; obedience. *Bp. Taylor*.
- DŮT'TI-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to duty, or to have duties assessed. [*U. S.*] *J. Marshall*.
- DŮT'TIED, *a.* Subjected to duties, taxes, or customs. *Boag*.
- DŮT'TI-FŮL, *a.* 1. Disposed and accustomed to perform duty; obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; obsequious. "The most *dutiful* son that I have ever known." *Swift*.
2. Expressive of respect or dutifulness; giving token of reverence; imposed, or demanded, by duty. "Dutiful reverence." *Sidney*.
Syn. — See OBEIENT.
- DŮT'TI-FŮL-LŸ, *ad.* In a dutiful manner. *Swift*.
- DŮT'TI-FŮL-NĚSS, *n.* Quality of being dutiful or duteous; duteousness; obedience. *Pietty or dutifulness* to parents was a most popular virtue among the Romans. *Dryden*.
- DŮT'TY, *n.* [*From due*.] 1. That which a man is, by any natural, moral, or legal obligation, bound to do, or to refrain from doing; obligation.
Duty is that conduct which is due to God, or it is the debt which man owes to his Maker. *T. Parsons*.
"Duty" and "right" are relative terms. If it be the duty

of one party to do something, it is the right of some other party to expect or exact the doing of it. *Fleming*.

Daily duties, paid
Hardly at first, at length will bring repose
To the sad mind that studies to perform them. *Talfourd*.
The primal duties shine aloft like stars. *Woods orth*.

2. Act of reverence or respect; deference.
"They both . . . did *duty* to their lady." *Spenser*.

3. Any service, business, or office; particularly the business of a soldier or guard. *Dryden*.

4. Any money paid to government on goods; impost; custom; tax; toll. *Addison*.

5. The work done by a steam-engine, as estimated by the weight raised with a given quantity of fuel. *Simmonds*.

Syn. — *Duty* is a moral obligation imposed from within; *obligation* is a duty imposed from without. *Duty* implies a previous obligation; and an *obligation* involves a duty. *Duties* of parents and children, husbands and wives, of teachers and scholars; *obligation* to pay debts, to fulfil engagements and promises. — *Duties, customs, and imposts* on merchandise and imports; *taxes* on property; *toll* for passing a bridge. — "My *obligation* is to give another man his right; my *duty* is to do what is right. Hence, *duty* is a wider term than *obligation*; just as *right* the adjective is wider than *right* the substantive." *Whewell*. — See BUSINESS, HOMAGE, TAX.

DŮ-ŮM'VĪR, *n.*; pl. DŮ-ŮM'VĪ-RĪ [*L. duo, two, and vir, a man*.] One of two Roman magistrates who held office jointly. *Ainsworth*.

DŮ-ŮM'VI-RĀL, *a.* Relating to the duumviri or the duumvirate of Rome. *Craig*.

DŮ-ŮM'VĪR-ĀTE, *n.* [*L. duumviratus*.] The office, dignity, or government of two men in the same office, as in ancient Rome. *Chambers*.

DŮ-YŌNG', *n.* (*Zöhl*.) See DUGONG. *Brande*.

DWĀLE, *n.* [*Ger. dwallen*, to mope, to be stupid.] 1. A soporific draught; a stupefying potion. *Arise!* quoth she; what have ye drunken *dwale*? *Chaucer*.

2. (*Bot.*) The deadly nightshade, so named, perhaps, from its stupefying or poisonous quality; *Atropa belladonna*. *Johnson*.

3. (*Her.*) A sable or black color. *Todd*.

DWĀRF (dwŏrf), *n.* [*A. S. dweorh, dweorg*; *Dut. dwerg*; *Sw. & Dan. dverg*; *Ger. zwerg*.—*Gael. droich*.]

1. A man much below the common size, or any animal or thing much smaller than the common size.
The term *dwarf* is a vague one, as we cannot say how small a person must be to be so called. *Pop. Ency.*

2. In the mythology of the northern nations of Europe, *dwarfs* were evil and deformed spirits.

3. † An attendant on a lady or a knight in romances. *Spenser*.

DWĀRF, *v. a.* [*i.* DWARFED; *pp.* DWARFING, DWARFED.] To hinder from growing to the natural size; to stunt. "The whole sex is, in a manner, *dwarfed*." *Addison*.

DWĀRF, *a.* Being below the common size; stunted; dwarfish; — often used in composition; as, "Dwarf-elder." *Dryden*.

DWĀRF'ISH, *a.* Below the natural size; small; little; stunted; diminutive.
Is he of *dwarfish* and abortive size?
"Sweet little moppet!" the fond father cries. *Francis*.

DWĀRF'ISH-LŸ (dwŏrf'ish-lē), *ad.* Like a dwarf.

DWĀRF'ISH-NĚSS, *n.* Quality of being dwarfish; diminutiveness of stature; littleness. *Bp. Taylor*.

DWĀRF'LING, *n.* A little dwarf. *Sylvester*.

DWĀRF'-WĀLL, *n.* (*Arch.*) A low wall, not so high as the story of a building in which it is used. *Brande*.

DWĀRF'Y, *a.* Small; dwarfish. [*R.*] *Waterhouse*.

† DWĀULE, *v. a.* [*A. S. dweolian, or dwoelian*, to err; *Dut. dwaalen*; *Ger. dwallen*, to mope.] To be delirious; to yield to reveries. *Junius*.

DWĒLL, *v. n.* [*Sæmner* thinks from *A. S. dwe-lican*, to err, to wander. — *Su. Goth. dwala*; *Allemannic dwalen*; *Ger. weilen*, to stay; *verweilen*, to abide; *Dan. dwæle*, to tarry.] [*i.* DWELT or DWELLED; *pp.* DWELLING, DWELT or DWELLED. — *Dwelt* is now rarely used.]

1. To remain; to tarry. *Spenser*.

2. To abide for some length of time; to con-

tinue; to reside; to inhabit; to have a fixed place of residence; to stay; to sojourn.

Within the nave of this hideous wood.
Immured in cypress shades, a sorcerer dwells. *Milton.*

To dwell on or upon, to hang upon with fondness. "That face on which I dwell with joy." *Pope.* — To continue long. "Upon this subject the inspired poet dwells through the whole sequel of the psalm." *Bp. Horsley.*

Syn. — See ABIDE.

† DWELL, *v. a.* To inhabit. "We, sometimes, who dwell this wild." *[R.] Milton.*

DWELL'ER, *n.* One who dwells; an inhabitant. "The dwellers upon earth." *Bp. Beveridge.*

DWELL'ING, *n.* Habitation; place of residence; residence; abode; dwelling-place.

His dwelling is low, in a valley green. *Spenser.*

Syn. — See MANSION.

DWELL'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house built for the purpose of being dwelt in or inhabited; a house in which one resides. *Ayliffe.*

DWELL'ING-PLACE, *n.* Place of residence.

DWIN'DLE, *v. n.* [A diminutive of *divine*. — See DWINE.] [*i.* DWINDLED; *pp.* DWINDLING, DWINDLED.]

1. To shrink; to grow little; to diminish.

Weary seven nights nine times nine,
Shall he dwindle, peak, and pine. *Shak.*

2. To degenerate; to fall away; to sink.

I grieve that our senate has dwindled into a school of rhetoric. *Sir W. Jones.*

DWIN'DLE, *v. a.* To make less; to bring low.

Our drooping days are dwindled down to nought. *Thomson.*

DWIN'DLE, *n.* The act of growing less; decline. "The dwindle of posterity." *Johnson.*

DWINE, *v. n.* [A. S. *drinan*, to fade, to vanish; Dut. *verdwijnen*; Low Ger. *drinnen*.] To pine away; to decline, especially by sickness. [Scotland and North of England.] *Chaucer. Halliwell.*

DY-AD'IC, *a.* [Gr. *δυαδικός*; *dyo*, two.] Belonging or relating to the number two.

Dyadic arithmetic, a kind of arithmetic in which 1 and 0 only are used; viz.: 2 is represented by 10, 3 by 11, 4 by 100, 9 by 1001. *Hamilton.*

DYE, *n.* 1. A coloring liquor. *Cowley.*

2. Color; stain; tinge. *Bacon. Gay.*

Syn. — See COLOR.

DYE, *v. a.* [A. S. *deagan*.] [*i.* DYED; *pp.* DYEING, DYED.] To color by a chemical process; to give a new and permanent color to; to tinge; to stain. *Milton.*

DYE-HOUSE, *n.* A house for dyeing cloths, &c.

DYE'ING, *n.* The act, or the art, of staining, or coloring cloth and other substances by chemical process, in such a manner that the colors shall not be easily altered by those agents to which they will most probably be exposed. *Francis.*

DYE'ING, *p.* from *dye*. Staining. — See DYE.

DY'ER, *n.* One who dyes or tinges. *Adam Smith.*

DY'ER'S-WEED, *n.* (Bot.) A species of plant affording a most beautiful yellow dye for cotton, woollen, &c.; *Reseda luteola*. *Loudon.*

DYE-STUFF, *n.* Materials used in dyeing. *Ash.*

DYE-WOOD (-wúd), *n.* Wood used by dyers.

DY'ING, *p. a.* 1. Losing life; expiring.

2. Subject to death; mortal.

How great, how plentiful, how rich a dower
Dost thou within this dying flesh inspire! *Sir J. Davies.*

3. Pertaining to death, or to the time of death; as, "A dying bed"; "Dying words."

DY'ING, *n.* Death; the act of expiring.

Always bearing about in the body the dying of the Lord Jesus, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our body. *2 Cor. iv. 10.*

DY'ING-LY, *ad.* As at the moment of giving up the ghost; as at the point of death. *Beau. & Fl.*

DY'ING-NESS, *n.* The state of dying. *Congreve.*

DYKE, *n.* A mound; a bank. — See DIKE. *Pope.*

DYN'AM, *n.* [Fr. *dynamie*. — See DYNAMICS.] A dynamical unit; the unit of moving force; — applied to the pound and the foot. *Whevell.*

DY-NAM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *δυναμς*, power, and *μετρον*, a measure.] (Optics.) An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the magnifying power of telescopes. *Brande.*

DY-N-MET'RI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a dynameter. *Clarke.*

DY-NAM'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *δυναμς*, power.] Re-

DY-NAM'I-CAL, } lating to dynamics. *Coleridge.*

DY-NAM'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* According to dynamics.

DY-NAM'ICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *δυναμς*, power.]

1. (Mech.) The science of moving powers, or of matter in motion, or of the motion of bodies that mutually act upon one another. *P. Cyc.*

2. (Mus.) The doctrine of the degrees of force in tones. *Dwight.*

DY-N-A-MISM, *n.* The doctrine that all substance involves force. *Fleming.*

DYN'AM-ITE, *n.* A very powerful explosive compound prepared from finely pulverized siliceous, or infusorial earth, saturated with nitro-glycerine.

DYN-A-MOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *δυναμς*, power, and *μετρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring power of any kind, as the strength of men and animals, the force of machinery, &c. *Brande.*

† DY-NAS'TA, *n.* [L., from Gr. *δυναστης*, a lord.] A tyrant. "Dynastias, or proud monarchs." *Milton.*

DY-NAS'TIC, } *a.* Relating to a dynasty.

DY-NAS'TI-CAL, } *Gent. Mag.*

DY-NAS'TI-DÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *δυναστης*, a lord.] (Ent.) A family of remarkably powerful beetles, of gigantic size. *Brande.*

DY-NAS'TI-DÆN, *n.* (Ent.) One of the *Dynastidae*; a very large kind of beetle. *Kirby.*

DY-NAS-TY, or DYN'AS-TY [di'nas-te, S. P. E. K. Wb.; di'nas-te, J. Ja. Sm. R.; di'nas-te or di'nas-te, W. F.] *n.* [Gr. *δυναστεία*, power; *δυναστης*, a lord; *δυναμαι*, to be able.]

1. Government; sovereignty. *[R.]*

Greece was divided into several dynasties, which our author has enumerated under their respective princes. *Pope.*

2. A succession, race, or family of sovereigns or rulers.

At some time or other, to be sure, all the beginners of dynasties were chosen by those who called them to govern. *Burke.*

DY-NOM'E-NE, *n.* (Zool.) A genus of crustacea, of which the only species known is the *Dynomene hispida*, found in the Isle of France. *Cuvier.*

DYS'CLA-SITE, *n.* [Gr. *δύς*, bad, with difficulty, and *κλάω*, to break.] (Min.) A fibrous mineral, of white color and pearly lustre; okenite. *Dana.*

DYS'ORA-SY, *n.* [Gr. *δυσκρασία*, bad temperament; *δύς*, bad, and *κράσις*, a mixture.] (Med.) A morbid state of the constitution. *Hoblyn.*

DYS-EN-TÉR'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *δυσεντερικός*; L. *dysentericus*; It. *dissenterico*; Sp. *dysenterico*; Fr. *dysenterique*.] Relating to, resembling, or troubled with dysentery. *Boyle.*

DYS-EN-TÉR-Y [dis'en-tér-e, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; dis'en-tér-e or dis-sén'tér-e, K.] *n.* [Gr. *δυσεντερία*; *δύς*, bad, and *εντερων*, an intestine; L. *dysenteria*; It. *dissenteria*; Sp. *dysenteria*; Fr. *dysenterie*.] (Med.) An inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine, attended with fever, more or less inflammatory, frequent mucous or bloody evacuations, and violent colicky pains; bloody-flux. *Dunglison.*

— "Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, and Buchanan accent this word on the second syllable; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Perry, Entick, and Bailey, on the first. That this is in possession of the best usage I have not the least doubt; and that it is agreeable to the analogy of accepting words from the learned languages, which we

naturalize by dropping a syllable, is evident from the numerous class of words of the same kind. See ACADEMY, INCOMPARABLE, &c. A collateral proof, too, that this is the true pronunciation is, that *mesenteria*, a word of the same form, is by all the above-mentioned lexicographers who have the word, except Bailey, accented on the first syllable." *Walker.*

DYS'LI-ITE, *n.* [Gr. *δύς*, with difficulty, and *λίω*, to loose.] (Min.) A mineral of vitreous lustre, infusible before the blow-pipe; a variety of spinel, containing zinc, manganese, and iron. *Dana.*

DYS'NO-MY, *n.* [Gr. *δυσνομία*, a bad code of laws; *δύς*, bad, and *νόμος*, a law.] The enacting of bad laws. *[R.] Cockram.*

DYS'Q-DILE, *n.* [Gr. *δυσώδης*, ill-smelling; *δύς*, ill, and *ὀσμή*, to smell.] (Min.) A coal of a green or yellowish-gray color, emitting, when burnt, a very fetid odor. *Cleaveland.*

DYS-OP'SY, *n.* [Gr. *δύς*, bad, and *ὄψις*, sight.] (Med.) Dimness of sight. *Clarke.*

DYS'Q-RÈX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *δύς*, bad, and *απὸ ἐξ*, appetite.] (Med.) A depraved appetite. *Clarke.*

DYS-PÈP'SI-A, *n.* [L.] (Med.) Dyspepsy. — See DYSPEPSY. *Dunglison.*

DYS'PÈP-SY, or DYS-PÈP'SY [dis'pèp-se, S. W. E. F. Ja. K. R.; dis'pèp'se, Sm. Wb. Johnson, Ash, Maunders], *n.* [Gr. *δυσπεψία*; *δύς*, bad, and *πεπρω*, to digest; L. *dyspepsia*; It. & Sp. *dyspepsia*; Fr. *dyspepsie*.] (Med.) A diseased or disordered state of the stomach, or the digestive organs; the difficult and imperfect conversion of the food into nutriment; difficulty of digestion; indigestion. *Dunglison.*

DYS-PÈP'TIC, *n.* One afflicted with dyspepsy, or difficulty of digestion. *Qu. Rev.*

DYS-PÈP'TIC, } *a.* Relating to dyspepsy;

DYS-PÈP'TI-CAL, } having dyspepsy or difficulty of digestion. *Copeland.*

DYS-PHÁ'G-I-A, } *n.* [Gr. *δύς*, bad, and *φαγείν*, to eat.] (Med.) Difficulty or impracticability of deglutition. *Brande.*

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DYS-PHQ-NY, *n.* [Gr. *δυσφωνία*; *δύς*, bad, and *φωνή*, voice; L. *dysphonia*.] (Med.) Difficulty of speaking or articulating sounds. *Hoblyn.*

DYS-PHÓ'R-I-A, *a.* [Gr. *δύς*, bad, and *φέρω*, to bear.] (Med.) Dissatisfaction; restlessness; suffering. *Dunglison.*

DYSP-NŒ'A (disp-nŕ'e), *n.* [L., from Gr. *δύσπνοια*; *δύς*, bad, and *πνέω*, to breathe.] (Med.) A difficulty of breathing. *Hoblyn.*

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E.

E, the fifth letter of the alphabet, is the second *L*, and the most frequent vowel in the English language. It has various sounds, the two principal of which are long, as in *metre*, and short, as in *met*. It is frequently silent at the end of words, but sometimes, in this case, serves to indicate that the preceding vowel is to have its long sound; as *cân*, *câne*; *mân*, *mâne*; *plûm*, *plûme*. When silent after *c* and *g*, it has also the effect of showing that these letters should have respectively the sounds of *s* and *j*; as, *kîce*, *stâge*, which, without the final silent *e*, would become *lûc* and *stâg*.

E- A Latin prefix, the same as *ex*, signifying from, or out of, and in many words having a privative meaning.

EACH (sch), *a. & pron.* [Celt. *ceach*; A. S. *ele*, or *ele*; Dut. *elk*.] Either of two; one of two or any greater number taken separately from another, and implying the existence of the other; every one separately considered.

Though your orbs of different greatness be,
Yet both are for each other's use disposed. *Dryden*.
The invention all admired, and each how he
To be the inventor missed. *Milton*.

EACH can be applied to one of two or any greater number; *every* can be applied only to one of more than two individuals. — See **ALL**.

† **EACH'WHERE** (sch'hwâr), *ad.* Every where.
Mild was the wind, calm seemed the sea to be,
The sky eachwhere did flow full bright and free. *Spenser*.

EAD-, or **ED-** A Saxon prefix in proper names, signifying happy, fortunate; as, *Edward*, happy preserver; *Edgar*, happy power; *Edwin*, happy conqueror. *Gibson*.

EAD'ISH, *n.* A second crop of grass; aftermath; rowen; — written commonly *eddis*. *Ogilvie*.

EÄ'SER (s'ger), *a.* [L. *acer*, brisk, courageous; sharp; It. *agro*; Sp. *agrio*; Fr. *aigre*. — W. *egr*.] 1. † Sharp; sour; acid.

With a sudden vigor it doth posses
And curd, like *eager* droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood. *Shak*.

2. Keen; severe; biting; piercing. [R.]
The air bites shrewdly; it is very cold.
It is a nipping and an eager air. *Shak*.

3. Keenly desirous; ardently wishing or longing. "Eager for the journey." *Dryden*.

4. Vehement; ardent; earnest; fervent; zealous; forward; precipitate; impetuous; importunate; impatient; intense.

Imperfect zeal is hot and eager, without knowledge. *Sprat*.
5. Brittle; easily broken; not ductile. [Cant term of artificers.]

Gold will be sometimes so eager, as artists call it, that it will as little endure the hammer as glass itself. *Locke*.
Syn. — See **KEEN**, **READY**.

EÄ'GER-LY (s'ger-lé), *ad.* In an eager manner.

EÄ'GER-NÉSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being eager; ardeney; strong desire; ardor; earnestness; greediness; avidity.

The eagerness and strong heat of the mind after knowledge, if not warily regulated, is often a hindrance to it. *Locke*.

Syn. — See **AVIDITY**.

EÄ'GLE (é'gl), *n.* [L. & It. *aquila*; Sp. *aguila*; Fr. *aigle*.] 1. (*Ornith.*) A bird of prey,

of the order *Accipitres* and family *Falconidae*, regarded, on account of its acute vision, its strength, the elevation and rapidity of its flight, its longevity, and various other qualities, as the king of birds; hence it is a symbol of royalty, and a frequent crest, much used in heraldry. Its figure was represented in the military standard of the ancient Romans; and



Golden eagle
(*Aquila chrysaetos*).

it is a representative or emblem in the arms of the United States.

Arts still followed where Rome's eagles flew. *Pope*.

2. A gold coin of the United States of the value of ten dollars, or about 43s. sterling.

3. (*Astron.*) A constellation in the northern hemisphere having its right wing contiguous to the equinoctial; aquila. *London Ency*.

EÄ'GLE-EYED (é'gl-id), *a.* Sharp-sighted, as an eagle. "Eagle-eyed to see . . . faults." *Dryden*.

EÄ'GLE-FLIGHT'ED, *a.* Flying like an eagle; mounting high. *Ogilvie*.

EÄ'GLE-HÄWK, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of predacious birds, natives of South America. *Ogilvie*.

EÄ'GLE-ÖWL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) One of the *Bubo* *virginianus*, or horned owls, a sub-family of owls, one of the largest species of which is the *Bubo Virginianus*, or great horned owl. *Baird*.

EÄ'GLE-PIN'IONED (-yund), *a.* Having an eagle's wings. *Cowper*.

EÄ'GLE-RÄY, *n.* (*Ich.*) A large species of ray-fish, rarely found in the British seas; miller; *Myliobatis aquila*. *Yarrell*.

EÄ'GLE-SIGHT'ED, *a.* Having sharp sight. *Shak*.

EÄ'GLE-SPEED, *n.* Swiftmess, like that of an eagle. "With eagle-speed she cut the sky." *Pope*.

EÄ'GLESS, *n.* The hen-eagle. *Sherwood*.

EÄ'GLE-STÖNE, *n.* (*Mín.*) A term applied by the old pharmacutists to globular clay iron-stone, which they called *lapis atites*. *Brande*.

EÄ'GLET, *n.* A young eagle. *Darvies*.

EÄ'GLE-WINGED (-wyngd), *a.* Having the wings, as it were, of an eagle. *Shak*.

EÄ'GLE-WOOD (s'gl-wód), *n.* [From the Malayan name *ayila*. P. *Cyc*.] A highly-fragrant Oriental wood, used by Asiatics for burning as incense. *P. Cyc*.

EÄ'GRE (é'gr), *n.* [Runic *ager*, the ocean.] A tide swelling above another tide. *Dryden*.

† **EÄ'LDER-MÄN**, *n.* [A. S. *ealdorman*, elderman.] A Saxon magistrate; alderman. *Sadler*.

† **EÄME** (sm), *n.* [A. S. *cam*.] Uncle. *Spenser*.

EÄN (än), *v. n.* [A. S. *eannan*.] To bring forth; to yearn. "In eaning time." — See **YEAN**. *Shak*.

EÄN'LING, *n.* A lamb just born. — See **YEANLING**. "Eanlings which were freaked." *Shak*.

EÄR (är), *n.* [A. S. *ear*; Frs. *ear*; Ger. *ohr*; Dut. *oor*; Sw. *örja*. — L. *auris*; It. *orecchio*; Sp. *oreja*; Fr. *oreille*.] 1. The organ of hearing.

That keep the word of promise to our ear,
And break it to our hope. *Shak*.

2. The external prominent part of the organ of hearing.

His master shall bore his ear through with an awl. *Ec. xxi. 6*.

3. Power of discriminating tones and intervals; musical perception.

I have a reasonable good ear in music. *Shak*.

4. The privilege of being heard; a hearing; regard; heed; attention.

Hear my prayer, give ear to the words of my mouth. *Ps. lvi. 2*.

5. Disposition to like or to dislike what is heard; judgment; opinion; taste. "According to the style and ear of those times." *Denham*.

6. Any thing resembling ears, as the handles of some vessels. "A pot without an ear." *Swift*.

7. [A. S. *ear*, *eahher*.] A spike or head of corn or grain.

He delivereth each a jewel, made in the figure of an ear of wheat. *Bacon*.

† In the U. S. applied especially to maize.

† About one's ears, about the head or person. — To be by the ears, or to fall together by the ears, to quarrel,

scuffle, or fight. — To set by the ears, to engage in strife; to cause to quarrel. — Up to one's ears, deeply involved or engaged. [Vulgar.] *L'Estrange*.

† **EÄR** (är), *v. a.* To take in eagerly by the ear.

I eared her language, lived in her eye, O coz. *Beau. & FL*.

† **EÄR** (är), *v. a.* [L. *aro*, to plough; A. S. *erian*.] To till; to plough. *Deut. xxi. 4*.

I have, God wot, a large field to ear,
And weak are the oxen in my plough. *Chaucer*.

EÄR (är), *v. n.* [A. S. *eahher*, an ear of corn.] [L. *EARED*; pp. *EARING*, *EARED*.] To form ears, as corn. *Sandys*.

† **EÄR'A-BLE** (är'a-bl), *a.* Used to be tilled. *Barret*.

EÄR'ÄCHE (är'äk), *n.* Pain in the ear. *Ash*.

† **EÄR'ÄL** (är'al), *a.* Receiving by the ear. "Merely earal, verbal, and worded men." *Hewyt*.

EÄR'-BÖRED (är'börd), *a.* Having the ears perforated. "Servile, ear-bored slave." *Bp. Hall*.

EÄR'-CÄP, *n.* A cover for the ears. *Clarke*.

EÄR'-DÉÄF-EN-ING (är'déf-en-ing), *a.* Stunning the ear. *Shak*.

EÄR'-DRÜM, *n.* The tympanum, a membrane in the ear. *Roget*.

EÄRED (ärd), *a.* 1. Having ears. *Sherwood*.

2. Furnished with ears, as corn.

3. † Ploughed. "The thrice-eared field." *Pope*.

EÄR'-HÖLE, *n.* The aperture of the ear; the opening into the ear. *Goldsmith*.

EÄR'ING, *n.* 1. A ploughing of land.

Yet there are five years in which there shall neither be earing nor harvest. *Gen. xiv. 6*.

2. Formation of ears of corn.

3. (*Naut.*) A rope attached to the cringle of a sail, by which it is bent or reefed. *Dana*.

EÄR'-KISS-ING, *a.* Slightly touching the ear. "Ear-kissing arguments." *Shak*.

EÄRL (ärl), *n.* [A. S. *eorl*, chief, leader.] A title of English nobility, next below a marquis and above a viscount. It is the oldest English title, and was anciently the highest in the kingdom; now the third.

† It was used by the English, after the Norman conquest in 1066, to express the French title of count. Hence the wife of an earl is still styled *countess*. *Brande*.

EÄR'-LÄP, *n.* The tip of the ear. *Hulot*.

EÄRL'DQM (ärl'dqm), *n.* [A. S. *eorldom*; *eorl*, an earl, and *dom*, power, office.] The seignior, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl. *Spenser*.

EÄRL'DQR-MÄN, *n.* Same as **EÄLDERMAN**. *Burke*.

EÄRLES'-PÄN-NY (ärlz'pä-n-ny), *n.* [L. *arrhais*, pertaining to earnest-money; *arrha*, or *arra*, earnest-money.] Earnest-money. *Ray*.

EÄR'LESS, *a.* 1. Without ears. *Pope*.

2. Disinclined to hear; deaf. "A surd and earless generation of men." *Browne*.

EÄR'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling the ear. *Jodrell*.

EÄR'LJ-NÉSS (ärl'j-nés), *n.* State of being early. "Earliness in the morning." *Johnson*.

EÄRL'-MÄR-SHÄL (ärl'mär-shäl), *n.* One of the great officers of state in England, whose business is to take cognizance of all matters relating to honor, pedigrees, and military solemnities. *Brande*.

EÄRL'-LÖCK, *n.* A curl or twist of the hair near the ear; a love-lock. *Prynne*.

EÄR'LY (ärl'ly), *a.* [A. S. *arlice*.]

1. Prior in the order of time; timely; at the proper time; seasonable. "Early fruit." *Pope*.

Thus we salute thee with our early song,
And welcome thee, and wish thee long. *Milton*.

2. Before the usual time; premature.

Sickness is *early* old age; it teaches diffidence in our earthly state, and inspires us with thoughts of a future. *Pope.*

3. At the beginning of the day.

She, when apostles fled, could danger brave.
Last at his cross, and last at his grave. *E. S. Barrett.*

Early rising not only gives us more life in the same number of our years, but adds likewise to their number. *Colton.*

EAR'LY, *ad.* In good season; soon; betimes.

Those that seek me *early* shall find me. *Pier. viii. 17.*

Early to bed, and *early* to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise. *Franklin.*

EAR'-MARK, *n.* A mark on the ear, as of sheep:—a distinguishing mark. *Cox.*

EAR-MARK', *v. a.* To mark, as sheep, cattle, &c., on the ear. *Spenser.*

EARN (ern), *v. a.* [A. S. *earnian*, to earn, to deserve.] [*i.* EARNED; *pp.* EARNING, EARNED.]
1. To gain, get, obtain, or acquire as the reward of labor or performance of some service.

By suffering, and *earn* rest from labor won. *Milton.*

2. To merit or deserve in recompense for labor; as, "He *earns* more than his wages."

Syn.—See ACQUIRE, GET.

EARN (ern), *v. n.* To curdle. [North of Eng.] *Ray.*

† EARN (ern), *v. n.* [A. S. *gyrnan*, to desire.] To long; to yearn.—See YEARN. *Spenser.*

EAR'NEST (er'nest), *a.* [A. S. *earnost*, earnest.]
1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous; importunate. "A prayer of *earnest* heart." *Shak.*
2. Intent; eager; fixed.

On that prospect strange

Their *earnest* eyes they fixed. *Milton.*

3. Serious; important; not trifling. "They whom *earnest* lets do often hinder." *Hooker.*

Syn.—See HEARTY, INTENT, ZEALOUS.

EAR'NEST, *n.* 1. A serious or real event; seriousness; something not a jest; reality.

Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to *earnest*. *Sidney.*

2. Pledge; first fruits. "The *earnest* of that which is to come." *Hooker.*

3. (*Law*.) Part of the price paid for property or goods sold, or money given in token that a bargain is ratified, or to bind a contract;—often called *earnest-money*. *Burrill.*

To be in *earnest*, to be serious and not jesting.

EAR'NEST-LY (er'nest-le), *ad.* [A. S. *earnestlice*.] In an earnest manner; ardently; zealously; eagerly; intently; seriously.

And, being in agony, he prayed more *earnestly*. *Luke xxii. 44.*
A certain maid *earnestly* looked upon him. *Luke xxii. 58.*

EAR'NEST-MON'BY, *n.* Money paid to bind a bargain; earnest.—See EARNEST, 3. *Clarke.*

EAR'NEST-NESS (er'nest-nēs), *n.* 1. The quality of being earnest; ardor; zeal; eagerness; vehemence.

Have so much *earnestness* and passion in them. *Addison.*

2. Seriousness; solemnity.

There never was a charge maintained with such a show of gravity and *earnestness*. *Atterbury.*

3. Solitude; anxiety; care. [*R.*]

With overtraining, and *earnestness* of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good. *Dryden.*

† EARN'FUL, *a.* Full of anxiety. *P. Fletcher.*

EARN'ING (ern'ing), *n.* [A. S. *earnung*.]

1. The act of one who earns.

2. *pl.* That which is earned; the wages or reward of labor.

This is the great expense of the poor that takes up almost all their *earnings*. *Locke.*

EAR'-PICK, *n.* An instrument for cleaning the ears. *Todd.*

EAR'-PIER-CER, *n.* (*Ent.*) The name of an insect; earwig; *Forficula auricularia*. *Goldsmith.*

EAR'-PIER-CING, *a.* Piercing or affecting the ear. "The *ear-piercing* fife." *Shak.*

EAR'-RING, *n.* [A. S. *ear-hring*; Ger. *ohrring*.] A jewel or ornament worn in the ear.

As an *ear-ring* of gold, so is a wise reproof upon an obedient ear. *Prov. xxv. 12.*

EARSE (ērs), *n.* See ERSE.

† EARSH (ērsh), *n.* [*L. aro*, to plough; A. S. *erian*, to plough.] A ploughed field. *May.*

EARSH (ērsh), *n.* Eddish.—See ERSH.

EAR'-SHELL, *n.* (*Conch.*) A flattened univalve shell resembling the ear in form; a species of *Halotis*. *Woodward.*

EAR'-SHOT, *n.* Reach of the sense of hearing; as, "To be within *ear-shot*." *Dryden.*

EAR'-SORE, *n.* Something that offends the ear; something disagreeable to be heard. *Phil. Mus.*

EARTH (ērth), *n.* [Goth. *airtha*; A. S. *eorthe*; Ger. *erde*; Dut. *aarde*; Dan. *jord*; Sw. *jord*.]

1. The name of the world or planet which we inhabit; the mass or material which composes the globe or the crust of the globe; the terraqueous globe; the world.

Not so vile that on the *earth* doth live

Bought to the *earth* some special good doth give. *Shak.*

2. The inhabitants of the earth; the world.

Behold, this day I am going the way of all the *earth*. *Josh. xxiii. 14.*

3. The solid part of the globe, in distinction from fire, air, and water.

While water, *earth*,
And air attest his bounty. *Thomson.*

4. Terrene or earthy matter; soil; ground.

Immediately it sprang up, because it had no depth of *earth*. *Mark iv. 5.*

5. A distinct region; country. [*R.*]

The *earth* is a distinct region. *Dryden.*

6. (*Chem.*) A body or substance composed of oxygen and a base; a metallic oxide, inodorous, dry, uninfammable, and infusible. *P. Cyc.*
The principal chemical earths are alumina, baryta, glucina, lime, magnesia, silica, strontia, yttria, and zirconia. *P. Cyc.*

Syn.—*Earth* is used as the name of one of the planets belonging to the solar system, which move round the sun. In this sense, *world* or *globe* is inadmissible. In speaking of the *earth*, reference is commonly made to its material or external part; as, "The structure or surface of the *earth*;" "The productions or inhabitants of the *earth*;" *World* is used to denote the *earth* viewed with reference to its inhabitants. "A decree that all the *world* should be taxed." "The civilized *world*." "The eastern *world*." "The western *world*." *Globe* is often used geographically and geologically; as, "The terrestrial *globe*." We speak of sailing round the *world*, or round the *globe*; not, round the *earth*.

EARTH, *v. a.* [*i.* EARTHED; *pp.* EARTHING, EARTHED.]

1. To put or to hide in earth; to bury; to inter. "The miser *earths* his treasure." *Young.*

My root is *earthed*, and I, a desolate branch,
Left scattered in the highway of the world. *Manning.*

2. To cover with earth. "Earth up with fresh mould the roots." *Evelyn.*

EARTH, *v. n.* To retire under ground; to burrow.

Hence foxes *earthed*, and wolves abhorred the day. *Tickell.*

EARTH'-BAG, *n.* (*Fort.*) A sack filled with sand or earth. *Todd.*

EARTH'-BANK, *n.* A bank, mound, or fence made of earth and turf. *Todd.*

EARTH'-BOARD (ērth'bōrd), *n.* The board of a plough, which turns over the earth. *Mortimer.*

EARTH'-BORN, *a.* 1. Born on the earth or as one of the inhabitants of the earth; terrigenous.

Creatures of other mould, *earth-born*, perhaps,
Not spirits. *Milton.*

2. Meantly born; of low birth.

Earth-born Lyon shall ascend the throne. *Smith.*

EARTH'-BOUND, *a.* Bound to the earth. *Shak.*

EARTH'-BRED, *a.* Bred of the earth; groveling; vile; base; low. *Brewer.*

EARTH'-CRE-AT'ED, *a.* Formed of earth. *Young.*

† EARTH'-DIN, *n.* [A. S. *eorh-dyn*.] An earthquake. *Ogilvie.*

EARTH'EN (ēr'thn), *a.* Made of earth, or made of clay. "Earthen pots." *Shak.*

EARTH'-EN-GEN'DERED (-dērd), *a.* Bred of earth; earth-born. *Fanshau.*

EARTH'EN-WARE, *n.* Ware made of earth or clay; pottery. *P. Cyc.*

EARTH'-FED, *a.* Fed with earthly things; low; abject; base. *B. Jonson.*

EARTH'-FLAX, *n.* (*Min.*) A delicate variety of

asbestos, the fibres of which are fine as flax; amianthus. "*Earth-flax* or salamander's hair."—See AMIANTHUS. *Woodward.*

EARTH'-NESS, *n.* The quality of being earthy; grossness. *More. Hammond.*

EARTH'LI-NESS, *n.* Worldliness. *Cotgrave.*

EARTH'LING, *n.* [A. S. *eorthing*, a farmer.] An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal. *Drummond.*

EARTH'LY (ērth'le), *a.* [A. S. *eorhtlic*.]

1. Belonging to or like the earth or the world; not heavenly.

If I have told you *earthly* things, and ye believe not, how shall ye believe if I tell you of heavenly things? *John iii. 12.*

2. Corporeal or carnal; not spiritual; not mental; sensual; sordid; worldly; vile; low.

Earthly minds, like mud walls, resist the strongest batteries. *Locke.*

This wisdom descendeth not from above, but is *earthly*, sensual, devilish. *1 John ii. 15.*

3. Of any thing on earth. "What *earthly* benefit." "One *earthly* thing of use." *Pope.*

EARTH'LY-MIND-ED, *a.* Having an earthly or sensual mind; worldly; selfish. *More.*

EARTH'LY-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* Worldliness; grossness; sensuality. *Gregory.*

EARTH'-NUT, *n.* A name given to several vegetable productions grown under ground, as the *Bunium bulbocastanum*, the *Conopodium flexuosum*, the pods of the *Arachis hypogaea*, the tubers of the *Cyperus rotundus*, &c. *Brande.*

EARTH'-PEA, *n.* (*Bot.*) The climbing leguminous plant *Lathyrus amphicarpos*. *Loudon.*

EARTH'QUAKE (ērth'kwāk), *n.* [*earth* and *quake*.—A. S. *eorthe*, earth, and *cwacian*, to quake.] A shaking, trembling, or violent agitation of the earth, which is often attended with destructive consequences, and is one of the most formidable phenomena of nature.

An *earthquake* is defined to be a vehement shake or agitation of some considerable place, or part of the earth, from natural causes, attended with a huge noise like thunder, and frequently with an eruption of water, or smoke, or winds, &c. *Franklin.*

EARTH'-SHAK-ING, *a.* Shaking the earth. *Milton.*

EARTH'WARD, *ad.* Towards the earth. *Campbell.*

EARTH'WORK (ērth'wōrk), *n.* (*Engineering*.) That part of the construction of railroads, canals, &c., which requires the displacement of earth by cuttings and embankments. *Weale.*

EARTH'WORM (ērth'wōrm), *n.* 1. (*Zool.*) A worm that lives under ground, characterized by a long cylindrical body divided by transverse furrows into a great number of rings;—a name given to all the species of the genus *Lumbricus* of Linnaeus. *Brande.*
2. A sordid person; a miser. *Norris.*

EARTH'Y (ērth'ē), *a.* 1. Partaking of the substance of the earth; composed of earth; terrene.

The first man is of the earth, *earthly*. *1 Cor. xv. 47.*

2. Inhabiting the earth; pertaining to the earth; terrestrial. "*Earthly* spirits." *Dryden.*

And flaming ministers, to watch and tend
Their *earthly* charge. *Milton.*

3. Not refined; gross; coarse. "My *earthly* gross conceit." *Shak.*

EAR'-TRUMPET, *n.* A trumpet used to assist the hearing. *Gent. Mag.*

EAR'-WAX (ēr'wāk), *n.* The cerumen or wax formed in the ear. *Ray.*

EAR'WIG, *n.* [A. S. *ear-wigga*; *ear*, the ear, and *wigga*, a worm; Dan. *wer-wigg*.]

1. (*Ent.*) A well-known insect, vulgarly supposed to have a propensity to creep into the ear, and often found under stones and beneath the bark of trees; *Forficula auricularia*. *Baird.*
2. A whisperer; a prying informer. *Johnson.*

EAR'-WIT-NESS (ēr'wit-nēs), *n.* One who hears or attests any thing as heard by himself. *Hooker.*

EAR'WORT (ēr'wōrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) An herb reputed good for deafness; *Hedyotis auricularia*. *Crabb.*

EASE (ēz), *n.* [A. S. *eath*, easy.—Fr. *aise*. See EASY.]

1. Freedom from pain or suffering.

Thrive under evil, and work *ease* out of pain
Through labor and endurance. *Milton.*

2. Freedom from solicitude or from annoyance; quiet; tranquillity.

Among these nations shalt thou find no ease, neither shall the sole of thy foot have rest. *Deut. xxviii. 45.*

If thou desirest ease, in the first take care of the ease of thy mind, for that will make other sufferings easy. *Fuller.*

3. Intermission of labor; rest; repose.

After no more toil,
Of their sweet gardening labor, than sufficed
To recommend cool zephyr, and made ease
More easy. *Milton.*

The love of ease is always gaining upon age.

4. Facility; exemption from difficulty.

And winds with ease
Through the pure marble air his oblique way. *Milton.*

5. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, or formality in manners, speech, or writing.

True ease in writing comes from art, not chance,
As those move easiest who have learned to dance. *Pope.*
At ease, free from pain or from anxiety; undisturbed; tranquil.

Syn.—*Ease, repose, quiet, and rest*, all imply a motionless state. *Ease and quiet* respect action on the body; *rest and repose*, action of the body. We are *easy or quiet* when freed from all external agency that is painful; we have *rest or repose* when the body ceases to be in motion.—A person enjoys *ease*, or has *easiness* of disposition.—*Easiness* of an undertaking; *facility* of performance. A person is said to live at *ease*, and to perform his task with *facility*.

ÉASE (ēz), *v. a.* [*ē. EASED; pp. EASING, EASED.*]

1. To free from pain, from labor, or of any burden; to relieve; to disburden; to lighten.

Now I have eased my bosom of the pain. *Dryden.*
I mean not that other men be eased, and ye burdened. *2 Cor. viii. 13.*

2. To assuage; to alleviate; to allay; to appease; to mitigate; to soothe; to pacify.

As if with sports my sufferings I could ease. *Dryden.*

3. To render less difficult; to facilitate.

High over seas
Easing their flight. *Milton.*
To ease off, or ease away, (*Naut.*) to slacken a rope gradually.

Syn.—See REDRESS.

ÉASE'FUL (ēz'fūl), *a.* Quiet; peaceable; fit for rest. "Easeful bed." *[R.] Shak.*

ÉASE'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a quiet manner. *Sherwood.*

ÉASE'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being at ease. *Boag.*

ÉA'SEL (ē'zəl), *n.* [*Ger. esel, an ass.*] (*Paint.*) The frame on which a painter rests his picture while at work upon it. *Brande.*

ÉASE'LESS (ēz'lēss), *a.* Wanting ease. *[R.] Donne.*

ÉA'SEL-PIECE (ēz'əl-pēs), *n.* A painting of which the size is so small that it may be painted on an easel, in contradistinction to those paintings which are painted on the wall or ceiling. *Todd.*

ÉASE'MENT (ēz'mənt), *n.* 1. Evacuation of excrement. *Sir T. Elyot.*

2. Exemption from expenses; advantage; convenience; accommodation; privilege.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other easements. *Swift.*

3. Act of easing or relieving; relief; alleviation; mitigation. "Removal or easement of his affliction." *Barrow.*

4. (*Law.*) A convenience, privilege, or advantage which one neighbor has of another by grant or prescription, as a way through his ground, a sink, &c. *Brande.*

ÉA'SI-LY, *ad.* In an easy manner; with ease.

ÉA'SI-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being easy or not difficult; freedom or exemption from difficulty; facility; ease.

Easiness and difficulty are relative terms. *Tillotson.*

2. Want of firmness; readiness of compliance; as, "An easiness of temper."

3. Freedom from constraint, formality, or the appearance of effort.

Abstruse and mystic thoughts you must express
With painful care, but seeming easiness. *Roscommon.*

Syn.—See EASE.

ÉAST (ēt), *n.* [*Goth. uetan; A. S. & Frs. east; Dut. oost; Ger. & Sw. ost.—Fr. est.*]

1. The point of the horizon at which the sun is seen to rise in the equinoxes, opposite to the west; that point of the horizon lying on the right hand when one's face is turned towards the north pole; the point of the compass in a direction at right-angles to that of north and south.

2. The regions in the eastern parts of the

world with respect to Europe, as Asia Minor, Syria, Persia, India, China, &c.

Or where the gorgeous East, with richest hand,
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold. *Milton.*

ÉAST, *a.* Towards the rising sun; eastern. "From the west . . . unto the east border." *Ezek. xiv. 7.*

ÉAST'ER (ēst'ēr), *n.* [*A. S. easter, or eoster, from the goddess Eostre, an imaginary deity worshipped by the Anglo-Saxons, and especially honored by festivities in April. Bede.*—"The most obvious [derivation] is the A. S. *yst*, a storm,—the time of Easter being subjected to the continual recurrence of tempestuous weather." *P. Cyc.*] The day on which the resurrection of Christ is commemorated; the third day after Good Friday, being the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after, the 21st day of March, corresponding in season to the passover of the Jews.

ÉAST'ER-DAY, *n.* The festival of Easter. *Drayton.*

ÉAST'ER-G'FANT, *n.* (*Bot.*) Snakes-weed; bistort; *Polygonum bistortum*. [*No. Eng.*] *Loudon.*

ÉAST'ER-LING, *n.* 1. A native of some country eastward with respect to another. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. A species of waterfowl. *Johnson.*

3. A piece of money coined in the East by Richard II. of England. *Crabb.*

4. A name formerly applied to a trader in England from Germany or the coasts of the Baltic. "Merchants of Norway, Denmark . . . called . . . easterlings." *Holinshead.*

ÉAST'ER-LING, *a.* Belonging to the money of the Easterlings, or Baltic traders:—sterling.—See STELLING. *Todd.*

ÉAST'ER-LY, *a.* 1. Coming from the east; as, "An easterly wind."

2. Towards the east; as, "The easterly coast of England"; "An easterly direction."

ÉAST'ER-LY, *ad.* In the direction of the east.

ÉAST'ERN, *a.* [*A. S. eastern.*]

1. Belonging to the east; oriental; as, "Eastern nations"; "Eastern languages."

2. Towards the east; in an easterly direction; as, "The eastern side"; "An eastern voyage."

ÉAST'ING, *n.* In navigation and surveying, the distance eastward from a given meridian. *Bowditch.*

ÉAST'-IN-SU-LAR, *a.* Relating to the Eastern Islands. *For. Qu. Rev.*

†ÉAST-LAND'ISH, *a.* Relating to the east. "The eastlandish and Low Dutch." *Verstegan.*

ÉAST'WARD, *ad.* Towards the east. *Browne.*

ÉA'SY (ē'zē), *a.* [*Goth. azets; A. S. eath, easy.—Chaucer, eth, eyth.—Fr. aise, ease.*]

1. That is free from difficulty; not difficult.

A work though easy, yet withal very weighty. *Hooker.*

2. Exempt from disquiet or trouble; quiet; tranquil; at rest; not harassed; not anxious; unmolested.

Keep their thoughts easy and free. *Locke.*

3. Free from pain; as, "He has suffered much from the wound, but is now easy."

4. Complying; unresisting; not unwilling; ready; pliant; facile; submissive.

With such decits he gained their easy hearts. *Dryden.*

5. Free from want or from solicitude as to the means of living; comfortable.

They should be allowed such a rent as would make them easy. *Swift.*

6. Not formal; not stiff; unconstrained. "The easy vigor of a line." *Pope.*

7. Not causing or requiring labor, fatigue, or discomfort; as, "An easy ascent"; "An easy saddle-horse"; "Easy circumstances."

8. Not hard to bear; not burdensome; light.

My yoke is easy, and my burden light. *Mat. xi. 30.*

9. (*Com.*) Not straitened or restricted pecuniarily; as, "An easy money-market."

10. (*Naut.*) Applied to a ship that moves over the sea without jerking or straining. *Brande.*

Syn.—See EASE.

ÉAT (ēt), *v. a.* [*Goth. & A. S. etan; Dut. eten.—Gael. & Ir. itih.—Gr. ēda; L. edo.*] [*i. ate or eat (ēt); pp. EATING, EATEN or EAT (ēt).*]

1. To take into the mouth and swallow for food; to chew and swallow as food.

Man did eat angels' food. *Ps. lxxviii. 25.*

2. To consume; to corrode; to wear away.

And ever against eating cares
Lap me in soft Lydian airs.

To eat one's words, to take back or retract what was said.

Syn.—Grammarians differ much with respect to the conjugation of this verb. Lowth, Priestley, Grant, Crombie, Arnold, and Bullions give *i. ate, p. eaten*; Murray and Hiley, *i. ate or eat, p. eaten*; G. Brown and Fowler, *i. ate or eat, p. eaten or eat*; Latham, *i. ate, p. eaten or eat*; Webster, *i. ate, p. eat or eaten*; Smart, *i. eat or ate (ēt), p. eat or eaten*. Smart regards *ate* and *eaten* obsolescent.

Syn.—Men *eat* and are *fed*; infants are *fed*, but cannot *eat*. Men are not properly said to *feed*; beasts *feed*. In a metaphorical sense, rust *eats* iron; the imagination *feeds* on romances.

ÉAT (ēt), *v. n.* 1. To take food; to feed.

If any would not work, neither should he eat. *2 Thess. iii. 10.*

2. To make way by corrosion; to corrode.

Their word will eat as doth a canker. *2 Tim. ii. 17.*

ÉAT'A-BLE (ēt'a-bl), *a.* That may be eaten; that may be taken as food; esculent. *Hulot.*

ÉAT'A-BLE, *n.* Any thing that may be eaten. "Eatables we brought away." *Dampier.*

ÉAT'AGE, *n.* Food for horses and cattle from the aftermath. *Todd.*

ÉAT'EN (ē'tn), *p.* from *eat*. Devoured; consumed;—corroded; worn away.—See ÉAT.

ÉAT'ER (ē'tēr), *n.* [*A. S. etere.*]

1. One that eats, or takes food.

Be not among wine-bibbers, among notorious eaters of flesh. *Prov. xxiii. 20.*

2. That which corrodes; a corrosive. *Johnson.*

†ÉATH (ēth), *a.* [*A. S. eath.*] Easy. *Spenser.*

ÉAT'ING (ē'ting), *n.* The act of chewing and swallowing; reception of food. *Exod. xii. 4.*

ÉAT'ING-HÖUSE, *n.* A house to eat in; a dining-house. *L'Estrange.*

ÉAT'ING-RÖÖM, *n.* A room to eat in.

ÉAU-DE-COLOGNE (ē'dē-kō-lōn'), *n.* [*Fr., water of Cologne.*] Cologne water; a perfumed spirit originally prepared at Cologne. *Brande.*

ÉAU-DE-LUCE (ē'dē-lūs'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A strong solution of ammonia, scented with mastic and oil of amber;—used in India as a remedy against the bites of poisonous snakes. *Brande.*

ÉAU-DE-VIE (ē'dē-vē'), *n.* [*Fr., water of life.*] The French name for brandy.

ÉAU-MEDICINAL (ē-méd'ē-sā-nāl'), *n.* [*Fr., medicinal water.*] A vinous infusion of the flowers of colchicum;—used for the cure of the gout and rheumatism. *London.*

ÉAVES (ēvz), *n. pl.* [*A. S. efese, a brim, eaves.*] (*Arch.*) The edges of the roof of a building, which usually project beyond the face of the walls so as to throw off the water.

His tears ran down his beard like winter drops
From eaves of reeds. *Shak.*

ÉAVES'-BOARD (-bōrd), *n.* (*Arch.*) An arris fillet nailed across the rafters at the eaves of a roof to raise the lower course of tiles or slates. *Francis.*

ÉAVES'CATCH, *n.* (*Arch.*) A thick board with a feather-edge to receive the lower course of the tiles on the roof of a house. *Ash.*

ÉAVES'DRÖP, *v. n.* To catch what comes from under the eaves, or to listen near the windows of a house to hear what is said within; to watch for an opportunity to hear private conversation.

Telling of some politicians who were wont to eavesdrop in disguises. *Milton.*

ÉAVES'DRÖP, *n.* The water which falls in drops from the paves of a house. *Ogilvie.*

ÉAVES'DRÖP-PER, *n.* One who skulks about a house to listen; an insidious listener.

Eavesdroppers, or such as listen under walls or windows, or the eaves of a house, to hear after discourse, and thereupon to frame slanderous and mischievous tales, are a common nuisance. *Blackstone.*

ÉAVES'DRÖP-PING, *n.* 1. The dropping of water from the eaves;—the drip of eaves. *Clarke.*

2. The act of an insidious listener. *Milton.*

ÉAVES'LÄTH, *n.* Same as ÉAVES'CATCH. *Ash.*

ÉBB (ēb), *n.* [*A. S., Ger., Dut., & Dan. ebbe; Sw. ebb.*]

1. The reflux of the tide towards the sea; — opposed to *floor*.

Either the seas at stated times resort, Then with a gentle *ebb* return again. *Addison*.

2. A falling to a lower state; decline decay. *Painting* was then at its lowest *ebb*. *Dryden*.

EBB (ēb), *v. n.* [A. S. *ebban*; Ger. & Dut. *ebben*.] [i. *EBRED*; *pp.* *EBBING*, *EBBED*.]

1. To flow back towards the sea; to recede; to retire; as, "The tide *ebbs*."

2. To decline; to decay; to decrease. "The hours of life *ebb* fast." *Blacklock*.

† EBB, *a.* Shallow. *Holland*. *Bp. Hall*.

EBB'ING, *n.* 1. The reflux of the tide. *Johnson*.
2. A declining; a falling away. *Bp. Taylor*.

EBB'-TIDE, *n.* The reflux of the tide. *Falconer*.

EB'EN, or EB'ON, *n.* See EBONY. *Johnson*.

EB'ON-ITE, *n.* (*Ecccl. Hist.*) One of an early sect of Christians, who denied the divinity of Christ. *Burnet*.

EB'ON-ITE, *a.* (*Ecccl. Hist.*) Relating to the sect called *Ebionites*. *Whiston*.

EB'LA-NINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance obtained from pyroxylic spirit. *Hoblyn*.

EB'ON, *a.* [See EBONY.] 1. Dark; black. "Ebon shades." *Milton*. "Ebon-colored ink." *Shak*.
2. Made of ebony. "Ebon arrow." *Prior*.

EB'ON-IST, *n.* A worker in ebony. *Scott*.

EB'ON-IZE, *v. a.* To make like ebony, or as black as ebony. *Smart*.

EB'ON-Y, *n.* [Gr. *ἐβένος*; L. *ebenus*; It. & Sp. *ebano*; Fr. *ébène*.] A hard, heavy, valuable wood, which admits a fine polish; — brought principally from Madagascar, Mauritius, and Ceylon. It is of several colors, as yellow, red, green, and black, of which the last is most highly prized. *Weale*.

But our captain counts the image of God, nevertheless his image cut in *ebony*, as if done in ivory. *Fuller*.

EB'ON-Y-TRÉE', *n.* The popular name of the *Anthyllis Cretica*, which grows in Crete. *Ogilvie*.

EB'OLEMENT (ē-bōl-māng'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) The crumbling of a wall or rampart. *Smart*.

EB'RACTE-ATE, *a.* [L. *e*, priv., and *bractea*, a thin plate.] (*Bot.*) Having no bractæ or floral leaves; destitute of bracts. *Lindley*.

EB'RACTE-Q-LATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Destitute of bracteoles, or little bracts. *Gray*.

EB'RI'E-TY, *n.* [L. *ebrietas*; It. *ebrietà*; Sp. *ebriedad*; Fr. *ébrété*.] Drunkenness; inebriety; inebriation; intoxication. *Watson*.

EB'RI'L L'ADE (ē-bril'yad), *n.* [Fr.] (*Man.*) A check of the bridle, by a jerk of one rein, when a horse refuses to turn. *Johnson*.

EB'RI-ŌS'I-TY, *n.* Habitual drunkenness; ebriety. [R.] *Browne*.

EB'RI-ŌS, *a.* [L. *ebrius*; Sp. *ebrioso*.] Drunk; intoxicated; — habitually intemperate. *Smart*.

† E-BULL'ATE, *v. n.* [L. *ebullio*, to boil up.] To boil or bubble up; to effervesce. *Prynne*.

E-BULL'IENCE (ē-bul'yens), *n.* Ebullition; ebullieny. [R.] *Coleridge*.

E-BULL'IENT-CY (ē-bul'yen-se), *n.* [L. *ebullio*, *ebulliens*, to boil up.] Operation of boiling over; ebullition; effervescence; ebullience. "Ebullieny of their fancy." [R.] *Cudworth*.

E-BULL'IENT (ē-bul'yent), *a.* Boiling over; boiling or bubbling up. *Young*.

EB-UL-LI'TION (ēb-ul-lish'un), *n.* [L. *ebullitio*; *bulia*, a bubble; It. *ebullizione*; Sp. *ebullicion*; Fr. *ébullition*.]

1. The motion produced in a liquid by the rapid conversion of a part of it into vapor which escapes; operation of boiling up with heat.

2. Any motion similar to that of boiling, as that produced by fermentation; effervescence. Iron in aqua fortis will fall into *ebullition*. *Browne*.

3. A sudden outburst; outbreak; effort. The greatest *ebullitions* of imagination. *Johnson*.

Syn. — *Ebullition*, *fermentation*, and *effervescence* have strong resemblances, and yet strong characteristic differences. Water is in a state of *ebullition* when acted upon by great heat, so as to be *boiling*, liquids

are in a state of *effervescence* when gaseous matter is caused to escape from them by heat or by fermentation; wine, beer, &c., undergo *fermentation*.

E-BUR'NE-AN, *a.* [L. *eburneus*; *ebur*, ivory.] Relating to, or consisting of, ivory. *Smart*.

E-CĀU'DATE, *a.* [L. *e*, priv., and *cauda*, a tail.] (*Bot.*) Without a tail or spur. *Craig*.

EC'BA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἐκβάσις*, the issue or event of a matter; *ἐκβαίνω*, to go out from.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the orator treats of things according to their issue or consequence. *Smart*.

EC-BĀT'IC, *a.* (*Gram.*) Noting a form of expression which implies a consequence; — distinguished from *telic*, which implies an end or purpose. [R.] *Stuart*.

EC'BO-LE, *n.* [Gr. *ἐκβολή*.] (*Rhet.*) A digression or figure by which the narrator introduces another person speaking his own words. *Smart*.

EC-CA-LE-Ō-BI-ON, *n.* [Gr. *ἐκκαλέω*, to call out, and *βίος*, life.] A contrivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat; egg-hatching machine. *Clarke*.

EC'CE HŌ'MŌ. [L., *Behold the man*.] The name of any painting which represents our Saviour given up to the people by Pilate. *Crabb*.

EC-CĒN'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐκκεντρος*; *ἐκ*, from, *ἐκ-ἐντρί-καλ*, and *κέντρον*, a centre; L. *eccentros*; It. *eccentrico*; Sp. *eccentrico*; Fr. *excentrique*.]

1. Deviating from the true line of a circle; as, "The planets do not move in circular, but in elliptical or *eccentric* orbits."

2. Not having the same centre; — opposed to *concentric*.

Whence is it that planets move all one and the same way in orbits concentric, while comets move all manner of ways in orbits very *eccentric*? *Newton*.

3. Of a different nature; contrary.

His own ends must needs be often *eccentric* to the ends of his master. *Bacon*.

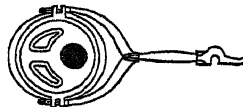
4. Deviating from the common course or method; irregular; abnormal; anomalous; peculiar; singular; odd; strange; as, "An *eccentric* person"; "Eccentric conduct."

Syn. — See PARTICULAR, ODD.

EC-CĒN'TRIC, *n.* 1. A circle not having the same centre with another circle, when one lies within the other. *Bacon*.

2. He who, or that which, deviates from the usual method, or common standard. *Hammond*.

3. (*Mech.*) A part of a steam engine, by which the valves are made to open and close alternately, being a circular disk, attached to the crank-shaft, and revolving within a strap or ring, and having its axis of revolution on one side of the centre. *Weale*.



EC-CĒN'TRIC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an eccentric manner. "Eccentrically wild." *Lloyd*.

EC-CĒN'TRIC-SĒAR, *n.* (*Machinery*.) The parts which transmit the motion of an eccentric.

EC-CĒN'TRIC'I-TY, *n.* [It. *eccentricità*; Sp. *excentricidad*; Fr. *excentricité*.]

1. The quality of being eccentric; deviation from a centre. *Johnson*.

2. The state of having a centre different from that of another circle. *Holder*.

3. Irregularity; singularity; oddness.

Akenside was a young man, warm with every notion connected with liberty, and, by an *eccentricity* which such dispositions do not easily avoid, a lover of contradiction. *Johnson*.

4. (*Astron.*) The distance between the centre of a planet's orbit and the centre of the sun, or the distance between the centre of an ellipse and either of its foci. *Harris*.

Eccentricity of a conic section, (*Geom.*) the ratio of the distance between the foci to the transverse axis. *Enot*.

EC-CĒN'TRIC-RŌD, *n.* (*Mech.*) The rod that transmits the motion of an eccentric. *Weale*.

EC-CĒN'TRIC-STRĀP, *n.* The band of iron which embraces the circumference of an eccentric, and within which it moves. *Weale*.

EC-CĒN'TRIC-WHĒEL, *n.* (*Mech.*) A wheel which is fixed on an axis that does not pass through the centre. *Ogilvie*.

EC'CE SĪG'NŪM. [L.] See the sign or proof.

EC-EHY-MŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἐκχυσίς*; *ἐκχύνω*, to pour out.] (*Med.*) Extravasation of blood into the cellular membrane, as produced by blows and bruises. *Brande*.

EC-CLĒ'SI-Ā (ēk-klē-zhē-ā), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκκλησία*; L. *ecclesia*, an assembly.]

1. (*Grecian Antig.*) The great assembly of the Athenian people, at which every free citizen might attend and vote. *Brande*.

2. A church; a congregation. *P. Cyc*.

EC-CLĒ'SI-AL, *a.* Ecclesiastical. *Milton*.

EC-CLĒ'SI-AN, *n.* One who holds or maintains the principle of ecclesiastical domination over the civil power. *Smart*.

EC-CLĒ'SI-ĀRCH, *n.* [Gr. *ἐκκλησία*, an assembly, and *ἀρχή*, a leader.] A ruler of a church. *Ash*.

EC-CLĒ'SI-ĀST, *n.* 1. † Ecclesiastes. *Chaucer*.
2. A priest; an ecclesiastic. "A Greek *ecclesiast*." *Ed. Rev*.

EC-CLĒ'SI-ĀS'TĒS (ēk-klē-zē-ās'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστικός*, a preacher.] One of the canonical books of the Old Testament.

EC-CLĒ'SI-ĀS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστικός*;

EC-CLĒ'SI-ĀS'TI-CAL, *a.* *ἐκ*, out or forth, and *καλέω*, to call, to summon; L. *ecclesiasticus*; It. *ecclesiastico*; Sp. *eclesiastico*; Fr. *ecclésiastique*.] Relating to, or appropriated to, the church; not civil or secular. "Ecclesiastic government." "Ecclesiastical writers." *Swift*.

Ecclesiastical courts, courts in which causes relating to matters of the church are determined according to the canon law. — Ecclesiastical states, the states under the temporal jurisdiction of the Pope.

EC-CLĒ'SI-ĀS'TIC (ēk-klē-zē-ās'tik, S. J. E. K.; ēk-klē-zhē-ās'tik, W. F. Ja.; ēk-klē-zē-ās'tik, Sm.; ēk-klē-zē-ās'tik, P. K.), *n.* A person dedicated to the service of the church and the ministry of religion; a priest; a clergyman, or religious teacher, connected with an episcopacy. — See CLERGYMAN. *Burnet*.

EC-CLĒ'SI-ĀS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In accordance with the church. *Bp. Taylor*.

EC-CLĒ'SI-ĀS'TI-CĪSM, *n.* Adherence to the principles of the church. *N. Brit. Rev*.

EC-CLĒ'SI-ĀS'TI-CŪS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστικός*.] One of the books of the Apocrypha.

EC-CLĒ'SI-Q-LŌG'I-CAL, *a.* [See ECCLESIOLOGY.] Relating to ecclesiology. *Qu. Rev*.

EC-CLĒ'SI-ŌL-Q-ŪIST, *n.* One versed in ecclesiology. *F. A. Paley*.

EC-CLĒ'SI-ŌL-Q-ŪY, *n.* [Gr. *ἐκκλησία*, the church, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A discourse concerning the church, or church edifices; the science which relates to church edifices. *Faber*.

EC'CO-PĒ, *n.* [Gr. *ἐκ*, from, and *κόπτω*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) Act of cutting out: — a perpendicular division of the cranium by a cutting instrument. *Dunglison*.

EC-CO-PRŌT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐκ*, from, and

EC-CO-PRŌT'I-CAL, *a.* *κόπρον*, excrement.] (*Med.*) Gently purging; slightly purgative. [R.] *Ash*.

EC-CO-PRŌT'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) A mild purgative or laxative medicine. *Dunglison*.

EC-CRI-NŌL-Q-ŪY, *n.* [Gr. *ἐκκρίνω*, to secrete, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] (*Med.*) A treatise on secretions. *Dunglison*.

EC'CRĪ-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἐκκρίσις*; *ἐκκρίνω*, to separate.] (*Med.*) Excretion of any excrementitious or morbid matter. *Dunglison*.

EC'DY-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἐκδύνει*; *ἐκδύω*, to strip off.] The sloughing or moulting of the skin, as in serpents; desquamation. *Dunglison*.

ECHELON (ēsh'e-lōng), *n.* [Fr., round or step of a ladder.] (*Mil.*) The position of an army when its divisions are so formed as to be behind one another in the form of steps. *Brande*.

E-CHĪD'NA, *n.* [Gr. *ἐχίδνα*, a viper.] (*Zool.*) A genus of ovoviviparous mammals, found in Australia. They have the general form of the ant-



Echidna hystrix.

eater, but are covered with spines, and hence, among the colonists of Australia, the animal is known by the name of *porcupine*, or *porcupine ant-eater*. *Waterhouse.*

ĒCH'Ī-NĀTE, or Ē-CHĪ'NĀTE, } a. [Gr. *ēchi-*
ĒCH'Ī-NĀT-ĒD, or Ē-CHĪ'NĀT-ĒD, } *nos*; L. *echi-*
natus, set with prickles; *echinus*, a }
hedgehog.] (Nat. Hist.) Bristled }
like a hedgehog; covered with sharp }
points; bristly. *Woodward.*

Ē-CHĪN'Ī-DĒ, n. pl. (Zool.) A family of radi-
ated animals, including, and resembling, the
sea hedgehog. *Forbes.*

Ē-CHĪN'Ī-DĀN, n. (Pal.) A fossil animal re-
sembling the echinus. *Buckland.*

Ē-CHĪN'Ī-TĀL, a. Relating to, or like, the echi-
nus or the echinite. *Roberts.*

ĒCH'IN-ĪTE, n. (Pal.) A calcareous petrification
of the echinus, or sea-hedgehog. *Hamilton.*

Ē-CHĪN-Q-CĀC'TUS, n. [Gr. *ēchinos*, a hedgehog,
and *κακτός*, a prickly plant.] (Bot.) A genus
of plants remarkable for the form of their
stems, and for the curious manner in which
their spines are arranged; the hedgehog-thistle.
P. Cyc.

Ē-CHĪN'Q-DĒRM, n. [Gr. *ēchinos*, a hedgehog, and
δέρμα, the skin.] One of the *Echinodermata*.
Forbes.

Ē-CHĪN-Q-DĒR'MĀ-TĀ, n. pl. [See ECHINO-
DERM.] (Zool.) A class of invertebrate radi-
ated animals, whose bodies are protected by a
crustaceous covering. *Forbes.*

ĒCH-IN-ŌPH'Q-RĀ, n. pl. [Gr. *ēchinos*, the hedge-
hog, and *φέρω*, to bear.] (Bot.) A genus of um-
belliferous perennial herbs, including the sea-
parsnip or sea prickly samphire. *Loudon.*

Ē-CHĪ'NQPS, n. [Gr. *ēchinos*, a hedgehog, and
ψῆς, appearance.] (Bot.) A genus of plants;
the globe-thistle. *Loudon.*

Ē-CHĪN'U-LĀTE, a. [See ECHINATE.] (Bot.)
Beset with small prickles. *Gray.*

Ē-CHĪ'NQPS (ē-k'nyūs), n.; pl. Ē-CHĪ'NĪ. [L.,
from Gr. *ēchinos*, a hedgehog.]

1. (Zool.) A genus of *Echin-*
odermata having a symmetri-
cal globose-depressed form,
an inferior central mouth, a
superior central anus, and
numerous short spines; sea-
urchin; sea-hedgehog; sea-
egg. *Forbes.*



Edible sea-urchin
(*Echinus esculentus*).

2. (Bot.) The prickly head of a plant, or the
cover of the seed. *Johnson.*

3. (Arch.) A moulding; the ovolo or quarter
round carved with eggs and anchors. *Brande.*

ĒCH'Ī-ŪM, n. [Gr. *ēchis*, a viper.] (Bot.) A genus
of shrubby plants; viper's-bugloss. *Loudon.*

ĒCH'Ō (ēk'ō), n.; pl. ĒCH'ŌES. [Gr. *ἠχώ*; L.
echo; It. *eco*, *ecco*; Sp. *eco*; Fr. *écho*.]

1. A sound reflected from a distant surface,
and repeated to the ear; the repercussion of
sound; the sound returned.

Babbling Echo mocks the hounds,
Replying shrilly to the well-tuned horns. *Shak.*

2. (Myth.) A nymph, who pined into a sound
for love of Narcissus.

Sweet Echo, sweetest nymph, that liv'st unseen
Within thy airy shell. *Milton.*

3. (Arch.) A vault or arch made for the pur-
pose of producing echoes. *Brande.*

ĒCH'Ō (ēk'ō), v. n. [i. ECHOED; pp. ECHOING,
ECHOED.]

1. To give the repercussion of sound; to re-
turn a sound; to resound.

All the church echoed. *Shak.*

2. To be sounded back. *Blackmore.*

To sounds which echo farther west
Than your dree "Islands of the Blest." *Byron.*

ĒCH'Ō, v. a. To send back, as a sound or voice.

Those peals are echoed by the Trojan throng. *Dryden.*

ĒCH'Ō-LĒSS, a. Having no echo. *Byron.*

Ē-CHŌM'E-TER (ē-kōm'e-ter), n. [Gr. *ἡχῆς*,
sound, and *μέτρον*, a measure; Fr. *écho-mètre*.]

(Mus.) A kind of scale to measure the duration
of sounds and to ascertain their intervals and
ratio. *Brande.*

Ē-CHŌM'E-TRY, n. 1. The art of measuring the
duration of sounds. *Craig.*

2. The art of constructing vaults to produce
echoes. *Todd.*

ECLAIRCISSEMENT (ē-klār'siz-māng' or ē-klār'-
siz-mēnt) [ē-klār'siz-mēnt, IV. Ja.; ē-klār'siz-
mēnt, S.; ē-klār'siz-mōn, P.; ē-klār'siz-mōng,
J. Sm.; ē-klār'siz-mōng' or ē-klār'siz-mēnt, A.;
ē-klār'siz-māng, F.], n. [Fr.] Explanation;
the act of clearing up an affair.

I will follow your example in the frankness and openness
of this *éclaircissement*. *Warburton.*

"This word, though long in use, is not yet
naturalized. Every syllable but the last may be per-
fectly pronounced by an Englishman who does not
speak French; but this syllable, having a nasal vowel,
not followed by hard c or g (see ENCORE), is an in-
superable difficulty; the nearest sound to it would
perhaps be to make it rhyme with *long* and *strong*.
But a speaker would, perhaps, risk less by pronounc-
ing it like an English word at once, than to imitate
the French sound awkwardly." *Walker.*

Ē-CLĀR'CĪZE, v. a. [Fr. *éclaircir*; *clair*, clear.]
To clear from obscurity; to make clear; to ex-
plain. *Craig. N. Y. Independent.*

ĒC-LĀMP'SY, n. [Gr. *ἐκλαμψις*; *ἐκλάμω*, to shine.]
(Med.) A flashing of light, such as is sym-
ptomatic of epilepsy. *Smart.*

Ē-CLĀT' (ē-klā') [ē-klā', P. J. Ja. Sm. Wb.;
ē-klāw', S. W. E. F. K.], n. [Fr.]

1. Striking effect; brilliancy; splendor; lus-
tre; as, "The *éclat* of a great achievement."

2. Noise; acclamation; renown; applause;
as, "The speech was received with great *éclat*."

ĒC-LĒC'TIC, a. [Gr. *ἐκλεκτικός*; *ἐκλέγω*, to choose;
It. *eclettico*; Sp. *eclectico*; Fr. *électique*.] Se-
lecting; choosing;—applied particularly to
certain ancient philosophers who professed to
choose what was good from all sects. "Cicero
was of the *eclectic* sect." *Watts.*

ĒC-LĒC'TIC, n. 1. One of a class of ancient philos-
ophers, who professed to be of no one sect, but
to choose what was good from all sects;—one
who selects his opinions from those of others,
or from different sources. *Brande.*

2. One of a sect in the Christian church, who
considered the doctrine of Plato conformable to
the spirit of the Christian doctrine. *Buck.*

3. One of a sect of physicians among the an-
cients. *Todd.*

ĒC-LĒC'TI-CAL-LY, ad. By the way of choosing
or selecting; in the manner of the eclectic
philosophers. *Ogilvie.*

ĒC-LĒC'TI-CĪSM, n. [Fr. *électicisme*.] The habit or
the principle of selecting from different sources;
the eclectic system of philosophy. *Ed. Rev.*

ĒC-LĒGM' (ēk-lēm'), n. [Gr. *ἐκλεγμα*; *ἐκλέγω*,
to lick up; i. e. a medicine that melts in the mouth;
L. *eclygma*; Fr. *éclegme*.] (Med.) A medicine
made of oils and sirups. *Quincy.*

ĒC-LIP-SĀ'RE-ŌN, n. An instrument for show-
ing the phenomena of eclipses. *Ferguson.*

Ē-CLĪPSE' (ē-klips'), n. [Gr. *ἐκλείψις*; *ἐκλείπω*, to cease, to
fail; L. *eclypsis*; It. *eclissi*;
Sp. *eclipse*; Fr. *éclipse*.]

Fig. 1.

1. (Astron.) An obstruc-
tion or obscuration of the
light of a heavenly body by
the intervention of another
body; thus, S representing the sun, M the moon,
and E the earth, Fig. 1, in which the moon is
interposed between the sun and the earth, shows
an eclipse of the sun; and Fig. 2, in which the
earth is interposed between the sun and the
moon, shows an eclipse of the moon. *Brande.*

Fig. 2.

2. Obscuration; darkness.
Light, the prime work of God, to me is extinct,
Irrecoverably dark, total eclipse. *Milton.*

Ē-CLĪPSE' (ē-klips'), v. a. [i. ECLIPSED; pp.
ECLIPSING, ECLIPSED.]

1. To darken or obscure by intercepting the
light from a luminous body; as, "The sun is
eclipsed by the moon."

2. To render less striking or dazzling; to ob-
scure; to cloud; to veil.

He eclipsed the glory of his divine majesty with a veil of
flesh. *Calamy.*

3. To throw into shade or obscurity; to degrade.

Another now hath to himself engrossed
All power, and us eclipsed. *Milton.*

4. To put out; to extinguish. "Born to
eclipse thy life." [R.] *Shak.*

Ē-CLĪPSE' (ē-klips'), v. n. To suffer an eclipse.

The laboring moon
Eclipses at their charms. *Milton.*

Ē-CLĪP'TIC, a. [Gr. *ἐκλειπτικός*; relating to an
eclipse; *ἐκλείπω*, to cease, to fail; L. *eclypticus*;
Fr. *écliptique*.]

1. Relating to, or described by, the ecliptic.

"*Ecliptic* way." *Blackmore.*

2. In eclipse; obscured; clouded; darkened.

"*Ecliptic* condition." *Sir T. Herbert.*

Ecliptic digit, the 12th part of the diameter of the
sun or moon; a term used to define the magnitude of
an eclipse. *Brande.*

Ē-CLĪP'TIC, n. (Astron.) An imaginary great
circle of the sphere, or of the heavens, repre-
senting the path which the earth describes
among the fixed stars in its annual revolution
about the sun, and intersecting the equinoctial
at an angle of about 23° 28'; the apparent path
of the sun about the earth;—so called because
eclipses happen only when the moon is in the
same plane or very near it. *Brande.*

ĒC'LŌGUE (ēk'lōg), n. [Gr. *ἐκλογή*, choice; L.
ecloga.] A pastoral poem; a bucolic. *Pope.*

The persons, who are introduced conversing in *eclogues*, or
whose adventures are recounted in them, are shepherds.
Brande.

ĒC-Q-NŌM'IC, a. Economical. "*Economic* art."
—See ECONOMICAL. *Davies.*

ĒC-Q-NŌM'IC-CAL, or Ē-CQ-NŌM'IC-CAL [ēk-q-
nōm'ē-kāl, W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; ē-kō-nōm'ē-kāl, S. E.
R.], a. [Gr. *οικονομικός*; L. *economicus*; It. & Sp.
economico; Fr. *économique*.—See ECONOMY.]

1. Pertaining to the regulation of a house-
hold. "*Economical* affairs." *Watts.*

2. Careful in expenditures; not wasteful or
extravagant; frugal; thrifty; sparing; saving;
as, "An *economical* servant or housekeeper."

3. Managed with frugality; as, "An *econom-*
ical establishment."

Syn.—See FRUGAL.

ĒC-Q-NŌM'IC-CAL-LY, ad. In an economical or
frugal manner; with economy.

ĒC-Q-NŌM'ICS, n. pl. Household management.
"In politics and *economics*." *Knob.*

Ē-CŌN'Q-MĪST, n. 1. A frugal manager of do-
mestic or public affairs. *Goldsmith.*

2. One versed in political economy. *Smart.*

Ē-CŌN'Q-MĪ-ZĀ'TION, n. The act of economiz-
ing or managing frugally. *Ed. Rev.*

Ē-CŌN'Q-MĪZE, v. a. [i. ECONOMIZED; pp. ECON-
OMIZING, ECONOMIZED.] To manage frugally;
to employ with economy; to save. "To *econ-*
omize time or money." *Todd.*

Ē-CŌN'Q-MĪZE, v. n. To be prudent or frugal in
expenditures; to be economical. "He does
not know how to *economize*." *Smart.*

Ē-CŌN'Q-MY, n. [Gr. *οικονομία*; *οἶκος*, a house,
and *νομός*, a rule or law; L. *oconomia*; It. & Sp.
economia; Fr. *économie*.]

1. The management of a family.

By St. Paul's *economy*, the heir differs nothing from a
servant. *Ep. Taylor.*

2. Thrifty management; frugality in the use
of money, time, and labor.

I have no other notion of *economy* than that it is the parent
of liberty and ease. *Swift.*

3. Disposition, regulation, or arrangement of
things, whether in the works of nature or of
man; as, "Animal *economy*;" "Vegetable
economy;" "The Jewish *economy*."

This *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of
an epic poem.

Political *economy*, the science which investigates
the circumstances most favorable to the production of
national wealth, and the laws which determine its
distribution among the different ranks and orders of
society. *Brande.*

Syn.—*Economy* is more comprehensive than *fru-*
gality. It includes frugality, and implies a prudent
management of affairs. *Frugality* is care in avoiding
needless expense. *Economy* and *frugality* are virtues;
parsimony, which is an excessive and penurious fru-

gality, is a vice. The term *economy* is variously applied, as the *economy* of a family, of a government, of nature, or of the universe; the management of business. A judicious *economy*, proper *frugality*; mean *parsimony*.

ECORCHÉ (ā-kur'shā), *n.* [Fr.] A representation of the human figure without skin, for the study of the muscles. *Fairholt.*

ECOUTE (ā-kōt'), *n.* [Fr., *a place for listening.*] (*Fort.*) A small gallery in front of the glacis of a fortification, serving to annoy or to interrupt the miners of the enemy. *Stocqueler.*

EC'PHASIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐκφάσις; ἐκφαίνω, to show forth.] An explicit declaration. *Clarke.*

EC-PHO-VÉ'MA, *n.* [Gr. ἐκφώνημα; ἐκ, from, and φωνή, voice.] (*Rhet.*) A breaking out of the voice with some interjectional particle; exclamation. *Crabb.*

EC'PHO-NÈME, *n.* [Gr. ἐκφώνημα.] (*Gram.*) The mark of exclamation [!], used to denote emotion, surprise, or wonder. *G. Brown.*

EC-PHO-NÉ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐκφώνσις.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech which consists of an exclamation used by the orator to express strong emotion. *Crabb.*

EC-PHRAC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ἐκφράσσω, to remove obstructions.] (*Med.*) Having the property of dissolving or attenuating viscid matter and of removing obstructions; attenuating; deobstruent. *Harvey.*

EC-PHRAC'TICS, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Attenuating medicines. *Quincy.*

EC-PHY-SÈ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐκπύσησις.] (*Med.*) A quick breathing. *Maunder.*

EC-PY-RÔ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐκπύρωσις.] Destruction by fire. *St. John.*

EC-RHYTHMUS, *n.* [Gr. ἐκρhythμός; ἐκ, from, and ρhythμός, regular motion.] (*Med.*) An irregular or disordered pulse. *Crabb.*

EC'STA-SIED (ēks'tā-sīd), *a.* Filled with ecstasy. "The most *ecstasied* soul on earth." *Norris.*

EC'STA-SIZE, *v. a.* To fill with ecstasy or excessive joy. [a.] *F. Butler.*

EC'STA-SY, *n.* [Gr. ἐκστασις, displacement; ἐκ, out, and ἵστημι, to place; *L. ecstasis*; *It. estasi*; *Sp. extasi*; *Fr. extase*.]

1. A state in which the mind is so absorbed or lost that the ordinary objects of the senses do not affect it; a trance.

Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open I leave to be examined. *Locke.*

2. Excessive joy; rapture; transport; delight; enthusiasm.

The religious pleasure of a well-disposed mind does not affect by rapture and *ecstasy*, but is like the pleasure of health, still and sober. *South.*

Or waked to *ecstasy* the living lyre. *Gray.*

3. † Madness. "Blasted with *ecstasy*." *Shak.*

Syn.—*Ecstasy*, *rapture*, and *transport* all denote an extraordinary emotion, or excessive mental excitement. *Ecstasy* and *rapture* are always pleasurable; as, "Great joy produces *ecstasy* or *rapture*." *Transport* is applied both to pleasurable and to painful feelings; *transports* of joy, rage, or anger. *Trance* is an ecstatic, temporary view of the spiritual world.

† **EC'STA-SY**, *v. a.* To fill with rapture. *Scott.*

EC-STÁT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἐκστατικός; *It. estati-* **EC-STÁT'I-CAL**, *co*; *Sp. extático*; *Fr. extatique*.—See **ECSTASY**.]

1. Completely absorbing; entrancing.

Thers doth my soul in holy vision sit.

In pensive trance, and anguish, and *ecstatic* fit. *Milton.*

2. Filling with ecstasy or excessive joy; transporting; ravishing. "Ecstatic dreams." *Pope.*

3. † Tending to external objects. *Norris.*

EC-STÁT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an ecstatic manner; ravishingly; rapturously; delightedly.

EC'TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐκτασις; ἐκτείνω, to extend.] (*Pros.*) The lengthening of a syllable from short to long. *Craig.*

EC-THLIP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐκθλίψις; ἐκθλίβω, to destroy.] (*Latin Pros.*) The elision of the final syllable of a word ending in *m*, when the next word begins with a vowel. *Scudamore.*

EC'THY-MA, *n.* [Gr. ἐκθύμα; ἐκθύω, to break out.]

(*Med.*) A cutaneous eruption, characterized by large round pustules upon an indurated and highly inflamed base. *Dunglison.*

EC'TO-BLAST, *n.* [Gr. ἐκτός, outside, and βλαστῆρ, a bud.] (*Anat.*) The membrane of a cell, as distinguished from the membrane of the mesoblast, or nucleus, from that of the entoblast, or nucleolus, and from that of the entostoblast, or cell within the nucleolus. *Agassiz.*

EC-TRŪT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἐκτρώσκειν, to produce abortion.] (*Med.*) Noting applications to prevent the development of any disease. *Dunglison.*

EC-TY-LŌT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἐκ, out of, and τῖλος, a callus.] (*Med.*) Having a tendency to remove callosities or indurations of the skin. *Craig.*

EC-TY-LŌT'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) Any thing applied to a wart, or other callosity or induration of the skin, to eat it down. *Dunglison.*

EC'TY-PAL, *a.* Taken from the original; copied. "The *ectypal* copies." *Ellis.*

EC'TYPE, *n.* [Gr. ἐκτύπος, worked in relief; *L. ectypum*; *Fr. ectype*.] A copy from an original; properly a copy in relief. [a.] *Locke.*

EC-TY-PŪG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ἐκτύπος, worked in relief, and γράφω, to describe.] A mode of etching by which the lines are raised on the plate instead of being sunk in. *Fairholt.*

EC-Y-MÉN'IC, *a.* [Gr. οἰκουμένης; οἰκουμένη, the inhabited world; *Fr. œcuménique*.] General; universal;—applied particularly to the councils of the church; as, "An *œcumenical* council." *Stillingfleet.*

EC'U-RIE (ēk'ū-re), *n.* [Fr.] A lodging-place for horses; a stable. *Johnson.*

EC'ZE-MA [ēk'ze-ma, *Dunglison*; ek-zē'me, *C. Brander*], *n.* [Gr. ἐκζεμα.] (*Med.*) An eruption of small vesicles on the skin, usually set close or crowded together. *Dunglison.*

EC-DÁ'CIOUS (ē-dā'shūs), *a.* [*L. edax, edacis*; *edo*, to eat.] Eating; voracious; devouring. *Johnson.*

EC-DÁ'CIOUS-NÈSS (ē-dā'shūs-nēs), *n.* The quality of being edacious; edacity. *Scott.*

EC-DÁ'C'I-TY (ē-dā's'e-te), *n.* [*L. edacitas*; *It. edacità*; *Fr. edacivité*.] Voracity; greediness. *Bacon.*

EC-DÁPH'O-DŌN, *n.* [Gr. ἑλαφός, foundation, base, and δάτος, δάτωρ, a tooth.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil placoid fishes. *Agassiz.*

ED'DA, *n.* [An Icelandic word which signifies the mother of poetry.] A book containing a collection of Scandinavian poetry, and an account of the ancient Scandinavian, or Runic and Icelandic, mythology.

There are two *Eddas*; the older is believed to have been reduced to writing, from oral tradition, in Iceland, between A. D. 1056 and 1133. The new *Edda*, supposed to have been composed 200 years after the former, is an abridgment of it, with a new arrangement of its parts. *F. Cyc.*

ED'DER, *n.* [A. S. *eder*, a hedge.]

1. (*Husbandry*.) Such wood, shoots, or twigs, as are worked into the top of hedge-stakes to bind them together. *Tusser.*

2. A viper; an adder. [*Local*] *Brockett.*

ED'DER, *v. a.* To bind together or to make tight by edder. *Mortimer.*

ED'DISH, *n.* [A. S. *edisa*.] A second crop of grass; aftermath; rowen. [*Local, Eng.*] *Todd.*

ED'DŌES (-dōz), *n.* The name given by the negroes of the Gold Coast to the esculent root of *Caladium esculentum*. *Eng. Cyc.*

ED'DY, *n.* [A. S. *ed*, backward, again, and *ea*, running water; *Ice. íða*, a whirlpool.]

1. The water of a stream or tide that, by some partial repulsion, runs contrary to the general current; a contrary current. *Dryden.*

2. Circular motion in a liquid or in air; whirlpool. "In circling *eddies* play." *Addison.*

ED'DY, *a.* Whirling; moving circularly. "Eddy winds." *Dryden.* "Eddy currents." *Hackluyt.*

ED'DY, *v. n.* [*i. eddyed*; *pp. eddying, eddyed*.] To move as an eddy. "Eddying flames" *West.*

ED'DY, *v. a.* To form into an eddy. *Thomson.*

ED'DY-WÁTER, *n.* (*Naut.*) The water that falls back, as it were, on the rudder of a ship under sail; dead-water. *Todd.*

ED'DY-WÍND, *n.* Wind beat back from a sail, a mountain, or any other obstacle. *Clarke.*

ED-EL-FŪR'SÍTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral composed of silica and lime; neutral silicate of lime. *Dana.*

ED'E-LÍTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral containing silica, alumina, and lime; prehnite. *Dana.*

E-DÈM'A-TŌSE, *a.* [Gr. οἰῆμα, a tumor; *Fr. œdémateux*.] Relating to œdema; full of humors; swelling. *Harvey.*

E'DÈN, *n.* [Heb. עֵדֶן, delight, pleasure.] A pleasant region in which was placed the garden of our first parents; paradise. *Sir W. Jones.*

E'DÈN-ÍZED (ē'den-izd), *a.* Admitted to a state of paradisiacal happiness. *Darwin.*

E-DÈN'TAL, *n.* [*L. e, priv.*, and *dens, dentis*, a tooth.] (*Zool.*) One of the *Edentata*. *Brande.*

E-DÈN'TA-TA, *n. pl.* [*L. edentatus*, deprived of teeth; *e, priv.*, and *dens, dentis*, a tooth.] (*Zool.*)

The sixth order of mammals in Cuvier's arrangement, including those which have no incisors, or front teeth, and which have great claws on their toes, as the sloth, the armadillo, the anteater, &c. *Cuvier.*

The *Edentata* show little intelligence, and their movements are slow and embarrassed. *Baird.*

E-DÈN'TATE, *a.* Toothless; destitute of teeth. *Bailey.*

E-DÈN'TATE, *n.* (*Zool.*) One of the *Edentata*; an edental. *Clarke.*

E-DÈN-TÁ'TION, *n.* The act of extracting teeth; a pulling out of teeth. [a.] *Cockerham.*

E-DÈN-TY-LOŪS, *a.* Toothless. *Owen.*

EDGE (ēj), *n.* [*A. S. eeg*; *Ger. ecke*; *Dan. eg*.]

1. The thin, sharp, cutting part or side of a blade; as, "The *edge* of a knife."

2. A narrow part rising from a broader. Some harrow their ground over, and then plough it upon an *edge*. *Mortimer.*

3. Brim; brink; margin; border; rim; verge; extremity; as, "The *edge* of a precipice."

4. Intensity of desire. "The hungry *edge* of appetite." *Shak.*

5. Keeness or acrimony of temper. Abate the *edge* of traitors, gracious Lord. *Shak.*

6. (*Geom.*) The line in which the faces of a polyhedron meet. *Elliot.*

To set the teeth on *edge*, to cause an uneasy tingling in the teeth.

Syn.—See **BORDER**.

EDGE (ēj), *v. a.* [*i. EDGED*; *pp. EDGING, EDGED*.]

1. To render thin or sharp, as the cutting part of a knife, sword, &c.; to sharpen. *Dryden.*

2. To furnish with an edge. "My sword, though *edged* with flint." *Dryden.*

3. To border with any thing; to fringe. "With rubies *edged* and sapphire." *Dryden.*

4. To exasperate; to stimulate; to incite. "Might have *edged* his desperation." *Wotton.*

5. To put forward little by little.

Edging by degrees their chairs forwards, they were in a little time got up close to one another. *Locke.*

EDGE, *v. n.* To move forwards, sideways, or by little and little, as in sailing close to the wind. "I must *edge* upon a point of wind." *Dryden.*

To *edge away*, or off, to remove, as from a coast, by little and little.—To *edge in with*, to approach, as a shore, gradually.

EDGE'-BŌNE, *n.* The rump-bone of an ox or a cow;—called also *atohbone* and *natchbone*.

EDGED (ējd or ēd'jed), *p. a.* 1. Having an edge; sharp; not blunt. *Digby.*

2. (*Bot.*) Noting any part, or patch, of color, when it is surrounded by a narrow rim of a different color. *Henslow.*

EDGE'LESS, *a.* Having no edge; blunt. *Shak.*

EDGE-RAIL, *n.* An iron bar or rail upon the



Skull of the armadillo.

edge of which the wheels of a railroad car roll, a flange being formed upon their inner side, projecting about an inch, in order to prevent them from sliding off. *Brande.*

EDGE'-RAIL-WAY, *n.* A railway or railroad in which the carriages run upon the edges of iron bars,—in distinction from the tram-road, in which the iron rails are flat. *Francis.*

EDGE'-TÔOL, *n.* A sharp tool to cut with, as an axe, a chisel, &c. "There must be no jesting with edge-tools." *L'Estrange.*

EDGE'WISE, *ad.* In the direction of the edge.

EDG'ING, *n.* 1. That which is put on an edge or a border for ornament; a fringe. "Bordered with a rosy edging round." *Dryden.*

2. A narrow lace. *Johnson.*

3. (*Gardening.*) The series of small, hardy plants, set round the edges or borders of flower-beds, &c.; border. *Maunder.*

ED'I-BLE, *a.* [*L. edo, to eat.*] Eatable; fit to be eaten. "Some flesh is not edible." *Bacon.*

ED'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being edible, or fit to be eaten. *Scott.*

EDICT [*s'dikt, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; *s'dikt or s'dikt, P.*], *n.* [*L. edictum; It. editto; Sp. edicto; Fr. édit.*] A public ordinance or decree issued by a sovereign or high power; an instrument signed and sealed by a despotic prince to serve as a law to his subjects; an ordinance; a rescript; a proclamation.

Severe decrees may keep our tongues in awe, But to our thoughts what edict can give law? *Dryden.*
Edicts, properly speaking, cannot exist in Britain, because the enacting of laws is lodged in the Parliament, and not in the king. *Orville.*

Syn.—See DECREE, LAW.

EDICTAL, *a.* Relating to edicts;—generally applied to Roman law.

The English equity has some resemblance to the Roman edictal law. *P. Cyc.*

ED'I-FI-CANT [*s'd'e-f'e-kant, K. Sm. Wb.*; *s'dif'e-kant, Ja. Todd*], *a.* [*L. edifico, edificans, to build.*] Building; constructing. [*R.*] *Dugard.*

ED-I-FI-CATION, *n.* [*L. edificatio; It. edificazione; Sp. edificación; Fr. éducation.*]

1. A building or edifice. [*R.*] *Bullockar.*

2. Improvement by instruction; instruction; enlightenment,—particularly applied to the improvement of the moral or religious character.

Not meaning that every word not designed to edification shall be reckoned for a sin.

Out of these magazines I shall supply the town with what may tend to their edification. *Addison.*

ED'I-FI-CA-TORY, *a.* [*It. & Sp. edificatorio.*] Tending to edification. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

ED'I-FICE (*s'd'e-fis*), *n.* [*L. edificium; It. & Sp. edificio; Fr. édifice.*] A fabric; a building; a structure. *Shak.*

Syn.—*Edifice* is a term commonly applied to a large public building, as a church, a temple, state-house, &c.; *structure* and *fabric* are applied to the art or method of building or constructing, or to the result of the construction. A splendid *edifice*; an elegant *structure*; the *structure* of a vessel or of an animal; a large *fabric*; the *fabric* of the universe; the *fabric* of cloth.

ED-I-FI-CIAL (*s'd'e-fish'al*), *a.* [*L. edificialis.*] Relating to edifices. *Hist. Rivers Gr. Brit. 1794.*

ED'I-FI-ER, *n.* 1. A builder. *Huloet.*

2. One who edifices, improves, or instructs another. *Johnson.*

ED'I-FY, *v. a.* [*L. edifico, to build; It. edificare; Sp. edificar; Fr. édifier.*] [*i. EDIFIED; pp. EDIFYING, EDIFIED.*]

1. To build; to construct. "There was a holy chapel *edified*." *Spenser.*

2. To improve by instruction, particularly in character; to instruct; to enlighten.

He that propheseth *edifieth* the church. 1 Cor. xiv. 14.
Men are *edified* when either their understanding is taught or when their hearts are moved. *Hooker.*

3. To convince; to persuade. *Bacon.*

ED'I-FY-ING, *n.* The act of one who edifices;—improvement by instruction; edification.

Endless genealogies, which minister questions rather than godly *edifying*. 1 Tim. i. 4.

ED'I-FY-ING, *p. a.* Tending to edify; instructive. "*Edifying* conversation." *L'Estrange.*

ED'I-FY-ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to improve by instruction. *Killingbeck.*

ED'I-FY-ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being edifying or instructive. *Clarke.*

ED'ILE, *n.* [*L. edilis; edes, a building.*] (*Rom. Ant.*) A magistrate in ancient Rome, who had the charge of the temples, public buildings, streets, &c.;—written also *edile*. *Johnson.*

ED'ILE-SHIP, *n.* The office of edile. *Gray.*

ED'ING-TON-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral found in Scotland, in small, grayish-white, translucent prisms; a crystallized felspar. *Brande.*

ED'IT, *v. a.* [*L. edo, editus, to publish; Old Fr. éditer.*] [*i. EDITED; pp. EDITING, EDITED.*] To superintend, revise, or prepare for publication, as a book, newspaper, &c.; to conduct; to manage, as a literary publication. *Brit. Crit.*

ED'ITION (*e-dish'un*), *n.* [*L. editio; It. edizione; Sp. edición; Fr. édition.*] The impression, publication, or republication of a book; the number of copies printed at one time or for one publication; as, "The first *edition*, the second *edition*," &c.

+ ED'ITION-ER, *n.* An editor. *Gregory.*

ED'I-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] One who edits; one who superintends, revises, or prepares a work for publication:—the conductor of a newspaper, journal, magazine, &c. *Addison. Pope.*

ED-I-TÔ-RI-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to an editor. "*Editorial duty.*" *Dr. Parr.*

2. Written or composed by an editor; as, "The article is *editorial*."

ED'I-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office, function, or business of an editor. *Tyers.*

ED'I-TRÉSS, *n.* A female editor. *Ec. Rev.*

+ ED'IT'U-ATE, *v. a.* [*Low L. edituo, editutatus.*] To govern or manage, as a house. *Gregory.*

ED-RI-OPH-THAL'MA, *n. pl.* [*Gr. ὀφθαλμός, movable, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye.*] (*Zoöl.*) A class of crustaceous animals, with sessile eyes situated on the sides of the head. *P. Cyc.*

ED-U-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capacity or capability of being educated. [*R.*] *Chalmers.*

ED-U-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be educated; teachable. [*R.*] *Chalmers.*

ED-U-CATE (*s'd'yū-kāt*) [*s'd'ū-kāt, S. J. E. F. Ja.*; *s'd'yū-kāt, W.*], *v. a.* [*L. educo, educatus, to lead forth; e, from, and duco, to lead; It. educare; Sp. educar; Fr. éduquer.*] [*i. EDUCATED; pp. EDUCATING, EDUCATED.*] To bring forth, develop, or form the various physical, intellectual, and moral faculties of; to form the mind and character of; to train; to bring up; to breed; to instruct, as youth; to nurture; to teach.

ED-U-CAT-ED, *p. a.* Having received education; instructed; as, "An *educated man*."

ED-U-CATION, *n.* [*L. educatio; It. educazione; Sp. educación; Fr. éducation.*] The act of educating; the act of developing and cultivating the various physical, intellectual, and moral faculties; formation of the manners, and improvement of the mind; instruction; tuition; nurture; breeding.

Education, in the most extensive sense of the word, may comprehend every preparation that is made in our youth for the sequel of our lives. *Paley.*

"*This education forms the common mind; Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined.*" *Pope.*

Syn.—*Education* includes instruction, moral discipline, and the whole training made use of for improving the mind and forming the character and manners, and it belongs appropriately to childhood and youth. *Breeding* respects especially the manners and outward conduct in the early part of life. *Instruction* is the communication of knowledge in literature, science, business, &c. *Tuition* is the act of teaching pupils; *nurture*, the training of children.

ED-U-CATION-AL, *a.* Relating to education. ["A modern word, now in good use." *Ec. Rev.*]

We are now pretty well used to "educational," and the word is sometimes serviceable enough. *Trench.*

ED-U-CATION-AL-LY, *ad.* By means of education; by way of instruction. *Ch. Ob.*

ED-U-CATION-A-RY, *a.* Belonging to education; educational. [*R.*] *Agnes Strickland.*

ED-U-CATION-IST, *n.* One who is versed in, or who promotes, education. *Brit. Crit.*

ED'U-CA-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] One who gives instruction; one who instructs youth. *Dr. Vincent.*

EDUCE', *v. a.* [*L. educo, to lead forth; e, from, and duco, to lead; It. educere; Sp. educir.*] [*i. EDUCED; pp. EDUCING, EDUCED.*] To draw out; to bring out; to extract.

From seeming evil still *educing* good. *Thomson.*

EDU'C-I-BLE, *a.* That may be educated. *Martineau.*

EDUCT', *n.* That which is educed. *Brande.*

EDUC'TION, *n.* [*L. educio; Sp. educación.*] The act of educating or bringing out. *Boyle.*

EDUC'TION-PIPE, *n.* (*Steam-engine.*) The pipe through which the expanded steam escapes.

EDUC'TIVE, *a.* Drawing out; extractive. *Boyle.*

EDUC'TOR, *n.* [*L., an educator.*] He who, or that which, elicits. *Smart.*

EDULCO-RANT, *a.* [*L. dulcoro, dulcorans, to sweeten.*] (*Med.*) Having the property of sweetening. *Craig.*

EDULCO-RANT, *n.* A medicine which purifies the fluids by depriving them of their acidity or other disagreeable qualities. *Craig.*

EDULCO-RATE, *v. a.* [*L. dulcoro, dulcoratus; dulcis, sweet; It. addolcire; Fr. dulcorer.*] [*i. EDULCORATED; pp. EDULCORATING, EDULCORATED.*]

1. To make sweet; to sweeten. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

2. (*Chem.*) To wash, so as to purify from acids, salts, or any soluble substance. *Chambers.*

EDULCO-RATION, *n.* [*It. edulcorazione; Fr. édulcoration.*]

1. The act of edulcorating or sweetening.

2. (*Chem.*) The cleansing of substances, especially pulverulent precipitates, by the repeated effusion of water so as to remove all soluble matters, and render them free from taste and smell. *Brande.*

EDULCO-RATION, *a.* Having the quality of sweetening or cleansing. *Todd.*

EDULCO-RATION, *n.* An instrument for supplying small quantities of water to test-tubes, watch-glasses, &c.; a dropping-bottle. *Hoblyn.*

+ EDUL'IOUS (*s'd'al'yūs*), *a.* [*L. edulis.*] Eatable. "Beans, or such *edulous* pulses." *Brown.*

EE, A termination giving to the words in which it occurs a passive sense, denoting the party to whom an act is done, or on whom a right is conferred,—the receiving party. Thus *feoffee* denotes the party to whom a feoffment is made, donee the party who receives a gift, &c. *Burritt.*

EEK, *v. a.* [*A. S. ecan, to increase.*] See EKE.

+ EEK'ING, *n.* Augmentation; increase. *Spenser.*

EEL (*si*), *n.* [*A. S. æl; Ger., Dut., & Dan. aal.*] (*Ich.*) A malacopterygian apodal fish of the genus *Muræna* or *Anguilla*, having an elongated, serpent-like body covered with a thick and soft skin, in which the scales are deeply embedded and scarcely apparent. *Eng. Cyc.*

EEL'-FISH-ING, *n.* The act or the art of catching eels. *Clarke.*

EEL'-GRASS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A grass-like marine herb, with ribbon-shaped leaves; *Zostera marina*. *Gray.*

EEL'-PIE, *n.* A pie made of eels. *Ogilvie.*

EEL'-PÖT, *n.* A kind of basket used for catching eels. *Clarke.*

EEL'-PÖÜT, *n.* (*Ich.*) A fresh-water fish; burbot; *Sota vulgaris*;—also the viviparous blenny; *Zoarces viviparus*. *Yarrell.*

EEL'-SHAPED (*s'l'shæp*), *a.* Shaped like an eel.

EEL'-SKIN, *n.* The skin of an eel. *Shak.*

EEL'-SPEAR, *n.* A spear for catching eels.

E'EN (*sn*), *ad.* A contraction of *even*.

E'ER (*ar*), *ad.* A contraction for *ever*.

E'FF, *n.* A small lizard; eft.—See EFT. *Johnson.*

EFFA-BLE, *a.* [*L. effabilis; effor, to speak.*] That may be explained; explicable. *Barrow.*

EF-FACE', v. a. [L. *ex*, out of, and *facies*, face, form; Fr. *effacer*.] [*i.* EFFACED; *pp.* EFFACING, EFFACED.]

1. To remove any thing written, painted, engraved, carved, or in any way impressed upon a surface; to rub off; to wipe out; to blot out; to expunge; to erase; to obliterate; to cancel.

Characters on dust the first breath of wind effaces. *Locke*.
Otway failed to polish or refine,
And fluent Shakespeare scarce effaced a line. *Pope*.

2. To destroy or wear away, as an impression of the mind.

Nor length of time our gratitude efface. *Dryden*.

Syn.—To efface is to destroy the surface, or to rub out; to *erase*, to scratch out; to *expunge*, to wipe out; to *obliterate*, to blot or wear out; to *cancel*, to cross the lines of a writing. Efface an inscription; erase a line; expunge a part of a writing; obliterate the whole.

EF-FACE'-ABLE, a. Capable of being effaced.

EF-FACE'MENT, n. Act of effacing. *Perry*.

† **EF-FAS'-CI-NATE, v. a.** [L. *effascino*, *effascinatus*.] To bewitch; to fascinate. *Cockeram*.

† **EF-FAS'-CI-NÄ'TION, n.** [L. *effascinatio*.] Fascination; enchantment. *Shelford*.

EF-FECT', n. [L. *effectus*; *ex*, from, and *facio*, to make; It. *effetto*; Sp. *efecto*; Fr. *effet*.] 1. That which is produced by an operating cause; result; issue; consequence.

We see the pernicious effects of luxury in the ancient Romans. *Addison*.

2. Result intended; advantage; profit.
Christ is become of no effect unto you. *Gal. v. 4*.

3. Purport; substance; general intent.
They spake to her to that effect. *3 Chron. xxxiv. 22*.

4. Fact; reality.
No other in effect than what it seems. *Denham*.

5. Striking appearance; specious exhibition; as, "That was done for effect."

6. (*Fine Arts*.) First impression produced by the sight of a picture or other work of art; also, the result of all the peculiar excellences of the true master. *Fairholt*.

7. *pl.* (*Law*.) Goods; movables; furniture; personal estate; personal or movable goods.

The emperor knew that they could not convey away many of their effects. *Addison*.

Syn.—This word [effects] has been held to be more comprehensive than the word *goods*, as including fixtures, which "goods" will not include. *Burrill*.

Syn.—Effect is that which is produced by some cause or agent, and it is applied to both physical and moral subjects; consequence is that which follows, and is applied only to moral subjects. Effects are the genus; consequences and results, the species, and therefore included in the effects. Effect, are immediate, consequences more remote than effects, and results more remote than consequences. Immediate effect; remote consequence; final result or issue.

EF-FECT', v. a. [L. *efficio*, *effectus*; It. *effettuare*; Sp. *efectuar*; Fr. *effectuer*.] [*i.* EFFECTED; *pp.* EFFECTING, EFFECTED.]

1. To produce, as a cause; to cause.
The change was effected by vinegar. *Boyle*.

2. To bring to pass; to accomplish; to execute; to achieve.

What he decreed
He effected. *Milton*.

EF-FECT'ER, n. See EFFECTOR. *Spenser*.

EF-FECT'-IBLE, a. That can be effected; practicable; feasible. [*R.*] *Browne*.

EF-FECT'ION, n. [L. *effectio*, a doing; It. *effezione*.]

1. Act of effecting; performance. *Hale*.

2. (*Geom.*) A problem or praxis drawn from some general proposition; the geometrical construction of a proposition. *Ash*.

EF-FECT'IVE, a. [L. *effectivus*; It. *effettivo*; Sp. *efectivo*; Fr. *efficatif*.] Having the power to produce effects; producing effect; efficacious; effectual; efficient; operative; active; serviceable; as, "An effective force."

Whoever is an effective real cause of doing his neighbor wrong is criminal. *By. Taylor*.

Syn.—Causes which have the power to produce, or which usually have a share in producing, a given effect, are called *effective*; those which actually produce, or actually have a share in producing, an effect, *efficient*; those having a large share, *efficacious*; those having a share, or having already produced a decisive effect, *effectual*. As *effective* military force; *efficient* cause; *efficacious* remedy; *effectual* stop or cure.

EF-FECT'IVE-LY, ad. In an effective manner.

EF-FECT'IVE-NÉSS, n. The quality of being effective or of producing effects. *Ash*.

EF-FECT'LESS, a. Without effect; impotent; useless. "Sure, all's *effectless*." *Shak*.

EF-FECT'OR, n. [*L.*] He who, or that which, produces any effect; performer;—creator; maker.

The effectors of what they were the foreshowers. *Spenser*.
That Infinite Being who was the effector of it. *Derham*.

EF-FECTS', n. pl. Movables; goods; furniture; personal estate.—See EFFECT. *Addison*.

EF-FECT'U-AL (ef-fékt'yú-al), a. 1. Producing decisive effect; having effect; operative; efficacious; adequate; as, "Effectual means to accomplish a purpose."

2. † Expressing facts; veracious. "Conclude my words *effectual*." *Shak*.

Syn.—See EFFECTIVE.

EF-FECT'U-AL-LY, ad. In an effectual manner; so as to produce an effect; efficaciously.

EF-FECT'U-AL-NÉSS, n. The quality of being effectual. *Stillingfleet*.

EF-FECT'U-ATE, v. a. [*It.* *effettuare*; Sp. *efectuar*; Fr. *effectuer*.] [*i.* EFFECTUATED; *pp.* EFFECTUATING, EFFECTUATED.] To bring to pass; to effect; to accomplish. "After all that was to be done abroad was *effectuated*." *Burnet*.

EF-FECT'U-Ä'TION, n. The act of effectuating or bringing to pass. [*R.*] *Coleridge*.

† **EF-FECT'U-ÖSE, a.** Effectual. *Joye*.

† **EF-FECT'U-ÖUS, a.** Effectual. *Barret*.

† **EF-FECT'U-ÖUS-LY, ad.** Effectually. *Stapleton*.

EF-FÉM'-I-NA-CY, n. [*Sp.* *afeminacion*; Fr. *ef-feminatio*.] The quality of being effeminate; softness unbecoming a man; womanish softness, weakness, delicacy, or timidity.

But foul effeminacy held me yoked
Her bondslave. *Milton*.

EF-FÉM'-I-NATE, a. [L. *effeminatus*; *femina*, a woman; It. *effeminato*; Sp. *afeminado*.]

1. Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; soft to an unmanly degree; feminine.

The king, by his voluptuous life, became effeminate. *Bacon*.
Such a style, compared with the more manly eloquence of Cicero, we call *effeminate*. *Campbell*.

2. Tender; delicate;—in a good sense.

As well we know your tenderness of heart,
And gentle, kind, effeminate remorse. *Shak*.

EF-FÉM'-I-NATE, v. a. [L. *effemino*, *effeminatus*; It. *effeminare*; Sp. *afeminar*; Fr. *effeminer*.] [*i.* EFFEMINATED; *pp.* EFFEMINATING, EFFEMINATED.] To make effeminate or womanish; to emasculate; to unman; to soften. *Bacon*.

Their wickedness naturally tends to effeminate them. *Scott*.

EF-FÉM'-I-NATE, v. n. To grow or become feminine or womanish; to soften.

In a slothful peace courage will effeminate. *Pope*.

EF-FÉM'-I-NATE, n. An effeminate person. "This wanton young *effeminate*." *Daniel*.

EF-FÉM'-I-NATE-LY, ad. 1. In an effeminate manner. "Effeminately gay." *Faukes*.

2. By means of a woman; by womanish arts. "Effeminately vanquished." *Milton*.

EF-FÉM'-I-NATE-NÉSS, n. Unmanly softness; effeminacy. *Sidney*. *Fuller*.

† **EF-FÉM'-I-NÄ'TION, n.** [L. *effeminatio*.] Effeminacy. "Degenerate *effeminatio*." *Browne*.

EF-FÉN'-DI, n. A Turkish word which signifies *lord*, *master*, or *superior*, and is joined as a title of respect to ecclesiastical, legal, and other civil functionaries, in contradistinction to *aga*, the title by which high military personages are designated. *P. Cyc*.

† **EF-FE-ROÜS, a.** [L. *efferus*; *fera*, a wild beast.] Fierce; wild; savage. *By. King*.

EF-FER-VESCE' (éf-fer-vés'), v. n. [L. *effervesco*.] [*i.* EFFERVESCED; *pp.* EFFERVESCOING, EFFERVESCED.] To be in that state of commotion or bubbling which arises in a fluid when a part of it flies off in an elastic form; to work, as liquids when fermenting; to froth; to ferment. *Mead*.

EF-FER-VES'ÇENCE, n. [*It.* *effervescenza*; Sp.

effervescencia; Fr. *effervescence*.] The act of effervescing; intestine commotion of a fluid; escape of gaseous matter from liquids in the process of chemical action and decomposition; a bubbling; fermentation.

Syn.—See EBULLITION.

EF-FER-VES'ÇEN-CY, n. Effervescence. *Ash*.

EF-FER-VES'CENT, a. [*It.* *effervescente*; Fr. *effervescent*.] That effervesces; bubbling; boiling. *Tre*.

EF-FER-VES'ÇI-BLE, a. Capable of effervescing; that may effervesce. *Smart*.

EF-FÊTE', a. [L. *effetus*; *ex*, priv., and *fetus*, or *fetus*, fruitful, productive.]

1. That can no longer bring forth; exhausted; barren. "The animal becomes *effete*." *Ray*.

"The earth *effete* by the drought." *Bentley*.

2. Worn out with age. *South*.

EF-FI-CÄ'CIÖUS (éf-fe-kä'shus), a. [L. *efficax*, *efficax*; It. & Fr. *efficace*; Sp. *eficaz*.] Actually producing effects; producing the consequence intended or desired; effectual; powerful.

But you will ask, Upon what account is it that prayer becomes efficacious with God to procure us the good things we pray for? I answer, Upon this, that it is the fulfilling of that condition upon which God has promised to convey his blessings to men. *South*.

Syn.—See EFFECTIVE.

EF-FI-CÄ'CIÖUS-LY, ad. Effectually.

EF-FI-CÄ'CIÖUS-NÉSS (éf-fe-kä'shus-nés), n. The quality of being efficacious; efficacy. *Ash*.

EF-FI-CA-CY, n. [L. *efficacia*; It. *efficacia*; Sp. *eficacia*; Fr. *efficacité*.] The quality of being efficacious; power to produce effects; production of the consequence intended; as, "The efficacy of remedies."

EF-FI'CIENCE (éf-fish'yens), n. [*L.* *efficiencia*; It. & Fr. *efficace*; Sp. *eficaz*.] The quality of being efficient; the act, or the power, of producing effects; agency.

The manner of this divine efficiency being far above us. *Hooker*.

EF-FI'CIENT (éf-fish'yent), a. [L. *efficiens*; It. *efficiente*; Sp. *eficiente*; Fr. *efficient*.] Actually producing or helping to produce effects; that produces directly a certain effect; causing effects; effective; efficacious; effectual; competent; able; active; operative.

If man has not within himself a principle of self-motion, his motions must all be owing to the efficient impulse of some extrinsic cause. *Clayke*.

Syn.—See EFFECTIVE.

EF-FI'CIENT, n. The cause of effects; factor. "The great *efficient* of the world." *Hale*.

EF-FI'CIENT-LY (éf-fish'yent-ly), ad. In an efficient manner; effectively. *South*.

† **EF-FIERCE, v. a.** To make fierce. *Spenser*.

EF-FIG'-I-AL, a. Exhibiting in effigy. *Todd*.

EF-FIG'-I-ATE, v. a. [L. *effigio*, *effigiarus*.] To form in semblance. [*R.*] *Dean King*.

EF-FIG'-I-Ä'TION, n. The act of imaging. *Bailey*.

EF-FIG'-I-ËS (éf-fid'je-ész), n. [L. *effigies*.] Effigy. "The effigies or actual image of which." *Dryden*.

EF-FI-GY, n. [L. *effigies*; *effingo*, to form or fashion; It. *effigie*; Sp. *efigie*; Fr. *effigie*.] An image or figure of a person; the representation of a person—sometimes applied to a portrait, but ordinarily to the sculptured figures on sepulchral monuments, and to the heads of monarchs, &c., on coins and medals. *Fairholt*.

To burn or to hang in effigy, to burn or to hang an image of a person, as a mark of disgrace and contempt.

† **EF-FLÄG'-I-TÄTE, v. a.** [L. *efflagito*, *efflagitatus*.] To demand earnestly. *Cockeram*.

EF-FLÄTE', v. a. [L. *efflo*, *efflatus*.] To puff up. "He . . . being *efflated* with pride." [*R.*] *Wood*.

EF-FLÄ'TION, n. The act of breathing out.

A soft efflation of celestial fire
Came, like a rushing breeze, and shook the lyre. *Parnell*.

EF-FLO-RËSCÉ' (éf-flo-rés'), v. n. [L. *effloresco*.] [*i.* EFFLORESCED; *pp.* EFFLORESCING, EFFLORESCED.] To form dust or powder, or to be covered with a feathery incrustation, on the surface, as crystals, which lose their water of crystallization by exposure to air. *Brande*.

EFF-FLQ-RÉS'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *effloresco*; Sp. *efflorescencia*; Fr. *efflorescence*.]
EFF-FLQ-RÉS'CEN-CY, } *n.* [L. *efflorescencia*; Fr. *efflorescence*.]

1. (*Bot.*) The flowering season; the production of flowers; a flowering. *Bacon.*

2. (*Med.*) A redness or eruption on the skin, as in measles, and similar diseases. *Quincy.*

3. (*Chem.*) The act of efflorescing; a change or crumbling down of certain crystallized salts to powder on exposure to the air; the spontaneous crumbling down of transparent crystals in consequence of the loss of water. *Brande.*

EFF-FLQ-RÉS'CENT, *a.* [It. *efflorescente*; Fr. *efflorescent*.] Shooting out in the form of flowers; shooting into white threads or spicula; forming a white dust on the surface. "*Efflorescent incrustations.*" *Woodward.*

EFF-FLU-ENCE, *n.* [Fr. *effluence*.] That which flows out; efflux; emanation.

Bright effluence of bright essence increase. *Milton.*

EFF-FLU-EN-CY, *n.* Same as **EFFLUENCE**. *Ash.*

EFF-FLU-ENT, *a.* [L. *ex*, out of, and *fluo*, flows, to flow; Sp. *efluente*; Fr. *effluent*.] Flowing out; issuing out. "*Effluent beams.*" *Parnell.*

EFF-FLU-VI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be thrown off in the form of effluvium. *Boyle.*

EFF-FLU-VI-ATE, *v. n.* To throw off effluvia. [R.] *Boyle.*

EFF-FLU-VI-UM, *n.*; pl. **EFF-FLU-VI-A**. [L.] Something flowing out in the form of vapor; minute and generally invisible particles which exhale from terrestrial bodies or putrefying matter; invisible vapor. "*Sulphureous effluvia.*" *Browne.* "*Atomical effluvia.*" *Glanville.*

EFF-FLUX, *n.* The act of flowing out; effusion; flow:—that which flows out; emanation; effluence. "*By continual effluxes of those powers and virtues.*" *South.*

† **EFF-FLUX**, *v. n.* [L. *effluo*, *effluxus*.] To run out; to flow away:—to pass away. *Boyle.*

EFF-FLUX'ION (ef-fluk'shun), *n.* 1. The act of flowing out; flow; effusion; efflux.
 2. That which flows out; effluvia; emanation; effluence.

There are some light effluxions from spirit to spirit. *Bacon.*

EFF-FÖ-DI-ENT, *a.* [L. *effodio*, *effodiens*, to dig up.] Digging up; accustomed to dig. [R.] *Craig.*

† **EFF-FÖRCE**, *v. a.* [Fr. *efforcer*.] To force. *Spenser.*

Ere that we to efforce it do begin.

† **EFF-FÖRM**, *v. a.* [L. *efformo*.] To form. "*Efforming us after thy own image.*" *Bp. Taylor.*

† **EFF-FÖR-MÄ'TION**, *n.* Formation. *More.*

EFF-FÖRT, *n.* [L. *ex*, from, and *fortis*, strong; Fr. *effort*.] An exertion of strength; exertion; essay; attempt; trial; struggle; laborious endeavor; as, "*To make an effort.*" *Denham.*

Syn.—See **ATTEMPT**, **ENDEAVOR**.

EFF-FÖRT-LESS, *a.* Making no effort. *Southey.*

EFF-FÖS'SION (ef-fösh'un), *n.* [L. *effossio*; *effodio*, *effossus*, to dig up.] The act of digging up. "*The effossion of coins.*" *Arbutnot.*

† **EFF-FRÄI-A-BLE**, *a.* [Fr. *effroyable*.] Frightful. "*Their effroyable nature.*" *Harvey.*

† **EFF-FRÄY**, *v. a.* [Fr. *effrayer*.] To make afraid; to fright; to scare. *Spenser.*

† **EFF-FRE-NÄ'TION**, *n.* [L. *effrenatio*; *frænum*, a rein.] Unruliness. *Cockeram.*

† **EFF-FRÖNT**, *v. a.* To give assurance to. *I am naturally bashful, nor hath conversation, age, or travel been able to effront me.* *Browne.*

EFF-FRÖNT'E-RY (ef-frün'te-rs), *n.* [L. *effrons*, *effrontis*, barefaced; *frons*, *frontis*, the brow; Fr. *effronterie*.] Indecorous or insolent boldness; impudence; shamelessness; audacity; assurance; hardihood.

Others with ignorance and insufficiency have self-admiration and effrontery to set up themselves. *Watts.*

Syn.—See **AUDACITY**.

† **EFF-FRÖNT'U-OUS-LY**, *ad.* With effrontery; insolently; shamelessly. *North.*

EFF-FÜLGE (ef-fül'), *v. n.* [L. *effulgeo*.] To send forth lustre or effulgence. [R.] *Thomson.*

EFF-FÜL'GENCE, *n.* A resplendent or dazzling light; lustre; brightness; splendor; brilliancy; radiance.

On darkling man in pure effulgence shine, And cheer the clouded mind with light divine. *Johnson.*

Syn.—See **RADIANCE**.

EFF-FÜL'GENT, *a.* Shining; bright; luminous; dazzling. "*Effulgent rays of light.*" *Cooper.*

EFF-FÜL'GENT-LY, *ad.* In an effulgent manner.

† **EFF-FÜ-MA-BİL'I-TY**, *n.* The quality of being volatile, or of flying off in fumes. *Boyle.*

† **EFF-FÜME**, *v. a.* [L. *fumus*, smoke.] To breathe or puff out. *B. Jonson.*

† **EFF-FÜND**, *v. a.* [L. *effundo*.] To pour out. *More.*

EFF-FÜSE (ef-füz'), *v. a.* [L. *effundo*, *effusus*.] 1. EFFUSED; *pp.* EFFUSING, EFFUSED.] To pour out; to spill; to shed.

At last expending from his nostrils wide And full his mind in the dusty tide. *Pope.*

EFF-FÜSE, *v. n.* To emanate. *Thomson.*

† **EFF-FÜSE**, *n.* Waste; effusion. *And much effuse of blood doth make me faint.* *Shak.*

EFF-FÜSE, *a.* 1. † Dissipated; extravagant. *Bp. Richardson.*

2. (*Bot.*) Poured forth; spreading loosely:—applied to an inflorescence.

3. (*Conch.*) Noting shells which have the lips separated by a groove. *Mauder.*

EFF-FÜ'SION (ef-fü'zhun, 93), *n.* [L. *effusio*; It. *effusione*; Sp. *efusion*.]

1. The act of effusing or pouring out a liquid; an outpouring. "*Effusion of wine.*" *Bp. Taylor.*

2. A waste, spilling, or shedding, as of blood. *Stop effusion of Christian blood.* *Shak.*

3. That which is poured out; efflux. *Wash me with that precious effusion, and I shall be whiter than snow.* *King Charles.*

4. Expression of thought by words.

His style (Johnson's) was the most unlike of all styles to the natural effusion of a cultivated mind. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

5. The act of giving freely; bountiful donation. "*That liberal effusion of all.*" &c. *Hammond.*

6. (*Anat.*) The escape of any fluid out of the vessel containing it into another part.

The effusion of serum is a common result of inflammation of serous membranes. *Dunghon.*

7. (*Astron.*) That part of the sign Aquarius represented on celestial globes by the water issuing out of the urn of the water-bearer;—called also *fusion*. *London Ency.*

EFF-FÜ'SIVE, *a.* Pouring out; dispersing; diffusive; spreading; expansive.

The effusive South *Thomson.*

EFF-FÜ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an effusive manner.

EFF-FÜ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being effusive.

EFF, *n.* [A. S. *efeta*, *efete*.] (*Zool.*) The common name applied to the various species of salamanders or newts, particularly to the smooth newt, or *Sissotriton punctatus*. *Bell.*

† **EFF**, *ad.* [A. S. *eft*, or *eft*, again.] Soon; quickly. *Spenser.*

† **EFF'EST**, *ad. superl.* Soonest; first. *Shak.*

EFF'TSIFTHES, *ad.* Ofttimes. [Local, North of England.] *Hallinwell.*

† **EFF'T-SÖÖNS**, *ad.* [A. S. *eft-sona*.] Soon afterwards; in a short time. *Spenser.*

Hold off, unhand me, gray-beard loon! Effusions his hand dropt he. *Coleridge.*

E-GÄD, *interj.* Noting exultation;—reputed to be a corruption or a diminutive of the oath "*by God.*" *Lancashire Dialect.*

E'GER, *n.* [Runic *ager*, the ocean.]

1. An impetuous flood or tide; eagre. *Browne.*

2. An early-blossoming tulip. *Ash.*

EG'E-RÄN, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of garnet found near Eger in Bohemia. *Brande.*

E-QË'R-F-A, *n.* (*Astron.*) An asteroid, or minor planet, discovered at Naples by Dr. De Gasparis, on the 2d of Nov., 1850. *Brande.*

† **E-QËR'MI-NÄTE**, *v. n.* To germinate. *Cockeram.*

E-QËST', *v. a.* [L. *egero*, *egestus*.] To throw out; to void as excrement. [R.] *Booth.*

E-QËST'ION (e-jëst'yun), *n.* [L. *egestio*; It. *egestione*; Sp. *egestion*.] The act of egesting or voiding digested matter or food. *Hale.*

EGG, *n.* [A. S. *æg*; Dut. *ei*; Ger. *ey*; Dan. *æg*; Sw. *egg*; Gael. *ugh*.—L. *ovum*; It. *ovo*; Fr. *œuf*.—Old Eng. *ey*; pl. *eyren*.]

1. A body from which an animal originates; ovum;—popularly a body laid by fowls, turtles, &c., usually covered with a thin shell, and containing a yolk and albumen.

2. The essential parts of an egg are the yolk, the Purkinjean or germinal vesicle, and the Wagnerian vesicle, or germinal dots. The albumen, or white, and the shell, are of secondary importance, and are not present in all kinds of eggs. *Agassiz.*

3. Any thing shaped like an egg. *Boyle.*

EGG, *v. a.* [A. S. *eggian*; Icel. *eggja*.] 1. EGGED; *pp.* EGGING, EGGED.] To incite; to instigate; to edge. [R.] *Derham.*

EGG-ÄND-TÖNGUE, *n.* (*Arch.*) An ornament carved on the ovolo. *Weale.*

EGG-BÄG, *n.* A receptacle for eggs. *Goldsmith.*

EGG-BYRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A name given to some species of web-footed birds of the family *Lariæ*, or gulls. *Yarrell.*

EGG-BÖRN, *a.* Produced from an egg. *Drayton.*

EGG-CÜP, *n.* A cup used for holding an egg to be eaten at table. *Clarke.*

EG'GËR, *n.* [See **EGG**, *v. a.*] 1. One who eggs, or incites. *Sherwood.*

2. A gatherer of eggs; eggler. *Holbrook.*

EG'GË-RY, *n.* A nest of eggs. [R.]—See **ERYR**.

EGG-HÖT, *n.* A posset made of eggs, ale, brandy, and sugar. *Merle.*

EG'GING, *n.* Incitement. *Cleaveland.*

EGG'LËR, *n.* A dealer in eggs. *Brockett.*

EGG'NÖG, *n.* A drink made of spirit, milk, sugar, and eggs, beaten up together. *W. Ency.*

EGG-PLÄNT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant cultivated for its egg-shaped fruit, which is used boiled, stewed in sauces, &c., like the love-apple; *Solanum melongena*. *Loudon.*

EGG-SHÄPED (ëg'shäpt), *a.* Shaped like an egg; having the form of an egg; ovate. *Hill.*

EGG-SHËLL, *n.* The shell or crust of an egg.

E-GI-LÖP'I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *αἰχμῶψ*, an ulcer in the eye; L. *agilops*.] Affected with the agilops; having an ulcer in the corner of the eye. *Coles.*

E'GI-LÖPS, *n.* See **ÆGILOPS**. *Todd.*

E'GIS, *n.* See **ÆGIS**. *Todd.*

E-GLÄN'DU-LÖSE, } *a.* [L. *e*, priv., and *glandula*, glands.] Destitute of glands. *Craig.*

E-GLÄN'DU-LOUS, } *a.* [L. *e*, priv., and *glandula*, glands.] Destitute of glands. *Craig.*

EG'LAN-TINE, or **EG'LAN-TINE** (19), [ëg'lan-tin, S. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.; ëg'lan-tin, W. F.], *n.* [Fr. *églantier*.] (*Bot.*) A species of wild rose; sweet-brier; *Rosa rubiginosa*;—applied by Milton to the honeysuckle.

O'ercreeped with luscious woodbine, With sweet musk roses, and with eglantine. *Shak.*

E-GLÖM'E-RÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *e*, priv., and *glomero*, *glomeratus*, to form into a ball.] To unwind, as thread from a ball. *Craig.*

E'GO-ISM, *n.* [L. *ego*, I; It. & Sp. *egoismo*; Fr. *égoïsme*.]

1. The opinion of those who profess to be sure of nothing but their own existence. *Reid.*

2. The love of one's self; selfishness. *Clarke.*

E'GO-IST, *n.* [It. & Sp. *egoista*; Fr. *égoïste*.] One of a class of philosophers who professed to be sure of nothing but their own existence. *Reid.*

E-GÖ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *ego*, I.] Personality; identity. [R.]

I would say the egoty remains; that is—that by which I am the same I was. *Wollaston.*

E'GO-MISM, *n.* Same as **EGOISM**. *Baxter.*

E'GO-THË-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *θεός*, I, and *θεός*, god.] The doctrine of those who deify self. *Christ. Exam.*

E'GO-TISM, or **EG'Q-TISM** [ëg'o-tizm, S. P. J. E. Ja. K.; ëg'o-tizm or ëg'q-tizm, W. F.; ëg'o-

egm, Sm. R., *n.* [Gr. *ηγώ*, I; *L. ego*; *It. & Sp. egotismo*.] The frequent use, or the vanity which is manifested by the frequent repetition, of the first personal pronoun in conversation or writing, or by talking much of one's self.

“Contrary to my own judgment, I have made the *e*, in the first syllable of this word, long, because I see it is uniformly so marked in all the dictionaries I have seen; but I am much mistaken if analogy does not, in time, recover her rights, and shorten this vowel by joining it to the *g*, as if written *eg-o-tism*.” *Walker*.

SYN.—See VANITY.

† **EG-Q-TIST**, *n.* One who talks much of himself. A tribe of egotists for whom I have always had a mortal aversion. *Spectator*.

|| **EG-Q-TIS'TIC**, } *a.* Self-conceited; vain;
|| **EG-Q-TIS'TI-CAL**, } opinionated. *Todd*.

|| **EG-Q-TIS'TI-CAL-LY**, *ad.* In an egotistical manner. *Booth*.

|| **EG-Q-TIZE**, *v. n.* [*i.* EGOTIZED; *pp.* EGOTIZING, EGOTIZED.] To talk or write much of one's self; to be egotistical. “I egotize in my letters to thee.” *Courper*.

|| **EG-GR'GIOUS** (e-gr'jus) [e-gr'jus, *S. E. F. K.*; e-gr'je-us, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm. R.*], *a.* [*L. egregius*; *ex*, from, and *gregis*, gregis, a flock; *It. & Sp. egregio*.] Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary; distinguished, either in a good or a bad sense;—now generally used in a bad sense. “Egregious merits.” *Milton*. “Egregious impudence.” *Bp. Hall*.

|| **EG-GR'GIOUS-LY**, *ad.* Eminently; remarkably;—generally in a bad sense.

|| **EG-GR'GIOUS-NESS**, *n.* The state of being egregious or extraordinary. *Sherwood*.

† **EGRESS**, *n.* [*L. egressus*; *It. egresso*.]

1. The act of going out; departure; egression. “Thou shalt have egress and regress.” *Shak*.
2. (*Astron.*) The passing off of a planet from the sun's disk. *Hind*.

† **EG-RESS'ION** (e-gr'esh'un), *n.* [*L. egressio*.] The act of going out; egress. *B. Jonson*.

† **EG-RESS'OR**, *n.* One who makes egress; one who goes out. [*R.*] *Dwight*.

† **EGRET**, *n.* [*Fr. aigrette*, a heron, and a tuft of feathers.]

1. (*Ornith.*) A fowl of the heron kind. *Bailey*.
2. A feather of the heron. *B. Jonson*.
3. (*Bot.*) The down of thistles, &c.; aigrette.
4. (*Zoöl.*) A species of ape; *Simia Aegyptia* of Linnæus. *Fischer*.



Little egret
(*Ardea garzetta*).

† **EGRETT**, *n.* An ornament of ribbons. *Boag*.

† **EG-RI-MO-NY**, *n.* 1. [*Gr. ἀγρίμον*; *L. agrimonia*.] (*Bot.*) The herb agrimony. *Cotgrave*.
2. [*L. agrimonia*.] Great sorrow. *Cockeram*.

† **EG-RI-OT**, *n.* [*Fr. aigret*; *aigre*, sour.] A species of acid cherry. *Bacon*.

† **EG-RI-TUDE**, *n.* [*L. aegritudo*.] Sickness of mind; sorrow. *Sir T. Elyot*.

† **EG-YPTIAN**, *a.* [*Gr. Αἰγύπτιος*.] (*Geog.*) Relating to Egypt.

Egyptian bean, a name formerly given to the fruit of the plant *Nolimumbium speciosum*;—called also *Pythagorean bean* and *Indian sacred bean*.—*Egyptian kale*, a variety of the turnip-stemmed cabbage, called also *Rabikale*.—*Egyptian lotus*, the plant *Nymphaea lotus*, a native of the hot parts of the East Indies, Africa, and America.—*Egyptian pebble*, a species of agate or jasper.—*Egyptian thorn*, the *Acacia vera* of Willdenow, an ornamental tree, native of the northern parts of Africa. *Craig*. *Ogilvie*.

† **EG-YPTIAN** (e-j'p-shan), *n.* (*Geog.*) 1. A native of Egypt.

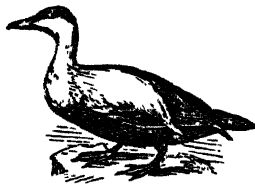
2. † *A gypsy*.—See GYPSY. *Sherwood*.

EH (ē), *interj.* Noting doubt, inquiry, or slight surprise; eigh.—See EIGH. *Smart*.

† **EID'ER**, *n.* [*Ger. & Sw. eider*.] Same as EIDER-DUCK.—See EIDER-DUCK. *Todd*.

† **EID'ER-DÖWN**, *n.* The soft, fine, light, elastic down of an eider-duck. *Pennant*.

† **EID'ER-DÜCK**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of duck found in the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America, and much valued for its down. *Yarrell*.



† **EID'Q-GRÄPH**, *n.* [*Gr. είδος*, form, and *γράφω*, to describe.] An instrument by which copies of drawings are made, reduced, or enlarged in any proportion, within certain limits. *Brande*.

† **EIDÖÜ-RÄ'N'Q-N**, *n.* [*Gr. είδος*, form, and *οὐρανός*, of the heavens.] A representation of the heavens. *Craig*.

† **EIGH** (ā), *interj.* An expression of sudden delight. *Johnson*.

† **EIGHT** (ät), *n.* An island in a river; ait. *Etelyn*.

† **EIGHT** (ät), *a. & n.* [*Goth. ahta*; *A. S. eahta*, or *eha*; *Dut. acht*; *Ger. acht*; *Dan. otte*.—*Gr. ὀκτώ*; *L. octo*; *It. otto*; *Sp. ocho*; *Fr. huit*.] Twice four; seven and one.

† **EIGH'TEEN** (ä'ten), *a. & n.* [*A. S. eahta-tyne*.] Twice nine; eight and ten.

† **EIGH-TÉEN'-MÜ** (ä'ten'-), *n.* [*eighteen*, and the last syllable of *L. decimo*, the tenth:—equivalent to the combination of *L. octo*, eight, or *octavus*, eighth, and *decimo*, tenth.] A term designating the size of a book in which a sheet is folded into eighteen leaves.

† **EIGH'TÉENTH** (ä'tenth), *a.* [*A. S. eahta-teotha*.] Next in order after the seventeenth:—noting one of eighteen parts into which any thing is divided.

† **EIGH'TÉENTH** (ä'tenth), *n.* (*Mus.*) An interval comprising two octaves and a fourth; the replicate of the eleventh. *Moore*.

† **EIGHT'FÖLD** (ä'töf'd), *a.* Eight times the number or the quantity.

† **EIGHTH** (ä'th), *a. & n.* [*A. S. eahtetha*.] Next in order after the seventh;—the ordinal of eight:—noting one of eight parts into which any thing is divided.

† **EIGHTH** (ä'th), *n.* (*Mus.*) 1. The interval between a note and its octave; an interval of seven conjunct degrees, that is, of five tones and two semitones. *Dwight*.
2. The eighth note of the diatonic scale. *P. Cyc*.

† **EIGHTH'LY** (ä'th'le), *ad.* In the eighth place.

† **EIGHT'LY-ETH** (ä'te-eth), *a.* Next in order to the seventy-ninth:—noting one of eighty parts into which any thing is divided.

† **EIGHT'SCÖRE** (ä't'skör), *a. & n.* Eight times twenty; one hundred and sixty. *Shak*.

† **EIGHT'TY** (ä'te), *a. & n.* [*A. S. eahtatig*.] Eight times ten; fourscore.

† **EIGNE** (ä'ne or än), *a.* [*Fr. aîné*; *L. ante*, before, and *natus*, born. *Menage*.] (*Lav.*) Eldest or first-born;—entailed. *Blackstone*. *Bacon*.

† **EI'KÖN** (i'kön), *n.* [*Gr. εἰκών*.] (*Sculp.*) An image; a statue. *Fairholt*.

† **EILD**, *n.* See ELD. *Todd*.

† **EI'SSEL** (s'sel), *n.* [*A. S. eisile*, vinegar.] Vinegar; verjuice. *Sir T. More*.

† **EI'SEN-RÄHM** (-räm), *n.* (*Min.*) Red ochre. *Dana*.

† **EIS-TÉDD'FQD**, *n.* [*W. eistedd*, to sit.] A meeting; an assembly or session of bards, formerly held in Wales. *P. Cyc*.

† **EI'THER** (s'ther) [s'ther, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. W. B. Scott, Nares, Smith, Fry*; s'ther or i'ther, *Kenrick*; i'ther, *W. Johnston*], *a. & pron.* [*A. S. ægther* or *egther*.]
1. One or the other of two:—any one of an indeterminate number. “Either of several provinces.” *Hule*.

Going made a first friendship with Digby, either of them leaving he could discern the other. *Clarendon*.

2. Each.

“Each signifies both of them, taken distinctly or separately; either properly signifies only the one or the other of them, taken disjunctively. For which reason the expression in the following passages seems improper: ‘They crucified two others with him, on either side one, and Jesus in the midst.’ *John* xiv. 18. ‘On either side of the river was there the tree of life.’” *Louth*.

“Either and neither are so often pronounced i'ther and n'ther, that it is hard to say to which class they belong. Analogy, however, without hesitation, gives the diphthong the sound of long open *e*, rather than that of *i*, and rhymes them with *breather*, one who breathes.” *Walker*. *Smart* says, “Between *i'ther* and *n'ther* there is little, in point of good usage, to choose”;—yet he remarks, “But usage, as well as regularity, favors the sound of *e* in these two words.”

|| **EI'THER**, *conj.* Or; as, “Either this or that.”

† **E-JÄC'U-LÄTE** (e-jäk'yü-lät), *v. a.* [*L. ejaculo*, *ejaculatus*; *Fr. éjaculer*.] [*i.* EJACULATED; *pp.* EJACULATING, EJACULATED.]

1. † To throw; to shoot or dart forth. “Rays ejaculated thence.” *Blackmore*.
2. To utter briefly and suddenly, as an expression, a prayer, or a cry.

† **E-JÄC-U-LÄ'TION**, *n.* [*It. ejaculazione*; *Sp. eyaculación*; *Fr. éjaculation*.]

1. The act of ejaculating or throwing out. There seemeth to be in the act of envy an ejaculation of the eye. *Bacon*.

2. A short, sudden expression, cry, or prayer. All which prayers of our Saviour, and others of like brevity, are properly such as we call ejaculations, an elegant similitude from a dart or arrow shot or thrown out. *South*.

† **E-JÄC'U-LÄ-TÖ-RY**, *a.* [*It. ejaculatorio*; *Sp. eyaculato*; *Fr. éjaculatoire*.]

1. Throwing or darting out. “Vessels both preparatory and ejaculatory.” *Smith*.
2. Uttered in the form of an ejaculation. “The short ejaculatory prayers.” *Bp. Taylor*.
3. Sudden; hasty. “The merit of ejaculatory repentances.” *L'Estrange*.

† **E-JÉCT'**, *v. a.* [*L. ejicio*, *ejectus*; *e*, out, and *jacio*, to throw.] [*i.* EJECTED; *pp.* EJECTING, EJECTED.]

1. To throw out; to cast forth; to void; to discharge; to vomit; as, “To eject any thing from the stomach.”

2. To dispossess of office or of property; to put or turn out of possession; to expel; to oust. “The French king was again ejected.” *Dryden*.
3. To throw aside as useless; to reject.

To have ejected whatsoever the church doth make account of could not have been defended. *Hooker*.

† **E-JÉC'TION** (e-jék'shun), *n.* [*L. ejectio*; *Fr. éjection*.]

1. The act of one who ejects; a casting out or discharge; an evacuation; as, “An ejection from the stomach or bowels.”

2. A turning out of possession; dismissal; expulsion. “Our first parent, after his ejection out of paradise.” *Bp. Hall*.

† **E-JÉC'TMENT**, *n.* 1. Expulsion; banishment. “A six years' exile and ejectionment.” *Bp. Fleetwood*.

2. (*Lav.*) A species of mixed action for the recovery of the possession of real property, and of damages and costs for the unlawful detention of them. *Burrill*.

† **E-JÉC'TOR**, *n.* One who ejects. *Sydney Smith*.

† **EJ-U-LÄ'TION** (äd-yü-lä'shun), *n.* [*L. ejulatio*.] An outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing. “Like sighs or ejulations in man.” [*R.*] *Hale*.

† **EKE**, *v. a.* [*A. S. eacan*.] [*i.* EKED; *pp.* EKING, EKED.]

1. To add to; to increase; to augment.

And mine [strength] to eke out hers. *Shak*.

2. To supply or fill up, as something deficient.

And eke out our performance with your mind. *Shak*.

3. To lengthen; to spin out; to protract.

I speak too long; but 'tis to piece the time, *Shak*
To eke it.

† **EKE**, *ad.* [*A. S. eac*.] Also; likewise; beside, moreover. *Spenser*.

A train-band captain eke was he. *Couper*.

† **EKE**, *n.* An addition. [*R.*] *Geddes*.

ĒK-Ē-BĒR'GĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A massive and sub-fibrous variety of scapolite. *Dana.*

ĒK'ING, *n.* Increase; addition. *Todd.*

Ē'LĀ' (ā'lā'), *n.* (*Mus.*) A term formerly applied to the highest note in the scale of Guido, and since proverbially applied to any hyperbolic saying. *Moore.*

Ē-LĀB'Q-RĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. elaboro, elaboratus; It. elaborare; Sp. elaborar; Fr. élaborer.*] [*i. ELABORATED; pp. ELABORATING, ELABORATED.*]

1. To bestow labor upon; to produce with labor. "Honey is elaborated by the bee." *Boyle.*
2. To heighten and improve by labor or by successive operations.

Or, in full joy, *elaborate a sigh.* *Young.*

The sap is diversified, and still more elaborated and exalted, as it circulates through the vessels of the plant. *Arbuthnot.*

Ē-LĀB'Q-RĀTE, *a.* [*L. elaboratus; It. elaborato; Sp. elaborado; Fr. élaboré.*] Wrought with labor; much studied; much labored upon; highly finished; as, "An elaborate discourse." *Swift.*

Ē-LĀB'Q-RĀTE-LY, *ad.* In an elaborate manner.

Ē-LĀB'Q-RĀTE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being elaborate. "Great elaborateness of dialogue and incessant ambition of wit." *Johnson.*

Ē-LĀB'Q-RĀTION, *n.* [*L. elaboratio; Sp. elaboración; Fr. élaboration.*]

1. The act of elaborating; great labor.
2. (*Phys.*) Process of assimilation in animals or vegetables; as, "The elaboration of the tissues"; "Elaboration of sap"; "The elaboration of the sperm and eggs." *Ray.*

Ē-LĀB'Q-RĀT-QR, *n.* One who elaborates. *Ogilvie.*

†Ē-LĀB'Q-RĀ-TQ-RY, *n.* [*Fr. laboratoire.*] A laboratory. — See LABORATORY. *Wood.*

Ē-LĀE'IS, *n.* [*Gr. ἔλαια, the olive-tree.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of palms which afford oil. *P. Cyc.*

Ē-LĀE'Q-CĀR'PUS, *n.* [*Gr. ἔλαια, the olive-tree, and καρπός, fruit.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen trees, the stones in the fruit of which, being cleaned from the pulp and set in gold, are formed into necklaces. *Loudon.*

Ē-LĀE'Q-LĪTE, *n.* [*Gr. ἔλαιον, oil, and λίθος, a stone.*] (*Min.*) A coarse, massive variety of nepheline. *Dana.*

Ē-LĀ'E-DĀTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of elaidic acid with a base. *Ogilvie.*

ĒL-Ā-ID'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid derived from elaidine and potassa. *Francis.*

Ē-LĀ'I-DĪNE, *n.* [*Gr. ἔλαιον, oil.*] (*Chem.*) A fatty matter produced by the action of nitric acid upon certain oils, particularly castor-oil. *P. Cyc.*

Ē-LĀIN', or Ē-LĀ'IN, *n.* [*Gr. ἔλαιον, oil.*] (*Chem.*) That portion of fat or oil which retains the liquid state; oleine. — See OLEINE. *Brande.*

Ē-LAI-ŌD'IC, *a.* [*Gr. ἔλαιον, oil, and ὄξος, form.*] (*Chem.*) Derived from castor-oil. *Brande.*

Ē-LAI-ŌM'Ē-TĒR, *n.* [*Gr. ἔλαιον, oil, and μέτρον, a measure.*] An instrument for detecting the adulteration of olive-oil. *Brande.*

Ē-LĀ'IS, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ELÆIS. *Loudon.*

†Ē-LĀMP'ING, *a.* Illuminating like a lamp; shining. *G. Fletcher.*

Ē-LANCE', *v. a.* [*Fr. lancer.*] To throw out; to shoot out; to dart.

Blanca thy thought, and think of more than man. *Young.*

Ē-LAND, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of antelope, found in Africa, being the largest of the antelopes; *Antelope orcas.* *Fischer.*

Ē-LĀ'NUS, *n.* [*Fr. élan, sudden motion.*] (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds of the kite kind; the swallow-tailed hawk. *Nuttall.*

Ē-LĀ'Q-LĪTE, *n.* [*Gr. ἔλαια, an olive, and λίθος, a stone.*] (*Min.*) A brittle mineral of a greasy lustre, found in Norway, and sometimes used in jewellery. *Brande.*



ĒL-Ā-ŌP'TEN, *n.* (*Chem.*) The liquid portion of the volatile oils, when separated from the concrete or crystallizable portion, which had been called *stearopten*. — See STEAROPTEN. *Brande.*

Ē-LĀP-I-DĀTION, *n.* [*L. e, priv., and lapidatio, a throwing of stones; lapis, a stone.*] A clearing away of stones. *Ogilvie.*

Ē-LĀPH'Ī, *n. pl.* [*Gr. ἑλαφος, a stag.*] (*Zool.*) A family of ruminants including the musk-deer, the stag, and the giraffe. *Van Der Hoeven.*

ĒL'Ā-PHĪNE, *a.* (*Zool.*) Resembling the stag, or *Cervus elaphus*. *Craig.*

Ē-LĀPSE', *v. n.* [*L. elapso, elapsus.*] [*i. ELAPSED; pp. ELAPSING, ELAPSED.*] To pass away; to glide away; to lapse; — applied to time; as, "A long time has elapsed since I saw him."

Ē-LĀQ'UE-ATE (ē-lāk'we-āt), *v. a.* [*L. e, priv., and laqueo, to entangle; laqueus, a snare.*] To disentangle. *Clarke.*

Ē-LĀS'MQ-DŪS, *n.* [*Gr. ἑλασμός, a metal plate, and δούς, a tooth.*] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil placoid fishes of the family *Chimæridæ*. *Pictet.*

Ē-LĀS-MQ-THĒ'RI-ŪM, *n.* [*Gr. ἑλασμός, a metal plate, and θήριον, a beast.*] (*Geol.*) A large, extinct, pachydermatous animal. *Brande.*

Ē-LĀS'TIC, } *a.* [*Gr. ἑλαστος, to drive; It. elastico; Fr. élastique.*]

Ē-LĀS'TI-CAL, } *It. & Sp. elastico; Fr. élastique.* Having elasticity; having power to restore or to return to the original form; springing back; springy; rebounding. "Like a piece of elastic gum." *Paley.* "A subtle, elastic ether." *Burke.*

Ē-LĀS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an elastic manner; with a spring. *Clarke.*

Ē-LĀS'TIC-GŪM, *n.* Caoutchouc or India-rubber. *Crabb.*

Ē-LAS-TIC'ITY, *n.* [*It. elasticità; Sp. elasticidad; Fr. élasticité.*] A property in certain bodies by which they restore themselves to their original form and dimensions after the external force, by which they have been dilated or compressed or bent, is withdrawn; springiness; tendency to rebound. *Brande.*

Ē-LĀS'TIC-NESS, *n.* The quality of being elastic; elasticity. *Scott.*

Ē-LĀTE', *a.* [*L. elatus.*] Raised, elevated, or elated in spirits; flushed, as with success. *Pope.*

Too soon dejected, and too soon elate.

Ē-LĀTE', *v. a.* [*L. elaffo, elatus.*] [*i. ELATED; pp. ELATING, ELATED.*]

1. To elevate, as with success; to puff up; to flush; to inflate. "Elated by victory." *Hume.*
2. To heighten; to exalt. *[R.]*

Or truth, divinely breaking on his mind,
Elates his being, and unfolds his power. *Thomson.*

Ē-LĀT'ED-LY, *ad.* In an elated manner. *Feltham.*

Ē-LĀT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being elated.

Ē-LĀT'ĒR, *n.* [*Gr. ἑλᾶτερ, Sm. C. Henslow; ἑλᾶτερ, Cl. Brande.*] [*Gr. ἑλᾶττω, a leaper.*]

1. (*Ent.*) One of the *Elatæridæ*. *Harris.*
2. (*Bot.*) An elastic, spiral filament. *Henslow.*

Ē-LĀT'ĒR, *n.* That which elevates. *Boyle.*

ĒL-g-TĒR'Ī-DE, *n. pl.* (*Ent.*) A family of coleopterous insects that throw themselves upwards with a jerk when laid on their backs; spring-beetles. *Harris.*

Ē-LĀT'Ē-RINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) The active principle of the elaterium or wild cucumber. *Hoblyn.*

Ē-LĀT'Ē-RITE, *n.* Mineral caoutchouc, an elastic variety of bitumen. *Buchanan.*

ĒL-g-TĒ'RI-ŪM, *n.* [*L., from Gr. ἑλᾶττω.*]

1. (*Med.*) A powerful cathartic obtained from the wild cucumber (*Cucumis sylvestris*). *Hill.*
2. (*Bot.*) A kind of fruit, such as is found in the genus *Euphorbia*, consisting of three or more carpels, consolidated when young, but bursting with elasticity when ripe. *Brande.*

ĒL'Ā-TĒR-Y, *n.* [*Gr. ἑλᾶσπις, driving, forcing.*] Force which drives apart; elasticity. *[R.] Clarke.*

ĒL'Ā-TINE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of water-plants; water-wort; water-pepper. *Craig.*

Ē-LĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. elatio; It. elazione.*] The

state of being elated; high spirits from success; exaltation; pride of prosperity; elevation.

God began to punish this vain elation of mind by withdrawing his favors. *Atterbury.*

ĒL'BŌW (ē'bw), *n.* [*A. S. elboga; Ger. elbogen; Dut. elleboog; Dan. albue.*]

1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder.

2. Any flexure or angle; a sudden or abrupt turn; as, "An elbow in a wall, or in a river."

3. (*Arch.*) An upright side which flanks a panel-work; as, "The elbows of a window." *Francis.*

4. (*Naut.*) Two crosses in the cables when a vessel is moored. *Dana.*

To be at one's elbow, to be near; to be at hand. — To be out at the elbows, to be in need of better garments; to be in great difficulty or disorder.

ĒL'BŌW, *v. a.* [*i. ELBOWED; pp. ELBOWING, ELBOWED.*] To push with the elbow; to push; as, "To elbow one's way through a crowd."

ĒL'BŌW, *v. n.* 1. To jut out in angles. *Johnson.*

2. To push one's way; to clash; to jostle; to contend. "Elbowing insolence." *Grainger.*

ĒL'BŌW-CHĀIR, *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows. *Gay.*

ĒL'BŌW-GRĒASE, *n.* A trivial term for energetic and continuous hand-labor. *Halliwel.*

ĒL'BŌW-PĪE'CES, *n. pl.* Coverings for the juncture of plate-armor at the elbow. *Farrholt.*

ĒL'BŌW-RŌŌM, *n.* Room to stretch out the elbows on each side; freedom from confinement; room or space for exertion. *Shak.*

ĒL-CĀ'JA, *n.* (*Bot.*) An Arabian tree, the fruit of which is emetic, and is employed in an ointment for the cure of the itch; *Trichilia emetica.* *Brande.*

ELCESAITES, *n. pl.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) Ancient heretics, who made their appearance in the reign of the Emperor Trajan, and took their name from their leader, Elcessai. *Buck.*

†ĒLD, *n.* [*A. S. eld, age, time; eald, old.*]

1. Old age. "He was of great eld." *Brunne.*

"Palsied eld." *Shak.* "Childless eld." *Milton.*

2. Old people; elderly persons.

They count him of the green-haired eld. *Chapman.*

3. Old times; antiquity. *Shak.*

ĒL'DER, *a.* [*A. S. ealdor; Dut. ouder; Dan. ældre.*] Surpassing another in years; older; senior; elderly. *Hooker.*

ĒL'DER, *n.* 1. An older person; an aged person; one whose age claims respect; a senior.

Rebuke not an elder, but entreat him as a father, and the younger men as brethren. *1 Tim. v. 1.*

2. An ancestor. "Carry your head as your elders have done before you." *L'Estrange.*

3. A ruler, as among the Jews or in the church. *Johnson.*

4. A minister or ecclesiastic. "Ordain elders in every city." *Tit. i. 5.*

5. (*Presbyterian Church.*) A layman having ecclesiastical authority. *Cleveland.*

ĒL'DER, *n.* [*A. S. ellarn; Ger. holder.*] (*Bot.*)

The English name of a genus of plants; *Sambucus. Sambucus nigra*, or common elder, a showy tree when in flower and fruit, is narcotic, purgative, and acrid. The flowers, in decoction, are diaphoretic and expectorant, and are used to flavor vinegar. The berries are poisonous to poultry, but make a sort of wine. *Loudon.*

ĒL'DER-BĒR'RY, *n.* The fruit of the elder.

ĒL'DER-GŪN, *n.* A popgun made of elder. *Shak.*

ĒL'DER-LY, *a.* Bordering upon old age; somewhat old. "Elderly people." *Swift.*

Syn. — Elderly, aged, and old rise by gradation in their meaning. Elderly is less than aged; aged, less than old. Elderly, elder, and aged are more commonly applied to persons; old, to persons or to things; as, an old man, an old horse, an old house. Elderly and aged, as applied to persons, are more respectful terms than old. — See OLD.

†ĒL'DERN, *a.* Made of elder. *Sir T. Overbury.*

ĒL'DER-SHĪP, *n.* 1. Seniority. "My claim to her by eldership I prove." *Dryden.*

2. (*Ecol.*) Office or function of an elder in a church: — the order of elders. *Hooker.*

ELDEST, *a.* Oldest; most aged; most advanced in years. "Our eldest Malcolm." *Shak.*

ELD'ING, *n.* [A. S. *elan*, to burn.] Wood for burning; fuel. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*

EL DO-RÄ'DÖ, *n.* [Sp., *the golden region*.] A proverbial term for an imaginary country abounding in gold or other rich products of nature;—so applied from the fact that Orellana, the lieutenant of Pizarro, pretended to have discovered a region in South America, which he thus named from the immense quantity of gold and other precious metals that he asserted he had seen in Manoa, its capital. *P. Cyc.*

ELD'R[CH], *a.* Hideous; ghastly. [Local.] *Clarke.*

EL-E-ÄT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐλεγκτικός*.] Noting a system of ancient philosophy, which derived its name from Elea, in Italy, the residence of Xenophanes, the founder. *P. Cyc.*

EL-E-ÄT'IC, *n.* An adherent to the Eleatic philosophy. *Brande.*

EL-E-CAM-PÄNE', *n.* [From the official name *Emula campana*.] *Loudon.*

1. (*Bot.*) A species of large, herbaceous plants, growing in moist meadows, the bitter root of which is sometimes used to flavor confectionery; *Emula helenium*. *Loudon.*

2. A sweetmeat, or common candy, made of the root of the plant elecampane. *Hill.*

EL-E-CT', *v. a.* [L. *eligo*, *electus*; It. *eleggere*; Sp. *elegir*; Fr. *élire*.] [*i.* ELECTED; *pp.* ELECTING, ELECTED.]

1. To take in preference; to select as preferable; to choose.

O ye gods! might
I elect my fate! *Philips.*

2. To choose for any office or use; to select by vote; as, "To elect a representative."

3. (*Theol.*) To select for some peculiar privilege or favor; to predestinate. *Burnet.*

Syn.—See CHOOSE.

EL-E-CT', *a.* [It. *eletto*; Sp. *electo*.]

1. Selected as preferable; taken by preference from among others; chosen.

With these, that never fade, the spirits elect
Bind their resplendent locks. *Milton.*

2. Chosen to an office, but not yet in office. The bishop elect takes the oaths of supremacy. *Ayliffe.*

EL-E-CT', *n.* (*Theol.*) 1. One chosen or set apart. Behold mine elect, in whom my soul delighteth. *Isa. xlii. 1.*

2. A person or persons elected for some peculiar privilege, or for salvation.

Shall not God avenge his own elect?
Luke xviii. 7.

EL-E-CT'ANT, *n.* An elector. [R.] *Search.*

EL-E-CT'Ä-RY, *n.* [L. *electarius*.] A form of medicine.—See ELECTUARY. *Walker.*

EL-E-CT'I-CISM, *n.* Eclecticism. *Craig.*

EL-E-CT'ION, *n.* [L. *electio*; It. *elezione*; Sp. *eleccion*; Fr. *élection*.]

1. The act of electing or choosing.

2. Power of choosing; free choice; preference; selection.

He has referred it to our own election which we will choose. *Rogers.*

3. The act or the public ceremony of choosing officers of government.

I was sorry to hear with what popular heat elections were carried. *King Charles.*

4. Distinction; discrimination.

To use men with much difference and election is good; for it maketh those preferred more thankful, and the rest more officious. *Bacon.*

5. (*Theol.*) The choice made by God of individuals of the human race to enjoy peculiar privileges and blessings; predestination. *Rom. ix. 11.*

EL-E-CT'ION-DÄY, *n.* The day on which an election is held. *Oldham.*

EL-E-CT'ION-EER', *v. n.* To use means for promoting an election to an office; to use arts in an election; to canvass. *Qu. Rev.*

EL-E-CT'ION-EER'ER, *n.* One who is active in promoting an election. *Dean Isaac Milner.*

EL-E-CT'ION-EER'ING, *n.* The course of measures and arts used in an election. *Warton.*

Electioneering is not only a political activity, and a social one—it is an art, and it is even a game. *Thomas, Marquis of Wharton, who died in 1717, was calculated to have spent in electioneering the sum of £80,000.* *Qu. Rev.*

EL-E-CT'ION-EER'ING, *p. a.* Using means to promote an election; furthering, or employed about, an election. *Ld. Brougham.*

EL-E-CT'IVE, *a.* [It. *elettivo*; Sp. *electivo*; Fr. *électif*.—See ELECT.]

1. Bestowed, or regulated, by choice;—opposed to *hereditary*; as, "An elective monarchy."

2. That elects; exerting the power of choice.

All moral goodness consisteth in the elective act of the understanding will. *Grav.*

Elective affinity, (*Chem.*) the apparent preference which chemical substances show to certain others when combining with them.—*Elective franchise*, (*Politics*.) the right of voting in the election of a public officer or magistrate. *Qu. Rev.*

EL-E-CT'IVE-LY, *ad.* By choice; by election. *Ray.*

EL-E-CT'OR, *n.* [L.] 1. One who elects; one who has the right of voting; a voter; one appointed to elect a President of the U. S.

2. A prince of the old German empire, who had a voice in the choice of the emperor.

On the dissolution of the German empire in 1806, the title of elector was merged in that of king, grand-duke, &c., by all the German states except Hesse Cassel, whose sovereign is still designated elector. *Brande.*

EL-E-CT'OR-RAL, *a.* [It. *elettoriale*; Sp. *electoral*; Fr. *électoral*.] Relating to an election or to an elector; electoral. *Burke.*

EL-E-CT'OR-RÄL'I-TY, *n.* The territory of an elector; electorate. *Wotton.*

EL-E-CT'OR-ATE, *n.* [It. *elettorato*; Sp. *electorado*; Fr. *électorat*.] The territory, jurisdiction, or the dignity of an elector, as in Germany.

EL-E-CT'OR-ESS, *n.* An electress. *Burnet.*

EL-E-CT'Ö-RI-ÄL, *a.* Relating to an elector or an election. "An electoral college." *Burke.*

EL-E-CT'OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of an elector. "The son is to succeed him in the electorship." *Howell.*

EL-E-CT'TRE (ē-lēk'tur), *n.* [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*; L. *electrum*.] Amber.—See ELECTRUM. *Bacon.*

EL-E-CT'TRĒP'E-TĒR, *n.* [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (for electricity), and Gr. *τρέπω*, to turn, to change.] An instrument for changing the direction of electrical currents. *Francis.*

EL-E-CT'TRESS, *n.* [Fr. *électrice*.] The wife, or the widow, of an elector. *Burke.*

EL-E-CT'TRIC, } *a.* [L. *electrum*, amber.—It. *elétrico*; Sp. *eléctrico*; Fr. *électrique*.]

EL-E-CT'TRI-CÄL, } 1. Containing, or capable of exhibiting, electricity; as, "Amber is an electric substance."

2. Pertaining to electricity; as, "Electric fluid"; "Electric shock." *Brande.*

EL-E-CT'TRIC, *n.* A body or a substance capable of exhibiting electricity, and of preventing the passage of it from one body to another; a non-conductor of electricity. *Smart.*

EL-E-CT'TRI-CÄL-LY, *ad.* By electric influence; by means of electricity. *Clarke.*

EL-E-CT'TRI-CÄL-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being electrical. *Scott.*

EL-E-CT'TRIC-CÖUR'RĒNT, *n.* A current or stream of electricity passing, by means of a conductor or conductors, from a body overcharged to another undercharged. *Ogilvie.*

EL-E-CT'TRIC-BĒL, *n.* (*Ich.*) A species of fish resembling the eel, and possessing the power of communicating electric shocks so violent that men and even horses are overpowered by them; the *Gymnotus electricus*. *Van Der Hoeven.*

EL-E-CT'TRI'CIÄN (ē-lēk'trīsh'ün), *n.* One who is versed in the science of electricity. *Wilson.*

EL-E-CT'TRI'CI-TY, *n.* [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber; It. *elettricità*; Sp. *electricidad*; Fr. *électricité*.]

1. The invisible, subtle agent, termed the electric fluid, produced by the friction of certain substances, as amber, glass, sealing-wax, &c., and so-called from having been first observed in amber; a property in bodies, when excited by friction, of attracting or repelling other bodies.

2. The science which explains the laws of the electric fluid. *Franklin.*

EL-E-CT'TRIC-TĒL'E-GRÄPH, *n.* An apparatus

employed for transmitting intelligence by means of electricity. *Morse.*

EL-E-CT'TRI-FI-Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be electrified; capable of being electrified. *Smart.*

EL-E-CT'TRI-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* The act of electrifying; the state of being charged with electricity. *Craig.*

EL-E-CT'TRI-FIED, *p. a.* Charged with electricity; as, "A body lightly electrified."

EL-E-CT'TRI-FY, *v. a.* [*i.* ELECTRIFIED; *pp.* ELECTRIFYING, ELECTRIFIED.]

1. To communicate electricity to; to render electric; as, "To electrify a Leyden jar."

2. To affect by an electric shock; as, "To electrify a person for the cure of disease."

3. To rouse suddenly, as by a shock of electricity; to thrill; to charm; to enchant; as, "His speech electrified the audience."

EL-E-CT'TRI-FY, *v. n.* To become electric. *Craig.*

EL-E-CT'TRI-FY-ING, *p. a.* Thrilling; enchanting.

EL-E-CT'TRINE, *a.* [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*.] Relating to electrum or amber. *Maunder.*

EL-E-CT'TRI-ZÄ'TION, *n.* [It. *elettizzazione*; Sp. *electrizacion*; Fr. *électrisation*.] The act of electrizing. *Ogilvie.*

EL-E-CT'TRIZE, *v. a.* [It. *elettizzare*; Sp. *electrizar*; Fr. *électrifier*.] [*i.* ELECTRIZED; *pp.* ELECTRIZING, ELECTRIZED.] To electrify. *P. Cyc.*

EL-E-CT'TRIZ-ER, *n.* That which electrizes; especially an electric apparatus used for medical purposes. *Harrington.*

EL-E-CT'TRÖ-BI-ÖL'O-Q-ÜY, *n.* [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (for electricity), *βίος*, life, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science of electrical forces as shown in mesmerism. *Brande.*

EL-E-CT'TRÖ-CHĒM'I-CÄL, *a.* Pertaining to electro-chemistry. *Clarke.*

EL-E-CT'TRÖ-CHĒM'IS-TRY, *n.* The science which treats of the agency of electricity or galvanism in effecting chemical changes. *P. Cyc.*

EL-E-CT'TRÖDE, *n.* [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (for electricity), and *ὁδός*, a way.] The surface by which electricity passes into and out of other media;—used chiefly in speaking of the poles of a galvanic battery. *Brande.*

EL-E-CT'TRÖ-DY-NÄM'IC, } *a.* Relating to

EL-E-CT'TRÖ-DY-NÄM'I-CÄL, } electro-dynamics. *Smart.*

EL-E-CT'TRÖ-DY-NÄM'ICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (for electricity), and *δύναμις*, power.] The science which treats of the effects or phenomena of electricity in motion. *P. Cyc.*

EL-E-CT'TRÖ-SILD'ING, *n.* A mode of gilding copper or silver by the agency of voltaic electricity. *Ogilvie.*

EL-E-CT'TRÖL'O-Q-ÜY, *n.* [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (for electricity), and *λόγος*, a discourse.] That department of physical science which treats of electricity. *Ogilvie.*

EL-E-CT'TRÖL'Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (for electricity), and *λύω*, to dissolve.] (*Chem.*) The act of resolving compounds into their elements by electricity; the decomposition of bodies by the electric current. *Faraday.*

EL-E-CT'TRÖ-LYTE, *n.* A substance susceptible of direct decomposition by the action of an electric current or the voltaic pile. *Brande.*

EL-E-CT'TRÖ-LYT'IC, *a.* Relating to electrolysis, or electro-chemical decomposition. *Faraday.*

EL-E-CT'TRÖ-LY-ZÄ-BLE, *a.* Susceptible of decomposition by the electric current. *P. Cyc.*

EL-E-CT'TRÖ-LY-ZÄ'TION, *n.* The act or the process of electrolyzing. *Francis.*

EL-E-CT'TRÖ-LYZE, *v. a.* [See ELECTROLYSIS.] To resolve compounds into their elements by the agency of electricity. *Brande.*

EL-E-CT'TRÖ-MÄG'NĒT, *n.* A bar of iron made temporarily magnetic, by causing a current of electricity to pass through a wire coiled around it. *Francis.*

EL-E-CT'TRÖ-MÄG-NĒT'IC, *a.* Noting wh-

tains to that form of magnetism which is produced, or affected, by electricity. "*Electromagnetic apparatus.*" Francis.

Ε-ΛΕΚΤΡΟ-ΜΑΓΝΗΤΙΣΜ, *n.* The science which treats of electricity and galvanism as agents of communicating magnetic properties. P. Cye.

Ε-ΛΕΚΤΡΟ-ΜΕΤΑΛ-ΛΟΥΡ-ΟΥ, *n.* The art of making copies of any object in copper, silver, gold, &c., by the agency of voltaic electricity; the electro-chemical precipitation of the metals, from a state of solution, upon prepared surfaces, as applied to various purposes in the arts. Hoblyn.

Ε-ΛΕΚΤΡΟΜΕΤΡ, *n.* [Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (for electricity), and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the presence and for measuring the intensity of electricity. Brande.

Ε-ΛΕΚΤΡΟ-ΜΕΤΡΙΟ, } Pertaining to an
Ε-ΛΕΚΤΡΟ-ΜΕΤΡΙΟ-ΓΑΛ, } electrometer. Ogilvie.

Ε-ΛΕΚΤΡΟ-ΜΟΤΙΟΝ, *n.* The motion conferred upon magnets by electricity. Smart.

Ε-ΛΕΚΤΡΟ-ΜΟΤΙΒ, *a.* Exciting, or producing, electro-motion. Francis.

Ε-ΛΕΚΤΡΟ-ΜΟΤΟΡ, *n.* An instrument or apparatus to move the electric fluid. Ure.

Ε-ΛΕΚΤΡΟ-ΝΕΓΑΤΙΒ, *a.* Being in such a state, with respect to electricity, as to be repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified. Ure.

Ε-ΛΕΚΤΡΟ-ΝΕΓΑΤΙΒΕΣ, *n. pl.* Those substances which, in electro-chemical decompositions, make their appearance at the anode or electro-positive pole. Brande.

Ε-ΛΕΚΤΡΟΦΩΡ, *n.*; *pl. ELECTROPHORI* [Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (for electricity), and φέρω, to bear.] A machine for preserving electricity a long time, consisting of two plates, one of which is a resinous electric, and the other a metallic plate. Hamilton.

Ε-ΛΕΚΤΡΟ-ΠΛΑΤΕ, *v. a.* To plate with silver by electricity. Clarke.

Ε-ΛΕΚΤΡΟ-ΠΛΑΤΙΝ, *n.* A mode of plating inferior metals with silver by the agency of voltaic electricity. Ogilvie.

Ε-ΛΕΚΤΡΟ-ΠΟΛΑΡ, *a.* (Electricity.) Having electric poles, one positive and the other negative; — applied to conductors. Brande.

Ε-ΛΕΚΤΡΟ-ΠΟΣΙΤΙΒ, *a.* In such a state with respect to electricity as to be attracted by bodies negatively electrified. Smart.

Ε-ΛΕΚΤΡΟ-ΠΟΣΙΤΙΒΕΣ, *n. pl.* Bodies appearing in electro-chemical decompositions at the cathode electro-negative pole. Brande.

Ε-ΛΕΚΤΡΟ-ΣΚΟΠ, *n.* [Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (for electricity), and σκοπέω, to view; Fr. *électroscope*.] An instrument for exhibiting the attractive and repulsive agency of electricity, or for indicating its presence; an electrometer.

The gold leaf electrometer and other similar arrangements are *electroscopes*. Brande.

Ε-ΛΕΚΤΡΟ-ΣΤΑΤΙΣΜ, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (for electricity), and στατικός, causing to stand; ἵστημι, to stand.] The science which treats of electricity in equilibrium, as distinguished from electro-dynamics. Ogilvie.

Ε-ΛΕΚΤΡΟ-ΤΕΛΕ-ΓΡΑΦΗ, *a.* Pertaining to the electric telegraph. Clarke.

Ε-ΛΕΚΤΡΟ-ΤΙΝΤ, *n.* A method of etching by galvanism. The subject being painted on copper with a thick varnish or paint, the plate is submitted to the electro-coppering process, by which a deposit is made upon it, forming another plate with the lines of the device marked in intaglio, or sunken. Ogilvie.

Ε-ΛΕΚΤΡΟ-ΤΥΠ, *n.* [Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (for electricity), and τύπος, a model or type.]

1. A method of obtaining in metal perfect copies or fac-similes of medals, coins, copper-plates, printing-types, &c., by means of the power which voltaic electricity has of decomposing metallic salts in solution, and precipitating the metal upon a prepared surface. Francis.

2. An impression of a medal, coin, copper-plate, printing-types, &c., obtained by the elec-

tric precipitation of copper, or other metal, from its solution; *voltatype*. Brande.

Ε-ΛΕΚΤΡΟ-ΤΥΠ, *v. a.* To copy or make a fac-simile of by the electro-chemical process of depositing metals from their solution upon a mould. Hamilton.

Ε-ΛΕΚΤΡΟ-ΒΙΤΑΛ, *a.* Noting two electric currents, which are supposed by some physiologists to move in the nerves of animals, the one external and cutaneous, moving from the extremities to the cerebro-spinal axis; the other internal, and proceeding from that axis. Brande.

Ε-ΛΕΚΤΡΟΝ, *n.* [L., from Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber.]

1. (*Ant.*) A term applied by the ancients to various substances, but especially to the substance now called amber, and to an alloy consisting of four parts of gold and one part of silver; an alloy of gold and silver. Brande.

2. Argenticiferous gold ore. Craig.

Ε-ΛΕΚΤΡΟ-ΑΡΥ, *n.* [L. *electrarium*; It. *electuario*; Sp. *electuario*; Fr. *électuaire*.] (*Med.*) A medicine compounded of some conserve, honey, sirup, &c.; a powder mixed with sirup.

The confusions of the present pharmacopœia are substituted for the former *electuaries*. Brande.

ΕΛ-ΕΜΟΣΥ-ΝΑ-ΡΥ (ἐλ-ε-μὸς/ε-να-ρε), *a.* [Gr. *ἐλεησύνω*; L. *eleemosyna*, alms. — See ALMS.]

1. Living on charity or alms. "The eleemosynary boys of that monastery." Warton.

2. Given in charity or for the support of the poor. "Eleemosynary lands." Stephens.

3. Founded by charitable donations for the purpose of dispensing some kind of gratuity; as, "An eleemosynary institution."

ΕΛ-ΕΜΟΣΥ-ΝΑ-ΡΥ, *n.* One who lives on alms. "Living as an eleemosynary." South.

ΕΛ-ΕΓΑΝ-ΚΙΑ, *n.* [L. *elegantia*; It. *eleganza*; Sp. *elegancia*; Fr. *élégance*.]

1. The beauty of propriety; that which pleases by its propriety, grace, symmetry, or beauty; gracefulness. "Elegance of dress." "Purity and elegance of style." Addison.

2. Refinement; polish; politeness.

The natural progress of the works of men is from rudeness to convenience, from convenience to elegance, and from elegance to nicety. Johnson.

ΕΛ-ΕΓΑΝ-ΚΥ, *n.* Elegance. Bp. Taylor.

ΕΛ-ΕΓΑΝΤ, *a.* [L. *elegans*, from *eligo*, to choose; It. & Sp. *elegante*; Fr. *élegant*.]

1. Having elegance; pleasing by beauty, symmetry, or propriety; graceful; as, "An elegant house"; "Elegant furniture."

2. Refined; not coarse; graceful; polished; polite; genteel; as, "Elegant manners."

Polite with candor, elegant with ease. Pope.

Syn. — *Elegance* implies high cultivation by training and art; but *grace* is, in a great measure, a natural gift. A rustic girl, with little education, may have a graceful, comely, or becoming appearance and manners; but an elegant woman must be highly educated and accomplished. An elegant or accomplished lady; an elegant taste or style; refined, polite, or polished manners; genteel appearance; graceful attitude; comely figure; becoming dress. — See ACCOMPLISHED, GENTLE, POLITE.

ΕΛ-ΕΓΑΝΤ-ΤΡΑ-Ξ (she-ε), *n. pl.* [L.] Things elegant, pretty, or ornamental. Ainsworth.

ΕΛ-ΕΓΑΝΤ-ΛΥ, *ad.* In an elegant manner; in a manner to please by beauty, propriety, or grace; gracefully.

ΕΛ-ΕΓΑΝΤ-ΜΙΝΔ'ΕΔ, *a.* Having an elegant mind or a refined taste. H. More.

|| ΕΛ-Ε-ΓΙ'ΑΚ (120) [ἐλ-ε-γ'ι'ακ, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. O.; ἐ-λ'ε-γ'ι'ακ or ἐλ-ε-γ'ι'ακ, P. K.; ἐ-λ'ε-γ'ι'ακ, Wb.] *a.* [Gr. *ἐλεγίαιος*; L. *elegiacus*; It. & Sp. *elegiaco*; Fr. *élegiaque*.]

1. Used in, or relating to, elegies; as, "Elegiac verse." Holland.

2. Mournful; sorrowful; plaintive.

Let elegiac lay the love relate. Gay.

Elegiac verse, a pentameter verse used in elegies. English words ending in *iac* have the accent placed on the preceding syllable, *elegiac* being the only exception. (See PENN. 120.) Almost all the Greek theopists place the accent of this word on the penultimate syllable.

"Our own analogy would lead us to place the accent upon the second syllable of this word; but its derivation from the Latin *elegiacus*, and the Greek *ἐλεγίαιος* (in both which the antepenultimate is long), obliges us, under pain of appearing grossly il-

literate, to place the accent on the same letter. But it may be observed that we have scarcely an instance in the whole language of adopting a Latin or Greek word, and curtailing it of a syllable, without removing the accent higher on the English word." Walker.

|| ΕΛ-Ε-ΓΙ'ΑΚ, *n.* Elegiac verse. Warton.

ΕΛ-Ε-ΓΙ'Α-ΚΑΛ, *a.* Belonging to an elegy, or to elegiac verse; elegiac. Colgrave.

Ε-ΛΕ-ΓΙ-ΑΜ'ΒΙΟ, *a.* [Gr. *ἐλεγίον*, the metre of the elegy, consisting of an hexameter and a pentameter, and *ἱαμβος*, an iambic verse.] (*Pros.*) Noting a sort of verse used by Horace. Crabb.

ΕΛ-Ε-ΓΙ'ΑΣΤ, *n.* A writer of elegies; elegist.

The great fault of these elegists. Goldsmith.

ΕΛ-Ε-ΓΙ-ΟΓ'ΡΑ-ΦΗΡ, *n.* A writer of elegies. Clarke.

ΕΛ'Ε-ΓΙΣΤ, *n.* A writer of elegies. Warton.

Ε-ΛΕ'ΓΙΤ, *n.* [L., *he has chosen*.] (*Law*.) A writ of execution given on judgments for debt or damages; — so called because the plaintiff had choice of this writ or of another called *fiert facias*. Burwill.

ΕΛ'Ε-ΓΥ, *n.* [Gr. *ἐλεγεία*; L. *elegia*; It. & Sp. *elegia*; Old Fr. *élegie*.] A poetical composition of mournful character; a mournful song; a funeral song; a dirge.

So on Meander's banks, when death is nigh,
The mournful swan sings her own elegy. Dryden.

ΕΛ'Ε-ΜΕΝΤ, *n.* [L. *elementum*; It. & Sp. *elemento*; Fr. *élément*.]

1. A first or constituent principle of any thing; that which admits not of division or decomposition into two or more ingredients of unlike properties; a simple or uncombined body; as, "The elements of water are oxygen and hydrogen."

Formerly, and still in popular language, *earth, a r, water, and fire* are called the *four elements*, because they were formerly deemed first principles. "The elements be kind to thee." Shak.

2. *pl.* First principles of any art or science; essential points; rudiments; as, "The elements of arithmetic."

3. *pl.* The letters of a language. Johnson.

4. *pl.* (*Physics*.) The data employed in a calculation, as of an eclipse, &c.

5. The proper habitation or sphere of any thing; suitable state. "A fish is out of his element when he is not in the water." Milton.

6. *pl.* (*Theol.*) The bread and wine used in the Lord's supper. Hook.

† ΕΛ'Ε-ΜΕΝΤ, *v. a.* To compound or constitute of elements. "Elemented bodies." Boyle.

ΕΛ-Ε-ΜΕΝΤΑΛ, *a.* [Sp. *elemental*.]

1. Relating to the elements; — relating to, or produced by, one or more of the four elements, earth, air, water, and fire.

Transparent, elemental air. Milton.

Winds, rain, and storms, and elemental war. Dryden.

2. Arising from first principles; natural.

"Elemental repugnancy." Browne.

3. Relating to the first principles or rudiments; rude; simple; elementary. "Elemental knowledge." Burke.

ΕΛ-Ε-ΜΕΝΤΑΛ'Ι-ΤΥ, *n.* Combination of ingredients. [R.] Whitlock.

ΕΛ-Ε-ΜΕΝΤΑΛ-ΛΥ, *ad.* In an elemental manner. Smart.

ΕΛ-Ε-ΜΕΝΤ'Α-ΡΙ-ΝΕΣΣ, *n.* The quality of being elementary. Scott.

† ΕΛ-Ε-ΜΕΝΤΑΡ'Ι-ΤΥ, *n.* The state of being elementary or uncombined. Browne.

ΕΛ-Ε-ΜΕΝΤΑΡ'Ι-Α, *a.* [L. *elementarius*; It. *elementario*, *elementare*; Fr. *élémentaire*.]

1. Having only one principle or constituent part; uncombined; simple; as, "Oxygen is an elementary substance."

2. Relating to or explaining first principles or elements; rudimental; rudimentary; primary; initial; as, "An elementary treatise."

3. Of, or belonging to, one or more of the four elements, earth, air, water, and fire. "The elementary region." Spenser.

Elementary organs, (*Bot.*) the vesicles and tubes of which the cellular and vascular tissues are composed. Henslow.

ΕΛ-Ε-ΜΕΝΤΑ'ΤΙΟΝ, *n.* Instruction in the first principles. [R.] Coleridge.

ĒL'E-MI (ēl'e-me) [ēl'e-me, *Wb. Crabb, Brande*; ē-l'e-me, *K. Johnson, Ash*]. *n.* (*Med.*) A resinous exudation from the *Amyris elemifera*, a tree found in the West Indies and other tropical countries; — used in ointments. *Brande.*

ĒL'E-MINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) The crystalline and purified resin of elemi. *Francis.*

Ē-LĒNCH', or Ē-LĒNCH' [ē-lēngk', *Sm. C. Wb.*; ē-lēnch', *P. K.*; ē-lēnch' or ē-lēngk', *Ja.*], *n.*; pl. Ē-LĒNCHS' or Ē-LĒNCH'ES. [*Gr. ἑλεγχος; L. elenchus.*] (*Logic.*) A specious argument; a sophism.

All your *elenchs* in logic come within the compass of juggling. *Selden.*
It is the safest way to set down *elenches* as monitors. *Dacon.*

Ē-LĒNCH'CHI-CAL, *a.* Relating to an elench. *Scott.*

Ē-LĒNCH'CHI-CAL-LY, *ad.* By means of an elench or specious argument. *Ogilvie.*

Ē-LĒNCH'IZE, *v. n.* To argue captiously or sophistically; to dispute. *B. Jonson.*

†Ē-LĒNCH'TI-CAL, *a.* Elenchical. *Wilkins.*

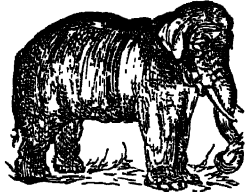
†ĒL'ENGE, *a.* See ELLINGE. *Todd.*

†ĒL'ENGE-NĒSS, *n.* See ELLINGENESS. *Chaucer.*

Ē-LĒ'OT, *n.* A species of apple. *Mortimer.*

ĒL'E-PHANT (ēl'e-fant), *n.* [*Gr. ἑλέφας, ἑλεφαντός; L. elephas; It. & Sp. elefante; Fr. éléphant. — A. S. elp, or ylp.*]

1. (*Zool.*) A pachydermatous animal, the largest of living quadrupeds, and remarkable for its proboscis or trunk. There are three species, two in Asia and one in Africa. The latter has remarkably large ears.



Asiatic elephant
(*Elephas indicus*).

2. The tusk of the elephant; ivory.

High o'er the gate, in elephant and gold,
The crowd shall Caesar's Indian war behold. *Dryden.*

ĒL'E-PHANT-ĀP'PLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A noble Indian tree bearing a fruit not unlike an orange; *Feronia elephantum*. *Loudon.*

ĒL'E-PHANT-BĒE'TLE, *n.* (*Ent.*) A large insect of the beetle kind; *Scarabæus elephas*. *Goldsmith.*

ĒL'E-PHANT'Ī-ĀC, *a.* (*Med.*) Affected with the elephantiasis. *Ash.*

ĒL'E-PHANT'Ī-A-SIS, *n.* [*Gr. ἑλεφαντίασις; L. elephantiasis.*] (*Med.*) A term applied to various affections, but ordinarily to a condition in which the skin is thick, livid, rugous, tuberculate, and insensible to feeling. *Dunglison.*

ĒL'E-PHANT'INE, *a.* [*Gr. ἑλεφαντινός; L. elephantinus; Fr. élephantin.*]

1. Pertaining to the elephant; — resembling an elephant in size; huge. *Johnson.*

2. (*Roman Ant.*) An epithet applied to certain ancient Roman books of record, perhaps because made of ivory. *Maunder.*

3. (*Pal.*) Noting an epoch distinguished for large pachydermatous animals, resembling the elephant. *Mantell.*

ĒL'E-PHANT-LĒG, *n.* The popular name for elephantiasis. *Buchanan.*

ĒL'E-PHANT-TŌID, } *a.* [*Gr. ἑλέφας, an ele-*

ĒL'E-PHANT-TŌID'AL, } phant, and ἑλός, form.]
Formed like an elephant; having the shape of an elephant; elephant-shaped. *Philips.*

ĒL'E-PHANT-PĀ'PER, *n.* A term used to designate a large kind of drawing paper. *Fairholt.*

ĒL'E-PHANT'S-FOOT (fūt), *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. The common name of a genus of evergreen plants the radical leaves of which are supposed to resemble an elephant's foot; *Elephantopus*. *Loudon.*

2. A plant of the genus *Tesudinaria*; *Hottentot's bread*; — so called because the Hottentots make use of its root, in times of scarcity, for food. *Loudon.*

ĒL-EU-SĪN'I-AN, *a.* [*Gr. ἑλευσίνιος.*] Relating to Eleusis in ancient Greece, or to the rites performed there in the worship of Ceres and Proserpine. "*Eleusinian mysteries.*" *Brande.*

ĒL'E-VĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. elevo, elevatus; e, from, and*

leco, to raise; It. elevare; Sp. elevar; Fr. élever.] [*i. ELEVATED; pp. ELEVATING, ELEVATED.*]

1. To raise up from a lower to a higher level; to bring to a higher point; to raise; to lift; as, "The table was *elevated* on a platform."

2. To raise to a higher station; to promote; as, "To *elevate* a man to office."

3. To exalt; to dignify; to improve; as, "Such studies *elevate* the mind."

4. To cheer; to animate; to elate.

Brightens his crest. *Milton.*

5. †To lessen in weight or value; to depreciate; to detract from. *Holland. Hooker.*

Syn. — See LIFT.

ĒL'E-VĀTE, *a.* [*It. elevato; Sp. elevado.*] Exalted; raised aloft; elevated. "Towers and temples proudly *elevate*." *Milton.*

ĒL'E-VĀT-ĒD, *p. a.* Raised high; exalted; lofty; sublime; noble.

Syn. — See TALL.

ĒL'E-VĀT-ĒD-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being elevated. *Scott.*

ĒL'E-VĀT-ING, *p. a.* Raising up; exalting; elating.

ĒL'E-VĀTION, *n.* [*L. elevatio; It. elevazione; Sp. elevación; Fr. élévation.*]

1. The act of elevating, raising, or exalting.

2. The state of being elevated; exaltation; dignity; — applied to rank, to the operations of the mind, or to style.

Angels, in their several degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more corruptensive faculties. *Locke.*
We are to love him with all possible *elevation* of spirit. *Jorris.*

His style was so far from tumid that it rather wanted a little *elevation*. *Wotton.*

3. A part raised higher than that which surrounds it; an elevated place; as, "An *elevation* in a floor, in a plain, in a road," &c.

4. (*Astron.*) The height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon. *Johnson.*

5. (*Gunnery.*) The angle which the central line in the bore of a cannon or a mortar makes with the plane of the horizon. *Buchanan.*

6. (*Arch.*) An orthographic draught of the face or principal side of a building. *Francis.*

7. (*Dialing.*) The angle which the style makes with the substylar line. *Crabb.*

Elevation of the host, (*Catholic Church*.) that part of the ceremony of the mass which consists in the priest's raising the host above his head for the adoration of the people. *Crabb.*

ĒL'E-VĀTOR, *n.* [*Sp. elevador; Fr. éleveur.*]

1. He who, or that which, elevates, raises, or exalts. *Craig.*

2. (*Anat.*) A muscle that serves to raise the part in which it is inserted. *Dunglison.*

3. (*Surg.*) An instrument to raise portions of bone which have been depressed. *Dunglison.*

4. (*Mech.*) An apparatus, consisting of small sheet-iron boxes attached to a revolving leather strap, used for raising grain and similar substances. *Craig.*

ĒL'E-VĀ-TŌ-RY, *a.* [*It. elevatorio.*] Tending to elevate. *Boase.*

ĒL'E-VĀ-TŌ-RY, *n.* [*Fr. élévatoire.*] (*Surg.*) An instrument used in trepanning, for raising a depressed or fractured part of the skull. *Clarke.*

ĒLĒVE (ē-lāv'), *n.* [*Fr. élève.*] One brought up, or protected, by another; a pupil; a disciple; a scholar. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

Ē-LĒV'EN (ē-lāv'en), *a. & n.* [*A. S. andlæfen, endlufon; Dut. elf; Ger. elf; Dan. elleve.*]

Ten and one.

Ē-LĒV'ENTH (ē-lāv'enth), *a.* [*A. S. andlefta.*]

Next in order after the tenth.

Ē-LĒV'ENTH, *n.* (*Mus.*) An interval consisting of ten conjunct degrees, or eleven diatonic sounds; the octave of the fourth. *Moore.*

ĒLF, *n.*; pl. ĒLVES (ēlvz). [*A. S. elf; elf; Low Ger. elf; Ger. alp; Dan. alf; Sw. elfva.*]

1. An imaginary being in the mythology of the nations in the north of Europe; a kind of diminutive spirit or demon, good or bad; a wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild places; a fairy; a goblin.

Of airy elves by moonlight shadow seen. *Pope.*

2. A diminutive being; a dwarf. *Hulbe.*

ĒLF, *τ. a.* To entangle as hair, in so intricate a manner that it cannot be unravelled; — said by the vulgar of elves or fairies. "*Elf* all my hair in knots." *Shak.*

ĒLF'ĀR-RŌW, *n.* A flint-stone sharpened on each side, frequently found in Great Britain; — probably used in war by the ancient Britons, though vulgarly supposed to have been shot by elves or fairies. *Maunder.*

ĒLF'—BŌLT, *n.* A flint arrow-head; an elf-arrow. *Jamieson.*

ĒLF'IN, *a.* Relating to elves or to fairies; elfish. Around their chief the *elfin* host appeared. *Cooper.*

ĒLF'IN, *n.* An elf; — a child; an urchin. *Shenstone.*

ĒLF'ISH, *a.* Relating to elves or fairies; — resembling elves; having the quality of elves. *Warton.*

ĒLF'—LŌCK, *n.* A knot of hair twisted intricately; superstitiously said to be the work of elves. *Shak.*

ĒLF'—SHŌT, *n.* Same as ELF-BOLT. *Jamieson.*

ĒLF'—SKIN, *n.* The skin of an elf. *Shak.*

ĒL'ĀIN, *a.* Applied to a series of ancient sculptured *marbles*, which were chiefly decorations of the Parthenon at Athens; — now deposited in the British Museum in London, and so called from having been obtained by the Earl of Elgin, in 1812. *P. Cye.*

Ē-LĪC'IT, *v. a.* [*L. elicio; elicito; It. elicere.*] [*i. ELICITED; pp. ELICITING, ELICITED.*] To bring or draw out; to draw out by labor or art; to educe; to extract. "That may *elicit* the assent of reasonable men." *Hale.*

†Ē-LĪC'IT, *a.* Brought into act; made actual or real. "*Elicit* act of the will." *South.*

†Ē-LĪC'IT-TĀTE, *v. a.* To elicit. *More.*

†Ē-LĪC'IT-TĀTION, *n.* The act of eliciting. The *elicitation* which the schools intend is a deducing of the power of the will into act. *Bp. Bramhall.*

Ē-LĪDE', *v. a.* [*L. elido; It. elidere; Sp. elidir; Fr. élider.*] [*i. ELIDED; pp. ELIDING, ELIDED.*]

1. †To break in pieces; to crush. *Hooker.*

2. To cut off, as a syllable. *Brit. Crit.*

ĒL'—Ī-GI-BĪL'—TŪ, *n.* [*It. eligibilità; Sp. eligibilidad; Fr. éligibilité.*]

1. The quality or the state of being eligible; worthiness to be chosen; eligibility.

Sickness hath some degree of *eligibility*, at least by an after choice. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. (*Politics.*) The state of being legally qualified; capability of being legally chosen. *Burke.*

ĒL'—Ī-GI-BLE (ēl'e-je-bl), *a.* [*L. eligibilis; It. eligibile; Sp. elegible; Fr. éligible.*]

1. That may be elected; fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable; desirable.

Certainty, in a deep distress, is more *eligible* than suspense. *S. Richardson.*

2. (*Politics.*) Legally qualified; capable of being legally chosen; as, "A man is not *eligible* to the Senate until he has attained a certain age."

ĒL'—Ī-GI-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality, or the state, of being eligible; eligibility. *Johnson.*

ĒL'—Ī-GI-BLY, *ad.* In a manner to be worthy of choice; suitably. *Craig.*

†ĒL'—Ī-MĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. elimo, elimatus, to file; lima, a file.*] To polish; to smooth. *Scott.*

Ē-LĪM'—NĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. elimino, eliminatus; e, out from, and limen, a threshold; It. eliminare; Sp. eliminar; Fr. éliminer.*] [*i. ELIMINATED; pp. ELIMINATING, ELIMINATED.*]

1. To put out of doors; to exclude. *Lovelace.*

2. To extricate; to release; to set free.

Eliminate my spirit; give it range. *Young.*

3. (*Algebra.*) To cause to disappear, as a quantity from an equation; to disengage; to separate.

Ē-LĪM'—NĀTION, *n.* [*Fr. élimination.*]

1. The act of eliminating or extricating; rejection; extrusion; separation. *Bp. Hall.*

2. (*Algebra.*) The process of separating a quantity from an equation. *Davies & Peck.*

Ē-LĪN'GUID, *a.* [*L. elinguis; e, priv., and lingua, the tongue.*] Without the power of speech; tongue-tied; dumb. [*R.*] *Cole.*

ELIQUA-MENT (e-lik'-wa-mént), *n.* (*Chem.*) A juice squeezed out of fat or fat fish. *Crabb.*

EL-I-QUA-TION, *n.* [*L. eliquatio; eliquo, eliquatus, to melt.*] (*Chem.*) The operation of separating two metals of different fusibility by exposing them to a heat which will melt one and not the other. *Chambers.*

EL-I'SION (e-lizh'un, 93), *n.* [*L. elisio; It. elisione; Sp. elision; Fr. élision.*]

1. † Division; separation. *Bacon.*

2. (*Gram.*) The act of eliding, cutting off, or suppressing a vowel or a syllable, particularly at the end of a word, for the sake of euphony.

ELI'SOR, *n.*; pl. **ELI'SORS**. [Old Fr. *éliser*, to choose.] (*Law.*) One of two persons appointed by the court to return a jury when the sheriff and coroner have been challenged as incompetent. *Blackstone.*

ELITE (ā-lit'), *n.* [*Fr. from élire, to choose; L. eligo, to choose.*] The chosen part, particularly of an army; the flower of an army, a company, or a society; the best part.

† **ELI'X-ATE**, *v. a.* [*L. elizo, elizatus.*] To boil; to seethe. *Cockram.*

† **ELI'X-A-TION**, *n.* The act of elixating or boiling. "Elixation is the seething of meat." *Burton.*

ELI'X-IR (e-lik'-sur), *n.* [*Arab.*] 1. (*Alchemy.*) The solution or menstruum employed for transmuting metals to gold. "No chemist yet the elixir got." *Donne.*

2. (*Med.*) In old pharmacy, a tincture, essence, or solution;—in modern pharmacy, a mixture of two or more tinctures; a compound tincture. *Thompson.*

3. The extract or quintessence of any thing. "The highest... elixir of worldly delight." *South.*

4. Any cordial, or invigorating substance.

What wonder, then, if fields and regions here Breathe forth elixir pure? *Milton.*

ELI'X-IRIOL, a mixture of an aromatic, or aromatics, with oil of vitriol, or sulphuric acid.

ELI'Z-A-BETH-AN (e-liz'-e-beth-an, *Sm.*; e-liz'-e-beth-an, *Cl.*; e-liz'-e-beth-an, *Wb.*), *a.* Belonging to Queen Elizabeth, or to the age in which she reigned; as "Elizabethan architecture."

ELK, *n.* [*A. S. elch; Sw. elg.—Gr. ἄλκη; L. alces; It. & Sp. alce.*] (*Zool.*) The largest of the animals belonging to the genus *Cervus*; the moose-deer. It is higher at the shoulders than the horse, and its horns weigh sometimes about fifty pounds. *Brande.*



Elk (*Cervus alces*, or *Alces malchis*).

ELKE (sik), *n.* 1. (*Zool.*) A wild swan or hooper; *Cygnus ferus.* *Todd.*

2. (*Bot.*) A kind of yew. *Craig.*

ELL, *n.* [*A. S. elne; Dut. el; Ger. elle.—L. ulna; It. uina; Sp. ana; Fr. aune.*] A measure of different lengths in different countries. The Flemish, English, and French ells are respectively three, five, and six quarters of a yard. *P. Cyc.*

EL-LAS'IC, *a.* [From the French word *galle* (gall), reversed.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained by Braconnot, from gall-nuts. *Brande.*

EL-LUB'Q-RINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acrid resin obtained from the *Helloborus hyemalis*. *P. Cyc.*

† **EL-LIN'GE**, *a.* [*A. S. æleng, troublesome.*] Cheerless; sad; dull; lonely. *Piers Plouhman.*

† **EL-LIN'GE-NESS**, *n.* Cheerlessness; loneliness. To advertise you the great *ellengness* that I find here since your departing. *Henry VIII's Letter to Anne Boleyn.*

EL-LIPSE, *n.* [*Gr. ἑλλειψις.*] (*Geom.*) A section of a cone, made by cutting it by a plane passing obliquely through its opposite sides; a curve such that the sum of the distances of any point from two given points, called the *foci*, is equal to a given line; ellipsis. *Brande.*



EL-LIP'SIS, *n.*; pl. **EL-LIP'SES**. [*Gr. ἑλλειψις; L. ellipsis; It. ellipse; Sp. ellipse; Fr. ellipse.*]

1. (*Rhet.*) A figure by which something is left out, as a word or a part of a sentence. *Brande.*

2. (*Printing.*) The marks, thus [—], [***],

[...], denoting the omission or suppression of letters or words, as *k—g* for *king*.

3. (*Geom.*) An oval figure; one of the three sections peculiar to the cone, the parabola and hyperbola being the other two.—See **ELLIPSE**.

EL-LIP'SO-GRAPH, *n.* [*Gr. ἑλλειψις, an ellipse, and γραφω, to describe.*] An instrument for describing an ellipse; an elliptograph. *Francis.*

EL-LIP'SOID, *n.* [*Gr. ἑλλειψις, an ellipse, and εἶδος, form; Fr. ellipsoïde.*] (*Geom.*) A solid, all the plane sections of which are ellipses. *Da. & P.* Oblate ellipsoid, an ellipsoid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its conjugate axis.—Prolate ellipsoid, an ellipsoid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its transverse axis. *Elliot.*

EL-LIP'SOID, } *a.* 1. Relating to, or resembling, an ellipsoid. *Blois.*

2. (*Bot.*) Having, or approaching to, an elliptical figure. *Gray.*

EL-LIP'TIC, } *a.* [*Gr. ἑλλειπτικός; It. el-*

EL-LIP'TI-CAL, } *litico; Sp. elíptico; Fr. elliptique.*

1. (*Rhet.*) Partaking of an ellipsis; having words understood; as, "An elliptical expression."

2. (*Geom.*) Having the form of an ellipse or ellipsis; oval; as, "The planets move in elliptic orbits."

EL-LIP'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* 1. In an elliptical manner; with something omitted. *Hurd.*

2. In the form of an ellipse or oval.

EL-LIP'TIC-COM'PASS-ES, *n.* An instrument for describing an ellipse by continued motion.

EL-LIP'TIC-I-TY, *n.* [*Fr. ellipticité.*] The quality of being elliptical; deviation from a sphere.

ELL A term used in the theory of the figure of the earth, meaning the difference between the equatorial and polar semi-diameters, divided by the equatorial semi-diameter. *Davies & Peck.*

EL-LIP'TIC-LAN'CE-O-LATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a form between elliptical and lanceolate. *Loudon.*

EL-LIP'TO-GRAPH, *n.* [*Gr. ἑλλειψις, an ellipse, and γραφω, to describe.*] An instrument for drawing ellipses; a trammel; an ellipsograph. *Weale.*

EL-LIP'TOID, *n.* [*Gr. ἑλλειψις, an ellipse, and εἶδος, form.*] An infinite or indefinite ellipse. *Crabb.*

ELM, *n.* [*A. S. elm; Ger. ulme; Dan. & Sw. alm.—L. ulmus; It. & Sp. olmo; Fr. orme.*] (*Bot.*) The common name of large forest trees of the genus *Ulmus*. *Gray.*

EL'MEN, *a.* Of or belonging to the elm. *Todd.*

EL'MOS-FIRE, *n.* An appearance caused by fiery meteors in the atmosphere;—often seen playing about the masts and rigging of ships, and called by sailors, if two flames are visible, *Castor and Pollux*, if only one, *Helene*. *Ogilvie.*

EL'MY, *a.* Abounding with elm-trees. *Warton.*

† **EL-O-CÁ-TION**, *n.* [*L. eloco, elocatus, to let out to farm; e, from, and locus, a place.*]

1. A removal from the usual place of residence. *Sp. Hall.*

2. A departure from the usual mood; an ecstasy. *Fotherby.*

EL-ÖC'U-LAR, *a.* [*L. e, without, and locus, a place.*] (*Bot.*) Having only one cell; unicellular. *Henslow.*

EL-O-CÜ'TION, *n.* [*L. elocutio; eloquor, elocutus, to speak out; It. elocuzione; Sp. elocucion; Fr. elocution.*]

1. The power of expressing thought by speech.

Gave elocution to the mute, and taught The tongue not made for speech to speak thy praise. *Milton.*

2. The art of clothing the thoughts in suitable words; happy diction; eloquence. [*R.*]

Elocution is applying of apt words and sentences to the matter. *Wilson.*

The third happiness of this poet's imagination is elocution, or the art of clothing that thought in apt, significant, and sounding words. *Dryden.*

3. Manner of speaking; the management of the voice in speaking; oral expression; pronunciation; delivery; utterance.

A travelled doctor of physick, of bold and of able elocution. *Wotton.*

Elocution, in order to be perfect, must convey the meaning clearly, forcibly, and agreeably. *Whately.*

Syn.—See **ELOQUENCE**.

EL-O-CÜ'TION-A-RY, *a.* Relating to elocution or delivery. *Ch. Ob.*

EL-O-CÜ'TION-IST, *n.* One versed in elocution; a teacher of elocution. *White.*

† **EL-O-CÜ-TIVE**, *a.* Relating to elocution; having the power of elocution. *Fellham.*

ELOGE (ā-lözh'), *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A panegyric oration in honor of a distinguished person deceased; a funeral oration. *Atterbury.*

2. That which is said in praise of a person or his qualities.

Letters... which contained the strongest eloges of his courtesy and liberality. *Sir W. Jones.*

† **EL-O-GIST**, *n.* [Old Fr. *elogiste.*] A eulogist. "A passionate elogist." *Wotton.*

EL-Ö'GI-ÖM, *n.* [*L.*] An elogy; a eulogy.

And sometimes in elogiums 'tis the art With plain simplicity to win the heart. *Dodley.*

EL-O-GY, *n.* [*L. elogium; It. & Sp. elogio; Fr. éloge.*] Praise; panegyric; eulogy. [*a.*] *Hurd.*

EL-Ö'HIM, *n. pl.* [*Heb. אֱלֹהִים*] One of the names of the Supreme Being. *Ash.*

† **EL-Ö'G-NATE** (e-lö'g-nät), *v. a.* [*Fr. éloigner.*] To put at a distance; to remove. *Howell.*

EL-Ö'GNE' (e-lö'g-nä'), *v. a.* [*Fr. éloigner.*] To banish; to remove afar off.—See **ELOIN**. *Spenser.*

EL-Ö'GN'MENT, *n.* [*Fr. éloignement.*] Remoteness; distance. [*R.*] *Shenstone.*

EL-Ö'IN, *v. a.* [*Fr. éloigner.*] (*Law.*) To remove; to banish; to send away. *Whishaw.*

EL-Ö'IN-ATE, *v. a.* To remove. *Clarke.*

† **EL-Ö'NG'**, *v. a.* [*L. elongo.*] To put far off; to retard; to protract; to prolong. *G. Fletcher.*

EL-Ö'NG-ATE (e-löng'-gät), *v. a.* [*L. elongo, elongatus; It. allungare; Fr. éloigner.*] [*a.* **EL-ÖNGATED**; *pp.* **EL-ÖNGATING, EL-ÖNGATED.**]

1. To draw to greater length; to lengthen; to draw out; to protract; to stretch. *Johnson.*

2. To put farther off; to remove. *Broune.*

† **EL-Ö'NG-ATE**, *v. n.* To go off to a distance; to recede. *Broune.*

EL-Ö'NG-ATE, } *p. a.* (*Bot.*) Noting any part **EL-Ö'NG-AT-ED**, } or organ in any way remarkable for its length, in comparison with its breadth. *Henslow.*

EL-ÖN-GÄ'TION (el-öng-gä'shun), *n.* [*Low L. elongatio; It. elongazione; Sp. elongacion; Fr. elongation.*]

1. The act of elongating or lengthening. "The elongation of the fibres." *Arbutnot.*

2. Continuation; extension. "Elongation... of the natural goodness of God." *Fotherby.*

3. Distance; space between one thing and another.

The distant points appear to the eye in so small a degree of elongation. *Glanville.*

4. Withdrawal; removal. "Elongation of ourselves from God's presence." *Sp. Hall.*

5. (*Astron.*) The apparent distance of a heavenly body from the sun. *Brande.*

6. (*Surg.*) An imperfect luxation, or a partial dislocation, happening in consequence of the relaxed state of the ligaments. *Quincy.*

EL-ÖPE, *v. n.* [*M. Goth. hlaupan, to leap; A. S. hleapan; Dut. loopen; Ger. laufen.*] [*i.* **EL-ÖPED**; *pp.* **EL-ÖPING, EL-ÖPED.**] To run away; to break loose from legal or natural ties; to abandon a legal guardian and go off with another person;—applied especially to a wife or to an unmarried woman who runs away with a paramour.

Great numbers of them [women] have eloped from their allegiance. *Addison.*

The fool whose wife elopes some thrice a quarter. *Pope.*

EL-ÖPE-MENT, *n.* The act of eloping;—generally used of a wife who voluntarily departs from her husband with a paramour, or of an unmarried female who secretly quits her family for a gallant or a promised husband. *Blackstone.*

E'LOPS, *n.* [*L., from Gr. ἑλοψ.*]

1. (*Ish.*) A small fish known in the West In-

dies by the name of the Sein-fish, Sea Gally-wasp; *Elops saurus*. *Maunder*.

2. (Zoöl.) A kind of serpent.

Cerastes horned, hydrus, and elops drear. *Milton*.

ĒL'Q-QUENCE (ēl'q-kwēns), *n.* [L. *eloquentia*; *eloquor*, to speak out; *It. el quenza*; *Sp. eloquencia*; *Fr. eloquence*.]

1. The art of clothing thoughts in such language, and of uttering them in such a manner, as is adapted to produce conviction or persuasion; the art of speaking well; oratory.

Fit words attended on his weighty sense,
And mild persuasion flowed in eloquence. *Pope*.

2. The expression of thoughts and sentiments in appropriate language in written composition.

Here Johnson lies—a sage by all allowed,
Whom to have bred may well make England proud;
Whose prose was eloquence, by wisdom taught,
The graceful vehicle of virtuous thought. *Cowper*.

As the mind of Johnson was robust, but neither nimble nor graceful, so his style was void of all grace and ease, and, being the most unlike of all styles to the natural effusion of a cultivated mind, had the least pretensions to the praise of eloquence. *Sir J. Mackintosh*.

Syn.—*Elocution* consists chiefly in the manner of delivery; *eloquence*, more in the matter that is delivered; *oratory* is the art of public speaking; *rhetoric*, the theory of the art. *Elocution* is employed in uttering with propriety the words of another, and it is requisite for an actor; *eloquence* is confined to the expression of one's own thoughts and feelings, and is requisite for a speaker. *Eloquence* relates more to what lies in the person, and is natural; *oratory* and *rhetoric*, more to what is artificial and acquired by art and practice. *An eloquent speaker*, speech, or style; *an oratorical manner*; *a rhetorical display*.

ĒL'Q-QUENT, *a.* [L. *eloquens*; *It. eloquente*; *Sp. eloquente*; *Fr. eloquent*.]

1. Having the power of appropriate and impressive utterance; speaking well; persuasive; as, "An eloquent advocate"; "An eloquent orator"; "An eloquent preacher."

As that dishonest victory
At Cheronæa, fatal to liberty

Killed with report that old man eloquent. *Milton*.

2. Marked by the characteristics of eloquence; powerful and beautiful in the expression of truth or feeling; as, "An eloquent speech"; "An eloquent style."

ĒL'Q-QUENT-LY, *ad.* In an eloquent manner.

ĒLSE (ēls), *pron. & a.* [A. S. *elles*; Dan. *ellers*.]

— "This word *else*, formerly written *alles*, *aleys*, *alyse*, *elles*, *elhus*, *eliks*, *ells*, *els*, and now *else*, is other than the [A. S.] *ales* or *alys*, the imperative of *ales-an* or *alys-an*, [L.] *dimittere*, to dismiss." *Tooke*.] Other; one besides;—used after the word with which it agrees; as, "Nothing *else*"; "Any body *else*."

ĒLSE (ēls), *ad. or conj.* 1. Otherwise. "Thou desirest not sacrifice; *else* would I give it." *Ps. li. 16*.

2. Besides; except that mentioned; as, "Nowhere *else*."

ĒLSE/WHERE (ēls'hwā), *ad.* [A. S. *elles-hwær*.] In any other place; in other places; in some other place.

† ĒLSE/WISE, *ad.* Otherwise. *Udal*.

ĒL/SIN, *n.* [Craven Dialect, *elosen*.] A shoemaker's awl. [Local, Eng.] *Ramsay*.

Ē-LŪ'CI-DĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *elucido*, *elucidatus*; *Sp. elucidar*; *Fr. elucidar*.] [i. ELUCIDATED; *pp.* ELUCIDATING, ELUCIDATED.] To throw light upon; to free from obscurity; to explain; to expound; to clear; to make plain; to illustrate; as, "To elucidate a difficult question."

Syn.—See EXPLAIN.

Ē-LŪ'CI-DĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr. *elucidation*.] The act of elucidating; explanation; exposition; illustration. "In order to the elucidation of this matter." *Boyle*.

Ē-LŪ'CI-DĀ-TIVE, *a.* That elucidates; throwing light; making plain; explanatory.

Ē-LŪ'CI-DĀ-TOR, *n.* One who elucidates or makes plain; explainer. *Johnson*.

Ē-LŪ'CI-DĀ-TQ-RY, *a.* Explaining; affording light; elucidative. *Qu. Rev.*

Ē-LŪC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *eluctatio*; *eluctor*, to struggle out of.] Success or victory in a struggle. "We find ourselves freed by a comfortable and joyous eluctation." [R.] *Bp. Hall*.

† Ē-LŪ'CU-BRĀTE, *v. n.* [L. *elucubro*, *elucubra-*

tus, to compose by lamp light.] To watch and write by lamp light. *Blount*.

† Ē-LŪ'CI-BRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of studying by lamp light; lucubration. *Evelyn*.

Ē-LŪDE', *v. a.* [L. *eludo*; *It. eludere*; *Sp. eludir*; *Fr. eluder*.] [i. ELUDED; *pp.* ELUDING, ELUDED.]

1. To escape or get away from by stratagem; to avoid by artifice; to evade; to avoid; to shun.

Several pernicious vices among us elude the punishment of any law yet invented. *Swift*.

2. To baffle; to foil; as, "Some of nature's secrets have eluded the closest scrutiny."

Syn.—See AVOID, EVADE.

Ē-LŪ'DI-BLE, *a.* That may be eluded. *Swift*.

Ē'LŪL, *n.* [Heb. לול.] A Jewish month answering to a part of August and September; the 12th month of the civil Jewish year, and the 6th of the ecclesiastical. *Crabb*.

† Ē-LŪM'BĀT-ED, *a.* [L. *elumbis*; *e*, from, and *lumbus*, the loin.] Weakened or made lame in the loins. *Bailey*.

Ē-LŪ'SION (ē-lū'zhun, 93), *n.* [L. *elusio*; *It. elusione*.] Act of eluding; an escape by artifice; evasion.

The impostures and elusions of those who have pretended to it [transmutation of metals]. *Woodward*.

Ē-LŪ'SIVE, *a.* 1. That eludes; practising arts to escape from any thing; evasive.

Elusive of the bridal day, she gives
Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives. *Pope*.

2. Fallacious; deceptive; delusive; as "Elusive pleasures."

Ē-LŪ'SQ-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being elusory; aptness to elude. *Ash*.

Ē-LŪ'SQ-RY, *a.* [It. *elusorio*.] Tending to elude or deceive; elusive; delusive; deceptive. *Broune*.

Ē-LŪTE', *v. a.* [L. *eluo*, *elutus*.] To wash off; to cleanse; to elutriate. *Arbutnot*.

Ē-LŪ'TRI-ATE, *v. a.* [L. *elutrio*, *elutritus*.] [i. ELUTRIATED; *pp.* ELUTRIATING, ELUTRIATED.] To purify by washing and straining off or decanting the liquid from the substance washed; to cleanse; as, "To elutriate ores." *Ure*.

Ē-LŪ'TRI-ATION, *n.* The purification of substances, as ores, &c., by washing and straining off or decanting the liquid used. *Ure*.

Ē-LŪX-ATE, *v. a.* [L. *luco*, *luxatus*.] To dislocate; to luxate. [R.] *Boag*.

ĒL-UX-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *eluxatus*.] Dislocation; luxation. *Dunglison*.

ĒL'VAN, *a.* Relating to elves; elvish. *Boase*.

ĒL'VAN, *n.* (*Mine*.) A hard, close-grained stone found in mines. [Cornish.] *Weale*.

ĒL'VAN, *a.* (*Mining*.) Applied by the Cornish miners to the porphyritic and other veins and masses, which occasionally traverse granite and clay slate, deranging the direction of the metallic veins. *Brande*.

ĒLVE'-LOCK, *n.* See ELF-LOOK. *Broune*.

ĒL'VER, *n.* A young conger or sea-eel. *Chambers*.

ĒLVEŠ (ēlvz), *n.* The plural of *elf*.—See ELF.

ĒLV'ISH, *a.* 1. Relating to elves.—See ELFISH.

2. Mischievous; spiteful; peevish. *Halkwell*.

ĒLV'ISH-MĀRKED (-mark), *a.* Marked or disfigured by elves or fairies. *Shak*.

ĒL-Y-DÖR'IC, *a.* [Gr. *elaion*, oil, and *dōp*, water.] (*Paint*.) Noting a species of painting with a vehicle composed of oil and water. *Brande*.

Ē-LŪ'SI-AN (ē-lūzh'e-an, 93) [ē-lūzh'e-an, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm. R.*; ē-lūzh'yan, *E. F.*; ē-lē'zhan, *S. K.*]; *a.* [Gr. *hlysiot*.] Pertaining to Elysium; deliciously soothing; exceedingly delightful; blissful; happy.

There is no death! what seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but the suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call death. *Longfellow*.

Ē-LŪ'SI-ŪM (ē-lūzh'e-ūn), *n.*; pl. L. Ē-LŪ'SI-Ū; Eng. Ē-LŪ'SI-ŪMS. [L., from Gr. *hlysiot*; *Fr. Elysée*.] (*Greek & Roman Myth.*) The place or region assigned to happy souls after death;

the Elysian fields; islands of the blest;—any place exquisitely pleasant.

Who, as they sung, would take the prisoned soul,
And lap it in Elysium. *Milton*.

Ē-LŪ'TRI-FÖRM, *a.* [Gr. *elytron*, an elytron, and *L. forma*, form.] Formed like the elytron. *Kirby*.

ĒL'Y-TRINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance in the horny covering of insects. *Smart*.

ĒL'Y-TRO-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. *elytron*, a sheath, and *κῆλη*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A tumor in the vagina; vaginal hernia. *Dunglison*.

ĒL'Y-TRÖID, *a.* [Gr. *elytron*, a sheath, and *ἰδωρ*, form.] Formed like a sheath. *Buchanan*.

ĒL'Y-TRÖN, *n.*; pl. ĒL'Y-TRĀ. [Gr. *elytron*.] (*Ent.*) A winged sheath, or upper crustaceous membrane, which forms the superior wing of an order of insects commonly called beetles. *Agassiz*.

ĒL'Y-TRŪM, or Ē-LŪ'TRUM [ēl'e-trūm, *Cl. Brande*; ē-l'i-trum, *Sm. Maunder*], *n.*; pl. ĒL'Y-TRĀ. (*Ent.*) Elytron.—See ELYTRON. *Brande*.

ĒL'ZE-VIR, *a.* 1. Noting editions of classical and other books published by the Elzevirs, a celebrated family of printers and publishers at Amsterdam, Leyden, the Hague, and Utrecht. *P. Cyc.*

2. Noting a kind of printing type used for titles, and having a round, open, distinct face.

ĒM— A prefix.—See EN.

ĒM, *n.* Unit of space in measuring printed matter.

† Ē-MĀC'ER-ATE, *v. n.* [L. *emacero*, *emaceratus*.] To grow lean; to emaciate. *Bullockar*.

† Ē-MĀC'ER-ĀTION, *n.* Emaciation. *Bullockar*.

Ē-MĀC'Ī-ATE (ē-mā'she-āt, 66), *v. a.* [L. *emacio*, *emaciat*; *It. emaciare*.] [i. EMACIATED; *pp.* EMACIATING, EMACIATED.] To make lean or thin; to waste; to deprive of flesh; to attenuate.

Ē-MĀC'Ī-ATE (ē-mā'she-āt), *v. n.* To lose flesh; to grow lean. "He [Aristotle] emaciated in the too anxious inquiry." *Broune*.

Ē-MĀC'Ī-ATE (ē-mā'she-āt), *a.* [It. *emaciato*.] Made or grown lean; wasted; lean; thin. "His flock emaciated." *Shenstone*. "Emaciated cheeks." *Knox*.

Ē-MĀC'Ī-ĀTION (ē-mā'she-ā'shun), *n.* [It. *emaciazione*; *Sp. emaciación*; *Fr. emaciation*.]

1. The act of making or of growing lean.

2. State of being emaciated; leanness. *Graunt*.

† Ē-MĀC'U-LĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *emaculo*, *emaculatus*; *e*, priv., and *macula*, a spot.] To take out spots from; to free from spots. *Hales*.

† Ē-MĀC'U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of emaculating or freeing from spots. *Johnson*.

ĒM'A-NĀNT (ēm'a-nānt, *W. P. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; ē-mā-nānt, *S. J. F. Ja.*), *a.* [L. *emano*, *emanans*, to flow out.] Issuing from something else.

Those two emanant acts or works, the work of creation and providence. *Hale*.

ĒM'A-NĀTE, *v. n.* [L. *emano*, *emanatus*; *It. emanare*; *Sp. emanar*; *Fr. emaner*.] [i. EMANATED; *pp.* EMANATING, EMANATED.] To issue or flow from something else; to arise; to issue; to go from; to proceed; to spring; as, "Light emanates from the sun"; "The powers of government emanate from the people."

Syn.—See ARISE.

ĒM'A-NĀTE, *a.* Issuing out; emanant. *Southey*.

ĒM'A-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *emanatio*; *It. emanazione*; *Sp. emanación*; *Fr. emanation*.]

1. The act of issuing from something.

2. That which issues from something; an efflux; issue.

The letters were by no means efforts of the genius, but emanations of the heart. *Pope*.

ĒM'A-NĀ-TIVE (ēm'a-nā-tiv, *W.*; ē-mā'nā-tiv, *K. Sm. R. Wb.*; ē-mā'nā-tiv, *S. P. Ja.*), *a.* That emanates; issuing from; emanant. *Glanville*.

ĒM'A-NĀ-TQ-RY, *a.* That emanates; emanative. *More*.

Ē-MĀN'CI-PĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *emancipo*, *emancipatus*; *e*, from, and *mancipium*, a slave; *It. emancipare*; *Sp. emancipar*; *Fr. émanciper*.] [i. EMANCIPATED; *pp.* EMANCIPATING, EMANCIPATED.]

1. To set free from servitude or from civil restriction; as, "To emancipate slaves."

2. To liberate or free from any restraint.
They emancipated themselves from dependence. Artushnot.
EM-MAN-CI-PATE, *a.* Set at liberty; free. *Courper.*
EM-MAN-CI-PAT-ED, *p. a.* Set at liberty; restored to freedom; emancipated.
EM-MAN-CI-PATION, *n.* [L. *emancipatio*; It. *emancipazione*; Sp. *emancipacion*; Fr. *emancipation*] The act of emancipating; deliverance from slavery or from civil or other restraint; manumission; liberation; enfranchisement. "In the chains of error, without hope of emancipation." *Glanville.*
Syn.—*Emancipation* or *manumission* is the liberation or act of setting free from slavery or servitude. *Enfranchisement* or *affranchissement* is the act of setting free and investing with the privileges of freemen or citizens. The *emancipation* of slaves; *abolition* of slavery.
EM-MAN-CI-PATION-IST, *n.* An advocate for emancipation. *Qu. Rev.*
EM-MAN-CI-PATOR, *n.* [L.] One who emancipates or sets free from servitude. *Todd.*
EM-MAN-CI-PIST, *n.* A convict who has been pardoned or emancipated. [A term in use in New South Wales.] *Qu. Rev.*
EM-MAR-GI-NATE, *v. a.* [L. *emargino*, *emarginatus*.] To take the margin or edge from. *Cocheram.*
EM-MAR-GI-NATE, *a.* [L. *emarginatus*.]
EM-MAR-GI-NAT-ED, *a.* [L. *emarginatus*.]
 1. (Bot.) Notched at the summit. *Gray.*
 2. (Zool.) Having the margin broken by an obtuse notch or the segment of a circle. *Brande.*
 3. (Min.) Having all the edges of the primitive form truncated each by one face;—applied to crystals. *Craig.*
EM-MAR-GI-NATE-LY, *ad.* In the form of notches.
EM-MAR-GI-NATION, *n.* The act of taking away the margin. *Smart.*
EM-MAS-CU-LATE, *v. a.* [L. *emasculo*, *emasculatus*; *e*, priv., and *masculus*, a male; Fr. *emasculer*.] [i. EMASCULATED; pp. EMASCULATING, EMASCULATED.]
 1. To castrate; to deprive of virility. *Gray.*
 2. To effeminate; to weaken; to debilitate. *Dangerous principles emasculate our spirits, and spoil our temper. Collier.*
EM-MAS-CU-LATE, *a.* Unmanned; vitiated. "De-generous emasculate slave." *Hammond.*
EM-MAS-CU-LATION, *n.* [Fr. *emasculacion*.]
 1. Act of emasculating; castration. *Gayton.*
 2. Effeminacy; weakness. *Johnson.*
EM-MAS-CU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending or serving to emasculate. *Clarke.*
EM-BALE, *v. a.* [It. *imballare*; Sp. *embalar*; Fr. *emballer*.]
 1. To form into a bale; to make up into a bundle or package; to pack. *Johnson.*
 2. To bind up; to enclose. *Spenser.*
† EM-BALL, *v. a.* To enclose; to embale. *Shak.*
EM-BALM (em-bam'), *v. a.* [Gr. *iv*, in, and *bal-lam*, resin of the balsam tree; It. *imbalsamare*; Sp. *embalsamar*; Fr. *embaumer*.] [i. EM-BALMED; pp. EMBALMING, EMBALMED.]
 1. To preserve with balm or other fragrant substances; to impregnate with aromatics in order to prevent putrefaction:—to preserve. *So Joseph died, and they embalmed him. Gen. 1. 23.*
 2. To fill with the odor of balm or any sweet scent.
The buxom air embalmed With odors. Milton.
EM-BALMED (em-bam'd'), *p. a.* Impregnated with aromatics, so as to prevent putrefaction; perfumed; preserved.
EM-BALMER (em-bam'er), *n.* One who embalms or preserves. "Not so good *embalmers* as the Egyptians." *Bacon.*
EM-BALMING (em-bam'ing), *n.* The process of preserving dead bodies, so as to prevent putrefaction. *Warburton.*
EM-BALMENT (em-bam'ment), *n.* [Fr. *embaumement*.] The act of embalming. *Malone.*
EM-BANK, *v. a.* 1. To throw or heap up, as a bank; to imbank. *Richardson.*
 2. To protect, secure, or confine with banks or by means of banks; to bank. *P. Cyc.*

EM-BANKMENT, *n.* 1. Act of forming a bank.
 2. An artificial bank or mound of earth; as, "The *embankment* of a railroad." *P. Cyc.*
EM-BAR, *v. a.* [i. EMBARRER; pp. EMBARRING, EMBARRER.]
 1. To bar or shut in; to enclose as with bars. *Where fast embarr'd in mighty brazen wall. Spenser.*
 2. To stop; to prevent; to hinder. [R.] *He embarr'd all further trade for the future. Dacon.*
EM-BAR-CA-DERE, *n.* [Fr. *embarcadere*; Sp. *embarcadero*.] A landing-place. [R.] *Smart.*
EM-BAR-CATION, *n.* The act of embarking.—See EMBARKATION. *Clarendon.*
EM-BAR-GO, *n.*; pl. EM-BAR-GOTS. [It., Sp., & Fr. *embargo*.] A restraint or prohibition imposed by the public authorities of a country on merchant vessels, or other ships, to prevent their leaving its ports, sometimes amounting to an entire interdiction of commercial intercourse; a detention of a vessel in port; a prohibition to sail. *Burrit.*
EM-BAR-GO, *v. a.* [Sp. *embargar*.] [i. EMBAR-GOED; pp. EMBARGOING, EMBARGOED.] To lay an embargo upon; to prohibit; to stop. *Coles.*
EM-BARK, *v. a.* [L. *in*, in, and *barca*, a boat; It. *imbarcare*; Sp. *embarcar*; Fr. *embarquer*.] [i. EMBARKED; pp. EMBARKING, EMBARKED.]
 1. To put on shipboard. *The king caused a body of foot to be embarked on those ships. Clarendon.*
 2. To engage in. "Such an alliance as might *embark* them against France." *Clarendon.*
EM-BARK, *v. n.* 1. To go on shipboard; to set sail. "I should with speed *embark*." *Phillips.*
 2. To enter upon any business; to engage; as, "To *embark* in an undertaking."
EM-BAR-KATION, *n.* The act of embarking; act of going or of putting on board a ship.
† EM-BARKMENT, *n.* [Fr. *embarkement*.] Act of embarking; enterprise; embarkation. *Shak.*
EM-BAR-RASS, *v. a.* [It. *imbarazzare*; Sp. *embarazar*; Fr. *embarrasser*.] [i. EMBARRASSED; pp. EMBARRASSING, EMBARRASSED.]
 1. To perplex; to confuse; to embarrass. *as, "His affairs are much embarrassed."*
 2. To trouble; to distress; to harass; as, "To be *embarrassed* by debts."
 3. To confound; to confuse; to disconcert; as, "To be *embarrassed* in company."
Syn.—See PUZZLE.
EM-BAR-RASS, *n.* [Fr. *embarras*.] Embarrassment. [R.] *Warburton.*
EM-BAR-RASSED (em-barr'ast), *p. a.*
 1. Perplexed; entangled; intricate; as, "His affairs are in an *embarrassed* state."
 2. Confounded; confused; disconcerted. *Awkward, embar'ast, stiff, without the skill Of moving gracefully or standing still. Churchill.*
EM-BAR-RASS-ING, *p. a.* Perplexing; distressing; difficult:—confusing; disconcerting.
EM-BAR-RASS-MENT, *n.* 1. Perplexity; entanglement; as, "Embarrassment in one's affairs."
 2. Trouble; distress; anxiety; as, "To suffer *embarrassments* in business."
 3. Confusion of mind; abashment; as, "To feel *embarrassment* in addressing an assembly."
EM-BASE, *v. a.* To vitiate; to deprave; to debase:—to degrade; to vilify. [R.] *Spenser.*
EM-BASEMENT, *n.* 1. Act of embasing or debasing; deterioration; debasement. [R.] *South.*
 2. (Med.) A bathing-tub or vessel filled with warm water; embasis. *Clarke.*
EM-BA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἔμβασις*.] A bathing-tub or vessel filled with warm water. *Crabb.*
† EM-BAS-SADE, *n.* [Sp. *embajada*; Fr. *embassade*.] An embassy. *Spenser.*
EM-BAS-SA-DOR, *n.* An ambassador. *Denham.*
Syn.—For the etymology and for remarks on the spelling of this word, see AMBASSADOR.
EM-BAS-SA-DRESS, *n.* See AMBASSADRESS.
† EM-BAS-SA-DRY, *n.* Embassy. *Leland.*
EM-BAS-SAGE, *n.* Same as EMBASSY. *Shak.*
Giving audience to the embassages of the Gauls. Holland.

EM-BAS-SY, *n.* 1. The message of an ambassador; a public message. *Here Persian, tell thy embassy. Glover.*
 2. The function of an ambassador; commission; as, "He is well qualified for the *embassy*."
 3. Any solemn message. *He sends the angels on embassies with his decrees. Bp. Taylor.*
 4. The person or persons intrusted with a public or solemn message; legation. *Or embassies from regions far remote, In various habits. Milton.*
Syn.—"Though our authors write almost indiscriminately *ambassador* or *ambassador*, *embassy* or *ambassage*, yet there is scarcely an example of *ambassy*, all concurring to write *embassy*." *Johnson.*
† EM-BAS-TARD-IZE, *v. a.* To make bastard; to render illegitimate or base. *Milton.*
EM-BATHE, *v. a.* See IMBATHE. *Spenser.*
EM-BAT-TLE, *v. a.* [i. EMBATTLED; pp. EMBATTLING, EMBATTLED.] To range in order or array of battle; to prepare for battle. *Shak.*
EM-BAT-TLE, *v. n.* To be ranged in battle array; to be drawn up for battle. *Shak.*
EM-BAT-TLED (em-bat'tld), *a.* 1. Arrayed for battle. "Embattled ranks." *Milton.*
 2. Furnished with battlements. *From the height of the embattled towers. Drayton.*
 3. Indented like a battlement; notched. "A diadem *embattled* wide." *Spenser.*
 4. Being the place of a battle. *Ye who through the embattled field Seek bright renown. Alenide.*
EM-BAT-TLE-MENT, *n.* An indented parapet, belonging originally to military works, the indentations, crenelles, or embrasures being used for discharging missiles; battlement. *Ogilvie.*
EM-BAY (em-bay'), *v. a.* [i. EMBAYED; pp. EMBAYING, EMBAYED.]
 1. To enclose in a bay; to landlock. *Shak.*
 2. [Fr. *baigner*.] To bathe; to wash. *Spenser.*
EM-BEAM, *v. a.* To clothe or cover with beams of light. *S. Fletcher.*
EM-BED, *v. a.* [i. EMBEDDED; pp. EMBEDDING, EMBEDDED.] To place, as in a bed; to sink in another substance;—written also *imbed*. *Paley.*
EM-BED-DED, *p. a.* Placed in; imbedded. *Paley.*
EM-BED-MENT, *n.* Act of embedding. *Marryatt.*
EM-BEL-LISH, *v. a.* [It. *imbellire*, from L. *bellus*, handsome; Fr. *embellir*.] [i. EMBELLISHED; pp. EMBELLISHING, EMBELLISHED.] To add grace, beauty, or elegance to; to decorate; to adorn; to beautify; to deck. *The work as of a kingly palace-gate, With frontpiece of diamond and gold Embellished. Milton.*
Syn.—See ADORN.
EM-BEL-LISH-ER, *n.* One who embellishes. *Todd.*
EM-BEL-LISH-ING-LY, *ad.* So as to embellish.
EM-BEL-LISH-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *embellissement*.]
 1. The act of embellishing; decoration.
 2. That which embellishes; ornament. *Wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts, The embellishments of life. Addison.*
EM-BER, *a.* [A. S. *ymbren*, a circuit, an anniversary.] Coming at appointed seasons;—an epithet applied to certain fast-days appointed by Pope Calixtus for imploring the blessings of God on the fruits of the earth, and upon the ordinations performed in the church at these times. They occur four times a year, or once in each of the four seasons, being the first Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whitsunday, after the festival of the Holy Cross on the 14th of September, and after the festival of St. Lucia on the 13th of December. *Brande.*
EM-BER-GOOSE, *n.* (Ornith.) A web-footed bird of the genus *Colymbus*, larger than the common goose, and found about Iceland and the Orkneys; the great northern diver; *Colymbus glacialis*. *Eng. Cyc.*
† EM-BER-ING, *n.* The ember-days. *Tusser.*
EM-BER-IZA, *n.* (Ornith.) A genus of birds belonging to the order *Passeres*, and including various species of buntings.—See EMBERIZIN.
Farrell.

EM-BËR-I-ZI'NÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of conirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Fringillidae*; bunting. *Gray.*



Lapland bunting (*Phalaropus lapponicus*).

EM-BËRS, *n. pl.* [*A. S. amyrian*, ashes; *Dan. emmer*; *Scot. emmers*, embers.] Hot cinders; ashes not extinguished.

He rakes hot embers and renews the fires. *Dryden.*

EM-BËR-WËEK, *n.* A week in which an ember-day falls. "The four seasons of the year called *ember-weeks*." *Ayliffe.*

† **EM-BËT'TËR**, *v. a.* To make better; to cause to be better.

For cruelty doth not embetter men. *Daniel.*

EM-BËZ'ZLE, *v. a.* [*Old Fr. embesler*.] [*i. EM-BEZZLED*; *pp. EMBEZZLING, EMBEZZLED*.]

1. To purloin or appropriate, as property intrusted; to appropriate by breach of trust; to peculate; as, "The treasurer *embezzled* the funds of the company." *Th. Fuller.*

2. To squander; to waste.

When thou hast *embezzled* all thy store. *Dryden.*

EM-BËZ'ZLE-MËNT (*em-bëz'zli-mënt*), *n.*

1. The act of embezzling; the appropriation to one's own use or benefit of property or money intrusted to him by another; peculation.

Embezzlement is distinguished from larceny, properly so called, as being committed in respect of property which is not, at the time, in the actual or legal possession of the owner. *Burrit.*

2. The thing embezzled. *Johnson.*

EM-BËZ'ZLER, *n.* One who embezzles. *Todd.*

EM-BËBE', *v. a.* See **IMBIBE**. *Todd.*

EM-BÏL'LÖW, *v. n.* To heave as the waves of the sea; to swell. *Liste.*

EM-BÏT'TËR, *v. a.* To imbitter. *Coleridge.*

EM-BÏT'TËR-MËNT, *n.* The act of imbitting. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

EM-BLÄZE', *v. a.* [*It. blasonare*; *Sp. blasonar*; *Fr. blasonner*.—*A. S. blæse*, that which makes a blaze.]

1. To make to glitter or shine by decorations.

Th' unsought diamonds

Would so *emblaze* the forehead of the deep. *Milton.*

2. To adorn with ensigns armorial; to emblazon; to blazon.

The imperial ensign streaming to the wind,

With gems and golden lustre rich *emblazened*. *Milton.*

3. To kindle; to set in a blaze.

Sulphur-tipt, *emblaze* an ale-house fire. *Pope.*

EM-BLÄ'ZON (*em-blä'zn*), *v. a.* [*i. EMBLAZONED*; *pp. EMBLAZONING, EMBLAZONED*.]

1. To adorn with ensigns armorial; to blazon.

2. To set out in glaring colors or in pompous style; to set forth conspicuously; to display.

We find *Augustus*, for some petty conquest, *emblazoned* by the poets to the highest pitch. *Hakewill.*

EM-BLÄ'ZON-ËR (*em-blä'zn-ër*), *n.* 1. One who emblazons; a blazoner; a herald. *Johnson.*

2. One who sets forth or publishes any thing in pompous style. "I step again to this *emblazoner* of his title-page." *Milton.*

EM-BLÄ'ZON-ÏNG, *n.* The act of one who emblazons or adorns with ensigns armorial.

EM-BLÄ'ZON-MËNT, *n.* The act of emblazoning; emblazoning. [*R.*] *Ed. Rev.*

EM-BLÄ'ZON-RY (*em-blä'zn-rë*), *n.* 1. The act or the art of emblazoning; blazonry.

2. Pictures on shields; heraldic ornaments.

With bright *emblazonry* and horrent arms. *Milton.*

EM-BLËM, *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβλημα*, that which is put in or on; *ἐμβάλλω*, to put in; *L. & It. emblema*; *Fr. emblème*.]

1. Inlaid work; inlay; enamel.

Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay.

Brothered the ground, more colored than with stone

Of coastliest *emblem*. *Milton.*

2. A real or a painted object representing one thing to the eye and another to the understanding; an allusive figure; symbol; type; device.

She had all the royal makings of a queen.

The rod, and bird of peace, and all such *emblems*. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **DEVICE**, **FIGURE**.

EM-BLËM, *v. a.* To represent in an allusive manner; to emblemize. [*R.*] *Fellham.*

EM-BLËM'Ï-ÇAL, *n. pl.* [*L. & Gr. ἐμβληματικὴ*.] (*An-ent Art.*) Decorative figures upon golden, silver, or copper vessels, which could be taken off at pleasure. *Fairholt.*

EM-BLËM-ÄT'IC, } *a.* [*It. & Sp. emblemati-*
EM-BLËM-ÄT'IC-ÄL, } *co*; *Fr. emblématique*.]

1. Representative; significant; figurative; allusive; as, "A lamb is *emblematic* of innocence"; "Emblematical types." *Guarüan.*

2. Represented by emblems. "Emblematic worship." *Prior.*

EM-BLËM-ÄT'IC-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of emblems; by means of emblems. *Swift.*

EM-BLËM-ÄT'IC-ÄL-NËSS, *n.* The state of being emblematical. *Scott.*

EM-BLËM'Ä-TÏST, *n.* A writer or an inventor of emblems. "Emblematisers and heralds." *Brönne.*

EM-BLËM'Ä-TÏZE, *v. a.* To represent by an emblem, symbol, or type. "His blue robe to *emblemize* the air." *More.*

EM-BLË-MËNTS, *n. pl.* [*Low L. emblado*; *Fr. emblaver*, to sow with corn; *blë*, corn.] (*Law.*) Produce or fruits of lands sown or planted;—so called when it becomes a question whether a tenant's executors or the landlord shall have them.

The doctrine of *emblemments* extends not only to corn sown, but to roots planted, or other annual articles of product. *Blackstone.*

EM-BLËM-ÏZE, *v. a.* To represent by emblems; to emblemize. [*R.*] *Smart.*

EM-BLËM-ÏZ-ÏNG, *n.* The act of one who emblemizes; a making of emblems. *Cotgrave.*

EM-BLÖÖM', *v. a.* To cover with bloom, or as with bloom; to decorate; to enliven. *Savage.*

EM-BLÖÖS'QÖM, *v. a.* To cover with bloom or blossom. *Cunningham.*

EM-BÖD'Ï-ËR, *n.* One who embodies. *Percival.*

EM-BÖD'Ï-MËNT, *n.* Act of embodying. *Ed. Rev.*

EM-BÖD'Y, *v. a.* [*i. EMBODIED*; *pp. EMBODY-ING, EMBODIED*.]

1. To invest with a body; to put into a material shape; to embody. "The Platonic hypothesis that spirits are *embodied*." *Glancville.*

2. To draw together into one company or mass; to incorporate; as, "To *embody* soldiers."

EM-BÖGU'ÏNG (*em-bög'ing*), *n.* [*Fr. embouchure*.] The mouth of a river; the place where a river empties itself into the sea. [*R.*] *Florio.*

EM-BÖL'DËN (*em-höl'dn*), *v. a.* [*i. EMBOLDENED*; *pp. EMBOLDENING, EMBOLDENED*.] To make bold; to give courage to; to encourage.

EM-BÖLD'ËN-ËR, *n.* One who emboldens. *Baxter.*

EM-BÖ-LÏSM, *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβολισμός*; *ἐμβάλλω*, to throw in; *L. & Sp. embolismo*; *Fr. embolisme*.]

1. Intercalation; insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time. "Finding out *embolisms* or equations." *Holder.*

2. The time inserted or intercalated. *Johnson.*

3. (*Med.*) The obstruction of a vein or artery by a clot of coagulated blood. *Thomas.*

EM-BÖ-LÏS'MÄL, *a.* Embolismic. *Smart.*

EM-BÖ-LÏS-MÄT'Ï-ÇÄL, *a.* Embolismic. *Scott.*

EM-BÖ-LÏS'MÏC, } *a.* [*It. embolismico*; *Fr.*
EM-BÖ-LÏS'MÏ-ÇÄL, } *embolismique*.] Relating to embolism, or intercalation; intercalary. *Brande.*

EM-BÖ-LÏS, *n.*; *pl. EM-BÖ-LÏ*. [*L. & Gr. ἐμβολος*; *ἐμβάλλω*, to put in.] Any thing inserted and acting in another, as a wedge or the piston of a pump or a steam-engine. *Arbuthnot.*

EM-BÖN-POINT (*äng'böng-pwäng'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A state of health accompanied with corpulence; good plight of body; plumpness. *Warburton.*

EM-BÖR'DËR, *v. a.* [*Old Fr. embordurer*.] To adorn with a border.—See **IMBORDER**. *Todd.*

EM-BÖ'SQÖM, *v. a.* See **IMBOSOM**. *Sidney.*

EM-BÖSS', *v. a.* [*i. EMBOSSED*; *pp. EMBOSsing, EMBOSSED*.]

1. [*Fr. bosse*, a protuberance.] To form with protuberances; to cover with humps.

Blotches and blains must all his flesh *emboss*. *Milton.*

2. To ornament with relief or rising work; as, "To *emboss* a shield."

† **EM-BÖSS'**, *v. a.* [*Fr. emborter*, to put in a box; *embosser*, to make fast.]

1. To enclose; to cover. "A knight in mighty arms *embossed*." *Spenser.*

2. [*It. emboscare*; *bosco*, a forest.] To hide in a thicket; to imbosc.

Like that self-begotten bird

In the Arabian woods *embosced*. *Milton.*

3. [*Sp. embocar*, to cast out at the mouth; *boca*, a mouth.] To hunt hard, so as to cause to foam at the mouth, as deer.

As a dismayed deer in chase *embosced*. *Spenser.*

EM-BÖSSED' (*em-bös't*), *p. a.* 1. Formed or ornamented with embossments. "Brass-*embossed* book." *Warton.*

2. (*Bot.*) Projecting in the centre like the boss of a shield. *Loudon.*

EM-BÖSS'ÏNG, *n.* The art of producing figures in relief from a plane surface of metal, by means of a chisel or punch. *Fairholt.*

EM-BÖSS'MËNT, *n.* 1. The act of embossing.

2. A protuberance; any thing standing out from the rest, as in relief or raised work; jut; eminence. "Alleys without any bulwarks or *embossments*." *Bacon.*

EM-BÖT'TLE, *v. a.* [*Old Fr. embotteler*. *Cotgrave*.] To include in bottles; to bottle. *Phillips.*

EMBOUCHURE (*äng-bö-shür'*), *n.* [*Fr. bouche*, mouth.]

1. The mouth of a river. *Wrazall.*

2. (*Mus.*) The aperture or mouth-hole of a musical instrument. *Brande.*

EM-BÖUND', *v. a.* See **IMBOUND**. *Shak.*

EM-BÖW' (*em-bö'*), *v. a.* To bend like a bow; to arch. "Embowed like the moon." *Spenser.*

EM-BÖWED, *p. a.* (*Her.*) Bent or bowed. *Ogilvie.*

EM-BÖW'ËL, *v. a.* [*i. EMBOWELLED*; *pp. EMBOWELLING, EMBOWELLED*.]

1. To take out the bowels of; to deprive of entrails; to disembowel; to eviscerate. *Shak.*

2. To bury or enclose in another substance.

"Embowelled in the earth." *Spenser.*

EM-BÖW'ËL-LËR, *n.* One who embowels; one who removes the entrails. *Greenhill.*

EM-BÖW'ËL-MËNT, *n.* The act of embowelling; evisceration. *Lamb.*

EM-BÖW'ËR, *v. a.* [*i. EMBOWERED*; *pp. EMBOWERING, EMBOWERED*.] To place or lodge in a bower; to shelter; to cover. *Thomson.*

EM-BÖW'ËR, *v. n.* To lodge or dwell in a bower; to bower. *Spenser.*

† **EM-BÖWL'**, *v. a.* To form into a bowl; to give a globular form to. *Sidney.*

EM-BÖX', *v. a.* See **IMBOX**. *Todd.*

EM-BRÄCE', *v. a.* [*It. abbracciare*; *Sp. abrazar*; *Fr. embrasser*; *bras*, the arm.] [*i. EMBRACED*; *pp. EMBRACING, EMBRACED*.]

1. To hold or press fondly in the arms; to encircle with the arms; to hug; to clasp.

Evan ran and *embraced* Jacob. *Gen. xxxiii. 4.*

2. To seize ardently; to lay hold on; to welcome; as, "To *embrace* an opportunity."

3. To take in; to comprehend; to include; to contain; to comprise. "Natural philosophy *embraces* many sciences." *Johnson.*

4. To enclose; to encompass; to encircle.

Low at his feet a spacious plain is placed,

Between the mountain and the stream *embraced*. *Denham.*

5. To admit; to receive; to accept.

What cannot be eschewed must be *embraced*. *Shak.*

6. (*Law.*) To attempt to influence corruptly, as a jury, by promises, entreaties, money, entertainments, and the like. *Blackstone.*

Syn.—See **COMPREHEND**.

EM-BRÄCE', *v. n.* To join in an embrace.

Let me *embrace* with old *Vincenzo*. *Shak.*

EM-BRÄCE', *n.* The act of embracing; fond pressure in the arms; a hug. "Accept this hearty *embrace*." *Shak.*

EM-BRACED', *p. a.* (*Her.*) Braced together; tied or bound. *Ogilvie.*

EM-BRACE'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of embracing or clasping; an embrace; a hug. [*R.*] *Shak.*
2. † Enclosure; comprehension. "Embrace-ment of bones, nerves, and membranes." *Bacon.*
3. † Admission; reception; acceptance. "Embrace-ment of Christian religion." *Weever.*

EM-BRACE'OR, or **EM-BRA'SOR**, *n.* (*Law.*) One who practises embracery. *Tomlins.*

EM-BRACE'RY, *n.* One who embraces. *Howell.*

EM-BRA'CE-RY, *n.* (*Law.*) An attempt to corrupt, or to influence by unlawful means, a court or jury. *Blackstone.*

EM-BRA'CING, *p. a.* (*Bot.*) Clasping a stem as the lower part of a leaf. *Loudon.*

EM-BRA'CING, *n.* An embrace; a hugging. *Burton.*

† **EM-BRAID'**, *v. a.* To upbraid. *Sir T. Elyot.*

EM-BRANCH'MENT, *n.* The act or the process of forming a branch. *Haskam.*

EM-BRÁN'GLE, *v. a.* See **IMBRANGLE**. *Burkeley.*

EMBRASURE (*em-brá-zhūr* or *em-brá'zhur*) [*em-brá-zhur*, *W. J. F. Ja.*; *em-brá-zhūr*, *S. K.*; *em-brá-zūr*, *P. Sm. W. B.*, *n.* [*Fr.*]
1. (*Fort.*) An opening made in a wall or parapet of a fortified place or a breastwork of a battery through which guns are fired. *Brande.*
2. (*Arch.*) The enlargement of a window or a door on the inside. *Gwilt.*

† **EM-BRAVE'**, *v. a.* 1. To decorate; to embellish; to grace; to grace; to adorn. *Spenser.*
2. To fill with courage. *Beaumont.*

EM-BRIGHT' (*em-brít'*), *v. a.* To make bright; to brighten. [*R.*] *Cunningham.*

EM-BRO-CÁ'DŌ, *n.* A pass in fencing. *Hallivell.*

EM'BRO-CÁTE, *v. a.* [*Gr.* *ἐμβροχω*; *It.* *embroc-care*; *Sp.* *embroc-car*.] [*i.* **EMBROCATED**; *pp.* **EMBROCATING**, **EMBROCATED**.] To moisten and rub, as a diseased part, with a liquid substance. Oil of roses and vinegar to embrocate her arm. *Wiseman.*

EM-BRO-CÁ'TION, *n.* [*It.* *embrocaciones*; *Sp.* *embrocacion*; *Fr.* *embrocation*.] 1. The act of embrocating.
2. (*Med.*) A lotion; a fluid application to any part of the body. *Wiseman.*

EM-BROÏD'ER, *v. a.* [*Fr.* *broder*; *Sp.* *bordar*.] [*i.* **EMBROIDERED**; *pp.* **EMBROIDERING**, **EMBROIDERED**.] To decorate with embroidery or figured work; to border with ornaments; to diversify with needle-work. "A rich, embroidered canopy." *Shak.*

EM-BROÏD'ERED (*em-bróid'erd*), *p. a.* Ornamented with figure-work. Embroidered purple clothes the golden beds. *Pope.*

EM-BROÏD'ER-ER, *n.* One who embroiders.

EM-BROÏD'ER-Y, *n.* [*Fr.* *broderie*.] 1. The art of working figures on cloth with a needle and thread; needle-work of gold, silver, or silk, upon stuffs, muslin, &c.; variegated needle-work. "With gay embroidery dressed." *Pope.*
2. Variegation or diversity of colors. "The natural embroidery of the meadows." *Spectator.*

EM-BROÏL', *v. a.* [*It.* *imbrogliare*; *Fr.* *embrouiller*.] [*i.* **EMBROILED**; *pp.* **EMBROILING**, **EMBROILED**.] 1. To disturb; to confuse; to distract; to involve in trouble by discord. I had no design to embroil my kingdom in a civil war. *King Charles.*
2. To perplex; to entangle. The Christian antiquities at Rome are embroiled with fable and legend. *Addison.*

EM-BROÏL', *n.* Embroilment. [*R.*] *Shaftesbury.*

EM-BROÏL'MENT, *n.* [*Fr.* *embrouillement*.] The act of embroiling; confusion; disturbance. He was not apprehensive of a new embroilment. *Burnet.*

EM-BRŌNZE', or **EM-BRŌNZE'**, *v. a.* To cover with bronze. — See **BRONZE**. *Francis.*

EM-BRŌTH'EL, *v. a.* To enclose in a brothel. "Worse than embrothelled strumpet." *Donne.*

EM-BRŌWN', *v. a.* See **IMBROWN**. *Fenton.*

EM-BRŪE', *v. a.* See **IMBRUE**. *Dryden.*

EM-BRŪTE', *v. a.* To render brutish; to brutify. — See **IMBRUTE**. *Cauthorne.*

EM-BRY-Ō, *n.*; pl. **EM-BRY-ŌS**. [*Gr.* *ἐμβρυον*; *L.* *embryon*; *It.* *embrione*; *Sp.* *embrion*; *Fr.* *embryon*.] 1. (*Anat. & Zool.*) The child in the womb before it becomes a fetus. *Dunglison.* — The young of an animal until it is born. *Agassiz.*
2. The rudiments of any thing yet unformed. "A noble work in embryo." *Swift.*
3. (*Bot.*) The undeveloped plantlet in a seed. *Gray.*

EM-BRY-Ō, *a.* Relating to an embryo; unfinished; embryotic. "Our embryo state." *Broussais.*

EM-BRY-ŌG'Q-NY, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἐμβρυον*, a fetus, and *γενεα*, that which begets.] (*Anat.*) The formation of embryos. *Dunglison.*

EM-BRY-ŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἐμβρυον*, a fetus, and *γραφω*, to describe.] (*Anat.*) The description of embryos. *Dunglison.*

EM-BRY-ŌL'Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἐμβρυον*, a fetus, and *λογος*, discourse; *It.* *embriologia*; *Fr.* *embryologie*.] The science which treats of the mode in which animals originate and are developed. *Agassiz.*

EM-BRY-ŌN, *n.* Same as **EMBRYO**. [*R.*] *Milton.*

EM-BRY-ŌN, *a.* Unfinished; embryonic. *Browne.*

EM-BRY-Q-NATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Formed like an embryo; embryonic. *Locke.*

EM-BRY-Q-NAT-ED, *a.* Relating to, or like, an embryo; embryotic. *Coleridge.*

EM-BRY-ŌN'IC, *a.* Relating to, or like, an embryo; embryotic. *Henslow.*

EM-BRY-ŌT'IC, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, an embryo; embryonic. *P. Cyc.*

EM-BRY-ŌT'Q-MY, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἐμβρυοτομία*; *ἐμβρυον*, a fetus, and *τέμνω*, to cut; *It.* *embriotomia*; *Fr.* *embryotomie*.] (*Med.*) The operation of cutting the fetus out of the womb. *Brande.*

EM-BRY-OŪS, *a.* Embryonic. *Craig.*

† **EM-BURSE'**, *v. a.* [*Fr.* *embourser*.] To stock with money; to imburse. *Todd.*

EM-BŪSH', *v. a.* To conceal in bushes or in a wood; to ambush. [*R.*] *Shelton.*

† **EM-BUS'Y** (*em-biz'ze*), *v. a.* To employ. *Shelton.*

† **EME**, *n.* Uncle. — See **EAME**.

EM-EN'A-GŌGUE (*em-mēn'a-gŏg*), *n.* See **EMMEN-AGOGUE**.

EM-EN'D', *v. a.* [*L.* *emendo*; *e.* out of, and *menda*, a fault; *It.* *emendare*; *Sp.* *emendar*; *Fr.* *emender*.] To free from fault or blemish; to make better; to mend; to correct; to amend. [*R.*] *Fellham.*
Syn. — See **AMEND**.

EM-EN'D'A-BLE, *a.* [*L.* *emendabilis*; *It.* *emendabile*; *Sp.* *emendable*.] Amendable. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

EM-EN'D'ALS, *n. pl.* Balance of money to meet losses or other emergencies; — a word used in the accounts of the Society of the Inner Temple, London. *Ogilvie.*

† **EM-EN'D'ATE-LY**, *a.* Free from fault; without fault; correct. *Taverner.*

EM-EN DÁ'TION, *n.* [*L.* *emendatio*; *It.* *emendazione*.] The act of amending; change for the better; correction of errors; improvement; as, "Emendations in an edition of a book."

EM-EN-DÁ-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] One who makes emendations; a corrector; an improver. "The Roman emendators of Gratian." *Bp. Cosin.*

EM-EN'D'A-TŌ-RY, *a.* [*L.* *emendatorius*.] Causing emendation; correcting. *Dr. Warton.*

† **EM-EN'D'I-CÁTE**, *v. a.* [*L.* *emendico*, *emendicatus*; *mendicus*, a beggar.] To beg. *Cockeram.*

EM-ER-ALD, *n.* [*Gr.* *σμάραγδος*; *L.* *smaragdus*; *It.* *emeraldo*; *Sp.* *esmeralda*; *Fr.* *émeraude*.] 1. (*Mín.*) A very hard, crystallized, precious stone, of a green color; — used in jewellery. Emerald and beryl are varieties of the same species, the former including the rich green transparent specimens which owe their color to oxide of chrome, the latter those of other colors. *Dana.*

2. A printing type of a size between minion and nonpareil. *Simmonds.*

3. (*Her.*) The green tincture in coat armor; vert. *Crabb.*

EM-ER-ALD-GREEN', *n.* (*Paint.*) A pigment of a brilliant light-green color, prepared from the arseniate of copper, known in commerce as *Scheele's green*. *Fairholt.*

EM-ERGE', *v. n.* [*L.* *emergeo*; *e.* priv., and *mergo*, to plunge; *It.* *emergere*.] [*v.* **EMERGED**; *pp.* **EMERGING**, **EMERGED**.] 1. To rise out of a fluid or other covering. The mountains emerged when the waters retired. *Burnet.*
2. To come forth; to emanate; to issue. The rays emerge out of the surface of the prism. *Newton.*
3. To rise into view; to become visible. Then from ancient gloom emerged a rising world. *Thomson.*

EM-ER'GENCE, *n.* [*It.* *emergenza*; *Sp.* *emergencia*.] 1. The act of emerging; emanation. *Browne.*
2. A sudden occasion; unexpected occurrence; unforeseen casualty. Most of our rarities have been found out by casual emergency. *Glanville.*
3. Pressing necessity; urgency; exigency. In any case of emergency he would employ the whole wealth of his empire. *Addison.*
Syn. — See **EXIGENCY**.

EM-ER'GENT, *a.* [*L.* *emergeo*, *emergens*, to emerge; *It.* & *Sp.* *emergente*; *Fr.* *émergent*.] 1. Rising out of water, or something that covers, like a fluid; emerging. Immediately the mountains huge appear emergent. *Milton.*
2. Growing out of; issuing from. "A necessity emergent from the things themselves." *South.*
3. Rising into view, notice, or honor. The man that is once hated is not easily emergent. *B. Jonson.*
4. Sudden; unexpected; casual. "Emergent occasion." *Clarendon.*

EM-ER'GENT-LY, *ad.* By emerging. *Clarke.*

EM-ER'GENT-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being emergent. *Scott.*

EM-ER'GENT-YEAR, *n.* (*Chron.*) The year or epoch from which any computation of time is made. *Maunder.*

EM'E-RIL, *n.* 1. A very hard stone; a glazier's diamond to cut glass. *Clarke.*
2. Emery. — See **EMERY**. *Drayton.*

EM-ER'IT-ED, *a.* [*L.* *emeritus*; *Fr.* *émérité*.] Allowed to have done sufficient public service. — See **EMERITUS**. *Evelyn.*

EM-ER'IT-TY, *n. pl.* [*L.*] (*Roman Ant.*) A term applied to soldiers and other public functionaries of ancient Rome, who had honorably retired from their country's service. *Brande.*

EM-ER'IT-TŪS, *a.* [*L.*] An epithet applied to one who is honorably discharged from performing further public duty in a university or college; as, "A professor emeritus." *Crabb.*

EM-ER-ŌDS, *n. pl.* Files. — See **HEMOR-EM-ER-ŌDS**, *rhoids*. *Deut. xxviii. 27.*

EM-ER'SION (*em-mēr'shun*), *n.* [*L.* *emersus*; *It.* *emersione*; *Sp.* *emersion*; *Fr.* *émersion*.] 1. The act of emerging or rising out of any thing; — opposed to *immersion*. *Barrow.*
2. (*Astron.*) A reappearance of a heavenly body after undergoing an eclipse. *Hind.*

EM'ER-Y, *n.* (*Mín.*) A hard amorphous mineral; a variety of corundum or sapphire, employed by lapidaries in cutting gems, and used for polishing steel, marble, &c.; — so called from Cape *Emeri*, in the Island of Naxos, whence the best variety is obtained. *Brande.*

EM'E-SIS, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἐμέσις*; *ἐμεω*, to vomit.] (*Med.*) A vomiting. *Dunglison.*

EM-ET'IC, *a.* [*Gr.* *ἐμετικός*; *ἐμεω*, to vomit; *It.* & *Sp.* *emetico*; *Fr.* *émétique*.] Producing emesis or vomiting; causing to vomit. "Herbs, some purgative, some emetic." *Hale.*

EM-ET'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which produces vomiting. "Caustics, emetics, &c." *Dr. Warton.*

Emetic tartar, or Tartar emetic, (Chem.) a triple salt, composed of antimony, potassa, and tartaric acid.

Ê-MÊT'I-CAL, *a.* Same as EMETIC. *Johnson.*

Ê-MÊT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* So as to provoke to vomit.

Ê-MÊ-TINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A very powerful emetic substance, white, pulverulent and bitter, obtained from ipecacuanha. *Brande.*

Ê-MÊ-TQ-CA-THÂR'TIC, *a.* (*Med.*) Noting medicines which produce vomiting and purging at the same time. *Craig.*

Ê-MÊ-TÔL'Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr. êmeros, vomiting, and lógos, a discourse.*] (*Med.*) A treatise on vomiting and emetics. *Dunglison.*

Ê'MÊŪ, } *n.* (*Zool.*) A large bird

Ê'MÊW, } that cannot fly, be-
longing to the family *Struthio-*
nidae, or ostriches; the Aus-
tralian cassowary; *Dromaius*
Novæ Hollandiæ; — written
also *emu*. *Van Der Hoeven.*



Emu

ÊMEUTE (â-mût'), *n.* [*Fr.*] An uproar; a riot; a popular outbreak or disturbance. *Surena.*

ÊM'I-CÂNT, *a.* [*L. emico, emicans, to spring forth.*] Beaming forth; sparkling; flying off. [*R.*] *Blackmore.*

ÊM-I-CÂ'TION, *n.* [*L. emicatio.*] Act of sparkling; a flying off in particles; scintillation.

Iron in aqua fortis will fall into ebullition with noise and emication. *Broune.*

Ê-MÎC'TION, *n.* [*L. mingo, mictus, to void urine.*] Discharge of urine; that which is discharged by the urinary passages; urine. *Harvey.*

ÊM'I-GRÂNT, *a.* [*It. emigrante; Fr. émigrant.*] Moving from one place to another. *Burke.*

ÊM'I-GRÂNT, *n.* One who emigrates. *Warton.*

ÊM'I-GRÂTE, *v. n.* [*L. emigro, emigratus; e, from, and migro, to remove; It. emigrare; Sp. emigrar; Fr. émigrer.*] [*i.* EMIGRATED; *pp.* EMIGRATING, EMIGRATED.] To pass from one's country in order to reside in another; to change residence. *Burke.*

† ÊM'I-GRÂTE, *a.* Wandering; roving. *Gayton.*

ÊM-I-GRÂ'TION, *n.* [*L. emigratio; It. emigracion; Sp. emigracion; Fr. émigration.*] The act of emigrating; a removal from one country to another. "I hear that there are considerable emigrations from France." *Burke.*

ÊM-I-GRÂ'TION-IST, *n.* An advocate for emigration. *For. Qu. Rev.*

ÊM'I-GRÂ-TOR, *n.* An emigrant. [*R.*] *Gent. Mag.*

ÊM'I-NËNCE, *n.* [*L. eminentia; It. eminenza; Sp. eminençia; Fr. éminence.*]

1. Something protuberant or prominent; a part rising above the rest; projection; prominence.

They must be smooth, almost imperceptible to the touch, and without either eminence or cavities. *Dryden.*

2. Elevated ground; elevation; hill; as, "A house placed on an eminence."

3. Summit; highest point; the top; height; "Every vertex or eminence." *Ray.*

4. A conspicuous place or position.

A person whose merit places him on an eminence. *Addison.*

5. Exaltation; celebrity; fame; distinction; as, "He is a man of great eminence."

6. Supreme or high degree.

Whatever pure thou in the body enjoyest,
And pure thou wert created, we enjoy
In eminence. *Milton.*

7. A title given to cardinals and others.

His eminence was indeed very fond of his poet. *Hurd.*

ÊM'I-NËN-OY, *n.* Same as EMINENCE. *Tillotson.*

ÊM'I-NËNT, *a.* [*L. emineo, eminens, to project out; — It. & Sp. eminerit; Fr. éminent.*]

1. Standing forth above the rest; high; lofty.

He, above the rest
In shape and gesture proudly eminent,
Stood like a tower. *Milton.*

2. Conspicuous; remarkable; distinguished; celebrated; prominent; illustrious; exalted; famous; as, "An eminent scholar or poet."

Eminent domain, see DOMAIN.

Syn. — See FAMOUS.

ÊM-I-NËN'TIAL, *a.* (*Algebra.*) Noting an arti-

cial kind of equation, which involves in itself several particular equations. *Francis.*

ÊM'I-NËNT-LY, *ad.* Conspicuously; in a high degree. "Eminently useful." *Swift.*

Ê'MIR, or Ê-MËËR', *n.* [*Arabic, chief or lord.*]

A title of dignity among the Turks, originally given to the caliphs, now, by prescriptive usage, to those who are considered as descended from Mahomet by his son-in-law Ali and daughter Fatima: — a title, when joined to another word expressive of a particular office, given to viziers, pachas, &c. *Brande.*

Ê'MIR-Â'LEM, *n.* A general of the Turks, or the keeper of all their colors. *Crabb.*

ÊM-IS-SÂ'RI-ÛY, *n.* [*L., an outlet.*] A sluice; a floodgate. *Wcale.*

ÊM'IS-SÂ-RY, *n.* [*L. emissarius; emitto, emissus, to send forth; e, forth, and mitto, to send; It. emissario; Sp. emisario; Fr. émissaire.*]

1. One sent out on a mission or some business; — particularly a private messenger or agent; a messenger; a spy. "Clifford, an emissary and spy of the king's." *Bacon.*

2. *pl.* (*Anat.*) Vessels through which the excretions take place. *Arbuthnot.*

Syn. — Emissary and spy are terms applied to persons sent out by a government to an enemy's country for hostile purposes. An emissary, whose office is the less dishonorable of the two, acts openly, and endeavors to influence the councils of the enemy, to sow seeds of dissension, &c. A spy is concealed, and endeavors to get information that may be useful to his employers.

ÊM'IS-SÂ-RY, *a.* Looking about; prying. "Your emissary eye." [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

Ê-MIS'SION (ê-mîsh'un), *n.* [*L. emissio; It. emissione; Sp. emision; Fr. émission.*]

1. The act of emitting, or the process of sending out; as, "The emission of light or heat."

2. (*Finance.*) The issuing or putting into circulation of bills or notes: — the number or quantity of such bills or notes issued at one time; as, "The first or second emission of notes."

† ÊM-IS-SÎ'TIOUS (êm-is-sîsh'us), *a.* Examining; prying. "Those emissitious eyes." *Bp. Hall.*

Ê-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Sending out; emitting. *Brooke.*

ÊM'IS-SQ-RY, *a.* (*Phys.*) Noting ducts, especially certain veins, which convey fluids out of the body. *Buchanan.*

Ê-MIT', *v. a.* [*L. emitto; e, forth, and mitto, to send; It. emettere; Sp. emitir; Fr. émettre.*] [*i.* EMITTED; *pp.* EMITTING, EMITTED.]

1. To send forth; to throw out; to vent.

While yon sun emits his rays divine. *Mickle.*

2. To let fly; to discharge; to dart. [*R.*]

Least, wrathful, the far-shooting god emit
His fatal arrows. *Prior.*

3. To issue, as an order. [*R.*]

That a citation be valid, it ought to be emitted by the judge's authority.

4. To put into circulation; to issue for circulation; as, "To emit bills or notes."

Ê-MÎT'TËNT, *a.* Sending out; emitting. *Boyle.*

† ÊM-MÂN'TËL, *v. a.* To cover, as with a mantle; to protect. *Holland.*

† ÊM-MÂR'BLE, *v. a.* To make like marble: — to make cold.

Thou dost emmarble the proud heart of her. *Spenser.*

ÊM-MËN'A-GÖGE (-gög), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμνία, the menses, and γῶ, to lead.*] (*Med.*) Medicine to promote menstrual discharges. *Dunglison.*

ÊM-MËN-ÔL'Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr. ἐμνία, the menses, and lógos, a discourse.*] A treatise on menstruation. *Dunglison.*

ÊM-MET, *n.* [*A. S. emet, emette; Ger. ameise.*]

An ant; a pismire. — See ANT.

ÊM-MET, *a.* "Emmet and ant are different spellings of the same word. The different spellings by which they are bridged over are emmet, emet, emt, and ant." *Trench.*

ÊM-MËW', *v. a.* To confine; to coop up. *Shak.*

† ÊM-MÔVE', *v. a.* [*L. emoveo; Fr. éouvoir.*]

To excite; to move. *Spenser.*

ÊM-OL-LËS'CËNCE, *n.* [*L. mollesco, mollescens, to become soft; Fr. amolissement.*] The softening of a metal in beginning to melt. *Smart.*

Ê-MÔL'LÎ-ÂTE (ê-môl'yê-ât), *r. a.* [*L. emollio, emollitus, to soften; mollis, soft; It. annollire.*] [*i.* EMOLLIATED; *pp.* EMOLLIATING, EMOLLIATED.] To soften; to make effeminate. *Smart.*

Ê-MÔL'LIENT (ê-môl'yent) [ê-môl'yent, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; e-môl'yent, P.*], *a.* [*L. emollio, emolliens, to make soft; It. & Sp. emolliente; Fr. emollient.*] (*Med.*) Softening; making supple; as, "Emollient applications." *Arbuthnot.*

Ê-MÔL'LIENT (ê-môl'yent), *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which is supposed to have the power of relaxing the living animal fibre. *Brande.*

† Ê-MÔL'LÎ-MËNT, *n.* [*L. emolumentum.*] A softening; an assuaging. *Cockeram.*

ÊM-OL-LÎ'TION, *n.* [*Low L. emollitio.*] The act of softening; a softening. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Ê-MÔL'LÎ-MËNT, *n.* [*L. emolumentum, toll or profit taken for grinding; molo, to grind; It. & Sp. emolumento; Fr. émolument.*]

1. Profit from labor, or compensation for services; pecuniary gain; profit; lucre; pay; as, "The emoluments of an office."

The gross lucre and fat emoluments of servitude. *Burke.*

2. Advantage; good or gain in a general sense.

Nothing gives greater satisfaction than the sense of having despatched a great deal of business to public emolument. *Tatler.*

Syn. — Emolument is the reward of labor, bodily or mental, as wages or compensation for manual labor, or the salary or perquisites of an office. Profit is applied to gain accruing from something that has been laid out first; as, "The profit of trade."

Ê-MÔL'LÎ-MËNT'AL, *a.* Useful; yielding profit. All that is laudable and truly emolumental. *Everlyn.*

† Ê-MÖNGST' (ê-müngst'), *prep.* Among. *Spenser.*

Ê-MÔ'TION, *n.* [*L. emoveo, emotus, to move out, to agitate; It. emozione; Fr. émotion.*] A movement of the mind or of the feelings of the soul; mental excitement; agitation of the sensibilities or the passions; perturbation; feeling.

I will appeal to any man whether he finds not the natural emotion of the same passion in himself which the poet describes in his feigned persons. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See AGITATION.

Ê-MÔ'TION, *v. a.* To move; to excite.

As the young chief th' affecting scene surveys,
How all his form the emotion's soul betrays. *Scott.*

Ê-MÔ'TION-AL, *a.* Relating to, or implying, emotion; feeling; sentient. [*R.*] *For. Qu. Rev.*

"Emotional" is creeping into books. *Trench.*

Ê-MÔ'TIVE, *a.* Attended by emotion; characterized by emotion. *Brooke.*

† Ê-MÔVE', *v. a.* [*L. emoveo.*] To move. *Spenser.*

ÊM-PÂIR', *v. a.* [*Fr. empirer.*] To make worse; to impair. — See IMPAIR. *Spenser.*

ÊM-PÂIS'TIC, *n.* [*Gr. ἐπιστικὴ; ἐπιστά, to stamp, to emboss.*] (*Ancient Art.*) Inlaid work resembling the modern buhl. *Fairholt.*

ÊM-PÂLE', *v. a.* [*L. in, in, and palus, a stake; It. impalare; Sp. empalar; Fr. empaler.*] [*i.* EMPALED; *pp.* EMPALING, EMPALED.]

1. To fence with pales or stakes; to fortify; to impale. "The English empaled themselves with their pikes." *Raleigh.*

2. To enclose; to shut in; to surround.

Impenetrable, empaled with circling fire. *Milton.*

3. To put to death by fixing or spitting on a stake standing upright.

Then, with what life remains, empaled, and left
To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake. *Addison.*

ÊM-PÂLED' (êm-pâld'), *p. a.* Fenced or fortified with stakes; — having undergone empalement.

ÊM-PÂLE'MËNT, *n.* [*Fr. empalement.*]

1. Act of empaling: — punishment by empaling.

2. An enclosure by palisades. *Craig.*

3. (*Her.*) A conjunction of coats of arms, pale-wise. *Warton.*

4. (*Bot.*) The calyx of a plant. *Müller.*

ÊM-PÂN'ËL, *n.* A list of jurors; a panel. *Cowell.*

ÊM-PÂN'ËL, *v. a.* [*See PANEL.*] [*i.* EMPAN-ELLED; *pp.* EMPANELLING, EMPANELLED.] To write or enroll, as the names of a jury, in a list or on a piece of parchment, called a panel; to panel; to impanel. *Burnet.*

ÊM-PÂN'ËL-MËNT, *n.* The act of empanelling, or enrolling on a list. *Wyse.*

EM-PÄR'Ä-DISE, *v. a.* See **IMPARADISE**. *Donne.*
EM-PÄRK', *v. a.* To enclose in a park; to shut in; to shut up; to impound. *Bp. King.*
EM-PÄR'LANCÉ, *n.* See **IMPARLANCÉ**. *Spenser.*
EM-PÄSM', *n.* [Gr. ἐμψάσω, to sprinkle.] (*Med.*) A powder for sprinkling the body, or any diseased part, to deprive it of offensive odor. *Bailey.*
EM-PÄS'SION (em-pash'un), *v. a.* To warm with passion or feeling. — See **IMPASSION**. *Spenser.*
EM-PÄST', *v. a.* See **IMPAST**.
EM-PÉACH', *v. a.* [Fr. empêcher, to hinder.] To impeach. — See **IMPEACH**. *Sir T. Eliot.*
EM-PÉARL', *v. a.* To cover with pearls, or with any thing resembling pearls. *Sidney.*
† EM-PÉI'RÄL, *n.* See **EMPIRIC**. *Harmar.*
EM-PÉO'PLE (em-pé'pl), *v. a.* To form into a people or community; to people. [*R.*] *Spenser.*
EM-PÉR-ÉSS, *n.* See **EMPRESS**. *Davies.*
† EM-PÉR'IL, *v. a.* To endanger; to peril. *Spenser.*
† EM-PÉR'ISH, *v. n.* To perish. *Spenser.*
EM-PÉR-OR, *n.* [*L.* imperator; *It.* imperadore; *Sp.* emperador; *Fr.* empereur.] The sovereign or ruler of an empire; a monarch in title and dignity superior to a king; as, "The emperor of Austria"; "The emperor of Russia."
Syn. — See **MONARCH**.
EM-PÉR-OR-PÄ'PÉR, *n.* The largest kind of drawing paper. *Fairholt.*
EM-PÉR-OR-SHÍP, *n.* The state or the authority of an emperor. *Faber.*
† EM-PÉ-BY, *n.* [Fr. empire.] Empire. *Shak.*
EM-PÉ'TRUM, *n.* [Gr. ἐμπετρον, a rock-plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; crow-berry. *London.*
EM-PHÄ-SÍS, *n.*; pl. **EM-PHÄ-SÉS**. [*L.* from Gr. ἐμφασίς; ἐμφαίνω, to show; *It.* enfasis; *Sp.* enfasis; *Fr.* emphase.]
 1. A stress or force of voice laid on a word or a clause in a sentence, in order to enforce a meaning; impressive utterance.
 A person who clearly comprehends what he says, in private conversation, never fails to place the emphasis on the right word. *Haley.*
 2. Impressiveness; significance; weight.
 These questions have force and emphasis, if they be understood of the antediluvian earth. *Burnet.*
Syn. — *Emphasis*, *accent*, and *stress* all denote an increased effort of voice; *accent*, on a syllable of a word; *emphasis*, on an important word in a sentence; *stress* is used both for *accent* on a syllable and *emphasis* on a word.
EM-PHÄ-SÍZE, *v. a.* [*It.* EMPHASIZED; *pp.* EMPHASIZING, EMPHASIZED.] To utter with emphasis; to place emphasis on; to make emphatical. *Coleridge. Dickens. N. Brit. Rev.*
EM-PHÄT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἐμφατικός.] Requiring emphasis; emphasizing; having emphasis; significant; expressive; forcible; strong; striking; "Emphatic terms." *Arbuthnot.* "The expression is emphatical." *Hurd.*
EM-PHÄT'IC-CÄL-LY, *ad.* In an emphatical manner; with emphasis; strongly.
EM-PHÄT'IC-CÄL-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being emphatical. *Scott.*
EM-PHLY-SÍS, *n.* [Gr. ἐν, in, and φλύσις, an eruption.] (*Med.*) An eruption of vesicular pimples filled with an acrid fluid. *Dunglison.*
EM-PHÄC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ἐμψακτικός; ἐμψάσω, to stop up.] (*Med.*) Stopping up the pores of the skin. *Scott.*
EM-PHY-SÉ'MÄ (em-fé-sé'mä), *n.* [Gr. ἐμφύσημα, an inflation; ἐμφύω, to inflate.] (*Med.*) A collection of air in the cellular membrane, rendering the part tense and elastic. *Dunglison.*
EM-PHY-SÉM'A-TOÜS, *a.* Bloated; puffed up; swollen; inflated. *Sharp.*
EM-PHY-TEÜ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐμψύσεις; ἐμψύω, to plant in; ἐν, in, and φυτόν, a plant.] (*Civil Law.*) A contract by which houses or lands are given forever, or for a long term, on condition of their being improved, and a small annual rent paid to the grantor. *Brande.*

EM-PHY-TEÜ'TIC, *a.* (*Civil Law.*) Noting that for which rent is paid; taken on hire. *Craig.*
† EM-PIERCE', *v. a.* To pierce into. *Spenser.*
† EM-PIGHT', *p.* Fixed. — See **PIGHT**. *Spenser.*
EM-PIRE, *n.* [*L.* imperium; *It.* & *Sp.* imperio; *Fr.* empire.]
 1. Imperial power; absolute authority; supreme dominion; sovereignty; supremacy.
 Thou neither dost persuade me to seek wealth
 For empire's sake, nor empire to affect
 For glory's sake, by all thy argument. *Milton.*
 2. The country or countries under the jurisdiction of an emperor; as, "The empire of France"; "The empire of Russia."
 3. Command; sway; control; rule; as, "The empire of reason, or of truth."
Syn. — An empire is either a large country, or several distinct sovereignties, governed by an emperor; a kingdom is a country governed by a king; as, "The Russian or Austrian empire"; "The kingdom of Prussia." It is common to say either, "The kingdom of Great Britain," or, "The British empire." The Roman dominion was originally a kingdom, then a republic, afterwards an empire.
EM-PIR'IC, or **EM-PI-RIC** (122) (em-pir'ik, *Sm. Ja. R.*; em-pe-rik, *S. J. W. B.*; em-pe-rik or em-pir'ik, *W. P. F. K. C.*), *n.* [Gr. ἐμπειρικός, experienced; ἐν, in, and πειρώ, to attempt; *L.* empiricus; *It.* & *Sp.* empirico; *Fr.* empirique.]
 1. One of a sect of ancient physicians, who practised from experience only, and not from theory. *Hakevill.*
 2. One whose knowledge is founded exclusively on personal experience; a trier of crude experiments; a pretender; a quack; charlatan.
 Such an aversion for innovators as physicians are apt to have for empirics. *Swift.*
 "Dr. Johnson tells us, the first acquaintance [em'peric] is adopted by Dryden, and the last by Milton; and this he prefers. There is, indeed, a strong analogy for the last, as the word ends in *ic*; but this analogy is sometimes violated in favor of the substantives, as in *lunatic, heretic, &c.*; and that this is the case in the word in question, may be gathered from the majority of votes in its favor, for, though Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnston are for the latter, Dr. Kennick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Enrick, Bailey, and Barclay are for the former. This word classes, too, with those that almost always adopt the antepenultimate accent; but the adjective has more properly the accent on the second syllable." *Walker.*
Syn. — See **QUACK**.
EM-PIR'IC, *a.* 1. Relating to, or versed in, **EM-PIR'IC-CÄL**, experiments; following, or relying upon, experience. "Empiric alchemist." *Milton.* "The empiric school." *Brande.*
 2. Unwarranted by science; charlatanic. "Empiric remedies." *Dryden.*
Empiric law, (*Science*) a law made use of to classify phenomena until their general cause may be discovered.
EM-PIR'IC-CÄL-LY, *ad.* 1. In an empirical manner; experimentally; according to experience.
 We shall empirically deduct the causes of blackness. *Brown.*
 2. In the manner of quacks. *Johnson.*
EM-PIR'IC-CISM, *n.* [Fr. empirisme.] The quality of being empirical; dependence on personal experience alone; quackery; charlatanism.
 Experience, the safest guide after the mind is prepared, is apt, without such preparation, to degenerate to a vulgar empiricism. *Knob.*
EM-PIR'IC-CIST, *n.* One who practises empiricism; an empiric. *Smith.*
EM-PLÄC'EMENT, *n.* [Fr.] Act of placing; foundation: — place; site, as of a building. *Arundel.*
† EM-PLÄS'TER, *n.* [Gr. ἐμπλάστρον; *L.* emplastrum; *Fr.* emplâtre.] (*Med.*) A plaster. *Wiseman.*
† EM-PLÄS'TER, *v. a.* To cover with a plaster; to plaster. *Chaucer.*
EM-PLÄS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ἐμπλαστικός; *It.* & *Sp.* emplastico; *Fr.* emastique.] Viscous; glutinous; adhesive. *Wiseman.*
EM-PLÄS'TIC, *n.* [Fr. emastique.] (*Med.*) A constipating medicine. *Crabb.*
† EM-PLÄS-TRÄ'TION, *n.* [*L.* emplastratio.] (*Hort.*) To graft with scutcheon; to scutcheon-graft. *Holland.*
EM-PLÄD', *v. a.* See **IMPLEAD**.

EM-PLÉC'TION, *n.* [Gr. ἐμπλέκτον; ἐμπλέκω, to interweave; *L.* emplecton.] (*Arch.*) A method of constructing walls of buildings, among the Greeks and Romans, in which the sides were formed of ashlar laid in regular courses, and the space between filled up with rubble-work, cross-stones being placed at intervals to bind the whole together. *Weale.*
EM-PLÖY', *v. a.* [*L.* implere, to infold; *It.* impiegare; *Sp.* emplear; *Fr.* employer.] [*L.* EMPLOYED; *pp.* EMPLOYING, EMPLOYED.]
 1. To keep at work; to busy; to exercise; to engage; to engross; as, "To be always employed is one of the secrets of happiness."
 2. To make use of; to use.
 Thou shalt not destroy the trees, and thou shalt not cut them down to employ them in the siege. *Deut. xx. 19.*
 3. To intrust with some agency or duty.
 Be but watchful and employed,
 Soon the baffled tempter flies. *Mottoux, Don Quixote.*
 4. To fill up with occupation; to occupy.
 To study nature will thy time employ. *Dryden.*
Syn. — That which is employed is made to act; that which is used is acted upon. *Employ* workmen; use a spade, pens, paper, &c. *Use* means; exercise faculties; busy one's self.
EM-PLÖY', *n.* [Fr. emploi.] State of being employed; business; object of industry; employment; engagement; occupation; duty; service.
 Present to employ and to be employed to find.
 They have always a foreigner for this employ. *Addison.*
EM-PLÖY'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be employed. *Boyle.*
EMPLOYÉ (ang-plwä-ä or em-plöy-ä), *n.* [Fr.] One who is employed; an official; a clerk; a servant. *Rogee.*
EM-PLÖY'ED-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being employed or occupied. *Richardson.*
EM-PLÖY'ER, *n.* One who employs. *Shak.*
EM-PLÖY'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of employing.
 2. Business; occupation; object of industry; engagement; avocation; calling; profession; as, "The various employments of life."
 How various his employments whom the world
 Calls idle!
 Employment, which Galen calls "nature's physician," is so essential to human happiness, that indolence is justly considered the mother of misery. *Burton.*
 The wise prove, and the foolish confess, by their conduct, that a life of employment is the only life worth leading. *Paley.*
 3. Office; post of business; service; agency.
 Leaders on each side have their hearts wholly set to get or to keep employments. *Swift.*
Syn. — See **BUSINESS**, **OCCUPATION**, **WORK**.
EM-PLÜNGE', *v. a.* To put or force into a liquid or into any state suddenly; to plunge. *Daniel.*
EM-PÖY'SON (em-pöy'zn), *v. a.* [Fr. empoisonner.] [*L.* EMPOISONED; *pp.* EMPOISONING, EMPOISONED.]
 1. To destroy by poison; to poison. *Bacon.*
 2. To taint with poison; to envenom; to imbitter.
 One doth not know
 How much an ill word may empoison liking. *Shak.*
† EM-PÖY'SON, *n.* Poison. *Chaucer.*
EM-PÖY'SON-ER (em-pöy'zn-er), *n.* One who kills or destroys by poison; a poisoner. *Bacon.*
EM-PÖY'SON-ING (em-pöy'zn-ing), *n.* The act of poisoning; empoisonment. *Bacon.*
† EM-PÖY'SON-MÉNT (em-pöy'zn-mént), *n.* [Fr. empoisonnement.] The act of poisoning. *Bacon.*
† EM-PQ-RÉT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἐμπορευτικός; ἐμπο-
† EM-PQ-RÉT'IC-CÄL, *a.* [Gr. ἐμπορία, commerce.] Relating to merchandise. *Johnson.*
EM-PQ-RÍ-ÜM, *n.*; pl. *L.* EMPORIA; Eng. EMPORIUMS. [Gr. ἐμπορίον, a trading-place; *L.* emporium; *It.* & *Sp.* emporio.]
 1. A place of commerce, trade, or merchandise; a mart; a commercial city or town.
 Those emporiums by the sea-side, general staples, marts, as Antwerp, Venice, &c. *Burton.*
 2. A shop or depot for goods. *Simmonds.*
 3. (*Med.*) The brain. *Dunglison.*
EM-PÖUND, *v. a.* See **IMPOUND**.
EM-PÖV'ER-ISH, *v. a.* [*L.* pauper, poor; *It.* impoverire; *Sp.* empobrecer.] [*L.* EMPOVERISHED; *pp.* EMPOVERISHING, EMPOVERISHED.]
 1. To make poor; to reduce to indigence; to bring to want; to depauperate. *South.*

2. To render less fertile; to make less productive. "Tillage *empoverishes* land." *Johnson*.

Written both *empoverish* and *impoverish*.

EM-PÖV'ER-ISH-ER, *n.* 1. One who empoverishes; one that makes others poor. *Johnson*.

2. That which impairs the fertility of the soil. An improver and not an *empoverisher* of land. *Mortimer*.

EM-PÖV'ER-ISH-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of empoverishing; impoverishment. *Swift*.

2. Exhaustion of fertility or productiveness; as, "The *empoverishment* of the soil."

EM-PÖW'ER, *v. a.* [From *power*.] [*i.* EMPOWER-BRED; *pp.* EMPOWERING, EMPOWERED.]

1. To give legal power to; to invest with authority; to authorize; to commission; as, "To *empower* an attorney to act for another."

2. To give natural ability to; to enable.

Does not the same force that enables them to heal, *empower* them to destroy? *Baker*.

Syn. — See COMMISSION.

EM-PRESS, *n.* 1. The wife of an emperor. The grace of him and his great *empress*. *B. Jonson*.

2. A woman invested with imperial dignity; a female sovereign.

Empress of this fair world, resplendent *Eve*. *Milton*.

† EM-PRINT', *v. a.* To imprint. *Hall*.

EM-PRISE', *n.* [Old Fr. *emprise*.] An attempt or undertaking of danger; enterprise. [Poetical.]

Giants of mighty bone and bold *emprise*. *Milton*.

EM-PRIS'ON, *v. a.* To imprison. *Todd*.

EM-PRIS'ON-MENT, *n.* Imprisonment. *Spenser*.

EM-PROS-THÖT'-O-NÖS, *n.* [Gr. *ἐμπροσθεν*, forwards, and *τείνω*, to draw.] (*Med.*) A spasmodic action of the muscles, by which the body is drawn involuntarily forwards. *Brande*.

EMPTI-ER (ém'te-er), *n.* He who, or that which, empties. *B. Jonson*.

EMPTI-NÉSS (ém'te-nés), *n.* 1. The state of being empty, unfilled, or unfurnished.

His coffers sound With hollow poverty and *emptiness*. *Shak*.

2. Want of knowledge; ignorance. Eternal smiles his *emptiness* betray. As shallow streams run dimpling all the way. *Pope*.

3. A void space; vacuity; vacuum. Except an *emptiness* had come between. *Dryden*.

4. Want of substance or solidity. "The *emptiness* of light and shadow." *Dryden*.

5. Unsatisfactoriness; vanity. "The worth or *emptiness* of things here." *Atterbury*.

EMPTIÖN (ém'shun), *n.* [*L.* *emptio*.] The act of purchasing. *Arbutnot*.

EMPTIÖN-AL, *a.* That may be purchased. *Ash*.

EMPTY (ém'te), *a.* [*A. S.* *æmti*, or *æmtig*.]

1. Containing nothing; void; devoid; vacant. The pit was *empty*; there was no water in it. *Gen. xxxvii. 24*.

2. Unfurnished with knowledge or other qualities; destitute. "An *empty*, trifling, pretending pedant." *Felton*.

Art thou thus boldened, man, by thy distress, That in civility thou seem'st so *empty*? *Shak*.

3. Unburdened; unfreighted; having nothing to carry; unsupplied. They beat him, and sent him away *empty*. *Mark xii. 3*.

4. Wanting food or nourishment; hungry. My falcon now is sharp and *empty*. *Shak*.

5. Wanting substance or reality; unsubstantial. "Empty dreams." *Dryden*.

6. Unable or unfitted to satisfy; unsatisfactory; vain. "Empty praise." *Pope*.

7. Not bearing fruit; unfruitful; barren. Seven *empty* ears blasted with the east wind. *Gen. xli. 27*.

Syn. — *Empty* is a term of more general use, and of more extensive application, than *vacant*, *void*, and *devoid*. *Empty* and *vacant* are used either in a natural or moral sense; *void* and *devoid*, in a moral sense. An *empty* vessel or house; an *empty* dream; an unfurnished room; a *vacant* seat; a *vacant* house; *void* of understanding; *devoid* of common sense. — See VAIN.

EMPTY (ém'te), *v. a.* [*A. S.* *æmtian*, *æmtian*.]

1. EMPTIED; *pp.* EMPTING, EMPTIED.]

1. To make empty or void; to evacuate; to exhaust; to deprive of the contents; as, "To *empty* a pitcher"; "To *empty* a purse."

2. To pour out, as the contents of any thing. The great navigable rivers that *empty* themselves into it [the *Euxine*]. *Arbutnot*.

EMPTY (ém'te), *v. n.* 1. To become empty. "The chapel *empties*." *B. Jonson*.

2. To be discharged; to flow; as, "The Ohio River *empties* into the Mississippi."

EMPTY-HAND-ED, *a.* Having nothing in the hands. *Congreve*.

EMPTY-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having an empty head; void of understanding. *Goldsmith*.

EMPTY-HEART-ED, *a.* Having an empty heart; wanting sensibility or feeling. *Shak*.

EMPTY-ING, *n.* 1. The act of pouring out or making empty.

2. *pl.* Sediment or lees of beer, cider, &c.; yeast. [*U. S.*]

EMPTY-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἐμπύσις*, a spitting.] (*Med.*) Expectoration of blood caused by hemorrhage of the lungs. *Dunghison*.

EM-PÜGN' (em-pün'), *v. a.* To impugn. *Sir T. More*.

EM-PUR'PLE, *v. a.* To make of a purple color; to dye, tinge, or stain with purple. *Milton*.

† EM-PÜSE, *n.* [Gr. *ἐμπύσις*; Fr. *empuse*.] A phantom; a spectre. *Bp. Taylor*.

† EM-PÜZ'ZLE, *v. a.* To puzzle. *Broome*.

EM-PY-É-MA, *n.* [Gr. *ἐμπύμα*; *ἐν*, in, and *πύον*, pus.] (*Med.*) A collection of blood or pus in some cavity of the body, and particularly in that of the pleura or thorax. *Harvey*.

EM-PY-É-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἐμπύσις*, suppuration.] (*Med.*) A pustulous eruption. *Dunghison*.

† EM-PY-RÆ'UM, *n.* [*L.*] Empyrean. *Glanville*.

EM-PYR'E-AL (em-pir'e-al, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; em-pe-r'e-al, *K.*), *a.* [Gr. *ἐμπύρος*; *ἐν*, in, and *πύρ*, fire.] Formed of pure fire or light; highly refined; — relating to the highest heaven. "Gold *empyrean*." *Milton*. "Empyrean sphere." *Pope*.

Empyrean air, oxygen gas. *Brande*.

† EM-PY-RÉ'AN, or EM-PYR'E-AN (em-pe-r'e-an, *S. E. K. Sm. Wb.*; em-pe-r'e-an or em-pir'e-an, *W. P. J. F. Ja. C.*), *n.* [Gr. *ἐμπύριος*, in, on, or by, the fire.] The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed to subsist. *Milton*.

† "This word has the accent on the penultimate syllable in Sheridan, Kourick, Barclay, Nares, and Bailey; and on the antepenultimate in Ash, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick; and this last accentuation is, in my opinion, the most correct; for, as the penultimate is short, there is the same reason for placing the accent on the antepenultimate as in *cerulean*, though poets, with their usual license, generally accent the penultimate." *Walker*. — See EUROPEAN.

† EM-PY-RÉ'AN, or EM-PYR'E-AN, *a.* Empyrean. "In the *empyrean* heaven." *Cowley*.

† EM-PY-REÜM, *n.* Empyreuma. *Harvey*.

EM-PY-REÜ'MA, *n.* [Gr. *ἐμπύρευμα*; *ἐν*, in, and *πύρ*, fire.] (*Chem.*) The burnt smell produced by the distillation or decomposition of some oily animal or vegetable substances. *Brande*.

EM-PY-REÜ-MÄT'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *empyreumati-*

EM-PY-REÜ-MÄT'IC-AL, } *tiq.*] Having empyreuma; having the smell or taste of burnt substances. "Empyreumatical oils." *Boyle*.

EM-PY-REÜ'MA-TIZE, *v. a.* To make empyreumatic; to burn. [*R.*] *Sat. Mag.*

EM-PYR'I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *ἐμπύρος*, prepared by fire; *ἐν*, in, and *πύρ*, fire.] Pertaining to combustion, or to combustibility. *Kirwan*.

EM-PY-RÖ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἐμπύρωσις*; *ἐμπύρω*, to burn; *ἐν*, in, and *πύρ*, fire.] Conflagration; a general fire. [*R.*] *Hale*.

EMÜ, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A large bird. — See EMEU.

EMÜ-LÄTE (ém'yü-lät), *v. a.* [Gr. *ἐμυλλάσθαι*, to contend; *L.* *emulor*, *emulatus*; *It.* *emulare*; *Sp.* *emular*.] [*i.* EMULATED; *pp.* EMULATING, EMULATED.]

1. To strive to equal or to excel; to rival; as, "To *emulate* the virtues of others."

2. To rise to equality with. I see how thy eye would *emulate* the diamond. *Shak*.

3. To imitate; to copy; to resemble. The convulsion *emulating* involuntary laughter. *Arbutnot*.

† EMÜ-LÄTE, *a.* Desirous to excel; ambitious; emulous. "Emulate pride." *Shak*.

EMÜ-LÄT-ING, *p. a.* Rivaling; striving to equal.

EMÜ-LÄTION, *n.* [*L.* *emulatio*; *It.* *emulazione*; *Sp.* *emulacion*; *Fr.* *emulation*.]

1. The act of emulating; desire to equal or to excel others; competition; rivalry; desire of superiority; desire of excellence.

Aristotle allows that some emulation may be good; yet envy he utterly condemns. *Spur*.

2. Contest; contention; struggle; strife.

Such factious emulations shall arise. *Shak*.

Syn. — "Emulation is lively and generous, and ennobles base and malicious; the first is a regret at our small desert, the other a vexation at the merit of others. Emulation would raise us, and envy would abase what is above us." *Dr. Th. Fuller*. — See COMPETITION, JEALOUS.

EMÜ-LÄ-TIVE, *a.* [*Sp.* *emulativo*; *Fr.* *émulatif*.] That emulates; inclined to emulation; rivaling. "His *emulative* age." *T. Warton*.

EMÜ-LÄ-TÖR, *n.* [*L.* *emulator*; *Fr.* *émulateur*.] One who emulates; a competitor; a rival. "Jealous *emulators*." *Feltham*.

EMÜ-LÄ-TRESS, *n.* [*L.* *emulatrix*; *Fr.* *émulatrice*.] She who emulates. *Shelton*.

† EMÜLE, *v. a.* [Old Fr. *emuler*.] To emulate. *Spenser*.

† EMÜLGE', *v. a.* [*L.* *emulgeo*.] To milk out; to press out; to drain. *Bailey*.

EMÜL'GENT, *a.* [*L.* *emulgeo*, *emulgens*, to milk or drain out; *It.* & *Sp.* *emulgente*; *Fr.* *émulgent*.] (*Anat.*) Applied to the renal artery and vein, which were formerly supposed to milk, as it were, the urine through the kidneys. *Dunghison*.

EMÜL'GENT, *n.* 1. (*Anat.*) An emulgent vessel, as the renal artery, or renal vein. *Craig*.

2. (*Med.*) A term applied to medicine used to excite the flow of bile. *Hoblyn*.

EMÜ-LOÜS, *a.* [*L.* *emulus*; *It.* & *Sp.* *emulo*.]

1. Having emulation; rivaling; competing. "Emulous schools." *Bp. Hall*.

2. Ambitiously desirous. By strength They measure all, of other excellence. *Milton*.

EMÜ-LOÜS-LY, *ad.* In an emulous manner.

EMÜ-LOÜS-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being emulous; rivalry; competition. *Scott*.

EMÜL'SIC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid procured from the albumen of almonds. *Hoblyn*.

EMÜL'SINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) Vegetable albumen of almonds. *Hoblyn*.

EMÜL'SION, *n.* [*Low L.* *emulsio*, from *L.* *emulgeo*, *emulus*, to milk out; *It.* *emulsione*; *Sp.* *emulsion*; *Fr.* *émulsion*.] (*Med.*) A medicinal preparation of a milky appearance, composed of a fixed oil divided and held suspended in water by means of mucilage; — a term also applied to a resinous substance, to balsam, or to camphor, rubbed up with dilute alcohol, mucilage, or yolk of egg. *Dunghison*.

EMÜL'SIVE, *a.* [*It.* *emulsivo*; *Fr.* *émulsif*.] Tending to soften; like milk. *Smart*.

EMÜNC'TO-RIES, *n. pl.* [*L.* *emunctorium*; *emungo*, *emunctus*, to blow the nose; *It.* *emuntorio*; *Fr.* *émunatoire*.] (*Anat.*) Organs whose office it is to give issue to matters which ought to be excreted; excretory ducts. "Warm liquors, such as open the *emuntories*." *Arbutnot*.

† EMÜS-CÄTION, *n.* [*L.* *emusco*, *emuscatus*, to clear from moss; *e*, from, and *muscus*, moss.] The act of clearing from moss. *Evelyn*.

EMÜ-DINE, *n.* [*L.* *emys*, *emydis* (Gr. *ἰχθῆς*), a tortoise. *A* chelonian reptile or tortoise. *Brande*.

EN-. A prefix to many English words, identical with *em*, *im*, and *in*. — *En* occurs in some words immediately from the Greek; otherwise *en* and *em* are from the Latin through the French language; while *in* and *im* occur in words which come direct from the Latin. But there are many words that waver between the two modes of spelling; as, *empoverish* or *impoverish*; *enquire* or *inquire*; *enclose* or *inclose*; *endorse* or *indorse*, &c.

EN. Formerly a plural termination of nouns and verbs, as *housen*, *hosen*, they *escapen*; still remaining in a few nouns, as *ozen*.

EN-ABLE, *v. a.* [See **ABLE**.] [*i.* **ENABLED**; *pp.* **ENABLING**, **ENABLED**.] To make able; to supply with strength or ability; to empower.

Temperance gives nature her full play, and enables her to exert herself in all her force and vigor. *Spectator*.

† **EN-ABLE-MENT**, *n.* The act of enabling; power to do any thing; ability. *Bacon*.

EN-ACT', *v. a.* [*en* and *act*.] [*i.* **ENACTED**; *pp.* **ENACTING**, **ENACTED**.] 1. To establish by law; to pass as a law; to legislate; to institute; to decree; to order. It is enacted by the laws of Venice. *Shak.*

2. † To carry out in act; to effect; to perform. It is wrong to punish the thought before it be enacted. *Spenser*.

3. To represent on the stage; to act. I did enact Hector. *Shak.*

Syn. — See **INSTITUTE**.

† **EN-ACT'**, *n.* Purpose; determination. *Johnson*.

EN-ACT'IVE, *a.* That enacts; having power to enact. *Bramhall*.

EN-ACT'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of enacting, decreeing, or establishing by law. *Goldsmith*. 2. A law enacted; a decree; an act; as, "The enactments of a legislature."

EN-ACT'OR, *n.* 1. One who enacts or decrees. "Enactor of this law." *Atterbury*. 2. † One who performs any thing. *Shak.*

† **EN-ACT'URE**, *n.* Purpose; determination. *Shak.*

EN-AL-I-O-SAU'R-I-AN, *n.* [Gr. *ἐν*, in, and *ἄλις*, the sea, and *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] (*Pal.*) One of a family of extinct marine lizards embracing the ichthyosaurus and the plesiosaurus. *Agassiz*.

EN-AL-LA-GE (*en-äl'lä-jé*), *n.* [L., from Gr. *ἐνάλαιος*, an exchange.] (*Gram.*) A change of words, or a substitution of one gender, number, case, person, tense, mood, or voice of the same word for another. *Andrews*.

EN-AM'BUSH, *v. a.* To hide in ambush; to ambush. The ambushed phalanx and the springing mine. *Cawthorne*.

EN-AM'EL, *v. a.* [Fr. *émailler*.] [*i.* **ENAMELLED**; *pp.* **ENAMELLING**, **ENAMELLED**.] 1. To lay enamel on metal; to paint in enamel; to inlay. *Swift*. 2. To give variety to by different colors. "With gay enamelled colors mixed." *Milton*. And paints the enamelled ground. *Gay*.

EN-AM'EL, *v. n.* To practise the use of enamel. It were foolish to enamel on the glasses of telescopes. *Boyle*.

EN-AM'EL, *n.* [Fr. *émailler*, to enamel; *en*, in, and *email*, enamel.]

1. A substance used in enamelling; a semi-transparent or opaque glass formed by the combination of different metallic oxides with some fixed fusible salt, as a borate, fluato, or phosphate, and variously colored, according to the ingredients used, being made blue by oxide of cobalt, yellow by the oxides of lead and antimony, green by the oxide of copper, or the oxide of chrome, &c. *Ure*.

2. (*Anat.*) The hard, exterior surface of the teeth, or any similar covering.

3. (*Paint.*) The art of painting with vitrifiable colors on metal plates; enamelling. *Francis*.

EN-AM'EL, *a.* Relating to the art of enamelling. Enamel painting, the art of forming colored figures and designs on an enamelled surface fixed upon gold or copper.

EN-AM'EL-LAR, *a.* Consisting of enamel, or resembling enamel; smooth; glossy. *Craig*.

EN-AM'ELLED, *p. a.* Overlaid with enamel or anything resembling enamel. *Pope*.

Enamelled cards, cards covered on one side with a coating of white lead and size, pressed smooth by being passed between highly polished steel rollers.

EN-AM'EL-LER, *n.* One who enamels, or overlays metals with enamel. *Hulot*.

EN-AM'EL-LING, *n.* The act of one who enamels, or the art of an enameller. *Sir W. Petty*.

EN-AM'EL-LIST, *n.* One who enamels; an enameller. *Gent. Mag.*

† **EN-AM-O-RÄ'DÖ** [*en-äm-o-rä'dö*, *Sm. Wb.*; *en-äm-o-rä'dö*, *K.*], *n.* [Sp.] A person enamoured; an innamorato. *Sir T. Herbert*.

EN-AM'OUR, *v. a.* [L. *amor*, love; It. *innamorare*; Sp. *enamorar*; Fr. *enamourer*.] [*i.* **ENAMORED**; *pp.* **ENAMOURING**, **ENAMOURED**.] To inflame with love; to make fond.

No beauty doth so enamour our eyes as honesty should lead with her if she were showed unto us. *Files*.

EN-AN-THE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἐν*, in, and *ἀνθρσις*, blossom.] (*Med.*) An eruption on the skin connected with an internal affection, as measles, &c.; distinguished from *eczema*. *Dunglison*.

EN-AN-TI-Q-PATH'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐναντιοπαθής*, of contrary properties; *ἐν*, in, *ἀντι*, against, and *πάθος*, suffering.] (*Med.*) Relieving, but not curing; palliative. *Dunglison*.

EN-AN-TI-ÖP'A-THY, *n.* (*Med.*) An opposite affection; allopathy. *Clarke*.

EN-AN-TI-Ö'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἐναντιωσις*; *ἐναντιος*, opposite.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which what is spoken negatively is to be understood affirmatively. *Craig*.

EN-ARCH', *v. a.* To inarch. *Lydgate*.

EN-ARMED', *a.* [Fr. *énarme*.] (*Her.*) Having the horns, beaks, talons, &c., of a different color from the body. *Todd*.

† **EN-AR-RÄ'TION**, *n.* [L. *enarratio*.] Explanation; exposition; narration. *Hakewill*.

EN-AR-THRÖ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἐν*, in, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] (*Anat.*) A kind of articulation in which the head of a bone is received into the cavity of another, and can be moved in all directions; the ball-and-socket joint. *Dunglison*.

† **EN-NÄS'CENT**, *a.* [L. *enascor*, *enascens*, to spring up.] Rising; springing forth. *Warburton*.

† **EN-A-TÄ'TION**, *n.* [L. *enato*, *enatus*, to swim out or away.] Act of swimming out. *Bailey*.

† **EN-NÄTE'**, *a.* [L. *enatus*.] Growing out. *Smith*.

† **EN-NÄUN'TER**, *ad.* Lest that. *Spenser*.

† **EN-NÄV'I-GÄTE**, *v. a.* [L. *enavigo*, *enavigatus*.] To sail over; to navigate. *Cocheram*.

† **EN-BIBE'**, *v. a.* To imbibe. *Shelton*.

EN-CÄGE', *v. a.* [Fr. *encager*.] [*i.* **ENAGED**; *pp.* **ENCAGING**, **ENAGED**.] To shut up as in a cage; to coop up; to confine; — written also *incage*. "Encaged in Wales." *Shak.*

EN-CÄMP', *v. n.* [From *camp*.] [*i.* **ENCAMPED**; *pp.* **ENCAMPING**, **ENCAMPED**.] To pitch tents; to halt for a time on a march and prepare temporary habitations; to lodge in a camp.

Michael, and his angels prevalent Encamping, placed in guard their watches round. *Milton*.

EN-CÄMP', *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp; to place in a camp; to order to encamp. The people were encamped against Gibbethon. 1 Kings xvi. 15.

EN-CÄMP'ING, *n.* Encampment. *Bacon*.

EN-CÄMP'MENT, *n.* [It. *accampamento*; Sp. *campamento*; Fr. *campement*.]

1. The act of encamping. *Johnson*. 2. A camp; tents pitched in order. *Grev*.

† **EN-CÄNK'ER**, *v. a.* To canker. *Shelton*.

EN-CÄN'THIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἐν*, in, and *κανθός*, the angle of the eye.] (*Med.*) A small tumor or excrescence growing from the inner angle of the eye. *Brande*.

EN-CÄR'DI-ÖN, *n.* [Gr. *ἐν καρδίᾳ*, in the heart; *ἐν*, in, and *καρδία*, the heart.] The heart or pith of vegetables. *Crabb*.

EN-CÄR'FUS, *n.* [L.; Gr. *ἐν*, in, and *καρπός*, fruit.] (*Arch.*) A festoon on a frieze, consisting of fruits, flowers, leaves, &c. *Brande*.

EN-CÄSE', *v. a.* To enclose; to incase. *Beau. & Fl.*

EN-CÄSE'MENT, *n.* The act of encasing. *Ed. Rev.*

EN-CÄSE'MENT, *n.* (*Banking*.) The payment in cash of a note, draft, &c. *Ogilvie*.

EN-CÄU'MA, *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκαυμα*, a brand; *ἐκαίω*, to burn in.] (*Med.*)

1. A tumor produced by a burn. *Dunglison*. 2. An ulcer of the cornea occasioning the loss of the humors. *Dunglison*.

EN-CÄUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐγκαυστικός*; *ἐκαίω*, to burn in; L. *encausticus*; It. *encaustico*; Fr. *encaustique*.] Burnt in; — applied to enamelling; — applied also to a method of painting practised by the ancients, not fully explained.

Encaustic tiles, decorated paving-tiles of baked pottery, much used in the pavements and other ecclesiastical edifices of an early date, and recently brought again into use with various improvements. *Ogilvie*.

EN-CÄUS'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκαυστική*.] 1. A method of painting in burnt wax, practised by the ancients. *Crabb*.

2. The art of painting on enamel; painting in which the colors are fixed by heat. *Buchanan*.

EN-CÄVE', *v. a.* [Fr. *encaver*.] To hide, as in a cave. *Shak.*

ENCEINTE (*äng-sänt'*), *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) An enclosure; the rampart or embankment that commands a fortified place. *Campbell*.

ENCEINTE (*äng-sänt' or en-sänt'*), *a.* [Fr. *enceindre*, to encircle; to gird; from L. *cingo*, *cinctus*.] (*Law*.) Being with child; pregnant. — See **ENSEINT**. *Blackstone*.

EN-CÄ'NI-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἐκάνια*; *καίνος*, new; L. *enecania*.]

1. (*Ant.*) Festivals anciently commemorative of the founding of a city or the dedication of a temple. *Todd*.

2. Solemnities at the celebration of a founder or a benefactor. *Oldisworth*.

EN-CE-PHÄL'GI-A, *n.* [Gr. *ἐν*, in, *κεφαλή*, the head, and *ἄλγος*, pain.] (*Med.*) Deep-seated headache; cephalalgia. *Dunglison*.

EN-CE-PHÄL'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐν*, in, and *κεφαλή*, the head.] Situated in the head. *Dunglison*.

EN-CÄPH'A-LQ-ÖBLE, *n.* [Gr. *ἐνκέφαλος*, the brain, and *κύλη*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) Hernia of the brain. *Brande*.

EN-CÄPH'A-LÖID, *a.* [Gr. *ἐνκέφαλος*, the brain, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Med.*) Resembling the matter of the brain; cerebriform. *Craig*.

EN-CÄPH'A-LÖN, *n.* [Gr. *ἐνκέφαλος*; *ἐν*, in, and *κεφαλή*, the head.] (*Anat.*) The brain; the contents of the cranium or skull. *Brande*.

EN-CÄPH-A-LÖT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ἐνκέφαλος*, the brain, and *τομή*, a cutting.] (*Med.*) Dissection of the brain. *Craig*.

EN-CHÄFE', *v. a.* [Fr. *chauffer*.] [*i.* **ENCHAFED**; *pp.* **ENCHAFING**, **ENCHAFED**.] To enrage; to irritate; to chafe. "Their enchafed blood." *Shak.*

EN-CHÄIN', *v. a.* [Fr. *enchaîner*.] [*i.* **ENCHAINED**; *pp.* **ENCHAINING**, **ENCHAINED**.]

1. To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to hold in bondage; to hold fast; to bind.

The Tyrians enchain the images of their gods to their shrines. *Holland's Plutarch*.

2. To link together; to concatenate. "One contracts and enchains his words." *Howell*.

EN-CHAIN'MENT, *n.* The act of enchaining, or the state of being enchained. *Warburton*.

EN-CHÄNT' (12), *v. a.* [L. *incanto*; *in*, in, and *canto*, to sing; It. *incantare*; Sp. *encantar*; Fr. *enchanter*.] [*i.* **ENCHANTED**; *pp.* **ENCHANTING**, **ENCHANTED**.]

1. To act upon by songs of sorcery. And now about the caldron sing, Like elves and fairies in a ring, Enchanting all that you put in. *Shak.*

2. To subdue by charms or spells. *Sidney*.

3. To delight in a high degree; to captivate; to charm; to fascinate; to enrapture; to bewitch. "Varied notes enchanting every ear." *Shak.*

So stands the statue that enchants the world. *Thomson*.

Syn. — See **CHARM**.

EN-CHÄNT'ED, *p. a.* Affected by enchantment or sorcery; — delighted; fascinated; bewitched.

EN-CHÄNT'ER, *n.* [Fr. *enchanteur*.] One who enchants; a sorcerer. *Spectator*.

EN-CHÄNT'ER'S-NIGHT'SHÄDE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Circea*, growing in damp, shady places. *Louisa*.

EN-CHÄNT'ING, *p. a.* Acting by enchantment; enrapturing; delightful.

Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould Breathe such divine enchanting ravishment? *Milton*.

EN-CHÂNT'ING-LY, *ad.* With the force of enchantment; delightfully.

EN-CHÂNT'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *enchantement*.]

1. The act of enchanting or of influencing by magical charms or spells; the practice of magical arts; incantation; conjuration. "The *enchantments* of the Persian magicians." *Knolles*.

2. Irresistible influence; fascination; delight. Warmth of fancy holds the heart of a reader under the strongest enchantment. *Pope*.

EN-CHÂNT'RESS, *n.* 1. A female who enchants, or who is versed in magical arts; a sorceress. *Shak*.

2. A woman who has irresistible influence. Oft with the enchantress of his soul he talks. *Thomson*.

† EN-CHÂRGE', *v. a.* To give in charge to. *Hall*.

EN-CHÂSE', *v. a.* [Fr. *enchasser*; *en*, in, and *chassis*, a frame.] [*i.* ENCHASED; *pp.* ENCHASING, ENCHASED.]

1. To infix; to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast but not concealed.

Like polished ivory, beautiful to behold, Or Parian marble when encased in gold. *Dryden*.

2. To adorn by being fixed upon the surface. To drink in bowls which glittering gems encase. *Dryden*.

3. To delineate, as by engraving or by verbal description; to represent. [*R.*] *Spenser*.

4. (*Fine Arts*.) To adorn metals by raised or embossed work, punched from the back, and then cut on steel blocks or punches, and cleared with small chisels and gravers; to chase. *Brande*.

EN-CHÂSÉ' (-châst), *p. a.* 1. Enclosed as in a frame or in another body.

2. Adorned with embossed work.

EN-CHÂS'ING, *n.* The act or the art of enriching and ornamenting, by designs or figures, gold, silver, and other metals. *Hamilton*.

EN-CHÂS'TEN (en-châ'sn), *v. a.* To correct; to chasten. *H. K. White*.

† EN-CHÊA'SON (en-chê'zn), *n.* [Old Fr. *enchaison*.] Cause; occasion. *Spenser*.

EN-CHÊER', *v. a.* To enliven; to cheer. *Spenser*.

EN-CHÊ'RÎD'Ï-Ï-Ï, *n.* [Gr. *ἐνχέριδιον*; *ên*, in, and *χέρι*, the hand; *L. enchiridium*; *It. enchiridio*.] A little book which may be carried in the hand; a brief compilation; a manual. *Hakewill*.

EN-CHÎS'EL, *v. a.* To cut with a chisel. *Craig*.

EN'CHO-DÛS, *n.* [Gr. *ἐχθος*, a spear, and *δούς*, a tooth.] (*Pal.*) A genus of spear-toothed fossil fishes of the mackerel family, found in the chalk formation. *Agassiz*.

EN-CHÔ'RÏ-AL, *a.* [Gr. *ἐνχόριος*; *ên*, in, and *χώρα*, country.] Belonging to the country; popular; demotic; — applied particularly to the Egyptian hieroglyphics used by the people as distinguished from those used by the priests. The *enchorial* characters of the language of Egypt. *Ec. Rev.* The hieratic or sacerdotal character appears to have been a tachygraphy or abridged form of the hieroglyphic signs... used by the priests in their records. The *enchorial* or demotic, or epistolographic appears to be a further abridgment of the hieratic. *P. Cyc.*

EN-CHÔ'RÏ-C, *a.* Enchorial. *Young*.

EN-CÏNCT'URE, *n.* [*L.* *in*, in, and *cinctura*, a girdle; *cingo*, *cinctus*, to gird.] A band worn round the body; a cincture. *Wordsworth*.

† EN-CÏN'DERED (en-sîn'derd), *a.* Burnt to cinders; reduced to ashes. *Cockram*.

EN-CÏR'CLE, *v. a.* [Old Fr. *encercler*.] [*i.* ENCIRCLED; *pp.* ENCIRCLING, ENCIRCLED.] To enclose in a circle or ring; to go around; to surround; to environ; to encompass. Then let them all encircle him about. *Shak*.

Syn. — See CIRCUMSCRIBE, SURROUND.

EN-CÏR'CLËT, *n.* A small circle; a ring. *Sidney*.

EN-CÏR'CLING, *p. a.* Enclosing in a ring or circle; surrounding; encompassing. A realm defended with encircling seas. *Pope*.

EN-CLÂS', *v. a.* See INCLASP. *Parnell*.

EN-CLÎT'IC, *n.* [Gr. *ἐνκλιτικός*; *ênklitô*, to incline, to throw back the accent; *It. enclitico*; *Fr. enclitique*.]

1. (*Gram.*) A particle joined to the end of a Latin or Greek word, as *que*, *se*, *te*, in the expressions, *virum'que*, *nec'no*, *unus plures'te*; —

so called because they throw back the accent upon the preceding syllable. *Harris*.

2. *pl.* The art of declining and conjugating words. *Ogilvie*.

EN-CLÎT'IC, } *a.* Having the force of an en-
EN-CLÎT'IC-AL, } clitic; throwing back the accent. "Enclitic accent." *Walker*.

EN-CLÎT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In an enclitic manner; by throwing back the accent. *Smart*.

EN-CLÔIS'TER, *v. a.* [Fr. *encloître*.] To shut up, as in a cloister; to cloister. *Mede*.

EN-CLÔSE' (en-clôz'), *v. a.* [*L.* *include*, *inclusus*; *Fr. enclore*, *enclos*.] [*i.* ENCLOSED; *pp.* ENCLOSEING, ENCLOSED.]

1. To close on all sides; to environ; to encircle; to surround; to encompass; to shut in; as, "To enclose lands by a fence, or a city by walls."

2. To part off or shut in by a fence, as lands; to set off as private property; to hold by an exclusive claim; to appropriate. *London Ency.*

3. To cover; to wrap; to envelop; as, "To enclose any thing in a letter."

This word is written indiscriminately *enclose* and *inclose*. It is derived more directly from the French *enclos*, than from the Latin *inclusus*. There is, therefore, a good reason for writing *enclose* and *enclosure*. This is the orthography which is given in almost all the English dictionaries. Kersey, Martin, Barlow, and Richardson, however, give the preference to *inclose*.

Syn. — See CIRCUMSCRIBE, INCLOSE, SURROUND.

EN-CLÔS'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, encloses.

EN-CLÔS'URE (en-clô'shür), *n.* [Old Fr. *enclosure*.] — Written also *inclosure*.

1. Act of enclosing. "The membranes are for the enclosure of all these together." *Wilkins*.

2. State of being enclosed. "The young during its enclosure in the womb." *Ray*.

3. The space enclosed or comprehended within certain limits.

They are to live all in a body, and generally within the same enclosure. *Addison*.

4. Ground separated from the common, and appropriated to private use; a yard. 'Tis not the common, but the enclosure, must make him rich. *South*.

5. That which is enclosed in an envelope or letter. *Craig*.

EN-CLÔTHE', *v. a.* To clothe. *West. Rev.*

EN-CLÔUD', *v. a.* To cover, as with a cloud; to throw into shade. [*R.*] *Spenser*.

EN-CÔACH', *v. a.* To carry in a coach. *Davies*.

EN-CÔF'ÏN, *v. a.* To enclose in a coffin. *Weever*.

† EN-CÔLD'ËN, *v. a.* To make cold. *Feltham*.

EN-CÔL'LAR, *v. a.* To surround with a collar; to fit with a collar. *Boothroyd*.

EN-CÔM'BER, *v. a.* See ENCUMBER. *Todd*.

† EN-CÔM'BER-MËNT, *n.* [Fr. *encombrement*.] Molestation; disturbance; vexation. *Spenser*.

EN-CÔ-MÏ-ÄST, *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκωμιαστής*; *It.* *Sp.* & *Fr. encomiaste*.] One who pronounces an encomium; a eulogist; a panegyrist; a praiser.

The Jesuits are the great encomiasts of the Chinese. *Locke*.

EN-CÔ-MÏ-ÄS'TÏC, } *a.* [Gr. *ἐγκωμιαστικός*;
EN-CÔ-MÏ-ÄS'TÏ-CAL, } *It.* & *Sp. encomiastico*.] Containing encomium or praise; bestowing praise; panegyric; laudatory; eulogistic; as, "Encomiastic words or terms."

† EN-CÔ-MÏ-ÄS'TÏC, *n.* A panegyric. *B. Jonson*.

EN-CÔ-MÏ-ÄS'TÏ-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an encomiastic manner; with encomium. *Bacon*.

† EN-CÔ-MÏ-ÏN, *n.* Encomium. *Fotherby*.

EN-CÔ-MÏ-ÏM, *n.*; *pl.* *L. ENCOMIA*; Eng. ENCOMIUMS. [*L.* from Gr. *ἐγκώμιον*.] Panegyric; praise; eulogy; eulogium; commendation. I shall enter on no encomiums upon Massachusetts. *Webster*.

Syn. — Encomium, eulogy, eulogium, and panegyric, all imply the idea of praise or high commendation. The term *encomium* is used with reference to things, sometimes also to persons. *Eulogy* and *eulogium* are used with reference to persons, their character and actions; and they are commonly applied to a set speech, oration, or address, delivered in a public assembly. *Panegyric* is a high commendation bestowed on any person whom the speaker is disposed to ap-

plaud; and it may be a well-merited eulogy, or mere flattery.

EN-CÔM'PASS (en-kûm'pas), *v. a.* [From *com-pass*.] [*i.* ENCOMPASSED; *pp.* ENCOMPASSING, ENCOMPASSED.] To enclose; to encircle; to surround; to environ; to circumscribe. Look how my ring encompasseth thy finger. *Shak*.

Syn. — See CIRCUMSCRIBE, SURROUND.

EN-CÔM'PASS-MËNT (en-kûm'pas-mënt), *n.*

1. The act of encompassing.

2. Circumlocution. "This encompassment and drift of question." *Shak*.

|| EN-CÔRE' (ang-kôr') (ang-kôr', *S. W. J. E. Ja. Sm.*; ang-kôr', *F. R.*), *ad.* [Fr.] Again; once more; — a word used at public performances, exhibitions, or shows, when the repetition of some part is called for. *Pope*.

This word is perfectly French, and, as usual, we have adopted it with the original pronunciation. In other words which we have received from the French, where the nasal vowel has occurred, we have substituted an awkward pronunciation in imitation of it, which has at once shown our fondness for foreign modes of speaking, and our incapacity of acquiring them. Thus, *caisson* has been turned into *cassoon*, *ballon* into *balloon*, *dragon* into *dragon*, and *Chamont* (a character in the Orphan) into *Shamoon*; but in the word before us this nasal sound is followed by *c* hard, which after *n* always involves hard *g*, and this is precisely an English sound. *Walker*.

|| EN-CÔRE' (ang-kôr'), *v. a.* [*i.* ENCORED; *pp.* ENCOURING, ENCORED.] To call for the repetition of some performance, as a song. *Whitehead*.

EN-CÔUN'TER, *n.* [*L.* *contra*, against; *It. incontro*; *Sp. encuentro*; *Fr. rencontre*.]

1. Act of meeting front to front; — particularly a sudden or accidental meeting. To shun the encounter of the vulgar crowd. *Pope*.

2. A contest; a conflict; a battle; an attack; a combat; an assault; an onset; a skirmish; — particularly a sudden fight between single combatants or a small number of men. Let's leave this keen encounter of our wits. *Shak*.

Hovering a space, till winds the signal blow, To join their dark encounter in mid air. *Milton*.

Syn. — See ATTACK.

EN-CÔUN'TER, *v. a.* [*It. incontrare*; *Sp. encontrar*; *Fr. rencontrer*.] [*i.* ENCOUNTERED; *pp.* ENCOUNTERING, ENCOUNTERED.]

1. To meet front to front; to meet by accident. I am most fortunate thus to encounter you. *Shak*.

2. To meet, as something unwelcome, without flinching; to face; to front. I will encounter darkness as a bride. *Shak*.

3. To meet in a hostile manner; to attack; to engage with; to contend against. Putting themselves in order of battle, they encountered their enemies. *Knolles*.

4. To meet with reciprocal kindness. See, they encounter thee with their hearts' thanks. *Shak*.

5. † To oppose; to be counter to. Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably encounter them. *Hale*.

EN-CÔUN'TER, *v. n.* 1. To meet face to face; to meet suddenly or by chance. *Johnson*.

2. To engage in conflict; to contend; to fight. As doth the fury of two desperate men. *Shak*.

EN-CÔUN'TER-ËR, *n.* 1. One who encounters; an antagonist; an opponent; an enemy. The doctrines of the reformation have kept the field against all encounters. *Aldrich*.

2. One that loves to accost others. O, these encounters, so gill of tongue, They give a coasting welcome ere it comes. *Shak*.

EN-CÔUR'AGE (en-kûr'aj), *v. a.* [*L.* *in*, in, and *cor*, the heart; *It. incoraggiare*; *Sp. encorajar*; *Fr. encourager*.] [*i.* ENCOURAGED; *pp.* ENCOURAGING, ENCOURAGED.]

1. To give courage or confidence to; to embolden; to inspire; to animate; to incite; to stimulate; to instigate; to cheer; to foster. 2. To support; to countenance; to cherish, as, "To encourage manufactures or commerce."

Syn. — See ANIMATE.

EN-CÔUR'AGE-MËNT (en-kûr'aj-mënt), *n.* [*It. incoraggiamento*; *Fr. encouragement*.]

1. The act of encouraging; instigation.

2. That which encourages; incentive; incite-

ment. "The encouragement of virtue, the comfort of adversity." *Golding.*

3. Countenance; support. "All generous encouragement of arts." *Otway.*

EN-COÛR'AG-ER, *n.* One who encourages. "Encouragers of noble actions." *Burton.*

EN-COÛR'AG-ING, *p. a.* Affording encouragement; favoring; as, "Encouraging words."

EN-COÛR'AG-ING-LY, *ad.* In an encouraging manner; with encouragement.

EN-CRÄ'DLE, *v. a.* To lay in a cradle. *Spenser.*

EN-CRĒASE', *v. a. & n.* See INCREASE. *Todd.*

† EN-CRĪM'ONED (en-krim'znd), *a.* Having a crimson color. *Shak.*

EN-CRĪ'NAL, } *a.* Relating to encrinites. *Clarke.*
EN-CRĪ'NIC, }

EN-CRĪN'I-TAL, *a.* Containing the remains of encrinites. *Clarke.*

EN-CRĪ-NITE, *n.* [Gr. *ἐν*, in, and *κρίνω*, a lily.] (*Pal.*) A fossil animal; a species of star-fish having a radiated, lily-shaped disk, supported on a cylindrical, jointed stem; — sometimes called *stone-lily*. *Buckland.*



† The perforated joints of the stems are found on the sea-shore in the North of England, and are called *St. Cuthbert's beads*. *Baird.*

EN-CRĪ-NIT'IC, } *a.* Relating to encrinites;
EN-CRĪ-NIT'IC-AL, } encrinital. *König.*

EN-CRĪ-NŪS, *n.*; pl. ENCRINI. (*Pal.*) A genus of crinoidal star-fishes; encrinite. *Pictet.*

† EN-CRISPED', *a.* Formed in curls; curled; crisped. "Hairs *encrisped*." *Shelton.*

EN-CRŌACH' (en-kroch'), *v. n.* [Fr. *acrocher*; *croc*, a hook.] [*i.* ENCRŌACHED; *pp.* ENCRŌACHING, ENCRŌACHED.] To make invasion, as upon the rights of others; to advance by stealth; to make inroad; to trespass by passing the proper bounds; to infringe; — with *on* or *upon* before an object.

He *encroacheth* upon the right and liberty of those with whom he meddeth. *Barrow.*

The *encroaching* ill you early should oppose; Flattered, 'tis worse, and by indulgence grows. *Dryden.*

† EN-CRŌACH', *n.* Encroachment. *South.*

EN-CRŌACH'ER, *n.* One who encroaches. "An *encroacher* upon the public liberty." *Dr. Spenser.*

EN-CRŌACH'ING-LY, *ad.* By way of encroachment. *Bailey.*

EN-CRŌACH'MENT, *n.* Act of encroaching; an unlawful intrusion; invasion; inroad.

This left no room for controversy about the title, nor for *encroachment* on the right of others. *Locke.*

EN-CRŪST', *v. a.* See INCRUST. *Todd.*

EN-CŪM'BER, *v. a.* [It. *ingombrare*; Fr. *encombrer*.] [*i.* ENCUMBERED; *pp.* ENCUMBERING, ENCUMBERED.]

1. To oppress with a burden, so as to render motion difficult; to overload; to clog; to impede; to hinder; to obstruct.

Knowledge, a rude, unprofitable mass, The mere materials with which wisdom builds, Till smoothed, and squared, and fitted to its place, Does but *encumber* whom it seems to enrich. *Cowper.*

2. To entangle; to perplex; to embarrass; to complicate; as, "The subject is *encumbered* with difficulties."

3. To involve in obligations or liabilities; as, "The estate is *encumbered* with debts."

EN-CŪM'BRANCE, *n.* 1. That which encumbers; burden; clog; load; impediment.

Dead limbs are an *encumbrance* to the body. *Addison.*

2. Liabilities resting upon an estate; as, "The property is without *encumbrance*."

EN-CŪM'BRAN-CER, *n.* One who has a legal claim upon an estate; one who mortgages. *Clarke.*

EN-CŪC'LI-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *ἐν κύκλῳ*; *ἐν*, in, and *κύκλος*, a circle; L. *encyklios*; It. & Sp. *enciclico*; Fr. *encyclique*.] Circular; sent round through a large region; as, "An *encyclical* letter." [R.] *By Taylor.*

EN-CŪC'LO-PÆ'DI-A, *n.* [Gr. *ἐν κύκλῳ παιδεία*; *ἐν*, in, *κύκλος*, a circle, and *παιδεία*, instruction; It. & Sp. *encyclopedía*; Fr. *encyclopédie*.] A complete circle of the sciences, or general system of

knowledge arranged alphabetically; a dictionary of the arts, sciences, and literature; a cyclopædia, — written also *encyclopedia*. "In this *encyclopædia* and round of knowledge." *Browne.*

Syn. — See DICTIONARY.

EN-CŪC'LO-PÆ'DY, *n.* An encyclopædia; — written also *encyclopædy*. [R.] *Glanville.*

EN-CŪC'LO-PÆ'DI'Ō-CAL, *a.* Same as ENCYCLOPEDICAL. *Ec. Rev.*

EN-CŪC'LO-PÆ'DI-AN, *a.* Relating to an encyclopædia; embracing the whole round of learning; encyclopedical. *Burton.*

EN-CŪC'LO-PÆ'D'IC, } *a.* [It. & Sp. *encyclo-*
EN-CŪC'LO-PÆ'D'IC-AL, } *pedico*; Fr. *encyclo-*
pedique.] Relating to an encyclopædia. *Hallam.*

EN-CŪC'LO-PÆ'D'ISM, *n.* The labor of writing or making encyclopædias. *Ec. Rev.*

EN-CŪC'LO-PÆ'D'IST, *n.* One who compiles, or assists in compiling, an encyclopædia. *Hutton.*

EN-CŪST'ED, *a.* [Gr. *ἐν*, in, and *κύστωρ*, a bag, a bladder.] Enclosed in a vesicle, bag, or cyst, as a tumor. *Dunghison.*

END, *n.* [A. S. *end*, Dan. & Ger. *ende*; Dut. *eind*; Sw. *ände*.]

1. The extremity of that which has more length than breadth; as, "The *end* of a rod."

2. Ultimate period; cessation; close; — applied to time, or to what is done in time.

Behold, the day groweth to an *end*. *Judges xix. 9.*
There is no *end* of all his labor. *Eccles. iv. 8.*

3. Conclusion; completion; close; as, "The *end* of a discourse."

4. Limit; termination; bound.

There is none *end* of the store. *Nahum ii. 9.*

5. The point beyond which no progression can be made; the point at which progress ceases.

They stagger to and fro, and are at their wit's *end*. *Ps. cvii. 27.*

6. Final state or condition.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the *end* of that man is peace. *Ps. xxxvii. 37.*

7. Close of life; decease; death.

Unblamed through life, lamented in thy *end*. *Pope.*

8. Cause of death. [R.]

Either of you to be the other's *end*. *Shak.*

9. Final issue, consequence, event, or result.

O that a man might know
The *end* of this day's business ere it come! *Shak.*

10. A fragment; a scrap; as, "Odds and *ends*."

This I clothe the naked villager
With *ends* of a noble lord's holy writ. *Shak.*

11. Purpose; aim; object; design.

Let all the *ends* thou aim'st at be thy country's,
Thy God's, and truth's. *Shak.*

An *end*, upright; erect; — corrupted from *on end*.

Ends of the earth, the remotest parts of the earth.

"He causeth the vapors to ascend from the *ends* of the earth." *Ps. cxxxv. 7.* — The inhabitants of the remotest parts of the earth. "The *ends* of the earth were afraid." *Isa. xli. 5.*

END, *v. a.* [A. S. *endan*; Dut. *eindigen*; Dan. *ende*.] [*i.* ENDED; *pp.* ENDING, ENDED.]

1. To terminate; to conclude; to close; to complete; to finish.

The harvest is past, the summer is *ended*. *Jer. viii. 20.*

2. To destroy; to put to death; to kill.

Instead of thee, King Harry,
This sword hath *ended* him. *Shak.*

END, *v. n.* 1. To come to an end; to be finished; to conclude. "All's well that *ends* well." *Shak.*

2. To have a bound; to terminate.

His stately helm unbuckled showed him prime
In manhood where youth *ended*. *Milton.*

3. To cease to exist; to fail.

His sovereignty must have *ended* with him. *Locke.*

4. To conclude discourse; to desist from speaking. "The angel *ended*." *Milton.*

† END'-ALL, *n.* Complete termination. *Shak.*

EN-DÄM'AGE, *v. a.* [Fr. *endommager*.] To harm; to damage. [R.] *Spenser.*

† EN-DÄM'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be injured; capable of being damaged. *Hulst.*

† EN-DÄM'AGE-MENT, *n.* Damage; loss. *Shak.*

† EN-DÄM'AG-ING, *n.* Injury; damage. *Milton.*

EN-DÄN'GER, *v. a.* [From *danger*.] [*i.* ENDANGERED; *pp.* ENDANGERING, ENDANGERED.]

1. To expose to danger; to put to hazard; to to bring into peril.

Every one hath a natural dread of every thing that can *endanger* his happiness. *Tillotson.*

2. To incur the danger of; to hazard. [R.]

He that turneth the humors back *endangereth* ulcers. *Bacon.*

† EN-DÄN'GER-MENT, *n.* Hazard; peril. *Spenser.*

† EN-DÄRK', *v. a.* To darken. *Daniel.*

EN-DĒAR', *v. a.* [From *dear*.] [*i.* ENDEARED; *pp.* ENDEARING, ENDEARED.]

1. To make dear; to make beloved; to attach to one's self; to bind by ties of affection.

I sought by all means, therefore,
How to *endear* and hold thee to me firmest. *Milton.*

2. † To raise the price of. *King James.*

EN-DĒAR'ED-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being endeared or beloved; endearment. *More.*

EN-DĒAR'ING, *p. a.* Causing endearment; tender; affectionate. "Endearing smiles." *Milton.*

EN-DĒAR'MENT, *n.* 1. That which endears; dalliance; cause of love; ground of affection.

How sweet and amorous twining round the soul
Thy *endearment* is. *Thomson.*

2. The state of being endeared or beloved; affection; love; endearment.

When a man shall have done all to create *endearment* between them. *South.*

EN-DĒAV'OR (en-dēv'or), *n.* [Fr. *en*, in, and *devoir*, duty.] Labor directed to some end; an effort; an attempt; exertion; aim.

Thy works, and aims, and all thy good *endeavor*. *Milton.*

Syn. — *Endavor* is labor directed to some specific end; *effort* is a laborious endeavor or sudden exertion of strength. When a person would accomplish a design, he uses his *endeavors*; and if he meets with unexpected obstacles, he makes his utmost *effort* to surmount them. — See ATTEMPT.

EN-DĒAV'OR, *v. n.* [*i.* ENDEAVORED; *pp.* ENDEAVORING, ENDEAVORED.] To labor to a certain purpose; to make an effort, attempt, or essay; to try; to strive; to aim.

And those were praised who but *endeavored* well. *Pope.*

EN-DĒAV'OR, *v. a.* To strive after; to make an effort for; to attempt; to essay.

Men who attend the altar, and should most *endeavor* peace. *Milton.*

It seems rational to hope that minds qualified for great attainments should first *endeavor* their own benefit. *Johnson.*

EN-DĒAV'OR-ER (en-dēv'or-er), *n.* One who endeavors. "An humble *endeavorer*." *Rymer.*

EN-DĒC'A-GŌN, *n.* [Gr. *ἑνδεκά*, eleven, and *γωνία*, an angle.] A plane geometrical figure, bounded by eleven sides; undecagon. *Johnson.*

EN-DĒ-CĀG'Y-NOŪS, *a.* [Gr. *ἑνδεκά*, eleven, and *γυνή*, a female.] (*Bot.*) Having eleven pistils, or female organs of fructification. *Craig.*

EN-DĒ-CA-PHYL'LOUS, or EN-DĒ-CAPH'YL-LOUS (l31), *a.* [Gr. *ἑνδεκά*, eleven, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having a leaf composed of eleven leaflets. *Craig.*

EN-DEIC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδεικτικός*, indicative; *ἐνδεικνύμι*, to point out.] Pointing out; showing; exhibiting. *Smart.*

EN-DEIX'IS, *n.* [Gr. *ἐνδείξις*.] (*Med.*) An indication or manifestation afforded by a disease itself of what is proper to be done for its removal. *Dunghison.*

EN-DĒL'LI-ŌN-ĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) The triple sulphuret of antimony, lead, and copper, found in the mine Huel Boys, in the parish of Endellion, Cornwall. *Brande.*

EN-DĒM'IAL, *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδημιος*.] Endemic. "Endemic and local infirmities." [R.] *Ray.*

EN-DĒM'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδημιος*; *ἐν*, in, and
EN-DĒM'IC-AL, } *δημιος*, a district, or the people of a district; It. & Sp. *endémico*; Fr. *endémique*.] Peculiar to a country; — applied especially to diseases which are peculiar to a country, and which seem to arise from local causes; native. *Dunghison.*

EN-DĒM'IC, *n.* An endemic disease. *McCulloch.*

EN-DĒM'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In an endemical manner. *Craig.*

EN-DĒN-I-ZÄ'TION, *n.* [See DENIZEN.] The act of naturalizing. [R.] *Gent. Mag.*

† **EN-DĒN'IZE**, *v. a.* To naturalize. *Camden.*
 † **EN-DĒN'IZEN** (en-dēn'ē-zn), *v. a.* To make free; to naturalize. *B. Jonson.*
END'ER, *n.* One who ends; a finisher. *Wickliffe.*
ĒN-DĒR-MĀT'IC, *a.* (*Med.*) Same as **ENDERMIC**.
ĒN-DĒR'MIC, *a.* (*Med.*) Noting a method of applying medicines to the skin after the cuticle has been removed. *Hoblyn.*
EN-DICT' (en-dī't'), *r. a.* [*Fr. endictor.*] To accuse or charge with crime.—See **INDICT**. *Gay.*
EN-DICT'MENT (en-dī't'ment), *n.* The act of indicting.—See **INDICTMENT**. *Cowell.*
ĒND'ING, *n.* [*A. S. endung.*]
 1. Conclusion; termination; cessation.
 2. (*Gram.*) Final syllable or letter.
ĒND'-IRONŠ (ī'rnz), *n. pl.* Andirons. *Weale.*
ĒN-DĪTE', *v. a.* To compose; to indite. *Waller.*
ĒN-DĪT'ER, *n.* A composer; an inditer. *Milton.*
ĒN'DIVE, *n.* ["Derived from the Arabic name *hendibeh.*"] *Loudon.*—It. *endivia*; Sp. *endibia*; Fr. *endive*. A plant used as a winter salad; *Cichorium endivia.* *Loudon.*
ĒND'LESS, *a.* [*A. S. endeleas.*]
 1. Having no end; infinite in length or extent; interminable. *Thotson.*
 2. Infinite in duration; everlasting; eternal; perpetual. "Endless bliss." *Spenser.* "Endless life." *Heb. vii. 16.*
Endless screw, a piece of mechanism formed by combining the screw with a cog-wheel, or by making a screw act on the threads of a female screw sunk in the edge of the wheel. *Brande.*
ĒND'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without end; incessantly.
ĒND'LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being endless. *Donne.*
 † **ĒND'LŌNG**, *ad.* [*A. S. andlang*, in length, along.] In a straight line. *Dryden.*
 † **ĒND'MOST**, *a.* [*A. S. endemæst.*] Remotest; at the farther end. *Bailey.*
ĒN'DQ-CĀRP, *n.* [*Gr. ēndov, within, and καρπός, fruit.*] (*Bot.*) The inner coat of the pericarp, membranous in some cases, but in others hard and bony, as in stone-fruits. *Henslow.*
ĒN'DQ-EHRŌME, *n.* [*Gr. ēndov, within, and χρῶμα, color.*] (*Bot.*) The coloring matter of algae and the like. *Gray.*
ĒN-DŪC'TRĪ-NĀTE, *v. a.* See **INDOCTRINATE**.
ĒN-DŪC'TRINE, *v. a.* To indoctrinate. *Donne.*
ĒN'DQ-ĒN, *n.* [*Gr. ēndov, within, and γένεσις, to be produced.*] (*Bot.*) One of a primary class of plants with stems said to increase in diameter by addition to its inside or centre, as the palm-tree. *Gray.*
ĒN-DŪQ'Ē-NĪTE, *n.* (*Geol.*) A fossil palm-like tree. *Smart.*
ĒN-DŪQ'Ē-NOŪS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to endogens; having the nature of endogens. *Gray.*
ĒN-DQ-PHŪ'LOUS, or **ĒN-DŪPH'YL-LOŪS** (l31), *a.* [*Gr. ēndov, within, and φύλλον, a leaf.*] (*Bot.*) Enclosed within a sheath, as the young leaves of monocotyledonous plants. *Brande.*
ĒN-DQ-PLEŪ'RA, *n.* [*Gr. ēndov, within, and πλευρά, the side.*] (*Bot.*) The internal integument of a seed. *Brande.*
ĒN-DQ-RHĪ'ZĀ, *n.* [*Gr. ēndov, within, and ρίζα, a root.*] (*Bot.*) The embryo of an endogenous plant, in which the radicle has to rupture the integument at the base of the seed before entering the earth. *Craig.*
ĒN-DQ-RHĪ'ZĀL, *a.* (*Bot.*) Endorhizous. *Clarke.*
ĒN-DQ-RHĪ'ZOUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting the mode of germination in endogens. *Henslow.*
ĒN-DQ-RSĀ'TION, *n.* Indorsement. [*R.*] *Qu. Rev.*
ĒN-DŌRSE', *v. a.* [*L. in, in, and dorsum, the back; It. indossare; Old Fr. endosser.*] [*i. EN-DORSED; pp. ENDORSING, ENDORSED.*]
 1. To cover on the back; to put upon the back of; to burden; to load. [*R.*]
Chariot, or elephants endowed with towers of archers. *Milton.*
 2. To write on the back of; to superscribe; to assign by writing on the back; to indorse; as, "To indorse a note or a bill of exchange."
Endorse and its derivations are written indiscriminately *endorse, endowment, endorser, and indorse, indorsement, indorser.* The principal English Dictionaries contain both forms, and in some of them the preference is given to one form, and in some, to the other; and both forms are well authorized by good use. *Richardson* says: "More commonly written *endorse.*"—See **INDORSE**.
ĒN-DŌRSE'MENT, *n.* Superscription; indorsement.—See **INDORSEMENT**. *Tatler.*
ĒN-DŌR'SER, *n.* One who endorses; indorser.—See **INDORSE**. *Chambers.*
ĒN-DQ-SĪPH'Q-NĪTE, *n.* [*Gr. ēndov, within, and σiphῶν, a tube.*] (*Pal.*) A genus of extinct cephalopods, with chambered, convolute, discoidal shells. *Brande.*
ĒN-DQ-SMŌM'Ē-TER, *n.* [*Eng. endomose and Gr. μέτρον, a measure.*] An instrument for measuring the force of the endosmotic action, or the rapidity with which one or other of two fluids of different densities will pass into each other. *Brande.*
ĒN-DQ-SMŌSE', *n.* [*Gr. ēndov, within, and σμῶσις, impulsion.*] (*Chem.*) That property of membranous tissue or unglazed earthenware by which fluids of unequal densities, when placed on opposite sides of it, are enabled to pass through and intermix;—opposed to *exomose*.—See **OSMOSE**. *Henslow.*
ĒN-DQ-SMŌS'MIC, *a.* Relating to endomose; osmotic. *Craig.*
ĒN-DQ-SMŌT'IC, *a.* Endosmotic. *Graham.*
ĒN'DQ-SPĒRM, *n.* [*Gr. ēndov, within, and σπέρμα, a seed.*] (*Bot.*) The albumen of seeds, which is formed under their inner coating; perisperm. It is sometimes absent. *Henslow.*
ĒN-DQ-SPĒRM'IC, *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to endosperm;—noting an embryo when it is accompanied by an endosperm. *Ogilvie.*
 † **ĒN'DOSS'**, *v. a.* [*Fr. endosser.*] To engrave; to carve; to cut; to mark by incisions.
Her name in every tree I will endoss. *Spenser.*
ĒN'DQ-STŌME, *n.* [*Gr. ēndov, within, and στόμα, a mouth.*] (*Bot.*) The perforation in the inner coat of the ovule, or the innermost of the perforations, which together make up the foramen. *Henslow.*
ĒN-DŌW', *v. a.* [*L. doto; dos, dower; Old Fr. endouer; Fr. dower.*] [*i. ENDOWED; pp. ENDOWING, ENDOWED.*]
 1. To furnish with a portion or dower.
He shall endow her to be his wife. *Exod. xlii. 16.*
 2. To supply with pecuniary means by a permanent fund; as, "To endow a college."
 3. To enrich with any excellence, gift, or faculty; to endue; to invest.
More lovely than Pandora, whom the gods Endowed with all their gifts. *Milton.*
ĒN-DŌWED' (en-dōād'), *p. a.* Provided with endowment; furnished with a portion.
ĒN-DŌW'ER (en-dō'ēr), *n.* One who endows.
 † **ĒN-DŌW'ER**, *v. a.* To enrich with a dower; to bestow a dower upon; to endow. *Waterhouse.*
ĒN-DŌW'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of endowing or furnishing with a dower; a dower. *Cowell.*
 2. Property or pecuniary means bestowed as a permanent fund; as, "The endowments of a college, a hospital, or a library."
 3. Any quality with which one is endowed; gift of nature; talent; faculty.
By a desire of fame, great endowments are not suffered to be idle and useless to the public. *Addison.*
Syn.—See **GIFT**.
 † **ĒN-DRŪDGE'**, *v. a.* To make a slave or drudge of; to enslave. *Bp. Hall.*
ĒN-DUE', *v. a.* [*L. induo; Fr. enduire.*] [*i. ENDUED; pp. ENDUING, ENDUED.*]
 1. To supply; to invest; to clothe; to indue.
Endued with royal virtues as thou art. *Milton.*
 2. To bestow a dower upon; to endow; to portion; to indue.
God hath endued me with a good dowry. *Gen. xxx. 20.*
† EN-DUE'MENT, *n.* Act of enduing. *Barrov.*

ĒN-DŪR'ABLE, *a.* [*Old Fr. enduring.*] That may be endured; tolerable. *Cotgrave.*
ĒN-DŪR'ANCE, *n.* 1. The state of enduring or suffering; suiferance; patience; fortitude.
Their fortitude was most admirable in their patience and endurance of all evils of pain and of death. *Temple.*
 2. Continuance; lastingness; duration.
Some of them are of very great antiquity, others of less endurance. *Spenser.*
Syn.—See **PATIENCE**.
ĒN-DŪRE', *v. a.* [*L. duro; durus, hard; Sp. endurear; Fr. endureur.*] [*i. ENDURED; pp. ENDURING, ENDURED.*]
 1. To sustain or support without injury; to bear;—applied to things.
Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure As might the strokes of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*
 2. To bear with patience or fortitude; to suffer without complaint; to submit to.
So dear I love him, that with him all deaths I could endure. *Milton.*
 3. To undergo; to suffer; to experience.
How small, of all that human hearts endure, The part which laws or kings can cause or cure! *Goldsmith.*
 4. To continue in. "The deer endureth the womb but eight months." *Brown.*
Syn.—See **BEAR**.
ĒN-DŪRE', *v. n.* 1. To be permanent; to last; to remain; to continue; to abide.
For his mercies aye endure, Ever faithful, ever sure. *Milton.*
 2. To brook; to bear; to suffer.
How can I endure to see the destruction of my kindred? *Esth. viii. 6.*
ĒN-DŪR'ER, *n.* 1. One who endures; a sufferer.
 2. He who, or that which, continues.
ĒN-DŪR'ING, *a.* That endures; lasting; permanent. "An enduring substance." *Horne.*
ĒN-DŪR'ING, *n.* The act, or the state, of enduring or suffering; endurance. "His patient enduring of extreme cold and heat." *Holland.*
ĒN-DŪR'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of enduring or lasting; lastingness. *Dublin Rev.*
ĒND'WAYS, *ad.* Same as **ENDWISE**. *Smollett.*
ĒND'WISE, *ad.* Erectly; uprightly; on end. *Ray.*
 † **ĒN'Ē-CĀTE**, *v. a.* [*L. eneco, enecatus.*] To kill; to destroy. *Harvey.*
Ē-NĒ'ID, or **ĒN'Ē-ID** (ē-nē'id, *K. Sm. Ash*; ē-nē-id, *Wb. P. Cyc. Brande*), *n.* The Latin epic poem written by Virgil, of which *Æneas* is the hero;—written also *Æneid*. *Addison.*
ĒN'Ē-MA, *n.* [*Gr. ἐνεμα; ἐνίμι, to inject.*] (*Med.*) An injection; a clyster; a lavement. *Brande.*
ĒN'Ē-MY, *n.* [*L. inimicus; in, priv., and amicus, a friend; It. inimico; Sp. enemigo; Fr. ennemi.*]
 1. One hostile to another; a foe; an adversary;—an opponent; an antagonist;—applied to an individual or to a nation.
I say unto you, Love your enemies. *Mat. v. 44.*
The enemy thinks of raising threescore thousand men. *Addison.*
 2. One who dislikes any subject or cause.
 "An enemy to truth and knowledge." *Locke.*
 3. (*Mil.*) A hostile army or force. *Campbell.*
 4. (*Theol.*) The common adversary; the devil.
Defend us from the danger of the enemy. *Com. Prayer.*
In military phraseology, enemy is used in the singular number for hostile forces, though not generally regarded as a collective noun, being joined with a verb in the singular, and its corresponding pronoun being singular and masculine. "We have met the enemy, and he is ours." Gen. Taylor.
It is probable that the enemy will make his attack in two principal corps. *Wellington's Despatches.*
Syn.—*Enemy* and *foe* are terms that imply personal hostility. A nation, an army, or an individual, engaged in carrying on war, is an *enemy* to the opposite party. A *foe* is one who is actively hostile. An *adversary* is one who is placed in the position of an enemy in war or in some other contest. Persons pitted against each other in an argument or other contest are *opponents*; those who struggle against each other are *antagonists*. A public or private *enemy*, a deadly *foe*, an open *adversary*, an *opponent* in a debate; an *antagonist* in a contest.
ĒN-ĒR-ĒT'IC, *a.* [*Gr. ενεργητικός, active; ĒN-ĒR-ĒT'IC-AL*, *It. & Sp. energico.*]
 1. Manifesting energy; active; vigorous; as, "He is very *energetic* in what he undertakes."

2. Efficacious; powerful in effect; effectual; effective. "Unless the same force be made *energetical* and operative." *Bp. Taylor.*

EN-ER-GÉT'Í-CAL-LÝ, *ad.* In an energetic manner; vigorously. *Potter.*

EN-ER-GÉT'Í-CAL-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being energetic; activity; vigor. *Scott.*

EN-ÉR'Q[C, *a.* Powerful in effect; energetic. [R.] *Anse, as in that elder time. Warm, energetic, chaste, sublime. Collins.*

EN-ER-GÍZE, *v. a.* [Fr. *energiser*. — See ENER-GY.] [i. ENERGIZED, *pp.* ENERGIZING, ENERGIZED.] To give energy to; to excite to action. "Certain *energizing* substances." *Harris.* "Ecstasies of *energizing* love." *Bp. Horsley.*

EN-ER-GÍZ-ER, *n.* He who, or that which, energizes. *Two substantives, an energiser which is active, and a subject which is passive. Harris.*

EN-ER-GÚ'MEN, *n.* One acted upon or possessed by the devil; a demoniac. *Smart.*

EN-ER-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ἐργα*; *ἐν*, in, and *ργον*, work; It. & Sp. *energia*; Fr. *énergie*.] 1. Power to operate; inherent power; faculty. They are not effective of any thing, but are *energies* merely. *Bacon.*

2. Force; vigor; efficacy; power in action. Inspiring God! who, boundless spirit all And unremitting *energy* pervades, Adjusts, sustains, and agitates the whole. *Thomson.*

3. Strength of expression; spirit; life; animation; as, "A style full of *energy*." *Syn.* — See STRENGTH.

EN-ÉR'VATE [e-nér'vát, S. W. P. J. E. F. *Ja. K. Sm.*], *v. a.* [L. *enervare*, *enervatus*, to take out the nerves or sinews; *e*, from, and *nervus*, a nerve; It. *enervare*; Sp. *enervar*; Fr. *enerver*.] [i. ENERVATED; *pp.* ENERVATING, ENERVATED.] To deprive of force or nerve; to weaken; to enfeeble; to unnerve; to debilitate; to paralyze. *Sheepish softness often enervates those who are bred like fondlings at home. Locke.*

EN-ÉR'VATE, *a.* Weakened; deprived of force. "Enervate string." *Pope.* "Enervate bards." *Warton.* "Enervate sires." *Churchill.*

EN-ER-VÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *enervatio*; Sp. *enervación*; Fr. *enervation*.] 1. The act of enervating or weakening; emasculation. *Johnson.*

2. The state of being weakened; effeminacy. "A sign of *enervation* and weakness." *Bacon.*

† EN-ÉR'VE, *v. a.* To weaken; to enervate. *Milton.*

EN-FÁMÍLLE (ang-fá-mél'). [Fr.] In a family way, or in the family circle; domestically. *Deluded mortals, whom the great Choose for companions the-fate, Who at their dinner on family Get leave to sit where'er you will. Swift.*

EN-FÁM'ISH, *v. a.* To kill with hunger; to starve; to famish. [R.]

EN-FÉE'BLE, *v. a.* [i. ENFEEBLED; *pp.* ENFEEBLING, ENFEEBLED.] To make feeble; to weaken; to enervate; to debilitate. *Some enfeeble their understandings by sordid and brutish business. Bp. Taylor.*

EN-FÉE'BLE-MÉNT, *n.* 1. The act of making feeble. *Ec. Rev.*

2. Weakness; feebleness. *Ec. Rev.*

EN-FÉE'BLER, *n.* He who, or that which, enfeebles or weakens. *Phillips.*

EN-FÉE'BLING, *p. a.* Making feeble; weakening.

† EN-FÉ'Q[NED (en-fé'und), *a.* [Fr. *enfouir*, to grow cruel.] Fierce; cruel. *Spenser.*

EN-FÉOFF' (en-fé'f) [en-fé'f, P. J. F. *Sm. Wb.*; en-fé', S. W. E. *Ja. C. Naves*], *v. a.* [Low L. *feoffo*. — See FEE.] [i. ENFEOFFED; *pp.* ENFEOFFING, ENFEOFFED.] 1. (Law.) To invest with a dignity or possession in fee; to convey, as a fee. *Burill.*

2. † To surrender; to give up. "[He] *enfeoffed* himself to popularity." *Shak.*

EN-FÉOFF'MÉNT (en-fé'fment), *n.* [Low L. *feoffamentum*.] 1. (Law.) The act of enfeoffing. *Johnson.*

2. The instrument or deed by which one is invested with a fee. *Johnson.*

† EN-FÉT'TER, *v. a.* To bind in fetters. *Shak.*

EN-FÉ'VER, *v. n.* [Old Fr. *enfeverer*.] To produce fever. "Enfevering draught." [R.] *Seaward.*

† EN-FIÉ'CE (en-fé's'), *v. a.* To make fierce or ferocious. *Spenser.*

EN-FÍ-LÁDE' (en-fé-lád') [en-fé-lád', S. IV. P. *Ja.*; ang-fé-lád', *Sm.*; en-fé-lád' or ang-fé-lád', *K.*], *n.* [Fr. *enfiler*, to rake; L. *filum*, a thread.] 1. (Mil.) The position of that which runs in a straight line from end to end, or which lies in the direction of a line; concatenation. *The trees have swelled out beyond the line traced for them, and destroyed the enfildade. Sunburne.*

2. (Mil.) A direct fire raking the whole length of a fortification or body of troops. *Clarke.*

EN-FÍ-LÁDE', *v. a.* (Mil.) To pierce or rake with shot in a right line; to fire at so as to sweep the whole line. *Campbell.*

EN-FÍLED', *a.* (Her.) Noting the condition of a sword which is represented in a charge as run through any object. *Ogilvie.*

† EN-FÍRE', *v. a.* To fire; to set on fire. *Spenser.*

† EN-FÍSH', *v. a.* To incorporate, as with the flesh; to embody; to incarnate. *Florio.*

EN-FÓLD', *v. a.* See INFOLD. *Todd.*

† EN-FÓLD'MÉNT, *n.* The act of infolding. *Scott.*

EN-FÓ'LÍ-ATE, *v. a.* See INFOLIATE. *Ec. Rev.*

EN-FÓRCE', *v. a.* [Sp. *esforzar*; Fr. *enforcer*.] [i. ENFORCED; *pp.* ENFORCING, ENFORCED.] 1. To give vigor or strength to; to animate; to instigate; to provoke; to incite; to force. *Fear gave her wings, and rage enforced my flight. Spenser.*

2. To make or gain by force. *The idle stroke enforcing furious way. Spenser.*

3. To impel violently; to hurl; to throw. *Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. Shak.*

4. To urge with energy; to set forth strongly. *I have taken care to enforce loyalty by an invincible argument. Swift.*

5. To compel; to constrain; to oblige. *Adam, now enforced to close his eyes, Sunk down, and all his spirits became entranced. Milton.*

6. To put in force; to cause to be applied or executed; as, "To enforce a law."

7. † To press with a charge; to taunt. *Enforce him with his envy to the people. Shak.*

† EN-FÓRCE', *v. n.* 1. To try by force. *Wickliffe.*

2. To prove; to demonstrate. *Hooker.*

† EN-FÓRCE', *n.* Force; power; strength. "A petty enterprise of small *enforce*." *Milton.*

EN-FÓR'CÉD-LÝ, *ad.* By violence; not by choice; compulsorily. *Shak.*

EN-FÓRCE'MÉNT, *n.* 1. The act of compelling; compulsion; force offered. *Confess 'twas hers, and by what rough enforcement You got it from her. Shak.*

2. That which gives force; sanction. *Rewards and punishments . . . established as the enforcement of his law. Locke.*

3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence. *Hammond.*

4. The act of executing or putting in force; execution; as, "The enforcement of a rule."

5. Pressing exigence; emergency. *More than I have said The leisure and enforcement of the time Forbids to dwell on. Shak.*

EN-FÓR'CER, *n.* One who enforces. *Hammond.*

EN-FÓRCE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be enforced.

EN-FÓR'EST, *v. a.* To turn into forest. *The amercs of Scinde have enforced large portions of the country for the purpose of converting them into hunting-grounds. Oplite.*

† EN-FÓRM', *v. a.* To fashion; to form. *Spenser.*

† EN-FÓUL'DERED (en-fé'lderd), *a.* [Fr. *foudre*, to destroy with thunderbolts.] Mixed with lightning. "Enfouledered smoke." *Spenser.*

EN-FRÁN'CHISE, *v. a.* [Fr. *affranchir*. — See FRANCHISE.] [i. ENFRANCHISED; *pp.* ENFRANCHISING, ENFRANCHISED.] 1. To endow with a franchise; to make free; to admit to the privileges of a freeman or citizen. *The English colonies, enfranchised by special charters, were admitted to the benefit of the laws. Davies.*

2. To set free from slavery; to release from bondage; to restore to liberty. *Prisoners became slaves, and continued so unless enfranchised by their masters. Temple.*

3. To admit as native; to naturalize. [R.] *These words have been enfranchised amongst us. Watta.*

EN-FRÁN'CHISE-MÉNT, *n.* [Fr. *affranchissement*.] 1. Act of enfranchising; investiture of the privileges of a freeman or citizen. *Cowell.*

2. Release from prison or from slavery. *Shak. Syn.* — See EMANCIPATION.

EN-FRÁN'CHISE-ER, *n.* One who enfranchises or sets at liberty. *Sherwood.*

† EN-FRÉED', *a.* Set at liberty. *Shak.*

† EN-FRÉED'Q[M, *v. a.* To free; to set free. *Shak.*

† EN-FRÓ'WARD, *v. a.* To make froward. *Sandys.*

† EN-FRÓ'ZEN (en-fró'zn), *p. a.* Congealed with cold; frozen. *Spenser.*

EN-GÁGE', *v. a.* [It. *ingaggiare*; Fr. *engager*; *gager*, a pledge. — See GAGE.] [i. ENGAGED; *pp.* ENGAGING, ENGAGED.] 1. To bind by contract; to pledge. *I have engaged myself to a dear friend. Shak.*

2. To bring into a party; to enlist; as, "To engage men for any enterprise."

3. To attach; to unite; to secure as an adherent. *Good-nature engages every body to him. Addison.*

4. To bring over; to induce; to win; to gain; to attract; to draw; to allure; to entertain. *To every duty he could minds engage. Waller.*

5. To hold the attention of; to employ; as, "To engage one in conversation or in business."

6. To join in fight; to encounter. *The army was engaged before the cannon was turned. Clarendon.*

Syn. — See BIND.

EN-GÁGE', *v. n.* 1. To conflict; to fight; to encounter; as, "To engage with an enemy."

2. To embark in any business; to enter upon any enterprise; to enlist in any party. "Who once engages is undone." *Mallet.*

3. To promise; to pledge one's self; as, "I have engaged to assist him."

EN-GÁGED' (en-gájd'), *p. a.* 1. Enlisted; earnest; feeling an interest. 2. Pledged to marry; betrothed; affianced. *Engaged columns, (Arch.) columns partly united with, and partly detached from, walls or piers, the proportion of the shaft embedded varying from one fourth to three fourths of its circumference. Britton. — Engaged wheels, (Mech.) wheels that are in gear with each other.*

EN-GÁG'ED-LÝ, *ad.* Earnestly. *Whitlock.*

EN-GÁG'ED-NÉSS, *n.* Earnestness; devotedness.

EN-GÁGE'MÉNT, *n.* [Fr. *engagement*.] 1. The act of engaging; promise; stipulation; obligation by contract; contract; compact; as, "To keep one's *engagements*."

2. State of being engaged; adherence to a party or a cause; bias of interest; partiality. *This may be obvious to any who impartially, and without engagement, is at the pains to examine. Swift.*

3. Employment; occupation; avocation. *The great principle of human satisfaction is engagement. Paley.*

4. Fight; conflict; battle; contest; combat between armies or fleets. *He (the French admiral) would not venture an engagement. Burnet.*

5. † Obligation; motive; reason. "This is the greatest *engagement* not to forfeit an opportunity." *Hammond.*

Syn. — See BATTLE, PROMISE.

EN-GÁG'ER, *n.* One who engages. "The covenant, the *engager*." *Ellis's Sermon*, 1661.

EN-GÁG'ING, *p. a.* Attaching; winning by pleasing ways; as, "An *engaging* manner." *Pope.*

EN-GÁG'ING-LÝ, *ad.* In a winning or obliging manner; gracefully.

† EN-GÁL'LANT, *v. a.* To make a gallant of. "You were eternally *engallanted*." *B. Jonson.*

EN-GÁOL' (en-jál'), *v. a.* To imprison. *Shak.*

† EN-GÁR'BÖIL, *v. a.* To disorder. *Mountagu.*

EN-GÄR LAND, *v. a.* To encircle with a garland; to enwreath. *Sidney.*

EN-GÄR-RJ-SON (en-gär-rj-sn), *v. a.* To protect or defend by a garrison. *Bp. Hall.*

† EN-GÄS/TRI-MÜTH, *n.* [Gr. *iv*, in, *yaotro*, the belly, and *phos*, speech.] A ventriloquist. *Todd.*

EN-GENDER, *v. a.* [L. *genero*; *genus*, birth; Sp. *engendar*; Fr. *engendrer*.] [i. ENGENDERED; pp. ENGENDERING, ENGENDERED.]

1. To originate, as an embryo, by union of the sexes; to procreate; to beget; to generate; to breed. *Cotgrave.*

2. To produce; to cause; to occasion. "Abstinent engenders maladies." *Shak.*

EN-GENDER, *v. n.* 1. To copulate; to unite in sexual embrace. *Milton.*

2. To be caused or produced.

Thick clouds are spread, and storms engender there. *Dryden.*

EN-GENDER-ER, *n.* One who engenders or begets. "The engenderers and engendered." *Davies.*

EN-GILD, *v. a.* To brighten; to gild. *Shak.*

EN-GINE (en'jin) [en'jin, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.], *n.* [L. *ingenium*, an invention; It. *ingegno*; Sp. *ingenio*; Fr. *engin*.]

1. Any mechanical instrument of complicated parts, which concur in producing an intended effect; a machine for applying any of the mechanical powers or principles of physics to a particular purpose; — especially a machine for throwing water to extinguish fires, or for applying steam to propel vessels, railroad trains, &c.

2. Any instrument, implement, or weapon.

The sword, the arrow, the gun, with many terrible engines of death. *Raleigh.*

3. Means to an end; method; mode; way.

What letter is this same? What's here? To Silvia? And here an engine fit for my proceedings. *Shak.*

4. One who acts for another; an agent. [R.]

They had th' especial engines been. *Daniel.*

EN-GI-NĒER, *n.* [It. *ingegnere*; Sp. *ingeniero*; Fr. *ingénieur*.]

1. (Mil.) One who directs the artillery of an army; — one whose business it is to form and direct the engines and works necessary for offence and defence.

For 'tis sport to have the engineer Hoist with his own petard. *Shak.*

2. A maker of engines. *Bullockar.*

3. One who manages a steam-engine; as, "The engineer of a steamship or a locomotive."

A civil engineer is one who constructs canals, railroads, docks, harbors, &c.

EN-GI-NĒER'ING, *n.* 1. The art of managing engines; — the art of attacking and defending fortified places. *Lytleton.*

It is applied to all those manufacturing and building operations in which engines are used. *Brande.*

2. Application of means to an end; contrivance; artifice; manoeuvre; scheme; plot.

Who, kindling a combustion of desire, With some cold moral think to quench the fire, Though all your engineering proves in vain. *Cowper.*

Civil engineering, the art of forming, or the construction of, roads, bridges, railroads; the construction of machinery for all purposes; the formation of canals, aqueducts, harbors, docks, drainage of lands, &c. — Military engineering, the art of constructing, maintaining, and managing fortifications, and all buildings, engines, or machinery necessary in military posts; and it includes instruction on all points relating to the attack and defence of places. *Brande.*

EN-GINE-MAN, *n.*; pl. ENGINEMEN. One who manages an engine; an engineer. *Qu. Rev.*

EN-GINE-RY, *n.* 1. The art of managing engines. "Architecture, engineering, or navigation." *Milton.*

2. Engines collectively; artillery.

Training his devilish engineering. *Milton.*

3. Any device or contrivance; artifice.

The fraudulent engineering of Rome. *Shenstone.*

EN-GIRD, *v. a.* [i. ENGIET or ENGIED; pp. ENGIRDING, ENGIET or ENGIED.] To encircle; to surround; to environ; to gird. *Shak.*

EN-GIRDLE, *v. a.* To surround, as with a girdle; to enclose; to encircle; to gird; to girt. *Glover.*

EN-GIRT, *v. a.* To encircle; to engird. *Shak.*

EN-GIRT', *p. a.* Encompassed; girt. *Smart.*

EN-GI-SCÖPE, *n.* [Gr. *lytis*, near, and *skotos*, to see; Fr. *engyscope*.] A reflecting microscope. *Francis.*

† EN-GLÄD', *v. a.* To make glad; to gladden. *Skellton.*

† EN-GLÄIMED' (en-gläim'), *a.* [A. S. *clæmian*, to smear.] Furred; clammy. *Lib. Festiv.*

ENG'LAND (ing'land), *n.* [A. S. *Engla-land*, Angles' land.] The southern division of the island of Great Britain.

Egbert (A. D. 800) caused all the south of the island to be called England, after the Angles, of whom himself came. *Specht.*

Though England properly includes Wales, the word is sometimes used in a restricted sense, when Wales is referred to as a distinct territory.

To say that the state of the people in regard to education is very low, is only to state a defect common to England and Wales; but the latter country is even less advanced than the former. *P. Cyc.*

† ENG'LE (eng'gl) *n.* [Sp. *ingle*, the groin.] A paramour; a favorite; ingle. "His mistress abroad and his ingle at home." *B. Jonson.*

"I fear nothing better can be made of this word than a different spelling of *ingle*, which is often used as a favorite, and sometimes of the worst kind." *Nares.*

ENG'LISH (ing'lish) [ing'lish, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.], *n.* 1. *pl.* The people of England.

2. *sing.* The language of England.

ENG'LISH (ing'lish), *a.* Belonging to England or to its inhabitants. *Addison.*

ENG'LISH (ing'lish), *v. a.* [i. ENGLISHED; pp. ENGLISHING, ENGLISHED.] To translate into English; to Anglicize. *Bacon.*

ENG'LISH-MËR'OU-RY, *n.* (Bot.) A species of plant cultivated in some gardens as a perennial spinage; *Chenopodium bonus-henricus*. Its leaves are sometimes applied to old wounds, and for cleansing old ulcers. *Loudon.*

ENG'LISH-RY (ing'lish-re), *n.* 1. (Law.) The state or privilege of being an Englishman. *Cowell.*

2. The people of England. "Failed to conciliate the Englishry." *T. B. Macaulay.*

EN-GLÖÖM, *v. a.* To render gloomy. *Dr. Allen.*

† EN-GLÜE', *v. a.* [Fr. *engluier*.] To join or unite, as with glue; to glue. "Let no sleep thine eye engluie." *Gower.*

EN-GLÜT', *v. a.* [L. *glutit*; Fr. *engloutir*.]

1. To swallow up; to gulp down. *Shak.*

2. To fill; to pamper; to glut. "Engluttet with vanity." *Ascham.*

† EN-GÖRE', *v. a.* [See GORE.] To pierce; to prick; to gore. *Spenser.*

EN-GÖRGE', *v. a.* [L. *ingurgitare*; It. *engorgiare*; Old Fr. *engorgier*; Fr. *en*, in, and *gorge*, the throat.] [i. ENGORGED; pp. ENGORGING, ENGORGED.] To swallow greedily; to gulp down; to devour; to gorge. *Spenser.*

EN-GÖRGE', *v. n.* To feed with eagerness and voracity; to devour food.

Greedily she engorged without restraint. *Milton.*

EN-GÖRGE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of engorging.

2. (Med.) An obstruction in the vessels of any part of the body causing an increase of volume; a congestion. *Drumhison.*

ENGOULÉE (ang-gö-lä'), *a.* [Fr. *engouler*, to swallow down.] (Her.) An epithet for crosses, saltires, &c., when their extremities enter the mouths of lions, leopards, &c. *Ogilvie.*

† EN-GRÄFF', *v. a.* To fix deeply; to ingraft. *Shak.*

† EN-GRÄFF'MENT, *n.* Root; ingraftment. *Ellis.*

EN-GRÄFT', *v. a.* To ingraft; to graft. *Qu. Rev.*

EN-GRÄFT'ED, *p. a.* Planted; ingrafted.

Receiveth with meekness the engrafted word. *James 1. 21.*

EN-GRÄIL', *v. a.* [Fr. *engrêler*; *grêle*, hail.] [i. ENGRAILED; pp. ENGRAILING, ENGRAILED.]

1. To spot as with hail; to variegate.

A caldron new engrailed with twenty hues. *Chapman.*

2. (Her.) To indent in curve lines. *Carew.*

EN-GRÄIL', *v. n.* To form an edging or border; to run in a waving or indented line. *Parnell.*

EN-GRÄILED', *p. a.* 1. Spotted as with hail.

2. (Her.) Indented in curved lines.

EN-GRÄIL'MENT, *n.* The ring of dots round the edge of a medal. *Brande.*

EN-GRÄIN', *v. a.* [i. ENGRAINED; pp. ENGRAINING, ENGRAINED.] To dye in the grain or natural texture; to dye; to imbue; to fix deep. "With leaves engrained in lusty green." *Spenser.*

EN-GRÄINED' (-gränd'), *p. a.* Dyed in the grain; as, "Engrained carpets."

† EN-GRÄP'PLE, *v. n.* To seize and hold fast; to close with; to grapple. *Daniel.*

EN-GRÄSP', *v. a.* To hold fast in the hand; to grasp; to gripe. *Spenser.*

EN-GRÄVE', *v. a.* [Gr. *lygráφω*; Fr. *engraver*. — See GRAVE, v.] [i. ENGRAVED; pp. ENGRAVING, ENGRAVED.]

1. To mark by making incisions, as in metal, wood, or stone; to cut with a chisel.

Engrave the two stones with the names. *Ex. xxviii. 11.*

2. To impress deeply; to imprint.

Or what the Spirit within Shall on the heart engrave? *Milton.*

3. [From GRAVE, n.] To put into a grave; to bury. [R.]

So both agree their bodies to engrave. *Spenser.*

EN-GRÄVE'MENT, *n.* Act of engraving; the work of an engraver; an engraving. [R.] *Barrow.*

EN-GRÄV'ER, *n.* One who engraves. "All manner of work of the engraver." *Exod. xxviii. 11.*

† EN-GRÄV'E-RY, *n.* Engraved work. *Browne.*

EN-GRÄV'ING, *n.* 1. The act, the art, or the work of an engraver; as, "There are several kinds of engraving."

2. That which is engraved; an engraved plate. "The engravings of a signet." *Exod. xxviii. 11.*

3. An impression from an engraved plate; a print; as, "The room was ornamented with engravings."

† EN-GRIËVE', *v. a.* To vex; to grieve. *Spenser.*

EN-GROSS', *v. a.* [It. *ingrossare*; Sp. *engrosar*; Fr. *grossir*. — See GROSS.] [i. ENGROSSED; pp. ENGROSSING, ENGROSSED.]

1. † To thicken; to make thick. "Engrossed with mud." *Spenser.*

2. † To make fat or plump; to fatten. "To engross his idle body." *Shak.*

3. To seize in the gross; to swallow up; to take up; to absorb; to occupy; to engage.

Those two things that so engross the desires, wisdom and pleasure. *South.*

4. To buy up in large quantities, in order to raise a demand and sell again at a higher price; to forestall; to monopolize. *Blackstone.*

5. To copy in a large, fair hand, as a bill or act of a legislative body, or a deed.

Here is the indictment of the good Lord Hastings, Which in a set hand fairly is engrossed. *Shak.*

EN-GROSS'ER, *n.* One who engrosses. "Engrossers of delegated power." *Knorr.* "A new sort of engrossers or forestallers." *Locke.*

EN-GROSS'ING, *n.* 1. The act or the practice of buying up or forestalling. *Blackstone.*

2. Act of copying in a large, fair hand. *Todd.*

EN-GROSS'ING-BLÖCK, *n.* A tool made use of by wire-drawers. *Crabb.*

EN-GROSS'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of engrossing; appropriation of things in the gross; exorbitant acquisition. "Immoderate engrossments of power." *Swift.*

2. A copy of a written instrument in a large, fair hand.

Which clause was entered in the bill that his majesty had signed, and afterwards added to the engrossment. *Life of Clarendon.*

† EN-GUÄRD' (en-gärd'), *v. a.* To protect; to defend; to guard. *Shak.*

EN-GÜLF', *v. a.* To cast or to draw into a gulf; to swallow up; to absorb; to engulf. *Hayward.*

EN-GÜLF'MENT, *n.* The act of engulfing, or overwhelming. [R.] *Brande.*

EN-HÄ'LÖ, *v. a.* To surround or encircle with a halo. *Schreder.*

EN-HÄNCE' (12), *v. a.* [Fr. *enhauter*; *haut*, high.] [i. ENHANCED; pp. ENHANCING, ENHANCED.]

1. † To lift up; to raise on high.
Both of them at once their hands enhanced. *Spenser.*

2. To raise or advance, as price or value.
Experience of want enhances the value of plenty. *L'Estrange.*

3. To increase; to augment; to aggravate.
Bat, to enhance their pain, they view below
Where lakes stand full and plenteous rivers flow. *Rouse.*
Syn. — See HEIGHTEN.

EN-HANCE' (12), *v. n.* To become greater; to increase. *Boag.*

EN-HANCE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of enhancing; increase or augmentation of value. *Bacon.*
2. Aggravation; increase; augmentation.
"Enhancement of guilt." *Gov. of the Tongue.*

EN-HAN'CER, *n.* One who, or that which, enhances or raises the price of a thing. *Bp. Hall.*

EN-HÄR'BOR, *v. a.* To dwell or abide in; to inhabit. *W. Browne.*

EN-HÄRD'EN (en-här'dn), *v. a.* [Fr. *enhardir*.] To make hard; to harden: — to embolden. "To enharden one with confidence." *Howell.*

† EN-HÄR-MÖ'N-ÄN, *a.* Enharmonic. *Holland.*

EN-HÄR-MÖN'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. *εναρμονικός*; *L. en-*
EN-HÄR-MÖN'TI-CAL, } *harmonicus*; *It. & Sp. en-*
armonico; *Fr. enharmonique.* (*Mus.*)
1. Applied to a scale which progresses by smaller intervals than chromatic, or semitone, intervals. *Dwight.*
2. Indicating a change in notation while the same keys upon the instrument are used; equivocal. *Dwight.*

† EN-HÄR-MÖ'N-ÖN, *n.* (*Mus.*) A song of many parts, or a concert of sundry tunes. *Holland.*

EN-HEÄRT'EN (en-här'tn), *v. a.* To encourage; to embolden; to animate. *Ec. Rev.*

EN-HY'DRIC, *a.* Containing enhydrite. *Allen.*

EN-HY'DRITE, *n.* [Gr. *ὑδρῖς*, *in*, and *ῥίζα*, *water*.] (*Min.*) A stone containing water. *Hamilton.*

EN-IG'MA, *n.*; pl. EN-IG'MAS. [Gr. *αἰνigma*; *αἰνιγμα*, to hint at; *L. enigma*; *It. & Sp. enigma*; *Fr. énigme*.] A proposition stated in obscure or ambiguous language, so as to puzzle the understanding; a riddle; an obscure question; an ambiguous sentence or thing.
His immortality alone can solve
The darkest of enigmas, human hope,
Of all the darkest, if at death we die. *Young.*
Syn. — See RIDDLE.

EN-IG-MÄT'IC, } [ē-nig-mät'e-kal, *S. P. Ja.*
EN-IG-MÄT'I-CAL, } *K. Sm.*; en-ig-mät'e-kal,
[*W. F. J.*] *a.* [Gr. *αἰνιγματικός*; *It. & Sp. enigmático*; *Fr. énigmatique*.] Partaking of the nature of an enigma; hard to be understood; obscure; ambiguous; dark. "Your answer, sir, is *enigmatical*." *Shak.*

EN-IG-MÄT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an obscure or ambiguous manner.

EN-IG'MA-TIST, *n.* [Gr. *αἰνιγματιστής*; *L. enigmatista*.] One who deals in enigmas. *Addison.*

EN-IG'MA-TIZE, *v. n.* [Gr. *αἰνιγματίζωμαι*.] To deal in enigmas or riddles. *Todd.*

EN-IG'MA-TÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *αἰνιγμα*, an enigma, and *γράφω*, to describe.] The art of making or of solving enigmas or riddles. *Clarke.*

EN-IG'MA-TÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αἰνιγμα*, an enigma, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] The art of making or of solving riddles; enigmatography. *Ogilvie.*

EN-JAIL', *v. a.* To put into a jail; to engage; to imprison. *Smart.*

EN-JÖIN', *v. a.* [*L. injungo*; *It. ingungere*; *Fr. enjoindre*.] [*i.* ENJOINED; *pp.* ENJOINING, ENJOINED.]
1. To direct earnestly; to urge; to admonish. "As you enjoined me, I have writ." *Shak.*
2. To prescribe; to direct with authority.
Though I might be bold in Christ to enjoin thee that which is convenient, yet for love's sake I rather beseech thee. *Phil. 8.*

EN-JÖIN'ER, *n.* One who enjoins. *Johnson.*

† EN-JÖIN'MENT, *n.* Injunction. *Browne.*

EN-JÖY' (en-jör'), *v. a.* [Fr. *jouir*.] [*i.* ENJOYED; *pp.* ENJOYING, ENJOYED.]
1. To have satisfaction in; to feel or perceive with pleasure; to be delighted with.

I chiefly, who enjoy
So far the happier lot, enjoying thee. *Milton.*

2. To have possession or fruition of.
He who, to enjoy
Plato's Elysium, leaped into the sea. *Milton.*

3. To have sexual intercourse with. *Milton.*
To enjoy one's self, to be pleased; to feel pleasure; to be glad, to be happy.

EN-JÖY' (en-jör'), *v. n.* To feel enjoyment or satisfaction; to take pleasure. [*R.*]
And Adam, wedded to another Eve,
Shall live with her enjoying, I extinet. *Milton.*

EN-JÖY'-ABLE, *a.* That may be enjoyed; yielding enjoyment. *Pope.*

EN-JÖY'ER, *n.* One who enjoys. *South.*

EN-JÖY'MENT, *n.* The state of enjoying any thing; pleasure, gratification, or satisfaction in the possession of what is desirable; fruition.
His hopes and expectations are bigger than his enjoyments. *Tillotson.*

Syn. — Enjoyment is more permanent, though it may not be so vivid, as gratification. Fruition is actual enjoyment. Enjoyment of friendship, of study, &c.; gratification of the senses or of the feelings; actual fruition. — See PLEASURE.

EN-KER'NEL, *v. a.* To form into kernels. *Sat. Mag.*

EN-KIN'DLE, *v. a.* [*i.* ENKINDLED; *pp.* ENKINDLING, ENKINDLED.]
1. To set on fire; to inflame; to kindle. "Enkindle all the sparks of nature." *Shak.*
2. To rouse; to incite; as, "To enkindle the passions."

EN-LACE', *v. a.* To fasten with lace; to lace; to inlace. *Southey.*

EN-LACE'MENT, *n.* The act of enlacing. *Southey.*

EN-LÄRD', *v. a.* [*i.* ENLARGED; *pp.* ENLARGING, ENLARGED.] To grease; to baste. *Shak.*

EN-LÄRGE', *v. a.* [*Sp. alargar*; *Fr. élargir*. — See LARGE.] [*i.* ENLARGED; *pp.* ENLARGING, ENLARGED.]
1. To make larger or greater; to increase; to extend; to magnify; to dilate; to expand.
I will enlarge thy borders. *Ex. xxxiv. 24.*
This is that science which would truly enlarge men's minds, were it studied. *Locke.*
2. To release; to set free; to liberate.
Enlarge the man committed yesterday. *Shak.*
Thou hast enlarged me when I was in distress. *Ps. iv. 1.*
Syn. — Enlarge boundaries, a house, &c.; increase property, expenses, &c.; extend lines, views, prospects. A bladder is *enlarged* by air; the mind *enlarged* by knowledge.

EN-LÄRGE', *v. n.* 1. To discuss a matter fully; to speak in many words; to expatiate.
They appointed the chancellor to enlarge upon any of those particulars. *Clarendon.*
2. To grow larger; to increase; to swell.
The calyphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a fair way to have enlarged. *Raleigh.*

EN-LÄRGE'D (en-lärjd'), *p. a.* Increased; expanded; extended; magnified: — liberal.

EN-LÄRGE'D-LY, *ad.* In an enlarged manner.

EN-LÄRGE'D-NESS, *n.* The state of being enlarged. *Ch. Ex.*

EN-LÄRGE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of enlarging, or the state of being enlarged; augmentation; extension; increase; dilatation; expansion.
The Greek tongue received many enlargements between the time of Homer and that of Plutarch. *Swift.*
2. Release from confinement; liberation.
Then shall enlargement and deliverance arise to the Jews. *Ester. iv. 14.*
3. Copious discourse; expatiating speech.
He concluded with an enlargement upon the vices and corruptions which were got into the army. *Clarendon.*

EN-LÄRGE'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, enlarges.

EN-LÄRGE'ING, *n.* Extension; enlargement. *Ezek.*

EN-LIGHT' (en-lit'), *v. a.* To enlighten. [*R.*]
Wit from the first has shone on ages past,
Enlightens the present, and shall warm the last. *Pope.*

EN-LIGHT'EN (en-lit'n), *v. a.* [*A. S. enlīhtan*. — See LIGHT.] [*i.* ENLIGHTENED; *pp.* ENLIGHTENING, ENLIGHTENED.]
1. To make light or luminous; to illumine; to lighten; to illuminate; to supply with light.
The Lord will enlighten my darkness. *Ps. xviii. 28.*

2. To instruct; to furnish with knowledge; to inform.
'Tis he who enlightens our understandings. *Rogers.*

EN-LIGHT'ENED (en-lit'nd), *p. a.* 1. Illuminated; supplied with light.
2. Instructed; educated; refined; highly civilized; as, "An *enlightened* age."

EN-LIGHT'EN-ER (en-lit'n-er), *n.* One who enlightens. "Enlightener of my darkness." *Milton.*

EN-LIGHT'EN-MENT (en-lit'n-mēt), *n.* Act of enlightening; illumination; instruction. *Qu. Rev.*

EN-LIMN' (en-lim') *v. a.* [Fr. *enluminer*.] To illuminate or adorn with ornamented letters or with pictures, as a book. *Palsgrave.*

EN-LINK', *v. a.* To chain to; to link. *Shak.*

EN-LIST', *v. a.* [See LIST.] [*i.* ENLISTED; *pp.* ENLISTING, ENLISTED.]
1. To enroll, as for military service; to record; to register; to engage, by entering on a list; to list; to hire; as, "Most of the men were *enlisted* to serve for a year."
2. To engage in some cause; to secure for the advocacy of some interest; as, "To *enlist* persons in an enterprise or in a political party."
Syn. — See ENROLL.

EN-LIST', *v. n.* 1. To enroll one's self; to list; as, "To *enlist* to serve in the army or the navy."
2. To make engagement; as, "To *enlist* in the cause of another." *P. Cyc.*

EN-LIST'MENT, *n.* The act of enlisting; a voluntary engagement to serve as a soldier or sailor; a voluntary enrolment. *Brande.*

† EN-LIVE', *v. a.* To animate; to make alive; to enliven; to quicken. *Bp. Hall.*

EN-LI'VEN (en-liv'n), *v. a.* [*A. S. līvan*, to live.] [*i.* ENLIVENED; *pp.* ENLIVENING, ENLIVENED.]
1. To make alive; to quicken; to animate.
There, warmed alike by Sol's enlivening power,
The weed, aspiring, emulates the flower. *Shenstone.*
2. To make active, sprightly, or cheerful; to give spirit or vivacity to; to exhilarate; to cheer; to enspir; to delight; as, "His presence *enlivened* every circle which he entered."
Syn. — See ANIMATE.

EN-LI'VEN-ER (en-liv'n-er), *n.* He who, or that which, enlivens. *Dryden.*

EN-LI'VEN-ING (en-liv'n-ing), *n.* That which gives life, animation, or cheerfulness.
The good man is full of joyful enlivenings. *Feltham.*

† EN-LÜ'MINE, *v. a.* To illumine. *Spenser.*

EN-MAN-CHÉ (ang-mäng-shä'), *a.* [Fr. *manche*, a sleeve.] (*Her.*) Sleeved or resembling a sleeve; — applied to the chief or upper part of the escutcheon, when lines are drawn from the centre of the upper edge to the sides. *Craig.*

† EN-MÄR'BLE, *v. a.* To turn to marble; to harden. *Spenser.*

EN-MASSE (ang-mäs'). [Fr.] In a body; in the mass; altogether. *Qu. Rev.*

† EN-MESH', *v. a.* To enclose in a net. *Shak.*

EN-MEW', *v. a.* See EMMEW. *Todd.*

EN'MI-TY, *n.* [*L. inimicitia*; *Fr. inimitié*. — See ENEMY.] The state, or the quality, of an enemy, or of being hostile; hatred; hostility; animosity; ill-will; malignity; malevolence; aversion; malice; rancor. "I will put *enmity* between thee and the woman." *Gen. iii. 15.*
Syn. — Enmity and hatred are personal and long continued; hostility relates more to public measures and to war; animosity is a fierce but transitory passion; rancor, a private and malignant malice. Personal enmity; deadly hatred; fierce animosity; active hostility; virulent rancor. — See ANIMOSITY, MALICE.

EN-MÖSSED' (-möst'), *a.* Covered with moss. *Graig.*

EN-MÖVE', *v.* See EMMOVE. *Todd.*

EN-MÜRE', *v. a.* To confine or enclose within a wall; to immure. *Shak.*

EN-NÄ'TION, *n.* [Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine.] (*Ent.*) The ninth segment in insects. *Marsden.*

EN'NE-A-CÖN-TÄ-HÉ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *ἐννεακός*,

ninety, and *ἐννέα*, a base, a side.] (*Min.*) Having ninety sides. *Smart.*

† **EN'NE-AD**, *n.* [Gr. *ἐννέας*; L. *enneus*.] The number nine. *Bailey.*

EN-NE-A-GŌN, or **EN'NE-A-GŌN** [en-nē-a-gŏn, *J. K. Sm. Johnson*; en-nē-a-gŏn, *Wb. Brande*, (*Crab*), *n.* [Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine, and *γωνία*, angle; Fr. *enneagone*.] (*Geom.*) A polygon of nine sides or nine angles. *Johnson.*

EN-NE-ĀG'Y-NOŪS, *a.* [Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine, and *γυνή*, a woman.] (*Bot.*) Having nine petals or nine styles. *Gray.*

EN-NE-A-HĒ'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine, and *ἑννέα*, a side.] (*Geom.*) A figure of nine sides. *Hill.*

EN-NE-ĀN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine, and *ἀνδρῶν*, a male; Fr. *enneandrie*.] (*Bot.*) A class of plants having nine stamens. *Henslow.*

EN-NE-ĀN'DRI-AN, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having nine stamens; enneandrous. *Smart.*

EN-NE-ĀN'DROUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having nine stamens; enneandrian. *P. Cye.*

EN-NE-A-PĒT'A-LOŪS, *a.* [Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine, and *πέταλον*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having nine petals or flower-leaves. *Smart.*

EN-NE-A-SPĒR'MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine, and *σπέρμα*, a seed.] (*Bot.*) Noting fruit which has nine seeds. *Craig.*

EN-NE-ĀT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine.] Ninth. *Bailey.*

EN-NE-ĀT'IC-AL, *a.* — *Enneatecal days* are every ninth day of a sickness; and *enneatecal years* every ninth year of one's life. *[R.] Bailey.*

† **EN-NEW'** (en-nū'), *v. a.* To make new. *Skelton.*

EN-NŌ'BLE, *r. a.* [Sp. *ennoblec*; Fr. *ennoblir*. — See **NOBLE**.] [*i.* ENNOBLED; *pp.* ENNOBLING, ENNOBLED.]

1. To make noble; to raise to nobility. *Shak.*
2. To dignify; to exalt; to raise; to elevate.

Prayer is the most proper means to ennoble, and refine, and spiritualize our natures. *Sharp.*

What can ennoble rots, or slaves, or cowards? Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards. *Pope.*

EN-NŌ'BLE-MĒNT, *n.* 1. The act of ennobling, or of raising to the rank of nobility. *Bacon.*

2. Exaltation; elevation; dignity.

The eternal Wisdom enriched us with all ennoblments. *Glanville.*

ENNŪI (an-wē') [an-wē', *Ja. Sm.*; ōng-wē', *K.*], *n.* [Fr.] Languor of mind arising from lack of occupation; want of interest in present scenes and surrounding objects; listlessness; wearisomeness; tedium; lassitude.

The only fault of it is insipidity, which is apt to give a sort of ennui. *Gray's Letters.*

For ennui is a growth of English root, Though nameless in our language, we retort The fact for words, and let the French translate That awful yawn which sleep cannot abate. *Byron.*

EN-O-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *enodatio*.] The act of untying a knot; solution. *[R.] Bailey.*

† **EN-NŌDE'**, *v. a.* [L. *enodo*.] To make clear; to declare. *Cockeram.*

EN-NŌDE', *a.* [L. *enodis*; *e.* without, and *nodus*, a knot.] (*Bot.*) Free from knots. *Smart.*

EN-ŌM'O-TĀRCH, *n.* [Gr. *ἐνομορτία*, a military body, and *ἀρχή*, a chief.] (*Ant.*) The commander of an enomoty. *Mitford.*

EN-ŌM'O-TY, *n.* [Gr. *ἐνομορτία*; *ἐνόμοτος*, bound by oath.] (*Ant.*) A body of men sworn to certain duties: — the name given to a military body, supposed to have been thirty-two men, in ancient Lacedæmon. *Mitford.*

EN-ŌP'TO-MĀN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ὄψτρος*, visible, as in a mirror, and *μαντεία*, prophecy.] Divination by means of a mirror. *Smart.*

† **EN-NŌRM**, *a.* [L. *enormis*. — See **ENORMOUS**.] Irregular; enormous. *More.*

EN-NŌR'MI-TY, *n.* [L. *enormitas*; *e.* from, and *norma*, a rule; It. *enormità*; Sp. *enormidad*; Fr. *énormité*.]

1. † Nonconformity with a law; deviation from a rule; irregularity. *Glanville. Cockeram.*
2. Deviation from right; depravity; wickedness; flagitiousness; atrocity.

That this law will be sufficient to restrain enormity no man can warrant. *Hooker.*

3. An atrocious crime or villany.

That kings may run into enormities may be proved by example. *Seyl.*

EN-NŌR'MOUS, *a.* [L. *enormis*; *e.* from, and *norma*, a rule; It. *a. Sp. enorme*; Fr. *énorme*.]

1. Exceeding the common rule or measure; not regulated by law; irregular; inordinate.

Wild above rule or art, enormous bliss. *Milton.*

2. Excessive in size; huge; vast; immense; gigantic; monstrous; prodigious.

A form enormous, far unlike the race Of him in birth in stature or in face. *Pope.*

3. Extremely wicked; flagitious; as, "An enormous crime."

Syn. — *Enormous* signifies out of proportion, rule, or order, *immense*, not to be measured; *excessive*, exceeding proper limits or rules. *Enormous* and *huge* are applicable especially to magnitude; *immense* and *vast*, to extent, quantity, or number. *Enormous* expresses more than *huge*, *immense*, more than *vast*. *Enormous* size; *huge* animal; an *immense* expanse; an *immense* difference; a *vast* number; *excessive* damages. What is *enormous* excites surprise, amazement, or abhorrence; what is *prodigious* excites astonishment; what is *monstrous* excites wonder. *Enormous* crime or wickedness; *prodigious* strength or labor; a *monstrous* serpent or production of nature.

EN-NŌR'MOUS-LY, *ad.* Excessively; beyond measure; extremely.

EN-NŌR'MOUS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being enormous. *Decay of Piety.*

EN-ŌR'THO-TROPE, *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, upright or straight, and *τροπή*, to turn.] A card or toy by which confused objects are transformed into various figures or pictures. *Rosbotham.*

EN-ŌUGH' (e-nūf'), *n.* [A. S. *genyht*, or *geniht*, plenty, sufficiency. — M. Goth. *ganah*; A. S. *genog*, or *genoh*, enough; *genogan*, to multiply; Frs. *genoach*; Dut. *genoeg*; Ger. *genug*; Icel. *genogr*.] A sufficiency; that which is equal to the wants or the abilities; plenty.

Eau said, I have enough for my brother. *Gen. xxxiii. 9.*

Syn. — A person has a *sufficiency* when his wants are satisfied, and *enough* when his desires are satisfied. One may therefore have a *sufficiency* without having *enough*. A covetous man never has *enough*, though he may have more than a *sufficiency*.

EN-ŌUGH' (e-nūf'), *a.* [A. S. *genoh*.] That satisfies desire; sufficient. "Bread enough and to spare." *Luke xv. 17.*

EN-ŌUGH' (e-nūf'), *ad.* In a sufficient degree; sufficiently. It notes a slight augmentation of the positive degree; as, "Large enough and long enough"; "He is ready enough to quarrel." — Sometimes it denotes diminution; as, "The song is well enough"; i. e. not quite well, though not much amiss. *Johnson.*

EN-ŌUGH' (e-nūf'), *interj.* Noting fulness or sufficiency. "Cry out, Enough, enough." *Shak.*

EN-ŌUNCE', *v. a.* [L. *enuncio*; It. *enunciare*; Sp. *enunciar*; Fr. *enoncer*.] [*i.* ENOUNCED; *pp.* ENOUNCING, ENOUNCED.] To declare; to enunciate; to announce. *[R.] A. Smith.*

EN-ŌUNCE'MENT, *n.* The act of enouncing. *Lee.*

EN-ŌŪW' (e-nōw'), *a.* [*pl.* of enough.] Being in sufficient number; enough. *Addison.*

Man hath selfish foes enow besides. *Milton.*

It was formerly in use in connection with nouns plural, but it is now nearly obsolete. Walker remarks that "we still hear some speakers talk of having ink enough and pens enow; but the greater part seem now to use enough, both for quantity and number."

EN PASSANT (ang-pas'sang'), *ad.* [Fr.] In passing; by the way.

† **EN-PIERCE'**, *v. a.* See **EMPIERCE**. *Shak.*

EN-QUICK'EN (en-kwik'kn), *v. a.* To make alive; to quicken; to animate. *More.*

EN-QUIRE', *v. n.* [L. *inquiro*; Fr. *enquérir*.]

1. To seek for information by asking questions; to interrogate; to ask.

Herod enquired of them what time the star appeared. *Matt. ii. 7.*

2. To make investigation; to examine; as, "To enquire into a subject."

This word, and its derivatives, are indifferently written with *in* or *en*; the former being conformed to the Latin origin, the latter to the French. *Inquire*

is more countenanced than *enquire* by lexicographers, and perhaps also by usage; though usage is much divided. — See **INQUIRE**.

EN-QUIRE', *r. a.* To ask about; to seek out; to inquire; as, "To enquire the way."

EN-QUIR'ER, *n.* One who enquires; inquirer. — See **INQUIRER**. *Warburton.*

EN-QUIR'Y, *n.* Examination. — See **INQUIRY**.

† **EN-RĀCE'**, *r. a.* [Fr. *enraciner*.] To fix or implant, as a root; to enroot. *Spenser.*

EN-RAGE', *v. a.* [Fr. *enrager*.] [*i.* ENRAGED; *pp.* ENRAGING, ENRAGED.] To excite to rage; to make furious; to exasperate; to irritate; to incense; to provoke; to aggravate. *Shak.*

† **EN-RĀNGE'**, *r. a.* 1. To arrange. *Spenser.*

2. To rove over; to range. *Spenser.*

EN-RĀNK', *r. a.* To place in orderly ranks; to arrange; to rank. *Shak.*

† **EN-RĀPT'**, *v. a.* [*i.* & *p.* ENRAPT.] To throw into an ecstasy; to transport with enthusiasm. "Like a prophet suddenly enrapt." *Shak.*

† **EN-RĀPT'**, *p. a.* Thrown into ecstasy. *Shak.*

EN-RĀPT'URE (en-rāpt'yur), *v. a.* [*i.* ENRAPTURED; *pp.* ENRAPTURING, ENRAPTURED.] To throw into rapture; to transport with pleasure; to delight highly; to enchant; to charm; to enravish; to fascinate. "The enraptured fair." *Shenstone.*

EN-RĀV'ISH, *r. a.* [Fr. *ravir*. — See **RAVISH**.] [*i.* ENRAVISHED; *pp.* ENRAVISHING, ENRAVISHED.] To throw into ecstasy; to enrapture; to enchant; to charm.

Which cannot but enravish every ingenuous breast. *Hallivell.*

EN-RĀV'ISH-ING, *p. a.* Transporting with ecstasy; enrapturing; enchanting.

EN-RĀV'ISH-ING-LY, *ad.* With enravishment; so as to enrapture. *More.*

EN-RĀV'ISH-MĒNT, *n.* Ecstasy of delight; rapture; transport; ravishment. *[R.] Glanville.*

EN-RĒG'IS-TĒR, *v. a.* [Fr. *enregistrer*.] To register; to enroll. *Spenser.*

† **EN-RHEŪM'** (en-rēm'), *v. n.* [Fr. *enrhumer*, to cause a cold.] To take or have a cold. *Harvey.*

EN-RĪCH', *v. a.* [It. *arricchire*; Sp. *enriquecer*; Fr. *enrichir*. — See **RICH**.] [*i.* ENRICHED; *pp.* ENRICHING, ENRICHED.]

1. To make rich or wealthy; to endow.

The king will enrich him with great riches. 1 Sam. xvii. 25.

2. To make fruitful; to fertilize.

See the sweet brooks in silver mazes creep, Enrich the meadows, and supply the deep. *Blackmore.*

3. To supply with an abundance of any thing desirable; to store.

There is not one among them that could ever enrich his own understanding with any certain truth. *Raleigh.*

4. To adorn by carving, painting, or other ornament. *Martin.*

EN-RĪCH'ER, *n.* One that enriches. *Craig.*

EN-RĪCH'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *enrichissement*.]

1. Act of enriching; increase of wealth.
2. Improvement by the abundant supply of what is useful or desirable. "The enrichment of our understandings." *Watts.*
3. (*Arch.*) The decoration or embellishment of the cornice of a building. *Simmonds.*

EN-RIDGE', *v. a.* To form into ridges. *Shak.*

† **EN-RĪNG'**, *v. a.* To bind; to encircle. *Shak.*

† **EN-RĪ'PEN** (en-rī'pn), *v. a.* To ripen. *Donne.*

† **EN-RĪVE'**, *v. a.* [*p.* ENRIVEN.] To cleave; to split; to rend; to rive. *Spenser.*

EN-RŌBE', *v. a.* [*i.* ENROBED; *pp.* ENROBING, ENROBED.] To attire; to dress; to clothe; to invest. "She shall be loose enrobed." *Shak.*

EN-RŌCK'MENT, *n.* A mass of rocks or large stones piled up into a solid rough wall, in order to resist the force of water. *Francis.*

EN-RŌLL', *v. a.* [Fr. *enrôler*. — See **ROLL**.] [*i.* ENROLLED; *pp.* ENROLLING, ENROLLED.]

1. To insert in a roll, list, or register; to enlist; to register; to chronicle.

The names of others, not their own, enrolled. *Dryden.*

2. To record; to leave in writing.
His oath *enrolled* in the Parliament. *Shak.*
3. † To involve; to inwrap; to envelop.
"Flames *enrolled* in smoke." *Spenser.*
- ENROLLMENT**, *n.* [Fr. *enrôlement*.]
1. The act of enrolling or registering.
2. Register; record. "The king delivered the *enrollments* with his own hands." *Davies.*
Syn.—See **RECORD**.
- ENRÖÖT**, *v. a.* [*i.* **ENROOTED**; *pp.* **ENROOTING**, **ENROOTED**.] To fix by the root; to implant deep; to fix fast; to root. *Shak.*
- † **ENRÖUND**, *v. a.* To environ; to surround; to encircle; to enclose. *Shak.*
- EN ROUTE** (*ing'ró't*). [Fr.] On the way; on the passage. *Gent. Mag.*
- ENS** (*enz*), *n.* [L., from Gr. *enpi*, *in*, to be.]
1. (*Old Metaphysics*.) That which exists or which may exist; a being; existence. *Fleming.*
2. (*Old Chem.*) That recondite part of a substance from which all its qualities flow; essence. *Johnson.*
- EN-SÁFE**, *v. a.* To render safe. *Feltham.*
- † **EN-SÁMP'LE**, *n.* [Old Fr. *ensample*.] Example. "Ye have us for an *ensample*." *Phil.* iii. 17.
- † **EN-SÁMP'LE**, *v. a.* To give an example of.
Homer, in the person of Agamemnon, *ensampled* a good governor and a virtuous man. *Spenser.*
- EN-SÁN'GUINE** (*en-sáng'gwín*), *v. a.* [L. *sanguis*, *sanguinis*, blood.] [*i.* **ENSANGUINED**; *pp.* **ENSANGUINING**, **ENSANGUINED**.] To smear or stain with blood; to suffuse with blood. "The *ensanguined* field." *Milton.*
- EN-SÁTE**, *a.* [L. *ensis*, a sword.] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a sword with a straight blade; sword-shaped; ensiform. *Loudon.*
- EN-SÓÁLE**, *v. a.* To carve or form with scales; to cover with scales. *Clarke.*
- EN-SCHÉD'ÚLE**, or **EN-SCHÉD'ÚLE**, *v. a.* [See **SCHEDULE**.] To insert in a schedule. *Shak.*
- EN-SÓONCE**, *v. a.* [See **SCONCE**.] [*i.* **ENSCONCED**; *pp.* **ENSCONCING**, **ENSCONCED**.] To cover as with a sconce or fort; to place under shelter; to put in safety; to secure; to hide.
I will *ensconce* me behind the arras. *Shak.*
- EN-SÉAL**, *v. a.* [See **SEAL**.] To impress; to mark as with a seal; to stamp. *Browne.*
- EN-SÉAM**, *v. a.* [See **SEAM**.] 1. To sow up; to enclose by a seam. *Camden.*
2. To contain; to hold; to comprehend.
And bounteous Trent, that in himself *enscams* Both thirty sorts of fish and thirty sundry streams. *Spenser.*
- † **EN-SÉAM'ED**, *a.* [A. S. *seim*, fat, grease.] Covered with seam or grease; greasy. *Shak.*
- † **EN-SÉAR**, *v. a.* To cauterize; to sear. *Shak.*
- † **EN-SÉARCH**, *v. n.* To try to find; to search for; to seek. *Sir T. Elyot.*
- EN-SÉEL**, *v. a.* To seel, as a hawk. *Booth.*
- EN-SEINT** (*en-séint*), *a.* (*Law*.) Pregnant; with child.—See **ENVEINTE**. *Blackstone.*
- ENSEMBLE** (*ang-sám'bl*), *n.* [Fr.] The whole so taken that each part is considered only in relation to the whole; the whole. *Pownall.*
- ENSEMBLE** (*ang-sám'bl*), *ad.* [Fr.] Together; all at once; as one. *Boyer.*
- EN-SHÁWLED** (*en-sháwld*), *p. a.* Covered or invested with a shawl. *Quinn.*
- † **EN-SHIELD**, *v. a.* To shield; to cover. *Shak.*
- † **EN-SHIELD**, *a.* Protected as with a shield. *Shak.*
- EN-SHRINE**, *v. a.* [See **SHRINE**.] [*i.* **ENSHRINED**; *pp.* **ENSHRINING**, **ENSHRINED**.] To enclose, as in a shrine; to preserve as a thing sacred; to embalm.
Warlike and martial Talbot, Burgundy *Enshrines* thee in his heart. *Shak.*
- EN-SHRÖUD**, *v. a.* [See **SHROUD**.] To cover with a shroud; to shroud; to clothe. *Churchill.*
- EN-SÍF'ER-OÜS**, *a.* [L. *ensifer*; *ensis*, a sword, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing a sword. *Ash.*
- EN'SÍ-FÖRM**, *a.* [L. *ensiformis*; *ensis*, a sword, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot. & Anat.*) Having the form of a sword-blade; sword-shaped. *P. Cyc.*
- EN'SIGN** (*én'sín*) [*én'sín*, S. W. J. E. F. *Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *én'sín*, P., *n.* [L. *insigne*; *in*, upon, and *signum*, a sign; It. *insegna*; Sp. *enseña*; Fr. *enseigne*.]
1. The national flag carried by a ship or a regiment; colors; banner; standard. "The gorgeous *ensign* of our republic." *D. Webster.*
As, 'twas her tattered ensign down!
Long has a wave of glory
And a glory of eyes has danced o'er
That ensign in decay. *O. W. Holmes.*
2. Any signal giving notice to persons in different places to assemble, or for any other purpose. He will lift up an *ensign* to the nations from far. *Is. v. 26.*
3. A badge; a mark of distinction.
The *ensigns* of our power about we bear. *Waller.*
4. (*Mil.*) The lowest commissioned officer, who is subordinate to the lieutenants in infantry, and who carries the colors or ensign. *Campbell.*
"I have given the last syllable of this word the long sound, as I am convinced it is the most correct; though I am of opinion that, in the military profession, it is oftener pronounced short, as if written *ensaw*. Some reasons from analogy might be produced in favor of this latter pronunciation, but they do not seem sufficient to outweigh the more general usage which declares for the former." *Walker.*
- † **EN-SIGN** (*én-sín*), *v. a.* [Old Fr. *ensigner*.]
1. To mark with some sign. *B. Jonson.*
2. (*Her.*) To distinguish by an ornament.
- EN'SIGN-BÉAR'ER** (*én'sín-bár'er*), *n.* One who carries a flag or ensign; the ensign. *Sidney.*
- EN'SIGN-CY** (*én'sín-sé*), *n.* The rank, office, or commission of an ensign. *Walker.*
- † **EN-SÍSE**, *n.* Stamp; quality; kind. *Chaucer.*
- † **EN-SKÍED** (*én-skíd*), *p. a.* Placed in heaven.
I hold you as a thing *enskied* and sainted. *Shak.*
- EN-SLÁVE**, *v. a.* [See **SLAVE**.] [*i.* **ENSLAVED**; *pp.* **ENSLAVING**, **ENSLAVED**.] To reduce to slavery or bondage; to deprive of liberty.
A man not having the power of his own life cannot *enslave* himself to any one to take away life when he pleases. *Locke.*
He is certainly the most *enslaved* who is so in his understanding. *Locke.*
- EN-SLÁV'ED-NÉSS**, *n.* State of being enslaved.
- EN-SLÁVE'MENT**, *n.* The act of enslaving or the state of being enslaved; servitude; slavery. "A fresh *enslavement* to their enemies." *South.*
- EN-SLÁV'ER**, *n.* One who enslaves. "Enslavers of mankind." *Swift.*
- EN-SLÜM'BER**, *v. a.* To drown in sleep. "The senses half *enslumbered* lie." *G. Fletcher.*
- EN-SNÁRE**, *v. a.* [See **SNARE**.] [*i.* **ENSNARED**; *pp.* **ENSNARING**, **ENSNARED**.] To take in a snare; to allure; to entrap;—written also *insnare*. "Lest the people be *ensnared*." *Job xxxiv. 30.*
- EN-SNÁR'ER**, *n.* One who ensnares or entraps; an insnarer. *South.*
- EN-SNÁRL**, *v. a.* To entangle; to snarl. *Spenser.*
- † **EN-SNÁRL**, *v. n.* To snarl, as a dog; to gnash the teeth. *Cockeram.*
- † **EN-SÓ'BER**, *v. a.* To make sober. *Bp. Taylor.*
- EN-SPHÉRE** (*én-sfér*), *v. a.* [See **SPHERE**.] [*i.* **ENSPHERED**; *pp.* **ENSPHERING**, **ENSPHERED**.]
1. To place in a sphere. *J. Hall.*
2. To form into a sphere. *Carew.*
- EN-STÁMP**, *v. a.* [See **STAMP**.] [*i.* **ENSTAMPED**; *pp.* **ENSTAMPING**, **ENSTAMPED**.] To imprint; to stamp.
Nature hath *enstamped* upon the soul the certainty of a deity. *Bayly.*
- EN-STÁTE**, *v. a.* To invest with possession; to invest with a certain rank; to instate. *Shak.*
- EN-STÉEP**, *v. a.* See **INSTEEP**.
- † **EN-STÖRE**, *v. a.* To restore. *Wickliffe.*
- † **EN-STÝLE**, *v. a.* To name; to call. *Drayton.*
- EN-SÜE** (*én-sü*), *v. n.* [L. *sequor*; It. *segure*; Sp. *seguir*; Old Fr. *ensuer*; Fr. *ensuivre*, to follow.] [*i.* **ENSUED**; *pp.* **ENSUING**, **ENSUED**.]
1. To follow as a consequence to premises.
Let this be granted, and it must *ensue* that all other light of nature is drowned. *Hooker.*
2. To follow in train or in time; to be subsequent; to come after; to succeed.
Of worse deeds worse sufferings must *ensue*. *Milton.*
- † **EN-SÜE** (*én-sü*), *v. a.* To follow; to pursue. "Seek peace and *ensue* it." *1 Pet. iii. 11.*
- EN-SÜ'ING**, *p. a.* Following; succeeding; coming next; as, "The *ensuing* year."
- EN-SÜR'Á-BLE**, *a.* See **INSURABLE**. *Toda.*
- EN-SÜR'ANCE** (*én-shúr'ans*), *n.* See **INSURANCE**.
- EN-SÜRE** (*én-shúr*), *v. a.* [*i.* **ENSURED**; *pp.* **ENSURING**, **ENSURED**.]
1. To make secure or certain; to assure; to insure.—See **INSURE**.
How to *ensure* peace for any term of years. *Swift.*
2. † To betroth. *Sir T. More.*
- EN-SÜR'ER**, *n.* One who insures; an insurer.
- EN-SWÉEP**, *v. a.* To pass over with swiftness.
A blaze of meteors shoots, *ensweeping* first The lower skies. *Thomson.*
- EN-TÁB'LA-TÜRE**, *n.* (*Arch.*) The whole of an order which is above the columns, and rests upon them horizontally, including the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice. *Britton.*
- EN-TÁ'BLE-MÉNT**, *n.* [Fr.] Same as **ENTABLATURE**. *Le. Evelyn.*
- † **EN-TÁCK'LE**, *v. a.* To supply or furnish with tackle, as a ship; to tackle. *Skelton.*
- EN-TÁIL**, *n.* [Fr. *entaille*; *entailer*, to cut.]
1. (*Law*.) An estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent; a fee abridged, curtailed, or limited to certain heirs. *Burrill.*
—The rule of descent. "Persons claimin under such *entail*." *Blackstone.*
2. † Engraved or carved work; inlay.
A work of rich *entail*, and curious mould. *Spenser.*
- EN-TÁIL**, *v. a.* [It. *intagliare*; Fr. *entailer*, to cut.] [*i.* **ENTAILED**; *pp.* **ENTAILING**, **ENTAILED**.]
1. To limit, or settle, as the descent of an estate, so that it cannot be, by any subsequent possessor, bequeathed at pleasure.
The crown to thee and to thine heirs for ever. *Shak.*
2. To fix inalienably upon any person or thing; to transmit in an unalterable course.
The intemperate and unjust *entail* a secret curse upon their estates. *Milton.*
3. † To carve; to cut; to engrave.
Golden bands, which were *entailed* With curious anties. *Spenser.*
- EN-TÁIL'MÉNT**, *n.* 1. The act of entailing.
2. That which is entailed. *Ash.*
- EN-TÁME**, *v. a.* To subjugate; to subdue; to conquer; to tame. [R.] *Shak.*
- EN-TÁN'GLE** (*én-táng'gl*, 82), *v. a.* [See **TANGLE**.] [*i.* **ENTANGLED**; *pp.* **ENTANGLING**, **ENTANGLED**.]
1. To inwrap or involve in any thing complicated, and not easily detached; as, "To be *entangled* in briars."
2. To make confused by twisting or crossing one part of a thing with another; as, "To *entangle* the hair"; "To *entangle* thread."
3. To puzzle; to bewilder; to insnare; to embarrass; to perplex; to confound.
The Pharisees took counsel how they might *entangle* him in his talk. *Matt. xxiii. 15.*
Syn.—See **IMPLICATE**, **PUZZLE**.
- EN-TÁN'GLE-MÉNT** (*én-táng'gl-mént*), *n.* The state of being entangled or involved; intricacy; perplexity; puzzle; confusion. "Entanglements of equivocal words." *Locke.*
- EN-TÁN'GLER** (*én-táng'glér*), *n.* One who entangles or involves. *Johnson.*
- EN-TÁN'GLING**, *p. a.* Involving; perplexing; insnaring; embarrassing. "Entangling alliances." *Washington's Farewell Address.*
- EN-TÁ'ſi-a**, *n.* (*Med.*) Tonic spasm; a general term applied to tetanus, trismus, &c. *Drumhison.*

ÉN-T-Ź-SIS, n. [Gr. *ἐντασις*; *ἐντινω*, to stretch.]
 1. (*Arch.*) A delicate and almost imperceptible swelling of the shaft of a column. *Brande.*
 2. (*Med.*) A constrictive spasm. *Hoblyn.*

ÉN-T-ASS'MENT, n. [Fr. *entassement*.] A heap; a pile; an accumulation. [R.] *Clarke.*

ÉN-T-AS'TIC, a. (*Med.*) Relating to all diseases characterized by tonic spasms. *Clarke.*

ÉN-T-ĒL'E-CHY, n. [Gr. *ἐντελέχεια*; *ἐντελής*, perfect, and *ἔχω*, to hold; L. *entelechia*.] An object in complete actualization, as opposed to merely potential existence; — a term of the peripatetic philosophy. *Brande. Qu. Rev.*

ÉN-T-ĒM'PLE, v. a. To contain; to receive; to embrace. [R.] *Bushnell.*

ÉN-T-ĒN'DER, v. a. To make tender; to soften; to mollify; — to treat kindly. [R.] *Young.*

ENTENTE CORDIALE (ang-tāng't-kör-de-al'). [Fr.] (*Politics.*) The manifestation of goodwill and justice towards each other exchanged between the governments of two countries.

ÉN-T-ĒR, v. a. [L. *intro*; It. *entrare*; Sp. *entrar*; Fr. *entrer*.] [i. ENTERED; pp. ENTERING, ENTERED.]
 1. To go or come into; as, "To enter a house"; "To enter the military or the naval service"; "To enter college."
 2. † To teach by the first experiment; to initiate. "An excellent fish to enter a young angler." *Watson.*
 3. To introduce; to admit.
They of Rome are entered in our counsels. Shak.
 4. To set down in writing; to register; as, "To enter a name in a book."
 5. (*Com.*) To report at the custom-house, as a vessel on arrival, by delivering the proper documents; as, "To enter a vessel or her cargo."
 6. (*Carp.*) To set in; to insert; as, "To enter a tenon in a mortise."

ÉN-T-ĒR, v. n. 1. To come in; to go or pass in.
Other creature here, Beast, bird, insect, or worm, durst enter none. Milton.
 2. To penetrate mentally; to make inquiry or scrutiny; to examine.
He was particularly pleased with Sallust for his entering into internal principles of action. Addison.
 3. To take the first steps; to begin; as, "To enter upon the duties of an office."
 4. To form a part; as, "Nitrogen enters into the composition of all animal substances."
 Syn. — See BEGIN.

ÉN-T-ĒR-A-DE-NŌG'R-Ā-PHY, n. [Gr. *ἐντερα*, the intestines, *δόνη*, a gland, and *γράφω*, to describe.] (*Med.*) A description of, or treatise upon, the intestinal glands. *Dunglison.*

ÉN-T-ĒR-A-DE-NŌL'Q-GY, n. [Gr. *ἐντερα*, the intestines, *δόνη*, a gland, and *λόγος*, discourse.] (*Med.*) That part of anatomy which treats of the intestinal glands. *Dunglison.*

ÉN-T-ĒR-CLŌSE, n. (*Arch.*) A passage between two rooms, or the passage leading from the door to the hall. *Weale.*

† **ÉN-T-ĒR-DĒAL, n.** Mutual or reciprocal dealing. "Enterdeal of princes." *Spenser.*

ÉN-T-ĒR-ĒR, n. One who enters. "Enterer on the stage of life." *Seward's Letters.*

ÉN-T-ĒR'IC, a. [Gr. *ἐντερικός*; *ἐντερα*, the intestines.] (*Med.*) Relating to the intestines. *Craig.*

ÉN-T-ĒR-ING, p. a. That enters; going in; — introducing; initiating.

ÉN-T-ĒR-ING, n. Entrance; passage into a place. "There is no . . . entering in." *Isa. xxiii. 1.*

ÉN-T-ĒR-ĒT'IS, n. [Gr. *ἐντερα*, the intestines.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the intestines. *Brande.*

ÉN-T-ĒR-LĀCE, v. a. See INTERLACE. *Elyot.*

ÉN-T-ĒR-MEW'ER, n. A hawk gradually changing the color of his feathers, commonly in the second year. *Booth.*

ÉN-T-ĒR'Q-CĒLE [en-tēr'q-sel, *W. Ja. Sm.*; en-tēr'q-sel, *K.*] n. [L., from Gr. *ἐντερικός*; *ἐντερα*, the intestines, and *κύλη*, a tumor.] (*Anat.*) A hernia or rupture, in which a protrusion of the intestines appears in the groin.

ÉN-T-ĒRŌ-E-PĪP'LO-CĒLE, n. [Gr. *ἐντερα*, the intestines, *ἐπιπλόον*, the omentum or caul, and *κύλη*, a tumor.] (*Anat.*) A rupture, in which a part of the intestines, with a part of the epiploon, or caul, is protruded. *Crabb.*

ÉN-T-ĒRŌG'R-Ā-PHY, n. [Gr. *ἐντερα*, the intestines, and *γράφω*, to describe.] (*Anat.*) That branch of anatomy which describes or treats of the intestines. *Dunglison.*

ÉN-T-ĒRŌ-HY'DRŌ-CĒLE, n. [Gr. *ἐντερα*, the intestines, *ὑδωρ*, water, and *κύλη*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) Intestinal hernia complicated with hydrocele, or a collection of serous fluid in the scrotum.

ÉN-T-ĒR'Q-LĪTH, n. [Gr. *ἐντερα*, the intestines, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Med.*) Intestinal concretion or calculus. *Craig.*

ÉN-T-ĒR'ŌL'Q-GY, n. [Gr. *ἐντερα*, the intestines, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] (*Anat.*) The part of anatomy that treats of the intestines. *Dunglison.*

ÉN-T-ĒR'ŌM'PHA-LŪS, n. [Gr. *ἐντερα*, the intestines, and *μφαλός*, the navel.] (*Med.*) An umbilical or navel rupture. *Dunglison.*

ÉN-T-ĒR-ŌS-CHĒ'Q-CĒLE, n. [Gr. *ἐντερα*, the intestines, *σχῆμα*, the scrotum, and *κύλη*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A rupture of the intestines, when they descend into the scrotum. *Dunglison.*

ÉN-T-ĒR'ŌT'Q-MY, n. [Gr. *ἐντερα*, the intestines, and *τομή*, a cutting; *τέμνω*, to cut.]
 1. (*Anat.*) Dissection of the intestines. *Craig.*
 2. (*Surg.*) Incision of the bowels for the removal of strangulation, &c. *Craig.*

† **ÉN-T-ĒR-PĀR'LANCE, n.** Parley; conference. "During the enterparlance." *Hayward.*

ÉN-T-ĒR-PLĒAD', v. n. (*Law.*) To interplead. *Ash.*

ÉN-T-ĒR-PLĒAD'ER, n. (*Law.*) One who interpleads. — See INTERPLEADER. *Cowell.*

ÉN-T-ĒR-PRĪSE (en-tēr-priz), n. [It. *intrapresa*; Sp. *empresa*; Fr. *entreprise*.]
 1. An undertaking of importance or hazard; an adventure; an arduous attempt.
What on Warwick to this enterprise. Shak.
 2. Disposition to engage in difficult undertakings; energy; hardihood.
He possessed industry, penetration, courage, vigilance, and enterprise. Hume.
 Syn. — See ATTEMPT.

ÉN-T-ĒR-PRĪSE, v. a. [It. *intraprendere*; Sp. *emprender*; Fr. *entreprendre*.] [i. ENTERPRISED, pp. ENTERPRISING, ENTERPRISED.]
 1. To undertake; to attempt; to essay.
The business must be enterprised this night. Dryden.
[This] has made it impossible for Mrs. M. to enterprise a cake. Couper.
 2. † To receive hospitably; to entertain.
Him at the threshold met, and well did enterprise. Spenser.

ÉN-T-ĒR-PRĪSE, v. n. To undertake or enter upon any thing difficult. *Pope.*

ÉN-T-ĒR-PRĪS-ĒR, n. One who undertakes difficult things; a man of enterprise.
They commonly proved great enterprisers. Hayward.

ÉN-T-ĒR-PRĪS-ING, a. Disposed to undertake enterprises; bold and prompt; resolute; adventurous; energetic; efficient. *Qu. Rev.*
 Syn. — A person is *enterprising* who is ready to engage in untried and difficult projects or attempts; adventurous, when ready to incur hazard; resolute, when not easily discouraged or dissuaded from his undertaking.

ÉN-T-ĒR-PRĪS-ING-LY, ad. In an enterprising manner; adventurously; resolutely; efficiently.

ÉN-T-ĒR-GŌLE, n. [Fr. *entresol*.] A low intermediate story between two higher ones; a mezzanine; an entresol. *Ogilvie.*

ÉN-T-ĒR-TĀIN', v. a. [Sp. *entretener*; *entre*, between, and *tener*, to hold; Fr. *entretenir*.] [i. ENTERTAINED; pp. ENTERTAINING, ENTERTAINED.]
 1. To receive and treat hospitably; to lodge.
Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unaware. Heb. xiii. 2.
 2. To treat at table; to feed.
You shall be every day entertained with beef and mutton of my own feeding. Addison.
 3. To reserve or cherish in the mind; to hold; as, "To entertain an opinion."

4. To receive or admit with a view to consider and decide; as, "To entertain a proposal."
 5. To please; to amuse; to divert; as, "To be entertained in hearing a discourse or a play."
 6. † To make to pass pleasantly; to employ or spend agreeably.
And entertain The irksome hours till his great chief return. Milton.

7. † To keep in one's service.
You, sir, I entertain for one of my hundred. Shak.

ÉN-T-ĒR-TĀIN', n. [Fr. *entretien*.] Entertainment; hospitality. *Spenser.*

ÉN-T-ĒR-TĀIN'ER, n. One who entertains.

ÉN-T-ĒR-TĀIN'ING, a. Amusing; affording entertainment; as, "Entertaining conversation."

ÉN-T-ĒR-TĀIN'ING-LY, ad. In an entertaining or amusing manner. *Dr. Warton.*

ÉN-T-ĒR-TĀIN'ING-NĒSS, n. The quality of being entertaining. *Coleridge.*

ÉN-T-ĒR-TĀIN'MENT, n. 1. The act of entertaining; hospitable treatment at table.
His office was to give entertainment And lodging unto all that came and went. Spenser.
 2. Provision furnished; a feast; a treat; a banquet; a festival.
Nor look for entertainment where none was; Feast is their feast. Spenser.
 3. That which entertains; amusement; diversion; recreation; as, "To find entertainment in conversation."
The stage might be made a perpetual source of the most noble and useful entertainment, were it under proper regulations. Addison.
 4. Admission; reception; acceptance. [R.]
The sincere entertainment and practice of the precepts of the gospel. Sprat.
 5. † The state of being in pay, as soldiers or as servants.
The centuries already in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. Shak.
 6. † Payment of soldiers or of servants.
The entertainment of the general was but six shillings and eightpence. Davies.
 Syn. — See AMUSEMENT, FEAST.

† **ÉN-T-ĒR-TĪS'SUED** (en-tēr-tish'ud), a. Interwoven or intermixed with various colors or substances. *Shak.*

† **ÉN-T-ĒR-ĒL, or † EN-T-ĒR-ĒT, a.** [Gr. *ἐνθεός*; *ἐν*, in, and *θεός*, God.] Enthusiastic. *W. Hodgson.*

ÉN-T-ĒR-ĒS'TIC, a. [Gr. *ἐνθεαστικός*, inspired; *ἐν*, in, and *θεός*, God.] Divinely energetic. *Smart.*

ÉN-T-ĒR-ĒS'TI-CĀL-LY, ad. In an enthusiastic manner. *Clarke.*

ÉN-T-ĒR-MĪN'THĒS, n. pl. [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, and *ἔμυς*, *ἐμύθος*, a worm.] (*Med.*) Intestinal worms; intestina; entozoa. *Dunglison.*

ÉN-T-ĒRĀLL', v. a. See INTHRALL. *Milton.*

† **ÉN-T-ĒRĪLL', v. a.** To pierce; to thrill. *Sackville.*

ÉN-T-ĒRŌNE', v. a. [It. *intronzicare*; Sp. *entronizar*; Fr. *entroniser*; Old Fr. *entroner*.] [i. ENTHERONED; pp. ENTHERONING, ENTHERONED.]
 1. To place or seat on a throne; to invest with sovereign authority.
Cleopatra and herself in chairs of gold Were publicly enthroned. Shak.
 2. To raise to a high place; to exalt.
Mercy is above this sceptred sway; It is enthroned in the hearts of kings. Shak.
 3. (*Ecc.*) To place a bishop on his throne or stall in his cathedral. *Craig.*

ÉN-T-ĒRŌNE'MENT, n. The act of enthroning or placing upon a throne. [R.] *Ec. Rev.*

ÉN-T-ĒRŌ-NI-ZĀ'TION, n. (*Ecc.*) The act of placing a bishop in his throne or stall. *Hook.*

† **ÉN-T-ĒRŌ-NĪZE, v. a.** To enthrone. *Davies.*

† **ÉN-T-ĒRŌ-NĪZER, v. n.** To thunder. *Mir. for Mag.*

|| **ÉN-T-ĒR'SI-ĀSM** [en-tēr'ze-āsm, *P. J. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; en-tēr'zhē-āsm, *W. F.*; en-tēr'zyāsm, *S.*] n. [Gr. *ἐνθουσιασμός*; *ἐν*, in, and *θεός*, God; It. & Sp. *entusiasmo*; Fr. *enthousiasme*.]
 1. A heat or ardor of mind caused by a belief of private revelation; fanaticism; — ardor of mind; ardent zeal; heat of imagination.
Enthusiasm rises from the conceits of a warmed or over-weening brain. Locke.

Enthusiasm may be defined that religious state of mind in which the imagination is unduly heated, and the passions outrun the understanding. *R. Hall.*

Enlist the interests of stern morality and religious enthusiasm in the cause of religious liberty, as in the time of the old Puritans, and they will be irresistible. *Crokeridge.*

2. Liveliness of imagination; elevation of fancy; poetic rapture; genius.

Poetry, which, by a kind of enthusiasm or extraordinary emotion of the soul, in which it seems to us that we behold those things which the poet paints. *Dryden.*

Syn.—*Enthusiasm* may be used in a good sense, denoting an honest zeal in a good cause, or in an ill sense, denoting a blind zeal in any cause; but this ill sense is more properly expressed by the term *fanaticism*. "*Enthusiasm* is the zeal of credulity; *fanaticism*, of bigotry." *Taylor.*

If we would drive out the demon of fanaticism from the people, we must begin by exorcising the spirit of Epicureanism from the high priests, and restore to their teachers the true Christian enthusiasm, the vivifying influences of the altar, the censor, and the sentence. *Crokeridge.*

|| **EN-THŪ'SI-ĀST**, *n.* 1. One who is possessed of enthusiasm; a visionary; a fanatic; a zealot.

Enthusiasts pretend that they have the gift of prophecy by dreams. *Page.*

2. One who is possessed of a lively imagination, or an elevated fancy.

Chapman seems to have been an *enthusiast* in poetry. *Pope.*

Syn.—See **FANATIC**.

|| **EN-THŪ'SI-ĀS'TIC**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐνθουσιαστικός*; *It.* & *Sp.* *entusiástico*.]

1. Having enthusiasm; over-zealous; fanatical; visionary.

Extravagant flights of devotion which some *enthusiastical* saints have indulged in. *Atterbury.*

2. Vehement; ardent; earnest; zealous; as, "To be *enthusiastic* in the pursuit of fame."

3. Showing exaltation of ideas or elevation of fancy. "*Enthusiastic* raptures." *Mason.*

"An *enthusiastic* style." *Burnet.*

Syn.—See **ZEALOUS**.

|| **EN-THŪ'SI-ĀS'TIC**, *n.* An enthusiast; a zealot.

|| **EN-THŪ'SI-ĀS'TIC-ĀL-LY**, *ad.* With enthusiasm or ardor. *V. Knox.*

EN-THY-MĒ-MĀT'IC, *a.* Relating to an **EN-THY-MĒ-MĀT'IC-ĀL**, *a.* enthymeme. *Whately.*

EN-THY-MĒ-MĒ, *n.* [Gr. *ἐνθυμημα*; *ἐνθυμημα*, to ponder; *ἐν*, in, and *θυμος*, mind.] (*Logic*) An imperfect syllogism, or a syllogism of which one of the premises is understood.

An *enthymeme* is when the major is married to the minor, but the marriage kept secret. *Arbutnot & Pope.*

EN-TICE', *v. a.* [Old Fr. *enticer*.] [*i.* **ENTICED**; *pp.* **ENTICING**, **ENTICED**.] To allure to ill; to attract; to lure; to draw by blandishments or hopes; to decoy; to tempt; to seduce; to coax.

If sinners *entice* thee, consent thou not. *Prov. i. 10.*

Syn.—See **ALLURE**, **COAX**, **PERSUADE**.

EN-TICE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of enticing. "By sly *enticement* gives his baneful cup." *Milton.*

2. Means of enticing; blandishment; allurements; lure; attraction; temptation; as, "The *enticements* of pleasure or of ambition."

Syn.—See **ALLUREMENT**.

EN-TIC'ER, *n.* One who entices or allures to ill.

EN-TIC'ING, *n.* The act of alluring to evil. *South.*

EN-TIC'ING, *a.* Alluring; attracting; attractive. *She gave him of that fair, enticing fruit.* *Milton.*

EN-TIC'ING-LY, *ad.* In an enticing or alluring manner; attractively; temptingly.

EN-TIER'TY (*en-tir'te*), *n.* [Old Fr. *entiereté*.] The whole; entireness; entirety. *Bacon.*

EN-TIRE', *a.* [*L.* *integer*; *in*, priv., and *tango*, to touch; *It.* *intero*; *Sp.* *entero*; *Fr.* *entier*.]

1. Not wanting or defective in any part; whole; undivided; unbroken; complete; perfect; integral.

An antique model of the famous Laocoon is *entire* in those parts where the statue is maimed. *Addison.*

2. Without abatement or admixture; full; unalloyed. "In thy presence joy *entire*." *Milton.*

3. Sincere; hearty; honest; faithful.

No man had ever a heart more *entire* to the king, the church, or his country. *Clarendon.*

4. (*Bot.*) Noting even margins, or margins not at all toothed, notched, or divided. *Gray.*

Syn.—See **COMPLETE**, **WHOLE**.

EN-TIRE'LY, *ad.* In the whole; completely; fully.

EN-TIRE'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality or the state of being entire; totality; completeness; fullness.

"The *entireness* of the whole fabric." *Boyle.*

2. Intimacy; familiarity.

True Christian love may be separated from acquaintance, and acquaintance from *entireness*. *J. Hall.*

EN-TIRE'TY, *n.* Completeness; wholeness; entireness; fullness. *Blackstone.*

EN-TI-TA-TIVE, *a.* [*L.* *ens*, *entis*, being.] Considered by itself; abstract. [*R.*] *Ellis.*

EN-TI-TA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an entitative or abstract manner. *Chambers.*

EN-TI'TLE (*en-ti'tl*), *v. a.* [*It.* *intitolare*; *Sp.* *intitular*; *Fr.* *intituler*.] [*i.* **ENTITLED**; *pp.* **ENTITTLING**, **ENTITLED**.]

1. To grace or dignify with a title; as, "The governor of Massachusetts is legally *entitled* his Excellency."

2. To name; to designate; to denominate; to style; as, "Milton's Epic is *entitled* 'Paradise Lost.'"

3. To give a right or claim to.

God *entitles* the martyr and confessor without the trial of a law, and *entitles* many to the reward of heaven by the opportunity of performing. *Addison.*

4. To assign or appropriate as by a title.

How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* Christianity to their designs! *Locke.*

Syn.—See **NAME**.

EN-TI-TY, *n.* [*Low L.* *entitas*; *esse*, *ens*, to be; *It.* *entità*; *Sp.* *entidad*; *Fr.* *entité*.]

1. Being or existence, as an object of thought, or of sense; — opposed to *nonentity*.

Fortune is no real *entity*, nor physical essence. *Bentley.*

2. A particular species of being. *Bacon.*

EN-TO-BLAST, *n.* [Gr. *ἐν-δω*, within, and *βλαστός*, a bud.] (*Anat.*) The so-called nucleus. — See **ECTOBLAST**. *Agassiz.*

EN-TOLL', *v. a.* To insnare; to take with coils or nets; to entangle. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

EN-TO-MA-TÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ἐντομον*, an insect, and *γράφω*, to describe.] A discourse or treatise on the habits of insects. *Maunder.*

EN-TÖMB' (*en-töm'*), *v. a.* [Old Fr. *entomber*.] [*i.* **ENTOMBED**; *pp.* **ENTOMBING**, **ENTOMBED**.] To put into a tomb; to bury. "Those places where they [martyrs] were *entombed*." *Hooker.*

Syn.—See **BURIAL**.

EN-TÖMB'MENT (*en-töm'ment*), *n.* Act of entombing; burial; interment; sepulture. *Barrow.*

EN-TÖM'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐντομον*, an insect.] Relating to entomology. *Craig.*

EN-TÖM'IC-ĀL, *a.* [*Gr.* *ἐντομον*, an insect, and *αἰολος*, to feed.] Having the form of an insect. *Ogilvie.*

EN-TO-MÖID, *a.* [Gr. *ἐντομον*, an insect, and *εἶδος*, form.] Having the form of an insect. *Ogilvie.*

EN-TO-MÖID, *n.* Something having the appearance of an insect. *Craig.*

EN-TÖM'Q-LINE (19), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντομον*, an insect, and *λινος*, a thread.] (*Chem.*) A chemical principle found in the elytra and wings of insects; — called also *chitine*. *Brande.*

EN-TÖM'Q-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ἐντομον*, an insect, and *λίθος*, a stone.] A petrified insect. *Hamilton.*

EN-TO-MQ-LÖG'IC-ĀL, *a.* [*Fr.* *entomologique*.] Relating to entomology. *Harris.*

EN-TO-MÖL'Q-GIST, *n.* One versed in entomology, or the science of insects. *Phil. Mag.*

EN-TO-MÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ἐντομον*, an insect, and *λόγος*, discourse; *It.* & *Sp.* *entomologia*; *Fr.* *entomologie*.] The science of insects; that part of zoology which treats of insects. *Brande.*

EN-TO-MÖPH'A-GÖUS, *a.* [Gr. *ἐντομον*, an insect, and *φάγω*, to feed.] (*Zool.*) Feeding on insects; insectivorous. *Ogilvie.*

EN-TO-MÖS'TRA-CĀ, *n.* (*Zool.*) A name given to those species of the crustacea which are covered with a thin, horny integument, more or less like the shell of a bivalve. They are mostly microscopic, and all aquatic, generally inhabiting fresh water. *Baird.*

As the *Entomostraca* are carnivorous, and are very useful in clearing stagnant waters of putrid animal matter. They are preyed upon by larger animals, and form the food of some of our most esteemed fishes. *Baird.*

EN-TO-MÖS'TRA-CÖUS, *a.* (*Zool.*) Belonging to the *Entomostraca*. *Owen.*

EN-TO-MÖT'Q-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ἐντομον*, an insect, and *μύς*, to cut.] The dissection of insects. *Ogilvie.*

EN-TÖN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐν*, in, and *τόνος*, tone.] (*Med.*) Having great tone, tension, or exaggerated action. *Dunghison.*

† **EN-TÖR-TI-LĀ'TION**, *n.* [*Fr.* *entortillement*.] A turning into a circle. *Donne.*

EN-TÖS'THO-BLAST, *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, from within, and *βλαστός*, a bud.] (*Anat.*) The so-called nucleus of the nucleolus. — See **ECTOBLAST**. *Agassiz.*

EN-TO-ZÖ'Ā, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, and *ζῷον*, an animal.] (*Zool.*) A general name for those parasitical animals which infest the bodies of other animals, as intestinal worms. *Brande.*

EN-TO-ZÖ'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the *Entozoa*. *Craig.*

EN-TO-ZÖ'ON, *n.* *pl.* *ENTOZOA*. See **ENTOZOA**.

† **EN-TRĀIL'**, *v. a.* [*It.* *intralciare*.] To interweave; to interlace; to diversify. *Spenser.*

EN-TRĀIL'S (*en-trälz*), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἐντραίνα*; *It.* *entragna*; *Sp.* *entrañas*; *Fr.* *entrailles*.]

1. The inward parts of animals; the intestines; the bowels; viscera; guts. *Bacon.*

2. The internal parts. "The ragged *entrails* of this pit." *Shak.*

EN-TRĀM'MEL, *v. a.* [See **TRĀM-MEL**.] To catch; to entangle; to insnare. *Hackett.*

EN-TRĀM'MELLED (*en-trām'meld*), *a.* Curled or frizzled, as locks of hair. *Cotgrave.*

EN-TRANCE, *n.* [*It.* *entrata*; *Sp.* *entrada*; *Fr.* *entrée*.]

1. The act of entering or going into any place. They have their exits and their *entrances*. *Shak.*

2. Power or liberty of entering; ingress. Has the porter his eyes in his head that he gives *entrance* to such companions? *Shak.*

3. Passage for entering; avenue; entry; inlet. And wisdom at one *entrance* quite shut out. *Milton.*

4. Initiation; commencement; beginning. This is that which, at first *entrance*, balks and cools them. *Locke.*

5. (*Com.*) The act of reporting a vessel at the custom-house on arrival; entry. *Boag.*

EN-TRANCE' (*en-trāns'*, 12), *v. a.* [See **TRANCE**.] [*i.* **ENTRANCED**; *pp.* **ENTRANCING**, **ENTRANCED**.] To put into a trance; to put into an ecstasy; to ravish with delight; to enchant; to enrapture; to fascinate; to charm; to electrify. I stood *entranced*, and had no room for thought. *Dryden.*

EN-TRANCE'MENT, *n.* The act of entrancing or enrapturing. *O'way.*

EN-TRĀP', *v. a.* [*It.* *attrappare*; *Old Fr.* *entraper*. — See **TRAP**.] [*i.* **ENTRAPPED**; *pp.* **ENTRAPING**, **ENTRAPPED**.] To insnare; to catch as in a trap; to involve; to entangle; to perplex; to inveigle; to embarrass. The seeming truth which cunning times put on To entrap the wisest. *Shak.*

EN-TRĒS'URE, *v.* See **INTREASURE**. *Todd.*

EN-TRĒAT', *v. a.* [*It.* *trattare*; *Fr.* *traiter*, to treat.] [*i.* **ENTREATED**; *pp.* **ENTREATING**, **ENTREATED**.]

1. To solicit or ask urgently; to importune; to beseech; to supplicate; to implore; to beg; to crave. Isaac *entreated* the Lord for his wife. *Gen. xxv. 11.*

2. To prevail upon by solicitation; to persuade. It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power whom no prayers could *entreat*. *Hogers.*

3. To amuse; to beguile. "I must *entreat* the time alone." *Shak.*

4. To receive; to entertain. *Spenser.*

5. To use in any manner; to treat. And the remnant took his servants, and *entreated* them spitefully, and slew them. *Mark. xxi. 6.*

Syn.—See **ASK**.

EN-TRĒAT', *v. n.* 1. To discourse; to treat. Of which I shall have further occasion to *entreat*. *Hawesell.*

2. To make a petition; to supplicate; to pray. "*Entreat* for him." *Shak.*

3. † To make a treaty or compact.
Alexander was the first that *entreated* of true peace with them. 1 *Mac.* x. 47.

† EN-TREAT', *n.* Entreaty; petition. *Todd.*

EN-TREAT'-ABLE, *a.* That may be entreated or solicited. [R.] *Hulcoet.*

† EN-TREAT'ANCE, *n.* Petition; solicitation; entreaty. *Fairfax.*

EN-TREAT'ER, *n.* One who entreats. *Fulke.*

EN-TREAT'FUL, *a.* Full of entreaty. [R.] *Craig.*

EN-TREAT'ING-LY, *ad.* In an entreating manner; imploringly. *Craig.*

EN-TREAT'IVE, *a.* That entreats; treating; pleading. "Entreative phrase." *Brewer.*

† EN-TREAT'MENT, *n.* Entreaty; discourse. *Shak.*

EN-TREAT'Y, *n.* 1. An earnest petition; supplication; solicitation; prayer; request. "Obdurate to entreaties." *Shak.*
2. † Reception; entertainment.
They shall find guests, *entreaty*, and good room. *B. Jonson.*
Syn.—See PRAYER.

ENTRÉE (ang-trā'), *n.* [Fr.]
1. Admittance; admission; free access.
2. (*Law.*) Entrance; an entry. *Crabb.*
3. (*Cookery.*) Dishes of the first course.

ENTREMENTS (ang-tre-mā'), *n. pl.* [Fr., from *entre*, between, and *mets*, a dish.]
1. Dainties or small dishes set at table between the main dishes; side-dishes.
2. (*Mus.*) The inferior movements inserted between the more important parts of a composition. *Moore.*

EN-TRENCH', *v. n.* See INTRENCH. *Holland.*

ENTREPAS (ang-tre-pā'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Man.*) A broken pace; an amble. *Craig.*

ENTREPÔT (ang-tre-pō'), *n.* [Fr.] A magazine; a warehouse for depositing goods. *Pownall.*

ENTRESOL (ang-tre-sōl'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) A floor between other floors; a low apartment or low apartments usually placed above the first floor; a mezzanine. *P. Cyc.*

† EN-TRICK', *v. a.* To deceive; to trick. *Chaucer.*

EN-TRIESE, *n. pl.* (*Mus.*) The name formerly given to acts of operas, burlettas, &c. *Moore.*

EN-TRO-CHĀL, *a.* [See ENTROCHITE.] (*Min.*) Noting a kind of stone or marble formed of the bones of encrinites. *Smart.*

EN-TRO-CHĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *trochē*, in, and *rochē*, a wheel.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossils constituted of the petrified arms of the starfish. *Brande.*

EN-TRY, *n.* [It. *entrata*; Sp. *entrada*; Fr. *entrée*.]
1. Act of entering; entrance; ingress; inlet. The Lake of Constance is formed by the *entry* of the Rhine. *Addison.*
2. The passage by which one enters a house. A straight, long *entry* to the temple led. *Dryden.*
3. The act of registering or setting down in writing; record; as, "To make an *entry* in a merchant's account-book."
4. (*Com.*) The act of reporting a vessel or cargo at the custom-house, on arrival, by delivery of the proper documents. *Simmonds.*
5. (*Law.*) The act of taking rightful possession of lands or tenements;—an act, which, in addition to breaking, is essential to the offence of burglary. *Burritt.*

EN-TUNE', *v. a.* [Fr. *entoner*.] To tune; to sing; to chant. *Chaucer.*

EN-TWINE', *v. a.* See INTWINE. *Milton.*

EN-TWINED', *p. a.* (*Her.*) Twisted or wrapped round; as, "A sword *entwined* by a branch of laurel." *Ogilvie.*

EN-TWINE'MENT, *n.* The act of entwining or enwrapping. [R.] *Hackett.*

EN-TWIST', *v. a.* To wreath round; to twine; to twist. *Shak.*

EN-TWIST'ED, *p. a.* (*Her.*) Twisted together, as serpents. *Ogilvie.*

† E-NŪ-BI-LĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *e*, priv., and *nubilo*, *nubilatus*, to cloud.] To clear from clouds, mists, or vapors. *Bailey.*

E-NŪ-BI-LOŪS, *a.* [L. *e*, priv., and *nubilus*, cloudy; *nubes*, a cloud.] Clear from fog, mist, or clouds; serene; fair. *Craig.*

E-NŪ-CLE-ATE, *v. a.* [L. *enucleo*, *enucleatus*, to separate the kernel from the husk; *nucleus*, a kernel.] To solve; to clear; to expound; to interpret. *Bailey.*
They were so well *enucleated* in the cases. *Johnson.*

E-NŪ-CLE-ATION, *n.* A clearing up; explanation; exposition. *Cotgrave.*

E-NŪ-MER-ATE, *v. a.* [L. *numero*, *enumeratus*; *numerus*, a number; It. *enumerare*; Sp. *enumerar*; Fr. *numérer*.] [*i.* ENUMERATED; *pp.* ENUMERATING, ENUMERATED.] To mention or reckon up singly; to reckon; to count; to number; to compute; to tell; to relate. "It would be useless to *enumerate* the details." *Brande.*

E-NŪ-MER-ATION, *n.* [L. *enumeratio*; It. *enumerazione*; Sp. *enumeracion*; Fr. *enumeration*.]
1. The act of enumerating; a numbering. "This *enumeration* of the elements." *W. W. W.*
2. (*Rhet.*) That part of a peroration in which the orator recapitulates the heads of the discourse or argument; a summing up. *Mauder.*

E-NŪ-MER-A-TIVE, *a.* [It. & Sp. *enumerativo*; Fr. *énumératif*.] That enumerates; reckoning up singly; counting over. *Bp. Taylor.*

E-NŪ-MER-ATOR, *n.* One who enumerates or reckons; a calculator. *Ed. Rev.*

E-NŪ-N-CI-A-BLE (e-nūn-she-a-bl, 66), *a.* That may be enunciated or declared. *Cotgrave.*

E-NŪ-N-CI-ATE (e-nūn-she-āt), *v. a.* [L. *enuncio*, *enunciatus*; *e*, from, and *nuncio*, to tell; *nuncius*, a messenger; It. *enunciare*; Sp. *enunciar*; Fr. *annoncer*.] [*i.* ENUNCIATED; *pp.* ENUNCIATING, ENUNCIATED.] To declare; to utter; to proclaim; to relate; to express; to pronounce; to speak; to enounce; to announce.
I know that there is such a man as Plato, though I cannot tell what he is, nor what are all the truths that may be *enunciated* concerning him. *Bp. Basil.*

E-NŪ-N-CI-ATE, *v. n.* To utter sounds.
Each has a little sound he calls his own, And each *enunciates* with a human tone. *Hart.*

E-NŪ-N-CI-ATION (e-nūn-she-a-shun, 66), *n.* [L. *enunciatio*; It. *enunciacione*; Sp. *enunciacion*; Fr. *énonciation*.]
1. The act of enunciating; utterance; proclamation; declaration; expression; announcement. "The *enunciation* of truth." *Blair.*
2. Manner of utterance; elocution. "A graceful and pleasing *enunciation*." *Chesterfield.*
3. That which is announced; information; intelligence. *Hale.*

E-NŪ-N-CI-A-TIVE (e-nūn-she-a-tiv), *a.* [L. *enunciativus*; It. & Sp. *enunciativo*; Fr. *énonciatif*.] That enunciates; declarative; expressive. "Expressed in all forms, indicative, optative, *enunciative*." *Bp. Taylor.*

E-NŪ-N-CI-A-TIVE-LY (e-nūn-she-a-tiv-le), *ad.* In an enunciative manner; declaratively.

E-NŪ-N-CI-A-TORY (e-nūn-she-a-tō-re, 66), *a.* Giving utterance; enunciative. *Smart.*

E-NŪRE', *v. n.* (*Law.*) To become established; to be in force; to inure. — See INURE. *Whishaw.*

EN-Ū-RĒ-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *hōrēsis*, to void urine in; *iv*, in, and *ōrōv*, urine.] (*Med.*) Involuntary discharge of urine. *Hoblyn.*

† EN-VAS'AL, *v. a.* To subject to vassalage or servitude; to make a slave of. *More.*

EN-VĀULT', *v. a.* To enclose in a vault; to enter; to entomb. *Swift.*

EN-VĒIGLE, *v. a.* See INVEIGLE. *Todd.*

EN-VĒL'OP, *v. a.* [It. *involuppare*; *viliippo*, a bundle; Fr. *envelopper*.] [*i.* ENVELOPED; *pp.* ENVELOPING, ENVELOPED.]
1. To cover with a wrapper; to inwrap; to infold; as, "To be *enveloped* in garments."
2. To cover; to hide; to surround.
A cloud of smoke *envelops* either host. *Dryden.*
3. † To cover on the inside; to line.
His iron coat, all overgrown with rust, Was underneath *enveloped* with gold. *Spenser.*

EN-VĒL'OP, *n.* [Fr. *enveloppe*, or *envelope*.] A

wrapper; a covering for a letter, parcel, &c.; an envelope. *Isk. Barclay. Knowles.*

EN-VE-LÔPE' (ang-ve-lōp' or en-ve-lōp') [en-ve-lōp', S. W.; en-ve-lōp', P.; an-ve-lōp', F. R.; en-ve-lōp', *Ja.*; en-ve-lōp', *K. W. B. Baily*, *Isk. Barclay, Dyche, Martin*; en-ve-lōp', *J.*; en-ve-lōp', *Sm.*], *n.* [Fr.]
1. A wrapper; an outward covering or case. "No letter with an *envelope*." *Swift.*
2. (*Fort.*) A mound of earth raised to cover or inclose some weak part.
3. (*Astron.*) A stream of light encircling the head of a comet on the side next to the sun; — called also *coma*. *Hind.*

EN-VE-LÔPE' Most of the English lexicographers and orthoepists both spell and pronounce the verb *envelop*, and the noun *envelope*, in a different manner; the latter being regarded as a mere French word. There are, however, a few exceptions; and Walker, though he authorizes *en-ve-lōp'*, remarks, "This word, signifying the outward case of a letter, is always pronounced in the French manner by those who can pronounce French, and by those who cannot, the initial *e* is changed into an *a*. Sometimes a mere Englishman attempts to give the nasal vowel the French sound, and exposes himself to laughter by pronouncing *g* after it, as if written *ongvelope*. This is as ridiculous, to a polite ear, as if he pronounced it — as it ought to be pronounced — like the verb *envelop*."

EN-VĒL'OPED, *p. a.* (*Her.*) Entwined around by snakes. *Ogilvie.*

EN-VĒL'OP-ING, *p. a.* 1. Infolding; inwrapping; enclosing.
2. (*Bot.*) Rolling inwards from the edges, as a leaf; involute. *Henslow.*

EN-VĒL'OP-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *enveloppement*.]
1. The act of enveloping; a wrapping.
2. Perplexity; entanglement. *Search.*

EN-VĒN'OM, *v. a.* [Sp. *envenenar*; Fr. *envenimer*. — See VENOM.] [*i.* ENVENOMED; *pp.* ENVENOMING, ENVENOMED.]
1. To taint with venom or poison; to poison, as a draught or a weapon.
The treacherous instrument is in thy hand Unbated and *envenomed*. *Shak.*
2. To make odious or hateful.
O, what a world is this, when what is comely *Envenoms* him that bears it! *Shak.*
3. To make furious; to enrage; to exasperate.
That thus *envenomed*, she might kindle rage. *Dryden.*

† EN-VĒN'OM, *n.* Poison; venom. *Piers Plouhman.*

EN-VĒN'OMED (en-vēn'umd), *p. a.* 1. Tainted with venom or poison. "Envenomed robe." *Milton.*
2. Exasperated; malignant; malicious. "The *envenomed* tongue of calumny." *Smollett.*

† EN-VĒR'MEIL, *v. a.* [Fr. *vermeil*, vermillion.] To dye red. *Milton.*

EN-VĒ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be envied; exciting envy; such as to excite envy; very desirable; as, "An *enviable* position."
In an *enviable* mediocrity of fortune. *Carew.*

EN-VĒ-A-BLY, *ad.* In an enviable manner.

† EN-VĒE', *v. n.* To strive; to vie. *Spenser.*

EN-VĒ-ER, *n.* One who envies. *Bacon.*

EN-VĒ-OŪS, *a.* [Fr. *envieux*. — See ENVY.] Infected with envy; malicious; pained by the excellence or happiness of another; jealous.
See what a rent the *envious* Casca made. *Shak.*
Syn.—See INVIDIOUS, JEALOUS.

EN-VĒ-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In an envious manner; with envy or jealousy.

EN-VĒ-OŪS-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being envious. *Scott.*

EN-VĒ-RON, *v. a.* [Fr. *emironner*.] [*i.* ENVIRONED; *pp.* ENVIRONING, ENVIRONED.]
1. To surround; to encompass; to enclose; to encircle; to circumscribe; to hem in; — to invest; to besiege; to beset.
I stand as one upon a rock *Environed* with a wilderness of sea. *Shak.*
Methought a legion of foul fiends *Environed* me. *Shak.*
2. To involve; to envelop; to infold.
But darkness and the gloomy shade of death *Environ* you. *Shak.*
Syn.—See CIRCUMSCRIBE, SURROUND.

EN-VI'RON-MĒNT, *n.* The state of being environed or surrounded. *Holland.*

EN-VI'RONŖ, or EN-VI'RŖNŖ [en-ve-rŖnz', *S. J. E.*; en-ve-rŖnz' or en-vi'rŖnz', *IV.*; en-vi'rŖnz', *P. C. IV.*; an-ve-rŖnz', *F.*; en-ve-rŖnz' or en-vi'rŖnz', *Ja.*; en-ve-rŖnz', *Sm.*; en-ve-rŖnz' or en-vi'rŖnz', *K.*], *n. pl.* [Fr. *environs*.] The places that surround or lie near a town or other place or spot; places near; neighborhood; vicinity.

When you go to Genoa, pray observe carefully all the environs of it. *Chesterfield.*

“This word is in general use, and ought to be pronounced like the English verb to *environ*; but the vanity of appearing polite keeps it still in the French pronunciation; and, as the nasal vowels in the first and last syllables are not followed by hard *c* or *g*, it is impossible for a mere Englishman to pronounce it fashionably. — See *ENCORE*.” *Walker.*

“The fashionable pronunciation of the word *environs* is now neither English nor French; though already in Shakespeare's time, at least as a verb, that word had acquired a completely English enunciation, and is often found among our best poets, where the new pronunciation, not recommended certainly by euphony, would destroy the verse.” *Mitford*, 1804.

EN-VŖL'VME, *v. a.* To include in, or form into, a volume. *Month. Rev.*

EN-VŖY, *n.* 1. [Fr. *envoyé*.] A public minister sent from one government or power to another on a special mission, and so differing from an ambassador; a public diplomatic minister of second rank, inferior in dignity to an ambassador, but generally invested with equal powers. *P. Cyc.*

2. A messenger. [*R.*] *Blackmore.*

3. [Fr. *envoi*.] † A kind of postscript, to enforce or recommend what had been previously written in prose or in rhyme. *Warton.*

Syn. — See *AMBASSADOR*.

EN-VŖY-SHĪP, *n.* The office of an envoy. *Coventry.*

EN-VY, *v. a.* [*L. invidio*; *in*, against, and *video*, to see; *It. invidiare*; *Sp. envidiar*; *Fr. envier*.] [*ENVID*; *pp. ENVYING, ENVIED*.]

1. To hate or dislike another for excellence, happiness, or success.

Ephraim shall not *envy* Judah, and Judah shall not vex Ephraim. *Isa. xi. 13.*

2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence or gifts of fortune in another; to grudge.

You cannot *envy* your neighbor's wisdom, if he gives you good counsel, nor his riches, if he supplies you in your wants. *Swift.*

“The ancient pronunciation of this word was with the accent on the last syllable, and the *y* sounded as in *eye*, as the Scotch pronounce it at this day.” *Walker.*

EN-VY, *v. n.* To feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity; to feel envy. [*R.*]

Who would *envy* at the prosperity of the wicked? *Sp. Taylor.* Charity *envieth* not; charity vaunteth not itself. *1 Cor. xiii. 4.*

EN-VY, *n.* [*L. & It. invidia*; *Sp. envidia*; *Fr. envie*.]

1. Pain, vexation, or hatred felt at the sight of the excellence, happiness, or prosperity of others; grudge of the good of another.

All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in *envy* of great Caesar. *Shak.*

Envy, to which the ignoble mind's a slave,
Is emulation in the learned or brave. *Pope.*

Emulation looks out for merit; she may exalt herself by a victory; *envy* spies out blemishes that she may lower another by a defeat. *Colton.*

Envy sets the stronger seal on desert. *B. Jonson.* Base *envy* withers at another's joy,
And hates that excellence it cannot reach. *Thomson.*

2. Malice; malignity; ill-will; spite.

For he knew that the chief priests had delivered him for *envy*. *Mark xv. 10.*

3. The object of envy.

4. † Ill-repute; odium. “To discharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion.” *Bacon.*

The tribune is provided of a speech
To lay the *envy* of the war upon Cicero. *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — See *EMULATION, JEALOUSY*.

EN-VY-ING, *n.* Ill-will; malice. “Where *envying* and strife is there is confusion.” *James iii. 16.*

† EN-WAL'LOW (en-wŖl'Ŗ), *v. a.* To immerse, as in filth; to roll; to wallow. *Spenser.*

EN-WHEEL', *v. a.* To encircle; to inwheel. *Shak.*

† EN-WĪ'DEN (en-wĪ'dŖn), *v. a.* To make wider; to widen. *Cockeram.*

† EN-WŖ'MAN (en-wŖm'Ŗn), *v. a.* To endow with the qualities of woman. *Daniel.*

† EN-WŖMB' (en-wŖm'), *v. a.* 1. To make pregnant. “*Enwombed* of this child.” *Spenser.*

2. To bury, as in a womb. *Donne.*

EN-WRĀP', *v. a.* To wrap up; to inwrap. *Shak.*

EN-WRĀP'MĒNT (en-wrĀp'mĒnt), *n.* That which enwraps; a wrapper. *Shuckford.*

EN-WRĒATHE', *v. a.* See *INWREATH*. *Shelton.*

EN-WROUGHT' (en-rŖw't'), *v. a.* See *INWROUGHT*.

Ē'Q-CĒNE, *a.* [*Gr. ἑως*, the morning, and *καιός*, recent.] (*Geol.*) Relating to the first of the three or four subdivisions into which the tertiary period of the earth is divided by geologists; — so named because the small proportion of living species of animals which it contains indicates what may be considered the dawn of the existing state of the animal creation. *Lyell.*

Ē-Ū'LĪ-AN, *a.* 1. (*Geog.*) Relating to Æolia or to the dialect of Æolia; *æolic*.

2. Relating to Æolus, god of the winds.

Æolian harp, an instrument which is played by the action of the wind; — so called from Æolus, god of the winds. — *Æolian attachment*, see *ÆOLIAN*.

Ē-Ū'LĪ'Q, *a.* [*Gr. Ἀιολικός*.] (*Geog.*) Relating to Æolia, or the Greek dialect of Æolia; *Æolian*.

Ē-Ū'LĪ'Q, *n.* The dialect, verse, or music of the Æolians. *Smart.*

Ē-Ū'LĪ-PĪLE, *n.* [*L. Æolus*, god of the winds, and *pila*, a ball.] A hollow ball of metal, with a small orifice through a pipe on two opposite sides, used to show how water may be converted into steam; — invented by Hero of Alexandria, who describes a mode of communicating a rotary motion to the ball, by allowing the steam to react on the atmosphere. — Written also *Æoliptile*. *Stuart.*

Ē'ŪN, *n.* [*Gr. αἰών*, an age, eternity.] (*Philosophy of Plato*.) A virtue, attribute, or perfection of the Deity existing throughout eternity; — written also *æon*. *Cudworth.*

Ē'PĀCT, *n.* [*Gr. ἐπακτός*, added; *ἐπαγω*, to bring to; *ἐπι*, to, and *γω*, to bring; *It. epatta*; *Sp. epacta*; *Fr. épacte*.] (*Chron.*) The difference in length between time as measured by the sun, and time as measured by the moon; the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month, and of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months. *Harris.*

Ē-PĀ-GŖ'Ē, *n.* [*Gr. ἐπαγωγή*, induction; *ἐπαγω*, to bring in.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech which consists in proving universal propositions by particulars. *Crabb.*

Ē-PĀ-GŖN, *n.* [*Gr. ἐπάγω*, to lead or guide.] A truckle in a crane or a similar engine. *Crabb.*

Ē-PĀL'PĀTE, *a.* [*L. e*, priv., and *palpo*, *palpatus*, to touch softly.] (*Ent.*) Destitute of palps or feelers. *Craig.*

Ē-PĀN-A-DĒ-PLŖ'SĪS, *n.* [*L.*; *Gr. ἀναδιπλωσις*.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a sentence begins and ends with the same words. *Andrews.*

Ē-PĀN-A-LĒP'SĪS, *n.* [*L.*; *Gr. ἀναδιπλωσις*.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the same word or sentence is repeated after a parenthesis. *Andrews.*

Ē-PĀ-NĀPH'Q-RA, *n.* [*Gr. ἀναφωρά*.] (*Rhet.*) A figure which consists in the repetition of a word or words at the beginning of successive clauses; anaphora. — See *ANAPHORA*. *Gibbs.*

Ē-PĀN'Q-DŖS, *n.* [*Gr. ἀπάνοδος*, a return.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech which consists in repeating a sentence or phrase backwards; as,
What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba? *Shak.*

Ē-PĀ-NŖR-THŖ'SĪS, *n.* [*Gr. ἀναρθρωσις*.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the speaker recalls or retracts what he has said, in order to substitute something else stronger or more appropriate. *Fowler.*

Ē-PĀN'THOUS, *a.* [*Gr. ἐπὶ*, upon, and *ἄθος*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) Growing upon flowers, as some fungi do. *Craig.*

Ē-PĀREH, *n.* [*Gr. ἐπαρχος*; *ἐπι*, upon, *ἀρχω*, to rule.] The governor of a Grecian province. *Ash.*

Ē-PĀREH-Y, *n.* [*Gr. ἐπαρχία*.] A province under the jurisdiction of an eparch. *Craig.*

Ē-PĀULE', *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Fort.*) The shoulder of a

bastion, or the angle made by the face and flank. *Brande.*

Ē-PĀULE'MĒNT, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Fort.*) A sidewalk hastily raised to cover or protect cannon or men; — used also for a ditch between the faces of a face and flank, or for the redoubts made on a right line. *Brande.*

Ē-PĀU-LĒT, or Ē-PĀU-LĒTTE', *n.* [*Fr. épau-llette*; *épaule*, the shoulder.] (*Mil.*) An ornament for the shoulder worn by military and naval officers; a shoulder-knot. *Burke.*

Ē-PĀU-LĒT-TĒD, *a.* Having epaulets; furnished with epaulets. *N. A. Rev.*

Ē-PĒN-CĒ-PĀL'IC, *a.* (*Anat.*) Noting the bony arch which encompasses and protects the epencephalon. *Brande.*

Ē-PĒN-CĒPH'A-LŖN, *n.* [*Gr. ἐπὶ*, near, and *ἐγκεφαλον*, the brain.] (*Anat.*) The hindmost of the four primary divisions of the brain, including the *medulla oblongata*, *pons varolii*, *cerebellum*, and *fourth ventricle*. *Brande.*

Ē-PĒ-NĒT'IC, *a.* [*Gr. ἐπαινετικός*.] Laudatory; panegyric. *Phillips.*

Ē-PĒN'THE-SĪS, *n.*; *pl. Ē-PĒN'THE-SĒS*. [*L.*; *Gr. ἐπένθεσις*.] (*Gram.*) The insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as in the Latin *retulit* for *rethult*. *Andrews.*

Ē-PĒN'THE-SY, *n.* Same as *EPENTHESIS*. *Craig.*

Ē-PĒN'THĒT'IC, *a.* (*Gram.*) Inserted in the middle of a word. *Craig.*

EPERGNE (Ē-pĒrn'), *n.* [*Fr.*] An ornamental stand, with a large dish, for the centre of a table. *Smart.*

Ē-PĒ-E-Ē-SĪS, *n.* [*Gr. ἐπεξηγασίς*.] (*Rhet.*) A full explanation or interpretation; exegesis. *Ash.*

Ē-PĒ-E-Ē-ĒT'IC, *a.* Explanatory; interpreting; exegetical. *Ec. Rev.*

Ē'PHĀ, or Ē'PHĀH, *n.* [*Heb. מִן*.] A Hebrew dry measure containing about one and one ninth English bushels; — a bath. *Gesenius.*

Ē-PHĒD'RA, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. ἵππερα*, the horse-tail.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, resembling horsetail, the berries of one species of which are eaten by the Russian peasants, and by the wandering hordes of all Great Tartary. *Loudon.*

Ē-PHĒM'E-RA, *n.* [*Gr. ἐφήμερα*; *ἐπι*, for, and *ἡμερα*, a day.]

1. (*Med.*) A fever continuing a day. *Bailey.*

2. (*Ent.*) A genus of *Neuroptera* that live in a perfect state only about 24 hours. *Brande.*

Ē-PHĒM'E-RAL [Ē-phĒm'e-rŖl, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; Ē-phĒm'e-rŖl, *S.*], *a.* [*It. effimero*; *Sp. efimero*; *Fr. éphémère*.]

1. Beginning and ending in a day; existing for, or less than, one day; diurnal; as, “*Ephemeral* insects.”

2. Short-lived; as, “*Ephemeral* literature.”

Ē-PHĒM'E-RAL, *n.* An ephemeral plant or production; a thing very short-lived. *West. Rev.*

Ē-PHĒM'E-RĀN, *n.* A neuropterous insect; a day-fly; an ephemeron. *Brande.*

Ē-PHĒM'E-RĪC, *a.* Ephemeral. [*R.*] *Clarke.*

Ē-PHĒM'E-RĪS, *n.*; *pl. Ē-PHĒ-MĒR'E-ŖS*. [*L.*, from *Gr. ἐφημερίς*; *ἐπι*, for, and *ἡμερα*, a day.]

1. A journal; a diary. *Johnson.*

2. (*Astron.*) An astronomical almanac; a table which assigns the place of a celestial body at noon for a number of successive days. *Hind.*

3. (*Literature*.) A collective name for reviews, magazines, and all kinds of periodical literature. *Brande.*

Syn. — See *CALENDAR*.

Ē-PHĒM'E-RĪST, *n.* 1. One who consults the planets; one who practises astrology. *Howell.*

2. One who keeps a journal; a journalist.

Ē-PHĒM'E-RŖN, *n.*; *pl. Ē-PHĒM'E-RĀ*. [*Gr. ἐφήμερος*, daily.] An insect or worm that lives but a day; an ephemeron. *Derham.*

Ē-PHĒM'E-RŖUS, *a.* Short-lived; ephemeral. “The *ephemeric* tale.” [*R.*] *Burke.*

Ē-PHĒ'SĪAN (Ē-phĒ'shŖn), *n.* (*Geog.*) 1. A native of Ephesus, in Asia Minor.

2. † A dissolute person.

Shal.

“Why termed *Ephesian* is not clear, and it would be vain to conjecture the origin of so idle and familiar an expression.” *Nares*.

EPH-I-AL'TES, *n.* [Gr. ἐφιάλης; ἐφιάλλω, to leap upon.] (*Med.*) The nightmare. *Brande.*

EPH'QD [ē'qd, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.; ē'qd or ē'qd, W.], *n.* [Heb. תֵּנָה, from תֵּנַה, to gird on.] An ornamental part of the dress worn by the Hebrew priests, consisting of two pieces, one of which covered the front of the body and the other the back, joined together, and attached by a girdle over the shoulders and around the waist. *Calmet.*

EPH'QR, *n.* [Gr. ἐφόρος.] A Spartan magistrate. — See EPHORUS. *Mitford.*

EPH'QR-AL-TY, *n.* The office or the term of an ephor. *Mitford.*

EPH'Q-RŪS, *n.*; pl. EPH'Q-RĪ. [L., from Gr. ἐφόρος; ἐφορεύω, to inspect.] One of five magistrates of Sparta who were appointed to balance and check the regal power. *Crabb.*

EP'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἔπος, a word, a tale; ἐπικός; L. *epicus*; It. & Sp. *epico*; Fr. *épique*.] Narrative; spoken or delivered in a narrative form; not represented dramatically; as, “An *epic* poem.”

Epic verse, hexameter verse, used in the epic poetry of the Greeks and Romans.

EP'IC, *n.* A narrative poem, of elevated character, describing generally the exploits of heroes, as the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of Homer, the *Æneid* of Virgil, and the *Paradise Lost* of Milton. *Brande.*

EP-I-CAR'I-DAN, *n.* [Gr. ἐπὶ, upon, and καρίς, a shrimp.] (*Conch.*) An equal-footed crustacean, which is parasitic upon shrimps. *Brande.*

EP'I-CARP, *n.* [Gr. ἐπὶ, upon, and καρπός, fruit.] (*Bot.*) The external layer of the pericarp, termed the *skin* of fruits. *F. Cyc.*

EP'I-CÈDE, *n.* [Gr. ἐπικέδειον; L. *epicedion*.] A funeral discourse or song. [L.] *Donne.*

EP-I-CÈ'DI-AL, *a.* Elegiac; epiciedian. *Ec. Rev.*

EP-I-CÈ'DI-AN, *a.* Elegiac; mournful. *Cockram.*

EP-I-CÈ'DI-ŪM, *n.* [L.] An elegy; a funeral song or poem; a dirge. *Sandys.*

EP'I-CÈNE, *a.* [Gr. ἐπικίνος; ἐπὶ, to, and κίνος, common; L. *epicœnus*; Fr. *épiciène*.] (*Gram.*) Common; of both kinds;—applied to Latin and Greek nouns which, whether masculine or feminine in form, may be applied to either gender. *B. Jonson.*

EP-I-CÈ-RAS'TIC, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιεραστικός.] An emollient or soothing medicine. *Crabb.*

EP-I-CHI-RÈ'MA, *n.*; pl. EP-I-CHI-RÈ'MA-TA. [Gr. ἐπιχείρημα.] (*Rhet. & Logic.*) A form of argument in which the premises of a syllogism are laid down and proved, one or both of them, before drawing the conclusion. *Smart.*

EP-I-CŌL'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἐπὶ, upon, and κόλον, the colon.] (*Med.*) Relating to that part of the abdomen which is over the colon. *Dunglison.*

EP-IC-TÈ'TIAN, *a.* Relating to Epictetus, an ancient Stoic philosopher. *Smart.*

EP'I-CŪRE, *n.* [L. *Epicurus*.—See EPICURÆAN.] 1. † An Epicurean. *Bacon.*

2. A man given to luxury; a luxurious eater; a voluptuary; a sensualist. *Shak.*

Syn.—See SENSUALIST.

EP-I-CU-RÈ-AN (124) [ēp-ē-ku-rē'an, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.; ēp-ē-ku-rē'an, Wb.], *n.* A follower of Epicurus, an ancient Greek philosopher—one who is devoted to pleasure. “Certain philosophers of the *Epicureans*.” *Acts* xvii. 18.

EP-I-CU-RÈ-AN, *a.* [Gr. ἐπικουρεός; L. *epicureus*.] 1. Pertaining to Epicurus, an ancient Greek philosopher, who considered pleasure as the chief good; as, “The *Epicurean* philosophy.”

2. Devoted to pleasure; given to luxury; luxurious. “*Epicurean* cooks.” *Shak.*

EP-I-CU-RÈ-AN-ISM, or EP-I-CŪRÈ-AN-ISM [ēp-ē-ku-rē'an-izm, K. R. Ash; ēp-ē-ku-rē'an-izm, Sm. Wb.], *n.* The doctrine of Epicurus; attachment to the principles of Epicurus. *Bohnbroke.*

EP-I-CŪ-RISM (ēp-ē-ku-rizm), *n.* [It. & Sp. *epicurismo*; Fr. *épicurisme*.]

1. Devotion to the luxuries of the table; luxurious living; luxury; sensual pleasure. *Shak.*

2. The doctrine of Epicurus. *Warton.*

EP-I-CŪ-RIZE, *v. n.* 1. To devour like an epicure; to feast; to feed. *Miller.*

2. To profess the doctrine of Epicurus, or the Epicurean philosophy. *Cudworth.*

EP-I-CŪ-CLE (ēp-ē-si-ki), *n.* [Gr. ἐπὶ, upon, and κύκλος, a circle; It. & Sp. *epiciclo*; Fr. *épicycle*.] (*Astron.*) In the Ptolemaic system, a circle having its centre on the circumference of another greater circle; a small orbit in which a heavenly body moves around a centre fixed upon the deferent of a planet and carried along upon it.—See DEFERENT.

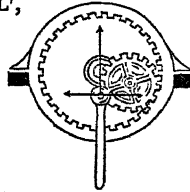
Cycle and *epicycle*, orb in orb. *Milton.*

EP-I-CŪ-CLŌID, *n.* [Gr. ἐπὶ, upon, κύκλος, a circle, and εἶδος, form; Fr. *épicycloïde*.] (*Math.*) A curve line generated by the revolution of a point in the circumference of a circle which rolls on the circumference of another circle either internally or externally; thus, A being a circle around the circumference of which B revolves, a point fixed upon the circumference of B will describe the *epicycloid* C D E. *Davies & Peck.*

EP-I-CŪ-CLŌID'AL, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, an *epicycloid*. *Francis.*

EP-I-CŪ-CLŌID'AL-WHEEL',

n. A wheel or ring fixed to a frame-work, toothed on its inner side, and having in gear with it another toothed wheel of half the diameter of the first, fitted so as to revolve about the centre of the latter.



— This is a beautiful method of converting circular into alternate motion, or alternate into circular. While the revolution of the smaller wheel is taking place, any point whatever on its circumference will describe a straight line, or will pass and repass through a diameter of the circle, once during each revolution. In practice, a piston, rod, or other reciprocating part, may be attached to any point on the circumference of the smaller wheel. *Bigelow.*

EP-I-DÈM'IC, *n.* A disease which attacks many persons at the same time. *Burke.*

EP-I-DÈM'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ἐπὶ, among, and δῆμος, people; It. & Sp. *epidémico*; Fr. *épidémique*.] (*Med.*) That falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a disease or pestilence; generally prevailing; affecting great numbers; general; pandemic.

Syn.—See CONTAGIOUS.

EP-I-DÈM'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of an epidemic. *Boyle.*

EP-I-DÈM'IC-AL-NÈSS, *n.* The state of being epidemic. *Ash.*

EP-I-DÈM'IC-ŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ἐπὶ, among, δῆμος, people, and γράφω, to write.] A history or description of epidemics. *Dunglison.*

EP-I-DÈM'IC-ŌLŌG'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to epidemiology. *Dr. Babington.*

EP-I-DÈM'IC-ŌLŌ-QŪY, *n.* [Gr. ἐπὶ, among, δῆμος, people, and λόγος, a discourse.] The doctrine of epidemics. *Dunglison.*

EP'I-DÈM-Y, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιδμία; L., It., & Sp. *epidemia*; Fr. *épidémie*.] A disease which attacks several persons at the same time; an epidemic disease. *Dunglison.*

EP-I-DÈN'DRUM, *n.* [Gr. ἐπὶ, upon, and δένδρον, a tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of orchidaceous epiphytes, consisting of numerous species, and found almost exclusively in South America. *Baird.*

EP-I-DÈR'MAL, *a.* [Gr. ἐπὶ, upon, and δέρμα, the skin.] Relating to the epidermis, or skin, or bark; epidermic. *Maudslayi.*

EP-I-DÈR'ME-ŌUS, *a.* Epidermic. *Clarke.*

EP-I-DÈR'MIC, } *a.* Relating to the epider-

EP-I-DÈR'MI-CAL, } mis; epidermal. *Dunglison.*

EP-I-DÈR'MI-DAL, *a.* Epidermic. *Clarke.*

EP-I-DÈR'MIS, *n.*; pl. EP-I-DÈR'MI-DES. [L., from Gr. ἐπίδερμις.]

1. (*Anat.*) The cuticle or scarf skin of the body of man or other animals. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Bot.*) The skin or exterior coating of a plant. *Gray.*

EP-I-DIŌ'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. ἐπιδεικτικός; ἐπιδείκ-
EP-I-DIŌ'TI-CAL, } νωμι, to show forth.] Dis-
playing; showing forth. *Knorr.*

EP-I-DIŌ'D-Y-MIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιδιδυμία.] (*Anat.*) A long canal formed by the union of all the seminiferous vessels folded several times upon themselves upon the outside of the testicle. *Dunglison.*

EP-I-DŌTE, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιδίδωμι, to increase.] (*Min.*) A mineral which occurs crystallized, massive, and granular, variously colored, and containing chiefly silica, alumina, lime, and iron. *Dana.*

EP-I-DŌT'IC, *a.* (*Min.*) Relating to epidote; containing epidote. *Craig.*

EP-I-DRŌ-MI-A, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιδρομή, a sudden attack.] (*Med.*) An afflux of humors, particularly of blood, to any part of the body. *Craig.*

EP-I-GÆ'Æ, *n.* [Gr. ἐπὶ, upon, and γῆ, the earth.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants containing one species, the *Epigæa repens*, or creeping epigæa, a very fragrant American plant. *Gray.*

EP-I-GÆ'ŌUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Growing on, or close to, the earth. *Gray.*

EP-I-GAS'TRI-AL, *a.* Epigastric. *Lexiphanes.*

EP-I-GAS'TRI-C, *a.* [Gr. ἐπὶ, upon, and γαστήρ, the belly; It. & Sp. *epigástrico*; Fr. *épigastrique*.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the epigastrium. “The *epigastric* region.” *Dunglison.*

EP-I-GAS'TRI-ŪM, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἐπὶ, upon, and γαστήρ, the belly.] (*Med.*) The superior part of the abdomen. *Hoblyn.*

EP-I-GAS'TRO-ŌELE, *n.* [Gr. ἐπὶ, upon, γαστήρ, the stomach, and κύημα, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A hernia of the stomach, or of the parts near it, whether formed by the stomach or not. *Dunglison.*

EP-I-GÆ'AL, *a.* [Gr. ἐπὶ, upon, and γῆ, the earth.] (*Bot.*) Growing above ground; epigeous. *Balfour.*

EP'I-GÈE, } *n.* [L.; Gr. ἐπὶ, towards, and γῆ,
EP-I-GÈ'ËM, } the earth.] Same as PERIGEE.

EP'I-GÈNE, *a.* [Gr. ἐπιγενής, growing after.]

1. (*Crystallography.*) Noting a form not natural to a substance. *Hamilton.*

2. (*Geol.*) Originating on the surface. *Clarke.*

EP'I-GLŌT, *n.* Same as EPIGLOTTIS. *Ogilvie.*

EP-I-GLŌT'TIC, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to the epiglottis or cartilage of the larynx covering the glottis. *Dunglison.*

EP-I-GLŌT'TIS, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἐπιγλωττίς; ἐπὶ, upon, and γλωττίς, the glottis; Fr. *épiglotte*.] (*Anat.*) A cartilage of the larynx, which covers the aperture of the windpipe. *Hoblyn.*

EP'I-GRĀM, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιγράμμα, an inscription; ἐπὶ, upon, and γράμμα, a writing; L. & It. *epigramma*; Sp. *epigrama*; Fr. *épigramme*.]

1. † An inscription. *Huloet.*

2. A pointed couplet or stanza; a short poem ending in a point or turn of wit.

The point in the conclusion takes its place, And is the epigram's peculiar grace! Some unexpected and some biting thought, With poignant wit and sharp expression fraught. Anon.

An epigram is like a bee—a thing Of little size, with honey and a sting. *Wigglesworth, from Martial.*

EP'I-GRĀM-IST, *n.* An epigrammatist. *Ogilvie.*


EP-I-GRĀM-MĀT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ἐπιγραμματικός;
EP-I-GRĀM-MĀT'IC-AL, } L. *epigrammaticus*; It.

1. Relating to, or partaking of, epigrams “The *epigrammatic* turns of Lucan.” *Addison.*

2. Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams. “*Epigrammatical* poet.” *Camden.*

EP-I-GRĀM'MA-TIST, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιγραμματιστής.] A writer of, or dealer in, epigrams. “The *epigrammatist* Martial.” *Peacham.*

EP-I-GRĀM'MA-TIZE, *v. a.* To represent or express by epigrams. *Ed. Rev.*

ΕΠΙ-ΓΡΑΦΗ, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιγραφή*; *ἐπι*, upon, and *γράφω*, to write; It. & Sp. *epigrafe*; Fr. *epigraphe*.]
 1. An inscription on a building. *Fairholt*.
 2. (*Literature*.) A citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, placed at the commencement of a work or of its separate divisions. *Brande*.
ΕΠΙ-ΓΡΑΦΗ'ΙCΣ, *n. pl.* The science of inscriptions. *Month. Rev.*
ΕΠΙ-ΓΡΑ-ΡΗ, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιγραφή*.] The study or knowledge of inscriptions; an inscription. *Clarke*.
ΕΠΙ-ΓΥ-ΝΟΥΣ, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπι*, upon, and *γυνή*, a female.] (*Bot.*) Growing upon the top of the ovary, as the corolla and stamens of the huckleberry and the cranberry. *Gray*.
ΕΠΙ-ΛΕΨ-ΣΥ, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιληψία*; *ἐπι* λαμβάνω, to seize upon; L. *epilepsia*; It. *epilessia*; Sp. *epilepsia*; Fr. *épilepsie*.] (*Med.*) The falling sickness; a disease of the brain which causes persons affected with it to fall down suddenly, and is attended by convulsive stupor. *Dunglison*.
ΕΠΙ-ΛΕΨ-ΤΙC, } *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιληπτικός*; L. *epilepticus*; It. *epilettico*; Sp. *epileptico*; Fr. *épileptique*.]
ΕΠΙ-ΛΕΨ-ΤΙ-ΚΑΛ, } *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιληπτικός*; L. *epilepticus*; It. *epilettico*; Sp. *epileptico*; Fr. *épileptique*.]
 1. Discussed with an epilepsy; convulsed. "Epileptic visage." *Shak.*
 2. Pertaining to epilepsy, or the falling sickness; as, "An epileptic fit."
ΕΠΙ-ΛΕΨ-ΤΙC, *n.* One diseased or afflicted with epilepsy. *Farmer*.
ΕΠΙ-ΛΕΨ-ΤΙC, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Medicines for the cure of epilepsy. *Crabb*.
ΕΠΙ-ΛΟ-ΒΙ-ΩΜ, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπι*, upon, and *λοβός*, a pod.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, which have the flower seated, as it were, on the top of the pod; the willow herb. *Loudon*.
ΕΠΙ-ΛΟ-ΓΑ-ΤΙΩΝ, *n.* Conclusion of a discourse. *Skelton*.
ΕΠΙ-ΛΟΓ-ΙC, } *a.* Relating to, or like, an
ΕΠΙ-ΛΟΓ-Ι-ΚΑΛ, } epilogue. *Qu. Rev.*
ΕΠΙ-ΛΟ-ΓΙΣΜ, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιλογισμός*.] Computation; enumeration. *Gregory*.
ΕΠΙ-ΛΟ-ΓΙΣ-ΤΙC, *a.* Having the nature of, or resembling, an epilogue. *Warton*.
ΕΠΙ-ΛΟ-ΓΙΖΕ, *v. n.* [L. *epilogo*; Old Fr. *epiloguer*.] To speak an epilogue; to conclude; to finish; to end. [R.] *Cockeram*.
ΕΠΙ-ΛΟ-ΓΙΖΕ, *v. a.* To add or deliver in the manner of an epilogue. [R.] "Was epilogizing his witty rallery." *Student*, 1750.
ΕΠΙ-ΛΟ-ΓΙC, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιλογος*; *ἐπι* λέγω, to conclude; *ἐπι*, upon, and *λέγω*, to speak; L. *epilogus*; It. & Sp. *epilogo*; Fr. *épilogue*.]
 1. (*Drama*.) A poem or speech addressed to the spectators at the end of a play.
 2. (*Rhet.*) The conclusion of a discourse, ordinarily containing a recapitulation of the principal matter delivered. *London Ency.*
ΕΠΙ-ΛΟ-ΓΙΖΕ (*ἐπι-λο-γίζε*), *v. n. & a.* Same as **ΕΠΙΛΟΓΙΖΕ**.—See **ΕΠΙΛΟΓΙΖΕ**. *Milton*.
ΕΠΙ-ΜΑ-ΧΗ-ΝΑ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἐπιμαχος*, equipped for battle. (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of tenuirostral birds, of the order *Passeres* and family *Upopiidae*; plumed birds. *Gray*.

ΕΠΙ-ΜΕ-ΡΑΛ, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπι*, upon, and *μῆρ*, a limb.] (*Zool.*) The part of the segment of an articulated animal, which is above the joint of the limb. *Owen*.
ΕΠΙ-Ν-ΓΛΕΤΤΕ, *n.* [Fr.] An iron needle for piercing the cartridge of a piece of ordnance before priming. *Slocqueler*.
ΕΠΙ-ΝΙ-ΚΙ-ΩΝ (*ἐπι-νή-ση-ε-ων*, 66), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπινίκιον*; *ἐπι*, upon, and *νίκη*, victory.] A song of triumph; a psalm. *T. Warton*.
ΕΠΙ-ΝΥCΤΙC, *n.*; *pl.* **ΕΠΙ-ΝΥCΤΙ-ΔΕC**. [Gr. *ἐπινυκτίς*; *ἐπι*, at, and *νύξ*, night.] (*Med.*) A

sore at the corner of the eye, which is most painful at night. *Wiseman*.
ΕΠΙ-ΠΑCΤΙC, *n.* [L., from Gr. *ἐπιπακτίς*, helleborine.] (*Bot.*) A genus of orchideous, hardy plants. *Loudon*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΕ-ΔΟΜ-Ε-ΤΡΥ, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπι*, upon, *πόδι*, the foot, and *μέτρον*, measure.] Measurement of figures that stand upon the same base. *Da. & P.*
ΕΠΙ-ΡΕΤ-Α-ΛΟΥC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπι*, upon, and *πέταλον*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Noting any organ of a plant which is seated upon the corolla or the petals. *Craig*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-Α-ΝΥ (*ἐ-πί-ρα-νε*), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιφάνεια*, appearance, manifestation.] A festival celebrated on the 12th day after Christmas, in commemoration of the manifestation of Christ by the star which guided the Magi to Bethlehem. *Wheatly*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-Ο-ΝΕ-ΜΑ, *n.* [L., from Gr. *ἐπιρόνημα*.] (*Rhet.*) An exclamation; a smart sentence at the close of a speech. *South*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-Ο-ΡΑ (*ἐ-πί-ρ-ρα*), *n.* [L., from Gr. *ἐπιρροή*.]
 1. (*Med.*) An involuntary action, as the water of the eye; the watery eye. *Dunglison*.
 2. (*Rhet.*) Vehement declamation; an emphatic repetition. *Clarke*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΡΑΓΜ (*ἐ-πί-ρα-γμ*), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιρράσσω*, to block up.] (*Conch.*) The membranaceous or calcareous substance by which some species of mollusks close the aperture of the shell when they retire within to hibernate. *Woodward*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΛ-ΛΟΥC, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπι*, upon, *φύλλον*, a leaf, and *σπέρμα*, seed.] (*Bot.*) Having the seeds on, or at the back of, the leaves, as ferns. *Harris*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΛ-ΛΟΥC, or **ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΛ-ΛΟΥC** (132), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπι*, upon, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Growing upon, or inserted on, the leaf. *Henslow*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥC, *a.* Having the character of an epiphysis. *Smart*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥCΙC (*ἐ-πί-ρ-η-σιC*), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιρροή*.] (*Med.*) Any portion of a bone separated from the body of the bone by a cartilage, which becomes converted into bone by age. *Dunglison*.
 The epiphysis of the fœtus becomes the apophysis of the adult.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΕ, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπι*, upon, and *ῥίζα*, a plant.] (*Bot.*) A plant that grows upon other vegetables or trees, adhering to their bark, but deriving no nutriment from them; air-plant.—See **AIR-PLANT**. *P. Cyc.*
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΑΛ, } *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining or relat-
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, } ing to an epiphyte. *Gray*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιρροή*.] (*Med.*) Excessive repletion; distention, as of the arteries or veins with blood. *Dunglison*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιρροή*, blame.] (*Rhet.*) A figure used when an elegant kind of upbraiding is employed to convince. *Crabb*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιρροή*, a plaiting together.] (*Rhet.*) A gradual rising of one clause of a sentence out of another; a climax. *Scott*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιρροή*, the omentum or caul, and *κίλη*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) Hernia of the omentum or caul. *Brande*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *a.* Relating to the epiploon, omentum, or caul. *Dunglison*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιρροή*; *ἐπι*, upon, and *πλεω*, to swim.] (*Anat.*) A prolongation of the peritoneum, which floats above a portion of the intestines, and is formed of two membranous layers with vessels and fatty bands distributed through it; the omentum; the caul. *Dunglison*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιρροή*, to overflow, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] (*Bot.*) The department of botanical physiology which treats of the effects of external agents on living plants. *Henslow*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *n.* [L.; Gr. *ἐπιρροή*; *ἐπι*, upon, and *σκη*, the stage.] (*Arch.*) The story over the stage in a theatre. *W. Smith*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίσκοπος*, a bishop; L. *episcopatus*; It. *episcopato*; Sp. *episcopado*; Fr. *épiscopat*.—See **ΒΙΣΗΠ**.] (*Ecol.*) That form of church government in which diocesan bish-

ops are established as distinct from, and superior to, priests or presbyters; the government of the church by three distinct orders of ministers, — bishops, priests, and deacons. *Stillingfleet*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *a.* [L. *episcopalis*; It. *episcopale*, Sp. *episcopal*; Fr. *épiscopal*.] Belonging to episcopacy; belonging to a bishop; vested in a bishop; episcopalian. "Episcopal jurisdiction." "Episcopal authority." *Rogers*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *n.* A bishop. [Scotland.] *Jodrell*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *a.* Relating to episcopacy; episcopal. *Fox*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *n.* One who adheres to episcopacy; a churchman. *C. J. Fox*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *n.* Episcopacy. *Ec. Rev.*
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *ad.* In an episcopal manner.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *n.* A bishop. *Milton*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *n.* The office or rank of a bishop; a bishopric. *The Leader*.
 These great qualities conducted you to the episcopate. *Arnold to Abp. Herring*, 1744.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *v. n.* To be made, or to act as, a bishop. *Wycherly*.
 That a gratified man might episcopate. *The Leader*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *n.* The office or duty of a bishop. *The Leader*.
 He is expected a master of episcopation. *The Leader*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *n.* [L. *episcopus* (Gr. *ἐπίσκοπος*), a bishop, and *cædo*, to kill.] The killing of a bishop. *Clarke*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπισκοπή*; *ἐπισκοπέω*, to examine.] Survey; search. *Milton*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *a.* Relating to episode or digression; episodical. *N. Brit. Rev.*
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπεισόδιον*; It. & Sp. *episodio*; Fr. *épisode*.] An incidental narrative, or digression, as in a poem, separable from the main subject, yet rising naturally from it. *Addison*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *a.* Relating to episode; episodical; episodical. *Dr. Mott*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, } *a.* [It. & Sp. *episodico*; Fr. *épisode*.]
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, } *a.* [It. & Sp. *episodico*; Fr. *épisode*.] Contained in an episode; pertaining to an episode; digressional. "Episodical ornaments." *Dryden*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *ad.* By way of episode or digression. *Bp. Hurd*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπι*, upon, and *σπῆμα*, to draw; Fr. *épispasique*.] Pertaining to blisters; drawing; blistering. *Arbuthnot*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) External applications to the skin, which produce a serous or puriform discharge, by exciting inflammation; vesicatories; blisters. *Hoblyn*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπι*, upon, and *σπῆμα*, seed.] (*Bot.*) The skin or coat of a seed, especially the outer coat. *Gray*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to the epispem, or coat of a seed. *Ogilvie*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιστάζειν*, to drop, to trickle.] (*Med.*) A bleeding at the nose. *Brande*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπι*, upon, and *σπῆμα*, the breast.] (*Zool.*) The piece of the segment of an articulate animal which is immediately above the sternum. *Owen*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπισθεν*, forwards, and *ῥέω*, to bend.] (*Med.*) A spasmodic affection by which the body is bent forwards. *Brande*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπι*, with, and Eng. *stilbite*.] (*Min.*) A crystallized mineral, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, lime, and soda, and occurring with stilbite. *Dana*.
ΕΠΙ-ΡΗ-ΥΤΙC, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιστολή*, a message; *ἐπιστάζειν*, to send to; *ἐπι*, to, and *στέλλω*, to send; L. It., & Sp. *epistola*; Fr. *épître*.]
 1. A written communication to a person or persons; a letter; a writing sent; — applied particularly in dignified discourse or in speaking of the letters of the apostles, or of the ancients; as, "The Epistles of Paul"; "Epistles of Cicero."
 2. (*Catholic Church*.) A portion of Holy Scripture read at mass.

Syn.—Letters are short written communications; an *epistle* is a more formal address in writing, or a letter written for some special purpose.

Ē-PIS'TLE, *v. a.* To write, as an epistle. "Thus much may be *epistled*." *Milton*.

† **Ē-PIS'TLER** (ē-pis'tler), *n.* 1. A writer of epistles or letters. *Bp. Hall*.

2. (*Eckl.*) Formerly the priest who read the epistle at the communion table. *Barley*.

Ē-PIS'TO-LA-RY, *a.* [*L. epistolaris*; *It. epistolare*; *Sp. epistolar*; *Fr. epistolaire*.]

1. Relating to letters; suitable to letters; as, "An *epistolary* style."

2. Having the form of letters; transacted by letters. "*Epistolary* correspondence." *Addison*.

Ē-PIS'TO-LÉT, *n.* A short epistle. [*R.*] *C. Lamb*.

Ē-PIS-TOL'IC, } *a.* [*Gr. ἐπιστολικός*; *L. epis-*
Ē-PIS-TOL'I-CAL, } *tolicus*; *It. & Sp. epistolico*.]

Having the form of an epistle; pertaining to epistles; epistolary. *Beniley*.

Ē-PIS'TO-LIZE, *v. n.* To write letters. [*R.*] *Howell*.

Ē-PIS'TO-LIZ-ER, *n.* One who epistolizes; a writer of epistles. *Howell*.

Ē-PIS-TO-LQ-GRÁPH'IC, *a.* [*Gr. ἐπιστολή*, a message, and *γράφω*, to write.] Belonging to epistolary writing; epistolary. *Sharpe*.

Ē-PIS-TO-LQG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art or the practice of writing epistles. *Clarke*.

Ē-PIS'TO-MÁ, *n.* [*Gr. ἐπί, upon, and στόμα, the mouth*.] (*Conch.*) The space between the antennæ and oral cavity in crustacea. *Maunder*.

Ē-PIS'TRO-PHÉ, *n.* [*Gr. ἐπιστροφή*; *ἐπί, to, and στροφή, a return*.] (*Rhet.*) A figure which concludes each member of a sentence with the same word or phrase. *Chambers*.

Ē-P'I-STYLE, *n.* [*Gr. ἐπιστύλιον*; *ἐπί, upon, and στυλος, a column*; *It. epistilio*; *Sp. epistilo*; *Fr. épistyle*.] (*Arch.*) The part of a building laid upon the capital of a pillar; an architrave. *Britton*.

Ē-P'I-TÁPH (ēp'e-táf), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπιτάφιος*; *ἐπί, upon, and τάφος, a grave, a tomb*; *L. epitaphium*; *It. epitaffio*; *Sp. epitafio*; *Fr. épitaphe*.] An inscription on a tomb or monument in honor of a person deceased;—a short epigrammatic composition, suitable to be placed on the tomb or monument of a deceased person.

An *epitaph* ought not necessarily to be an epigram, though most clever ones are epigrams. *Athenæum*.

Ē-P-I-TÁ'PHI-AN, *a.* Having the nature of an epitaph; epitaphic. "*Epitaphian* speech." *Milton*.

Ē-P-I-TÁPH'IC, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, an epitaph; epitaphian. *J. Taylor*.

Ē-P-I-TÁPH-IST, *n.* [*Gr. ἐπιτάφιστος*.] A writer of epitaphs. *For. Qu. Rev.*

Ē-P'IT'A-SIS, *n.* [*Gr. ἐνθρασις, a heightening*.] (*Rhet.*)

1. The part of a play in which the plot thickens, or which leads to the catastrophe.

The play, which will draw on the *epitasis* now. *B. Jonson*.

2. That part of an address or oration which appeals to the passions. *Clarke*.

3. (*Logic*.) The consequent term of a proposition. *Craig*.

4. (*Med.*) The paroxysm, or period of violence, of a fever, or a disease. *Dunglison*.

Ē-P-I-THA-LÁ'MJ-ŪM, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. ἐπιθαλάμιον*; *ἐπί, upon, and θάλαμος, a bride-chamber*; *Fr. épithalme*.] A nuptial song; a congratulatory poem on a marriage. "The *epithalamium* sung by a crowned muse." *Sandys*.

Ē-P-I-THA-LÁM'IC, *a.* Relating to an epithalamium. *N. Brit. Rev.*

Ē-P-I-THÁL'A-MY, *n.* A nuptial song; an epithalamium. [*R.*] *Cudleigh*.

Ē-P-I-THÉ'LI-ŪM, *n.* [*Gr. ἐπί, upon, and θηλή, a nipple*.] (*Anat.*) The cuticle which covers parts deprived of derma or true skin, as the nipple, mucous membranes, lips, &c. *Dunglison*.

Ē-P'I-THÉM, *n.* [*Gr. ἐπίθεμα*; *ἐπί, upon, and τίθημι, to place*; *L. epithema*; *Fr. épithème*.] (*Med.*) A lotion externally applied. *Browne*.

Ē-P'I-THÉT, *n.* [*Gr. ἐπιθετον, something added*;

ἐπί, upon, and τίθημι, to place; *L. epitheton*; *It. & Sp. epitetto*; *Fr. épithète*.]

1. An adjective denoting any quality, good or bad. "Leaving the *epithets* of false, scandalous, and villainous to the author." *Swift*.

An *epithet* is an addition, but an addition may be an *epithet* from *Gr. ἐπιθετός*, as it is gentle or harsh, or an ornament of diction. In the phrase *Alexander the Great*, *great* is an *epithet*, inasmuch as it distinguishes Alexander from all other persons, and it is an *epithet*, as it expresses the quality of the noun, Alexander. According to some rhetorical writers, the term *epithet* is limited to a part only of adjectives; but according to others, it is applied to the whole of them. "All adjectives," says Crabb, "are *epithets*; but all *epithets* are not adjectives." Thus, in Virgil's *Pater Æneas* (Father Æneas), the *Pater* (Father) is an *epithet*, but not an *adjective*."

2. A term expressing an attribute or quality; a title; as, "Richard, the *Lion-hearted*."

Syn.—*Epithet* is a technical term of the rhetorician; *adjective*, of the grammarian. The same word is an *adjective* inasmuch as it is a part of speech, and it is styled an *epithet* inasmuch as it is gentle or harsh, or an ornament of diction. In the phrase *Alexander the Great*, *great* is an *epithet*, inasmuch as it distinguishes Alexander from all other persons, and it is an *epithet*, as it expresses the quality of the noun, Alexander. According to some rhetorical writers, the term *epithet* is limited to a part only of adjectives; but according to others, it is applied to the whole of them. "All adjectives," says Crabb, "are *epithets*; but all *epithets* are not adjectives." Thus, in Virgil's *Pater Æneas* (Father Æneas), the *Pater* (Father) is an *epithet*, but not an *adjective*."

Ē-P'I-THÉT, *v. a.* To entitle; to describe. "Never was a town better *epitheted*." [*R.*] *Wotton*.

Ē-P-I-THÉT'IC, *a.* Containing epithets; abounding in epithets. *Lloyd*.

Ē-P'ITH'E-TŌM, *n.* [*Gr. ἐπιθετον*.] An epithet. —See **ĒPITHET**. *Shak.*

† **Ē-P'I-THITE**, *n.* [*Gr. ἐπιθετης, an impostor*.] A lazy vagrant. *Mason*.

Ē-P-I-THŪ-MÉT'IC, } *a.* [*Gr. ἐπιθυμία, a desire*,
Ē-P-I-THŪ-MÉT'I-CAL, } yearning.] Relating to
lust or animal passion. [*R.*] *Smart*.

Ē-P-I-TÝTH'I-DEŚ, *n.* [*Gr. ἐπιτίθημι, to place upon*;
ἐπί, upon, and τίθημι, to place.] (*Arch.*) The
crowning moulding of the cornice. *Weale*.

Ē-P'IT'Q-MÉ, *n.*; pl. **Ē-P'IT'Q-MÉS**. [*L.*, *It.*, *Sp.*, &
Fr. epitome, from *Gr. ἐπιτομή*; *ἐπιτρέμω, to cut off, to shorten*.] An abridgment; a compendium; a compend; a summary; a compendious abstract. *Wotton*.

Syn.—See **ABRIDGMENT**.

Ē-P'IT'Q-MIST, *n.* An abridger; an epitomizer. "The *epitomist* Florus." *Milton*.

Ē-P'IT'Q-MIZE, *v. a.* [*i. EPITOMIZED*; *pp. EPITOMIZING, EPITOMIZED*.]

1. To contract into a narrow space; to bring into a smaller compass; to abridge; to reduce; to condense; to abstract; to shorten. "The author they cite and *epitomize*." *Boyle*.

If the ladies take a liking to such a diminutive race, we should see mankind *epitomized*. *Addison*.

2. To diminish by amputation; to curtail. We have *epitomized* many words to the detriment of our tongue. *Addison*.

Ē-P'IT'Q-MIZ-ER, *n.* One who epitomizes. *Hales*.

Ē-P'I-TRÍTE, *n.* [*Gr. ἐπιτρίτος*; *ἐπί, to, and τρίτος, the third*; *L. epitritos*.] (*Pros.*) A Greek foot consisting of four syllables, one long and three short, and denominated 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th epitrite, according as the short syllable occupied the 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th place. *Crabb*.

Ē-P'I-TRÍTE, *a.* (*Pros.*) Noting a kind of Greek foot, consisting of four syllables, one long and three short. *Beck*.

Ē-P'IT'RO-PE, *n.* [*Gr. ἐπιτροπή*; *ἐπιτρέπω, to permit*; *Fr. épitrope*.] (*Rhet.*) A figure used by an orator when he grants to an opponent something that he may deny, in order to obtain an advantage. *Crabb*.

Ē-P-I-ZEŪX'IS, *n.* [*Gr. ἐπιζεύξις*.] (*Rhet.*) The repetition of the same word or words with emphasis; as, "Never, never, NEVER." *Barley*.

Ē-P-I-ZŌ'A, *n. pl.* [*Gr. ἐπί, upon, and ζῷον, an animal*.] (*Zool.*) A class of parasitic animals, mostly crustacea; which chiefly infest fishes. *Brande*.

Ē-P-I-ZŌ-AN, *n.* One of the epizoa. *Brande*.

Ē-P-I-ZŌ-ŌT'IC, *a.* [*Fr. épizootique*.]

1. Relating to, or diseased by, epizooty. *Craig*.

2. (*Geol.*) Noting such formations as contain animal remains. *Smart*.

Ē-P-I-ZŌ'Q-TY, *n.* A murrain or pestilential disease among cattle. *Hamilton*.

Ē PLĒ'RI-BŪS Ū'NYM, [*L., one of many*.] The motto of the United States;—the allusion being to the formation of one federal government out of several independent states.

Ē-P'ŌCH, or **Ē-P'ŌCH** (ēp'ok, *S. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; ēp'ok, *P. Wb.*; ēp'ok or ēp'ok, *W. C.*), *n.* [*Gr. ἐποχή*; *ἐπὶ, to stop*; *It. & Sp. epoca*; *Fr. époque*.] A point of time fixed or rendered remarkable by some historical event, from which dates are subsequently numbered; era; period; date.

Ē-P'Ō-CHĀ (ēp'ok-kā), *n.* Same as **EPOCH**. *Prior*.

Ē-P'Ō-CHĀL, *a.* Relating to an epoch, era, or period; periodical. *J. Gall*.

Ē-P'ŌDE (ēp'od, *S. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; ēp'od or ēp'od, *W. P. C.*), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπὶ, to stop*; *L. epodos*; *It. epodo*; *Sp. epoda*; *Fr. épode*.]

1. The stanza, ode, or part of an ode, which follows the strophe and antistrophe. *Milton*.

2. An additional ode; as, "The *epodes* of Horace."

Ē-PŪD'IC, *a.* Relating to or like an epode. *Beck*.

Ē-P'Q-NÝME, or **Ē-P'Q-NÝM**, *n.* [*Gr. ἑπί, and ὄνομα, a name*.] An additional name, or surname.

Ē-PŌN'Y-MOŪS, *a.* Named for another; surnamed.

Ē-P'Q-PÉE, *n.* [*Gr. ἐπὶ, to make*; *Fr. épée*.] The construction, plan, or materials of an epic poem:—an epic poem. "Tragedy borrows from the *epopee*." *Dryden*.

Ē-P'Q-PŒ'IA (ēp'ok-pē'ya), *n.* The history, action, or fable of an epic poem; epopee. *Hamulton*.

ĒP'ŌS, *n.* [*Gr. ἐπος*; *L. epos*.] A narrative or epic poem, as the *Iliad* of Homer. *Smart*.

† **Ē-P'Q-TÁ'TION**, *n.* [*L. epoto, epotatus, to drink out or off*.] A drinking out. *Fellham*.

EPROUVETTE (ēprō-vét'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A machine for proving the strength of gunpowder. *Brande*.

ĒP'SOM-SÁLT, *n.* A crystallized purgative salt, the sulphate of magnesia;—procured originally from mineral waters at Epsom, in England. *Ure*.

ĒP'U-LA-RY, *a.* [*L. epularis*; *epulum, a feast*.] Belonging to a feast. *Scott*.

† **ĒP'U-LÁ'TION**, *n.* Banquet; feast. *Browne*.

Ē-PŪ'LIS, *n.* [*Gr. ἐπί, upon, and ὄλλα, the gums*.] (*Med.*) A small tubercle on the gums. *Brande*.

ĒP'U-LŌSE, *n.* [*L. epulum, a feast*.] Feasting to excess; revelling. [*R.*] *Craig*.

ĒP'U-LŌS'I-TY, *n.* A feasting to excess. *Craig*.

ĒP'U-LŌT'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) A cicatrizing medicine or medicament. *Wiseman*.

ĒP'U-LŌT'IC, *a.* [*Gr. ἐπουλωτικός*; *ἐπί, upon, and οὐλή, a scar*; *Fr. épulotique*.] Cicatrizing; healing. *Brande*.

ĒP'U-RÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. puro, puratus, to purify*.] Purification; depuration. *Roget*.

EPURE (ē-pūr'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A model; an enlarged plan of a building. *Simmonds*.

|| **Ē-QUA-BÍL'I-TY**, *n.* [*It. equabilità*.] Evenness; uniformity. "*Equability* of motions." *Ray*. "*Equability* of temperature." *Arbuthnot*.

|| **Ē'QUA-BLE** [ē'kwā-bl, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. C. Wb.*; ēk'wā-bl, *Sm.*], *a.* [*L. equalis*; *It. equabile*.]

1. Same in degree throughout; even; uniform; steady; equal; as, "*Equable* motion"; "*Equable* temper."

2. Of regular surface; smooth. [*R.*]

He would have the vast body of a planet smooth and *equable*. *Beniley*.

Syn.—See **EQUAL**.

|| **Ē'QUA-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The state of being equable; uniformity. *Scott*.

|| **Ē'QUA-BLY** (ē'kwā-ble), *ad.* In an equable or uniform manner.

Ē'QUAL (ē'kwā), *a.* [*L. equalis*; *æquo, to make equal*; *to*; *æquis, even, equal*; *It. eguale or uguale*; *Sp. igual*; *Fr. égal*.]

1. Of the same extent, measure, or degree when compared; like another; alike.

|| **Ē'QUAL** (ē'kwā), *a.* [*L. equalis*; *æquo, to make equal*; *to*; *æquis, even, equal*; *It. eguale or uguale*; *Sp. igual*; *Fr. égal*.]

1. Of the same extent, measure, or degree when compared; like another; alike.

May join us: *equal* joy, as *equal* love. *Milton*.

2. Equable; regular; even; uniform.
An equal temper in his mind he found. *Dryden.*

3. Impartial, equitable; just; fair.
Whom equal Jove hath loved. *R. Jonson.*

4. Proportionate; commensurate. "Com-mendations equal to your merit." *Dryden.*

5. Of sufficient strength or ability; adequate; as, "He is not equal to the task."
Syn.—Equal in number, quantity, value, age, &c.; like or alike in appearance, color, shape, &c.; an even surface; *equable* temper; *uniform* in habits, character, and conduct.

EQUAL, *n.* 1. One of the same rank, age, or merit, as another. "He has no equal." *Shak.*
2. The state of being equal; equality. "And all things to an equal to restore." *Spenser.*

EQUAL, *v. a.* [*i. EQUALLED*; *pp. EQUALLED, EQUALLED.*]
1. To make equal; to make like; to equalize. Those other two equalled with me in fate, So were I equalled with them in renown. *Milton.*
2. To rise to the same level or rank with; to rival. I know nobody so like to equal him. *Trumbull.*
3. To be equal to; to be adequate to "Did but my fortunes equal my desires." *Shak.*
4. To recompense fully; to return in like measure. Who answered all her cares, and equalled all her love. *Dryden.*

EQUAL/'-TY (*e-kwól'*-te) [*e-kwól'*-te, *IV. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. K.*; *e-kwól'*-te, *S. E. K. C.*], *n.* [*L. equalitas*; *It. equalità*; *Sp. igualdad*; *Fr. égalité*]. The state of being equal or alike in any quality or attribute; likeness; uniformity. "Pattern of just equality." *Milton.*

EQUAL-I-ZÁ'TION, *n.* The act of equalizing, or the state of being equalized. *Burke.*

EQUAL-IZE, *v. a.* [*i. EQUALIZED*; *pp. EQUAL-IZING, EQUALIZED.*]
1. To make equal; to make even. "To equalize accounts." *Browne.*
2. †To be equal to; to match. A prince who would have equalized Cæsar himself. *Fidler.*

EQUAL-LY, *ad.* In an equal manner; evenly. *Equally-pinnate*, (*Bot.*) noting a pinnate leaf without an odd leaflet at its extremity;—called also *abruptly-pinnate*. *Gray.*

EQUAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being equal or like; equality. *Shak.*

EQUAN'GU-LAR, *a.* Having equal angles; equi-angular. *Johnson.*

EQUA-NIM/'-TY, *n.* [*L. æquanimitas*; *æquis*, equal, and *animus*, mind; *It. equanimità*; *Sp. equanimidad*]. Evenness of mind; a disposition or temper not liable to be elated or depressed. That equanimity and contentedness which we ought to express in every estate and condition in which God hath placed us. *Sharp.*

† **EQUAN**'I-MOÜS, *a.* [*L. æquanimis*]. Having evenness of mind. *Bp. Gauden.*

EQUANT, *n.* (*Astron.*) An imaginary circle, in the Ptolemaic astronomy, for regulating and ad-justing certain motions of the planets, and re-ducing them to easier calculation. *Hutton.*

EQUÁ'TION (*e-kwá'*-shun), *n.* [*L. æquatio*; *æquo*, equatus, to make equal; *It. equazione*; *Sp. equa-ción*; *Fr. équation*].
1. The act of bringing things to an equality; equality. Again the golden day resumed its right, And ruled in just equation with the night. *Rosce.*
2. (*Astron.*) The reduction to a mean propor-tion;—particularly applied to the reduction of the apparent time or motion of the sun to the mean or true time;—also the difference be-tween mean and apparent time. *Brande.*
3. (*Algebra*.) The statement of the equality of two quantities; as, 3s. = 8d.
Personal equation, (*Astron.*) a term lately intro-duced to denote the interval of time by which an ob-server, on the average of a number of observations, notes a phenomenon before or after the instant as-sumed to be that of its actual occurrence. *Petrcs.*

EQUÁ'TOR, *n.* [*L. æquo*, equatus, to make equal; *It. equatore*; *Sp. ecuador*; *Fr. équateur*].
1. (*Astron.*) A great circle of the celestial sphere, of which the plane is perpendicular to the axis of the earth's diurnal motion;—so called because, when the sun is in its plane, the days and nights are of equal length all over the world. It is also called *equinoctial*.

2. (*Geog.*) A great circle of the terrestrial sphere, which is every where equally distant from the two poles, and divides the earth into the northern and southern hemispheres.

Ê-QUA-TÔ'R-I-AL (*ê-kwá-tô're'-al*, *S. W. P. Ja. K.*; *ê-kwá-tô're'-al*, *Sm.*), *a.* [*Sp. ecuatorio*; *Fr. équatorial*]. Pertaining to the equator; con-formed to the equator; as, "The equatorial diameter of the earth."

Ê-QUA-TÔ'R-I-AL, *n.* (*Astron.*) An instrument contrived for the purpose of directing a tele-scope upon any celestial object, whose right as-cension and declination are known, and of keep-ing the object in view for any length of time, notwithstanding the diurnal motion. *Brande.*

Ê-QUA-TÔ'R-I-AL-LY, *ad.* In a line with the equator. *Paley.*

ÊQUER-RY (*êk'we-re* or *e-kwêr'e*) [*e-kwêr'e*, *S. IV. E. J. F.*; *êk'we-re*, *Ja. Wb.*; *êk'we-re*, *P. Sm.*; *êk'we-re* or *e-kwêr'e*, *K.*], *n.* [*L. equari-us*, pertaining to horses; *equus*, a horse; *Fr. écurie*, a stable.—See *ESQUIRE*].
1. A grand lodge or stable for horses. *Johnson.*
2. An officer in the household of the sov-ereign of England, subordinate to the master of the horse. The chief *equerry* is also styled clerk-marshal, with a salary of 300*l.* per annum. There are also four *equeries*, in or-dinary whose salary is 300*l.* per annum, and an *equier* of the crown stable. *Brande.*

ÊQUER-RY (*êk'we-re*), *n.* Same as *EQERRY*.

ÊQUES, *n.*; pl. *ÊQUERES* (*êk'we-tsz*). (*Ant.*) [*L.*] One of the body of horsemen or knights, an order in the ancient Roman state. *P. Cyc.*

ÊQUES'TRI-AN, *a.* [*L. equester*; *equus*, a horse; *It. equestre*; *Sp. ecuestre*; *Fr. équestre*].
1. Belonging to the Equites or Roman knights. "A sort of equestrian order." *Burke.*
2. Belonging to horses or horsemanship; as, "Equestrian performances."
3. Being on horseback; as, "An equestrian statue." An equestrian lady appeared upon the plains. *Spectator.*

ÊQUES'TRI-AN-ISM, *n.* The performance of an equestrian; horsemanship. *Wilberforce.*

Ê-QUI-ÁN'GLED (*ê-kwê-àng'gld*), *a.* [*Fr. équi-angle*]. Having equal angles. *Boyle.*

Ê-QUI-ÁN'GU-LAR, *a.* [*L. æquis*, equal, and *angulus*, angle.] Having equal angles. *Simpson.*

Ê-QUI-BÁL'ANCE, *n.* [*L. æquis*, equal, and *bi-lanz*, having two scales; *dis*, double, and *lanz*, a dish.] Equal weight; equiponderance. *Clarke.*

Ê-QUI-BÁL'ANCE, *v. a.* To have equal weight with something. *Ogilvie.*

Ê-QUI-CRÚ'RAL, *a.* [*L. æquicrurius*; *æquis*, equal, and *crus*, *cruris*, a leg; *It. equicrura*]. Having equal legs; isosceles. "Seven *æquicru-ral* triangles." *Browne.*

† **Ê-QUI**-CRÚ'RE (*ê-kwê-krúr'*), *a.* Equicrural; isosceles. *Digby.*

Ê-QUI-DÍF'FER-ENT, *a.* Having equal differ-ences, as the terms of an arithmetical progres-sion. *Davies.*

Ê-QUI-DÍS'TANCE, *n.* Equal distance or re-moteness. *Bp. Hall.*

Ê-QUI-DÍS'TANT (*ê-kwê-dís-tánt*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R.*; *êk-wê-dís-tánt*, *Sm.*), *a.* [*L. equi-distant*; *æquis*, equal, and *distant*, distant; *It. & Sp. equidistante*; *Fr. équidistant*]. Being equally distant; at the same distance. *Ray.*

Ê-QUI-DÍS'TANT-LY, *ad.* At the same distance; equally distant. *Browne.*

ÊQUI-FÔRM, *a.* [*L. æquis*, equal, and *forma*, form.] Having the same shape or form. *Ogilvie.*

Ê-QUI-FÔRM/'-TY, *n.* The state of being equi-form; equal uniformity; uniform equality. "Equiformity of motion." *Browne.*

Ê-QUI-LÁT'ER-AL, *a.* [*L. æqualiteralis*; *æquis*, equal, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side; *It. & Sp. equi-latero*; *Fr. équilateral*]. Having the sides equal. In geometry, a polygon is *equilateral* when all its sides are equal to each other. An *equilateral hyperbola*, (*Math.*) an hyperbola whose axes are equal. *Davies & Peck.*

Ê-QUI-LÁT'ER-AL, *n.* A figure of equal sides; an equilateral figure. *Herbert.*

Ê-QUI-LÍ'BRÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. æquis*, equal, and *libro*, *libratus*, to balance; *It. equilibrare*; *Sp. equilibrar*; *Fr. équilibrer*]. [*i. EQUIBRATED*; *pp. EQUIBRATING, EQUIBRATED*]. To bal-ance equally; to equipoise.

The bodies of fishes are *equilibrated* with the water in which they swim. *Boyle.*

Ê-QUI-LÍ-BRÁ'TION, *n.* The act of equilibrat-ing; equipoise; even balance. *Browne.*

Ê-QUI-LÍB'RI-OÜS, *a.* Equally poised or bal-anced. [*R.*] *Glanville.*

Ê-QUI-LÍB'RI-OÜS-LY, *ad.* In equipoise or even balance. "Almost *equilibriously* stated." [*R.*] *Browne.*

Ê-QUÍ'I-BRÍST, *n.* One who maintains a posi-tion of equilibrium; one who keeps his bal-ance. *Granger.*

Ê-QUI-LÍB'RI-TY, *n.* [*L. æquilibritas*]. Equal-ity of weight. [*R.*] *Warburton.*

Ê-QUI-LÍB'RI-ÛM, *n.*; pl. *L. Ê-QUI-LIB'RI-A*; *Eng. Ê-QUI-LIB'RI-ÛMS*. [*L.*]
1. The state of rest produced by the mutual counteraction of two or more forces; equipoise; equality of weight; balance of power or weight; just poise or balance. The balance is turned; and, wherever this happens, there is an end of the *equilibrium*. *Sharp.*
2. Equal diffusion or distribution, as of heat, electricity, &c. *Knorr.*

In *equilibrio*, [*L.*] in a state of equipoise or even balance.

Ê-QUI-MÚL'TI-PLÉ, *a.* (*Math.*) Multiplied by the same number. *Simpson.*

Ê-QUI-MÚL'TI-PLÉ, *n.* [*L. æquis*, equal, and *multiplico*, to multiply.] (*Math.*) Any number or quantity consisting of two factors of which one is the same as in another number; thus 25 and 60 are *equimultiples* of 5 and 12, being the products of these numbers multiplied by 5.

Ê-QUÍ'NAL, *a.* [*L. æquinus*; *equus*, a horse.] Re-lating to a horse. *Todd.*

Ê-QUÍNE, *a.* Equal; relating to a horse. *Smart.*

† **Ê-QUI**-NÊC'ES-SA-RY, *a.* [*L. æquis*, equal, and *necessarius*, necessary.] Equally necessa-ry or needful. *Hudibras.*

Ê-QUI-NÔC'TIAL, *a.* [*L. æquinoctialis*; *æquis*, equal, and *nox*, *noctis*, night; *It. equinoziale*; *Sp. equinoctial*; *Fr. équinoctial*].
1. Pertaining to the equinoxes, to the time of the equinox, or to the regions under the equinoctial line; as, "Equinoctial line"; "Equinoctial storm"; "Equinoctial heat."
2. (*Bot.*) Noting plants whose flowers expand and close at certain hours of the day. *Henslow.*

Equinoctial colure, the meridian which passes through the equinoctial points. *Davies.*

Equinoctial points, the two opposite points of the celestial sphere, in which the ecliptic and the equator intersect each other; one being in the first point of Aries, the other in the first point of Libra. *Brande.*

Equinoctial plants, (*Bot.*) those whose flowers ex-pand and close at particular hours of the day. *Henslow.*

Ê-QUI-NÔC'TIAL (*ê-kwê-nôk'shál*) [*ê-kwê-nôk'-shál*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R.*; *êk-wê-nôk'shál*, *Sm.*], *n.* (*Astron.*) The great line or circle of the celestial sphere, formed by the intersection of the plane of the earth's equator with the sphere of the heavens; equinoctial line. It is now commonly called the *equator*.—See *EQUATOR*.

Ê-QUI-NÔC'TIAL-LY, *ad.* In the direction of the equinoctial.

Ê-QUI-NÔX (*ê-kwê-nôks*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. R. C.*; *êk'wê-nôks*, *Sm.*), *n.* [*L. æquis*, equal, and *nox*, night; *It. equinozio*; *Sp. equi-noccio*; *Fr. équinoxe*].
1. The intersection of the equator and the ecliptic; equinoctial point; the precise time in which the sun enters the first point of Aries or Libra, when the days and nights are equal. The *vernal equinox* is about the 21st of March; the *autumnal*, about the 22d of September. *Brande.*
2. Equinoctial wind. No more than usual equinoxes blew. *Dryden.*

Ê-QUI-NÚ'MER-ANT, *a.* [*L. æquis*, equal, and *numerus*, number.] Having the same number; consisting of the same number. [*R.*] *Arbutnot.*

Ê-QUÍP (*e-kwíp*), *v. a.* [*Sp. equipar*; *Fr. équi-per*].—*Ménage* suggests Ger. *schiff*, a ship, as the

origin of the French verb, in its ancient spelling, *esquiper*.] [*i. EQUIPPED*; *pp. EQUIPPING*, *EQUIPPED*.]

1. To fit as a ship for sea, or a soldier for service; to supply with necessary outfits or apparatus; to furnish; to appoint; to provide; to arm.

He soon *equips* the ship, supplies the sails. *Dryden*.

2. To dress out; to accoutre; to array. "*Equipped* in a ridiculous habit." *Addison*.

Syn. — See *FURNISH*.

EQU'U-I-PAGE (ek'wē-paj), *n.* [*It. equipaggio*; *Sp. equipaje*; *Fr. équipage*.]

1. Furniture, apparatus, or equipments used in war, particularly by land forces.

Then to advise how War may, best upheld,
Move by her two main nerves, iron and gold,
In all her *equipage*. *Milton*.

2. A carriage of pleasure or of state, with its accompaniments.

Winged spirits and chariots winged,
Celestial *equipage*! *Milton*.

3. Attendance; retinue; train; procession. He is attended by his female, and their *equipage* of children. *Swift*.

4. Habiliments; dress; attire; apparel. He never saw so many gentlemen in his life, and in a neater *equipage*. *Houell*.

EQU'U-I-PAGED (ek'wē-pajd), *a.* Well furnished and attended; accoutred; equipped. *Spenser*.

EQU'U-I-PEND'EN-CY, *n.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *pendeo*, *pendens*, to hang.] The act or the state of hanging in equipoise. *South*.

EQU'U-I-PEND'ENT, *a.* Hanging in equipoise; balanced. *Maunders*.

E-QUIP'MENT, *n.* [*Fr. équipement*.]

1. The act of equipping or fitting out.
2. Furniture; apparatus; complete outfit; as, "The *equipment* of a soldier"; "*Equipments* of a ship"; "*Equipments* of a railroad."

EQU'U-I-PŌISE [s'kwē-pōiz, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.*; ek'wē-pōiz, *Sm.*], *n.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *Fr. poids*, weight.] The state of being balanced; equality of weight; equilibrium. *Glanville*.

EQU'U-I-PŌL'LENCE [s'kwē-pōl'lēns, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.*; ek'wē-pōl'lēns, *Sm.*], *n.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *pollentia*, power; *It. equipollenza*; *Sp. equipolencia*; *Fr. equipollence*.] Equality of force or power. "*Equipollence* of pressure." *Boyle*.

EQU'U-I-PŌL'LEN-CY, *n.* Equipollence. *Paley*.

EQU'U-I-PŌL'LENT, *a.* [*L. equipollens*; *It. equipollente*; *Sp. equipolente*; *Fr. equipollent*.] Having equal power; equivalent. *Bacon*.

EQU'U-I-PŌL'LENT-LY, *ad.* Equivalently; with equal power. *Barrow*.

EQU'U-I-PŌN'DER-ANCE, *n.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *pondus*, a weight; *It. equiponderanza*; *Fr. équi-ponderance*.] Equality of weight; equipoise. *Bailey*.

EQU'U-I-PŌN'DER-ANT, *a.* Being of the same weight; having the same weight. *Ray*.

EQU'U-I-PŌN'DER-ATE, *v. n.* To weigh equal; to be of equal weight. *Wilkins*.

EQU'U-I-PŌN'DER-ŌUS, *a.* Having equal weight; equiponderant. *Bailey*.

EQU'U-I-PŌN'DI-ŌUS, *a.* Having equal weight on either part; equiponderous; equiponderant. *Glanville*.

EQU'U-I-RĀD'I-CAL, *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *radical*.] Equally radical. *Coleridge*.

EQU'U-I-RŌ'TAL, *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *rota*, a wheel.] Having wheels of equal size; having equal rotation. *W. Ency.*

EQU'U-I-SĒT'IC (ek'wē-sēt'ik), *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from the *Equisetum fluviatile*, in which it is combined with magnesia. *P. Cyc.*

EQU'U-I-SĒT'I-FŌRM, *a.* [*L. equisetum*, horse-tail plant, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Having the form of equisetum; resembling equisetum. *Ogilvie*.

EQU'U-I-SĒ'TUM, *n.* [*L. æquus*, a horse, and *seta*, stiff hair.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants;—so called in allusion to the fine branches of all the species; the horse-tail. *Loudon*.

E-QUI'S-O-NANCE, *n.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *sono*, *sonans*, to sound; *sonus*, a sound.] An equal sounding; consonance of the octave, &c. *Smart*.

EQU'U-I-TA-BLE (ek'wē-tā-bl), *a.* [*Fr. équitable*.]

1. Distributing equal justice; just; upright; impartial; honest; as, "An *equitable* judge."

2. Due to justice; reasonable; fair; as, "He will agree to whatever is *equitable*."

Syn. — See *FAIR*, *HONEST*, *JUSTICE*.

EQU'U-I-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Justness; equity. *Locke*.

EQU'U-I-TA-BLY (ek'wē-tā-blē), *ad.* Justly; impartially; uprightly; honestly.

EQU'U-I-TAN-CY (ek'wē-tān-sē), *n.* Horsemanship; equitation. *Booth*.

EQU'U-I-TAN-GEN'TIAL, *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *tangens*, to touch.] (*Geom.*) Noting a curve whose tangent is a constant line. *Hutton*.

EQU'U-I-TANT (ek'wē-tānt), *a.* [*L. equito*, *equitans*, to ride; *equus*, a horse; *Fr. équitant*.]

1. Riding on horseback. *Smart*.

2. (*Bot.*) Having the leaves so arranged that the base of each is enclosed within the opposite base of that which is next below it, as in the iris;—so applied by Linnaeus from the fancied resemblance of leaves in this position to a man on horseback or riding astraddle. *Gray*.

EQU'U-I-TA'TION (ek'wē-tā'shun), *n.* [*L. equitatio*; *equus*, a horse; *It. equitazione*; *Sp. equitación*; *Fr. équitation*.] The act of riding on horseback; horsemanship. *Boswell*.

EQU'U-I-TĒM-PŌ-RĀ'NĒ-ŌUS, *a.* Of the same time. *Boyle*.

EQU'U-I-TY (ek'wē-tē), *n.* [*L. æquitas*; *æquus*, equal; *It. equità*; *Sp. equidad*; *Fr. équité*.] Right, as contemplated by the law of nature; natural justice; impartial distribution of justice; impartiality. "Christianity enforcing all justice and *equity*." *Tillotson*.

Law and *equity* are two things which God hath joined, but which man hath put asunder. *Colton*.

A court of *equity*, or *chancery*, (*Law*) a court for the correction of common law in cases in which it is deficient, or for the application of the principles of natural right and reason in the administration of justice. "One of the most eminent of American statesmen and jurists [A. Hamilton] has observed that the great and primary use of a court of *equity* is to give relief in extraordinary cases, which are exceptions to general rules."—*Equity of redemption*, the right which *equity* gives to a mortgagee of redeeming his mortgaged estate after the appointed period has gone by for the repayment of the sum of money which was due on the mortgage. *Burrill*.

Syn. — See *JUSTICE*, *RECTITUDE*.

E-QUIV'A-LENCE, *n.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *Fr. équivalence*; *Sp. equivalencia*; *Fr. équivalence*.] The state of being equivalent; equality of value, excellence, weight, power, meaning, or effect. *Hammond*.

E-QUIV'A-LĒNCE, *v. a.* To be equal to. *Broune*.

E-QUIV'A-LĒNT, *a.* [*It. & Sp. equivalente*; *Fr. équivalent*.]

1. Equal in value, excellence, weight, power, or effect; equal; commensurate. *Milton*.

2. Having the same import or meaning.

Now to "serve" and to "minister," "servile" and "ministerial," are terms *equivalent*.

3. (*Geol.*) Noting strata, in different regions, of which the origin was contemporaneous.

4. (*Geom.*) Noting figures which have the same surface. *Peirce*.

E-QUIV'A-LĒNT, *n.* 1. A thing of the same weight or value; that which is equal.

It rests for you to make the *equivalent*. *Dryden*.

2. Offset; amends; compensation; atonement. (They) fancy a regular obedience to one law will be a full *equivalent* for their breach of another. *Rogers*.

3. A letter expressing the same sound as another letter.

4. (*Chem.*) The number which expresses the relative atomic weight of a chemical element as compared with another, or the ratio by weight in which substances reciprocally combine. *Brande*.

E-QUIV'A-LĒNT-LY, *ad.* In an equivalent manner. *Shelton*.

E'QUI-VÁLVE, *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *valva*, the leaf of a folding door; *Fr. équivalve*.] (*Conch.*) Having equal valves. *Pennant*.

E-QUIV'O-CA-CY, *n.* Equivocalness. *Broune*.

E-QUIV'O-CAL (ek'kwī'ō-kal), *a.* [*L. æquivocus*; *æquus*, equal, and *vox*, *voris*, a word; *It. & Sp. equivoco*; *Fr. équivoque*.]

1. Being of doubtful signification; having a double sense; ambiguous; as, "An *equivocal* expression."

2. Uncertain; doubtful; dubious. "How *equivocal* a test!" *Burke*.

Unfinished things one knows not what to call,
Their generation's so *equivocal*. *Pope*.

Syn. — See *AMBIGUOUS*, *DOUBTFUL*.

E-QUIV'O-CAL, *n.* A word of doubtful or double meaning. *Dennis*.

E-QUIV'O-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an equivocal manner; ambiguously; doubtfully.

E-QUIV'O-CAL-NESS, *n.* State of being equivocal or ambiguous; ambiguity; double meaning. "The *equivocalness* of the word." *Norris*.

E-QUIV'O-CATE, *v. n.* [*L. æquivoco*, *æquivocatus*; *It. equivocar*; *Sp. equivocar*; *Fr. équivoquer*.] [*i. EQUIVOCATED*; *pp. EQUIVOCATING*, *EQUIVOCATED*.] To use words of doubtful or double meaning; to use equivocal expressions; to quibble; to shuffle; to evade; to dodge; to prevaricate. "No man may *equivocate* when he ought to tell the truth." *State Trials*, 1606.

E-QUIV'O-CATE, *v. a.* To render equivocal. "He *equivocated* his vow." *Sir G. Buck*.

E-QUIV'O-CĀTION, *n.* [*L. æquivocatio*; *It. equivocazione*; *Sp. equivocación*, a mistake.] Act of equivocating; ambiguity of speech; a quibble; evasion; prevarication.

We must speak by the card, or *equivocation* will undo us. *Shak.*

Syn. — See *EVASION*.

E-QUIV'O-CĀTOR, *n.* One who equivocates. "A secret liar or *equivocator*." *Fuller*.

E-QUIV'O-CA-TŌRY, *a.* That equivocates; partaking of equivocation. *Craig*.

EQU'U-I-VŌKE (ek'wē-vōk), *n.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *Fr. vœux*, a wish; *It. & Sp. equivoco*; *Fr. équivoque*.]

1. An ambiguous expression. "The *equivokes* in the last stanza." *Graves*.

2. Double meaning; a quibble; an equivocation. "I know your *equivokes*." *B. Jonson*.

ÉQUIVOQUE (ē'kwē-kē'), *n.* [*Fr.*] See *EQUIVŌKE*. *Pope*.

E-QUIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [*L. æquus*, a horse, and *voror*, to devour.] Feeding on horse-flesh. *Smart*.

E'QŪS, *n.* [*L. (Zool.)*] A genus of quadrupeds with solid or undivided hoofs, including the horse, the ass, the quagga, and the zebra. *Cuvier*.

ÉR. A termination of many nouns formed from verbs, and signifying the doer of the action expressed by the verb, as *lover* from *love*, *ruler* from *rule*;—written also *er*, as *visitor* or *visitor*.—It corresponds to the Saxon terminations *ere* and *er*, which "some think," says Bosworth, "from *wer*, a man." Occurring in connection with the name of a place, as in *Londoner*, it is derived, according to Gibson, from *A. S. wara*, dwellers.

E'RA, *n.* [*L. æra*; *It. & Sp. era*; *Fr. ère*.] (*Chron.*) The account of time, or a series of years, from any particular date or epoch; the point of time at which the reckoning begins; an epoch; a period; date.

From the blessings they bestow
Our times are dated and our *eras* move. *Prior*.

Syn. — See *TIME*.

E-RĀ-DI-ĀTE, *v. n.* [*L. e*, from, and *radius*, a ray.] To shoot like a ray; to radiate. *Mora*.

E-RĀ-DI-ĀTION, *n.* Emission of radiance or splendor; radiation. *K. Charles*.

E-RĀD'I-CA-BLE, *a.* That may or can be eradicated, rooted out, or destroyed. *Craig*.

E-RĀD'I-CATE, *v. a.* [*L. eradic*, *eradicatus*; *e*, priv., and *radico*, to take root; *radix*, a root; *It. eradicare*.] [*i. ERADICATED*; *pp. ERADICATING*, *ERADICATED*.]

1. To pull up by the root; to root out. "He suffereth acorn to be *eradicated*." *Broune*.

2. To destroy completely; to extirpate; to exterminate; to annihilate.

He may so change the whole juices of the body as to *eradicate* the distemper. *Arbutnot on Diet*.

Syn. — *Eradicate* noxious weeds; *eradicate* or *extirpate* bad habits, vices, abuses. *Exterminate* noxious animals, nations, &c. Plague, pestilence, and famine *extirpate*; the sword *exterminates*.

ERAD-I-CĀTION, *n.* [L. *eradicatio*; Fr. *eradication*.] The act of eradicating; destruction; extirpation. "Utter *eradication* from the face of the earth." *Dean King*, 1603.

ERAD-I-CĀ-TĪVE, *a.* [It. *eradicativo*; Sp. *eradicativo*; Fr. *radicatif*.] That eradicates; curing radically; driving quite away. *Bailey*.

ERAD-I-CĀ-TĪVE, *n.* (Med.) A medicine which cures radically. *Whitlock*.

ER-Ā-GRÖS'TIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἔρως*, love, and *ἄγρωσις*, a grass.] (Bot.) A genus of grasses with pretty dancing spikelets; live-grass. *Loudon*.

ER-ĀN'THE-MŪM, *n.* [Gr. *ἔρως*, the spring, and *ἄνθος*, a flower.] (Bot.) A genus of acanthaceous plants, with showy purple flowers. *P. Cyc.*

ER-ĀN'THIS, *n.* [See *ERANTHEMUM*.] (Bot.) A genus of plants. *Eranthis hyemalis*, or winter aconite, is a small, stemless, tuberous, herbaceous plant inhabiting shady places in the midland parts of Europe, and bearing pale yellow flowers. *P. Cyc.*

ER-Ā'SĀ-BLE, *a.* That may be erased. *Clarke*.

ER-ĀSE', *v. a.* [L. *erado*, *erarus*; *e*, from, and *radō*, to scrape.] [i. ERASSED; pp. ERASING, ERASED.]

1. To scrape out; to scratch out; to rub out; to efface; to obliterate; to expunge; to cancel; to delete; to raise; as, "To *erase* what is written."

2. To remove or destroy, as by rubbing or blotting out. "Till all ideas of rectitude and justice are *erased* from his mind." *Burke*.

Syn. — See *EFFACE*.

ER-ĀSED' (ē-rās't), *p. a.* (Her.) Noting any thing jagged, from being forcibly torn off, as distinguished from *couped*, which term characterizes any thing cleanly cut off. *Richardson*.

ER-ĀSE'MENT, *n.* The act of erasing; erasure; destruction. *Johnson*.

ER-ĀS'ER, *n.* He who or that which erases: — an instrument for scratching out writing. *Simmonds*.

ER-Ā'SĪON (ē-rā'shūn), *n.* The act of erasing or scratching out. *Smart*.

ER-ĀS'TIAN (ē-rās'tyān), *n.* (Ecol. Hist.) A follower of *Thomas Erastus*, a German divine of the 16th century, who denied the power of the church to discipline its members. *Buck*.

ER-ĀS'TIAN-ISM (ē-rās'tyān-izm), *n.* (Ecol. Hist.) The doctrine or principles of the Erastians. *Leslie*.

ER-ĀS'URE (ē-rā'shūr), *n.* The act of erasing; rasure; obliteration. "Any corruption by mutilation, changes, or *erasures*." *Horsley*.

ER-Ā-TŌ, *n.* [Gr. *ἑρως*; *ἑρως*, lovely; *ἑρως*, to love.] (Myth.) One of the nine Muses, who presided over amatory and lyric poetry. She is represented as crowned with roses and myrtle, and holding a lyre in her hand. *Anthom.*

ERE (ār) [Ar. *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; Ar. *P.*; Sr. *S. E.*], *ad.* [M. Goth. *air*, early in the morning; A. S. *ær*, before; Dut. *aer*; Ger. *ehē*, *ehē*; Icel. *ær*.] Before; sooner than. [Antiquated.] *Shak.*

Chaucer, I confess, is a rough diamond, and must be first polished ere he shine. *Dryden*.

ERE (ār), *prep.* Before. [Poetical.]

Our fruitful Nile
Flowed ere the winter season. *Dryden*.

ER-E-BŪS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *ἑρως*.] The lower world; the region of darkness; hell.

Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook
Of Erebus. *Milton*.

Not Erebus itself were dim enough
To hide thee. *Shak.*

ER-ĒCT' (ē-rēkt'), *v. a.* [L. *erigo*, *erectus*; *e*, from, and *rego*, to make straight or right; It. *erigere*; Sp. *erigir*; Fr. *ériger*.] [i. ERECTED; pp. ERECTING, ERECTED.]

1. To place perpendicularly to the plane of the horizon; to place upright; to set up; as, "To *erect* a pole, a flagstaff, or a standard."

2. To raise, as a monument or building; to build; to construct.

He erected there an altar. *Gen. xxxiii. 20.*

3. To found; to form; to institute.

Great difference there is between their proceedings who erect a new commonwealth, and theirs who only reform a decayed state. *Hooker*.

4. To exalt; to elevate; to magnify.

I am far from pretending infallibility; that would be to erect myself into an apostle. *Dryden*.

5. To raise from a low position; to lift up. [R.]

Who dare not now, though innocent, erect
My downcast looks. *Sanity*.

6. To encourage; to animate; to cheer.

Why should we
Admire erect our heads, and look
On a man, who, but for our sight,
Is a worm. *Milton*.

To erect a perpendicular; (Geom.) to draw a line at right angles to another line or to a plane.

Syn. — See *BUILD*, *FOUND*.

ER-ĒCT' (ē-rēkt'), *v. n.* To rise upright. [R.]

For by wet stalks do erect, and leaves bow down. *Bacon*.

ER-ĒCT', *a.* [L. *erectus*; It. *eretto*.]

1. Upright; not leaning; not prone.

Two of far nobler shape, erect and tall,
Godlike erect, with native honour clad. *Milton*.

2. Directed upwards; elevated. "Suppliant hands to Heaven *erect*." *Phillips*.

3. Bold; firm; undismayed; unterrified.

Let no vain fear thy generous ardor tame,
But stand erect. *Glanville*.

4. Intent; unflagging; fixed. "That vigilant and *erect* attention of mind." *Hooker*.

5. (Bot.) Noting any organ or part of a plant which stands perpendicularly, or nearly so, to the surface to which its base is attached. *Henslow*.

ER-ĒCT'Ā-BLE, *a.* That can be erected. *Craig*.

ER-ĒCT'ED, *p. a.* Being upright: — elevated in mind; magnanimous; generous; noble.

Glory, the reward
Of most erected spirits. *Milton*.

ER-ĒCT'ILE, *a.* [Fr. *erectile*.] That may be erected; susceptible of erection or of dilatation.

Erectile tissue, (Anat.) the tissue peculiar to the penis, nipples, &c. *Dunghison*.

ER-ĒCT'IL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being erectile or susceptible of erection. *Dr. Diz.*

ER-ĒCT'ION, *n.* [L. *erectio*; It. *erezione*; Sp. *ereccion*; Fr. *erection*.]

1. The act of erecting or building; as, "The *erection* of a monument or a house."

2. The state of being raised or elevated from a low position. "The *erection* of the hills above the ordinary land." *Brerewood*.

3. Act of rousing; excitement to attention.

Starting is an *erection* of the spirits to attend. *Bacon*.

4. (Anat.) State of a part when it becomes stiff, hard, and swollen by the accumulation of blood in the areolae of its tissue. *Dunghison*.

ER-ĒCT'IVE, *a.* Raising; lifting up. *Cotgrave*.

ER-ĒCT'LY, *ad.* In an erect posture. *Smart*.

ER-ĒCT'NESS, *n.* The state of being erect; uprightness of posture or of form. "Erectness of man's stature." *Stillington*.

ER-ĒCT'Q-PĀ'TENT, *a.* 1. (Bot.) Noting a position between erect and spreading. *Ogilvie*.

2. (Ent.) Noting that the primary wings of an insect are erect, and the secondary, horizontal. *Maunder*.

ER-ĒCT'OR, *n.* 1. One who erects, raises, or constructs. *W. Montagu*, 1648.

2. (Anat.) A muscle of the penis. *Dunghison*.

ERE-LŌNG' (ār-lōng'), *ad.* Before long.

And, following the stag, ere long slew him. *Spenser*.

The world ere long a world of tears must weep. *Milton*.

ER-E-MĀ-CĀ-U'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἑρως*, gentle, gradual, and *καύσις*, a burning.] (Chem.) Change which vegetable and animal substances undergo after death; putrefaction; — so called from the theory adopted by Liebig and other modern chemists, that this change is produced by the union of oxygen with combustible elements, as in the burning of wood, and hence is a process of slow combustion. *Craig*.

ER-E-MĪT-AGE, *n.* A hermitage. *Shelton*.

ER-E-MĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *ἐρημίτης*; *ἐρημός*, a desert; L., It., & Sp. *eremita*; Fr. *ermite*.]

1. A hermit; an anchorite; an ascetic.

Thou spirit, who led'st this glorious *eremite*
Into the desert, his victorious field. *Milton*.

2. (Min.) A crystallized mineral, called also *monazite*. *Dana*.

ER-E-MĪT'IC, } *a.* Relating to an eremite;
ER-E-MĪT'ICAL, } solitary; hermitical. *Bp. Hall*.

ER-E-MĪ-TĪSM, *n.* The state of a hermit. *Clarke*.

ERE-NŌW' (ār-nōd'), *ad.* Before this time. *Dryden*.

My father has repented him *erewith*. *Dryden*.

ER-ĒP-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *erupto*, *eruptatus*, to creep out.] Act of creeping forth. *Bailey*.

ER-ĒP'TĪON, *n.* [L. *eruptio*.] The act of snatching away by force. *Cockeram*.

ER-E-TĪSM, *n.* [Gr. *ἐρεθισμός*; *ἐρεθίζω*, to irritate; L. *erethismus*; Fr. *érithisme*.] (Med.) Augmentation of the vital phenomena in any organ or tissue; irritation. *Dunghison*.

ER-E-TĪS'TIC, *a.* Relating to erethism. *Craig*.

ERE-WĪLE' (ār-hwīl'), } *ad.* Some time

ERE-WĪLES' (ār-hwīlz'), } ago; before now.
I am as fair now as I was *erewhile*. *Shak.*

ERF, *n.*; pl. *ERVEN*. The Dutch name in the Cape Colony for a piece of garden land, usually about half an acre. *Simmonds*.

ER-GAT, *v. a.* To draw, as conclusions; to infer; to deduce. *Hewyt*.

ER-GĀ-TĀ, *n.* [L., from Gr. *ἐργάτης*.] A capstan or windlass. *Weale*.

ER-GŌ, *ad.* [L.] (Logic.) Therefore; consequently; — often used in jocular argumentation. "Ergo, light wenches will burn." *Shak.*

ER-GOT, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A substance like soft horn behind the pastern joint of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

2. An enlarged seed of rye, and also of other grasses, diseased and perverted in its nature by the influence of a parasitic fungus; horn-seed; spur. — See *SPUR*, No. 14. *Wood & Baché*.

ER-GOT, *v. n.* [L. *ergo*, therefore.] To draw conclusions logically. *Hewyt*.

ER-GOT-INE, *n.* (Chem.) A narcotic and poisonous substance obtained from ergot. *Craig*.

ER-GOT-ISM, *n.* 1. [L. *ergo*, therefore.] A conclusion logically deduced; an inference. *Browne*.

2. [Fr. *ergotisme*. — See *ERGOT*.] A disease in grain; ergot.

3. (Med.) Poisoning by ergot; an epidemic disease, caused by the use of ergot in rye-bread. It occurs in two forms, the *convulsive* and the *gangrenous*. *Ogilvie*. *Dunghison*.

ER-Ī-A, *n.* [Gr. *ἑρως*, wool.] (Bot.) A genus of curious epiphytous plants; — so named on account of the wooliness of its flowers. *Loudon*.

ER-Ī-ĀCH (ēr-ē-āk), *n.* (Irish Law.) A pecuniary fine or satisfaction which a party guilty of murder was compelled to pay to a relative or the relatives of the deceased. *Spenser*.

ER-Ī-CA, *n.* [Gr. *ἑρως*; *ἑρως*, to break, — in allusion to the brittle branches.] (Bot.) An extensive genus of beautiful flowering plants, embracing the heaths. *P. Cyc.*

ER-I-CĀ-CEOUS (-shus, 66), *a.* (Bot.) Noting the order of plants to which the genus *Erica* belongs. *Smart*.

ER-ĪCH'THĀN, *n.* Same as *ERIOETHUS*. *Brande*.

ER-ĪCH'THUS, *n.* [Gr. *ἑρως*, early, and *χθώς*, the earth.] (Zool.) A genus of long-tailed decapod crustaceans, found in tropical seas. *Brande*.

ER-ĪD'A-NŪS, *n.* [L., the river *Eridanus*, or Po.] (Astron.) One of the southern constellations, containing 54 stars. *Hind*.

ER-ĪG'E-RŌN, *n.* [Gr. *ἑρως*, the spring, and *ῥών*, an old man.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; flea-bene; flea-wort; — so called from becoming old early in the year. *Loudon*.

ER-Ī-Ġ-BLE, *a.* [L. *erigo*, to erect.] That may be erected. *Clarke*.

ER-ĪN (ēr'in, Ō; ē'r'in or ēr'in, K; ēr'in, C. *Earnshaw*), *n.* [Irish.] Ireland.

There came to the beach a poor exile of Erin. *Campbell*.

ER-RIN-GŪ (er-rin-gō), *n.* [Gr. ῥίζη, *rhizē*, a root.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the *Erigeron*.

ER-R-NITE, *n.* [From *Erin*, in allusion to its occurring in Ireland.] (*Min.*) A native arseniate of copper. *Smart.*

ER-R-ŪM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ῥέον, *rhēon*, wool, and μέτρον, *metron*, a measure.] (*Opt.*) An instrument for measuring the diameter of minute particles and fibres, as of wool, by ascertaining the diameter of any one of the colored rings they produce. *Young.*

ER-R-ŪPH'Q-RŪM, *n.* [Gr. ῥέον, *rhēon*, wool, and φέω, *phēō*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) A genus of sedge-like plants, the seeds of which are surrounded with a wool-like substance. *P. Cyc.*

ER-RIPH'Ū, *n.* [Gr. ῥίφις, *rhifis*, a kid.] (*Zool.*) A genus of short-tailed crustaceans. *Brande.* *Eriphus spinifrons.*



ER-RIS-MAT-U-RĪ'N-Ō, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A subfamily of birds of the order *Anseres* and family *Anatidae*; spring-tailed ducks. *Gray.* *Eristamatura leucocephala.*



† ER-RIS'TIC, *a.* *Eristical.* *Life of Firmin*, 1698.

† ER-RIS'TI-CAL, *a.* [Gr. ῥίσις, *rhisis*, contention.] Controversial; relating to disputes. *Bp. Parker*, 1673.

ER-RIX, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of serpents; — written also *eryx*. — See *ERYX*. *Eng. Cyc.*

† ER-KE (erk), *a.* [Gr. ἀργός, *argos*; A. S. *earg*.] Idle; lazy; slothful. *Chaucer.*

ER-LAN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a light-green or gray color, first observed at Erla iron forges, in the Saxon Erzgebirge. *Craig.*

† ER-M, *v. a.* [A. S. *yrman*, to harm; *earm*, miserable.] To grieve. *Chaucer.*

ER-MĒ-LĪN, *n.* Same as *ERMINÉ*. *Sidney.*

ER-MIN, *n.* (*Com.*) An import duty in the Levant. *Simmonds.*

ER-MINE (er'min), *n.* [It. *ermellino*, *ermellino*; *Sp. armiño*; Fr. *hermine*. — Dut. *hermyne*; Ger. *Dan.*; & Sw. *hermelin*. — "Originally, fur from *Armenia*. Chaucer has *armine*." *Sullivan.*]

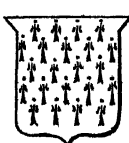
1. (*Zool.*) A species of *Mustela*, or stoat; an animal about the size of a squirrel, resembling the weasel, and valued for its fur, which, in winter, is white, and in summer reddish-brown, except on the tip of the tail, where it is always black. *Van Der Hoeven.*

2. The fur of ermine; — generally prepared for ornamental purposes by intermixing black spots from the tail, and, in this state, it is used as the distinctive doubling or lining of the state robes of sovereigns and nobles, as well as of their coronets. *Brande.*

As spots on ermine beautify the skin. *Collins.*

3. The emblem, office, or dignity of a judge. I call upon . . . the judges to interpose the purity of their ermine, to save us from this pollution. *Ld. Chatham.*

4. (*Her.*) One of the furs used in blazonry. It represents the skin of that animal, white, spotted, or timbered with black. *Brande.*



ER-MINED (er'mind), *a.* Clothed with ermine. "*Ermind* pride." *Pope.*

ER-NĒ, } *n.* From the Saxon *ern*, *earn*, a cottage,
ER-QN, } or place of retirement. *Gibson's Camden.*

ER-NE, *n.* A local name of the sea-eagle. *Maunder.*

ER-RŌDE, *v. a.* [L. *erodo*; *e*, from, and *rodo*, to gnaw; It. *rodere*; Sp. *roer*.] [*i.* *ERODED*; *pp.* *ERODING*, *ERODED*.] To eat from or away; to canker or eat away; to corrode.

It hath been received that sea-air hath antipathy with the lungs, and erodeth them. *Bacon.*

ER-RŌD'ED, *p. a.* 1. Eaten away; corroded.
2. (*Bot.*) Appearing as if gnawed; jagged. *Loudon.*

ER-RŌD'ENT, *n.* (*Med.*) A substance that eats away or erodes. *Hoblyn.*

ER-RŌ'DĒ-ŪM, *n.* [Gr. ἑρδία, *herdia*, a heron.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; heron's-bill. *P. Cyc.*

† ER-Q-GATE, *v. a.* [L. *erogo*, *erogatus*.] To give; to bestow. *Bp. Patrick.*

† ER-Q-GAT'ION, *n.* [L. *erogatio*.] The act of giving; distribution. *Sir T. Elyot.*

ER-RŌSE', *a.* [L. *erodo*, *erosus*, to gnaw off.] (*Bot.*) Having small sinuses around the margin, as if gnawed; eroded. *Smart.*

ER-RŌ'SION (er-rō'shun, 93), *n.* [L. *erosio*; It. *erosione*; Sp. *erocion*; Fr. *erosion*.]

1. The act of eroding or eating away. *Johnson.*
2. The state of being eroded or eaten away; corrosion. *Arbuthnot.*

ER-RŌ'SIVE, *a.* Having the property of eroding, eating away, or corroding; corrosive. *Clarke.*

ER-RŌS'TRATE, *a.* [L. *e*, priv., and *rostrum*, a beak.] (*Bot.*) Not beaked. *Gray.*

ER-Q-TĒME, *n.* [Gr. ἐρώτημα, *erōtēma*, a question.] (*Rhet.*) That which indicates a question; a note of interrogation. *G. Brown.*

ER-Q-TĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐρώτης; ἐρωτάω, to ask.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the speaker adopts the form of interrogation, not to express a doubt, but to make a bold assertion of what is asked; as, "He that planted the ear, shall he not hear?" *Ps. xciv. 9. Gibbs.*

ER-RŌT'IC, *n.* An amatory poem; a poem treating of love. *Smart.*

ER-RŌT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ἐρωτικός; ἐρως, love; It. &
ER-RŌT'IC-CAL, } *Sp. erotico*; Fr. *erotique*.] Relat-
ing to the passion of love; treating of love. *Burton.*

ER-Q-TŌ-MĀ-NĪ-A, } *n.* [Gr. ἐρωμανία; ἐρως, love,
ER-Q-TŌM'A-Ū, } and *mania*, madness.] (*Med.*)
A species of insanity caused by love. *Dunghlison.*

ER-PE-TŌL'Q-GĪST, *n.* Herpetologist. *Craig.*

ER-PE-TŌL'Q-GY, *n.* See *HERPETOLOGY*.

ER-PE-TŌN, *n.* [Gr. ἐπερτής, *eperthes*, a reptile.] (*Zool.*) A genus of serpents furnished with two soft prominences, covered with scales, on the muzzle; — properly *herpeton*. *Eng. Cyc.*

ERR (er), *v. n.* [L. *erro*; It. *errare*; Sp. *errar*; Fr. *errer*. — Ger. *irren*; Dan. *irre*; Sw. *irra*.]

[*i.* *ERRED*; *pp.* *ERRING*, *ERRED*.]

1. To wander; to ramble; to rove.

A storm of strokes, well meant, with fury flies,
And errs about their temples, ears, and eyes. *Dryden.*

2. To deviate from the right way; to go astray; to depart from rectitude; to be sinful.

We have erred and strayed . . . like lost sheep. *Com. Pra.*

To err is human, to forgive divine. *Pope.*

3. To commit errors; to mistake; to blunder.

One that truly loves you,
That errs in ignorance, and not in cunning. *Shak.*

† ERR, *v. a.* 1. To mislead; to cause to err. *Burton.*

2. To miss; to lose; to mistake.

I shall not lag behind, nor err
The way, though leading. *Milton.*

† ERR'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to err or mistake. *Bailey.*

† ERR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liableness to error or mistake. *Mountagu.*

ER-RAND (er-rand, *P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; er-rand, *S. W.*; er-rand or ar-rand, *F.*), *n.* [Goth. *airus*; A. S. *arend*; Dan. *arend*; Icel. *arend*; Sw. *arend*; Norse *arend*.] That which is intrusted to a messenger; a message; a mandate; a mission; a commission.

Bear his swift errands over moist and dry,
O'er sea and land. *Milton.*

Syn. — See *MESSAGE*.

ER-RAND-BŌY, *n.* A boy employed to deliver messages. *Tweedell.*

ER-RANT, *a.* [L. *erro*, *errans*, to wander; It. & Sp. *errante*; Fr. *errant*.]

1. Wandering; roving; rambling; as, "Knights errant."

It was thought that there are just seven planets or errant stars. *Brown.*

2. Abandoned; vile; worthless; arrant. "An errant fool." *B. Jonson.*

3. (*Law.*) Itinerant; — applied to judges who go the circuit, and to bailiffs. "Justices errant." *Butler's Eng. Gram.*, 1633.

ER-RANT-KNIGHT, *n.* A knight who travelled in search of adventures; a knight-errant. *Ungere.*

ER-RANT-RY, *n.* 1. An errant or wandering state.

After a short space of errantry upon the seas, he got safe back to Dunkirk. *Johnson.*

2. The employment of a knight-errant; knight-errantry. — See *KNIGHT-ERRANTRY*. *Johnson.*

ER-RĀ'TY, *n. pl.*; sing. ER-RĀ'TY-M. [L.] The errors or mistakes in printing, usually given, with corrections, in a list at the beginning or the end of the book in which they occur.

ER-RĀT'IC, *a.* [L. *erraticus*; *erro*, to wander; It. & Sp. *errático*; Fr. *erratique*.]

1. Wandering; roving; not stationary. "Each erratic world." *Blackmore.*

2. Deviating from the right or usual way; irregular; abnormal. "Erratic fever." *Harvey.*

Erratic blocks, (*Geol.*) masses of rock widely scattered on the surface of the earth, and supposed to have been drifted by icebergs from their original bed.

† ER-RĀT'IC, *n.* One who errs or wanders from rectitude; a rogue. *Cockeram.*

ER-RĀT'IC-CAL, *a.* Same as *ERRATIC*. *Bp. Hall.*

ER-RĀT'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an erratic manner.

ER-RĀT'IC-CAL-NESS, *n.* State of being erratic.

† ER-RĀT'ION, *n.* [L. *erratio*; *erro*, to wander.] A wandering to and fro. *Cockeram.*

ER-RĀT'UM, *n.*; pl. ER-RĀ'TA. [L.] An error in writing or printing; — chiefly used in the plural. — See *ERRATA*.

ER-RHĪNE (er-rhin), *n.* [Gr. ῥήνιν; ῥήν, in, and ῥίς, or ρς, the nose; It. *errino*; Fr. *errhin*.] (*Med.*) A substance that excites sneezing; a medicinal snuff; a sternutatory. *Dunghlison.*

ER-RHĪNE, *a.* That is snuffed up by the nose; promoting a discharge from the nose. *Loudon.*

ERR'ING, *p. a.* Wandering from the right way; misled by error; liable to err; fallible; sinful. "The erring soul." *Milton.*

ER-RŌ'NE-OŪS, *a.* [L. *erroneus*, wandering; *erro*, to wander; It. & Sp. *erroneo*; Fr. *erroné*.]

1. † Wandering; straying; roving; erratic. "They roam *erroneous*." *Philips.*

2. † Deviating from the ordinary way; irregular. "Erroneous circulation." *Arbuthnot.*

3. Misled by error; mistaking; blundering. "Erroneous conscience." *South.*

4. False; incorrect; wrong; not true; untrue. "Erroneous opinion." *Hooker.*

ER-RŌ'NE-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In an erroneous manner.

ER-RŌ'NE-OŪS-NESS, *n.* The state of being erroneous. *Boyle.*

ER-RŌR, *n.* [L. *error*; *erro*, to wander; It. *errore*; Sp. *error*; Fr. *erreur*.]

1. † A wandering or roving excursion; a voyage or a journey. "His *error* by sea." *B. Jonson.*

2. Involuntary deviation from truth; misapprehension; mistake; fallacy; blunder.

Error is a mistake of our judgment. *Locke.*

3. A fault; an offence; crime; sin.

Blood he offered for himself, and for the errors of the people. *Heb. ix. 7.*

4. (*Law.*) A mistake in the foundation, proceedings, judgment, or execution of a suit in a court of record, in matter of law or of fact. *Burrill.*

A writ of error is one which authorizes the judges of a superior court to examine a record on which judgment has been given in an inferior court, on an allegation of error in pleading a process, &c., and to affirm or reverse the same. *Burrill.*

Syn. — Error respects the act; fault, the agent. Error may lie in the judgment or in the conduct; fault, in the will or intention. A blunder arises from gross carelessness. All are liable to error or mistake, and none are free from faults. An error of judgment or of the press; a great mistake; a gross blunder; a common fault; a great offence.

ER-RŌR, *v. a.* (*Law.*) To rescind, as a wrong judgment. *Clarke.*

ER-RŌR-IST, *n.* One who is in error. *Ed. Rev.*

ERS, *n.* A plant; bitter vetch. *Johnson.*

ERSE, *n.* [Evidently another form of the word *Irish*. *Brande.*] The language of the descendants of the Gael or Celts, in the Highlands of Scotland; the Gaelic language.

The Irish and *Erse* so nearly resemble each other that, after a short familiarity with the pronunciation, the Irish and Scots Highlanders have no difficulty in understanding each other. *Brande.*

ERSE, *a.* Belonging to the ancient Scotch. *Perry.*

ERSH, *n.* The stubble after corn is cut. [Local.]

ERST, *ad.* [A. S. *erst*, superlative of *ær*, before. — Ger. *erst*. — See *ERE*.]

1. First; at first; in the beginning.

Abandon this forestalled place at *erst*. *Spenser.*

2. At a former time; once; formerly; till now.

As signal now in low, dejected state, *Milton.*
As *erst* in highest.

Obs. Obsolete or poetical.

† ERST'WHILE, *ad.* In former times; before a certain time; aforetime. *Glanville.*

ER-Ü-BES'CEANCE, } *n.* [L. *erubescencia*; *rubeo*,
ER-Ü-BES'CEAN-CY, } to be red; It. *erubescenza*;
Sp. *erubescencia*; Fr. *erubescence*.] The act of

growing red; redness; a blush. *Bailey.*

ER-Ü-BES'CENT, *a.* [L. *erubescere*, *erubescens*, to grow red; It. *erubescere*; Fr. *erubescere*.] Reddish; inclining to redness. *Johnson.*

ER-RÜ'CA, *n.* [L.] 1. (Ent.) A worm; a caterpillar; — the larva state of insects. *Loudon.*

2. (Bot.) A genus of plants; rocket. *Loudon.*

3. (Conch.) A genus of univalve mollusks, allied to *Clausilia*. *Succinsson.*

† ER-RÜCT', *v. a.* [L. *eructo*.] To eructate. *Bailey.*

ER-RÜC'TATE, *v. a.* [L. *eructo*, *eructatus*; It. *eructare*; Sp. *eructar*; Fr. *eructer*.] To belch; to throw from the stomach, as wind. [R.] *Hovell.*

ER-ÜC-TÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *eructatio*; It. *eruttazione*; Sp. *eructacion*; Fr. *eructation*.]

1. The act of belching; ructation. *Swift.*

2. That which is vented from the stomach, as wind; a belch. *Arbutnot.*

3. A sudden burst of wind or other matter from the earth.

Thermæ are hot springs, or fiery eructations. *Woodward.*

|| ER'U-DITE, or ER'U-DITE [Er'u-dit, Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; Er'u-dit, W.; Er'u-dit, P.], *a.* [L. *eruditus*; *erudio*, to instruct; It. & Sp. *erudito*; Fr. *érudit*.] Having erudition; learned; conversant with books. "The *erudite* Germans." *Chesterfield.*

|| ER'U-DITE-LY, *ad.* With erudition; learnedly.

|| ER'U-DITE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being erudite or learned. *Coleridge.*

ER-Ü-DY'TION (Er'u-dish'un), *n.* [L. *eruditio*; It. *erudizione*; Sp. *erudicion*; Fr. *erudition*.] Knowledge obtained from books or by study; learning; literature; lore; scholarship.

The earl was of good *erudition*, having been placed at study in Cambridge very young. *Wotton.*

Syn. — See KNOWLEDGE, LITERATURE.

ER'U-GATE, *a.* [L. *e*, priv., and *ruga*, a wrinkle.] Having the wrinkles rubbed out; smooth. *Smart.*

ER-RÜ'GI-NOUS, *a.* [L. *eruginosus*, full of copper rust; It. *rugginoso*; Fr. *érugineux*.]

1. Partaking of copper, or of the rust of copper. "Eruginous earths." *Browne.*

2. Green, with a blue tint; having the color of verdigris. *Simmonds.*

ER-RÜ'N'DA, *n.* A name given in the East to the seed of the castor-oil plant. *Simmonds.*

† ER-RÜPT', *v. n.* [L. *erumpo*, *eruptus*.] To burst forth suddenly and violently. *Seager.*

ER-RÜPT'ED, *p. a.* Burst forth; burst; broken.

ER-RÜPT'ION (Er-rüp'shun), *n.* [L. *eruptio*; *erumpo*, *eruptus*, to burst forth; *e*, from, and *rumpo*, to burst; It. *eruzione*; Sp. *erupcion*; Fr. *eruption*.]

1. Act of bursting forth; emission; explosion; outburst; as, "The *eruptions* of a volcano."

2. A sudden hostile excursion; a sally.

Thither, if but to try, shall be, perhaps, *Milton.*
Our first *eruption*.

3. † A violent exclamation.

To his secretary he would break out into bitter and passionate *eruptions*. *Wotton.*

4. (Med.) A breaking out of pimples or pustules upon the skin: — pimples; pustules; vesicles; rash; exanthemem. *Dunglison.*

ER-RÜP'TIVE, *a.* [It. *eruttivo*; Sp. *eruptivo*; Fr. *éruptif*.]

1. That breaks out; bursting forth.

When to the startled eye the sudden glance
Appears far south *eruptive* through the cloud. *Thomson.*

2. (Med.) Attended with eruptions. "Eruptive fevers." "Eruptive disease." *Dunglison.*

3. (Geol.) Produced by eruption; as, "Eruptive rocks."

ER'VÜM, *n.* [Celt. *erv*, tilled land, — to which this plant is a pest.] (Bot.) A genus of leguminous plants, one species of which, lentil (*Ervum lens*), is a legume of the greatest antiquity, and is much prized in Eastern countries. *Loudon.*

ER-Y-MÄN'THI-AN, *a.* (Geog.) Belonging to Erymanthus, a chain of mountains in Arcadia. *Ash.*

ER-YN'GI-ÜM, or ER-YN'GÖ, *n.* [Gr. *ἐρύγιον*.] (Bot.) A genus of evergreen herbaceous plants, somewhat like thistles in general appearance, one species of which, *Eryngium maritimum*, or sea-holly, has long been esteemed as an aphrodisiac; — also written *eringo*. *P. Cyc.*

ER-Y-ÖN, *n.* (Geol.) A fossil macrourous crustacean animal. *P. Cyc.*

ER-Y'S'I-MÜM, *n.* [Gr. *ἐρψω*, to draw.] (Bot.) A genus of cruciferous herbaceous plants; hedge-mustard. *Loudon.*

ER-Y-SIP'E-LAS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *ἐρύσιπλος*; *ἐρψω*, to draw in, and *πλάω*, near. — "So called because it generally extends to the neighboring parts." *Dunglison*. — *ἐρύσιπλος*, red, and *πλάω*, skin. *Liddell & Scott*.] (Med.) A disease, vulgarly called *St. Anthony's fire*, because he was supposed to heal it miraculously. It consists of a diffused inflammation of the skin, attended with swelling and pain in the part particularly affected, and usually with fever and delirium when seated upon the head. *Dunglison.*

ER-Y-SI-PÉL'A-TOÜS, *a.* Relating to erysipelas; partaking of erysipelas. *Bp. Berkeley.*

ER-Y-SIP'E-LOÜS, *a.* Erysipelatous. *Clarke.*

ER-Y-THA-CI'NÆ, *n. pl.* (Ornith.) A sub-family of denterostrual birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Luscinidae*; robins. *Gray.*

ER-Y-THÉ'MA, *n.* [Gr. *ἐρύθημα*.] (Med.) A superficial redness of the skin, resembling erysipelas; inflammatory blush. *P. Cyc.*

ER-Y-THÉ-MÄT'IC, *a.* (Med.) Relating to erythema; erythematous. *Dunglison.*

ER-Y-THÉM'A-TOÜS, *a.* Relating to erythema; erythematic. *Dunglison.*

ER-Y-THÉR'E'A, *n.* [Gr. *ἐρύθερος*, red, — in allusion to the flowers.] (Bot.) A genus of pretty herbaceous plants; centaury. *Gray.*

ER-YTH'RIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐρύθρος*, red.] (Chem.) Noting an acid found in the lichen *Rocella tinctoria*, and called also *erythrine*. *Horsford.*

ER-YTH'RINE, *n.* [Gr. *ἐρύθρος*, red.] (Chem.) One of a series of substances obtained from the lichen *Rocella tinctoria*. *Brande.*

ER-YTH'RQ-GËN, *n.* [Gr. *ἐρύθρος*, red, and *γεννάω*, to produce.] A neutral, crystalline, fatty matter found in diseased bile. *P. Cyc.*

ER-YTH-RQ-LÉ'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐρύθρος*, red, and *έλαιον*, oil; L. *oleum*, oil.] (Chem.) Noting an acid, of a red color and an oily appearance, found in archil. *Ogilvie.*

ER-YTH-RQ-LÉ'INE, *n.* (Chem.) A substance contained in litmus. *Ogilvie.*

ER-YTH-RQ-LY'T'M'INE, *n.* [Gr. *ἐρύθρος*, and Eng. *litmus*.] (Chem.) A substance of a red color contained in litmus. *Ogilvie.*

ER-Y-THRÖ'N-ÜM, *n.* [Gr. *ἐρύθρος*, red.] 1. (Bot.) A genus of bulbous plants, some species of which have red flowers and leaves; dog's-tooth violet. *Loudon.*

2. A name originally given to the metal *vanadium*, from the red color of its acid. *Brande.*

ER-Y-THRÖ-PHY'L'INE, or ER-Y-THRÖPH'YL'INE, *n.* [Gr. *ἐρύθρος*, red, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] (Chem.) The red coloring matter formed in certain leaves in autumn. *Brande.*

ER-Y-THRÛ'NÆ, *n.* [Gr. *ἐρύθρος*, red.] (Bot.) A leguminous genus of tropical and tuberous herbs; the coral-tree; — so named from its bright red flowers. *P. Cyc.*

ER'YX, *n.* (Zool.) A genus of serpents, having a very short obtuse tail, and narrow ventral plates; — written also *erix*. *Brande.*

ES-CA-LADE', *n.* [Fr.] (Mil.) The assault of a fortress by scaling the walls. *Campbell.*

ES-CA-LADE', *v. a.* To scale, as a wall. *Clarke.*

ESCALOP (sköl'lop or es-köl'up) [sköl'up, S. W. Ja.; es-köl'up, P.; es-köl'up or sköl'up, K.], *n.*

1. (Conch.) A bivalve shell-fish of the genus *Pecten*, regularly marked with ribs which radiate from the hinge to the circumference; a scallop. *Maudslayi.*

2. An indentation similar to that of the shell-fish called *escalop*; indenture; scallop. — See SCALLOP. *Brande.*

The figure of the leaves is divided into jags and *escalops*. *Ray.*

ES-CAL'OPED, *p. a.* (Her.) Covered, as an escutcheon, with a series of waving lines, like that on the edge of an escalop shell, overlapping as shown in the cut.

ES-CÄM'BI-Ö, *n.* [L. *ambio*, to exchange.] (Law.) A license in the shape of a writ, formerly granted to an English merchant to draw a bill of exchange on another in foreign parts. *Burrill.*

ES-CÄP'A-BLE, *a.* That may be escaped or avoided. *N. Brit. Rev.*

ES-CA-PÄDE', *n.* [Fr.] 1. (Man.) Irregular motion of a horse.

He with a graceful pride
Sprung loose, and flew into an *escapade*. *Dryden.*

2. An impropriety of speech or behavior of which an individual is unconscious; a vagary; prank; frolic. *Brande.*

A youthful *escapade*. *Ec. Rev.*

ES-CAPE', *v. a.* [It. *escappare*; Sp. *escapar*; Fr. *échapper*. — From L. *ex* [from], and *capere*, to take away. *Sullivan*.] 1. ESCAPED; pp. ESCAPING, ESCAPED.]

1. To flee from; to obtain exemption from; to avoid; to shun; to fly.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny. *Shak.*

2. To pass by without being observed; to elude.

Many things may *escape* them, in many they may be deceived. *Hooker.*

Syn. — See AVOID.

ES-CAPE', *v. n.* 1. To run from danger; to hasten away; to flee; to fly.

Escape for thy life, *escape* to the mountain, lest thou be consumed. *Gen. xxi. 17.*

2. To get clear from any danger without harm; to be passed without injury; as, "They were all killed; not one *escaped*."

ES-CAPE', *n.* 1. The act of one who escapes; the act of getting out of danger: flight.

I would hasten my *escape* from the windy storm and tempest. *Ps. lv. 7.*

2. The state of being freed from danger without harm; a being passed without injury; as, "That was a lucky *escape*."

3. † Excursion; sally; sortie. *Denham.*

4. † Subterfuge; evasion; excuse. "All *escape* by way of ignorance." *Raleigh.*

5. † Irregular action; fitful play. "Thousand *escapes* of wit." *Shak.*

6. † Oversight; mistake; blunder.

In transcribing there would be less care taken, and so the *escapes* less subject to observation. *Brewerwood.*

7. (Law.) Violent or privy evasion out of some lawful restraint: — the deliverance of a person out of prison before he is entitled to be set free. *Cowell. Bouvier.*

8. (Arch.) The scape or spring of a column; apophyge. *Britton.*

ES-CAPE'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *échappement*.]

1. Escape; flight. *Perry.*

2. That part of the mechanism of a watch or clock which receives the force of the spring or the weight to give motion to the pendulum or the balance. *Francis.*

ES-CAP'ER, *n.* One who escapes. *Todd.*
ES-CAP'ER-WAR'RANT (-wō'r-rant), *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A process addressed to all sheriffs, &c., to retake an escaped prisoner. *Burrill.*
ES-CAP'ING, *n.* Avoidance of danger. *Ezra ix. 14.*
ES-CAR'BUN-CLE, *n.* The heraldic name for the precious stone called *carbuncle*. *Craig.*
ES-CAR-GA-TOIRE (es-kār-ga-twōr'), *n.* [Fr., from *escargot*, a snail.] A nursery of snails. *Addison.*
ES-CAR'P, *v. a.* [Fr. *escarper*.] (*Mil.*) To form into a slope, like an escarp. "The glacis was *escarped* upon the live rock." *Carleton.*
ES-CAR'P, *n.* [It. *scarpa*, a slope; Sp. *escarpa*; Fr. *escarpe*.] (*Fort.*) The sloping side of a ditch surrounding, or in front of, a work, and forming the exterior of a rampart; a scarp. *P. Cyc.*
ES-CAR'P-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *escarpement*.] (*Geol.*) The abrupt face of a ridge of high land. *Lyell.*
ES-CAR'TEL, *v. a.* (*Her.*) To cut or notch in a square form, as a cross. *Ogilvie.*
ESCH-A-LŪT' (esh-a-lōt' or sha-lōt') [sha-lōt', S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.; esh-a-lōt', Sm.], *n.* [Fr. *échallotte*.] (*Bot.*) A plant; a kind of onion; *Allium ascalonicum*.—See **SHALLOT**. *Mortimer.*
ESCHAR (ēs'skār), *n.* [Gr. *ἔσχα*; L. *eschara*; Fr. *escarre*.] (*Med.*) A crust or scab made on the flesh, as in the disorganization or mortification of a part, by a burn or some caustic application; a dry slough. *Dunglison.*
ES'CHA-RA, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of *Bryozoa*, which form a foliate skeleton. *Milne Edwards.*
ES-CHA-RŪT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἔσχαρος*; L. *escharoticus*.] Tending to sear or burn the skin; producing a scar; caustic. *Wm. Smith.*
ES-CHA-RŪT'IC (ēs-ka-rōt'ik), *n.* [Gr. *ἔσχαρος*; L. *escharoticus*.] (*Med.*) A substance which forms an eschar or slough, when applied to the skin; a caustic application. *Floyer.*
ES-CHA-TŌL'Ō-QY, *n.* [Gr. *ἔσχατος*, the farthest, uttermost, last, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] The doctrine of the last things. *Prof. G. Bush.*
ES-CHĒAT', *n.* [Low L. *escheta*; Old Fr. *eschete*, *eschet*, from *eschœir*, to fall.] (*Law.*) That which falls or lapses to the original proprietor, or to the state, as lands or other property, by the failure of heirs or by forfeiture;—a writ to recover escheats. *Cowell.*
ES-CHĒAT', *v. n.* [*i.* **ESCHĒATED**; *pp.* **ESCHĒATING**, **ESCHĒATED**.] (*Law.*) To be forfeited by failure of heirs. "All they die possessed of *eschēats* to the king." *Swinburne's Trav. through Spain.*
ES-CHĒAT', *v. a.* (*Law.*) To forfeit. *Bp. Hall.*
ES-CHĒAT'-A-BLE, *a.* That may escheat; liable to escheat. *Cotgrave.*
ES-CHĒAT'AGE, *n.* The right of succession to an escheat. *Sherwood.*
ES-CHĒAT'OR, *n.* (*Law.*) An ancient officer appointed to look after the escheats that fell due to the king. *Burrill.*
ES'CHE-VIN, *n.* A name formerly given to the elder or warden, the principal of the ancient guilds. *Simmonds.*
ES-CHEW' (es-chd'), *v. a.* [Teut. *eschouwen*; A. S. *scunian*; Ger. *scheuen*, to shun.—Norm. Fr. *eschever*, *eschivir*, and *eschœir*, to avoid.] [*i.* **ESCHĒWED**; *pp.* **ESCHĒWING**, **ESCHĒWED**.] To flee from; to avoid; to shun. *Spenser. Southey. Ed. Rev. Qu. Rev.* "Let him *eschew* evil and do good." 1 Pet. iii. 11.
Of virtue and vice, men are universally to practise the one and eschew the other.
A word somewhat antiquated, but not obsolete.
Syn.—See AVOID.
ES-CHEW'ER, *n.* One who eschews. *Coleridge.*
ES-CHEW'MENT (es-chd'ment), *n.* The act of eschewing, or avoiding. [*R.*] *Ch. Ob.*
ESCH-SCHÖLT'ZI-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of beautiful yellow-flowered papaveraceous plants, inhabiting California and the north-western coast of North America;—so named in honor of Dr. *Eschscholtz*, a botanist. *Loudon.*
ES'CHY-NITE, *n.* [Gr. *ἔσχυς*, shame.] (*Min.*)

A crystallized mineral;—so named by Berzelius in allusion to the inability of chemical science, at the time of its discovery, to separate the two unlike substances which it contained, titanic acid and zirconia. *Dana.*
ES-CŪCH'EON, *n.* See **ESCUTCHEON**. *Warton.*
ES-CŪRT, *n.* [It. *scorta*; Sp. *escorta*; Fr. *escorte*.]
 1. A convoy; a guard from place to place; a company of armed men attending on a person as a guard or a distinction.
 While the troops of my *escort* marched at the ordinary rate. *Burke.*
 2. Protection; safe conduct; safeguard; as, "To travel under the *escort* of a friend." *Ogilvie.*
ES-CŪRT, *v. a.* [*i.* **ESCORTED**; *pp.* **ESCORTING**, **ESCORTED**.] To attend; to accompany; to wait on; to convoy.
 They were *escorted* to the city of Canterbury. *Warton.*
Syn.—See ACCOMPANY.
ES-CŪT', *n.* [Old Fr. *escot*; Fr. *écot*.] A tax; a reckoning;—now shortened into *scot*, and forming a part of the phrase *scot and lot*.—See **SCOT**. *Johnson.*
ES-CŪT', *v. a.* To pay a reckoning for; to support; to maintain.
 Who maintains them? How are they *escoted*? *Shak.*
ES-CŪ-ĀDE', *n.* [Fr.] A small party of armed men; a squad. *Ogilvie.*
ES-CŪT', *n.* [Old Fr. *escoute*.] Persons sent for intelligence. Now *scout*. *Hayward.*
ES-CRİPT', *n.* [Old Fr. *escript*.] A writing; a schedule. *Cockeram.*
ESCRITOIRE (ēs-kre-twōr') [ēs-kru-tōr', S. W. J. E.; skru-tōr', P.; es-kru-twōr', Ja. K.; es-kre-twār', Sm.], *n.* [Old Fr., from *escrire*, to write.] A box, desk, or bureau, which forms a desk for writing; a scrutoire. *Johnson.*
ES-CRİ-TŌR'IAL, *a.* Relating to an *escritoire* or scrutoire. *Cowper.*
ES-CRŌL', *n.* (*Her.*) A scroll; the representation of a slip of paper, parchment, &c., on which the motto of an escutcheon is inscribed. *Ogilvie.*
ES-CRŌW', *n.* [Old Fr. *escrowe*.] (*Law.*) A conditional instrument or deed, delivered to a third person to hold ~~in~~ keep, until the condition is performed. *Blackstone.*
ES-CU-AGE, *n.* [Old Fr. *escu*, a shield.] (*Feudal Law.*) Tenure by knight service;—a pecuniary satisfaction paid in lieu of military service by tenants in chivalry; scutage. *Burrill.*
ES-CU-LĀ'PI-AN, *a.* Relating to Esculapius, the ancient Greek physician; medical.
 For what calls this disease, Lorenzo? Not For *Esculapian*, but for moral aid. *Young.*
ES-CU-LĒNT, *a.* [L. *esculentus*; *esca*, food; It. *esculentia*; Fr. *esculent*.] Good for food; eatable; edible. "*Esculent* herbs." *Bacon.*
ES-CU-LĒNT, *n.* Something that is eatable or fit for food; an edible substance. "Where the fruit is the *esculent*." *Bacon.*
ES-CŪ'LIC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid procured from horse-chestnuts. *P. Cyc.*
ES-CU-LİNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid obtained from the *Esculus hippocastanum*, or horse-chestnut, the ash, &c. *Hoblyn.*
ES-CŪ'RI-AL, *n.* (*Geog.*) A royal palace of Spain, about twenty-two miles from Madrid, commenced by Philip II. in 1563, and designed in honor of St. Lawrence, after the form of a gridiron, the instrument of that saint's martyrdom. *Brande.*
 The term is considered by some to be Arabic, meaning a *place full of rocks*; but by others, it is derived from *scoria ferri*, iron dross, from the circumstance of there having been anciently great iron works near this place. *P. Cyc.*
ES-CŪTCH'EON (es-kūch'un), *n.* [L. *scutum*, a shield; It. *scudo*; Sp. *escudo*; Fr. *écusson*.]
 1. (*Her.*) A shield of a family on which coats of arms are emblazoned; the ensigns armorial.
 2. (*Naut.*) That part of a vessel's stern on which her name is written. *Dana.*
 3. A metal plate, used on doors for key-holes, &c. *Fairholt.*

An *escutcheon of pretence*, the small shield in the centre of his own, on which a man carries the coat of his wife, if she is an heiress and he has issue by her. *P. Cyc.*
ES-CŪTCH'EONED (-und), *a.* Having an escutcheon or armorial ensigns. *Young.*
ES-EM-PLĀS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἔς*, to, *ἑν*, one, and *πλαστικός*, formed; *πλάσσω*, to form.] Formed or shaped into one. *Coleridge.*
ES-EN-BĒCK'INE, *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid obtained from the plant *Esenbekia febrifuga*. *Craig.*
ES-LŪIN', *v. a.* [Old Fr. *esloigner*.] To banish; to eloin. *Donne.*
ES-MĀRK'ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A species of datholite, or borosilicate of lime, discovered by Esmark at Arendal. *Brande.*
ES'NE-CY, *n.* [Old Fr. *aisnesse*, primogeniture.] (*Old Eng. Law.*) A privilege granted to the eldest among coparceners to have the first choice after the inheritance was divided. *Burrill.*
E-SŌC'Y-DÆ, *n.* [See **ESOX**.] (*Ich.*) A family of soft-spined fishes, having the ventral fins placed under the abdomen. *Brande.*
E-SŌPH'A-GŪS, *n.* (*Anat.*) See **ŒSOPHAGUS**.
E-SŌPH'A-GŪT'Ō-MY, *n.* See **ŒSOPHAGOTOMY**.
E-SŌ'PI-AN, *a.* Relating to *Æsop*, or to fables like those of *Æsop*. *Warton.*
ES-Q-TĒR'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἑσπετικός*, interior, intimate; Fr. *ésotérique*.] Secret; mysterious; acroamatic; acroatic;—a term applied to instruction, which, among the Greeks, the teacher gave secretly, as distinguished from his *esoteria*, or public doctrine, and first used in reference to the private teachings of Pythagoras. *Warburton.*
ES-Q-TĒR'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an *esoteric* or private manner. *Warburton.*
ES-Q-TĒR'IC-ISM, *n.* *Esoteric* doctrine, principles, or philosophy. *Ch. Ob.*
ES-Q-TĒR'ICS, *n. pl.* Doctrines mysterious or hidden; acroatics. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*
ES-Q-TĒR-Y, *n.* Mystery; secrecy.
Reserving esoterics for adepts, and dealing out exoterics only to the vulgar. *Search.*
E'SŌX, *n.* [Gr. *ἰσός*; L. *esox*.] (*Ich.*) A genus of voracious fishes; the pike or pickerel. *Storer.*
ES'PA-DŌN, *n.* [Sp.] A sort of two-handed sword, of great length and breadth, and with two edges. *Crabb.*
ES-PĀL'IER (es-pāl'yer), *n.* [L. *palis*, a pole; It. *spalliera*; Sp. *espalera*; Fr. *espalière*.] (*Hort.*)
 1. A row of fruit-trees or ornamental shrubs trained against a lattice, and forming a hedge so as to enclose a part of a garden, and to serve as a shelter to tender plants. *London Ency.*
 2. The frame or lattice on which trees or shrubs are trained. "The *espalière* is constructed of wood or iron." *Brande.*
ES-PĀL'IER (es-pāl'yer), *v. a.* (*Hort.*) To plant and train as trees on *espaliers*. *Boag.*
ES-PĀR'CET, *n.* A kind of sainfoin. *Mortimer.*
ES-PĀR'TŌ, *n.* [Sp.] (*Bot.*) A species of rush found in the south of Spain, used for making cordage, &c. *McCulloch.*
ESPAULIERE (es-pō-lē-ar'), *n.* [Old Fr.; Fr. *épaule*, the shoulder.] A covering for the shoulder, made of overlapping plates of metal;—worn by soldiers in the 15th century. *Fairholt.*
ES-PĒ'CIAL (es-pēsh'al), *a.* [L. *specialis*.] Particular; principal; chief; special. "Abraham, the *especial* friend of God." *Barrow.*
Syn.—See SPECIAL.
ES-PĒ'CIAL-LY (es-pēsh'al-lē), *ad.* In an *especial* manner; principally; chiefly; specially.
Syn.—See SPECIAL.
ES-PĒ'CIAL-NESS (es-pēsh'al-nēs), *n.* The state of being *especial*. "Your precious diamond in *especialness*." *Loe, 1614.*
ES-PĒ-RĀNCE' [es-pē-rāns', W. Ja.; es-pē-rāns', S. K.; es-pē-rāngs', Sm.], *n.* [Fr.] Hope.
An esperance so obstinately strong. *Shak.*

ES-PIAL, *n.* [Old Fr. *espier*. — See **ESPY**.]
 1. † A spy; a scout. "*Espials* have informed me." *Shak.*
 2. The act of espying; observation; discovery. "A . . . place of *espial*." *Sir T. Elyot.*

ES-PI'ER, *n.* One who watches like a spy. *Harman.*

ES-PI-NĒL, *n.* [Fr. *espinelle*.] A kind of ruby. — See **SPINEL**. *Coigrave.*

ES-PI-O-NĀGE (ēs'pē-o-nāj or ēs'pē-o-nāzh) [ēs'pē-o-nāj, *Ja. R.*; ēs'pē-o-nāzh, *Sm.*; ēs-pē-o-nāzh, *K.*; ēs-pi'o-nāj, *Darvies*], *n.* [Fr. *espionnage*; *espion*, a spy.] The occupation or practice of a spy; — applied particularly to the system adopted by some governments of employing spies to watch the words and conduct of suspected persons, with reference especially to their bearing on political matters.

ES-PI-ÖTTE, *n.* [Fr.] A species of rye. *Simmonds.*

ES-PLA-NĀDE', *n.* [L. *planus*, a plain; It. *spianata*; Sp. *esplanada*; Fr. *esplanade*.]
 1. (*Mil.*) A level ground within a fortified place, used for exercise, a walk, &c.; properly the space between the fortifications of the town and those of the citadel. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*
 2. A grass-plot in a garden. *Simmonds.*
 3. Any open level public walk or drive near the sea. *Simmonds.*

ES-PLĒĒS', *n. pl.* [L. *expleo*, to fill up.] (*Law.*) The full produce or product of land; the profit made of a thing. *Crabb.*

† **ES-PÖL'**, *n.* Spoil. *Earl of Worcester.*

ES-PÖÜ'SAL, *n.* The act of espousing: — adoption; protection. "The open *espousal* of his cause." *Ld. Orford.*

ES-PÖÜ'SAL, *a.* Relating to the act of espousing or betrothing. "*Espousal* sheets." *Bacon.*

ES-PÖÜ'SALS, *n. pl.* [L. *sponsalia*; It. *sposalia*; Fr. *épousailles*.] A contract to marry, or a mutual promise of marriage; betrothing. "A contract or *espousals* of the parties." *Bp. Hall.*

ES-PÖÜSE', *v. a.* [L. *spondeo*, *sponsus*, to promise; It. *sposare*; Sp. *desposar*; Old Fr. *espouser*; Fr. *épouser*.] [i. **ESPOUSED**; *pp.* **ESPOUSED**, **ESPOUSED**.]
 1. To promise marriage with; to betroth. The angel was sent to a virgin *espoused* to a man whose name was Joseph. *Luke i. 28, 27.*
 2. To join in wedlock; to marry; to wed. With flowers, garlands, and sweet-smelling herbs *espoused* Eve decked first her nuptial bed. *Milton.*
 3. To adopt; to embrace; to take to one's self; to maintain; to defend; to support. The city, army, court, *espouse* my cause. *Dryden.*

ES-PÖÜSE'MENT, *n.* Act of espousing. *Craig.*

ES-PÖÜSER, *n.* One who espouses or maintains. "The *espousers* of that scheme." *Allen, 1761.*

ES-PRIN'GAL, *n.* [Fr. *espringalle*.] An ancient warlike engine, used for casting great stones and other missiles. (Some) in the *espringal* fix the brass-winged arrows. *Southey.*

ESPRIT DE CORPS (ēs-prē'dē-kör'). [Fr.] The spirit of the body; the corporation spirit; — that zeal for their mutual honor which pervades a collective body, such as members of the army, the bar, &c. *Crabb.*

ES-PY', *v. a.* [It. *spiare*; Sp. *espíar*; Old Fr. *espier*; Fr. *espier*. — See **ESPY**.] [i. **ESPIED**; *pp.* **ESPYING**, **ESPIED**.]
 1. To see things at a distance; to perceive; to discern; to descry. *Lysimachus* our *Tyrian* ship *espies*. *Shak.*
 2. To discover or see unexpectedly. As one of them opened his sack, he *espied* his money. *Gen. xlii. 27.*
 3. To inspect; to examine; to survey; to spy. *Moses* sent me to *espy* out the land, and I brought him word again. *Jos. xiv. 7.*

ES-PY', *v. n.* To look around, to watch; to spy. "Stand by the way and *espy*." *Jer. xlvii. 19.*

† **ES-PY'**, *n.* A scout; a spy. *Hulot.*

ES-QUĒ-MAU' (ēs'kē-mā), *n.*; *pl.* **ESQUIMAUX** (ēs'kē-mōz). One of a tribe of Indians who were the aboriginal inhabitants of Labrador. *Hearne.*

ES-QUIRE' (ēskwīr'), *n.* [L. *scutum*, a shield; Gr. *aktros*, leather. — It. *scudiere*; Sp. *escudero*; Norm. Fr. *equiere*, *esquer*; Old Fr. *escuyer*, *escuier*; Fr. *écuyer*.]
 1. Originally, the shield-bearer of a knight. This trusty companion was styled his *esquire*. *Tattler.*
 2. The title of dignity in England next below a knight. *Blount.*
 3. A title of a justice of the peace and other magistrates, and, by courtesy, a title extended indefinitely to men of the liberal professions and pursuits. The appellation of *esquire* is most notoriously abused; it is now "populus armigerorum," a people of *esquires*. *Tattler.*
 The title of *esquire* is coeval with the Conqueror; but in its present application, it takes its date from Henry V. — The word is derived from the Norman *equiere*, from whence is also derived *equery*. *Pulleyn.*

ES-QUIRE', *v. a.* To attend as an esquire. "A colloquial expression of the last century, applied when a gentleman attended a lady in public." *Todd.*

ESQUISSE (ēs-kēs'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Paint.*) A slight sketch, or draught, of a picture. *Simmonds.*

ES-SAY' (ēs-sā'), *v. a.* [It. *saggiare*, *assaggiare*; Sp. *ensayar*; Fr. *essayer*.] [i. **ESSAYED**; *pp.* **ESSAYING**, **ESSAYED**.]
 1. To attempt; to try; to endeavor. While I this unexpected task *essay*. *Blackmore.*
 2. To make experiment of. *Johnson.*
 3. † To assay, as metals. *Locke.*

ES-SĀY (ēs-sā), *n.* 1. An attempt; an endeavor. Fruitless our hopes, though pious our *essays*. *Smith.*
 2. A trial; an experiment; a test. Repetitions wear us into a liking of what possibly, in the first essay, displeased us. *Locke.*
 3. A short treatise or dissertation; a tract. To write just treatises requireth time in the writer and leisure in the reader, which is the cause which hath made me choose to write certain brief notes, set down rather significantly than cursorily, which I have called *essays*. The word is late, but the thing is ancient. *Bacon.*
 Of the productions in the English language, *Bacon's Essays* contain the most matter in the fewest words. *Qu. Rev.*
 The *essay* on study (*Bacon's*) contains more thought, and more closely packed, than perhaps any other English composition. *N. B. Rev.*
 4. (*Metallurgy.*) † An assay. *Johnson.*
 Syn. — *Essay*, *tract*, *tractate*, *treatise*, *dissertation*, and *disquisition* are all used to denote compositions of greater or less length. *Essay* is commonly applied to a short piece on some subject; as, "Lord Bacon's *Essays*;" "The *essays* in the Spectator"; though it is used by Locke as the title of his large work, "*Essay on the Human Understanding*." *Tract* is a small pamphlet; as, "A religious *tract*." *Tractate*, as "*Milton's Tractate of Education*," is another name for *tract*, and is now little used. A *treatise* is more systematic and extended than an *essay*. A *dissertation* and *disquisition* imply discussion and argumentation. A short *essay*; a small *tract*; a short *treatise*; a learned *dissertation*; a profound *disquisition*. — See **ATTEMPT**.

ES-SĀY'ER, *n.* One who essays; an essayist. "All the *essayers* upon friendship." *Addison.*

ES-SĀY-IST, or **ES-SĀY'IST** [ēs'sā-ist, *P. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; ēs-sā'ist, *W. Wb.*], *n.* A writer of essays. "Such are all the *essayists*, even their master, *Montaigne*." *B. Jonson.*

ES-SĀY-WRIT'ER, *n.* A writer of essays, or short compositions; an essayist. *Addison.*

ES-SENCE, *n.* [L. *essentia*; *esse*, *ens*, to be; It. *essenza*; Sp. *esencia*; Fr. *essence*.]
 1. The nature, substance, or being of any thing; that which makes any thing to be what it is; that upon which the qualities of any thing depend; quintessence. All those properties or qualities without which a thing could not exist, or without which it would be entirely altered, make up what is called the *essence* of a thing. Three lines joining are the *essence* of a triangle; if one is removed, what remains is no longer a triangle. *Taylor.*
 2. Person existing; a being. As *fit* as gods and heavenly *essences* Can perish. *Milton.*
 3. Constituent substance. For spirits, when they please, Can either sex assume, or both, so soft And uncompounded in their *essence* pure. *Milton.*
 4. The predominant qualities of any plant or substance separated from the grosser parts; as, "The *essence* of peppermint."
 5. Perfume; odor; scent. Nor let the imprisoned *essences* exhalé. *Pope.*

ES-SENCE, *v. a.* [i. **ESSENCED**; *pp.* **ESSENCING**, **ESSENCED**.] To perfume; to scent. *Addison.* Painted for sight, and *essenced* for the smell. *Pope.*

ES-SENCE'D (ēs'sēnst), *p. a.* Perfumed; scented. "*Essenced* fops." *Addison.*

ES-SĒNES' (ēs-sēnz'), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Ἐσσηνός*; L. *Es-seni*.] (*Ecc. Hist.*) A sect among the ancient Jews, who separated themselves from the people, and led a sort of monastic life. *Buck.*

ES-SĒN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the Essenes, a sect of the ancient Jews. *De Quincey.*

ES-SĒN'TIAL (ēs-sēn'shāl), *a.* 1. Relating to or containing the essence; necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing; vital. The discipline of our church, although it be not an *essential* part of our religion, should not be rashly altered. *Dacon.*
 2. Very important; necessary; indispensable; requisite; as, "Integrity and industry are *essential* to success."
 3. Pure; highly rectified; volatile; as, "An *essential* oil."
 An *essential* disease, (*Med.*) an idiopathic disease; one not symptomatic. *Dunghson.* — *Essential* oils, oils obtained by distillation from odoriferous vegetable substances. — *Essential* organs, (*Bot.*) the stamens and pistils of a plant. *Gray.* — *Essential* salts, true salts which exist ready formed in vegetables. *Syn.* — See **NECESSARY**.

ES-SĒN'TIAL (ēs-sēn'shāl), *n.* [It. *essenziale*; Sp. *esencial*; Fr. *essentiel*. — See **ESSENCE**.]
 1. Something that is essential or necessary; the chief point; the most prominent characteristics. In *essentials* and fundamentals they agree. *Mountagu.*
 2. Existence; being; essence. His utmost fire, to the height enraged, Will either quite consume us or reduce To nothing this *essential*. *Milton.*
 3. First or constituent principle; nature. The plague of sin has altered his nature, and eaten into his very *essentials*. *South.*
 4. (*Bot.*) The prominent characteristic by which a particular species, or a particular group of plants, is separated from all others. *Henslow.*

ES-SĒN-TI-ĀL'I-TY (ēs-sēn-she-ā'l'i-tē), *n.* [It. *essenzialità*; Sp. *esencialidad*.] The state or the quality of being essential; nature. *Swift.*

ES-SĒN'TIAL-LY, *ad.* In an essential manner

ES-SĒN'TIAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being essential, or absolutely necessary. *Ld. Digby.*

† **ES-SĒN'TI-ĀTE** (ēs-sēn'she-ā-tē), *v. n.* To be come of the same essence. What comes nearest the nature of that it feeds convert, quicker to nourishment, and doth sooner *esseniate*. *B. Jonson.*

† **ES-SĒN'TI-ĀTE**, *v. a.* To constitute the essence of. *Boyle.*

ES-SE-RA, *n.* (*Med.*) A sort of cutaneous eruption, distinguished by broad, smooth spots; the nettle-rash. *Dunghson.*

ES-SÖIN', *n.* [Old Fr. *essoine*, or *ezoine*; *ex*, priv., and *soign*, care.]
 1. † Excuse; exemption. *Spenser.*
 2. (*Law.*) An excuse which a person offers for not being in court according to the summons of a writ.

ES-SÖIN', *a.* (*Law.*) Allowed for the appearance of suitors; — an epithet applied to the first three days of a term. *Blackstone.* *Essoin-day*, formerly the day on which a writ was returnable, and on which the courts sat to receive *essoins*.

ES-SÖIN', *v. a.* [Fr. *essoyner*.] To excuse; to release. "I'll not *essoin* thee." *Quarles.*

ES-SÖIN'ER, *n.* (*Law.*) An attorney who offers an excuse for the absence of another. *Cotgrave.*

ES-SÖN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A species of garnet; the cinnamon-stone of Ceylon. *Dana.*

ES-SQ-RĀNT, *n.* [Fr.] (*Her.*) Noting a bird standing on the ground, with the wings expanded, as if making an effort to fly. *Craig.*

ES-TĀB'LISH, *v. a.* [L. *stabilis*; It. *stabilire*; Sp. *establecer*; Fr. *établir*.] [i. **ESTABLISHED**; *pp.* **ESTABLISHING**, **ESTABLISHED**.]
 1. To make steadfast; to settle firmly; to fix; to found; to institute; to constitute; to form; as, "To *establish* schools, institutions, laws, or customs."

I would establish one general rule to be observed in all conversation. *See* *Deut. xxix. 18.*

I will establish my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant. *Deut. xxix. 18.*

2. To confirm; to approve; to make good; to verify; to ratify; to sanction.

Every vow and every oath, her husband may establish it or may make it void. *Num. xxx. 16.*

Syn.—See CONFIRM, CONSTITUTE, FIX, FOUND, INSTITUTE, RATIFY.

ES-TAB-LISHED (es-tab'lish), *p. a.* Made firm; ratified; fixed; instituted by usage or by law; as, "An established principle or doctrine"; "An established church."

ES-TAB-LISH-ER, *n.* One who establishes. *Hooker.*

ES-TAB-LISH-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *établissement*.]

1. The act of establishing, or settling firmly.

2. The state of being established; settlement; fixed state.

All happy peace and goodly government is settled then in sure establishment. *Spenser.*

3. Fundamental principle; settled law; foundation; basis; ground.

The sacred order to which you belong, and the establishment on which it subsists. *Atterbury.*

4. Confirmation of something done; ratification; sanction. *Bacon.*

5. Means of support; allowance; income; salary; stipend; wages.

His excellency might gradually lessen your establishment. *Swift.*

6. That which is instituted or established for private or public uses; as, "The establishments which a gentleman maintains in town and country"; "The trading establishments of a government."

7. (*Theol.*) A system of religion recognized and supported by the state; as, "The establishment, or established Church, of England."

8. (*Mil.*) The quota of officers and men in an army, regiment, &c.; as, "The peace establishment."

Fr. dit—*next of the port*, a term to denote the interval between the time of high water at any given port, and the time of the moon's transit immediately preceding the time of high water, when the moon is in syzygy, that is, at new and full moon. *Brande.*

ES-TA-CÁDE', *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A dike constructed with piles in the sea, a river, or a morass, to hinder the entrance of an enemy. *Crabb.*

ES-TA-FÊTTE' (es-ta-fet'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A military courier; an express. *Todd.*

ES-TATE', *n.* [L. *status*; *sto*, to stand; *It. stato*; Sp. *estado*; Old Fr. *esta*; Fr. *état*.—See STATE.]
1. The business of government; the general interest; the state.

I call matters of estate not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatever concerneth any great portion of the people. *Bacon.*

2. Settled condition; state.

Impotent estate of human life,
Where hope and fear maintain eternal strife. *Prior.*

3. Property; possessions; domain; fortune; particularly landed property.

Go, miser, go! for lucre sell thy soul,
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,
See what a vast estate he left his son! *Dryden.*

4. (*Law.*) The title or interest which a man has in his lands and tenements. *Real estate* comprises lands, tenements, and hereditaments, held as freehold; *personal estate* comprises every other species of property, as also interests for a term of years in lands, tenements, and hereditaments. *Burrill.*

5. *pl.* Classes or divisions of the people of a country, or their representatives, who take a part in government.

The three estates of the realm are the three orders (*estates*) into which all natural-born subjects are legally divided; viz., the clergy, the nobility, and the commons. They are represented in Parliament by the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons. *Notes and Queries.*

† ES-TATE', *v. a.* 1. To settle, as a fortune. *Shak.*

2. To establish; to fix. *Pearson.*

ES-TÁT-ED, *p. a.* Possessed of an estate. *Swift.*

ES-TÉEM', *v. a.* [L. *estimo*, or *estimo*;—probably from *es*, money, with the termination *timo* or *tumo*. *W. Smith.*—Sp. *estimar*; Fr. *estimer*.] [*i. ESTEEMED*; *pp. ESTEEMING, ESTEEMED.*]

1. To set a value on, whether high or low; to estimate; to value; to appreciate.

The worth of all men by their end esteem. *Spenser.*

2. To deem worthy of friendship or regard;

to set a high value on; to regard with reverence; to respect; to prize.

Who would not be loved more, though he were esteemed less. *Shak.*

3. To hold in opinion; to think; to deem.

One that is so much esteemed by all men, that he is called the father of the people. *Shak.*

Syn.—See ESTIMATE.

† ES-TÉEM', *n.* To consider as to value. "Many would little esteem of their own lives." *Spenser.*

ES-TÉEM', *n.* 1. Estimation; estimate; reckoning; account.

Thyself held precious in the world's esteem. *Shak.*

2. Great regard; high value; respect; reverence; honor; good-will; friendship.

Both those poets lived in much esteem with good and holy men in olden times. *Dryden.*

As love without esteem is volatile and capricious, esteem without love is languid and cold. *Johnson.*

Syn.—See REGARD, RESPECT.

ES-TÉEM'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be esteemed; estimable. "Esteemable qualities." *Pope.*

ES-TÉEM'ER, *n.* One who esteems. "The proudest esteemer of his own parts." *Locke.*

ES-THÉT'IC, *a.* [It. *estetico*; Fr. *esthétique*.]

ES-THÉT'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to esthetics;—written also *aesthetic* and *aesthetical*. *Phil. Museum.*

ES-THÉT'ICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *αἰσθητικὴ*, perceptible; *αἰσθησις*, perception by the senses; *It. estetica*; Fr. *esthétique*.] The science which treats of the beautiful, or of the principles of taste;—written also *aesthetics*.—See AESTHETICS. *Phil. Museum.*

ES-TÍF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *estus*, heat, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing heat. *Craig.*

ES-TI-MA-BLE, *a.* [L. *estimabilis*; *It. estimabile*; Sp. & Fr. *estimable*.]

1. That may be estimated or valued; capable of being valued. *Craig.*

2. Valuable; worth a large price. [R.]
A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so estimable or profitable
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats. *Shak.*

3. That may be esteemed; worthy of esteem or regard; worthy; meritorious; excellent; as, "An estimable character."

Syn.—See VALUABLE.

ES-TI-MA-BLE, *n.* That which is worthy of regard. "The balsam tree, one of the peculiar estimables of her country." [R.] *Brown.*

ES-TI-MA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being estimable or deserving regard. *Johnson.*

ES-TI-MA-BLY, *ad.* In an estimable manner.

ES-TI-MÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *estimo*, *estimatus*; *It. estimare*; Sp. *estimar*; Fr. *estimer*.] [*i. ESTIMATED*; *pp. ESTIMATING, ESTIMATED.*]

1. To calculate; to compute; to reckon.

The measure of punishments being to be estimated as well by the length of their duration as the intenseness of their degrees. *Locke.*

2. To adjust the value of; to set a price on; to prize; to rate; to appraise; to value; to esteem.

It is by the weight of silver, and not the name of the piece, that men estimate commodities and exchange them. *Locke.*

Syn.—Persons and things are estimated according to their supposed worth or value.—*Estimate* the expense of building; *rate* or *prize* the value of lands or houses; *compute* the loss or gain; *appraise* the character or motives.—A man is *esteemed* for good qualities; and *estimated* according to his character or worth, either favorably or otherwise.

ES-TI-MÁTE, *n.* 1. Computation; calculation;—particularly an approximate calculation of the probable cost of any undertaking, of work to be done, of the quantity of materials required, &c. *Simmonds.*

2. Valuation; estimation.

Outward actions can never give a just estimate of us. *Addison.*

ES-TI-MAT-ED, *p. a.* Valued; computed; calculated; as, "An estimated yearly revenue."

ES-TI-MÁTION, *n.* [L. *estimatio*; *It. estimazione*; Sp. *estimación*; Fr. *estimation*.]

1. The act of estimating or appraising; valuation; estimate; appreciation; appraisement.

2. Calculation; computation; a reckoning.

If the scale do turn
But in the estimation of a hair. *Shak.*

3. Opinion; judgment; notion.

I speak not this in estimation
As what I know, but as what I know
Isrum. *Shak.*

4. Esteem, regard; respect; honor.

To be of worth and worthy estimation. *Shak.*

ES-TI-MÁ-TIVE, *a.* [It. & Sp. *estimativo*.]

1. That estimates; comparing and adjusting. "Estimative or judicial faculty." *Hale.*

2. That is estimated; imaginative.

Wandererde.

ES-TI-MÁ-TOR, *n.* [L. *estimator*.] One who estimates or values; an appraiser. *Jodrell.*

ES-TI-VÁL (es-ti-val, S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm. G.; es-ti-val, *Dyche, Bursley*), *a.* [L. *estivus*; *It. estivale*; Sp. & Fr. *estival*.] Pertaining to the summer, or continuing for the summer. "Estival sunbeams." *Gayton*. "Estival garlands." *Boerne.*

† ES-TI-VÁTE, *v. n.* To pass or spend the summer in any place. *Cockeram.*

ES-TI-VÁTION, *n.* [L. *estivatio*; *estas*, summer.]

1. The act of passing the summer.

Let it be turned to a grotto, or place of shade or estivation. *Bacon.*

2. (*Bot.*) The arrangement of parts in a flower-bud in respect to each other;—written also *estivation*. *Gray.*

ES-TOI-LÉE' (es-twa-lé'), *n.* [Old Fr.] (*Her.*) A star with only four long rays in the form of a cross, broad in the centre, and terminating in sharp points. *Ogilvie.*

ES-TÓP', *v. a.* [Old Fr. *estopper*; Fr. *stopper*.] [*i. ESTOPPED*; *pp. ESTOPPING, ESTOPPED.*]

(*Law.*) To bar; to stop; to preclude. *Blackstone.*

ESTÔ PER-PÉT'U-A. [L., *May it be perpetual*.] May this institution be permanent. *Macdonnell.*

ES-TO-PÍL-LA, *n.* [Sp.] A kind of long lawn or mixed linen fabric, made in Silesia. *Simmonds.*

ES-TÓPPED' (es-tópt'), *a.* Under an estoppel. *Hale.*

ES-TÓPP'EL, or ES-TÓP'PLE, *n.* (*Law.*) An impediment or bar by which a man is precluded in law from alleging or denying a fact in consequence of his own previous act, allegation, or denial to the contrary. *Jacob.*

ES-TÓU-FÁDE', *n.* [Fr.] (*Cookery.*) A mode of cooking meat in close vessels; stewing. *Crabb.*

ES-TÓ-VERS, *n. pl.* [Low L. *estoveria*; Old Fr. *estouwer*, and *estover*, to furnish.] (*Law.*) The right of taking necessary wood, &c., from another's estate:—necessaries or supplies allowed out of a man's estate who is confined for felony:—alimony to a woman divorced. *Blackstone.*

ES-TRÁDE', *n.* [Fr.] An elevated part of the floor of a room for a bed or a table; a platform.

ES-TRÁM'-A-CÓN, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A back-sword.
2. A blow with the edge of a sword. *Scott.*

ES-TRÁNG'E, *v. a.* [Sp. *estráñar*; Old Fr. *estranger*; Fr. *étranger*.—See STRANGE.] [*i. ESTRANGED*; *pp. ESTRANGING, ESTRANGED.*]

1. To keep at a distance; to withdraw.

Had we estranged ourselves from them in things indifferent. *Hooker.*

2. To divert from the proper use.

They have estranged this place, and have burnt incense in it to other gods. *Jer. xix. 4.*

3. To alienate in affection; to disaffect.

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has estranged him from me. *Pope.*

4. To withhold; to keep back.

We must estrange our belief from every thing which is not clearly evidenced. *Glanville.*

ES-TRÁN'-GÉD-NESS, *n.* The state of being estranged; estrangement. *Prynne.*

ES-TRÁNG'E-MENT, *n.* Act of estranging; alienation; withdrawal; removal; abstraction.

Desires, by a long estrangement from better things, come at length to loathe them. *South.*

† ES-TRÁN'-GLE, *v. a.* To strangle. *Golden Legend.*

ES-TRÁ-PÁDE', *n.* [Fr.] (*Man.*) The action of a horse that first rears or rises before, and then kicks furiously with his hind legs. *Farrier's Dict.*

† ES-TRAY', *v. n.* [Old Fr. *estraye*.] To stray; to wander. *Daniel.*

ES-TRAY', n. [*Law.*] A tame beast found wandering without a known owner; a stray. *Cowell.*

ES-TRÉAT', n. [*L. extractum*; Old Fr. *estrate*.] (*Law.*) The true copy or extract of an original writing, especially of fines and amercements, entered on the rolls of the court, to be levied by its bailiff or other officer; — a forfeited recognizance taken out from among the other records of the court, and sent or returned to the court of exchequer to be prosecuted. *Burrill.*

ES-TRÉAT', v. a. [*i. ESTREATED*; *pp. ESTREATING, ESTREATED.*]

1. To take from, by way of fine. *Boyle.*
2. (*Law.*) To take out from among the other records of a court, as a forfeited recognizance, and return it to the court of exchequer to be prosecuted. *Burrill.*

ES-TRÉPE', v. a. [*Old Fr. estreper*, to mutilate.] (*Law.*) To commit waste or spoil in lands, woods, or houses, to another's damage, as by cutting down trees, &c. *Burrill.*

ES-TRÉPE'MENT, n. [*Low L. estrepamentum*, from Old Fr. *estreper*, to mutilate.] (*Law.*) A stripping or spoil of land by a life tenant to the prejudice of the reversioner, as by the repeated ploughing and sowing of land without manuring it, by cutting down trees, &c. *Burrill.*

EST'RI'CH, n. 1. † The ostrich.

The peacock not at thy command assumes
His glorious train, nor *estrich* her rare plumes. *Shak.*

2. (*Com.*) A fine white down that lies immediately under the feathers of the ostrich. *Brande.*

EST'RIDGE. Same as *ESTRICH.* *Simmonds.*

† **EST'TU-ANCE, n.** [*L. æstus*, heat.] Heat. *Brown.*

EST'U-A-RY (est'yū-ā-rē), *n.* [*L. æstuarium*; It. & Sp. *estuario*; Fr. *estuaire*.] The widening of a river at its mouth into an arm of the sea; an inlet of the sea; an arm of the sea; a frith.

EST'U-ATE (est'yū-āt), *v. n.* [*L. æstus*, *æstuat*.] [*i. ESTUATED*; *pp. ESTUATING, ESTUATED.*] To swell and rage; to be agitated; to boil. *Cockeram.*

ES-TU-A'TION, n. [*L. æstuat*; It. *estruzione*.] The act of boiling; commotion of a fluid; agitation; disturbance. *Norris.*

† **EST'URE** (est'yūr), *n.* [*L. æstus*, heat.] Violence; agitation; commotion. *Chapman.*

† **E-SŪ'R-Ī-ENT, a.** [*L. esurio*, *esuriens*, to be hungry.] Hungry; voracious. *Bailey.*

† **ES'U-RĪNE, a.** [*L. esurio*, to be hungry.] Corroding; eating. *Wiseman.*

† **ES'U-RĪNE, n.** (*Med.*) A medicine that promotes hunger. *Ash.*

E-TĀ-GÈRE' (ā-tā-zhār'), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *étager*, to elevate by stories or stages; *étage*, a story.] A piece of cabinet furniture with a set of shelves, as a side-board, a what-not, &c. *Fairholt.*

ETAT-MAJOR (ā-tā-mā'zhōr), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Mil.*) A specific number of officers belonging to the same corps; the staff officers; commissioned officers; staff. *Fleming & Tibbins.*

ET-A-VĪL'QON, n. [*Fr.*] Kid, sheep, or other skins prepared for glove-making. *Simmonds.*

ET CÆTERA (et-sēt-ē-rā), [*L.*] These words, as also the contraction *etc.*, or &c., denote — and others of the like kind; and the rest; and so forth; and so on.

ETCH (etch), *v. a.* [*Dut. etsen*; *Ger. etsen*. — See *EAT.*] [*i. ETCHED*; *pp. ETCHING, ETCHED.*]

1. To engrave or prepare by means of aquafortis, or nitric acid, as a copper plate. *Harris.*
2. To sketch; to draw; to delineate. "Empty terms to *etch* out their systems." *Locke.*

ETCH, v. n. To practise etching. *Gilpin.*

ETCH, n. A second crop; after-math; rowen; eddish. [*Local, Eng.*] *Mortimer.*

ETCH'ER, n. One who etches. *Guardian.*

ETCH'ING, n. 1. A method of engraving on copper or other metals in which the drawing is not out by a tool, but eaten out by aquafortis. The plate is covered with a coating of wax or varnish, through which the lines are traced with an *etching-needle* in those parts intended to be acted upon by the acid. *Fairholt.*

2. An impression from a drawing etched on metal. *Todd.*

ETCH'ING-NĒE'DLE, n. An instrument of steel with a fine point for tracing outlines, &c., on a copper plate. *Fairholt.*

ËT-Ë-ÖS'TIC, n. [*Gr. Ëreos*, true, and *στικός*, a line, a verse.] A chronogrammatical composition. [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

† **Ë-TËR'MI-NA-BLE, a.** Interminable. *Skelton.*

Ë-TËR'NAL, a. [*L. æternus*, contracted from *ætilernus*; *ævum*, an age, with the temporal ending *ternus*; It. & Sp. *eterno*; Fr. *éternel*.]

1. Without beginning and without end. "The eternal God is thy refuge." *Deut. xxxiii. 27.*
2. Without beginning. "Any being whose duration has been *eternal*." *Locke.*
3. Without end; endless; immortal; undying; everlasting; interminable; imperishable. That whosever believeth in him should not perish, but have *eternal* life. *John iii. 15.*
4. Perpetual; ceaseless; unceasing. And fires *eternal* in thy temple shine. *Dryden.*
5. Unchangeable; immutable. Hobbes believed the *eternal* truths which he opposed. *Dryden.*

Syn. — *Eternal*, *everlasting*, and *endless* all imply duration without end; and *eternal* is properly applied to that which has neither beginning nor end. The *eternal* God; *eternal* existence; *everlasting* life; *endless* disputes. — *Everlasting* was formerly improperly used for *eternal* or *eternity*; as, "Thou art from *everlasting*." *Ps. xciii. 2.*

Ë-TËR'NAL, n. [*Fr.*] 1. That which is endless. All godlike passion for *eternals* quenched. *Young.*

2. One of the appellations of God. That law whereby the *Eternal* himself doth work. *Hooker.*

Ë-TËR'NAL-IST, n. One who holds that the past existence of the world has been *eternal*. *Burnet.*

† **Ë-TËR'NAL-IZE, v. a.** To make *eternal*. *Skelton.*

Ë-TËR'NAL-LY, ad. 1. Without beginning and without end. No lay of his [God's] nature can prevent his being *eternally* as he is. *Cogan.*

2. Without end; endlessly; for ever. Assured that our bodies shall be reunited to our souls, and both soul and body live *eternally*. *Sharp.*
3. Unchangeably; invariably. That which is morally good or evil at any time must be *eternally* so. *South.*
4. Without intermission; perpetually. Where western gales *eternally* reside. *Addison.*

† **Ë-TËRNE', a.** *Eternal*; perpetual. *Shak.*

† **Ë-TËR'NI-FY, v. a.** To make *eternal*; to immortalize. *Mir. for Mag.*

Ë-TËR'NI-TY, n. [*L. eternitas*; It. *eternità*; Sp. *eternidad*; Fr. *éternité*.]

1. Existence or duration without beginning and without end. *Eternity* is a negative idea, clothed with a positive name. It supposes in that to which it is applied, a present existence; and is the negation of a beginning or of an end of that existence. *Paley.*
2. Duration without end. For who would lose, Though full of pain, this intellectual being, Those thoughts that wander through *eternity*? *Milton.* All that live must die, Passing through nature to *eternity*. *Shak.*

Syn. — See *ETERNAL*.

Ë-TËR'NIZE, v. a. [*i. ETERNIZED*; *pp. ETERNIZING, ETERNIZED.*]

1. To make *eternal* or endless; to perpetuate. This other served but to *eternize* woe. *Milton.*
2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize. I might relate of thousands, and their names *Eternize* here on earth. *Milton.*

Ë-TË'S-AN (ē-tē-zhē-an), *a.* [*Gr. ἑταῖρος*, annual; *L. ætæsius*; It. & Sp. *etasio*; Fr. *étésien*.] Applied to such winds as blow at stated times of the year, as the monsoons and trade-winds; annual; periodical; stated. *Todd.*

Ë'THAL, n. [Formed from the first syllables of *ether* and *alcohol*, being analogous to those liquids in composition. *Chevreul.*] (*Chem.*) A crystallizable substance obtained from spermæci, and susceptible of union with various bases with which it forms salts or soaps. *P. Cyc.*

† **ËTHE** (eth), *a.* [*A. S. eath*.] Easy. *Chaucer.*

† **ËTH'EL, a.** [*A. S. ethel*.] Noble. *Gibson.*

Ë'THER, n. [*Gr. αἰθήρ*; *αἰθω*, to shine; *L. æther*; It. *etere*; Sp. *eter*; Fr. *éther*.]

1. An element or matter supposed to be much finer and rarer than air, and to occupy the heavenly space from the termination of the atmosphere; refined air. There fields of light and liquid *ether* flow, Fured from the ponderous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*
2. (*Chem.*) A limpid, colorless fluid, obtained by the distillation of alcohol, or rectified spirit of wine, with different acids, and exceedingly volatile, fragrant, and inflammable. *P. Cyc.* Sulphuric ether, or ether distilled with sulphuric acid, has the remarkable property, recently discovered, of producing insensibility to pain when inhaled, and is now much used for this purpose in surgical operations.

ËTH'ER, v. a. To intertwine; to wattle; to wreath. [*Local, Eng.*] *Forby.*

Ë-THE'RE-AL, a. [*Gr. αἰθέριος*; *αἰθήρ*, ether; *L. æthereus*, *ætherius*; It. & Sp. *etereo*; Fr. *éthéré*.]

1. Formed of ether; consisting of ether. "Ethereal plains." *Dryden.*
2. Relating to, or existing in, the air. Come, gentle Spring, *ethereal* mildness, come. *Thomson.*
3. Celestial; heavenly. Vast chain of being, which from God began, Natures *ethereal*, human, angel, man. *Pope.* *Ethereal* oil, a very fine oil found in the residuum of sulphuric ether. *Syn.* — See *CELESTIAL*.

Ë-THE'RE-AL-ISM, n. The quality of being *ethereal*; *ethereality*. *Ec. Rev.*

Ë-THE'RE-AL-I-TY, n. The quality of being *ethereal*; *ethereality*. [*R.*] *Ec. Rev. N. A. Rev.*

Ë-THE'RE-AL-IZE, v. a. [*i. ETHERIALIZED*; *pp. ETHERIALIZING, ETHERIALIZED.*] To render *ethereal*. *Shelley.*

Ë-THE'RE-AL-NESS, n. The quality of being *ethereal*. *Ash.*

† **Ë-THE'RE-OÛS, a.** Formed of ether; *ethereal*. "Ethereous mould." *Milton.*

Ë-THE'RI-A, n. pl. [*Gr. αἰθω*, to shine.] (*Conch.*) A genus of fresh-water bivalves living attached to shells and stones in the Nile and other rivers of Africa. *Baird.*

Ë-THER-I-FI-CÁ-TION, n. [*L. æther*, ether, and *facio*, to make.] (*Chem.*) The process by which an acid and alcohol are united together and distilled so as to form ether; the process of making ether. *P. Cyc.*

Ë-THER'I-FÖRM, a. [*L. æther*, ether, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of ether. *N. Brit. Rev.*

Ë'THER-INE, n. (*Chem.*) A peculiar carbureted hydrogen, which has been regarded as the basis of ether. *P. Cyc.*

Ë'THER-INS, n. pl. The cross-ropes of a thatched roof or a stack. [*Scotland.*] *Simmonds.*

Ë-THER-I-ZÁ-TION, n. (*Med.*) The act or the process of subjecting to the influence of ether. *J. Forbes.*

Ë'THER-IZE, v. a. (*Med.*) To subject to the influence of ether. *N. Brit. Rev.*

ËTH'IC, a. Relating to ethics; moral; ethical. "Ethic epistles." *Pope.*

ËTH'I-CAL, a. [*Gr. ἠθικός*; *ἥθος*, custom, manners; *L. ethicus*; It. & Sp. *ético*; Fr. *éthique*.] Relating to ethics; relating to, or treating of, morality; moral. "The first of *ethical* authors in verse." *Warton.*

ËTH'I-CAL-LY, ad. According to ethics or morality; morally.

ËTH'IOS, n. sing. or pl. [*Gr. ἠθός*; *L. ethos*; It. *etica*; Fr. *éthique*.] The science that treats of human actions and mental affections, considered as virtuous or vicious, right or wrong; moral philosophy; morality; morals. True ethics are a handmaid to divinity and religion. *Bacon.*

Syn. — See *MORALITY*.

Ë-THÏ-ÖN'IC, a. [*Gr. αἰθήρ*, air, and *θῖος*, sulphur.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid formed by the action of the vapor of anhydrous sulphuric acid on alcohol. *Brande.*

ÊTHÏ-OP, *n.* An Ethiopian; a blackamoor. "A swarthy *Ethiop.*" *Shak.*

ÊTHÏ-ÔPI-AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Ethiopia, or to its inhabitants. *Ed. Ency.*

ÊTHÏ-ÔPI-AN, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Ethiopia.

ÊTHÏ-ÔP'IC, *n.* The language of Ethiopia; the Ethiopic language. *Murray.*

ÊTHÏ-ÔP'IC, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Ethiopia or Abyssinia. *Bruce.*

ÊTHÏ-OPS-MÄR'TIAL (-mä'r'shəl), *n.* Black oxide of iron. *Clarke.*

ÊTHÏ-OPS-MÏN'ER-AL, *n.* (*Min.*) Sulphuret of mercury. — See *ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL*.

ÊTH'MÖID, *a.* [*Gr.* ἔθνος, a sieve, and εἶδος, form; *Fr.* *ethmorde.*] (*Anat.*) Resembling a sieve; ethmoidal. *Dunglison.*

ÊTH'MÖID, *n.* (*Anat.*) A cribriform bone; one of the eight bones which compose the cranium. It is situated at the anterior, inferior, and middle part of the base of the skull, and is so called because its upper plate is pierced by a considerable number of holes. *Dunglison.*

ÊTH-MÖID'AL, *a.* (*Anat.*) Belonging to the ethmoid or ethmoid bone. *Dunglison.*

ÊTH'NÄRCH, *n.* [*Gr.* ἐθνάρχης; ἔθνος, a nation, and ἀρχή, a chief.] (*Hist.*) A viceroy; a deputy governor. *Milman.*

ÊTH'NIC, } *a.* [*Gr.* ἔθνικός; ἔθνος, a people, a
ÊTH'NI-CAL, } tribe; *L.* *ethnicious*; *It.* & *Sp.* *etnico*; *Fr.* *ethnique.*]

1. Heathen; pagan; gentile; — opposed to *Jewish* and *Christian*.

"Tis ethnic and idolatrous,
From heathenism derived to us. *Hudibras.*

2. Relating to ethnology, or to races of men.

† ÊTH'NIC, *n.*; pl. *ETHNICS*. Heathen. *Raleigh.*

† ÊTH'NI-CÏSM, *n.* Heathenism. *B. Jonson.*

ÊTH-NÖG'RA-PHER, *n.* [*Gr.* ἔθνος, a nation, and γράφω, to describe.] One who is versed in ethnography. *Ed. Rev.*

ÊTH-NQ-GRÄPH'IC, } *a.* [*Fr.* *ethnogra-*
ÊTH-NQ-GRÄPH'IC-CAL, } *phique.*] Relating to ethnography or to races of mankind. *Robertson.*

ÊTH-NÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr.* ἔθνος, a nation, and γράφω, to describe; *Fr.* *ethnographie.*] A description of races of men; the science that treats of the different races of mankind, or of the peculiar characters, manners, customs, &c., of different nations. *Brande.*

Syn. — *Ethnography* and *ethnology* bear the same relation almost to one another as *geology* and *geography*. While *ethnography* contents herself with the mere description and classification of the races of man, *ethnology*, or the science of races, investigates the mental and physical differences of mankind, and the organic laws upon which they depend; seeks to deduce from these investigations principles of human guidance, in all the important relations of social and national existence. *Fleming.*

ÊTH-NQ-LÖG'IC, } *a.* [*Fr.* *ethnologique.*] Re-
ÊTH-NQ-LÖG'IC-CAL, } lating to ethnology. *Hodgkin.*

ÊTH-NÖL'Q-GÏST, *n.* One who is versed in ethnology. *Dr. Edwards.*

ÊTH-NÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr.* ἔθνος, a nation, and λόγος, a discourse; *Fr.* *ethnologie.*] The science of, or a treatise on, the races of men. *Pritchard.*

ÊTH-Q-LÖG'IC, } *a.* [*L.* *ethos*, from *Gr.* ἔθος, *ethos*,
ÊTH-Q-LÖG'IC-CAL, } manners; *Sp.* *etologico*; *Fr.* *éthologique.*] Treating of morality. *Johnson.*

ÊTHÖL'Q-GÏST, *n.* One who is versed in ethnology or ethics. *Smart.*

ÊTHÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr.* ἠθολογία; ἥθος, custom, manners, and λόγος, a discourse; *L.* *ethologia*; *It.* *etologia*; *Fr.* *éthologie.*] A treatise on ethics, or moral philosophy; ethics. *For. Qu. Rev.*

Sir William Hamilton has said that Aristotle's *Rhetoric* is the best *ethology* extant, meaning that it contains the best account of the passions and feelings of the human heart, and of the means of awakening and interesting them so as to produce persuasion or action. *Fleming.*

† ÊTH-Q-PO-ÊT'IC, *a.* [*Gr.* ἠθοποιητικός, belonging to manners.] Imitating manners. *Urquhart.*

ÊTHÜ'LE, *n.* [*Gr.* αἰθήρ, ether, and ἔλκω, principle, base.] (*Chem.*) The elementary carbon and hydrogen, as united in ether, which was regarded by Berzelius as an oxidized compound of these elements; the hypothetical radical of ether. *Brande.*

ÊTHÜ'SÄ, *n.* A genus of crustaceans. *P. Cyl.*

ÊTH'YL, *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as *ETHYLE*. *Clarke.*

Ê'TI-Q-LÄTE [ä'te-q-lät, *Sm. Cl.* IFö.; ä'ti-q-lät, *C.*, *v. a.* [*Gr.* αἰδω, to shine.] [*i.* *ETIOLATED*; *pp.* *ETIOLATING*, *ETIOLATED*.] To blanch or whiten by excluding from air and light, or from the sun. *Loudon.*

Ê'TI-Q-LÄTE, *v. n.* To become white; to be whitened or bleached. *Boag.*

Ê'TI-Q-LÄT-ED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Blanched by excluding the light, as the stalks of celery. *Gray.*

Ê-TI-Q-LÄ'TIQN, *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) The condition of a plant in which all the green color is absent, produced by a want of light; chlorosis. *Brande.*

2. (*Pathology.*) The paleness produced in persons who have been kept long without light; — a similar paleness, the result of chronic disease. *Dunglison.*

Ê-TI-Q-LÖG'IC-CAL, *a.* [*Gr.* αἰτιολογικός; *It.* *etiologico.*] Pertaining to etiology, or the science of causes. *Ogilvie.*

Ê-TI-ÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr.* αἰτιολογία; αἰτία, cause, and λόγος, a discourse; *L.* *etiologia*; *It.* & *Sp.* *etiologia*; *Fr.* *étiologie.*] An account of the causes of anything, particularly of diseases. *Arbuthnot.*

ÊT-I-QUETTE' (ät-q-kët'), *n.* [*It.* *etichetta*; *Sp.* *etiqueta*; *Fr.* *étiquette*, a ticket, ceremony. — A tablet or small card on which the forms and ceremonies to be observed at court, &c., on particular occasions, were inscribed. *Boiste.*] Form of behavior or manners expressly or tacitly required; ceremonial code of polite life; forms of ceremony; ceremony.

Nothing is so wholesome as *etiquette* between neighbors. *Qu. Rev.*

Ê'TITE, *a.* [*Gr.* ἀετός or αἰετός, an eagle.] (*Min.*) Eagle-stone. — See *ÆTITES*. *Ogilvie.*

ÊT'NA, *n.* A table cooking-utensil, heated by a spirit-lamp. *Simmonds.*

ÊT-NĒ'AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Etna, a volcanic mountain in Sicily. *Ency.*

ÊTOURDERIE (ä-tör-dër'), *n.* [*Fr.*] Headlessness; thoughtlessness; light-headedness. *Roget.*

Ê-TRÜS'CAN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Etruria; as, "An *Etruscan* vase." *Hamilton.*

† ÊT'TIN, *n.* [*A. S.* *eten.*] A giant. *Beau. & Fl.*

ÊT'TLE (ät'tl), *v. n.* To earn by working. [*Provinc.* North of England.] *Boucher.*

ÊTUI (ä-twä'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A case for tweezers and such instruments. *Shenstone.*

ÊT'YM, *n.* An etymon. [*R.*] *H. Fox Talbot.*

† ÊT-Y-MÖL'Q-GÏR, *n.* An etymologist. *Griffith.*

ÊT-Y-MQ-LÖG'IC, } *a.* [*Gr.* ἔτυμολογικός; *L.*
ÊT-Y-MQ-LÖG'IC-CAL, } *etymologicus*; *It.* & *Sp.* *etimologico*; *Fr.* *étymologique.*] Relating to etymology. *Gickhist.*

ÊT-Y-MQ-LÖG'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* According to etymology.

ÊT-Y-MQ-LÖG'IC-CÖN, *n.* A work containing the etymologies of a language; a treatise on etymology. *Milton.*

ÊT-Y-MÖL'Q-GÏST, *n.* [*It.* & *Sp.* *etimologista*; *Fr.* *étymologiste.*] One who is versed in etymology. "Curious *etymologists.*" *Fuller.*

ÊT-Y-MÖL'Q-GÏZE, *v. n.* & *a.* To search into the origin of words; to give the etymology of a word. *B. Jonson.*

ÊT-Y-MÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr.* ἔτυμολογία; ἔτυμον, true original, root, and λόγος, a discourse; *L.* *etymologia*; *It.* & *Sp.* *etimologia*; *Fr.* *étymologie.*]

1. That part of philology which treats of the origin and derivation of words, as related to their signification.

Etymology has been so unsuccessful in establishing clear and definite principles, or so unfortunate in their application, that many persons regard it as bearing the same relation to grammar as *astrology* does to *astronomy*, *alchemy* to *chemistry*, or *perpetual motion* to *mechanics*. *Welford.*

2. (*Gram.*) A treatise on the parts of speech; that part of grammar which exhibits the uses and inflections of the parts of speech.

"In its widest signification, *etymology* takes cognizance of the changes of the form of words. However, as the *etymology* which compares the forms of fathers and father is different from the *etymology* that compares father and pater, we have, of *etymology*, two sorts; one dealing with the changes of form that words undergo in one and the same language (*futher, fathers*), the other dealing with the changes that words undergo in passing from one language to another (*pater, father*)." *Latham.*

ÊT'Y-MÖN, *n.*; pl. *Gr.* & *L.* *ΕΤΥΜΑ*; *Eng.* *ETYMONS*. [*Gr.* ἔτυμον; *L.* *etymon.*] An original; a root, or primitive word. *Blackstone.*

EU. [*Gr.* εὖ.] A prefix which signifies well, easy, good; — opposed to *dys* [*Gr.* δὲς], which means difficult.

EÜ'CAI-RITE, *n.* [*Gr.* εὖ, well, and καίριος, opportune.] (*Min.*) A seleniuret of silver and copper; — so named by Berzelius because it was found soon after the discovery of the metal selenium. *Dana.*

EÜ-CÄ-LÏP'TUS, *n.* [*Gr.* εὖ, well, and κάλλιπνω, to cover as with a lid.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the myrtle family, forming the loftiest timber trees of Australia. *P. Cyl.*

EÜ'CHA-RÏST (yü'kä-rist), *n.* [*Gr.* εὐχαριστία, a giving of thanks; *L.* *eucharistia*; *It.* & *Sp.* *eucaristia*; *Fr.* *eucharistie.*]

1. The act of giving thanks.

Some receive the sacrament as a *eucharist* and an office of thanksgiving. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. (*Ecccl.*) The sacrament or commemoration of the Lord's supper; communion. "Bread to be used in the *eucharist*." *Hooker.*

EÜ-EHA-RÏS'TIC, } *a.* [*It.* & *Sp.* *eucaristico*;
EÜ-EHA-RÏS'TIC-CAL, } *Fr.* *eucharistique.*] (*Ecccl.*) Relating to the eucharist or sacrament of the Lord's supper. *Bp. Hall.*

EÜ-EHLÖRE', *a.* [*Gr.* εὖ, well, and χλωρός, green.] (*Min.*) Having a distinct green color. *Clarke.*

EÜ-EHLÖ'RIC, *a.* Having a distinct green color; as, "A *Euchloric* gas or *euchlorine*." *Ogilvie.*

EÜ'EHLQ-RÏNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) An oxide of chlorine. *Davy.*

EÜ'EHLQ-RÏTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral containing water and copper. *Hamilton.*

EÜ-CHQ-LÖG'IC-QN, } *n.* [*Gr.* εὐχολόγιον; εὐχή,
EÜ-CHÖL'Q-GY, } prayer, and λόγος, a dis-
course.] (*Ecccl.*) A formulary of prayers, particularly in the Greek Church. *Bp. Bull.*

EÜ'CHRE (yü'kr), *n.* [*Fr.*] A game with cards, all lower than the seven not being used. *Hoyle.*

EÜ'CHRO-ITE, *n.* [*Gr.* εὐχρος, of good complexion or color.] (*Min.*) An arseniate of copper of a bright emerald-green color. *Dana.*

EÜ-EHRÖN'IC, *a.* [*Gr.* εὐχρος, of good color.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid formed by the action of heat on the mellitate of ammonia. *Brande.*

EÜ'EHY-MY (yü'kë-më), *n.* [*Gr.* εὐχμία; εὖ, well, and χυμός, juice.] (*Med.*) A good state of the humors of the body. *Todd.*

EÜ-EHY-SÏD'E-RÏTE, *n.* [*Gr.* εὖ, well, and χέω, to melt, and σίδηρος, iron.] (*Min.*) A silicate of lime, magnesia, and protoxide of iron; a species of pyroxene. *Brande.*

EÜ'OLÄSE, *n.* [*Gr.* εὖ, well, and κλάω, to break.] (*Min.*) A very rare brittle mineral, brought in small greenish crystals from Peru and Brazil; a silicate of glucina and alumina. *Brande.*

EU'CRÄ-SY, *n.* [*Gr.* εὐκρασία; εὖ, well, and κράσις, temperature; *Fr.* *eucraste.*] (*Med.*) A good temperament, or healthy state of the body. *Reynolds.*

† EÜC'TI-CAL, *a.* [*Gr.* εὐχτικός, expressing a wish; εὐχόμεναι, to pray.] Expressive of supplication; precatory. "Sacrifices expiatory, *euchical*, and *eucharistical*." *Lavo.*

EÜ-DÆ'MÖN-ÏSM, *n.* [*Gr.* εὐδαιμόνισμα; εὐδαιμόν, having a good genius or destiny.] The doctrine of happiness, or the system of philosophy which makes human happiness its highest object; a system of moral philosophy which makes morality to depend on the production of happiness; — written also *eudemonism*. *Brande.*

EÜ-DI'A-LÛTE, *n.* [Gr. *εῖ*, easily, and *διαλυτός*, to dissolve.] (*Mín.*) A mineral of a brownish-red color, found in West Greenland;—so called from its easy solubility in acids. *Dana.*

EÜ-DI-ÖM'E-TER (yü-de-öm'e-ter), *n.* [Gr. *εὐδία*, calm air, and *μέτρον*, a measure; Fr. *eudiomètre*.] An instrument to measure the purity of the air or of gas, or the quantity of oxygen contained in it. *Francis.*

EÜ-DI-Q-MÉT'RIC, } *a.* [Fr. *eudiométrique*.]
EÜ-DI-Q-MÉT'RI-CAL, } Relating to eudiometry or to a eudiometer. *Ec. Rev.*

EÜ-DI-ÖM'E-TRY, *n.* [Fr. *eudiométrie*.] The art of ascertaining the salubrity of the air by means of a eudiometer. *Brande.*

EÜ-DÖX'I-ANŞ, *n. pl.* (*Ecccl. Hist.*) The followers of Eudoxius, patriarch of Antioch and Constantinople in the 14th century, and a noted defender of the doctrines of Arius. *Buck.*

EÜ-DÛN'A-MIS, *n.* [Gr. *εῖ*, well, and *δύναμις*, power.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of cuckoos, characterized by great strength of the bill, the legs, and the toes. *P. Cyc.*

† **EÜ'GÊ** (yü'e), *n.* [L., *well done*.] Gratulation; applause. *Hammond.*

EÜ-GÊ'NI-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the myrtle family, of many species, among which were formerly included the allspice and the clove-tree;—so named in honor of Prince Eugene of Saxony. *Eng. Cyc.*

EÜ-GÊN'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid found in cloves. *Ogilvie.*

EÜ'GÊ-NINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline substance extracted by alcohol from cloves. *Brande.*

EÜ'GÊN-Y, *n.* [Gr. *εὐγένεια*; *εῖ*, well, and *γένος*, race, stock.] Nobleness of birth. *Ogilvie.*

EÜGH (yö), *n.* [A. S. *iw*.] A tree; the yew. — See **YEW**. *Dryden.*

EÜ-HAR-MÖN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *εῖ*, well, and *harmonia*.] Producing harmony. *Clarke.*

EÜ'KAI-RITE, *n.* [Gr. *εὐκαίρος*, seasonable.] (*Mín.*) A seleniuret of silver and copper;—written also *eucairite*. — See **EUCAIRITE**. *P. Cyc.*

EÜ'LI-MÄ, *n.* (*Conch.*) A genus of marine gastropods, having a slender, conical, white and polished shell. *Woodward.*

EÜ-LÖG'IC, } *a.* [See **EULOGIUM**.] Contain-
EÜ-LÖG'I-CAL, } ing or bestowing praise; com-
mentary; eulogistic. *Todd.*

EÜ-LÖG'I-CAL-LÛ, *ad.* In a eulogical manner.

EÜ'LO-GIST, *n.* One who bestows praise or eulogizes; a panegyrist. *Southey.*

EÜ'LO-GIST'IC, } *a.* Containing eulogy or
EÜ'LO-GIST'I-CAL, } praise; laudatory. *Ec. Rev.*

EÜ'LO-GIST'I-CAL-LÛ, *ad.* In a eulogistic manner. *Croker.*

EÜ'LO-GI-ÜM, *n.*; *pl.* **EÜ-LÖ-GI-ÜMŞ**. [Gr. *εὐλογία*; *εῖ*, well, and *λόγος*, a discourse; L. *elogium*.] Praise; encomium; eulogy. *Tatler*
To adorn the sofa with *elogium* due. *Couper*

Syn. — See **ENCOMIUM**.

EÜ'LO GIZE (yü'lo-giz), *v. a.* [Gr. *εὐλογέω*.] [*t.* **EULOGIZED**; *pp.* **EULOGIZING**, **EULOGIZED**.] To panegyricize; to commend; to praise. "Who eulogize their country's foes." *Huddesford.*
Bishop Horsley publicly eulogized this treatise. *Knob.*

Syn. — See **COMMEND**.

EÜ'LO-GÛ, *n.* [Gr. *εὐλογία*; *εῖ*, well, and *λόγος*, a discourse; L. *elogium*; It. *elogio*, *eulogia*; Sp. *elogio*; Fr. *eulogie*.] A speech or discourse in praise of a person; praise; encomium; panegyric. "Famous eulogies of worthy men." *Spenser.*

Syn. — See **ENCOMIUM**.

EÜ'LY-TINE, *n.* [Gr. *εῖ*, well, and *λίω*, to dissolve.] (*Mín.*) A mineral found at Freiberg, composed of silica, oxide of bismuth, and alumina. *Brande.*

EÜ-MËN'I-DÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ent.*) A family of hymenopterous insects; solitary wasps. *Baird.*

EÜ-MÖL'PÛS, *n.* (*Ent.*) A genus of beetles, one

species of which (*Eumolpus citi*) is very injurious to the grape-vine in Europe. *Baird.*

EÜ-NÖ'MI-A, *n.* (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by De Gasparis in 1851. *Hind.*

EÜ'NO-MÛ, *n.* [Gr. *εὐνομία*; *εῖ*, well, and *νόμος*, a law.] A government by good laws. *Smart.*

EÜ'NUËH (yü'nük), *n.* [Gr. *εὐνοῦχος*; *εὐνός*, a bed, and *εἶλω*, to take charge of; L. *eunuchus*; It. & Sp. *eunuco*; Fr. *eunuque*.] A man who has been castrated;—so called in reference to his usual employment as chamberlain. *Bacon.*

† **EÜ'NUËH** (yü'nük), *v. a.* To make a eunuch of; to castrate, as a man. *Creech.*

† **EÜ'NU-ËHÄTE** (yü'nü-kät), *v. a.* To make a eunuch of; to castrate. *Browne.*

EÜ'NUËH-IŞM, *n.* The state of a eunuch. *Hall.*

EÜ-ÖN'Y-MÛS, *n.* [L.; Gr. *εῖ*, well, and *δύναμις*, a name.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs or small trees; spindle-tree. *Loudon.*

EÜ-ÖT'Q-MÖÜS, *a.* [Gr. *εῖ*, well, and *τομή*, a cutting.] (*Mín.*) Cleaving readily. *Clarke.*

EÜ'PA-THÛ (yü'pa-thë), *n.* [Gr. *εὐπάθεια*; *εῖ*, well, and *πάθος*, feeling.] A right feeling. *Harris.*

EÜ-PÄ'TQ-RINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid obtained from eupatorium. *Horsford.*

EÜ-PA-TÖ'RI-ÜM, } *n.* [Gr. *εὐπατόριον*; L. *eupa-*
EÜ-PA-TQ-RÛ, } *torium*.] — So named from

Eupatorium, king of Pontus, who first used it in medicine.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including bastard hemp, or hemp agrimony. *Loudon.*

Eupatorium perfoliatum is known by the popular names of *thoroughwort*, *feverwort*, *boneset*, and *Indian sage*. *Dunglison.*

EÜ'PA-TRID, *n.* [Gr. *εῖ*, well, and *πάτερ*, a father.] A person who is well born. *Smart.*

EÜ-PËP'SI-A, *n.* Same as **EUPERSÛ**. *Brande.*

EÜ-PËP-SÛ, or **EÜ-PËP'SÛ** (yü'pëp-së, IV. *Ja.*; yü'pëp-së, *K. Sm.*), *n.* [Gr. *εῖ*, well, and *πέψις*, digestion.] (*Med.*) A good concoction or digestion;—opposed to *dyspepsy*. *Smart.*

EÜ-PËP'TIC (yü-), *a.* 1. Easy of digestion. *Carlyle.*
2. Having good digestion. *Maunder.*

EÜ'PHËM-IŞM (yü'fëm-işm), *n.* [Gr. *εὐφημία*; *εῖ*, well, and *φῆμι*, to speak; It. *eufemismo*; Sp. *eufemismo*; Fr. *euphémisme*.] (*Rhet.*) The art of describing or noticing that which is offensive in inoffensive language, or a figure by which a more agreeable word or phrase is substituted for one that is offensive, disagreeable, or indelicate.

It is by a *euphemism* that the words "deceased" and "departed" came at first to be used instead of "dead," which is no other than a *synecdoche* of the genus for the species. *Dr. Campbell.*

It is far from being enough, as Dr. Campbell justly observes, to say of this passage that it is a *euphemism*, by which the odious word "killed" is avoided. *Grant.*

EÜ'PHË-MIST, *n.* One who uses euphemism; a euphemistic writer or speaker. *Curlyle.*

EÜ-PHE-MÛ'TIC, } *a.* Relating to or par-
EÜ-PHE-MÛS'TI-CAL, } taking of euphemism.

EÜ-PHÖ'NI-AD, *n.* [Gr. *εῖ*, well, and *φωνή*, to sound.] A musical instrument, invented by P. S. & G. Grosh, of Petersburg, Pa., combining the tones of the organ, clarinet, horn, bassoon, and violin. *Moore.*

EÜ-PHÖN'IC, } *a.* [It. & Sp. *eufónico*; Fr. *eu-*
EÜ-PHÖN'I-CAL, } *phonique*.] — See **EUPHONY**.
Having euphony, or an agreeable sound; euphonical. *Latham.*

EÜ-PHÖN'I-GÖN, *n.* [Gr. *εῖ*, well, and *φωνή*, to sound.] The name of a new and improved piano-forte, of the upright kind. *Ogilvie.*

EÜ-PHÖ'NI-OÜS, *a.* Having an agreeable sound; euphonical. *Roget. Hallam. Southey.*

I admit that where a foreign word is more euphonical than a native word of the very same signification, its adoption may add to the pleasure of sound, which is by no means to be disregarded in language. *Sir John Stoddart.*

EÜ-PHÖ'NI-OÜS-LÛ, *ad.* In a euphonical manner. *Ch. Ob.*

EÜ'PHQ-NIŞM, *n.* A euphonical or agreeable sound; euphony. *Onwald.*

EÜ'PHQ-NIZE, *v. a.* To make harmonious or euphonical. *West Rev. Am. Ency.*

EÜ'PHQ-NÖN, *n.* A musical instrument of great sweetness and power, resembling the upright piano in form, but having the tones of an organ. *Black.*

EÜ'PHQ-NOÜS, *a.* Having an agreeable sound; euphonical; euphonical. *Mitford.*

EÜ'PHQ-NÛ (yü'fo-ne), *n.* [Gr. *εὐφώνια*; *εῖ*, well, and *φωνή*, sound; It. & Sp. *eufonia*; Fr. *euphonie*.] An agreeable sound in language;—the contrary to *harshness*. "Epopeus, now for euphony softened into Epomeo." *Eustace.*

EÜ-PHÖR'BI-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of exogenous plants; spurge;—so named in honor of *Euphorbus*, physician to Juba, King of Mauritania. *Loudon.*

EÜ-PHÖR-BI-Ä'CEOUS (yü-for-bë-ä'shüs, 66), *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to the genus *Euphorbia*. *P. Cyc.*

EÜ-PHÖR'BI-AL, *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to the euphorbia; euphorbiaceous. *Ogilvie.*

EÜ-PHÖR'BI-ÜM, *n.* [L. — See **EUPHORNIA**.]

1. (*Bot.*) A name formerly given to the plant *Euphorbia officinarum*. *Miller.*

2. A medicinal gum or gum-resin which issues from the *Euphorbia officinarum*. *Dunglison.*

EÜ'PHQ-TIDE, *n.* [Gr. *εῖ*, well, and *φῶς*, light.] (*Mín.*) Diallage rock, a variety of magnesium rock into which serpentine often passes. *Dana.*

EÜ-PHRÄ'SI-A, *n.* [Gr. *εὐφρασία*, delight.] (*Bot.*) A genus of annual plants; eye-bright. *Loudon.*

EÜ'PHRA-SÛ (yü'fra-së), *n.* (*Bot.*) The herb eye-bright; *Euphrasia officinalis*;—a plant supposed to clear the sight. *Mikton.*

EÜ-PHRÖS'Y-NË, (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Ferguson in 1854. *Lovering.*

EÜ'PHU-IŞM, *n.* [Gr. *εὐφύς*, comely; Fr. *euphuisme*.] Extreme purity, or fastidious delicacy, in the use of words or language. *Ed. Rev.*

EÜ'PHU-IST, *n.* One who uses euphuisms. *Scott.*
Shakespeare amused his audiences with ridiculing euphuists, and other the like coxcombs. *H. Rogers.*

EÜ-PHÛ-IS'TIC, *a.* Relating to euphuism; fastidiously delicate in language. *Ec. Rev.*

EÜ'PI-ÖN, *n.* [Gr. *εῖ*, very, and *πίον*, greasy.] (*Chem.*) A limpid and highly inflammable liquid obtained by the destructive distillation of vegetable substances. *Simmonds.*

EÜ-PLÄS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *εῖ*, well, and *πλαστικός*, plastic; *πλάσσω*, to form.] (*Med.*) Having the capacity of becoming organized in a high degree, as the matter which forms false membranes resulting from acute inflammation in healthy persons. *Dunglison.*

EÜ-PLÄS'TIC, *n.* (*Med.*) The organized matter by which the tissues of the body are renewed. *Hoblyn.*

EÜ-PRÄT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *εὐπράκτος*; *εῖ*, well, and *πράσσω*, to do.] Easy to be done. *Ogilvie.*

EÜ-PÛR'I-ÖN, *n.* [Gr. *εῖ*, well, and *πῦρ*, fire.] A term applied to several contrivances for obtaining instantaneous light, as lucifer matches, &c. *Brande.*

EÜ-RÄ'SIAN (yü-rä'shan), *n.* [Contracted from *Europe and Asia*.] A descendant of a European born in Asia. *Clarke.*

EÜ-RË'KA, *n.* [Gr. *I have found it*, the expression of Archimedes when he discovered a method of detecting the adulteration of Hiero's crown; *εὕρισκα*, to find.] Discovery. "Can afford to smile at a hundred such fussy eureka's." *Ec. Rev.*

EÜ-RÛ'PÛS, or **EÜ'RÛ-PÛS** (yü'rë-püs, *K. Sm.* Wb. *Ash, Todd*; yü-r'püs, *W. Brande, Anasworth*), *n.* [L.] A strait or narrow sea, where the water is much agitated; the ancient name of the frith between Boeotia and Euboea. *Burke.*

EÜ'RÛTE, *n.* [Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad.] (*Mín.*) A fine-grained granite in which felspar predominates; white-stone. *Brande.*

EÜ'RÛTH-MÛ, *n.* See **EURYTHMY**. *Craob.*

EÜ'RÛT'IC, *z.* (*Mín.*) Containing or resembling euryte. *Ogilvie.*

EÜ-RÜC'LY-DÜN, n. [Gr. *εὐρύκλιον*.] An easterly wind, which, in the Mediterranean particularly, is very dangerous; levanter.

EÜ-RÜ'PA, n. (Astron.) An asteroid discovered by Goldschmidt in 1856. *Lowering.*

EÜ'ROPE, n. (Geog.) One of the great divisions of the globe, bounded on the north and west by the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the east by Asia.

|| **EÜ-RQ-PĒ'AN** (124) [yü-ro-pē'an, S. W. J. K. Sm. R. C. IVb.; yü-ro-pē'an or yü-rō-pē-an, P.], a. [Gr. *Εὐρώπαιος*; L. *Europæus*.] (Geog.) Belonging to Europe, or to its inhabitants.

“This word, according to the analogy of our own language, ought certainly to have the accent on the second syllable; and this is the pronunciation which unlettered speakers constantly adopt; but the learned, ashamed of the analogies of their own tongue, always place the accent on the third syllable, because *Europæus* has the penultimate long, and is therefore accented in Latin. *Eururean* has the accent on the same syllable by the same rule, while *Heracleian* and *cerulean* submit to English analogy, and have the accent on the second syllable, because their penultimate in Latin is short.” *Walker.*

|| **EÜ-RQ-PĒ'AN, n.** (Geog.) A native of Europe.

EÜ-RQ-PĒ'AN-ISM, n. The quality of being European. *Ec. Rev.*

EÜ'RÜS (yü'rus), n. [L.] The east wind. *Peacham.*

EÜ-RY'A-LĒ, n. (Bot.) The generic name of an elegant aquatic plant of the East Indies and China. *Baird.*

EÜ-RY'C'E-ROÜS, a. [Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, and *κέρας*, a horn.] (Zool.) Having a broad horn. *Smart.*

EÜ-RY-LĀ-I-MĪ'NĒ, n. pl. (Ornith.) A sub-family of birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Coraciidae*; boat-bills. *Gray.*



EÜ-RY'N'Q-ME, n. (Zool.) A genus of crustaceans, *Eurytemora* Summervillii, like spider-crabs. *Bell. P. Cyc.*

EÜ-RY-NŌ'TUS, n. [Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, and *ὄψος*, the back.] (Pal.) A genus of fossil fishes related to the gar-pikes. *Agassiz.*

EÜ-RYTH-MY [yü'rit-mē, S. W. J. K. Sm. R. C. IVb.; yü-rith-mē, S. M.], n. [Gr. *εὐρύθμια*; L. *eurythmia*; It. & Sp. *eurythmia*; Fr. *eurythmie*.]

1. Just harmony of the parts, as of a building; regular measure; symmetry. *Evelyn.*
2. (Med.) Regularity of pulse. *Palmer.*

EÜ-SĒ'BI-AN, n. (Ecc. Hist.) A follower of Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea;—a term equivalent to *Arian*, and so applied on account of the favor shown to the Arians by Eusebius. *Buck.*

EÜ-STĀ'CHI-AN TUBE, n. (Anat.) A tube extending from the inner side of the tympanum, and opening at the back of the nostrils;—so called from its discoverer, *Eustachius*. *Rogét.*

EÜ-STĀ'CHI-AN VĀLVE, n. (Anat.) A semilunar membranous valve, which separates the right auricle of the heart from the interior *vena cava*;—so called from having been first described by *Eustachius*. *Brande.*

EÜ-STYĒLE (yü'stūl), n. [Gr. *εὐστύλος*; *εὖ*, well, and *στόλος*, a column; L. *eustylus*.] (Arch.) The position of columns in an edifice at the most convenient and graceful distance from one another, or the space of 2½ diameters. *Weale.*

† **EÜ-TAX-Y, n.** [Gr. *εὐτάξια*.] Established order or arrangement. *Waterhouse.*

EÜ-TĒR'PĒ, n. [Gr. *εὖ*, well, and *ῥαίω*, to delight.] 1. (Myth.) One of the nine Muses; the Muse who presided over music.

2. (Astron.) An asteroid discovered by Hind in 1853. *Lowering.*

EÜ-TĒR'PĒ-AN, a. Relating to Euterpe; noting an association for the practice of music. *Clarke.*

EÜ-THAN-Ā-SĪ-A (yü-thān-ā-zhe-ā), n. [Gr. *εὐθανασία*; *εὖ*, well, and *θάνατος*, death.] An easy death; euthanasia.

A recovery, in my case and at my age, is impossible; the kindest wish of my friends is *euthanasia*. *Abraham.*

EÜ-THĀN'Ā-SY, or EÜ'THAN-Ā-SY, [yü-thān'ā-

se, S. W. J. K. Sm. R. C. IVb.; yü-thān-ā-sē, S. M.], n. An easy death; euthanasia. *Bailey.*

EÜ-TYĒH'Ī-AN (yü-tik'e-an), n. (Ecc. Hist.) A follower of Eutychius, who denied the two natures of Christ; a monophysite. *Burnet.*

EÜ-TYĒH'Ī-AN, a. (Ecc. Hist.) Pertaining to the Eutychians. “The Eutychian heretics.” *Tidoutson.*

EÜ-TYĒH'Ī-AN-ISM, n. (Ecc. Hist.) The system or doctrines of Eutychius. *Craig.*

EÜX-ĀN'THINE, n. [Gr. *εὔ*, well, and *ξανθός*, yellow.] A substance, forming small, pale-yellow crystals, obtained from India under the name of *purree*, or *Indian yellow*;—supposed to be derived from the bile of the camel or of the elephant. *Brande.*

EÜX-ĒN-ITE, n. [Gr. *εἰς*, a stranger.] (Min.) A Norwegian mineral, containing columbium, yttria, and uranium;—so named by Scheerer, in allusion to the rarity of its occurrence. *Dana.*

EÜX'INE, n. [Gr. *εἰς*, kind to strangers, hospitable; *εὔ*, well, and *ξίφος*, a guest.] (Geog.) The Black Sea.

† **E-VA'CĀTE, v. a.** [L. *vaco*, *vacatus*.] To empty; to evacuate. *Harvey.*

E-VĀC'U-ĀTE, a. (Med.) Provoking evacuation; purgative; drastic; cathartic. *Smart.*

E-VĀC'U-ĀTE, n. (Med.) Medicine that promotes evacuation; a cathartic. *Dunglison.*

E-VĀC'U-ĀTE, v. a. [L. *evacuo*, *evacuatus*; *e*, from, and *vacuus*, empty; It. *evacuare*; Sp. *evacuar*; Fr. *evacuer*.] [*i*. EVACUATED; *pp*. EVACUATING, EVACUATED.]

1. To make empty or void; to clear of the contents. “Evacuating the church.” *Hooker.*

2. To throw out; to void; to eject.

The white (hellebore) doth evacuate the offensive humors. *Holland.*

3. † To nullify; to annul.

If the prophecies are not fulfilled in Jesus, it is impossible to know when a prophecy is fulfilled and when not, which would utterly evacuate the use of them. *South.*

4. To quit; to withdraw from.

The emperor never effectually evacuated Catalonia. *Swift.*

† **E-VĀC'U-ĀTE, v. n.** To let blood. *Burton.*

E-VĀC'U-ĀTION, n. [L. *evacuatio*; It. *evacuazione*; Sp. *evacuación*; Fr. *évacuation*.]

1. An emptying or drawing of the contents; evacuation. “Lest their treasury should be exhausted by so frequent evacuations.” *Potter.*

2. † Abolition; nullification. *Hooker.*

3. (Mil.) The act of quitting or withdrawing from a place. *Burke.*

4. (Med.) The discharge of any matter whatever by the natural passages or by an artificial opening. *Dunglison.*

E-VĀC'U-ĀTIVE, a. [It. & Sp. *evacuativo*; Fr. *évacuatif*.] (Med.) That evacuates; purgative; drastic; cathartic. *Cotgrave.*

E-VĀC'U-ĀTOR, n. One who evacuates or annuls. “Evacuators of the law.” *Hammond.*

E-VĀDE', v. a. [L. *evado*; *e*, from, and *vado*, to go; It. *evadere*; Sp. *evadir*; Fr. *evader*.] [*i*. EVADED; *pp*. EVADING, EVADED.]

1. To escape from by stratagem; to elude; as, “To evade pursuit or punishment.”

2. To avoid or decline by artifice, subterfuge, or sophistry; as, “To evade a question.”

3. To be beyond the grasp or comprehension of.

We have seen how a contingent event baffles man's knowledge, and evades his powers. *South.*

Syn.—To evade and elude both imply the act of avoiding or shunning by sophistry or artifice. *Evade* a question by not giving a satisfactory or substantial answer; *elude* research by some artifice.

E-VĀDE', v. n. 1. To escape; to flee; to fly. “Eviding from perils.” *Bacon.*

2. To practise evasion; to equivocate; to shuffle.

The ministers of God are not to evade. *South.*

E-VĀD'Ī-BLE, a. That may be evaded. *Coleridge.*

E-VĀ-GĀ'TION, n. [L. *evagatio*; *evagor*, to roam about; It. *evagazione*; Sp. *evagación*; Fr. *évacuation*.] The act of wandering; excursion; ramble; deviation. [*R.*] *Sir H. Wotton.*

E-VĀG'Ī-NĀ'TION, n. [L. *e*, out of, and *vagina*, a sheath.] The act of unsheathing. *Craig.*

E'VAL, a. [L. *ærum*, a space of time.] Enduring for a long time. [*R.*] *Todd.*

E-V-A-NĒSCĒ', v. n. [L. *evanesco*; Sp. *evanesco*.] To vanish; to disappear. *Wilkinson.*

E-V-A-NĒSCĒNCE, n. [L. *evanesco*, *evanesco*, to vanish away.] The act of evanescent or vanishing; disappearance. *Rambler.*

E-V-A-NĒSCĒNT, a. [Fr. *évanescant*.] 1. Tending to evanesce, vanish, or disappear; fleeting; transitory; transient; ephemeral; as, “Evanescient hues”; “Evanescient pleasures.”

2. Lessening beyond the perception of the mind or of the senses; imperceptible.

The difference between right and wrong, on some petty cases, is almost *evanescent*. *Wollaston.*

E-V-A-NĒSCĒNT-LY, ad. In an evanescent or fleeting manner. *Chalmers.*

E-VĀN'GĒL, n. [Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον*, good tidings; *εὖ*, well, and *ἀγγέλλω*, to announce.]

1. The gospel of Christ. *Hook.*

2. Good tidings.

But, alas! what holy angel
Brings the slave this glad *evangel*? *Longfellow.*

|| **E-VĀN'GĒLĪ-AN, a.** Rendering thanks for favors. [*R.*] *Craig.*

|| **E-VĀN'GĒLĪC, a.** [Gr. *εὐαγγελικός*; L. *evangelicus*; It. & Sp. *evangelico*; Fr. *évangélique*.] Relating to the gospel; consonant to the gospel; evangelical. “*Evangelical truth*.” *Milton.*

|| **E-VĀN'GĒLĪ-CAL, or E-VĀN'GĒLĪ-CAL** [ē-vān-jēl'ē-kāl, S. J. E. Ja. K. C.; ē-vān-jēl'ē-kāl, W. F. Sm.], a. Relating to the gospel; agreeable to or contained in the gospel; evangelic; as, “An *evangelical doctrine*.”

“This word, which means simply *appertaining to, or characteristic of, the gospel*, has been applied to a portion of the English Church, who either profess or are supposed to ‘know and inculcate the *gospel*’ in an especial manner, and to give peculiar prominence to the doctrine of salvation by faith in the atonement. The title of ‘*evangelical*’ seems to have undergone some change in its meaning from that which it bore when it was first used, and is now not unfrequently adopted as synonymous with *Calvinist*, whatever that word may be supposed to imply.” *Eden.*

Syn.—See ORTHODOX.

|| **E-VĀN'GĒLĪ-CAL, n.** One who maintains evangelical principles. *Ch. Ob.*

|| **E-VĀN'GĒLĪ-CAL-ISM, n.** Evangelical principles. —Same as EVANGELICISM. *Dr. Arnold.*

|| **E-VĀN'GĒLĪ-CAL-LY, ad.** According to the gospel. *Milton.*

|| **E-VĀN'GĒLĪ-CAL-NĒSS, n.** The quality of being evangelical. *Scott.*

|| **E-VĀN'GĒLĪ-CISM, n.** (Ecc.) Evangelical principles; evangelicalism. *Bp. Jebb.*

E-VĀN'GĒLĪCĪ-TY, n. The quality of being evangelical; evangelicism.

A thorough earnestness and *evangelicity*. *Ec. Rev.*

E-VĀN'GĒLĪSM, n. The doctrine or preaching of the gospel; evangelical religion or doctrine; evangelicism. *Bacon.*

E-VĀN'GĒLĪST, n. [Gr. *εὐαγγελιστής*, the bringer of good tidings; L. *evangelista*; It. & Sp. *evangelista*; Fr. *évangéliste*.]

1. One of the four writers of gospel history. “The four *evangelists*.” *Addison.*

2. A preacher or promulgator of the gospel; a missionary;—a term applied to one licensed to preach, but not having under his charge any particular church or congregation. “It were fit our new *evangelists* should show their authority.” *Decay of Piety.*

E-VĀN'GĒLĪST-TA-RY, n. A selection from the Gospels, to be read, as a lesson, in divine service. *Gregory.*

E-VĀN'GĒLĪSTIC, a. Relating to evangelism; evangelical. *N. Brit. Rev.*

E-VĀN'GĒLĪ-ZĀ'TION, n. The act of evangelizing. *Bp. Wilberforce. Ec. Rev.*

E-VĀN'GĒLĪZE, v. a. [Gr. *εὐαγγελίζωμαι*, to bring good tidings; It. *evangelizzare*; Sp. *evangelizar*; Fr. *évangéliser*.] [*i*. EVANGELIZED; *pp*. EVANGELIZING, EVANGELIZED.] To instruct in the gospel; to teach the gospel to.

EVANGELIZE, *v. n.* [The Spirit] To preach the gospel. Milton. Thus did our heavenly Instructor fulfil the predictions of the prophets, that he would evangelize to the poor. *Poetus.*

EVANGELIZE, *n.* [See EVANGEL.] Good tidings; the gospel. *Spenser.*

EVANESCENT, *a.* [L. *evanescens*.] Evanescent. Bacon.

EVANESCE, *v. n.* [L. *evanesco*.] To vanish. [R.] Or like the rainbow's lovely form, *Burns.* Evanescent amid the storm.

EVANESCENT, *n.* The act of vanishing; sudden disappearance. [R.] *Jefferson.*

EVAPORABLE, *a.* [It. *evaporabile*; Sp. *evaporable*; Fr. *évaporable*.] That may evaporate; easily dissipated in vapors. *Grew.*

EVAPORATE, *v. n.* [L. *evaporo, evaporatus*; It. *evaporare*; Sp. *evaporar*; Fr. *évaporer*.] To evaporate; *pp.* EVAPORATING, EVAPORATED.

1. To escape or fly away in vapors or fumes; to waste insensibly, as a volatile spirit. *Boyle.*

2. To be dissipated; to pass off or disappear. "Letting our courage evaporate." *Swift.*

EVAPORATE, *v. a.* 1. To disperse in vapors; to convert into vapor; to vaporize.

2. To let out; to exhale; to emit.

My lord of Essex evaporated his thoughts in a sonnet, to be sung before the queen. *Wotton.*

EVAPORATE, *a.* Converted into vapor; evaporated. "Dew evaporate." *Thomson.*

EVAPORATION, *n.* [L. *evaporatio*; It. *evaporazione*; Sp. *evaporación*; Fr. *évaporation*.] 1. The act of evaporating; the conversion of a fluid into vapor.

These waters, by rarefaction and evaporation, ascended. *Raleigh.*

2. That which is evaporated; vapor.

Evaporations are greater according to the greater heat of the sun. *Woodward.*

3. Vent; discharge; emission. "The evaporations of a vindictive spirit." *Howell.*

4. (Med.) Transformation of a liquid into vapor in order to obtain the fixed matters contained in it in a dry and separate state. *Dunglison.*

EVAPORATIVE, *a.* [L. *evaporativus*; It. *evaporativo*; Fr. *évaporatif*.] That evaporates; causing evaporation. *Coleridge.*

EVAPORIMETER, *n.* [Eng. *evaporate* and Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument to measure evaporation; a hygroscope; an atmometer. *Ure.*

EVASION, *a.* That may be evaded. *Ec. Rev.*

EVASION (e-vā'zhun, 93), *n.* [L. *evado, evasus*, to evade; Sp. *evasión*; Fr. *évasion*.] The act of evading; equivocation; a quibble; an insufficient excuse; a subterfuge; a sophistry; artifice; a subtle or disingenuous escape.

Thou by evasions thy crime uncoverest more. *Milton.*

SYN. — Evasion, equivocation, and prevarication, all imply an artful mode of escaping the scrutiny of an inquirer. Evasion is made by avoiding to give a substantial answer; equivocation, by using equivocal expressions; prevarication, by using expressions that mislead. A prevarication is worse than an equivocation; equivocation, worse than an evasion. Subterfuge and shift are modes of evasion, and are tricks or artifices of knaves.

EVASIVE, *a.* [It. & Sp. *evasivo*; Fr. *évasif*.] 1. That evades; escaping or avoiding by artifice. "Evasive of the sly request." *Pope.*

2. Partaking, or consisting, of evasion. "Evasive arts." *Bp. Berkeley.*

EVASIVELY, *ad.* By evasion; elusively; sophistically.

EVASIVENESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being evasive. *Craig.*

EVE, *n.* [Heb. *עֶבֶר*, life; — Havvah, or Eve.] The name of the first woman.

And Adam called his wife's name Eve, because she was the mother of all living. *Gen. iii. 20.*

EVE, *n.* [A. S. *æfen*; Dut. *avond*; Ger. *abend*; Dan. *aften*; Icel. *afnan*; Sw. *afnäm*.] 1. The close of the day; evening. [Poetical.] "From noon to dewy eve." *Milton.*

2. The night, evening, vigil, or fast before a holiday; as, "Christmas eve."

3. The period just preceding any expected event; as, "To be on the eve of a revolution."

EVECTICS, *n. pl.* (Med.) That part of medicine which teaches how to acquire a good habit of body. [R.] *Crabb.*

EVECTION, *n.* [L. *evectio*, a going upwards; *evecto, evectus*, to carry forth; Fr. *évection*.] 1. Exaltation. "His [Joseph's] evectio to the power of Egypt next to Pharaoh." *Pearson.*

2. (Astron.) An irregularity of the moon's motion caused by the sun, and depending on the position of the transverse axis of the lunar orbit in respect of the line of the syzygies, or line joining the sun and earth. *Herschel.*

EVEN (e'vn), *n.* [See EVE.] Evening. [Poetical.] My early visitation, and my last *Milton.* At even.

EVEN (e'vn), *a.* [Goth. *iden*; A. S. *efen*; Dut. *effen*, even; Ger. *eben*; Sw. *efven*.] 1. Having no irregularities of surface; free from elevations and depressions; not rugged; not unequal; smooth; level; plain.

The present face of Rome is much more even and level than it was formerly. *Addison.*

2. Uniform; equable; unruffled; calm. "Persons of even tempers." *Tatler.*

3. On a level or on the same level. "Shall lay thee even with the ground." *Luke xix. 44.*

4. Equal on both sides; fair; just; as, "An even bargain."

5. Without anything owed; out of debt.

In taking revenge, a man is but even with his enemy, but in passing it over, he is superior. *Bacon.*

6. Capable of being divided into two equal parts; not odd; as, "Even numbers."

Even keel, (Naut.) a term applied to the position of the keel of a ship when she draws the same water abaft as forward, or when she is upright, or not inclined to either side. *Brande.* — To make even lines, or to make even, (Printing.) a technical expression used when the copy is separated into portions to be distributed among many compositors, who have frequently to space out words very irregularly, so as to fill a line; hence the common instruction from one printer to another who follows or precedes him with copy, to "make even." *Simmonds.*

SYN. — See EQUAL, LEVEL.

EVEN (e'vn), *v. a.* [i. EVENED; pp. EVENING, EVENED.] 1. To make even or level; to level.

Even the balance, and hold it even. *Chillingworth.*

This temple Xerxes evened with the soil. *Raleigh.*

2. To put out of debt; to put into a state in which nothing is owed; to equalize. "Till I am evened with him." *Shak.*

EVEN (e'vn), *v. n.* To be equal to. *Carew.*

EVEN (e'vn), *ad.* 1. Noting a level or equality of action; exactly; as, "Even so must he do."

2. Noting a level or equality of time; at the very time.

But even then the morning cock crew loud. *Shak.*

3. Noting sameness of condition; verily.

And even as I was then is Percy. *Shak.*

4. Noting equality or superiority when it is least expected; as, "He is too wary, even for the most cunning."

5. Noting something extraordinary.

Even in our ashes live their wonted fires. *Gray.*

6. A word of strong assertion; not only so, but also; likewise.

Here all their rage, and even their murmurs, cease. *Pope.*

7. So much as; as, "Not even aware of it."

EVENING (e'ven'), *v. n.* [L. *evenio*.] To take place; to happen.

EVENER (e'ven-er), *n.* 1. One who makes even.

2. A weaver's instrument for spreading out the yarn; a raivel. [Local, Scot.] *Simmonds.*

EVENHÄND (e'ven-händ), *n.* Parity of rank or degree; sameness of condition.

Whoso is out of hope to attain to another's virtue will seek to come at even-händ by depressing another's fortune. *Bacon.*

EVENHÄNDED (e'ven-händ'ed), *a.* Impartial; just; equitable. "Even-handed justice." *Shak.*

EVENHÄNDEDNESS, *n.* State of being even-handed; justice; fairness. *For. Qu. Rev.*

EVENING (e'ven-ing), *n.* [See EVE.] 1. The close of the day; the time of twilight

after sunset; the beginning of night; eventide; eve: — a term applied also in common usage to the latter part of the afternoon, and to the earlier part of the night before bed-time.

Now came still evening on, and twilight gray Had in her sober livery all things clad. *Milton.*

2. The latter period of life.

He was a person of great courage, and not well known till his evening. *Clarendon.*

È-VÈNT'U-AL-LY, *ad.* In the event; in the last result; finally; ultimately.

È-VÈNT'U-ÀTE, *v. n.* To happen; to issue; to take effect; to terminate. *Ec. Rev. W. Irving.*
È A word not unfrequently used in the U. S., but rarely used by English writers.

È-VÈNT-U-À-TION, *n.* The act of eventuating or happening. *R. W. Hamilton.*

ÈVER, *ad.* [A. S. *æfer*.]
 1. At any time. "More vehemently than ever." *Atterbury.*
 2. At all times; always; without end.
 I see things may serve long, but not serve ever. *Shak.*
For ever, eternally; for the term of life. — *Ever* and *anon*, at frequent times repeated; now and then.
È *Ever* is often contracted into *è'er* (àr). It is much used in composition, in the sense of *always*, as *ever-green*, *ever-during*.

ÈV-ÈR-ÀC-TIVE, *a.* Active at all times. *Ogilvie.*

ÈV-ÈR-BÙB'BLING, *a.* Boiling up perpetually.

ÈV-ÈR-BURN'ING, *a.* That is always burning. "Ever-burning sulphur." *Milton.*

ÈV-ÈR-CHÀNG'ING, *a.* Always changing. *Clarke.*

ÈV-ÈR-DÛR'ING, *a.* Eternal; enduring without end; everlasting. "Ever-during gates." *Milton.*

ÈV-ÈR-DY'ING, *a.* Always dying. *Clarke.*

ÈV-ÈR-EX-PÀND'ING, *a.* Always expanding.

ÈV-ÈR-GLÀDE, *n.* A low, marshy tract of country, inundated with water, and interspersed with patches or portions covered with high grass, as in Florida. *Jessup.*

ÈV-ÈR-GREEN, *a.* Verdant throughout the year; holding the leaves over winter, and until new ones appear, or longer; always green. "Laurel evergreen." *Milton.*

ÈV-ÈR-GREEN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant that is green or verdant throughout the year. *Evelyn.*

ÈV-ÈR-GRÒW'ING, *a.* Always growing. *Clarke.*

ÈV-ÈR-HÒN'ORED (èv-èr-òn'òrd), *a.* Always held in honor. "An ever-honored name." *Pope.*

ÈV-ÈR-LÀST'ING, *a.* Enduring forever; endless; eternal; immortal; unending. *Gen. xxi. 33.*
Syn. — See **ETERNAL**.

ÈV-ÈR-LÀST'ING, *n.* 1. Eternity.
 From everlasting to everlasting thou art God. *Ps. xc. 2.*
 2. The Eternal Being.
 Or that the Everlasting had not fixed
 His canon 'gainst self-slaughter. *Shak.*

3. A kind of woollen stuff; lasting.

4. A striped cotton material. *Simmonds.*

5. (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs having flowers which remain fresh long after they are gathered; *Gnaphalium*. *Loudon.*
Everlasting flowers, certain flowers whose hard tissue and deficient moisture render them little liable to change, and enable them to retain their color for several months after having been gathered. *Brande.*

ÈV-ÈR-LÀST'ING-LY, *ad.* Eternally; without end. *Shak.*

ÈV-ÈR-LÀST'ING-NÈSS, *n.* Eternity; perpetuity; endless duration. *Stapleton.*

ÈV-ÈR-LÀST'ING-PÈA, *n.* A perennial plant of the genus *Lathyrus*; *Lathyrus sylvestris* and *Lathyrus latifolius*. *Loudon.*

ÈV-ÈR-LÌV'ING, *a.* Living always; immortal; eternal. "That ever-living Deity." *Hooker.*

ÈV-ÈR-MÈM'Q-RÀ-BLE, *a.* Always memorable.

ÈV-ÈR-MÒRE', *ad.* Always; eternally. *Poe.*

ÈV-ÈR-Ò'PEN (-ò'pn), *a.* Never closed; never shut. "An ever-open ear." *Bp. Taylor.*

ÈV-ÈR-PLÈÀS'ING, *a.* Delighting at all times; perpetually pleasing. *Sidney.*

ÈV-ÈR-RÈ-CÛR'RING, *a.* Always recurring, or coming back. *Ogilvie.*

ÈV-ÈR-RÈST'LESS, *a.* Always restless. *Clarke.*

ÈV-ÈR-RÈ-VÈRED', *a.* Always revered. *Clarke.*

ÈV-ÈR-RÌC'U-LÛM, *n.* [L., a drag-net; *everro*, to sweep out.] An instrument for removing fragments of stone, &c., from the bladder, after the operation of lithotomy. *Dunglison.*

È-VÈRSE', *v. a.* [L. *ecerto*, *ecersus*.] To overthrow; to overturn; to subvert. *Glanville.*

È-VÈR'SION, *n.* [L. *ecersio*.]
 1. The act of evverting; overthrow. "The eversion of their governments." *Bp. Taylor.*
 2. (*Med.*) A turning outwards; ectropium. "An eversion of the eyelids." *Dunglison.*

È-VÈR'SIVE, *a.* [Fr. *eversif*.] Tending to overthrow; — with *of*.
 A maxim *eversive*, in my idea, of all justice and morality. *Geddes.*

ÈV-ÈR-SMÌL'ING, *a.* Always smiling.

È-VÈRT', *v. a.* [L. *everto*; *e*, from, and *verto*, to turn.] To destroy; to overthrow. "Nothing which he will not seek to *evvert*." [R.] *Fotherby.*

ÈV-ÈR-VÀL'IÀNT, *a.* Always courageous.

ÈV-ÈR-VÈR'DÀNT, *a.* Always green. *Carter.*

ÈV-ÈR-WÀK'ING, *a.* Always waking. *Clarke.*

ÈV-ÈR-WÀST'ING, *a.* Always wasting. *Ogilvie.*

ÈV-ÈR-WÀTCH'FUL (èv-èr-wòch'fùl), *a.* Always vigilant. "Ever-watchful eyes." *Pope.*

ÈV'È-RY, *a.* [Old Eng. *everich*; Dan. *enhver*.] Each; all, taken separately.
 The eyes of the Lord are in every place. *Prov. xv. 3.*
Every now and then, often; at short intervals.
Syn. — See **ALL**.

ÈV'È-RY-BÒD'Y, *n.* Every person. *Booth.*

ÈV'È-RY-DÀY, *a.* Common; occurring every day. "This was no *every-day* writer." *Pope.*

ÈV-ÈR-YÒUNG' (èv-èr-yùng'), *a.* Always young; not subject to old age or decay. "Joys *ever-young*." *Pope.*

ÈV'È-RY-WHERE (èv-èr-è-hwàr), *ad.* In every place; in all places.

ÈVES'DRÒP, *v. n.* See **EAVERSDROP**. *Sanicroft.*

È-VÈS'TI-GÀTE, *v. a.* [L. *evestigo*, *evestigatus*.] To investigate; to examine into. *Bailey.*

ÈV'ET, *n.* A small kind of lizard. — See **EFT**. *Todd.*

È-VÌBRÀTE, *v. a.* [L. *evibro*, *evibratus*.] To shake; to brandish. *Cockeram.*

È-VÌCT', *v. a.* [L. *evinco*, *evictus*.] [*i.* **EVICTED**; *pp.* **EVICTING**, **EVICTED**.]
 1. (*Law*.) To drive from or dispossess by legal process.
 2. † To prove; to evince. *B. Jonson.*

È-VÌC'TION, *n.* [L. *evictio*; It. *evizione*; Sp. *evicción*; Fr. *éviction*.]
 1. (*Law*.) Loss or deprivation of the buyer of any thing, in consequence of its being proved to belong to a third person. *Bacon.*
 2. † Act of evicting; proof; evidence. "Irrefragable proofs and *evictions*." *Bp. Hall.*

ÈV'I-DÈNCE, *n.* [L. *evidentia*; It. *evidenza*; Sp. *evidencia*; Fr. *evidence*.]
 1. That which evinces or proves; the ground or reason of knowledge; testimony; proof.
 Unreasonable it is to expect the same kind of evidence for every thing which we have for some things. *Tillotson.*
 2. One who testifies to a fact; a witness. [R.]
 As Asiatic evidences swore. *Dryden.*
 3. (*Law*.) Any matter of fact, the effect, tendency, or design of which, when presented to the mind, is to produce a persuasion affirmative or disaffirmative of the existence of some other fact; the means by which facts are ascertained for judicial purposes. *Burrill.*
Syn. — Evidence is whatever evinces or makes evident; testimony is that which is derived from an individual or a witness. Testimony is the evidence of one; evidence may comprehend the testimony of many. Evidence is external or internal, direct or circumstantial; proof is always external, and is chiefly employed in relation to facts or physical objects.

ÈV'I-DÈNCE, *v. a.* [*i.* **EVIDENCED**; *pp.* **EVIDENCING**, **EVIDENCED**.] To make manifest; to prove; to evince; to show; to exemplify.
 If they be principles evident of themselves, they need nothing to evidence them. *Tillotson.*

ÈV'I-DÈNT, *a.* [L. *evidens*; It. & Sp. *evidente*; Fr. *évident*.] Clear to the mind; obvious; plain; apparent; manifest; notorious; palpable; as, "It is *evident* that man is mortal."
Syn. — That which is seen or clearly proved is

evident; that which appears to the eye, or is already seen, is *apparent*, that which is well known, *notorious*; that which proves itself or is readily perceived, *obvious*. An *evident* truth; a *notorious* fact; an *obvious* tendency; a *plain* case. An *apparent* object or intention; a *palpable* mistake. — See **CLEAR**.

ÈV-I-DÈN'TIAL, *a.* Affording evidence or proof; proving; indicative. *Bp. Fleetwood.*
 Equivalent to that belief, and *evidential* of it. *Ch. Ob.*

ÈV-I-DÈN'TIÀL-LY, *ad.* In an evidential manner. *South.*

ÈV-I-DÈN'TIÀ-RY, *a.* Affording evidence. *Best.*

È' I-DÈN-T-LY, *ad.* In an evident manner; apparently; certainly; undeniably.

ÈV'I-DÈN-TNÈSS, *n.* The state of being evident or manifest. *Coleridge.*

ÈV'I-DÈN-TS, *n. pl.* (*Scotch Law*.) Writs or title-deeds by which property is proved; a term used in conveyancing. *Ogilvie.*

È-VÌG-I-LÀ-TION, *n.* [L. *evigilatio*.] The act of awakening; a waking. *Biblioth. Biblica*, 1720.

È'VIL (è'vì), *a.* [M. Goth. *ubils*; A. S. *efel*, or *yfel*; Dut. *euvel*, *evel*; Frs. *evil*; Ger. *übel*; Dan. *ilde*; Sw. *illa*; Norse *ill*.]
 1. Having bad qualities; not good; bad; ill. The good figs very good, and the evil very evil. *Jer. xxiv. 8.*
 2. Wicked; sinful; vicious; corrupt; wrong. An evil man, out of the evil treasure, bringeth forth evil things. *Matt. xii. 35.*
 Ill deeds are doubled with an evil word. *Shak.*

3. Unhappy; unfortunate; calamitous. All the days of the afflicted are evil. *Prov. xv. 15.*

È'VIL (è'vì), *n.* 1. Any thing that causes displeasure, injury, pain, or suffering; misfortune; calamity.
 Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil? *Job ii. 10.*
 Every man calleth that which pleaseth, and is delightful to himself, good; and that evil which displeaseth him. *Hobbes.*

2. Mischievous; wrong; injury; harm. The evil that men do lives after them. *Shak.*

3. Wickedness; depravity; malignity; sin. Of the origin of evil no universal solution has been discovered; I mean, no solution which reaches all cases of complaint. *Paley.*

I have not found evil in thee. *1 Sam. xxix. 6.*
 By the very constitution of our nature, moral evil is its own cure. *Chalmers.*

4. Disease; as, "The King's evil."
Syn. — Evil comprises whatever is opposite to good, whether natural or moral. Pain, sickness, poverty, misfortune, &c., are natural evils. Sin, wickedness, crimes, and vices are moral evils.

È'VIL (è'vì), *ad.* 1. Not well; ill. Ah, froward Clarence, evil it becometh thee To flatter Henry, and forsake thy brother. *Shak.*

2. Not happily; not fortunately. "It went evil with his house." *Deut. vii. 23.*

3. Injuriously; not kindly. The Egyptians evil entreated us, and afflicted us. *Deut. xxvi. 8.*

È Often used in composition to give a bad meaning to a word.

È'VIL-AF-FÈCT'ED (è'vì-àf-fèkt'ed), *a.* Not kindly disposed. "Made their minds *evil-affected* against the brethren." *Acts xiv. 2.*

È'VIL-BÒD'ING, *a.* Presaging evil. *Clarke.*

È'VIL-DÒ'ER (è'vì-dò'èr), *n.* One who does evil; a malefactor; a criminal. *1 Pet. ii. 12.*

A just man hateth evil, but not the evil-doer. *Str. P. Sidney.*

È'VIL-ÈN-TREÀT', *v. a.* To treat with injustice; to injure; to wrong; to abuse. *Job xxiv. 21.*

È'VIL-ÈYE (è'vì-ì), *n.* 1. An eye formerly supposed to cause injury by some magical or fascinating influence. *Hallivell.*

2. A look expressive of malice, jealousy, or envy. *Roget.*

È'VIL-ÈYED (è'vì-ìd), *a.* Having a malignant look; having a look expressive of malice, jealousy, or envy. *Shak.*

È'VIL-FÀ-VÒRED (è'vì-fà'vòrd), *a.* Of ill countenance or appearance. *Bacon.*

È'VIL-FÀ-VÒRED-NÈSS, *n.* Deformity. "English or any *evil-favoredness*." *Deut. xvii. 1.*

È'VIL-LY (è'vì-lì), *ad.* Not well. [R.] *Bp. Taylor.*

EVIL-MINDED (é'vī-mīnd'éd), *a.* Having ill intention; malicious; malignant; wicked. *Dryden.*

EVIL-NÉSS (é'vī-nēs), *n.* State of being evil. *Hale.*

EVIL-ŌMÉNED (é'vī-ŏ-mēnd), *a.* Accompanied by evil omens. *Clarke.*

EVIL-ONE (é'vī-wūn), *n.* The devil; Satan. That evil-one, Satan, for ever damned. *Milton.*

EVIL-SPEAK'ING (é'vī-spēk'ing), *n.* Slander; calumny; abuse. "Hypocrisies, and envies, and evil-speakings." 1 *Pet.* ii. 1.

EVIL-WISH'ING (é'vī-wīsh'ing), *a.* Wishing evil. "Evil-wishing minds." *Sidney.*

EVIL-WORK'ER (é'vī-wūrk'ēr), *n.* One who does evil. "Beware of evil-workers." *Phil.* iii. 2.

EVINCE, *v. a.* [*L. evincere*, to overcome; *It. evincere*; *Fr. vaincre*, to eject.] [*i. EVINCED*; *pp. EVINCING, EVINCED.*]

1. To overcome; to overthrow; to subdue. Error by his own arms is best evinced. *Milton.*
2. To show clearly; to make evident; to prove; to manifest; to demonstrate. And therefore was law given them, to evince Their natural pravity. *Milton.*

EVINCE, *v. n.* To prove. "The witness evinceth, the judge sentences." [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

EVINCEMENT, *n.* Act of evincing. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

EVINCIBLE, *a.* That may be evinced or proved; capable of proof; demonstrable. *Hale.*

EVINCIBLY, *ad.* In such a manner as to force conviction. *Johnson.*

EVINCING, *p. a.* Proving; making evident.

EVINCIVE, *a.* That evinces; tending to prove; demonstrative; indicative. *Smart.*

EVIR'ATE, *v. a.* [*L. eviro, eviratus*; *e, priv.*, and *vir*, a man.] To emasculate. *Bp. Hall.*

EVIR'ATION, *n.* Emasculation. *Cockeram.*

EVISCER'ATE, *v. a.* [*L. eviscero, evisceratus*; *e, from, and viscera*, the bowels; *It. eviscerare.*] [*i. EVISCERATED*; *pp. EVISCERATING, EVISCERATED.*] To take out the bowels of; to embowel; to disembowel; to gut. "They did, spider-like, eviscerate themselves." *Dr. Griffiths*, 1660.

EVISCER'ATION, *n.* The act of eviscerating, or embowelling. *Blount. Coleridge.*

EVIT'ABLE, *a.* [*L. evitabilis*; *It. evitabile*; *Sp. evitable.*] Avoidable. *Hooker.*

EVIT'ATE, *v. a.* [*L. evito, evitatus*; *Fr. éviter.*] To avoid; to shun; to escape; to elude. *Shak.*

EVIT'ATION, *n.* [*L. evitatio.*] The act of avoiding or shunning. [*R.*] *Bacon. Paley.*

EVITE, *v. a.* [*Fr. éviter.*] To avoid. *Drayton.*

EVITER'NAL, *a.* [*L. æternus.*] Eternal; enduring; everlasting. *Bp. Hall.*

EVITER'NITY, *n.* Eternity. *Bailey.*

EVOC'ATE, *v. a.* [*L. evoco, evocatus*; *e, from, and voco*, to call.] To call forth; to evoke; to summon. *Stackhouse.*

EVOC'ATION, *n.* [*L. evocatio*; *It. evocazione*; *Sp. evocacion*; *Fr. évocation.*] The act of evoking, or calling forth. [*R.*] *Browne.*

EVOC'ATOR, *n.* [*L.*] One who evokes, or calls forth. [*R.*] *Byron.*

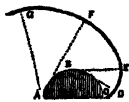
EVOK'E, *v. a.* [*L. evoco*; *It. evocare*; *Sp. evocar*; *Fr. évoquer.*] [*i. EVOKED*; *pp. EVOKING, EVOKED.*]

1. To call forth. "To evoke the devil." *Warton.*
2. To call to another place; to remove from one tribunal to another. The cause was evoked to Rome. *Hume.*

EVOL'ATE, *a.* [*L. evolo, evolatus*, to fly away; *e, from, and volo*, to fly.] Apt to fly away; flying about. *Blount.*

EVOL'ATION, *n.* The act of flying away. *Bp. Hall.*

EVOL'UTE, *n.* [*L. evoluto*, to roll out; *evolutus.*] (*Mech.*) A curve, from which another curve, called the *involute*, is formed by unwinding a thread, the radius of the latter constantly increasing:—thus if a thread fixed at A is unwound from the semicircle A B C, the movable end, in passing



successively through the positions D, E, F, and G, will describe an *involute*, of which A B C is the *evolute*. *Euler. Peirce.*

EVOL'UTION, *n.* [*L. evolutio*; *It. evoluzione*; *Sp. evolution*; *Fr. evolution.*]

1. The act of evolving, curling, or unfolding. I am too old, too stiff in my inveterate partialities, to be ready at all the fashionable evolutions of opinion. *Durke.*

2. A series unfolded or unrolled. The whole evolution of ages is represented to God at once. *More.*

3. (*Phys.*) The unfolding or expansion of a germ in the theory of generation. *Dunglison.*

4. (*Geom.*) The unfolding or opening of a curve so that it approaches or becomes a straight line. *Harris.*

5. (*Arith.*) The extraction of the roots of any power, as opposed to *involution*. *Harris.*

6. (*Mil.*) The movement by which troops change their position either for attack or defence. *Campbell.*

7. (*Naut.*) The movement or series of movements of a vessel or a fleet in changing from one position to another. *Simmonds.*

EVOL'UTION-ARY, *a.* Relating to evolution; performing evolutions. *Ec. Rev.*

1. The act of exacerbating; exasperation; provocation.

St. Paul expressed that sense in a sharper strain of indignation than fully could do against Antony, when, on the same *exacerbation*, he brake out into that stout piece of eloquence, "Quid putem," &c. *Hammond.*

2. (*Med.*) Increase in the symptoms of a disease; a paroxysm. *Dunglison.*

"To exaggerate particular features in a portrait or a statue."

EX-ĀG'GER-ĀT-ĒD, *p. a.* Heightened; overstated; increased too much; as, "An exaggerated account."

EX-ĀG'GER-ĀTION (egz-aj-er-ā-shūn), *n.* [L. *exaggeratio*; It. *esagerazione*; Sp. *esageracion*; Fr. *exageration*.]

1. Act of exaggerating; a heaping up; an accumulation. "By exaggeration of sand." *Hale*.

2. Extravagant statement; hyperbolic amplification; an hyperbole. "An exaggeration of their wickedness." *Cowley*.

EX-ĀG'GER-Ā-TIVE, *a.* [It. *esagerativo*; Sp. *exagerativo*; Fr. *exageratif*.] That exaggerates; having the power or the tendency to exaggerate. "Exaggerative language." *Geddes*.

EX-ĀG'GER-Ā-TQ-RY, *a.* Tending to exaggerate. "Exaggeratory declamation." *Johnson*.

† EX-ĀG'G-TĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *exagito*, *exagitatus*.] 1. To stir up; to agitate; to shake. "Warm air exagitates the blood." *Arbutnot*.

2. To reproach; to pursue with invectives. This their defect I had rather lament than exagitate. *Hooker*.

† EX-ĀG'G-TĀ'TION, *n.* Agitation. *Bailey*.

EX-ĀL-BŪ'MI-NOŪS, *a.* [L. *ex*, priv., and *albumen*, the white of an egg.] (Bot.) Applied to seeds which have no distinct albumen. *Henslow*.

EX-ĀLT' (egz-ālt'), *v. a.* [L. *exalto*; *ex*, from, used intensively, and *altus*, high; It. *esaltare*; Sp. *exaltar*; Fr. *exalter*.] [*2.* EXALTED; *pp.* EXALTING, EXALTED.]

1. To raise on high; to upheave; to lift up; to heighten; to erect.

I have seen
The ambitious ocean swell, and rage, and foam,
To be exalted with the threatening clouds. *Shak.*

2. To elevate to power, wealth, or dignity. Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high. *Ezek. xxi. 26.*

3. To fill with exultation, joy, or confidence. How much sorer the king's friends were dejected, they who thought they got whatsoever he lost were mightily exalted. *Dryden*.

4. To praise; to extol; to magnify. O, magnify the Lord with me; let us exalt his name together. *Psa. xxxiv. 3.*

5. (Chem.) To raise to a higher degree of virtue or purity; to refine by fire.

With chemist art exalts the mineral powers,
And draws the aromatic souls of flowers. *Pope*.

Syn. — See LIFT.

EX-ĀL-TĀ'DŌ, *n.*; pl. EX-ĀL-TĀ'DŌS. [Sp. *exaltado*.] A term applied to the liberal or radical political party in Spain. *Brande*.

EX-ĀL-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *exaltatio*; It. *esaltazione*; Sp. *exaltacion*; Fr. *exaltation*.]

1. The act of exalting or raising.

2. State of being exalted; elevation; dignity. I wondered at my flight, and change To this high exaltation. *Milton*.

3. (Chem.) The act of purifying or refining; subtilization. *Quincy*.

4. (Astrol.) The dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased.

Astrologers tell us that the sun receives his exaltation in the sign Aries. *Dryden*.

EX-ĀLT'ĒD (egz-ālt'ēd), *p. a.* Elevated; raised high; lofty; as, "An exalted station."

EX-ĀLT'ĒD-NESS, *n.* The state of being exalted or raised. *Gray*.

EX-ĀLT'ĒR (egz-ālt'ēr), *n.* One who exalts. *Donne*.

EX-Ā'MEN (egz-ā'men, *S. W. Sm.*; egz-ā'm'en, *P. K.*), *n.* [L. *examen*; a scrutiny; inquiry. "After so fair an examen." *Burke*.]

EX-ĀM'N-ABLE, *a.* That may be examined or investigated. *Blackstone*.

† EX-ĀM'N-ANT, *n.* A person examined; an examinee; a witness. *Prideaux*.

EX-ĀM'N-ATE, *n.* A person examined; a witness. *Bacon*.

EX-ĀM'N-ATION, *n.* [L. *examinatio*; It. *esaminazione*; Sp. *examinacion*.]

1. The act of examining; careful observation or inspection; as, "To make an examination of merchandise, of lands, or of a house."

2. Close inquiry into facts by interrogation, as into the qualifications of students, or the knowledge of witnesses in a trial at law.

3. Scrutiny by study or experiment; search; research; investigation.

Nothing that is self-evident can be the proper subject of examination. *Smith*.

Syn. — *Examination* is a general term, and is made in order to form a judgment: a *search* is made to find something or ascertain a fact. an *inquiry*, to get information. A *research* is a careful inquiry, an *investigation*, a minute inquiry, a *scrutiny*, a strict examination. The examination of a witness, of a person suspected or accused, of a student, or a candidate.

† EX-ĀM'N-Ā-TQ-R, *n.* [L.] An examiner. *Brown*.

EX-ĀM'INE (egz-ā'm'in), *v. a.* [L. *examino*; *egmen*, the tongue of a balance; It. *essaminare*; Sp. *examinar*; Fr. *examiner*.] [*2.* EXAMINED; *pp.* EXAMINING, EXAMINED.]

1. To inspect or observe carefully; as, "To examine an article one is about to purchase."

2. To interrogate as a witness or as a student; to put questions to; to try by question. Mine answer to them that do examine me is this. *1 Cor. ix. 3.*

3. To search into; to inquire about; to scrutinize; to investigate; to discuss.

When I began to examine the extent and certainty of our knowledge, I found it had a near connection with words. *Locke*.

Syn. — See DISCUSS, SEARCH.

EX-ĀM'N-ĒĒ', *n.* One who is examined. *Bristed*.

EX-ĀM'N-ĒR, *n.* 1. One who examines or scrutinizes; an investigator; an inquirer. "A very scrupulous examiner of things." *Newton*.

2. One who examines another as a witness. "A crafty examiner will make a witness speak what he truly never meant." *Hale*.

3. (Law.) An officer of the court of chancery, before whom witnesses are examined, their testimony being reduced to writing that it may be read on the hearing of the cause. *Burrill*.

EX-ĀM'N-ĒNG, *p. a.* That examines or may examine; making examination; scrutinizing; as, "An examining committee."

† EX-ĀM'PLA-RY, *a.* Serving for example; worthy of imitation; exemplary. *Hooker*.

EX-ĀM'PLE (egz-ā'm'pl, 12), *n.* [L. *exemplum*; It. *esempio*; Sp. *ejemplo*; Fr. *exemple*.]

1. That which is proposed as a copy; a copy or pattern; a model for imitation; — applied chiefly to persons.

Be thou an example of the believers. *1 Tim. iv. 12.*

2. A precedent to be followed or avoided. For I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you. *John xiii. 15.*

3. A precedent, as of punishment, for the admonition of others. Sodom and Gomorrah are set forth for an example. *Jude 7.*

4. A particular case illustrating a general rule; an instance; an exemplification. It is to pretend that I have made examples to his rules. *Dryden*.

Syn. — *Example* and *pattern* are both used to denote that which ought to be followed. *Example* serves as a guide to the judgment, and it comprehends what is to be either followed or avoided; *pattern*, only that which is to be followed or copied, and it shows how a thing is to be done. Copy a *pattern*; follow a good example; set a good example. — An example is a person or thing; an instance is something done. An example illustrates a rule; an instance is adduced by way of evidence or proof. In literature, influenced by example; in law, guided by precedent. — See MODEL.

† EX-ĀM'PLE (egz-ā'm'pl), *v. a.* 1. To exemplify. "Exemplified in those late wars." *Spenser*.

2. To set an example to. "I'll example you with thievery." *Shak.*

† EX-ĀM'PLE-LESS, *a.* Having no example or pattern. *B. Jonson*.

† EX-ĀM'PLER, *n.* A pattern; a sampler. *Fisher*.

EX-ĀM'QI-Ā, *n.* [Gr. *ἄκ*, out, and *αἷον*, a vessel.] (Med.) An enlargement or a rupture of a blood-vessel without any external opening. *Dunglison*.

† EX-ĀN'GU-ŌUS, *a.* [L. *exanguis*.] Bloodless. — See EXSANGUOUS. *Brown*.

EX-ĀN'GU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *ex*, priv., and *angulus*, a corner.] Having no corners. *Craig*.

† EX-ĀN'Ī-MĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *exanimis*, *exanimatus*; *ex*, priv., and *animus*, mind.]

1. To amaze; to dishearten. *Hulst*.

2. To deprive of life; to kill. *Coles*.

EX-ĀN'Ī-MĀTE, *a.* [L. *exanimis*.]

1. Deprived of life; lifeless; dead. "Carcasses exanimated." *Spenser*.

2. Spiritless; inanimate; depressed. "Pale wretch exanimated by love." *Thomson*.

EX-ĀN'Ī-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *exanimatio*.] State of being exanimated or deprived of life; loss of life or of spirits. *Bailey*.

EX-ĀN'Ī-MŌ, [L., from the mind.] Sincerely; heartily; earnestly; zealously.

† EX-ĀN'Ī-MŌUS, *a.* [L. *exanimis*, or *exanimus*.] Lifeless; dead. *Johnson*.

EX-ĀN'THĀ-LOSE, *n.* [Gr. *ἐξανθῆω*, to effloresce.] Native sulphate of soda occurring as an efflorescence on certain lavas and elsewhere. *Brande*.

EX-ĀN'THEM, *n.* [Gr. *ἐξανθήμα*; *ἐκ*, from, and *ανθῆω*, to bloom.] (Med.) A rash; an eruption on the skin. *Dunglison*.

EX-ĀN'THE'MĀ, *n.*; pl. EX-ĀN'THEM'Ā-TĀ. [Gr. *ἐξανθήμα*, a flower.] (Med.) Exanthem. *Brande*.

EX-ĀN'THE-MĀT'IC, *a.* Eruptive. *Tooke*.

EX-ĀN'THEM-A-TŌL'Q-QY, *n.* [Gr. *ἐξανθήματα*, eruptions, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] (Med.) A treatise on eruptive fevers. *Rowbotham*.

EX-ĀN'THEM'A-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to exanthema; pustulous; eruptive. *Dunglison*.

EX-ĀN'THE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἐξανθήσις*.] (Med.) A cutaneous efflorescence; an efflorescent eruption on the skin. — See ENANTHESIS. *Brande*.

† EX-ĀNT'LĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *exantlo*, *exantlatus*.] To draw out; to exhaust. *Boyle*.

† EX-ĀNT-LĀ'TION, *n.* A drawing out; exhaustion. "This exantlation of truth." *Brown*.

† EX-Ā-RĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *exaro*.] To plough; to dig; — to write; to engrave. *Blount*.

† EX-Ā-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *exaratio*.] The act of ploughing; — the act of writing. *Bailey*.

EX-ĀRCH (eks-ārk), *n.* [Gr. *ἐξαρχος*; L. *exarchus*; It. *esarca*; Sp. *exarco*; Fr. *exarque*.] A viceroy; a subordinate ruler; a term applied in the ancient Eastern Church to a superior over several monasteries, and in the modern Greek Church to a deputy of the patriarch. *London Ency.*

EX-ĀR-ĒHĀTE [eks-ā'r-kāt, *Ja. K. Todd*; eks-ā'r-kāt, *IVb. Maunder*.] *n.* The office or government of an exarch. *Bp. Taylor*.

EX-ĀR'IL-LĀTE, *a.* [L. *ex*, priv., and Eng. *aril*.] (Bot.) Noting plants or parts of plants which have no aril. *Craig*.

EX-ĀR-TIC-Ū-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ex*, from, and *articulus*, a joint.] Dislocation of a joint. *Bailey*.

EX-ĀS'PER-ĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *exaspero*, *exasperatus*; *asper*, rough; It. *esasperare*; Sp. *exasperar*; Fr. *exaspérer*.] [*2.* EXASPERATED; *pp.* EXASPERATING, EXASPERATED.]

1. To make angry; to incense; to enrage; to provoke; to excite; to irritate; to vex.

To take the widow
Exasperates, makes mad, her sister Goneril. *Shak.*

2. To increase the malignity of; to inflame. The plaster would pen the humor, and so exasperate it. *Bacon*.

3. To make worse; to aggravate; to imbitter. Many have studied to exasperate the ways of death. *Brown*.

† EX-ĀS'PER-ĀTE, *a.* Provoked; exasperated. "Why art thou exasperated?" *Shak.*

EX-ĀS'PER-ĀT-ĒD, *p. a.* Made angry; irritated. Syn. — See ANGRY.

EX-ĀS'PER-ĀT-ĒR, *n.* One who exasperates.

EX-ĀS'PER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *exasperatio*; It. *esasperazione*; Sp. *exasperacion*; Fr. *exaspération*.]

1. The act of exasperating; great provocation; incitement to anger; irritation; vexation. A word extorted from him by the exasperation of his spirits. *South*.

2. (Med.) Increase or aggravation in the symptoms of a disease; exacerbation. Judging, as of patients in a fever, by the exasperation of the fits. *Watson*.

† EX-ĀUC'TO-BĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *exauctor*, *exauctoratus*.] To dismiss from service; to deprive of a benefice. *Ayliffe*.

EX-ĀUC'TO-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of exaucto-

rating; dismission from service; deprivation of office; degradation; removal. [R.] *Coleridge*.

† EX-ĀU-GŪ-RĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *exauguro*.] To desecrate; to profane. *Holland*.

† EX-ĀU-GŪ-RĀ-TION, *n.* Desecration. *Holland*.

† EX-ĀU-THQ-RĀTE, *v. a.* To dismiss from office or service; to exauctorate. *Bp. Taylor*.

† EX-ĀU-THQ-RĀ-TION, *n.* Deprivation of office; exauration. *Bp. Hall*.

† EX-ĀU-THQ-RĪZE, *v. a.* [L. *ex, priv.*, and Eng. *authorize*.] To deprive of authority. *Selden*.

EX-CĀL'CE-ĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *excalceo*, *excalceatus*; *ex, priv.*, and *calceus*, a shoe.] To divest or deprive of shoes. [R.] *Chambers*.

EX-CĀL'CE-ĀT-ED, *p. a.* Deprived of shoes; unshod; barefooted. *Clarke*.

EX-CĀL-CE-Ā-TION, *n.* The act of exalceating or depriving of shoes. [R.] *Chambers*.

† EX-CĀL-FĀC-TION, *n.* [L. *excofactio*.] Act of heating or warming. *Blount*.

† EX-CĀL-FĀC-TIVE, *a.* Heating; warming. *Cotgrave*.

† EX-CĀL-FĀC-TQ-RY, *a.* Heating; warming; "A special excofactory virtue." *Holland*.

EX-CĀN-DĒS'CE-NCĒ, *n.* [L. *excanDESCENTIA*; *EX-CĀN-DĒS'CE-NCĒ-CY*, *excanDESCO*, *excanDESCENS*, to take fire, to glow.]

1. State of growing hot; a glowing or white heat. *Bailey*.
2. State of growing angry; anger. *Blount*.

EX-CĀN-DĒS'CE-NT, *a.* Very hot; white with heat. *Ure*.

EX-CĀN-TĀ-TION, *n.* [L. *excanto*, *excantatus*, to charm forth; *ex, priv.*, and *canto*, to use charms.] Disenchantment. [R.] *Gayton*.

EX-CĀR'NĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *ex, priv.*, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] To clear from flesh. *Sir W. Petty*.

EX-CĀR'NĀTE, *a.* Divested of flesh. *Sears*.

EX-CĀR'NĀ-TION, *n.* [Fr. *excarnation*.]

1. (*Anat.*) The process of isolating the blood-vessels, after injection, from the parts among which they are inserted.
In the *excarnation* of the spleen, the vessels are filled with wax, whereby its fibres and vessels are very well seen. *Grev*.
2. The act of *excarinating*, or the state of being *excarinated*, or divested of flesh.

EX-CĀR-NĪ-FĪ-CĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *excar-nīficō*, *excar-nīficatus*, to tear the flesh to pieces.] To clear from flesh; to *excar-nate*. *More*.

EX-CĀR-NĪ-FĪ-CĀ-T'ING, *p. a.* Clearing from flesh; *excar-nating*.

EX-CĀR-NĪ-FĪ-CĀ-TION, *n.* The act of clearing from flesh; *excar-nation*. *Johnson*.

EX-CA-TĒ'DRĀ [kə-ths'drā, *K. Sm. Ash, Crabb, Maunder*; -kəth'g-drā, *Wb. Brande*]. [L. *from the chair*.] From the bench; from high authority; — originally applied to decisions rendered by prelates, chiefly popes, from their *cathedra*, or chair; i. e. in a solemn, judicial manner.

— This phrase, in English, is almost always pronounced with the accent on the penult. In Latin, the *e* in *cathedra* is either short or long, the word being pronounced *cāth'e-drā* or *ca-thē'drā*.

† EX-CA-VĀTE, or EX-CA'VĀTE [eks-kā'vāt, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.*; eks-kā'vāt, *Sm. C. Wb. Rees, Maunder*; eks-kā'vāt or eks-kā'vāt, *F. R.*], *v. a.* [L. *excavo*, *excavatus*; *ex, from*, used intensively, and *cavo*, to hollow out; *cavus*, hollow; *It. scavare*; Sp. *excavar*; Fr. *excaver*.] [i. EXCAVATED; pp. EXCAVATING, EXCAVATED.] To hollow; to cut into hollows or cavities. "The excavated soil." *Blackmore*.

† EX-CA-VĀT-ED, *p. a.* Made hollow; cut in hollows.

EX-CA-VĀ-TION, *n.* [L. *excavatio*; *It. escavazione*; Sp. *excavacion*; Fr. *excavation*.]

1. The act of excavating "By the excavation of certain tracts of the earth." *Hale*.
2. A hollow cavity. "Pope's excavation was requisite as an entrance to his garden." *Johnson*.

EX-CA-VĀ-TOR, *n.* 1. One who excavates or hollows; a digger. *Todd*.

2. A machine for excavating or removing earth.

† EX-CĀVE', *v. a.* [L. *excavo*; *cavus*, hollow.] To hollow; to excavate. *Cockeram*.

† EX-CĒ'CATĒ, *v. a.* [L. *excæco*, *excæcatus*; *cæcus*, blind.] To make blind. *Cockeram*.

† EX-CĒ-CĀ-TION, *n.* Blindness. *Bp. Richardson*.

EX-CĒ'DĒNT, *n.* Excess; superfluity. [R.] *Craig*.

EX-CEED', *v. a.* [L. *excedo*; *ex, from*, and *cedo*, to go; *It. eccedere*; Sp. *exceder*; Fr. *ex-céder*.] [i. EXCEEDED; pp. EXCEEDING, EXCEEDED.]

1. To go or pass beyond; to outgo; to transcend. "It exceeds the power of human understanding." *Law*.
2. To excel; to surpass; to outdo.
King Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth for riches and for wisdom. *1 Kings x. 23*.

Syn. — *Exceed* conveys no idea of moral desert, and is commonly applied to things; *excel* is always, and *surpass* is commonly, used in a good sense. Persons and things *surpass*; persons *excel*. One person *exceeds* or *surpasses* another, one thing *exceeds* or *surpasses* another. *Transcend* is commonly applied to the state of things; *outdo*, to the exertions of persons. One is said to *excel* only in that which is good; one *outdoes* in that which is either good or bad.

EX-CEED', *v. n.* 1. To go too far; to surpass the bounds; to transcend the limits.
Forty stripes ye may give him, and not exceed. *Deut. xxv. 3*.

2. To be in the greater proportion.
Justice must punish the rebellious deed,
Yet punish so as pity shall exceed. *Dryden*.

† EX-CEED'A-BLE, *a.* That may exceed or surpass. *Sherwood*.

EX-CEED'ER, *n.* One who exceeds. *Mountagu*.

EX-CEED'ING, *n.* That which passes the usual limits; deviation from rule. *Addison*.

There has been a great exceeding [in granting brevets] of late years in the second division. *Addison*.

EX-CEED'ING, *p. a.* Great in quantity, extent, or duration; very large. "An exceeding space of time before the flood." *Raleigh*.

EX-CEED'ING, *ad.* Eminently; very; exceedingly. "Exceeding short." *Addison*.

EX-CEED'ING-LY, *ad.* To a great degree; very much; greatly.

† EX-CEED'ING-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of exceeding; greatness in quantity or extent. *Sherwood*.

EX-CĒL', *v. a.* [L. *excello*; *It. excellere*; Fr. *exceller*.] [i. EXCELLED; pp. EXCELLING, EXCELLED.]

1. To outdo in good qualities; to surpass.
Then I saw that wisdom excelleth folly as far as light excelleth darkness. *Eccles. ii. 13*.
2. To go beyond; to exceed; to transcend.
But to shut excelled her power. *Milton*.

Syn. — See EXCEED.

EX-CĒL', *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree; to be eminent or superior.
Let those teach others who themselves excel. *Pope*.

EX-CĒL-LĒNCĒ, *n.* [L. *excellencia*; *It. excellenza*; Sp. *excelencia*; Fr. *excellence*.]

1. The quality of excelling; superiority in dignity or in the scale of existence; preëminence.
Of things above this world, and of their being Who dwell in heaven, whose excellence he saw Transcend his own so far. *Milton*.
2. The state of excelling in any thing.
Excellence is never granted to man but as the reward of labor. *St. J. Reynolds*.
3. That in which one excels; good quality.
The criticisms have been rather to discover beauties and excellences than faults and imperfections. *Addison*.
4. Goodness; purity; virtue.
She loves him with that excellence That angels love good men with. *Shak.*
5. † A title of honor; excellency.
They humbly sue unto your excellency. *Shak.*

Syn. — *Excellence* is an absolute term; *superiority*, a relative one. *Excellence* of character: *superiority* of condition or rank. *Excellence* of disposition; *dignity* of behavior; *purity* of intention; *goodness* of heart; *great moral worth*. — *Excellence* is used in a general sense; *excellency* is now commonly applied as a title to a person holding some high office, as a governor or a foreign ambassador. — See VIRTUE.

EX-CĒL-LĒN-CY, *n.* 1. Excellence. "An excellency in music." *Locke*.

2. A title of honor, as of governors and am-

bassadors; as, "The Governor of Massachusetts is styled 'His Excellency.'" *Syn.* — See EXCELLENCE.

EX-CĒL-LĒNT, *a.* [L. *excellens*; *It. eccellente*; Sp. *excelente*; Fr. *excellent*.]

1. Having great virtue, worth, or dignity; good; virtuous; worthy; useful. *Cowper*.
2. Eminent in any good quality; superior.
He is excellent in power and in judgment. *Job xxxvii. 23*.
3. † Surpassing; extreme. "That excellent grand tyrant." *Shak.* "Excellent pain." *Taylor*.

EX-CĒL-LĒNT-LY, *ad.* 1. With excellence; with eminence in any good quality; very well.

2. In a high degree; surpassingly; extremely. "One giant vice so excellently ill." *Pope*.

EX-CĒL'LING, *p. a.* Surpassing in excellence; transcending. *Shak.*

EX-CĒL'S'ŌR, *a.* [L.] More lofty. *Longfellow*.

EX-CĒN'TRĀL, *a.* (*Bot.*) Out of the centre. *Craig*.

EX-CĒN'TRIC, *a.* See ECCENTRIC.

EX-CĒN'TRIC-I-TY, *n.* See ECCENTRICITY.

EX-CĒPT', *v. a.* [L. *excapio*, *exceptus*; *ex, from*, and *capio*, to take; *It. eccettuare*; Sp. *exceptuar*; Fr. *excepter*.] [i. EXCEPTED; pp. EXCEPTING, EXCEPTED.] To leave out specifically; to exclude; to reject. "The excepted tree." *Milton*.

EX-CĒPT', *v. n.* To make objection; to object; — usually followed by *to*, rarely by *against*.
Which our author could not except against. *Locke*.

EX-CĒPT', *prep.* Exclusively of; without including; excepting.
I could see nothing except the sky. *Swift*.

† EX-CĒPT', *conj.* If it be not that; unless.
Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it. *Ps. cxxvii. 1*.

EX-CĒPT'ĀNT, *a.* Implying exception. *Ld. Eldon*.

EX-CĒPT'ING, *prep.* With exception of; excluding; except.
Excepting none but good Duke Humphrey. *Shak.*

EX-CĒPT'ION, *n.* [L. *exceptio*; *It. eccepsione*; Sp. *excepcion*; Fr. *exception*.]

1. The act of excepting, or the state of being excepted; exclusion.
They judged T. Scipio the very best man, without exception, in the whole city. *Holland*.
2. That which is excepted; as, "There are exceptions to all rules."
3. Objection; cavil; — with *to*, or *against*.
I will answer what exceptions they can have against our account. *Bentley*.
4. Offence; — with *to*: — rarely with *to* or *against*; as, "To take exception to something said."
5. (*Law.*) In the Roman law, a stop or stay to an action, answering to the *defence* or *plea* of the common law; — in modern civil law, any objection of a defendant, by which he alleges a new fact in order to defend himself against the action; — in early common law, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration; — in practice, an objection in writing taken in the course of an action, as to bail or security put in by one of the parties, to an opinion of the judge expressed on the trial of a cause, or to a pleading or master's report in chancery; — in conveyancing, a clause in a deed by which the grantor, lessor, &c., excepts something out of that which he has before granted. *Burrill*.

Bill of exceptions, a record or written statement of the exceptions taken on the trial of a cause.

EX-CĒPT'ION-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to exception; objectionable.
This passage I look upon to be the most exceptionable in the whole poem. *Addison*.

EX-CĒPT'ION-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being exceptionable. *Ash*.

EX-CĒPT'ION-ĀL, *a.* Relating to, or implying, exceptions; exceptive. *Qu. Rev.*

† EX-CĒPT'ION-ĒR, *n.* One who makes exceptions or objections. *Milton*.

EX-CĒPT'IOUS (ek-sĕp'shūs), *a.* Feevish; forward; full of objections; captious. [R.] *South*.
They are so supercilious, troublesome, fierce, and exceptious. *South*.

EX-CÉP'TIÓ'S-NESS, *n.* The quality of being exceptionous; peevishness. "A froward, malicious exceptionousness." *Barrow.*

EX-CLP'TIVE, *a.* That excepts; including an exception. "Exceptive propositions." *Watts.*

† **EX-CÉPT'LESS**, *a.* Making no exception. "Exceptless rashness." *Shak.*

EX-CÉPT'OR, *n.* [L.] One who excepts. *Burnet.*

EX-CER-É-BRÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *excerebratus*, deprived of brains; *ex*, priv., and *cerebrum*, the brain.] Act of beating out the brains. *Craig.*

EX-CER-É-BRÔSE, *a.* [L. *ex*, from, used intensively, and *cerebrosus*, crazy.] Having no brains, or deficient in brains. *Craig.*

EX-CERN', *v. a.* [L. *excerno*; *ex*, from, and *cerno*, to separate.] *i.* EXCERNED; *pp.* EXCERNING, EXCERNED. To strain out through the pores; to separate by excretion: — to strain.

That which is dead, or corrupted, or excerned. *Bacon.*
An unguent or pap prepared with an open vessel to excern it into. *Ray.*

† **EX-CÉRP'**, *v. a.* [L. *excerpo*, *excerptus*.] To pick out; to select. "In your reading *excerp* such things as you like." *Hales.*

EX-CÉRP'T, or **EX-CÉRP'T** (114) [ek-serpt', *Sm. R. Wb.*; ek'sérpt, *K. Todd*], *n.*; pl. EXCÉRP'TS. An extract; a passage selected from an author. *Todd.*

EX-CÉRP'T, *v. a.* To select; to extract. "Whence the papers I sent were *excerpted*." *Boyle.*
His own words I have *excerpted*. *Barnard.*

EX-CÉRP'TA, *n. pl.* [L.] Things picked or culled out; selections; extracts; excerpts. *Hamilton.*

† **EX-CÉRP'TION**, *n.* [L. *excerptio*.]
1. The act of gleaning or selecting. *Johnson.*
2. That which is selected; extract.

Times have consumed his works, saving some few *excerptions*. *Raleigh.*

EX-CÉRP'TIVE, *a.* Eclectic; choosing. *Mackenzie.*

EX-CÉRP'TOR, *n.* One who excerpts or selects; a picker or culler. [R.] *Barnard.*

EX-CÉSS', *n.* [L. *excessus*; It. *eccesso*; Sp. *exceso*; Fr. *excès*. — See EXCEED.]
1. The state of exceeding; that which exceeds any measure; more than enough; superfluity; redundancy; redundancy.

Desire of power in excess caused the angels to fall, the desire of knowledge in excess caused man to fall; but in charity there is no excess. *Bacon.*

2. The difference between unequal things; as, "The excess of one quantity over another."

3. Transgression of due limits; intemperance; extravagance.

The excesses of our youth are draughts upon our old age, payable with interest. *Colton.*

Syn. — Excess in eating and drinking; intemperance in drinking; extravagance in conduct or in the mode of living; superfluity of provisions, wealth, &c.; redundancy of words, expressions, &c.

EX-CÉS'SIVE, *a.* [It. *eccessivo*; Sp. *excesivo*; Fr. *excessif*.] That exceeds; implying excess; beyond due bounds; immoderate; intemperate; extreme; vehement; exceeding. "Excessive rigor." *Knox.* "Excessive favor." *Hayward.*

Syn. — Excessive is applied to excess in general; immoderate and intemperate, to excess in moral agents. Excessive damages, indulgence; immoderate grief; intemperate language, habits; extreme measures; vehement passion. Immoderate desires often lead to excessive indulgence.

EX-CÉS'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an excessive manner or degree; immoderately; exceedingly.

EX-CÉS'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being excessive, or in excess. *Sherwood.*

EX-CHÁN'CEL-LOR, *n.* One who has been chancellor, but who is no longer chancellor. *Clarke.*

EX-CHÁNGE', *v. a.* [Fr. *échanger*.] *i.* EX-CHANGED; *pp.* EXCHANGING, EXCHANGED.
1. To give or quit, as one thing for another; to barter; to commute; to change.

Exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble. *Locke.*

2. To give and take reciprocally; to interchange.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet. *Shak.*

Syn. — See CHANGE.

EX-CHÁNGE', *v. n.* To pass in exchange. "A guinea should exchange for 21 shillings." *A. Smith.*

EX-CHÁNGE', *n.* [Fr. *échange*.] 1. The act of exchanging; interchange; reciprocity; barter; traffic.

The whole course of nature is a great exchange, in which one good turn is, and ought to be, the stated price of another. *South.*

2. The thing given or received in return for some other thing.

The respect and love paid you by all was a wise exchange for the honors of the court. *Dryden.*

3. A place where merchants meet for the transaction of business; — sometimes contracted into 'Change.

4. (*Com.*) The method of adjusting accounts or paying debts, when the debtor and creditor are distant from each other, by means of an order or draft, called a *bill of exchange*, so as to avoid the transmission of either money or goods.

A, of Boston, for example, wishing to pay a debt to B, of London, pays an equivalent amount to C, of Boston, who has a debtor, D, in London; and A receives from C an order, addressed to D, requesting him to pay the amount to B. This is sent in a letter to B, who presents it to D for acceptance or payment. Thus the debtor in one place is substituted for the debtor in another, and two accounts may be adjusted at the same time by the simple transmission of a letter.

Par of exchange, the equivalency of a certain amount of the currency of one country in the currency of another, the currencies of both being of the precise weight and purity fixed by their respective mints. Thus, according to the mint regulations of England and France, £1 sterling is equal to 25 francs, 20 centimes, which is consequently said to be the *par* between London and Paris. Exchange is made to diverge from *par*, either by depreciation of the currency in either country below the mint standard, or by the difference in the amounts of indebtedness between one country and another, called the *balance of trade*, which affects the relative demand for bills of exchange as compared with their supply. — *Arbitration of exchange*, a calculation of the exchanges of different places to discover how they affect the pecuniary result of mercantile transactions. *P. Cyc.*

5. (*Arith.*) A method of finding the value of one commodity or denomination of money in the terms of another. *Davies.*

6. (*Law.*) In conveyancing, a mutual grant of equal interests in lands, the one in exchange or consideration for the other. The estates must be equal in quantity of interest, as fee simple for fee simple, a lease for twenty years for a lease of twenty years, but the quantity of value is immaterial. *Burrill.*

EX-CHÁNGE-A-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being exchangeable. *Washington.*

EX-CHÁNGE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be exchanged.

By setting up labor as a standard of exchangeable value. *Brit. Crit.*

EX-CHÁNGE-BRÓ'KER, *n.* One whose business it is to negotiate foreign bills of exchange, for which he receives a commission. *Simmonds.*

EX-CHÁNG'ER, *n.* A dealer in money; a money-broker. "Thou oughtest to have put my money to the *exchangers*." *Matt. xxv. 27.*

EX-CHÉAT', *n.* See ESCHEAT.

EX-CHÉAT'OR, *n.* See ESCHEATOR.

EX-CHÉQ'UER (eks-chék'er), *n.* [Low L. *scaccarium*, from It. *scacco*, a chess-board, or Ger. *schatz*, a treasure; Norm. Fr. *eschiquier*.] (*Law.*) An English court of record consisting of two divisions, one of which exercises jurisdiction in all cases relating to the customs and excise, and over revenue matters generally; the other is a court of common-law, for the administration of justice. *Burrill.*

"It is said to be called the *exchequer* from the *checked cloth*, resembling a chess-board, which covers (or once covered) the table there, and on which, when the king's accounts were made up, the sums were marked and scored with counters." *Burrill.*

EX-CHÉQ'UER (eks-chék'er), *v. a.* To institute a process against in the court of exchequer. *Pegge.*

EX-CHÉQ'UER-BÍLL, *n.* A bill of credit issued from the exchequer, by the authority of the British Parliament. *Brande.*

Exchequer bills are issued for various sums varying in amount from £100 to £1000. The advances of the Bank of England to the government are made upon them. Not being liable to fluctuation, and being redeemable at par, at short fixed periods, they are much in request by bankers and capitalists, and commonly command a premium. *Brande.*

EX-CÍDE', *v. a.* [L. *excido*.] To cut off. [R.] *N. Brit. Rev.*

EX-CÍP'I-ÉNT, *n.* An exceptor. [R.] *Everett.*

EX-CÍ'S-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to the duty of excise; taxable. "Excisable goods." *Act of Parl. Jacob.*

EX-CÍSE' (ek-síz'), *n.* [L. *excido*, *exsisus*, to cut off; Sp. *excisa*; Fr. *excise*.] An English inland tax levied upon various commodities of home consumption which are produced within the kingdom. *P. Cyc.*

Syn. — See TAX.

EX-CÍSE', *v. a.* 1. To levy, as an excise upon a person or thing. *Pope.*
2. To impose upon; to overcharge. *Brockett.*

EX-CÍSE'MAN, *n.*; pl. EX-CÍSE'MEN. An officer who inspects and rates excisable commodities. [England.] *Chambers.*

EX-CÍ'SION (eks-síz'un, 93), *n.* [L. *excisio*; *ex*, from, and *caedo*, to cut; Fr. *excision*.] A cutting off; extirpation; destruction; ruin. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Nations that have filled up the measure of iniquities, and are ripe for excision. *Attorney.*

EX-CÍ-TA-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *eccitabilità*; Sp. *excitabilidad*; Fr. *excitabilité*.]
1. The quality of being excitable; the faculty by which living beings take cognizance of external stimuli; capability of being excited; proneness to excitement. *Todd.*
2. (*Med.*) The faculty, possessed by living beings, of being sensible to the action of excitants; irritability. *Dunglison.*

EX-CÍ'TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *excitabilis*; It. *eccitabile*; Sp. & Fr. *excitable*.] That may be excited; easily stirred up, or stimulated.

His affections were most quick and excitable by their due objects. *Barrow.*

EX-CÍ'TANT, or **EX-CÍ-TÁNT** [ek-sí'tánt, *K. Wb.*; ek'sé-tánt, *Sm.*], *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which has the power of exciting the organic action of any part; a stimulant. *Dunglison.*

EX-CÍ'TANT, *a.* [It. *eccitante*; Fr. *excitant*.] Tending to excite; exciting. *Clarke.*

† **EX-CÍ'TÁTE**, *v. a.* To stir up; to rouse. *Bacon.*

EX-CÍ-TÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *excitatio*; It. *eccitazioni*; Sp. *excitación*; Fr. *excitation*.] The act of exciting or rousing. *Bacon. Bp. Hall.*

EX-CÍ-TÁ-TÍVE, *a.* [Sp. *excitativo*; Fr. *excitatif*.] That excites; having power to excite; excitatory. "Excitative of devotion." *Barrow.*

EX-CÍ-TÁ'TOR, *n.* [L.] (*Elec.*) An instrument employed to discharge a Leyden jar, or other electrical apparatus, without exposing the operator to the consequences of the shock. *Craig.*

EX-CÍ-TÁ-TÓ-RY, *a.* Tending to excite; stirring up; excitative. *Smart.*

EX-CÍ'TE', *v. a.* [L. *excito*; *ex*, from, and *cito*, to call; It. *eccitare*; Sp. *excitar*; Fr. *exciter*.] *i.* EXCITED; *pp.* EXCITING, EXCITED.
1. To rouse; to animate; to stir up; to stimulate; to incite; to encourage.

That kind of poetry which excites to virtue the greatest men. *Dryden.*

2. To put in motion; to awaken; to raise; as, "To excite rebellion." *Johnson.*

Syn. — To excite is applied to raising or stirring up the feelings, which were dormant; to incite, to urge the excited feelings into action. First the excitement; then the incitement. Excited by novelty; incited by argument; roused by a sense of danger; animated by a prospect of good; provoked to laughter by that which is ludicrous, or to anger by gross offence. Excite a smile, joy, or sorrow; provoke laughter or anger. — See AWAKEN.

EX-CÍ'TED, *p. a.* Animated; moved; roused; stirred up; as, "Excited passions."

EX-CÍTE'MENT, *n.* [It. *eccitamento*; Fr. *excitement*.]
1. Act of exciting; — the state of being excited; as, "To be under great excitement."
2. That which excites; motive. "Excitements to the field." *Shak.*
3. Sensation; agitation; commotion; as, "The news caused great excitement."
4. (*Med.*) Act of stimulating, or state of being stimulated, to increased action. *Dunglison.*

Syn. — See AGITATION, EXCITE, MOVEMENT.

EX-CÍT'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, excites; the agent or cause by which any person or thing is excited. "Hope is the grand *exciter* of industry." *Decay of Piety.*

EX-CÍT'ING, *n.* Excitation; excitement. *Herbert.*

EX-CÍT'ING, *p. a.* Tending to excite or stir up; animating; as, "Exciting scenes."

EX-CÍT'ING-LY, *ad.* So as to excite.

EX-CÍT'IVE, *a.* Causing excitement; exciting. [R.] *Bamfield.*

EX-CÍT'IVE, *n.* That which excites. [R.] *Clarke.*

EX-CÍ-TO-MÓ'TO-RY, *a.* (*Phys.*) Noting those acts or actions which cause motion in animal bodies independent of volition, such as sneezing, coughing, yawning, &c. *Brande.*

EX-CLÁIM', *v. n.* [*L. exclamo; ex*, from, used intensively, and *clamo*, to cry out; *It. esclamaré; Sp. exclamar; Fr. exclamer.*] [*i. EXCLAIMED; pp. EXCLAIMING, EXCLAIMED.*]

1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry; to vociferate; to call aloud; to shout. "What makes you thus *exclaim*?" *Shak.*

2. To utter animadversion or censure in a boisterous manner.

The most insupportable of tyrants *exclaim* against the exercise of arbitrary power. *L'Esthaye.*

† **EX-CLÁIM'**, *n.* Clamor; outcry. *Shak.*

EX-CLÁIM'ER, *n.* One who exclaims. *Atterbury.*

EX-CLÁ-MÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. exclamatio; It. esclamazione; Sp. exclamación; Fr. exclamation.*]

1. The act of exclaiming; vehement outcry; vociferation; clamor.

Or with the clamorous report of war
Thus will I drown your exclamations. *Shak.*

2. Noisy utterance of censure.

The ears of the people are continually beaten with *exclamations* against abuses in the church. *Hooker.*

3. (*Rhet.*) A sentence of passionate import, or passionately uttered; ephorisis. *Sidney.*

4. (*Gram.*) The mark [!] expressing emotion, surprise, or wonder.

EX-CLÁM'A-TIVE, *a.* [*It. esclamativo; Sp. exclamativo; Fr. exclamatif.*] Exclamatory; exclaiming. *Ash.*

EX-CLÁM'A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* With exclamation; exclamatorily. *Smart.*

EX-CLÁM'A-TO-RÍ-LY, *ad.* With exclamation.

EX-CLÁM'A-TO-RY, *a.* [*Sp. exclamatorio.*] Expressing or containing exclamation. "Exclamatory words." *South.*

EX-CLÚDE', *v. a.* [*L. excludo; ex*, from, and *claudo*, to shut; *It. escludere; Sp. excluir; Fr. exclure.*] [*i. EXCLUDED; pp. EXCLUDING, EXCLUDED.*]

1. To shut out; to hinder from entrance. Bodies do each singly possess its proper portion, and thereby *exclude* all other bodies from that space. *Locke.*

2. To debar; to prohibit; to preclude.

This is Dutch partnership, to share in all our beneficial bargains, and *exclude* us wholly from theirs. *Swift.*

3. To expel; to eject, as from the womb or an egg. *Browne.*

EX-CLÚSION (eks-kli'zhun, 93), *n.* [*L. exclusio; It. esclusione; Sp. & Fr. exclusion.*]

1. The act of excluding; rejection. "The *exclusion* of the air doth good." *Bacon.*

2. The state of being excluded; prohibition; preclusion. "He preferred limitations to an *exclusion.*" *Burnet.*

3. † Exception. "With an *exclusion* that he should not marry her himself." *Bacon.*

4. Ejection or emission, as of young from the egg or the womb. *Ray.*

5. † Thing emitted; excretion. *Browne.*

EX-CLÚSION-A-RY, *a.* That excludes; tending to exclude or debar; exclusive. *Ch. Ob.*

EX-CLÚSION-ER, *n.* One who excludes. *Crabb.*

EX-CLÚSION-ÍSM, *n.* The practice or the principles of an exclusionist; exclusive principles; exclusivism. *Ch. Ob.*

EX-CLÚSION-ÍST (eks-kli'zhun-íst), *n.* One who excludes or debars another from any privilege.

The *exclusionists* had a fair prospect of success. *Fox.*

EX-CLÚ'SIVE, *a.* [*It. esclusivo; Sp. exclusivo; Fr. exclusif.*]

1. Tending to exclude; excluding.

Of membrane, joint, or limb, *exclusive* bars. *Milton.*

2. Debarring from participation.

In Scripture there is no such thing as an heir that was, by right of nature, to inherit all, *exclusive* of his brethren. *Locke.*

3. Not comprehending; excepting; — opposed to *inclusive*; as, "The retinue consisted of fifty persons *exclusive* of servants."

4. Debarring from fellowship; — illiberal; selfish; as, "An *exclusive* clique."

EX-CLÚ'SIVE, *n.* One belonging to a coterie of persons who exclude others from their society or fellowship. *Smart.*

EX-CLÚ'SIVE-ÍSM, *n.* Exclusiveness. *Museum.*

EX-CLÚ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an exclusive manner.

EX-CLÚ'SIVE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being exclusive; — illiberality; selfishness. *Scott.*

EX-CLÚ'SO-RY, *a.* [*L. exclusorius.*] Having power to exclude; exclusive. *Blount.*

† **EX-CÓCT'**, *v. a.* [*L. excoquo, excoctus.*] To boil; to make by boiling. *Bacon.*

EX-CÓCT'ION, *n.* [*L. excoctio.*] The act of excocting or boiling. *Bacon.*

EX-CÓG'I-TÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. excogito, excogitatus; It. escogitare; Sp. excogitar.*] [*i. EXCOGITED; pp. EXCOGITATING, EXCOGITED.*] To discover by thinking; to cogitate; to think upon.

He must first think and *excogitate* his matter, then choose his words. *B. Jonson.*

EX-CÓG'I-TÁTE, *v. n.* To cogitate. *Bacon.*

EX-CÓG-I-TÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. excogitatio.*] The act of excogitating; invention; cogitation.

The labor of *excogitation* is too violent to last long. *Johnson.*

† **EX-COM-MÚNE'**, *v. a.* To exclude; to discommunion; to excommunicate. "Poets indeed were *excommunicated* Plato's commonwealth." *Gayton.*

EX-COM-MÚN'I-CÁ-BLE, *a.* Liable to be excommunicated. *Hooker.*

EX-COM-MÚN'I-CÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. excommunico, excommunicatus; ex*, priv., and *communico*, to communicate; *It. scomunicare; Fr. excommunier.*] [*i. EXCOMMUNICATED; pp. EXCOMMUNICATING, EXCOMMUNICATED.*] To eject from the communion of the church by an ecclesiastical censure; to expel from fellowship. "What if they shall *excommunicate* me." *Hammond.*

EX-COM-MÚN'I-CÁTE, *a.* Excommunicated.

Thou shalt stand curst and *excommunicate*. *Shak.*

EX-COM-MÚN'I-CÁTE, *n.* One who is excommunicated. *Selden. Carew.*

EX-COM-MÚN'I-CÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. excommunicatio; It. scomunicazione; Fr. excommunication.*] The act of excommunicating; the removal, either temporary or perpetual, of an offending person from the fellowship of the church; exclusion from the church; an ecclesiastical interdiction. *Eden.*

EX-COM-MÚN'I-CÁ-TOR, *n.* One who excommunicates. *Prynne.*

EX-COM-MÚN'I-CÁ-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to or causing excommunication. *Brit. Crit.*

† **EX-COM-MÚN'ION**, *n.* An ecclesiastical interdiction; excommunication. *Milton.*

EX-COM-CÉS'SO. [*L.*] From what has been granted or conceded. *Macdonnel.*

EX-CÓ-RI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be excoriated or flayed. *Browne.*

EX-CÓ-RI-ÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. excorio, excoriatus; ex*, from, and *corium*, skin; *It. escoriare; Sp. excoriar; Fr. excorier.*] [*i. EXCORIATED; pp. EXCORIATING, EXCORIATED.*] To strip the skin from; to skin; to flay. "A looseness *excoriates* and inflames the bowels." *Arbutnot.*

EX-CÓ-RI-Á'TION, *n.* [*It. escoriazione; Sp. escoriación; Fr. excoriation.*]

1. The act of excoriating. "A little before the *excoriation* of Marssyas." *Brewer.*

2. The state of being excoriated; loss of skin; abrasion of the cuticle.

A humor necessary for defending those parts from *excoriations*. *Arbutnot.*

3. The act of stripping of possessions; plunder; spoil; robbery. "A pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer sort." *Howell.*

† **EX-CÓR'TI-CÁTE**, *v. a.* [*L. ex*, from, and *cortex*, bark.] To strip the bark or rind from. *Blount.*

EX-CÓR-TI-CÁ'TION, *n.* [*Fr. excoartication.*] A pulling off of the bark; deortication. *Quincy.*

EX-CÓURT'IER (-yer), *n.* One who has ceased to be a courtier. *More.*

EX-CRÉ-A-BLE, *a.* [*L. excreabilis; excreo*, to spit out.] That may be spit out. [R.] *Swift.*

† **EX-CRÉ-A-BLY**, *ad.* So as to be ejected. *Milton.*

EX-CRÉ-ATE, *v. a.* [*L. excreo, excreatus.*] To eject or spit by hawking. [R.] *Cockram.*

† **EX-CRÉ-Á'TION**, *n.* Act of excreting; a retching; a spitting out. *Cockram.*

EX-CRÉ-MENT, *n.* 1. [*L. excrementum; excreo, excretus*, to separate; *It. escremento; Sp. excremento; Fr. excrément.*] That which is excreted; whatever is evacuated from the body of an animal as superfluous, as fecal matter, urine, perspiration, nasal mucus, &c.; — especially the fecal evacuations; dung; fæces. *Dunglison.*

2. [*L. excrementum*, an excrement; *excreo*, to grow out; *ex*, from, and *creo*, to grow.] That which grows upon the body, as the hair, beard, &c.

Why is Time such a niggard of hair, being as it is so plentiful an *excrement*? *Shak.*

EX-CRÉ-MENT'IAL, *a.* [*It. escrementale; Sp. excremental; Fr. excrementeux.*] Relating to excrement; excrementitious. *Raleigh.*

EX-CRÉ-MEN-TÍ'TIAL, *a.* [*Fr. excrémentitiel.*] Containing, or resembling, excrement; excrementitious. "Excrementitious humors." *Dunglison.*

EX-CRÉ-MEN-TÍ'TIOUS (eks-kre-men-tish'us), *a.* Containing excrement; consisting of matter excreted from the body; excrementitious. "Excrementitious humors." *Harvey.*

EX-CRÉS'CENCE, *n.* [*L. exresco, exrescens; ex*, from, and *resco*, to grow; *It. escrescenza; Sp. exrescencia; Fr. excroissance.*] That which grows unnaturally, and without use, out of something else; a preternatural or morbid superfluity; as, "An *exrescence* on the skin"; "An *exrescence* on a plant."

"This is an *exrescence*, and not a living part of poetry." *Dryden.*

EX-CRÉS'CEN-CY, *n.* Exrescence. *Addison.*

EX-CRÉS'CENT, *a.* Growing out of something else; partaking of exrescence. "Lop the *exrescent* parts." *Poë.*

EX-CRÉTE', *v. a.* [*L. excreo, excretus*, to separate; *Sp. excretar.*] [*i. EXCRETED; pp. EXCRETING, EXCRETED.*] To separate and throw off, as by natural passages; to pass by excretion; to eject; to excern. *Paley.*

EX-CRÉ'TION, *n.* [*L. excretio; It. escrezione; Sp. excrecion; Fr. excréation.*] (*Phys. & Bot.*)

1. The process of excreting; separation or ejection of secretions from an animal or a vegetable organism; as, "Excretion of bile"; "Excretion of gum." *Arbutnot. Henslow.*

2. Thing excreted. "The moss from apple-trees is little better than an *excretion.*" *Bacon.*

EX-CRÉ'TIVE, or **EX-CRÉ'TIVE**, [eks-kre-tiv, S. W. P. J. F.; eks-kre-tiv, Ja. K. Sm.], *a.* That excretes; separating and ejecting excrements; excretory. "Excretive faculty." *Harvey.*

|| **EX-CRÉ-TO-RY**, or **EX-CRÉ-TO-RY** [eks-kre-tür-ē, S. W. P. R.; eks-kre-tür-ē, Ja. K. Sm.], *a.* [*It. excretorio; Sp. excretorio; Fr. excretoire.*] (*Phys.*) That excretes; separating and ejecting excrement or superfluous parts; excretive. "An *excretory* vessel." *Boyle.*

|| **EX-CRÉ-TO-RY**, *n.* (*Phys.*) A duct that transmits excreted matter from the glands.

Excretories are nothing but slender slips of the arteries. *Cheyne.*

EX-CRÚ-CI-A-BLE (eks-krt'shē-a-bl), *a.* [*L. excruciables.*] Liable to torment. [R.] *Bailey.*

EX-CRÚ-CI-ÁTE (eks-krd'shē-āt, 66), *v. a.* [*L. excrucio, excruciatu*, to torture; *crux*, a cross; *It. cruciare; Fr. excrucier.*] [*i. EXCRUCIATED;*

EXCRUCIATING, EXCRUCIATED. To afflict with extreme pain; to torture; to torment; to agonize; to rack.

Their thoughts, like devils, them excruciate. *Drayton.*

EX-CRŪ'CI-ĀT-ING (eks-krd'shē-āt-ing), *p. a.* Exceedingly painful; tormenting; torturing. "Excruciating fits of the gout." *Cogan.*

EX-CRŪ'CI-Ā'TION (eks-krd'shē-ā'shun), *n.* [L. *excruciatio*.] The act of excruciating; that which excruciates; torment; vexation. "The frettings and the excruciations of life." *Feltham.*

†EX-CU-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *excubatio*; *ex*, priv., and *cubo*, to lie down.] The act of watching all night. *Bailey.*

EX-CŪL'PA-BLE, *a.* That may be excuplated; capable of being excuplated. *Sir C. Buck.*

EX-CŪL'PĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *ex*, priv., and *culpo*, culpatus, to blame; *culpa*, blame; *It. scolpae*; *Fr. disculper*.] [*i.* EXCULPATED; *pp.* EXCULPATING, EXCULPATED.] To clear from the imputation of a fault; to free from blame; to exonerate; to absolve; to acquit; to discharge; to justify.

A good child will not seek to excuplate herself at the expense of the most revered characters. *S. Richardson.*

Syn.—See EXONERATE.

EX-CUL-PĀ'TION, *n.* The act of excuplating; excuse. "Pleading in his excuplation." *Burke.*

EX-CŪL'PĀ-TQ-RY, *a.* That excuplates; clearing from imputed fault. "He wrote an excupatory letter." *Johnson.*

†EX-CŪR', *v. n.* [L. *excurro*, to run out; *ex*, from, and *curro*, to run.] To pass or go beyond limits. *Harvey.*

EX CŪ'Rf-ā. [L.] (*Law*.) Out of court.

EX-CŪR'RENT, *a.* (*Bot.*) 1. Noting the ramification of a tree or a plant which has the axis in the centre, the other parts being regularly disposed around it, as in the case of the fir-tree. *Brande.*

2. Running out, as when a midrib projects beyond the apex of a leaf, or when a trunk is continued to the very top of a tree. *Gray.*

EX-CŪRSE', *v. a.* [L. *excurro*, *excursus*, to run forth.] To pass or journey through. *Hallam.*

EX-CŪR'SION (eks-kūr'shun), *n.* [L. *excursio*, a running out or forth; *It. escursione*; *Sp.* & *Fr. excursion*.]

1. The act of excursing; a going from any point, as in travelling; a journey; a ramble; a tour; a trip; a jaunt; an expedition; as, "To make an excursion to the lakes."

2. Progression beyond stated bounds or limits. These great excursions of the seasons into the extremes of cold and heat. *Asbuthnot.*

3. A digression; a deviation. I am too weary to allow myself any excursion from the main design. *Atterbury.*

Syn.—A pleasurable excursion into the country; a ramble in the woods or among mountains; a tour through the country; a long or short journey of business or pleasure; a digression from the usual course; a trip to a neighboring watering-place; a jaunt in a carriage.

EX-CŪR'SION, *v. n.* To make an excursion; to journey; to travel. *[B.] C. Lamb.*

EX-CŪR'SIVE, *a.* Rambling; wandering; roving; deviating; devious.

On fancy's eagle-wing excursive soar. *Thomson.*

EX-CŪR'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an excursive manner.

The flesh of animals which feed excursively is allowed to have a higher flavor than that of those who are cooped up. *Boncoll.*

EX-CŪR'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being excursive. *Brit. Crit.*

EX-CŪR'SUS, *n.* [L. *a digression*.] A literary exercise, task, or performance; a discussion; a disquisition; a dissertation. *Qu. Rev.*

EX-CŪS'ABLE, *a.* [L. *excusabilis*; *It. excusabile*; *Sp.* & *Fr. excusable*.] That may be excused; pardonable; venial. *Tillotson.*

Syn.—See VENIAL.

EX-CŪS'ABLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being excusable. *Boyle.*

EX-CŪS'ABLE-LY, *ad.* In an excusable manner; pardonably. *Secker.*

EX-CŪ-SĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *excusatio*.] The act of excusing; excuse; plea; apology. *[R.] Bacon.*

Prefaces, and excusations, and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time.

EX-CŪ-SĀ-TQ-RY, *n.* [L.] One who makes an excuse; an apologist.

He (Henry VIII) despatched Sir Edward Carne and Dr. Bonner in quality of excusators, so they were called, to carry his apology. *Hume.*

EX-CŪ'SĀ-TQ-RY, *a.* That excuses; pleading excuse; apologetical. "He made excusatory answers." *A. Wood.*

EX-CŪSE' (eks-kūz'), *v. a.* [L. *excuso*; *ex*, priv., and *causo*, to blame; *It. scusare*; *Sp. excusar*; *Fr. excuser*.] [*i.* EXCUSED; *pp.* EXCUSING, EXCUSED.]

1. To extenuate by apology.

Bad men excuse their faults, good men will leave them. *B. Jonson.*

2. To disengage from an obligation; to release.

I pray thee have me excused. *Luke xiv. 10.*

3. To abstain from exacting; to dispense with; to remit. "To excuse a forfeiture." *Johnson.*

4. To permit; to allow; to tolerate.

Excuse some courtly strains.

No whiter page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

5. To make apology for; to free from imputation.

Think you that we excuse ourselves unto you? *2 Cor. xii. 19.*

6. To excuplate; to absolve; to acquit; to pardon; to justify; to vindicate.

Their thoughts accusing or else excusing one another. *Rom. ii. 15.*

Syn.—Excuse small faults; pardon great ones. Excuse equals; pardon inferiors. Excuse a person for an unintentional offence or injury; pardon a criminal. —See FORGIVE.

EX-CŪSE' (eks-kūs'), *n.* [*It. scusa*; *Sp. excusa*; *Fr. excuse*.]

1. The act of excusing; a reason alleged for doing or not doing a thing; plea offered in extenuation of a fault or neglect; an apology.

We find out some excuse or other for deferring good resolutions. *Addison.*

2. Cause of being excused; pretext; pretence. And I allow your rage that kind excuse. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See APOLOGY.

EX-CŪSE'LESS, *a.* Being without excuse; having no excuse. *Whitlock.*

EX-CŪS'ER (eks-kūz'er), *n.* One who excuses another. *Swift.*

EX-CŪSS', *v. a.* [L. *excutio*, *excussus*, to shake off; *ex*, from, and *quatio*, to shake.]

1. To shake off.

They could not totally excuss the notion of a Delty out of their minds. *Stillingfleet.*

2. †To decipher; to unfold; to explain.

Fr. Junius, 1654.

3. (*Law*.) To seize and detain by law. *Ayliffe.*

EX-CŪS'SION (eks-kūsh'un), *n.* [L. *excussio*.] (*Law*.) Seizure by law. *Ayliffe.*

EX-DI-RĒCT'Q-RY, *n.* One who has been a director, but who is no longer one. *Clarke.*

EX-FĒ-ĀT, *n.* [L. *he may go out*.]

1. Permission given to students in the English universities to leave their college residence for a time. *Hook.*

2. Permission given by a bishop for a priest to go out of his diocese. *Ogilvie.*

EX'E-CRĀ-BLE, *a.* [L. *execrabilis*; *It. execrabile*; *Sp.* & *Fr. execrable*.] That is to be execrated; abominable; hateful; odious; detestable; accursed.

Whence and what art thou, execrable shape? *Milton.*

Syn.—See ABOMINABLE.

EX'E-CRĀ-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being execrable; hateful; abominableness. *Scott.*

EX'E-CRĀ-BLY, *ad.* In an execrable manner.

EX'E-CRĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *execror*, *execratus*; *ex*, priv., and *sacro*, to set apart as sacred; *sacer*, sacred; *It. escrare*; *Sp. execrar*; *Fr. execrer*.] [*i.* EXECRATED; *pp.* EXECRATING, EXECRATED.]

1. To render detestable; to make hateful.

As if mere plebeian noise were enough to execrate any thing as devilish. *Sp. Taylor.*

2. To imprecate ill upon; to curse; to abominate; to detest; to abhor.

The instruments of his affliction, how do we execrate their memories! *Barrow.*

EX'E-CRĀ'TION, *n.* [*It. execrazione*; *Sp. execracion*; *Fr. execration*.]

1. The act of execrating; detestation; malediction; curse; imprecation of evil; ban.

Cause, gentle queen, these execrations. *Shak.*

2. The object execrated; abomination.

They shall be an execration and a reproach. *Jer. xlv. 12.*

Syn.—See MALEDICTION.

EX'E-CRĀ-TQ-RY, *n.* A formulary of execration. Agreeable to the execratory which is now used by them. *L. Addison.*

†EX-ĒCT', *v. a.* [L. *ezeco*.] To cut out; to cut away. —See EXSECT. *Harvey.*

†EX-ĒCT'ION (eks-ēk'shun), *n.* The act of exacting or cutting out. —See EXSECTION.

EX'E-CŪT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be executed or accomplished. *G. Canning.*

EX'E-CŪTE, *v. a.* [L. *exequor*, *excutus*; *It. eseguire*; *Sp. executar*; *Fr. exécuter*.] [*i.* EXECUTED; *pp.* EXECUTING, EXECUTED.]

1. To follow out to the end; to carry into effect; to accomplish; to effect; to complete; to consummate; to fulfil; to perform; as, "To execute a purpose"; "To execute an order."

2. To put to death in conformity with a judicial sentence; as, "To execute a criminal."

3. To complete, as a legal instrument, by signing, sealing, and delivering.

A deed is not complete, and has no operation or effect, until executed, that is, signed, sealed, and delivered by the party making it. *Burrill.*

Syn.—See ACCOMPLISH.

EX'E-CŪTE, *v. n.* To perform any act or office. "The cannon executed so well." *Sir J. Hayward.*

EX'E-CŪT-ER, *n.* One who executes or carries any thing into effect; an executor. —See EXECUTOR.

EX-E-CŪ'TION, *n.* [*It. esecuzione*; *Sp. ejecucion*; *Fr. exécution*.]

1. The act of executing; performance; operation; practice; completion; accomplishment. When things are come to the execution, there is no secrecy comparable to celerity. *Bacon.*

2. Something accomplished; effect. A word shall do execution deeper than the mightiest blow. *South.*

3. (*Law*.) The act by which possession is given of body or goods; — the writ which empowers an officer to carry out a judicial sentence: — the act by which the sentence of the law inflicting the penalty of death is carried into effect; death inflicted by forms of law; capital punishment: — act of giving effect to a legal instrument by signing, sealing, and delivering; as, "The execution of a deed." *Burrill.*

4. (*Mus.*) The mode of expressing or rendering musical notation by the voice or by an instrument; facility of the voice or the fingers in running rapid divisions, and other difficult and intricate passages. *Moore.*

5. (*Fine Arts*.) The mode of performing a work of art, and the dexterity with which it is accomplished. *Brande.*

By the term execution, I understand the right mechanical use of the means of art to produce a given end. *Ruskin.*

Syn.—See COMPLETE.

EX'E-CŪ'TION-ER, *n.* 1. He that executes or carries any thing into effect.

In this case, every man hath a right to punish the offender, and be the executioner of the law of nature. *Locke.*

2. One who kills; — specially, one who puts to death criminals who are condemned by law.

Executioner, unsheathe thy sword. *Shak.*

3. The instrument by which any thing is done. *[R.] Crasnow.*

EX-ĒC'U-TĪVE, *a.* [*It. esecutivo*; *Sp. ejecutivo*; *Fr. exécutif*.] That executes; having the quality of executing; not legislative, but active, or putting the laws in execution. "Executive authority." *Blackstone.*

Executive power, that part of the government, or of the powers of a state, which is employed in putting into execution the laws made by the legislative power, or the decrees of the judicial power.

EX-ĒC'U-TĪVE, *n.* The executive power: — the person or the power that administers the government; an executive officer. *Qu. Rev.*

This word is now sometimes so used in England, but this use of it was first introduced in this country; and it is now commonly applied to the President of the United States. The constitution of the United States has the phrase executive power, but not simply the executive.

† **EX-ĒST'U-ATE**, *v. n.* [*L. exēstuo, exēstutus.*] To boil; to effervesce. *Toddy.*

† **EX-ĒS-TU-ĀTION**, *n.* [*L. exēstutio.*] Ebullition; effervescence. *Boyle.*

ĒX'Ē-ŪNT ŌM'NĒS. [*L.*] All go out;—a phrase used in play-books to denote the time when all the actors leave the stage.

EX-FŌ'LI-ĀTE, *v. n.* [*L. exfolio, exfoliatus; ex, from, and folium, a leaf; Fr. exfolier.*] [*i. ex-foliated; pp. EXFOLIATING, EXFOLIATED.*] (*Surg. & Min.*) To shell off; to come off, as in scales or thin laminae; to scale off. "The bone *exfoliating* from the edges." *Wiseman.*

EX-FŌ'LI-ĀTE, *v. a.* To free from scales or splinters; to scale. *Scott.*

EX-FŌ-LI-ĀTION, *n.* [*Sp. exfoliacion; Fr. exfoliation.*]

- (*Surg.*) The separation of a piece of dead bone, tendon, or cartilage from the living in the form of small scales; desquamation. *Dunglison.*
- (*Min.*) Separation in scales or laminae.

EX-FŌ-LI-ĀTIVE, *a.* [*Sp. exfoliativo; Fr. exfoliatif.*] (*Med.*) That exfoliates; procuring exfoliation; as, "*Exfoliative medicines.*" *Dunglison.*

EX-FŌ-LI-ĀTIVE, *n.* (*Med.*) That which has the power of procuring exfoliation. "Dress the bone with the milder *exfoliatives.*" *Wiseman.*

EX-HĀL'A-BLE (*egz-hāl'a-bl*), *a.* That may be exhaled. *Boyle.*

EX-HĀL'ANT, *a.* [*L. exhalans; Fr.*] Sending forth vapors; exhaling. *Seager.*

EX-HĀ-LĀTION, *n.* [*L. exhalatio; It. exhalazione; Sp. exhalacion; Fr. exhalation.*]

- The act of exhaling; emission of vapor; evaporation; as, "This mist is produced by *exhalation* from the lake."
- That which is exhaled; vapor; fume.

A fabric huge
Rose like an *exhalation*. *Milton.*
Clothing the palpable and familiar
With golden *exhalations* of the dawn. *Coleridge.*

3. (*Bot.*) A vital function by which the stomata or breathing-pores are made to discharge a large portion of the water introduced by absorption through the roots. *Henslow.*

EX-HĀLE', *v. a.* [*L. exhalo; ex, from, and halo, to breathe; It. esalare; Sp. exhalar; Fr. exhaler.*] [*i. EXHALED; pp. EXHALING, EXHALED.*]

- To send out in vapors or fume; to evaporate; to emit.

It is some meteor that the sun *exhales*. *Shak.*

- † To draw out; to cause to fly off in vapor. For 'tis thy presence that *exhales* this blood. *Shak.*

EX-HĀLE', *v. n.* To fly off as vapor; to steam; to reek.

When orient light
Exhaling first from darkness they beheld. *Milton.*

EX-HĀLE'MENT, *n.* Exhalation; vapor. *Browne.*

EX-HĀ'LENCE, *n.* The act of exhaling;—that which is exhaled; exhalation. [*n.*] *Ogilvie.*

EX-HĀUST' (*egz-hāwst'*), *v. a.* [*L. exhauro, exhaustus; ex, from, and haurio, to draw; It. esaurire.*] [*i. EXHAUSTED; pp. EXHAUSTING, EXHAUSTED.*]

- To draw out totally; to use or consume the whole of; as, "To *exhaust* one's resources."
- To deprive of the contents; to drain; to empty; as, "To *exhaust* a receiver of air."

The little brooks *exhausted* in their springs. *Stirling.*

- To expend by exertion; to spend; as, "To *exhaust* the strength or the patience."
- † To call forth; to call into exercise.

The babe
Whose dimpled smiles from fools *exhaust* their mercy. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **SPEND**.

† **EX-HĀUST**, *a.* Deprived of strength; exhausted. "*Exhaust* through riot." *Burton.*

EX-HĀUST'ED, *p. a.* Drained; made empty.

Exhausted receiver, a vessel from which the air is extracted by the action of the air-pump.

EX-HĀUST'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, exhausts. *Ellis.*

EX-HĀUST'F-BLE, *a.* Capable of being exhausted.

A sum which Collins could scarcely think *exhaustible*. *Johnson.*

EX-HĀUST'ING, *p. a.* Tending to exhaust, weaken, or fatigue; as, "*Exhausting* labor."

EX-HĀUST'ION (*egz-hāwst'yun*), *n.* [*It. esaurizione; Fr. exhaustion.*]

- The act of exhausting. "Upon *exhaustion* of the air." *Evelyn.*
- The state of being exhausted.

Great *exhaustions* cannot be cured by sudden remedies. *Wotton.*

- (*Math.*) A method of demonstration much employed by the ancient geometers, and nearly equivalent to the modern method of limits. It involves the principle of the *reductio ad absurdum*, the equality of two magnitudes being proved by showing that an absurdity will result in supposing them to be unequal. *Da. & P.*

EX-HĀUST'IVE, *a.* That exhausts; tending to exhaust. *H. N. Coleridge. Hallam.*

It is suggestive of principles rather than *exhaustive* of detail. *Latham.*

EX-HĀUST'LESS, *a.* Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. "*Exhaustless* granary." *Thomson.*

† **EX-HĀUST'MENT**, *n.* Exhaustion. *Williams.*

EX-HĀUST'URE, *n.* Exhaustion. [*n.*] *Wrasall.*

EX-HE'DRA, *n.* See **EXEDRA**. *Brande.*

EX-HER'E-DATE, *v. a.* [*L. exheredo, exheredatus; ex, from, and heres, an heir; Fr. exheréder.*] To disinherit. [*n.*] *Huloet.*

EX-HER'E-DĀTION, *n.* [*L. exhereditatio; Fr. exherédation.*] (*Law.*) The act of disinheriting. [*n.*] *Chambers.*

EX-HIB'IT, *v. a.* [*L. exhibeo; ex, from, and habeo, to have; It. esibire; Sp. exhibir; Fr. exhiber.*] [*i. EXHIBITED; pp. EXHIBITING, EXHIBITED.*]

- To expose publicly; to display; to show.

A warehouse . . . where we *exhibited* our commodities. *Franklin.*

- To manifest; to make known; to reflect.

Ocean exhibits *athomless* and boundless. *Myer.*

- (*Law.*) To offer or propose in a formal and public manner; to present or show in legal form; to present to a court. *Burrill.*

He suffered his attorney-general to *exhibit* a charge of high treason against the earl. *Clarendon.*

- (*Med.*) To administer, as medicines.

Medicament, any substance *exhibited* with the view of curing or allaying morbid action. *Dunglison.*

Syn.—See **GIVE**, **SHOW**.

EX-HIB'IT, *n.* (*Law.*) A legal document or statement in writing; any paper formally exhibited in a court;—any writing which, on the examination of a witness before an examiner or commissioner, is exhibited or shown to the witness to be proved, and on the back of which the examiner or commissioner certifies that such writing was shown to witness and by him sworn to. *Burrill.*

EX-HIB'IT-ĀNT, *n.* (*Law.*) One who makes an exhibit; exhibitor. *Jodrell.*

EX-HIB'IT-ER, *n.* One who exhibits. *Shak.*

EX-HI-BY'TION (*eks-he-bish'un*), *n.* [*L. exhibitio; It. esibizione; Sp. exhibicion; Fr. exhibition.*]

- The act of exhibiting or manifesting; as, "The *exhibition* of good or bad qualities."
- Public show; spectacle; display;—particularly a public display of works of art, industry, manufactures, &c. *Simmonds.*
- A public performance of oratorical or other exercises at a literary seminary; as, "The *exhibitions* of the public schools."
- An allowance; a pension; a salary;—especially a private benefaction instituted for the maintenance of a scholar in a college or university.

What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like *exhibition* thou shalt have from me. *Shak.*
He is driven to live in exile upon a small *exhibition*. *Swift.*

- (*Med.*) The act of administering medicines.

Syn.—See **SHOW**.

EX-HI-BY'TION-ER (*eks-he-bish'un-er*), *n.* One who is maintained, at an English university, by an exhibition or benefaction. *Todd.*

EX-HIB'IT-IVE, *a.* That exhibits; representative; serving for manifestation. *Norris.*

EX-HIB'IT-IVE-LY, *ad.* Representatively; by representation. *Waterland.*

EX-HIB'IT-OR, *n.* [*L.*] (*Law.*) One who exhibits;—written also *exhibitor*. *Todd.*

EX-HIB'IT-ORY, *a.* [*L. exhibitorius; Fr. exhibitoire.*] That exhibits; setting forth; showing; exhibitiv. "An *exhibitory* bill or schedule of expenses." *Warton.*

EX-HIL'A-RĀNT, *n.* Any thing which exhilarates. *P. Mag.*

EX-HIL'A-RĀNT, *a.* [*Fr. exhilarant.*] Tending to exhilarate; enlivening. *Pilkington.*

EX-HIL'A-RĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. exhilaro, exhilaratus; ex, from, used intensively, and hilaro, to make merry; hilaris, joyful; It. esilarare.*] [*i. EXHILARATED; pp. EXHILARATING, EXHILARATED.*] To make merry or joyful; to cheer; to enliven; to animate; to inspire; to gladden.

The coming into a fair garden, a beautiful person, and the like, do delight and *exhilarate* the spirits much. *Bacon.*

Syn.—See **ANIMATE**.

EX-HIL'A-RĀTE, *v. n.* To become glad.

The shining of the sun, whereby all things *exhilarate*. *Bacon.*

EX-HIL'A-RĀT-ING, *p. a.* Making glad or cheerful; cheering; as, "An *exhilarating* exercise."

EX-HIL'A-RĀT-ING-LY, *ad.* In an exhilarating manner. *Ogilvie.*

EX-HIL'A-RĀTION, *n.* [*L. exhilaratio.*]

- The act of exhilarating; an enlivening.
- The state of being exhilarated; animation; gaiety; hilarity.

Exhilaration hath some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter emotion. *Bacon.*

EX-HORT' (*egz-hört'*), *v. a.* [*L. exhortor; ex, from, and hortor, to encourage; It. esortare; Sp. exhortar; Fr. exhorter.*] [*i. EXHORTED; pp. EXHORTING, EXHORTED.*] To incite by words of advice or well-meant counsel; to persuade; to encourage to do well; to advise. "*Exhort* one another daily." *Heb. iii. 13.*

Syn.—Parents, preachers, and superiors *exhort*; friends, superiors, and equals *persuade, encourage, and advise.* *Exhortations* are more impelling, and are employed in matters of duty or necessity; *persuasions* are more drawing, and are employed in matters of pleasure or convenience.

† **EX-HORT'** (*egz-hört'*), *n.* Exhortation.

Drown Hector's vaunts in loud *exhortations* of fight. *Pope.*

EX-HOR-TĀTION, *n.* [*L. exhortatio; It. esortazione; Sp. exhortacion; Fr. exhortation.*]

- The act of exhorting; incitement to good; encouragement; advice. "*Exhortations* to charity." *Atterbury.*
- A persuasive discourse; as, "An *exhortation* from the pulpit."

I'll end my *exhortation* after dinner. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **EXHORT**.

EX-HOR-TĀTIVE, *a.* [*L. exhortativus; It. esortativo; Fr. exhortatif.*] That exhorts; containing exhortation. "The *exhortative* part of his [St. Paul's] epistles." *Barrow.*

EX-HOR-TĀTOR, *n.* [*L.*] An exhorter; an encourager. *P. Cyc.*

EX-HOR'TĀ-TO-RY, *a.* [*L. exhortatorius; It. esortatorio; Sp. exhortatorio; Fr. exhortatoire.*] That exhorts; tending to exhort; hortatory; exhortative. "Letters *exhortatory.*" *Holinshead.*

EX-HORT'ER, *n.* One who exhorts. "A most devout *exhorter.*" *Martin.*

EX-HŪ'MATE, *v. a.* To exhume; to unbury; to disinter. *Dr. Hitchcock.*

EX-HŪ'MĀ-TED, *p. a.* Exhumed. *Clarke.*

EX-HŪ'MĀTION, *n.* [*L. ex, out of, and humus, the ground; It. esumazione; Sp. exhumacion; Fr. exhumation.*] The act of unburying or disintering; disinterment. *Seward.*

EX-HŪME', *v. a.* [*L. ex, out of, and humus, the ground; Fr. exhumere.*] [*i. EXHUMED; pp. EXHUMING, EXHUMED.*] To dig out of the earth; to unbury; to disinter. *Lyell.*

EX-IC'CATĒ, *v. a.* [*L. exsicco, exsiccat.*] To make dry; to dry.—See **EXSICCATE**. *Holinshead.*

EX-IC-CĀTION, *n.* The act of drying up; arefaction.—See **EXSICCATION**. *Bentley.*

EX-IC'CA-TIVE, *a.* That dries; having the power of drying.—See **EXSICCATIVE**. *Johnson.*

EX-I-GENCE, } *n.* [L. *exigo*, *exigens*, to exact; *existo*, to place; It. *esistere*; Sp. *existir*; Fr. *exister*.] *i.* EXISTED; *pp.* EXISTING, EXISTED.]

1. To have existence or being; to be.
Can any now remember to relate
How he existed in an embryo state? *Jenyns.*

2. To have life; to live; as, "Animals cannot exist out of their proper element."
3. To remain; to continue; to endure; as, "How long must these evils exist?"

EX-I-GENT, *n.* 1. + Pressing business or emergency. "In such an exigent." *Hooker.*
2. + End; termination.

These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent,
Wax dim, as drawing to their exigent. *Shak.*

3. (Law.) A writ preparatory to an outlawry when the defendant is not to be found. *Hanmer.*

EX-I-GENT, *a.* [L. *exigo*, *exigens*, to exact.] Pressing; requiring instant aid; urgent.

At this exigent moment the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied. *Burke.*

EX-I-GENT-ER, *n.* (Law.) One who makes out exigents and proclamations in the process of outlawry; an exigentary. *Burrill.*

EX-I-GI-BLE, *a.* [It. *esigibile*; Fr. *exigible*.] That may be exacted. [R.] *Bolingbroke.*

EX-I-GU-I-TY, *n.* [L. *exiguus*.] State of being exiguous; slenderness; exiguity. *Boyle.*

EX-I-GU-OUS, *a.* [L. *exiguus*; It. *esiguo*; Sp. *exiguo*; Fr. *exigu*.] Small; diminutive; little. "The race exiguous." [R.] *Phillips.*

EX-I-GU-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being exiguous; exiguity. [R.] *Scott.*

EX-ILE, *n.* [L. *exilium*; It. *esilio*; Fr. *exile*.] 1. The state of being exiled or banished; banishment; proscription; expulsion; expatriation; as, "To be condemned to exile."

2. One who is exiled; a person banished.

Ulysses, sole of all the victor train,
An exile from his dear paternal coast. *Pope.*

EX-ILE, or **EX-ILE** [eg-zil', S. W. F. Ja.; eks'il, J. Sm. R. Wb.], *v. a.* [*i.* EXILED; *pp.* EXILING, EXILED.] To expel or drive from one's home or country; to banish; to expatriate.

For that offence
Immediately we do exile him hence. *Shak.*

Syn. — See BANISH.

EX-ILE' (eg-zil', eg-zil', S. W. P. K. Sm. R.), *a.* [L. *exilis*.] Small; slender; not full. "Exile heat." "Exile sound." [R.] *Bacon.*

"This word, as an adjective derived from the Latin *exilis*, is by Nares, Sheridan, Ash, and Entick accented on the last syllable. Authority is certainly on the side of the ultimate accent; but it may be questioned whether it is not contrary to analogy; for the penultimate *i*, being long in Latin, has no necessary influence on the English word, any more than it has on *hostile*, *servile*, &c." *Walker.*

EX-ILEN' (eg-zil'd' or eks'il'd), *p. a.* Banished; driven from one's country. "Calling home our exiled friends." *Shak.*

EX-ILEMENT, *n.* The act of exiling, or the state of being exiled; banishment. [R.] *Wotton.*

EX-I-LI'TION (eks-e-lish'un), *n.* [L. *exiliatio*; *exilio*, to leap forth; *ex*, from, and *salto*, to leap.] The act of springing or rushing out suddenly. [R.] *Brown.*

EX-IL-I-TY, *n.* [L. *exilitas*.] Slenderness; smallness. "Exility of the voice." *Bacon.* *Paley.*

EX-IM-I-OUS, *a.* [L. *eximius*.] Eminent; famous; illustrious; excellent. *Barrow.*

EX-IN-A-NITE, *v. a.* [L. *exinanio*, *exinanitus*.] To make empty; to spoil; to weaken. *Pearson.*

EX-IN-A-NI'TION (eg-zin-a-nish'un), *n.* [L. *exinanio*; It. *esinanizione*; Sp. *exinanition*.] Emptiness; exhaustion; privation. [R.] *Hall.*

Diseases of exanation are more dangerous than diseases of reptation. *Herbert.*

EX-IN-TINE, *n.* (Bot.) A membrane situated between the extine and intine in the pollen of yew, juniper, cypress, &c. *Brande.*

EX-IST' (eg-zist'), *v. n.* [L. *existo*; *ex*, from, and *sisto*, to place; It. *esistere*; Sp. *existir*; Fr. *exister*.] *i.* EXISTED; *pp.* EXISTING, EXISTED.]

1. To have existence or being; to be.

Can any now remember to relate
How he existed in an embryo state? *Jenyns.*

2. To have life; to live; as, "Animals cannot exist out of their proper element."

3. To remain; to continue; to endure; as, "How long must these evils exist?"

Syn. — Whatever *is*, *exists*; but to *have* implies animal or vegetable life. — If it is said there cannot be freedom of the press under a despotic government, it merely implies that it would not be allowed; but if it is said, freedom of the press cannot exist under such a government, it implies an inherent incompatibility in the nature of the two institutions.

EX-IST'ENCE, *n.* [It. *esistenza*; Sp. *existencia*; Fr. *existence*.]

1. The state of being or existing.

When a being is considered as possible, it is said to have an essence; when it is considered as actually existing, it is said to have an existence also. *Haus.*

2. Continued life; duration; continuance.

The soul, secure in her existence, smiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point. *Addison.*

3. Any thing that exists; a being; entity.

Somebody has taken notice that we stand in the middle of existences. *Tatler.*

Syn. — Existence is used to denote an abstract idea; *being*, either an abstract or a sensible one. Human existence: a human being; the Supreme Being; the existence of God; the being and attributes of God.

EX-IST'EN-CY, *n.* Existence. [R.] *Tatler.*

EX-IST'ENT, *a.* [It. *esistente*; Sp. *existente*; Fr. *existant*.] That exists; having existence or being; existing; extant. *Dryden.*

EX-IS-TEN'TIAL, *a.* That exists; having existence; existent. *Bp. Barlow.*

EX-IS-TEN'TIAL-LY, *ad.* In an existing state. *Coleridge.*

EX-IS-TI-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *existimatio*.] Opinion; esteem. [R.] *Spectator.*

EX-IST'ING, *p. a.* Having existence; subsisting.

EX-IT, *n.* [L. *exeo*, *exiit*, to go out; *ex*, from, and *eo*, to go; Sp. *exito*.]

1. The act of going out; departure; withdrawal, as of an actor from the stage.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances. *Shak.*

2. Passage out; egress.

In such a previous substance they might find an easy entrance or exit. *Glanville.*

Exit (he or she goes out) and **exunt** (they go out) are Latin words used in play-books to denote the time when a person or persons leave the stage.

EX-IT'IAL (eg-zish'al), *a.* [L. *exitialis*.] Deadly; mortal. "Exitial fevers." *Harvey.*

EX-IT'IOUS (eg-zish'yus), *a.* Deadly; mortal; destructive; exitial. *Homilies.*

EX-I-TUS, *n.* pl. **EX-I-TUS**. [L.] (Law.) Issue; offspring; a child or children. — an issue in pleading: — the issue or result of an act: — *pl.* yearly rent or profits of land. *Burrill.*

EX-LIG-IS-LA-TOR, *n.* One who has been a legislator, but who is no longer in office. *Clarke.*

EX-MAY'OR, *n.* One who has been, but is no longer, mayor. *Clarke.*

EX-ME'RÔ MÔ'TÛ. [L., from a mere motion.] From one's own free-will; without suggestion or constraint. *Hamilton.*

EX-MIN'IS-TER, *n.* One who has been minister, but who is no longer in that office. *Clarke.*

EX-NE-CES-SI-TA'TE RE'I. [L.] From the necessity of the thing, or of the case. *Hamilton.*

EX-O-CE'TUS, *n.* [L.; Gr. *ἐξοκέτος*, a fish which comes upon the beach to sleep; *ἐξω*, without, and *κέτος*, a bed.] (Ich.) A genus of fishes with long pectoral fins, by which they can sustain themselves for a short time in the air; the flying-fish; — written also *exocoetus*. *Baird.*

EX'ODE, *n.* [Gr. *ἐξόδος*; *ἐξ* or *ἐξω*, out of, and *ὁδός*, to go, or *ὁδός*, way; L. *exodium*.]

1. The concluding part or catastrophe of a Greek tragedy. *Liddell & Scott.*

2. An interlude or farce on the Roman stage, being the last of three plays on the same subject.

The Romans had three plays acted one after another on the same subject: the first, a real tragedy; the second, the *atellan*; the third, a satire or *exode*, a kind of farce of one act. *Roscommon.*

EX-Ô'DI-ÛM, *n.* [L.] In Greek tragedy, the end or denouement of the play. *Brande.*

EX'O-DÛS, *n.* [Gr. *ἐξόδος*, a going out; *ἐξ* or *ἐξω*, out from, and *ὁδός*, to go, or *ὁδός*, way; L. *exodus*; It. *esodo*; Sp. *exodo*; Fr. *exode*.] Departure: — applied as the distinctive name of the second book of Moses, which describes the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

The whole is confined to the two generations between the *erodus* from Egypt and the entrance into Canaan. *Warburton.*

EX'O-DY, *n.* Departure; exodus. "Ever since the time of the Jewish *exody*." *Hale.*

EX-QF-FI'CIAL, *a.* Proceeding from office or authority. [R.] *Craig.*

EX-QF-FI'CI-Ô (eks-ef-fish'e-ô). [L., by reason or virtue of office.] Denoting the power or the privilege which a person possesses of doing certain things, by virtue of his office. *Hamilton.*

EX-Q-GAS-TRI'TIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἔχω*, without, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach; Fr. *exogastrite*.] (Med.) Inflammation of the external membranes of the stomach. *Craig.*

EX'O-GËN, *n.* [Gr. *ἐξω*, on the outside, and *γενέω*, to beget, to produce.] (Bot.) A plant or tree which increases in diameter by the addition of new wood to the outside of the old wood, or by successive external additions; dicotyledon; — opposed to *endogen*. *P. Cyc.*

EX-ÔG'E-NOÛS, *a.* (Bot.) Belonging to exogens; increasing by successive external additions, as plants or trees; dicotyledonous. *Buckland.*

EX'O-GLÔSS, *n.* [Gr. *ἔχω*, without, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] (Ich.) A genus of American fishes, having the lower jaw divided into three lobes, the middle one of which serves the purpose of a tongue. *Boag.*

EX-O-LÊTE', *a.* [L. *exolesco*, *exoletus*, to grow out of use.] Obsolete; out of use. *Bailey.*

EX-O-LÛ'TION, *n.* [L. *exoluto*, *exolutus*, to unloose.] Laxation of the nerves. *Brown.*

EX-ÔLVE' (eg-zôlv'), *v. a.* [L. *exolvo*.] To loose; to pay. *Bailey.*

EX-O-MÔL-O-GË'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἐξομολόγησις*; *ἐξ*, from, used intensively, and *ὁμολογέω*, to agree to any thing; *ὁμός*, the same, or *ὁμοῦ*, together, and *λέγω*, to say.] A common confession.

All public criminals were tied to a public *exomologation*, or repentance in the church. *Sp. Tagior.*

EX-ÔM'PHA-LÔS, } *n.* [Gr. *ἐξ*, from, and *φάλαξ*, } *the navel.* (Med.) Hernia or rupture at or near the navel. *Dunglison.*

EX'ON, *n.* An officer of the Yeomen of the Royal Guard; an exempt. — See EXEMPT. *Dodd.*

EX-ÔN'ER-ATE, *v. a.* [L. *exonerare*, *exoneratus*; *ex*, from, and *onus*, a load; It. *esonerare*; Sp. *exonerar*; Fr. *exonérer*.] [*i.* EXONERATED; *pp.* EXONERATING, EXONERATED.]

1. To discharge of what is borne; to free from a load; to rid of a burden. [R.]

Secretary vessels which all *exonerate* themselves into one common duct. *Ray.*

2. To disburden of blame; to exculpate; to absolve; to acquit; to clear; to discharge.

Syn. — To *exonerate* signifies to take off the burden of a charge or of guilt; to *exculpate*, to throw off the blame. A person *exculpates* himself, and is *exonerated*, *absolved*, and *acquitted* by others.

EX-ÔN'ER-ÂTION, *n.* [L. *exoneratio*; It. *esonerazione*; Sp. *exoneracion*.] The act of exonerating or disburdening; discharge. *Grew.*

EX-ÔN'ER-ÂTIVE, *a.* That exonerates; freeing from a charge or burden. *Todd.*

EX-ÔN'ER-ÂTOR, *n.* [L.] One who exonerates, disburdens, or discharges. *Dane.*

EX-OPH-THÂL'MI-A, *n.* [L.; Gr. *ἐξ*, out from, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye.] (Med.) The protrusion of the eyeball from the orbit. *Brande.*

EX-OPH-THÂL'MY, *n.* Exophthalmia. *Craig.*

EX-ÔPH-YL-LOÛS, or **EX-O-PHYL'LOÛS** (181), *a.* [Gr. *ἐξ*, from, and *φυλλόν*, a leaf.] (Bot.) Naked, as the leaves of exogens; not having a fellicaceous sheath. *Brande.*

† **EX-ÖP'TA-BLE**, *a.* [L. *exoptabilis*.] That is to be desired; desirable. *Bailey.*

EX-ÖP'TÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *exopto*, *exoptatus*, to long for.] Earnest wish or desire. *Bailey.*

EX-ÖP'TILE, *n.* [Gr. *ἔξ*, priv., and *πτερόν*, a feather.] (*Bot.*) A dicotyledonous plant; — so called because its plumule is naked. *Bande.*

EX-Ö-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *exorabilis*; It. *esorabile*; Sp. & Fr. *exorable*.] That may be moved by entreaty; relenting. *Harrington.*

† **EX-Ö-RÄTE**, *v. a.* [L. *exoro*, *exoratus*.] To obtain by request. *Cocheram.*

EX-ÖR-BI-TANCE, } *n.* [It. *esorbitanza*; Sp. *ex-*
EX-ÖR-BI-TAN-CY, } *orbitancia*.]
1. A going out of the prescribed track; — applied to things.
All these exorbitances in nature serve to set off the general beauty of its works. *Spenser.*
2. Gross deviation from rule or right; enormity; extravagance; excess.
Bewail the lamentable exorbitances of their superstitions. *Bp. Hall.*
The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your exorbitances. *Dryden.*

EX-ÖR-BI-TANT, *a.* [L. *ex*, out from, and *orbita*, a track, an orbit; It. *esorbitante*; Sp. *exorbitante*; Fr. *exorbitant*.]
1. Not comprehended in a settled rule or method; anomalous; irregular.
Causes exorbitant, and such as their laws had not provided for. *Hooker.*
2. Exceeding due bounds; inordinate; unreasonable; excessive; extravagant.
So exorbitant are the desires of men that they will grasp at all. *Swift.*

EX-ÖR-BI-TANT-LY, *ad.* In an exorbitant manner.

† **EX-ÖR-BI-TÄTE**, *v. n.* [L. *exorbito*, *exorbitatus*, to go out of the track; *ex*, out from, and *orbita*, a track.] To deviate; to go beyond rule. *Spenser.*

|| **EX-ÖR-CISE** [eks-or-siz, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. C. W. b.*; eks-or-siz, *K.*], *v. a.* [Gr. *ἔξορκίζω*; *ἔξ*, from, and *οἶκος*, an oath; L. *exorcizo*; It. *esorcizzare*; Sp. *esorcizar*; Fr. *exorciser*.]
1. To drive away, as evil spirits, by certain forms of conjuration. "He exorciseth devils in the church." *Prynne.*
2. To deliver from malignant spirits; to purify from evil influence.
Do all you can to exorcise crowds who are possessed as I am. *Spectator.*

|| **EX-ÖR-CISE-ER**, *n.* One who exorcises; exorcist. "No exorciser harm thee." *Shak.*

|| **EX-ÖR-CISM**, *n.* [Gr. *ἔξορκισμός*, a swearing; L. *exorcismus*; It. *esorcismo*; Sp. *esorcismo*; Fr. *esorcisme*.] The act of exorcising; expulsion of evil spirits; a form of conjuration for expelling evil spirits.
Will his lordship behold and hear our exorcisms? *Shak.*

|| **EX-ÖR-CIST** [eks-or-sist, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; eks-or-sist, *E. K.*], *n.* [Gr. *ἔξορκιστής*, one who administers an oath; L. *exorcista*; Fr. *exorciste*.]
1. One who exorcises or casts out evil spirits. Then certain of the vagabond Jews, exorcists. *Acts xix. 13.*
2. An enchanter; a conjurer. [R.]
Thou, like an exorcist, hast conjured up My mortified spirit. *Shak.*

EX-ÖR-DI-AL (egz-ör-de-äl), *a.* Introductory; initial. "The exordial verses of Homer." *Johnson.*

EX-ÖR-DI-ÜM, *n.*; pl. L. *ex-ör-di-ä*; Eng. *ex-ör-di-üms*. [L.] (*Rhet.*) The commencement or opening part of a speech or oration; an introduction; a formal preface.
I have been distasteful at this way of writing by reason of long prefixes and exordiums. *Addison.*
Syn. — See PREFACE.

EX-ÖR-GÄN'IC, *a.* Having ceased to be organic or organized. *N. Brit. Rev.*

† **EX-ÖR-NÄ'TION**, *n.* [L. *exornatio*.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment. *Hooker.*

EX-ÖR-RH'ZÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, without, and *ῥίζα*, a root.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to exogenous plants in which the seeds have the radicle already developed; dicotyledons. *Henslow.*

EX-ÖR-RH-ZÄL, } *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to the
EX-ÖR-RH-ZÖUS, } *exorrhiza*; noting the mode of germination in exogea. *Henslow. Hobblyn.*

EX-ÖR'TIVE, *a.* [L. *exortivus*, pertaining to the rising of the heavenly bodies; eastern; exorior, to rise.] Rising; relating to the east. [R.] *Scott.*

† **EX-ÖS-CÜ-LÄTE**, *v. a.* [L. *exosculor*.] To kiss. *Bailey.*

† **EX-ÖS-CÜ-LÄ'TION**, *n.* [L. *exosculatio*.] A kissing. *Bailey.*

EX-ÖS-MÖSE', *n.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, without, and *ωσμός*, impulsion.] The passage of gases, vapors, or liquids of unequal densities, through membranes or pores from within outwards; exosmosis; — opposed to *endosmose*. — See *OSMOSE*.
If two fluids of unequal densities are separated by an animal or vegetable membrane, the denser will attract the less dense through the membrane that divides them. This property is called "endosmose" when the attraction is from the outside to the inside, and "exosmose" when it operates from the inside to the outside of the body acted upon. *Bruade.*

EX-ÖS-MÖ'SIS, *n.* Same as *EXOSMOSE*. *Scudamore.*

† **EX-ÖS-SÄTE**, *v. a.* [L. *ex*, priv., and *os*, *ossis*, a bone.] To deprive of bones; to bone. *Bailey.*

† **EX-ÖS-SA-TED**, *a.* [L. *exosso*, *exossatus*, to deprive of bone.] Deprived of bones. *Bailey.*

† **EX-ÖS-SÄ'TION**, *n.* Freedom from bones. *Bacon.*

EX-ÖS-SE-OÜS, *a.* Destitute of bones; boneless. "Snails and soft exosseous animals." *Browne.*

EX-ÖS-TÖME', *n.* [Gr. *ἔξ*, from, and *στόμα*, mouth.] (*Bot.*) The orifice through the outer integument of an ovule, which, together with the endostome, completes the foramen. *Henslow. Gray.*

EX-ÖS-TÖ'SIS [eks-os-tö'sis, *W. Ja. Sm.*; eks-ös-tö-sis, *S. K.*], *n.* [Gr. *ἔξ*, from, and *στόμα*, bone.] 1. (*Anat.*) An unnatural protuberance or tumor of a bone. *Dunglison.*
2. (*Bot.*) A tumor or knot in trees, formed by disease. *Craig.*

EX-Ö-TÉR'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ἔξωτερός*; *ἔξω*; L. *ex-*
EX-Ö-TÉR'I-CAL, } *otericus*; It. *esoterico*; Sp. *esotérico*; Fr. *esotérique*.] Public; exterior; not private or secret; — as distinguished from *esoteric*. — See *ESOTERIC*.
Aristotle was wont to divide his lectures into acroamatical and exoteric. *Hales.*

EX-Ö-TÉR'I-CISM, *n.* Exoteric doctrine or principles. *Ch. Ob.*

EX-Ö-TÉR'ICS, *n. pl.* The lectures of Aristotle on rhetoric, to which all were admitted. *Ash.*

EX-Ö-TÉR-Y, *n.* That which is public or common.
Reserving their esoterics for adepts, and dealing out exoterics only to the vulgar. *Search.*

EX-ÖT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ἔξωτικός*; L. *exoticus*; It. *esotico*; Sp. *esotico*; Fr. *exotique*.]
EX-ÖT'I-CAL, } Foreign; not produced at home; not indigenous; as, "An exotic plant"; "An exotic habit." *Swift.*

EX-ÖT'IC, *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) A plant of foreign origin. Plants such as the gardeners call exotics. *Addison.*
2. A word of foreign origin. *Boag.*

EX-ÖT'I-CÄL-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being exotic. *Scott.*

EX-ÖT'I-CISM, *n.* A foreign word or idiom. *Watts.*

EX-PÄND', *v. a.* [L. *expando*; *ex*, from, and *pando*, to open; It. *espandere*.] [i. EXPANDED; pp. EXPANDING, EXPANDED.]
1. To spread out in surface; to lay open.
Then with expanded wings he steers his flight. *Milton.*
2. To spread every way; to distend; to dilate; to extend; to enlarge; to amplify; to diffuse; as, "To expand a balloon with gas."
Syn. — See ENLARGE, SPREAD.

EX-PÄND', *v. n.* 1. To open; as, "The heat of the sun will cause the buds to expand."
2. To increase in bulk; to dilate; as, "Water expands in freezing."

EX-PÄND'ED, *p. a.* Spread out; extended; laid open; as, "Expanded leaves or flowers."

EX-PÄNSE', *n.* [L. *expando*, *expansus*, to spread out; Sp. *expando*.] A surface widely expanded; extent; amplitude; expansion.
On the smooth expanse of crystal lakes
The sliding stone at first a circle makes. *Pope.*

EX-PÄN-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *espansibilità*; Sp. *expansibilidad*; Fr. *expansibilité*.] The quality of being expandible; capacity of expansion. *Greiv.*

EX-PÄN-SI-BLE, *a.* [It. *espansibile*; Sp. & Fr. *expandible*.] That may be expanded. *Greiv.*

EX-PÄN-SI-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being expandible. *Clarke.*

EX-PÄN-SI-BLY, *ad.* In an expandible manner. *Boag.*

EX-PÄN'SILE, *a.* Belonging to expansion; expansive. *Scott.*

EX-PÄN'SION (eks-pän'shun), *n.* [L. *expansio*; It. *espansione*; Sp. & Fr. *expansion*.]
1. The act of expanding or spreading. "The easy expansion of the wing of a bird." *Greiv.*
2. The state of being expanded in surface or in bulk; enlargement; amplitude.
The expansion of the air is proportional to the pressure upon it. *Bentley.*
3. The space through which any thing is extended; extent; expanse.
The capacious mind extends beyond the utmost expansion of matter. *Locke.*
4. Pure space, apart from extension in matter.
Distance or space I call *expansion*, to distinguish it from extension, which expresses this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter. *Locke.*
5. (*Com.*) Increase in the issues of bank-notes. *Boag.*

EX-PÄN'SION-CÜRB', *n.* A contrivance for counteracting expansion or contraction. *Clarke.*

EX-PÄN'SION-ËN'GINE, *n.* (*Mech.*) A steam-engine in which the supply of steam is cut off before the stroke is completed, the expansive power of the steam admitted being sufficient to complete it. *Ogilvie.*

EX-PÄN'SION-JÖINT, *n.* (*Mech.*) A joint for connecting steam-pipes, made with a stuffing-box, so as to allow one of them to slide within the enlarged end of the other when the length increases by expansion. *Weale.*

EX-PÄN'SION-VÄLVE, *n.* (*Mech.*) A valve in a steam-engine between the slide-valve and the steam-cylinder, worked by a cam or other contrivance so as to cut off the steam at a given point of the stroke, and thus leave it to be completed by the steam already admitted. *Weale.*

EX-PÄN'SIVE, *a.* [It. *espansivo*; Sp. *expansivo*; Fr. *expansif*.] That expands; having power to expand; diffusive. "The elastic or expansive faculty of the air." *Ray.*

EX-PÄN'SIVE-LY, *ad.* By expansion.

EX-PÄN'SIVE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being expansive. *Craig.*

EX-PÄR'TE. [L., of the one part.] (*Law.*) Proceeding from only one part or side of a matter in question.
Ex parte evidence, evidence delivered on only one side. — *Ex parte* council, a council of only one side or party.

EX-PÄ'TI-ÄTE (eks-pä'shë-ät, 94), *v. n.* [L. *expatio*, *expatiatus*; *ex*, from, and *spatio*, to range; It. *espaziare*; Sp. *espaciarse*.] [i. EXPATIATED; pp. EXPATIATING, EXPATIATED.]
1. To range at large; to rove without restraint; to take a wide circuit or view.
Expatriate free o'er all this scene of man;
A mighty maze! but not without a plan. *Pope.*
2. To enlarge upon in language; to descant. "Dacier *expatiates* upon this custom." *Broome.*

EX-PÄ'TI-ÄTE, *v. a.* To enlarge; to spread; to diffuse; to extend. "An ample field wherein to *expatiate* itself." [R.] *Dryden.*

EX-PÄ-TI-Ä'TION (eks-pä'shë-ä'shun), *n.* The act of expatiating or roving at large. *Bacon.*

EX-PÄ-TI-Ä-TÖR (eks-pä'shë-ä-tör), *n.* One who expatiates or enlarges upon a subject. *Pegge.*

EX-PÄ-TI-Ä-TÖ-RY (eks-pä'shë-ä-tö-rë), *a.* That expatiates; enlarging; diffusive. *Bisset.*

|| **EX-PÄ-TRÄ-ÄTE** [eks-pä'trë-ät, *E. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Maunier*; eks-pä'trë-ät, *W. b.*], *v. a.* [L. *ex*, from, and *patria*, country; It. *espatriare*; Sp. *expatriar*; Fr. *expatrier*.] [i. EXPATRIATED; pp. EXPATRIATING, EXPATRIATED.] To banish, or to remove, from one's country; to exile.
Abelard indulged the romantic wish of *expatriating* himself forever. *Berington.*

|| **EX-PÄ-TRÄ-Ä'TION**, *n.* [Sp. *expatriacion*; Fr. *expatriation*.] The act of expatriating; removal from one's country by emigration or by banishment; exile. *Todd.*

EX-PËCT', *v. a.* [L. *expecto*; *ex*, from, and *specto*, to look; It. *aspettare*; Sp. *esperar*.] [i. EXPECTED; pp. EXPECTING, EXPECTED.]
1. To have a previous apprehension of something future, whether good or evil; to look for.

We are not to expect from an intercourse with others all that satisfaction we fondly wish. *Blair.*

2. To wait for; to await.

By me encamped on yonder hill, expect their motion. *Milton.*

3. To require; to demand as reasonable.

England expects every man to do his duty. *Lord Nelson.*

EX- To expect has reference to what is future; as, a person expects, not what is past, but something that is yet to come. But in this country, this word is often improperly used in conversation, especially by the illiterate, in the sense of to suppose, believe, or think; as, "I expect you have already heard of this matter." To expect, according to Grose, Halliwell, and others, is used in the same manner in some parts of England. According to Brockett, to expect, used in the sense of "to suppose, or believe, is a common northern expression."

"Many people have an odd way of saying 'I expect,' when they only mean 'I think,' 'I conclude'; as, 'I expect those books were sent to Paris last year.'" *P. Gwynne.*

Syn.—See AWAIT, HOPE.

† *EX-PĒCT'*, v. n. To wait; to stay; to remain.

I will expect until my change at death, And answer at thy call. *Sandys.*

EX-PĒCT'ABLE, a. [*It. espetibile.*] That may be expected. *Browne.*

EX-PĒCT'ANCE, n. 1. The act of expecting; expectation; expectancy. "Expectance calls thee now another way." *Milton.*

2. Something expected.

There is expectancy here from both the sides. *Shak.*

EX-PĒCT'AN-CY, n. 1. The act of expecting; expectation; hope.

The expectancy and rose of the fair state. *Shak.*

2. (*Med.*) Expectation. "Rational expectancy."—See EXPECTATION. *Dr. Forbes.*

3. (*Law.*) State of dependence upon something future; abeyance or suspension.

Estates in expectancy are of two sorts: one created by the act of the parties, called a remainder, the other by act of law, called a reversion. *Bovier.*

EX-PĒCT'ANT, a. [*Fr.*] 1. Depending on something; waiting in expectation. "The expectant heir." *Swift.*

2. (*Med.*) That waits for the efforts of nature. "Expectant medicine." *Dunglison.*

Expectant estate, an estate in expectancy. *Burrill.*

EX-PĒCT'ANT, n. One who waits in expectation of any thing; one who is looking for some benefit. "An expectant of future glory." *South.*

EX-PĒC-TÁ'TION, n. [*L. expectatio; It. espettazione; Sp. expectacion.*]

1. The act or the state of expecting; anticipation of something future, whether good or evil.

"Tis expectation makes a blessing dear. Oft expectation fails, and most there Where most it promises." *Shak.*

2. Prospect of good; trust in the future; hope.

My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is from him. *Ps. lxi. 5.*

3. The object expected; the expected Messiah.

Now clear I understand Why our great expectation should be called The seed of woman. *Milton.*

4. A state which promises excellence. "A youth of expectation." *Otway.*

5. In the doctrine of chances, the value of any prospect of a prize, or of property depending upon the happening of some uncertain event, and equal, in all cases, to the whole sum multiplied by the probability that the event, on which it depends, may happen. *London Ency.*

6. (*Med.*) A method which consists in observing the progress of diseases, and leaving them almost wholly to the efforts of nature, without prescribing active medicines. *Dunglison.*

Expectation of life, (*Life Insurance.*) the mean average duration of the life of individuals of any given age.

Syn.—See HOPE.

† *EX-PĒCT'Á-TIVE*, a. [*Fr.*] Expecting. *Cotgrave.*

† *EX-PĒCT'Á-TIVE*, n. The object expected. "I am satisfied in some expectatives." *Wotton.*

EX-PĒCT'ED, p. a. Waited for; looked for; hoped. "Expected good." *Shak.*

EX-PĒCT'ER, n. One who expects. *Swift.*

EX-PĒCT'ING-LY, ad. With expectation. *Dryden.*

EX-PĒC'TO-RÁNT, a. [*L. expectorator, expectoratus; ex, from, and pectus, the breast; It. espettorante; Sp. expectorante; Fr. expectorant.*] Promoting expectoration. *Smart.*

EX-PĒC'TO-RÁNT, n. (*Med.*) A medicine to promote expectoration. *Dunglison.*

EX-PĒC'TO-RÁTE, v. a. [*L. expectorator, expectoratus; ex, from, and pectus, the breast; It. espettorare; Sp. expectorator; Fr. expectorer.*] [*i. EXPECTORATED; pp. EXPECTORATING, EXPECTORATED.*] To eject from the breast, chest, or lungs by coughing and spitting; to cough up. Morbific matter is expectorated by coughing. *Arbuthnot.*

EX-PĒC'TO-RÁ'TION, n. [*It. espettorazione; Sp. expectoracion; Fr. expectoration.*]

1. The act of expectorating or of throwing up from the chest. "When the expectoration goes on successfully." *Arbuthnot.*

2. Expectorated matter; discharge made by coughing and spitting; spit; spittle. *Brande.*

EX-PĒC'TO-RÁ-TIVE, a. [*It. espettorativo; Sp. expectorativo.*] Promoting expectoration; expectorant. *Harvey.*

EX-PĒC'TO-RÁ-TIVE, n. (*Med.*) A medicine to promote expectoration; expectorant. *Harvey.*

† *EX-PĒDE'*, v. a. To expedite. *Scott.*

EX-PĒ'DE HER'CULĒM. [*L., from the foot Hercules, i. e. from one foot of the statue of Hercules the size of the whole figure may be judged.*] From a part judge of the whole.

Pythagoras ascertained the length of the foot of Hercules by taking the length of the Olympic stadium or course, which was 600 feet, originally measured by the foot of the hero. He thence came to the conclusion that his height was 6 feet 7 inches. *Riley.*

† *EX-PĒ'DI-ÁTE*, v. a. [*Fr. expédier.*] To hasten; to expedite. *Sir E. Sandys.*

|| *EX-PĒ'DI-ENCE*, } n. [*See EXPEDIENT.*]

|| *EX-PĒ'DI-EN-CY*, } 1. The quality of being expedient; fitness; propriety; suitableness to a good end.

Reason dictated the high expediency and great use of such practices. *South.*

2. † Adventure; attempt. "In forwarding this dear expedience." *Shak.*

3. † Expedition; haste; despatch.

Eight tall ships, three thousand men of war, Are making hither with all due expedience. *Shak.*

|| *EX-PĒ'DI-ENT* [*eks-pé'di-ent, P. J. Ja. C. Wb.; eks-pé'dyent, S. E. F. K.; eks-pé'dé-ent or eks-pé'dé-ent, W.*] a. [*It. espediente; Sp. espediente; Fr. expédient.*]

1. Proper; fit; convenient; suitable; useful; advisable; requisite; necessary.

Whatever is expedient is right. *Paley.*

Nothing but the right can ever be expedient, since that can never be true expediency which would sacrifice a greater good to a less. *Adp. W'hately.*

2. † Made in haste; expeditious.

His marches are expedient to this town. *Shak.*

Syn.—See NECESSARY.

|| *EX-PĒ'DI-ENT*, n. [*L. expeditio, expeditus, to barter; ex, from, and pes, pedis, a foot; It. espediente; Sp. espediente; Fr. expédient.*]

1. That which helps forward or promotes an end.

God does not project for our sorrow, but our innocence; and would never have invited us to the one, but as an expedient to the other. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Means to accomplish an end contrived in an exigence; shift; resource; contrivance.

Men support themselves by temporary expedients, and every day is lost in contriving for to-morrow. *Johnson.*

Of all expedients never one was good. *Dryden.*

Syn.—Expedient is an artificial means; resource, natural means. A cunning man is fruitful in expedients and devices; a fortunate man abounds in resources. One deficient in resources may have recourse to expedients.—"Robinson Crusoe adopted every expedient in order to prolong his existence, at a time when his resources were at the lowest ebb." *Crabb.*

EX-PĒ'DI-ENTIAL, a. Pertaining to expedients.

"A worldly, expediential letter." *N. Brit. Rev.*

|| *EX-PĒ'DI-ENT-LY*, ad. 1. In an expedient manner; fitly.

2. † Hastily; quickly. "Do this expediently." *Shak.*

EX-PĒ'DI-TÁTE, v. a. [*Low L. expedito, expeditatus; L. ex, from, and pes, pedis, a foot.*] (*Eng. Forest Law.*) To cut off, as the balls or the claws of a dog's feet, to prevent his doing harm to the king's deer. *Chambers.*

EX-PĒ'DI-TÁTION, n. The act of expediting, or cutting off the balls or the claws from a dog's feet. "Expeditation of mastiffs." *Blackstone.*

EX-PĒ-DITE, v. a. [*L. expeditio, expeditus; It. espedire; Sp. expedir; Fr. expédier.*] [*i. EXPEDITED; pp. EXPEDITING, EXPEDITED.*]

1. To facilitate in progress; to hasten; to accelerate; to quicken.

A broad way now is paved To expedite your glorious march. *Milton.*

2. To send or omit as from a public office; to despatch; to forward.

Though such charters be expedited of course, they are varied by discretion. *Bacon.*

Syn.—See HASTEN.

EX-PĒ-DITE, a. [*L. expeditus; It. espedito; Sp. expedito.*]

1. Quick; expeditious; hastened; accelerated. "Expedite execution." *Sandys.*

2. Clear of impediments; free from obstruction; disencumbered; easy.

To make the way plain and expedite enough. *Hooker.*

3. Active; agile; brisk; nimble; alert.

The more nimble and expedite it will be in its operations. *Tillotson.*

4. † Light-armed. "Expedite forces." *Bacon.*

EX-PĒ-DITE-LY, ad. With expedition. *Greuv.*

EX-PĒ-DI'TION (*eks-pe-dish'un*), n. [*L. expeditio; It. spedizione; Sp. expedicion; Fr. expédition.*]

1. Haste; speed; activity; despatch.

Even with the speediest expedition I will despatch him to the emperor's court. *Shak.*

2. A military, naval, or other important enterprise; as, "Napoleon's expedition to Egypt."

EX-PĒ-DI'TION-A-RY, a. Relating to an expedition. *Ec. Rev.*

EX-PĒ-DI'TION-IST, n. One who makes or participates in an expedition. *N. Brit. Rev.*

EX-PĒ-DI'TIOUS (*eks-pe-dish'us*), a. 1. Speedy; quick; soon done; as, "An expeditious march."

2. Acting with celerity; nimble; swift; prompt; punctual; diligent; as, "To be expeditious in any business."

Syn.—See DILIGENT.

EX-PĒ-DI'TIOUS-LY (*eks-pe-dish'us-le*), ad. With expedition; quickly.

EX-PĒ-DI'TIOUS-NESS, n. The quality of being expeditious; quickness; expedition. *Scott.*

† *EX-PĒ-DI-TIVE*, a. [*Fr. expéditif.*] That expedites; performing with speed. *Bacon.*

EX-PĒ-DI-TORY, a. Making haste; acting with celerity; expeditious. [*R.*] *Dr. Franklin.*

EX-PĒL', v. a. [*L. expello; ex, from, and pello, to drive; It. espellere; Sp. expeler; Fr. expulser.*]

[*i. EXPELLED; pp. EXPELLING, EXPELLED.*]

1. To drive out; to force away; to eject.

Suppose a mighty rock to fall there, it would expel the waters out of their places. *Durmet.*

2. To drive from one's country; to banish; to exile; to eliminate.

Arms and the man I sing, who, forced by fate, Expelled, and exiled, left the Trojan shore. *Dryden.*

3. To shut out; to exclude.

O that the earth which kept the world in awe Should patch a wall to expel the winter's flaw! *Shak.*

Syn.—See BANISH.

EX-PĒL'LA-BLE, a. That may be expelled or driven out. "Acid expellable by heat." *Kirwan.*

EX-PĒLLED' (*eks-péld'*), p. a. Driven away; rejected; banished.

EX-PĒL'LĒNT, n. (*Med.*) A medicine for expelling morbid humors from the body. *Crabb.*

EX-PĒL'LĒR, n. He who, or that which, expels.

EX-PĒNCE', n. See EXPENSE. *Todd.*

EX-PĒND', v. a. [*L. expendo, to weigh out, as money in payment; ex, from, and pendo, to weigh; It. spendere; Sp. expender.*]

[*i. EXPENDED; pp. EXPENDING, EXPENDED.*] To lay out; to dispose of; to waste, exhaust, or consume by using; to spend; as, "To expend money, labor, or time."

It is far easier to acquire a fortune like a knave, than to expend it like a gentleman. *Cotton.*

Syn.—See SPEND.

EX-PĒND', v. n. To be laid out; to be spent or consumed; to spend. *Boag.*

EX-PĒN'DI-TOR, n. (*Old Eng. Law.*) A disburser of money collected by a tax. *Burrill.*

EX-PÉN'DI-TÛRE, *n.* That which is spent; disbursement; sum expended; cost; expense.

He knows that our *expenditure* purchased commerce and conquest. *Du Ke.*

EX-PENSE', *n.* [*L. expensa*; *Sp. expensas*.] That which is spent; money expended; expenditure; cost; price; charges; as, "The expenses of government"; "Household expenses."

Syn. — See **COST**.

† **EX-PENSE'FÛL**, *a.* Expensive. *Beau. & Fl.*

† **EX-PENSE'FÛL-LY**, *ad.* Expensively. *Weever.*

EX-PENSE'LESS, *a.* Without expense. *Milton.*

EX-PÉN'SÏVE, *a.* 1. That expends; given to expense; extravagant; lavish.

From and in which is taken an opportunity to the expenditure of government, the state is not to be considered as a private person. *Sp. Rev.*

2. Requiring expense; costly; dear; as, "An expensive dress"; "An expensive journey."

3. † That distributes; liberal; generous.

This requires an active, expensive, indefatigable government. *Sp. Rev.*

Syn. — See **COST**, **SUMPTUARY**.

EX-PÉN'SÏVE-LY, *ad.* In an expensive manner.

EX-PÉN'SÏVE-NÉSS, *n.* 1. The quality of being expensive; addition to expense; extravagance. "An expensiveness of equipage and dress."

Lowth.

2. The state of being expensive; costliness.

Their highways, for extent, solidity, or expensiveness, are some of the greatest monuments. *As but not.*

EX-PÉ'RI-ÉNCÉ, *n.* [*L. experientia*; *experior*, to try; *It. esperienza*; *Sp. experiencia*; *Fr. expérience*.]

1. Trial; practice; proof; test; — especially frequent trial or a series of trials; as, "To know a thing by experience."

Experience, in its strict sense, applies to what has occurred within a person's own knowledge. *Whately.*

2. Knowledge or wisdom gained by repeated trial or practice, with observation and reflection.

Frosty signs and chaps of age, Grave witnesses of true experience. *Shak.*

To most men experience is like the stern lights of a ship, which illumine only the track it has passed. *Coleridge.*

EX-PÉ'RI-ÉNCÉ, *v. a.* [*i. EXPERIENCED*; *pp. EXPERIENCING*, *EXPERIENCED*.]

1. To try by enjoyment or by suffering; to prove by trial; as, "To experience pleasure or pain."

2. To know by frequent practice; as, "To be experienced in public affairs."

Syn. — See **FEEL**.

EX-PÉ'RI-ÉNCED (*eks-pe-ri-énst*), *p. a.*

1. Having had experience; made skilful by experience.

He through the armed files Darts his experienced eye. *Milton.*

2. Wise by long practice and reflection.

To him experienced Nestor thus rejoined. *Pope.*

EX-PÉ'RI-ÉN-CÉR, *n.* One who makes trials or experiments. "A curious experimenter." *Digby.*

† **EX-PÉ'RI-ÉNT**, *a.* Having experience; knowing by practice; experienced. *Beau. & Fl.*

EX-PÉ'RI-ÉN'TIAL, *a.* Relating to or having experience. *N. Brit. Rev.*

EX-PÉR'I-MÉNT, *n.* [*L. experimentum*; *It. esperimento*; *Sp. experimento*.] An act or operation performed to discover some truth, or the laws or nature of some substance, or to illustrate the principles of some science; a trial.

It is good also not to try experiments in states, except the necessity be urgent or the utility evident. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Experiments are made in science or matters of an intellectual nature, in order to ascertain some truth; trials are made in order to know the quality of a thing, whether useful or not, or fit for some purpose; proof is the act, or the result, of proving, and the result and effect of experiment. Things are put to the proof or test in order to determine whether they are good or bad, real or unreal. Make experiment in order to obtain proof; make a trial in order to obtain a thing that will stand the test. — See **ATTEMPT**.

EX-PÉR'I-MÉNT, *v. a.* [*i. EXPERIMENTED*; *pp. EXPERIMENTING*, *EXPERIMENTED*.]

1. To try; to search out by trial; to put to the proof. [*R.*]

This naphtha is apt to inflame with the sunbeams, as was truthfully experimented upon one of Alexander's pages. *See 1. Barber.*

2. To know or perceive by experience. [*R.*]

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one experiments whilst he sleeps soundly. *Locke.*

EX-PÉR'I-MÉNT, *v. n.* To make experiment; to try, test, or prove by experiment.

Francisco Redi experimented that no putrefied flesh will of itself, if all insects be carefully kept from it, produce any. *Ray.*

EX-PÉR-I-MÉN'TAL, *a.* [*It. esperimentale*; *Sp. experimental*; *Fr. expérimental*.]

1. Founded on experiment; as, "Experimental knowledge."

2. Known by experience or trial.

We have no other evidence of universal impenetrability besides a large experience without an experimental exception. *Newton.*

Experimental philosophy, those branches of science the deductions of which are founded on experiment, as contrasted with the moral, mathematical, and speculative branches of knowledge.

EX-PÉR-I-MÉN'TAL-IST, *n.* One who makes experiments; an experimenter. "Experimentalists in physics." *Burgess*, 1790.

EX-PÉR-I-MÉN'TAL-IZE, *v. n.* To make experiments. [*R.*] *MacKay. Ec. Rev. Qu. Rev.*

EX-PÉR-I-MÉN'TAL-LY, *ad.* By experiment; by experience; by trial. *Atterbury.*

EX-PÉR-I-MÉN-TÁ'RI-AN, *a.* Relying upon experiments or upon experience.

Hobbes . . . treated the experimental philosophers as objects only of contempt. *Dugald Stewart.*

EX-PÉR-I-MÉN-TÁ'TION, *n.* The act of making experiments. *N. Brit. Rev.*

EX-PÉR-I-MÉN-TÁ-TÏVE, *a.* That experiments; making experiments. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

EX-PÉR'I-MÉN'T-ÉR, *n.* One who makes experiments. "Two exact experimenters." *Digby.*

EX-PÉR'I-MÉN'T-IST, *n.* One who makes experiments; an experimentalist. *Good.*

EX-PÉR-I-MÉN'TUM CRÛ'CIS. [*L. the experiment of the cross*.] A decisive experiment: — so called because it is such an experiment as leads to the true knowledge of things sought after, in the same way as the crosses or way-posts at the meeting of roads point out to the traveller his true course, or because it is like the practical test made by a chemist with the crucible, which was formerly stamped with the figure of a cross. *Fleming.*

EX-PÉRT', *a.* [*L. experior, expertus*, to try; *It. esperto*; *Sp. experto*; *Fr. expert*.] Skilful or ready from experience or practice; dexterous; prompt; adroit; clever.

Expert men can execute and judge of particulars, one by one; but the general councils, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from those that are learned. *Bacon.*

Syn. — See **CLEVER**.

† **EX-PÉRT'**, *v. a.* To experience. *Spenser.*

EX-PÉRT', *n.* (*Law*). One who is expert or experienced; a person having skill, experience, or peculiar knowledge on certain subjects, or in certain professions; a scientific witness. *Burrill.*

EX-PÉRT'LY, *ad.* In an expert or ready manner.

EX-PÉRT'NESS, *n.* Quality of being expert; skill; readiness; dexterity. "Expertness in war." *Shak.*

† **EX-PÉT'I-BLE**, *a.* [*L. expetibilis*.] That is to be wished for. *Puller.*

EX'PI-A-BLE, *a.* [*It. espiabile*.] That may be expiated. *Bp. Hall.*

EX'PI-ÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. expio, expiatus*; *It. expiare*; *Sp. expiar*; *Fr. expier*.] [*i. EXPIATED*; *pp. EXPIATING*, *EXPIATED*.] To annul or blot out the guilt of by some act of repentance; to atone for; to make reparation for.

And expiate, if possible, my crime. *Milton.*

EX-PI-Á'TION, *n.* [*L. expiatio*; *It. espiazione*; *Sp. expiacion*; *Fr. expiation*.]

1. Act of expiating; an act by which satisfaction is made for some crime or offence. *Johnson.*

2. Means by which reparation is made for guilt; satisfaction; compensation; atonement.

Such an expiation as Christianity has revealed. *Addison.*

3. † A method made use of to avert the threats of ominous prodigies.

Upon the birth of such monsters, the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of expiations. *Hayward.*

EX'PI-A-TÏST, *n.* One who expiates, or makes reparation for; an atoner. *R. W. Hamilton.*

EX'PI-A-TO-RY [*eks-pe-a-tür-e*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. C. Wb.*; *eks-pe-a'to-ré*, *K. Sm. Bailey*], *a.* [*L. expiatorius*; *It. espiatorio*; *Sp. expiatorio*; *Fr. expiatorie*.] Relating to or making expiation. "Expiatory sacrifice." *Hooker.*

† **EX'PI-LÁTE**, *v. a.* [*L. expilo*.] To plunder; to pillage; to rob. *Bp. Hall.*

† **EX-PI-LÁ'TION**, *n.* [*L. expilatio*, a plundering.] (*Civil Law*). The act of committing waste upon land to the loss of the heir. *Cockram. Chambers.*

EX-PÏR'-A-BLE, *a.* That may expire, or come to an end; mortal. *Smart.*

EX-PÏ'R-ANT, *n.* One who expires. [*R.*] *I. Taylor.*

EX-PI-RÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. expiratio*; *It. espiazione*; *Sp. expiracion*; *Fr. expiration*.]

1. The movement by which the air that has been changed by the respiratory process is expelled from the lungs; the act of breathing out air from the lungs; emission of breath.

In man, the respiration consists of mechanical and chemical phenomena. The mechanical are inspiration and expiration. *Dunglison.*

2. The last emission of breath; death.

Christ did truly die, and, after expiration, was in the state and condition of the dead. *Pearson.*

3. Emission of volatile matter; exhalation.

By the expiration of such atoms, the dog finds the scent as he hunts. *Hewell.*

4. End of a limited time; termination; close; as, "At the expiration of a year."

EX-PÏRÁ-TQ-RY, *a.* That expires; giving out air. *Dunglison.*

EX-PÏRE', *v. a.* [*L. expiro*; *ex*, from, and *spiro*, to breathe; *It. spirare*; *Sp. espirar*; *Fr. expirer*.] [*i. EXPIRED*; *pp. EXPIRING*, *EXPIRED*.]

1. To emit, as air, from the lungs; to breathe out.

Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion of inhaling and expiring air. *Harvey.*

2. To exhale; to evaporate.

The fluid expired goes off in insensible parcels. *Woodward.*

3. To yield; to give forth. [*R.*]

And force the veins of dashing flints to expire The lurking seeds of their celestial fire. *Dryden.*

4. † To close; to conclude; to terminate.

Of a despoiled life. *Shak.*

When forty years were expired. *Acts vii. 30.*

EX-PÏRE', *v. n.* 1. To emit the last breath; to lose life; to die.

When the fair in all their pride expire. *Pope.*

2. To perish; to cease. "This verse, which never shall expire." *Spenser.*

3. To come to an end; to conclude; to terminate. "Ere this year expire." *Shak.*

4. To fly out with force. [*R.*]

The distance judged for shot of every size, The linetocks touch, the ponderous ball expires. *Dryden.*

EX-PI-RÉÉ', *n.* [*Fr. expiré*.] A term denoting a convict who has served his period of punishment. *Qu. Rev.*

EX'PI-RY, *n.* Expiration. [A Scotticism, not in good English use.] *Ld. Palmerston. W. Scott.*

EX-PÏS'CÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. expiscor, expiscatus*, to fish out.] To fish out; to obtain by artful means. [*R.*] *Bailey. Qu. Rev.*

† **EX-PÏS-CÁ'TION**, *n.* The act of expiscating; a fishing; piscation. *B. Jonson. Chapman.*

EX-PLÁIN', *v. a.* [*L. explano*; *planus*, plain, smooth; *Sp. explanar*.] [*i. EXPLAINED*; *pp. EXPLAINING*, *EXPLAINED*.] To make plain, clear, or intelligible; to interpret; to elucidate; to expound; to illustrate; to clear up. "Commentators to explain the difficult passages." *Gay.*

Syn. — To explain is a general term; to expound and interpret are modes of explaining. Explain words and sentences; expound a work; interpret an inscription; illustrate by means of examples, similes, &c.; elucidate by comments. Words require explanation; dreams or inscriptions, interpretation; moral truths, illustration; poetical allusions and dark passages, elucidation. — See **SHOW**, **SOLVE**.

EX-PLÁIN', *v. n.* To give an explanation. *Boag.*

EX-PLÁIN'-A-BLE, *a.* [*L. explanabilis*.] Capable of being explained. *Brown.*

EX-PLÁIN'ÉR, *n.* One who explains; expositor. "The tribe of scholiasts and explainers." *Harris.*

EX-PLĀIN'ING, *p. a.* Illustrating; giving explanation.

EX-PLĀIN'ING, *n.* Explanation. *Watts.*

EX'PLA-NATE, *a.* 1. (*Bot.*) Spread or flattened out. *Gray.*
2. (*Ent.*) Applied to the sides of the prothorax, when they are so depressed and dilated as to form a broad margin. *Maunder.*

EX-PLA-NĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. explanatio*; *It. esplanazione*; *Sp. explicacion.*]
1. The act of explaining; illustration; explanation; interpretation; exposition; as, "The passage is not clear without *explanation*."
2. The sense given by an interpreter; interpretation; meaning. *Swift.*
3. Adjustment of a difference; mutual understanding; as, "They have come to an *explanation*."
Syn. — See **EXPLAIN**.

EX-PLĀN'A-TQ-RI-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being explanatory. *Craig.*

EX-PLĀN'A-TQ-RY, *a.* [*L. explanatorius*.] Serving to explain; giving explanation; illustrative. "*Explanatory* notes." *Swift.*

† EX-PLĀN', *v. a.* [*ex* and *plat.*] To unfold; to explain. *B. Jonson.*

† EX-PLĒ'TION, *n.* [*L. expletio*.] Accomplishment. *Killingbeck.*

EX'PLE-TIVE, *n.* A word not necessary to the sense, but used merely to fill up the measure of the verse, or give roundness to the period.
These equal syllables alone require.
Though oft the ear the open vowels tire,
While expletives their feeble aid do join,
And ten low words oft creep in one dull line. *Pope.*

EX'PLE-TIVE, *a.* [*L. expletivus*; *expleo*, to fill; *It. espletivo*; *Sp. expletivo*; *Fr. expletif*.] Used to fill up a space, or to supply a vacancy; superfluous. "There is little temptation to load with *expletive* epithets." *Johnson.*

EX'PLE-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In the manner of an expletive. *Hunter.*

EX'PLE-TQ-RY, *a.* [*L. expletus*, full.] Filling up; taking up room. "*Expletory* embellishment." *Brit. Crit.*

EX'PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* [*L. explicabilis*; *It. explicabile*; *Sp. & Fr. explicable*.] That may be explained; explainable. "Many difficulties scarce *explicable*." *Hale.*

EX'PLI-CA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being explicable. *Scott.*

EX'PLI-CĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. explico*, *explicatus*; *ex*, priv., and *placo*, to fold; *Sp. explicar*; *Fr. expliquer*.] [*i. EXPLICATED*; *pp. EXPLICATING, EXPLICATED*.]
1. † To unfold; to expand. "They *explicate* the leaves." *Blackmore.*
2. To explain; to illustrate; to make clear. The last verse is not yet sufficiently *explicated*. *Dryden.*

EX'PLI-CĀTE, *a.* Evolved; unfolded; explicated; explained. "Those more *explicate* forms." *Watts.*

EX'PLI-CĀTION, *n.* [*L. explicatio*; *It. esplicazione*; *Sp. explicacion*; *Fr. explication*.]
1. The act of explicating; interpretation; explanation. "The *explication* of this question." *Taylor.*
2. The sense given by an expositor.
Many *explications* may be rectified upon farther thoughts. *Burnet.*

EX'PLI-CĀ-TIVE [*eks-plĕ-kā-tiv*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. R. Sm.*; *eks-plĭk'ā-tiv*, *S.*], *a.* [*It. espiativo*; *Sp. explicativo*; *Fr. explicatif*.] That explains; tending to explain. *Watts.*

EX'PLI-CĀ-TQ-R, *n.* [*L.*] One who explicates; an expounder; an explainer. *Sherwood.*

EX'PLI-CĀ-TQ-RY, *a.* Explicative. "Commands *explicative* of this law." *Barrow.*

EX'PLIČ'IT (*eks-plĭs'it*), *a.* [*L. explicio*, *explicatus*, to unfold; *It. explicato*; *Sp. explicado*; *Fr. explicite*.] Plain; clear; direct; definite; positive; express; not merely implied. "*Explicit* proof." *Burnet.* "*Explicit* notion." *South.*

† EX'PLIČ-IT, *n.* [*L.*] Probably a contraction for *explicitus est liber*, the book is ended; literally, *unrolled*, on account of the form of ancient books. *Wm. Smith.* A word found at the con-

clusion of old books, signifying the end, or it is finished, as we now find *finis*. *Aubrey.*

EX-PLIČ'IT-LY, *ad.* In an explicit manner.

EX-PLIČ'IT-NĒSS, *n.* State of being explicit. *Ash.*

EX-PLŌDE, *v. a.* [*L. explodo*; *ex*, from, and *plaudo*, to clap or stamp in token of approval or disapproval; *It. esplodere*.] [*i. EXPLODED*; *pp. EXPLODING, EXPLODED*.]
1. † To drive out or off by clapping of hands or other marks of disapprobation, as an actor from the stage; to expel.

His old and young
Exploded, and had seized with violent hands. *Milton.*

2. † To cry down; to treat with contempt; to reject with scorn; to discard; to repudiate.
Shall that man pass for a proficient in Christ's school who would have been *exploded* in the school of Zeno? *South.*

3. To force out violently and with a loud noise; to discharge; to displace.

But late the kindled powder did explode
The massy ball. *Blackmore.*

EX-PLŌDE, *v. n.* To burst forth with violence and noise. *Ed. Rev.*

EX-PLŌD'ED, *p. a.* Driven away; rejected with contempt; cried down; discarded; as, "An *exploded* doctrine."

EX-PLŌD'ER, *n.* One who explodes or drives out with marks of disapprobation. "*Exploders* of the doctrine of passive obedience." *South.*

EX-PLŌIT', *n.* [*Fr. exploit*; *exploiter*, to perform, to achieve.] An act or deed, especially an heroic act; a feat; a successful performance; an achievement; as, "The *exploits* of Alexander, Caesar, or Napoleon."
Syn. — See **DEED**.

† EX-PLŌIT', *v. a.* To perform; to achieve.
He *exploited* great matters in his own person in Gallia. *Camden.*

† EX-PLŌIT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be exploited or achieved. *Coigrave.*

† EX-PLŌIT'URE, *n.* Act of exploiting; an achievement; an exploit; a feat. *Sir T. Elyot.*

† EX-PLŌ'RATE, *v. a.* To explore. *Browne.*

EX-PLŌ-RĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. exploratio*; *It. esplorazione*; *Sp. exploracion*; *Fr. exploration*.] The act of exploring; search; examination.
The like way of *exploration* in that which puzzles so many. *Boyle.*

EX-PLŌ-RĀ-TIVE, *a.* That explores; tending to explore; exploratory. *N. Brit. Rev.*

EX'PLŌ-RĀ-TQ-R, *n.* [*L.*] 1. One who explores. This *explorator* or searcher for faults. *Hallwell.*

2. A contrivance for ascertaining the electricity of the air. *Francis.*

EX-PLŌR'A-TQ-RY [*eks-plŏr'ā-tūr-ē*, *W. Ja. Sm. R. C.*; *eks-plŏr'ā-tūr-ē*, *S. J. K.*], *a.* [*L. exploratorius*; *Sp. exploratorio*.] That explores; searching; examining; explorative. "*Exploratory* purpose." *Wotton.*

EX-PLŌRE, *v. a.* [*L. exploro*; *ex*, from, and *ploro*, to cry out; *It. esplorare*; *Sp. explorar*; *Fr. explorer*.] [*i. EXPLORED*; *pp. EXPLORING, EXPLORED*.] To search into; to examine by trial; to pry into; to inspect carefully; to scrutinize.
The mighty Stagyrite first left the shore,
Spread all his sails, and durst the deeps explore. *Pope.*

Syn. — See **SEARCH**.

† EX-PLŌRE'MENT, *n.* Exploration. *Browne.*

EX-PLŌR'ER, *n.* One who explores. *Warburton.*

EX-PLŌR'ING, *p. a.* Searching out; examining; as, "An *exploring* expedition."

EX-PLŌ'SION (*eks-plŏ'shun*), *n.* [*L. explosio*; *It. esplosione*; *Sp. & Fr. explosion*.] A sudden bursting with noise; sudden and loud discharge; as, "The *explosion* of gunpowder."

With *explosion* vast
The thunder raises his tremendous voice. *Thomson.*

EX-PLŌ'SIVE, *a.* [*It. esplosivo*; *Fr. explosif*.] That explodes; causing explosion; driving out with violence and noise; as, "Explosive compounds."

EX-PLŌ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of explosion.

† EX-PŌ-LI-Ā'TION, *n.* A spoiling. *Bp. Hall.*

† EX-PŌL'ISH, *v. a.* [*L. expolio*.] To polish.
To polish and *expolish*, paint and stain. *Keywood.*

EX-PŌ'NENT, *n.* [*L. expono*, *exponens*, to set forth; *ex*, from, and *pono*, to place; *It. esponente*; *Sp. exponente*.]

1. (*Algebra*.) The index of a power, as the number 3 in the algebraic expression a^3 , which shows how many times a is to be taken as a factor; — also that which indicates the ratio of two numbers, as being their quotient: thus 6 is the exponent of the ratio of 30 to 5. *Davies. Harris.*

2. One who, or that which, represents any thing; a representative; an index. [Modern.]

Is not all history a recital of the achievements of nationality, and an *exponent* of its historical and imperial nature? *R. Choate.*

EX-PŌ-NĒN'TIAL, *a.* [*It. esponenziale*; *Sp. exponencial*; *Fr. exponentiel*.] (*Math.*) Relating to an exponent; involving variable exponents. *Davies & Peck.*

Exponential curve, a curve that is partly algebraic and partly transcendental. — *Exponential equation*, an equation in which the unknown quantity enters an exponent. — *Exponential function*, a function in which the variable enters an exponent. *Davies & Peck.*

EX-PŌPE, *n.* A deposed pope. *Clarke.*

EX-PŌRT, *v. a.* [*L. exporto*, to carry from or away; *ex*, from, and *porto*, to carry; *It. esportare*; *Sp. exportar*; *Fr. exporter*.] [*i. EXPORTED*; *pp. EXPORTING, EXPORTED*.] To carry or send out of a country, as merchandise. *Addison.*

EX'PŌRT, *n.* A commodity carried to a foreign market; that which is exported.

Schedules containing an account of the imports and exports. *Sp. Berkeley.*

EX-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be exported.

EX-PŌR-TĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. exportatio*; *It. esportazione*; *Sp. exportacion*; *Fr. exportation*.]

1. The act of exporting, carrying, or sending commodities to other countries.

Necessaries not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but for exportation into other countries. *Swift.*

2. † The act of carrying out. "Till its [the corpse's] *exportation* to the grave." *Bourne.*

EX-PŌRT'ED, *p. a.* Sent out of a country in commerce; as, "*Exported* goods."

EX-PŌRT'ER, *n.* One who exports. *Locke.*

EX'PŌRT-TRĀDE, *n.* The trade or business of exporting merchandise. *Boag.*

EX-PŌS'AL, *n.* Exposure. [*n.*] *Franklin.*

EX-PŌSE, *v. a.* [*L. expono*, *expositus*; *ex*, from, and *pono*, to place; *It. esporre*; *Sp. & Fr. exposer*.] [*i. EXPOSED*; *pp. EXPOSING, EXPOSED*.]
1. To lay open; to make bare; to uncover; to disclose; as, "To *expose* a fraud."

2. To put forward to be viewed or examined; to exhibit; as, "To *expose* goods for sale."

Those who seek truth only freely *expose* their principles to the test. *Locke.*

3. To cast out to chance; to abandon.

A father, unnaturally careless of his child, gives him to another man; and he again *exposes* him. *Locke.*

4. To make liable; to subject.

Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel. *Shak.*

5. To put in danger; to endanger. "*Exposing* himself notoriously." *Clarendon.*

6. To hold up to censure by disclosing the faults of; as, "To *expose* a hypocrite or a rogue."

Syn. — See **SUBJECT**.

EX-PŌ-ŠĒ' (*eks-po-zā'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A formal recital by an individual, or a government, of the causes and motives of acts performed; an exposition; a statement. *Mackintosh.*

EX-PŌŠ'ED (*eks-pŏz'ed*), *p. a.* 1. Put in danger; unprotected; liable; subject; obnoxious.

2. Open to the wind or the cold; unsheltered; as, "An *exposed* situation."

EX-PŌŠ'ED-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being exposed.

EX-PŌŠ'ER, *n.* One who exposes.

EX-PŌ-Š'ITION (*eks-po-zĭsh'ĭon*), *n.* [*L. expositio*; *It. esposizione*; *Sp. exposicion*; *Fr. exposition*.]

1. The act of exposing, or the state of being exposed; situation with respect to sun or air; exposure.

The diversity of *exposition* of the several kitchens in this city. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Explanation; interpretation.

To hear with reverence
Your *exposition* on the holy text. *Shak.*

3. Exhibition, as of arts and manufactures; display; show; presentation. *Blair.*

EX-POS'ITIVE, *a.* [It. *espositivo*; Sp. *expositivo*.] That exposes; explanatory. *Pearson.*

EX-POS'IT-OR, *n.* [L. & Sp. *expositor*; It. *espositore*.] One who expounds the writings of others; an explainer; an expounder; an interpreter.

Schollasts, those copious *expositors*, pour out a vain overflow of learning on passages plain and easy. *Locke.*

EX-POS'IT-TO-RY, *a.* Explanatory; illustrative; expositive; exegetical. "A glossary or *expository* index to the poetical writers." *Johnson.*

EX POST FÁC'TO. [L., *by something done afterwards, or done after another thing.*] (Law.) Relating to something done after, or as arising from, or to affect another thing, that was performed or committed before. *Burrill.*

Ex post facto law, a law which operates by after-enactments; a law which makes an act done before its passage, and which was innocent when done, criminal; a law which renders an act punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable when committed. *Burrill.*

Strictly, *post* should be connected with *facto*, either as one entire word (*postfacto*), in which form it usually occurs in the civil law, and frequently in Bracton, or as a double word (*post-facto*). This mode of writing the phrase dissipates at once all the grammatical difficulty hitherto supposed to attend the use of *post* in immediate juxtaposition with *ex*, both words being commonly treated as prepositions, although *post* is in fact an adverb with the sense of *afterwards*. *Burrill.*

EX-POST'U-LÁTE, *v. n.* [L. *expostulo*, *expostulatus*; *ex*, from, and *postulo*, to demand.] [i. EXPOSTULATED; pp. EXPOSTULATING, EXPOSTULATED.] To urge reasons against any course; to reason or to remonstrate earnestly; to altercation.

It is madness for friendless and unarmed innocence to *expostulate* with invincible power. *L'Estrange.*

Syn. — To *expostulate* signifies to demand reasons for a thing; to *remonstrate*, to show reasons against a thing. One *expostulates* with a tone of authority, and *remonstrates* with a tone of complaint. A *remonstrance* may be applied to a public body or to a superior, an *expostulation*, to an equal or inferior.

† EX-POST'U-LÁTE, *v. a.* To discuss; to examine. I cannot now stay to *expostulate* the case with them. *Asheaton.*

EX-POST'U-LÁ-TION, *n.* [L. *expostulatio*; It. *espostulazione*.]

1. The act of *expostulating*; earnest discourse or remonstrance; discussion.

Expostulations end well between lovers, but ill between friends. *Spectator.*

2. Charge; accusation; inculpation.

Expostulation is a private accusation of one friend touching another. *Avilife.*

Syn. — See EXPOSTULATE, REPROOF.

EX-POST'U-LÁ-TOR, *n.* One who *expostulates*; a remonstrator. *Johnson.*

EX-POST'U-LÁ-TÓ-RY, *a.* [It. *espostulatorio*.] That *expostulates* or *remonstrates*; containing *expostulation*. "Discourses *expostulatory* or *deprecatory*." *Swift.*

EX-POS'URE (eks-pó'zhur), *n.* 1. The act of exposing, or setting forth to view; exposition.

2. The state of being exposed.

When we have our naked frailties hid That suffer in *exposure*. *Shak.*

3. Situation with respect to sun and air, or to the points of the compass. "Some bed under a southern *exposure*." *Evelyn.*

EX-PÓUND', *v. a.* [L. *expono*.] [i. EXPOUNDED; pp. EXPOUNDING, EXPOUNDED.] To explain; to interpret; to unfold; to lay open; to clear up.

He *expounded* unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself. *Luke xxiv. 27.*

Syn. — See EXPLAIN, SHOW.

EX-PÓUND'ÉR, *n.* One who *expounds*. "Faithfullest *expounder* of the laws." *Dryden.*

EX-PRÉ'FACT, *n.* One who has been, but who is no longer, prefect. *Clarke.*

EX-PRÉ'S'IDENT, *n.* One who has been, but who is no longer, president.

EX-PRÉSS', *v. a.* [L. *exprimo*, *expressus*, to press out; It. *esprimere*; Sp. *expresar*; Fr. *exprimer*.] [i. EXPRESSED; pp. EXPRESSING, EXPRESSED.]

1. To force out by compression; to squeeze out. "The fruits out of which drink is *expressed*." *Bacon.*

2. To represent, as in the imitative arts; to exemplify; to exhibit.

Each skilful artist shall *express* thy form. *Smith.*

3 To exhibit by language; to utter; to declare; to assert.

True wit is nature to advantage dressed,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well *expressed*. *Pope.*

4. To denote; to designate; to signify.

And what surmounts the reach
Of human sense I shall delineate so
As may *express* them best. *Milton.*

Syn. — See TELL.

EX-PRÉSS', *a.* [L. *expressus*; It. *espresso*; Sp. *expreso*; Fr. *expres*.]

1. Exactly resembling; like in every respect.

In his own image he
Created thee, in the image of God *Express*. *Milton.*

2. Given in direct terms; not implied; not dubious; clear; definite; explicit; plain; manifest. "By formal *express* consent." *Hooker.*

3. For a particular end; on purpose.

They would stand out against any evidence, even that of a messenger sent *express* from the other world. *Atterbury.*

4. Used for the regular and speedy conveyance of the mails, messages, packages, &c.; as, "An *express* train"; "Express line."

EX-PRÉSS', *n.* 1. A messenger sent on purpose.

The king sent immediately an *express* to the marquis. *Clarendon.*

2. A message sent; a despatch.

Popular captations which some men use in their speeches and *expresses*. *King Charles.*

3. A regular and speedy conveyance for messages, packages, &c.; as, "The *express* between Boston and New York."

EX-PRÉSS'AGE, *n.* A charge for any thing sent by *express*; — the business of *expresses*. *E. Everett.*

EX-PRÉSSÉD' (eks-prést'), *p. a.* Uttered; declared; asserted; — procured by simple pressure.

EX-PRÉSS'ÉR, *n.* One who *expresses*. *Cowley.*

EX-PRÉSS'IBLE, *a.* [It. *espressibile*; Sp. *expresable*; Fr. *exprimable*.] That may be *expressed*.

EX-PRÉSS'ION (eks-présh'un), *n.* [L. *expressio*; It. *espressione*; Sp. *expresión*; Fr. *expression*.]

1. The act of *expressing*, or of forcing or squeezing out with a press, or by compression.

The juices of these leaves are obtained by *expression*. *Arbutnot.*

2. Declaration; utterance; assertion; as, "The *expression* of a wish."

3. A mode of speech; a form of words; a phrase; a term; as, "An odd or obsolete *expression*"; "An apt *expression*."

4. The outward signs that make known internal feeling; especially the appearance of the countenance.

Expression is even of more consequence than shape; it will light up features otherwise heavy. *Sir C. Bell.*

5. (Mus.) Lively representation, by the voice or an instrument, of the sentiment of a melody.

6. (Algebra.) The representation of a quantity by the aid of symbols: thus, $a + b$ is the *expression* of the sum of the quantities denoted by a and b .

Syn. — See TERM.

EX-PRÉSS'ION-LÉSS, *a.* Having no *expression*; lacking *expression*. *Shelley.*

EX-PRÉSS'IVE, *a.* [It. *espressivo*; Sp. *expresivo*; Fr. *expressif*.] Serving to *express*; having power to utter or represent; significant.

Each verse so swells *expressive* of her woes. *Ticbell.*

And four fair queens, whose hands sustain a flower,
The *expressive* emblem of their softer power. *Pope.*

Syn. — See SIGNIFICANT.

EX-PRÉSS'IVE-LY, *ad.* In an *expressive* manner.

EX-PRÉSS'IVE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being *expressive* or significant. "All the *expressiveness* that words can give." *Addison.*

EX-PRES'S'IVO (eks-prés-sé'vó). [It. *espressivo*.] (Mus.) With *expression*. *Crabb.*

EX-PRÉSS'LY, *ad.* In direct terms; plainly.

† EX-PRÉSS'NESS, *n.* The quality of being *express* or explicit. *Hammond.*

† EX-PRÉSS'URE (eks-présh'ur), *n.* *Expression*, "The *expression* of his eye." *Shak.*

† EX-PRÍME', *v. a.* To *express*. *Wolsey.*

EX-PRÓ'BRÁTE, or EX-PRO-BRÁTE [eks-pró'brát, S. W.; eks-pró-brát, P. K. Sm. C. Wb.], *v. a.*

[L. *exprobro*, *exprobratus*; It. *esprobare*.] To impute openly with blame; to upbraid; to stigmatize. *Brown.*

EX-PRO-BRÁ-TION, *n.* [L. *exprobratio*; It. *esprobazione*; Fr. *exprobration*.] The act of *exprobrating*; reproachful accusation; reproach. "Taunting *exprobration*." *South.*

EX-PRÓ'BRÁ-TIVE, *a.* That *exprobrates*; imputing blame; upbraiding. *Sir A. Sherley.*

EX-PRÓ'BRÁ-TÓ-RY, *a.* *Exprobrative*. *Mackenzie.*

EX-PRO-FÉS'SO. [L.] (Law.) By profession; professedly. *Crabb.*

EX-PRO-MÍS'SION (eks-pró-mish'un), *n.* (Civil Law.) An act by which a creditor accepts a new debtor, who becomes bound instead of the old, the latter being released. *Bowrier.*

EX-PRÓM'S-SOR, *n.* [L.] (Civil Law.) One who alone becomes bound for the debt of another; one who assumes the debt of another. *Boutier.*

EX-PRÓ'PRI-ÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *e*, from, and *proprius*, one's own; Fr. *exproprier*.] To part with; to give up, as property. [R.] *Boyle.*

EX-PRO-PRI-Á-TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of giving up. "Expropriation of reason." *W. Mountagu.*

EX-PÚGN' (eks-pün'), *v. a.* [L. *expugno*; It. *espugnare*; Sp. *expugnar*; Old Fr. *expugner*.] [i. EXPUGNED; pp. EXPUGNING, EXPUGNED.] To conquer; to take by assault. "When they could not *expugn* him by arguments." *J. Foz.*

EX-PÚG'NA-BLE, *a.* [L. *expugnabilis*; It. *espugnabile*; Sp. & Fr. *expugnable*.] That may be *expugned*, forced, or won. *Cotgrave.*

EX-PÚG-NÁ-TION, *n.* [L. *expugnatio*; Sp. *expugnacion*.] Conquest by assault. *Sandys.*

EX-PÚGN'ER (eks-pün'er), *n.* One who *expugns*, or conquers. *Sherwood.*

EX-PÚ-I'TION, *n.* See EXPULSION.

EX-PÚLSE', *v. a.* [L. *expello*, *expulsus*; Sp. *expulsar*; Old Fr. *expulser*.] To expel. [R.] *Bacon.*

For ever should they be *expulsed* from France. *Shak.*

Our poor *expulsed* brethren of New England. *Milton.*

† EX-PÚLS'ER, *n.* An expeller. *Cotgrave.*

EX-PÚL'SION (eks-pül'shun), *n.* [L. *expulsio*; It. *espulsione*; Sp. & Fr. *expulsion*.]

1. The act of *expelling* or driving out.

Sole victor from the *expulsion* of his foes. *Milton.*

2. The state of being *expelled*; ejection; banishment. "After Adam's *expulsion*." *Raleigh.*

3. A penal and final separation of a student from college. *J. Quincy.*

Syn. — See BANISH.

EX-PÚL'SIVE, *a.* [It. *espulsivo*; Sp. *expulsivo*; Fr. *expulsif*.] Having power to *expel*; driving out. "The *expulsive* faculty." *Boyle.*

EX-PÚNC'TION, *n.* [L. *expunctio*; It. *espunzione*.] The act of *expunging*; erasure. *Milton.*

EX-PÚNG'E', *v. a.* [L. *expungo*, to prick out; *ex*, out of, and *pungo*, to prick; It. *espungere*; Sp. *expungir*.] [i. EXPUNGED; pp. EXPUNGING, EXPUNGED.]

1. To blot out, as with a pen; to rub out; to wipe out; to erase; to obliterate.

Having been done in the manuscript, it was needless to *expunge* it. *Arbutnot.*

2. To efface; to annihilate.

Wilt thou not to a broken heart dispense
Thy balm of mercy, and *expunge* the offence? *Sandys.*

Syn. — See EFFACE.

EX-PÚNG'ING, *n.* The act of blotting out.

The many alterations, additions, and *expungings* made by great authors. *Swift.*

EX-PÚNG'ING, *p. a.* Blotting out; effacing.

EX-PÚR'GÁTE [eks-púr'gát, Ja. K. Sm. C. Todd, Maunders; eks-pur-gát, Wb.], *v. a.* [L. *expurgo*, *expurgatus*; *ex*, from, and *purgo*, to cleanse; It. *espurgare*; Sp. *expurgar*; Fr. *expurger*.] [i. EXPURGATED; pp. EXPURGATING, EXPURGATED.]

To clear from what is noxious or offensive; to purify; to cleanse; to purge; as, "An *expurgated* edition of a book."

EX-PÚR-GÁ-TION, *n.* [L. *expurgatio*; It. *espurgazione*; Sp. *expurgacion*.] Act of *expurgating*; a cleansing; purification.

Arts and learning want *expurgation*. *Brown.*

EX-PÜR-GA-TOR, or EX-PÜR-GA-TOR [eks-pür-ga-tur, *J. K. Sm. C.*; eks-pür-gä'tur, *P.*], *n.* One who expurgates. *Lord Digby.*

EX-PÜR-GA-TÖ-RI-AL, *a.* Tending to expurgate; expurgatory. [*n.*] *Ed. Rev.*

† EX-PÜR-GA-TÖ-RI-OÜS, *a.* Expurgatory. "*Expurgatorious indexes.*" *Milton.*

EX-PÜR-GA-TQ-RY, *a.* [*It. espurgatorio*; *Sp. expurgatorio*; *Fr. expurgatoire.*] Used for cleansing or purifying; expurgatorial. *Browne.*

Expurgatory index, a catalogue of books forbidden to be read, published at Rome by the Congregation of the Index, presided over by a cardinal.

† EX-PÜRGE, *v. a.* To purge away; to expunge. "*Catalogues and expurging indexes.*" *Milton.*

† EX-QUÏRE' (eks-kwîr'), *v. a.* [*L. exquiri.*] To inquire after. *Sandys.*

EX-QUI-SÏTE (eks-kwê-zî't), *a.* [*L. exquiri, exquisitus*, to search out; *It. esquisito*; *Sp. exquisito*; *Fr. exquis.*]

1. † Searching out; given to curious inquiry.

To cast the fashion of uncertain evils. *Milton.*

2. Nice; accurate; exact.

None but a poet of the most exquisite judgment. *Addison.*

3. Choice; select; excellent.

Radiant, exquisite, and unmatchable beauty. *Shak.*

4. Consummate; complete.

With *exquisite* malice they have mixed the gall and vinegar of filth and contempt. *King Charles.*

5. Very sensibly felt; acute.

Too painful and *exquisite* impression on the nerves. *Cheyne.*

EX-QUI-SÏTE, *n.* One who affects fashion; a fashionable person of either sex; a belle or a dandy; a fop. *Qu. Rev.*

EX-QUI-SÏTE-LY, *ad.* In an exquisite manner; completely; perfectly; — in a good or ill sense.

A collection of manuscripts *exquisitely* written in Arabic. *Wotton.*

The poetry of operas is generally as *exquisitely* ill as the music is good. *Addison.*

EX-QUI-SÏTE-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being exquisite; nicety; perfection. "*Glasses approaching such an exquisiteness.*" *Boyle.*

2. Acuteness; extremity.

Christ suffered only the *exquisiteness* of pain, without any of those mitigations which God is pleased to temper and allay it with, as it befalls other men. *South.*

† EX-QUÏS'Ï-TÏVE (eks-kwîz'g-tiv), *a.* Curious; minutely inquisitive. *Todd.*

† EX-QUÏS'Ï-TÏVE-LY, *ad.* Curiously. *Sidney.*

EX-RÊP-RÊ-SËN'TA-TÏVE, *n.* One who has been representative, but who is no longer one; a late representative. *Clarke.*

EX-SAN-GUÏN'Ï-TY, *n.* [*L. ex, priv., and sanguis, sanguinis, blood.*] The state of being exsanguious, or without blood. *Hoblyn.*

EX-SÂN-GUÏ-NOÜS, *a.* [*L. exsanguis; ex, priv., and sanguis, sanguinis, blood.*] Destitute of blood; exsanguious. *Clarke.*

EX-SÂN-GUÏ-OÜS, *a.* Destitute of blood, or of red blood; exsanguious. *Ray.*

EX-SÂT'U-RÂTE, *v. a.* [*L. exsaturare, exsaturatus.*] To satisfy completely. *Clarke.*

EX-SCÏND', *v. a.* [*L. exscindo.*] [*i. exscindere; pp. exscindens, exscindens.*] To cut off; to separate. *Johnson.*

† EX-SCRÏBE', *v. a.* [*L. exscribo.*] To write out; to copy. "*Since I exscribe your sonnets.*" *B. Jonson.*

† EX-SCRÏPT', *n.* [*L. exscribo, exscriptus, to copy.*] A copy; a transcript. *Bailey.*

EX-SCRÏPT'U-RÂL, *a.* Unscriptural. [*R.*] *Ogilvie.*

EX-SCÜ'TËL-LATE, *a.* [*L. ex, priv., and scutella, a dish.*] (*Ent.*) Having no visible scutellum; covered wholly by the prothorax. *Maudslayi.*

EX-SËC'RÊ-TA-RY, *n.* One who has been secretary, but who is no longer secretary. *Clarke.*

EX-SËCT', *v. a.* [*L. exseco, exsectus.*] To cut out; to cut away. *Smart.*

EX-SËG'TÏON, *n.* [*L. exsecutio.*] The act of cutting out; separation. *Boyle.*

EX-SËN'A-TOR, *n.* One who has been a senator, but who is no longer one. *Clarke.*

EX-SËRT', } *a.* [*L. exsere, exsertus*, to thrust out.]

EX-SËRT'ËD, } out.]

1. (*Bot.*) Protruding, as stamens. *Gray.*

2. (*Ent.*) Noting the head of an insect when it is quite disengaged from the trunk. *Maudslayi.*

EX-SËR'TÏLE, *a.* That may be thrust out. *Clarke.*

EX-SÏC'CANT, *n.* [*L. exsicco, exsicco, to dry.*] (*Med.*) A drying medicine. *Wiseman.*

EX-SÏC'CANT, *a.* Drying; having the power to dry up. *Wiseman.*

EX-SÏC'CÂTE [eks-sik'kât, *S. W. P. J. Fa. K. Sm. R. C.*; eks'sik-kât, *Wb.*], *v. a.* [*L. exsicco, exsiccare; It. essiccare.*] [*i. exsiccat; pp. exsiccatum, exsiccatum.*] To dry up.

Great heats *exsiccate* the moisture of the earth. *Mortimer.*

EX-SÏC'CÂT-ËD, *a.* (*Bot.*) Dried up. *Loudon.*

EX-SÏC-CÂ'TÏON, *n.* [*It. essiccazione; Fr. essiccation.*] The act of drying.

EX-SÏC-CÂ-TÏVE, *a.* [*It. essiccativo.*] That exsiccates; having the power of drying. *Cotgrave.*

EX-SPU-Ï'TÏON, *n.* [*L. exspuitio; exspuo, to spit out; ex, from, and spuo, to spit; Fr. exspuition.*] A discharge by spitting. *Quincy.*

EX-SPÛ'TQ-RY, *a.* That is spit out or ejected.

I cannot immediately recollect the *exspuatory* lines. *Cowper.*

EX-STÏP'U-LATE, *a.* [*L. ex, priv., and stipula, a stalk, a blade.*] (*Bot.*) Having no stipules; destitute of stipules. *P. Cyc.*

EX-SÛC'COUS, *a.* [*L. exsucus; ex, priv., and succus, juice.*] Destitute of juice; dry. *Browne.*

EX-SÛC'TÏON, *n.* [*L. exsugo, to suck out; Fr. exsuction.*] The act of sucking out. *Boyle.*

EX-SÛ-DÂ'TÏON, *n.* [*L. exsudo, exsudatus.*] Act of exuding; sweat. — See EXUDATION. *Derham.*

† EX-SUF-FLA'TÏON, *n.* [*L. exsufflo, exsufflatus, to blow upon.*]

1. A blast working underneath. *Bacon.*

2. A kind of exorcism. *Fulke.*

† EX-SÛF'FLI-CÂTE, *a.* Exaggerated; extravagant; inflated. "*To such exsufflicate and blown surmises.*" *Shak.*

Instead of *exsufflicate*, Johnson gives *exsufflate*, and says of it that it is "a word peculiar to Shakspeare"; but Todd remarks that "*exsufflate* is the true word"; and Richardson says that "the first folio edition of Shakspeare reads *exsufflate*." Hammer substituted *exsufflate*. — *Exsufflate* is not improbably a misprint for *exsufflate*, i. e. *efflate*, or *efflated*, puffed out, and consequently exaggerated, extravagant.

† EX-SÛS'CÏ-TÂTE, *v. a.* [*L. exsuscito, exsuscitatus.*] To rouse up; to stir up. *Johnson.*

† EX-SÛS-CÏ-TÂ'TÏON, *n.* [*L. exsuscitatio.*] A rousing or stirring up. *Hallywell.*

† EX-TÂCE, *n.* [*L. exsto, exstans, to stand out.*] Outward or real existence. *Browne.*

EX-TAN-CY, *n.* [*L. exstantia.*]

1. The state of being extant, or of rising above surrounding parts. *Evelyn.*

2. A part rising above others; elevation; eminence. "*Little extancies.*" *Boyle.*

EX-TÂNT, *a.* [*L. exsto, exstans, to stand out; Fr. extant.*]

1. Standing out to view; standing above surrounding parts.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums is naked. *Ray.*

Extant above the ground, an ell in height. *Cowper.*

2. Now in being; still existing; not lost; — applied to a literary production.

There are some ancient writings still *extant*, which pass under the name of Sibylline leaves. *Melmoth.*

EX-TÂ-SY, *n.* See ECSTASY. *Spenser.*

EX-TÂT'ÏC, } *a.* [*Gr. ikoratikós.*] See EC-

EX-TÂT'Ï-CÂL, } STATÏC. *Stillington.* *Norris.*

† EX-TËM'PO-RÂL, *a.* [*L. ex temporale; It. es-temporale.*] Extemporaneous. *B. Jonson.*

† EX-TËM'PO-RÂL-LY, *ad.* Extemporaneously; extempore. *Shak. Dr. Hook.*

† EX-TËM-PO-RÂ-NE-AN, *a.* Extemporaneous; extemporary. *Burton.*

EX-TËM-PO-RÂ-NE-OÜS, *a.* [*L. ex, from, and tempus, temporis, time; It. estemporaneo; Sp. extemporaneo.*] Unpremeditated; sudden; uttered on the occasion without previous study; extemporary; extempore. "*Extemporaneous effusions.*" *Warton.*

EX-TËM-PO-RÂ-NE-OÜS-LY, *ad.* Without premeditation; extempore. *Gurney.*

EX-TËM-PO-RÂ-NE-OÜS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being extemporaneous. *Blackwood.*

EX-TËM'PO-RÂ-RI-LY, *ad.* Without previous study; extemporaneously. *Craig.*

EX-TËM'PO-RÂ-RY, *a.* 1. Uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; extemporaneous; as, "*An extemporary speech.*"

2. † Occasional; for the time. "*Extemporary habitations.*" *Maudslayi.*

EX-TËM'PO-RË, *ad.* [*L. ex, from, and tempus, temporis, time, i. e. arising from the time or the occasion.*] Without premeditation; suddenly. You may do it *extempore*, for it is but roaring. *Shak.*

EX-TËM'PO-RË, *a.* Extemporary; extemporaneous. "*A sort of extempore poetry.*" *Dryden.*

"A long extempore dissertation." *Addison.*

"*Ex tempore*," Johnson says, "is sometimes used as an adjective, but very improperly." — "This principle [of making a discrimination between adjectives and adverbs] leads me to prefer *extemporary* as an adjective to *extempore*, which is properly an adverb, and ought, for the sake of precision, to be restrained to that use. It is only of late that this term begins to be employed adjectively. Thus we say, with equal propriety, '*An extemporary prayer*,' '*An extemporary sermon*,' and, '*He preaches extempore*.'"*Dr. Campbell.*

† EX-TËM'PO-RÏ-NESS, *n.* The state of being extemporary, or unpremeditated. *Johnson.*

EX-TËM-PO-RÏ-ZÂ'TÏON, *n.* The act of extemporizing. *Lond. Athenæum.*

EX-TËM'PO-RÏZE, *v. n.* [*i. extemporized; pp. extemporizing, extemporized.*] To speak without premeditation; to discourse without notes or any thing written.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit. *South.*

EX-TËM'PO-RÏZ-ËR, *n.* One who extemporizes; one who speaks without premeditation, or off-hand without notes. *Clarke.*

EX-TËND', *v. a.* [*L. extendo; ex, from, and tendo, to stretch; It. estendere, tendere; Sp. extender; Fr. étendre.*] [*i. EXTENDED; pp. EXTENDING, EXTENDED.*]

1. To stretch out; to reach out.

Belles his features, nay, extends his hands. *Pope.*

2. To lengthen out; to prolong; as, "*To extend a line.*"

3. To spread abroad; to diffuse; as, "*To extend the blessings of civilization.*"

4. To enlarge; to expand; to widen.

Few extend their thoughts towards universal knowledge. *Locke.*

5. To offer; to bestow on.

Let there be none to extend mercy unto him. *Ps. cix. 12.*

6. (*Law.*) To value, as lands, or levy on them, by a writ of extent.

This manor is extended to my use. *Manning.*

SYN. — See AMPLE, ENLARGE.

EX-TËND', *v. n.* To reach to any distance; to spread; to stretch.

O'er barren mountains, o'er the flowery plain, Extends thy uncontrolled and boundless reign. *Dryden.*

SYN. — See REACH.

EX-TËN'DÂNT, *a.* (*Her.*) Displayed. *Ogilvie.*

EX-TËN'DËD, *p. a.* Stretched out; — lengthened; prolonged; — enlarged; expanded; widened.

SYN. — See AMPLE.

EX-TËN'DËD-LY, *ad.* In an extended manner.

EX-TËN'DËR, *n.* He who, or that which, extends.

EX-TËN'DË-BLE, *a.* [*It. estendibile.* — See EXTEND.] That may be extended; capable of extension; extensible. *Arbuthnot.*

† EX-TËN'DËSS-NESS, *n.* Unlimited extension. "*Extensibleness of excursions.*" *Hale.*

EX-TËN-SÏ-BÏL'Ï-TY, *n.* [*Sp. extensibilidad; Fr. extensibilité.*] The quality of being extensible, or capable of extension; extensibleness. *Grove.*

EX-TĒN'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *extensible*.] Capable of being extended; extensile; extendible. "An *extensible* membrane." *Holder*.

EX-TĒN'SI-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being extensible; extensibility. *Johnson*.

EX-TĒN'SILE, *a.* That may be extended; capable of extension; extensible. *Armstrong*.

EX-TĒN'SION, *n.* [L. *extensio*; It. *estensione*; Sp. & Fr. *extensión*.]

1. The act of extending or reaching.

2. The state of being extended; the property of occupying space; expansion; dilatation.

By this idea of *extensio* is the extension of body distinguished from that of space. *Locke*.

Extension is that property of matter by which it occupies space; it relates to the qualities of length, breadth, and thickness, without which no substance can exist, but has no respect to the size or shape of a body. *Fleming*.

3. (Com.) The act or the engagement on the part of a creditor of allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt.

4. (Logic.) The number of objects included under one general term. *Fleming*.

Syn. — See **SPACE**.

† **EX-TĒN'SION-AL**, *a.* Having great extent. *More*.

EX-TĒN'SION-IST, *n.* An advocate for extension. *Ec. Rev.*

EX-TĒN'SIVE, *a.* [L. *extensivus*; It. *estensivo*; Sp. *extensivo*; Fr. *extensif*.]

1. That extends; having great extent; comprehensive; wide; large; broad; as, "An *extensive* prospect"; "An *extensive* acquaintance."

2. † That may be extended; extensible.

Silver beaters choose the finest coin, as that which is most extensive under the hammer. *Boyle*.

Syn. — See **BROAD**, **COMPREHENSIVE**, **GENERAL**.

EX-TĒN'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an extensive manner; widely; diffusively.

EX-TĒN'SIVE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being extensive; largeness; diffusiveness; wideness. "An *extensiveness* of understanding." *Watts*.

EX-TĒN'SOR, *n.* [L.] (Anat.) The muscle that extends a limb; — opposed to *flexor*. *Hoblyn*.

† **EX-TĒNT'**, *a.* Extended. *Spenser*.

EX-TĒNT', *n.* [L. *extentus*.]

1. The space or degree to which any thing is extended; as, "The *extent* of a country."

2. Bulk; size; compass.

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field, Of huge *extent* sometimes. *Milton*.

3. (Law.) A writ of execution for the valuing of lands or tenements; a species of execution upon debts of record due to the crown. *Burrill*.

Let my officers Make an *extent* upon his house and land. *Shak.*

EX-TĒN'U-ATE, *v. a.* [L. *extenuo*, *extenuatus*; *ex*, from, used intensively, and *tenuo*, to make thin; *tenuis*, thin; It. *estenuare*; Sp. *extenuar*; Fr. *exténuer*.] [i. EXTENUATED; pp. EXTENUATING, EXTENUATED.]

1. To make thin or rare.

He the congealed vapors melts again Extenuated into drops of rain. *Sandys, Job*.

2. To make small or slender in bulk; to lessen.

His body is *extenuated* all the way to the tail. *Grew*.

3. To diminish in honor; to degrade. [R.]

Righteous are they decrees on all thy works; Who can *extenuate* thee? *Milton*.

4. To make less by apology, as a crime or fault; to palliate.

But fortune there *extenuates* the crime. *Dryden*.

Speak of me as I am, nothing *extenuate*, Nor set down aught in malice. *Shak.*

Syn. — *Extenuate* and *palliate* both relate to moral conduct, and express the act of lessening the guilt of some offence or misconduct. To *extenuate* is simply to lessen the guilt, without reference to the means; to *palliate* is to lessen by means of art.

EX-TĒN'U-ATE, *v. n.* To become more rare and subtle; to be extenuated.

† **EX-TĒN'U-ATE**, *a.* Small; thin. *Scott*.

EX-TĒN'U-AT-ING, *p. a.* Palliating; diminishing; as, "An *extenuating* circumstance."

EX-TĒN'U-ATION, *n.* [L. *extenuatio*; It. *estenuazione*; Sp. *extenuación*; Fr. *exténuation*.]

1. † A state of growing lean; loss of flesh.

Marasmus is an *extenuation* of the body. *Harvey*.

2. The act of extenuating or representing faults or crimes as less than they are; palliation; apology; excuse; gloss.

Other artists have substituted the practice of apology or *extenuation*. *Shakespeare*.

3. Mitigation; alleviation, as of punishment.

What deeds of charity we can allege in *extenuation* of our punishment. *Atterbury*.

EX-TĒN'U-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who extenuates or palliates. *V. Knox*.

EX-TĒN'U-Ā-TOR-Y, *a.* That extenuates; palliative; extenuating; apologetic. *J. W. Croker*.

EX-TĒR-OR, *a.* [L. *exterior*; *ex*, from; It. *esteroiore*; Sp. *exterior*; Fr. *extérieur*.]

1. Outward; external; not interior; as, "An *exterior* surface."

2. From without; extrinsic. "Without *exterior* help sustained." *Milton*.

Exterior angle, (Geom.) the angle included between any side of a polygon, and the prolongation of the adjacent one; also, the angle formed on the outside of two parallel lines by a third line which crosses them.

Syn. — *Exterior* is opposed to *interior*; *external*, to *internal*; *outward*, to *inward*. *Extraneous* relates to something that forms no necessary part of the subject; *extrinsic*, to something which has a connection, but only in an indirect form. *Exterior* covering; *external* surface or objects; *outward* appearance or show; *extraneous* matter or ideas; *extrinsic* advantage or merit.

EX-TĒR-OR, *n.* 1. Outward surface or part.

Few churches present an *exterior* and interior equally finished. *Bussac*.

2. Any outward appearance. *Shak.*

EX-TĒR-OR-I-TY, *n.* [It. *esteriorità*; Sp. *exterioridad*.] The quality of being exterior; outwardness; the superficies; the surface. *Roget*.

EX-TĒR-OR-LY, *ad.* Outwardly; externally. "Rude *exteriorly*." *Shak.*

EX-TĒR-MI-NATE, *v. a.* [L. *extermio*, *extermio-natus*; *ex*, from, and *terminus*, limit; It. *sterminare*; Sp. *extermiar*; Fr. *exterminer*.] [i. EXTERMINATED; pp. EXTERMINATING, EXTERMINATED.]

1. † To drive out of, or beyond, the borders.

2. To extirpate; to put an end to; to destroy utterly, to annihilate; to eradicate.

The Spaniards, in order to preserve the possession of America, resolved to *exterminate* the inhabitants. *Robertson*.

3. (Math.) To take away, as an unknown quantity from an equation; to eliminate.

Syn. — See **ERADICATE**.

EX-TĒR-MI-NATION, *n.* [It. *estermio*; Sp. *extermio*; Fr. *extermination*.]

1. † Act of exterminating or driving out. *Donne*.

2. Extirpation; destruction; excision. *Bacon*.

3. (Math.) The operation of freeing equations from unknown quantities; elimination. *Da. & P.*

EX-TĒR-MI-NĀ-TOR, *n.* He who, or that which, exterminates. *Cotgrave*.

EX-TĒR-MI-NĀ-TOR-Y, *a.* That exterminates; consigning to destruction. *Burke*.

† **EX-TĒR-MINE**, *v. a.* To exterminate. *Shak.*

EX-TĒR-N', *a.* 1. External; outward; exterior. "Compliment *extern*." [R.] *Shak.*

2. Not inherent; extrinsic. "Extern violence impelling it." *Digby*.

EX-TĒR-N', *n.* 1. A student or pupil who does not live or board within a college or seminary; a day-scholar. *Bronte*.

2. Outward part; exterior form. *Smart*.

EX-TĒR-NAL, *a.* [L. *externus*; It. *esterno*; Sp. *externo*; Fr. *externe*.]

1. Outward; outer exterior; — opposed to *internal*; as, "An *external* surface"; "An *external* application."

2. Not proceeding from within; extrinsic; as, "External objects."

3. Having the outward appearance; apparent; visible; as, "External acts of devotion."

Syn. — See **EXTERIOR**, **FORMAL**.

EX-TĒR-NĀL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being external; exteriority. *A. Smith*.

EX-TĒR-NĀL-LY, *ad.* In an external manner; outwardly.

EX-TĒR-NĀLS, *n. pl.* Things on the outside; the outside. *Burke*.

If, then, to all men happiness was meant, God in *externals* could not place content. *Pope*.

EX-TĒR-RĀ-NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *exterraneus*; *ex*, from, and *terra*, a land.] Belonging to or coming from abroad; foreign; strange. *Clarke*.

EX-TĒR'SION, *n.* [L. *extersio*; *extergeo*, *extersus*, to wipe off; *ex*, from, and *tergeo*, to cleanse.] The act of rubbing or wiping out. *Smart*.

† **EX-TĪL'**, *v. n.* [L. *extillo*.] To drop or distil from; to trickle out. *Johnson*.

† **EX-TĪL-LA-TION**, *n.* Distillation. *Derham*.

† **EX-TĪM'U-LATE**, *v. a.* [L. *extimulo*, *extimulatus*.] To stimulate. *Browne*.

† **EX-TĪM'U-LA-TION**, *n.* Stimulation. *Bacon*.

EX-TINCT', *a.* [L. *extinguo*, *extinctus*, to extinguish; It. *estinto*; Sp. *extinto*; Fr. *éteint*.]

1. Extinguished; quenched; put out. "Ex-tinct her fires." *Pope*.

2. Having ceased to exist; brought to an end; terminated; ended.

The nobility are never likely to be extinct. *Swift*.

† **EX-TINCT'**, *v. a.* To make extinct; to put out. "Our *extinct* spirits." *Shak.*

EX-TINC'TION (ek-sting'kshun), *n.* [L. *extinctio*; It. *estincione*; Sp. *extincion*; Fr. *extinction*.]

1. The act of extinguishing or quenching; as, "The *extinction* of a flame."

2. Destruction; excision; extermination; extirpation; annihilation.

The *extinction* of nations and the desolation of kingdoms. *Rogers*.

3. A causing to cease or terminate; extinguishment; as, "The *extinction* of a title or a claim." *Burrill*.

Extinction of mercury, trituration of mercury with lard or other substance, until the mercury disappears. *Dunghson*.

EX-TINE, *n.* (Bot.) The external membrane of the pollen-grain of plants. *Brande*.

EX-TING'UISH (ek-sting'gwish), *v. a.* [L. *extinguo*; *ex*, from, used intensively, and *stinguo*, to quench; It. *estinguere*; Sp. *extinguir*; Fr. *éteindre*.] [i. EXTINGUISHED; pp. EXTINGUISHING, EXTINGUISHED.]

1. To put out; to quench; as, "To *extinguish* a fire."

2. To suppress; to destroy; to extirpate.

They *extinguish* the love of the people to the young king. *Hayward*.

3. To cause to cease or terminate.

This *extinguishes* my right to the reversion. *Blackstone*.

Syn. — See **SLAKE**.

EX-TING'UISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be extinguished. *Sherwood*.

EX-TING'UISH-ER (ek-sting'gwish-er), *n.* 1. He who, or that which, extinguishes.

2. A small conical cap of metal used to put out a candle. *Dryden*.

EX-TING'UISH-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of quenching; as, "The *extinguishment* of flame."

2. Suppression; extinction. "For the *extinguishment* of the civil wars of France." *Bacon*.

3. (Law.) The termination or annihilation of a right or title by consolidation of one estate with another. *Blackstone*.

† **EX-TIRP'**, *v. a.* [L. *extirpo*. — See **EXTIRPATE**.] To root out; to eradicate; to extirpate. *Spenser*.

EX-TIR'PA-BLE, *a.* That may be extirpated or eradicated. *Evelyn*.

EX-TIR'PATE [ek-stir'pāt, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.; eks'tir-pāt, Wb. — See **CONTEMPLATE**], *v. a.* [L. *extirpo*, *extirpatus*; *ex*, from, and *stirps*, stock, root; It. *estirpare*; Sp. *extirpar*; Fr. *extirper*.] [i. EXTIRPATED; pp. EXTIRPATING, EXTIRPATED.] To destroy wholly; to root out; to eradicate; to exterminate; to annihilate.

The breed ought to be *extirpated* out of the island. *Locke*. It is not the business of virtue to *extirpate* the affections, but to regulate them. *Addison*.

Syn. — See **ERADICATE**.

EX-TIR-PA-TION, *n.* [L. *extirpation*; It. *estirpa-*

zione; Sp. *extirpacion*; Fr. *extirpation*.] The act of extirpating, rooting out, or destroying; eradication; excision; destruction; annihilation.

Religion requires the *extirpation* of all passions which render men unsober and troublesome to one another. *Tillotson*.

EX-TIR'PA-TOR, or EX-TIR'-PÄ-TOR [ek-stër-pä-tur, S. W. Ja. Sm. C.; eks-ter-pä-tur, K.; eks-stër-pä-tur or eks-ter-pä-tur, P.], n. One who extirpates or destroys. *Bailey*.

† EX-TIR'P-ER, n. One who extirpates. *Bacon*.

† EX-TI-SPY'CIÖUS (ek-ste-pish'us), a. [L. *extispicium*, inspection of entrails for the purpose of prophesying; *exta*, entrails, and *specio*, to look at.] Relating to the inspection of entrails; augural. *Broune*.

EX-TÖL', v. a. [L. *extollo*, to raise up; *ex*, from, and *tollo*, to raise; It. *estollere*.] [*i*. EXTOLLED; *pp*. EXTOLLING, EXTOLLED.] To praise; to magnify; to exalt; to laud; to applaud; to commend highly; to celebrate.

Extol Him that rideth upon the heavens. Ps. lxxviii. 4. *Syn.* — See COMMEND.

EX-TÖL'L-ER, n. One who extols or praises; a praiser; a panegyrist; an encomiast. *Bacon*.

† EX-TÖL'MENT, n. The act of extolling *Shak*.

† EX-TÖRSE', v. a. To extort. *Stirling*.

EX-TÖR'SIVE, a. That extorts; tending to extort; oppressive. *Johnson*.

EX-TÖR'SIVE-LY, ad. In an extorsive manner; by violence. *Johnson*.

EX-TÖRT', v. a. [L. *extorqueo*, *extortus*; *ex*, from, and *torqueo*, to twist; It. *estorquere*; Fr. *extorquer*.] [*i*. EXTORTED; *pp*. EXTORTING, EXTORTED.] To draw from; to draw by force; to exact; to force or wring from; to wrest; to gain by violence or oppression.

Till the injurious Roman did extort
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shak*.

Syn. — See EXACT.

EX-TÖRT', v. n. To practise extortion. *Spenser*.

† EX-TÖRT', p. Extorted. *Spenser*.

EX-TÖRT'ER, n. One who extorts or exacts; an extortioner. *Camden*.

EX-TÖRT'ION (eks-tor'shun), n. [It. *estorsione*; Sp. & Fr. *extorsion*.] Act or practice of extorting; illegal compulsion; oppressive exaction.

Oppression and extortion did extinguish the greatness of that house. *Darvis*.

EX-TÖRT'ION-A-RY, a. That extorts; practising extortion; rapacious; extorsive. *Maunder*.

EX-TÖRT'ION-ATE, a. Relating to extortion; containing extortion. *Milman. Ec. Rev.*

EX-TÖRT'ION-ER, n. One who practises extortion; an extorter. *Camden*.

EX-TÖRT'ION-OÜS, a. Extortionate. *Craig*.

† EX-TÖR'TIOUS, a. Extortionary. *Bp. Hall*.

† EX-TÖR'TIOUS-LY, ad. Extortionately. *Bacon*.

EX'TRA. [L.] A Latin preposition often used in composition, meaning over and above, extraordinary, or beyond; as, *extra-judicial*, *extra-mundane*, &c.

EX'TRA, a. Noting something unusual, extraordinary, or excessive; — a word contracted from *extraordinary*, and in familiar or colloquial use. "*Extra charge*." *Ed. Rev.*

EX'TRA, n. That which is unusual or extraordinary; something beyond, or not included in the usual course or charge. [Colloquial.] *Clarke*.

EX'TRA-ÄX'IL-LA-RY, a. [L. *extra*, on the outside of, beyond, and Eng. *axillary*.] (*Bot.*) Above, or on the outside of, the axils. *Loudon*.

EX'TRA-CÖN'STEL-LA-RY, a. [L. *extra*, on the outside of, beyond, and Eng. *constellation*.] (*Astron.*) Noting stars that have not been classed under any constellation. *Crabb*.

EX'TRACT', v. a. [L. *extraho*, *extractus*; *ex*, from, and *traho*, to draw; It. *estrarre*; Sp. *extraer*; Fr. *extraire*.] [*s*. EXTRACTED; *pp*. EXTRACTING, EXTRACTED.]

1. To draw out; as, "To extract a tooth."

Of man extracted. Woman is her name. *Milton*.

2. To draw by a chemical process; to derive.

Out of the ashes of all plants they extract a salt. *Bacon*.

3. To select and abstract from a literary work.

I have extracted out of that pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods. *Shak*.

4. (*Math.*) To determine; to find; as, "To extract a root."

EX'TRACT, n. [It. *estratto*; Sp. *extracto*; Fr. *extract*.]

1. (*Med.*) That which is extracted; any substance prepared by evaporating a vegetable solution till a tenacious mass is obtained.

When it is prepared from an infusion or decoction, it is termed a watery *extract*, when from a tincture, a spirituous *extract*. *Conspectus of the Pharmacopoeia*.

2. (*Lit.*) A passage taken from a book; a quotation; a citation; an abstract.

Some books may be read by *extracts* made of them by others. *Bacon*.

3. † Extraction; descent; origin.

The apostle gives it a value suitable to its *extract*. *South*.

EX'TRACT'Y-BLE, a. That may be extracted or drawn out. *Month. Rev.*

EX'TRACT'Y-FÖRM, a. [*extract* and *form*.] (*Chem.*) Having the appearance of an extract.

EX'TRACT'ION, n. [It. *estrazione*; Sp. *extraccion*; Fr. *extraction*. — See EXTRACT.]

1. Derivation from an original; lineage; descent; genealogy; origin. "A family of an ancient *extraction*." *Clarendon*.

2. (*Chem.*) The operation by which the principal element of a compound is separated; as, "The *extraction* of potash from wood ashes."

3. (*Math.*) The arithmetical or algebraic operation of finding the root of some number or power; the operation of finding a quantity, which being taken as a factor a certain number of times will produce a given quantity. *Da. & P.*

EX'TRACT'IVE, a. [It. *estrattivo*; Sp. *extractivo*; Fr. *extractif*.] Capable of being extracted; as, "*Extractive matter*." *Kirwan*.

EX'TRACT'IVE, n. (*Med.*) A peculiar base or principle contained in extracts. *Dunglison*.

EX'TRACT'OR, n. [L.] 1. He who, or that which, extracts. *Johnson*.

2. (*Surg.*) A surgical instrument used in lithotomy or in midwifery. *Scott*.

EX'TRACT'UM, n. (*Med.*) An extract. *Hoblyn*.

† EX'TRA-DIC'TION-A-RY, a. [L. *extra*, beyond, and *dictio*, speaking, expression.] Not consisting in words, but in realities. *Broune*.

EX'TRA-DI'TION, n. [L. *ex*, from, and *traditio*, a giving up, surrender; Fr. *extradition*.] (*Law*) The act of sending a person accused of a crime to a foreign jurisdiction, where the crime was committed, in order to be tried there, or of delivering up a runaway slave, as a political refugee. *Bouvier*.

EX'TRA'DQS, n. (*Arch.*) The exterior curve of an arch, measured on the top of the voussoirs; the back of an arch. — See ARCH. *Brande*.

EX'TRA-DÖ'TAL, a. [L. *extra*, beyond, and *dos*, dower; It. *estradotale*.] (*Louisiana Laws*.) Noting property that forms no part of the dower of a woman; — called also *paraphernal property*. *Bouvier*.

† EX'TRA-ES-SÉN'TIAL, a. Not essential. *Boyle*.

EX'TRA-FÖ-LI-Ä-CEOUS (-shus, 66), a. [L. *extra*, without, and *folium*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Away from the leaves, or inserted in a different place from them. *Loudon*.

EX'TRA-FÖ-RÄ-NE-OÜS, a. [L. *extra*, beyond or without, and *foris*, a door.] Out-door. [*R*.]

EX'TRA-FÖ-RÄ-NE-OÜS, a. [L. *extra*, beyond or without, and *foris*, a door.] Out-door. [*R*.]

EX'TRA-GÉ-NE-OÜS, a. [L. *extra*, without, and *genus*, a kind.] Foreign; belonging to another kind. *Maunder*.

EX'TRA-JU-DI'CIAL (eks-tra-ju-dish'äl), a. [L. *extra*, beyond, and *judicium*, a judicial investigation; It. *extrajudiciale*; Sp. *extrajudicial*; Fr. *extrajudiciaire*.] (*Law*.) Being out of the regular course of legal procedure. *Ayliffe*.

EX'TRA-JU-DI'CIAL-LY, ad. In an extra-judicial manner. *Ayliffe*.

EX'TRA-LÍM'I-TA-RY, a. [L. *extra*, beyond, and Eng. *limit*.] Being beyond the limit. *Craig*.

EX'TRA-MÍS'SION (eks-trä-mis'shun), n. [L. *extra*, without, and *missio*, a sending; It. *estramissione*.] Outward emission. *Broune*.

EX'TRA-MÜN'DANE, a. [L. *extra*, beyond, and *mundus*, the world.] Beyond the verge or limits of the material world. "Topography of the *extra-mundane* spaces." *Glenville*.

EX'TRA-MÜ'RAI, a. [L. *extra*, beyond, and *murus*, a wall.] Being without or beyond the walls, as of a fortified city. *Ogilvie*.

EX'TRA-NE-OÜS, a. [L. *extraneus*; *extra*, without; It. *estraneo*; Sp. *extraneo*.] That is without, beyond, or not a part of; disconnected; extrinsic; foreign; not intrinsic.

When the mind refers any of its ideas to any thing *extraneous* to them, they are then called true or false. *Locke*.

Syn. — See EXTERIOR.

EX'TRA-NE-OÜS-LY, ad. In an extraneous manner; extrinsically. *Law*.

EX'TRA-ÖC'U-LAR, a. [L. *extra*, beyond, and *oculus*, the eye.] (*Ent.*) Applied to the antennæ when they are inserted on the outsides of the eyes. *Maunder*.

EX'TRA-ÖF-FY'CIAL, a. [L. *extra*, beyond, and Eng. *official*.] Beyond the limits of official duty. *Clarke*.

EX'TRAÖR'DI-NA-RÍ-LY (eks-trör'de-nä-re-lé), ad. In an extraordinary manner; remarkably; uncommonly; eminently. *Shak*.

EX'TRAÖR'DI-NA-RÍ-NESS, n. The quality of being extraordinary; remarkableness; uncommonness. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

EX'TRAÖR'DI-NA-RY (eks-trör'de-nä-re or eks-tra-or'de-nä-re) [eks-trör'de-nä-re, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb.; eks-tra-br'de-nä-re, *Kerrick, Scott*; eks-trör'de-nä-re or eks-tra-br'de-nä-re, P.], a. [L. *extraordinarius*; *extra*, beyond, and *ordinarius*, usual, ordinary; It. *extraordinario*; Sp. *extraordinario*; Fr. *extraordinaire*.] Beyond that which is ordinary or usual; not ordinary; remarkable; more than common; uncommon; unusual; as, "An *extraordinary* event"; "An *extraordinary* character."

EX'TRAÖR'DI-NA-RY, n. Something that is extraordinary or uncommon. "All the *extraordinaries* in the world." [*R*.] *Spenser*.

EX'TRAÖR'DI-NA-RY, ad. Extraordinarily. "*Extraordinarily* rare." [*R*.] *Addison*.

EX'TRA-PA-RÖ'CHI-ÄL (eks-tra-pä-rö'ke-äl), a. [L. *extra*, without, and *parochia*, a parish.] Being out of a parish; not included within any parish. *Cowell*.

EX'TRA-PA-RÖ'CHI-ÄL-LY, ad. Out of a parish.

EX'TRA-PHY'S'I-CAL, a. [L. *extra*, without, and Eng. *physical*.] Not within the department of physics; metaphysical. *Craig*.

EX'TRA-PRO-FÉS'SION-ÄL, a. [L. *extra*, without, and Eng. *professional*.] Not within the ordinary limits of professional duty. *Craig*.

EX'TRA-PRO-VÍN'CIAL, a. Not being within the province. *Ayliffe*.

EX'TRA-RÉG'U-LAR, a. [L. *extra*, without, and *regula*, a rule.] Not comprehended within a rule; irregular. *Bp. Taylor*.

EX'TRA-RÉG'U-LAR-LY, ad. Irregularly. *Taylor*.

EX'TRA-TÉR-RI-TÖ'RÍ-ÄL, a. Being out of the territory. *Marshall*.

EX'TRA-TÉR-RI-TÖ'RÍ-ÄL'I-TY, n. The state of being out of the territory. *Marten*.

EX'TRA-TRÖP'I-CAL, a. Being out of the tropics; beyond, or without, the tropics. *Kirby*.

† EX'TRAUGHT' (eks-träw'), p. Extracted. *Shak*.

EX'TRA-Ü'TER-INE, a. [L. *extra*, without, and *uterus*, the womb.] (*Med.*) Noting those cases of pregnancy, in which the fetus is contained in some organ exterior to the uterus. *Ogilvie*.

EX'TRAV'Ä-GANCE, n. [L. *extra*, beyond, and *vagor*, *vagans*, to wander; It. *extravaganza*; Sp. *extravagancia*; Fr. *extravagance*.]

1. The quality of being extravagant; a going beyond prescribed limits.

I have troubled you too far with this *extravagance*; I shall recall myself into the road again. *Hammond.*

2. Irregularity; wildness; unreasonableness; excess; as, "*Extravagance of passion*"; "*Extravagance of language*."

3. Prodigious expense; prodigality; profusion. The income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance*. *Arbutnot.*

Syn. — See EXCESS.

EX-TRÁV'A-GAN-CY, *n.* Extravagance. *Tillotson.*

EX-TRÁV'A-GANT, *a.* [L. *extra*, beyond, and *vago*, wanders; *It. estravagante*; Sp. *extravagante*; Fr. *extravagant*.]

1. † Wandering beyond the proper bounds or limits; rambling; roving.

At his warning
The *extravagant* and *extravagant* hies *Shak.*

2. Irregular; wild; unreasonable; as, "*Extravagant emotion*."

But wishes, madam, are *extravagant*. *Dryden.*

3. Vainly expensive; wasteful; prodigal; lavish; profuse.

An *extravagant* man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity, is often more beloved than a person of a much more finished character, who is defective in this particular. *Addison.*

He that is *extravagant* will quickly become poor; and poverty will enforce dependence and invite corruption. *Johnson.*

A miser grows rich by seeming poor; an *extravagant* man grows poor by seeming rich. *Shenstone.*

Syn. — The *extravagant* man spends his money without reason; the *prodigal*, in excesses; the *extravagant* man errs more in the quality, the *profuse*, more in the quantity, of his expenses. *Profuse* in entertainments; *lavish* in bestowing favors, or in expenses; *wasteful* management; *irregular* habits; *wild* schemes. — See IRREGULAR.

EX-TRÁV'A-GANT, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, is confined within no general rule.

There are certain *extravagants* among people of all sizes and professions. *L'Estrange.*

2. *pl.* (Church History.) Certain decretal epistles, not at first arranged with the other papal constitutions, but subsequently inserted in the canon law. *Bale.*

EX-TRÁV'A-GANT-LY, *ad.* In an extravagant manner.

EX-TRÁV'A-GANT-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being extravagant. *Johnson.*

EX-TRÁV'A-GÁN'ZA, *n.* [It. *extravaganza*.] (*Mus.*) A sort of composition remarkable for its wildness and incoherence. *Crabb.*

† EX-TRÁV'A-GÁTE, *v. n.* [L. *extra*, beyond, and *vago*, to wander; Old Fr. *extravaguer*.] To wander out of limits. *Warburton.*

EX-TRÁV'A-GÁ'TION, *n.* Excess. *Smollett.*

EX-TRÁV'A-SÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *extra*, beyond, out of, and *vas*, a vessel; *It. estravasare*; Sp. *extravasarse*; Fr. *extravasé*.] [i. EXTRAVASATED; *pp.* EXTRAVASATING, EXTRAVASATED.] To force out, as of ducts or vessels. "*Extravasated blood*." *Arbutnot.*

EX-TRÁV'A-SÁ'TION, *n.* [It. *estravasazione*; Sp. *extravasacion*; Fr. *extravasation*.] The act of forcing, or the state of being forced, out of the proper vessels or ducts. "*Extravasation of blood*." *Arbutnot.*

EX-TRA-VÁS'CU-LAR, *a.* [L. *extra*, without, and *vasculum*, a small vessel.] Not within the proper vessels. *Lawrence.*

† EX-TRÁV'E-NÁTE [eks-tráv'e-nát, *W. Ja.*; eks-tráv'e-nát, *S. K. Sm.*], *a.* [L. *extra*, without, and *vena*, a vein; Sp. *extravenarse*, to get out of the vessels.] Let out of the veins. *Glanville.*

EX-TRA-VÉR'SION, *n.* [L. *extra*, without, and *versio*, a turning; *verto*, *versus*, to turn.]

1. The act of throwing out.

2. The state of being thrown out. [R.] *Boyle.*

† EX-TRA-VÉRT', *v. a.* To turn out. *Boyle.*

† EX-TRÉAT', *n.* Extraction. *Spenser.*

EX-TRÉME', *a.* [L. *extremus*; *It. estremo*; Sp. *extremo*; Fr. *extrême*.]

1. Outermost; utmost; farthest; most remote; as, "*An extreme limit*"; "*Extreme verge*."

2. Being in the highest degree; as, "*An extreme case*"; "*Extreme necessity*."

3. Serving in the last resort; as, "*An extreme remedy*."

4. † Severe; rigorous; strict.

If thou be *extreme* to mark what is amiss, who shall abide it? *Psalm in Common Prayer.*

Extreme unction, the Roman Catholic rite of anointing any person at the point of death.

Syn. — See EXCESSIVE.

EX-TRÉME', *n.* 1. Highest degree of any thing; utmost point.

And feel by turns the bitter change
Of fierce *extremes*, *extremes* by change more fierce. *Milton.*

Avoid *extremes*, and shun the faults of such
Who still are pleased too little or too much. *Pope.*

Happiness and misery are the names of two *extremes*, the utmost bounds whereof we know not. *Locke.*

2. End; termination; extremity.

Midway between the *extremes* of both promontories. *Dampier.*

3. *pl.* Points at the greatest distance from each other; as, "*The golden mean between two extremes*."

Extremes meet — a proverb, to collect and explain all the instances and exemplifications of which would constitute and exhaust all philosophy. *Coleridge.*

4. *pl.* Great sufferings; distress; urgency.

Tending to some relief of our *extremes*. *Milton.*

5. *pl.* (Logic.) The subject and predicate in a syllogism.

6. *pl.* (Math.) The first and the last terms of a proportion. *Davies & Peck.*

Syn. — See EXTREMITY.

EX-TRÉME'LESS, *a.* Having no extremes; without beginning and without end; infinite.

EX-TRÉME'LY, *ad.* In the utmost degree; very much; exceedingly.

EX-TRÉMIST, *n.* A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice. *Ec. Rev.*

The *extremists* in both parts of this country are violent. *D. Webster, 1830.*

EX-TRÉM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *extremitas*; *It. estremità*; Sp. *extremidad*; Fr. *extrémité*.]

1. The part most remote from the middle; outermost part; end; termination; bound.

They sent fleets out of the Red Sea to the *extremities* of Ethiopia. *Arbutnot.*

2. The highest degree; the utmost point; as, "*The extremity of cold or heat*."

3. The utmost distress; crisis of suffering.

He promised to relieve them before they should be reduced to *extremity*. *Clarendon.*

Syn. — *Extremity* and *end* both mean the extreme part of a thing, as the *extremity* or *end* of a line; but *extremity* is opposed to the middle; *end*, to the beginning. The *end* of a journey; the *extremity* of an island. *Extremity* is used both in the proper and improper sense; *extreme*, in the improper sense. The *extremity* of an avenue; the *extremity* of distress or suffering; the *extreme* of the fashion.

EX-TRÍ-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be extricated; capable of extrication. *Cockeram.*

EX-TRÍ-CÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *extrico*, *extricatus*; *ex*, from, and *trica*, hinderances.] [i. EXTRICATED; *pp.* EXTRICATING, EXTRICATED.] To disembarass; to free from perplexity; to set free; to liberate; to disengage; to disentangle.

Great difficulties which reason cannot well extricate itself out of. *Locke.*

Syn. — See DISENGAGE.

EX-TRÍ-CÁ'TION, *n.* The act of extricating; rescue; disentanglement; liberation; as, "*Extrication from embarrassing circumstances*."

EX-TRÍN'SIC, } *a.* [L. *extrinsecus*; *extra*,
EX-TRÍN'SI-CAL, } out, or without, and *secus*,
side; *It. extrinseco*; Sp. *extrinseco*; Fr. *extrin-*
séque.] External; outward; not intimately be-
longing; not intrinsic; extraneous.

To the one we are formed by nature; the other is, as it were, foreign and *extrinsecal*. *Burke.*

Syn. — See EXTERIOR.

EX-TRÍN-SI-CÁL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being extrinsecal. *Royet.*

EX-TRÍN-SI-CÁL-LY, *ad.* From without; externally; outwardly. *Bramhall.*

EX-TRÍN-SI-CÁL-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being extrinsecal. *Ash.*

EX-TRÓ'I-TIVE, *a.* [L. *extro*, to go out from; *extra*, beyond, and *eo*, *thum*, to go.] Moving or going out. [R.] *Coleridge.*

EX-TRÓRSAL, *a.* (Bot.) Noting the direction of parts of a plant, as anthers, which are turned from their axis; extrorse. *Brande.*

EX-TRÓRSE', *a.* (Bot.) Turned outwards; extrorsal. *Gray.*

EX-TRÓ-VÉR'SION, *n.* (Med.) A term applied to malformations of the body in which a part is, as it were, turned wrong side outward. *Brande.*

† EX-TRÚCT', *v. a.* [L. *extruo*, *extractus*.] To construct. *Byrom.*

† EX-TRÚCT'ION, *n.* A building. *Cockeram.*

† EX-TRÚCT'IVE, *a.* That extracts or constructs; forming into a structure. *Fulke.*

† EX-TRÚCT'OR, *n.* A builder; a fabricator; a contriver; a raiser. *Bailey.*

EX-TRÚDE', *v. a.* [L. *extrudo*; *ex*, from, and *trudo*, to thrust; *It. estrudere*.] [i. EXTRUDED; *pp.* EXTRUDING, EXTRUDED.] To thrust out; to drive out or off; to expel; to oust.

They concluded that the sea had been *extruded* by the mud. *Woodward.*

EX-TRÚ'SION (-zhun), *n.* [It. *estruzione*.] Act of extruding or driving out; expulsion. *Bailey.*

When, upon the extrusion of the whigs. *Johnson.*

EX-TÚ'BER-ANCE, *n.* [It. *exuberanza*.] A swelling; a protuberance. *Moxon.*

EX-TÚ'BER-AN-CY, *n.* Exuberance. *Gregory.*

EX-TÚ'BER-ANT, *a.* [L. *exuberans*, *exuberans*, to swell out.] Swelling out; standing out. "*Exuberant lips*." *Gayton.*

† EX-TÚ'BER-ÁTE, *t. n.* [L. *exuberans*, *exuberatus*.] To stand out; to swell out. *Cockeram.*

† EX-TÚ'BER-Á'TION, *n.* [L. *exuberatio*.] State of being exuberant; an exuberance. *Farindon.*

EX-TÚ-MÉS'CENCE, *n.* [L. *exumesco*, *exumesco*, to swell up.] A swelling. *Cotgrave.*

EX-Ú'BER-ANCE (egz-yú'ber-ans), *n.* [L. *exuberans*, *exuberans*, to come forth in abundance; *It. exuberanza*; Sp. *exuberancia*; Fr. *exuberance*.] The state of being exuberant; overflowing plenty; overgrowth; superfluous abundance; luxuriance; richness; as, "*Exuberance of vegetation*"; "*Exuberance of fancy*."

Syn. — See EXUBERANT, PLENTY.

EX-Ú'BER-AN-CY, *n.* Exuberance. *Stillingfleet.*

EX-Ú'BER-ANT (egz-yú'ber-ant), *a.* [It. *esuberante*; Sp. *exuberante*; Fr. *exuberant*.] — See EXUBERANCE.] Over-abundant; plentiful; copious; very fruitful; luxuriant; rich. "*Exuberant spring*." *Thomson.* "*Exuberant goodness*." *Boyle.*

Syn. — *Exuberant* and *luxuriant* are both applied to vegetation in a flourishing state. *Exuberance* expresses the excess; *luxuriance*, the perfection. *Exuberant* spring, fertility; *luxuriant* growth or vegetation; *abundant* harvest; *plentiful* crop; *copious* supply. — *Exuberant* intellect or understanding; a *luxuriant* imagination or fancy.

EX-Ú'BER-ANT-LY, *ad.* In an exuberant manner.

EX-Ú'BER-ÁTE, *v. n.* [L. *exuberans*, *exuberatus*; *It. esuberare*; Sp. *exuberar*.] To abound. [R.] *Boyle.*

EX-ÚC'COUS, *a.* See EXSUCCOUS. *Browne.*

† EX-ÚDÁTE, *v. n.* & *a.* [L. *exudo*.] To pass through the pores; to exude. *Browne.*

EX-U-DÁ'TION, *n.* [Fr. *exsudation*.]

1. The act of exuding or sweating. "*A general exudation out of the cutis*." *Wiseman.*

2. That which is exuded. "*An exudation of the herb*." *Bacon.*

EX-ÚDE', *v. n.* [L. *exudo*; *ex*, from, and *sudo*, to sweat; *It. sudare*; Sp. *sudar*; Fr. *exsuder*.] [i. EXUDED; *pp.* EXUDING, EXUDED.] To pass or flow out of animal or vegetable bodies through the pores; to issue as by sweat. "*Honey exuding from all flowers*." *Arbutnot.*

EX-ÚDE', *v. a.* To discharge by the pores; to throw out; as, "*Many trees exude gum*."

EX-ÚL'CER-ÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *exulcero*, *exulceratus*; *ex*, from, and *ulcero*, to ulcerate; *ulcus*, an ulcer; *It. exulcerare*; Sp. *exulcerar*; Fr. *exulcerer*.]

[*EXULCERATED*; *pp.* *EXULCERATING*, *EXULCERATED*.]

1. To make sore with an ulcer; to ulcerate. Cantharides applied to any part of the body *exulcerate* it. *Bacon*.

2. To irritate; to fret; to exasperate. Froward, *exulcerated*, and seditious spirits. *Bp. Reynolds*.

EX-ŪL'CER-ĀTE, *v. n.* To ulcerate. *Bacon*.

† *EX-ŪL'CER-ĀTE*, *a.* Vexed; ulcerated. *Bacon*.

EX-ŪL'CER-ĀTION, *n.* [*L. exulceratio*; *It. esulcerazione*; *Sp. exulceración*; *Fr. exulcération*.]

1. (*Med.*) Superficial ulceration. *Palmer*.

2. Irritation; exacerbation; exasperation. "This ulceration of mind." *Hooker*.

EX-ŪL'CER-ĀTIVE, *a.* [*It. esulcerativo*; *Fr. exulceratif*.] That exulcerates or makes ulcerous. *Holland*.

EX-ŪL'CER-ĀTO-RY, *a.* [*Sp. exulceratorio*.] Causing ulcers; exulcerative. [*R.*] *Huloet*.

EX-ŪLT' (*egz-ŭlt'*), *v. n.* [*L. exultare*; *ex*, from, and *salto*, to leap; *It. esultare*; *Fr. exulter*.] [*i. exulted*; *pp.* *EXULTING*, *EXULTED*.] To rejoice exceedingly; to rejoice in triumph; to be in transport; to triumph.

The goddess goes *exulting* from his sight. *Dryden*.

EX-ŪLT'ANCE, *n.* Transport; exceeding joy; triumph; exultation; exultancy. "We have great cause of *exultance*." *Gov. of the Tongue*.

EX-ŪLT'AN-CY, *n.* Transport; exultation; triumph; rapture; exultance. [*R.*] *Hammond*.

EX-ŪLT'ANT, *a.* That exults; rejoicing exceedingly; triumphing; exulting. "With such *exultant* sympathy and joy." *More*.

EX-ŪL-TĀTION, *n.* [*L. exultatio*; *It. esultazione*; *Sp. exultación*.] An act of exulting; transport of joy; triumph; rapturous delight. "Instances of devout *exultation*." *Atterbury*.

EX-ŪLT'ING, *p. a.* Triumphing; rejoicing greatly.

EX-ŪLT'ING-LY, *ad.* In an exulting manner.

† *EX-ŪN'DATE*, *v. a.* [*L. exundo, exundatus*.] To overflow; to abound; to inundate. *Bailey*.

EX-ŪN-DĀTION, *n.* Overflow; inundation. "The regular *exundation* of the Nile." [*R.*] *Geddes*.

EX-ŪN'GU-LĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. ex*, from, and *ungula*, a claw, a hoof.] To pare off, as nails or other superfluous parts. [*R.*] *Maunder*.

EX-ŪN'GU-LĀTION, *n.* The act of exungulating. [*R.*] *Crabb*.

† *EX-Ū'PER-Ā-BLE*, *a.* [*L. exuperabilis*.] Conquerable; superable; vincible. *Johnson*.

† *EX-Ū'PER-ANCE*, *n.* [*L. exuperantia*.] Overbalance; greater proportion. *Fotherby*.

† *EX-Ū'PER-ANT*, *a.* Overbalancing; of greater proportion. *Bailey*.

† *EX-Ū'PER-ĀTE*, *v. a.* [*L. exupero, exuperatus*.] To excel; to surmount. *Cockeram*.

† *EX-Ū'PER-ĀTION*, *n.* The act of exuperating, excelling, or surmounting. *Cockeram*.

† *EX-Ū'R'GENCE*, *n.* The act of rising or appearing. *Baxter*.

† *EX-Ū'R'GENT*, *a.* [*L. exurgo, exurgens*, to rise out; *ex*, out of, and *surgo*, to arise.] Arising; commencing. *Dr. Favour*.

† *EX-ŪS'CI-TĀTE*, *v. a.* [*L. exuscito, exuscitatus*.] To stir up; to rouse; to excite. *Bailey*.

† *EX-ŪST'* (*egz-ŭst'*), *v. a.* [*L. exuro, exustus*.] To burn up; to consume. *Cockeram*.

EX-ŪST'ION (*egz-ŭst'yun*), *n.* A burning. *Bailey*.

EX-Ū'VI-Ā-BLE, *a.* That may be cast off. *Clarke*.

EX-Ū'VI-Ā (*egz-yū've-ā*), *n. pl.* [*L.*]

1. Whatever is put off, or shed and left, by animals or by plants; the cast skin, shells, &c., of animals. *Woodward*.

2. (*Geol.*) The spoils and remains of natural objects deposited at some great change in the earth, as fossil remains of animals. *Lyell*.

EX-Ū'VI-ĀTION, *n.* [*L. exuvia*, the cast-off skin of certain animals.] (*Zool.*) The process by

which the crustaceous animals throw off their old shell, and form a new one. *Ogilvie*.

EX VŌ'TŌ. [*L.*] After one's wishes; according to a vow. *Sears*.

EY, may come from *A. S. ig*, an island. — Hence comes *eyot*, or *eyet*, a small island. *Johnson*.

EY'Ā-LĒT (*i'ā-lē*), *n.* A Turkish government or principality under the administration of a vizier or pacha of the first class. *Simmonds*.

† *EY'AS* (*i'as*), *n.* [*Fr. mais*. "Our own word was sometimes formerly written *nyas*." *Johnson*.] A young hawk just taken from the nest. "Little *eyasses* that cry out." *Shak.*

† *EY'AS* (*i'as*), *a.* Unfedged. *Spenser*.

EY'AS-MŪS'KET, *n.* [*It. muschetto*; *Fr. mouchet*.] A young, unfedged sparrow-hawk. *Shak.*

EYE (*i*), *n.*; *pl.* *EYES* (*iz*). [*Goth. augo*; *A. S. eage*; *Dut. oog*; *Ger. auge*; *Dan. øje*; *Sw. öga*. — *Gr. ōkos* or *okallōs*; *L. oculus*; *It. occhio*; *Sp. ojo*; *Fr. œil*.]

1. The organ of vision.

With an eagle's *eye*, and a vulture's heart. *Swan*.

2. A sharp or piercing glance.

3. A look; a gaze.

4. A glance; a look.

5. A look; a gaze.

6. A look; a gaze.

7. A look; a gaze.

8. A look; a gaze.

9. A look; a gaze.

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49. A look; a gaze.

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51. A look; a gaze.

52. A look; a gaze.

53. A look; a gaze.

54. A look; a gaze.

55. A look; a gaze.

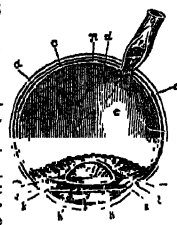
56. A look; a gaze.

57. A look; a gaze.

58. A look; a gaze.

59. A look; a gaze.

60. A look; a gaze.



In the figure, *a* is the sclerotic membrane; *b* the cornea; *c* the choroid membrane; *d* the retina; *e* the vitreous humor, *f* the crystalline humor or lens; *g* the aqueous humor; *h* the iris; *i* the ciliary ligament; *k* the ciliary processes; *l* the ora serrata of the ciliary body; *m* the canal of Petit; *n* the foramen of Sömmerring; *o* the sheath of the optic nerve; *p* the substance of the optic nerve; *q* the central artery of the retina. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. Ocular knowledge; sight; view.

Before whose *eyes* Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth. *Gul. li. 1.*

3. Power of perception.

The *eyes* of your understanding being enlightened. *Eph. i. 18.*

4. Aspect; regard; as, "To have an *eye* to one's interest."

5. Notice; observation; watch; vigilance.

After this jealousy, he kept a strict *eye* upon him. *L'Estrange*.

6. Face; front.

Her shall you hear disproved to your *eyes*. *Shak.*

7. Any thing formed like an eye.

Colors like the *eye* of a peacock's feather. *Newton*.

8. A small perforation; an eyelet; as, "The *eye* of a needle."

9. A small catch to receive a hook; as, "Hooks and *eyes*."

10. A bud of a plant.

Vine shoots to be left with three or four *eyes* of young wood. *Boyle*.

11. A small shade of color.

Red . . . with an *eye* of blue makes a purple. *Boyle*.

12. A hole or whey-drop in cheese.

13. (*Naut.*) A loop or ring; — a position of direct opposition; as, "To sail in the *eye* of the wind."

The *eyes* of a vessel, (*Naut.*) a familiar phrase for the forward part. *Dana*.

EYE, *n.* [*Teut. ey*, an egg. — See *Ego*.] A brood. "An *eye* of pheasants." *Todd*.

EYE (*i*), *v. a.* [*i. EYED*; *pp.* *EYING*, *EYED*.] To watch; to keep in view; to observe.

Eye nature's walks, shoot folly as it flies.

And catch the manners living as they rise. *Pope*.

† *EYE* (*i*), *v. n.* To appear; to show; to look. *Shak.*

EYE'Ā-T-RĀCT'ING, *a.* Attracting the eyes. *Clarke*.

EYE'BĀLL (*i'bāwl*), *n.* The globe or apple of the eye. *Shak.*

EYE'BĒAM (*i'bēm*), *n.* A beam or glance from the eye. *Shak.*

EYE'BŌLT, *n.* (*Naut.*) A bolt with an *eye* or ring at one end. *Dana*.

EYE'BRIGHT (*i'brīt*), *n.* (*Bot.*) The plant euphrasy; *Euphrasia officinalis*; — formerly supposed to be efficacious in clearing the sight.

EYE'BRİGHT-EN-İNG (*i'brīt-en-İng*), *a.* Clearing the sight. *Milton*.

EYE'BROW (*i'brōd*), *n.* The hairy arch over the eye; the brow. *Ray*.

EYED (*id*), *a.* Having eyes; — used in composition; as, "Bright-*eyed*." *Shak.*

EYE'DRÖP (*i'dröp*), *n.* A tear. *Shak.*

EYE'FLĀP (*i'flāp*), *n.* A piece of leather that covers the eye of a coach-horse; a blinder. *Ash*.

EYE'GLANCE (*i'glāns*), *n.* A glance of the eye; quick notice of the eye. *Spenser*.

EYE'GLASS (*i'glās*), *n.* 1. A glass to assist the sight; spectacles. *Shak.*

2. A glass in an optical instrument that is next to the eye; eye-piece. *Newton*.

3. (*Med.*) A small glass, porcelain, or metallic vessel, used for applying lotions to the eye. *Dunglison*.

EYE'GLŪT-TİNG, *a.* Feasting the eye to satiety. *Spenser*.

EYE'LĀSH (*i'lāsh*), *n.* 1. The line of hairs that edges the eyelid. *Johnson*.

2. One of the hairs on the edge of the eyelid.

EYE'LESS (*i'lēs*), *a.* Wanting eyes; deprived of sight; blind. "Eyeless in Gaza." *Milton*.

EYE'LET (*i'lēt*), *n.* [*Fr. œillet*, a little eye.]

1. A hole for the light, &c.

2. A hole to receive a small cord or lace in parts of dress, &c.; a loop-hole. *Wiseman*.

EYE'LET-EĒR' (*i'lēt-ēr'*), *n.* A small pointed instrument for piercing eyelid-holes; a stiletto. *Simmonds*.

EYE'LET-HÖLE (*i'lēt-höl*), *n.* A hole in a garment in which the eye of a button or lace is put; a hole in a sail for a rope. *Ash*.

† *EYE'LI-AD* (*i'lē-ad*), *n.* [*Fr. œillade*.] An eyeglass; an eye-beam. — See *ŒILIAD*. *Shak.*

EYE'LID (*i'lid*), *n.* The membrane or skin that closes the eye. "Sleeping *eyelids*." *Shak.*

EYE'OF-FĒND'ING, *a.* That offends the eye. "Eye-offending marks." *Shak.*

EYE'PIĒCE, *n.* The lens, or combination of lenses, which is nearest to the eye in a telescope, or by means of which a distinct view of an object is obtained; eye-glass. *Brande*.

EYE'PİT (*i'pīt*), *n.* A pit, or cavity, in the orbit of the eye. *Goldsmith*.

EYE'PLEĀS-İNG, *a.* Pleasing the eye; gratifying the sight. *Sir J. Davies*.

EY'ER (*i'er*), *n.* One who eyes. *Gayton*.

EYE'SĀLVE (*i'sāv*), *n.* Ointment for the eyes. "And anoint thy eyes with *eye-salve*." *Rev. iii. 18.*

EYE'SĒR-VĀNT (*i'sēr-vānt*), *n.* A servant that works only while watched. *Johnson*.

EYE'SĒR-VİCE (*i'sēr-vīs*), *n.* Service performed only under inspection.

Not with *eye-service*, as men-pleasers, but as servants of Christ. *Kph. vi. 8.*

EYE'SHÖT (*i'shöt*), *n.* Reach of the eye; sight; glance; view. "Out of *eyeshot*." *Dryden*.

EYE'SİGHT (*i'sīt*), *n.* 1. The sense of seeing; sight of the eye; vision.

Either my *eyesight* fails, or thou lookest pale. *Shak.*

2. Observation made by the eye; inspection.

Joseph sets this down from his own *eyesight*. *Wilkens*.

EYE'SÖRE (*i'sör*), *n.* Something offensive to the sight.

Mordecai was an *eyesore* to Haman. *L'Estrange*.

EYE'SPLİCE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A peculiar kind of splice made with the end of a rope so as to form an eye or loop. *Dana*.

EYE'SPÖT-TĒD, *a.* Marked with spots like eyes. Nor Juno's bird, in her *eye-spotted* train. *Spenser*.

EYE'STÖNE, *n.* The shell of a small molluscous animal; — used for removing any substance from the eye by putting it between the lid and the eyeball at the inner corner and leaving it to work its way out at the other corner. *Dunglison*.

EYE'STRİNG (*i'strİng*), *n.* The string of the eye; the tendon by which the eye is moved. *Shak.*

EYE'TÖÖTH (*i'tōth*), *n.*; *pl.* *EYE'TĒETH*. The tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders; a canine tooth; a fang. *Ray*.

EYE'-WÁ-TER (í'wá-ter), *n.* Water for the eye; a collyrium. *Perry.*

EYE'WINK (í'wíngk), *n.* A wink, as a hint or token. *Shak.*

EYE'-WÍT-NESS (í'wít-nes), *n.* An ocular evidence; one who sees a transaction or any matter with his own eyes; one who gives testimony to facts seen with his own eyes. "*Eye-witnesses of his majesty.*" *2 Pet. i. 16.*

EYNE (ín), *n.* The obsolete or poetical plural of *eye*; used by Spenser, Shakspeare, &c.

O Helen, goddess, nymph, perfect, divine!
To what, my love, shall I compare thine *eyne*? *Shak.*

EY'QT (í'ot), *n.* [A. S. *ig*, an island.] A little island in a river. *Blackstone.*

EYRE (ár) [ár, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ír, Wb.], *n.* [L. *iter*, a journey; Fr. *erre*, course.] (*Old Eng. Law.*) A journey; the journey or

circuit of the king's justices:—a court of justices itinerant. *Burrit.*

Justice in eyre, an itinerant judge.

EYR'Y (ár'e) [ár'e, W. P. J. E. F. Ja.; é'r'e, Sm.; á'r'e or é'r'e, K.; í'r'e, Wb.], *n.* [Teut. *ey*, an egg; Fr. *aie*.—See *EGG*.] The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch; an aerie.

The eagle and the stork
On cliffs and cedar-tops their *eyries* build. *Milton.*
EY'SÉLL, *n.* See *EISEL*.

F.

F the sixth letter, and fourth consonant, of the alphabet, is a semi-vowel, and is articulated, as *v*, by placing the lower lip to the upper teeth, but with the breath alone.—*F* and *V* are sometimes styled *labio-dental aspirates*. *F* has one unvaried sound, except in the preposition *of*, where it is pronounced like *v*. It corresponds to the *digamma* [F] of the *Æolian* dialect, to which it is closely related both in form and power, and from which we have derived it through the Latin.—As a numeral letter, it anciently stood for 40, and, with a mark over it, thus [F], for 40,000.—In chronology, it denotes one of the seven dominical letters; also, Friday;—in music, the fourth tone of the natural diatonic scale;—in heraldry, the *nombri* or *navel* point in an *escutcheon*.

FÁ. (*Mus.*) The fourth syllable, in order, of any scale:—the note *F*.

FA-BÁ'CEOUS (fa-bá'shús), *a.* [Low L. *fabaceus*; *faba*, a bean.] Like a bean; partaking of the nature of beans. *Bailey.*

FÁ'BJ-AN, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, the policy of Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, an illustrious Roman who opposed Hannibal in Italy, and, in consequence of his dilatory but salutary measures, was called *Cunctator* (the Delayer):—cautious; prudent; inactive. "*The Fabian policy of Washington.*" *Qu. Rev.*

FÁ'BLE (fá'bl), *n.* [L. *fabula*; It. *favola*; Sp. *fabula*; Fr. *fablé*.]

1. Any thing feigned; especially a fictitious tale, intended to enforce some useful truth or moral precept; an *apologue*.

The word *fable* is, at present, generally limited to those fictions in which the resemblance to the matter in question is not direct, but analogical; the other class being called *novels*, *tales*, &c. *Whately.*

2. The series or contexture of events which constitute a poem; the *plot*.

The first thing to be considered in an epic poem is the *fable*. *Addison.*

3. A fiction; a falsehood; an untruth.

It would look like a *fable* to report that this gentleman gives away a great fortune by secret methods. *Addison.*

Syn.—*Fable* [L. *fabula*] and *apologue* [Gr. ἀπόλογος] are both used to denote a short fictitious story or tale, designed to enforce some moral precept; as, "*The fables of Æsop.*" Of these terms, *fable* is the more common, and of wider application. *Myth* [Gr. μῦθος] has of late been much used in the sense of *fable*, fiction, or fabulous narrative. *Parable* [Gr. παραβολή], in its original sense a comparison or similitude, is used to signify a short tale, which conveys a moral or religious truth; as, "*The parables of the New Testament.*"—See *NOVEL*, *PARABLE*.

FÁ'BLE, *v. n.* [*i.* **FABLED**; *pp.* **FABLING**, **FABLED**.]

1. To feign; to write fiction.

That Saturn's sons received the threefold reign
Of heaven, of ocean, and deep hell beneath,
Old poets mention, *fabling*. *Prior.*

2. To tell falsehoods; to lie.

Let *Æsop* *fable*, though the fact I saw. *Shak.*

FÁ'BLE, *v. a.* To feign; to tell of falsely.

Or turn this heaven itself into the hell
Thou *fablest*. *Milton.*

FÁ'BLED (fá'bl'd), *a.* Celebrated in a fable or in fables. "*Hail, fabled grotto!*" *Tickell.*

FÁ'BLER, *n.* One who fables; a fabulist. "The classic *fablers*." *Hurd.*

FABLLAUX (fáb'le-š), *n. pl.* [Fr.] (*Lit.*) Metrical tales by poets of the north of France in the 12th and 13th centuries. *Brande.*

FÁ'BLING, *p. a.* Feigning; speaking or writing fables or falsehoods.

FÁ'BLING, *n.* The act of dealing in fables; a fiction; a myth. *Story.*

FÁ'B'RIC [fáb'rik, S. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. Wb.; fáb'rik or fá'brik, W. Ja. C.], *n.* [L. *fabrica*, a workshop; *faber*, a worker in hard materials; It. *fabbrica*; Sp. *fabrica*; Fr. *fabrique*.]

1. That which is fabricated; a building; an edifice; a structure; a pile.

Why, here's a *fabric* that implies eternity;
The building plain, but most substantial. *Middleton.*

2. Construction; texture.

The *fabric* of gauze is always open, flimsy, and transparent. *Ure.*

3. Manufactured cloth. "Silks and other fine *fabrics* of the East." *Henry.*

Syn.—See *EDIFICE*.

FÁ'B'RIC, *v. a.* To build; to form; to construct.

The discipline of Geneva, framed and *fabricated* already to our hands. *Milton.*

FÁ'B'RI-CÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *fabricor*, *fabricatus*; *faber*, a workman; It. *fabbricare*; Sp. *fabricar*; Fr. *fabriquer*.] [*i.* **FABRICATED**; *pp.* **FABRICATING**, **FABRICATED**.]

1. To build; to construct; to frame. "New fancied and new *fabricated* republics." *Burke.*

He was not vain enough to think that any bill he could *fabricate* would be perfect. *Fox.*

2. To manufacture; as, "*To fabricate silks.*"

3. To feign; to forge; to devise falsely; to invent; as, "*To fabricate a story or a falsehood.*"

"This sense is retained among the Scottish lawyers; for, when they suspect a paper to be forged, they say it is *fabricated*." *Johnson.*

Syn.—See *FEIGN*.

FÁ'B-RI-CÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *fabricatio*; It. *fabbricazione*; Sp. *fabricacion*; Fr. *fabrication*.]

1. The act of fabricating; construction. "The *fabrication* of a new government." *Burke.*

2. Forgery; falsehood; fiction; invention.

FÁ'B-RI-CÁ-TOR, *n.* One who fabricates.

The almighty *Fabricator* of the universe. *Howell.*

FÁ'B-RI-CÁ-TRESS, *n.* A female fabricator. *Lee.*

FÁ'B'RILE, *a.* [L. *fabrilis*; It. *fabbrile*; Sp. *fabril*.] Belonging to work in wood, stone, or iron. *Cotgrave.*

FÁ'B-U-LIST, *n.* [Sp. *fabulista*; Fr. *fabuliste*.] An author or writer of fables; a fabler.

Chief he admired that learned piece
Wrote by the *fabulist* of Greece. *Cavethorn.*

FÁ'B-U-LÍZE, *v. n.* To invent or relate fables; to *fable*; to feign. *Smart.*

FÁ'B-U-LÓS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *fabulositas*; Sp. *fabulosidad*.]

1. The state of being fabulous; fabulousness. *Abbott.*

2. A fabulous invention; a fable.

Herodotus hath besprinkled his work with many *fabulosis*. *Brown.*

FÁ'B-U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *fabulosus*; It. & Sp. *fabuloso*; Fr. *fabuleux*.] Feigned; fictitious; invented; not literally true. "The *fabulous* birth of Minerva." *Ld. Chesterfield.*

Fabulous age, that age in a nation's history which abounds in fable, or in which supernatural events are represented to have taken place.

FÁ'B-U-LOUS-LY, *ad.* In fiction; in a fabulous manner. *Browne.*

FÁ'B-U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being fabulous; *fabulosity*.

The *fabulousness* of the heroic age of Greece. *Stillington.*

2. Practice of inventing, or of dealing in, fables.

His [Boethius's] history is written with elegance and vigor; but his *fabulousness* and credulity are justly blamed. *Johnson.*

FÁ'BUR-DÉN, *n.* [Fr. *fauz bourdon*.] (*Mus.*) An old name of a certain species of counterpoint which had a drone base. *Warner.* "The *faburden* of a song." *Holland.*

FÁ-CÁDE' [fá-sád', Ja. Sm.; fá-sád', P. E. K. Wb.], *n.* [Fr.] The face, front, or any principal elevation of a building. *Britton.*

FÁCE, *n.* [L. *facies*, form, probably from *facio*, to make; It. *faccia*; Sp. *faz*; Fr. *face*.]

1. The visible surface; the external form or appearance.

A mist watered the whole *face* of the ground. *Gen. ii. 6.*
He looked and saw the *face* of things quite changed. *Milton.*

2. The fore part of the head of man and other mammiferous animals, including the forehead, eyes, nose, ears, cheeks, mouth, and chin; the countenance; the visage; physiognomy.

To laugh were want of goodness and of grace,
And to be grave exceeds all power of *face*. *Pope.*

3. The *face* of birds comprehends the ophthalmic regions, cheeks, temples, forehead, and vertex;—of insects, all the parts situated between the labrum and prothorax. *Palmer.*

3. The person; the human figure.

I had not thought to see thy *face*. *Gen. xiv. 11.*

4. The fore part of any thing, or that part of a thing which is most easily seen. "Darkness was upon the *face* of the deep." *Gen. i. 2.*

5. Look; cast of the features; air of the face.

We set the best *face* on it we could. *Dryden.*

6. Confidence; boldness.

How many things there are which a man cannot, with any *face* or comeliness, say or do himself! *Bacon.*

7. Impudence; audacity.

This is the man that has the *face* to charge others with making false citations. *Tillotson.*

8. (*Geom.*) The plane surface of a solid.

Davies & Peck.

9. (*Anat.*) The aspect of an organ. "The superior *face* of the stomach." *Dunghison.*

Face of a bastion, (*Mil.*) the two sides reaching from the flanks to the salient angle.—*Face* of a gun, the superficies of the metal at the extremities of the muzzle of the piece.—*Faces* of a square, the several sides of a battalion. *Mil. Dict.*—*Face* to *face*, in confrontation. "Call them to our presence, *face* to *face*." *Shak.*

—Immediately, without any interposing object. "For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then *face* to *face*." 1 Cor. xiii. 12.—*To accept one's face*, to show one a favor, and grant his request. *Shak.*

xix. 21.—*To make faces*, to distort the face. *Shak.*

To set the face against, to be opposed to; to oppose.

Syn.—See *COUNTENANCE*.

FÁCE, *v. a.* [*i. FACED; pp. FACING, FACED.*]

1. To meet in front; to confront; to oppose with confidence. "To *face* the enemy in the field of battle." *Addison.*

2. To oppose with boldness or impudence; — with *down* or *out*.

Here's a villain that would *face* me *down*. *Shak.*

3. To stand opposite to; to stand fronting.

Four fronts, with open gates, *facing* the different quarters of the world. *Pope.*

4. To cover with an additional superficies; to invest with a covering in front.

The fortification of Soleure is *faced* with marble. *Addison.*

FÁCE, *v. n.* 1. To carry a false appearance.

Suffolk doth not flatter, *face*, or feign. *Shak.*

2. To turn the face. "*Face* about, man." "*Facing* to the left." *Dryden.*

FÁCE'-CLÓTH, *n.* A cloth to cover the face of a dead person. *Brande.*

FÁCED (*fás't*), *a.* Having a face; — used in composition; as, "Plump-*faced*."

FÁCE'-GUÁRD, *n.* A mask used by workmen to defend the face. *Crabb.*

FÁCE'LESS, *a.* Being without a face. *Bailey.*

FÁCE'-PÁINT-ÉR, *n.* One who paints portraits; a portrait-painter. *Dryden.*

FÁCE'-PÁINT-ING, *n.* The art of painting the face, or of painting portraits. *Dryden.*

FÁCE'ÉR, *n.* 1. One who faces, or opposes with impudence; an impudent person. *Halliwel.*

2. A violent blow on the face. *Marryatt.*

FÁCE'ÉT (*fás'et*), *n.* [*It. faccetta; Sp. faceta; Fr. facette.*]

1. Any small surface or face. "Diamonds cut with *facets*." *Bacon.*

Most insects are furnished with compound eyes, which consist of several hexagonal *facets*, united together in such manner as to form a large, dark-colored protuberance on each side of the head. *Conings.*

2. (*Anat.*) A term applied to an articular cavity of a bone, when nearly plain. *Dunglison.*

† **FÁ-CÊTE'**, *a.* [*L. facetus.*] Gay; cheerful; witty; facetious. "A *facete* companion." *Burton.*

FÁCE'ÉT-ÉD, *a.* Cut so as to have numerous faces or facets. *Francis.*

† **FÁ-CÊTE'LY**, *ad.* Wittily; merrily. *Burton.*

† **FÁ-CÊTE'NESS**, *n.* The quality of being facete or gay; wit; jocularly; facetiousness. *Hales.*

FÉ-CE' TÍ-XE (*fá-s'she-s*), *n. pl.* [*L.*] Witticisms; sallies of wit or humor; jokes; pleasantry. *More.*

FÁ-CÊ-TÍOUS (*fá-s'shús*), *a.* [*L. facetus; facette*, witticisms; *It. facetto; Sp. facetioso; Fr. facétieux.*] Witty; jocular; pleasant; humorous; merry; as, "A *facetious* person, or a *facetious* reply." *Barrow.*

FÁ-CÊ-TÍOUS-LÝ (*fá-s'shús-le*), *ad.* In a facetious manner; jocosely. *Waterland.*

FÁ-CÊ-TÍOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being facetious; cheerful wit; mirth; gayety; jocoseness; pleasantry.

Magnificent in his living, reserved in his conversation, grave in his common deportment, but relaxing with a wise facetiousness, he [William I.] knew how to relieve his mind and preserve his dignity. *Burke.*

FÁ-CÊTTE', *n.* [*Fr.*] A little face; a facet. *St. John.*

FÁCH, *n.* A Turkish medicine used as an antidote against poisons. *Crabb.*

FÁ'CIÁL (*fá'shál*), *a.* [*It. faciale; Fr. facial.*]

Belonging to the face; as, "The *facial* vein." *Facial* angle, an angle which is formed by the concurrence of two ideal lines, one of which passes by the hole in the skull termed the *meatus auditorius externus*, to the anterior extremity of the alveolar margin of the upper jaw, while the other extends to the same point from the most prominent part of the forehead. *Brande.*

FÁ'CIÁL-LÝ, *ad.* In a facial manner.

† **FÁ'CIÉNT** (*fá'shent*), *n.* [*L. facio, faciens*, to do.] A doer; an agent.

The fact is here confessed; but is sin in the fact or in the mind of the *facient*? *Ep. Hooker.*

FACIES (*fá'she-és*), *n.* 1. (*Zool.*) A term applied to express the general aspect or external char-

acter of an animal, as it appears on a casual or first view. *Craig.*

2. (*Anat.*) The anterior part of the head; the face. *Dunglison.*

FÁCE'ILE (*fás'il*), *a.* [*L. facilis, facio*, to make; *It. facile; Sp. facil; Fr. facile.*]

1. Easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labor. "Work *facile* and delightful." *Evelyn.*

2. Easily surmounted; easy to be conquered. The *facile* gates of hell too slightly barred. *Milton.*

3. Easy of access; affable; not haughty, supercilious, or austere.

I meant she should be courteous, *facile*, sweet. *B. Jonson.*

4. Pliant; pliable; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; ductile to a fault.

Adam and his *facile* consort, Eve. *Milton.*

FÁCE'ILE-LÝ (*fás'il-le*), *ad.* Easily. [*R.*] *Chapman.*

FÁCE'ILE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being facile; easiness to be persuaded. [*R.*] *Beaumont.*

FÁ-CÍL'I-TÁTE, *v. a.* [*It. facilitare; Sp. facilitar; Fr. faciliter*, from *L. facilitas*, facility; *facilis*, easy.] [*i. FACILITATED; pp. FACILITATING, FACILITATED.*] To make easy or easier; to free from difficulty.

FÁ-CÍL'I-TÁTION, *n.* The act of facilitating. "The *facilitation* of commerce." *Johnson.*

FÁ-CÍL'I-TÝ, *n.* [*L. facilitas; facilis*, easy; *It. facilità; Sp. facilidad; Fr. facilité.*]

1. Quality of being easy or facile; easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty; ease. Some gentlemen are not terrified by the *facility* with which government has been overturned in France. *Burke.*

2. Readiness in performing; dexterity.

The *facility* which we get of doing things by a custom of doing makes them often pass in us without our notice. *Locke.*

3. Easiness of access; affability; complaisance; urbanity; condescension; civility; politeness. He offers himself to the visits of a friend with *facility*. *South.*

4. Ductility; easiness to be persuaded to good or bad; ready compliance. *Facility* is worse than bribery. *Bacon.*

5. The means by which performance is rendered easy; convenience. Another set are planted upon the margin of a river or arm of the sea abounding in every *facility* for carrying on the business of fishing. *Brande.*

Syn. — See *EASE*.

† **FÁ-CÍ-NÉ-RI-ÓUS**, *a.* See *FACINOROUS*. *Shak.*

FÁCE'ING, *n.* 1. An ornamental covering; a covering put on the outside of any thing by way of decoration or of defence; as, "The *facing* of a wall or a building."

2. An ornamental or protective lining near the edge or front part; as, "The *facing* of a garment."

3. (*Mil.*) The cuffs and collar of a military jacket: — the act of turning to the right, or left, or completely about. *Mil. Dict.*

FÁCE'ING, *p. a.* Having the face towards or opposite.

FÁCE'ING-LÝ, *ad.* In a facing position. *Clarke.*

† **FÁ-CÍN'-Q-ROUS**, *a.* [*L. facinorosus; facinus*, a deed, a crime.] Wicked; atrocious; very bad. "He is of a most *facinorous* spirit." *Shak.*

† **FÁ-CÍN'-Q-ROUS-NESS**, *n.* Atrocious wickedness; atrocity. *Bailey.*

FÁC-SÍM'I-LÉ, *n.*; *pl.* **FÁC-SÍM'I-LÉS**. [*An abbreviation of L. factum and simile*, made alike; *facio*, to make, and *similis*, like.] That which is made exactly like; an exact copy of any writing, engraving, or other work of art. *Pownall.*

FÁC-SÍM'I-LÝ, *v. a.* To represent by fac-simile; to copy exactly. [*R.*] *Qu. Rev.*

FÁCT, *n.* [*L. factum; facio*, to do; *It. fatto; Sp. hecho; Fr. fait.*]

1. That which is, or which exists; a reality; a thing done; an act; an incident; a circumstance; an event. Whatever really exists, whether necessarily or relatively, may be called a *fact*. *Prose.*

Matter of *fact* breaks out and blazes with too great an evidence to be denied. *South.*

Matter of *fact* also denotes what is certain, as opposed to matter of doubt. *Whewell.*

2. A feat; a deed; an achievement.

He who most excels in *fact* of arms. *Milton.*

FÁCE'TION, *n.* [*L. factio; facio*, to do; *It. fazione; Sp. faccion; Fr. faction.*]

1. A combination against the government; a party, or portion of a party, that promotes discord or contention; a junto; a cabal. I sing the civil wars, tumultuous broils, And bloody *factions* of a mighty land. *Daniel.*

2. Discord; dissension; disagreement. [*R.*] They remained at Newbury in great *faction* among themselves. *Clarendon.*

3. (*Anc. Hist.*) An appellation given to the different troops or companies of combatants in the games of the circus. *Brande.*

Syn. — In a free and constitutional government the people are generally, more or less, divided into *parties*, as, "The Tory and Whig *parties* of England." *Party* is a more comprehensive, and less offensive, term than *faction*, *junto*, or *cabal*. A national, sectional, or liberal *party*; an odious *faction*; an intriguing *junto* or *cabal*.

† **FÁCE'TION-A-RÝ**, *n.* A factionist. *Shak.*

† **FÁCE'TION-ÉR**, *n.* One of a faction. *Bp. Bancroft.*

FÁCE'TION-ÍST, *n.* One who promotes faction or discord. "Romish *factionists*." *Bp. Hall.*

FÁCE'TION-NAÍRE (*fák-shun-ár*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A soldier detailed for any service. — a sentry; a sentinel. *Burn.*

FÁCE'TIOUS (*fák'shús*), *a.* [*L. factiosus; facio*, to do; *It. fazioso; Sp. faccioso; Fr. factieux.*]

1. Given to or promoting faction; loud and violent in a party; turbulent. That *factious* and seditious spirit that has appeared of late. *Chetwield.*

2. Proceeding from faction. "Factious tumults." *K. Charles.* "Factious quarrels." *Dryden.* "Factious opposition." *Milton.*

3. † Active; earnest; eager; zealous. Be *factious* for redress of all these griefs. *Shak.*

Syn. — *Factious* is applied to the temper or disposition of men; *seditious*, to their conduct. A *factious* temper, or demagogue; a *seditious* pamphlet, conduct, or multitude; *disorderly* conduct; *turbulent* passions; a *turbulent* demagogue.

FÁCE'TIOUS-LÝ (*fák'shús-le*), *ad.* In a factious manner.

FÁCE'TIOUS-NESS (*fák'shús-nés*), *n.* Quality of being factious; inclination to faction. *Bp. Bull.*

FÁCE'TÍ'TIOUS (*fák-tish'ús*), *a.* [*L. factitius; facio*, to make; *It. fatizio; Sp. facticio; Fr. factice.*] Applied to what is the result of use or art; made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature; not natural; artificial. The *factitious* stones of chemists being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist. *South.*

To Mr. Locke the writings of Hobbes suggested much of the sophistry displayed in the first book of his essay on the *factitious* nature of our moral principles. *Newart.*

Factitious diseases, (*Med.*) diseases produced wholly, or in part, by the patient. *Hoblyn.*

FÁCE'TÍ'TIOUS-LÝ, *ad.* In a factitious manner.

FÁCE'TÍ'TIOUS-NESS (*fák-tish'ús-nés*), *n.* The quality of being factitious or artificial. *Scott.*

FÁCE'TÍ-TÍVE, *a.* [*L. facio, factus*, to make.] Tending to make or cause; causative.

Having a *factitive* or causative sense. *Prof. J. W. Gibbs.*

† **FÁCE'TÍVE**, *a.* Having the power to make. You are creator-like, *factive*, and not destructive. *Bacon.*

FÁCE'TÓ. [*L.*] (*Law.*) In fact. *Bouvier.*

FÁCE'TOR, *n.* [*L. from facio*, to do; *It. fattore; Sp. factor; Fr. facteur.*]

1. (*Law.*) An agent or substitute; particularly a mercantile agent employed to sell goods or merchandise consigned or delivered to him by or for his principal; a commission merchant; a consignee. *Bouvier.*

A *factor* is distinguished from a broker by being entrusted with the possession, management, and control of the goods, and by being authorized to buy and sell in his own name as well as in that of his principal. *Burill.*

2. A steward of an estate, who lets lands, collects rents, &c. [*Scotland.*] *Simmonds.*

3. (*Math.*) A name given to each of several quantities which are multiplied into each other to form the product; — any quantity which will divide another: — thus 4 and 6 are the factors of 24; 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are factors of 12. *Brande.*

FAC TOR-AGE, *n.* (*Com.*) Agency of a factor;—commission or allowance to a factor. *Warburton.*

FAC'TOR-ESS, *n.* A female factor. [*R.*] *Ford.*

FAC-TÖ'RI-ÄL, *a.* Relating to a factory. *Craig.*

FAC-TÖ'RI-ÄL, *n.* (*Algebra.*) A name proposed by Arbogast for the different cases of the expression x_1^2 . *P. Cyc.*

FAC'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The business of a factor; a factory. *Sherwood.*

FAC'TO-RY, *n.* [*It. fattoria*; *Sp. factoria*; *Fr. factorerie.*]

1. An establishment or building occupied by factors who conduct trade in foreign or colonial parts; as, "The English *factory* at Canton"; "The York *factory* of the Hudson Bay Company," &c.
2. The collective body of factors who conduct trade in any place. *London Ency.*
3. A manufactory, or place where any manufacture is carried on; workshop; mill. *Browne.*

FAC-TÖ'TUM, *n.* [*L. fac totum*, do all; *facio*, to do, and *totus*, all.]

1. A doer of all work; one who can turn his hand to do anything; a handy deputy or servant. *Typ. Art* thou the dominus? *Host.* Factotum here, sir. *B. Jonson.*
2. (*Printing.*) A border within which printers enclose an initial letter. *Crabb.*

FAC'T-Ü-ÄL, *a.* Relating to, or containing, facts. [*R.*] *West. Rev.*

FAC'TÜM, *n.*; pl. *FACTA*. [*L.*]

1. (*Law.*) A thing done; an act or deed:—a culpable act; a fault:—a thing done in writing; a deed:—fact, as distinguished from law. *Burritt.*
2. (*Arith.*) The product of two quantities multiplied by each other. *Crabb.*

FAC'TURE (*fäkt'yur*), *n.* [*Fr.*]

1. †The act of making; construction. *Bacon.*
2. (*Com.*) An invoice or bill of parcels. *Simmonds.*

FÄC'U-L-Æ, *n.* pl. [*L. facula*, a little torch.] (*As-tron.*) Certain luminous streaks upon the sun's disk, amongst which the *maculae*, or dark spots, usually appear. *Hind.*

†**FÄC'U-L-ENCE**, *n.* Clearness; brightness. *Scott.*

FÄC'UL-TY, *n.* [*L. facultas*; *facilis*, easy; *facio*, to do; *it. facultä*; *Sp. facultad*; *Fr. faculté.*]

1. Power, in general. "The fifth mechanical *faculty*." *Wilkins.*
2. An original or natural power of mind or body, as seeing, speaking, thinking, &c.; ability; capability; capacity. *I apprehend that the word faculty is most properly applied to those powers of the mind which are original and natural, and which make part of the constitution of the mind. There are other powers which are acquired by use, exercise, or study, which are not called faculties, but habits. Reid.*
3. Dexterity; adroitness; expertness; cleverness; knack; readiness. *Reason in man supplies the defect of other faculties wherein we are inferior to beasts. L'Estrange.*
4. Personal quality; disposition or habit. *I am traduced by tongues which neither know My faculties nor person. Shak.*
5. A department of the arts or sciences taught in the universities of Europe. The faculties are four in number;—of arts, divinity, law, and medicine. *Brande.*
6. The masters and professors constituting a department of instruction in a European university; as, "A meeting of the *faculties*."
7. The body of persons who are intrusted with the government and instruction of a university or college, comprising the president, professors, and tutors. [*U. S.*] *J. Quincy.*
8. The individuals constituting a scientific profession;—particularly, when used absolutely, the whole body of licensed medical and surgical practitioners. *The obstinacy of Lord Chesterfield's deafness had induced him to yield to the repeated advice of the faculty to try whether any benefit could be obtained by a journey to Spa. May.*
9. (*Law.*) Privilege; license; delegated right or power. *Bouvier.*

Syn.—See **ABILITY**, **GIFT**, **POWER**.

FÄC'UND (*fäc'und*, *W. J. F. Sm. C. Wb.*; *fä-künd'* *S. K.*), *a.* [*L. facundus*; *for, fari*, to speak.] Eloquent. "*Facund* voice." [*R.*] *Chaucer.*

FÄ-CÜN'DI-OÜS, *a.* Eloquent; full of words. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

FÄ-CÜN'DI-TY, *n.* [*L. facunditas*.] The quality of being facund; eloquence. [*R.*] *Cocheram.*

FÄD'DLE (*fäd'dl*), *v. n.* [*Corrupted from to fiddle*, to toy with the fingers.] To trifle; to toy; to play; to dandle. [*A low word.*] *Bailey.*

†**FÄDE**, *a.* [*Fr.*] Weak; flat; insipid; faint. "*A fade* sweetness." *Bp. Berkeley.*

FÄDE, *v. n.* [*L. vado*, to go, especially to go hastily. *Todd.*—*Fr. fade*, insipid. *Junius. Johnson.*—See **VADE**.] [*i. FÄDED*; *pp. FÄDING, FÄDED.*]

1. To disappear quickly; to vanish. *It faded on the crowing of the cock. Shak.*
2. To perish gradually; to decline; to decay; to wither. "*We all do fade as a leaf.*" *Isa. lxi. 6.*
3. To lose color, lustre, or distinctness. *A crown of glory that fadeth not away. 1 Pet. v. 4.* *The greenness of a leaf soon fading into a yellow. Boyle.*

FÄDE, *v. a.* To cause to wither or lose color. *No winter could his laurels fade. Dryden.*

FÄD'ED, *p. a.* Vanished;—withered; decayed.

FÄDE'LESS, *a.* Unfading. *Needler.*

FÄDGE, *v. n.* [*A. S. fegan*, to join; *Dut. vegen*; *Ger. fügen*.—*W. fäsg*, a bundle. *Garnett.*]

1. To be suitable; to suit; to fit. *Clothes I must get; this fashion will not fadge with me. Beau. & Fl.*
2. To live in concord or amity; to agree. *They shall be made, spite of antipathy, to fadge together. Milton.*
3. To succeed; to hit. *L'Estrange.*

Obsolete or low and ludicrous.

FÄDGE, *n.* 1. A covering of undressed leather inclosing a bundle of patent or other valuable leather. *Simmonds.*

2. A bundle of sticks;—a large wheaten loaf; a bannock. [*Scotland.*] *Simmonds.*

FÄD'ING, *n.* 1. Decay; weakness. *Sherwood.*

2. †A kind of dance. "Such delicate burdens of dildos and *fadings*." *Shak.*

FÄD'ING, *p. a.* That fades; losing color or distinctness; as, "*A fading* flower."

FÄD'ING-N-ESS, *n.* Liability to fade. "*The fadingness* of beauty." *W. Mountagu.*

FÄ'DY, *a.* Losing distinctness or color; fading. *Survey those walls, in fady texture clad. Shennone.*

FÄE'ÄL (*fä'äl*), *a.* See **FÄEAL**.

FÄE'C-ES (*fä's-äs*), *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*)

1. Sediment; dregs; lees; settlings after distillation and infusion. *Hoblyn.*
2. Excrement; alvine evacuations. *Quincy.*

FÄE'C'U-LÄ (*fäc'y-lä*), *n.*; pl. *FÄE'ULÆ*. [*L.*]

1. (*Chem.*) Dregs; lees; settling. *Crabb.*
2. (*Bot.*) The nutritious powder of wheat or other things; farina; starch;—written also *fecula*. *Loudon.*

FÄERY, *n. & a.* See **FAIRY**. *Spenser.*

†**FÄF'FLE** (*fäff*), *v. n.* [*Of uncertain etymology, unless a corruption of fumble, which is probable. Todd.*] To stammer. *Barret.*

FÄG, *v. n.* [*L. fatigo. Johnson.*—Perhaps a consequential usage of *fegan*, to fadge. *Richardson.*] [*i. FÄGGED*; *pp. FÄGGING, FÄGGED.*]

1. To grow weary; to become tired. *Credighton withheld his force till the Italian began to fag. Mackenzie.*
2. To perform menial services for another; to drudge. *How did ye toil, and fag, and fume, and fret! Cent. Mag. 1795.*

FÄG, *v. a.* To beat; to compel to drudge for another. *Todd.*

FÄG, *n.* 1. [Perhaps from *fegan*, to join, to fadge. *Richardson.*—*W. fägg*, that which unites.] A knot or excrescence in cloth. *Todd.*

2. [See **FÄG**, *v. n.*] An under schoolboy compelled to drudge for another. "*Fags* at Eton school." *Brande.*
3. (*Naut.*) The end of a rope untwisted or loosened through frequent use. *Burn.*

FÄG-ÄND', *n.* 1. The end of a web of cloth, generally made of coarser materials. *Johnson.*

2. The latter and meaner part of anything. *In comes a gentleman, in the fag-end of October, dripping with the fogs of that humid and uncertain season. Burke.*
3. (*Naut.*) The fringed end of a rope. *Ash.*

FÄG'SING, *n.* 1. A beating or thumping. *Scott.*

2. The system of drudging for another enforced at the English schools.

FÄG'OT, *n.* [*W. fagot*; *It. fagotto*; *Fr. fagot.* *Menage* suggests its derivation from *Gr. fäkelos*, a fagot, and *Richardson* from *A. S. fegan*, to join.—See **FÄDGE**.]

1. A bundle of sticks or twigs bound together for the fire. *She, wretched matron, forced, in age, for bread, To strip the brook with mantling cresses spread, To pick her wintery fagot from the thorn, To seek her nightly shed, and weep till morn. Goldsmith.*
2. Bars of steel bound together and weighing 120 pounds. *Simmonds.*
3. (*Mil.*) A person hired to appear instead of another at the muster of a company. *Addison.*

FÄG'OT, *v. a.* To tie up in the form of fagots; to bundle together. *Dryden.*

FÄ-GÖT'TÖ, [*It., a bundle of sticks.*] (*Mus.*) A brass wind-instrument blown with a reed, which may be taken in pieces,—whence the name; a bassoon. *Dwight.*

FÄHL'ERZ, *n.* [*Ger. fahl*, gray, and *erz*, ore.] (*Min.*) Gray copper ore. *Brande.*

FÄHL'ÖRE, *n.* [See **FÄHLERZ**.] (*Min.*) Gray copper ore; fahlerz. *P. Cyc.*

FÄH'LUN-T-TE, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina,—a mineral so called from its being found at Fahlun, in Sweden. *Brande.*

FÄH-R-EN-HEIT' (*fä-r-en-h-ht'*), *a.* Applied to a thermometer, or to a thermometric scale, in which the freezing point of water is fixed at 32 degrees, and the boiling point at 212 degrees;—so called from the inventor.—See **THERMOMETER**.

FÄIENCE (*fä-yäns'*), *n.* [The origin of the term is open to dispute; by some it is supposed to be derived from *Faenza*, in Italy; by others, from *Fayence*, in France. *Fairholt.*] A general term comprising all the various kinds of glazed earthenware and porcelain. *Fairholt.*

FÄIL (*fäil*), *v. n.* [*Gr. φάλλομαι*; *L. fallo*, to deceive; *It. fallire*; *Sp. fallir*; *Fr. faillir*.—*Dut. faalen*; *Ger. fehlen*; *Dan. feile*; *Gael. failinn*; *W. ffaelu.*] [*i. FÄILED*; *pp. FÄILING, FÄILED.*]

1. To be deficient; to fall short; to lack. *Ye shall be troubled, for the vintage shall fail. Isa. xxxv. 10.*
2. To lose strength; to give out; to become feeble; to sink; to decline; to decay; to wane. *I perceive Thy mortal sight to fail. Milton.*
3. To die; to perish; to de cease. *Had the king in his last sickness failed, Their heads should have gone off. Shak.*
4. To become extinct; to be wanting; to be missed; to disappear; to cease. *Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful fail from among the children of men. Ps. xli. 1.*
5. To miss; not to succeed. *At least our envious foe hath failed, who thought All like himself rebellious. Milton.*
6. (*Com.*) To become insolvent or bankrupt; to suspend payment. *Craig.*

FÄIL, *v. a.* 1. To disappoint; to desert; to forsake; to abandon; to neglect to assist or supply; not to aid; to omit to help. "*Men's hearts failing* them for fear." *Luke xxi. 26.*

The ship was now left alone, as proud lords be when fortune fails them. Bkney.

2. To be wanting to. *There shall never fail thee a man on the throne. 1 Kings ii. 4.* *The inventive god, who never fails his part. Dryden.*
3. †To deceive; to cheat. [*A Latinism.*] *So lively and so like, that living sense it failed. Spenser.*

FÄIL, *n.* 1. †Deficiency; want. *Shak.*

2. Omission to do any thing; delinquency. *He will, without fail, drive out from before you the Canaanites. Josh. iii. 10.*
3. †Death; demise; decease. *How gounded he his title to the crown Upon our fail? Shak.*

†**FÄIL'ANCE**, *n.* Omission; failure. *Fell.*

FAIL'ING, *p. a.* Being deficient;—declining, decaying;—missing;—becoming insolvent.

FAIL'ING, *n.* 1. Decay; declension. "*Failing of eyes and sorrow of mind.*" *Deut.* xxviii. 65.
2. Imperfection; fault; weakness; frailty; foible; error; mistake.

Even good men have many temptations to subdue, many conflicts with those enemies which war against the soul, and many failings and lapses to lament and recover. *Rogers.*

FAIL'ING-LY, *ad.* By failing. *Clarke.*

FAIL'URE, *n.* [Fr.] (*Her.*) A failure or fraction in an ordinary, as if it were broken, or a splinter taken from it. *Craig.*

FAIL'URE (fai'yur) [fai'yur, *W. J. C.*; fā'yur, *S. K.*; fā'ur, *F. Ja.*; fā'ur, *P. Sm.*], *n.* [Fr. *faillite*.]
1. The act of failing; deficiency; cessation. "A universal *faillure* . . . of springs." *Woodward.*
2. Omission; neglect; failure of memory. "A little inadvertence and *faillure* of memory." *South.*
3. Want of success.

The most common cause of *failure* is attempting too much, and doing too little. *Wigglesworth.*
4. A lapse; fault; dereliction. [R.] *Johnson.*
5. (*Com.*) Suspension of payment; insolvency; bankruptcy. *Simmonds.*

SYZ.—See **BANKRUPTCY**, **IMPERFECTION**.

FÄIN (fain), *a.* [M. Goth. *faihan*; A. S. *fægen*; Sw. *fägnä*.]
1. Glad; pleased; delighted; rejoiced.

No man alive so *fain* as I. *Shak.*
2. Glad to do a thing, under certain circumstances, rather than do worse.

The learned Castilio was *fain* to make trenchers at Basil, to keep himself from starving. *Locke.*
3. Fond; desirous; ambitious. [R.]

Yes, man and birds are *fain* of climbing high. *Shak.*
FÄIN, *ad.* Gladly; very desirously.

Fain would I something say—yet to what end? *Milton.*

† **FÄIN**, *v. n.* To wish; to desire fondly. *Spenser.*

FÄINT, *v. n.* [Past participle of the A. S. *fynigean*, to become musty, to decay. *Horne* *Voices*. *Richardson.*—Fr. *fauir*, to fade, to wither. *Minshew.* *Skinner.*—Ir. *fainn*, weak; Fr. *fainnant*, sluggish.—Gael. *fann*, faint; M. *faiynt*.]
1. FAINTED; *p. p.* FAINTING, FAINTED.
1. To pass away quickly; to vanish.

Glided clouds, while we gaze upon them, *faint* before the eye, and decay into confusion. *Pope.*

2. To lose the animal functions, and become motionless and senseless; to swoon.

Thet young women and young men *fainted* for thirst, and fell down. *Judith* vii. 22.

3. To grow weak; to lose strength or power; to become enfeebled.

All the land of Canaan *fainted* by reason of famine. *Gen.* xiv. 28.

4. To sink into dejection or depression; to decline in courage or zeal.

Men ought always to pray, and not to *faint*. *Luke* xviii. 1.

FÄINT, *v. a.* To depress; to enfeeble.

To think what follows *faints* me. *Shak.*

FÄINT, *a.* 1. Wanting strength, vigor, or spirit; languid; drooping; weak; feeble; inclined to swoon.

Esau came from the field, and he was *faint*. *Gen.* xxv. 29.
2. Not bright; not vivid; dull.

The blue, compared with these, is a *faint* and dark color, and the indigo and violet are much darker and *fainter*. *Newton.*

3. Weak; feeble, as sound. "The sound grew *fainter* and *fainter*." *Boyle.*

4. Timorous; fearful; not vigorous; unmanly. "The *faint* prosecution of the war." *Davies.*

Faint heart never won fair lady. *Old Proverb.*
5. Dejected; depressed; cast down.

The whole head is sick, and the whole heart is *faint*. *Isa.* i. 5.
Syn.—*Faint* is less than *languid*. *Faint* heart; weak effort, voice; *faint* or *feeble* resistance; *languid* feeling.—*Faintness* is more transient than *languor*.

FÄINT'DRAW, *v. a.* To delineate lightly. *Savage.*

FÄINT'HEART-ED (faint'härt-ed), *a.* Cowardly; timid; lacking courage.

Fear not, neither be *faint-hearted*. *Isa.* vii. 4.
FÄINT'HEART-ED-LY, *ad.* Timorously; in a cowardly manner. *Sherwood.*

FÄINT'HEART-ED-NESS, *n.* Cowardice; timorousness; fear. *Arnway.*

FÄINT'ING, *n.* A swoon; loss of animal motion. Hence *faintings*, swoonings of despair. *Milton.*

FÄINT'ING, *p. a.* Swooning; growing faint.

FÄINT'ISH, *a.* Somewhat faint. *Search.*

FÄINT'ISH-NESS, *n.* The state of being faintish. A certain degree of heat lengthens and relaxes the fibres, whence proceeds the sensation of *faintness* and debility on a hot day. *Arbuthnot.*

FÄINT'LING, *a.* Timorous; feeble-minded. "A *faintling*, silly creature." [R.] *Arbuthnot.*

FÄINT'LY, *ad.* With faintness; feebly; languidly; timorously. *Walsh.*

FÄINT'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being faint; temporary loss of animal motion; languor.

As she was speaking, she fell down for *faintness*. *Isid.* xv. 15.
2. Want of energy or perseverance.

Unsoundness of counsels, or *faintness* in following and effecting the same. *Spenser.*
3. Want of brightness or vividness; as, "Faintness of coloring in a painting."

4. Feebleness or weakness, as of sound.
5. Lack of confidence or of courage; dejection; depression; timorousness; irresolution.

I will send a *faintness* into their hearts. *Lerc.* xxvi. 38.

FÄINTS, *n. pl.* An impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whiskey;—the former being called the *strong*, and the latter the *weak*, faints, and both being much impregnated with fetid essential oil. *Ure.*

FÄINT'Y, *a.* Weak; languid; faint. *Dryden.*
"Provincial; much used in the west of England." *Walker.*

FÄIR (fär), *a.* [A. S. *fæger*, or *fægr*; Dan. *fager*; Sw. *fager*; Icel. *fagr*.]
1. Free from speck, spot, or blemish; spotless. "Fair water." *Bacon.* "A fair, white, linen cloth." *Rubric.*

2. White; clear; as, "A fair complexion."
3. Pleading to the eye or the mind; beautiful; handsome; comely.

A fair olive-tree in a pleasant field. *Eccles.* xxi. 14.
Thou art a fair woman to look upon. *Gen.* xii. 11.

"Fair seems, in the common acceptance, to be restrained, when applied to women, to the beauty of the face." *Johnson.*

4. Pleasant; not cloudy; clear.
Fair weather cometh out of the north. *Job* xxxvii. 2.

5. Favorable; prosperous; as, "A fair wind."
6. Promising; affording reasonable ground of hope; likely.

Yoursself, renowned prince, stood as fair
As any comer I have looked on yet. *Shak.*

7. Plain; obvious; distinct; well-defined; unobstructed.

Close by my side she sat, and fair in sight. *Dryden.*

8. Practising no fraudulent or insidious arts; frank; open; candid; ingenuous.

The rogue and fool by fits is fair and wise. *Pope.*

9. Peaceful; not foul; not effected by insidious or by violent means.

He passed the rest of his age in his own native country, and died a fair and natural death. *Temple.*

10. Just; equitable; reasonable; deserved; merited; condign.

His doom is fair,
That dust I am, and shall to dust return. *Milton.*

11. Honorable; honest; not base or unworthy. "Fair words and good counsel." *L'Estrange.*

For to reduce her by main force
Is now in vain; by fair means, worse. *Hudibras.*

12. Legible; plain; as, "A fair handwriting."

13. Pretty good; somewhat above mediocrity; more than middling. *Roget.*

Syn.—A fair skin approaches to white; a clear skin is free from spots. A fair or white complexion; a fair, handsome, or beautiful lady; fair weather; clear sky.—A fair statement is one that is just to all parties concerned; a clear statement is easily understood. A fair or favorable prospect or situation; just recompense; reasonable demand or charge; equitable judgment; fair or liberal offer; candid remark.—A fair or moderately good business.—A fair or legible hand.—A fair tradesman and fair dealing are terms equivalent to an honest tradesman and honest dealing; though honesty is a stronger and more comprehensive term than fairness.—See **CANDID**, **CLEAR**.

FÄIR (fär), *ad.* 1. Frankly; ingenuously; com-
plaisantly.

Learn of flatterers to beware,
Then most pernicious when they speak too fair. *Dryden.*

2. In good standing. "To keep fair with the world." *Collier.*

3. Softly; gently; quietly; as, "To go fair and softly." *Locke.*

To bid fair, to promise well; to be likely.—Fair and square, properly; according to rule or propriety; noting a suitable position.

FÄIR, *n.* 1. A fair woman; a beauty.

The king, unable to conceal his pain,
Gazed on the fair who caused his care. *Dryden.*

2. † Fairness;—applied to persons or to things; beauty.

My dearyed fair
A sunny look of his would soon repair. *Shak.*

As the green meads, whose native outward fair
Breathes sweet perfumes into the neighboring air. *Marston.*

FÄIR, *n.* [L. *forum*, a market-place, or *feria*, a festival; It. *fiere*; Sp. *feria*; Fr. *foire*.—W. *ffair*.]
1. A meeting held at stated times in the year at particular places for purposes of traffic.

Fairs are common on the continent of Europe. *Ogilvie.*
In the United States fairs are almost unknown. They are recognized in Alabama and in North Carolina, where they are regulated by statute. *Bowyer.*

2. A sale of animals on a stated time; as, "A cattle fair"—an occasional sale of fancy articles for some charitable purpose. [U. S.]

FÄIR, *v. a.* To make fair or beautiful.

Fairing the foul with art's false borrowed face. *Shak.*
FÄIR-COM-PLÈX'IONED (-yund), *a.* Having a fair complexion. *Littleton.*

FÄIR'-FÄCED (-fäst), *a.* Having a fair face.

FÄIR'-HÄIRED, *a.* Having fair hair. *Clarke.*

FÄIR'-HÄND, *a.* Having a fair appearance. *Shak.*

† **FÄIR'HOOD** (fär'hüd), *n.* Beauty. *Fox's Martyrs.*

FÄIR'ING, *n.* A present purchased at a fair.

The various *fairings* of the country maid. *Gay.*

FÄIR'ISH, *a.* Reasonably fair. *Cotgrave.*

FÄIR'LEAD-ER, *n.* (*Naui.*) A strip of board or plank with holes in it, for running rigging to lead through;—also, a block or thimble used for the same purpose. *Dana.*

FÄIR'LY, *ad.* 1. In a fair manner; commodiously; conveniently; advantageously.

Within a trading town they long abide,
Full fairly situate on a haven's side. *Dryden.*

2. Honestly; justly; equitably; without shift or fraud. "Causes fairly pleaded." *Bacon.*

3. Candidly; ingenuously.

As I interpret fairly your design,
So look not with severer eyes on mine. *Dryden.*

4. Without blots or blemishes; legibly; plainly; neatly.

Here is the indictment of the good Lord Hastings,
Which in a set hand fairly is engrossed. *Shak.*

5. Completely; without any deficiency.

Let them say, 'tis grossly done; so it be fairly done, no matter. *Shak.*

6. Softly; gently; quietly; without noise.

But there she comes: I fairly step aside,
And hearken, if I may, her business here. *Milton.*

FÄIR'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being fair; freedom from specks, spots, or blemishes; whiteness; clearness. "The fairness of the skin." *Montagu.*

2. Beauty; comeliness; elegance. "That . . . made her fairness much the fairer." *Sidney.*

3. Pleasantness; clearness; as, "Fairness of weather." *Barret.*

4. Candor; ingenuousness; honesty; honorableness; equity.

There may be somewhat of wisdom, but little of goodness or fairness in this conduct. *Aitken.*

5. Neatness; legibility; plainness; as, "The fairness of a manuscript."

FÄIR'-ONE (fär'wün), *n.* A fair woman; a handsome female; a beauty. *Pope.*

FÄIR'-PLAY, *n.* Equitable conduct; just or liberal action; justice. "According to the fair-play of the world." *Shak.*

FÄIR'-SEEM-ING, *a.* Appearing fair. *Clarke.*

FÄIR'-SPÖ-KEN (fär'spö-kn), *a.* Speaking fairly; bland and civil in address. "Arius, a marvellous fair-spoken man." *Hooker.*

FAIR'-WAY, n. The mid passage in a short channel; the navigable part of a river. *Simmonds.*

FAIR'-WEATH-ER, a. Noting what exists, or is done, in pleasant weather, or with little inconvenience. *Pope.*

FAIR'Y (fär'e), *n.* [Low L. *fato, fatare*, to enchant, from L. *fatum*, fate; It. *fata*; Sp. *hada*; Fr. *fée*] (*Myth.*)

1. † Illusion; enchantment. *Gower.*

2. † The land of illusions, or of the fays; fairy-land. *Chaucer.*

3. † The people of fairy-land. *Drayton.*

4. An imaginary diminutive being, in human shape, formerly supposed to possess certain powers over mankind, which were often exercised for mischief, but in general with more of humor than malignity; a fay; an elf.

“During the sixteenth century, this word was used to signify the fays of romance, or human beings endowed with powers beyond those allotted to men.” *Keightley.*

Shakespeare uses *fairy* once in the sense of an enchantress. — See *Antony & Cleopatra*, act. iv. scene 3.

“Like every other word in extensive use, whose derivation is not historically certain, the word *fairy* has obtained various and opposite etymons. Meville Cassaubon, and those who, like him, deduce every thing from a classic source, however unlikely, — derive *fairy* from *φῆρ*, a Homeric name of the Centaurs; or think that *fée*, whence *fairy*, is the last syllable of *nymphæ*. Sir W. Ouseley derives it from the Hebrew *peér*, to adorn; Skinner, from the A. S. *faran*, to fare, to go; others, from *fares*, companions, or think that *fairy-folk* is *quan fair-folk*. But no theory is so plausible, or is supported by such names, as that which deduces the English *fairy* from the Persian *peri*. It is said that the paynim foe, whom the warriors of the cross encountered in Palestine, spoke only Arabic, the alphabet of which language, it is well known, possesses no *p*, and therefore organically substitutes an *f* in such foreign words as contain the former letter; consequently, *peri* became, in the mouth of an Arab, *feri*, whence the crusaders and pilgrims, who carried back to Europe the marvellous tales of Asia, introduced into the West the Arabo-Persian word *fairy*. All that is wanting to this very plausible theory is something like proof. — Leaving, then, these sports of fancy, we will discuss the true origin of the words used in the Romance languages to express the being which we name *fairy*. These are, Fr. *fée*, *fee*; Provencal, *fada*; Sp. *hada*; It. *fata*. In the middle ages, there was in use a Latin verb, *fatere*, derived from *fatum* or *fata*, and signifying to *enchant*. This verb was adopted by the Italian, Provencal, and Spanish languages: in French it became, according to the analogy of that tongue, *faer*, *fier*. From this verb the French made a substantive, *faerie*, *fierie*, illusion, enchantment, the meaning of which was afterwards extended, particularly after it had been adopted into the English language.” *Keightley.*

FAIR'Y, a. 1. Relating, or belonging, to fairies. “Fairy valleys.” *Collins.*

2. Given by fairies. “Fairy gold.” *Shak.*

Fairy ring, or *circle*, a circular piece of ground in the fields, encompassed with a border of greener and fresher grass than that of the centre, formerly supposed to have been occasioned by the midnight dances of the fairies. *Craig.*

FAIR'Y-LÄND, n. (*Myth.*) The imaginary land of the fairies. *Chambers.*

FAIR'Y-LIKE, a. Imitating the practice or manner of fairies. *Shak.*

FAIR'Y-STÖNE, n. A stone found in gravel pits; a name sometimes given to the fossil remains of the *echinus*, &c. *Craig.*

† **FÄI'SI-BLE, a.** Feasible. *Bp. Hall.*

FÄITH (fäth), *n.* [A. S. *fagth*, he covenanteth or engageth, the third person sing., pres. ind. act., of *fagan*, to join, to covenant, to engage. *Tooke*. — L. *fides*; It. *fede*; Sp. *fe*; Fr. *foi*. *Skinner*. *Johnson*.]

1. Fidelity; faithfulness; truthfulness; truth; constancy. “The faith of God.” *Rom. iii. 3.*

The word *faith* always contains in it the notion of faithfulness or fidelity. *Clarke.*

My other self, the partner of my life.

Whose falling, while her faith to me remains,

I should conceal. *Milton.*

2. A voluntary assent of the understanding, founded on authority, to a system or series of propositions, and not to one insulated fact.

Faith is generally of a practical nature. *Whately.*

3. The doctrines or tenets believed; a system of doctrines or religious truth; creed.

One Lord, one faith, one baptism. *Ephes. iv. 5.*

4. Word of honor; promise; engagement.

I have been forsworn

In breaking faith with Julia, whom I loved. *Shak.*

5. (*Theol.*) Trust in God, accompanied with belief in revelation; trust in Christ as a Saviour.

Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. *Heb. xi. 1.*

Faith is that conviction upon the mind of the truth of the promises and threatenings of God made known in the gospel, of the certain reality of the rewards and punishments of the life to come, which enables a man, in opposition to all the temptations of a corrupt world, to obey God, in expectation of an invisible reward hereafter. *Dr. S. Clarke.*

Faith is sometimes used, in conversation, interjectionally, to signify on my faith, in truth, verily. “Faith, like enough.” *Beau. & Fl.*

Or do the prints or papers lie?

Faith, sir, you know as much as I. *Swif.*

Syn. — See **BELIEF**.

FÄITH'-BRÄCH, n. Breach of fidelity. *Shak.*

† **FÄITHED** (fäth), *a.* Honest; sincere; true.

Thou bastard! would the reposal

Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee

Make thy words *fäithed*? *Shak.*

FÄITH'FÜL, a. 1. Having faith, or fidelity; firmly adhering to profession, promise, duty, or truth; trusty; upright; constant; loyal; true.

A faithful, not a ceremonious friend. *Marmion, 1630.*

Let us give a faithful pledge to the people that we honor indeed the crown, but that we belong to them. *Burke.*

2. That may confidently be relied on; worthy of belief.

It is a faithful saying, For if we be dead with him, we shall also live with him. *2 Tim. ii. 11.*

3. (*Theol.*) Firm in religious belief and duty.

Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. *Rev. ii. 10.*

Syn. — *Faithful*, full of faith or fidelity, relates to the principle; *trusty*, fit or worthy to be trusted, respects not only the principle, but other qualities. *Faithful* to engagements; a *trusty* servant; a *loyal* subject; an *upright* citizen; a *true* or *constant* friend.

FÄITH'FÜL-LY, ad. In a faithful manner; with good faith. *South.*

FÄITH'FÜL-NÄSS, n. The quality of being faithful; fidelity; constancy; truth. “Thy *fäithfulness* is unto all generations.” *Ps. cxiv. 90.*

FÄITH'LESS, a. 1. Destitute of faith, or truthfulness; perfidious; treacherous; false; not true to duty, profession, promise, or allegiance.

Abdiel, faithful found,

Among the *fäithless*, faithful only he. *Milton.*

2. Unbelieving; — particularly without a cordial belief in the revealed truths of Christianity. “A *fäithless* Jew.” *Shak.*

Be not *fäithless*, but believing. *John xx. 21.*

Syn. — See **FAITHLESSNESS**.

FÄITH'LESS-LY, ad. In a faithless manner; perfidiously. *Byrne.*

FÄITH'LESS-NÄSS, n. 1. The quality of being faithless; perfidy; treachery.

Sharp are the pangs that follow *fäithlessness*. *Edwards.*

2. Unbelief as to revealed religion. *Johnson.*

Syn. — *Fäithlessness* is a breach of faith; *unfaithfulness*, a want of fidelity; *treachery* and *perfidy* imply a breach of fidelity and the betraying of confidence. A *fäithless* friend acts contrary to faith or fidelity; an *unfaithful* one fails to perform his duty; a *treacherous* one betrays the confidence reposed in him; a *perfidious* one draws from his friend secrets in order to effect his ruin.

FÄITH'WOR-THI-NÄSS (fäth'wür-thē-nēs), *n.* Trustworthiness. *Qu. Rev.*

† **FÄI'TÖUR** (fä'tör), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *fäitour*.] A scoundrel; a rascal. *Spenser.*

FÄKE, n. [A. S. *fagan*, to join.] (*Naut.*) One of the turns, circles, or windings of a cable or hawser, as it lies disposed in the coil; a single turn or coil. *Mar. Dict.*

FÄ-KIR', or FÄ'KIR (fä'kir, P. Sm. *Wb.*; fä'ker, Ja.; fä-kär, K.), *n.* [Arab., *poor*.] A sort of dervis or Mahometan monk in some Eastern countries; — written also *fäquir*.

FÄL-CÄDE', n. [Fr., from L. *fäls, falsus*, a sickle.] (*Man.*) A kind of curvet; a quick curvet.

“A horse is said to make *fälcades* when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets.” *Furrier's Dict.*

FÄL'CÄTE, a. [L. *fälcatus*; *fäls, falsus*, a sickle; It. *fälcato*; Sp. *fälcado*.]

1. (*Bot.*) Bent like a sickle; *fälcated*. *Booth.*

2. (*Zool.*) Noting a part curved, with the apex acute. *Brande.*

FÄL'CÄT-ED, a. 1. Hooked; bent like a sickle. 2. (*Astron.*) Applied to the moon when she appears horned, which happens when she is in her first (b) and fourth (c) quarters. *Brande.*

FÄL'CÄTION, n. The state of being *fälcate*; crookedness. *Derham.*

FÄL'CÄ-TÖR, n. One who cuts with a hook or bill. *Blount.*

FÄL'CHION (fä'chun or fä'shun) [fä'chun, S. W. J. Sm.; fä'shun, F. Ja. K.; fä'che-un, P.; fä'chan, Wb.], *n.* [L. *fäls, falsus*, a sickle or scythe; It. *fälcione*, a falchion; Sp. *fälee*; Fr. *fäuchion*.] A broad sword with a slightly curved point.

He flung his *fäuchion* from his side, and in the dust sat down. *Hemans.*

FÄL'CID'I-AN, a. (*Law.*) Noting a law proposed by Falcidius, a Roman tribune, which gave to fathers of families the power of bequeathing three fourths of their property, but deprived them of the power to give away the other fourth, which was to descend to the heir. *Bouvier.*

FÄL'CI-FÖRM, a. [L. *fäls, falsus*, a sickle or scythe, and *forma*, form.] (*Anat. & Bot.*) Having the form of a sickle or scythe. *Hamilton.*

FÄL'CÖ, n. [L.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of rapacious birds; the falcon. *Eng. Cyc.*

FÄL'CON (fäw'kn) [fäw'kn, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; fä'kn, P. K.; fä'kon, Wb.], *n.* [L. *fälcio*; — so called from its hooked talons and beak; *fäls, falsus*, a sickle; It. *fälcione*; Sp. *fälcón*; Fr. *fäucón*.]

1. (*Ornith.*) An accipitrine bird of the family *Falconidae*; — particularly of the sub-family *Falconinae*, characterized by the beak, which is curved from the base and has on the margin one or two strong teeth on each side; a hawk. *Baird.*

2. A name formerly applied to a large cannon which carried a shot weighing 750 pounds. *Harris.*



Falcon.

FÄL'CON-ER (fäw'kn-er), *n.* [Fr. *fäuconnier*.] One who sports with or trains falcons. *Shak.*

FÄL'CO-NÄT, or FÄL'CO-NÄT (fä'ko-nät, Ja. Sm. R.; fä'ko-nät, S. W. J. F. K.), *n.* [Fr. *fäuconneur*.] (*Ant.*) A little falcon; the smallest piece of ancient ordnance. *Knolles.*

FÄL'CON-GÄN'TLE (fäw'kn-jän'tl), *n.* A species of hawk; — a name applied to the female and the young of the goshawk. *Eng. Cyc.*

FÄL'CÖN'I-DÄE, n. pl. [L. *fälcio*, a falcon.] (*Ornith.*) A family of birds of the order *Accipitres*, including the sub-families *Polyborinae*, *Buteoninae*, *Aquilinae*, *Falconinae*, *Milvinae*, *Accipitrinae*, and *Circinae*; falcons. *Gray.*

FÄL'CO-NÄ'NÄE, n. pl. (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Accipitres* and family *Falconidae*; falcons. *Gray.*

FÄL'CO-NÄNE, a. (*Ornith.*) Noting a sub-family of accipitrine birds, having the falco or hawk for its proper type. *Brande.*



Falco peregrinus.

FÄL'CON-RY (fäw'kn-rē), *n.* [It. *fälconeria*; Sp. *fälconeria*; Fr. *fäuconnerie*; L. *fälcio*, a hawk.] The art of taking birds by means of falcons or other birds of prey, trained for the purpose; hawking. In the 12th century it was the favorite sport of nobles and knights throughout Europe. *Brande.*

FÄL'CU-LÄ, n. [L., a small sickle; *fäls, falsus*, a sickle.] (*Zool.*) A compressed, elongate, curved, and sharp-pointed claw. *Brande.*

FÄLD'ÄGE, n. [Low L. *fäldagium*; *fälda*, a fold. — A. S. *fälcra*, or *föld*, a fold.] (*Old Eng. Law.*) An ancient privilege in England of setting up folds for sheep in any fields within the manor of a lord for the purpose of manuring the ground; foldage. *Burill.*

FÄLD'FÄE, n. (*Law.*) A rent or composition paid by tenants for foldage. *Batley.*

† **FÄLD'ING, n.** A kind of coarse cloth. “A gown of *fälding*.” *Chaucer.*

FÁLDIS-TQ-RY, n. [See FALDSTOOL.] The seat or throne of a bishop within the chancel. *Hook.*

FÁLD-STOOL, n. [A. S. *fald*, a fold, and *stol*, a stool.—Mid. L. *faldistorium*; It. & Sp. *faldistorio*; Old Fr. *faudesteuil*; Fr. *fauteuil*.]

1. A portable folding-seat, similar to a camp-stool; a folding chair. *Fairholt.*

2. A folding-stool or desk, provided with a cushion, for a person to kneel on during the performance of certain acts of devotion. *Ogilvie.*

3. The chair of a bishop, enclosed by the railing of the altar. *Johnson.*

4. A kind of stool for the kings of England to kneel on at their coronation. *Johnson.*

5. A small desk, at which, in cathedrals, churches, &c., the litany is enjoined to be sung or said. *Hook.*

FA-LÉR'NI-AN, a. (Geog.) Relating to Falernus, a mountain in Campania, in Italy, formerly noted for its wine. *Francis.*

FA-LÉR'NI-AN, n. Wine made from the grapes of Mount Falernus, in Italy. *Clarke.*

FÁLL, v. n. [A. S. *feallan*; Dut. *vallen*; Ger. *fallen*; Dan. *falde*; Sw. *falla*.] [*i.* FELL; *pp.* FALLING, FALLEN.]

1. To drop from a higher to a lower place by the mere force of gravity. "As the leaf *falleth* off from the vine." *Isa. xxxiv. 4.*

2. To drop from an upright to a flat or prostrate position.

Let him that . . . standeth take heed lest he *fall*. *1 Cor. x. 12.*

3. To sink in death; to die; to perish. *Dryden.*
A thousand shall *fall* at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand. *Ps. xci. 7.*

4. To sink; to become lowered.

The barometer began to *fall* with appalling rapidity. *Arnot.*
If the fine weather has been of long duration, the mercury may fall for two or three days before any perceptible change takes place. *Brande.*

5. To empty; to pass at the outlet; to flow out at the mouth; to disembogue. "The Loire, and the rivers that *fall* into it." *Arbutnot.*

6. To depart from innocence, truth, duty, or faith; to sin; to err; to transgress; to lapse.

Labor to enter into that rest, lest any man *fall* after the same example of unbelief. *Heb. iv. 11.*

Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition:

By that sin *fell* the angels. *Shak.*

7. To sink into a lower or worse condition.

A poor, weak woman, *fallen* from favor. *Shak.*

8. To decrease; to become less. "A good leg will *fall*." *Shak.* "Rents will *fall*." *Locke.*

The *fall* to two ounces in the first Punic war. *Arbutnot.*

The greatness of an estate in bulk and territory doth *fall* under measure. *Bacon.*

9. To assume an air of discontent or dejection.

I have observed of late thy looks are *fallen*. *Addison.*

10. To become; as, "To *fall* sick"; "To *fall* asleep"; "To *fall* in love."

These expressions are idiomatic, the verb in each case denoting entrance into a new state, as by the act of *falling*.

11. To happen; to befall; to come to pass; to be. [Properly, to *fall* out.]

If the worst *fall* that ever *fell*, I hope I shall make shift to go without him. *Shak.*

12. To end; to terminate; to issue; to turn out; to prove in the result. "As the matter *falls*." [Properly, to *fall* out.] *Shak.*

Sit still, my daughter, until thou know how the matter will *fall*. *Ruth iii. 18.*

13. To come into one's possession;—with to, on, or upon.

All the lands which *fall* to her majesty. *Spenser.*

Preferment *falls* on him that cuts him off. *Shak.*

The sovereignty will *fall* upon Macbeth. *Shak.*

14. To be uttered carelessly, or as if by chance.

Some expressions *fall* from him not very favorable to the people of Ireland. *Swift.*

"*Fall*, with prepositions subjoined, has various metaphorical and consequential usages, the force or import of which must be collected from the context." *Richardson.*

To *fall aboard* of, (*Naut.*) to strike against; to run foul of; to come in collision;—used of one vessel running against another, whether by design or accident.

Mar. Dict.—To *fall astern*, (*Naut.*) to be driven back; to retreat with the stern foremost;—to be outstripped or left behind by another vessel. *Mar. Dict.*—To *fall away*, to grow lean; to become thinner. "In a Lent diet, people commonly *fall away*." *Arbutnot.*—To depart from innocence, truth, faith, allegiance, or duty. "These, for a while, believe, and, in time of temptation, *fall away*." *Luke viii. 13.*—To be lost; to fade; to perish.—To *fall back*, to recede; to retreat;

as, "To *fall back* from a promise."—To *fall calm*, (*Naut.*) to cease blowing; to become calm. *Mar. Dict.*

—To *fall down*, (*Naut.*) to sail or float down a river with the current or tide. *Mar. Dict.*—To *fall foul*, to assault; to attack. *Addison.*—To *fall from*, to depart from adherence; to revolt.—To *fall home*, (*Naut.*) to curve inwards, as the timbers or sides of a ship.—To *fall in*, to meet; to concur. "Objections *fall in* here." *Woodward.*—To *fall in*, to subside;—(*Mil.*) to come into line; to form in ranks. *Burns.*—To *fall in with*, to coincide; to agree with. "Your own notion of dignity *falls in with* mine of substance." *Waterland.*—To *fall out*, to yield to. "You will find it difficult to persuade learned men to *fall in with* your projects." *Addison.*—(*Naut.*) To *fall out*, to separate from. "Languages need recruits to supply the place of those words that are continually *falling off* through disuse." *Felton.*—To *fall on*, or upon, to rush at or upon; to attack; to assault. "They *fell on*; I made good my place." *Shak.*—To *fall over*, to desert. "And dost thou now *fall over* to my foes?" *Shak.*—To *fall out*, to happen; to befall. "It so *fell out* that certain players were on the way: of these we told him." *Shak.*—To *fall over*, to disagree. "How *fell* you out?" *Shak.*—To *fall short*, to fail; to be deficient. *Waller.*—To *fall to*, to begin; to set about; to apply one's self to. "They *fell* to raising money." *Clarendon.*—To *fall to*, to submit to. "He that goeth out, and *fall*eth to the Chaldeans that besiege you, he shall live." *Jer. xxi. 9.*—To *fall under*, to be ranged with; to be reckoned with. "The Georgics *fall under* that class of poetry which consists in giving plain directions to the reader." *Addison.*—To *fall subject* to, to become the subject of. "The effects of heat will be such as will scarce *fall under* the conceit of man." *Bacon.*

"*Fall* is one of those general words of which it is very difficult to ascertain or detail the full signification. It retains in most of its senses some part of its primitive meaning, and implies, either literally or figuratively, descent, violence, or suddenness. In many of its senses it is opposed to *rise*; but in others, it has no counterpart or correlative." *Johnson.*

FÁLL, v. a. 1. To drop; to let fall. [*R.*]

And as she *fell*, her mantle she did *fall*. *Shak.*

2. To sink; to depress; to abase. "To raise or *fall* his voice." *Bacon.*

3. To diminish; to lessen; to decrease.

You *fall* the price of your native commodities. *Locke.*

4. To yearn; to bring forth. *Shak.*

Often improperly used for *fell* in the U. S.; and it is so used in some parts of England; as, "To *fall* a tree," instead of, "To *fell* a tree." *Forby.*

FÁLL, n. 1. The act of falling; the act of dropping from a higher to a lower place by the mere force of gravity;—the natural motion of bodies towards the centre of the earth.

High o'er their heads a mouldering rock is placed, That promises a *fall*, and shakes at every blast. *Dryden.*

2. The act of dropping from an erect to a flat or prostrate position; a tumble. "A *fall* in wrestling." *Dryden.*

My son, coming into his marriage-chamber, happened to have a *fall*, and died. *Edm. x. 48.*

3. A rapid descent of water down a steep place; a cascade; a cataract.

These *falls* [of the Missouri], next to those of Niagara, are regarded as the grandest in North America. *J. Thomas.*

4. The distance or space through which any thing, as water, descends; as, "There is a *fall* at the mill of ten feet."

5. Destruction; overthrow; death.

Whom I myself struck down. *Shak.*

6. The act of sinking or becoming lower.

A sudden *fall* of the barometer in the spring or autumn indicates wind. *Brande.*

7. Discharge; disembovement, as of a river or other stream. "The *fall* of the Po into the gulf [of Venice]." *Addison.*

8. Downfall; degradation; declension from eminence; loss of greatness or power; deposition from a high station or rank; ruin.

Mark but my *fall*, and that that ruined me. *Shak.*

9. Declension from goodness or innocence; departure from faith or duty; transgression; apostasy;—particularly, the loss of their first estate by the progenitors of the human race.

This revolt of thine is like another *fall* of man. *Shak.*

10. Decrease; diminution; decline. "The effect the *fall* of interest hath." *Milton.*

11. Cadence; declination of sound; a sinking or descent, as of the voice; close.

That strain again; it had a dying *fall*. *Shak.*

At every *fall* smoothing the raven down
Of darkness all it smiled. *Milton.*

12. Chance; hap; accident; fortune; lot.

"Whatever *fall* may *fall*." *Shak.*

13. Declivity; descent; descension. *Bacon.*

14. The act of felling or cutting down. "The *fall* of timber." *Johnson.*

15. A part of female dress; a kind of veil.

Which gown? what *fall*? what tire? *B. Jonson.*

16. (Scotch Land Measure.) Six ells, or the fortieth part of a rood. *Craig.*

17. A trap for animals. *Simmonds.*

18. The season when the leaves fall from the trees; the fall of the leaf; autumn.

What crowds of patients the town-doctor kills,
Or how, last *fall*, he raised the weekly bills. *Dryden.*

A honey tongue, a heart of gall,
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's *fall*. *Raleigh.*

Yet we have lost, I am told, fifteen hundred persons this *fall*. *W. Penn, 1688.*

In North America, the season in which this [the fall of the leaf] takes place derives its name from that circumstance, and, instead of autumn, is universally called *fall*. *Rees' Cyc.*

The use of *fall* in the sense of autumn, though now very common in the United States, is comparatively rare, or regarded as provincial, in England.

19. (*Naut.*) That part to which the power is applied in hoisting. *Dana.*

Syn.—See RUIN.

FÁLL-LÁ'CIOUS (fál-lá'sh'us), a. [*L.* *fallaciosus*, or *fallax*; *fall*, to deceive; It. *fallace*; Sp. *falaz*; Fr. *fallacieux*.] Producing mistake or error; false; deceitful; misleading; disappointing; delusive;—never used of persons, but of things.

"This *fallacious* idea of liberty." *Burke.*

False philosophy inspires *fallacious* hopes. *Milton.*

Syn.—*Fallacious* hopes; *deceitful* person or conduct; *deceptive* or *delusive* appearance; *sophistical* argument; *fraudulent* practice.

FÁLL-LÁ'CIOUS-LY (fál-lá'sh'us-ly), ad. In a fallacious manner; delusively.

FÁLL-LÁ'CIOUS-NESS, n. The quality of being fallacious; tendency to deceive or mislead; delusiveness; deceitfulness; fallacy. "The *fallaciousness* of such thermoscopes." *Boyle.*

FÁLL-LÁ-CY, n. [*L.* *fallacia*; *fall*, to deceive; It. *fallacia*; Sp. *falacia*; Fr. *fallace*.]

1. The quality of being fallacious; a deceptive or false appearance; deceit; deception.

Until I know this sure uncertainty,
I'll entertain the favored *fallacy*. *Shak.*

2. (*Logic.*) A sophism; logical artifice; deceitful argument; an argument which pretends to be decisive of the matter at issue, while it really is not.

His principal and most general *fallacy* is his making essence and person to signify the same. *Waterland.*

FÁLL-LÁ-X, n. [*L.*] Cavillation. *Bacon.*

FÁLL-BÓARD, n. The wooden drop-shutter of a window that is not glazed. *Simmonds.*

FÁLL'EN (fál'in), p. from *fall*.—See *FALL*.

FÁLL'EN-CY, n. [*L.* *fall*, *fallens*, to deceive.] Mistake; error. "Two *fallencies*." *Bp. Taylor.*

FÁLL'ER, n. One who falls. *Johnson.*

FÁLL-LI-BIL'I-TY, n. [*It.* *fallibilità*; Sp. *fallibilidad*.] The state of being fallible; frailty; liability to error; uncertainty.

There is a great deal of *fallibility* in the testimony of men. *Watts.*

FÁLL-LI-BLE, a. [*L.* *fall*, to deceive; It. *fallibile*; Sp. *fallible*; Fr. *fallible*.] That may fail or err; liable to error; frail; uncertain; imperfect.

Do not falsify your resolution with hopes that are *fallible*. *Shak.*

FÁLL-LI-BLY, ad. In a fallible manner. *Hulst.*

FÁLL'ING, n. 1. That which falls; a dropping; declension; fall. *Dryden.*

2. An indenting or indentation; a hollow; a depression. "The several prominences or *fallings* in of the features." *Addison.*

FÁLL'ING-SICK'NESS, n. The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient is suddenly deprived of his senses, and falls down.

It is very like he hath the *falling-sickness*. *Shak.*

No, Cassar hath it not; but you, and I.
And honest Cassar, we have the *falling-sickness*. *Shak.*

FÁLL'ING-SLÜICE, n. A kind of flood-gate. *Buchanan.*

FÁLL'ING-STÁR, n. (*Meteor.*) A shooting star; a kind of meteor. *London Ency.*

FÁLL'ING-STÖNE, n. A stone that falls from the atmosphere; an aerolite; a meteorite. *Ency.*

FAMED (fám), *p. a.* Celebrated; much talked of. Why, art thou famed for any valor? *Beau. & Fl.*

FAME'LESS, *a.* Without fame. *Beau. & Fl.*

FAM'IL'AR (fá-míl'yár), *a.* [*L. familiaris*; *família*, a family; *It. famigliare*; *Sp. familiar*; *Fr. familier*.]

1. Relating to a family; domestic. *Johnson.*
2. Well acquainted; habituated by custom; conversant; intimate.

Familiar now with grief your tears refrain. *Pope.*

3. Not formal or reserved; easy in manners or conversation; unceremonious; free; frank; social; affable; courteous; polite; civil.

Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar. *Shak.*

4. Well known; known by frequent or habitual use.

Things acquainted and familiar to us. *Shak.*

5. Too nearly acquainted.

In such familiar sort to have spoken unto her. *Sidney.*
Familiar spirit, a demon supposed to be near, and to attend at call. "Mannaseh dealt with a familiar spirit." *2 Kings xxi. 6.*

Syn. — See ACQUAINTANCE, SOCIAL.

FAM'IL'AR (fá-míl'yár), *n.* 1. An intimate; one long acquainted.

The king is a noble gentleman, and my familiar. *Shak.*

2. A demon supposed to attend at call.

Dost thou know that spirit? 'Tis a grave familiar. *Ford.*

3. An officer of the Inquisition whose business it was to apprehend the accused; — so called because they were deemed to form a part of the family of the chief inquisitor. *Eden.*

FAM'IL'AR'ITY (fá-míl-yár'í-tē), *n.* [*L. familiaritas*; *It. familiarità*; *Sp. familiaridad*; *Fr. familiarité*.]

1. The state of being familiar; intimacy; close acquaintance.

Their mutual friends exhorted them to renew their old love and familiarity. *Hall.*

2. Easiness of conversation or intercourse; affability; courteousness; politeness; civility; complaisance; urbanity.

I have discovered that a famed familiarity in great ones is a note of certain usurpation on the less. For great and popular men feign themselves to be servants to others, to make those slaves to them. *B. Johnson.*

Syn. — See ACQUAINTANCE, INTIMACY.

FAM'IL'AR'IZE (fá-míl'yár-íz), *v. a.* [*i. FAMILIARIZED*; *pp. FAMILIARIZING, FAMILIARIZED*.] To make familiar or well known; to accustom; to habituate.

Being familiarized to it, men are not shocked at it. *Butler.*

FAM'IL'AR-LY, *ad.* In a familiar manner.

FAM'IL'AR-Y, *a.* [*L. familiaris*.] Pertaining to a family; domestic. *Milton.*

FAM'IL'ISM, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) The principles or tenets of Familists. *Bp. Hall.*

FAM'IL'IST, *n.* 1. (*Ecol. Hist.*) One of the sect called the *Family of Love*, which appeared in Holland about the year 1555, and derived its origin from one Henry Nicholas, of Leyden, who taught that the essence of religion consisted in the feeling of divine love. *Eden.*

2. A master of a family. "If you will needs be a familist and marry." *Osborn.*

FAM'IL'IST'IC, *a.* Relating to the religious sect called *Familists*, or to their principles. *Douglass.*

FAM'ILLE. [*Fr.*] See *EN FAMILLE*. *Swift.*

FAM'IL-Y, *n.* [*L. familia*, the whole of the slaves in a household; *famulus*, a slave: — *It. famiglia*, a family; *Sp. familia*; *Fr. famille*.]

1. Persons collectively who live together in a house or under one head; household.

God setteth the solitary in families. *Ps. lxxviii. 6.*

2. Those who are of the same lineage, or descend from one common progenitor; a lineage; a race, tribe, or clan; a house.

Moses, a man of the family of the Danites. *Judg. xiii. 2.*

3. A group of genera which are connected by common characters of structure; an order.

Orders or families (the two names are used for the same thing in botany) are groups of genera that resemble each other. — The members of classification are class, order (or family), genus, species, always standing in this order. *Gray.*

Syn. — See *RACE*.

FAM'INE, *n.* [*L. famines*; *It. fame*; *Sp. hambre*;

Fr. famine.] Destitution, or scarcity of food; distress resulting from a want of provisions; dearth. "Famines have been observed of late to be rare." *Hale.*

When we read of realms smitten with the scourge of famine or pestilence, we hear a voice of rebuke to our own clamorous sorrows and peevish complaints. *G. S. Hillard.*

Syn. — See *SCARCITY*.

FAM'ISH, *v. a.* [*L. famēs, hunger*.] [*i. FAMISHED*; *pp. FAMISHING, FAMISHED*.]

1. To afflict with hunger or want; to reduce to great distress by depriving of food.

The land of Egypt and the land of Canaan were famished by reason of the dearth. *Bible, 1551.*

2. To starve; to kill with hunger.

What, did he marry me to famish me? *Shak.*

3. To deprive of any thing necessary to life.

Thin air
Above the clouds will pine his entrails gross,
And famish him of breath, if not of bread. *Milton.*

FAM'ISH, *v. n.* 1. To suffer extreme hunger.

You are all resolved rather to die than to famish. *Shak.*

2. To die with hunger; to perish from want of food; to starve.

All the race
Of Israel here had famished, had not God
Rained from heaven manna. *Milton.*

FAM'ISH-MENT, *n.* Act of famishing; want of food; extreme hunger; starvation. *Purchas.*

FAM'OS'ITY, *n.* Renown; fame. *Bailey.*

FAM'OUS, *a.* [*L. famosus*; *fama*, fame; *It. & Sp. famoso*; *Fr. fameux*.]

1. Having fame; celebrated; renowned; illustrious; distinguished; eminent.

Athena, the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence, native to famous wits. *Milton.*

2. Noted; notorious. "Slaves and famous malefactors."

Syn. — *Famous* is a term of indefinite import, but commonly, though not always, used in a good sense. *Celebrated*, *renowned*, and *illustrious* are used only in a good sense, and rise gradually in strength. A person may be *famous* for his talents or performances, or for his eccentricities; *celebrated* as an artist, an orator, or an author; *renowned* as a statesman or general; *illustrious*, as a prince, a statesman, or a benefactor to his race. *Distinguished* and *eminent* are not quite so strong terms, and may imply a *fame* or *celebrity* less extended. They are both commonly used in a good sense; yet a person may be *distinguished* for things good, bad, or indifferent.

FAM'OUSED (fá'múst), *a.* Made famous. *Shak.*

FAM'OUSE-LY, *ad.* In a famous manner; with fame.

FAM'OUS-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being famous; celebrity; great fame. [*x.*] *Boyle.*

FAM'U-LATE, *v. n.* [*L. famulus, famulus*, to serve.] To serve; to minister. *Cookeram.*

FAM'U-LIST, *n.* [*L. famulus*, a servant.] An inferior member of a college; — in use at Oxford, Eng. *Todd.*

FAN, *n.* [*A. S. fan*; *Dut. wan*; *Ger. wanne*. — *L. vannus*, a winnowing fan; *It. vanni*, wings; *Port. & Sp. abanico*; *Fr. van.*]

1. An instrument used by women to agitate the air for the purpose of cooling the face; — made of various materials, as colored paper, feathers, bone, ivory, or wood carved, &c.

The modest fan was lifted up no more.
And virgins smiled at what they blushed before. *Pope.*

2. Any thing spread out in the manner of a woman's fan.

The peacock spread his tail and challenged the other [the crane] to show him such a fan of feathers. *L'Estrange.*

3. A kind of bellows to stimulate a fire; a blower. *Fairholt.*

4. A utensil for winnowing grain.

Whose fan is in his hand, and he will thoroughly purge his floor, and gather his wheat into the garner. *Mat. iii. 12.*

5. A vane attached to a windmill to keep the sails turned towards the wind. *Hebert.*

FAN, *v. a.* [*i. FANNED*; *pp. FANNING, FANNED*.]

1. To cool with a fan; to affect by air put in motion. *Spectator.*

She was fanned into slumbers by her slaves.
The Norwegian banners float the sky,
And fan our people cold. *Shak.*

2. To strike, beat, or move, as with a fan.

The air
Flows as they pass, fanned with unnumbered plumes. *Shak.*

3. To separate by winnowing; to winnow.

Chaff which, fanned,
The wind drives. *Milton.*

FAN'AL, *n.* [*Fr.* from *Gr. fanós*, a lamp; *fanáto*, to show.] A name given to a lighthouse, or more particularly to the lantern placed in it. *Weale.*

FAN'AM, *n.* A small coin in India, both of gold and silver: — the former valued at about 6d. sterling (12 cents); the latter at 4½d. *Crabb.*

FAN'AT'IC, *n.* [*L. fanaticus*, inspired by a divinity; *fanum*, a temple; *It. & Sp. fanatico*; *Fr. fanatique*.] A person filled with frenzy, or wild and extravagant notions, particularly in religion; an enthusiast; a visionary.

There is a new word coined within a few months called *fanatic*. *Thomas Fuller. 1680.*

Syn. — *Fanatic*, *enthusiast*, and *visionary* are all used to denote persons of a disordered or heated imagination. An *enthusiast* is a person having ardent zeal in some cause, which may be either good or bad. *Fanatic* is a term commonly applied to one who is possessed of religious frenzy, or who pretends to inspiration; *visionary*, to one much addicted to fanciful or wild projects. A warm-hearted *enthusiast*; a deluded or dangerous *fanatic*; a wild *visionary*.

FAN'AT'IC, *a.* Partaking of fanaticism; **FAN'AT'IC-AL**, *a.* filled with frenzy; enthusiastic; wild; mad; visionary.

The men, shaking and wagging their bodies to and fro after a fanatical fashion, as if they were bestirred and out of their right wits, seem to divine and tell things to come. *Holland.*

FAN'AT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a fanatical manner.

FAN'AT'IC-AL-NÉSS, *n.* Fanaticism. *Wilkins.*

FAN'AT'IC-ISM, *n.* [*It. fanaticismo*.] The quality of a fanatic; a false or imaginary pretence to inspiration; wild, irrational enthusiasm; frenzy.

When men add to enthusiasm and zeal for the cause which they believe to be the cause of truth a hatred of those who are opposed to them, whether in politics or religion, they fall into *fanaticism*. *Hook.*

Syn. — See *ENTHUSIASM*.

FAN'AT'IC-IZE, *v. a.* To render fanatical; to inspire with frenzy. *Ec. Rev. R. C. Winthrop.*

FAN'A-TISM, *n.* [*It. & Sp. fanatismo*; *Fr. fanatisme*.] Religious frenzy; fanaticism. *Gibbon.*

FAN'CIED (fán'sid), *p. a.* Portrayed in the mind; imagined; imaginary; conceived of.

FAN'CI-ER, *n.* One who fancies, or takes a fancy to; an amateur. *Sydney Smith.*

FAN'CI-FUL, *a.* 1. Influenced by fancy; imaginative; visionary; — used of persons.

Not only the melancholic and the fanciful, but the grave and the sober, have from their own knowledge and experience made reports of this nature. *Glanville.*

2. Dictated by fancy; whimsical; ideal; chimerical; imaginary; — used of things.

What treasures did he bury in his sumptuous buildings! and how foolish and fanciful were they! *Hayward.*

Syn. — *Fanciful*, *fantastical*, and *visionary* are applied both to persons and things; *capricious* and *whimsical*, to persons or what is personal. A *fanciful* notion or person; a *fantastic* or *fantastical* dress or fop; a *visionary* projector or scheme; a *capricious* person or temper; a *whimsical* writer or invention; a *chimerical* supposition; an *imaginary* good.

FAN'CI-FUL-LY, *ad.* In a fanciful manner.

FAN'CI-FUL-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being fanciful; whimsicality. *Hale.*

FAN'CI-LÉSS, *a.* Destitute of fancy.

A pert, or bluff, important wight,
Whose brain is fanciless. *Armstrong.*

FAN'-CRICK-ET, *n.* (*Ent.*) A species of cricket that burrows in the ground; the churt-worm; mole-cricket; fen-cricket; *Grylloblatta vulgaris*. *Johnson.*

FAN'CY, *n.* [*Gr. phantasia*; *phantáō*, to cause to appear; to make visible; *L. phantasia*; *It. & Sp. fantasia*; *Fr. fantaisie*.]

1. The power by which the mind forms images and representations of things or persons in such a manner as to produce novel and pleasing scenes for contemplation; the power of combining ideas ingeniously; imagination.

Sunbeams upon distant hills
Gilding space, with shadows in their train,
Might, with small help from fancy, be transformed
Into fleet oceans sporting visibly. *Wordsworth.*

2. A mere notion; an opinion not founded on reason; an idea; a conception; a thought.

I always had a fancy that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke.*

Of sorriest fancies your companions making? *Shak.*
 3. Inclination; liking; fondness.
 A fancy for the same business or diversion is a ground of affection.
 4. Love; ardent affection or attachment.
 Tell me, where is fancy bred,
 Or in the heart, or in the head? *Shak.*
 5. Caprice; humor; whim; vagary.
 True worth shall gain me, that it may be said,
 Desert, not fancy, once a woman led. *Dryden.*
 6. A thing that is or may be fancied.
 London-pride is a pretty fancy for borders. *Mortimer.*
 7. A term applied to persons who practice prize-fighting and similar sports. *Clarke.*
 "When fancy was spelt phantasy, as it once was, no one could then doubt its connection, or rather its original identity, with phantasy, as no Greek scholar could miss its relation with *phavracia*." *Trench.*
 Syn.—"It is not always easy to distinguish between wit and fancy. When the whole pleasure received is derived from surprise at an unexpected turn of expression, then I call it wit; but when the pleasure is produced not only by surprise, but also by an image that remains with us and gratifies for its own sake, then I call it fancy." *Coleridge.*—See DREAM, IMAGINATION, WHIM.
 FAN'CY, v. n. [*i.* FANCIED; *pp.* FANCYING, FAN-CYED.] To figure to one's self; to think; to imagine; to suppose.
 They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
 Divinity within them breeding wings
 Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton.*
 FAN'CY, v. a. 1. To conceive in the mind; to form a mental image of; to imagine.
 He whom I fancy, but can ne'er express. *Dryden.*
 2. To like; to be pleased with.
 Ninus, both admiring her judgment and valor, together
 with her person and external beauty, fancied her so strongly
 as, neglecting all princely respects, he took her from her
 husband. *Raleigh.*
 FAN'CY, a. Fine; elegant; fantastic; ornamental rather than useful; adapted to please the taste or fancy; as, "Fancy goods."
 Fancy stocks, a species of stocks having no intrinsic or determinate value, and therefore affording an opportunity for stock gambling,—the fluctuations in their prices being mostly artificial. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*
 FAN'CY-FRAMED (-frāmd), a. Framed by fancy; created by fancy. *Crashaw.*
 FAN'CY-FREE, a. Free from the power of fancy or love.
 In maiden meditation, fancy-free. *Shak.*
 FAN'CY-MON'GER, n. A whimsical person. *Shak.*
 FAN'CY-SICK, a. Distempered in mind. *Shak.*
 All fancy-sick she is, and pale of cheer. *Shak.*
 † FAND, p. Found. *Spenser.*
 FAN-DAN'GÖ, n. [*Sp.*] A favorite and very lively dance of the Spaniards, supposed to be of Moorish origin. *Swinnburne.*
 FANE, n. [*L.* *fanum*; *Sp.* *fano*; *Fr.* *fané*.] A temple; a place consecrated to religion. [*Poetical.*]
 A sacred fane in Egypt's fruitful land. *Tickell.*
 FA-NE'GA (fā-nā'ga), n. [*Sp.*] A measure of grain equal to about one bushel. *Sloane.*
 FAN'FARE, n. [*Fr.*] 1. A sounding or flourish of trumpets, as on entering the lists. *Todd.*
 2. An ostentatious boast; a bravado. *Todd.*
 3. A name given to lively pieces performed on hunting horns in the chase. *Craig.*
 FAN'FA-RÖN, or FAN'FA-RÖN [fān'fā-rön, S. Ja.; fān-fā-rön, W.; fān'fā-rön, P. Sm. Wb.] n. [*Fr.*] A bully; a blusterer; a boaster. *L'Estrange.*
 FAN-FAR-Q-NÄDE', n. [*Fr.* *fanfaronade*.] A bluster; a swaggering; a brag; a boast. *Swift.*
 † FANG, v. a. [*A. S.* *fong*, to take; *fengon*, taken; *Dut.* *vangen*; *Ger.* *fangen*.—See FINGER.] To seize; to gripe; to clutch. *Shak.*
 FANG, n. [*A. S.* *fang*.—See FINGER.]
 1. A long tusk of an animal of prey; a long, pointed tooth, as of a serpent. "Teeth which we call fangs or tusks." *Bacon.*
 2. A claw; a talon; a nail. *Johnson.*
 3. A shoot or other thing by which hold is taken. "The . . . fangs of the yuca." *Evelyn.*
 FANGED (fāgd), a. Furnished with fangs, tusks, or long sharp teeth. *Shak.*

† FAN'GLE (fān'gl), n. [*A dim. from A. S.* *fong*, to take, or undertake; *fangen*, taken, or undertaken.] A silly attempt; a trifling scheme; a trifle; a trifling ornament.
 A hatred to fangles and the French fooleries of his time. *Wood.*
 † FAN'GLED (fān'gl'd), a. Foolishly contrived; trifling; gaudy; ridiculously showy. *Shak.*
 New-fangled, new-fashioned.
 FANG'LESS, a. Without fangs; toothless. *Shak.*
 FAN'GOT, n. A quantity of wares, as raw silk, &c., containing from 1 *cwt.* to 2½ *cwt.* *Johnson.*
 FAN'ION (fān'yūn), n. [*Fr.*—See FANON.] (*Mil.*) A banner; a fanon; a flag; a standard. *Burn.*
 FAN'-LIGHT (fān'līt), n. A window mostly in the form of an open fan, commonly situated over a door. *Smart.*
 FAN'NEL, n. [*Fr.* *fanon*.—See FANON.] A sort of scarf worn on the left arm of a Catholic priest when he officiates. *Sir T. Pope.*
 FAN'NER, n. 1. One who fans.
 I will send unto Babylon fanners that shall fan her. *Jer. li. 12.*
 2. A circular arrangement of revolving vanes or flat disks, used, under different forms, for producing ventilation, for winnowing grain, and for making a blast in forges. *Craig.*
 FAN'-NERVED, n. (*Bot. & Ent.*) Having the nervures or nerves disposed in the manner of a fan. *Craig.*
 FAN'NING, n. Ventilation. *Covey.*
 FAN'NING-MA-CHINE', n. A machine for winnowing grain; a fanner. *Brande.*
 FAN'ON, n. [*L.* *pannus*, a cloth; *Fr.* *fanon*.—*Goth.* *fana*; *Ger.* *fahne*.]
 1. A fannel; a sort of scarf. *Bale.*
 2. A banner; a flag; an ensign. *Cotgrave.*
 3. A small coin current on the coast of Malabar. *Crabb.*
 FAN'-PALM (fān'pām), n. (*Bot.*) A genus of palms, the leaves of which are used for fans and other purposes; *Corypha*. *Hamilton.*
 FAN'-SHAPE (fān'shāp), a. (*Bot.*) Plaited like a fan; fannelliform. *Henslow.*
 FAN'TAIL, n. A kind of gas-burner which emits the flame in the form of a fan. *Simmonds.*
 FAN-TA'SI-A [fān-tā'zē-pa, Ja. Sm.; fān-tā'zē-pa, K], n. [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A musical air or composition in which the author is not confined to strict forms but ranges as fancy leads; a fantastical air.—See FANCY. *Brande.*
 FAN'TA-SYED (fān'ta-sīd), a. Filled with fancies. "People strangely fantasyed." *Shak.*
 FAN'TASM, n. See PHANTASM.
 FAN'TAST, n. One filled with fantastic notions. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*
 FAN-TAS'TIC, n. A fantastic person. *Milton.*
 FAN-TAS'TIC, } a. [*Gr.* *φανταστικός*; *φαντασία*,
 FAN-TAS'TI-CAL, } the power of perception; *It.*
 & *Sp.* *fantastico*; *Fr.* *fantastique*.—See FANCY.
 1. Bred or subsisting only in the imagination; not real; fanciful; imaginary. "A fantastical preternatural complacency." *South.*
 My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,
 Shakes so my single state of man, that function
 Is smothered in surmise. *Shak.*
 2. Whimsical; capricious; indulging the vagaries of the imagination; odd. "An imperious, expensive, and fantastical mistress." *Taiter.*
 Syn.—See FANCIFUL, ODD.
 FAN-TAS-TI-CAL-I-TY, n. The quality of being fantastical; fantasticalness. [*R.*] *Ec. Rev.*
 FAN-TAS'TI-CAL-LY, ad. In a fantastical manner.
 FAN-TAS'TI-CAL-NESS, n. The quality of being fantastic; fantasticality. *Tillotson.*
 FAN-TAS'TI-CISM, n. Fantasticalness. [*R.*]
 This scepticism or fantasticalism of Protagoras is most absurd and contradictory. *Cutworth.*
 † FAN-TAS'TI-C-LY, ad. Fantastically. *B. Jonson.*
 † FAN-TAS'TI-C-NESS, n. Fantasticalness. *Howell.*
 † FAN-TAS'TI-CŌ, n. [*It.*] One full of whims; a fantastic. *Shak.*

† FAN'TA-SY, n. [*Gr.* *φαντασία*.] Fancy.—See FANCY. *Shak.*
 † FAN'TA-SY, v. a. To like; to fancy. *Cavendish.*
 FANTOCCINI (fān-to-chē'ne), n. pl. [*It.*, little puppets.] Exhibitions or dramatic representations in which puppets are substituted for human performers. *Brande.*
 FAN'TOM, n. See PHANTOM.
 FAN'TOM-CORN, n. See PHANTOM-CORN.
 † FAP, a. Fuddled; drunk. *Shak.*
 "Gooseberries, in some counties of England, are called *feaberies*; in Suffolk, *fapes*. Hence, *fap*, intoxicated with *feaberry* wine, and thus, generally, drunk." *Moor.*
 FA-QUIR, or FA-QUEER, n. [*Arab.*] See FAKIR.
 FAR, ad. [*Goth.* *fairra*; *A. S.* *feor*; *Dut.* *ver*, *verre*; *Ger.* *fern*; *Dan.* *fiern*; *Icel.* *far*; *Sw.* *fferran*; *Gael.* *fad*.—See FARE.]
 1. To great extent or distance, in space or in time. "The far extended ocean." *Prior*. "Is it far you ride?" *Shak.*
 2. To a certain point; to a certain degree.
 My discourse is so far from being equivalent to the position he mentions, that it is a perfect contradiction to it. *Tillotson.*
 3. In a great part; well nigh.
 The night is far spent, the day is at hand. *Rom. xiii. 12.*
 4. In a great degree; very much.
 Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above rubies. *Prov. xxxi. 10.*
 With oxen far unfit to draw the plough. *Dryden.*
 As far as, to the extent or distance that. "As far as angels ken." *Milton*.—By far, by many degrees; very much.—Far from, at a great distance from. "Far from all resort of mirth." *Milton*.—Far off, at a great distance. "A brother far off." *Prov. xxvii. 10*.—To a great distance. "They shall flee far off." *Isa. xvii. 13*.—Far other, very different.
 Far other journey first demands thy care. *Pope*.
 —How far, and how far forth, to what extent or degree.
 How far forth you do like their articles. *Shak.*
 —Far is often used in composition, as far-seeing, far-sighted.
 FAR, a. 1. Distant; remote.
 And some to far Oaxia shall be sold. *Dryden.*
 He meant to travel into far countries. *Sidney.*
 2. Remoter of the two; in horsemanship, the right side of the horse, which the rider turns from him when he mounts.
 No true Egyptian ever knew, in horses,
 The far side from the near. *Dryden.*
 From far, from a distance. "Listen, O isles! hearken, ye people from far!" *Isa. xlix. 1*.
 This expression is elliptical, — place, or some equivalent word, being understood.
 Syn.—See DISTANT.
 † FAR, n. [*A. S.* *feorh*, or *feorh*.—See FARROW.] A litter of pigs; a farrow. *Tusser.*
 † FAR'-A-BŪŪT', n. A going out of the way; a digression. *Fuller.*
 FAR'-AN-DAMS, n. A mixed fabric of silk and wool. *Simmonds.*
 FAR'-ANT-LY, a. Orderly; —comely. *Clarke.*
 FAR'-BĒAM-ING, a. Sending beams afar. *Clarke.*
 FAR'-BROUGHT (-brāwt), a. Brought from afar; far-fetched. *Boag.*
 FAR'-CĀST, a. Thrown to a distance. *Clarke.*
 FARCE, v. a. [*L.* *farcio*; *Fr.* *farcir*.] [*i.* FARCED; *pp.* FARCING, FARCED.] To stuff; to cram; to fill with mingled ingredients.
 His holy-feeling, faithful folk are farced full of heresies. *Sir T. More.*
 FARCE, n. [*L.* *farcio*, to stuff; *It.* & *Sp.* *farsa*; *Fr.* *farce*.]
 1. † A mixture of various viands or ingredients. *Menage.*
 2. A short dramatic entertainment, in which ludicrous qualities are greatly exaggerated for the purpose of exciting laughter; a short play of low comic character. It is restricted to three acts as its limit, but frequently consists of only two or one.
 A farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture. *Dryden.*
 In England, the farce appears to have risen to the dignity of a regular theatrical entertainment about the beginning of the last century. *Brande.*
 3. Empty pageantry or parade; mere show.
 Thus for a week the farce went on. *Shelf.*

FARCEMENT, *n.* The stuffing of meat; force-meat. *Feltham.*

FAR/CEŠ, *n. pl.* Meat chopped small, and well spiced, fit for stuffing. *Crabb.*

FAR-CEŪR' (fâr-sūr'), *n.* [Fr.] A maker or enactor of farces. *Gent. Mag.*

FAR/CI-CAL, *a.* Relating to a farce; ridiculous. Whether the Alchemist be *far cical* or not, it will appear, at least, to have this note of farce, that the principal character is exaggerated. *Hud.*

FAR/CI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a farcical manner.

FAR/CI-LITE, *n.* [L. *farcio*, to stuff, and Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) Pudding-stone. *Clarke.*

FAR/CI-MĒN, *n.* (*Med.*) A species of scrofula to which horses are subject; farcy. *Hoblyn.*

FAR/CIN, *n.* [Fr.] A disease with which horses are afflicted; farcimen; farcy. *Brande.*

FAR/CIŒG, *n.* [See **FARCE**.] A stuffing; forced meat; farces. *Carew.*

FAR/C'TATE, *n.* [L. *farcio*, *farctus*.—See **FARCE**.] (*Bot.*) Stuffed; crammed; filled. *Craig.*

FAR/CY, *n.* A disease among horses, of a creeping, loathsome, leprous character; farcimen; farcin. *Craig.*

FÂRD, *v. a.* [Fr. *farder*.] To paint; to color. "The *farded* top." [R.] *Shenstone.*

FÂRD, *n.* A paint for the face. *Smollett.*

† **FÂR'DĒL**, *n.* [Dut. *fardeel*.—L. *farcio*, to stuff; It. *farfello*, a pack; Sp. *fardele*; Fr. *fardeau*.] A bundle; a little pack. Who would *fardele* bear, To groan and sweat under a weary life? *Shak.*

† **FÂR'DĒL**, *v. a.* To make up in bundles. *Fuller.*

FÂR'DĪNG-GÂLE (fâr'dīng-gāl), *n.* The fourth part of an acre; fardingdeal; fardingdale. *Halliwel.*

FÂR'DĪNG-BÂG, *n.* The first stomach of a cow, or other ruminating animal. *Farm. Ency.*

FÂR'DĪNG-DĒAL, *n.* [See **FARTHING**.] An old term for the fourth part of an acre of land. *Craig.*

FÂRE, *v. n.* [Goth. & A. S. *faran*; Dut. *vaaren*; Ger. *fahren*; Dan. *fare*; Sw. *farä*.] [i. **FARED**; pp. **FARING**, **FARED**.] 1. To go; to pass; to travel. Sadly they *fare*d along the sea-beat shore. *Pope.*

2. To be in any state, good or bad; to be treated. So in this throng bright Sacharissa *fare*d, Oppressed by those who strove to be our guard. *Waller.*

3. To feed; to be entertained with food. There was a certain rich man, which *fare*d sumptuously every day. *Luke xvi. 19.*

4. To happen; — with *it* impersonally. So *fare*s it when with truth falsehood contends. *Milton.*

FÂRE, *n.* [A. S. *faru*.] 1. † A journey; a passage. *Spenser.*

2. Price paid for conveying a person by land or water; money paid for a passage. He found a ship going to Tarshish; so he paid the *fare* thereof, and went down into it, to go with them unto Tarshish. *Jon. i. 3.*

3. The person carried. [Colloquial. *Todd.* Unusual. *Craig.*] *Drummond, 1744.*

4. Food prepared for the table; provisions. "Coarse *fare*." *Addison.* "Delicious *fare*." *Milton.* "Philosophic *fare*." *Dryden.*

5. The quantity of fish taken in a fishing vessel. *Chas. Brown.*

6. [A. S. *feorh*.] A litter of pigs; farrow. *Forby.*

SYN.—See **FOOD**.

¶ **FÂRE/WĒLL'**, or **FÂRE/WĒLL** (fâr-wĕl', S. E.; fâr-wĕl, fâr-wĕl', fâr-wĕl, or fâr-wĕl', W.; fâr-wĕl', fâr-wĕl, fâr-wĕl', or fâr-wĕl', P.; fâr-wĕl', J. S. & R.; fâr-wĕl' or fâr-wĕl, F. J.; fâr-wĕl', K.), *ad. interj.*, or *verb imperative used interjectionally*. [From *fare* and *well*, which are sometimes used separately; as, *fare* you *well*.] Be well; be happy; adieu.

¶ "The accentuation, either on the first or last syllable, depends much on the rhythm of the sentence. When used as a substantive, without an adjective before it, the accent is generally on the first syllable." *Walker.*—Both syllables in *farewell* are more or less accented; when used as an *adverb* or *verb*, the principal accent is properly placed on the second syllable;

when as a noun, sometimes on the first, and sometimes on the second; when an adjective, on the first.

¶ **FÂRE/WĒLL**, *n.* 1. An adieu; valediction. *Shak.*

Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness. *Longfellow.*

2. Act of departure; leave. See how the morning opens her golden gates, And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun. *Shak.*

SYN.—*Farewell* and *adieu* are terms in common use in taking leave. *Farewell* to persons and things; *adieu* to persons.—See **LEAVE**.

¶ **FÂRE/WĒLL**, *a.* Valedictory; taking leave. "Farewell papers." *Spectator.* "A *farewell* sermon." *Walker.*

FÂR/EX-TĒND'ED, *a.* Extended to a great distance. *Clarke.*

FÂR/FÂMED (fâr-fâmd), *a.* Having extensive renown; illustrious. *Pope.*

† **FÂR/FĒT**, *a.* The old word for *far-fetched*. "Far-fet spoil." *Milton.*

† **FÂR/FĒTCH'**, *n.* A deep stratagem. "Politie *far-fetches*." *Hudibras.*

FÂR-FĒTCHED' (fĕtch'), *a.* 1. Brought from places remote. "Far-fetched gold." *Dryden.*

2. Studiously sought; elaborately strained. "An unaccountable, *far-fetched* analogy."

† **FÂR/FÖRTII**, *ad.* In a great measure. *Spenser.*

FÂR/GLÂŒ-ŒNG, *a.* Glancing to a great distance. *Clarke.*

FÂ-RĪ'NÂ, *n.* [L. *meal*.]

1. A soft, tasteless, and commonly white powder, obtained by trituration of the seeds of cereal and leguminous plants, and of some roots, as the potato; starch; fecula. *P. Cyc.*

2. (*Bot.*) The pollen, or a fine impregnating dust or powder contained in the anthers of plants. *Craig.*

FÂR-I-NÂ/CEOUS (fâr-e-nâ-shus, 66), *a.* [L. *farinaceus*; *farina*, meal; It. & Sp. *farinaceo*; Fr. *farinacé*.] Pertaining to or containing farina; mealy. "*Farinaceous* seeds." *Arbutnot.*

FÂR-I-NÂ/CEOUS-LY, *ad.* In a mealy-like manner; farinously. *Craig.*

FÂR/I-NÔSE (129), *a.* [L. *farinosus*.]

1. Reducible to farina by trituration. *Palmer.*

2. (*Bot. & Zool.*) Having parts or organs sprinkled with a fixed powder resembling farina. *Palmer.*

3. (*Med.*) Applied to a species of herpetic eruption. *Palmer.*

FÂR/I-NÔSE-LY, *ad.* In the manner of farinose substances. *Craig.*

FÂR/LJES (-ljz), *n. pl.* [A. S. *ferlic*, sudden.] Unusual things; wonders.—[Local.] *Wright.*

FÂR/LOOK-ING (-lâk-), *a.* Looking far. *Clarke.*

FÂRM, *n.* [Fr. *ferme*.—A. S. *feorm*, or *farm*; *feorman*, to supply with food,— "farmers not originally paying their landlords money, but food and other necessary articles." *Richardson.*—Gael. & Ir. *fearam*, farm.]

1. A tract of ground cultivated, or designed for cultivation, by a farmer; a tract of land in a state of tillage and pasturage, with fences, house, barn, &c.

¶ In Great Britain *farm*s are rarely cultivated by the proprietors, but are let to tenants for rent. In the United States most cultivators are proprietors also.

2. The state of lands let out to tenants for rent; a lease. It is great wilfulness in landlords to make any longer *farm*s unto their tenants. *Spenser.*

3. A license or permission to vend certain articles subject to duty. *Simmonds.*

SYN.—See **PLANTATION**.

FÂRM, *v. a.* [i. **FARMED**; pp. **FARMING**, **FARMED**.] 1. To let out, as land, to tenants at a certain rent. [Great Britain.] *Johnson.*

We are enjoined to *farm* our royal realm. *Shak.*

2. To take on lease at a certain rate, whether land or any thing else that by care or collection yields an income. [Great Britain.] *Johnson.*

3. To let out, as the revenues or taxes, to collectors, at a certain sum or rate per cent. *Burke.*

4. To cultivate, as a farm. *Johnson.*

To *farm* let, to lease for a series of years. *Bosvier.*

FÂRM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be farmed. *Sherwood.*

FÂRM'ER, *n.* 1. One who farms; one who cultivates a farm or land; an agriculturist; a cultivator; a husbandman.

¶ In Great Britain a *farmer* is an agriculturist who pays rent for the farm which he cultivates, or a lessee of a farm.

2. One who undertakes to collect taxes, customs, &c., at a certain sum or rate per cent.

Of which number one was named Matthew, who was before a publican, or one of the *farmers* of the public revenues belonging to the crown in that place. *Ep. Beveridge.*

3. (*Ministry*). One who farms the cope of the king.—See **COPE**. *Boag.*

Farmers-General, a company in France, under the old monarchy, which farmed certain branches of the public revenue. *Pol. Dict.*

SYN.—*Farmer*, *husbandman*, and *cultivator* are practitioners; but *cultivator* is more restricted in its meaning than the other terms. An *agriculturist* may be a mere theorist. A practical *farmer*; an industrious *husbandman*; a skilful *cultivator*; a practical or scientific *agriculturist*.

FÂRM'ER-ËSS, *n.* A woman who manages a farm. *Ld. Peterborough.*

FÂR'MĒR-Y, *n.* Buildings and yards necessary for carrying on the business of a farm. *Brande.*

FÂRM/HÔUSE, *n.* The dwelling-house on a farm. *Shenstone.*

FÂRM'ING, *n.* 1. The business of a farmer, or of carrying on a farm; agriculture; husbandry; — in Great Britain, the cultivation of lands held on lease. *Brande.*

2. The act of leasing; a renting. *Smart.*

FÂRM/ÖF-FICE, *n.* An office or outhouse on a farm. *Clarke.*

FÂR/MÖST, *a.* Most distant. [R.] *Dryden.*

FÂRM/YARD, *n.* The site and court, or yard, of a farm. *Clarke.*

FÂR/NĒSS, *n.* Remoteness. [R.] *Carew.*

FÂR'Ö, *n.* [Fr. *pharaon*.—Ger. *faras*.] A game of hazard with cards; — written also *pharaoh*, *pharaon*, and *pharo*. *Todd.*

FÂR'Q-BÂNK, *n.* A deposit of money made in playing *farö*. *Qu. Rev.*

FÂR/ÖFF, *a.* Being at a distance. "The *far-off* curfew." *Milton.*

FÂR/PĪER-CĪŒG, *a.* Penetrating a great way. "Far-piercing eye." *Pope.*

FÂR-RÂG'I-NOŪS, *a.* Formed of a variety of materials; mixed. *Browne.*

FÂR-RÂ/GÖ, *n.* [L., from *far*, meal.] A confused mass of several ingredients; a medley. "The large *farrago* of dreams." *Warburton.*

FÂR/RÂND, *n.* Manner; custom; fashion. [Local, Eng.] *Ray.*

† **FÂR-RE-Â/TION**, *n.* Confarreation. *Bullockar.*

FÂR/RE-SÖUND'ING, *a.* Resounding to a great distance. *Clarke.*

FÂR/RJ-ER, *n.* [L. *ferrarius*, a blacksmith; It. *ferrajo*; Sp. *herrador*; Fr. *ferrant*.]

1. A shoer of horses. *Holland.*

2. A horse-doctor; a horse-leech; a veterinary surgeon. *Swift.*

FÂR/RJ-ER, *v. n.* To practise as a farrier; to follow the trade of a farrier. *Mortimer.*

FÂR/RJ-ER-Y, *n.* 1. The art of the farrier; the art of shoeing horses. *Todd.*

2. The art of preventing or curing the diseases of horses and cattle; the veterinary art. *Todd.*

FÂR/RÖW (fâr-rö), *n.* [A. S. *feorh*, or *farh*; Dut. *varken*; Ger. *ferkel*.—L. *varres*, a male swine. Sanscrit *varaha*, a boar.] A litter of pigs. *Shak.*

FÂR/RÖW (fâr-rö), *v. a. & n.* [i. **FARROWED**; pp. **FARROWING**, **FARROWED**.] To bear or bring forth; — used of swine only. *Tusser.*

FÂR/RÖW, *a.* [Dut. *waars*.] Barren; not producing a calf; — applied to a cow. *Forby.*

A cow not producing a calf, is for that year called a *farrows* cow. *Forby.*

FÂR/RÖL'ING, *a.* Ruling over a great extent.

FÂR'RY, *n.* [See **FARROW**.] A litter of pigs; a farrow; a fare. *Perry.*

FÄR'SÄNG, *n.* See PHARSANG. *Todd.*

FÄRSE, *v. a.* See FAROE. *Todd.*

FÄRSE, *n.* [L. *farcio*, to stuff.] (*Eccl.*) Before the reformation, an addition to the epistle in Latin, made, in England in the vernacular tongue, for the benefit of the people.

The *farse* was an explication or paraphrase of the Latin text, verse by verse. *Hook.*

FÄR'-SĒĒ-ING, *a.* Seeing far; seeing to a great distance; penetrating. *Scott.*

FÄR'-SHÖÖT-ING, *a.* Shooting far; shooting to a great distance. *Dryden.*

FÄR'-SIGHT-ED (fär'sit-ed), *a.* Seeing far, or to a great distance. *Milton.*

FÄR'-SIGHT-ED-NĒSS, *n.* State of being farsighted:—a defect of vision consequent on a flattening of the cornea, and a partial loss of the refractive power of the eye; presbyopia;—common, but not peculiar to old age. *Palmer.*

FÄR'-SOUGHT (fär'sawt), *a.* Sought at a distance; forced. "*Far-sought* learning." *Johnson.*

FÄRT, *n.* [A. S. *feort*; Ger. *furz*.—Gr. *πορῆ*.] A discharge of wind through the anus. *Suckling.*

FÄRT, *v. n.* [A. S. *feortan*; Ger. *furzen*.—Gr. *πίπτοι*.—Sansc. *pard*.] To discharge or expel wind through the anus; to break wind; to poop. *Swift.*

FÄR'THER, *ad. compar.*: *superl.* FÄR'THEST. [A. S. *feor*, *feorr*, *feoran*, far; *feoræst*, farthest.] At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond:—moreover; further.

Farther and *further*, words of the same signification, used indiscriminately:—both are in good use; and it is difficult to say which is the more common. Dr. Johnson says of *farther*, "This word is now generally considered as the comparative degree of *far*; but by no analogy can *far* make *farther* or *farthest*; it is therefore probable that the ancient orthography was nearer the true, and that we ought to write *farther* or *farthest*, from *forth*, *forther*, *forthest* [*forther*, *forther*, Sax.], the *o* and *u*, by resemblance of sound, being first changed in speech, and afterwards in books."

Walker remarks that, though "*farther* and *further* are very irregular branches of *far*, they are grafted on it by use, and cannot be altered without diverting the plain tendency of the language.—Though *further* passes very well for *farther* when *far* is out of sight, we feel the utmost repugnance at saying, 'Thus *far* shalt thou go, and no *farther*.'" Smart says, "*Farther* is the genuine Saxon word, but *further* takes the precedence in modern use."—See FURTHER.

FÄR'THER, *a. compar.* 1. More remote; further. "Let me add a *farther* truth." *Dryden.*

2. Longer; tending to greater distance. Before our *farther* way the fates allow, Here must we fix on high the golden bough. *Dryden.*

FÄR'THER, *v. a.* To advance; to promote; to further.—See FURTHER. *Dryden.*

FÄR'THER-ANCE, *n.* Encouragement; promotion.—See FURTHERANCE. *Ascham.*

FÄR'THER-MÖRE, *ad.* Furthermore.—See FURTHERMORE. *Raleigh.*

FÄR'THER-MÖST, *a. superl.* Being at the greatest distance; most distant. *Hammond.*

FÄR'THEST, *a. superl.* Most distant; remotest; furthest. *Hooker.*

FÄR'THEST, *ad.* At the greatest distance; furthest.—See FARTHER. *Chesterfield.*

FÄR'THING, *n.* [A. S. *feorthing*; *feower*, four; W. *ffyrthing*; Gael. *feoirling*; M. *farling*.] 1. The fourth part of a penny; a small English copper coin, equal to half a cent. *Swift.*

2. *pl.* Copper money. Our churchwardens Feed on the silver, and give us the *farthings*. *Gay.*

3. † Any very small thing; a small quantity. "No *farthing* of grease." *Chaucer.*

4. † A division of land, supposed to have exceeded a rood. *Carew.*

FÄR'THING-DALE, *n.* A rood, or a quarter of an acre of land.—See FARDINGDEAL. *Farm. Ency.*

FÄR'THIN-GALE, *n.* [It. *faldigha*, a hoop petticoat; Sp. *verdugado*; Fr. *verdugadin*.] A petticoat expanded by hoops, or the frame made of

circles of whalebone used to spread the petticoat; crinoline.

What compass will you wear your *farthingale*? *Shak.*

A pale Roman nose; a head of hair loaded with crowns, and powdered with diamonds, a vast ruff; a vaster *farthingale*, and a busel of pearls, are the features by which every noble house, from the pretentious Queen Elizabeth, Walpole.

FÄR'THING'S-WORTH (-würth), *n.* As much as is sold for a farthing. *Arbutnot.*

FÄS'CĒS (fäs'cēz), *n. pl.* [L., from *fascis*, a bundle.] (*Roman Ant.*) Rods tied up in bundles with an axe in the middle of each;—anciently carried before Roman magistrates, as a mark of their authority. *Dryden.*

FÄS'CĒT, *n.* (*Glass-making*.) An iron instrument used in conveying bottles to the annealing tower. *Hamilton.*

FÄS'CĪ-Ā (fäs'h'e-ā), *n.*; *pl.* FÄS'CĪ-Æ. [L.]

1. A belt; a fillet; a bandage. *Simmonds.*

2. (*Arch.*) One of the parallel bands used to break the monotony of an architrave. *Fairholt.*

3. (*Astron.*) The belt of a planet. *Hamilton.*

4. (*Med.*) The aponeurotic expansion of a muscle. *Hoblyn.*

5. (*Ent.*) A broad transverse stripe, or colored band. *Maunder.*

FÄS'CĪAL (fäs'h'yäl), *a.* Belonging to the fasces of the Roman magistrates. *Smart.*

FÄS'CĪ-Ā'LĪS (fäs'h-e-ā'lis), *n.* (*Anat.*) A term for a muscle which moves the leg. *Dunglison.*

FÄS'CĪ-ĀTE (fäs'h-e-āt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Banded; fasciated;—also applied to monstrous stems which grow flat. *Gray.*

FÄS'CĪ-ĀT-ĒD (fäs'h-e-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *fasciatus*, swathed.]

1. Bound with fillets. *Pennant.*

2. (*Bot.*) Fasciate; banded:—unusually grafted and grown together, as some stems and branches which then assume a flattened instead of a rounded appearance. *Henslow.*

3. (*Ent.*) Covered with transverse bands; filleted. *Maunder.*

FÄS'CĪ-Ā'TĪON (fäs'h-e-ā'shun), *n.* A tying up; a bandage. *Wiseman.*

FÄS'CĪ-CLE, *n.* [L. *fasciculus*, a little bundle; *fascis*, a bundle.]

1. A little bundle; a collection. In the next *fascicle* you say that I maintain some things. *Dr. Mayne, 1847.*

2. (*Bot.*) An assemblage of closely-arranged flowers, the straight and short pedicles of which issue from the same point and attain nearly the same level, as in the sweet-william. *Palmer.*

FÄS'CĪ-CLED (fäs'se-kld), *a.* Formed into a bunch or bundle. *Sir W. Jones.*

FÄS'CĪC-U-LÄR, *a.* [It. *fascicolare*; Fr. *fasciculaire*.] Resembling a bundle of rods; collected; fasciculated. *Blount.*

FÄS'CĪC-U-LÄR-LY, *ad.* In a fascicular form; in the form of bundles. *Craig.*

FÄS'CĪC-U-LÄTE, } *a.* (*Bot. & Zool.*) Collect-

FÄS'CĪC-U-LÄT-ĒD, } ed or arranged in clusters; growing in a bundle or tuft, as the leaves of the pine and the larch, the hairs on a caterpillar, &c.:—noting antennæ that have several bundles of hair. *Gray. Maunder.*

FÄS'CĪC-U-LÄTE-LY, *ad.* In a fasciculated manner. *Craig.*

FÄS'CĪCŪLE, *n.* [L. *fasciculus*, a little bundle.] A bundle of thick-set hairs often converging at the surface; a fascicle. *Maunder.*

FÄS'CĪCŪ-LĪTE, *n.* [L. *fasciculus*, a little bundle, and Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A fascicular variety of hornblende. *Clarke.*

FÄS'CĪCŪ-LĪS, *n.*; *pl.* FÄS'CĪCŪ-LĪ. [L., dim. of *fascis*, a bundle.]

1. A small bundle; a fascicle. A muscle consists of *fasciculi* of fibres. *Hoblyn.*

2. A portion or section of a book not yet completed. *Hamilton.*

3. A nosegay; a bunch of flowers.

4. (*Bot.*) A fascicle; a form of inflorescence similar to a corymb. *Brande.*

FÄS'CĪ-NÄTE, *v. a.* [Gr. *βασανίζω*, to

speak; L. *fascino*; It. *fascinare*; Sp. *fascinar*; Fr. *fasciner*.] [*i.* FASCINATED; *pp.* FASCINATING, FASCINATED.] To affect by a powerful and irresistible influence; to bewitch; to enchant; to enrapture; to captivate; to charm.

He [the Duke of Buckingham] surprised and even fascinated all the faculties of his royal master. *Wotton.*

Syn.—See CHARM.

FÄS'CĪ-NÄT-ING, *p. a.* Bewitching; enchanting.

FÄS'CĪ-NÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *fascinatio*; It. *fascinazione*; Sp. *fascinación*; Fr. *fascination*.] The act of fascinating; a powerful and irresistible influence acting on the mind; enchantment; charm; sorcery; witchery; spell; magic.

Some of the *fascination* of a name Surrender judgment hoodwinked. *Couper.*

FÄS'CĪNE' (fäs-sēn'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A species of long fagot, used for many purposes of military engineering. *Campbell.*

† FÄS'CĪ-NOŪS, *a.* Caused or acting by witchcraft or enchantment. "The possibility of *fascinous* diseases." *Harvey.*

FÄS'CĪ-O-LÄ'RĪ-Ā, *n.* [L. *fasciola*, a small bandage.] (*Zool.*) A genus of mollusks distinguished for the smooth band-like surface of their spiral shells, and by having plaits on the columella. *Brande.*

FÄSH, *v. a.* [Old Fr. *fascher*.] To vex; to tease. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett.*

FÄSH, *n.* Trouble; care; anxiety; vexation. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

FÄSH'ION (fäs'h'un), *n.* [L. *factio*, a making or doing; *facies*, make, form; *facio*, to make or do; Fr. *façon*.]

1. The make, form, shape, or appearance of any thing, particularly of clothes; costume. The *fashion* of his countenance was altered. *Luke ix. 29.*

I do not like the *fashion* of your garments. *Shak.*

Fashion, a word which fools may use Their knavery and folly to excuse. *Churchill.*

2. Manner; sort; way; method. Pluck Casca by the sleeve, What hadst thou proceeded. *Shak.*

To make good infantry, it requireth men bred, not in a servile or indigent *fashion*, but in some free and plentiful manner. *Bacon.*

3. Custom; mode; style; general practice; prevailing usage;— particular custom in respect to dress. "This madness of *fashion*." *Purchas.*

The *fashion* of the age is to call every thing into question. *Millot.*

4. A condition above the vulgar; gentility. "Men of *fashion*." *Ruleigh.*

5. Any thing worn; a garment. I scorn thee and thy *fashion*, peevish boy. *Shak.*

6. Workmanship;— a term used by artists who work in gold and silver, &c. *Oberbury.*

7. The farcy; farcin; farcinen. "Infected with the *fashions*." *Shak.*

Syn.—See CUSTOM, FORM, USAGE.

FÄSH'ION (fäs'h'un), *v. a.* [Fr. *façonner*.] [*i.* FASHIONED; *pp.* FASHIONING, FASHIONED.]

1. To shape; to form; to figure; to mould. Here the loud hammer *fashions* female toys. *Gay.*

2. To fit; to adapt; to adjust; to accommodate. Unskilful he to fawn, or seek for power, By doctrines *fashioned* to the varying hour. *Goldsmith.*

3. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom. Fashioned plate sells for more than its weight. *Locke.*

FÄSH'ION-A-BLE (fäs'h-un-ä-bl), *a.* According to the prevailing mode; conformed to or following the fashion; genteel; modish; stylish. "Rich *fashionable* robes." *Dryden.* "The *fashionable* practice of the world." *Rogers.*

FÄSH'ION-A-BLE, *n.*; *pl.* FÄSH'ION-A-BLES. A person of fashion; a stylish person. *Ch. Ob.*

Fashion, a word of modern use as a substantive, and chiefly used in the plural.

FÄSH'ION-A-BLE-NĒSS (fäs'h-un-ä-bl-nēs), *n.* The quality of being fashionable; modish elegance; modishness; gentility. *Locke.*

FÄSH'ION-A-BLY, *ad.* In a fashionable manner.

FÄSH'ION-ĒE (fäs'h-un-ēr), *n.* One who fashions or shapes things. *B. Jonson.*

FĀSH'ION-ĪST (fāsh'un-ist), *n.* A fop; a dandy; a coxcomb. [R.] *T. Fuller. Bailey.*

FĀSH'ION-LĒD (fāsh'un-lēd), *a.* Governed by the fashion. *Cropper.*

FĀSH'ION-LESS, *a.* Having no fashion. *Craig.*

FĀSH'ION-MŌN'GER (fāsh'un-mūng'ger), *n.* A fop; a dandy. *Marston.*

FĀSH'ION-MŌN'GER-ING, *a.* Foppish. *Shak.*

FĀSH'ION-PIĒ'CES, *n. pl.* (Naut.) The aftermost timbers, terminating the breadth and forming the shape of the stern. *Dana.*

FĀS'SA-ITE, *n.* (Min.) A handsome grass-green variety of pyroxene from the Fassa Valley, Piedmont. *Dana.*

FĀST (12), *v. n.* [Goth. *fastan*, to keep, to guard, to fast; A. S. *fastan*; Dut. *vasten*; Ger. *fasten*; Dan. *faste*; Sw. *fasta*.] [*i.* FĀSTED; *pp.* FĀSTING, FĀSTED.] To abstain from food, either partially or wholly;—in a religious sense, to mortify the body by abstinence.

When ye *fast*, be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance; for they disfigure their faces, that they may appear unto men to *fast*. *Matt. vi. 16.*

FĀST, *n.* 1. Partial or total abstinence from food; especially religious mortification by abstinence.

We humble ourselves before God, this day, not merely by the outward solemnities of a *fast*, but by afflicting our souls as well as bodies for our sins. *Atterbury.*

2. The time of fasting. "The people of Nineveh proclaimed a *fast*," *Jonah iii. 5.*

3. The rope by which a vessel is secured to a wharf. *Dana.*

FĀST, *a.* [Goth. *fasten*; A. S. *fast* or *fest*; Dut. *vast*; Ger. *fest*; Dan., Icel., & Sw. *fast*; Gael. & Ir. *fasg*, a prison.—See FĀSTEN.]

1. Fixed; adhering; joined; fastened.

Six lions' hides with thongs together *fast*. *Dryden.*
Neither *fast* to friend, nor fearful to foe. *Ascham.*

2. Firm; immovable; steadfast. "Who, by his strength, setteth *fast* mountains." *Ps. lxxv. 6.*

3. Strong; fortified; able to sustain attacks; not easily taken; impregnable. "Woods and *fast* places." *Spenser.*

4. Deep; sound; profound. "A most *fast* sleep." *Shak.*

5. [W. *ffest*.] Swift; quick; moving rapidly; as, "A *fast* vessel."

6. Wild; giddy; thoughtless; extravagant; hare-brained; heedless; dissipated. *West. Rev.*

The forward youth has expanded into what would be called now a *fast* young man. *Gent. Mag.*

Fast and loose, uncertain; variable; inconsistent. Sometimes she heard him, sometimes stopped her ear, And played *fast* and loose the livelong day. *Fairfax.*

FĀST, *ad.* Firmly; immovably.

Bind the boy, which you shall find with me, *Fast* to the chair. *Shak.*

Fast by, or beside, close by; near to.

Silva's brook, that flowed *Fast* by the oracle of God. *Milton.*

Well known to me the palace you inquire, For *fast* beside it dwells my honored sire. *Pope.*

FĀST, *ad.* 1. Swiftly; rapidly; quickly.

All my predictions are now verifying too *fast*. *Chesterfield.*

2. In a dissipated or prodigal manner; extravagantly; prodigally; as, "To live *fast*."

FĀST'-DĀY, *n.* A day for fasting. *Smart.*

FĀST'EN (fās'an, 12), *v. a.* [A. S. *fastnian*, or *afastnian*; Dut. *vestigen*; Ger. *fastigen*, or *fasten*; Dan. *faste*.] [*i.* FĀSTENED; *pp.* FĀSTENING, FĀSTENED.]

1. To make fast; to make firm; to secure; to bind; to tie.

By chance a ship was *fastened* to the shore. *Dryden.*

2. To hold together; to join by bolts, nails, pins, &c.; to unite in any way.

In the sea-coast of India there is no iron, and therefore their ships are *fastened* with wood. *Broune.*

3. To stamp; to fix; to impress.

Thinking, by this face, To *fasten* in our thoughts that they have courage. *Shak.*

4. To lay on with strength.

Could he *fasten* a blow, or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach? *Dryden.*

Syn.—See BIND, FIX.

FĀST'EN (fās'an), *v. n.* To become fixed; to fix one's self. "He *fastened* on my neck." *Shak.*

FĀST'EN-ER (fās'an-er), *n.* He who, or that which, fastens. *Sherwood.*

FĀST'EN-ING (fās'an-ing), *n.* That which fastens; a holdfast; a bolt; a bar; a catch. *Blackstone.*

FĀST'ER, *n.* One who fasts. *Ainsworth.*

FĀST'-HĀND-ED, *a.* Close-handed; covetous; close-fisted; avaricious; miserly. *Bacon.*

FĀS'TI, *n. pl.* [L., from *fastus*, fixed, i. e. a fixed day.] (Ant.) The Roman calendar, in which were set down all the days of feasts, pleadings, games, ceremonies, &c. *Crabb.*

|| FĀS-TĪD'-Ī-ŌS'I-TY, *n.* Fastidiousness. *Swift.*

|| FĀS-TĪD'-Ī-ŌUS [fās-tīd'e-ūs, P. J. Ja. Sm.; fās-tīd'yus, S. F. K.; fās-tīd'e-ūs or fās-tīd'je-ūs, W.], *a.* [L. *fastidiosus*; *fastus*, haughtiness; It. & Sp. *fastidioso*; Fr. *fastidieux*.]

1. Causing disgust; offensive. *Sir T. Elyot.*

2. Disdainful; scornful; haughty; proud.

All hopes raised upon the promises, or supposed kindnesses, of the *fastidious* and fallacious great ones of the earth, shall fail. *South.*

3. Delicate to a fault; hard to please; squeamish; over-nice; easily disgusted. "A *fastidious* niceness in meats and drinks." *L'Estrange.*

Syn.—A *fastidious* person is hard to please, and is offended at trifles; a *squeamish* one is over-scrupulous and easily disgusted; a *disdainful* one is inclined to despise others. A *fastidious* person or taste; a *squeamish* stomach; a *disdainful* feeling.

|| FĀS-TĪD'-Ī-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* In a fastidious manner.

|| FĀS-TĪD'-Ī-ŌUS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being fastidious; squeamishness. *Bp. Taylor.*

FĀS-TĪG'-Ī-ATE, *a.* [L. *fastigium*, a slope, a pediment; *fastigo*, to slope.] (Bot.) Tapering to a narrow point like a pyramid; close, parallel, and upright, as the branches of the Lombardy poplar. *Gray.*

FĀS-TĪG'-Ī-ŪM, *n.*; pl. **FĀS-TĪG'-Ī-A**. [L.] (Arch.) The gable end of a roof; pediment. *Hamilton.*

FĀST'ING, *n.* Religious mortification. "Fastings and prayers." *Luke ii. 37.*

FĀST'ING-DĀY, *n.* A day for fasting or religious mortification; a fast-day. *Bp. Taylor.*

FĀST'LY, *ad.* Surely; securely; firmly. *Byron.*

FĀST'NESS, *n.* [A. S. *fastnes*.—See FĀST.]

1. The state of being fast; closeness; strength; security. "The *fastness* of his dwelling-place." *Spenser.*

2. Firmness; firm adherence. "Their *fastness* to the former government." *Bacon.*

3. A stronghold; a fortified place; a place not easily forced. "Mountainous *fastnesses* and retreats." *Swinburne.*

4. Conciseness; succinctness. *Ascham.*

FĀST'-RE-CĒD'ING, *a.* Receding fast or rapidly. *Clarke.*

FĀST'-SĪNK-ING, *a.* Sinking rapidly. *Clarke.*

FĀST'U-ŌUS, *a.* [L. *fastuosus*; *fastus*, haughtiness.] Proud; haughty. [R.] *Barrow.*

FĀT, *a.* [A. S. *fett*, *fett*; *fedan*, to nourish; Dut. *vet*; Ger. *fett*; Icel. *feitr*; Dan. *fed*; Sw. *fet*.]

1. Full-fed; plump; fleshy; pinguid; adipose; unctuous;—the contrary to lean. *Shak.*

2. Coarse; gross. "Fat pollutions." *Dryden.*

3. Dull; stupid. "Fat minds." *Dryden.*

There is little or no sense in the *fat* parts of any creature; hence the ancients said of any dull fellow that he had a *fat wit*. *Johnston.*

4. Wealthy; rich; yielding a large income; profitable. "A *fat* benefice." *Ayliffe.*

5. Fertile; productive; fruitful. "A *fat* meadow ground." *Milton.*

6. Abounding in spiritual blessings.

The liberal soul shall be made *fat*. *Prov. xi. 28.*

7. (Naut.) Broad, as the quarter of a ship. *London Ency.*

FĀT, *n.* 1. The unctuous part of animal flesh; solid animal oil. Fat consists of two nearly allied substances, oleine and stearine, the former constituting the oily and the latter the solid principle.

And *fat* regarded of bulls and goats. *Milton.*

2. The best or richest part of any thing.

Ye shall eat the *fat* of the land. *Gen. xiv. 12.*

3. (Printing.) Such type-work as contains much blank space, and is consequently easily set up, and profitable to the workmen. *Craig.*

FĀT, *n.* [A. S. *fæt*.—See VAT.] 1. A vat; a vessel used in brewing, tanning, &c. *Woodward.*

2. A measure of capacity, differing in different commodities. *Craig.*

FĀT, *v. a.* [*i.* FĀTTED; *pp.* FĀTTING, FĀTTED.] To make fat; to fatten.

O, how this villany Doth *fat* me with the very thoughts of it! *Shak.*

FĀT, *v. n.* To grow fat; to fatten.

An old ox *fats* as well . . . as a young one. *Mortimer.*

FĀ'TAL, *a.* [L. *fatalis*; *fatum*, fate; It. *fatale*; Sp. *f. fatal*.]

1. Appointed or decreed by fate; destined.

Behold the destined place of your abodes; For thus Anchises prophesied of old, And thus our *fatal* place of rest foretold. *Dryden.*

2. Proceeding from fate; inevitable. "These things are *fatal* and necessary." *Tillotson.*

3. Deadly; mortal; destructive; pestiferous; as, "A *fatal* wound"; "A *fatal* error."

Syn.—See DEADLY.

FĀ'TAL-ISM, *n.* [It. & Sp. *fatalismo*; Fr. *fatalisme*.] The doctrine that all things happen by an inevitable necessity or overruling fate, which annihilates free will, and controls all human actions; inevitable necessity. *Bp. Berkeley.*

FĀ'TAL-IST, *n.* [It. & Sp. *fatalista*; Fr. *fataliste*.] One who believes in fatalism.

So vain, so wild a scheme your *fatalists* have dressed. *Blackmore.*

FĀ-TAL-IS'TIC, *a.* Relating to fatalism. *Coleridge.*

FĀ-TĀL'-Ī-TY, *n.* [L. *fatalitas*; It. *fatalità*; Sp. *fatalidad*; Fr. *fatalité*.—See FATE.]

1. The quality of being fatal, fated, or appointed by fate; predetermined order or series of events; invincible necessity.

The Stoics held a *fatality*, and a fixed, unalterable course of events; but then they held also that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. *South.*

2. Tendency to danger, or to some great or hazardous event.

Seven times seven . . . is conceived to carry with it the most considerable *fatality*. *Broune.*

3. Mortality; destination. *Craig.*

FĀ'TAL-Ī-Y, *ad.* 1. By the decree of fate. *Bentley.*

2. Mortally; destructively. *Denham.*

FĀ'TAL-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being fatal.

FĀ'TA MOR-GĀ'NĀ, *n.* [It.—"Cambrian etymologists say that Morgain [Morgan or Morgana] is Mor Gwynn, the *White Maid*." *Keightley*.] A meteoric phenomenon nearly allied to the mirage, witnessed in the Straits of Messina, between the coasts of Calabria and Sicily, and occasionally, but rarely, on other coasts, and consisting in the appearance in the air over the surface of the sea of multiplied images of objects on the surrounding coasts;—called also *Castles of the Fairy Morgana*, the spectacle being supposed to be under the influence of the queen of the fairies, the *Morgan la Fay* of the popular legends. *Brande.*

FĀT'-BRĀINED (fāt'brānd), *a.* Of dull apprehension; stupid. *Shak.*

FĀTE, *n.* [L. *fatum*; for, *fatus*, to speak; It. *fato*; Sp. *hado*.]

1. An inevitable necessity depending upon a superior cause, or a fixed sentence whereby the order of things is irreversibly determined; destiny.

Others apart sat on a hill retired, In thoughts more elevate, and reasoned high Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate. *Milton.*

2. Event predetermined; state or condition pre-ordained; doom; destiny; lot.

And turn the adamantine spindle round On which the *fate* of gods and men is wound. *Milton.*

3. Final event; death; destruction.

Yet still he chose the longest way to *fate*, Wasting at once his life and his estate. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See DESTINY.

FĀT'ED, *a.* 1. Decreed by fate; doomed, destined; appointed. "Fated here to reign." *Dryden.*

Her awkward love indeed was oddly *fated*. *Priest.*

2. Exempted by fate. [R.]

Bright Vulcanian arms,
Fated from force of steel by Stygian charms. *Dryden.*

3. Invested with the power of fate.

Thy fated sky
Gives us free scope. *Shak.*

FÂTE/FÛL, *a.* Fatal; destructive. *Pope.*

FÂTE/FÛL-LY, *ad.* In a fateful manner. *Craig.*

FÂTE/FÛL-NESS, *n.* The state of being fateful; fatality. *Clarke.*

FÂTES, *n. pl. (Myth.)* The three sister goddesses, named *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*, whose office it was to spin the destinies of men, and cut the threads when the appointed hour of death came; the Destinies; the Parcae. *Brande.*

FÂT'-HĒAD-ĒD, *a.* Dull; stupid; thick-skulled; fat-brained. *Armstrong.*

FÂT'-HĒN, *n. (Bot.)* Wild spinach; white goose-foot; *Chenopodium album*. [Local.] *F. Ency.*

FÂ'THER, *n.* [A. S. *fæder*; Dut. *vader*; Ger. *vater*; Dan. *fader*; Icel. *fadir*; Sw. *fader*; Gael. *athair*. — Gr. *pater*; L. *pater*; It. & Sp. *padre*; Fr. *père*. — Pers. *pader*; Sans. *pita*.]
1. He by whom a child is begotten; a male parent.

A wise son heareth his father's instruction. *Prov. xiii. 1.*

2. Any ancestor or forefather; — particularly the progenitor of a family or race.

Nebuchadnezzar is termed Belshazzar's father, though Belshazzar was his grandson. *Cruden.*

3. A term of respect often given to aged or reverend persons.

Now, Elisha was fallen sick of his sickness whereof he died. And Joash, the King of Israel, came down unto him, and wept over his face, and said, O my father, my father! the chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof! *2 Kings xiii. 14.*

4. One who acts with paternal kindness or care. "I was a father to the poor." *Job xxix. 16.*

5. A creator; a maker; an author; an originator; an inventor.

One God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all. *Eph. iv. 6.*

6. The first of a class; predecessor.

Jubal was the father of all such as handle the harp and organ. *Gen. iv. 21.*

7. The compellation of God as creator.

Almighty and most merciful Father. *Com. Prayer.*

8. (*Theol.*) The appellation of the first person in the Trinity. *Bp. Taylor.*

9. (*Ecclesiast.*) One of the early ecclesiastical writers, whose works have thrown light upon the history, doctrines, and observances of the primitive church.

St. Bernard, in the 12th century, is generally styled the last of the Fathers. The writers of the first century, who were contemporary with the first disciples, are distinguished by the term *Apostolic Fathers*. *Brande.*

10. (*Ecclesiast.*) A dignitary of the church: — also, a Roman Catholic priest or confessor.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have the title of Most Reverend Father in God.

Formal in apparel,
In gait and countenance surely like a father. *Shak.*

FÂ'THER, *v. a.* [i. FATHERED; pp. FATHERING, FATHERED.]

1. To take or adopt, as a son or a daughter.

And rather father thee than master thee. *Shak.*

2. To adopt, as a composition; to assume the authorship of.

Men of wit
Often fathered what he writ. *Swift.*

3. To ascribe to, as being the offspring or production of; — with *on* or *upon*.

Let us seem to father any thing upon them more than is their own, let them read. *Hooker.*

FÂ'THER-HOOD (-hâd), *n.* The state of being a father; paternity; fathership. "The fatherhood of God." *E. Irving.*

FÂ'THER-IN-LÂW', *n.* The father of one's husband or one's wife. *Goldsmith.*

FÂ'THER-LÂND, *n.* The land or country of one's ancestors; a native country; mother-country.

What from our father-land we bring. *Southey.*

Every Englishman who glories in the vigor of his fatherland ought to study the Anglo-Saxon as the immediate and copious source of the English language. *Bonworth.*

FÂ'THER-LÂSH'ER, *n. (Ich.)* A voracious acanthopterygious fish, of the genus *Cottus*, found on the shores of Greenland and Newfoundland; *Cottus bubalis*. *Pennant.*



Father-lasher.
(*Cottus bubalis*).

FÂ'THER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a father.

Ye shall not afflict any widow or fatherless child. *Ex. xxii. 22.*

FÂ'THER-LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being without a father; orphanage. *Craig.*

FÂ'THER-LI-NESS, *n.* Paternal care or kindness; paternity. *Sherwood.*

FÂ'THER-LÔNG-LĒGS, *n. (Ent.)* The popular name of an insect of the genus *Tipula*, having the body and legs long and slender; crane-fly; — called also *daddy-long-legs*. *Baird.*

FÂ'THER-LY, *a.* Like a father; tender; kind; paternal. "The piety and fatherly affection of our monarch." *Dryden.*

Syn. — The words *fatherly*, *motherly*, and *brotherly* are from Anglo-Saxon roots, *paternal*, *maternal*, and *fraternal*, from Latin roots. Those from the Latin being the more polite and cold; those from the Saxon, the more familiar and hearty. *Paternal* government; *fatherly* kindness. — See *PATERNAL*.

FÂ'THER-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a father.

FÂ'THER-SHIP, *n.* The state of a father; paternity; fathershood. *Johnson.*

FÂTH'OM, *n.* [A. S. *fæthem*; Dut. *cadem*; Ger. *faden*; Dan. *favn*; Sw. *famn*; Ir. *fead*.]

1. Originally the space between both arms extended; a measure of length containing six feet, or two yards, generally used in ascertaining the depth of the sea.

Full fathom five thy father lies. *Shak.*

2. Reach of mind; penetration; depth of thought.

Another of his fathom they have none. *Shak.*

FÂTH'OM, *v. a.* [i. FATHOMED; pp. FATHOMING, FATHOMED.]

1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling; to span. "Pillars of round timber as big as two men can fathom." *Purchas.*

2. To grasp with the mind; to comprehend.

Leave, leave to fathom such high points as these. *Dryden.*

3. To sound; to try with respect to the depth.

Our laws, that did a boundless ocean seem,
Were coasted all, and fathomed all, by him. *Dryden.*

4. To divine; to penetrate; to conjecture; as, "To fathom a design."

FÂTH'OM-A-BLE, *a.* That may be fathomed or sounded. *Bp. Hall.*

FÂTH'OM-ER, *n.* One who fathoms. *Sherwood.*

FÂTH'OM-LESS, *a.* That cannot be fathomed. "A fathomless lake." *More.*

FÂ-TÏD'IC, *a.* Prophetic; fatidical. [R.] *Scott.*

FÂ-TÏD'I-CAL, *a.* [L. *fatidicus*; *fatum*, fate, and *dico*, to tell.] Prophetic; of power to foretell.

FÂ-TÏD'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a fatidical manner. [R.] *For. Qu. Rev.*

FÂ-TÏF'ER-OÛS, *a.* [L. *fatifer*; *fatum*, fate, and *fero*, to bear.] Deadly; mortal. *Blount.*

† FÂT'I-GÂ-BLE, *a.* [L. *fatigabilis*; *fatigo*, to weary.] Easily wearied. *Bailey.*

† FÂT'I-GÂTE, *v. a.* [L. *fatigo*, *fatigatus*.] To weary; to fatigue. *Elyot.*

† FÂT'I-GÂTE, *a.* Wearied; worn out. *Shak.*

† FÂT'I-GÂTION, *n.* [L. *fatigatio*.] Weariness; fatigue. *W. Mountagu.*

FÂ-TÏGUE' (fâ-têg'), *n.* [It. *fatiga*; Sp. *fatiga*; Fr. *fatigue*.]

1. Weariness; lassitude. *Armstrong.*

2. The cause of weariness; labor; toil.

The great Scipio sought honors in his youth, and endured the fatigues with which he purchased them. *Dryden.*

3. (*Mil.*) Extra duty, distinct from that of arms. *Burn.*

Syn. — *Fatigue* and *weariness* denote the state of being tired. *Fatigue* is caused by exertion, either of body or mind; *weariness*, by travelling, standing, or being long subjected to what is disagreeable. *Lassitude* is weariness and languor, produced by labor and exhaustion, or by that which causes weakness and inactivity.

FÂ-TÏGUE' (fâ-têg'), *v. a.* [L. *fatigo*; *fatim*, sufficiently, and *ago*, to drive; It. *fatigare*; Sp. *fatigar*; Fr. *fatiguer*.] [i. FÂTIGUED; pp. FÂTIGUING, FÂTIGUED.] To harass or tire with labor or importunity; to tire; to weary. "Labor fatigues us." *Blair.* "The conqueror fatigued in war." *Parnell.*

Syn. — See *WEARY*.

FÂ-TÏGUE'SÔME, *a.* Wearisome; tiresome. "A fatiguesome flight." *Turnbull.*

† FÂ-TÏL'Q-QUËNT, *a.* Propheying; sooth-saying. *Blount.*

FÂ-TÏL'Q-QUÏST, *n.* [L. *fatiloquus*; *fatum*, fate, and *loquor*, to speak.] A fortune-teller. *Ash.*

FÂT'I-MITE, *n. (Hist.)* A descendant from Mahomet's only daughter and child, Fatima. *Ency.*

FÂ-TÏS'GENCE, *n.* [L. *fatisco*, *fatiscens*, to open in chinks or clefts.] An opening; an aperture; a gap; a chink. *Smart.*

FÂT'-KÏD-NEYED (fât'kîd-nîd), *a.* Having fat kidneys; fat; gross. *Shak.*

FÂT'LING, *n.* A young animal fed for slaughter. The young lion and the falling shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them. *Isa. xi. 6.*

FÂT'-LÛTE, *n.* A mixture of pipe-clay and linseed-oil, for filling joints. *Simmonds.*

FÂT'LY, *ad.* Grossly; greasily. [R.] *Cotgrave.*

FÂT'NER, *n.* He who, or that which, fattens; a fattener. *Arbuthnot.*

FÂT'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being fat.

And eke with fatness swollen were his cyne. *Spenser.*

2. Unctuous or greasy matter. *Bacon.*

3. Fertility; fruitfulness; richness. "The fatness of the earth." *Gen. xxvii. 28.*

4. That which causes fertility. "The clouds drop fatness." *Phillips.*

FÂT'TED, *p. a.* Made fat; fattened. "Bring hither the fattened calf." *Luke xv. 28.*

FÂT'TEN (fât'tn), *v. a.* [A. S. *fættian*. — See *FAT*.] [i. FATTENED; pp. FATTENING, FATTENED.]

1. To make fat; to feed well. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make fertile or fruitful; to fertilize; as, "To fatten land." *Dryden.*

FÂT'TEN (fât'tn), *v. n.* To grow fat; to be pampered.

And villains fatten with the brave man's labor. *Otway.*

FÂT'TEN-ER (fât'tn-er), *n.* He who, or that which, fattens; a fatter. *Todd.*

FÂT'TI-NESS, *n.* Grossness; fulness of flesh; fatness. *Sherwood.*

FÂT'TISH, *a.* Inclining to fatness. *Sherwood.*

FÂT'TY, *a.* Unctuous; oleaginous; fat. *Bacon.*

† FÂT'U-ÂTE, *v. n.* [L. *faturo*.] To play the fool. *Blount.*

FÂ-TÛ'I-TOÛS, *a.* Partaking of fatuity; foolish; fatuous. *Ec. Rev.*

FÂ-TÛ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *fatuitas*; Fr. *fatuité*.] Foolishness; weakness of mind. *King Charles.*

FÂT'U-OÛS (fât'yû-ûs), *a.* [L. *fatuus*.]

1. Stupid; foolish; imbecile. *Glanville.*

2. Impotent; without force; illusory. "Fatuous vapors." *Browne.*

FÂT'-WÏT-TED, *a.* Heavy; dull; stupid. *Shak.*

FÂU'BÔURG (fâ'bôrg), *n.* [Fr.]

1. A suburb; environs; the part of a city or town that is on the outside of the walls. *Scott.*

2. A part of a town or city formerly without the walls. *Spiers.*

FÂU'CĒS, *n. pl.* [L.] 1. (*Anat.*) The posterior part of the mouth, terminated by the pharynx and larynx. *Brande.*

2. (*Bot.*) The gaping part or orifice of a monopetalous flower. *Loudon.*

3. (*Conch.*) The opening into the first chamber of a shell. *Craig.*

FÂU'GËT, *n.* [Fr. *fausset*; from L. *faux*. — See *FAUCES*.] A pipe or spout with a spigot, for drawing liquor from a cask.

FÂU'FEL, *n.* [Sanc. *phulfeel*; *phul*, fruit, and

feel, an elephant. *Thomson*. — Fr. *faufel*.] The fruit of the *Areca*, or cabbage-tree, a species of palm; areca nut; Malabar nut. *Johnson*.

FAUGH (faw), *interj.* [Past part. of the A.S. verb *fian*, to hate. *Tooke*. "I think he had better have left them [*faugh*, *fee*, *foh*] in the class of 'brutish, inarticulate interjections.'" *Barclay*.] An exclamation of abhorrence; foh. *Beau. & F.*

FAU'IA-SÎTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina, lime, and soda, allied to *zeolite*; — so named in honor of *Faujas de St. Fond*. *Dana*.

FAUL'CHION (faw'chun), *n.* See **FALCHION**.

FAUL'CQN, } *n.* See **FALCON**, and **FAL-**
FAUL'CQN-RY, } *CONRY*.

FAULDS, *n. pl.* The part of a farm manured by folding sheep or cattle on it. [Scot.] *Simmonds*.

FAULT [fawlt, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; fawlt, *S.*; fawlt or fawlt, *K.*; folt, *Wb.*], *n.* [L. *fullo*, to deceive; *It. fullo*, *falta*, a fault; *Sp. falta*; *Fr. faute*. — See **FALL**.]

1. An error; a mistake; an imperfection; a defect; a blemish; — used of things.

If you like not my poem, the fault may possibly be in my writing. *Dryden*.

2. A slight offence or dereliction from duty; a trespass or transgression liable to censure.

He should not have been a soldier in that way. *Dryden*.

3. † Default; want. "One it pleases me, for fault of a better, to call my friend." *Shak.*

4. † Misfortune. *Shak.*

5. (*Min. & Geol.*) A dislocation or disturbance of strata, which interrupts the miner's operations.



Fault in a mine.

At fault, said of a dog when he loses the scent; — in difficulty or embarrassment; puzzled; as, "The inquirer is at fault." "We are not only at a fault, in the hunter's term, but at a rest, as if we were playing at tennis." *Sir H. Wotton*. — To find fault, to express disapprobation or dissatisfaction. "They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is principally to find fault." *Dryden*. — To find fault with, to censure; to blame. "They never complain, nor find fault with the times." *Swift*.

— "Dr. Johnson tells us that the *l* in this word is sometimes sounded and sometimes mute, and that, in conversation, it is generally suppressed. To this Dr. Kenrick adds, that it is needlessly suppressed. None of our lexicographers have marked this letter mute but Mr. Sheridan. Mr. Nares says, the word is pronounced both ways, and leaves it undetermined; but Mr. Elphinstone decides positively against retaining the *l*, even in writing; his reasons are, that, as the French have left out the *l* in their antiquated *faulx*, we ought to leave it out in our English word, which was derived from their ancient one. This reasoning, however, I think, is not conclusive. The *l* in question has nothing harsh or uncommon in its sound, and, if it were mute, would desert its relation to the Latin *falsitas*, and form a disgraceful exception; and, if poets have sometimes dismissed it, to rhyme the word with *thought*, *sought*, &c., they have as readily admitted it to rhyme with *malt*, *salt*, and *asault*.

"Which of our thrum-capped ancestors found fault For want of sugar-tongs, or spoons for salt?" *King*, *Walker*.

SYN. — See **BLEMISH**, **ERROR**, **IMPERFECTION**.

† **FAULT**, *v. n.* To be wrong; to fail. *Spenser*.

† **FAULT**, *v. a.* To charge with a fault; to accuse. "Whom should I fault?" [R.] *Bp. Hall*.

† **FAULT'ER**, *n.* One who commits a fault; an offender. *Fairfax*.

FAULT'ER, *v. n.* See **FALTER**.

FAULT-FIND'ER, *n.* A censurer; an objector. Other pleasant *fault-finders*, who will correct the verb before they understand the noun. *Sidney*.

† **FAULT'FUL**, *a.* Full of faults; faulty. *Shak.*

† **FAULT'LY**, *ad.* In a faulty manner; not rightly.

† **FAULT'INESS**, *n.* The state or quality of being faulty. *Hooker*.

† **FAULT'LESS**, *a.* Exempt from fault; perfect. Whoever thinks a *faultless* piece to see Thinks what he'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be. *Pope*.

† **FAULT'LESS-LY**, *ad.* In a faultless manner; perfectly. *Dr. Allen*.

† **FAULT'LESS-NESS**, *n.* The state of being faultless; perfection. *Johnson*.

FAULTY, *a.* 1. Guilty of faults; erring. "Faulty men." *Spenser*. 2. Defective; imperfect; containing blemishes or flaws. "A faulty helmet." *Bacon*.

The form of polity by them set down is three ways, *faulty*. *Hooker*.

SYN. — See **DEFECTIVE**.

FAUN, *n.* [L. *Faunus*, the protecting deity of agriculture and of shepherds.] (*Roman Myth.*) A woodland deity, having the legs, feet, and ears of goats, and the rest of the body human; a sylvan.

Rough satyrs danced, and fauns with cloven heel. *Milton*.

— "The fauns of the Latin mythology are somewhat analogous to the satyrs of the Greeks. There are points, however, in which the ancient artists made them differ as to appearance. The fauns are generally represented as young and frolicsome of mien: their faces are round, expressive of merriment, and not without an occasional mixture of mischief. The satyrs, on the contrary, bear strong resemblance to different quadrupeds; their faces and figures partake of the ape, the ram, or the goat; they have sometimes goats' legs, but always either goats' or horses' tails." *Anthos*.

FAUNA, *n.* [L. *Faunus*. — See **FAUN**.] (*Zool.*) The zoology or various kinds of animals peculiar to, or found in, a country; — corresponding to *flora*, which embraces the botany or plants.

FAUN'IST, *n.* One who pursues rural studies; a student of natural history; a naturalist. *White*.

FAU'SEN (faw'sen), *n.* (*Ich.*) A sort of large eel. "Fausens and other fish." *Chapman*.

FAUSEBRÂYE (faw'sbrâ), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Fort.*) A platform with a wall on its outer edge, now superseded by the tenaille. Its position was close to the escarp of the encoignee. *Mil. Ency.*

FAUTEUIL (faw'ti'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A large elbow-chair; an arm-chair. *Simmonds*.

† **FAU'TOR**, *n.* [L., contracted from *favitor*. — See **FAVOR**.] A favorer; a supporter; abettor. I am neither author nor *favitor* of any sect. *B. Jonson*.

† **FAU'TRESS**, *n.* [L. *fautrix*. — See **FACTOR**.] A woman who favors. *Chapman*.

FAUX, *n.*; *pl. faux*. [L.]

1. The pharynx. — See **FAUCES**.

2. (*Bot.*) The orifice of the tube of the corolla. *Brande*.

3. (*Conch.*) That portion of the cavity of the first chamber of a shell which may be seen by looking in at the aperture. *Craig*.

FAUX JOUR (faw'zhôr'), [*Fr.*] (*Fine Arts.*) False light; — a term denoting that a picture is so placed that the light falls upon it in a direction different from that in which the painter has represented it as coming. *Craig*.

FAUX PÂS (faw'pâ'), [*Fr.*] A false step; a fault or error in conduct. *For. Qu. Rev.*

† **FA-VÂG'J-NOÛS**, *a.* Formed like a honey-comb. *Browne*.

† **FAV'EL**, *n.* [Old Fr. *favelle*, a fable.] Deceit. There was falsehood, *favel*, and jollity. *Dryde Scornor*.

† **FAV'EL**, *a.* [L. *favus*; *Fr. fauve*.] Yellow; fallow; dun. [R.] *Todd*.

FA-VÊ'O-LATE, *a.* [L. *favus*, a honey-comb.] (*Bot.*) Formed like a honey-comb; cellular; alveolate; favose. *Gray*.

FA-VÎ'LOUS, *a.* [L. *favilla*, ashes.] Consisting of, or resembling, ashes. *Browne*.

FAV'QOR, *v. a.* [L. *FAVORE*; *pp. FAVORING*, *FAVORED*.]

1. To regard with kindness; to countenance. "Men favor wonders." *Bacon*.

2. To protect; to support; to render assistance to; to assist; to aid; to treat kindly. *A name*.

While fortune favored, not unknown to fame. *Dryden*.

3. To resemble in features. "The gentleman favored his master." *Addison*.

4. To represent favorably; to palliate. *Swift*.

He has favored her squint admirably.

FAV'QOR, *n.* [L. *favor*; *faueo*, to favor; *It. favore*; *Sp. favor*; *Fr. faueur*.]

1. Kind regard; countenance; kindness; friendliness; propitious aspect; good will.

He lived with all the pomp he could devise, But found no favor in his lady's eyes. *Dryden*.

2. Support; vindication; defence.

The favor of learning was the humor and mode of the age. *Temple*.

3. A kind act; a good deed; a benefit.

All favors and punishments passed by him: all offices and places of importance were distributed to his favorites. *Sidney*.

4. The person or thing favored; object of kind regard.

All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man, His chief delight and favor. *Milton*.

5. † Face; countenance; features.

A good favor you have, but that you have a hanging look. *Shak.*

6. Something ornamental, as a knot of ribbons, given to be worn as a token of favor or affection.

Here, Eluellen, wear thou this favor for me, and stick it in thy cap. *Shak.*

7. (*Law.*) Bias; partiality; prejudice.

The grand jury are sworn to inquire into all offences which have been committed, and all violations of law, without fear, *favor*, or affection. *Bowyer*.

SYN. — See **BENEFIT**, **GRACE**.

FAV'QOR-A-BLE, *a.* [*It. favorevole*; *Sp. & Fr. favorable*.]

1. Showing favor; kind; propitious; auspicious; friendly; willing.

Lend favorable ear to our requests. *Shak.*

2. Averse to censure; apologetic; palliative.

None can have the favorable thought That to obey the tyrant's will they fought. *Dryden*.

3. Conducive; contributing; promotive.

A climate favorable to generation, health, and long life. *Temple*.

4. Suitable; fit; adapted; convenient; advantageous; beneficial.

A place very favorable for the making levies of men. *Clarendon*.

5. † Beautiful; well-favored; well-featured.

None more favorable nor more fair Than Clarion. *Spenser*.

SYN. — See **AUSPICIOUS**, **FAIR**.

FAV'QOR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being favorable. *Bp. Taylor*.

FAV'QOR-A-BLY, *ad.* In a favorable manner.

FAV'QORED (faw'vurd), *a.* Featured; — compounded with *well*, *hard*, *ill*, &c. *Spenser*.

FAV'QORED-LY (faw'vurd-le), *ad.* As to feature; — compounded with *well* or *ill*. *Johnson*.

† **FAV'QORED-NESS** (faw'vurd-nēs), *n.* Appearance as to the countenance or features. *Deut. xvii. 1.*

FAV'QOR-ER, *n.* One who favors; a well-wisher. All the *favorers* of magic were the most profest and bitterest enemies to the Christian religion. *Addison*.

FAV'QOR-ESS, *n.* A female who favors or gives countenance. *Craig*.

FAV'QOR-ING, *p. a.* That favors or aids.

FAV'QOR-ING-LY, *ad.* With favor.

FAV'QOR-ITE, *n.* [*It. & Sp. favorito*; *Fr. favori*.] A person or thing beloved or regarded with favor; one treated with peculiar favor.

A favorite has no friend. *Gray*.

The great man down, you mark his favorite flies; The poor, advanced, makes friends of enemies. *Shak.*

It has been remarked that there is no prince so bad whose favorites and ministers are not worse. *Burke*.

FAV'QOR-ITE, *a.* Beloved; regarded with favor. "His favorite passages in an author." *Addison*. "The favorite child." *Pope*.

FAV'QOR-IT-ISM, *n.* The act of favoring; the practice of showing undue favor; partiality.

It is this unnatural infusion of a system of favoritism into a government which, in a great part of its constitution, is popular, that has raised the present ferment in the nation. *Burke*.

FAV'QOR-LÈSS, *a.* Without favor. *Spenser*.

FA-VÔSE, *a.* [L. *favus*, a honey-comb.] (*Bot.*) Pitted or excavated like the cells of a honey-comb; cellular; alveolate; favoate. *Louden*.

FAV'O-SÎTE, *n.* [L. *favus*, a honey-comb.] (*Geol.*) A kind of cellular fossil coral. *Clarke*.

FAV-U-LÊ'RI-A, *n. pl.* [L. *favus*, a honey-comb.] (*Geol.*) A genus of extinct fossil plants, found in coal formations, the stems of which bear marks resembling the cells of a honey-comb. *Buckland*.

FAWN, *n.* [*Fr. faon*.] The young of the fal-

low deer; a buck or doe of the first year. "The wanton fawn."—See DEER. Pope.

FAWN, *v. n.* To bring forth a fawn. Bullokar.

FAWN, *v. n.* [A. S. *fegnian*, to rejoice; to flatter.—See FAIN.] [*i.* FAWNED; *pp.* FAWNING, FAWNED.]

1. To court favor, as by the tricks of a dog. The dog straight fawned upon his master. Sidney.
2. To court servilely; to flatter; to cringe to.

His turret crest, and sleek, enameled neck,
Fawning, and licked the ground whereon she trod. Milton.
Syn.—See COAX.

FAWN, *n.* The act of fawning; sycophancy; cringing; low flattery. "Servile fawns." Shak.

FAWN'ER, *n.* One who fawns; a sycophant; a mean flatterer. Spectator.

Syn.—See FLATTERER.

FAWN'ING, *n.* Act of one who fawns; gross or low flattery; sycophancy; cringing.

Let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the neck of the flatterer, the knee,
In a fawning posture, upon the king. Shak.

FAWN'ING, *p. a.* Meanly flattering; treating with servility. "A fawning greyhound." Shak.

FAWN'ING-LY, *ad.* In a fawning manner. South.

FAW'ED, *a.* [A. S. *feax*, hair.] Hairy. Camden.

FAY (*ā*), *n.* [Fr. *fee*.—See FAIRY.] A fairy; an elf. "The yellow-skirted fays." Milton.

FAY, *n.* Faith. "By my fay." Shak.

FAY, *v. a.* [A. S. *fegan*, or *gefegan*, to join.] [*i.* FAYED; *pp.* FAYING, FAYED.] To fit any two pieces of wood so as to join close together; to cause to lie close; to join; to fit. Crabbe.

FAY, *v. n.* To lie close together; to fit. Ash.

FAY'AL-ITE, *n.* (Min.) A native silicate of iron from the Island of Fayal. Brande.

FAYENCE. See FAIENCE.

FÄZ'ZO-LET, *n.* [It. *fozzoletto*.] A handkerchief. Clarke.

FE (*ā*), *n.* [Port. & Sp.] Faith. Newman.

FĒA'BER-RY (*fē'ber-rē*), *n.* A gooseberry. [Local, Eng.] Richardson.

†FĒAGUE (*fēg*), *v. a.* To whip; to chastise; to punish; to fag. Buckingham.

†FĒ'AL, *a.* Faithful; true. Chambers.

FĒ'AL-TY [*fē'al-tē*, *W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. Wb.*; *fē'al-tē*, *S. J. A.*, *n.* [L. *fidēlitas*; *fidēlis*, faithful; *fidēs*, faith; It. *fedeltà*; Sp. *fielidad*; Old Fr. *féaulté*; Fr. *féaulté*, or *féaulté*.] A liegeman's duty or oath of fidelity to his liege lord; fidelity; loyalty. "Maud, the empress, to whom the prelates and nobles had sworn fealty." Prymne.

"Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, and W. Johnston make only two syllables of this word; Mr. Perry and Mr. Nares, three. I do not hesitate a moment to pronounce the last division the best." Walker.

Syn.—See HOMAGE.

FĒAR (*fēr*), *n.* 1. An uneasy or painful emotion produced by the apprehension of danger; dread; terror; fright; trepidation; alarm.

Fear is an uneasiness of the mind upon the thought of future evil likely to befall us. Locke.

2. Anxiety; solicitude. "The principal fear was for the holy temple." 2 Mac. xv. 18.

3. The cause or object of fear. Gen. xxxi. 42.

Still, as he fled, his eye was backward cast,
As if his fear still followed him behind. Spenser.

Jacob swore by the fear of his father Isaac. Gen. xxxi. 53.

4. Something hung up to scare deer, or other wild animals, by its color or noise.

He who fleeth from the noise of the fear shall fall into the pit. Isa. xxiv. 18.

5. Reverential regard; respect mingled with awe.

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. Ps. cxi. 10.

Syn.—See DREAD.

FĒAR, *v. a.* [L. *verecor*.—A. S. *færan*, or *afæran*, to terrify; from *færan*, to go or cause to go away, and hence from the motion extended to the feeling which caused it. Richardson.—Dut.

vaaren; Ger. *fürchten*.] [*i.* FEARED; *pp.* FEARING, FEARED.]

1. † To fright or affright; to terrify; to make afraid; to scare.

Thou canst not fear us, Pompey, with thy sails. Shak.

This aspect of mine hath feared the valiant. Shak.

2. To have a painful apprehension of; to expect with emotions of alarm; to be afraid of; to apprehend; to dread.

The Lord is my salvation; whom shall I fear? Ps. xxvii. 1.

I fear not death, nor dangers, nor disgrace. Dryden.

3. To reverence; to stand in awe of. "Fear God, honor the king." 1 Pet. ii. 17.

Syn.—See APPREHEND.

FĒAR, *v. n.* To live in terror; to be afraid or anxious. "You may fear too far, sir." Shak.

† **FĒAR**, *n.* A companion.—See FERE. Spenser.

||FĒAR'FŪL [*fēr'fūl*, *P. J. E. J. K. Sm. R. C.*; *fēr'fūl* *S.*; *fēr'fūl* or *fēr'fūl*, *W. F.*], *a.*

1. Filled with fear; afraid.

I have made my heroine fearful of death. Dryden.

2. Habitually timid; timorous; apprehensive of danger or evil. "Fearful hearts and faint hands." Eccles. ii. 12.

3. Impressing fear; terrible; frightful; dreadful. "He's gentle, and not fearful." Shak.

It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. Heb. x. 31.

4. Awful; to be revered.

Who is like thee, glorious in holiness, fearful in praises? Ex. xv. 11.

Syn.—Fearful signifies full of fear, and also full of that which causes fear. Fearful, apprehensive, or afraid of danger; a timid person; a person unreasonably timid or timorous.—A fearful contest or catastrophe; a dreadful accident; an awful occurrence; a frightful dream; a tremendous storm; a terrible hurricane; a terrific appearance; a horrid spectacle.

||FĒAR'FŪL-LY, *ad.* In a fearful manner.

||FĒAR'FUL-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being fearful. Hooker.

FĒAR'LESS, *a.* Free from fear; intrepid; courageous; bold; undaunted; brave; valiant.

The flaming seraph, fearless, though alone. Milton.

Syn.—See BOLD.

FĒAR'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without fear; intrepidly.

FĒAR'LESS-NESS, *n.* Exemption from fear; intrepidity. "Fearlessness in danger." Clarendon.

FĒAR'NAUGHT (*fēr'nawt*), *n.* A thick sort of woollen stuff, much used in ships for lining port-holes, for warm garments, and for other purposes; dreadnaught. Crabbe.

FĒASE, *v. a.* 1. To untwist or ravel, as the end of a rope;—written also *fease*.

2. To beat; to whip. Ash.

See PHEASE.

FĒA-SI-BL'ITY (*fē-zē-bl'i-tē*), *n.* The quality of being feasible; practicability; feasibility. "A design whose feasibility I considered." Boyle.

FĒA-SI-BLE (*fē-zē-bl*), *a.* [L. *facio*, to do or make; It. *fattibile*; Sp. *factible*; Fr. *faissable*.] That may be done, performed, or accomplished; practicable;—that may be tiled; tilable.

Charles VIII. King of France, finding the war of Britain not so feasible, pursued his enterprise upon Naples, which he accomplished with wonderful facility and fidelity. Bacon.

FĒA-SI-BLE (*fē-zē-bl*), *n.* Whatever is practicable. "Easy feasibles." [R.] Glanville.

FĒA-SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being feasible; practicability; feasibility. Bp. Hall.

FĒA-SI-BLY (*fē-zē-blē*), *ad.* Practicably. Johnson.

FĒAST (*fēst*), *n.* [L. *festum*; It. *fiesta*; Sp. *fiesta*; Fr. *fête*.—Gael. *feisch*, *feist*.]

1. An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat; a banquet.

It is not the quantity of meat, but the cheerfulness of the guests, which makes the feast. Where there is no peace, there can be no feast. Clarendon.

2. A day of feasting; a festival; a holiday; an ecclesiastical anniversary; as, "The Feast of Tabernacles."

This day is called the Feast of Crispian. Shak.

3. Intellectual entertainment; enjoyment.

The feast of reason and the flow of soul. Pope.

Formerly the feasts of saints were used to indicate the dates of instruments and memorable events.

Syn.—A religious feast or festival is an anniversary ceremony of feasting and thanksgiving; and such a day, being kept sacred or vacant from secular labor, is often called a holiday. A banquet is a public, sumptuous feast. A joyful festival or feast; a splendid banquet; a pleasing entertainment; a drinking carousal; a treat for soldiers, servants, &c.

FĒAST, *v. n.* [*i.* FEASTED; *pp.* FEASTING, FEASTED.] To partake of a feast; to eat; to be entertained. "I did feast with Cæsar." Shak.

FĒAST, *v. a.* 1. To entertain sumptuously at the table; to feed plentifully or luxuriously. "He was feasted by the king." Hayward.

2. To delight; to gratify; to please; to gladden; to rejoice.

Heaven this day is feasted with your name. Dryden.

FĒAST'-DAY, *n.* A day of feasting; a festival.

But they said, not on the feast-day, lest there be an uproar among the people. Matt. xxvi. 5.

FĒAST'ER, *n.* 1. One who fares deliciously; a sumptuous liver. Bp. Taylor.

2. One that entertains magnificently; a feast-maker. Huloet.

FĒAST'FUL, *a.* Festive; joyful; luxurious.

"Feastful days." "Feastful friends." Milton.

FĒAST'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a feastful manner; luxuriously; festively. Clarke.

FĒAST'ING, *n.* An entertainment; a treat; a feast. Cartwright.

FĒAST'-RITE, *n.* A rite or custom observed at feasts. Phillips.

FĒAST'-WON, *a.* Bribe or won by feasting. Shak.

FĒAT (*fēt*), *n.* [L. *factum*; *facio*, *factus*, to do; It. *fatto*; Fr. *fait*.—Gael. *feart*.]

1. An achievement; a deed; a performance; an action; act; exploit. "Bold feats." Spenser.

"Feats of war." Brende.

2. An act of slyness and dexterity; a trick.

With stories told of many a feat,
How fairy Mab the junks eat. Milton.

Syn.—See DEED.

† **FĒAT**, *a.* 1. Ready; skilful; ingenious.

That feat man at controversy. Stillfleet.

2. Good; correct; pure. "She speaks feat English." Beau. & Fl.

† **FĒAT**, *v. a.* To form; to fashion. Shak.

† **FĒAT'F-OUS**, *a.* Neat; dexterous. Johnson.

† **FĒAT'F-OUS-LY**, *ad.* Dexterously. Spenser.

FĒATH'ER (*fēth'er*), *n.* [A. S. *fýther*, or *fether*; Frs. *feer*; Dut. *veder*; Ger. *feder*; Dan. *fier*.—Derived by *Wachter* from Gr. *πτερόν*, a wing.]

1. A plume of a bird;—in the plural, or collectively, the covering of birds; plumage. Waller.

2. Kind; nature; species;—from the proverbial expression, "Birds of a feather," i. e. of a species.

Clifford and the haught Northumberland,
And of their feather many more proud birds. Shak.

3. An ornament; an empty title. Johnson.

4. On a horse, a sort of natural frizzling of hair, which, in some places, rises above the lying hair, and there makes a figure resembling the tip of an ear of wheat. Farrier's Dict.

5. *pl.* (Arch.) Any narrow slips of timber to strengthen framing, partitioning, &c. Craig.

A feather in the cap, an honor or mark of distinction.—To be in high feather, to be in good health and spirits; to be in good condition, as birds in full plumage.—To show the white feather, to show signs of cowardice, as a white feather in the tail of a cock is said to be a token that he is not of the true game breed. Gross.

FĒATH'ER (*fēth'er*), *v. a.* [*i.* FEATHERED; *pp.* FEATHERING, FEATHERED.]

1. To dress in, or fit with, feathers. Johnson.

2. To tread, as a cock. Dryden.

3. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.

The king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to feather himself. Bacon.

To feather one's nest, to provide for one's self; to get riches together. Hood.

FĒATH'ER-BED, *n.* A bed stuffed with feathers.

FĒATH'ER-BOARD'ING, *n.* Boarding in which the edges of the adjacent boards overlap;—called also *weather-boarding*. London.

FEATH'ER-DRIV'ER, *n.* One who prepares feathers by beating. *Derham.*

FEATH'ER-DÜST'ER, *n.* A light brush made of feathers. *Simmonds.*

FEATH'ERED (*fēth'erd*), *a.* 1. Clothed or covered with feathers. "Feathered bipeds." *P. Cyc.*
2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers. "The feathered arrow." *Pope.*
3. Winged like an arrow; swift. "Feathered minutes." *Cleaveland.*
4. Made smooth as with down or feathers. "Nonsense, feathered with soft and delicate phrases." *Scott.*

FEATH'ER-EDGE, *n.* An edge like a feather; the thinner edge of a board or plank. *Mozon.*

FEATH'ER-EDGED, *a.* Having a feather-edge.

FEATH'ER-FEW, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of several species; feverfew; *Pyrethrum*. *Mortimer.*

FEATH'ER-GRASS (*fēth'er-grās*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial, ornamental, feathery or downy grass, of several species; *Stipa*. *Loudon.*

FEATH'ER-I-NÉSS, *n.* State of being feathery.

FEATH'ER-ING, *n.* 1. The uniform turning of the edge of an oar horizontally, when raised from the water, in rowing. *Simmonds.*
2. (*Arch.*) An arrangement of small arcs or foils separated by projecting points or cusps, used as an ornament in arch mouldings, &c.; foliation. *Weale.*

FEATH'ER-LÉSS, *a.* Having few or no feathers; destitute of feathers. *Howell.*

† **FEATH'ER-LY**, *a.* Resembling a feather. "Some feathery particle of snow." *Browne.*

FEATH'ER-SELL'ER, *n.* One who sells feathers.

FEATH'ER-VEINED (*-vānd*), *a.* (*Bot.*) Applied to a leaf in which the veins spring from along the sides of a midrib; penninerved. *Henslow.*

FEATH'ER-Y (*fēth'er-e*), *a.* 1. Feathered; clothed with feathers. *Milton.*
2. Resembling feathers; plumose. "Feathery and light stuff." *Whateley*, 1834.

FEATH'ER-Y-FOOT'ED (*-fēt'ed*), *a.* Having feathers on the feet. *Booth.*

† **FÉAT'LY**, *ad.* Nimble; dexterously. *Shak.*

† **FÉAT'NESS**, *n.* Nimbleness; dexterity. *Hulot.*

† **FÉAT'OUS**, *a.* See **FEATEOUS**. *Todd.*

FÉAT'URE (*fē'tyur*), *n.* [*L. factura*, a making; *facio*, *factus*, to make; *It. fattura*; *Sp. hechura*; *Norm. Fr. faiture*.]
1. Any thing made; form. *Milton.*
2. Any lineament or single part of the face. Pale as the beam that o'er his features played. *Byron.*
3. The cast or make of the face. Report the feature of Octavia, her years. *Shak.*
4. The whole turn or any lineament of the body; the fashion; the make; appearance. I agreed in every feature of my body with other Yahoos. *Swift.*
5. A prominent part of any thing; as, "The general features of a country."

FÉAT'URED (*fē'tyurd*), *a.* 1. Having features; formed. "Featured like him." *Shak.*
2. Having handsome features; handsome. "Rich thou art, featured thou art." *Greene.*

FÉAT'URE-LÉSS (*fē'tyur-lēs*), *a.* Destitute of features. *Shak.*

FÉAT'URE-LI-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being featurely or handsome. *Coleridge.*

FÉAT'URE-LY (*fē'tyur-lē*), *a.* Having good features; handsome. *Coleridge.*

FÉAZE, *v. a.* [*Fr. fesser*.]
1. To untwist, as the end of a rope. *Johnson.*
2. To beat; to whip with rods. *Ainsworth.*

† **FÉBRIC'U-L-ÉSS**, *n.* [*L. febricitatus*.] To be in a fever. *Bailey.*

FÉBRIC'U-L-ÉSS, *n.* [*Med.*] A slight degree of fever; feverish. *Dunglison.*

† **FÉBRIC'U-L-ÉSS**, *a.* [*L. febriculosus*.] Troubled with a slight fever; feverish. *Johnson.*

|| **FÉB-RI-FÁ-CIENT** (*fē-brē-fā-shēnt*), *a.* [*L. febris*, a fever, and *facio*, to make.] That causes fever; febrific. *Dunglison.*

FÉBRIF'ER-ÖUS, *a.* [*L. febris*, a fever, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Med.*) Fever-bearing; producing fever. "A febriferous locality." *Dunglison.*

FÉBRIF'IC, *a.* [See **FÉBRIFACIENT**.] Producing fever; febrificient. *Chesterfield.*

FÉBRIF'U-GAL, *a.* (*Med.*) Good against fever; allaying fever; antifebrile. *P. Cyc.*

FÉBRI-FÜGE, *n.* [*L. febris*, fever, and *fugo*, to drive away; *Fr. febrifuge*.] (*Med.*) A medicine to drive away or to allay fever; an antifebrile. *Dunglison.*

FÉBRI-FÜGE, *a.* (*Med.*) That serves to drive away or to allay fever. *Arbutnot.*

FÉBRILE, or **FÉBRILE** (*fēbril*), *P. J. F. Ja. K. Wb.*; *fēbril*, *S.*; *fēbril*, *W. Sm. C.*, *a.* [*L. febrilis*; *febris*, fever; probably transposed for *ferbis*, from *ferveo*, to boil or glow; *It. febrile*; *Sp. febril*; *Fr. fébrile*.] (*Med.*) Relating to, partaking of, or indicating, fever. *Harvey.*

FÉBRU-A-RY, *n.* [*L. Februarius*; *februum*, originally, in the Sabine language, a purgative; hence, *februus*, the Roman festival of purification and expiation, celebrated on the 15th of the month; *It. Febbraio*; *Sp. Febrero*; *Fr. Février*.] The second month in the year, represented by the sign Pisces (♓), and added to the Roman calendar by Numa. February, in a common year, consists of twenty-eight days, but has twenty-nine in a bissextile or leap year, on account of the intercalary day added to that year.

† **FÉB-RU-Á-TION**, *n.* [See **FEBRUARY**.] Purification; a sacrifice. *Spenser.*

FÉCAL, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, excrement or dregs. *Todd.*

FÉCÉS, *n. pl.* [*L. feces*.] See **FÆCES**.

FÉCIAL (*fē'shal*), *n.* [*L. facialis*.] (*Roman Ant.*) A Roman herald, whose peculiar office it was to declare war and conclude peace. *Brande.*
Facial law, the law relating to declarations of war and treaties of peace among the Romans. *Burrill.*

FÉCI-FÖRK, *n.* [*L. feces*, dung, and *Eng. fork*.] (*Ent.*) The anal fork on which the larvae of certain insects carry their feces. *Maudslayi.*

FÉC'IT. [*L. he did it*.] (*Fine Arts.*) A word which accompanies the name of an artist in the inscription made on his work to indicate the designer. *Craig.*

FÉCK'LESS, *a.* [Perhaps a corruption of *effectless*. *Todd.*] Spiritless; feeble. [*North of England*.] *Brockett.*

FÉC'U-LA, *n.* [*L. fecula*, lees of wine; *It. fecola*; *Sp. fecula*; *Fr. fécule*.] A term applied to any pulverulent matter obtained from plants, by macerating or grinding them in cold water, but especially to the nutritious powder otherwise called *starch* or *farina*; — written also *fecula*. *P. Cyc.*

FÉC'U-LÉNCÉ, } *n.* [*L. faculentia*; *fecula*; *fæx*,
FÉC'U-LÉN-OY, } *feces*, dregs; *Sp. feculentia*;
Fr. féculence.]
1. The quality of abounding with sediment or dregs; muddiness. *Boyle.*
2. Lees; dregs; feces; sediment. *Burke.*

FÉC'U-LÉNT, *a.* [*Sp. feculento*; *Fr. féculent*.] Foul; filthy; dreggy; sedimentary; excrementitious. *Glansville.*

FÉC'UND (*fē'kund*, *W. J. F. Sm.*; *fē-künd*, *E.*; *fē-kund*, *A.*), *a.* [*L. fecundus*; *It. fecondo*; *Sp. fecundo*; *Fr. fécond*.] Fruitful; prolific; productive. *Graunt.*

FÉC'UND-ATE, or **FÉC'UN-D-ATE** (*fē-kūn'dāt*, *P. K. R. Ash, Maudslayi, Richardson*; *fē'kun-dāt*, *Sm. C. Wb.*), *v. a.* [*L. fecundo*, *fecundatus*; *It. fecondare*; *Sp. fecundar*; *Fr. féconder*.] To make fecund or fruitful; to impregnate. *Paley.*

FÉC'UN-D-ATION, *n.* [*It. fecondazione*; *Sp. fecundacion*; *Fr. fécondation*.] The act of fecundating, or making fruitful. *Browne.*

FÉC'UN-DI-FY, *v. a.* [*L. fecundus*, fruitful, and *facio*, to make.] To make fruitful. [*B.*] *Johnson.*

FÉC'UN-DI-TY, *n.* [*L. fecunditas*; *It. fecondita*; *Sp. fecundidad*; *Fr. fécondité*.] The quality of being fecund or fruitful; the power of producing or bringing forth in great abundance; fruitfulness; prolificness; productiveness; fertility. "Fecundity of invention." *Pope.*
Some of the ancients mention some seeds that retain their fecundity forty years. *Ray.*

FÉD, *i. & p.* from *feed*. See **FEED**.

† **FÉD'A-RY** (*fē'dā-rē*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; *fē'dā-rē*, *Ja.*), *n.* [*L. fedus*, a compact.] A confederate; a federal. *Shak.*

FÉDELINI (*fē-dā-lē'ne*), *n.* [*It.*] A kind of dried Italian paste in a pipe form, of a smaller size than vermicelli. *Simmonds.*

FÉD'ER-AL, *a.* [*L. fedus*, a compact; *Sp. federal*; *Fr. fédéral*.]
1. Relating to a league or compact. "The first federal condition." *By. Taylor.* "Contrary to all federal right and justice." *Grew.*
2. Relating to, or joined in, a confederacy, as communities or states; confederate; — particularly, belonging to the Union, or the United States; as, "The federal currency." *Dallas.*
3. Noting a party who were friendly to the constitution of the United States when it was first adopted.

FÉD'ER-AL-ISM, *n.* [*Fr. fédéralisme*.] The principles of Federalists. *Burke. Morris.*

FÉD'ER-AL-IST, *n.* [*Fr. fédéraliste*.] A member of a federal union, or an advocate for a confederation or federal government; — a term applied to a political party in the United States who favored the constitution of the United States when it was first adopted. *Marshall.*

FÉD'ER-AL-IZE, *v. a.* To confederate; to unite in a confederacy. *Craig.*

FÉD'ER-AL-IZ-Á-TION, *n.* Confederation; federal union. [*R.*] *Stiles.*

† **FÉD'ER-A-RY**, *n.* A confederate; federal. *Shak.*

FÉD'ER-ATE, *a.* [*L. federatus*; *fecus*, a compact; *It. federato*; *Fr. fédéré*.] Leagued; confederate; banded. *Warburton.*

FÉD'ER-Á-TION, *n.* [*Fr. fédération*.] A federal union; a confederation; a league. *Burke.*

FÉD'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* [*Sp. federativo*; *Fr. fédératif*.] Joining in a league; federal. *Burke.*

† **FÉD'I-TY**, *n.* [*L. feditas*; *fecus*, foul.] Baseness; turpitude; vileness. *Bp. Hall.*

FÉE, *n.* [*Goth. faihu*, cattle; *A. S. feoh*; *Dut. vee*; *Ger. vieh*; *Dan. fa*; *Icel. fi*; *Sw. få*. — "This word [*feoh*] is one of the oldest in all the European languages. Most likely, the idea of animation and motion is predominant in all the preceding words. Cattle was the first kind of property; and, by bartering, this word came to signify money in general." *Bosworth.* — The etymology of *fee*, in its legal sense, is much disputed. *Sumner, Johnson, Todd, Spelman*, and *Burrill* derive the word from *A. S. feoh*, a stipend, a reward; *Richardson, Webster, Smart*, and *Brady*, from the *L. fides*, faith; *It. fede*; *Sp. fe*; *Fr. foi*; *Cowel, Coke*, and *Bouvier*, from *Fr. fief*; *Palgrave, Spence*, and *Brande*, from the *Græco-Latin emphiteusis* of the Roman law; *Calvin*, from the *Ger. fahde*, war; others, from *L. fedus*, a compact. *Crabb* considers it a corruption of *freud*. *Burrill* remarks: "The first form of *feoh*, as a term of law, seems to have been the *Fr. fief*. From this, it is not improbable, the word *fee* was formed by the Normans, and introduced into England, the Scotch adopting, with less alteration of sound, the form *feu*. In point of sense, the meaning of *feoh* accords entirely with the essential idea of the feudal grant of land; viz.: an interest in land held as a stipend, wages, or reward for military service, being in the nature of a consideration, and therefore considered more a matter of right than favor." — See **FEOFF**, and **FEOUD**.]
1. A fixed or gratuitous compensation for services, particularly of official and professional men; a charge; reward; bill. *Pitt.*

2. (*Law.*) In feudal law, a stipendiary estate held of a superior by service; a stipendiary estate held by inheritance;—in early English law, that which one holds of another by service; a certain quantity of land held on condition of service, or held as an inheritance;—in modern English law, an estate of inheritance, held mediately or immediately of the sovereigns;—in American law, an estate of inheritance of which the holder has the entire disposal without condition, and which is transmissible to his heirs.—See FEE-SIMPLE, and FEE-TAIL. *Burrill.*

FÉE, *v. a.* [*i.* FEED; *pp.* FEEDING, FEED.]

1. To give a fee to; to pay.

Thou wouldst be *feed*, I see, to make me sport. *Shak.*

2. To bribe; to hire; to purchase.

She hath an usher, and a waiting gentlewoman,
A page, a coachman these are *feed* and *feed*,
And yet, for all that, will be prancing *Beau. & Fl.*

FÉE'BLE (*fē'bi*), *a.* [*L.* *febilis*, lamentable; *It.* *fiabile*, or *fiabile*, feeble; *Sp.* *feble*; *Old Fr.* *foible*; *Fr.* *faible*.—*Flebilis* and *febilis*, according to Du Cange, were used in Low L. as equivalent to *debilis* and *debilitas*.]

1. Wanting health, vigor, or strength; debilitated; enervated; weak; sickly; infirm; impotent;—applied to persons.

There was not one *feeble* person among their tribes. *Ps. cv. 37.*

2. Wanting force; deficient in strength of any kind;—applied to things.

Where, save that *feeble* fountain, all is still. *Byron.*

Syn.—See WEAK.

† FÉE'BLE, *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble. *Spenser.*

FÉE'BLE-MIND'ED, *a.* Weak of mind; irresolute. "Comfort the *feeble-minded*." 1 *Thess. v. 14.*

FÉE'BLE-MIND'ED-NÉSS, *n.* Weakness of mind; mental imbecility. *E. Irving.*

FÉE'BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being feeble; weakness; impotence; debility; infirmity. *South.*

Syn.—See DEBILITY.

FÉE'BLY, *ad.* In a feeble manner; weakly.

FÉED, *v. a.* [*Goth.* *foðjan*; *A. S.* *fedan*; *Dut.* *voeden*; *Ger.* *füttern*; *Dan.* *føde*; *Icel.* *fidra*; *Sw.* *fida*.] [*i.* FED; *pp.* FEEDING, FED.]

1. To supply with food or provisions; to give food or nourishment to.

If thine enemy hunger, *feed* him. *Rom. xii. 20.*

2. To supply; to furnish with what is wanting and necessary.

For know, whatever was created needs
To be sustained and *fed*. *Milton.*

3. To pamper; to glut; to satiate.

And covetous desire with his huge treasury. *Spenser.*

4. To graze; to consume, as grass, by cattle. Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands. *Mortimer.*

5. To make fat; to fatten.

I will *feed* them in a good pasture. *Ezek. xxxiv. 14.*

FÉED, *v. n.* 1. To take food; to eat. *Shak.*

2. To live by eating; to subsist.

Some birds *feed* upon the berries of this vegetable. *Browne.*

3. To pasture; to place cattle to feed.

If a man . . . shall *feed* in another man's field. *Ex. xxii. 5.*

4. To grow fat or plump. [*Local.*] *Johnson.*

Syn.—See EAT.

FÉED, *n.* 1. That which is eaten;—especially food taken by a beast; provender; fodder.

Sidney. Mortimer.

2. Pasture; pasture-land; grass.

His flocks and bounds of *feed* *Shak.*

3. Meal; the act of eating.

Such pleasure till that hour,
At *feed* or fountain, never had I found. *Milton.*

FÉED'ER, *n.* 1. One who feeds; one who gives food or nourishment. *Milton.*

2. One who feeds cattle for the market.

London Ency.

3. An encourager; an exciter; an abettor.

"The *feeder* of my riots." *Shak.*

4. One who eats. "Gross *feeders*." *Dryden.*

5. † A servant or dependant whose chief pleasure or business was to feed or eat.

I will your faithful *feeder* be. *Shak.*

6. A stream or channel of water for supplying a canal. *Crabb.*

7. A branch railway, or railroad, running into the main-trunk line. *Simmonds.*

8. A large head or supply of fluid iron to a runner or mould in heavy castings. *Simmonds.*

9. A short cross-vein in a mine. *Clarke.*

FÉED'ING, *n.* 1. The act of eating. *Shak.*

2. Pasture; that which is eaten. *Dayton.*

FÉED'-PIPE, *n.* A pipe for supplying water to a steam-engine boiler, or to a pump. *Francis.*

FÉED'-PUMP, *n.* A forcing pump worked by a steam-engine for supplying the boiler with water.

Weale.

FÉE'-ES-TÂTE, *n.* Lands or tenements for which some service or acknowledgment is paid to the chief lord. *Ash.*

FÉE'-FARM, *n.* (*Law.*) A tenure of lands on such service only as is mentioned in the feoffment, usually the full rent. *Davies.*

FÉEL, *v. n.* [*A. S.* *felean*, or *gefelan*; *Dut.* *voelen*, or *gevoelen*; *Ger.* *fühlen*, which *Martinus* and *Wachter* derive from *L. vola*, the palm of the hand.] [*i.* FELT; *pp.* FEELING, FELT.]

1. To have perception of things by the touch; to be endowed with sensation.

Never to blend our pleasure or our pride
With sorrow of the meanest thing that *feels*. *Wordsworth.*

2. To have the sensibility excited.

Those who would make us *feel* must *feel* themselves. *Churchill.*

3. To have perception mentally. *Smart.*

4. To cause sensation through the touch.

Blind men say black *feels* rough, and white *feels* smooth. *Dryden.*

To *feel* after, to search by the touch. "They should seek the Lord, if haply they might *feel* after him, and find him." *Acts xvii. 27.*

FÉEL, *v. a.* 1. To perceive by the touch; to touch; to handle.

Suffer me that I may *feel* the pillars. *Judg. xxvi. 28.*

2. To have a corporeal sense of, as of pain or pleasure.

Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not *feel*. *Milton.*

3. To perceive mentally; to be affected by.

Not youthful kings, in battle seised alive,
Ever *felt* such grief, such terror, and despair. *Pope.*

4. To know; to be acquainted with.

For then, and not till then, he *felt* himself. *Shak.*

5. To make experiment of; to try; to sound.

He hath writ this to *feel* my affection to your honor. *Shak.*

Syn.—We *feel* or *touch* with the ends of the fingers, and *handle* with the full hand. *Feel* a piece of cloth; *handle* a staff or instrument. *Feel* an enemy's weapon; *handle* one's own. *Feel* pain; *suffer* punishment; *experience* trials.

FÉEL, *n.* Perception caused by the sense of touch; feeling. "A dark, slaty rock, having a greasy *feel*." *Dana.*

The difference of these tumors will be distinguished by the *feel*. *Sharp.*

FÉEL'ER, *n.* 1. One who feels. *Shak.*

2. A covert plan or stratagem resorted to with the view of sounding the opinions of others in regard to some contemplated measure.

The press is the channel through which governments generally put forth *feelers*. *Orville.*

3. *pl.* (*Zool.*) The horns or antennæ of insects. *Derham*:—the organs fixed to the mouth of insects, usually smaller than antennæ, and often jointed; palpi:—the tentacula, or organs of touch, of mollusks, the horns of snails, &c.

Baird.

FÉE'LESS, *a.* Having no fees. *Somerville.*

FÉEL'ING, *a.* 1. Expressive of great sensibility.

"A *feeling* declaration." *Sidney.*

And frame some *feeling* line. *Shak.*

2. Sensibly felt; tender; sensitive. *Shak.*

I had a *feeling* sense of all your royal favors. *Southern.*

We have the most *feeling* sense of this truth. *Asterbury.*

FÉEL'ING, *n.* 1. The sense of touch, being that by which we perceive external objects by contact.

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confined,
And not, as *feeling*, through all parts diffused? *Milton.*

2. The act of perceiving, or perception, by the sense of touch. *Reid.*

3. The effect of perception by any external sense; sensation. *Reid.*

4. The internal act or emotion which produces a consciousness of pleasure or of pain.

There are *feelings* of a nobler nature accompanying our

affections, our moral judgments, and our determinations in matters of taste. *Reid.*

5. Power of action upon sensibility.

The apprehension of the good
Gives but the greater *feeling* to the worse. *Shak.*

6. Sensibility to the sufferings of others; tenderness; susceptibility of emotion.

The king, out of a princely *feeling*, was sparing and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon.*

Syn.—See SENSATION.

FÉEL'ING-LY, *ad.* In a feeling manner.

† FÉE'SE (*fēz*), *n.* A race. *Barret.*

FÉE'-SÍM-PLE, *n.* (*Law.*) A tenure to property; an absolute fee; an absolute estate of inheritance;—called *simple* (*i. e.* *pure*) because clear of any condition, limitation, or restriction to particular heirs. *Burrill.*

Land or real estate held by *fee-simple* is held by the owner's own right, and is transmissible by inheritance. *Brande.*

FÉET, *n.* 1. The plural of *foot*. *Pope.*—See FOOT.

2. (*Com.*) A commercial name given to the twenty-five small plates of tortoise-shell from the edges of the carapace. *Simmonds.*

FÉE'-TAIL, *n.* [*Old Fr.* *file taillé*; *Fr.* *tailleur*, to cut;—*Low L.* *feudum talliatum*.] (*Law.*) A limited fee; an estate entailed or limited to some particular heirs of the person to whom it is granted in exclusion of others. *Burrill.*

FÉET'LESS, *a.* Being without feet; apodal.

"*Feetless* birds." *Camden.*

FÉEZE, *n.* See FEAZE, and PHEESE.

FEIGN (*fān*), *v. a.* [*L.* *figo*; *It.* *figgere*, or *figgere*; *Sp.* *figir*; *Old Fr.* *feigner*; *Fr.* *feindre*.] [*i.* FEIGNED; *pp.* FEIGNING, FEIGNED.]

1. To invent; to devise; to frame; to fabricate; to forge.

There are no such things done as thou sayest, but thou *feignest* them out of thine own heart. *Job. vi. 8.*

2. To make a show of; to pretend; to counterfeit; to dissemble.

And much she marvelled that a youth so raw
Nor *felt*, nor *feigned*, at least, the oft-told flames. *Byron.*

3. † To disguise; to conceal.

Yet both do strive their fearfulness to *feign*. *Spenser.*

Syn.—To *feign* and *pretend* both imply the making a show or pretence of what is not true. One *pretends* by words, and *feigns* either by words or by a line of conduct.—*Feign* sickness, pain, or poverty; *pretend* to learning, honesty, or patriotism; *dissemble* feelings;—*invent* falsehoods; *frame* excuses; *fabricate* false stories; *forge* or *counterfeit* money or bank-notes.—See INVENT.

FEIGN (*fān*), *v. n.* To relate falsely; to fable. *Shak.*

FEIGNED (*fānd*), *p. a.* Invented; pretended; counterfeited. *Hammond.*

A *feigned* action, (*Law.*) one that is brought to try the merits of any question. *Crabb.*

FEIGN'ED-LY (*fān'ed-le*), *ad.* In fiction; not truly.

FEIGN'ED-NÉSS (*fān'ed-nés*), *n.* The quality of being feigned; fiction. *Harmar.*

FEIGN'ER (*fān'er*), *n.* One who feigns. *B. Jonson.*

FEIGN'ING (*fān'ing*), *n.* Act of one who feigns; false appearance; artful contrivance. *B. Jonson.*

FEIGN'ING (*fān'ing*), *p. a.* Assuming a false appearance.

FEIGN'ING-LY (*fān'ing-le*), *ad.* Falsely; craftily.

† FEINT (*fānt*), *p. a.* Counterfeit; feigned. *Locke.*

FEINT (*fānt*), *n.* [*Fr.* *feinte*.—See FEIGN.]

1. A false appearance; an offer to do what is not intended. "Courtly's letter is but a *feint* to get off." *Spectator.*

2. (*Mil.*) A mock attack or assault, generally made to conceal the true one. *Mil. Ency.*

3. (*Fencing.*) A pretended thrust at one part of the body to throw the opponent off his guard, the intention being to strike another part. *Craig.*

FĒL, *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) The gall or bile. *Hoblyn.*

FĒL'AN-DERS, *n. pl.* See FILANDERS. *Browne.*

FĒ-LÁP'TON, *n.* (*Logic.*) A mode in the third figure of syllogisms, consisting of a universal negative, a universal affirmative, and a particular negative.

Fe. No brutes have a sense of religion;
Ap. All brutes are animals; ergo,
Fe. Some animals have no sense of religion. *Crabb.*

FĒLD'SPÁR, *n.* See FELSPAR. *Dana.*

FĒ-LÍQ'I-TÂTE, *v. a.* [*L.* *felicitas*, *felicítatis*,

happiness; *felix*, happy; It. *felicitare*; Sp. *felicitar*; Fr. *féliciter*. [*i. FELICITATED*; *pp. FELICITATING, FELICITATED.*]

1. To make happy; to delight. [R.] *Watts.*

2. To congratulate; to express joy for the happiness or success of another. *Burke.*

Syn. — See CONGRATULATE.

† *FEL-IC-I-TATE*, *a.* Made happy. *Shak.*

FEL-IC-I-TÁ-TION, *n.* The act of felicitating; congratulation. *Paley.*

FEL-IC-I-TOUS (*fé-lis'e-tūs*), *a.* [*L. felix*; It. *felice*; Sp. *feliz*.]

1. Happy; skilful; ingenious. "A *felicitous* adaptation of the organ to the object." *Paley.*

2. Prosperous; successful. *Naunton.*

Syn. — See HAPPY.

FEL-IC-I-TOUS-LY (*fé-lis'e-tūs-lē*), *ad.* In a felicitous manner; happily. *Burnet.*

FEL-IC-I-TOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being felicitous; felicity; happiness. *J. P. Smith.*

FEL-IC-I-TY, *n.* [*L. felicitas*; *felix*, happy; It. *felicità*; Sp. *felicidad*; Fr. *félicité*.]

1. Happiness; blissfulness; bliss; blessedness. "Domestic *felicity*." *Warburton.*

2. Success; good-luck. "*Felicity* in taking a likeness." *Waipole.*

Syn. — See HAPPINESS.

FÉ-LINE (*fé-lin*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; *fé-lin'*, *Ja. K.*), *a.* [*L. felinus*; *felis*, a cat.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat; as, "The *feline* race."

FÉ-LIS, *n.* [*L. a cat.*] (*Zool.*) A genus of ferocious animals, including the lion, the tiger, the cat, &c. *Brande.*

FELL, *a.* [*A. S. fell*; Frs. *fell*.] Cruel; inhuman; savage; bloody. "*Fellest* foes." *Shak.*

The keen hyena, *fellest* of the fell. *Thomson.*

† *FELL*, *n.* [*A. S. fell*.] Gall; anger. "Vile fear or bitter *fell*." *Spenser.*

FELL, *n.* [*Goth. fill*; *A. S. fell*; Dut. *vel*; Icel. *fellr*; *fella*, to cover. — *L. pellis*.] The skin; the hide of a beast. *Shak.*

FELL, *n.* [*A. S. fell*; Ger. *fels*. — See *FIELD*.]

1. A hill. [*Local, Eng.*] *B. Jonson. Halliwell.*

2. *pl.* Low or boggy places. [*Local, Eng.*] Graved with woods or marshy fells. *Drayton.*

FELL, *v. a.* [*A. S. fylan*; Dut. *vellen*; Ger. *fulen*; Dan. *felde*; Icel. *fella*; Sw. *fulle*. — See *FALL*.] [*i. FELL*; *pp. FELLING, FELL*.]

1. To cause to fall; to knock down; to hew or cut down. "To *fell* an oak." *Dryden.*

Villain, stand, or I'll *fell* thee down. *Shak.*

2. To sew or hem, as a seam. *Todd.*

FELL, *i.* from *FALL*. See *FALL*.

FELL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be felled; capable of being, or fit to be, felled. *Scott.*

FELL'AH, *n.* An Egyptian peasant. *Simmonds.*

FELL'ER, *n.* One who fells; one who knocks or cuts down. *Isa. xiv. 8.*

FEL'IC, } *a.* [*L. fel, fellis, bile*.] (*Chem.*)

*FEL-LIN'*IC, } Noting acids obtained from bile. *Brande.*

† *FEL-LIF-LU-OUS*, *a.* [*L. fel, gall*, and *flu*, to flow.] Flowing with gall. *Bailey.*

FELL'ING, *n.* The act of one who fells; the act of cutting down, as timber. *Evelyn.*

FELL'MON-GER (*fél'mung-ger*), *n.* A dealer in hides. *Johnson.*

FELL'NESS, *n.* [See *FELL*.] Cruelty; savageness; fury. *Spenser.*

FEL'LOE (*fél'ls*), *n.* See *FELLY*.

FEL'LON, *n.* A sore. — See *FELON*.

FEL'LOW (*fél'ls*), *n.* [*A. S. felaw*, a companion. *Todd.* — *Junius* and *Spelman* say, from *fe*, faith, and *lag*, bound; but *Hickes*, *Minsheu*, *Skinner*, *Serenius*, and *Richardson*, from *A. S. fol-gian*, to follow. — *Goth. felag*, community, fellowship. — *Serenius.* — *Chaucer* writes *felaw* (fellow); the *Promptorium Parvulorum* has *feki*,

for fellow; and Robert of Gloucester, *felwes*, for fellows. — *Scot. fallow*.]

1. A companion; an associate.

To be your fellow

You may deny me, but I'll be your servant. *Shak.*

2. One of the same kind.

A shepherd had one favorite dog; he fed him with his own hand, and took more care of him than of his fellow. *De Quincey.*

3. An equal; a peer; a compeer; a colleague.

His fellow late shall be his subjects now. *Prior.*

4. One of two things suited to each other; one of a pair; a mate. *Addison.*

5. In the English universities, one of several who are members of a college, engage in its instruction, and share its revenues.

6. A member of the corporation of a college, who is not necessarily or usually a stipendiary or an instructor; a trustee. [*U. S.*] *J. Quincy.*

7. A word of contempt for an ordinary, mean, or worthless person.

Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow. *Pope.*

It is much used in composition, as *fellow-citizen*, *fellow-servant*, &c.

FEL'LOW, *v. a.* To suit with; to match. *Shak.*

FEL'LOW-CIT'IZEN (*fél'lo-sit'e-zn*), *n.* One who belongs to the same city, or to the same commonwealth. *Eph. ii. 19.*

FEL'LOW-COM'MON-ER, *n.* 1. One who has the same right of common. *Locke.*

2. A commoner at Cambridge, Eng. who dines with the fellows. *Prideaux.*

FEL'LOW-COUN'SEL-LOR, *n.* A joint counselor. *Shak.*

FEL'LOW-COUN'TRY-MAN, *n.* One belonging to the same country; a compatriot. *Southey.*

FEL'LOW-CRAFT, *n.* [From *fellow-craftsman*.]

1. A freemason of the second rank. *Simmonds.*

2. One about an entered apprentice. *Simmonds.*

FEL'LOW-CREAT'URE (*fél'lo-kreat'yur*), *n.* One who has the same creator. *Watts.*

† *FEL'LOW-FEEL'*, *v. a.* To feel with sympathy. *Rogers.*

FEL'LOW-FEEL'ING, *n.* Sympathy; joint interest; agreement.

A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind. *Garrick.*

FEL'LOW-HEIR' (*fél'lo-ir'*), *n.* A joint-heir. That the Gentiles should be *fellow-heirs*. *Eph. iii. 6.*

FEL'LOW-HELP'ER, *n.* A joint helper. *3 John 8.*

FEL'LOW-LABOR-ER, *n.* A joint laborer.

† *FEL'LOW-LIKE*, } *a.* Like a companion; equal;

† *FEL'LOW-LY*, } companionable. *Shak.*

FEL'LOW-MÁID'EN (*fél'lo-má'idn*), *n.* A virgin that bears another virgin company. *Shak.*

FEL'LOW-MEM'BER, *n.* A member of the same body. *Whole Duty of Man.*

FEL'LOW-MIN'IS-TER, *n.* One who serves or officiates in the same office. *Shak.*

FEL'LOW-MÖR'TAL, *n.* One who partakes of a common mortality. *John Foster.*

FEL'LOW-PEER', *n.* A peer having the same privileges. *Shak.*

FEL'LOW-PRIS'ON-ER (*fél'lo-priz'zn-er*), *n.* One confined in the same prison. *Rom. xvi. 7.*

FEL'LOW-SCHÖL'AR, *n.* One who studies with others; a fellow-student. *Shak.*

FEL'LOW-SER'VANT, *n.* One who has the same master. *Milton.*

FEL'LOW-SHIP (*fél'lo-shíp*), *n.* 1. Companionship; association; familiar intercourse; familiarity; acquaintance; intimacy; consort; society.

Men are made for society and mutual fellowship. *Calamy.*

2. Partnership; joint interest.

Fellowship in treason is a bad ground of confidence. *Burke.*

O Love!

Tyrants and thou all fellowship disdain. *Dryden.*

3. Company; state of being together.

The great contention of the sea and skies

Parted our fellowship. *Shak.*

4. Fitness and fondness for festal entertainments; sociability; — with *good* prefixed.

He had, by his excessive good fellowship, made himself popular with all the officers of the army. *Clarendon.*

5. An establishment which supports a fellow of a college in an English university. *Swift.*

6. (*Arith.*) The rule of proportion, by which the accounts of partners in business are adjusted, so that each partner may have a share of gain, or sustain a share of loss, in proportion to his part of the stock. *Davies.*

Syn. — See INTIMACY.

FEL'LOW-SHIP, *v. a.* To admit to fellowship. "Whom he had openly *fellowshipped*." *Ec. Rev.*

FEL'LOW-SÖL'DIER (*fél'lo-söl'jer*), *n.* One who fights under the same commander. *Phil. ii. 25.*

FEL'LOW-STÜ'DENT, *n.* One who studies in the same class, school, or college with another; a fellow-scholar. *Watts.*

FEL'LOW-SÜB'JECT, *n.* One who lives under the same government. *Swift.*

FEL'LOW-SÜF'FER-ER, *n.* A joint sufferer.

FEL'LOW-TRÁV'EL-LER, *n.* A companion in travel. *Sir T. Herbert.*

FEL'LOW-WÖRK'ER (*fél'lo-würk'er*), *n.* A joint laborer; co-laborer; collaborator. *Coloss. iv. 11.*

FEL'LOW-WRÍT-ER (*fél'lo-writ'er*), *n.* One who writes at the same time or on the same subject.

Since they cannot raise themselves to the reputation of the *fellow-writer*. *Addison.*

FEL'LY (*fél'le*), *ad.* [See *FELL*, *a.*] Cruelly; savagely; barbarously.

FEL'LY (*fél'le*), *n.* [*A. S. felga*; *fala*, much, and *gan*, to go; Dut. *reig*; Ger. *felge*.] The outward rim of a wheel, or a division or segment of it, supported by spokes; — written also *felloe*. *Farm. Ency.*

FEL'NESS, *n.* See *FELLNESS*.

FÉ-LÖ-DE-SÉ', *n.* [*L. (Law)*.] A felon of himself; one who commits felony by murdering himself; a self-murderer. *Bonier.*

FÉ-LON, *n.* [*A. S. felian*, *fellan*, to offend. — Low *L. felo*; It. *fello*, or *fellone*, a thief; Fr. *felon*. — *Vossius* proposes the Ger. *fellen*, to fail, to be wanting: this etymology is noticed by *Spelman* and rejected by *Wachter*. According to *Spelman*, in whose opinion *Blackstone* coincides, the word is from the Teutonic *fee*, signifying feud, fief, or other beneficiary estate, and *lon*, which means price or value, making *felon* the same as *pretium feudi*, the value of the fief, or the consideration for which a man gives up his fief; in common language, such an act as your life or estate is worth.]

1. (*Law*.) One who has committed felony or who is guilty of felony; one who has committed a crime punishable by death or by imprisonment. *Burrit.*

2. (*Med.*) A painful tumor or malignant whitlow on the finger or the toe, especially on the first phalanx, and seated either in the cellular tissue, the sheath of a tendon, or between the periosteum and bone; paronychia. *Dunghison.*

Felon, so called from the fierceness, the keenness, of the pain. *Skinner.*

3. (*Farriery*.) A sort of inflammation in animals similar to that of whitlow in the human subject. *Farm. Ency.*

Syn. — See CRIMINAL.

FÉ-LON, *a.* Cruel; fierce; malignant. "Felon winds." *Milton.* "Felon heart." *Byron.*

FÉ-LÖN-I-OÜS, *a.* 1. Partaking of, or pertaining to, felony. "Criminal, *felonious* riots." *Erskine.*

2. Cruel; malignant; malicious. "Some *felonious* end." *Milton.*

FÉ-LÖN-I-OÜS-LY, *ad.* In a felonious manner.

A technical word, always used in an indictment for felony. *Scott.*

FÉ-LÖN-I-OÜS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being felonious.

† *FÉ-LÖ-NOÜS*, *a.* Wicked; felonious. *Spenser.*

FÉ-LÖN-RY, *n.* The practice or crimes of felons. "The *felony* of New South Wales." [*L.*]

James Mudie.

FEL'Q-ŌNY, *n.* [It. *felonia*; Sp. *felonia*; Fr. *felonie*.—See **FELON**.]

1. (*Law.*) A crime which occasions the forfeiture of lands or goods, or both, and for which a capital or other punishment may be inflicted, according to the degree of guilt. *Bouvier.*

2. In American law, forfeiture, as a consequence of crime, being generally abolished, the word *felony* has lost its original and characteristic meaning; and it is rather used to denote any high crime that is punishable by death or by imprisonment. *Burrill.*

3. The body or community of felons. *Mudie.*
Syn.—See **CRIME**.

FEL'SITE, *n.* (*Min.*) Talcoso aphanite, or jade rock, often consisting mostly of felspar. *Dana.*

FEL'SPAR, *n.* [Ger. *feldspath*; *feld*, field, and *spath*, spar; Sp. *feldspate*; Fr. *feldspath*.] (*Min.*) A very common, silicious mineral, which forms a constituent part of granite and sienite, and which by a natural process of decomposition furnishes the celebrated kaolin, used in making porcelain or china ware;—written also *feldspar*. *Tomlinson.*

FEL'SPÄTH'IC, *a.* Relating to felspar. *Lyell.*

FELT, *i. & p.* from *feel*. See **FEEL**.

FELT, *n.* [A. S. *felt*; Dut. *vilt*; Ger. *filg*.—Low L. *feltum*; It. *feltro*; Sp. *fieltro*; Fr. *feutre*.—See **FELT**, the skin.]

1. A hide or skin; a fell. *Mortimer.*

2. A dense and compact cloth formed by the interlacing of fibres of wool and hair, without weaving. *Tomlinson.*

3. A hat. "Of all felts that may be felt, give me your English beaver." *Heywood.*

FELT, *v. a.* [*i.* **FELTED**; *pp.* **FELTING**, **FELTED**.] To work hair, fur, wool, or silk into a firm texture without spinning or weaving; to unite without weaving.

The same wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into kersey. *Hale.*

FEL'TER, *v. a.* To clot together like felt;—to entangle. [*Local.*] *Fairfax. Halliwell.*

FELT'-GRAIN, *n.* The grain of cut timber that runs transversely to the annular rings; the silver grain. *Crabb.*

FELT'-HÄT, *n.* A hat made of felt. *Booth.*

FELT'ING, *n.* 1. The splitting of timber by the felt-grain. *Crabb.*

2. The substance of which felt-hats are made. *Booth.*

3. The process of making felt. *Tomlinson.*

FELT'-MÄK-ER, *n.* One employed in making felt. *Beau. & F.*

FEL'TRE (fel'ter), *n.* [See **FELT**.] A kind of cuirass made of wool. *Crabb.*

FE-LÜ'CÄ, *n.* [It. *feluca*; Sp. *faluca*.] A small vessel carrying two masts, propelled by oars and sails, and having a helm which can be applied, as occasion may require, at either end;—common in the Mediterranean. *Addison.*

FEL'WORT (fel'wurt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A pretty herbaceous plant with blue flowers; the marsh gentian; *Sweetia perennis*. *Loudon.*

FE'MÄLE, *n.* [L. *femella*, a girl; Fr. *femelle*, a female; *femme*, a woman.]

1. One of the sex that brings forth young. If he offer it of the herd, whether it be a male or female. *Lev. ix. 1.*

2. (*Bot.*) A plant or flower which has pistils, but no stamens or male organs. *Craig.*

FE'MÄLE, *a.* Pertaining to the sex which conceives and brings forth young; not male.

The female bee, that feeds her husband drone. *Milton.*
Female rhymes, double rhymes.—so called because in French, from which the term is taken, they end in a feminine; e. g.

The excess of heat is but a fable;
We know the torrid zone is now found habitable. *Cowley.*
Female screw, the spiral-threaded cavity or screw which receives the other screw; the nut.

Syn.—Female is applicable to the sex; feminine, to what is characteristic of the sex. In the female sex, we admire the feminine character and qualities; but an effeminate man is little respected. A female school; feminine qualities and accomplishments.

FEME-COPERT (fäm-ko-vär't or fäm-küv'ert)

[fäm-ko-vär't, *Ja.*; fäm-kö-vär', *K.*; fäm'ko-vär't, *Sm.*; fäm-küv'ert, *Wb.*], *n.* [Fr.] (*Law.*) A married woman. *Blount.*

FEM'E-RELL, *n.* [Fr. *fumerelle*.—See **FUME**.] A lantern, louver, or covering placed over a kitchen, hall, &c., for ventilation, or for the escape of smoke. *Weale.*

FEME-SOLE (fäm-söl') [fäm-söl', *Ja.*; fäm-söl', *P.*; fäm'söl, *K.*; fäm-söl, *Sm.*], *n.* [Fr.] (*Law.*) A single or unmarried woman. *Blackstone.*

FEM'I-NA-CY, *n.* Quality of being female; female nature, feminality; femininity. [*R.*] *Bulwer.*

FEM'I-NÄL, *a.* Belonging to a woman; female. For wealth, or fame, or honor feminal. *West.*

FEM'I-NÄL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being female; female nature; feminacy; femininity. *Broome.*

† **FEM'I-NÄTE**, *a.* Feminine. *Ford.*

FEM'I-NÄ'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being female; female nature; feminality. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

FEM'I-NINE, *a.* [L. *femininus*; *femina*, a female; It. *femminino*; Sp. *femenino*; Fr. *feminin*.]

1. Belonging to the sex that brings young; relating to women; female.

With blandished parleys, feminine assaults. *Milton.*

2. Befitting a woman; tender; delicate.

Her heavenly form
Angelic, but more soft and feminine. *Milton.*

3. Having the nature of a female; effeminate; emasculate; wanting manliness.

Ninus was no man of war at all, but altogether feminine. *Raleigh.*

Feminine gender, (*Gram.*) that gender which denotes the female sex; but, in most languages, the names of many things without life are said to be feminine, either from a fancied possession of feminine qualities, or from a similarity in their formation to nouns actually denoting females.

Syn.—See **FEMALE**.

† **FEM'I-NINE**, *n.* A female. *Glanville.*
And not all the world at once
With men, as angels, without feminine. *Milton.*

FEM'I-NINE-LY, *ad.* In a feminine manner.

FEM'I-NIN-ISM, *n.* The state of being feminine or female. *Phren. Jour.*

† **FE-MIN'I-TY**, *n.* Any quality or property of woman; femininity. *Spenser.*

† **FEM'I-NIZE**, *v. a.* To make womanish. *More.*

FEM'Q-RÄL, *a.* [L. *femorialis*; *femur*, the thigh.] Belonging, or relating, to the thigh. "Femoral artery." "Femoral hernia." *Dunglison.*

FE'MUR, *n.*; pl. **FE'M'Q-RA**. [L. *the thigh*.]

1. (*Anat.*) The thigh-bone; the strongest and longest of all the bones of the body, extending from the pelvis to the tibia, and forming the solid part of the thigh. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Arch.*) The interstitial space between the channels of a triglyph of the Doric order. *Brande.*

FEN, *n.* [Goth. *fani*, dirtiness; A. S. *fenn*, a fen; Dut. *veen*.—"Fenn is the past participle of *fynigen*, to decay, to corrupt. In modern speech, we apply *fen* only to stagnated or corrupted water; but it was formerly applied to any corrupted, or decayed, or spoiled substance." *Horne Tooke.*]

1. A marsh; low and moist ground; a moor; a bog; a swamp; a quagmire; a morass. *Collins.*

2. A distemper to which hops are subject, consisting of a quick growing moss or mould. *Farm. Ency.*

FEN'BËR-RY, *n.* A kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*

FEN'-BOÄT, *n.* A species of boat used in fens, or in the creeks of marshes. *Pennant.*

FEN'-BÖRN, *a.* Produced or generated in fens. "That fen-born serpent." *Milton.*

FENCE, *n.* [L. *fendo*, the root of the compounds *offendo*, to offend, *defendo*, to defend, &c.—See **DEFEND**, and **DEFENCE**.]

1. That which defends or protects; guard; security; shield; defence.

There's no fence against inundations. *L'Estrange.*

2. A line of obstacle, as a frame of wood, a wall, hedge, or ditch, interposed between two portions of land, for the purpose of preventing

cattle from going astray, or for protecting a field or property from unlawful encroachment. *Pope.*

3. The art of manual defence; fencing. "A master of fence." "Cunning of fence." *Shak.*

4. A slang term for a receiver of stolen goods. *Simmonds.*

FENCE, *v. a.* [*i.* **FENCED**; *pp.* **FENCING**, **FENCED**.]

1. To guard; to fortify; to defend; to protect. To fence my ear against thy sorceries. *Milton.*

2. To enclose with a fence; to secure by an enclosure.

See that the churchyard be fenced in. *Ayliffe.*

FENCE, *v. n.* 1. To guard against any thing by a fence or other obstacle; to act on the defensive.

They fence, and push, and, pushing, loudly roar;
Their dewlaps and their sides are bathed in gore. *Dryden.*

2. To practise the art of manual defence with small swords or foils. *Locke.*

FENCED (fänt or fän'sed), *p. a.* 1. Enclosed; secured by a fence.

2. † Fortified. "Fenced cities." *Jer. v. 17.*

FENCE'FUL, *a.* Affording defence. "The fenceful shield." *Congreve.*

FENCE'LESS, *a.* Without enclosure; open. *Milton.*

FENCE'-MÖNTH (fäns'münth), *n.* (*Law.*) The month in which it is prohibited to hunt in any forest. *Bullockar.*

FEN'ÇER, *n.* One who teaches or practises fencing. "Cunning fencers." *Herbert.*

FEN'ÇER-ËSS, *n.* A female who fences. *Holiday.*

FEN'ÇI-BLE, *a.* Capable of defence. *Spenser.*

FEN'ÇI-BLES, *n. pl.* Soldiers or militia raised for the particular purpose of defending the country from invasion. *Windham.*

FEN'ÇING, *n.* 1. The act of one who fences; the art of self-defence, or of using the small-sword or foil in a skillful manner. *Dryden.*

2. A casing of wood or metal placed about machinery in factories, to prevent injury to the workmen. *Simmonds.*

FEN'ÇING-MÄS'TER, *n.* One who teaches fencing. *Lord Herbert's Life.*

FEN'ÇING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school for teaching fencing. *Massinger.*

FEN'-CRËSS, *n.* [A. S. *fen-cerse*.] (*Bot.*) A cross growing in fens; *Nasturtium terrestre*. *Todd.*

FEN'-CRICK-ET, *n.* (*Ent.*) An insect that digs holes in the ground; mole-cricket; *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*. *Scott.*

FEND, *v. a.* [L. *fendo*.—See **FENCE**, *n.*] [*i.* **FENDED**; *pp.* **FENDING**, **FENDED**.]

1. To keep off; to shut out; to exclude.

Spread with straw the bedding of thy fold,
With fern beneath to fend the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

2. To confine, as sheep; to fold.

He fends his flock, and, clad in homely frieze,
In the warm cot the wintry blast defies. *Phillips.*

To fend off, to ward off; to keep from collision; as,

"To fend off a boat from the shore."

FEND, *v. n.* To dispute; to shift off a charge. *Locke.*

FEN'DER, *n.* 1. Any thing that defends.

2. A metal guard before a fire, to prevent coals that fall from rolling to the floor. *Johnson.*

3. *pl.* Pieces of old cable, timber, or other materials, used to protect the sides of a ship, the front of a quay, &c. *Burn.*

FEN'DER-BÖLT, *n.* (*Naut.*) A bolt with a long head, to be driven into the outermost bends or wales of a ship, to protect them from injury. *Ash.*

FEN'-DÜCK, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A common name for a wild duck, as the shoveller, that lives in marshy ground. *Sharwood.*

† **FEN'ER-ÄTE**, *v. n.* [L. *fenerator*, *fenerator*; *fenus*, interest.] To put money to usury; to lend money for interest. *Cockeram.*

† **FEN'ER-Ä'TION**, *n.* Act of fenerating or putting money to usury; interest; usury. *Brownie.*

FEN-ES-TËL'LA, *n.* (*Geol.*) A genus of fossil *Bryozoa*. *Pictet.*

FE-NËS'TER, *n.* [L. *fenestra*; Fr. *fenêtre*.] A window. *Simmonds.*

FEN-ĒS'TRAL, *n.* [L. *fenestra*, a window; It. *fenestrella*, a small window; Fr. *fenêtre*, a window.] A window-blind or casement, closed with paper or cloth, instead of glass. *Weale.*

FEN-ĒS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *fenestralis*.] Belonging to windows. *Bp. Nicholson.*

FEN-ĒS'TRATE, *a.* [L. *fenestro*, *fenestratus*, to furnish with windows or openings; *fenestra*, a window; Fr. *fenestré*.] 1. (Ent.) Noting naked, hyaline, transparent spots on the wings of butterflies. *Brande.*

2. (Bot.) Pierced with one or more large holes, like windows. *Gray.*

FEN-ĒS'TRAT-ĒD, *a.* Furnished with windows, or marked by windows. *Weale.*

FEN-ĒS'TRA'TION, *n.* (Arch.) 1. The system and mode of design marked by windows, in contradistinction to *columination*. *Weale.*

2. The character of a building with regard to the proportion and distribution of the windows. *Weale.*

FEN'-FŌWL, *n.* [A. S. *fen-fugel*.] Any fowl inhabiting marshes. *Todd.*

FEN'GITE, *n.* (Min.) A kind of transparent alabaster or marble, sometimes used for windows. *Fairholt.*

FEN'-GŌŌSE, *n.* A common name for a species of goose that frequents fens. *Pennant.*

FĒNKS (fēngks), *n. pl.* The ultimate refuse of the blubber of the whale. *Simmonds.*

FĒN'-LĀND, *n.* Marshy land. *Todd.*

FĒN'MAN, *n.* One who lives in fens. *Pennant.*

FĒN'NEC, *n.* (Zool.) A small animal like the fox, but with very long ears, found in Africa; *Canis zerda*. *Van Der Hoeven.*

FĒN'NEL, *n.* [A. S. *fenol*; Dut. *venkel*; Ger. *fenchel*; Dan. *fenikel*; Sw. *fenkal*. — L. *feniculum*; *fenum*, hay; It. *finocchio*; Sp. *hinojo*; Fr. *fenouil*. — W. *ffenigl*.] (Bot.) A species of *Arethum*, or dill, cultivated for its seeds, which are used in medicine as a carminative; *Arethum feniculum*. *Loudon.*



Fennee (Canis zerda)

FĒN'NEL-FLŌW'ER, *n.* (Bot.) A genus of plants with fine cut leaves like fennel; *Nigella*. *Loudon.*

FĒN'NEL-ŪTANT, *n.* (Bot.) The common name of plants of the genus *Ferula*. *Johnson.*

FĒN'NEL-WĀTER, *n.* A spirituous liquor produced from fennel-seed. *Chambers.*

FĒN'NISH, *a.* Full of fens; fenny; marshy; boggy; swampy. *Whitgift.*

FĒN'NY, *a.* Pertaining to fens or marshes; marshy. "A fenny snake." *Shak.*

FĒN'NY-STŌNES (-stōnz), *n.* A plant. *Johnson.*

† FĒN'ŌWED (fēn'ōd), *a.* [A. S. *fyrigea*, to decay.] Corrupted; decayed. *Dr. Favour*, 1619.

FĒN'-SŪCKED (fēn'sūkt), *a.* Sucked out of marshes. "Fen-sucked fogs." *Shak.*

FĒN'U-GRĒĒK, *n.* [L. *fenumgræcum*, Greek hay; *fenum*, hay, and *Græcum*, Greek; — so called from its having been used as hay in Greece; Fr. *fenugrec*.] A plant of the genus *Trigonella*, having seeds which are bitter and mucilaginous, and which are much used in veterinary medicine. *Palmer.*

FEOD (fēd), *n.* Fee; tenure; feud. *Blackstone.*
The orthography *feod*, *feodal*, and *feodary* is obsolescent. — See **FEUD**.

FEODAL (fē'dal), *a.* See **FEUDAL**.

FEOD-Ā-RY (fē'dā-rē), *n.* See **FEUDARY**.

FEOD-Ā-TQ-RY (fē'dā-tq-rē), *n. & a.* See **FEUDATORY**.

FEŌFF (fēf) [fēf, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm. Wb.; fēf, Ja.; fēf or fēf, K.], *v. a.* [Fr. *feffer*. — See **FIEF**, and **FEE**.] (Law.) To invest with right or with a fee; to enfeoff. *Bp. Hall.*

FEŌFF (fēf), *n.* A fief. — See **FIEF**. *Fuller.*

FEŌFF'FĒE, or **FEŌFF-FĒE'** (fēf'fē, S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.; fēf'fē, P. J. Wb.), *n.* (Law.) One who is enfeoffed, or invested with a fee. *Burrill.*

FEŌFF'FER, or **FEŌFF'FŌR**, *n.* (Law.) One who feoffs. *Sherwood.*

FEŌFF'MENT (fēf'ment), *n.* (Law.) 1. A gift of any corporeal hereditaments to another. *Bouvier.*
2. The instrument or deed by which corporeal hereditaments are conveyed.

It signified originally the grant of a feud or fee, but came, in time, to signify the grant of a free inheritance in fee, respect being had to the perpetuity of the estate granted, rather than to the feudal tenure. But this mode of conveyancing has long since become obsolete. *Bouvier.*

FE-RĀ'CIOUS (fē-rā'shus, 66), *a.* [L. *ferax*, *feracis*; *fero*, to bear.] Fertile; fruitful. [R.] *Thomson.*

FE-RĀC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *feracitas*.] Quality of being feracious; fruitfulness; fertility. [R.] *Beattie.*

FE'RĒE, *n. pl.* [L., *wild beasts*.] (Zool.) An order of mammalia, mostly beasts of prey, as lions, tigers, hyenas, dogs, bears, seals, walruses. *Van Der Hoeven.*

FE'RAL, *a.* [L. *feralis*.] Funereal; deadly. "Feral accidents." [R.] *Burton.*

FE'RAL, *a.* [L. *fera*, a wild beast; *ferus*, wild.] Wild; fierce; barbarous. *Ec. Rev.*

† FERD'NESS, *n.* Fearfulness. *Chaucer.*

† FĒRE, *n.* [A. S. *fera*, or *gefera*.] A companion; a mate; an equal.

Clarissa to a lovely *ferē* *Spenser.*
Was linked.

FĒR'E-TQ-RY, *n.* [Gr. *phœrpon*; *phēro*, to bear; L. *feretrum*.] A bier or shrine containing the relics of saints, borne in processions, and having usually the form of a ridged chest, variously adorned. *Fairholt.*

FĒR'GU-SON-ITE, *n.* (Min.) A crystallized compound of columbic acid and yttria, found in Greenland, and named in compliment to Robert Ferguson, of Raith. *Brande.*

FĒR'I-AL, *a.* [L. *feria*, holidays, festivals; Port. *feria*, a day of labor; It. *feriale*, noting a week day; Sp. *ferial*; Fr. *ferial*.] 1. Relating to holidays. *Dugdale.*

2. Relating to week-days. *Gregory.*

† FĒR'I-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of keeping holiday. As though there were any *feriation* in nature. *Brownie.*

† FĒR'IE (fē're), *n.* [Fr. — See **FĒRIAL**.] A holiday; — a week-day. *Bulloker. Wickliffe.*

FĒR'INE, *a.* [L. *ferinus*; *ferus*, a wild beast; It. & Sp. *ferino*.] Wild; savage; barbarous; cruel. "Ferine beasts." *Hale.*

FĒR'INE-LY, *ad.* In a ferine manner; in the manner of wild beasts; cruelly. *Craig.*

FĒR'INE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ferine; barbarity; savageness; wildness. *Hale.*

FĒR'INES, *n. pl.* (Zool.) Wild beasts; beasts of prey; the *Feræ* of Linnaeus. *Craig.*

FĒR'I-Ō, *n.* (Logic.) A mode of syllogisms **FĒR'I-SON**, consisting of a universal negative, a particular affirmative, and a particular negative. *Crabb.*

† FĒR'I-TY, *n.* [L. *feritas*; *ferus*, wild.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildness. *Pearson.*

FĒRK, *v. a.* To whip; — to drive. — See **FIRK**.

FĒR'LING, *n.* [A. S. *feorhling*; Low L. *ferlūngus*; Old Fr. *ferlūng*.] 1. (Old Law.) A fourth or quarter; — the fourth part of a penny: a farthing. *Burrill.*

2. A furlong. *Notes & Queries.*

† FĒR'LY, *a.* [A. S. *farlic*, sudden.] Foreign. *Chaucer.*

† FĒRM, *n.* 1. Rent; farm. *Chalmers.*

2. A lodging-house. *Spenser.*

FER-MĒNT, *v. a.* [L. *fermento*; It. *fermentare*; Sp. *fermentar*; Fr. *fermenter*. — See **FERMENT**, *n.*] 1. FERMENTED; *pp.* FERMENTING, FERMENTED. To excite by internal commotion, as in the change of must to wine. "Youth ferments the blood." *Pope.*

FER-MĒNT, *v. n.* To have a spontaneous internal commotion, as the constituent particles of a liquid when undergoing decomposition; to effervesce; to work. "If wine or cider do ferment." *Naile.*

FĒR'MENT, *n.* [L. *fermentum*; contracted for *fermentum*; *ferreo*, to boil, to foam; It. & Sp. *fermento*; Fr. *ferment*.]

1. That which causes fermentation, as yeast or leaven. *Tomlinson.*

2. Intestine motion; commotion; tumult. These politicians, of both sides, have already worked the nation into a most unnatural ferment. *Spectator.*

FER-MĒNT-Ā-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being fermentable. *Jameson.*

FER-MĒNT'Ā-BLE, *a.* That may be fermented; capable of fermentation. *Johnson.*

† FER-MĒNT'AL, *a.* Causing fermentation; fermentative. *Browne.*

† FER-MĒN'TAT-ĒD, *p. a.* Fermented. *Bacon.*

FĒR-MĒN-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *fermentatio*; It. *fermentazione*; Sp. *fermentación*; Fr. *fermentation*. — See **FERMENT**, *n.*] The act or the process of fermenting; — a spontaneous change which takes place in certain organic substances, under the influence of water, air, and warmth. It is caused by the entire decomposition of the proximate principle (sugar, starch, gluten, &c.) of the substances fermented, and the re-combination of their ultimate principles (oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, &c.) in new proportions, by which various new compounds are produced. Fermentation is of several kinds: the *saccharine*, producing sugar from starch and gum; the *vinous*, producing alcohol from sugar; the *acetous*, producing vinegar from alcohol; and the *putrefactive*, which characterizes the decomposition of organic substances containing nitrogen into various food products. *Ure.*

Syn. — See **EBULLITION**.
FĒR-MĒN-TĀ-TIVE, *a.* That ferments; causing fermentation. *Arbutnot.*
FĒR-MĒN-TĀ-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Capability of fermenting. *Tyson*, 1684.

FĒR-MĒNT'ĒD, *p. a.* Having undergone the process of fermentation.

† FĒR-MIL'LET, *n.* [Old Fr. *fermaillet*.] A buckle or clasp. *Donne.*

FĒRN, *n.* [A. S. *fearn*; Dut. *raven*; Ger. *farn*, *farnkraut*.] (Bot.) A wild, flowerless, cryptogamous plant or weed, of many species, constituting the tribe or family of *Filices*; a brake. The ferns have a wide geographical distribution; the herbaceous and shrubby kind being found towards the north, and south poles, whilst the tree-ferns rival the gigantic palms in the forests of tropical climates. *Eng. & C.*

FĒR-NAN-DĪ'NA, *n.* [Fr. *ferrandine*.] A stuff made of silk and wool; ferrandine. *Simmonds.*

FĒR'N'E-RY, *n.* A place where ferns grow, or are cultivated. *Gent. Mag.*

FĒR'N-ŪWL, *n.* (Ornith.) A name applied to the goat-sucker. *Booth.*

FĒR'N'ĒED, *n.* The seed of fern; — formerly supposed to possess wonderful virtues. *Shak.*

FĒR'N'TI-CLE, *n.* A freckle on the skin, resembling the seeds of the fern. [Local, Eng.] *Carr.*

FĒR'NY, *a.* Overgrown with fern; abounding in fern. "Ferry heaths." *Dryden.*

FE-RŌC'I-FY, *v. a.* [L. *ferox*, fierce, and *facio*, to make.] To make ferocious. [R.] *Sir W. Scott.*

FE-RŌC'IOUS (fē-rŏ'shus), *a.* [L. *ferox*, *ferocis*; It. *feroce*; Sp. *feroz*; Fr. *féroce*.] 1. Savage; fierce; wild; ravenous; rapacious. The lion, a fierce and ferocious animal. *Brownie.*

2. Indicating a savage or wild nature. "Each ferocious feature." *Pope.*

Syn. — *Ferocious* and *fierce* are terms applied both to men and animals; when applied to the character and actions of men, *ferocious* is applied to the disposition, *fierce*, to the conduct. A man is *ferocious* for want of native kindness, *fierce* from violence or heat of temper, *savage* and *barbarous* from want of culture. *Ferocious* disposition; *ferocious* beast; *fierce* countenance; *savage* or *barbarous* manners; a *rapacious* man or animal; a *ravenous* wolf.

FE-RŌC'IOUS-LY (fē-rŏ'shus-lē), *ad.* In a ferocious manner.

FE-RŌC'IOUS-NESS (fē-rŏ'shus-nēs), *n.* The quality of being ferocious; fierceness; ferocity. "The ferociousness of war." *Blair.*

FE-RŌC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *ferocitas*; It. *ferocità*; Sp.

ferocidad; Fr. *ferocité*.] The quality of being ferocious; savageness; wildness; fierceness; ferociousness; barbarity.

Inhospitable, full of *ferocity*.

Phillips.

Syn. — See FEROCIOUS.

FÈR'AN-DINE, *n.* [Fr.] A stuff made of silk and wool; fernandina. *Simmonds.*

FÈR-RA-RÈSE', *n. sing. & pl.* An inhabitant, or the inhabitants, of Ferrara, in Italy. *Baldwin.*

FÈR-RA-RÈSE', *a.* (Geog.) Relating to Ferrara, or its inhabitants. *Baldwin.*

FÈR'RE-OÙS, *a.* [L. *ferreus*; *ferrum*, iron.] Containing iron; irony; of iron. *Brown.*

FÈR'RET, *n.* [Dut. *erret*; Ger. *frett*; W. *fured*. — It. *ferretto*; Fr. *ferret*.] 1. (Zool.) A small ferocious animal of the weasel kind, or of the genus *Mustela*, used in hunting out rabbits from their burrows. *Bel.*



Ferret (*Mustela furo*).

2. A kind of narrow tape or binding of worsted, cotton, or silk. *Johnson.*

3. (Glass-making.) The iron with which the workmen try the melted metal and make the rings at the mouths of bottles. *Simmonds.*

FÈR'RET, *v. a.* [*i.* FERRETED; *pp.* FERRETING, FERRETED.] To drive out of lurking-places, as a ferret does a rabbit. *Heylin.*

FÈR'RET-ER, *n.* One who ferrets; one who hunts animals in private retreats. *Sherwood.*

FÈR-RÈT'TO, *n.* A substance used in coloring glass; a sulphuret of copper. *Francis.*

FÈR'RI-AGE (fèr're-aj), *n.* The fare paid for conveyance over a ferry. *Sherwood.*

FÈR'RIC, *a.* [L. *ferrum*, iron.] (Chem.) Noting an acid compounded of 1 atom of iron with 3 atoms of oxygen. *Brande.*

FÈR-RI-CÁL'ÔTE, *n.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and *calx*, calx, lime.] (Min.) A species of calcareous earth, combined with iron. *Buchanan.*

FÈR-RID-CY'AN-IDE, *n.* (Chem.) A compound of which ferridcyanogen forms a constituent part. *Brande.*

FÈR-RID-CY'AN'Q-GÈN, *n.* (Chem.) A compound of 2 atoms of iron and 6 of cyanogen. *Brande.*

FÈR-RIF'ER-OÙS, *a.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing or yielding iron. *Smart.*

FÈR-RI-LITE, *n.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] (Min.) A variety of basalt, containing an oxide of iron. *Kirwan.*

FÈR-RO-CY'À-NATE, *n.* (Chem.) A compound of ferrocyanic acid and a base; ferrocyanate; ferrocyanide. *Ure.*

FÈR-RO-CY'ÀN'IC, *a.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and Gr. *κυανός*, blue. — See CYANIC.] (Chem.) Noting an acid formed by a union of hydrocyanic acid and protoxide of iron; ferrocyanic. *Crabb.*

FÈR-RO-CY'À-NIDE, *n.* (Chem.) A compound of ferrocyanic acid and a base; ferrocyanate; ferrocyanide. *Ure.*

FÈR-RO-CY'ÀN'Q-GÈN, *n.* (Chem.) A compound of 1 atom of iron and 3 atoms of cyanogen, or 1 of iron, 6 of carbon, and 3 of nitrogen. *Brande.*

FÈR-RO-PRÙS'SI-ATE (-prùsh'-e-ät), *n.* (Chem.) A compound of ferrocyanic acid and a base; ferrocyanide; ferrocyanate. *Ure.*

FÈR-RO-PRÙS'SIC, *n.* (Chem.) Noting an acid formed of prussic or hydrocyanic acid and protoxide of iron; ferrocyanic. *Ogilvie.*

FÈR-RÙ'GI-NAT-ED, *a.* Having the color or properties of the rust of iron. *Craig.*

FÈR-RÙ'GÍN'E-OÙS, *a.* [L. *ferrugineus*; *ferrugo*, iron-rust; *ferrum*, iron.] Ferruginous. *Gray.*

FÈR-RÙ'GI-NOÙS, *a.* 1. Partaking of iron; containing iron. "Ferruginous springs." *Boyle.* 2. Of a rusty iron color. *Smart.*

FÈR-RÙ'GÔ, *n.* [L. *iron-rust*, or *its color*.] 1. The color of iron-rust. *Smart.* 2. (Bot.) A disease of plants; rust. *Ogilvie.*

FÈR'RULE (fèr'ril or fèr'ruil) [fèr'ril, S. W. J. F.; fèr'ril, Ja. K.], *n.* [L. *ferrum*, iron; Sp. *birola*; Fr. *virole*.] A ring of iron or other metal put round any thing to keep it from splitting. *Ray.*

FÈR-RÙ'MI-NATE, *v. a.* [L. *ferrumino*, *ferruminatus*; *ferrumen*, cement.] To solder; to hammer out. [R.] *Coleridge.*

FÈR-RÙ-MI-NÀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ferruminatio*.] The act of soldering. [R.] *Coleridge.*

FÈR'RY, *v. a.* [A. S. *faran*, to go, or *ferian*, to carry; *fara*, a journey: — Ger. *fahre*, a ferry; Dut. *veer*; Dan. *færje*. — Skinner proposes L. *veho*, to bear. — Johnson suggests L. *fero*, to carry.] [*i.* FERRIED; *pp.* FERRIING, FERRIED.] To carry over a river or water in a boat.

Hit to ferry over that deep ford. *Spenser.*

FÈR'RY, *v. n.* To pass over water in a boat or vessel. *Milton.*

FÈR'RY, *n.* 1. A vessel for ferrying; a ferry-boat. I went down the River Brent on the ordinary ferry. *Addison.*

2. A passage or place across a river, stream, or other narrow water, over which ferry-boats pass. Just above the ferry is the seat of Mr. Vernon. *Wadham.*

3. The right of carrying men and beasts across a river, frith, &c., and of levying toll for so doing at a certain reasonable rate. *Craig.*

FÈR'RY-BÖAT, *n.* A boat for conveying passengers across a ferry. 2 Sam. xix. 18.

FÈR'RY-MAN, *n.* One employed in conveying persons over a ferry. *Shak.*

FÈR'TILE (fèr'til), *a.* [L. *fertilis*; *fero*, to bear; It. *fertile*; Sp. *fertil*; Fr. *fertile*.]

1. Fruitful; abundant; plenteous; prolific; productive; rich. "Fertile England." *Shak.*

Fertile of corn the glebe, of oil, and wine. *Milton.*

2. (Bot.) Fruit-bearing, or capable of producing fruit: — also said of anthers, when they produce good pollen. *Gray.*

Syn. — Fertile is applied especially to the soil; fruitful, to trees and vegetables; prolific, to animals; productive, to the soil, to the labor of the body or mind, or whatever is the source of production. A fertile or rich country, soil, &c.; a fruitful tree, garden; a prolific animal; a productive farm, business, labor; abundant or plenteous harvest.

FÈR'TILE-LY, *ad.* Fruitfully; plenteously; abundantly.

FÈR'TILE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being fruitful; fruitfulness; fecundity; fertility. *Sidney.*

† FÈR-TIL'I-TATE, *v. a.* To make fertile; to fecundate; to fertilize. *Brown.*

FÈR-TIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being fertile; fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness; plenteousness; fertility.

More rich than other climates' fertility. *Byron.*

FÈR-TIL-I-ZÀ'TION, *n.* (Bot.) The act of fertilizing; the process by which pollen causes the embryo to be formed. *Gray.*

FÈR'TIL-IZE, *v. a.* [*i.* FERTILIZED; *pp.* FERTILIZING, FERTILIZED.] To make fertile; to make fruitful; to make productive; to fecundate.

To feed the crow on Talavera's plain. And fertilize the field that each pretends to gain. *Byron.*

FÈR'TIL-IZ-ER, *n.* He who, or that which, fertilizes. *Simmonds.*

FÈR'TIL-IZ-ING, *p. a.* Making fertile or fruitful.

FÈR'U-LA, *n.* [L. — See FERULE.]

1. † An instrument of correction; a ferule. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. (Bot.) A genus of herbaceous plants, of which some of the species, particularly *Ferula persica*, furnish the assafoetida, which is the inspissated juice of the root. *Loudon.*

FÈR-U-LÀ'CEOUS (fèr-u-là'shus), *a.* [L. *ferula*; *ferula*, the giant fennel.] Relating to, or resembling, plants of the genus *Ferula*; resembling reeds. *Bailey.*

† FÈR'U-LAR, *n.* A ferule. *Milton.*

FÈR'ULE, *n.* [L. *ferula*, the giant fennel; *ferio*, to strike; — so called because its stalks were used in correcting school-boys. *Johnson.* — Sp. *ferula*; Fr. *ferule*.] Something to strike the

hand with; an instrument of correction used in schools.

From the rod or *ferule* I would have them free, as from the menace of them. *B. Jonson.*

FÈR'ULE (fèr'ul), *v. a.* [*i.* FERULED; *pp.* FERULING, FERULED.] To chastise or punish with the ferule. *Johnson.*

FÈR'VÈN-CY, *n.* The quality of being fervent; heat of mind; ardor; eagerness; zeal. "Fervency toward God." *Hooker.*

FÈR'VENT, *a.* [L. *ferveo*, *fervens*, to boil, to glow; It. *fervente*; Sp. *feriente*; Fr. *ferent*.] Hot; boiling; ardent; glowing; eager; zealous. "Fervent blood." *Wotton.* "Fervent to dispute." *Hooker.* "The fervent angel." *Milton.* "Fervent petitions to God." *South.*

Syn. — See FERVOR, ZEALOUS.

FÈR'VENT-LY, *ad.* In a fervent manner.

FÈR'VENT-NESS, *n.* The quality of being fervent; ardor; zeal; fervency. *Bale.*

FÈR-VÈS-CENT, *a.* [L. *feresco*, *ferescens*.] Growing hot. [R.] *Maunder.*

FÈR'VID, *a.* [L. *fervidus*; It. & Sp. *fervido*.] Hot; burning; boiling; glowing; ardent; fervent. "The fervid sky." *Fawkes.*

† FÈR-VID'I-TY, *n.* Heat; fervidness. *Johnson.*

FÈR'VID-LY, *ad.* In a fervid manner.

FÈR'VID-NESS, *n.* The quality of being fervid; ardor; zeal; passion. *Bentley.*

FÈR'VOR, *n.* [L. *fervor*; *ferveo*, to boil; It. *fervore*; Sp. *fervor*, or *hervor*; Fr. *ferveur*.] Heat; warmth; ardor. "The fervor of ensuing day." *Waller.* "Fervor of zeal." *Hooker.*

Looked the pure fervor of maternal love. *Beattie.*

Syn. — Fervor, from *ferveo*, to boil, is boiling heat; ardor, from *ardeo*, to burn, is burning heat. Ardor is regarded as a stronger term than fervor. Fervor of devotion; ardor of zeal; warmth of affection; heat of passion. Fervent affection or piety; ardent love; warm feeling; zealous friendship.

FÈS'CGN-NINE, *a.* Noting a kind of gay, satirical, or licentious verses sung at weddings, and originating at Fescennium, in Italy. *B. Jonson.*

FÈS'CGN-NINE, *n.* A licentious poem. *Burton.*

FÈS'CUE (fès'ku), *n.* [L. & It. *festuca*, a straw; Old Fr. *festu*; Fr. *fétu*.] A wire, a straw, or a pin, used to point out the letters to children learning to read. *Dryden.*

FÈS'CUE, *v. a.* To point out, direct, or teach with a fescue. *Milton.*

FÈS'CÜED (fès'küd), *a.* Directed; pointed. *Milton.*

FÈS'CUE-GRASS, *n.* (Bot.) The common name of the plants of the genus *Festuca*, some of which are valuable hay and pasture grasses. *Loudon.*

FÈS'ELS (fès'selz), *n. pl.* [Old Fr. *faziols*.] A kind of base grain. *May.*

FÈSSE (fès), *n.* [L. *fascia*, a belt.] (Her.) A band possessing the third part of the escutcheon over the middle. *Peacham.*

FÈSSE'POINT, *n.* The exact centre of an escutcheon. *Ash.*

† FÈS'SI-TÜDE, *n.* Weariness. *Bailey.*

FÈS'TAL, *a.* [L. *festus*; *festum*, a feast.] Pertaining to a feast or festival; suitable to a feast; festive. "Festal seasons." *Johnson.*

FÈS'TER, *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology. *Todd* suggests L. *pustula*, a blister.] [*i.* FESTERED; *pp.* FESTERING, FESTERED.] To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.

From off these fields, where, wretches, their poor bodies Must lie and fester. *Shak.*

FÈS'TER, *v. a.* To cause to fester. How should our festered sores be cured? *Hooker.*

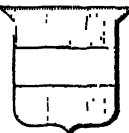
FÈS'TER, *n.* A small inflammatory tumor containing pus; a pustule. *Jennings.*

FÈS'TER-ING, *p. a.* Corrupting; rankling; growing virulent.

FÈS'TER-MENT, *n.* Act of festering. *Chalmers.*

† FÈS'TI-NATE, *a.* [L. *festino*, *festinatus*, to hurry.] Hasty; hurried. *Shak.*

† FÈS'TI-NATE-LY, *ad.* Hastily. *Shak.*



† FĒS-TI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *festinatio*; It. *festinazione*; Sp. *festinacion*.] Haste; hurry. *Browne*.

FĒS-TĪNŌ, *n.* (*Logic*.) The third term of the second figure of the syllogism; the first of which is a universal negative proposition, the second a particular affirmative, and the third a particular negative; as,

Yes. No bad man can be happy;
TL. Some rich men are bad men; ergo,
No. Some rich men are not happy. *Craig.*

FĒS'TI-VAL, *a.* [L. *festivus*; *festum*, a feast; It. & Sp. *festivo*.] Pertaining to feasts; joyous; festive; festal. "Festival entertainments." *Atterbury.*

FĒS'TI-VAL, *n.* Time of feasting; a joyful anniversary; a festive celebration; a feast. "High festivals before the kings." *Shak.*
Syn.—See FEAST.

FĒS'TIVE, *a.* [L. *festivus*; It. & Sp. *festivo*.] Relating to or befitting a feast; festal; convivial; joyous; gay; mirthful.

Syn.—See CONVIVIAL.

FĒS'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a festive manner.

FĒS'TIV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *festivitas*.—See FEAST.] 1. Quality of being festive; social joy; gayety; joyfulness. "Unrestrained festivity." *Hurd.*
2. A festival. "There happening a great and solemn festivity." *South.*

FĒS'TI-VOÛS, *a.* Festive; festival. [*R.*] *Scott.*

FĒS'TŌON', *n.* [It. *festone*; Sp. & Fr. *feston*.] "A festal or festive garland." *Skinner. Johnson.*
1. A garland of flowers or folds of drapery, when suspended so as to form elliptic curves, with the ends depending downwards.

The vines, climbing to the summit of the trees, reach in festoons and fruitages from one tree to another. *Evelyn.*

2. (*Arch. & Sculp.*) An ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, fruits, leaves, &c., bound together and suspended by the ends. *Fairholt.*

FĒS'TŌON', *v. a.* To adorn with festoons. *Byron.*

FĒS'TŌONED' (fēs-tōnd'), *a.* Furnished with festoons.

FĒS-TŪ'CA, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses of several species, some of which are valuable for pasture and for hay; fescue-grass. *Loudon.*

FĒS-TŪ-CĪNE, *a.* Of straw-color. *Browne.*

FĒS-TŪ-CĪNE, *n.* (*Min.*) A shivery or splintery fracture. *Crabb.*

FĒS-TŪ'COUS [fēs-tū'kus, *W. P. Ja. K.*; fēs-tū'kus, *Sm. Wb.*], *a.* [L. *festuca*, straw, a straw-like weed.] Formed of straw. *Browne.*

† FĒT, *v. a.* [See FETTER.] To fetch. *Tusser.*

† FĒT, *n.* [*Fr. fait*.] A piece. *Drayton.*

FĒ'TAL, *a.* [L. *fetus*, pregnant.] Belonging to a fetus; parturient. *Coleridge.*

FĒ-TĀ'TION, *n.* The formation of a fetus. *Hale.*

FĒTCH, *v. a.* [A. S. *feccan*, or *fetian*; Dut. *veten*; Ger. *fassen*; Sw. *fatta*.] [*i.* FETCHED [†FOUGHT]; *pp.* FETCHING, FETCHED.]

1. To go and bring; to bring.

We will take men to fetch victuals for the people. *Judg. xx. 10.*
He her chamber window will ascend,
And with a corded ladder fetch her down. *Shak.*

2. To bring back; to restore; to revive.

In smells we see the great and sudden effect in fetching men again when they swoon. *Bacon.*

3. To derive; to draw.

On you noblest English,
Whose blood is fetched from fathers of war-proof. *Shak.*

4. †To strike at a distance.

The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are the fetching afar off. *Bacon.*

5. To perform; to effect; to make.

I'll fetch a turn about the garden. *Shak.*

6. To reach; to arrive at; to come to.

Strait we fetched
The Siren's isle. *Chayman.*

7. To obtain or bring as a price.

During such a space, silver in the coin will never fetch as much as silver in the bullion. *Locke.*
Let me know if Aldemey's calf be sold yet, and what he fetched. *Shoolcraft.*

To fetch the pump, (*Naut.*) to put it in working order by pouring water into the upper part of it. *Mar.*

Dict.—To fetch way, to be shaken from one side to another. *Mar. Dict.*

Syn.—See BRING.

FĒTCH, *v. n.* 1. To move with a quick return.

Like a shifted wind unto a sail.

It makes the course of thoughts to fetch about. *Shak.*

2. (*Naut.*) To attain or reach any point.
"We shall fetch to windward of the lighthouse this tack." *Falconer.*

FĒTCH, *n.* [A. S. *facen*, deceit; Ger. *fatzen*.]

1. A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed; artful management; a trick; an artifice. "A fetch of wit." *Shak.*

2. A spirit; a ghost; a wraith. *N. Brit. Rev.*

FĒTCH'ER, *n.* One who fetches. *Huloet.*

FĒTE (fāt), *n.* [*Fr.*] A feast; a festival; a festival-day; a holiday. *Qu. Rev.*

FĒTE (fāt), *v. a.* To celebrate or honor with an entertainment. *For. Qu. Rev.*

FĒTE-CHAMPĒTRE (fā'shām-pātr'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A feast or entertainment in the country, celebrated out of doors.

FĒT'ICH, *n.* [Formed, by traders to Africa, from Port. *fetisso*, a thing enchanted. *Du Brosse*.]—Port. *fetico*, sorcery, witchcraft; probably from L. *fascinum*, enchantment. *G. P. Marsh.* Among barbarous nations, especially the negroes on the west coast of Africa, any object of worship not representing a human figure, thus excluding idols properly so called.

Among the latter (negro) tribes, families and individuals have the respective fetiches, which are often chosen casually, selected or chosen under the influence of some occasional superstition, as stones, weapons, vessels, plants, &c. *Brande.*

FĒT'I-CHĪSM, or FĒT'I-CĪSM, *n.* The worship of material substances, as stones, weapons, plants, &c., a species of idolatry practised by barbarous nations, especially the negroes in some of the western parts of Africa. *Brande.*

|| FĒT'ID (fēt'id, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; fēt'id, *P.*), *a.* [L. *fastidus*; *fasteo*, to have an ill smell.] Having a smell strong and offensive; stinking; rancid.

From stified Cairo's filth and fetid fields. *Thomson.*

|| FĒT'ID-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being fetid or stinking. *Johnson.*

FĒ-TĪ'ER-OÛS, *a.* [L. *fetifer*; *fetus*, offspring, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing young. *Maunder.*

FĒT'ISH, *n.* Same as FETICH. *Lander.*

FĒT'ISH, *a.* Relating to feticism. *Coleridge.*

FĒT'LOCK, *n.* [*feet* and *lock*.] A tuft of hair that generally grows behind the pastern joint of a horse. *Byron.*

FĒT'LOCKED (fēt'lōkt), *a.* 1. Having a fetlock.

2. Tied by the fetlock or ligament. *Jodrell.*

FĒT'LOCK-JŌINT, *n.* The joint of a horse's leg next to the foot. *Ash.*

FĒT'LOW, *n.* A whitlow or felon in cattle.—See FELON. *Farm. Ency.*

FĒT'ŌR, *n.* [L. *fetor*.] A stench; a strong, offensive smell. *Browne.*

FĒT'TER, *n.*; pl. FETTERS. [A. S. *fæter*, or *fetor*; *fūt*, a foot; *fet*, feet; Dut. *veter*; Ger. *fessel*.] A chain for the feet; a restraint;—generally used in the plural.

Doctrine unto fools is as fetters on the feet, and like manacles on the right hand. *Eccl. xxi. 18.*

FĒT'TER, *v. a.* [*i.* FETTERED; *pp.* FETTERING, FETTERED.] To bind; to chain; to shackle; to tie;—properly used of the feet, but applied in a more general manner. *Shak.*

My conscience, thou art fettered
More than my shanks and wrists. *Shak.*

FĒT'TER-LĒSS, *a.* Free from restraint. *Marston.*

FĒT'TLE, *v. n.* To put any thing in order; to mend or repair any thing; to be busy about trifles. [*Local, Eng.*] *Brockett.*

When your master is most busy in company, come in and pretend to fettle about the room. *Swift.*

FĒT'TLE, *n.* Act of fettleing or putting in order; preparation; order. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wilbraham.*

FĒ'TUS, *n.*; pl. FĒ'TUS-SES. [L. *foetus*.] The young of any animal in the womb, after it is perfectly formed.—See FŌTUS. *Hoblyn.*

FEÛ (fū), *n.* [Low L. *feudum*.—See FEE, and FEUD.] (*Scot. Law*.) A free and gratuitous right to lands, made to one for service to be performed by him; or a tenure, in which the vassal makes a return in grain or money. *Scotch Dict.*

FEÛD (fud), *n.* [A. S. *fæthh*, or *fæthg*; *fian*, to hate; Dut. *veede*; Ger. *fehde*; Dan. *feide*; Icel. *fæd*; Sw. *fejd*.] A quarrel; a contention;—particularly a deadly quarrel between families or clans, or a quarrel not to be satisfied but with blood. "The feuds of Rome." *Addison.*

Syn.—See QUARREL.

FEÛD (fud), *n.* [Low L. *feudum*, *feodium*; Fr. *feif*; Scotch *feu*.—See FEE.] (*Law*.) A right which a vassal had in land, or some other immovable thing of his lord's, to use the same and take the profits thereof hereditarily, rendering unto his lord such feudal duties and services as belonged to military tenure, the mere property of the soil always remaining unto the lord; a fief; a fee. *Burrill.*

§ The ultimate root of the word is probably the A. S. *feoh*, a stipend or reward.—"Taking feoh as the root, a slight change in the letters, and a much slighter one in the sound, produce *feu*, the Scotch word. These two forms Latinized become *feodium* and *feudum* respectively; the letter *d* being introduced, as Spelman observes, for euphony. The Fr. form, *feif*, is the same word in different letters, the change from final *u* to *f* being a common and very natural one. In this way all the old forms are very simply accounted for. The objection to *emphyteusis* [pronounced in the lower age of Latinity *emphyteusis*] signifying not only a lease of land for agricultural purposes, but a lease for a very long term, if not in perpetuity, which is far from agreeing with the nature of the first feudal grants. The same objection appears to be applicable to the word *fides*, adopted by Webster. If *fides* (faith) constituted so essential an idea in the nature of the feudal grant, it is probable that such grant would have been at first called in Latin *feudum*, instead of *beneficium*. But the word *feudum* does not, according to the best authority, occur in records until the eleventh century, long after the establishment of the system." *Burrill*.—"Another derivation, recently suggested, is from the Irish *fuadh*, *fuadh* signifying, in the Breton laws, a stranger who enjoyed land within the domains of a clan, and the tenure by which he enjoyed it." *Brande*.

FEÛ'DAL, *a.* [Low L. *feudalis*; It. *feudale*; Sp. *feudal*; Fr. *féodal*.] Pertaining to fees, fiefs, or feuds:—relating to feudalism, or tenures by military service; noting land held of another by service;—opposed to *allodial*. *Robertson.*

FEÛ'DAL-ĪSM, *n.* The feudal system; the system of *feuds* or *fiefs*; that is, estates in land held of a superior on condition of military service.

As *feudalism* had its origin in France, and took its greatest development there, French became its universal language. *T. Wright.*

§ "Feudalism sprang up in the fifth century, when the Goths, Vandals, Franks, Huns, and Lombards over-ran Europe. These nations made it a principle that all conquered lands should be divided among the chief officers; these, again, divided their shares among the officers of a second rank, who divided in like manner to a third rank, &c. These stipends of lands were termed *feuda*, *fiefs*, or *feuds*, and were held on the condition above mentioned." *Ogilvie*.

FEÛ-DĀL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being feudal; the feudal system; feudalism. *Burke.*

FEÛ-DAL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Change, or the act of changing, to a feudal state. *Ency.*

FEÛ'DAL-ĪZE, *v. a.* To conform, or reduce, to feudalism. *Ency.*

FEÛ'DAL-LY, *ad.* In a feudal manner. *Hallam.*

FEÛ'DA-RY, *n.* (*Law*.) 1. A tenant who holds his lands by feudal service; a feudatory. *Fox.*
2. An ancient officer of the court of wards;—written also *feodary*. *Burrill.*

FEÛ'DA-RY, *a.* [*Sp. feudatario*.] Holding tenure under a superior. *Milton.*

FEÛ'DA-TĀ-RY, *n.* A feudatory. *Warton.*

FEÛ'DA-TĀ-RY, *a.* Same as FEUDATORY. *Scott.*

FEÛ'DA-TŌ-RY, *n.* The grantee of a feud, feud, or fee; the vassal or tenant who held his estate by feudal service. *Blackstone.*

FEÛ'DA-TŌ-RY, *a.* Holding from another on some conditional tenure. *Blackstone.*

FEU DE JOIE (fé'de-zhwa'). [Fr., *fire of joy*.]
A bonfire; a firing of guns on any joyful occasion.
Brand, Popular Antiquities.

FEUD [ST, n. One versed in the law of feuds or fees; a writer on feuds.
Seiden.

FEUILLAGE (fé'l'yé-ah'), n. [Fr., *foliage*.] A bunch or row of leaves.
Jervas.

FEUILLE-MORTE (fé'l'yé-mort'), n. [Fr., *a dead leaf*.] The color of a faded leaf. — See **FILMOT**.
Locke.

FEUILLETON (fé'l'yé-tông'), n. [Fr.] The bottom part of a French newspaper, generally devoted to light literature or criticisms.
Madden.

† **FEUTER** (fé'ter), v. a. [Fr. *feutrer*, to set thick or close.] To put in rest, as a spear.
Spenser.

† **FEUTER-ER** (fé'ter-er), n. [Fr. *vautrier*.] A dog-keeper.
Massinger.

FÈVER, n. [A. S. *fefer*; Ger. *feber*; Dan. & Sw. *feber*. — L. *febris*, probably transposed for *ferbis*, from *ferreo*, to be hot: — It. *febbre*; Sp. *fiebre*; Fr. *fièvre*.] (Med.) A disease characterized by increased heat, quick pulse, languor and thirst.
Dunghison.

FÈVER, v. a. To put into a fever. "The white hand of a lady fever thee!" [R.]
Shak.

FÈVER-BUSH, n. The popular name of the *Laurus benzoin*, an aromatic shrub with a flavor resembling benzoin. [U. S.]
Bigelow.

FÈVER-CÔOL-ING, a. Allaying fever.
Thomson.

† **FÈVER-ËT**, n. A slight fever; febricula.
Ayliffe.

FÈVER-FEW, n. [L. *febris*, fever, and *fugo*, to drive away; A. S. *feferfuge*.] (Bot.) A genus of plants of several species; *Pyrethrum*; — so named for its supposed virtues as a febrifuge. The common species, *Pyrethrum parthenium*, resembles camomile, and is used in medicine.
Dunghison.

FÈVER-ISH, a. 1. Having fever, or partaking, in some degree, of fever.
Arbutnot.
2. Uncertain; inconstant; fickle. "Our feverish will."
Dryden.
3. Hot; burning; sultry.
Dryden.

FÈVER-ISH-LY, ad. In a feverish manner.

FÈVER-ISH-NÉSS, n. The state of being feverish; tendency to fever.
Shaftesbury.

FÈVER-LY, a. Like a fever.
Craig.

FÈVER-OÛS, a. 1. Troubled or diseased with fever; feverish. [R.]
Milton.
2. Tending to produce fever. [R.]
It hath been noted by the ancients that southern winds, blowing much, without rain, do cause a feverous disposition of the year.
Bacon.

† **FÈVER-OÛS-LY**, ad. In a feverish manner; feverishly.
Donne.

FÈVER-RÔÔT, n. (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Triosteum*; fever-wort; — a name also applied to *Pteropora andromedea*.
Dunghison.

FÈVER-SICK, a. [A. S. *fefer-seoc*.] Diseased with a fever.
Peele.

FÈVER-SÔRE, n. The common name of a species of caries or necrosis.

FÈVER-WÉAK-ENED (-knâ), a. Debilitated by fever. "Fever-weakened joints."
Shak.

FÈVER-WÉED, n. (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Eryngium*.
Clarke.

FÈVER-WORT (-wûrt), n. (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Triosteum*; bastard ipecacuanha; fever-root; — used as a cathartic, and sometimes as an emetic; — also a name applied to a plant of the genus *Eupatorium*; boneset; thorough-wort; agueweed; Indian sage; *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.
Loudon. Dunghison.

† **FÈVER-Y**, a. Diseased with a fever; feverish.
B. Jonson.

FEW (fû), a. [A. S. *fea*, or *fewa*; Dan. *faa*; Sw. *få*. — L. *paucus*; It. & Sp. *poco*; Fr. *peu*. "From *peu*," says *Sullivan*, "we derive, through the medium of the northern languages, *few*, *p* becoming *f*, as in *fat*, from *plat*, &c." Not many; small in number.
Few and short were the prayers we said.
Wolfe.

In few, in a few words; briefly.

Thus Jupiter in few unfolds the charge.

Dryden.

FEW'EL (fé'el), n. [Fr. *feu*, fire.] Combustible matter; firewood; fuel. — See **FUEL**.
Hooker.

FEW'EL (fé'el), v. a. To feed with fuel. — See **FUEL**.
Cowley.

FEW'MET, n. See **FUMET**.
Todd.

FEW'NESS (fé'nēs), n. 1. State of being few; paucity; smallness of number. "The fewness of good grammarians."
Sur T. Elyot.
2. Brevity; conciseness. "Fewness and truth 'tis thus."
Shak.

† **FEY** (fâ), v. a. [Dut. *veegen*.] To cleanse of mud, as a ditch.
Tusser.

FÊZ, n. [Pers.] A red cap.
Gent. Mag.

FLACRE (fâ-k'r), n. [Fr.] A small four-wheeled carriage; a hackney-coach.
Boiste.

† **FI'ANCE**, v. a. [Fr. *fiancer*.] To affiancé; to betroth. — See **AFIANCE**.
Harmar.

FIAR, n. The average price of grain as legally fixed for the year. [Scotland.]
Simmonds.

FI'AT, n. [L. *Let it be done*.] Used as a noun to denote a peremptory decree or order; a decree.
*Why did the fiat of a God give birth
To yon fair sun and his attendant Earth?*
Couper.

FIB, n. [From *fable*. — L. *fabula*.] A lie; a falsehood. [Colloquial.]
Pope.

FIB, v. n. [i. **FIBBED**; pp. **FIBBING**, **FIBBED**.] To lie; to tell lies.
Arbutnot.

FIB'BER, n. A teller of fibs.
Sherwood.

FIB'RE (fî'bur), n. [L. *fibra*; It. *fibra*; Sp. *fibra*, or *hebra*; Fr. *fibres*.]

1. A slender, thread-like substance; a filament or thread of animal, vegetable, or mineral composition.
Hoblyn.

2. (Com.) A general name for the cotton, flaxen, and hempen raw material used in textile manufactures.
Simmonds.

FIB'RE-LÉSS, a. Destitute of fibres. *Lond. Jour.*

FIB'RIL, n. [It. *fibrilla*; Fr. *fibrille*.] A small fibre; a very slender thread.

The muscles consist of a number of fibres, and each fibre of an incredible number of little fibrils bound together.
Cheyne.

FIB'RIL'Á, n. An article made from the fibrils of flax, hemp, jute, &c.
S. M. Allen.

FIB'RIL-LÔSE, a. (Bot.) Formed of small fibres, as the cap of a mushroom; fibrilous.
Gray.

FIB'RIL'LOUS, or **FIB'RIL-LOÛS**, a. Containing fibres; fibrillose.
Todd.

FIB'RINE, n. [It. & Sp. *fibrina*; Fr. *fibrine*.] (Chem.) A white, tough, fibrous substance, obtained from coagulated blood; — together with albumen it forms the basis of muscle.
Brande.

FIB'RINE, a. Belonging to the fibres of plants; fibrillose.
Maunder.

FIB'RINOÛS, a. Relating to, or composed of, fibrine.
Dunghison.

FIB'RO-ÏNE, n. A white, amorphous substance, the principal constituent of silk, cobwebs, and the skeleton of sponges.
Micrographic Dict.

FIB'RO-LITE, n. [L. *fibra*, a fibre, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] (Min.) A fibrous mineral, composed of silica and alumina; bucholzite.
Dana.

FIB'ROÛS, a. [It. & Sp. *fibroso*; Fr. *fibreux*.] Composed of, separable into, or resembling, fibres; filamentous; stringy.
Bacon.

FIB'U-LÁ, n.; pl. **FIB'U-LÆ**. [L., a clasp or buckle.]

1. (Anat.) The small, outer bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia; — so called from being placed opposite to the part where the knee-buckle was attached.
Hoblyn.

2. (Surg.) A needle for sewing up wounds.
Hoblyn.

FIB'U-LAR, a. Relating to the fibula.
Hoblyn.

† **FIB'U-LÁTE**, v. a. [L. *fibulo*, *fibulatus*.] To join; to fasten together.
Blount.

FI-CËL'LI-ER, n. [Fr., from *ficelle*, pack-thread.] A roller for pack-thread.
Simmonds.

FICH'TE-LITE, n. A white crystalline substance found in a peat moss in Bavaria; a species of hydrocarbon.
Brande.

FIC'KLE (fik'kl), a. [A. S. *ficol*.]

1. Changeable in mind; inconstant; wavering; variable; unstable; volatile. "Fickle pensioners."
Milton. "The fickle sex."
Prior.

2. Not fixed; subject to vicissitude; — applied to things. "Fickle their state."
Milton.
Syn. — See **CHANGEABLE**.

FIC'KLE-NÉSS, n. The quality of being fickle; inconstancy; instability; variability. "Fortune's fickleness."
Shak.

FICK'LY, ad. Without stability.
Southern.

FÍ'CÔ (fî'kô, K. Sm.; fî'kô, P.), n. [It., a fig.] A snap of the fingers contemptuously expressing, "A fig for you." "A fíco for the phrase."
Shak.

FIC'TILE, a. [L. *ficilis*; *fungo*, *factus*, to form.] Moulded into form by art; formed by a potter. "Fictile earth."
Bacon.

FIC'TILE-NÉSS, n. The quality of being fictile, or moulded into form.
Scott.

FIC'TION (fik'shun), n. [L. *factio*; *fungo*, *factus*, to form; to feign; It. *fictione*; Sp. *ficción*; Fr. *fiction*.]

1. The act of feigning or inventing; as, "A work of fiction."

2. The thing feigned or invented. "The poet's fictions," *Sidney*. "The fiction of those golden apples kept by a dragon."
Raleigh.

3. A fabrication; a falsehood; a lie.
Pope.

4. Fictitious literature or writings, as novels, romances, &c.
Pope.

Fiction of law, an assumption, for the advancement of justice, of a possible thing as a fact, which is not true, and which the law will not allow to be disproved.
Burrill.

FIC'TION-AL, a. Relating to, or containing, fiction; fictitious.

Elements which are *fictional* rather than historical. *Latham*.

FIC'TION-IST, n. A writer of fiction. *Chambers*

† **FIC'TIOUS** (fik'shús), a. Fictitious. *Daniel.*

FIC-TÍ'TIOUS (fik-tí'shús), a. [L. *factitious*; *fungo*, *factus*, to feign; It. *factizio*; Sp. *facticio*; Fr. *factice*.]

1. Counterfeit; false; not genuine. "Trap-pings of fictitious fame."
Dryden.

2. Partaking of fiction; invented; feigned.
*He laughs
At the fictitious justice of the gods.*
Rowe.

FIC-TÍ'TIOUS-LY (fik-tí'shús-lé), ad. In a fictitious manner; counterfeitedly.

FIC-TÍ'TIOUS-NÉSS, n. Feigned representation. "The fictitiousness of the transaction."
Johnson.

FIC'TIVE, a. [Fr. *factif*. — See **FICTON**.] Feigned; counterfeit; fictitious. "Dabbling in the fount of fictive tears."
Tennyson.

FIC'TÖR, n. [L.] An artist who works in wax, clay, or other plastic material, as contradistinguished from one who works in bronze, marble, ivory, or other solid substance.
Elmes.

FÍ'CÛS, n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of trees or shrubs of many species; the fig-tree. The common species cultivated for its fruit is the *Ficus carica*.
Loudon.

FÍD, n. [It. *fitto*, fixed.] (Naut.)

1. A square bar of wood or iron, with a shoulder at one end, used to support the topmast or topgallant-mast.
Craig.

2. [It. *fitto*, tapering.] A large pin of wood or iron, tapering to a point, used for splicing cables or large cordage, opening eyes, &c.
Dana.

FÍ-DÁL'GÔ, n. [Port.] A nobleman of the lower class in Portugal, corresponding to the *hidalgos* of Spain.
Ogilvie.

FÍD'DLE, n. [A. S. *fithela*, a fiddle; Ger. *fiedel*; Gael. *fiadhail*, or *fiadhail*; Ir. *fidil*. — L. *fidicula*, a dim. of *fidēs*, any stringed instrument.] A stringed instrument of music; a violin.

FÍD'DLE (fid'dl), v. n. [i. **FIDDLÉD**; pp. **FIDDLING**, **FIDDLÉD**.]

1. To play on a fiddle or violin.

2. To spend time idly; to trifle.
Fiddling here and there to no manner of purpose.
Cotgrave.

FÍD'DLE, v. a. To play a tune on a fiddle. *Craig.*

FÍD'DLE-BLÖCK, n. (Naut.) A block having

two sheaves, one over the other, and the lower one smaller than the upper. *Dana.*

FID'DLE-DE-DEE', n. Nonsense; trifling; trumpery. [Low.] *Hallwell.*

FID'DLE-DÖCK, n. (*Bot.*) A perennial plant of the genus *Rumex*; *Rumex pulcher.* *Loudon.*

FID'DLE-FÄD'DLE, n. Nonsense; trifles. "With abundance of fiddle-faddle." [Low.] *Spectator.*

FID'DLE-FÄD'DLE, a. Trifling; foolish; nonsensical. *Arbutnot.*

FID'DLE-FÄD'DLER, n. A foolish or nonsensical trifler. [Low.] *Qu. Rev.*

FID'DLE-HEAD, n. (*Naut.*) An ornament at the bow of a ship bending in like the head of a violin. *Dana.*

FID'DLE-LIPPED (-lypt), a. (*Bot.*) Having a lip resembling the figure of a fiddle. *Loudon.*

FID'DLE-MÄK'ER, n. A maker of fiddles. *Butler.*

FID'DLER, n. 1. One who plays on the fiddle.
2. The popular name of a small crab, with one large claw and a very small one, living on the salt meadows, where it burrows. [U.S.] *Bartlett.*

FID'DLE-SHAPED (-shäpt), a. (*Bot.*) Having the shape of a fiddle; panduriform. *Gray.*

FID'DLE-STICK, n. The bow used in fiddling.

FID'DLE-STRING, n. The string of a fiddle.

FID'DLE-WOOD (-wäd), n. (*Bot.*) A genus of trees which produce a hard wood valuable for carpenters' work;—so named from the words *bois fidèle* (faithful, durable wood) applied by the French to one of the species which was mistaken by the English for fiddle. *Loudon.*

FID'DLING, n. 1. The act of playing on a fiddle, or violin. *Rowe.*
2. Trifling. "Unprofitable fiddling about nothing." *Barrow.*

FID'DLING, a. Trifling; trivial; idle.
Good cooks cannot abide what they justly call fiddling work, where abundance of time is spent and little done. *Swift.*

FI-DE-JÜS'SION (fi-dē-jūsh'un), n. [*L. fidejussio.*] (*Law.*) A contract in which a person binds himself, as a surety, for another without discharging the obligation of the principal; suretyship. *Burrill.*

FI-DE-JÜS'SOR, n. [*L.*] One who is surety for another for the payment of a debt; a guarantor; a surety. *Blackstone.*

FI-DĒL'I-TY, n. [*L. fidelitas; fidelis, faithful; fides, faith; It. fidelità; Sp. fidelidad; Fr. fidélité.*]
1. Faithful adherence to duty or obligation; observance of good faith; faithfulness.
The sacrament of the supper is the oath of fidelity. *Blair.*
2. Honesty; veracity; truthfulness.
The principal thing required in a witness is fidelity. *Hooker.*

† **FIDGE, v. n.** [Etymology uncertain. *Todd* says, "Su. Goth. *fika*, to move quickly." "Probably the same word as *fag* and *feague*." *Richardson.*] To fidget. *Swift.*

FIDGE, n. A restless, troublesome motion; a fidget. [a.] *Swift.*

FIDG'ET (fi'et), v. n. [See FIDGE.] [*i.* FIDGETED; *pp.* FIDGETING, FIDGETED.] To move about uneasily or irregularly. *Boswell.*

FIDG'ET (fi'et), n. Restless agitation; restlessness; uneasiness. *Gray.*

But sedentary weavers of long tales
Give me the fidgets, and my patience fails. *Cowper.*

FIDG'ET-I-NESS, n. The quality of being fidgety; uneasiness; restlessness; fidget. *Monih. Rev.*

FIDG'ET-Y, a. Restless; impatient; uneasy. [Colloquial.] *Todd.*

FI-DĪC'I-NAL, a. [*L. fidicinus; fidicula, a stringed instrument.*] (*Mus.*) Noting a stringed instrument. *Warner.*

FI-DŪ'CIAL (fi-dū'shal), a. [*L. fiducia, trust; It. fiduciale.*]
1. Confident; undoubting; trustful. "Fiducial reliance." *Hammond.*
2. Having the nature of a trust; fiduciary. *Clarke.*

FI-DŪ'CIAL-LY (fi-dū'shal-lē), ad. With confidence; confidently. *South.*

FI-DŪ'CJ-A-RY (fi-dū'shē-ā-rē), n. 1. One who depends on faith without works. *Hammond.*
2. One who holds any thing in trust. *Johnson.*

FI-DŪ'CJ-A-RY (fi-dū'shē-ā-rē), a. [*L. fiduciarius; fiducia, trust; It. fiduciario; Fr. fiduciaire.*]
1. Confident; undoubted with doubt; undoubting; trustful. "A fiduciary assent to whatever the gospel has revealed." *Wake.*
2. Not to be doubted; trusty. "Fiduciary obedience." *Howell.*
3. Held or holding in trust. "A fiduciary fief from the Lord Paramount of all." *J. Martineau.*

FIE (fi), interj. [W. *fi*, *fi*. — A. S. *fian*, to hate. — According to Tooke, *fi* and *foh* are the imperatives of *fian*. — See FAUGH.] Expressing indignation: — For shame!

FIEF (fi), n. [*Fr.* from A. S. *feoh*, a stipend or reward. "Fieu and fieu occur in the books as old forms of this word." *Burrill.* — See FEE, FEORF, and FEUD.] (*Law.*) A feudal grant; an estate in lands held of a feudal superior under charge of fealty, homage, and military service; a fee; a feud. *Blackstone.*

FIELD (fi), n. [*A. S. feld*, which Tooke considers to be the past participle of the verb *fellan*, to fell; Dut. *veld*; Ger. *feld*; Dan. *felt*; Icel. *feld*; Sw. *full*.]
1. Ground on which the trees have been felled; a tract of land enclosed by a fence, and devoted either to tillage or pasture.
The word *field* properly means a clearing, where the trees have been felled or cut down, as in all our early English writers it is spelt without the *t*, *feld*, and not *field*. *Trench.*
2. Ground not enclosed; a tract. *Mortimer.*
3. The ground of a battle or of military operations; as, "The field of Waterloo."
Our brethren are already in the field. *P. Henry.*
4. The action of an army in the field; a campaign; a battle.
5. A wide expanse. "Fields of light." *Dryden.* "Yonder argent fields above." *Pope.*
6. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn.
Let the field or ground of the picture be clear. *Dryden.*
7. (*Her.*) The surface of a shield, so called because it contains those achievements anciently acquired on the field of battle. *Dryden.*
A field of ice, a large body of floating ice. — *Field of view*, the space in a telescope or microscope within which objects are visible, when the instrument is adjusted to its proper focus.

FIELD'-BÄS-IL (fi'd-bäz-il), n. A plant of the genus *Thymus*, or *Acinos*. *Johnson.*

FIELD'-BED, n. A bed that may be easily set up in the field; a portable or folding camp-bed. *Shak.*

FIELD'-BOOK (fi'd-bük), n. (*Surveying.*) A book used for setting down angles, stations, distances, levels, &c. *Crabb.*

FIELD'-CÖL-QRS, n. pl. (*Mil.*) Small flags used to mark out the ground for the squadrons and battalions. *London Ency.*

FIELD'-CÖR-NET, n. The magistrate of a township in the Cape Colony. *Simmonds.*

FIELD'-DAY, n. (*Mil.*) A day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises and evolutions. *Mil. Ency.*

FIELD'-DRIV-ER, n. An officer charged with the taking up and impounding of stray domestic animals. [N. E.] *Bartlett.*

FIELD'-DÜCK, n. (*Ornith.*) A species of bustard; the little bustard; *Otis tetrax.* *Clarke.*

FIELD'ED, a. Being in the field of battle. "Our fielded friends." *Shak.*

FIELD'-EQ-UI-PAGE (fi'd'ek-wē-pāj), n. Military apparatus to be used in the field. *Fenton.*

FIELD'FÄRE (fi'fär, S. E.; fi'fär, W. J.; fi'd'fär, P. F. K.; fi'd'fär, Ja.; fi'd'fär, colloquially fi'fär, Sm.), n. [*field and fare.* — A. S. *faran*, to go.] (*Ornith.*) An English bird of the thrush tribe; the gray thrush; *Turdus pilaris.* *Yarrell.*

FIELD'-MÄD-DER, n. (*Bot.*) A plant used in dyeing; *Sherardia arvensis.* *Crabb.*

FIELD'-MÄR-SHAL, n. (*Mil.*) In Great Britain a military title conferred on such commanders of armies as are distinguished by their high personal rank or superior talents. *Bailey.*

FIELD'-MÄR-SHÄL-SHIF, n. (*Mil.*) The office of a field-marshal. *Qu. Rev.*

FIELD'-MÖÜSE, n. A species of mouse that lives in the field, burrowing in banks, &c. *Dryden.*

FIELD'-ÖF-FI-CER, n. (*Mil.*) An officer above the rank of a captain, and under that of a general. *Mil. Ency.*
Colonels, lieutenant colonels, and majors are called *field-officers*. *Campbell.*

FIELD'-PIECE, n. (*Mil.*) A small cannon for the field. *Knolles.*

FIELD'-PRĒACH-ER, n. One who preaches in a field. *Bp. Lavington.*

FIELD'-PRĒACH-ING, n. The act of preaching in a field. *Warburton.*

FIELD'-RÖÖM, n. Unobstructed room; open space. *Drayton.*

FIELD'-SPĪ-DER, n. A species of spider that frequents fields. *Goldsmith.*

FIELD'-SPÖRTS, n. pl. Diversions of the field, as hunting, shooting, racing, &c. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

FIELD'-STÄFF, n. (*Mil.*) A kind of halberd, holding lighted matches, and carried by the person who fires the cannon on the field of battle. *Ash.*

FIELD'-VÖLE, n. The short-tailed field-mouse or meadow-mouse. *Brande.*

FIELD'-WORKS (-würks), n. pl. (*Fort.*) Works thrown up by an army while engaged in besieging a town, or by the besieged, in defence of the place, or sometimes by an army to strengthen a position. *Craig.*

† **FIELD'Y, a.** Open like a field. *Wickliffe.*

FIEND (fiend) [fiend, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.], n. [*Goth. fēian, fyan; A. S. fiend, or feond; fian, or feon, to hate; Dut. ryand; Ger. feind; Dan. fiende; Icel. fiuandi; Sw. fjende.*] A deadly enemy; an infernal enemy; an infernal being;—applied emphatically to the devil. "Take heed o' the foul fiend." *Shak.*
Sometimes incorrectly pronounced *fēnd*.

FIEND'-FRÄY-ING, a. Fraying or terrifying fiends. *More.*

FIEND'FUL, a. Full of evil or fiendish practices. "Fiendful fortune." *Marlowe.*

FIEND'FUL-LY, ad. In a fiendish manner.

FIEND'-HEÄRT-ED, a. Having the heart of a fiend; very wicked. *Boag.*

FIEND'ISH, a. Having the qualities of a fiend; malicious; infernal; diabolical. *Sir T. More.*

FIEND'ISH-NESS, n. The quality of a fiend; maliciousness. *Bp. Hall.*

FIEND'-LIKE, a. Resembling a fiend; extremely and maliciously wicked; diabolical. "His fiend-like queen." *Shak.*

|| **FIERCE (fiers) [fiers, P. J. E. K. Sm. R.; fiers, S. Wb.; fiars or fiars, W. F. — "fiars is the most general; fiars is heard chiefly on the stage." Walker], a.** [*L. ferox; It. feroce; Sp. feroz; Fr. féroce; — or L. ferus; It. & Sp. fiero; Fr. fier.*]
1. Savage; ravenous; ferocious; easily enraged. "Tyrants fierce." *Pope.*
Thou hunttest me as a fierce lion. *Job x. 16.*
2. Violent; vehement; furious. "Ships . . . driven of fierce winds." *Jas. iii. 2.*
3. Excessive. "Fierce credulity." *B. Jonson.*
Syn. — See FEROCIOUS.

|| **FIERCE'LY, ad.** In a fierce manner; furiously.

|| **FIERCE'-MIND-ED, a.** Vehement in rage; violent; furious. *Bp. Wilson.*

|| **FIERCE'NESS, n.** The quality of being fierce; ferocity. "Brutal fierceness." *Dryden.*
Syn. — See FEROCIOUS.

FI'E-RĪ FÄ'CJ-ÄS (fi'ē-rī-ä'shē-äs), n. [*L. (Law.)* A writ of execution commanding the officer to whom it is directed that he cause to be made of the party's goods and chattels or real estate, (that is, cause to be obtained by a levy and sale of them,) the amount specified in the writ, and that he have it in court on the return day. *Burrill.*

FI'ER-I-LY, ad. In a hot or fiery manner. *Ash.*

FIER-I-NÈSS, *n.* 1. The quality of being fiery or hot; heat. *Addison.*
 2. Ardor; vehemence; impetuosity.
 The following notwithstanding their natural fieriness of temper, are not to be put to the sword. *Addison.*
FIER-Y, *a.* [See **FIRE**.] 1. Consisting of fire. "A fiery gulf." *Shak.*
 2. Resembling fire. "Fiery eyes." *Shak.*
 3. Ardent; impetuous; fierce. "The fiery duke." *Shak.* "Four fiery coursers." *Dryden.*
 4. Heated, as by fire; hot. "The fiery wound." *Pope.* "A fiery boil." *Cowper.*
FIER-Y-FOOT-ED (-füt-ed), *a.* Eager or swift in motion. "Fiery-footed steeds." *Shak.*
FIRE, *n.* [It. *piffero*; Sp. *pifano*; Fr. *fièvre*. — Ger. *pfefte*, which *Wachter* derives from *puffen*, to blow.] (*Mus.*) A small, shrill-toned martial instrument, commonly of wood and blown in the manner of a flute. *Warner.*
 The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing *fiße*. *Shak.*
FIRE, *v. n.* To play on a fife.
FIRE-MÄ-JOR, *n.* (*Mil.*) An officer who superintends the fiers of a regiment. *Booth.*
FIR-ER, *n.* One who plays on the fife.
FIRE-RAIL, *n.* (*Naut.*) The rail round a ship's mast. *Dana.*
FIR-FARS, *n.* (*Mus.*) A small pipe, flute, or flageolet used by the Germans. *Crabb.*
FIF-TÈEN, *a. & n.* [A. S. *ffifene*.] Five and ten.
FIF-TÈENTH, *a.* [A. S. *ffiftotha*.] The fifth after the tenth; the ordinal of fifteen: — noting one of fifteen parts into which any thing is divided.
FIF-TÈENTH, *n.* 1. (*Mus.*) An interval consisting of two octaves: — one of the stops of an organ. *Moore.*
 2. (*Eng. Law.*) A species of tax upon personal property formerly imposed upon cities, townships, and boroughs; — so called because amounting to a fifteenth part of what each city or town was valued at, or a fifteenth of every man's personal property. *Burrit.*
FIFTH, *a.* [A. S. *fftha*.] The next above the fourth; — the ordinal of five: — noting one of five parts into which any thing is divided.
FIFTH, *n.* (*Mus.*) A distance comprising four diatonic intervals, or three tones and a half. *Moore.*
FIFTH-LY, *ad.* In the fifth place.
FIFTH-MÖN'AR-CHY-MÈN, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) A sect which sprung up in England in the time of Cromwell, and considered him as commencing the fifth great monarchy of the world, during which Christ should reign on earth one thousand years. *Brande.*
FIFT-ETH, *a.* The ordinal of fifty.
FIFTY, *a. & n.* [A. S. *fftig*.] Five times ten; five tens.
FIG, *n.* [L. *ficus*; It. *fico*; Sp. *higo*; Fr. *figue*. — A. S. *fice*; Dut. *vyy*; Ger. *fage*; Gael. *fige*.]
 1. A small tree with rough, lobed, deciduous leaves, a native of the temperate parts of Asia, and now cultivated extensively in Europe for the sake of its fruit; *Ficus carica*. *P. Cyc.*
 2. The fruit of the fig-tree or *Ficus*, especially the fruit of the *Ficus carica*.
FIG, *v. a. & n.* 1. To snap the fingers in contempt. — See **FICO**. *Shak.*
 2. To put something useless into one's head. [Low.] *L'Estrange.*
 3. To move suddenly or quickly; to fidget; to fidge. [R.] *Westminster.*
FIG-ÄP-PLE, *n.* A species of apple. *Mortimer.*
FI-GÄ-RY, *n.* A frolic; a vagary. *Beau. & Fl.*
FIG-ÄKE, *n.* A preparation of figs and almonds worked into a hard paste and pressed into the form of a round cake. *Simmonds.*
FIG-ÄAT-ER, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the genus *Sylvia*; the greater pettychaps; fig-pecker; beccafico; *Sylvia hortensis*; — so named from its feeding on figs. *Eng. Cyc.*
FIG-ÄNT, *a.* Unsteady; fickle. *Beau. & Fl.*
FIG-ÄNÄT (fig'nät), *n.* (*Ent.*) An insect of the fly kind. *Johnson.*

FIGHT (fit), *v. n.* [A. S. *fehtan*; Dut. *vechten*; Ger. *fechten*; Dan. *fegte*; Sw. *fukta*; Ir. *fechim*.] [*2. FOUGHT; pp. FIGHTING, FOUGHT.*] To contend in battle or single combat; to contend in arms; to combat; to contest: — usually followed by *with*, sometimes by *against*.
 Thy servant will go and fight with this Philistine. *1 Sam. xvii. 32.*
 One shall undertake to fight against another. *2 Esd. xiii. 31.*
FIGHT (fit), *v. a.* 1. To contest; to struggle for; to defend; to uphold; to vindicate.
 Greatly unfortunate, he fight the cause of honor, virtue, liberty, and Rome. *Addison.*
 2. To war against; to combat against.
 To fight the Phrygian and the Ausonian hosts. *Dryden.*
FIGHT (fit), *n.* [A. S. *feoght, fihht*.]
 1. A battle; a combat; an engagement; a conflict; a contest. *Milton.*
 2. A screen for combatants in a ship. *Dryden.*
 Single fight, a duel. *Dryden.*
SYN. — See **BATTLE**.
FIGHT-ER (fit'er), *n.* One who fights; a warrior.
FIGHT'ING (fit'ing), *p. a.* Fit for, or engaged in, war; belligerent.
FIGHT'ING (fit'ing), *n.* The act of one who fights; contention; quarrel; combat.
 From whence come wars and fightings among you? *Jas. iv. 1.*
FIGHT-WITE, *n.* [A. S. *fihht*, a fight, and *wite*, a fine.] (*Old Eng. Law.*) A mulct or fine imposed on a person for disturbing the peace by a fight or quarrel. *Burrit.*
FIG-LÈAF, *n.* 1. A leaf of the fig-tree.
 2. A flimsy covering, — alluding to the covering of Adam and Eve.
 What pitiful fig-leaves, what senseless and ridiculous shifts, are these! *South.*
FIG-MÄR-I-GÖLD, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, containing numerous species, most of which bear brilliant and beautiful flowers; *Mesembryanthemum*. *Loudon.*
FIG-MÈNT, *n.* [L. *figmentum*; *figo, fictus*, to feign.] An invention; a fiction; a fabrication. "The figment of Briareus." *Brown.*
FIG-PÈCK-ER, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the genus *Sylvia*; the beccafico or greater pettychaps; fig-eater; *Sylvia hortensis*. *Eng. Cyc.*
FIG-SHÈLL, *n.* (*Conch.*) A univalve shell having the shape of a fig. *Hill.*
FIG-TREÈ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The tree that bears figs; the common name of trees of the genus *Ficus*, and especially of the *Ficus carica*. *Loudon.*
FIG-U-LÄTE, *n.* [L. *figulo, figulatus*, to fashion.] Made of potters' clay. [R.] *Johnson.*
FIG-U-LÄT-ED, *a.* Formed of earth or clay. *Blount.*
FIG-U-RA-BİL-I-TY, *n.* [It. *figurabilità*; Fr. *figurabilité*.] Quality of being figurative. *Johnson.*
FIG-U-RA-BLE, *a.* [It. *figurabile*; Sp. *figurable*.] Capable of being brought to a certain form and retained in it. *Bacon.*
 Lead is figurative, but not water. *Johnson.*
FIG-U-RÄL, *a.* [It. *figurale*; Sp. *figural*.] Represented by delineation; representing a figure.
 Figural resemblances of many regions. *Brown.*
 Figural numbers, see **FIGURATE**, No. 4.
FIG-U-RÄNT, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A dancer in a ballet; a figure dancer. *Spiers.*
 2. One employed to appear in the scenes at the theatre without taking any part in the dialogue; a supernumerary. *Spiers.*
FIG-U-RÄNTE', *n.* [Fr.] A female figurant.
FIG-U-RÄTE, *a.* [L. *figuro, figuratus*, to form; It. *figurato*; Sp. *figurado*.]
 1. Having a determinate form or figure. *Bacon.*
 2. Ornamental or figurative. "Figurate location." *Bale.*
 3. (*Mus.*) Noting, or pertaining to, the ornamental part in harmony, or in composition. *Dw.*
 4. (*Arith.*) Noting a series of numbers deduced from any progression by differences, of which the first term is unity, and the ratio a whole number, by taking in succession the sum of the two first, the three first, the four first, &c., terms of the progression, and then operating on

the new series thus obtained, in the same manner as in the original progression, so as to obtain a second series, and so on. *Brande.*
 Let the progression be that of the natural numbers, the common difference of which is 1; then the progression, and the different series of figurate numbers successively deduced from it are as follows: —
 A . . . 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
 B . . . 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 28.
 C . . . 1, 4, 10, 20, 35, 56, 84.
 D . . . 1, 5, 15, 35, 70, 126, 210.
FIG-U-RÄT-ED, *a.* Representing a geometrical figure. *Potter.*
FIG-U-RÄTE-LY, *ad.* In a figurate manner.
FIG-U-RÄ-TION, *n.* [L. *figuratio*; *figura*, a figure.] 1. The act of forming a figure; determination to a certain form. *Bacon. Barter.*
 2. (*Mus.*) Ornamental treatment; ornament. *Gregory.*
FIG-U-RÄ-TIVE, *a.* [It. & Sp. *figurativo*; Fr. *figuratif*. — See **FIGURE**.]
 1. Representing something else; typical; representative.
 This, they will say, was figurative, and served by God's appointment but for a time to shadow out the true everlasting glory of a more divine sanctity. *Hooker.*
 2. Changed from its literal meaning; tropical.
 All figurative expressions, though they seem to signify that as it is not literally so, yet can by no means be accounted lies. *Clarke.*
 3. Full of figures; ornate; florid; flowery; as, "A figurative style"; "A figurative discourse."
FIG-U-RÄ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By a figure; not literally.
FIG-U-RÄ-TIVE-NÈSS, *n.* The quality of being figurative. *Clarke.*
FIG-ÜRE (fig'yur) [fig'yür, S. W. J. E. F. Ja.; fig'ur, P.; fig'yur, K.; fig'är, Sm.; n. [L. *figura*; *figo*, to form; It. & Sp. *figura*; Fr. *figure*.]
 1. The form of any thing as terminated by the outline; shape; form; fashion.
 Flowers have all exquisite figures. *Bacon.*
 I was charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and delivery. *Addison.*
 2. Appearance, mean or grand. "I made some figure there." *Dryden.*
 Many princes made very ill figures upon the throne, who before wore the favorites of the people. *Addison.*
 3. Magnificence; splendor. "That he may live in figure and indulgence." *Lavo.*
 4. (*Arith.*) One of the ten digits or numeral characters, as 1, 2, 3, &c.
 5. (*Geom.*) A space bounded by lines or by surfaces; a drawing to illustrate a problem or a theorem; a diagram. *Euclid.*
 6. (*Rhet.*) A mode of speech in which words are changed from their primitive or literal sense; as, an allegory, a parable, a metaphor, a trope, an antithesis, a comparison, simile, &c.
 7. (*Logic.*) The form of a syllogism with regard to the disposition of the middle term. *Watts.*
 8. (*Gram.*) Any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax. *Johnson.*
 9. (*Paint. & Sculp.*) A representation of an animal, particularly a human being; an image; a person; a statue. *Dryden.*
 10. (*Com.*) Amount; price; value; as, "The goods were sold at a very high figure."
 11. (*Manufactures.*) A design or representation on cloth. *Craig.*
 12. (*Astro.*) A horoscope. *Shak.*
 13. (*Theol.*) A type; an emblem; a symbol. Who was the figure of Him that was to come. *Rom. v. 14.*
 14. (*Dancing.*) The several steps which the dancer makes, as marking certain figures or diagrams on the floor. *Craig.*
 15. (*Mus.*) An ornamental phrase or group of tones from or about a simple tone. *Dwight.*
 "There is a coarse and a delicate pronunciation of this word and its compounds. The first is such a pronunciation as makes the u short and shut, as if written *figgur*, the last preserves the sound of u open, as if y were prefixed, *figgyure*." *Walker.*
SYN. — *Figure* describes the outline, and is commonly the work of design; *form* is the work either of nature or of art; *shape* and *fashion*, commonly the work of art. A man well grown may be said to have a fine *form*; a statue well made, a fine *figure*; a tree fashioned by pruning, a regular *shape*; a dress well

cut, a fine fashion.—*Metaphors and tropes are figures of speech; the olive and laurel are symbols of peace; a lamb is an emblem of innocence; the paschal lamb was the type of Christ.*

FIG'URE (fig'yur), *v. a.* [*L. figuro*; *It. figurare*; *Fr. figurer*.] [*i.* FIGURED; *pp.* FIGURING, FIGURED.]

1. To form into any determinate shape.

Trees and herbs, in the growing forth of their boughs and branches, are not *figured*, and keep no order. *Bacon.*

2. To cover or adorn with figures; to diversify; to variegate. "My *figured* goblet." *Shak.* "Figured gold." *Dryden.*

The variegation of heaven
Figured with bright and burning stars. *Shak.*

3. To represent by types or emblems; to represent figuratively. "Whose white investments *figure* innocence." *Shak.* Marriage is *figured* betwixt Christ and holy church. *Chaucer.*

4. To prefigure; to foreshow.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun:
In this the heaven *figures* some event. *Shak.*

5. To image in the mind; to form an idea of; to imagine; to conceive. *Prior.*

6. To use in a sense not literal.

Figured and metaphorical expressions. *Locke.*

7. To note by characters.

As through a crystal glass the *figured* hours are seen. *Dryden.*

8. (*Mus.*) To vary or embellish by resolving one note into a group of notes. *Dwight.*

FIG'URE, *v. n.* 1. To show by corporeal resemblance, as in painting or in statuary.

Arachne *figured* how Jove did abuse
Europa like a bull. *Spenser.*

2. To appear in some character; to make a distinguished appearance. "Who *figured* in the rebellion." *Bolingbroke.*

† FIG'URE-CÄST-ER, *n.* A pretender to astrology; a figure-flinger. *Milton.*

FIG'URED (fig'yurd), *p. a.* 1. Formed into a shape.

2. Ornamented with figures.

3. Represented figuratively or by resemblance.

4. (*Mus.*) Noting, or pertaining to, the ornamental in harmony or in composition. *Dwight.*

FIG'URED-MÜS'LIN, *n.* A thin fabric in which a pattern or design is wrought. *Simmonds.*

† FIG'URE-FLING-ER, *n.* A pretender to astrology; a figure-caster. *Collier.*

FIG'URE-HEAD, *n.* (*Naut.*) An ornamental figure, as a statue or a bust, at the head of a ship over the cut-water. *Mar. Dict.*

FIG'URE-STONE, *n.* (*Min.*) The bildstein, or agalmatolite, a mineral occurring principally in China, where it is carved into a variety of grotesque images. *Dana.*

FIG'URE-WÉAV'ING, *n.* A process of weaving patterns or designs in damask, velvet, or other stuff, by employing threads of different colors in the warp or in the weft. *Simmonds.*

FI-GÜ'R-I-AL, *a.* Represented by figure or delineation. *Craig.*

FIG'UR-ING, *n.* The act of making figures. *Clarke.*

FIG'U-RIST, *n.* [*It. figurista*; *Fr. figuriste*.] One who uses or interprets figures. *Waterland.*

FIG'WORT (-wür), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of several species; *Scrophularia*:—a name applied to *Scrophularia nodosa*. *Loudon.*

FI-LÄ'CEOUS (fē-lä'shūs), *a.* [*L. filum*, a thread.] Consisting of threads. *Bacon.*

FIL'A-CER, } *n.* [*Low L. filazarius*; *filum*, a
FIL'A-ZER, } thread; *Fr. fila*.] (*Eng. Law.*) An officer, formerly, in the Court of Common Pleas or Queen's Bench;—so called because he *filed* the writs which it was his duty to make out, and on which he made out process. *Burrill.*

FI-LÄ'GÖ, *n.* [*L. filum*, a thread.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants all parts of which are covered with delicate threads; cotton-rose. *Loudon.*

FIL'A-MÉNT, *n.* [*L. filum*, a thread; *It. & Sp. filamento*; *Fr. filament*.]

1. A substance like a thread; a long thread-like process; a slender fibre. "Tender *filaments* lighter than a cobweb." *Search.*

2. (*Bot.*) The long thread-like part which supports the anther of a stamen. *Craig.*

FIL'A-MÉN'TOUS, *a.* [*It. & Sp. filamentoso*; *Fr. filamenteux*.]

1. Composed of fine threads or fibres; filamentous. *The Student.*

2. (*Bot.*) Bearing filaments. *Henslow.*

FIL'AND-ER, *n.* 1. The name of a kangaroo found in some of the islands of the East-Indian Archipelago; Javan opossum; *Macropus Brunii*, or *Halmaturus Asiaticus*. *Waterhouse.*

2. *pl.* [*Fr. filandres*; *L. filum*, a thread.] A disease in hawks, consisting of filaments of thick blood, or of thread-like worms. *Browne.*

FIL'A-TO-RY, *n.* [*L. filum*, a thread.] A machine to form thread. *Smart.*

FIL'A-TÜRE, *n.* [*L. filum*, a thread; *It. filatura*; *Fr. filature*.]

1. The spinning of thread, or the reeling of silk from cocoons. *Barbour.*

2. A manufactory for spinning silk-yarn or cotton-twist; a thread factory. *Simmonds.*

3. A reel for winding silk from cocoons. *Clarke.*

FIL'BERT, *n.* The fruit or nut of the cultivated hazel, *Corylus avellana*, of which there are several varieties. The nut of the *Corylus avellana crispata*, or the frizzled filbert, is esteemed the best. *Loudon.*

Filbert is of uncertain etymology:—by Skinner derived from *full* and *beard*; by some from the name *Philus*, and by others from *Philbert*, king of France.—It was formerly often written *filberd*.—"Filberds or filbuds, the best sort of small nuts, proper for planting in orchards or gardens." *Chambers's Cyc.*

FILCH [fılsh, *W. E. F. Ja.*; *fılch*, *S. P. J. K. Sm.*], *v. a.* [*Of doubtful etymology*; but supposed to be connected in its origin with *pilfer*.] [*i.* FILCHED; *pp.* FILCHING, FILCHED.] To steal; to pilfer;—usually spoken of petty thefts.

Who steals my purse, steals trash,
But he that *filches* from me my good name
Robs me of that which neither enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shak.*

FILCH'ER, *n.* One who filches; a petty thief.

FILCH'ING-LY, *ad.* In a thievish manner.

FILE, *n.* [*L. filum*; *It. filo*; *Sp. hilo*; *Fr. fil*.]

1. A thread; uniform tenor. "Let me resume the *file* of my narration." *Wotton.*

2. A line or wire on which papers are strung for preservation and easy reference;—any contrivance for keeping papers so that their contents can be readily ascertained from memorandums written upon the back. *Bacon.*

3. A bundle or package of papers strung, or placed and secured, in a series.

4. A catalogue; a roll; a list.

Our present musters grow upon the *file*
To five and twenty thousand men of choice. *Shak.*

5. A line of soldiers ranged one behind another.

So saying, on he led his radiant *files*. *Milton.*

6. † Style; manner of writing. *Spenser.*

FILE, *n.* [*A. S. feol*; *Dut. vyl*; *Ger. feile*; *Dan. fil*; *Sw. fil*.] An instrument of iron or steel, used for cutting, abrading, or smoothing substances, as metals, wood, ivory, &c.

The difference between *files* and *rasps* is, that the latter have angular indentations, and the former have only straight cuts. *Simmonds.*

FILE, *v. a.* [*i.* FILED; *pp.* FILING, FILED.]

1. To string upon a thread or wire; to place upon file; as, "To *file* letters."

[In law] a paper is said to be *filed* when it is delivered to the proper officer, and by him received to be kept on file. *Bourcier.*

2. [*Ger. feilen*; *Dut. vijlen*.] To cut, abrade, or smooth with a file. *Ray.*

3. To smooth; to polish.

His mien he fashioned, and his tongue he *filed*. *Dryden.*

4. [*A. S. afylan*.] † To defile; to foul; to pollute.

For Banquo's issue have I *filed* my mind. *Shak.*

FILE, *v. n.* To march in a file, not abreast, but one after another, as soldiers. *Tatler.*

FILE'-CÜT-TER, *n.* A maker of files. *Mozon.*

FILE'-FISH, *n.* (*Ioh.*) A genus of fishes of several species, characterized by the resemblance of the dorsal spine to a file; *Baksteell*.

Yarrell.

FILE'-LEAD-ER, *n.* (*Mil.*) The soldier that leads a file; a soldier in front of a file. *Clarke.*

FIL'E-MÖT, *n.* [*Fr. feuille morte*, a dead leaf.] A brown or yellow-brown color.—See FEUILLE-MORTE. *Swift.*

FIL'ER, *n.* One who files or places upon a file:—one who uses the instrument called a *file*. *Sherwood.*

FILE'-SHELL, *n.* (*Conch.*) A large species of shell of the genus *Pholas*. *Hill.*

FIL'IAL (fil'yäl), *a.* [*L. filius*, a son; *filia*, a daughter; *It. filiale*, filial; *Sp. & Fr. filial*.]

1. Pertaining to, or having the relation of, a son or a daughter.

Sprigs of like leaf erect their *filial* heads. *Prior.*

2. Befitting a son or a daughter. "Filial reverence." *Sir T. More.* "Filial obedience." *Milton.*

FIL'IAL-LY (fil'yäl-lē), *ad.* In a filial manner.

FIL'IAL-NÉSS (fil'yäl-nēs), *n.* The quality of being filial. *Scott.*

FIL'I-ÄTE, *v. a.* [*i.* FILIATED; *pp.* FILIATING, FILIATED.] To father; to establish the relation of father towards; to adopt as a son or a daughter; to affiliate. *Qu. Rev.*

FIL'I-Ä'TION, *n.* [*It. filiazione*; *Sp. filiacion*; *Fr. filiation*.]

1. Act of filiating; the relation of a son to a father;—corresponding to *paternity*. *Hale.*

2. (*Law.*) The adjudging of a bastard to be the child of a certain man; affiliation. *Burrill.*

FIL'I-BÉG, *n.* See FILLBEG. *Todd.*

FIL'I-BÜS-TER, *n.* A pirate or sea-robber; a buccaner; a freebooter.

The *filibusters* are endeavoring to get up a new controversy with Cuba. *Milford Fillmore.*

This word has recently been introduced into general use in this country; and it is a corruption of the French *filustier*, or the Spanish *filustero* or *filbuster*. Boiste, in his "Dictionnaire Universel de Langue Française," thus defines *Filibustier*: "pirate de l'Amérique; boucanier; celui qui commande un flibot" (an American pirate; a buccaner; one who commands a fly-boat); and Jal, in his "Glossaire Nautique," says of *Filibustier*, that it is a corruption of *Fribustier*, which is the French form of the English word *freebooter*. Jal remarks, "Much has been written relating to *Fribustiers* or *Filibustiers*." The term *filibustering* has also been used both as an adjective and a substantive; and *filibusterism* has also been introduced. "To employ the land and naval forces of the United States to suppress *filibusterism*." *Boston Daily Advertiser*.—See FILIBUSTER.

FIL'I-BÜS-TER, *v. n.* To act the part of a freebooter or buccaner.

The president has recognized Walker, the *filibustering* chief of Nicaragua. *Cent. Mag.*

FI-LIC'I-FÖRM, *a.* [*L. filix*, *filicis*, a fern, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a fern. *Smart.*

FIL'I-CÖID, *a.* [*L. filix*, a fern, and *Gr. eîdos*, form.] (*Bot.*) Fern-like. *Craig.*

FIL'I-CÖID, *n.* A fern-like plant. *Craig.*

FIL'I-FÖRM, *a.* [*L. filum*, a thread, and *forma*, form; *It. & Fr. filiforme*.] Having the form of thread. *P. Cyc.*

FIL'I-GRÄNE, *n.* [*L. filum*, a thread, and *granum*, a grain; *It. & Sp. filigrana*; *Fr. filigrane*.] Filigree.—See FILIGREE. *Tatler.*

FIL'I-GRÄNED, *a.* Ornamented with filigree; filigreed.

FIL'I-GREE, *n.* [See FILIGRANE.] A kind of enrichment, generally of gold or silver, wrought delicately in the manner of little threads or grains; filigrane. *Brande.*

FIL'I-GREË, *a.* Relating to work in filigree.

The churches of our ancestors shoot up into spires, towers, pinnacles, and *filigree* work. *Medburne.*

FIL'I-GREËD, *a.* Ornamented with filigree. *Smart.*

FIL'INGS, *n. pl.* Fragments or particles rubbed off by filing. *Browne.*

FIL'I-PÉN'DU-LOÜS, *a.* [*L. filum*, a thread, and *pendulus*, hanging down; *pendeo*, to hang.] (*Bot.*) Applied to tuberculous swellings developed in the middle or at the extremities of filiform rootlets. *Henslow.*

FILL, *v. a.* [*Goth. fulljan*; *A. S. fyllan*; *Dut. vullen*; *Ger. füllen*; *Dan. fylde*; *Icel. fylla*; *Sw. fylla*.] [*i.* FILLED; *pp.* FILLING, FILLED.]

FILL, *v. n.* 1. To occupy, as empty space; to put or pour in till no more can be contained; to make full; as, "To fill a glass with water"; "To fill sails with wind."
 2. To store abundantly; to supply.
 3. To satisfy; to content.
 The eye is not satisfied with seeing, nor the ear filled with hearing.
 4. To occupy or to hold, as a place of trust; as, "He fills the office acceptably."
 5. To give to drink in full measure. "Fill me some wine."
 To fill out, to pour out liquor for drink. Johnson.—To extend by something added. Dryden.—(Naut.) To brace, as the sails, so that the wind may bear upon, and dilate, them.—To fill up, to make full. Pope.—To supply. Addison.—To occupy; as, "To fill up time."
FILL, *v. n.* 1. To fill a glass or cup.
 We fill to the general joy of the whole table.
 2. To grow full; to become replete. Johnson.
 3. To glut, satiate, or cloy the appetite.
 Things that are sweet and fat are more filling.
FILL, *n.* 1. That which fills or quite satisfies.
 To pluck and eat my fill
 I spared not.
 2. *pl.* The thills or shafts of a carriage.
 "We'll put you 'till the fills."
FILLER, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, fills.
 2. A thill-horse; thiller. [Local.] Farm. Ency.
 3. (Naut.) Any piece of timber employed in filling up a vacant space.
FILLET, *n.* [L. *filum*, a thread; It. *filetto*; Sp. *filete*; Fr. *filet*, a little thread.]
 1. A little band, used for the hair, &c.
 With sacred filets bind thy hoary brow.
 2. (Cookery.) A chine of meat; — the fleshy part of the thigh; — applied to veal.
 3. Meat rolled together, and tied round.
 "Fillet of a fenny snake."
 4. (Arch.) A plain band used to separate ornaments and mouldings; an annulet; a list; a listel: — a band between the flutes of an Ionic or the Corinthian column.
 5. (Carpentry.) Any small timber or scantling equal to, or less than, battens.
 6. (Gilding.) A little rule or reglet of leaf gold, drawn over certain mouldings, or on the edges of frames, panels, &c.
 7. (Man.) The loins of a horse.
 8. (Her.) A kind of orle or bordure containing only a third or a fourth part of the breadth of the common bordure.
FILLET, *v. a.* [*i.* FILLETED; *pp.* FILLETING, FILLETED.]
 1. To bind with a fillet.
 2. To adorn with an astragal.
FILLET-GUTTER, *n.* A sloping gutter, with a layer-board and fillet thereon, to divert the water.
FILLET-BEG, *n.* [Gael. *filleadh-beg*.] A loose dress worn by men in the Highlands of Scotland, instead of breeches, and reaching only to the knees; a kilt; — written also *philibeg*.
FILLING, *n.* 1. The act of one who fills or makes full; supply.
 2. (Weaving.) The woof.
 3. *pl.* (Brewing.) Prepared wort, added in small quantities to casks of ale to cleanse it.
 4. *pl.* (Naut.) Pieces of timber used to make the curve fair for the mouldings between the edges of the fish-front and the sides of the mast.
FILLIP, *v. a.* ["A word formed from the sound." Skinner, Lye, Minshew. — Todd suggests L. *alapa*, a box on the ear. — W. *fil*, a quick dart.] [*i.* FILLIPPED; *pp.* FILLIPPING, FILLIPPED.] To strike with the nail of the finger thrown out from the ball of the thumb by sudden spring or motion.
FILLIP, *n.* A jerk of the finger suddenly let go from the thumb.
FILLIP-PHEN, *n.* A species of forfeit, said to have been introduced from Germany. — See PHILOPENA.

FIL'LS-TER, *n.* (Carp.) A kind of plane used for grooving timber, or for rebates. Simmonds.
FIL'LY, *n.* [W. *fillog*, a filly. — Ger. *fallen*, foal, filly. — L. *filia*, a daughter; Fr. *filie*, a girl.]
 1. A young mare not more than a year old, — correlative to a *colt*, or young horse.
 2. A wanton girl; a flirt.
FIL'LY-FÖAL, *n.* A mare or female foal. Perry.
FILM, *n.* [A. S. *film*; Ger. *femel*, a thin, light coat.]
 1. A pellicle or thin skin.
 Michael from Adam's eyes the film removed.
 2. (Bot.) The thin skin which separates the seeds in pods.
FILM, *v. a.* To cover with a pellicle or thin skin.
 It will but skin and film the ulcerous place.
FILM'I-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being filmy. Ash.
FILM'Y, *a.* Composed of films or pellicles. "Filmy pinions." Philips. "Filmy twine." West.
FIL-LOSE (129), *a.* [L. *filum*, a thread.] (Zool.) Ending in a thread-like process.
FIL'Q-SËLLE, *n.* [Fr.] Ferret, or floss-silk; grog-ram yarn.
FIL'TER, *v. a.* [*i.* FILTERED; *pp.* FILTERING, FILTERED.] To defecate or purify by means of a filter; to strain; to percolate; to filtrate.
FIL'TER, *v. n.* To pass through a filter; to percolate.
FIL'TER, *n.* [Low L. *feltrum*, felt; It. *feltro*; Sp. *filtro*, a filter; *fieltro*, felt; Fr. *feutre*, felt; *fieltre*, a filter.] A strainer, originally made of felt, for defecating liquors; any substance, material, or contrivance for filtering or defecating liquids; a searce.
FIL'TER-ING, *n.* The act of passing through a filter; filtration.
FILTH, *n.* [A. S. *fyllth*; *afylan*, to defile.]
 1. Any thing that soils; dirt; nastiness. "The muddy filth of the lake."
 2. Grossness; corruption; pollution. "The dross and filth of sensual delights."
FILTH'Y, *ad.* In a filthy manner.
FILTH'Y-NÉSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being filthy; nastiness; corruption; pollution. "Loathly filthiness."
FILTH'Y, *a.* 1. Nasty; foul; dirty; squalid.
 Hover through the fog and filthy air.
 2. Gross; corrupt; polluted.
 The subjects [of stories] ought to have nothing of immoral, low, or filthily in them.
FIL'TRATE, *v. a.* [See FILTER, *n.*] [*i.* FILTRATED; *pp.* FILTRATING, FILTRATED.] To strain; to percolate; to filter.
FIL'TRATE, *n.* The liquid which has been passed through a filter; filtered liquor.
FIL'TRATION, *n.* The act or method of filtering; the process of separating a liquid from the undissolved particles floating in it.
FIM'BLE, *a.* [Corrupted from *female*. Johnson. — Ger. *fimmel*.] Applied to light summer hemp, that bears no seed.
FIM'BRI-A, *n.*; *pl.* FIMBRIÆ. [L.]
 1. (Anat.) A band; a fringe. "The fimbria of the Fallopian tube."
 2. (Bot.) The dentated or fringe-like ring of the operculum of mosses, by the elastic power of which the operculum is displaced.
FIM'BRI-ATE, *v. a.* [L. *fimbriatus*; *fimbria*, a fringe.] [*i.* FIMBRIATED; *pp.* FIMBRIATING, FIMBRIATED.] To fringe.
FIM'BRI-ATE, *a.* (Bot.) Having the margin cut into fine, slender divisions; fringed; fimbriated.
FIM'BRI-ÆD, *p. a.* 1. Fringed; having fringes.
 2. (Her.) Ornamented, as an ordinary, with a narrow border of another tincture.
FIM'BRI-CATE, *a.* (Bot.) Having fringes; fringed; jagged; fimbriate; fimbriated.
FIN, *n.* [A. S. *fin*; Dut. *vin*; Ger. & Dan. *finne*; Sw. *fena*. — L. *pinna*.]
 1. A flattened, expanded organ in fishes, pro-

jecting from the body, and consisting of a thin, elastic membrane supported by rays.
 The principal organ of motion [in fishes] is the tail; the fins and scales serve to balance the fish, and the pectoral fins to direct its progress when required.
 2. A sharp plate on the colter of a plough.
 3. (Com.) A blade of whalebone.
FİN, *v. a.* To carve, as a chub.
FİN, *n.* (Geog.) A native of Finland; an ancient inhabitant of a part of Scandinavia; — written also *Finn*.
FİN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be fined; that admits, deserves, or is liable to, a fine.
FİN'AL, *a.* [L. *finalis*; *finis*, the end; It. *finale*; Sp. & Fr. *final*.]
 1. Relating to the end; ultimate; last; latest. "Their chief good and final hope."
 2. Conclusive; decisive. "The final conquest of Ireland."
 3. Mortal; destructive. "Resolved to work his final smart."
 Final cause, the end for which a thing is done, or the purpose to which it contributes. — (Logic.) The final cause of a thing is the very thing in completeness.
 Syn. — Final respects the completion or end of any thing; last and ultimate, the order of succession; latest, the order of time; conclusive, the mode of finishing or coming to an end. Final issue or determination; last words or resort; latest news; ultimate object; conclusive argument or reasoning; decisive measure; mortal wound or sickness; destructive pestilence.
FİN'AL-É, *n.* [It. *final*.] (Mus.) The last movement or passage in a piece of music: — the closing part of an opera or a concert; the end; the termination.
FİN'AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being final; the state of being concluded or settled, as a vexed question.
FİN'AL-LY, *ad.* Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion.
FİN'ANCE, *n.*; *pl.* FINANCES. [It. *finanza*; Fr. *finance*.]
 1. The public revenue of a government or state; — used commonly in the plural.
 The alteration which Constantine introduced into the finances.
 2. The income or means of an individual or a corporation. "He was straitened in his finances."
FİN'AN'CIAL (fe-nān'shal), *a.* Relating to finance. "Financial proceedings."
FİN'AN'CIAL-LY, *ad.* In a financial manner.
FİN'AN'CIAN (fe-nān'shan), *n.* One who is skilled in matters of finance; a financier. [R.]
FİN-AN-CIÈR' [fin-an-sēr', S. W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; fe-nān'se-er, P.], *n.* [Fr.]
 1. One who collects or manages the finances, or public revenue.
 2. One skilled in matters of finance.
FİN'Ä-RY, *n.* See FINERY.
FİNCH, *n.* [A. S. *fin*; Dut. *vin*; Ger., Dan., & Sw. *fin*. — So called from the bird's note, *vin*, *vin*, *Vossius* and *Lye*.] (Ornith.) A small bird, of which the kinds are the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bullfinch. — See FRINGILLINÆ.
FİNCH'-BÄCKED (-bäkt), *a.* Striped or spotted on the back, as cattle.
FİNCHED (fynch), *a.* Having a white streak on the back, as an ox.
FİND, *v. a.* [A. S. *findan*; Dut. *vinden*; Ger. *finden*; Icel. & Sw. *finna*.] [*i.* FOUND; *pp.* FINDING, FOUND.]
 1. To meet, reach, or obtain by searching or by accident; to discover; to meet with.
 Go, get you straw where you can find it.
 2. To gain; to get; to procure; to obtain.
 If we for happiness could leisure find,
 And wandering time into a method bind,
 We should not then the great men's favor need.
 3. To observe; to perceive; to remark.
 Thus far to try thee, Adam, I was pleased,
 And find thee knowing not of beast alone,
 Which thou hast rightly named, but of thyself.
 4. To detect; to catch.
 When first found in a lie, talk to him of it as a strange, monstrous matter, and so shame him out of it.

5. To supply with provisions. *Beau. & Fl.*
 6. To supply; to furnish.
 Still govern thou my song,
 Urania, and fit audience find, though few. *Milton.*
 7. (*Law.*) To determine by judicial verdict; as, "To find a person guilty of treason". — to approve; as, "To find a bill."
 To find in, to supply with; to provide; as, "He finds me in money and clothes." — To find one's self, to be with respect to one's state of health. "Pray, sir, how d'ye find yourself?" *L'Estrange.* — To find fault with, to censure; to blame. — To find out, to discover; as, "To find out a friend"; "Find out this villain." *Shak.* — To find out the ship's trim, (*Naut.*) to discover how she will sail best. *Craig.*
Syn. — We find what is lost or what is sought for; we meet with things on the way or not sought for; we discover things or places not before known; we incur things that are unwelcome.
FIND'ER, n. 1. One who finds; a discoverer.
 2. (*Astron.*) A small telescope connected with a larger one, and used for finding a heavenly body more readily.
FIND'—FAULT, n. A censurer; a caviller. *Shak.*
FIND'FAULT-ING, a. Cavilling; captious; carp-
 ing; fault-finding. *Whitlock.*
FIND'ING, n. 1. Act of one who finds; discovery.
 Go you the next way with your findings. *Shak.*
 2. (*Law.*) The verdict of a jury. *Bouvier.*
FIND'ING, p. a. Obtaining by seeking or by accident; discovering.
FIND'INGS, n. pl. The tools and materials used by shoemakers. *Chute.*
FIND'ING-STÖRE, n. A shop where shoemakers' tools, &c., are kept for sale. [*U.S.*] *Simmonds.*
Finding-stores, termed in England grundry-ware-houses.
† FIND'Y, a. [*A. S. findig.*] Plump; weighty; firm; solid. *Junius.*
FINE, a. [*It. & Sp. fino; Fr. fin. — Dut. fyn; Ger. fein.*]
 1. Not coarse; small; little; minute in size or bulk. "Full of fine dirt." *Shak.* "Fine flour." *Rev. xviii. 13.*
Fine by degrees and beautifully less.
 2. Composed of fine materials. "Stuff so fine and smooth." *Shak.*
 The warm and finer fleeces that we wear. *B. Jonson.*
 3. Keen; smoothly sharp; as, "A fine edge."
 Could ever yet cut breath? *Shak.*
 4. Free from extraneous matter; pure; re-fined. "More precious than fine gold." *Isa. xlii. 12.*
 A cup of wine that's brisk and fine. *Shak.*
 5. Subtle; thin; tenuous.
 When the eye standeth in the finer medium, and the object in the grosser, things show greater. *Bacon.*
 6. Nice; exquisite; delicate. "A fine perfection of the sense." *Davies.* "Fine railery." *Dryden.*
 7. Artful; crafty; subtle.
 Thou art too fine in thy evidence; therefore, stand aside. *Shak.*
 8. Handsome; beautiful; accomplished.
 Guido has been rather too lavish in bestowing this beauty upon almost all his fine women. *Spenser.*
 9. Beautiful in thought or in language.
 To call the trumpet by the name of the metal was fine. *Dryden.*
 10. Accomplished; excellent; superior. "A fine genius." *Pope.*
 He was not only the finest gentleman of his time, but one of the finest scholars. *Fulton.*
 11. Showy; splendid. "A fine fashion." *Pope.*
 It is not impossible to be very fine and very filthy. *Swift.*
Fine arts, see ART.
It is often used ironically. "I was a fine fool to take it." Shak. It is also used in composition, as fine-grained.
Syn. — Fine is a term of very extensive application, being applied to numerous objects, whether great or small; but in its original sense it is opposed to coarse, denoting something thin, minute, delicate, or slender; as, a fine thread; fine cloth; fine print. — Fine or beautiful color, or landscape; fine or delicate feeling, or sense of propriety or of honor; a fine or beautiful child; a fine, beautiful, or accomplished woman; a fine or excellent thought or poem. "In his [Boswell's] vocabulary, fine is a collective term, meaning every thing desirable in a woman or a wife." *Ec. Rev.* — See BEAUTIFUL.

- FINE, n.** [*L. finis, the end; It. fine; Sp. & Fr. fin. — W. ffin, a limit; Gael. & Ir. fionail.* "The radical idea of the word," says *Burrill*, in treating of fine, a mulct, "corresponds closely with its obvious derivation, — a sum paid to end a matter."] *Shak.*
 1. The end; — chiefly used adverbially; as, in fine, in conclusion; finally. "The fine's the crown."
 2. (*Eng. Law.*) A sum of money paid for obtaining a benefit, favor, or privilege; as, "The ancient fines for obtaining a writ, and for alienation, and the modern fines for admission to a copyhold, and for obtaining or renewing a lease." *Burrill.*
 3. (*Crim. Law.*) A payment of money imposed upon a party as a punishment for an offence; a mulct; a forfeiture; amercement. *Burrill.*
Fine for alienation, (Feudal Law.) a sum of money paid to the lord by a tenant for license to alienate or make over his land to another. *Burrill.* — *Fine of lands,* a species of conveyance, formerly in extensive use in England, in the form of a fictitious suit, commenced by the party to whom the land was intended to be conveyed, against the party intending to convey, and compromised or terminated by the acknowledgment of the latter that such was the right of the former. *Burrill.*
Syn. — Fine and mulct are pecuniary, and are imposed; penalty may be pecuniary or the infliction of pain, and is inflicted or incurred; forfeit or forfeiture is attended with loss as a punishment, and is incurred. Fine or mulct for the violation of some rule or law; penalty for a crime; forfeit or forfeiture for the neglect of some duty or obligation.
FINE, v. a. [*i. FINED; pp. FINING, FINED.*]
 1. To free from dross; to refine. "A place for gold, where they fine it." *Job xviii. 1.*
 2. † To embellish; to decorate. *Shak.*
 3. To make fine or less coarse.
It fines the grass, but makes it short, though thick. Mortimer.
 4. To free from extraneous matter; to defecate; to purify; as, "To fine wine."
 5. [See FINE, n.] To punish with pecuniary penalty; to amerce; to mulct. *Locke.*
FINE, v. n. To pay a fine. [*R.*] *Oldham.*
FINE—DRAW, v. a. [*i. FINE-DREW; pp. FINE-DRAWING, FINE-DRAWN.*] To sew up, as a rent, so nicely that when the parts are drawn together the rent is not perceived. *Johnson.*
FINE—DRÄW-ER, n. One who fine-draws. *Johnson.*
FINE—DRÄW-ING, n. Act of one who fine-draws; the dexterous sewing of rents. *Mauder.*
FIN-NEER, v. a. To inlay. — See VENEER. *Burney.*
FINE—FIN-GERED (-fing-gerd), a. Nice in work. "The most fine-fingered workman." *Spenser.*
FINE—GRAINED, a. Having a fine, or close, grain; as, "A fine-grained wood."
† FINE—LESS, a. Unbounded; endless. *Shak.*
FINE—LY, ad. In a fine manner; — in small parts; subtly; — keenly; sharply; — not coarsely; not meanly; gayly; — artfully; craftily; — beautifully; splendidly; — excellently.
FINE—NESS, n. 1. The quality of being fine; smallness; minuteness.
 2. The quality of being composed of fine materials.
Procure me some Irish linen ... much about the same fineness and price as the last. Chesterfield.
 3. Keeness or sharpness, as of an edge.
 4. Freedom from base mixture; purity. "The fineness of which metal." *Shak.*
 5. Niceness; elegance; beauty; delicacy.
Every thing was full of a choice fineness. Sidney.
 6. Gayety of appearance; splendor; show. "The fineness of clothes." *Decay of Piety.*
 7. Subtlety; artfulness; ingenuity. "So much artifice and fineness." *Bp. Taylor.*
FIN'ER, n. One who fines or purifies.
FIN'ER-Y, n. 1. Show; splendor or gayety of appearance. *Watts.*
 2. Fine things, collectively; gewgaws; trinkets.
Savage nations being passionately fond of show and finery. Burke.
 3. (*Iron-work.*) The furnace in which cast-iron is converted into malleable iron. *Ure.*
FINE—SPÖ-KEN (-spö-kn), a. Using fine phrases. *Fine-spoken "chevalliers d'industrie" [swindlers]. Chesterfield.*

- FINE—SPÜN, a.** 1. Delicately interwoven; of fine thread.
 And covered with a fine-spun, specious veil. *Couper.*
 2. Ingeniously or artfully contrived. "Fine-spun theories." *Louth.*
FIN-NESS, n. [*Fr.*] Artifice; stratagem; trick; guile; deceit; delusion; imposition. *Burke.*
Syn. — See ARTIFICE.
FIN-NESS, v. n. To use trickery or artifice. *Clarke.*
FIN-NESS-ING, n. The act of using finesse; artifice. *Goldsmith.*
FINE—STILL, v. a. To distil, as spirit, from molasses. *Clarke.*
FINE—STILL-ING, n. (*Manufactures.*) The distillation of spirit from molasses or other preparations of sugar. *Simmonds.*
FINE—STÜFF, n. The second coat of plaster for the walls of a room. *Simmonds.*
FIN'EW (fin'ny), n. [*A. S. finie, mouldy.*] The state of being mouldy; mouldiness. [*R.*] *Scott.*
FIN—FISH, n. A small sort of whale. *Crabb.*
FIN—FOOT-ED (-füt-ed), a. Having feet with membranes between the toes; web-footed; palmipedous. *Broune.*
FIN'GER (fing'ger, 82), n. [*Goth. finger (pronounced finger); A. S. finger; fon, feng, to take: — Dut. vinger; Ger., Dan., & Sw. finger; Icel. fingr.*]
 1. One of the five extreme parts of the hand.
The man shall give unto the woman a ring, putting it upon the fourth finger of her left hand. Common Prayer.
 2. One of the four prolongations of the hand distinct from the thumbs. "Between my finger and my thumb." *Shak.*
 3. An ancient measure; the fourth part of the palm of the hand; the breadth of a finger.
Removed four fingers from approaching death. Dryden.
 4. (*Mus.*) Ability in execution, especially on keyed instruments. "That lady displays a rapid or a delicate finger." *Moore.*
Finger of God, his power or operation. "If I with the finger of God cast out devils, no doubt the kingdom of God is come upon you." Luke xi. 20.
FIN'GER (fing'ger), v. a. [*i. FINGERED; pp. FINGERING, FINGERED.*]
 1. To touch with the fingers; to handle. "Fingered but the hem of his garment." *Hall.*
 2. To toy or meddle with.
Let the papers lie; You would be fingering them to anger me. Shak.
 3. To handle or touch with a thievish intent. The king was slyly fingered from the deck. *Shak.*
 4. To play, as an instrument of music. *Shak.*
 5. To perform exquisitely with the fingers, as any work. *Johnson.*
FIN'GER (fing'ger), v. n. (*Mus.*) To execute well, especially on keyed instruments.
FIN'GER—BOARD, n. 1. The board at the neck of a fiddle, guitar, &c., where the fingers operate on the strings. *Life of A. Wood.*
 2. The whole range of keys, white and black, of a piano-forte or an organ; key-board. *Craig.*
FIN'GER—BÖWL, n. A bowl or vessel to hold water for rinsing the fingers; a finger-glass.
FIN'GERED (fing'gerd), p. a. 1. Furnished with fingers. "Fingered and thumbed." *Shelton.*
 2. (*Bot.*) Digitate. *Ogilvie.*
 3. (*Mus.*) Touched or played on as an instrument: — marked with figures showing the fingers to be used: — formed by pressing the finger on a string, as a note. *Dwight.*
FIN'GER—FERN, n. (*Bot.*) A genus of ferns; spleen-wort; *Asplenium.* *Johnson.*
FIN'GER—GLASS, n. A glass vessel to hold water for rinsing the fingers after dessert. *Simmonds.*
FIN'GER—GRASS, n. A species of wild grass; the common name of plants of the genus *Digitaria.* *Farm. Ency.*
FIN'GER—IN, n. Worsted spun in Scotland from combed wool, on a small wheel. *Simmonds.*
FIN'GER—ING, n. 1. The act of touching lightly; handling. "The mere sight and fingering of money." *Grew.*

2. Work performed with the fingers. "Loops of *fingering* fine." *Spenser*.
 3. (*Mus.*) The act of disposing the fingers aptly in playing on any instrument, especially the organ and the piano-forte. *Moore*.

FIN'GER-LING, *n.* A name of the young of the salmon. [*Local, Eng.*] *Eng. Cyc.*

FIN'GER-PART'ED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Divided into lobes; having a fanciful resemblance to the five fingers of a human hand. *Loudon*.

FIN'GER-PLATE, *n.* An ornamental piece of metal or porcelain fixed on the edge of a door, to prevent the paint from being soiled. *Simmonds*.

FIN'GER-POST, *n.* A post having a finger to direct passengers. *Roget*.

FIN'GER-RING, *n.* An ornamental ring, generally of gold, to be worn on the finger.

FIN'GER-SHELL, *n.* A shell like a finger. *Smart*.

FIN'GER-STALL, *n.* A workman's protection for the finger. *Simmonds*.

FIN'GER-STONE, *n.* (*Geol.*) A fossil resembling an arrow. *Johnson*.

FIN'GER-WATCH (-wöch), *n.* A sort of clock-work. *Butler*.

FIN'GLE-FÄN'GLE, *n.* [*See FANGLE.*] A trifle; —a burlesque word. *Hudibras*.

FIN'GR'GÖ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Pisonia*. *Clarke*.

FIN'GROMS (fing'gromz), *n. pl.* Woollen cloth made of combed wool. *Simmonds*.

FIN'IAL, *n.* [*L. finis*, the end.] (*Gothic Arch.*) The top or finishing of a pinnacle or gable; —sometimes also the entire pinnacle. *Brande*.

FIN'IAL, *a.* [*From fine.*] Over-nice; showy without elegance or good taste; spruce; foppish; coxcombical, gaudy.

Syn. — *Finical* has respect to the appearance, manners, and speech; *spruce* and *nice*, to appearance and dress; *foppish*, to dress and manners. *Finical* in taste or manner of finishing; *nice* or *spruce* in appearance; *foppish* in dress; *gaudy* or *showy* colors or ornaments.

FIN'IAL-TY, *n.* Something finical; finicalness. [*n.*] *Wm. H. Prescott*.

FIN'IAL-LY, *ad.* In a finical manner; foppishly.

FIN'IAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being finical; foppery. *Warburton*.

FIN'IAL-KIN, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A variety of pigeon having a crest upon the forehead and the upper part of the bill; —written also *finnikin*. *Loudon*.

FIN'IAL-KIN, *a.* [*From fine*; perhaps a corruption of *finical*.] Precise in trifles; idly busy. [*Colloquial.*] *Smart*.

FIN'ING-PÖT, *n.* A vessel used in refining metals. *Ash*.

FIN'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who fines or purifies; the process of refining or clarifying liquors.
 2. *pl.* (*Manufactures.*) A preparation of isinglass, gelatine, or other substances, for clarifying beer, sirup of sugar, &c. *Simmonds*.

FIN'IS, *n.* [*L.*] The end; conclusion. *Wilson*.

FIN'ISH, *v. a.* [*L. finire*; *It. finire*; *Sp. fenecer* or *finir*; *Fr. finir*.] [*i.* FINISHED; *pp.* FINISHING, FINISHED.]

1. To bring to the end purposed; to complete; to accomplish. "Her monument is almost finished." *Shak.*

2. To elaborate; to perfect; to polish. A faultless sonnet, finished thus, would be worth volumes of loose poetry. *Dryden*.

3. To put an end to; to terminate; to end. God hath numbered thy kingdom and finished it. *Dan. v. 23*.

Syn. — *See ACCOMPLISH, COMPLETE, CONSUMMATION.*

FIN'ISH, *v. n.* To terminate; to make an end. "His days may finish ere that." *Shak.*

FIN'ISH, *n.* The last touch to a work of art. Small pictures require the most careful finish. *Bartholt*.

FIN'ISHED (fin'isht), *p. a.* 1. Completed; accomplished; complete.

2. Perfected; polished. "As finished as my last work ought to be." *Pope*.

Syn. — *See ACCOMPLISHED, COMPLETE.*

FIN'ISH-ER, *n.* One who, or that which, finishes or completes.

FIN'ISH-ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who finishes; completion. 1 *Esd. v. 73*.
 2. Finish; the last touch. *Warburton*.

FIN'ISH-ING, *p. a.* 1. Completing; final.
 2. Giving a finish to; perfecting.

FIN'ITE (fī'nīt, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; fī-nīt', *S.*; fī'nīt, *P.*), *a.* [*L. finis*; *finitus*, to finish; *It. & Sp. finito*; *Fr. fini*.]

1. Having limits; limited either in time, power, or dimensions; bounded; terminable; —opposed to *infinite*.

Will he draw out, For anger's sake, finite to infinite? *Milton*.

2. (*Gram.*) Expressive of those parts of a verb which are limited by person, number, and time. Finite verbs are also called *personal verbs*.

FIN'IT-ED, *a.* Made finite. *Clissold*.

† FIN'ITE-LESS, *a.* Without bounds; boundless; unlimited. *Browne*.

FIN'ITE-LY, *ad.* Only within certain limits, or to a certain degree. *Stillingfleet*.

FIN'ITE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being finite, or having limits; limitation; finitude. *Paley*.

FIN'ITÖ, *n.* [*It.*] Finished. *Craig*.

FIN'ITÖR, *n.* [*L.*] The horizon. *Francis*.

FIN'ITÜDE, *n.* The state of being finite; finiteness. *Cheyne*. *N. Brit. Rev.*

The fulness of the creation, and the finitude of the creature. *Chalmers*.

FIN'KEL, *n.* A Norwegian spirit distilled from corn and potatoes. *Mitford*.

FIN'LAND-ER, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Finland; a Fin. *Murray*.

FIN'LESS, *a.* Wanting fins. "A finless fish." *Shak.*

FIN'LET, *n.* A very small fin. *Maunder*.

FIN'LIKE, *a.* Like fins; formed as fins. "Finlike oars." *Dryden*.

FINN, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Finland; a Finlander; a Fin. *Sir John Stoddart*.

FINNED (fīnd), *a.* Having a broad edge on either side, as a plough. *Mortimer*.

FIN'NER, *n.* (*Zool.*) The name of a genus of whales, so called from their possessing a dorsal hump or fin. *Ogilvie*.

FIN'NI-KIN, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A pigeon with a sort of mane as a crest. — *See FINIKIN*. *Chambers*.

FIN'NISH, *a.* Relating to the Fins or to Finland. *Ency.*

FIN'NY, *a.* Furnished with fins. "Finny drove." *Spenser*.

FIN'NÖ'CHI-Ö (fē-nō'shē-ō, *W. J.*; fē-nō'chō, *S. K. Sm.*), *n.* [*It. finocchio*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Arctium*; sweet fennel; *Arctium fenniculum* dulce. *Loudon*.

FIN'NÖS, *n. pl.* [*Sp.*] The second best wool of merino sheep. *Loudon*.

FIN'SCALE, *n.* (*Ich.*) An English name for a river fish of the genus *Leuciscus*; the red or red-eye; *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*. *Yarrell*.

FIN'TÖED (-tōd), *a.* Palmipedous; palmiped; palmated; web-footed. *Ray*.

FIN'ÖRD', *n.* [*Sw.*] (*Geog.*) A frith; a rocky chasm penetrated by the sea; a rock-bound strait or inlet. *Murray*.

FIN'Ö-RIN-GRASS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of grass of the genus *Agrostis*, or bent-grass; *Agrostis stolonifera*; —called also *creeping bent-grass*, and *black couch-grass*. *Booth*.

FIN'Ö-RITE, *n.* [*From Flora*, in *Ischia*.] (*Min.*) A species of opal found in the cavities of volcanic tufa; pearl sinter. *Dana*.

FIP'PEN-NY-BIT, *n.* Five pence; —often contracted to *fip*. [*Local, Pennsylvania*.] *Barlett*.

† FIP'PLE, *n.* [*L. fibula*, a clasp.] A stopper of a wind instrument. *Bacon*.

FIR, *n.* [*A. S. furh*; *Ger. fohre*; *Dan. fyrre*; *Sw. furu*; *W. pyr*.] (*Bot.*) The name of several species of trees belonging to the genus *Abies*, valuable for timber, pitch, tar, &c., as the hemlock-spruce, the Norway-spruce, the white, the red, and the black spruce, &c. *Loudon*.

FIR'-ÄP-PLE, *n.* The produce of the fir.

FIRE, *n.* [*A. S. fyr*; *Frs. fior*; *Dut. vuur*; *Ger. feuer*; *Dan. Icel. & Sw. fyr*. — *Gr. πῦρ*; *Fr. feu*.]

1. The effect of combustion and the cause of heat; heat and light produced by the combustion of inflammable substances: —popularly one of the four elements, the others being earth, air, and water.

2. The burning of fuel, as on a hearth or in a grate. "By a sea-coal fire." *Shak.*

3. A conflagration; the burning of buildings, towns, forests, &c. "This spark will prove a raging fire." *Shak.*

4. Light; lustre; radiance. "Stars, hide your fires." *Shak.*

5. Torture by burning; —suffering. "I am come to send fire on the earth." *Luke xii. 49*.

6. That which warms, inflames, heats, animates, or inspirits; ardor; fervor. "A poet's fire." *Pope*. "The fire of love." "The wicked fire of lust." "The quick fire of youth." *Shak.*

Greek fire, (*Mil.*) an invention of the middle ages, which was employed in the wars of the Christians and Saracens. The property of this fire was to burn briskly in water, and to diffuse itself on all sides according to the direction given it. Its composition is not certainly known. *Mil. Ency.* — *Running fire*, (*Mil.*) the rapid firing of a line of troops in succession. *Mil. Ency.* — *St. Anthony's fire*, the erysipelas, an eruptive fever; —so called because St. Anthony was supposed to cure it miraculously. *Hoblyn*.

To set on fire, or to set fire to, to kindle; to inflame.

Syn. — *See FLAME.*

FIRE, *v. a.* [*i.* FIRED; *pp.* FIRING, FIRED.]

1. To set on fire; to kindle.

And, like another Helen, fired another Troy. *Dryden*

2. To warm; to inflame; to heat; to animate; to inspirit.

Fired at the sound, my genius spreads her wing. *Goldsmith*

3. To drive by fire.

He that parts us shall bring a brand from heaven To fire us hence. *Shak*

4. To discharge; as, "To fire a rifle."

5. (*Farriery.*) To cauterize. *Johnson*

FIRE, *v. n.* 1. To take fire; to be kindled; to kindle. *Johnson*

2. To be inflamed with passion. *Johnson*

3. To discharge fire-arms.

The fainting Dutch remotely fire. *Smith*.

FIRE'-AN-NI'HI-LÄ-TÖR, *n.* An apparatus holding a chemical composition, which has the effect of extinguishing fire. *Simmonds*.

FIRE'-ÄRMS, *n. pl.* A name for the smaller kinds of arms charged with powder and balls, as guns, pistols, &c.

FIRE'-ÄR-RÖW, *n.* An iron dart furnished with a match impregnated with powder and sulphur, used to set fire to the sails of ships. *Buchanan*.

FIRE'-BÄLL, *n.* 1. A grenade; a ball filled with combustibles. *South*.
 2. (*Meteor.*) A meteor. *Craig*.

FIRE'-BAL-LÖÖN', *n.* A balloonsent up at night, with fireworks, which ignite at a regulated height. *Simmonds*.

FIRE'-BÄRE, *n.* A beacon. *Clarke*.

FIRE'-BÄR-RÄL, *n.* A sort of small barrel, filled with reeds and other combustible materials, used in fire-ships. *London Ency.*

FIRE'-BÄRS, *n. pl.* The iron bars used in a grate or in the fire-box of a steam-boiler. *Simmonds*.

FIRE'-BÄS-KÄT, *n.* An iron receptacle for holding a small portable grate, with coals, &c., for a bed-room. *Simmonds*.

FIRE'-BÄV-JN, *n.* A fagot smeared with pitch for incendiary purposes. *Burn*.

FIRE'-BLÄST, *n.* A species of blast, as of fire, affecting plants or fruit-trees. *Brande*.

- FIRE'-BOARD**, *n.* A chimney-board. *Clarke.*
- FIRE'-BOOMS**, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Long booms, having a goose-neck to slip on a bolt in a ship's wales, their ends being formed with open prongs, through which a rope is reeved and carried round the vessel, to keep an enemy's boats from getting alongside in the night. *Burn.*
- FIRE'-BÖTE**, *n.* (*Law.*) An allowance of wood or fuel for fire in the house of a tenant. *Blackstone.*
- FIRE'-BÖX**, *n.* The box or chamber in which the fire is placed in a locomotive engine or in a steam-boiler. *Simmonds.*
- FIRE'-BRÄND**, *n.* 1. A piece of wood kindled or partly burnt. *L'Estrange.*
2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions. *Bacon.*
- FIRE'-BRICK**, *n.* A very hard kind of brick, made of fire-clay. *Francis.*
- FIRE'-BRIDGE**, *n.* The partition at the inner end of the furnace of a steam-boiler, over which the products of combustion pass to the flues, and so cause the flame to impinge on the bottom of the boiler. *Ogilvie.*
- FIRE'-BRI-GÄDE**, *n.* A body of firemen trained to manage fire-engines. *Simmonds.*
- FIRE'-BRÜSH**, *n.* A brush used to sweep the hearth with. *Swift.*
- FIRE'-BÜCK-ET**, *n.* A light canvas or leather pail, used by firemen to convey water. *Simmonds.*
- FIRE'-CLÄD**, *n.* Clad with fire. *Clarke.*
- FIRE'-CLÄY**, *n.* (*Min.*) A refractory clay, being nearly a pure silicate of alumina;—used for making fire-bricks and gas-retorts. *Simmonds.*
- FIRE'-CÖCK**, *n.* A cock or plug to let out water from the main pipes, to extinguish fire. *Ash.*
- FIRE'-CÖM-PA-NY**, *n.* A company of men attached to a fire-engine. *Clarke.*
- FIRE'-CRÄCK-ER**, *n.* A preparation of gun-powder, &c., to be fired for amusement, imported from China; a cracker. *Simmonds.*
- FIRE'-CRÖSS**, *n.* An ancient signal in Scotland for the nation to take arms, consisting of two firebrands placed in the fashion of a cross, and pitched upon the point of a spear. *Hayward.*
- FIRE'-DÄMP**, *n.* The explosive carburetted hydrogen gas in coal-mines. *Brande.*
- FIRE'-DÖG**, *n.* An andiron. *Simmonds.*
- FIRE'-DRÄKE**, *n.* A fiery serpent or meteor. *Ash.*
- FIRE'-EÄT-ER**, *n.* 1. A kind of juggler who pretends to eat fire. *Ash.*
2. One who seeks danger needlessly; a mock hero; a madman.
- FIRE'-EN-GINE** (*fir'en-jin*), *n.* An hydraulic machine for throwing water to a great height, to extinguish fires.
- FIRE'-ES-CÄPE**, *n.* An instrument or machine to escape from the higher parts of a building when on fire. *P. Cyc.*
- FIRE'-EYED** (*fir'id*), *a.* Having eyes of fire. "Fire-eyed fury." *Shak.*
- FIRE'-FÄV-IN**, *n.* A bundle of brushwood used in fire-ships. *Craig.*
- FIRE'-FLÄIRE**, *n.* (*Ich.*) A fish of the ray kind; the common trygon; the sting-ray; *Trygon pastinaca.* *Eng. Cyc.*
- FIRE'-FLY**, *n.* (*Ent.*) An insect which emits, at night, a vivid light; a name applied particularly to the *Elater noctiluca* of South America, Cuba, &c., and to the *Lampyrus noctiluca*, or female glow-worm. *P. Cyc. Brande.*
- FIRE'-GUÄRD**, *n.* A frame of wire, placed before a fireplace to protect against fire. *W. Ency.*
- FIRE'-HOOK** (*-hök*), *n.* A large hook used in pulling down buildings on fire, to prevent the destruction of other property. *Craig.*
- FIRE'-IN-SÜR-ANCE** (*-shür'ans*), *n.* An indemnity against loss from fire. *Simmonds.*
- FIRE'-IR-ONS** (*fir'ir-nz*), *n. pl.* Andirons, shovel, tongs, and poker; a fire-set. *Smart.*
- FIRE'-KILN** (*-kn*), *n.* An oven or place for heating any thing. *Simmonds.*
- FIRE'-LESS**, *a.* Destitute of fire. *Brome.*
- FIRE'-LÖCK**, *n.* 1. A gun discharged by striking steel with flint. *Gay.*
2. (*Mil.*) A general name for the infantry musket. *Mil. Ency.*
- FIRE'-MÄK-ER**, *n.* One who makes fires. *Addison.*
- FIRE'-MAN**, *n.*; *pl.* FIREMEN. 1. One who is employed to extinguish fires. *Gay.*
2. One whose business it is to tend the fires of a furnace or steam-engine; a stoker. *Simmonds.*
- FIRE'-MÄS-TER**, *n.* (*Mil.*) An officer of artillery, who superintends the composition of all fire-works. *Todd.*
- FIRE'-NEW** (*-nü*), *a.* New from the forge; brand-new. "Fire-new words." *Shak.*
- FIRE'-ÖF-FICE**, *n.* An office for issuing policies of insurance against fire. *Todd.*
- FIRE'-ÖR'DE-AL**, *n.* (*Law.*) The ordeal or trial by red-hot iron. *Blackstone.*
- FIRE'-PÄN**, *n.* 1. A pan for holding fire. *Bacon.*
2. In a gun, the receptacle for the priming powder. *Johnson.*
- FIRE'-PLÄCE**, *n.* A place in a chimney for a fire; a hearth. *Smollett.*
- FIRE'-PLÜG**, *n.* A plug in a pipe to supply water in case of fire; a fire-cock. *Todd.*
- FIRE'-PÖT**, *n.* (*Mil.*) An earthen pot to enclose a grenade. *Ash.*
- FIRE'-PRÖÖF**, *a.* Proof against fire. *W. Ency.*
- FIRE'-QUENCH-ING**, *a.* Quenching or extinguishing fire. *Clarke.*
- FIR'-ER**, *n.* One who fires or sets on fire; an incendiary. *Carew.*
- FIRE'-SCRÖEN**, *n.* A screen or protection from fire. *More.*
- FIRE'-SËT**, *n.* Irons for the fire; andirons, shovel, tongs, and poker; fire-irons. *More.*
- FIRE'-SHIP**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A ship filled with combustibles, and fitted with grappling-hooks, to set fire to an enemy's ships. *Wiseman.*
- FIRE'-SHÖV-EL** (*-shöv-vi*), *n.* An instrument for taking up hot ashes and coals of fire. *Browne.*
- FIRE'-SIDE**, *n.* 1. A place near the fire; the hearth; the chimney. "For winter talk by the fireside." *Bacon.*
2. Home; domestic life or pleasures.
- FIRE'-SIDE**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the hearth.
2. Pertaining to home; domestic; as, "Fire-side enjoyments." *Qu. Rev.*
- FIRE'-STICK**, *n.* A lighted stick or brand. *Digby.*
- FIRE'-STONE**, *n.* 1. A name formerly given to iron pyrites, or sulphuret of iron, which was considered a stone, and used to strike fire with steel. *Mortimer.*
2. A stone which stands great heat when exposed to the action of fire. *Craig.*
- FIRE'-TÖW-ER**, *n.* A sort of lighthouse. *Bryant.*
- FIRE'-TÜBE**, *n.* A pipe flue. *Simmonds.*
- FIRE'WARD**, *n.* A man who has the charge of fire-works, or in directing about extinguishing fires; a head-fireman. *Hale.*
- FIRE'-WEED**, *n.* (*Bot.*) An annual American plant or weed, very common and troublesome on lands recently cleared and burnt over; hawkweed; *Senecio hieracifolius.* *Loudon.*
- FIRE'-WOOD** (*-wäd*), *n.* Wood for fuel.
- FIRE'-WORK-ER** (*-würk'ër*), *n.* An officer of artillery, subordinate to the fire-master, now called the second lieutenant. *Mil. Ency.*
- FIRE'-WORKS** (*-würks*), *n. pl.* Preparations of sulphur, nitre, and charcoal, such as rockets, squibs, serpents, &c., to be fired for amusement; pyrotechnical shows; pyrotechnics.
- FIRE'-WOR-SHIP** (*-wür-ship*), *n.* Adoration of fire; the worship of the ancient Persians or Magians, the establishment of which is ascribed to Zoroaster. *Bryant.*
- FIRE'-WOR-SHIP-PER** (*fir'wür'ship-ër*), *n.* One who worships fire. *Maurice.*
- FIR'ING**, *n.* 1. The act of one who fires; application of fire or heat.
2. A discharge of guns.
3. Fuel; firewood. *Mortimer.*
4. (*Farriery & Surg.*) An operation performed by burning a part with a hot iron; cautery. *Farm. Ency.*
- FIR'ING-IR-ON** (*-ir'urn*), *n.* (*Farriery & Surg.*) An iron used for firing; a cautery. *Simmonds.*
- † FIRK**, *v. a.* [*L. ferio.*] To whip; to beat; to correct. *Shak.*
- † FIRK**, *n.* A stroke; a lash. *Hudibras.*
- FIR'KIN**, *n.* [*A. S. feower*, four; *Dut. & Ger. vier*; *Dan. fire*; *Icel. fiorir*; *Sw. fyra*; and *kin*, the termination noting diminutiveness.]
1. A measure; in general, the fourth of a barrel; nine gallons of beer or ale, or seven and a half imperial gallons. *Brande.*
2. A small vessel of indeterminate capacity. *Denham.*
- FIR'LOT**, *n.* A Scotch dry measure;—the wheat firlet contains nearly a bushel; the barley firlet nearly a bushel and a half. *Burke.*
- FIRM**, *a.* [*L. firmus*; *It. fermo*; *Sp. firme*; *Fr. ferme.*]
1. Strong; robust;—fixed; closely compacted; compact; solid; not fluid; not soft.
2. Constant; steady; resolute; unshaken; stable; steadfast; fast.
And firm the gracious promise thou hast made. *Dryden.*
Syn.—That is firm which is not easily shaken; that is fixed which is fastened to something else; that is solid which is not hollow; that is stable or steadfast which is not easily moved; that is constant which is not liable to change or interruption. A firm pillar; fixed to the wall; firm principle; fixed attention; a solid mass or reason; a stable character; steadfast friendship; a constant attachment or aim. — See **HARD**, **ROBUST**.
- FIRM**, *n.* ["Originally a signature by which a writing was *firmed*, or rendered valid." *Smart.*] The persons composing a partnership taken collectively, or the name or names which a mercantile or manufacturing house subscribes, and under which it carries on business. *Burke.*
- FIRM**, *v. a.* [*L. firmo*; *It. fermare*; *Sp. firmar*; *Fr. fermer.*] To settle; to confirm; to fix. [*r.*]
Proceed, and firm those omens thou hast made. *Pope.*
- FIR'MA-MËNT**, *n.* [*L. firmamentum*; *firmo*, to fix; *firmitas*, fixed; *It. fermamento*; *Sp. firmamento*; *Fr. firmement.*]
1. † Foundation; basis; support.
Custom is the sanction or the firmament of the law. *Bp. Taylor.*
2. In the language of the old astronomers, the orb of the fixed stars, or the most remote of all the celestial spheres. *Brande.*
3. Celestial expanse; the heavens; sky.
The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue, ethereal sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim. *Addison.*
- FIR'MA-MËN'TAL**, *a.* Relating to the firmament; celestial. *Dryden.*
- FIR'MAN**, *n.* [*Ar. firman*.] A mandate or certificate issued by the sovereign of Turkey, Persia, &c., for various purposes; a passport, permit, or license;—also written and pronounced *fir-maun'* and *fer-män'*. *Sir T. Herbert.*
- FIRME**, *n.* (*Her.*) A term applied to a cross pattee throughout. *Craig.*
- FIRM'-FOOT-ED** (*fir'ed*), *a.* Standing firmly; walking without stumbling. *Craig.*
- † FIRM'-TÜDE**, *n.* [*L. firmitudo*; *firmitas*, firm.] Stability; firmness. *Bp. Hall.*
- † FIRM'-TY**, *n.* [*L. firmitas*.] Quality of being firm; strength; firmness. *Chillingworth.*
- FIRM'LESS**, *a.* Detached from substance. *Pope.*
- FIRM'LY**, *ad.* In a firm manner; strongly.
- FIRMNESS**, *n.* 1. The quality of being firm; stability; strength; solidity. *Quercet.*
2. Steadiness; constancy. "Your noble firmness to your friend." *Beaumont.*
Syn.—See **CONSTANCY**.

FIRST, a. [A. S. *fyrt*; superlative of *feor*, far; *fer*, a journey; *foran*, to go:—Dut. *eerst*; Ger. *erst*; Dan. *fyrtste*; Icel. *fyrtste*, *fursti*.] The ordinal of one:—noting precedence; earliest in time; foremost in space, rank, station, or estimation. "Man's first disobedience." *Milton*. "This first encounter." "The first of all your chief affairs." *Shak.*

FIRST, ad. Before all others, or before any thing else. "The ripest fruit first falls." *Shak.*
At first, at the beginning.—*First or last*, at one time or another.

FIRST, n. (*Mus.*) The upper part of a duet, trio, quartet, &c., either vocal or instrumental. *Moore.*

FIRST'-BE-GÖT', } *a.* Eldest: first-born.
FIRST'-BE-GÖT'TEN, } *Milton.*

FIRST'-BÖRN, n. The eldest child; the first in the order of nativity. *Locke.*

FIRST'-BÖRN, a. First in order of birth; eldest. "Offspring of heaven, first-born." *Milton.*

FIRST'-CRE-ÄT'ED, a. Created before something else. "O first-created beam!" *Milton.*

FIRST'-FLÖÖR, n. 1. The floor or story above the basement. [*Eng.*]
2. The basement of a building. [*U. S.*]

FIRST'-FRÜIT, a. Original; earliest. *Congreve.*

FIRST'-FRÜITS (-früts), n. pl. 1. Whatever the season earliest produces or matures.
A sweet pepper from his tillage brought.
Milton.

2. First profit; the earliest effects.
We offer you the first-fruits of our wounds. *Middleton.*

3. (*Feudal Law.*) One year's profits of land which belonged to the king on the death of a tenant in capite. *Burrill.*

4. (*Eng. Eccl. Law.*) The first year's profits of every benefice or spiritual living, anciently paid by the incumbent to the pope, but transferred to the crown at the time of the reformation. *Burrill.*

FIRST'-HÄND, a. (*Com.*) Obtained direct from the maker, shipper, or wholesale dealer;—opposed to *second-hand*. *Simmonds.*

FIRST'LING, a. First produced. "Firstling males." *Deut. xv. 19.*

FIRST'LING, n. The first produce or offspring. "The firstlings of the flock." *Pope.*

FIRST'LY, ad. In the first place; before any thing else; first. *Ld. Eldon. Brit. Crit. Qu. Rev.*

It is sometimes used by respectable writers instead of *first*; but it is not authorized by the English dictionaries. "Some late authors use *firstly* for the sake of its more accordant sound with *secondly*, *thirdly*, &c." *Smart.*

FIRST'-RÄTE, a. 1. Of the highest excellence; superior; preëminent. "A man of first-rate abilities." *Todd.*

2. (*Naval.*) Being of the first class, as a ship of war. *Burn.*

FIRST'-RÄTE, n. (*Naut.*) A ship of the first class; a ship carrying from 74 to 120 guns; a three-decker. *Burn.*

FIRTH, n. A frith.—See *FRITH*. *Douglas.*

FIR'-TRÉE, n. (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Abies*; the fir.—See *FIR*. *Addison.*

FIR'-WOOD (-wüd), n. [A. S. *furh-wudu*.] The wood of the fir-tree. *Burney.*

FISC, n. [*L. fiscus*; It. & Sp. *fisco*; Fr. *fisc*.] A public or state treasury. *Burke.*

FISCAL, n. 1. Exchequer; public revenue. "The ordinary fiscal and receipt." *Bacon.*

2. A treasurer. *Swinburne.*

3. An officer who acts as public prosecutor in criminal cases. [*Scotland.*] *Craig.*

4. [*Sp. fiscal*.] An attorney-general.—An informer; censurer. [*Spain.*] *Velasquez.*

FISCAL, a. [*Fr. fiscal*.] Belonging to the public treasury; relating to the pecuniary interests of the state; financial. "Fiscal difficulties." *Burke.*

FISCH'ER-ITE, n. (*Min.*) A native hydrated phosphate of alumina;—so called from its discoverer, *Fischer*. *Brande.*

FISH, n. [*Goth. fisk*; A. S. *fisc*; Dut. *visch*; Ger. *fisch*; Dan. & Sw. *fisk*; Icel. *fiskr*.—*L. piscis*; It. *pesce*; Sp. *pez*; Fr. *poisson*.]

1. An animal that inhabits the water, vertebrate, oviparous or viviparous, breathing by means of branchia, or gills, having one auricle and one ventricle in the heart, cold red blood, and extremities formed for swimming. *Agassiz.*

2. In popular language, the term *fish* is erroneously applied to the *Cetacea*, as the whale, porpoise, dolphin, &c., which are mammalia, and breathe by lungs. It is also applied, in such compounds as shell-fish, to the *Crustacea*, the *Testacea*, and the *Mollusca*, or shellless mollusks.

3. The word *fish* is often used collectively, instead of the plural *fishes*.

2. The flesh of fish used as food;—so termed in distinction from the flesh of other animals.

3. (*Arch.*) A piece of wood secured to another to strengthen it. *Brande.*

4. (*Naut.*) A fish-block. *Crabb.*

FISH, v. n. [A. S. *fiscian*; Dut. *visschen*.] [*i.* *FISHED*; *pp.* *FISHING*, *FISHED*.]

1. To be employed in catching fish; to try to catch fish. *Walton.*

2. To seek to draw forth; to try to take by artifice. "Others fish, with craft, for great opinion." *Shak.*

FISH, v. a. 1. To draw out of water as fish. *Pope.*

2. (*Naut.*) To raise the flukes of an anchor upon the gunwale;—also, to strengthen, as a spar by putting in or fastening on another piece. *Dana.*

To fish out, to elicit or draw out by artifice. *Addison.*

FISH'-BÄS-KET, n. A large flat or deep wicker basket for holding or carrying fish. *Simmonds.*

FISH'-BÄM, n. (*Carp.*) A beam which bellies out on the under side. *Ogilvie.*

FISH'-BLÖCK, n. (*Naut.*) A machine which draws up the flukes of the anchor to the bow of the ship. *Crabb.*

FISH'-CÄRV-ER, n. A silver knife for helping to fish at table; a fish-knife; a fish-slice; a fish-trowel. *Simmonds.*

FISH'-DÄY, n. A day on which fish is eaten. *Addison.*

FISH'-ER, n. 1. One who fishes; a fisherman.
2. (*Zool.*) A North American quadruped, valuable for its fur; the fisher weasel, or pekan; *Mustela Canadensis*. *Craig.*

FISH'-ER-BÖAT, n. A boat used for fishing.

FISH'-ER-MÄN, n.; pl. FISHERMEN. 1. One whose employment is to catch fish; a fisher. *Waller.*

2. A vessel employed in the fisheries. *Boay.*

FISH'-ER-TÖWN, n. A town inhabited by fishermen. *Clarendon.*

FISH'-ER-Y, n. 1. The business or employment of catching fish. *Addison.*

2. A place, generally near the coast, or in an estuary or river, where fishes are taken in large quantities at certain seasons of the year. *Pitt.*

FISH'-FÄG, n. [*fisk* and *fag*.] A woman who sells fish; a fishwoman. *Simmonds.*

FISH'-FLÄKE, n. A frame covered with fagots for the purpose of drying fish. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

FISH'FÖL, a. Abounding or stored with fish. "My fishful pond." *Carew.*

FISH'-GÄRTH, n. [*fisk* and *garth*.] A dam or wear in a river for the taking of fish. *Crabb.*

FISH'-SÖIG, n. A kind of harpoon or spear, with several barbed prongs, and a line attached to it;—used for striking fish at sea;—written also *fizgig*. *Simmonds.*

FISH'-GLÜE, n. Isinglass. *Booth.*

FISH'-HÄWK, n. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Falconidae*; the bald buzzard, osprey, or fishing-eagle; fishing-hawk; *Falco haliæetus* of Linnaeus. *Eng. Cyc.*

FISH'-HOOK (häk), n. A hook for catching fish, made usually with a barb on one side.

FISH'[-FY, v. a. [*i.* *FISHIFIED*; *pp.* *FISHIFYING*, *FISHIFIED*.] To turn to fish. [*A cant word.*]
O flesh, flesh, how art thou fishified! *Shak.*

FISH'-NÈSS, n. The state of being fishy. *Pennant.*

FISH'ING, n. 1. The art or the practice of catching fish. *Walton.*

2. A fishery. "A good town, having both a good haven and a plentiful fishing." *Spenser.*

FISH'ING, p. a. Pertaining to the catching of fish; as, "A fishing smack"; "A fishing town."

FISH'ING-BÖAT, n. A boat employed in fishing.

FISH'ING-ÄA'GLE, n. The fish-hawk, or osprey; *Falco haliæetus*. *Eng. Cyc.*

FISH'ING-FLY, n. A bait used for catching fish.

FISH'ING-FRÖG, n. (*Ich.*) A voracious fish, with a very large head, of the genus *Lophius*; the angler; *Lophius piscatorius*. *Yarrell.*

FISH'ING-HÄWK, n. See *FISH-HÄWK*. *Eng. Cyc.*

FISH'ING-HOOK (-häk), n. A fish-hook. *Crabb.*

FISH'ING-LINE, n. A line used in catching fish.

FISH'ING-PLÄCE, n. A fishery. *Clarke.*

FISH'ING-RÖD, n. A long, slender rod or pole to which a line is fastened for angling. *Crabb.*

FISH'-KET-TLE, n. A kettle in which fish are boiled.

FISH'-KNIFE (-nif), n. A broad flat knife for serving fish at table; a fish-carver; a fish-slice; a fish-trowel. *Simmonds.*

FISH'-LIKE, a. Resembling fish. *Shak.*

FISH'-MÄR-KET, n. A place where fish is offered for sale. *Savage.*

FISH'-MÄW, n. The sound, or air-bladder, of a fish. In the eastern seas, a large trade is carried on in fish-maws, which are sent to China and used as glue, &c. *Simmonds.*

FISH'-MÄL, n. A meal of fish. *Sharp.*

FISH'-MÖN-GER (-müng'ger), n. A dealer in fish. "I fear to play the fish-monger." *Carew.*

FISH'-PÖND, n. A small pond in which fish are kept. *Mortimer.*

FISH'-PÖÖL, n. A pond or pool for fish. *Prior.*

FISH'-PÖT, n. A wicker basket or enclosure sunk with a cork float attached, for catching crabs, lobsters, &c. *Simmonds.*

FISH'-RÖÖM, n. (*Naut.*) A space between the afterhold and spirit-room of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

FISH'-SCÄLE, n. The scale of a fish. *Hill.*

FISH'-SKIN, n. The skin of a fish. *Hall.*

Fish-skin disease, ichthyosis; a horny or scaly condition of the skin. *Dunglison.*

FISH'-SLICE, n. A broad knife, commonly of silver, for cutting up and serving out fish at table; a fish-carver; a fish-knife. *Ogilvie.*

FISH'-SPÄAR, n. A dart or spear for striking fish. *Job xli. 7.*

FISH'-TÄC-KLE, n. (*Naut.*) A tackle used for raising the flukes of an anchor to the gunwale of a ship. *Dana.*

FISH'-TRÖW-EL, n. A broad flat knife for serving fish; a fish-slice; a fish-carver; a fish-knife. *Clarke.*

FISH'-VÄN, n. 1. A light spring cart for transporting fish. *Simmonds.*

2. A railway truck set apart for fish. *Simmonds.*

FISH'-WIFE, n. A woman who cries or sells fish. "I heard it of a fish-wife." *Beau. & Fl.*

FISH'-WÖM-ÄN (-wüm-än), n. A woman who sells fish. *Warton.*

FISH'Y, a. 1. Like, or relating to, fish. "A fishy fume." *Milton.* "A fishy extremity." *Brownie.*

2. Inhabited by fish. "The fishy flood." *Pope.*

† **FISK, v. n.** [A. S. *fysan*; Sw. *fiesca*.] To run about. "A fishing housewife." *Cotgrave.*

FIS-SI-CÖS'TATE, a. [*L. findo, fissus*, to cleave, and *costatus*, having ribs; *costa*, a rib.] Having the ribs divided. *Craig.*

FIS'SILE, a. [*L. fissilis; findo, fissus*, to cleave; It. *fissile*; Sp. *fissil*.] That may be cleft, split or divided in the direction of the grain, as wood, or of the natural joints, as mica. *Dyer.*

FIS-SIL'I-TY, n. Quality of being fissile. *Bailey.*

FIS'SION (fish'ün), n. A cleaving. *Brande.*

FIS-SÍP'A-RÍSM, *n.* (*Zool. & Bot.*) Reproduction by spontaneous subdivision. *Roget.*

FIS-SÍP'A-ROÛS, *a.* [*L. findo, fissus*, to cleave, and *pario*, to produce.] (*Zool. & Bot.*) Noting a generation or production by a spontaneous division of the body of the parent into two or more parts, each of which becomes a perfect living animal. *Owen.*

FIS-SÍ-PĒD, *a.* [*L. findo, fissus*, to cleave, and *pes, pedis*, the foot; *It. fissipede*; *Fr. fissipède*.] (*Zool.*) Having the toes separated. *Browne.*

FIS-SÍ-PĒD, *n.* (*Zool.*) An animal which has no membrane between the toes. *Craig.*

FIS-SÍ-RÔS'TRAL, *a.* [*L. findo, fissus*, to cleave, and *rostrum*, a beak; *Fr. fissirostre*.] (*Ornith.*) Pertaining to the *Fissirostres*; having a beak which opens widely. *Gray.*

FIS-SÍ-RÔS'TRĒS, *n. pl.* [*L. findo, fissus*, to cleave, and *rostrum*, a beak.] (*Ornith.*) A class of birds of the order *Passeres*, characterized by opening the mouth very widely, as the swallow. — See *PASSERES*. *Gray.*

FIS-SÛRE (*fish'yur*) [*fish'shur*, *S. P.*; *fish'shur*, *W.*; *fish'ur*, *J. F. Ja.*; *fish'oor*, *Sm.*], *n.* [*L. fissura*; *findo, fissus*, to cleave; *It. fessura*; *Sp. fssura*; *Fr. fissure*.]

1. A narrow chasm or opening where a breach has been made; a cleft; a crevice. "These perpendicular fissures in the earth." *Goldsmith.*

2. (*Anat.*) A groove or depression; as, "The fissure of the spleen." *Hoblyn.*

FIS-SÛRE (*fish'yur*), *v. a.* To cleave; to make a fissure in. *Wiseman.*

FIST, *n.* [*A. S. fyst*; *Dut. vuist*; *Ger. faust*. This word is traced by *Wachter*, *Minshew*, *Skinner*, and *Junius* to *A. S. festnūn*; *Ger. fassen*, to seize, to fasten upon, or *fest*, fast; *Ger. feste*.] The human hand clinched.

Logic differeth from rhetoric as the fist from the palm; the one close, the other at large. *Bacon.*

FIST, *v. a.* 1. To strike with the fist. *Dryden.*
2. To gripe with the fists. "Fisting each other's throats." *Shak.*

FIST-TIC, *a.* Relating to or done by the fist; pugilistic. *Qu. Rev.*

FIS-TI-CÛFFS, *n. pl.* [*fist* and *cuff*.] A battle with the fist; a boxing. *Swift.*

FIS-TI-NÛT, *n.* [Corrupted from *pistachio*.] A pistachio nut. *Johnson.*

FIS-TU-CA, *n.* [*L. a hammer or beetle*.] A pile-driving instrument; — called also, by workmen, a monkey. *Craig.*

FIST-U-LA, *n.*; *pl. FISTULÆ*. [*L. a pipe*.]
1. (*Med.*) A long, sinuous, pipe-like ulcer, with a narrow orifice, and without disposition to heal. *Hoblyn.*

Fistulae have received different names according to the discharge which they afford, and the organs in which they are seated, as *lachrymal*, *larynx*, *salivary*, *synovial*, *urinary*, &c. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Ent.*) The intermediate sub-quadrangular pipe, in insects, which conveys the nectar to the pharynx. *Maunder.*

Fistula in ano, (*Med.*) fistula of the rectum. — *Fistula lachrymalis*, (*Med.*) fistula of the lachrymal duct.

FIST-U-LÆ, *a.* [*L. fistularis*; *It. fistolare*; *Sp. fistular*; *Fr. fistulaire*.] Relating to a fistula or pipe; hollow. *Martin.*

FIS-TÛ-LÆ-RĪ-A, *n.* (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes having an elongated, tube-like muzzle; the tobacco-pipe fish. *Baird.*

FIST-U-LÆ-RY, *a.* Fistular. *Blount.*

FIST-U-LÆTE, *v. n.* To turn or grow to a fistula; to become fistular. *Bullockar.*

FIST-U-LÆTE, *v. a.* To make hollow like a pipe. [*r.*] *The Student.*

FIST-U-LĪ'DAN, *n.* [*L. fistula*, a pipe.] (*Zool.*) A worm resembling *Holothuridae*. *Brande.*

FIS-TÛ-LĪ-FÖRM, *a.* [*L. fistula*, a pipe, and *forma*, form.] In the form of a tube; tubular; in round hollow columns. *Craig.*

FIST-U-LÔSE, *a.* [*L. fistulosus*; *It. fistoloso*; *Sp. fistuloso*; *Fr. fistuleux*.] Formed like a fistula; fistular; fistulous. *Hooker.*

FIST-U-LOÛS, *a.* Having the nature of a fistula; fistular; fistulose. *Wiseman.*

FĪT, *n.* [Etymology uncertain. *Skinner* suggests *fight*, every fit being a struggle of nature. *Fl. vits*; *Fr. vite*, quick. *Junius*. — *Fr. fait*, a fact; *L. facio*, to do; *factum*. *Tooke*.]

1. An attack, paroxysm, or exacerbation of a distemper; a sudden and violent attack of any disease, particularly of a disease attended with convulsion; as, "An epileptic fit." *Shak.*

2. Any short return after intermission; an interval.

By fits he breathes, half views the fleeting skies,
And seals again by fits his swimming eyes. *Pope.*

3. Any sudden and temporary affection. "These sullen fits." *Shak.* "A fit of melancholy." *Addison.* "By fits and starts." *Roget.*

4. Disorder; distemperature. "The fits of the season." *Shak.*

5. † [*A. S. fitt*, a song; *Dut. vitten*, to sing.] A part of a song or poem; a canto. *Spenser.*

6. † A strain in music. "The trumpets blow a fit." *Old Poem.*

7. Adjustment of dress to the body. *Clarke.*

FĪT, *a.* [*Fl. vitten*. *Kilian, Johnson*. — *Fr. fait*, a fact. *Skinner*. — See *FĒAT*.]

1. Having the necessary qualifications; qualified. "You an officer fit for the place!" *Shak.*

2. Suitable; proper; becoming; convenient; meet; appropriate; apt; befitting.

To labor after other knowledge so,
And thine own nearest, dearest self not know? *Lawford.*

SYN. — See *APPROPRIATE*, *BECOMING*, *CONVENIENT*.

FĪT, *v. a.* [*i. FITTED*; *pp. FITTING*, *FITTED*.]

1. To suit; to adapt; to adjust.

The carpenter marketh it out with a line; he fitteth it with planes. *Isa. xlv. 13.*

2. To accommodate or provide with something suitable. "Fit me with such weeds." "Every true man's apparel fits your thief." *Shak.*

3. To prepare; to get ready; to qualify; to equip. "I am not fitted for 't." *Shak.*

4. To be adapted to; to become.

The same things, sir, fit not you and me. *Beau. & Fl.*

To fit out, to furnish; to equip; to supply with necessities. "He fitted out squadrons." *Chesterfield.* — To fit up, to make ready; to make proper for the use or reception of any one. "He has fitted up his farm." *Pope.*

SYN. — To fit is to provide one's self with proper qualifications; to suit is to provide with what is agreeable. We fit ourselves for the thing; we suit the thing to ourselves. A proper education fits or qualifies a person for a station; and what is pleasing suits his taste. A shoe is made to fit the foot; a coat, to fit the body. Things are adapted to their uses, adjusted to their position, and accommodated to each other. — See *QUALIFY*.

FĪT, *v. n.* 1. To be proper; to be becoming.

Nor fits it to prolong the feast. *Pope.*

2. To be suited; to be adapted; as, "The garment fits well."

† **FĪT**, *p. from fight*. Fought. *Congreve.*

FĪTCH, *n.* 1. A chick-pea; a vetch. *Ezek. iv. 9.*

2. The fur of the fitchew.

FĪTCH'AT, }
FĪTCH'ET, } *n.* Same as *FITCHIEW*. *Walton.*

FĪTCH'EW (*fish'èd*), *n.* [Derivation uncertain. — *Dut. visse, fisse, vitch*; *Fr. fissau*. *Richardson*.] The European polecat, or foumart. *Bell.*

† **FĪTCH'Y**, *a.* Having fitches; vetchy. *Fuller.*

FĪT'FÛL, *a.* Full of fits or paroxysms; fickle.

After life's fitful fever he sleeps well. *Shak.*

FĪT'LY, *ad.* Properly; justly; commodiously.

† **FĪT'MENT**, *n.* Something fitted to an end. *Shak.*

FĪT'NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being fit; suitability; propriety.

Always the fitness of the means respect. *Blackmore.*

† **FĪT'TA-BLE**, *a.* Suitable; fit. *Sherwood.*

FĪT'TED, *p. a.* Made suitable; adapted; suitable.

FĪT'TED-NESS, *n.* The state of being fitted or adapted. *H. More.*

FĪT'TER, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, fits or confers fitness. *Mortimer.*

2. One who conducts the sales between the owner of a coal-pit and a shipper of coals; a coal-fitter. *Simmonds.*

3. A weigher at the mint. *Simmonds.*

4. [*It. fetta*, slice, bit; *Ger. fetzen*, shred, rag.] A small piece; a fragment. "Alas! he's all to fitters." *Beau. & Fl.*

FĪT'TING, *p. a.* 1. Suiting; adapting.

2. Fit; proper. "Fitting for a princess." *Shak.*

FĪT'TING-LY, *ad.* Properly; suitably. *More.*

FĪT'TING-NESS, *n.* Suitableness. *Bp. Taylor.*

FĪT'TING-ÛUT, *n.* The furnishing of a ship with men, provisions, &c. *Craig.*

FĪT'TING-ÛP, *n.* An equipment; a furnishing; a preparation. *Ch. Ob.*

FĪT'WĒED, *n.* A plant; *Eryngium foetidum*; — so called because considered as a powerful antihysterical medicine. *Crabb.*

FĪTZ (*fits*), *n.* [*Norm. Fr.*, from *L. filius*; *Fr. fils*.] A son; — used in composition; as, "Fitzherbert, the son of Herbert"; "Fitzroy, the son of the king." *Lower.*

It is commonly used of illegitimate children.

FIVE, *a. & n.* [*Goth. fimf*; *A. S. ff*; *Dut. vyf*; *Ger. funf*; *Dan. & Sw. fem*.] Four and one; half of ten.

FIVE'-BÄR, *a.* Having five bars; five-barred. "A five-bar gate." *Gay.*

FIVE'-BÄRRED (-bärd), *a.* Having five bars. "A five-barred gate." *Young.*

FIVE'-CLĒFT, *a.* Divided into five segments; quinquefid. *Boag.*

FIVE'-FIN'GER, *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) A species of cinquefoil; *Potentilla reptans*. *Farm. Ency.*

2. A name sometimes given to two species of star-fish. *Forbes.*

FIVE'-FIN'GERED, *a.* Having five fingers.

FIVE'-FIN'GER-TIED, *a.* United by the whole hand. *Shak.*

FIVE'-FÖLD, *a.* Consisting of five in one; being in fives. *Potherby.*

FIVE'-LĒAF, *n.* Cinquefoil; a grass. *Drayton.*

FIVE'-LĒAVED (-lævd), *a.* Having five leaves. "Five-leaved grass." *Barrett.*

FIVE'-LÖBED, *a.* Having five lobes. *Clarke.*

FIVE'-PÄRT-ĒD, *a.* Divided into five parts.

FIVE'-PÖINT-ĒD, *a.* Having five points. *Pennant.*

FİVES, *n. pl.* 1. A play with a ball, in which three fives are counted to the game. *Smart.*

2. A disease of horses; vives. *Shak.*

FİVE'-TÖÖTHED (-töth), *a.* Having five teeth.

FİVE'-VÄLVED, *a.* Having five valves. *Clarke.*

FİX, *v. a.* [*L. figo, fixus*; *It. ficcare*, or *figgere*; *Sp. fijar*; *Fr. fixer*.] [*i. FIXED*; *pp. FIXING*, *FIXED*.]

1. To make fast, firm, or stable; to fasten; to tie; to attach.

Her dark foundations *fixed* too deep. *Milton.*

2. To establish; to settle; to determine; to limit; to define; to appoint.

In which of all these orbs hath man *fixed* seat? *Milton.*

3. To direct without variation. "My thoughts at present are *fixed* on Homer." *Dryden.*

Why are thine eyes *fixed* to the sullen earth? *Shak.*

4. To deprive of volatility; to solidify.

We pronounce concerning gold that it is *fixed*. *Locke.*

5. † To transfix; to pierce.

A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs. *Sandys.*

6. To adjust; to put in order. [*U. S.*]

To fix the hair, the table, the fire, means to dress the hair, lay the table, and make the fire. *Lyell's Travels.*

SYN. — To fix is a general term of extensive application. *Fix* a boundary; *fix* the eye; *fix* attention; *fix* a bayonet; *fix* with a rope; *fix* attack friends, or blame; *fix* or appoint a time; *fix* the affair; *determine* the question; *define* the term; *limit* the price; *establish* the principle. — See *FIEM*.

FİX, *v. n.* 1. To settle or remain permanently.

Your kindness banishes your fear,
Resolved to *fix* for ever here. *Wallen.*

2. To become firm; to lose fluidity. *Bacon.*
To fix on, to settle the opinion or resolution on; to determine or fasten on. "If we would be happy, we must *fix on* some foundation that can never deceive us." *L'Estrange.*

FIX', n. A predicament; a dilemma; as, "A bad *fix*." [An American vulgarism.] *Bartlett.*

FIX'ABLE, a. That may be fixed. *Darwin.*

FIX'ATION, n. [Sp. *fixación*; Fr. *fixation*.]
 1. The act of fixing. *Glanville.*
 2. The state of being fixed or restrained. "A *fixation* and confinement of thought." *Watts.*
 3. The state in which a body does not evaporate or become volatile by heat. *Bacon.*
 4. Stability; firmness; steadiness. "An unalterable *fixation* of resolution." *Killingbeck.*

FIX'ATURE, n. A gummy composition for the hair. *Simmonds.*

FIXED (fiks't or fiks'ed), *p. a.* Made fast, firm, or stable; firmly established:—intently directed; fastened:—deprived or destitute of volatility.
Fixed air, the old term for *carbonic acid*.—*Fixed alkalies*, potassa and soda, which are not easily volatilized;—distinguished from *ammonia*, the volatile alkali.—*Fixed acids*, the acids about which a plane revolves in the formation of a solid.—*Fixed bodies*, substances which bear great heat without evaporation or volatilization.—*Fixed oils*, the common greasy oils, so termed in contradistinction to the *volatile* oils; as they do not evaporate except at a very high temperature.—*Fixed stars*, such stars as always retain the same apparent position with respect to one another.

FIX'ED-LY, ad. 1. Firmly; fastly. *Locke.*
 2. Steadfastly; intently. *Burnet.*

FIX'ED-NESS, n. The state of being fixed. *Bentley.*

FIX'ID'-TY, n. Coherence of parts. *Boyle.*

FIX'ITY, n. [Fr. *fixité*.—See *FIX*.] Coherence of parts; fixedness; tenacity. *Newton.*

FIXT, p. from *fix*. Sometimes used for *fixed*.—See *FIX*. *Todd.*

FIXTURE (fiks'tyur), *n.* That which is fixed:—a piece of furniture fixed to a house, as distinguished from a *movable*; something fixed or immovable. *Byron.*
Fixt is a modern word. *Todd.*

FIX'URE (fiks'yur), *n.* 1. The state of being placed; position. "The *fixure* of her eye." *Shak.*
 2. Firmness; stable state. *Shak.*

FIZ'G, n. 1. A kind of harpoon to strike fish;—properly a *fish-gig*.—See *FISHGIG*. *Herbert.*
 2. A kind of firework;—probably so called from the fizzing or hissing noise it makes on explosion. *Cotgrave.*
 3. A gadding flirt. *Skelton.*

FIZZ, or FIZ, n. A hissing noise; a hiss. *Halliwel.*

FIZZ, v. n. [Icel. *fysa*.] To fly off:—to hiss; to fizzle. *Brockett.*

FIZ'ZLE, v. n. To emit a hissing noise; to hiss:—to break wind. *B. Jonson.*

FLAB'BER-GAST-ED, a. Confounded; abashed. [Local and low.] *Sir Francis Head.*

FLAB'BI-LY, ad. In a flabby manner. *Dr. Allen.*

FLAB'BI-NESS, n. The state or the quality of being flabby. *Scott.*

FLAB'BY, a. [Probably *flappy*. *Richardson*.—See *FLAP*.] Flaccid; soft; loose; wanting firmness. "Flabby substances, like muscles and membranes." *Paley.*

FLA'BEL, n. [L. *flabellum*.] A fan. *Hulst.*

FLA-BEL-LATE, a. [L. *flabellum*, a small fan.] (Bot.) Fan-shaped; flabelliform. *Gray.*

FLA-BEL-LA'TION, n. [Fr. *flabellation*.] The act of fanning, or cooling by use of the fan. *Durghison.*

FLA-BEL-LI-FÖRM, a. [L. *flabellum*, a small fan, and *forma*, form; Fr. *flabelliforme*.] (Bot.) Shaped like a fan; broad and rounded at the summit, and narrowed at the base. *Gray.*

FLA-BLE, a. [L. *flabiles*; *fla*, to blow.] Subject to be blown. [E.] *Bailey.*

FLAC'CID (flak'sid), *a.* [L. *flaccidus*; It. *flaccido*; Sp. *flacido*.] Weak and soft; hanging down by

its own weight; limber; flagging:—not full; not distended; not tense; not stiff; lax.
 Those whose muscles are weak or *flaccid* are unfit to pronounce the letter *r*. *Hollier.*

FLAC'CID-ITY, n. [It. *flaccidità*; Sp. *flacidez*; Fr. *flaccidité*.] The state of being flaccid; laxity; limberness; want of tension. *Wiseaman.*

FLAC'CID-LY, ad. In a flaccid manner. *Clarke.*

FLAC'CID-NESS, n. The state of being flaccid; flaccidity. *Scott.*

FLACK'ER, v. n. To flutter as a bird. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*

FLACK'ET, n. [A. S. *flaxe*, a flask.] A bottle in the form of a barrel. *Simmonds.*

FLACK'IE, n. A truss made of straw for protecting a horse's back from the creel or basket which he carries. *Simmonds.*

FLAG, v. n. [A. S. *flægan*, to fly. *Johnson*. L. *flaccio*; Sp. *flaquear*, to droop, to flag.] [*i.* FLAGGED; pp. FLAGGING, FLAGGED.]
 1. To hang loose, without stiffness or tension. "The *flagging* sails." *Dryden.*
 2. To droop; to become languid, weak, or faint; to decline; to languish.
 Thus reputation is a spur to wit,
 And some with *flag* through fear of losing it. *Cowper.*

FLAG, v. a. 1. To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to droop, or become languid; to enervate. "Nothing so *flags* the spirits." *Echard.*
 2. [From *flag*, a species of stone.] To lay with broad stones. *Sandys.*

FLAG, n. [Icel. *flagan*; W. *fflag*, flag.—A. S. *flægan*, to fly; because it is moved by any wind. *Johnson*, *Richardson*.] (Bot.) A water-plant of the genus *Iris*, with a bladed or ensiform leaf. *Walton.*

FLAG, n. [A. S. *flæm*, to flay. *Richardson*.]
 1. A broad flat stone used for paving; a flag-stone. *Woodward.*
 2. A turf pared off for burning. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*

FLAG, n. [Dut. *vlag*; Ger. *flagge*; Dan. *flag*; Sw. *flagg*. This word is referred by *Richardson* to A. S. *flægan*, to fly.] A cloth or colors borne on a staff as a military or naval ensign.
 In the navy, *flags* borne on the masts of vessels not only designate the country to which they belong, but by their position they denote the quality of the officer by whom the ship is commanded.
Syn.—See *STANDARD*.
To hoist out the flag, (*Naut.*) to put it out.—*To hang out the white flag*, to call for quarter, or to indicate friendly intentions.—*To lower or strike the flag*, to pull it down upon the cap, or take it in, out of respect or submission.—*To hang out the red flag*, to give a signal of defiance and battle.—*A flag of truce*, (*Mil.*) a flag carried to an enemy when some pacific communication is intended.

FLAG'-BRÖÖM, n. A broom for sweeping pavements. *Johnson.*

FLAG'EL-LÄNT, n. [pl. FLAGELLANTS. [L. *flagello*, *flagellans*, to whip; It. *flagellante*; Sp. *flagelante*; Fr. *flagellant*.] One of a sect of Christians that arose in Italy in 1260, and that maintained the necessity of flagellation. *Brande.*

FLAG'EL-LÄTE, v. a. [*i.* FLAGELLATED; pp. FLAGELLATING, FLAGELLATED.] To whip; to scourge. *Cockeram.*

FLAG'EL-LATE, a. (Bot.) Long, narrow, and flexible, like the thong of a whip. *Gray.*

FLAG'EL-LÄTION, n. [L. *flagellatio*; It. *flagellazione*; Sp. *flagelación*; Fr. *flagellation*.] Act of flagellating; a whipping; a scourging. *Garth.*

FLA-GELLE', v. a. [L. *flagello*.] To whip; to scourge; as, "To *flagelle* the church." *Bale.*

FLA-GEL-LI-FÖRM, a. [L. *flagellum*, a whip, and *forma*, form; Fr. *flagelliforme*.] (Bot.) Resembling a whipthong. *P. Cyc.*

FLA-GEL-LUM, n. [pl. FLA-GEL-LA. [L.] 1. (Bot.) A trailing shoot of a vine; a young shoot. *Brande.*
 2. (*Zoöl.*) An appendage to the legs of crustacea resembling a whip. *Owen.*

FLAG'EOL-LET (flä'g'o-lät), *n.* [Gr. *παιγάλιος*; *πλάγος*, sideways, and *αἰολέ*, a flute; Fr. *flageolet*. *Portus*, *Morin*.] (*Mus.*) A small wooden wind

instrument, resembling a flute, but played with a mouth-piece at the end;—often written *flagelet*.

FLÄG'-FEATH-ER, n. A feather of a bird's wing next to the body. *Booth.*

FLÄG'GI-NESS, n. A flaggy state; want of tension; laxity. *Sherwood.*

FLÄG'GING, n. 1. The act of drooping or growing dull.
 2. A foot-pavement of flag-stones. *Clarke.*

FLÄG'GY, a. [See *FLAG*, *v. n.*]
 1. Weak; lax; limber; not stiff; not tense. "Flaggy wings." *Dryden*. "Flaggy fins." *Spenser.*
 2. Having little or no taste; insipid. "A great *flaggy* apple." *Bacon.*
 3. Abounding in, or resembling, the plants called *flags*. *Clarke.*

FLA-GY'TIOUS (flä-gish'us), *a.* [L. *flagitiosus*; *flagitium*, a disgraceful act; It. *flagizioso*; Sp. *flagicioso*.] Very wicked; villainous; atrocious; highly criminal; heinous; profligate.
Perjury is a crime of so *flagitious* a nature, we cannot be too careful in avoiding every approach towards it. *Addison.*
Syn.—See *HEINOUS*, *WICKED*.

FLA-GY'TIOUS-LY (flä-gish'us-lē), *ad.* In a flagitious manner. *Bp. Hall.*

FLA-GY'TIOUS-NESS (flä-gish'us-nēs), *n.* Quality of being flagitious; extreme wickedness.

FLÄG'-ÖF-FI-CER, n. (*Naut.*) The commander of a squadron; an admiral. *Addison.*

FLÄG'ON, n. [Fr. *flacon*; Sp. *flasco*. This word is derived by some from A. S. *flæx*, a flask, and by others from Gr. *λάγνος*, a flagon, or L. *lagna*.]
 1. A vessel for holding liquor, generally with a long neck, covered at top, and a spout. *Fairholt.*
 2. A vessel used to contain wine for the *ex charist*.

FLÄ'GRANCE, n. Flagrancy. *Bp. Hall.*

FLÄ'GRAN-CY, n. [L. *flagrantia*; Fr. *flagrance*.]
 1. Quality of being flagrant or burning; heat; fire. "A *flagrancy* in the eyes." *Bacon.*
 2. Notoriousness; glaring impudence. *Steel.*

FLÄ'GRANT, a. [L. *flagro*, *flagrans*, to burn; It. & Sp. *flagrante*; Fr. *flagrant*.]
 1. Ardent; burning; eager. "Flagrant desires and affections." *Hooker.*
 2. Flaming into notice; glaring; notorious; heinous; enormous. "A *flagrant* act of injustice." *Hurd.*
Syn.—See *HEINOUS*.

FLÄ-GRÄN'TE BÄL'LÖ. [L.] While the war is raging; during hostilities. *Macdonnell.*

FLÄ-GRÄN'TE DE-LI'C'TÖ. [L.] During the commission of the crime.

FLÄ'GRANT-LY, ad. In a flagrant manner.

FLÄ'GRANT-NESS, n. The state of being flagrant; flagrancy. *Scott.*

FLÄ'GRÄTE, v. a. [L. *flagro*, *flagratus*.] To burn; to injure by fire. *Greenhill.*

FLÄ-GRÄ'TION, n. A conflagration. *Lovelace.*

FLÄG'-SHIP, n. (*Naut.*) The ship bearing the commander of a fleet, or commanded by a flag-officer. *Johnson.*

FLÄG'-STÄFF, n. The staff or pole on which a flag is elevated. *Dryden.*

FLÄG'-STONE, n. A broad, flat stone used for pavement; a flag. *Eng. Cyc.*

FLÄG'-WORM (-würm), *n.* A grub bred in watery places among flags and sedge. *Walton.*

FLÄIL (fläil), *n.* [L. *flagellum*, a whip; Fr. *fléau*, a flail; Dut. *vlegel*; Ger. *flagel*.] An implement for threshing grain by hand, consisting of the handle or handstaff, and the swipple, or that part that strikes the sheaves.
 Or like a lazy thresher with a *flail*. *Shak.*

FLÄIR, v. n. See *FLARE*. *Ask.*

FLÄIRE, n. (*Ich.*) A fish of the ray kind; sting-ray; fire-flaire; *Trygon pastinaca*. *Yarrell.*

FLÄKE, n. [L. *flaccus*; It. *focco*; A. S. *flæcea*, flakes of snow; Dut. *vloek*, a flake; Ger. *flocke*.]

1. A small flat particle or collection of any matter loosely held together; a flock; a scale. Small parcels which we call *flakes* of snow. *Grew.*
 2. A sort of scaffold or platform, made of hurdles and supported by stanchions;—used for drying fish. *Craig.*
 3. *pl.* Hurdles or portable pales for fencing. [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*
 4. A sort of carnation of two colors only, having large stripes going through the middle. *Watt.*
 5. (*Naut.*) A small stage hung over the side, to calk or repair any breach. *Ogilvie.*
FLAKE, *v. a.* [*i.* **FLAKED**; *pp.* **FLAKING**, **FLAKED**.] To form in flakes or laminæ.
 Mould the round hail, or *fale* the fleecy snow. *Pope.*
FLAKE, *v. n.* To break into flakes or laminæ; to scale off. *Congreve.*
FLAKE'-WHITE, *n.* The purest white-lead in the form of flakes or scales. *Tre.*
FLA'KI-NÈSS, *n.* The state of being flaky. *Ash.*
FLA'KY, *a.* 1. Consisting of, or abounding in, flakes or small, flat particles. "*Flaky* fires." *Watts.* "*Flaky* flames." *Pope.*
 2. Resembling, or pertaining to, flakes. "*A flaky* consistency." *Brown.*
FLAM, *n.* [*Goth.* *flamma*; *A. S.* *flæm*, a flight; *Icel.* *flim*.]
 1. A freak; a whim; a fancy. *Beau. & Fl.*
 2. A falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext. "*Cant and cheat, flam and delusion.*" *South.*
FLAM, *v. a.* To deceive with a lie; to delude; to cheat; to impose upon. *South.*
FLAM'BEAU (*flam*'bô), *n.*; *pl.* *Fr.* *FLAMBÉAUX*; *Eng.* *FLAMBÉAUX* (*flam*'bôz). [*Fr.*] A torch; a flame; a lighted torch. *Dryden.*
FLAM-BÖY'ANT, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *flamboyer*, to shine; to flash.] A style of architecture so named from the flame-like wavings of its tracery. *Craig.*
FLAME, *n.* [*L.* *flamma*; *It.* *fiamma*; *Sp.* *flama*; *Fr.* *flamme*.—*W.* *flam*.]
 1. Inflammable gas in a state of combustion, as it ascends in a stream from a burning body; a flame; flare; flash; glare. *Flame* is merely a thin film of white, hot vapor. *P. Cyc.*
 2. Fire. *Jove, Prometheus' theft allow: The flames he once stole from their grant him now.* *Cowley.*
 3. Warmth of thought or feeling; ardor; fervency; fervor; enthusiasm. *The same flame, by different ways expressed, Glows in the hero's and the poet's breast.* *Rowe.*
 4. A person loved:—the passion of love. *My heart's on flame, and does like fire To her aspire.* *Cowley.*
Syn.—*Flame* and *blaze* are both ignited vapor, produced by the application of fire. *Blaze* is more dazzling and more transient than *flame*. A candle burns by a *flame*; paper, or a light combustible, by a *blaze*; gunpowder, by a *flash*; a torch or flambeau, by a *flare*; a conflagration, by a *glow*.
FLAME, *v. n.* [*W.* *flamio*.] [*i.* **FLAMED**; *pp.* **FLAMING**, **FLAMED**.]
 1. To shine, as fire; to burn with emission of light; to blaze. *Milton.*
 2. To break out in violence of passion; to burst forth, like flame. *Beau. & Fl.*
FLAME, *v. n.* To inflame; to excite. *Spenser.*
FLAME'-CÔL-OR, *n.* The color of flame. "*A robe of flame-color.*" *B. Jonson.*
FLAME'-CÔL-ORED (*-kôl*'-ôrd), *a.* Of the color of flame. "*Flame-colored stockings.*" *Shak.*
FLAME'-EYED (*-id*), *a.* Having eyes like flame. "*Flame-eyed Fury.*" *Quarles.*
FLAME'LESS, *a.* Without flame. "*His flameless altar.*" *Sandys.*
FLA'MEN, *n.*; *pl.* *L.* *FLAMIN*'-NÈS; *Eng.* *FLA*'-MENS. [*L.*] (*Roman Ant.*) The name of any priest who was devoted to the service of one particular god, and who received a distinguishing epithet from the deity to whom he ministered, as *Flamen Martialis*, a priest of Mars. *W. Smith.*
FLAM'ING, *n.* The act of bursting out in flames; a blazing. *Bale.*

FLAM'ING, *p. a.* 1. Emitting a flame; blazing. "*A flaming meteor.*" *Wilde.*
 2. Of a bright, gaudy color; bright red or bright yellow. *Prior.*
 3. Violent; exciting; as, "*A flaming speech.*"

FLAM'ING-LY, *ad.* Radiantly; most brightly. *Cotgrave.*

FLA-MÏN'GÔ, *n.*; *pl.* *FLA*-MÏN'-GÔES. [*L.* *flamma*, flame; *Sp.* *flamenco*; *Fr.* *flamant*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Anseres*, family *Anatidae*, and sub-family *Phaenicopterine*, remarkable for the extreme length of its legs and neck, and its flame-colored, red, or rosy plumage. *Gray.*

FLA-MÏN'-I-CAL, *a.* Belonging to a flamen; flaminious. *Milton.*

FLA-MÏN'-I-OÛS, *a.* Belonging to a flamen; flaminical. *More.*

FLAM-MÀ-BÏL'-I-TY, *n.* Inflammability. *Brown.*

FLAM'MA-BLE, *a.* That may be inflamed; inflammable. *Smart.*

FLAM-MÀ-TÏON, *n.* The act of kindling or setting on fire; inflammation. *Broome.*

FLAM'ME-OÛS, *a.* [*L.* *flammeus*.] Consisting of flame, or resembling flame. "*Flammeous light.*" *Broome.*

FLAM-MÏF'ER-OÛS, *a.* [*L.* *flamifer*; *flamma*, flame, and *fero*, to bear; *It.* *flamifero*.] Producing flame. [*R.*] *Blount.*

FLAM-MÏV'-Q-MOÛS, *a.* [*L.* *flammiromus*; *flamma*, flame, and *vomo*, to vomit.] Vomiting out flame. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

FLA'MY, *a.* Pertaining to flame; consisting of, or like, flame. "*The flamy cuirass.*" *Pope.*

FLANCH, *n.* 1. A flange.—See **FLANGE**. *Francis.*

2. (*Her.*) An ordinary formed on each side of the shield by the segment of a circle. *Ogilvie.*

FLAN-CQ-NÂDE' (*flang*-kô-nâd'), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Fencing.*) A thrust in the flank or side. *Craig.*

FLAN'DERS-BRÏCK, *n.* A soft brick used for cleaning knives; bath-brick. *Simmonds.*

FLANG, *i.* from *flang*. *Flung*.—See **FLING**.

FLÂNG, *n.* (*Mining.*) A two-pointed pick used by miners. *Simmonds.*

FLÂNGE, *v. n.* To project outwards. [Various dialects, *Eng.*] *Halliwel.*

FLÂNGE, *n.* A projection. [Craven dialect.] *W. Carr.*

FLÂNGE, *n.* ["Perhaps from *Fr.* *frange*, a fringe." *Craig.*] (*Mech.*) A projecting part in any piece of mechanism made so as to be screwed to another part, as at the end of pipes, or of the pieces of a shaft;—a term applied also to a ledge or rim raised on the edge of a wheel, to prevent it from running off a rail. *Simmonds.*

FLÂNK (*flangk*), *n.* [*It.* *fianco*; *Sp.* *fianco*; *Fr.* *flanc*; *Ger.* *flanke*; *Dan.* *flanke*; *Sw.* *flank*.]

1. The part of the side of an animal between the ribs and the hip.

2. (*Arch.*) The side of a building, of a wall, &c., which adjoins the front. *Brande.*

3. (*Mil.*) The side of an army, or of any division of an army; the extreme right or the extreme left. *Campbell.*

4. (*Fort.*) That part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face; that part of a work which is so placed as to defend another. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

5. (*Mech.*) The straight part of the tooth of a wheel, that receives the impulse. *Francis.*

FLÂNK, *v. a.* [*Fr.* *flanquer*.] [*i.* **FLANKED**; *pp.* **FLANKING**, **FLANKED**.]

1. (*Mil.*) To attack, as a body of troops, on



(European flamingo)
(Phaetopus ruber)

the side, or to dispose troops so as to attack them. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

2. (*Fort.*) To secure on the side. "*Flanked with rocks.*" *Dryden.*

FLÂNK, *v. n.* 1. To border; to touch. *Butler.*
 2. To be posted on the side. *Craig.*

FLÂNK'ARDS (*flangk*'ardz), *n. pl.* (*Sporting.*) The knobs or nuts in the flanks of a deer. *Craig.*

FLÂNK'ER, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, flanks.

2. (*Mil.*) A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of an assailing body. "*Beaten . . . out of their flankers.*" *Sir T. Herbert.*

3. *pl.* (*Mil.*) The most active men and horses in military manœuvres, employed to secure a line of march. *Craig.*

FLÂNK'ER, *v. a.* 1. To defend by flankers or lateral fortifications. *Sir T. Herbert.*

2. To attack sideways. *Evelyn.*

FLÂNKS, *n. pl.* (*Man.*) A wrench or any other injury in the back of a horse. *Crabb.*

FLÂN'NÈL, *n.* [*W.* *grolanen*; *grolan*, wool; *Dut.* *flanel*; *Ger.* *flanell*; *Dan.* *flanell*.—*Fr.* *flanelle*.—Perhaps from *L.* *lanula*, diminutive of *lana*, wool. *Skinner.*] A soft, nappy, woollen cloth.

Natural flannel, a harsh fibrous texture, sometimes found covering meadows, rocks, &c., after an inundation, and consisting of interwoven filaments of conferva, with adherent or entangled infusoria, crystals of carbonate of lime, &c. Similar layers are frequently found upon the margins of pools during the summer. As the water evaporates, the conferva and other organisms remain supported upon the stems of rushes, or blades of grass, and, when dry, form the so-called *natural flannel*. *Micrographic Dict.*

FLÂN'NÈN, *a.* Made of flannel. [*R.*]

In *flannen* robes the coughing ghost does walk. *Dryden.*

Flannen, flannel. Various dialects. "*Halliwel.*" "*Flannen*, the vulgar pronunciation of *flannel*." *Brockett.*

FLÂN'NING, *n.* (*Arch.*) The internal splay of a window-jamb. *Weale.*

FLÂNT, *v. n.* See **FLAUNT**.

FLÂP, *n.* [*Dut.* *klap*; *Ger.* *klappe*; *Dan.* *klap*; *Sw.* *klapp*.] "The similarity observable in the applications of the words *lap* and *flap* leads to a suspicion that they have the same origin." *Richardson.*—See **LAP**. See also **CLAP**, and **SLAP**.]
 1. Any thing that hangs broad and loose, fastened only by one side, as the skirt of a coat.

There is a peculiar provision for the windpipe, that is, a cartilaginous flap upon the opening of the larynx. *Brown.*

2. The motion of any thing broad and loose. *The slightest flap a fly can chase.* *Gay.*

3. A stroke; a slap. *Craig.*

4. *pl.* (*Farriery.*) A disease in the lips of horses. *Farrier's Dict.*

FLÂP, *v. a.* [*i.* **FLAPPED**; *pp.* **FLAPPING**, **FLAPPED**.]

1. To beat with a flap or flapper.

Yet let me flap this bug with gilded wings. *Pope.*

2. To move with a flap, as something broad. "*The raven flapped his wing.*" *Tickell.*

FLÂP, *v. n.* 1. To move loosely. "*The flapping sail.*" *Byron.*

2. To fall with flaps, or broad parts depending. "*He had an old, black hat on, that flapped.*" *Stute Trials.*

FLÂP'DRÂG-ON, *n.* 1. A play in which sweetmeats in flame are snatched out of burning brandy, and extinguished, before eating, by closing the mouth. *B. Jonson.*

2. The thing eaten in playing flapdragon. *He . . . drinks candles' ends for flapdragons.* *Shak.*

FLÂP'DRÂG-ON, *v. a.* To swallow; to devour. "*The sea flapdragoned it.*" *Shak.*

FLÂP'-ÈARED (*flap*'êrd), *a.* Having loose and broad ears. *Shak.*

FLÂP'JACK, *n.* A sort of broad, flat pancake; a fried cake; an apple puff. *Shak.*

FLÂP'-MÔUTHED (*flap*'môuthd), *a.* Having loose lips. *Shak.*

FLÂP'PER, *n.* He who, or that which, flaps.

FLARE, *v. n.* [Etymology uncertain. *Johnson* suggests its alliance with *glare*; *Norm. Fr.* *flair*, to blow.—*W.* *flair*, a puff.] [*i.* **FLARED**; *pp.* **FLARING**, **FLARED**.]

1. To give a broad, glaring, unsteady light, as a lamp in a current of air; to glare.
Like *flaring* tapers, brightening as they waste. *Goldsmith*.
2. To glitter with transient lustre.
Doth vanish like a *flaring* thing. *G. Herbert*.
3. To glitter offensively; to dazzle.
When the sun begins to *flare*
His light is too much light. *Milton*.
4. To be in too much light.
I cannot stay
Flaring in sunshine all the day. *Prior*.
5. To flutter with a splendid show.
With ribbons pendant *flaring* 'bout her head. *Shak.*
6. To widen outward in opening. *Crabb*.
7. (*Naut.*) To incline or hang over from a perpendicular line, as the sides of a ship. *Dana*.
To *flare up*, to fly into a passion.
- FLARE, *n.* 1. An unsteady, broad, offensive light or blaze; glare. *Sydney Smith*.
2. Leaf of lard. "Pig's *flare*." *Dunglison*.
Syn. — See FLAME.
- FLARING, *p. a.* Emitting an unsteady, broad, wavering light: — widening outward in opening.
- FLASH, *n.* [*Gr. φλάξ*, flame. *Junius*. — From *blaze*. *Skinner*. — From the root of *fly*. *Richardson*.]
1. A sudden, quick, transitory blaze.
The meteor drops, and in a *flash* expires. *Pope*.
2. A sudden burst, as of wit or mirth. *Bacon*.
3. A short, transient state.
The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash*. *Bacon*.
4. A pool of water. [*Local*.] *Pegge*.
5. A body of water driven violently. *Johnson*.
6. A sluice or lock on a navigable river, to raise the water. *Grose*.
7. A preparation for coloring brandy and rum, and giving them a fictitious strength. *Craig*.
8. Cant language, such as is used by thieves and gypsies. *Grose*.
- Syn. — See FLAME.
- FLASH, *v. n.* [*i.* FLASHED; *pp.* FLASHING, FLASHED.]
1. To exhibit a quick and transient flame; to burst out into a momentary blaze; to emit a sudden light or brilliancy.
No *flashing* with you, good fellow, in the night.
A hot word is not to be let fly, unless it goes away. *Cowper*.
2. To break forth suddenly.
Every hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other. *Shak.*
They *flash* out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought. *Fulton*.
- FLASH, *v. a.* 1. To strike or throw up, as water.
He rudely *flashed* the waves about. *Spenser*.
2. To cause to burst forth with a sudden light or brilliancy, or with sudden force.
Limning and *flashing* it with various dyes. *Brewer*.
So much greater is their sin that seek to *flash* out these flashings. *Purchas*.
- FLASH, *a.* Vile; low; as, "Flash language."
Flash language, language spoken by felons, thieves, knaves, and vagabonds. *Grose*.
- FLASH'ER, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, flashes.
2. A shallow wit; a jester; buffoon. *Johnson*.
- FLASH'-HOUSE, *n.* A house frequented by thieves and knaves, and in which stolen goods are received. *P. Cyc.*
- FLASH'-LY, *ad.* In a flashy manner; with empty show.
- FLASH'-NESS, *n.* The state of being flashy. *Scott*.
- FLASH'ING, *n.* 1. The act of blazing; a sudden burst.
2. (*Arch.*) A piece of lead or other metal let into the joints of a wall, so as to lap over gutters, or other conduit pieces, and prevent the rain from injuring the interior works. *Brande*.
- FLASH'Y, *a.* 1. Dazzling for a moment; gaudy; empty. "Flashy lightnings." *Holland*.
2. Showy; vain. "Flashy wits." *Digby*.
3. Quick; impulsive; fiery. "A temper always *flashy*." *Burke*.
4. Without force or spirit; tasteless; insipid. Distilled books are, like common distilled waters, *flashy* things. *Bacon*.
5. Flashy; dashing. *Cotgrave*.
- FLASK (12), *n.* [*Mid. L. flasca*, or *flava*; *It. fiasco*; *Port. frasco*; *Sp. frasco*; *Fr. flasque*.

- A. S. *flaze*, or *flasc*; *Dut. flesch*; *Ger. flasche*; *Dan. flaske*; *Icel. & Sw. flaska*; *Bohemian flasse*. — W. *flask*.]
1. A bottle for holding liquor, to be carried in the pocket. "A *flask* of wine." *Southerne*.
2. A powder-horn. *Shak.*
3. A bed in a gun-carriage. *Bailey*.
4. A shallow frame of wood or of iron, used in foundries for holding the sand employed in moulding. *Simmonds*.
5. A globular glass vessel, for holding liquids, containing about half a gallon. *Simmonds*.
- FLASK'ER, *v. n.* To flutter; to quiver. [*Provincial, Eng.*] *Hallivell*.
- FLASK'ET, *n.* 1. A vessel in which viands are served.
Stands with golden *flaskets* graced. *Pope*.
2. A long, shallow basket. *Spenser*.
- FLAT, *a.* [Another form of *plat*. — *Fr. & Dut. plat*; *Ger. flach*; *Dan. flad*. — See *PLAT*.]
1. Horizontal; level. "The *flat* sea." *Milton*.
2. Without prominences or indentations; having a plane surface; even. "A *flat* shore." *Brande*. "A land *flat* to our sight." *Bacon*.
3. Lying at length; prostrate; low.
What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities *flat*. *Milton*.
4. (*Paint.*) Wanting prominence of the figures; wanting relief. *Johnson*.
5. Downright; positive; absolute. "I will, that's *flat*." "Flat despair." *Milton*.
6. Depressed; dejected; spiritless; disheartened. "Hopes all *flat*." *Milton*.
7. Dull; lifeless; unanimated.
As for large discourses, they are *flat* things. *Bacon*.
8. Insipid; vapid; tasteless.
How weary, dull, stale, *flat*, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world! *Shak.*
9. (*Mus.*) Not acute; not sharp; — lower by a semitone; as, "B *flat*"; "A *flat* seventh": — below true pitch. *Dwight*.
10. (*Naut.*) Hauled down close, as a sheet.
11. (*Com.*) Noting dullness or depression of prices.
It is used in composition; as, *flat*-roofed.
- Syn. — See LEVEL.
- FLAT, *n.* 1. A level; any even ground.
Beyond a row of myrtles, on a *flat*. *Milton*.
2. A place under water of but little depth; a sand-bank or bar; a shallow; a strand; a shoal. "So many *flats* and sands." *Raleigh*.
3. The broad side of a blade. *Dryden*.
4. A surface without relief or prominences. "A dull, unvaried *flat*." *Bentley*.
5. A story or floor. [*Scotland.*] *Simmonds*.
6. A dunce; simpleton. [*A cant term.*] *Potter*.
7. A broad and shallow river boat for conveying merchandise. *Simmonds*.
8. A basket or hamper. [*Eng.*] *Simmonds*.
9. A rough piece of bone used for a button-mould. *Simmonds*.
10. (*Mus.*) A character [*b*] which, being placed before a note, signifies that the note is to be sung or played half a tone lower than its natural pitch. *Moore*.
11. (*Naut.*) The timber in midships.
- FLAT, *v. a.* 1. To level; to flatten. [*R.*] *Bacon*.
2. To make vapid; to deprive of force or spirit. *Bacon*.
3. To dull; to render unanimated. "It *flats* the pleasure of the senses." *Glanville*.
4. (*Mus.*) To reduce, as a note, half a tone by putting the sign *b* before it. *Moore*.
- FLAT, *v. n.* 1. To grow flat; to flatten. *Temple*.
2. (*Mus.*) To sink below true pitch. *Dwight*.
- FLAT'-BOT-TOMED, *a.* Having a flat bottom.
- FLAT'CAP, *n.* A London shopkeeper. *Marston*.
- FLAT'FISH, *n.* (*Ich.*) A name applied to fishes of the genus *Pleuronectes*, as the flounder, the plaice, the sole, the turbot, the halibut, &c., which have the body flat, swim on the side, and have both the eyes on one side. *Brande*.
- FLAT'-FOOT-ED (-fāt-ed), *a.* Having flat feet. *Pennant*.
- FLAT'-HEAD, or FLAT'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a flat head; noting a tribe of American Indians. *Hill*.
- FLAT'TILE, *a.* [*L. flatilis*; *flō*, *flatus*, to blow.] Inconstant; changing with the wind. *Scott*.

- FLAT'-IRON (-i-urn), *n.* An instrument for smoothing clothes; a sad-iron. *Simmonds*.
- FLAT'TIVE, *a.* [*L. flō*, *flatus*, to blow.] Producing wind; flatulent. [*R.*] *Brewer*.
- FLAT'LONG, *ad.* Flatwise; not edgewise. *Shak.*
- FLAT'LY, *ad.* In a flat manner or position.
- FLAT'NESS, *n.* State or quality of being flat.
- FLAT'-NŌSED (-nōzd), *a.* Having a flat nose.
- FLAT'-RŌOFED (flāt'rōft), *a.* Having a flat roof.
- FLAT'TEN (flāt'tn), *v. a.* [From *flat*. — See *FLAT*.] [*i.* FLATTENED; *pp.* FLATTENING, FLATTENED.]
1. To make flat, even, or level. *Valpole*.
2. To beat down; to lay flat. *Mortimer*.
3. To make vapid; to render insipid, tasteless, spiritless, or dull. *Johnson*.
4. To deject; to depress; to dispirit. *Johnson*.
5. (*Mus.*) To make less sharp. *Johnson*.
To *flatten* a sail, (*Naut.*) to extend it fore and aft.
- FLAT'TEN (flāt'tn), *v. n.* 1. To become flat; to grow even or level. *Johnson*.
2. To become insipid or spiritless. *L'Estrange*.
3. (*Mus.*) To sink below true pitch. *Dwight*.
- FLAT'TER, *n.* He who, or that which, makes flat.
- FLAT'TER, *v. a.* [*Teut. fletsen*; *Dut. vleijen*; *Icel. fladra*. — *Fr. flatter*. — The *Fr. flatter* is derived by *Menage* from *L. flato*, to blow. — *Junius* thinks it may have been formed from *flat*. — "Perhaps from the *L. lactare*, to entice, to wheedle, by prefixing *f*, as in *flagon*." *Sullivan*. — To *flatter*, "to flatter or cajole, &c." may have had in the preterite and past participle *flaught*, like *reach*, *raught*; *teach*, *taught*; *catch*, *caught*; *stretch*, *straught*; *cleik*, *claught*, &c.; and, dropping the guttural, *flaughter* would become to FLAT'TER. *Barclay*.] [*i.* FLATTERED; *pp.* FLATTERING, FLATTERED.]
1. To soothe with praises; to gratify with servile obsequiousness; to compliment.
When I tell him he hates flatterers,
He says he does, being then most *flattered*. *Shak.*
He that is much *flattered* soon learns to *flatter* himself. *Johnson*.
2. To praise falsely. "To *flatter* sin." *Shak.*
3. To inspire with false hopes; to encourage.
Flatter my sorrow with report of it. *Shak.*
4. To gratify; to soothe. [*A Gallicism.*]
A consort of voices . . . pleasingly fills the ears, and *flatters* them. *Dryden*.
- Syn. — See COAX.
- FLAT'TER-ER, *n.* One who flatters; a fawner; a sycophant; a parasite.
Syn. — *Flatterer*, *sycophant*, *parasite*, and *fawner* are all used in an ill sense, to denote persons who make use of mean arts to gain favor or to effect some selfish purpose. A person acts the part of a *sycophant*, *fawner*, or *parasite* to those who are above him; but he may *flatter* those who are above or below him. — An interested *flatterer*; a mean *fawner* or *sycophant*; a fawning *parasite*.
- FLAT'TER-ING, *p. a.* Bestowing flattery; — exciting hope.
- FLAT'TER-ING-LY, *ad.* In a flattering manner.
- FLAT'TER-Y, *n.* The act of one who flatters; false, venal, or insincere praise; obsequiousness; adulation; cajolery.
Flattery is so nauseous to a liberal spirit that, even when praise is merited, it is disagreeable, at least to unconcerned spectators, if it appear in a garb which adulation commonly assumes. *Dr. Campbell*.
No adulation! 'tis the death of virtue;
Who flatters is of all mankind the lowest.
Save he who courts the flattery. *Hannah More*.
Flattery corrupts both the receiver and the giver; and adulation is not of more service to the people than to kings. *Burke*.
- Syn. — See ADULATION.
- FLAT'TING, *n.* 1. A mode of house-painting in which the surface is left, when finished, without any gloss, the paint being prepared with a mixture of oil and spirits of turpentine. *Weale*.
2. A method of preserving unburnished gilding by touching it with size. *Boag*.
- FLAT'TING-MILL, *n.* A mill for rolling out metals by cylindrical pressure. *Simmonds*.
- FLAT'TISH, *a.* Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness. "Large, *flatish* heads." *Denham*.
- FLAT'U-LENCE, *n.* [*It. flatulenza*; *Sp. flatulencia*; *Fr. flatulence*.] The state of being flatulent; windiness; flatulency. *Good*.

FLAT'U-LĒN-CY, *n.* The state of being flatulent; windiness; flatulence. *Glanville.*

FLAT'U-LĒNT, *a.* [Low *L. flatulentus*; *L. flatus*, to blow; *It. & Sp. flatulento*; *Fr. flatulent*.] 1. Affected with wind in the stomach or the intestines; windy.

2. Tragic with air; swollen; puffed out. "*Flatulent* humor." *Quincy.*

3. Generating air, or producing wind, in the stomach or the intestines.

Vegetables abound more with aerial particles than animal substances, and therefore are more flatulent. *Arbutnot.*

4. Having more show than substance; empty; vain.

How many of those flatulent writers have sunk in their reputation! *Dryden.*

† FLAT'U-ŌS'Ī-TY, *n.* [*Fr. flatuosité*.] Windiness; flatulence. *Bacon.*

† FLAT'U-ŌS, *a.* [*L. flatus*; *Fr. flatueux*.] 1. Windy; flatulent.

2. Making flatulent; causing flatulence. "*Rhubarb . . . being not flatuous*." *Bacon.*

FLA'TUS, *n.* [*L.*] 1. Wind in the intestines; flatulence. *Quincy.*

2. A breath; a puff. *Clarke.*

FLAT'WĪSE, *a.* With the flat side down; not edgewise. "*Its posture was flatwise*." *Woodward.*

FLAUNT (flant) [flant, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; flawnt, *P. E.*; flawnt or flant, *K.*], *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology. *Richardson* thinks from *A. S. fleon*, to flee. — *Icel. flana*, to rush headlong. *Jamieson*.] [*i. flaunted*; *pp. flaunting, flaunted*.] 1. To make a parade or ostentatious show, especially in apparel; to flutter.

How she goes flaunting, too! She must have a feather in her head, and a cork in her heel. *Davenport.*

Fortune in men has some small difference made; One flaunts in rags, one flutters in brocade. *Pope.*

2. To show impudence. *Bp. Ward, 1673.*

FLAUNT (flant), *n.* Any thing showy; an ostentatious display; a boast; a brag.

Do not come hither with thy flourishes, Thy flaunts and faces, to abuse men's manners! *Beau. & Fl.*

FLAUNT'ER, *n.* One who flaunts. *Warburton.*

FLAUNT'ING, *p. a.* Making a parade, or ostentatious show; fluttering; jaunty.

FLAUNT'ING-LY, *ad.* In a flaunting manner; ostentatiously.

FLAU'TIST, *n.* [*L. flautis*, a flute; *It. flauto*.] A player on the flute; a flutist. *Smart.*

FLA-VĒS'CENT, *a.* [*L. flavescere*, *flavescens*, to become yellow; *flavus*, yellow.] (*Bot.*) Yellowish, or turning yellow. *Gray.*

FLA-VĪC'O-MOUS, *a.* [*L. flavus*, yellow, and *comis*, hair.] Having yellow hair. *Clarke.*

FLA'VINE, *n.* [*L. flavus*, yellow.] A vegetable extract, in the form of a light-brown or greenish-yellow powder, containing much coloring matter and tannin. *Simmonds.*

FLA'VOR, *n.* [*Fr. flair*, scent.]

1. Sweetness to the smell; odor; fragrance. Each seems to smell the flavor which the other blows. *Dryden.*

2. Power of pleasing the taste; relish; savor; taste; zest. *Addison.*

Syn. — See TASTE.

FLA'VOR, *v. a.* To communicate flavor, or some quality of taste or smell, to. *Smart.*

FLA'VORED (flāvurd), *a.* Having flavor, or a fine taste. "*Flavored wines*." *Dyer.*

FLA'VOR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of flavor. *Scott.*

FLA'VOR-ŌUS, *a.* Having flavor; delightful to the palate. "*Pure, flavorful wine*." *Pope.*

† FLA'VOUS, *a.* [*L. flavus*.] Yellow. *Smith.*

FLAW, *n.* [*A. S. floh*; *fléogan*, to fly. — *W. flaw*, a flaw; *Fl. flau*, a foible.]

1. A crack; a breach; a blemish; a spot; a speck; a fault; a defect.

A flaw is in thy ill-baked vessel found. *Dryden.*

2. A tumult; commotion. "*The fury of this mad-brained flaw*." *Shak.*

3. (*Naut.*) A sudden breeze or gust of wind.

FLAW, *v. a.* [*i. FLAWED*; *pp. FLAWING, FLAWED*.] To break; to crack.

The cup was flawed with a multitude of little cracks. *Boyle.*

FLAW'LESS, *a.* Without cracks; without flaws or defects. *Boyle.*

FLAWN, *n.* [*A. S. flena*, batter. — *Fr. flan*.] A custard; a sort of pudding or pie. *Tusser.*

† FLAW'TER, *v. a.* To scrape or pare or shave, as a skin. *Ainsworth.*

FLAW'Y, *a.* Full of flaws or cracks. *Johnson.*

FLAX, *n.* [*A. S. fleax*; *Frs. flax*; *Dut. vlas*; *Ger. flachs*.] — Perhaps from Low *L. filiacium*, thread, linen. "It signified, in earlier times, also, hair, and all kinds of hairy thread. In Austria the flax is called haar, hair. The Dan. hur signifies the same." *Bosworth.*

1. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of several species; *Linum*: — a name particularly applied to the common species of *linum*, or *linum usitatissimum*, of the cortical fibres of which the finest thread is made. *Loudon.*

2. The fibres of flax prepared for spinning.

I'll fetch some flax and whites of eggs. *Shak.*

FLAX'-CŌMB (flaks'kōm), *n.* An instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts; a hatchel. *Johnson.*

FLAX'-DRĒSS-ER, *n.* One who prepares flax for the spinner. *Jodrell.*

FLAX'-DRĒSS-ING, *n.* The process of breaking and swinging flax. *Ogilvie.*

FLAX'EN (flaks'en), *a.* 1. Made of flax. "*The flaxen thread*." *Thomson.*

2. Having the color of flax; fair like flax; as, "*Flaxen hair*."

FLAX'EN-HAĪRED, *a.* Having hair of a light flaxen color. *Clarke.*

FLAX'-PLĀNT, *n.* A plant; the *Phormium tenax*. *Clarke.*

FLAX'-RĀIS-ER, *n.* One who cultivates flax. *Clarke.*

FLAX'SĒED, *n.* The seed of flax; — generally termed *linseed*. *Simmonds.*

FLAX'WĒED, *n.* (*Bot.*) A weed which resembles flax; a species of toad-flax, or *Linaria*; *Linaria vulgaris*. *Loudon.*

FLAX'-WĒNCII, *n.* A female who spins flax: — a prostitute. *Shak.*

FLAX'Y, *a.* Of a light color; flaxen. *Sir M. Sandys.*

FLAY (flā), *v. a.* [*A. S. flean*.] [*i. FLAYED*; *pp. FLAYING, FLAYED*.] To strip or take off the skin from; to skin. "*The flayed victims*." *Pope.*

FLAY'ER (flā'er), *n.* One who flays. *Sherwood.*

FLĒA (flē), *n.* [*A. S. fleaz*; *fléogan*, to fly; *Dut. vloog*; *Ger. floh*; *Icel. fló*] (*Ent.*) A small, blood-sucking insect, of the genus *Pulex*, remarkable for its agility in leaping. The species that are most annoying to man are the common flea, or *Pulex irritans*, and the chigre, jigger, or *Pulex penetrans* of the West Indies and South America. *Eng. Cyc.*

To put a flea in one's ear, to give a hint to by a stinging or cutting remark.

My mistress sends away all her suitors, and puts fleas in their ears. *Swift.*

FLĒA (flē), *v. a.* To clean from fleas. *Johnson.*

FLĒA'BĀNE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of plant belonging to the genus *Erigeron*; fleawort; *Erigeron viscosum*; — so called from being used to drive away fleas and gnats. *Loudon.*

FLĒA'-BĒĒ-TLE, *n.* (*Ent.*) An insect destructive to cucumbers. *Furm. Ency.*

FLĒA'-BĪTE, *n.* The sting or bite of a flea.

FLĒA'-BĪT-ING, *n.* The stinging of a flea. *Burton.*

FLĒA'-BĪT-TEN (flā'hit-tē), *a.* 1. Stung by fleas. "*Itching, as if they were flea-bitten*." *Burton.*

2. Mean; worthless. *Cleveland.*

FLĒAK, *n.* [See FLAKE.] 1. A small lock, thread, or twist. *More.*

2. A grate, hurdle, or any thing made of parts laid transverse. *Grose.*

FLĒAK'ING, *n.* A gauze-like covering of reeds, over which the main covering is laid, in thatching houses. *Loudon.*

FLĒAM, *n.* [*Dut. vlym*. — *W. flaum*. — *Fr. flamme*.] (*Surg. & Farriery*.) A sharp instrument for lancing the gums and for bleeding horses; — consisting of a small pointed blade which is projected from a sheath by means of a spring. *Brande.*

FLĒAM'Y, *a.* Clothed with blood. *Halliwel.* "*Fleamy clod of an antagonist*." *Milton.* [*Obs. or local*.]

FLĒAR, *n. & v.* See FLEER. *Gascoigne.*

FLĒA'WORT (flē'wurt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of plants found in almost every part of the globe; fleabane; *Erigeron viscosum*. *Miller.*

FLEÇHE (flash), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Fort.*) The most simple species of field-work, and usually constructed at the foot of a glacis; a redan. *Brande.*

FLECK, *v. a.* [*Dut. vlak*, a spot; *Ger. fleck*, a spot; *Sw. flack*; *Icel. flecka*. — See FLAKE.] To spot; to streak; to dapple; to mottle.

Both flecked with white the true Arcadian stain. *Dryden.*

Flecked cattle, spotted cattle, or such as are red and white, or black and white. *Loudon.*

† FLECK'ER, *v. a.* To mark with different colors; to spot; to fleck. *Chaucer.*

FLEC'TION, *n.* [*L. flectio*. — See INFLECTION.] 1. The act or the power of bending. *Smith.*

2. (*Gram.*) The grammatical variation of words by declension, comparison, or conjugation; inflection. "*Such a variety of flections*." *Clarke.*

FLEC'TOR, *n.* (*Anat.*) A muscle, called also flexor. — See FLEXOR.

FLĒD, *i. & n.* from fleo. See FLEE.

† FLĒDGE, *a.* [*Dut. vlog*; *Ger. flügge*.] Full-feathered; able to fly; fledged. "*Newly fledged probationers*." *Milton.*

FLĒDGE, *v. a.* [*A. S. fleogan*, to fly; *Dut. vlieg*; *Ger. fliegen*.] [*i. FLEDGED*; *pp. FLEDGING, FLEDGED*.] To furnish with feathers; to supply with plumes or down. "*Tender pinions scarcely fledged*." *Browne.*

FLEDGED (flējd), *p. a.* Furnished with feathers. "*Quite fledged, and fully grown*." *Faukes.*

FLĒD'LING, *n.* A young bird. *Month. Rev.*

FLĒĒ, *v. n.* [*A. S. fleon*; *Dut. vlieden*; *Ger. fliehen*; *Dan. fly*; *Icel. flya*; *Sw. fly*.] [*i. FLED*; *pp. FLEEING, FLED*.] To run; to hasten away; to run from danger; to resort to shelter.

He cheered the dogs to follow her who fled. *Dryden.*

FLĒĒ, *v. a.* To shun; to run from; to attempt to escape. *Goldsmith.*

FLĒĒCE, *n.* [*A. S. fleas*, or *flys*; *Dut. vlies*; *Ger. flees*; *L. vellus*, "which is derived by some from *vello*, to pluck, — wool, it is said, being pulled from the animal before shearing was adopted." *Johnson.* The *A. S. fleas* is referred by *Richardson* to the verb *flean*, to flay.] The wool that covers, or that is shorn from one sheep.

FLĒĒCE, *v. a.* [*i. FLEECED*; *pp. FLEEING, FLEECED*.]

1. To shear off the wool from; to clip. *Milton.*

2. To strip; to plunder; to rob.

His brothers fleece him when he's drunk. *Swift.*

3. To spread over, as with wool; to cover.

Meantime, light shadowing all, a sober calm fleeces unbounded ether. *Thomson.*

FLĒĒCED (flēst), *a.* 1. Having a fleece. "*The rich-fleeced flock*." *Spenser.*

2. Plundered; stripped.

FLĒĒCE'LESS, *a.* Having no fleece. *Dr. Allen.*

FLĒĒCE'LIKE, *a.* Like a fleece. *Congreve.*

FLĒĒ'ÇER, *n.* One who fleeces, strips, or plunders. *Huntley.*

FLĒĒCE'-WOOL (-wāl), *n.* Wool that is shorn from the sheep. *Toller.*

FLĒĒ'CY, *a.* 1. Woolly; covered with wool. "*Fleecy sheep*." *Beattie.* "*Fleecy flocks*." *Prior.*

2. Having the appearance of a fleece. "*The chambers of the fleecy east*." *Thomson.*

FLĒ'ER, *n.* One who flees. *Berners.*

FLĒĒR, *v. n.* [*Icel. flyra*, to laugh, to grin. *Todd.*

- Skinner* thinks it is formed from *leer*.] [*i.* FLEERED; *pp.* FLEERING, FLEERED.]
1. To mock; to gibe; to jest with insult; to jeer; to sneer. "To *leer* and gibe." *Swift*.
 2. To grin with an air of civility; to leer. How they grin and *leer* upon every man they meet! *Burton*.
- FLEER, *v. a.* To mock; to flout. *Beau. & Fl.*
- FLEER, *n.* 1. Mockery expressed either by words or by looks; a gibe; a sneer.
And mark the *leers*, the gibes, and notable scorns. *Shak.*
2. A grin of civility. "A sly, treacherous *leer* upon the face of deceivers." *South.*
- FLEER'ER, *n.* One who fleers or jests insultingly; a mocker. *Beau. & Fl.*
- FLEER'ING-LY, *ad.* In a fleering manner. *Clarke.*
- FLEET, *n.* [A. S. *fleot*; Ger. *flethe*, a channel.] A bay or gulf; an arm of the sea; an inlet; a river or a creek;—used in composition; as, "Northfleet, Southfleet, Fleetditch." *Mortimer.*
- FLEET, *n.* [A. S. *floa*, or *fliet*, a ship; Dut. *vloot*, a fleet; Ger. *flotte*.—It. *flotta*; Sp. *flota*; Fr. *flotte*.]
1. A company of ships of war; navy. *Dryden.*
2. A company of merchant ships. *Robertson.*
- FLEET, *a.* [Icel. *flotr*; *flyta*, to hasten.—See FLIT.]
1. Moving rapidly; rapid; swift; quick. "Fleeter than the wind." *Hudibras.*
2. Light; thin; superficially fruitful. "[Land] fleet for pasture." *Mortimer.*
3. Skimming the surface. *Mortimer.*
- FLEET, *v. n.* [A. S. *fleotan*; Ger. *fuden*.] [*i.* FLEETED; *pp.* FLEETING, FLEETED.]
1. To fly swiftly; to haste away. "Fleeting joys." *Milton.*
2. To float; to be buoyed up.
And in frail wood on Adrian Gulf doth *fleet*. *Spenser.*
3. (Naut.) To slip down the barrel of a windlass or capstan, as a rope or a chain.
- FLEET, *v. a.* 1. To skim, as milk. [Local.] *Grose.*
2. To cause to pass away lightly, as time. *Shak.*
3. (Naut.) To slack up a tackle and draw the blocks apart, for another pull:—to shift the position of a block or fall, so as to haul to more advantage:—to cause to slip down the barrel of a windlass or capstan, as a rope or a chain. *Dana.*
- FLEET'-FOOT (flet'füt), *a.* Swift of foot. *Shak.*
- FLEET'-FOOT-ED (-füt-əd), *a.* Swift of foot; running fast. *Savage.*
- FLEET'ING, *p. a.* Passing away rapidly; flying swiftly; transient; transitory; evanescent; temporary; as, "Fleeting pleasures."
Syn.—See TEMPORARY.
- FLEET'ING-DISH, *n.* A skimming-bowl. *Ash.*
- FLEET'ING-LY, *ad.* In a fleeting manner; transiently. *Craig.*
- FLEET'LY, *ad.* Swiftly; nimbly; with fleetness.
- FLEET'NESS, *n.* The quality of being fleet; swiftness; nimbleness; celerity; speed; quickness. "The fleetness of time." *Chesterfield.*
Syn.—See QUICKNESS.
- FLEET'-WINGED (-wingd), *a.* Swift on the wing; flying rapidly. *Drayton.*
- FLEGM, *n.* See PHLEGM.
- FLEM, *n.* A fleam.—See FLEAM. *Akerman.*
- FLEMEN, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A tumor about the ankles;—also a term applied to chaps of the feet and hands. *Dunglison.*
- FLEM'ING, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Flanders. *Shak.*
- FLEM'ISH, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Flanders or the Flemings. *Shak.*
- FLEM'ISH-BLOCKS, *n. pl.* Hard paving bricks of a yellowish color. *Simmonds.*
- FLEM'ISH-HORSE, *n.* (*Naut.*) An additional foot-rope at the ends of topsail yards. *Simmonds.*
- FLENC'H, *v. a.* To strip off in layers, as the blubber of a whale. *Simmonds.*
- FLENC'H-GÜT, *n.* The blubber of a whale cut into strips. *Simmonds.*
- FLENC'H'ING, *n.* The operation of cutting the blubber from the whale. *Simmonds.*
- FLENC'E, *v. a.* To cut up, as a whale, in order to obtain the blubber; to flench. *Craig.*
- FLENC'ING, *n.* The act of cutting up a whale, in order to obtain the blubber. *Craig.*
- FLESH, *n.* [A. S. *flesc*, or *flesc*; Dut. *vleesch*; Ger. *fleisch*; Dan. *flesh*.]
1. The muscular part, or the softer solids, of an animal body, as distinguished from bones and fluids.
All *flesh* is not the same *flesh*; but there is one kind of *flesh* of men, another *flesh* of beasts, another of fishes, and another of birds. *1 Cor. xv. 39.*
2. Animal food, distinct from vegetable.
3. The part of fruit fit to be eaten. *Smart.*
4. The body, as opposed to spirit.
The *flesh* lusteth against the spirit. *Gal. v. 13.*
5. Bodily sensations or desires; carnal or sensual appetites or passions; carnality.
Name not religion, for thou lov'st the *flesh*. *Shak.*
6. A living man or animal. "Who giveth food to all *flesh*." *Ps. cxxxvi. 25.*
7. Near relation. "Let not our hand be upon him; for he is our *flesh*." *Gen. xxxvii. 27.*
8. The outward or literal sense of a passage of Scripture as distinct from the spirit or typical meaning. "Ye judge after the *flesh*." *John viii. 15.*
- FLESH, *v. a.* [*i.* FLESHED; *pp.* FLESHING, FLESHED.]
1. To initiate;—from the sportsman's practice of training his hawks and dogs by feeding them with the first game they take.
Full bravely hast thou *fleshed* Thy maiden sword. *Shak.*
2. To harden, as dogs by often feeding on any thing; to inure.
Old soldiers *Fleshed* in the spoils of Germany and France. *Beau. & Fl.*
3. To glut; to satiate. "Fleshed in triumphs." *Glanville.*
- FLESH'-BRÖTH, *n.* Broth made by decocting flesh. *Wiseman.*
- FLESH'-BRÜSH, *n.* A brush used to rub the skin with, in order to excite cutaneous circulation. *Cheyne.*
- FLESH'-CLOGGED, *a.* Encumbered with flesh.
- FLESH'-CÖL-OR (flesh'kü-l-ur), *n.* The color of flesh; carnation. "A pale *flesh-color*, that is, white with a blush of pink." *Woodward.*
- FLESH'-CÖL-ORED (flesh'kü-l-urd), *a.* Having the color of flesh. *Pennant.*
- FLESH'-Dİ-ET, *n.* Food consisting of flesh—"Liberty of a *flesh-diet*." *Coventry.*
- FLESHED (flesht), *a.* 1. Having flesh; having abundance of flesh; corpulent; fat.
2. Accustomed; hardened; inured. "A *fleshed* ruffian." *Beau. & Fl.*
- FLESH'ER, *n.* A butcher. [Scot.] *Simmonds.*
- FLESH'-FLY, *n.* A fly that feeds upon flesh. *Ray.*
- FLESH'FÖRK, *n.* A cook's fork for trying meat and taking it from the boiler. *Simmonds.*
- †FLESH'FÜL, *a.* Plump; fat. *Huloet.*
- FLESH'-HOOK (-hük), *n.* A hook to draw flesh from a pot. *1 Sam. ii. 12.*
- FLESH'İ-NESS, *n.* Quality of being fleshy; plumpness; fulness; fatness; corpulence. *Milton.*
- FLESH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of flesh; lean. *Browne.*
- FLESH'LI-NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being fleshy. *Ascham.*
- †FLESH'LING, *n.* One devoted to the flesh or to the world; a carnally-minded person. *Todd.*
- FLESH'LY, *a.* 1. Relating to flesh; corporeal. "Fleshly bondage." *Denham.*
2. Carnal; lustful; lascivious; voluptuous. "The *fleshliest* incubus." *Milton.*
3. Consisting of flesh; animal; not vegetable. "Fleshly morsels." *Dryden.*
4. Human; not celestial or spiritual. "A *fleshly* king." *Esther xiv. 10.* "Ostentation vain of *fleshy* arm." *Milton.*
- FLESH'LY-MİND-ED, *a.* Addicted to sensual pleasures. *Burton.*
- FLESH'-MEAT, *n.* Animal food; the flesh of animals for food. *Swift.*
- FLESH'MENT, *n.* Act of fleshing or initiating;—eagerness gained by a successful initiation. *Shak.*
- FLESH'MÖN-GER (flesh'müng-ger), *n.* One who deals in flesh:—a pimp. *Shak.*
- FLESH'-PÖT, *n.* A vessel in which flesh is cooked:—flesh-diet; abundance of flesh.
In the land of Egypt when we sat by the *flesh-pots*. *Ex. xvi. 3.*
- †FLESH'QUAKE, *n.* A tremor of the body;—a word formed in imitation of earthquake. *B. Jonson.*
- FLESH'Y, *a.* 1. Full of flesh; fat; plump. "All Ethiopians are *fleshy*." *Bacon.*
2. Consisting of flesh; human. "Fleshy hearts for stony." *Eccles. xvii. 16.*
3. Pulpous and succulent; full of firm pulp, as fruits. "Fruits that are so *fleshy*." *Bacon.*
- †FLET, *p.* from *fleet*. Fleeted. *Mortimer.*
- †FLETCH, *v. a.* [Fr. *fleche*, an arrow.] To supply with feathers; to feather, as an arrow.
To thy loud string the well-fetched arrow put. *Cowley.*
- †FLETCH'ER, *n.* [Fr. *flechier*.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows. *Mortimer.*
- FLE-TİF'ER-OÜS, *a.* [L. *fletus*, a weeping, and *fero*, to bear.] Causing tears. *Blount.*
- FLET'-MİLK, *n.* [Flet and milk.] Skimmed milk. *Simmonds.*
- FLETZ, *a.* [Ger. *flötz*, or *flöz*, a layer.] (*Min. & Geol.*) Applied to secondary strata, or formations of rocks which appear in beds, more nearly horizontal than transition rocks. *Brande.*
- FLEUR-DE-LİS (flür-də-lis), *n.* [Fr., flower of the lily.]
1. (*Her.*) A bearing in the royal arms of France. Its origin is disputed: by some it is supposed to represent a lily, by others, the iron head of some weapon.—In old English called *flower-de-luce*.—See FLOWER-DE-LUCE.
2. (*Bot.*) The common iris; yellow flag; *Iris pseudacorus*. *Craig.*
- FLEW (flü), *i.* from *fly*. See FLX.
- FLEW (flü), *n.* The chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. *Hanmar.*
- FLEWED (flüd), *a.* Chapped; mouthed. *Shak.*
- FLEX, *v. a.* [L. *flecto*, *flectus*.] To bend. *Craig.*
- FLEX-ÄN'İ-MÖÜS, *a.* [L. *flexanimus*; *flecto*, *flectus*, to bend, and *animus*, the mind.] Having a pliant mind. [R.] *Howell.*
- FLEX-I-BİL'İ-TY, *n.* [L. *flexibilitas*; It. *flessibilità*; Sp. *flexibilidad*; Fr. *flexibilité*.] The quality of being flexible; pliancy; flexibility; pliability. "Such a *flexibility* of fibres." *Arbutnot.*
The authority of the teachers, the *flexibility* of the taught. *Hammond.*
- Syn.**—See FLEXIBLE.
- FLEX'-BLE, *a.* [L. *flexibilis*; *flecto*, *flectus*, to bend; It. *flessibile*; Sp. & Fr. *flexible*.] That may be easily bent; pliant; pliable; flexible; limber; not stiff; not rigid; supple; ductile.
When splitting winds Made *flexible* the knees of knotted oaks. *Shak.*
Seeing him of a nature *flexible* and weak. *Daniel.*
- Syn.**—*Flexible* and *flexile* signify able to be bent; *supple*, easily bent; *pliable*, easily bent or folded; *pliant*, easily persuaded; *ductile*, easily drawn out.—*Flexibility*, in its moral application, is used both in a good and in a bad sense; *pliancy* and *pliancy*, commonly in a good sense; *suppleness*, in a bad sense.—See DUCTILE.
- FLEX'-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being flexible; flexibility; easiness to be bent; pliancy. "Flexibility to humors and times." *Bp. Hall.*
- FLEX'-BLY, *ad.* In a flexible manner. *Dr. Allen.*
- FLEX-I-CÖS'TÄTE, *a.* [L. *flecto*, *flectus*, to bend, and *costa*, a rib.] Having the ribs bent. *Smart.*
- FLEX'İLE, *a.* [L. *flexilis*; *flecto*, *flectus*, to bend; Fr. *flexile*.] That may be bent; pliant; pliable; easily bent; flexible. "Flexile osiers." *Beattie.*
- Syn.**—See FLEXIBLE.
- †FLEX-İL'Q-ÜENT, *a.* [L. *flexilocus*.] Ambiguous; equivocal. *Blount.*

FLĒX'ION (flek'shun), *n.* [*L. flexio, flexionis*; *It. flessione*; *Sp. & Fr. flexion.*]

1. The act of bending. *Pearson.*
2. A double; a bending; a joint; a fold. "That may have some four *flexions*." *Bacon.*
3. A turn; an inclination; a cast. "A *flexion* of the eye aside." *Bacon.*

FLĒX'OR, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) The muscle that bends the part, or organ, to which it is attached; — opposed to the *extensor*, which serves to stretch it; a *flector*. *Hoblyn.*

FLĒX'U-ŌSE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having flexures; wavy; flexuous. *P. Cyc.*

FLĒX'U-ŌUS (flek'shu-ŭs), *a.* [*L. flexuosus*; *It. flessuoso*; *Sp. flexuoso*; *Fr. flexueux.*]

1. Winding; tortuous; bending. *Digby.*
2. (*Bot.*) Wavy; flexuose. *Gray.*

FLĒX'URE (fleks'yur), *n.* [*L. flexura*; *flecto, flexus*, to bend; *It. flessura.*]

1. The act of bending; a bending. His legs are for necessity, not *flexure*. *Shak.*
2. The form in which any thing is bent. "The *flexure* of the joints." *Ray.*
3. The part bent; the joint. *Sandys.*
4. † Obsequious or servile cringing. *Shak.*

Flexure of a curve, (*Math.*) its bending towards or from a straight line. *Nichol.*

FLĒB-US-TIER', *n.* [*Fr.*] An American pirate; a buccaneer; a freebooter; a sea-robber. — See **FILIBUSTER**. *Jodrell.*

The pirates, whom we call buccaneers improperly, the French denominated *flibustiers*, from the Dutch *fliboten* in which they made their first expeditions. *Burke.*

FLĒC'-FLĀC, *n.* [*Fr.*] A repeated noise made by blows. *Thackeray.*

FLĒCK, *n.* A flitch. "A *flitch* of bacon." *Todd.*

FLĒCK'ER, *v. n.* [*A. S. flickerian*; *Dut. flikkeren*, to twinkle. — See **FLY**.] † **FLICKERED**; *pp. FLICKERING, FLICKERED.*

1. To flap or move, as the wings, without flying; to flutter.

You shall mark the leaves of trees *flicker*, and yet no wind at all stirring. *Holland.*

2. To waver, or fluctuate, as water or flame. "The *flickering* wave." *Dyer.*

FLĒCK'ER-ING, *n.* A fluttering, unsteady, or wavering motion. *Byron.*

FLĒCK'ER-ING, *p. a.* Having a fluttering, unsteady motion; fluttering.

FLĒCK'ER-ING-LY, *ad.* In a flickering manner.

FLĒCK'ER-MŌUSE, *n.* A bat; a flittermouse; a hindermouse. *B. Jonson.*

FLĒ'ER, *n.* 1. One who flies; a runaway. *Shak.*

2. The fly of a machine. — See **FLY**. *Swift.*

3. *pl.* Stairs that do not wind; a straight row of steps or stairs; — written also *flyers*.

FLĒHT (flit), *n.* [*A. S. fliht*; *fleogan*, to fly; *Dut. vliegt*; *Ger. flug*, or *flucht*; *Dan. flugt*; *Sw. flykt.*]

1. The act of flying or moving through the air by the aid of wings. *Dryden.*

2. The act of fleeing, or running from danger. Me wouldst thou move to base, inglorious *flight*? *Pope.*

3. A flock of birds flying together. "The infinite *flights* of birds." *Bacon.*

4. The birds produced in the same season. "The harvest *flight* of pigeons." *Johnson.*

5. A number of things sent into the air at once; a volley; a shower.

At the first *flight* of arrows sent, Full threescore Scots they slew. *Cherry Chase.*

6. The space passed by flying. *Johnson.*

7. A series of steps or stairs. *Britton.*

8. The power of flying. *Shak.*

9. Excursion of the imagination; sally. *Smart.*

10. Glume or husk, as of oats. *Loudon.*

11. A particular kind of arrow. *B. Jonson.*

FLĒHT'ED (flit'ed), *a.* Taking flight; flying; — used in composition. *Milton.*

FLĒHT'-LY (flit'-le), *ad.* In a wild manner.

FLĒHT'-NESS (flit'-ness), *n.* The state of being flighty; wildness; giddiness; levity. *Tucker.*

FLĒHT'-SHŌT (flit'shot), *n.* The distance which an arrow may fly. *Leland.*

FLĒHT'Y (flit'), *a.* 1. † Fleeting; swift.

The flighty purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it. *Shak.*

2. Having a disordered mind or imagination; extravagant in fancy; wild; volatile; giddy.

FLĒM'-FLĀM, *n.* [*Icel. flim.*] A freak; a whim; a trick; a cheat. *Beau. & Fl.*

FLĒM'SI-LY, *ad.* In a flimsy manner. *Craig.*

FLĒM'SI-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being flimsy, slight, or superficial. *Shenstone.*

FLĒM'SY, *a.* [*Icel. flim*; *A. S. flyma*, a runaway. — *W. flymsi*, a fickle motion.]

1. Weak; feeble; slight; without strength of texture; as, "A *flimsy* silk."

2. Superficial; shallow; without force. "A *flimsy* and frigid writer." *Dr. Warton.*

Syn. — See **SUPERFICIAL**.

FLĒNCH, *v. n.* [*L. fingo*, to strike. *Skinner.* — *A. S. fleon*, to flee. *Richardson.*] [*i.* **FLINCHED**; *pp. FLINCHING, FLINCHED.*]

1. To shrink through want of power or resolution; to withdraw; to retreat. "Nor did they *flinch* from duty for fear of martyrdom." *South.*

2. To fail; to be wanting. [*R.*] *Shak.*

FLĒNCH'ER, *n.* One who flinches. *Pitt.*

FLĒNCH'ING, *n.* The act of one who flinches, yields, or shrinks. *Tucker.*

FLĒNCH'ING-LY, *ad.* In a finching manner.

FLĒN'DER-MŌUSE, *n.* A bat; a flittermouse; a flittermouse. *Knight.*

FLĒN'DER, *n. pl.* [*Dut. flenter*, a splinter.] Fragments; broken pieces. [*Local.*] *Brockett.*

FLĒNG, *v. a.* [*A. S. fleon*, to fly, or cause to fly.] [*i.* **FLUNG**; *pp. FLINGING, FLUNG.*]

1. To cast, as from the hand; to throw; to dart; to toss; to hurl.

To brave Laodiceus his arms he *fung*. *Pope.*

2. To throw to the ground; to prostrate; to overthrow; as, "To *fung* an antagonist."

To *fung* away, to reject; to dismiss. — To *fung* down, to demolish; to ruin. — To *fung* off, to baffle in the chase; to defeat of prey. — To *fung* up, to relinquish. — To *fung* open, to throw open suddenly.

FLĒNG, *v. n.* To fly into violent and irregular motions; to flounce; to wince.

The angry beast
Began to kick and *fung*. *Hudibras.*

To *fung* out, to grow unruly. *Shak.*

FLĒNG, *n.* 1. A throw; a cast; a toss.

2. A cutting or contemptuous remark; a gibe; a sneer. "He had a *fung* at your ladyship too." *Congreve.*

FLĒNG'ER, *n.* One who flings. *Sherwood.*

FLĒNG'ING-CŌMB (fling'ing-kōm), *n.* A dressing-table comb for the hair. *Simmonds.*

FLĒNT, *n.* [*A. S. flint*; *Old Ger. flins*; *Ger. flintenstein*; *Sw. flinta.*]

1. A hard, silicious stone; a sub-species of quartz allied to chalcedony, but more opaque, and of dull colors, usually gray, smoky brown, and brownish black. It consists of silex, with about one per cent. of alumina and peroxide of iron, and one or two per cent. of water. *Dana. Hill.*

2. A stone for striking fire.

3. Any thing very hard. "A heart of *flint*." *Spenser.*

FLĒNT'ERS, *n. pl.* Flinders. [*Vulgar.*] *Todd.*

FLĒNT'-HEĀRT, *a.* Flint-hearted. [*R.*] *Shak.*

FLĒNT'-HEĀRT-ED, *a.* Having a hard heart; hard-hearted; cruel. *Shak.*

FLĒNT'-NESS, *n.* The quality of being flinty.

FLĒNT'LOCK, *n.* The lock of a musket having a flint fixed in the hammer, for striking on the steel pan. *Simmonds.*

FLĒNT'-STŌNE, *n.* A silicious stone; flint.

FLĒNT'Y, *a.* 1. Made of, or resembling, flint; excessively hard. "A *flinty* rock." *Dryden.*

"*Flinty* hearts." *Bp. Hall.*

2. Full of flints. "A *flinty* ground." *Bacon.*

FLĒNT'Y-SLĀTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral substance of a slaty structure containing about 75 per cent. of silica, the remainder being lime, magnesia, and oxide of iron; — called also *silicious schist*. The Lydian-stone, or touch-stone, is a variety of flinty-slate. *Eng. Cyc.*

FLĒP, *n.* A liquor made of beer, spirit, and sugar, and heated by a hot iron. "A can of *flip*." *Dennis.*

FLĒP'-DŌG, *n.* An iron used, when heated, to warm flip. *Smart.*

FLĒP'-FLĀP, *n.* The repeated noise or stroke of something flat and loose; flap. *Gay.*

FLĒP'-FLĀP, *ad.* With the repeated stroke and noise of something broad and loose. *Johnson.*

FLĒP'PAN-ŌY, *n.* The quality of being flippan; pertness; heedless volubility. *Hurd.*

FLĒP'PANT, *a.* [Probably from *flip-flap*.] *Johnson.*

"Perhaps from *flipping*." *Richardson.*

1. Nimble of speech; fluent; talkative.

It becometh good men, in such cases, to be *flippant* and free in their speech. *Burrow.*

2. Heedlessly pert; voluble and thoughtless. "A sort of *flippant*, vain discourse." *Burke.*

FLĒP'PANT-LY, *ad.* In a flippant manner. *Ash.*

FLĒP'PANT-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being flippan; flippancy. *Ash.*

FLĒP'PER, *n.* 1. The paddle of a sea-turtle. *Craig.*

2. The arm of a seal. *Lewis.*
3. The broad fin of a fish. *Lewis.*

FLĒRT, *v. a.* [*Skinner* thinks it formed from the sound; *Todd*, from *A. S. fleardian*, to trifle; and *Richardson*, from *fleer*. — See **BLURT**.] [*i.* **FLIRTED**; *pp. FLIRTING, FLIRTED.*]

1. To throw with a quick motion; to fling with a sudden jerk.

Flirt from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*

2. To blurt; to utter suddenly. *Howell.*

3. To move with a short, quick action.

To kiss your hand, or *flirt* your fan. *Dorset.*

FLĒRT, *v. n.* 1. To jeer; to gibe. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To run about perpetually; to be restless. They *flirt*, they sing, they laugh, they tattle. *Gray.*

3. To act with levity; to coquet. *Todd.*

FLĒRT, *n.* 1. A quick motion; a sudden jerk.

In unfurling the fan are several little *flirts* and vibrations. *Addison.*

2. A contemptuous remark; a jeer; a gibe. One *flirt* at him, and then I am for the voyage. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. † A vile woman; a drab. *Burton.*

4. A girl who acts with levity or wantonness; a coquette; a jilt.

The gayest *flirt* that coaxed it round the town. *Pitt.*

† **FLĒRT**, *a.* Pert; wanton. *Shak.*

FLĒR-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of flirting; a quick sprightly motion. *Pope.*

2. A kind of coquetry; an effort to attract notice; a play at love.

I assisted at the birth of that most significant word, *flirtation*. — *Flirtation* is short of coquetry, and indicates only the first hints of approximation. *Chesterfield.*

FLĒRT'GĪLL, *n.* A flirting woman; a harlot. *Shak.*

FLĒRT'GĪG, *n.* A wanton, wild, or flirting girl; a flirt. [*Local and low.*] *Grose.*

FLĒRT'ING, *p. a.* Acting the part of, or resembling, a flirt.

FLĒRT'ING-LY, *ad.* In a flirting manner. *Clarke.*

FLĒSK, *n.* A large tooth-comb. *Simmonds.*

FLĒT, *v. n.* [*A. S. flit*, flight. — *Dan. flytte*; *Sw. flyta*. — See **FLEET**, and **FLEE**.] [*i.* **FLITTED**; *pp. FLITTING, FLITTED.*]

1. To fly rapidly; to pass or move quickly through the air.

Changed to a bird, and sent to *flit* in air. *Pope.*

The fancied lights that, *flitting*, pass
Our shut eyes, in deep midnight. *Byron.*

2. To flutter; to flicker.

Which fastened by the foot the *flitting* bird. *Dryden.*

3. To remove from one house to another. [*Scotland and North of England.*] *Richardson.*

4. To be movable or unstable. "A *flitting* disposition." *Hales.* "A *flitting* air." *Dryden.*

† **FLĒT**, *v. a.* To dispossess. *Chaucer.*

† **FLĒT**, *a.* Swift; fleet; rapid. "Two darts exceeding *flit*." *Spenser.*

FLĒTCH, *n.* [*A. S. fleoce*; *Ger. flicke, flock*; *Dan. flække*, to cleave, slit; *Icel. flækti*, a piece of

- flesh; Fr. *fêche*.] The side of a hog salted and cured; a hick. "A *flitch* of bacon." *Swift*.
- FLITE, *v. n.* [A. S. *flitan*.] To scold; to brawl. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett*.
- † FLIT'TER, *v. n.* To flutter. *Chaucer*.
- FLIT'TER, *n.* A rag; a tatter; fritter. *Aubrey*.
- FLIT'TER-MOUSE, *n.* The bat; flickermouse; flindermouse. *Middleton*.
- FLIT'TERN, *a.* Noting the bark of young oak trees;—distinguished from *timber bark*, which is that of old oak trees and less valuable for tanning. *Simmonds*.
- † FLIT'TI-NĒSS, *n.* Unsteadiness; lightness. "Flittiness of our memories." *Bp. Hopkins*.
- FLITTING, *n.* 1. A quick motion through the air; rapid flight. *Holland*.
2. A wandering;—a removal. "Two flittings are as bad as one fire." *Grose*.
- FLITTING, *p. a.* Flying with a rapid motion; passing away quickly.
- FLITTING-LY, *ad.* In a fitting manner. *Coleridge*.
- † FLITTY, *a.* Unstable; flighty. *More*.
- † FLIX, *n.* 1. [Corrupted from *flax*.] Down; fur; soft hair. *Dryden*.
2. [Corrupted from *flux*.] Dysentery. *Todd*.
- FLIXWĒED, *n.* (Bot.) A species of water-cress; *Sisymbrium sophia*. *Lee*.
- † FLŌ, *n.* [A. S. *fleo*.] An arrow. *Chaucer*.
- FLŌAT (flō), *v. n.* [A. S. *fleotan*, or *flotian*, which Richardson derives from *flowan*, to flow; Dut. *vloeden*; Ger. *flussen*; Dan. *flot*; Fr. *flotter*.] [A. FLOATED; pp. FLOATING, FLOATED.]
1. To swim, or be supported, on the surface of any fluid.
The ark no more now floats, but seems on ground. *Milton*.
2. To move as if supported by a fluid.
What divine monsters, O ye gods, were these
That float in air? *Dryden*.
- FLŌAT (flōt), *v. a.* 1. To cover with water; to inundate; to flood.
Proud Pactolus floats the fruitful lands. *Dryden*.
2. To bear upon the surface. *Carlyle*.
3. (Masonry.) To adjust by a float, or rule.
- FLŌAT, *n.* 1. The act of flowing; flux; flood. "The float and reflux of the sea." *Bacon*.
2. Anything that floats on the surface of a fluid, particularly of water; a floating mass; a raft.
It proved a float of weeds and rushes. *L'Estrange*.
3. The cock or quill of an angler's line. "The place where your float swims." *Watson*.
4. The water-gauge of a steam-boiler attached to the valve in a feed-pipe. *Simmonds*.
5. A long rule with a straight edge, used by masons. *Craig*.
6. A coal-cart. *Simmonds*.
7. [L. *fluctus*; It. *flutto*; Fr. *flot*.] A wave. "The Mediterranean float." *Shak.*
- FLŌAT'AGE, *n.* See FLOTAGE.
- FLŌAT'-BOARD, *n. pl.* Boards fixed to the rim or circumference of a water-wheel, and serving to receive the impulse of the stream, by which the wheel is set in motion. *London Ency.*
- FLŌAT'ED-WORK (-wŕk), *n.* (Masonry.) Plastering made with the tool called a float. *Craig*.
- FLŌAT'ER, *n.* One who floats. *Eusden*.
- FLŌAT'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who floats or swims on the surface of the water. *Whitlock*.
2. The act of watering or overflowing meadows. *Craig*.
- FLŌAT'ING, *p. a.* Swimming on the surface of water or other fluid.
- FLŌAT'ING-BAT'TER-Y, *n.* (Mil.) Vessels used as batteries to cover troops in landing on an enemy's coast. *Crabb*.
- FLŌAT'ING-BRIDGE, *n.* 1. A bridge formed of beams of timber and planks lying on the surface of a river or piece of water. *Francis*.
2. A kind of double bridge, the upper part sliding on the under;—used in war for carrying troops over moats in attacking a fort. *Boag*.
3. A kind of flat-bottomed steam ferry-boat running on chains laid across the bottom of a water-course. *Simmonds*.
- FLŌAT'ING-ISLAND (-i'land), *n.* (Cookery.) A kind of dish, or food, formed of various ingredients. *Clarke*.
- FLŌAT'ING-LIGHT (-liht), *n.* (Naut.) A hollow vessel of tinned-iron plate made in the form of a boat, with a reflector and lantern, used in rescuing persons who have fallen overboard in the night;—also a light attached to a boat or the hull of a vessel moored over a rock or a shoal to serve the purpose of a warning to mariners.
- FLŌAT'ING-PIER, *n.* A pier which rises and falls with the tide. *Simmonds*.
- FLŌAT'SAM, *n.* See FLOTSAM.
- FLŌAT'-STONE, *n.* (Min.) A light, porous, or spongy variety of quartz. *Dana*.
- FLŌAT'Y, *a.* Buoyant and swimming on the surface. *Raleigh*.
- FLŌC-CH-LĀ'TION, *n.* (Med.) The act of picking the bedclothes; carphology;—an alarming symptom in acute diseases. *Brande*.
- FLŌC-CŌSE' (129), *a.* [L. *flocosus*; *flocus*, a flock of wool.] (Bot.) Composed of, or bearing, tufts of woolly, or long and soft, hairs; woolly. *Gray*.
- FLŌC-CŌSE'LY, *ad.* In a flocky manner. *Craig*.
- FLŌC'CU-LATE, *a.* (Ent.) Applied to the first joint of the hind legs, when they are distinguished by a curling lock of hair. *Mauder*.
- FLŌC'CU-LĒNCE, *n.* The state of being in locks or flocks; adhesion in small flakes. *Craig*.
- FLŌC'CU-LĒNT, *a.* Having many tufts, locks, or flocks. *Booth*.
- FLŌC'CUS, *n.*; pl. *FLŌC'CI*. 1. (Zool.) The tuft of flaccid hairs which terminates the tail of the mammalia. *Brande*.
2. (Bot.) A woolly filament often found mixed with the spores of certain fungi. *Brande*.
- FLŌCK, *n.* [A. S. *floc*; Dut. *vlok*; Ger. *flocke*; Dan. *flok*; Icel. *flockr*; Sw. *flock*.]
1. A company, usually of birds, sheep, or small four-footed animals.
The riches of the country consisted chiefly in flocks and pasturage. *Addison*.
2. The word is often limited to a collection of sheep, to distinguish them from a herd or drove of larger cattle.
3. [L. *flocus*.] A lock of wool. *Dryden*.
3. pl. Refuse of cotton or wool. *Simmonds*.
Syn.—See HERD.
- FLŌCK, *v. n.* [i. FLOCKED; pp. FLOCKING, FLOCKED.] To come together in flocks; to gather in crowds or large numbers.
Others ran flocking out of their houses to the general supposition. *Mac. III. 18*.
- FLŌCK'-BED, *n.* A bed filled with flocks or locks of wool. *Pope*.
- † FLŌCK'LY, *ad.* In a body; in a heap. *Huloet*.
- FLŌCK'-PĀ-PĒR, *n.* A kind of wall-paper, having raised figures made of finely pulverized and dyed wool laid on the surface and attached by size. *Simmonds*.
- FLŌCK'Y, *a.* Having flocks or locks. *Kirby*.
- FLŌE, *n.* [A. S. *fleotan*, to float.] A mass of floating ice, or a body of ice driven upon the shore. *Parry*.
- FLŌETZ (flōts), *a.* (Min. & Geol.) See FLETZ.
- FLŌG, *v. a.* [L. *flagello*, from the root *flag*, kindred with *plecto*, to punish, and Gr. *πλῆσσω*, to strike.] [i. FLOGGED; pp. FLOGGING, FLOGGED.] To lash; to whip; to beat; to chastise.
How he was flogged, or had the luck to escape. *Cowper*.
- FLŌG'GER, *n.* One who flogs. *Booth*.
- FLŌG'GING, *n.* The act of one who flogs; a whipping; a beating. *Moore. Ed. Rev.*
- † FLŌNG, *old p.* from *flung*. Flung.—See FLING.
- FLŌOD (flōd), *n.* [A. S. *flod*; *flowan*, to flow; Dut. *vloed*; Ger. *fluth*; Dan., Icel., & Sw. *flod*.]
1. A great flow of water; particularly, the swelling or overflowing of a river, caused by the melting of snow or by rain; an inundation. "Sudden floods and falls of waters." *Shak.*
2. The general deluge. *Gen. vi. 17*.
It is commonly opinioned that the earth was thinly inhabited before the flood. *Brown*.
3. The flow, or flux, of the tide;—opposed to the ebb. "The ebbs and floods of Nile." *Darles*.
4. A body of water, as the sea, or a river.
Arcadia's flowery plains and pleasing floods. *Dryden*.
5. A great flow or stream of any fluid. "A flood of light." *Milton*.
6. Catamenia, or the monthly discharges of females; menses. *Harvey*.
- FLŌOD (flōd), *v. a.* [i. FLOODED; pp. FLOODING, FLOODED.] To deluge; to cover with waters; to inundate; to overflow; to overwhelm.
- FLŌOD'ER (flōd'ēr), *n.* One who floods or irrigates. *Loudon*.
- FLŌOD'GATE (flōd'gāt), *n.* 1. A sluice or gate in rivers, canals, or docks, to stop or let out water at pleasure. *Holland*.
2. Opening; passage; vent. "Some great floodgate of sorrow." *Sidney*.
- FLŌOD'ING, *n.* An overflowing;—particularly an excessive discharge of blood from the uterus. *Smart*.
- FLŌOD'MĀRK (flōd'mārk), *n.* High-water mark; the mark which the sea makes on the shore at flowing water, and the highest tide. *Todd*.
- FLŌŌK, *n.* See FLUKE, and FLOWK.
- FLŌŌK'AN, *n.* See FLOCKING. *Simmonds*.
- FLŌŌK'ING, *n.* (Mining.) An interruption or shifting of a load or vein of ore by a cross grain or fissure; cross-flokan; flokan. *Smart*.
- FLŌŌK'Y, *a.* Furnished with flocks. *Rowe*.
- FLŌŌR (flōr), *n.* [A. S. *flor*; Dut. *vloer*; Ger. *flur*; Icel. *flor*.]
1. The pavement or platform on which one treads in any building or structure, as the bottom of a room, the planks laid upon a bridge, &c.
2. A story; all those parts of a building which are upon the same level. *Francis*.
3. (Naut.) The bottom of a ship on each side of the keelson, or that part which is nearly horizontal. *Dana*.
To get the floor, to obtain an opportunity of taking part in a debate; equivalent to the English phrase, to be in possession of the house. [U. S.] *Pickering*.
- FLŌŌR (flōr), *v. a.* [i. FLOORED; pp. FLOORING, FLOORED.]
1. To cover with a floor. 2 *Chron. xxxiv. 11*.
2. To bring to the floor; to knock down. *Grose*.
3. To prevail over or silence in argument or controversy. *Clarke*.
- FLŌŌR'-CLŌTH, *n.* A cloth painted on both sides, the under side being plain, the upper side ornamented with a pattern. *Tomlinson*.
- FLŌŌR'ING (flōr'ing), *n.* 1. The bottom of a room; the floor. *Wotton*.
2. Materials for floors. *Smart*.
- FLŌŌR'LESS, *a.* Having no floor. *Craig*.
- FLŌŌR'-TIM-BERS, *n. pl.* Those timbers of a vessel which are placed across the keel. *Dana*.
- FLŌP, *v. n.* To flap.—See FLAP. *L'Estrange*.
- FLŌ'RA, *n.* [L.] 1. (Ant.) The goddess of flowers. The spleen is seldom felt where *Flora* reigns. *Cowper*.
2. (Astron.) One of the small planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. *Hind*.
3. (Bot.) The botany or various kinds of trees, plants, and flowers peculiar to or belonging to a country, or a work systematically describing them.—See FAUNA. *Lyell*.
- FLŌ'RAL, *a.* [L. *floralis*; *flos*, a flower; It. *florale*; Sp. & Fr. *floral*.]
1. Relating to *Flora*, or to flowers. *Prior*.
2. (Bot.) Relating to the blossom. *Gray*.
Floral envelopes, (Bot.) the leaves of the flower. *Gray*.
- † FLŌR'A-MŌUR, *n.* [L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower, and *amor*, love.] A flower; the flower of love. *Ash*.
- FLŌ'RĀN, *n.* (Mining.) Fine-grained tin. *Clarke*.
- FLŌ'RA-SŪŌPE, *n.* [L. *Flora*, the goddess of flowers, and Gr. *σκοπέω*, to behold.] An optical instrument for inspecting flowers. *Craig*.

FLÖR'EN, *n.* Florin.—See **FLORIN**. *F. Thynne.*
FLÖR'ENCE, *n.* [From the city *Florence*.]
 1. A kind of cloth. *Rastall.*
 2. A kind of wine. *Johnson.*
 3. A gold coin of Edward III., in value six shillings sterling (\$1.45).—See **FLORIN**. *Camden.*
FLÖR'ENCE-ÖIL, *n.* Olive oil sold in flasks.
FLÖR'EN-TINE, or **FLÖR'EN-TINE**, *n.*
 1. (*Geog.*) A native of Florence.
 2. A sort of silk. *Todd.*
FLÖR'EN-TINE, *a.* Relating to Florence. *Ch. Ob.*
FLQ-RÉS'CENCE, *n.* [*L. floresco, florescens*, to begin to flower; *flos*, a flower; *It. florescenza*.] (*Bot.*) A flowering; the season when plants are in flower; inflorescence. *Craib.*
FLÖR'ET, *n.* 1. [*Sp. floreta*; *Fr. fleurette*.] (*Bot.*) A diminutive flower; one of the little flowers in the head of a so called compound flower.—See **COMPOSITE**.
 2. [*Fr. floret*.] A foil. *Cotgrave.*
†FLÖR'É-AGE, *n.* [Old *Fr. fleurage*.] Bloom; blossom. *J. Scott.*
FLÖR'I-CËPS, *n.* [*L. flos, floris*, a flower, and *caput*, the head.] (*Ent.*) A genus of *Entozoa*, having four little tentacula, with recurved spines at one extremity, by means of which they penetrate the viscera. *Cuvier.*
FLQ-RÍC'Q-MOÜS, *a.* [*L. floricomus*; *flos, floris*, a flower, and *coma, hair*.] Having the top or head ornamented with flowers. *Craig.*
FLÖR'I-CÜLT'U-RÄL, *a.* Relating to floriculture, or the cultivation of flowers. *Falney.*
FLÖR'I-CÜLT-ÜRE (*för'e-kült-yur*), *n.* [*L. flos, floris*, a flower, and *cultura*, culture.] The cultivation of flowers, or flowering plants. *Brande.*
FLÖR'ID, *a.* [*L. floridus*; *flos, floris*, a flower; *It. & Sp. florido*; *Fr. fleuri*.]
 1. Covered with flowers; full of flowers; flowery. "Your florid orchard blows." *Pope.*
 2. Bright in color; flushed with red; as, "A florid face."
 3. Ornate and elaborate; embellished; figurative. "A florid style." *Blair.*
FLQ-RÍD'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being florid; freshness of color; floridness. *Floyer.*
FLÖR'ID-LY, *ad.* In a florid manner. *A. Wood.*
FLÖR'ID-NËSS, *n.* 1. Quality of being florid; freshness or brightness of color; floridity. *Evelyn.*
 2. Embellishment; ambitious elegance. *Boyle.*
FLQ-RÍF'ER-OÜS, *a.* [*L. florifer*; *flos, floris*, a flower, and *fero*, to bear; *It. & Sp. florifero*.] Productive of flowers. [*R.*] *Blount.*
FLÖR'I-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. flos, floris*, a flower, and *facio*, to make.] The act or the process of flowering; the time of flowering. [*R.*] *Boag.*
FLÖR'I-FÖRM, *a.* [*L. flos, floris*, a flower, and *forma*, form; *It. floriforme*.] Having the form of a flower. *Kirby.*
FLÖR'I-LËGE, *n.* [*L. florilegus*, flower-culling; *flos, floris*, a flower, and *lego*, to cull;—*It. & Sp. florilegio*.] The culling of flowers, or a treatise on flowers;—anthology. [*R.*] *Craig.*
FLÖR'IN, *n.* [*Fr.*] A coin first made at Florence: now a coin of different values, or money of account. The silver florin of Holland and Bavaria is worth about 1s. 8d. (41 cents); the gold florin of Germany is equal to about 6s. 11d. (\$1.67). *P. Cyc.*
FLÖR'IST (*för'ist*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. C. Wb.*; *för'ist, Ja.*), *n.* [*Sp. florista*; *Fr. fleuriste*.—See **FLOWER**.]
 1. One who cultivates flowers. *Sir H. Wotton.*
 2. One who writes a flora, or an account of plants. *Craig.*
FLÖR'ÖÖN, *n.* [*Fr. fleuronn*.] A border worked with flowers. *Craig.*
†FLÖR'U-LËNT, *a.* [*L. florulentus*; *flos, floris*, a flower.] Flowery; blossoming. *Blount.*
FLÖS'CLE, *n.* A floret. *Smart.*
FLÖS'CU-LÄR, *a.* See **FLOSCULOUS**. *Craig.*
FLÖS'ÖULE, *n.* [*L. flosculus*, dim. of *flos*, a flower;

It. & Sp. flosculo.] (*Bot.*) A partial or smaller floret of an aggregate flower. *P. Cyc.*
FLÖS'CU-LÖSE, } *a.* [*Sp. flosculos*.] (*Bot.*) Ap-
FLÖS'CU-LOÜS, } plied to flowers, consisting of
 many tubular monopetalous florets. *Louden.*
FLÖS'-FËR'RÍ, *n.* [*L. flos ferri*, flower of iron.] (*Min.*) A coralloidal carbonate of lime, often found in cavities of spathic iron ore. *Brande.*
FLÖSS, *n.* [*L. flos*, a flower.]
 1. (*Metalurgy*.) A fluid glass floating upon the iron produced by the vitrification of the oxides and earths in a puddling furnace. *Ure.*
 2. (*Bot.*) A downy substance found in some plants. *P. Cyc.*
 3. Silk in fine filaments; untwisted silk; floss-silk.
FLÖS-SI-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. flos*, a flower, and *facio*, to make.] A flowering; expansion of flowers. *Craig.*
FLÖSS'-SILK, *n.* The portion of unravelled silk broken off in the flature of the cocoons, and used for coarser fabrics. *Ure.*
FLÖ'TÄ, *n.* [*Sp.*] A fleet;—properly, the Spanish fleet which formerly sailed annually from Cadiz to Mexico. *Brande.*
FLÖT'AGE, *n.* [*Fr. flottage*.] Act of floating;—that which floats on the water. *Chambers.*
FLÖT'ANT, *n.* (*Her.*) A banner, or anything flying. *Craig.*
FLQ-TÄ'TION, *n.* The act of floating. *Ec. Rev.*
†FLÖTE, *v. a.* To skim; to fleet. *Tusser.*
†FLÖTE, *n.* A wave.—See **FLÖAT**. *Shak.*
FLQ-TIL'LA, *n.* [*Sp.*] A little fleet; *flota*, a fleet.] (*Naut.*) A term applied to a fleet, however large, composed of small vessels. *Brande.*
FLÖT'SÄM, *n.* [*A. S. fletan*, to float.] (*Lav.*) Goods which lie floating upon the sea when a ship is wrecked, in distinction from *jetsam* and *lagan*;—written also *flotson, flotsan*, and *floatsam*. *Blackstone.*
†FLÖT'TEN, *p.* from *flote*. Skimmed. *Skinner.*
FLÖUNCE, *v. n.* [*Dut. plonssen*.] [*i.* **FLOUNCED**; *pp.* **FLOUNCING, FLOUNCED.] To move with a violent and throwing motion of the body and limbs, as when an animal struggles in mire; to move with a jerk, spring, or other sudden effort; to be uneasy.
They flounce and tumble in unwieldy joy. *Thomson.*
FLÖUNCE, *v. a.* To deck or trim with flounces, as a dress. *Addison.*
FLÖUNCE, *n.* 1. A sudden jerk or spring; a quick, violent, or irregular motion. *Roget.*
 2. A frill or ruffle sewed to a gown, &c., and hanging loose and waving. *Pope.*
FLÖUN'DER, *n.* [*Ger. flünder*; *Sw. flundra*.] (*Ich.*) A small, flat, malacopterygious fish of the family *Pleuronectidae* and genus *Platessa*, found in the sea, and near the mouths of large rivers, generally swimming near the bottom; *Platessa flesus*. *Baird.*
FLÖUN'DER, *v. n.* [*i.* **FLOUNDERED**; *pp.* **FLOUNDERING, FLOUNDERED**.] To proceed with difficulty, as an animal in the mire; to struggle with violent and irregular motions.
And deeper sunk by floundering in the mud. *Dryden.*
FLÖUN'DER-MÄN, *n.* A dealer in flounders or fish. *Milton.*
FLÖÜR, *n.* [*L. flos, floris*; *It. fiore*; *Sp. flor*; *Fr. fleur*.]
 1. The edible part of grain reduced to powder; the finer part of meal separated from the bran by sifting or bolting; meal.
 2. Any thing resembling flour.
Flour and flower, now regarded as different words, are etymologically the same, but are used in different senses. *Flour* is found in Bailey's Dictionary, with the definition of "the fine part of ground corn;" but it is wanting in Johnson's Dictionary, and in most of the other English dictionaries earlier than that of Johnson. Johnson and the other lexicographers give to *flower* the different meanings which are given to both forms. But the distinction between the spelling of *flour* from wheat, and the *flower* of a plant, is fully established by common usage.**

FLÖÜR, *v. a.* [*i.* **FLOURED**; *pp.* **FLOURING, FLOURED**.]
 1. To convert into flour. *Smart.*
 2. To sprinkle with flour. *Smart.*
FLÖÜR'-BÄR-RËL, *n.* A barrel made to hold flour.
FLÖÜR'-BÖX, *n.* A box to hold or scatter flour; a dredging-box. *Bailey.*
FLÖÜR'-DRËDGE, *n.* A tin box for scattering flour; a dredging-box; a dredge-box. *Simmonds.*
FLÖÜR'ET, *n.* See **FLOWERET**. *Spenser.*
FLÖÜR'ING, *a.* Converting into flour; employed in making flour; as, "A *flouring mill*."
FLÖÜR'ISH (*für'ish*), *v. n.* [*L. floresco*; *flos*, a flower; *It. fiorire*; *Sp. florecer*; *Fr. fleurir*.] [*i.* **FLOURISHED**; *pp.* **FLOURISHING, FLOURISHED**.]
 1. To thrive as a healthy plant; to grow.
*So Pallas with her javelin smote the ground,
 And peaceful olives flourished from the wound.* *Broome.*
 2. To prosper; to be prosperous or successful. "Live thou and flourish." *Shak.*
 3. To improve and advance in goodness.
The righteous shall flourish as a branch. *Prov. xi. 28.*
 4. To use florid language; to speak or write in a flowery manner; to use figures of speech in excess.
They dilate sometimes and flourish long upon little incidents. *Watts.*
 5. To describe various circles or parts of circles irregularly or fantastically. *Pope.*
 6. To boast; to brag; to vaunt. *Pope.*
 7. (*Mus.*) To indulge in loose or showy passages, for the purpose of ornament or prelude.
Syn.—To flourish and to thrive are applied, in the proper sense, to vegetation; to thrive denotes the act of growing; to flourish, the state of being full grown. To flourish and to thrive are used in a moral sense, as also is to prosper. The industrious thrive; literature or trade flourishes; a merchant prospers in his business.
FLÖÜR'ISH (*für'ish*), *v. a.* 1. To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures. *Fenton.*
 2. To adorn with figures of speech; to embellish with florid expressions. *Collier.*
 3. To set off; to grace.
*The justice of your title to him
 Doth flourish the deceit.* *Shak.*
 4. To move in circles or other bold figures; to wave; to brandish. "Flourish the sword." *Dryden.*
FLÖÜR'ISH (*für'ish*), *n.* 1. State of prosperity or success; vigor.
The Roman monarchy in her highest flourish never had the like. *Houell.*
 2. Beauty; grace; ornament.
*The flourish of his noble youth
 Was the pride of naked truth.* *Crashaw.*
 3. Ostentatious embellishment; display; parade; show. "Rhetorical flourishes." *More.*
 4. Figures described by bold and fanciful lines.
Ludicrous ornaments of nature, like the flourishes about a great letter. *More.*
 5. A triumphant sounding of musical instruments;—a loose ornamental phrase or passage.
FLÖÜR'ISH-ER, *n.* One who flourishes.
FLÖÜR'ISH-ING, *p. a.* Prospering; prosperous; vigorous; thriving; growing.
FLÖÜR'ISH-ING-LY, *ad.* With flourishes; prosperously; ostentatiously.
FLÖÜT, *v. a.* [*A. S. flutan*, to quarrel.] [*i.* **FLOUT-ED**; *pp.* **FLOUTING, FLOUTED**.] To jeer; to scoff at; to mock; to insult; to gibe; to taunt.
*He mocked us when he begged our voices;
 Certainly he flouted us downright.* *Shak.*
FLÖÜT, *v. n.* To mock or to practise mocking; to show contempt; to sneer.
Flout, and gibe, and laugh, and flout. *Swift.*
FLÖÜT, *n.* A mock; an insult; a show of contempt; a sneer; a scoff; a taunt. *Dryden.*
FLÖÜT'ER, *n.* One who flouts or jeers. *Burton.*
FLÖÜT'ING-LY, *ad.* In an insulting manner.
FLÖW (*fä*), *v. n.* [*A. S. flowan*; *Dut. vloeyen*; *Ger. fließen*; *Sw. flyta*; *Dan. flyde*.—*Skinner* thinks from the *L. fluo*. *Wachter* seems to think a foreign origin not necessary, and *Tooke* is decisive that the *L.* is from the *A. S.*] [*i.* **FLOWED**; *pp.* **FLOWING, FLOWED, †FLOWN**.]

1. To run or move as water from its spring or source; to move along with a continual change among the particles, as a fluid; to stream.

Endless tears *flow* down in streams. *Swift*.

2. To become liquid; to melt.

That the mountains might *flow* down at thy presence. *Lat. lxxiv. 1.*

3. To proceed; to issue; to emanate.

I'll use that tongue I have, if wit *flow* from 't, I shall do good. *Shak.*

4. To glide along smoothly, easily, and copiously in writing or speaking.

O, could I *flow* like thee, and make thy stream My great example, as it is my theme! *Denham.*

5. To rise, as the tide.

This river hath thrice *flowed*, no ebb between. *Shak.*

6. To circulate, as the blood. "Princely blood *flows* in his cheek." *Shak.*

7. To hang loose and waving. "A *flowing* mantle of green silk." *Spectator.*

8. To abound; to be full. "Flowing cups." *Shak.* "The *flowing* goblet." *Pope.*

Syn. — See **ARISE**.

FLŌW, *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge. *Mortimer.*

FLŌW, *n.* 1. The rise of water; — opposed to the ebb.

The ebb of tides, and their mysterious *flow*. *Dryden.*

2. A stream or abundance of any thing; fullness; copiousness. "A *flow* of wealth." *Warburton.* "A *flow* of words." *South.*

The feast of reason and the *flow* of soul. *Pope.*

FLŌWAGE, *n.* 1. The act of flowing. *[R.]*

2. The state of being flowed. *Wilkins.*

FLŌW'ER (flō'ēr), *n.* *[Gr. φῶς; L. flos, floris; It. fiore; Sp. flor; Fr. fleur.]*

1. (*Bot.*) That part of a plant which subserves the purpose of producing seed, consisting of stamens and pistils, which are the essential organs, and the calyx and corolla, which are the protecting organs, the former being the outer circle or whorl of sepals, usually green, and the latter the inner whorl of petals, which are of some other color than green, and form the showy part of the blossom; — the bud of a plant when the petals are expanded; a blossom. *Gray.*

2. The best, finest, or most valuable part of any thing. "Flower of warriors." *Shak.*

The flower of the nation is consumed in its wars. *Addison.*

3. The prime; the flourishing part.

In flower of youth and beauty's pride. *Dryden.*

4. A figure or ornamental expression.

Truth needs no flowers of speech. *Pope.*

5. *pl. (Med.)* Catamenial discharge; monthly courses; menses. *Dunghison.*

6. (*Chem.*) A term formerly used to denote a fine powder or mealy matter produced by sublimation or crystallization; as, "Flowers of zinc"; "Flowers of sulphur." *Hoblyn.*

See **FLOUR**.

FLŌW'ER, *v. n.* [*i.* **FLOWERED**; *pp.* **FLOWERING**, **FLOWERED**.]

1. To be in flower; to put forth flowers; to blossom; to bloom. *Milton.*

2. To be in the prime; to flourish. "When flowered my youthful spring." *Spenser.*

3. To froth; to ferment; to mantle, as new-made beer. "That beer did *flower* a little." *Bacon.*

4. To come as cream from the surface. "These few observations which have *flowered* off." *Milton.*

FLŌW'ER, *v. a.* 1. To adorn with imitations of flowers. *Johnson.*

2. To cause to blossom. *Qu. Rev.*

† **FLŌW'ER-AGE**, *n.* Store of flowers. *Bailey.*

FLŌW'ER-BEAR'ING, *a.* Producing flowers. *Clarke.*

FLŌW'ER-BUD, *n.* An unopened flower. *Browne.*

FLŌW'ER-CROWNED, *a.* Crowned with flowers.

FLŌW'ER-DE-LUCE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Iris*; yellow flag; fleur-de-lis; *Iris pseudoacorus*. "Cropped are the *flower-de-luces*." *Shak.*

FLŌW'ER-ÉT, *n.* [*Fr. fleuriette*. — See **FLOWER**.] A little flower; a floret.

The meanest floweret of the vale. *Gray.*

FLŌW'ER-FENCE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Poinciana*; *Poinciana pulcherrima*; — so named from being used for hedges. *Loudon.*

FLŌW'ER-FUL, *a.* Abounding with flowers. *Craig.*

FLŌW'ER-GÄR-DEN, *n.* A garden for flowers.

FLŌW'ER-GËN-TLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of amaranth; *Amaranthus spinosus*. *B. Jonson.*

FLŌW'ER-HEAD, *n.* (*Bot.*) The capitulum, or that mode of inflorescence in which all the flowers are sessile upon a broad plate, called the receptacle, as in the daisy. *Craig.*

FLŌW'ER-I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being flowery; floridness. *Sherwood.*

FLŌW'ER-ING, *n.* The act of blossoming; bloom.

FLŌW'ER-ING, *p. a.* Producing flowers; blossoming; as, "Flowering plants."

FLŌW'ER-ING-BÜSH', *n.* (*Bot.*) A beautiful aquatic plant; *Butomus umbellatus*. *Johnson.*

FLŌW'ER-IN-WÖVEN (-vñ), *a.* Adorned with flowers. "Flower-inwoven tresses." *Milton.*

FLŌW'ER-LÉAF, *n.*; *pl.* **FLOWER-LEAVES**. The leaf of a flower. *Bailey.*

FLŌW'ER-LESS, *a.* Without a flower. *Chaucer.*

FLŌW'ER-LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being without flowers. *Clarke.*

FLŌW'ER-MÄK-ER, *n.* A maker of artificial flowers. *More.*

FLŌW'ER-PIÉCE, *n.* A painting or picture of flowers. *Johnson.*

FLŌW'ER-PÖT, *n.* A pot for a flowering plant.

FLŌW'ER-STÄLK (-stāk), *n.* The stem of a flower. *Pillington.*

FLŌW'ER-WÖRK (-würk), *n.* Artificial imitation of flowers. *Jodrell.*

FLŌW'ER-Y, *a.* 1. Full of flowers; bloomy; adorned with flowers, real or artificial. "The flowery field." "A flowery vest." *Pope.*

2. Consisting of, or abounding in, flowers.

It is the flowery species, so remarkable for its weakness and momentary duration, that gives us the liveliest idea of beauty and elegance. *Burke.*

3. Figurative; florid; ornate; — applied to style. "Vain is the flowery verse." *Mason.*

FLŌW'ER-Y-KÏR'TLED (-tld), *a.* Dressed with garlands. "Flower-kirtled Naiades." *Milton.*

FLŌW'ING, *n.* The act of moving or rising, as water; rise; flow; flooding. *Taylor.*

FLŌW'ING, *p. a.* 1. Moving on, as a fluid.

2. Fluent; smooth and copious. "Thy flowing wit is such." *Suckling.*

FLŌW'ING-LY, *ad.* With smoothness or abundance.

FLŌW'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being flowing or fluent; smoothness; fluency. "The flowingness of his easy eloquence." *Nichols.*

FLOWK (fāk), *n.* [*A. S. flocc*.] A kind of flat fish resembling the flounder; a fluke. *Carew.*

FLOWK'WÖRT (fāk'wür't), *n.* A plant.

FLŌWN (flōn), *p. 1.* [*From fly*.] Gone away.

Where, my deluded sense, was reason *flown*? *Prior.*

2. [*From flow*.] Being full; inflated.

Unseemly *flown* with insolence and wine. *Pope.*

When night

Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons

Of Belsh, *flown* with insolence and wine. *Milton.*

In this citation from Milton, the use of the word *flown* has occasioned some controversy. Warton reads *swain*; and, according to Ep. Newton, *blown* has been proposed, by a nameless critic, as the true reading. Todd maintains that *flown* is correct, and considers it to mean *flushed*, like the Greek οὐράλῃ, flushed with wine.

FLŪ'ATE, *n.* [*See FLUOR*.] (*Chem.*) A compound of a metallic oxide, earth, or alkali, with fluorine acid. *Craig.*

FLŪ'CER-ÏNE, *n.* [*Fluor and cerium*.] (*Min.*) The native fluoride of cerium; a mineral found in Sweden. *P. Cyo.*

† **FLŪC-TÏF'ER-OÛS**, *a.* [*L. fluctus*, a wave, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing waves. *Blount.*

† **FLŪC-TÏF'ER-A-GÖÛS**, *a.* [*L. fluctifragus*; *fluctus*, a wave, and *frango*, to break.] Breaking the waves. *Bailey.*

† **FLŪC-TÏS'O-NOÛS**, *a.* [*L. fluctisonus*; *fluctus*,

a wave, and *sonus*, sound.] Having the sound of waves. *Bailey.*

† **FLŪC-TÏV'A-GÄNT**, *a.* Floating on the water; fluctivagous. *Blount.*

† **FLŪC-TÏV'A-GÖÛS**, *a.* [*L. fluctivagus*; *fluctus*, a wave, and *vagus*, wandering.] Floating on the waves. *Bailey.*

FLŪCT'U-ÄNT, *a.* [*L. fluctuo, fluctuans*. — See **FLUCTUATE**.] Wavering; uncertain. *Pearson.*

FLŪCT'U-ÄTE (flūkt'yū-ät), *v. n.* [*L. fluctuo, fluctuatus*; *fluctus*, a wave; *fluo*, to flow; *It. fluire*; *Sp. fluir*; *Fr. fluir*.] [*i.* **FLUCTUATED**; *pp.* **FLUCTUATING**, **FLUCTUATED**.]

1. To roll or move hither and thither, as a wave; to flow or float to and fro.

So sounds, so *fluctuates*, the troubled sea. *King.*

2. To waver; to vacillate; to be unsteady, irresolute, or inconstant; to oscillate. "A fluctuating conscience." *Goodwin.*

Syn. — To *fluctuate* is applied to persons and things; to *vacillate* and *waver*, to persons; to *undulate*, to things. The tides *fluctuate*; the sea *undulates*, or forms *undulations*, by the rising and falling of waves. Men *fluctuate* in their opinions; *waver* and *vacillate* in their resolutions. *Fluctuation* of opinion; *wavering* or *vacillation* of feeling or resolution; *undulations* of the sea; *oscillation* of a pendulum.

FLŪCT'U-ÄT-ING, *p. a.* 1. Moving backwards and forwards, as a wave.

2. Wavering; vacillating.

FLŪCT'U-Ä'TION, *n.* [*L. fluctuatio*; *It. fluttuazione*; *Sp. fluctuacion*; *Fr. fluctuation*.]

1. The act of fluctuating, or moving to and fro, or up and down, as the waves. *Woodward.*

2. A wavering; vacillation; uncertainty, inconstancy, or indetermination. "Fluctuation of judgment." *Boyle.*

FLŪ'D'ER, *n.* An aquatic bird of the diver kind, nearly as large as a goose; — written also *fluder*. *Craig.*

FLŪE (flū, 24), *n.* ["Of unknown etymology." *Richardson*. "Probably from the *Fr. l'ouvert*." *Todd*. "Probably contracted from *fume*." *Webster*. — See **LOUVER**.]

1. A passage for smoke from a fireplace to a chimney, or through a chimney to the open air above. "The chimney *flues*." *Elclyn.*

2. The coping of a gable or end wall of a house. *Grose.*

FLŪE, *n.* [*Ger. flaum*.] Soft down or fur. *Bailey.*

FLŪ-ËL'LÏN, *n.* The herb speedwell, an annual plant. *Lee.*

FLŪ-ËL-LÏTE, *n.* [*Fluor* and *Gr. λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) Native fluoride of aluminum, occurring in Cornwall. *Brande.*

† **FLŪ'ENCE**, *n.* Copiousness; fluency. *Whitlock.*

FLŪ'EN-CY, *n.* [*L. fluentia*.]

1. The act or the quality of flowing; smoothness; freedom from harshness, applied to language. "Fluency of numbers." *Garth.*

2. Facility of words; readiness of expression; command of language.

We reason with such *fluency* and fire. *Tickell.*

3. † Affluence; abundance. *Sandys.*

FLŪ'ENT, *a.* [*L. fluo, fluens*, to flow; *It. & Sp. fluente*.]

1. Flowing; gliding. *Ray.*

2. Capable of flowing; liquid. *Bacon.*

3. Smooth; not harsh; as, "A *fluent* style."

4. Ready and copious in the use of words; having a command of language; voluble.

Fluent in words, and bold in peaceful councils. *Rowe.*

FLŪ'ENT, *n.* 1. A stream. *Philkips.*

2. (*Math.*) A variable quantity considered as increasing or diminishing. *Bp. Berkeley.*

The words *function* and *integral* are now used, the differential and integral calculus having superseded the methods of fluxions and fluents. *Brande.*

FLŪ'ENT-LY, *ad.* In a fluent manner; volubly.

FLŪ'ENT-NESS, *n.* The quality of being fluent.

FLŪFF, *n.* Nap or down. [*Local, Eng.*] *Halliwel.*

FLŪFF'FY, *a.* Having the quality of nap or down; soft. *A. Haines.*

FLŪ'GEL-MÄN (flū'gi-män), *n.* [*Ger. flügel*, a

wing.] (*Mil.*) A well-drilled soldier, who is advanced in front to give the time in the manual and platoon exercises; fogleman. *Crabb.*

FLŪ'ID, a. [*L. fluidus*; *fluo*, to flow; *It. & Sp. fluído*; *Fr. fluide*.] Having parts which easily move and change their relative position without separation, and which easily yield to pressure; that may flow, as water, spirit, or air; not solid; liquid.

FLŪ'ID, n. Any thing not solid, or that flows readily; any substance whose parts easily move and change their relative position without separation, as water, air, gas, &c.; a liquid; a liquor.

Syn.—*Fluid* signifies that which, from its nature, flows; *liquid*, that which is melted. Water, air, gas, blood, juice, &c., are *fluids*; ice, when thawed, and lead, &c., when melted, become *liquids*. *Liquid* is what is drunk, and is opposed to what we eat, which is *solid*.

FLŪ'ID-ITY, n. [*L. fluiditas*; *It. fluidità*; *Sp. fluideidad*; *Fr. fluidité*.] The quality of being fluid, or capable of flowing. *Newton.*

FLŪ'ID-IST, n. (*Med.*) The doctrine of those who refer all diseases to alterations of the fluids of the body. *P. Cyc.*

FLŪ'ID-IZE, v. a. To convert into a fluid. *Ch. Ob.*

FLŪ'ID-NESS, n. Quality of being fluid; fluidity. *FLŪKE* (24), *n.* [*Dut. ploeg*, a plough; *Ger. pflug*, *Skinner*. "More probably *Ger. flug*, a wing." *Ogilvie*.] [*Written also flook*.]

1. (*Naut.*) The broad part or arm of an anchor, which takes hold of the ground.
2. (*Mining*.) An instrument for cleansing a hole before blasting. *Weale.*
3. (*Zool.*) An obovate flat worm, an inch in length and nearly an inch broad, sometimes found in the gall-bladder of man, whence it occasionally passes into the intestinal canal; and it also infests sheep and other animals; gourd-worm; fluke-worm. *Dunglison.*
4. (*Whaling*.) *pl.* The tail of the whale.

FLŪKE, n. [*A. S. flocc*.] (*Ich.*) A kind of flat-fish resembling the flounder; a turbot; a flawk; *Platessa maximus*. *Eng. Cyc.*

FLŪKE'-WORM (-würm), *n.* A worm that infests sheep; gourd-worm; a fluke. *Booth.*

FLŪ'KY, a. Formed like or having a fluke. *Rowe.*

FLŪME, n. [*L. flumen*; *fluo*, to flow. — *A. S. flum*.] 1. † A river; a stream. *Weckliffe.*

2. The water-passage of a mill; a water-channel.

† **FLŪ'M-NOŪS, a.** [*L. flumineus*.] Relating to, or abounding with, rivers. *Blount.*

FLŪM'MER-Y, n. [Probably a corruption of *frummenty*. *Richardson*. — *W. Wymry*.]

1. A kind of jelly or food made of flour or meal. *Locke.*
2. Fulsome flattery or obsequiousness; adulation. *S. H. Cox.*

FLŪNG, i. & p. from *fling*. See **FLING**.

FLŪNK'Y, n. 1. A servant in livery; a lackey. 2. A mean-spirited person; a servile follower; — used contemptuously. *Jamieson.*

3. Among stock-brokers, one who is easily imposed upon; a dupe. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

FLŪNK'Y-ISM, n. The character or quality of a flunky. *Dublin Rev. Ec. Rev.*

Sheet flunkiness, not genuine reverence, to use a word with which Mr. Carlyle has enriched our vocabulary. *Genl. Mag.*

FLŪ-O-BŌ'RATE, n. (*Chem.*) A combination of fluoboric acid with a base. *Craig.*

FLŪ-O-BŌ'RIC, a. (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained in a gaseous form, by heating to redness a mixture of dry boracic acid and powdered fluor-spar. *Graham.*

FLŪ-O-BŌ'RIDE, n. (*Chem.*) A combination of the fluoride of boron with a base. *Graham.*

FLŪ-Ō'F-RINE, n. (*Min.*) Fluoride of cerium; fluorine. *Brande.*

FLŪ-O-PHŌS'PHATE, n. A combination of fluorine and phosphoric acids with a base. *Craig.*

FLŪ'ŌR, n. [*L.*] 1. A fluid state. [*R.*] *Newton.* 2. Catamenia; menses. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

FLŪ'QR, or FLŪ'QR-SPÄR, n. (*Min.*) A fluete

of lime, a mineral found in many parts of the earth, and in great abundance in Derbyshire, Cornwall, and Durham, England, and often very beautiful; — used as a flux for certain ores. *P. Cyc.*

FLŪ'ŌR ÄL'BUS. (Med.) A disease of females; whites; leucorrhœa. *Dunglison.*

FLŪ-O-RĒS'CENCE, n. (*Chem.*) The diffusion of light and change of color which takes place at the surface of some liquids and solids in consequence of a change in the refrangibility of the different rays. *Graham.*

FLŪ-O-RĒS'CENT, a. (*Chem.*) Pertaining to fluorescence. *Graham.*

FLŪ-ŌR'IC, a. [*It. fluorico*; *Fr. fluorique*.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from fluor-spar and sulphuric acid. *Francis.*

FLŪ'QR-IDE, n. A combination of fluorine with a base. *Francis.*

FLŪ'QR-INE, n. (*Chem.*) A simple elementary gaseous body obtained from fluor-spar and a few other minerals. *Brande.*

FLŪ'QR-OŪS, a. Obtained from or containing fluor. *Brande.*

FLŪ-O-SİL'I-CATE, n. (*Chem.*) A compound of fluosilicic acid and a base. *Smart.*

FLŪ-O-SI-LĪC'IC, a. (*Chem.*) Containing fluoric acid with silex. *P. Cyc.*

FLŪR'-BIRD, n. The decoy-bird. *Goldsmith.*

FLŪR'RY, n. [Perhaps a corruption of *fuster*. *Todd*: — or of *futter*. *Richardson*.]

1. A gust or sudden burst of wind; a hasty blast; a flaw; a squall.

The boat was overset by a sudden *flurry* from the north. *Swift.*

2. Hurry; a violent commotion; agitation; confusion. "A *flurry* of spirits." *Swinburne.*

FLŪR'RY, v. a. To put in a state of agitation; to alarm; to confuse. *Swinburne.*

FLŪSH, v. n. [*Ger. fließen*, to flow; *fluss*, a river. — *It. fluo*; *Sp. flujo*; *Fr. flux*. — See **FLUX**.]

[*Flushed*; *pp. FLUSHING, FLUSHED*.]

1. To flow and spread suddenly and with violence; to rush. *Mortimer.*

2. To hasten; to hurry; to fly.

The clouds that pass
For ever *flushing* round a summer sky. *Thomson.*

3. To redden, glow, or shine suddenly.

A burning purple *flushes* o'er my face. *Rowe.*

FLŪSH, v. a. 1. To color; to redden suddenly.

Nor *flush* with shame the passing virgin's cheek. *Gay.*

2. To elate; to elevate; to animate; to excite. "Flushed with great victories." *Atterbury.*

3. To cleanse by a stream of water mechanically applied, as an obstructed sewer, or the like place. *Ogilvie.*

FLŪSH, a. 1. Fresh; full of vigor; vigorous.

With all his crimes broad blown, and *flush* as May. *Shak.*

2. Affluent; abounding; plentifully supplied.

Pin-money: no, no; country ladies are not so *flush* of it. *Vanburgh.*

3. Generous; liberal; free; prodigal. *Craig.*

4. Hasty; confident; conceited; assured.

"*Flush* youth revolt." *Shak.*

5. (*Car.*) Even, or in the same plane with; having a continuity of surface with.

The panel of a door is said to be *flush* when fixed level with the margin, and not sunk below it. *Ogilvie.*

Flush deck, (*Naut.*) an even deck from stem to stern; a deck without a half-deck or fore-castle. *Burn.*

FLŪSH, n. 1. A sudden flow of blood to the face; a suffusion of the face with redness; redness.

There anger's dark and fiercer *flush*. *Scott.*

2. Afflux; sudden impulse. "In the *flush* of his extravagances." *L'Estrange.*

3. Growth; abundance; plenty; flood.

But all the bloomy *flush* of life is fled. *Goldsmith.*

4. A term for a number of ducks. *Spenser.*

5. A run of cards of the same suit. *Johnson.*

FLŪSHED (*flisht*), *p. a.* 1. Reddened suddenly; suffused with blood, as the face.

2. Elated; animated; excited.

3. Suddenly aroused and on the wing, as a covey of partridges when surprised. *Mansuader.*

FLŪSH'ER, n. (*Ornith.*) The lesser butcher-bird; red-backed shrike; *Lanius collurio*. *Chambers.*

FLŪSH'ING, n. Color in the face; a glowing redness; suffusion. *Shak.*

FLŪSH'ING-LY, ad. In a flushing manner. *Clarke.*

FLŪSH'NESS, n. The quality of being flush or fresh; freshness; redness; vigor. *Bp. Gardiner.*

FLŪS'TER, v. a. [Probably a corruption of *flush*. *Richardson*.]

[*Flustered*; *pp. FLUSTERING, FLUSTERED*.] To make hot and rosy, as with drinking; to confound; to hurry. *Shak.*

FLŪS'TER, v. n. To be in a bustle or hurry; to be heated and confused. *South.*

FLŪS'TER, n. Heat and confusion; agitation; commotion. *Taitler.*

FLŪS-TER-Ä'TION, n. Hurry; confusion; sudden impulse. [*Low*.] *Brockett.*

FLŪS'TERED (-terd), *a.* Heated and confused, as with liquor. *Cavthorne.*

FLŪS'TRA, n. [*L.*] (*Zool.*) A genus of coralline *Bryozoa*, familiarly termed *sea-mats*, or *white sea-weeds*. *Milne Edwards.*

FLŪTE, n. [*Low L. flauta*; *flō*, *flatus*, to blow; *It. flauto*; *Sp. flauta*; *Fr. flûte*. — *Dut. fluit*; *Ger. flöte*; *Dan. flöite*.]

1. (*Mus.*) A wind-instrument with holes and keys on the side; — generally made of wood.

2. (*Arch.*) An upright channel on the shaft of a column, like the concavity of a flute when divided lengthwise. *Weale.*

3. A channel or groove in the muslin of a lady's ruff. *Clarke.*

4. [A corruption of *float*.] (*Naut.*) A store-ship with flat ribs or floor-timbers. *Burn.*

5. A long, thin French roll eaten at breakfast. *Simmonds.*

Armed in flute, (*Naut.*) with the lower deck guns removed. *Burn.*

FLŪTE, v. a. [*i. FLUTED*; *pp. FLUTING, FLUTED*.] To form channels, as in a column. *Cotgrave.*

FLŪTE, v. n. To play on the flute. *Chaucer.*

FLŪT'ED, a. Having channels, as a column. *Crabb.*

FLŪTE'NIST, n. A flute-player. [*R.*] *Jodrell.*

FLŪTE'-PLÄY-ER, n. One who plays on the flute. *Gurney.*

FLŪT'ER, n. 1. One who plays on the flute; a flutist; a flautist. *Cotgrave.*

2. One who grooves metals. *Simmonds.*

3. One who gauffers or plaits. *Simmonds.*

FLŪTE'-STÖP, n. (*Mus.*) A range of wooden pipes in an organ, giving a soft, flute-like sound. *Dwight.*

FLŪT'ING, n. A channel on a pillar or a ruff; fluted work. *Evelyn.*

FLŪT'IST, n. [*Fr. flutiste*.] A player on the flute; a fluter; a flautist. *Smart.*

FLŪT'TER, v. n. [*A. S. fleotan*, to float; *Dut. vleden*; *Fr. floyer*; *Ger. fluten*. — *Fr. flotter*, to float.] [*i. FLUTTERED*; *pp. FLUTTERING, FLUTTERED*.]

1. To move or flap the wings without flying, or with short flights.

Our thoughts are like a bird in a cage, which *flutters* the more because of its confinement. *Bates.*

2. To move about with show and bustle. *Pope.*

3. To move quickly and irregularly.

Or teach the *fluttering* sail to float in air. *Pope.*

4. To be unsteady or inconstant; to be fickle.

Thou'rt nightly seen to add
One insect to the *fluttering* crowd. *Byron.*

FLŪT'TER, v. a. To throw into disorder; to disturb; to confuse; to agitate. *Shak. Milton.*

FLŪT'TER, n. 1. Quick and irregular motion; agitation. "The *flutter* of a fan." *Addison.*

2. Disorder; confusion; hurry. *Pope.*

FLŪT'TER-ER, n. One who flutters. *Warburton.*

FLŪT'TER-ING, n. 1. A flapping, or quick motion, as of the wings of a bird; flutter. *Evelyn.*

2. Internal agitation; disorder of mind. "Flutterings of conscience." *Fellham.*

FLŪT'TER-ING, p. a. Making a flutter; moving irregularly; agitating; confusing.

FLÜT'TER-ING-LY, *ad.* In a fluttering manne.
FLÜ'TY, *a.* Soft like the tone of a flute. *Clarke.*
FLÜ'VJ-AL, *a.* [L. *fluvialis*; It. *fluviale*; Sp. & Fr. *fluvial*.] Relating to rivers. *Blount.*
FLÜ'VJ-AL-IST, *n.* One who treats of rivers, or explains the phenomena of streams. *Clarke.*
FLÜ-VJ-ÄT'IC, *a.* [L. *fluvialis*; *fluvius*, a river.] Belonging to rivers; fluvial. [R.] *Bailey.*
FLÜ'VJ-Ä-TILE, *a.* [L. *fluvialis*; *fluvius*, a river; It. & Fr. *fluviale*.] Belonging to rivers; fluvial. *Lyell.*
FLÜ'VJ-Ö-MÄ-RINE', *a.* [L. *fluvius*, a river, and *marinus*, marine.] (Geol.) Noting such formations as have been deposited by the agency of rivers, at the bottom of the sea, at a greater or less distance from their mouths. *Craig.*
FLÜX, *n.* [L. *fluxus*; *fluo*, to flow; It. *flusso*; Sp. *flujo*; Fr. *flux*.]
 1. The act of flowing, or moving as a fluid; a flow. "No noise, no flux of waters." *Beau. & Fl.*
 2. The act or the process of passing from one state to another; change.
 Languages are in a perpetual flux. *Henry. Felton.*
 3. The rise or flow of the tide, in opposition to the ebb or reflux. *Louth.*
 4. What flows or is discharged from bodies; excrement. *Shak.*
 5. Concourse; confluence. *Shak.*
 6. (Med.) Dysentery; diarrhoea. "Bloody flux is synonymous with dysentery." *Hoblyn.*
 7. (Metallurgy.) Fusion; reduction or conversion of ores to metal;—any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metallic ores, as carbonate of potash, or white flux, equal parts of nitre and tartar deflagrated, or black flux, and limestone, fluor-spar, borax, and several metallic oxides. *Ure.*
FLÜX, *a.* Flowing; inconstant. [R.] *Bolingbroke.*
FLÜX, *v. a.* [i. FLUXED; pp. FLUXING, FLUXED.]
 1. To melt; to fuse. *Moral State of Eng. 1670.*
 2. To clear or cleanse out.
 'Twas he that gave our senate purges,
 And fluxed the house of many a Burgess. *Hudibras.*
 3. † To eject by spitting; to salivate. *South.*
FLUX-ÄTION, *n.* The state or the act of passing away. [R.] *Leslie.*
FLÜX-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *fusibilità*; Sp. *fluibilidad*.] Aptness to flow or melt. [R.] *Cockram.*
FLÜX-I-BLE, *a.* [It. *fusibile*; Sp. *fluxible*.] Capable of flowing, fusing, or changing. [R.] *Howell.*
FLÜX-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being fluxible. [R.] *Scott.*
† FLÜX-I-BLE, *a.* Flowing; fluxible. *Mead.*
† FLÜX-IL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *fluxilis*, fluid.] Possibility of liquefaction. *Boyle.*
FLÜX'ION (flük'shun), *n.* [L. *fluxio*; *fluo*, *fluxus*, to flow; It. *flusso*; Sp. & Fr. *fluxion*.]
 1. The act of flowing. *Cotgrave.*
 2. That which flows. *Wiseman.*
 3. Fusion; the running of metals into a fluid state. *Craig.*
 4. (Med.) A flow of blood or other humor towards any organ with greater force than is natural. *Dunglison.*
 5. (Math.) A quantity infinitely small, or less than any assignable magnitude; a differential.—*pl.* A method of calculation based on the idea of motion.
 Any curve may be conceived as generated by a point moving with uniform velocity in a fixed direction and having also a variable motion, lateral with respect to this direction and governed by the law of the curve. The infinitely small element of the curve generated during an assumed infinitesimal period of time is called the fluxion. This conception of motion and rate of increase may be extended to all species of magnitudes, and even to algebraic expressions. *Eliot.*
 The method of fluxions differs from that of the differential calculus in no respect but that of notation.
FLÜX'ION-ÄL, *a.* Fluxionary. *Craig.*
FLÜX'ION-Ä-RY (flük'shun-ä-rē), *a.* [Fr. *fluxionnaire*.] Relating to fluxions. *Berkeley.*
FLÜX'ION-IST (flük'shun-ist), *n.* (Math.) One skilled in fluxions. *Shak.*
† FLÜX'IVE, *a.* Flowing; not solid. *Shak.*
† FLÜX'URE (flük'shur), *n.* 1. The act or the power of flowing; fluxion. *B. Jonson.*

2. Fluid matter; that which flows. *Drayton.*
FLY (flī), *v. n.* [A. S. *fleogan*; Frs. *flega*; Dut. *vliegen*; Ger. *fliegen*; Dan. *flye*; Icel. *fluga*; Sw. *fluga*.] [i. FLEW; pp. FLYING, FLOWN.]
 1. To move through the air with wings.
 Fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament Gen. 1. 20.
 2. To move or pass with the swiftness of a bird on the wing; to soar; to mount.
 Man is born unto trouble as the sparks fly upward. *Job. 7.*
 Turn back, and fly, like ships before the wind. *Shak.*
 3. To break or part suddenly.
 Be cautious, or your bottle flies. *Swift.*
 4. To flutter; to float in the air; to wave; as, "With colors flying."
 5. To flee; to run away; to escape.
 And makes us rather hear those hills we have left, than see them. *Shak.*
 To fly at, to spring with violence upon.—To fly in the face of, to insult; to act in defiance. "When you will either neglect him or fly in his face." *Swift.*—To fly off, to revolt.—To fly open, to burst open; to open suddenly.—To fly out, to burst into passion or license.—To let fly, to discharge;—to let go suddenly.
FLY, *v. a.* 1. To shun; to avoid; to escape from; to flee from. "Sleep flies the wretch." *Dryden.*
 2. To cause to fly, or to float in the air; as, "To fly a kite."
FLY, *n.* [A. S. *fleoga*, or *flig*; *fleogan*, to fly; Dut. *vlieg*; Ger. *fliege*; Dan. *flue*; Icel. & Sw. *fluga*.]
 1. (Ent.) A name popularly applied to all insects possessing wings, but restricted by entomologists to those insects which have two transparent wings, of which the common house-fly is the most familiar species. *Eng. Cyc.*
 2. (Mech.) A cross with leaden weights at its ends, or a heavy wheel at right angles to the axis of a windlass, jack, &c., to equalize the motion; a fly-wheel. *Wilkins.*
 3. That part of a vane which points out the direction of the wind. *Johnson.*
 4. A light public carriage, or stage-coach, formed for quickness in travelling. *Todd.*
 5. That part of a flag which extends from the union to the extreme end.
 The union of the U. S. flag is a blue field with white stars, and the fly is composed of alternate white and red stripes. *Dana.*
 6. (Naut.) That part of a compass on which the thirty-two points are drawn, and to which the needle is attached underneath; the compass card. *Craig.*
 7. (Printing.) Formerly, one employed to take the sheets from the press; now, that part of the machinery of a printing-press which withdraws the sheet and lays it aside after the impression is made.
 8. An artificial insect made of bright feathers, silk, &c., for the use of anglers. *Simmonds.*
FLY-BÄNE, *n.* (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Silene*; catch-fly. *Lee.*
FLY-BIT-TEN (flī'bit-tēn), *a.* Bitten by flies. *Shak.*
FLY-BLÖW (flī'blō), *n.* The egg of a fly.
FLY-BLÖW, *v. a.* To taint with the eggs of a fly; to fill with maggots. *Pope.*
FLY-BLÖWN, *p. a.* Tainted with maggots. *Swift.*
FLY-BÖAT (flī'bot), *n.* [flying and boat; Fr. *flibot*; Sp. *flibote*.]
 1. A large, flat-bottomed, Dutch-built vessel, with a high stem; used chiefly in the coasting trade. *Purchas.*
 2. A long boat used on canals. *Simmonds.*
FLY-CÄSE, *n.* A case or covering of an insect. *Ray.*
FLY-CÄTCH-ER, *n.* 1. One that catches flies. *Dryden.*
 2. (Ornith.) A bird of the genus *Muscicapa*;—so named because it feeds on insects which it catches while on the wing. *Yarrell.*
FLY-ER, *n.* See **FLIER**.
FLY-ERS, or **FLI-ERS**, *n.* *pl.* (Arch.) A straight row of steps or stairs; fliers. *Francis.*
FLY-FISH, *v. n.* To angle by baiting with a fly, either natural or artificial. *Walton.*

FLY-FISH-ING, *n.* The act of catching fish with a fly on the hook. *Walton.*
FLY-FLÄP, *n.* 1. A fan or flapper to keep flies off. "Fly-flaps to drive away flies." *Sheldon.*
 2. An instrument to catch flies. *Arbuthnot.*
FLY-HÖN'EY-SÜC-KLE, *n.* A shrub; the *Lonicera Xylosteum* of Linnæus. *Craig.*
FLY-ING, *n.* The act of moving or passing through the air with wings. *Goodwin.*
FLY-ING, *p. a.* 1. Moving with wings through the air.
 2. Moving swiftly, like a bird on the wing.
FLY-ING-ÄR'MY, *n.* (Mil.) A strong body of cavalry and infantry always in motion both to cover its own garrisons and to keep the enemy in continual alarm; a flying-camp. *Campbell.*
FLY-ING-ÄR-TIL'LE-RY, *n.* (Mil.) Horse artillery; gunners mounted on horseback. *Burn.*
FLY-ING-BRIDGE, *n.* 1. A temporary bridge; a bridge of pontoons. *P. Cyc.*
 2. A bridge consisting of a boat or other vessel, which, being attached by a rope to a buoy moored in the middle of a river, up the stream, is made, by the action of the current, to move across in the arc of a circle, of which the buoy is the centre. *Ogilvie.*
FLY-ING-BÜT'TRESS, *n.* (Goth. Arch.) A buttress in the form of an arch, or arched brace, springing from a solid mass of masonry, passing over the roof of a side aisle, and abutting against the springing of another arch which rises from the upper points of abutment of the first. Its office is to act as a counterpoise against the vaulting of the nave. *Brande.*
FLY-ING-CÄMP, *n.* (Mil.) A camp or body of troops kept constantly in the field to cover its own garrisons and annoy the enemy; flying-army. *Burn.*
FLY-ING-CÖL-QRS, *n. pl.* (Mil.) Colors unfurled and waving in the air. *Stoquer.*
 To come off with flying colors, to gain a victory; to triumph.
FLY-ING-FISH, *n.* (Ich.) A fish of the genus *Euroci*, which, by means of its long pectoral fins, and without any vibratory movement of them, can sustain itself in the air for about half a minute, its longest flight being about two hundred yards. *Eng. Cyc.*
FLY-ING-FÄR'TY, *n.* A party of scouts. *Burn.*
FLY-ING-PIN'ION, *n.* A sort of fan, which, by beating the air, checks the rapidity of a clock's motion while the weight of the striking part is running down. *Buchanan.*
FLY-ING-SQUIR'REL, *n.* (Zool.) A squirrel that flies, or that leaps to a considerable distance, being sustained in the air by means of a membrane connecting the fore and the hind legs, and expanding on each side into a kind of wing. *Audubon.*
 Virginian flying-squirrel (*Pteromys volucella*).
FLY-LÄÄF, *n.* A leaf inserted separately in a book; a blank leaf at the beginning or the end of a book. *P. Cyc.*
FLY-MÄG-GÖT, *n.* A maggot bred from the egg of a fly. *Ray.*
FLY-PÄN-NING, *n.* A mode of manuring land by folding cattle or sheep in rotation over different parts of it. *Simmonds.*
FLY-PÖW-DER, *n.* A powder used for destroying insects. *Simmonds.*
FLY-RÄIL, *n.* A brace which turns out to support the leaf of a table. *Clarke.*
FLY-SHÖÖT-ER, *n.* One who shoots flies. *Clarke.*
† FLY-SLÖW, *a.* Moving slowly. *Shak.*
FLY-SPÖCK, *n.* The excrement of a fly. *Clarke.*
FLY-TIME, *n.* The season for flies. *Dyer.*



Flying-fish.

Virginian flying-squirrel (*Pteromys volucella*).Spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisea*).

FLY'-TRAP, *n.* 1. A trap for flies. *Goldsmith.*
2. (*Bot.*) A plant the leaves of which have a singular contractile motion by which they catch insects that alight on them; Venus's fly-trap; *Dionaea muscipula.* *Loudon.*

FLY'-WHÉEL, *n.* (*Mech.*) A large, heavy wheel attached to machinery, to equalize the motion of it; a fly. *Francis.*

FŌAL (fō), *n.* [*Goth. fūla*; A. S. *fole*; Dut. *veulen*; Ger. *füllen*; Dan. *ful*; Sw. *fala*.—Gr. *πῶλος*; L. *pullus*; It. *pulido*; Port. *poldro*; Sp. *potro*; Fr. *poulain*.] The offspring of a mare or she-ass; a colt or a filly.

FŌAL, *v. a.* [*i.* FOALED; *pp.* FOALING, FOALED.] To bring forth, as a mare. *Shak.*

FŌAL, *v. n.* To bring forth a colt or filly. *Mortimer.*

FŌAL/FOOT (fō'fūt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Tussilago*; colt's-foot. *Johnson.*

FŌAL'ING, *n.* The act of bringing forth young, as of a mare. *Farm. Ency.*

FŌAL'-TŌŌTH, *n.*; pl. FOAL-TEETH. One of the first teeth which horses shed. *Perry.*

FŌAM, *n.* [A. S. *fām*; Ger. *faum*.] The collection of bubbles which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquor; froth; spume.

FŌAM (fōm), *v. a.* [*i.* FOAMED; *pp.* FOAMING, FOAMED.] To cast out, as froth; to throw forth, as foam:—to cause to foam. *Pope.*
Raging waves of the sea, foaming out their own shame. *Jude 13.*

FŌAM, *v. n.* To froth; to gather foam; as, "To foam at the mouth."

FŌAM'-BÉAT, *a.* Lashed by foam or by the waves. *Warton.*

FŌAM'-CRÉST-ÉD, *a.* Crested with foam. *Clarke.*

FŌAM'ING, *p. a.* Gathering froth; mantling.

FŌAM'ING-LY, *ad.* With foam; slaveringly; frothily. *Sherwood.*

FŌAM'LESS, *a.* Having no foam. *Clarke.*

FŌAM'Y, *a.* Covered with foam; frothy; spumous. "Foamy waters." *Dryden.*

FŌB, *n.* [Ger. *puppe*. *Skinner, Richardson.*]
1. A small pocket; a watch-pocket. *Swift.*
2. A light blow; a tap. *Shak.*

FŌB, *v. a.* [Ger. *foppen*.] [*i.* FORBED; *pp.* FORBING, FORBED.] To cheat; to trick; to defraud.
To job off, to shift off; to delude with a trick. *Shak.*

FŌ'CAL, *a.* [Fr. *focal*.] (*Opt.*) Belonging to a focus.
Focal distance, or focal length, (Opt.) the distance between the centre of a lens or a mirror and its focus, or the point to which the rays of light converge. *Brande.*

FŌ'CAL-IZE, *v. a.* To bring to a focus. *P. Cyc.*

FŌ'CLE (fō'sil, *P. Sm.*; fō's'il, *K.*), *n.* [*It. fucile*; Fr. *fole*.] (*Anat.*) A bone of the fore-arm, or of the leg between the knee and the ankle.
The tibia and ulna were formerly each called the fœile mayus; the fibula and radius, fœile minus. *Dunghison.*

FŌ'CL-LÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. focillo*.] To nourish. *Blount.*

†FŌC-IL-LÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. focillo, focillatus*, to revive, to cherish; *focus*, a hearth.] Comfort; support. *Bailey.*

FŌ'CS, *n.*; pl. FŌ'CI. [*L. fire, a hearth*.]
1. (*Opt.*) The point where rays are collected by a lens or a mirror. *Newton.*
2. (*Geom. & Conic Sections.*) A certain point in the parabola, hyperbola, and ellipse, in which rays of light reflected from all parts of the curve meet. *Brande.*
"In the ellipse, rays proceeding from one focus, and reflected at the curve, pass directly to the other focus. In the parabola, rays proceeding parallel to the axis, and reflected at the curve, pass directly to the focus. In the hyperbola, rays proceeding towards one focus and reflected at the curve go to the other focus." *Davies.*

FŌD'DER, *n.* [A. S. *fodder*; *fodan*, to feed; Dut. *voeder*; Ger. *futter*; M. *foddyr*; Gael. *fodar*.] (*Agric.*) Food for cattle. *Brande.*
Whatever is given as the ordinary food is designated fodder. *Brande.*

FŌD'DER, *v. a.* [*i.* FODDERED; *pp.* FODDERING, FODDERED.] To feed, as cattle. *Evelyn.*

FŌD'DER-ER, *n.* One who fodders cattle.

†FŌ'DI-ENT, *a.* [*L. fodio, fodiens*, to dig.] That digs; digging. *Blount.*

FŌE (fō), *n.*; pl. FŌES. [A. S. *feh*; *fian*, to hate.]
1. A personal enemy; one who hates another.
Thy defects to know, *Pope.*
Make use of every friend and every foe.
2. An enemy in war; a hostile force.
Or whispering with white lips, The foe! they come! *Byron.*
3. An adversary; an opponent. "Some foe to his upright intent." *Cowper.*
Syn.—See ENEMY.

†FŌE (fō), *v. a.* To treat as an enemy. *Spenser.*

†FŌE'HOOD (fō'hād), *n.* Enmity. *Bp. Bedell.*

FŌE'LIKE (fō'lik), *a.* Like an enemy. *Sandys.*

FŌE'MAN, *n.*; pl. FŌEMEN. An enemy in war; an antagonist. [Obsolete, except in poetry.]
"And earth from fellest foemen purge." *Byron.*
And the stern joy which warriors feel *Scott.*
In foemen worthy of their steel.

FŌET'I-CIDE (fō't'e-sid), *n.* [*L. fœtus*, a fetus, and *cædo*, to kill.] (*Law.*) The crime of producing abortion. *Bouvier.*

FŌE'TUS (fō'tus), *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed, called, in the earlier stages of gestation, the embryo. *Palmer.*

FŌG, *n.* [A. S. *fegan*, to collect; *fog*, collection. *Richardson.*] A moist, dense vapor floating near the surface of the land or the water; fine mist. *Brocklesby.*
Syn.—See MIST.

FŌG, *n.* [*Low L. fogagium*.]
1. After-grass; after-math. [*Local.*] *Drayton.*
2. Long, coarse grass that remains on land through the winter. *Wright.*

†FŌG, *v. n.* [Fr. *vogue*, sway, authority; *voguer*, to go forward.] To have power; to practise.
The fogging proctorage of money. *Milton.*
He gives himself up wholly to scrape a livelihood from curing diseases, or fogging in secular causes. *Hackett.*

FŌG, *v. a.* 1. To overcast; to darken. *Sherwood.*
2. (*Agric.*) To take the fog, or coarse grass, from.
The practice of burning grass lands for the winter support of stock has been much noticed. *Farm. Ency.*

FŌG'-BANK, *n.* (*Naut.*) A mass of fog seen at a distance, and having the appearance of a bank. *Crabb.*

FŌG'GAGE, *n.* [*Low L. fogagium*.] (*Agric.*) Coarse or rank grass left unmown, or not eaten down in summer or autumn; fog. *Chambers.*

FŌG'GY-LY, *ad.* Mistily; darkly; cloudily.

FŌG'GY-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being foggy; mistiness. *Reid.*

FŌG'GY, *a.* Dark with fog; dank with watery vapors; misty.
Is not their climate foggy, raw, and dull? *Shak.*

FŌG'-RINGS, *n. pl.* (*Meteor.*) Banks of fog arranged in a circular form. *Brande.*

FŌ'GY, or FŌ'GY, *n.* An eccentric old man; a stupid or dull man; a clown.
Provincial in Eng., and colloquial in the U. S., where it is usually applied to a person averse to changes, especially in matters of politics.
The derivation of this word is uncertain or disputed. Thos. Keightley says, "Foggy (i. e. folkie, the Dutch folk) comes as surely from folk, as lassie from lass, or any other diminutive from its primitive." Keightley also says, "Old fogies is a term long since used in Ireland and Scotland for old soldiers and old men in the hospital." Notes and Queries, vol. viii.

FŌ'GY-ISM, *n.* The opinions and conduct of a foggy.

FŌH, *interj.* [Past part. of A. S. *fian*, to hate. *Tooke.*] An expression of aversion or contempt; laugh.—See FAUGH. *Shak.*

†FŌ'BLE (fō'bl), *a.* [Fr.] Feeble. *Ld. Herbert.*

FŌ'BLE (fō'bl), *n.* [Fr. *foible*, or *faible*, weak.] A moral weakness; a frailty; an imperfection; a fault; a failing; a weak point.
Presumption and self-applause are the foibles of mankind. *Waterland.*
Syn.—See IMPERFECTION.

FŌIL, *v. a.* [*i.* FOILED; *pp.* FOILING, FOILED.] 1. [*Gr. φάλλω*.—Old Fr. *affoler*.] To baffle; to defeat; to frustrate; to balk; to disappoint.
Those armies bright, *Shak.*
Which but the Omnipotent none could have foiled. *Milton.*

2. [Fr. *fouler*.] To blunt; to dull. *Addison.*
Syn.—See DEFEAT.

FŌIL, *n.* 1. A defeat; miscarriage.
One sudden foil shall never breed distrust. *Shak.*
2. A blunt sword, with a button at the end, used in fencing. *Mitford.*

FŌIL, *n.* [*Gr. φύλλον*; L. *folium*; It. *fogliu*; Sp. *hoja*; Fr. *feuille*.]
1. A thin plate of metal, used for various purposes in dentistry, jewellery, class-plating, &c.
2. The polished steel or the polished or quicksilver placed on the back of a plate of glass to convert it into a mirror. *Chambers.*
3. Something of another color on or near which jewels are set to heighten their lustre:—that which sets off something to better advantage by contrast.
My reformation, glittering o'er my fault, *Shak.*
Shall show more goodly and attract more eyes
Than that which hath no joy to set it off.
4. (*Arch.*) A term applied to all those rounded or leaf-like forms seen in Gothic windows, niches, &c. *Craig.*

FŌIL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be foiled. *Cotgrave.*

FŌIL'ER, *n.* One who foils. *Johnson.*

FŌIL'ING, *n.* 1. A track of deer barely visible. [*A term used by hunters.*] *Todd.*
2. A division of tracery. *Simmonds.*

FŌIL'-STONE, *n.* A factitious gem. *Simmonds.*

FŌIN, *v. n.* [*L. pungo*, to prick; Fr. *poindre*.] To push in fencing; to thrust. *Spenser.*

†FŌIN, *v. a.* To prick; to sting. *Hulbot.*

FŌIN, *n.* A thrust; a push. *Robinson.*

FŌIN'ING-LY, *ad.* In a pushing manner.

†FŌY'SON, or FŌY'ZON (fō'zn), *n.* [*L. fusio*, a pouring forth; Fr. *foison*.] Plenty; abundance. *Tusser.*

FŌIST, *v. a.* [Fr. *fausser*.] [*i.* FOISTED; *pp.* FOISTING, FOISTED.] To insert by forgery, or without warrant; to introduce surreptitiously or fraudulently; to thrust in; to interpolate.
Foisting in words, and altering the turn of expression. *Waterland.*

†FŌIST, *n.* [*Low L. It., & Sp. fusta*; Fr. *fuste*.] A light and fast-sailing ship. *Beau. & Fl.*

FŌIST'ER, *n.* One who foists; a falsifier.

†FŌIS'TIED (fōis'tid), *a.* Mustied; fusty. *Hulbot.*

†FŌIS'TY-NÉSS, *n.* Fustiness. *Tusser.*

†FŌIS'TY, *a.* [See FUSTY.] Mouldy; musty; fusty. *Favour.*

FŌLD, *n.* [A. S. *fald*, *feald*; Dut. *voulo*; Ger. *falte*; Dan. *fold*; Sw. *full*; Pol. *fałd*.]
1. A pen or enclosure for sheep. *Milton.*
2. A flock of sheep. "One fold and one shepherd." *John x. 16.*
3. † A limit; a boundary. *Creech.*
4. A double; one part added to, or doubled on, another; a plait; as, "The folds of drapery."
From the foregoing signification is derived the use of fold in composition. Fold signifies the same quantity added, as twenty-fold, twenty times repeated. "Some sixty fold, some thirty-fold." Matt. xlii. 8.

FŌLD, *v. a.* [*Goth. faldan*; A. S. *fealdan*; Ger. *falten*; Dan. *folde*.] [*i.* FOLDED; *pp.* FOLDING, FOLDED.]
1. To double, as one part of a substance over another; to lay in folds; as, "To fold a letter."
As a vesture shalt thou fold them up. *Heb. i. 12.*
2. To interlock; to complicate; to lay together, as the arms; to wrap.
Conscious of its own impotence, it folds its arms in despair. *Collier.*

3. To put into a fold, as sheep.
She in pens his flocks will fold. *Dryden.*

FŌLD, *v. n.* 1. To close over another of the same kind. *1 Kings vi. 34.*
2. To shut sheep in a fold.
The star that bids the shepherd fold *Milton.*
Now the top of heaven doth hold.

FŌLD'AGE, *n.* The right of folding sheep. *Toller.*

FŌLD'ED, *p. a.* Shut up in an enclosure:—doubled; laid in folds.

FÖLD'ER, *n.* 1. One who folds. *Huloet.*
2. An instrument for folding paper.

FÖLD'ING, *n.* 1. (*Agric.*) The practice of penning sheep or cattle on land in order to enrich it by the manure which they furnish. *Baron.*
2. A fold; a doubling; a plait. *Hali'raz.*
3. The act of folding sheets of printed matter in order for binding. *Simmonds.*

FÖLD'ING, *p. a.* 1. Shutting up, as sheep in a fold.
2. Doubling; putting one on another.
Folding doors, two doors that are hung on the two side-posts of a door frame, and open in the middle.

FÖLD'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a fold. *Milman.*

FÖLD'NET, *n.* A sort of net for taking small birds. *Crabb.*

FÖLD'YÄRD, *n.* (*Agric.*) A yard for folding and feeding cattle or sheep. *Farm. Ency.*

FÖLE, *n.* See **FOAL**. *Todd.*

FÖ-LI-Ä'CEOUS (fö-le-ä'shūs, 66), *a.* [*L. foliaceus*; *folium*, a leaf; *It. & Sp. foliaceo*; *Fr. foliace*.]
1. (*Bot.*) Belonging to, or of the texture or nature of, a leaf. *Gray.*
2. (*Min.*) Consisting of laminæ or leaves. "A talcky, foliaceous spar." *Woodward.*

FÖ-LI-ÄGE, *n.* [*L. folium*, a leaf; *It. fogliame*, foliage; *Sp. follage*; *Fr. feuillage*.]
1. Leaves in the aggregate; a cluster of leaves.
2. (*Arch. & Sculp.*) An ornament in imitation of leaves of plants and flowers. *Fairholt.*

FÖ-LI-ÄGE, *v. a.* To ornament with work made in imitation of leaves. [*r.*] *Shenstone.*

FÖ-LI-ÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. foliatus*; *folium*, a leaf.] To beat into a leaf or thin plate. *Newton.*

FÖ-LI-ÄTE, *a.* [*It. fogliato*.]
1. (*Bot.*) Leafy; consisting of, furnished with, or formed like, leaves. *Craig.*
2. (*Geom.*) Noting a kind of curve line consisting of two infinite branches which have a common asymptote, and which intersect each other, forming a leaf-shaped branch. *Da. & P.*

FÖ-LI-ÄT-ED, *a.* 1. (*Bot.*) Furnished with leaves; leaved. *Craig.*
2. (*Min. & Conch.*) Consisting of laminæ or layers; lamellar. "Foliated coal." *Maunder.*
3. (*Arch.*) Adorned with trefoils, cinquefoils, &c.; as, "A foliated arch." *Ogilvie.*

FÖ-LI-ÄT-ING, *n.* The act of covering the backs of looking-glasses with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver; foliation. *Maunder.*

FÖ-LI-ÄTION, *n.* [*L. foliatio*; *folium*, a leaf; *Sp. foliacion*; *Fr. foliation*.]
1. (*Bot.*) The veneration or leafing of plants; disposition of leaves within the bud. *Hoblyn.*
2. The act of foliating or beating a metal into foil or thin leaves. *Johnson.*
3. The act of covering the back side of a mirror with foil; foliating. *Boag.*

FÖ-LI-ÄTÜRE, *n.* [*It. fogliatura*; *Sp. foliatura*.] The state of being beaten into foil. *Shuckford.*

FÖ-LI-ER, *n.* [See **FOIL**.] Goldsmiths' foil. "Preparing these foliers." *Hist. R. Soc.*

FÖ-LIF'ER-OÜS, *a.* [*L. folium*, a leaf, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing leaves. *Smart.*

FÖ-LI-Ö, or **FÖL'IÖ** (fö-le-ö, *W. P. J. Ja.*; fö'l'ya, *S. E. F. K.*), *n.*; pl. fö'l'i-ös or fö'l'i'ös. [*L. folium*, a leaf; *It. foglio*, a leaf of paper; *Sp. & Fr. folio*.]
1. A large book of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled. *Watts.*
2. The left and right hand pages of an account book when the two are numbered by the same figure.
3. (*Law.*) Formerly a leaf or sheet containing a certain number of words;—now a certain number of words without reference to the paper on which they are written, amounting, in New York, to one hundred.—In England, the number of seventy-two words in conveyances, of eighty in Exchequer proceedings, and of ninety in Chancery proceedings. *Burritt. Clarke.*

FÖ-LI-Ö, or **FÖL'IÖ**, *a.* Denoting the size of a book, &c., having the sheet doubled into two leaves. *Addison.*

FÖ-LI-ÖLE, *n.* [*L. folium*, a leaf; *Fr. foliole*.] A little leaf; a leaflet. *Smart.*

FÖ-LI'Q-LÜM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A leaflet borne on the axis of a leaf. *Brande.*

FÖ-LI'Q-MÖRT, *a.* [*L. folium mortuum*, a dead leaf.] Having the color of a faded leaf; of a dark yellow color; filemot.—See **FÖ-LI'Q-MÖRTE**. *Woodward.*

FÖ-LI-ÖSE, *a.* [*L. foliosus*; *It. foglioso*.] (*Bot.*) Leafy; abounding in leaves; foliosus. *Gray.*

FÖ-LI-ÖT, *n.* [*It. folletto*.] A kind of demon; an elf. "Which the Italians call foliots." *Burton.*

FÖ-LI-OÜS, *a.* [*L. foliosus*; *folium*, a leaf.]
1. Leafy; like a leaf; thin. [*r.*] *Broune.*
2. (*Bot.*) Having leaves intermixed with flowers; foliose. *Maunder.*

FÖLK (fök), or **FÖLK** (föks), *n. pl.* [*A. S. folc*; *Dut. & Ger. folk*; *Dan. & Icel. folk*; *Sw. folk*.—*L. vulgus*; *It. & Sp. vulgo*; *Fr. vulgaire*.] People, in familiar language; persons.
Necessity and a little common sense produced all the common arts, which the plain folks who practised them were not idle enough to record. *Walpole.*
Dr. Johnson says of *folk*, that "it is properly a collective noun, and has no plural, except by modern corruption;" yet Johnson, as well as others, wrote the word *folks*; as, "Folks want me to go to Italy." Smart remarks that, "though a collective plural, and therefore not needing the plural *s*, yet in common use it always receives it;" and Walker says, that "*folks* may now be counted the best orthography, as it is certainly the only current pronunciation."—It is an old Anglo-Saxon word, now chiefly used in colloquial or familiar language.

FÖLK'LÄND (fö'l'länd), *n.* [*A. S. folcland*.] (*Eng. Law.*) Copyhold land; land held by the common people at the pleasure of the lord, on condition of their paying some contribution in money or other property. *Blackstone. Bosworth.*

FÖLK'-LÖRE (fö'l'lor), *n.* [*Ger. volkslehre*.] Popular superstitions, tales, or legends.
The word *folklore*, recently borrowed from the German as a substitution for the long and Latinized "popular superstitions," must be esteemed an unquestionable gain. *Trench.*

FÖLK'MÖÖT-ER, *n.* One who attends a folk-mote. "For pragmatics and folkmoeters." *Milton.*

FÖLK'MÖTE (fö'l'möt), *n.* [*A. S. folmote*; *folc*, people, and *mot*, an assembly.] Among the Anglo-Saxons, any public meeting of people.
Antiquaries are by no means agreed as to the nature of the folk-mote. *Brande.*

FÖ-LI-CLE, *n.* [*L. folliculus*; *follicle*, a leathern sack; *It. follicola*; *Sp. follicula*; *Fr. follicule*.]
1. (*Bot.*) A simple pod, opening down the inner suture, differing from the *legume*, or pod like that of the pea, which opens by the outer as well as the inner suture. *Gray.*
2. (*Anat.*) A very minute secreting gland, consisting merely of a hollow vascular membrane and an excretory duct. "The sebaceous follicles." *Hoblyn.*

FÖ-LI-C'U-LAR, *a.* [*It. follicolare*; *Fr. folliculaire*.] Having the shape of, or pertaining to, a follicle. *Henslow.*

FÖ-LI-C'U-LÄT-ED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having follicular seed vessels. *Craig.*

FÖ-LI-C'U-LOÜS, *a.* [*Fr. folliculeux*.] Having or producing follicles. *Smart.*

FÖ-LI-FÜL, *a.* Full of folly. [*r.*] *Shenstone.*

FÖ-LI-LY, *ad.* Foolishly. *Wickliffe.*

FÖ-LÖW (fö'l'w), *v. a.* [*A. S. fylgean*, or *folgan*; *Dut. volgen*; *Ger. folgen*; *Dan. følge*; *Sw. följa*.] *FO* FOLLOWED; *PP.* FOLLOWING, FOLLOWED.
1. To go or come after or behind.
But follow straight, invisibly thus led? *Milton.*
2. To attend; to accompany. "The young men that follow my lord." *1 Sam. xxv. 27.*
3. To pursue; to chase.
I will harden the hearts of the Egyptians, and they shall follow them. *Ex. xiv. 17.*
4. To be guided by; to heed; to obey.
If any man serve me, let him follow me. *John xii. 26.*
5. To come after in the course of events; to succeed in order of time.
Learning and Rome alike in empire grew;
And arts still followed where her eagles flew. *Pope.*

6. To succeed, as a consequence.
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning. *Shak.*

7. To imitate; to copy; to pattern after.
All patterns are sure to be followed more than good rules. *Locke.*

8. To seek; to cultivate; to cherish.
Follow peace with all men. *Heb. xii. 14.*

9. To attend to; to practise; to be occupied with; as, "To follow a trade."
To follow up, to pursue closely or vigorously.
Syn.—Follow in procession; follow a friend, a leader, an inclination, a line of business. A son succeeds his father; day and night succeed each other.—Pursue an enemy or an object; attend a master.—Follow the steps of the virtuous, and imitate or copy their example; obey parents.

FÖ-LÖW (fö'l'w), *v. n.* 1. To go or come after. "Away; I'll follow instantly." *Shak.*
2. To attend, as a servant. *Shak.*
3. To be subsequent in time. *Milton.*
4. To come from; to ensue, as a consequence; to result.
To thine own self be true,
And it must follow as the night the day
Thou canst not then be false to any man. *Shak.*
To follow on, to endeavor persistently; to persevere in effort. *Hos. vi. 3.*

FÖ-LÖW-ER, *n.* 1. One who follows or pursues.
Who is he that will harm you, if ye be followers of that which is good? *1 Pet. ii. 13.*
2. One who succeeds; a successor.
Their [the apostles'] companions and immediate followers. *Paley.*
3. An attendant; a retainer; a dependant.
I seemed his follower, not partner. *Shak.*
4. An imitator; a copier.
Be ye followers of me, even as I am of Christ. *1 Cor. xi. 1.*
5. A pupil; a disciple; adherent; partisan.
6. A sheet of parchment added to another sheet, as in an indenture, &c. [A term used by law-stationers.] *Simmonds.*
Syn.—A follower of a person, or of the interest or principles of any one; a successor in office; a disciple of a teacher of some system of religion or philosophy; an adherent to a person, cause, or party; a political partisan; an associate in office or in an enterprise; an occasional companion.

FÖ-LÖW-ING, *p. a.* Succeeding; next in order; as, "The following day."

FÖ-LY, *n.* [*It. follia*; *Sp. follia*; *Fr. folie*.—See **FOOL**.]
1. Want of understanding; weakness of intellect; foolishness; fatuity; imbecility.
2. Foolish conduct; an unwise act; indiscretion.
Folly, as it grows in years,
The more extravagant appears. *Burder.*
Whom folly pleases or whose follies please. *Pope.*
3. A shameful act; wicked conduct; sin.
They have committed lewdness and folly. *Judg. xx. 6.*
4. Criminal wickedness; depravity. *Shak.*

FÖ-MAL-HÄUT, *n.* (*Astron.*) A star of the first magnitude in the constellation *Piscis Australis*, or Southern Fish. *Hind.*

FÖ-MENT', *v. a.* [*L. fomento*; *It. fomentare*; *Sp. fomentar*; *Fr. fomentier*.] [*i.* FOMENTED; *PP.* FOMENTING, FOMENTED.]
1. To cherish with heat. [*r.*]
Fomented by his virtual power, and warmed. *Milton.*
2. To bathe with warm lotions.
He fomented the head with opiates. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To excite; to encourage; to stimulate.
Those ill humors which they themselves infused and fomented in them. *Locke.*

FÖ-MEN-TÄTION, *n.* [*L. fomentatio*; *It. fomentazione*; *Sp. fomentacion*; *Fr. fomentation*.]
1. The act of fomenting; local bathing with hot water or medicated decoctions. *Bacon.*
2. A warm lotion. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Excitation; encouragement; instigation.
Dissonant fomentation of your pride. *Young.*

FÖ-MENT'ER, *n.* One who foments or encourages. "A perpetual fomenter of sin." *Hale.*

FÖ-MES, *n.*; pl. fö'm'x-rēs. [*L. fomes*, fuel.] (*Med.*) A porous substance capable of absorbing and retaining contagious effluvia. *Brande.*

FÖN, *n.* [*Icel. faane*.] A fool; an idiot. *Spenser.*

FÖND, *a.* [Etymology uncertain. *Skinner* sug-

gests A. S. *fundian*, to try; and *Richardson* remarks that the verb *foune*, used by Chaucer in the sense of to be infatuated, may be a consequential application of the A. S. *fundian*.—See FON.]

1. Foolish; silly; simple; weak; besotted. 'Tis fond to wait inevitable strokes. *Shak.*

2. Weakly tender; foolishly indulgent; affectionate. "I'm a foolish, fond wife." *Addison.*

3. Noting love or liking;—followed by *of*. Fame is, in itself, a real good, if we may believe Cicero, who was perhaps too fond of it. *Dryden.*

4. Trifling; valued by folly. [R.] Forward, and fond to show his parts. *Gay.*
Fond shekels of the tested gold. *Shak.*

Syn.—See AFFECTIONATE, INDULGENT.

FOND, *v. a.* To caress; to fondle. [R.] *Dryden.*

† FOND, *v. n.* [See FOND, *a.*] 1. To be fond of; to be in love with; to dote on. *Shak.*

2. [A. S. *fundian*.] To strive; to try. "To be right merry will I fond." *Chaucer.*

FOND'LE (fōn'dl), *v. a.* [*i.* FONDLED; *pp.* FONDLING, FONDLED.] To treat fondly or very tenderly; to caress. *Swift.*

FOND'LE, *v. n.* To show excessive love; to dote. And fondled on her like a child. *Gay.*

FOND'LER, *n.* One who fondles. *Johnson.*

FOND'LING, *n.* 1. † A fool; a simpleton. *Burton.*
2. A person or thing fondled. *Swift.*

FOND'LING, *p. a.* Treating with fondness or great tenderness; caressing.

FOND'LY, *ad.* In a fond manner; with fondness.

FOND'NESS, *n.* [See FOND, *a.*] 1. The quality of being fond, foolishness; weakness; want of sense or judgment. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. Excessive tenderness; indulgence. *Prior.*

3. Tender passion; affection; partiality; attachment; kindness; love. "All the fondness and concern of a tender parent." *Addison.*

4. A strong or unreasonable liking. "A continual fondness for dress." *Walpole.*

Syn.—See INDULGENCE.

FONDUS (fōn'dŭs), *a.* [Fr., *melted*.] (*Manufactures*.) A term applied to that kind of painting of calico, paper-hangings, &c., in which the colors are blended into each other. *Francis.*

† FONE, *n.*; *pl.* of *foe*. *Foes.* *Spenser.*

† FONG, *v. a.* [A. S. *fon*.] To take. *Chaucer.*

FONT, *n.* [L. *fons*; *fundo*, to pour forth; It. *fonte*; Sp. *fuenta*; Fr. *fontaine*.]

1. A spring or fountain of water. *Drayton.*

2. (*Eckl.*) A vessel used in Protestant churches to hold water for the purpose of baptism; and in Catholic churches used also for holy water.

No, not that name was given me at the font. *Shak.*

3. (*Printing*.) An assortment or complete set of printing types of one size;—written also *font*.—See FOUNT.

A common font consists of 100,000 characters. *Ogilvie.*

FONTAL, *a.* Relating to a fount, a font, or a fountain. *Blount. Brit. Qu. Rev.*

FONTA-NĒL, *n.* [Fr. *fontanelle*.] 1. An artificial issue, made in any part of the body. *Hummond.*

2. (*Anat.*) A space filled up by a cartilaginous membrane in the cranial bones of a fœtus or of a new-born child. *Dunglison.*

† FÖN-TÄNGE' (fōn-tānz'), *n.* [Fr.; from the name of the first wearer, Mademoiselle de Fontange.] A knot of ribbons on the top of the head-dress. *Addison.*

FÖÖD, *n.* [A. S. *foda*, or *fode*; Dut. *voedsel*; Ger. *futter*; Dan. *føde*; Icel. *foðr*; Sw. *foda*.—See FEED.]

1. Animal or vegetable substances eaten for nourishment; aliment; provisions; victuals; viands; diet; regimen. "Who giveth food to all flesh." *Ps. cxxvi. 25.*

2. Whatever supports the existence, or promotes the growth, of plants, as carbonic acid, water, and ammonia.

3. That which sustains or cherishes; support. If music be the food of love, play on. *Shak.*

Syn.—Food is a general term for whatever is eaten by man or beast; *victuals*, food for man prepared to

be eaten. *Provisions* is a term applied to whatever is used for food; *fare*, for what is furnished for the table. *Diet* and *regimen* denote particular modes of living. *Diet* for a sick person, *regimen* for the preservation of health.

† FÖÖD, *v. a.* To supply with food; to feed. *Barret.*

FÖÖD'FUL, *a.* Full of food; furnishing food; alimentary. *Dryden.*

FÖÖD'LESS, *a.* Not affording food; barren. *Sandys.*

† FÖÖD'Y, *a.* Eatable; fit for food. *Chapman.*

FÖÖL, *n.* 1. [It. *folle*, mad, foolish; Fr. *fou*, or *fol*, mad, foolish; *fou*, a madman, a fool.—Icel. *fol*.—W. *ffwl*.]

1. One void of understanding or reason; an idiot; a dolt; a natural.

He thanks his stars he was not born a fool. *Pope.*

2. One who acts unwisely, or is deficient in common sense; a silly person; a simpleton; a wiseacre; a dunce.

And fools rush in where angels fear to tread. *Pope.*

3. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jester; a harlequin; a zany.

Art thou not the Lady Olivia's fool? *Shak.*

4. In Scripture, a wicked person.

The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God. *Ps. xiv. 1.*

5. [Fr. *fouler*, to crush.] A compound of stewed gooseberries beaten up with cream; a gooseberry-fool. *Gifford.*

To make a fool of, to disappoint; to defeat; to deceive.—To play the fool, to play pranks like a jester; to act the buffoon.—To put the fool upon, to cheat; to deceive. *Dryden.*

FÖÖL, *v. n.* [*i.* FÖÖLED; *pp.* FÖÖLING, FÖÖLED.] To play the fool; to trifle; to toy; to play.

Fool not; for all may have.

If they dare try, a glorious life. *Herbert.*

FÖÖL, *v. a.* 1. To deceive; to cheat; as, "To fool one out of his money."

2. To spend or lose in a foolish manner.

I have fooled away too much money. *Swift.*

3. To infatuate; to make foolish; to befool.

Fool me not so much

To bear it tamely. *Shak.*

† FÖÖL'—BEGGED (-bēgd), *a.* Begged foolishly; absurd; idiotic; senseless. *Shak.*

† FÖÖL'—BÖLD, *a.* Foolishly bold; foolhardy. *Bale.*

FÖÖL'—BÖRN, *a.* Foolish from the birth. *Shak.*

FÖÖL'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The practice of folly; foolish conduct; folly; absurdity; buffoonery.

All such fooleries are quite inconsistent with that manly simplicity of manners which is so honorable to the national character. *De Witt.*

2. The object of folly.

That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of these fooleries, it cannot be suspected. *Raleigh.*

† FÖÖL'—HÄP-PY, *a.* Lucky without contrivance or judgment. *Spenser.*

FÖÖL'HÄR-DI-HOOD (fö'har-de-hüd), *n.* Quality of being foolhardy; foolhardiness. *Qu. Rev.*

FÖÖL'HÄR-DI-LY, *ad.* With foolhardiness. *Craig.*

FÖÖL'HÄR-DI-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being foolhardy; rashness; courage without sense. *South.*

† FÖÖL'HÄR-DISE, *n.* Foolhardiness. *Spenser.*

FÖÖL'HÄR-DY, *a.* Foolishly bold; madly adventurous; rash. "Foolhardy child." *Spenser.*

FÖÖL'ING, *n.* The act of playing the fool. *Cowley.*

FÖÖL'ISH, *a.* 1. Void of understanding; weak of intellect; senseless; silly; simple.

I am a very foolish, fond old man. *Shak.*

2. Unwise; imprudent; indiscreet; absurd; irrational. "In life a foolish . . . knave." *Shak.*

3. Nonsensical; ridiculous; contemptible. "Foolish tears." "Foolish tenderness." *Shak.*

4. In Scripture, wicked; sinful.

The foolish shall not stand in thy sight. *Ps. v. 5.*

Syn.—See ABSURD, SIMPLE.

FÖÖL'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a foolish manner; weakly.

FÖÖL'ISH-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being foolish; folly.

FÖÖL'S'—CÄP, *n.* 1. The cap of a fool.

2. Paper in folio quire of a small size, next to, and larger than, pot. *Franklin.*

Our modern term *foolscap*, for a peculiar kind of writing-paper, is derived from the original watermark—a fool's head with cap and bells. *Fairholt.*

FÖÖL'S'—ER-RÄND, *n.* A search for what cannot be found. *Booth.*

FÖÖL'S'—PÄRS-LEY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Echusa*. The common species, or *Echusa cynapium*, is a common and poisonous weed in gardens, and is often mistaken for parsley. *Loudon.*

FÖÖL'STÖNES (fö'stönz), *n.* A plant; a species of orchis. *Lee.*

FÖÖL'—TRÄP, *n.* A snare to catch fools in. *Dryden.*

FOOT (füt), *n.*; *pl.* FEET. [*Goth.* *fotus*; A. S. *fo*; Dut. *voet*; Ger. *fuss*; Dan. *fod*; Sw. *fo*.—Gr. *pod*; L. *pes*; It. *pie*, *pié*; Sp. *pie*; Port. *pe*; Fr. *pié*.—Pers. *pa*; Sans. *padas*.]

1. The part upon which a man or an animal stands; the organ of locomotion; the inferior termination of the leg.

"In descriptions of the *Articulata*, especially of insects, the word *foot* is mostly used to designate the legs." *Micrographic Dict.*

2. The lower part of any thing; the bottom; the base. "The foot of a table." *Johnson.*

"The foot of thy account." *Dryden.*

3. Footing; foundation; state; condition;—used only in the singular.

There is no well-wisher to his country without a wish that in time the kingdom may . . .

4. A measure containing twelve inches.

"As this term is employed in almost all languages as a linear measure, it has doubtless been derived from the length of the human foot." *Brande.*

5. That which settles at the bottom of a sugar cask;—in the plural, *foots*.

6. (*Mil.*) Soldiers who march and fight on foot, as distinguished from *cavalry*;—used only in the singular.

Himself with all his foot entered the town. *Clarendon.*

7. (*Pros.*) A certain portion of a line of poetry consisting of two or more syllables, combined according to quantity in the ancient, and according to accent in the modern, languages.

8. Real value. "To sell their means . . . far under foot." *Bacon.*

Foot of a perpendicular, (*Geom.*) the point at which the perpendicular meets the line or the surface to which it is drawn.—On foot, walking; moving.—To set on foot, to put in motion; to originate.

FOOT (füt), *v. n.* [*i.* FOOTED; *pp.* FOOTING, FOOTED.] To dance; to tread with measured steps in accord with music. *Dryden.*

To foot it, to walk; to go on foot.

I'm tired, sir, and ne'er shall foot it home. *Deau. & Fl.*

FOOT (füt), *v. a.* 1. To spurn; to kick. *Shak.*

2. To settle; to begin to fix. "Traitors late footed in the kingdom." *Shak.*

3. To tread; to dance. "They featly foot the green." *Tickell.*

4. † To seize with the foot. *Shak.*

5. To add a foot to; to supply with a foot; as, "To foot a stocking."

6. To add up, as figures. *E. D. Bangs.*

FOOT'—BÄLL (füt'bäl), *n.* 1. A ball made of an inflated bladder cased with leather, or of india-rubber, and driven by the foot.

2. The sport, play, or practice of kicking a foot-ball. *Arbutnot.*

FOOT'—BÄND (füt'bänd), *n.* (*Mil.*) A band of infantry. *Todd.*

FOOT'—BÄR-RÄCKS, *n. pl.* (*Mil.*) Barracks for infantry. *Booth.*

FOOT'—BÖÄRD (füt'börd), *n.* 1. A support for the foot. *Smollett.*

2. A board at the foot of a bed.

FOOT'—BÖY (füt'böy), *n.* A low menial; a servant; an attendant; a runner; a footman. *Shak.*

FOOT'—BRÄÄDTH (füt'brädth), *n.* The breadth of a foot. *Deut. ii. 5.*

FOOT'—BRIDGE (füt'brīj), *n.* A narrow bridge for foot passengers. *Sidney.*

FOOT'—CLÖTH, *n.* A cloth under the saddle of a horse; a kind of housing. *B. Jonson.*

FOOT'—CÖM-PA-NY, *n.* A company of soldiers on foot; infantry. *Milton.*

FOOT'—CÜSH-IÖN (füt'küsh-ön), *n.* A cushion for the feet. *Kirby.*

FOOT'ED (füt'ed), *a.* Shaped, as to the feet; having feet. "Footed like a goat." *Greiv.*

FOOT'-FÄLL (füt'fäil), *n.* 1. A stumble; a trip of the foot. *Shak.*
 2. A footstep; a tread of the foot. *Shak.*
FOOT'-FIGHT (füt'fīt), *n.* A fight made on foot, in opposition to one on horseback. *Sidney.*
 † **FOOT'-GELD** (füt'gēld), *n.* [A *S. geld*, a fine.] (*Eng. Law.*) A fine for not cutting out the balls of dogs' feet in the forest. *Burrill.*
FOOT'-GUARDS (füt'gärdz), *n. pl.* (*Mil.*) Infantry guards, as distinguished from horse-guards. *Burn.*
FOOT'-HÄLT (füt'hält), *n.* A disorder incident to sheep, occasioned by an insect that infects the foot. *Crabb.*
FOOT'-HÖLD, *n.* A place for the foot to stand on; a footing; support. *L'Estrange.*
FOOT'-HOOKS (füt'hüks), *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Those timbers which form the external convex and the internal concave outline, of the sides of a ship; compassing timbers; — vulgarly called *futtocks*.
 † **FOOT'-HÖT'** (füt'höt'), *ad.* Immediately; directly; at once. [A phrase borrowed, *Jamieson* supposes, from hunting.] *Gower.*
FOOT'-ING (füt'ing), *n.* 1. Ground for the foot; a place to stand on; foothold. "Her footing chanced to fail." *Prior.*
 2. Foundation; basis. "Taking things on the footing of this life only." *Blair.*
 3. Entrance; establishment; settlement. No useful arts have yet found footing here. *Dryden.*
 4. Step; tread; walk. "I hear the footing of a man." *Shak.*
 5. Dance; measured tread. *Shak.*
 6. The act of adding, as a column of figures; act of summing up an account. *E. D. Bangs.*
 7. The sum total, as of an account; the result of addition. *E. D. Bangs.*
 8. Act of forming the foot of a stocking or a shoe; — the foot of a stocking.
 9. Plain cotton lace. *Clarke.*
 10. *pl.* (*Arch.*) The spreading courses at the base or foundation of a wall. *Brande.*
FOOT'-LESS (füt'les), *a.* Without feet. *Todd.*
FOOT'-LICK-ER, *n.* A mean flatterer. *Shak.*
FOOT'-MAN (füt'män), *n.*; *pl.* **FOOT'-MEN**.
 1. A soldier who serves on foot. *Raleigh.*
 2. A menial servant in livery, distinguished from a coachman or groom; foot-boy. *Like footmen running before coaches, To tell the inn what lord approaches.* *Prior.*
 3. An iron or brass stand with feet, or with a hook, for keeping any thing warm before a fire. *Simmonds.*
FOOT'-MAN-SHIP, *n.* The art or faculty of a footman, or a runner. *L'Estrange.*
FOOT'-MÄN-TLE, *n.* A species of garment used by market-women, when they ride on horseback, to keep the gown clean; a riding-skirt. *Chaucer.*
FOOT'-MÄRK, *n.* A mark made by the foot; a footprint; a footstep; a trace. *Hitchcock.*
FOOT'-MÜFF (füt'müf), *n.* A sort of muff used to keep the feet warm. *Clarke.*
FOOT'-PÄCE (füt'päse), *n.* 1. A slow pace or step, as in walking; footstep. *Johnson.*
 2. A landing or resting-place at the end of a short flight of steps; a broad stair. *Moron.*
 3. An elevated platform or raised floor in a room; a dais. *Ogilvie.*
FOOT'-PÄD (füt'päd), *n.* A highwayman that robs on foot. *Smollet.*
FOOT'-PÄS-SĒN-GER, *n.* One who travels on foot. *Smollet.*
FOOT'-PÄTH (füt'päth), *n.* A narrow way for foot-passengers, not admitting horses or carriages; a footway. *Shak.*
FOOT'-PÄVE-MENT, *n.* A paved way for passengers on foot; footway. *Boswell.*
FOOT'-PLÄTE (füt'plät), *n.* The platform on which the engineer or the fireman of a locomotive engine stands; — a carriage step. *Weale.*
FOOT'-PLÖUGH (füt'ploü), *n.* A kind of swing plough. *Clarke.*
FOOT'-PÖ-ET, *n.* A servile or inferior poet; a poetaster. [E.] *Dryden.*

FOOT'-PÖST (füt'pöst), *n.* A post or messenger that travels on foot. *Carew.*
FOOT'-PRINT (füt'print), *n.* 1. The mark of a foot; a footstep; a trace; a footmark. *Gray.*
Footprints on the sands of time. *Longfellow.*
 2. *pl.* (*Pal.*) Impressions of the feet of extinct reptiles, birds, &c., on the surface of certain rocks. *Hitchcock.*
FOOT'-RÄCE (füt'räs), *n.* A race performed on foot. *Pope.*
FOOT'-RÖPE (füt'röp), *n.* (*Naut.*) The rope stretching along a yard, upon which men stand when reefing or furling; a horse. *Dana.*
FOOT'-RÖT, *n.* An ulcer in the feet, — a disease to which sheep are liable. *Farm. Ency.*
FOOT'-RÜLE (füt'rül), *n.* A measure of a foot or twelve inches. *Blackstone.*
FOOT'-SHÄC-KLES (füt'shak-klez), *n. pl.* Fetters; shackles for the feet. *Cray.*
FOOT'-SÖL-DIER (füt'söl-ier), *n.* A soldier that marches and fights on foot. *Drayton.*
FOOT'-STÄLK (füt'stäwk), *n.* (*Bot.*) A short stem on which a leaf is raised up from a plant; a leaf-stalk; a petiole. *Gray.*
FOOT'-STÄLL (füt'stäl), *n.* 1. The stirrup of a woman's saddle. *Johnson.*
 2. (*Arch.*) The plinth or base of a pillar. *Weale.*
FOOT'-STĒP (füt'stēp), *n.* 1. A mark or impression of the foot; trace; track; footprint.
 2. A sign; a token; a mark; a vestige. "Visible footprints of Divine Wisdom." *Bentley.*
 3. An inclined plane under a printing press, on which the pressman places his foot. *Simmonds.*
To follow the footsteps, or in the footsteps, of, to follow the example of.
SYN. — See **MARK**, **VESTIGE**
FOOT'-STÖÖL (füt'stöl), *n.* A stool to rest the feet upon. *Shak.*
FOOT'-STÖÖLED (füt'-), *a.* Furnished with a footstool. "A footstooled throne." *Couper.*
FOOT'-VÄLVE (füt'-), *n.* A valve in the passage between the condenser and air-pump of a steam-engine opening towards the air-pump. *Weale.*
FOOT'-WÄL-ING, *n.* (*Naut.*) The whole inside planks or lining of a vessel over the floor-timbers. *Dana.*
FOOT'-WÄRM-ER (füt'wärm-er), *n.* A box containing a tin vessel to be filled with hot water, to warm the feet. *IV. Ency.*
FOOT'-WÄY, *n.* A path for passengers on foot; a foot-pavement; a foot-path. *Goldsmith.*
FÖP, *n.* [Etymology disputed and doubtful. — *L. vappa*, a senseless fellow. *Todd.* — *Richardson* alleges the root to be *Dut. paf*, a puff; *paffen*, to puff.] A man of small understanding and much ostentation; a man fond of dress; a coxcomb; a beau; a dandy. *Beattie.*
FÖP'-DÖÖ-DLE, *n.* A fool; a simpleton. *Hudibras.*
FÖP'-LING, *n.* A petty fop; a coxcomb. *Tickell.*
FÖP'-PĒR-Y, *n.* 1. Quality of a fop; vanity in dress and manners; showy folly; coxcombry.
Foppery is a sort of folly much more contagious than pedantry, but as they result alike from affectation, they deserve alike to be proscribed. *Dr. Campbell.*
Foppery is never cured, once a coxcomb, and always a coxcomb. *Johnson.*
 2. Vain or idle practice; foolery. *Swift.*
 3. A gewgaw; frippery. *Swift.*
FÖP'-PISH, *a.* Like a fop; vain in dress or show; ostentatious. *Laro.*
SYN. — See **FINICAL**.
FÖP'-PISH-LY, *ad.* In a foppish manner; vainly.
FÖP'-PISH-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being foppish, foolish vanity or show in dress. *Shenstone.*
FÖR, *prep.* [*Goth. fawr, faura*; A. S. *for*; *Dut. voor*; *Ger. für*; *Dan. for*; *Icel. fyrir*; *Sw. för*; — *L. pro*; *It. per*; *Sp. por*; *Fr. pour*. — *Horne Tooke* believes it to be no other than the *Goth. substantive fairina*, cause, and "to have always the same single signification, and nothing else." This derivation is adopted by *Richardson*. — "The radical sense of *for* is, to go, to pass, to

advance, to reach or stretch; and it is probably allied to the Sax. *furan*, to fare." *Webster*.]
 1. Because of; by reason of. "The gulf is remarkable for tempests." *Addison.*
 2. With respect to; with regard to; relating to; concerning; — often with *as* before it.
For particulars and circumstances, he continually lops them. *Pope.*
As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord. *Josh. xxiv. 15.*
 3. In the place of; instead of. "Will he, for a fish, give him a serpent?" *Luke xi. 11.*
 4. For the sake of; on account of.
Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends. *John vi. 12.*
 5. Noting purpose, tendency, or destination; proceeding or tending to; towards.
Bound for the isles *Milton.*
 6. Conducive to; beneficial to.
It is for men's health to be temperate. *Tillotson.*
 7. According to; in spite of.
This, for any thing we know to the contrary, might be the selfsame form. *Hooker.*
 8. During. "Hired for life." *Prior.* "Their thoughts are for four hours busy." *Locke.*
 9. As being. "Held for honorable that which pleased." *Clarendon.*
But let her go for an ungrateful woman. *Phillips.*
 † *For to*, in order to; — formerly used before verbs in the infinitive mood. "But what went ye out for to see?" *Luke vii. 25.*
*"Webster's etymology gives no countenance to Horne Tooke's theory that this word always signifies cause or reason; yet such expressions as the following are most easily explained by the latter hypothesis. 'O! for better times;' i. e. I wish, the cause of my wishing being better times. 'For all that;' i. e. all that being a cause or reason to the contrary. 'For him to speak would be wrong;' i. e. to speak would be wrong, he being the cause, or with regard to him as the speaker." *Smart.*
FÖR, *conj.* Because; on this account that.
Examinations are formidable even to the best prepared; for the greatest fool may ask more than the wisest man can answer. *Wilson.*
For as much, because that. See **FORASMUCH**. —
 † *For why* [A. S. *forhi*], wherefore; — because; for this reason that; in consideration of. *Knolles.*
FÖR. [A. S. *for*; *Dut. & Ger. vor*.] In composition, *for* is sometimes merely intensive, as in *forbathe*; but it often gives the idea of privation or deterioration to the words before which it is placed; in which case it seems to be a different word, like the *Dut. & Ger. ver. Bosworth*.
FÖR'-ÄGE, *v. n.* [*It. foraggiare*; *Port. & Sp. forragear*; *Fr. fourager*; *Ger. fouragieren*.] [*i. FORAGED*; *pp. FORAGING, FORAGED*.]
 1. † To range abroad; to rove about. *Shak.*
 2. To wander in search of spoil, generally of provisions. *Dryden.*
 3. To ravage; to feed on spoil. *Shak.*
FÖR'-ÄGE, *v. a.* 1. To plunder; to strip; to spoil; to devastate. *South.*
 2. To supply with forage; to fodder. *Pope.*
FÖR'-ÄGE, *n.* [*It. foraggio*; *Port. forragem*; *Sp. forraje*; *Fr. fourrage*. — *Ger. fourrage*; *Dut. voeraadje*. — *Junius, Serenius, Du Cange, and Richardson* derive the word from the root of *fodder*.]
 1. The act of foraging or ravaging; search for provisions. *Milton.*
 2. (*Mil.*) The hay, straw, and oats brought by the troops into the camp, for the sustenance of the horses of an army during the campaign; fodder obtained by foraging. *Brande.*
 3. Provisions in general.
And by his side his steed the grassy forage ate. *Spenser.*
FÖR'-Ä-GER, *n.* One who forages. *Bp. Taylor.*
FÖR'-Ä-GING, *n.* 1. Act of obtaining forage. *Milton.*
 2. A predatory inroad or incursion. *Bp. Hall.*
FÖR'-Ä-GING, *p. a.* Searching for forage.
FÖ-RÄ-MĒN, *n.*; *pl.* **FÖ-RÄM'-I-NA**. [*L.*]
 1. (*Anat.*) A small hole; a perforation; an opening by which nerves or blood-vessels penetrate through bones. *P. Cye.*
 2. (*Bot.*) A hole or orifice, as that of the ovule. *Gray.*
FÖ-RÄM'-I-NÄT-ED, *a.* [*L. foraminatus*.] Having small holes or perforations. *P. Cye.*
FÖR'-Ä-MĒN'-I-FER, *n.* [*L. foramen*, an opening,*

and *fero*, to bear.] One. of the *Foraminifera*. *Brande.*

FO-RAM-I-NIF-E-RÆ, *n. pl.* An order of foraminated, polythalamous shells, — supposed to be plant-like in nature and allied to corallines — the chambers of which communicate by means of small foramina or perforations. A mucous mass occupies the interior. *Agassiz.*

FO-RAM-I-NIF-E-ROUS, *a.* Having pores or openings; pertaining to the *Foraminifera*. *Craig.*

FO-RAM-I-NOUS, *a.* Full of small holes; perforated; foraminated. *Maunder.*

† **FO-RÆ-NE-OUS**, *a.* Relating to the market, court, or forum. *Blount.*

FÖR-ÄS-MÜCH', *conj.* In consideration of; because that; inasmuch; since. *Perry.*

FO-RÄY', or **FÖR'ÄY**, *n.* A sudden incursion and hostile attack. — See **FORRAY**. *North.*

FÖR-BÄDE', *v. from forbid.* See **FORBID**.

† **FÖR-BÄTHE'**, *v. a.* To bathe. *Sackville.*

FOR-BEAR' (*för-bär'*), *v. n.* [A. S. *forberan*; *for* and *beran*, to bear.] [*z.* **FORBORE**; *pp.* **FORBEARING**, **FORBORNE**. — The preterite *forbare* is obsolete.]

1. To refrain; to desist; to pause. *Cheyne.*
In choosing wrong,
I lose your company; therefore *forbear* a while. *Shak.*
2. To abstain; to omit voluntarily.
At this he started, and *forbore* to swear. *Dryden.*
3. To be patient. *Prov. xxv. 15.*

FOR-BEAR' (*för-bär'*), *v. a.* 1. To avoid voluntarily; to shun. "*Forbear* his presence." *Shak.*

2. To abstain from; to omit.
If I or thou due vengeance do *forbear*. *Spenser.*
3. To spare; to treat with kindness and patience. "*Forbearing* one another." *Eph. iv. 2.*
4. To withhold; to restrain. "*Forbear* thee from meddling with God." *2 Chron. xxxv. 21.*
5. † To tolerate; to bear,
And how thou canst not *forbear* them which are evil.
Rev. ii. 2, Tyndale's Trans.

FOR-BEAR'ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of refraining or of abstaining from; forbearing; abstinence. "*The forbearance* of sin." *South.*

Liberty is the power a man has to do, or *forbear* doing, any particular action, according as its doing or *forbearing* has the actual preference in the mind. *Locke.*

2. Command of temper; mildness; patience; lenity; indulgence; long suffering.
There is a limit at which *forbearance* ceases to be a virtue. *Burke.*

FOR-BEAR'ANT, *a.* Forbearing; indulgent; long suffering. [*R.*] *West. Rev. Carlyle.*

FOR-BEAR'ANT-LY, *ad.* In a forbearing manner. [*R.*] *London Examiner.*

FOR-BEAR'ER, *n.* One who forbears. *Tusser.*

FOR-BEAR'ING, *p. a.* Patient; favorable; lenient.

FOR-BEAR'ING, *n.* The act of one who forbears; forbearance; long suffering. *Hall.*

FOR-BEAR'ING-LY, *ad.* In a forbearing manner.

FOR-BID', *v. a.* [A. S. *forbeodan*; *for* and *beodan*, to bid; *Dut.* *verbieden*; *Ger.* *verbieten*; *Dan.* *forbyde*; *Sw.* *förbuda*.] [*z.* **FORBADE**; *pp.* **FORBIDDING**, **FORBIDDEN**.]

1. To command not to do; to prohibit; to interdict; to inhibit.
Born to endure, *forbidden* to complain. *Prior.*
2. To command not to enter.
I not *forbid* her my house? *Shak.*
3. To oppose; to hinder; to restrain.
A blaze of glory that *forbids* the sight. *Dryden.*
4. † To accurse; to blast. "He shall live a man *forbid*." *Shak.*

Syn. — To *forbid* is a more familiar term than to *prohibit* or to *interdict*. *Forbid* is the common term; *prohibit*, the judicial term; *interdict*, the moral term. Parents or schoolmasters *forbid* disobedience to their commands; a government *prohibits* contraband goods; the pope or an ecclesiastical authority *interdicts*.

FOR-BID', *v. n.* To utter a prohibition. "Heaven *forbid*!" *Shak.*

FOR-BID'DANCE, *n.* Prohibition. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

FOR-BID'DEN (*för-bid'dn*), *p. a.* Prohibited; unlawful. "The fruit of that *forbidden* tree." *Milton.*

FOR-BID'DEN-FRUIT, *n.* The fruit of a species of citrus, resembling the shaddock; — brought from the West Indies. *Simmonds.*

FOR-BID'DEN-LY (*för-bid'dn-lē*), *ad.* In an unlawful manner. *Shak.*

FOR-BID'DEN-NESS, *n.* The state of being prohibited. *Boyle.*

FOR-BID'DER, *n.* He who, or that which, forbids.

FOR-BID'DING, *a.* Raising dislike; repulsive; stern; as, "A *forbidding* look."

FOR-BID'DING, *n.* Hindrance; opposition. *Shak.*

FOR-BID'DING-LY, *ad.* In a forbidding manner.

FOR-BÖRE', *i.* from *forbear*. See **FORBEAR**.

FOR-BÖRNE', *p.* from *forbear*. See **FORBEAR**.

† **FOR-BY'**. See **FOREBY**. *Todd.*

FÖRCE, *n.* [*L.* *fortis*, powerful; *It.* *forza*, force; *Sp.* *fuerza*; *Fr.* *force*.]

1. Power, physical, moral, or mental; strength; might; energy; vigor. "The *force* of his will," "Reason's *force*." "The *force* of honesty." *Shak.*
2. Violence; compulsion; coercion. "Secure from *force* and fraud." *Shak.*
3. Necessity; irresistible power.
For we must do what *force* will have us do. *Shak.*
4. Armament; a body of troops equipped for war; an army; — commonly used in the plural.
Will cut their passage through the *force* of France. *Shak.*
A veteran army, composed of miscellaneous *forces* of all nations. *Bacon.*
5. (*Law.*) Unlawful violence offered to persons or things: — power to bind or coerce; validity or efficacy. *Burrill.*
An obligation or law is said to be "of *force*," or "in *force*," so long as compliance with it can be lawfully coerced. *Burrill.*
6. [*Su. Goth. fors.*] A cascade or waterfall. "The falls or *force* of the River Kent." [*Local, Eng.*] *Gray.*

Mechanical force, power which produces, or tends to produce, motion, or an alteration in the direction of motion. Mechanical forces are of two sorts: one of a body at rest, being the same as pressure or tension; the other of a body in motion, being the same as impetus, or momentum. *Grier.*

Syn. — See **COMPULSION**, **STRENGTH**, **VIOLENT**.

FÖRCE, *v. a.* [*z.* **FORCED**; *pp.* **FORCING**, **FORCED**.]

1. To compel; to constrain; to coerce; to impel.
Like a mighty sea
Forced by the tide to combat with the wind. *Shak.*
2. To overpower with strength.
To *force* their monarch and insult the court. *Dryden.*
3. To draw, push, drive, or move in any manner by main strength.
It struck so fast, so deeply buried lay,
That scarce the victor *forced* the steel away. *Dryden.*
4. To enforce; to urge; to exert.
Forcing my strength, and gathering to the shore. *Dryden.*
5. To obtain by force; to acquire by violence.
Troy wall'd so high,
Atreides might as well have *forced* the sky. *Waller.*
6. To ravish; to violate by force. *Dryden.*
7. To distort; to strain. "Forced thoughts." *Shak.* "Forced conceits." *Addison.*
8. (*Hort.*) To bring forward and ripen before the natural time. *G. W. Johnson.*
9. To fine, as wines, in a short time. *Todd.*
10. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison. [*R.*] *Raleigh.*
11. [*Corrupted from force.* — See **FARCE**.] To stuff. "Malice *forced* with wit." *Shak.*
To *force* from, to extort. — To *force* out, to drive out: — to extort.

Syn. — See **COERCE**.

† **FÖRCE**, *v. n.* 1. To lay stress on. "I *force* not of such fooleries." *Camden.*

2. To endeavor; to attempt; to try.
Forcing with gifts to win his wanton heart. *Spenser.*
3. To use force or violence. *Spenser.*

FÖRCE (förs), *p. a.* 1. Compelled; constrained; as, "A *forced* compliance."

2. Strained; unnatural; far-fetched; as, "A *forced* metaphor."

FÖR-CE'D-LY, *ad.* In a constrained, violent, or unnatural manner.

FÖR-CE'D-NESS, *n.* The state of being forced, compelled, or strained. *Worthington.*

FÖRCE'FUL, *a.* Full of power; acting with great force. "His *forceful* spear." *Shak.*

FÖRCE'FUL-LY, *ad.* With force; violently.

FÖRCE'LESS, *a.* Having little force; weak. *Shak.*

FÖRCE'-MEAT, *n.* Meat stuffed with various ingredients. — See **FARCE**. *Todd.*

FÖR'CEPS, *n.* [*L.*] 1. (*Mechanical Arts.*) A general name for all tools which are constructed on the principle of pincers or pliers. *Craig.*

2. (*Med.*) An instrument used in extracting the fetus, in dissecting, in taking up the mouths of arteries, &c. *Hoblyn.*

FÖRCE'-PUMP, *n.* (*Nat. Phil.*) A pump with a solid piston, which acts by compression to force a column of water or other liquid to a great height, or against a counteracting pressure as of steam.

FÖR'ER, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, forces. *Cotgrave.*

2. (*Nat. Phil.*) The solid piston of a force-pump. *Wilkins.*

FÖR'CI-BLE, *a.* 1. Having, or characterized by, force; powerful; strong; mighty; weighty; cogent.
How *forceible* are right words! *Job vi. 25.*

2. Impelled with force: violent; impetuous. Like mingled streams, more *forceible* when joined. *Prior.*
3. Done or suffered by force.
The abdication of King James the advocates on that side look upon to have been a *forceful* and unjust. *Scyt.*
4. Vigorous; energetic; effective; as, "A *forceful* writer." *Louth.*

Syn. — See **COGENT**, **POWERFUL**, **VIOLENT**.

FÖR'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being forceful; force; power. *Bailey.*

FÖR'CI-BLY, *ad.* In a forceful manner; powerfully; with force. *Alderbury.*

FÖR'Q'ING, *p. a.* Using force; compelling; urging.

FÖR'Q'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who forces, urges, or compels.

2. (*Hort.*) The act of hastening the growth and maturity of flowers, fruits, and vegetables by artificial means. *Farm. Ency.*
3. A method of fining wines, so as to render them fit for immediate use. *Simmonds.*

FÖR'Q'ING-HÖUSE, *n.* (*Hort.*) A house, or building, for hastening the growth of plants; a hot-house. *Simmonds.*

FÖR'Q'ING-PIT, *n.* (*Hort.*) A hot-bed. *Simmonds.*

FÖR'Q'ING-PUMP, *n.* (*Nat. Phil.*) A machine which throws water to a distance; a force-pump. — See **FÖRCE-PUMP**. *Tanner.*

FÖR'CI-PÄT-ED, *a.* [*L.* *forceps*, *forcipis*, pincers.] (*Zool.*) Hooked or furnished with pincers, as the claws of a lobster or a crab. *Derham.*

FÖR-CI-PÄ'TION, *n.* A squeezing or tearing with pincers; — formerly a mode of torture. *Bacon.*

FÖRD, *n.* [A. S. *ford*; *faran*, to go; — according to *Tooke*, the past part. of *foran*. — *W. fford.*]

1. A shallow part of a river or stream of water, where it may be passed without swimming, by walking or wading.
They took the *fords* of Jordan toward Moab. *Judg. iii. 28.*
2. A stream; a current. "The Stygian *ford*." *Dryden.*

FÖRD, *v. a.* [*z.* **FORDED**; *pp.* **FORDING**, **FORDED**.]

To wade through; to pass without swimming.
Fording his current where thou find'st it low. *Denham.*

FÖRD'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be forced. *L'Estrange.*

FÖRD'Ä-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being forced. *Scott.*

† **FÖR-DÖ'**, *v. a.* [A. S. *fordon*; *for* and *don*, to do.] [*z.* **FORDID**; *pp.* **FORDOING**, **FORDONA**.]

1. To undo; to destroy; to ruin.
That either makes me or *fords* me quite. *Shak.*
2. To overpower; to overcome.
The heavy ploughman snarls,
All with weary task *fording*. *Shak.*

† FÖR-DWINE', *v. n.* [A. S. *fordwīnan*.] To vanish. *Chaucer.*

FÖRE, *a.* [A. S. *fore*, before.] Anterior; not behind; coming first. *Bacon.*

FÖRE, *ad.* [A. S. *fore*, before.] Anteriorly. *Fore and aft*, (*Naut.*) in the direction of the head and stern; the whole length of a ship.

Fore is a word much used in composition, to mark priority of time or situation.

FÖRE-AD-MÖN'ISH, *v. a.* To counsel before the act or event. *Bp. Hall.*

FÖRE-AD-VISE', *v. a.* To counsel beforehand; to preadmonish. *Shak.*

FÖRE-AL-LÈGE', *v. a.* To allege previously; to assert or cite before. *Fotherby.*

FÖRE-AP-PÖINT', *v. a.* To order beforehand; to preordain. *Sherwood.*

FÖRE-AP-PÖINT'MENT, *n.* Preordination; foreordination. *Sherwood.*

FÖRE-ÄRM', *v. a.* To arm beforehand. *South.*

FÖRE-ÄRM, *n.* That part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist. *Dunglison.*

FÖRE-ÄRMED' (-ärm'd'), *a.* Armed beforehand; as, "Forewarned, forearmed."

FÖRE-BÄY, *n.* That part of a mill-race through which the water flows upon the wheel. *Tanner.*

FÖRE-BE-LIÈF', *n.* Previous belief. *Clarke.*

FÖRE-BÖDE', *v. a.* [A. S. *fore-bodian*; *fore*, before, and *bodian*, to tell.] *[i. FOREBODED; pp. FOREBODING, FOREBODEN.]*

1. To prognosticate; to foretell; to presage; to predict; to portend; to betoken; to augur.

2. To anticipate; to foreknow; to be prescient of.

My heart forebodes I ne'er shall see you more. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See AUGUR.

FÖRE-BÖDE'MENT, *n.* Act of foreboding; presagement; prognostication. [*n.*] *Johnson.*

FÖRE-BÖD'ER, *n.* 1. One who forebodes; a sooth-sayer. *L'Estrange.*

2. A foreknower; an anticipator. *Johnson.*

FÖRE-BÖD'ING, *n.* Act of one who forebodes; presage; perception beforehand. *A. Smith.*

FÖRE-BÖD'ING-LY, *ad.* With foreboding.

FÖRE-BÖW, *n.* The fore part of a saddle. *Booth.*

FÖRE-BRÄCE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope applied to the fore-yard-arm, to change the position of the foresail occasionally. *Mar. Dict.*

† FÖRE-BY', *prep.* Near; close by; hard by; fast by. *Spenser.*

FÖRE-CÄST', *v. a.* [*i. FORECAST; pp. FORECASTING, FORECAST.*]

1. To plan before execution; to project; to scheme.

He shall forecast his devices against the strong holds. *Dan. xi. 24.*

2. To premeditate; to contrive beforehand. "The time so well forecast." *Dryden.*

3. To foresee; to provide against.

It is wisdom to forecast consequences. *L'Estrange.*

FÖRE-CÄST', *v. n.* To contrive beforehand.

Not flying, but forecasting in what place To set upon them. *Milton.*

FÖRE-CÄST (12, 114), *n.* 1. Contrivance beforehand; antecedent policy; scheme; plan.

With reasonable forecast and despatch. *Cowper.*

2. Foresight; premeditation; forthought; predetermination. *Pope.*

FÖRE-CÄST'ER, *n.* One who forecasts. *Johnson.*

FÖRE-CÄST'ING, *n.* Act of one who forecasts; anticipation; a previous planning. *Coleridge.*

FÖRE-CÄS-TLE (fö'r-käs-sl), *n.* (*Naut.*) A short deck at the fore part of a ship, or forward of the foremast, above the upper deck;—in merchant ships the fore part of the vessel, under the deck, where the sailors live. *Dana.*

FÖRE-CHÖ'SEN (fö'r-chö'zn), *p.* Chosen before; preselected. *Johnson.*

FÖRE-CIT'ED, *p.* Quoted before or above; forementioned. *Arbutnot.*

FÖRE-CLOSE', *v. a.* [*i. FORECLOSED; pp. FORECLOSING, FORECLOSED.*] To shut up; to shut out; to preclude; to prevent.

They are foreclosed from the ministrations. *Martin.*

To foreclose a mortgage, (*Law.*) to cut off the power of redemption. *Blackstone.*

FÖRE-CLÖ'SURE (fö'r-klö'shür), *n.* 1. The act of foreclosing.

2. (*Law.*) The process of barring the equity of redemption of a mortgagee; a deprivation of the power of redeeming a mortgage. *Burrill.*

† FÖRE-CÖN-CÈIVE', *v. n.* To preconceive. *Bacon.*

FÖRE-DÄTE', *v. a.* To date before the true time; to antedate. *Boag.*

FÖRE-DÄT'ED, *p. a.* Dated before the true time; antedated. *Mikon.*

FÖRE'DECK, *n.* (*Naut.*) The fore part of a ship's deck. *Chapman.*

FÖRE-DE-SIGN' (fö'r-de-sin'), *v. a.* To plan beforehand. *Cheyne.*

FÖRE-DE-TÈR'MINE, *v. a.* To decree beforehand; to predetermine; to predestine. *Hopkins.*

† FÖRE-DÖ', *v. a.* See FORDO. *Todd.*

FÖRE-DÖÖM', *v. a.* To doom or determine beforehand; to predestine; to foreordain.

To Latium, and the realm foredoomed by Jove. *Dryden.*

FÖRE-DÖÖM (114), *n.* Previous doom. *Sackville.*

FÖRE-DÖÖR (fö'r-dör), *n.* A door in the front of a house; a front door. *Todd.*

FÖRE-ÈL'DER, *n.* [*fore* and *elder*. *Dan. forel-dre.*] An ancestor. [*North of Eng.*] *Brockett.*

FÖRE'END, *n.* The anterior part. *Shak. Bacon.*

FÖRE-FÄ-THER, or FÖRE-FÄ'THER (fö'r-fä-thër, P. J. Ja. Sm.; fö'r-fä'ther, W. F. R. Wb.), *n.* One from whom another descends in a direct line; a progenitor; an ancestor.

Nothing is more difficult, in general, than to make a nation perceive any thing as true, or seek its own interest, in any manner but as its forefathers have opined and acted. *Mallam.*

Each in his narrow cell for ever laid, The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep. *Gray.*

Syn.—Forefathers are ancestors, not excluding parents; progenitors, ancestors, not including parents. Forefathers and progenitors are commonly applied to individuals, and respect the regular succession of a family; ancestors are applied to individuals or nations. Immediate forefathers; distant progenitors; the ancestors of persons, or of a nation. Predecessor is one who precedes; but the term does not imply genealogical descent. An hereditary monarch succeeds his ancestors; an elective monarch, his predecessors.

FÖRE'FÈEL-ING, *n.* A presentiment.

† FÖRE-FÈND', *v. a.* 1. To keep off; to ward off; to avert.

God forbid and forefend that, say you? *Holland.*

2. To secure; to defend. *Shak.*

FÖRE-FIN-GER, *n.* The finger next to the thumb.

FÖRE-FLÖW', *v. a.* To flow before. *Clarke.*

FÖRE-FOOT (fö'r-füt), *n.*; pl. FÖRE-FÈET. 1. One of the anterior feet of an animal having four feet or more.

2. A contemptuous term for the hand. *Shak.*

3. (*Naut.*) A piece of timber at the fore extremity of the keel, upon which the lower end of the stem rests. *Dana.*

FÖRE-FRÖNT (fö'r-fränt), *n.* The foremost front of any thing. *Ex. xxxviii. 37.*

FÖRE-GÄME, *n.* A first game; a first plan.

If the fore-game be not to thy wish, neither white nor course. *Whitlock.*

FÖRE-GÄNG-ER, *n.* A short piece of rope grafted on a harpoon, to which the line is bent. *Dana.*

FÖRE-GÖ', *v. a.* [*i. FOREWENT; pp. FOREGOING, FOREGONE.*]

1. To quit before possession; to give up when possible to be received. "To forego meander, for the attainment of higher degrees." *Hooker.*

2. To resign; to renounce; to relinquish.

How can I live without thee! how forego Thy sweet converse and love! *Milton.*

3. To go before; to precede. [*E.*] *Shak.*

"This foregoing remark." *Dryden.*

Syn.—See ABANDON, ANTECEDENT.

FÖRE-GÖ'ER, *n.* 1. One who goes before another.

O Mercury, foregoer to the evening. *Sidney.*

2. An ancestor; a predecessor. *Shak.*

3. A forsaker; a quitter. *Cotgrave.*

FÖRE-GÖ'ING, *p. a.* Going before; preceding; previous. "In the foregoing part of this work." *Woodward.*

FÖRE-GÖNE', *p. a.* 1. Given up or foreborne to be possessed.

2. Past; gone by. "Days foregone." *Shak.*

3. Predetermined; previously decided.

If a man begins with the foregoing conclusion that the apostles must have been frequently mistaken, he will then be under a temptation to prove them so. *Qu. Rev.*

FÖRE-GRÖUND, *n.* (*Fine Arts.*) The part of a picture which seems to lie nearest to the eye, or before the figures. *Dryden.*

† FÖRE-GUÈSS', *v. n.* To guess. *Sherwood.*

FÖRE'HÄND, *n.* 1. The part of a horse which is before the rider's hand. *Johnson.*

2. † The chief part; the most important part.

The great Achilles, whom opinion crowns, The sinew and the forehead of our host. *Shak.*

FÖRE'HÄND, *a.* Done sooner than is regular; forward. "The forehead sin." *Shak.*

FÖRE'HÄND-ED, *a.* 1. Early; timely. "Forehanded care." *Bp. Taylor.*

2. Formed in the fore parts. "A substantial, true-bred beast, bravely forehanded." *Dryden.*

3. Unembarrassed, or in good circumstances as to property;—so used in the U. S. *Bartlett.*

FÖRE'HÄD (fö'r'ed or fö'r'häd) [fö'r'ed, S. Barclay; fö'r'häd, W. P. E. Ja. G.; fö'r'häd, J. F. K.; fö'r'häd, colloquially fö'r'ed, Sm.], *n.*

1. The part of the face from the eyes upward to the hair, or the summit of the head.

"In birds, that portion of the face extending from beak to vertex; in insects, the anterior superior region of the head situated between the mouth, antennae, eyes, and occiput." *Palmer.*

2. Impudence; confidence; assurance. "Men of forehead." *Collier.*

FÖRE'HÄD-BÄLD, *a.* Bald to the summit of the head. *Lev. xiii. 41.*

† FÖRE-HÈAR', *v. n.* To be informed before. *Todd.*

† FÖRE-HÈND', *v. a.* To seize. *Spenser.*

FÖRE-HEW' (-hä'), *v. a.* To cut in front. *Sackville.*

† FÖRE-HÖLD'ING, *n.* Prediction; prognostication. *L'Estrange.*

FÖRE'-HOOK, *n.* (*Naut.*) A breast-hook. *Mar. Dict.*

FÖRE'-HÖRSE, *n.* The foremost horse of a team.

FÖR'EIGN (fö'r'in), *a.* [*L. foris*, foras, without, abroad; Sp. *foraneo*; Fr. *forain*.]

1. Of or from another country; not domestic; not native; alien. "Foreign parts." *Milton.* "Foreign writers." *Atterbury.*

2. Remote; not allied; not belonging.

"It is often used with to, but more properly with from." *Johnson.*

I must dissemble, And speak a language foreign to my heart. *Addison.*

This design is not foreign from some people's thoughts. *Swift.*

3. Excluded; not admitted. *Shak.*

4. Extraneous; adventitious. *Phillips.*

Foreign attachment, (*Eng. Law.*) an attachment of the property of a foreign debtor, or a debtor out of the jurisdiction within which the property is found, for the satisfaction of a debt due by him to a resident citizen.—Foreign bill of exchange, a bill of exchange drawn by a person residing in one country or state upon a person residing in another country or state.—Foreign plea, (*Law.*) a plea objecting to a judge as incompetent, because the matter in hand was not within his precinct; a plea to the jurisdiction. *Burrill.*

FÖR'EIGN-BUILT, *a.* Built in another country; of foreign build. *Clarke.*

FÖR'EIGN-ÈR (fö'r'in-er), *n.* One born in a foreign country, and not naturalized; an alien; one from abroad; a person not a native; a stranger.

Syn.—See STRANGER.

FÖR'EIGN-ÌSM (fö'r'in-iz-m), *n.* The quality of being foreign; foreignness. *Ellis.*

FÖR'EIGN-NÈSS (fö'r'in-nès), *n.* The state of being foreign; remoteness; want of relation. "The foreignness of the subject." *Locke.*

FORE-IM-AG'INE, *v. a.* To imagine previously; to preconceive. *Camden.*

FORE-JUDGE', *v. a.* 1. To judge or determine beforehand; to prejudge. *Blackstone.*
2. (*Law.*) To deprive, or put out of, a thing by the judgment of a court. *Burrill.*

FORE-JUDGE'R, *n.* (*Law.*) A judgment by which a person is deprived or put out of a thing in question; a judgment of expulsion. *Burrill.*

FORE-JUDGE'MENT, *n.* Judgment formed beforehand. *Spenser.*

FORE-KNOW' (*fôr-nô'*), *v. a.* [*i.* FOREKNEW; *pp.* FOREKNOWING, FOREKNOWN.] To know beforehand; to know previously; to foresee. Who would the miseries of man foreknow? *Dryden.*

FORE-KNOW'ABLE (*fôr-nô'-a-bl*), *a.* That may be foreknown. *Sir T. More.*

FORE-KNOW'ER, *n.* One who foreknows.

FORE-KNOW'EDGE (*fôr-nô'l'ej*), *n.* The knowledge of a thing before it happens; previous knowledge; prescience; foresight. *Stee.* therefore, neither the foreknowledge of God nor the contradiction, he denied, it follows unavoidably that the foreknowledge of God must be of such a nature as is not inconsistent with the liberty of man. *Clarke.*

FÖR'EL, *n.* [*L. forellus.*] A sort of parchment for covering books:—written also *forri*. *Todd.*

FORE'LÄND, *n.* 1. (*Geog.*) A promontory; a headland; a cape. *Milton.*
2. (*Fort.*) A piece of ground between the wall and the moat. *Craig.*

FORE-LÄY', *v. a.* 1. To lie in wait for. *Dryden.*
2. To lay or contrive beforehand. *Mede.*

FORE-LÉAD'ER, *n.* One who leads others; a guide. *Gascoigne.*

FORE-LÉGS', *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) The first or anterior pair of legs of a quadruped. *Maunder.*

†FORE-LÉND', *v. a.* To give beforehand. *Spenser.*

†FORE-LIFT', *v. a.* To lift up an anterior part. *Forerunning* aloft his speckled breast. *Spenser.*

FORE'LOCK, *n.* 1. The lock of hair on the forehead. *Hyacinthine locks* Bound from his parted forelock manly hung. *Milton.*
2. A flat piece of iron driven through the end of a bolt, to prevent its drawing. *Simmonds.*
To take time by the forelock, to embrace an early or offered opportunity.

FORE-LOOK' (*fôr-lák'*), *v. n.* To look forward or beforehand. *B. Jonson.*

FORE'MAN, *n.* 1. The first or presiding officer of a jury. *Addison.*
2. A chief workman, as in a printing-office or a manufactory; an overseer; a superintendent.
3. (*Naut.*) An inferior seaman. *Simmonds.*

FORE'MÄST, *n.* (*Naut.*) The forward mast of all vessels; the mast nearest the bow. *Dana.*

FORE'MÄST-MAN, *n.* An inferior seaman. *Clarke.*

FORE-MÉAN', *v. n.* To intend beforehand; *previously intended.* [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

FORE-MÉANT', *a.* Intended beforehand; previously intended. [*R.*] *Addison.*

FORE-MÉN'TIONED (*-shund*), *a.* Recited before; aforesaid; previously mentioned. "The fore-mentioned figure." *Addison.*

FORE'MÖST, *a.* [*A. S. formest.*] First in place, rank, or dignity; first in time. *Dryden.*

†FORE'MÖST-LY, *ad.* Among the foremost. *Todd.*

FORE'MÖTH-ER, *n.* A female ancestor. *Prideaux.*

FORE'NAME, *n.* A name that precedes the surname; a Christian name; as, *William Shakespeare*, *John Milton*. *Lower.*

FORE-NÄMED' (*-nämä'*), *a.* Mentioned before; aforesaid. *B. Jonson.*

†FORE'NÖNST, *prep.* Opposite to. *Fairfax.*

FORE'NÖÖN, *n.* The time from dawn to mid-day; the first half of the day. *Sidney.*

FORE'NÖ-TICE, *n.* Previous notice. *Rymer.*

FQ-RÉN'SÄL, *a.* Forensic. *Clarke.*

FQ-RÉN'SIC, } *a.* [*L. forensis*; *forum*, a
FQ-RÉN'SI-CAL, } court.] Belonging to courts of law; juridical. *Watts.*

Forensic medicine, the application of medical science to the elucidation or solution of judicial questions; juridical or legal medicine; medical jurisprudence; law medicine. *Brande.*

FQ-RÉN'SIC, *n.* In some American colleges, a written argument, by a student, maintaining either the affirmative or the negative side of a given question. *Laws of Harvard Univ.*

FORE-OR-DÄIN', *v. a.* [*i.* FOREORDAINED; *pp.* FOREORDAINING, FOREORDAINED.] To ordain or determine beforehand; to predestinate; to predetermine; to preordain. *Hooker.*

FORE-ÖR-DI-NÄ'TIQN, *n.* Predetermination; predestination. *Dr. Jackson.*

FORE'PÄRT, *n.* The part anterior in time or in place. "The forepart of the day." *Raleigh.*

FORE-PÄSSED' (*-päst'*), *p. a.* Passed antecedently. "Forepassed years." *Sackville.*

FORE-PLÄN', *v. a.* To devise beforehand. *Southey.*

FORE'PLÄNE, *n.* The plane first used in smoothing boards;—termed also a *jack-plane*. *Smith.*

FORE-POSS-ÉSSED' (*-poz-zést'*), *a.* 1. Prepossessed; biassed. "Forepossessed with some opinion." *Hales.*
2. Held formerly in possession. *Knight.*

FORE-PRIZE', *v. a.* To rate beforehand. *Hooker.*

FORE-PRÖM'ISED (*-ist*), *a.* Promised beforehand; pre-engaged. *Bp. Hall.*

FORE-QUÖT'ED, *a.* Already quoted or cited; forecited. *Clarke.*

FORE'RÄNK, *n.* The first rank; front; van. *Shak.*

FORE-RÉACH', *v. a. & n.* (*Naut.*) To sail better than another ship; to get before. *Todd.*

†FORE-RÉÄD', *v. n.* To signify by tokens; to foretell; to predict. *Spenser.*

FORE-RÉÄD'ING, *n.* Previous perusal. *Hales.*

FORE-RE-CT'ED, *a.* Mentioned before. *Shak.*

FORE-RE-MÉM'BÉRED (*-berd*), *p. a.* Remembered before. *Montagu.*

FORE'-RÉNT, *n.* Rent paid before the first crop is reaped. *Loudon.*

†FORE-RE-SEM'BLE, *v. a.* To resemble beforehand. *Milton.*

†FORE'RÍCHT, *ad.* Forward; onward. *Pope.*

†FORE'RÍCHT (*-rit*), *a.* Forward; quick. "A foreright gale." *Massinger.*

FORE'RÍCHT (*-rit*), *n.* Coarse wheat bread. [*Local, Eng.*] *Simmonds.*

FORE-RÜN', *v. a.* [*i.* FORERAN; *pp.* FORERUNNING, FORERUN.] To go before; to come before; to precede. *Twilight from the east came on,* *Milton.*

FORE-RÜN'NER, *n.* 1. One who foreruns; a messenger sent on before; a harbinger. There is a forerunner comes from the Prince of Morocco. *Shak.*
2. † An ancestor or predecessor. *Arthur, the great forerunner of thy blood.* *Shak.*
3. A precursor; a prognostic; a sign. "The certain forerunner of a disease." *Arbutnot.*
4. (*Naut.*) A piece of rag terminating the stray line of the log-line. *Dana.*

FORE-SAID' (*-séd'*), *p. a.* Spoken of before; aforesaid; forenamed. *Shak.*

FORE'SÄIL, *n.* (*Naut.*) The long lower square sail on the foremast of a ship:—the fore-and-aft sail on the foremast of a schooner:—the triangular sail before the mast of a sloop attached to the stay which leads from the mast-head to the foot of the bowsprit. *Dana. Simmonds.*

†FORE-SÄY' (*fôr-sä'*), *v. a.* [*i.* FORESAID; *pp.* FORESAYING, FORESAID.] To predict; to foretell. *Shak.*

†FORE-SÄY'ING, *n.* A prediction. *Sherwood.*

FORE'SCÉNT, *n.* An anticipation. *Ed. Rev.*

FORE-SÉE', *v. a.* [*A. S. forescon*; *Ger. vor-*

sehen.] [*i.* FORESAW; *pp.* FORESEEING, FORESEEN.]

1. To see beforehand; to foreknow; to be prescient of. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. † To provide for;—with *to*. *Bacon.*

FORE-SÉEN', *p. a.* Seen beforehand; anticipated. "Foreseen approach." *Dryden.*

FORE-SÉ'ER, *n.* One who foresees. *Halifax.*

†FORE-SÉIZE' (*-séz'*), *v. a.* To grasp beforehand. *Tate.*

FORE-SHÄD'ÖW, *v. a.* To prefigure; to typify beforehand. *Barrow.*

FORE-SHÄD'ÖW, *n.* A prefiguration; a type of something to come. *Carlyle. Cumming.*

FORE-SHÄD'ÖW-ING, *n.* A prefiguration; a foreshadow. *Clarke.*

†FORE-SHÄME', *v. a.* To shame. *Shak.* "Dr. Johnson brings an example from Shakespeare's Cymbeline, where the word is not *fore-shaming*, but *fore-shaming*." *Todd.*

FORE-SHEW' (*-shö'*), *v. a.* [*i.* FORESHEWED; *pp.* FORESHEWING, FORESHEWING.] To predict.—See FORESHOW, and SHOW. *Beau. & Fl.*

FORE-SHEW'ER (*-shö'er*), *n.* One who foreshows.—See FORESHOWER. *Spenser.*

FORE'SHÍP, *n.* The anterior part of the ship. *As though they would have cast anchors out of the fore-ship.* *Acts xxvii. 30.*

FORE-SHÖR'TEN (*-shör'tn*), *v. a.* (*Paint.*) To shorten in accordance with a fore view of the object, and convey an impression of its full length; to represent as an object appears when viewed at an oblique angle. *If a figure be drawn as if opposite to the spectator, with an arm pointing towards him, that arm would be said to be fore-shortened in describing it.* *Fairholt.*

FORE-SHÖR'TEN-ING (*-shör'tn-ing*), *n.* (*Paint.*) The representation of objects on a plane surface as they appear to the eye when viewed at an oblique angle. *Fairholt.*

FORE-SHÖW' (*-shö'*), *v. a.* [*i.* FORESHOWED; *pp.* FORESHOWING, FORESHOWN.] To discover or represent before it happens; to foretell; to predict; to foreshadow; to presignify. *Next, like Aurora, Spenser rose,* *Denham.* *Whose purple blush the day foreshows.*

†FORE'SHÖW, *n.* A sign; something that foretells. *Fairfax.*

FORE-SHÖW'ER (*-shö'er*), *n.* One who foreshows.

FORE'SHRÖÜDS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The shrouds of the foremast. *Clarke.*

FORE'SIDE, *n.* 1. The front side. *Pennant.*
2. † A spacious outside. *Spenser.*

FORE'SIGHT (*-srt*), *n.* 1. Prescience; pre-cognition; foreknowledge. *Milton.*
2. Provident care of futurity; forecast. *Burke.*
3. (*Surveying.*) Any reading of the levelling staff at a given station except the back-sight:—the bearing taken by a compass forward. *Da. & P.*

FORE-SIGHT'ED (*-str'ed*), *a.* Having foresight; prescient. *Bartram.*

†FORE-SIGHT'FUL, *a.* Foresighted. *Sidney.*

FORE-SIG'N-FY, *v. a.* To foreshow; to prefigure; to typify beforehand. *Hooker.*

FORE'SKÍN, *n.* The prolongation of the integuments of the penis, covering the glans; the prepuce. *Dunglison.*

FORE'SKÍRT, *n.* The loose part of the coat before. *Shak.*

†FORE-SLÄCK', *v. a.* To neglect or omit by idleness. *Spenser.*

FORE'SLÉÈVE, *n.* The part of the sleeve from the elbow to the hand. *Lee.*

†FORE-SLÖW', *v. a.* 1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct. *Fairfax.*
Fore-slowed her passage to behold her form. *Dryden.*
2. To neglect; to omit. *Bacon. Bp. Hall.*

†FORE-SLÖW', *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter; to idle. *Shak.*

†FORE-SPEÄK', *v. n.* [*i.* FORESPOKE; *pp.* FORESPEAKING, FORESPOKEN.]

1. To predict; to foresee; to foretell. *Never any thing that she fore-speak but came to pass.* *Bacon. & Fl.*

2. † To prohibit; to forbid. *Shak.*
 3. † To bewitch; to enchant. *Drayton.*
 † FORE-SPEAK'ING, *n.* 1. A prediction. *Cumden.*
 2. A preface; a forespeech. *Hulbet.*
 † FORE-SPEECH, *n.* A prologue; a preface; an introduction. *Sherwood.*
 FORE-SPENT', *a.* Wasted; spent. [*R.*] *Shak.*
 FORE-SPOKE', *i.* of *forespeak*.
 FORE-SPOK'EN, *p. a.* Spoken previously. *Clarke.*
 † FORE-SPUR'ER, *n.* One who rides before. *Shak.*
 FÖR'EST, *n.* [*Low L. foresta, forestis, forestum, from foris or foras, without. Spelman.* — *It. foresta; Sp. foresta; Old Fr. forest; Fr. forêt.* — *Ger. forst.* — *W. forest.* — The ultimate derivation of this word is much disputed. — *Wachter* derives the *Ger. forst* from the verb *foren*, to feed. *Richardson.*]
 1. An extensive tract of land covered naturally with trees and undergrowth; an extensive woodland, wood, or woods.
 2. (*Eng. Law.*) A chase under the protection of the king, and for his pleasure in hunting; a royal hunting ground. *Burrill.*
Forest laws, laws anciently established in England for the government of the royal forests.
Syn. — *Forest* is a term applied to an extensive tract in its natural state covered with trees; a woodland or woods, a tract or piece of land covered with trees, commonly of less extent than a forest. A grove is a small woodland. *Forest, chase, and park* are all used technically to denote habitations for beasts to be hunted. *Forests and chases* lie open; *parks* are enclosed.
 FÖR'EST, *a.* Sylvan; rustic. *Sir G. Buck.*
 FÖRE-STÄFF, *n.* (*Naut.*) An instrument formerly used for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies. *Brande.*
 FÖR'EST-AGE, *n.* 1. An ancient service paid by foresters to the King of England. *Todd.*
 2. The right of foresters. *Todd.*
 FÖRE-STÄLL', *v. a.* [*A. S. forestallian.*] [*i. FORE-STALLED; pp. FORESTALLING, FORESTALLED.*]
 1. To take in advance; to anticipate.
 What need a man forestall his date of grief,
 And run to meet what he would most avoid? *Milton.*
 2. To hinder by preoccupation; to precede.
 An ugly serpent which forestalled their way. *Fairfax.*
 3. To deprive; to bereave; to debar.
 This night forestall him of the coming day. *Shak.*
 4. (*Law.*) To obstruct or stop up, as a way; to intercept on the road: — to influence or affect, as the market, by buying goods on the way thither with the intention of selling again at a higher price, or by dissuading others from bringing their goods there, or by persuading them to enhance the price of their goods. *Burrill.*
 FÖRE-STÄLL'ER, *n.* One who forestalls. *Locke.*
 FÖRE-STÄLL'ING, *n.* The act of one who forestalls; the act of buying up provisions, or of enhancing their price by dishonest means. *Smith.*
 FÖRE-STÄY, *n.* (*Naut.*) The rope supporting the foremast of a ship. *Burn.*
 FÖR'EST-BÖRN, *a.* Born in a wild or forest. *Shak.*
 FÖR'EST-BÖUGH (-böü), *n.* A branch from the forest. *Thomson.*
 FÖR'EST-ED, *a.* Covered with forests; supplied with trees. *Drayton.*
 FÖR'EST-ER, *n.* 1. [*Fr. forestier.*] An officer appointed to watch a forest, or chase, and preserve the game. [*England.*] *Shak.*
 2. An inhabitant of a forest. *Evelyn.*
 3. A forest-tree. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*
 FÖR'EST-ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a forester; fostership. *Charton.*
 FÖR'EST-FRÖIT, *n.* Fruit from the forest. *Dryden.*
 FÖR'EST-GLÄDE, *n.* A sylvan lawn. *Thomson.*
 FÖRE-STYCK, *n.* The stick which is laid on andirons in front of the other wood, in making a fire.
 FÖR'EST-LÄND, *n.* Land covered with trees.
 FÖR'EST-LÄW, *n.* The code of laws relating to a forest or chase. [*England.*] *Booth.*

FÖR'EST-MÄR'BLE, *n.* (*Geol.*) A portion of the series of the lower oolite formation, consisting of a coarse, laminated, shelly oolite, interposed between beds of clay and grit. *Brande.*
 FÖR'EST-RY, *n.* The art of forming or cultivating forests. *Sat. Mag.*
 FÖR'EST-TRÉE, *n.* A tree of the forest. *Pope.*
 FÖR'EST-WÄLK (-wäk), *n.* A walk in a forest or a rural grove. *Dryden.*
 † FÖRE-SWÄRT, } *a.* [See *FOR*, and *SWEAT*.]
 † FÖRE-SWÄT, } Spent with heat. *Sidney.*
 FÖ-RÉT', *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Gunnery.*) A steel instrument to bore the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance; a drill. *Simmonds.*
 FÖRE'-TÄCK'LE, *n.* (*Naut.*) Tackle on the foremast. *Mar. Dict.*
 FÖRE-TÄSTE', *v. a.* [*i. FORETASTED; pp. FORE-TASTING, FORETASTED.*]
 1. To taste or to have enjoyment or experience of beforehand; to anticipate.
 2. To taste before another. *Milton.*
 FÖRE'TÄSTE (114), *n.* Anticipation; previous enjoyment or experience; pregustration; antepast. "It is the foretaste of heaven." *South.*
 FÖRE-TÄST'ER, *n.* One who foretastes.
 FÖRE'TÄUGHT (-täwt), *i. & p.* of *foreteach*.
 FÖRE-TÄACH', *v. a.* To teach or inculcate beforehand. *Spenser.*
 FÖRE-TÄLL', *v. a.* [*i. FORETOLD; pp. FÖRETELLING, FÖRETEOLD.*] [*Written also fōrētēl.*]
 1. To tell beforehand; to predict; to prophesy.
 Deeds then undone my faithful tongue foretold. *Pope.*
 2. To foreshow; to betoken; to portend; to presage; to prognosticate.
 These ill prophetic signs have oft foretold. *Dr. Warton.*
Syn. — To *foretell* is a more familiar and common term than to *predict* or *prophesy*. Common occurrences are *foretold*; important events, *predicted* or *prophesied* by persons of extraordinary or supernatural endowments. Astronomers *foretell* eclipses; astrologers *predict* good or bad fortune; prophets *predict* or *prophesy* future events. A physician *prognosticates*, by symptoms, the crisis of a disease; clouds *portend* or *betoken* a storm.
 FÖRE-TÄLL', *v. n.* To utter prophecy. *Acts iii. 24.*
 FÖRE-TÄLL'ER, *n.* One who foretells or prophesies; a predictor. *Boyle.*
 FÖRE-TÄLL'ING, *n.* The act of one who foretells; a declaration of something future. *Feltham.*
 FÖRE-THINK', *v. a.* [*i. & p. FÖRETHOUGHT.*]
 1. To think beforehand; to anticipate.
 The soul of every man
 Prophetically does forethink thy fall. *Shak.*
 2. To contrive antecedently. *Bp. Hall.*
 FÖRE-THINK', *v. n.* To contrive beforehand.
 Thou wise, forethinking, weighing politician. *Smith.*
 FÖRE'THOUGHT (fōr-thäwt), *n.* 1. Prescience; anticipation; premeditation. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Provident care; forecast. *Blackstone.*
 FÖRE'THOUGHT' (fōr-thäwt'), *a.* Prepenze; designed. "Forethought malice." *Bacon.*
 FÖRE'THOUGHT'FÜL (fōr-thäwt'fül), *a.* Having forethought. *Coleridge.*
 FÖRE-THREAT'EN (-thrēt'in), *v. a.* To threaten beforehand. *Drayton.*
 FÖRE-TÖ-KEN, *n.* An omen; prognostic. *Sidney.*
 FÖRE-TÖ-KEN (-tö'kn), *v. a.* To betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to prognosticate.
 What strange, prodigious signs foretolden blood. *Daniel.*
 FÖRE'TÖÖTH, *n.*; pl. *FÖRETEETH.* One of the teeth in the fore part of the mouth; the incisor.
 FÖRE'TÖP, *n.* 1. The top part in front, as of a head-dress. *Dryden.*
 2. (*Naut.*) A frame or platform about the top of the foremast. *Burn.*
 FÖRE-TÖP'-MÄST, *n.* (*Naut.*) The mast erected over the foremast. *Simmonds.*
 FÖRE-TÖP'MAN, *n.* (*Naut.*) A seaman whose duties relate to the foretop of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

FÖR-EV'ER, *ad.* At all times; always; perpetually; eternally; time without end. *Montgomery.*
 "In *forever*, which has recently become a single word, the *ever* refers to time." *Booth's Analytical Dictionary.* — "This word, *forever*, in a will, makes no difference." *Dane.* — *Forever* is given in some recent English Dictionaries — those of Knowles, Reed, Craig, and Clarke — as a single word, but it is almost always found in English authors, or in books printed in England, as two words, *for ever*; yet it is the prevailing usage with American writers to form the two parts into one word, *forever*.
 FÖRE-VÖUCHED' (-vöücht'), *a.* Affirmed before; forealleged. *Shak.*
 FÖRE'WÄRD, *n.* The van; the front. "They that marched in the *foreward*." *1 Macc. ix. 11.*
 FÖRE-WÄRN', *v. a.* [*i. FOREWARNED; pp. FORE-WARNING, FOREWARNED.*] To warn, admonish, advise, or caution beforehand.
 Well, I will arm me, being thus forewarned. *Shak.*
 FÖRE-WÄRN'ING, *n.* Previous warning or caution; an omen. *Goodwin.*
 FÖRE-WÄSTE', *v. a.* See *FORWASTE*. *Spenser.*
 FÖRE-WÄA'RY, *v. a.* See *FORWEARY*. *Spenser.*
 † FÖRE-WÄND', *v. a.* To go before. *Spenser.*
 FÖRE-WÄNT', *i.* from *forego*. See *FOREGO*.
 And wofully forewent
 That converse which we now in vain regret. *Couper.*
 FÖRE'WIND, *n.* A favorable wind. *Sandys.*
 FÖRE-WISH', *v. a.* To desire beforehand. *Knolles.*
 FÖRE-WO-MAN (-wüm'an), *n.* A female overseer; a head woman. *Clarke.*
 † FÖRE-WÖRN, *a.* Worn out; wasted. *Sidney.*
 † FÖR'FÄRE, *v. a.* [*A. S. forfaran.*] To depart. *Chaucer.*
 FÖR-FÄULT'URE, *n.* A failure. [*R.*] *Sir W. Scott.*
 FÖR'FEIT (fōr'fit), *n.* [*Low L. forisfactura, a transgression; foris, out, or away from, and facio, factus, to do; Fr. forfait, a crime. — W. forfeit, a penalty.*]
 1. That which is forfeited or lost by a transgression; a forfeiture; a fine; a mulct.
 Reserving still the power
 To take the forfeit. *Dryden.*
 2. Something deposited and to be redeemed by a jocular fine, whence the game of *forfeits*.
 3. † One whose life is forfeited.
 Your brother is a forfeit of the law. *Shak.*
Syn. — See *FINE*.
 FÖR'FEIT (fōr'fit), *v. a.* [*Fr. forfaire.*] [*i. FORFEITED; pp. FORFEITING, FORFEITED.*] To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence.
 The first franchise of an Englishman, and that on which all the rest vitally depend, is to be *forfeited* for some offence which no man knows. *Burke.*
 FÖR'FEIT, *a.* Alienated by a crime; forfeited.
 His *forfeit* life abandoned to the law. *Dryden.*
 FÖR'FEIT-A-BLE, *a.* Subject to forfeiture. *Crows.*
 FÖR'FEIT-ED, *p. a.* Lost by crime, offence, or neglect.
 FÖR'FEIT-ER (fōr'fit-er), *n.* One who forfeits.
 FÖR'FEIT-ÜRE (fōr'fit-yär) [fōr'fit-yär, *S. W. J. Ja. Sm.*; fōr'fit-ur, *P. R.*], *n.* [*Fr. forfeiture.* — See *FORFEIT*.]
 1. (*Law.*) The act of forfeiting; a loss of property, right, or office, as a punishment for some illegal act or negligence. *Styrie.*
 2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine; an amercement; a forfeit; penalty. *Bacon.*
Syn. — See *FINE*, *LOSS*.
 † FÖR-FEND', *v. a.* See *FOREFEND*. *For.*
 FÖR'FÄX, *n.* [*L.*] A pair of scissors.
 The peer now spreads the glittering *forfer* wide. *Pope.*
 FÖR'FI-CÄT-ED, *a.* Resembling a forfer. *Hill.*
 FÖR'FYC'U-LÄ, *n.* [*L. dim. of forfer, scissors.*] (*Ent.*) One of an order of insects, of which the common earwig is the type. *Brande.*
 † FÖR-GÄT', *i.* from *forget*. *Spenser.*
 FÖR-GÄVE', *i.* from *forgive*. See *FORGIVE*.
 FÖRGE (fōrj) [fōrj, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*],

n. [It. *ferriera*; Sp. *forja*; Fr. *forge*. "Menage derives *forge* from L. *fabrica*, a workshop, but *ferrum*, iron, seems to be the root, — *g* having been inserted." *Sullivan*.]

1. A workshop in which iron is hammered and shaped by the aid of heat; a smithy, particularly for large work.

2. A furnace for heating iron to render it more malleable. *Ure*.

3. The act of working iron. *Bacon*.

4. The place where any thing is made. *Hooker*.

FÖRGE, *v. a.* [Fr. *forger*.] [*i.* FORGED; *pp.* FORGING, FORGED.]

1. To form by the furnace and hammer; to beat into shape, as a metal. *Tomlinson*.

2. To devise; to invent; to frame.

Those names that the schools *forged*, and put into the mouths of scholars, could never get admittance into common use. *Locke*.

3. To counterfeit; to falsify; to feign; to fabricate; as, "To *forge* a note or a signature." *Syn.* — See FEIGN, INVENT.

FÖRGED (*förd*), *p. a.* Formed by the hammer and furnace: — devised; invented: — counterfeited; falsified.

FÖRGER (*fördjer*), *n.* 1. One who forges or works at a furnace; a smithy. *Goodwin*.

2. A maker; a contriver; — in an ill sense. "A *forger* of plots." *State Trials*.

3. One guilty of forgery; one who counterfeits coin, or issues false documents; a counterfeiter. "Forgers of men's hands." *Butler*.

FÖRGER-Y [*fördjer-e*, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. *Wb.*]. — Sometimes corruptly pronounced *fördjer-re*, *n.*

1. The act of forging; fabrication by means of heating and hammering. [*it.*]

Useless the *forger*
Of brazen shield and spear. *Milton*.

2. The act of fraudulently making, counterfeiting, or altering any record, instrument, register, stamp, note, &c., to the prejudice of another person's right. *Blackstone*.

3. Any thing forged or counterfeited; as, "The poems ascribed by Chatterton to Rowley were *forgeries*."

FÖR-GET', *v. a.* [A. S. *forgitan*; for and *gitan*, to get; Dut. *vergeeten*; Ger. *vergessen*; Dan. *forglette*; Sw. *förgitta*.] [*i.* FORGOT; *pp.* FORGETTING, FORGOTTEN, FORGOT.]

1. To lose the remembrance of; not to remember; to let slip from the mind.

To do good and communicate *forget* not. *Heb. xiii. 18*.

2. To neglect; to disregard.

Behold, I, even I, will utterly *forget* you. *Jer. xxiii. 39*.

To *forget* one's self, to lose self-control.

Urge me no more; I shall *forget* myself. *Shak.*

FÖR-GET'FUL, *a.* 1. Apt to forget.

But didst thou tell me so?
I am *forgetful*. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Neglectful; careless; heedless.

To serve myself, *forgetful* of my friend. *Prior*.

3. Causing oblivion; oblivious; inducing forgetfulness. "That *forgetful* lake." *Milton*.

FÖR-GET'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a forgetful manner.

FÖR-GET'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being forgetful; aptness to forget; a partial or occasional loss of memory; failure to remember.

Howe'er, 'tis well that sleep can free
With soft *forgetfulness* a wretch like me. *Pope*.

2. Neglect; negligence; omission.

The Church of England is grievously charged with *forgetfulness* of her duty. *Hooker*.

FÖR-GE-TIVE, *a.* That may forge. [*B.*] *Shak.*

FÖR-GET'-ME-NÖT, *n.* A perennial plant bearing bright blue flowers, and generally regarded as the emblem of affection; the *Mysotis palustris*. *Booth*.

FÖR-GET'TER, *n.* One who forgets.

FÖR-GET'TING, *n.* Forgetfulness. *Milton*.

FÖR-GET'TING-LY, *ad.* Without attention; forgetfully. *Hall*.

FÖR-GIV'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be forgiven or pardoned; venial. [*B.*] *Sherwood*.

FÖR-GIVE' (*förd-giv'*), *v. a.* [Goth. *fragiban*; A. S. *forgifan*; for and *gifan*, to give; Dut. *ver-*

geeven; Ger. *vergeben*.] [*i.* FORGAVE; *pp.* FORGIVING, FORGIVEN.] To remit, as a sin, crime, injury, offence, or debt; to pardon; to absolve; to excuse.

Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. *Matt. vi. 12*.

Syn. — To *forgive* is especially applied to offences against religion; to *pardon*, to civil delinquencies; as, "To *forgive* a sin"; "To *pardon* a crime." To *give* an injury; *pardon* an offence; *excuse* negligence; *remit* a punishment; *absolve* from sin. We beg a person's *pardon* for a slight or unintentional offence; we ask his *forgiveness* for having seriously injured him.

FÖR-GIVE'NESS, *n.* The act of forgiving; pardon; remission of a sin, crime, penalty, or debt. To the Lord our God belong mercies and *forgiveness*. *Dan. ix. 9*.

FÖR-GIV'ER, *n.* One who forgives.

FÖR-GIV'ING, *p. a.* Granting forgiveness; plausible.

FÖR-GIV'ING-NESS, *n.* A forgiving disposition or act. *For. Qu. Rev.*

FÖR-GÖ', *v. a.* See FOREGO. *Spenser*.

FÖR-GÖ'T, *i. & p.* from *forget*. See FORGET.

FÖR-GÖ'T'TEN, *p.* from *forget*. See FORGET.

† **FÖR-HÄIL'**, *v. a.* [Sw. *forhälla*. — for and *hale*. *Richardson*.] To harass or distress. *Spenser*.

† **FÖR-HIEND'**, *v. a.* See FOREHEND. *Todd*.

† **FÖR-RIN'SE-CAL**, *a.* [L. *forinsecus*.] Foreign; alien. *Burnet*.

FÖR-RIS-FA-MIL'I-ÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *foris*, without, and *familia*, family.] (*Law*.) To put a son, at his own request, or with his free consent, in possession of land in his father's lifetime, and thus to discharge him from the family. *Blackstone*.

FÖR-RIS-FA-MIL'I-ÄT-ED, *p. a.* Put in possession of land in a father's lifetime, and hence discharged from the family. *Burrill*.

FÖR-RIS-FA-MIL'I-Ä-TION, *n.* (*Law*.) The act of forisfamiating: — the state of a child who, on receiving a portion from his father, renounces all legal right to any further share in his estate: — expulsion. *Campbell*.

FÖRK, *n.* [L. *furca*; It. *forca*; Sp. *horca*; Fr. *fourche*; A. S. *fore*; Dut. *vork*; W. & Gael. *forc*.]

1. An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs, and used for various purposes; as a table-fork, a dung-fork, a pitchfork, &c.

Coryate, the traveller, [O. B. 1617.] is said to be the first person who used *forks* in England, on which account he was called *Furcifer*. *Pulleyn*.

I dine with *forks* that have but two prongs. *Swift*.

And after abroad with thy *forks* and thy rakes. *Tusser*.

2. Any pointed projection. "A thunderbolt with three *forks*." *Addison*.

3. A branch or division; as, "The *forks* of a road"; "The *forks* of a river."

4. A turner's tool. *Simmonds*.

FÖRK, *v. n.* [*i.* FORKED; *pp.* FORKING, FORKED.]

1. To shoot into blades, as corn. *Mortimer*.

2. To divide or branch, as a river.

FÖRK, *v. a.* To raise, throw, or turn up with a fork, as hay or earth.

FÖRK'-CHÜCK, *n.* An appendage to a lathe; a chuck furnished with forks. *Francis*.

FÖRK'ED, *a.* 1. Opening as a fork; forkly; furcated. *Milton*.

2. Having two or more meanings; ambiguous; equivocal. "Forked counsel." *B. Jonson*.

FÖRKED (*förkt*), *i. & p.* from *fork*.

FÖRK'ED-LY, *ad.* In a forked form. *Sherwood*.

FÖRK'ED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being forked; furcation. *Cotgrave*.

FÖRK'HEAD (-häd), *n.* The head or point of an arrow. *Spenser*.

FÖRK'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being forkly or forked; a fork-like division. *Cotgrave*.

FÖRK'LESS, *a.* Having no fork. *Phil. Mag.*

FÖRK'TAIL, *n.* A salmon in his fourth year. [*Local, Eng.*] *Todd*.

FÖRK'Y, *a.* Forked; furcated; opening into two or more parts. "Their *forky* tongue." *Pope*.

FÖR-LÄ'RA, *n.* [*It.*] A slow kind of jig. *Craig*.

† **FÖR-LÄY'**, *v. a.* See FORELAY. *Todd*.

† **FÖR-LIEND'**, *v. a.* See FORELEND. *Todd*.

† **FÖR-LIE'**, *v. n.* To lie before. *Spenser*.

† **FÖR-LÖRE'**, *a.* [See FORLORN.] Deserted; forsaken; forlorn. *Spenser*.

FÖR-LORN', *a.* [A. S. *forleorn*, to leave: for and *leorn*, to depart; Dut. *verlooren*; Ger. *verloren*; Dan. *forloren*; Sw. *filora*.]

1. Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; lost; solitary.

The *forlorn* horse of whose shady brows
The wandering passenger. *Milton*.

2. In a ludicrous sense, small; despicable. He was so *forlorn* that his dimensions to any thick sight were invisible. *Shak.*

† **FÖR-LÖRN'**, *n.* 1. A lost, solitary, or forsaken person.

Henry . . . forced to live in Scotland a *forlorn*. *Shak.*

2. An advanced body of troops; a vanguard.

Our *forlorn* of horse marched within a mile of where the enemy was drawn up. *Oliver Cromwell*.

Having intelligence that the enemy was drawing together from all his outposts, we drew out a *forlorn* of about two hundred horse and ten hundred foot. *Oliver Cromwell*.

Wh. . . rolling on our foremost butches sit,
And still charge first, the true *forlorn* of wit. *Dryden*.

FÖR-LÖRN'-HÖPE, *n.* (*Mil.*) 1. An advanced body of troops; a body of skirmishers; a vanguard; a *forlora*.

Upon them the light-armed *forlorn-hope* [qui primi agminis erant] of archers and darters of the Roman host, which went before the battle to skirmish, charged furiously with their shot. *Holland's Eng.*

2. A body of troops sent on a desperate duty at a siege, in leading an attack, or to storm a fortress. *Campbell*.

3. A desperate or hazardous enterprise; a bold adventure. *Ed. Rev.*

FÖR-LÖRN'LY, *ad.* In a forlorn manner. *Scott*.

FÖR-LÖRN'NESS, *n.* State of being forlorn; destitution; misery; solitude. *Boyle*.

FÖRM [*förm*, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.], *n.* [L. & It. *forma*; Sp. *forma* and *horma*; Fr. *forme*. — Dut. *vorm*; Ger., Dan., & Sw. *form*.]

1. Shape; figure; contour; external appearance; conformation; fashion.

Matter, as wise logicians say,
Cannot without a *form* exist. *Swift*.

2. Mode in which any thing is viewed.

A rich man, for example, is regarded by the poor and ignorant under the *form* of a very fortunate person . . . by the religious mind under the *form* of a person with more than ordinary temptations to contend with. *Thomson*.

3. That which has shape; a being as endowed with shape.

Forms terrible to view their sentry keep. *Dryden*.

4. That which shapes; a mould; a pattern; a model. *Locke*.

5. A prescribed or settled mode; a stated method; a formulary; as, "A *form* of prayer."

Of what use are *forms*, seeing that at times they are empty? Of the same as barrels, which at times are empty too. *Ilure*.

6. Arrangement; method; order.

What he spoke, though it lacked *form* a little,
Was not like madness. *Shak.*

7. Beauty or elegance as arising from shape.

"The silent poetry of *form*." *Coleridge*.

8. Mere appearance without substance; emptiness. *Dryden*.

9. Conventional rule; ceremony; formality. "A compliment of *form*." *Philips*.

Syn. — See FIGURE.

FÖRM, or **FÖRM** [*förm*, W. J. F. Sm. R.; *förm*, S. P. E. Ja. K.], *n.* [See the preceding word.]

1. A long seat without a back. *Watts*.

2. A class; a rank of students. *Dr. T. Arnold*.

The masters of the first *form*. *Dryden*.

3. The seat or bed of a hare. *Prior*.

4. (*Printing*.) The type set up and locked in a chase, ready for printing.

The *outer form* contains the pages that are printed on one side of a sheet, as the first and fourth pages of a newspaper; the *inner form* contains the pages that are printed on the other side of a sheet, as the second and third pages of a newspaper.

When this word signifies a long seat or a

class of students, it is universally pronounced with the *o* as in *four*, *more*, &c. It is not a little surprising that none of our dictionaries, except Mr. Smith's and Mr. Nares', take any notice of this distinction in the sound of the *o*, when the word signifies a seat or class." *Walker*. — The English orthoepists more recent than *Walker*, are divided on the pronunciation of the word in this sense.

FÖRM, *v. a.* [L. *formo*; It. *formare*; Sp. *formar*; Fr. *former*. — See the noun.] [*i.* FORMED; *pp.* FORMING, FORMED.]

1. To fashion; to make of any determinate shape; to mould; to shape.

God *formed* man of the dust of the ground. *Gen. ii. 7.*

2. To arrange; to combine in any particular manner; as, "He *formed* his troops into a hollow square."

3. To devise; to contrive; to frame; to make; to invent; to create; to constitute. *Rouvé.*

4. To model; to train; to discipline.

"It is education *forms* the common mind. *Pope.*

SYN. — See CONSTITUTE, MAKE.

FÖRM, *v. n.* To take any particular form. *Drayton.*

FÖRMÄL, *a.* [L. *formalis*; *forma*, form; It. *formale*; Sp. *formal*; Fr. *formel*.]

1. Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation; stiff.

With eyes severe and beard of *formal* out. *Shak.*

2. In due form; according to regular or established method; ritual; explicit. "*Formal* and express consent." *Hooker.*

3. Regular; methodical; orderly. "*The formal* stars." *Waller.*

4. Having the appearance only; merely external. "*Formal* duty." *Dryden.*

5. Depending upon established custom.

6. Having the power of making any thing what it is; constituent. "*The formal* essence and nature of man." *Bentley.*

7. Retaining its proper and essential characteristics.

Thou shouldst come like a fury covered with snakes, Not like a *formal* man. *Shak.*

SYN. — *Formal* and *ceremonious* are used in an in-different sense; as, "*A formal* dismission"; "*A ceremonious* visit"; but more commonly in a bad sense. *Formal*, in a bad sense, is opposed to *easy* or *familiar*; *ceremonious*, to *cordial* or *heartly*. *A formal* answer or manner; *a ceremonious* carriage or intercourse; *a ceremonious* rite; *a solemn* service; *precise* language; *stiff* manner; *exact* statement; *regular* method; *methodical* proceeding; *external* appearance. — See METHODICAL.

FÖRMÄL-ISM, *n.* The quality of being formal; formality. *Abp. Whately.*

FÖRMÄL-IST, *n.* [Fr. *formaliste*. — See FORM-MAL.] One who lays stress on forms; an observer of forms only, in religion or in other things. *South.*

FÖRMÄL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *formalità*; Sp. *formalidad*; Fr. *formalité*.]

1. † That which constitutes a thing what it is; essence; essentiality. *J. Taylor.*

The *formality* of the vow lies in the promise made to God. *Stillington.*

2. The quality of being formal; adherence to forms or ceremonies. *Hooker.*

3. Established practice, mode, or custom; conventional rule; ceremony.

Many a worthy man sacrifices his peace to *formalities* of compliment and good manners. *L'Estrange.*

FÖRMÄL-IZE, *v. a.* [Sp. *formalizar*; Fr. *formaliser*.] To modify; to formulate. *Hooker.*

FÖRMÄL-IZE, *v. n.* To affect formality; to adhere to or be fond of ceremony. [*R.*] *Hales.*

FÖRMÄL-IZ-ER, *n.* A formalist. *North.*

FÖRMÄL-LY, *ad.* In a formal manner.

FÖRMÄ PÄU'PÉR-ÍS. [L.] (*Law.*) A mode of bringing a suit in the character of a pauper, to avoid the payment of fees. *Crabb.*

FÖRMÄTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of formic acid and a base; a formiate. *Clarke.*

FÖRMÄTION, *n.* [L. *formatio*; *forma*, form; It. *formazione*; Sp. *formación*; Fr. *formation*.]

1. The act of forming or making; creation. "*The formation* of meteors." *Woodward.*

Accent is related to music or song, as appears in the *formation* of the Latin word from "*ad*" and "*cantus*." *Beattie.*

2. The manner in which a thing is formed.

On the *formation* of the earth reflect: Is this a blind, tortuous effect? *Blackmore.*

3. (*Geol.*) Any assemblage of rocks, alluvial deposits, or sedimentary strata, referred to a common origin or period. *Lyell.*

FÖRMÄ-TIVE, *a.* [It. & Sp. *formativo*.]

1. Giving form; plastic. *Bentley.*

2. Noting such prefixes and terminations as are used in forming a word or class of words; as, "*Fy* is a *formative* syllable in many English verbs."

FÖRMÄ-TIVE, *n.* A word formed from another according to some practice or analogy, as *brighten*, *frighten*, *lighten*. *Smart.*

FÖRMÄ-DÖN, *n.* [L. *forma doni*, the form of the gift.] (*Eng. Law.*) A writ of right for a tenant in tail; — now superseded by the writ of ejectment. *Bouvier.*

FÖRMÄR, *n.* 1. One who forms; maker; author.

2. *pl.* (*Gunnery.*) Round pieces of wood fitted to the bore of a gun, upon which the cartridge, whether made of paper or of cotton, is rolled, before it is sewed or fastened. *Craig.*

FÖRMÄR, *a.* [A. S. *forma*. "*Former* is *fore* and *maer* or *mæer*, i. e. *more*." *Richardson.*]

1. Before in time; past; anterior; previous; prior; preceding; antecedent; opposed to *later*. "*My former* acts." *Massinger.* "*In former* golden days." *Shak.*

2. Mentioned before.

The most obvious distinction of society is into rich and poor; and the distinction of rank is a secondary one. *Locke.*

SYN. — See ANTECEDENT.

FÖRMÄR-LY, *ad.* In times past; of old.

FÖRMÄ-FÜL, *a.* Creating forms; imaginative. "*The formful* brain." [*R.*] *Thomson.*

FÖRMÄ-ATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of formic acid with a base. *Crabb.*

FÖRMÄ-MIC, *a.* [L. *formica*, an ant; Sp. *formica*; Fr. *formique*.] (*Chem.*) Denoting an acid which ants eject when irritated; — obtained artificially by distilling tartaric acid, sulphuric acid, and bioxide of manganese and water. *P. Cyc.*

FÖRMÄ-MI-CÄ, *n.* [L.] A Linnæan genus of hymenopterous insects; the ant, &c.

FÖRMÄ-MI-CÄ-RF'NÆ, *n. pl.* [L. *formica*, an ant.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of dentirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Turdidae*; ant-thrushes. *Gray.*

FÖRMÄ-MI-CÄTE, *a.* Resembling or like an ant. *Smart.*

FÖRMÄ-MI-CÄ-TION, *n.* [L. *formicatio*; *formica*, an ant.] (*Med.*) A sensation like that of ants creeping over the skin. *Dr. James.*

FÖRMÄ-MI-DA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being formidable; formidableness. *Qu. Rev.*

FÖRMÄ-MI-DA-BLE, *a.* [L. *formidabilis*; *formido*, fear; It. *formidabile*; Sp. & Fr. *formidable*.] Exciting apprehension or alarm; powerful so as to be feared; dreadful; terrible; tremendous; terrific; fearful.

Before the gates there sat, On either side, a *formidable* shape. *Milton.*

SYN. — *Formidable* is applied to what is apt to excite great fear, *dreadful*, to what may excite dread; *terrible* and *terrific*, to what may excite terror; *shocking*, to what violently shocks or agitates. *A formidable* army; *dreadful* slaughter; *terrible* tempest; *terrific* thunder; *shocking* news or sight; *a fearful* contest.

FÖRMÄ-MI-DA-BLE-NÆSS, *n.* The quality of being formidable; formidability. *Boyle.*

FÖRMÄ-MI-DA-BLY, *ad.* In a formidable manner.

† **FÖRMÄ-MID'O-LÖSE**, *a.* [L. *formidolosus*; *formido*, fear.] Fearful; dreading greatly. *Bailey.*

FÖRMÄ-MILL, *v. a.* To order. [*Local, Eng.*] *Clarke.*

FÖRMÄ-LESS, *a.* Shapeless; destitute of form.

FÖRMÄ-LESS-NÆSS, *n.* The state of being without form. *Chassold.*

FÖRMÄ-MQ-BËN'ZQ-ATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of formobenzoic acid with a metallic oxide or an alkaline base. *Ogilvie.*

FÖRMÄ-MQ-BËN-ZÖ'IC, *a.* [*formic* and *benzoic*.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid prepared by dissolving commercial oil of bitter almonds in water, adding hydrochloric acid, and evaporating in a gentle heat. Also termed *formate of hyduret of benzole*. *Craig.*

† **FÖRMÄ-MÖS'I-TY**, *n.* [L. *formositas*.] Beauty; handsomeness. *Cockeram.*

† **FÖRMÄ-MOÜS**, *a.* [L. *formosus*.] Beautiful. *Chaucer.*

FÖRMÄ-MU-LÆ, *n.*; *pl.* L. *FORMÄ-MU-LÆ*; Eng. *FORMULAS*. [L. *dim. of forma*, a form.]

1. A prescribed form, rule, or model; a formulary; a ritual.

There are certain *formulas* of prayer. *Aubrey.*

2. A written profession of faith. *London Ency.* His general *formulas* of reasoning. *Gillies.*

3. (*Med.*) A prescription: — the mode of preparing medicines. *Hoblyn.*

4. (*Math.*) The algebraic expression of a general rule or principle. *Davies & Peck.*

5. (*Chem.*) A concise mode of exhibiting by symbols the results of chemical changes. *Brande.*

FÖRMÄ-MU-LÆR, *a.* Ritual; formulary. *Qu. Rev.*

FÖRMÄ-MU-LÆ-RY, *n.* [It. *formulario*; Sp. *formulario*; Fr. *formulaire*.]

1. (*Law.*) A book containing stated forms or precedents for matters of law: — also, the form itself; a prescribed model. *Bouvier.*

2. (*Theol.*) A ritual containing prayers, ceremonies, and prescribed forms; formula. *Hook.*

FÖRMÄ-MU-LÆ-RY, *a.* Ritual; prescribed; stated; formular. *Johnson.*

FÖRMÄ-MU-LÆTE, *v. a.* To reduce to a formula; to formulize. *N. Brit. Rev.*

FÖRMÄ-MULE, *n.* 1. [Fr. *formule*. — See FORMULA.] A model; a formulary. *Bp. Marsh.*

2. [See FORMIC.] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical radical, of which formic acid is supposed to be an oxide.

FÖRMÄ-MÜ-LIZE, *v. a.* To give a form, formula, or formulary, of; to reduce to a formulary; to model; to digest; to formulate. *N. Brit. Rev.*

FÖRMÄ-MYLE, *n.* (*Chem.*) The basic hydrocarbon of formic acid. *Brande.*

FÖRMÄ-NÄX, *n.* A southern constellation. *Lacaille.*

FÖRMÄ-NI-CÄTE, *v. n.* [L. *formicor*, *formicatus*; It. *formicare*; Sp. *formicar*; Fr. *formiquer*.] To commit fornication or lewdness. *Bp. Hall.*

FÖRMÄ-NI-CÄTE, *a.* [L. *formicatus*; *formis*, an arch.] (*Bot.*) Arched; fornicated. *Loudon.*

FÖRMÄ-NI-CÄT-ED, *a.* 1. Polluted by fornication. 2. Arched; vaulted; fornicate. *Milton.*

FÖRMÄ-NI-CÄ-TION, *n.* [L. *formicatio*; *formis*, an arch, a vault; also a brothel or stew, from their being in subterranean vaults; It. *fornicazione*; Sp. *fornicación*; Fr. *fornication*.]

1. Incontinence or lewdness of an unmarried person, male or female; concubinage.

2. (*Scriptur.*) Adultery. *Matt. v. 32*: — incest. 1 *Cor. v. 1*: — sometimes idolatry.

3. (*Arch.*) The formation of an arch or vault. *Todd.*

FÖRMÄ-NI-CÄ-TOR, *n.* 1. One guilty of fornication. 2. (*Canon Law.*) An unmarried man who has commerce with an unmarried woman.

FÖRMÄ-NI-CÄ-TRESS, *n.* A woman guilty of fornication. *Shak.*

FÖRMÄ-NIX, *n.* [L., *an arch*.]

1. (*Anat.*) A part of the *corpus callosum*, or hard substance which communicates between the hemispheres of the brain, having, when viewed in a particular direction, somewhat the appearance of a Gothic arch. *Craig.*

2. (*Conch.*) The excavated part under the umbo: — also the upper or convex shell in the ostra. *Craig.*

3. (*Bot.*) A small elongation on the tube or throat of the corolla. *Ogilvie.*

† **FÖRMÄ-PÄSS'**, *v. n.* To pass unnoticed. *Spenser.*

† FOR-PINE', *v. n.* To waste away. *Spenser.*
 FOR-PRISE, *a.* (*Law.*) Taken beforehand;—a term sometimes used in leases and conveyances. *Bouvier.*
 FOR-RÄY' [fôr-rä', *Ja. K. Sm. Cl.*], *v. a.* [*Fr. fourager, fourrer.*] To ravage; to spoil; to lay waste; to pillage; to plunder. *Spenser.*
For that they forayed all the counties nigh. Fairfax.
 † FOR-RÄY', *v. n.* To forage; to spoil; to plunder. *Spenser.*
 FOR-RÄY', or FÖR-RÄY [fôr-rä', *Sm. Cl.*]; fôr-rä, *Ja. K.*, *n.* An act of ravaging or pillaging; a hostile incursion; invasion.
*At length, when occasion fittest found,
 In dead of night, when all the thieves did rest
 After a late foray, and slept full sound,
 Sir Calidore him aimed as he thought best. Spenser.*
*Fleet foot on the corrie,
 Sage counsel in number,
 Red hand in the foray,
 How sound is thy slumber! W. Scott.*
— This is a Scottish word, and also an old English word, which has been recently revived, and often written *foray*.
 FOR-RÄY'ER, *n.* One who makes an invasion.
A company of Persian forayers, that were abroad to waste a country. Holland.
 FÖRS, *n.* Rough hair on sheep. [*Local.*] *Loudon.*
 FOR-SÄKE', *v. a.* [*A. S. forsacan; for and secan, to seek; Dut. verzaaken; Ger. verdagen; Dan. forage; Sw. forsaka.*] [*i.* FORSOOK; *pp.* FORSAKING, FORSAKEN.]
 1. To abandon; to leave entirely; to go away from; to quit; to desert; to relinquish.
*Still violent, whatever cause he took,
 But most against the party he forsook. Dryden.*
 2. To renounce; to reject. "*Forsake not the law of thy mother.*" *Prov. i. 8.*
Syn.—See ABANDON.
 FOR-SÄK'EN, *p. a.* Abandoned; deserted.
 FOR-SÄK'ER, *n.* One who forsakes; a deserter.
 FOR-SÄK'ING, *n.* Dereliction. *Isa. vi. 12.*
 † FOR-SÄY', *v. a.* [*A. S. forsecgan.*] *Spenser.*
 1. To renounce; to give up. *Spenser.*
 2. To forbid; to prohibit.
 † FOR-SLÄCK', *v. a.* To delay. *Spenser.*
 † FOR-SLÖW', *v. a.* See FORESLOW. *Bacon.*
 FOR-SOOK' (-sük'), *i.* from *forsake*. See FORSAKE.
 FOR-SÖOTH', *ad.* [*A. S. forsoth; for and soth, truth.*] In truth; certainly; very well:—used almost always in an ironical or contemptuous sense.—Once a word of honor in address to women. *Bailey.*
*And what was he?
 Forsooth a great arithmetician. Shak.*
*Our old English word *forsooth* has been changed for the French "*madam.*" *Guardian.*
*Carry not too much underthought betwixt yourself and them, nor your city mannerly word (*forsooth*), use it not too often in any case; but plain, ay, madam, and no, madam. B. Jonson.*
 † FOR-SPEÄK', *v. a.* See FORESPEAK. *Drayton.*
 † FOR-SPEND', *v. a.* See FORESPEND. *Shak.*
 † FÖRS'TER, *n.* A forester. *Chaucer.*
 FÖRS'TER-TE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral which forms small, brilliant crystals, found at Vesuvius;—so named in honor of Mr. Forster. *Brande.*
 FOR-SWAT' (-swät'), *a.* See FORESWAT. *Spenser.*
 FOR-SWEÄR' (-swär'), *v. a.* [*A. S. forswerian; for and swerian, to swear; Ger. verschwören; Dan. forsværge; Sw. forswara.*] [*i.* FORSWORE; *pp.* FORSWEARING, FORSWORN.]
 1. To renounce or disavow upon oath.
*I firmly vow
 Never to woo her more, but do forswear her. Shak.*
 2. To deny upon oath; to abjure.
It will deny all, and forswear it too. B. Jonson.
 3. To be perjured; to swear falsely;—followed by the reflexive pronoun. "*I forswore myself.*" *Shak.*
Syn.—See PERJURE.
 FOR-SWEÄR', *v. n.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury. *Shak.*
 FOR-SWEÄR'ER, *n.* One who forswears. *Johnson.*
 † FOR-SWÖNK', *a.* [See FOR, and SWINK.] Over-labored. *Spenser.**

FOR-SWÖRE', *i.* from *forswear*.

† FOR-SWÖRN'NESS, *n.* The state of being sworn, or perjured. *Manning.*

FÖRT, *n.* [*L. fortis, strong; It. forte; Sp. fuerte; Fr. fort.*] A small fortified place or post, environed on all sides with a moat, rampart, and parapet; a fortress; a castle; a fortification.

FÖR'TA-LICE [fört-äl'is, *Sm.*; fört'-ä-lis, *C.*; fört'-ä-lis, *O.*], *n.* [*Low L. fortaliuum; It. fortalezio; Sp. fortaleza.*] A small fortress. [*R.*] *Sir W. Scott. Jamieson.*

FÖRTE, *n.* [*It. forte; Fr. fort.*—See FORT.] That in which one excels; a peculiar talent or faculty; a strong side; chief excellence. *Qu. Rev.*

FÖR'TE (fört-ä). [*It. (Mus.)*] A direction to sing or play with force;—opposed to *piano*.

FÖRT'ED, *a.* Furnished with, or guarded by, forts. [*R.*] *Shak.*

† FÖR'TE-LÄCE, *n.* [See FORTALICE.] A fortress; a fortillage. *Halliwel.*

FÖRTH, *ad.* [*A. S. forth; Dut. voort; Ger. furt.*—From *L. foras; Old Fr. fors. Horne Tooke.*]

1. Forward in time or place; onward. "*From that day forth.*" *Spenser.*
 2. Abroad; out.

I have no mind of feasting forth to-night. *Shak.*
 3. Beyond the limits or boundary. "*Forth of France.*" *Shak.*

4. Out into public view.
 But when your troubled country called you forth. *Waller.*

5. Noting departure, progression, or continuance.
 I repeated the Ave Maria. The inquisitor bade me say forth; I said I was taught no more. *Shak.*

FÖRTH, *prep.* Out of. [*R.*] *Shak.*
 Some forth their cabins peep. *Donne.*

† FÖRTH, *n.* [*Su. Goth. fort.*] A way. *Todd.*

FÖRTH'-BEÄM-ING, *a.* Emitting rays. *Pope.*

FÖRTH'-CÖM-ING, *a.* Ready to appear. *Shak.*

FÖRTH'-GÖ-ING, *n.* A going out or forth; utterance. *Clarke.*

FÖRTH'-GÖ-ING, *a.* Going forth. *Clarke.*

† FÖR-THINK', *v. a.* [*A. S. forthencan; for and thencan, to think.*] To repent of; to be sorry for; to lament. *Spenser.*

FÖRTH-IS-SÜ-ING (-ish-shy-ing), *a.* Coming out; proceeding. *Pope.*

† FÖRTH-RIGHT' (-rit'), *ad.* Straight forward; right on. *Sidney.*

† FÖRTH-RIGHT' (-rit'), *n.* A straight path. *Shak.*

FÖRTH'WARD, *ad.* Forward. *Bp. Fisher.*

FÖRTH'-WELL-ING, *a.* Issuing from a spring or fountain. *Potter.*

† FÖRTH'WENT, *p. a.* Having gone forth; departed. *Fairfax.*

FÖRTH-WITH', *ad.* Immediately; without delay.
 A solemn council forthwith to be held
 At Pandemonium. *Milton.*

† FÖR'THY, *ad.* [*A. S. forthi.*] Therefore. *Spenser.*

FÖR'TI-ETH, *a.* The ordinal of forty; the fourth tenth.

FÖR'TI-FI-Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be fortified, or strengthened by fortifications. *Cotgrave.*

FÖR-TI-FI-CÄTION, *n.* [*It. fortificazione; Sp. fortificación; Fr. fortification.*—See FORTIFY.]

1. The art or the science of fortifying places to defend them against an enemy; military architecture; construction of works of defence.

2. Any fortified place; a fort. *Sidney.*

3. Addition of strength. [*n.*] *Decay of Piety.*

Syn.—Fortification is used to denote not only the science of military architecture, but also the works constructed around a place for defence, and a fortress or a place strongly fortified. Fortress is a stronghold, or place strongly fortified; fort, a small fortress; castle, a large fortified building; citadel, a fortress on a commanding position near a city; a bulwark is a fortress, or a part of a fortification, now called a bastion; a bastion is a work generally constructed at the salient angle of a polygon consisting of two faces and two flanks; a rampart, a high bank round a fortified place, or forming an inner enclosure of a fortification,

a redan, commonly a rampart of earth placed in advance of the principal works to defend the protected parts; a redoubt, an outlook for strengthening a fortification or military position.

FÖR'TI-FIED (fört'-fid), *p. a.* Strengthened by fortifications; made strong against assaults.

FÖR'TI-FI-ER, *n.* He who, or that which, fortifies. *Carew.*

FÖR'TI-FY, *v. a.* [*L. fortis, strong, and facio, to make; It. fortificare; Sp. fortificar; Fr. fortifier.*] [*i.* FORTIFIED; *pp.* FORTIFYING, FORTIFIED.]

1. To strengthen against attacks by walls, batteries, or other works of art.

Great Dunstunne he strongly fortifies. *Shak.*

2. To confirm; to strengthen; to make strong.
 When interest fortifies an argument,
 Weak reason serves to gain the will's assent.
 For souls already warped receive an easy bent. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See STRENGTHEN.

† FÖR'TI-LÄGE, *n.* A little fort; a blockhouse.—Same as FORTALICE. *Spenser.*

† FÖR'TIN', *n.* [*Sp. & Fr.*] A sconce or little fort raised to defend a camp. *Shak.*

FÖR'TIS'-SI-MÖ. [*It. (Mus.)*] Very loud. *Crabb.*

FÖR'TI-TER IN RÊ. [*L.*] With firmness in acting. *Chesterfield.*

FÖR'TI-TÜDE, *n.* [*L. fortitudo; fortis, strong; It. fortitudine; Sp. fortitud.*] Strength or resolution to endure pain or encounter danger; patience under suffering; endurance; resolution; firmness; equanimity; courage.

Fortitude is one of the virtues called cardinal. *Flaming.*
 True fortitude is seen in great exploits
 That justice warrants and that wisdom guides. *Addison.*

Syn.—See COURAGE, PATIENCE.

FÖR-TI-TÜD-NOÜS, *a.* Having fortitude; firm; manly; courageous. *Gibbon.*

FÖRT'LET, *n.* A little fort. *Bailey.*

FÖRT'-MÄ-JÖR, *n.* (*Mil.*) A commandant of a fort. *Mil. Ency.*

|| FÖRT'NIGHT (fört'nit or fört'nit) [fört'nit, *N. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; fört'nit, *P. W. B.*; fört'nit or fört'nit, *K.*], *n.* [Contracted from *fourteen nights.*] The space of two weeks.

|| FÖRT'NIGHT-LY, *a.* Occurring at intervals of a fortnight. *Gent. Mag.*

|| FÖRT'NIGHT-LY, *ad.* Every fortnight. *Felkin.*

FÖR'TRESS, *n.* [*Fr. forteresse.*—See FORT.] A stronghold; a fortified place. "*One of the strongest fortresses in Italy.*" *Middleton.*

Syn.—See FORTIFICATION.

FÖR'TRESS, *v. a.* To guard; to fortify. [*n.*] *Shak.*

FÖR'TRESSED (-tröst), *p. a.* Defended by a fortress. *Cyraig.*

FÖRT'RET, *n.* A little fort; a sconce; a fortlet; a fortalice. *Brande.*

FÖR-TÜ-I-TOÜS (fört-tü'-tü's), *a.* [*L. fortuitus; fors, fortis, chance; fero, to bear; It. & Sp. fortuito; Fr. fortuit.*] Happening by chance; depending on fortune; taking place without any assignable cause; accidental; casual; contingent. "*A fortuitous concurrence of atoms.*" *Brooke.*

Syn.—See ACCIDENTAL.

FÖR-TÜ-I-TOÜS-LY, *ad.* In a fortuitous manner; casually.

FÖR-TÜ-I-TOÜS-NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being fortuitous; accidentalness. *Bailey.*

FÖR-TÜ-I-TY, *n.* Chance; accident. *Forbes.*

FÖR-TÜ'NA, *n.* [*L.*] 1. (*Myth.*) The goddess of fortune, represented as blind, and distributing wealth and honors at pleasure.

2. (*Astron.*) One of the minor planets, or asteroids, revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter;—discovered by Hind in 1852.

|| FÖRT'UNÄTE (fört'-yn-äet), *a.* [*L. fortunatus; It. fortunato; Sp. fortunado; Fr. fortuné.*—See FORTUNE.] Favored by fortune; lucky; successful; prosperous; auspicious; happy.

Syn.—Fortunate and lucky are applied to that which is out of human control, and are also applied to the avoiding of evil, as well as to the attainment of good. Prosperous and successful include the idea of

human effort, and are applied to what is esteemed good. A fortunate affair, event, or occurrence; a lucky circumstance or escape; a prosperous line of business; a successful enterprise, a happy life or person. — See AUSPICIOUS, HAPPY, LUCKY.

|| FORT'U-NATE-LY, *ad.* In a fortunate manner; luckily; happily.

|| FORT'U-NATE-NESS, *n.* Good luck; success; happiness. *Sidney.*

|| FORT'UNE (fört'yün) [fört'chün, *W. J.*; förtün, *S. F. Ja.*; förtün, *P. E.*; fört'yün, *K.*; förtün, colloquially fört'shoon, *Sm.*], *n.* [*L.*, *It.*, & *Sp.* *fortuna*; *Fr.* *fortune*.]

1. Chance; luck; accident; hap.

Fortune is like a market, where, many times, if you stay a little, the price will fall. *Bacon.*

2. The goddess of heathen mythology that distributed the lots of life.

I care not, *Fortune*, what you me deny;

You cannot rob me of free nature's grace. *Thomson.*

3. Chance of life; means of living; livelihood.

His father dying, he was driven to London to seek his fortune. *Swift.*

4. Success, good or bad; event.

Our equal crimes shall equal *fortune* give. *Dryden.*

5. Estate; possessions; riches; wealth.

A gentleman of good birth, but small *fortune*. *Swift.*

6. Futurity; future condition; destiny; as, "To tell one's *fortune*."

Syn. — See CHANCE, LUCK.

|| FORT'UNE, *v. a.* 1. To make fortunate. *Chaucer.*

2. To dispose of, fortunately or not. *Shak.*

3. To presage; to predict; to prognosticate.

Fortune foretold the dying notes of Rome,

Till I, her consul sole, consoled her doom. *Dryden.*

|| FORT'UNE, *v. n.* To befall; to happen; to chance. "What hath *fortuned*?" *Shak.*

|| FORT'UNE-BOOK (-bük), *n.* A book foretelling fortunes. *Crashaw.*

|| FORT'UNED (fört'yünd), *a.* Supplied by fortune. "The full-*fortuned* Cæsar." *Shak.*

|| FORT'UNE-HÜNT'ER, *n.* A man who seeks to enrich himself by marrying a woman of great fortune. *Spectator.*

|| FORT'UNE-HÜNT'ING, *n.* The act of seeking to acquire riches by a marriage alliance. *Craig.*

|| FORT'UNE-LESS, *a.* 1. Luckless; hapless. "Fortuneless misfare." *Spenser.*

2. Without a fortune. *Johnson.*

|| FORT'UNE-STÉAL'ER, *n.* One who obtains a fortune by marrying an heiress or rich woman for her money. *Addison.*

|| FORT'UNE-TÉLL, *v. n.* To foretell fortunes; to reveal future events. *Shak.*

|| FORT'UNE-TÉLL'ER, *n.* One who foretells fortunes. *Swift.*

|| FORT'UNE-TÉLL'ING, *n.* The act or the practice of foretelling fortunes. *Shak.*

|| FORT'UN-IZE, *v. a.* To regulate the fortune of. Each unto himself his life may *fortuneize*. *Spenser.*

FÖRT'Y, *a. & n.* [*A. S.* *feowertig*; *fewer*, four, and *tig*, tens.] Four times ten.

FÖR'UM, *n.*; pl. *L.* *fō'ra*; Eng. *fō'rums*. [*L.*]

1. In ancient Rome, the market place, which was surrounded by porticos and the shops of money-changers, and was used as the principal place of meeting for discussing public affairs, and holding courts of justice. *Andrews.*

2. A tribunal; a court of justice. *Story.*

↑ FÖR-WAN'DER (-wön'der), *v. n.* [See FÖR, and WANDER.] To wander wildly. *Spenser.*

↑ FÖR-WAN'DERED (-wön'derd), *a.* Lost; bewildered. *Mir. for Mag.*

FÖR'WARD, } *ad.* [*A. S.* *foreweard*; *fore*, before; *forwards*, } *fore*, and *ward*, ward.] Towards what is before; onward; progressively; as, "To walk backward and *forward*." — See BACKWARD.

FÖR'WARD, *a.* 1. At or near the fore part. Let us take the instant by the *forward* top. *Shak.*

2. Ready; prompt; quick; willing; earnest.

They would that we should remember the poor, which I also was *forward* to do. *Gal. ii. 10.*

3. Ardent; hot; hasty; eager.

Or lead the *forward* youth to noble war. *Prior.*

4. Confident; bold; presuming; impertinent; presumptuous; as, "A *forward* youth." *Dryden.*

5. Coming on or advancing quickly; early; premature. "A *forward* spring." *Shak.*

FÖR'WARD, *v. a.* [*i.* *FORWARDED*; *pp.* *FORWARDING*, *FORWARDED*.]

1. To promote; to further; to advance; to help on; to foster; to aid; to assist; to second.

The occasional propensity to this superstition was forwarded and encouraged by the priesthood. *Warton.*

2. To quicken; to hasten; to accelerate.

I forward the grass, and I ripen the vine. *Swift.*

3. To transmit; to send on, as goods.

Syn. — See PROMOTE, SECOND.

FÖR'WARD-ER, *n.* One who forwards.

FÖR'WARD-ING, *p. a.* 1. Promoting; furthering.

2. Quickening; hastening.

3. Transmitting; sending on, as goods.

Forwarding merchant, one who receives and forwards goods to their destination.

FÖR'WARD-LY, *ad.* Eagerly; hastily. *Atterbury.*

FÖR'WARD-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being forward; readiness; eagerness. "Forwardness to die." *Hooker.*

2. Quickness; precocity. "His teachers were fain to restrain his *forwardness*." *Wotton.*

3. Confidence; assurance; boldness; want of modesty. *Addison.*

4. Earliness; prematureness; as, "The *forwardness* of the season."

FÖR'WARDS, *ad.* Onward. — See FORWARD.

↑ FÖR-WÄSTE', *v. a.* [See FÖR, and WASTE.] To desolate; to destroy. *Spenser.*

↑ FÖR-WĒA'RY, *v. a.* [See FÖR, and WEARY.] To dispirit with labor; to fatigue. *Spenser.*

↑ FÖR-WĒEP', *v. n.* To weep much. *Bailey.*

↑ FÖR'WORD (fört'wörd), *n.* [*A. S.* *foreweard*, an agreement; *fore*, before, and *weard*, a safeguard.] A promise; an engagement. *Chaucer.*

FÖR-ZÄND'DÖ, *ad.* [*It.* (*Mus.*) With forced and sudden emphasis, — expressed by the sign > over each note so sounded, or by *fz* or *sf*, referring to a whole passage. *Dwight.*

FÖSS'AGE, *n.* (*Law.*) A composition paid to be exempt from repairing or maintaining the ditches round a town. *Craig.*

FÖSSE, *n.* [*L.* *fossa*; *fodio*, *fossus*, to dig; *It.* *fossa*; *Sp.* *fosa*; *Fr.* *fosse*.]

1. (*Fort.*) A ditch; a moat; an intrenchment. *Warton.*

2. (*Anat.*) A small cavity or depression in a bone, with a large orifice. *Craig.*

3. A waterfall. *Farm. Ency.*

FÖS'SET, *n.* See FAUCET. *Johnson.*

FÖS-SËTTE', *n.* [*Fr.*] A little hollow; a dimple. *Craig.*

FÖSSE'WÄY, *n.* One of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side. *Johnson.*

FÖS'SIL, *a.* [*L.* *fossilis*; *fodio*, *fossus*, to dig; *It.* *fossile*; *Sp.* *fossil*; *Fr.* *fossile*.] Dug out of the earth. "Fossil, or rock, salt." "Fossil shells." — See the noun. *Woodward.*

FÖS'SIL, *n.* Literally a substance dug out of the earth; — now chiefly restricted to the petrified remains of animals and plants found in the different geological formations. *Owen.*

FÖS'SIL-CÖ'PAL, *n.* A substance resembling copal, but, unlike that resin, insoluble in alcohol. *Eng. Cyc.*

FÖS-SI-LIF'ER-OÜS, *a.* [*L.* *fossilis*, fossil, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Pal.*) Producing, or forming, fossils; formed of fossils; — applied to the strata which contain the remains of animals and plants. *Buckland.*

FÖS-SIL-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* [*L.* *fossilis*, fossil, and *facio*, to make.] The act of fossilizing. *Wailes.*

FÖS'SIL-IŞM, *n.* The nature or the science of fossils. *Coleridge.*

FÖS'SIL-IST, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of fossils. *Pennant.*

FÖS-SIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality or state of a fossil. *P. Cyc.*

FÖS-SIL-I-ZÄ'TION, *n.* [*Fr.* *fossilisation*.] The process of changing into a fossil. *N. Brit. Rev.*

FÖS'SIL-IZE, *v. a. & n.* [*Fr.* *fossiliser*.] [*i.* *FOS-SILIZED*; *pp.* *FOS-SILIZING*, *FOS-SILIZED*.] To change into a fossil state. *Ec. Rev.*

FÖS-SIL'Q-GIST, *n.* A fossilist. *Jodrell.*

FÖS-SIL'Q-GY, *n.* Fossilology. *Rodd.*

FÖS-SIL-ÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [*L.* *fossilis*, fossil, and *Gr.* *lógos*, a discourse.] The science of fossils; fossilology. *Buchanan.*

FÖS-SÖ'RĒŞ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) An extensive group of aculeate hymenopterous insects, comprising the burrowing sand wasps and wood wasps. *Westwood.*

FÖS-SÖ'RI-AL, *a.* [*L.* *fossor*, a digger; *fodio*, *fossus*, to dig.] (*Zoöl.*) Applied to animals which dig their retreats, and seek their food, in the earth, and bury food therein for their young. *Brande.*

FÖS'SU-LATE, *a.* [*L.* *fossula*, a little ditch; *fossa*, a ditch.] Having long, narrow depressions. *Brande.*

FÖS'TER, *v. a.* [*A. S.* *fostrian*, to foster; *fostr*, food; *fother*, fodder; — *Dan.* *fostr*; *Sw.* *apffostro*.] [*i.* *FOSTERED*; *pp.* *FOSTERING*, *FOSTERED*.]

1. To nurse or nourish; to feed; to support; to rear up.

Some say that ravens *foster* forlorn children. *Shak.*

2. To cherish; to encourage; to stimulate; as, "To *foster* truth or virtue."

↑ FÖS'TER, *v. n.* To be nursed or bred. *Spenser.*

↑ FÖS'TER, *n.* A forester. *Spenser.*

FÖS'TER-AGE, *n.* Charge of nursing. *Raleigh.*

FÖS'TER-BÄBE, *n.* An infant foster-child. *Byron.*

FÖS'TER-BRÖTH'ER, *n.* [*A. S.* *foster-brothor*.] A male suckled at the same breast, but not of the same mother. *Beau. & Fl.*

FÖS'TER-CHILD, *n.* [*A. S.* *foster-cild*.] A child nursed by a woman who is not its mother, or bred by a man who is not its father. *Darvies.*

FÖS'TER-DÄM, *n.* A nurse who is not the mother.

FÖS'TER-DÄUGH-TER (fös'ter-däw-ter), *n.* A female child nursed by a woman who is not the mother. *Booth.*

FÖS'TER-EARTH, *n.* Earth which is not native to a plant. *Phillips.*

FÖS'TER-ER, *n.* 1. One who fosters; a nurse.

2. An encourager; a forwarder; a promoter.

"Fosterers of truth." *Barrow.*

FÖS'TER-FÄ'THER, *n.* [*A. S.* *foster-fæder*.] One who takes the place of a father in bringing up a child not his own. *Bacon.*

FÖS'TER-ING, *n.* Nourishment. *Chaucer.*

FÖS'TER-ING, *p. a.* Cherishing; nourishing; feeding.

FÖS'TER-LÄND, *n.* Land allotted for maintaining a person. *Asb.*

FÖS'TER-LING, *n.* [*A. S.* *foster-ling*.] A foster-child; a nurse-child. *B. Jonson.*

↑ FÖS'TER-MËNT, *n.* Nourishment. *Cockeram.*

FÖS'TER-MÖTH'ER, *n.* [*A. S.* *foster-moder*.] A woman who fosters a child. *Arvuthnot.*

FÖS'TER-NÜRSE, *n.* A nurse. *Shak.*

FÖS'TER-PÄR-ËNT, *n.* One who assumes the place of a parent. *Booth.*

FÖS'TER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a forester; forestership. — See FOSTER, *n.* *Churton.*

FÖS'TER-SIS-TER, *n.* [*A. S.* *foster-swedster*.] A female who is brought up as a sister, though not of the same parents. *Booth.*

FÖS'TER-SÖN (-sün), *n.* One fed and educated as a son, though not a son by descent. *Dryden.*

↑ FÖS'TRESS, *n.* A female who fosters; a nurse or foster-mother. *B. Jonson.*

FÖTH'ER, *n.* [*A. S.* *fother*; *Ger.* *fuder*; *fahren*, to carry.] A load, generally of lead or coal, weighing, in some parts of Eng. 19½ cwt. *Chaucer.*

FOTH'ER, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To stop a leak by means of oakum stitched loosely upon a sail which is drawn under the vessel's bottom, the flow of water through the leak sucking it up into the aperture. *Francis.*

FÖTH'ER-ING, *n.* The act of stopping a leak with oakum. *Clarke.*

FÖT'MAL, *n.* (*Com.*) A term for seventy pounds of lead. *Simmonds.*

FÖU-GÄDE' (*fö-gäd'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Fort.*) A little **FÖU-GÄSSE'** (*fö-gäs'*), *n.* well-like mine filled with combustibles, sometimes employed in defence of field forts, being placed under the glacis at the points where an attack is expected, and occasionally used to destroy a small work, in which case it is sunk in the rampart or parapet. *P. Cyc.*

FOUGHT (*fawt*), *i. & p.* from *fight*. See **FIGHT**.

† **FOUGH'TEN** (*faw'tn*). The old *p.* for **FOUGHT**.

FÖÜL, *a.* [*Goth. fuls*; *A. S. ful*; *Frs. ful*; *Dut. vuil*; *Ger. faul*; *Dan. fæl*.]

1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; impure; polluted; squalid; nasty. "*Foul linen.*" *Shak.*
2. Displeasing; disgusting; ugly; loathsome. "*Foul sights.*" *Bacon.*

3. Wicked; detestable; abominable. "*A foul fault.*" "*Foul profanation.*" *Shak.*
4. Disgraceful; shameful. "*Foul defeat.*" *Milton.* "So *foul* a wrong." *Shak.*

5. Unfair; dishonorable; sinister; as, "*Foul play*"; "By fair means or *foul*."
6. Scurrilous; insulting; abusive. "*Fair payment for foul words.*" *Shak.*

7. Not pleasant or favorable; cloudy; not clear; — opposed to *fair*; as, "*Foul weather.*"
8. (*Naut.*) Entangled or twisted with a cable or rope; as, "*A foul anchor*"; "*A foul hawse.*"

Used adverbially, as to *fall foul* of, or to *run foul* of, to fall upon, or run against, with rough force.

FÖÜL, *v. a.* [*i. FOULED*; *pp. FOULING, FOULED*.] To bedaub; to blemish; to make filthy; to dirty; to soil; to defile. *Swift.*

FÖU-LÄRD', *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A kind of silk handkerchief. *Clarke.*

2. A silk material for ladies' dresses, plain, dyed, or printed. *Simmonds.*

† **FÖÜL'DER**, *v. n.* [*Fr. fouldroyer*. *Cotgrave.*] To emit great heat. *Spenser.*

FÖÜL'-FACED (*-fäst*), *a.* Having an ugly, disagreeable, or hateful visage. *Shak.*

FÖÜL'-FEED-ING, *a.* Gross; of coarse food. "*Foul-feeding morsels.*" *Bp. Hall.*

FÖÜL'LY, *ad.* In a foul manner.

FÖÜL'-MÖÜTHED (*-müthd*), *a.* Scurrilous; abusive. "*Foul-mouthed scolds.*" *Pope.*

FÖÜL'NESS, *n.* The state of being foul. *Shak.*

FÖÜL'-SPÖK-EN (*-spök-n*), *a.* 1. Contumelious; abusive. "*Foul-spoken coward.*" *Shak.*
2. Speaking obscenely or abusively. *Clarke.*

FÖÜ'MÄRT (*fö'märt*), *n.* [*foulmart*; *i. e. foul-martin*. *Richardson.*] (*Zool.*) An animal of the genus *Mustela*; the polecat or fisher; *Mustela putorius*. *Beil.*

FÖÜND, *i. & p.* from *find*. See **FIND**.

FÖÜND, *v. a.* [*L. fundo, fundatus*; *It. fondare*; *Sp. fundar*; *Fr. fonder*.] [*i. FOUNDED*; *pp. FOUNDED, FOUNDED.*]

1. To lay the basis of; to fix, set, or place; to ground; to base.

It fell not, for it was *founded* upon a rock. *Mat. vii. 25.*
2. To build; to raise; to erect; to construct. Where with he did the Theban city *founded*. *Dryden.*

3. To establish; to institute; to originate; as, "*To found a library*"; "*To found an art.*"

There they shall *found* their government. *Milton.*

Syn. — To *found* is to lay the basis or foundation of a building; to *ground*, to *fix* firmly; to *build*, *construct*, *erect*, and *raise* are applied to subsequent acts in an architectural process. *Build* a house; *construct* the walls; *erect* a scaffold or monument; *raise* the frame or roof. — A charge is *founded*; a belief, *grounded*. *Chutes*, *colleges*, &c., are *founded*; *laws*,

instituted; *institutions*, *principles*, *established*; *tribunals*, *erected*. — See **CONSTITUTE**, **INSTITUTE**.

FÖÜND, *v. a.* [*L. fundo, fusus*; *It. fondere*; *Sp. fundir*, or *hundir*; *Fr. fonder*.] To form by melting and pouring into a mould; to cast, as metals. [*R.*]

A second multitude
With wondrous art *founded* the massy ore. *Milton.*

FÖÜN-DÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. fundatio; fundo, fundatus*, to lay the bottom of; *It. fondazione; Sp. fundacion; Fr. fondation.*]

1. The act of founding or fixing the basis.

Ne'er to these chambers, where the mighty rest,
Since their *foundation* came a nobler guest. *Tickell.*

2. The lowest part of a structure lying under ground; base; basis; groundwork.

I lay the deep *foundations* of a wall. *Dryden.*

3. The principles, reasons, or ground on which any thing rests, or from which it springs. "Hopes which have no *foundation*." *Burke.*

4. A donation or endowment appropriated for any purpose, particularly for a charitable one. He had an opportunity of going to school on a *foundation*. *Swift.*

5. Establishment; settlement. *Johnson.*

Syn. — *Foundation* and *basis*, or *base*, are the lowest parts of a structure; the *foundation* lies under the ground; the *basis* or *base*, above it. A good *foundation*; a firm *basis* or *base*. — There is no *foundation* for the report; no *ground* for suspicion.

FÖÜN-DÄ'TION-ER, *n.* A student supported or assisted by a charitable foundation. *Arnold.*

FÖÜN-DÄ'TION-LÉSS, *a.* Without any foundation. *Hammond.*

FÖÜN-DÄ'TION-MÜS'LIN, *n.* (*Manufactures.*) An open gummed fabric, used for stiffening dresses and bonnets. *Simmonds.*

FÖÜN-DÄ'TION-STÖNE, *n.* The first or cornerstone of a large building, usually laid in public, and with some ceremony. *Simmonds.*

FÖÜND'ER, *n.* 1. One who founds; a builder, establisher, or originator. "*Prænestine founder*." *Dryden.* "The honorable *founder* of this lecture." *Bentley.*

2. One who shapes metals by melting them and casting them in a mould; a caster.

Founders add a little antimony to their bell-metal to make it more sonorous. *Grew.*

3. A disease in the feet of horses. — See **FOUNDER**, *v. n.* *Loudon.*

FÖÜN'DER, *v. a.* [*i. FOUNDERED*; *pp. FOUNDERING, FOUNDERED*.] To cause a soreness in a horse's foot so that he cannot use it.

A *founded* horse will oft debate
Before he tries a five-barred gate. *Swift.*

FÖÜN'DER, *v. n.* [*L. fundus*, the bottom; *It. affondare*, to go to the bottom; *Fr. fonder*, to fall.]

1. To fill with water, and sink. *Falconer.*

2. To stumble; to trip; to fall, as a horse.

And leaped aside, and *founded* as he leaped. *Chaucer.*

3. To fail; to miscarry. "All his tricks *founded*." *Shak.*

FÖÜN'DER-OÜS, *a.* [*Fr. fondrière*. — See **FOUNDER**.] Full of bogs; failing; ruinous. "A sad, *founderous* road." *Burke.*

FÖÜN'DERS-DÜST, *n.* Powder of charcoal, or of other kind of coal, used by founders to sift on the moulds. *Simmonds.*

FÖÜN'DERS-SÄND, *n.* A species of sand used by founders in making moulds. *Simmonds.*

FÖÜN'DER-Y, *n.* [*It. fonderia*; *Sp. funderia*; *Fr. fonderie*. — See **FOUND**.]

1. The art of casting metals. *Holland.*

2. A place in which founding is carried on; a house and apparatus for casting metals in various forms; — written also *foundry*.

His eyes having suffered by working in the *foundry*. *Walpole.*

FÖÜND'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who founds or establishes.

2. The process of shaping metals by melting them and pouring them into a mould.

FÖÜND'LING, *n.* [See **FIND**.] A new-born child abandoned by its parents; a child found without any known parent. *Burke.*

FÖÜND'LING-HÖS'PI-TAL, *n.* A hospital or charitable institution for foundlings. *Walpole.*

FÖÜND'LING-HÖÜSE, *n.* A house for foundlings; a founding hospital. *Rambler.*

FÖÜN'DRESS, *n.* A woman that founds; a female builder, establisher, or originator. *Tatler.*

FÖÜN'DRY, *n.* See **FOUNDERY**.

FÖÜNT, *n.* [*L. fons, fontis*; *It. fonte*.]

1. A spring; a fountain. *Byron.*

2. (*Printing.*) An assortment or complete set of printing types; a font. *Johnson.*

FÖÜN'TAIN (*föän'tin*), *n.* [*L. fons, fontis*; *It. fonte*, or *fontana*; *Sp. fuente*; *Fr. fontaine*.]

1. Water issuing from the earth; well; spring.

Wherever *fountain* or fresh current flowed. *Milton.*

2. An artificial spout, jet, or shower of water, formed either by the pressure of a head of water, or by means of compressed air. *Francis.*

3. The basin or architectural structure erected for receiving and supplying water for any useful or ornamental purpose. *Fairholt.*

4. Source; origin; first principle or cause.

Almighty God, the *fountain* of all goodness. *Com. Prayer.*

5. (*Printing.*) The trough which supplies the rollers of a printing-press with ink.

FÖÜN'TAIN-HEAD, *n.* 1. The head or first spring of a river, or other stream. *Young.*

2. Original source; origin.

We have this detail from the *fountain-head*, from the persons themselves. *Paley.*

Syn. — See **ORIGIN**.

FÖÜN'TAIN-LÉSS, *a.* Having no fountain. *Milton.*

FÖÜN'TAIN-PÉN, *n.* A writing pen with a reservoir for ink. *Simmonds.*

FÖÜN'TAIN-TRÉÉ, *n.* A name given to a tree in the Canary Islands which distils water from its leaves. *Clarke.*

† **FÖÜNT'FUL**, *a.* Full of springs. *Chapman.*

FÖUR (*för*), *a. & n.* [*Goth. fidwor*; *A. S. feower*; *Dut. & Ger. vier*; *Dan. fire*; *Sw. fyra*.] Twice two; three and one more. *Pope.*

On all *fours*, on the hands and feet, or knees. *Swift.*

† **FÖURBE** (*förb*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A cheat; a trick; an imposition. *Denham.*

FÖUR-CHÉE' (*för-shä'*), *n.* (*Her.*) A cross forked at the ends. *Craig.*

FÖUR'CHER, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Law.*) A device used for putting off or delaying an action, as that practised by two or more tenants in casting essoins, or making excuses, alternately. *Burwill.*

FÖUR-CHETTE', *n.* [*Fr., a fork*.] (*Surg.*) A surgical instrument used for raising and supporting the tongue during the operation of cutting the frenum. *Dunglison.*

FÖUR'-CÖR-NERED (*-nörd*), *a.* Having four corners or angles. *Blackstone.*

FÖUR'FÖLD, *a.* Four times told or repeated; quadruple. *2 Sam. xii. 6.*

FÖUR'FÖLD, *v. a.* To make fourfold, as an assessment. *Boag.*

FÖUR'FÖLD, *n.* Four times as many, or as much. "I restore him *fourfold*." *Luke xix. 8.*

FÖUR'-FOOT-ED (*för'füt-ed*), *a.* Having four feet.

FÖUR'-FÖUR, *a.* (*Mus.*) Noting a measure containing four crotchets in a bar. *Droight.*

FÖUR-GÖN', *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A wagon; a wain. *Qu. Rev.*
2. A fire-poker, an oven-fork; a coal-rake. *Simmonds.*

FÖUR'-HÄND-ED, *a.* Having four hands; quadrumanous. *Goldsmith.*

FÖUR'RIÈR-ISM, *n.* The principles or the system of Charles Fourier, who proposed to remedy the social evils of life, by a reconstruction of society into small communities or associations; phalansterianism; socialism.

Syn. — See **SOCIALISM**.

FÖUR'RIÈR-ITE, *n.* One who embraces the views of Fourier.

FÖUR'-LÉG-ED, or **FÖUR'-LÉGGED**, *a.* Having four legs. *Campbell.*

FOUR'LING, *n.* One of four children born at the same birth. [R.] *For. Qu. Rev.*

FOUR-NEUV' (fôr-nô'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) The chamber of a mine in which the powder is placed. *Mil. Ency.*

FOUR'PENGE, *n.* A British silver coin; a groat. *Simmonds.*

†**FOUR'RIER** (fôr-rîr), *n.* [Fr.] A harbinger; a precursor. *Sir G. Buck.*

FOUR'SCORE (fôr-skôr), *a. & n.* Four times twenty; twice forty; eighty.

†**FOUR'SCORTH**, *a.* The ordinal of fourscore. "Fourscoreth year of her age." *Guardian.*

FOUR'SQUARE (fôr-skwar), *a.* Quadrangular. O fallen at length that tower of strength, Which stood foursquare to all the winds that blew! *Tennyson.*

FOUR'TEEN, *a. & n.* [A. S. *feowertyn*; *fewer*, four, and *ten*, ten.] Four and ten; twice seven.

FOUR'TEENTH, *a.* The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

FOUR'TEENTH, *n.* (*Mus.*) An interval embracing an octave and a seventh. *Warner.*

FOURTH, *a.* The ordinal of four; the next after the third.

FOURTH, *n.* (*Mus.*) An interval composed of three diatonic intervals, or of two tones and a half. *Moore.*

FOURTH'LY, *ad.* In the fourth place.

FOURTH'-RATE, *n.* A vessel of war carrying from fifty to seventy guns. *Simmonds.*

FOUR'-WHEELED (fôr-hwêld), *a.* Having four wheels; as, "A four-wheeled carriage."

FOU'SEL-ÖIL, *n.* See **FUSEL-OIL**. *Hoblyn.*

FOU'TER, *n.* A despicable fellow. *Craig.*

†**FOU'TRA** (fôr-trâ), *n.* [Old Fr. *foudre*.] A scoff. — A term of contempt. *Shak.*

FOU'TY (fôr-tî), *a.* [Old Fr. *foutu*.] Despicable. [Vulgar.] *Todd.*

FÖV'ATE, *a.* [L. *fovea*, a small pit.] (*Bot.*) Deeply pitted. *Gray.*

FQ-VË'Q-LATE, *a.* [Dim. of *foveate*.] (*Bot.*) Having small holes or depressions. *Gray.*

FQ-VIL'LA, *n.* [L. *fovea*, to nourish.] (*Bot.*) A viscous liquor contained in the vesicles which compose the pollen of plants. *Hoblyn.*

FÖWL, *n.* [A. S. *fuġel*; Dut. & Ger. *voġel*; Dan. *fuġl*; Sw. *fuġel*. — "From the A. S. *fuogan*, to fly." *Richardson.* — "From the root of the L. *fugio*, *fugo*, Gr. *φευγω*, and signifying the flying animal." *Webster.* — "The root is the L. *volo*, to fly." *Sullivan.*]

1. A winged animal; a bird. "Behold the fowls of the air." *Matt. vi. 26.*

2. In a restricted sense, a barn-door fowl. *Like fish*, it is often used collectively, for fowls; as, "We dined on fish and fowl."

FÖWL, *v. n.* To hunt, ensnare, or destroy wild fowls for food or game. *Blackstone.*

FÖWL'ER, *n.* One who fowls; a sportsman who pursues or traps wild fowl. *Phillips.*

FÖWL'ER-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of manganese and iron; — so named in honor of Dr. Fowler. *Dana.*

FÖWL'ING, *n.* 1. The act or the practice of ensnaring, taking, or shooting birds.

2. Falconry or hawking. *Todd.*

FÖWL'ING-PIECE, *n.* A light gun for shooting birds. *Mortimer.*

FÖX, *n.*; pl. **FÖXES**. [A. S. *fox*; Dut. *vos*; Ger. *fuchs*.]

1. (*Zool.*) A wild animal of the genus *Canis*, with a sharp-pointed muzzle, erect ears, thick, bushy tail, and yellowish hair; — remarkable for cunning. *V. D. Hoeven.*

2. A knave or cunning fellow. *Onway.*

3. † A familiar expression for a broadsword. O Signior Dew, thou diest on point of fox. *Shak.*



Common fox (*Canis vulpes*).

4. (*Naut.*) A particular kind of strand made of rope-yarns twisted together. *Simmonds.*

FÖX, *v. a.* [Su. Goth. *foxa*, to deceive, to entrap.] 1. **FÖXED**; *pp.* **FÖXING**, **FÖXED**. *Boyle.*

2. To stupefy; to make drunk. *Boyle.*

3. To make sour, as beer in fermenting. *Cre.*

4. To repair, as boots, by adding new soles, and covering the feet with new leather. *Simmonds.*

FÖX'-CÄSE, *n.* A fox's skin. *L'Estrange.*

FÖX'-CHÄSE, *n.* The pursuit of a fox with hounds. *Pope.*

FÖXED (fökst), *a.* 1. Discolored or spotted, as timber, or the paper in printed books. *Halliwel.*

2. Soured, in fermenting, as beer. *Cre.*

3. Furnished with new soles and feet, as boots. *Johnson.*

†**FÖX'F-RY**, *n.* Behavior like that of a fox; cunning; artfulness. *Chaucer.*

FÖX'-E-VIL (föks'e-vî), *n.* A disease in which the hair falls off. *Johnson.*

FÖX'-FISH, *n.* A species of fish. *Johnson.*

FÖX'GLÖVE (föks'glüv), *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *folks' glove*.] (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Digitalis*: — a name especially applied to the *Digitalis purpurea*, probably derived from the fanciful resemblance of its flowers to finger-cases. *Hoblyn.*

To keep her slender fingers from the sun. *Feet through the pastures oftentimes hath run To pluck the speckled *argyrea* from the stem, And on those fingers neatly placed them.* *Brown.*

FÖX'-HÖUND, *n.* A hound for chasing foxes; a breed of hounds in which are combined, in the highest degree of excellence, fleetness, strength, spirit, fine scent, perseverance, and subordination. *Shenstone.*

FÖX'-HÜNT, *n.* The hunting of foxes; fox-hunting. *Ch. Ob.*

FÖX'-HÜNT-ER, *n.* One who hunts foxes.

FÖX'-HÜNT-ING, *n.* The pursuit of the fox; fox-chase; fox-hunt. *Somerville.*

FÖX'-HÜNT-ING, *a.* Relating to, or addicted to, the hunting of foxes. *Ch. Ob.*

FÖX'ISH, *a.* Cunning; artful; like a fox. *Tyrwhitt.*

FÖX'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a fox in cunning; foxish; foxly. *Goodman.*

†**FÖX'LY**, *a.* Having the qualities of a fox; foxish; foxlike. *Mir. for Mag.*

FÖX'SHIP, *n.* The character of a fox; cunning; artfulness. *Shak.*

FÖX'TAIL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses of several species; *Alopecurus*. *Loudon.*

FÖX'TAILED (-tald), *a.* Resembling the tail of a fox. *Goldsmith.*

FÖX'-TRÄP, *n.* A trap, gin, or snare to catch foxes. *Tatler.*

FÖX'Y, *a.* 1. Belonging to a fox; wily; artful; cunning. [R.] *Abp. Cranmer.*

2. Partially decayed, as timber. [Local.] *Bartlett.*

3. Not properly fermented, as beer. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

†**FÖY**, *n.* [Fr. *foi*.] Faith; allegiance. *Spenser.*

FÖY, *n.* [Teut. *foey*.] A feast on leaving a place. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

†**FÖY'SON**, *n.* [Fr.] Plenty; foison. *Tusser.*

FRA'ÇAS (frä'kas or fra-kä') [frä-kä', *Sm. C.*; frä-kä', *ka*; frä'kas, *Wb.*], *n.* [Fr.] A noisy quarrel; a disturbance. *Couper.*

‡**FRA'ÇAS** A French word, now in a great measure Anglicized.

FRA'CHES, *n. pl.* (*Glass-making*.) Flat iron pans into which the glass vessels already formed are put, to be placed in the lower oven, over the working furnace. *Craig.*

†**FRAÇID**, *a.* [L. *fracidus*, soft, mellow.] Overripe; rotten from ripeness. [R.] *Blount.*

†**FRAÇT**, *v. a.* [L. *frango*, *fractus*.] To break; to violate. *Shak.*

FRAÇTION (frä'şun), *n.* [L. *fractio*; *frango*, *fractus*, to break; It. *frazione*; Sp. *fraccion*; Fr. *fraction*.]

1. The act of breaking; fracture.

The distributing [of] the bread to the company, after the benediction and *fraction*, was customary among the Jews. *Waterhouse.*

2. A small part; a fragment.

3. (*Arith.*) One or more equal parts into which 1 is divided; as, $\frac{1}{2}$, or five sixths; $\frac{2}{5}$, or twenty-five hundredths.

‡*"Fractions are usually divided into two kinds, vulgar and decimal. Vulgar fractions are those in which the denominator is expressed and may be any quantity. Decimal fractions are those in which the denominator is not expressed and is always some power of ten."* *Davies & Peck.*

FRAÇTION-AL, *a.* Belonging to fractions; comprising the parts of a unit; broken; as, "Fractional numbers."

FRAÇTION-A-RY, *a.* [Sp. *fraccionario*; Fr. *fractionnaire*.] Belonging to fractions; fractional. *Maunder.*

FRAÇTIOUS (frä'şus), *a.* [See **FRACTION**.] Cross; peevish; fretful; pettish; snappish.

A fractious temper — a temper easily disturbed or broken. *Richardson.*

FRAÇTIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a fractious manner. *Ash.*

FRAÇTIOUS-NËSS, *n.* The state of being fractious; peevishness; fretfulness. *Ash.*

FRAÇTURE (fräkt'yur), *n.* [L. *fractura*; *frango*, *fractus*, to break; It. *frattura*; Sp. *fractura*; Fr. *fracture*.] A breach; a rupture; a separation; a breaking, particularly of a bone.

Fractures well cured make us more strong. *Herbert.*

‡*"A simple fracture, in surgery, is a fracture by which the bone only is divided; a compound fracture is a division of the bone with a wound of the integuments communicating with it — the bone generally protruding."* *Dunglison.*

FRAÇTURE (fräkt'yur), *v. a.* [*i.* **FRAÇTURED**; *pp.* **FRAÇTURING**, **FRAÇTURED**.] To break, as a bone, &c. "Fractured columns." *Langhorne.*

FREN'-G-LÜM (frën'u-lüm), *n.* [L. dim. of *frenum*, a bridle.] (*Anat.*) The string under the tongue. *Crabb.*

FRE'NÜM, *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) A ligament which restrains the motion of a part. *Dunglison.*

FRA-GÄ'RI-Q, *n.* [L. *frago*, to smell sweet.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of several species; the strawberry. *Loudon.*

FRAÇ'ILE (fräç'il), *a.* [L. *fragilis*; It. *fragile*; Sp. *fragil*; Fr. *fragile*.] — See **FRAÇTURE**.] Brittle; easily broken; weak; frail. "Stone is more fragile than metal." *Bacon.*

Syn. — *Fragile* and *brittle* signify easily broken. *Fragil*, which originally meant the same, is now used in a moral or figurative sense. A *fragile* substance or material; brittle glass; a frail mortal or woman; a weak person or resolution. *Toughness* is the reverse of *brittleness* and *fragility*.

FRAÇ'ILE-LY, *ad.* So as to be easily broken.

FRAÇ'IL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *fragilitas*; It. *fragilità*; Sp. *fragilidad*; Fr. *fragilité*.]

1. The quality of being fragile; brittleness; easiness to be broken. *Bacon.*

2. Weakness; feebleness; easiness to be injured or destroyed.

An appearance of delicacy, and even of *fragility*, is almost essential to it [beauty]. *Burke.*

3. Frailty; liability to error or sin.

All could not be right in such a state, in this lower age of *fragility*. *Wotton.*

FRAÇ'MENT, *n.* [L. *fragmentum*; *frango*, *fractus*, to break; It. & Sp. *fragmento*; Fr. *fragment*.] A part broken off from a whole; a broken piece; a remnant; a scrap.

They took up the fragments that remained, twelve baskets full. *Matt. xiv. 20.*

FRAÇ'MENT-AL, *a.* Consisting of fragments; fragmentary. *Ec. Rev.*

FRAÇ'MEN-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *fragmentaire*.] Composed of fragments; fragmental; broken. *Donne.*

Fragmentary rocks, (*Geol.*) a term applied to rocks apparently composed of the agglutinated fragments of other rocks, as breccia and conglomerate. *Brande.*

FRAÇ'MENT-ED, *a.* Broken into fragments; existing in fragments. *Brande.*

FRAÇ'GÖR, *n.* [L.]

1. A crash, as of something breaking. *Watts.*

2. A sweet smell; fragrance. *Sir T. Herbert.*

‡*"A word not justifiable in this sense."* *Todd.*

FRÁ'GRANCE, } *n.* [*L. fragrantia; fragro, fra-*
FRÁ'GRAN-CY, } *grans, to smell; It. fragranza; Sp. fragancia.*]

1. Sweetness of smell; pleasing scent; grateful odor; perfume. "Ambrosial fragrance." *Milton.*
2. Rapture; ecstatic pleasure. [*R.*]
- With fragrance and with joy my heart o'erflowed. *Milton.*

Syn. — See SMELL.

FRÁ'GRANT, *a.* [*L. fragrans, fragrantis; It. & Sp. fragrante.*] Odorous; sweet of smell.

Fragrant the fertile earth
After soft showers. *Milton.*

FRÁ'GRANT-LY, *ad.* With sweet or pleasing scent.

FRÁIL, *n.* [Old Fr. *fraille.*]

1. A basket made of rushes, used especially for dried fruit, as figs, raisins, &c. *B. Jonson.*
2. The quantity of figs or raisins contained in the basket called a *frail*. *Clarke.*
3. A rush used for making baskets. *Johnson.*

FRÁIL, *a.* [*L. fragilis; It. fraile, or frale; Sp. fragil; Fr. frile.* — See FRAGILE.]

1. Easily broken or destroyed; fragile; brittle; slender; as, "A *frail* vase."
2. Weak; infirm; feeble; liable to decay; perishable.

Lord, make me to know mine end, and the measure of my days what it is, that I may know how *frail* I am. *Ps. xxxix. 4.*

3. Easily led astray; inconstant; unsteady; liable to error or seduction. "Man is *frail*, and prone to evil."

Syn. — See FRAGILE.

FRÁIL'NESS, *n.* Weakness; frailty. *Norris.*

FRÁIL'TY, *n.* 1. The state of being frail; weakness; infirmity.

2. Liability to error; inconstancy; instability. "Woman's *frailty*." *Milton.*
3. Fault proceeding from weakness; sin of infirmity; foible; imperfection.

No further seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his *frailties* from their dread abode. *Gray.*

Syn. — See IMPERFECTION.

FRÁIL'SCHEÜR (frá'shür), *n.* [Old Fr.] Freshness; coolness. [*R.*]

To taste the *fraischeur* of the purer air. *Dryden.*

FRÁISE (fráz), *n.* [*Fr.*]

1. A pancake with bacon in it. *Johnson.*
2. (*Port.*) A defence consisting of pointed iron or wooden spikes driven along the foot of the exterior slope of the parapet, or the top of the escarp, in a horizontal or inclined position, so as to prevent the work's being escalated.

Glos. of Mil. Terms.

FRÁM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be framed. *Hooker.*

FRÁME, *v. a.* [*A. S. fremman; Icel. fremia; Celto-Breton. framma.*] [*i.* FRAMED; *pp.* FRAMING, FRAMED.]

1. To put together in a regular or orderly manner; to construct.

She there devised a wondrous work to *frame*,
Whose like on earth was never *framed* yet. *Spenser.*

2. To make; to form; to compose; to constitute.

Urge him with truth to *frame* his sure replies. *Pope.*

3. To regulate; to adjust; to conform.

Let us not deceive ourselves by pretending to this excellent knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord, if we do not *frame* our lives according to it. *Tillotson.*

4. To fabricate; to forge; to invent; — in an ill sense; as, "To *frame* a lie or an excuse."

5. To place in a frame; as, "To *frame* a picture."

Syn. — See CONSTITUTE, INVENT.

† FRÁME, *v. n.* To contrive. *Judges xii. 6.*

FRÁME, *n.* 1. The connected parts composing a fabric or structure; any thing made to enclose, surround, or support something else; framework. "My body's *frame*." *Machin.* "This vast *frame* of the world." *Tillotson.*

His picture scarcely would deserve a *frame*. *Dryden.*

2. Scheme; system; constitution; form.

Another party did resolve to change the whole *frame* of the government. *Clarendon.*

3. Order; regularity; adjustment.

A German clock.

Still a-repairing, ever out of *frame*. *Shak.*

4. Contrivance; projection; device.

John the Bastard,

Whose spirits toil in *frame* of villainies. *Shak.*

5. State; condition; constitution; temper; as, "An unhappy *frame* of mind."

FRÁMED (frámd), *p. a.* Formed; contrived; fitted with a frame.

FRÁM'ER, *n.* One who frames; maker; former. "The . . . *framer* of those medals." *Arbuthnot.*

FRÁME'WORK (-würk), *n.* A structure for supporting or enclosing any thing; a frame; a skeleton; as, "The *framework* of a building."

FRÁME'WORK-KNÍT'TER, *n.* One who weaves in a frame. *Hawkins.*

FRÁM'ING, *n.* 1. The act of joining together.

2. Frame; timberwork; as, "The *framing* of a house."

† FRÁM'PÖLD, *a.* Peevish; fretful. *Shak.*

FRÁNC, *n.* [See FRANK.] A French silver coin, equal to about 10 pence, or 20 cents. *McCulloch.*

FRÁN'CHISE (frán'chiz), *n.* [*It. franchezza; Sp. franquiza; Fr. franchise.*]

1. A right reserved to the people by the constitution; as, "The elective *franchise*."

They had strength enough to oblige him [King John] to a solemn promise of restoring those liberties and *franchises* which they had always claimed. *Burke.*

2. A certain privilege or exemption bestowed by grant from the government, and vested in individuals; immunity.

In England, *franchises* are very numerous: they are said to be royal privileges in the hands of a subject. *Bowyer.*

3. A district to which a privilege or exemption belongs. *Spenser.*

4. An asylum or sanctuary where the persons of refugees are secure from arrest.

Churches and monasteries in Spain are *franchises* for criminals. *London Ency.*

FRÁN'CHISE (frán'chiz), *v. a.* To enfranchise; to make free. — See ENFRANCHISE.

FRÁN'CHISE-MÉNT, *n.* See ENFRANCHISEMENT.

FRÁN'CIC, *a.* Relating to the Franks or the language of the Franks; Frankish. *Warton.*

FRÁN-CÍS'CAN, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A monk of the order of St. Francis, established by him in the year 1209.

"Francis, through an excess of humility, would not suffer the monks of his order to be called 'fratres,' i. e. brethren or friars, but 'fratreculi,' i. e. little brethren, or *fratres minor*, by which denomination they still continue to be distinguished. They are also called *gray friars*, on account of the color of their clothing." *London Ency.*

FRÁN-CÍS'CAN, *a.* (*Eccl.*) Relating to the order of St. Francis.

FRÁN'CO-LÍN (fráng'ko-lín, 82), *n.* [*It. franco-lino; Sp. & Fr. franvolín.*] (*Ornith.*) A kind of bird resembling the partridge, and by some naturalists classed in the genus *Perdix*; but unlike the partridge it frequents damp places and perches on trees. The species are found in Europe, Asia, and Africa. *Eng. Cyc.*

FRÁN-GI-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* [*It. frangibilità; Fr. frangibilité.*] The quality of being frangible. *Fox.*

FRÁN-GI-BLE, *a.* [*L. frango, to break; It. frangibile; Sp. & Fr. frangible.*] That may be broken; easily broken; brittle; fragile. *Boyle.*

FRÁN-GI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Frangibility. *Perry.*

FRÁN-GI-PÁNE, *n.* [*It. frangipana; Fr. frangipane.*]

1. An extract of milk, for preparing artificial milk, made by evaporating to dryness skimmed milk, mixed with almonds and sugar. *Hoblyn.*

2. A perfume of jasmine. *Simmonds.*

† FRÁN'ION (frán'yun), *n.* [It may be from A. S. *freond*, a friend. *Richardson.*] A paramour; a boon companion. *Spenser.*

FRÁNK (frámk, 82), *a.* [*It. & Sp. franco; Fr. franco; Dut. frank; Ger. & Dan. frank.*]

1. Liberal; generous. [*R.*] *L'Estrange.*

2. Open; ingenuous; sincere; not reserved; candid; free; artless; plain.

They [the Franks] were honorably distinguished from the Gauls and degenerate Romans, among whom they established themselves by their independence, their love of freedom, their scorn of a lie. And thus it came to pass that by degrees the name *Frank*, which may have originally indicated merely a national, came to involve a moral, distinction as well. *Trench.*

3. Without conditions; without payment; gratuitous. "It is of *frank* gift." *Spenser.*

4. † Not restrained; licentious. *Spenser.*

5. † Fatted; in good condition. *Bale.*

Syn. — See CANDID.

FRÁNK, *n.* [See FRANK, *a.*] 1. One of those who were natives of Franconia, but who afterwards established themselves in France.

2. A term applied in the East to a native of Western Europe. *Trench.*

† This appellation dates from the crusades, in which the French made so conspicuous a figure as to be considered the crusading nation of Europe.

3. A letter sent, or the privilege of sending letters, by mail, free of postage. *Pope.*

4. † A pigsty. *Ray. Shak.*

5. A franc. — See FRANC. *Johnson.*

FRÁNK, *v. a.* [*i.* FRANKED; *pp.* FRANKING, FRANKED.]

1. To free from postage or expense, as letters.

2. † To shut up in a frank or pigsty. *Shak.*

3. † To feed high; to fatten. *Holinshead.*

FRÁNK-AL-MÜIGN' (frámk-al-müin'), *n.* [Old Fr., *free alms.*] (*Eng. Law.*) A tenure by which religious corporations held lands of the donor on condition of praying for the souls of the deceased, his ancestors and heirs. *Littleton.*

FRÁNK'CHÁSE, *n.* (*Law.*) The liberty or franchise of having a chase; free chase. *Burrill.*

FRÁNKED (frámkd), *p. a.* Made free; exempted from postage.

FRÁNK'-FÉE, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A species of tenure in fee-simple, being the opposite of ancient demesne, or copyhold. *Burrill.*

FRÁNK'FÖLD-AGE, *n.* The right of a landlord to fold sheep upon the land of his tenant. *Smart.*

FRÁNK'FORT-BLÁCK, *n.* Charcoal procured by the calcination of vine branches, and other remains of the wine manufacture of Germany; — used in copperplate printing. *Craig.*

FRÁNK'HEÁRT-ED, *a.* Of a frank disposition.

FRÁNK'HEÁRT-ED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being of an open or unreserved disposition. *Craig.*

FRÁNK'IN-CÉNSE [frámk'in-séns, S. W. P. J. E. *F. Ja. K. Sm.;* fránk-in'séns, *Web.*], *n.* [*frank* and *incense*; — said to be so called from its liberal distribution of odor.] A gum resin, which exudes from the *Pinus abies*, or common spruce-fir, and possesses a turpentine-like odor and taste; galipot; — called also, when purified, *Burgundy pitch*.

† "The frankincense of the ancients is supposed to have been a species of olibanum." *Eng. Cyc.*

FRÁNK'ING, *n.* 1. The act of making free; the exemption of letters, &c., from postage.

2. (*Joinery.*) The mode of forming the joints where the cross-pieces of the frame of window-sashes intersect each other. *Craig.*

FRÁNK'ISH, *a.* Relating to the Franks. *Versteegan.*

FRÁNK'-LÁW, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) The liberty of being sworn in courts, as a juror or a witness, — one of the privileges of a freeman. *Burrill.*

FRÁNK'LÍN, *n.* [See FRANK.] A freeholder; — applied, in the time of Elizabeth, to a man above the condition of a vassal, but not a gentleman.

I am a gentleman; let bores and *franklins* say it. *Shak.*

FRÁNK-LÍN'IC, *a.* (*Elec.*) Noting electricity excited by friction; frictional. *Whevell.*

FRÁNK'LÍN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A ferriferous oxide of zinc, occurring at Franklin, New Jersey; — said to be so named in honor of Dr. Franklin.

FRÁNK'LY, *ad.* In a frank manner; openly; freely.

FRÁNK'-MÁR-RIAGE, *n.* (*Law.*) A tenure in special tail, where lands are given by one man to another, together with a wife, who is a daughter or kinswoman of the donor. *Blackstone.*

FRÁNK'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being frank; plainness; candor; openness; ingenuousness.

Reserve with *frankness*, art with truth, allied. *Pope.*

2. Liberality; generosity. *Johnson.*

FRÁNK'PLEDGE, *n.* [*Low L. francous plegius.*] (*Eng. Law.*) A decenary, tithing, or friburgh; — so called because every *freeman* composing it was a *pledge* or security for the good conduct of the others; — a free surety; an inhabitant or member of a decenary or friburgh. *Blackstone.*

FRANKS, *n. pl.* The ancient French. — See *FRANK*.
FRANK-SER-VICE, *n.* Service performed by freemen. *Ash*.
FRANK-TEN'E-MENT, *n.* (Law.) An estate of freehold. *Blackstone*.
FRAN'TIC, *a.* [Corrupted from *phrenetic*.] Mad; raving; furious; outrageous. "Frantic in her griefs." *Addison*. "Frantic passion." *Dryden*.
FRAN'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a frantic manner. *Hurd*.
FRAN'TIC-LY, *ad.* In a frantic manner; frantically; madly. *Bale*.
FRAN'TIC-NESS, *n.* Quality of being frantic; madness; fury of passion; frenzy. *Sherwood*.
FRAP, *v. a.* (Naut.) To prevent from blowing loose, as a sail, by passing ropes around it: — to pass ropes or chains round a weakened vessel, so as to keep her together: — to cross and draw together the several parts of a tackle, to increase the tension. *Dana*. *Craig*.
† FRÄPE, *n.* A rabble: — a chitter. *R. Brunne*.
FRÄ-TËR'NAL, *a.* [L. *fraternus*; *frater*, a brother; It. *fraternale*; Sp. *fraternal*; Fr. *fraternel*.]
 1. Belonging to brothers. "A land drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood." *D. Webster*.
 2. Brotherly; becoming brothers. "Fraternal tenderness." *Blair*.
Syn. — See *FATHERLY*.
FRÄ-TËR'NAL-LY, *ad.* In a brotherly manner.
FRÄ-TËR'NÄTE, *v. n.* To associate as brothers; to fraternize. [R.] *Jefferson*.
FRÄ-TËR'NÄTION, or **FRÄ-TËR'NISM**, *n.* Fraternization. [R.] *Jefferson*.
FRÄ-TËR'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *fraternitas*; It. *fraternità*; Sp. *fraternidad*; Fr. *fraternité*.]
 1. State or quality of a brother. *Johnson*.
 2. A body of men united for mutual interest or improvement; a society; an association; a brotherhood; as, "The Masonic fraternity."
 3. Men of the same occupation, class, or character. "The . . . fraternity of poets." *Milton*.
FRÄ-TËR'NIZÄ'TION, *n.* The act of uniting as brothers. *Burke*. *Sydney Smith*.
FRÄ-TËR'NIZE [frä-tër'niz, *Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.* *Todd*; frät'er-niz, *Maunders*], *v. n.* [It. *fraternizzare*; Fr. *fraterniser*.] To agree or associate as brothers. *Cotgrave*.
FRÄ-TËR'NIZE, *v. a.* To cause to associate as brothers.
 A regular correspondence for fraternizing the two nations had also been carried on. *Burke*.
FRÄ-TËR'NIZ-ER, *n.* One who fraternizes or holds fellowship with another. *Burke*.
† FRÄ'TRÄGE, *n.* (Law.) A partition among brothers or coheirs coming to the same inheritance or succession: — a younger brother's inheritance. *Crabb*. *Maunders*.
FRÄT-RJ-ÖF'DÄL, *a.* Relating to fratricide, or the murder of a brother. *Sir W. Jones*.
FRÄT-RJ-ÖIDE [frät're-sid, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb.*; frät're-sid, *P.*], *n.* [L. *fratricidium*; *frater*, a brother, and *caedo*, to kill; It. & Sp. *fratricida*, *fratricidio*; Fr. *fratricide*.]
 1. The murder of a brother. *Howell*.
 2. The murderer of a brother. *L. Addison*.
FRÄUD, *n.* [L. *fraus*; It. Sp. & Fr. *fraude*.] Deceit; cheat; guile; deception; trick; artifice; subtlety; stratagem; imposition.
 His heart as far from fraud as heaven from earth. *Shak*.
Syn. — See *ARTIFICE*, *CHEAT*.
FRÄUD'FUL, *a.* Treacherous; artful; subtle; tricky; deceitful. "That fraudulent man." *Shak*.
FRÄUD'FUL-LY, *ad.* Deceitfully; artfully; subtly.
FRÄUD'LESS, *a.* Without fraud. *Craig*.
FRÄUD'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without fraud. *Craig*.
FRÄUD'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being without fraud. *Boag*.
FRÄUD'U-LËNCE, } *n.* [L. *fraudentia*; It. *fraudentia*; Sp. *fraudentia*.]
FRÄUD'U-LËN-CY, } *n.* [L. *fraudentia*; It. *fraudentia*; Sp. *fraudentia*.]

lencia.] Deceitfulness; trickery; cheating; artifice; fraud.
Euryalus, in *Vergil*, wins the race by downright fraud. *Hart*.
 The Egyptians were guilty of inexcusable fraud. *Ceddes*.
FRÄUD'U-LËNT, *a.* [L. *fraudentus*; It. *fraudente*; Sp. *fraudento*.]
 1. Full of fraud; tricky; subtle; deceitful; treacherous; deceptive; fallacious.
 Many who are very just in their dealings between man and man will yet be very fraudulent or rapacious with regard to the public. *Clarke*.
 2. Obtained by fraud; as, "A fraudulent conquest." *Milton*.
Syn. — See *FALLACIOUS*.
FRÄUD'U-LËNT-LY, *ad.* By fraud; by deceit.
FRÄUD'U-LËNT-NESS, *n.* The quality of being fraudulent; fraudulency. *Scott*.
FRÄUGHT (fräwt), *p. a.* [See *FREIGHT*.] Laden; charged; filled; stored; freighted.
 A vessel of our country richly freighted. *Shak*.
 Having the minds of men with fury freighted. *Spenser*.
† FRÄUGHT (fräwt), *n.* A freight; a cargo. *Shak*.
† FRÄUGHT (fräwt), *v. a.* To load; to crowd; to freight. *Bacon*.
† FRÄUGHT'ÄGE (fräwt'äj), *n.* Lading; cargo; freight. *Milton*.
FRÄX-I-NËL'Ä, *n.* The name of a plant belonging to the genus *Dictamnus*. *Eng. Ency*.
FRÄX'I-NINE, *n.* (Chem.) A neutral vegetable principle, of a bitter taste, obtained from the bark of the *Fraxinus excelsior*. *Ogilvie*.
FRÄX'I-NÛS, *n.* [L., an ash-tree.] (Bot.) A genus of plants, under which the common ash is comprehended. *P. Cyc*.
FRÄY (frä), *n.* 1. A rub or chafe in cloth. *Ogilvie*.
 2. A battle; a fight; a combat.
 After the bloody fray at Wakefield fought. *Shak*.
 3. A broil; a quarrel; a riot; an affray. *Shak*.
FRÄY (frä), *v. a.* [L. *frico*, to rub; It. *frigare*; Sp. *regar*; Fr. *frayer*.] [*frayed*; *pp.* *FRAYING*, *FRAYED*.]
 1. To rub; to wear; as, "To fray cloth."
 A deer is said to fray her head when she rubs it against a tree to cause the outward coat of her new horns to fall off. *Whalley*.
 2. To terrify; to frighten.
 Fishes are thought to be frayed with the motion caused by noise upon the water. *Bacon*.
FRÄY'ING, *n.* Peel of a deer's horn. *B. Jonson*.
† FRÄYNE, *v.* [A. S. *frasian*.] To ask. *Chaucer*.
FRËÄK (fräk), *n.* [M. *front*, a freak. — Ger. *freak*, impudent, bold. *Wächter*. — Icel. *freka*, to hasten. *Todd*. — The A. S. *free* is overbold.] A sudden and causeless change or turn of mind; a caprice; a fancy; a whim; a capricious prank. "Wild freaks of fancy and humor." *Glanville*.
Syn. — See *WHIM*.
FRËÄK, *v. a.* [See *FLECK*, or *FRECKLE*.] To variegate; to checker. "Pansy freaked with jet." [R.] *Milton*.
FRËÄK'ISH, *a.* Capricious; whimsical; humorous.
 Freakish when well, and fretful when she's sick. *Pope*.
FRËÄK'ISH-LY, *ad.* Capriciously; whimsically.
FRËÄK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Capriciousness; whimsicalness. *Johnson*.
† FRËÄM, *v. n.* [L. *fremo*; Fr. *fremir*.] To growl or grunt as a boar. *Bailey*.
FRËÖ'KLE (fräk'kl), *n.* [Ger. *fleck*, a spot. *Johnson*. See *FLECK*. — Perhaps from L. *frico*; It. *frigare*, to rub.]
 1. A spot of yellowish or brown color on the skin. *Dryden*.
 2. Any spot or discoloration.
 Therefore cover such [the choicest tulips] with mats or canvas, to prevent freckles. *Evelyn*.
FRËÖ'KLE (fräk'kl), *v. a. & n.* To give freckles to: — to acquire freckles. *Smart*.
FRËÖ'KLED (fräk'kid), *a.* Spotted; maculated. "The freckled cowslip." *Shak*.
FRËÖ'KLED-NESS (fräk'kid-nës), *n.* The state of being freckled. *Sherwood*.

FRËÖ'KLE-FÄCED (fräk'ki-fäst), *a.* Having a face full of freckles. *Beau. & Fl*.
FRËÖ'LY, *a.* Full of freckles; spotted. *Sherwood*.
FRED. [A. S. *fred*; Dut. *vreede*; Ger. *friede*; Dan. *fred*; Icel. *fridr*; Sw. *fred*, *frid*.] A syllable used in composition, and signifying peace; — so *Frederic* is powerful or wealthy in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace. *Gibson*.
† FRËD'STÖLE, *n.* [A. S. *fredstol*; *fred*, peace, and *stol*, a stool or seat.] A sanctuary near an altar. *Maunders*.
FRËE, *a.* [Goth. *frija*; A. S. *free*, or *frig*; Dut. *vrij*; Ger. *frei*; Dan. & Sw. *fri*.]
 1. Being at liberty; having liberty; independent; not confined, restrained, or enslaved. "As free as mountain winds." "I was born free as Cæsar." *Shak*. "A free nation." *Temple*.
 Robes loosely flowing, hair as free. *B. Jonson*.
 2. Established by the people; — opposed to arbitrary, despotic, or absolute; as, "A free government."
 3. Released; liberated; delivered. "Free from the bondage you are in." *Shak*.
 4. Exempt; clear; — generally with *from*. "Free from gross passion." *Shak*.
 5. Guiltless; innocent; unoffending.
 Make mad the guilty, and appall the free. *Shak*.
 6. Open; without restrictions; unreserved.
 Defaming as impure what God declares pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all. *Milton*.
 7. Unobstructed; unimpeded; as, "A free circulation of air."
 8. Frank; candid; unreserved; ingenuous.
 I shall desire you, sir, to give me leave To have free speech with you. *Shak*.
 9. Liberal; generous; not parsimonious. "Overcharging your free purses." *Shak*.
 10. Gratuitous; given without charge; as, "Free admittance to a public exhibition."
 11. Prodigal; lavish; licentious.
 The critics have been very free in their censures. *Felton*.
 12. Invested with franchises; possessing immunities or privileges.
 Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free? *Dryden*.
 13. Familiar; not coy, shy, or prudish.
 But come the goddess fair and free, In heaven yeelped Euphrosyne. *Milton*.
 14. Spirited; ready to go without arguing.
 Ranzing the forest wide on courser free. *Spenser*.
 15. (Bot.) Not united with any other parts of a different sort. *Gray*.
Syn. — See *CANDID*, *CLEAR*.
FRËE, *v. a.* [*i.* *FRËED*; *pp.* *FRËEING*, *FRËED*.]
 1. To set at liberty; to liberate. "I'll pay the debt, and free him." *Shak*.
 2. To rid; to make clear; — sometimes with *of*, but generally with *from*. "No better way to be freed of these inconveniences." *Clarendon*.
 Our land is from the rage of tigers freed. *Dryden*.
 3. To exempt; to secure.
 No man's pie Is freed from his ambitious finger. *Shak*.
Syn. — See *DELIVER*.
FRËE'-Ä'GËN-CY, *n.* The power or the state of acting freely, or without necessity or constraint of the will. *Edwards*.
FRËE'BËNCH, *n.* (Law.) A widow's dower in a copyhold. *Blackstone*.
FRËE'BÖÖT-ER, *n.* [Dut. *vrybutter*; Ger. *frei-büter*. — See *BOOTY*, and *FILIBUSTER*.] A robber; a plunderer; a pillager. *Bacon*. *Clarendon*.
FRËE'BÖÖT-ERY, *n.* The act or plunder of a freebooter. *Booth*.
FRËE'BÖÖT-ING, *n.* Robbery; plunder. *Spenser*.
FRËE'BÖÖT-ING, *a.* Relating to or like freebooters. *For. Qu. Rev*.
FRËE'BÖÖT-Y, *n.* Pillage; plunder; freebootery. *Butler*.
FRËE'BÖRD, *n.* [See *BORDER*.] (Law.) Ground claimed without or beyond a fence or other boundary. *Jacob*.
FRËE'BÖRN, *a.* Born free; not a slave; inheriting liberty.
 And the chief captain answered, With a great sum obtained I this freedom. And Paul said, But I was freeborn. *Acts xxii. 28*.

FRÉE'-CHÁP-ĒL, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A chapel founded by the king, or by a person to whom the sovereign has granted the privilege, and exempted from episcopal jurisdiction. *Hook.*

FRÉE'-CHŪRCH, *n.* (*Ecc. Hist.*) The designation of a large party that separated from the Church of Scotland in 1843. *Brande.*

FRÉE'-CÍT-Y, *n.* A city not subject to any particular prince, but governed as a republic by its own magistrates. [*Germany.*] *Murray.*

FRÉE'-CÖST, *n.* Freedom from expense. *South.*
† **FRÉE'-DĒN'I-ZEN** (-zn), *v. a.* To make free; to enfranchise. *Bp. Hall.*

FRÉE'-DĒN'I-ZEN, *n.* A citizen. [*R.*] *Dr. Jackson.*
FRÉE'MÁN, *n.*; pl. **FRĒED'MĒN**. One who has been freed from servitude. *Dryden.*

FRĒED'OM, *n.* [*A. S. freedom; free, free, and dom, jurisdiction: — Dut. vrijdom.*]
1. The state of being free; liberty; exemption from servitude, necessity, or restraint; independence.

How tame is the Romanized "liberty" in comparison with the old Gothic, German, and English freedom. *Bosworth.*
Liberty! Freedom! Tyranny is dead. *Shak.*

2. Privileges; franchises; immunities.

If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter and your city's freedom. *Shak.*

3. Frankness; candor; ingenueness. "I speak it in the freedom of my knowledge." *Shak.*

4. Assumed familiarity:—in this sense it has a plural.

He will not suffer any freedoms to be taken with him. *Todd.*

Syn.—Freedom and liberty, applied to nations and individuals, are often used synonymously. Freedom is personal and private; liberty, public. Freedom from guilt or punishment; freedom of manners, of the will, or of conversation; liberty of conscience, of the press, of the subject. Civil and religious liberty. A slave obtains his freedom; a captive, his liberty.—"May I take the liberty?" In this case, freedom would be less proper.

FRĒE'-FĪSH-Ē-RY, *n.* (*Law.*) An exclusive right of fishing in a public river. *Blackstone.*

FRĒE'-FOOT-ĒD (-fūt'ēd), *a.* Not restrained in the march. *Shak.*

FRĒE'-GRACE, *n.* (*Theol.*) Voluntary and unmerited favor. *Milton.*

FRĒE'-HEART-ĒD (-hārt'ēd), *a.* Liberal; generous; bounteous. *Davies.*

FRĒE'-HEART-ĒD-LY, *ad.* In a liberal manner; generously. *Clarke.*

FRĒE'-HEART-ĒD-NĒSS, *n.* Frankness; generosity; liberality; openness of heart. *Craig.*

FRĒE'HOLD, *n.* (*Law.*) An estate in land or other real property, held by a free tenure for life, or for some uncertain period; frank-tenement. *Blackstone.*

FRĒE'HOLD-ĒR, *n.* One who has a freehold, or frank-tenement. *Davies.*

FRĒE'-LĪV-ĒR, *n.* One who gives great indulgence to his appetites. *Craig.*

FRĒE'-LĪV-ING, *n.* Free, careless, or luxurious living. *Dr. Allen.*

FRĒE'LY, *ad.* In a free manner; without restraint.—See **FRĒE**.

FRĒE'MÁN, *n.*; pl. **FRĒE'MĒN**. 1. One who is in the enjoyment of freedom; one not a slave or vassal.

He is the freeman whom the truth makes free. *Cowper.*
2. One possessed of certain rights, privileges, or immunities. *Addison.*

FRĒE'-MÁR-TĪN, *n.* A female twin calf, whose mate is a male:—generally an hermaphrodite and therefore barren, but in some cases capable of breeding. *Youatt.*

FRĒE'MÁ-SON (-mā-sn), *n.* One of an ancient institution or society, said to have been composed originally of masons or builders in stone; a mason.

Some deep freemasons join the silent race. *Pope.*

FRĒE'MÁ-SON-RY, *n.* The institution, craft, science, or principles of freemasons. *Hawkins.*

FRĒE'-MĪND-ĒD, *a.* Unperplexed; without care; free from anxiety. *Bacon.*

FRĒE'NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being free; liberty; freedom. *Wilson.*

FRĒE'-PLÁY, *n.* Full play; liberty of acting freely. *Rogee.*

FRĒE'-PÖRT, *n.* A port where goods may be landed free from custom-house restrictions. *Clarke.*

FRĒE'-PŪB'LĪC-HÖUSE, *n.* A public house not belonging to a brewer, the landlord of which has, therefore, free liberty to brew his own beer, or purchase where he chooses. *Simmonds.*

FRĒ-ĒR, *n.* One who gives freedom. *Sherwood.*

FRĒE'-SCHÖÖL (-sköl), *n.* A school founded and endowed, or so supported as to be free of charge to the scholars. *Swift.*

FRĒE'-SÖC-AGE, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A species of tenure of lands; common socage. *Blackstone.*

FRĒE'-SPÖ-KEN (-kn), *a.* Speaking without reserve; frank. "Free-spoken and plain-hearted men." *Milton.*

FRĒE'-STÁTES (-stāts), *n. pl.* The states of the American Union in which slavery does not exist.

FRĒE'STÖNE, *n.* A term applied to such of the sandstones used for building as work freely under the tools. *Tomlinson.*

FRĒE'-STÖFF, *n.* Timber without knots. *Weale.*

FRĒE'THINK-ĒR [frē'think-er, *J. F. Sm. Wb. Rees*; frā'think'ēr, *S. W. P. Ja.*], *n.* A term assumed by disbelievers in a divine revelation; a deist; a sceptic.

Syn.—See **INFIDEL**.

FRĒE'THINK-ING, *n.* Contempt of revealed religion; deism. *Bp. Berkeley.*

FRĒE'THINK-ING, *a.* Deistical; not believing in a divine revelation. *Savage.*

FRĒE'-TÖNGUED (-tūngd), *a.* Speaking freely; free-spoken. *Bp. Hall.*

FRĒE'-TRÁDE, *n.* Trade or commerce free from restrictions; free interchange of commodities; commercial reciprocity. *Qu. Rev.*

FRĒE'-WAR-ĒRĒN (-wör'rēn), *n.* (*Law.*) Privilege of preserving and of killing game. *Blackstone.*

FRĒE'-WĪLL, *n.* 1. Unrestrained will; the power of directing one's own actions without constraint by necessity or fate. *Locke.*

2. Voluntariness; spontaneity. *Ezra vii. 13.*

FRĒE'-WĪLL, *a.* Voluntary; spontaneous; done freely. "The free-will offering." *Ps. cxix. 108.*

FRĒE'-WOM-ÁN (-wām'an), *n.* A woman not enslaved. *1 Macc. ii. 11.*

FRĒEZE, *v. n.* [*A. S. frysan; Dut. vriezen; Ger. frieren; Dan. fryse; Sw. frysa.*] [*i. FROZE; pp. FREEZING, FROZEN.*]

1. To be congealed with cold, as water; to become solid by loss of heat or reduction of temperature.

2. To be of that degree of cold at which water is congealed.

Orpheus with his lute made trees
And mountain tops that freeze
Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shak.*

3. To become chilled, so as to endanger or destroy life.

My life-blood freezing with unkindly cold. *Spenser.*

FRĒEZE, *v. a.* 1. To congeal with cold; to harden into ice.

Pure alcohol has never been frozen. *Silliman.*

2. To chill so as to endanger or destroy life. Then upward to the seat of life he goes.
Sense dead before him; what he touched he froze. *Dryden.*

FRĒEZ'ING, *p. a.* 1. Congealing with cold.

2. Chilling; cold; as, "A freezing manner or answer."

FRĒEZ'ING, *n.* The act of congealing with cold. Beneath the freezings of the northern cold. *Brome.*

FRĒEZ'ING-LY, *ad.* In a cold or chilling manner.

FRĒEZ'ING-MĪXT'URE, *n.* A preparation, as of snow and salt or of chemical salts, for producing congelation artificially. *Silliman.*

FRĒEZ'ING-PÖINT, *n.* That degree of cold shown by a thermometer, at which water begins to congeal, being 32° of Fahrenheit's scale. *Silliman.*

FREIGHT (frāt), *v. a.* [*Dut. vragten; Ger. frachten.*—See the noun.] [*i. FREIGHTED; pp. FREIGHTING, FREIGHTED, or FRAUGHT.*—*Fraught* is more properly an adjective than a participle.]

1. To load for transportation; as, "To freight a ship with cotton."

2. To load, as the burden does.

If they had the ship so have swallowed, and
The freight within her. *Shak.*

FREIGHT (frāt), *n.* [*Dut. vracht; Ger. fracht; Dan. vragt; Sw. fracht.*—*Fr. fret.*]

1. The cargo or lading of a ship.

2. The burden or load of the carriages used upon railroads for transportation.

3. The money due for the transportation of goods; freightage.

Syn.—*Freight, cargo, and lading* are all used to denote the merchandise, or substances, with which a vessel is laden. *Burden* is the number of tons which a vessel will carry.

FREIGHT'AGE (frāt'aj), *n.* Money due, charged, or paid, for freight. *Milton.*

FREIGHT'ĒR (frāt'ēr), *n.* One who freights.

FREIGHT'LESS (frāt'les), *a.* Without freight.

† **FRĒN**, *n.* A stranger. *Spenser.*

FRENCH, *n.* 1. The language of the French.

2. *pl.* The people of France.

FRENCH, *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging to France or the French.

The affectation of using French and Italian words in English speech was a national failing as far back as the times of Elizabeth, and continues to this day. *Smart.*

To take French leave, to go away without taking leave of the company. *Grave.*

FRENCH'-BĒAN, *n.* The common dwarf bean. *Lee.*

FRENCH'-BĒR-RY, *n.* Avignon-berry. *Clarke.*

FRENCH'-CHÁLK (-chawk), *n.* (*Min.*) Steatite or soapstone; a soft magnesian mineral;—used for marking cloth. *Ure.*

FRENCH'-GRÁSS, *n.* Sainfoin. *Todd.*

FRENCH'-HÖN'EY-SÜC'KLE, *n.* The plant *Hedysarum coronatum*;—called also *garland honeysuckle*. *Lee.*

FRENCH'-HÖRN, *n.* (*Mus.*) A wind-instrument, made of metal, and having several curves;—used in hunting and in the orchestra. *Dwight.*

FRENCH'-PĒD (-fid), *p. a.* Conformed to French principles, manners, or habits. *Burke.*

FRENCH'-FY, *v. a.* [*i. FRENCHIFIED; pp. FRENCHIFYING, FRENCHIFIED.*] To make French; to infect with the manners of the French; to Gallicize. *Beau. & Fl.*

FRENCH'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling the French; Frenchified. *Bp. Hall.*

FRENCH'MÁN, *n.*; pl. **FRENCHMEN**. A native or an inhabitant of France. *Clarke.*

FRENCH'-PĒE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A name of the great spotted woodpecker; *Picus major*. *Yarrell.*

FRENCH'-PLŪM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of the *Prunus domestica*. *Simmonds.*

FRENCH'-PÖL-ISH, *n.* A gum resin dissolved in spirit, used for polishing flat surfaces. *Tomlinson.*

FRENCH'-WHITE, *n.* Finely pulverized talc. *Hoblyn.*

FRENCH'-WĪL-LÖW, *n.* A plant; rosebay-willow-herb. *Booth.*

FRĒ-NĒT'IC [frē-nēt'ik, *J. F. Sm. C. Wb. Ash, Nares*; frē-nē'tik, *S. E. K.*; frē-nēt'ik or frē-nē'tik, *W. P. Ja.*], *a.* [*Gr. φρενιτικός; φρεν, the mind; It. & Sp. frenético; Fr. frénétique.*] Mad; distracted; raving; frantic; phrenetic. *Milton.*

FRĒ-NĒT'I-CÁL, *a.* Mad; frenetic. *Hall.*

FRĒN'ZĪ-CÁL, *a.* Frantic; filled with frenzy; frenzied; frenetic; furious. *Ortery.*

FRĒN'ZĪED, *a.* Affected with madness. *Craig.*

FRĒN'ZĪ-ĒD-LY, *ad.* In a frenzied manner. *Clarke.*

FRĒN'ZY, *n.* [*Gr. φρενίς; φρεν, the mind; L. phrenitis, or phrenesis; It. frenesia; Sp. frenesí; Fr. frénésie.*] Madness; any violent passion approaching to distraction; phrensy.

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **INSANITY**.

FRE'QUENCE (fré'kwens), *n.* Frequency. *Milton.*
FRE'QUEN-CY, *n.* [*L. frequentia, frequens*; *It. frequenza*; *Sp. frecuencia*; *Fr. fréquence*.]
 1. The state of being frequent; repetition; common occurrence.

Its [a miracle's] force and influence would be lost by the frequency of it. *Atterbury.*

2. Concourse; full assembly. *B. Jonson.*

FRE'QUENT, *a.* [*L. frequens*; *It. frequente*; *Sp. frecuente*; *Fr. fréquent*.]
 1. Often done; often seen; often occurring; common; usual. "Frequent meetings and conferences." *Middleton.*

2. Used often to act. "Loud and frequent in declaring himself hearty for the government."
 3. Crowded; thronged;—used in poetry. "A frequent senate." *B. Jonson.*

Syn.—See **COMMON**.

FRE-QUENT' (114) [fré'kwent', *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; fré'kwent, *Wb.*], *v. a.* [*L. frequento*; *It. frequentare*; *Sp. frequentar*; *Fr. fréquenter*.] [*i. FREQUENTED*; *pp. FREQUENTING, FREQUENTED*.] To visit often or habitually; to be much in; to resort to commonly.

The oracular seer frequents the Pharian coast. *Pope.*

† **FRE-QUENT'-ABLE**, *a.* Accessible. *Sidney.*

FRE'QUENT-AGE, or **FRE-QUENT'AGE**, *n.* Act or habit of frequenting. "Remote from frequentage" [*R.*] *Southey.*

FRE-QUEN-TA'TION, *n.* [*L. frequentatio*; *It. frequentazione*; *Sp. frequentación*; *Fr. fréquentation*.] The act or the habit of frequenting or visiting. *Temple.*

FRE-QUEN-TA-TIVE, *a.* [*L. frequentativus*; *It. frequentativo*; *Sp. frequentativo*; *Fr. fréquentatif*.] (*Gram.*) Denoting frequent repetitions of an act;—applied to verbs. *Beattie.*

FRE-QUEN-TA-TIVE, *n.* (*Gram.*) A verb which denotes the repetition of an act or the frequent performance of it. *Booth.*

FRE-QUENT'ER, *n.* One who frequents or visits habitually; a frequent visitor. *Dr. Jackson.*

FRE'QUENT-LY, *ad.* Often; commonly; not rarely; repeatedly; many times.

Syn.—Frequently and often are nearly synonymous; but often is regarded as rather the stronger term. Often describes a successive, frequently, a more scattered repetition. In a walk which we often take, we may frequently meet with the same persons.

FRE'QUENT-NESS, *n.* The quality of happening often; frequency. *Ash.*

FRÈRE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A brother. *Boiste.*

FRÈS-CADÈS, *n. pl.* Cool walks; shady places. [*R.*] *Maunder.*

FRÈS-CÔ, *n.* [*L. frigus*; *It. & Sp. fresco*; *Fr. fresque*.]
 1. Coolness; shade; duskiness. *Prior.*

2. (*Paint.*) A method of painting with mineral or earthy pigments upon a freshly laid stucco ground of lime or gypsum, so that the colors sink in and become durable. *Fairholt.*

3. "It is a very common error to term the ancient paintings found on church walls, &c., frescos, but there is scarcely an instance of a genuine fresco among them. They are distemper paintings on plaster, and quite distinct in their style, durability, and mode of manipulation." *Fairholt.*

3. Any cool, refreshing liquor. *Johnson.*

FRÈSH, *a.* [*A. S. fersco*; *Dut. versch*; *Ger. frisch*; *Dan. & Sw. frisk*.—*W. ffres*.—*It. & Sp. fresco*; *Fr. frais, fraîche*.]
 1. New; recent; novel. "Fresh and fragrant flowers." *Shak.*

2. Lively in looks or feeling; flourishing; blooming. "Fresh as a bridegroom." *Shak.*

3. Not impaired by time or use. "A fresh hand." "To give satiety a fresh appetite." *Shak.*

4. Not salt; as, "Fresh water."

If they had fresh meat, 't was delicious fare. *Congreve.*

5. Cool; moderately cold. "Fresh air." *Bacon.*

6. Brisk; vigorous; strong; forcible. "A fresh gale." *Holder.*

7. Raw; unskilled; not accustomed.

How green you are and fresh, in this old world! *Shak.*

Fresh way, (*Naut.*) the increased velocity of a ship.

Syn.—See **NEW**.

FRESH, *n.*; *pl. FRESHES*. 1. A pool or current of fresh water. *Shak.*

2. A flood or overflowing of a river; a sudden rise in a stream; a freshet. *Grose.*

† **FRESH**, *v. a.* To refresh. *Chaucer.*

FRESH'-BLOWN (-blōn), *a.* Newly blown. "Fresh-blown roses." *Milton.*

FRESH'EN (frēsh'shn), *v. a.* [*W. ffresio*, to freshen.] [*i. FRESHENED*; *pp. FRESHENING, FRESHENED*.]
 1. To make fresh; to refresh. "O'er the freshened world." *Thomson.*

2. (*Naut.*) To relieve, as a rope, by moving its place. "To freshen the nip of a stay is to shift it so as to prevent its chafing through." *Dana.*
 To freshen ballast, (*Naut.*) to alter its position. *Dana.*

FRESH'EN (frēsh'shn), *v. n.* 1. To grow fresh.

And, freshened from the wave, the zephyr flew. *Goldsmith.*

2. To grow brisk or vigorous.

The breeze will freshen when the day is done. *Byron.*

FRESH'ET, *n.* 1. A stream or pool of fresh water; a fresh. *Brown.*

All fish, from sea or shore, Freshet or purring brook, of shell or fin. *Milton.*

2. A great rise or flood of water in rivers and streams, caused by rains or melting snow. [*U. S.*] *Morison.*

The excellent word *freshet*, which would scarcely be found in English since Milton employed it, has never been out of use in America, having lately come back to us from thence. *Trench.*

FRESH'-FORCE, *n.* (*Law.*) A force or disseisin newly done, or done within forty days. *Cowell.*

3. "A term applied to force committed in any city or borough, and for which a peculiar remedy, called an *assize*, or bill of *fresh-force*, was provided." *Burrill.*

FRESH'LY, *ad.* 1. In a fresh manner; newly.

2. With liveliness; in a flourishing manner.

3. Briskly; strongly; vigorously.

FRESH'MAN, *n.*; *pl. FRESH'MEN*. 1. A novice; a student during his first year in an English university. *Bailey.* *West. Rev.*

2. A member of the lowest class in an American college. *Woolsey.*

FRESH'MAN, *a.* Belonging to the lowest class in college. *Kirkland.*

FRESH'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The state of a freshman. "To practise his *freshmanship* upon." *Hales.*

† **FRESH'MENT**, *n.* Refreshment. *Cartwright.*

FRESH'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being fresh; newness. *Bacon.*

2. Bloom; ruddiness. "Her cheeks their freshness lose." *Glanville.*

3. Freedom from injury by time. *South.*

4. Freedom from saltiness. *Johnson.*

5. Coolness; moderate coldness. "The freshness of the morning air." *Addison.*

6. Briskness; vigor; strength. *Search.*

† **FRESH-NEW'** (-nū'), *a.* Unpractised. *Shak.*

FRESH'-WÄ-TER, *a.* 1. Used only to fresh-water; as, "Fresh-water fish."

2. Raw; unskilled; unacquainted. "Fresh-water soldiers." *Knolles.*

FRESH-WÄ'TERED (-terd), *a.* Recently watered.

The verdant lawn Fresh-watered from the mountains. *Akenside.*

FRET, *v. a.* [*Goth. & A. S. fretan*, to eat or gnaw; *Dut. vreeten*; *Sw. fräta*; *Ger. fressen*.—*A. S. freothan*, to rub.—*Fr. froter*.] [*i. FRETTED*; *pp. FRETTING, FRETTED*.]
 1. To wear away by rubbing. *Chaucer.*

2. To eat; to corrode.

Like as it were a moth fretting a garment. *Ps. xxxix. 12* (*Com. Prayer*).

3. To irritate; to chafe; to vex; to tease; to make angry; to gall.

Injuries from friends fret and gall more, and the memory of them is not so easily obliterated. *Arbutnot.*

4. To agitate. "Mountain pines . . . fretted with the gusts of heaven." *Shak.*

5. [*A. S. frætowan*, to adorn.] To form into raised work. "The roof was fretted gold." *Milton.*

6. To variegate; to diversify.

Yon gray lines That fret the clouds. *Shak.*

FRET, *v. a.* To furnish with musical frets. *Clarke.*

FRET, *v. n.* 1. To be worn away by rubbing or corroding. *Fuller.*

2. To make way by attrition or corrosion.

These do indeed but . . . fret into the wood. *Mozon.*

3. To be in commotion or agitated on.

The adjoining brook that purrl along The vocal grove, now fretting o'er's ock. *Thomson.*

4. To be angry; to be peevish, pettish, or fractious; to be irritable.

Ah, monarchs, could ye taste the mirth ye mar, Not in the toils of glory would ye fret. *Byron.*

FRET, *n.* 1. Agitation, as upon the surface of a stream or of liquors. "Wine upon the fret." *Derham.*

2. Agitation of mind; irritation; vexation.

Calmness is great advantage; he that lets Another chafe may warm him at his fire, Mark all his wanderings, and enjoy his frets. *Herbert.*

3. A vesicular disease of the skin; herpes; tetter. *Dunglison.*

4. (*Mus.*) A short piece of wire fixed on the finger-board of guitars, &c., under, and at a right angle to, the string; serving, as the strings are brought into contact with it by the pressure of the fingers, to vary and determine the pitch of the tones. *Moore.*

5. (*Arch.*) A kind of knot, or angular ornament, of two small fillets interlaced:—ornamental iron work below the bars of a grate. *Weale.*

6. (*Her.*) A bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced.

7. [Probably taken immediately from *L. fretum*, a strait. *Richardson.*] A frith or strait. *Brown.*

† **FRET**, *p. a.* Eaten away; fretted. *Levit. xiii. 55.*

FRET'FUL, *a.* Disposed to fret; irritable; angry; peevish; pettish; fractious; apt to find fault; sullen; petulant; captious.

By indulging this fretful temper, you alienate those on whose affection much of your comfort depends. *Blair.*

Syn.—See **CAPTIOUS**.

FRET'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a fretful manner.

FRET'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being fretful; pettishness; peevishness; ill-humor.

Fretfulness of temper will generally characterize those who are negligent of order. *Blair.*

FRET'TED, *a.* 1. Intersected with small groins or ribs.

Where, through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault, Gray

2. (*Her.*) Interlaced one with the other, as charges or ordinaries. *Ogilvie.*

FRET'TEN (-tn), *a.* [See **FRET**, *v. a.*] Rubbed; marked; as, *pock-fretten*, marked with the small-pox. *Todd.*

FRET'TER, *n.* He who, or that which, frets. *A chevron fretted with a barulet.*

FRET'TING, *n.* Vexation; irritation. *Feltham.*

FRET'TS, *n. pl.* (*Mining.*) A term for the worn side of the banks of rivers, where ore-stones lie, after being washed down from the hills, thus enabling the miners to trace out the vein they are in search of. [*Local*.] *Craig.*

FRET'TY, *a.* Adorned with fretwork or raised work. *Johnson.*

FRET'TUM, *n.* [*L.*] A strait; a channel. *Scott.*

FRET'WORK (-wŭrk), *n.* (*Arch.*) A sort of raised work; a kind of masonry raised in protuberances; work ornamented with frets. *Addison.*

FRI'-A-BIL'-TY, *n.* [*It. friabilità*; *Sp. friabilidad*; *Fr. friabilité*.] The quality of being friable; susceptibility of being crumbled into powder by gentle friction; friableness. *Locke.*

FRI'-A-BLE, *a.* [*L. friabilis*; *frio*, to rub or break to pieces; *It. friabile*; *Sp. & Fr. friable*.] Easily crumbled or pulverized; pulverable. "A light, friable ground." *Evelyn.*

FRI'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Friability. *Scott.*

FRI'AR, *n.* [*L. frater*, a brother; *It. frate*, or *fra*; *Sp. fraile*; *Fr. frère*.]
 1. A name applied to the members of certain religious orders who are not cloistered—chiefly to the mendicant orders. A friar may be either a priest or a lay brother.

Tell me not, *frar*, that thou hear'st of this, Unless thou tell me how I may prevent it; In thy wisdom, thou canst give no help, Do thou but call my resolution wise, And with this knife I'll help it presently. *Shak.*

87 "Friars are generally distinguished into these four principal branches; viz., 1. Franciscans, Minors, or Gray Friars; 2. Augustines; 3. Dominicans, or Black Friars; 4. Carmelites, or White Friars." *Hook.*

2. (*Printing.*) Any part of the form which has not received the ink. *T. F. Adams.*

FRIAR-LIKE, *a.* Monastic; unskilled in worldly matters; friarly. *Knolles.*

FRIAR-LY, *a.* Like a friar; monastic; reclusive; friar-like. *Fox.*

FRIAR'S-BÁL'SAM, *n.* (*Med.*) An alcoholic solution of benzoin, styrax, tolu balsam, and aloes;—used as a stimulating application to wounds and ulcers. *Brande.*

FRIAR'S-CÖWL, *n.* A plant, having a flower like a cowl; *Arum arisarum.* *Johnson.*

FRIAR'S-CRÖWN, *n.* The woolly-head. *Booth.*

FRIAR'S-THÍS'TLE (-sl), *n.* ed thistle. *Booth.*

FRIAR'S-LÁN'TERN, *n.* The ignis fatuus; the will-o'-the-wisp; jack-a-lantern. *Milton.*

FRIAR-Y, *n.* [Old Fr. *frierie.*] A monastery or convent of friars. *State Trials.*

FRIAR-Y, *a.* 1. Like a friar. *Camden.*
2. Belonging to a convent. *Warton.*

FRI-Á-TION, *n.* [See FRIABLE.] The act of crumbling. *Craig.*

FRI'BLE, *v. n.* [Fr. *frivole.*—See FRIVOLOUS.]
1. To trifle; to act frivolously. *Hudibras.*
2. To totter. *Tutler.*

FRI'BLE, *a.* Trifling; silly; frivolous. *Brit. Crit.*

FRI'BLE, *n.* A frivolous fellow; a trifler; a beau; a cockcomb; a fop. *Todd.*

FRI'BLER, *n.* A trifler; a fribble. *Spectator.*

FRI'BÜRGH (fr'bürg), *n.* [A. S. *fræborh*, or *frithborh*; *free*, *free*, and *borh*, a security.] (*Eng. Law.*) A frankpledge; one of the ancient Saxon names for the tithing or decannary, and also of the individuals who composed it. *Burrit.*

88 Written also *fribourg*, and *frithburgh*.

† FRI'ACE, *n.* [L. *frigo*, *frigus*, to fry.]
1. A fricassee. *Lovelace.*
2. An unguent made by frying several materials together. *B. Jonson.*

FRI-AN-DEAU' (frík-an-dé'), *n.* [Fr. *fricain*.] *deau.* Scotch scollop; veal cut into small pieces and stewed. *Ash.*

FRI-AN-DÉL, *n.* [Fr. *fricandeau.*] A dish prepared of veal, eggs, spices, &c. *Merle.*

FRI-AS-SÉE', *n.* [L. *frigo*, *frigus*, to fry; It. *fricassee*; Sp. *fricase*; Fr. *fricassée.*] A dish made by cutting a fowl or other small animal in pieces, and dressing or frying it in strong sauce. *King.*

FRI-AS-SÉE', *v. a.* [*i.* FRICASSEED; *pp.* FRICASSEING, FRICASSEED.] To dress in fricassee. "Hashed and fricasseed." *Echard.*

† FRI-CÁ-TION, *n.* [L. *fricatio*; *frico*, *fricatus*, or *frictus*, to rub.] The act of rubbing; friction; abrasion. *Bacon.*

FRI'CLE, *n.* A bushel basket. *Simmonds.*

FRICTION, *n.* [L. *frictio*; *frico*, *fricatus*, or *frictus*, to rub; Sp. *fricacion*, or *friccion*; Fr. *friction.*]

1. The act of rubbing two bodies together; attrition; abrasion; confection:—used in medicine as a means for exciting the vital properties of the skin.

The inhabitants [of Brazil] do strange things, both in preserving health and in curing diseases, by *friction* and *unction*. *Boyle.*

2. (*Mech.*) Resistance to the motion of machinery caused by the rubbing of the parts against one another. *Grier.*

FRICTION, *a.* Implying, or relating to, friction; frictional. *R. Adams.*

FRICTION-ÁL, *a.* Relating to, or caused by, friction. *Hare.*

FRICTION-CLÜTCH, *n.* (*Mech.*) A kind of loose coupling by which machinery is put in and out of gear. *Craig.*

FRICTION-CÖNES (-kónz), *n. pl.* (*Mech.*) A

kind of slip coupling which disengages and re-engages machinery with perfect regularity by means of the friction of two cones. *Craig.*

FRICTION-CÖUP'LING, *n.* (*Mech.*) A kind of disk coupling employed in cases in which the machinery is subject to sudden changes of velocity or load. *Tomlinson.*

FRICTION-LÉSS, *a.* Without friction. *Clarke.*

FRICTION-RÖLL'ERS, *n. pl.* (*Mech.*) Small cylinders employed to convert sliding motion into rolling motion. *Ogilvie.*

FRICTION-WHÉEL, *n.* (*Mech.*) A kind of slip coupling applied in cases where the variations of load are sudden and great:—

pl. two wheels overlapping each other, and bearing on their circumference the axis of another wheel, which axis, carrying round the circumferences of the wheels on which it is supported with the same velocity as that which it possesses itself, diminishes friction very materially. *Brande.*

FRI'DAY (fr'ä), *n.* [A. S. *Frīgdæg*; *Frīg*, *Frīga*, and *dæg*, day; Dut. *Vrijdag*; Ger. *Freitag*; Dan. & Sw. *Freitag*.] The sixth day of the week, so named from *Freya*, *Freja*, or *Frīga*, the northern Venus, wife of Odin, to whom it was sacred.

† FRIDGE, *v. n.* [A. S. *frician*, to dame. *Skinner.*—L. *frico*; It. *frigare*, to rub. *Richardson.*] To move quickly. *Hallywell.*

† FRID'STÖLE, *n.* A sanctuary.—See FRED-STÖLE.

FRIED (frīd), *p. a.* [See FRY.] Cooked in fat.

FRIEND (frënd), *n.* [Goth. *frīgonds*; *frigon*, to love; A. S. *freond*, present participle of *freon*, to free, to love; Dut. *viend*; Ger. *freund*; Dan. *frænde*; Sw. *frände.*]

1. One joined to another by affection, or by mutual good-will and esteem; well-wisher;—a term sometimes used as a familiar compellation.

A friend should bear a friend's infirmities. *Shak.*
He who has made the acquisition of a judicious and sympathizing friend may be said to have doubled his mental resources. *R. Hall.*

Friend, how earnest thou in hither? *Matt. xxii. 12.*

2. A favorer; one propitious. "A friend to poetry." *Peacham.*

3. † A paramour of either sex. *Shak.*

4. A member of a religious society instituted in 1650 by George Fox; a Quaker. *Whittier.*

A friend in court, one who possesses sufficient interest to serve another.

I tell thee, parson, if I get her, reckon Thou hast a friend in court. *B. Jonson.*

FRIEND (frënd), *v. a.* To favor; to support; to befriend. *Spenser.*

† FRIEND'ED, *a.* 1. Possessing friends. *Beau. & Fl.*
2. Well disposed; well affected. *Shak.*

† FRIEND'ING, *n.* Friendliness. "His love and friending." *Shak.*

FRIEND'LESS (frënd'lēs), *a.* Destitute of friends.

FRIEND'LESS-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being friendless. *Byron.*

FRIEND'-LIKE (frënd'lik), *a.* Friendly. "Friend-like dispositions unto God." *Goodwin.*

FRIEND'LY (-ly), *ad.* In a friendly manner. *Pope.*

FRIEND'LY-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being friendly; good-will. *Herbert.*

FRIEND'LY, *a.* [A. S. *freondlic*; *freond*, a friend, and *lic*, like.]

1. Partaking of friendship; befitting a friend; amicable. "Friendly regard." *Middleton.*

2. Disposed to promote the good of another; kind; well affected; neighborly.

Thou to mankind Be good and friendly still, and oft return. *Milton.*

3. Favorable; convenient; suitable. On the first friendly bank he throws him down. *Addison.*

Syn.—*Friendly* is a stronger term, implying more cordiality than *amicable*. *Friendly* visit, feeling, advice, or service; *amicable* terms; *amicable* relations between nations.—See AMICABLE.

FRIEND'LY, *ad.* In a friendly manner; amicably. [E.] *Rush* ii. 13.

FRIEND'SHIP, *n.* 1. Mutual affection cherished by two persons of congenial minds; intimacy

resting on mutual respect and esteem; friendliness; amity; kindness.

The friendship's laws are by this rule expressed, We should not love, but the parting guest. *Pope.*

Friendship is to be coveted, it is at least the substance. *Du ton.*

A man should keep his friendship in constant repair. *Johnson.*

It is not merely as a source of pleasure, or as a relief from pain that virtuous friendship is to be coveted, it is at least as a source of utility. *R. Hall.*

2. Correspondence; congruity; adaptedness; harmony. We know those colors which have a friendship with each other. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See LOVE.

FRI'ER, *n.* One who fries.

FRIÉS'IC, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Friesland, a province in the Netherlands. *Bosworth.*

FRIÉS'ISH, *a.* Relating to Friesland. *Ec. Rev.*

FRIÉS-LAND-GREEN, *n.* Brunswick-green.—See BRUNSWICK-GREEN. *Brande.*

FRIÉZE (frén), *n.* 1. [Sp. *frisa*; Fr. *frise*.—W. *ffris*.—Perhaps so called from the *Friesians*. *Menage*, *Skinner*, *Johnson*, *Richardson.*] A coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side. And trim her robes of *frisee* with copper lace. *Goldsmith.*

2. [It. *fregio*; Sp. *friso*; Fr. *frise*.] (*Arch.*) The central portion of an entablature, separating the architrave from the cornice.

FRIÉZE (frén), *v. a.* To form a nap on cloth; to frizz; to frizzle; to curl. *Booth.*

FRIÉZE, or FRÍZE, *n.* Made of coarse woollen cloth; as, "A great *frizee* coat." *Addison.*

FRIÉZED (frézd), *a.* Napped like *frizee*. *Hulot.*

FRIÉZE'-LIKE (fréz'lik), *a.* Resembling a *frizee*. "A little *frizee-like* tower." *Addison.*

FRIÉZ'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, *frizes*.

FRIÉZ'ING-MÁ-CHÍNE', *n.* A machine for *frizing* cloth. *Booth.*

FRIG'ATE, *n.* [It. *fregata*; Sp. *fragata*; Fr. *frégate*.]

1. (*Naut.*) A kind of long vessel navigated with sails and oars, formerly used in the Mediterranean:—a ship of war with one covered gun-deck, carrying from twenty to fifty guns.

He [Commissioner Pett] invented that excellent and new ornament of the navy which we call *frigate*. *Erskine.*

2. † Any small vessel. *Spenser.*

3. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the genus *Tachypetes*; *Tachypetes aquila*;—called also the *frigate bird*, and *man-of-war bird*.

Nuttall.

Syn.—See VESSEL.

FRIG'ATE-BUILT, *a.* (*Naut.*) Having a quarter-deck and fore-castle raised above the main deck. *Craig.*

FRIG-A-TÖÖN', *n.* A small Venetian ship. *Smart.*

† FRIG-E-FÁC-TION, *n.* [L. *frigus*, cold, and *facio*, to make.] The act of making cold. *Bulley.*

† FRIG-E-FÁC-TIVE, *a.* Making cold. *Boyle.*

† FRIG-E-RÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *frigero*, *frigeratus*.] To cool; to refrigerate. *Blount.*

FRIG'ER-A-TÖ-RY, *n.* A place for cooling; a refrigeratory. [R.] *Scott.*

FRIGHT (frīt), *v. a.* [See FRIGHTEN.] [*i.* FRIGHTED; *pp.* FRIGHTING, FRIGHTED.] To terrify; to disturb with fear; to frighten; to affright.

And of a sword the flame Wide waving, all approach far off to fright. *Milton.*

FRIGHT (frīt), *n.* A sudden terror; violent temporary fear; alarm; panic; consternation. They start, they tremble in a deadly fright. *Poole.*

Syn.—See ALARM.

FRIGHT'EN (frīt'en), *v. a.* [A. S. *frīhtan*; Dut. *vruchten*; Ger. *furchten*; Sw. *fruchtan*.] [*i.* FRIGHTENED; *pp.* FRIGHTENING, FRIGHTENED.] To alarm suddenly; to affright; to fright; to intimidate; to terrify; to scare; to dismay; to daunt; to shock with dread. *Prior.*



Frigate bird (*Tachypetes aquila*).

FRIGHT'EN-ABLE (fr'tn-ə-bl), *a.* That may be frightened or alarmed. *Coleridge.*

FRIGHT'FUL (fr'tfūl), *a.* 1. + Liable to be frightened. "*Frightful herds.*" *Drayton.*
2. Hideous; dreadful; dire; direful; terrific; awful; horrid; horrible; full of terror; terrible; fearful.

This *frightful* passage o'er the Stygian lake. *Dryden.*
Syn. — See **FEARFUL**

FRIGHT'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a frightful manner.

FRIGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being frightful. *Nelson.*

FRIGHT'LESS (fr'tlēs), *a.* Without fright. *Clarke.*

FRIG'ID (fr'id'id), *a.* [*L. frigidus; frigeo*, to stiffen with cold; *It. & Sp. frígido; Fr. froid.*]
1. Cold; wanting warmth, cool. *Boyle.*
2. Without vivacity, sensibility, or spirit; dull; torpid; lifeless. "*Frigid style.*" *Blair.*
3. Deficient in vigor; impotent. *Johnson.*
4. Forbidding; repelling; chilling; as, "*A frigid manner.*"

Frigid zone, (*Geog.*) the space between each pole and the polar circles, which are 23° 28' from the poles.

FRIG'ID-I-TY, *n.* [*L. frigiditas; It. frigidità; Fr. frigidité.*]
1. The state of being frigid; coldness; want of warmth; frigidity.

Ice is water congealed by the *frigidity* of the air. *Brown.*
2. Want of liveliness, spirit, or sensibility; dullness; lifelessness.

Of the two extremes, one would sooner pardon frenzy than *frigidity*. *Pope.*

FRIG'ID-LY, *ad.* In a frigid manner.

FRIG'ID-NESS, *n.* Coldness; frigidity. *Richardson.*

FRIG'IF-ERY, *v. a.* To cool; to refrigerate. [*R.*] *Ash.*

FRIG-O-RIFIC, *a.* [*L. frigorificus; frigus*, cold, and *facio*, to make; *It. frigorifico; Fr. frigorifique.*] Generating or creating cold artificially; as, "*Frigorific mixtures.*" *Ure.*

FRIG-O-RIF-I-CAL, *a.* Frigorific. *Blount.*

FRILL, *v. n.* [*Fr. frileux*, chilly.] To quake or shiver with cold. "*The hawk frills.*" *Bailey.*

FRILL, *v. a.* To decorate with frills or gathers, as a garment. *Smollett.*

FRILL, *n.* 1. [From the root of *furl*. *Todd.*] An edging or ruffle of fine linen or cotton. *Todd.*
2. [See the verb.] The ruffling of a hawk's feathers when *frilling* with cold.

FRILLED, *a.* Edged with a frill; decked with a frill. *Craig.*

† **FRIM**, *a.* [*A. S. freom*, strong.] Flourishing; luxuriant; thriving. *Drayton.*

FRINGE, *n.* [*Dut. franje; Dan. fryndse; Ger. franse.* — *It. frangia; Sp. franja; Fr. frange.* Some derive the word from *L. fimbria*, fringe.]
1. An ornamental border of loose threads added to dress or furniture. "*All covered with silver fringe.*" *Swift.*
2. Anything resembling fringe. "*The fringes of a cloud.*" *Bp. Taylor.*

The rayed *fringe* of her fair eyes. *Cotton.*
FRINGE, *v. a.* [*i.* **FRINGED**; *pp.* **FRINGING**, **FRINGED**.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with an edge of loose threads. *Swift.*

FRINGED (frinjd), *p. a.* 1. Furnished or decorated with fringe. *Fairfax.*
2. (*Bot.*) Having a border or margin resembling a fringe. *Loudon.*

FRINGE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of fringe. *Dr. Allen.*

FRINGE'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling fringe in shape or appearance. *Craig.*

FRINGE'MA-KER, *n.* A manufacturer of fringe.

FRIN-GIL-LA, *n.* [*L.*] (*Ornith.*) A genus of insectoral birds; the chaffinch. *Brande.*

FRIN-GIL-LA-CEOUS (frin-jil-lā'shus), *a.* Relating to birds of the genus *Fringilla*. *Maunder.*

FRIN-GIL-LI-DEE, *n. pl.* [*L. fringilla*, a finch.] (*Ornith.*) A family of conirostral birds of the order *Passeres*, including the sub-families *Ploceinae*, *Coccothraustinae*, *Tanagraeinae*, *Fringillinae*, *Emberizinae*, *Alaudinae*, *Pyrrolozinae*, *Loxiae*, and *Phytotominae*; finches. *Gray.*

FRIN-GIL-LI-NÆ, *n. pl.* [See **FRINGILLIDÆ**.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of conirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Fringillidae*; finches. *Gray.*

FRING'Y, *a.* Adorned with fringes. *Shenstone.*

FRI'Q-LÉT, *n.* A kind of pear. *Simmonds.*

FRIP'PER, *n.* [*Fr. fripier.*] A dealer in frippery; a fripperer. *James.*

FRIP'PER-ER, *n.* One who repairs apparel; one who deals in frippery; a fripper. *Sherwood.*

FRIP'PER-Y, *n.* [*It. fripperia; Fr. friperie;* *friper*, to rumple, to wear out.]

1. The place where old clothes, &c., are sold. *Shak.*
2. Old clothes, furniture, &c. *Ford.*
3. Trumpery; trifles. *Gray.*
4. Trade in old clothes. *Clarke.*

FRIP'PER-Y, *a.* Trifling; contemptible. "*A frippery cause.*" *Beau. & Fl.*

FRIS-EÜR' (frē-zūr') [frē-zūr', *W. Ja.*; frē-zār', *K.*; frē-zūr', *Sm.*; frē-zur', *P.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] A hairdresser. *Warton.*

FRISK, *v. n.* [*Sw. friska; Dan. frisk; Dut. & Ger. frisch*, fresh, lively, gay. — Old *Fr. frisque*, lively. *Skinner.* *Todd.* — *Richardson* suggests *A. S. friccian*, to dance.] [*i.* **FRISKED**; *pp.* **FRISKING**, **FRISKED**.] To leap; to skip; to dance in frolic or gayety.

About them *frisking* played
All beasts of the earth, since wild. *Milton.*

† **FRISK**, *a.* Lively; jolly; frisky. *Bp. Hall.*

FRISK, *n.* A frolic; a leap; a fit of wanton gayety. *Feltham.*

† **FRISK'AL**, *n.* A leap; a caper. *B. Jonson.*

FRISK'ER, *n.* One who frisks; a wanton. *Camden.*

FRISK'ET, *n.* [*Fr. frisque*. — See **FRISK**.] A light iron frame in which the sheets of paper are successively confined on the form for impression in printing. *Watson.*

FRISK'FUL, *a.* Full of gayety or gambols; frolicsome; playful. *Thomson.*

FRISK'FUL-LY, *ad.* Gayly; in a frolicsome manner. *Clarke.*

FRISK'IN-NESS, *n.* Gayety; liveliness. *Moore.*

FRISK'ING, *n.* Frolicsome dancing; wild gayety.

FRISK'Y, *a.* Gay; frolicsome; wanton. *Lloyd.*

FRIS'LET, *n.* A kind of small ruffle. *Hallivell.*

FRIS'SLE, *v. a.* See **FRIZZLE**. *Todd.*

FRIST, *v. a.* To sell goods on time, or upon credit. [*R.*] *Crabb.*

FRIS-SURE', *n.* [*Fr.*] A curling or crisping of the hair. *Smollett.*

FRIT, *n.* [*L. frigo, frictus*, to fry; *It. fritto*, fried; *Sp. fritta; Fr. fritte.*] The matter of which glass is made, consisting of silex, fixed alkali, &c., after it has been calcined. *Blount.*

FRIT, *v. a.* To expose to a dull red heat, as materials for making glass, for the purpose of expelling moisture and carbonic acid. *Brande.*

FRITH, *n.* [*"Skinner* says *L. frethum*; but as the word exists neither in *It.* nor *Fr.*, this is very improbable; and *Dr. Jamieson* remarks that *frethum* itself may, with more probability, be viewed as originally *Goth.*" *Richardson.* — *Goth. fliard; Icel. fjorder.* *Jamieson.* — *Richardson* derives the word from *A. S. faran*, to go.]
1. A strait of the sea; an estuary.

Lands intersected by a narrow *frith*
Abhor each other. *Cowper.*

2. The widening of a river at its mouth; as, "*The frith of Forth.*" [*Scotch.*]

3. A weir or kind of net for taking fish. *Carew.*

FRITH, *n.* [*W. ffridd*, a forest.] *Drayton.*

1. A woody place; a forest. *Drayton.*
2. A small field taken out of a common. [*R.*]

"The castle and *friths* of Dolwyddelan." *Wynne.*

FRITH'STÖÖL, *n.* See **FREDSTOLE**. *Weale.*



Fringilla nipalensis.

† **FRITH'Y**, *a.* Woody. *Skelton.*

FRIT-IL-LÄ-RI-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of liliaceous plants. *Brande.*

FRIT'IL-LA-RY, *n.* [*L. fritillus*, a dice-box.] A genus of plants; a species of lily. *Miller.*

† **FRIT'I-NAN-CY**, *n.* [*L. fritinnio.*] The chirping of an insect. *Browne.*

FRIT'TER, *n.* [*Fr. friture.* — See **FRIT**, or **FRY**.]

1. A kind of small pancake, fried. *Tusser.*
2. A fragment; a small piece. *Shak.*

FRIT'TER, *v. a.* [*Fr. fritter*, to calcine.] [*i.* **FRITTERED**; *pp.* **FRITTERING**, **FRITTERED**.]

1. To cut into small pieces, as meat, to be fried; to slice. *Johnson.*
2. To break into fragments or small pieces.

Prologues into prefaces decay.
And these to notes are *frittered* quite away. *Pope.*
To *fritter* away, to pare off; to reduce to nothing.

FRIV'Q-LISH, *n.* Frivolity; folly. [*R.*] *Priestley.*

FRIV'Q-LI-TY, *n.* [*It. frivolezza; Sp. frivolidad; Fr. frivolité.*] Triflingness; frivolousness; folly. The admiral was no stranger to the *frivolity*, as well as falsehood, of what he urged in his defence. *Robertson.*

FRIV'Q-LOUS, *a.* [*L. frivulus; It. & Sp. frivolo; Fr. frivole.*] Worthless; trifling; of no value; trivial; petty; weak; foolish; nugatory.

It is the character of a *frivolous* person to be wholly occupied with the trifles of life. *Blair.*
Syn. — See **TRIFLING**.

FRIV'Q-LOUS-LY, *ad.* Triflingly; without weight.

FRIV'Q-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being frivolous; want of weight or importance; frivolity. "*The frivolousness of objections.*" *Search.* "*The frivolousness of my digression.*" *Hammond.*

FRIZE (frēz), *n. & a.* See **FRIEZE**.

FRIZZ, *v. a.* [*Sp. frisar; Fr. friser.* — See **FRIEZE**.] [*i.* **FRIZZLED**; *pp.* **FRIZZLING**, **FRIZZLED**.] To curl; to crisp; to frizzle. "*To frizz out a tie-periwig.*" *Smollett.*

FRIZZ'ING, *n.* The act of curling. *Craig.*

FRIZ'ZLE (friz'zli), *v. a.* [*Fr. friser.*] [*i.* **FRIZZLED**; *pp.* **FRIZZLING**, **FRIZZLED**.] To curl in short curls or burrs, like the nap of frieze; to frizz; to frieze. *Harmar.*

FRIZZ'LE, *n.* A lock of hair crisped. *Milton.*

FRIZ'ZLER, *n.* One who frizzles, or crisps hair.

FRÖ, *ad.* [*A. S. fra.* — See **FROM**.] From; backward. — It is a part of the adverbial phrase to *and fro*, i. e. to and from, or backward and forward.

I was employed in passing to and *fro*. *Shak.*

FRÖCK, *n.* [*Fr. froc.* — *Ger. rock; frack*, a dress-coat.]

1. A loose garment, resembling a shirt, worn by men over the rest of their clothing; as, "*A butcher's frock*"; "*A monk's frock.*"
2. A short gown, open behind, worn by young children. *Simmonds.*

FRÖCK'-COAT, *n.* A kind of coat, open in front, with skirts extending all the way round it, like a surcoat. *Collier.*

FRÖCKED (frökt), *a.* Furnished or covered with a frock. *Brit. Crit.*

FRÖCK'LESS, *a.* Without a frock. *Clarke.*

FRÖE, *n.* [*Dut. vrouw*, a woman; *Ger. frau.*]

1. A revelling, idle, dirty woman. "*Raging, frantic froes.*" [*R.*] *Drayton.*
2. An iron wedge. [*Local, U. S.*] *Judd.*

FRÖG, *n.* [*A. S. frogga, frogga, or frocca; Dut. vorsk; Ger. forsch.* So called, *Skinner* thinks, from the hoarse sound they utter.]

1. (*Zool.*) A small, amphibious animal, of the genus *Rana*, with four feet, but no tail. In cold climates the frog passes the winter under ground, in a state of torpidity. *Brande.*

2. A sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot, dividing as it runs towards the heel, like the hind leg of a frog; frush. *Smart.*

3. A small, barrel-shaped button, covered with silk, and ornamented at the ends with small tassels. *Todd.*

4. An ornament for a sword-hilt. *Simmonds.*

5. (*Railroads.*) A grooved piece of iron placed at the junction of the rails where one track crosses another. *Williams.*



FRÖG'BÍT, *n.* A plant; *Hydrocharis*. *Ainsworth.*
FRÖG'E-RY, *n.* A place filled with frogs. [Burlesque.] *Qu. Rev.*

FRÖG'-FISH, *n.* (*Ich.*) The common name of the different species of fish of the genus *Lophius*; — called also *monk-fish* and *goose-fish*. *Storer.*

FRÖG'-GRASS, *n.* A kind of herb. *Johnson.*

FRÖG'GY, *a.* Having frogs. *Sherwood.*

FRÖG'HÖP-PER, *n.* (*Ent.*) An insect of the genus *Aphrophora*, living in its larva and chrysalis state, in frothy faeces found upon grass during the summer. *Harris.*

FRÖG'-LÉT-TUCE (-tis), *n.* A plant. *Johnson.*

FRÖG'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a frog. *Goldsmith.*

†FRÖISE (froiz), *n.* [*Fr. froisser*, to bruise.] A fraise. — See FRAISE. *Bailey.*

FRÖL'IC, *a.* [*Dut. vrolijk*; *vro*, glad, and *lyk*, like; *Ger. fröhlich*; *Sw. fröjdelig*. — See FREE.] Gay; full of levity; full of pranks; frolicsome. *Milton.*
Ripe and frolic of his full-grown age.

FRÖL'IC, *n.* 1. A wild prank; a gay and sportive trick; a gambol; sport; an escapade. *Swift.*
While rain depends, the peevish cat gives o'er,
Her frolics, and pursues her tail no more.

2. A scene of mirth or merriment.

FRÖL'IC, *v. n.* [*i. frolicked*; *pp. frolicking*, *frolicked*.] To play wild pranks; to be merry.

FRÖL'IC-FÜL, *a.* Frolicsome; playful. *Craig.*

†FRÖL'IC-LY, *ad.* Gayly; wildly. *Beau. & Fl.*

FRÖL'IC-SÖME (-süm), *a.* Full of frolic or wild gayety; playful; sportive. *Shaftesbury.*

FRÖL'IC-SÖME-LY, *ad.* With wild gayety.

FRÖL'IC-SÖME-NÉSS, *n.* Wildness of gayety; pranks. *Bailey.*

FRÖM, *prep.* [*Goth. fram*; *Fr. fram*; *A. S. fram*, which *Horne Tooka* derives from the noun *fram*, origin. — *Ger. von*.] Noting source, beginning, distance, absence, privation, or departure, sometimes literally and sometimes figuratively; leaving behind; out of; because of; not near to; since. *Addison.*
From high Mæonia's rocky shores I came.
From labor health, from health contentment springs. *Beattie.*

It is often joined by an ellipsis with adverbs, as, *from above* — i. e. from the parts above. It is also sometimes followed by another preposition, with its proper case.

†FRÖM'WARD, *prep.* [*A. S. fromweard*.] Away from; — contrary to *towards*. *Sidney.*

FRÖND, *n.* [*L. frons, frontis*; *It. Sp., & Fr. fronde*.] (*Bot.*) A term intended to express such organs as are composed of a stem and a leaf combined; — applied to the leaf-like expansions of the cryptogamia, which bear the organs of reproduction. *Eng. Cyc.*

"It was formerly, but is not now, applied to the leaves of palms." *Eng. Cyc.*

FRÖN-DÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. frondatio*.] A lopping of trees. *Boelyn.*

FRÖN'DE, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Hist.*) A French party opposed to the court during the minority of Louis XIV. *Ency.*

FRÖN-DÉSCÉ' (fron-dés'), *v. n.* [*L. frondesco*.] To put forth leaves; to leaf. [*R.*] *Stoughton.*

FRÖN-DÉSCÉ'NCE, *n.* [*L. frondesco, frondescens*; *frons*, a leaf; *It. frondescenza*; *Sp. frondescencia*; *Fr. frondescence*.] (*Bot.*) The time or the act of putting forth leaves. *Lincoln.*

FRÖN-DÍF'ER-ÖUS, *a.* [*L. frondifer*; *frons*, *frondis*, a leaf, and *fero*, to bear; *It. & Sp. frondifero*.] Bearing leaves. *Blount.*

FRÖN-DÖSE', *a.* [*L. frondosus*; *frons, frondis*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Like a frond; — leafy. *Bailey.*

FRÖN'DOUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting a flower which is leafy; — also one which produces branches charged with both leaves and flowers. *Craig.*

FRÖNS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) The region of the cranium between the orbits and the vertex. *Brande.*

FRÖNT [frünt, *P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. IVb.*; *frönt*, *K. S.*; *frünt* or *frönt*, *W.*], *n.* [*L. frons, frontis*; *It. fronte*; *Sp. fronte*, or *fronte*; *Fr. front*.]

1. The forehead; the brow; that portion of the face between the eyes and the roots of the hair on the forward part of the head.

2. The face; the countenance.

Hyperion's curls, the front of Jove himself. *Shak.*

3. The fore part of anything, as of an army or a building; fore-rank; van. *Addison.*

4. False hair or curls for a lady. *Simmonds.*

"Mr. Sheridan marks this word in the second manner only [*frönt*]; but I am much mistaken if custom does not almost universally adopt the first. If the second is ever used, it seems to be in poetry, and that of the most solemn kind. Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry pronounce it in the first manner; and Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Smith, in the last. Mr. Scott gives it both ways, but seems to prefer the last. Mr. Nares gives it in the first manner, but says it is sometimes pronounced regularly." *Walker.*

FRÖNT, *a.* Relating to the front or face. *P. Cyc.*

FRÖNT (frünt), *v. a.* [*i. FRONTED*; *pp. FRONTING, FRONTED*.]

1. To stand opposed or over against; to face. A town-house built to front the church. *Addison.*

2. To encounter; to confront; to oppose; to meet in hostility.

You four shall front them in the narrow lane. *Shak.*

FRÖNT, *v. n.* 1. To stand foremost. "I front but in that file." *Shak.*

2. To have the front turned towards an object; to face; to be opposite.

Here, awning Newton, the dissolving clouds
Form, fronting on the sun, thy showery prism. *Thomson.*

FRÖNT'AGE, *n.* The fore part of a building; front. *P. Mag.*

FRÖNT'A-GER, *n.* (*Law.*) One who owns the opposite side. *Jacob.*

FRÖNT'AL, *n.* [*L. frontale*; *frons, frontis*, the forehead; *It. frontale*; *Sp. & Fr. frontal*.]

1. A frontlet; an ornament worn on the forehead. *Cotgrave.*

2. The metal face-guard of a soldier. *Fairholt.*

3. (*Med.*) A medicament, or outward application, for the forehead. *Holland.*

4. (*Arch.*) A little pediment over a door or a window; — an ornamental panel in front of an altar. *Johnson. Fairholt.*

FRÖNT'AL, *a.* 1. Relating to the forehead; noting a bone which forms the forehead. *Brande.*

2. (*Bot.*) Being in front. *Loudon.*

FRÖNT'AT-ED, *a.* [*L. frons, frontis*, the forehead.] (*Bot.*) Noting a flower leaf that grows broader till its termination. *Quincy.*

FRÖNT'-BÖX (frünt'böks), *n.* The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage. *Pope.*

FRÖNT'-DÖÖR, *n.* The door at the principal entrance to a house. *Clarke.*

FRÖNT'ED, *a.* Formed with a front. "*Fronted brigades*." *Milton.*

FRÖN'TIÉR [frönt'tér, *P. E. Ja. Sm.*; *frönt'yér*, *S. J. F.*; *frönt'chér* or *frönt'yér*, *W.*; *frönt'tér*, *Wb.*], *n.* [*It. frontiera*; *Sp. frontera*; *Fr. frontière*. — See FRONT.] The boundary of a state, or the territories adjacent to the boundary; confine; border; marches.

The best frontier is the sea; next best, great rivers or mountains. Prussia has the worst frontier of any European state. *Brande.*

Syn. — See BORDER.

FRÖN'TIÉR, *a.* Bordering; conterminous. "*Gaza's frontier bounds*." *Milton.*

†FRÖN'TIÉR, *v. n.* To form or constitute a frontier. *Temple.*

FRÖN'TIÉRED (frönt'téred), *a.* Guarded on the frontier. *Spenser.*

FRÖNT'ING, *p. a.* Having the front towards or opposite to; — opposing.

FRÖN-TJN-LÄC' (frönt-tjn-yäk'), *n.* A rich French wine, named from Frontignan, in Languedoc, the place of its production. *Sir A. Weldon.*

FRÖNT'IS-PIÉCE, *n.* [*Low L. frontispicium*; *L.*

frons, frontis, the forehead, and *specio*, to view; *It. & Sp. frontispicio*; *Fr. frontispice*.]

1. The print, or engraving, which faces the title-page of a book; — formerly the engraved title-page itself. *Fairholt.*

2. (*Arch.*) The face of a building. *Fairholt.*

FRÖNT'LESS, *a.* Having no front: — void of shame or diffidence. "*Frontless flattery*." *Pope.*

FRÖNT'LET, *n.* [*L. frons, frontis*, the forehead.] 1. A band worn on the forehead. *Deut. vi. 8.*

2. (*Ornith.*) The margin of the head behind the bill of birds, generally clothed with rigid bristles. *Brande.*

FRÖNT'-LINE, *n.* The first of the lines into which an army is drawn up. *Booth.*

FRÖNT'-RÖÖM, *n.* An apartment in the front or fore part of a house.

FRÖNT'-VIEW' (-vü), *n.* (*Paint. & Persp.*) A view or representation of the front part of an edifice or other object. *Ogilvie.*

†FRÖP'FISH, *a.* Peevish; froward. *Ld. Clarendon.*

†FRÖRE, *a.* [*Dut. vroor, bevrooren*; *Ger. gefroren*.] Frozen; frosty.

Burns, *ice and snow* — *fronts* the *ice of the Milton.*

†FRÖRN, *a.* Frozen; congealed with cold. *Spenser.*

†FRÖ'RY, *a.* 1. Frozen. "*Frozy lips*." *Spenser.*
2. Covered with froth, or as with hoar-frost. The foaming steed with frozy bit to steer. *Faarfaz.*

FRÖST (fröst or fräwst) [fröst, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. R.*; *fräwst*, *K. Wb. Nares*], *n.* [*A. S. frost*; *Dut. vorst*; *Ger., Dan., & Sw. frost*. — See FREEZE.]

1. The state or temperature of the air which occasions the congelation of water. *Jamieson.*

2. The act or the process of freezing; congelation of water or vapor.

The third day comes a frost, a killing frost. *Shak.*

3. Frozen dew; rime; hoar-frost.

Behold the groves, that shine with silver frost. *Pope.*
Black frost, a state of the atmosphere by which vegetables are frozen without any appearance of rime or hoar-frost.

FRÖST, *v. a.* [*i. FROSTED*; *pp. FROSTING, FROSTED*.] To cover with anything resembling hoar-frost, as with white sugar. *Smart.*

FRÖST'-BEAR-ER, *n.* (*Nat. Phil.*) An instrument to exhibit the freezing of water in a vacuum; a cryophorus. *Wollaston.*

FRÖST'-BITE, *n.* A freezing or state of torpidness, usually of the extremities, occasioned by exposure to severe cold. *Dunglison.*

FRÖST'-BIT-TEN (fröst'bít-tén), *a.* Nipped by frost. "*Frost-bitten limbs*." *Paley.*

FRÖST'-BLITE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Atriplex*; the orach. *Booth.*

FRÖST'-BÖUND, *a.* Bound by frost or ice. *Scott.*

FRÖST'ED, *a.* Covered with hoar-frost, or with something resembling it. *Gay.*

FRÖST'-FISH, *n.* (*Ich.*) A small sea-fish which abounds on the North American coasts during winter; *Morrhua prænosa*; — called also *tomcod*. [*U. S.*] *Storer.*

FRÖST'-I-LY, *ad.* With frost or freezing.

FRÖST'-I-NÉSS, *n.* State of being frosty; coldness.

FRÖST'ING, *n.* (*Cookery.*) Loaf sugar prepared usually with whites of eggs so as to resemble hoar-frost, and used to coat cake with. *Simmonds.*

FRÖST'LESS, *a.* Free from frost. *Swift.*

FRÖST'-NÄIL, *n.* A nail with a prominent head driven into a horseshoe to prevent a horse from slipping on ice. *Grew.*

FRÖST'-NIPPED (-nips), *a.* Nipped or injured by frost. *Clarke.*

FRÖST'-NÜMBED (-nümd), *a.* Benumbed with frost. *Clarke.*

FRÖST'-WÉED, *n.* (*Bot.*) See FROSTWORT.

FRÖST'-WORK (fröst'wärk), *n.* Work in which some substance is laid upon the surface with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs; frosted work. *Warburton.*

FRÖST'WORT (-wört), *n.* (*Bot.*) The popular name of a plant used in medicine as an astringent or as an aromatic tonic; *Helianthemum Canadense*; — called also *frost-weed* and *rock-rose*. *Douglison.*

FRÖST'Y, *a.* 1. Producing or containing frost; as, "A frosty night"; "Frosty atmosphere." 2. Cold; chill in affection. *Shak.* 3. Resembling hoar-frost; white; gray-haired. "The frosty head." *Shak.*

FRÖTH (fröth or fräwth) [fröth, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; fräwth, *N. K. Wb. Nares*], *n.* [*Dan. fraade*; *Sw. fradga*. *Casaubon* suggests *Gr. dappōs*.] 1. The bubbles caused by fermentation or by agitation; spume; foam. *Dryden.* 2. Unsubstantial matter. [*R.*] *Tusser.* 3. An empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence. "Froth and scum, thou liest." *Shak.*

FRÖTH, *v. n.* [*i.* FROTHED; *pp.* FROTHING, FROTHED.] To form bubbles upon the surface; to throw out spume; to froth. *Dryden.*

FRÖTH, *v. a.* To make to froth. *Beau. & Fl.*

FRÖTH'Y-LY, *ad.* In a frothy manner.

FRÖTH'Y-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being frothy.

FRÖTH'LESS, *a.* Free from froth. *Clarke.*

FRÖTH'-SPÍT, *n.* A white froth found on the leaves and in the axils of certain plants during the summer, being the fæces of the frog-hopper; cuckoo-spittle; woodsare. *Booth.*

FRÖTH'WORM (-würm), *n.* (*Ent.*) The frog-hopper. — See FROGHOPPER. *Goldsmith.*

FRÖTH'Y, *a.* 1. Covered with, or full of, froth, foam, or spume; foamy; spumy. "Frothy shores." *Browne.* "Frothy waters." *Dryden.* 2. Soft; flaccid; flabby. *Bacon.* 3. Vain; trifling; unsubstantial. "Frothy pertness." *Falconer.*

FRÖUNCE, *v. a.* [*Sp. fruncir*; *Fr. froncer*. — See FROWN.] [*i.* FROUNCED; *pp.* FROUNCING, FROUNCHED.] To form into plaits or wrinkles, as the hair; to frizzle or curl. *Milton.*

Not tricked and frowned as she was wont.

FRÖUNCE, *v. n.* † To frown; to scowl; to knit the brows. *Holland.*

FRÖUNCE, *n.* 1. A wrinkle; a plait; a fringe, or curl, or some ornament of dress. *Beau. & Fl.* 2. A disease in hawks, in which spittle gathers as a fringe about the bill. *Skelton.*

† **FRÖUNCE'LESS**, *a.* Without wrinkles. *Chaucer.*

FRÖU'ZY, *a.* [See FROW.] Dirty; ill-scented; frowzy. "Frouzy housewives." [*Low.*] *Pitt.*

FRÖW, *n.* [*Dut. vrouw*; *Ger. frau*.] 1. A woman; — generally applied to a Dutch or German woman. *Beau. & Fl.* 2. An idle, dirty woman; a lazy slattern. [*North of Eng.*] *Grose.*

FRÖW, *n.* An instrument used in splitting staves, laths, &c.; a frower. *Simmonds.*

† **FRÖW**, *a.* Brittle. *Evelyn.*

FRÖ'WARD, *a.* [*A. S. framweard*; *fram*, from, and *weard*, noting direction.] Peevish; refractory; perverse; fractious; untoward. *Shak.*

She's not froward, but modest as the dove.

FRÖ'WARD-LY, *ad.* Peevishly; perversely.

FRÖ'WARD-NÉSS, *n.* State of being froward; peevishness; perverseness. "The frowardness of a contentious mind." *Brande.*

FRÖW'ER (frö'er), *n.* A sharp-edged cleaving tool for staves, laths, &c.; a frow. *Tusser.*

FRÖW'EY, *a.* (*Carp.*) Applied to timber that is evenly tempered, and works without splitting or tearing. *Smart.*

FRÖWN, *v. n.* [*Old Fr. frogner*; *Fr. refragner*. *Skinner.* — *Fr. froncer*, to wrinkle, from *L. frons*, the forehead. *Richardson.*] [*i.* FROWNED; *pp.* FROWNING, FROWNED.] To express displeasure by contracting the brow; to look stern or displeased; to scowl. *Pope.*

Heroes in animated marble frown.

Whose constant care was to increase his store.

FRÖWN, *v. a.* To repel or drive away by a threatening or angry look. *Dryden.*

FRÖWN, *n.* A contraction of the brow in displeasure; a stern look; a look of displeasure; a scowl. *Langhorne.*

The almighty Thunderer, with a frown, replies. *Pope.*

FRÖWN'FUL, *a.* Wrinkled in displeasure; frowning. [*R.*] *Langhorne.*

FRÖWN'ING, *p. a.* Expressing displeasure by a frown; wearing a frown; stern; severe.

FRÖWN'ING-LY, *ad.* With a frown or look of displeasure; sternly.

FRÖW'Y, *a.* Musty; frowzy. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

FRÖW'ZY, *a.* Ill-scented; fetid; frouzy. *Smart.*

FRÖ'ZEN (frö'zn), *p. a.* from *freeze*. 1. Congealed with cold. "The frozen sea." *Dryden.* 2. Destitute of affection or sensibility. *Pope.*

FRÖ'ZEN-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being frozen.

† **FRÖB'BISH**, *v. a.* To furbish. *Barret.*

FRÖCT'ED, *a.* (*Her.*) [*L. fructus*, fruit.] Bearing fruit, as trees.

FRUC-TÉS'CENCE, *n.* The precise time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity, and its seeds are dispersed; the fruiting season. *Wright.*

FRUC-TÍC'U-LÖSE, *a.* Loaded with fruit. *Hooker.*

FRUC-TÍF'ER-OÜS, *a.* [*L. fructifer*; *fructus*, fruit, and *fero*, to bear; *It. fruttifero*; *Sp. fructifero*; *Fr. fructifère*.] Bearing fruit. *Ainsworth.*

FRUC-TÍ-FÍ-CÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. fructificatio*; *fructifico*, to bear fruit; *fructus*, fruit, and *facio*, to make; *It. fruttificazione*; *Sp. fructificación*; *Fr. fructification*.] 1. The act of fructifying; fecundation. "A capacity of fructification." *Browne.* 2. (*Bot.*) The process by which flowers, fruit, and seed are developed: — the distribution and arrangement of the organs of reproduction, namely, the calyx, corolla, stamen, pistil, pericarp, seed, and receptacle. *Henslow.*

FRUC-TÍ-FÝ, *v. a.* [*It. fructificare*; *Sp. fructificar*; *Fr. fructifier*.] [*i.* FRUCTIFIED; *pp.* FRUCTIFYING, FRUCTIFIED.] To make fruitful; to fertilize. "Vapors . . . which fall down in sweet showers to fructify the earth." *Howell.*

FRUC-TÍ-FÝ, *v. n.* To bear fruit. [*R.*] *Hooker.*

FRUC-TÍ-FÝ-ING, *p. a.* Making fruitful.

FRUC'TÖSE, *n.* Fruit sugar. — See SUGAR. *Miller.*

FRUC'T'U-ÁRY, *n.* One who possesses the fruits or produce of any thing. [*R.*] *Prynne.*

† **FRUC'T-U-Á'TION**, *n.* Product; fruit. *Pownall.*

† **FRUC'T'U-OÜS**, *a.* [*Fr. fructuosus*. — See FRUIT.] Fruitful; fertile. *Phillips.*

† **FRUC'T'U-OÜS-LY**, *ad.* Fruitfully. *Clarke.*

† **FRUC'T'U-OÜS-NÉSS**, *n.* The quality of being fructuous; fruitfulness. *Clarke.*

† **FRUC'T'URE** (fräkt'yur), *n.* [*Fr.* — See FRUIT.] Use; fruition. *Cotgrave.*

FRÜ'GAL, *a.* [*L. frugalis*; *frugi*, fit for food, useful, worthy, discreet; *frux*, frugis, fruit; *It. frugale*; *Sp. & Fr. frugal*.] Practising proper economy; thrifty; sparing; economical; provident; saving; parsimonious. *Home.*

Whose constant care was to increase his store.

Syn. — *Frugal* and *economic*, or *economical*, are often used synonymously, though *frugal* is less comprehensive in its meaning. *Economy* includes *frugality*. A *frugal* traveller; a *frugal* or *economical* housekeeper; *economical* management; a *thrifty* farmer; *sparing* of expense. *Frugal* is used in a good sense; *parsimonious*, in a bad sense.

FRÜ-GÁL'I-TY, *n.* [*L. frugalitas*; *It. frugalità*; *Sp. frugalidad*; *Fr. frugalité*.] The quality of being frugal; proper care in avoiding expense; prudent economy; thrift; good husbandry. *Johnson.*

Frugality may be termed the daughter of Prudence, the sister of Temperance, and the parent of Liberty.

Syn. — See *ECONOMY*.

FRÜ'GAL-LY, *ad.* In a frugal manner.

FRÜ'GAL-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being frugal; economy; frugality. *Ask.*

FRÜ'GAR-DÏTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina, iron, lime, and magnesia; — so named from being found in Frugard, Finland. *Brande.*

FRÜ-GÍF'ER-OÜS, *a.* [*L. frugifer*; *frux*, frugis, fruit, and *fero*, to bear; *It. frugifero*.] Bearing fruit; fructiferous. [*R.*] *More.*

FRÜG'GIN, *n.* [*Fr. faurgon*.] An oven-fork; the pole with which the ashes in the oven are stirred. [*Eng.*] *Clarke.*

FRÜ-GÍV'O-ROÜS, *a.* [*L. frux*, frugis, fruit, and *oro*, to eat; *It. frugivoro*; *Fr. frugivore*.] Feeding on fruits. *Pennant.*

FRÜIT (früt), *n.* [*L. fruor*, fructus, or fructus, to enjoy; *It. frutto*; *Sp. fruto*; *Fr. fruit*; *Dut. vrucht*; *Ger. frucht*; *Dan. frugt*; *Sw. frukt*.] 1. Whatever the earth produces in supply of the necessities of animals; — commonly used in the plural. 2. The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained, or which is taken for food; the seed, or that which contains the seed. *I planted trees of all kinds of fruits. Eccl. ii. 6.* 3. Offspring; young. *Deut. xxviii. 4.* 4. Production; effect; result; consequence. *We wish to see you reap the fruit of your virtue. Middleton.* 5. (*Bot.*) The matured ovary, and all it contains or is connected with. *Gray.*

FRÜIT (früt), *v. n.* To produce fruit. *Chesterfield.*

FRÜIT'AGE (früt'aj), *n.* [*Fr.*] Fruit collectively; fruitery. *Milton.*

FRÜIT'-BEAR-ER, *n.* He who, or that which, bears fruit. *Mortimer.*

FRÜIT'-BEAR'ING, *a.* Bearing fruit. *Mortimer.*

FRÜIT'-BÜD, *n.* A bud that produces fruit. *Clarke.*

FRÜIT'-CROW, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A crow of the subfamily *Gymnoderinae*. *Gray.*

FRÜIT'ER-ER, *n.* One who trades in fruit. *Shak.*

FRÜIT'ER-ÉSS, *n.* A female who sells fruit.

FRÜIT'ER-Y, *n.* [*Fr. fruiterie*. — See FRUIT.] 1. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit. *Johnson.* 2. Fruit collectively taken; fruitage. *Phillips.*

FRÜIT'-FLËS, *n. pl.* Small black flies found among fruit-trees in spring. *Wright.*

FRÜIT'FUL (früt'fúl), *a.* 1. Yielding fruit; productive. "Fruitful seasons." *Acts xiv. 17.* 2. Prolific; not barren; — fertile. *Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth. Milton.* 3. Plenteous; abounding; — with in or of. *Through nations fruitful of immortal lays. Addison.*

Syn. — See *FERTILE*.

FRÜIT'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a fruitful manner.

FRÜIT'FUL-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being fruitful; plenteousness; productiveness; fertility.

FRÜIT'-GRÖVE, *n.* A plantation of fruit-trees.

FRÜIT'ING, *a.* Pertaining to, or yielding, fruit; fruit-bearing. *Smart.*

FRÜ-Y'TION (fru-Ysh'an), *n.* [*L. fruor*, fructus, or fructus, to enjoy; *It. fruizione*; *Sp. fruicion*.] Pleasure given by possession or use; enjoyment. *Man doth not seem to rest satisfied either with fruition of that whereby his life is preserved, or with performance of such actions as advance him most deservedly in estimation. Hooker.*

Syn. — See *ENJOYMENT*.

† **FRÜ-Y'TIVE**, *a.* Enjoying; possessing. *Boyle.*

FRÜIT'LESS (früt'les), *a.* 1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit; unproductive. *Revolving seasons, fruitless as they pass. Couper.* 2. Productive of no advantage; idle; vain; useless; ineffectual. "Fruitless pains." *Sur-rey.* 3. Having no offspring; childless. *Shak.*

Syn. — See *INEFFECTUAL*, *VAIN*.

FRÜIT'LESS-LY, *ad.* Vainly; idly; unprofitably.

FRÜIT'LESS-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being fruitless; barrenness; unfruitfulness. *Boyle.*

FRÜIT'-LOFT, *n.* A loft for the preservation of fruit. *Maunder.*

FRÜIT'-SHÖP, *n.* A shop for fruit; a place where fruit is sold. *Joadrell.*

FRUIT-STALL, *n.* A stand, as in a market-house or on the pavement of a street, where fruit is sold. *Simmonds.*

FRUIT-TIME, *n.* The time for gathering fruit.

FRUIT-TREE, *n.* A tree that produces fruit; — especially a tree which produces edible fruit, as a pear-tree, apple-tree, &c. *Neh. ix. 25.*

† **FRUIT-TRENCHER**, *n.* A dealer in fruit; a fruiterer. *Milton.*

FRUIT-Y, *a.* Resembling fruit; fruitful. *Ogilvie.*

FRÜ-MEN-TÄ'CEOUS (frü-men-tä'shus), *a.* [*L. frumentaceus*; *frumentum*, corn; *It. & Sp. frumentaceo.*]

1. Made or composed of grain. *Chambers.*
2. (*Bot.*) Noting plants that have their stalks pointed and their leaves like those of reeds, bearing their seeds in ears, like wheat. *Maunder.*

† **FRÜ-MEN-TÄ'RJ-OÜS**, *a.* [*L. frumentarius*; *It. frumentario.*] Relating to grain. *Coles.*

FRÜ-MEN-TÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. frumentatio*; *frumentum*, corn; *It. frumentazione.*] (*Roman Ant.*) A general dole or distribution of corn. *Cockeram.*

FRÜ-MEN-TY, *n.* [*L. frumentum*, corn.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk; — often corrupted to *furmenty* and *frumety*. *Dr. Gover.*

† **FRÜM'GYLD**, *n.* [*A. S. frumgyld*; *frum*, original, and *gyld*, a payment.] (*Saxon Law.*) First payment made to the relatives of a slain person in recompense of his murder. *Bosworth.*

FRÜMP, *v. a.* [*Teut. frumpelen.* *Bayley.*] To flout; to jeer; to mock; to insult. [*R.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

FRÜMP, *n.* [Probably connected with *frampold.* *Richardson.*]

1. † A joke; a flout; a gibe. *Bp. Hall.*
2. In modern colloquial usage, a cross-tempered, old-fashioned woman. *Smart.*

† **FRÜMP'ER**, *n.* A mocker; a scoffer. *Cotgrave.*

FRÜMP'ISH, *a.* 1. Cross-tempered; scornful.

Methought she looked very *frumpeish* and jealous. *Foot.*
2. Old-fashioned; — applied to the dress of women. *Smart.*

† **FRÜSH**, *v. a.* [*Fr. froisser.*] To break; to bruise; to crush; — to disorder. *Shak.*

FRÜSH, *n.* A crashing or breaking. [*R.*]
Horrible uproar and *frush*
Of rocks that meet in battle. *Southey.*

FRÜSH, *n.* [*Ger. froisch*, a frog; *Dan. frø.*]
1. (*Farriery.*) A sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot; the frog. *Farrier's Dict.*

2. A discharge of fetid matter from the frog of the foot; — called also *thrush*. *Smart.*

FRÜS'TRA-BLE, *a.* That may be frustrated; defensible. [*R.*] *Perry.*

† **FRÜS'TRÄ'NE-OÜS**, *a.* [*L. frustra*, in vain.] Vain; useless. *More.*

FRÜS'TRÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. frustror*, *frustratus*; *frustra*, in vain; *It. frustrare*; *Sp. frustrar*; *Fr. frustrer.*] [*i.* **FRUSTRATED**; *pp.* **FRUSTRATING**, **FRUSTRATED.**]

1. To render of no effect; to defeat; to disappoint; to balk; to foil.

Not more almighty to resist our might
Than wise to frustrate all our plots and wiles. *Milton.*

2. To make null; to nullify; to annul.

The act of Parliament did out off and frustrate all such conveyances. *Spenser.*

Syn. — See **DEFEAT.**

FRÜS'TRATE, *a.* Vain; frustrated. "Mourning his *frustrate* blow." *Pope.*

FRÜS'TRÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. frustratio.*] The act of frustrating, or the state of being frustrated; disappointment; defeat. "The *frustration* of their hopes." *South.*

† **FRÜS'TRÄ-TIVE**, *a.* Fallacious; disappointing. *Ainsworth.*

† **FRÜS'TRÄ-TQ-RY**, *a.* That makes void. "A *frustratory* appeal." *Ayliffe.*

FRÜS'TUM, *n.*; pl. **FRÜS'TA**. [*L. apiece*; *frusto*, to break.] (*Geom.*) The part of a solid lying between any two parallel planes which intersect it. *Peirce.*



Frustrum of a pyramid or a cone, the part contained between the base and a plane parallel to the base.

FRÜ-TËS'CENT, *a.* [*L. frutex*, *fruticis*, a shrub; *Sp. frutescente*; *Fr. frutescent.*] (*Bot.*) Shrubby, or having the appearance of a shrub. *Peirce.*

FRÜ'TËX, *n.* [*L. a shrub.*] (*Bot.*) A plant whose branches are perennial, and proceed directly from the surface of the earth without any supporting trunk. *Henslow.*

† **FRÜ'TI-CÄNT**, *a.* [*L. frutico*, *fruticans*, to put forth shoots.] Full of shoots. *Evelyn.*

FRÜ-TI-CÖSE, } *a.* [*L. fruticosus*; *frutex*, a shrub; *Sp. fruticoso.*] (*Bot.*) Relating to shrubs; shrubby. *Loudon.*

FRÜ-TIC'U-LOSE, *a.* [*L. fruter*, *fruticis*, a shrub] (*Bot.*) Resembling a small shrub. *Gerry.*

FRÿ (fr), *n. sing. & pl.* [*Goth. fraiz*, seed; *Dan. & Sw. frö.* — *Fr. frai*, spawn; *frayer*, to mill.]

1. A swarm of little fishes.
He is the tyrant pike, and we the *frÿ*. *Donne.*

2. A swarm of men or of animals.
What a *frÿ* of fools is here! *Beau. & Fl.*

3. A kind of sieve. *Mortimer.*

4. [See the verb.] A dish of things fried.

FRÿ (fr), *v. a.* [*Gr. φρυγω*; *L. frigo*; *It. friggere*; *Sp. freir*; *Fr. frire.*] [*i.* **FRIED**; *pp.* **FRYING**, **FRIED.**] To dress with fat in a pan on the fire, as food; to heat or roast in a pan over the fire; as, "To *frÿ* fish."

FRÿ (fr), *v. n.* 1. To be roasted or cooked with fat in a pan on the fire.

2. To effervesce or be agitated, as a liquor by the action of fire.

Spices and gums about them melting *frÿ*. *Waller.*

FRÿ'ING, *p. a.* 1. Roasting or cooking with fat.

2. Effervescing or bubbling, as a liquid by the action of heat.

FRÿ'ING-PÄN, *n.* A metal pan for frying food.

We understand by "Out of the *frying-pan* into the fire" that things go from bad to worse. *L'Estrange.*

FRÿTH. See **FRITH**. *Todd.*

† **FÜB**, *v. a.* To puff up. — See **FÖR**. *Shak.*

† **FÜB**, *n.* A plump, young person; — written also *fjbs*. *Malone.*

FÜB'BY, *a.* Plump; chubby. [*Local.*] *Craig.*

FÜ'CATE, *a.* [*L. fucio*, *fucatus*, to stain.] Painted; disguised by false show. *Sir T. Elyot.*

FÜ'CÄT-ED, *a.* Painted; disguised by false show.

FUCHSIA (fū'she-ä), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of beautiful exotic plants; — named in honor of Leonard Fuchs, a famous German botanist. *Loudon.*

FÜ'CÖID, *n.* A fossil resembling fucus. *Smart.*

FÜ'CÖID, } *a.* Partaking of the nature of, or resembling, a fucus. *Clarke.*

FÜ'CÜS, *n.*; pl. **FÜ'CÜ**. [*L.*] 1. Paint for the face; disguise; false show. *B. Jonson.*

2. (*Bot.*) A genus of submarine plants, including the common bladder-kelp, and some other olive-colored sea-weeds. *Micrographia Dict.*

FÜD'DER, *n.* A load, as of lead; a fother. — See **FÖTHER**.

FÜD'DLE (fid'dl), *v. a.* [*i.* **FUNDLED**; *pp.* **FUNDLING**, **FUNDLED.**] To intoxicate; to make drunk; to inebriate; to muddle. "I'll fuddle him." *Beau. & Fl.*

Of uncertain etymology. — "Fuddle, to drink to excess, so that also is the chief food; hence food — ale, fuddle." *W. Carr, Craven Glossary.*

FÜD'DLE (fid'dl), *v. n.* To drink to excess; to become intoxicated. *L'Estrange.*

FÜD'DLER, *n.* A drunkard; a tippler. *Baxter.*

FÜD'DLING, *p. a.* Intoxicating; inebriating; muddling; — drinking to excess; getting drunk; tipping; bibaceous. *Spence.*

FÜDGE, *interj.* An expression of contempt, usually bestowed on absurd or lying talkers.

At the conclusion of every sentence [Mr. Barchell] would cry out, *Fudge!* *Goldsmith.*

FÜDGE, *v. a.* 1. To fabricate; to devise. "*Fudging* up apologies." *N. Brit. Rev.*

2. To foist; to put in without warrant.

That last — suppose — is *fudged* in;
Why should you cram these upon me? *Foot.*

FÜDGE, *n.* [See **FADGE.**] A lie made to *fudge* with an occasion; a made-up story; — nonsense; stuff. [*Low.*] *Goldsmith. Smart.*

FUEILLEMORTE (fü'ÿe-mòrt), *n.* See **FUEILLEMORTE**. *Todd.*

FÜ'EL, *n.* [*L. focus*, a hearth; *It. fuoco*; *Sp. fuego*; *Old Fr. fuayl*; *Fr. feu*, fire.] The materials which serve as the aliment of fire; any combustible substance used for the production of heat; firing; — written also *fewel*.

Hard-firing race,
They pick their *fuel* out of every hedge. *Conyer.*

FÜ'EL, *v. a.* To supply with fuel. [*R.*] *Thomson.*

FÜ'EL-LER, *n.* He who, or that which, supplies fuel. *Donne.*

FÜ-ER'Ö, *n.* [*Sp.*] A statute, jurisdiction, or charter of privileges. *Velasquez.*

FÜFF, *v. n.* To puff. [*Local.*] *Wright.*

FÜFF, *a.* Light; puffy. [*Local.*] *Wright.*

FÜ'GÄ, *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A fugue. *Warner.*

FÜ-GÄ'CIOUS (fü-gä'shus), *a.* [*L. fugax*, *fugax*; *fugio*, to flee; *It. fugace*; *Sp. fugaz*; *Fr. fugace.*] Volatile; fleeting; fugitive. "Fugacious pleasures." *Sterne.*

FÜ-GÄ'CIOUS-NËSS (fü-gä'shus-nëss), *n.* The quality of being fleeting; volatility. *Brelyn.*

FÜ-GÄC'I-TY, *n.* [*L. fugacitas*; *It. fugacità*; *Sp. fugacidad.*] The act of flying away, or the quality of being fleeting; volatility; fugaciousness. *Boyle.*

† **FÜ'GÄ-CY**, *n.* The act of flying; fugacity. *Milton.*

FÜGH (f), *interj.* Commonly *foh*. *Dryden.*

FÜ'GILE, *n.* (*Med.*) An impostume in the ear. *Ash.*

FÜ'GIVÉ (fü'gö-iv), *a.* [*L. fugitivus*; *fugio*, to flee; *It. & Sp. fugitivo*; *Fr. fugitif.*]

1. Apt to fly away; fleeting; light; transient; fugacious. "Fugitive delights." *Daniel.*

2. Flying; fleeing; running away; escaping; as, "A *fugitive* slave."

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself while her parents are in tears? *S. Richardson.*

3. Volatile; easily evaporated. *Woodward.*

4. Perishable; likely to perish; short-lived; as, "Fugitive pieces or pamphlets."

FÜ'GIVÉ, *n.* 1. One who runs off; a runaway; a deserter; as, "A *fugitive* from justice."

2. One that easily escapes; one hard to be detained. "That airy *fugitive* called wit." *Harte.*

FÜ'GIVÉ-LY, *ad.* In a fugitive manner. *Wright.*

FÜ'GIVÉ-NËSS, *n.* 1. Volatility. *Boyle.*

2. Unsteadiness; instability. *More.*

FÜ'GLE-MÄN, *n.*; pl. **FÜ'GLE-MËN**. (*Mil.*) — See **FÜGELMAN**. *Brande.*

FÜGUE (füg), *n.* [*L., It., & Sp. fuga*; *Fr. fugue.*] (*Mus.*) A composition in which the parts enter one by one, each repeating the theme or subject at a certain interval above or below. *Drayton.*

as "In all the different species of *fugues*, the parts fly, or run after each other, and hence the derivation of the general name *fugue*." *Moore.*

FÜ'GUIST (fü'güst), *n.* (*Mus.*) One who composes fugues, or who performs them extemporaneously. *Moore.*

† **FÜKE**, *n.* Color; dye; stain. *Holland.*

† **FÜL'CJ-BLE**, *a.* [*L. fulcibilis.*] That may be propped up. *Cockeram.*

† **FÜL'CJ-MËNT**, *n.* [*L. fulcimentum.*] A fulcrum; a prop. *Wilkins.*

FÜL'CRATE, *a.* [*L. fulcrum*, a bed-post.] (*Bot.*) Having branches that descend to the earth, as the stem of the banyan. *Smart.*

FÜL'CRUM, *n.*; pl. **FÜL'ORA**; *Eng. FÜL-CRUMS.*

1. (*Mech.*) The support on which a lever rests; a prop. *Boyle.*

2. (*Bot.*) A general name given to several of the appendages of the stem or leaves, which

serve either for support or defence, as, the prickle, hair, tendril, stipule. *Henslow.*

FÜL-FÛL', v. a. [*full* and *fill*.] [*fulfilled*; *fulfilling*, *fulfilled*.] To perform what has been prophesied, promised, desired, commanded, or intended; to bring to pass; to accomplish; to answer; to effect; to realize; to complete; to effectuate; to execute.

My words, which shall be fulfilled in their season. *Luke i. 20.*
Here Nature seems fulfilled in all her ends. *Dryden.*
If ye fulfil the royal law, ye do well. *James ii. 8.*

Syn.—See ACCOMPLISH, COMPLETE, KEEP.

FÜL-FÛL'LER, n. One who fulfils. *South.*

FÜL-FÛL'LING, n. Fulfilment; completion. "Love is the fulfilling of the law." *Romans xiii. 10.*

FÜL-FÛL'MENT, n. The act of fulfilling, or the state of being fulfilled; accomplishment; completion; performance; execution. "The fulfilment of all his other promises." *Blair.*

FÜL-FRAUGHT, a. See FULL-FRAUGHT.

FÜL'GEN-CY, n. [*L. fulgeo, fulgens*, to shine.] Splendor; glitter; effulgence. *Bailey.*

FÜL'GENT, a. [*L. fulgeo, fulgens*, to shine; *It. & Sp. fulgente*.] Shining; bright; resplendent; brilliant; radiant; effulgent. *Milton.*

FÜL'GENT-LY, ad. In a fulgent manner. *Wright.*

† **FÜL'GID (fū'jid), a.** [*L. fulgidus*.] Shining; glittering; dazzling. "Fulgid weapons." *Pope.*

† **FÜL'GID'-TY, n.** Splendor; dazzling glitter; effulgence; resplendence. *Bailey.*

FÜL'GÖR, n. [*L.*] Splendor; dazzling brightness; effulgence. *Sir T. Herbert.*

† **FÜL'GU-RÄNT, a.** Lightening; flashing. *More.*

† **FÜL'GU-RÄTE, v. n.** [*L. fulguro, fulguratus*.] To emit flashes of light. *Chambers.*

FÜL'GU-RÄ'TION, n. [*L. fulguratio*; *Fr. fulguration*.]
1. † The act of lightening. *Donne.*
2. A sudden brightening of melted gold or silver in the cupel of the assayer, when the last film of vitreous lead and copper leaves their surface. *Ure.*

FÜL'GU-RITE, n. [*L. fulgur*, a thunderbolt.] (*Min.*) A vitrified sand tube, supposed to have originated from the action of lightning. *P. Cyc.*

† **FÜL'GU-RY, n.** Lightning. *Cookerham.*

FÜL'HÄM, n. A cant word for false dice, which were chiefly made at Fulham. *Shak.*

FÜ'LI-CA, n. [*L.*; *Fr. fulique*.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds of the order *Grallæ*; the coot. *Yarrell.*

† **FÜ-LIG-I-NÖS'-I-TY, n.** Smokiness. *Smart.*

FÜ-LIG'-I-NOÜS, a. [*L. fuliginosus*; *fuligo*, soot; *It. fuliginoso*; *Sp. fuliginoso*; *Fr. fuligineux*.] Sooty; smoky; fumed. *Bacon.*

FÜ-LIG'-I-NOÜS-LY, ad. In a smoky state or manner; smokily. *Shenstone.*

FÜ-LIG'-U-LI'NÆ, n. pl. (Ornith.) A sub-family of birds of the order *Anseres* and family *Anatidæ*; sea-ducks. *Gray.*

FÜ-LIG'-U-LI'NÆ, n. pl. (Ornith.) A sub-family of birds of the order *Anseres* and family *Anatidæ*; sea-ducks. *Gray.*

FÜ-LI-MÄRT, n. A polecat; a small, fetid animal.—See FOU-MART. *Walton.*

FÜLL, a. [*Goth. fulls*; *A. S. full*; *fulian*, to fill; *Dut. vol*; *Ger. voll*; *Dan. fuld*; *Sw. full*.]

1. Able to contain no more; filled to the utmost extent of capacity; completely filled; replete.

All the rivers run into the sea, yet the sea is not full. *Ecc. i. 7.*

2. Abounding; having a large number or quantity.

Behold, the mountain was full of horses. *2 Kings vi. 17.*
Their land is full of silver. *Isa. ii. 7.*

3. Satiated; sated; glutted.

I am full of the burnt-offerings of rams. *Isa. i. 11.*

4. Plump; filled out.

First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear. *Mark iv. 28.*

5. Having the mind or memory filled.

Every one is full of the miracles done by cold baths on decayed and weak constitutions. *Locke.*

6. Complete; entire. "Two full years." *Gen. xii. 1.* "Full credit." *Hammond.*

7. Containing the whole matter. "Words . . . so full and express." *Woodward.*

8. Strong; not faint; loud.

I never did know so full a voice issue from so empty a heart; but the empty vessel makes the greatest sound. *Shak.*

9. Mature; perfect. "Full age." *Bacon.*

10. Not horned or gibbous; showing the whole disk; as, "The full moon."

11. (*Mus.*) An epithet applied to certain anthems; to the organ, when all or most of its stops are out; to a score, the several parts of which are complete, and its combinations closely constructed; and to a band, when all the voices and instruments are employed. *Moore.*

Syn.—See COMPLETE.

FÜLL, n. 1. Complete measure.

Sicilian tortures and the brazen bull are emblems, rather than express the full of what he feels. *Dryden.*

2. The highest state or degree. "At full of tide." *Shak.*

3. The whole; the total. "This is the news at full." *Shak.*

4. The state of satiety. "When I had fed them to the full." *Jer. v. 7.*

5. The moon's time of being full. "In the full of the moon." *Bacon.*

FÜLL, ad. 1. Quite to the same degree; without abatement.

Free from deceit his face, and full as free his heart. *Dryden.*

2. With the whole effect; completely.

The diapason closing full in man. *Dryden.*

3. Exactly; precisely; accurately.

Full in the centre of the sacred wood. *Addison.*

4. Directly. "On his ample forehead aiming full." *Dryden.*

Full, in old writers, it is frequently placed before adverbs and adjectives in the sense of *very*; as, *full oft*, *full sad*, &c. It is often used in composition; as, *full-fed*, *sated*.

FÜLL, v. a. [*A. S. fullian*; *Dut. vollen*; *Ger. waiken*; *Dan. valke*; *Sw. valka*.—*L. fullo*, a fuller; *It. follare*, to full; *Fr. fouler*.] [*i. FULLED*; *pp. FULLING, FULLED*.] To thicken and cleanse, as cloth. *Ure.*

FÜLL'-Ä-CÖRNERD, a. Gorged with acorns. *Shak.*

FÜLL'ÄGE, n. Money paid for fulling, dressing, or cleansing cloth. *Johnson.*

FÜLL'-ÄGED (-äjd), a. Being of mature age; adult. *Phillips.*

FÜLL'ÄM, n. False dice.—See FULHAM. *Shak.*

FÜLL'-ÄRMED (-ärd), a. Completely armed.

FÜLL'-BLOOD-ED (-bläd-ed), a. Of a superior and uncorrupted breed or extraction; as, "A full-blooded horse."

FÜLL'-BLÖÖMED (fū'blömd), a. Having perfect bloom. *Crashaw.*

FÜLL'-BLÖWN (-blön), a. 1. Completely blossomed. *Denham.*

2. Spread out by the wind. *Dryden.*

FÜLL'-BÖT-TÖM, a. Having a full bottom; full-bottomed. *Addison.*

FÜLL'-BÖT-TÖMED (-tömd), a. Having a large bottom. "A full-bottomed wig." *Guardian.*

FÜLL'-BÜTT', ad. Directly. [*Low.*] *L'Estrange.*

FÜLL'-CHÄRGED (-chärd), a. Charged to the utmost. *Shak.*

FÜLL'-CRÄMMED (-krämd), a. Crammed to satiety. *Marston.*

FÜLL'-DRÉSSED (-dräst), a. Dressed in form or for company. *Pilkington.*

FÜLL'-DRIVE', ad. At a furious rate; as fast as possible. *Chaucer.*

FÜLL'-ÉARED (-ärd), a. Having the heads full of grain. *Denham.*

FÜLL'ER, n. [*A. S. fullere*.] One whose business it is to full cloth. *Mark ix. 3.*

FÜLL'ER'S-EARTH', n. A species of marl of a close texture, having the property of absorbing grease, and therefore used in cleansing or fulling cloth. *Ure.*

FÜLL'ER'S-THIS'TLE, } n. A plant; the teasel; **FÜLL'ER'S-WÉED, }**—so called because its bristly head is used by fullers in dressing cloth.

FÜLL'ER-Y, n. A fuller's work-place; a fulling-mill. *Johnson.*

FÜLL'-ÉYED (-id), a. Having large, prominent eyes. *Johnson.*

FÜLL'-FÄCED (-fäst), a. Having a large, fleshy face. *Milton.*

FÜLL'-FÉD, a. Sated; fat; saginated. *Pope.*

FÜLL'-FLÉSHED (-fläsh), a. Fleshy; corpulent; obese. *Boag.*

FÜLL'-FÖRMEÐ, a. Completely formed, or of a full form. *Clarke.*

FÜLL'-FRÄUGHT (-fräwt), a. Fully freighted or stored; replete. *Shak.*

FÜLL'-GÖRGED (-görd), a. Fed to the full; glutted. *Shak.*

FÜLL'-GRÖWN (-grön), a. Completely grown; of full size. *Milton.*

FÜLL'-HÄND-ED, a. Having the hands full; with full hands. *Rogee.*

FÜLL'-HEÄRT-ED, a. Full of confidence; elated; elevated. *Shak.*

FÜLL'-HÖT, a. Heated to the utmost. "A full-hot horse." *Shak.*

FÜLL'ING, n. The act of dressing cloth. *Hamilton.*

FÜLL'ING-MÏLL, n. A mill for fulling cloth, or where cloth is fullled; a fullery. *Mostimer.*

FÜLL'-LÄ-DEN (-än), a. Having a full load. "A full-laden bough." *Tillotson.*

FÜLL'-LÉNGTH', a. Embracing the whole; extending the whole length; as, "A full-length portrait." *Brit. Crit.*

FÜLL'-MÄNNED (-mänd), a. Completely furnished with men, as a ship. *Shak.*

FÜLL'-MÖÖN, n. The moon when full.

FÜLL'-MÖÖN, a. Like the moon when full. In full rushes with a full-moon tide. *Cowper.*

FÜLL'-MÖÜTHED (-möüth), a. Having a full voice. *Crashaw.*

† **FÜLL'-LÖN'I-CÄL, a.** [*L. fullonicus*.] Relating to a fuller of cloth. *Blount.*

FÜLL'-ÖRBEÐ (-örbd), a. Having the orb complete. *Thomson.*

FÜLL'-SÖULEÐ (-söld), a. Magnanimous; of noble disposition. *Cokem.*

FÜLL'-SPRÉÄÐ (-spräd), a. Spread to the utmost extent. "Full-spread sails." *Dryden.*

FÜLL'-STÖM-ÄSHED (-stüm-äkt), a. Gorged; glutted; sated. *Tourneur.*

FÜLL'-STÜFFED (-stüft), a. Filled to the utmost extent. *Drayton.*

FÜLL'-SÜMMED (-sümd), a. Complete in all its parts. *Howell.*

FÜLL'-WINGED (-wingd), a. Strong-winged; ready for flight. *Beau. & Fl.*

FÜLL'LY, ad. With fulness; abundantly; completely; copiously; largely; plenarily.

FÜLL'MÄR, n. (*Ornith.*) A kind of petrel, valued for its oil; *Procellaria glacialis*. *Yarrell.*

FÜLL'MEN', n. [*L.*] Lightning; a thunderbolt. Reasoning cannot find such a mine of thought, nor eloquence such a fount of impression. *R. W. Hamilton.*

FÜLL'MI-NÄNT, a. [*L. fulmino, fulminans*, to thunder; *It. & Sp. fulminante*; *Fr. fulminant*.] Thundering; making a loud noise. [*E.*] *Bailey.*

FÜLL'MI-NÄTE, v. n. [*L. fulmino, fulminatus*; *fulmen*, a thunderbolt; *It. fulminare*; *Sp. fulminar*; *Fr. fulminer*.] [*i. FULMINATED*; *pp. FULMINATING, FULMINATED*.]

1. To thunder. *Young.*



Nyroca ferina.

2. To make a loud noise; to explode; to detonate. *Boyle.*
 3. To hurl ecclesiastical censures. *Burnet.*
FÜL'MI-NATE, v. a. 1. To throw out as an object of terror; to denounce; to menace; to curse. Judgments . . . *fulminated* with the air of one who had the divine vengeance at his disposal. *Warburton.*
 2. (Chem.) To cause to explode. *Sprat.*
FÜL'MI-NATE, n. (Chem.) A compound of fulminic acid with a base. *Brande.*
FÜL'MI-NÄT-ING, p. a. 1. Denouncing; menacing.
 2. Exploding with noise. *Fulminating powder*, (Chem.) a compound of nitre, pearlsh, and sulphur, which makes a loud explosion.
FÜL'MI-NÄTION, n. [L. *fulminatio*; It. *fulminazione*; Sp. *fulminación*; Fr. *fulmination*.] 1. The act of fulminating; denunciation. "The *fulminations* from the Vatican." *Ayliffe.*
 2. (Chem.) An explosion. *Sprat.*
FÜL'MI-NA-TQ-RY, a. [It. *fulminatorio*; Fr. *fulminatoire*.] Thundering; striking terror or horror. *Cotgrave.*
† FÜL'MINE, v. a. [See FULMINATE.] To shoot; to dart, like lightning. *Spenser.*
† FÜL'MINE, v. n. To thunder; to sound like thunder. *Milton.*
FÜL-MIN'E-OÜS, a. [L. *fulmineus*; It. & Sp. *fulmineo*.] Pertaining to thunder. *Craig.*
FÜL-MIN'IC, a. (Chem.) Noting an acid contained in fulminating silver. *P. Cye.*
FÜL'NESS, n. The state or quality of being full; plenitude; abundance; completeness; copiousness; repletion. "*Fulness of joy*." *Ps. xvii.*
 11. "*Fulness of the heart*." *Bacon.*
† FÜL-SÄM'IC, a. Nauseous; fulsome. *Congreve.*
FÜL'SOME (fü'sum) [fü'sum, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; fü'sum, Wö., a. [From full. *Junius*. *Trench.* — *Full* and *some*. *Wallis.*] 1. † Full; filled out. "His lean, . . . withered corpse grew *fulsome*, fair, and fresh." *Golding.*
 2. Nauseous; offensive; disgusting. "*Fulsome manner*." *Swift.* "*Fulsome objects*." *Roscommon.* "*A fulsome fellow*." *Beau. & Fl.*
 3. Tending to obscenity; coarse. *Dryden.*
FÜL'SOME-LY, ad. In a fulsome manner; nauseously. *Congreve.*
FÜL'SOME-NESS, n. The quality of being fulsome; nauseousness; disgusting foulness. *Price.*
FÜL'VID, a. [L. *fulvus*.] Of a dull yellow color, mixed with gray; fulvous. *More.*
FÜL'VOUS, a. [L. *fulvus*; It. *fulvo*.] Yellow; tawny; dull yellow with gray; fulvid. *Blount.*
FÜ-MÄ'DQ, n. [L. *fumus*; Sp. *fumada*, smoke.] A smoked fish. *Carew.*
FÜ'MÄGE, n. [L. *fumus*, smoke.] (Law.) A tax on smoke-places; hearth-money. *Bailey.*
FÜ'MÄ-RÄTE, n. (Chem.) A salt formed by the union of fumaric acid with a base.
FÜ-MÄ'RI-A, n. [L. *fumus*, smoke; — in allusion to the unpleasant smell which it exhales.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; fumitory. *Crabb.*
FÜ'MÄ-RIC, a. (Chem.) Noting an acid existing in the common fumitory, and which may be produced artificially by the action of heat on malic acid. *Brande.*
FÜ-MÄR'I-MIDE, n. (Chem.) A snow-like powder, formed by the action of ammonia on fumarate of oxide of ethule. *Craig.*
FÜ'MÄ-RÖLE, n. A hole from which smoke issues in a sulphur mine or volcano. *Smart.*
FÜ'MÄ-TQ-RY, n. [Fr. *fumeterre*.] A genus of strong-scented plants. — See FUMITORY. *Shak.*
FÜM'BLE (fü'mbl), v. n. [Dut. *fommelen*; Dan. *fåmle*; Sw. *fåmla*.] [i. FUMBLE; pp. FUMBLING, FUMBLLED.] 1. To feel or grope about; to attempt or handle awkwardly; to act bunglingly. It is continuing to *fumble* on the lute, though the music has been long over. *Warburton.*
 2. To play childishly.

I saw him *fumble* with the sheets, and play with flowers. *Shak.*
 3. To falter; to hesitate; to stammer. She *fumbled* out, Thanks, good; and so she died. *Marston.*
FÜM'BLE, v. a. To manage awkwardly. *Shak.*
FÜM'BLER, n. One who fumbles. *Falkland.*
FÜM'BLING, p. a. Doing any thing awkwardly.
FÜM'BLING-LY, ad. In an awkward manner.
FÜME, n. [L. *fumus*; It. *fumo*, or *fummo*; Sp. *humo*; Fr. *fumée*.] 1. Smoke; vapor; reek; steam. *Dryden.*
 2. Exhalation from the stomach, as affecting the smell or the brain. As filled with *fumes* of undigested wine. *Dryden.*
 3. Idle conceit; vain imagination; excitement. "A show of *fumes* and fancies." *Bacon.*
FÜME, v. n. [i. FUMED; pp. FUMING, FUMED.] 1. To smoke. "Where the golden altar *fumed*." *Milton.*
 2. To yield vapor; to vapor; to evaporate. "Keep his brain *fuming*." *Shak.*
 3. To pass off in vapors or exhalations. Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their fixity. *Chesme.*
 4. To be in a rage; to rage. He frets, he *fumes*, he stares, he stamps the ground. *Dryden.*
FÜME, v. a. 1. To smoke; to dry in the smoke; to fumigate. *Carew.*
 2. To perfume; to scent. She *fumed* the temples with an odorous flame. *Dryden.*
 3. To disperse in vapors; to exhale. The heat will *fume* away most of the scent. *Mortimer.*
FÜMET, n. [Fr.] 1. The dung or ordure of the deer, hare, &c. *B. Jonson.*
 2. The scent of meat, as venison or game, when kept too long. *Smart.*
† FÜ-METTE', n. Fumet. — See FUMET. *Swift.*
FÜ'MID, a. [L. *fumidus*; *fumus*, smoke.] Smoky; fuliginous; vaporous. [R.] *Browne.*
FÜ-MID'I-TY, n. The quality or the state of being smoky; smokiness; tendency to smoke. [R.] *Bailey.*
FÜ-MID-NESS, n. Smokiness. *Smart.*
FÜ-MIFER-OÜS, a. [L. *fumifer*; *fumus*, smoke, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing smoke. *Wright.*
FÜ-MIF'U-GIST, n. [L. *fumus*, smoke, and *fugo*.] One who drives away smoke. [R.] *Dr. Allen.*
FÜ'MI-GÄTE, v. n. [L. *fumigo*; *fumus*, smoke; It. *fumigare*; Sp. *fumigar*; Fr. *fumiger*.] [i. FUMIGATED; pp. FUMIGATING, FUMIGATED.] To smoke; to perfume, purify, medicate, or cleanse by smoke or vapor. With fragrant thyme the city *fumigate*. *Dryden.*
FÜ-MI-GÄTION, n. [It. *fumigazione*; Sp. *fumigación*; Fr. *fumigation*.] 1. Act of fumigating; act of using fumes or vapors to purify articles of apparel, and goods or apartments supposed to be imbued with some infectious or contagious poison or fumes. *Ure.*
 2. The vapor raised in fumigating. *Dryden.*
FÜ-MI-GÄ-TQ-RY, a. [Sp. *fumigatorio*; Fr. *fumigatoire*.] Purifying by smoke. [R.] *Maunder.*
FÜ-MI-LY, ad. Smokily; with fume. *Wright.*
FÜ'MING, n. 1. The act of scenting or purifying by smoke. *Mortimer.*
 2. Idle conceit; fume. *Mir. for Mag.*
FÜ'MING-LY, ad. With fume; angrily; in a rage.
FÜ'MISH, a. 1. Smoky. *Cotgrave.* *Sherwood.*
 2. Hot; choleric; fretful. [R.] *Mir. for Mag.*
FÜ'MISH-NESS, n. Fretfulness. *Coverdale.*
FÜ'MI-TER, n. A plant; fumitory. *Shak.*
FÜ'MI-TQ-RY, n. (Bot.) A genus of strong-scented plants; *Fumaria officinalis*; — written also *fumatory*. *Eng. Cyc.*
FÜM'MEL, n. The offspring of a stallion and a she-ass; a hinny or mule. *Booth.*
FÜ'MOÜS, } a. [L. *fumosus*; Fr. *fumeux*.] Pro-
FÜ'MY, } ducing or filled with fumes; smoky. *Dryden.*

FÜN, n. [A. S. *fegen*, glad. *Todd.* *Richardson.* — Ger. *wonne*, bliss. *Webster.*] Sport; merriment; frolic. [Colloquial.] *More.*
FÜ-NÄM'BU-LÄTE, v. n. [L. *fumus*, a rope, and *ambulo*, *ambulare*, to walk.] To walk or dance on a rope. *Craig.*
FÜ-NÄM-BU-LÄTION, n. [See FUNAMBULUS.] Rope-dancing. *Bailey.*
FÜ-NÄM'BU-LÄ-TQ-RY, a. 1. Narrow, like the rope of a rope-dancer. "This *funambulatory* track . . . of goodness." *Browne.*
 2. Performing like a rope-dancer. "*Funambulatory* elephants." *Chambers.*
FÜ-NÄM'BU-LIST, n. One who walks or dances on a rope stretched through the air; a rope-dancer. [R.] *The Looker-on.*
FÜ-NÄM'BU-LÖ, n. [Sp.] A rope-dancer; a funambulist. *Bacon.*
FÜ-NÄM'BU-LÜS, n. [L. *funis*, a rope, and *ambulo*, to walk.] A funambulist. [R.] *Wotton.*
FÜNCTION (fünk'shun, 82), n. [L. *functio*; *fungor*, *fungus*, to perform; It. *funzione*; Sp. *funcion*; Fr. *fonction*.] 1. Performance; execution. "A commoner in the *function* of his public calling." *Swift.*
 2. Employment; office; occupation. "Follow your *function*." *Shak.*
 3. Duty belonging to any station or office. They have several offices and prayers against fire, tempests, and especially for the dead, in which *functions* they use sacerdotal garments. *Stillington.*
 4. Faculty; power. Nature within me seems In all her *functions* weary of herself. *Milton.*
 5. (Phys.) The appropriate office of an organ in the animal or vegetable economy. *Bentley.*
 6. (Math.) A quantity so connected with another that no change can be made in the latter without producing a corresponding change in the former. *Davies & Peck.*
Syn. — See OFFICE.
FÜNCTION-AL, a. Relating to some office or function; official. *Smart.*
FÜNCTION-AL-IZE, v. a. To place in a function or office. *Laing.*
FÜNCTION-AL-LY, ad. By means of the functions. *Wright.*
FÜNCTION-A-RY (fünk'shun-a-ry), n. [Fr. *fonctionnaire*.] One who holds an office; one who performs any duty or service. *Burke.*
FÜNCTION-A-RY-ISM, n. 1. The station of a functionary. *Laing.*
 2. The body of functionaries, or public officers. *Laing.*
 3. A system or method of governing by functionaries. *Laing.*
FÜNCT'US QF-FI' CQ-Ö (-qf-fish'e-ö), [L.] Having discharged duty; having no longer official power. *Scudamore.*
FÜND, n. [L. *funda*, a sling, also a purse; *fundus*, land; It. & Sp. *fondo*, a fund; Fr. *fond*.] 1. An established stock or capital; that out of which supplies are drawn. "The fund for the supplies." *Burnet.*
 2. A debt, due by a government, on which interest is paid. "My estate fluctuating in *funds*." *Adams.* Public funds, the public debt, due from a government, on which interest is regularly paid. — *Sinking fund*, a fund or stock created for the reduction of a debt.
FÜND, v. a. [i. FÜNDED; pp. FUNDING, FÜNDED.] 1. To invest, as money, in the funds of a company, corporation, or government. *Todd.*
 2. To borrow, as money, for the purposes of government, and give in exchange to the lender a certificate of title to the same or a larger amount in a fund or stock bearing a fixed rate of interest. If loans (during war) were *funded* in stocks bearing a rate of interest equivalent to the market rate when they were contracted, the charge on their account might be reduced soon after the return of peace. *Brande.*
FÜN'DÄ-MENT, n. [L. *fundamentum*.] 1. † Foundation. *Chaucer.*
 2. The seat of the body, or its aperture; the anus. *Iludibras.*

FÜN-DA-MĒNT'AL, *a.* [Sp. *fundamental*; Fr. *fondamental*.]

1. Serving for the foundation; essential; important; radical; constitutional.

Fundamental is a metaphor taken from the foundation of a building, upon which the fabric is erected, and without which it cannot stand. *Glanville*.

2. (*Mus.*) Applied to a chord, whose lowest note is that from which the chord is derived; — also to the lowest note of such chord. *Moore*.

Fundamental bass, (*Mus.*) the fundamental note of a chord: — the lowest part in harmony, whether expressed or understood. *Dought*.

FÜN-DA-MĒNT'AL, *n.* An essential principle; that upon which any thing is built. "The *fundamentals* of faith." *South*.

FÜN-DA-MĒN-TÄL'I-TY, *n.* Quality or state of being fundamental; fundamentalness. *P. Cyc.*

FÜN-DA-MĒNT'AL-LY, *ad.* Essentially; originally; at the foundation.

FÜN-DA-MĒNT'AL-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being fundamental; essentiality; fundamentality. *Scott*.

FÜND'ED, *a.* Placed in the funds. *Qu. Rev.*
Funded debt, that part of the national or public debt for the payment of the interest of which certain funds are appropriated.

FÜND'-HÖLD-ER, *n.* One who owns stocks in the funds. *Fox*.

FÜN'DI, } *n.* An African grain, produced
FÜN-DÜN'GI, } from a very small plant, used for food. *Farm. Ency.*

FÜND'ING, *p. a.* 1. Placing in the funds. *Fox*.

2. Relating to the funds. *Fox*.

Funding system, (*Pol. Economy*.) a scheme or plan for paying off the annual interest on a public debt.

FÜND'LESS, *a.* Without funds. *Boag*.

FÜN'DUS, *n.* [L. *fundus*.] (*Anat.*) The base of any cone-shaped organ. *Brande*.

† **FÜN-NE'BRI-AL**, *a.* [L. *funeris*. — See **FUNER-AL**.] Belonging to funerals. *Browne*.

† **FÜN-NE-BROUS**, *a.* [L. *funeris*.] Pertaining to funerals; funereal. *Blount*.

FÜN-ER-AL, *n.* [L. *funus*, either from *funis*, *funeris*, a rope, of which torches were made, funerals being performed by torchlight, or from Gr. *φόνος*, slaughter, because it is of a man slain, or from the ancient custom of slaughtering victims at funerals. *Vossius*. — It. *funerale*; Sp. *funeral*; Fr. *funérailles*.]

1. A burial; interment.

No widow at his *funeral* shall weep. *Sandys*.

2. The pomp, ceremony, and procession of a funeral; obsequies.

And the long *funerals* blacken all the way. *Pope*.

FÜN-ER-AL, *a.* Relating to or used at a burial; feral. "Funeral rites." *Denham*.

† **FÜN-ER-ÄTE**, *v. a.* [L. *funero*, *funeratus*; *funus*, a funeral.] To bury. *Cockeram*.

† **FÜN-ER-ÄTION**, *n.* [L. *funeratio*.] Solemnization of a funeral. *Knatchbull*.

FÜN-ER-ÄL, *a.* [L. *funereus*; It. & Sp. *funereo*.] Suiting a funeral; dark; dismal. "The sad, *funereal* feast." *Pope*.

FÜN-ER-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In a funereal manner; darkly; dismally. *Clarke*.

† **FÜN-EST'**, *a.* [L. *funestus*.] Doleful; lamentable. "Funest disasters." *Swift*.

FÜN'GAL, *a.* Relating to fungi; fungous. *Ec. Rev.*

FÜN'GAL, *n.* A fungus. *Ec. Rev.*

FÜN'GATE, *n.* A combination of fungic acid with a base. *Francis*.

† **FÜN'GE**, *n.* [L. *fungus*.] A blockhead; a dolt; a fool. *Burton*.

FÜN'GI, *n. pl.* of *fungus*. Cellular, flowerless plants. — See **FUNGUS**.

FÜN'GI-F, *n.* [L. *fungus*, a mushroom.] (*Zool.*) A genus of corals which form a skeleton resembling the lamellated under-surface of a mushroom or fungus. *Dana*.

FÜN'GI-ATE, *n.* A combination of fungic acid with a salifiable base. *Craig*.

FÜN'GI-BLE, *n.*; *pl.* **FUNGIBLES**. [L. *fungor*, *functus*, to discharge. — "A barbarous term supposed to have originated in the use of the words *functionem recipere* in the digests." *Burrill*.]

1. (*Civil Law*.) A thing which may be furnished or restored in kind. *Burrill*.

2. (*Scotch Law*.) Goods which are computed by number, weight, or measure. *Whishaw*.

FÜN'GIC, *a.* [L. *fungus*, a mushroom; Fr. *fungueux*.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid derived from mushrooms. *Brande*.

FÜN'GI-FÖRM, *a.* [L. *fungus*, a mushroom, and *forma*, form; It. *fungiforme*; Fr. *fungiforme*.] Having the form of a fungus. *Hoblyn*.

FÜN'GIL'LI-FÖRM, *a.* [L. *fungus*, *fungi*, a mushroom, and *forma*, form.] Shaped with a round head, like a mushroom. *Craig*.

FÜN'GINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) The fleshy part of mushrooms purified by digestion in hot water. *Brande*.

FÜN'GITE, *n.* A sort of fossil coral. *Ray*.

FÜN-GIV'Q-ROUS, *a.* [L. *fungus*, a mushroom, and *vorro*, to devour.] Feeding on fungi. *Kirby*.

FÜN'GÖID, *a.* [L. *fungus* and Gr. *είδος*, form.] (*Bot.*) Resembling a fungus. *P. Cyc.*

FÜN-GÖL'Q-GIST, *n.* [L. *fungus*, a mushroom, and Gr. *λόγος*, a discourse.] One versed in the science of fungi. *Ec. Rev.*

FÜN-GÖS'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *fungosité*.] A soft excrescence. *Blount*. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

FÜN'GOUS (fün'gus, 82), *a.* [It. & Sp. *fungoso*; Fr. *fungueux*.]

1. Excrescent; spongy; wanting firmness.

We may be sure of rain, in case we see a *fungous* substance or soot gathered about lamps and candle-snuffs. *Holland*.

2. (*Bot.*) Having the substance of fungi or mushrooms. *Gray*.

FÜN'GUS, *n.*; *pl.* **FÜN'GI**; Eng. **FÜN'GUS-ES**. 1. (*Bot.*) A class of cellular, flowerless plants, distinguished from healthy specimens of almost all other plants by the total absence of the color depending on the presence of chlorophyll or on its red modifications. *Micrographic Dict.*

"Under the name *fungi* botanists comprehend not only the various races of mushrooms, toad-stools, and similar productions, but a large number of microscopic plants, forming the appearances called mouldiness, mildew, smut, rust, brand, dry-rot, &c." *Eng. Cyc.*

2. (*Med.*) A spongy excrescence, from an animal body, as the *provid-flesh* formed in wounds.

FÜN'NI-CLE (fün'ne-kl), *n.* [L. *funiculus*; *funis*, a rope; Fr. *funicule*.]

1. A small cord: — the navel string.

2. (*Bot.*) The little stalk by which a seed is attached to the placenta. *Loudon*.

FÜN'NIC'U-LÄR, *a.* Consisting of a cord, ligature, fibre, or ropes. *Bailey*.

FÜN'NIC'U-LÄTE, *a.* (*Zool.*) Forming a narrow ridge. *Maunder*.

FÜN'NIC'U-LÖS, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) The stalk of a seed or an ovule. *Gray*.

FÜN'NIS, *n.* [L., a rope or cord.] (*Anat.*) The umbilical cord or navel string. *Dunghison*.

FÜN'K, *n.* [Etymology disputed. Icel. *funa*, to putrefy. *Serenius*. Fl. *fonch*, confusion. *Lye*.] An offensive smell; stench; stink. [Vulgar.]

FÜN'K, *v. a.* To infect with an offensive smell. [Vulgar.] *King*.

FÜN'K, *v. n.* To emit an offensive smell; to smell; to stink. [Vulgar.] *Todd*.

FÜN'NEL, *n.* [Contracted from L. *infundibulum*; in and *fundo*, to pour. *Skinner*. *Johnson*. *Richardson*. — W. *fñon*, a puff; *fñunell*, a small bundle.]

1. An inverted hollow cone, with a pipe affixed to its apex, used for pouring liquors into bottles, casks, &c.; a tunnel.

2. The shaft or upper part of a chimney.

3. The iron chimney of a steamer or of a stove. *Simmonds*.

FÜN'NEL-FÖRM, *a.* (*Bot.*) Expanding gradually upwards, like a funnel, or tunnel; funnel-shaped; infundibuliform. *Gray*.

FÜN'NELLED (-neld), *a.* Having funnels; having the form of a funnel. *Goldsmith*.

FÜN'NEL-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a funnel. *Hill*.

FÜN'NEL-NET, *n.* A net formed like a funnel, or tunnel. *Goldsmith*.

FÜN'NEL-SHÄPED (-shäpt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a funnel; funnel-form. *Brande*.

FÜN'NY, *a.* [Scot. *fummie*, full of merriment. — See **FUN**.] Comical; droll. [Colloquial.] *Gent. Mag.*

FÜN'NY, *n.* A light boat; a kind of wherry. [Local.] *Todd*.

FÜR, *n.* [Low L. *furra*; It. *fodera*, a lining; Sp. *aforro*; Fr. *fourrure*. — Goth. *fodr*, a sheath; Ger. *futter*, a lining, fur, furring. — See the verb.]

1. The finer hair on certain animals, growing thick on the skin, and so distinguished from the longer and coarser hair.

2. The skin of certain animals, as the beaver, &c., dressed upon the inside, and having the fur left on the other; — used for garments. *Swift*.

3. A coating, such as collects on the tongue in a fever. *Dryden*.

4. A calcareous incrustation from hard water in steam-boilers and other vessels. *Simmonds*.

FÜR, *a.* Consisting, or made, of fur; as, "A *fur cap*." *P. Cyc.*

FÜR, *v. a.* [It. *foderare*, to line with fur; Sp. *aforrar*; Fr. *fourrer*. — Dut. *voederen*; Ger. *futtern*; Dan. *fore*; Sw. *fodra*.] [*i.* **FURRED**; *pp.* **FURRING**, **FURRED**.]

1. To line or cover with fur. "Robes and *furred gowns*." *Shak.*

2. To coat with soft matter. "Their dry, *furred tongues*." *Phillips*.

3. (*Arch.*) To nail slips of wood to joists, rafters, &c., to bring them to an even surface, as for lathing. *Wright*.

† **FÜR**, *ad.* At a distance; far. *Sidney*.

FÜR-RÄ'CIOUS (-shus), *a.* [L. *furax*, *furacis*; *fur*, a thief.] Thievish. *Bailey*.

FÜR-RÄ'C'I-TY, *n.* [L. *furacitas*.] Disposition to steal; thievishness. [*r.*] *Cockeram*.

FÜR'-BEÄR-ING, *a.* Yielding fur. *Booth*.

FÜR'BE-LÖW (für'be-lö), *n.* [It. *falbala*; Sp. *falbala*, or *farfala*; Fr. *falbala*.] A puckered flounce for ornamenting various parts of a woman's dress.

To change a flounce, or add a *furbelow*. *Pope*.

FÜR'BE-LÖW, *v. a.* [*i.* **FURBELOWED**; *pp.* **FURBELOWING**, **FURBELOWED**.] To adorn with fur-below. "Flounced and *furbelowed*." *Addison*.

FÜR'BISH, *v. a.* [It. *forbire*; Fr. *fouirbir*.] [*i.* **FURBISHED**; *pp.* **FURBISHING**, **FURBISHED**.]

To rub or scour till bright; to burnish; to polish.

Furbished the rusty sword again. *Dryden*.

FÜR'BISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be polished or burnished. *Sherwood*.

FÜR'BISH-ER, *n.* One who furbishes. *Barret*.

FÜR'GATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Forked; fork-shaped; furcated. *Loudon*.

FÜR'GÄT-ED, *a.* Forked; divided like a fork; furcate. *Pennant*.

FÜR-GÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *furca*, a fork.] The state of branching or being branched. *Browne*.

FÜR'CU-LÄ, *n.* A forked bone in the upper part of the breast of a fowl; a merrythought. *Maunder*.

FÜR'CU-LÄR, *a.* Fork-shaped; furcate; — applied to a bone in a fowl, commonly called *merrythought*. *Roget*.

† **FÜR'DLE**, *v. a.* [See **FARDEL**.] To contract; to furl. *Browne*.

FÜR'FUR, *n.* [L., *bran*, and *scurf*.] Dandruff or scurf on the skin. *Burton*.

FÜR-FU-RÄ'CEOUS (für-fu-rä'shüs), *a.* [L. *furfu-raceus*; Fr. *furfuracé*.] Scurfy; scaly; branny; lentiginous. *Mackenzie*.

FÜR-FU-RÄ'TION, *n.* The falling of scurf from the head. *Chambers*.

FÜR'FUR-OÜS, *a.* Covered with scurf; scurfy; furfuraceous. *Sydney Smith*.

FŪ-RĪ-ŌS'-I-TY, *n.* [It. *furiosità*.] (*Med.*) Raving madness. [R.] *Crabb.*

FŪ-RĪ-Ō-Ō-Ō. [It.] (*Mus.*) Furiously; vehemently. *Crabb.*

FŪ-RĪ-ŌŪS, *a.* [L. *furiosus*; It. & Sp. *furioso*; Fr. *furieux*.—See FURY.]

1. Transported by passion beyond reason; mad; raging; violent; infuriated; frantic.

Who can be wise, amazed, temperate, and furious, Loyal, and neutral in a moment? No man. *Shak.*

2. Vehement; impetuous; stormy; boisterous. "Furious elements." *Burke.*

Syn.—See VIOLENT.

FŪ-RĪ-ŌŪS-LY, *ad.* In a furious manner; madly.

FŪ-RĪ-ŌŪS-NĒSS, *n.* Frenzy; madness; transport; ungoverned rage;—vehemence. *Louth.*

FURL, *v. a.* [Probably a contraction of *furdle* or *fardel*. *Richardson.* In *Beau. & Fl.* the word is spelled *farle*.] [*i.* FURLED; *pp.* FURLING, FURLED.] (*Naut.*) To draw up, as into a bundle; to roll, fold, or wrap up.

Then lowers the lofty mast, and furls the sails. *Tickell.*

FŪRL'ING-LĪNE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope employed in furling. *Crabb.*

FŪRL'ONG, *n.* [A. S. *furlang*; *fur*, a furrow, and *lang*, long.] The eighth part of a mile; forty rods.

FŪRL'OUGH (-lō), *n.* [Dut. *verlof*; Ger. *urlaub*; *verlauben*, to permit; Dan. *forlov*, or *orlov*; Sw. *forlof*, or *orlof*.] (*Mil.*) Leave of absence from military service to an officer or soldier for a limited time. *Burn.*

FŪRL'OUGH (-lō), *v. a.* To grant a leave of absence to. *Clarke.*

FŪR'MĒN-TY, } *n.* See FRUMENTY.

FŪR'MĒ-TY, } *Massinger. Beau. & Fl.*

FŪR'NACE (fūr'nās), *n.* [L. *furnus*, an oven, or *fornax*, an arch; It. *fornace*; Sp. *horno*; Fr. *fourneau*, or *fournaise*.] An enclosed place constructed for producing and maintaining a great heat for melting, warming apartments, &c.

As "Furnaces are as various in their construction as are the forms of operation to which they are subservient; but they may all be reduced to three sorts; evaporating furnaces, for the reduction of substances to vapor by means of heat; reverberatory furnaces, where the flame is prevented from rising and forge furnaces, in which the current of air is determined by bellows." *Buchanan.*

FŪR'NACE, *v. a.* To throw out, as sparks, like a furnace. [R.] *Shak.*

FŪR'NA-RĪ'NĒ, *n.*

pl. [L. *furnus*, an oven.] (*Ornith.*)

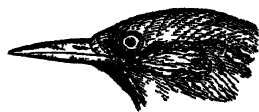
A sub-family of ten-

uirostral birds of

the order *Passeres*

and family *Certhi-*

dæ; oven-birds. *Gray.*



Enicornis phœniceus.

† FŪR'NI-MĒNT, *n.* [Fr. *fourniment*.] Furniture. *Spenser.*

FŪR'NISH, *v. a.* [It. *fornire*; Sp. *fornir*; Fr. *fournir*.—Sw. *furnera*.—*Menage* refers the word to L. *ornō*, to adorn.] [*i.* FURNISHED; *pp.* FURNISHING, FURNISHED.]

1. To supply with what is wanted or necessary; to provide, fit up, or equip; to procure. Thou shalt furnish him liberally out of thy flock. *Deut. xv. 14.*

2. To fit up with appendages or with decorations; to decorate.

The apartments are lofty and enormous, and they knew not how to furnish them. *Walpole.*

Syn.—Furnish a house or a room; fit up an apartment; decorate with flowers; supply a want; provide a dinner; equip a regiment; procure necessities.—See PROVIDE.

† FŪR'NISH, *n.* A specimen; a sample. *Greene.*

FŪR'NISHED (fūr'nisht), *p. a.* Supplied; provided; fitted up; equipped.

FŪR'NISH-ER, *n.* One who furnishes. *Greenhill.*

FŪR'NISH'ING, *n.* 1. The act of supplying.

2. A sample; a show.

Whereof, perchance, these are but furnishings. *Shak.*

† FŪR'NISH-MĒNT, *n.* A supply. *Cotgrave.*

FŪR'NI-TŪRE [fūr'nē-tūr, *P. J. F. Ja.*; fūr'nē-

chūr, *W.*; fūr'nē-chūr, *S.*; fūr'nē-yūr, *K.*; fūr'nē-tūr, colloquially fūr'nē-chūr, *Sm.*] *n.* [It. *fornitura*; Fr. *fourniture*.—See FURNISH.]

1. Goods put in a house for use or ornament; movables; chattels; effects; apparatus.

There are many noble palaces in Venice; their furniture is not very rich, if we except the pictures. *Addison.*

2. Equipage; embellishments; decorations. The horse's furniture must be of very sensible colors. *Dryden.*

3. (*Printing*.) Materials for extending pages of type to their proper length, and separating them to proper distances. *Buchanan.*

4. (*Arch.*) Brass work of locks, knobs of doors, window-shutters, &c. *Buchanan.*

5. (*Naut.*) The masts and rigging of a ship.

6. (*Mus.*) The name of one of the mixed stops of an organ.

7. (*Mil.*) The mounting of a musket, &c. *Burn.*

Syn.—See GOODS.

FŪ'R'ŌR, *n.* [L.] Fury; madness; rage. *Wyatt.*

FŪR'RI-ER, *n.* A dealer in furs. *Cotgrave.*

FŪR'RI-ER-Y, *n.* The trade in furs. *Cook's Voyage.*

FŪR'RI-LY, *ad.* With a covering of fur. *Byron.*

FŪR'RĪNG, *n.* (*Arch.*) A term for slips of wood nailed to joists, rafters, &c., to bring them to an even surface for lathing, &c. *Brande.*

FŪR'RŌW (fūr'rō), *n.* [A. S. *fur*, or *furh*; Ger. *furche*; Dan. *fur*; Sw. *furå*.]

1. A trench made in the earth by a plough.

Then ploughs for seed the fruitful furrows broke. *Dryden.*

2. Any long trench or hollow, as a wrinkle; a groove or channel cut in wood; chanfer.

And time had worn deep furrows in his face. *Drayton.*

FŪR'RŌW, *v. a.* [A. S. *fyrian*.] [*i.* FURROWED; *pp.* FURROWING, FURROWED.] To cut in furrows; to hollow. "The furrowed land." *Milton.*

FŪR'RŌWED, *p. a.* (*Bot.*) Marked with longitudinal channels or grooves; sulcate. *Gray.*

FŪR'RŌW-FACED (-fāst), *a.* Having a furrowed face. "The furrow-faced sea." *B. Jonson.*

FŪR'RŌW-SLICE, *n.* A narrow slice of earth turned up by the plough. *Farm. Ency.*

FŪR'RŌW-WĒED, *n.* A weed that grows in furrowed land. *Shuk.*

FŪR'RY, *a.* [See FUR.] Covered with, or consisting of, fur. *Dryden.*

FŪR'THER, *a.* [From *forth*; comp. *further*, sup. *furthest*.—A. S. *furthor*, *furthur*.]

1. Being at a greater distance; farther.

2. Additional; ulterior. "To work them further woe." *Milton.*

Further and farther, of the same signification, are both in good use.—See FARTHER.

FŪR'THER, *ad.* To a greater distance.

And the angel of the Lord went further, and stood in a narrow place. *Nun. xiii. 2.*

FŪR'THER, *v. a.* [A. S. *forthian*.] [*i.* FURTHERED; *pp.* FURTHERING, FURTHERED.] To put onward; to forward; to promote; to assist; to advance; to help. "Ready to further them to the utmost in his power." *Chesterfield.*

FŪR'THER-ANCE, *n.* Promotion; advancement; help. "The furtherance of their trade." *Spenser.*

FŪR'THER-ER, *n.* One who furthers; a promoter; a helper. *Ascham.*

FŪR'THER-MŌRE, *ad. or conj.* [further and more.] Moreover; besides.

It is a conjunction when it is used to connect an additional clause of a sentence; as, "Furthermore, I pray you show my youth," &c. *Shak.*

FŪR'THER-MŌST, *a. superl.* Most distant; furthest. *Ash.*

FŪR'THEST, *a. superl.* Most distant; farthest.—See FURTHER. *Davies.*

FŪR'THEST, *ad.* At the greatest distance; farthest. *Shenstone.*

FŪR'TIVE, *a.* [L. *furtivus*; *fur*, a thief; It. & Sp. *furtivo*; Fr. *furtif*.] Stolen; surreptitious; obtained by theft.

Dark, furtive beams, and glory not their own. *Prior.*

FŪR'TIVE-LY, *ad.* By theft; in a furtive manner; surreptitiously. *Ed. Rev.*

FŪR'TUM, *n.* [L.] (*Law*.) Theft; robbery; larceny. *Hamilton.*

FŪR'RŪN-CLE (fūr'rūng-kl), *n.* [L. *furunculus*; *fur*, a thief;—so called because it creeps to a head.] A boil; a felon; an angry pustule. *Wise man.*

FŪR'-WROUGHT (-rāwt), *a.* Made of fur. *Gay.*

FŪ'RY, *n.* [L. *furor*, or *furia*; *furo*, to rage; It. & Sp. *furia*; Fr. *furieux*, or *furie*.]

1. Madness; rage; passion of anger; frenzy. I do oppose my patience to his fury. *Shak.*

2. Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy.

Once, 'tis said, when all were fired, Filled with fury, rapt, inspired, From the supporting myrtles round, They snatched her instruments of sound. *Coltine.*

3. (*Myth.*) A goddess of vengeance;—hence a turbulent, raging woman; a hag; a vixen; a shrew; a virago.

4. One of the Fates or Destinies. [R.]

Comes the blind Fury, with the abhorred shears, And slits the thin-spun life. *Milton.*

FŪ'RY-GŌD'DĒSS, *n.* The pagan deity Ate, one of the Furies. *Pope.*

FŪ'RY-LIKE, *a.* Raving; raging; furious; turbulent; vixenish. *Thomson.*

FŪRZE (fūrz), *n.* [A. S. *fyr*.] (*Bot.*) A beautiful flowering evergreen shrub; gorse; goss; whin; *Ulex Europæus*. *Somerville.*

FŪRZE'-BŪSH, *n.* A plant; the furze. *Hill.*

FŪRZE'-CHĀT, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Sylviæ*, or warblers, and genus *Saxicola*; whinchat; *Saxicola rubetra*. *Yarrell.*

FŪR'ZEN (fūr'zn), *a.* Relating to furze; furzy; gorsy. *Holland.*

FŪR'ZY, *a.* Overgrown with furze; full of gorse; gorsy. "The furzy field." *Gay.*

FŪ-SA-RŌLE', *n.* [It.] (*Arch.*) A moulding placed immediately under the echinus in the Doric, Ionic, and Composite capitals. *Crabb.*

FŪS-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *fusco*, *fuscatus*, to darken; *fuscus*, dark.] Act of darkening or obscuring; obfuscation; darkness; obtenebation. *Blount.*

FŪS'CINE, *n.* [L. *fuscus*, dark.] (*Chem.*) A brownish matter, obtained from empyreumatic animal oil. *P. Cyc.*

FŪS'CITE, *n.* [L. *fuscus*, dark.] (*Min.*) A yellowish variety of compact scapolite from Norway; gabronite. *Brande.*

FŪS'CO-QŌ-BĀL'TI-A-SĀLT (-shō-ā), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by exposing to the air an ammoniacal solution of a protosalt of cobalt, or by the action of water on oxycobaltic salts. *Graham.*

FŪS'COUS, *a.* [L. *fuscus*.] Deep gray-brown; brown with a gray tinge. *Henslow.*

FŪSE (fūz), *v. a.* [L. *fundo*, *fusus*, to pour out.] [*i.* FUSED; *pp.* FUSING, FUSED.] To melt; to put into fusion; to liquefy by heat. *Byron.*

FŪSE (fūz), *v. n.* To be melted; to melt. *Bailey.*

FŪSE, *n.* (*Mil.*) A tube filled with a combustible composition, used for blasting, or for firing shells.—See FUZE. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

FŪ-SĒE', *n.* [L. *fusus*, a spindle; It. *fuso*; Sp. *fuso*; Fr. *fusée*, or *fuseau*.]

1. A cylinder, or part of a watch, round which the chain winds.

2. (*Mil.*) That part of a bomb or grenade which makes it take fire; a fuse.

3. The track of a buck.

4. A sort of firelock or gun;—often written *fuzil*.—See FUSIL.

5. A squib.

6. A slow match, used by smokers for lighting tobacco. *Simmonds.*

FŪSEL-ŌIL, *n.* [Ger. *fusel*, bad liquor, and *öl*, oil.] Hydrate of amyle; a colorless, oily spirit obtained from alcohol, very acrid to the taste, of a strong and nauseous odor, and stupefying in its effects;—called also *oil of potato-spirit*, *oil of grain*, and *corn-spirit oil*. *Hoblyn.*

FŪ-SĪ-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *fusibilità*; Sp. *fusibilidad*; Fr. *fusibilité*.] The quality of being fusible. *Wotton.*



Fuse.

Ainsworth.

Johnson.

Simmonds.

Simmonds.

FŪ'SI-BLE [fū'zē-bl, P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; fū'sē-bl, S. W.], *a.* [L. *fundo*, *fundus*, to pour out; It. *fusibile*; Sp. & Fr. *fusible*.] That may be melted or fused; as, "Lead is very fusible."

Fusible calculus, a species of urinary calculus, characterized by the facility with which it fuses before the blow-pipe.—*Fusible metal*, a compound consisting of eight parts of bismuth, five parts of lead, and three parts of tin. It melts at a temperature below 212°.

FŪ'SI-FORM, *a.* [L. *fundus*, a spindle, and *forma*, form; Fr. *fusiforme*.] (Bot.) Shaped like a spindle.

FŪ'SIL (fū'zil), *a.* [L. *fusilis*; *fundo*, *fundus*, to pour out; It. *fusile*; Sp. *fusil*; Old Fr. *fusile*.] Capable of being melted; fusible. Woodward.

FŪ'SIL (fū'zil or fū-zē) [fū'zil, P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C. Wb.; fū-zē, S. W. J. F.; fū-zil, K.], *n.* [Fr.] 1. A firelock; a small musket; a fusée.

2. (Her.) A bearing of a rhomboidal figure, longer than the lozenge, and having its upper and lower angles more acute and sharp than the other two. Lond. Ency.

FŪ-SI-LĒER', *n.* [Fr. *fusilier*.] (Mil.) Originally, a soldier armed with a fusil or light musket, which might be slung over the shoulder; but the equipment of *fusiliers* does not now differ from that of other regiments.

Glos. of Mil. Terms.

FŪ-SIL-LĀDE', *n.* [Fr.] (Mil.) A discharge of muskets; a shooting or firing. Qu. Rev.

FŪ-SI'NĒ, *n. pl.* (Conch.) Spindle-shaped shells, a sub-family of mollusca. Swainson.

FŪ'SING, *p. a.* Melting; liquefying.

Fusing point, the degree of heat at which any solid body melts. Francis.

FŪ'SION (fū'zhun), *n.* [L. *fusio*; *fundo*, *fundus*, to pour out; It. *fusione*; Sp. & Fr. *fusion*.] The act of melting, or the state of being melted. "Metals in fusion." Newton.

FŪ'SOME, *a.* Handsome; neat. [Local.] Grose.

FŪSS, *n.* [A. S. *fus*, ready, quick; *fysan*, to hasten.] A tumult; a bustle; much ado about trifles; noise. [Colloquial.] Swift.

FŪSS, *v. n.* To bustle or make a great ado about trifles; to fussify. [Colloquial.] Brockett.

FŪS'SI-FŪ, *v. n.* To make a bustle about trifles; to bustle; to fuss. [Vulgar.] Qu. Rev.

FŪS'SI-LŪ, *ad.* In a bustling manner; noisily. [Low.] Byron.

FŪS'SI-NĒSS, *n.* The state or quality of being fussy, or making much ado about trifles; noisiness. Miall.

FŪSS'ING, *a.* Making a fuss; bustling. Sir W. Scott.

FŪS'SLE, *v.* See FUZZLE. Todd.

FŪS'SY, *a.* Addicted to trifling; busy about trifles; bustling. [Colloquial.] Martineau.

What in colloquial language is called a *fussy way*. Whately.

FŪST, *n.* [L. *fustis*, a cudgel; It. & Sp. *fusta*; Old Fr. *fust*; Fr. *fist*.]

1. The trunk or shaft of a column. Drummond.

2. A strong and disagreeable smell, as that of a mouldy barrel; mustiness. Johnson.

†FŪST, *v. n.* To grow mouldy; to smell ill. Shak.

†FŪST'ED, *a.* Mouldy; stinking. Bp. Hall.

FŪS'TET, *n.* [Fr. *fustet*.] The wood of the *Rhus cotinus*; a fugitive yellow dye. Ure.

FŪST'IAN (fūst'yan), *n.* [It. *fustagno*; Sp. *fustan*; Old Fr. *fustaine*; Fr. *futaine*. So called, Bochart thinks, from *Fustat*, a city of Egypt.]

1. A thick, twilled cotton, of several varieties, embracing velvet and corduroy.

2. (Rhet.) An inflated style, or forced elevation in writing or speaking; bombast.

FŪST'IAN (fūst'yan), *a.* 1. Made of, or resembling, the cloth called fustian. Johnson.

2. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculously tumid. "Fustian poets." Dryden.

†FŪST'IAN-IST (fūst'yan-ist), *n.* A writer of fustian or bombast. Milton.

FŪST'IC, *n.* [Derived apparently from the Fr. *fustet*. Eng. Cyc.] A yellow dye-wood of two kinds, known as *old justic* and *young justic*.

Old justic is the produce of the *Morus tinctoria*, or Dyer's Mulberry, a native of tropical America and the West Indies; *young justic* is the produce of the *Rhus cotinus*, a native of Italy, Greece, and the south of France. Eng. Cyc.

FŪS'TIE, *n.* The offspring of a white and a mustie. [West Indies.] Hodgson.

†FŪS'TI-GĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *fustigo*, *fustigatus*; *fustis*, a cudgel; Fr. *fustiger*.] To beat with a stick; to cudgel; to cane. Bailey.

FŪS-TI-GĀTION, *n.* [Fr. *fustigation*.] A Roman punishment of beating with a cudgel; flagellation.

†FŪS-TI-LĀRI-AN, *n.* [From *fusty*.] A low fellow; a rascal; a scoundrel. Shak.

FŪS'TI-LŪG, { *n.* [See FUST.] A gross, fat,
 FŪS'TI-LŪGS, } unwieldy person. [Obsolete or vulgar.] Junius.

FŪS'TI-NĒSS, *n.* Mouldiness; bad smell. Sherwood.

FŪS'TŪ, *a.* Ill-smelling; mouldy; musty. Shak.

FŪS'URE (fū'zhur), *n.* [L. *fusura*; *fundo*, *fundus*, to pour out.—See FUSE.] The act of fusing or melting; fusion. [r.] Bailey.

FŪ'TILE (fū'til), *a.* [L. *utilis*; *fundo*, to pour out; It. *utile*; Sp. *util*; Fr. *utile*.]

1. Trifling; worthless; of no weight; trivial; frivolous. "Talkers and futile persons." Bacon.

2. Useless; vain. "Futile gains." Shenstone.

Syn.—See TRIFLING.

FŪ'TILE-LŪ, *ad.* In a futile manner. Dr. Allen.

FŪ-TIL'ITY, *n.* [L. *futilitas*; *utilis*, *utile*; Sp.

futilidad; Fr. *futilité*.] The quality of being futile; triviality; frivolousness; nugacity; uselessness; worthlessness. Bentley.

†FŪ-TIL-OŪS, *a.* Worthless; trifling. Howell.

FŪT'TOCKS, *n. pl.* [See FOOTHOOKS.] (Naut.) The timbers of a ship, between the floor timbers and the top ones.

Futtock-plates, iron plates crossing the sides of the top-rim perpendicularly. The dead-eyes of the top-mast rigging are fitted to their upper ends, and the futtock-shrouds to their lower ends.—*Futtock-shrouds*, short shrouds, leading from the lower ends of the futtock-plates to a bend round the lower mast, just below the top. Dana.

†FŪT'URE (fū'tur) [fū'chur, S. J.; fū'chūr, W.; fū'tur, P.; fū'tūr, F.; fū'tur, Ja. K.; fū'tūr, colloquially fū'choor, Sm.], *a.* [L. *futurus*; It. & Sp. *futuro*; Fr. *futur*.] That will be hereafter; that is to come.

See future sons, and daughters yet unborn. Pope.

Future tense, (Gram.) the tense of a verb which relates to future time.

†FŪT'URE (fū'tur), *n.* Time to come; futurity.

O blindness to the future! kindly given, That each may fill the circle marked by Heaven. Pope.

†FŪT'URE-LŪ (fū'tur-lē), *ad.* In time to come; hereafter. Raleigh.

†FŪT'UR-IST, *n.* One who has regard to the future;—one who holds that the prophecies of the Bible are yet to be fulfilled. Month. Rev.

FŪ-TŪ-RĪ'TIAL (fū-tū-rīsh'al), *a.* Relating to futurity; future. [r.] Hamilton.

FŪ-TŪ-RĪ'TION (fū-tū-rīsh'un), *n.* The state or condition of being to be hereafter. [r.] Pearson.

FŪ-TŪ-RĪ-TŪ, *n.* 1. Time to come; the future.

I will contrive some way to make it known to futurity. Swift.

2. Event to come; a future event.

All *futureties* are naked before that all-seeing eye. South.

FŪZE, *n.* A short tube, made of well-seasoned wood, and fixed in the bore of a shell, used in exploding.—See FUSE. P. Cyc.

FŪZZ, *v. n.* [See FIZZ.] To fly out in small particles. Bailey.

†FŪZZ, *v. a.* To make drunk. A. Wood.

FŪZZ, *n.* Light particles; volatile matter. Smart.

FŪZZ'-BALL, *n.* A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts, and scatters a fine dust; a puff-ball. Johnson.

†FŪZ'ZLE, *v. a.* [Probably a corruption of *fuddle*. Richardson.] To make drunk.—Same as Fuzz. Burton.

FŪZ'ZY, *a.* Rough and shaggy; having fuzz: light and spongy. Halliwell. Forby.

FŪ, or **FIE**, *interj.* [The imperative of the Goth. & A. S. *fian*, to hate:—W. *fi*, *he*.—See FAUGH.] A word of blame:—for shame! Spenser.

FŪKE, *n.* [Dut. *fuik*.] A bow-net for catching fish. [Local, U. S.] Bartlett.

G.

G, the seventh letter of the alphabet, has two sounds. It is always hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as in *gain*, *go*, *gun*, except in the word *gaol*, which is better written *jail*; before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it is sometimes soft, as in *gem*, *ginger*, *dinky*, and sometimes hard, as in *girl*, *gibbous*, *finger*. Before *n* at the beginning, and commonly before the same letter at the end of words, it is mute; as in *grave*, *gnu*, *benign*.

The Anglo-Saxon *g*, in the beginning or the end of words derived from that language, is often changed into *y*, and in the middle into *i*; as, *ger*, a year; *dag*, a day; *segl*, a sail. The letter *g* is substituted for *v* in several words derived from the Northern languages through the Celtic, as in *guard* from *ward*, *guise* from *wise*, &c.

GA, a Gothic prefix corresponding to the A. S. *ge*.—See GE.

GĀB, *v. n.* [A. S. *gabban*; Dut. *gabberen*.—It. *gabbarre*; Fr. *gaber*.]

1. To talk idly; to prate; to jabber. Chaucer.

2. To impose upon; to lie. Chaucer.

GĀB, *n.* [Dan. *gab*, the mouth; Sw. *gap*.] Loquacity; prate; idle talk. [Vulgar.] Todd.

GĀ'BAN, *n.* A coarse cloak. Simmonds.

†GĀB'AR-AGE, *n.* A term for the coarse cloth in which Irish goods were packed. Bailey.

GĀB-AR-DINE (gāb-ar-dēn'), *n.* [It. *gabano*; Sp. *gabardina*; *gabán*, a great coat with a hood and close sleeves; Fr. *gabán*, *gabardine*, a gabar-

dine.] A loose coat or frock thrown over the other clothing.

You called me misbeliever, cut-throat dog, And spit upon my Jewish gabardine. Shak.

GĀB'BLE (gāb'bl), *v. n.* [Dim. from *gab*.—See GAB.] [*i.* GABBLING; *pp.* GABBLING, GABBLING.]

1. To talk rapidly, noisily, and without meaning; to prate; to jabber; to babble; to chatter.

Which made some think, when he did gabble, Th' he'd heard three laborers of Babel. Hudibras.

2. To utter inarticulate sounds; to cackle. The noisy geese that gabbled o'er the pool. Goldsmith.

GĀB'BLE, *n.* 1. Rapid, noisy, and unmeaning talk; prate; idle talk; prattle.

Forthwith a hideous gabble rises loud Among the builders. Milton.

2. Quick and inarticulate sounds, as of fowls; cackle. *Shak.*

GAB'BLER, n. One who gabbles or jabbers.

GAB'BLING, n. A rapid and indistinct or inarticulate sound, as of fowls. *Spectator.*

GAB'BRQ, n. [It.] (*Min.*) An aggregate of diallage and saussurite; euphotide. *Wright.*

† GAB'BEL, n. [It. *gabella*; Sp. *gabeta*; Fr. *gabelle*; A. S. *gafol*; *gifan*, *gaf*, to give.] (*Law.*) An impost laid on commodities; excise; a tax; a duty. *Addison.*

GAB'ELLE, n. [Fr. Probably derived from some unknown inflection from the Teutonic word *geben*, to give. *Brande.*] An impost, particularly a duty on salt in France. *Brande.*

† GAB'BEL-LER, n. A collector of taxes. *Wright.*

GAB-ER-DINE' (găb-er-dēn'), n. See GABARDINE.

GAB'BI-AN, a. Noting a sort of petroleum, or mineral naphtha, found at Gabian, France. *Brande.*

GAB'BI-ON, n. [It. *gabbione*; Sp. *gabion*, or *gavion*; Fr. *gabion*. — See CAGE.] (*Fort.*) A cylindrical wicker basket, open at both ends, and filled with earth: — used in the construction of the parapet of trenches, batteries, &c., also for covering working parties. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

GAB'BI-ON-NADE', n. [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A bulwark, or parapet, of gabions. *Crabb.*

GAB'BLE, n. [Goth. *gabla*; Dut. *gevel*; Ger. *gabbel*, *gipfel*; Dan. *gavl*. — Low L. *gabella*.] (*Arch.*) The triangular end of a house, or other building, from the eaves to the top: — sometimes applied to the whole end of a building. *Britton.*

GAB'BLE, a. Noting the triangular end of a house above the eaves; as, "The *gable* end." *Jodrell.*

Gable window, a window in the gable of a building; or a window having its upper part shaped like a gable. *Britton.*

GAB'BLE-RÔOFED (-rôft), a. (*Arch.*) Having a roof converging to an apex in the manner of a gable, the sloping rafters being left open to the interior, without the intervention of cross-beams or an arched ceiling. *Britton.*

GAB'BLËT, n. A small gable, or gable-shaped decoration, frequently introduced on buttresses, tabernacles, screens, &c. *Britton.*

GAB'LOCKS, n. pl. False spurs placed on game-cocks. *Craig.*

GAB'RI-EL-ITES, n. (*Ecol. Hist.*) A sect of Anabaptists in Pomerania, so called from one Gabriel Scherling. *Craig.*

GAB'RON-ITE, n. [*gabro*, the Italian name of a rock composed of diallage and felspar.] (*Min.*) A yellowish stony substance, of a greasy lustre; a species of nepheline. *Ure.*

GAB'BY, or GAW'BY, n. A silly person; a dunce; a simpleton. [Colloquial and local.] *Todd.*

GAD, n. [A. S. *gad*; Sw. *gadd*. — See GOAD.]

1. The point of a weapon; a spear or arrow-head. *Shak.*
2. A sceptre or club. *Mir. for Mag.*
3. A boss, or small spike, of steel, with which the knuckles of gauntlets were armed. *Fairholt.*
4. A wedge or ingot of iron or steel. *Mozon.*
5. (*Mining.*) A small punch of iron with a long wooden handle, used to break up the ore. *Craig.*

† Upon the *gad*, upon the impulse of the moment; upon the spur of the occasion. "All this done upon the *gad*!" *Shak.*

GAD, v. n. [Probably formed from the past part. of A. S. *ga*, or *gan*, to go. *Richardson.*] [*i.* GAGGED; *pp.* GADDING, GADDED.] To ramble or rove about idly.

How now, my headstrong, where have you been *gadding*? *Shak.*

GAD'-A-BÖUT, n. One who runs about much; a gossiper; a gossip. [Colloquial.] *Todd.*

GAD'BEE, n. [See GAD, n.] A large stinging fly; the gadfly. *Maunder.*

GAD'DER, n. One who gads about idly.

GAD'DING, n. A roving or going about. *Boyle.*



GAD'DING-LY, ad. In a gadding, roving manner.

GAD'DISH, a. Disposed to gad or wander about.

GAD'DISH-NËSS, n. Idleness; slothfulness; waste of time. *Abb. Leighton.*

GAD'FLY, n. [See GOAD.] (*Ent.*) The common name of several species of insects of the genus *Tabanus*, which torment horses and cattle by piercing them with their sharp proboscis to suck their blood; the horse-fly; the bressee. *Harris.*

§ The *Tabanus atratus* is the most common of the large *gadflies*. *Harris.*

GAD-I-TÄ'NI-AN, a. (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Cadiz (ancient *Gades*) or its inhabitants. *Clarke.*

GAD-I-TÄ'NI-AN, n. A native or an inhabitant of Cadiz. *Baldwin.*

† GAD'LING, a. Straggling. *Bullockar.*

GAD'LING, n. 1. A gad-about; a gadder. *Chaucer.*

2. A boss on the knuckle of a gauntlet; a gad. — See GAD. *Fairholt.*

GA'DÖID, n. [L. *gadus*, a cod.] (*Ich.*) A family of soft-finned fishes, of which the cod-fish may be regarded as the type. *Brande.*

GA'DÖID, a. (*Ich.*) Relating to cod-fishes. *Ogilvie.*

GAD'Q-LIN-ITE, n. (*Min.*) A rare, hard mineral, of black, brownish, or yellowish color, named in honor of Prof. *Gadolîn*; — called also *yttrite*, or *ytterbite*. *Ure.*

GA'DUS, n. (*Ich.*) A Linnæan genus of fishes including the cod. *Storer.*

GAD'WALL, n. (*Ornith.*) The common name of the duck, *Anas strepera*, which inhabits the shores and marshes in the northern and eastern parts of Europe. *Eng. Cyc.*

GAEL (gæl), n.; pl. GAEL. 1. A Scotch Celt, commonly called a Scotch Highlander.

The *Gael* are confessedly the unmixed and unconquered posterity of the Celts, who first peopled Britain from the opposite shores of Gaul. *R. A. Armstrong.*

It has been generally assumed and admitted that the modern *Gael* are a portion of the Galli or Gauls, of antiquity. *P. Cyc.*

2. An Irish Celt. *R. A. Armstrong.*

GAEL'IC (gä'lik, Ja. K. R.; gä'e-lik, Sm.), n. The Gaelic language; — a dialect of the Celtic, spoken in the Highlands of Scotland.

The *Gaelic* bears a closer resemblance to the parent Celtic, and has fewer inflections, than the Welsh, Manx, or Irish dialects. *R. A. Armstrong.*

GAEL'IC, a. 1. Pertaining to those descendants of the Celts who inhabit the Highlands of Scotland, or to their language. *Armstrong.*

2. Pertaining to the Irish Celts, or their language. *Latham.*

GÄFF, n. [Sp. *gafa*; Fr. *gaffe*, a boat-hook.]

1. A harpoon or large hook. *Ainsworth.*
2. An artificial spur put upon a game-cock.
3. (*Naut.*) The spar to which the head of a fore-and-aft sail is bent. *Dana.*

GÄF-FÄW', n. A loud laugh. — See GUFFAW. [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*

GÄF'FER, n. [A corruption of good father, according to *Lye*; of god-father, according to *Sommer*; of grandfather, according to *Keightley*. — A. S. *gefere*, a companion. *Junius.*]

1. An old word of respect applied to an aged man, as *gammer* to a woman; — at present obsolete, or applied only to an old rustic. "Gaffer Treadwell." *Gay.*
2. † An old man.

A few honest *gaffers*, with their elect pastor. *Bp. Gauden.*

GÄF'FLE (gä'fä), n. [A. S. *gafas*, forks; Dut. *gaffel*, a fork; Ger. *gabel*; Dan. *gaffel*; Icel. *gaffal*; Sw. *gaffel*.]

1. An artificial spur to be put upon the leg of a cock when he is set to fight. *Johnson.*
2. A steel lever used to bend cross-bows with. *Sherwood.*

GÄFF'LOCK, n. See GAYLOCK. *Todd.*

GÄFF'-TÖP-SÄIL, n. (*Naut.*) A light sail set over a gaff, the sail being spread by it. *Dana.*

GÄF'OL, n. [A. S. *gafols*, or *gafuk*.] (*Law.*) Rent or income: — a tax, tribute, or custom.

GÄF'OL-LÄND, } n. (*Law.*) Rented land: —

GÄF'UL-LÄND, } land liable to taxes. *Whishaw.*

GÄG, v. a. [A. S. *cægian*, to lock, shut fast; *cæg*, a key.] [*i.* GAGGED; *pp.* GAGGING, GAGGED.] To stop the mouth with something that allows breathing, but hinders speaking; to silence.

Is it peace, because the man is *gagged* and cannot, or over-awed and dare not, cry out of oppression? *South.*

GÄG, n. Something to put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating; a muzzle. *Milton.*

GÄGE, n. 1. [It. *gaggio*; Fr. *gage*. — A. S. *cægian*, to lock, shut fast; *gage* being that by which a man is bound to certain fulfillments. *Tooke.*] A pledge; a pawn; a security.

The *gage* and hostage of your keeping it. *Southern.*

2. A challenge to combat, as by a glove or gauntlet thrown upon the ground by the challenger.

There, take my *gage*; behold, I offer it To him that first accused him in this cause. *Fairfax.*

3. A plum of several varieties. "Green *gage*."
4. (*Physics.*) An instrument or apparatus for measuring the state of a phenomenon; as, "A wind *gage*."
5. (*Naut.*) The number of feet which a ship sinks in water: — also the position of one ship as regards another; as, "To have the weather *gage*, or the lee *gage*." *Dana.*
6. (*Mech.*) Any instrument used to measure or adjust. *Smart.*

§ In the last three senses written also *gauge*. — See GAUGE.

GÄGE, v. a. [Fr. *gager*.] [*i.* GAGED; *pp.* GAGGING, GAGED.]

1. To wager; to impawn; to give as a pledge or security.

A moiety competent Was *gaged* by the king. *Shak.*

2. To bind by a pledge or security; to engage.

Is to come fairly off from the great debts Wherein my time, something too prodigal, Hath left me *gaged*. *Shak.*

§ See GAUGE for other meanings.

GÄG'ER, n. One who gages. — See GAUGER. *Todd.*

GÄG'GER, n. 1. He who, or that which, gages.

2. A lifter used by a founder; — consisting of a piece of iron shaped like letter T. *Simmonds.*

GÄG'GLE, v. n. [Dut. *gagelen*.] To make a noise like a goose; to cackle; to gabble. *Bacon.*

GÄG'GLE, n. A flock of geese. [Local.] *Halliwel.*

GÄG'GLING, n. A noise made by geese; a gabbling; a cackling. *Howell.*

GÄIN'ITE, n. (*Min.*) A native aluminate of zinc, named in honor of the Swedish chemist *Gahn*; — sometimes called *automalite*. *Brande.*

GÄI'E-TY, n. Mirth. — See GAYETY. *Johnson.*

GÄILLARDE (gäi-yärd'), n. [Fr.] A lively dance derived from Italy. *Brande.*

GÄI'LY, ad. See GAYLY. *Johnson.*

GÄIN, n. [It. *guadagno*; Fr. *gain*.]

1. Any thing acquired; profit; advantage; emolument; benefit; lucre; interest.

We have, as a first principle, laid down, what we apprehend every one must allow, that *gain*, or the hope of *gain*, is the mover of all intercourse or trade. *Franklin.*

2. Overplus in a computation; — opposed to loss; as, "Loss or *gain*." *Johnson.*
3. (*Arch.*) The bevelling shoulder of a joist or other timber: — the lapping of the end of a joist, &c., upon a trimmer or girder, the *gain* or bevelling shoulder of the former being let into the latter by a cut. *London Ency.*

SYN. — See ADVANTAGE, BENEFIT, EMOLUMENT.

GÄIN, v. a. [A. S. *gynan*, to gain as money. — It. *guadagnare*; Port. *ganhar*; Sp. *ganar*; Fr. *gagner*. — According to *Tooke*, from A. S. *gewinnan*, to win.] [*i.* GAINED; *pp.* GAINING, GAINED.]

1. To acquire; to obtain; to win; to get.

For fame with toil we *gain*, but loss with ease. *Pope.*

A leper once he lost, and *gained* a king. *Milton.*

2. To draw to one's side; to get the good will of; to secure.

To gratify the queen, and *gain* the court. *Dryden.*

3. To arrive at; to reach; to attain.

Thus saved from death, they *gain* the Phœtan shores. *Pope.*

To *gain* ground, to advance, prevail, or increase. — To *gain* over, to draw to a party or interest. —

To gain the wind of a ship, (*Naut.*) to arrive on the weather side, or to windward, of another vessel, when both are sailing as near the wind as possible. *Mar. Dict.*

Syn.—See ACQUIRE, GET.

GAIN, v. n. To acquire profit or advantage.

Thou hast greedily gained of thy neighbors by extortions. *Eccl. xiii. 1.*

To gain on, or upon, to encroach; to advance upon;—to obtain influence with.

GAIN, a. Handy; ready; convenient; desirable. [*Norfolk and Suffolk, England.*] *Forby.*

GAIN'ABLE, a. Capable of being gained; obtainable. [*R.*] *Sherwood.*

GAIN'AGE, n. [*Low L. gainagium, or wainagium; Fr. gainer, to cultivate.*—*A. S. wæn, a wain or wagon.*—See WAINAGE.] (*Laic.*) Wains or wagons, ploughs, &c., with their furniture for carrying on the work of tillage;—the profit arising from the tillage of land. *Burrill.*

GAIN'-DE-VÔT'ED, a. Devoted to the pursuit of gain. "Gain-devoted cities." *Couper.*

GAIN'ER, n. One who gains. *Bacon.*

GAIN'FUL, a. 1. Advantageous; profitable.

To not try to discover of that wherein they are most *Herbert.*

2. Lucrative; productive; remunerative. "Gainful dispensations." *Bp. Hall.*

GAIN'FUL-LY, ad. Profitably; advantageously.

GAIN'FUL-NESS, n. The quality of being gainful; profit; advantage. *Johnson.*

† **GAIN'GIV-ING, n.** A giving against; distrust; misgiving. *Shak.*

GAIN'INGS, n. pl. Acquisitions made by labor, industry, or successful enterprise. *Clarke.*

GAIN'LESS, a. Unprofitable; producing no advantage. *Hammond.*

GAIN'LESS-NESS, n. Unprofitableness; uselessness; emptiness. *Decay of Piety.*

† **GAIN'LY, ad.** Handily; dexterously. *H. More.*

|| **GAIN-SAY, or GAIN'SAY** [gān-sā', *W. J. F. Ja.; gān'sā, S. P. E. K. Sm.*], *v. a.* [*against and say.*] [*i. GAINSAID; pp. GAINSAIDING, GAINSAID.*] To contradict; to oppose; to deny; to dispute; to repel.

If he it gainsay, I will prove it on him. *Robert of Brunne.*

|| **GAIN-SAY'ER, or GAIN'SAY-ER, n.** One who gainsays; a contradictor. *Blair.*

|| **GAIN-SAY'ING, or GAIN'SAY-ING, n.** Opposition; denial; contradiction. *South.*

† **GAINST** (gēnat), *prep.* Contracted from *against*. [*Poetical.*] *Dryden.*

† **GAIN'STAND, v. a.** [*against and stand.*] [*i. GAINSTOOD; pp. GAINSTANDING, GAINSTOOD.*] To withstand; to oppose; to resist. *Sidney.*

† **GAIN'STRIVE, v. a.** [*against and strive.*] To withstand; to oppose; to resist. *Grimoald.*

† **GAIN'STRIVE, v. n.** To make resistance; to offer opposition. *Spenser.*

GAIR'-FOWL, n. (*Ornith.*) A large bird; the auk or penguin. *Booth.*

GAIR'ISH (gār'ish), *a.* 1. Gaudy; showy; glaring; flaunting; gay. *Johnson.*

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty. *Johnson.*

Written also *garish*.—See GARISH.

GAIR'ISH-LY, ad. In a gairish manner.

GAIR'ISH-NESS, n. The quality of being gairish.

GAIT, n. [*A. S. gan, to go; Dan. gaaet, gone.*] 1. A way; march; progress; walk.

Nought regarding, they kept on their gait. *Spenser.*

2. Manner of walking, flying, or swimming; carriage; walk; bearing.

Great Juno comes; I know her by her gait. *Shak.*

Bent all on speed, and marked his airy gait. *Milton.*

3. (*Agric.*) A sheaf of grain tied in a particular manner;—a charge made for sheep and cattle taken at a pasture to graze for the season. *Loudon. Simmonds.*

Syn.—See CARRIAGE.

GAIT'ED, a. Having a particular gait. *Shak.*

GAIT'ER, n.; pl. GAITERS. [*Old Fr. giestres; Fr. guêtre.*] A covering of cloth for the leg and ankle; a kind of spatterdashes. *Todd.*

GAIT'ER, v. a. To dress or to furnish with gaiters. *Todd.*

**GAIT'ER, } n. (*Agric.*) One who gaits or ties
GAIT'NER, } up grain in a particular manner to
preserve it from rain. *Loudon.***

GĀ'LA [gā'la, *W. F. Sm. C.; gā'la, Ja.; gā'la, J.; gā'la or gā'la, A.*], *n.* [*It., Sp., & Fr., ornament, dress, ostentation.*] "Gala is not improbably derived from *Ar. cala, or culat, a robe of honor.*" *Gibbon.* A show; festivity; mirth. *Todd.*

GA-LĀC'TIC, a. [*Gr. γάλα, γάλακτος, milk.*] 1. (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from milk; lactic. *Hoblyn.*

2. (*Astron.*) Relating to the galaxy or Milky Way. *Hind.*

Galactic Circle, (Astron.) a great circle of the heavens, to which the course of the Milky Way, as traced by the unaided eye, most nearly conforms.—*Galactic poles,* the two opposite points of the heavens, situated at 90° from the Galactic Circle. *Brande.*

GA-LĀC'TINE, n. [*Gr. γάλα, γάλακτος, milk.*] (*Chem.*) A milky and waxy substance obtained from the sap of the galactodendron. *Phil. Mag.*

GA-LĀC'TITE, n. (*Min.*) A whitish fossil substance; milkstone. *Wright.*

GA-LĀC-TO-DĒN'DRON, n. [*Gr. γάλα, γάλακτος, milk, and δένδρον, a tree.*] (*Bot.*) The milk-tree or cow-tree of South America, which, when tapped, yields a white, palatable, and nutritious liquid, much resembling milk. *Brande.*

GA-LĀC'TO-GŌGUE (-gōg), *n. [*Gr. γάλα, γάλακτος, milk, and γῶγ, to lead.*] A term applied to medicines which promote the secretion of milk in the breast. *Ogilvie.**

GĀL-AC-TŌM'ET-ER, n. [*Gr. γάλα, γάλακτος, milk, and μέτρον, a measure.*] An instrument to ascertain the percentage of cream produced by pure milk; a lactometer.—See LACTOMETER. *Ure.*

GĀL-LAC-TŌPH'A-GĪST, n. [*Gr. γάλα, γάλακτος, milk, and φάγω, to eat.*] One who subsists on milk. *Wright.*

GĀL-AC-TŌPH'A-GŌUS, a. [*Gr. γάλα, γάλακτος, milk, and φάγω, to eat.*] Feeding or subsisting on milk. *Dunglison.*

GĀL-AC-TŌPH'O-ROUS, a. [*Gr. γάλα, γάλακτος, milk, and φορέω, to bear.*] Carrying milk; lactiferous. *Dunglison.*

GA-LĀC-TO-PŌL-ĒT'IC, a. [*Gr. γάλα, γάλακτος, milk, and ποιητικός, productive; ποιέω, to make.*] (*Med.*) Producing milk. *Brande.*

GĀ'LA-DĀY, n. A day of festivity or splendor; a holiday. *Lee.*

† **GA-LĀGE', n.** [*Fr. galoge.*] A shepherd's clog; a galoeche. *Spenser.*

GA-LĀ'GŌ, n. (*Zool.*) A genus of small quadrumanous animals inhabiting different parts of Africa, and subsisting chiefly on insect food. *Wright.*



Senegal galago (*Galago senegalensis*).

GA-LĀN'GA (-läng'-), *n.*

GA-LĀN'GAL, [*Fr. galanga.*] (*Med.*) A root brought from China, formerly much used as a warm stomachic bitter;—known under two designations, as the *greater galangal* and the *smaller galangal*, the former being obtained from the *Alpinia galanga*, and the latter from an unknown plant. *Eng. Cyc.*

GĀL'AN-TĪNE, n. [*Fr.*] A dish of veal, chickens, or other white meat, freed from bones, tied up, boiled, and served cold. *Smart.*

GA-LĀ'TIANŠ (gā-lā'shanz), *n. pl.* (*Geog.*) Persons descended from the Gauls who settled in Galatia, in Asia Minor, and to whom one of the Epistles of St. Paul was addressed.

GĀL'AX-Y [gā'ak-se, *W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. C.; gā'ak-se, S. K.; gā-lā'k'se, P.*], *n.* [*Gr. γάλαξ, γάλα, γάλακτος, milk; L. galaxias; It. galassia; Sp. galaxia; Fr. galaxie.*]

1. The Milky Way; a luminous tract or zone, seen in the evening encompassing the heavens, or sky, from horizon to horizon. *Milton.*

2. Any splendid assemblage of persons or things.

The crowded, yet clear, orb of the moon, diffused through the works of the universe.

GĀL'BA-NŪM, n. [*L.; Gr. χαλβάριον.*] A resinous gum or concrete juice obtained from a perennial and umbelliferous plant growing in Africa, Syria, and Persia;—used in medicine and for making varnish. *Hill.*

GĀL'BU-LŪS, n. [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A kind of cone, as the berry or fruit of the cypress or juniper. *P. Cyc.*

GĀL-BŪ-LĪ'

NŌE, n. pl.

[*L. galbula,*

a yellow-

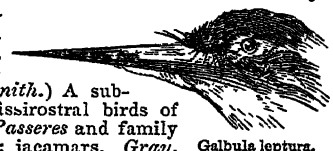
bird.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-

family of fissirostral birds of

the order *Passeres* and family

Alcedinidae; jacamars. *Gray.*

Galbula leptura.



GĀLE, n. [*A. S. gyllan, to shriek, yell, howl; Dut. galmen, to sound; Ger. gellen; gal, gail, a sound; Icel. gella.*]

1. (*Naut.*) A current of air; a wind stronger than a breeze; a gust; a blast; as, "A gentle gale"; "A fresh gale."

2. (*Bot.*) [Of uncertain etymology.] A plant growing in bogs;—called also *bog-myrtle*. *Smart.*

Syn.—See WIND.

GĀLE, v. n. 1. [From the noun.] (*Naut.*) To be impelled by a gale or breeze. *Chambers.*

2. [*A. S. galan, to sing; Dan. gale; Icel. & Sw. gala.*] To sing. [Obsolete or rare.]

In Chaucer's Court of Love, the right name is said to cry a gale, I have seen all the world, and yet not the right.

GĀ'LE-A, n. [*L., a helmet.*]

1. (*Anat. & Surg.*) The innermost of the enveloping membranes of the foetus;—a kind of bandage. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Geol.*) A genus of *Echini*. *Agassiz.*

3. (*Bot.*) The upper lip of a labiate flower; a helmet. *P. Cyc.*

GĀL'EAS, or GĀ'LE-AS [gāl'yas, *S. J. F.; gāl'yas, W. K.; gāl'e-as, P. Sm.*], *n.* [*It. galeazza; Fr. galeace, or galeasse.*—See GALLEY.] A low, heavy-built vessel worked or moved with both sails and oars; a Venetian galley. *Simmonds.*

GĀ'LE-ATE, a. (*Bot.*) Formed like a helmet; helmeted. *Loudon.*

GĀ'LE-AT-ED, a. [*L. galeo, galeatus, to cover with a helmet; galea, a helmet.*]

1. Covered as with a helmet. *Woodward.*

2. (*Bot.*) Having a flower like a helmet, as monk's-hood or aconite. *Maunder.*

3. (*Zool.*) Having feathers on the head which in shape appear like a helmet. *Maunder.*

GA-LĒE'TŌ, n. (*Ich.*) A fish of the genus *Blennius*. *Clarke.*

GA-LĒ'GA, n. [*Gr. γάλα, milk.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including the goat's-rue;—so named because it is supposed to increase the milk of animals, especially of goats. *Brande.*

GA-LĒ'NA, n. [*Gr. γάλην; γάλην, to shine; L. galena, lead ore.*] (*Min.*) An ore of lead; native sulphuret of lead. *Ure.*

**GA-LĒN'IC, } a. 1. Relating to Galen, a cel-
GA-LĒN'I-CAL, } ebrated ancient physician.**

2. Relating to galena.

GĀ'LEN-ISM, n. The doctrines of Galen. *Chambers.*

GĀ'LEN-IST, n. A follower of Galen. *Donne.*

GĀL-E-ŌP'SIS, n. [*L., from Gr. γάλλω; γάλη, a weasel, and ὄψις, appearance.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, the flower of which has a grotesque appearance, and may be likened to the form of a weasel; hemp-nettle. *Loudon.*

GĀL-E-RĪO-U-LATE, a. [*L. galerus, a hat.*] Covered as with a hat or cap. *Smart.*

GĀL'E-RĪTE, n. [*L. galeritus, that wears a hat;*

galerus, a hat.] (*Geol.*) A kind of fossil shell; — so named from its resemblance to a hat. *P. Cyc.*

GÁLES, *n. pl.* [*A. S. gafol*, tax, rent.] (*Law.*) Instalments. *Story.*

GA-LÈTTE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A French pastry. *Merle.*

GÁ-LI-A, *n.* (*Med.*) A composition or mixture containing gall. *Dunglison.*

GÁ-L'IC, *a. & n.* See **GÆLIC**. *Chalmers.*

GA-LÍ'CI-AN (gá-lísh'ē-ān), *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging to Galicia, in Spain, or to Galicia, in Austrian Poland. *Murray.*

GA-LÍ'CI-AN, *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Galicia. *Baldwin.*

GÁL-I-LĒ'AN, *n.* 1. (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant of Galilee. *Luke xxiii. 6.*
2. (*Ecol. Hist.*) A Jewish sect founded by Judas of Gaulon, in Upper Galilee, some years after the birth of our Saviour. They were chiefly remarkable for their resistance to the authority of the Romans. *Eden.*

GÁL-I-LĒ'AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Galilee. The pilot of the *Galilean* lake. *Milton.*

GÁL'I-LĒE, *n.* (*Ecol. Arch.*) A porch or appendage of some large churches, used for depositing dead bodies previously to their interment, for the formation of religious processions, and for various other purposes. And now within an oaken *galilee*, now black with age, His old Iberian ancestors were laid. *Southey.*

GALLIMATIAS (gál-e-mā'shē-ā), *n.* [*Fr.*] Nonsense; bombast. — See **GALLIMATIA**. *Addison.*

GÁL'IN-GÁLE, *n.* A genus of plants; *Cyperus*. *Lee.*

GÁL'IOT (gál'yot) [gál'yot, *W. Ja. K. C.*; gál'e-ot, *P. Sm. Wb.*], *n.* [*It. galeotta*; *Sp. galeota*; *Fr. galiote*. — See **GALLEY**.]
1. A small galley, or sort of brigantine, for chase. *Knolles.*
2. A Dutch vessel carrying a main and mizen-mast and a large gaff-mainsail. *Mar. Dict.*

GÁL-I-PĒ'ā, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of rutaceous, shrubby, or arborescent plants, found in South America. *P. Cyc.*

GÁL'I-PÓT, *n.* [*Fr.*] The name of a white, viscid resin, found on fir trees; an inferior sort of turpentine, poor in oil; — called also, when purified, *Burgundy pitch*. *Simmonds.*

GÁL-LĪ-ŪM, *n.* [*Gr. γάλα*, milk; a species being used in curdling milk.] A genus of plants; bedstraw. *P. Cyc.*

GÁLL, *n.* 1. [*A. S. gealla*; *Dut. gal*; *Ger. galle*; *Dan. galle*; *Sw. galle*.] (*Anat.*) The bile; a bitter yellowish-green fluid of a nauseous smell, secreted by the liver, and modified by the gall-bladder, into which it is discharged. *Palmer.*
2. The part which contains the bile. *Browne.*
3. Bitterness; rancor; malignity.
A slave whose gall coins slanders like a mint. *Shak.*
4. [See the verb.] A slight hurt by fretting off the skin. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

GÁLL, *n.* [*L. & It. galla*; *Sp. agalla*; *Fr. galle*.] An excrescence or tumor produced on plants by the action of animals, especially insects of the family *Hymenoptera*; — supposed to arise from the irritation caused by a poisonous liquid discharged into the orifice made by the insect for the introduction of its egg. *Micrographic Diet.*
Gall of glass, the neutral salt skimmed off the surface of melted crown glass; sandiver; gall-glass. *Ure.*

GÁLL, *v. a.* [*Fr. galler*, to scratch one's self; *gale*, a scab.] [*l. GALLED*; *pp. GALLING*, *GALLED*.]
1. To fret, wear away, or hurt by friction or attrition; to chafe.
I am loath to gall a new-healed wound. *Shak.*
The Gabriel, riding astern the Michael, had her cable galled sunder with a piece of driving lee. *Hackney.*
2. To irritate; to exasperate; to tease; to vex.
His guilty mind is frequently galled with the remembrance of it. *Tillotson.*
3. To harass; to annoy.
In our wars against the French of old, we used to gall them with our long bows. *Addison.*

GÁLL, *v. a.* (*Dyeing*.) To steep in a decoction of gall or the gall-nut.

GÁLL, *v. n.* To fret; to be teased or vexed. *Shak.*

GÁL'LANT, *a.* [*It. & Sp. galante*; *Fr. galant*. — See **GALA**.] The ultimate origin of the word is much disputed. — *It. & Sp. gala*, ornament, court-dress. — *W. galh*, power. — *Skinner* thinks the etymon of the word may be from the nation of the *Gauls*.
1. Gay; well-dressed; showy; fine.
In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes. *Gray.*
2. Brave; high-spirited; daring; magnanimous; courageous; valiant; heroic; fearless; chivalrous; intrepid; bold. "A gallant youth." *Shak.* "Gallant spirits." *Drayton.*

†GÁL'LANT, *n.* A brave, high-spirited man; a hero. *Sir T. Herbert.*

||GÁL-LÁNT', *a.* Possessed of gallantry; attentive to ladies; courteous or devoted to women.

||GÁL-LÁNT' [gál-lant', *W. J. Ja. K. Sm.*; gál-lánt', *S. P. F. R. Wb.*], *n.*
1. A gay, sprightly, fashionable man. "Our travelled gallants." *Shak.*
A gallant of the last edition, More rich than gaudy in his habit. *Mossinger.*
2. A man who is very polite to ladies.
3. A suitor; a wooer; sweetheart. *Johnson.*
4. One who courts a woman for lowliness; a paramour; a seducer. *Shak.*

||GÁL-LÁNT', *v. a.* [*i. GALLANTED*; *pp. GALLANTING*, *GALLANTED*.] To wait on or be particularly attentive to, as ladies. *World.*

GÁL'LANT-LY, *ad.* In a gallant manner.

GÁL-LÁNT-LY, *ad.* Like a wooer or a gallant.

GÁL'LANT-NESS, *n.* The quality of being gallant; magnanimity; gallantry. [*n.*] *Hobbes.*

GÁL'LANT-RY, *n.* [*It. & Sp. galanteria*; *Fr. galanterie*. — See **GALLANT**.]
1. The quality of being gallant; high-mindedness; magnanimity; valor; bravery; prowess; courage; heroism; boldness; intrepidity; fearlessness; chivalry; nobleness; generosity. "That gallantry and greatness of soul." *More.*
2. Refined address or courteous attention to woman; courtship. *Taylor.*
3. Improper attentions to women; vicious love; lewdness; debauchery. *Swift.*

Syn. — See **COURAGE**.

GÁL'LATE [gál'at, *Wright, Wb.*; gál'at, *K. Sm.*], *n.* [See **GALL**.] (*Chem.*) A neutral salt composed of gallic acid and a base. *Smart.*

GÁL'L-BLÁD-DĒR, *n.* (*Anat.*) An oblong membranous receptacle of the bile situated on the lower or under side of the liver. *Dunglison.*

GÁL'L-DŪCT, *n.* A duct leading from the gall-bladder. *Hoblyn.*

GÁL'LE-ÁSS, *n.* See **GÁLEAS**. *Shak.*

GÁL-LĒ'GŌ, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant of Galicia in Spain. *Earnshaw.*

GÁL'LE-ŌN [gál'e-on, *Ja. Sm.*; gá-lān', *J. F. K.*; gál'e-on, *E. I.*], *n.* [*It. galeone*; *Sp. galeon*; *Fr. galion*. — See **GALLEY**.] A large, armed, four-decked ship, formerly used by the Spaniards for trade in time of war. *Burke.*

GÁL'LER-Y, *n.* [*It. galleria*; *Sp. galeria*; *Fr. galerie*. — *Ger. & Dan. gallerie*; *Sw. galleri*.]
1. An apartment of much greater length than breadth, serving as a passage of communication between the different rooms of a building, or used for the reception of paintings, statues, or curiosities. *Fairholt.*
2. A floor supported by columns or brackets overlooking a ground floor, furnished with pews or seats, as in churches and theatres. *Wright.*
3. A balcony or railed projection at the stern or quarter of a large ship. *Simmonds.*
4. A collection of works in painting or sculpture. *Brande.*
5. (*Mil.*) A covered passage across a moat; — an under-ground passage, either cut through the soil or built of solid masonry. *Mil. Ency.*
6. (*Mining*.) A narrow perforation or passage which usually does not deviate much from a horizontal line. *Ure.*

GÁL'LESS, *a.* Without gall or bitterness. Saltless and galled be thy curse. *Cleveland.*

†GÁL'LE-TYLE, *n.* Gallipot. *Bacon.*

GÁL'LEY (gál'le), *n.*; *pl. GALLEYS*. [*It. galica*,

or *galera*; *Sp. galera*; *Fr. galère, galie*. — *Dan. & Dut. gallei*; *Ger. galeere*.]
1. A low, flat-built vessel, with one deck, employing sails and oars, formerly used in the Mediterranean. *Bacon.*
2. An open boat used on the Thames by custom-house officers, and for pleasure. *Mar. Dict.*
3. (*Naut.*) The kitchen of a ship of war; — a term applied also to the caboose or cook-room of any ship. *Mar. Dict.*
4. (*Printing*.) A frame which receives the contents of the composing-stick.
5. (*Chem. Manufactures*.) An oblong reverberatory furnace, with a row of retorts. *Wright.*

GÁL'LEY-FISH, *n.* (*Ich.*) A sort of fish or medusa. *Goldsmith.*

†GÁL'LEY-FŌIST, *n.* A barge of state. *Hakewill.*

GÁL'LEY-SLÁVE (gál'le-sláv), *n.* A man condemned to row in the galleys. Worse than the deeds of galley-slaves broke loose. *Conper.*

GÁL'LEY-TILE, *n.* A small, square tile. *Defoe.*

GÁL'LEY-WORM (-würm), *n.* (*Ent.*) An insect, of the centiped kind, of many species; — written also *gally-worm*. *Wright.*

GÁLL-FLY, *n.* (*Ent.*) An insect that causes the excrescences upon the oak, &c., called gall-nuts; gall-insect; the *Cynips*. *Harris.*

GÁL-LI-ÁM-BIC, *a.* [*L. galliambus*, a song of the priests of Cybele; *Gallus*, a name applied to the priests of Cybele, and *iambus*.] (*Rhet.*) Noting a kind of Greek and Latin verse consisting of two iambic dimeters catalectic, the last of which wants the final syllable. *Andrews.*

†GÁL'LI-AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Gaul or France; Gallic. "Gallian territories." *Shak.*

†GÁLL'IARD (gál'yard), *a.* [*It. gagliardo*; *Sp. gallardo*; *Fr. gaillard*.] Brisk; gay. *Chaucer.*

†GÁLL'IARD (gál'yard), *n.* 1. A gay, brisk, lively man. *Cleveland.*
2. An active, nimble, sprightly dance. *Bacon.*

†GÁLL'IAR-DÍSE (gál'yar-dēz), *n.* [*Fr. gaillardise*.] Merriment; gayety. *Brown.*

†GÁLL'IARD-NESS, *n.* Gayety. *Gayton.*

†GÁL'LI-ÁSS, *n.* [*Fr. galeasse*. — See **GÁLEAS**.] A heavy, low-built vessel, with two masts, and moved with both sails and oars. *Shak.*

GÁLL'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from galls, or gall-nuts. *Ure.*

GÁL'LI-C, *a.* [*L. Gallicus*; *Gallus*, a Gaul.]

GÁL'LI-CAN, *a.* Belonging to Gaul or France; French. "Gallie loom." *Shenstone.* "The Gallian church." *Bp. Bull.*

GÁL-LI-C'I-NITE, *n.* (*Min.*) An ore of titanium; rutile; gallitizinite. *Dana.*

GÁL'LI-CLISM, *n.* [*Fr. gallicisme*. — See **GALLIC**.] A French idiom or phrase. *Malone.*

GÁL'LI-CIZE, *v. a.* To conform to the French language or idiom; to Frenchify. *Kenrick.*

GÁL-LI-GÁS-K'INS, *n. pl.* [*L. caligæ Gallo-Vasconum*, Gascon hose.] Large open hose, or wide breeches, formerly used by the inhabitants of Gascony. [*Ludicrous*.] *Phillips.*

GÁL-LI-MĀ'Ū-TI-Ā (gál-le-mā'shē-ā) [gál'e-mā'shē, *S. W. K. Wb.*; gál'e-mā'shē-ā, *Ja.*; gál'e-mā't'e-aw, *S. Sm.*], *n.* [*Fr. galimatias*.] Talk without meaning; nonsense. [*n.*] *Warburton.*

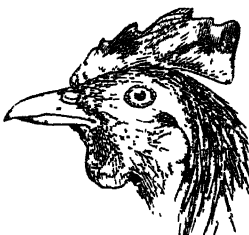
GÁL-LI-MĀU'FRY, *n.* [*Fr. galimafrée*.]
1. A hash of several sorts of broken meat; a hotch-potch; an oglio. *King.*
2. A ridiculous medley or mixture; a confused heap. *Dryden.*

GÁL-LI-NÁ'ŌEAN (gál-le-nā'shān), *n.* (*Ornith.*) One of a family of birds which includes the common hen. *Brande.*

GÁL-LI-NÁ'ŌEOUS (gál-le-nā'shūs), *a.* [*L. gallinæus*; *gallina*, a hen.] Pertaining to the *Gallina*, or order of birds which includes the common hen. Spallanzani has remarked a circumstantial resemblance between the stomachs of gallinaceous fowls and the structure of corn-mills. *Fels.*

GAL-LI'NÆ, *n. pl.*
[*L. gallina*, a hen.]
(Ornith.)

1. An order of birds including the families *Cracidae*, *Mejapodidae*, *Phasianidae*, *Tetraonidae*, *Chionidae*, and *Tinamidae*.



Gallus bankiva.

Gray.
2. A sub-family of birds of the order Gallinæ and family Phasianidae; jungle-fowls.

GÁL-LI-NÁ'GÖ, *n.* (Ornith.) A genus of birds; the woodcock, or heath-fowl.

GÁLL'ING, *p. a.* Chafing; fretting; vexing; irritating; harassing; annoying.

GÁLL'ING-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being galling or chafing.

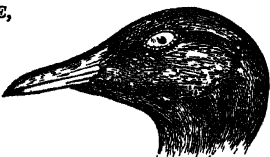
GÁL'LI-NÍP-PÉR, *n.* A large mosquito.

GÁLL'-IN-SECT, *n.* (Ent.) A name applied to a family of hymenopterous insects of small size, which live upon trees or plants of various kinds, and which cause the excrescences upon plants called gall-nuts; gall-fly, the *Cynips*.

GÁL'LI-NÜLE, *n.* [*L. gallinula*, a pullet.] (Ornith.) The water-hen, or coot.

GÁL-LI-NÜ-LI'NÆ, *n. pl.* [*L. gallinula*, a pullet or chicken.] (Ornith.)

A sub-family of birds of the order Grallæ and family Rallidae; gallinules.



Gallinula chloropus.

GÁLL'IQT (gál'yut), *n.* See GALIOT.

GAL-LÍP'O-LI-ÖYL, *n.* An inferior olive oil from Gallipoli in Italy.

GÁL'LI-PÖT, *n.* [Dut. *gleye*, potter's clay, and Eng. *pot*. *Skinner*.] It has been supposed that *gall* is a corruption of *gala*, and that thus *galipot* was a fine-painted pot.

1. A small earthen glazed pot, used by apothecaries for medicines.

Plato said his master Socrates was like the apothecary's *galipot*, that had on the outside apes, owls, and satyrs, but within precious drugs.

2. A kind of resin.—See GALIPOT.

GÁL-LÍ'T'ZIN-ITE, *n.* (Min.) An ore of titanium; rutile.

GÁL'LI-VÁT, *n.* A small vessel used on the Malabar coast.

GÁLL'-NÜT, *n.* An excrescence which grows chiefly upon the oak, used for making ink; gall; nutgall.

GÁLL'-ÖAK, *n.* (Bot.) A small tree of Asia Minor, the young branches of which are punctured by the *Cynips* or *gall-insect*, in depositing its eggs, — thus producing gall-nuts.

GÁL'LQÑ, *n.* [Low *L. galo*; Sp. *galon*; Fr. *gallon*.] A measure of capacity, usually for liquids, containing four quarts.

The imperial gallon is 277.2738 cubic inches, and contains 10 lbs. avoirdupois of distilled water at 62° Fahrenheit. The ale gallon is 282 cubic inches, and contains 10.2 lbs. avoirdupois of distilled water. The wine gallon of 231 cubic inches contains 8.355 lbs. avoirdupois of distilled water, and is the government or customs gallon of the U. S., and the legal gallon of each state in which no law exists fixing a state or statute gallon.

GÁL-LÖÖN, *n.* [It. *gallone*; Sp. & Fr. *galon*.] A term formerly applied to a kind of close lace made of gold or silver, or of silk only; — now applied to a kind of lace of cotton, silk, &c., used for binding shoes, hats, and for other purposes.

GÁL'LQP, *v. n.* [It. *galoppare*; Sp. *galopar*; Fr. *galoper*. — Dan. *gallopere*; Ger. *galopiren*.] Probably no other than [the A. S.] *gehlæpen*, *gehlæpen*, to leap or jump.

Richardson. [i. GALLOPED; pp. GALLOPING, GALLOPED.]

1. To move forward, as a horse, by such leaps that the hind legs rise before the fore legs quite reach the ground; to move or run by leaps.

They gallop, and under their tramping feet the ground with breaking quakes.

2. To ride at a galloping pace; to move rapidly.

We galloped toward them, to part them.

Whom doth time gallop withal?

GÁL'LQP, *n.* [Dan. *gallop*; Ger. *galopp*; Dut. *galop*.] The motion of a galloping or running horse.

GÁL'LQP-ÅDE, *n.* [Fr. *galopade*.]

1. The act of galloping; a hand-gallop.

2. (Mus.) A quick time appropriate to a kind of German dance; — a kind of dance.

GÁL'LQP-ADE', *v. n.* To gallop; to move about briskly.

GÁL'LQP-ER, *n.* 1. A man or a horse that gallops.

2. (Mil.) A carriage on which small guns are conveyed by horses.

GÁL'LQP-PIN, *n.* [Fr.] A servant for the kitchen; a kitchen-servant; a scullion.

GÁL'LQ-TÁN'NJC, *a.* (Chem.) Noting an acid, or the pure tannin of nutgalls, employed for chemical purposes.

GÁL'LQW (gál'ls), *v. a.* [A. S. *galan*.] To terrify; to fright; to scare.

GÁL'LQ-WAY, *n.* A pony or a horse not more than fourteen hands high, like the breed from Galloway, in Scotland.

GÁL'LQW-GLÁSS, *n.* An ancient Irish foot-soldier.

GÁL'LQWS (gál'lus) [gál'lus, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm. C.; gál'luz, Ja. R.], *n.*; pl. **GÁL'LQWS-ES**. [Goth. & A. S. *galga*; Dut. *galg*; Ger. *galgen*; Dan. *galge*; Icel. *galgi*; Sw. *galge*.]

1. An instrument or contrivance for hanging criminals, consisting of a beam resting on two posts.

2. A wretch that deserves the gallows.

3. pl. Suspenders to keep up pantaloons or breeches; braces.

Lexicographers and grammarians are not agreed in relation to the number of gallows; but, as Hiley remarks, it "has generally a singular verb." Webster and Smart consider it as singular, having the regular plural *gallowses*. Johnson says, "It is used by some in the singular; but by more only in the plural, or sometimes has another plural, *gallowses*." Johnson himself writes a *gallows*. — See BELLOW.

GÁL'LQWS-BÍTTS, *n. pl.* (Naut.) A strong frame in the centre of a ship's deck, to support spare spars when in port.

GÁL'LQWS-FRÉE, *a.* Exempt from being hanged.

GÁL'LQW-TRÉE, *n.* The tree of execution; a tree used as a gallows.

GÁLL'-PIPE, *n.* The duct of the gall.

GÁLL'-STONE, *n.* A concretion formed in the gall-bladder or biliary duct.

GÁLL'Y, *a.* Like gall; bitter as gall.

GÁL'LY, *v. a.* To frighten; — to harass; — to hurry. [Local, Eng. & U. S.]

GÁL'LY-WORM, *n.* See GALLEY-WORM.

GA-LÖCHE' [ga-lösh', W. Ja. K. R.; ga-lösh', Sm.], *n.*; pl. **GA-LÖCHES**. [Sp. *galocha*; Fr. *galoché*.]

1. † A clog; a wooden shoe.

2. A shoe worn over a boot or another shoe to keep it dry.

GA-LÖRE', *n.* [Ir. *gleire*.] Plenty. [Used by sailors, and local, Eng.]

GÁL'SOME (-sum), *a.* [See GALL.] Angry; malignant. "Galsome bitterness."

GÁLT, *n.* (Geol.) See GAULT.

GÁL-VÁN'IC, *a.* Relating to galvanism.

GÁL'VAN-ISM, *n.* A term applied to that species of electricity which is developed by the contact of different metals, or by chemical action between different substances, without the aid of friction; the electricity of chemical action; vol-

taic electricity; — so named from the discoverer, *Galvani*, an Italian chemist.

GÁL-VAN-IST, *n.* One versed in galvanism.

GÁL-VAN-IZE, *v. a.* [i. GALVANIZED; pp. GALVANIZING, GALVANIZED.] To affect by galvanism.

Galvanized iron, iron coated with zinc by a peculiar process, by which it is rendered less liable to be acted upon by moisture. The surface of the iron is first cleaned by the joint action of dilute acid and friction, and then plunged into a bath of melted zinc covered with sal-ammoniac.

GÁL-VÄ-NÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Eng. *galvanism* and Gr. *γᾱφῶ*, to write.] Electro-metallurgy; the application of galvanism to engraving, &c.

GÁL-VÄ-NÖL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of, or is versed in, galvanism.

GÁL-VÄ-NÖL'O-GY, *n.* [galvanism and Gr. *λόγος*, a discourse.] A treatise on galvanism.

GÁL-VÄ-NÖM'E-TER, *n.* [galvanism and Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] (Chem.) An instrument constructed for the purpose of detecting the presence of feeble electro-chemical currents.

GÁL-VÄ-NQ-PLÄS'TIC, *a.* Relating to electro-metallurgy.

GÁL-VÄN'Q-SCÖPE, *n.* [galvanism and Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, to examine.] An instrument for indicating minute quantities of galvanic electricity; galvanometer.

GÁL'VÉR-LY, *ad.* Cleverly; actively.

GÄ'MA-GRÄSS, *n.* (Bot.) A tall, stout kind of grass, so productive as to admit of six cuttings in a season; *Tripsacum dactyloides*.

GÄ-MÄSH'ES, *n. pl.* [Fr. *gamaches*.] Short spatterdashes worn by ploughmen; gaiters.

GÄM-BÄDE, *n.* Gambado.

GÄM-BÄ'DÖ, *n.*; pl. **GÄM-BÄ'DÖES**. [It. & Sp. *gamba*, a leg.] A leather case attached to a stirrup; — a covering for the leg worn over other clothing; gaiters.

GÄM'BË-SON, *n.* [Fr.] A body covering, stuffed with wool and quilted in parallel lines; — worn under armor.

GÄM'BËT, } *n.* (Ornith.) A wading bird, belonging to the family *Scopelidae*.

GÄM'BËT'TA, } long to the family *Scopelidae*.

GÄM'BIER, *n.* [Malay.] An inspissated juice of a trailing plant found in the Indian Archipelago.

GÄM'BIST, *n.* [It. *gamba*, the leg.] (Mus.) A performer on the *viol di gamba*, or viol with six strings.

GÄM'BIT, *n.* [It. *dare il gambetto*, to trip up one's heels; Fr. *gambit*.] (Chess.) A movement, of which there are several varieties, by which an adversary is tripped up. This is attempted by the first player's putting a pawn in a situation to be taken by the enemy early in the game, with a view to employ to better advantage his superior pieces.

GÄM'BLE (gäm'bl), *v. n.* [See GAME.] [i. GAMBLING; pp. GAMBLING, GAMBLING.] To practise gaming; to play for money, or for any other stake or prize; to game.

GÄM'BLER, *n.* One who practises gaming.

GÄM'BLING, *n.* The act of one who gambles or plays for money; gaming.

GÄM'BLING, *p. a.* Gaming; playing for money. "Gambling practices."

GÄM-BÖGE' [gäm-böj', S. W. P. J. Ja. Sm.; gäm-böj', Wb.; gäm-bözh', K.], *n.* A gum resin concreted in the air from the milky juice which exudes from several trees, especially the *Gambogia gutta*, of Ceylon and Malabar, which produces the coarse, indurated, and the *Stalagmites Cambogioides*, of Ceylon and Siam, which produces the best; — used as a pigment, and, in medicine, as a powerful purge, and so named from *Cambodia* or *Cambogia*, in the East Indies, whence it is brought.

GÄM-BÖ'QI-AN, *a.* Relating to or containing gamboge; gambogic.

GAM-BÔ'GIC, *a.* Pertaining to gamboge. *Wright.*

GAM'BOL, *v. n.* [It. & Sp. *gamba*, the leg; Fr. *gambader*, *gambiller*, to kick about; *jambé*, the leg. — *Gambol* written by Udal, *gambould*.] [*i.* **GAMBOLLED**; *pp.* **GAMBOLLING**, **GAMBOLLED**.]
 1. To dance or skip in sport, to hop.
Bears, tigers, ounces, pards
Gambolled before them. *Milton.*
 2. To jump or start aside.
And I the matter will reward, which madness
Would gambol from. *Shak.*

GAM'BOL, *n.* A skip; a hop; a leap for joy; a frolic; a prank; an escapade. *Dryden.*

GAM'BRËL, *n.* [It. *gamba*, the leg.]
 1. The hind leg of a horse. *Grew.*
 2. A stick, crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers in suspending a slaughtered animal. *Ray.*
 3. A curb-roof to a house; a mansard roof; a gambrel-roof. — See **CURB-ROOF**. *Bartlett.*

GAM'BRËL, *v. a.* To tie by the leg. *Beau. & Fl.*

GAM-BRÔÛN', *n.* (*Manufactures*.) A kind of twilled linen cloth, for linings. *Sinmonds.*

GÂME, *n.* [*A. S.* *gamen*; *Ice.* *gaman*.]
 1. Any sport or amusement, especially, usually as a match for the trial of skill; play; as, "The game of draughts or of cricket." "The royal game of goose." *Goldsmith.*
 2. Plan; measure; scheme.
This seems to be the present game of that crown. *Temple.*
 3. Field sports, as the chase, falconry, &c. Some sportsmen that were abroad upon game. *L'Estrange.*
 4. All such animals as are pursued or taken in the chase or in the sports of the field or forest. — In England, animals appropriated to legal sportsmen, as deer, hares, pheasants, &c. *Blackstone.*
 5. *pl.* (*Ant.*) Contests exhibited as spectacles to the people; as, "The Olympic, the Pythian, the Isthmian, or the Nemean games."
The games of the ancient Greeks were, in their original institution, religious solemnities. *Brantle.*
To make game of, to make sport of, to ridicule.
Syn. — See **PLAY**.

GÂME, *v. n.* [*i.* **GAMED**; *pp.* **GAMING**, **GAMED**.]
 To play at any sport; especially to play for money or any other stake; to gamble.
Avarice itself does not calculate strictly when it games. *Burke.*

GÂME'-BÂG, *n.* A bag for game.

GÂME'-COCK, *n.* A cock bred to fight. *Locke.*

GÂME'-EGG, *n.* An egg from which a game-fowl is bred. *Garth.*

GÂME'FUL, *a.* Abounding in game; full of game or sport; sportive. *Pope.*

GÂME'-KËEP-ER, *n.* A person employed to take care of game. *Blackstone.*

GÂME'-LÂWS, *n. pl.* Laws relating to the preservation of those animals which constitute game. *Pol. Dict.*

GÂME'-LËG, *n.* [*A* corruption of *gambrel*. — *W. gam*, or *cam*, crooked, and *Eng. leg. Malone*.] A crooked or lame leg. *Todd.*

GÂME'LESS, *a.* Destitute of game. *Craig.*

GÂME'SOME (*gam'sum*), *a.* [See **GAMB**, and **SOME**.] Frolicsome; gay; sportive; playful.
To whom thus Belial, in like gamesome mood. *Milton.*

GÂME'SOME-LY (*gam'sum-le*), *ad.* Merrily; sportively; playfully; gayly.

GÂME'SOME-NËSS, *n.* Quality of being gamesome; sportiveness; merriment; playfulness. *Johnson.*

GÂME'STER, *n.* 1. One who games, or is addicted to gaming; a gambler.
Could fools to keep their own contrive,
On what on whom, could gamblers thrive? *Gay.*
 2. † A prostitute. "Common gamster." *Shak.*
 3. A merry, frolicsome person. "You're a merry gamster." *Shak.*

GÂM'ING, *n.* [*A. S.* *gaming*.] The practice of staking property, beyond the purpose of mere sport, on the hazard of cards or dice; gambling. *Gaming finds a man a cully, and leaves him a knave.* *Brown.*

GÂM'ING-HÔUSE, *n.* A house where gaming is practised. *Chambers.*

GÂM'ING-TÂ'BLE, *n.* A table at which gamblers practise their art. *Bp. Berkeley.*

GÂM'MA, *n.* The third letter in the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English G. *Crabb.*

GÂM'MA-RQ-LITE, *n.* [*Gr.* *καμαρος* (*L. cammarus*, or *gammarus*), a kind of crab, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Pal.*) A fossil crab or lobster. *Smart.*

GÂM'MA-RÛS, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr.* *καμαρος*, a kind of crab or shrimp.] (*Zool.*) A genus of crustaceans; beach-flea; sand-flea. *Gould.*

GÂM'MER, *n.* [*A. S.* *gameder*, godmother. *Somner*. — From *grandmother*. *Keightley*. — Others from *good mother*.] An old word formerly used as a compellation of a woman, corresponding to *gaffer*. "Old Gammer Gorton." *Drayton.*

GÂM'MON, *n.* 1. [It. *gambone*, a big leg; *gamba*, a leg; *Sp. jamon*; *Fr. jambon*.] The buttock of a hog salted and dried. *Dryden.*
 2. [See **BACKGAMMON**.] A kind of play with dice; backgammon. *Thomson.*
 3. Imposition; humbug; hoax; cheat. *Punch.*

GÂM'MON, *v. a.* [*i.* **GAMMONED**; *pp.* **GAMMONING**, **GAMMONED**.]
 1. To salt and dry in smoke, as bacon.
 2. In the game of backgammon, to beat by throwing off all one's men from the board before the opponent has brought his home. *Clarke.*
 3. To impose upon; to deceive; to humbug; to hoax. *Sinmonds.*
 4. (*Naut.*) To attach or fix, as a bowsprit, by means of a rope. *Mar. Dict.*

GÂM'MON-ING, *n.* (*Naut.*) The lashing by which the bowsprit is secured to the cut-water. *Dana.*

GÂM'MOT, *n.* A sort of incision knife. *Crabb.*

GÂM-O-PËT'A-LOÛS, *a.* [*Gr.* *γαμω*, to marry and *πέταλον*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having the petals united towards the base; monopetalous. *Gray.*

GÂM-O-PHYLL'LOUS, or **GA-MOPHY'YL-LOÛS** (131), *a.* [*Gr.* *γαμω*, to marry, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Formed of united leaves. *Gray.*

GÂM-O-SËP'A-LOÛS, *a.* [*Gr.* *γαμω*, to marry, and *Eng. sepal*.] (*Bot.*) Having the sepals joined together; monosepalous. *Craig.*

GÂM'UT, *n.* [It. *gamma*; *Sp. gama*; *Fr. gamme*.] (*Mus.*) The series of notes or tones employed in music; the scale. *Mouss.*

† **GÂN**, *i. of gin*. Began. — See **GIN**. *Spenser.*

GÂNCH, *v. a.* [It. *gancio*, a hook; *Sp. gancho*.] To drop from a high place upon hooks or sharp stakes by way of punishment, as practised in Turkey.
Take him away, ganch him, impale him. *Dryden.*

GÂNCH'ING, *n.* The act of dropping upon hooks or sharp stakes, — a punishment practised in Turkey. *Clarke.*

GÂN'DER, *n.* [*A. S.* *gandra*. — *Ger.* *gans*, a goose.] The male of the goose. *Camden.*

GÂNG, *v. n.* [*Goth.* *gagan*; *A. S.* *gan*, *gangan*; *Ice.* *ganga*.] To go; to walk. *Spenser.*
 An old word, still used in the North of England and in Scotland.

GÂNG, *n.* [*A. S.*, *Dut.*, *Ger.*, & *Dan.* *gang*; *Sw.* *gung*, journey, step, path. — See **GO**.]
 1. † A street or road. *Johnson.*
 It is retained provincially in *gangway*, a passage. *Todd.*
 2. [*A. S.* *gege*, a gang, a company.] A number of persons who go or associate together, or are appointed to any particular service; a company; a band; a crew; a horde. "A gang of thieves." *L'Estrange*. "A gang of Maroon slaves." *Burke.*
 Except as applied to a company of seamen or of negro slaves, it is mostly used in a bad sense, or in contempt.
 3. A course or slip in thatching. *Louden.*
Syn. — See **BAND**.

GÂNG'-BOARD, *n.* (*Naut.*) 1. A plank or board with cleats nailed to it, used for walking into and out of a boat. *Mar. Dict.*
 2. The gangway from the quarter deck to the fore-castle. *Burn.*

GÂNG'-CASK, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small cask for bringing off water in a boat. *Sinmonds.*

GÂNG'-DAYS, *n. pl.* [*A. S.* *gang-dagas*.] Days of perambulation; the time of perambulating parishes; rogation-days. *Bosworth.*

GÂNG'ER, *n.* A person who superintends a gang of workmen. *Craig.*

GÂN'GËT'IC, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to the River Ganges. *Clarke.*

GÂN'GHON, *n.* A kind of flower. *Ainsworth.*

GÂN'GLI-ÁC, *a.* Relating to a ganglion; ganglionic. — See **GANGLIONIC**. *Clarke.*

GÂN'GLI-ÁL, *a.* Relating to a ganglion; ganglionic. *Copland.*

GÂN'GLI-ÁT-ED, *a.* Intermixed or intertwined. *Dr. Hall.*

GÂN'GLI-FÖRM, } *a.* [*Gr.* *γαγγλιον*, a tumor, *GÂN'GLI-Q-FÖRM*, } and *L. forma*, form.] Having the shape of a ganglion. *Dunglison.*

GÂN'GLI-QN (*gâng'gle-on*, 82), *n.* [*Gr.* *γαγγλιον*.] (*Anat.*) A tumor or morbid enlargement in the sheath of a tendon; — also, an enlargement in the course of a nerve; a mass of nervous matter, forming a centre from which nervous fibres radiate. *Dunglison. Maumder.*

GÂN'GLI-Q-NÂ-RY, *a.* Composed or consisting of ganglions; ganglionic. *Clarke.*

GÂN'GLI-ÖN'IC, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of the nature of, a ganglion; ganglial. *Royet.*

GÂN'GRË-NÂTE (*gâng'grë-nâte*, 82), *v. a.* [*i.* **GANGRENATED**; *pp.* **GANGRENATING**, **GANGRENATED**.] To produce a gangrene in; to gangrene; to mortify. *Brown.*

GÂN'GRËNE (*gâng'grën*, 82), *n.* [*Gr.* *γάνγκρηνα*; *L. gangrena*; *It. & Sp. gangrena*; *Fr. gangrène*.] (*Med.*) The first stage of mortification; partial death of an organ. *Dunglison.*

GÂN'GRËNE (*gâng'grën*), *v. a.* [*i.* **GANGRENED**; *pp.* **GANGRENING**, **GANGRENED**.] To corrupt to a state of mortification; to mortify. *Bacon.*

GÂN'GRËNE, *v. n.* To become mortified; to lose vitality. *Ludlow.*

GÂN'GRË-NËS'CENT, *a.* Tending to mortification; beginning to putrefy, as living flesh in a diseased state. *Maumder.*

GÂN'GRË-NOÛS (*gâng'grë-nûs*), *a.* Mortified; corrupted. *Arbuthnot.*

GÂNGUE (*gâng*), *n.* [*Ger.* *gang*, a vein or channel; *Fr. gangue*.] (*Min.*) The matrix of an ore; the mineral substance which either encloses or usually accompanies any metallic ore in the vein. *Fr.*

GÂNG'WAY, *n.* [See **GANG**.] 1. A passage. *Grise.*
 2. (*Naut.*) A narrow passage-way; — particularly that part of the upper deck which is next to a ship's side, between the fore and main masts. *Mar. Dict.*
To bring to the gangway, (Naut.) to punish a seaman, by tying him up in the gangway and flogging him. *Mar. Dict.*

GÂNG'-WËEK, *n.* [*A. S.* *gang-wece*.] Rogation-week, when processions are made to lustrate or survey the bounds of parishes. *Gerarde.*

GÂN'IL, *n.* A kind of brittle limestone. [*Local, Eng.*] *Craig.*

GÂN'NET, *n.* [*A. S.* *ganot*.] (*Ornith.*) A large aquatic bird of several species, belonging to the pelican family and to the genus *Sula*; — called also *Solan goose*. *Audubon.*
 In Cornwall and Ireland they are called *ganets*; by the Welsh, *gun*. *Pennant.*

GÂN'NIS-TËR, *n.* A kind of sandstone. [*Local, Eng.*] *Smart.*

GÂN'ÖID, } *a.* [*Gr.* *γάνος*, splendor, and *αἶος*, **GA-NÖIN'AL**, } appearance.] (*Ich.*) Noting, or pertaining to, an order of fishes most of which are extinct, distinguished by the angular form of the scales arranged like tiles and covered by a thick coat of enamel. *Agassiz.*



Common ganet (Sula leucogaster).

GA-NÖID'I-AN, *a.* (*Ich.*) Pertaining to ganoid fishes; ganoid. *Agassiz.*

GA-NÖID'I-ANS, *n. pl.* (*Ich.*) Fishes belonging to the ganoid order. *Agassiz.*

GÄNTE'LÖPE (gänt'löp), *n.* [*Ghent* and *Dut. loopen*, to run, because the punishment was first inflicted in that place. *Skinner.*] Gantlet; — now written *gantlet*. — See *GANTLET*. *Frieling.*

GÄNT'LET, *n.* [See *GÄNTELOPE*.] A military punishment, in which the criminal, running between two files or ranks, receives a lash from each man: — a glove. — See *GAUNTLET*.

GÄN'TRY, *n.* A frame of wood on which barrels are placed. *Hunter.*

GÄN'ZA, *n.* [*Sp. gansa*.] A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which a virtuoso was fabled to be carried to the lunar world or moon. *Bp. Hall.*

GAOL (jäl), *n.* [*Low L. gaiola*; Old Fr *guille, geule, geole*; Fr. *geôle*. — *W. geol.*] A place of confinement for criminals; a prison; a jail.

GA. The two forms, *gaol* and *jail*, are both countenanced by the English dictionaries and both are in common and good use, but *gaol* seems to be preferred by most of the dictionaries; yet Johnson says, "It is written either way; but commonly, by later writers, *jail*." — "*Gaol* is the only word in which the combination [of the diphthong *ae*] occurs, which word is much better written *jail*." *Smart.*

GAOL (jäl), *v. a.* To imprison; to confine in a prison; to commit to jail. *Bacon.*

GAOL'-BIRD, *n.* See *JAIL-BIRD*.

GAOL'-DE-LIV'E-RY (jäl'de-liv'er-ry), *n.* The delivery of prisoners to trial, whose condemnation or acquittal evacuates the prison; judicial processes or trials collectively; jail-delivery. *South.*

GAOL'ER (jäl'er), *n.* A keeper of a prison; a jailer. *Tuller.*

GAOL'-FE-VER, *n.* A contagious distemper occasioned by confinement and close air. *Perry.*

GA'ONS, *n. pl.* [*Heb. גאון*, exaltation.] An order of Jewish doctors, who appeared after the closing of the Talmud. *Wright.*

GAP, *n.* [See *GAP*.] Any opening, breach, cleft, hole, interstice, or vacuity; as, "A gap in a fence"; "A great gap in your honor." *Shak.*

To stop a gap, is, figuratively, to secure a weak point. — To stand in the gap, to stand, as in a breach, for the defence of something.

Syn. See *BREACH*.

|| GAPE (gáp or gáp) [gáp, *W. J. F. Ja. Wb.*; gáp, *N.*; gáp, *P. E. Sm. C.*; gáp or gáp, *K. R.*; *v. n.* [*A. S. gapan*; *Dut. gapen*; *Ger. gaffen*; *Dan. gabe*; *Sw. gapa*.] [*i. GAPED*; *pp. GAPING, GAPPED*.]

1. To open the mouth with eagerness, as young birds do for their food, or involuntarily, as from lassitude or wonder; to open the mouth; to yawn.

She stretches, gapes, unglues her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*

Whose mother's killed in searching for the prey,
Thirst for the food which they must never find. *Dryden.*
The king gaped and gazed upon her with open mouth. *Johnson.*

2. To desire earnestly; to crave. — with *for*.
"Thou who gapedst for my estate." *Dryden.*

3. (*Trans.*) To be separated, as the margins of bivalve shells when they do not meet all round. *Maunder.*

To gape at, after, or for, to crave; to desire or covet earnestly.

Syn. — A person gapes and yawns from sleepiness; and he gapes and stares with wonder. To gape and to stare are taken in a bad sense. To gape implies stupidity or gross ignorance. To stare, immoderate and superciliousness. A clown gapes, an immodest fellow stares, a person filled with transport gazes on the object of his admiration.

GA. "The irregularity in the pronunciation of this word (gáp) seems to arise from the greater similarity of the Italian *a* to the *a* in *gape*, than the *a* in the English *a*." *H. P. S.* The expressive but irregular pronunciation of this word, with the Italian *a* (*a*), is no longer prevalent. *Smart.* — This pronunciation, however, is well supported by authorities, and it is common in the U. S.

|| GAPE (gáp or gáp), *n.* 1. The act of gaping; a yawn.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The opening between the mandibles of birds, the jaws of fishes, &c. *Brande.*
The gapes, a disease to which chickens are subject. *Clarke.*

|| GAP'ER (gáp'er or gáp'er), *n.* 1. One who gapes or yawns.

2. (*Ich.*) A fish with six or seven bands and tail undivided. *Boag.*

|| GÁP'ING, or GÁP'ING, *n.* The act of yawning; a hiatus. *Bacon.*

GÁP'-TÔÔTHED (-tôtht), *a.* Having spaces or interstices between the teeth. *Dryden.*

GÄR, *n.* [*A. S. gar*.] An affix or syllable signifying a weapon; — thus *Eadgar* is a happy weapon. *Gibson.*

† GÄR, *v. a.* To cause; to make; to force. *Spenser.*

GÄR'A-GÄY, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the kite kind, a native of Mexico. *Craig.*

GÄR'AN-CÛNE, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Chem.*) An extract of madder made with sulphuric acid. *Smart.*

GÄR-A-PÄ'TÖ, *n.* (*Ent.*) A bug-like insect found in South America. *Maunder.*

GÄRB, *n.* [*It. & Sp. garbo*; *Fr. garbe*.]

1. † Behavior; deportment. *Hackett.*

First, for your garb, it must be grave and serious. *B. Jonson.*

2. Dress; clothes; habit; apparel; vesture. "Their Moorish garb." *Noole.*

3. Fashion of dress. *Denham.*

4. Mode; manner; style. *Parnassus* ... began to live after the Persian garb. *Usher.*

5. (*Her.*) A sheaf of wheat or any other grain. — See *GARB*. *Johnson.*

GÄRB, *v. a.* [*Sp. garbar*.] To bind in sheaves. [*n.*] *Toller.*

GÄR'BÄGE (gär'baj), *n.* [Of uncertain etymology. — *Junius* thinks it is strongly allied to *Sp. garbar*, to seize, to tear away.] The bowels of an animal; the offal; refuse. *Shak.*

GÄR'BÄGED (gär'bajd), *a.* Having the garbage pulled out. *Sherwood.*

GÄRBE, *n.* [*Sp. garba*.] (*Her.*) A sheaf of any kind of grain; said to represent summer. *Craig.*

GÄR'BEL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A plank next to the keel of a ship; garboard. *Bailey.*

† GÄR'BIDQE, *n.* Garbage. *Mortimer.*

† GÄR'BISH, *n.* Garbage. *Barret.*

† GÄR'BISH, *v. a.* To exenterate; to eviscerate; to disembowel. *Barret.*

GÄR'BLE (gär'bl), *v. a.* [*It. garbellare*; *Sp. garblar*; *Fr. garblor*.] [*i. GARBLED*; *pp. GARBLING, GARBLED*.] It is certainly derived from [*Low L. garba*, (*Fr. gerbe*), a wheat-sheaf; hence *garberina* was a medieval word for a threshing-floor, and *garbellaria* was to clear the grain from chaff, &c." *Sir John Stoddart.*]

1. † To cleanse from dross and dirt, as spices; to separate, as the good from the bad. *Bailey.*

GA. "An expression borrowed from grocers, who are said to garble their spices, that is, to purify them from dross and dirt." *Ed. Phillips's Dictionary.*

2. To select and cull in order to suit a purpose, and thus mutilate and corrupt the whole, to give a false impression of an author's meaning. "A garbled statement." *Sir J. Stoddart.*

GA. "This word is never now used in its primary sense, and has indeed undergone this further change, that, while once to garble was to sift for the purpose of selecting the best, it is now to sift with a view of picking out the worst." *Trench.*

GÄR'BLER, *n.* 1. One who garbles. *Swift.*

2. An officer of great antiquity of the city of London, empowered to inspect and garble or select drugs and spices. *Consl.*

GÄR'BLEŠ (gär'blš), *n. pl.* The dust, soil, and filth separated from drugs and spices. *Wright.*

GÄR'BÖARD, *n.* (*Naut.*) The first plank of a ship fastened to the keel on the outside; the garbol. *Crabb.*

GÄR'BÖARD STRÄAK, *n.* (*Naut.*) The range of planks next to the keel on each side. *Dana.*

† GÄR'BÖLL, *n.* [*It. garbuglio*; Old Fr. *garbouil*.] Disorder; tumult; uproar. *Bp. Hall.*

GÄR-ÖLN'I-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants found in the islands of the Indian archipelago, including the celebrated *Mangosteen* tree; — so named in honor of Dr. *Garcin*. *Eng. Cyc.*

GÄRD, *n.* [*Fr. garde*.] Wardship; care; guard. — See *GUARD*. *Johnson.*

GÄRD, *v. a.* To adorn. — See *GUARD*. *Todd.*

|| GÄR'DEN (gär'dn or gär'den) [gär'dn, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C. R.*, gär'den, *N. P. Wb.*], *n.* [*Goth. gards*, a yard; *Ger. garden*; *Gael. garadh*; *W. gardd*. — From *A. S. gurdan*, to gird or enclose. *Tooke*. — *It. giardino*, *Sp. & Fr. jardin*.]

1. A piece of ground enclosed and planted for the production of fruits, flowers, or esculent plants.

God the first garden made, the first city Cain. *Curley.*

2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful.

Fruitful Lombardy,
The pleasant garden of great Italy. *Shak.*

|| GÄR'DEN, *v. n.* [*i. GARDENED*; *pp. GARDENING, GARDENED*.] To lay out gardens; to cultivate a garden. *Bacon.*

|| GÄR'DEN, *v. a.* To dress as a garden. *Cotgrave.*

|| GÄR'DEN, *a.* Belonging to, or produced in, a garden; as, "Garden vegetables." *Ash.*

|| GÄR'DEN-ER, *n.* One who cultivates gardens; a horticulturist. *Bacon.*

|| GÄR'DEN-FLOW'ER, *n.* A flower cultivated in gardens. *Goldsmith.*

GÄR'DE'NT-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants bearing elegant sweet-scented flowers; the Cape jasmine; — named after Dr. *Garden*. *Eng. Cyc.*

|| GÄR'DEN-ING, *n.* The cultivation of gardens; horticulture. *Spectator.*

|| GÄR'DEN-LÉSS, *a.* Without a garden. *Clarke.*

|| GÄR'DEN-MÖULD (-möld), *n.* Mould fit for a garden. *Mortimer.*

|| GÄR'DEN-PLÖT, *n.* A plot or plantation laid out in a garden. *Milton.*

† GÄR'DEN-SHÖP, *n.* Horticulture. *Shufesbury.*

|| GÄR'DEN-STUFF, *n.* Produce of a garden. *Ash.*

|| GÄR'DEN-TILLAGE, *n.* Tillage of gardens.

|| GÄR'DEN-WÄRE, *n.* The produce of gardens; garden-stuff. *Mortimer.*

GÄR'DON, *n.* A kind of roach. *Clarke.*

† GÄRE, or GÄ'RE, *v. a.* [*A. S. gearcian*, to prepare.] To dress; to adorn; — to stare. *Chaucer.*

† GÄRE, *n.* 1. Show, brilliancy; glare.

In a glare and heat they will run, ride, and take pains. *Rogers.*

2. Coarse wool. *Bailey.*

3. Gear; accoutrements; — a dart. *Wright.*

GÄR'-FISH, *n.* A species of fish known under a variety of names; the greenbone; the horn-fish; the mackerel-gudge; the sea-needle; the sea pike; gar-pike; long-nose; gar-bill; the sword-fish; *Esox belone*, or *Belone vulgaris*. *Yarrel.*

GÄR'GAN-EY, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of duck; *Anas querquedula*. *Yarrell.*

GÄR'GA-RISM, *n.* [*Gr. γαργαρισμός*; *L. gargarismus*; *Fr. gargarisme*.] (*Med.*) A wash for the throat; a gargle. *Quincy.*

GÄR'G A-RIZE, *v. a.* [*Gr. γαργαρίζω*.] To gargle; to rinse, as the mouth and throat. [*n.*] *Bacon.*

GÄR'KET, *n.* 1. A disease in the udders of cows, arising from inflammation of the lymphatic glands. *Farm. Ency.*

2. A distemper in hogs. *Farm. Ency.*

3. A medicinal plant and berry; poke; *Physalis peruviana*. *Thunberg.*

GÄR'GIL, *n.* A distemper in geese affecting the head, and often fatal. *London Ency.*

GÄR'GLE (-gl), *v. a.* [*L. gurgulio*, the gullet; *It. gurgagliare*, to murmur; *Fr. gurguler*, to dabble; *gargariser*, to gargle; to gargle. — *Dut. gorgelen*; *Ger. gurgeln*. — See *GUGGLE*.] [*i. GARGLED*; *pp. GARGLING, GARGLED*.]

1. To wash, as the mouth, and throat with some liquor that is kept suspended and in agitation by forcing the breath against it. *Harvey.*

2. To play in the throat; to warble. *Waller.*

GARG'GLE, n. A liquor for washing the mouth and throat; gargarism. *Wiseman.*

GARG'GLING, n. The act of one who gargles. *Clarke.*

GARG'GOL, n. A distemper in hogs. *Mortimer.*

GARG'GOOSE, n. See CARGOOSE.

GARG'GOÛLE, n. [Fr. *gargouille*.]

(Arch.) A projecting water-spout, often grotesquely carved, attached to old Gothic buildings. *Francis.*



GARG'ISH, a. [A. S. *gearwian*, to prepare. "The verb to *gaure* [found in *Chaucer*], or *gare* [in *Phaer*], which *Speight* and *Tyrolhutt* explain to *stare*, is no doubt the origin of *garish*." *Richardson*.—See *GARE*.]

1. Gaudy; showy; dazzling; staring. "Pay no worship to the *garish* sun." *Shak.*
Hide me from day's *garish* eye. *Milton.*

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty. "It makes the mind loose and *garish*." *South.*

GARG'ISH-LY, ad. 1. Splendidly; gaudily.

2. Wildly; in a flighty manner.

GARG'ISH-NESS, n. 1. The quality of being *garish*; flaunting gaudiness; finery. *Florio.*

2. Flighty or extravagant joy. *Bp. Taylor.*

GAR'LAND, n. [It. *ghirlanda*; Sp. *guirnalda*; Fr. *guirlande*.—L. *gyrus*, a circle. *Menage*.]

1. A royal crown; a diadem. *Grafton.*
2. A wreath of branches, foliage, or flowers; a chaplet; a coronal.

Then party-colored flowers of white and red
She wore to make a *garland* for her head. *Dryden.*

3. A collection of little pieces of prose or poetry; a book of extracts. *Perry.*

4. A thing much prized. *Shak.*

5. (Naut.) A sort of net used by sailors to contain their provisions instead of a locker or cupboard. *Wright*.—A large rope or strap lashed to a spar when hoisting it on board of a vessel. *Dana.*

6. (Arch.) A sculptured representation of a wreath, as on the frieze of a building. *Britton.*

GAR'LAND, v. a. To deck with a garland; to encircle. *B. Jonson.*

GAR'LAND-LESS, a. Destitute of a garland or wreath. *Shelley.*

GAR'LIC, n. [A. S. *garleac*, or *garlec*; *gar*, a lance, and *leac*, a leek.—W. *garleg*, garlic.] A strong-scented, edible plant, of the genus *Allium*, having an acrid, pungent taste, and a bulbous root composed of many small tubercles called *cloves of garlic*. *Miller. London.*

Wild garlic, a plant resembling garlic. *Johnson.*

GAR'LIC-EAT'ER, n. A cant term for a mean fellow. *Shak.*

GAR'LICK-Y, a. Containing or resembling garlic. *Hollingsworth.*

GAR'LIC-PEAR'-TREE, n. (Bot.) The *Crataeva*, an American tree whose fruit has a strong scent of garlic. *Loudon.*

GAR'MENT, n. [Old Fr. *guarniment*.—In *Wickliffe* we have "A long *garment*."—See *GARNISH*.] An article of clothing; dress.

The peacock, in all his pride, does not display half the colors that appear in the *garments* of a British lady when she is dressed. *Addison.*

GAR'MENT-ED, a. Covered with garments or clothing; dressed. *Ed. Rev.*

GAR'NER, n. [L. *granaria*; Fr. *grenier*.—See *GRAIN*.] A building for grain; a granary; a bin. *Barns and garners* never empty. *Shak.*

GAR'NER, v. a. [i. GARNERED; pp. GARNERING, GARNERED.] To store as in a granary. *Shak.*

GAR'NET, n. [Low L. *granatus*; *granum*, a grain or kernel; It. *granato*; Sp. *granate*; Fr. *grenat*. By metathesis of *r*, as in *garnet* (from L. *granaria* and *coarse* (from L. *crassus*). *Sullivan*.]

1. (Min.) A mineral or gem, of which there are several varieties, mostly crystallized, and of reddish color, and consisting of silica, alumina, and lime, with a small proportion of oxide of iron, and sometimes of manganese or of magnesia.

The *garnet* seems to be a species of the carbuncle of the ancients. *Woodward.*

The *garnet* was, in part, the carbunculus of the ancients, a term probably applied also to the spinet and Oriental ruby. *Dana.*

2. (Naut.) A purchase on the main stay for hoisting cargo. *Dana.*

GAR'NET-BLENDE, n. (Mn.) A sulphuret of zinc. *Hoblyn.*

GAR'NISH, v. a. [It. *guarnire*; Sp. *guarnecer*; Fr. *garnir*.—A. S. *gearwian*, to prepare.—See *GARE*, *GARISH*, and *GEAR*.] [i. GARNISHED; pp. GARNISHING, GARNISHED.]

1. To decorate with ornamental appendages; to embellish; to deck; to adorn; to beautify.

The hearse was *garnished* with great escutcheons. *St. type.*

2. To fit with fetters. [A cant term.] *Johnson.*

3. (Law.) [Law Fr. *garnir*.] To warn. "To *garnish* the heir, i.e. to warn the heir." *Whishaw.*

GAR'NISH, n. 1. Ornament; decoration; adornment; embellishment; garnishing. "The *garnish* of her dress." *Whitchhead.*

2. (Jails.) Fetters;—also fees paid by a prisoner on going into jail to fellow-prisoners. *Bailey.*

3. (Cookery.) Things placed round a dish for embellishment. *Smart.*

GAR'NISH-ËN, n. (Law.) A person warned; a party in whose hands money or property is attached by the creditor of another, and who has had warning or *garnishment* not to pay or deliver it. *Burrill.*

GAR'NISH-ËR, n. One who garnishes. *Sherwood.*

GAR'NISH-ING, n. Decoration; embellishment; ornament. *More.*

GAR'NISH-MËNT, n. 1. Ornament; embellishment. *Bp. Hall.*

2. (Law.) Warning given to a party to appear in court or give information;—a warning to a person not to pay money or deliver property to another. *Burrill.*

GAR'N-TÛRE, n. [Fr.] Furniture; ornament; decoration. "Garnitures of art." *Addison.*

GAR-RÔD'KÛH, n. A vessel used in the Persian Gulf. *Ogilvie.*

GAR'-PIKE, n. [See *GAR*, and *PIKE*.] (Ich.)

1. A fish frequenting the coasts of Great Britain; sea-needle; gar-fish; *Isos belone*. *Tarrell.*

2. A very remarkable fish of the fresh-waters of North America, covered with angular enamelled scales; *Lepidosteus laeipede*. *Agassiz.*

GAR'ROUS [gar'rus, W. P. K.; gar'us, Sm.], a. [See *GARUM*.] Resembling *garum*. *Brown.*

GAR'RAH, n. See *GARRON*. *Johnson.*

GAR'RET, n. [Old Fr. *garite*, a sentry-box; Fr. *guerite*.—Gael. *garait*, garret.—According to *Britton*, the Fr. *garite* is from the Eng. *guard*, and *ward*, a small tower.]

1. The uppermost apartment of a house, immediately under the roof. *Britton.*

2. † Rotten wood. *Bacon.*

3. A watch-tower:—the top of a hill. [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*

GAR'RET-ED, a. Protected by, or furnished with, garrets. "A *garretted* wall." *Carew.*

GAR'RET-ËER, n. An inhabitant of a garret;—applied to an indigent author. *Boswell.*

GAR'RET-ING, n. Small splinters of stone inserted into flint walls, or the joints of coarse masonry. *Simmonds.*

GAR'RET-MAS'TER, n. A maker of household furniture on his own account, who sells his goods to the furniture dealers for the best price he can obtain. *Simmonds.*

GAR'RI-SON (-sn), n. [It. *guernigione*; Sp. *guarnicion*; Fr. *garnison*.—Dan. *garnison*.—Written by *Chaucer* *garnison*.—See *GARNISH*.] (Mil.)

1. The guard of a fortified place, or a body of forces in a fortress. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

2. A fortified place in which troops are quartered for its security or defence. *Campbell.*

3. The state of military defence. *Spenser.*

4. Winter quarters. *Brande.*

GAR'RI-SON (-sn), v. a. [i. GARRISONED; pp. GARRISONING, GARRISONED.]

1. To supply, as a fort, with an armed force. "A castle *garrisoned* by twenty knights." *Tailor.*

2. To secure by fortresses; to fortify.

White sea fortresses, called *garrisons*. *Dryden.*

3. To place in a garrison. *Raleigh.*

GAR'RON, n. A small horse; a galloway; a hobby; a garran. [Scotland.] *Spenser.*

GAR'ROT, n. [Fr.] 1. (Surg.) A small cylinder of wood employed to tighten the circular band by which the artery of a limb is compressed. *Palmer.*

2. (Ornith.) A genus of the duck family, including the *Anas glacialis* and *Anas histrionica* of Linnaeus; the genus *Clangula*. *Eng. Cyc.*

GARROTE [gar-rôl', Sm. C. W.; gar-rô'ta, Sp.], n. [Sp.] A Spanish mode of capital punishment, by strangulation with an iron collar, which is tightened by means of a screw. *Brande.*

GAR-RÔTE, v. a. To strangle with the garrote;—to strangle. *Clarke.*

GAR-RU-LI'NË, n. pl. [L. *garrulus*, chattering.]

(Ornith.) A sub-family of conirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Corvidæ*; jays. *Gray.*



GAR-RÔ-LI'-TY, n. [L. *garrulus*; *garrus*, to prate; It. *garrulità*; Sp. *garrulidad*; Fr. *garrulité*.] Habit of talking too much; talkativeness; loquacity. *Milton.*

SYN.—See *TALKATIVENESS*.

GAR'RU-LOUS, a. [L. *garrulus*; It. & Sp. *garrulo*.] Loquacious; prattling; talkative.

Age, too, shines out, and, *garrulous*, recounts
The feats of youth. *Thomson.*

GAR'RU-LOUS-LY, ad. In a garrulous manner.

GAR'RU-LOUS-NESS, n. The quality of being garrulous; talkativeness; garrulity. *Scott.*

GAR'TER, n. [It. *giartera*; Sp. *jarretera*; Fr. *jarreterre*.—Gael. *garter*; W. *garter*.—According to *Tooke*, from A. S. *garden*, to gird.]

1. A string, ribbon, or band, by which the stocking is held upon the leg. *Shak.*

2. The badge of the highest order of English knighthood. *Brande.*

3. The principal king-at-arms, who is herald to the order of the garter. *Brande.*

4. (Her.) The half of a bend. *Clarke.*

Order of the garter, a military order of knighthood instituted by Edward III., the members being generally peers and the king of England the chief, called from the garter worn by them as a badge. *Landon Ency.*

GAR'TER, v. a. [i. GARTERED; pp. GARTERING, GARTERED.]

1. To bind with a garter. "He, being in love, could not see to *garter* his hose." *Shak.*

2. To invest with the order of the garter.

George chose the leader of the gartered line. *Warton.*

GAR'TER-FISH, n. (Ich.) A fish with a long body and an elongated snout, of the genus *Lepidopterus*. *Goldsmith.*

GAR'TER-SNAKE, n. (Herp.) An American serpent; *Entelma sirtalis*. *Craig.*

GARTH, n. 1. [W. *garth*.] An enclosure; a small field; a yard; a garden; a croft. [Local.] *Hallivell.*

2. A hoop or band. [Local.] *Hallivell.*

3. A dam or wear in a river for catching fish. *Simmonds.*

GARTH'MAN, n. The owner of an open wear where fish are taken. *Craig.*

GAS'P, n. [L.] A pickle used by the ancients, made of the gills or blood of the tunny, or a pickle in which fish has been preserved. *Chambers.*

GAS [gas, S. W. P. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; gas, J.], n.; pl. gas'es. [A. S. *gast*, breath, spirit; Dut. *gas*; Ger. & Dan. *gas*; Sw. *gas*; Ger. *Gas*.] (Chem.) An aeriform fluid; a term applied to all permanently elastic fluids or airs differing from atmospheric air.

The word *gas* was first introduced into chemistry by Ven. Helmont.

GÁS-A-LIÉR', n. A gas-burner for a private apartment. *Simmonds.*

GÁS-BURN-ER, n. That part of a lamp or bracket from which the gas issues; the beak or mouth-piece of a gas-pipe. *Horn.*

GÁS'CON, n. (*Geog.*) A native of Gascony in France. *Tatler.*

GÁS-CON-ÂDE', n. [*Fr. gasconade*; "from the Gascons, a nation eminent for boasting." *Johnson.*] A boast; bravado; brag; vaunt. *Swift.*

GÁS-CON-ÂDE' v. n. [*¿. GASCONADED; pp. GASCONADING, GASCONADED.*] To boast; to brag; to bluster. *Johnson.*

GÁS-CON-ÂD'ER, n. One who gasconades; a blusterer; a boaster; a braggart. *Qu. Rev.*

GÁS'CRÔME, n. [*Gael. cas-crom.*] A long, narrow spade with a projecting foot-piece, in use among the Scotch Highlanders. *Gent. Mag.*

GA-SÈ'I-TY, n. The state of being gaseous; nature of gas. *P. Cyc.*

GÁS'E-OÛS, or GÁ'SÈ-OÛS [*gáz'e-ús, Sm.; gá'zè-ús, R. C. B.; gáz'e-ús, IVb., a. [It. gasoso; Sp. gasoso; Fr. gazeux.]* Having the form or quality of gas. *Davy.*

GÁS-FIT-TER, n. A workman who lays pipes, and fits burners for gas. *Simmonds.*

GÁSH, v. a. [*A. S. hæcan, or gehæcan, to hack or hash, contracted into gæcan, and the c softened to ch or sh. Richardson. — Fr. hacher. Skinner.*] [*¿. GASHED; pp. GASHING, GASHED.*] To cut deep, so as to make a gaping wound. *Streaming with blood, all over gashed with wounds. Phillips.*

GÁSH, n. A deep cut; a gaping wound. *Shak.*

GÁSH'FÛL, a. Full of gashes; hideous. *Quarles.*

GÁS'-HÖLD-ER, n. A hollow cylindrical vessel, open at the bottom and closed at the top, suspended by counterpoises in a tank of water, so that it may be filled with gas introduced by a central pipe, and the gas afterwards distributed by proper pressure through the gas-mains which convey it for service; a gasometer. *P. Cyc.*

GÁS-I-FI-CÁ'TION, n. The act or the process of converting into gas. *Wright.*

GÁS'I-FÛRM, a. [*It. gasiforme.*] Having the form of gas. *N. Brit. Rev.*

GÁS'I-FY, v. a. [*Eng. gas and L. facio, to make; It. gasificare.*] To convert into gas, or aeriform fluid, by combination with caloric. *Wright.*

GÁS'KET, n. l. (*Naut.*) A small cord or piece of platted stuff by which the sails, when furled, are kept close to the yards or gaffs. *Dana.*

2. (*Machinery.*) Platted hemp used for packing the piston of the steam engine and its pumps. *Brande.*

GÁS'KINS, n. pl. [*Gascoigne, Todd.*] 1. Wide hose; galligaskins. *Shak.*

2. Packings of hemp. *Simmonds.*

GÁS'-LIGHT (-lit), n. Light produced by the combustion of gas, particularly by that of carburetted hydrogen gas. *Judrell.*

GÁS'-MAIN, n. A large iron pipe, by which gas is distributed from the manufactory to different localities in a town. *Simmonds.*

GÁS-MÈ-TER, n. [*Eng. gas and Gr. μέτρον, a measure.*] An instrument attached to gas-works, or gas-pipes, which ascertains and registers the quantity of gas that passes through it; a gasometer. *Francis.*

GA-SÔM'E-TER, n. [*Eng. gas and Gr. μέτρον, a measure; It. & Sp. gasometro; Fr. gazomètre.*] 1. An instrument for measuring gas; a gasometer. *Francis.*

2. A reservoir in gas-works, into which the purified gas is received; a gas-holder. *Brande.*

GA-SÔM'E-TRY, n. [*It. & Sp. gasometria; Fr. gazométrie.*] 1. The art of measuring gases. *Cralch.*

2. The science which treats of the nature and property of gases. *Maunder.*

GÁS-SÇOPÉ, n. [*Eng. gas and Gr. σκοπέω, to behold.*] An apparatus for indicating the pres-

ence of bi-carburetted hydrogen gas in buildings, mines, or other places. *Simmonds.*

GÁSP (12), v. n. [*From gape, by the insertion of s. Skinner. — Sw. gispa; Dan. gispe, to gape; Gael. ospag, to gasp.*] [*¿. GASPED; pp. GASPING, GASPED.*] 1. To open the mouth wide, as in catching or convulsively emitting breath; to pant. *The sick for air before the portal gasp. Dryden.*

2. To long for; to desire eagerly. *Swift.* "Who . . . gasped after their liberty." *Spectator.*

GÁSP, v. a. To emit, as breath by opening the mouth wide; to breathe convulsively. *I lay me down to gasp my latest breath. Dryden.*

GÁSP, n. Act of opening the mouth, as in catching or convulsively emitting breath. *At the last gasp, in extremity.*

GÁSP'ING, n. The act of one who gasps. *Clarke.*

GÁSP'ING-LY, ad. With a gasp. *Byron.*

GÁS'-PIPE, n. Metal tubing for the conveyance of gas. *Simmonds.*

GÁS'-RÈG-U-LÁ-TOR, n. An apparatus for equalizing and regulating the flow of gas. *Simmonds.*

GÁS'SING n. (*Manufactures.*) The process of singeing net, lace, &c., in order to remove the hairy filaments from the cotton; — performed by passing the material between two rollers, and exposing it to the action of a large number of minute jets of gas. *Simmonds.*

GÁS'-STOVE, n. A stove heated by gas, for cooking or for other purposes. *Simmonds.*

GÁS'SY, a. Relating to or containing gas; gaseous; inflated. *Blackwood's Mag.*

† GÁST, v. a. [*Goth. geisan. — A. S. gast, a ghost.*] To make aghast; to fright; to terrify. *Shak.*

GÁS'-TAR, n. A species of tar which distills over in the manufacture of coal-gas; coal-tar. *Simmonds.*

† GÁST'ER, v. a. To scare. *Brann & Fl.*

GÁST'ER-Q-PÖD, n. (*Zool.*) A molluscous animal; one of the *Gasteropoda*. *Brande.*

GÁS-TE-RÖP'Q-DÛ, n. [*Gr. γαστήρ, the belly, and ποῦς, podés, a foot.*] (*Zool.*) A class of univalve mollusks, having a fleshy disk under the belly which serves them as feet, as the snail. *Brande.*

GÁS-TE-RÖP'Q-DOÛS, a. (*Zool.*) Belonging to the *Gasteropoda*. *Brande.*

GÁST'NESS, n. Fright. — See GHASTNESS. *Shak.*

GÁS'TRIC, a. [*Gr. γαστήρ, the belly; L. gaster, gasteris, or gastris; It. & Sp. gastrico; Fr. gastrique.*] Belonging to the stomach. *Chambers.*

Gastric juice, (Phys.) a fluid secreted by the stomach, and essential to the process of digestion.

GÁS'TRI-CÍSM, n. [*It. gastricismo; Fr. gastricisme.*] (*Med.*) A theory which refers most diseases to disorder in the digestive passages, or gastric region. *Dunghlison.*

GÁS'TRIL'Q-QUÏST, n. [*L. gaster, gastris, the belly, and loquor, to speak; It. gastriloquo; Fr. gastriloque.*] A ventriloquist. *Reid.*

GÁS'TRIL'Q-QUOÛS, a. Speaking apparently from the belly; ventriloquous. [*R.*] *Chambers.*

GÁS'TRIL'Q-QUY, n. The act of speaking apparently from the belly; ventriloquy. *Jameson.*

GÁS'TRITIS, n. [*Gr. γαστήρ, the belly.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the stomach. *Brande.*

GÁS'TRQ-CÈLE, n. [*Gr. γαστήρ, the belly, and κήλη, hernia.*] (*Med.*) A hernia in the stomach. *Dunghlison.*

GÁS'TRQ-DÛV'I-A, n. [*Gr. γαστήρ, the belly, and δόλον, pain.*] (*Med.*) Pain in the stomach; the stomach colic. *Hamilton.*

GÁS'TRÖL'Q-QY, n. [*Gr. γαστήρ, the belly, and λόγος, a discourse; Sp. gastrológia; Fr. gastrológie.*] A treatise on the stomach. *Maunder.*

GÁS'TRQ-MÁN-QY, n. [*Gr. γαστήρ, the belly, and μανία, divination; It. gastromanzia.*] 1. Divination by words issuing, or seeming to issue, from the belly. *Brande.*

2. A species of divination by means of glasses

or other round transparent vessels, in the centre of which certain figures are made to appear by magic art. *Brande.*

† GÁS'TRQ-MÝTH, n. [*Gr. γαστήρ, the belly, and μυθολογία, to say.*] A ventriloquist. *Blount.*

GÁS'TRQ-NÔME, n. [*Fr. gastronomie.*] An epicure; a gastronomer; a glutton. *Sir W. Scott.*

GÁS'TRÖN'Q-MÈR, n. One who delights in good living; an epicure; a gastronome. *Sir W. Scott.*

GÁS'TRQ-NÔM'IC, } a. [*Fr. gastronomique.*]

GÁS'TRQ-NÔM'I-CAL, } Relating to gastronomy; epicurean; gluttonous. *Qu. Rev.*

GÁS'TRÖN'Q-MÏST, n. One who delights in good living; a judge of the art of cookery. *Thackeray.*

GÁS'TRÖN'Q-MÝ, n. [*Gr. γαστρονομία; γαστήρ, the belly, and νόμος, a rule; It. & Sp. gastronomia; Fr. gastronomie.*] The science or the art of good living; epicurism; the pleasures of the table. *Qu. Rev.*

GÁS'TRQ-PÖD, n. A molluscous animal. — See GASTEROPÖD. *P. Cyc.*

GÁS'TRÖP'Q-DOÛS, a. (*Zool.*) Belonging to the *Gasteropoda*; gasteropodous. *Owen.*

GÁS'TRÖR'A-PHY, n. [*Gr. γαστήρ, the belly, and ραφή, a seam; It. & Sp. gastrorafia; Fr. gastroraphie.*] (*Surg.*) The act of sewing up a wound in the belly or abdomen. *Sharp.*

GÁS'TRÖS'Q-QPY, n. [*Gr. γαστήρ, the belly, and σκοπέω, to view; Fr. gastroscopie.*] (*Med.*) An examination of the abdomen in order to detect disease. *Scudamore.*

GÁS'TRÖT'Q-MÝ, n. [*Gr. γαστήρ, the belly, and τομή, an incision; τέμνω, to cut; It. & Sp. gastrotomia; Fr. gastrotomie.*] (*Surg.*) The act of cutting open the belly or abdomen. *Palmer.*

GÁS'-WÁ-TER, n. Water through which illuminating gas has passed from the retorts to the gasometer; — used as manure. *Simmonds.*

GÁS'-WORKS (-würks), n. pl. The manufactory at which coal-gas is made, including buildings, machinery, and apparatus. *Simmonds.*

† GÁT, n. The old preterite of *get*. Got. — See GER.

GÁTH'ERS, n. pl. After-leavings of tin. *W'eale.*

GATE, n. l. [*Goth. gatro; A. S. gat, gat, gat; Dan. gade; Sw. gata; Gael. gata.*] A large door, as the *gate* of a city, castle, palace, or other large building. "The gates of York." *Shak.*

2. A frame of timber upon hinges, giving entrance into an enclosed ground, as a garden.

3. An avenue; a passage; a path; a way. *The natural gates and alleys of the blood. Shak.*

4. A frame of timber which stops the passage of water, as in a dam; a flood-gate.

5. (*Founding.*) The gutter or hole through which the molten metal is poured; — a ridge in a casting which has to be sawed off. *Simmonds.*

6. (*In the Scriptures.*) Power; dominion. "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it." *Matt. xvi. 18.*

7. [*A. S. gat.*] + A goat. [*Scotland*] *Spenser.*

8. "The word *gate* is employed synonymously with *street* in many towns of England; as in Shrewsbury, where there is an Abbey Foregate, and a Castle-gate." *Britton.*

GÁT'ED, a. Having gates. *Young.*

GÁTE'-HÖÛSE, n. l. An entrance to a park; a lodge. *W'eale.*

2. A house erected over the gate or gates in a dam, aqueduct, &c.

GÁTE'LESS, a. Having no gate. *Pollok.*

GÁTE'-MÁN, n. l. The lessee or collector at a toll-gate. *Simmonds.*

2. The porter at a park lodge. *Simmonds.*

3. The attendant at a swing-gate on a railway crossing. *Simmonds.*

GÁTE'-VEIN (-vân), n. The *vena porta*; the vein which conveys the blood to the liver. *Bacon.*

GÁTE'-WÁY, n. A way through a gate, or the gate itself. *Johnson.*

GÁTH'ER, v. a. [*A. S. gaderian; Dut. gaderen; Ger. gathern; Icel. gaða.*] [*¿. GATHERED; pp. GATHERING, GATHERED.*]

1. To collect; to bring or draw together; to assemble or to accumulate; to muster.
Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost. John vi. 12.
 I will *gather* all nations against Jerusalem. *Ezech. xiv. 2.*
 2. To select; to cull; to sort.
Cast up the highway; gather out the stones. Isa. lxii. 10.
Proserpine, gathering flowers,
Herself a fairer flower, by gloomy Dis
Was gathered ed. Milton.
 3. To collect logically; to learn by inference; to infer; to deduce.
The reason that I gather he is mad
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner. Shak.
 4. To pucker, as needlework; to plait; to contract into small folds. *Todd.*
 5. To acquire; to get; to gain. "He *gathers* ground upon her." *Dryden.*
 6. To win; to bring into the same interest.
Yet will I gather others to him, besides those that are
gathered unto him. Isa. lvi. 8.
To gather breath, to have respite from calamity.
GÄTH'ER, v. n. 1. To collect; to assemble; to come together; to muster.
There gathered unto him from Jerusalem a very great
multitude. 1 Esdr. viii. 91.
 2. To increase; to grow larger.
Their snowball did not gather as it went. Bacon.
 3. To be condensed; to thicken.
Think on the storm that gathers o'er your head. Addison.
 4. To generate pus or matter. *Johnson.*
GÄTH'ER, n. A fold in cloth; a wrinkle; a pucker.
The length of breeches and the gathers. Huitbras.
GÄTH'ER-Ä-BLE, a. That may be gathered; deducible. *Godwin.*
GÄTH'ER-ER, n. One who gathers or collects.
GÄTH'ER-ING, n. 1. The act of collecting. "The gathering of the customs." 2 Macc. iv. 28.
 2. A collection; an assembly; a meeting; as, "A political gathering."
 3. A charitable contribution. 1 Cor. xvi. 2.
 4. Generation of pus. *Decay of Piety.*
GÄT'TEN-TRÉE (gät'tn-tré), n. A species of cornelian cherry. *Johnson.*
† GÄT'-TÖÖTHED (-töht), a. [See GOAT.] Having a goat's tooth; lustful. *Chaucer.*
GÄUB'-LINE, n. (Naut.) See GOB-LINE. *Dana.*
GAUCHE (gösh), a. [Fr.] Left; left-handed;—awkward; clumsy. *Roget.*
GÄU'CHÖ, n.; pl. GAUCHOS. [Sp.] One of the inhabitants of the pampas of South America, of Spanish origin, leading a life of wild independence. *Ency.*
GAUD, n. [L. *gaudium*, joy. *Johnson.*—Past part. of A. S. *gifan*, to give; *gaved*, *gaw'd*, *gaurd*, *gaud*. *Tooke.*—Icel. *gueda*, to adorn. *Todd.*—Dut. *gaden*, to please. *Richardson.*] An ornament; a toy; a piece of finery. [R.] *Shak.*
GAUD'ED, a. 1. Decorated with finery. *Chaucer.*
 2. Colored. "Gauded cheeks." *Shak.*
GAUD'ER-Y, n. Ostentatious luxury of dress; finery. "Pageants and gaudery." *Bacon.*
GAUD'FUL, a. Joyful;—gaudy. [R.] *Clarke.*
GAU'DI-LY, ad. In a gaudy manner; showily.
GAU'DI-NESS, n. Quality of being gaudy; showiness; tinsel appearance; tawdriness. *Whitlock.*
GAUD'LESS, a. Without ornaments. [R.] *Clarke.*
GAU'DY, a. Showy; finical; gay; flashy; tawdry; ostentatiously fine.
Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shak.*
Syn.—See FINICAL.
GAU'DY, n. A feast; a festival; a day of plenty. "A word used in the university." *Johnson.*
He surely may be contented with a fast day, that is sure
of a gaudy to-morrow. *Cheyne.*
GAU'DY, v. a. To deck with ostentatious finery; to bedeck; to adorn. [R.]
Not half so gaudied, for their May-day mirth
All wreathed and ribanded, our youths and maids,
As these stern Antiochs in war attire. *Southey.*
GAUF'FER, v. a. To crimp; to curl. *W. Ency.*
GAUF'FER-ING, n. The act of crimping. *Clarke.*

GAUGE (gä), v. a. [Low L. *gagga*; Fr. *jauger*.] [2. GAUGED; pp. GAUGING, GAUGED.]
 1. To measure, as a cask, barrel, or other vessel, with respect to its contents.
 2. To measure with regard to any capacity or power; to estimate.
The vases nicely gauged on each side, broad on one side,
and narrow on the other, both which minister to the progres-
sive motion of the bird. *Derham.*
GAUGE (gä), n. [Fr. *jauge*.]
 1. A measure by which the contents of a cask or other vessel is ascertained.
 2. (Physics.) An instrument for measuring the state of a phenomenon. *Brande.*
 3. (Naut.) Position both with respect to another ship and to the wind:—number of feet a ship sinks in the water.
 4. (Mech.) Any instrument used to measure.
 5. The breadth of a railway. *Smart.*
 6. The broad gauge is seven feet; the narrow gauge, four feet eight and a half inches. *Simmonds.*
 7. (Manufactures.) The calibre of a gun;—the size or dimensions of metal wire. *Simmonds.*
Gauge of way, (Railroads.) the width in the clear between the rails.
GAUGE'Ä-BLE, a. That may be gauged. *Tucker.*
GAUGE'-COCK, n.; pl. GAUGE-COCKS. A cock placed on the front head of a steam-engine, for the purpose of ascertaining the height of the water. *Buchanan.*
GAUGE'-PENN-Y, n. The fee paid for gauging wine. *Crabb.*
GAUGE'-POINT, n. The diameter of a cylinder whose altitude is one inch, and its content equal to that of a unit of a given measure;—a term used in gauging. *Brande.*
GAUG'ER (gä'er), n. 1. One who gauges; an officer appointed to ascertain the contents of hogsheds, pipes, barrels, &c. *Martel.*
 2. (Manufactures.) An instrument used by leather-cutters. *Simmonds.*
GAUG'ING, n. The act of one who gauges; the art or the science of measuring vessels or casks, as hogsheds, barrels, vats, &c. *Brande.*
GAUG'ING-ROD, n. A rule or rod used in gauging casks and other vessels. *Ash.*
GAUL, n. [L. *Gallia*.] (Geog.) 1. An ancient name of France. *Wotton.*
 2. An inhabitant of ancient Gaul. *Blair.*
GAUL'ISH, a. (Geog.) Relating to ancient France or the Gauls; Gallic. *Johnson.*
GAULT, n. A name in the east of England for a series of beds of stiff blue or black clay and marl;—written also *gault* and *golt*. *Lyell.*
GAUM, v. a. [Goth. *gaumjan*; A. S. *gyman*; Icel. *gaum*.] To understand. [N. of Eng.] *Brckett.*
GAUNCH, v. a. See GANCH. *Blount.*
GAUNT (gänt) [gänt, W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.; gänt, S. P.], a. [A. S. *geanian*, to wane. *Skinner, Tooke.* "Nothing is more common than the substitution of *g* or *gu* for the Gothic *w*; as in *guard* from *ward*; *guaranty* from *warranty*; and why not *gaunt* from *want*?" *Sullivan.*] Thin; slender; lean; meagre; emaciated; lank; attenuated; thin.
O, how that name befits my composition!
Old Gaunt indeed, and gaunt in being old—
Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast;
And who obtains from meat that is not gaunt? *Shak.*
GAUNT'LET [gänt'let, W. J. F. Sm.; gänt'let, P. Ja.], n. [Fr. *gant-*
let; *gant*, a glove.]
 1. (Ant.) An iron glove which was formerly worn by cavaliers, and was thrown down in token of a challenge.
A really gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shak.*
 2. A long glove worn by ladies. *Simmonds.*
See GANTLET.
To throw or throw down the gauntlet, to challenge.—
To take up the gauntlet, to accept a challenge.
GAUNT'LET-ED, p. a. Protected by a gauntlet, as the hand; gloved. *Clarke.*
GAUNT'LY, ad. Leanly; slenderly; meagrely.
GAUR, n. A Persian priest. *Guthrie.*



Gauntlet.

GAUZE, n. [Sp. *gasa*; Fr. *gaze*.] A very thin, slight, transparent stuff of silk or linen, said to have been first made at Gaza in Palestine, whence the name. *Brande.*
GAUZE'-LÔÖM, n. A loom for weaving gauze.
GAUZ'Y, a. Relating to, or like, gauze. *Smart.*
GAVE, v. from *give*. See *GIVE*.
GAV'EL, n. 1. Ground. [Local, Eng.] *Mortimer.*
 2. A toll; a gabel. — See *GABEL*. *Johnson.*
 3. A sheaf or small quantity of grain reaped but not tied up. *Forby.*
 4. A small mallet used by presiding officers to attract attention and preserve order; an emblem of authority. *Shepard.*
† GAV'EL-ÉT, n. [Eng. *gavel*, tribute or rent, and *let*, in the sense of hinder. *Burrih.*] (Eng. Law.) A kind of cessavit, or seizure of land for the recovery of rent. *Whishaw.*
GAV'EL-KIND [gäv'el-kind, S. W. J. F. Sm.; gäv'el-kind, Ja.], n. [A. S. *gafel*, a tribute or thing due, and *cyn*, kin, or *kynd*, offspring; i. e. something due to all the children or kindred. *Spelman.*—A. S. *gif*, give, *cal*, all, and *cyn*, kin; i. e. given to all the kin. *Lambard.*—Eng. *gavel*, rent, and *kind*. *Hargrave.*] (Eng. Law.) An old English custom, peculiar for the most part to the county of Kent, whereby the lands of the father are equally divided, at his death, among all his sons, or the land of the brother among all his brothers, if he have no issue of his own. *Whishaw.*
GAVE'LOCK [gäv'elk, Ja.; gäv'el-lök, Sm.; gäv'el-lök, K.], n. [A. S. *gafeloe*, a javelin.] A spear. *Hallivell.* An iron crow or lever. *Brckett.*
GA'VI-AL, n. (Zool.) A species of crocodile, having very long and narrow jaws. *P. Cye.*
GAV'ILÄN, n. (Ornith.) A species of hawk found in the Philippine Islands. *Wright.*
GAV'OT [gäv'ot, P. J. W. Wb. Ash; gä-vöt', Ja. Sm.; gä-vöt', K.], n. [It. *garotta*; Sp. *garota*; Fr. *garotte*.]
 1. A kind of lively dance. *Arbutnot.*
 2. (Mus.) A piece of dancing music now obsolete. *Warner.*
GAW'BY, n. A dunce; a fool; a blockhead; a gawky. [Local, Eng.] *Hollway.*
GAWD, n. See *GARD*. *Todd.*
GAW'-FÜR-RÖW, n. An oblique furrow. *Loudon.*
GAWK, n. [A. S. *gac*, a cuckoo; Ger. *gaurh*; Dan. *gung*; Icel. *gaurk*; Sw. *gök*.]
 1. A cuckoo. *Johnson.*
 2. A foolish or awkward fellow; a bouby; a gawky. *Brande.*
GAWKY, n. [See *GAWK*.] A tall, ungainly, stupid, or awkward person; a clown. *Todd.*
GAWKY, a. Awkward; ungainly; clownish; boorish. "Tall, awkward, and gawky." *Pennant.*
GAWM, v. a. See *GAUM*. *Johnson.*
GAWN, n. [A corruption of *gallum*.] A small tub or lading vessel. [Local, Eng.] *Johnson.*
GAWN'TRÉE, n. [Scottish.] A wooden frame for beer casks. *Craig.*
GAY, a. [It. *gajo*; Fr. *gai*.] "Perhaps from *gaudeo*." *Minsheu.*
 1. Gaudy; showy; flashy; finical; ostentatiously fine. *Chaucer.*
Ye have respect to him that weareth the gay clothing. *James II. B.*
A bevy of fair women richly gay
In gowns and wanton dress. *Milton.*
 2. Lively; cheerful; merry; jovial; sprightly. *Belinda smiled, and all the world was gay.* *Pope.*
Syn.—See *CHEERFUL*, *CONVIVIAL*.
† GAY, n. A decoration; an ornament; an embellishment. *L'Esrange.*
GAY'Ä-CINE, n. (Chem.) A substance obtained from the bark of *guaiacum*. *Hoblyn.*
GÄY'DI-ÄNG, n. A vessel of Anam with two or three masts, and lofty triangular sails. *Ogskies.*
GÄY'E-TY, n. [Fr. *gaieté*.] 1. The quality of being gay or gaudy; finery; show. *Johnson.*

2. Liveliness; cheerfulness; mirth; merriment; jovialty; joyousness.

The *gayety* of youth tempered with the gravity of age.

Gayety is to good-humor as perfumes to vegetable fragrance. The one overpowers weak spirits, the other recreates and revives them. *Johnson.*

Syn. — *Gayety* is in the manner; *joy* in the heart. *Gayety* is opposed to *sadness*; *joy* to *grief*. *Mirth* and *merriment* are noisy, *gayety* lively, and all are transient. *Cheerfulness* is more moderate and more habitual. — See *JOY*.

GĀY'LUS-SĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral composed of nearly equal weights of carbonate of soda, carbonate of lime, and water; — named after *Gay-Lussac*, a celebrated French chemist. *Ure.*

GĀY'LY, *ad.* In a gay manner; with gayety.

† GĀY'NESS, *n.* Gayety; finery. *Bp. Hall.*

† GĀY'SOME (gā'sum), *a.* Full of gayety; merry; mirthful; joyous. *Mir. for Mag.*

GĀY-YŌU, *n.* A narrow, flat-bottomed fishing-boat much used in Anam. *Ogilvie.*

GĀZE, *v. n.* [*Gr. ἀγάζω*, to be astonished, or rather *A. S. gescan*, to see. *Johnson.* "Perhaps the Heb. *נִיחַ*, to see." *Todd.*] [*i. GAZED*; *pp. GAZING, GAZED*.] To look intently and earnestly, as from wonder, or admiration, or terror; to stare.

Fixed on the fruit she gazed, which to behold

Might tempt alone. *Milton.*

Syn. — See *GAZE*.

GAZE, *v. a.* To view steadfastly. [*n.*]

And gazed awhile the ample sky. *Milton.*

GĀZE, *n.* 1. Intent regard; fixed look, as of terror, eagerness, or wonder; a stare. "A lover's ardent gaze." *Spectator.*

2. The object gazed on.

Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze. *Milton.*

GA-ZĒE'BŌ, *n.* A sort of summer-house so contrived as to afford a view of the surrounding country; — "a word of trivial coinage." *Smart.*

† GAZE'FŪL, *a.* Looking intently. "*Gaze'ful* men." *Spenser.*

GAZE'-HŌUND, *n.* A hound that pursues by the eye rather than by the scent. *Tickell.*

GA-ZEL', *n.* See *GAZELLE*. *Goldsmith.*

GA-ZELLE', *n.* [*Fr.* from the *Ar.* — *It. gazella*; *Sp. gazela*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small, swift, and elegantly-formed species of antelope, famed for the peculiar lustre and soft expression of its large, dark eyes. *Brande.*

† GAZE'MENT, *n.* The act of gazing; a fixed look; view. *Spenser.*

GAZE'ER, *n.* One who gazes. *Spenser.*

† GĀZ'ET [gā'et, *Sm.*; gā-zāt, *W.*], *n.* [*It. gazetta*.] A Venetian coin, worth about three farthings, or 1½ cents. *Manning.*

GĀ-ZĪTTE' (gā-zāt'), *n.* [*It. gazetta*; *Fr. gazette*.] A newspaper. *Locke.*

GAZETTE is said to derive its name from *gazetta*, a Venetian sheet, which was the price that was paid for a flying sheet of intelligence.

In Great Britain and Ireland, the name is applied to an official newspaper published in each of the three capitals in the United Kingdom, — London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, — in which legal and state notices are required by law to be published for general information. *Simonds.*

GA-ZĒTTE', *v. a.* [*i. GAZETTED*; *pp. GAZETTING, GAZETTED*.] To publish or insert in a gazette. "His promotion is gazetted." *Todd.*

GAZ ET-TĒER, *n.* 1. A writer or a publisher of news. *Donne.*

2. A newspaper; a gazette. *Burke.*

3. A geographical dictionary. *Brande.*

GAZ'ING-STŌCK, *n.* A person gazed at with scorn. — an object gazed at. *Bp. Hall.*

GA-ZĀV' [gā-zāh', *S. W. F. Ja.*; gā-zāng', *K. Sm.*], *n.* [*Fr.* (*Fort.*) A turf or piece of earth

covered with grass, for lining the faces of parapets and works formed of earth; a sod. *Brande.*

GE. [*Goth. ga*; *A. S. ge*.] A particle often prefixed to Anglo-Saxon verbs, participles, and verbal nouns.

We have since altered it from *ge* to *y*, which yet we seldom use in prose, but sometimes in poetry for the increasing of syllables, as when we say *ywritten*, *ycolped*, and the like. *Versteegan.*

GE'ĀGH (gē'a), *n.* (*Chron.*) A Turkish cycle of twelve years, each year being denoted by the name of a different animal.

The day is also divided into twelve parts, or *geeghs*, each of which is distinguished by the name of an animal. *Craig.*

† GEĀL, *v. n.* [*L. gelo*.] To stiffen with cold; to congeal. *Parthenia Sacra.*

GEĀN, *n.* [*Fr. guigne*.] (*Bot.*) A kind of wild cherry. *Loudon.*

GEĀR, *n.* [*A. S. gearwa*, or *geara*, furniture, clothing; *gearwoin*, to prepare.]

1. Furniture; accoutrements; apparel; dress; habit; ornaments.

Array thyself in her most gorgeous gear. *Spenser.*

2. The traces, harness, or trappings with which a beast, as a horse or an ox, is furnished for draught. *Dryden.*

3. † Business; affairs; matters.

Whom thrust keeps up about his country gear. *Milton.*

4. Warlike accoutrements: — goods; riches; property. [*Scotland.*] *Jamieson.*

5. (*Naút.*) Ropes, blocks, or other appurtenances belonging to a vessel; gears. *Wright.*

6. (*Machinery.*) Gearing. — See *GEARING*.

GEĀR, *v. n.* To dress; to put on gear. *Ray.*

GEĀR'ING, *n.* (*Machinery.*) Any series of wheels working into each other to transmit motion; gear. *Francis.*

† GEĀ'NON (gē'an), *a.* [*Goth. geian*.] Rare; wonderful. *Spenser.*

GEĀT, *n.* [*Corrupted from jet*. *Johnson.* (*Founding.*) The hole through which the metal runs into the mould. *Morson.*

GEĒ'ER-ISH, *n.* See *GIBBERISH*. *Todd.*

GE-ĀR-ĠN'I-ĀN, *n.* [*Gr. γῆ, the earth, and κακίον, a crab*.] (*Zoöl.*) A crab of the genus *Gecarcinus*; the land-crab. *Smart.*

GE-Ġ-N'I-Ġ-Ġ-N, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Scansores* and family *Picidae*; green wood-peckers. *Gray.*

GECK, *n.* [*Ger. geck*; *Dan. girk*; *Sw. gäck*.]

1. † One easily deceived;

a fool; a dupe; a gull. *Shak.*

2. Scorn; contempt. [*Local, Eng.*] *Brockett.*

† GECK, *v. a.* 1. To cheat; to trick. *Johnson.*

2. To show scorn for. *Brockett.*

GECK'Ō, *n.*; *pl. GECK'ŌS*. [*Said to be from the sound of the animal's voice. Mauder.*] (*Herp.*) A name applied to a family and to a genus of saurian reptiles with leaf-like expansions at the toes, enabling them to climb walls and ceilings. *Van Der Horren.*

GEĒ RITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A crystalline, fibrous mineral, found near *Gedri*, in the Pyrenees. *Dana.*

GEĒ, *v. n.* [*A. S. gegan*, to go.] [*i. GRED*; *pp. GERING, GREU*.]

1. To agree. [*Local and colloquial.*] *Furby.*

2. To go or turn to the off-side; *geho*; — a term used by teamsters to their team. *Brande.*

GEĒR, *n.* See *GEAN*. *Todd.*

GEĒSE, *n. pl.* of *goose*. See *GOOSE*.

GEĒST, *n.* Alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin. *Mauder.*

GE-HĒN'NA, *n.* [*Heb. בְּנֵי נָח*, valley of Hinno, of the sons of Hinno, &c. *Jeremias*. — *Gr. Γέννα*; *L. gehenna*.] A valley on the south of Jerusalem, where certain idolatrous Jews had

sacrificed their children to Moloch; — thence afterwards held in abomination.

Calmet. 2 *Kings* xiii. 10.

The pleasant valley of Hinno, Tophet thence

And black Gehenna called, the type of hell. *Milton.*

GE Into this valley carcasses of animals and malefactors were thrown, and the sewers of the city were emptied, while perpetual fires were kept up to consume the noxious matter, and prevent pestilential effluvia. *Brande.*

GEH'LEN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral found in small gray or yellowish crystals, in Tyrol; — named in honor of *Gehlen*, the chemist. *Brande.*

GE'HŌ, *v. n.* *defective*. To go or turn to the off-side; to *gee*; — a term used by teamsters. *Todd.*

GE'INE, *n.* [*Gr. γῆ, the earth*.] Vegetable earth, or mould; the soluble brown matter which may be extracted from soils by the action of water; humine. *Hoblyn. Brande.*

GEK'KŌ, *n.* A species of salamander. *Goldsmith.*

GEĠA-BLE [jē'a-bl, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; jē'ig-bl, *S. P.*], *a.* [*Fr.* from *L. gelu*, ice.] That may be congealed; congealable: — that may be converted into a jelly. *Bailey.*

GEĠA-TĠG'E-NOŪS, *a.* [*Eng. gelatine* and *Gr. γυνώω*, to produce.] Producing gelatine.

Gelatinous substance is so widely diffused over the body that it would exhibit the entire shape of the principal organs, even if all other constituents were separated. *Eng. Var.*

GE-LĀT'[-NĀTE], *v. a. & n.* [*i. GELATINATED*, *pp. GELATINATING, GELATINATED*.] To change into a gelatinous substance. *Tre.*

GE-LĀT'[-NĀTION], *n.* The process or the act of changing into gelatine. *Craig.*

GEĠA-TINE, *n.* [*L. gelo*, to congeal; *gelu*, ice; *It. & Sp. gelatina*, gelatine; *Fr. gelatine*.] A transparent substance obtained by boiling with water the soft and the solid parts of animals, as the muscles, the skin, the cartilages, bones, ligaments, tendons, and membranes, and forming in solution, when cool, a tremulous mass of jelly. *Tre.*

Isinglass, glue, and size are various forms of gelatine. *Brande.*

GEĠA-TINE (19) [jē'a-tin, *K. Sm. Wb.*; jē'ig-tin, *S. W. Ja.*], *a.* Gelatinous. *Derham.*

GEĠA-TIN'[-FŌRM], *a.* [*Eng. gelatine* and *L. forma*, form.] Having the form of gelatine. *Clarke.*

GE-LĀT'[-NIZE], *v. a. & n.* To make or become gelatinous; to gelatinate. *Mauder.*

GEĠA-TI-NŌ'SI, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The gelatinous polypl. *Wright.*

GE-LĀT'[-NŌS], *a.* [*It. & Sp. gelatinoso*; *Fr. gelatinus*.] Having the nature of gelatine or jelly; viscous; stiff and cohesive. *Wardward.*

GEĠD, *v. a.* [*Ger. gelten*, or *gelzen*; *Dan. gildre*; *Sw. gilda*.] [*i. GILDED or GILT*; *pp. GELDING, GEĠDED, or GELT*.]

1. To castrate; to gild; to emasculate. *Tusser.*

2. To deprive of any essential part. *Shak.*

3. To clear from any thing immodest, or liable to objection; to purge. *Braumont.*

† GEĠD, *n.* [*Goth. & A. S. gild*; *Dut. & Ger. geld*; *heel. gild*.] (*Law.*) A payment, tax, or tribute; — a mulct or fine. *Hurriell.*

GEĠD'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be gelded.

2. (*Law.*) Liable to pay a geld, or tax. *Hurriell.*

GEĠD'ER, *n.* One who gelds or castrates. *Hudibras.*

GEĠD'ER-ROSE, *n.* ["I suppose brought from *Guederland*." *Johnson.*] A marsh shrub, a species of *Viburnum*; *Viburnum opulus*; — called also the *snow-hall-tree*. *Murtimer.*

GEĠD'ING, *n.* 1. The act of castrating. *Wilson.*

2. An animal castrated; — particularly applied to a castrated horse. *F. Knar.*

GEĠID [jē'id, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; jē'id, *P.*], *a.* [*L. gelidus*; *geli*, to congeal; *gelo*, ice; *It. & Sp. gelido*.] Extremely cold. [*n.*] *Murston.*

GE-ĠID'ITY, *n.* Extreme cold. [*n.*] *Bailey.*

GEĠID-NĒSS, *n.* Extreme cold. [*n.*] *Bailey.*

GEĠ'LY, *n.* [*Fr. gelée*.] Any viscous body; jelly. — See *JELLY*. *Dryden.*

GE-LŌS'CO-PY, *n.* [*Gr. γῆλω*, to laugh, and

ακοντα, to view.] Divination by means of laughter. *Roget.*

ΓΕΛ-ΣΕ/ΜΙ-ŪM, *n.* [It. *gelsomino*, the jasmine.] (*Bot.*) A beautiful climbing evergreen shrub with fragrant yellow flowers. *Loudon.*

† ΓΕΛΤ, *n.* 1. [See ΓΕΛΔ, *v. a.*] A castrated animal; a gelding. *Mortimer.*
2. † [See ΓΙΔ, *v. a.*] Tinsel; gilt; — used poetically, for the sake of rhyme. *Spenser.*

ΓΕΛΤ, *i. & p.* from *geld*. See ΓΕΛΔ.

ΓΕΜ (jēm), *n.* [L. & It. *gemma*; Sp. *yema*, a bud; Fr. *gemme*. — A. S. *gim*, a jewel, gem.]
1. A precious stone used for ornamental purposes; a jewel. "Gems set in gold." *Chaucer.*

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear. *Gray.*

2. (*Bot.*) A bud. *Dryden.*

ΓΕΜ, *v. a.* [L. *gemmo*. — See ΓΕΜ, *n.*] [*i.* GEMMED; *pp.* GEMMING, GEMMED.]

1. To adorn, as with jewels; to jewel. *Lovelace.*

2. To put forth in the form of buds.

Let these in daisies the stateliest trees and spread
Full many a gem of purest ray serene. *Milton.*

ΓΕ-ΜΑ'ΡΑ, *n.* [Chald. ܡܪܐ, perfect, complete.]
The second part of the Talmud or commentary on the Jewish laws, i. e. completion. *Chambers.*

ΓΕ-ΜΑ'Ρ'IC, *a.* Relating to the Gemara. *Smart.*

ΓΕΜ'-ΒÜSSED, *a.* Adorned with gems. *Clarke.*

ΓΕΜ'EL, *n.* [L. *gemellus*.] (*Her.*) A pair; two things of a sort. *Todd.*

† ΓΕΜ-EL-LIP'A-ROÜS, *a.* [L. *gemellus*, a twin, and *pario*, to bring forth.] Bearing twins. *Bailey.*

ΓΕΜ'EL-RING, *n.* A ring with two or more links; a gimbal. *Brewer.*

ΓΕΜ'-NATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Doubled; twin; in pairs; binate. *Loudon.*

† ΓΕΜ'-NATE, *v. a.* [L. *geminus*, *geminatus*; *geminus*, twin-born.] To double. *B. Jonson.*

ΓΕΜ'-NAT-ED, *a.* (*Conch.*) Doubled, as the striae on some shells. *Maunder.*

† ΓΕΜ'-NÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *geminatio*.] Repetition; reduplication. *Bacon.*

ΓΕΜ'-I-NÄ' [jēm'-e-nä, *W. Sm. C.*; jēm'-e-nä, *P. Ja. K.*], *n. pl.* [L. *twins*.] (*Astron.*) The third sign or constellation in the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of May; — so named from the two bright stars, *Castor* and *Pollux*, contained in it, the former being that which is furthest to the west, and the latter that which is furthest to the east. *Brande.*

ΓΕΜ'-I-NOÜS, *a.* [L. *geminus*.] Double. *Brown.*

† ΓΕΜ'-I-NY, *n.* Twins; a pair. *Shak.*

ΓΕΜ-ΜΑ'CEOUS (-sius), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to gems or leaf-buds; — like gems. *Ogilvie.*

ΓΕΜ'ΜΑ, *n. pl.* [L. (*Bot.*) Leafy buds, as distinguished from alabastra, or flower buds. *Loudon.*

ΓΕΜ'ΜΑ-RY, *a.* A depository for gems or jewels; a jewel-house. *Blount.*

† ΓΕΜ'ΜΑ-RY, *a.* Pertaining to gems. *Brown.*

ΓΕΜ'ΜÄT-ED, *a.* Adorned with gems, jewels, or precious stones. *Blount.*

ΓΕΜ-ΜÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *gemma*; Fr. *gemma*.] (*Bot.*) The state of budding; — the arrangement of parts in the bud. *Gray.*

ΓΕΜ'ΜΕ-ÖÜS, *a.* [L. *gemmeus*; *gemma*, a gem; It. *gemmeo*.] Pertaining to, or resembling, gems. *Pennant.*

ΓΕΜ-ΜIF'ER-ÖÜS, *a.* [L. *gemmifer*; *gemma*, a gem, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Multiplying by buds, as vegetables. *Roget.*

ΓΕΜ-ΜIP'A-ROÜS, *a.* [L. *gemma*, a gem, and *pario*, to bring forth; Fr. *gemmaire*.]

1. Producing buds or gems. *Crabb.*

2. (*Zool.*) Endued with the power of propagation from the growth of the young, like a bud from the parent. *Maunder.*

† ΓΕΜ-ΜÖS'-TY, *n.* The quality of being a jewel; — abundance of gems. *Bailey.*

ΓΕΜ'MÜLE, *n.* [L. *gemma*; *gemma*, a gem or bud.]

1. (*Bot.*) A small bud; a bud of mosses; a plumule. *Gray.*

2. (*Zool.*) The embryo of a radiated animal at that stage when it resembles a ciliated monad. *Owen.*

ΓΕΜ-ΜÜ-LIF'ER-ÖÜS, *a.* [L. *gemma*, a gemmule, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Bearing gemmules. *Ogilvie.*

ΓΕΜ'MY, *a.* Resembling gems. *Thomson.*

† ΓΕΜ'ÖTE, or ΓΕ-MÖTE' [jēm'öt, *Ja.*; jēm'öt, *K.*; jē-möt', *Sm. C.*], *n.* [A. S. *gemot*; *metan*, *gemet*, to meet.] A meeting; assembly. *Chambers.*

ΓΕΜ'SÖC, *n.*

(*Zool.*) A heavy, stout animal belonging to the family of antelopes, and inhabiting the open plains of South Africa. *Eng. Cyc.*

ΓΕ'NÄ, *n.* [L.]

(*Anat.*) The space included between the eye and the mouth; the cheek. *Brande.*

ΓΕ-NÄPPE', *n.* A worsted yarn or cord used in the manufacture of braids, fringes, &c.

Simmonds.

GENDARME (zhän-därm'), *n.*; *pl.* GENDARMES,

or GENS D'ARMES. [Fr.] One of the French military body called *gendarmes*, formerly a kind of heavy cavalry, at present a body of armed police. [France.] *Brande.*

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Simmonds.



Gemsboe (*Oryx gazelle*).

and ἀρχω, to be first.] A chief of a family or tribe. *Dr. Black.*

ΓΕΝ'Ε-ΡΑ, *n.* The plural of *genus*. — See GENUS.

ΓΕΝ'Ε-Ρ-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *generabilis*; *genero*, to beget.] That may be generated. *Bailey.*

ΓΕΝ'Ε-Ρ-AL, *a.* [L. *generalis*; *genus*, a kind; It. *generale*; Sp. *general*; Fr. *général*.]

1. Belonging or relating to a whole genus, class, or order; ecumenical; of, or pertaining to, all of the kind, race, or family; — opposed to *partial*, or *special*; as, "A general law"; "The general cause"; "General grievances"; "General doom." *Shak.* "The general resurrection of the dead." *Joye.*

2. Belonging or pertaining to the greater number or portion; common, but not universal. "It is too general a vice." *Shak.*

A writer of tragedy must certainly adapt himself more to the general taste. *Mason.*

3. Not restricted or limited to any thing particular; vague; indefinite. "Loose and general expressions." *Watts.*

Her epitaphs,
In glittering golden characters, express
A general praise to her. *Shak.*

4. (*Bot.*) Applied to an organ investing certain parts of a plant, each of which bears an organ of a similar description. *Henslow.*

General Assembly, a representative body having legislative powers, and authorized to enact laws in behalf of some community, church, or state. — *General Court*, a legislative body. — *General issue* (*Law*), is a plea that at once denies the whole declaration, without offering special matter to evade it. It is, in criminal cases, the plea of *not guilty*. *Barrister.* *General officers*, (*Mil.*) all officers above the rank of colonel. *Campbell* — *General term*, (*Logic*.) a term which is made the sign of a general idea. *London Ency.*

Syn. — *General* is a stronger term than *common*, and bears the same relation to *universal* as the greater part to the whole. A general rule has exceptions; a universal rule has none. *General* includes the majority; *universal*, every one. The general or public good or welfare, the general or common opinion or report; a general or very extensive circulation; an ecumenical council. — *General* is a popular term; *general* custom. *General* is scientific, and relates to the genus or kind; as, *generic* difference. — See COMMON.

ΓΕΝ'Ε-Ρ-AL, *n.* 1. The whole; the total; that which comprises all or the greater part.

In particular our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to *general*. *Locke.*

2. † The public; people at large.

The play, I remember, pleased not the millions; 'twas caviare to the general. *Shak.*

3. An officer whose authority is coextensive with some larger sphere of duty; as, "The general of an order of monks." *Smart.*

4. (*Mil.*) The chief commander of an army; — a band of drums serving for a signal to a whole army. *Mil. Ency.*

In general, in the main; for the most part, generally.

ΓΕΝ'Ε-Ρ-AL-IS'TI-MÖ, *n.* [It.] 1. The commander-in-chief of a large army.

In case of any foreign invasion, the king was to be *generalissimo*, to command the people for their own safety. *Luthe.*

2. The commander-in-chief of two or more armies of different nations united under one head. *Thos. of Mil. Terms.*

ΓΕΝ'Ε-Ρ-AL-I-TY, *n.* [L. *generalitas*; It. *generalità*; Sp. *generalidad*; Fr. *généralité*.]

1. That which is general or not specific. "Such generalities as are apparent to men of the weakest intellect." *Hunter.*

2. The main body; the bulk; the greater part. "The generality of mankind." *Addison.*

ΓΕΝ'Ε-Ρ-AL-I-ZÄ'TION, *n.* [Sp. *generalización*; Fr. *généralisation*.] The act of generalizing.

Generalization is the act of comprehending under a common name several objects agreeing in some point which we abstract from each of them, and which that common name serves to indicate. *Black.*

ΓΕΝ'Ε-Ρ-AL-IZE, *v. a.* [It. *generalizzare*; Sp. *generalizar*; Fr. *généraliser*.] [*i.* GENERALIZED; *pp.* GENERALIZING, GENERALIZED.] To extend from particulars to generals; to include in general propositions; to reduce to a genus.

Sometimes the trace of an individual is given to a general conception, and thereby the name of the individual is preserved. *Locke.*

ΓΕΝ'Ε-Ρ-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In general; commonly, usually, or extensively, but not universally.

You will *generally* find they [bad people] began by neglecting the Sabbath. *Gilpin.*

2. In a general manner; in the main.

Generally speaking, they have been gaming ever since. *Swift.*

GEN'ER-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being general; commonness; frequency. *Sidney.*

GEN'ER-AL-SHIP, *n.* The office, conduct, or management of a general.

Your *generals*hip puts me in mind of Prince Eugene. *Goldsmith.*

GEN'ER-AL-TY, *n.* The whole or the greater part; generality. [R.] *Hale.*

GEN'ER-ANT, *n.* [*L. genero, generans*, to beget.] 1. (*Math.*) That which generates, as a circle, revolving on its diameter, generates a sphere.

2. The power which generates; the begetting or productive power. *Glanville.*

GEN'ER-ANT, *a.* [*Sp. generante*.] Generative; begetting; producing; procreant. *Perry.*

GEN'ER-ATE, *v. a.* [*L. genero, generatus*; *It. generare*; *Sp. generar*; *Fr. générer*.—See **GENER-ER**.] [*L. GENERATED*; *pp. GENERATING, GENERATED*.]

1. To beget; to procreate, as animals. *Milton.*

2. To produce; to form; to make.

What *generates* chyle must likewise generate milk. *Arbutnot.*

GEN'ER-AT-ING, *p. a.* Producing.

A *generating* line, or figure, (*Geom.*) one which produces another figure. *Cybb.*—*Generating* sound, or tone, (*Mus.*) that tone which, on being struck, as on a stringed instrument, produces in connection with it two other tones, namely, its twelfth and its seventeenth. *Warner.*

GEN'ER-ATION, *n.* [*L. generatio*; *It. generazione*; *Sp. generacion*; *Fr. génération*.]

1. The act of generating; creation. *Milton.*

2. That which is generated; progeny; offspring. *Shaks.*

3. A single succession in natural descent.

1. The Lord thy God, as a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generations of them that hate me. *Ex. xx. 3.*

4. The people of the same age or period.

Save yourselves from this untoward generation. *Acts ii. 40.*

5. A family; a race; a stock; breed. "Thy mother's of my generation." *Shaks.*

6. (*Math.*) The formation or production of a geometrical figure.

Syn.—See **RACE**.

GEN'ER-ATIVE, *a.* [*It. & Sp. generativo*; *Fr. génératif*.] Having the power of generating or propagating, as animals or plants. *Brown.*

GEN'ER-A-TOR, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, generates or produces. *Brown.*

2. An apparatus for generating steam; a steam-boiler. *Chirke.*

3. (*Mus.*) The note from which others are produced; the generating tone. *Warner.*

GEN'ER-A-TRIX, *n.* [*L.*] (*Math.*) That which generates a line, surface, or solid. *Da. & P.*

GEN'ER'IC, *a.* [*L. genus*, a kind; *It. & Sp. generico*, generic; *Fr. générique*.]

Relating to, or comprising, a genus, as distinct from a species or from another genus; noting the kind or sort. "A *generic* description." *Harvey.* "A *generic* difference." *Watts.*

Syn.—See **GENERAL**.

GEN'ER'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With regard to the genus.

GEN'ER'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being generic. *Richardson.*

GEN'ER-OS'ITY, *n.* [*L. generositas*; *It. generosità*; *Sp. generosidad*; *Fr. générosité*.]

1. A high or noble birth.

To break the heart of a noble. *Shaks.*

2. The quality of being generous; magnanimity; high-mindedness; nobleness of heart.

Generosity is in nothing more seen than in a candid estimate of that noble's character and of qualities. *Burrow.*

3. Liberality; munificence; bounty.

Syn.—See **BOUNTY, MAGNANIMITY**.

GEN'ER-OUS, *a.* [*L. generosus*; *genus*, birth, descent; *It. & Sp. generoso*; *Fr. généreux*.]

1. Well or nobly born; of illustrious descent; of good extraction.

Let her not be poor, how generous she were; for a man can buy nothing in the market with a nobility. *Lord Burleigh.*

2. Noble; honorable. "Generous boldness." *Swift.* "A generous virtue." *Dryden.*

All men affect to be generous, and will say they scorn to be base. *Barrow.*

3. Courageous; daring; spirited.

His opening hounds, and hears their cries; *Acton aples*

A generous pack. *Addison.*

4. Liberal; munificent; bountiful; beneficent.

The cup the generous landlord owned before. *Parnell.*

5. Strong; vigorous; active; stimulating. "Generous wines." *Swift.*

GEN'ER-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a generous manner.

GEN'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being generous; generosity. *Spenser.*

GEN'E-SIS, *n.* [*Gr. γένεσις*; *γεννάω*, to beget.]

1. Generation;—the title of the first book of the Old Testament or the first book of Moses, first applied to it by the authors of the Septuagint. *Culmet.*

The Greeks gave it the name of *Genesis*, because it contains the genealogy of the patriarchs, and the history of the creation of the world. *Lock.*

2. (*Geom.*) The formation of one thing by the flux or motion of another, as of a line by the movement of a point. *Davies & Peck.*

GEN'ET, *n.* (*Zool.*) 1. [*Fr.*] A small-sized, well-proportioned Spanish horse. *Shaks.*

2. [*Sp. genet*.] An animal of the weasel kind, of a gray color spotted with small black or brown patches, the tail being ringed with black and white. In Constantinople it is domesticated and kept in the houses, where it is said to catch mice as well as a cat. *Baird.*



Common genet (*Genetta vulgaris*).

GEN'ETH-LI-AC, *n.* 1. One who is versed in genealogies. *Butler.*

2. An ode or poem in honor of the birth of a person. *Brande.*

GEN'ETH-LI-AC-AL, *a.* [*Gr. γενεθλιακός*; *γενέθλιος*, birth; *L. geneethiacus*; *It. & Sp. geneethiac*; *Fr. geneethiaque*.] Pertaining to genealogies, or the calculation of nativities. *Howell.*

GEN'ETH-LI-AC-S [*gen'eth'le-aks*, *W. P. J. K. Sm.*; *gen'eth'le-aks*, *S.*], *n.* [*Gr. γενέθλιος*, birth.] The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth. *Butler.*

GEN'ETH-LI-AL-O-GY, *n.* [*Gr. γενεθλιαλογία*; *γενέθλιος*, birth, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A kind of divination by astrological observation, as to the future destinies of one newly born. *Scudamore.*

GEN'ETH-LI-AT'IC, *n.* One who calculates nativities. [R.] *Drummond.*

GEN'ET'IC, *a.* [*See GENESIS*.] Relating to birth, generation, or origin. *Ed. Rev.*

GEN'ETTE, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A cat-skin dressed for muffs and tippets. *Booth.*

2. A small variety of horse; genet. *Brande.*

3. (*Zool.*) An animal of the weasel kind, having a musky odor; genet. *Brande.*

GEN'E-VA, *n.* [*Fr. Genève*.—See **GEN**.] A spirituous liquor obtained by distillation from grain; gin. *Fre.*

GEN'E-VA-BI'BLE, *n.* The whole English Bible printed at Geneva, first in 1560. *Strype.*

GEN'E-VAN, *n.* 1. (*Geog.*) A native of Geneva.

2. An adherent to Genevan theology, or that of Calvin; a Calvinist. *Southey.*

GEN'E-VAN, *a.* Relating to Geneva or its inhabitants; Genevese. *Ch. Ch.*

GEN'E-VAN-ISM, *n.* Strict Calvinism. *Moutagu.*

GEN'E-VÈSE, *n. sing. & pl. (Geog.)* A native or natives of Geneva. *Murray.*

GEN'E-VÈSE', *a.* Relating to Geneva. *Ency.*

GEN'E-VOIS' (*zhén'ev-wá'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] Genevese. *Addison.*

GEN'IAL, *a.* [*L. genialis*; *It. geniale*; *Sp. genial*; *Fr. génial*.—See **GENIER**.]

1. Contributing to the production of life.

For me kind Nature wakes her *genial* power, *Pope.*

Suckles each herb, and spreads out every flower.

2. Contributing to the continuance and enjoyment of life; fostering; giving cheerfulness.

So much I feel my *genial* spirits droop. *Milton.*

3. Having so happy a disposition as to inspire happiness in others; cheerful; pleasant; merry. "This *genial* archdeacon." *Warton.*

4. Inborn; innate; natural. "Genial indisposition." *Browne.*

GEN'IAL'ITY, *n.* [*L. genialitas*; *It. genialità*; *Sp. genialidad*.] The quality of being genial; cheerfulness; genialness. *Coleridge.*

GEN'IAL-LY, *ad.* In a genial manner; cheerfully.

GEN'IAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being genial; geniality. *Ash.*

GEN'IC'U-LATE, *v. a.* [*L. geniculatus*, with bended knee; *geniculum*, a little knee; *genus*, a knee.] To joint or knot. *Cockram.*

GEN'IC'U-LATE, *a.* [*Fr. geniculé*.] (*Bot.*) Bent abruptly, like a knee, as many stems. *Gray.*

GEN'IC'U-LAT-ED, *a.* Knotted; jointed; geniculate. *Woodward.*

GEN'IC'U-LATION, *n.* [*L. geniculatio*.]

1. Quality of being geniculate; knottiness.

2. The act of kneeling. *Sp. Hall.*

GEN'IE (*je'ne*), *n.* [*Fr.*] Disposition; turn of mind; genius. *Wood.*

GEN'IO, *n.* [*It.*] A man of a particular turn; a genius. [R.] *Tutler.*

GEN'IO-GLÖS-SUS, *n.* [*Gr. γένιον*, the chin, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] (*Anat.*) One of a pair of muscles which protrude the tongue. *Dunglison.*

GEN'IS-TA, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the common broom. *Hamilton.*

GEN'IT-AL, *a.* [*L. genitilis*; *It. genitale*; *Sp. genital*; *Fr. génital*.] Pertaining to generation, or to the generative organs. *Glauc ill.*

GEN'IT-ALIS, *n. pl.* [*L. genitalia*; *genus*, or *gigno* (*Gr. γίνομαι*), to beget.] The sexual organs, or the parts employed in generation. *Brown.*

GEN'IT-ING, *n.* [*Corrupted from Fr. janeton*, probably from *June*, or *Janet*, a lady's name; or corrupted from *janetung*. *Johnson*.—See **JENNETING**.] An early apple. *Bacon.*

GEN'IT-IV-AL, *a.* Relating to the genitive. "The *genetical* ending." *E. Guest.*

GEN'IT-IVE, *a.* [*L. genitivus*; *gigno*, *genitus*, to beget; *It. & Sp. genitivo*; *Fr. génitif*.] (*Gram.*) Applied to the second case of Latin and Greek nouns, primarily denoting descent from something, but commonly used to mark the relation of property or possession; possessive. *Louth.*

GEN'IT-IVE, *n.* The second case in Latin grammar. *Harris.*

GEN'IT-OR, *n.* [*L. genitor*; *gigno*, *genitus*, to beget.] A sire; a father. [R.] *Sheldon.*

GEN'IT-URE, *n.* [*L. genitura*.—See **GENITOR**.] Generation; birth. *Bacon.*

GEN'US, or **GEN'IE-US** (*je'ne-us*, *W. P. J. K. Sm.*; *je'nyus*, *S. E. P. K.*), *n.* [*L. genus*; *genus*, or *gigno*, *genitus*, to beget; *Gr. γένος*; *It. & Sp. genus*; *Fr. genre*.]

1. Inborn bent of mind or disposition; particular natural faculty or talent.

Your majesty's sagacity, and happy genius for natural history. *Butcher.*

2. Extraordinary mental power, particularly that of invention; intellect; ingenuity.

Of a genius that power which can diffuse light on the darkest and most intricate subject, and can bring to light the hidden treasures of nature. *Pope*; most, with some persons, it is allowed to Dryden. *Johnson.*

3. A man endowed with superior faculties; a man of genius.

There is no little writer of Pindaric who is not mentioned as a privileged genius. *Addison.*

4. Nature; disposition; peculiar character; as, "The *genius* of a language."

Studious to please the *genius* of the times. *Dryden.*

Syn.—*Genius*, talent, intellect, and *ingenuity*, are all endowments of nature. *Genius*, which is the

highest of these terms, signifies extraordinary mental power, or the power of conceiving original ideas, or forming new combinations. *Ingenuity* is the talent for invention, and is applied especially to mechanics or mechanism. A *genius* for inventing, for poetry, or mathematics; a talent for acquisition or imitation, for oratory or music. A poet of *genius*, an historian or orator of *talent*; a philosopher of *intellect*; an architect or mechanic of *ingenuity*.—"Sir Isaac Newton and Milton were equally men of *genius*. Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Godolphin were ministers of great *abilities*, though they did not possess either the brilliant talents of Bolingbroke or the commanding *genius* of Chatham." *Sir J. Mackintosh*.

GEN-ŪS, n.; pl. **GEN-ŪI.** [L.] A spirit, good or evil; a tutelary deity, who was supposed by the ancients to have charge over particular places or things, and to direct and rule a man through life.

Or the unseen *genius* of the wood. *Milton*.

Genius loci, the presiding spirit of a place.

GEN-O-ĒSE, n. sing. & pl. (Geog.) A native or the natives of Genoa. *Addison*.

GEN-O-ĒSE, a. (Geog.) Relating to Genoa. *Ency.*

GEN-ŌU'IL-LÈRE, n. [Fr.] (Fort.) The part of the parapet reaching from the platform to the sill of the embrasure, and covered by the forepart of the gun carriage—the height of the parapet above the banquettes in a barquette battery. *Glos. of Mil. Terms*.

† GENT, a. [Fr.] Elegant; pretty; gentle; polite. *Spenser*.

GEN-TĒL, a. [L. *gentilis*, belonging to the same race or stock; *gens*, a clan; It. *gentile*; Sp. & Fr. *gentil*.]

1. Polite; decorous; free from vulgarity; well-bred; refined; polished; courteous.

It is from a just pride in the rank, the honor, the nobility of family, that our modern applications of gentle, *gentle*, &c., derive their origin. *Richardson*.

2. Elegant in dress and style of living.

Several ladies, that have twice her fortune, are not able to be always so *gentle*. *Law*.

3. Graceful in mien.

So spruce that he can never be *gentle*. *Taylor*.

Syn.—*Gentel* and *polite* are often used synonymously; but *gentility* respects rather the rank in life, and *politeness* the refinement of the mind and outward behavior. *Gentel* appearance, carriage, or mode of living; *polite* behavior or address; *well-bred* or *polished* society, *elegant* style or appearance; *civil* conduct; *graceful* motion or manner.—A house *gentely* furnished has every thing necessary and proper; one *elegantly* furnished implies taste and fashion.—See **ELEGANT, POLITE**.

GEN-TĒL'ISH, a. Somewhat genteel. *Johnson*.

GEN-TĒL'LY, ad. In a genteel manner; elegantly; politely; courteously. *Glanville*.

GEN-TĒL'NESS, n. The quality of being genteel; politeness; gentility. *Dryden*.

GEN-TĒSE, n. [Old Fr. *gente*, the felly of a wheel.] (Arch.) A term applied by William of Worcester to the cusps or featherings in the arch of doorways. *Britton*.

GEN'TIAN (jén'ti-án), *n.* [L. *gentiana*; from the Illyrian king *Gentius*; It. *genziana*; Sp. *genziana*; Fr. *gentiane*.] (Bot.) A plant of several varieties, some of which have beautiful blue flowers; *felwort*. *Hill*.

GEN-TIAN-ĒL'LA (jén-shán-ēl'la), *n.*

1. A kind of blue color. *Johnson*.

2. (Bot.) A genus of perennial, herbaceous plants; *gentian*; *felwort*. *Wright*.

GEN'TI-A-NINE (jén'shē-ā-nīn), *n.* (Chem.) A bitter, crystallizable substance, obtained from gentian. *Phil. Mag.*

GEN'TI-A-NITE (jén'shē-ā-nīt), *n.* (Chem.) The bitter principle of gentian. *Hoblyn*.

GEN'TIL, n. (Ornith.) A species of falcon or hawk; a gentle; falcon-gentle. *Pennant*.

The falcon *gentil* is supposed to be the female and young of this species (*goshawk*, or *Latur palumbarius*). *Eng. Cyc.*

† GEN'TILE (18) [jén'til, S. J. F. Ja. E. K. Sm. R.; jén'til or jén'til, W.], *n.* [L. *gentilis*; It. *gentile*; Sp. & Fr. *gentil*.] One of an uncovenanted nation; one of a nation not Jewish or Christian; a pagan; a heathen.

Syn.—The term *Gentiles*, in ancient times, com-

prehended all nations except the Jews; and, since the introduction of Christianity, it has been applied to all except Christians and Jews. All the various nations that practise idolatry and the worship of false gods are *heathen* or *pagans*; but the term *heathen* is sometimes appropriated to the more cultivated of these nations, as the Greeks and Romans, and *pagans* to the rest.

† GEN'TILE, a. 1. Belonging to pagans or heathen.

2. (Gram.) Denoting a race, family, or nation; as, "*British, Irish, German, &c.*, are *gentile* adjectives."

† GEN-TY-LĒSSE, n. [Fr. *gentillesse*.] Civility; politeness; courtesy. *Hudibras*.

† GEN'TIL-ISH, a. Heathenish; pagan. *Milton*.

GEN'TIL-ISM, n. The state of being a gentile; heathenism; paganism. *Stillingfleet*.

GEN-TIL-LI'TIAL (jén-tē-līsh'al), *a.* Endemial; gentilitious. *H. Farmer*.

GEN-TI-LI'TIOUS (jén-tē-līsh'us), *a.* [L. *gentilitius*; *gens*, a clan; It. *gentilizio*; Sp. *gentilicio*.]

1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation. *Brown*.

2. Hereditary; entailed upon a family. "A *gentilitious* disposition of body." *Arbutnot*.

GEN-TIL-I-TY, n. [L. *gentilitas*, in eccl. writers, heathenism; *gens*, *gentis*, a clan; pl. *gentes*, heathen; It. *gentilità*; Sp. *gentilidad*; Fr. *gentilité*.—See **GENTEEL**.]

1. † Good extraction; dignity of birth.

"I am a *gentle* man, and so you are." *Harrington*.

2. † Gentry; the class of persons well born.

Gavelland must needs, in the end, make a poor *gentle*. *Darves*.

3. † Paganism; heathenism. *Hooker*.

4. The quality of being genteel; elegance of manners or in the style of living; refinement.

A dangerous law against *gentility*. *Shak.*

"*Gentility* here (in the preceding citation) does not signify that rank of people called *gentry*, but what the French express by *gentil*, i. e. *nobility*." *Theobald*.

Syn.—See **GENTEEL**.

† GEN'TIL-IZE, v. n. To live like a heathen. "The *gentilizing* Israelites." *Milton*.

GEN'TI-SIC, a. Relating to gentian. *Craig*.

GEN'TLE (jén'til), *a.* [L. *gentilis*, of or belonging to the same race or stock; *gens*, birth, descent; It. *gentile*; Fr. *gentil*.—See **GENTEEL**.]

1. Well-born; well-descended; well-bred.

"Noble and *gentle* youth." *Milton*. "Gentle blood." *Pope*. "Gentle Northumberland." *Shak.*

2. Soft; mild; tame; meek; bland; peaceable; not rough, rude, or wild.

He had such a *gentle* method of reproving their faults, that they were not so much afraid as ashamed to repeat them. *Atterbury*.

Syn.—The terms *gentle*, *tame*, *mild*, and *soft* are used both in a physical and moral sense; *meek*, only in a moral sense. In their moral application, *gentle* and *mild*, as well as *meek*, are used in a good sense, *tame*, in a bad sense. Some animals are *gentle* by nature, and some are made *tame* by discipline; a *gentle* lamb, a *tame* fowl. A *gentle* spirit is honored; a *tame* one despised. *Gentle* means *well born* or *well bred*, as in *gentleman*. A *gentle* reproof; *mild* weather; *mild* or *peaceable* disposition; *soft* substance, voice, or answer; *meek* temper or spirit; *peaceful* measures.—See **INDULGENCE, PACIFIC**.

GEN'TLE, n. 1. + A gentleman.

I'll make him dance. Will you go, *gentle*? *Shak.*

2. A name given to the maggots or larvae of certain flies. *Walton*.

3. (Ornith.) A trained hawk; a gentile; falcon-gentle.—See **GENTIL**.

GEN'TLE, v. a. To make gentle. *Shak. Rarey*.

GEN'TLE-FÖLK (-fölk), or **GEN'TLE-FÖLKS** (-föks), *n.* People above the vulgar in birth and breeding. *Shak.*

Gentlefolk is a collective noun, and joined with a plural verb; but it is much more common to say *gentlefolks*. "Gentlefolks will not care." *Sayt*.—See **FÖLK**.

GEN'TLE-HEÄRT-ED, a. Of mild disposition; kind. *Shak.*

GEN'TLE-MAN (jén'til-mén), *n.*; pl. **GEN'TLE-MEN** [gentle and man. "Of the words *gentilis*, *gentilhomme*, *gentleman*, two etymologies are produced: 1. From the barbarians of the fifth century, the soldiers, and at length the conquerors, of the Roman empire, who were vain of their

foreign nobility; and, 2. From the sense of the civilians, who considered *gentilis* as synonymous with *ingenious*. *Selden* inclines to the first, but the latter is more pure, as well as probable." *Gibbon*.—See **GENTEEL**.]

1. † Every man above the rank of a yeoman, however high. [England.]

The king is a noble *gentleman*, and my familiar. *Shak.*

2. A man raised above the vulgar by birth, education, condition, profession, or manners; a person of good breeding and character.

The real *gentleman* should be gentle in every thing, at least to himself—in carriage, in conversation, in reading, good company, and in all his actions. *Locke*.

There is no man that can teach us to be gentlemen better than Joseph Addison. *Thackeray*.

3. A person of polished and agreeable manners, as distinguished from the vulgar and clownish.

4. The servant of a man of rank who attends his person. [England.]

Let be called before us

That *gentleman* of Buckingham's in person. *Shak.*

5. (Eng. Law.) One who bears or is entitled to a coat of arms. *Sir Edw. Coke*.

GEN'TLE-MAN-CÖM-MÖN-ER, n. One of the highest class of commoners at the University of Oxford, Eng.;—equivalent to a *fellow-commoner* at Cambridge. *Murphy*.

GEN'TLE-MAN-FÄR-MER, n. A man of property, who occupies his own farm, and has it cultivated under his direction. *Boswell*.

GEN'TLE-MAN-LIKE, a. Like or becoming a gentleman; gentlemanly. *Shak.*

GEN'TLE-MAN-LI-NĒSS, n. Behavior of a gentleman. *Sherrinwell*.

GEN'TLE-MAN-LY, a. Like or becoming a gentleman; polite; honorable. "The more *gentlemanly* person of the two." *Swift*.

GEN'TLE-MAN-PEN-SION-ER, n. One of a band of forty gentlemen, entitled Esquires, whose office it is to attend the person of the sovereign to and from the chapel-royal, and on other occasions of solemnity. *Craig*.

† GEN'TLE-MAN-SEW'ER (-sē'er), *n.* One who serves up a feast. *S. Butler*.

GEN'TLE-MAN-SHIP, n. The quality or behavior of a gentleman. *Id. Italyfor*.

GEN'TLE-MAN-ÜSH'ER, n. One invested with authority to attend, in form, on another of superior dignity. *Shak.*

GEN'TLE-NĒSS, n. 1. † The quality of being well-born; good extraction; gentility.

Gentleness and *gentility* are the same thing. *Prop.*

2. Gentlemanly conduct.

I thought you had of more true *gentleness*. *Shak.*

3. Gented accomplishment; elegance; grace. Measure in the feet and number in the voice, are the qualities that offend us more than the face. *Locke*.

4. The quality of being gentle; softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness; clemency; indulgence. *Milton*.

5. † Kindness; benevolence.

The *gentleness* of all the gods go with thee. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **CLEMENCY, INDULGENCE**.

† GEN'TLE-SHIP, n. The carriage or conduct of a gentleman. *Ascham*.

GEN'TLE-WÖM-AN (-wäm-än), *n.* 1. A woman above the vulgar; a lady. *Harmon*.

2. A woman who waits on a lady of rank. "The late queen's *gentlewoman*." *Shak.*

GEN'TLE-WÖM-AN-LIKE (-wäm-ä), *a.* Becoming a gentlewoman. *Sherrinwell*.

GEN'TLY, ad. In a gentle manner; softly; meekly.

GEN-TÖÖ, n. [Port. *gentio*, a gentile; also, a savage.] (Geog.) An aboriginal inhabitant of Hindostan; a Hindoo. *White*.

GEN'TRY, n. [See **GENTLEMAN**.] 1. The class of people above the vulgar.

2. The class between the vulgar and the nobility. [England.] *Sidney*.

3. † Civility; complaisance.

Show us so much *gentry* and good-will. *Shak.*

GEN-U-FLECTION (jē-nū-fleksh'ən, S. W. P. J.

F. Ja.; jén-u-něk'shun, *K. Sm. R.*, *n.* [*L. genu, knee, and flecto, flectus, to bend*; *It. genuflessione*; *Sp. & Fr. genuflection.*] The act of bending the knee, as in adoration. *Howell.*

GĚN'U-INE (jén-yu-in), *a.* [*L. genuinus, native, natural; geno, or gigno, genitus*; *Gr. yénwō, to beget*; *It. & Sp. genuino*] Pure; neither spurious nor adulterated; uncorrupt; authentic; real; native; sincere.

A genuine book is that which was written by the person whose name it bears as the author of it. *Ep. Watson.*

Syn.—See AUTHENTIC, NATIVE, REAL.

GĚN'U-INE-LY, *ad.* In a genuine manner; without adulteration.

GĚN'U-INE-NĚSS, *n.* The state of being genuine; freedom from spuriousness or adulteration; purity; as, "The genuineness of the Gospels."

GĚN'US, *n.*; pl. **GĚN'E-RA**. [*L. a race*; *Gr. yénos*; *yénwō, to beget.*]

1. (*Science.*) A group of beings or things, subordinate to a class or an order, comprehending under it the species or individuals that agree in certain characteristics; as, "The ass is a species of the genus Equus, or horse."

A general idea is called by the schools *genus*, and it is one common nature agreeing to several other common natures. *Watts.*

The idea of figure is the *genus*; the ideas of triangle and circle are the species. *Cromwell.*

2. (*Mus.*) The general name for any scale; as, "The diatonic genus"; "The chromatic genus." *Brande.*

Syn.—See KIND.

GĚ-Q-GĚN'TRIC, } *a.* [*Gr. yē, the earth, and*
GĚ-Q-GĚN'TRI-CAL, } *kéntron, the centre*; *It. & Sp. geocentrico*; *Fr. géocentrique.*] (*Astron.*) Noting the motion or the position of a heavenly body as viewed from the earth;—opposed to *heliocentric.* *Brande.*

GĚ-Q-GĚN'TRI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a geocentric manner. *Ash.*

GĚ-Q-ŮR-Q-NĚTE, *n.* [*Gr. yē, the earth, and Kēnos, Saturn, the alchemistic name of lead.*] (*Min.*) A mineral containing lead, sulphur, antimony, arsenic, &c. *Dana.*

GĚ-Q-YĚC'U-IC, *a.* [*Gr. yē, the earth, and kēklos, a circle.*] Circling the earth periodically. *Craig.*

GĚ-Q-YĚC'U-IC (*Gr. yē, the earth, and kēklos, a circle.*) Circling the earth periodically. *Craig.*

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the substances that compose its crust; geology; geogony. *Francis.*

GĚ-Q-GŮN'IC, } *a.* Relating to geogony, or
GĚ-Q-GŮN'IC-CAL, } geology. *Smart.*

GĚ-Q-GŮN'IC, } *a.* Relating to geogony, or
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metrical progression, a progression or series in which each term is derived from the preceding by multiplying it by a constant quantity, called the ratio. The series 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, is in geometrical progression, as it has a common ratio, 2. — *Geometrical ratio*, the constant quantity by which each term of a geometrical progression is multiplied to produce the succeeding one. *Davies & Peck.*

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GĚ-Q-MĚT'RI-CAL-LY, *ad*

GE-O-THER-MÖM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, and Eng. *thermometer*. — See **THERMOMETER**.] An instrument for measuring the warmth of the earth, particularly in mines and artesian wells, and for determining its rate of increase with the depth. *Magnus.*

† **GE-ÖT'IC**, *a.* [Gr. *γῆ*, the earth.] Belonging to the earth; terrestrial. *Bailey.*

GE-RÄH, *n.* The smallest piece of money used by the Hebrews; the twentieth part of a shekel, or about three cents. *Calmet. Ez. xxx. 13.*

GE-RÄ'NI-ÜM, *n.*; pl. **GE-RÄ'NI-ÜMS**. [Gr. *γέρανιον*; *γέρανος*; a crane; L. *geranium*; It. & Sp. *geranio*; Fr. *geranium*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of many species, often cultivated for their flowers and their beauty; crane's-bill; — so named from the shape of the capsule and beak which resemble the head of a crane. *Loudon.*

GE'RANT, *n.* [Fr.] The responsible manager of a joint-stock association or newspaper establishment, &c.; the acting partner. *Simmonds.*

GE'RÄRD, *n.* An herb. *Lee's Botany, 1776.*

GE-RÄR'DI-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous plants found in North America; — so named in honor of John Gerarde. *Loudon.*

GERB, *n.* [Fr. *gerbe*.] (*Her.*) A sheaf. — See **GARB**.

GER'BU-A, *n.* (*Zool.*) An Oriental quadruped; the jerboa. — See **JERBOA**. *Goldsmith.*

GE-RÉN'DA, *n.* (*Zool.*) A kind of serpent found in the East Indies. *Goldsmith.*

† **GE'RENT**, *a.* [L. *gero*, *gerens*, to carry.] Carrying; bearing. *Bailey.*

GER'FÄL-CON (*jer'fäw-kn*) [*jer'fä-kn*, *Ja. Sm.*; *jer'fä-kun*, *K.*], *n.* [*Mid. L. gyrfalcus*; It. *gerfalco*; Sp. *gerfalcone*; Fr. *gerfaut*. — Dut. *giervalk*; Ger. *gerfalk*, or *geierfalk*. — *Skinner* suggests L. *gyro*, to turn round, because it forms circles in the air, but prefers the derivation of *Minskew*, namely, Ger. *geier*, a vulture, and *falk* or *falke*, a hawk.] (*Ornith.*) An elegant species of falcon, the most formidable, active, and intrepid of all rapacious birds, next to the eagle, and the most esteemed for falconry; *Falco gyrfalco*; — written also *jerfalcon*. *Yarrell.*

† **GER'FÜL**, *a.* Changeable. *Chaucer.*

GER'KIN, *n.* See **GERKIN**. *Todd.*

GER-LO-AN'TI-CÖ, *n.* A fine, rare, flesh-colored marble, used in Rome for statuary. *Simmonds.*

GERM, *n.* [L. *germen*; It. *germe*; Sp. *germen*; Fr. *germe*.]

1. (*Bot.*) The ovary or seed-bud of a plant; the fruit yet in embryo; a young bud.

The embryo, or *germ*, is the part to which all the rest of the seed, and also the fruit and the flower, are subservient. *Cray.*

2. That from which any thing is derived; origin; first principle. *Wright.*

† **GER'MAN**, *n.* One sprung from the same stock; — applied to brothers or to first cousins.

Cousins for cousins, and genets for *germana*. *Shak.*

GER'MAN, *a.* [L. *germanus*; It. & Sp. *germano*, pure, genuine; Sp. *hermano*, a brother; Fr. *germaine*, german.]

1. Sprung immediately from the same stock; nearly related; whole or entire, as respects genealogy; first; own.

2. Brother *german* denotes one who is brother both by the father's and mother's side; cousins *german*, children of brothers or sisters. *Bowyer.*

2. † Related; allied; akin.

Those that are *german* to him, though removed fifty times, shall come under the hangman. *Shak.*

See **GERMANE**.

GER'MAN, *n.* (*Geog.*) 1. A native or inhabitant of Germany.

2. The language of the Germans.

GER'MAN, *a.* Relating to Germany.

GER'MAN-DER, or **GER-MÄN'DER** [*jer'man-der*, *S. P. K. Sm.*; *jer-män'der*, *W. Wö.*], *n.* The common name of plants of the genus *Teucrium*, the species of which are shrubs of little beauty, but several of them are aromatic. *Loudon.*

GER-MÄNE', *a.* [L. *germanus*. — See **GERMAN**.] Relevant; related; akin; german.

The phrase would be more *germane* to the matter, if we could carry a cannon by our sides. *Shak.*
There is much in both volumes very *germane* to the history and mystery of the present war. *N. Brit. Rev. 1835.*
Germane to the matter. *Dr. Doran.*

GER-MÄN'IC, *a.* Belonging to Germany. *Butler.*

GER'MAN-ISM, *n.* An idiom or phrase of the German language. *Chesterfield.*

† **GER-MÄN'I-TY**, *n.* [L. *germanitas*. — See **GERMAN**.] Brotherhood. *Cockeram.*

GER'MAN-MIL'LET, *n.* (*Bot.*) A grass cultivated in Southern Europe and India bearing a seed which is sometimes used for food; the *Setaria Germanica*. *Simmonds.*

GER'MAN-PÄSTE, *n.* A mixed food sold for certain kinds of cage-birds. *Simmonds.*

GER'MAN-SIL'VER, *n.* An alloy consisting of nickel, zinc, and copper, in varying proportions according to the uses for which it is destined; white-copper; packfong. *Ure.*

GER'MAN-STÄEL, *n.* A metal made of pig or white plate iron in forges where charcoal is used for fuel. *Simmonds.*

GER'MAN-TIN'DER, *n.* A kind of tinder prepared from a fungus; amadou. *Simmonds.*

GERM'-CELL, *n.* (*Phys.*) According to certain physiologists, the cell which results from the union of the spermatozoon, or the spermatid matter conveyed by it, with the germinal vesicle or its nucleus; — but there is great doubt if such a cell exists. *Agassiz.*

2. The germ-cell assimilates the surrounding yolk, and propagates its kind by spontaneous fission, whence the first cell has been termed the *primary germ-cell*, and its progeny the derivative *germ-cell*. *Brande.*

GER'MEN, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) The Linnaean name of the ovary of a flower; a germ. *P. Cyc.*

GER'MEN-IN-FER'I-OR, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit below the flower. *Loudon.*

† **GER'MIN**, *n.* [L. *germen*.] A germ. *Shak.*

GER'MI-NÄL, *a.* Relating to a germ. *Smart.*

Germinal area, (*Phys.*) the circular or oval space formed by liquefaction and metamorphosis of a peripheral portion of the germ-mass, preparatory to the appearance of the first trace of the proper embryo. *Brande.*
Germinal membrane, (*Phys.*) the strata of cells and nuclei of cells originally forming, and afterwards extending from the germinal area. *Brande.*
Germinal spot or dot, or *Wagnerian vesicle*, the mesoblastic of the Purkinjean vesicle. — *Germinal* or *Purkinjean vesicle*, a large, clear cell, which is conspicuous in all eggs from a very early period; — formerly supposed to be a starting point of the germ. *Agassiz.*

GER'MI-NÄNT, *a.* [L. *germino*, *germinans*, to sprout; *germen*, a germ.] Putting forth germs or buds; sprouting; branching. *Bacon.*

GER'MI-NÄTE, *v. n.* [L. *germino*, *germinatus*; *germen*, a germ; It. *germinare*; Sp. *germinar*.] [*GERMINATED*; pp. *GERMINATING*, *GERMINATED*.] To sprout; to shoot; to bud; to spring; to put forth; to pullulate. *Ray.*

GER'MI-NÄTE, *v. a.* To cause to sprout. *Price.*

GER-MI-NÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *germinatio*; It. *germinazione*; Sp. *germinacion*; Fr. *germination*.]

1. The act of germinating; the process by which a plant begins to grow, or is produced, from a seed. *Brande.*

2. The time when seeds vegetate. *Maunder.*

GERM'-MÄSS, *n.* (*Phys.*) The materials prepared for the future formation of the embryo, consisting of the derivative germ-cells and the yolk which they have assimilated. *Brande.*

GERM'-YÖLK (-yök), *n.* (*Phys.*) That portion of the primary yolk of the egg which is to be assimilated by the derivative germ-cells in the formation of the germ-mass. *Brande.*

GERN, *v. n.* See **GRN**. *Todd.*

GER-O-ÖÖ'MI-A, *n.* (*Med.*) Gerocomy. — See **GEROCOMY**. *Dunglison.*

GER-O-CÖM'I-CÄL, *a.* Pertaining to gerocomy, or the regimen suitable for old people. *Smith, 1666.*

GE-RÖÖ-Q-MY, *n.* [Gr. *γῆρον*, an old man, and *καρῶς*, to take care of.] (*Med.*) The diet and medical treatment, or the hygiene, of the aged; the regimen suitable for old people. *Todd.*

GER-ON-TÖX'ON, *n.* [Gr. *γῆρον*, an old man, and *τόξον*, a bow.] (*Med.*) A bow-shaped collection of opaque matter at the under margin of the cornea, as in the eyes of old people. *Hunglison.*

GER-O-PÖ'QON, *n.* [Gr. *γῆρον*, an old man, and *πῶγων*, a beard.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; old man's beard; — so named in allusion to the long silky beard of the seeds. *Loudon.*

GER'UND, *n.* [L. *gerundium*; *gero*, to bear; It. & Sp. *gerundio*.] (*Latin Gram.*) A kind of verbal noun, used only in the oblique cases of the singular, and governing cases like a verb. *Lilly.*

GE-RÜN'DI-ÄL, *a.* (*Gram.*) Relating to or resembling a gerund. *Latham.*

GE-RÜN'DIVE, *n.* [L. *gerundivus*, belonging to a gerund; *gerundium*, a gerund.]

1. (*Latin Gram.*) The future passive participle used instead of a gerund. *Andrews.*

2. (*English Gram.*) A participle governed by a preposition, and itself governing an objective case; as, "The time of *delivering* an discourse." *G. Brown.*

GER-VIL'LI-A, *n.* (*Pal.*) A genus of conchifers or bivalves, hitherto found only in a fossil state. *P. Cyc.*

GES'LING, *n.* A gosling. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett.*

GEST, *n.* 1. [L. *gero*, *gestus*, to act; Fr. *geste*.] A deed; action; achievement. [*n.*] *Spenser.*
A doggerel version of the *gests* of our hero [Ry. narr.]. *Fr. Rev.*

2. † Show; representation; gesture. *Garth.*

† **GEST**, *n.* 1. [Old Fr. *gista*; Fr. *gite*; *gisir*, to lie; L. *jacio*.] A lodging or stage for rest in a progress or journey. *Nares.*

2. The roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in a royal progress. *Shak.*

GES-TÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *gestatio*; *gero*, *gestus*, to bear; It. *gestazione*; Fr. *gestation*.]

1. The act of carrying sick persons as a salutary exercise in the cure of disease. [*Gestation* on horseback, in a carriage, &c.] *Dunglison.*

2. The act of bearing the young in the womb; pregnancy. *Pukey.*

GES'TÄ-TQ-RY, *a.* Capable of being carried or borne. [*n.*] *Brown.*

GES'TIC, *a.* Relating to deeds or action; legendary; traditional; historical.

And the gray grandfathers, skilled in *gratic lore*. *Goldsmith.*

GES-TIC'U-LÄTE, *v. n.* [L. *genticular*, *genticularis*; *gestus*, bearing; *gero*, to bear; It. *genticulare*; Sp. *genticular*; Fr. *genticuler*.] [*genticulated*; pp. *genticulating*, *genticulated*.] To use gesture; to accompany words with gestures; to exhibit postures or motions of the limbs. *Swinhurne.*

GES-TIC'U-LÄTE, *v. a.* [*genticulated*; pp. *genticulating*, *genticulated*.] To act; to imitate by action; to gesture. *H. Johnson.*

GES-TIC'U-LÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *genticulatio*.] The act of gesticulating; action; gesture. *H. Hall.*
Syn. — See **GESTURE**.

GES-TIC'U-LÄ-TQR, *n.* One who gesticulates.

GES-TIC'U-LÄ-TQ-RY, *a.* Relating to gesticulation. *Warton.*

† **GES'TQR**, *n.* [See **GERT**.] A narrator. *Chaucer.*

The proper business of a *gestur* was to recite tales, &c. *Chaucer.*

GES'TU-RÄL, *a.* Pertaining to gesture. *Clarke.*

GEST'URE (*jest'yur*), *n.* [L. *gestus*, bearing; *gero*, to bear; It. & Sp. *gesto*; Fr. *geste*.]

1. The action which accompanies human speech; posture or motion enforcing words, or expression of any mental emotion; gesticulation. "The most wild and extravagant gestures." *Cogan.*

2. Movement of the body; motion.

Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye, In every *gesture* dignity and love. *Milton.*

Syn. — *Gesture*, *gesticulation*, and *action* are all terms applied to the body in motion; *posture* and *attitude*, to the body in a state of rest. *Gesticulation* is the act of making gestures; and it is often used to denote a kind of unnatural or extravagant gesture. *Action* respects the general movements of the body in accordance with the words spoken. *Gesture* is the

indicative of some particular state of mind. *Posture* and *attitude* both imply a mode of placing the body, but the *posture* is either natural or assumed, the *attitude* is always assumed or represented. Graceful action; suitable or appropriate gestures; violent gesticulation; posture of defence; attitude of defiance or of supplication.

GĚST'ŪRE (jĕst'yur), *v. a.* To accompany with action; to gesticulate. *Hooker.*

GĚST'ŪRE-LESS, *a.* Free from gesture. *Craig.*

† GĚST'ŪRE-MĚNT, *n.* The act of making gestures. *Bp. Hall.*

GĚT, *v. a.* [Goth. *gitan*; A. S. *getan*; Ger. *gathern*, to gather.] [*i. got*; *pp. GETTING, GOT, GOTTEN.*—Formerly *i. GAT*, now obsolete; *p. GOTTEN, obsolescent.*]

1. To procure; to gain possession of; to obtain; to acquire; to gain; to procure; to earn. "Get weapons." "Get more tapers." *Shak.* "To get money." "To get a cold." *Watts.*

How much better is it to get wisdom than gold and to get understanding rather than to be chosen than silver! *Prov. xvi. 16.*

2. To generate; to procreate; to beget. *Shak.*

3. To commit to memory; to learn.

Lo, Yates! without the least fitness of art, He gets applause—I wish he'd get his part. *Churchill.*

4. To procure or cause to be.

I shall show how we may get it thus informed. *South.*

5. To persuade; to induce; to prevail on.

The king could not get him to engage in a life of business. *Spectator.*

6. To betake; to remove; —with the reflexive pronoun; as, "Get thee gone."

Arise, get thee out from this land. *Gen. xxxi. 13.*

7. To have possession of; to have.

This is some monster of the isle, with four legs, who hath got, as I take it, an ague. *Shak.*

Fiel thou'rt a churl! you have got a humor there Does not become a man. *Shak.*

Nay, thou hast got the face of man. *Herbert.*

To get head, to gain force, strength, or influence. —To get off, to take or put off; —to get rid of. —To get on, to put on. "Get on thy boots." *Shak.* —To get out, to draw out or forth. —To get over, to surmount; to conquer. —To get up, to prepare; to make ready; as, "To get up an entertainment;" —to print and publish, as a book. "It is thus that the Tours, Travels, and Voyages of the present day are got up." *Ch. Ob.*

"The work is got up with typographical elegance." *N. Brit. Rev.* "This publication appears to have been carefully got up." *Athenaeum.*

8. "To get, in all its significations, both active and neutral, implies the acquisition of something, or the arrival at some state or place by some means; except in the use of the preterite compound, which often implies mere possession, as, he has got a good estate, does not always mean that he has acquired, but barely that he possesses, it. So we say the lady has got black eyes, merely meaning that she has them." *Johnson.*

Syn.—To get is a term of extensive application, and not restricted to the mode of obtaining. One may be said to get, gain, or win a prize; to get or acquire property; to get or obtain a reward; to get or procure a book; to get or earn a living. A person gains applause, obtains a recompense or an office, and procures a situation by attention or some effort, acquires property by industry or trade, runs a living by labor, wins a prize by chance, and seizes it by force.

GET, *v. n.* 1. To reach, attain, or arrive at some place, state, or condition; —followed by adverbs or prepositions which variously modify or restrain its meaning.

But cephalus would let nobody get upon him but Alexander the Great. *Addison.*

2. To become; —followed by an adjective.

The laughing set, like all unthinking men, Bathed and got drunk, then bathed and drank again. *Dryden.*

3. To gain; to be increased.

Like jewels to advantage set, Her beauty by the simile does get. *Waller.*

To get asleep, to fall asleep.

9. "There is, perhaps, no word in the English language capable of performing so much labor, and affording at the same time a clear and intelligible sense, as the verb to get." *Prof. J. Willard Gibbs.*

The following specimen of its capabilities is given by Dr. Withers:—

I got on horseback within ten minutes after I got your letter. When I got to Canterbury, I got a chaise for town; but I got wet through before I got to Canterbury; and I have got such a cold as I shall not be able to get rid of in a hurry. I got to the city about noon, but I got all I got shaken and dressed. I got out into the street of getting a memorial in the house, but I got all I got an answer then, however, I got into the house from the messenger that I should have got to the house at night. I got as I got back to the city, I got my supper, and got to bed. It was not long before I got to sleep. When I got up in the morning, I got

my breakfast; and then I got myself dressed, that I might get out in time to get an answer to my memorial. As soon as I got to Canterbury, I got a chaise for town; but I got wet through before I got to Canterbury; and I have got nothing for me to do but to get on.

GET'ABLE, *a.* Obtainable. [*R.*] *Jamieson.*

† GET'—PĚN-NY, *n.* A successful piece or performance. *B. Jonson.*

GET'TER, *n.* One who gets, procures, or obtains.

GET'TING, *n.* 1. The act of one who gets or obtains; acquisition; acquirement.

With all thy getting, get understanding. *Prov. iv. 7.*

2. Gain; profit. "Petty gettings." *Bacon.*

GEW'GAW (gĕ'gaw), *n.* [Etymology uncertain. A. S. *gegaf*.—"What we write *gewgaw* is written in A. S. *gegaf*. It is the *pp.* of the verb *ge-gifan*, and means any such trifling thing as is given away." *Tooke.*—Fr. *joujou*, a toy; Sw. *giga*, a jewsharp.] A showy trifle; a toy; a bawble; a trinket. "Fans, silks, ribbons, laces, and many other *gewgaws*." *Addison.*

GEW'GAW, *a.* Splendidly trifling; showy without value. "Gewgaw robes." *Churchill.*

GEY'SER, *n.* [Icel., *raging*.] The name of certain spouting fountains of boiling water near Mt. Hecla, in Iceland. *Johnston.*

GHĀST'FŪL (gĕst'fūl), *a.* Dreary; dreadful; frightful. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

GHĀST'FŪL-LY, *ad.* Frightfully. [*R.*] *Pope.*

GHĀST'LY-NĚSS (gĕst'le-nĕs), *n.* State of being ghastly; horror of countenance; resemblance to a ghost; paleness. *Swift.*

GHĀST'LY (gĕst'le), *a.* [A. S. *gastlic*; *gast*, a ghost, and *lic*, like.—See **GHOST**.]

1. Having horror of countenance; like a ghost; pale; dismal; hideous; grim; grisly; cadaverous; death-like.

He came, but with such altered looks, So wild, so ghastly, as if some ghost had met him. *Dryden.*

2. Shocking; horrible; frightful. "Ghastly wounds." *Milton.*

† GHĀST'NESS (gĕst'nes), *n.* Ghastliness. *Shak.*

GĤĤUT (gĕwt), *n.* 1. A pass through a mountain. [*India.*] *Hamilton.*

2. A range of mountains. [*India.*] *Hamilton.*

GHĤBER, *n.* See **GUEBER**.

GHĤĤĤ, *n.* A species of butter used in India, made from the milk of the buffalo, and converted into a kind of oil by boiling, so that it will keep a considerable time. *P. Cyn.*

GHĤER'KĤN, *n.* [Ger. *gurke*, a cucumber.] A small pickled cucumber. *Skinner.*

† GHĤSS, *v. n.* To guess.—See **GUESS**. *Spenser.*

GHĤN'ET-LĤNE, *n.* [*Italian Hist.*] One of a faction which arose in the 12th century, in favor of the German emperors, opposed to the Guelphs, the party of the pope. *Sismondi.*

GHĤĤĤLE, *n.* See **GHOST**. *Clarke.*

GHĤST (gĕst), *n.* [A. S. *gast*; Dut. *geest*; Ger. & Dan. *geist*; Sw. *gast*.—"The first signification of this word, as well as of the L. *spiritus*, is breath, a blowing." *Bowditch.*]

1. The soul of man; the spirit.

Often did I strive To yield the ghost. *Shak.*

2. The spirit of a dead man; a spectre; a sprite; a phantom; an apparition.

Pythagoras's popular account of earthquakes was, that they were occasioned by a synod of ghosts assembled under ground. *Warburton.*

The Holy Ghost, the Holy or Divine Spirit:—In theology, the appellation of the third person in the Trinity. "I believe in the Holy Ghost." *Apostle.* *Creed.*

To give up the ghost, to cease to breathe; to die.

Syn.—See **APPARITION**.

† GHĤST (gĕst), *v. n.* To yield up the ghost; to die. "Within a few hours she *ghosted*." *Sidney.*

† GHĤST, *v. a.* To haunt with apparitions, phantoms, or ghosts.

Julius Caesar, Who at Philippi the good Brutus ghosted. *Shak.*

† GHĤST-LESS, *a.* Without spirit; without life.

"The faith is *ghostless*." *Dr. R. Clarke.*

GHĤST'-LIKE, *a.* Like a ghost; ghostly; pale; deathlike; withered; ghastly. *Sherrwood.*

GHĤST'LY-NĚSS, *n.* The quality of being ghostly.

GHĤST'LY, *a.* 1. Relating to the soul or spirit; not carnal; not secular; spiritual. "The ghostly comfort of my chaplains." *King Charles.*

The ghostly father now hath done his shift. *Shak.*

2. Relating to ghosts or apparitions. "Ghostly gloom." *Akenside.* "Ghostly halls." *Thomson.* **Syn.**—See **SPIRITUOUS**.

GHĤST'-SĤ-ER, *n.* One who sees a ghost or apparition. *Coleridge.*

GHĤUL (gĕl), *n.* A fabled dwarfish fairy or demon of the Eastern nations, that feeds on human flesh;—written also *ghoole*. *Qu. Rev.*

GHĤLL (gĕl), *n.* A mountain torrent;—a ravine; a gully; a cleft. *Jamieson.*

GĤĤL-LĤ-LĤ'NĤ, *n.* [*It.*] A yellow earth found in Naples. *Woodward.*

GĤ-ĤL-LĤ-LĤ'NĤ, *n.* [*It. giallo*, yellow.] [*Fine Arts.*] A term applied to various yellow pigments, but especially to the yellow oxide of lead or massicot. *Fairholt.*

† GIAMBEUX (zhĕm'bĕ), *n. pl.* [*Fr. jambes*, legs.] Boots or armor for legs; greaves. *Spenser.*

GĤ'ANT, *n.* [*Gr. γίγας, γίγαντες; γηγενής*, earth-born; *γῆ*, earth, and *γενῆαι*, to beget, —because in the ancient mythology the giants were the offspring of Gæa, or Tellus, the Earth; L. *gigas*; It. & Sp. *gigante*; Fr. *giant*.] A man of extraordinary or unnatural stature or size.

A hideous giant, horrible and high. *Spenser.*

Giant's Causeway, a series or group of basaltic columns on the northern coast of the county of Antrim, in Ireland. *Eng. Cyc.*

GĤ'ANT, *a.* Having the properties of a giant; huge; gigantic. "Giant shepherd." *Dryden.*

GĤ'ANT-LESS, *n.* A female giant; a woman of enormous stature or size. *Bunyan.*

GĤ'ANT-FĤN'NEL, *n.* [*Bot.*] The common name of plants of the genus *Ferula*. *Landon.*

GĤ'ANT-ISM, *n.* The quality of a giant; giant-ship. [*It.*] *Piddling.*

† GĤ'ANT-IZE, *v. n.* To play the giant. *Sherrwood.*

GĤ'ANT-KĤLL'ING, *a.* Destroying giants. *Cooper.*

GĤ'ANT-LĤKE, *a.* Gigantic; like a giant; vast. "Giant-like stature." *Raleigh.*

† GĤ'ANT-LY, *a.* Gigantic; giant-like. *Bp. Hall.*

† GĤ'ANT-RY, *n.* The race of giants. *Colgrave.*

GĤ'ANT-SĤIP, *n.* The quality or the character of a giant. *Milton.*

GĤĤOUR (jĕur), *n.* [*Turk.*] A dog; an infidel;—an epithet applied contemptuously by Turks to Christians. *Byron.*

† GĤB (gĕb), *n.* A cat; a gibeat. *Skelton.* *Shak.*

† GĤB, *v. n.* To act or cry like a cat. *Beau. & Fl.*

GĤB'BER, *v. n.* [See **GAB**, and **JABBER**.] To speak rapidly and inarticulately; to jabber.

The sheeted dead Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets. *Shak.*

GĤB'BER-ING, *n.* Inarticulate talk; rapid and unintelligible speech; gabble; jargon.

The gibbering of this medieval ghost of Puseyism. *N. B. Rev.*

GĤB'BER-ISH, *n.* Confused, unmeaning talk or language; gabble; jargon; slang. *Swift.*

GĤB'BER-ISH, *a.* Canting; unintelligible; unmeaning. *Florio.*

† GĤB'BER-ISH, *v. n.* To prate idly or unintelligibly; to gibber. *Mountagu.*

GĤB'ET (jĕb'et), *n.* [*Fr. gibet.*]

1. A kind of gallows consisting of one perpendicular post with a horizontal arm projecting from the top on one side. *Swift.*

2. The projecting beam of a crane which sustains the weight of goods; a jib. *Wright.*

GĤB'ET, *v. a.* [*i. GIBBERED*; *pp. GIBBERING, GIBBERED.*] To hang on a gibbet or gallows;—to expose to public ridicule. *Shak.*

GĤB'BIER (jĕb'ber), *n.* [*Fr. gibier.*] Game; wild fowl. "The fowl and *gibber* are tax-free." *Addison.*

GIB'BLE-GAB-BLE, *n.* Foolish talk; prate; nonsense; gabble. [Colloquial.] *Cotgrave.*

GIB'BON, *n.* (*Zool.*) A quadrumanous animal, distinguished by its slender form and the length of its arms; the long-armed ape; hylobate. *Van Der Hoeven.*

GIB-BÔOM', *n.* (*Naut.*) The boom or gaff on which the gib-sail is extended. — written also *jib-boom*. *Booth.*



Gibbon.

GIB-BÔSE' (129), *a.* [*L. gibbosus*.] Humped; protuberant; gibbous; convex; swelling. *Brande.*

GIB-BÔS'I-TY, *n.* [*Fr. gibbosité*.] Convexity; protuberance; gibbousness. *Gregory.*

GIB'BOUS (gib'bus), *a.* [*L. gibbus*; *It. gibboso*; *Sp. giboso*; *Fr. gibbeux*.]

1. Convex; protuberant; swelling into protuberances; rounded unequally.

The bones will rise, and make a gibbous member. *Wiseman.*

2. (*Astron.*) Applied to the appearance of the moon when more than half full and not full. *Wright.*

3. (*Bot.*) More tumid on one side than the other. *Gray.*

GIB'BOUS-LY, *ad.* In a gibbous manner.

GIB'BOUS-NËSS, *n.* Quality of being gibbous; convexity; prominence; protuberance; gibbosity. *Bentley.*

GIBBS'ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrate of alumina; a whitish mineral found in Richmond, Mass., and named in honor of Geo. Gibbs. *P. Cyc.*

GIB'CAT, *n.* A tom-cat; a he-cat. *Shak.*

A *gibcat* is an expression exactly analogous to that of a jackass, the one being formerly called *Gibb*, or *Gibbert*, as commonly as the other Jack. *Nares.*

GIBE (jib), *v. n.* [*A. S. gabban*; *Dut. gabberem*; *It. gabbare*; *Old Fr. gaber*. — See *GAB*.] [*i. gIBED*; *pp. GIBING, GIBED*.] To use expressions of mockery or contempt; to sneer; to scoff. And common courtiers love to gibe and floor. *Spenser.*

GIBE, *v. a.* To flout; to scoff; to jeer; to mock; to sneer at; to ridicule; to taunt; to deride. *Shak.*

Syn. — See *SCOFF*.

GIBE, *n.* Expression of scorn; sneer; scoff; taunt.

But the dean, if this secret should come to his ears, Will never have done with his gibes and his jeers. *Swift.*

GIB'EL-LINE, *n.* See *GIBRELLINE*. *Hudibras.*

GIB'ER, *n.* One who gibes; one who mocks; a sneerer; a taunter. *Shak.*

GIB'ING-LY, *ad.* Scornfully; contemptuously.

GIB'LET, *a.* Made of small parts or giblets. "A giblet pie." *Ash.*

GIB'LETS, *n. pl.* [*Fr. gibier*, game. *Junius*.]

1. The parts of a goose or other fowl, including generally some of the viscera, which are taken from it before it is roasted. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Rags; tatters. [*Local, Eng.*] *Halliwel.*

GIB'STAFF (jib'staf or gib'staf) [jib'staf, *K. IVb.* *Twokey*; gib'staf, *Sm.*], *n.*

1. A long staff to gauge water, or to shove forth a vessel. *Johnson.*

2. A weapon used formerly to fight beasts upon the stage. *Bailey.*

SID, *n.* A disease in sheep; hydatid. *Loudon.*

SID'DI-LY, *ad.* In a giddy manner.

SID'DI-NËSS, *n.* 1. The state of being giddy; dizziness; vertigo; the sensation which a person has when every thing around him seems to whirl or reel. *Bacon.*

2. Inconstancy; mutability; unsteadiness. *Young.*

3. Wantonness; levity; lightness. *Donne.*

SID'DY (sid'de), *a.* [*A. S. gēdig*.]

1. Vertiginous; having a whirling sensation; dizzy. "Giddy heads and staggering legs." *Tate.*

2. Causing giddiness or dizziness. "The giddy precipice." *Prior.*

3. Rotatory; gyratory; rapid. *Pope.*

4. Inconstant; mutable; unsteady; changeable; changeable; fickle.

Thanks to giddy Chance, which never bears That mortal bliss should last for length of years. *Dryden.*

5. Tottering; unfixed. "The giddy footing of the hatches." *Shak.*

6. Elated to thoughtlessness; intoxicated or bewildered with any strong excitement or emotion; elevated.

Giddy is applied, as in *Shak.*

† **SID'DY** (sid'de), *v. n.* To turn quick. *Chapman.*

SID'DY, *v. a.* To make giddy or dizzy. *Farindon.*

SID'DY-BRAINED (-brānd), *a.* Careless; thoughtless; flighty; volatile. *Otway.*

SID'DY-HEAD, *n.* One without reflection. *Burton.*

SID'DY-HEAD-ED, *a.* Thoughtless; unsteady; giddy; hare-brained. *Donne.*

SID'DY-PACED (-pāst), *a.* Moving without regularity. *Shak.*

† **SIE** (ē), *v. a.* [*Old Fr. guier*.] To guide. *Chaucer.*

SIE'R-ĒA-GLE [jā'e-gl, *J. W. F. Sm.*; jār'e-gl, *S.*; jār'er-gl, *K.*], *n.* [*See GERFALCON*.] A large sort of eagle, mentioned in *Lev. xi. 18*.

SIE'R-FAL-CON (jēr'faw-kn), *n.* See *GERFALCON*.

SIE'SECK-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina, soda, and potash, occurring in six-sided greenish gray prisms of greasy lustre; a variety of *elaeolite*; — so named from Sir Charles Gieseck, who found it in Iceland. *Dana. Brande.*

† **SIF**, *conj.* [*A. S. imp. of gifan*, to give.] If. *Shak.*

Give any good king will find. *Pope's Delusions.*

SIF'FY, *n.* An instant. — See *JIFFY*. *Forby.*

SIFT, *n.* [*A. S. sifu*, a gift; *gifan*, to give; *Ger. gabe*; *Dut. gift, gaate*. — See *GIVE*.]

1. A thing given either as a gratuity or as a recompense; a present; a benefaction; a gratuity; a donation; a boon.

The gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ. *Rom. vi. 23.*

2. The act of giving; donation.

Three all things living gaze on, all things thine By gift. *Milton.*

3. The right or the power of bestowing.

No man has any antecedent right or claim to that which comes to him by free gift. *South.*

4. A talent given by nature; an endowment; power; faculty. "The gift of speech." *Blair.*

Syn. — *Gift* and *present* are terms used to denote something given to an individual. *Gift* commonly denotes something of considerable value, given as an act of generosity or of charity to benefit the receiver; a present may be of very little value, and is given as a token of regard or as a compliment. A gift does service, a present does honor, to the receiver. — *Donation*, a less familiar term, denotes a gift bestowed on some public institution or public charity, usually of considerable amount. *Donation* and *benefaction* are applied to liberal acts of charity. — A gift to a servant or to any one in want; a present to a friend; a donation to a public institution; *benefactions* to the poor.

Gift, *endowment*, and *talent* are used to denote something bestowed by nature. *Gifts* are either natural or supernatural; *endowments* and *talents* are natural. The natural gift of speech; the supernatural gift of tongues or of healing; natural endowments of body or mind; a talent for public speaking.

SIFT, *v. a.* To endow with any faculty or power. *Am I better gifted than another?* *Bp. Hall.*

SIFT'ED, *a.* Endowed with any particular faculty; talented; able-minded. "Two of their gifted brotherhood." *Dryden.*

SIFT'ED-NËSS, *n.* State of being gifted. *Rehder.*

SIFT'-ROPE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope fastened to a boat for towing it at the stern of a ship. *Crabb.*

SIFTS, *n. pl.* The white spots frequently seen on the finger nails. [*Local, Eng.*] *Moor.*

SIG (sig), *n.* 1. [*Fr. guigue*.] (*Naut.*) A ship's wherry; a long, light boat. *Johnson.*

2. A light chaise or vehicle with two wheels, drawn by one horse. *Johnson.*

3. Any thing whirled rapidly round in play. "Playthings, as tops, gigs, battledores." *Locke.*

4. A dart or harpoon; a fising. *Johnson.*

5. A rotatory cylinder covered with wire teeth, for teasing woollen cloth. *Brande.*

6. A wanton girl. — See *GIELOT*. *Johnson.*

† **SIG** (sig), *n.* [*It. giga*; *Fr. gigue*, a jig; *Ger. geige*, a violin; *Ice. gígja*.] A fiddle; a jig.

† **SIG** (sig), *v. a.* [*L. gigno*.]

1. To engender; to beget; to produce. *Dryden.*

2. To fish with a gig or fising. *Wright.*

SIG-AN-TÉ-AN, *a.* Like a giant; gigantic. *More.*

SIG-AN-TÉSQUE' (-tēs'k), *a.* [*It. & Sp. gigantesco*; *Fr. gigantesque*.] Noting the style or manner of giants.

Science, as well as history, has its past to show — a past, indeed, much larger, but its immensity is its name, not divine — gigantesque, not holy. *J. Martineau.*

SIG-AN-TIC, *a.* [*L. giganteus*; *It. giganteo*; *Sp. gigantesco*.]

1. Suitable to, or resembling, a giant; very large; big; huge; vast; enormous; colossal; prodigious; monstrous; giant. "Gigantic size." *Milton.* "Gigantic limbs." *Dryden.*

2. (*Bot.*) Applied to a particular species, when its dimensions considerably exceed those of any of its congeners. *Henslow.*

SIG-AN-TI-CAL, *a.* Big; bulky; gigantic. [*R.*] "Gigantic Cyclopes." *Burton.*

SIG-AN-TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a gigantic manner.

SIG-AN-TI-CIDE, *n.* [*L. gigas, gigantis*, a giant, and *cido*, to kill.] The murder of a giant. *Hallam.*

SIG-AN-TIC-NËSS, *n.* The quality of being gigantic; hugeness. *Ash.*

† **SIG-AN-TINE**, *a.* Gigantic. *Bullock.*

SIG-AN-TO-LITE, *n.* [*Gr. γίγας, γίγαντος*, a giant, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A crystallized mineral allied to *Fahlunite*; — so named in allusion to its large crystals. *Dana.*

SIG-AN-TOI-O-GY, *n.* [*Gr. γίγας, γίγαντος*, a giant, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A treatise on giants. *Smart.*

SIG-AN-TOM'A-EHY, *n.* [*Gr. γίγαντομαχία*; *γίγας, γίγαντος*, a giant, and *μάχη*, a battle.] A war of giants. [*R.*] *Ash.*

SIG'GLE (sig'gl), *n.* [*A. S. geagl*.] A tittering, puerile laugh; a titter. *Barrow.*

SIG'GLE, *v. n.* [*Dut. gichgelen*; *Gael. gigeall*, to tickle.] [*i. GIGGLED*; *pp. GIGGLING, GIGGLED*.] To laugh with short, half-suppressed catches; to laugh in a silly manner; to titter. *Garrison.*

SIG'GLER, *n.* One that giggles; a titterer. *Herbert.*

SIG'GLING, *n.* The act of one who giggles.

† **SIG'LOT**, *n.* [*See SIG*, and *GIGGLE*.] A wanton; a lascivious girl; — written also *giglet*. *Shak.*

† **SIG'LOT**, *a.* Inconstant; giddy; light; wanton. *Shak.*

SIG'-MILL, *n.* A cylinder in a cloth manufactory, on which teasels or wire teeth are fixed to card the cloth. *Simmonds.*

SIG'OT, *n.* [*Fr.*] A leg of mutton; — a slice of mutton. *Chapman.*

SIL'BER-TINE, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) One of a religious order, named from *Gilbert*, lord of Sempringham, in England, founded about 1148. *Buck.*

SIL'BER-TINE, *a.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) Belonging to the Gilbertine order of monks. *Wright.*

SIL'BERT-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A luminated whitish mineral composed chiefly of silica, alumina, and lime; — so named in honor of D. Gilbert. *Dana.*

SILD (sild), *v. a.* [*A. S. gildan*. — See *GOLD*.] [*i. GILT* or *GILDED*; *pp. GILDING, GILT, or GILDED*.]

1. To overlay or coat with gold-leaf, or a thin film of gold. "To gild refined gold." *Shak.*

2. To cover, or enrich, as with gold. "The gilded puddle." *Shak.*

3. To give a golden appearance or color to; to brighten; to adorn.

No more the rising sun shall gild the morn. *Pope.*

4. To give a brilliant or specious coloring or appearance to; to set off.

For my part, if a lie may do thee grace, I'll gild it with the happiest terms I have. *Shak.*

SILD, *n.* See *GUILD*. *Todd.*

† **SILD'ALE**, *n.* A drinking bout in which every one pays an equal share. *Scott.*

GILDER, *n.* 1. One who gilds. *Bacon.*
2. A Dutch coin; a guilder. — See **GUILDER**.

GILD'ING, *n.* 1. The act of laying thin gold, or gold-leaf, on any surface.
2. Gold leaf laid on any surface. *Addison.*

GILD'ING-SIZE, *n.* A kind of size used by gilders. *Simmonds.*

GIL'-HÖÖT-ER, *n.* The screech-owl. *Booth.*

GILL (gill), *n.*; pl. **GILLS**. [L. *gula*, the throat; Sp. *agalla*, a gland in the throat; also, a gill; Sw. *gel*, a gill.]
1. The respiratory organ in fishes, and some other animals, as lobsters, frogs in their tadpole state, &c.; one of the branchiae.
2. "Gills are composed of rows of slender, flattened processes, covered with a tissue of innumerable minute and close-set blood-vessels. The water is admitted at the mouth, and escapes by fissures on each side of the head, the air contained in the water acting upon the blood as it passes through the gills." *Brande.*
3. A flap below the beak of a bird. *Bacon.*
4. The flesh about the chin. *Swift.*
5. A pair of wheels and a frame on which timber is carried. *Simmonds.*
6. [Tech. *gill*.] A woody glen; a ravine; a gully; a dell; a ghyll. *Holloway. Brockett.*
7. (Bot.) A vertical plate descending from the under side of the cap of an agaric, and radiating from the stipes. *Henslow.*

GILL (gill), *n.* 1. [Low L. *gilla*. — A. S. *wegel*, a gill.] A measure of capacity; the fourth part of a pint.
2. In the North of England, the half-pint is termed a *gill*. *Simmonds.* — Among miners, a pint is a *gill*. *Wright.*
3. A plant of the genus *Glechoma*; ground-ivy, or alchoof.
The lowly *gill*, that never dares to climb. *Shenstone.*
4. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy. *Johnson.*
5. In ludicrous language, a woman; a wanton; gill-firt; — from *Gillian*, the old way of writing *Julian* and *Juliana*. *Johnson.* — "Each Jack with his *gill*." *B. Jonson.*

GILL-CÖV-ER, *n.* The covering of the gills or aperture of a fish; gill-lid. *Pennant.*

GIL-LÉ-NI-A, *n.* (Bot.) A genus of North American plants, the root of which possesses properties similar to those of *ipocacuanha*. *P. Cyc.*

GIL'LET, *n.* In ludicrous language, a woman; a flirt; a gill. *Johnson.*

GILL'FLÄP, *n.* A membrane attached to the posterior edge of the gill-lid, immediately closing the gill-opening. *Maunder.*

GILL-FLIRT, *n.* A pert or wanton girl. — See **GILL**, and **GILL-FLIRT**. *Guardian.*

GILL'-HÖÖSE, *n.* A house where gill is sold. *Pope.*

GILL'IAN (gill'yan), *n.* [The old way of writing *Julian* or *Juliana*.] A wanton. *Beau. & Fl.*

GILL'IE, or **GILL'LY**, *n.* 1. A Highland serf; a male servant; a menial. *Sir W. Scott.*
2. A giddy young woman. *Jamieson.*

GILL'-LID, *n.* The covering of the gills. *Smart.*

GILL-ÖPEN-ING, *n.* The aperture of a fish through which the water taken in at the mouth passes out over the gills. *Smart.*

GILL'-RÄV'A-GER, *n.* A wench. *Sir W. Scott.*

GILTY-FLÖW-ER (gill'le-flöw-er), *n.* [Gr. *καυτοφύλλον*, the clove-tree; *κάρων*, nut, and *ελλος*, leaf; L. *caryophyllum*; Fr. *gironier*, *gironelle*, gillyflower; — the latter so called because it resembles the clove-tree in scent. *Minshew, Sullivan.* — Corrupted from *July flower*. *Skinner.*] (Bot.) The common name of plants of the genus *Matthiola*, or stock; — especially applied to varieties of *Matthiola incana*. *Eng. Cyc.*

GILSE, *n.* (Ich.) A species of salmon. [North of England.] *Brockett.*

GILT, *n.* 1. Gold laid on the surface of any thing. Our gayness and our *gilt* are all besmudged. *Shak.*
2. A young sow. [Local, Eng.] *Clarke.*

GILT, *i. & p.* from *gild*. See **GILD**.

GILT-EDGE ('-ējd), *a.* Having a gilt edge. *Clarke.*

GILT-HEAD (gilt'head), *n.* [gilt and head.]

1. (Ich.) A sea-fish, about twelve inches long, abundant in the Mediterranean; the *Chrysophrys aurata*; — so called on account of its golden-colored eyebrows; — also, a fish, about six inches long, found on the English coast; *Crenilabrus tinca*. *Yarrell.*



Gilt-head (*Crenilabrus tinca*).

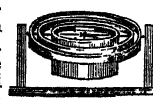
2. A kind of bird. *Hakewill.*

GILT-TAIL, *n.* A kind of worm; — so called from its having a yellow tail. *Johnson.*

GIM (jim), *a.* Neat; spruce; well-dressed; jenny. [Antiquated or local.] *Johnson.*

GIM'BAL, *n.*; pl. **GIM'BAL'S**. [L. *gemellus*, paired.]

(Naut.) An apparatus consisting of two brass rings by which a sea-compass is suspended in its box so as to counteract the effect of the ship's motion, and keep the card horizontal, one ring allowing motion in one direction, and the other in the opposite. *Mar. Dict.*



GIM'BOL, *n.* Same as **GIMBAL**. *Francis.*

GIM'CRACK, *n.* [Ludicrously formed from *engine*. *Skinner.* — "More probably from *gin*, and *crack*, a smart youth. *Gimcrack* appears to have been first applied to the person." *Todd.*] A trivial mechanism or device; a toy; a trifle. "This is a *gimcrack*." *Beau. & Fl.*

GIM'LET, *n.* [Fr. *giblet*; corrupted from *wimble*. *Junius.*] A small borer or tool having a transverse handle at the upper end, and at the other a worm or screw, and a cylindrical cavity above the screw, forming in its transverse section a crescent; — often written and pronounced *gimblet* (gim'blet). *Weale.*

GIM'LET, *v. a.* (Naut.) To turn round, as an anchor by its stock. *Mar. Dict.*

GIM'LET-ING, *n.* The act of turning the anchor round by its stock, like a gimlet. *Brande.*

GIM'MAL, *n.* [L. *gemellus*, twinned, or paired.]

1. A sort of double ring; gimbal. *Halliwel.*
2. Some quaint piece of machinery. I think by some odd *gimmals* or device. *Shak.*

GIM'MAL, *a.* Made or consisting of double rings. "The *gimnal* bit lies foul." *Shak.*

GIM'MER, *n.* Contrivance or machinery. *Hall.*

GIMP, *a.* [W. *gwyp*, pretty.] Nice; spruce; trim. [Provincial, Eng.] *Brockett.*

GIMP, *n.* (Manufactures.) A kind of edging made of silk twist or cord, usually interlaced with a metallic wire. *Simmonds.*

GIMP, *v. a.* To jag; to indent; to denticulate; to notch. *Maunder.*

GIN (jin), *n.* [L. *juniperus*, the juniper-tree; *junior*, younger, and *parvo*, to produce; so called because it puts forth younger berries while the others are ripening. *Minshew.* — Fr. *genièvre*, a juniper-berried, also *gin*; Eng. corruptly *Geneva*, and by contraction, *gin*.] A kind of ardent spirits originally manufactured in Holland from rye and malted bigg, and flavored with juniper berries, known in commerce as *Holland gin*. *L'rr.*

"The liquor bearing the above name [Holland gin] in this country [England] is of British manufacture, and is frequently flavored by oil of turpentine, and rendered biting upon the palate by caustic potash. In Holland, the finest gin bears the name of *Schiedam*." *Brande.*

GIN (jin), *n.* [A contraction of *engine*. — See **ENGINE**.]

1. (Mech.) Any machine for raising great weights, as a jack, crane, pile-driver, &c.; — a machine for clearing cotton of seeds; a cotton-gin; — a pump worked by rotatory sails. *Francis. Ray.*

2. A trap; a snare; a net. I know thy *gin*, Though dearly to my cost, thy *gin*, and toll. *Milton.*

3. An instrument of torture; a rack

Typheus' joints were stretched on a *gin*. *Spenser*

GIN, *v. a.* [i. GINNED; pp. GINNING, GINNED.]

1. To catch in a trap. *Beau. & Fl.*
2. To clear, as cotton, by separating the filaments from the seeds. *L'rr.*

GIN, *v. n.* 1. [Goth. *ginnan*.] † To begin; to commence. *Wickliffe.*

2. To give. [Local, Eng.] *Holloway.*

GIN (gin), *conj.* [See **GIN**, *v. n.*, No. 2.] If. [Scotland and North of England.] *Grose.*

GING, *n.* [See **GANG**.] A company. *B. Jonson.*

GIN'GAL, or **GIN'GAUL**, *n.* A large musket, used in India by the natives. *Mil. Ency.*

GIN'GER (jin'jer), *n.* [Gr. *ζυγγίβρις*; L. *zingiber*, or *zingiber*; It. *zenzero*, or *gengiovo*; Sp. *gengibre*; Fr. *gingembre*; Dut. *gember*; Gael. *ingber*, or *ingwer*; Dan. *ingefær*; Sw. *ingefära*. — According to *Pott*, the Sanscrit *gringavēra*, antler-shaped. (Bot.) An East-Indian and West-Indian plant; the *Zinziber officinale*: — a name more commonly applied to the root, well known for its hot, spicy taste. *Palmer.*

GIN'GER-BEER, *n.* A beverage or sort of beer made by fermenting ginger, cream of tartar, and sugar with yeast and water. *W. Ency.*

GIN'GER-BREAD, *n.* A sweet cake spiced with ginger. *Chaucer.*

GIN'GER-BREAD-TREE, *n.* (Bot.) A species of palin; the doom; — so called from the resemblance of its brown, mealy rind to gingerbread. — See **DOOM**. *Eng. Cyc.*

GIN'GER-BREAD-WORK (-würk), *n.* Work cut or carved in various fanciful shapes, as an ornament to buildings, &c. *Grose.*

GIN'GER-LY, *ad.* Cautiously; tenderly; nicely. ["Not yet disused." *Todd.*] *Shak. Bentley.*

GIN'GER-NESS, *n.* Niceness; caution. *Bailey.*

GIN'GER-PÖP, *n.* Ginger-beer.

GIN'GER-WINE, *n.* Wine flavored with ginger.

GING'HAM (ging'am), *n.* [Fr. *guingham*; Ger. *gingham*.] A thin checkered cotton fabric made to imitate lawn. *L'rr.*

GIN'GI-LIE-OIL, *n.* An oil obtained from the seeds of plants of the genus *Sesamum*. *Lindley.*

GIN'GING, *n.* (Mining.) The lining of a shaft with stones or brick for its support. *Wright.*

GIN'GI-VAL, *a.* [L. *gingiva*, the gum.] Belonging or relating to the gums. *Holder.*

GING'KÖ, *n.* (Bot.) A very beautiful tree of the genus *Sakisburia*, indigenous to Japan; — written also *ginke*. *Baird.*

GIN'GLE (jing'gl), *v. n.* [Gael. *gleang*, a tinkling sound. — Ger. *klingen*. — L. *tinno*, to tinkle. — "A word without doubt formed from the sound." *Richardson.*] [i. GINGLED; pp. GINGLING, GINGLED.] [Written also *gingle*.]

1. To clink with quick vibrations; to utter a sharp, clattering noise; to tinkle. "Men might his bridle hear *gingling*." *Chaucer.*
2. To make an affected sound in periods or cadence. *Howell.*

GIN'GLE, *v. a.* To shake so as to make clinking sounds; to tinkle. "The bells she *gingled*." *Pope.*

GIN'GLE, *n.* 1. A shrill, clattering or clinking sound. "The *gingle* of his spur." *B. Jonson.*

2. Affected sound of periods. *Bolingbroke.*

GIN'GLER, *n.* He who, or that which, gingles.

GIN'GLING (jing'ging), *n.* The act of making a ginging noise; a tinkle. *Ash.*

GIN'GLY-MÖID (jing'gl-möid, S. W. *Ja. K. Sm. R.*), *a.* [Gr. *γυγγίβρις*, a hinge, and *εidos*, form.] Belonging to, or like, a ginglymus. *Holder.*

GIN-GLY-MÖID'AL, *a.* Ginglymoid. *Craig.*

GIN'GLY-MÜS, *n.*; pl. **GIN'GLY-MÜS**. [Gr. *γυγγίβρις*, a hinge. (Anat.) A species of articulation which admits of motion in only two directions, like a hinge, as the knee-joint. *Palmer.*

GIN'HÖRSE, *n.* A mill-horse. *Booth.*

GIN'KÖ, *n.* (Bot.) See **GINKÖ**. *Lindley.*

GIN'NET, *n.* A bag; a genet. — See **GENET**.

GÍN'NING, *n.* The operation by which the seeds of cotton are separated from the filaments by means of the apparatus called a *cotton-gin*. *Craig.*

GÍN'NY-CÁR'RIAGE, *n.* A small, strong carriage for conveying materials on a railroad. *Halliwel.*

GÍN'SENG (jín'seng), *n.* [Chinese *gen-seng*, first of plants. *Palmer.*] The root of the *Panax ginseng*, found in America and in the mountains of Asia, and highly valued in China as a panacea, to which country it is now exported in large quantities from the U. States. *McCulloch.*

“The root is about the thickness of the little finger, an inch or two in length, often dividing into two branches; of a whitish-yellow color, wrinkled on the surface, and of a compact, almost horny texture. It has no smell, but a very sweet taste, combined with a slight degree of aromatic bitterness.” *Dunghison.*

GÍN-SHÓP, *n.* A dram-shop where gin is kept for sale. *Arbutnot.*

GÍP, *n.* [A contraction of *gypsy*.] A sly or crafty servant. *Str. W. Scott.*

GÍP (jíp), *v. a.* To eviscerate, as herrings. *Bailey.*

GÍP'ON, *n.* A jupon. — See *JUPON*. *Todd.*

GÍP'PING, *n.* The operation of taking out the entrails of herring. *Craig.*

GÍP'SIRE, *n.* [Fr. *gibecière*.] A kind of pouch or purse formerly worn at the girdle. *Clarke.*

GÍP'SY (jíp'se), *n.* A vagrant. — See *GYPSY*. *Brand.*

GÍP'SY-ISM, *n.* The quality of gipsies. *Clarke.*

GÍP'SY-WORT (-würt), *n.* (Bot.) An herbaceous perennial plant; water-horhound; *Lycopus Europæus*. *Farm. Ency.*

GÍRÁFFE, *n.* [Arab. *zariffa*; It. *giraffa*; Sp. *girafa*; Fr. *girafe*.] (*Zool.*) An animal found in Africa, being the tallest of existing quadrupeds, and the largest of ruminants; *Giraffa camelopardalis*; *Cervus camelopardalis* of Linnaeus; — called also the *camelopard*. *Brande.*



Giraffe.

GÍR'AN-DÓLE [jér'an-dól, P. Ja.; jér'an-dól, E. C. Wb.; zhé'an-dól, Sm.], *n.* [It. *girandola*; giro, a turn, and andare, to go; Sp. *girandula*; Fr. *girandole*.] A large kind of branched candlestick; a chandelier. *Todd.*

GÍR'A-SÓLE [jír'a-sól, IV. Sm. Wb.; jír'se-sól, S. F.; jér'se-sól, P.], *n.* [L. *gyrus*, a turn, and sol, the sun; It. *girasole*; Sp. & Fr. *girasol*.] 1. (Bot.) The turnsole, or heliotrope. *Johnson.*

2. (Min.) A milk-white or bluish opal, which presents bright hyacinth-red and yellow reflections, when turned towards the sun or any strong light. *Dana. Brande.*

GÍRD, *v. a.* [Goth. *gairdan*; A. S. *gyrdan*; Dut. *gorden*; Ger. *gürten*; Dan. *gørde*; Icel. *girda*; Sw. *gjörda*.] [i. GIRT or GIRDED; pp. GIRDLING, GIRT or GIRDED.]

1. To bind round, as with a twig or a cord. They sprinkled earth upon their heads, and girded their loins with sackcloth. *1 Mac. x. 6.*

2. To fasten by binding; to begird; to engird. No; let us rise at once, gird on our swords. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To clothe; to invest; to habit; to furnish; to equip; to girdle. “Girt with omnipotence.” *Milton.*

“Girded with snaky wiles.” *Milton.*

I girded thee about with fine linen. *Exek. xvi. 10.*

4. To surround; to enclose; to encircle. Girt with the River Tiber. *Milton.*

5. † To pierce with a weapon; to strike. *Halliwel.*

6. To sneer at; to reproach; to gibe. Being moved, he will not spare to gird the gods. *Shak.*

GÍRD, *v. n.* [Perhaps by transposition from *gride*. *Johnson.* — No more than a consequential usage of *gird*, to bind round. *Richardson.*] To gibe; to sneer; to mock; to jeer.

Men of all sorts take a pride to gird at me. *Shak.*

GÍRD, *n.* [A. S. *gyrd*, or *gird*, a rod.]

1. A twitch; a pang. “Many fearful girds and twinges which the atheist feels.” *Tillotson.*

2. A sarcasm; a gibe; a sneer. *Shak.*

GÍRD'ER, *n.* 1. One who girds or gibes. *Lilly.*

2. (Arch.) The principal beam, or timber, in a floor. *Francis.*

† **GÍRD'ING**, *n.* A covering. “A girding of sackcloth.” [R.] *Isa. iii. 24.*

GÍR'DLE (gír'dl), *n.* [A. S. *gyrdel*; Frs. *gerdel*; Dut. *gordel*; Ger. *gürtel*; Dan. *giord*; Sw. *gordel*.]

1. A band or belt for the waist; a belt. “A leathern girdle about his loins.” *Matt. iii. 4.*

2. Enclosure; circumference. “The girdle of these walls.” *Shak.*

3. The zodiac. “Under the girdle of the world.” *Bacon.*

4. A round iron plate for baking cakes; a griddle. [Local, Eng.] *Peyge.*

5. (Arch.) A small circular band around the shaft of a column. *Francis.*

6. (Jewellery.) The line which encompasses the stone parallel to the horizon. *Craig.*

7. (Mining.) A stratum or bed of stone or other substance occurring irregularly. *Lon. Ency. Syn.* — See *ZONE*.

GÍR'DLE, *v. a.* [i. GIRDLED; pp. GIRDLING, GIR-LED.]

1. To bind as with a girdle; to gird. Within their alabaster, innocent arms. *Shak.*

2. To enclose; to shut in; to environ. The blooming groves that girdled her around. *Cowper.*

3. To make a circular incision round, as a tree through the bark, so as to kill it. *Loudon.*

GÍR'DLE-BÉLT, *n.* A belt that encircles the waist. *Dryden.*

GÍR'DLER, *n.* 1. One who girdles or makes girdles. 2. A brazier. *Simmonds.*

GÍR'DLE-STÉDE, or **GÍR'DLE-STÉAD**, *n.* The place of the girdle; the waist. *Halliwel.*

GÍR'DLING, *n.* The act of one who girdles; — a mode of killing trees by making an incision around them through the bark. *Simmonds.*

GÍRE, *n.* See *GYRE*. *Johnson.*

GÍR'ÉL'LA, *n.* [It.] A weathercock. *Jodrell.*

GÍRL [gér], *S. W. F. Ju. K. Sm.; gírl, E. R.; gárl, P.; gírl*, but in common discourse *gal*, *Kenrick*, *n.* [“About the etymology of this word there is much question.” *Johnson.* — “This word is not found in any of the northern dialects. Skinner suspects that as *ceorl*, in A. S., signifies male, so *ceorla* signifies female, though no such word is found in existence. *Lye* observes that *girl* in our old writers is applied to a male (as well as to a female), and he therefore decides for *ceorl*. Mr. *Thyrahitt* repeats the observation of *Lye*. The A. S. *ceorl*, Ger. *kerl*, Dut. *kaerl*, and Swed. *kurl*, do not appear to have been ever applied to the female.” *Richardson.* — “It is most probably the Low L. *gerula*, a young woman employed to tend children.” *Webster.* — “*Gerula*, she that carries.” *Leverett.* — *Minshew* supposes it to be derived of L. *gurrula*, prating, “because they are usually talkative; or of It. *girella*, a weathercock, because of their fickleness.” — A. S. *gírl*, *n.*, lightness, folly; *gárl, a.*, light, pleasant — *Halliwel* and *Wright*, in their Dictionaries, give “*Gerl*, A. S., a young person of either sex.” But the word *gerl* is not found in the A. S. Dictionary of *Lye*, or in that of *Rosworth*. — Gael. *caile*, *cailleag*; W. *herlodes*, *herrell*, a girl.]

1. A female child; a young woman; — the correlative of boy.

In danger hadd he at his owen gíle The young gíles of the dicles. *Chaucer.*

The “young gíles” may signify either the young men or the young women, as *girl* was formerly an appellation common to both sexes. *Trenchard.*

The streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls. *Shak. vii. 2.*

2. (Among Sportsmen.) A roebuck of two years of age. *Chambers.*

GÍRL'HOOD (-háú), *n.* The state of a girl. *Seward.*

GÍRL'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or suit- ing, a girl or girlhood. *Carew.*

GÍRL'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a girlish manner.

GÍRL'ISH-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being girlish; levity. *Booth.*

GÍRN, *v. n.* [A corruption of *grin*.] To grin. — See *GRIN*. *South.*

GIRONDE (zhé-ránd'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Hist.*) The name of a party of republicans in the French revolution of 1790. *Smart.*

GÍ-RÓN'DIST, *n.* A member of the French political party styled *Gironde*. *Ed. Rev.*

GÍR-OT-ETTE', *n.* [Fr., a weathercock.] A public character, or politician, who turns with every political breeze; a trimmer. *Brande.*

GÍR'ROCK, *n.* (Ich.) A kind of fish. *Johnson.*

GÍRT, *i. & p.* from *gird*. — See *GIRD*.

GÍRT, *v. a.* [“Formed upon the past part. of *gird*.” *Richardson.* — Icel. *gyrta*. — See *GIRD*.] To gird; to encompass; to encircle; to surround; to embrace.

Beneath the radiant line that girts the globe. *Thomson.*

GÍRT, *n.* 1. A band by which the saddle or a burden is fixed upon a horse; a girth. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. The compass measured by a girth; girth. You shall see a pygmy in stature as big as a giant in the girth. *Hammond.*

3. (Surg.) A circular bandage. *Wiseman.*

GÍRTH, *n.* 1. The band by which the saddle or a burden is fastened upon a horse; the leather girdle buckled under a horse's belly; girth. “The girths brake.” *B. Jonson.*

2. The circumference of a body, as of a tree or an animal; distance around; girth. Its length was twenty-four feet, but the girth did not exceed twelve. *Emment.*

3. (Printing.) A leather thong belonging to the carriage of a press, by which it is let in and out. *Craig.*

GÍRTH, *v. a.* To bind with a girth; to encircle; to girth; to gird. [R.] *Johnson.*

GÍRT'-LINE, *n.* (Naut.) A rope used in the process of rigging a ship to lift the rigging up to the mast-head. *Brande.*

GÍS-ÁRM', *n.* [Low L. *gisarma*; Fr. *guisarme*.] (*Ant.*) A weapon borne by foot-soldiers in the middle ages, and used even as late as the battle of Flodden in 1513. *Fairholt.*

† **GÍSE** (jíz), *v. a.* [Old Fr. *gister*.] To feed, as cattle; to pasture; to agist. *Bailey.*

† **GÍS'LE** (gíz'z), *n.* [A. S. *gisel*.] A pledge; — used in forming some proper names, as *Fred-gisle*, i. e. a pledge of peace; *Gislebert*, i. e. an illustrious pledge. *Gibson.*

GISMONDINE, *n.* (Min.) A native silicate of lime found near Rome, in white translucent octahedral crystals; — named in honor of *Gismondi*, an Italian mineralogist. *Craig.*

GÍST (jíst) [jíst, Sm. K. C. B. O. W. Wb.; jít, Ja.], *n.* [Old Fr. *giste*; Fr. *gite*, a lodging-place; *gistr*, to lie.] (*Law.*) The main point of a question or action, or that on which it lies or turns; essence. *Burke.*

GÍTE (jít), *n.* [Fr., a lodging.] A place where one sleeps, lodges, or repouses. *Ec. Rev.*

GÍTH, *n.* [L., *gith*, *gith*.] (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Nigella*; guinea pepper. *Johnson.*

GÍT'TERN, *n.* [See *GUITAR*.] A sort of guitar or harp; a cithern. *Drayton.*

GÍT'TERN, *v. n.* To play on the gittern. *Milton.*

GÍT'TETH, *n.* A title prefixed to the vill., lxxi., and lxxxiv. Psalms. *Cruiken.*

“The commentators are not agreed upon the meaning of the word.” *Hammond. Adam Clarke.*

GÍD'S'TÓ (jás'tó), [It.] (*Mus.*) Noting just, equal, steady time; — sometimes synonymous with *moderato* or *andante*. *Mus. Dict.*

GÍVE (jív), *v. a.* [Goth. *giban*; A. S. *gífan*; Dut. *geven*; Ger. *geben*; Dan. *give*; Sw. *gifva*.] [i. GAVE; pp. GIVING, GIVEN.]

1. To confer or transfer without any price or reward; to bestow. Give us this day our daily bread. *Matt. vi. 11.*

2. To deliver or transfer as an equivalent; to exchange; to pay. All that a man hath will he give for his life. *Job ii. 4.*

3. To grant; to permit; to allow.

Thou hast given the best of heaven's store,
To me, to me, to me, to me, to me. Pope.

4. To empower; to commission; to authorize.

Then give thy friend to shed the sacred wine. Pope.

5. To furnish; to afford; to supply.

Thou must give us also sacrifices and burnt-offerings, that
we may sacrifice unto the Lord. Est. x. 25.

6. To utter; to render; to pronounce.

So you must be the first that give this sentence. Shak.

7. To show; to exhibit; to cause to result.

Thou hast given me to be divided by the number of ships
in the world, and to be divided by four men apiece. A. Hall.

8. To occasion; to cause.

We desire to give no offence. Burnet.

9. To incline; to devote; to apply.

He that gives his mind to the law of the Most High will
seek out the wisdom of all the ancients. Eccles. xxxix. 1.

10. To resign; to yield up. "I give not heaven for lost."

Milton.

11. To offer; to hold forth; as, "Give me your hand."

To give a Rowland for an Oliver. See ROWLAND. —
To give away, to alienate; to make over to another, to
transfer. — To give back, to return; to restore. — To give
chase, to pursue. — To give ear, to listen; to hear. — To
give in, to hand in; — to abate, to deduct. — To give
over, to leave; to quit; — to conclude lost; — to abandon.
— To give out, to report; to publish; to proclaim;
to announce; — to exhibit; — to emit. — To give place,
to make room; to withdraw; to retire. — To give up,
to resign; to yield; to relinquish; — to abandon; to
forsake; — to devote; to dedicate. — To give way, to
withdraw; to make room; — to fail; to yield; —
(Naut.) to row, after having ceased for a short time;
also, to row more vigorously. — To give way together,
(Naut.) to keep time in rowing.

Give, with or without prepositions annexed,
admits of the substitution of various words, according
to the context; but through all its senses it retains the
general idea of transfer or transmission.

Syn. — To give is a familiar and general term.
Give bread, money, clothing, &c.; grant a request or
petition; bestow charity or praise; confer a favor; yield
a point; supply a want; pay a debt; allow a mainte-
nance; exhibit proof. — Give to the poor or to infor-
mations; present to friends; offer to superiors. — Present
petitions; offer prayers. — See AFFORD, DELIVER,
OFFER.

GIVE, v. n. 1. To yield, as to pressure; as, "A tight shoe gives upon being worn."

Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like seasoned timber, never gives. Herbert.

2. To grow moist and soft; to soften.

Hay is apt to give in the cock. Mortimer.

3. To move; to pass; to go.

Now back he gives, then rushes on again. Daniel.

4. To weep; to shed tears.

Flinty mankind, whose eyes do never give
But thorough lust and laughter. Shak.

To give in, to yield. — To give in to, to adopt;
to embrace. — To give off, to cease; to forgo. — To
give on or upon, to rush or fall upon; — to look into;
to have a view of; as, "The windows give upon the
street." Tennyson. — To give out, to publish; to pro-
claim; — to cease; to fail; to yield. — To give over,
to cease; to act no more. — To give up, to yield; to
cease. — To give way, to yield; to fail.

GIVEN (gĭv'v), p. from give. — See GIVE.

GIVER, n. One who gives; a donor; a bestower.

God loveth a cheerful giver. 2 Cor. ix. 7.

GIVES (jĭvz), n. pl. Fetters. — See GYVES.

GIVING, n. 1. The act of one who gives.

Other givings are lay and secular; but this is to give like a
priest. Herbert.

2. The act of softening. "Upon the first giving of the weather."

Addison.

3. A gift; a present; a benefaction.

His givings rare, save fashions to the poor. Pope.

4. Allegation; declared intention.

Shak.

GIZZARD, n. [Fr. *gizzard*.] The strong, muscular, or pyloric division of the stomach of birds.

The food is triturated in the gizzard by the immediate
agency of hard flinty bodies, as sand and gravel, which the
birds swallow. Eng. Cyc.

To fret one's gizzard to vex one's self. Johnson.

GLABRATE, a. (Bot.) Becoming glabrous with age, or almost glabrous.

Gray.

+ GLABRE-ATE, v. a. [L. *glabro*, *glabratus*.] To make bare, plain, or smooth.

Cockerham.

+ GLABRI-TY, n. [L. *glaber*, *glabris*, bald.] Smoothness; baldness.

Bailey.

GLABROUS, a. [It. *glabro*; Fr. *glabre*.]

1. (Zool.) Devoid of hair. Brande.

2. (Bot. & Ent.) Wholly destitute of pubescence, or down. Henslow. Maunderv.

GLACIAL (glā'shē-āl), a. [L. *glacialis*; *glacies*, ice; It. *glaciale*; Sp. & Fr. *glacial*.]

1. Relating to, or consisting of, ice; icy.

2. (Chem.) Noting acids the crystals of which have a glassy appearance. Watson.

The glacial theory (Geol.) of Agassiz supposes that
many of the countries of Europe, &c., were once
enveloped in ice nearly to the tops of the highest
mountains, and that the ice melted as the northern
hemisphere gradually became warmer. P. Cyc.

GLACIAL-IST, n. An adherent to the glacial theory.

Penny Mag.

+ GLACI-ATE (glā'shē-āt), v. n. [L. *glacio*, *glaciat*; *glacies*, ice.] To turn into ice. Johnson.

+ GLACI-ATION (glā'shē-ā'shun), n. 1. The act of turning into ice. Robinson.

2. Ice formed. Browne.

GLACIER (glās'e-ēr) [glās'e-ēr, Sm. C.; glās'ēr, Ja.; glās'ēr, K.; glās'ēr, W. D.; glās'e-ēr, H. L. n.; pl. GLACIERS. [Fr., from L. *glacies*, ice.] A field or vast accumulation of ice and snow, found in the valleys and slopes of lofty mountains. Lyell.

Glaciers The Alpine glaciers are from 10 to 15 miles
long, and from 1 to 2½ broad, and their mean vertical
thickness ranges from 100 to 600 feet. Brande.

GLACI-OUS (glā'shūs), a. [See GLACIAL, and AQUEOUS.] (Geol.) Pertaining to the combined action of water and ice. Hatcher.

+ GLACIOUS (glā'shūs), a. Icy; consisting of, or resembling, ice. Browne.

GLACIS (glās'is or glās'is) [glās'is, P. J. E. Ja. R. C. Kenrick, Ash, Scott; glās'is or glās'is, W. F.; glās'is or glās'is, K.; glās'is, Sm. J. n. [Fr.]]

1. (Fort.) A bank of earth gently sloping to
the level country, eight feet high at the crest,
and one hundred and fifty feet wide, serving to
shelter the defenders of the covered way, and to
secure the masonry revetment of the inner
works from cannonade. Gloss. of Mil. Terms.

2. An insensible slope or declivity. Francis.

Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W.
Johnston, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Barclay,
and Bailey place the accent on the first syllable of this
word; and only Mr. Nares and Entick on the second.
Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott give the *a* the sound it
has in *glass*. The great majority of suffrages for the
accent on the first syllable, which is the more agree-
able to the analogy of our own language, is certainly
sufficient to keep a plain Englishman in countenance
for pronouncing the word in this manner; but, as it
is a French word, and a military term, a military man
would blush not to pronounce it *à la Française*; and,
notwithstanding the numbers for the other manner, I
cannot but think this the most fashionable. Walker.

GLAD, a. [A. S. *glæd*, or *glad*; Dan. *glad*; Icel. *gladr*; Sw. *glad*.]1. Pleased; elevated with joy; gratified; delighted; happy; — commonly followed by *of*; sometimes by *at* or *with*.

Glad of a quarrel, straight I clap the door.
He that is glad at calamities shall not be unpunished.
Prov. xvii. 5.

The Trojan glad with sight of hostile blood. Dryden.

2. Expressing joy or gladness; joyful. "Glad precipitation." Milton. "A glad voice." Pope.

3. Wearing a gay appearance; bright; showy; gay. "A glad light green." Chaucer.

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for
them. Isa. xxxv. 1.

4. Pleasing; exhilarating; cheering.

Her conversation
More glad to me than to a miser money is. Shakspeare.

Syn. — Glad expresses a more vivid feeling than
cheerful, and less than delighted or joyful. Glad to see
a friend, and much pleased or delighted with his soci-
ety. Glad tidings; joyful news; cheerful countenance
or disposition; gratified feeling; gay appearance or
person.

GLAD, v. a. To make glad; to gladden; to gratify.

It gladdens me
To see so many virtues thus united. Otway.

+ GLAD, v. n. To be glad; to rejoice. Massinger.

GLADDEN (glād'dē), v. a. [A. S. *gladian*; Dan. *glæde*; Sw. *glädja*.] [I. GLADDENED; pp. GLAD-
DENING, GLADDENED.] To make glad; to

please much; to delight; to cheer; to exhilarate.

A secret pleasure gladdened all that saw him. Addison.

GLADDEN, v. n. To become glad; to rejoice. Craig.

GLADDER, n. One who makes glad. [r.] Dryden.

GLADE, n. [A. S. *gehlyd*, covered; *hlydan*, to cover. Tooke. — Icel. *hlad*, a passage. Todd. — Goth. & Ger. *glatt*; A. S. *glad*; Belg. & Dut. *glad*, slippery, smooth.]

1. A clear, green space in a wood, or an avenue
through it. "The unsheltered glade." Thomson.
Through glades and glooms the mingled measure stole.
Coltman.

2. A place left unfrozen on a river or a lake:
— smooth ice. [Local, New England.]

+ GLAD'DEN, {n. [L. *gladius*, a sword.] An old
+ GLAD'DER, } name for sword-grass; sedge. Junius.

+ GLAD'FUL, a. Full of joy and gladness. Spenser.

+ GLAD'FUL-NÉSS, n. Joy; gladness. Spenser.

GLAD'I-ATE, a. [L. *gladius*, a sword.] (Bot.) Shaped like a short, straight sword, as the leaves of the iris. Loudon.GLAD'I-TOR (glād'e-ā-tur, K. Sm. R. C.; glād'e-ā-tur, W. P. J. F. Ja.; glād'e-ā-tur, S. E. J. n. [L. *gladiator*; *gladius*, a sword.] A combatant in the amphitheatre in ancient Rome; a sword-player; a prize-fighter; a combatant.

Commodus, the emperor, did himself play the gladiator
in person. Bayron.

I see before me the gladiator lie. Bayron.

GLAD-I-A-TOR-I-AL, a. [L. *gladiatorius*; It. & Sp. *gladiatorio*.] Relating to gladiators; gladiatory; gladiatorial. Bp. Porteus.

GLAD-I-A-TOR-I-AN, a. Gladiatorial; gladiatory. [r.] Shaftesbury.

GLAD-I-A-TOR-I-SM, n. The art or practice of gladiators; prize-fighting. Ch. Ob.

GLAD-I-A-TOR-SHIP, n. The conduct, art, or the quality of a gladiator. Brit. Crit.

GLAD-I-A-TOR-Y, a. Belonging to gladiators; gladiatorial. Bp. Reynolds.

+ GLAD'I-A-TŪRE, n. [L. *gladiatura*.] Fencing; sword-play. Gayton.GLAD'I-OLE, n. [L. *gladiolus*, a little sword; *gladius*, a sword.] (Bot.) The corn-flag, a genus of plants with sword-shaped leaves. Lee.

GLA-DI-O-LŪS, n. [L.] (Bot.) A name applied to three different genera of plants, of which the most extensive is the corn-flag. Loudon.

GLAD'LY, ad. Joyfully; with gladness or joy.

GLAD'NESS, n. The state of being glad; cheerfulness; happiness; pleasure or exhilaration.

Gladden is an inferior degree of joy. Copan.

Syn. — See JOY.

+ GLAD'-SÁD, a. Uniting joy and sorrow. Drayton.

+ GLAD'SHIP, n. The state of gladness. Gower.

GLAD'SOME, a. 1. Pleased; gay; delighted; glad. "Gladsome company." Spenser.

2. Causing joy. "Gladsome day." Prior.

GLAD'SOME-LY, ad. With gayety and delight.

GLAD'SOME-NÉSS, n. State of being glad; gladness; delight; gayety. Johnson.

GLAD'WYN, n. (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Iris*; *Iris fetidissima*. Loudon.GLAIR (glāir), n. [A. S. *glere*. — Fr. *glais*.]

1. The white of an egg.

Unmixed lime, chalk, and glair of an egg. Chaucer.

2. Any viscous, transparent matter; — particu-
larly a mucous evacuation in horses. Skelton.

3. A kind of huberd. London Ency.

GLAIR, v. a. To smear with glair, or the white of an egg. Johnson.

GLAIR'INE, n. A substance which forms on the surface of thermal waters. (Gikie.)

GLAIR'Y, a. Resembling glair, or having the qualities of glair. Smart.

GLAIVE, n. See GLAIVE.

Todd.

GLA'Y, n. (Med.) A copious secretion of the sebaceous humor of the eyelids, rendering them gummy; lippitude. Darghison.

A, E, I, O, U, Y, long; A, E, I, O, U, Y, short; A, E, I, O, U, Y, diphthongs; FIRM, FINE, FART, FILL; HEIR, HER.

GLIBNESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being glib; smoothness; slipperiness. *Chapman.*

2. Volubility; loquacity. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

† **GLICKES**, *n. pl.* [Scot. *glaiks*, glance of the eye;—Teut. *glücken*. *Jamieson.*] Ogling or leering looks. *B. Jonson.*

GLIDE, *v. n.* [A. S. *glidan*; Dut. *glijden*; Ger. *gleiten*; Dan. *glide*; Sw. *glida*; Icel. *líða*.] [*GLIDED*; *pp.* *GLIDING*, *GLIDED*.] To move or pass easily, smoothly, and continuously; to slide.

To glide implies, in its application to living bodies, continuity of motion, without repeated action of the limbs. *Richardson.*

For the fish, with its fins and gills, as a whole, to glide is to move smoothly. *Milton.*

Syn.—See **SLIDE**.

GLIDE, *n.* The act of gliding or moving smoothly and continuously; lapse. *Shak.*

GLID'ER, *n.* 1. That which glides. *Spenser.*

2. A snare. [North of Eng.] *Todd.*

GLID'ING-LY, *ad.* In a smooth, flowing manner. *Wright.*

GLIFF, *n.* 1. A transient view; a glimpse; a glance. [North of Eng.] *Brockett.*

2. A sudden fright. [Scotch.] *Jamieson.*

† **GLIKE**, *n.* A trick; a trap;—a sneer. *Shak.*

GLIM, *n.* A light or candle. [Local.] *Clurke.*

GLIM, *v. n.* To look askance or slyly. *Wright.*

GLIMMER, *v. n.* [A dim. of *gleam*. *Richardson.*—Dut. *glimmen*; Ger. *glimmen*, or *glimmern*; Dan. *glimre*; Sw. *glimma*.] [*GLIMMERED*; *pp.* *GLIMMERING*, *GLIMMERED*.] To give a faint and fitful, or unsteady light; to gleam.

The west yet glimmers with some streaks of day. *Shak.*

GLIMMER, *n.* 1. A faint, unsteady gleam of light; a glitter; ray. *Shak.*

2. (Min.) Muscovy glass; mica. *Woodward.*

Syn.—See **GLEAM**.

GLIMMER'ING, *n.* 1. A faint, unsteady light; a gleam; a glimmer. *South.*

2. A faint or imperfect view; perception.

On the way the post-boy got a glimmering who they were. *Watson.*

GLIMMER'ING, *p. a.* Shining faintly and fitfully.

GLIMPSE, *n.* [Dut. *glimp*; *glimmen*, to glimmer.] 1. A short, quick light; a gleam.

Light as the lightning glimpses they ran. *Milton.*

2. A short, transitory view; a glance.

A doubtful glimpse of our approaching friends. *Johnson.*

3. A short, fleeting possession; an snatch.

"Some glimpse of joy." *Milton.*

4. The exhibition of a faint resemblance.

No man hath a virtue that he hath not a glimpse of. *Shak.*

GLIMPSE, *v. n.* To appear by glimpses; to gleam.

Deformed shadows glimpsing in his sight. *Drayton.*

GLINT, *n.* A flash; a glance; a gleam; a glimmer. [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*

GLINT, *v. n.* To glance. [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*

GLINT, *a.* Slippery. "Stones be full glint." *Skelton.*

GLIR'ES, *n.* [L. *pl.* of *glis*, a dormouse.] (*Zool.*) In the Linnæan system, the fourth order of mammalia, corresponding to the *Rodentia* of Cuvier. *Brande.*

GLIR'INE, *a.* Pertaining to the glires. *Maunder.*

GLIS'SA, *n.* (*Ich.*) A scomberoid fish. *Clarke.*

GLIST, *n.* [From *glisten*.] (*Min.*) Mica; glimmer; Muscovy glass. *Crabb.*

GLISTEN (*glis'en*), *v. n.* [A. S. *glisstan*; Fl. *glinsteren*; Ger. *glaiszen*, or *glitzern*.] [*GLISTENED*; *pp.* *GLISTENING*, *GLISTENED*.] To shine with a soft and fitful light; to glister.

The ladies' eyes glistered with pleasure. *S. Richardson.*

"Glitter," "glister," and "glitzen" are the same word variously written and pronounced. *C. Richardson.*

Syn.—See **SHINE**.

GLIST'ER, *v. n.* [Dan. *glindse*.—See **GLISTEN**.] To shine with a soft, scintillating light; to glitter; to glisten.

Herb, tree, fruit, and flower
Glistering with dew. *Milton.*

Syn.—See **SHINE**.

GLIS'TER, *n.* Lustre; glitter; brilliancy. *Greene.*

GLIS'TER, *n.* (*Med.*) See **CLYSTER**.

GLIS'TER'ING-LY, *ad.* In a glistering manner.

GLIT, *n.* See **GLEET**. *Todd.*

GLIT'TER, *v. n.* [Goth. *glitmanjan*; A. S. *glit-enan*; Dan. *glit*; Sw. *glittra*.—"From to light." A. S. *glit*, *en*, last part *lit*, is formed the same as *to light*.] *Barclay.*—See **GLISTEN**. [*GLIT'TERED*; *pp.* *GLIT'TERING*, *GLIT'TERED*.] To shine with a broken and fitful light; to emit fitful and rapid flashes of light; to sparkle; to glisten; to glister.

"To glitter" is used in speaking of a multitude of shining objects, as of the scales of a fish, or the leaves of a forest, or the beams of light. *Lat. Lat.*

Syn.—See **SHINE**.

GLIT'TER, *n.* Brilliancy; specious lustre; bright show; glister. "False glitter." *Milton.*

Syn.—See **GLEAM**, **RADIANCE**.

GLIT'TER'ANCE, *n.* Glitter; lustre; brilliancy. "The glitterance of the sunny main." *Southey.*

† **GLIT'TER'AND**, *a.* Shining; sparkling. "Belts of glitterand gold." *Spenser.*

GLIT'TER'ING, *n.* The act of shining; lustre; gleam. "The glittering of a blade." *Bacon.*

GLIT'TER'ING, *a.* Shining; having lustre. *Watts.*

GLIT'TER'ING-LY, *ad.* Radiantly; with shining lustre.

† **GL'AM**, *v. n.* [Ger. *glum*, gloom.—See **GLOOM**.] To be gloomy or glum; to be sullen; to gloom. *Gammer Gurton's Needle.*

GL'AM'ING, *n.* 1. Morning or evening twilight. [Scotland and North of Eng.] *Chalmers.*

2. † Gloom; melancholy. *Toone.*

GL'AR, *v. n.* [Dut. *glarren*, to leer.]

1. To squint. [Local, Eng.] *Skinner.*

2. To stare; to gaze impertinently. *Todd.*

GL'AT, *v. n.* [Sw. *glatta*, to peep. *Todd.*—Formed upon the past part of A. S. *glawan*, to glow. *Richardson.*] [*GL'ATED*; *pp.* *GL'ATING*, *GL'ATED*.] To gaze ardently; to look steadfastly or earnestly; to stare.

See how he glatts, enjoys the sacred feast! *Churchill.*

GL'OB'ARD, *n.* A glowworm; a globird. *Johnson.*

GL'OB'ATE, *a.* Formed in shape of a globe;

GL'OB'AT-ED, *a.* globular; spherical. *Johnson.*

GLOBE, *n.* [L. *globus*, a sphere; also, a crowd or troop; It. & Sp. *globo*; Fr. *globe*.]

1. A body, either solid or hollow, of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre; a spherical or round body; a ball; a sphere; an orb;—a term applied to the earth.

Look downward on that globe, whose hidden side
With light from hence, though but reflected, shines. *Milton.*

2. A collection of persons or things arranged in resemblance of a sphere; a circle.

This round

A globe of fiery seraphim enclosed. *Milton.*

An artificial globe, a globe made of metal, plaster, paper, &c., on the surface of which a map of the earth, or of the celestial constellations, is delineated, with the principal circles of the sphere. In the former case, it is called the *terrestrial*, in the latter, the *celestial*, globe.

Syn.—See **EARTH**.

† **GLOBE**, *v. a.* To conglobate. *Milton.*

GLOBE'-AM'A-RANTH, *n.* (*Bot.*) The name of plants of the genus *Gomphrena*, especially of *Gomphrena globosa*, whose gathered flowers retain their beauty for several years. *Loudon.*

GLOBE'-AN'-MAL, *n.* A name applied to minute aquatic plants, of the genus *Volvox*, formerly supposed to be animals. *Baird.*

GLOBE'-DA'-SY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Globularia*. *Clarke.*

GLOBE'-FISH, *n.* (*Ich.*) A kind of orbicular fish; a species of *Tetraodon*, and of *Diodon*.

GLOBE'-FLOW'ER, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Trollius*, bearing showy flowers. *Loudon.*

GLOBE'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a globe; globular. *Drayton.*

GLOBE'-RA-NUN'CU'-LI'S, *n.* (*Bot.*) A rann-

culaceous plant of the genus *Trollius*, having showy flowers and rounded leaves. *Miller.*

GLOBE'-THISTLE (*thist-sl*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; *Echinops*. *Loudon.*

GLOB'IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *globus*, a globe, and *fero*, to carry.] (*Ent.*) Noting that the setigerous joint of the antennæ is larger than the preceding one, and globose. *Maunder.*

GLO'BIRD, *n.* A glowworm. *Holland.*

GLO-B'OSE' (129), *a.* [L. *globosus*; *globus*, a globe.] 1. Spherical; globular; orbicular; globe-shaped. *Milton.*

2. (*Bot.*) Noting parts, as fruits, that are spherical or nearly so. *Cray.*

GLO-B'OS-I-TY, *n.* [L. *globositas*; It. *globosità*; Fr. *globosité*.] State of being globose or globous; sphericity; sphericity. *Key.*

GLO'BOUS, *a.* [L. *globosus*; *globus*, a globe; It. & Sp. *globoso*; Fr. *globeux*.] Round; spherical; globular; globose. "This globous earth." *Milton.*

GLOB'U-LAR, *a.* [It. *globulare*; Fr. *globulaire*.] Being in the form of a globe, or nearly so; round; spherical.

The figure of the atoms of all visible fluids seemeth to be globular. *Grew.*

Globular chart, a delineation of the terrestrial surface, or any part of it, on a plane, according to the principles of globular projection. *Brande.*

Globular projection, that projection of the sphere in which the point of sight is taken in the axis of the primitive circle, and at a distance from the pole of this circle equal to the sine of forty five degrees. *Davies.*

Globular sailing, (*Naut.*) the sailing from one place to another over the arc of a great circle, or the shortest distance between two places. *Craig.*

GLOB'U-LA'-RI-A, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants inhabiting the hot and temperate parts of Europe; madwort;—so called from the flowers being packed in globose heads. *Loudon.*

GLOB'U-LAR-LY, *ad.* In a globular form.

GLOB'U-LAR'NESS, *n.* The quality of being globular; sphericity; orbicularity. *Ash.*

GLOB'ULE, *n.* [L. *globulus*, dim. of *globus*, a globe; Sp. *globulo*; Fr. *globeule*.]

1. A minute globe or sphere; a small, round particle; as, "A globeule of mercury."

2. *pl.* (*Phys.*) The red particles of the blood, which give it its color. *Hoblyn.*

3.—"They are circular in the mammalia, and elliptical in birds and cold blooded animals; are flat in all animals, and generally composed of a central nucleus enclosed in a membranous sac." *Dunglison.*

GLOB'U-L'ET, *n.* A little globule; a minute globular particle. *Crabb.*

GLOB'U-L'INE, *n.* 1. (*Phys.*) The principal constituent of the blood globules, closely allied to albumen. *Hoblyn.*

2. (*Bot.*) A term applied by Kieser to the green globules lying among the cells of a cellular tissue; and, by Turpin, to all vesicular granules of a vegetable nature. *Brande.*

GLOB'U-L'OUS, *a.* [Fr. *globuleux*.—See **GLOBULE**.] Round; globular; orbicular. *Boyle.*

GLOB'U-L'OUS'NESS, *n.* The quality of being globulous; sphericity. *Boyle.*

† **GLO'BY**, *a.* Orbicular; round; rounded. *Milton.*

GLO'CH'-I-DATE, *a.* [Gr. *γλῶκ*, *γλῶκ*, the GLO'CH'-I-DATE, heard of corn.] (*Bot.*) Fur-

nished with bristles or rigid hairs the ends of which are hooked back with one or more barbs. *Gray.*

GLO'CHIS, *n.* [Gr. *γλῶκ*, a projecting point.] (*Bot.*) A form of hair occurring in plants, forked at the apex; a barb. *Brande.*

† **GLODE**. The old preterite of *glide*. *Chaucer.*

GLOMP, *n.* [L. *glomus*, a ball.] (*Bot.*) A roundish head of flowers. *Smart.*

GLOMER'ATE, *v. a.* [L. *glomerare*, *glomeratus*; *glomus*, *glomeris*, a ball.] To gather into a ball or sphere; to conglomerate. *Sir T. Herbert.*

GLOM'ER-ATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Formed into a ball or round head. *Loudon.*



GLÖM-ER-Ä'TION, n. [L. *glomeratio*.]

1. The act of forming into a ball; conglomeration. *Johnson.*

2. A body formed into a ball; a conglomeration; an agglomeration.

The rainbow consisteth of a *glomeration* of small drops. *Bacon.*

† **GLÖM-ER-ÖÜS, a.** [L. *glomerosus*; *glomus*, a ball.] Gathered into a ball or sphere. *Blount.*

GLÖM-ER-ÜLE, n. [L. *glomus*, *glomeris*, a ball.] (*Bot.*) A form of inflorescence; a cluster of capitula in a common involucre. *Hoblyn.*

GLÖÖM, n. [A. S. *glömuŋ*, twilight; Ger. *glömm*, gloomy. — "The past part of the A. S. *glöman*, to enlighten." *Tooke.*]

1. Imperfect darkness; obscurity; defect of light; dimness.

Where glowing embers through the room Teach light to counterfeit a *gloom*. *Milton.*

2. Heaviness of mind; sadness; dejection; depression; despondency; dullness.

A sudden *gloom* and furious disorder prevailed by fits. *Burke.*

GLÖÖM, v. n. 1. To shine obscurely, as the twilight; to glimmer.

A little *glooming* light much like a shade. *Spenser.*

2. To have a dark or dismal appearance.

There the black gibbet *glooms* beside the way. *Goldsmith.*

3. To be melancholy, sad, or sullen.

Nor palace-like, whereat disdain may *gloom*. *Surrey.*

GLÖÖM, v. a. To fill with gloom or darkness.

Good Heaven, what *gloom* dost thou put on my face. *Shak.*

GLÖÖM-EN-ÄM'QURED (-rüd), a. Delighted with gloom, or darkness.

Where *gloom-enamoured* mischief loves to dwell. *Johnson.*

GLÖÖM'I-LY, ad. In a gloomy manner.

GLÖÖM'I-NÉSS, n. The quality of being gloomy. "A day of darkness and *gloominess*." *Zeph. i. 15.*

Neglect spreads *gloominess* upon their humor. *Collins.*

GLÖÖM'ING, n. Twilight; gloaming. *Clarke.*

GLÖÖM'Y, a. [Ger. *glumm*. — See *GLOOM*.]

1. Imperfectly dark; dismal for want of light; obscure, dim. "Vast and *gloomy* woods." *Shak.*

2. Dejected; depressed; dispirited; sad; melancholy; lowering; lurid; dismal.

Syn. — See *DISMAL*.

GLÖP-PEN, v. a. [Icel. *glöpr*.] To surprise; to astonish; to amaze. [North of Eng.] *Brockett.*

GLÖRE, a. Fat. [Local, Eng.] *Pegge.*

GLÖ-RI-Ä IN EX-CĒL'SIS. [L. *glory* [to God] on high.] (*Ecc.*) One of the doxologies of the church; — sometimes called the *angelic hymn*. *Hook.*

GLÖ-RI-Ä PÄ'TRĪ. [L. *glory be to the Father*.] (*Ecc.*) One of the primitive doxologies of the church. *Hook.*

† **GLÖ-R[Ä]-Ä'TION, n.** [L. *gloriatio*.] Boast; triumphing; exultation. *Bp. Richardson.*

† **GLÖ'RIED** (glö'rid), *a.* Illustrious; honorable. "Your once *gloried* friend." *Milton.*

GLÖ-RI-FI-CÄ'TION, n. [L. *glorificatio*; It. *glorificazione*; Sp. *glorificación*; Fr. *glorification*.] The act of glorifying, giving glory, or ascribing praises. "The *glorification* of God for the works of the creation." *Bp. Taylor.*

GLÖ-RI-FY, v. a. [L. *glorifico*; *gloria*, glory, and *facio*, to make; It. *glorificare*; Sp. *glorificar*; Fr. *glorifier*.] [*i.* *GLORIFIED*; *pp.* *GLORIFYING*, *GLORIFIED*.]

1. To make glorious; to give glory to; to honor or praise in a high degree; to magnify; to extol.

Herein is my Father *glorified*, that ye bear much fruit. *John xv. 8.*

2. To exult to glory in heaven.

The God of our fathers hath *glorified* his Son. *Acts iii. 13.*

GLÖ-RJ-Ö'SÄ, n. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants indigenous in India; — so named from the splendid appearance of its flowers. *Eng. Cyc.*

GLÖ-RJ-ÖÜS, a. [L. *gloriosus*; *gloria*, glory; It. & Sp. *glorioso*; Fr. *glorieux*.]

1. Having glory; illustrious; famous; renowned; excellent; noble; eminent; conspicuous.

I will speak of the *glorious* honor of thy majesty. *Ps. cxlv. 5.*

A man of sovereign parts he is esteemed, Well fitted in arms, *glorious* in arms. *Shak.*

2. Brilliant; splendid; radiant; resplendent. "The *glorious* sun." *Shak.*

Who is this that is *glorious* in his apparel, travelling in the greatness of his strength? *Ica. lxiii. 1.*

3. Boastful; proud; haughty; vainglorious. They that are *glorious* must needs be factious. *Bacon.*

GLÖ-RJ-ÖÜS-LY, ad. In a glorious manner.

GLÖ-RJ-ÖÜS-NÉSS, n. The state or the quality of being glorious. *Todd.*

GLÖ-RY, n. [L. It., & Sp. *gloria*; Fr. *gloire*.]

1. Honor; renown; celebrity; fame; praise.

The paths of *glory* lead but to the grave. *Gray.*

2. Brightness; lustre; splendor; effulgence.

The moon, serene in *glory*, mounts the sky. *Pope.*

3. State; pomp; magnificence.

Solomon, in all his *glory*, was not arrayed like one of these. *Matt. vi. 29.*

4. The felicity of heaven; celestial happiness.

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to *glory*. *Ps. lxxiii. 24.*

5. Occasion of pride; ornament; boast. "The *glory* of her sex." *Spenser.*

6. Generous pride; laudable desire.

The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, which all worthy fame hath *glory* to come unto. *Shilney.*

7. Pride; exultation; glorying; boastfulness.

Glory, or internal glorification, is the passion which proceedeth from the contemplation of our own power above the power of all creatures with us. *Hobbes.*

8. (*Paint.*) The radiation round the head or figure of a deity, saint, or angel.

We call *glory* the union of nimbus and aureola. *Favholt.*

Syn. — *Glory* expresses more than honor. *Glory* implies to great and heroic achievements; honor induces a person to discharge his duty and to avoid all mean actions. Men often obtain *glory*, fame, and renown at the expense of others; honor, by promoting the benefit of others. — *Glory* and *praise* to God; honor to good men.

GLÖ-RY, v. n. [*i.* *GLORIED*; *pp.* *GLORIFYING*, *GLORIED*.] To exult; to boast; to vaunt; to take pride; to be proud; to triumph.

No one is out of the reach of misfortune; no one, therefore, should *glory* in his prosperity. *S. Richardson.*

GLÖ-RY-ING, n. Exultation; boasting.

Your *glorying* is not good. *1 Cor. v. 6.*

GLÖ-RY-SMĪT'TEN, a. Smitten with glory. *Clarke.*

GLÖSE (glöz), *v. n.* See *GLOZE*. *Johnson.*

GLÖ'SER, n. See *GLOSSER*. *Bp. of Chichester.*

GLÖSS (21), *n.* 1. [Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue; also, a foreign or obsolete word needing explanation; L. *glossa*; It. & Sp. *glossa*, a gloss; Fr. *glosse*. — A. S. *glesing*; *glean*, to explain; Ger. *glosse*; M. *gloss*.] A scholium; a comment; an explanation; a note.

Explaining the text in short *glosses*. *Baker.*

2. An interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation; palliation.

No written laws can be so plain, so pure, But wit, and *gloss*, and malice may obscure. *Dryden.*

3. [A. S. *glos*; Dut. & Ger. *glas*. — See *GLASS*.] Superficial lustre; a smooth, shining surface; smoothness; as, "The *gloss* upon cloth."

GLÖSS, v. n. [*i.* *GLOSSED*; *pp.* *GLOSSING*, *GLOSSED*.]

1. To make notes or explanations; to comment.

No man can *gloss* upon this text after that manner. *H. More.*

2. To make sly remarks; to insinuate.

Her equals first observed her growing zeal, And, laughing, *glossed* that Abra served so well. *Prior.*

GLÖSS, v. a. 1. To explain by comment. *Dinne.*

2. To palliate by specious representation.

You have the heart to *gloss* the cruel cause. *Philips.*

3. To embellish with superficial lustre; to make smooth and shining; as, "To *gloss* linen."

GLOS-SÄ'RJ-ÄL, a. Relating to a glossary. *Todd.*

GLÖ'SÄ-RIST, n. 1. One who writes a gloss, or comment; a scholiast.

2. The writer of a glossary. *Tyrwhitt.*

GLÖ'SÄ-RY, n. [L. *glossarium*; It. *glossario*; Sp. *glosario*; Fr. *glossaire*. — See *GLOSS*.] A dictionary of difficult words or phrases in any language or writer; a dictionary or vocabulary

of obscure or antiquated words; as, "Tyrwhitt's *Glossary* to Chaucer." *Stillingfleet*

Syn. — See *DICTIONARY*.

† **GLOS-SÄ'TOR, n.** [Fr. *glossateur*. — See *GLOSS*.] A writer of glosses; a commentator; a glossarist; a scholiast. *Bp. Barlow.*

GLÖSS'ER, n. 1. One who writes glosses; a scholiast; a commentator; a glossarist. "The *glossers* upon the Alcoran." *L. Addison.*

2. One who polishes; a polisher. *Johnson.*

GLÖSS'J-LY, ad. In a glossy manner. *Clarke.*

GLÖSS'I-NÉSS, n. The state of being glossy; smooth polish; superficial lustre. *Boyle.*

† **GLÖSS'IST, n.** A writer of glosses; a glossarist; a commentator. *Milton.*

GLOS-SI'TIS, n. [Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the tongue. *Dunglison.*

GLÖFS'LY, a. Appearing specious; bright. *Boag.*

GLÖS'SQ-CĒLE, n. [Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, and *κῆλη*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) An extrusion of the tongue from disease; swelled tongue. *Hoblyn.*

GLOS-SÖ'DI-Ä, n. [Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, natives of Australia. *Loudon.*

GLÖS'SQ-ËP-I-GLÖT'TIC, a. [Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, and *ἐπιγλωττις*, the epiglottis.] (*Anat.*) Noting the muscles which pass from the tongue to the epiglottis. *Dunglison.*

GLOS-SÖG'RA-PHER, n. A scholiast; a commentator; a glossarist. *Blount.*

GLÖS-SQ-GRÄPH'I-CAL, a. [Fr. *glossographique*.] Belonging to glossography. *Scott.*

GLOS-SÖG'RA-PHY, n. [Gr. *γλῶσσα*, a tongue, and *γράφω*, to write; It. *glossografia*; Sp. *glossografía*; Fr. *glossographie*.]

1. The writing of glossaries, glosses, or commentaries. *Johnson.*

2. (*Anat.*) A description of the tongue. *Dunglison.*

GLÖS-SQ-TÖG'I-CAL, a. Belonging or relating to glossology. *Ec. Rev.*

GLÖS-SÖL'Q-GYST, n. One versed in glossology, or comparative philology. *Clarke.*

GLÖS-SÖL'Q-GY, n. [Gr. *γλῶσσα*, a tongue, and *λογος*, a discourse; It. *glossologia*; Fr. *glossologie*.]

1. The science which investigates the agreement and the differences of the various languages written or spoken by mankind. *Park.*

The applied science of language, if confined to the speech of a single country or dialect, forms the particular grammar of the language there spoken; but if it embrace many languages, testing their formation, construction, and powers by the common standard of universal grammar, it is termed by different authors, comparatively grammar, comparative philology, or *glossology*. *Dr. J. Stoddart.*

2. An account of terms used in a science, as botany; technology. *Henslow.*

GLÖS-SÖP'E-TRÄ, n. [Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, and *πέτρα*, a rock.] A name formerly given to fossil teeth of fishes allied to the shark. *Eng. Cyc.*

GLÖS-SÖT'Q-MY, n. [Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, and *τομή*, a cutting; *τέμνω*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) Dissection of the tongue. *Dunglison.*

GLÖS'SY, a. 1. Having a gloss; shining; smoothly polished. "A *glossy* scarf." *Milton.*

2. Specious. "A *glossy* duplicity." *Bozwell.*

GLÖT'TÄL, a. Relating to the glottis. *Ch. Ob.*

GLÖT'TÄ-LITE, n. [L. *glota*, the Clyde, and Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A whitish vitreous mineral, being a hydrated silicate of alumina and lime, found near Port Glasgow. *Dana.*

GLÖT'TIS, n. [Gr. *γλωττις*.] (*Anat.*) A small, oblong aperture situated at the summit of the larynx or windpipe, between the vocal chords, and, by its dilatation and contraction, contributing to the modulation of the voice. *Palmer.*

GLÖT-TQ-LÖG'I-CAL, a. Relating to glottology; glossological. *Ed. Rev.*

GLÖT-TÖL'Q-GY, n. [Gr. *γλῶσσα*, a tongue, and *λογος*, a discourse.] Comparative philology; glossology. *Ed. Rev.*

GLÖUR, *v. n.* See **GLOAR**. *Todd.*
GLÖUT, *v. n.* To look sullen. [R.] *Milton.*
 † **GLÖUT**, *v. a.* [See **GLOAT**.] To gaze; to view attentively; to gloat. *Translators of Bible*, 1611.
GLÖVE (gliv), *n.* [A. S. *glof*, a glove, and a cliff; *clofen*, cloven.—W. *golaf*, a cover.] A covering for the hand, with a separate sheath for each finger. *Chaucer.*
To throw the glove, to challenge; to defy. Shak.
GLÖVE (gliv), *v. a.* To cover as with a glove. *Shak.*
GLÖVE'-BÄND, *n.* A band round a glove at the wrist, to secure it; a glove-clasp. *Simmonds.*
GLÖVE'-CLÄSP, *n.* 1. A contrivance for keeping gloves fastened at the wrist. *Simmonds.*
 2. An instrument with a little hook at the end for buttoning gloves. *Simmonds.*
GLÖV'ER (gliv'er), *n.* One who makes or sells gloves. *Shak.*
GLÖV'ER-ESS, *n.* A woman who makes gloves; a female glover. *Ash.*
GLÖV'ER'S-STITCH, *n.* (Med.) A method of sewing up a wound. *Scott.*
GLÖVE'-STRETCH-ER, *n.* An instrument for opening the fingers of gloves, that they may be easily drawn upon the hand. *Simmonds.*
GLÖW (glö), *v. n.* [A. S. *glowan*; Dut. *gloejen*; Ger. *glühen*; Dan. *gløde*; Sw. *glöda*.—W. *glower*, bright.] [*i.* **GLOWED**; *pp.* **GLOWING**, **GLOWED**.]
 1. To shine with intense light and heat; to exhibit incandescence. "Fires that glow." *Pope.*
 2. To shine brightly; to be of the color of any thing burning.
Now glowed the firmament
With living sapphires. Milton.
Clad in a gown that glows with Tyrian dyes. Dryden.
 3. To be hot, as the flesh; to burn.
The cord glides swiftly through his glowing hands. Gay.
 4. To be inflamed, as by admiration, or by any strong passion.
So perish all whose breasts ne'er learned to glow
For others' good, or melt at others' woe. Pope.
 † **GLÖW** (glö), *n. a.* To make hot so as to shine.
Fans, whose wind did seem
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool. Shak.
GLÖW (glö), *n.* 1. Shining or white heat; incandescence. *Johnson.*
 2. Brightness of color; lustre; shine.
And the red glow of scorn and proud disdain. Shak.
 3. Ardor or vehemence of passion. *Johnson.*
GLÖW'ER, *n. n.* To stare; to gloat.—See **GLOAR**. [Provincial.] *Brockett.*
GLÖW'ING, *a.* 1. Shining with intense heat; incandescent. "Glowing embers." *Milton.*
 2. Bright; brilliant; vivid. "The glowing violet." *Milton.*
 3. Fervid; hot; heated; fiery.
The glided car of day
His glowing axle doth alight. Milton.
 4. Ardent; animated; inspired; rapt. "The glowing bard." *Lewis.*
GLÖW'ING-LY, *ad.* In a glowing manner; brightly; fervidly.
GLÖW'WORM (glö'würm), *n.* (Ent.) The common name of coleopterous insects of the family *Lampyridæ*, of which the genus *Lampyrus* is the type;—remarkable for the light which they emit during the night.
Fifteen or sixteen species of glowworm are known, being found in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. It is the female insect, which has no wings, that gives out the light, and it proceeds from the under part of the abdomen, near the tip. Baird.
GLÖX-IV'-A, *n.* (Bot.) A genus of plants, natives of tropical America;—so called in honor of B. P. *Gloxin*, of Colmar. *Loudon.*
GLÖZE, *v. n.* [A. S. *glesan*, to glose.—See **GLOSS**, No. 3.] [*i.* **GLOZED**; *pp.* **GLOZING**, **GLOZED**.]
 1. To flatter; to wheedle; to cajole.
So glosed the tempter, and his poem tuned. Milton.
 2. To comment; to gloss; to extenuate. *Shak.*
GLÖZE, *n.* 1. Act of one who gloses; flattery; insinuation. "The glosses of a fawning spirit." *B. Jonson.*
 2. Specious show; gloss. *Sidney.*

GLÖZ'ER, *n.* One who gloses; a flatterer; a cajoler. *Gifford*, 1580.
GLÖZ'ING, *n.* The act of one who gloses; flattery; cajoling. *Mountagu.*
GLÜ'CIC, *a.* [Gr. *γλυκός*, sweet.] (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from a solution of grape sugar, saturated with baryta or lime. *Hoblyn.*
GLÜ-CI'NA, *n.* (Chem.) A white earth or powder found in the beryl and the emerald; the oxide of glucinum. *P. Cyc.*
GLÜ-CIN'I-ÜM, *n.* [Gr. *γλυκός*, sweet; from the sweetness of its salts.] (Min.) The metallic base of the earth glucina. *Brande.*
GLÜ-CI'NUM, *n.* Same as **GLUCINIUM**. *Graham.*
GLÜ'CÖSE, *n.* [Gr. *γλυκός*, sweet.] (Chem.) The sugar obtained from grapes and many other fruits, and also from starch by the action of sulphuric acid, differing from common sugar in having larger proportions of oxygen and hydrogen in its composition, in being nearly uncrystallizable, and less sweet; grape-sugar; starch-sugar. *Hoeffer.*
GLÜE (glä, 24), *n.* [Gr. *γλῶα*; L. *glus*, or *gluten*; It. *glutine*; Sp. *gluten*; Fr. *gluten*, and *glu*.—Gael. *gluadh*; W. *glyd*, glue.] Common or impure gelatine, obtained by boiling animal substances, especially the parings of ox and other thick hides, with water, and used as a cement for joining pieces of wood or other substance. *Cra.*
Marine glue, a solution of caoutchouc in naphtha, with some shellac added. Simmonds.
GLÜE (glä), *v. a.* [*i.* **GLUED**; *pp.* **GLUING**, **GLUED**.]
 1. To join with glue; to cement. *Beel. xiii. 7.*
 2. To fasten closely; to unite; to lock.
And round thy phantom glue my clasping arms. Pope.
GLÜE'-BÖIL-ER, *n.* One whose trade it is to make glue. *Johnson.*
GLÜ'ER, *n.* One who cements with glue. *Johnson.*
GLÜ'EY, *a.* Partaking of glue; viscous. *Todd.*
GLÜ'EY-NESS, *n.* The quality of being gluey; viscosity; adhesiveness. *Blount.*
GLÜ'ISH, *a.* Like glue; gluey. *Sherwood.*
GLÜM, *a.* [From *gloom*.] Sullen; gloomy; dull; sad; sour. *Guadian.*
 † **GLÜM**, *v. n.* To look sour; to be sullen. *Chaucer.*
 † **GLÜM**, *n.* Sullenness of aspect; a frown. *Skelton.*
GLÜ-MÄ'CROUS (glü-mä'shus), *a.* (Bot.) Like a glume, or bearing a glume or glumes. *Cray.*
GLÜ-MÄL, *a.* (Bot.) Having a glume. *Craig.*
GLÜ-MÄ'LES, *n. pl.* [See **GLUME**.] (Bot.) A name given by Lindley to endogenous plants having glumaceous flowers. *Craig.*
GLÜME (gläm, 24), *n.* [L. *gluma*, a hull or husk.] (Bot.) One of the bracts of grasses; the calix and corolla of corn and grasses; the husk or chaff of grain. *P. Cyc.*
GLÜ-MELLE, *n.* (Bot.) An inner husk of grasses; an innermost scale-like envelope to the ovary. *Gray.*
GLÜ'MOUS, *a.* (Bot.) Having a glume. *Smart.*
GLÜ'MJ-EN, *n.* The compound of gum, resin, albumen, &c., by which the fibres of flax, hemp, jute, &c., are cemented together. *S. M. Allen.*
GLÜ'MPY, *a.* Sulky; sullen; morose. *D. Coleridge.*
GLÜT, *v. a.* [L. *glutire*, to gulp down; *gluto*, a glutton; Fr. *engloutir*.—Gael. *glut*, gluttony.] [*i.* **GLUTTED**; *pp.* **GLUTTING**, **GLUTTED**.]
 1. To swallow eagerly; to devour. "I maked and glutted offal." *Milton.*
 2. To cloy; to sate; to satiate; to disgust.
The sickle ear soon glutted with the sound. Prior.
 3. To feast to satiety; to gratify fully.
His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice,
Torn from the grave to glut the tyrant's eye. Dryden.
 4. To fill to repletion; to overfill; to gorge; to stuff; to cram. "Glutting the market." *Arbutnot.*
GLÜT, *n.* 1. That which is gorged or swallowed. *Disgorging soul*
Their devilish glut. Milton.

2. Plenty even to loathing; repletion. "A glut of study." *Pope.*
 3. More than enough; a superabundance.
If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it. E. Johnson.
 4. Any thing that fills up a passage. *Woodward.*
 5. [N. *glut*.] A large wooden wedge. *Rees's Cyc.*
 6. (Falconry.) The slimy substance that lies in a hawk's paunch. *Craig.*
GLÜ-T'Æ'US, *n.* (Anat.) A muscle situated at the posterior part of the pelvis, and at the upper and posterior part of the thigh. *Dunghison.*
GLÜ TÆ-AL, *a.* [Gr. *γλῶτός*, rump.] Pertaining to the buttocks. "Gluteal artery." *Dunghison.*
GLÜ'TEN, *n.* [L. *glue*; It. *glutine*; Sp. & Fr. *gluten*.]
 1. A viscid, elastic substance obtained from wheat and other grains, as by washing wheat flour, wrapped in a coarse cloth, placed under a stream of water so as to carry off the starch and soluble matters. *Brande.*
Gluten contains nitrogen, and has consequently been called the vegeto-animal principle. Brande.
 2. That part of the blood in animals which gives firmness to its texture. *Maunder.*
GLÜ'TI-NÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *glutino*, *glutinator*.] To join with glue; to glue. *Bailey.*
GLÜ-TI-NÄTION, *n.* [L. *glutinator*.] The act of joining with glue. [R.] *Bailey.*
GLÜ'TI-NÄ-TIVE, *a.* [L. *glutinator*; Fr. *glutitif*.] Tenacious; glutinous; viscous. *Todd.*
GLÜ'TINE, *n.* (Chem.) A principle resembling gluten, but differing from it in not being soluble in alcohol. *Hoblyn.*
 † **GLÜ-TI-NÖS'-I-TY**, *n.* [It. *glutinosità*; Sp. *glutinosidad*; Fr. *glutinosité*.] Glutinousness; viscosity. [R.] *Cotgrave.*
GLÜ'TI-NOUS, *a.* [L. *glutinosus*; *gluten*, glue; It. & Sp. *glutinoso*; Fr. *glutineux*.]
 1. Resembling, or relating to, gluten or glue; gluey; viscous; viscid; tenacious; adhesive; sticky; euplastic. "Glutinous slime." *Derham.*
 2. (Bot.) Overspread with a viscid substance like glue. *Craig.*
GLÜ'TI-NOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being glutinous; viscosity. *Fuller.*
GLÜ'TTON (glüt'in), *n.* [L. *gluto*, *glutonis*, or *glutto*, *gluttonis*; *glutto*, to swallow; It. *glut-tone*; Sp. *gluton*; Fr. *glouton*.]
 1. One who eats to excess; a voracious eater; a gormandizer.
The epicure and the glutton are considered, by common consent, as upon a level with the lowest of the brute creation. Cyprien.
 2. One eager of any thing to excess. *Granville.*
 3. (Zool.) A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds noted for voracity; wolverene; *Gulo*. *Audubon.*
GLÜ'TTON (glüt'in), *a.* Glutton (*Gulo luscus*). *Dryden.*
 † **GLÜ'TTON** (glüt'in), *v. a.* To eat to excess; to glut; to overfill; to gormandize. *Lovell.*
GLÜ'TTON-ISH (glüt'in-ish), *a.* Gluttonous; voracious; greedy. *Sidney.*
GLÜ'TTON-IZE (glüt'in-iz), *v. n.* To eat to excess; to gormandize. [R.] *Hallywell.*
GLÜ'TTON-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a glutton; greedy; swinish. *Amgreese.*
GLÜ'TTON-ÖUS (glüt'in-ös) [glüt'in-ös, S. P. K. Sm.; glüt'in-ös, W. Ja.], *a.*
 1. Given to excessive feeding; voracious; gluttonish. "Gluttonous maw." *Shak.* "This gluttonous age." *Raleigh.*
 2. Consisting in gluttony. "Seeking from due nourishment no gluttonous delight." *Milton.*
GLÜ'TTON-ÖUS-LY, *ad.* In a gluttonous manner; with the voracity of a glutton.
GLÜ'TTON-Y (glüt'in-y) [glüt'in-y, S. P. J. E. Sm.; glüt'in-y, W. Ja.], *n.* Excess of eating; voracity; a habit of gormandizing.



Swishish *gluttony*
Ne'er looks to heaven, amidst his gorgeous feast,
But, with besotted, base ingratiate,
Craves, and blasphemes his feeder.

Milton.

GLÜ'Y, *a.* See GLUEY.

Harvey.

GLŸ, *v. n.* [Icel. *glœ*.] To squint; to glee.
[Provincial, Eng.]

Ray.

GLŸ'C'E-RINE, *n.* [Gr. *γλυκός*, or *γλυκερός*, sweet; Fr. *glycérine*.] (Chem.) A sweet principle, extracted from fatty substances.

Ure.

GLŸ-CËR'I-ZINE, *n.* See GLYCERHIZINE.GLŸ'C'ER-ÛLE, *n.* [Gr. *γλυκερός*, sweet, and *ἔλκω*, matter.] (Chem.) The hypothetical base of glycerine.

Craig.

GLŸ'C'I-CÖL, *n.* [Gr. *γλυκός*, sweet.] Gelatine sugar, a substance obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on sugar.

Craig.

GLŸ'C'INE, *n.* [Gr. *γλυκός*, sweet; It. *glicina*.] (Bot.) A name formerly applied to a genus of climbing, leguminous plants now termed *Mistaria*.

Eng. Cyc.

GLŸ'C'I-ÛM (glŸsh'q-üm), *n.* Glucinium. — See GLUCINIUM.

Francis.

GLŸ'CQ-CINE, *n.* (Chem.) Glycicol.

Gregory.

GLŸ-CÖL'IC, *a.* (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from glycolic.

Gregory.

GLŸ-CÖ'NI-AN, *a.* Glyconic.

Chambers.

GLŸ-CÖN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *γλυκωνεύς*; Low L. *glyconium*.] (Pros.) Applied to a kind of Greek or Latin verse formed of a spondee, a choriambus, and a pyrrhic; — so named from its inventor, *Glycon*.

Blount.

GLŸ'C-YR-RH'IZA (glŸsh-q-r'iz'a), *n.* [Gr. *γλυκός*, sweet, and *ρίζα*, a root.] (Bot.) A genus of exogenous, herbaceous, pea-flowered plants; the licorice plant.

P. Cyc.

GLŸ-CÿR'RH-ZINE, *n.* (Chem.) The peculiar saccharine matter of the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, or common licorice.

Brande.

† GLŸN, *n.* [Ir.] A glen. — See GLEN. Spenser.GLŸPH (glŸf), *n.* [Gr. *γλυφή*, carving; *γλύφω*, to carve; Sp. *glifo*; Fr. *glyphe*, *glyph.*] (Arch.) An engraved or cut channel.

Britton.

GLŸPH'IC (glŸf'ik), *n.* [See GLYPH.] A picture or figure by which a word is implied; a hieroglyphic. [L.]

Todd.

GLŸPH'IC, *a.* 1. Relating to glyphs.

2. Relating to sculpture or carving. Bonomi.

GLŸPH'Q-GRÄPH, *n.* 1. A plate formed by the glyptographic process.

Ogilvie.

2. An impression taken from a plate formed by the glyptographic process.

Athenæum.

GLŸPH'Q-GRÄPH, *v. a.* [Gr. *γλύφω*, to engrave, and *γράφω*, to write or describe.] To form, as plates, by the process of glyptography. Ogilvie.

Ogilvie.

GLŸ-PHÖG'RA-PHER, *n.* One versed in glyptography.

Palmer.

GLŸPH'Q-GRÄPH'IC, *a.* Belonging or relating to glyptography.

Dr. Lindley.

GLŸ-PHÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *γλύφω*, to engrave, and *γράφω*, to write or describe.] An electrotype process, in which, by depositing a coating of copper upon an engraved plate previously prepared in a peculiar manner, a copy in metal is obtained with a raised surface, suitable for being printed after the manner of ordinary letter-press.

Palmer.

GLŸP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved; *γλύφω*, to carve; Fr. *glyptique*.] (Sculpt.) Pertaining to the carving on stone, gems, or other hard substances.

Craig.

GLŸP'TIC, *n.* The art of carving on stone, gems, or other hard substances.

Brande.

GLŸP'TO-DÖN, *n.* [Gr. *γλυπτός*, engraved, and *δόντις*, a tooth.] An extinct gigantic quadruped, belonging to the family of armadillos; — so named from its teeth, which are longitudinally futed.

Brande.

GLŸP'TO-GRÄPH'IC, *a.* [Fr. *glyptographique*.] Relating to glyptography.

Todd.

GLŸP'TÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *γλυπτός*, engraved, and *γράφω*, to write or describe; Fr. *glyptogra-*

phie.] A description of the art of engraving upon gems.

Brit. Crit.

GLŸP'TO-THE'CA, *n.* [Gr. *γλύφω*, to carve, and *θήκη*, a case.] A building or room for the preservation of works of sculpture.

Brande.

GMËL'IN-ITE (mäl'in-ite), *n.* (Min.) A hydrated silicate of alumina, lime, and soda; hydrolite; — so called from Prof. *Gmelin*, of Tübingen. Dana.GNA-PHÄ'LI-ÛM, *n.* [Gr. *γναφάλιον*, the wool of the teasel.] (Bot.) A genus of plants, of many species; — commonly called *everlasting*.† GNÄR (nä'r), *v. n.* To growl; to gnarl. Spenser.GNÄR (nä'r), *n.* A hard knot in a tree or in wood; knarl; knurl. — See KNURL.

Chaucer.

GNÄRL (närl), *v. n.* [A. S. *gnarran*, or *gnorran*; *gnorne*, sorrowful, complaining; Dut. *knorren*; Ger. *gnurren*, or *knarren*, to creak, to rattle; Dan. *knurre*; Sw. *knarra*.] [i. GNARLED; pp. GNARLING, GNARLED.] To growl; to snarl. And wolves are gnarling who shall gnaw thee first. Shak.GNÄRL'ED (närl'ed), *a.* Knotty; twisted; cross-grained; knarled. "The gnarl'd oak." Shak.GNÄRL'Y (närl'-), *a.* Having knots; knotty. "The tough and gnarly oak." *Antonio's Revenge*, 1602.GNÄSH (näsh), *v. a.* [Dut. *knaschen*, or *knarzen*; Ger. *knirschen*; Dan. *knaske*; Sw. *gnissla*, and *knustra*.] [i. GNASHED; pp. GNASHING, GNASHED.] To strike together, as the teeth; to clash. Eccles. xxx. 10.GNÄSH (näsh), *v. n.* To grind or collide the teeth; — to strike or dash the teeth together, as in anger, pain, or anguish. "Gnashing for anguish, and despite, and shame." Milton.The monster fell, and, gnashing, with huge tusks
Ploughed up the earth. Smith.GNÄSH'ING (näsh'ing), *n.* Collision of the teeth in pain.

Matt. viii. 12.

GNÄSH'ING-LŸ (näsh'-), *ad.* With gnashing.

Clarke.

GNÄT (nä't), *n.* [A. S. *gnæt*.] (Ent.) A small, winged, stinging insect, of several species, including the mosquito; the *Culex*. Eng. Cyc.GNÄT'-FLÖW-ER (nä't'-), *n.* (Bot.) A flower called also the *bee-flower*; *Ophrys apifera*. Johnson.GNA-TTÄ'NIS, *n.* [Gr. *γνάθος*, the jaw.] (Med.) Inflammation of the jaw or cheek. Dunglison.GNA-THÖN'IC, } (nä-thön'-), *a.* [Gr. *γνάθος*, the name of a parasite in the later comedy; L. *Gnatho*.] Like a parasite; flattering; deceitful. [L.] Colman.† GNA-THÖN'IC-CAL-LŸ, *ad.* Flatteringly; deceitfully. [L.] Cockeram.GNÄT'LING (nä't'ling), *n.* A little gnat. Churchill.GNÄT'-SNÄP-PER (nä'tsnäp-për), *n.* A bird that lives by catching gnats. Hawke.GNÄT'-STRÄIN-ER, *n.* One who strains out gnats; — one who places too much importance on little things; — so named in allusion to Matt. xxiii. 24.

Morr.

GNÄT'-WORM (nä't'würm), *n.* The larva of the gnat.

Browne.

GNÄW (näw), *v. a.* [A. S. *gnagan*; Dut. *knagen*, or *knauwen*; Ger. *gnagen*; Dan. *gnave*, or *nage*; Icel. *gnaga*, or *naga*; Sw. *gnaga*, or *naga*. — Gr. *κνίω*, to grate, to scrape.] [i. GNAWED; pp. GNAWING, GNAWED.]

1. To bite; to nibble; to keep biting.

Alas! why gnaw you so your neither lip? Shak.

2. To eat into, or wear away, by continued biting.

Gnawing with my teeth my bonds asunder. Shak.

3. To corrode; to fret; to waste.

O'er the wild waste the stupid ostrich strays,
In dubious search to pick her scanty meal,
Whose heret' digestion gnaws the tempered steel. Mickle.GNÄW (näw), *v. n.* To use the teeth, as in biting.

A thousand men that fishes gnawed upon. Shak.

GNÄW'ED (näw'ed), *p. a.* 1. Worn away by biting or by corrosion.

2. (Bot.) Irregularly jagged. Henslow.

GNÄW'ER (näw'er), *n.* 1. He who, or that which, gnaws.

Bp. Andrews.

2. (Zool.) The Rodentia, or Glires. Craig.

GNÄW'ING (näw'ing), *p. a.* 1. Eating by degrees; wearing away by biting.

2. Corroding; fretting; wasting away.

GNËE (nä), *n.* (Zool.) A species of antelope.GNEISS (nä) [nä, Sm. Wb.; nä's, K.], *n.* [Ger. & It. *gneiss*.] (Min.) A stratified primary rock, generally composed of the same materials as granite, viz., quartz, felspar, and mica, but admitting of considerable variety by the substitution of other minerals for either of these ingredients.

Eng. Cyc.

GNEIS'SÖID, *a.* [Eng. *gneiss* and Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] (Min.) Having some of the characteristics of gneiss.A rock intermediate between granite and gneiss is called *gneissoid* granite. Dana.GNEIS'SÖSE, *a.* (Min.) Having the structure or composition of gneiss.

Lyell.

GNIB'BLE (näb'bl), *v. a.* See NIBBLE. Todd.† GNIDE, *v. a.* [A. S. *gnidan*.] To rub. Chaucer† GNÖFF (näf), *n.* [A. S. *gnafan*, to gnaw. *Skinner*.] A miser; a churl.

Chaucer.

GNÖME (nä'm), *n.* [Gr. *γνώμων*, one that knows or examines; It. *gnomi*, *gnomes*; Sp. *gnomo*, a *gnome*; Fr. *gnome*.] A diminutive being, or elemental spirit, supposed by the Cabalists to inhabit the interior of the earth, and to be the guardian of quarries, mines, &c. London. Enry.The *gnom* pride sinks downward to a *gnome*. Pope.GNÖ'ME (nä'm), *n.* [Gr. *γνώμη*.] A brief reflection; a maxim.

Peacham.

GNÖM'IC (nä'm'ik), } *a.* [Gr. *γνομικός*; It. *gnomico*; Fr. *gnomique*.]

1. Dealing in maxims; sententious. Brande.

2. [See GNOMON.] Gnomonical. Boyle.

GNÖM-Q-LÖG'IC (nä'm-q-lög'ik), } *a.* Per-
GNÖM-Q-LÖG'IC-CAL (nä'm-q-lög'ic-käl), } taining
to gnomology; aphoristical. Ash.GNQ-MÖL'Q-GŸ (nä-möl'q-jë), *n.* [Gr. *γνώμη*, an opinion, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A treatise on, or a collection of, maxims. Milton.GNQ'MON (nä'mon), *n.* [Gr. *γνώμων*, something that makes a thing known, an index; *γνώμα*, to know; L. *gnomon*.]

1. (Dialing.) The hand, style, or pin of a sundial, which being parallel to the axis of the earth, shows by its shadow the hour of the day. Harris.

2. (Astron.) A style, column, or pillar erected perpendicular to the horizon, in order to point out the altitudes of the sun by measuring the lengths of shadows. Brande.

3. (Geom.) The space included between the lines

formed by two similar parallel lines, of which the smaller is inscribed within the larger, so as to have one angle in each common to both.

Grier.

Gnomon of a globe, the index of the hour circle.

GNQ-MÖN'IC (nä-mön'ik), } *a.* [Gr. *γνομικός*; It. & Sp. *gnomonico*; Fr. *gnomonique*.]

Pertaining to gnomonics, or the art of dialling.

Chambers.

Gnomonic projection, a representation of one of the hemispheres of the earth on a flat surface, the pole being the centre of that surface, and the point of sight being taken at the centre of the sphere. Da. & F.

GNQ-MÖN'IC-CAL-LŸ, *ad.* According to the principles of the gnomonic projection. P. Cyc.GNQ-MÖN'IC (nä-mön'ik), *n. pl.* [Gr. *γνομονικά*; *γνώμων*, a *gnomon*; L., It., & Sp. *gnomonica*; Fr. *gnomonique*.] The art of constructing dials; dialling.

Brande.

GNQ-MON-IST (nä'mon-ist), *n.* One versed in gnomonics.

Boyle.

GNQ-MON-ÖL'Q-GŸ, *n.* [Gr. *γνώμων*, a *gnomon*, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A treatise on gnomonics or dialling.

Maunder.

GNQST'IC (nä's'tik), *n.* [Gr. *γνόστης*; *γνῶσκειν*, to know; L. *gnosticus*; It. & Sp. *gnostico*; Fr. *gnostique*.] (Ecl. Hist.) One of an early sect of Christian philosophers, whose origin is involved

in much obscurity: — one who professed to interpret the Scriptures by the aid of philosophy.

It is difficult to give an account of their opinions that will answer the object of this article, to which the *Gnostics* were not known.

GNÖS'TIC, a. Relating to the Gnostics. *Percy.*
GNÖS'TI-CISM (nös'te-sizm), *n.* The system of the Gnostics. *P. Cyc.*

GNÜ (nä), n. 1. (*Zool.*)

A wild animal of Africa, belonging to the family of antelopes, with a head like that of a buffalo, and a body with the proportions of a horse.



Gnu (*Antelope gnu*).

Van Der Hoeven.

The draft-iron attached to the end of a plough-beam. [Local.] *Wright.*

GÖ, v. n. [Goth. *gagan* (pronounced *gangan*); A. S. *ga*, *gan*, or *gangan*; Ger. *gehen*; Dan. *gaa*; Icel. *ganga*; Sw. *gå*; Scot. & Old Eng. *ga*.] [*2. WENT*; pp. *GOING, GONE*.]

1. To move; to pass; to proceed; to advance; to be in motion from any cause or in any manner, as by the action of the limbs, or by conveyance, or as a machine; — used sometimes literally and sometimes figuratively.

The mourners go about the streets. *Jerem. xii. 5.*

'Tis with our judgments as our watches; none go just alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

2. To walk, as distinguished from other modes of moving. "Ride or go." *Chaucer.*

You know that love will creep in service, where it cannot go. Our souls can neither fly nor go. *Shak. Watts.*

3. To depart; — opposed to come.

We see a thing in motion; the distance from us lessens: the thing approaches, and we say it comes; but if the distance increases, the thing departs, and we say it goes. *Lockhartson.*

4. To be pregnant.

And now with second hopes she goes, And calls Lucina to her throes. *Milton.*

5. To reach; to extend.

No man's knowledge here can go beyond his experience. *Locke.*

6. To contribute; to conduce; to concur. Ingredients that go to the making up of such different humors and constitutions. *Addison.*

7. To be in any state; to fare. "It shall go ill with him." *Job xx. 28.* "To go naked." *Swift.*

8. To be about; to be on the point. "And, I was going to say." *Locke.*

9. To be reckoned; to be esteemed. "The money . . . should go according to its true value." *Locke.*

To go about, to attempt; to endeavor. — To go ahead, to proceed. — To go between, to mediate; to interpose. — To go by, to act by, or in obedience to, as a rule. — To go down, to be swallowed. — To go for, to be in favor of; to support. [U. S.] — To go off, to go away; — to explode, as a gun. — To go out, to become extinct, as a light. — To go over, to revolt, as from one party to another; — to think upon; to revolve.

"Go is, at least in the present stage of our language, defective in the past tense. *Want*, at least in its current sense, is without a present. The two words, however, compensate their mutual deficiencies, and are to each other complementary." *Latham.*

"To go is usually interpreted in union with prepositions, or even with other words connected with it; and thus, improperly, the meaning of the whole phrase is ascribed to the single word." *Rutherford.*

"When joined with particles, as *about*, *aside*, *between*, *down*, *off*, *through*, &c., it still retains, either literally or figuratively, the general sense of moving, proceeding, or passing, the qualifying or restraining of this meaning lying with the particle, and not being a new meaning of the verb." *Smart.*

GÖ, v. a. To do; as, "To go it." [Vulgar.] *Booth.*

Go your ways, take your departure; away with you.

GÖ, n. 1. The fashion or prevailing mode; as, "Quite the go." [Colloquial.] *Barrett.*

2. A spree or noisy merriment. "A high go." [Colloquial or vulgar.] *Brockett.*

GÖAD (gäd), *n.* [A. S. *gad*, *gaad*; Icel. *gádr*, a pin; Sw. *gadd*, a sting.] A stick with a pointed iron in one end for driving beasts. *Hoole.*

GÖAD, v. a. [*2. GOADED*; pp. *GOADING, GOADED*.]

1. To prick with a goad. *Johnson.*

2. To incite; to stimulate; to urge.

Is that temptation that doth goad us on To sin in loving virtue. *Shak.*

GÖAL (göl), *n.* [Fr. *gaule*. — W. *gwyal*.]

1. The post or mark set to bound a race.

Part on, then they steeds, or shun the goal With rapid wheels. *Milton.*

2. The starting-post.

Have them behold, when from the goal they start, The race is run. *Dryden.*

3. The final purpose; design; end.

Each individual seeks a several goal. *Pope.*

GÖAM, v. a. See **GAUM**. *Todd.*

GÖAR, n. A piece of cloth inserted to widen a garment; — commonly written *gore*. *Johnson.*

GÖAR'ING, a. (*Naut.*) See **GÖRING**. *Craig.*

† **GÖAR'ISH, a.** Patched; mean. "The goarish Latin they write in their bonds." *Beau. & Fl.*

GÖAT (göt), *n.* [Goth. *gaitei*; A. S. *gat*; Dut. *geit*; Ger. *geisz*; Dan. *ged*; Icel. *geit*; Sw. *geitz*; Turk. *geitzi*; Heb. גִּיזְי, a kid; Gael. *gobhar*, a goat.] (*Zool.*) A ruminant quadruped of the genus *Capra*, characterized by its long horns, which are hollow, seated on the crest of the forehead, annulated on the surface, and turned backwards. *Van Der Hoeven.*

GÖAT'-CHÄ-FER, n. A kind of beetle. *Bailey.*

GÖAT'-FIG, n. The wild fig, or the fig-tree in its wild state. *Booth.*

GÖAT'-FISH, n. A fish caught in the Mediterranean; *Balistes capriscus*. *Todd. Booth.*

GÖAT'IERN, n. One who tends goats. *Spenser.*

GÖAT'-HÖRNED (-hörd), *a.* Having the horns of a goat. *Dyer.*

GÖAT'ISH, a. 1. Resembling a goat. "Goatish satyrs." *P. Fletcher.*

2. Rank; offensive. "A goatish smell." *Mare.*

3. Lustful; lecherous; salacious. *Shak.*

GÖAT'ISH-LY, ad. In a goatish manner; lustfully; lasciviously. *Booth.*

GÖAT'ISH-NÉSS, n. The quality of being goatish; salaciousness. *Booth.*

GÖAT'-MÄR'JO-RAM, n. (*Bot.*) A plant; goat's-beard; *Tragopogon*. *Johnson.*

GÖAT'MILK-ER, n. (*Ornith.*) A kind of bird; the goatsucker. — See **GOATSUCKER**. *Bailey.*

GÖAT'S-BÄNE, n. (*Bot.*) A plant; the *Aconitum truyocetorum*. *Ogilvie.*

GÖAT'S'-BÉARD, n. A plant of the genus *Tragopogon*, having long down on its seed. *Lee.*

GÖAT'-SKIN, n. The skin of a goat. *Pope.*

GÖAT'S'-MILK, n. The milk of the goat.

GÖAT'S-RÖE (gös'trá), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Gulega*. *Loudon.*

GÖAT'S-THÖRN, n. (*Bot.*) A plant belonging to the genus *Astragalus*; *Astragalus tragacantha* (great goat's-thorn), or *Astragalus poterium* (small goat's-thorn). *Loudon.*

GÖAT'SUCK-ER, n. (*Ornith.*) A name common to the different species of *Caprimulgus*, of which the whip-poor-will is an American variety; night-jar; night-hawk; wheel-bird; — so named from a popular but erroneous notion of its sucking goats.

GÖAT'WÉED, n. (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Capraria*; *Capraria biflora*. *Loudon.*

GÖB, n. [Etymology uncertain. Fr. *gobbe*, or *gobe*, a poison bell; W. *gob*, a heap; *garp*, a bill. — Gael. & Fr. *gob*, bill, snout, mouth; Scot. *gab*, mouth, prate.]

1. A small quantity. *L'Estrange.*

2. A mouthful. [Low.] *Johnson.*

GÖB'BET, n. [A dim. of *gob*. — Fr. *gobet*.] A mouthful. [Low.] *Wickliffe.*

GÖB'BET, v. a. To swallow by mouthfuls; to swallow greedily. [Low.] *L'Estrange.*

† **GÖB'BET-LY, ad.** In pieces. *Hulot.*

GÖB'BING, n. (*Mining*) The refuse that remains



Common goatsucker.

(*Caprimulgus europaeus*).

Eng. Cyc.

after the removal of coal, and that is thrown back into the excavations. *Brande.*

GÖB'BLE (göb'bl), *v. a.* [A dim. from *gob*. Fr. *gobber*.] [*2. GÖBBLED*; pp. *GÖBBLING, GÖBBLED*.]

1. To swallow in large pieces; to swallow greedily. "Supper gobbled up in haste." *Swift.*

2. To sound in the throat, as the note made by a turkey.

He [the turkey] struts about the yard and gobbles out a note of self-approbation. *Goldsmith.*

GÖB'BLE, v. n. To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey. *Prior.*

GÖB'BLE, n. 1. The noise made by a turkey. *Forby.*

2. Noisy talk; gabble. [Colloquial.] *Wright.*

GÖB'BLE-GÜT, n. One who swallows food by mouthfuls; a greedy feeder. [Vulgar.] *Sherwood.*

GÖB'BLER, n. 1. One that gobbles or gulps down large mouthfuls. *Johnson.*

2. A turkey-cock. [Colloquial.] *Wright.*

GÖB'E-LIN, a. [Fr.] Noting a fine species of French tapestry; — so called after Gilles Gobelin, a famous dyer of scarlet in the reign of Francis I. *Gent. Mag.*

GÖ'-BE-TWÉEN, n. An agent or interposer; one who transacts business with two or more parties.

The broker allows the clothier to say what he pleases; and the clothier, in turn, allows the broker to say what he pleases; and so on, until they are all in the good graces of a man of wealth.

GÖ'-BÉ-O, n. [Sp. *gobio*, a gudgeon.] (*Pak.*) A genus of fossil perch-like fishes. *Pictet.*

GÖB'LET, n. [Fr. *gobelet*.] A large drinking cup or bowl without a handle. *Dryden.*

GÖB'LIN, n. [Low L. *gobelinus*; Fr. *gobelin*. — Ger. *kobold*.]

1. An evil spirit; a frightful phantom.

To whom the *goblin*, full of wrath, replied. *Milton.*

2. A fairy; an elf.

Go, charge my *goblins* that they grind their joints With dry convulsions. *Shak.*

GÖB'-LINE, n. (*Naut.*) A rope leading from the martingale inboard; a back-rope. *Dann.*

GÖ'BY, n. [Gr. *gobios*; L. *gobius*, and *gobius*; Sp. *gobio*.] (*Fish.*) A genus of small acanthopterygious fishes of several species, varying from three to six inches in length; the goget or sea-gudgeon; *Gobius*. *Yarrell.*

GÖ'-BY, n. 1. † Delusion; artifice; escape. *Collier.*

2. A passing by; neglect; as, "To give a person the go-by." [Colloquial.]

GÖ'-CÄRT, n. A small frame or enclosure on wheels, in which children learn to walk without danger of falling. *Prior.*

GÖD, n. [M. Goth. *Guth*; A. S., Frs., & Dut. *God*; Fl. *godt*; Ger. *Gott*; Dan., Icel., & Sw. *God*. — Pers. *khda*; Hind. *khda*, *ekdam*.]

1. The Supreme Being; Jehovah.

God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. *John iv. 24.*

2. A false god; an imaginary deity; an idol.

Moses said, They have made them gods of gold. *Ex. xxxii. 31.*

3. A ruler; a prince.

I have said, Ye are gods, and all of you are children of the Most High. *Ps. lxxxi. 6.*

4. Any thing too much honored. *Phil. iii. 19.*

God speed, may God grant success, — a form of wish or prayer. "Neither bid him God speed." *John 10.*

5. "There is a beauty in the name appropriated by the Saxon nations to the deity unequalled except by his most venerated Hebrew appellation, *Jehovah* or *Jah*, the existence, substantiveness, he who exists of himself, absolutely and independently. In A. S. *God* both signifies *God* and *good*, but *man* is used to denote *man* and *wickedness*, 'The Saxons call him *God*, which is literally the *Good*; the same word thus signifying the deity and his most endearing quality.' *Bosworth.*

† **GÖD, v. a.** To enroll among the gods; to exalt to divine honors; to deify. *Shak.*

† **GÖD'-BÖTE, n.** [A. S. *God-bot*; *God*, *God*, and *bot*, compensation.] A fine for crimes committed against God and religion. *Cowell.*

GÖD'CHILD, n. (*Ecl.*) A child or person for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism, and promises to see educated as a Christian. *Hook.*

GÖD'DÄUGH-TER (göd'däw-ter), *n.* (*Ecl.*) A

girl or female for whom one has become sponsor in baptism. *Shak.*

GÖD'DESS, n. A female divinity among heathen nations. *Shak.*

GÖD'DESS-LIKE, a. Resembling a goddess. *Shak.*

GÖD'FÄ-THER, n. (*Ecc.*) A man who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism. *Hook.*

GÖD'HEAD, n. 1. The divine nature; deity; divinity; godship. "His eternal power and Godhead." *Rom. i. 20.*
2. The Deity; the Supreme Being.
We ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or any such thing. *1 Cor. x. 14.*
3. A deity; a divinity; a god or a goddess.
Adorning that the genius of the place, yet unknown. *Dryden.*

GÖD'LESS, a. Living as without God; wicked; impious; ungodly. "That godless crew." *Milton.*

GÖD'LESS-NESS, n. The state of being godless; extreme wickedness. *Bp. Hall.*

GÖD'LIKE, a. [A. S. *godlic.*] Divine; resembling a divinity; of superior excellence. "The godlike angel." *Milton.*

GÖD'LIKE-NESS, n. The quality of being godlike, or of eminent goodness. *Clarke.*

GÖD'LI-LY, ad. Piously; godly. [*n.*] *Wharton.*

GÖD'LI-NESS, n. The quality of being godly; piety; righteousness.
Goldsmith is profitable unto all that have his name of the law, that now is, and of the law of the gospel. *1 Tim. i. 5.*

GÖD'LING, n. A little divinity or god. *Dryden.*

GÖD'LY, a. [A. S. *godlic.*] Good in the sight of God; holy; pious; righteous; religious.
Let us serve God with reverence and godly fear. *Heb. xii. 28.*

GÖD'LY, ad. Piously; righteously. *Hooker.*

GÖD'MÖFII-ER (-müth'er), n. A woman who has undertaken sponsorship in baptism. *Shak.*

GÖ-DÖWN', n. 1. [From the Malay word *gading*.] A warehouse. [East Indies.] *Hamilton.*
2. A gulp or swallow of water. *London.*

GÖ-DRÖÖN', n. [*Fr. godron.*] (*Arch.*) An inverted fluting, beading, or cabling;—used in various ornaments and members. *Brande.*

GÖD'SEND, n. An unexpected gift or acquisition, acknowledged as coming from God. *Forby.*

GÖD'SHIP, n. The rank of a god; the quality of being a god; deity; divinity. *Prior.*

† GÖD'SIB, n. See *GOSSEP.* *Chawer.*

GÖD'SMITH, n. A maker of idols. *Dryden.*

GÖD'SÖN (-sün), n. One for whom another has become sponsor in baptism. *Shak.*

GÖD'S-PEN-NY, n. An old expression for an earnest-penny. *Deau. & Fl.*

† GÖD'WARD, ad. Toward God. *2 Cor. iii. 4.*

GÖD'WIT, n. [A. S. *god*, good, and *wiht*, animal. *Johnson.*—*lecl. good*, good, and *reide*, prey, game. *Serrenius.*] (*Ornith.*) A wading bird, with a long straight bill, of the family *Scolopacidae*, or *sculpes*, and sub-family *Limosinae*; *Limosa* of Linnæus.—See *LIMOSA*. *Gray.*

† GÖD'YIELD, } ad. [Corrupted from *Godshield*.]
† GÖD'YIELD, } a. A term of thanks. *Shak.*

† GÖ'EL (gö'el), a. [A. S. *gealen*.] Yellow. *Tusser.*

† GÖ'EN, p. from *go*; now *gone*. See *Go*. *Todd.*

GÖ'ER, n. 1. One who goes, walks, or runs.
2. A term applied to a horse. "He is a high goer." *Beau. & Fl.* "A safe goer." *Johnson.*
3. † The foot.
His fair goers graced
With fitted shoes. *Chapman.*

† GÖ'E-TY, n. [*Gr. goetia*; *Fr. goétic*.] An invocation of evil spirits; magic. *Hallywell.*

† GÖFF, n. [*Fr. gaffe*, doltish.]
1. A foolish clown; a fool. *Wright.*
2. A game; golf.—See *GOLF*. *Todd.*

† GÖP'FISH, a. Foolish; indiscreet. *Chawer.*

† GÖG, n. [A. S. *gangan*, to go. *Richardson.*—*W. gog*, activity; *guy*, to shake.—(*lecl. & Ir. guy*, a nod.) Haste; desire to go.—See *AGOG*.

GÖ'GET, n. (*Ich.*) A genus of small fishes; goby; sea-gudgeon. *Booth.*

GÖG'GLE (gög'gl), v. n. [A. dim. of *gog*, or perhaps from *ogle*. *Richardson.*] To strain or roll the eyes.
And wink and goggle like an owl. *Hudibras.*

GÖG'GLE, n.; pl. GÖG'GLS. [See the verb.]
1. A stare; a bold or strained look. "A devout goggle." *Ld. Halifax.*
2. *pl.* A sort of spectacles to defend the eyes from dust, or from a glaring light. *Todd.*
3. *pl.* Blinds for horses that are apt to take fright. *Todd.*
4. (*Surg.*) Short conical tubes of ivory stained black for the purpose of curing squinting or distortion of the eyes. *Craig.*

GÖG'GLE, a. Staring; having full eyes. *B. Jonson.*

GÖG'GLED (gög'gl'd), a. Prominent; staring. "Goggled eyes." *Sir T. Herbert.*

GÖG'GLE-EYE, n. A staring or rolling eye;—a term applied in anatomy to an unnatural obliquity in the axis of the eye; strabismus. *Dunglison.*

GÖG'GLE-EYED (gög'gl'id), a. Having prominent or rolling eyes. *Ascham.*

GÖG'LET, n. A sort of pottery jar, or earthenware vase, for keeping water cool. *Simmonds.*

GÖ'ING, n. [See *Go*.] 1. The act of one who goes; act of moving, proceeding, or passing.
Thy going is not lonely; with thee goes
Thy husband. *Milton.*
2. Walking, as opposed to other kinds of motion; ambulation.
Thou must run to him; for thou hast staid so long, that
going will scarce serve thy turn. *Shak.*
3. Time of gestation; pregnancy. *Grew.*
4. Procedure; conduct; behavior.
For his eyes are upon the ways of man, and he seeth all
his goings. *Job xxxiv. 21.*
Going-on, or goings-on, conduct; proceedings. [*Colloquial.*] *Wilberforce.*

GÖ'TRE (göt'ter) [göt'ter, K. Sm. W. Wb.]—In French, *gâtir*, *n.* [*Fr. goître*, from the *L. guttur*, the throat.]
1. (*Med.*) The bronchoecle, a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland;—a person afflicted with the goitre. *Kidd.*
2. (*Zoöl.*) The cutaneous swelling consequent upon the introduction of air into the membranous sac which exists in the neck of certain saurian reptiles, as the iguana. *Palmer.*

GÖ'TRED (göt'terd), a. Afflicted with goitre; goitrous. *Med. Jour.*

GÖ'TROUS, a. [*Fr. goitreux*.] Partaking of the nature of, or afflicted with, the goitre. *Dunglison.*

† GÖKE, n. & v. a. See *GOWK*. *Todd.*

GÖ'LA, n. [*It.*, from *L. gula*, the gullet.] (*Arch.*) A kind of small moulding; cyma, cymatium; ogee;—written also *gula*. *Addison.*

GÖL'A-DER, n. A storehouse-keeper; a goldier. [*India.*] *Simmonds.*

GÖL-AN-DÄUSE', or GOLANDAAZ, n. (*Mil.*) An artillery man. [*India.*] *Crabb.*

GÖLD [göld, J. Ja. E. K. Sm. R. B.; gold or gold, W. P. F.; göld, S.], *n.* [*Goth. gulth*; A. S. *gold*; Dut. *goud*; Ger. *gold*; Dan. *guld*; *lecl. guld*; Sw. *guld*; Tartaric *goltz*.—See *YELLOW*.]
1. A precious metal of a bright yellow color, and of the specific gravity 19.3;—the most valuable, and the most ductile and luminable of all the metals, and used by all civilized nations as a standard of value.
There are two metals, one of which is monopolized in the cabinet, and the other in the camp. *gold and iron.* *Colton.*
2. Money; cash; specie;—riches; wealth.
To you for gold to pay my wages. *Shak.*
How much better is it to get wisdom than gold? *Pem. xvi. 16.*
3. † A yellow flower. "The blue-bottle and gold." *Dryden.*
Gold of pleasure, (*Bot.*) a plant of the genus *Camellia*. The *Camellia sativa* is cultivated in many parts of Europe for the seeds, from which oil is obtained. *London.*
4. "It is much to be regretted that the second sound [gold] of this word is grown much more frequent than the first. It is not easy to guess at the cause of this unmeaning deviation from the general rule; but the effect is to impoverish the sound of the language, and

to add to its irregularities. It has not, however, like some other words, irrevocably lost its true pronunciation. Rhyme still claims its right to the long, open *o*, as in *bold*, *cold*, *fold*, &c.

"Judges and senate have been bought for gold; Between and love were not to be sold." *Pope.*

"Now Europe's laurels on their brows behold, But stained with blood, or ill exchanged for gold." *Pope.*

And solemn speaking, particularly the language of Scripture, indispensably requires the same sound. With these established authorities in its favor, it is a disgrace to the language to suffer indolence and vulgarity to corrupt it into the second sound. But, since it is generally corrupted, we ought to keep this corruption from spreading, by confining it as much as possible to familiar objects and familiar occasions, thus, *goldbeater*, *goldfish*, *goldfinder*, *golding*, and *goldsmith*, especially when a proper name, as *Dr. Goldsmith*, may admit of the second sound of *o*, but not *golden*, as the *golden age*." *Walker.* The latter authorities are in favor of *gold*.

GÖLD'EN-HAIRED (-dn-härd), *a.* Having yellow hair. *Milton.*

GÖLD'EN-HEAD'ED (-dn-häd-əd), *a.* Having a golden-colored or yellow head. *Hawkins.*

GÖLD'EN-KNÖP, *n.* Same as GOLDEN-BUG.

GÖLD'EN-LÜNG'WORT (-wür), *n.* (Bot.) A plant; the wall-hawkweed; *Hieracium murorum.* *Booth.*

† GÖLD'EN-LY, *ad.* Delightfully; splendidly. "Report speaks goldenly of his profit." *Shak.*

GÖLD'EN-MÄID'EN-HAIR, *n.* (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Polytrichum.* *Wright.*

GÖLD'EN-MÖÜSE'EAR, *n.* (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Hieracium.* *Wright.*

GÖLD'EN-NÜM'BER, *n.* (Chron.) The number, reckoned from 1 to 19, showing what year in the lunar or metonic cycle any given year is;—so called because it was formerly written on the calendar in letters of gold. *Hook.*

GÖLD'EN-RÖB'IN, *n.* (Ornith.) The Oriole *Baltimore* of Wilson; Baltimore oriole.

GÖLD'EN-RÖD, *n.* (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Solidago*, bearing yellow flowers. *Loudon.*

GÖLD'EN-RÜLE, *n.* 1. The rule of doing as we would be done by.—See *Luke* vi. 31.
2. (Arith.) The Rule of Three, or Rule of Proportion;—so named on account of its universal use and great practical value. *Davies.*

GÖLD'EN-SÄM'PHIRE, *n.* (Bot.) A plant; *Imula crithmifolia.* *Humilton.*

GÖLD'EN-SÄX'J-FRÄGE, *n.* (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Chrysosplenium.* *Johnson.*

GÖLD'EN-THIS'TLE (-thys'tl), *n.* (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Scolymus.* *Loudon.*

GÖLD'EN-TRÉSSED (-träst), *a.* Having tresses resembling gold. *Milton.*

GÖLD'EN-WINGED (-dn-wingd), *a.* Having golden-colored or yellow wings. *Milton.*

GÖL'DER, *n.* A storehouse-keeper; a golader. [India.] *Simmonds.*

GÖLD'-FIEŁDS, *n. pl.* Localities where gold is found native. *Simmonds.*

GÖLD'FINCH, *n.* (Ornith.) A singing bird with brilliant plumage, of the family *Fringillidae*; the *Carduelis elegans*, or *Fringilla carduelis.* *Yarrell.*

GÖLD'-FIND'ER, *n.* One who finds gold;—a term ludicrously applied to an emphyteutist of privies. [R.] *Swift.*

GÖLD'FIN-NY, *n.* (Ich.) A fish found on the coasts of Cornwall; *Orenilabrus Cornubicus*;—called also *goldsinny.* *Yarrell.*

GÖLD'FISH, *n.* (Ich.) A small, beautiful fish of a yellowish or golden color, originally a native of China, and now common in Europe and America, but chiefly kept for ornament; the *Cyprinus auratus.* *Baird.*

GÖLD'-FÖŁL, *n.* Thin sheets of gold used by dentists for filling teeth. *Simmonds.*

*** GÖLD'HÄM-MER**, *n.* (Ornith.) A kind of bird; the yellow-hammer; *Emberiza citrinella.* *Bailey.*

GÖLD'-HILT'ED, *a.* Having a golden hilt. *Todd.*

GÖLD'ING, *n.* A sort of apple. *Bailey.*

GÖLD'-LÄCE, *n.* Lace or trimming made of gold-thread.

GÖLD'-LÄCED (-läst), *a.* Adorned or laced with gold. *Hawkins.*

GÖLD'-LÄT-TEN, *n.* A plate of gold, or other metal covered with gold. *Ogilvie.*

GÖLD'-LĒAF, *n.* Gold beaten into thin leaves for gilding. *Todd.*

GÖLD'LESS, *a.* Destitute of gold. *Qu. Rev.*

The golden age, where gold disturbs no dreams. *Byron.*

GÖLD'NEY (gold'ne), *n.* (Ich.) A sort of fish, the gilthead; *Orenilabrus tinca.* *Bailey.*

GÖLD'PLĒAS-URE (-plāsh-ur), *n.* (Bot.) A plant



Goldfinch.

of the genus *Camelina*; wild flax;—called also *gold of pleasure.* *Bailey.*

GÖLD'-PRINT-ER, *n.* A printer who does ornamental printing, letter-press or lithography, in gold. *Simmonds.*

GÖLD'-PRÖÖF, *a.* That cannot be bribed or seduced by gold. *Beau. & Fl.*

GÖLD'SĒED, *n.* (Bot.) A sort of grass;—called also *dog's-tail*; *Cynosurus cristatus.* *P. Cyc.*

GÖLD'SIN-NY, *n.* (Ich.) A fish of the genus *Labrus*; *Orenilabrus cornubicus*;—called also *goldfinny.* *Yarrell.*

GÖLD'-SIZE, *n.* A thick, tenacious kind of varnish used by gilders. *Peacham.*

GÖLD'SMITH, *n.* 1. One who manufactures articles in gold; a worker in gold. *Shak.*
2. † (Eng.) A banker. *Swift.*

GÖLD'-SÖL-DEK, *n.* An alloy used for soldering articles of gold, composed of gold, silver, and copper. *Craig.*

GÖLD'STÖCK, *n.* (Mil.) A colonel of a regiment of English Life Guards, who attends the sovereign on state occasions. *Wright.*

GÖLD'-THREÄD, *n.* 1. A thread of silk covered with flattened gold wire. *Francis.*
2. A plant, so named from its yellow thread-like roots; the *Coptis trifolia.* *Bigelow.*

GÖLD'WĒAV-ER, *n.* A maker of gold-thread. *Simmonds.*

GÖLD'-WIRE, *n.* Wire made of gold, or usually of silver gilt. *Francis.*

GÖLD'Y-LÖCKS, *n.* (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Chrysocoma.* *Loudon.*

GÖLF, *n.* [Dut. *kolff*, a club; Belg. *kolff*.] A game played with a ball and a club or bat, much practised in Scotland. It consists in driving the ball from one hole to another, and he who drives his ball into a hole with the fewest strokes is the winner. *Jamieson. Strutt.*

GÖ-LĒ'ATHI, *n.* A beetle of the genus *Goliathus.*

GÖ-LĒ'A-THÜS, *n.* (Ent.) A genus of beetles, remarkable for their size and beauty, and peculiar to Africa. *Baird.*

† GÖLL, *n.* [Gr. *γβαλον*, a hollow.] The hand, in contempt; paw. *Sidney.*

GÖL'LÄCH, *n.* A popular name of the common earwig; *Forficula auricularia.* *Mawder.*

GÖ-LÖ'CHES, *n. pl.* See GALOCHE.

GÖ-LÖRE, *n.* [Ir. *gleire*.] Abundance; plenty. [Obsolete or provincial, Eng.] *Todd.*

GÖLT, *n.* See GAULT.

GÖLT'SCHÜT, *n.* A small ingot of gold (in Japan of silver), serving for money. *Smart.*

† GÖM, *n.* [Goth. & A. S. *guma*; Ger. *gam*; Sw. *gom*.] A man. *Piers Plouhman.*

† GÖM'AN, *n.* [A. S. *gumman*.] A man. *Whiter.*

GÖ'MAR-ITE, *n.* (Ecc. Hist.) A follower of Francis *Gomar*, a Calvinistic divine of the church of Holland in the 17th century. *Brande.*

GÖM'BÖ, *n.* A term applied to the plant *Okra*, and to a soup in which the plant is used as an ingredient. [Local, U. S.] *Bartlett.*

GÖME, *n.* [Probably a corruption of *coom*.] The black grease of a cart-wheel. *Bailey.*

GÖM'E-LĒN, *n.* A kind of dextrine, used as weavers' glue for cotton warps, and for dressing printed calicoes. *Simmonds.*

GÖ'MER, *n.* A Hebrew measure containing 195.577 cubic inches. *Kitto.*

GÖM-PHĒ'g-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *γῶμφος*, a pain in the back teeth; *γῶμφος*, a grinder.] (Med.) A disease of the teeth, particularly of the molars, by which they become loose in their sockets;—pain in the teeth. *Dunglison.*

GÖM'PHQ-LĒTE, *n.* [Gr. *γῶμφος*, a nail or peg, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (Min.) A conglomerate rock of the tertiary series. *Brongniart.*

GÖM-PHÖ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *γῶμφος*; *γῶμφος*, a nail or peg.] (Anat.) An immovable articulation of

bones, where they are let into each other somewhat like pegs in a board;—the only instance of which is the mode of insertion of the teeth into the jaw-bones. *Palmer.*

GÖ-MÜ'TI, *n.* (Bot.) A species of palm-tree (*Borassus gomulus*) in the Indian islands, from which a valuable product, resembling black horsehair, is obtained and manufactured by the natives into cordage. *McCulloch.*

GÖN'DQ-LA, *n.* [It. & Sp.; Fr. *gondole*.] 1. A flat, long, and narrow pleasure-boat, much used in Venice. *Spenser.*
2. A large flat-bottomed boat. [Local, U. S.]
3. (Conch.) A kind of sea-shell; cymbium.

GÖN'DQ-LIĒR' (-lär'), *n.* [It. *gondoliere*; Sp. *gondolero*; Fr. *gondolier*.] One who rows a gondola. *Shak.*

GONE (gön or gawn, 21) [gön, S. W. P. J. F. *Ja. K. Sm.*; gawn, *IVb.*], *p.* from *go*.—See *Go*.

† GÖN'FA-LÖN, } *n.* [It. *gonfalone*; }
† GÖN'FA-NÖN, } Sp. *confalon*; Fr. }
gonfalon and *gonfanon*.] An en- }
sign; a banner; colors. *Milton.*

Our old word is *gonfanon*, which Chaucer uses. *Milton* introduced *gonfalon* into our language immediately from the Italian. *Todd.*

† GÖN-FÄŁ-Q-NĒR', *n.* [It. *gonfaloniere*; Old Fr. *gonfalonier*, *gonfalonnier*.] A chief standard-bearer. *By. Wren.*

GÖNG, *n.* 1. [A. S. *gang-pyttle*.] † A privy; a jakes. *Chaucer.*

2. [Chinese.] A sort of drum or cymbal, made of an alloy (100 parts copper and about 25 parts tin), which, on being struck, produces a very loud, harsh sound. *Fr.*

Over distant deserts sounds the Tartar gong. *Longfellow.*

GÖN'GÄ (82), *n.* An Oriental plant, having an esculent root. *Bryant.*

GÖNG'-GÖNG, *n.* A kind of cymbal made of copper alloy; a gong.—See *GONG*. *Ure.*

GÖN'AT-ITE, *n.* [Gr. *γωνία*, an angle.] (Pal.) An extinct cephalopod with chambered spiral shells. *Brande.*

GÖN'ÖM'E-TĒR, *n.* [Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, and *μετρον*, a measure; It. & Sp. *goniometro*; Fr. *goniometre*.] An instrument for measuring angles,—more particularly the angles formed by the faces of crystals. *Todd.*

In Wallaston's *goniometer* [called *reflecting goniometer*], which is used for all purposes of accuracy, the angle of the crystal is measured by determining through what angular space the crystal must be turned, so that two rays, reflected from the two surfaces successively, shall have exactly the same direction. *Nichol.*

GÖN'Q-MĒT'RIC, } *a.* Relating to goniometry;
GÖN'Q-MĒT'RIC-ĀŁ, } etry or the measuring }
of angles formed by the faces of crystals, &c. }
Chambers.

GÖN'ÖM'E-TRY, *n.* [It. & Sp. *goniometria*; Fr. *goniometrie*.—See GONIOMETRICAL.] The art of measuring angles. *Crabbe.*

GÖN-Q-PLĀ'GIAN (gön-q-plē'shan), *n.* (Zool.) A crustaceous animal of the genus *Gonoplecter*. *P. Cyc.*

GÖN'Q-PLĀX, *n.* [Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, and *πλατῆ*, a plate.] (Zool.) A genus of crabs of short-tailed crustaceans characterized by the angular, square, or rhomboidal form of the carapace. *Brande.*

GÖN-QR-RICE'Ä (gön-qr-rä's), *n.* [Gr. *γονόρρις*; *γονή* or *γόνος*, semen, and *ρίω*, to flow; L. *gonorrhæa*.] (Med.) Literally, an involuntary discharge of the semen, but always understood as a discharge of purulent infectious matter from the urethra, the vagina, &c.; clap. *Hoblyn.*

GOOD (gäd, 51), *a.* [Goth. *gods*, or *gath*; A. S. *god*, or *good*; Fl. *goet*; Dut. *goed*; Ger. *gut*; Dan. & Sw. *god*.—(Gr. *ἀγαθός*.—See *God*.] [comp. *BETTER*; sup. *BEST*.]

1. Conductive, in general, to any end or purpose, as health or happiness; serviceable; advantageous; beneficial; profitable; wholesome; suitable; useful; fit; proper; right.

A universe of death! which God by curse created evil; for evil only good. *Milton.*

It is not good that the man should be alone. *Gen. ii. 18.*

The water of Nilus is excellent good for hypochondriac melancholy. *Linnæus.*

2. Noting the possession of desirable physical qualities;—opposed to *bad*. "Our good and

gallant ship." "Good wine needs no bush." *Shak.*
 "A good yoke of bullocks." *Shak.*
 3. Noting the possession of desirable moral qualities; virtuous; pious; religious; righteous; worthy; dutiful;—opposed to *evil* or *bad* in a corresponding sense.

The only son of light,
 In a dark age, against example good,
 Against allurement. *Milton.*
 Let us, then, be good, as the good is our
 goal, and as the good is our goal, let us be good.
Matt. v. 16.

4. Excellent; valuable; precious, sterling.
 A good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit,
 embalmed and measured up on purpose to a life beyond life.
Milton.

5. Kind; benevolent; well-disposed; obliging. "Good will towards men." *Luke ii. 14.*
 But the men were very good unto us, and we were not hurt.
1 Sam. xxv. 15.

6. Honorable; fair; unsullied; immaculate; well-esteemed. "Good or evil fame." *Milton.*
 A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.
Prov. xxii. 1.

He that filches from me my good name
 Robs me of that which not enriches him,
 And makes me poor indeed. *Shak.*

7. Of credit; able to fulfil engagements.
 Antonio is a good man, for he is a man that he is a
 good man is to have you to be a man that is sufficient.
Shak.

8. Valid; that can be supported; as, "A good argument"; "A good claim."

9. Pleasant; agreeable; advantageous. "Eat thou honey, because it is good." *Prov. xxiv. 13.*
 Many good morrows to my noble lord. *Shak.*

10. Companionable; sociable; genial; cheerful; joyful; lively; social.

Thou shalt find [him] the best king of good fellows. *Shak.*
 11. Skilful; ready; dexterous.

Those are generally good at flattering who are good for
 nothing else. *South.*

12. Real; true. "In good earnest." *Shak.*

13. Considerable. "A good while ago." *Acts xv. 7.* "A good way about." *Bacon.*

14. Complete; full.

The Protestant subjects of the abbey make up a good third
 of its people. *Addison.*

As good as, equally; the same as.—As good as
 one's word, strict in the fulfillment of a promise.—Had
 as good, might as well.—Without good nature and
 gratitude, men had as good live in a wilderness as in
 a society. *P. Estrange.*—In good sooth, really; so-
 seriously.—In good time, not too fast;—in proper time;
 opportunely.—To have good time.—To hold good,
 to be valid.—To make good, to fulfil; to perform; to
 carry into effect.—To confirm, to prove or establish;
 to supply deficiency.—To stand good, to be valid;
 to hold good.—To thank good, to consider expedient.—
 (Law.) Good behavior, conduct authorized by law.
 —Good consideration, a consideration founded upon
 natural affection alone, as where a man grants an es-
 tate to a near relative from a motive of generosity,—
 technically distinguished from a valuable considera-
 tion. *Burrill.*

As Good is much used in composition.

GOOD (gād), *n.* 1. That which contributes to di-
 minish misery, or to increase happiness; bene-
 fit; advantage;—the opposite to *evil*.

Good and evil, in the field of this world, grow up together
 almost inseparably. *Milton.*

And this our life, exempt from public haunt,
 Finds tongue in many a forlorn doleful brook,
 Sermons in stones, and good in every thing. *Shak.*

2. Moral actions or works; righteousness.

Depart from evil, and do good. *Ps. xxxiv. 14.*

3. Moral qualities; the contrary of wicked-
 ness. "Empty of all good." *Milton.*

4. † Property.—See GOODS.

Mine own proper good of gold and silver. *1 Chron. xxix. 3.*

5. Rich products; plenty; abundance.

That ye may be strong and eat the good of the land.
Exod. ix. 12.

Syn.—Good is the opposite of *evil*, and is a uni-
 versal term, of unlimited application; benefit and
 advantage are modifications of good. A benefit is a
 positive good, and serves to supply some want; an
 advantage is an adventitious good, and serves to pro-
 mote some ulterior object.—See ADVANTAGE.

GOOD (gād), *ad.* 1. Well; not ill; not amiss. [R.]

2. † Reasonably. "Victuals shall be . . .
 good cheap." *2 Esdras xvi. 21.*

For good or for good and all, really; truly; entirely;
 for ever. [Colloquial.]

GOOD (gād), *interj.* Well! right! *Johnson.*

† GOOD (gād), *v. a.* To manure. *Bp. Hall.*

GOOD'-BREED-ING (gād'-), *n.* Polite manners
 derived from a good education; civility.

A man's own good-breeding is the best security against
 other people's ill manners. *Chesford.*

The scholar, without good-breeding, is a pedant, the phi-
 losopher, a cynic, the soldier, a brute, and every man dis-
 graceful. *Chesford.*

GOOD'-BY' (gād'bi'), *interj.* Farewell; adieu.

Good-by is supposed by some to be a contrac-
 tion of good, or God, be with you, and by others by is
 supposed to have the meaning of way or journey.—
 Written also good-bye.

GOOD'-CON-DI'TIONED (gād'kon-dish'und), *a.*
 Without ill qualities or symptoms. *Sharp.*

GOOD'-DAY' (gād'dā'), *n.* or *interj.* A word of
 salutation at meeting or parting. *Shak.*

† GOOD'-DĒN' (gād'dēn'), *interj.* A form of salu-
 tation, meaning good-even. *Nares. Shak.*

GOOD'-ĒV'EN (gād'ēv'n), *interj.* A term of salu-
 tation; good-evening. *Shak.*

GOOD'-ĒV'EN-ING (gād'ēv'n-ing), *n.* or *interj.*
 A common form of salutation at meeting or
 parting in the evening. *Browne.*

GOOD'-FACED' (gād'fāst'), *a.* Having a good or
 handsome face. *Shak.*

GOOD'-FĒL'LOW (gād'fēl'lo), *n.* A jolly or boon
 companion; a pleasant companion. *Johnson.*

† GOOD'-FĒL'LOW, *v. a.* To make jolly. *Feltham.*

GOOD'-FĒL'LOW-SHIP (gād'fēl'lo-ship), *n.* Merry
 or jolly society. *Locke.*

GOOD'-FOR-NOTH'ING (gād'for-nūth'ing), *a.*
 Having no value; worthless. *Swift.*

GOOD'-FRĪ'DAY (gād'frī'dā), *n.* The name given
 to the anniversary of our Saviour's crucifixion,
 being the third day, or the Friday, before Easter,
 which is held as a solemn fast by a great part
 of the Christian world. *Prayer-Book.*

GOOD'GEON, *n.* See GUDGEON. *Mur. Dict.*

GOOD'-HŪ'MOR (gād'yū'mar), *n.* A cheerful,
 placid, and agreeable temper of mind; good
 spirits; cheerfulness.

What then remains but well our power to use,
 And keep good-humor still, whatever we lose? *Pope.*

It is important to guard against mistaking for good-nature
 what is properly called good-humor, or a cheerful flow of
 spirit, and easy temper, not readily annoyed, which is com-
 pable with great selfishness. *Whately.*

GOOD'-HŪ'MORED (gād'yū'murd), *a.* Having
 good-humor; cheerful; placid. *Johnson.*

GOOD'-HŪ'MORED-LY (gād'yū'murd-lē), *ad.* With
 good-humor; cheerfully.

GOOD'ING (gād'ing), *n.* 1. An asking of alms.

To go a gooding, to go about, before Christmas, to
 collect money or corn wherewith to keep the festival.
 [Eng.] *Wright.*

2. *pl.* (Naut.) See GOOGINGS. *Craig.*

GOOD'-LÄCK' (gād-läk'), *interj.* An exclamation
 implying wonder. *Cropper.*

† GOOD'-LESS (gād'lēs), *a.* Destitute of goods or
 money. *Chaucer.*

† GOOD'-LI-HOOD, *n.* Goodness. *Spenser.*

GOOD'-LI-NESS (gād'le-nēs), *n.* Beauty; grace;
 elegance; comeliness.

The goodness of trees, when we behold them, delighteth
 the eye. *Hooker.*

GOOD'-LŪCK' (gād'lūk'), *n.* A fortunate event;
 success; good fortune. *Shak.*

GOOD'LY (gād'lē), *a.* 1. Good-looking; beauti-
 ful; graceful; fine; comely.

Adam, the goodliest man of men since born
 His sons, the fairest of her daughters Eve. *Milton.*

2. Happy; pleasant; desirable; gay.

We have many goodly days to see. *Shak.*

3. † Bulky; swelling. *Dryden.*

† GOOD'LY (gād'lē), *ad.* Excellently. *Spenser.*

† GOOD'LY-HEAD (gād'lē-hēd), *n.* Grace; good-
 ness.

† GOOD'LY-HOOD (gād'lē-hūd), *n.*

Craving your goodhead to excuse
 The rancorous spite of his might. *Spenser.*

GOOD'-MAN (gād'man), *n.* 1. A slight appellation
 of civility; a rustic term of compliment; gaffer.

"Good-man Hodge's barn." *Gay.*

2. A husband, or the master of a house.

The vow she made unto her good-man. *Burton.*

The good-man of this house was Dider night. *Spenser.*

Now obsolete, or addressed only to people in
 humble life.

GOOD'-MÄN'NERS (gād'män'nēr), *n. pl.* Deco-
 rum; civility; politeness; courtesy.

Good-manners is such a part of good-sense that they can-
 not be divided. *Hayes.*

GOOD'-MORN'ING (gād-), *n.* or *interj.* A form of
 salutation in the morning. *Shak.*

GOOD'-MÖR'ROW, *n.* or *interj.* A form of salu-
 tation; good-morning. *Shak.*

GOOD'-NÄT'URE (gād'nät'yur), *n.* Natural kind-
 ness or mildness of disposition; benevolence.

Affability, mildness, tenderness, and a word which I would
 fain bring back to its original signification of virtue.—I mean
 good-nature,—are of daily use, they are the bread of man-
 kind and staff of life. *Dryden.*

GOOD'-NÄT'URED (gād'nät'yurd), *a.* Having
 good-nature; habitually kind; of mild, placid
 temper; benevolent; well-disposed. *Johnson.*

GOOD'-NÄT'URED-LY (gād'nät'yurd-lē), *ad.* With
 good-nature or good-humor.

GOOD'-NÄT'URED-NESS (gād'nät'yurd-nēs), *n.*
 Good-nature; good-humor. *Talfourd.*

GOOD'NESS (gād'nēs), *n.* The quality of being
 good; desirable qualities, either moral or phys-
 ical; excellence; virtue; righteousness.

One great cause of our insensibility to the goodness of our
 Creator is the very extensiveness of his bounty. *Paley.*

Syn.—See EXCELLENCE, VIRTUE.

GOOD'-NIGHT' (gād'nīt'), *n.* & *interj.* A word
 expressing a friendly wish, on taking leave or
 separating at night.

To each and all a fair good-night,
 And pleasing dreams and slumbers light. *Scott.*

GOOD'-NÖW' (gād'nüd'), *interj.* 1. Noting wonder
 or surprise.

Good-now! good-now! how your devotions jump with
 mine! *Dryden.*

2. An exclamation of entreaty.

Good-now! sit down, and tell me, he who knows. *Shak.*

GOODS (gūdz), *n. pl.* 1. Movables; personal or
 movable estate; furniture; chattels; effects.
 "All your goods, lands, tenements." *Shak.*

2. Wares; freight; merchandise; commodi-
 ties. "When the goods of our English mer-
 chants were attached." *Italeigh.*

Syn.—The term goods comprehends a person's
 furniture and other movables or movable property;
 chattels, cattle, implements of husbandry, &c. goods
 and chattels, personal estate and effects. Effects is a
 term nearly synonymous with goods, and includes
 lands, tenements, furniture, &c. The goods or mer-
 chandise of a trader; a manufacturer's wares; the
 commodities of a country.—See COMMODITY.

GOOD'-SENSE' (gād'sēns'), *n.* Good judgment;
 sound understanding.

Good-nature and good-sense must ever join. *Pope.*

† GOOD'-SHIP (gād'-), *n.* Favor; kindness. *Glover.*

GOOD'-SPĒD' (gād'-), *n.* A wishing of success;
 success. "Good-sped send me." *Middleton.*

GOOD'-WIFE' (gād'-), *n.* A rustic appellation for
 the mistress of a family. *Burton.*

GOOD'-WILL' (gād'wīl'), *n.* 1. Favorable incli-
 nation or disposition; benevolence; kindness.

The natural effect of fidelity, clemency, kindness, in gov-
 ernors, is peace, good-will, order, and esteem on the part of
 the governed. *Burke.*

2. Heartiness; earnestness; zeal.

Good-will, she said, my want of strength supplies.
 And diligence shall give what age denies. *Dryden.*

3. (Law.) The advantage or benefit which is
 acquired by an establishment, beyond the mere
 value of its capital or stock, in consequence of
 the general public patronage and encourage-
 ment;—friendly feeling and influence. *Story.*

Syn.—See LOVE.

GOOD'-WOM'AN (gād'wām'an), *n.* The mistress
 of a family in humble life; good-wife. *Evelyn.*

GOOD'Y (gād'y), *n.* Good-wife; good-woman;—
 a low term of civility used to mean persons.

Plain goods would no longer down;
 'Twas madam in her program gown. *Swift.*

† GOOD'Y-SHIP (gād'y-ship), *n.* The quality of a
 goody. *Hudibras.*

GOÖG'INGS, *n. pl.* Clamps of iron bolted on the
 stern-post of a ship, on which to hang the ruf-
 der.—See GUDGEON. *Mar. Dict.*

GOÖLE, *n.* [L. *gula*, the throat; It. *gola*, throat,

entrance, canal; Fr. *goulet*, narrow entrance to a harbor; Dut. *gulle*.] A breach in a sea-wall or bank; a passage worn by the flux and reflux of the tide. *Crabb*.

GÖÖN, *n.* A species of grain which grows in the East Indies. *Hamilton*.

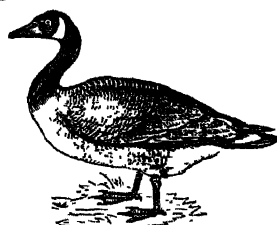
GÖÖ-RÖÖ, *n.* A spiritual guide among Hindus; a teacher; a confessor. *C. P. Brown*.

GÖÖS-ÄN'DER, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A large water-fowl of the duck kind; the *Mergus merganser* or *Mergus castor*. *Yarrell*.



Goosander (*Mergus mer-ganser*).

GÖÖSE, *n.*; pl. *göese*. [*A. S. gos*; Dut. & Ger. *gans*; Dan. *gaas*; Icel. *gas*; Sw. *gas*; Bret. *gwaz*, or *goaz*; W. *ywyz*; Rus. *gus*.]



Canada goose (*Anser Canadensis*).

1. (*Ornith.*) A large, well-known, web-footed water-fowl of the order *Anseres*, family *Anatidae*, and subfamily *Anserinae*; the common name of the genus *Anser* of Linnaeus. *Gray*.

2. A tailor's smoothing iron, the handle of which resembles the neck of a goose. *Shak.*

3. A silly person; a simpleton. *Richardson*.

GÖÖSE-BER-RY, *n.* [*Ger. krausbeere*, or *krausbeere*; *kraus*, crisp, and *beere*, berry; Fr. *gros-cille*.—"Our English gardeners say, so called from its gross or thick skin. Perhaps it is *gorse-berry*." *Richardson*.] (*Bot.*) A prickly shrub of the genus *Ribes*, or currant, of many varieties; *Ribes grossularia*;—the berry or fruit of the *Ribes grossularia*. *Gray*.

GÖÖSE-BER-RY, *a.* Relating to, or made of, gooseberries. "Gooseberry wine." *Goldsmith*.

GÖÖSE-BER-RY-FÖÖL, *n.* [*Eng. gooseberry* and Fr. *foiuler*, to press.]

1. A compound made of gooseberries and cream. *Goldsmith*.

2. A fool; a silly person. *Goldsmith*.

GÖÖSE-BILL, *n.* A surgical instrument. *Crabb*.

GÖÖSE-CÄP, *n.* A silly person. *Beau. & Fl.*

GÖÖSE-CÖRN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Juncus*, or rush; *Juncus squarrosus*;—called also the moss-rush. *Booth*.

GÖÖSE-EGG, *n.* The egg of a goose. *Goldsmith*.

GÖÖSE-FOOT (-füt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of many species; *Chenopodium*. *Loudon*.

GÖÖSE-GRÄSS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Galium*; *Galium aparine*;—so named because it is a favorite food with geese, and called also *cleavers*, *catch-weed*, and *scratch-weed*. *Loudon*.

GÖÖSE-NÖCK, *n.* (*Naut.*) An iron hook fitted on the inner end of a boom, and introduced into a clamp of iron, or eye-bolt, which encircles the mast, or fitted to some other place, so that it may be unhooked at pleasure. *Mar. Dict.*

GÖÖSE-PIE, *n.* A pie made of goose and pastry.

GÖÖSE-QUILL, *n.* The large feather or quill of a goose. "My gray goose-quill." *Byron*.

GÖÖSE-RY, *n.* 1. The qualities of a goose; folly. The final *goosery* of your neat sermon-actor. *Milton*.

2. A place where geese are kept. *Wright*.

GÖÖSE-TÖNGUE (-täng), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Achillea*; *Achillea ptarmica*. *Crabb*.

GÖÖSE-WING, *n.* 1. The wing of a goose;—often used as a dusting-brush. *Simmonds*.

2. (*Naut.*) The clew or lower corner of a ship's main-sail or fore-sail, when the middle part is furled. *Mar. Dict.*

GÖPHER, *n.* (*Zool.*) A little burrowing quadruped, of the genus *Pseudostoma*, characterized especially by the incisors, which protrude beyond the lips, and by large



Gopher.

cheek pouches, extending from the sides of the mouth to the shoulders; pouched rat; mulo; *Pseudostoma burrarius*. *Audubon*.

In Iowa, Wisconsin, and Northern Illinois the name *gopher* is applied also to the prairie-squirrel (*Spermophilus tredecimlineatus*). *Kinnicutt*.

2. A species of burrowing tortoise; *Xerobates Carolinus*. [*U. S.*] *Agassiz*.

GÖPHER, *n.* [*Heb. גִּפְתִּי*, pitch.] A kind of wood used in building Noah's ark. *Gen. vi. 14.*

GÖP'ISH, *a.* Proud; testy; pettish; petulant; pert. [*Provincial, Eng.*] *Ray*.

GÖ'RAL, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of antelope inhabiting the Himalayan mountains; *Antelope goral*, or *Nemorhedus goral*. *Eng. Cyc.*

+ **GÖR'-BELL'IED** (-lid), *a.* Fat; big-bellied. *Shak.*

+ **GÖR'-BELL-LY**, *n.* A big belly. *Sherwood*.

+ **GÖRCE**, *n.* [*Nor. Fr. gors*.] A pool of water to keep fish in; a wear. *Todd*.

GÖR'-CÖCK, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The red-grouse, or red ptarmigan; *Lagopus Scoticus*. *Yarrell*.

GÖR'-CROW (-kis), *n.* (*Ornith.*) The carrion crow; the common crow; *Corvus corone*. *Yarrell*.

+ **GÖRD**, *n.* An instrument of gaming. *Beau. & Fl.*

GÖR'DI-ÄN, *a.* Relating to Gordius, king of Phrygia;—intricate; difficult.

The Gordian knot was an intricate knot made by Gordius, King of Phrygia, in the cord which bound the pole of his chariot to the yoke. An oracle having declared that whosoever should untie the knot should reign over Asia, Alexander cut the knot with his sword and applied the oracle to himself. *W. Smith*.—To cut the Gordian knot, to overcome a difficulty by some bold expedient or decisive step.

GÖR'DI-ÜS, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of worms; hair-worm. *Eng. Cyc.*

GÖRE, *n.* [*A. S. gor*, clotted blood; gore; mud. — *W. geyar*.]

1. Blood,—especially blood clotted or congealed. *Denham*.

2. Mud; mire. [*n.*] *Bp. Fisher*.

GÖRE, *n.* [*W. gor*, an opening; a rim. — *Icel. geyr*.]

1. A narrow or triangular piece of land. *Cowell*.

2. A triangular piece of cloth inserted in a garment to widen any part of it. *Lower*.

3. (*Naut.*) A piece of canvas for increasing the breadth or the depth of a sail; goring-cloth. *Simmonds*.

4. (*Her.*) An abatement denoting a coward, being two arched lines meeting in an acute angle in the middle of the fess point. *Wright*.

GÖRE, *v. a.* [*Gael. gaorr*, to gore, to pierce.]

1. To stab; to pierce as with a horn or a sharp point. "Gored with Mowbray's spear." *Shak.*

2. To cut in the form of a gore. *Clarke*.

GÖRE-CROW, *n.* (*Ornith.*) Gor-crow. *Yarrell*.

GÖR'-FLY, *n.* A species of fly. *Gent. Mag.*

GÖRGE (gör), *n.* [*L. gurgus*; It. *gorga*, or *gor-gia*; Sp. *gorja*; Fr. *gorge*.]

1. The throat; the gullet. "How abhorred . . . it is! my gorge rises at it." *Shak.*

2. That which is gorged or swallowed. *Milton*.

3. A narrow defile between mountains; a ravine; a notch. *Roget*.

4. (*Arch.*) A cavetto or concave moulding whose profile is a quadrant of a circle. *Francis*.

5. (*Fort.*) The entrance of a bastion, or other outwork. *Brande*.

GÖRGE, *v. a.* [*Fr. gorgier*.] [*i. gorged*; pp. *GÖRGED*, *GÖRGED*.]

1. To fill up to the throat; to glut; to satiate.

2. To gorge the wolves and lions of Numidia. *Addison*.

3. To take into the stomach; to swallow. "The fish has gorged the hook." *Johnson*.

GÖRGE, *v. n.* To eat greedily; to feed. *Milton*.

GÖRG'ED, *a.* 1. Having a gorge or throat. *Shak.*

2. (*Her.*) Denoting a crown or coronet of a peculiar form or color, about the neck of a lion, swan, &c. *Crabb*.

+ **GÖRGE-FÜL**, *n.* A meal for birds. *Cotgrave*.

GÖR'GEÖ'S (gör'jus), *a.* [*Old Fr. gorgias*. — "Probably from *gorge*, and transferred from the palate to the eye." *Richardson*.] Fine; splendid; glittering; showy; magnificent.

The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces. *Shak.*

GÖR'GEÖUS-LY (gör'jus-le), *ad.* In a gorgeous manner; splendidly; finely.

GÖR'GEÖUS-NESS (gör'jus-nēs), *n.* The quality of being gorgeous; splendor; show. "Gorgeousness of apparel." *More*.

GÖR'GET [gör'jet, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*.] *n.* [*L. gorgiretta*; Fr. *gorgette*. — See *GORGES*.]

1. (*Mit.*) A crescent-shaped plate round the neck by officers on duty;—originally a piece of armor defending the neck. *Campbell*.

2. † A ruff worn by females. *Cleaveland*.

3. (*Surg.*) An instrument used in the operation of lithotomy. *Dunghison*.

GÖR'GON, *n.*; pl. *GÖRGONS*. [*Gr. Γοργώ, or Γοργών*; L. *Gorgo*, or *Gorgon*.] (*Myth.*) A name given to three sister deities or monsters (*Stheno*, *Euryale*, and *Medusa*), whose heads were twined with serpents instead of hair, and who had the power of turning all who beheld them to stone;—any thing ugly or horrid.

Gorgons, and *hydras*, and *chimeras* dire. *Milton*.

GÖR'GON, *a.* Having the qualities of a Gorgon. "Gorgon terrors." *Gray*.

GÖR-GÖ-NË' (gör-gö-nē'), *n.* (*Arch.*) Masks in relief representing the Gorgon's or Medusa's head. *Fairholt*.

GÖR-GÖ-NË', *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of polypi, having eight tentacles and an arborescent form with a central, horny, flexible axis, and including the sea-fan and the sea-shrub. *Van Der Haeren*.

GÖR-GÖ-N-ÄN, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, the Gorgons; horrid; frightful. *Milton*.

GÖR'GON-IZE, *v. a.* To turn to stone. *Tennyson*.

GÖR'-HEN, *n.* The female of the gor-cock. *Todd*.

GÖRIL-LÄ, *n.* (*Zool.*) An animal of the genus *Simia*, most like man.

GÖR'ING, *n.* Puncture; prick; a piercing. *Dryden*.

GÖR'ING-CLÖTIS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of canvas cut obliquely and put in to add to the breadth of a sail; gores. *Dana*.

GÖR'MAND, *n.* [*Fr. gourmand*.] A greedy eater; a luxurious feeder; a glutton; an epicure; a gourmand; a gormandizer.

Though *gourmand* is the orthography chiefly countenanced by the English Dictionaries, yet the French form of *gourmand* is more commonly used.

GÖR'MAND, *a.* Voracious; greedy; gluttonous; gormandizing; ravenous. *Pope*.

GÖR'MAND-ER, *n.* A gormandizer. *Hulot*.

GÖR'MAND-ISM, *n.* Gluttony. *Blackwood*.

+ **GÖR'MAND-IZE**, *n.* Voraciousness. *Drayton*.

GÖR'MAND-IZE, *v. a.* [*i. GORMANDIZED*; pp. *GORMANDIZING*, *GORMANDIZED*.] To eat greedily; to feed ravenously. *Shak.*

GÖR'MAND-IZ-ER, *n.* A voracious or ravenous eater; a gourmand. *Cleveland*.

GÖR'REI-BELL'IED, *a.* Gor-bellied. *Johnson*.

GÖRSE, *n.* [*A. S. gors*, or *gust*.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous shrub, of the genus *Cler*, bearing yellow flowers; furze; whin.

The prickly gorse, that, shapeless, and deformed, And darts its teeth to the touch, has yet its bloom, And decks itself with ornaments of gold. *Chapman*

GÖR'SY, *a.* Abounding in or full of gorse; resembling gorse. *Pecknam*.

GÖR'Y, *a.* [See *GORE*.] 1. Covered with congealed or clotted blood; ensanguined.

Thou canst not say I did it; never shake Thy gory locks at me. *Shak.*

2. Bloody; murderous; fatal.

"Gory emulation." *Shak.*

GÖR'HÄWK, *n.* [*A. S. goshafoc*.] (*Ornith.*) A species of hunting hawk, which does not take its prey by stooping, but by gliding along after it; *Isurus palmaris*. *Yarrell*.

GÖS'LING (gös'ling), *n.* [*A. S. gos*, goose, and *-ling*, a dim. ending.]

1. A young goose; a goose not yet full-grown.

2. A catkin on nut-trees and pines. *Johnson*.

GÖS'PEL, *n.* [*A. S. god-spell*; *god*, good, and *spell*, history or tidings;—of the same meaning as the Gr. *euaggelion*, which signifies good



Goshawk (*Accipiter palmaris*).

news, applied especially to the coming of the Messiah.]

1. The whole system of the Christian religion, including the history of the birth, life, miracles, death, resurrection, ascension, and doctrines of Jesus Christ:—divine revelation; Christian theology.

In strains as sweet
As angels use, the gospel whispers peace. *Cowper.*

2. One of the four histories of Christ; as, "Matthew's Gospel"; "The Gospel of John."

3. The four histories collectively.

Uplifted on the cross, the gospel shines;

A light to guide the pilgrim to the shrine.

Boysing.

4. Principle of action; doctrine; creed.

"This political gospel." *Burke.*

Of hireling wolves, whose gospel is their maw. *Milton.*

5. A portion of Scripture taken from one of the four Gospels, read at mass in the Catholic Church. Also, a selection in the Episcopal Liturgy.

GÖS'PĒL, *a.* Relating to the gospel. *Ch. Ob.*

† GÖS'PĒL, *v. a.* To instruct in gospel tenets. *Shak.*

† GÖS'PĒL-LĀ-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the gospel; theological. *Cloak in its Colors*, 1879.

GÖS'PĒL-LĒR, *n.* 1. An evangelist. "St. Matthew, the gospeller." *Chaucer.*

2. A follower of Wicliffe, the early English reformer;—so applied in derision. *Sp. Bunt.*

3. The priest who reads the gospel at the altar during the communion service. *Hook.*

GÖS'PĒL-LĪZE, *v. a.* [i. GOSPELIZED; *pp.* GOSPELIZING, GOSPELIZED.] To form according to the gospel; to evangelize. *Milton.*

GÖSS, *n.* A kind of low furze; gorse. *Shak.*

GÖS'SĀ-MĒR, *n.* [*L. gossipium*, the cotton-tree. *Johnson.*—*L. gossipinus*, the cotton-tree; *Fr. gossampine.* *Skinner.* *Naves.*—*Gar* or *gor* means *hoar*; and hence probably *gar* or *gor*—summer is *summer's hoar*, in opposition to *winter's hoar* or *hoar-frost.* *Richardson.*—"Gossamer is a corruption of *gorse*, or *goss*, *samyt* [sawite], i. e. the *samyt*, or finely-woven silken web that lies on the *gorse*, or *furze.*" *Knightley.*] A fine film spun by spiders, and observed, particularly in spring and autumn, on furze and other plants. "Milk-white gossamers." *Brown.*

GÖS'SĀ-MĒR-Y, *a.* Like the film spun by spiders; light; flimsy; unsubstantial. *Mathias.*

GÖS'SĀN, *n.* (*Mining.*) An ochreous mineral substance; an imperfect iron ore. *Went.*

GÖS'SĪP, *n.* [*A. S. godsibb*; *God*, *God*, and *sib*, relation, affinity, i. e. relation by a religious obligation. *Johnson.*]

1. † A sponsor in baptism; a godfather or a godmother. *Shak.*

2. † A friend; an intimate. "The great Duke of Tuscany, my *gossip.*" *B. Jonson.*

3. † A tipsy companion. *Shak.*

4. A talkative, tattling person; a tattler; a gadabout;—commonly applied to a woman.

The common chat of *gossips* when they meet. *Dryden.*

5. Trifling talk; tattle; scandal. *Johnson.*

GÖS'SĪP, *v. n.* [*i. GOSPIPED*; *pp.* GOSPIPING, GOSPIPED.] To chat; to prate; to tattle; to gabble; to be merry. *Shak.*

GÖS'SĪP-ĒR, *n.* One who gossips. *Bunyan.*

GÖS'SĪP-ĪNG, *n.* The act or the practice of one who gossips; the act of tattling. *Locke.*

GÖS'SĪP-ĪNG, *p. a.* Containing, or relating to, gossip; tattling; prating. *Qu. Rev.*

GÖS'SĪP-Ī-ĪM, *n.* See GOSPIPIUM. *P. Cyc.*

GÖS'SĪP-LĪKE, *a.* Resembling gossips. *Shak.*

† GÖS'SĪP-RĒD, *n.* Gossipry. *Darwin.*

GÖS'SĪP-RY, *n.* 1. † Relationship by baptismal rites; spiritual affinity. *Bule.*

2. Gossip; tattle. [*n.*] *Pardoe. N. A. Rev.*

GÖS'SĪP-Y, *a.* Full of gossip; trifling. *Gent. Mag.*

GÖS-SÖV, *n.* [*Fr. garçon.*] A mean footboy. [*Irland.*] *Castle Rackrent.*

GÖS-SŪP-Ī-ĪM, *n.* [*L. gossipium*, or *gossipium.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; cotton plant. *London.*

GÖST'ING, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GÖT, *i. & p.* from *get.*—See *GET.*

GÖTCH, *n.* [*Dut.*] A water-pot; a pitcher. *Taylor.*

GÖTE, *n.* A ditch or sluice. [*Local.*] *Dugdale*, 1662.

GÖTH, *n.* 1. One of an ancient people, of Asiatic origin, who migrated towards the west and south of Europe.

In early times some of them established themselves in the south of Sweden and the Island of Gothland. The Goths were divided into East and West, or Ostro-Goths and Visi-Goths. The Visi-Goths, from their residence in Mesia, also acquired the name of Meso-Goths. *Bosworth.*

2. A rude, uncivilized person; a barbarian; a savage. *Chesterfield.*

GÖTH-AM-IST [göth'am-ist, *K. Sm. C.*; göth'am-ist, *W. B.*], *n.* An inhabitant of Gotham, in England,—a place formerly noted for some pleasant blunders; hence, one who is not wise; a wiseacre; a blunderer. *Bp. Morton.*

GÖTH-AM-ITE, or GÖTH-AM-ITE, *n.* A term sportively applied to an inhabitant of the city of New York. *Wright.*

GÖTH'IC, *a.* 1. Relating to the Goths. "Gothic priests." "Gothic influence." *Bosworth.*

2. Rude; uncivilized; barbarian. *Congreve.*

3. (*Arch.*) Noting a style of architecture characterized by a pointed arch. *Brand.*

GÖTH'IC, *n.* The Gothic language; the language of the Goths who lived near the banks of the Lower Danube, in the fourth century;—styled also *Meso-Gothic.* See *MESO-GOTHIC.*

Another branch of the Gothic existed in Scandinavia, and is called the *Scio-Gothic*, or *Old Norse.* It is still spoken with some variations in Iceland, the Faroe Islands, and parts of Norway. From this language the modern Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian derive their origin. *Bosworth.*

It is now generally admitted that the Gothic language, or languages, is, or are, a branch of the Teutonic family. *P. Cyc.*

GÖTH'IC-ĀL, *a.* Gothic.—See *GOTHIC.* *Skelton.*

GÖTH'IC-ISM, *n.* 1. A Gothic idiom. *Chalmers.*

2. Conformity to Gothic architecture.

It [Stawbury Castle] has a purity and propriety of Gothicism (with very few exceptions) that I have not seen elsewhere. *Gray.*

3. Barbarism; rudeness. *Shenstone.*

GÖTH'IC-IZE, *v. a.* To bring back to barbarism; to turn to an uncivilized state. *Strutt.*

† GÖ TÖ', *interj.* Come, come, take the right course; to the purpose. *Gen. xi. 3.*

GÖTTEN (göt'tn), *p.* from *get.* Got.—See *GET.*

† GÖÜD, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; wood. *Johnson.*

|| GÖUGE (göü or göü) [göü, *S. W. J. E. F. Jr. K. Sm. C.*; göü, *P. W. B.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] A scooping or hollow chisel, made for cutting holes, channels, grooves, &c., in wood or stone. *Mozon.*

|| GÖÜGE, or GÖÜGE, *v. a.* [*i. GÖÜGED*; *pp.* GÖÜGING, GÖÜGED.]

1. To scoop out with a gouge, or as with a gouge. *B. Jonson.*

2. To force out with the thumb or finger, as the eye of an antagonist. *Flint.*

GÖÜGE-SLIP, *n.* An oil-stone or hone for sharpening chisels.

|| GÖÜP'ING, or GÖÜG'ING, *n.* 1. The act of scooping out with a gouge.

2. The act of scooping out the eye with the thumb, a barbarous practice in some parts of America. *Kendall.*

Göüping is performed by twisting the forefinger in a lock of hair near the temple, and turning the eye out of the socket with the thumb-nail, which is suffered to grow long for that purpose. *Lambert.*

† GÖÜJĒERS, *n.* The venereal disease. *Shak.*

GÖÜ'LAND, *n.* A kind of flower. *B. Jonson.*

GÖÜ-LĀRD' (gö-lārd'), *n.* A solution of the subacetate or sugar of lead, used for inflammations;—so named from the inventor, and called also *Coulard's extract.* *Todd.*

GÖÜLE, *n.* See *GROUL.* *Arabian Nights.*

|| GÖURD (görd or görd) [görd, *S. P. J. E. Jr. K. C.*; görd or görd, *W. B.*; görd, *Sm. W. B.*], *n.* [*Fr. gourd.*—*Dut. kousworte.*] The name given to plants of the genus *Cucurbita.* *London.*

2. A kind of fruit obtained from various plants of the order *Cucurbitaceae.* *Eng. Cyc.*

3. A bottle made of the fruit. *Chaucer.*

4. [*Old Fr.*] † An instrument of gaming;—written also *gord.* *Johnson.*

|| GÖUR'DI-NĒSS (görd'i-nēs), *n.* (*Farriery.*) A swelling in a horse's leg. *Farrier's Dict.*

|| GÖURD'-WORM, *n.* A worm that infests the liver of sheep;—so named from its gourd-like shape, and termed also the *flake-worm.* *Booth.*

|| GÖUR'DY, *a.* 1. Relating to the gourd. *Booth.*

2. (*Farriery.*) Affected with gourdiness, or a swelling in the leg. *Wright.*

GÖU-RĪ-NĒE, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Columbæ* and family *Columbidae*; ground-pigeons. *Gray.* *Ocyphaps cophotes.*



GÖUR'MĀND (görmānd), *n.* [*Fr.*] A ravenous or luxurious feeder; a greedy eater; a glutton; epicure; gormand.—See *GORMAND.* *Bp. Hall.*

GÖUR'MAN-DIZE, *v. n.* To gormandize. *Cockeram.*

† GÖUR'MAN-DIZE, *n.* Gluttony; voraciousness; epicurism; greediness. *Spenser.*

GÖUR'NET (gür'net), *n.* (*Ich.*) A fish found on the coast of Devonshire.—See *GURNET.* *Johnson.*

GÖÜT, *n.* [*L. gutta*, a drop; *It. gotta*, a drop, the gout; *Sp. gota*; *Fr. goutte.*]

1. † A drop. "Gouts of blood." *Shak.*

2. (*Med.*) An inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of the joints, generally attacking first the great toe, and attended with a burning, lancinating pain, tension, and redness;—so called because it was believed to be produced by a liquid which distilled *goutte a goutte* (drop by drop) on the diseased part. *Thompson.*

GÖÜT (gö), *n.* [*Fr.*] A taste; relish. *Woodward.*

GÖÜT'-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being gouty. *Shak.*

GÖÜT'-SWÖLLEN (-swöl'n), *a.* Swollen or inflamed with the gout. *Bp. Hall.*

GÖÜT'WĒED, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; the *Egypodium podagraria*;—called also the *ache-weed* and *herb-gerhard*, and formerly used in Germany in assuaging the pain of the gout. *Booth.*

GÖÜT'WORT (-würt), *n.* An herb reputed good for the gout; goutweed. *Ainsworth.*

GÖÜT'Y, *a.* 1. Relating to the gout. "Gouty matter." *Blackmore.*

2. Afflicted or diseased with the gout. *Dryden.*

3. † Buggy; as, "Gouty land." *Johnson.*

† GÖVE, *n.* A mow; a rick for hay. *Tusser.*

† GÖVE, *v. n.* To put in a rick or mow. *Tusser.*

GÖV'ERN (göv'ern), *v. a.* [*Gr. κυβερνᾶν*, to steer, to govern; *L. gubernā*; *It. governare*; *Sp. gobernar*; *Fr. gouverner.*] [*i. GOVERNED*; *pp.* GOVERNING, GOVERNED.]

1. To rule with authority and power; to regulate; to direct; to manage; to control; to have power or mastery over.

A man must first govern himself, ere he be fit to govern a family, and his family, ere he be fit to bear the government in the commonwealth. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. (*Gram.*) To affect, so as to determine a case, mood, &c.

Syn.—To govern and rule both imply the exercise of authority; but to govern implies also the exercise of judgment and knowledge, and it is used more exclusively in a good sense than to rule. A king governs; a despot rules. A person governs himself, regulates his desires, controls his passions or appetites; but he is ruled by others. Regulate an instrument; direct a movement; manage business; control one's own appetite; influence the conduct of others.—See *CONDUCT.*

GÖV'ERN, *v. n.* To exercise authority or control; to have the direction. *Dryden.*

GÖV'ERN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be governed; subject to rule; controllable. *Locke.*

GÖV'ERN-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being governable. [*n.*] *Ask.*

GÖV'ER-NANCE, *n.* Government; rule; control.

Under the surly Gloster's governance. *Shak.*

GÖV'ER-NÄNT, *n.* See GOVERNANTE. *Johnson.*

GÖV'ER-NÄNT' [gö-ven-nänt', *W. Ja.*; güv'er-nänt', *P. J. Wb.*; güv'er-nänt', *E. Sm.*; gö-ver-nänt', *S.*; gö-ven-nänt', *F. K.*], *n.* [Fr. *gouvernante*.] A woman or lady who has the care of young ladies; a governess. *L'Estrange.*

GÖV'ERN-ESS (güv'ern-ës), *n.* [Fr. *gouvernesse*.] 1. A female governor.

The moon, the governess of floods. *Shak.*

2. A tutoress; a woman intrusted with the education of young ladies; a governante. *Sidney.*

GÖV'ERN-ING, *p. a.* 1. Ruling; directing; managing; guiding; conducting; regulating. 2. Grammatically affecting, as a certain case, mood, &c.

GÖV'ERN-MENT (güv'ern-mënt), *n.* [It. *governamento*; Fr. *gouvernement*. — See GOVERN.]

1. The act of governing; exercise of authority; rule; management; regulation; control; restraint.

The government of man should be the monarchy of reason; it is too often the democracy of passions, or the anarchy of humors. *Dr. Whicote.*

2. The body of fundamental laws of a state; power or authority which rules a community; the form of sovereignty in a state.

No free government can rest upon any other than a sound moral basis. *John M. Lean.*

3. The body of persons charged with the management of the executive power of a country; the administration. *Bouvier.*

4. † Capability of being moved; limberness. Each part deprived of supple government. Shall stiff and stark and cold appear like death. *Shak.*

5. † Management, as of the limbs.

Shot many a dart at me with fierce intent; But I them ward off all with wary government. *Spenser.*

6. (*Gram.*) The power which one word has in determining the case, mood, &c., of another.

Syn. — See ADMINISTRATION.

GÖV'ERN-MENT'AL, *a.* Relating to government; directing; governing. *Belsham.*

A modern word, now much used both in England and America, though the use of it has been censured. Some years since it was characterized by the *Eclectic Review* as "an execrable barbarism," yet it has since been repeatedly used by that journal; as, "Governmental failure"; "Governmental interference." *Ec. Rev.*

GÖV'ERN-OR (güv'ern-ör), *n.* [Fr. *gouverneur*.] 1. One who governs; a ruler. "The supreme Governor of all things." *Cudworth.*

2. One who is invested with supreme authority in a state; the highest executive magistrate of a state or province; the executive. *Bouvier.*

3. One who rules with delegated and subordinate authority. *Shak.*

4. One who has the care of a young person; a tutor.

The great work of a governor is to fashion the carriage and form the mind. *Locke.*

5. One who steers a ship; a pilot. *Jas. iii. 4.*

6. (*Mech.*) A contrivance designed to equalize or regulate the rapidity of motion of the machine to which it is attached. *Brande.*

GÖV'ERN-OR-GÉN'ER-AL, *n.* A governor who has under him subordinate or deputy governors. "The governor-general of India." *Brande.*

GÖV'ERN-OR-SHIP, *n.* The rank or office of a governor. *Month. Rev.*

GÖW'AN, *n.* 1. (*Min.*) A term applied to decomposed granite. *Weale.*

2. (*Bot.*) The daisy; — mountain daisy. *Jamieson.*

And pulled the *gowans* fine. *Burns.*

GÖWD, *n.* A gaud; a toy. [North of Eng.] *Todd.*

GÖWK, *n.* 1. A foolish fellow. *Todd.*

2. A cuckoo. — See GAWK. *Halowell.*

† **GÖWK**, *v. a.* To stupefy. *B. Jonson.*

† **GÖWL**, *v. n.* [Icel. *gosla*.] To howl. *Wickliffe.*

GÖWN, *n.* [W. *gun*; Nor. Fr. *goune*; It. *gonna*.]

1. A long, upper garment; especially the long upper garment worn by women; dress.

2. A long, loose robe or upper garment of professional men, or men devoted to the arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, or law. *Spenser.*

3. The dress of peace.

When *gowns*, not arms, repelled The fierce Epirot and the African bold. *Milton.*

GÖWNED (göünd), *a.* Dressed in a gown. "Gowned Romans." *Bp. Taylor.*

GÖWN'IST, *n.* A gownman. [R.] *Wagner.*

GÖWN'MAN, *n.*; pl. **GÖWN'MEN**. A divine, lawyer, professor, or student, wearing a gown; — now often called *gownsmen*. *Rowe.*

GÖWN'S'MAN, *n.* A gownman; — often used for *gownman*, especially at Oxford in Eng. *Todd.*

GÖW'RY, *n.*; pl. **GOWRIES**. (*Conch.*) A shell belonging to the family *Cypræidæ*; called also *Cowry*. *Eng. Cyc.*

GÖWT, or **GÖ-ÖÜT**, *n.* (*Engineering*.) A sluice used in embankments against the sea for letting out the land waters when the tide is out, and preventing the ingress of salt water. *Francis.*

GÖZ'ZARD, *n.* [A corruption of *gooseherd*.] 1. One who attends geese. *Malone.*

2. A fool; a silly person. [Local, Eng.] *Pegge.*

GÖZ'ZAN, *n.* Oxide of iron and quartz. *Weale.*

GRÄB, *n.* A vessel of two or three masts, peculiar to Malabar. *Todd.*

GRÄB, *v. a. & n.* [A. S. *græpian*; W. *grabian*; It. *grappare*; Fr. *grapper*. — Gael. & Ir. *grab*, to hinder, to stop. — See *GRIBE*.] [*i.* GRABBED; *pp.* GRABBING, GRABBED.] To seize or to attempt to seize with violence; to snatch; to clutch; to gripe; to bite. [Vulgar.] *Roget.*

GRÄB'BLE (gräb'bl), *v. n.* [A dim. of *grab*; Dut. *grabbelen*; Ger. *grübeln*.] 1. To feel for something; to grope. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To be recumbent; to lie prostrate on the ground; to sprawl. *Ainsworth.*

3. To grapple; to seize. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*

GRÄB'-GÄME, *n.* A trick practised by sharpers to seize the purse or other property of another.

GRÄCE, *n.* [L. *gratia*; It. *grazia*; Sp. *gracia*; Fr. *grâce*. — Gael. & Ir. *gras*.] 1. Favor; kindness; good-will; benignity.

Such as were popular And well-deserving, were advanced by *grace*. *Daniel.*

2. The unmerited favor and love of God, as bestowed upon sinful men; divine goodness; divine influence.

Grace and truth came by Jesus Christ. *John i. 17.*

3. Virtue; piety; goodness, as the effect of divine influence.

Persons void of all saving *grace*. *Pearson.*

4. Pardon; forgiveness; mercy. "Bow, and sue for *grace* with suppliant knee." *Milton.*

5. Excellence or ornament of any sort, natural or acquired; polish; elegance.

Their *graces* serve them but as enemies. *Shak.*

6. Kindness conferred; benefaction.

I should, therefore, esteem it great favor and *grace* Would you be so kind as to go in my place. *Prior.*

7. Physical virtue.

O, mickle is the powerful *grace* that lies In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities. *Shak.*

8. A quality arising from elegance of form and ease of attitude combined; gracefulness.

Grace was in all her steps. *Milton.*

9. The title of a duke or archbishop; — formerly, also, of the King of England. *Shak.*

10. A short prayer said before or after meat; originally in Latin, and commencing, "*Gracias tibi agimus*." *Todd.*

Your soldiers use him as the *grace* 'fore meat, Their talk at table, and their thanks at end. *Shak.*

11. An act; a vote; a decree. [English Universities.] *Wright.*

12. (*Mus.*) Something added for ornament; an embellishment, as an appoggiatura, a shake, a trill, a turn. *Warner.*

Act of *grace*, (*Eng. Law*.) an act of Parliament for the relief of insolvent debtors in prison, &c. *Craig.* — Days of *grace*, (*Com.*) certain days, commonly three

in number, that a bill may remain unpaid beyond the time named in it.

Syn. — *Grace* is a term used in regard to those who have offended, and made themselves liable to punishment. *Pardon* is granted only to such as have committed a crime or an offence; and *mercy* generally implies ill-desert in the person on whom it is bestowed; but *favor* is an act of kindness to such as may need it. *Grace* and *charm*, in the sense of accomplishments, are more commonly used in the plural. *Grace* is an exterior or corporeal polish; *charm*, either corporeal or mental. A lady is said to walk, dance, or sing with *grace*, and is complimented for the *charms* of her person or conversation. — See ELEGANT.

GRÄCE, *v. a.* [*i.* GRACED; *pp.* GRACING, GRACED.] 1. To adorn; to embellish; to decorate.

Crowns were reserved to *grace* the soldiers too. *Pope.*

2. To dignify or honor by an act of favor. *Grace* with a nod, and run with a frown. *Dryden.*

3. To confer a favor upon; to favor. Please your highness To *grace* us with your royal company. *Shak.*

4. To supply with heavenly grace. "*Grace* the disobedient." *Bp. Hull.*

GRÄCE'-CUP, *n.* The cup or health drunk after *grace* was said.

And dinner, *grace*, and *grace-cup* done, Expect a wondrous deal of fun. *Lloyd.*

† **GRÄCED** (gräst), *a.* 1. Graceful. *Sidney.*

2. Virtuous; chaste. *Shak.*

GRÄCE'FUL, *a.* 1. † Full of virtue; excellent. You have a holy father, A *graced* gentleman, gentle whose person, So sacred as it is, I have done sin. *Shak.*

2. Beautiful with dignity; elegantly easy; becoming; comely; elegant; genteel.

Bold in the lists, and *graced* in the dance. *Pope.*

Syn. — See BEAUTIFUL, BECOMING, ELEGANT, GENTEEL.

GRÄCE'FUL LY, *ad.* In a graceful manner.

GRÄCE'FUL-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being graceful; elegance and ease; dignity with beauty. *Swift.*

GRÄCE'-HÖÖP, *n.* A hoop used in playing the game called *graces*.

GRÄCE'LESS, *a.* Void of grace; wicked; abandoned; profligate; reprobate. *L'Estrange.*

GRÄCE'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without grace.

GRÄCE'LESS-NÉSS, *n.* Want or destitution of grace; profligacy. *Dr. Farour.*

GRÄCE'-NOTE, *n.* (*Mus.*) A note added by way of ornament. *Dwight.*

GRÄ'CES, *n. pl.* 1. (*Myth.*) Three sister goddesses, Euphrosyne, Aglaia, and Thalia, attendants on Venus, and supposed to bestow beauty.

2. Arts of pleasing; — a game for girls, played with a hoop and rods.

3. Favorable disposition, or friendship. "In the good *graces* of a man of wealth." *Tatler.*

† **GRÄ'CLE** (gräs'cl), *a.* [*L.* *gracilis*.] Slender; small; meagre; thin. *Bailey.*

† **GRÄ'CLENT** (gräs'e-länt), *a.* [*L.* *gracilentus*.] Lean; slender; thin; gracile. *Bailey.*

† **GRÄ'CL-ITY**, *n.* [*L.* *gracilitas*; *gracilis*, slender.] Slenderness; leanness. *Cockeram.*

GRÄ'CIÖUS (gräs'shu), *a.* [*L.* *gratiosus*; *gratia*, favor; It. *grazioso*; Sp. *gracioso*; Fr. *gracieux*.] 1. Graceful; becoming; pleasing. [*u.*]

Salust's expression would be shorter and more compact: Cicero's more *gracioso* and pleasing. *Bp. Ford.*

2. Favorable; kind; benevolent; benignant. Too soon forgetful of thy *gracious* hand. *Dryden.*

3. Merciful; compassionate. Thou art a God ready to pardon, *gracious* and merciful. *Isa. ix. 17.*

4. Acceptable; favored. [*u.*]

Goring . . . was no more *gracious* to Prince Rupert than Wilmot had been. *Chambers.*

5. (*Theol.*) Possessed of grace; proceeding from divine grace.

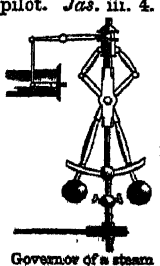
6. † Excellent; virtuous; good. *Shak.*

GRÄ'CIÖUS-LY (gräs'shu-lä), *ad.* In a gracious manner; favorably; mercifully. *Dryden.*

GRÄ'CIÖUS-NÉSS (gräs'shu-näs), *n.* 1. Possession of grace. *Bp. Barlow.*

2. Kind condescension. *Clarendon.*

3. Quality of being gracious; mercifulness; mercy; clemency. *Sandys.*



GRÁC'KLE, *n.* [*L. graculus*, a jay.] (*Ornith.*) A bird belonging to the sub-family *Graculince*; grackle. *Brande.*

GRÁC-U-LÍ'NÆ, *n. pl.* [*L. graculus*, a jay.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of conirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Sturnidæ*; grackles. *Gray.*



Gracula musica.

GRA-DÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. gradatio*; *It. gradazione*; *Sp. gradación*; *Fr. gradation*.—See *GRADE*.]

1. Regular progress from one degree to another; regular advance, step by step.

The desire of more and more rises by a natural gradation to more, and after that to all. *L'Estrange.*
The Psalmist very elegantly expresseth to us the several gradations by which men at last come to this horrid degree of impiety. *Tillotson.*

2. One step or degree in a series.

It [pun] preserves the same superiority through all the subordinate gradations. *Burke.*

3. (*Fine Arts.*) A regular arrangement or subordination of the different parts of any work of art.

In architecture, gradation goes hand in hand with the rules for proportion and perspective, in painting, gradation of color and light is needed to express depth and relief, to define distances, and to show the state of the atmosphere. *Fairholt.*

4. (*Mus.*) A diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords. *Brande.*

GRA-DÁ'TION-ÁL, *a.* Having gradations; gradual. [*R.*] *Lawrence.*

GRA-DÁ'TIONED (-shund), *a.* Formed with gradations. [*R.*] *Ann. Reg.*

GRAD-U-TO-RY, *n.* (*Eccles.*) Steps from the cloisters into the church. *Ainsworth.*

GRAD-U-TO-RY, *a.* Proceeding step by step; gradual. "*Gradulatory* apostasy." *Stewart.*

GRADE, *n.* [*L. gradus*, a step; *gradior*, to walk; *It. & Sp. grado*; *Fr. grade*.—*A. S. grad*; *Dut. graad*; *Ger., Dan., & Sw. grad*.—*W. gradl*.]

1. Rank; degree; step. *Southey.*

2. The rise and descent of a railroad, when prepared for the reception of the rails or superstructure. *Tanner.*

Grade, though derived directly from the *A. S. grad*, and, through the French, from the *L. gradus*, is of but recent introduction into English. Mr. Todd says, "This word has been brought forward in some modern pamphlets, but it will hardly be adopted." It has, however, been adopted and used by many respectable authors, and it is now in established and good use.

GRADE, *v. a.* [*i. GRADED*; *pp. GRADING, GRAIDED*.] To reduce to a certain degree of ascent and descent; to level and prepare, as ground for placing the rails on a railroad. *Baldwin.*

GRADE'LY, *a.* Orderly; regular. [*Local.*] *Brockett.*

GRADE'LY, *adv.* Decently; properly; moderately; rightly; fairly. [*Local.*] *Hallwell.*

GRA'DI-ENT, *a.* [*L. gradior, gradiens*, to walk; *gradus*, a step.]

1. Walking; moving by steps; gradatory. "*Gradient* automata." *Wilkins.*

2. Ascending or descending in a certain proportion, as a railroad.

GRA'DI-ENT, *n.* The proportionate ascent or descent of the planes on a railroad; olivity. *Tanner.*

GRA-DIN', } *n.* [*It. & Sp. gradino*; *Fr. gradin*,
GRA-DINE', } a step.—See *GRADE*.]

1. A seat raised above another. "*The gradines* of the amphitheatre." *Lagard.*

2. A dented chisel used by sculptors. *Béate.*

[GRA-DU-ÁL (*grád-yu-ál*) (*grád'-ál*, *S. J. E. F. Ja.*; *grád'-ál* or *grád'-ál*, *W.*), *a.* [*It. graduale*; *Sp. gradual*; *Fr. graduel*.—See *GRADE*.] Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step. "*A gradual* natural progress of things." *South.* "*Gradual* accents and declivities." *Burke.*

[GRA-DU-ÁL, *n.* 1. An order of steps.
Before the gradual prostrate they adored. *Dryden.*

2. (*Cath. Church.*) That part of the service of the mass immediately following the epistle.

GRAD-U-ÁL-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being gradual; regular progression. *Waddington.* [*R.*] "*Graduality* of opacity and light." *Browne.*

GRAD-U-ÁL-LY, *adv.* 1. By degrees; in regular progression. *Newton.*

2. † In respect to degree; in degree.

Human reason doth not only gradually, but specifically differ from the fantastic reason of brutes. *Chew.*

GRAD-U-ÁTE (*grád-yu-át*), *v. a.* [*It. graduare*; *Sp. graduar*; *Fr. graduer*.—See *GRADE*.] [*i. GRADUATED*; *pp. GRADUATING, GRADUATED*.]

1. To mark with degrees of equal parts.

In graduating an instrument, the length of the degree is in proportion to the size of the instrument. *Francis.*

2. To dignify by an academical degree or diploma.

As if the terms of architraves, friezes, and cornices were enough to graduate a master of this art. *Wotton.*

3. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals.

4. To heighten; to improve by degrees. *Boyle.*

Dyers advance and graduate their colors with salts. *Dwaine.*

5. To regulate by degrees; to proportion; to adjust; as, "*To graduate* punishments."

6. (*Chem.*) To bring to a certain degree of consistency, as fluids. *Wright.*

GRAD-U-ÁTE, *v. n.* 1. To take a degree; to become a graduate; to receive a diploma. "*He graduated* at Oxford." *Todd.*

2. To proceed regularly or by degrees. *Gilpin.*

GRAD-U-ÁTE, *n.* A man who has received an academical or professional degree.

I would be a graduate, sir, no fishman. *Deau. & Fl.*

GRAD-U-ÁT-EP, *p. a.* 1. Having a degree conferred; dignified with a degree.

2. Marked with degrees, as the scale of a thermometer.

3. (*Ornith.*) Noting the quill-feathers of the tail when they increase in length by regular gradations. *Brande.*

GRAD-U-ÁTE-SHIP, *n.* The state or condition of a graduate. *Milton.*

GRAD-U-ÁTION, *n.* [*It. graduazione*; *Sp. graduación*; *Fr. graduation*.]

1. Regular progression by succession of degrees; a proceeding in regular order or series.

The graduation of the parts of the universe is likewise necessary to the perfection of the whole. *Gray.*

2. Improvement; exaltation of qualities; betterment. *Browne.*

3. The act of graduating, or of conferring or of receiving academical degrees.

The ministers . . . have thought graduation a proper testimony of uncommon abilities or acquisitions. *Johann.*

4. Regular division into degrees or equal parts. "*The graduation* of mathematical instruments." *Ogilvie.*

5. The process of hastening the evaporation of a liquid by exposing it in large surfaces to the air. *Brande.*

GRAD-U-ÁTOR, *n.* 1. One who graduates.

2. A contrivance for accelerating spontaneous evaporation or the acetous fermentation by the exposure of large surfaces of liquids to a current of air, as in the manufacture of salt and of vinegar. *Brande.*

3. An instrument for dividing any right line or curve into equal parts. *Wright.*

GRA-DU'C-TION, *n.* [*L. gradus*, a degree, and *duco, ductus*, to lead.]

1. (*Astron.*) The division of circular arcs into degrees, minutes, &c. *Brande.*

2. A process, in some salt-works, by which the brine is strengthened by allowing a shower of it to trickle over fagots; graduation. *Wright.*

GRÁ'DU'S, *n.* [*L.*] A prosodial dictionary. *Crabb.*

Gradus ad Parnassum, an aid to writing Latin or Greek poetry.

GRÁFF, *n.* [*A. S. graf*, a grave.—See *GRAVE*.] A ditch; a moat; a fosse. "*The graf* broad and deep." *Clarendon.*

† GRÁFF, *n. & v. a.* To graft.—See *GRAFT*.

GRÁFFER, *n.* [*Fr. greffier*.] (*Law.*) A notary or scrivener. *Bowdler.*

GRÁFT (12), *n.* [*Fr. greffe*.—See the verb.]

1. The portion of one plant to be grafted on

another plant which is termed the stock; a scion. *Henslow.*

2. A bit put in a stocking. *Clarke.*

GRÁFT, *v. a.* [*Fr. greffer*; *Dut. greffen*.—*A. S. grafian*, to engrave.—"*Graft* is the past tense of this *A. S. v. grafed, grafð, graft*, and upon this past tense the *v. to graft* is formed." *Lichardson*.] [*i. GRAFTED*; *pp. GRAFTING, GRAFTED*.]

1. To insert, as a scion or branch of one tree, into the stock of another; to ingraft. *Dryden.*

2. To inoculate with the branch of another tree.

We've some old crab-trees here at home, that will not be grafted to your relish. *Shak.*

3. To propagate by insertion or inoculation.

Now let me graft my pears, and prune the vine. *Dryden.*

4. To join one thing to another; to infix. *Pope.*

And graft my love immortal on thy fame.

GRÁFT, *v. n.* 1. To insert the scion of one tree in the stock of another; to practise grafting.

To have fruit in greater plenty, the way is to graft, not only upon young stocks, but upon divers boughs of an old tree. *Baron.*

2. To put a bit into a stocking. *Clarke.*

GRÁFT'ED, *p. a.* Inserted in the manner of a graft.

GRÁFT'ER, *n.* One who grafts. *Ecelyn.*

GRÁFT'ING, *n.* 1. The act of inserting the scion of one tree into the stock of another. *Holland.*

2. (*Naut.*) The act of covering a rope by weaving together yarns. *Danc.*

3. A bit put into a stocking. *Simmonds.*

GRÁ'HAM-BRÉAD (*grá'-an*), *n.* Bread made of the unbolted flour of wheat. *Bartlett.*

† GRÁIL, *n.* [*Fr. grêle*, hail.] Small particles of any kind; gravel.

The bottom yellow, like the golden gravel.

That bright Ptolemaus washeth with his streams. *Spenser.*

GRÁIL, *n.* [*Low L. graduale, gradale*.] A book of hymns and prayers of the Roman church.

One hundred Psalters, as many Grails. *Warton.*

GRÁIN, *n.* [*L. granum*; *It. & Sp. grano*; *Fr. graine*.—*Dut. gran*; *Ger. & Dan. grun*; *Sw. gryn*; *Ir. grain*.—*A. S. gremen*, to grow; *germenian*, to dye.]

1. A single seed, as of corn; a kernel.

His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff. *Shak.*

2. Corn collectively; all kinds of corn, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, &c.

'Tis a rich soil, I grant you, but oftener covered with weeds than grain. *Collier.*

3. Any minute particle; any thing proverbially small. "*Each grain* of gravel." *Shak.*

4. The smallest weight in common use, of which, in apothecaries' weight, 20 make a scruple, and, in Troy weight, 24 make a pennyweight.

5. The fibres of wood, or other fibrous substance, considered with reference to their direction.

Knots, by the confux of meeting sap, infect the sound pine, and divert his grain.

Tortive and errant from his course of growth. *Shak.*

6. The body of any particular kind of wood as modified by the fibres.

Hard box, and linden of a softer grain. *Dryden.*

7. The body of a thing considered with respect to the size, form, or direction of the constituent particles.

The bulk of a sea-horse, in the midst of solidier parts, contains a curled grain, not to be found in ivory. *Brown.*

8. A purple or violet color; vermilion.

All in a robe of darkest grain. *Milton.*

9. Heart; temper; disposition. "*Brothers . . . not united in grain*." *Haywood.*

10. The form of the surface with regard to roughness or smoothness.

They [cutting substances] therefore polish it [glass] no otherwise than by bringing its roughness to a very fine grain. *Newton.*

11. A tine; a spike; a prong.

A grain-staff is a quarter-staff with a pair of short tines at the end, which they call grain.

Again the grain, against the natural disposition of temper. *A grain of allowance*, a small allowance; a little indulgence.—*To dye in grain*, to dye the raw material before manufacturing.

† GRÁIN, *v. n.* To yield fruit. *Gower.*

GRÁIN, *v. n.* [*A. S. granian*.] To groan. [*Local*—Yorkshire dialect.] *Todd.*

GRAIN, *v. a.* [*i.* GRAINED; *pp.* GRAINING, GRAINED.]

1. To form into grains or small particles.

2. To paint or decorate in imitation of the grain of wood or of marble. *Francis.*

GRAIN'AGE, *n.* 1. (*Law.*) An ancient duty in London, consisting of the twentieth part of the salt imported. *Crabb.*

2. (*Farriery.*) Mangy tumors which sometimes form on the legs of horses. *Craig.*

GRAINED (*grand*), *a.* 1. Formed into grains.

2. Rough. "This grained face of mine." *Shak.*

3. Dyed in grain; ingrained.

Thou turn'st my eyes into my very soul;
And there I see such black and grained spots
As will not leave their tinct. *Shak.*

4. Painted in imitation of the grain of certain woods or marbles.

5. (*Bot.*) Having tubercles, as the segments of the flowers of the *Rumex*. *Loudon.*

GRAIN'ER, *n.* 1. A mixture of pigeon's dung and water, used in tanning. *Francis.*

2. One who paints in imitation of the grain of certain woods, &c. *Clarke.*

GRAIN'ING, *n.* 1. Indentation.

It is called by some the unmilled guinea, as having no graining upon the rim. *Leake.*

2. A fish resembling the dace, chiefly confined to the fresh-water rivers in Lancashire, Eng., the *Leuciscus Lancastriensis*. *Eng. Cyr.*

3. A kind of painting in imitation of the grain of wood, or in imitation of marble.

4. A process in tanning. *Simmonds.*

GRAIN'MOTH, *n.* A moth, the larvæ or grubs of which feed upon grain. *Clarke.*

GRAINS (*grānz*), *n. pl.* The husks of malt after having been used in brewing. *B. Jonson.*

Grains of paradise, the seeds of amomum, spice, or pepper, from the coast of Guinea.

GRAIN'-STAFF, *n.* A quarter-staff with small lines at the end called *grains*. *Ray.*

GRAIN'-TIN, *n.* The purest kind of tin. *Brande.*

GRAIN'Y, *a.* Having grains; full of grains.

How oft, when purple evening tinged the west,
We watched the emmet to her grainy nest! *Rogers.*

GRAP, *n. pl.* 1. A dung-fork. *Simmonds.*

2. A tool for lifting or digging potatoes from the ground. *Simmonds.*

GRAP'SINGS, *n. pl.* Pastures; fields for cattle to feed on. [*Local.*] *Craig.*

† **GRATH**, *v. a.* [*A. S. geradan.*] To prepare; to make ready. *Chaucer.*

GRATH, *n.* [*A. S. geræde*; *Ger. gerûth.*] Furniture; goods; riches. [*North of Eng.*] *Todd.*

GRACK'LE (*grāk'kl*), *n.* See GRACKLE. *Crabb.*

GRAL, *n. pl.* [*L. grallæ*, stilts.] (*Ornith.*) An order of birds including the families *Charadriade*, *Ardeide*, *Scelopacide*, *Palamedride*, and *Rallide*; wading-birds; gallatores. *Gray.*

GRAL-LA-TŪ'RES, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) An order of birds having long naked legs, and living partly on land and partly in water; waders. *Yarrell.*

GRAL-LA-TŌ'R-AL, *a.* (*Ornith.*) Belonging to the gallatores; wading in water. *P. Cyc.*

GRAL-LA-TŌ-RY, *a.* Gallatorial. *Clarke.*

GRAL'LIQ, *a.* Having long legs; stilted. *P. Cyc.*

† **GRAM**, *n.* [*A. S. grama*; *Dut., Ger., & Dan. gram*; *Icel. gramr.*] Anger. *Chaucer.*

† **GRAM**, *v. a.* To make angry. *R. Brune.*

† **GRAM**, *a.* Angry; enraged. *Chaucer.*

GRAM, *n.* [*Fr. gramma*, from *Gr. γράμμα*, 1-24 of an ounce.] The unity of the French system of weights, nearly equal to 15½ grains troy. *Brande.*

GRAM, *n.* A sort of grain raised in Bengal for horses, &c. *Malcom.*

GRAM'A-EYE, *n.* [*Scottish.*] Magic. *Jamieson.*

What'er he did of gramma-ye,
Was always done maliciously. *Str W. Scott.*

† **GRA-MÉR'CY**, *interj.* [*Fr. grand-merci.*] Many thanks; — an expression of obligation. *Spenser.*

GRAM-I-NÆ, *n. pl.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) The grasses. — See GRAMINACEÆ. *Crabb.*

GRAM-I-NÆ'CEÆ, *n. pl.* [*L. gramen, graminis, grass.*] (*Bot.*) The grasses; an extensive and important natural order of endogenous plants, comprising many of the most valuable pasture plants, and all those which yield corn, such as wheat, oats, barley, and maize. *Lindley.*

GRAM-I-NÆ'CEOUS (*-næ'shūs*), *a.* [*It. graminaceo.*] Relating to the grasses, or the order *Graminaceæ*; grassy; gramineal; gramineous. *Craig.*

GRA-MIN'E-Æ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The grasses. — See GRAMINACEÆ. *R. Brown.*

GRA-MIN'E-AL, *a.* Grassy; gramineous. *Ash.*

GRA-MIN'E-OÛS, *a.* [*L. gramineus; gramen, graminis, grass; Sp. gramineo; Fr. graminée.*] Relating to grass; grassy. *Blount.*

GRAM-I-NI-FŌ'LI-OÛS, [*L. gramen, graminis, grass, and folium, a leaf.*] Having leaves like grass. *Maunder.*

GRAM-I-NIV'O-ROÛS, *a.* [*L. gramen, graminis, grass, and voro, to devour; Sp. graminivoro.*] Feeding on grass or vegetable food; grass-eating, as oxen and cows.

GRAM'MAR, *n.* [*Gr. γράμματις; γράμμα, a letter; γράφω, to write or engrave; L. & It. grammatica; Sp. gramatica; Fr. grammaire.*]

1. The science which treats of the laws that regulate human language, the art of speaking or writing a language correctly; the art which teaches the relation of words to each other.

The grammar of every language is merely a compilation of those general principles, or rules, applicable to which that language is spoken. *Crabb.*

Grammar is the logic of speech, even as logic is the grammar of reason. *Trench.*

2. Propriety or justness of speech.

The adjectives are neither, and "animal" must be understood to make them grammatical. *Dryden.*

3. A book of grammatical principles and rules. "Latin and Greek grammars." *Tatler.*

4. A book containing the elements of any science. "A grammar of geography." *Gordon.*

† **GRAM'MAR**, *v. n.* To discourse grammatically. "I'll grammar with you." *Beau. & Fl.*

GRAM-MÄ'R-I-AN, *n.* [*Fr. grammairien.*] One who is versed in grammar; — formerly a title of distinction for all who were considered learned in any art or faculty whatever. *Brande.*

GRAM-MÄ'R-I-ISM, *n.* The principles or use of grammar. [*n.*] *Ch. Ob.*

GRAM'MAR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of grammar. *Craig.*

GRAM'MAR-SCHŌOL (*grām'mar-skōl*), *n.* 1. A school in which the learned languages, as Latin and Greek, are grammatically taught. *Locke.*

2. A school next in rank above a primary school and below a high school. [*U. S.*]

GRAM-MÄ'T'IC, *a.* [*Gr. γράμματις; L. gramma-ticus; It. grammaticale; Sp. gramatical; Fr. grammatical.*]

1. Belonging to grammar. "Grammatical rules." *Sidney.*

2. Accordant with the rules of grammar.

They seldom know more than the grammatical construction, unless born with a poetical genius. *Dryden.*

GRAM-MÄ'T'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In accordance with the rules of grammar. *Watts.*

GRAM-MÄ'T'IC-ÄS-TER, *n.* [*L.*] A verbal pedant; a grammarist. *Sir W. Petty.*

† **GRAM-MÄ-T'IC-ÄTION**, *n.* Rule or principle of grammar. *Dalgarno.*

† **GRAM-MÄ-T'IC-ISM**, *n.* A point of grammar.

If we would contest grammaticisms, the word here is passive. *Leighton.*

GRAM-MÄ'T'IC-IZE, *v. a.* To render grammatical. "To grammaticalize this language." *Fuller.*

I always said Shakespeare had Latin enough to grammaticalize his English. *Johnson.*

† **GRAM-MÄ'T'IC-IZE**, *v. n.* To act the grammarian. "Grammaticalizing pedantically." *Ward.*

GRAM'MÄ-TIST, *n.* A pedant in grammar.

The grammarist has mislaid the grammarian. *H. Thob.*

GRAM'MÄ-TITE, *n.* [*Fr., from Gr. γράμμα, a line.*] (*Min.*) A variety of hornblende having crystals in long slender blades, either distinct or aggregated in columnar and radiated masses; tremolite. *Dana.*

GRAM'MITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of lime; tabular spar; table spar; wollastonite. *Dana.*

GRÄM-MŌ-PĒT'A-LOÛS, *a.* [*Gr. γράμμα, a line, and πτερόν, a leaf.*] (*Bot.*) Having linear petals. *Craig.*

GRÄM'PLE, *n.* A crab-fish. *Cotgrave.*

GRÄM'PUS, *n.* [*Fr. grampoise*, contracted from *grand poisson*, a large fish.] (*Zool.*) A cetaceous animal of the genus *Phocæna*, extremely fierce and voracious, from twenty to thirty feet long, with a blunt nose, a broad and deep body, black on the back, and white on the belly, and having twenty-two teeth in each jaw. *Bell.*

GRÄN-A-DIËR, *n.* See GRENADIER.

GRÄN-A-DİL'LA, *n.* [*Sp.*] The fruit of the *Passiflora quadrangularis*, a species of passion flower; — sometimes as large as a child's head, and much esteemed. *P. Cyc.*

GRÄ-NÄ'DŌ, or **GRÄ-NÄDE'**, *n.* See GRENADE.

GRÄN'AM, *n.* See GRANDAM. *Todd.*

GRÄN'A-RY [*Grän'a-rē*, *S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; *grä'na-rē P. Ja.*], *n.* [*L. granarium; granum, grain.*] A place where grain or corn is stored.

The naked nations clothe.

And be the exhaustless granary of a world. *Thomson.*

3. "We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the first *a* like that in *gran*; but all our orthoepists mark it like the *a* in *grand*. The first manner would insinuate that the word is derived from the English word *gran*; but this is not the case; it comes from the Latin *granarium*, and, by our own analogy, has the antepenultimate vowel short." *Walker.*

GRÄN'ÄTE, *n.* See GRANITE, and GARNET.

GRÄN'A-TITE, *n.* See GRENATITE. *Craig.*

GRÄND, *a.* [*L. grandis*, great; *It. & Sp. grande*; *Fr. grand.*]

1. High in power or in dignity; great; illustrious; majestic; stately; august; exalted.

2. Splendid; magnificent; noble; sublime; elevated; glorious; superb; lofty. "A grand design." *Young.* "Grand images." *Burke.*

3. Principal; chief; eminent; superior.

So climb this first grand thief into God's fold. *Milton.*

3. It is frequently used to denote something of a more dignity or importance than other things of the same name; as, "grand jury"; "grand larceny"; "grand master," &c. — It is also used as comprehensive in relationship, implying an additional link or generation, when compounded with *father*, *son*, &c.; as, "grandfather," "grandson," &c.

Syn. — See GREAT, MAGNIFICENT, SUBLIME.

GRÄN'DAM, *n.* [*grand and dam, or demo.*]

1. Grandmother. "My lady was fairer than his grandam." *Shak.*

2. An old, withered woman.

And to the grandam hag adjudged the knight. *Dryden.*

GRÄN'CHILD, *n.* The son or the daughter of a son or a daughter.

GRÄNDÄUGH-TER (*gränd'däw-ter*), *n.* The daughter of a son or a daughter.

GRÄND-DUKE, *n.* 1. A sovereign prince; as, "The grand-duke of Tuscany."

2. [*Fr. grand due.*] (*Ornith.*) The great horned-owl; *Bubo maximus*. *Ogilvie.*

GRÄN-DEË', *n.* [*L. grandis*, great; *Sp. grande*, a grandee.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity; — the highest title of Spanish nobility; a nobleman. "Viceregalities for the grandees." *Addison.*

GRÄN-DEË'SHIP, *n.* The rank or the estate of a grandee. *Swainburne.*

GRÄN'DEÛR (*gränd'yur*) [*gränd'yur, Ju. K. Sm.*; *grän'yur, W.*; *gränd'yur, S.*; *grän'dür, J. F. E.*], *n.* [*Fr.* — See GRAND.]

1. State of being grand; greatness, in a figurative sense; the combination of qualities by which a feeling or sentiment of greatness is conveyed; sublimity; dignity.

To me grandeur in objects seems nothing else but such a degree of excellence, in one kind or another, as merits our admiration. *Reid.*

2. Stateliness; majesty; state; splendor of appearance; magnificence; pomp.

He looks himself from all approaches . . . by the distance of ceremony and grandeur. *South.*

3. Greatness in respect of size. "Degrees of grandeur or minuteness." *Addison.*

4. Elevation of sentiment, language, or mind. To want little is true grandeur. *Tobler.*

Syn.—*Magnificence* is a stronger and more comprehensive term than *grandeur* or *splendor*, *magnificence* being the highest degree of *grandeur*. As it respects the style of living, *grandeur* or *splendor* may be within the reach of subjects, but *magnificence* is mostly confined to princes. The *magnificence* of ancient Rome; the *grandeur* of a pyramid or an edifice; the *splendor* or *pomp* of a triumphal procession. — See **MAGNIFICENCE**.

† **GRAN-DEŪV' I-TY**, *n.* [L. *grandævus*, aged.] Great age; length of life. *Glanville.*

† **GRAN-DEŪVOUS**, *a.* [L. *grandævus*.] Long-lived; of great age. *Bailey.*

GRAND'FĀ-THER, *n.* A father's or a mother's father; grandsire.

GRAND'GARDE, *n.* [Fr.] A piece of plate-armor covering the breast and the left shoulder; — used in the tournament, during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. *Ogilvie.*

† **GRAN-DĪF'IC**, *a.* [L. *grandis*, great, and *facio*, to make.] Making great. *Bailey.*

GRAN-DĪL'O-QUENCE (-kwēns), *n.* [L. *grandis*, great, and *loquor*, loquens, to speak; It. *grandiloquenza*, Sp. *grandilocuencia*.] High, lofty language; a lofty style of speech; bombast. "Enthusiastic *grandiloquence*." *More.*

GRAN-DĪL'O-QUENT, *a.* Using lofty, bombastic, high-sounding, or great words. *Blount.*
Many are ambitious of saying grand things, that is, of being *grandiloquent*. *Howe.*

GRAN-DĪL'O-QUOUS, *a.* [L. *grandiloquus*; It. & Sp. *grandiloquo*.] Using lofty words; grandiloquent; bombastic. *Cockeram.*

† **GRAN'DI-NOŪS**, *a.* [L. *grando*, *grandinis*, hail.] Full of hail; abounding in hail. *Bailey.*

GRAN'DI-ŌSE, *a.* Grandiloquent; bombastic; grandiloquous. *Rogee.*

† **GRAN-DIS'Q-NOŪS**, *a.* Making a great sound. *Bailey.*

† **GRAND' I-TY**, *n.* [L. *granditas*, greatness; *grandis*, great.] Greatness; grandeur. *Camden.*

GRAND-JŪROR, *n.* (*Law.*) One of a grand-jury; a grand-jurymen. *Tomlins.*

GRAND-JŪRY, *n.* (*Law.*) A body of men, consisting of not less than twelve, nor more than twenty-three, whose duty it is to hear accusations in criminal cases, and if they appear to be sustained by evidence to find bills of indictment against the persons complained of. *Burrill.*

GRAND-JŪRY-MAN, *n.* A member of a grand-jury; a grand-juror. *Sydney Smith.*

GRAND'LY, *ad.* In a grand manner; loftily.

GRAND'MAM-MĀ', *n.* A grandmother. *Cowper.*

GRAND'MŌTH-ER (grānd'mŭth-er), *n.* The mother of one's father or mother.

GRAND'MŌTH-ER-LY, *a.* After the manner of a grandmother; like a grandmother. *Jewsbury.*

GRAND'NĒPH-EW (-nāv'vū), *n.* The grandson of a brother or a sister. *Booth.*

GRAND'NESS, *n.* Greatness; grandeur. "The *grandness* of this fabric of the world." *Wollaston.*

GRAND'NĒCE, *n.* The granddaughter of a brother or a sister. *Booth.*

GRAND'PĀR-ENT, *n.* A grandfather or a grandmother.

GRAND'PI-Ā-NŌ, *n.* A long piano-forte, shaped like a harpsichord. *Simmonds.*

GRAND'PĒ-LĪĒF', *n.* High relief in sculpture; *alto-relievo*. *Holdsworth.*

GRAND'PĒIG'N'ŌR (-nāv'yur), *n.* The title by which the Turkish sultan is distinguished. *Clarke.*

GRAND'PĒR'GRANT-RY (-nāv'jant-), *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) An ancient military tenure. *Pol. Dict.*

GRAND'PĒRE, *n.* 1. A grandfather. *Shak.*
2. (*Poetry.*) Any ancestor. *Dryden.*

GRAND'SŌN, *n.* The son of a son or a daughter.

GRAND'STĀND, *n.* The principal stand or station on a race-course. *Simmonds.*

GRAND-VĪCĀR, *n.* [Fr. *grand* and *vicar*.] A French ecclesiastic; a principal vicar. *Williams.*

GRAND'-VIZ'IER (-viz'yer), *n.* The chief vizier; the officer of the highest rank in the Ottoman empire. — See **VIZIER**. *Mountagu.*

GRĀNE, *v. n.* [A. S. *granian*.] To groan. — See **GRAIN**. [Local, Yorkshire.] *Todd.*

GRĀNGE (grānj), *n.* [L. *granum*, grain; Low L. *grangia*; Fr. *grange*, a barn. — "G being inserted as in [Fr.] *linge*, linen, from *linum*; *vigne*, a vine, from *vinea*, &c." *Sullivan.*] 1. A storehouse for grain; a granary.

When for them teeming flocks, and *granges* full,
In wanton dance they please the bounteous Pan. *Milton.*
2. A farm, — generally, a farm with a house at a distance. *Shak.*

At the moated *grange* resides this dejected Mariana. *Shak.*
GRĀ-NĪF'ER-OŪS, *a.* [L. *granifer*; *granum*, grain, and *fero*, to bear; It. *granifero*; Fr. *granifère*.] Bearing grains or kernels. *Blount.*

GRĀN'I-FŌRM, *a.* [L. *granum*, grain, and *forma*, form; Fr. *graniforme*.] Formed or shaped like the grains of corn. *Loudon.*

GRĀN'I-LĪTE, *n.* [L. *granum*, a grain, and Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] A name given by Kirwan to a granular aggregate, resembling granite, but containing more than three ingredients. *Craig.*

GRĀN'ITE (grān'it), *n.* [L. *granatus*, having grains; It. & Sp. *granito*; Fr. *granit*.] (*Min.*) A hard and durable primitive rock, excellent for building, and consisting of felspar, quartz, and mica, crystallized promiscuously together. *Dana.*
Grains has the same ingredients as *granite*, but with traces of lamination. *Silicic* consists of felspar, hornblende, and quartz, and otherwise resembles *granite*. *Dana.*

GRĀN'I-TEL, *n.* [It. *granitella*; Fr. *granitelle*.] (*Min.*) A binary aggregate of minerals, as of quartz and felspar. — See **GRANITINE**. *Kirwan.*

GRĀ-NĪT'IC, *a.* [Fr. *granitique*.] Relating to, or consisting of, granite. *Buckland.*

GRĀ-NĪT-I-FĪ-CĀTION, *n.* [Eng. *granite* and L. *facio*, to make.] The process of being formed into granite. [R.] *Wright.*

GRĀ-NĪT'I-FŌRM, *a.* [Eng. *granite* and L. *forma*, form.] (*Min.*) Having the form or structure of granite; resembling granite. *Wright.*

GRĀN'I-TINE, *n.* (*Min.*) A granitic aggregate of three species of minerals, some of which differ from those composing granite. *Wright.*

GRĀN'I-TŌID, *a.* [Eng. *granite* and Gr. *είδος*, form.] Resembling granite; granitiform. *Bouse.*

GRĀ-NĪP'Q-RĒ, *n. pl.* [L. *granum*, a grain, and *vorare*, to devour.] (*Ornith.*) An order of insectivorous birds, which feed on grains. *Temminck.*

GRĀ-NĪP'Q-ROŪS, *a.* [L. *granum*, grain, and *vorare*, to devour; Sp. *granivoros*; Fr. *granivore*.] Eating grain; living upon grain. "Granivorous birds." *Arbuthnot.*

GRĀN'NAM, *n.* Grandmother. [Low.] *B. Jonson.*

GRĀN'NY, *n.* Grandmother; grandam. [A term used by children: — vulgar.] *Craven's Dialect.*

GRĀNT (12), *v. a.* [Old Fr. *granter*, or *gr. garantir*, to promise, to satisfy. *Todd.* — Fr. *garantir*, to warrant. *Skinner.* *Junius.* *Richardson.*] [I. ORANTED; pp. ORANTING, ORANTED.]

1. To admit as true what is not yet proved; to allow; to concede; to cede; to yield.

If any one be indifferent as to the present rebellion, they may take it for granted his complaint is the rage of a disappointed man. *Addison.*

2. To concede to a request; to confer or bestow upon; to give.

Then hath God also to the Gentiles granted repentance unto life. *Acts xi. 18.*

3. (*Law.*) To convey by deed or writing; to transfer the title of. *Burrill.*

Syn. — See **ADMIT**, **ALLOW**, **GIVE**.

GRĀNT, *n.* 1. The act of granting or bestowing.

2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon. *Dryden.*

3. An admission or allowance of something in dispute; a concession; permission.

This grant destroys all you have argued before. *Dryden.*

4. (*Law.*) A conveyance by deed or in writing. (*Novell.*) — The thing conveyed. *Bowyer.*

GRĀNT'Ā-BLE, *a.* That may be granted. *Ashle.*

GRĀN-TĒĒ', *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a grant is made; — correlative to *grantor*. *Swift.*

GRĀNT'ER, *n.* One who grants. *Smart.*

GRĀNT-ŌR', or **GRĀNT'OR** (130) [grānt-ŏr', W. J. Sn. *Bailey*; grant'or, S. E. Ja. K.; grānt'or, P. F.], *n.* (*Law.*) A person by whom a grant is made; — correlative to *grantee*.

GRĀN'U-LĀR, *a.* 1. Consisting of, or resembling, grains; granular. *Aikin.*

2. (*Bot.*) Covered with grains, or composed of grains. *Loudon.*

GRĀN'U-LĀ-RY, *a.* Consisting of grains; granular. "Granular bodies." *Browne.*

GRĀN'U-LĀTE, *v. n.* [It. *granulare*; Sp. *granular*; Fr. *granuler*. — See **GRAIN**.] [I. GRĀN'U-LATED; pp. GRĀN'ULATING, GRĀN'ULATED.] To be formed into grains.

The juice of grapes, inspissated by heat, *granulates* into sugar. *Spur.*

GRĀN'U-LĀTE, *v. a.* 1. To form into grains.

In this way [by pouring it in a melted state through a sieve] copper is *granulated* into bean shot. *Ure.*

2. To raise into small asperities. *Ray.*

GRĀN'U-LĀTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Consisting of, or resembling, grains, as shagreen. *Brande.*

GRĀN'U-LĀT-ED, *p. a.* 1. Formed into small parts or grains; as, "Granulated sugar."

2. (*Bot.*) Covered with, or composed of, grains; granular. *Henslow.*

GRĀN'U-LĀTION, *n.* [It. *granulazione*; Sp. *granulacion*; Fr. *granulation*.]

1. The act of granulating or forming into grains; as, "The *granulation* of powder."

2. (*Med.*) A process by which minute, grain-like, fleshy bodies are formed on the surface of wounds or ulcers during their healing; — the fleshy grains themselves. *Hoblyn.*

GRĀN'ŪLE (grān'yūl), *n.* [L. *granum*; Fr. *granule*.]

1. A small particle; a grain. *Boyle.*

2. (*Bot.*) A small grain, many of which are contained in each grain of pollen, and constitute the fovilla; — a large kind of spore found in some algae; a spore found in all cryptogamic plants; — a small wort-like appendage, of which there are one or more on the calyx of certain species of *Rumex*. *Henslow.*

GRĀN'U-LĀP'ER-OŪS, *a.* [L. *granum*, a grain, and *fero*, to bear.] Full of grains. *Wright.*

GRĀ-NŪ'I-FŌRM, *a.* [L. *granum*, a grain, and *forma*, form.] (*Min.*) Having an irregular granular structure. *Wright.*

GRĀN'U-LĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A rock consisting of felspar and quartz; — sometimes accompanied with garnet. *Dana.*

GRĀN'U-LŌŪS, *a.* [Sp. *granuloso*; Fr. *granuleux*.] Full of little grains; granular. *Bailey.*

GRAPE, *n.* [It. *grappo*; Fr. *grappe*. — W. *grap*. — "Perhaps from Dut. *gripen* (A. S. *gripan*), to catch or hold in the hand; to gripe." *Skinner.*]

1. The fruit of the vine, or the berry growing in clusters, of plants of the genus *Vitis*, or vine, especially of the *Vitis vinifera*, from the expressed juice of which wine is manufactured.

The varieties of the *grape* in countries where it is grown for the wine-press are almost as numerous as the vine itself. *Loudon.*

2. (*Farriery.*) A mangy tumor on the leg of a horse. *Wright.*

GRĀPE'-FLŌW-ER, *n.* See **GRAPE-HYACINTH**.

GRĀPE'-HY'Ā-CĪNTH, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Muscari*. *Loudon.*

GRĀPE'LENS, *a.* Devoid of grapes, or wanting the flavor of grapes. *Jrnyns.*

GRĀPE'-RY, *n.* A plantation of grape-vines, or an enclosure for raising grapes. *Dean.*

GRĀPE'-SHŌT, *n.* (*Mil.*) A number of small shot so arranged as to resemble a bunch of grapes, being piled around an iron spike, placed in a strong canvas bag, and bound together on the outside by a cord passed over them in the manner of a net. *Dict. of Mil. Terms.*

GRÄPE'-STONE, *n.* The stone or seed of the grape. "Choked with a grape-stone." *Guardian*.

GRÄPE'-SÜG-AR (-shüg-ar), *n.* The kind of sugar obtained from grapes and most other fruits; glucose.—See **GLUCOSE**. *Brande*.

GRÄPE'-VINE, *n.* The vine that bears grapes.

GRÄPE'WORT (-würt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A poisonous plant; baneberry; *Actæa spicata*. *Booth*.

GRÄPH'IC (gräf'ik), *a.* [Gr. γραφικός; γραφω, to write; L. *graphicus*; It. & Sp. *grafico*; Fr. *graphique*.]
1. Relating to writing or delineation.
2. Affording a lively view; well delineated; vivid; as, "A graphic description." *Swift*.

Could the prophet have possibly given a plainer or more graphic description of the character and genius of the ritual law than in these last words? *Harbison*.

Graphic microscope, an instrument for depicting, on the principle of reflection, the objects represented by the microscope. *Francis*.—**Graphic gold**, *graphic ore*, or *graphic tellurium*, (*Min.*) an ore of tellurium, consisting of tellurium, gold, and silver.—**Graphic granite**, (*Min.*) a variety of granite, composed of felspar and quartz, so arranged as to produce an irregular laminar structure. When a section of this mineral is made at right angles to the alternations of the constituent materials, broken lines, resembling Hebrew characters, present themselves;—hence the name. *Wright*.

GRÄPH'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a graphic or picturesque manner. *B. Johnson*.

GRÄPH-I-ÖL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. γραφω, to write, and λόγος, a discourse.] The art of writing or delineation, or a treatise on that art. *Ogilvie*.

GRÄPH'ITE, *n.* [Gr. γραφω, to write; It. *grafite*; Fr. *graphite*.] A form of mineral carbon; a carburet of iron; plumbago; the substance of which pencils are made;—called *black-lead*. *Brande*.

GRÄPH'I-TÜID-AL, *a.* [Gr. γραφω, to write, and εἶδος, form.] Resembling graphite. *Graham*.

GRÄPH'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. γραφω, to write, and λίθος, a stone.] A kind of writing-slate. *Wright*.

GRÄ-PIÖM'E-TER (grä-piöm'e-ter), *n.* [Gr. γραφω, to write, and μέτρον, a measure; Fr. *graphometre*.] A surveying or mathematical instrument for measuring angles whose vertices are at its centre. "The protractor is a graphometer." *Davies & Peck*.

GRÄPH'O-MÉT'RICAL, *a.* Relating to, or ascertained by, a graphometer. *Wright*.

GRÄP'NEL, *n.* [Fr. *grappin*.—See **GRAPPLE**.] (*Naut.*) 1. A small anchor with four or five flukes, for a boat or a little vessel. *Mar. Dict.*
2. † Grappling irons; a grapple. *Chaucer*.

GRÄP'PLE (gräp'pl), *n.* [A diminutive of *grab*.—See **GRAB**, and **GRIBE**.] †. GRAPPELED; *pp.* GRAPPLING, GRAPPELED. To contend as wrestlers; to struggle in close fight.

And there he grappled first with Fate. *Dryden*.

GRÄP'PLE, *v. a.* 1. † To fasten; to fix; to join.

That business Grapples you to the heart and love of us. *Shak.*

2. To seize; to lay hold of; to gripe; to grasp; as, "To grapple an antagonist."

GRÄP'PLE, *n.* 1. A seizure; close hug; close fight. "In the grapple I boarded them." *Shak.*

At when earth's son, Antæus, strove With Jove's Alcides, and, oft foiled, still rose Fresh from his fall, and fiercer grapple joined. *Milton*.

2. (*Naut.*) A hook or iron instrument used in naval combats.

But Cymon soon his crooked grapples cast, Which with tenuous hold his foes embraced. *Dryden*.

† **GRÄP'PLE-MÉNT**, *n.* Close fight; hostile embrace. *Spenser*.

GRÄP'PLING-IR'ONS, *n. pl.* Instruments used for grappling,—especially crooked irons used to seize and hold fast a vessel, as in naval combats. *Dana*.

GRÄP-SÖI'DI-AN, *n.* (*Zool.*) A crustaceous animal of the genus *Grapus*. *Baird*.

GRÄP'SUS, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of decapod crustaceans of the crab kind. *P. Cyc.*

GRÄPT'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. γραπτός, written; γραφω, to write, and λίθος, a stone.] (*Geol.*) A genus of fossil zoophytes which present the appearance of writing or sculpture, found in the bitu-

minous shales of the silurian sandstone deposits. *Brande*.

GRÄP-TÖL'I-THÜS, *n.* [Gr. γραπτός, written; γραφω, to write, and λίθος, a stone.] A stone having the appearance of drawings, as of maps, ruins, vegetable forms, &c.; graptolite. *P. Cyc.*

GRÄ'PY, *a.* 1. Relating to, or resembling grapes. "Grapy clusters." *Addison*.

2. Made of grapes. "The grapy stream." *Gay*.

GRÄ'SIER (grä'zier), *n.* See **GRAZIER**. *Warton*.

GRÄSP (12), *v. a.* [It. *grappare*, to grasp.—Ger. *grapsen*, to grasp, to lay hold of.—See **GRIBE**.] †. GRASPED; *pp.* GRASPING, GRASPED. To lay hold of; to clasp with the fingers or the arms; to seize and hold; to gripe.

O, fool that I am! that thought I could grasp water and bind the wind. *Shak.*

GRÄSP, *v. n.* 1. To endeavor to seize; to catch;—with *at*. "Men who grasp at praise." *Young*.

2. To struggle; to strive; to grapple.

What seemed both spear and shield. Nor wanted in his grasp. *Milton*.

GRÄSP, *n.* 1. A seizure with the hand, or the arms; a gripe; a clasp; an embrace.

What seemed both spear and shield. *Milton*.

2. Possession; hold.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st For it is whose space that's in the tyrant's grasp. *Shak.*

3. Power of seizing; reach.

They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within their grasp. *Claydon*.

GRÄSP'A-BLE, *a.* That may be grasped. *Keats*.

GRÄSP'ER, *n.* One who grasps. *Sherwood*.

GRÄSP'ING, *p. a.* Seizing with the hand; catching at; encroaching.

GRÄSP'ING-LY, *ad.* In a grasping manner. *Clarke*.

GRÄSS (12), *n.* [Goth. *gras*; A. S. *græs*, *gæs*; Dut. & Ger. *gras*; Dan. *gras*; Sw. *gräs*; Icel. *gras*.—Gr. κηστόρις, γράσσις; L. *gramen*.—Heb. עֵשֶׂב, to shoot forth, to sprout.]

1. The common herbage of the field on which cattle feed; an herb with long, narrow leaves.

And he commanded the multitude to sit down on the grass. *Math. xiv. 19.*

2. (*Bot.*) A plant belonging to the order *Gramineæ*.—See **GRAMINACEÆ**.

Grass of Parnassus, (*Bot.*) a plant of the genus *Parnassia*; especially the *Parnassia palustris*, an elegant marsh plant. *Loudon*.

GRÄSS, *v. n.* To breed or produce grass; to become pasture. [*n.*] *Tusser*.

GRÄSS, *v. a.* †. GRASSED; *pp.* GRASSING, GRASSED.]

1. To cover or furnish with grass.

2. To bleach or whiten, as flax, on the grass or ground. *Loudon*.

† **GRÄS-SÄ'TION**, *n.* [*L. grassatio*.] Act of wandering about to do wrong;—robbery. *Feltham*.

GRÄSS'-BLÄDE, *n.* A leaf of grass. *Clarke*.

GRÄSS'-CÜT-TER, *n.* 1. One who cuts grass.

2. (*Mil.*) One who collects forage for the horses of cavalry. *Stoqueler*.

GRÄSS'-GRÉEN, *n.* The color of grass. *Hill*.

GRÄSS'-GRÉEN, *a.* 1. Green with grass. "At his head a grass-green turf." *Shak.*

2. Of the color of grass. *Hill*.

GRÄSS'-GRÖWN (gräs'grön), *a.* Grown over with grass. "The grass-grown street." *Akenside*.

GRÄSS'HÖP-PER, *n.* [A. S. *gærs-hoppa*.] (*Ent.*) One of a family of orthopterous insects, very destructive to herbage; one of the *Gryllidæ*.—See **GRYLLIDÆ**. *Harris*.

The grasshopper shall be a burden, and desire shall fall. *Eccles. xii. 5.*

GRÄSS'I-NÉSS, *n.* The state of abounding in grass; quality of being grassy. *Johnson*.

GRÄSS'LESS, *a.* Wanting grass. *Mir. for Mag.*

GRÄSS'-MÖTH, *n.* A moth inhabiting dry meadows in the summer time; *Crambus*. *Eng. Cyc.*

GRÄSS'-ÖLÜS, *n. pl.* Odorous volatile oils yielded by some of the grasses. *Brande*.

GRÄSS'-PLÖT, *n.* A small, level spot covered

with grass. "Grass-plots bordered with flowers." *Temple*.

GRÄSS'-PÖL-Y, *n.* A species of willow-wort; *Lythrum hyssopifolium*. *Johnson*.

GRÄSS'-VETCH, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Lathyrus*. *Wright*.

GRÄSS'-WRÄCK, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Zostera*; wrackgrass. *Wright*.

GRÄSS'Y, *a.* 1. Covered with, or abounding in, grass. "Grassy fens." "Grassy ground." *Spenser*. "Grassy turf." *Milton*.

2. Resembling grass; green. *Wright*.

GRÄTE, *n.* [*L. crates*, a hurdle; It. *grata*, a grate.—Gael. *grat*.]

1. A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or crossing each other, as in a cloister or a prison. "It [envy] would see him begging at a grate." *South*.

2. An iron frame and bars for holding fuel to be burnt in a fireplace. *Spectator*.

GRÄTE, *v. a.* [*Low L. grato*; It. *grattare*; Fr. *gratter*.] †. GRATED; *pp.* GRATING, GRATED.]

1. To rub or wear by the attrition of a rough body so as to reduce to small particles.

Grate it on a grater which has no bottom. *Evelyn*.

2. To rub, so as to cause a harsh, discordant sound; as, "To grate the teeth."

3. To offend or fret by something harsh.

"More gentle dictates which should less grate and disturb them." *Decay of Piety*.

4. To shut up with bars. *Sherwood*.

GRÄTE, *v. n.* 1. To make a harsh noise, as that of a rough body drawn over another.

We are not so nice as to cast away a sharp knife because the edge of it may sometimes grate. *Hooker*.

2. To rub hard, so as to injure or offend.

This grated harder upon the hearts of men. *South*.

† **GRÄTE**, *a.* [*L. gratus*.] Agreeable. *Herbert*.

GRÄT'ED, *p. a.* 1. Worn away by being rubbed.

2. Furnished with grates or bars; as, "A grated window."

GRÄTE'FUL, *a.* [*L. gratus*; It. & Sp. *grato*.—See **GRACE**.]

1. Having gratitude or a due sense of benefits; desirous to return a service or a benefit; thankful.

By owing owes not, but still pays. *Milton*.

Years of service past From grateful souls exact reward at last. *Dryden*.

2. Agreeable; welcome; pleasing; acceptable; palatable; savory.

Such meats and drinks as are most grateful to his appetite. *Wickham*.

Syn.—See **AGREEABLE**, **THANKFULNESS**.

GRÄTE'FUL-LY, *ad.* 1. With gratitude; with a due sense of benefits received. "He . . . thus gratefully replied." *Milton*.

2. In a pleasing manner.

Study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence of something new which may gratefully strike the imagination. *Watts*.

GRÄTE'FUL-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being grateful; gratitude; thankfulness.

Blessings beforehand, ties of gratefulness, The sound of glory ringing in our ears. *G. Herbert*.

GRÄT-E-LÜ'PI-A, *n.* (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil bivalve conchifers;—so named in honor of Dr. *Grateloup*.

GRÄT'ER, *n.* One that grates; an instrument with a rough surface with which soft bodies are grated or rubbed to small particles. "Rough as nutmeg-graters." *A. Hill*.

GRÄ-TÛO-U-LÄ'TION, *n.* The division of a drawing into compartments or squares, for the purpose of reducing it. *Francis*.

GRÄT-I-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. gratificatio*; *gratifico*, to gratify; *gratus*, pleasing, and *facio*, to make; It. *gratificazione*; Sp. *gratificación*; Fr. *gratification*.]

1. The act of gratifying or pleasing. "The gratification of the senses." *South*.

2. Enjoyment; pleasure; delight; fruition.

The riches of the world, and the gratifications they afford, are too apt when their evil tendency is not opposed by a principle of religion, to beget that friendship for the world which is enmity with God. *Ep. Horsley*.

3. Reward; recompense. *Rp. Morton*.

Syn.—See **CONTENTMENT**, **ENJOYMENT**.

GRÁT'I-FĪ-ĒR, *n.* One who gratifies or delights. "A *gratifier* of rich men." *Latimer.*

GRÁT'I-FĪ (25), *v. a.* [*L. gratificor; gratus, grateful, and facio, to make; It. gratificare; Sp. gratificar; Fr. gratifier.*] [*2. GRATIFIED; pp. GRATIFYING, GRATIFIED.*]

1. To give pleasure to; to indulge; to please. "To *gratify* an itching ear." *Cowper.*

At once they *gratify* their scent and taste. *Pope.*
2. To requite; to satisfy; to content. "I'll *gratify* you for this trouble." *Todd.*

Syn.—A person *gratifies* his curiosity, his desires or appetites, *indulges* his propensities, *honors* his inclination or fancy, and *pleases* his taste. To *gratify* is commonly, and to *indulge*, sometimes, used in a good sense; to *honor*, mostly in a bad sense.—See SATISFY.

GRÁT'I-FĪ-ING, *p. a.* Affording gratification; pleasing; agreeable; welcome.

GRÁT'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who grates;—a harsh noise made by rubbing. *More.*

2. The bars of a grate; as, "The iron *gratings* of a prison."
3. (*Naut.*) The frame or lattice-work for covering hatches. *Mar. Dict.*

GRÁT'ING, *p. a.* 1. Rubbing or wearing.
2. Making a harsh noise. "Some harsh and *grating* sound." *Burke.*

3. Offensive; irritating; displeasing.

GRÁT'ING-LY, *ad.* Harshly; offensively.

GRĀ-TĪ-Ō-ŝā (grā-shē-ŝā). [*It. graziosa.*] (*Mus.*) See GRAZIOSO.

GRĀ-TĪS, *ad.* [*L.*; contracted from *gratius*, out of kindness.] For nothing; gratuitously.

When corn was given them *gratis*, you repined. *Shak.*

GRĀT'I-TUDE, *n.* [*Low L. gratitudo; L. gratus, pleasing; It. gratitudo, and gratitudine; Sp. gratitud; Fr. gratitude.*] A due sense of kindness received, and a desire to return it; duty to a benefactor; thankfulness.

Gratitude is a virtue which, according to the general apprehensions of mankind, approaches more nearly than any other social virtue to justice. *Dr. Parr.*

The still, small voice of *gratitude*. *Gray.*

Syn.—See THANKFULNESS.

GRĀT'TEN, *n.* 1. Arable land in a commonable state. [*Local, Eng.*] *Farm. Ency.*

2. An old word for grass which springs up after a field has been mowed; after-grass. *Wright.*

GRĀ-TŪ'I-TOŪS, *a.* [*L. gratuitus; gratus, pleasing; It. & Sp. gratuito; Fr. gratuit.*]

1. Bestowed or given freely; granted without claim or merit; voluntary.

Our pardon is free and *gratuitous*. *Hopkins.*

2. Asserted or taken without ground, cause, or proof; as, "A *gratuitous* assumption." *Ray.*

Syn.—See VOLUNTARY.

GRĀ-TŪ'I-TOŪS-LY, *ad.* In a gratuitous manner.

GRĀ-TŪ'I-TOŪS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being gratuitous. *Scott.*

GRĀ-TŪ'I-TY, *n.* [*Fr. gratuité.*] A present; a recompense; a free gift. "Some little *gratuity* we gave him." *Swift.*

Syn.—See GIFT.

GRĀT'U-LĀNT, *a.* Congratulatory; expressing joy.

Yet centring all in love, and in the end
All *gratulant*, if rightly understood. *Wordsworth.*

GRĀT'U-LĀTE (grāt'yū-lāt), *v. a.* [*L. gratulor, gratulatus; gratus, pleasing; It. gratulare; Sp. gratular.*] [*2. GRATULATED; pp. GRATULATING, GRATULATED.*]

1. To congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy; to felicitate. *Dryden.*

No farther than the Tower,
To *gratulate* the gentle princess there. *Shak.*

2. † To declare joy for; to mention with expressions of joy. *B. Jonson.*

3. † To recompense; to reward. *Hayward.*

GRĀT'U-LĀTE, *a.* Felicitous; to be rejoiced at.

There's more behind that is more *gratulate*. *Shak.*

GRĀT'U-LĀTION, *n.* [*L. gratulatio; Sp. gratulacion.*] Act of gratulating; expression of joy; congratulation; felicitation.

If your majesty come to the city of London ever so often,
what *gratulation*, what joy, what concourse of people is there
to be seen! *Stowe.*

GRĀT'U-LĀ-TQ-RY, *a.* [*L. gratulatorius; Sp.*

gratulatorio.] Congratulatory; expressing or wishing joy. "Gratulatory odes." *Bp. Horsley.*

GRĀU'WĀC-KĒ, *n.* [*Ger.*] (*Min.*) See GRAY-WACKE.

GRĀ-VĀ-MĒN, *n.* [*L. complaint.*] (*Law.*) The grievance complained of; the cause of the action. *Boutier.*

GRĀVE, *v. a.* [*Goth. graban; A. S. grafan; Dut. graaven; Ger. graben; Dan. grave; Sw. gräva. — Gael. grabh. — Gr. γράβω; Sp. grabar; Fr. graver.*] [*2. GRAVED; pp. GRAVING, GRAVEN OR GRAVED.*]

1. To dig; to excavate. "He hath *graven* . . . a pit." *Ps. vii. 16. Common Prayer.*

2. To cut or carve into; to engrave. *Milton.*

3. To impress deeply; to imprint. *Cornice with bossy sculptures graven.*

Thy sum of duty let two words contain,—
O, may they *graven* in thy heart remain,—
Be humble and be just. *Prior.*

4. To entomb. "Ditches *grave* you all." *Shak.*

5. (*Naut.*) To scrape and clean, as a ship's bottom, and pay it with pitch. *Mar. Dict.*

To *grave* the outside of the ship. *DeJoy.*

GRĀVE, *v. n.* To carve on hard substances; to engrave. "Or *grave* or paint." *Chaucer.*

GRĀVE, *n.* [*A. S. graf; Dan. grav; Sw. graf.*]

1. A pit or excavation in the ground for a dead body; a sepulchre; a tomb.

She goeth unto the *grave*, to weep there. *John xi. 31.*

2. In a figurative sense, death or destruction. I will ransom thee from the power of the *grave*. *Ios. xii. 14.*

3. *pl.* Sediments of melted tallow. *Brande.*

GRĀVE, *n.* [*Ger. graf.*] A ruler;—usually in composition, as *landgrave, margrave.*

GRĀVE, *a.* [*L. gravis, heavy; It. Sp. & Fr. grave.*]

1. Having authority; weighty; important. "The *gravest* of their writers." *Greiv.*

2. Solemn; serious; sober; thoughtful; sedate. "That *grave* awfulness." *More.*

To laugh were want of goodness and of grace,
And to be *grave* exceeds all power of face. *Pope.*

3. Plain; not gay, showy, or tawdry. "A *grave* suit of clothes." *Johnson.*

4. (*Gram.*) Noting an accent opposed to the acute.

5. (*Mus.*) Noting a grave, slow movement:—low in pitch; not acute; deep. *Warner.*

Syn.—*Grave* expresses more than *serious*, and less than *solemn*. A *grave* or *sedate* manner; a serious discourse; a solemn warning. A *grave* assembly; a serious preacher; a solemn sentence; an important business; a weighty concern. *Gravity* is opposed to *vivacity*; *seriousness* to *levity*.—See SAGACITY, WEIGHTY.

GRĀVE'CLŌD, *n.* A clod belonging to a grave. *Wright.*

GRĀVE'-CLŌTHĒS (-klōthz or -klōz), *n.* The dress in which the dead are buried. "Bound hand and foot with *grave-clothes*." *John xi. 44.*

GRĀVE'-DĪG-ŌER, *n.* One who digs graves. *Shak.*

GRĀV'ĒL, *n.* [*Dut. graveel. — Fr. gravele, gravier. — "Serenius refers it to grave, to dig out, not without some appearance of probability." Richardson.*]

1. Sand consisting of small stones or pebbles. "Each grain of *gravel*." *Shak.*

2. (*Med.*) A disease occasioned by small concretions similar to sand or gravel, which form in the kidneys, pass along the ureters to the bladder, and are expelled with the urine. *Dumgison.*

GRĀV'ĒL, *v. a.* [*2. GRAVELLED; pp. GRAVELING, GRAVELLED.*]

1. To furnish with gravel; to cover with gravel; as, "To *gravel* a path." *Bacon.*

2. To cause to stick fast in the sand. And when we were fallen into a place between two seas, they *gravelled* the ship. *Acts xxvii. 41, Tr. ans. Rheims, 1682.*

3. To puzzle; to perplex; to embarrass. The disease itself will *gravel* him to judge of it. *Howell.*

4. (*Farriery.*) To hurt, as the foot of a horse, with gravel confined by the shoe.

GRĀVE'LESS, *a.* Unburied. *Shak.*

GRĀV'ĒL-LĪ-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being gravelly, or abounding with gravel. *Scott.*

GRĀV'ĒL-LY, *a.* Full of gravel; abounding with gravel. "A *gravelly* and sandy bottom." *Cook.*

GRĀVE'-LOOK-ING (-lāk-ing), *a.* Having a grave, sober, or solemn appearance. *Irving.*

GRĀV'ĒL-PĪT, *n.* A pit containing gravel; a bed of gravel. *Garth.*

GRĀV'ĒL-STŌNE, *n.* Stone containing gravel:—a minute stone; a pebble. *Arbuthnot.*

GRĀV'ĒL-WĀLK (-wāk), *n.* A walk or alley covered with gravel. *Wright.*

GRĀVE'LY, *ad.* In a grave manner; soberly.

GRĀVE'-MĀ-KĒR, *n.* A grave-digger. *Shak.*

GRĀV'EN (grāv'n), *p. from grave.* Graved.—See GRAVE.

GRĀVE'NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being grave. *Shak.*

GRĀ-VĒ-Q-LĒNCE, *n.* [*L. graveolentia.*] A strong or offensive smell; rancidity. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

GRĀ-VĒ-Q-LĒNT [grāv'e-q-lēnt, *S. W. P. Sm.*; grāv'e-q-lēnt, *Ash*], *a.* [*L. graveolens; gravis, heavy, and oleo, to smell.*] Smelling strongly or offensively; strong-scented; rancid. *Boyle.*

GRĀV'ĒR, *n.* [*Fr. graveur.*—See GRAVE.]

1. One who graves; an engraver.

2. The style or tool used in engraving; a burin.

Some work the file, and some the
graver guide. *Gay.*

GRĀVE'-RŌB-BĒR, *n.* One who robs a grave. *Klarke.*

GRĀVE'STŌNE, *n.* A stone that is laid over, or placed by, a grave as a memorial.

Lie where the light foam of the sea may best
Thy *gravestone* daily. *Shak.*

GRĀV'ĒX, *n.* (*Surg.*) An instrument for scaling the teeth. *Craig.*

GRĀVE'YĀRD, *n.* A burial ground. *Month. Rev.*

GRĀV'ID, *a.* [*L. gravidus; gravis, heavy.*] Heavy from pregnancy; pregnant. *Sir T. Herbert.*

† GRĀV'Ī-DĀT-ĒD, *a.* Great with young. *Barrow.*

† GRĀV'Ī-DĀ'TION, *n.* Pregnancy. *Pearson.*

† GRĀ-VĪD'Ī-TY, *n.* Pregnancy. *Arbuthnot.*

GRĀV'Ī-GRĀDES, *n. pl.* [*L. gravis, heavy, and gradior, to walk.*] (*Zool.*) A name given by Blainville to mammalia comprising such heavy-paced animals as the elephant. *Craig.*

GRĀ-VĪM'E-TĒR, *n.* [*L. gravis, heavy, and Gr. μέτρον, a measure.*] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies, whether liquid or solid. *Brande.*

GRĀV'ING, *n.* 1. The act of cutting on a hard substance; act of engraving.

2. Carved work; engraving. *2 Chron. ii. 14.*

3. Impression. "Former *gravings* . . . upon their souls." *King Charles.*

4. (*Naut.*) The act of cleaning and paying with pitch, as a ship's bottom. *Mar. Dict.*

GRĀV'ING-DŌCK, *n.* A dock into which vessels are taken to have their bottoms examined, and breamed or graved. *Simmonds.*

GRĀV'Ī-RĀTE, *v. n.* [*L. gravis, heavy; It. gravitare; Sp. gravitar; Fr. graver.*] [*2. GRAVITATED; pp. GRAVITATING, GRAVITATED.*]

1. To be affected by gravitation; to tend to a centre of attraction. *Bentley.*

GRĀV'Ī-TĀ'TION, *n.* [*It. gravitazione; Sp. gravitacion; Fr. gravitation.*] The act of tending to the centre; the force by which bodies are drawn towards the centre of the earth, or other centre; the mutual tendency which all bodies in nature have to approach each other; the centripetal force; gravity.

An effect of gravity, or gravitation, familiar to all mankind, is the tendency of bodies to fall to the earth. *Orier.*

GRĀV'Ī-TĀ-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of gravitation. *Coleridge.*

GRĀV'Ī-TY, *n.* [*L. gravitas; gravis, heavy; It. gravità; Sp. gravedad; Fr. gravité.*]

1. (*Physics.*) That force by which bodies tend, or are pressed or drawn, towards the centre of the earth, or other centre; the centripetal force; gravitation:—heaviness; weight.

This mutual tendency of all the particles of matter to each other is called the attraction of gravitation. In reference to any particular body or mass of matter, the aggregate attraction of all its particles is usually called its *gravity*. *Brande.*

2. Seriousness; soberness; solemnity. *Johnson.*

As vivacity is the gift of women, *gravity* is that of men. *Spectator.*

3. Atrocity; enormity; flagrancy.

To punish the injury committed, according to the *gravity* of the fact. *Hooker.*

4. Importance.

Length, therefore, is a thing which the *gravity* and weight of his argument support. *Hooker.*

5. (*Mus.*) Lowness in pitch. "We speak of the *gravity* of tones." *Warner.*

Absolute gravity, that by which a body descends freely and perpendicularly in a vacuum. — *Centre of gravity.* See *CENTRE.* — *Relative gravity*, that by which a body descends when the absolute gravity is constantly counteracted by a uniform but inferior force, such as in the descent of bodies down inclined planes, or in existing mediums, as air and water. — *Specific gravity*, the ratio of the weight of a body to the weight of an equal bulk of some other body (usually pure distilled water) taken as a standard.

SYN. — See *WEIGHT.*

GRÁ'VY, *n.* [Etymology uncertain. — Brit. *krav*, blood. *Serenus.*] The juice that runs from meat while cooking, or a mixture of it with flour and water. *Chapman.*

GRĀY (grā), *a.* [A. S. *græg*; Dut. *grauwo*; Ger. *grau*; Dan. *graa*; Sw. *grå*. — It. *grigio*; Fr. *gris*. — Gr. *graios*.]

1. White with a mixture of black.

The *gray* and *black* colors may be also produced by mixture. *Newton.*

Thus sang the uncouth swain to the oaks and hills, While the still morn went out with sandals *gray*. *Milton.*

2. Hoary or white, as the hair from age.

My hair is *gray*, but not with years;
Nor grew it white
In a single night,

As men's have grown from sudden fears. *Byron.*

GRĀY, *n.* 1. A gray color; a mixture of black and white in various proportions, or of the three primary colors, red, blue, and yellow. *Fairholt.*

Down sunk the sun; the closing hour of day
Came onward, mantled o'er with dusky *gray*. *Parnell.*

2. An animal of a gray color, as a horse, a badger, and a kind of salmon.

Woe worth the chase, woe worth the day,
That cost thy life, my gallant *gray*. *Scott.*

Smooth, Dawson's cub, the young grice of a *gray*. *B. Jonson.*

GRĀY'BĒARD, *n.* 1. An old man. *Shak.*

2. An earthen drinking-jug commonly used in the 16th and 17th centuries, having a bearded face in relief upon the upper part of the spout: — a term still applied in Scotland to a large spherical vessel for holding liquors. *Fairholt.*

GRĀY'-BĒARD-ĒD, *a.* Having a gray beard.

GRĀY'-BRĒAST-ĒD, *a.* Having a gray breast. *Hill.*

GRĀY'-CŌAT-ĒD, *a.* Having a gray coat. *Shak.*

GRĀY'-ĒYĒD (-īd), *a.* Having gray eyes. *Shak.*

GRĀY'-FLY, *n.* The trumpet-fly. *Milken.*

GRĀY'-GRŌWN, *a.* Grown gray by age. *Thomson.*

GRĀY'-HĀIRED (-hārd), *a.* Having gray hair.

GRĀY'-HĒAD-ĒD, *a.* Having a gray head. *Milton.*

GRĀY'-HOOD-ĒD (-hād-ēd), *a.* Covered with a gray hood. "The *gray-hooded* even." *Milton.*

GRĀY'HŌUND, *n.* See *GREYHOUND.*

GRĀY'ISH, *a.* Approaching to a gray color. "A *grayish* eye." *Warner.*

GRĀY'LĀG, *n.* (*Ornith.*) See *GREYLAG.*

GRĀYLE (grāl), *n.* See *GRAIL.* *Todd.*

GRĀY'LING, *n.* (*Ich.*)

A fish of the salmon kind, inhabiting many of the streams of England, and also found in Sweden, Norway, and Lapland; *Thymallus vulgaris.* *Yarrell.*



Grayling (*Thymallus vulgaris*).

GRĀY-MĀL'KIN, *n.* See *GRIMALKIN.* *Shak.*

GRĀY'-MĀRE, *n.* A cant term for a wife who rules her husband. *Grose.* "The *gray-mare* is the better horse." [Old proverb.]

GRĀY'MĪLL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Lithospermum*; the gromwell. *Ash.*

GRĀY'NESS, *n.* The quality of being gray.

GRĀY'-STŌNE, *n.* (*Geol.*) A volcanic rock, allied to basalt, and composed of felspar, iron, and augite or hornblende. *Scrope.*

GRĀY'WĀC-KĒ, *n.* [Ger. *grauwacke*.] (*Min.*) A kind of conglomerate or sandstone, of a grayish color, composing the lowest members of the secondary strata, and consisting of grains or fragments of different minerals united by an indurated argillaceous cement, or by minute grains of the same materials which compose the larger parts of the rock.

When the sand or gravel predominates so as nearly to exclude the argillaceous cement, the distinction between *graywacke* and *conglomerate* is lost. *Eng. Cyc.*

Graywacke slate, a variety of *graywacke* in which the grains are so minute as to be scarcely perceptible by the naked eye; a fine-grained sandy rock. *Eng. Cyc.*

GRĀZE, *v. n.* [*i.* GRAZED; *pp.* GRAZING, GRAZED.]

1. [A. S. *grasian*; Dut. *graazen*; Ger. *grasen*. — Gr. *grāw*, to eat.] To eat grass; to feed upon grass.

Attend their stately up and down. *Dryden.*

2. To supply or furnish grass.

The ground . . . will never *graze* to purpose that year. *Bacon.*

3. To move on devouring, as spreading fire.

As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually *grazed*. *Bacon.*

4. [Fr. *raser*. *Johnson.* — A. S. *grasian*. *Richardson.*] To touch lightly in passing over.

A bullet *grazes* on any place when it gently turns up the surface of what it strikes upon. *Cowell.*

GRĀZE, *v. a.* 1. To feed or supply with grass.

He hath . . . a field or two to *graze* his cows. *Swift.*

2. To feed upon; to eat grass from.

He gave my kine to *graze* the flowery plain. *Dryden.*

3. To tend on grazing cattle.

Jacob *grazed* his uncle Laban's sheep. *Shak.*

4. To rub or touch lightly in passing over.

We still say, the skin is *grazed*, or slightly hurt. *Cowell.*

GRĀZ'ER, *n.* One that grazes or feeds on grass.

"The cackling goose, close *grazer*." *Phillips.*

GRĀZ'IER (grā'zier), *n.* One who feeds cattle; a farmer who raises and deals in cattle. *Swift.*

GRĀZ'IER-LY, *a.* Relating to a grazier. *Heber.*

GRĀZ'ING, *n.* 1. The act of feeding on grass.

2. The feeding or raising of cattle. *Richardson.*

3. The act of touching lightly in passing over.

"The *grazing* of a bullet." *Ludlow.*

GRAZIOSO (grāt-se-s'zō). [*It.*] (*Mus.*) With elegance and grace. *Brande.*

GRĒASE (grēs), *n.* [Gr. *graiou*, ointment; It. *grasso*; Sp. *grasa*; Fr. *graisse*. — Gael. *creis*.]

1. Animal fat in a soft state; unctuous matter, as lard or tallow. *R. Gloucester.*

2. (*Farriery.*) A swelling and inflammation in a horse's legs attended with the secretion of a oily matter and cracks in the skin. *Farm. Ency.*

In this sense pronounced grēz by Jameson.

GRĒASE (grēs), *v. a.* [*i.* GREASED; *pp.* GREASING, GREASED.]

1. To smear or anoint with grease. *Swift.*

2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents.

But still Ursidius courts the marriage-bait,
Loves for a son to settle his estate
And who, no gift, though ever giving heir
Would gladly *grease* the rich old brachio. *Dryden.*

GRĒAS'[-LY, *ad.* 1. With grease.

2. Grossly; indelicately. [*R.*]

You talk *greasily*; your lips grow foul. *Shak.*

GRĒAS'[-NESS, *n.* The state of being greasy; oiliness; unctuousity. *Boyle.*

GRĒAS'Y, *a.* 1. Oily; fat; unctuous. "Fragments, scraps, the bits and *greasy* reliques." *Shak.*

2. Smeared with fat or grease.

Five *greasy* nightcaps wrapped her head. *Goldsmith.*

3. Resembling, or having some quality of, grease. "A *greasy* feel." *Dana.*

4. Fat of body. "This *greasy* knight." *Shak.*

5. Gross; indelicate; indecent. [*R.*]

Chaste cells, where *greasy* Aretas
For his rank *greasy* is surnamed divine. *Marston.*

GRĒAT (grāt), [*grāt*, S. W. P. J. F. J. A. K. Sm.; *grāt*, E.], *a.* [A. S. *græt*; Dut. *groot*; Ger. *gross*. — It. *grosso*; Sp. *grueso*; Fr. *gros*. — See *GROSS.*]

1. Large in bulk, quantity, dimension, or num-

ber; big; vast. "The *great* sea." "The *great* globe." "A *great* multitude." *Jer. xx. 17.*

2. Pivnant; teeming.

3. Large, in a figurative sense; high in degree. "Great fear or courage, strength or weakness, virtue or vice, pleasure or pain."

4. Important; weighty. "The height of this *great* argument." *Milton.* "A *great* truth." *Tillotson.* "That *great* chain of causes." *Burke.*

5. Distinguished by any quality or qualities; eminent; illustrious; excellent; dignified; as, "A *great* poet or orator." *Scipio.*

Great in his triumphs, in retirement *great*. *Pope.*

6. Chief; principal. "The *great* seal." *Shak.*

7. Noble; grand; sublime; majestic; august.

8. Generous; magnanimous; high-minded.

"Fare thee well, *great* heart." *Shak.*

9. Proud; swelling; haughty.

Solyman perceived that . . . the defendants [were not] to be discouraged with *great* looks. *Knollys.*

10. Magnificent; sumptuous; opulent.

He disdained not to appear at *great* tables. *Atterbury.*

11. Difficult; hard; grievous.

It is no *great* matter to live lovingly with good-natured and meek persons. *Ep. Taylor.*

12. Very intimate; very familiar. [*Low.*]

There that great . . . speak ill of a man in . . . see that are *great* with . . . *Bacon.*

13. Denoting the next degree of consanguinity, in the ascending or the descending line, as, *great-grandfather*, the father of a grandfather; *great-great-grandfather*, the father of a great-grandfather; — and their correlatives, *great-grandson*, *great-great-grandson*, &c.

grē "The word *great* is sometimes pronounced as if written *grēt*, generally by people of education, and almost universally in Ireland; but this is contrary to the fixed and settled practice in England." *Walker.* — The pronunciation of *grēt* is countenanced by Pope in the following lines: —

Here swells the shell with Ogilby the *great*,
The *grē*, stamped with arms, New ush shines complete.

"When I published the plan of my Dictionary," says Dr. Johnson, "Lord Chesterfield told me that the word *grēt* should be so pronounced as to rhyme to *state*; and in William Yonge sent me word that it should be pronounced so as to rhyme to *seut*, and that none but an Irishman would pronounce it *grāt*. Now, here are two men of the highest rank, the one the best speaker in the House of Lords, the other the best speaker in the House of Commons, differing entirely." — "The pronunciation is now settled, beyond question, in the mode stated by Lord Chesterfield." *J. W. Croker.*

Syn. — *Great* is applied to all kinds of dimensions in which things can grow or increase. A house, room, army, &c., may be styled *great* or *large*; an animal or mountain, *great*, *large*, or *big*. *Great* is much used in the improper sense; as a noise, distance, power, &c., may be called *great*, but not *large* or *big*. *Great*, in its moral application, is not so strong a term as *grand* and *sublime*. A *great* idea; a *grand* conception; a *sublime* thought. — See *SUBLIME.*

GRĒAT (grāt), *n.* 1. The whole; the gross; the lump; the mass. "Carpenters build a house by the *great*." *Mozon.*

2. People of high rank or distinction.

None think the *great* unhappy but the *great*. *Young.*

GRĒAT'-BĒL-LĒD (-bēl-īd), *a.* Having a great belly: — pregnant; teeming. *Shak.*

GRĒAT'-BŌRN, *a.* Nobly descended. *Drayton.*

GRĒAT'-CŌAT, *n.* A large and long garment covering the other dress. *Smollett.*

GRĒAT'EN (grāt'n), *v. a.* To make great. [*R.*]

The grace of Christ . . . *greatens* and guides the spirit. *Henry.*

This *greatens*, fills, immortalizes all. *Young.*

† GRĒAT'EN, *v. n.* To become large. *South.*

GRĒAT'-GRĀND'CHILD, *n.* The child of a grandchild. *Wood.*

GRĒAT'-GRĀND'DAUGH-TER, *n.* The daughter of a grandchild. *Addison.*

GRĒAT'-GRĀND'FĀ-THĒR, *n.* The father of a grandparent. *Blackstone.*

GRĒAT'-GRĀND'MŌTH-ER, *n.* The mother of a grandparent. *Addison.*

GRĒAT'-GRĀND'SĪRE, *n.* Great-grandfather. *Blackstone.*

GRĒAT'-GRĀND'SŌN, *n.* The son of a grandchild. *Blackstone.*

GRĒAT'-GRŌWN, *a.* Grown to a great size. "The great-grown trout." *Shak.*

GRĒAT'-HĒAD-ĒD, *a.* Having a large head. *Hill.*

GRĒAT'-HĒART-ĒD, *a.* High-spirited; high-minded; undejected; noble. *Clarendon.*

GRĒAT'LY, *ad.* 1. In a great degree. Thy sorrow I will greatly multiply. *Milton.*

2. Nobly; illustriously.

By a high fate thou greatly didst expire. *Dryden.*

3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely.

Where are the bold, intrepid sons of war, That greatly turn their backs upon the foe? *Addison.*

GRĒAT'NESS (grāt'nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being great; largeness of bulk, quantity, dimension, or number; magnitude.

2. Largeness, in a figurative sense; high degree. "The greatness of the reward." *Logers.*

3. A combination of great qualities; grandeur; sublimity.

Before the greatness displayed in Milton's poem, all other greatness shrinks away.

4. High station, power, wealth, or authority; distinction; elevation; dignity; eminence.

Some are born great some achieve greatness, and some are born great and yet their greatness goes by. *Shak.*

5. Swelling pride; affected state; haughtiness. It is not of pride or greatness that he cometh not aboard your ships. *Bacon.*

6. Generosity; magnanimity; nobleness.

"Greatness of soul." *Knox.*

Syn. — See SIZE.

GRĒAT'-SEAL, *n.* The principal seal of a sovereign, or of the chief executive officer of a government, for the sealing of charters, commissions, &c. *Crabb.*

† GRĒAVE, *n.* 1. [A. S. *græf*.] A grove. *Chaucer.*

2. [Cel. *groof*.] A groove. *Spenser.*

GRĒAVE, *n.*; pl. GRĒAVES (grāvz). [Sp. *grevas*; Fr. *grèves*.] 1. Armor to defend the legs; — commonly used in the plural.

The plated greave and corselet hung unbraced. *Dyer.* Greaves are worn by the modern Greeks, but made of soft materials. *Fairholt.*

2. pl. Sediment of melted tallow; — written also *graves*. *Brande.*

GRĒAVE, *v. a.* (Naut.) To clean, as a ship's bottom, by burning. *Simmonds.*

GREBE, *n.* (Ornith.) A lobe-footed aquatic bird of the genus *Podiceps* and family *Colymbidae*. — See *PODIPINÆ*. *Yarrell.*

GRĒ'CIAN (grē'shan), *a.* (Geog.) Relating to Greece. "Grecian kings." *Milton.*

GRĒ'CIAN (grē'shan), *n.* 1. (Geog.) A native of Greece; a Greek.

2. A Jew who understood or spoke Greek.

Then arose a murmuring of the Grecians against the Hebrews. *Acts vi. 1.*

3. One skilled in the Greek language. "He is a good Grecian." *Todd.*

GRĒ'CIAN-FIRE, *n.* See GREEK-FIRE. *Todd.*

GRĒ'CIAN-IZE (grē'shan-iz), *v. n.* To play the Grecian; to speak Greek. *Cotgrave.*

GRĒ'CIISM, *n.* [L. *Grecismus*.] An idiom of the Greek language; a Hellenism; Greekism.

Milton has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Grecisms, and sometimes Hebrewisms, into his poem. *Addison.*

GRĒ'CIZE, *v. a.* [Fr. *gréciser*.] To translate into Greek; to cause to take the form of a Greek word.

The name . . . is *Grecized*, with many other German words. *Warren.*

GRĒ'D'A-LIN, *n.* See GRIDELIN. *Todd.*

† GRĒĒ, *n.* 1. [Fr. *gré*. — See AGREE.] Goodwill; favor; favorable disposition. *Spenser.*

2. [L. *gradus*.] A degree; rank; a step; a stair. — See GREEZE. *Wickliffe.*

† GRĒĒ, *v. n.* [Old Fr. *gré*. — See AGREE.] To agree; to give consent. *Mir. for Mag.*

† GRĒĒCE, *n.* See GREEZE. *Bacon.*

GRĒED, *n.* Greediness; avarice. *Ed. Rev.*

His insatiable greed of money and power. *Bruce.*

GRĒED'LY, *ad.* In a greedy manner; eagerly.

GRĒED'NESS, *n.* The state of being greedy; eagerness of appetite or desire; ravenousness; voracity; gulosity; avidity.

I with the same greediness did seek As water when I thirst to swallow Greek. *Denham.*

Syn. — See AVIDITY.

GRĒED'Y, *a.* [Goth. *gredus*; A. S. *grædig*; Dut. *greetig*; Dan. *grædig*; Sw. *grädig*.]

1. Ravenous; voracious; rapacious; hungry.

He made the greedy ravens to be Elijah's caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

2. Vehemently desirous; eager.

Not half sufficed, and greedy yet to kill. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See RAPACIOUS.

GRĒED'Y-GÜT, *n.* A voracious eater; glutton; devourer; gormandizer. [Vulgar.] *Cotgrave.*

GRĒEK, *n.* 1. (Geog.) A native of Greece; a Grecian.

She's a merry Greek indeed. *Shak.*

2. The language of Greece or of the Greeks.

GRĒEK, *a.* (Geog.) Relating or belonging to Greece; Grecian.

In the Greek tongue [he] hath his name Apollyon. *Rev. ix. 11.*

GRĒEK'ESS, *n.* A Greek woman. *Taylor.*

GRĒEK'-FIRE, *n.* An artificial or factitious fire, which burns under water; — formerly used by the Constantinopolitan Greeks in war. Its composition is unknown, but the ingredients are supposed to have been asphaltum, nitre, and sulphur. *Jamieson.*

GRĒEK'ISH, *a.* Grecian; resembling a Greek.

"A noble Greekish youth." *Milton.*

GRĒEK'ISM, *n.* Same as GRECISM. *Southey.*

GRĒEK'LING, *n.* A little Greek, or one of little value or esteem.

Which of the Greelings durst ever give precepts to Demosthenes? *B. Jonson.*

GRĒEK'-RŌSE, *n.* The rose-campion. *Tate.*

GRĒEN, *a.* [A. S. *grene*; Dut. *groen*; Ger. *grün*; Dan. *grøn*; Icel. *grænn*; Sw. *grön*.]

1. Of the color of growing plants, a color composed of blue and yellow; verdant. "Groves for ever green." *Pope.*

2. Flourishing; blooming; undecayed. "A green old age." *Dryden.*

3. New; recent; fresh. "A green wound." *Johnson.*

"Griefs are green." *Shak.*

4. Full of sap; not dry; unseasoned.

Dry wood is more fragile than green. *Bacon.*

5. Not roasted; half raw.

We say the meat is green when it is half roasted. *Watts.*

6. Unripe; immature; as, "Green fruit."

7. Inexperienced; ignorant; unskilful; unaccustomed; unused. "Green in judgment." *Shak.*

8. Having a sickly hue; pale.

And wakes it now to look so green and pale. *Shak.*

A green goose, one under four months old.

GRĒEN, *n.* 1. A secondary color compounded of the primaries blue and yellow.

If the blue predominates, the compound is a blue-green; if the yellow predominates, it is a yellow-green, or a warm green. *Fairholt.*

2. [Gael. *grin*, a green plot.] Ground covered with grass; a grassy plain.

O'er the smooth, enamelled green. *Milton.*

3. pl. Fresh leaves or branches; wreaths.

The fragrant greens I seek, my brows to bind. *Dryden.*

4. pl. The leaves and stalks of young plants, used, when cooked, for food. *Addison.*

GRĒEN, *v. a.* To make green.

Greened all the year. *Thomson.*

GRĒEN'BRŌOM, *n.* (Bot.) A shrub with numerous flexible rush-like green twigs like the brooms; green-weed; *Gemsta tinctoria*. *Miller.*

GRĒEN'CHĀF-ĒR, *n.* A kind of beetle. *Ash.*

GRĒEN'-CLŌTH, *n.* (Eng. Law.) A court of justice belonging to the king's or queen's household, having jurisdiction of all offences committed within the verge of the court, and sitting daily in the palace under the lord high steward, attended by various officers of the household, to take account of expenses, make provision for payments, &c.; — so called because the table of the court is covered with a green cloth. *Brande.*

GRĒEN'-CŌL-QRED (-kŭl-lyrd), *a.* Having a green color. *Tourneur.*

GRĒEN'-CRŌP, *n.* A crop of green vegetables, such as artificial grasses, turnips, &c. *Wright.*

GRĒEN'-ĒARTH, *n.* (Min.) A mineral of an earthy or minutely crystalline appearance, quite soft, and with an unctuous feel; seladonite. *Dana.*

GRĒEN'-ĒR-Y, *n.* Verdure; green grass or plants. [R.] *Coleridge.*

GRĒEN'-ĒYED (-id), *a.* Having green eyes. "Green-eyed jealousy." *Shak.*

GRĒEN'-FĪNCH, *n.* (Ornith.) A conirostral, yellowish-green bird, of the order *Passeres* and family *Fringillidae*; *Coccothraustes chloris*; — called also *green grosbeak*. *Yarrell.*

GRĒEN'-FĪSH, *n.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

GRĒEN'-GĀGE, *n.* A species of delicious plum, of a green color when ripe; a variety of the *Prunus domestica*. *Loudon.*

GRĒEN'-GRŌ-ĒER, *n.* A retailer of greens and other vegetables. *Todd.*

GRĒEN'-HAİRED (-hārd), *a.* Having green hair.

To him who, decked with pearly pride, In Adna weds his green-haired bride. *Collins.*

GRĒEN'-HĀND, *n.* One who is unaccustomed to any employment. *Holloway.*

GRĒEN'-HĒAD-ĒD, *a.* Having a green head. *Hill.*

GRĒEN'-HĒART, *n.* The name of a kind of wood from the West Indies. *Weale.*

† GRĒEN'-HOOD (-hād), *n.* Immaturity. *Chaucer.*

GRĒEN'-HÖRN, *n.* A raw or inexperienced youth, easily imposed upon. [Low.] *Todd.*

GRĒEN'-HÖUSE, *n.* (Hort.) A house in which exotics and tender plants are sheltered from cold and inclement weather. *Brande.*

GRĒEN'-ING, *n.* A large apple of a green color. *Ash.*

GRĒEN'ISH, *a.* Somewhat green; tending to green. "A greenish yellow." *Newton.*

GRĒEN'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being greenish; tendency to green. *Scott.*

GRĒEN'-LAND-İTE, *n.* (Min.) A species of precious garnet. *Dana.*

† GRĒEN'-LY, *a.* Having a green color. "The greenly ground." *Gascoigne.*

GRĒEN'-LY, *ad.* With greenness; newly; freshly.

GRĒEN'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being green; verdancy; viridity.

In a meadow, though the mere grass and greenness delights, yet the variety of flowers doth heighten and beautify. *B. Jonson.*

2. Freshness; vigor. "A man in the greenness and vivacity of his youth." *South.*

3. Immaturity; unripeness. "From greenness to ripeness." *Bale.*

It cannot be wondered at, considering the greenness of his years. *Murphy.*

GRĒEN'-OCK-İTE, *n.* (Min.) A sulphuret of cadmium; — so named in honor of Lord Greenock, its discoverer. *Dana.*

GRĒEN'-Q-VİTE, *n.* (Min.) Sphene. *Dana.*

GRĒEN'-RŌOM, *n.* A room near the stage, to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play; — so called from being usually painted or decorated with green. *Brande.*

GRĒEN'-SĀND, *n.* (Geol.) A member of the cretaceous or chalk system of strata, so termed from its abounding in small grains of chlorite. *Mantoll.*

GRĒEN'-SHĀNK, *n.* (Ornith.) A name given to a species of snipe or godwit; *Totanus glottis*. *Yarrell.*

GRĒEN'-SİCK-NESS, *n.* The popular name of *chlorosis*, a disease of young females, characterized by general languor, a pale or greenish color of the skin, and generally connected with obstruction of the menses. *Palmer.*

† GRĒEN'-SİCK-NESSSED (-nēst), *a.* Affected by green-sickness; sickly. *Bp. Rundle.*

GRĒEN'-STĀLL, *n.* A stall for selling greens and vegetables. *Todd.*

GRIEV'OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being grievous; oppressiveness; oppression.

2. Sorrow; pain; calamity; affliction; distress. "The grievousness of war." *Isa. xxi. 15.*

3. Atrociousness; enormity; wickedness. "Grievousness of sinners." *Burton.*

GRIFF'FIN, *n.* [Gr. γόφιν; L. *gryphus*; It. *grifo*; Sp. *grifo*; Fr. *griffon*; Dut. *griffoen*; Ger. *greif*.] A fabulous animal of antiquity, usually represented with the body and feet of a lion, and the head and wings of an eagle or a vulture, signifying the union of strength with agility.



The figures of griffins were frequently used as ornaments in works of art. *Faeholt.*

GRIFF'FIN-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a griffin. *Milton.*

GRIG, *n.* 1. A small eel; the sand-eel. *Walton.*

2. Health. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*

As merry as a grig, a proverbial expression, corrupted from "as merry as a Greek," the Greeks being proverbially spoken of by the Romans as fond of good living and free potations. *Nares. Richardson.*

GRILL, *v. a.* [Fr. *griller*; grille, a grate; grill, a gridiron; L. *craticula*, a small gridiron.]

1. To broil on a gridiron. *Cotgrave.*

2. To cause to shake; to terrify. *Clarke.*

† **GRILL**, *a.* [It may be formed from *grisly*. *Richardson.*—See **GRISLY**.] Causing to shake through cold. *Chaucer.*

GRILL, *n.* A very small fish. *Crabb.*

GRIL-LADE' [gril-lad', S. W. P. Sm.; gril-lad, Ja.], *n.* [Fr.—See **GRILL**, *v. a.*] Any thing broiled on a gridiron. *Johnson.*

GRIL-LAGE, *n.* [Fr.] A railing—a range of sleepers or cross-beams supporting a platform or structure on marshy grounds. *Francis.*

GRILLE, *n.* [Fr.] An iron grate or railing; a grating. *Clarke.*

† **GRIL-LY**, *v. a.* To harass; to worry; to hurt. We're gril'led all at Temple-Bar. *Hudibras.*

GRILSE, *n.* A salmon not fully grown; the name for a salmon till it has spawned once. *Yarrell.*

GRIM, *a.* [A. S. *grim*; Dut. *grimmig*; Ger. *grimm*; Dan. *grim*, ugly; *grum*, cruel; Icel. *grimmur*; Sw. *grim*; W. *grimi*.—It. *grimo*, morose; Sp. *grima*, fright.]

1. Having an appearance of terror; horrible; hideous; ferocious; frightful; surly; grim.

Grim Saturn yet remains

Bound in those gloomy caves with adamantine chains. *Dryden.*

What if the breath that kindled those grim fires, Awaked, should blow them into seven-fold rage? *Milton.*

2. Ugly; ill-looking; stern; ghastly.

Venus was like her mother; for her father is but grim. *Shak.*

GRIM-ACE', *n.* [Fr., from the root of *grim*.]

1. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence.

The French nation is addicted to grimace. *Spectator.*

The dull grimace of scolding age. *Cooper.*

2. An air of affectation.

Vice in a vizard, to avoid grimace,

Allows all freedom but to see the face. *Granville.*

GRIM-ACE', *v. n.* To distort the countenance; to assume affected airs. *Martineau.*

GRIM-ACED', *a.* Distorted; having a crabbed look. *Wright.*

GRIM-MÁL-KIN, *n.* [Fr. *gris*, gray, and Eng. *mal-kin*, a dim. of *Maria*. *Skinner.*—Gray-malkin, a name for a fiend, supposed to resemble a gray cat. *Nares.*] An old cat. *Swift.*

GRIME, *v. a.* [A. S. *hrum*, *hryme*, soot; Icel. *hrim*.] [*i.* GRIMED; *pp.* GRIMING, GRIMEN.] To dirt; to sully deeply; to soil; to begrime. *Shak.*

GRIME, *n.* Dirt deeply insinuated. *Shak.*

GRIM-FACED (-faced), *a.* Having a stern countenance; grim-visaged. "The grim-faced god of war." *Mir. for Mag.*

GRIM-GRIN-NING, *a.* Grinning horribly. "Grim-grinning ghost." *Shak.*

GRIM-LOOKED (-lakt), *a.* Having a grim or dismal aspect. "O grim-looking night!" *Shak.*

GRIM-LY, *a.* Having a hideous look; grim.

In glided Margaret's grimly ghost, And stood at William's feet. *Mallet.*

GRIM-LY, *ad.* 1. Horribly; hideously.

2. Gloomily; sternly.

GRIM-MER, *n.* A large pond:—a hinge. [Local, England.] *Hallwell. Clarke.*

GRIM-NESS, *n.* Horror; frightfulness. "The grimness of her visage." *Bp. King.*

† **GRIM-SIR**, *n.* A person proud in office. *Burton.*

GRIM-VIS-AGED (-viz-ajd), *a.* Grim-faced. "Grim-visaged war." *Shak.*

GRIMY, *a.* 1. Having grime; dirty; sooty. "Grimy coal." *More.*

2. Grim; frightful. "Stern, grimy look." *More.*

GRIN, *v. n.* [A. S. *grennian*, *grinnian*; Dut. *grynen*; Ger. *greinen*; Dan. *grine*; Sw. *grina*.—L. *ringor*, to show the teeth; It. *digignare*.] [*i.* GRINNED; *pp.* GRINNING, GRINNED.] To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips, as in mirth, anger, or anguish; to show the teeth.

What valor were it, when a cur doth grin, For one to thrust his hand between his teeth, When he might spurn him with his foot away? *Shak.*

Fools grin on fools, and Stone-like support, Without one sigh, the pleasures of a court. *Young.*

GRIN, *n.* The act of grinning, or closing the teeth and showing them.

The muscles were so drawn together on each side of his face, that he showed twenty teeth at a grin. *Addison.*

† **GRIN**, *n.* [A. S. *grin*.] A snare; a trap; a gin. And like a bird that hasteth to his grin. *Chaucer.*

GRIND, *v. a.* [Goth. *grind*; A. S. *grindan*; Frs. *gruner*, to grind.—Dut. *gruizen*, to bruise; Ger. *grand*, gravel; Dan. *grynd*, grit or gritty; *grytte*, to grind or bruise by a mill.—"It appears to be allied to A. S. *rendan*, *hrendan*; Ir. *rannan*, *rannaim*; W. *rhanru*; Bret. *ranna*; to divide." *Bosworth.*] [*i.* GROUND; *pp.* GRINDING, GROUND.]

1. To reduce to powder or small fragments or particles by friction; to comminute by attrition; to triturate; to pulverize.

The people ground the manna in mills. *Nun. xi. 8.*

Fierce famine is your lot for this unweeded, Reduced to grind the plates on which you feed. *Dryden.*

2. To rub one against another; to grate.

[Ho] ran to grind

His grated teeth for great disdain. *Spenser.*

3. To sharpen or smooth by rubbing; to rub to an edge or point.

I have ground the axe myself. *Shak.*

4. To oppress; to harass; to persecute.

No gainful office gives him the pretence

To grind the subject or defraud the prince. *Dryden.*

GRIND, *v. n.* 1. To perform the act of grinding; to turn a mill.

Fettered they send thee

Into the common prison, there to grind Among the slaves and asses. *Milton.*

2. To be rubbed together as in the operation of grinding. *Wright.*

3. To be ground, made smooth, or sharpened. *Wright.*

GRIND-ER, *n.* 1. One who grinds.

2. The instrument of grinding. "The grind-er's nether stone."

3. One of the double or molar teeth that serves to grind the food; a jaw-tooth.

Herb-eating animals . . . have strong grinders. *Arbuthnot.*

GRIND-ER-Y-WARE/HOUSE, *n.* A shop where the materials and tools for shoemakers and other workers in leather are kept for sale;—called in the U. S. a *finding-store*. *Simmonds.*

GRIND'ING, *p. a.* 1. Reducing to powder or minute fragments; crushing. "Grinding jaws." *Rowe.*

2. Sharpening; bringing to a point or edge.

3. Oppressing; harassing; oppressive.

GRIND'ING-LY, *ad.* With oppression or cruelty; harassingly. *Qu. Rev.*

GRIND'ING-SLIP, *n.* A kind of oil-stone;—a hone. *Simmonds.*

† **GRINDLE-STONE**, *n.* A grindstone. "That turn round like grindle-stones." *B. Jonson.*

GRIND'LET, *n.* A small drain or ditch. *Crabb.*

GRIND-STONE, or **GRIND-STONE** [grind'stön, S.

W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.; grind'stön, commonly, grin'stön, Smart], *n.* [grind and stone.] A circular sandstone for sharpening tools.

To hold the nose to the grindstone, to retain in servitude; to oppress. "He would chide them and tell them they might be ashamed, for lack of courage, to suffer the Lacedemonians to hold their noses to the grindstone." *North's Plutarch.*

GRIN-NER, *n.* One who grins. *Addison.*

GRIN'NING, *p. a.* Drawing aside the lips so as to show the teeth; making grins.

GRIN'NING-LY, *ad.* In a grinning manner.

GRIP, *n.* 1. [A. S. *gryp*.] A little ditch. *Ray.*

2. [See **GRIPPE**.] Power of gripping; a grasp; a gripe; a clutch. [Vulgar.] *Wright.*

GRIP, *v. a.* 1. To cut into ditches or furrows; to drain; to trench. *Holloway.*

2. To grasp by the hand; to gripe. *Brockett.*

GRIP, *n.* [L. *gryps*.—See **GRIFFIN**.] The **GRİPE**, } fabulous animal called the griffin. *Shak.*

GRİPE, *v. a.* [Goth. *greipan*; A. S. *gripan*; Dut. *grypen*, Ger. *greifen*; Dan. *gripe*; Icel. *greipa*; Sw. *gripa*.—Fr. *gripper*.—Gr. γρῖπειν, γρῖπειν, to fish; γρῖπος, a fishing-net.—Heb. גָּרַץ.] [*i.* GRIPED; *pp.* GRIPING, GRIPED.]

1. To lay hold of; to hold tight or close; to grasp; to clutch; to clasp; to squeeze; to pinch.

He that speaks doth gripe the hearer's wrist. *Shak.*

Their left hand gries their bucklers in the ascent. *Dryden.*

2. To give pain to; to pain; to afflict.

"Grief gries my heart." *Stafford.*

3. To cause to be pained in the bowels.

Thus, full of counsel, to the den she went, Grieved all the way. *Dryden.*

GRİPE, *v. n.* 1. To feel the colic. *Locke.*

2. To obtain money meanly; to be covetous or miserly; to pinch. *Fell.*

3. (Naut.) To bring a ship's head up to the wind; to tend to come up into the wind.

A ship is said to gripe when she is inclined to run to windward. "The ship griped, and the wind on her." *Shak.*

GRİPE, *n.* 1. Seizure with the hand or paw; grasp; hold; clutch; squeeze.

A barren sceptre in my gripe, Thence to be wrenched with an unlineal hand. *Shak.*

Fired with this thought, at once he stained the breast, 'Tis true the hardened breast resists the gripe. *Dryden.*

2. Oppression; crushing power.

I take my cause

Out of the gripes of cruel men. *Shak.*

3. Affliction; extreme distress. "The gripes of smarting poverty." *Otway.*

4. A lever to press against a wheel to retard or stop its motion; a brake. *Francis.*

5. *ph.* (Med.) The kind of pain in the bowels which accompanies diarrhoea; colic. *Floyer.*

6. (Naut.) The fore-foot, or piece of timber, which terminates the keel at the fore-end:—the compass or sharpness of a ship's stem under water, chiefly towards the bottom of the stem:—*ph.* an assemblage of ropes, dead-eyes, and hooks, used to secure the boats upon the deck of a ship at sea. *Mar. Dict.*

GRİPE/PEN-NY, *n.* A niggard; a miser. *Mackenzie.*

GRİP-ER, *n.* One who gripes. *Burton.*

GRİP'ING, *n.* 1. A grasping or seizure. "Suppose the long gripping tires the griper." *Wise man.*

2. Pain in the bowels; colic. *Swift.*

3. Affliction; distress. *Killingbeck.*

GRİP'ING, *p. a.* 1. Holding fast; grasping.

2. Afflictive. "Gripping sorrow." *Mir. for Mag.*

3. Distressing the bowels; as, "Gripping pains."

GRİP'ING-LY, *ad.* With gripping pain or distress.

GRİPPE, *n.* [Fr.] Influenza; catarrh. *Walsh.*

† **GRİP'PLE**, *a.* [Dim. of *gripe*.]

1. Grasping; tenacious.

On his shield he gripple hold did lay. *Spenser.*

2. Greedy; oppressive; covetous.

It is easy to observe that none are so gripple and hard-fisted as the childless. *Up Hall.*

† **GRİP'PLE-NESS**, *n.* Covetousness. *Bp. Hall.*

† **GRİS** (grās), *n.* [Old Fr. *gris* (gray), a kind of weasel. *Cotgrave.*] A costly fur, used for rich robes, formerly much esteemed. *Chaucer.*

GRIS'-AM-BER (grīs'am-bēr), *n.* Ambergris. "Gris-amber steamed." *Milton.*

GRISSE (griz), *n.* 1. A step; a stair; degree. *Shak.*
2. A young swine; a pig. [Local, Eng.] *Todd.*
See **GRICE**, and **GREEZE**.

GRIS'E-OÜS, *a.* White mottled with black or brown; grizzly. *Maunder.*

GRIS-ETTE (grē-zēt'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. The wife or the daughter of a French tradesman; a shop-girl. She was the handsomest *grisette* I ever saw. *Sterne.*
2. A common brown French fabric worn by females of the inferior class. *Simmonds.*

GRIS'KIN, *n.* [From *gris*, or *grise*, a swine. *Todd.*] The spine of a hog. *Todd.*

GRIS'LED (griz'ld), *a.* See **GRIZZLED**. *Todd.*

GRIS'LI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being grisly.

GRIS'LY (griz'ly), *a.* [A. S. *grislic*; *agrisan*, to dread; Ger. *grässlich*.] Horrible; hideous; frightful; horrid; dreadful; grizzly.
My *grisly* countenance made others fly. *Shak.*
Back stepped thence two fair angels, half amazed
So sudden to behold the *grisly* king. *Milton.*
Grisly, or *grisly*, bear, a large, fierce American bear, the color of its hair varying between gray and blackish-brown; *Ursus ferox*. "The bison contends in vain with the *grisly* bear." *Eng. Cyc.*

GRIS'ON, *n.* [L.] (*Zoöl.*) A South American animal resembling the wolverene, or glutton; *Gulo vittatus*. *Baird.*

GRIS'ONS [grīs'onz, *pl.*; griz'onz, *Earnshaw*; grīs'onz, *Sm.*], *n. pl.* [Fr. from *gris*, gray.]
1. (*Geog.*) A canton of Switzerland, in the eastern Alps;—so named from the Gray League of 1424, the members of which were dressed in gray frocks. *P. Cyc.*
2. The inhabitants of the Swiss canton called *Grisons*.
When, in 1798, the French armies invaded Switzerland, and overturned its ancient confederation, the *Grisons* kept aloof. *P. Cyc.*

GRIST, *n.* [A. S. *grist*; *grindan*, to grind.]
1. Corn or grain to be ground.
A mill . . . that never difference kened
"Twist dave for work and holy rules for rest,
But always wrought and ground the neighbors' *grist*." *Browne.*
2. Supply; provision.
Matter, as wise logicians say,
Cannot without a *grist* of subject;
And it is not a *grist* of love,
But a *grist* of *grist* and profit. *Swift.*
To bring *grist* to the mill, to be a source of profit.

GRIS'TLE (grīs'tl), *n.* [A. S. *gristle*.—L. *crustula*, a little rind, or crust. *Skinner*.—L. *cartilago*. *Sullivan*.—A dim. of *grist*, i. e. that which may be crushed. *Richardson*.] Cartilage; a smooth, white, opaline, and solid animal substance, highly elastic and compressible, but less hard, heavy, and compact than bone,—serving to cover and protect the ends of articulated bones, and entering into the structure of several important organs, as the larynx and the trachea. *Palmer.*

GRIS'T'LY (grīs'slē), *a.* Cartilaginous; made of gristle. "Gristly junctures." *More.*

GRIST'-MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding grain; a corn-mill; a grain-mill; a flour-mill. [U. S.] *Holt.*

GRIT, *n.* [A. S. *gryt*, *grytta*, grit, fine flour; Dut. *grut*, *gort*; Ger. *grütze*; Dan. *grød*, *gryn*; Icel. *gríón*; Sw. *gryt*, *gröt*.—See **GRATE**.]
1. The coarse part of meal. *Johnson.*
2. Oats hulled or coarsely ground; shelled oats; groats. *Johnson.*
3. Rough, hard particles; sand; gravel.
The sturdy pear-tree here
Will rise luxuriant, and with toughest root
Pierce the obstructing *grits* and restive marl. *Phillips.*
4. A kind of hard sandstone employed for millstones, grindstones, &c.; gritstone. *Simmonds.*

† **GRITH**, *n.* [A. S. *grith*, *gryth*, peace.] Agreement; union; concord. *Gower.*

GRIT-STONE, *n.* A stone or earth containing hard particles; grit. *Pillington.*

GRIT-TI-NESS, *n.* The quality of abounding in grit; sandiness. *Mortimer.*

GRIT'TY, *a.* Full of hard particles; consisting of grit; sandy. "Gritty meal." *Horsley.*

† **GRIZE**, *n.* A step.—See **GRISE**. *Shak.*

GRIZ'E-LIN (griz'e-lin), *a.* See **GRIDELIN**. *Temple.*

GRIZ'ZLE, *n.* [Fr. *grisaille*; *gris*, gray.] A mixture of white and black; gray. *Shak.*

GRIZ'ZLED (griz'zld), *a.* Interspersed with gray. "Grizzled and bay horses." *Zech. vi. 3.*

GRIZ'ZLY, *a.* Somewhat gray; grayish; grisly.
LIVING creatures do change their hair with age, turning to be gray and white, as is seen in men, though some earlier, some later . . . in old squirrels that turn *grizzly*. *Bacon.*

GRÖAN (grön), *v. n.* [A. S. *granian*; Ger. *grannen*, *greinen*; Dan. *grine*; Sw. *grina*.—See **GRUNT**.] [*2. GROANED*; *pp.* *GROANING*, *GROANED*.] To breathe with a deep murmuring noise, as in pain or distress; to moan.
Men *groan* from out of the city. *Job xxiv. 12.*
Repenting, and *groaning* for anguish of spirit. *Wisdom v. 3.*

GRÖAN, *n.* 1. An emission of breath, vocal but not articulate, occasioned by pain or sorrow; a deep sound or sigh uttered in distress. *Dryden.*
Dire was the tossing, deep the *groan*. *Milton.*
2. A hoarse sound.
Such *groans* of roaring wind and rain I never
Remember to have heard. *Shak.*

GRÖAN'ER, *n.* One who groans.

† **GRÖAN'FUL** (grön'fūl), *a.* Sad; agonizing. "And gave . . . a *groanful* sound." *Spenser.*

GRÖAN'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who groans; an inarticulate cry of pain or anguish; lamentation; groan. "The *groanings* of a deadly wounded man." *Ezek. xxx. 24.*
2. Child-birth, or lying-in. [Local.] *Forby.*
3. (*Hunting*.) The cry of a buck. *Chambers.*

GROAT (grawt), [grawt, S. W. P. K. E. F. K. Sm.; gröt, Ja.], *n.* [Dut. *groot*; Ger. & Gael. *grot*.]
1. An old English coin of the value of four pence; first coined by Edward III. *Brande.*
Our piece of fourpence, being formerly *great* (even as great as a shilling now), is called a *grout*. *Dutcher's Eng. Gram. 1633.*
A very large quantity of *grout* was coined in 1854. *Simmonds.*
2. A common term for a small sum. *Shak.*

GROATS (grawts), *n. pl.* [See **GRIT**.] Oats that have the hulls taken off; oatmeal; grits. *Johnson.*

GROATS'WORTH (grawts'wūth), *n.* The value of a groat. *Sherwood.*

GRÖ'CEP, *n.* [Fr. *grossier*.—See **GROSS**.] Literally, a dealer by the gross;—appropriately, a dealer in tea, coffee, sugar, spices, fruits, and other articles of food for the table. *Watts.*

GRÖ'CEP-Y, *n.* 1. A term applied to the commodities of grocers;—usually in the plural.
Many cartloads of wine, *grocery*, and tobacco. *Clarendon.*
2. The shop of a grocer. [U. S.] *Craig.*

GRÖG, *n.* A beverage made of spirituous liquor, as rum, gin, &c., diluted with water, commonly without sugar.
Old Admiral Vernon first introduced rum and water as a beverage on board a ship; he used to wear a *grogg* cloak in foul weather, which gained him the appellation of *Old Grog*. From him the sailors transferred this name to the liquor. *Notes & Queries.*

GRÖG'-BLÖS-SOM, *n.* A deep-red color on the nose or face, occasioned by drinking ardent spirits to excess. *Wright.*

GRÖG'-DRINK-ER, *n.* One who is in the habit of drinking grog. *Clarke.*

GRÖG'GER-Y, *n.* A place where grog is sold and drunk; a grog-shop; a tippling-shop. *Jarves.*

GRÖG'GI-NESS, *n.* Stiffness in the foot of a horse, occasioned by battering the hoof on hard ground;—a term applied also to any species of unsoundness or weakness in the fore-legs of a horse. *Wright.*

GRÖG'GY, *a.* 1. Affected by grog; partially intoxicated; tipsy. [Vulgar.] *Todd.*
2. (*Man.*) Applied to a horse that bears wholly on his heels in trotting. *Craig.*

GRÖG'RAM, *n.* [Low L. *grossogramus*, of a coarse texture; It. *grossagrana*; Fr. *gros-grain*.]
1. Stuff woven with a large woof and a rough pile;—written also *groggram*, and *groggran*.
"T was madam in her *groggram* gown." *Swift.*
2. A fabric of silk and mohair;—also a species of strong silk. *Simmonds.*

GRÖG'-SHÖP, *n.* A place where grog or rum is sold by retail; a dram-shop. *Murray.*

GRÖIN, *n.* 1. [Sw. *gren*; *grena*, to divide. *Se renius. Richardson*.] The depression between the belly and the thigh.
And though the head of his brother drives,
The fatal dart arrives. *Dryden.*
2. (*Arch.*) The line made by the intersection of two arches which cross each other at any angle. *Brande.*
3. (*Engineering*.) A breakwater to retain sand or mud thrown up by the tide. *Francis.*
4. † [Fr. *groin*.] The snout of a hog. *Chaucer.*

† **GRÖIN**, *v. n.* [A. S. *granian*.—See **GROAN**.] To grumble; to growl; to grunt. *Chaucer.*

GRÖINED, *a.* Having a groin or groins. "Groined arches." *Britton.*

GRÖM'ILL, } *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial plant of the
GRÖM'WELL, } genus *Lithospermum*;—called
also *graymill*, and *gray millet*. *Loudon.*

GRÖM'MET, *n.* [Fr. *gourmette*.] (*Naut.*) A sort of small ring or wreath, formed of the strand of a rope, used to fasten the upper edge of a sail to its stay, and for other purposes. *Falconer.*

GRO-NIN'GE-NISTS, *n. pl.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) A subdivision of the sect of Anabaptists. *Brande.*

GRÖOM, *n.* [Dut. *grom*, a boy.—Goth. & A. S. *guma*, a man.—See **BRIDEGROOM**.—Dr. *Jamieson* considers the *r* as existing only in the Eng. & Scot. *grome*, or *groom*.]
1. A boy or young man; a waiter; a servant;—especially, in modern use, one who takes care of horses; a stable-servant. *Smart.*
Death is but a *groom*
Which brings a taper to the outward room. *Donne.*
2. A term used to designate several officers of the royal household; as, "Groom in waiting"; "Groom of the stole," &c. *Brande.*
3. A man newly married, or about to be married; a bridegroom.
The brides are waked, their *grooms* are dressed. *Dryden.*

GRÖOM, *v. a.* To take care of, as horses. *Layard.*

† **GRÖOM'-PÖR-TER**, *n.* An officer in the court of the sovereign of England who had the direction of the games. *Warburton.*

GRÖOMS'MAN, *n.* One who attends a bridegroom at his wedding. [U. S.]

GRÖÖVE, *v. a.* [See **GRAVE**.] [*i.* **GROOVED**; *pp.* **GROOVING**, **GROOVED**.] To cut into channels or grooves; to hollow. *Fennant.*

GRÖÖVE, *n.* 1. A furrow or channel cut with a tool; a sunken rectangular channel. *Moxon.*
2. A shaft or pit in mines. *Boyle.*

GRÖÖVED, *p. a.* Furrowed; channelled.

GRÖÖV'ER, *n.* One who grooves; a miner. *Grose.*

GRÖPE, *v. n.* [A. S. *grapian*, *gropian*; *ge* and *rapian*, to reap, to gather; Dut. *rapen*.—See **GRIPPE**.] [*i.* **GROPPED**; *pp.* **GROPPING**, **GROPPED**.]
1. † To use the hands; to feel.
Hands they have, and they shall not *gripe*.
Ps. cxlii. 7, *Wickliffe's Trans.*
2. To feel, as in the dark; to feel or move where one cannot see;—to attempt any thing blindly.
We *gripe* for the wall like the blind, and we *gripe* as if we had no eyes. *Ira. lix. 10.*

GRÖPE, *v. a.* 1. † To gripe; to grasp. *Rogers.*
2. To search by feeling in the dark.
They have left our endeavors to *gripe* them out by twilight. *Browne.*

GRÖP'ER, *n.* One who gropes.

GRÖP'ING-LY, *ad.* In a groping manner.

GRO-RÜ'LITE, *n.* [*Groval*, a town in France, and *litos*, a stone.] (*Min.*) Earthy manganese, occurring in roundish masses, of a brownish-black color and reddish-brown streak; wad. *Dana.*

GROS'BREAK, *n.* See **GROSSEBARK**. *Pennant.*

GROSCH'EN, *n.* [Ger.] A German money of account; the 24th part of a rix-dollar. *Crabb.*

GROSS (grös), *a.* [L. *crassus*; Low L. *grossus*; It. *grosso*; Sp. *grueso*; Fr. *gros*.—Ger. *gross*.]
1. Great; thick; large; big; bulky. "The gross clouds." *Drayton.*
2. Unrefined; impure; dense; thick. "The grosser air below." *Pope.*
3. Indelicate; coarse; rough; rude; as, "A gross witticism."

4. Shameful; unseemly; unmeet; unfit; unbecoming; enormous. "Gross idolatry." *Bp. Horsley*. "Gross iniquity." *Hooker*.

5. Dull; stupid; stolid.

Tell her of things which no gross ear can hear. *Milton*.

6. Great; palpable. "A gross mistake." *Smalbridge*. "So gross the cheat." *Young*.

7. Taking in the whole; having no deduction or abatement; whole; total; as, "The gross sum"; "The gross weight."

8. (*Law*.) Absolute; entire; not depending on another. *Bouvier*.

Gross adventure, (*Law*.) a maritime law, or bottomry;—so called because the lender exposes his money to the perils of the sea, and contributes to the gross or general average. *Bouvier*.—*Gross weight*, the total weight of merchandise, with the bag, box, or other vessel containing it, from which are to be deducted tare and tret.

GRÖSS, *n.* 1. The main mass or body; the chief part; the bulk. "The gross of the enemy." "The gross of the people." *Addison*.

2. The sum total; the whole.

I cannot instantly raise up the gross
Of full three thousand ducats. *Shak.*

3. The number of twelve dozen. *Locke*.

A great gross, twelve gross, or a hundred and forty-four dozen.—*Adonson in gross*, (*Law*.) an advowson belonging to a person, and not to a manor. *Bouvier*.—*Common in gross*, or *at large*, (*Law*.) common neither appendant nor appurtenant to land, but annexed to a man's person.—*Villain* (or *villan*) *in gross*, (*Eng. Law*.) a villain who was annexed to the person of the lord, and transferable by deed from one owner to another. *Blackstone*.

GRÖSS'BĒAK, *n.* [*gross*

and *beak*.] (*Ornith.*)

A bird of several species,

belonging to the family

Fringilidae, or

finches, having a bill

convex above and very

thick at the base;—

written also *grossbeak*.

Yarrell.



Pine grosbeak
(*Pyrrhula nuceator*).

GRÖSS'-FĒD, *a.* Fed or supported grossly or by gross food. *Savage*.

GRÖSS'-HĒAD-ĒD, *a.* Stupid; dull; stolid; blockish; thick-skulled. *Milton*.

GRÖS-SI-FI-OĀ'TION, *n.* [*Eng. gross*, and *L. fuco*, to make.]

1. A term applied to the swelling of the ovary of plants after fertilization. *Henslow*.

2. (*Bot*.) A term applied to the swelling of the ovary of plants after fertilization. *Henslow*.

GRÖSS'LY, *ad.* In a gross manner; coarsely;—greatly; enormously;—shamefully.

GRÖSS'NESS, *n.* 1. Quality of being gross; bulkiness; greatness; fatness; corpulence.

2. Coarseness; density; thickness.

Then all this earthly grossness quit,
Attired with stars, we shall for ever sit,
Triumphing over Death, and Chance, and thee, O Time. *Milton*.

3. Want of delicacy or refinement; coarseness of mind or manners; vulgarity. "The grossness and pollution of their ideas." *Warburton*.

GRÖS-SU-LĀ'CE-Æ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of exogenous plants, comprehending the gooseberry and currant. *P. Cyc.*

GRÖS-SU-LĀ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* Belonging to the order *Grossulaceæ*, or gooseberry family. *Wright*.

GRÖS-SU-LĀR, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of the garnet kind, so named from its green color. *Philips*.

GRÖS-SU-LĀR, *a.* [*Fr. grosseille*, a gooseberry.] Like a gooseberry. *Smart*.

GRÖS-SU-LĀ'RF-Ā, *n.* (*Min.*) A green garnet; grossular; grossularite. *Brande*.

GRÖS-SU-LĀ-RĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) The asparagus-green variety of the dodecahedral garnet;—found in Siberia. *Craig*.

GRÖS-SU-LĪNE, *n.* [*Fr. grosseille*, a gooseberry.] (*Chem.*) The name given to a peculiar principle obtained from gooseberries and other acid fruits, forming the basis of jelly. *Craig*.

GRÖT, *n.* [*A. S. grut*; *Dut. grot*; *Ger. & Dan. grotte*.—*It. grotta*; *Sp. gruta*; *Fr. grotte*.—*Gr. κρύπτη*; *κρύπτα*, to conceal; *L. crypta*.] A cave; a cavern; a grotto.

Umbrageous grotto and caves. *Milton*.

GRÖ-TĒSQUE' (grō-tĕsk'), *a.* [*It. grottesco*; *Sp. grottesco*; *Fr. grottesque*.] Oddly formed; fanciful; absurd; fantastic; wild; unnatural.

With thick overgrown, grotesque and wild. *Milton*.
The term is said to have originated in Italy, upon the discovery of some whimsically designed paintings in the grottoes or artificial caves of Roman houses. *Fairholt*.

GRÖ-TĒSQUE', *n.* Something whimsical, wild, or odd in the graphic arts; a wild design.

Farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture. *Dryden*.

GRÖ-TĒSQUE'LY, *ad.* In a grotesque manner.

GRÖ-TĒSQUE'NESS, *n.* The quality of being grotesque or oddly formed. *Ed. Rev.*

GRÖ'TIAN (grō'tiān), *a.* Relating to Grotius; latitudinarian. *Coleridge*.

GRÖT'TA, *n.* [*It.*] A cavern.—See GROTTO. *Bacon*.

GRÖT'TÖ, *n.*; *pl.* GRÖT'TÖS. [*It. grotta*; *Sp. gruta*; *Fr. grotte*.—See GROT.]

1. A large cave or cavern in a mountain or rock; a grot.

Zoroaster consecrated a round grotto, such as nature had formed it, adorned with flowers, to Mithras. *Bolingbroke*.

2. An artificial cavern, decorated with rock-works, shells, &c., constructed for coolness and pleasure. *Francis*.

Syn.—See CAVE.

GRÖT'TQ-WORK (-wŭrk), *n.* Ornamental work in imitation of a grotto. *Cooper*.

GRÖUND, *n.* [*Goth. grundus*; *A. S., Ger., Dan., & Sw. grund*; *Dut. grond*; *Russ. grunt*.]

1. The surface of land; the crust of the earth; soil; earth; loam; mould;—the earth as distinguished from air or from water.

We never distinguish the terreous globe into ground and air, till we have first distinguished them; after, again, we never distinguish them, till we have first distinguished them. *Johnson*.

There was dew upon all the ground. *Julg. vi. 30.*
Dagon was fallen on his face to the ground. *1 Sam. v. 4.*

2. Region; territory; country; land.

The book that parts
Egypt from Syrian ground. *Milton*.

3. Land occupied; estate; possession.

Thy next design is on thy neighbor's grounds. *Dryden*.

4. †Depth; bottom. "In the ground of the sea." *Lib. Fest.*

5. That on which any thing may stand or rest, or be raised or transacted; that from which any thing may rise or originate; foundation; support;—so applied chiefly in a figurative sense.

The main grounds and principles upon which he buildeth. *White*.

The grounds of our quarrel with France had received no manner of addition. *Swift*.

6. †The pit of a play-house.

The understanding gentlemen of the ground here asked my judgment. *B. Jonson*.

7. †The foil to set a thing off.

Like bright metal on a sullen ground. *Shak.*

8. (*Mus.*) A species of composition the bass of which consists of a few measures constantly repeated;—the plain-song. *Warner*.

9. (*Manufactures*.) The principal color, to which all the others are considered as ornamental. "An orange ground with blue figures." *Ure*.

10. (*Etching*.) A composition for covering the plate to be etched, so as to prevent the nitric acid from eating the metal except where the composition has been removed with the point of the etching-needle. *Junieson*.

11. (*Paint*.) The first layer of color which is put upon the canvas:—in a finished picture, the scenery around the principal objects,—that part nearest the eye being called the *foreground*, and the more distant parts the *background*. *Francis*.

12. (*Sculp.*) The flat surface from which the figures rise;—said of a work in relief. *Fairholt*.

13. *pl.* Lees or sediment; dregs. "The grounds of strong beer." *Sharp*.

14. *pl.* (*Joinery*.) Pieces of wood flush with the plastering, to which mouldings and other finishings are attached. *Weale*.

To gain, to gather, or to get, ground, to get nearer; to advance:—to prevail; to become more general.—To give ground, to recede; to retire; to retreat.—To lose ground, to be forced to recede or retire:—to become less prevalent.—To stand one's ground, to remain firm. *Swift*.

Syn.—See FOUNDATION, LAND.

GRÖUND, *v. a.* [*i.* GROUNDED; *pp.* GROUNDING, GROUNDED.]

1. To place or set on the ground; as, "The soldiers ground their arms."

2. To fix, as on a foundation; to fix or set, as upon a cause, reason, or principle; to found; to rest; to base.

Wisdom groundeth her laws upon an infallible rule of comparison. *Hooker*.

Syn.—See FOUND.

GRÖUND, *v. n.* To strike the bottom or the ground, and remain fixed, as a vessel. *Smart*.

GRÖUND, *i. & p.* from *grind*. See GRIND.

GRÖUND'AGE, *n.* (*Mar. Law*.) A custom or payment for the ground or berth occupied by a ship while in port. *Bouvier*.

GRÖUND'-ĀN-GLĪNG, *n.* The act of fishing without a float, with a bullet placed a few inches from the hook. *Wright*.

GRÖUND'-ĀSH, *n.* A sapling of ash taken from the ground; a young shoot from the stump of an ash-tree. *Mortimer*.

GRÖUND'-BĀI-LIFF, *n.* (*Mining*.) A superintendent of mines. *Simmonds*.

GRÖUND'-BĀIT, *n.* A bait thrown to the bottom of the water to attract fish. *Walton*.

GRÖUND'-BĀSS, *n.* (*Mus.*) A bass of a very few bars, continually repeated:—a fundamental or radical bass. *Dwight*.

GRÖUND'-CHĒR-RY, *n.* (*Bot.*) An American annual plant; *Physalis viscosa*. *Farm. Ency.*

GRÖUND'-CŪCK'Ō, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the sub-family *Coccyzinae*. *Gray*.

GRÖUND'-ĒD-LY, *ad.* Upon firm principles. *Bale*.

GRÖUND'-FLŌOR, *n.* The lower floor of a house. *Pope*.

GRÖUND'-GRŪ, *n.* Ice formed under peculiar circumstances at the bottom of running water; ground ice; bottom ice; anchor ice. *Brande*.

GRÖUND'-HŪG, *n.* (*Zool.*) 1. An American quadruped of the marmot family; the woodchuck; *Arctomys monax*. *Audubon*.

2. A South African insectivorous animal, which burrows in the ground, and bears the general appearance of a small, short-legged pig; *Orycteropus capensis*. *Eng. Cyc.*

GRÖUND'-Ī-VY (grōund'-i-ye), *n.* (*Bot.*) A creeping, herbaceous plant of the genus *Glechoma*;—called also *alehoof*, *tunhoof*, and *gill*. *Louden*.

GRÖUND'-JŌIST, *n.* (*Carp.*) A joist resting upon sleepers laid on the ground, or on bricks, &c. *W. r.*

GRÖUND'LESS, *a.* Wanting ground; unfounded; ungrounded. "Groundless fear." *Prior*.

GRÖUND'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without reason; without cause; causelessly. *Pope*.

GRÖUND'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of just reason. "The groundlessness of such an opinion." *Knox*.

GRÖUND'-LINE, *n.* (*Geom.*) The line of intersection of the horizontal and vertical planes of projection. *Éliot*.

GRÖUND'LĪNG, *n.* 1. A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water.

2. One who, in Shakspeare's time, was accustomed to take his stand on the ground, or floorless pit, of the theatre; one of the vulgar.

It offends me to the soul to hear a robusious, periwig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings. *Shak.*

†GRÖUND'LY, *ad.* Upon principles; solidly; thoroughly; completely. *Ascham*.

GRÖUND'-MĀIL, *n.* A sum paid for the right of having a corpse buried in a churchyard. [*Neotland*.] *Jamieson*.

GRÖUND'-NĒST, *n.* A nest on or in the earth. "[The] lark left his ground-nest." *Milton*.

GRÖUND'-NŪT, *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. The European plant *Bunium flexuosum*, and its edible globular root, which has an aromatic sweet taste; pig-nut; hawk-nut; earth-nut; earth-chestnut. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. The American plant *Arachis hypogæa*, and its fruit or nut, which is borne in pods underneath the ground; earth-nut; pea-nut. *Bartlett*.

3. The American plant *Apios tuberosa*, and its nutritious, oval, fleshy tuber; wild-bean. *Gray*.

4. The American plant *Aralia trifolia*, or *Panax trifolium*, and its pungent, globular root; dwarf ginseng. Gray. Wood.

GRÖUND'-OAK, *n.* A young oak raised from the acorn. Mortimer.

GRÖUND'-PINE, *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. A plant of the genus *Ajuga*; *Ajuga chamapitys*;—so named from its resinous smell, and formerly included in the genus *Teucrium*. Loudon.

2. The common name applied to the *Lycopodium claratum*, a trailing evergreen often ten feet in length, and to the *Lycopodium dendroidum*, or tree club-moss, an elegant little plant of a tree-like form, about eight inches in height. Gray. Wood.

GRÖUND'-PLÄN, *n.* The representation of the divisions of a building on a horizontal surface. Simmonds.

GRÖUND'-PLÄNE, *n.* (*Persp.*) The plane on which objects are supposed to be situated, being a tangent to the earth's surface. Ogilvie.

GRÖUND'-PLÄTE, *n.* (*Arch.*) The lower and outermost part of a timber building, which receives the principal and other posts;—called also *ground-sill*. Harris.

GRÖUND'-PLÖT, *n.* 1. The ground on which any building is placed. Sidney.

2. The ichnography of a building; the plan of the ground which a building covers.

Men skilled in architecture . . . might probably form an exact ground-plan of this venerable edifice. Johnson.

GRÖUND'-RĒNT, *n.* Rent paid for ground,—especially for ground occupied by a building. "A ground-rent of thirty-five pounds." Arbuthnot.

GRÖUND'-RÖÖM, *n.* A room on the level with the ground. Tatler.

GRÖUNDS, *n. pl.* Dregs; lees; sediment. Smart.

GRÖUND'SĒL, *n.* [*A. S. grunde-sæelge*.] One of the most common annual weeds; ragwort; *Senecio vulgaris*. Eng. Cyc.

GRÖUND'-SĪLL, or GRÖUND'SĒL, *n.* [*A. S. grund, ground, and syl, a sill.*] (*Arch.*) The lowest horizontal timber on which the exterior wall is erected; ground-plate; the sill.

GRÖUND'-SWĒLL, *n.* An undulation of the ocean, extending deep below the surface, caused by the continuance of a heavy gale of wind.

Ground-swells are rapidly transmitted through the water, sometimes to great distances, and even in direct opposition to the wind, until they break against a shore, or gradually subside in consequence of the friction of the water. Brande.

GRÖUND'-TÄC-KLE (gröund'täk-kl), *n.* (*Naut.*) A term applied to anchors, warps, springs, &c., used in securing a vessel at anchor. Dana.

GRÖUND'-TIĒR, *n.* 1. The lowest tier of casks in a vessel's hold. Simmonds.

2. The range of boxes in a theatre next to the pit. Simmonds.

GRÖUND'WORK (gröund'würk), *n.* 1. The foundation, literally or figuratively; ground; substratum; base; basis.

2. First principle; original reason. Spenser. The groundwork of his instruction. Dryden.

GRÖUP, (gröp), *n.* [*It. groppo*; *Sp. grupo*; *Fr. groupe*.] Probably from the root of *grape*.—See *GRİPE*.]

1. A number thronged together; a cluster; a collection. "This group of isles." Bp. Berkeley.

2. (*Paint. & Sculp.*) An assemblage of several figures with such relation to each other as produces unity of effect. Fairholt.

3. (*Mus.*) A number of notes joined at the stems:—an ornament of small notes. Dwight.

Syn.—See *ASSEMBLY*.

GRÖUP (gröp), *v. a.* [*Fr. grouper*.] [*i. GROUPED*; *pp. GROUPING, GROUPED*.] To form into groups; to collect together; to combine.

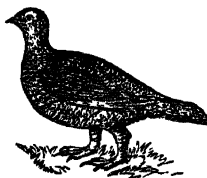
The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or as the painters term it, in *grouping*, such a multitude of different objects. Prior.

GRÖUP'ING, *n.* The art of combining objects with a view to picturesque effect. Hamilton.

The pyramidal arrangement is considered the most favorable in *grouping*. Fairholt.

GRÖÛSE, *n. sing. & pl.* (*Ornith.*) The common

name of birds of the sub-family *Tetraoninae*, as the wood-grouse, or cock of the wood, the black-grouse, the ruffed-grouse, the red-grouse, the white-grouse, or ptarmigan, &c., characterized by having short, arched bills, legs feathered down to the feet, and a broad, naked, red skin over each eye. Gray. Yarrell. Nuttall.



Red grouse (*Tetrao Scoticus* or *Lagopus Scoticus*).

GRÖÛT, *n.* [*A. S. grut*.—See *GRIT*.]

1. Coarse meal; pollard. King.

2. That which purges off; wort; sweet liquor. Johnson.

3. A kind of wild apple. Johnson.

4. *pl.* Grounds; dregs; lees. Holloway.

5. (*Masonry.*) A thin, semi-fluid mortar composed of quick-lime with a portion of fine sand, which is prepared and poured into the internal joints of masonry or brick-work. Francis.

GRÖÛT, *v. a.* To fill up, as the joints or spaces between stones. Loudon.

GRÖÛT'ING, *n.* (*Masonry.*) A kind of liquid mortar poured over the upper beds throughout a course of masonry or brick-work. Tanner.

+ GRÖÛT'NÖL, *n.* A blockhead; a dolt.—See *GROWTHHEAD*. Todd.

GRÖVE, *n.* [*A. S. graf, a grave, a grove; grafan, to dig*.—"Because they are frequently protected by a ditch thrown up around them." Junius.—"More probably because a grove is cut out, hollowed out of a thicket of trees; it is not the thicket itself." Richardson.]

1. An avenue of trees. Smart.

2. A wood of small size; a cluster of trees; woodland. "Field and waving grove." Blackmore.

Syn.—See *FOREST*.

GRÖV'EL (gröv'vl), *v. n.* [*Icel. gruva*; *Dan. kvarie*; *A. S. grafan, to dig*. Junius. Skinner.—See *GRAVE*, and *GROPE*.] [*i. GROVELLED*; *pp. GROVELLING, GROVELLED*.]

1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground.

Groveling, like swine, low on the ground. Chapman.

2. To be low, abject, or mean. Broome.

GRÖV'EL-LĒR (gröv'vl-ēr), *n.* One who grovels.

GRÖV'EL-LĒNG, *a.* 1. Lying prone. Chapman.

2. Mean; sordid. "Thoughts . . . low and groveling." Addison.

GRÖV'VY, *a.* Belonging to, or abounding in, groves. "These grovy dwellings." R. Dampier.

GRÖW (grö), *v. n.* [*A. S. growan*; *Dut. groeyen*; *Dan. groe*; *Icel. gróa*; *Sw. gro.*] [*i. GREW*; *pp. GROWING, GROWN*.]

1. To increase in size, as plants or animals.

Let both [the tares and the wheat] grow together till the harvest. Matt. xii. 30.

And the child grew, and waxed strong in spirit. Luke i. 80.

2. To vegetate; to sprout; to shoot up; to flourish.

He causeth grass to grow for the cattle. Ps. civ. 14.

3. To increase; to augment; to extend.

For now I stand as one . . . Who marks the waxing tide grow wave by wave. Shak.

4. To advance; to come forward; to proceed; to make progress.

Winter began to grow fast on. Knolles. Grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. 2 Pet. iii. 18.

5. To come or become by degrees; to be changed gradually from one state to another. "It grows dark." Shak.

We may trade, and be busy, and grow poor by it, unless we regulate our expenses. Locke.

To grow out of, to issue or proceed from.—To grow up, to advance towards maturity.—To grow together, to come to adhere.

"The general idea given by this word is, procession or passage from one state to another. It is not always increase; for a thing may grow less, as well as grow greater." Johnson.

If I do grow great, I'll grow less. Shak.

Syn.—To grow implies the augmentation of a thing by the nourishment which it receives; to increase, by the addition of a fresh quantity. Corn,

trees, a child, an animal, &c., *grow*; property, wealth, and a stream of water *increase*. To *grow* is to be added to from within; to *increase* is to be added to from without.

GRÖW (grö), *v. a.* To cause to grow; to raise or produce by cultivation.

They grow some very good tobacco. Campbell.

The best wheat in England is *grown* in this neighborhood. Entick.

Every way He urges our reluctant will. He grows the thistle and the sedge, but expects us to raise the olive and the corn. J. Martineau.

GRÖW'AN, *n.* (*Mining.*) A term applied to rock and to decomposed granite. Simmonds.

GRÖW'ER, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, grows or increases in size. "The quickest grower of any kind of elm." Mortimer.

2. One who causes to grow; a producer; a cultivator. "The average price of wheat . . . to the grower." A. Smith.

GRÖW'ING (grö'ing), *n.* 1. Increase in size. "A large growing of hair." Udal.

2. Progression; advancement. Shak.

GRÖW'ING, *p. a.* Increasing; making progress; as, "A growing plant"; "A growing evil."

GRÖWL (gröwl), *v. n.* [*Fl. & Ger. grollen*.] [*i. GROWLED*; *pp. GROWLING, GROWLED*.] To murmur, or to make a harsh noise, as in anger; to snarl like an angry dog. Pope.

GROWL, *v. a.* To signify by growling. Thomson.

GRÖWL, *n.* A deep snarl, murmur, or harsh noise, as of an angry cur. Boswell.

GRÖWL'ER, *n.* He who growls:—an angry cur.

GRÖWN (grön), *p. & p. a.* from *grow*. Advanced in growth; being of full stature or size.

GRÖWSE (gröáz), *v. n.* [*A. S. agrisan, to dread*; *Ger. grinsen*.] To shiver; to shudder; to be chill before an ague fit. [Local, Eng.] Ray.

GRÖWTH (gröth), *n.* 1. Act of growing; increase of size, as in plants; vegetation.

Those trees that have the slowest growth are, for that reason, of the longest continuance. Littleton.

2. Increase of stature, as in animals; advance to maturity.

They say my son of York Has almost overtaken him in his growth. Shak.

3. Product; thing produced; produce. "The native growths of the soil or seas." Temple.

I had thought, for the honor of our nation, that the knight's tale was of English growth. Dryden.

4. Increase in number, frequency, extent, or prevalence; as, "The growth of intemperance"; "The growth of this disease." Temple.

5. Advancement; improvement; progress; as, "The growth of the intellect."

Syn.—See *INCREASE*.

+ GRÖWT'HĒAD, } *n.* [*gross, or great, and head*: + GRÖWT'NÖL, } —gross and noll.]

1. A kind of fish. Ainsworth.

2. An idle, lazy fellow; a blockhead. Tusser.

GRÜB, *v. a.* [*Goth. graban*.—See *GRAVE*.] [*i. GRUBBED*; *pp. GRUBBING, GRUBBED*.] To dig up; to destroy by digging; to root out of the ground; to eradicate.

From whence the surly ploughman grubs the wood. Dryden.

GRÜB, *v. n.* To be occupied in digging; to be employed meanly. Richardson.

GRÜB, *n.* 1. A six-footed worm, produced from the egg of beetles:—an insect in the larva state. Larvæ [of beetles], called *grubs*, generally provided with six true legs. Illarri.

There is a difference between a *grub* and a butterfly; and yet your butterfly was a *grub*. Shak.

2. A short, thick man; a dwarf. Carew.

3. Food; victuals. [Local, vulgar.] Halliwell.

GRÜB'-ÄXE (grüb'äke), *n.* A tool used in grubbing; a grubbing-hoe. Todd.

GRÜB'ER, *n.* 1. One who grubs. Todd.

2. An agricultural instrument having several teeth or prongs, and used for stirring the earth and freeing it from roots, &c. Farm. Ency.

GRÜB'ING, *n.* The operation of digging up trees, shrubs, &c., by the roots. Pennant.

GRÜB'ING-HÖE, *n.* An instrument for digging up shrubs, &c.; a mattock; a grub-axe. Wright.

† GRÜB'BLE, *v. a.* [Ger. *grübeln*. — See GRUB, and GRABBLE.] To feel in the dark; to grope.

The darkness hilles after blood drunk,
I'd sooner ballads write and Grub-street lays. Dryden.

† GRÜB'BLE, *v. n.* To grope; to grabble. "The soul grubbles here below." Hopkins.

GRÜB'-STREET, *n. & a.* Originally, the name of a street (now called *Milton Street*) near Moorfields in London, much inhabited by scribblers for the press: — hence used mostly as an adjective, to designate a mean literary production, or in the sense of mean, low, vile.

I'd sooner ballads write and Grub-street lays. Gay.

GRÜDGE (grüj), *v. a.* [Fr. *gruger*, to craunch. Skinner. — Gr. *γρῦω*, to grumble. Junius. — W. *grognach*. — Probably from the Goth. *gruds*, loath.] [*i.* GRUDGED; *pp.* GRUDGING, GRUDGED.]

1. To permit or grant with reluctance; to give or take unwillingly; to begrudge.

They have grudgeth those contributions which have set our country at the head of all the governments of Europe. Addison.

I set up at least a funeral man's grave,
Nor grudging give what public needs require. Dryden.

2. To envy; to see with discontent.

I have often heard the Presbyterians say they did not grudge us our employment. Swift.

GRÜDGE, *v. n.* 1. To be unwilling; to be reluctant.

You steer betwixt the country and the court,
Nor grudging give what public needs require. Dryden.

2. To be envious; to cherish ill-will.

Grudge not one against another, brethren. Jas. v. 9.

3. To murmur; to repine; to grieve.

Nor grudge the loss of the rural pipe
Of thy lip. Beattie.

4. † To wish in secret. [Low.] Johnson.

Syn. — See MALICE.

GRÜDGE, *n.* 1. Reluctance; disinclination; unwillingness. B. Jonson.

2. Inveterate dislike; pique; ill-will; sullen malice; malevolence. "Old grudges." Sidney.

3. Envy; odium; invidious censure. Johnson.

4. † Remorse of conscience. Ainsworth.

5. † A symptom of a disease. Ainsworth.

† GRÜDGE/FÜL, *a.* Grudging; envious.

And rail at them with grudgeful discontent. Spenser.

† GRÜDGE/QNŞ (grü'qnz), *n. pl.* Coarse meal; the part of corn which remains after sifting. — See GURGEON. Beau. & Fl.

GRÜDGE'ER (grüd'jer), *n.* One who grudges.

GRÜDGE'ING, *n.* 1. Discontent; envy. South.

2. Reluctance; unwillingness.

Use hospitality to one another without grudging. 1 Pet. iv. 9.

3. A secret inclination, wish, or desire.

He had a grudging still to be a knave. Dryden.

4. A premonitory symptom. "Some grudging of thy fever." Dryden.

GRÜDGE'ING-LY, *ad.* Unwillingly; reluctantly; with discontent or envy.

GRÜ'EL, *n.* [Fr. *gruau*. — W. *grual*.] Food made by boiling flour or meal in water. Shak.

GRÜFF, *a.* [Dut. *grof*; Ger. *groß*; Dan. *grof*; Sw. *grof*. — W. *gruff*, what is fierce. — "Apparently contracted from *geruh*; i. e. the prefix *ge* and *ruh*, rough." Lye.] Sour or surly of aspect; harsh in manners or voice; rough; uncivil; rugged; rude. Addison.

GRÜFF'LY, *ad.* In a gruff manner; harshly.

GRÜFF'NESS, *n.* Harshness of look, manner, or voice; roughness.

GRÜ-I'NÆ, *n. pl.* [L. *grus*, *gruis*, a crane.] (Ornith.) A sub-family of birds of the order *Grallæ* and family *Ardeidae*; and cranes. Gray.

GRÜM, *a.* [A. S. *geomran*, to grumble, grum. — Dan. *grum*, cruel; Sw. *grym*, cruel. — See GRIM.]

1. Sour; surly; severe; grim; morose; glum; sullen; crabbed; acrimonious.

I found Sir Thomas Lob, who was very grum; and we had very little discourse. Clarendon.



Grus cinerea.

2. Deep in the throat, as a sound; guttural; rumbling. Wright.

GRÜM'BLE (grüm'bl), *v. n.* [A. S. *geomran*, to grieve. — Fr. *grommeler*. — W. *grymiala*, *grog-nach*, to grumble. — Dut. *grommen*, *grommelen*. — Probably from *ge* and *rommelen*, to rumble. Skinner. — See RUMBLE.] [*i.* GRUMBLING; *pp.* GRUMBLING, GRUMBLING.]

1. To murmur with discontent; to complain; to find fault.

L'Avare, not using half his store,
Still grumbles that he has no more. Prior.

2. To growl; to gnarl; to snarl. "The lion . . . grumbles o'er his prey." Dryden.

3. To rumble; to make a hoarse rattle.

That gathers black upon the frowning sky,
And grumbles in the wind. Rowe.

GRÜM'BLER, *n.* One who grumbles; a murmurer.

GRÜM'BLING, *n.* A murmuring through discontent; a finding fault; complaint. Ludlow.

GRÜM'BLING, *p. a.* Finding fault; complaining; murmuring. "A grumbling groom." Shak.

GRÜM'BLING-LY, *ad.* Discontentedly; sullenly.

GRÜME (grüm), *n.* [L. *grumus*; It. & Sp. *grumo*; Fr. *grumeau*.] A thick, viscid consistence of a fluid; a clot, as of blood. Quincy.

GRÜM'LY, *ad.* In a grum manner; sullenly.

GRÜM'MET, *n.* See GROMMET.

GRÜM'NESS, *n.* The quality of being grum; sourness; severity; harshness. Ash.

GRÜ-MÖSE' (129), *a.* [It. & Sp. *grumoso*.] Clotted; concreted; grumous. Scott.

GRÜ-MOÜS, *a.* 1. Thick; clotted. "The blood, when let, was . . . grumous." Arbuthnot.

2. (Bot.) Clubbed; knotted; contracted at intervals into knots. Loudon.

GRÜ-MOÜS-NESS, *n.* The state of being concreted. "Grumousness of the blood." W. Seman.

GRÜM'PI-LY, *ad.* Surlily; gruffly. Mrs. Butler.

GRÜM'PY, *a.* Surly; angry; gruff; morose; glum; grum. [Local, Eng.] Hallowsay.

GRÜN'DEL, *n.* (Ich.) The groundling. Todd.

GRÜN'SEL, *n.* Groundsel. Milton.

GRÜNT, *v. n.* [A. S. *grunan*; Ger. *grunzen*; Dan. *grunte*. — L. *grunio*; It. *grugnare*; Sp. *gruñir*; Fr. *grognir*; Gr. *γρῦω*, a grunt; *γρῦω*, to grunt. — "Grunt seems to be the same word as *groan*, or formed upon its past p. *gront*." Richardson.] [*i.* GRUNTED; *pp.* GRUNTING, GRUNTED.] To murmur or make a noise, as a hog. Shak. Tickell.

GRÜNT, *n.* 1. The noise of a hog. "The grunts of bristled boars." Dryden.

2. (Ich.) A kind of fish; a species of the genus *Hemulon*. [West Indies.] Simmonds.

GRÜNT'ER, *n.* 1. One that grunts; a hog; a pig.

2. A kind of fish; grunt. Ainsworth.

3. An iron rod, bent like a hook, used by iron-founders. Simmonds.

GRÜNT'ING, *n.* The noise of swine.

GRÜNT'ING-LY, *ad.* Murmuringly; mutteringly.

† GRÜN'TLE (grünt'l), *v. n.* To grunt: — to be sulky; to pout. — See GRUNT. Halliwell.

GRÜNT'LING, *n.* A young hog; a pig. Johnson.

GRÜS, *n.* [L.] (Ornith.) A genus of birds; the crane. Eng. Cyc.

† GRÜTCH, *v. n.* To grudge. Wickliffe.

† GRÜTCH, *n.* Malice; ill-will; grudge. Hudibras.

GRÛY, *n.* [Gr. *γρῦ*, a bit.]

1. A hundredth part of an inch. Locke.

2. Any thing very small or of little value. [R.]

† GRÛY, *a.* Grim. "The tyrant gry." Old Poem.

GRÛY-LI-DÆ, *n. pl.* (Ent.) A family of jumping orthopterous insects; grasshoppers. Harris.

GRÛY-LÛS, *n.* [L. *gryllus*, a locust.] (Ent.) A genus of insects; the grasshopper. Harris.

GRÛY-PHÆ'g, *n.* [L.] (Pal.) A genus of fossil bivalves, allied to the oyster. Woodward.

GRÛYPH'QN, *n.* See GRIFFIN. Milton.

GRÛY-PHÛ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *γρῦσις*, curved.] [Arch.] A growing inwards of the nails. Brande.

GRÛY-PÛ'NÆ, *n. pl.* (Ornith.) A sub-family of tenuirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Trochilidae*; wedge-tailed humming-birds. Gray.



Geryon navius.

† GRÛYTH, *n.* See GRITH. Todd.

GUA-CHÁ'RÖ, *n.* [Sp.] (Ornith.) A nocturnal frugivorous bird of South America, belonging to the family *Caprimulgidae*, or goat-suckers, having a sombre plumage mixed with small stræ and black dots, and valued for the oil which it furnishes; the *Steatornis caripensis*. Humboldt.



Guacharo (Steatornis caripensis).

GUÁ'IAÇ (gwá'yak), *n.* Guaiacum. Ure.

GUÁ'IAÇ, *a.* Relating to guaiacum. Med. Jour.

GUÁ'IA-CINE (gwá'yá-sin), *n.* (Chem.) A substance obtained from guaiacum. Hoblyn.

GUÁ'IA-GÜM (gwá'yá-küm) [gwá'yá-küm, S. J. F.; gwá'yá-küm, W. P. Sm.; gá'yá-küm, E.; gwá'yá-küm, F. B.] *n.*

1. (Bot.) A genus of small crooked trees found in several of the West India Islands, in low places near the sea. P. Cye.

2. A peculiar resinous substance, occasionally used in medicine, obtained from the *Guaiacum officinale*, a tree of the West Indies, the wood of which is often imported, and known by the name of *lignum-vitæ*. Francis.

GUÁN (gwan), *n.* (Ornith.) A bird, resembling the curassow, whose length is about thirty inches, the tail being thirteen inches, of a dusky black above, glossed with green and olive, neck and breast spotted with white; Guan (*Penelope cristata*). Eng. Cyc.



Guan (Penelope cristata).

GUÁ'NA, *n.* (Zool.) The name given to several species of lizards, the best known species of which (*Iguana tuberculata*) is found in many parts of America and the West India Islands, and is valued for its flesh; — called also *iguana*. Maunder.

GUÁ-NÁ'CÖ, *n.* *pl.* GUANACOS. (Zool.) A South American wool-bearing quadruped; a species of *Llama*. Baird.

GUÁ-NÍF'ER-OÜS, *a.* [guano and L. *fero*, to bear.] Yielding guano. Ure.

GUÁ'NITE, *n.* (Chem.) A native phosphate of magnesia and ammonia, found in guano. Eng. Cyc.

GUÁ'NÖ, *n.* [Sp., from the Peruvian *huano*, dung, Craig.] A substance found on many small islands, especially in the Southern Ocean and on the coast of South America and Africa, which are the resort of large flocks of sea-birds. It consists chiefly of urate of ammonia and other ammoniacal salts, phosphate and oxalate of lime, and phosphate of soda, formed from the excrement of the birds, and is an excellent manure. Ure.

GUÁ'RA, *n.* (Ornith.) A name applied to the scarlet ibis, or *Tantalus ruber* of Linnaeus; — a wading bird of beautiful plumage inhabiting the tropical climates of America. Nuttall.

GUÁR'A-NINE (gá'r'a-nin), *n.* [Sp. *guarana*, a Brazilian medicine.] (Chem.) A substance found in the fruit of *Paulinia sorbilis*. Hoblyn.

GUÁR-AN-TÉE' (gá-r-an-té'), *n.* [Old Fr. *garant*; Fr. *garant*.] (Law.) An undertaking to answer for the payment of some debt or the performance of some duty in case of the failure of another liable to such payment or performance; — one who guarantees; surety. Brande. — He to whom a guarantee is made; — correlative of guarantor. Bowrier.

Guarantee societies, joint-stock companies, which, upon payment of an agreed premium, guarantee to the

employer the honesty of a person employed, or, at least, undertake to make good any defalcations in his accounts. *Simmonds.*

GUAR-AN-TÉE' (gär-an-tē'), *v. a.* [Old Fr. *garantir*; Fr. *garantir*; It. *garantire*; Sp. *garantir*; — A. S. *warian*, to beware; Dut. *waeren*. — See WARRANT.] [*i. GUARANTEED*; pp. *GUARANTEEING*, *GUARANTEED*.] (*Law.*) To undertake to perform or to pay for another, in case of the failure of the latter; to secure the performance of; to warrant; to insure.

Johnson says, "The substantive and the verb are indifferently written *guarantee* and *guaranty*." The verb is written *guaranty* in most of the English dictionaries; but in *Smart's* dictionary it is written *guarantee*; and this is now the prevailing orthography.

GUAR-AN-TÖR (gär'an-tör or gär-an-tör', 130), *n.* (*Law.*) One who gives surety or makes a guaranty; a warrantor; — correlative of *guarantee*.

A *guarantor* differs from a *surety* in this, that the former cannot be sued until a failure on the part of the principal, when sued, while the latter may be sued at the same time with the principal. *Bowyer.*

GUAR-AN-TY (gär'an-tē), *n.* (*Law.*) A guarantee. — See *GUARANTEE*. *Bolingbroke.*

GUAR-AN-TY (gär'an-tē), *v. a.* To warrant; to guarantee. — See *GUARANTEE*. *Johnson.*

GUARD (gärd) [gärd, *P. Ja. S. E. K. R. Wb.*; gärd, *Sm.*; gärd, *W. J. F.*], *v. a.* [*i. GUARD*, *i. e. ward*; either *ge-ward*, *guard*, *guard*, or A. S. *to* changed into *g* by the Fr.; and thus *guard* borrowed back from Fr. *garder*; It. *guardare*; from A. S. *wardian*, *veardian*, to look at, or direct the view." *Richardson.* — See *WARD*.] [*i. GUARDED*; pp. *GUARDING*, *GUARDED*.]

1. To watch by way of defence or security; to secure against injury, loss, attack, or opposition; to protect; to defend; to shield; to keep.

Fixed on defence, the Trojans are not slow
To guard their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*
The port of Genoa is very ill guarded against the storms. *Adison.*

2. † To adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders, as a garment. *Shak.*

3. † To gird; to fasten by binding. *Bp. Hall.*

Syn. — See *KEEP*.

GUARD (gärd), *v. n.* To be in a state of caution or defence; to take care.

To guard against such mistakes, it is necessary to acquaint ourselves a little with words. *Watts.*

GUARD (gärd), *n.* [*i. guardia*; Sp. *guarda*; Fr. *garde*. — See *GUARD*, *v. a.*]

1. Defence, or that which defends; a shield. At Athens, the nicest and best-studied behavior was not a sufficient guard for a man of great capacity. *Burke.*

2. A man, or a body of men, for defence; a sentinel; a sentry.

They, usurping arbitrary power, had their guards and spies after the practice of tyrants. *Swift.*

King Henry (VII.) . . . obtained a band of tall, personable men to be attending upon him, which was called the king's guard. *Baker.*

3. A state of caution or vigilance; watchfulness; circumspection; watch; care; custody.

Temerity puts a man off his guard. *DEstrange.*

4. Anticipation of objections; caution of expression.

They have expressed themselves with as few guards and restrictions as I. *Atterbury.*

5. † An ornamental hem, lace, or border.

The guards are but slightly basted on. *Shak.*

6. The part of the hilt of a sword which covers and protects the hand. *Johnson.*

7. The conductor of a coach or a rail-way train. *Simmonds.*

8. (*Fencing.*) A posture to defend the body from the sword of the opponent. *Johnson.*

9. The railing of the promenade deck of a steamer. *Wright.*

10. Anything used to prevent injury from abrasion, as the upright pieces fastened to the lock-gates of a canal, the projecting framework at the sides of a steamboat, &c. *Francis.*

Advanced guard, (*Mil.*) a detachment of troops preceding the march of the main body; a vanguard.

GUARD-A-BLE (gärd'a-bl), *a.* That may be guarded; capable of being protected. *Williams.*

GUARD-AGE (gärd'ä), *n.* The state of wardship. "A maid . . . run from her guardage." *Shak.*

GUARD-ANT (gärd'ant), *a.* 1. † Acting in the capacity of a guardian. *Shak.*

2. (*Her.*) Having the face turned towards the spectator; as, "A leopard *guardant*." *Shak.*

† **GUARD-ANT** (gärd'ant), *n.* A guardian. "My angry *guardant* stood alone." *Shak.*

GUARD-BOAT, *n.* A boat employed for watching; a boat for observing ships in a harbor. *Cooke.*

GUARD-CHAM-BER, *n.* [*guard* and *chamber*.] A guard-room. *1 Kings* xiv. 28.

GUARD-ED, *p. a.* 1. Watched; defended, protected. "Guarded gold." *Milton.*

2. † Adorned with lace, hem, or border. A long motley, guarded with yellow. *Shak.*

3. Cautious; wary; circumspect; watchful; as, "He was guarded in his manner." *Shak.*

GUARD-ED-LY (gärd'ed-le), *ad.* In a guarded manner; cautiously; warily.

GUARD-ED-NESS (gärd'ed-nēs), *n.* Caution; cautiousness; wariness. *Todd.*

GUARD-ER (gärd'er), *n.* One who guards. *Sandys.*

† **GUARD-FUL** (gärd'fūl), *a.* Wary; cautious; watchful. "A guardful eye." *A. Hill.*

GUARD-HOUSE, *n.* The house or building in which a guard of soldiers is kept. *Simmonds.*

GUARD-IAN (gärd'ian or gärd'yan) [gärd'ian, *P. Ja. R.*; gärd'yan, *S. E.*; gärd'ian or gärd'ian, *W.*; gärd'ian, *J.*; gärd'yan, *F. K.*; gärd'yan, *Sm.*], *n.* [*i. guardian*; Sp. *guardian*; Fr. *gardien*. — See *GUARD*.]

1. A warden; one to whom the care and preservation of any thing is intrusted; a protector; a keeper; a preserver. "The appointed guardians of the Christian faith." *1 Cor. i. 13, d.* "Pestilence the guardian of her throne." *Savage.*

2. (*Law.*) A person appointed to have the custody of the person or property of an infant, or of a person incapable of directing his own affairs. *Cowell.*

Guardian of the spiritualities, (*Eccle. Law.*) a person to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. *Cowell.* — *Guardian of the temporalities*, one to whom the temporal jurisdiction and the profits of the see are committed during a vacancy. *Whishaw.*

GUARD-IAN, *a.* Protecting; superintending; watching over. "Guardian angels." *Dryden.*

Thus shall mankind his guardian angels engage,
The promised father of the future age. *Pope.*

† **GUARD-IAN-AGE**, *n.* Guardianship. *Holland.*

† **GUARD-IAN-CE**, *n.* Guardianship. *Bp. Hall.*

GUARD-IAN-ESS, *n.* A female guardian. "A trusty, watchful *guardianess*." *Beau. & Fl.*

GUARD-IAN-IZE, *v. n.* To act the part of a guardian. [*R.*] *Qu. Rev.*

GUARD-IAN-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a guardian. Nor left me *guardianless* alone. *Cooper.*

GUARD-IAN-SHIP, *n.* The office of a guardian. "Guardianship of the laws." *Swift.*

GUARD-IR-ON (gärd'ir-yn), *n.* (*Naut.*) An arched bar placed over the ornamental figures on the head or the quarter of a ship, to defend them from injury. *Falconer.*

GUARD-LESS, *a.* Without guard or defence. "A rich land, *guardless* and undefended." *South.*

GUARD-RÖÖM, *n.* A room in which those who are appointed to watch assemble. *Malone.*

GUARD-SHIP, *n.* 1. Care; protection; oversight. "Wise and careful *guardship*." *Swift.*

2. A vessel of war appointed to superintend the marine affairs in a harbor or a river, and to receive seamen who are impressed in time of war. *Mar. Diet.*

GUARDS-MAN, *n.* A man who guards or keeps guard or watch; a watchman; sentinel. *Bo. Rev.*

† **GUAR-ISH** (gärd'ish), *v. a.* [*Fr. guerir*.] To heal; to cure. *Spenser.*

† **GUAR-Y-MIR-A-CLE** (gwa're-mir'a-ki), [*Corn. gware-mirkl.* *Todd.*] A miracle-play. *Carew.*

GUÁ-VA (gwá'va) [gwá'va, *P. Wb.*; gwá'va, *Sm.*; gwá'va, *K.*], *n.* [*Sp. guayaba*.] The fruit of the *Psidium pomiferum* (red guava) and the *Psidium pyrifolium* (white guava), growing in South America and the West Indies, of a fragrant and peculiar odor, and much esteemed,

especially in the form of a jelly: — the tree which produces the guava. *P. Cyc.*

GUÁ-VA-JÉL-LY, *n.* A rich jelly made in the West Indies from the guava. *Simmonds.*

† **GÜ-BER-NÁNCE**, *n.* Government. "The *gubernance* of all the king's tenants." *Styrye.*

† **GÜ-BER-NÁTE**, *v. a.* [*L. gubernare, gubernatus*.] To govern; to rule. *Cockeram.*

GÜ-BER-NÁ-TION, *n.* Government. [*n.*] "Extensive *gubernation*." *Watts.* "External *gubernation* of the church." *Spottiswood.*

† **GÜ-BER-NÁ-TIVE** [gu-ber'ná-tiv, *Ja. K. Todd*, *Maunder*, *C.*; gä'ber-ná-tiv, *Sm. O. Wb.*], *a.* Governing; ruling; directing. *Chaucer.*

GÜ-BER-NA-TÖ'R-IAL, *a.* [*L. gubernator*, a governor. — See *GOVERNOR*.] Belonging to a governor; as, "A *gubernatorial* election." [A word sometimes used in U. S.] *B. Russell.*

GÜD-DLE, *v. n.* To drink much or greedily; to guzzle. [*Local*, Eng.] *Jennings.*

GÜD-G'EON (güd'jun), *n.* [*Fr. goujon*.]

1. (*Ich.*) The common name of small freshwater fishes of the family *Cyprinidae*, and genus *Gobio*.

The common *gudgeon* (*Gobio fluviatilis*) is a small fish, from six to eight inches long, and common in the streams of England. *Baird.*

2. A man easily cheated. *Duke.*

3. A bait; an allurement; — in allusion to the gudgeon's being used as a bait for pike.

But fish not with this melancholy bait,
For this fool's *gudgeon*, this opinion. *Shak.*

4. (*Mech.*) That part of a horizontal shaft or axle which turns in the collar. *Grier.*

5. (*Naut.*) A clamp of iron or other metal attached to the stern-post, and having a hole to receive the pintle of the rudder. *Mar. Diet.*

To swallow a *gudgeon*, to be deceived.

GÜD-G'EON (güd'jun), *v. a.* To ensnare; to impose upon. *Wedgewood.*

GÜE-BRĒŠ, or **GÜE-BĒRŠ**, *n. pl.* [*i. e. Gtaours*, infidels.] The sectaries of the ancient Persian religion, who worshipped fire; — so called by the Mahometans. *Brande.*

GÜEL-DĒR-RÖŠE, *n.* See *GELDER-ROSE*. *Todd.*

GÜELFS (gwēlf), *n. pl.* [A name derived from the great German house of the *Welfs* or *Gueifs*.] A political party, in Italian history, during the middle ages, the feuds between which and the opposite party of the *Ghibellines* long distracted that country. — See *GHI-BELLINES*. *Brande.*

GÜELPH-IC (gwēlf'ik), *a.* Noting a Hanoverian order of knighthood, founded, in 1815, by George IV., of England, then prince regent. *Brande.*

GÜELPHS (gwēlf), *n. pl.* Same as *GUELFs*.

GÜER'DON (gür'don) [gür'dun, *W. P. F. Sm.*; gwēr'dun or gür'dun, *Ja.*; gwēr'dun, *S. K.*], *n.* [*i. guiderdine*; Fr. *guedron*. — See *REWARD*.] A reward; a recompense; remuneration; requital. [*L.*] *Spenser.*

Verses, like the laurel, its immortal meed,
Should be the *guedron* of a noble deed. *Cooper.*

† **GÜER'DON** (gür'don), *v. a.* To reward. *Shak.*

† **GÜER'DON-A-BLE**, *a.* Worthy of reward; that may be recompensed. *Sir G. Buck.*

† **GÜER'DON-LĒSS**, *a.* Unrewarded. *Chaucer.*

GÜE-RİL-LÄ (gü-ri'l-lä), *n.*; pl. **GÜERILLAS**. [*Sp. guerrilla*, little war.]

1. A petty warfare; a predatory expedition.

2. A partisan or irregular soldier, or a band of irregular soldiers. *Qu. Rev.*

The term is often used adjectively; as, "*Guerrilla* bands"; "*Guerrilla* chief"; "*Guerrilla* soldier." *Qu. Rev.*

GÜER'TE, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Fort.*) A small tower of stone or of wood, generally upon the point of a bastion, or on the angles of the shoulder, to hold a sentinel. *Craig.*

GÜESS (gēs), *v. n.* [*Dut. gissen*; Dan. *giste*; Sw. *gissa*; — Gael. & Ir. *geas*.] [*i. GUESSED*; pp. *GUESSING*, *GUESSED*.]

1. To judge at random, or without any certain evidence; to conjecture; to divine; to surmise. Should he not very often *guess* rightly of things to come? *Balhigh.*

2. To suppose; to believe; to think.

She, *guessing* that he was a gardener.

John xx. 15, *Wickliffe's Trans.*

If they would yield us but the superfluity, while it were wholesome, we might *guess* they relieved us humanely. *Shak.*

An Hebrew, as I *guess*, and of our tribe. *Milton.*

Once in twenty-four hours is enough, and nobody, I *guess*, will think it too much. *Locke.*

Guess—The use of this word, as synonymous with *to suppose*, *to believe*, *to think*, has been said to be almost peculiar to New England. It is true that this use of it is very common here—probably much more so than in Great Britain. Lambert, an English traveller, says of the people of New England, "Instead of *imagining*, *supposing*, or *believing*, they always *guess* at every thing."

"The employment of *guess*, to express a vast variety of mental processes,—to think, to presume, to suppose, to imagine, to believe, &c., &c.,—was one of the earliest peculiarities of speech observed in America." *C. A. Bristed.*

Halliwel defines *to guess*, as used in various dialects in England, *to suppose*, *to believe*, and it seems to be used in this manner by Wickliffe, Shakespeare, Milton, and Locke, in the above-cited quotations.—"The greatest abuse of this word," as stated by Mr. Pickering, "is *guessing* about things well known."

GUESS, *v. a.* To judge at random; to conjecture; to divine.

Of Dryden's sluggishness in conversation, it is vain to search or *guess* the cause. *Johnson.*

GUESS (*gēs*), *n.* Judgment without certain grounds; conjecture; supposition; surmise.

These are my *guesses* concerning the means whereby the understanding comes to have and retain simple ideas. *Locke.*

Syn.—See CONJECTURE.

GUESS'ER (*gēs'er*), *n.* One who guesses; a conjecturer; a surmiser.

As I *guess* that the money is in the treasury. *Johnson.*

† **GUESS'ING-LY** (*gēs'ing-lē*), *ad.* In a guessing manner; conjecturally. *Shak.*

GUES'SIVE, *a.* Conjectural. "The *guessive* interpretations of dim-eyed man." [R.] *Feltkam.*

GUESS'WORK (*gēs'wŭrk*), *n.* Work done by guess;—a conjecture. "Mere *guesswork*." *Arbutnot.*

GUEST (*gēst*), *n.* [Goth. *gasts*; A. S. *gest*; Dut. & Ger. *gast*; Dan. *giest*; Sw. *gäst*;—W. *gwes-tai*.] One entertained in the house, or at the table, of another; a visitor; a visitant.

True friendship's laws are by this rule expressed, Welcome the coming, speed the going, *guest*. *Pope.*

Syn.—Every *guest* is a *visitor*; but every *visitor* is not a *guest*. A *visitor* simply comes to see a person; a *guest* partakes of his hospitality.

† **GUEST**, *v. n.* To be entertained in the house, or at the table, of another. *Heywood.*

My hope was now
To *guest* with him. *Chapman.*

GUEST'-CHAM-BER, *n.* A chamber of entertainment. *Mark* xiv. 14.

† **GUEST'-RITE**, *n.* A rite, observance, or office due to a guest. *Chapman.*

GUEST'ROPE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope by which a boat is kept steady while it is in tow. *Shak.*

GUEST'WISE (*gēs'wīz*), *ad.* In the manner, or the capacity, of a guest. *Shak.*

GUF-FÄW', *n.* A boisterous laugh; a horse-laugh. [A Scottish word.] *Dr. Chalmers. Jamieson.*

GÜG'GLE, *v. n.* [Gael. *glug*.] See GURGLE.

GÜHR (*gür*), *n.* (*Min.*) A name applied in the East Indies to a loose earthy deposit from water found in the clefts of rocks, usually white, but sometimes red or yellow from a mixture of clay or ochre. *Wright.*

GUI-Ä'CUM (*gwē-ä'kum*), *n.* Guaiacum.—See GUAIACUM. *Walker.*

GÜ'BA, *n.* (*Zool.*) A quadruped resembling the gazelle. *Goldsmith.*

† **GUID'A-BLE** (*gīd'ä-bl*), *a.* That may be guided or governed by counsel. "A submissive and *guidable* spirit." *Sprat.*

† **GUID'AGE** (*gīd'aj*), *n.* 1. The reward given to a guide. [R.] *Ainsworth.*

2. The act of guiding; guidance. "Go beneath his *guidage*." *Southey.*

† **GUID'ANCE** (*gīd'ans*), *n.* The act of guiding; direction; government; lead.

Following the *guidance* of her blinded guest. *Spenser.*
Since Widdow's sacred *guidance*, he pursues,
Give to the stranger guest a stranger's duns. *Pope.*

† **GUIDE** (*gīd*) [*gīd*, P. E. *Ja*; *gēid*, K.; *gīyd*, S. W. J. F.; *gīd*, Sm.;] *v. a.* [It. *guidare*; Sp. *guar*; Fr. *guider*.] "It is [A. S.] *ge-wit-an*, *ge-wit-ed*, *gwidet*, *gwid*, *guide*." *Richardson.* [i. GUIDED; pp. GUIDING, GUIDED.]

1. To direct or lead in a way; to conduct.

Still he him *guided* over hill and dale. *Spenser.*
One of the saddest things about human nature is, that a man may *guide* others in the path of life without walking in it himself; that he may be a pilot, and yet a castaway. *Hare.*

2. To direct; to rule; to govern; to manage; to regulate; to control; to preside over.

A king is sought to *guide* the growing state. *Dryden.*
He will *guide* his affairs with discretion. *Ps. cxli. 5.*

Syn.—See CONDUCT.

† **GUIDE** (*gīd*), *n.* [It. *guida*, Sp. *guia*; Fr. *guide*.] He who, or that which, guides or directs; a director; a conductor.

So here I hired two Indians to be my *guides*. *Hackluyt.*
He for my sake the raging ocean tried,
And wrath of Heaven, my still auspicious *guide*. *Dryden.*
But we have sure experience for our *guide*. *Dryden.*

† **GUIDE'LESS** (*gīd'les*), *a.* Having no guide. "His *guideless* youth." *Pope.*

† **GUIDE'POST** (*gīd'pōst*), *n.* A post where two or more roads meet, directing the traveller which to follow; a finger-post.

† **GUID'ER** (*gīd'er*), *n.* A director; a guide. [R.] But now nine hundred chariots roll along;
Expect their *guiders*, and their horses strong. *Parnell.*

† **GUID'ER-ESS**, *n.* She who guides. *Chaucer.*

GUID'ING, *n.* Direction; guidance. *Com. Prayer.*

GUID'ON (*gī'don*), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A standard-bearer; a standard. *Ashmole.* 2. A cavalry banner. *Stocquer.*

GUILD (*gīld*), *n.* [A. S. *gild*, *geld*, *gyld*, a payment, a fraternity; *gildan*, or *gyldan*, to pay; M. Goth. *gild*; Dut. & Ger. *geld*; Icel. *gilda*.] 1. A payment; a contribution; a tax. *Richardson.*

2. A society; a corporation; a fraternity or association, generally of merchants;—so called because every one had to pay something towards the charge and support of the company. *Cowell.* 3. The place or building in which a society meet.

The room was large and wide
As it some *guild* or solemn temple were. *Spenser.*

† **GUILD'A-BLE** (*gīld'ä-bl*), *a.* Liable to tax. "In places *guildable*." *Speelman.*

GUILD'ER (*gīld'er*), *n.* [Dut. & Ger. *guilder*.] A Dutch coin of the value of 20 stivers, or 1s. 9d. sterling (about 42 cents);—written also *gilder*. *Crabb.*

GUILD'HALL (*gīld'hāl*), *n.* The hall in which a guild, or corporation, usually assembles; a town-hall;—particularly the hall or court of judicature of the city of London. *Shak.*

The mayor towards *guildhall* hies him in all post. *Shak.*

† **GUILÉ** (*gīl*) [*gīl*, S. W. J. F. C.; *gīl*, P. E. *Ja*; *gēl*, K.; *gīl*, Sm.;] *n.* [Old Fr. *guille*, *gille*.] "From [A. S.] *wiglian*, we have to *wile*; the usual prefix *ge* forms *ge-wiglian*, whence we have *guile*." *Richardson.*—See WILE.] Craft; cunning; duplicity; deceit; fraud; insidious artifice; wile.

Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no *guile*. *John* i. 47.

† **GUILÉ** (*gīl*), *v. a.* [Fr. *guiller*.] To disguise cunningly; to conceal. "A fair show to *guile* his mischiefs." *Beau. & Fl.*

† **GUIL'ED** (*gīl'ed*), *a.* Treacherous; deceiving. *The guided shore to a most dangerous sea.* *Shak.*

† **GUILÉ'FUL** (*gīl'fūl*), *a.* Insidious; deceitful; treacherous. "*Guileful* words." *Shak.*

† **GUILÉ'FUL-LY** (*gīl'fūl-lē*), *ad.* In a guileful manner; insidiously; treacherously. *Milton.*

† **GUILÉ'FUL-NESS** (*gīl'fūl-nēs*), *n.* The quality of being guileful; secret treachery. *Todd.*

† **GUILÉ'LESS** (*gīl'les*), *a.* Free from deceit or guile; honest; artless; pure. *Thomson.*

† **GUILÉ'LESS-NESS** (*gīl'les-nēs*), *n.* Quality of being guileless; freedom from deceit. *Todd.*

† **GUIL'ER** (*gīl'er*), *n.* A deceiver; a traitor.

And thus the *guiler* is beguiled. *Gower.*

GUIL'LE-METS (*gīl'le-mēs*), *n. pl.* [Fr.] Marks of quotation, or quotation-points; inverted commas and apostrophes, thus [" "], used to distinguish words quoted from another author;—so called from the inventor. *G. Brown.*

GUIL'LE-MÖT (*gīl'le-möt*), *n.* (*Ornith.*) The common name of aquatic birds of the sub-family *Urine*, allied to the divers;—found in the Arctic seas of the Old and New Worlds, and migratory in winter in large companies, along the coasts of Norway and England. *Gray.*



Common guillemot
(*Uria lomvia*)

GUIL'LE-VAT, *n.* (*Distilling*.) A vat for fermenting liquors. *Wright.*

GUIL-LÖCHE', *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *γυλιον*, a member, and *λόχος*, a snare.] (*Arch.*) An ornament formed by two or more intertwining bands. *Weale.*



GUIL-LÖ-TINE' (*gīl-lo-tēn'*), [*gīl'lo-tēn*, P. Ja. K. R.; *gīl-yo-tēn*, Sm. W. r.; *gīl'o-tin*, Wb.] *n.* [Fr.] An instrument of capital punishment, used in France, which separates the head from the body at one stroke.

It was named from its introducer, Joseph Ignace *Guillotin*, who is erroneously supposed both to have invented and to have perished by it. The *maison*, formerly used in Scotland, was similar to the guillotine in its construction and mode of execution. *Brande.*

GUIL-LÖ-TINE' (*gīl-lo-tēn'*), *v. a.* [i. GUILLO-TINED; pp. GUILLOTTINING, GUILLOTTINED.] To behead or decapitate by the guillotine. *Watson.*

GUILLS (*gīlz*), *n.* (*Bot.*) The corn marigold. *Clarke.*

GUILT (*gīt*), *n.* [A. S. *gylt*, debt, guilt; *gyldan*, to pay; Dan. *gield*; Icel. *giald*.—"The Ger. *gelten*, in earlier times, not only signified to pay, but when there was no restitution, to be obliged to submit one's self to punishment." *Bosworth.*—"Guilt is *gewigeld*, *guiled*, *guil'd*, *guilt*, the past p. of [A. S.] *gewigian*." *H. Tooke.*]

1. The state of being guilty, or of having violated a law, knowing it to be such; criminality; guiltiness; criminousness.

Thus *guilt* of to *guile*, or *beguile*; to find *guilt* in a man is to find that he has been beguiled, that is, by the devil, "insinuate diabolo," as it is inserted in all indictments for murder. *Twiss.*

An involuntary act, as it has no claim to merit, so neither can it induce any *guilt*; the concurrence of the will, when it has its choice either to do or to avoid the fact in question, being the only thing that renders human actions either praiseworthy or culpable. *Blackstone.*

2. A crime; an offence; misdeed; delinquency. "Close, pent-up *guilts*." *Shak.*

Syn.—See CRIMINAL.

GUILT'I-LY (*gīt'ē-lē*), *ad.* In a guilty manner; criminally.

GUILT'I-NESS (*gīt'ē-nēs*), *n.* The state of being guilty; criminality. *Shak.*

GUILT'LESS, *a.* 1. Free from guilt; innocent; unpolluted; immaculate.

The Lord will not hold him *guiltless* that taketh his name in vain. *Ex. xx. 7.*

2. Having no experience. "Heifers *guiltless* of the yoke." *Pope.*

GUILT'LESS-LY (*gīt'les-lē*), *ad.* In a guiltless manner; innocently.

GUILT'LESS-NESS (*gīt'les-nēs*), *n.* Freedom from guilt; innocence. *King Charles.*

GUILT'-SICK (*gīt'sik*), *a.* Diseased by guilt. "A *guilt-sick* conscience." *Beau. & Fl.*

GUILT'-STAINED (*gīt'stānd*), *a.* Polluted with crimes. *Maurice.*

GUILT'TY (*gīt'tē*), *a.* 1. Having guilt; justly chargeable with a crime; not innocent; criminal.

There is no man that is knowingly wicked but is *guilty* to himself; and there is no man that carries *guilt* about him but he receives a sting into his soul. *Titmoss.*

2. Conscious.

I'll give out . . . that I know the time and place where he stole it, though my soul be *guilty* of no such thing. *B. Jonson.*

3. Condemned to payment. [R.]

Gods of the liquid realms on which I row,
If, given by you, the laurel bind my brow,
Assist to make me guilty of my vow. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See CRIMINAL.

+ GUILTY-LIKE (gūl'tē-lik), *ad.* Guiltily. *Shak.*
GUIM'BARD, *n.* A musical instrument; the jews-harp. *Maunder.*

GUIM'PLE, *v.* See WIMPLE. *Todd.*

GUIN'EA (gūn'ē), *n.* An English gold coin of the value of 21 shillings sterling (about \$5); — now disused.

Guineas were first coined, in 1662, of gold brought from *Guinea*; whence the name. *Brande.*

GUIN'EA-CORN, *n.* A vegetable growing in Arabia, most parts of Asia Minor, and also in the West Indies, that produces a kind of grain which is esteemed a hearty food for laborers; Egyptian millet; *Sorghum vulgare.* *Loudon.*

GUIN'EA-DEER (gūn'ē-dēr), *n.* A small quadruped, a native of Guinea. *Hill.*

GUIN'EA-DROPPER (gūn'ē-drōp'er), *n.* One who cheats by dropping guineas; a swindler.

Who now the guinea-dropper's bait regards? *Gay.*

GUIN'EA-FOWL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A fowl inhabiting Africa and its adjacent islands, having a dark bluish-gray plumage, sprinkled with round white spots. It is somewhat larger than the domestic cock, and has a harsh and unpleasant voice; Guinea-hen; *Numida meleagris.* *Baird.*



Guinea-fowl
(*Numida meleagris*).

GUIN'EA-GRAINS, *n. pl.* Grains of paradise.

GUIN'EA-GRASS, *n.* A tall, strong grass naturalized in the West Indies and the Southern States, having been introduced from the western coast of Africa. *Farm. Ency.*

GUIN'EA-HEN (gūn'ē-hēn), *n.* A domestic African fowl. — See GUINEA-FOWL. *Dampier.*

GUIN'EA-PÉPPER (gūn'ē-pép'er), *n.* The seeds of two species of *Amomum* (*Amomum gran-paradisi*, and *Amomum grandiflorum*), from Africa, powerfully aromatic, stimulant, and cordial. *P. Cye.*

GUIN'EA-PIG (gūn'ē-pīg), *n.* (*Zool.*) A small Brazilian animal; the *Cavia cobaya* of Linnaeus; — often domesticated, and kept as a pet. — See CAVY. *Baird.*

GUIN'EA-WORM (gūn'ē-wūrm), *n.* A species of worm varying in length from six inches to ten feet, and about as thick as horsehair. It is very common in hot countries, and often insinuates itself under the skin, causing intense pain; *Flaria medinensis.* *Van Der Hoeven.*

GUIN'IAD (gwīn'yad), *n.* [*W. gwyn*, white.] (*Ich.*) A fish of the salmon kind; *Coregonus lacareus.* *Yarrell.*

GUI-PURE' (gē-pūr'), *n.* [*Fr.*]

1. A cheap and beautiful imitation of antique lace. *Simmonds.*

2. A kind of gimp. *Simmonds.*

GUISE (giz), *n.* [*A. S. wise*; *Dut. wijze*, *wijs*; *Ger. weise*; *Dan. vis*; *Icel. vis*; *W. gwis*. — *Fr. guise*; *It. Sp. & Port. guisa*.]

1. Manner; mien; behavior. *Milton.*

2. Practice; custom; habit.

The swain replied, it never was our guise
To slight the poor, or aught humane despise. *Pope.*

3. External appearance; garb; dress. "The guise of religion." *Swift.*

GUI'S'ER (giz'er), *n.* [*From guise*, dress.] A mummer; a person in disguise. *Pegge.*

GUI-TAR' (gē-tar'), *n.* [*Gr. κιθάρα*; *L. cithara*; *It. chitarra*; *Sp. guitarra*; *Fr. guitare*.] An instrument of music, which differs little from the lute, having six strings, played upon with the fingers, stretched over a body somewhat resembling that of a violin, but larger. *Moore.*

GÜ'LA, *n.* (*Arch.*) A cymatium; gola. *Wright.*

GÜ'LÄUND, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An aquatic fowl inhabiting Iceland, and in size between a duck and a goose. *Wright.*

|| GÜLCH, *v. n.* [*Dut. gulzig*, greedy.] To swallow eagerly or voraciously; to gulp. [*Antiquated or low.*] *Turberville.*

GÜLCH, *n.* 1. + A glutton; a blockhead. *B. Jonson.*
2. A water-course; a gully. *Clarke.*

+ GÜL'CHIN, *n.* A glutton; a gulch. *Skinner.*

GÜLES (gūlz), *n.* [*Fr. gueules*. — "L. gula, the throat; or the Ar. gule, a rose." *Fairholt*. — "Corruption of gueules, red, Fr., which is probably from the Pers. guhl, a rose." *Craig*.] (*Her.*) Red; — represented in an escutcheon by perpendicular lines. *Shak.*

His seven-fold targe a field of gules did stain. *P. Fletcher.*

GÜLF, *n.* [*Gr. κόλπος*; *It. & Sp. golfo*; *Fr. golfe*.]

1. (*Geog.*) An arm or part of a sea extending up into the land, and distinguished from a bay only in being of greater size and extent.

2. An abyss; a deep place in the earth.

"Yawning gulf of deep Avernus." *Spenser.*

3. A whirlpool. "The sucking of a gulf." *Shak.*

4. Any thing insatiable.

Of the ravening salt-sea shark. *Shak.*

Syn. — Gulf is a deep concave receptacle for water, or a large bay; as, "The Gulf of Mexico"; "The Bay of Biscay." An abyss is, literally, a bottomless pit. Overwhelmed in a gulf; lost in an abyss.

GÜLF'Y, *a.* Full of gulfs or whirlpools. "The gulfy main." "Gulfy Simois." *Pope.*

+ GÜL'IST, *n.* [*L. gulo*.] A glutton. *Fealty.*

GÜLL, *v. a.* [*Old Fr. guiller*. *Johnson*. — "Formed upon the past tense of the A. S. gewighlan, to gulle or beguile." *Richardson*.] [*i. GULLED*; *pp. GULLING, GULLED*.]

1. To trick; to cheat; to defraud; to deceive.

They are not to be gulled twice with the same trick. *L'Estrange.*

2. To form as a gully or channel by running water; to gully. *Forby.*

GÜLL, *n.* 1. A cheat; a fraud; a deception; a deceit; an imposition; a trick.

I should think this a gull, but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it. *Shak.*

2. A stupid animal; one easily cheated.

That paltry story is untrue,
And forged to cheat such gulls as you. *Hudibras.*

GÜLL, *n.* [*L. gulo*, a glutton, from its voracity. *Skinner*. *W. gwylan*.] (*Ornith.*) A gluttonous, web-footed sea-bird of the order *Anseres* and genus *Larus*, found in every quarter of the world, often many leagues from land, having the body clothed with a great quantity of down and feathers. *Baird.*



Laughing gull
(*Larus ridibundus*).

GÜLL'-CATCH-ER, *n.* A cheat; one who imposes upon, or cheats, fools. *Shak.*

GÜLL'ER, *n.* One who gulls; a cheat. *Sherwood.*

GÜLL'ER-Y, *n.* Cheat; imposture. [*R.*] *Burton.*

GÜL'LET, *n.* [*L. gula*; *It. & Sp. gola*; *Fr. goulet*.]

1. The throat, or passage for food in the neck; the oesophagus. *Blackmore.*

2. A gore in a shirt, &c. *Wright.*

3. + A small stream or lake. *Fuller.*

GÜL-L'BİL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being gulled; weak credulity. [*Vulgar*.] *Burke.*

GÜL'LI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being gulled or deceived; that may be imposed upon. *W. Scott.*

GÜL'LIED, *p. a.* Worn away by friction. *Ash.*

+ GÜL'LI-GÜT, *n.* [*L. gulo*.] A glutton. *Barret.*

GÜL'LION (gūl'yūn), *n.* 1. Gripes in horses. [*Provincial, Eng.*] *Farm. Ency.*

2. A mean wretch. [*Local, Eng.*] *Brockett.*

+ GÜLL'ISH, *a.* Foolish; stupid; absurd. *Burton.*

+ GÜLL'ISH-NESS, *n.* Foolishness; stupidity; gullibility. *Tr. of Boccacini.*

GÜL'LY, *v. n.* ["Corrupted from *gurgle*." *John-*

son. — From *gullet*. *Richardson*.] [*i. GUL-LIED*; *pp. GULLYING, GULLIED*.] To run with noise; to gurgle. *Johnson.*

GÜL'LY, *v. a.* To sweep away so as to form a channel by the force of running water; to wear away by friction. *Ash.*

GÜL'LY, *n.* 1. A channel made by running water; a ditch; a gutter. "Parts of the shore interrupted by small valleys and gullies." *Cook.*

2. A large knife; a cleaver. *Jamieson.*

3. An iron tram-plate or rail. *Francis.*

GÜL'LY-HÖLE, *n.* A hole where a gutter, drain, or stream of water empties itself. *Johnson.*

GÜ'LÖ, *n.* [*L. glutton*.] (*Zool.*) A genus of animals comprising the wolverene, or glutton, and the grison. *Audobon.*

GÜ'LÖS'I-TY, *n.* [*L. gulosus*, greedy; *gulo*, a glutton.] Greediness; gluttony; voracity. [*R.*] Erring in *gulosity* or superfluity of meats. *Brown.*

GÜLP, *v. a.* [*Dut. gulpen*.] [*i. GULPED*; *pp. GULPING, GULPED*.] To swallow eagerly; to suck down without intermission. *Gay. Cowper.*

GÜLP, *n.* As much as can be swallowed at once. "Large gulps of air." *More.*

GÜLPH, *n.* (*Geog.*) A gulf. — See GULF. *Brande.*

GÜM, *n.* [*A. S. goma*; *Dut. gom*; *Ger. gumm*. — *Gr. κόμμι*; *L. gomma*; *It. gomma*; *Sp. goma*; *Fr. gomme*.]

1. A concrete, tasteless, and inodorous vegetable substance which exudes from certain trees, and hardens on the surface, being soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol. *Ure.*

2. (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Nyssa*; — called *gum-tree*, *black-gum*, and *sour-gum*. *Clarke.*

Gum Anime. See ANIME.

GÜM, *n.* [*A. S. goma*; *Ger. garumen*; *Icel. gómur*; *Sw. gom*.] The hard, fleshy covering of the jaws, embracing the necks of the teeth. *Hoblyn.*

GÜM, *v. a.* [*i. GUMMED*; *pp. GUMMING, GUMMED*.] To smear with gum; to stick with gum; to close with gum. *B. Jonson.*

GÜM, *v. n.* To exude or form gum. *Loudon.*

GÜM'-AR'A-BIC, *n.* A gum produced by several species of the *Acacia*, and especially by the *Acacia vera*. *Loudon.*

GÜM'BÖIL, *n.* A boil on the gums. *Perry.*

GÜM'-CIS-TUS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of rock-rose; *Cistus ladaniferus*. *Loudon.*

GÜM'-E-LÄS'TIC, *n.* Caoutchouc; india-rubber.

GÜM'-JÜ'NI-PER, *n.* A concrete resin which exudes from the *Juniperus communis*. Reduced to powder it forms pounce. *Hoblyn.*

GÜM'MA, *n.* (*Med.*) A soft tumor, so named from the likeness of its contents to a gum. *Hoblyn.*

GÜM-MIF'ER-OÜS, *a.* [*L. gummi*, gum, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing gum. *Loudon.*

GÜM'MI-NESS, *n.* The state of being gummy; — accumulation of gum.

A gummyness on the tendons reaching to his fingers. *Wiseman.*

GÜM-MÖS'I-TY, *n.* The nature of gum; gumminess. [*R.*] *Floyer.*

GÜM'MOUS, *a.* Of the nature of gum; gummy. "Resinous or gummy bodies." *Boyle.*

GÜM'MY, *a.* 1. Consisting of, or abounding in, gum; of the nature of gum. *Raleigh.*

2. Overgrown with gum; covered with gum. Then rubs his gummy eyes, and scrubs his pate. *Dryden.*

GÜMP, *n.* An awkward, foolish person; a dolt; a dunce. [*Colloquial and vulgar*.] *Holloway.*

GÜMP'TION (gūm'shun), *n.* [*M. Goth. gummian*, to perceive; *A. S. gymen*, care, heed.]

1. Understanding; skill; shrewdness; cleverness; sagacity; common sense. [*Colloquial*.]

Sometimes I think it rank presumption
In me to claim the Muse's gumption. *Nico.*

2. The art of preparing colors. *Jamieson.*

Painters call their art of preparing colors their gumption. *See W. Scott.*

3. A term applied to a nostrum much in request by painters in search of the "lost medium" of the old masters; magilp. *Fairholt.*

GŪM'-RĀSH, n. (*Med.*) A cutaneous disease; red-gum. *Hoblyn.*

GŪM'-RĒS'-IN, n. The concrete juice of certain plants, composed of a mixture of gum and resin, or of a substance intermediate between the two. *Brande.*

GŪM'-SĒN'E-GAL, n. A gum resembling gum-arabic, produced from the *Acacia Senegal*;—used in calico printing. *Cre.*

GŪM'-TRĀG'A-CĀNTH, n. A gum procured from the *Astragalus tragacantha* of Crete and the surrounding islands;—used in calico printing and by shoemakers. *Cre.*

GŪM'-TRĒE, n. (*Bot.*) A middle-sized tree, with wood very close-grained, and hard to split; black-gum; sour-gum; *Nyssa multiflora*.—also a name applied to liquid-amber in the U.S., and to species of *Eucalyptus* in Australia. *Gray.*

GŪM'-WĀ-TER, n. A watery liquid distilled from gum. *Jodrell.*

GŪM'-WOOD (-wād), n. A name given to the wood of some species of *Eucalyptus*. *Ogilvie.*

GŪN, n. [*W. gun*; Gael. *gunna*; Ir. *gunn*.—“*Scot. gyn*, pl. *gynnyys*, an engine for war. *Gyn* is merely an abbreviation of Fr. *engin*, used to denote a military engine; and this from the L. *ingen-ium*. *Gynnyys* is used by Robert of Gloucester. *Gyn* was at length changed to *gun*. This seems the natural origin of the latter term. The only circumstance that can give birth to hesitation as to this etymon of the latter term is, that Goth. *gun* and Icel. *gunne* denote warfare, battle; and *gunnar*, in Edda, is used for a battering ram.” *Jamieson.*] A general term for all species of fire-arms, as muskets, rifles, carbines, &c., with the exception of the pistol and the mortar; though, in strict military usage, the word is only applied to large pieces of ordnance, or cannon, and never to small arms. *Stoqueler.*

As swift as a pellet out of a gun.
When fire is in the powder run. *Chaucer.*

GŪN, v. n. [*G. GUNNED*; *pp. GUNNING, GUNNED.*] To shoot with a gun. *Beau. & Fl.*

GŪNAR-CHY, n. See GYNARCHY. *Johnson.*

GŪN'-BĀR-RĒL, n. The metallic tube or barrel of a gun. *Mairinder.*

GŪN'-BŌAT, n. A small vessel of war adapted to shallow water, and usually carrying only one gun. *Falconer.*

GŪN'-CĀR-RIĀGE, n. A wheel carriage for cannon. *Crabb.*

GŪN'-CŌT-TON, n. A highly explosive substance, prepared by steeping purified cotton wool for a short time in equal parts of nitric and sulphuric acids, and then washing and drying it. *Brande.*

GŪN'-DĒCK, n. A lower deck of a ship-of-war where the gunroom is. *Booth.*

GŪN'-FIRE, n. (*Mil.*) The hour at which the morning or the evening gun is fired. *Campbell.*

GŪN'GE, n. A granary;—treasury. [*India.*] *Brown.*

GŪN'LOCK, n. The lock of a gun. *Booth.*

GŪN'-MĒT-AL, n. An alloy of eight or ten pounds of tin to one hundred pounds of copper;—used in making brass guns. *Falconer.*

GŪN'NAGE, n. (*Naval.*) The number of guns in a ship-of-war. *Ogilvie.*

GŪN'NEL, n. (*Naut.*) See GUNWALE. *Falconer.*

GŪN'NEL, n. (*Ich.*) A small spotted fish. *Storer.*

GŪN'NER, n. 1. One who shoots; a cannoneer.
2. (*Naut.*) An officer who has the charge of the ordnance, ammunition, &c., of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

GŪN'NER-Y, n. The science of using artillery; the art of managing guns and mortars. *Brande.*

GŪN'NING, n. The sport or diversion of shooting; the use of the gun in shooting. *Beau. & Fl.*

GŪN'NY, n. A coarse sackcloth made in Bengal from the fibre of two plants of the genus *Corchorus*; viz. *Corchorus olitorius*, and *Corchorus capsulatus*;—often used as an adjective; as, “*Gunny cloth*”; “*Gunny bags*.” *McCulloch.*

Besides a large domestic consumption of *gunny*, the whole rice, paddy, wheat, pulses, sugar, and salt-petre of the country, as well as the pepper, coffee, and other foreign produce exported from Calcutta, are packed in bags or sacks made of this article. There is also a considerable exportation of manufactured bags. *McCulloch.*

GŪ-NŌC'RA-CY, n. See GYNOCRACY. *Todd.*

GŪN'-PŌRT, n. A hole in a ship for a cannon.

GŪN'PŌW-DĒR, n. A composition of about 78 parts of saltpetre, 12 of charcoal, and 10 of sulphur, used in guns, in fireworks, &c. *Brande.*

GŪN'PŌW-DĒR, a. An epithet applied to the finest species of green-tea, being a carefully picked hyson. *Davis.*

GŪN'RĒACH, n. The reach of a gun; the distance a gun will shoot; gunshot. *Sydney Smith.*

GŪN'RŌŌM, n. (*Naut.*) An apartment on the after end of the lower or gun-deck of a ship of war;—generally destined for the use of the gunner in large ships, but in small ones it is used by the lieutenants as a dining-room, &c. *Falconer.*

GŪN'SHŪT, n. The reach or range of a gun; the space or distance to which a shot can be thrown.

GŪN'SHŪT, a. Made by the shot of a gun. “*Gun-shot wounds.*” *Wiseman.*

GŪN'SMĪTH, n. A man whose trade it is to make guns; an armorer. *Mortimer.*

GŪN'SMĪTH-ĒR-Y, n. The business of a gunsmith; the art of making small fire-arms. *Wright.*

GŪN'STĒR, n. A gunner. [*R.*] *Tatler.*

GŪN'STŪCK, n. A stick for driving a charge into a gun; a rammer; a ramrod. *Steuart.*

GŪN'STŪCK, n. The wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed. *Mortimer.*

GŪN'-STŌNE, n. A stone formerly shot from a gun. “*Turned his balls to gun-stones.*” *Shak.*

GŪN'-TĀC-KLE, n. (*Naut.*) Tackle used on board ships to run the guns out of the ports. *Crabb.*

GŪN'TĒR'S-CHĀIN, n. A chain used for measuring land, being 66 feet or four poles in length, and divided into 100 links of 7.92 inches each;—so named from the inventor, Edmund Gunter.

Gunter's line, a scale upon which numbers are laid down opposite to their logarithms;—used for performing the multiplication and division of numbers instrumentally.—*Gunter's quadrant*, an astronomical instrument for finding the hour of the day, &c.—*Gunter's scale*, a flat scale, about two feet long, and an inch and a half broad, having various lines drawn upon it, both natural and logarithmic, relating to navigation, trigonometry, &c.;—chiefly used for solving mechanically questions in these sciences. *Farrar.*

GŪN'-WĀD-DING (-wād-), n. Circular pieces of card-board, cloth, felt, &c., used to keep down the charge in a gun. *Simmonds.*

GŪN'WALE (commonly pronounced and sometimes spelled *gunned*), *n.* [*gun* and *wale*.] (*Naut.*) That piece of timber which reaches, on either side of the ship, from the half deck to the fore-castle, being the uppermost bend which finishes the upper works of the hull, and from which the upper *guns*, if the vessel carry any, are pointed:—the lower part of any port where any ordnance is. *Harris.*

GŪRGE, n. [*L. gurgus*.] A whirlpool; a gulf; abyss. “*A black, bituminous gurge.*” [*R.*] *Milton.*

+GŪRGE, v. a. [*L. gurgus*, a gulf.] To swallow up; to engulf. *Mir. for Mag.*

+GŪR'GEONS (gŭr'jonz), n. pl. The coarser part of the meal sifted from the bran.—See GRUNGEONS. *Holinshead.*

GŪR'GLE (gŭr'g), v. n. [*It. gorgogliare*; *gorgo*, a whirlpool; *L. gurgus*.—See GARGLE.] [*s.* GURGLD; *pp. GURGLING, GURGLED.*] To run or gush with noise, as water from a bottle; to flow with a purling noise.

Pure gurgling fills the lonely desert trace,
And waste their music on the savage race. *Young.*

GŪR'GLE, n. A gush or flow of liquid.

Flow, flow, thou crystal rill,
With tinkling gurples fill
The mazes of the grove. *Thomson.*

GŪR'GLET, n. An earthen vessel made very porous. *Mackintosh.*

GŪR'HOF-ITE, n. (*Min.*) A compact snow-white sub-lucent variety of dolomite, so named from a locality of it at *Gurhof*, in Lower Austria. *Dana.*

GUR'JUN, n. A thin balsam or wood oil, obtained in the East Indies, and used for various purposes. *Simmonds.*

GŪR'KIN, n. See GHERKIN. *Todd.*

GŪR'MY, n. (*Mining.*) A level or working. *Simmonds.*

GŪR'NARD, n. [Old Fr. *gournauld*.]

(*Ich.*) A sea-fish of the genus *Trigla*, having a head nearly square, covered with bony plates, and a body covered with small, rough, prickly scales. *Yarrell.*



Gurnard

GUR'NET, n. (*Ich.*) A fish found on the coast of Devonshire, England, said by some to be the same as the gurnard. *Shak.*

GŪR'RAH, n. A coarse India muslin. *Simmonds.*

GŪR'RY, n. A name given in India to a small native fortification. *Hamilton.*

GŪSH, v. n. [*Goth. giutan*, to pour out; *A. S. geotan*; Dut. *gietan*; Ger. *giessen*; Dan. *gyde*; Sw. *gjuta*.—*L. gutta*, a drop; Gr. *χλω*, *χλω*, to pour out.] [*s.* GUSHED; *pp. GUSHING, GUSHED.*] To flow or rush out with violence or rapidity, as a fluid; to pour forth suddenly or copiously.

A sea of blood gushed from the gaping wound. *Spenser.*
He clave the rock, and the waters gushed out. *Isc. xlviii. 21.*

GŪSH, v. a. To emit suddenly, copiously, or with violence. [*R.*]

The gaping wound gushed out a crimson flood. *Dryden.*

GŪSH, n. An emission of fluid with force. “*A great gush of blood.*” *Harvey.*

GŪS'SET, n. [*Fr. gousset*.—*Skinner* suggests the L. *consuo*, *consutus*, to stitch together.—*W. cwysed*.] An angular piece of cloth inserted in a garment, particularly at the upper end of the sleeve of a shirt, or as a part of the neck. *Johnson.*

GŪST, n. [*Gr. γέσται*; *L. gustus*; *gusto*, to taste; *It. & Sp. gusto*; *Fr. goût*.]

1. Sense of tasting. “*His gust sincere, and his digestion easy.*” *Scott.*

2. Power of enjoyment; liking; relish; zest. *We have lost in a great measure the gust and relish of true happiness.* *Tillotson.*

3. Intellectual taste.

Choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*

GŪST, n. [*Icel. gustr*; *Dan. gust*; *Ger. giessen*. *Skinner*.—See GUST.] A sudden, violent blast, as of wind. “*Rain and gusts of wind.*” *Hackluyt.*

Lo! a whirlwind's instantaneous gust
Left all its beauties withering in the dust. *Beattie.*

Syn.—See WIND.

+GŪST, v. a. To taste; to have a relish of. *Shak.*

GŪST'A-BLE, a. 1. That may be tasted. “*There is nothing gustable sweeter.*” [*R.*] *Harvey.*
2. Pleasant to the taste. [*R.*]

A gustable thing, seen or smelt, excites the appetite. *Derham.*

+GŪST'A-BLE, n. Any thing that may be tasted. The touch acknowledgeth no gustables. *More.*

GŪST'ARD, n. (*Ornith.*) The great bustard. *Holinshead.*

+GŪS-TĀ-TION, n. [*L. gustatio*.] The act of tasting. “*The nerves of gustation.*” *Broune.*

GŪS'TĀ-TŌ-RY, a. Relating to taste. *Ed. Rev.*

+GŪST'FUL, a. Tasteful; well tasted. *Howell.*

+GŪST'FUL-NESS, n. The relish of any thing. “*Recreations have a lively gustfulness.*” *Barrow.*

+GŪST'LESS, a. Tasteless; insipid. *Broune.*

GŪS'TŌ, n. [*It.*—See GUST.] 1. The relish of any thing; taste; zest; gust. *Derham.*

2. Intellectual taste; liking. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

GŪS-TŌ'Ō. [*It.*] (*Mus.*) With taste. *Moore.*

GŪS'TY, a. Stormy; tempestuous; windy. “*A raw and gusty day.*” *Shak.*

GŪT, n. [*Goth. giutan*; *A. S. geotan*; Dut. *gieten*; Ger. *giessen*, to pour; Sw. *gjuta*, to cast.—Ger. *kuttel*, entrails.]

1. The intestinal canal of an animal; an intestine; the long pipe which extends, with many convolutions, from the stomach to the anus; — commonly used in the plural. *Arbutnot.*

2. A passage or strait; as, "The Gut of Canso"; "A narrow gut between two stone terraces." *Walpole.*

3. A substance made by pulling a silk-worm, when ready to spin its cocoon, in two, extending the silk as far as it will go, and hanging it up to dry. *Hoblyn.*

GŪT, *v. a.* [i. GUTTED; *pp.* GUTTING, GUTTED.]

1. To take out the bowels of; to eviscerate; to draw; to exenterate; as, "To gut a fish."

2. To plunder of its contents.

A troop of cutthroat guards were sent to seize the rich men's goods, and gut their palaces. *Dryden.*

GŪT'TA, *n.*; pl. GŪT'TA. [L.] 1. A drop; a gout.

2. (*Arch.*) The frusta of cones, or ornaments resembling drops, placed in the architrave of the Doric order below the triglyphs, and also on the under face of the mutules in the Doric corona. *Weale.*

GŪT'TA-PĒR'CHA, *n.* A peculiar gum-resin, originally called *Gutta-Pulo-Percha*, or gum of the Island Percha. It exudes from a large tree, the *Icosandra gutta*, which abounds in Malacca, and in the Island of Singapore.

Below the temperature of 50°, *gutta-percha* is as hard as wood and excessively tough; at a higher temperature, it becomes as soft as beeswax, and may be moulded into all varieties of form, or it may be cut and united again so as scarcely to exhibit the appearance of a joint, and possessing all the strength of an undivided mass. It is almost entirely devoid of elasticity, in which respect it offers a striking contrast to india-rubber. *Brewer.*

GŪT'TA SE-RĒ'NĀ, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) Drop serene; amaurosis. — See AMAUKOSIS. *Mead.*

GŪT'TATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Spotted, as if by drops of something colored. *Gray.*

GŪT'TA-TĒD, *a.* Besprinkled with drops. *Bailey.*

GŪT'TA-TRĀP, *n.* The inspissated juice of the *Artocarpus incisa*, or bread-fruit tree. *Simmonds.*

GŪT'TER, *n.* [L. *guttur*, the throat. *Johnson.* — Fr. *gouttière*, from L. *gutta*, a drop. *Skinner.* — "More probably from [Eng.] *gut*." *Richardson.* — Gael. & Ir. *guittear*, a gutter.] A passage or channel for water.

All sorts of people in their streets, houses, windows, leads, and gutters, that came to see the obsequy. *Shaw.*

Rocks rise one above another, and have deep gutters worn in the sides of them by torrents of rain. *Addison.*

GŪT'TER, *v. a.* To cut in small channels or hollows; to form into gutters.

My cheeks are guttered with my fretting tears. *Shak.*

GŪT'TER, *v. n.* To fall in drops; to flow drop by drop; to run, as a candle. *Dryden.*

GŪT'TI-FĒR, *n.* [L. *gutta*, a drop, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) A name applied to any plant that exudes gum or resin. *Wright.*

GŪT'TI-FĒR-OŪS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Yielding or exuding gum or resin. *Wright.*

GŪT'TLE (gŭ'tl), *v. n.* [From *gut*.] To feed luxuriously; to gormandize; to guzzle. [Low.]

Quaffs, cranes, and guttles in his own defence. *Dryden.*

GŪT'TLE, *v. a.* To swallow. [Low.] *L'Estrange.*

GŪT'TLER, *n.* One who guttles; a greedy eater; a glutton; a guzzler; a gormand. *Johnson.*

GŪT'TY-LOŪS, *a.* [L. *guttula*, a little drop; *gutta*, a drop.] In the form of a small drop. "Its guttulous descent from the air." *Brown.*

GŪT'TUR-AL, *a.* [Fr. *guttur*, from L. *guttur*, the throat.]

1. Belonging to the throat.

Children ... born with guttural swellings. *Guthrie.*

2. Pronounced in, or by, the throat. "Guttural, harsh, stiff names." *Swift.*

GŪT'TUR-AL, *n.* A letter (*c* hard, *g* hard, *h*, and *q*) pronounced chiefly by the throat. *Hiley.*

GŪT'TUR-ĀL'T-TY, *n.* The quality of being guttural. [R.] *Seward.*

GŪT'TUR-ĀL-ĪZE, *v. a.* To speak gutturally. To gutturalize strange tongues. *Gent. Mag.*

GŪT'TUR-AL-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being guttural; gutturality. *Bailey.*

† GŪT'TUR-ĪNE, *a.* Pertaining to the throat. *Ray.*

GŪT'TY, *a.* [L. *gutta*, a drop.] (*Her.*) Charged or sprinkled with drops. *Smart.*

GŪT'WORT (gŭ'wŭrt), *n.* A violent purgative green-house plant; *Globularia alypum*; — called also *herb-terrible*. *Johnson.*

GUŶ (gŭ), *n.* [Sp. *guia*. — See GUIDE.] (*Naut.*) A rope used to swing any weight, or keep steady any heavy body and prevent it from swinging, while being hoisted or lowered. *Brande.*

GŪ'ZĒS, *n. pl.* (*Her.*) Roundels of a sanguine color, supposed to represent wounds. *Craig.*

GŪ'ZLE (gŭ'z'l), *v. n.* [It. *guzzoliare*; *guzzo*, the throat; Fr. *gossier*.] [i. GUZZLED; *pp.* GUZZLING, GUZZLED.] To drink greedily or ravenously; to swallow greedily; to gormandize. Well-seasoned bowls the gossip's spirits raise, Who, while she guzzles, chats the doctor's praise. *Roscommon.*

GŪ'ZLE, *v. a.* To swallow with immoderate gust. "Still guzzling must of wine." *Dryden.*

† GŪ'ZLE, *n.* An insatiable thing or person. "That guzzle most impure." *Marston.*

GŪ'ZLER, *n.* One who guzzles; a gormandizer.

GWĪ'NĪAD, *n.* A fish. — See GUINIAD. *Yarrell.*

GŶ'ĀLL, *n.* (*Zool.*) The East Indian jungle bull or ox; the *Bos frontalis* of Lambert. *P. Cyc.*

GŶBE (jib), *n.* A sneer. — See GIBE. *Shak.*

GŶBE, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To shift from one side of the vessel to the other, as the boom of a fore-and-aft sail. *Dana.*

GŶ'ING, *n.* The shifting of the boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other. *Hamilton.*

† GŶE (ġ), *v. a.* To guide. — See GIE. *Chaucer.*

GYM-NĀ'SI-ĀRĒH, *n.* [Gr. *gymnasion*, a gymnasium, and *arxh*, rule.] (*Grecian Ant.*) An Athenian officer who had the charge of providing oil and other necessities for the gymnasia at his own expense. *Brande.*

GYM-NĀ'SI-ŪM (jim-nā'shē-ūm) [jim-nā'shē-ūm, W.; ġim-nā'shē-ūm, Ja.; jim-nās'yum, K.; jim-nāz'e-ūm, colloquially jim-nāz'h'yum, Sm.; ġim-nā'shē-ūm, Davis, W.; n.; pl. L. *gym-nā-si-ta*; Eng. *gym-nā'si-ŭms*. [L., from Gr. *gymnasion*; *gymnos*, naked.]

1. Among the ancient Greeks, a place for athletic exercises, in which such as practised them were naked or nearly so.

2. Any place for athletic exercise.

It [Moorefield] was likewise the great gymnasium of our capital, the resort of wrestlers, boxers, runners, and football-players, and the scene of every manly recreation. *Pennant.*

3. A school or seminary for instruction in the higher branches of learning.

In Germany, the higher schools, intended to give immediate preparation for the universities, are termed *gymnasiana*. *Brande.*

GYM-NĀST, *n.* One who practises, or teaches, gymnastics; a gymnastic. *Dunghison.*

GYM-NĀS'TIO [jim-nās'tik, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm. R. C.; ġim-nās'tik, E. Ja.; a. [Gr. *gymnastikos*; *gymnos*, naked; L. *gymnasticus*; It. *gimnastico*; Sp. *gimnastico*; Fr. *gymnastique*.] Relating to athletic exercises; athletic. "Gymnastic games." *Melmoth.*

"In this word and its relatives we, not unfrequently, hear the *g* hard, as in *gimlet*, for this learned reason, because they are derived from the Greek. For the very same reason we ought to pronounce the *g* in *Grævia*, *geography*, *geometry*, and a thousand other words, hard, which would essentially alter the sound of our language. Mr. Sheridan has very properly given the soft *g* to these words; and Mr. Nares is of the same opinion with respect to the propriety of this pronunciation, but doubts of the usage; there can be no doubt, however, of the absurdity of this usage, and of the necessity of curbing it as much as possible." *Walker.*

GYM-NĀS'TIC, *n.* A teacher of gymnastics, or athletic exercises; a gymnast. *Cockeram.*

GYM-NĀS'TI-CAL, *a.* Relating to gymnastics; gymnastic. *Grew.*

GYM-NĀS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a gymnastic manner. *Broune.*

GYM-NĀS'TICS, *n. pl.* Athletic exercises, such as

wrestling, boxing, running, throwing the quoit, playing at ball, &c.; the art or science of properly applying athletic exercises in order to develop and preserve the physical powers. *Blount.*

† GŶM'NIO, *n.* Athletic exercise. "Spacious fields allotted for all gymnics." *Burton.*

† GŶM'NIO, } *a.* [Gr. *gymnikos*; *gymnos*, naked; }
† GŶM'NI-CAL, } L. *gymnicus*.] Gymnastic. "Gymnical exercises at Pitana." *Porter.*

GŶM'NITE, *n.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, bare.] (*Min.*) A species of serpentine from the Bare Hills, Maryland. *Dana.*

GŶM-NO-CĀR'POUS, *a.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *καρπός*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) Having the fruit naked, or not invested with a receptacle, as the cherry-tree. *Gray.*

GŶM-NO-DE-RĪ'NĒE, *n. pl.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, unarmed.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of conirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Corvidæ*, peculiar to South America; fruit-crows. *Gray.*



Gymnoderus fœtidus.

GŶM'NO-GĒNS, *n.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *γεννώ*, to bring forth.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants essentially exogenous in their organs of vegetation, except that their ova are fertilized by direct contact with the male principle. *Lindley.*

GŶM'NŌPS, *n.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *ὄψ*, the face.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds having a great part of the head denuded of feathers, as the bald-head crow. *Cuvier.*

GŶM-NŌS'Q-PHIST, *n.* [Gr. *gymnosofistai*, gymnosophists; *gymnos*, naked, and *σοφιστής*, a philosopher.] One of an austere sect of Indian philosophers, who lived naked in the woods. *Butler.*

They believed in the immortality of the soul and its migration into several bodies. They enjoyed great reputation for astronomical and physical science. There was likewise an African sect of philosophers of the same name, who are said to have lived in Ethiopia, near the sources of the Nile, whose habits differed from those of the Indian sect, inasmuch as they lived as anchorites, while the latter congregated in societies. *Brande.*

GYM'NO-SPERM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant which has naked seeds, as the pine. *P. Cyc.*

GYM'NO-SPER'MOUS [jim-no-sper'mus, S. W. K. Sm.; ġim-no-sper'mus, Ja.; a. [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *σπέρμα*, seed; Fr. *gymnosperme*.] (*Bot.*) Having the seeds naked, as the pine. *Gray.*

GYM'NOTE, *n.* The electric eel; gymnotus. *Good.*

GYM-NŌTUS, *n.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *νότος*, the back.] (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes including the electric eel of Guiana, Surinam, the Brazils, &c., which possesses the power of communicating a strong electric shock to any animal which comes in contact with it. *Van Der Hoeven.*

GYM-NŪ'RA, *n.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *ῥα*, a tail.] (*Zool.*) A sort of shrew found in Malacca and Sumatra. *Van Der Hoeven.*

† GŶN (ġin), *v. n.* To begin. *Wickliffe.*

GY-NĀS'CIAN (je-nā'shan), *a.* [Gr. *γυνή*, *gynaike*, a woman.] Relating to women. "Gynacian writers." *Ferrand.*

GYN-Ē-ŌC'RA-CŶ (jin-ē-ōk'ra-se), *n.* [Gr. *γυνή*, a woman, and *κυρία*, to rule; Old Fr. *gynocratia*.] Female government; government by a woman. *Selden.*

GY-NĀN'DER, *n.* [Gr. *γυνή*, a female, and *άνδρς*, a male.] (*Bot.*) A plant the stamens of which are inserted in the pistil. *Smart.*

GY-NĀN'DRI-A, *n.* [See GYNANDRIA.] (*Bot.*) A class of plants, in the Linnean system of botany, in which the stamens are united with the pistil, so as to be borne by it. *Loudon.*

GY-NĀN'DRI-AN, } *a.* (*Bot.*) Be-
GY-NĀN'DROUS, } longing to the
class *Gynandria*; having the
stamens consolidated with the
style, so as to be borne by it, as in the lady's
slipper. *Gray.*



|| GYN-AR-CHY (jín-ár-ke) [jín-ár-ke, *Sm. R. Wb.*; jín-ár-ke, *Ja. K.*], *n.* [Gr. *γυνή*, a female, and *ἀρχή*, government.] Female government; gynæocracy. *Ld. Chesterheld.*

GYN-NE'CI-AN, *a.* Relating to women. *Clarke.*

|| GYN-NE'CI-UM (je-ne'she-um), *n.* [Gr. *γυναικίον*; *γυνή*, a female; *L. gynæcium*.] A private apartment for women. *Maunder.*

|| GYN-E-COC'RA-CY [j-ne-kók'ra-se, *F.*; jín-e-kók'ra-se, *E. C.*; jín-e-kók'ra-se, *Sm.*], *n.* [Gr. *γυναικοκρατία*; *γυνή*, a female, and *κράτος*, to rule.] Government by a female; female government or rule; female power. *Bailey.*

GYN-E-COL'O-Q-ŸY, *n.* [Gr. *γυνή*, a female, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] (*Med.*) The doctrine of the nature and diseases of women. *Wright.*

GYN-NO-BASE, *n.* [Gr. *γυνή*, a female, and *βάσις*, a base.] (*Bot.*) A particular receptacle or support of the pistils, or of the carpels of a compound ovary, as in the geranium. *Gray.*

GYN-NO-BÁ'SIC, *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to, or having, a gynobase. *Wright.*

|| GYN-NO-CRA-CY, *n.* [See GYNÆOCRACY.] Government by woman; gynæocracy. [*R.*] *Ash.*

GYN-NE'CI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *γυνή*, a female, and *οἶκος*, a house.] (*Bot.*) A name for the pistils of a flower taken all together. *Gray.*

GYN'O-PHORE, *n.* [Gr. *γυνή*, a female, and *φορέω*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) A stalk raising a pistil above the stamens. *Gray.*

GYP, *n.* [Gr. *γύψ*, a vulture.] A college servant who waits on students at the University of Cambridge, England, corresponding to the person called *scout*, at Oxford. *Wright. Bristed.*

GYP-Æ-TI-NÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *γύψ*, *γυψός*, a vulture; *τίς*, a bird.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds of the order *Accipitres* and family *Vulturidae*; bearded vultures. *Gray.*



Gypætus barbatus.

GYP-Æ-TÖS, *n.* [Gr. *γύψ*, a vulture, and *ἀετός*, an eagle.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of vulturine birds, so called from their partaking the character of both the eagle and the vulture; the lammergeyer. *Van Der Hoeven.*

GYPH-I-E-RA-CI'NÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *γύψ*, a vulture, and *ἔραξ*, a hawk.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Accipitres* and family *Vulturidae*; eagle vultures. *Gray.*



Gypshierax angolensis.

|| GYP-O-Q-GER'A-NÜS, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds of the family *Falconidae*; the secretary. — See SECRETARY. *Illiger.*

† GYPSE (jips), *n.* [Fr. *gypse*.] Gypsum. *Poocke.*

GYP'SE-OÜS, *a.* Relating to gypsum. "A rhomboidal, gypseous stone." *Chambers.*

GYP-SIF'ER-OÜS, *a.* [Eng. *gypsum* and *L. ferro*, to bear.] Producing gypsum. *Ann. Phil.*

GYP'SINE (jip'sin), *a.* Gypseous. *Chambers.*

GYP-SÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Eng. *gypsum* and Gr. *γράφω*, to write.] The art of engraving on gypsum. *Greenough.*

GYP'SO-PLAST, *n.* A cast taken in plaster of Paris or white lime. *Weale.*

GYP'SUM (jip'sum) [jip'sum, *P. K. Sm. Wb.*; jip'sum, *Ja.*], *n.* [Gr. *γύψος*; *L. gypsum*.] (*Min.*) A native sulphate of lime, occurring either as a dense compound without water, when it is called *anhydrite* from that circumstance; or with combined water, which is its most ordinary state.

The pure crystallized specimens of gypsum are sometimes called *selenite*, or *sparry gypsum*, and the white, compact variety used in statuary, *alabaster*. Calcined and pulverized it forms *Paris plaster*, or *plaster of Paris*. *Ure.*

GYP'SY, *n.*; *pl. GYP'SIES*. [A corruption of *Egyptian*; *It. zingaro*; *Sp. gitano*; *Fr. Egyptien*.]

1. A name applied to a wandering race of people found in many countries of Europe, into which they first came, according to Rapes, under certain chiefs who called themselves counts, and represented themselves as Christians driven out of Egypt by the Mohammedans. It is now generally believed that the gypsies originally emigrated from India at the time of the Mohammedan invasion of Timur Beg. *P. Cyc.*

2. A term of reproach applied to a person of a dark complexion. *Shak.*

3. A name of slight reproach to a woman, implying cunning or artifice.

A slave I am to Clara's eyes;
The gypsy knows her power, and flies. *Prior.*

GYP'SY, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, the gypsies. "Gypsy jargon." *Burke.*

GYP'SY-ISM, *n.* The state or habits of a gypsy. "She recanted gypsyism." *Overbury.*

GYP-A-CÄN'THUS, *n.* [Gr. *γύψος*, round, and *ἀκανθα*, a spine.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil placoid fishes of the carboniferous system. *Agassiz.*

GYP'RAL, *a.* Turning round; rotatory; moving circularly. [*R.*] *Ed. Rev.*

GYP'RATE, *v. n.* [*L. gyro*, *gyratus*; *gyrus*, a circle; *Gr. γύρος*.] To turn round; to move in a circle; to wheel round. *Redfield.*

GYP'RATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Coiled in a circle; circinate; gyrose. *Gray.*

GYP-RÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. gyratio*; *gyrus*, a circle.] The act of turning round a fixed centre; as, "The gyrations of a top."

Centre of gyration, the point at which, if the whole mass of a body rotating round an axis or a point of suspension were collected, a given force applied would produce the same angular velocity as it would if applied at the same point to the body itself. *Nichol.* — Circle of gyration, the circle described by the centre of gyration around an axis or a point of suspension. *Brande.*

GYP'RA-TQ-RY, *a.* Moving round; moving circularly; vibrating; turning. *Brande.*

GÝRE (jir), *n.* [Gr. *γύρος*; *L. gyrrus*; *It. & Sp. giro*.] A circle described by any thing moving in an orbit; a circuit. "In one vast, eternal gyre." *Sir Wm. Jones.*

† GÝRE (jir), *v. a.* To turn round. *Bp. Hall.*

† GÝRE'FUL, *a.* Having a circular motion. *Drant.*

GÝR'FÄL-CQN (jer'faw-kn), *n.* See GERFALCON.

GÝR'GQN-ITE, *n.* See GYROGONITE. *St. John.*

GÝ-RÍ'NÜS, *n.* [*L.*] The water-flea. *Brande.*

GÝR'O-DÜS, *n.* [Gr. *γύρος*, round, and *ὀδός*, a tooth.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil fishes, occurring in the oolite period, the mouth of which was armed with rows of round grinding teeth for crushing hard crustaceans and fishes. *Agassiz.*

GÝ-RÖG'O-NITE, *n.* [Gr. *γύρος*, round, and *γόνος*, the young shoots of plants.] (*Geol.*) A body found in fresh-water deposits, being the seed-vessel of fresh-water plants. *Lyell.*

GÝ-RÖL'E-PÍS, *n.* [Gr. *γύρος*, round, and *πέσις*, a scale.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil ganoid fishes found in the new red sandstone, and the bone beds of the lias formation. *Agassiz.*

GÝ'RQ-MÄN-CY [ji'ro-män-se, *Ja. K. Sm.*; jir'o-män-se, *Wb.*], *n.* [Gr. *γύρος*, a circle, and *μαντεία*, prophecy.] A sort of divination performed by walking in, or round, a circle. *Chambers.*

GÝ'RQN, *n.* (*Her.*) An ordinary consisting of two straight lines drawn from any given part of the field, and meeting in an acute angle in the fesse point. *Jamieson.*

GÝ-RÖN'EHUS, *n.* [Gr. *γύρος*, round, and *ὄγκος*, a curve, a swelling.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil ganoid fishes. *Agassiz.*

GÝ-RQ-PRÄS'TYS, *n.* [Gr. *γύρος*, round, and *πρίστος*, a saw.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil placoid fishes from the new red sandstone. *Agassiz.*

GÝ'RQ-SCÖPE, *n.* [Gr. *γύρος*, a circle (*L. gyrrus*), and *σκοπέω*, to view.] An instrument, recently invented by M. Foucault, by which the diurnal rotation of the earth, and the effects of revolution or rotation, are exhibited, its object being to enable a heavy disc, in rapid rotation, to preserve whatever plane of rotation its dynamic conditions may require. *Nichol.*

GÝ-RÖSE', *a.* (*Bot.*) Turned round like a crook; crooked; bent. *Loudon.*

GÝVE [jiv, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. C.*; jiv, *S. E. K.*], *n.*; *pl. GÝVES*. [*W. geeyn*.] A fetter or chain for the legs; — commonly used in the plural. "A golden gyve." *Beau. & Fl.*

Doest thou already single me? I thought
Gyves and the mill had tamed thee. *Milton.*

"Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott make the *g* in this word hard, but Mr. Elphinstone, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, with more propriety, make it soft, as I have marked it. Mr. Nares makes the sound doubtful; but this majority of authorities, and agreeableness to analogy, have removed my doubts, and made me alter my former opinion." *Walker.*

GÝVE (jiv), *v. a.* To fetter; to shackle. *Shak.*

H.

H, the eighth letter in the alphabet, is regarded as a note of aspiration, or mark of strong breathing; and it is, by many grammarians, accounted no letter. At the beginning of some words it is mute, as in *heir*, *honor*; but in most cases it is articulated, as in *hand*, *head*, *heart*.

It is used to denote an iron rail, which, when cut transversely, presents the form of an H. As a numeral, it denotes in Latin 200, and with a dash over it 200,000.

HÄ, *interj.* [*L.*] 1. An expression of wonder, surprise, or sudden exertion.

What says the golden chest? Hä! let me see. *Shak.*

2. An expression of laughter.

These accounts are so excessively absurd and ridiculous, that they need no other confutation than Hä, ha, ha! *Ruy.*

HÄ, *n.* An expression of wonder, surprise, or hesitation. "The shrug, the hum, the hä." *Shak.*

HÄ, *v. n.* To express surprise; to hesitate; to haw. — See HAW. *Todd.*

HÄÄF (häf), *n.* A term used to denote the fishing of ling, cod, &c., in Shetland. *Jamieson.*

HÄÄK (häk), *n.* A fish. — See HÄÄK. *Barret.*

HÄ-ÄR'KIES, *n.* [Ger. *haar*, hair, and *kies*, pyrites.] (*Min.*) Capillary pyrites in very deli-

cate acicular crystals: — a term applied also to a native sulphuret of nickel. *Brande.*

HÄ-BE-ÄS CÖR'PUS, [*L.*], *You may have the body.* (*Law.*) The name given to a variety of writs, of which these were anciently the emphatic words, having for their object to bring a party before a court or judge. Of these the most celebrated is the writ (*Habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*) to inquire into the cause of a person's imprisonment or detention, with a view to obtain his or her liberation, established by an act of Parliament in the reign of Charles the Second. *Burrit.*

The oppression of an obscure individual gave birth to the famous *Corpus acti* of St. Ger. (1371), which is frequently considered as another *Magna Charta* of this kingdom. *Burke*.

HÄ'BECK, n. An instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth. *Crabb*.

HÄ-BËN' DUM, n. [L., *to have*.] (*Law*.) A word of form in ancient deeds, immediately after the premises, and literally translated and retained in modern deeds in the clause beginning with the words "To have and to hold." *Burrill*.

HÄB'ER-DÄSH-ER, n. [Of uncertain etymology. — Fr. *avoir d'acheter*, to have to buy, corrupted to *haber d'acheter*. *Minshew*. — Ger. *haben*, goods or wares, and *tauschen*, to exchange. *Serenius*. — *Berdash*, a name said to have been formerly used for a kind of neck-dress, the maker or seller being called a *berdasher*. *Todd*. — Of this *Nares* says, after remarking that he has found the word in only one passage [Guardian, No. 10], "We must be sure that it was something more than a temporary term, before we attempt to derive *haberdasher* (that puzzle of etymologists) from it, with the editor of those papers in 1797." One who deals in miscellaneous goods, or small wares, as ribbons, tape, pins, needles, thread, twist, buttons, trimmings, &c. *Addison*.

The *haberdashers* were incorporated into a company in the year 1447. *Pulleyn*.

HÄB'ER-DÄSH-ER-Y, n. Articles sold by haberdashers. "Small wares of haberdashery." *Burke*.

HÄB'ER-DINE' [häb'er-dën, IV. Ja.; häb'er-dën, P.; häb'er-din, Sm.], n. [Old Fr. *habordean*.] A dried salt cod. *Ainsworth*.

HÄ-BËR'GE-ON [hä-bër'je-on, W. P. Ja.; hä-bër'jon, K.; häb'er-jön, Sm.], n. [A. S. *halsbeorg*; *hals*, the neck, and *beorgan*, to protect; Fr. *haubergeron*.] Armor to cover the neck and breast; a coat composed of plate or chain mail without sleeves. *Spenser*.

Woven work round about the hole of it, as it were the hole of an *haubergeron*. *Ecc. xxviii. 32*.

HÄB'ER-JËCT, n. A sort of cloth of a mixed color. *Crabb*.

HÄB'LE, a. [L. *habilis*; Fr. *habile*.] Qualified; fit; able; suitable; proper. *Spenser*.

HÄ-BËL'I-MËNT, n. [Fr. *habillement*; *habiller*, to dress, to clothe.]

1. Dress; clothes; garment; — usually in the plural. "Gowns and other *habiliments*." *Swift*.
2. Borders, as of gold, pearls, &c., in ancient dress. *Halliwel*.

HÄ-BËL'I-TÄTE, v. a. [Fr. *habilitier*.] To qualify; to entitle. *Johnson*.

HÄ-BËL'I-TÄTE, a. Qualified; entitled. *Bacon*.

HÄ-BËL'I-TÄTION, n. Qualification. *Bacon*.

HÄ-BËL'I-TY, n. [L. *habilitas*.] Faculty; power; aptitude; ability. *Spenser*.

HÄB'IT, n. [L. *habitus*; *habeo*, *habitus*, to have; It. *abito*; Sp. *habito*; Fr. *habit*.]

1. State or condition of the body; the aggregate of the physical qualities of the body; constitution. "*Habit* of body." *Dunglison*.

2. Customary state of the mind, disposition or manners resulting from the frequent repetition of the same acts; aptitude or facility acquired by doing frequently the same thing; habitual practice; habitude; usage; custom.

Mankind act more from *habit* than reflection. — Man is a bundle of *habits*. *Paley*.

Habits are soon assumed; but when we strive To strip them, 'tis being flayed alive. *Cowper*.

Habit, if wisely and skillfully formed, becomes truly a second nature, as the common saying is; but unskillfully and unmethodically directed, it will be as it were the ape of nature, which imitates nothing to the life, but only clumsily and awkwardly. *Bacon*.

3. Dress; garment; garb; — sometimes restricted to an outer garment worn by ladies.

The scenes are old; the *habits* are the same We wore last year. *Dryden*.

4. (*Bot.*) The features or general appearance of a plant. *Loudon*.

Syn. — See **CUSTOM**.

HÄB'IT, v. a. [*i.* **HABITED**; *pp.* **HABITING**, **HABITED**.]

1. To dress; to accoutre; to array.

She shall be *habited* as it becomes The partner of your bed. *Shak.*

2. † To accustom; to inure; to habituate.

In taking need. And so *habited* *Chapman*.

† **HÄB'IT, v. a.** [L. *habito*; It. *abitare*; Fr. *habiter*.] To inhabit; to dwell in. *Chaucer*.

HÄB-I-TÄ-BËL'I-TY, n. The quality of being habitable, or capable of being inhabited. *Derham*.

HÄB'I-TÄ-BLE, a. [L. *habitabilis*; It. *abitabile*; Sp. & Fr. *habitable*.] That may be inhabited; inhabitable. "The *habitable* world." *Bacon*.

HÄB'I-TÄ-BLE-NËSS, n. Capacity of being dwelt in. "The *habitableness* of the Torrid Zone." *Ray*.

† **HÄB'I-TÄ-CLE, n.** [L. *habitaculum*.] A dwelling-place. *Bale*.

† **HÄB'I-TÄNCE, n.** Dwelling; abode. *Spenser*.

HÄB'I-TÄN-CY, n. (*Law*.) Residence; legal settlement; inhabitancy. — See **INHABITANCY**. *Craig*.

† **HÄB'I-TÄNT, n.** [Fr.] A dweller; an inhabitant. "Earth's *habitant*." *Milton*.

HÄBITANT [häb'e-täng], n. [Fr., a resident; *habiter*, to inhabit.] A term applied to the inhabitants of Lower Canada who are of French descent. *Silliman*.

HÄB'I-TÄT, n. [L.] (*Nat. Hist.*) The place where plants, fishes, insects, &c., best thrive, and are usually found. *P. Cyc.*

HÄB'I-TÄTION, n. [L. *habitatio*; *habito*, to dwell; *habeo*, to hold, to possess; It. *abitazione*; Sp. *habitacion*; Fr. *habitation*.]

1. The act of inhabiting; state of dwelling.

It [arson] is an offence against that right of *habitation* which is acquired by the law of nature as well as by the laws of society. *Blackstone*.

2. Place of abode; a dwelling-place; residence; abode.

God oft descends to visit men Unseen, and through their *habitations* walks To mark their doings. *Milton*.

3. (*Bot.*) The limits within which a particular species is found naturally distributed on the earth's surface. *Henslow*.

† **HÄB'I-TÄ-TOR, n.** [L.] An inhabitant. *Browne*.

† **HÄB'I-T-ED, a.** Accustomed; usual; habitual. "This ancient and *habited* vice." *Fuller*.

HÄB'I-T-SHIRT, n. A thin garment of muslin or of lace worn by ladies over the breast and neck. *Simmonds*.

HÄ-BËT'U-AL [hä-bët'yü-al], a. [It. *abituale*; Sp. *habitual*; Fr. *habituel*.]

1. Formed or acquired by use. "*Habitual* knowledge of certain rules." *South*.

2. Being in constant use; constant; customary; accustomed. "*Habitual* sloth." *Cowper*.

3. Made permanent by continued causes. "*Habitual* color of the skin." *S. S. Smith*.

HÄ-BËT'U-AL-LY, ad. In an habitual manner.

HÄ-BËT'U-AL-NËSS, n. Quality of being habitual. "The *habitualness* of our obedience." *Clarke*.

HÄ-BËT'U-ÄTE [hä-bët'yü-ät], v. a. [L. *habituo*, *habituatus*; It. *abituare*; Sp. *habituat*; Fr. *habituier*.] [*i.* **HÄBITUATED**; *pp.* **HÄBITUATING**, **HÄBITATED**.] To train to a habit; to make familiar by practice; to accustom; to inure.

Men who have never *habituated* themselves to the practice of any virtue. *Clarke*.

HÄ-BËT'U-ÄTE, a. Inveterate; obstinate; habitual. "The *habituat* sinner." [R.] *Hammond*.

HÄ-BËT'U-ÄTION, n. The act of habituating, or training to a habit. *Dr. Barton*.

HÄB'I-TÜDE, n. [L. *habitudo*; It. *abitudine*; Sp. *habitud*; Fr. *habitude*.]

1. The state of a person or thing with regard to some other person or thing; relation; respect.

It results from the very nature of things, as they stand in such a certain *habitud* or relation to one another. *South*.

2. (*Zool.*) Customary mode of life. *Mawder*.

† **HÄBLE [hä'bl], a.** [L. *habilis*.] Fit; proper; suitable; able. — See **ABLE**. *Spenser*.

HÄB'NÄB, ad. [Contracted from *hap ne hap*, let it happen or not.] At random; at the mercy of chance. [Vulgar.] *Lilly*.

HÄB'RO-NËME, n. [Gr. *ἀσπής*, delicate, and *νῆμα*, a thread.] (*Min.*) Having the form of fine threads. *Clarke*.

HÄB-ZË'LI-A, n. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, the fruit of one species of which is the *Piper* *Ethiopicum* of the shops. *Wright*.

HÄCIENDA [hä-the-än'dä], [Sp.]

1. Landed property; estate. *Velasquez*.

2. A plantation; a farm. *Simmonds*.

3. A public treasury; exchequer. *Velasquez*.

HÄCK, v. a. [A. S. *haccan*; Dut. *hakken*; Ger. *hacken*; Dan. *hakke*. — Sp. *hachear*; Fr. *hacher*.] [*i.* **HACKED**; *pp.* **HÄCKING**, **HACKED**.]

1. To cut, hew, or chop, with repeated or random strokes; to injure by cutting.

Burn me, *hack* me, hew me into pieces. *Dryden*.

2. To speak unreadily, or with hesitation; to utter with a stammer; to stammer.

Let them keep their limbs whole, and *hack* our English. *Shak.*

3. (*Masonry*.) To make up, as a part in regular stone work, with stones smaller and less regular. *Francis*.

HÄCK, n. 1. A notch; a hollow or small cut.

Look you what *hacks* are on his helmet. *Shak.*

2. A hesitating or faltering speech. *More*.

HÄCK, n. [Dut. *hakkenje*, an ambling horse; Sp. *haca*, a pony; Fr. *haguerie*. — See **HACKNEY**.]

1. A horse let out for hire; a hackney; a nag. *Moore*.

2. A servant employed in hard labor; a drudge. Who was long a bookseller's *hack*. *Goldsmith*.

3. Any thing let for hire; — particularly a coach or carriage let for hire; a hackney-coach.

On horse, on foot, in *hacks*, and gilded chaises. *Pope*.

I was the other day driving in a *hack* through Gerard Street. *Spectator*.

4. A kind of pickaxe or mattock with a single broad end. *Wright*.

5. A frame suspended from the roof for drying cheeses. *Simmonds*.

6. A frame-work for drying fish. *Simmonds*.

7. The wooden bars or frame in the tail-race of a mill. *Simmonds*.

8. A rack for feeding cattle. *Wright*.

HÄCK, a. Hired; mercenary; hireling; selfish. "Hack preachers." [Low.] *Wakefield*.

HÄCK, v. n. 1. To turn hackney or prostitute; to hackney. *Hanman*.

2. To stammer; to haw. [Local.] *Halliwel*.

3. To cough faintly and frequently. *Halliwel*.

HÄCK'BËR-RY, n. (*Bot.*) A large American forest-tree, distinguished by its straight slender trunk, undivided to a great height, and covered with an unbroken bark; *Celtis occidentalis*. *Gray*.

HÄCK'ER-Y, n. A two-wheeled vehicle in India, drawn by oxen. *Robinson*.

HÄCK'ING, n. (*Masonry*.) The making up of a course of stone-work with stones smaller and less regular than the rest. *Francis*.

HÄCK'ING-CÖUGH (-kër), n. A short, faint, tickling cough. *Forby*.

HÄCK'LE, v. a. [Dut. *hekelen*; Ger. *heckeln*.] [*i.* **HACKLED**; *pp.* **HÄCKLING**, **HACKLED**.]

1. To separate; to tear asunder; to hack.

The kingdom being *hacked* and torn in pieces. *Burke*.

2. To dress, as flax. — See **HATCHEL**. *Johnson*.

HÄCK'LE [häk'li], n. 1. A tool or instrument for dressing flax or hemp; a hatchel. *Skelton*.

2. Any filmy substance unspun, as raw silk, wool, feathers, &c. [North of Eng.] *Halliwel*.

3. A fly for angling, dressed with a cock's feathers or with silk. *Watson*.

4. A long, shining feather on the neck of a cock. "The red *hackle* of a capon." *Watson*.

HÄCK'LER, n. A flax-dresser. *Craig*.

HÄCK'LY, a. Broken, as if hacked or mangled by cutting or chopping; rough. *Wright*.

HÄCK'MÄ-TÄCK, n. (*Bot.*) The American or black larch, a large, tall forest-tree, called in some parts the *tamarack*; *Larix pendula*, or *Larix Americana*. (An Indian word.) *Gray*.

HÄCK'NEY [häk'nä], n. pl. **HÄCK'NEYS**. [Dut. *hakkenje*. — Sp. *hacanea*; Fr. *haguerie*.]

1. A pacing horse; a nag; a pad. *Chaucer*.

2. A hired horse; a horse much used. *Bacon*.

3. Any thing let out for hire, particularly a carriage let for hire; a hack. *Johnson*.

4. A hireling; a prostitute. *Burnet*.

HACK'NEY, a. 1. Worn out, like a hired horse; much-used; antiquated. *Beau. & Fl.*
 2. Let out for hire; much-used; common; hack; hired. "A hackney-coach." *Pope. "Hackney horses." Hackney.*
 3. Prostitute. "Hackney lady." *Hudibras.*

HACK'NEY, v. a. [*i.* HACKNEYED; *pp.* HACKNEYING, HACKNEYED.]
 1. To practise; to accustom; to inure. He is long *hackneyed* in the ways of men. *Shak.*
 2. To carry in a hackney-coach. *Cowper.*

HACK'NEY-COACH, n. A carriage let for hire: — called also a *hackney* and a *hack*. *Smart.*

HACK'NEY-COACH'MAN, n. A driver of a hackney-coach. *Guardian.*

HACK'NEYED (hăk'nid), a. Much-used; worn out. "Men . . . *hackneyed*, jaded, and worn out." *Marvell.*

HACK'NEY-MAN, n. One who lets horses and carriages for hire. [*R.*] *Barret.*

HACK'STER, n. A bully; a ruffian; an assassin. "Desperate *hackster*." *Bp. Hall.*


HACK'QUE-TON (hăk'q-tŏn), n. [*Fr.* *hoqueton*.] A stuffed jacket, without sleeves, formerly worn under armor; *haketon*. *Spenser.*

HAD, i. & p. from *have*. — See *HAVE*.

HAD'BOTE, n. [*A. S.* *had-bote*; *had*, degree, order, dignity, and *bote*, a recompense.] [*Law.*] A recompense or amends made for violence offered to a person in holy orders. *Crabb.*

HAD'DER, n. [*Ger.* *heide*.] Heath; ling. *Burton.*

HAD'DOCK, n. [*Old Fr.* *hadot*.] (*Ich.*) A sea-fish of the Linnæan genus *Gadus*, of a smaller size than the cod, which it greatly resembles; the *Morrhua eglefinus* of Cuvier. *Yarrell.*



HAD'DY, n. The haddock. [*Scotland.*] *Jamieson.*

HADE, n. 1. † The descent of a hill. On the lower lees, as on the higher *hades*, The dainty clover grows. *Drayton.*
 2. (*Mining*.) The steep descent of a shaft: — the inclination of a mineral vein. *Wright.*

HAD'DES, n. [*Gr.* *hades*.] The place or state of the dead; the spiritual world. *Campbell.*

HAD'ING, n. (*Mining*.) The direction of a slip, or fault, in mineral strata. *Brande.*

HAD-I-WIST'. [See WIS.] A proverbial expression implying vain afterthought, and equivalent to "O that I had known!" *Gower.*
 There's no regard nor fear of *had-i-wist*. *Mrs. for Mag.*

HADJ, n. [*Arab.*] A pilgrimage to Mecca or to Medina. *Burkhardt.*

HAD'JEE, n. Same as *HADJI*. *Malcom.*

HAD'JI, n. [*Arab.*] A Mussulman who has performed his pilgrimage to Mecca. *Burkhardt.*

HÆC'QË'T-Y, n. [*L.* *hæc*, this.] The essence of individuality; — literally, *thisness*. [*A* scholastic term.] *Smart.*

HÆM'A-CHROME, n. [*Gr.* *haima*, blood, and *chroma*, color.] (*Chem.*) The coloring matter of the blood; hæmatosine. *Francis.*

HÆM'MAL (hæ'mal), a. [*Gr.* *haima*, the blood.] (*Med.*) Relating to the blood or the blood-vessels. *Hæmal arch*, the arch made by the projections anteriorly from the body of the vertebrae of the ribs and sternum. It encloses the great blood-vessels. *Dunglison.*

HÆM-A-STÁT'ICS, n. pl. [*Gr.* *haima*, blood, and *statikós*, statics.]
 1. (*Med.*) The doctrine of the motion of the blood in living bodies. *Dunglison.*
 2. Remedies for stopping the flow of blood. *Dunglison.*

HÆM-A-TËM'E-SIS, n. [*Gr.* *haima*, *haimaros*, blood, and *temno*, to vomit.] (*Med.*) The vomiting of blood from the stomach. *Brande.*


HÆM-A-TITE, n. (*Min.*) Native oxide of iron, the streak and powder of which are blood-red. — See *HEMATITE*. *Brande.*

HÆ-MÁT'O-CËLE, n. [*Gr.* *haima*, blood, and *kêlē*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A tumor formed by blood.

HÆM'A-TÖID, a. [*Gr.* *haimatoidēs*; *haima*, *haimaros*, blood, and *eidos*, form.] Having the appearance of blood. *Craig.*

HÆM-A-TÖL'O-QËY, n. [*Gr.* *haima*, *haimaros*, blood, and *logos*, discourse.] (*Med.*) That branch of medicine which treats of the blood. *Dunglison.*

HÆM-A-TÖP-O-DI'NÆ, n. pl. [*Gr.* *haimatopous*, red-footed; *haima*, blood, and *podis*, *podós*, a foot; *L.* *hæmatopus*.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Grallæ* and family *Charadriadæ*, having a long, strong bill; oyster-catchers. *Gray.*



Hæmatopus ostralegus.

HÆ-MÁT'O-SINE, n. [*Gr.* *haima*, blood.] (*Chem.*) The red coloring matter of the blood; hæmatochrome. *Brande.*

HÆM-A-TÖ-SIS, n. [*Gr.* *haimatōsis*; *haima*, to make into blood.] (*Med.*) The conversion of venous blood and chyle into arterial blood by respiration. *Dunglison.*

HÆ-MÖP'TY-SIS, n. [*Gr.* *haima*, blood, and *pituo*, to spit.] (*Med.*) The coughing up of blood sometimes produced by fulness of the blood-vessels of the lungs, or by the rupture of blood-vessels as a consequence of ulceration. *Brande.*

HÆM'OR-RHAGE, n. See *HEMORRHAGE*.

HÆM'OR-RHÖID, a. See *HEMORRHOID*.

HAF'FLE, v. n. To speak unintelligibly; to waver; to prevaricate. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

HAFT (12), n. [*A. S.* *haft*; *heftan*, to hold; *Dut.* & *Ger.* *heft*; *Dan.* *hefte*; *Sw.* *hefte*; *Heel.* *hefti*. — *Skinner* traces the *A. S.* to *habban*, to have; *L.* *habeo*; and *Tooke* forms *haft* thus: *haved*, *hav'd*, *haft*. — "Haft, as of a knife, is properly only the particle perfect of *to have*, that whereby you have or hold it." *Trench.*] That part of any instrument which is taken or held in the hand; a handle. *Gower.*

HAFT, v. a. To set in a haft. *Ainsworth.*

HÄFT'ER, n. A wrangler; a caviller. *Barret.*

HÄG, n. [*A. S.* *hæges*; *Dut.* *heks*; *Ger.* *heze*; *Sw.* *hexa*.]
 1. A witch; an enchantress. *Hags* and *furies* all wrought something for their idle superstitious. *De Witt, 1870.*
 2. † A wizard. "That old *hag* [*Silenus*]." *Golding.*
 3. A furious or ugly old woman; a fury. There followed fast at hand two wicked *hags*, With heavy locks all loose and visage grim. *Spenser.*
 4. An appearance of light or fire upon the manes of horses or upon the hair of men. *Hags* are said to be made of sweat or some other vapor issuing out of the head: a not unusual sight among us when we ride by night in summer time. *Blount.*
 5. (*Ich.*) A cyclostomous fish allied to the lamp-eel; *Gastrobranchius cæcus*. *Yarrell.*

HÄG, v. a. To torment; to harass with vain terror. And *hag* themselves with apparitions, *Hudibras.*

HÄG'A-BÄG, n. See *HUCKABACK*. *Todd.*

HÄG'BËR-RY, n. (*Bot.*) The name given in Scotland to the bird-cherry; *Prunus padus*. *Craig.*

HÄG'-BÛRN, a. Born of a witch or hag. *Shak.*

HÄG'-FISH, n. (*Ich.*) The hag; *Gastrobranchius cæcus*. *Booth.*

HÄG'GARD, a. [*Ger.* *hager*, lean, lank, haggard. — *Gr.* *lycos*, rustic, wild; *Fr.* *hagard*, wild, staring.] 1. Wild; not domesticated; not easily tamed or managed. "*Haggard* hawks." *Gascoigne.*
 2. Spare and harsh; distorted; gaunt; ugly. Staring his eyes, and *haggard* was his look. *Dryden.*

HÄG'GARD, n. 1. A species of hawk, not easily tamed. "The wild *haggard*." *Sandys.*
 2. Any thing wild or irreclaimable. *Shak.*
 3. A hag; an ugly old woman. In a dark grot the baleful *haggard* lay. *Garth.*
 4. [*A. S.* *haga*.] † A stack-yard; a yard. *Howell.*

HÄG'GARD-LY, ad. In a haggard manner; deformedly. "*Haggardly* . . . she looks." *Dryden.*

HÄG'SËD, a. Belonging to, or resembling, a hag; ugly; lean. The ghostly prudes with *hagged* face. *Gray.*

HÄG'SËSS, } n. [*Scot.* *hag*, a chop; *Gael.* *taigeis* *HÄG'SËS*, } — *Fr.* *hachus*.] A Scotch dish, made in a sheep's maw, of the liver, lights, heart, &c., mixed with suet, onions, &c. *Jamieson.*

HÄG'SËS-BÄG, n. The maw of a sheep used to make a haggis in. *Simmonds.*

HÄG'SËSH, a. Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid. But on us both did *haggish* age steal on. *Shak.*

HÄG'SËSH-LY, ad. In the manner of a hag.

HÄG'GLE, v. n. [*Fr.* *harceler*.] [*i.* *HAGGLED*; *pp.* *HAGGLING*, *HAGGLED*.] To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price; to chaffer; to huggle. I never could drive a hard bargain in my life; and least of all do I know how to *haggle* and *huckster* with merit. *Durbe.*

HÄG'GLE (häg'gl), v. a. 1. To haggle; to hack. Suffolk first died; and York, all *haggled* o'er, Comes to him where in gore he lay insteeped. *Shak.*
 2. To tease; to worry; to vex. *Halliwel.*

HÄG'GLER, n. 1. One who cuts or hacks. *Johnson.*
 2. One who is tedious in making a bargain. "A paltering *haggler*." *Cotgrave.*

HÄG'GLING, n. Act of making many words in a bargain. "Always *hagging*." *Goldsmith.*

HÄ'GI-ÄR-ÖHY, n. [*Gr.* *hagios*, sacred, and *arché*, rule.] Sacred government; government of holy orders of men. *Wright.*

HÄ-ÖI-ÖC'RA-CY, n. [*Gr.* *hagios*, sacred, and *kratés*, to rule.] The government of the priesthood; a hierarchy. *Ec. Rev.*

HÄ'GI-Ö-GRÄPH, n. A holy writing. *Robert Hall.*

HÄ-ÖI-ÖG'RA-PHÄ, n. pl. [*Low L.*, from *Gr.* *hagios*, sacred, and *γραφία*, a writing.] 1. A name given to the third division of the Old Testament, according to the Jewish canon, including Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, the Song of Solomon, Esther, and Chronicles; — so applied because, though not written by Moses, or any of the prophets, properly so called, these books were nevertheless to be received as of divine authority. *Eden.*
 2. Histories or legends respecting the lives and actions of the saints. *Brande.*

HÄ-ÖI-ÖG'RA-PHÄL, a. Relating to, or denoting, sacred writings. *Bp. Cosin.*

HÄ-ÖI-ÖG'RA-PHËR [hä-jë-ög'ra-fer, P. K. Sm.; häg-ë-ög'ra-fer, Ja. H. Barclay], n. A sacred writer; a writer of hagiography. *Whitby.*

HÄ-ÖI-ÖG'RA-PHY, n. The third division of the Old Testament; hagiographa. — See *HAGIOGRAPHIA*. *Wright.*

HÄ-ÖI-ÖL'O-QËST, n. One who is versed in hagiology. *Ed. Rev.*

HÄ-ÖI-ÖL'O-QËY, n. [*Gr.* *hagios*, sacred, and *logos*, a discourse.] That department of literature which treats of sacred things, or of the lives of the saints. *Charles Butler.*

HÄG'-RÏD-DEN (-dn), a. Tormented by hags or phantoms. *Beattie.*

HÄG'-SËED, n. The offspring of a hag. *Shak.*

HÄG'SHÏP, n. The title of a witch or hag. "The charm her *hagship* gave me." *Middleton.*

HÄG'-TÄ-PËR, n. (*Bot.*) A plant; the great woolly mullein; *Verbascum phlomoides*. *Booth.*

HÄGUE (häg), n. Same as *HAGUEBUT*. *Todd.*

HÄGUE'BÛT (häg'-) [häg'büt, Ja.; häg'-ë-büt, Sm.], n. [*Old Fr.* *hacquebule*.] A kind of fire-arms; an arquebuse. *Grose.*

HÄH (hä), interj. An expression of sudden effort or surprise; ha. — See *HA*. *Dryden.*

HÄ-HÄ' [hä-hä', Sm. Maumder; hä'hä, S.; hä'hä', K.], n. A sunk fence; a fence, bank, or ditch sunk between two slopes so as not to be seen till one comes close upon it; — sometimes written *havo-havo*. *Loudon.*

HÄI-DÏNG'ER-ÏTE, n. (*Min.*) An arseniate of lime; — so named from Mr. *Haidinger*. *Brewster.*

HAIR, *n.* The under coat of an Arab. *Campbell.*

HAIL (hāl), *n.* [A. S. *hægel*; Dut., Ger., & Sw. *hagel*; Icel. *hagl*.] Rain or atmospheric vapors congealed by cold in the upper regions of the atmosphere, and falling to the ground in small roundish masses called hailstones; frozen drops of rain or vapor. *Brande.*

HAIL, *v. n.* [A. S. *hægelan*.] [*v.* **HAILED**; *pp.* **HAILING**, **HAILED**.] To pour down hail.
To hail from, to have or assign as one's residence or place of abode. [U. S.] *Bartlett.*

HAIL, *v. a.* 1. To pour, as hail. *Shak.*
2. To salute; to call to; to greet; to welcome.

I gained a son,
And such a son as all men hailed me happy. *Milton.*
The ravished crowds shall hail their passing lord. *Pitt.*

HAIL, *interj.* [A. S. *hælu*, or *hæl*, health.] A term of salutation; health. *Milton.*

Hail, hail, brave friend! *Shak.*

HAIL, *a.* Healthy; sound. — See **HALE**. *Todd.*

HAIL-FELLOW, *n.* A companion; an associate; an intimate. *Bp. Hall.*

Hail-fellow well met, an expression denoting intimacy. "I thought all people here had been hail-fellow well met." *L'Estrange.*

HAIL-SHOT, *n.* Small shot which scatter when discharged from a gun, like hail. "Our admiral . . . had provided all our muskets with hail-shot." *Hackluyt.*

HAIL-STONE, *n.* A particle or single ball of hail.
Hard hailstones lie not thicker on the plain. *Dryden.*

HAIL-Y, *a.* Consisting of hail; full of hail.
"Haily showers." *Pope.*

HAI'NOUS, *a.* See **HEINOUS**. *Todd.*

HAIR (hār), *n.* [A. S. *hær*; Dut., Ger., & Dan. *haar*; Sw. *hår*.]

1. An integument consisting of dry, horny, elastic filaments arising from the skin of animals, to the tissue of which they adhere by a bulb situated in the cellular membrane; — in this sense without a plural. *Dunglison.*

Like prisoners wildly overgrown with hair. *Shak.*
2. A single filament of the hairy covering of animals.

But even the very hairs of your head are all numbered. *Luke xii. 7.*

3. Any thing as small as a hair.

If the scale turn
But in the estimation of a hair, *Shak.*
Thou diest.

4. † Grain, as of hairs lying in a certain direction; course; order.

If you should fight, you go against the hair of your profession. *Shak.*

5. (*Bot.*) Small, delicate, and slender expansions of the epidermis, consisting of one or more cells. *Lindley.*

HAIR-BELL, *n.* See **HAREBELL**. *Johnson.*

HAIR-BRACK-ET, *n.* (*Ship-building*.) The moulding at the back of a figure-head. *Ogilvie.*

HAIR-BRAINED, *a.* See **HAREBRAINED**. *Shak.*

HAIR-BREADTH, *n.* The diameter of a hair: — the 48th part of an inch: — a very small distance or space. *Judg. xx. 16.*

HAIR-BREADTH, *a.* Of the breadth of a hair; very narrow. "Of hair-breadth 'scapes." *Shak.*

HAIR-BROOM, *n.* A broom made of hair. *Booth.*

HAIR-BRUSH, *n.* A brush for the hair. *Booth.*

HAIR-CLOTH, *n.* Cloth or stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification. *Grew.*

HAIR-DRESS-ER, *n.* One who dresses or cuts hair; a barber. *More.*

HAIRE (hār'ed or hār'd), *a.* Having hair; — used in composition; as, long-haired. *Todd.*

HAIR-GRASS, *n.* A species of fine grass. *Booth.*

HAIR-HÜNG, *a.* Hanging by a hair. *Young.*

HAIR-I-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being hairy.

2. (*Bot.*) The quality of having hair less soft and longer than in the form termed pubescence or down. *Henslow.*

HAIR-LACE, *n.* A fillet or lace for tying the hair. "A woman's hair-lace or fillet." *Harvey.*

HAIR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of hair; wanting hair.

HAIR'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling hair. *Blount.*

HAIR'-LINE, *n.* A line made of hair; a very slender line. *Ash.*

HAIR'-NÉE-DLE, *n.* [A. S. *hær-nædl*.] A needle formerly used in dressing the hair; a species of hair-pin. *Todd.*

HAIR'-ÖIL, *n.* Scented oil for moistening the hair. *Simmonds.*

HAIR'-PÉN-CIL, *n.* A brush made of the fine hairs of the marten, badger, &c., for the purposes of the artist, — or of the hog, &c., for coarser work. *Fairholt.*

HAIR'-PÍN, *n.* A pin used for dressing the hair.

HAIR'-POW-DER, *n.* Powder for the hair; pulverized starch variously scented. *Booth.*

HAIR'-PY-RÍ-TÉS, *n.* (*Min.*) Native sulphuret of nickel, which occurs in capillary crystals. *Francis.*

HAIR'-SALT, *n.* [Ger. *haar-salz*.] Native sulphate of magnesia; — so named from its occurring in silky fibres. *Dana.*

HAIR'-S-BREADTH, *n.* Same as **HAIR-BREADTH**.

HAIR'-SEAT-ING, *n.* Woven horsehair, used for covering chairs, couches, &c. *Simmonds.*

HAIR'-SHIRT, *n.* A shirt made of hair. *Pope.*

HAIR'-SPLIT-TING, *a.* Making very minute distinctions, as in reasoning. *Wright.*

HAIR'-SPLIT-TING, *n.* The act of making minute distinctions, as in reasoning. *Wright.*

HAIR'-WORM (hār'würm), *n.* (*Zool.*) A worm resembling a long and slender thread; *Gordius*. *Baird. Roget.*

HAIR-Y, *a.* 1. Covered with, or having, hair. "The hairy hide of camels." *Udal.*

2. Consisting of hair.

Storms have shed
From vines the hairy honors of their head. *Dryden.*

3. Furnished as with hair; resembling hair.

A hairy comet threatening death and ruin. *Mossinger.*

4. (*Bot.*) Covered or beset with coarse and long hairs. *Henslow.*

HAIR-Y-HEAD'ED, *a.* Having the head covered with hair. *Hill.*

HAKE, *n.* 1. (*Jeh.*) A fish allied to the cod; *Merluccius vulgaris*. *Storer.*

2. A hook. [*Local.*] *Hallivell.*

3. A shed for drying draining-tiles. *Simmonds.*

HAKEM, *n.* The governor or chief magistrate of a city. [*India.*] *Crabb.*

HAK'F-MITE, *a.* Relating to the caliph Hakem, or to astronomical tables published under the caliph Hakem. *Smart.*

HAK'F-TÍN, *n.* A military coat of defence. *Crabb.*

HAK'QT, *n.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HA-KÜN', *n.* A governor; a magistrate; a hakem. [*India.*] *Smart.*

HAL, in local names, is derived, like *al*, from the Saxon *halde*, i. e. a *hall*, a *palace*. *Gibson.*

HÁL'BERD, or **HÁL'BERD** [hál'berd, S. W. P. J. F. K.; hál'berd, Ja. Sm.], *n.* [*Dut.* *hellebaard*; Ger. *helebarde*; Gael. *aibearde*. — It, Sp., & Port. *alabarda*; Fr. *hailebarde*.] An ancient military weapon intended for both cutting and thrusting, formerly carried by sergeants of foot and artillery, being a kind of combination of a spear and a battle-axe, with a variously formed head, and a shaft about six feet long; — now rarely seen in use, except in Scotland in the hands of town officers when attending the magistrates of a borough. *Ogilvie.*

HÁL'BERD-HEAD'ED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Hastate. *Gray.*

HÁL-BER-DIÉR', *n.* [Fr. *halebardier*.] One who is armed with a halberd. *Beau. & Fl.*

HÁL'BERD-SHAPED (-shápt), *a.* Hastate. *Gray.*

HÁL'BERT, *n.* A cross-bar on the toe of a horseshoe; — written also *halberd*. *Ash.*

HÁLOB, *n.* A salt liquor made of the entrails of fish, pickle, brine, &c. *Crabb.*

HÁL'CY-ON (hál'she-un or hál'se-un) [hál'she-un, W. P. E. F. Ja.; hál'shun, S. K. C.; hál'se-un, J. Sm.], *n.* [Gr. *ἄλκυον*; *álkyōn*, the sea, and *κύω*, to conceive; L. *halcyon*; It. *alcione*; Sp. *alcion*; Fr. *alcyon*.] (*Ornith.*) The kingfisher or alcedo, a bird said to lay her eggs in nests on rocks, near the sea, during the calm weather about the time of the winter solstice.

There came the *halcyon*, whom the sea obeys
When she her nest upon the water lays. *Drayton.*
Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be
As *halcyon* brooding on a winter sea. *Dryden.*

HÁL'CY-ON, *a.* 1. An epithet applied to seven days before, and seven after, the winter solstice.
The time while they [halcyons] are brooding is called the *halcyon days*. *Holland's Pliny.*

2. Placid; quiet; still; peaceful; happy.

When great Augustus made war's tempests cease,
His *halcyon days* brought forth the arts of peace. *Denham.*

† **HÁL-CY-Ö-NI-AN**, *a.* Peaceful; quiet; still; happy; halcyon. *Sheldon.*

HÁL-CY-O-NI'NÆ, *n. pl.* [L. *halcyon*, the kingfisher.] (*Ornith.*) A subfamily of fissirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Alcedinidae*; crab-hunters. *Gray.*



Halcyon superciliosa.

† **HÁLE**, *n.* [A. S. *hæl*, or *hæl*, health.] Welfare. "Heedless of his dearest *hale*." *Spenser.*

HÁLE, *a.* [A. S. *hæl*, healthy, whole.]

1. Healthy; healthful; sound; hearty; strong.
Last year we thought him strong and *hale*. *Swift.*

2. Whole; uninjured; unimpaired. [*R.*]

When sin comes off unwounded and *hale*. *Hammond.*

HÁLE, or **HÁLE** [hál, J. E. Ja. K. Sm. W. R.; hál, S. P.; hál or hál, W. F.], *v. a.* [*Dut.* *haalen*; Dan. *hale*; Sw. *hala*. — Sp. *halar*; Fr. *haler*.] To drag by force; to pull violently and rudely; to drag or pull along; to haul. "Lest he *hale* thee to the judge." *Luke xii. 58.*

— "This word, in familiar language, is corrupted beyond recovery into *haul*; but solemn speaking still requires the regular sound, rhyming with *pale*; the other sound would, in this case, be gross and vulgar." *Walker.*

Syn. — See **HEALTHY**.

HÁLE, or **HÁLE**, *n.* A violent pull; a haul. — See **HAUL**. *Congreve.*

HÁL'ER, or **HÁL'ER**, *n.* One who hales; a hauler. — See **HAULER**. *Johnson.*

HÁ-LÈ-SÍ-A (há-lè-sì-g-a), *n.* (*Bot.*) A beautiful American shrub, of two varieties, known as the *silver-bell* and the *snowdrop-tree*. *Furm. Ency.*

HÁL'F (háf), *n.*; *pl.* **HALVES** (hávz). [*Goth.* *halb*; A. S. *healf*, or *half*; Dut. & Sw. *half*; Ger. *halb*.] One of two equal parts; a moiety. "One *half* of an entire sum." "Half the day." "Half an hour." *Shak.* "Half the labor." *B. Jonson.*

HÁL'F (háf), *a.* Consisting of a half; noting one of the divisions when a thing is divided into two equal parts. "The *half part*." *Shak.*

HÁL'F (háf), *ad.* To the amount or degree of one half; in part; by half.

— It is much used in composition, as *half-blind*, *half-alive*, &c.

HÁL'F (háf), *v. a.* To halve. — See **HALVE**. *Wotton.*

HÁL'F-AND-HÁL'F, *n.* A mixture of beer, or porter, and ale. *Simmonds.*

HÁL'F-BLOOD (háf'blüd), *a.* Noting a person who is only half of the same blood or race.

HÁL'F-BLOOD (háf'blüd), *n.* One born of the same father only, or of the same mother only, as another; one who is related to another by only half of the same blood or race. *Locke.*

HÁL'F-BLOOD-ED (háf'blüd-ed), *a.* 1. Being born of the same father only, or of the same mother only, as another; related by only half blood.
2. Mean; degenerate. *Shak.*

HÁL'F-BLÖÖM (háf'blöm), *n.* A round mass of iron as it comes out of the finery. *Crabb.*

HÄLF'-BRĒD, *a.* Not well-bred; ill-bred; ill-mannered; impolite. *Atterbury.*

HÄLF'-BRĒED, *n.* } Half-blood:—half-blooded.
HÄLF'-BRĒED, *a.* } *Missionary Herald.*

HÄLF'-BRÖFH-ER, *n.* A brother by the father only, or by the mother only. *Pope.*

† **HÄLF'-CÄP**, *n.* A half bow, or imperfect act of civility, signified by the cap being only in part put off. *Shak.*

HÄLF'-CÄSTE, *n.* One born of a Hindoo parent on the one side, and of a European parent on the other. *Curke.*

HÄLF'-CĒNT, *n.* A copper coin of the U. S., of the value of five mills;—now disused. *Patterson.*

HÄLF'-CÖCK, *n.* The position of the cock of a gun at the first notch. *Booth.*

HÄLF'-CRÖW-N, *n.* An English silver coin valued at 2s. 6d. sterling (about 58 cents). *Ash.*

HÄLF'-DĒAD (*häf'däd*), *a.* Almost dead. *Milton.*

HÄLF'-DĪME, *n.* A silver coin of the United States of the value of five cents. *Bowier.*

HÄLF'-DÖL-LAR, *n.* A silver coin of the United States of the value of fifty cents. *Patterson.*

HÄLF'-ĒA-GLE, *n.* An American gold coin of the value of five dollars. *Patterson.*

† **HÄLF'-EN** (*häf'en*), *a.* Wanting half its due qualities. *Spenser.*

† **HÄLF'-EN-DĒAL** (*häf'en-däl*), *ad.* [A. S. *healf*, half, and *dæl*, a part.] Nearly half. *Spenser.*

HÄLF'-ER (*häf'er*), *n.* 1. One who possesses only half of a thing. "Halfers in opinion." *Mountagu.*
2. A male fallow-deer gelded. *Pegge.*

HÄLF'-FÄCED (*häf'fäst*), *a.* Showing only part of the face. "Half-faced sun." *Shak.*

HÄLF'-GÜN-FA (*häf'gün-fä*), *n.* An English gold coin valued at 10s. 6d. sterling (about \$2.50). *Ash.*

HÄLF'-HÄTCHED (*häf'hächt*), *a.* Imperfectly hatched. "Half-hatched eggs." *Gay.*

HÄLF'-HĒAD-ER, *n.* (*Masonry.*) The half of a brick cut lengthwise, used to close the end of a course. *Ogilvie.*

HÄLF'-HĒARD (*häf'härd*), *a.* Imperfectly heard; not heard to the end. *Pope.*

HÄLF'-HĒART-ED, *a.* Illiberal; stingy; mean; ungenerous; unkind. *Southey.*

HÄLF'-HÖL'I-DÄY, *n.* Half of a day granted for recreation to children at school. *Clarke.*

HÄLF'-LĒARN-ED (*häf'lärn-äd*), *a.* Imperfectly learned. *Lowth.*

HÄLF'-LĒNGTH, *a.* Containing one half of the length. *Jervas.*

HÄLF'-LÖST, *a.* Nearly lost. *Milton.*

HÄLF'-MÄRK (*häf'märk*), *n.* A noble, or 6s. 8d. sterling (about \$1.80). *Crabb.*

HÄLF'-MĒAS-URE (*häf'mēzh-ür*), *n.* An imperfect plan of operation; a feeble effort. *Watson.*

HÄLF'-MÖÖN, *n.* 1. The moon when it appears to be half illuminated.
2. Any thing in the figure of a half-moon. *Milton.*

HÄLF'-NĒT-TĒD, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting that the outermost only of several investing layers is reticulate. *Henslow.*

HÄLF'-NÖTE, *n.* (*Mus.*) A minim, being half a semibreve. *Wright.*

HÄLF'-PÄCE, *n.* (*Arch.*) 1. The broad space or interval between two flights of steps. *Ogilvie.*
2. A raised floor in a bay-window. *Weale.*

HÄLF'-PÄRT, *n.* One half of any thing. *Shak.*

HÄLF'-PÄY, *a.* Having only one half of a salary or pay. *Boswell.*

HÄLF'-PÄY (*häf'pä*), *n.* Reduced pay, seldom literally half; a reduced allowance paid to an officer when not in actual service. *McCulloch.*

|| **HÄLF'-PĒN-NY** (*häp'pēn-nē*, *häp'pēn-nē*, or *häp'pēn-nē*) [*häp'pēn-nē*, S. W. P. J. E. F. J. S. M. R.; *häp'pēn-nē* or *häp'pēn-nē*, C. W. R.; *häp'pēn-nē* or *häp'pēn-nē*, K. W. B.], *n.*; pl. **HALF-PENCE** (*häp'pēns* or *häf'pēns*), or **HALF-PENNIES** (*häp'pēn-nēz*). An English copper coin, of which two make a penny.

|| **HÄLF'-PĒN-NY** (*häp'pēn-nē*), *a.* Of the value of a half-penny. "Half-penny loaves." *Shak.*

|| **HÄLF'-PĒN-NY-WORTH** (*häp'pēn-nē-würth*), *n.* The worth of a half-penny. "One half-penny-worth of bread." *Shak.*

HÄLF'-PĪKE, *n.* A small pike carried by officers. Paying the salute with the half-pike.

HÄLF'-PĪNT, *n.* The fourth part of a quart. *Pope.*

HÄLF'-PÖRTS, *n. pl.* Shutters made of slit-deal, to fit the ports of ships, with a hole cut for the muzzle of a gun to go through. *Craig.*

HÄLF'-PRĒSS, *n.* (*Printing.*) Work at a press done by one man. *Adams.*

HÄLF'-RĒAD (*häf'räd*), *a.* Partially instructed by reading. "Half-read gentleman." *Dryden.*

HÄLF'-RÖÜND, *a.* Semicircular. *Milton.*

HÄLF'-RÖÜND, *n.* (*Arch.*) A semicircular moulding. *Francis.*

HÄLF'-SCHÖL-AR (*häf'sköl-ar*), *n.* One imperfectly learned. "We have many half-scholars nowadays." *Watts.*

HÄLF'-SĒAS-Ö'VER (*häf'sēz-ö'ver*), *a.* Half-drunk; partially intoxicated. *Dryden.*

HÄLF'-SHĪFT, *n.* (*Mus.*) A move of the hand upwards on the neck of a violin to reach a high note. *Wright.*

HÄLF'-SĪGH-ED (*häf'st-äd*), *a.* Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment. *Bacon.*

HÄLF'-SĪS-TER, *n.* A sister by the father's side only, or by the mother's side only. *Ash.*

HÄLF'-SPHĒRE (*häf'sfēr*), *n.* Half of a globe or sphere; a hemisphere. *B. Jonson.*

HÄLF'-STÄRVED, *a.* Almost starved. *Milton.*

HÄLF'-STRÄINED (*häf'stränd*), *a.* Half-bred; imperfect. "A half-strained villain." *Dryden.*

HÄLF'-STÜFF, *n.* Any thing half formed in the process of manufacture. *Francis.*

HÄLF'-SWÖRD (*häf'swörd*), *n.* Close fight. "At half-sword with a dozen of them." *Shak.*

HÄLF'-TĒ-RĒTĒ, *a.* (*Bot.*) Flat on the one side, terete on the other. *Henslow.*

HÄLF'-TĪNT, *n.* An intermediate color; middle-tint. *Francis.*

HÄLF'-TÖNGUE, *n.* (*Law.*) A term anciently applied to a jury, one half of which consisted of denizens or natives, and the other half of aliens; party-jury. *Burrit.*

HÄLF'-WÄY (*häf'wä*), *n.* Half the distance.

HÄLF'-WÄY (*häf'wä*), *ad.* At half the distance.

HÄLF'-WÄY, *a.* Being in the middle between two extremes. *Milton.*

HÄLF'-WĪT, *n.* A blockhead; a foolish fellow; a stupid or silly person. *Dryden.*

HÄLF'-WĪT-TĒD, *a.* Foolish; stupid. *Saunders.*

HÄLF'-YĒAR-LY, *a.* Two in a year; semi-annual. *Clarke.*

HÄLF'-YĒAR-LY, *ad.* Twice in a year; semi-annually. *Clarke.*

HÄL'IARDŠ (*häl'yardz*), *n. pl.* See **HALYARDS**.

HÄL'I-BÜT (*häl'e-büt*) [*häl'e-büt*, S. W. J. F. J. K.; *häl'e-büt*, P. S. M.], *n.* (*Ich.*) A sea-fish, the largest of the family *Pluronectidae*, or flat-fish, being frequently six or seven feet long and weighing 300 or 400 pounds, and much esteemed for food; *Hippoglossus vulgaris*. *Baird.*

|| In the northern seas specimens of the *halibut* have been taken weighing 500 pounds. In Greenland the transparent membrane of its stomach is used instead of glass. *Baird.*

HÄL'I-CÖRE, *n.* [*Gr.* *hals*, the sea, and *korē*, a maid.] (*Zool.*) A genus of herbivorous aquatic mammals; the dugong. *Van Der Hoeven.*

† **HÄL'I-DÖM**, *n.* [A. S. *haligdom*, a sanctuary, or what is sacred; *halig*, holy, *dom*, jurisdiction.] An adjuration by what is holy. *Spenser.*

HÄL-I-EÜ'TICS, *n. pl.* [*Gr.* *hálēutikós*, pertaining to fishing; *hálē*, the sea.] Ichthyology; a treatise on fishing or fish. [*R.*] *Scott.*

HÄL'I-MÄS (*häl'e-mas*) [*häl'e-mäs*, P. K. S. M.; *höl'e-mäs*, S. W. F.], *n.* [A. S. *halig*, holy, and *mæsse*, a feast, the mass.] The feast of All-Souls. — See **HALLOWMAS**. *Todd.*

HÄL'ING, or **HÄL'ING**, *n.* The act of dragging or pulling by force. *Milton.*

HÄL-I-ÖG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who writes about the sea; a describer of the sea. *Ash.*

HÄL-I-ÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr.* *hals*, *hals*, the sea, and *γράφω*, to write.] A description of the sea. *Ash.*

HÄL-I-Ö'TIS, *n.* [*Gr.* *hals*, the sea, and *ὄψ*, *ōps*, the ear.] (*Conch.*) A genus of gasteropods with a shell resembling the human ear; the sea-ear. *Woodward.*

HÄL'I-Q-TÖID, *a.* (*Zool.*) Ear-shaped. *Maunder.*

† **HÄ-LIT'U-OÜS**, *a.* [*L.* *halitus*, breath, vapor.] Like breath; vaporous. *Boyle.*

HÄL'I-TÖS, *n.* [*L.*]

1. Breath; vapor. *Hamilton.*

2. (*Phys.*) The watery vapor which rises from newly-drawn blood. *Brande.*

HÄLL, *n.* [*Gr.* *αὐλή*; *L.* *aula*; *It.* & *Sp.* *sala*; *Fr.* *salle*. — *M.* Goth. *alh*; *A. S.* *alh*, or *heal*; *Ger.* *halle*; *Sw. hall*; *Icel.* *höll*.]

1. A large room at the entrance of a palace, where justice was administered.

Then the soldiers [of the governor] took Jesus unto the common hall. *Matt. xxvii. 27, Wright's T. and A.*

2. The principal apartment in the domestic houses of the middle ages. *Weale.*

Then cry, a hall! a hall! 'Tis merry in Tottenham Hall when beards wag all. *B. Jonson.*

3. A building or a room in which a court of justice is held; as, "Westminster Hall."

4. A manor-house; — so called because courts for the tenants were held in it. *Addison.*

5. The public room of a corporation; a large room for a public assembly; as, "Exeter Hall, London"; "Faneuil Hall, Boston."

6. A collegiate body in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, England. *Prideaux.*

7. An edifice belonging to a collegiate institution. *Wright.*

8. The entrance of a dwelling-house. *Brande.*

|| In this sense perhaps improperly applied. *Brande.*

Syn. — See **FORCH**.

HÄL'LA-BA-LÖÖ, *n.* A loud noise; uproar; clamor. [Local and vulgar.] *Brockett.*

HÄLL'AGE, *n.* Toll charged or paid for goods sold in a common hall. *Crabb.*

HÄLL'-DÖÖR, *n.* The door of a hall.

HÄL-LĒ-LÜ'JAH (*häl-le-lü'yä*), *interj. & n.* [*Heb.* *הללו יהוה*, Praise ye Jehovah.] A song of thanksgiving or praise: — written also *allelujah* and *alleluia*.

|| "In *allelujah*, the *j* usually stands for *i*, and, in that capacity, is pronounced *y*." *Smart.*

† **HÄL-LĒ-LÜ-JÄT'IC** (*häl-le-lü-yä'tik*), *a.* Giving praise. "Hallelujatic psalms." *Christian Ant.*

HÄLL'IARDŠ (*häl'yardz*), *n. pl.* [*haul* and *yard*.] (*Naut.*) See **HALYARDS**. *Todd.*

HÄLL'IĒR (-yēr), *n.* A kind of net used for catching birds. *Wright.*

HÄL'LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) The sub-sulphate of alumina, found at Halle. *Dana.*

HÄLL'-MÄRK, *n.* The official stamp affixed to articles of gold and silver, as a test of their legal quality. *Simmonds.*

HÄL'LO-IDE, *n.* See **HALOIDE**. *Hamilton.*

HAL-LÖÖ, *v. n.* [*Fr.* *haler*, to haul, to set on a dog. *Skinner*. — *A. S.* *ahlowan*, to low, to bellow. *Richardson*. — *Ger.* *halloh*; *halien*, to sound, to clang.] [*s.* **HALLOOED**; *pp.* **HALLOOING**, **HALLOOED**.]

1. To cry as after the dogs.

The shepherd . . . to his dog doth halloo. *Dragton.*

2. To shout contemptuously.
Country folks *halloed* and hooted after me. *Sidney.*

HÄL-LÖÖ', *interj.* A hunting cry of encouragement or call. — See **HOLLO.** *Dryden.*

HÄL-LÖÖ', *v. a.* 1. To encourage with shouts.
Old John *halloos* his hounds again. *Prior.*
2. To chase with shouts. "If I fly, Marcius, *halloo* me like a hare." *Shak.*
3. To call or shout to; to hail.
When we have found the king, he that first lights on him *halloo* the other. *Shak.*

HÄL-LÖÖ'ING, *n.* A loud and vehement cry.
"Huntings, shoutings, *halloosings*." *B. Jonson.*

HÄL-LÖW (hä'l'is), *v. a.* [A. S. *halgian*; *halig*, holy.] [*i.* HALLOWED; *pp.* HALLOWING, HALLOWED.]
1. To consecrate; to make holy; to dedicate; to sanctify; to devote.
On St. Stephen's day he did *halloo* that kirk. *R. Brunne.*
2. To honor as sacred; to reverence as holy.
"*Halloed* be thy name." *Matt. vi. 9.*
3. "Who will say of the verb to *halloo* that it is even now obsolescent? and yet Wallis, two hundred years ago, observed, 'It has almost gone out of use.'" *Trench.*

HÄL-LÖW-ĒĒN', *n.* The evening preceding All-Hallows. [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*

HÄL-LÖW-MÄS, *n.* The feast of All-Souls, or the time about All-Saints' and All-Souls' day; viz. the 1st and 2d of November. *Shak.*

HÄL-LÖV'LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina, named after M. D'Hallooy. *Brande.*

HÄL-LÜ-CI-NÄTE, *v. n.* [L. *hallucinor*, *hallucinatus*, to wander in mind.] To stumble; to blunder; to mistake; to err. *Cockram.*

HÄL-LÜ-CI-NÄTION, *n.* [L. *hallucinatio*; It. *allucinazione*; Sp. *alucinacion*; Fr. *hallucination*.]
1. An error; a blunder; a mistake; fallacy.
The *hallucination* of the transcriber. *Addison.*
2. (*Med.*) A morbid error in one or more of the senses; perception of objects which do not, in fact, make any impression upon the external senses; delirium; delusion. *Dunglison.*
Hallucination almost always, if not always, depends on disorder of the brain, but is not an index of insanity unless the patient believes in the existence of the subjects of the *hallucination*. *Dunglison.*

HÄL-LÜ-CI-NÄ-TÖR, *n.* One under hallucination; a blunderer. *N. Brit. Rev.*

HÄL-LÜ-CI-NA-TÖ-RV, *a.* Tending to produce hallucination; blundering; erratic. *Ed. Rev.*

HÄL-LÜ-WIN-DÖW, *n.* A window of a hall.

HÄLM (hälm), *n.* [A. S. *healm*; Dut., Ger., Dan., & Sw. *halm*; Icel. *halmr*.] The stem or stalk of grain; straw; — written also *hame*, *haulm*, *harm*, *harom*, and *helm*. *Johnson.*

HÄLMÖTE, *n.* See **HALYMOTE.** *Ogilvie.*

HÄL'Ö, *n.*; pl. **HÄL'ÖS.** [Gr. *ἅλως*; L. *halo*.]
1. A colored circle round the sun or the moon, caused by the refraction of light through small frozen particles floating in the atmosphere. *Nichol.*
I saw three *halos*, crowns, or rings of colors, about the sun. *Newton.*
2. (*Anat.*) A circle or ring surrounding the nipple; areola. *Dunglison.*
3. (*Painting.*) The bright ring round the head of a holy person; a glory.

HÄL'Ö, *v. n.* To take the form of a circle; to circle. [*R.*]
His gray hairs
Curled life-like to the fire
That *haloed* round his brow. *Southey.*

HÄL'ÖED, *a.* Surrounded by a halo. *Wilson.*

HÄL'Q-ĒĒN, *n.* [Gr. *ἅλς*, *ἅλς*, salt, and *ἔωσ*, to produce.] (*Chem.*) A substance which, by combination with a metal, produces a saline compound, such as chlorine, iodine, &c. *Brande.*

HÄ-LÖG'F-NOÜS, *a.* Having the nature of a halogen; generating saline compounds. *Clarke.*

HÄL'ÖID, *a.* [Gr. *ἅλς*, *ἅλς*, salt, and *ἔωσ*, form.] (*Chem.*) Noting chemical combinations similar to that of common salt, which is a chloride of sodium.

☞ The combinations of chlorine, iodine, bromine,

fluorine, and cyanogen with the metals are salts, and are called *haloid salts*, to distinguish them from the *oxy-gen salts*, which consist of an acid and a base. *Stockhardt.*

HÄL'Q-ĒDE, *n.* [Gr. *ἅλς*, *ἅλς*, salt, and *ἔωσ*, form.] (*Chem.*) A haloid salt. *Smart.*

HÄL'Q-SCÖPE, *n.* [Gr. *ἅλως* (L. *halo*) and *σκοπεῖν*, to view.] An instrument for the exhibition of all the phenomena connected with halos, parhelia, &c. *Brande.*

HÄL'Q-SĒL, *n.* [Gr. *ἅλς*, *ἅλς*, salt, and *σέλλω*, a seat.] (*Chem.*) A haloid salt. *Ure.*

† HÄLSE (häwls), *n.* [A. S. *hals*.] The neck.
"Hang me up by the *halse*." *Chaucer.*

† HÄLSE (häwls), *v. a. & n.* 1. [Dut. & Ger. *halsen*.] To embrace about the neck, as children do their parents; to salute; to greet.
I stand, and speak, and laugh, and kiss, and *halse*. *Chaucer.*
2. [A. S. *halsian*.] To beseech; to implore; to adjure. *Chaucer.*

HÄLSE (häwz), *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To hoist. "He ... *halsed* up his sails." *Grafton.*

† HÄL'SEN-ING, *a.* [A. S. & Ger. *hals*, the neck.] Sounding harshly in the throat; inharmonious; dissonant. "This ill *halsening* name." *Carew.*

HÄL'SER (häw'ser), *n.* [Ger. *halse*.] (*Naut.*) A rope or small cable. — See **HAWSER.** *Dryden.*

HÄLT, *v. n.* [A. S. *healtian*; Ger. *halten*, to hold, and to stop; Dan. *halt*, to halt.] [*i.* HALTED; *pp.* HALTING, HALTED.]
1. To stop in walking or in a march.
I was forced to *halt* in this perpendicular march. *Addison.*
2. To be lame; to limp.
And will she yet debase her eyes
On me, that *halt* and am mishapen thus? *Shak.*
3. To stand dubious; to hesitate; to falter.
How long *halt* ye between two opinions? *1 Kings xviii. 21.*
Syn. — See **STAND.**

HÄLT, *v. a.* To cause to halt; to stop. *Cumberland.*

HÄLT, *a.* [A. S. *healt*; Dan. & Sw. *halt*; Ger. *halten*.] Lame; crippled. *Luke xiv. 21.*

HÄLT, *n.* 1. The act of limping; a limping gait; lameness. *Johnson.*
2. A stop in walking or in a march. "A causey where I made a *halt*." *Ludlow.*

HÄLT'ER, *n.* One who halts or limps. *Sherwood.*

HÄLT'ER, *n.* [A. S. *hælfter*; Ger. *halfter*.]
1. A rope for hanging malefactors.
And humbly thus, with *halters* on their necks,
Expect your highness' doom of life or death. *Shak.*
2. A cord for tying or restraining any animal; particularly a cord or sort of bridle for leading or for tying a horse.

HÄLT'ER, *v. a.* To confine, constrain, bind, or tie with a halter or cord. *B. Jonson.*

HÄLT'ER-RĒS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀλτήρες*, weights held in the hand in leaping.] (*Ent.*) Two small club-like appendages in dipterous insects, supposed to be homologous with the hind wings of other insects. *Westwood.*

HÄLT'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who halts, hesitates, or falters; a stop.
All my familiars watched for my *halting*. *Jer. xx. 10.*
2. The act of going lame. *Ash.*

HÄLT'ING-LY, *ad.* In a slow or halting manner.

HÄL'VANĒ, *n. pl.* Refuse ore; inferior ore. [*Local, Eng.*] *Waele.*

HÄL'VAN-NĒR, *n.* A miner who dresses and washes the impurities from ores. *Simmonds.*

HÄLVE (häv), *v. a.* [See **HALF.**] [*i.* HALVED; *pp.* HALVING, HALVED.]
1. To divide into two equal parts. "The moon is not yet *halved*." *Stukeley.*
2. To join, as timbers, by letting them into each other. *Francis.*
To cry *halves*, to claim an equal share. "The twin cries *halves*." *Cleveland.* — To go *halves*, to share equally. [*Colloquial.*]

HÄLVED (häv), *p. a.* 1. Divided into two equal parts or shares.
2. (*Bot.*) Appearing as if one half of the body were cut away. *Gray.*

HÄLVES (hävz), *n.* The plural of *half*.

HÄL'YARDS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes or tackles used for hoisting and lowering yards, gaffs, and sails; — written also *haliards*. *Dana.*

The *halyards* and top-bowlines soon are gone. *Falconer.*

† HÄL'Y-MÖTE, *n.* [A. S. *heal*, a hall, and *mot*, an assembly.] (*Law.*) An ancient court-baron; a court of a manor; — so called from the *hall* where the tenants or freemen met. *Burrih.*

HÄM, *n.* [Goth. *haim*; A. S. *ham*.] An initial or a final syllable signifying a house, farm, or village. *Gibson.*

HÄM, *n.* [A. S. & Dut. *ham*; Ger. *hamme*.]
1. (*Anat.*) The posterior part of the knee joint. *Dunglison.*
2. The thigh of an animal, — particularly the thigh of a hog smoked and salted. *Pope.*

HÄM'ACK, *n.* See **HAMMOCK.** *Todd.*

HÄM'A-DRY-AD, *n.*; pl. L. **HÄM'A-DRY'A-DES**; Eng. **HÄM'A-DRY-ADS.** [Gr. *ἄμα*, together, and *δρῦς*, *δρῦς*, the oak; L. *hamadryas*.] (*Myth.*) An inferior deity, supposed by the Greeks and Romans to preside over woods and forests, and to live and die with the particular trees to which they were attached; a wood nymph. *Brande.*
They were called *Dryades* and *Hamadryades* because they begin to live with oaks, and perish together. *Sandys.*

HÄ'MATE, *a.* [L. *hamatus*, hooked; *hamus*, a hook.]
1. Entangled; twisted together. *Bp. Berkeley.*
2. (*Bot.*) Hooked; bent round. *Gray.*

HÄ'MÄT-ED, *a.* Hooked; set with hooks. *Swift.*

† HÄM'BLE, *v. a.* [A. S. *hamelan*. — *Chaucer* writes the word *hamel*.] To hamstring. *Johnson.*

† HÄME, *n.* [A. S. *ham*.] Home. *Chaucer.*

HÄM'EL, *v. a.* See **HAMBLE.** *Chaucer.*

HÄMES, *n. pl.* [A. S. *hama*, a skin, a covering; Gael. *ama*, a horse-collar.] Two crooked pieces of wood made so as to be bound about the collar of a draught horse, and fitted with hooks or rings to which the traces may be attached. *Bailey.*

HÄME-SĒCK'EN, *n.* [A. S. *ham*, home, house, *seccan*, to seek; Frs. *hame-sekere*.] (*Scottish Law.*) The crime of violently assaulting a man in his own house; burglary; — written also *homesoken*. *Blackstone.*

HÄM'FÖRM, *a.* [L. *hamus*, a hook, and *forma*, form.] (*Zool.*) Curved at the extremity. *Maudsley.*

HÄM'MITE, *n.* [L. *hamus*, a hook.] An extinct cephalopod, which inhabited a chambered shell having a hooked form. *Brande.*

HÄM'LET, *n.* [A. S. *ham*, home, house, and *let*, the diminutive termination; Nor. Fr. *hamelle*.] A small village, or a portion of a village.

Sometimes, with secure delight,
The upland *hamlets* will invite. *Milton.*

Syn. — See **TOWN.**

HÄM'LET-ED, *a.* Accustomed only to a hamlet; confined in a hamlet. *Feltham.*

HÄM'MEL, *n.* A small shed with a yard for feeding an animal. *Loudon.*

HÄM'MER, *n.* [A. S., Fl., & Dut. *hamer*; Ger. *hammer*; Sw. *hammare*; Dan. *hammer*.]
1. An instrument for driving nails, consisting of an iron head fitted to the end of a long handle; — an instrument for beating metals, forging, &c.

With busy *hammers* closing rivets up. *Shak.*
2. Any thing like a hammer; particularly the piece of steel covering the pan of the musket-lock. *Campbell.*

HÄM'MER, *v. a.* [*i.* **HAMMERED**; *pp.* **HAMMER-ING**, **HAMMERED**.]
1. To beat or pound with a hammer; as, "The blacksmith *hammers* iron."
2. To forge or form with a hammer.

Some *hammer* helmets for the fighting field. *Dryden.*
3. To contrive by intellectual labor; to work in the mind; to ruminate.

Wilt thou still be *hammering* treachery? *Shak.*
HÄM'MER, *v. n.* To work; to be busy; to be in agitation. *Shak.*

HÄM'MER-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being formed by a hammer. *Sherwood.*

HÄM'MER-ÄXE, n. An instrument having a hammer on one side of the handle and an axe on the other. *Craig.*

HÄM'MER-BÄM, n. (*Arch.*) A horizontal piece of timber, in place of a tie-beam, just above the foot of a rafter, usually supported by a corbel and rib beneath;—used, in pairs, in Gothic roofs to strengthen the framing. *Weale.*

HÄM'MER-CLÖTH, n. The cloth that covers a coach-box, which was formerly used to carry a hammer, pincers, a few nails, &c. *Pegge.*

HÄM'MERED (-merd), *p. a.* Beaten with a hammer. "Hammered steel." *Sandys.*

HÄM'MER-ER, n. One who works with a hammer; one who hammers. *Sherwood.*

HÄM'MER-FISH, n. (*Ich.*) A rapacious fish; balance-fish; hammer-headed shark;—so named from the shape of its head, which resembles a double-headed hammer; *Zygana vulgaris*. *Booth.*

HÄM'MER-HÄÄD, n. A substance made hard by hammering. *Moxon.*

HÄM'MER-HEAD'ED, a. Having a head like a hammer. *Hill.*

HÄM'MER-ING, n. Act of one who hammers.

HÄM'MER-LIKE, a. Resembling a hammer. *Hill.*

HÄM'MER-MÄN, n. One who beats or works with a hammer. *B. Jonson.*

HÄM'MER-WORT (-würt), *n.* [*A. S. hamor-wyrt.*] A plant of the genus *Parietaria* or pellitory. *Todd.*

HÄM-MO-CHRÝ'SOS, n. [*Gr. χρυσός, sand, and χρυσός, gold.*] An old term for a variety of sandstone having spangles of a gold color. *Craig.*

HÄM'MOCK, n. ["*Hamacas*, which are Indian beds." *Raleigh.* "The Brazilians call their beds *hamacas*." *Sir R. Hakins.*—*Dut. hangmat*; *Sw. heng-matta*; *Sp. hamaca*; *Fr. hamac.*] A swinging bed; a sailor's bed, formed of an oblong piece of hempen cloth, suspended at each end by cords.

HÄM'MÖSE, a. [*L. hamus, a hook.*] (*Bot.*) Hooked; hamous. *Buchanan.*

HÄM'MÖUS, a. [*L. hamus, a hook.*] (*Bot.*) Hooked; bent like a hook. *Lindley.*

HÄM'PER, n. [*A. S. hnepp, a cup.*—*Low L. hanap, a cup; hanaperium, a large vessel, or a place for storing cups; Old Fr. hanap, a cup.*] 1. A kind of large basket in which articles may be packed and transported. "The mayor . . . presented him with a hamper of gold." *Fabyan, 1432.* 2. [*Icel. hampr, a rope. Serenius.*] A chain or fetter. *Browne. Brit. Pastorals.*

HÄM'PER, v. a. [*i. HAMPERED; pp. HAMPERING, HAMPERED.*] To put a hamper or fetter upon; to place under restraint; to shackle; to fetter; to entangle; to ensnare. "What was it but a lion hampered in a net?" *L'Estrange.* These difficulties and perplexities the man of intrigue is always hampered with. *Sharp.*

HÄM'-PIE, n. A pie of ham and pastry. *Pope.*

HÄM-SHÄCKLE, v. a. To snackle, as an animal, by fastening the head to one of the forelegs. *Brockett.*

HÄM'STER, n. [*Ger. hamster.*] (*Zool.*) A rodent quadruped of the rat tribe, distinguished by its large cheek pouches,—common in the sandy regions that extend from the north of Germany to Siberia, and very noxious in destroying grain; *Mus cricetus* of Pallas; *Cricetus vulgaris* of Cuvier. *Eng. Cyc.*

HÄM'STRING, n. The tendon of the ham. "Cutting their hamstring." *Holland.*

HÄM'STRING, v. a. [*i. HAMSTRUNG; pp. HAMSTRINGING, HAMSTRUNG.*] To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham. *Dryden.*

HÄM'STRÜNG, p. a. Lamed by having the tendon of the ham cut.

HÄ'MU-LÖSE, a. [*L. hamulus, a little hook.*] (*Bot.*) Bearing a small hook. *Gray.*

† **HÄN, for have, in the plural.** *Spenser.*

HÄN'A-PER, n. [*Low L. hanaperium.*—See **HAMPER.**] A hamper or basket in the English Court of Chancery, in which the fees arising from the sealing of writs, charters, &c., were anciently kept.—the treasury or exchequer of the chancery. *Burrill.*

Hanaper office, a common law office in the English Court of Chancery in which writs and the returns to them relating to the business of the subject were anciently kept. *Whishaw.*

† **HÄNCE, v. a.** [*Fr. hausser.*] To lift up;—to enhance. *Chaucer.*

**HÄN'CES, } n. pl. 1. (Naut.) Falls of the five-
HÄNCH'ES, } rails, placed on balusters on the
poop and quarter-deck of a ship. *Harris.***

2. (*Arch.*) The ends of elliptical arches, which are of smaller radii than the other portions. *Harris.*

HÄND, n. [*M. Goth. handus; A. S. Dut., Ger., & Sw. hand; Dan. haand; Icel. hond, or hand.*] 1. The part which terminates the arm in man, extending from the wrist to the tips of the fingers, and each of the four extremities in monkeys; the palm with the finger; the organ of prehension. "That wonderful instrument, the hand, was it made to be idle?" *Bp. Berkeley.* 2. The measure of the fist when clinched, equal to four inches; a palm;—applied chiefly in computing the height of horses. *Johnson.* 3. Side, right or left. On this hand and that hand were hangings of fifteen cubits. *Ex. xxxviii. 15.* 4. Act of the hand; labor; performance; workmanship; work. "Arboreal and flowers, Imbordered on each bank, the hand of Eve." *Milton.* 5. Dexterity, or power of working or performing; ability; faculty; talent. He had a great mind to try his hand at a Spectator. *Addison.* 6. Manner of acting or performing; mode of procedure; scheme of action. They . . . were willing to change the hand in carrying on the war. *Clarendon.* 7. Method of government; discipline; restraint; control. However strict a hand is to be kept upon all desires of fancy, yet in recreation fancy must be permitted to speak. *Locke.* 8. Possession; control; power. The use whereof [sacraments] is in our hands, the effect in his. *Hooker.* 9. That which is held, as the cards at a game; as, "To have a good or a bad hand in whist." 10. Intervention; agency. Which he spake by the hand of his servant Ahijah, the prophet. *1 Kings xiv. 18.* 11. A person considered as an agent, a helper, or a workman; a person employed; a laborer. All hands employed, the royal work grows warm. *Dryden.* 12. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing; an index of any kind, as of a clock, watch, &c. 13. Form or manner of writing; chirography. Which in set hand fairly is engrossed. *Shak.* 14. † Rate; conditions; terms. Business is bought at a dear hand where there is small despatch. *Bacon.* 15. A bundle or head of tobacco leaves tied together, the stem being unstripped. *Simmonds.* At hand, within reach; near:—† under the hand or bridle. "Like horses hot at hand." *Shak.*—At the hand of, by the act or agency of. "Shall we not receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil?" *Job ii. 10.*—By hand, by the use of the hands, and not by machinery or labor-saving engines; as, "Any thing wrought or prepared by hand."—From hand to hand, from one person to another.—Hand in hand, in union; conjointly. "To the advantage of the country which would then have gone hand in hand with his own." *Swift.*—Hands off! keep off! forbear! desist!—Hand over head, negligently; rashly. "Thus it is when people will be doing things hand over head, without either fear or wit." *L'Estrange.*—Hand over hand, (*Naut.*) putting one hand alternately over the other, as in hauling rapidly on a rope. *Dana.*—Hand to hand, in close fight. *Shak. Dryden.*—Hand to mouth, as want requires; from day to day. "I can get bread from hand to mouth, and make even at the year's end." *L'Estrange.*—In hand, as present or immediate payment. "A considerable reward in hand, and the assurance of a far greater recompense hereafter." *Tillotson.*—In preparation. "What revels are in hand." *Shak.*—Off hand, immediately; promptly; as, "To do a thing off hand."—Off one's hand, from one's pos-

session, care, or management.—On all hands, by every body. "It is allowed on all hands." *Swift.*—On hand, in possession; as, "To have money or goods on hand."—On or upon one's hands, in one's possession, care, or management.—Out of hand, immediately. "Let not the wages of any man tarry with thee, but give it him out of hand." *Job iv. 14.*—To bear a hand, to make haste. *Grise.*—To bear in hand, to keep in expectation; to elude. *Shak.*—To be hand and glove, to be intimate and familiar. *Johnson.*—To be on the mending hand, to be convalescent. *Carr.*—To change hands, to change sides. *Hudibras.*—To change owners.—To come to hand, to be found within reach. First fruits, the green ear and the yellow sheaf, Unculled as came to hand. *Milton.*—To be received; as, "A letter has come to hand."—To have a hand in, to be concerned in; to take part in.—† To hold hand, to compete successfully; to compare favorably. She, in beauty, education, blood, Holds hand with any princess in the world. *Shak.*—To lend a hand, (*Naut.*) to give assistance. *Dana.*—† To make one's hand, to gain advantage. "The French king, supposing to make his hand by those ruse ravages in England, broke off his treaty of peace, and proclaimed hostility." *Hayward.*—To one's hand or hands, ready to be taken or availed of. "Materials that are made to his hand." *Locke.*—To strike hands, to confirm a bargain; to give a pledge. *Prov. xvii. 18.*—To take in hand, to undertake.

HÄND, v. a. [*i. HANDED; pp. HANDING, HANDED.*] 1. To give or transmit with the hand. I have been shown a written prophecy, that is handed among them with great secrecy. *Addison.* 2. To guide or lead by the hand. This [step in life] should be carefully watched, and a young man with great diligence watch it. *Locke.* 3. † To lay hands on; to seize. *Shak.* 4. To move with the hand; to manage; to guide; to direct; to handle. I bless my chains, I hand my oar. *Prior.* 5. (*Naut.*) To furl. *Dana.* To hand down, to transmit in succession; to deliver, as one generation to another.

HÄND, v. n. To go hand in hand; to coöperate. Let but my power and means hand with my will. *Messinger.*

HÄND, a. Belonging to, or used by, the hand. It is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand; as, "*Hand-bell.*"

HÄND'-BALL, n. A game played with a ball. "A custom of playing at hand-ball." *Halliwel.*

HÄND'-BÄR-RÖW, n. A frame on which anything is carried by the hands of two men. *Tusser.*

HÄND'-BÄS-KET, n. A basket carried by the hand; a portable basket. *Mortimer.*

HÄND'-BELL, n. [*A. S. hand-bell.*] A bell rung by the hand; a table-bell. *Bacon.*

HÄND'BILL, n. 1. An instrument for the purpose of pruning trees. *Booth.* 2. A loose printed sheet, to be circulated as an advertisement. *Simmonds.*

HÄND'-BLÖW, n. A stroke or blow given with the hand. *Dryden.*

HÄND'-BOOK (-bäk), *n.* [*A. S. hand-boe; Fl. handboek; Ger. hand-buch.*] A small book for common or convenient use; a manual. A hand-book, or concise dictionary, of terms used in the arts and sciences. *Hamilton.*

HÄND'-BÖW, n. A bow managed by the hand. "That with a hand-bow shooteth." *Old Ballad.*

HÄND'-BRÄCE, n. A boring tool. *Simmonds.*

HÄND'-BRÄADTH (-brædth), *n. A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a measure of four inches; a palm. *Exod. xxv. 25.**

HÄND'-CÄR, n. A car impelled by the hand.

HÄND'CÄRT, n. A cart drawn by the hand.

HÄND'CLÖTH, n. [*A. S. hand-clath, a towel.*] A handkerchief. *Todd.*

HÄND'CRÄFT, n. Work performed by the hand; handicraft.—See **HANDICRAFT.** *Hulot.*

HÄND'CRÄFTS-MÄN, n. A workman;—commonly written *handicraftsman.* *Hulot.*

HÄND'CÜFF, n. [*A. S. handcops; hand, the hand, and cops, fetters.*] A manacle; a fetter for the hand; hand-fetter. *Todd.*

HÄND'CÜFF, v. a. [*i. HANDCUFFED; pp. HANDCUFFING, HANDCUFFED.*] To fasten or bind with handcuffs; to manacle. *Todd.*

HÄND'Y-BIL'LY, n. (*Naut.*) A watch-tackle, or tackle for convenient use on deck. *Dana.*

HÄND'Y-BLÖW, n. A stroke by the hand. *Harmer.*

HÄND'Y-CUFF, n. A cuff or blow with the hand; a handy-blow. *Arbutnot.*

HÄND'Y-DÄN'DY, n. A play among children, in which something is shaken between two hands, and then a guess is made in which hand it is retained. *Shak.*

HÄND'Y-GRİPE, n. A gripe or seizure by the hand or paw. *Hudibras.*

HÄND'Y-STRÖKE, n. A blow by the hand; hand-stroke; handy-blow. *Beau. & Fl.*

HÄND'Y-WORK, n. Work of the hand. — See **HANDWORK.** *Shak. Ps. xix. 1.*

HÄNG, v. a. [*M. Goth. hahan; ha, high. Serenius. — A. S. hangian; Dut. & Ger. hangen; Sw. hanga; Dan. henge; Icel. hänga. — Gr. ἀνγω, to strangle.*] [*i. HUNG or HANGED; pp. HANGING, HUNG or HANGED. Hung is most used; but when the word denotes suspension for the purpose of destroying life, the regular form, hanged, is to be preferred; yet hung is often used in this sense.*]

1. To fasten to something so as to leave without support below; to suspend.
We hanged our harps upon the willows. *Ps. cxxxvii. 2.*
2. To suspend by the neck in order to kill.
Shall he be hanged who never could rebel? *Dryden.*
3. To suffer to drop or decline from the proper situation.
The cheerful birds no longer sing.
Let us be hanged by the neck. *Prior.*
4. To attach by a hinge or pivot so as to be movable; as, "To hang a door."
5. To cover with something suspended.
Hung be the heavens with black, yield day to night. *Shak.*
Sir Roger has hung several parts of his house with the trophies of his labors. *Addison.*
To hang out, to show aloft; to display.
Hang out our banners on the outward walls. *Shak.*
To hang upon, to regard or treat with passionate affection.
So hung upon with love, so fortunate. *Shak.*

HÄNG, v. n. 1. To be fastened or supported above, and left without support below; to be suspended; to depend; to dangle.
Over it a fair portcullis hung. *Spenser.*

2. To be executed by the halter.
If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive. *Shak.*
3. To rest upon another, as in embracing.
She would hang on him
As if increase of appetite had grown
By what it fed on. *Shak.*
4. To tend downwards; to droop; to decline.
His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders hung. *Pope.*
5. To be supported by something raised above the ground.
Whatever is placed on the head may be said to hang; as we call hanging gardens such as are placed on the top of the house. *Addison.*
6. To have a steep declivity.
Sussex marl shows itself on the middle of the sides of hanging grounds. *Mortimer.*
7. To brood; to dwell; to adhere.
Shining landscapes and beautiful faces disperse that gloominess which is apt to hang upon the mind. *Addison.*
8. To be delayed; to linger; to tarry; to stay or remain in suspense.
A noble stroke he lifted high,
Which hung not. *Milton.*
9. To be dependent; to depend.
O, how wretched
Is that poor man that hangs on princes' favors! *Shak.*
10. To be fixed in attention.
Though wondering senators hung on all he spoke. *Pope.*
11. To hover; to float; to play.
And fall those sayings from that gentle tongue
Where civil speech and soft persuasion hung. *Prior.*
To hang around, to loiter about. — To hang back, to recede; to go reluctantly. — To hang fire, to be long in exploding or discharging, as a gun. — To hang on, to adhere to; to continue. — To hang out, to be shown; to be displayed. "They shall hang out as the lion's claws." *Shak.* — In cant language of an English university, to treat or give an entertainment: — to have or possess: — to live. *Bristed.* — To hang over, to project at the top more than at the bottom; to incline or lean forward from an upright position: — to threaten; to impend.

HÄNG, n. [*Ger. hang, a declivity.*]

1. A steep declivity; a slope. *Loudon.*
2. A crop of fruit hanging on the tree. [*Local, Eng.*] *Holloway.*
3. Facility of use; knack; as, "To have the hang of a thing." [*Colloquial and low.*] *Prime.*

HÄNG'-BIRD, n. A familiar name for the Baltimore oriole, from its pensive nest.

† **HÄNG'-BY, n.** A dependant; a hanger-on. "A hang-by at thy tale." *Drant.*

HÄNG'-DÖG, n. One who deserves the gallows; a mean, scurvy fellow. *Congreve.*

HÄNG'-ER, n. 1. One who hangs; a hangman. "A hanger of highwaymen." *Aubrey.*

2. That on which, or by which, anything is hung; as, "The hanger of a sword." *Shak.*
3. That which hangs, — particularly a sort of broadsword, short and curved at the point. "He drew his hanger." *Smollett.*
4. A wood on the declivity of a hill. *White.*

HÄNG'-ER-ÖN, n. 1. A servile dependent; a parasite. "He is a perpetual hanger-on." *Swift.*

2. (*Mining.*) A person employed at the bottom of the shaft, in fixing the skip or bucket to the chain. *Simmonds.*

HÄNG'-ING, n. 1. That which hangs.
A storm, or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my mellow hangings. *Shak.*

2. Suspension, — particularly suspension by the neck, as in the infliction of death by the halter. "Worse than hanging." *Shak.*
3. Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms; tapestry.
So in some well-wrought hangings you may see
How Hector leads and how the Grecians flee. *Wall.*

HÄNG'-ING, p. a. 1. That hangs or is suspended; as, "A hanging garden." *Ency.*

2. Foreboding death by the halter. "A hanging look." *Shak.*
3. Requiring punishment by the halter. "A hanging matter." *Johnson.*

HÄNG'-ING-BIRD, n. The Baltimore oriole; hang-bird. — See **HANG-BIRD.** *Wilson.*

HÄNG'-ING-BÜT'TRESS, n. (*Arch.*) A buttress not standing solid on a foundation, but supported on a corbel. *Ogilvie.*

HÄNG'-ING-SIDE, n. (*Mining.*) The higher side of a vein that is not perpendicular. *Halliwel.*

HÄNG'-ING-SLĒEVES, n. pl. 1. Strips of the same stuff with the gown, hanging down the back from the shoulders. *Halfpaz. Clarke.*

2. Loose sleeves.

HÄNG'-MAN, n.; pl. HÄNG'-MEN. A public executioner. *Shak.*

HÄNG'-NAIL, n. [*A. S. angnagl; ange, troublesome, and nagel, a nail.*] A minute portion of the cuticle, slivered off from the roots of the finger nail; agnail. *Forby.*

HÄNG'-NEST, n. 1. The name of a species of birds which build nests suspended from the branches of trees, such as the Baltimore oriole. *Audobon. Clarke.*

2. A pensive or suspended nest.

HÄNG'-NET, n. A net with a large mesh. *Simm.*

HÄNG'-WİTE, n. [*A. S. hangian, to hang, and wite, a fine.*] (*Law.*) A fine for hanging a thief without judgment, or legal trial, or for his escape: — an immunity or acquittance from such fine or liability. *Burwill.*

HÄNK (hänek), n. [*Icel. hank, a chain or coil of rope, a bond; Sw. hank, a band, a tie.*]

1. A withy, latch, or rope for fastening a gate. [*Local, North of Eng.*] *Wright.*
2. Tie; hold; check; a handle. *Wright.*
In Florence, Necessity is furnished, if I may so express myself, with her hank and her fastenings, which she carries in her brazen hand. *Whiter.*
3. (*Spinning.*) The name given to two or more skeins of yarn, silk, or cotton, when tied together. *Brande.*
4. *pl. (Naut.)* Rings of wood, rope, or iron by which sails are confined to their stays, upon which they traverse when hoisted or lowered. *Brande.*

HÄNK, v. a. To form into hanks. *Brockett.*

HÄNK'-ER, v. n. [*Dut. hanker.*] [*i. HANKERED;*

pp. HANKERING, HANKERED.] To long for with uneasy keenness; to feel strong desire; to be eager: — usually with *after*. "Without hankering after any thing better." *Paley.*

HÄNK'-ER-İNG, n. Strong desire; longing.
The republic still retains many hankerings after its ancient liberty. *Addison.*

Syn. — See **DESIRE.**

HÄN'-KLE, v. n. To twist; to entangle. *Brockett.*

HÄN'-Q-VĒ'Rİ-AN, a. (*Geog.*) Relating to Hanover. *Murray.*

HÄN'-Q-VĒ'Rİ-AN, n. (*Geog.*) A native of Hanover, a kingdom of Germany. *Qu. Rev.*

HÄN'-SARD, n. A merchant of one of the Hanse towns. *Clarke.*

HÄNSE, a. [*Ger. hansa, hanse, association, society, league; Nor. Fr. hanse, a society.*] A term applied to certain commercial towns on the coast of the Baltic, and other parts of Europe, first associated for mutual defence in 1239, and at one time eighty-five in number, now reduced to four, viz.: *Hamburg, Lübeck, Bremen, and Frankfort-on-the-Maine.* *Brande.*

HÄN-SE-ÄT'TIC, a. Associated: — applied to the league of the Hanse Towns. *Murray.*

HÄN'-SEL, n. See **HANSEL.** *Todd.*

HÄN'-SOM, n. A travelling vehicle, or low gig, raised but little more than a foot above the ground or pavement. *Silliman.*

HÄN'T (hänt or hänt) [*hänt, W. K. Sm.; hänt, Wb.*]. A vulgar contraction for *has not*, or *have not*.

HÄP, n. [*W. hap, hap, chance.*] That which happens, whether good or bad; that which comes unexpectedly; chance; fortune; accident; casual event.
Cursed be they that build
Their hopes on *hays*. *Sidney.*

Syn. — See **LUCK.**

HÄP, v. n. To happen; to come by chance. *Shak.*

† **HÄP, v. a.** 1. [*Perhaps A. S. heapian, to heap. Todd.*] To cover; to protect; to wrap. "Better hopped or covered from cold." *Robinson.*

2. [*Old Fr. happer.*] To catch; to seize; to grasp; to take. *Sherwood.*

† **HÄP'-HÄR-LÖT, n.** [*Eng. hap, to cover, and harlot, in the sense of a servant. Todd.*] A coarse coverlet; a rug. *Harrison, Pref. to Holinshed.*

HÄP'-HÄZ'ARD, n. Chance; accident. "Walk as men do in the dark, by hap-hazard." *Hooker.*

HÄP'-LESS, a. Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless.
The hapless mark of fortune's cruel sport. *Rowe.*

HÄP'-LESS-LY, ad. In a hapless manner. *Drayton.*

HÄP'-LY, ad. Perhaps; by chance; by accident.
Haply some hoary-headed swain may say. *Gray.*

HÄP'-PEN (häp'pn), v. n. [*W. hapio. — See HAP.*] [*i. HAPPENED; pp. HAPPENING, HAPPENED.*]

1. To fall out; to chance; to come to pass; to take place; to befall; to betide; to occur. "Show us what shall happen." *Isa. xli. 22.*
2. To fall or light accidentally.
I have happened on some other accounts relating to mortalities. *Grant.*

† **HÄP'-PER, v. n.** To hop. — See **HOP.** *Harmer.*

HÄP'-PI-LY, ad. 1. In a happy manner; luckily; fortunately; felicitously. "To make a tragedy end happily." *Dryden.*

2. In a state of felicity or enjoyment. "He lives happily." *Johnson.*
3. Skillfully; adroitly; gracefully.
Formed by thy converse happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*
4. By chance; peradventure; haply. *Digby.*

HÄP'-PI-NESS, n. 1. The state of being happy; state in which desires are satisfied; enjoyment of pleasure; welfare; felicity; bliss; beatitude.
Happy and happiness are connected with and derived from hap, which is chance. But how unworthy is that word to express any true felicity, of which the very essence is that it excludes hap or chance; that the world neither gave it nor can take it away. *Trench.*

O happiness, our being's end and aim,
Good, pleasure, ease, content, whatever thy name. *Pope.*

Happiness consists in the constitution of the habits. The common course of things is in favor of *happiness*; *happiness* is the rule, misery the exception. *Paley*.

The foundation of domestic *happiness* is faith in the virtue of woman. The foundation of political *happiness* is faith in the integrity of man. The foundation of all *happiness*, temporal and eternal, is faith in the goodness, the righteousness, the mercy, and the love of God. *Ware*.

Since *happiness* is necessarily the supreme object of our desires, and duty the supreme rule of our actions, there can be no harmony in our being except our *happiness* coincides with our duty. *Whevell*.

2. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.

Certain graces and *happinesses* peculiar to every language. *Denham*.

Formed by some rule that guides, but not constrains. And finished more through *happiness* than pains. *Pope*.

Syn.—*Happiness* and *felicity* (from *L. felicitas*) are nearly or quite synonymous, though somewhat differently applied. *Happiness*, however, is the more common and familiar term, and is regarded by some as more susceptible of degrees, and not so strong a term as *felicity*. *Bliss*, *blessedness*, and *beatitude* are all terms of spiritual import, used to denote the happiness of heaven. Earthly *happiness*; domestic *felicity*; heavenly *bliss*.—See **PLEASURE**.

HÄP'PY, a. [W. *hapus*, happy.—See **HAP**.]

1. Having the desires satisfied; being in a state of felicity; felicitous; blessed; blissful; joyous.

The word *happy* is a relative term: in strictness, any condition may be denominated *happy* in which the amount of pleasure exceeds that of pain. *Paley*.

2. Lucky; successful; fortunate; prosperous.

And fear supplied him with this *happy* thought. *Dryden*.

3. Skilful; ready; adroit; expert.

One gentleman is *happy* at reply, and another excels in rejoinder. *Swift*.

Syn.—*Happy* is a common, familiar term; *felicitous* (from *L. felix*) is comparatively little used. *Fortunate* and *lucky* include the idea of chance, and exclude the idea of personal effort. A *happy* marriage or condition; a *felicitous* undertaking; a *successful* enterprise; *prosperous* business; a *fortunate* occurrence; a *lucky* escape.—See **AUSPICIOUS**, **FORTUNATE**.

HÄP'PY-MÄK'ING, a. Conferring happiness.—"Whose *happy-making* sight." *Milton*.

HÄQUE'BUT (häk'but), n. [Fr. *haquebute*.] A hand-gun; an arquebuse. *Brande*.

HÄQUE'TON (häk'tun), n. See **HACQUETON**.

HÄ'RÄM, or HÄ'RÄM, n. See **HAREM**. *Todd*.

HÄ-RÄNGUE' (hä-räng'), n. [A. S. *hrang*, past p. of *hringan*, to ring. *Tooke*.—It. *aringa*; Sp. & Port. *arenga*; Fr. *harangue*.] A declamatory public speech; declamation; address; oration. Men... assemble and *harangues* are heard. *Milton*.

Syn.—See **SPEECH**.

HÄ-RÄNGUE' (hä-räng'), v. n. [*i. HARANGUED*; pp. *HARANGUING*, *HARANGUED*.] To make a declamatory or public speech; to declaim.

The House impeach him; Coningsby *harangues*. *Pope*.

Syn.—See **DECLAIM**, **SPEAK**.

HÄ-RÄNGUE', v. a. To address by a public speech. "He *harangued* the troops." *Johnson*.

While the sly mountebank attends his trade, *Harangues* the rabble, and is better paid. *Swift*.

HÄ-RÄNG'UER (hä-räng'er), n. One who *harangues*. "*Haranguers* of the crowd." *Dryden*.

HÄ'RÄSS, v. a. [Fr. *harasser*.] [*i. HARASSED*; pp. *HARASSING*, *HARASSED*.]

1. To tire out; to weary; to fatigue; to jade.

These troops came to the army but the day before, *harassed* with a long and wearisome march. *Bacon*.

2. To disturb; to distress; to vex; to perplex.

As if we did not suffer enough from the storms which beat upon us without, must we complicate also to *harass* our sufferings? *Blair*.

This word is sometimes heard pronounced, erroneously, with the accent on the second syllable, *hä-räse'*; but this pronunciation is not countenanced by any of the orthoepists.

Syn.—See **DISTRESS**, **TEASE**, **WEARY**.

†HÄ'RÄSS, n. Disturbance; distress; vexation. The men of Judah, to prevent The *harass* of their land, beset me round. *Milton*.

HÄ'RÄSS-ER, n. One who *harasses*. *Ellis*.

HÄ'RÄSS-ING, n. Vexation; trial; trouble. "The *harassings* of frequent persecution." *Paley*.

HÄ'RÄSS-ING, p. a. Wearying; fatiguing; vexing; disturbing.

HÄ'RÄSS-MENT, n. The state of being harassed; vexation; disturbance. [B.] *Ec. Rev.*

HÄR'BIN-GER, n. [Goth. & Ger. *herberge*, a harbor, a shelter, an inn; Dut. & Ger. *herberger*, one who provides a harbor or resting-place.]

1. +One who provides a lodging;—applied particularly to an officer in the royal household, whose duty it was to allot and mark the lodgings of all the king's attendants in a progress.

On the removal of the court to pass the summer at Winchester, Bishop Ken's house was marked by the *harbin-ger* on the eve of Mrs. Eleanor Gwy's, but he refused to grant her admittance. *Hutchins's Life of Ep. Ken.*

2. A forerunner; a precursor; a messenger.

Before him a great prophet, to proclaim His coming, is sent *harbin-ger*. *Milton*.

HÄR'BOR, n. [A. S. *here-berga*, a station where an army rests; *here*, an army, and *beorg*, a refuge; Dut. *herberg*; Ger. *herberge*; Sw. *härberge*; Dan. *herberge*.—It. *albergo*; Sp. & Port. *albergue*; Old Fr. *herberge*; Fr. *auberge*.]

1. A place of refuge, shelter, or rest; asylum. Holy church *harbor* to all that be blessed. *Piers Ploughman*. For *harbor* at a thousand doors they knocked. *Dryden*.

2. A safe station for ships; a port; a haven.

Three of your argosies Are richly come to *harbor*. *Shak.*

3. (Glass-making.) A chest to hold the mixed ingredients previous to their being put into the pot for fusion. *Simmonds*.

Syn.—*Harbor*, *port*, and *haven*, all denote a resting-place or station for vessels. A *port* is an artificial harbor; a *haven*, a natural harbor. A commodious *harbor*; a secure *haven*; a *port* well situated for commerce, and much frequented by vessels:—an *asylum* for safety; a *shelter* from a storm.

HÄR'BOR, v. n. [*i. HARBORED*; pp. *HARBORING*, *HARBORED*.] To take rest or shelter.

This night let's *harbor* here in York. *Shak.*

HÄR'BOR, v. a. 1. To provide with a place of refuge, rest, or shelter; to lodge; to shelter. "An old friend who *harbors* us." *Pope*.

2. To cherish; to entertain; to foster.

Let not your gentle breast *harbor* one thought Of outrage from the king. *Rowe*.

3. (Law.) To receive clandestinely and without lawful authority; to secrete. *Burrill*.

Syn.—To *harbor* is commonly used in a bad sense; as, "One *harbors* a person or thing that ought not to be protected." A criminal or fugitive is *harbored*; one exposed to danger is *secured*; one exposed to a storm, *sheltered*:—a guest or stranger is *entertained*; a traveller is *lodged*.

†HÄR'BOR-AGE, n. Shelter; entertainment. *Shak.*

HÄR'BOR-ER, n. One who harbors. *Drayton*.

HÄR'BOR-LESS, a. Without a place of refuge, rest, or shelter. *Spelman*.

HÄR'BOR-MÄS'TER, n. An officer who executes the regulations in regard to the movements and positions of ships, &c., in a harbor. *Wright*.

†HÄR'BOR-OUGH (-bür-rö), n. [A. S. *hereberga*.] A lodging. *Spenser*.

†HÄR'BOR-OUGH (-bür-rö), v. a. To lodge. *Huloet*.

†HÄR'BOR-OÜS, a. Hospitable. *Bale*.

†HÄR'BROUGH, n. See **HARBOROUGH**. *Johnson*.

HÄRD, a. [M. Goth. *hardus*; A. S. *heard*; Dut. & Sw. *hard*; Ger. *hart*; Dan. *haard*; Icel. *hardt*.]

1. Not easy to be pierced, penetrated, or compressed; not soft; firm; solid; impenetrable. "More *hard* than is the stone." *Shak.*

2. Not easy to be understood. "Some diseases *hard* to be known." *Sidney*.

The *hard* causes they brought unto Moses. *Ec. xviii. 28.*

3. Attended with difficulties; difficult; laborious; fatiguing; arduous.

Long is the way And *hard*, that out of hell leads up to light. *Milton*.

Their courage with *hard* labor tame and dull. *Shak.*

4. Severe; oppressive; rigorous; unkind; unfeeling; cruel; callous; obdurate. "A *hard* man." *Matt. xxv. 24.* "A *hard* heart." *Johnson*.

5. Insensible; inflexible; unyielding.

Know I am not so stupid, or so *hard*, Not to feel praise, or fame's deserved reward. *Dryden*.

6. Painful; distressful; grievous; unpleasant. "A *hard* necessity." *Dryden*.

A loss of one third of their estates will be a very *hard* case. *Locke*.

7. Inclement; severe;—applied to the weather. "A *hard* winter." "A *hard* weather." *Johnson*.

8. Powerful; forcible; cogent.

A disputant, when he finds that his adversary is too *hard* for him, with slyness turns the discourse. *Hutts*.

9. Rough; harsh; acid;—as liquids. "Which leaveth the spirit more sour and *hard*." *Bacon*.

10. Not prosperous; not plentiful; unfavorable. "If... had not been *hard*." *Dryden*.

11. Constrained; stiff; ungraceful.

His diction is *hard*, his figures too bold. *Dryden*.

12. Impregnated with lime, as water, so as to be incapable of dissolving soap.

Water is said to be *hard* when the lime which it contains decomposes soap and forms with its stearic or oleic acid an insoluble compound. *Stockhardt*.

Hard is much used in composition, as *hard-hearted*.

Syn.—*Hard* is opposed to *soft*, and is variously applied both in a natural and a figurative sense. A *hard* or solid substance; a *hard* stone, wood, bed; solid body, earth, ice; firm pillar, building:—a *hard* or difficult task; *hard* or painful work; laborious undertaking; *hard* or not easy to be understood:—*hard* or callous feeling;—*hard* or obdurate heart; *hard*, rigorous, or severe master; *hard*, oppressive, or unfeeling creditor, *hard* or unkind feeling; cruel disposition; insensible to the suffering of others.—See **FIRM**.

HÄRD, ad. 1. Close; near;—often with *by*.

Hard by yon wood, now smiling as in scorn. *Gray*.

2. Diligently; laboriously; incessantly; as, "To work *hard*."

3. In a manner requiring labor; with difficulty; hardly; not easily.

How *hard* they that have money shall enter into the kingdom of God! *Luke xviii. 24.* *Wickliffe's Trans.*

4. Distressfully; painfully. "A stage that was *hard* set by the huntsmen." *L'Estrange*.

5. With force, urgency, or vehemence.

The wolves scampered away as *hard* as they could drive. *L'Estrange*.

When the north wind blows *hard*, and it rains sadly, none but fools sit down in it, and cry, wise people defend themselves against it. *By. Taylor*.

Hard-a-lee, (Naut.) close to the lee side,—applied to the helm.—Hard-a-port, close to the larboard side.—Hard-a-starboard, close to the starboard side.—Hard-a-weather, close to the weather or windward side. *Mar. Dict.*

HÄRD, n. A ford or passage with a hard bottom across a river or a fen. *Buchanan*.

HÄRD'BÄM, n. (Bot.) A tree of the genus *Carpinus*, the wood of which has a fine close texture; hornbeam. *Booth*.

HÄRD'-BE-SËT'TING, a. Closely surrounding. "In *hard-besetting* need." *Milton*.

HÄRD'-BILLED (-bïd), a. Having a hard bill or beak, as some birds. *Goldsmith*.

HÄRD'-BÖUND, a. Costive. *Pope*.

HÄRD'-BÜR-DENED (-dnd), a. Oppressed with a burden; greatly burdened. *Watts*.

HÄRD'-DRINK-ER, n. One who drinks intemperately, an excessive drinker. *Jodrell*.

HÄRD'-DRINK-ING, n. Drinking to excess. *Wright*.

HÄRD'-EARNED (-ernd), a. Earned with difficulty. "A *hard-earned* bread." *Burke*.

HÄRD'EN (härd'n), v. a. [A. S. *heardian*; Sw. *härda*.] [*i. HARDENED*; pp. *HARDENING*, *HARDENED*.]

1. To make hard; to indurate.

It is the property of cold to thicken all things, and to *harden* them. *Wilson, Art of Rhetoric*.

2. To endue with strength or constancy; to make firm; to confirm; to inure.

One raises the soul, and *hardens* it to virtue: the other softens it again, and unbends it into vice. *Dryden*.

3. To make callous, insensible, or unfeeling. "Years have not yet *hardened* me." *Swift*.

4. To confirm in effrontery or wickedness; to make obdurate.

But exhort one another daily, lest any of you be *hardened* through the deceitfulness of sin. *Heb. iii. 13.*

HÄRD'EN (härd'n), v. n. To grow hard. *Bacon*.

HÄRD'ENED (härd'nd), p. a. 1. Made hard.

2. Confirmed in error or vice.

HÄRD'EN-ER (härd'nd-er), n. He who, or that which, hardens. *Johnson*.

HÄRD'EN-ING, n. The act or the process of making bodies harder; as, "The *hardening* of iron."

HÄRD'-FÄCED (-fäst), a. Having a hard or stern face; hard-featured. *Campbell*.

HÄRD'-FÄR-ING, *a.* Living on scanty or bad provisions. *Couper.*

HÄRD'-FÄ-VÖRED (-fä'vörd), *a.* Coarse of feature; harsh of countenance. *Dryden.*

HÄRD'-FÄ-VÖRED-NÉSS, *n.* Ugliness; coarseness of features. *Wodroffe.*

HÄRD'-FÉAT-URED (-yurd), *a.* Having harsh or disagreeable features; hard-visaged. *Smollett.*

HÄRD'-FÉST-ED, *a.* Covetous; close-handed; avaricious; miserly; stingy. *Bp. Hall.*

HÄRD'-FOUGHT (-fawt), *a.* Vehemently contested. "Hard-fought field." *Fanshawe.*

HÄRD'-GÖT, *a.* Obtained with difficulty. *Drayton.*

HÄRD'-GÖT-TEN (-tn), *a.* Hard-got. *Todd.*

HÄRD'-GRÄSS, *n.* (*Bot.*) The English name for the genus of grasses *Sclerochloa*, the genus *Ophurus* or *Rottbilia*, and also the genus *Egilops*. *Loudon.*

HÄRD'HÄCK, *n.* (*Bot.*) An American flowering shrub; steeple-bush; *Spiraea tomentosa*. *Gray.*

HÄRD'-HÄND-ED, *a.* 1. Having hands hard with labor; belonging to the laboring class. *Hard-handed men that work in Athens here.* *Shak.*
2. Exercising severity; oppressive. "The hard-handed monarchies." *Milton.*

HÄRD'HÉAD, *n.* 1. Clash of heads in contest. I have been at *hardhead* with your butting citizens. *Dryden.*
2. A man not easily overcome; a shrewd man. *Clawke.*
3. (*Ich.*) A fish of the herring species; the menhaden. *Clarke.*

HÄRD'-HEÄRT-ED (-hart-ed), *a.* Cruel; unfeeling; merciless. "Hard-hearted Clifford." *Shak.*

HÄRD'-HEÄRT-ED-LY, *ad.* In a hard-hearted manner; mercilessly; unfeelingly.

HÄRD'-HEÄRT-ED-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being hard-hearted; want of tenderness; cruelty. *South.*

†HÄRD'-HÉAD, *n.* Same as **HARDHOOD**. *Spenser.*

HÄRD'-J-HOOD (-háð), *n.* [*hardy* and *hood*.] Boldness; intrepidity; bravery; courage; audacity. *Boldly assault the necromancer's hall, / Where, if he be, with dauntless hardihood / And brandished blade rush on him.* *Milton.*

HÄRD'-J-LY, *ad.* Boldly; firmly; confidently. "I assert confidently and *hardily*." *Horsley.*

†HÄRD'-J-MÉNT, *n.* Courage; stoutness; bravery. "Full of fire and greedy *hardiment*." *Spenser.*

HÄRD'-J-NÉSS, *n.* 1. Firmness; stoutness; boldness; resolution; confidence; courage; bravery. They who were not yet grown to the *hardness* of allowing the contempt of the king. *Clarendon.*
2. **†Hardship**; fatigue. "Great endurers of cold, hunger, and all *hardiness*." *Spenser.*

HÄRD'ISH, *a.* Somewhat hard; tending to hardness. *Scott.*

HÄRD'-LÄ-BÖRED (-burd), *a.* Elaborate; studied. "Hard-labored poem." *Swift.*

HÄRD'-LÄ-BÖR-ING, *a.* Practising hard labor; hard-working. *Drayton.*

HÄRD'LY, *ad.* [*A. S. heardlice*.]
1. With difficulty; not easily. False confidence is easily taken up, and *hardly* laid down. *South.*
2. Almost not; scarcely; barely. *Hardly* shall you find any one so bad but he desires the credit of being thought good. *South.*
3. Rigorously; severely; unjustly. Many men believed that he was *hardly* dealt with. *Clarendon.*
4. In a manner hard to be borne; unwelcomely; painfully; distressingly. Such information comes very *hardly* to a grown man. *Locke.*
5. Not tenderly; not delicately. Heaven was her canopy, bare earth her bed; / So *hardly* lodged. *Dryden.*

HÄRD'-MÖN-EY, *n.* A term for coined money, as distinguished from paper money. *Ogilvie.*

HÄRD'-MÖÜTHED (-möüthd), *a.* 1. Having a hard mouth; not sensible to, or easily guided by, the bit. "Hard-mouthed horse." *Dryden.*
2. Coarse in stricture; harsh in reproof. "A *hard-mouthed* barrister." *Pickering.*

HÄRD'NESS, *n.* [*A. S. heardnes*.] 1. The quality of being hard; firmness; solidity; impenetrableness. *Locke.*
2. Difficulty to be understood, or to be done. "So from sense in *hardness*." *Shak.* "The *hardness* of this enterprise." *Sidney.*
3. Severity of temper; unkindness; cruelty. That if we fail in our request, the blame / May hang upon your *hardness*. *Shak.*
4. Inclemency of the weather; keenness. "The *hardness* of the winter." *Mortimer.*
5. Unfavorable state; scarcity; penury. "The *hardness* of the times." *Swift.*
6. Wickedness; profligacy; obduracy. "From *hardness* of heart." *Litany.*
7. Want of grace or ease; stiffness. *Dryden.*
8. Stinginess; penuriousness. *Johnson.*
9. Severe trial; suffering; hardship. Endure *hardness* as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. 2 Tim. ii. 3.

HÄRD'-NIBBED (-nibd), *a.* [*A. S. heard-nebbe*; *heard*, hard, and *neb*, a beak, a nib.] Having a hard nib, as a pen. *Todd.*

HÄR'DÖCK, *n.* Hoar or woolly dock. *Shak.*

HÄRD'-RÜLED (-rüld), *a.* Ruled or governed with difficulty; not easily controlled. *Shak.*

HÄRDS, *n. pl.* [*A. S. heordas*.] The refuse or coarser part of flax or hemp; tow. *Johnson.*

HÄRD'SHIP, *n.* 1. Severe labor; grievous want; a grievance; toil; fatigue; suffering. By *hardships* many, many fall by ease. *Prior.*
2. Injury; oppression.

HÄRD'TÄCK, *n.* Härd, dry bread; sea-bread.

HÄRD'-VÍS-AGED, *a.* Having coarse features; of a harsh countenance. *Wright.*

HÄRD'WÄRE, *n.* Manufactures, goods, or wares, made of iron or other metals. *Johnson.*

HÄRD'WÄRE-MÄN, *n.*; *pl.* **HARDWAREMEN**. A maker of, or dealer in, hardware. *Swift.*

HÄRD'-WÖN, *a.* Won with difficulty. *Wright.*

HÄRD'-WOOD, *n.* A term applied to a wood of a very close and solid texture, as that of beech, oak, ash, maple, &c. *Clarke.*

Syn.—See **FIRM**.

HÄRD'-WORK-ING (-würk-ing), *a.* Constantly employed; working hard. *Goldsmith.*

HÄRD'Y, *a.* [*Sw. hardig*. — *Fr. hardi*.]
1. Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute. As *hardy* as the Nemean lion's nerve. *Shak.*
2. Able to bear fatigue, severe labor, or suffering; robust; strong; firm. Less pain, less to be fled, or thou than they / Less *hardy* to endure? *Milton.*
3. Stubborn; impudent; confident. *Johnson.*
4. Able to bear severe weather; as, "A *hardy* plant." *Syn.*—See **ROBUST**.

HÄRD'Y, *n.* An ironsmith's tool. *Wright.*

HÄRD'Y-SHREW (-shrd), *n.* A kind of mouse; shrew-mouse. *Scott.*

HÄR, HÄRE, and HERE, [*M. Goth. harji*; *A. S. here*; *Dut. & Ger. heer*.] Prefixes from the Anglo-Saxon, signifying usually an army; as, *Harold*, general of an army; *Hareman*, a chief man in the army; *Herwin*, a victorious army. *Gibson.*

HÄRE, *n.* [*A. S. hara*; *Dut. haas*; *Ger. hase*; *Dan. & Sw. hare*; *Icel. heri*.]
1. (*Zool.*) A small quadruped of the genus *Lepus*, allied to the rabbit, having long ears, a short tail, and hind legs much longer than the fore legs, and remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and swiftness. — See **RABBIT**. *Baird.*
2. (*Astron.*) One of the forty-eight ancient constellations of Ptolemy, situated in the southern hemisphere. *Brande.*

†HÄRE, *v. a.* To frighten. *Clarendon.*

HÄRE'BÉLL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant which bears bell-

Common hare (*Lepus timidus*).

shaped flowers; *Scilla non-scripta*; — a name of *Campanula rotundifolia*. *Loudon. Gray.*

HÄRE'-BRÄINED (-bränd), *a.* Wild as a hare; unsettled; unsteady; extravagant; volatile. "That *hare-brained*, wild fellow." *Bacon.*

HÄRE'-CÄTCH-ER, *n.* One who catches hares.

HÄRE'-FIND-ER, *n.* A hunter of hares. *Shak.*

HÄRE'FOOT (-füt), *n.* 1. A bird. *Ainsworth.*
2. [*A. S. hare-fot*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HÄRE'-HEÄRT-ED, *a.* Having the heart of a hare; timorous; fearful. *Ainsworth.*

HÄRE'HÖUND, *n.* A hound for hunting hares.

HÄRE'-HÜNT-ER, *n.* One who is fond of hunting hares. *Pope.*

HÄRE'-HÜNT-ING, *n.* The diversion of hunting the hare. *Todd.*

HÄRE'LIP, *n.* A malformation, consisting of a fissure in the lip; — so named from its supposed resemblance to the upper lip of a hare. *Quincy.*

HÄRE'LIPPED (-lypt), *a.* Having the malformation called harelip. *Ainsworth.*

HÄ'REM, or **HÄ'REM** [*hä'rem*, *K. Sm. R.*; *hä'rem*, *Ja. C. Wöb.*], *n.* [*Turk.*] The apartment in a seraglio, and in palaces and other houses in the East, appropriated exclusively to the use of the females of the family. *Dr. Clarke.*
"Hä-räm", with the accent on the last syllable, is the form affected by some modern writers; but the other is the long-established English adaptation." *Smart.*

HÄRE'MINT, *n.* [*A. S. haremint*.] An herb. *Todd.*

HÄ-RÉN'GI-FÖRM, *a.* Having the form of a herring; shaped like a herring. *Smart.*

HÄRE'-PIPE, *n.* A snare to catch hares. "Take . . . any hare with *hare-pipes*." *Stat. James I.*

HÄRE'SÉAR (häz'er), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of umbelliferous plants remarkable for having simple leaves; *Bupleurum*. *Loudon.*

HÄRE'-SKÍN, *n.* The skin of a hare. *Scott.*

HÄRE'S'-LÉT-TUCE (-tis), *n.* (*Bot.*) The sow-thistle, a favorite food with hares and rabbits; *Sonchus*. *Ainsworth.*

HÄRE'S'TÄIL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; a species of cotton-grass; *Eriophorum vaginatum*. *Loudon.*

HÄRE'S'TÄIL-GRÄSS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of grass, so named from the resemblance of its head to a hare's tail; *Lagurus ovatus*. *Loudon.*

HÄRE'WÖRT (-wür), *n.* [*A. S. hare-wyrt*.] A plant; harefoot. *Todd.*

HÄR'FÄNG, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of owl; the hawk owl; *Surnea funerea*, *Surnea nyctea*, or *Strix nyctea*. *Eng. Cyc.*

HÄR'I-CÖT (hä'r'e-kö), *n.* [*Fr.*]
1. The kidney-bean. *Fleming & Tibbins.*
2. A kind of ragout; a stew of meat and vegetables. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

HÄR'I-ER, *n.* See **HARRIER**. *Blount.*

HÄR'IFF, *n.* An annual plant with a fibrous root; — called also *goosegrass*, *cleavers*, *cliders*, and *catchweed*. *Farm. Ency.*

†HÄR-I-Q-LÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. hariolatio*.] Prognostication; soothsaying. *Cockeram.*

HÄR'I-ÖT, *n.* See **HERIOT**. *Todd.*

†HÄR'ISH, *a.* Like a hare. *Huloet.*

HÄRK, *v. n.* To listen; to hearken. *Hudibras.*

HÄRK, *interj.* [the imperative of the verb *hark*.] Hear; listen; be still. The whistling ploughman stalks afield, and, *hark!* / Down the rough slope the ponderous wagon rings. *Beattie.*

HÄRL, *n.* 1. The filaments of flax. *Johnson.*
2. Any filamentous substance. *Mortimer.*
3. A mist or fog. [North of Eng.] *Halliwel.*

||HÄR'LE-QUÍN (hä'r'le-kwín), [*hä'r'le-kwín*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. C.*; *hä'r'le-kwín*, *Ja.*], *n.* [*It. arlecchino*; *Sp. arlequin*; *Fr. harlequin*.] A buffoon who carries a talismanic wand, and is dressed in party-colored clothes, or who plays tricks to divert the populace; a zany. *Dryden.*

HÄR'LE-QU'IN (har'le-kîn), *v. a.* To conjure away by tricks, like a harlequin. *Green.*

HÄR'LE-QU'IN-ÄDE', *n.* [Fr.] A kind of pantomime; a feat of buffoonery. *Ed. Rev.*

HÄR'LOCK, *n.* ["It may be a corruption of *charlock*."] *Todd.* A plant. *Drayton.*

HÄR'LOT, *n.* 1. [According to *Tooke*, *harlot* is *horelot*, dim. of *hore*, — the common application of the word was to males, merely as persons receiving wages or hire. *Hore*, now written *whore*, is the past p. of *hyrie*, to hire. — *W. herlawed*, a stripling, a youth.] † A male servant.

A sturdy harlot went them aye behind,
That was her hostes man, and bare a sack. *Chaucer.*
He was a gentle harlot and a kind;
A better fellow should a man not find. *Chaucer.*

2. † [Old Fr. *arlot*; Corn. *harlot*.] A base person; a rogue; a cheat.

No man but he and thou, and such other false harlots. *For.*
3. [W. *herlades*, a hoiden or romping girl.] A whore; a strumpet; a prostitute.

As soon as this thy son was come, which hath devoured
thy living with harlots. *Luke xv. 30.*

HÄR'LOT, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a harlot or prostitute. "Harlot lap." *Milton.*

2. Like a harlot or prostitute. *Shak.*

† **HÄR'LOT**, *v. n.* To play the harlot; to commit lewdness. *Milton.*

† **HÄR'LOT-IZE**, *v. n.* To play the harlot. *Warner.*

HÄR'LOT-RY, *n.* 1. † Ribaldry. "Either filthy speech or *harlotry*." *Eph. v. 4, Wickliffe's Trans.*
2. The trade of a harlot; prostitution. *Dryden.*
3. † A contemptuous name for a woman.

A peevish, self-willed harlotry. *Shak.*

4. False allurement; meretriciousness.

As the virgin blush of innocence [eclipses]
The harlotry of art. *Mason.*

HÄRM, *n.* [A. S. *hearm*; Ger. & Sw. *harm*, grief, offence; Dan. *harme*, grief; Icel. *harmr*, grief.]

1. Injury; damage; detriment; hurt.

Nothing is so much against nature as a man to increase
his own profit to harm of another man. *Chaucer.*

2. Wickedness; criminality; moral evil.

But then I saw no harm; and then I heard
Each syllable that breath made up between them. *Shak.*

HÄRM, *v. a.* [A. S. *hearmian*.] [*i.* HARMED; *pp.* HARMING, HARMED.] To hurt; to injure.

Lest the cold, and sometimes the heat, should harm them. *Ray.*

HÄR'MA-LINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystallizable alkaloid contained in the seeds of the plant *Peganum harmala*, or Syrian rue. *Brande.*

HÄR-MÄT'TÄN, *n.* A very dry and noxious wind which blows periodically from the interior of Africa towards the Atlantic Ocean. *Am. Ency.*

HÄRM-DÖ-ING, *n.* Injury; mischief. *Milton.*

HÄR'MEL, *n.* The wild African rue. *Wright.*

HÄRM'FUL, *a.* Causing harm; hurtful; mischievous; injurious. *Spenser.*

HÄRM'FUL-LY, *ad.* Hurtfully; noxiously.

HÄRM'FUL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being harmful.

HÄRM'LESS, *a.* 1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful. "*Harmless lightning*." *Shak.*

2. Not injured; unhurt. *Raleigh.*

HÄRM'LESS-LY, *ad.* Innocently; without hurt.

HÄRM'LESS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being harmless.

HÄR-MÖ'N-ÖN, *n.* See *Melodion*.

HÄR-MÖ'N-A, *n.* (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Goldschmidt in 1866. *Lovering.*

HÄR-MÖN'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ἀρμονικός*; *ἀρμονία*,
HÄR-MÖN'IC-AL, } harmony; *L. harmonicus*; *It.*
 & *Sp. armonico*; *Fr. harmonique*.]

1. Having harmony; concordant; harmonious.
With heavenly touch of instrumental sounds
In full harmonic number joined. *Milton.*

2. (*Mus.*) Relating to harmony, as distinguished from melody: — relating to harmonics or the doctrine of chords, &c. *Dwight.*

3. Musical; melodious; tuneful.

Harmonic interval, (*Mus.*) the relation of two sounds agreeable to the ear either in succession or consonance. — *Harmonical mean*, (*Alg. & Arith.*) a term used to express certain relations of numbers and quantities supposed to resemble musical consonances. *Wright.*

— *Harmonical progression*, a series of numbers, such that any three consecutive terms are in harmonical proportion. — *Harmonical proportion*, the proportion which subsists between the reciprocals of numbers that are in arithmetical progression. *Da. & P.* — *Harmonic triad*, (*Mus.*) the chord of a note consisting of a third and perfect fifth. *Moore.*

HÄR-MÖN'I-CA, *n.* (*Mus.*) A musical instrument, which consists of a number of glass goblets resembling finger-glasses; invented by Benjamin Franklin. *Hamilton.*

HÄR-MÖN'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an harmonical manner; with harmony; musically.

HÄR-MÖN'I-CÖN, *n.* The harmonica. *Ashton.*

HÄR-MÖN'ICS, *n. pl.* [See *HARMONIC*.] (*Mus.*)

1. The doctrine of the differences and proportions of sounds with respect to acute and grave; the mathematical mensuration of musical sounds; whatever appertains to harmony. *Moore.*

2. The accessory sounds generated with the predominant and apparently simple tone of any vibrating string or column of air. *Dwight.*

HÄR-MÖN'ÖUS, *a.* 1. Having parts adapted to each other; symmetrical; proportionate.

God has made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us. *Locke.*

2. Having harmony; concordant in sound; symphonious; musical; melodious.

Thoughts that voluntary move
Harmonious numbers. *Milton.*

3. Concurring in opinion or feeling; agreeing.

HÄR-MÖN'ÖUS-LY, *ad.* In an harmonious manner; with harmony.

HÄR-MÖN'ÖUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being harmonious; harmony. *Johnson.*

HÄR-MÖN'I-PHÖN, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρμονία*, harmony, and *φωνή*, a voice.] A musical wind instrument played with keys. The air, blown from the mouth through a tube, acts on thin metallic plates to produce the sound. *Simmonds.*

HÄR'MÖN-IST, *n.* 1. One who understands the concord of sounds; a writer of harmony.

A musician may be a very skilful *harmonist*, and yet be defective in the talents of melody, air, and expression. *Smith.*

2. A harmonizer. *Nelson.*

HÄR'MÖN-IST, } *n.* One of a religious sect
HÄR'MÖN-ITE, } founded about 1780, by Rapp,
in Wütemberg, who afterwards with his followers
emigrated to the United States. *Brande.*

HÄR-MÖN'ÜM, *n.* A musical instrument played with keys and pedals similar to the piano-forte.

HÄR'MÖ-NIZE, *v. a.* [*i.* HARMONIZED; *pp.* HARMONIZING, HARMONIZED.]

1. To cause to agree or to be concordant; to make harmonious.

2. (*Mus.*) To set accompanying parts to; as,
"Chorals *harmonized* by Bach." *Dwight.*

HÄR'MÖ-NIZE, *v. n.* To be harmonious; to agree; to accord; to correspond. *Lightfoot.*

HÄR'MÖ-NIZ-ER, *n.* One who brings together corresponding passages of a book or books, as of the Gospels; a harmonist. *Cleaver.*

HÄR-MÖ-NÖM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρμονία*, harmony, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the harmonic relations of sound. *Simmonds.*

HÄR'MÖ-NY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρμονία*; *L. harmonia*; *It.* & *Sp. armonia*; *Fr. harmonie*.]

1. The just adaptation of parts to each other.
Infinite Wisdom must accomplish all its works with consummate harmony. *Cheyne.*

2. (*Mus.*) The effect on the ear of proportional vibrations of sound; the result of the union of two or more according musical sounds; an agreeable combination of sounds heard at the same instant; concord: — the science or doctrine of concords and discords. *Dwight.*

The sound
Symphonious of ten thousand harps, that tuned
Angelic harmonies. *Milton.*
All harmony must be formed of trebles, tenors, and basses.
Mr W. Hamilton.

3. Accordance; agreement; unison; union.

My heart, which, by a secret harmony,
Still moves with thine. *Milton.*

4. A literary work in which corresponding

passages of any book or books are brought to gether.

The earliest *Harmony* of the Gospels was composed by Tatian, in the second century, *W. & P.*

Artificial harmony, a mixture of concords and discords, bearing relation to the harmonic triad of the fundamental note. *Moore.*

Harmony of the spheres, a sort of music, conceived by ancient philosophers to be produced by the sweetly tuned motions of the heavenly bodies. *Francis.*

Natural harmony, the harmonic triad, or common chord. *Moore.*

Syn. — See *MELODY*, *SYMMETRY*.

HÄR'MÖST, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχηγός*.] A civil officer of ancient Greece; a Spartan governor. *Mutford.*

HÄR'MÖ-TÖME, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρμός*, a joint, and *τέμνω*, to divide.] (*Min.*) The staurolite or cross-shaped crystals of which intersect each other, and are easily separated. *Brande.*

HÄR'NESS, *n.* [Dut. *harnas*; Ger. *harnisch*; Dan. *harnisk*; Sw. *harnesk*; *It. arnese*; *Sp. arnes*; *Arm. harnes*; *W. harnas*. — *Fr. harnais*.]

1. † Defensive armor; equipments of war.

A goodly knight, all dressed in *harness* meet. *Spenser.*

2. Furniture for carriage or draught horses.

Thy horse shall be harnessed. *Shak.*

HÄR'NESS, *v. a.* [*i.* HARNESSED; *pp.* HARNESSED, HARNESSED.]

1. To dress in armor; to equip.

I have seen him harnessed in armor. *Rowe.*

2. † To defend; to protect; to guard.

They saw the camp of the heathen, that it was strong and well harnessed. *1 Macc. iv. 7.*

3. To put the harness upon a horse; to tack.

Harness the horses, and get up the horsemen. *Jer. xli. 4.*

HÄR'NESS-CÄSK, *n.* A cask or high tub with a lid guarded by a rim; — used on board ship for keeping salted meats ready at hand for daily use. *Simmonds.*

HÄR'NESS-CÜR'R'I-ER, *n.* A dresser of leather for harnesses, or saddlery purposes. *Simmonds.*

HÄR'NESS-ER, *n.* One who harnesses. *Sherwood.*

HÄR'NESS-MAK'ER, *n.* One whose business it is to make harnesses. *Booth.*

HÄR'NESS-TÜB, *n.* A harness-cask. — See *HARNES-CASK*. *Ch. Brown.*

HÄRN, *n. pl.* Brains. [Scotland.] *Grose.*

HÄRP, *n.* [A. S. *hearpa*; Dut. *harp*; Ger. *harfe*; Dan. *harpe*; Sw. & Icel. *harpa*. — *It.*, *Sp.*, & Port. *arpa*; *Fr. harpe*.]

1. A musical stringed instrument of great antiquity, in which the strings are stretched on a triangular frame, and pinched or pulled by the fingers to set them in vibration and produce the different sounds; a lyre. *Brande.*

They touched their golden harps, and, hymning, praised
God and his works. *Milton.*

2. (*Astron.*) A constellation; Lyra. *Creech.*

HÄRP, *v. n.* [*i.* HARPED; *pp.* HARPING, HARPED.]

1. To play on the harp.

The voice of harpers harping with their harps. *Rev. xiv. 2.*

2. To rest or to dwell on a subject; to repeat the same thing tiresomely.

Gracious duke,
Harp not on that. *Shak.*

HÄRP, *v. a.* 1. To play on the harp.

How shall it be known what is piped or harped? *1 Cor. xiv. 7.*

2. † To touch; to affect.

Thou hast harped my heart aright. *Shak.*

HÄR'PÄ, *n.* (*Conch.*) A genus of mollusks; harp-shell; — so named from the longitudinal parallel ribs on the surface of their shells. *Brande.*

HÄR'PÄX, *n.* [*L.*, from Gr. *ἀπαξ*, rapacious.] (*Conch.*) A genus of oblong fossil shells. *Brande.*

HÄRP'ER, *n.* A player on the harp. *W. Scott.*

HÄR'PES, *n.* (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil trilobites with a very broad head prolonged posteriorly into a spine on each side. *Pictet.*

HÄRP'ING, *n.* 1. Music on the harp. *Mason.*

2. Tedious dwelling on one subject. *W. Irving.*

HÄRP'ING-IR'ON (-i'pûn), *n.* A bearded dart; a harpoon. *Walker.*

HÄRP'INGS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The fore part of the wales, which encompass the bows of a vessel, and are fastened to the stem. *Dana.*

HÄRP'IST, *n.* A harper. *Broune.*

HÄR-PO-NĒĒR', or **HÄR-PÖÖN-ĒĒR'**, *n.* [*Fr. harponneur.*] One who throws the harpoon in whale-fishing; a harpooner. *Johnson.*

HÄR-PÖÖN', *n.* [*Gr. ἀρπών, a hook; L. harpago, a grappling-hook; It. arpione; Sp. arpon; Fr. harpon.* — *Dut. harpoen; Dan. & Sw. harpun; Ger. harpune.*] A barbed dart or spear to strike whales with; a harping-iron. *Some fish with harpoons, some with darts are struck. Dryden.*

HÄR-PÖÖN', *v. a.* [*Z. HARPOONED; pp. HARPOONING, HARPOONED.*] To strike with a harpoon. *Trupper.*

HÄR-PÖÖN'ER, *n.* One who harpoons; a harpooner. *Todd.*

HÄR-P'SEAL, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of seal remarkable for the change of color it undergoes as it advances to maturity; Greenland seal; *Phoca Greenlandica.* *Bell.*

HÄR-P'SI-CHORD (*-kord*), *n.* [*Old Fr. harpechorde.*] A keyed musical instrument or harp, strung with wires, and played, like the piano, by striking the keys. *Moore.*

HÄR-P'SI-CÖN, *n.* An old name for the spinet and the harpsichord. *Crabb.*

HÄR'PY, *n.*; *pl. HÄRPIES.* [*Gr. ἄρπυιαι, the harpies or spoilers; ἀρπάζω, to seize; L. harpyiæ.*]
1. (*Greek & Roman Mythol.*) One of a sort of filthy and rapacious birds, or rather furies or monsters, three in number, with the wings and claws of birds and the faces of women. *Raleigh.*
2. An extortioner; a sharper. *Shak.*
3. (*Ornith.*) A name applied to the duck-hawk, or *Circus aeruginosus*; — a name also applied to a species of eagle; the *Harpia destructor.* *Eng. Cyc.*

HÄR'QUE-BÜS, } *n.* A sort of hand-gun. — See
HÄR'QUE-BÜSE, } *ARQUEBUSE.* *Johnson.*

HÄRR, *n.* A storm at sea; a tempest; eagar. [*Provincial, Eng.*] *Holloway.*

† **HÄR'RAĖE**, *v. a.* To harass; to pillage. *Fuller.*

HÄR-RA-TĒĒN', *n.* A kind of cloth. *Shenstone.*

HÄR'RI-CÖ, *n.* See **HÄRICÖT.** *Todd.*

HÄR'RI-DÄN (*här're-dän*), *n.* [*Corrupted from Fr. haridelle, a worn-out, worthless horse.*] A decayed strumpet; a worn-out harlot. *Swift.*

HÄR'RI-ĒR, *n.* 1. [*From hare.*] A dog or hound for hunting hares. *Burke.*
2. (*Ornith.*) [*From harry.*] A name given to certain species of hawks; a hawk of the subfamily *Circineæ.* *Gray.*

† *Todd* says, "*Harier* is the true spelling; but it is now usually written as well as pronounced *harrier*." *Smart* says, "*Harier* is the etymological form, but the other decidedly prevails."

HÄR'RING-TÖN-ITE, *n.* (*Mim.*) A mineral similar in composition to *mesole*. *Dana.*

HÄR'RÖW (*här'rö*), *n.* [*Ger. harke, a rake; Dan. harv; Sw. harf. — Fr. charrue. — See the verb.*] A frame of timber set with teeth or spikes on one side, to be dragged over ploughed lands to break the furrows and prepare the land for seed, or to cover the seed. *Brande.*

HÄR'RÖW (*här'rö*), *v. a.* [*A. S. hergian, to lay waste, to vex, to destroy; hyrvian, to harrow.*]
[*Z. HARROWED; pp. HARROWING, HARROWED.*]
1. † To harass with incursions; to invade.

And, having harrowed hell, didst bring away
Captivity thence captive, us to win. *Spenser.*

2. † To put into commotion; to disturb.

Most like; it harrows me with fear and wonder.
Amazed I stood, harrowed with grief and fear. *Milton.*

3. To break or tear with the harrow, or as with a harrow.

Let the Volcians
Plough Rome and harrow Italy. *Shak.*
My aged muscles harrowed up with whips. *Rowe.*

4. To cover with earth by the harrow. "Friend,
harrow, in time, . . . thy beans." *Tusser.*

† **HÄR'RÖW**, *interj.* [*Old Fr. harau, or haro.*] An exclamation of distress. *Spenser.*

HÄR'RÖW-ĒR, *n.* 1. One who harrows, or breaks earth with a harrow. *Blount.*

2. A kind of hawk; a harrier. *Ainsworth.*

HÄR'RY, *v. a.* [*A. S. hergian; Old Fr. harier.*]
1. To lay waste; to pillage; to strip; to rob; to plunder; to harass. [*North. of Eng.*] *Brockett.*
They slew Duke Berthun, harrying the country miserably before him. *Speed.*

2. To tease; to annoy; to vex; to fret. [*R.*] [*North of Eng.*]

I repent me much
That I so harried him. *Shak.*

† **HÄR'RY**, *v. n.* To make a harassing incursion. "Harrying for victuals here." *Beau. & Fl.*

HÄRSH, *a.* [*Sw. Goth. harsk; Dut. & Ger. harsch; Sw. harsk.*]

1. Rough to the touch, to the ear, or to the taste. "Harsh sand." *Boyle.* "A harsh voice." *Dryden.* "Harsh fruit." *Swift.*

2. Rigorous; severe; unpleasing; gruff.

With eloquence, to his tongue was given
The harsh and haughty. *Bacon.*

3. Ill-tempered; crabbed; morose; austere.

He was a wise man and an eloquent, but in his nature
harsh and haughty. *Bacon.*

Syn. — *Harsh* in its moral sense is a stronger term than *rough*; as, *harsh* manner, feeling, or language; *rough* manner or tone of voice; *austere* look; *crabbed*, *peevish*, or *morose* temper; *severe* judgment or discipline; *rigorous* punishment. — See **AUSTERE**.

HÄRSH'LY, *ad.* In a harsh manner.

HÄRSH'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being harsh, or rough to the touch, to the ear, or to the taste. *Harshness* of bodies is unpleasant to the touch. *Dacon.*

'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence;
The sound must seem an echo to the sense. *Pope.*

The unequal distribution of the spirits [in fruits] maketh
the harshness. *Dacon.*

2. Crabbedness; moroseness; austerity; sternness; rigor; severity.

Thy tender-hefted nature shall not give
Thee o'er to harshness. *Shak.*

HÄRSH-SÖUND-ING, *a.* Having a harsh sound. "Harsh-sounding rhymes." *Shak.*

HÄRS'LĒT, *n.* [*Icel. hasla, a bundle.* *Johnson.* — *Old Fr. hastilles, the inwards of a beast.* *Cotgrave.* *Skinner.*] The heart, liver, lights, and part of the throat of a hog; — written also *haslet.* *Johnson.*

HÄRT, *n.* [*A. S. heorti; Dut. hart; Ger. hirsch; Dan. & Sw. hjort; Icel. hiort.*] The male of the red deer, the female being called *hind*; the stag. — See **DEER**. *P. Cyc.*

Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind. *Milton.*

HÄRT'ÄLL, *n.* Sulphuret of arsenic, used as a yellow paint; orpiment. *Ljungstedt.*

HÄRT'BĒEST, *n.* [*Dut.*] (*Zool.*) A species of antelope inhabiting the plains of South Africa; *Antelope caama.* *Van Der Hoeven.*

HÄRT'-RÖÖT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial plant of the genus *Athamanta.* *Crabb.*

HÄRT'-RÖY-ÄL (*hart'röy-äl*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; a species of plantain. *Johnson.*

HÄRTS'-CLÖ-VĒR, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Melilotus*; the mellilot. *Booth.*

HÄRTS'HÖRN, *n.* 1. The horn of the hart, formerly used in the manufacture of carbonate of ammonia, and as an astringent in medicine.

They [the horns of the stag] abound in ammonia, which is the basis of the spirit of hartshorn; and, when the salts are extracted, being calcined, become a very astringent in fluxes, which is known by the name of hartshorn.

2. A volatile spirit, being an impure solution of carbonate of ammonia, obtained by the distillation of the horn of the hart, or of any kind of bone.

3. A plant or herb; *Plantago.* *Leo.*

Salt of hartshorn, a solid carbonate of ammonia. — Spirit of hartshorn, water impregnated with ammonia; liquid ammonia. — *Hartshorn black*, the carbonaceous residue of stags' horns after being heated in close vessels in the process of distilling carbonate of ammonia; bone-black. — *Red hartshorn*, (*Med.*) lavender drops, or compound spirit of lavender. *Dunglison.* — *Hartshorn shavings*, formerly the shavings of stags' horns, now of calves' bones, used for making a nutritious jelly. *Frasier.*

HÄRTS'TÖNGUE (*harts'tüng*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; *Asplenium scolopendrium*, or *Scolopendrium of-*

ficinarum; — a name applied also to the *Poly-podium phyllitidis.* *Dunglison.* *Loudon.*

HÄRTS'-TRĒ-FÖLL, *n.* Harts-clover. *Booth.*

HÄRT'WORT (*hart'wört*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name applied to the umbelliferous plant *Seseli tortuosum*; — also to certain umbelliferous plants of the genera *Tordylium* and *Bupleurum.* *Lee.*

HÄR'UM-SCÄR'UM, *a.* [*hare, to affright, and scare.*] Wild; harebrained; precipitate; giddy; flighty. [*Vulgar.*] *Todd.*

HÄ-RÜS'PI-CE, *n.* [*L. haruspex, haruspicius.*] A Roman diviner or soothsayer. *Smart.*

HÄ-RÜS'PI-CY, *n.* [*L. haruspicium.*] Divination by inspection of victims; aruspicy. — See **ARUSPICY.** *Wright.*

HÄR'VEST, *n.* [*A. S. herfest, or harfest, harvest, or autumn; Dut. herfst; Ger. herbst.*]

1. The season when any crop, especially of grain, is reaped, mowed, or gathered. "At *harvest*, when corn is ripe." *Tyndale.*

2. Corn and other produce, when gathered or ready to be gathered.

Yet was he heavy laden with the spoil
Of harvests rich. *Spenser.*

Sees the reddening orchard blow,
The harvest wave, the vintage flow. *Warton.*

3. Product; result; consequence.

Let us the harvest of our labor eat. *Dryden.*

To reap the harvest of perpetual peace
By this one bloody trial of sharp war. *Shak.*

HÄR'VEST, *v. a.* [*i. HARVESTED; pp. HARVESTING, HARVESTED.*] To gather in, as grain or fruit. "A stock of reeds *harvested.*" *Pennant.*

HÄR'VEST-ĒR, *n.* 1. One who works at the harvest; harvest-man. *Johnson.*

2. A machine for cutting grass, &c. *Simmonds.*

HÄR'VEST-FIELD, *n.* A field from which a harvest is gathered. *Thomson.*

HÄR'VEST-FLY, *n.* (*Ent.*) The name of large hemipterous insects of the genus *Cicada*, the male of which has an apparatus at the base of the abdomen, by means of which it makes a monotonous musical sound or chirp; — popularly, but erroneously, called also *locust.* *Harris.*

HÄR'VEST-HİND, *n.* A laborer employed in harvest. *Dryden.*

HÄR'VEST-HÖME, *n.* 1. The song sung at the harvest-feast.

Come, my boys, come,
And merrily roar out *harvest-home.* *Dryden.*

2. The time of gathering the harvest.

And his chin, new reaped,
Showed like a stubble land at *harvest-home.* *Shak.*

At *harvest-home* and on the shearing-day. *Dryden.*

HÄR'VEST-İNG, *n.* The act of gathering in the harvest. *Farm. Ency.*

HÄR'VEST-LÖRD, *n.* The head reaper at the harvest. *Tusser.*

HÄR'VEST-LÖUSE, *n.* (*Ent.*) A very small, troublesome insect. *Maudslayi.*

HÄR'VEST-MÄN, *n.* A laborer in harvest. *Shak.*

HÄR'VEST-MÖNTH (*-münth*), *n.* September. *Cl.*

HÄR'VEST-MÖÖN, *n.* The lunation in the season of harvest, or about the time of the autumnal equinox, when the moon is full, or rises immediately after sunset, for several consecutive days, — a phenomenon owing to the small angle made by the ecliptic and the moon's orbit with the horizon at this season of the year. *Watts.*

HÄR'VEST-MÖÜSE, *n.* (*Zool.*) A very small species of field-mouse, very abundant in England at the time of harvest, building its nest on the stems of wheat, and sometimes on thistles; *Mus messorius.* *Bell.*

HÄR'VEST-QUEĒN, *n.* An image of Ceres carried at harvest. *Hutchinson.*

A garland to adorn
Her tresses, and her rural labors crown,
As reapers oft are wont their *harvest-queen.* *Milton.*

HÄR'VEST-WÖM-ÄN (*-wäm-än*), *n.* A woman employed in the season of harvest. *Johnson.*

HÄS (*häs*). The third person singular of the verb *to have*. — See **HAVE**.

† **HÄSE**, *v. a.* To frighten; to haze. *Booth.*

HÄSH, *v. a.* [*Fr. hacher. — See HACK.*] [*i.*

HASHED; *pp.* **HASHING**, **HASHED**.] To mince and mix; to chop into small pieces and mingle. "Dishes *hashed* up in haste." *Garth*.

HASH, *n.* 1. Minced meat; a dish of hashed ingredients. *Cotgrave*.

2. A scarifier or instrument for cutting the surface of grass land. *Loudon*.

HASHED (*hásh*), *p. a.* Cut in pieces and warmed up a second time; as, "*Hashed* meat." *Ash*.

HASHISH, *n.* A powerful narcotic, extracted from a species of hemp, and much used in some of the Oriental countries; hatchy. *B. Taylor*.

Tobacco suspends mental activity; opium and *hashish* increase it a thousand fold. Opium and *hashish* are by far the most interesting of the narcotics, and, of these two, *hashish*, though the less known, indubitably bears the palm. *Nat. Hist.*

HASH'-MEAT, *n.* A dish composed of minced meat; meat chopped into fine pieces. *Davies*.

† **HASK**, *n.* [Sw. *hucass*.] A case or abode made of rushes or flags. *Spenser*.

HÁ'SLET, or **HÁ'SLET** [*há'slet*, *P. E. R. C.*; *há'slet*, *N. K.*; *há'slet*, *W.*; *há'slet*, *Ja. Sm.*], *n.* [Icel. *hasla*, a bundle.—See **HARSLET**.] The heart, liver, lights, and part of the throat of a hog;—written also *harslet*. *Johnson*.

HÁSP (12), *n.* [A. S. *hæps*, or *hæspe*; Dut., Ger., & Dan. *haspe*; Sw. *haspa*; Icel. *haspa*; Nor. Fr. *haspe*.]

1. A clasp to fold over a staple, and to be fastened on with a padlock; an iron hook for fastening a door; a clasp. *Mortimer*.

2. A spindle to wind silk, thread, or yarn on. *Skinner*.

HÁSP, *v. a.* [A. S. *hæpsian*.] [*i.* **HÁSPED**; *pp.* **HÁSPING**, **HÁSPED**.] To shut with a hasp; to fasten by means of a hasp. *Garth*.

HÁ'SSACK, *n.* The provincial name for Kentish rag-stone. *Wright*.

HÁ'SSOCK, *n.* [Sw. *hvoass*, a rush, and *sæck*, a sack. *Serenius*.—Low L. *hassocum*.]

1. A thick mat, to kneel on at church. *Addison*.

2. A tuft of coarse grass growing on wet or marshy ground; a tussock. *Forby*.

3. A reed; a rush. *Brockett*.

HÁST, the second person singular of the verb to have.—See **HAVE**.

HÁST'TATE, *a.* [L. *hastatus*, armed with a spear; *hastá*, a spear.] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a halbert-head; shaped like a spear; furnished with a spreading lobe on each side at the base; hastated. *Gray*.

HÁST'TAT-ED, *p. a.* Furnished with a spear; formed like the head of a halbert; hastated. *Ash*.

HÁST'TATE-LÉAVED (*-lévd*), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having leaves shaped like a spear. *Hill*.

HÁST'TA'TO-LÁN'CE-O-LÁTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Between halbert-shaped and lanceolate. *Loudon*.

HÁST'TA'TO-SÁG'IT-TÁTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Between halbert-shaped and arrow-shaped. *Loudon*.

HÁSTE, *n.* [Ger. *haste*; Dut. *haast*; Dan. & Sw. *hast*; Old Fr. *haste*; Fr. *hâte*.]

1. The state of one who hastens; voluntary speed; rapidity; quickness; celerity; speediness; despatch; hurry.

Our lines reformed, and not composed in haste, Polished like marble, would like marble last. *Waller*.

2. Passion; vehemence; inconsiderateness. I said in my haste, All men are liars. *Ps. cxvi. 11.*

Syn.—Make haste, but avoid being in a hurry. Haste, as well as despatch and speed, is often necessary; but hurry, which is a confused or rash haste, should be avoided. Haste is sometimes used in a bad sense; as, "The more haste, the worse speed."

HÁSTE, *v. n.* [*i.* **HÁSTED**; *pp.* **HÁSTING**, **HÁSTED**.] To make haste; to hasten; to be quick.

See *Nature* hasten her earliest wreaths to bring, And all the incense of the breathing spring. *Pope*.

HÁSTE, *v. a.* To push forward; to hasten. "Let it be so *hasted*." *Shak.*

HÁST'EN (*há'sn*), *v. n.* [*i.* **HÁSTENED**; *pp.* **HÁSTENING**, **HÁSTENED**.] To move with voluntary speed; to move quickly; to be in a hurry; to make haste.

The season of the year rendered it necessary for me to hasten to the army. *Melmoth's Cicero*.

HÁST'EN (*há'sn*), *v. a.* To push forward; to press on; to urge on; to precipitate; to speed; to accelerate; to expedite; to despatch.

And in his passage through the liquid space, Nor hastens nor retards his neighbor's race. *Prior*.

Syn.—To hasten, speed, accelerate, expedite, and despatch, all imply quickness of movement or action, but expedite and despatch are terms commonly applied to important business or affairs. Hasten your journey or your step; speed your progress; accelerate motion; expedite or despatch the business.

HÁST'EN-ER (*há'sn-er*), *n.* 1. One who hastens or urges on. *Hammond*.

2. A metal kitchen-stand for keeping in the heat of the fire while cooking meat. *Simmonds*.

HÁST'ER, *n.* That which hastens;—a tin meat-screen to reflect the heat for baking. *Hunter*.

HÁST'ILE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Hastate. *Gray*.

HÁST'ILY, *ad.* 1. In haste; with speed; speedily; quickly. "Come *hastily*." *Spenser*.

2. Rashly; precipitately; inconsiderately. "We *hastily* engaged in war." *Swift*.

HÁST'IN-ESS, *n.* 1. State of being hasty; haste; speed; quickness. *Johnson*.

2. Undue eagerness; rashness; precipitation. Epiphanius was made up of hastiness and credulity, and is never to be trusted where he speaks of a miracle. *Jortin*.

Syn.—See **RASHNESS**.

HÁST'ING-PEAR, *n.* A pear which ripens in July. *Crabb*.

HÁST'INGS, *n.* 1. Peas that come early. *Mortimer*.

2. Any early fruit. *Cotgrave*.

HÁST'IVE, *a.* [Old Fr. *hastif*.] Early, as fruit; forward. [*R.*] *Wright*.

HÁST'Y, *a.* [Old Fr. *hastif*.] Formerly so written in English. "Richard was *hastif*." *Brunne*.

1. Quick; speedy; swift; rapid; fleet; cursory. Brushing with *hasty* steps the dews away. *Gray*.

2. Rash; precipitate; reckless; temerarious. "A man *hasty* in his words." *Prov. xxix. 20.*

3. Easily roused to anger; passionate. He that is *hasty* of spirit exalteth folly. *Prov. xiv. 29.*

4. Early ripe; forward. "As the *hasty* fruit before the summer." *Isa. xxviii. 4.*

Syn.—See **ANGRY**, **CURSORY**.

HÁST'Y-FOOT-ED (*-fút'ed*), *a.* Swift of foot; nimble; fleet. *Shak.*

HÁST'Y-PÚD'DING (*há'st-é-púd'ing*), *n.* A pudding made of milk or water and flour or meal boiled quickly together. *Johnson*.

HÁT, *n.* [A. S. *hat*; Dut. *hoed*; Frs. *hod*; Ger. *hut*; Dan. *hat*; Sw. *hatt*; Icel. *hatt*; Nor. Fr. *hatte*.]

1. A cover or covering for the head, worn by men or women, and made of various materials and forms. "Her thrum *hat*." *Shak.* "His *hat* was like a helmet." *Bacon*.

2. The dignity of a cardinal. *Wright*.

HÁT'A-BLE, *a.* That is to be hated; that is deserving of hatred; detestable. *Sherwood*.

HÁT'-BÁND, *n.* A string tied round a hat. *Dryden*.

HÁT'-BÖX, *n.* A box or case for containing a hat; hat-case. *Todd*.

HÁT'-BRÜSH, *n.* A brush for the hat. *Booth*.

HÁT'-CÁSE, *n.* A case or box for a hat. *Addison*.

HATCH, *v. a.* [Ger. *hecken*.] [*i.* **HATCHED**; *pp.* **HATCHING**, **HATCHED**.]

1. To bring into life, as fowls, by brooding on eggs, or by otherwise keeping eggs at a warm temperature; to breed.

The tepid caves, and fens and shores Their brood as numerous hatch from the eggs. *Milton*.

2. To quicken, as eggs, by incubation or by warmth. "Others *hatch* their eggs." *Addison*.

3. To cherish in the mind; to meditate upon; to contrive; to concoct; to devise. One who never *hatched* any hopes prejudicial to the king. *Hazard*.

4. [Fr. *hacher*, to cut, to engrave.] To shade by lines cut or drawn. Shall win this sword silvered and *hatched*. *Chapman*. Those tender airs and those *hatching* strokes of the pencil. *Dryden*.

5. †To imbrue; to steep. "His weapon *hatched* in blood." *Beau. & Fl.*

HATCH, *v. n.* 1. To be in the state of producing young, as eggs; to incubate.

He observed circumstances in eggs, whilst they were *hatching*, which varied. *Boyle*.

2. To be in a state of advance or progress towards effect.

The soldiers find not recompense. As yet there's none *a-hatching*. *Deau. & Fl.*

HATCH, *n.* 1. A brood excluded from the egg.

"The *hatch* of the cuckoo." *Trans. of Buffon*.

2. The act of exclusion from the egg. *Johnson*.

3. Disclosure; discovery. *Shak.*

HATCH, *n.* 1. [A. S. *hæcca*] A half door, or one that, being singly shut, leaves an opening over it. In at the window or else o'er the *hatch*. *Shak.*

2. A railway floodgate. *Simmonds*.

3. A crib or box in the wear of a river, to stop fish. *Simmonds*.

4. [Nor. Fr. *haches*.] (*Naut.*) The opening in the deck to afford a passage up and down; a hatchway;—the covering of this opening. *Dana*.

5. (*Mining*.) Openings made into mines, or made in searching for mines. *Wright*.

To be under *hatches*, to be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression. *Locke*.

|| **HATCH'EL** (*häch'el* or *häch'kl*) [*häch'el*, *P. Sm. R. C. W. W.*; *häch'kl*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K.*], *v. a.* [Ger. *heckeln*.]

1. To comb and clean with a hatchel, as flax; to hackle. *Woodward*.

2. To tease; to vex. [*Vulgar*.] *Wright*.

|| **HATCH'EL**, *n.* [Dut. *hekel*; Ger. *heckel*; Dan. *hegle*; Sw. *häckla*.] An instrument formed with iron teeth set in a board to comb flax;—written also *hackle*, *heckle*, and *hatchel*. *Sherwood*.

|| **HATCH-EL-LER**, *n.* A cleaner of flax. *Cotgrave*.

HATCH'ER, *n.* One that hatches; a contriver. "A great *hatcher* of business." *Swift*.

HATCH'ET, *n.* [Fr. *hache*, *hachette*; Ger. *hacke*.] A small axe. *Moxon*.

To bury the *hatchet*, to make peace;—a phrase derived from the Indian custom of burying the tomahawk when making peace.

HATCH'ET-FACE, *n.* An ugly, thin face. An ape his own dear image will embrace; An ugly beak adores a *hatchet-face*. *Dryden*.

HATCH'ET-INE, *n.* A fusible, wax-like substance, found occasionally in nodules of iron-stone;—so named from Mr. *Hatchett*. *Brande*.

HATCH'ET-SHAPED (*-shäpt*), *a.* Shaped like a hatchet. *Clarke*.

HATCH'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who hatches.

2. A kind of drawing; an etching. *Harris*.

HATCH'MENT, *n.* [Corrupted from *achievement*.] (*Her.*) The achievement or esutcheon of a deceased person, placed over the door of his house, upon the hearse, or in a church.

No trophy, sword, nor *hatchment* o'er his bones. *Shak.*

HATCH'WAY, *n.* (*Naut.*) A large opening in a ship's deck for communicating with the decks below, the hold, &c.; a hatch. *Dana*.

HÄTCH'Y, *n.* An intoxicating drug or poison, used by Turks, Arabs, &c., for the same purposes as opium; hashish. *Walsh*.

HÄTE, *v. a.* [A. S. *hatian*; Dut. *haaten*; Ger. *hassen*; Sw. *hata*; Dan. *hade*.] [*i.* **HATED**; *pp.* **HATING**, **HATED**.] To regard with hatred or ill-will; to detest; to abhor; to abominate. "Do good to them which *hate* you." *Luke vi. 27.*

Syn.—See **ABHOR**.

HÄTE, *n.* [Goth. *hatia*; A. S. *hate*; Dut. *haat*; Sw. *hat*.] Great dislike; hatred; detestation. "Most malignant *hate*." *Young*.

HÄTE'FUL, *a.* 1. Full of hate; showing hate. And, worse than death, to view with *hateful* eyes His rival's conquest. *Dryden*.

2. Odious; detestable; abominable; execrable; loathsome. "*Hateful* villain." *Shak.*

Syn.—See **ABOMINABLE**.

HÄTE'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a hateful manner; odiously.

HÄTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being hateful; odiousness. *Johnson*.

HATE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of hatred. *Sidney.*
HAT'ER, *n.* One who hates; an abhorrer. *Shak.*
HAT'-MÄK'ER, *n.* A hatter. *Ash.*
HÄ'TRED, *n.* Enmity; detestation; strong antipathy; repugnance; great aversion; hate; ill-will; abhorrence.
The affection of hatred is of so unpleasant a nature, that the only way to avoid it is to avoid the person who is his own tormentor. *Cogan.*
Syn.—See **ANIMOSITY**, **ENMITY**, **ODIUM**.
HÄT'TED, *a.* Wearing a hat. *Tourneur.*
HÄT'TEM-IST, *n.* (*Eccl.*) One of a religious sect which arose in the latter part of the seventeenth century, in Holland;—so called from Pontian von Hattem. *Brande.*
HÄT'TER, *n.* One who makes hats. *Swift.*
†HÄT'TER, *v. a.* To harass; to weary.
He's hattered out with penance. *Dryden.*
HÄT'TI-SCHER-IF (-shër'if), *n.* The name given, in Turkey, to a mandate issuing from the sultan, and signed by his own hand. *Wright.*
HÄT'TLE, *a.* Wild; skittish. [*Local.*] *Wright.*
HÄT'TOCK, *n.* [*Erse attack.*] A shock containing twelve sheaves of grain. *Johnson.*
HÄT'-WOR-SHIP (-wür-ship), *n.* Respect shown by taking off the hat. *Jodrell.*
HÄU'BËRK, *n.* [*A. S. hals, the neck, and bergen, to protect.* *Sullivan.*—Nor. Fr. *hauwerk*; Fr. *haubert*.] A coat of mail, used in the middle ages, being a jacket or tunic, with wide sleeves reaching a little below the elbow, and with short trousers terminating at the knee. *Fairholt.*
HÄUGH (häw), *n.* 1. [*A. S. haga, a hedge or an enclosed space.*] A Scotch term for a meadow or pasture. *Brande.*
 2. [*Nor. Fr. haugh.*] A dale.—See **HAW**.
†HÄUGHT (häwt), *a.* [*L. altus*; *It. & Sp. alto*; Fr. *haut, haut, high.*]
 1. High-minded; proudly magnanimous.
This haught resolve becomes your majesty. *Marlowe.*
 2. Haughty; insolent; overbearing. "Thou haught, insulting man." *Shak.*
HÄUGH'TI-LY (häw'te-le), *ad.* In a haughty manner; proudly; arrogantly.
HÄUGH'TI-NËSS (häw'te-nëss), *n.* 1. †Loftiness; greatness; extent. *Holland.*
In haughtiness of courage he far excelled all by whom the East was conquered. *Goldney.*
 2. The quality of being haughty; pride mingled with contempt of others; self-importance; arrogance; disdain.
Provoked by Edward's haughtiness, even the passive Beliol began to mutiny. *Robertson.*
Syn.—*Haughtiness, arrogance, and pride, all imply self-importance, and are founded on the high opinion a person entertains of himself; disdain, on the low opinion entertained of others. Haughtiness is the effect or the exhibition of pride, and is applied especially to the manners and deportment; arrogance partakes both of haughtiness and disdain. A proud disposition often shows itself in haughty manners. An arrogant man is known by his lofty pretensions; a disdainful one by his contempt of others.*—See **ARROGANCE**, **PRIDE**.
HÄUGH'TY (häw'te), *a.* [*Fr. haut, high.*]
 1. †High; lofty. "God who rules the haughty heaven." *Mir. for Mag.*
 2. †Bold; adventurous; hazardous. "This haughty enterprise." *Spenser.*
 3. Proud and contemptuous; arrogant; disdainful; supercilious; assuming.
A woman of a haughty and imperious nature. *Clarendon.*
HÄUL, *v. a.* [*Dut. haalen*; *Dan. hale*; *Sw. hala*; *Sp. halar*; *Fr. haler.*] [*i. HAULED*; *pp. HAULING*, *HAULED.*]
 1. To drag with force or violence; to pull; to draw; to tug; to drag.
Thither they bent, and hauled their ship to land. *Pope.*
 2. To carry or convey in a cart or other vehicle; as, "To haul brick or stone."
To haul the wind, (Naut.) to direct the course of a ship nearer to that point of the compass from which the wind blows. *Mar. Dict.*
*Johnson says, "Etymology is regarded in hale, and the pronunciation in haul." Nares says, "Both words are occasionally used, but the latter [haul] more frequently."—See **HALE**.*

HÄUL, *v. n.* 1. (*Naut.*) To direct the course of a ship. "We hauled in to the shore." *Hackluyt.*
 2. To pull apart, as oxen when yoked.
They [oxen] are apt to haul, as it is termed. *L. Lincoln.*
HÄUL, *n.* 1. Act of hauling; a pull. *Thomson.*
 2. A draught or quantity taken at one time, as of fishes. *Smart.*
Haul of yarn, (Rope-making.) about 400 threads.
HÄUL'AGE, *n.* 1. The act of hauling; haul.
 2. Charge for hauling. *Johnston.*
HÄUL'ER, *n.* One who hauls or pulls.
HÄULSE, *v.* See **HALSE**. *Todd.*
HÄUL'SER, *n.* See **HALSER**, and **HAWSER**. *Todd.*
HÄUM, *n.* [*A. S. healme, or halm*; *Dut., Ger., Dan., & Sw. halm.*]
 1. The stem or stalk of grain after the seeds are reaped or gathered. *Tusser.*
 2. A horse-collar; a hame. *Sherwood.*
Written also hame, halm, haulm, hawm, and helm.
†HÄUNCE, *v. a.* [*Fr. hausser.*] To lift up;—to enhance. *Chaucer.*
HÄUNCH (hänch), *n.* [*Dut. hancke.*—*It. & Sp. anca*; *Fr. hanche.*]
 1. The ; ; the hump. "Sauce for a haunch of venison."
 2. †The hind part; the rear. "The haunch of winter." *Shak.*
Haunch of an arch, (Arch.) the part between the springing and the vertex. *Weale.*
HÄUNCHED (hänch'ed or häncht), *a.* Having haunches;—used in composition, as, big-haunched. *Sherwood.*
†HÄUNT (hänt) [hänt, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; hänt or häunt, *S.*; häunt, *E. K. R.*], *v. a.* [*A. S. hentian, huntian, to hunt.*—*Fr. hanter.*]
 1. †To accustom; to habituate. "Häunt thyself to pity." *1 Tim. iv. 7.* *Wickliffe's Trans.*
 2. To resort to habitually; to frequent;—particularly to inhabit or frequent, as a spirit or apparition.
*A seat where gods might dwell,
 Or wander with delight, and love to haunt
 Her sacred shades.* *Milton.*
Foul spirits haunt my resting-place. *Puiss.*
*"This word was in quiet possession of its true sound till a late dramatic piece made its appearance, which, to the surprise of those who had heard the language spoken half a century, was, by some speakers, called the Haunted Tower. This was certainly the improvement of some critic in the language, for a plain common speaker would undoubtedly have pronounced the *au* as in *avant, jaunty, &c.*, and as it had always been pronounced in the *Drammer*, or the *Haunted House.*"* *Walker.*
†HÄUNT (hänt), *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently; to frequent the same place.
I've charged thee not to haunt about my doors. *Shak.*
†HÄUNT (hänt), *n.* 1. †Custom; practice.
Of cloth-making she had such an haunt. *Chaucer.*
 2. A place much frequented.
*Must I thus leave thee, Paradise? thus leave
 Thee, native soil, these happy walks and shades,
 Fit haunt of gods?* *Milton.*
 3. Habit of being in a certain place.
The haunt you have got about the courts will, one day or another, bring your family to beggary. *Arbutnot.*
†HÄUNT'ED, *p. a.* Frequented;—generally in an ill sense, as by apparitions.
†HÄUNT'ER (hänt'er), *n.* One who haunts. *Dryden.*
HÄUSS'MANN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) An ore of manganese; red oxide of manganese. *P. Cyc. Dana.*
HÄUST, *n.* 1. [*L. haustus.*] †A draught; as much as one can swallow. *Coles.*
 2. [*A. S. hooste*; *Icel. hooste.*] A cough; a cold. [*North of Eng.*] *Halliwel.*
HÄUST'EL-LATE, *n.* [*L. haurio, haustus, to draw up, to swallow*; *Low L. haustellum, a sucker.*] (*Ent.*) One of a great class of insects with oral apparatus adapted for suction. *Brunde.*
HÄUST'EL-LATE, *a.* (*Ent.*) Having power to drink or swallow. *Kirby.*
HAUT'BÖÏ (hä'böy), *n.* [*It. oboe*;—*Fr. hautbois*; *haut, high, and bots, wood*];—in allusion to the high tone of the instrument. *Johnson.*
 1. (*Mus.*) An instrument like the clarinet, but more slender, and more thin in tone; oboe. *Dw.*

2. (*Bot.*) A species of strawberry; *Fragaria elatior.* *Loudon.*
HAUTEUR (hä-tür' or hä-tür') [hä-tür', *Ja. K.*; hä-tür', *Sm.*; hä-tür', *Davis*], *n.* [*Fr.*] Pride; insolence; haughtiness. *Bp. Ellis.*
HAUT-GOUT (hä-gö'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A strong relish or taste;—high seasoning. *Butler. Evelyn.*
HAUYINE (s'in), *n.* (*Min.*) A blue mineral found in granular or spherical masses;—so named from the mineralogist *Hauy*. *Brande.*
HÄVE (häv), *v. a.* [*L. habeo*; *It. avere*; *Sp. haber*; *Nor. Fr. habere, avoir*; *Fr. avoir*.—*M. Goth. haban*; *A. S. habban*; *Dut. hebben*; *Ger. haben*; *Dan. have*; *Sw. hafva*; *Icel. hafa.*]
 1. *HAD*; *pp. HAVING, HAD.*—*Ind. pres.* I have, thou hast, he has or hath; we, you, they have.
 1. To be in possession of; to possess; to hold; to occupy; to enjoy.
He that gathered much had nothing over. *Ex. xvi. 18.*
 2. Not to be without;—applied in a general sense to whatever may appertain to a person or a thing; as, "To have something to do or to say"; "To have pleasure or pain"; "To have good qualities or bad."
 3. To obtain; to acquire; to find; to receive; to get. "They have their reward." *Matt. vi. 2.*
A secret happiness, in Petronius, is called "curiosa felicitas," which I suppose he had from the "felicitas auctus" of Horace. *Duden.*
 4. To regard; to consider; to hold. "Of them shall I be had in honor." *2 Sam. vi. 22.*
 5. To require; as, "I will have it done."
I would have any one name to me that tongue that one can speak as he should do by the rules of grammar. *Locke.*
What would these madmen have? *Dryden.*
 6. To be obliged; to be under necessity.
We have to strive with heavy prejudice, deeply rooted in the hearts of men. *Hobbes.*
 7. To wish; to desire.
I would have no man discouraged with that kind of life or series of actions in which the choice of others or his own necessities may have engaged him. *Addison.*
 8. To take, as a wife or a husband. "I would not have had him." *Shak.*
 9. To be the parent of; to produce, as a child. "By the first [wife] had he Suane." *R. Brune.*
Had as lief, had as live, had better, had best, had rather, idiomatic expressions in which had is equivalent to would. G. Brown.—*Have after, to follow; to pursue.*—*Have at, a colloquial and elliptical expression for have a trial, an aim, or a blow at.*—*Have away, to remove.*—*Have it away.* *Tusser.*—*To have on, to wear, as a garment.*—*Have with you, have me with you, signifying readiness to attend another.* *Jago. Captain, will you go? Othello. Have with you.* *Shak.*
Have is much used as an auxiliary verb to form the tenses.
Syn.—*To have is a general term, to possess is a particular one. A person is master of what he possesses, but not always of what he has. He may have a right to a property which he does not possess.*
†HÄVE'LESS (häv'les), *a.* Having little or nothing. "Though a man be haveless." *Gower.*
HÄ'VEN (hä'vn), *n.* [*A. S. hæfen*; *Dut. haven*; *Ger. hafen*; *Dan. havn*; *W. hafyn*; *Nor. Fr. havene.*]
 1. A place in which ships are sheltered; a natural or secure harbor; a port.
After an hour and a half sailing, we entered into a good haven. *Darwin.*
 2. A place of safety; an asylum.
*All places that the eye of Heaven visits
 Are to a wise man ports and happy havens.* *Shak.*
Syn.—See **HARBOR**.
†HÄ'VEN-ER (hä'vn-er), *n.* An overseer of a port. "Special officers, as receiver, havener." *Carew.*
HÄV'ER, *n.* Possessor; holder. [*r.*] *Shak.*
HÄV'ER, *n.* Oats. [*North of Eng.*] *Peacham.*
HÄV'ER, *a.* Oaten; as, *haver-bread*, i. e. *oaten bread*. [*North of Eng.*] *Brockett.*
HÄV'ER-CAKE, *n.* An oat-meal cake. *Halliwel.*
HÄV'ER-SÄCK, *n.* [*Fr. havre-sac.*]
 1. A kind of coarse bag in which soldiers carry provisions. *Todd.*
 2. A bag for oat-meal. *Brockett.*
 3. A gunner's case for ordnance. *Simmonds.*
HÄV'IL-DÄR, *n.* A non-commissioned officer among the sepoys in India. *Stoqueler.*

HÄV'ING, *n.* [See **HAVE**.] 1. + Possession; estate; fortune. "My *having* is not much." *Shak.*
 2. The act or the state of possessing.
 And, having that, do choke their service up
 Even with the *havug*. *Shak.*
HÄV'ING, *n.* [Su. Goth. *haef*; *haefra*, to become.] Behavior; manners. [Scotch.] *Jamieson*. *Nares*.
†HÄV'IQR (*häv'yur*), *n.* Conduct; manners; behavior. "Her heavenly *havior*." *Spenser*.
HÄV'QC, *n.* [A. S. *hafoc*, a hawk. — W. *hafog*, devastation, havoc.] General devastation; destruction; waste; ravage; slaughter.
 Saul made *havoc* of the church. *Acts viii. 3.*
Havoc, and spoil, and ruin are my gain. *Milton*.
†HÄV'QC, *v. a.* [*z. HAVOCKED*; *pp. HAVOCKING, HAVOCKED*.] To lay waste; to destroy; to ruin.
 See with what heat these dogs of hell advance
 To waste and havoc yonder world. *Milton*.
HÄV'QC, *interj.* A word of encouragement to general slaughter; — a term formerly used in war, calling for unlimited slaughter, implying that no quarter should be given. *Notes & Queries*.
 Cry, *Havoc*! and let slip the dogs of war. *Shak.*
HÄW, *n.* 1. [A. S. *hagan*; *hæg*, a hedge. — See **HAWTHORN**.] The fruit or berry of the hawthorn. *Tusser*. *Bacon*.
 2. (*Farriery*.) An excrescence in the eye of a horse. *Huloet*.
HÄW, *n.* [A. S. *haga*; Ger. *hag*; Sw. *hage*; Nor. Fr. *hauv*.] 1. A small piece of ground adjoining a house; an enclosure. — See **HARGH**. *Todd*.
 2. [Nor. Fr. *hauv*.] A dale. — See **HARGH**.
 3. A hesitation in speech. — See **HA**. *Todd*.
 For if through any hums or *haws*,
 There haps an intervening pause. *Congreve*.
HÄW, *v. n.* [*z. HAWED*; *pp. HAWING, HAWED*.] To speak slowly, with frequent intermission and hesitation; to ha. *L'Estrange*.
 He faltering hummed and *haved*. *Swift*.
HAWAIIAN (*ha-wi'yan*), *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to the island Hawaii or Owyhee. *P. May*.
HÄW'FINCH, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of finch; the crossbeak; *Coccothraustes vulgaris*. *Yarrell*.
HÄW-HÄW', *n.* A fence or bank sunk between slopes; or a ditch not seen till one comes close upon it; ha-ha. — See **HA-HA**. *Green*.
HÄW-HÄW', *v. n.* To laugh heartily or boisterously. [Vulgar.] *Bartlett*.
HÄWK, *n.* 1. [A. S. *hafoc*; Dut. *havik*; Frs. *hawk*; Ger. *habicht*; Dan. *hög*; Sw. *hök*; Icel. *haukr*; W. *hebog*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of prey of several species, as the goshawk, the sparrowhawk, &c.; a bird of the order *Accipitres* and family *Falconidae*, or falcons; — anciently used much in sport to catch other birds.
 The beak of the *hawks* resembles that of falcons, being curved from the base, but the wings are shorter, and want the pointed tips which are characteristic of that division of the family. *Yarrell*.
 2. A small quadrangular tool used by a plasterer. *Simmonds*.
HÄWK, *n.* [W. *hach*.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat. *Johnson*.
HÄWK, *v. n.* [*z. HAWKED*; *pp. HAWKING, HAWKED*.] 1. To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds by means of hawks.
 A falconer Henry is when Emma *haws*. *Prior*.
 2. To soar as the hawk does.
 Now *haws* aloft, now skims along the flood. *Dryden*.
HÄWK, *v. a.* To attack on the wing with hawks, or as with hawks.
 A falcon, towering in his pride of place,
 Was by a mousing owl *hawked* at and killed. *Shak.*
HÄWK, *v. n. & a.* [W. *hachi*.] To force phlegm up the throat with a noise. *Shak.*
HÄWK, *v. a.* [Ger. *hocker*, a huckster, a retailer.] To offer for sale by outcry in the streets.
 His works were *hawked* in every street. *Swift*.
HÄWK-BELL, *n.* (*Falconry*.) A bell on the foot of a hawk. *Drayton*.
HÄWK-BIT, *n.* (*Bot.*) An herbaceous plant, of several varieties; *Apargia*. *Farm. Ency.*
HÄWK'ED, *a.* Formed like a hawk's bill. *Browne*.

HÄWK'ER, *n.* 1. One who flies hawks at fowls; a falconer. *Harmar*.
 2. [Ger. *hocker*.] One who offers wares for sale by outcry in the streets. *Pope*.
HÄWK'KEY, *n.* A game played by several boys on each side, with a ball and sticks called *hawkey-bats*. *Holloway*.
HÄWK'-EYED (-id), *a.* Having a hawk's eye; having a keen eye; sharp-sighted. *Todd*.
HÄWK'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a head like that of a hawk. *Clarke*.
HÄWK'ING, *n.* 1. The sport of flying hawks at fowls. "Like birding or *hawking*." *Sir W. Temple*.
 2. An effort to force up phlegm. *Smart*.
 3. The act of crying goods or wares for sale in the streets. *Wright*.
HÄWK'ING-PÖLE, *n.* A staff used in falconry. "Canes . . . serve for *hawking-poles*." *Holland*.
HÄWK'-MÖTH, *n.* (*Ent.*) A large-sized moth; death's-head-moth. *Eng. Cyc.*
HÄWK'-NÖSED (-nözd), *a.* Having an aquiline nose. *Ferrand*.
HÄWK'-NÜT, *n.* (*Bot.*) The plant *Bunium flexuosum* and its edible globular nut; groundnut. — See **GROUND-NUT**. *Eng. Cyc.*
HÄWK'-ÖWL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The Canada owl; *Strix ulula* of Linnaeus; *Surnia junerea* of modern authors. *Yarrell*.
HÄWK'S-BEARD, *n.* A plant; hawkweed. *Booth*.
HÄWKS'BILL, *n.* A species of turtle. *Goldsmith*.
HÄWK'WÉED, *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial plant, of many varieties; *Hieracium*; — so called because it was formerly believed that birds of prey made use of the juice of this kind of plant to strengthen their vision: — applied also to fire weed, or *Senecio hieracifolius*. *Loudon*.
HÄWSE, *n.*; pl. *håw'ses*. (*Naut.*) 1. The situation of the cables before a vessel's stem, when moored. *Dana*.
 2. The distance upon the water a little in advance of the stem. "A vessel sails athwart the *håwse*, or anchors in the *håwse* of another." *Dana*.
Open håwse, (*Naut.*) a phrase denoting that the cables are not crossed when a vessel rides by two anchors. *Dana*.
HÄWSE-BLOCK, *n.* (*Naut.*) A block of wood fitted into a hawse-hole at sea. *Dana*.
HÄWSE-HÖLE, *n.* (*Naut.*) The hole in the bows through which the cable runs. *Dana*.
HÄWSE-PIE-CE, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Timbers through which the hawse-holes are cut. *Dana*.
HÄW'SER, *n.* (*Naut.*) A large rope or small cable; — written also *håiser*. *Mar. Dict.*
HÄW'THÖRN, *n.* [A. S. *hæg-thorn*; *hæg*, a hedge, and *thorn*, a thorn.] (*Bot.*) A beautiful shrub that bears the haw, and is often used for hedges; the whitethorn; *Crataegus*. *Loudon*.
HÄW'THÖRN-FLY, *n.* A species of fly. *Walton*.
HÄY (*hä*), *n.* [M. Goth. *hawi*; A. S. *hæg*; Dut. *hove*; Frs. *hec*; Ger. *heu*; Sw. *hög*; Icel. *hey*.] Grass cut and dried for fodder. "Make *hay* while the sun shines." *Camden*.
 To dance the *hay*, to dance in a ring. *Shak.*
HÄY (*hä*), *n.* [A. S. *hæg*; Dut. *haag*. — Fr. *haie*.] 1. + A hedge or haw. *Chaucer*.
 2. A net which encloses the haunt of an animal. "Conies are destroyed by *hays*." *Mortimer*.
†HÄY, *v. n.* To lay snares for rabbits. *Huloet*.
HÄY, *v. n.* [Ger. *heuen*.] To dry and cure grass; to make hay. *Wright*.
HÄY'-BYRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An English bird of the family *Muscicapidae* or fly-catchers; beam-bird; spotted fly-catcher. *Booth*.
HÄY'-BÖTE, *n.* [A. S. *hæg*, hay, and *bot*, compensation.] 1. (*Law*.) A fine for breaking fences. *Simmonds*.
 2. An old allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges or fences. *Simmonds*.
HÄY'-CÖCK (*hä'kök*), *n.* A heap of fresh hay. "The tanned *hay-cock* in the field." *Milton*.
HÄY'-CÜT-TER, *n.* A machine for cutting hay.
HÄYES'INE, *n.* (*Min.*) Borate of lime, occur-

ring in masses of interwoven silky fibres; — so called in honor of A. A. Hayes. *Dana*.
HÄY'-FIELD, *n.* A field where hay is gathered.
HÄY'-FÖRK, *n.* A fork for turning over hay, or for lifting it into, or from, the cart. *Simmonds*.
HÄY'ING, *n.* The employment of making hay; haymaking. *Beau. & Fl.*
HÄY'-KNIFE, *n.* An instrument for cutting hay out of the stack or mow. *Farm. Ency.*
HÄY'-LÖFT, *n.* A loft to put hay in. *Gay*.
HÄY'MÄK-ER, *n.* One employed in making hay.
HÄY'MÄK-ING, *n.* The operation of cutting down, drying, and preparing forage grasses and other forage plants for winter use. *Brande*.
HÄY'-MÄR-KET, *n.* A place appropriated to the sale of hay. *Todd*.
HÄY'-MÖW, *n.* A mow or large mass of hay. *Todd*.
HÄY'-RICK, *n.* A rick or large pile of hay. *Todd*.
HÄY'-STÄCK, *n.* A stack of hay. *Todd*.
HÄY'-STÄLK (*hä'stäwk*), *n.* A stalk of hay. *Todd*.
HÄY'THÖRN, *n.* Hawthorn. *Scott*.
†HÄY'WARD (*hä'ward*), *n.* [*hay*, in the sense of hedge, and *ward*.] An officer who had the care of the cattle of a town, village, or manor, and who was especially bound to prevent them from cropping and from breaking the hedges of enclosed grounds. [Eng.] *Brande*.
HÄZ'ARD, *n.* [It. *azzardo*; Sp. *azar*; Fr. *hasard*.] 1. + A game at dice. *Chaucer*.
 2. Chance; accident; fortuitous event.
 I have set my life upon a cast,
 And I will stand the *hazard* of the die. *Shak.*
 3. Danger; risk; peril; jeopardy. "The *hazard* I have run to see you." *Dryden*.
Syn. — See **CHANCE**.
HÄZ'ARD, *v. a.* [It. *azzardare*; Fr. *hasarder*.] [*z. HAZARDED*; *pp. HAZARDING, HAZARDED*.] 1. To put in danger; to expose to chance.
 Præterea non improbo, et ita contageat *hazard* their lives. *Clark*.
 2. To run the risk of; to venture; to risk.
 Nor is the benefit proposed to be obtained equal to the evil *hazarded*. *Clarke*.
HÄZ'ARD, *v. n.* To stand the hazard; to try the chance; to adventure; to risk.
 I play you, tarry; pause a day or two
 Before you *hazari* it. *Shak.*
HÄZ'ARD-ABLE, *a.* Liable to hazard or chance. "A *hazardable* piece of art." *Browne*.
HÄZ'ARD-ER, *n.* One who hazards. *Chaucer*.
HÄZ'ARD-OÜS, *a.* Exposed to hazard; dangerous; perilous. "*Hazardous* attempt." *Dryden*.
HÄZ'ARD-OÜS-LY, *ad.* With danger or chance.
†HÄZ'ARD-RY, *n.* 1. Gaming. *Spenser*.
 2. Adventurousness; rashness. "Hasty wrath and heedless *hazardry*." *Spenser*.
HÄZE, *n.* [Etymology unknown.] Fog; mist; watery vapor. *Burke*.
HÄZE, *v. n.* To be foggy or misty. [Local.] *Ray*.
HÄZE, *v. a.* 1. To amaze; to frighten; to scare. — See **HASE**. *Ainsworth*.
 2. (*Naut.*) To punish by hard work. *Dana*.
HÄ'ZEL (*hä'zi*), *n.* [A. S. *hæsl*; Dut. *hazelaar*; Ger. *hasel*; Dan. & Sw. *hassel*; Icel. *hasl*.] (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Corylus*. *Loudon*.
HÄ'ZEL (*hä'zi*), *a.* 1. Of the color of hazel; light brown. "*Hazel* eyes." *Shak.*
 2. Pertaining to the hazel. *Mason*.
HÄ'ZEL-EARTH (*hä'zi-erth*), *n.* A kind of red loam. *Wright*.
HÄ'ZEL-LY (*hä'zi-ly*), *a.* Inclined to a light brown. "*Hazelly* loam." *Mortimer*.
HÄ'ZEL-NÜT, *n.* [A. S. *hæsl-nutu*.] The fruit of the hazel. *Loudon*.
 The common *hazel-nut* is the fruit of the species *Corylus avellana*.
HÄ'ZI-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being hazy. *Fielding*.
†HÄ'ZLE, *v. a.* To make dry; to dry.
 That happy wind did *hazle* and dry up the forlorn dregs
 and slime of Noah's deluge. *Rogers*

HÄ'ZY, *a.* Dark; foggy; misty. "Hazy weather."

HĒ (hē or hē), *pron.* [A. S. *he*; Dut. *hy*; Frs. *hi*.] [*pos.* HIS; *obj.* HIM.—*pl.* THEY; *pos.* THEIRS; *obj.* THEM.]

1. The man, male being, or object personified and considered as male, that was named before.

Did this in Cæsar seem ambitious?
Yet Brutus says he was ambitious,
And et cetera, et cetera, et cetera.
Shak.

2. Any man or person.

He that walketh uprightly walketh surely. Prov. x. 9.

He is sometimes used adjectively for male; as, "A he-goat." Formerly *he*, in all its cases, was frequently used for it.

For every labor sometimes must have rest,
Or else long may he not endure. Chaucer.

He—"The Anglo-Saxon personal pronoun was in the nominative singular, *he* for the masculine, *heo* for the feminine, and *hit* for the neuter. We still retain; for *heo* we have substituted *she*, apparently a modification of *seo*, the feminine demonstrative (*se, seo, that*); but we have converted into it, though the aspirate is still often heard in the Scottish dialect. The genitive was *hære* for the feminine (whence our modern *her*) and *his* both for masculine and neuter." G. L. Craik.

HĒAD (hēd), *n.* [Goth. *haubith*; A. S. *heafod*, or *heafu*; Frs. *haved*, or *haved*; Dut. *hoofd*; Ger. *haupt*; Dan. *hoved*; Sw. *hufvud*; Icel. *höfuð*.—*Wacht* derives the Ger. *haupt* from *haben*, to raise; *hve*, the Sw. *hufvud* from *huf*, high, *hufvud*, to raise on high.—*Tooke* considers *head* as the past participle of *heave*, or the A. S. *heafod* as the past participle of *heafan*, to heave.]

1. That part of an animal which is the seat of sensation, and in man of thought;—in man, the highest part of his frame; in other creatures, the highest or the foremost part.

2. The top of any thing, particularly when larger than the rest. "Trees which have large and spreading heads." Woodward. "The head of a nail or of a pin." Watts.

3. The fore part of any thing, as of a ship.

His galleys moor;
Their heads are turned to sea, their sterns to shore. Dryden.

4. The part, as of a bed, where the head rests. Israel bowed upon the bed's head. Gen. xlvii. 31.

5. The principal or chief part; as, "The head of an axe or of a hammer"—as distinguished from the handle.

A man fetcheth a stroke with the axe to cut down the tree, and the head slippeth from the hew. Deut. xix. 5.

6. The part considered as the source, origin, or point whence enlargement proceeds; as, "The head of a stream"; "The head of a bay."

7. Subject to be enlarged upon; principal topic; as, "The heads of a discourse."

8. A person to whom others are subordinate; one who directs; a chief; a leader; a principal. Your head I him appoint. Milton.

9. Place of command or of honor.

An army, with the Duke of Marlborough at the head of them. Addison.
Notwithstanding all the justices had taken their places upon the bench, they made room for the old knight at the head of them. Addison.

10. A person with respect to individuality, countenance, presence, &c.

If there be six millions of people, then there are about four acres for every head. Graunt.

With Cain go wander through the shade of night,
And never show thy head by day or light. Shak.

11. An animal, considered singly or collectively. "A certain rate per head upon cattle." Arbuthnot. "Thirty thousand head of swine." Addison.

12. The brain, as the seat of the mind; the understanding; mind; thought.

Work with all the ease and speed you can without breaking your head. Dryden.
We laid our heads together to consider what grievances the nation had suffered under King George. Addison.
Plays round the head, but comes not near the heart. Pope.
A man takes it into his head to do mischief. Horne.

13. An assembled body;—applied particularly to an armed force.

A mighty and a fearful head they are. Shak.

14. Height of water in a stream or basin,—applicable to the driving of a wheel.

A mill driven by a fall of water, whose virtual head is ten feet. Grier.

15. That which rises on the top, as foam. "Beating down the head or yeast into it [the liquor]." Mortimer.

16. Turning point; crisis; pitch. "The indisposition . . . is grown to such a head." Addison.

17. The end, as of a barrel or cask.

18. (*Hunting*.) The state of a deer's horn by which his age is known. "A buck of the first head." Shak.

19. (*Paint* & *Sculp.*) The representation of the head of a person. Fairholt.

20. (*Costume*.) Dress for the head.

When they [ladies] have teased their husbands to buy them a laced head, or a fine petticoat. Swift.

21. (*Naut.*) The carved ornamental work at the prow of a vessel.

If it is a carved figure, it is called a *figure-head*; if simple carved work, bending over and out, a *bullet-head*; and if bending in, like the head of a violin, a *fiddle-head*. Dana.

A head of hair, hair that covers the head; growth of hair.—By the head, (*Naut.*) noting the state of a vessel when her head is lower in the water than her stern. Dana.—Head and ears, with the entire person; completely; wholly.—Head and shoulders, by force; violently. "They bring in every figure of speech head and shoulders." Felton.—By the height of the head and shoulders; by far; as, "He is head and shoulders above other men."—Heads of houses, the masters of the several colleges in the English universities.—Head or tail, the part of a coin bearing a head or other principal figure, or the reverse;—a phrase used in throwing up a coin to determine a stake or a choice.—Of, or, to one's own head, according to one's own will.—To come out or come to a head, to suppurate, as a boil.—To come to a head.—To get head, to gain power or strength. Milton.—To give the head, (*Man.*) to give breath.—To give a head.—To make head against, to resist.—To turn head, to turn the face or front. Dryden.

Syn.—See CHIEF.

HĒAD (hēd), *a.* Chief; principal; first; highest. "The head workman." Dr. Johnson.

HĒAD (hēd), *v. a.* [*i.* HEADED; *pp.* HEADING, HEADED.]

1. To lead; to direct; to govern; to rule. "From him that heads an army." South.

2. To kill by taking away the head; to behead; to decapitate. Shak.

3. To fit with a head; to put a head on; as, "To head an arrow." Spenser.

4. To go in front of, in order to stop or oppose. Wright.

5. (*Naut.*) To blow against, as the wind when opposed to the course of a ship. "The wind heads us." Wright.

To head down trees, to lop or cut off their heads or tops.

HĒAD, *v. n.* 1. To form a head, as a plant; to originate. Smart.

2. To be pointed in a certain direction, as a ship; to have the head turned to a certain course. Smart.

HĒAD'ACHE (hēd'āk), *n.* Aching or pain in the head; cephalalgia. Sidney.

HĒAD'ACH-Y, *a.* Causing headache. Qu. Rev.

HĒAD'-AT-TĪRE', *n.* Dress or ornament for the head; head-dress. Congreve.

HĒAD'-BAND (hēd'bānd), *n.* 1. A fillet for the head; a top-knot. Johnson.

2. The band at each end of a book. Johnson.

HĒAD'-BOARD, *n.* A board at the head, as of a bed, &c. Loudon.

HĒAD'RÖR-ÖUGH (hēd'bür-ö), *n.* Formerly the chief officer of a borough; now an officer subordinate to a constable. [England.] Camden.

HĒAD'-CHĒESE, *n.* Parts of the head or feet of swine cooked, chopped, and pressed into the form of cheese. Bartlett.

HĒAD'-DRESS, *n.* 1. A dress or covering for a woman's head. Simmonds.

There is not so variable a thing in nature as a lady's head-dress. Within my own memory, I have known it to rise and fall within thirty degrees. Addison.

2. An ornament on the head, as a tuft.

Among birds the males very often appear in a most beautiful head-dress. Addison.

HĒAD'ED (hēd'ed), *a.* Having a head;—much used in composition; as, clear-headed. Dryden.

HĒAD'ER (hēd'er), *n.* 1. One who heads a party.

2. One who heads nails or pins. Simmonds.

3. A cooper who closes casks. Simmonds.

4. (*Arch.*) A brick or stone with its head or short face in front. Moxon.

HĒAD'FAST, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope at the head of a

ship, for the purpose of making it fast to a fixed object on shore. Totten.

HĒAD'-FIRST, *ad.* With the head foremost.

HĒAD'-FOREMOST, *ad.* Rashly; precipitately.

† HĒAD'FUL, *a.* Reflecting; heedful. Fairfax.

HĒAD'FUL, *n.* As much as the head can hold. "A headful of wit." Ford.

HĒAD'-GÄR-GLE (hēd'gär-gl), *n.* A disease in cattle. Mortimer.

HĒAD'-GEÄR (hēd'gär), *n.* Dress of a woman's head; head-dress. Burton.

HĒAD'I-LY, *ad.* Rashly; impetuously. Tillotson.

HĒAD'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Hurry; rashness. Locke.

2. Stubbornness; obstinacy. Johnson.

HĒAD'ING, *n.* 1. Materials for the head of any work or of any vessel, as a cask. Smart.

2. Foam on liquor; head.

3. Enumeration of subjects or contents. Ch. Ob.

HĒAD'ING-CÖURSE (-körs), *n.* (*Arch.*) A course which consists entirely of headers. Brande.

HĒAD'ING-JÖINT, *n.* (*Carp.*) The joint of two or more boards made at right angles to the fibres. Wright.

HĒAD'-KNÖT (hēd'nöt), *n.* A bandage for the head. Prior.

HĒAD'-LÄCE, *n.* Hair-lace. Booth.

HĒAD'LAND (hēd'land), *n.* 1. (*Geog.*) A term nearly synonymous with cape, mull, or promontory. Brande.

2. A ridge or border of unploughed land at the ends of furrows, or along a fence or hedge.

Now down with the grass upon headlands about. Tusser.

HĒAD'-LĒDG-ES, *n. pl.* (*Ship-building*.) The timbers or pieces which frame the hatchways or hold-ways of ships. Weale.

HĒAD'LESS (hēd'les), *a.* 1. Having no head; without a head. "Headless necks." Shak.

2. Without a chief, or ruler. "They made the empire stand headless." Raleigh.

3. Wanting in prudence or judgment; inconsiderate; ignorant; heedless. "Headless hardness." E. K. on Spenser.

4. Without foundation; groundless. "Headless old wives' tales." Fotherby.

HĒAD'-LINE, *n.* The line at the top of a page of a book. Brande.

HĒAD'-LINES, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The lines or ropes which are next to the yards. Ash.

HĒAD'LÖNG (hēd'löng), *a.* 1. Steep; abrupt; precipitous. "Headlong wave." Milton.

2. Sudden; precipitate. "It came to a headlong overthrow." Sidney.

3. Rash; thoughtless. Johnson.

HĒAD'LÖNG (hēd'löng), *ad.* 1. With the head foremost; prone. Dryden.

2. Rashly; without thought; precipitately; hastily. "Push him headlong." South.

HĒAD'LÜGGED (hēd'lügd), *a.* Dragged by the head; dragged with violence. Shak.

HĒAD'-MÄIN, *n.* A principal ditch drawn from a river, &c., in order to convey water for the purpose of irrigating land. Loudon.

HĒAD'MÄN, *n.*; *pl.* HĒAD'MÄN. [A. S. *heafod-man*.] A chief; a leader; a principal man. "The headman of a jury." Huioet.

HĒAD'-MÄS-TĒR, *n.* The principal master of a school. Boswell.

HĒAD'-MÖN-EY (hēd'mün-ey), *n.* A capitation tax; a poll-tax. Milton.

HĒAD'MÖST, *a.* (*Naut.*) Most advanced; first. Ash.

HĒAD'MÖULD-SHÖT (hēd'möid-shöt), *n.* (*Med.*) An affection of the skulls of infants, consisting in the overlapping of the edges of the sutures. Quincy.

HĒAD'-PAGE, *n.* (*Printing*.) The beginning of a subject. Adams.

† HĒAD'PÄN (hēd'pän), *n.* [A. S. *heafod-pann*.] The brain-pan; the skull. Todd.

† HĒAD'-PENCE, *n. pl.* [A. S. *heafdo-penninc*.] A kind of poll-tax. Todd.

HEAD'-PIECE (héd'pēs), *n.* 1. Armor for the head; a helmet; a morion. *Sidney.*
 2. Understanding; force of mind. *Shak.*
 Eumenes had the best head-piece of all Alexander's captains. *Pridcaut.*

HEAD'-POST, *n.* The post in the stall of a stable which is nearest the manger. *O'Jivie.*

HEAD'-QUARTERS (héd'kwôr'terz), *n. pl.*
 1. The place of residence of the commander-in-chief of an army, or from which orders are issued. *Colther.*
 2. A place of general rendezvous of soldiers.

HEAD'-RAILS, *n. pl.* (*Ship-building*.) The elliptic rails at the head of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

HEAD'-RANGER, *n.* The chief ranger, or superintendent of a forest. *Baur.*

HEAD'-ROPE, *n.* (*Naut.*) That part of the bolt-rope which terminates the sail on the upper edge, to which it is fastened. *Ash.*

HEAD'-SAIL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sail that is set forward of the foremast. *Dana.*

HEAD'-SEA, *n.* The waves that meet the head of a vessel. *Smart.*

HEAD'-SERVANT, *n.* The principal servant.

HEAD'-SHAKE, *n.* A significant shake or motion of the head. *Shak.*

HEAD'SHIP, *n.* The office of a head or principal; dignity; authority. *Blackstone. Burke.*

HEADS'MAN (hédz'mæn), *n.*; *pl.* HEADS'MEN. One who cuts off heads; an executioner. *Dryden.*

HEAD'-SPRING, *n.* A fountain; origin. *Stapleton.*

HEAD'STALL, *n.* The part of a bridle which is fastened upon the head of a horse. *Shak.*

HEAD'-STOCK, *n.* (*Mech.*) The framing used for supporting the gudgeons of a wheel. *Brande.*

HEAD'-STONE (héd'stôn), *n.* 1. The first or capital stone; the corner-stone. *Ps. cxviii.*
 2. A stone at the head of a grave; gravestone.

HEAD'STRONG, *a.* 1. Not easily restrained; violent; ungovernable; obstinate; stubborn; heady; self-willed. "*Headstrong* multitudes." *Milton.* "The headstrong boy." *Dryden.*
 2. Marked by self-will or obstinacy. "*A headstrong* course." *Dryden.*
Syn. — See **OBSTINACY**.

HEAD'STRONG-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy. *Gayton.*

HEAD'-TIRE (héd'tir), *n.* Attire for the head; head-gear; head-dress. *A. Willet.*

HEAD'-WAY, *n.* 1. (*Naut.*) The motion of advancing; progression. *Mar. Dict.*
 2. (*Arch.*) Clear height under an arch, or over a stair-way, &c. *Wright.*

HEAD'-WIND, *n.* A contrary wind. *Smart.*

HEAD'-WORK (héd'wûrk), *n.* 1. Labor of the mind or intellect. *Lee.*
 2. (*Arch.*) Ornaments on the key-stone of an arch. *Gwilt.*

HEAD'-WORK-MAN (héd'wûrk-mæn), *n.* The foreman or chief workman. *Swift.*

HEAD'Y (héd'de), *a.* 1. Apt to affect the head. "A sort of wine which was very heady." *Boyle.*
 2. Self-willed; obstinate; ungovernable; impetuous; rash; headstrong.
 Men naturally wary and heady are transported with the greatest flush of good-nature. *Addison.*
 3. Rushing violently. "The heady streams." *Sandys.* "Such a heady current." *Shak.*

HĒAL (hēl), *v. a.* [*Goth. hailian*; *A. S. hēlan*; *hæl*, or *hælu*, health; *Dut. heelen*; *Ger. heilen*; *Sw. hela*; *Dan. hel.*] [*t. HEALED*; *pp. HEALING*, *HEALED*.]
 1. To restore from a disease, injury, or wound; to cause to be well; to cure.
 Great multitudes followed him, and he healed them all. *Matt. xii. 15.*
 2. To cause to cicatrize. "Balm to heal their wounds." *Shak.*
 3. To restore from any state of unsoundness or impurity; to purify.
 Saith the Lord, I have healed these waters. *2 Kings ii. 21.*
 4. To reconcile; as, "To heal dissensions."

HĒAL, *v. n.* 1. To grow well, sound, or healthy.
 What wound did ever heal but by degrees? *Shak.*
 2. To lie on one side; to lean, as a ship: — to hold downwards. *Halliwel.*

† **HĒAL**, *v. a.* [*A. S. hēlan*.] To cover, as a roof with tiles, slates, &c. — See **HELE**. *Todd.*

HĒAL'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being healed; that may be cured. *Sherwood.*

HĒALDS, *n. pl.* The harness for guiding the warp threads in a loom; heddle. *Brande.*

HĒAL'ER (hēl'ēr), *n.* One who cures or heals.

† **HĒAL'FUL**, *a.* That heals or cures. "Water of healthful wisdom." *Eccles. xv. 3.*

HĒAL'ING (hēl'ing), *n.* 1. The act or the power of curing. "The Sun of Righteousness with healing in his wings." *Mal. iv. 2.*
 2. † A covering. — See **HELING**. *Todd.*

HĒAL'ING, *a.* That tends to heal: sanative; mild; gentle; assuasive. "Healing words." *Milton.*
Healing art, the science of medicine.

HĒAL'ING-LY, *ad.* So as to heal. *Clarke.*

HĒALTH (hēlth), *n.* [*M. Goth. hails*; *A. S. hælth*, *hælu*, or *hæl*, health; *hah*, hale; *Ger. & Icel. heil*; *Dan. helsen*; *Sw. helja*.]
 1. Soundness of body; freedom from disease, sickness, or pain.
 The healthful spirit of thy grace. *Com. Prayer.*
 2. Moral soundness; purity; goodness. "There is no health in us." *Common Prayer.*
 3. Wish of happiness, — used in drinking.
 Come, love and health to all;
 I drink to the general joy of the whole table. *Shak.*

HĒALTH'FUL (hēlth'fûl), *a.* 1. Having health; free from disease or sickness; sound; healthy. Innocence and abstinence would have kept him healthful. *South.*
 2. Conducive to health; salubrious; salutary; wholesome. "Healthful food." *Dryden.*
 3. Conferring moral purity; salutary.
 The healthful spirit of thy grace. *Com. Prayer.*
Syn. — See **HEALTHY**.

HĒALTH'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a healthful manner.

HĒALTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of being healthful. *Addison.*

HĒALTH'-GIV-ING, *a.* Bestowing health; salubrious. *Shak.*

HĒALTH'J-LY, *ad.* Without sickness or pain; in health; soundly. *Sherwood.*

HĒALTH'J-NESS, *n.* The state of being healthy or free from sickness; soundness. *Johnson.*

HĒALTH'LESS, *a.* 1. Without health; weak; sickly; infirm. "A healthless body." *Bp. Taylor.*
 2. Not conducive to health. *Bp. Taylor.*

HĒALTH'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of health. *Taylor.*

HĒALTH'-RE-STOR-ING, *a.* Restoring health or soundness. *Rove.*

† **HĒALTH'SOME** (hēlth'sum), *a.* Wholesome; salutary; healthy. "Healthsome air." *Shak.*

HĒALTH'-WISH-ING, *n.* A salutation. *Selden.*

HĒALTH'Y (hēlth'ē), *a.* 1. Having or enjoying health; free from sickness; sound; hale.
 The only way for a rich man to be healthy is, by exercise and abstinence, to live as if he were poor. *Sir W. Temple.*
 2. Conducive to health; wholesome; salubrious; salutiferous; healthful.
 Gardening or husbandry and working in wood are healthy recreations. *Locke.*
Syn. — *Healthy* and *healthful* signify not only enjoying health, but also promoting health; but *healthy*, *healthful*, and *wholesome* are less positive or effective, than *salubrious* and *salutary*. That is *wholesome* which does no injury to health; that is *salubrious* which serves to improve health; that is *salutary* which serves to remove a disorder. *Healthy* or *healthful* situation, climate, employment, exercise; *wholesome* food; *salubrious* air or climate; *salutary* remedy, exercise: — a *sound* or *hale* body; *sound* constitution, understanding, or mind; *sane* mind in a *sane* body.

HĒAM (hēm), *n.* The fetal membrane, or secundine, in beasts. *Chambers.*

HĒAP (hēp), *n.* [*A. S. & Frs. heap*; *Dut. hoop*; *Ger. haufe*; *Dan. hob*; *Sw. hop*; *Icel. hōpr*.]

1. An aggregate of many single things thrown together; a pile; an accumulation; a mass.
 They are in such a heap of shining materials. *Johnson.*

2. A crowd; a throng; a multitude; — a cluster. "A heap of vassals and slaves." *Bacon.*

HĒAP, *v. a.* [*i. HEAPED*; *pp. HEAPING*, *HEAPED*.]
 1. To throw or to lay in a heap; to throw together; to pile; to amass; to accumulate.
 Get riches first, get wealth, and treasure heap,
 Not difficult, if thou hearken to me. *Milton.*
 2. To add in a heap or large quantity. [*R.*]
 For those of old
 And the late dignities heaped up to them. *Shak.*
Syn. — To *heap* is less definite than to *pile*. *Heap* with, or without, order; *pile* regularly; *heap* stones; *pile* wood. To *accumulate* is to increase by continued additions, or to add heap to heap; to *amass* is to form into a mass. To *accumulate* property; *amass* wealth. — A *heap* of stones or of rubbish; a *pile* of wood or of brick.

HĒAP'ER, *n.* One who makes piles or heaps.

HĒAP'-KEEP-ER, *n.* A miner who attends to the cleaning of coal on the surface. *Simmonds.*

† **HĒAP'LY** (hēp'lē), *ad.* In heaps. *Hulot.*

HĒAP'Y (hēp'ē), *a.* Lying in heaps. "Heapy waves." *Rove.* "Heapy ruins." *Search.*

HĒAR (hēr), *v. a.* [*M. Goth. hausjan*; *A. S. hýran*, or *heran*; *Dut. hooren*; *Frs. hera*; *Ger. hîren*; *Dan. høre*; *Sw. hōra*; *Icel. heyra*. — See **EAR**.] [*i. HEARD*; *pp. HEARING*, *HEARD*.]
 1. To perceive or have cognizance of by the ear; as, "To hear a noise."
 2. To learn by hearing; — with *of*.
 How is it that I hear this of thee? *Luke xvi. 2.*
 3. To give audience to; to allow to speak.
 He sent for Paul, and heard him concerning the faith in Christ. *Acts xxiv. 24.*
 4. To give heed to; to regard; to obey.
 Every one that is of the truth heareth my voice. *John xviii. 37.*
 5. To attend to favorably, or with a purpose of compliance.
 They think that they shall be heard for their much speaking. *Matt. vi. 7.*
 6. To attend to judicially; to try.
 Hear the causes, and judge righteously. *Deut. i. 16.*
 7. To acknowledge or accept as a title or designation. [*A Latinism.*]
 Or hear'st thou rather pure, ethereal stream,
 Whose fountain who shall tell? *Milton.*
 To *hear* say, an elliptical expression for *to hear people say*, or *to hear a thing said*. — To *hear* a bird sing, to have a private intimation. *Shak.*

HĒAR (hēr), *v. n.* 1. To enjoy the sense of hearing; to have or receive sensations by the ear.
 Princes cannot see far with their own eyes, nor hear with their own ears. *Temple.*
 2. To listen; to hearken; to attend.
 So spake our mother Eve; and Adam heard,
 Well pleased, but answered not. *Milton.*
 3. To be told; to have an account. "I have heard by many of this man." *Acts ix. 13.*
 To *hear ill*, to be blamed. *Holland.* — To *hear well*, to be praised.
Syn. — To *hear* is the act of the ear; to *hearken* or to *listen* is an act of the ear and of the mind in conjunction. One *hears* involuntarily; one *hearkens* and *listens* with attention. To *overhear* is to catch what was not intended for the hearer. *Hear* a sound; *listen* that you may hear; *hearken* to a whisper or to advice; *never overhear* scandal.

HĒARD (hērd) [hērd, *S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm. R. Scott*; *herd*, *W. B.*], *i. & p.* from *hear*.
 "We frequently hear this word pronounced so as to rhyme with *feared*. But if this were the true sound, it ought to be written *heard*, and considered as regular: the short sound, like *herd*, is certainly the true pronunciation, and the verb is irregular." *Walker.*

† **HĒARD**, *n.* A keeper. — See **HERD**. *Gibson.*

† **HĒARD'GRŌOM**, *n.* See **HERDROOM**. *Todd.*

HĒAR'ER, *n.* One who hears; an auditor. *Shak.*

HĒAR'ING, *n.* 1. The sense by which sounds are perceived. "If the whole body were an eye, where were the hearing." *1 Cor. xii. 17.*
 2. Audience. "Vouchsafe me hearing." *Shak.*
 3. Examination of a cause; judicial trial.
 Paul had appealed to be reserved unto the hearing of Augustus. *Acts xv. 12.*

4. Notice by the ear; reach of the ear.

The fox had the good luck to be within *hearing*. *L'Estrange*.

HEÄRK'EN (hark'kn), *v. n.* [A. S. *heorcnian*; Dut. *harchen*; Ger. *harchen*.] [*i.* HEARKENED; *pp.* HEARKENING, HEARKENED.]

1. To be engaged in hearing; to listen; to hear.

He *hearkens* after prophecies and dreams. *Shak.*

2. To attend to; to regard; to give heed.

"*Hearken* to the pleadings of my lips." *Job* xiii. 6.

† HEÄRK'EN (hark'kn), *v. a.* 1. To hear by listening; to give or lend ear to.

But here she comes; I fairly step aside,
And *hearken*, if I may, her business here. *Milton.*

2. To hear with attention; to regard.

The King of Naples, being an enemy
To me inveterate, *hearkens* my brother's suit. *Shak.*

HEÄRK'EN-ER (hark'kn-er), *n.* One who hearkens. "*Hearkeners* of rumors and tales." *Barret.*

† HEÄR'SAL (här'sal), *n.* Rehearsal. *Spenser.*

HEÄR'SÄY (här'sä), *n.* Report; rumor. *Addison.*

HEÄR'SÄY, *a.* Disseminated by, or founded on, rumor. "*Hearsay* evidence." *Blackstone.*

HEÄRSE (härs), *n.* [Goth. *harsa*, a sepulchral mount or hill. *Serenius*.—A. S. *hyrstan*, to adorn. *Tooke*.—Low L. *harsia*, or *hercia*, a candlestick like a harrow (Old Fr. *herce*), placed at the head of graves or of cenotaphs. *Todd*.]

1. A temporary monument set over a grave.

Our *hearses*, here in England, are set up in churches during the continuance of a year, or the space of cent un *hearses*. *Heaver.*

2. The receptacle in which a dead body is deposited.

Beside the *hearse* a fruitful palm-tree grows. *Fairfax.*

3. A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave. *Johnson.*

4. Among sportsmen, a hind in the second year of her age. *Wright.*

HEÄRSE (härs), *v. a.* To enclose in a *hearse*; to lay or bury in a *hearse*. *Shak.*

HEÄRSE'-CLÖTH, *n.* A covering for a *hearse*; a pall. *Bp. Sanderson.*

HEÄRSE'-LIKE (härs'lik), *a.* Mournful; doleful; suitable to a funeral.

If you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many *hears-like* airs as carols. *Bacon.*

HEÄRT (här't), *n.* [M. Goth. *hairto*; A. S. *heorte*; Dut. *hart*; Frs. *hart*; Ger. *herz*; Dan. *hierte*; Sw. *hjerter*; Icel. *hiarta*.]

1. The muscle which is the seat of life in animals, the blood being sent by its contraction over every part of the body. *Dunglison.*

2. Vitality; vigor; strength; power; efficacy. *Bacon.*

Barley, being steeped in water, will sprout half an inch, and much more, until the *heart* be out.

3. The inner part of any thing; the centre. "*The heart* of the kingdom." *Hayward*. "*The heart* of trees." *Boyle*.

4. The seat of the will, or of the affections and passions; mind; will.

Keep thy *heart* with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life. *Prov.* iv. 23.

A merry *heart* maketh a cheerful countenance. *Prov.* xv. 13.

It is to the *heart* we refer our joys, our sorrows, and our affections, we speak of a good-hearted and a bad-hearted, a hard-hearted and a kind-hearted, a true-hearted and a heartless man. *Qu. Rev.*

5. Affection; love; liking; inclination; regard. "*My son, give me thine heart*." *Prov.* xxiii. 26.

Joab perceived that the king's *heart* was towards Absalom. *2 Sam.* xiv. 1.

6. Courage; confidence; spirit; firmness.

Yet I argue not
Against Heaven's hand or will, nor bate a jot
Of *heart* or hope. *Milton.*

7. Disposition; purpose; intent; will. "*He had a heart* to do well." *Sidney.*

Thou didst well that it was in thy *heart*. *1 Kings* viii. 18.

8. Secret thought, feeling, or affection. "*She despised him in her heart*." *2 Sam.* vi. 16.

9. Secret meaning; hidden intention.

I will on with my speech in your praise,
And then show you the *heart* of my message. *Shak.*

10. An appellation of kindness or of encouragement.

Hey, my *heart*! cheerily, my *heart*! *Shak.*

11. The utmost degree; the greatest extent. "*To the very heart* of loss." *Shak.*

12. Any thing in the shape of a heart.

13. One of a suit of cards marked with the figure of a heart. *Hoyle.*

A *hard heart*, insensibility to tender affections.—*For my heart*, for my life, or for tenderness. *Shak.*—*To find in the heart*, to be inclined, or not wholly averse.—*To get or learn by heart*, to commit to memory.—*To love the heart*, to fall in love.—*To take or lay to heart*, to be greatly troubled by, or grieved at;—to be zealous or ardent about.

† HEÄRT (här't), *v. a.* To dishearten. *Bp. Prideaux.*

HEÄRT'ÄHE (här'täk), *n.* Sorrow; pang. *Shak.*

HEÄRT'ÄEH-ING, *n.* A pain of the heart; sorrow; anguish of mind. *Rosce.*

HEÄRT'-ÄF-FECT'ING, *a.* Affecting the heart.

HEÄRT'-ÄL-LÜR'ING, *a.* Suited to allure or captivate the affections. *Wright.*

HEÄRT'-ÄP-PÄLL'ING, *a.* Dismaying the heart. "*A heart-appalling sight*." *Thomson.*

HEÄRT'-BLÖÖD (här'tblüd), *n.* The blood of the heart; life. *Shak.*

HEÄRT'-BÖND, *n.* (Masonry.) The lapping of one stone over two others, in the walls of a building. *Crabb.*

HEÄRT'-BREAK (här'tbräk), *n.* Overpowering sorrow. "*Much grief and heart-break*." *Holland.*

HEÄRT'-BREAK-ER, *n.* That which breaks the heart;—ludicrously applied to a woman's curl or other ornament. *Hudibras.*

HEÄRT'-BREAK-ING, *a.* Overpowering with sorrow; causing anguish of mind. *Spenser.*

HEÄRT'-BREAK-ING, *n.* Overpowering grief. "*The heart-breakings* of David." *Bp. Taylor.*

HEÄRT'-BRÖD, *a.* Bred in the heart. *Crashaw.*

HEÄRT'-BRÖ-KEN (-kn), *a.* Having the heart overpowered with grief; very sorrowful; broken-hearted; disconsolate; inconsolable. *Todd.*

HEÄRT'-BUR-IED (här'tbär-riä), *a.* Deeply immersed. *Young.*

HEÄRT'-BÜRN, *n.* Uneasiness or pain about the region of the stomach, frequently attended by a sense of gnawing and heat; cardialgia. *Brande.*

HEÄRT'-BÜRNED (här'tbürnd), *a.* Having the heart inflamed. *Shak.*

HEÄRT'-BÜRN-ING, *n.* 1. Heart-burn. "*Cardialgia or heart-burning*." *Woodward.*

2. Discontent; secret enmity; grudge. In great changes, there will remain much *heart-burning* among the meaner people. *Swift.*

HEÄRT'-BÜRN-ING, *a.* Causing discontent. "*Heart-burning* disagreements." *Middleton.*

HEÄRT'-CHEER-ING, *a.* Affording joy; animating; inspiring; encouraging. *More.*

HEÄRT'-CHILLED (här'tchıld), *a.* Having the heart chilled or distressed. *Shenstone.*

HEÄRT'-CON-SÜM'ING, *a.* Distressing the heart. "*Heart-consuming* care." *Edwards.*

HEÄRT'-COR-RÖD'ING, *a.* Preying on the heart. "*Heart-corroding* grief." *Pope.*

HEÄRT'-DEÄR (här'tdär), *a.* Sincerely beloved. "*My heart-dear Harry*." *Shak.*

HEÄRT'-DEEP (här'tdöp), *a.* Rooted in the heart. "*Every word is heart-deep*." *Herbert.*

HEÄRT'-DE-VÖÖR'ING, *a.* Corroding the vital source. *Congreve.*

HEÄRT'-DIS-CÖÖR'ÄQ-ING, *a.* Depressing the heart; highly-discouraging. *South.*

HEÄRT'-EÄSE (här'tsz), *n.* Quiet; tranquillity; heart's-ease.—See HEÄRT'S-EASE. *Shak.*

HEÄRT'-EÄS-ING (här'tsz-ing), *a.* Giving quiet. "*Heart-easing* mirth." *Milton.*

HEÄRT'-EÄT-ING, *a.* Preying on the heart. "*Heart-eating* melancholy." *Burton.*

HEÄRT'ED (här'täd), *a.* Seated or fixed in the heart. "*My cause is hearted*." *Shak.*

Used chiefly in composition; as, *hard-hearted*, *warm-hearted*, &c.

HEÄRT'ED-NÄSS, *n.* Sincerity; earnestness; heartiness. [*R.*] *Clarendon.*

HEÄRT'EN (här'tn), *v. a.* [A. S. *hyrtan*.] [*i.* HEARTENED; *pp.* HEARTENING, HEARTENED.]

1. To encourage; to animate; to enhearten.

Cheer these noble lords,
And *hearten* those that fight in your defence. *Shak.*

2. To restore to fertility, as soil. *May.*

HEÄRT'EN-ER (här'tn-er), *n.* That which heartens or encourages. *Brown.*

HEÄRT'-EX-PÄND'ING, *a.* Expanding the heart. "*Heart-expanding* view." *Thomson.*

HEÄRT'-FÄLT (här'tfält), *a.* Felt deeply, or at heart; deep-felt; home-felt.

The soul's calm sunshine and the *heart-felt* joy. *Pope.*

HEÄRT'-GRIEF (här'tgräf), *n.* Affliction of the heart; deep grief. *Milton.*

HEÄRT'-GRIND-ING, *a.* Grinding the heart.

HEÄRTH (härth) [härth, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. *Wb.*; hærth, *Elphinston, Buchanan*], *n.* [M. Goth. *haurja*; A. S. *heorth*, or *hearth*; Dut. *haard*, or *heerd*; Frs. *hirth*; Dan. *arne*; Sw. *hard*; Icel. *ar*, or *arn*.]

1. The pavement of a room adjoining and under that part of a chimney on which a fire is made.

A fire on the *hearth* burning before him. *Jer.* xxxvi. 22.

2. The house, as the seat of comfort or of hospitality; a home. *Smart.*

"Till I had inspected the dictionaries, I could not conceive that there were two pronunciations of this word: but now I find, that Mr. Elphinston, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, sound the diphthong as in *earth* and *death*; while Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Barclay, give it as I have done." *Walker.*

HEÄRT'-HÄRD-ENED (-här-dn), *a.* Having the heart hardened; obdurate; impenitent. *Harmar.*

HEÄRT'-HÄRD-EN-ING, *a.* Rendering cruel.

HEÄRT'-HA-TRED, *n.* Thorough detestation; deep or intense hatred. *C. J. Fox.*

HEÄRTH'-BRÖÖM, *n.* A broom used for sweeping the *hearth*; *hearth-brush*. *Boswell.*

HEÄRTH'-BRÜSH, *n.* A brush used for sweeping the *hearth*; *hearth-broom*. *Clarke.*

HEÄRT'-HÄAV-I-NÄSS, *n.* Heaviness of heart; dejection of spirits; despondency. *Shak.*

HEÄRT'-HÄAV-ING, *n.* The heaving of the heart or the bosom. *Congreve.*

HEÄRTH'-MÖN-EY (härth'mün-ey), *n.* (Law.) An ancient tax, in England, upon *hearth*s;—called also *chimney-money*. *Blackstone.*

HEÄRTH'-PÄN-NY, *n.* [A. S. *heorth-pening*.] Same as HEÄRTH-MONEY. *Todd.*

HEÄRTH'-RÜG, *n.* An ornamental rug of carpet-work laid before a *fire-hearth*. *Simmonds.*

HEÄRTH'-STÖNE, *n.* 1. Fireside. *Scott.*

2. Soft stone for whitening door-steps, or paving-stones in a yard, &c. *Simmonds.*

HEÄRT'-HÜM-BLED (-hüm-bld), *a.* Humbled at heart. *Clarke.*

HEÄRT'I-LY (här'te-ly), *ad.* 1. In a hearty manner; from the heart; fully; sincerely; cordially. "*I heartily* forgive them." *Shak.*

2. With resolution; with ardor. "*He would do it vigorously and heartily*." *Atterbury.*

3. With eager desire or appetite. "*As for my eating heartily* of the food." *Addison.*

HEÄRT'I-NÄSS, *n.* Quality of being hearty; freedom from hypocrisy; sincerity; earnestness.

HEÄRT'LESS (här'tles), *a.* 1. Void of courage; spiritless. "*The heartless* hare." *Spenser.*

2. Destitute of affection; cold; indifferent; unfeeling; apathetic. *Smart.*

HEÄRT'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a heartless manner; without affection or courage. *Armstrong.*

HEÄRT'LESS-NÄSS, *n.* Quality of being heartless; want of affection or spirit. *Bp. Hall.*

HEÄRT'LET, *n.* A little heart. *Good.*

HEÄRT'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling the heart. *Jodrell.*

† HEÄRT'LINGS, *a.* A familiar exclamation. *Shak.*

HEÄRT'-ÖF-FÄND'ING, *a.* Afflicting or wounding the heart. *Shak.*

HEART'-PĒA (hārt'pē), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of plants otherwise called *heart-seed*; *Cardiospermum*.—See **HEART-SEED**. *Miller*.

HEART'-PIĒRĈ-ING, *a.* Penetrating or grieving the heart or soul. *Pope*.

HEART'-PŪ-RĪ-FŶ-ING, *a.* Purifying the heart. *Spenser*.

HEART'-QUĒLL-ING, *a.* Conquering or subduing the affections. *Spenser*.

HEART'-RĒND-ING, *a.* Killing or oppressing with anguish; causing deep anguish. *Waller*.

HEART'-RĪŠ-ING, *n.* A rising of the passions or feelings in opposition. *Wright*.

HEART'-RÖB-BING, *a.* 1. † Ecstatic; blissful. "Heart-robbed gladness." *Spenser*.

2. Stealing the affections. Drawn with the power of a heart-robbed eye. *Spenser*.

HEART'S'-BLÖÖD (hārt's'blüd), *n.* The blood of the heart; heart-blood. *Shak.*

HEART'-SĒARCH-ING, *a.* Probing the heart; searching the secret affections. *Cowper*.

HEART'S'-ĒASE (hārt's'ēz), *n.* 1. Peace of mind; tranquillity; quiet; serenity. *Shak.*

2. A toy or ornament; a bawble. He gave me a heart's-ease of silk for a new-year's gift. *Queen Katharine Howard*.

3. (*Bot.*) An annual ornamental plant; a species of violet; *Viola tricolor*. *Loudon*.

HEART'-SĒED, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of climbing plants of the genus *Cardiospermum*;—so named in allusion to their round seeds, which are marked with a spot like a heart. *Loudon*.

HEART'-SHĀPED (-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the heart; cordate. *Pennant*.

HEART'-SHĒD, *a.* Shed from the heart. *Thomson*.

HEART'-SHĒLL, *n.* (*Conch.*) A shell shaped like the heart. *Scott*.

HEART'-SĪCK (hārt'sīk), *a.* [*A. S. heort-seoc.*] 1. Pained in mind or heart; sick at heart; greatly distressed.

If we be heart-sick, then we are true desirers of relief and mercy. *Sp. Taylor*.

2. Indicating great distress. "The breath of heart-sick groans." *Shak.*

HEART'-SĪCK-EN-ING, *a.* Causing mental pain; bringing anguish of mind. *Everett*.

HEART'-SĪNK-ING, *n.* Despondency; discouragement; heart-heaviness. *Moore*.

HEART'SOME, *a.* Cheerful; lively; gay; blithe; cheery. [*Local, Eng.*] *Brockett*.

Ye heartsome choristers. *Wordsworth*.

HEART'-SÖRE, *n.* That which pains the mind. His only heart-sore, and his only foe. *Spenser*.

HEART'-SÖRE, *a.* Proceeding from pain at heart. "Daily heart-sore sighs." *Shak.*

HEART'-SÖR-RÖW-ING, *a.* Sorrowing at heart. "Heart-sorrowing peers." *Shak.*

HEART'-STĪR-RING, *a.* Moving the heart; animating; inspiring. *Wright*.

HEART'STRIKE, *v. a.* To affect at heart; to afflict; to grieve. *B. Jonson*.

HEART'STRING, *n.*; pl. **HEARTSTRINGS**. The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart. "So false, that he grieves my very heart-strings." *Shak.*

HEART'-STRÜCK, *a.* 1. Driven to the heart; deeply infixed in the mind. "To out-jest his heart-struck injuries." *Shak.*

2. Affected at the heart; shocked; grieved. Heart-struck with chilling gripe of sorrow stood. *Milton*.

HEART'-SWĒLL-ING, *a.* Rankling in the mind. Through proud ambition and heart-swelling hate. *Spenser*.

HEART'-SWĒLL-ING, *n.* Rancor; swelling passion. *Quarles*.

HEART'-THRILL-ING, *a.* Thrilling the heart; producing startling effects. *Wright*.

HEART'-TOÜCH-ING, *a.* Affecting the heart.

HEART'-WHĒEL, *n.* (*Mech.*) A mechanical contrivance for converting a circular motion into an alternating rectilinear one, common in cotton-mills. *Brande*.



HEART'-WHÖLE (hārt'höl), *a.* 1. Having the affections yet unfixed; not in love. *Shak.*

2. With the vitals yet unimpaired. *Johnson*.

HEART'-WOOD (hārt'wüd), *n.* The inner wood of a tree, being within the sap-wood. *P. Cyc.*

HEART'-WÖUND-ED, *a.* Filled with love:—filled with grief. *Pope*.

HEART'-WÖUND-ING, *a.* Filling with grief. "A shriek heart-wounding." *Rowe*.

HEART'Y (hārt'ē), *a.* 1. Proceeding from the heart; sincere; cordial; warm; zealous; earnest. But the kind hosts their entertainment grace With hearty welcome and an open face. *Dryden*.

2. In full health; having a keen appetite; healthy; hale; robust; as, "A hearty man."

3. Strong; hard; durable. "Oak and the like true hearty timber." *Wotton*.

4. Suitable to vigorous health or a good appetite. "After a short but hearty meal." *Knox*.

Syn.—*Hearty* (from heart), *cordial* (from *L. cor*, heart), and *warm* are all stronger terms than *sincere*. A hearty welcome, cordial feeling, warm reception, sincere profession or attachment, earnest request; strong desire; eager pursuit; vigorous effort.

† **HEART'Y-HÄLE**, *a.* Good for the heart. *Spenser*.

† **HEAST**. See **HEST**. *Todd*.

HĒA'SY, *a.* Hoarse. [*Local, Eng.*] *Halliwell*.

HĒAT (hēt), *n.* [*A. S. hætu, or heat*; *Dut. hitte*; *Frs. hette*; *Ger. hitze*; *Dan. hede*; *Sw. hetta*; *Icel. hita*.]

1. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire, or of a hot body; calefaction; warmth. What, in our sensation, is heat, in the object is nothing but motion. *Locke*.

2. The cause of the sensation produced by fire or a hot body; caloric. *Hooker*. *Watts*.

3. Hot air or weather; high temperature. Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden*.

4. Degree of temperature to which any body is heated. "A blood-red heat, a white-flame heat, and a welding heat." *Moxon*.

5. A single act of making hot;—applied most frequently in a metaphorical sense to a single effort. "Betwixt the heats." *Dryden*.

I'll strike my fortune with him at a heat. *Dryden*.

6. A course at a race; contest. But the last heat, plain dealing won the race. *Dryden*.

7. Redness of the skin; flush. It has raised animosities in their hearts and heats in their faces. *Addison*.

8. Agitation of sudden or violent passion; excitement. "In the heat and hurry of his rage." *South*. "In the heat of battle." *Atterbury*.

9. Earnestness; ardor; vehemence; violence. With all the strength and heat of eloquence. *Addison*.

10. Fermentation; effervescence. *Johnson*.

Syn.—See **CALORIC**.

HĒAT (hēt), *v. a.* [*A. S. hætan*.] [*i. HEATED*; *pp. HEATING, HEATED*.—*Hēat* or *het* is often used colloquially, but improperly, for *heated*.]

1. To subject or expose to the influence of caloric or heat; to make hot. "Heat me these irons hot." *Shak.*

2. To make feverish; to excite. Thou art going to Lord Timon's feast; Ay, to see meat fill knives and wine heat fools. *Shak.*

3. To warm with ardor; to animate; to rouse. A noble emulation heats your breast. *Dryden*.

HĒAT'ED, *p. a.* Made hot:—put in a passion.

HĒAT'ER, *n.* 1. He who or that which heats. 2. An iron made hot, and put into an iron box, to smooth linen. *Johnson*.

3. A vessel attached to a steam engine for applying waste steam to the heating of water.

HĒATH (hēth), *n.* [*A. S. hæth*; *Dut., Frs., & Ger. heide*; *Dan. hede*.]

1. (*Bot.*) A shrub of low stature and of many species, belonging to the genus *Erica*. Ling, or common heath, abounds in barren wastes in every part of Europe. *Loudon*.

2. A place overgrown with heath or with other shrubs. "The heaths of Staffordshire." *Temple*.

HĒATH'-CLÄD, *a.* Clad or covered with heath. "The heath-clad hill." *Cunningham*.

HĒATH'-CÖCK, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A large fowl of the genus *Tetrao* that frequents heaths; black grouse; black-game; *Tetrao tetrix*. *Maunder*.

HĒA'THEN (hē'thn), *n.*; pl. **HĒA'THEN** or **HĒA'THENS**. [*M. Goth. haethins*; *A. S. haethen*, heathen; *hæth*, a heath. — *Dut. heiden*; *Ger. heide*. — *Gr. ἔθνος*, a nation; *ἑθνικός*, gentile. — "The word heathen acquired its meaning from the fact that at the introduction of Christianity into Germany the wild dwellers on the heaths longest resisted the truth." *Trench*.] A gentile; a pagan; a barbarian:—as a collective noun, pagans or gentiles; nations ignorant of divine revelation.

God reigneth over the heathen. *Ps. xlviii. 8*. Christianity was propagated among the heathens. *Murray*.

In vain with lavish kindness The gifts of God are strown; The heathen, in his blindness, Bows down to wood and stone. *Heber*.

Syn.—See **GENTILE**.

HĒA'THEN (hē'thn), *a.* Gentile; pagan. "A heathen author." *Addison*.

HĒA'THEN-DÖM, *n.* The regions or portions of the earth in which heathenism prevails. *Ed. Rev.*

HĒA'THEN-ISH (hē'thn-ish), *a.* 1. Pagan; gentile. "The laws of heathenish religion." *Hooker*.

2. Savage; cruel; barbarous. Cromwell made a heathenish, or rather, inhuman edict against the episcopal clergy. *South*.

HĒA'THEN-ISH-LY (hē'thn-ish-lē), *ad.* In a heathenish manner; like heathens. *Beau. & Fl.*

HĒA'THEN-ISH-NĒSS (hē'thn-ish-nēs), *n.* A profane state, like that of the heathens. *Prynne*.

HĒA'THEN-ISM (hē'thn-izm), *n.* The quality of a heathen; gentilism; paganism. *Hummond*.

HĒA'THEN-IZE (hē'thn-iz), *v. a.* [*i. HEATHENIZED*; *pp. HEATHENIZING, HEATHENIZED*.] To render heathenish. *Firman*.

HĒA'THEN-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being heathens; heathenishness. [*R.*] *Wright*.

HĒA'THEN-RY (hē'thn-rē), *n.* State or quality of the heathens; heathenism. [*R.*] *N. Brit. Rev.*

HĒATH'ER, *n.* Heath. [*Scotland.*] *Jamieson*.

HĒATH'ER-BĒLL, *n.* The flower of the heather or heath. *Burns*.

HĒATH'ER-RÖÖF, *n.* A kind of roof which is thatched or covered with heather or heath. *Crabb*.

HĒATH'ER-Y, *a.* Full of heath; heathy. Yet, far above, beyond the reach of sight, Swell after swell the heathery mountain rose. *Southey*.

HĒATH'-GÄME, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A name of the grouse. — See **GROUSE**. *Smollett*.

HĒATH'-GRÄSS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial grass with a leafy stem; *Triodia decumbens*. *Farm. Ency.*

HĒATH'-HĒN, *n.* The female of the black-grouse, or *Tetrao tetrix*. *Thomson*.

HĒATH'-PĒA (hēth'pē), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Orobus*, or bitter vetch. *Johnson*.

HĒATH'-PÖÜT (hēth'pöüt), *n.* (*Ornith.*) The heath-cock; *Tetrao tetrix*. *Dryden*.

HĒATH'-RÖŞE (hēth'röz), *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth*.

HĒATH'-THICK-ET, *n.* A place overgrown with shrubs. *Steele*.

HĒATH'-THRÖS-TLE (-thrös'tl), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of thrush or thrush. *Pennant*.

HĒATH'Y, *a.* Full of heath; covered with heath. "Heathy land." *Mortimer*.

HĒAT'LESS (hēt'les), *a.* Cold; without warmth. "Through heatless skies." *Hughes*.

HĒAVE (hæv), *v. a.* [*M. Goth. haffjan*; *A. S. hēban*; *Dut. heffen*; *Frs. heffer*; *Ger. heben*; *Dan. heve*; *Sw. hefta*; *Icel. hefta*.] [*i. HEAVED* or *HOVE*; *pp. HEAVING, HEAVED*, or *HOVEN*. — *Hove* and *hove* are now rarely used except in sea language.]

1. To cause to rise upward; to raise; to lift; to hoist; to elevate. So stretched out huge in length the arch-bended hy, Chained on the burning lake, nor ever thence Had risen, or heaved his head. *Milton*.

The groans of ghosts, that cleave the earth with pain, And heave it up. *Dryden*.

2. To force up from the breast; to breathe.

The wretched animal *heaved* forth such groans. *Shak.*

3. To fill with high thoughts; to elate.

The Scots, *h* a *ed* into a high hope of victory, took the English for fools; by *h* a *ed* into a high hope. *Hayward.*

4. (*Naut.*) To throw; as, "To *heave* the lead": — to apply power to by means of a windlass or otherwise in order to pull or force in any direction; as, "To *heave* ahead"; "To *heave* astern"; "To *heave* up"; "To *heave* down."

To *heave* in stays. (*Naut.*) to go about in tacking. — To *heave* *stunt*, (*Naut.*) to draw in on the cable until the vessel is nearly over her anchor. — To *heave* *taught*, to make straight or tight, as a rope, by turning the capstan, &c. — To *heave* to, (*Naut.*) to put into a position of lying to. *Dana.*

HEAVE (*hēv*), *v. n.* 1. To pant; to breathe with pain. "He *heaves* for breath." *Dryden.*

2. To swell, as in pulsations or undulations. Weak was the pulse, and *heaved* the heart. *Dryden.*

In widened circles *heaved* the heart. *Dryden.*

3. To feel a tendency to vomit; to keek; to retch. *Pope.*

4. To labor; to make an effort; to struggle.

The Church of England had *heaved* at a reformation ever since William the Conqueror. *Atterbury.*

HEAVE (*hēv*), *n.* 1. An effort to rise; a struggle. But after many strains and *heaves*. *Hutchins.*

2. A rising or swelling produced by a force acting internally. "The next *heave* of the earthquake." *Dryden.*

There's matter in these sighs; these profound *heaves* You must translate. *Shak.*

3. An effort to vomit; a retching. *Johnson.*

HEAV'EN (*hēv'vn*), *n.* [A. S. *heafon*; *heafen*, raised, elevated, *p.* of *hebban*, to raise. "Heaven, or *heaved* up, to wit, the place that is elevated." *Verstegan.* So *Skinner*, *Johnson*, *Tooke*, *Bosworth*, and *Trench*. — Dan. *himmlen*; Sw. & Ger. *himmel*.]

1. The celestial sphere, firmament, or sky; the space in which the celestial bodies are placed, or through which they apparently perform their diurnal revolutions. "The beauteous eye of heaven." "The meteors of a troubled heaven." *Shak.* "The spangled heavens." *Addison.*

2. The air; the atmosphere. "The clouds of heaven." *Job.* "The dew of heaven." *Daniel.*

3. The habitation of God, good angels, and blessed spirits; the abode of the blessed.

Our Father which art in heaven. *Matt. vi. 9.*
The blessed creatures in heaven. *Sir T. More.*

4. The Sovereign of heaven; the Supreme or Divine Power.

And high permission of all-ruling Heaven. *Milton.*

5. An angel or an inhabitant of heaven.

Behold he putteth no trust in his saints; yea, the heavens are not clean in his sight. *Joh. xv. 15.*

6. The pagan gods; the celestials.

And show the heavens more just. *Shak.*

7. An exalted region or state; state of bliss.

It is a heaven, my country, that is more rich than any in earth. *Shak.*

8. Elevation; sublimity.

O, for a muse of fire, that would ascend The brightest heaven of invention. *Shak.*

It is often used in composition.

HEAV'EN-AP-PEAS'ING, *a.* Conciliating or pacifying heaven. *Thomson.*

HEAV'EN-AS-PIR'ING, *a.* Desiring to enter heaven. *Akenside.*

HEAV'EN-BÁN'ISHED (*hēv'vn-bán'isht*), *a.* Banished from heaven. *Milton.*

HEAV'EN-BEGÖT', *a.* Begotten by a celestial power. *Dryden.*

HEAV'EN-BÖRN (*hēv'vn-börn*), *a.* Descended from heaven. "Heaven-born child." *Milton.*

HEAV'EN-BRĒD (*hēv'vn-brēd*), *a.* Produced in heaven. "Heaven-bred poesy." *Shak.*

HEAV'EN-BRIGHT (*hēv'vn-brīht*), *a.* Shining with the brightness of heaven. *Wright.*

HEAV'EN-BUILT (*hēv'vn-bīlt*), *a.* Built by the agency of gods. "And razed her [Troy's] heaven-built wall." *Pope.*

HEAV'EN-CQN-DÜCT'ED, *a.* Guided by heaven; heaven-directed. *Thomson.*

HEAV'EN-DÄR'ING, *a.* Bidding defiance to heaven; heaven-defying. *Craig.*

HEAV'EN-DE-SCĒND'ED, *a.* Descended from heaven. *Seward.*

HEAV'EN-DI-RĒCT'ED, *a. l.* Directed to heaven. Who taught that heaven-directed spire to rise? *Pope.*

2. Guided by heaven; heaven-conducted. *Pope.*

HEAV'EN-EX-ÄLT'ED (*hēv'vn-*), *a.* Raised to heaven. *Clarke.*

HEAV'EN-FÄLLEN (*hēv'vn-fäl'n*), *a.* Fallen from heaven. *Milton.*

HEAV'EN-GIFT'ED, *a.* Bestowed by heaven. "Heaven-gifted strength." *Milton.*

HEAV'EN-IN-FLĪCT'ED, *a.* Inflicted or imposed by heaven. *Potter.*

HEAV'EN-IN-SPIRED', *a.* Receiving inspiration from heaven. *Decker.*

HEAV'EN-IN-STRÜCT'ED, *a.* Taught or instructed by heaven; heaven-taught. *Crashaw.*

† HEAV'EN-IZE, *v. a.* To render like heaven.

If thou be once soundly *heavenized* in thy thoughts. *Bp. Hall.*

HEAV'EN-KISS'ING, *a.* Touching the sky. "Heaven-kissing hill." *Shak.*

HEAV'EN-LI-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being heavenly; supreme excellence. *Sir J. Davies.*

HEAV'EN-LÖVED (*hēv'vn-lövd*), *a.* Beloved of heaven. *Milton.*

HEAV'EN-LY (*hēv'vn-lē*), *a. l.* Relating to the celestial sphere; as, "The heavenly bodies."

2. Partaking of heaven; supremely excellent; divine; godlike; angelic; seraphic.

3. Inhabiting heaven; celestial. "The heavenly race." *Dryden.*

Syn. — See CELESTIAL.

HEAV'EN-LY, *ad. l.* In a celestial manner. "Heavenly pensive." *Pope.*

2. By the influence of heaven. "Heavenly guided soul." *Milton.*

HEAV'EN-LY-MĪND'ED, *a.* Religious; devout; reverent; pious; godly. *Bp. Hall.*

HEAV'EN-LY-MĪND'ED-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being heavenly-minded; state of mind abstracted from the world, and directed to heaven. *Howe.*

HEAV'EN-MÖV'ING, *a.* Influencing heaven. *Shak.*

HEAV'EN-PRÖ-TĒCT'ED, *a.* Protected or defended by heaven. *Pope.*

HEAV'EN-SÄ-LÜT'ING, *a.* Touching the sky. And hills hang down their heaven-saluting heads. *Crashaw.*

HEAV'EN-TAUGHT (*hēv'vn-täut*), *a.* Instructed by heaven; heaven-instructed. *Pope.*

HEAV'EN-WÄRD, *ad.* Towards heaven.

HEAV'EN-WÄR'ING, *a.* Warring against heaven. "Those heaven-warring champions." *Milton.*

HEAVE-ÖF-FĒR-ING, *n.* An offering made among the Jews; — so called because it was to be heaved or raised. *Numb. xv. 19.*

HEAV'ER, *n. l.* One who heaves; a man employed about docks, taking goods from barges and flats; — often used in composition; as, "Coal-heaver."

2. (*Naut.*) A short, wooden bar, tapering at each end; — used as a purchase. *Dana.*

HEAVES (*hēvz*), *n. pl.* (*Farriery.*) A disease in horses; rupture of the cells of the lungs; broken-wind. *Herbert.*

HEAV'LY (*hēv'le*), *ad. l.* With heaviness; with difficulty; laboriously; slowly.

They drive them [chariots] *heavily*. *Exod. xiv. 25.*

2. Oppressively; severely.

Upon the ancient host thou very *heavily* laid thy yoke. *Isa. xlv. 6.*

3. With grief; sorrowfully; grievously.

I have bowed down *heavily*, as one that mourneth for his mother. *Ps. xxxv. 14.*

HEAV'LY-NĒSS (*hēv'e-nēss*), *n.* [A. S. *hefignes*.]

1. The quality of being heavy; ponderousness; gravity; weight. "The heaviness of several bodies." *Wilkins.*

2. Oppressiveness; grievousness. "The heaviness of taxes." *Johnson.*

3. Inaptitude to motion; sluggishness; torpidness; languor.

A sensation of drowsiness, heaviness, and lassitude are signs of a too-plentiful meal. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Depression of spirits; dejection.

Heaviness in the heart of man maketh it stoop. *Prov. xii. 25.*

5. Deepness or richness of soil. "The fatness and heaviness of the ground." *Arbuthnot.*

Syn. — See WEIGHT.

HEAV'ING, *n. l.* A panting; pant; palpitation. "His needless *heavings*." *Shak.*

2. A rising; a swell. "The *heavings* of this prodigious bulk of waters." *Addison.*

HEAV'Y-SÖME, *a.* Very dull or heavy. [Local, North of Eng.] *Haltiwell.*

HEAV'Y (*hēv'e*), *a.* [A. S. *hefig*, *hefig*.]

1. Tending strongly to the centre of attraction; weighty; ponderous; — opposed to *light*

2. Oppressive; grievous; afflictive; severe.

Whose heavy hand hath bowed you to the grave. *Shak.*

3. Burdensome; tedious; tiresome.

The diversion of some of my idle and heavy hours. *Locke.*

4. Loaded; burdened; encumbered; weighed down. "His men *heavy* with booty." *Bacon.*

5. Wanting in spirit or activity; dull; torpid; sluggish; inert; drowsy. "A heavy writer." *Swift.*

6. Sorrowful; dejected; depressed.

He began to be sore amazed and to be very heavy. *Mark xiv. 33.*

7. Requiring much labor; onerous; difficult.

"A heavy undertaking." *Johnson.*

8. Moist; miry; soft; deep; fruitful; productive. "Heavy lands." *Johnson.*

9. Cumbrous. "Heavy roads." *Johnson.*

10. Cloudy; dark. "A heavy night." *Shak.*

11. Remarkable for greatness, abundance, or severity; as, "A heavy sea"; "A heavy shower"; "A heavy cannonade."

12. Not easily digested; lying with weight on the stomach; not raised or made porous by fermentation; as, "Heavy bread."

It is often used adverbially in composition; as *heavy-laden*.

Syn. — See WEIGHTY.

† HEAV'Y, *v. a.* To make heavy. *Wickliffe.*

HEAV'Y-BRÖWED (*-bröad*), *a.* Having overhanging brows; looking heavy or stupid. *Wright.*

HEAV'Y-GÄIT'ED, *a.* Having a heavy gait; moving heavily and slowly. *Shak.*

HEAV'Y-HÄND'ED, *a.* Clumsy; awkward. *Wright.*

HEAV'Y-HĒAD'ED, *a.* Having a slow perception; dull; obtuse. *Wright.*

HEAV'Y-HEÄRT'ED, *a.* Oppressed with sorrow; sad; dejected; dispirited. *Smollett.*

HEAV'Y-LÄ'DEN, *a.* Burdened or oppressed with weight or a heavy burden. *Matt. xi. 28.*

HEAV'Y-MĒT'AL, *n.* Guns of large size carrying heavy balls. *Simmonds.*

HEAV'Y-SPÄR, *n.* (*Min.*) Native sulphate of baryta, or baro-selenite. *Brande.*

HEB-BER-MÄN, *n. pl.* HEBBERMEN. One who fishes at low tide for whittings, smelts, &c. *Crabb.*

HEB-BING-WEÄRS, *n. pl.* Devices or nets laid for fish at ebbing time. *Crabb.*

† HEB'DQ-MÄD, *n.* [*L. hebdomas, hebdomadis.*] A week; the space of seven days. *Glanville.*

HEB-DÖM'A-DÄL, } *a.* Relating to, or includ-

HEB-DÖM'A-DÄ-RY, } ing, a week; occurring every week; weekly. *Browne.*

HEB-DÖM'A-DÄ-RY, *n.* A member of a chapter or convent, whose week it is to officiate in the cathedral. *Todd.*

† HEB-DQ-MÄT'I-CÄL, *a.* Weekly. *Bp. Morton.*

HĒ-BE, *n.* [*L.* from Gr. *Ἥβη*.]

1. (*Grecian Myth.*) The goddess of youth whose office it was to hand around the nectar at the banquets of the gods. *Brande.*

2. (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Hencke in 1847. *Hind.*

† HEB'EN, *n.* [Fr. *ébène*.] Ebony. *Spenser.*
 HEB'ET-TATE, *pp. a.* [L. *hebetō*, *hebetatus*.] [*i.* HEBETATED; *vp.* HEBETATING, HEBETATED.]
 To dull; to blunt; to stupefy. *Harvey.*
 HEB'ET-TATION, *n.* 1. Act of dulling. *Bailey.*
 2. The state of being dulled. [*R.*] *Johnson.*
 † HEB'ETE, *a.* Dull; stupid. *Ellis.*
 HEB'ET-TUDE, *n.* [L. *hebetudo*.] Dulness; obtuseness; bluntness. [*R.*] *Harvey.*
 HE-BRĀ'IC, } *a.* Relating to the Hebrews or
 HE-BRĀ'IC-AL, } Hebrew language. *Bolingbroke.*
 HE-BRĀ'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* After the Hebrew manner. *Smart.*
 || HE-BRĀ-ISM, or HEB'RA-ISM [hē'brā-izm, S. P. E. *Ja. K. Sm.* R. *Wb. Rees*, *W. F.*; hē'brā-izm, *W. J. F. C.*], *n.* [Fr. *hébraïsme*.] A Hebrew idiom, word, or phrase. *Addison.*
 || HE-BRĀ-IST, or HEB'RA-IST [hē'brā-ist, P. E. *Ja. K. Sm.*; hē'brā-ist, *W. J. F.*; hē-brā'ist, S.], *n.* [L. *Hebraeus*.] One who is versed in Hebrew. *Shak.*
 "I have differed from Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, in the quantity of the first syllable of this and the preceding word, and think I am not only authorized by analogy, but by the best usage." *Walker.*
 || HE-BRĀ-IST'IC, } *a.* Relating to, or like,
 || HE-BRĀ-IST'IC-AL, } Hebrew. *Crombie.*
 || HE-BRĀ-IZE, *v. a.* [Gr. *ἑβραϊζω*.] To conform to the Hebrew idiom. *Milton.*
 HE'BREW (hē'brā), *n.* [Heb. *עבר*, one of the ancestors of Abraham; Gr. *Εβραῖος*.]
 1. A descendant of Heber; an Israelite; a Jew. *Exod. ii. 11.*
 2. The Hebrew language. "Written in Hebrew." *John xix. 20.*
 HE'BREW (hē'brā), *a.* Relating to the people of the Jews. "The Hebrew tongue." *Acts xxi. 40.*
 HE'BREW-ESS (hē'brā-ēs), *n.* An Israelitish woman. *Jer. xxxiv. 9.*
 HE-BRĪ'CIAN (hē-brīsh-ān), *n.* A Hebraist. "The best Hebraicians understand them." *Raleigh.*
 HE-BRĪD'I-AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to the Hebrides or Western Islands of Scotland. *Johnson.*
 HEC-A-TĒ'SI-A (hēk-a-tē'she-ə), *n.* (*Greek Antig.*) An entertainment given every new moon in honor of Hecate, or the triple goddess. *Brande.*
 HEC-A-TOMB (hēk-a-tōm) [hēk-a-tōm, *W. P. J. F.* *Ja. K. R. C.*; hēk-a-tōm, S. *Sm.*], *n.* [Gr. *ἑκατόμβη*; *ἑκατόν*, a hundred, and *βοῦς*, an ox; Fr. *hecatoμβe*.] A sacrifice of a hundred oxen or cattle; — applied, also, in a general sense, to a large sacrifice offered publicly. *Dryden.*
 Let altars smoke and hecatombs be paid. *Pope.*
 HEC-A-TOMB'PE-DON, *n.* [Gr. *ἑκατόμπεδον*; *ἑκατόν*, a hundred, and *πῶς*, *πόδος*, a foot.] (*Arch.*) A temple one hundred feet long. *Holyoke.*
 HEC-A-TON'STY-LON, *n.* [Gr. *ἑκατόν*, a hundred, and *στύλος*, a pillar.] (*Arch.*) A building having a hundred columns. *Brande.*
 † HEC-A-TON'TOME, *n.* A quantity equal to a hundred volumes. "Hecatonontomes of controversy." *Milton.*
 HECK, *n.* 1. [*Su. Goth. hack*.] A rack at which cattle are fed with hay. [*Local, Eng.*] *Ray.*
 2. [*Ger. ecke*, a corner.] The winding of a stream. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*
 3. A kind of fishing-net. *Chambers.*
 4. A latch of a door. [*Local, Eng.*] *Grose.*
 5. An apparatus for warping. *Simmonds.*
 HEC'KLE, *v. a.* To comb, as flax; to hatchel. — See HATCHEL. *Loudon.*
 HEC'KLE, *n.* An instrument for combing flax, &c.; a hatchel; a flax-comb. *Brande.*
 HEC'TARE, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *ἑκατόν*, a hundred, and L. *area*, a piece of ground.] A French land measure, equal to 100 square metres, or 11,960 English square yards, or 2.471 acres. *Athenæum.*
 HEC'TIC, *n.* (*Med.*) A slow, continued, or remittent fever, attended by debility, a small, quick pulse, loss of appetite, paleness, excessive perspiration, and emaciation; hectic fever. *South.*
 By wasting hectic of his flesh bereft. *Sanctus.*

HEC'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. *ἑκτικός*, habitual, or con-
 HEC'TIC-CAL, } sumptive; *ἔξis*, a habit of body;
 It. *etico*; Sp. *hético*; Fr. *héticque*.]
 1. Pertaining to hectic; habitual; constitutional; protracted; — applied particularly to the kind of fever which attends consumption.
 2. Affected with constitutional fever. "A lean and hectic chemist." *Sterne.*
 HEC'TIC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a hectic fever. "Hetically feverish." *Johnson.*
 HEC'TO-GRAMME, *n.* [Gr. *ἑκατόν*, a hundred, and *γράμμα*, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce.] A French weight equal to 100 grammes, or to 3.5277 ounces avoirdupois. *Brande.*
 HECTOLITRE (hēk'to-lī'tr), *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *ἑκατόν*, a hundred, and *λίτρον*, a pound.] A French measure of capacity, equal to 100 litres, or 2.75 bushels. *Simmonds.*
 HECTOMETRE (hēk'to-mā'tr), *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *ἑκατόν*, a hundred, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] A French measure of length, equal to 100 metres, or 328.086 English feet. *Brande.*
 HEC'TOR, *n.* ["*Ἑκτωρ*, Hector, the brave son of Priam, mentioned by Homer.] A blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow; a bully; a blusterer. *South.*
 HEC'TOR, *v. a.* [*i.* HECTORING; *pp.* HECTORING, HECTORING.]
 1. To bully; to menace; to threaten. *Dryden.*
 2. To vex; to fret; to annoy. *Wright.*
 HEC'TOR, *v. n.* To play the bully. *Stillingfleet.*
 HEC-TOR'ER-AN, *a.* Relating to, or like, Hector, the commander of the Trojan forces. *Pope.*
 HEC'TOR-ISM, *n.* The disposition or the practice of a Hector; a bullying. *Wright.*
 HEC'TOR-LY, *a.* Blustering; insolent. *Barrow.*
 HECTOSTERE (hēk'to-stēr), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *ἑκατόν*, a hundred, and *στερεά*, solid.] A French measure, consisting of 100 French cubical metres, and equal to 3531.741 cubic feet. *Simmonds.*
 HED'DLE, *n.* The harness for guiding the warp threads in a loom; healds. *Ure.*
 HED'DLE-MAK'ER, *n.* A manufacturer of flax-combs and of weavers' utensils. *Simmonds.*
 HED'EN-BERG-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A black opaque variety of pyroxene, containing a large proportion of iron, little or no magnesia, and no alumina; — so named from L. *Hedenberg*. *Dana.*
 HED'E-RA, *n.* [L. — Perhaps from Celtic *hedra*, cord. *Loudon.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; ivy. *Loudon.*
 HED'E-RĀ'CEOUS (-shūs), *a.* [L. *hederaceus*, *heder*, ivy.] Relating to, or producing, ivy. *Bailey.*
 HED'E-RĀL, *a.* Composed of ivy. *Lindley.*
 HED'E-RĪ'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *hedera*, ivy, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing ivy. *Bailey.*
 HED'E-RŌSE, *a.* [L. *hederosus*.] Full of ivy. *Scott.*
 HEDGE (hēj), *n.* [A. S. *hege*, *heag*, or *heg*; Dut. *haag*; Ger. *hag*, or *hecke*; Dan. *hakke*; Sw. *hack*; Icel. *hagi*. — It is written *hegge* by *Wicliffe* and *Chaucer*.] A fence made of thorns, prickly bushes, or shrubs. *Drayton.*
 A certain man planted a vineyard, and compassed it with a hedge. *Mat. xii. 1. Trans. q. 1561.*
 HEDGE, *a.* ["Perhaps from a hedge or hedge-born man, a man without any known place of birth." *Johnson.*] Mean; vile; of the lowest class. "A little, hedge, illiterate vicar." *Swift.*
 HEDGE (hēj), *v. a.* [A. S. *hagian*, to hedge.] [*i.* HEDGED; *pp.* HEDGING, HEDGED.]
 1. To enclose with a hedge. "Those alleys must be hedged at both ends." *Bacon.*
 2. To obstruct; to blockade. "I will hedge up thy way with thorns." *Hos. ii. 6.*
 3. To encircle for defence.
 England, hedged in with the main. *Shak.*
 4. To shut up within an enclosure. "A law to hedge in the cuckoo." *Locke.*
 5. To thrust or force, as into a place already full. "To hedge me in." *Shak.*
 When you are sent on an errand, be sure to hedge in some business of your own. *Swift.*
 "This seems to be mistaken for *edge*. To edge

is to put in by the way that requires least room; but *hedge* may signify to thrust in with difficulty, as into a *hedge*." *Johnson.*
 HEDGE, *v. n.* 1. To hide the head; to withdraw into a corner; to shift; to skulk; to creep slyly. "I myself sometimes hiding mine honor in my necessity, and tain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch." *Shak.*
 2. To bet on both sides, as at horse-races, so as never to incur great risks. *Smart.*
 HEDGE-BILL, *a.* An instrument to trim hedges; a hedging-bill. *Booth.*
 HEDGE-BIRD, *n.* A bird that seeks food and shelter in hedges. *Farm. Ency.*
 HEDGE-BORN, *a.* Of no known birth; meanly born. "A hedge-born swain." *Shak.*
 HEDGE-BOTE, *n.* [*hedge* and *bote*.] (*Eng. Law*) An allowance of wood made to a tenant for repairing hedges or fences. *Burrill.*
 HEDGE-CREEP-ER, *n.* One who skulks, as under hedges, for bad purposes. *Johnson.*
 HEDGE-FŪ'MI-TQ-RY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Fumaria*. *Ainsworth.*
 HEDGE-GAR-LIC, *n.* A plant; *Alkaria officinalis*; — so named in allusion to the smell of the leaves. *Loudon.*
 HEDGE-HOG, *n.* 1. (*Zool.*) An insectivorous quadruped of the genus *Erinaceus*, having the back covered with sharp strong spines about an inch long, with the power of rolling itself up in a ball. The common hedgehog, or *Erinaceus Europæus*, is rather more than nine inches long, and is popularly called *urchin*. *Bell.*
 2. A term of reproach. *Shak.*
 3. (*Bot.*) A species of plant having curious pods; *Medicago intertexta*. *Loudon.*
 4. (*Ich.*) The globe-fish. *Ainsworth.*
 5. A machine for removing mud, silt, &c., from rivers. *Simmonds.*
 HEDGE-HOG-THIS'TLE (-thī's'tl), *n.* A name common to several species of cactus. *Wright.*
 HEDGE-HOG-TRÉ'FOLL, *n.* A kind of herb. *Scott.*
 HEDGE-HYS-SOP, *n.* (*Bot.*) The English name of the genus *Griatiola*. *Loudon.*
 HEDGE-KNIFE, *n.* An instrument for trimming hedges. *Farm. Ency.*
 HEDGE-LESS, *a.* Having no hedge. *Ogilvie.*
 HEDGE'LONG, *a.* Along the hedge. *Dyer.*
 HEDGE-MŪS-TARD, *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen herbaceous plant of several varieties, most of which are worthless; *Erysimum*. *Loudon.*
 HEDGE-NÉT-TLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The English name for the genus *Stachys*, most of the species of which are strong smelling weeds. *Loudon.*
 HEDGE-NŌTE, *n.* The note of a mere hedge-bird; — applied contemptuously to a vulgar style of writing. *Dryden.*
 HEDGE-PĀRS-LEY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A useless weed, of several varieties. *Farm. Ency.*
 HEDGE-PĪG, *n.* A young hedgehog. *Shak.*
 HEDGE-PRIEST, *n.* A poor, mean priest. *Shak.*
 HEDQ'ER, *n.* One who makes or repairs hedges. "The swinked hedger." *Milton.*
 HEDGE-RHŪME, *n.* Vulgar, doggerel rhyme; hedger's rhyme. *Cowley.*
 HEDGE-RŌW, *n.* A hedge of bushes in a row. By *hedge-row* elm, or hillocks green. *Milton.*
 HEDGE-SCHŪŌL (hēj'skŏl), *n.* A school assembled or kept beside a hedge or in the open air, as in Ireland. *Carleton.*
 HEDGE-SCĪS-SŌRS (hēj'siz-sŏrs), *n. pl.* An instrument for trimming hedges. *Booth.*
 HEDGE-SPĀR-RŌW, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the genus *Motacilla*, that lives in bushes, distinguished from a sparrow that builds in thatch.
 HEDGE-STAKE, *n.* A stake to support a hedge.
 HEDGE-WRĪT-ER, *n.* A grub-street writer; a mean author. *Smart.*
 HEDQ'ING, *n.* Act of making hedges. *Marward.*
 HEDQ'ING-BILL, *n.* A cutting-hook, used in making hedges. *Sidney.*

HEDG'ING-GLOVE (-glöv), *n.* A glove worn by hedgers; duncock. *Farm. Ency.*

HE-DÖN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἡδονή*, pleasure.] Pertaining to pleasure; placing the chief good in pleasure; professing hedonism. *Clarke.*

HED'O-NISM, *n.* [Gr. *ἡδονή*, pleasure.] The doctrine that the chief good of man lies in the pursuit of pleasure, as taught by Aristippus and the Cyrenaic school. *Fleming.*

HEDY-PHANE, *n.* An arsenio-chlorate of lead and lime from Sweden. *Dana.*

HĒED, *v. a.* [A. S. *hedan*; Dut. *heden*; Frs. *hoda*, or *huda*; Ger. *hüten*; Dan. *hytte*, or *hytte*.] [i. HEEDED; *pp.* HEEDING, HEEDEN.] To attend to; to give or pay attention to; to mind; to regard; to take notice of; to notice.

With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds*. *Dryden.*

HĒED, *v. n.* To give or pay attention; to mind; to consider; to take care. *Warton.*

HĒED, *n.* 1. Care; attention; notice; regard. It is a way of calling a man a fool when no heed is given to what he says. *L'Estrange.*

2. Caution; circumspection; wariness; suspicious watch. "Let men take *heed* of their company." *Shak.*

Take *heed*; have open eye; for thieves do foot by night. *Shak.*

Syn. — See ATTENTION, CARE.

HĒED'FUL, *a.* 1. Observing; attentive; mindful; regardful. "His *heedful* ears." *Shak.*

2. Cautious; suspicious; watchful. Give him *heedful* notes; For I mine eyes will rivet to his face. *Shak.*

Syn. — See CAREFUL, MINDFUL.

HĒED'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a heedful manner; with caution; carefully.

HĒED'FUL-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being heedful; caution; vigilance; attention. *Digby.*

† **HĒED'FUL-LY**, *ad.* Cautiously; heedfully. *Bailey.*

† **HĒED'FUL-NĒSS**, *n.* Caution; heed. *Spenser.*

HĒED'LESS, *a.* Taking no heed; unobserving; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; negligent. "The mind being *heedless*." *Locke.*

Syn. — See NEGLIGENT.

HĒED'LESS-LY, *ad.* Carelessly; negligently; inattentively; thoughtlessly.

HĒED'LESS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being heedless; carelessness; thoughtlessness. *Locke.*

Syn. — See INADVERTENCE, NEGLIGENCE.

† **HĒED'Y**, *a.* Careful; cautious; heedful. *Perry.*

HĒEL, *n.* [A. S. *hel*; Dut. *hiel*; Dan. *hal*; Sw. *hal*; Icel. *hall*.]

1. The hind part of the foot, particularly of the human foot. *Wiseman.*

2. The whole foot, particularly of animals. Not headlong half so swift do coursing steeds bestir their *heels*. *Shak.*

3. The hind part of a shoe or a stocking.

4. Any thing shaped like a heel. "It [the tool] has an angular base or *heel*." *Weale.*

5. A spur, as being worn on the heel. *Smart.*

6. The latter part; the extremity, or the end, of something in progress. "The *heel* of a session." *Wright.*

7. (*Arch.*) The end or foot of a rafter which rests on the wall-plate. *Buchanan.*

8. (*Naut.*) The after-part of a ship's keel: — the lower end of a mast or boom: — the lower end of the stern-post. *Dana.*

Heels over head, making a somersault: — headlong; carelessly. — *Neck and heels*, the whole length of the body. — *To be at the heels of*, to pursue closely: — to attend closely. — *To be out at heels*, to be worn out at the heels, as stockings; to be worn out: — to be in a bad condition. — *To have the heels of*, to outrun. "My horse had the *heels* of him." *Johnson.* — *To lay by the heels*, to fetter; to shackle. *Addison.* — *To show the heels*, to run away. — *To take to the heels*, to run away.

HĒEL, *v. n.* [i. HEELED; *pp.* HEELING, HEELED.] 1. To dance; to go round; to wheel. *Shak.*

2. (*Naut.*) To stoop or incline to either side, as a ship. *Falconer.*

HĒEL, *v. a.* 1. To arm a cock. *Johnson.*

2. To add a heel to; as, "To *heel* a boot."

HĒEL'ER, *n.* A cock that strikes well with his heels or spurs. *Bailey.*

HĒEL'ING, *n.* 1. Act of putting new heel-pieces to boots or shoes. *Simmonds.*

2. (*Naut.*) The square part left at the lower end of a mast. *Crabb.*

HĒEL'-PIECE (-pēs), *n.* 1. Armor for the heels. *Chesterfield.*

2. A piece of leather fixed on the heel of a boot or a shoe; heel-tap.

3. The concluding part; the end. Just at the *heel-piece* of his book. *Lloyd.*

HĒEL'-PIECE (-pēs), *v. a.* To put a heel-piece upon. "Heel-piece her shoes." *Arbutnot.*

HĒEL'-PÖST, *n.* The outer post in the stall partition of a stable. *Ogilvie.*

HĒEL'-TAP, *n.* 1. A small piece of leather on the heel of a boot or a shoe; a heel-piece. *Roget.*

2. Liquor left at the bottom of a glass. *Halliwel.*

HĒEL'-TAP, *v. a.* To put a heel-tap or heel-piece upon; to heel-piece. *Wright.*

HĒEL'-TIP, *n.* An iron plate or protection for the heels of boots and shoes. *Simmonds.*

HĒEL'-TÖÖL, *n.* A turner's tool, having an acute cutting edge and an angular base. *Weale.*

HĒEN, *n.* A district. [China.] *Simmonds.*

HĒER, *n.* A measure of yarn. — See SPINDLE.

HĒFT, *n.* [A. S. *hefe*, weight; *hebban*, to heave.] 1. † A heaving; an effort.

He cracks his gorge, his sides, With violent *hefts*. *Shak.*

2. † Handle; haft. "Blade and *heft*." *Waller.*

3. Weight; heaviness. *Halliwel.*

But if a man of heftiness be so envious, That he will not let his neighbor have his share. *Holloway.*

HĒFT, *v. a.* [i. HEFTED; *pp.* HEFTING, HEFTED.]

1. To lift up; to carry aloft. [Scot.] *Jamieson.*

2. To try the weight of by lifting. [Local, Eng.; colloquial, U. S.] *Holloway.*

HĒFT'ED, *a.* Moved; agitated; — used in composition. "Thy tender-*hefted* nature." *Shak.*

† **HĒG**, *n.* A fairy; a witch. — See HAG. *Huloet.*

† **HĒG-F-MÖN'IC**, *a.* [Gr. *ἡγεμονικός*; *ἡγε-*

† **HĒG-F-MÖN'IC-CAL**, *a.* [μῶν, a leader.] Ruling; predominant. "The most prince-like and *hegemonical* part of his soul." *Fotherby.*

HE-G'IRA, or **HĒG'I-RA** [he-j'ra, S. P. J. E. F. K.; he-j'ra or hēd'je-ra, W. Ja.; hēd'je-ra, E. Sm. Johnson, Rees], *n.* [Ar.] (*Chron.*) The flight; appropriately, the flight of Mahomet from Mecca, July 16, A. D. 622; the epoch from which the Mahometan era is reckoned. *Harris.*

HĒIF'ER, *n.* [A. S. *heahfore*, or *heafre*.] A young cow. *Bacon.*

† **HĒIGH** (hī), *interj.* Used in encouraging; hey. *Shak.*

Heigh, my hearts, cheerly, cheerly, my hearts. *Shak.*

HĒIGH'-HÖ (hī'hö), *interj.* 1. An expression of languor, uneasiness, or desire. *Shak.*

2. Noting exultation.

And *heigh-ho* for the honor of old England. *Dryden.*

HEIGHT (hīt) [hīt, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.; hīt or hāt, W.], *n.* [Goth. *hauhitha*; A. S. *heathth*, *heatho*, or *hithh*; Dut. *hoogte*; Ger. *höhe*; Dan. *høide*; Sw. *hoghet*, highness; *höjd*, height.]

1. The state of being high; elevation.

From what height fellst thou? *Milton.*

2. Space measured upwards; altitude. "The height of the tower." *Chaucer.*

3. † Degree of latitude. "Guinea lieth in the same *height* as Peru." *Abbot.*

4. High place; eminence; summit; culminating point; acme; apex.

From Alpine heights the father first descends. *Dryden.*

5. Station of dignity; elevation of rank.

By him that raised me to this careful height. *Shak.*

6. The utmost degree; crisis. "Despair is the height of madness." *Sherlock.*

7. Advance towards perfection; degree of progress; state of excellence.

Social duties are carried to greater heights by the principles of our religion. *Addison.*

† "The first of these modes [hīt] is the most general, and the last [hā] the most agreeable to the spell-

ing. Milton was the patron of the first, and, in his zeal for analogy, as Dr. Johnson says, spelt the word *height*. This is still the pronunciation of the vulgar, and seems, at first sight, the most agreeable to analogy; but, though the sound of the adjective *high* is generally preserved in the abstract *height*, the *h* is always placed before the *t*, and is perfectly mute. Mr. Garrick's pronunciation (and which is certainly the best) was *hite*. — See DROUGHT." *Waller.*

HEIGHT'EN (hī'm), *v. a.* [i. HEIGHTENED; *pp.* HEIGHTENING, HEIGHTENED.]

1. To raise; to elevate; to exalt; to enhance. *Heightened* in their thoughts beyond All doubt of victory. *Milton.*

2. To make better; to improve; to meliorate. Two more [drops] *heightened* it into a perfect Languedoc. *Addison.*

3. To make greater; to aggravate; to increase. Foreign states used their endeavors to *heighten* our confusion. *Addison.*

4. (*Paint.*) To make prominent by means of touches of light or brilliant colors, as contrasted with the shadows. *Brantle.*

Syn. — To *heighten* is to make higher. *Heighten* the value of a thing, *raise* or *enhance* its price, *improve* its quality, and *increase* its quantity. The enormity of an offence is *heightened*, and the guilt of the offender is *aggravated*, by particular circumstances.

HEIGHT'EN-ER (hī'm-er), *n.* One who heightens.

HEIGHT'EN-ING (hī'm-ing), *n.* Improvement.

The *heightenings* of the other [landscape]. *Dryden.*

|| **HEI'NOUS** (hā'nus) [hā'nus, W. P. J. E. F. Sm. R.; hā'nus, S. Ja. K.], *a.* [Fr. *haineux*; *haine*, hatred.] Wicked in a high degree; atrocious; flagrant; flagitious; aggravated. "A wicked, *heinous* fault." *Shak.* "Most *heinous* and accursed sacrilege." *Hooker.*

|| "Mr. Sheridan gives the long sound of *e* to the first syllable of this word, contrary to every dictionary, to analogy, and, I think, the best usage; which, if I am not mistaken, always gives the first syllable of this word the sound of slender *a*. That this was the sound of this syllable formerly, we may gather from the spelling of it; for, in Charles the Second's time, Mr. Baxter is accused by Mr. Danvers of publishing the *heinous* charge against the Baptists of baptizing naked." *Walker.*

Syn. — *Heinous*, *flagrant*, *flagitious*, and *atrocious* are epithets applied to crimes and violations of the moral law. *Heinous* sin; *flagrant* deed; *flagitious* conduct; *atrocious* murder; *wicked* action or person. — See WICKED.

|| **HEI'NOUS-LY** (hā'nus-le), *ad.* Atrociously; wickedly; viciously. *Bp. Wilkins.*

|| **HEI'NOUS-NĒSS** (hā'nus-nēs), *n.* Atrociousness; wickedness. *Rogers.*

HĒIR (ār), *n.* [L. *heres*, *heredis*; It. *erede*; Nor. Fr. *heir*, *her*, *hier*, or *eur*; Fr. *heir*, *héritier*.]

1. (*Law*.) One who inherits; one who takes an estate in lands or tenements by descent from another, as distinguished from an *alienee*, who takes by deed, and a *devisee*, who takes by will. *Burrill.*

2. One who receives any thing from another, in the manner of an heir. "*Heirs* of shame." "Shocks that flesh is *heir* to." *Shak.*

Being *heirs* together of the grace of life. 1 Pet. iii. 7.

Heir apparent, an heir whose right of inheritance is indefeasible, provided he outlive the ancestor. — *Heir presumptive*, one who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would, in the present state of things, be his heir, but whose inheritance may be defeated by the contingency of some nearer heir being born. *Whitshaw.*

HĒIR (ār), *v. a.* To inherit; to succeed to. [R.]

One only daughter *heired* the royal state. *Dryden.*

HĒIR-AP-PAR'EN-CY (ār-), *n.* The state of an heir-apparent. *West. Rev.*

HĒIR'DOM (ār'dum), *n.* The state of an heir: — the possessions of an heir. *Bp. Hall. Burke.*

HĒIR'ESS (ār'ēs), *n.* A woman who inherits; a female heir. *Dryden.*

HĒIR'LESS (ār'les), *a.* Being without an heir.

HĒIR'LOÖM (ār'löm), *n.* [Eng. *heir* and A. S. *geloma*, or *loma*, household stuff.] (*Law*.) Any movable or personal chattel which by law descends to the heir along with the freehold. "An *heirloom*, or implement of furniture." *Blackstone.*

HĒIR'SHIP (ār'ship), *n.* The state, character, or privileges of an heir. *Ayliffe.*

† **HĒLL'HOOD** (-hūd), *n.* The state or condition of hell. *Beau. & Fl.*

HĒLL'-'HÖUND, *n.* 1. A dog of hell. *Shak.*
2. An agent of hell. *Milton.*
3. A profligate; a miscreant. *Beau. & Fl.*

† **HĒLL'LI-ĒR**, *n.* [A. S. *helan*, to cover. — See *HELLE*, and *HELDER*.] A slater; a tiler. *Usher.*

HĒLL'ISH, *a.* 1. Relating to hell. "Hellish title." *Sidney.* "Vanquish hellish wiles." *Milton.*
2. Having the qualities of hell; very wicked; infernal; detestable. "Hellish breasts." *South.*

HĒLL'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a hellish manner; infernally; wickedly; detestably. *Bp. Barlow.*

HĒLL'ISH-NESS, *n.* Extreme wickedness; abhorred qualities. *Beaumont.*

HĒLL'ITE, *n.* One who frequents a gambling-house. [R.] *Grant.*

HĒLL'-'KITE, *n.* A kite of infernal breed. *Shak.*

HĒLL'WARD, *ad.* Towards hell. *Pope.*

† **HĒLL'Y**, *a.* Having the qualities of hell; infernal. "Helly haunts." *Mr. for Mag.*

HELM. [A. S. *helm*.] An affix signifying defence; as, *Eadhelm*, happy defence. *Gibson.*

HĒLM, *n.* 1. [A. S., Dut., & Ger. *helm*; Dan. *hielm*; Sw. *hjel*; Icel. *hjalmar*.] A covering for the head in war; a head-piece; a helmet; a morion. "With plumed helm." *Shak.*
The babe crying, crying to his nurse's breast, / So late as when he was a child, he cried. *Pope.*
2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest. "Helms, crests, mantles." *Camden.*
3. The upper part or covering of something, as of a retort. *Boyle.*

HĒLM, *n.* 1. [A. S. *helma*; Dut. & Ger. *helm*.] The instrument or apparatus by which a vessel is steered, including the rudder, tiller, wheel, &c.; — sometimes applied especially to the tiller. *Ships in storms their helms and anchors lost.* *Denham.*
2. The station of government; the post of command. "Let those at the helm contrive it better." *Swift.*
Down with the helm, (Naut.) an order to push the helm to leeward, in order to put the ship about, or to lay her to windward. — *Ease or bear up the helm*, an order to let the ship go more large before the wind. — *Helm a-midships*, or *right the helm*, an order to keep the helm even with the middle of the ship. — *Port the helm*, an order to put the helm over the left side of the ship. — *Starboard the helm*, an order to put the helm on the right side of the ship. *Mar. Dict.*

† **HĒLM**, *v. a.* To guide; to conduct. "The business he hath helmed." *Shak.*

HĒLM'AGE, *n.* Guidance. [R.] *H. Laurens.*

HĒLMED (hēl'med or hēlmd), *a.* Furnished with a helm or head-piece. "Helmed cherubim." *Milton.*

HĒL'MET, *n.* [A. S. *helm*. — See *HELM*.] 1. Armor for the head; a helm; a morion; a head-piece. *Helms* were anciently formed of various materials, but chiefly of skins of beasts, brass and iron. *Brande.*
2. A kind of pigeon. *Shak.*
3. (Bot.) An arched concave petal or sepal; the hooded upper lip of a flower.

HĒL'MET-ED, *a.* Wearing a helmet. *Beau. & Fl.*

HĒL'MET-FLÖW'ER, *n.* A plant and its flower; the aconite or wolf's-bane. *Crabb.*

HĒL'MET-SHAPED (-shāpt), *a.* (Bot.) Shaped like a helmet; galeate. *Ogilvie.*

HĒL-MIN'THA-GÖGUE (hēl-mīn'thā-gōg), *n.* [Gr. *ἐλμινθός*, a worm, and *gōg*, to lead.] (Med.) Medicine to expel worms. *Scott.*

HĒL-MIN-THI'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἐλμινθίασις*, to suffer from worms; *ἐλμινθός*, a worm.] (Med.) A disease in which worms or their larvae are bred under the skin. *Hoblyn.*

HĒL-MIN'THIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐλμινθός*, a worm.] Relating to worms. *Dungason.*

HĒL-MIN'THIC, *n.* (Med.) A medicine for expelling worms. *Wright.*

HĒL-MIN'THÖID, *a.* [Gr. *ἐλμινθός*, a worm, and *εἶδος*, form.] Worm-shaped. *Maunder.*

HĒL-MIN'THÖ-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ἐλμινθός*, a worm, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (Min.) Fossil remains of worms. *Hamilton.*

HĒL-MIN'THÖ-LÖG'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐλμινθός*, a worm, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] Pertaining to helminthology, to worms, or to their history. *Maunder.*

HĒL-MIN'THÖL'Q-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in the natural history of worms. *Ogilvie.*

HĒL-MIN'THÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ἐλμινθός*, a worm, and *λόγος*, a discourse; Fr. *helminthologie*.] The natural history of worms. *Brande.*

HĒLM'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a helm. *Fairfax.*

HĒLM'S'MAN, *n.* One who manages the helm. *Todd.*

HĒLM'WIND, *n.* A kind of wind in some of the mountainous parts of England. *Burn.*

HĒL'OT [hēl'ot, K. Sm.; hē'lot, Wb. Davis], *n.* [Gr. *ἑλωτες*, the inhabitants of *ἑλός* or *Helos*, a Laconian town conquered by the Spartans, who made all the prisoners slaves; L. *helotes*.] A Spartan slave; a slave. *Bp. Wren.*

HĒL'OT-IŠM, *n.* The state or condition of helots; slavery; serfdom; servitude. *Ed. Rev.*

HĒLP, *v. a.* [Goth. *hilpan*; A. S. *helpan*; Dut. *helfen*; Ger. *helfen*; Dan. *hjelpe*; Sw. *hjelpa*.] [i. HELPED; pp. HELPING, HELPED — formerly *holpen*, which is now obsolete.] 1. To assist; to support; to aid. *God helped him against the Philistines.* 2 Chron. xxvi. 7.
2. To relieve; to succor; to serve. *Help and ease them, but by no means bemoan them.* *Locke.*
3. To cure; to heal. "The true calamus helps coughs." *Gerard.*
To help him of his blindness. *Shak.*
4. To change for the better; to remedy. *Cease to lament for that thou canst not help.* *Shak.*
5. To prevent; to hinder. *If they take offence when we give none, it is a thing we cannot help.* *Samuelson.*
6. To refrain from; to forbear; to avoid. *I cannot help remarking the resemblance betwixt him and our author.* *Pope.*
To help off, to assist in ridding. "To help off their time." *Locke.* — *To help out*, to relieve from difficulty. — *To help over*, to enable to surmount. — *To help to*, to supply or furnish with. "The man can help him to his oxen again." *L'Estrange.* — To present at table.
Syn. — To help is a more general term than assist. A person is helped in labor or in difficulty, and assisted in study or in the performance of some work. *Help* a laborer, assist a student; *assist* or *aid* a combatant; *relieve* a sufferer; *succor* those who are in danger; *support* the weak. — See *AID*, *COADJUTOR*.

HĒLP, *v. n.* To contribute assistance. *Discreet followers and servants help much to reputation.* *Bacon.*
To help out, to bring a supply. "Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that the actors should help out where the Muses failed." *Rymer.*

HĒLP, *n.* [A. S. *help*; Dut. *hulp*; Frs. *help*; Ger. *hilfe*; Dan. *hjelpe*; Sw. *hjelp*; Icel. *hjalp*.] 1. Assistance; aid; support; succor. "My help cometh from the Lord." *Ps. cxxi. 2.*
2. He who, or that which, gives help. "He is their help and their shield." *Ps. cxv. 9.*
3. Remedy. "No help for it." *Holder.*
4. A hired servant, particularly a female servant; a domestic; a helper. [Local, U. S.] *Pickering.*

HĒLP'ER, *n.* 1. One who helps; an assistant; an auxiliary; an aider; coadjutor. *Bp. Taylor.*
2. One that supplies with any thing wanting; a provider. "And helper to a husband." *Shak.*

HĒLP'-FĒL-LÖW, *n.* A colleague; a partner or associate. "An help-fellow of our office." *Udall.*

HĒLP'FUL, *a.* 1. Giving help; aiding; useful. "Helpful swords." *Shak.*
2. Wholesome; salutary; beneficial; efficacious. "Helpful medicines." *Raleigh.*

HĒLP'FUL-NESS, *n.* Assistance; usefulness. *Acts of charity and helpfulness towards them.* *Wilkins.*

HĒLP'LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of help; without aid; wanting assistance. *How shall I then your helpless fame defend?* *Pope.*
2. Wanting power to succor one's self; weak. *Thou tutelary friend of helpless men.* *Cropper.*

3. † Admitting no help; irremediable. "Helpless harms." *Spenser.*

HĒLP'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a helpless manner; without ability; without succor. *Kyd.*

HĒLP'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of ability; want of succor in one's self; weakness. *Warton.*

HĒLP'MATE, *n.* [From *help* and *mate*; or a corruption of *help* and *meet*.] "I will make an help meet for him." *Gen. ii. 18.* — "The nearness of the phrase, in point of sound, suggesting the name by a sort of lucky mistake." *Smart.* A companion; a partner; a consort; a wife; a helpmeet. *The Lacedaemonians were obliged to choose their helpmates in the dark.* *Smollett.*

HĒLP'MĒET, *n.* [From *help* and *meet*.] A partner; a consort; a wife; a helpmate. *Milton.*
She was just the helpmeet for Perthes. *Ec. Rev.*
"The Minister's Helpmeet," the title of a memoir of Mrs. Liefchild, by her husband, the Rev. Dr. Liefchild.

HĒL'TER-SKĒL'TER, *ad.* [Of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* suggests Dut. *heel*, wholly, *ter*, to, and *schotteren*, to scatter. — "Helter-skelter is halter loose, halter broken. L. effrenate." *Brockett.* Others suggest L. *hic et ahiter*. — L. *hilariter* et *celeriter*, gayly and quickly. *Gibbs.*] In a hurry; without order; in confusion. *Shak.*

† **HĒL'U-Ö**, *n.* [L.] A glutton. *Brown.*

HĒLVE, *n.* [A. S. *helf*.] The handle of an axe or a hatchet. *Deut. xix. 5.*

HĒLVE, *v. a.* To fit with a helve. *Cotgrave.*

HĒL'VER, *n.* (Mining.) The handle of a tool; helve. *Brande.*

HEL-VĒT'IC, *a.* (Geog.) Relating to Helvetia, or Switzerland. *Murray.*

HĒL'VINE, *n.* [Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun; in allusion to its yellow color.] (Min.) A yellowish, crystallized mineral, composed of the silicates of manganese, glucina, and iron. *Dana.*

HĒL'VINE, *n.* [Gr. *ἑλκω*, *ἐλξω*, to trail.] (Bot.) A plant having leaves like those of ivy. *Crabb.*

† **HĒM**, *pron.* Them. *Spenser.*

HĒM, *n.* 1. [A. S. *hem*.] The edge of a garment doubled and sewed. *Wiseman.*
2. Border; margin; edge. "The very hem of the sea." *Shak.*
3. [See *HEM*, *v. n.*] The noise uttered by a sudden expiration of the breath. "His morning hems." *Addison.*

HĒM, *v. a.* [i. HEMMED; pp. HEMMING, HEMMED.] 1. To close by a hem or double border sewed together, as the edge of cloth. *Spenser.*
2. To border; to edge; to skirt; to surround. *All the skirt about* *Spenser.*
Was hemmed with golden fringe.
To hem in, about, or around, to enclose; to environ; to confine. *Sidney.*
So was it hemmed in by woody hills. *Fairfax.*
With valiant squadrons round about to hem.

HĒM, *v. n.* [Dut. *hemmen*.] To utter hems or a stammering noise. *Shak.*
At which all the house hemmed and laughed. *Hatsell.*

HĒM, interj. [L.] An exclamation of which the utterance is a sort of half-voluntary cough. *Shak.*
Hem! Sir, if you please to give me, &c. *Congreve.*

HĒM'A-CHĀTE, *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, and *ἀχάτης*, agate.] (Min.) A species of agate of a blood color. *Ogilvie.*

HĒM'A-DY-NA-MÖM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, *δύναμις*, power, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] A contrivance for ascertaining the pressure of the blood in the arteries. *Wright.*

HE-MĀN'THUS, *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, and *ἄνθος*, a flower.] (Bot.) A genus of ornamental bulbous plants; the blood-flower. *Loudon.*

HĒM-AS-TĀT'I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, and *στανικός*, causing to stand.] Relating to the weight of the blood. *Wright.*

HĒM'A-THĒRM, *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, and *θέρμα*, heat.] (Zool.) A name given by Latreille to an animal having warm blood. *Brande.*

HĒM'A-TINE, *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, *αἰματός*, blood.] (Chem.) The coloring principle of logwood. *Brande.*

HĒM'A-TĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *αἱματίνης*, blood-like; *αἷμα*, *αἷμαρός*, blood; Fr. *hématite*.] (*Mén.*) A variety of native oxide of iron, including specular iron and red iron ore; the blood-stone.

Brown hematite, brown iron ore; hydrous peroxide of iron. — *Red hematite*, a variety of hematite of a sub-metallic or non-metallic lustre, fibrous red iron ore. Dana.

HĒM-A-TĪT'IC, *a.* Relating to hematite or the blood-stone. Cleveland.

HĒ-MÁT'Q-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, *αἱματός*, blood, and *κῆλη*, a tumor; Fr. *hématocele*.] (*Med.*) Hernia from extravasation of blood. Hoblyn.

HĒM-A-TŪL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, *αἱματός*, blood, and *λόγος*, a discourse; Fr. *hématologie*.] (*Med.*) The doctrine of the blood. Dunglison.

HĒ-MÁT'Q-SINE, *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, *αἱματός*, blood.] (*Chem.*) The red, coloring matter of the blood; — written also *hematosine*. Brande.

HĒM-A-TŌX'Y-LINE, *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, *αἱματός*, blood, and *δύς*, sharp.] (*Chem.*) The coloring principle of logwood; (*Chemine*). Ogilvie.

HĒM-E-RA-LŌ'PI-A, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμέρα*, day, and *ὁπία*, *ὁπία*, to see; *ὁπία*, sight; Fr. *héméralopie*.] (*Med.*) A disease in which the eyes can see by the light of the sun, but are incapable of seeing by artificial light; night-blindness. Dunglison.

HĒM-E-RO-BÁP'TIST, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμέρα*, day, and *βάπτισμα*, to dip.] One of a religious sect among the Jews; — so named from their washing themselves daily as a religious rite. Fulke.

HĒM-E-RO'BI-AN, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμέρα*, a day, and *βίος*, life.] (*Ent.*) A neuropterous insect; — so named from its ephemeral existence. Brande.

HĒM-E-RO-CĀL'LIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμεροκάλλης*; *ἡμέρα*, a day, and *κάλλος*, most beautiful; *καλός*, beautiful.] (*Bot.*) A genus of ornamental plants; the day-lily. Loudon.

HĒM'Ī-, A Greek prefix signifying *half*, equivalent to *semi* and *semi*; — an abbreviation of the Greek *ἡμιος*, *ἡμισία*, or *ἡμιον*.

HĒM'Ī-AMB, *n.* Half an iamb. Beck.

HĒM'Ī-CRĀ'NĪ-A, *n.* (*Med.*) A pain in one side of the head. — See *HEMICRANY*. Brande.

HĒM'Ī-CRĀ-NY, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμιον*, half, and *κρανιον*, the head.] (*Med.*) A pain that affects only one side of the head at a time. Quincy.

HĒM'Ī-CY-CLE (-st-kl), *n.* [Gr. *ἡμικυκλος*; *ἡμιον*, half, and *κύκλος*, a circle.] A half-cycle. B. Johnson.

HĒM'Ī-DĀC'TYLE, *a.* (*Herp.*) Having an oval disk at the base of the toes, as is the case with some species of saurian reptiles. Maunder.

HĒM'Ī-DĪ-A-PĒN'TE, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμισία*, half, and *πέντε*, a fifth in music.] (*Mus.*) A false or an imperfect fifth. Moore.

HĒ-MĪD'Ī-TŌNE, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμιον*, half, and *δύο*, two, belonging to two tones.] (*Mus.*) The interval of a major third diminished by half a tone, that is, reduced to a minor third. Moore.

HĒ-MĪG'A-MŌUS, *a.* [Gr. *ἡμιον*, half, and *γάμος*, a marriage.] (*Bot.*) Noting grasses which have two florets in the spikelet, one neuter and the other unisexual. Brande.

HĒM'Ī-GLŪPH, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμισία*, half, and *γλυφά*, a carving.] (*Arch.*) The half-channel at the edge of the triglyph tablet in the Doric entablature. Ogilvie.

HĒM'Ī-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *ἡμισία*, half, and *ἔδρα*, a seat.] (*Mén.*) Noting a crystal which has only half the number of faces required by the general law of symmetry. Graham.

HĒM'Ī-NA [hēm'e-nə, *Ja. Sm. C. Wr.*; hē-mi'na, *Leverett*], *n.* [L., from Gr. *ἡμίνα*, half of a standard measure.]

1. An ancient Roman measure; the half of a sextarius; three quarters of a pint.
2. (*Med.*) About ten fluid ounces. Quincy.

HĒM'Ī-ŌPE, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμιον*, half, and *ὄπ*, *ὄπ*, a voice.] (*Mus.*) An ancient wind-instrument, consisting of a tube with three holes. Crabb.

HĒM'Ī-Ō'PI-A, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμιον*, half, and *ὁπία*, *ὁπία*, to see.] (*Med.*) Defect of vision manifested by seeing only one half of an object. Dunglison.

HĒM'Ī-ŌP-SY, *n.* [G. *ἡμιον*, half, and *ὄψις*, view.] (*Med.*) Hemipopia. A. Smee.

HĒM'Ī-PĪN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἡμιον*, half, and Eng. *opionic*.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained by the oxidization of the opianic acid. Brande.

HĒM'Ī-PLĒG'IC, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to hemiplegia, or a paralysis of one side of the body. Dunglison.

HĒM'Ī-PLĒG-Y, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμιον*, half, and *πληγή*, a stroke; L. *hemiplegia*; Fr. *hémiplegie*.] (*Med.*) A paralysis of one side of the body. Johnson.

HĒM'Ī-PLĒX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμιπληξία*.] Same as *HEMIPLEGY*. Blount.

HĒM'Ī-PRĪS-MĀT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἡμιον*, half, and Eng. *prismatic*.] (*Mén.*) Half prismatic. Wright.

HĒ-MĪP'TE-RA, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἡμιον*, half, and *πτερόν*, a wing.] (*Ent.*) An order of insects having the wing-covers of a consistence intermediate between the elytra of beetles and the ordinary membranous wings. Brande.

By Latreille the term is restricted to those insects the wing-covers of which are coriaceous at the base and membranous at the top. Brande.

HĒ-MĪP'TER-AL, *a.* Relating to the hemiptera; hemipterous. Booth.

HĒ-MĪP'TER-OUS, *a.* Hemipteral. Owen.

HĒM'Ī-SPHĒRE (hēm'e-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *ἡμισφαίριον*; *ἡμισία*, half, and *σφαῖρα*, a sphere; L. *hemisphaerium*; Fr. *hémisphère*.]

1. A half of a globe or sphere; a half-globe.

"The hemisphere of earth." Milton.

2. A map or projection of half the terrestrial or celestial sphere on a plane. Brande.

3. Half of the surface of the heavens.

HĒM'Ī-SPHĒR'IC, *a.* [Fr. *hémisphérique*.]

HĒM'Ī-SPHĒR'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to a hemisphere; half-round; containing half a globe. "Hemispheric figure." Woodward. "Hemispherical bodies." Boyle.

HĒM'Ī-SPHĒR'IC-CŌN'Ī-CAL, *a.* In shape between a globe and a cone. Craig.

HĒM'Ī-SPHĒRŌID'AL, *a.* [Gr. *ἡμισφαίριον*, a hemisphere, and *εἶδος*, form.] Approaching to the figure of a hemisphere. Crabb.

HĒM'Ī-SPHĒR'ULE, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμισία*, half, and Eng. *spherule*.] A half spherule. Rees.

HĒM'ĪS-TĪCH, or **HĒ-MĪS'TĪCH** [hēm'is-tĭk, *P. Sm. C. Wb. Johnson, Brande*; hē-mis'tĭk, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K.*], *n.* [Gr. *ἡμιστίχιον*; *ἡμιον*, half, and *στιχός*, a line; L. *hemistichium*; Fr. *hémistiche*.] (*Pros.*) Half a line in poetry. Dryden.

HĒ-MĪS'TĪ-CHAL (hē-mis'tĭ-kal), *a.* (*Pros.*) Denoting a division of a line or verse. War-ton.

HĒM'Ī-TONE, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμιον*, half, and *τόνος*, tone.] (*Mus.*) A semitone. Hamilton.

HĒM'Ī-TRĪ-GLŪPH, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμιον*, half, and Eng. *triglyph*.] (*Arch.*) A half triglyph. Craig.

HĒ-MĪT'RO-PAL, *a.* [Gr. *ἡμισία*, half, and *τροπή*, a turning.] (*Bot.*) Applied to an ovule the raphe of which terminates about half-way between the chalaza and orifice; hemitropous. Gray.

HĒM'Ī-TRŌPE, *a.* [Gr. *ἡμισία*, half, and *τροπή*, a turning.] (*Mén.*) Having two similar parts or halves, one being turned half round upon the other. Brande.

HĒ-MĪT'RO-POUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Hemitropal. Gray.

HĒM'Ī-LOCK, *n.* [A. S. *hemleac*.]

1. A poisonous, umbelliferous plant, of peculiar odor, and possessed of narcotic powers; *Conium maculatum*. Farm. Ency.

2. A large, evergreen forest-tree; hemlock spruce; the *Abies Canadensis*. Farm. Ency.

HĒM'MĒL, *n.* A shed or hovel for cattle. Simmonds.

HĒM'MING, *n.* A shoe or sandal made of raw hide. Simmonds.

HĒ-MŌP'TY-SIS, *n.* (*Med.*) Hemorrhage of the lungs. — See *HEMOPHTYSIS*. Dunglison.

HĒM'OR-RHAGE (hēm'or-rāj), *n.* [Gr. *αἱμορραγία*; *αἷμα*, blood, and *ρρῆμι*, to break or burst forth; Fr. *hémorragie*.] A flux of blood, as from the bursting of a vessel which contains it. Ray.

HĒM'OR-RHĀG'IC (hēm'or-rāj'ik), *a.* Relating to hemorrhage. Month. Rev.

HĒM'OR-RHĀ-GY, *n.* Hemorrhage. Ray.

HĒM'OR-RHŌID'AL, *a.* [Fr. *hémorroïdal*.] Belonging to the hemorrhoids.

HĒM'OR-RHŌIDS (hēm'or-rŏidz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *αἱμορροΐδος*; *αἷμα*, blood, and *ρρῆμι*, to flow; L. *hemorrhoids*; Fr. *hémorroïde*.] (*Med.*) Tubercles around the margin of the anus or within the anus, usually attended with a discharge of mucus or of blood; the piles. Dunglison.

HĒMP, *n.* [A. S. *hanep*; Dut. *kennip*, or *hennip*; Ger. *hanf*; Dan. *hamp*; Sw. *kampa*; Icel. *hampr*.] — "Most likely the plant and its Gr. & L. name (*cannabis*) were brought over at the same time from its native country, the East Indies." Bosworth.

1. A plant, the fibres of which are prepared for spinning in the same way as flax, and made into strands or yarn for ropes, sailcloth, &c.; the *Cannabis sativa*. Brande.

2. The dressed fibres of the bark of the *Cannabis sativa*. Brande.

HĒMP'—ĀG'RI-MŌ-NY, *n.* A rough, perennial plant; *Eupatorium cannabinum*. Farm. Ency.

HĒMP'EN (hēm'pn), *a.* Made of hemp. Spenser.

HĒMP'—NĒT-TLE, *n.* An annual weed of several varieties; *Galeopsis*. Farm. Ency.

HĒMP'—SĒED, *n.* The seed of hemp. Pennant.

HĒMP'Y, *a.* Resembling hemp. Howell.

HĒM'STITCH, *n.* A mode of sewing in which the threads of the fabric are drawn and separated. Simmonds.

HĒMŪSE, *n.* The roe in its third year. Booth.

HĒN, *n.* [A. S. & Dut. *hen*; Frs. *hoyn*; Ger. *henne*; Dan. *høne*; Sw. *hona*; Icel. *hæna*.] The female of any kind of fowl, but particularly of the barn-door fowl.

O'er the trackless waste
The heath hen flutters. Thomson.

Dame Parlet was the sovereign of his heart;
Nor chick nor hen was known to disobey. Dryden.

HĒN'BANE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A well-known poisonous, fetid weed, growing on rubbish of old houses, dunghills, &c., fatal to poultry; *Hyoscyamus niger*. Farm. Ency.

HĒN'BĪT, *n.* (*Bot.*) The plant *Lamium amplexicaule*. Loudon.

Great henbit, dead-nettle. — Small henbit, speed-well.

HĒN'—BLĪND-NESS, *n.* A blindness natural to hens; night-blindness. Hoblyn.

HĒNCE, *ad.* [A. S. *heona*, or *heonon*. — Chaucer writes it *heneen*, *henne*, *hens*, and *hence*.]

1. From this place or situation. "Remove hence to yonder place." Matt. xvii. 20.

2. From this time. "A year hence." Locke.

3. From this cause; as a consequence.

Hence, perhaps, it is that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom. Tillotson.

4. From this source.

All other fables borrowed hence
Their light and grace. Suckling.

From hence is a pleonasm for hence; yet it is sanctioned by custom and good use.

† **HĒNOE**, *v. a.* To send off; to despatch to a distance. "His dog he henced." Sidney.

HĒNCE'FŌRTH, or **HĒNCE'FŌRTH'** [hēns'fōrth, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. C.*; hēns'fōrth, *Sm. R. Wb.*], *ad.* From this time forward. Milton.

HĒNCE'FŌR'WARD, *ad.* From this time to futurity. "Henceforward as heretofore." Camden.

HĒNCE'FŌR'WARDS, *ad.* Same as *HĒNCE'FŌR'WARD*. — See *BACKWARD*. Chesterfield.

† **HĒNCH'ŌY**, *n.* [A. S. *hine*, a servant.] A kind of page; an attendant. B. Jonson.

† **HĒNCH'MAN**, *n.* A page; an attendant. Chaucer.

HĒN'—CŌOP, *n.* A cage in which poultry are kept. "Hen-coops and parrot-cages." Dampier.

† **HĒND**, *v. a.* [A. S. *hentan*, to take; Icel. *hentan*, to lay hold of.] [t. HENT; pp. HENDING, HENT.] To seize; to lay hold on. Fairfax. Shak.

† HEND, *a.* [A. S. *hean*, humble.] Gentle; mild. *Chaucer.*

HEN-DEC'A-GÖN, *n.* [Gr. *ἐνδεκα*, eleven, and *γωνία*, an angle.] (*Geom.*) A figure of eleven sides and eleven angles. *Chambers.*

HEN-DEC-A-SYL-LÄB'IC, *n.* (*Pros.*) A verse of eleven syllables. *Brande.*

HEN-DEC-A-SYL-LÄ-BLE, *n.* [Gr. *ἐνδεκάσλλαβος*; *ἐνδεκα*, eleven, and *σλλαβος*, a syllable; L. *hendecasyllabus*.] (*Pros.*) A metrical line consisting of eleven syllables. *Warton.*

HEN-DI'A-DYS, *n.* [Gr. *ἐν δια δυῖν*, one by two.] (*Rhet.*) A figure consisting in the expression of an idea by two nouns, connected by the conjunction *and*, instead of a noun and a limiting adjective or genitive. *Andrews.*

HEN'-DRİ-VĒR, *n.* A kind of hawk. *Walton.*

† HEND'Y, *a.* Gentle. — See HEND. *Chaucer.*

HEN'-HÄRM, *n.* Hen-harrier. *Ainsworth.*

HEN'-HÄR-Rİ-ĒR, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of falcon or kite; *Circus cyaneus*. *Yarrell.*

HEN'-HÄR-RQW-ĒR, *n.* Hen-harrier. *Ainsworth.*

HEN'-HEÄRT-ĒD, *a.* Dastardly; cowardly. "More hen-hearted than bodily hurt." *Holland.*

HEN'-HÖUSE, *n.* A place for sheltering poultry; a hennery; a hen-coop. *Todd.*

HEN'-HÜS-SY, *n.* A meddling, officious person; a cotqueen. [Colloquial and low.] *Halliwel.*

HEN'MÖULD, *n.* A kind of black, spongy soil. *Ash.*

HEN'NA, *n.* [Ar.] A plant whose leaves are used by oriental women to stain their nails pink; *Lawsonia inermis*. *Th. Campbell.*

HEN'NĒ-RY, *n.* An enclosure for hens. *Gardner.*

HEN'-PECKED (-pēkt), *a.* Governed by a wife. "A step dame . . . rules my hen-pecked sire." *Dryden.*

HEN-Rİ'CIAN (hen-rish'an), *n.* (*Ecccl. Hist.*) A follower of the monk Henry, a reformer of the twelfth century. *Brande.*

HEN'-RÖÖST, *n.* The place where poultry roost. "The robbing of a hen-roost." *L'Estrange.*

HEN'SAY, *n.* (*Ich.*) A species of fish caught on the Welsh coast. *Ogilvie.*

HEN'S'-FĒET, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Fumaria*; hedge-fumitory. *Johnson.*

† HENT, *v. a.* [A. S. *hentan*.] To lay hold of; to seize; to hend. — See HEND. *Shak.*

† HENT, *n.* Hold; seizure. "Horrid hent." *Shak.*

HENT'ING, *n.* The furrow between the ridges that is formed in ploughing. *Craib.*

HĒP, *n.* [A. S. *heap*.] The fruit of the wild brier or dogrose; — commonly written *hip*. *Bacon.*

HĒ'PAR, *n.* [L., from Gr. *ἥπαρ*, the liver.] (*Med.*) The old name for *Hepar sulphuris*, or liver of sulphur. *Dunglison.*

HĒ'PAR SÜL'PHŪ-RIS, *n.* (*Med.*) Liver of sulphur; a combination of sulphur and potassium, or sulphur and potassa. *Dunglison.*

HĒP-A-TÄL'GI-A, *n.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *ἄλγος*, pain.] (*Med.*) A painful affection of the liver; neuralgia of the liver. *Dunglison.*

HĒP-A-TEL-CÖ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *ἐκκρωσις*, ulceration.] (*Med.*) Ulceration of the liver. *Craig.*

HĒP-A-TEM-PHĒÄX'IS, *n.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *ἐμπαῖσις*, a stoppage.] (*Med.*) Obstruction of the liver. *Dunglison.*

HĒ-PÄT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*; *ἥπαρ*, the liver; }
HĒ-PÄT'IC-AL, } L. *hepaticus*; Fr. *hépatique*. }
1. (*Med.*) Belonging or relating to the liver. "Hepatic gall." *Arbutnot.*
2. Of a liver-brown color from containing sulphur; as, "Hepatic cinnabar (sulphuret of mercury)"; "Hepatic pyrites (sulphuret of iron)." *Dunglison.*

HĒ-PÄT'I-CÄ, *n.*; pl. HEPATICAS. 1. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; liverwort. *Farm. Ency.*
2. (*Med.*) A name formerly given to medicines which were believed to be efficacious in curing diseases of the liver. *Dunglison.*

HĒP'A-TĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, *ἥπαρ*, the liver; L. *hepatitis*, an unknown precious stone.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a brown color; fetid sulphate of barytes. *Dana.*

HĒP-A-TI'FIS, *n.* [Low L.; Gr. *ἥπαρ*, belonging to the liver.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the liver. *Dunglison.*

HĒP-A-TI-ZÄ'TION, *n.* (*Med.*) Conversion into a liver-like substance; — applied to the change which takes place in the lungs when gorged with plastic matter and no longer pervious to the air. *Dunglison.*

HĒP'A-TĪZE, *v. a.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, to be like the liver, to be liver-colored.]
1. To gorge with blood or plastic matter, as the lungs. *Dunglison.*
2. To impregnate with sulphuretted hydrogen gas. *Smart.*

HĒ-PÄT'O-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *κῆλη*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A hernia of the liver. *Dunglison.*

HĒ-PÄT'O-CYS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *κύστις*, a bladder.] (*Med.*) Pertaining alike to the liver and the gall-bladder. *Craig.*

HĒ-PÄT'O-GÄS'TRIC, *n.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *γαστήρ*, the belly.] (*Anat.*) A name given to the smaller omentum which passes from the liver to the stomach. *Dunglison.*

HĒP-A-TÖG-Ä-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *γάφω*, to describe.] (*Med.*) A description of the liver. *Dunglison.*

HĒ-PÄT'O-LI-THI'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *λίθαισις*, the disease of the stone; *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Med.*) The morbid state resulting from the formation of stone-like secretions in the liver. *Craig.*

HĒP-A-TÖL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] (*Med.*) A treatise on the liver. *Dunglison.*

HĒP-A-TÖS'QO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *σκοπέω*, to view.] Divination by the inspection of the liver. *Smart.*

HĒP-TÄ-CÄP'SU-LAR, *a.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, seven, and L. *capsula*, a cavity.] Having seven cavities. *Smart.*

HĒP'TÄ ÖHÖRD, *n.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*; *ἥπαρ*, seven, and *χορδή*, a string; Fr. *heptacorde*.]
1. A system of seven sounds. — the interval of a seventh: — a lyre having seven strings. *Dwight.*
2. A poetical composition played or sung in seven different notes or tones. *Johnson.*

HĒP-TÄ-GÖN, *n.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, seven, and *γωνία*, an angle; Fr. *heptagone*.] (*Geom.*) A figure with seven sides and seven angles. *Chambers.*

HĒP-TÄ-GLÖT, *n.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, seven, and *γλῶττα*, or *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A book written or printed in seven languages. *Wright.*

HĒP-TÄG'Q-NÄL, *a.* (*Geom.*) Having seven angles or seven sides. — See HEPTAGON. *Selden.*

HĒP-TÄ-GYŦ'I-A, *n.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, seven, and *γυνή*, a woman.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants which have seven pistils. *Linnaeus.*

HĒP-TÄ-GYŦ'I-AN, *a.* Heptagynous. *Smart.*

HĒP-TÄG'Y-NOUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having seven pistils or styles. *Gray.*

HĒP-TÄ-HĒ'DRON, *n.*; pl. HEPTAHEDRA. [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, seven, and *ἥρα*, a seat.] (*Geom.*) A solid figure having seven sides. *Craib.*

HĒP-TÄ-HĒX-A-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, seven, *ἥ*, six, and *ἥρα*, a seat.] Presenting seven ranges of faces, one above another, each range consisting of six faces. *Wright.*

HĒP-TÄM'E-RĒDE, *n.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, seven, and *μετέω*, *μετέω*, a part.] That which divides into seven parts. *A. Smith.*

HĒP-TÄM'E-RÖN, *n.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, seven, and *ἥρα*, a day.] A book or treatise of the transactions of seven days. *Craib.*

HĒP-TÄM'E-ROUS, *a.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, seven, *μετέω*, a part.] (*Bot.*) Having its parts in sevens. *Gray.*

HĒP-TÄN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, seven, and *ἀνδρῆς*, a man.] (*Bot.*) A class of plants which have seven stamens. *Linnaeus.*

HĒP-TÄN'DRI-AN, *a.* Heptandrous. *Smart.*

HĒP-TÄN'DROUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having seven stamens; heptandrian. *P. Cyc.*

HĒP-TÄN'GU-LAR, *a.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, seven, and *ἀγκύλη*, any thing bent; L. *angulus*, an angle.] Having seven angles. *Hill.*

HĒP-TÄ-PĒT'A-LOÜS, *a.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, seven, and *πέταλον*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having seven petals in the corolla. *Wright.*

HĒP-TÄPH'Q-NY, *n.* The union of seven sounds. *Blount.*

HĒP-TÄ-PHYL'LOUS, or HĒP-TÄPH'YL-LOÜS (131), *a.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, seven, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having seven leaves. *Smart.*

HĒP'TÄRĒH, *n.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, seven, and *ἀρχή*, a leader.] One of the rulers of a heptarchy. *Good.*

HĒP-TÄRĒH'IC, *a.* [Fr. *heptarchique*.] Relating to a heptarchy. *Warton.*

HĒP'TÄR-CHIST, *n.* A ruler of a division of a heptarchy; a heptarch. *Warton.*

HĒP'TÄR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, seven, and *ἀρχή*, rule; Fr. *heptarchie*.] A government conducted by seven persons or sovereigns; a seven-fold government. "The Saxon heptarchy." *Camden.*

HĒP-TÄ-SPĒR'MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, seven, and *σπέρμα*, a seed.] (*Bot.*) Having a pericarp containing seven seeds. *Wright.*

HĒP'TÄ-TEÜEH (hĒp'tä-tük), *n.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, seven, and *τεῦχος*, a book.] A term applied to the first seven books of the Old Testament. *Todd.*

HĒP'TRĒE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The wild brier; dogrose; *Rosa canina*. *Lee.*

HĒR, *pron.* [A. S. *hiora*, *heora*, or *hira*, of them. By the early English writers it was written *hire*, and *hir*, as well as *her*, and used plurally for *their*. "They have received her meed." *Matt. vi. 5*, *Wicliffe's Trans.* — See IR.]
1. The objective case of the personal pronoun *she*. "Fear attends her not." *Shak.*
With thousand stars attending on her train,
With her they rise, with her they set again. *Cowley.*
2. Belonging to a female: — the possessive form of *she* when the name of the thing possessed follows; as, "Her book."
It takes the form *hers* when not followed by the thing possessed; as, "The book is hers." — See MINE.
HE-RÄC'LE-ON-ITE, *n.* (*Ecccl. Hist.*) A follower of Heraclion; one of a sect of Christians who refined upon the Gnostic divinity. *Buck.*

HE-RÄC'LE-ÜM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; cow-parship. *P. Cyc.*

HĒR'ÄLD, *n.* [Dut. *heraut*; Ger. *herold*; Sw. *herold*; — It. *araldo*; Sp. *heraldo*; Nor. Fr. *hérauld*, or *herald*; Fr. *herault*.]
1. An officer in the middle ages whose duty it was to carry messages between princes, and to proclaim war and peace. *Berners.*
2. A precursor; a forerunner; a harbinger. *Shak.*
It was the lark, the herald of the morn.
3. One who proclaims; a proclaimer; a publisher; a crier. *Shak.*
After my death I wish no other herald,
No other speaker of my living actions,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith. *Shak.*
4. An officer who registers genealogies, adjusts ensigns armorial, and regulates all matters of ceremony at coronations, installations, and the like. *Smart.*

HĒR'ÄLD, *v. a.* [*i.* HERALDED; *pp.* HERALDING, HERALDED.] To introduce, as by a herald. *Shak.*

HĒ-RÄL'DIC, } *a.* [Fr. *héraldique*.] Relat-
HĒ-RÄL'DI-CAL, } ing to heraldry or blazonry.
"The heraldic meaning." *Warton.*
Heraldic crest, a device worn erect upon the helmet. *Fairholt.*

HĒ-RÄL'DI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of heraldry. *Qu. Rev.*

HĒR'ÄLD-RY, *n.* The art or the office of a herald; — applied to the registry of genealogies, or to blazonry, or the science of conventional distinctions impressed on shields, banners, and other military accoutrements; blazonry. *Shak.*
Noble blood, that ran
In ancient veins, ere heraldry began. *Dryden.*

HÉR'ALD-SHÍP, *n.* The office of a herald. *Selden.*

HÉRB (erb) [erb, *W. P. F. Ja. R. Wb. Nares;* herb, *S. J. E. K. Sm. Wb.*], *n.* [*L. herba*; *It. erba*; *Sp. yerba*; *Fr. herbe*.] A plant with a soft or succulent stalk that dies to the root every year; a plant which does not possess a woody stem. *Henslow.*

Annual herb, an herb that flowers in the first year, and dies, root and all, after ripening its seed, as mustard, buckwheat, &c. — *Biennial herb*, an herb that grows the first season without blossoming, survives the winter, flowers after that, and dies, root and all, when it has ripened its seed, as the turnip, carrot, beet, and cabbage. — *Perennial herb*, an herb that lives and blossoms year after year, but dies down to the ground, or near it, annually. *Gray.*

Syn. — See **VEGETABLE**.

HÉR-BÁ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* 1. Belonging to herbs; partaking of the nature of herbs; having green and cellular stalks; being annual as to stem, and perennial as to root. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Feeding on herbs; herbivorous. *Derham.*

HÉR'B'AGE (erb'aj or hér'bij) [ér'bij, *W. P. F. Ja. C.*; hér'bij, *S. J. E. K. Sm. Wb.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. Herbs, collectively; grass pasture. "Thin herbage in the plains." *Dryden.*

2. (Law.) The liberty and the right of pasture in another's grounds. *Burrill.*

HÉR'B'AGED (-ajd), *a.* Covered with herbage or grass. *Thomson.*

HÉR'B'AL (hér'bal) [hér'bal, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; ér'bal, *P.*], *n.*

1. A book in which herbs or plants are classified and described; an herbarium; a herbary. *Bacon.*

2. A collection of dry herbs. *Smart.*

HÉR'B'AL, *a.* Pertaining to herbs. The herbal savor gave his sense delight. *Quarles.*

HÉR'B'AL-ÍSM, *n.* The knowledge of herbs. *Scott.*

HÉR'B'AL-ÍST, *n.* One skilled in herbs; a botanist; an herbarian. *Burton.*

†HÉR'B'AR, *n.* Herb; plant. *Spenser.*

HÉR-BÁ'RÍ-ÁN, *n.* A herbalist. *Holinshed.*

HÉR'B'A-RÍST, *n.* [*L. herbarius*.] A herbalist. "A curious herbarist has a plant." [*R.*] *Ray.*

HÉR-BÁ'RÍ-ŪM, *n.*; pl. *L. HÉR-BÁ'RÍ-A*; Eng. *HÉR-BÁ'RÍ-ŪMS*. [*L.*] (*Bot.*)

1. A collection of dried specimens of plants; hortus siccus. *Henslow.*

2. A place set apart for the cultivation of herbs. *Hamilton.*

HÉR'B'A-RÍZE, *v. n.* [*Fr. herboriser*.] To search for plants; to herborize. *Soame.*

HÉR'B'A-RÍZ-ING, *n.* The act of gathering herbs.

HÉR'B'A-RÝ, *n.* A garden of herbs; an herbarium. *Warton.*

HÉR'B'-BÉN-NÉT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; the common avens. *Booth.*

HÉR'B-CHRÍSTO-PHER (erb-krís'to-fer), (*Bot.*) A plant; the baneberry; *Actea spicata*. *Ash.*

HÉR'B'E-LÉT, *n.* A small herb. *Shak.*

†HÉR'B'ER, *n.* 1. A herbary. *Todd.*

2. An arbor. "A pleasant herber." *Chaucer.*

HÉR-BÉS'CÉNT, *a.* [*L. herbescens*.] Growing into herbs. *Johnson.*

HÉR-BÍ-CAR-NÍV'O-ROUS, *a.* Subsisting both on vegetable and animal food. *Maunder.*

†HÉR'BD, *a.* [*L. herbida*.] Covered with herbs. *Bailey.*

HÉR-BÍF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*L. herba*, an herb, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing herbs. *Blount.*

HÉR'B'IST, *n.* A herbalist. *Sherwood.*

HÉR-BÍV'O-RA, *n. pl.* [*L. herba*, an herb, and *voro*, to devour.] Animals that feed upon grass or herbage. *Buckland.*

HÉR-BÍV'O-ROUS, *a.* Feeding on plants or herbage. *Paley.*

HÉR'B'LESS, *a.* Having no herbs; bare. *Warton.*

HÉR'B'LET, *n.* A little herb. The flowers.

And the fresh herblets, on the opposite brink. *Cary.*

†HÉR'BQR, *n.* See **HARBOR**. *Wickliffe.*

HÉR'B'Q-RÍST, *n.* A herbalist. *Ray.*

HÉR-BO-RÍ-ZÁ'TION, *n.* [*Fr. herborisation*.] 1. The act of herborizing or searching for plants.

2. The appearance of plants in fossils. *Maty.*

HÉR'BO-RÍZE, *v. n.* To search for plants. *Smart.*

HÉR'BO-RÍZE, *v. a.* To figure or form, as representations of plants on minerals. *Smart.*

†HÉR'BQR-LESS, *a.* Harborless. *Bible*, 1551.

†HÉR'BQR-ŪGH, *n.* [*Ger. herberg*.] A place of temporary residence; a harbor. *B. Jonson.*

HÉR-BŌSE', } *a.* [*L. herbosus*.] Abounding with

HÉR'B'OUS, } herbs; full of herbs. *Bailey.*

HÉR-B'PÁR'IS (erb-pár'is), (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Paris*; the true love; the oneberry. *Ash.*

HÉR-B-RŌB'ERT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of geranium; the *Geranium Robertianum*. *Wood.*

HÉR'B'-SHŌP, *n.* A shop in which herbs are kept for sale. *Simmonds.*

HÉR-B-TRŌE'LŌVE (erb-trá'lŭv), (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Paris*, the herb-paris. *Ash.*

†HÉR'B'U-LÉNT, *a.* [*L. herbula*, a little herb.] Containing herbs. *Bailey.*

HÉR'B'-WOM-AN (-wŭm-an), *n.* A woman who sells herbs. *Arbutnot.*

HÉR'B'Y (er'be), *a.* 1. Having the nature of herbs. "Any herby substance." *Bacon.*

2. Full of herbs. *Sherwood.*

HÉR-CU-LÁ'NE-AN, *a.* Relating to Herculaneum, an ancient city in Italy. *Cowper.*

HÉR-CU-LÉ-AN (124) [hē-kū'le-an, *P. F. K. Sm. C. Ash, Todd, Rees, W. R.*; her-kū'le-an, *Ja.*], *a.*

1. Having the strength of Hercules; powerful. "Herculean Samson." *Milton.*

2. Requiring extraordinary strength; great; difficult. "Herculean labors." *B. Jonson.*

3. Befitting Hercules; large. *Drummond.*

HÉR'CU-LÉS, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. Ἡρακλῆς*.] 1. (*Myth.*) The most famous hero of antiquity, remarkable for his great strength, and celebrated for his twelve labors.

2. (*Astron.*) A northern constellation. *Hind.*

HÉR-CYN'I-AN, *a.* [*L. Hercynia*, an epithet applied to this forest by Cæsar.] (*Geog.*) Denoting an extensive forest in Germany, now called the Thuringian forest. *Ency.*

HÉRD, *n.* 1. [*M. Goth. hairda*; *Ger. heerde*, or *herde*; *Dan. hjord*; *Sw. hjord*; *Icel. hjord*.] A number of beasts feeding together, and domestic quadrupeds.

2. A company of men, generally in contempt or detestation. "Herd of Catilines." *Dryden.*

3. **†[A. S. hyrde, a keeper, a guardian.]** A keeper of cattle; — a sense still retained in composition; as, shepherd, goatherd.

Nor was there herd, nor was there shepherd's swain. *Spenser.*

But her did honor.

Syn. — *Herd* is a term applied to large cattle or beasts of the field, as oxen, cows, bullocks, cattle comprises all beasts of pasture and domestic quadrupeds. A herd of cattle or beasts in the pasture; a drove on the way to market; a flock of sheep.

HÉRD, *v. n.* [*HERDED*; *pp. HERDING, HERDED*.] 1. To unite or associate as beasts.

It is the nature of indigence . . . to endear men to one another, and make them herd together. *Norris.*

2. To become one of a number. "I'll herd among his friends." *Addison.*

3. To take care of cattle. [*Scotch.*] *Ogilvie.*

HÉRD, *v. a.* To throw or put into a herd. "The rest . . . are herded with the vulgar." *B. Jonson.*

HÉRD'ER, *n.* One who takes care of cattle; a herdsman. *Month. Rev.*

HÉR'DER-ÍTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral found in the tin mines of Saxony, being probably an anhydrous phosphate of alumina and lime with fluorine; — so named in honor of Baron Herder.

†HÉRD'ESS, *n.* A shepherdess. *Chaucer.*

†HÉRD'GRŌŌM, *n.* A keeper of herds. *Spenser.*

†HÉRD'MAN, *n.* A herdsman. *Milton.*

HÉRDŠ, *n.* The refuse of flax; — called also *hards*. *Simmonds.*

HÉRDŠ'-GRÁSS, *n.* A valuable kind of grass; — called *cats-tail* and *timothy-grass*. *Farm. Ency.*

HÉRDŠ'MAN, *n.*; pl. **HÉRDŠ'MEN**. 1. **†An owner of herds.** "A herdsman rich." *Sidney.*

2. One employed in tending herds. *Milton.*

HÉRE, *ad.* [*M. Goth. her*; *A. S. her*; *Ger. hier*; *Dan. her*; *Sw. här*; *Icel. hér*.]

1. In this place; as, "He lives here." *Milton.*

2. In the present state. "Happy here, and more happy hereafter." *Bacon.*

3. A kind of exclamation, as in drinking a health. "Here's to the king." *Prior.*

It is also much used in the sense of *to this place*, instead of *hither*; and thus use may be regarded as in a measure sanctioned by common usage. "Here to return." *Goldsmith.* — It has, heretofore, been much used as a sort of *pronominal adverb*, prefixed to a proposition; as, *hereby*, *heren*, &c.; and it still continues to be more or less so used, though most of these forms have now become somewhat antiquated.

Here and there, in one place and another; irregular. — *Neither here nor there*, neither in one place nor another; nowhere; — not to the purpose.

HÉRE'A-BOŪT, *ad.* About this place. *Shak.*

HÉRE'A-BOŪTS, *ad.* Hereabout. *Addison.*

HÉRE-ÁF'TER, *ad.* 1. In time to come; in some future time. "More of this hereafter." *Shak.*

2. In a future state. "Happy here, and more happy hereafter." *Bacon.*

HÉRE-ÁF'TER, *n.* A future state.

'Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter. *Addison.*

HÉRE-ÁF'TER, *a.* Future; that is to come. "Hereafter ages." *Shak.*

†HÉRE-ÁT', *ad.* At this. "The tribune offended hereat." *Hooker.*

HÉRE-BÝ', *ad.* By this. "Hereby know we that we are in him." *1 John ii. 5.*

HÉ-RĒD-I-TÁ-BÍL'I-TÝ, *n.* The quality of being hereditably. *Sir E. Brydges.*

HÉ-RĒD'I-TÁ-BLE, *a.* [*L. hereditas*, inheritance; *heres*, *heredis*, an heir.] That may be inherited; inheritable. "Monarchy hereditably." *Locke.*

HÉR-E-DÍT'A-MÉNT [hēr-e-dít'a-mént, *W. P. J. F. Sm. R.*; hē-réd'e-tā-mént, *S. E. K.*; hē-réd'it'a-mént, *Wr.*], *n.* [*L. heredium*, an hereditary estate; *Low L. hereditamentum*.] (*Law.*) That which may be inherited; every thing which passes to an heir by hereditary right. *Burrill.*

Corporeal hereditaments, hereditaments that are of a material and tangible nature, or which may be perceived by the senses, as lands, houses, furniture, &c. — *Incorporeal hereditaments*, hereditaments that are not the object of the senses, as rights of way, offices, franchises, annuities, and rents. *Burrill.*

"Dr. Johnson and Mr. Barclay place the accent on the first syllable of this word, Dr. Ash, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Entick, on the second [réd-]; and Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Bailey, on the third. The last accentuation is not only most agreeable to the best usage, and the most grateful to the ear, but seems to accord better with the secondary accent of the latter Latin hereditamenta." *Walker.*

HÉ-RĒD'I-TÁ-RÍ-LÝ, *ad.* By inheritance. *Selden.*

HÉ-RĒD'I-TÁ-RÝ, *a.* [*L. hereditarius*; *It. ereditario*; *Sp. hereditario*; *Fr. héréditaire*.]

1. That has descended or may descend from an ancestor to an heir. *Milton.*

2. That may be transmitted from parent to child; as, "An hereditary disease."

Syn. — See **PATERNAL**.

HÉRE-ÍN', *ad.* In this. "Herein is our love made perfect." *1 John iv. 17.*

HÉRE-ÍN'TŌ, or **HÉRE-ÍN-TŌ'** [hēr'in-tŭ, *W. J.*; hēr-in-tŭ, *P.*; hēr-in'tŭ, *S. Sm. R. Wb.*; hēr'in-tŭ, *K.*], *ad.* Into this. *Hooker.*

†HÉR'E-MÍTE, *n.* [*Gr. ἐρημίτης*; *ἐρημος*, solitary.] A hermit. — See **EREMITE**. *Bp. Hall.*

HÉR-E-MÍT'I-CÁL, *a.* Solitary; hermitical. *Pope.*

HÉR-ŌF' (hēr-ŏf or hēr-ŏv') [hēr-ŏf, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; hēr-ŏv, *S. K.*], *ad.* From this; of this; on account of this.

Hereof comes it that Prince Harry is vallant. *Shak.*

HÉRE-ŌN', *ad.* On this. "If we should insist hereon." *Sir T. Browne.*

† **HÈRE-ÔÛT'**, *ad.* Out of this place. *Spenser.*
 || **HÈ-RÈ'SI-ÀRCH** [hè-rè'si-àrk, H. P. F.; hè-rè'si-àrk, S. E.; hè-rè'si-àrk, K. W.; hè-rè'si-àrk, Sm.], *n.* [Gr. *αἱρεσις*, a taking, and *ἀρχή*, a chief; Fr. *hérésie*.] A leader among heretics; a chief heretic. — See **HERESY**. *Stillingfleet.*

||† **HÈ-RÈ'SI-ÀR-CHY'**, *n.* A principal heresy.
 The book itself [the Alcoian] consists of *heresarchies* against our blessed Saviour. *Sir T. Herbert.*

HÈR-È-SI-ÔG'RÀ-PHER, *n.* [Gr. *αἱρεσις*, a taking, and *γράφω*, to write.] One who writes on heresies. *Wright.*

HÈR-È-SI-ÔG'RÀ-PHY, *n.* A treatise on heresy.

HÈR-È-SY, *n.* [Gr. *αἱρεσις*, a taking, choice; *αἰρέω*, to take; L. *heresis*; It. *eresia*; Sp. *heregia*; Fr. *hérésie*.]

1. A religious opinion or system not deemed orthodox, or not in accordance with that of the Catholic or the established church; heterodoxy; a fundamental error in religion: — sect.

The Greek word *αἱρεσις* (*heresis*), which properly imports a choice, was commonly employed by the Heretics to signify a choice of a particular doctrine, and was used by them to designate a sect. *Dr. Campbell.*

The which is the supreme law in matter of language, has been the cause of much contention in faith, and system of worship. *Acts xxiv. 14.*

2. A private or peculiar tenet, as on political matters. *Smart.*

3. (*Law*.) An offence against religion.

A second offence is that of *heresy*, which consists not in a total denial of Christianity, but of some of its essential doctrines, publicly and obstinately avowed. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — See **HERETODOXY**.

HÈR-È-TIC, *n.* [Gr. *αἱρετικός*, heretical; It. *eretico*; Sp. *heretico*; Fr. *hérétique*.] One who adopts and propagates heretical opinions; one given to heresy; a sectary. "No heretic or schismatic." *Bacon.*

Syn. — A heretic is a maintainer of heresy; a schismatic, a promoter of schism; a sectarian, sectary, or sectarist, a member of a sect; a dissenter, one who dissents from an established religion or church; a nonconformist, one who does not conform to an established religion or church. Some of these ecclesiastical terms are differently used by different persons, and in different countries. Roman Catholics apply the term *heretic* to all Protestants. The terms *dissenter* and *nonconformist* are applicable to a part of the inhabitants of Great Britain, where there is an established form of religion; but they are not applicable to any in this country. These several terms are often used as terms of reproach, in a greater or less degree; but *schismatic* and *heretic* are terms of greater reproach than the others.

HÈ-RÈT'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to, or containing, heresy; heterodox; schismatical; sectarian. "That heretical opinion." *Warburton.*

No opinion can be heretical but that which is not true. *Prof. Sedgwick.*

HÈ-RÈT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an heretical manner.

HÈ-RÈT'I-CATE, *v. a.* To condemn or reject as heretical. [R.] *Bp. Hall.*

HÈ-RÈT'I-CIDE, *n.* [Gr. *αἱρετικός*, heretical, and L. *cado*, to kill.] Act of killing a heretic. *Mather.*

HÈRE-TÔ', *ad.* To this; hereunto. *Bible*, 1551.

† **HÈR-È-TÔCH**, *n.* [A. S. *heretoga*; here, an army, and *geotan*, to lead, a leader.] A general; a leader of an army. *Blackstone.*

HÈRE-TÔ-FÔRE', *ad.* Before this time; formerly. "Heretofore you will find." *Swift.*

† **HÈR-È-TRIS**, *n.* A female who inherits. *Hall.*

HÈRE-ÛN-TÔ', *ad.* To this. *Hooker.*

HÈRE-ÛP-ÔN', *ad.* Upon this; hereon. *Tatler.*

HÈRE-WITH, *ad.* With this. *Spenser.*

HÈR'I-ÔT, *n.* [A. S. *heregeat*, what was given to the lord of the manor to prepare for war; here, an army, and *geotan*, to pour out, to give; Low L. *heriotum*.] (*Eng. Law*.) A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder. *Howell.*

HÈR'I-ÔT-À-BLE, *a.* Subject to the payment of a heriot. *Burn.*

HÈR'I-ÔT-ÛS'TOM, *n.* (*Eng. Law*.) A fine due to the lord of a manor. *Blackstone.*

HÈR'I-ÔT-SÈR'VICE, *n.* (*Eng. Law*.) A payment to a lord of a manor. *Blackstone.*

HÈ-RIS'SON, *n.* [Fr., a hedgehog; *herisser*, to bristle.] (*Fort.*) A beam armed with iron spikes, and used as a barrier to block up a passage. *Brande.*

HÈR'I-TÀ-BLE, *a.* [L. *heres*, an heir; Old Fr. *heritable*.]

1. That can inherit. "By the canon law this son shall be heritable." *Hale.*

2. That may be inherited; inheritable. *Lytleton.*

3. (*Scotch Law*.) Annexed to estates of inheritance; as, "Heritable rights." *Burrill.*

HÈR'I-TÀ-BLY, *ad.* By way of inheritance; in the form of an inheritance. *Berners.*

HÈR'I-TAGE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Inheritance; an estate devolved by succession; an estate; portion. "The heritage which she did claim." *Spenser.*

2. (*Bible*.) The people of God. "As being lords over God's heritage." *1 Peter v. 3.*

HÈR'I-TÔR, *n.* A landholder; a proprietor. [Scot. land.] *Jamieson. Ec. Rev.*

HÈR'LING, *n.* (*Ich.*) A kind of fish of the genus *Salmo*. — See **HERRLING**. *Sir W. Scott.*

HÈR'MA, *n.* [L. pl. *HER'MÆ*. (*Ant.*) A bust, usually of the god Hermes or Mercury, affixed to a quadrangular stone pillar, set up to mark the boundaries of lands, or as an ornament about a house or a garden.

HÈR-MÀ'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐρμῆαίος*; 'Ερ-
 HÈR-MÀ'I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *ἐρμῆαίος*, Mercury.] Relating to Hermes or Mercury. *Cudworth.*

† **HÈR-MÀPH-RÔ-DÈ'I-TY**, *n.* The state of an hermaphrodite. *B. Jonson.*

HÈR-MÀPH-RÔ-DÏTE, *n.* [Gr. *ἐρμαφρόδιτος*; 'Ερμῆς, Mercury, and 'Αφροδίτη, Venus; "So called after the son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who, when bathing, grew together with Salmacis into one person." *W. Smith*; L. *hermaphroditus*; It. *ermafrodito*; Sp. *hermafrodito*; Fr. *hermaphrodite*.]

1. An animal uniting two sexes.

Nor man nor woman, scarce hermaphrodite. *Drayton.*

2. (*Bot.*) A plant which has both stamens and pistils in the same flower. *Henslow.*

HÈR-MÀPH-RÔ-DÏTE, *a.* 1. Of both sexes; — applied to an animal or a plant. *Wright.*

2. (*Naut.*) Noting a vessel which has a brig's foremast and a schooner's mainmast. *Dana.*

HÈR-MÀPH-RÔ-DÏT'IC, *a.* Partaking of the
 HÈR-MÀPH-RÔ-DÏT'I-CAL, *a.* nature of both sexes; hermaphroditical. *B. Jonson.*

HÈR-MÀPH-RÔ-DÏT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* Like an hermaphrodite. *Sir T. Browne.*

HÈR-MÀPH-RÔ-DÏT-I-SM, *n.* [Fr. *hermaphroditisme*.] The state of an hermaphrodite. *Reece.*

HÈR-MÈ-NEÛ'TIC, *a.* [Fr. *herméneutique*.]

HÈR-MÈ-NEÛ'TI-CAL, *a.* Relating to hermeneutics, or interpretation; exegetical. *Brit. Crit.*

HÈR-MÈ-NEÛ'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* According to the true art of interpretation. *Wright.*

HÈR-MÈ-NEÛ'TICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἐρμηνευτικός*, the art of interpreting; *ἐρμηνεύς*, an interpreter.] The science of the interpretation of the Scriptures, or of other works in the learned languages; interpretation; exegesis. *M. Stuart.*

We have to deplore that the field of sacred hermeneutics has lately too often been made an arena of fierce fighting and uncharitable disputations. *Dr. C. Wordsworth.*

HÈR-MÈT'IC, *a.* [It. *ermetico*; Sp. *hermético*.] **HÈR-MÈT'I-CAL**, *a.* [Fr. *hermétique*.] — From *Hermes* or *Mercury*, the fabled inventor of alchemy or chemistry.

1. Relating to Hermes, or Mercury; chemical. "The hermetic art." *Richardson.*

2. Completely closing; air-tight; as, "An hermetic seal."

Hermetic philosophy, a system of mystical philosophy ascribed to Hermes Trismegistus or Mercury, and contained in books ascribed to him. *Fleming.*

HÈR-MÈT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an hermetical manner; in a manner completely closed.

When a tube or vessel is perfectly closed by fusing its extremity or mouth, it is said to be hermetically sealed.

HÈR'MIT, *n.* [Gr. *ἐρημίτης*; L. *eremita*; It. *eremita*; Sp. *eremitano*; Fr. *hermite*, or *ermite*.] One who retires from society for the purpose of contemplation and devotion; an anchorite; a recluse; a solitary. "Peter the Hermit." *Fabian.*

HÈR'MIT-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *hermitage*.]

1. The habitation of a hermit.

A little lowly hermitage it was,
 Down in a dale, hard by a forest's side. *Spenser.*

And may at last my weary age
 Find out the peaceful hermitage. *Milton.*

2. A kind of French wine. *Addison.*

HÈR-MI-TÀN', *n.* A dry northerly wind on the coast of Guinea. — See **HARMATTAN**. *Scott.*

HÈR-MI-TÀ-RY, *n.* A religious cell annexed to some abbey. *Howell.*

HÈR'MIT-CRÀB, *n.* (*Zool.*) One of the tribe of crustaceans of the genus *Pagurus*, that occupy the empty turbinated shells of gasteropodous mollusks; — called also *soldier-crab*. *Baird.*

HÈR'MIT-ESS, *n.* A female hermit. *Drummond.*

HÈR'MIT'I-CAL, *a.* Relating or suitable to a hermit. "The hermitical character." *Cowenry.*

HÈR-MÔ-DÀC'TYLE, *n.* [Gr. 'Ερμῆς, Mercury, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger or a date.] (*Med.*) A bulbous root imported from the East, and formerly used as a cathartic. By some it is supposed to be identical with *Iris tuberosa*; by others, with *Colchicum Illyricum*. *Dunglison.*

HÈR-MÔ-GÈ-NÈ-AN, *n.* (*Ecc. Hist.*) A follower of *Hermogenes*, the leader of a sect of heretics at the close of the second century. *Buck.*

HÈRN, *n.* [Contracted from *heron*.] See **HERON**. "Swan, *hern*, and bittern." *Peacham.*

HÈRN'HILL, *n.* An herbaceous plant. *Ainsworth.*

HÈR-NI-A, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A tumor arising from the protrusion of a part of the intestines or omentum into a sac composed of the peritoneum; a rupture. *Wisean.*

Strangulated hernia, hernia in which there is constriction of the part protruding. *Dunglison.*

HÈR-NI-ÔT'O-MY, *n.* [L. *hernia*, a rupture, and Gr. *τομή*, a cutting.] (*Med.*) The operation for strangulated hernia. *Dunglison.*

HÈR-NI-ÔUS, *a.* Relating to hernia. [R.] *Ash.*

HÈRN'SHÀW, *n.* A heron; heronshaw. *Spenser.*

HÈRÔ, *n.*; pl. **HÈRÔES**. [Gr. *ἥρως*; L. *heros*; It. *eroe*; Sp. *heroe*; Fr. *héros*.]

1. A man distinguished for valor, or for warlike achievements; a great warrior; a brave man.

Such as raised
 To height of noblest tempers heroes old
 Arming to battle. *Milton.*

2. The principal character in a poem or a narrative. "An epic *hero*." *Dryden.*

HÈ-RÔ'DI-AN, *n.*; pl. **HÈ-RÔ'DI-ANÈS**. (*Ecc. Hist.*) One of a Jewish sect, of which mention is made in the New Testament. *Bp. Percy.*

HÈ-RÔ-ÈR-RANT, *n.* [Eng. *hero* and L. *erro*, *errans*, to wander.] A wandering hero. *Qu. Rev.*

† **HÈ-RÔ-ÈSS**, *n.* [Gr. *ἥρως*; L. *herois*.] A female hero; a heroine. *Chapman.*

HÈ-RÔ'IC, *a.* [It. *eroico*; Sp. *heroico*; Fr. *héroïque*.]

1. Relating to, or becoming, a hero; noble; courageous; gallant; valiant; fearless; brave; magnanimous; intrepid. "A heroic virtue." *Valter.* "A heroic name." "A life heroic." *Milton.*

2. Reciting the acts of heroes; epic.

An heroic poem, truly such, is the greatest work which the soul of man is capable to produce. *Dryden.*

Heroic verse is that in which heroic deeds are generally celebrated, and is appropriated to epic or heroic poetry: — in Greek and Latin, it is the hexameter; — in English, Italian, and German, the iambic of ten syllables; — in French, the iambic of twelve syllables.

HÈ-RÔ'IC, *n.* A verse adapted to an heroic poem; an heroic verse. *Dryden.*

HÈ-RÔ'IC-LY, *ad.* In an heroic manner.

HE-RŌ-I-CAL-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being heroic; heroiness. *Scott.*

HE-RŌ-I-C-LY, *ad.* Heroically. [*R.*] *Milton.*

HE-RŌ-I-C-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being heroic; heroicalness. *Mountagu.*

HE-RŌ-I-CŌM'IC, } [*he-rō-e-kōm'ik*, *Ja. K.*
HE-RŌ-I-CŌM'IC-AL, } *R. W.*; *he-rō-e-kōm'ik*,
Sm.], *a.* Comic in heroic mask or dress; consisting of a mixture of dignity and levity. *Pope.*

HE-RŌ-I-FY, *v. a.* To make heroic. [*R.*] *Brummel.*

This act of Weston has *heroified* the profession.

HE-RŌ-INE, or **HE-RŌ-INE** [*he-rō-in*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm. C. W.*; *he-rō-in*, *P. Ash*; *he-rō-in* or *he-rō-in*, *K.*], *n.* [*Gr. ἥρῳνη*; *L. heroina*; *Fr. héroïne*]. A female hero.

The heroine assumed the woman's place. *Dryden.*

HE-RŌ-ISM, or **HE-RŌ-ISM** [*he-rō-izm*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm. C. W.*; *he-rō-izm*, *P. Ash*; *he-rō-izm* or *he-rō-izm*, *K.*; *he-rō-izm*, *E.*], *n.* [*It. eroismo*; *Sp. heroismo*; *Fr. héroïsme*]. The qualities or character of a hero; valor; bravery; courage; gallantry; magnanimity. "The *Iliad* abounds with *heroism*." *Broome.*

Syn. — See **COURAGE**.

HE-RŌ-MANE, *n.* A cocoa-nut rasp or scraper, used in Ceylon. *Simmonds.*

HE-RŌ-N, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Grallæ* and genus *Ardea*, residing on the banks of lakes and rivers, or in marshy places, and feeding on fish, frogs, field-mice, snails, worms, and all sorts of insects. — See **ARDEINÆ**.



Common heron (*Ardea cinerea*).

Herons are distinguished by the inner edge of the claw of their middle toe being pectinated, and there they being placed in a naked skin which extends to the beak. The common heron (*Ardea cinerea*) is found native in the greater part of the Old World. *Baird.*

HE-RŌ-N-HAWK'ING, *n.* The catching of herons by using a hawk. *Pennant.*

HE-RŌ-N-RY, *n.* A place where herons breed. *De Ham.*

They carry their loads to a large heronry.

HE-RŌ-N'S-BILL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of hardy plants; *Evodium*; — so called because the fruit was thought to resemble the head and breast of a heron. *Loudon.*

HE-RŌ-N-SHAW, *n.* A heron; hernshaw. *Pennant.*

HE-RŌ-ŌL/Q-GIST, *n.* [*Gr. ἥρως*, a hero, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] One who treats or writes of heroes. *Warton.*

HE-RŌ-SHIP, *n.* The state or the character of a hero. [*Ludicrous.*] *Cowper.*

HE-RŌ-WORSHIP (-wŭr'ship), *n.* The worship of heroes. *Burney. Carlyle.*

HE-R'PE, *n.* The falcated sword of Perseus: — harlequin's wooden sword. *Maunder.*

HE-R'PES, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. ἔρπης*; *ἐρπῖς*, to creep.] (*Med.*) A cutaneous eruption or vesicular disease of several varieties, as tetters, ringworm, shingles, &c., the vesicles arising in irregular clusters, which appear in quick succession and near together on an inflamed base, generally attended with heat and pain; — so called from its creeping about the skin. *Dunglison.*

HE-R'PÉT'IC, *a.* [*Gr. ἐρπητικός*; *L. herpesticus*]. Relating to the herpes; creeping. *Todd.*

HE-R'PÉT-Q-LŌG'IC, } *a.* Relating to herpe-
HE-R'PÉT-Q-LŌG'IC-AL, } tology. *Craig.*

HE-R'PÉT-Q-LŌG'IC-AL, } tology.

HE-R'PÉT-Q-LŌG'IC-AL, } tology.

HE-R'PÉT-Q-LŌG'IC-AL, } tology.

HE-R'PÉT-Q-LŌG'IC-AL, } tology.

HE-R'PÉT-Q-LŌG'IC-AL, } tology.

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HE-R'PÉT-Q-LŌG'IC-AL, } tology.

2. Any person or thing deviating from the common rule. "*Heteroclitics* in religion." *Howell*. "The example will be found a *heteroclitic*." *Spenser*.

HÉT-Ē-R-Q-CLIT'IC, } *a.* Deviating from the
HÉT-Ē-R-Q-CLIT'ICAL, } common rule. *Browne*.

† HÉT-Ē-R-Q-CLIT'IC, } *a.* Heteroclitical. *Petty*.

HÉT-Ē-R-Q-DĀC'TYLE, *a.* Having the toes irregular, either as to number or formation. *Maunder*.

HÉT-Ē-R-Q-DŌX, *a.* [Gr. *ἑτερόδοξος*; *ἑτερος*, different, and *δόξα*, an opinion; *It. eterodosso*; *Sp. heterodoxo*; *Fr. hétérodoxe*.] Deviating from the established opinion; not orthodox; heretical. "*Heterodox tenets*." *Locke*.

† HÉT-Ē-R-Q-DŌX, *n.* A peculiar opinion. "Only a simple *heterodox*." *Sir T. Browne*.

HÉT-Ē-R-Q-DŌX-NESS, *n.* Heterodoxy. [*R.*] *More*.

HÉT-Ē-R-Q-DŌX-Y, *n.* [*It. eterodossia*; *Sp. heterodoxia*; *Fr. hétérodoxie*.] The quality of being heterodox; an opinion that is unorthodox; heresy. *Bp. Bull*.

Syn. — *Heterodoxy* is negative, *heresy* positive, dissent. *Heterodoxy* differs from *orthodoxy*; *heresy* separates from it. *Heterodoxy* relates to the opinions formed; *heresy*, not only to the opinions, but to the persons forming the opinions. *Heterodoxy* often produces *heresy*. — See *HERESY*.

HÉT-Ē-R-Q-Ā-MŌUS, *a.* [Gr. *ἑτερος*, different, and *γάμος*, marriage.] (*Bot.*) Having florets of different sexes in the same flower-head. *Brande*.

HÉT-Ē-R-Q-ĀN-GLI-ATE, *a.* Having the ganglionic nervous system and the ganglions often unsymmetrically scattered. *Maunder*.

HÉT-Ē-R-Q-ĀN-Ē, *a.* [Gr. *ἑτερογενής*; *ἑτερος*, another, and *γενος*, kind.] Of another kind; dissimilar; heterogeneous. *B. Jonson*.

HÉT-Ē-R-Q-ĀN-Ē-AL, *a.* Heterogeneous. *Bacon*.

HÉT-Ē-R-Q-ĀN-Ē-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being heterogeneous; heterogeneity. *Booth*.

HÉT-Ē-R-Q-ĀN-Ē-I-TY, *n.* [*Fr. hétérogénéité*.]
1. The quality of being heterogeneous; heterogeneity. *Johnson*.

2. That which is opposite or dissimilar. "Far other *heterogeneities*." *Boyle*.

|| HÉT-Ē-R-Q-ĀN-Ē-ŌUS [hét-ē-rō-jē-nē-ūs, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm.*; hét-ē-rō-jē-nē-ūs, *B. F.*; hét-ē-rō-jē-nē-ūs, *S. J.*, *a.* [*See HETEROGENE*.] Of a different kind; unlike each other; opposite or dissimilar in nature; — opposed to *homogeneous*. "*Heterogeneous bodies*." *Woodward*.

|| HÉT-Ē-R-Q-ĀN-Ē-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* In a heterogeneous manner. *Johnson*.

HÉT-Ē-R-Q-ĀN-Ē-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being heterogeneous; dissimilitude in nature. *Ash*.

HÉT-Ē-R-Q-MŌR-PHOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ἑτερος*, different, and *μορφή*.] (*Bot.*) Having two or more forms or shapes. *Gray*.

HÉT-Ē-R-Q-NŌN-Y-MŌUS, *a.* [Gr. *ἑτερόνυμος*; *ἑτερος*, different, and *ὄνομα*, a name.] Having a different name. *Watts*.

HÉT-Ē-R-Q-ŌŪ-SIAN, } *a.* [Gr. *ἑτεροῦς*, of different
HÉT-Ē-R-Q-ŌŪ-SIOUS, } essence; *ἑτερος*, different, and *οὐσία*, essence.] Having a different essence or nature. *Cudworth*.

HÉT-Ē-R-Q-PĀTH'IC, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to heteropathy; allopathic. *Wright*.

HÉT-Ē-R-Q-PĀTH-Y, *n.* [Gr. *ἑτεροπάθεια*, suffering in another part, counter-irritation; *ἑτερος*, another, and *πάθος*, suffering.] The art of curing by differences; allopathy; — the opposite of *homoeopathy*. — See *HOMOEOPATHY*. *Scudamore*.

HÉT-Ē-R-Q-PĀTH-Y-LOUS, or HÉT-Ē-R-Q-PĀTH-Y-LOUS (131), *a.* [Gr. *ἑτερος*, different, and *πόδιον*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Noting plants that have two different kinds of leaves on the same stem. *Wright*.

HÉT-Ē-R-Q-PŌD, *n.* [Gr. *ἑτερος*, different, and *πῶς*, a foot.] (*Zool.*) One of an order of gastropods which have the foot compressed into the form of a thin, vertical fin. *Brande*.

HÉT-Ē-R-Q-PŌD-ŌUS, *a.* (*Zool.*) Pertaining to the heteropods. *Maunder*.

HÉT-Ē-RŌP'TICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἑτερος*, different, and *ὀπτικός*, belonging to sight; *ὀπᾶω*, to see.] False optics. *Spectator*.

HÉT-Ē-RŌS'CIAN (hét-ē-rōsh'an), *n.* [Gr. *ἑτερος*, different, and *σκιά*, a shadow.] (*Ancient Geog.*) A term applied to a person in one temperate zone, as compared with another in the opposite temperate zone, with respect to the shadow cast by each at noon, that of one being always turned towards the north, and that of the other always towards the south. *Brande*.

HÉT-Ē-RŌS'CIAN, *a.* (*Ancient Geog.*) Having shadows that point in opposite directions, as the inhabitants of the two opposite temperate zones. *Wright*.

HÉT-Ē-RŌS'CI-I (-rōsh'ē-i), *n. pl.* An old term applied to those whose shadows are always in different directions; heteroscians. *Nichol*.

HÉT-Ē-RŌ-SITE' n. (*Min.*) A mineral containing phosphoric acid and iron. *Dana*.

HÉT-Ē-RŌS'TRO-PHE, *a.* [Gr. *ἑτερος*, different, and *τρέπω*, to turn.] (*Conch.*) Reversed; heteroclitical. *Maunder*.

HÉT-Ē-RŌT'RO-PAL, } *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting the
HÉT-Ē-RŌT'RO-POUS, } embryo when it lies oblique or transverse to the axis of the seed, the radicle not being directed to the hilum. *Henslow*.

HÉT'MAN, *n.* The chief military commander of the Cossacks. *Wright*.

HÉT-TŌP-Y-LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A native phosphate of iron and manganese. *Brande*.

HÉT'LAND-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina and lime occurring principally in amygdaloidal rocks; foliated zeolite; — so named from Mr. *Heuland*, an English mineralogist. *Dana*.

HEW (hū), *v. a.* [*A. S. heawan*; *Dut. hewen*; *Ger. hauen*.] [*i.* HEWED; *pp.* HEWING, HEWN or HEWED.]

1. To cut with an axe or other edged instrument; to hack; to chop. "They *hewed* their helms." *Spenser*.

2. To form or fashion by cutting with an axe or like instrument; — sometimes followed by *out*. "*Hew* thee two tables of stone." *Ex. xxiv. 1*.

My people have *hewed* them out cisterns that can hold no water. *Jer. ii. 13*.

3. To form laboriously; to elaborate. *I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing old works, than hewing out new.* *Pope*.

† HEW (hū), *n.* Destruction by cutting down. "Such havoc and such *hew*." *Spenser*.

HEWED (hūd), or HEWN (hūn), *p.* from *hew*. See *Hew*.

HEW'ER (hū'er), *n.* One who hews or cuts. "*Hewer* of wood." *Deut. xxix. 11*.

HEW'HOLE, *n.* The green woodpecker. *Yarrell*.

HÉT-A-CĀP-SU-LAR, *a.* [Gr. *ἑξ*, six, and *L. capsula*, box.] (*Bot.*) Having six seed-vessels. *Ash*.

HÉT-A-ĒHŌRD (hét-s'ā-kōrd), *n.* [Gr. *ἑξαχορδός*; *ἑξ*, six, and *χορδή*, a string; *L. hexachordos*.] (*Mus.*) An interval of four tones and one semitone; — a scale of six notes. *Dwight*.

HÉT-A-DĀC'TY-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ἑξ*, six, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger.] Having six toes or fingers. *Smart*.

HÉT'ADE, *n.* [Gr. *ἑξ*, six.] A series of six. *Smart*.

HÉT-A-GŌN, *n.* [Gr. *ἑξάγωνος*; *ἑξ*, six, and *γωνία*, an angle; *L. hexagonum*; *Fr. hexagone*.] (*Geom.*) A polygon of six sides and six angles. *Da. & P.*

HÉT-ĀG-Q-NĀL, *a.* Having six sides and six angles. *Ray*.

HÉT-ĀG-Q-NĀL-LY, *ad.* In the form of a hexagon. *Ash*.

† HÉT-ĀG-Q-NY, *n.* A hexagon. *Bp. Bramhall*.

HÉT-A-GYN, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the class hexagynia. *Wright*.

HÉT-A-GYN'I-AN, *a.* Hexagynous. *Smart*.

HÉT-A-GYN'I-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A Linnean class of plants having six pistils. *Henslow*.

HÉT-ĀG-Y-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ἑξ*, six, and *γυνή*, a woman.] (*Bot.*) Having six pistils. *Henslow*.

HÉT-A-HÉ'DRAI, *a.* Having six sides. *Knowles*.

HÉT-A-HÉ'DRON, *n.*; *pl.* HÉT-A-HÉ'DRA. [Gr. *ἑξ*, six, and *δῶν*, a seat; *Fr. hexa-dre*.] (*Geom.*) A solid figure having six equal square faces; a cube. *Davies & Peck*.

HÉT-A-HÉ'ME-RŌN, *n.* [Gr. *ἑξ*, six, and *ἡμέρα*, a day.] The term of six days. *Smart*.

HÉT-ĀM'ER-ŌUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the parts in sixes. *Gray*.

HÉT-ĀM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ἑξαμετρος*; *ἑξ*, six, and *μέτρον*, a measure; *L. hexameter*; *Fr. hexamètre*.] A verse, or line, of poetry, having six feet, of which the first four may be either dactyls or spondee, the fifth must be a dactyl, and the sixth a spondee; the heroic, and most important, verse among the Greeks and Romans, being that in which the *Iliad* and the *Æneid* are written. *Chambers*.

HÉT-ĀM'E-TER, *a.* Having six metrical feet. "*Hexameter verse*." *London Ency.*

HÉT-ĀM'E-TRĀL, *a.* Hexametrical. *Hobhouse*.

HÉT-A-MÉT'RIC, } *a.* Consisting of hexam-
HÉT-A-MÉT'RICAL, } eters. *Warton*.

HÉT-ĀN'DER, } *n.* [Gr. *ἑξ*, six, and *ἀνδρῶς*, *ἀνδρῶς*,
HÉT-ĀN'DRI-A, } a man; *Fr. hexandre*.] (*Bot.*)
A class of plants having six stamens. *Henslow*.

HÉT-ĀN'DRI-AN, *a.* (*Bot.*) Hexandrous. *Smart*.

HÉT-ĀN'DROUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having six stamens; hexandrian. *Brande*.

HÉT-ĀN'GU-LAR (-āng'gu-lar), *a.* [Gr. *ἑξ*, six, and *L. angulus*, an angle.] Having six angles or corners. *Woodward*.

HÉT-A-PED, *a.* Having six feet; hexapod. *Smart*.

HÉT-A-PED, *n.* [Gr. *ἑξ*, six, and *L. pes, pedis*, a foot.] A fathom; length of six feet. *Cockeram*.

HÉT-A-PET'A-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ἑξ*, six, and *πέταλον*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having six petals. *Crabb*.

HÉT-A-PHY'L-LOUS, or HÉT-ĀPH-YL-LOUS (131), *a.* [Gr. *ἑξ*, six, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having six leaflets. *Crabb*.

HÉT-A-P-LĀ, *n.* [Low L., from Gr. *ἑξαπλῶς*, six-fold; *ἑξ*, six, and *πλῶς*, to unfold.] (*Ecol. Hist.*) The combination of six versions of the Old Testament by Origen, viz., the Septuagint, Aquila, Theodotian, Symmachus, one found at Jericho, and another at Nicopolis; — written also *hexaple*. *P. Cyc.*

HÉT-A-PLĀR, *a.* Having six columns; sextuple. *Smart*.

HÉT-A-PLE, *n.* See *HEXAPLA*. *Brande*.

HÉT-A-PŌD, *n.* [Gr. *ἑξ*, six, and *πῶς*, *ποδῶς*, a foot.] An animal with six feet, as a true insect. *Owen*.

HÉT-A-PŌD, *a.* Having six feet; hexaped. *Smart*.

HÉT-ĀP-Q-DY, *n.* A series of six feet. *Beck*.

HÉT-ĀP'TER-ŌUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Six-winged. *Gray*.

HÉT-A-STĪCH, *n.* [Gr. *ἑξαστίχος*; *ἑξ*, six, and *στίχος*, a line; *L. hexastichus*.] A poem, or epigram, of six lines. *Selden*.

|| HÉT-ĀS'TI-CHŌN, *n.* A poem, or epigram consisting of six lines; hexastich. *Weever*.

HÉT-A-STYLY, *n.* [Gr. *ἑξαστύλος*; *ἑξ*, six, and *στυλος*, a pillar; *L. hexastylus*; *Fr. hexastyle*.] (*Arch.*) A temple or other building having six columns in the portico or in front. *Chambers*.

HÉT-ŌC-TA-HÉ'DRON, *n.* (*Geom.*) A polyhedron of forty-eight equal triangular faces. *Da. & P.*

HEY (hē), *interj.* An expression of joy or of exhortation. *Prior*.

HEY (hē), *n.* A round in a dance; heydeguy. *Todd*.

HEY'DAY (hē'dā), *n.* [For *high day*.] A frolic; wildness. "*The heyday* in the blood." *Shak.*

HEY'DAY (hē'dā), *interj.* An expression of frolic and exultation. "*Heyday*, says he." *Tatler*.

† HEY'DE-GUY (hē'dē-gē), *n.* The round in a dance. *Spenser*.

HEY'WARD (hē'wārd), *n.* See *HAYWARD*. *Todd*.

† HĒ-Ā'TION (hē-ā'shun), *n.* [*L. hio, hiatus*, to gape.] An act of gaping. *Browne*.

HI-Ā'TUS, *n.*; pl. L. *hi-ā'tus*; Eng. *hi-ā'tus-es*. [L. *hiatus*.]

1. An aperture; an opening. "Those *hiatuses* at the bottom of the sea." Woodward.
2. A deficiency in the text of an author, as from a passage erased, worn out, &c. Brande.
3. (Gram. & Pros.) The occurrence of a final vowel, followed immediately by the initial vowel of another word, without the suppression of either by an apostrophe. Brande.

HI-BĒR'NA-CLE, *n.* [L. *hibernaculum*.] Shelter for winter, or winter-quarters for an animal or a plant. Smart.

HI-BĒR-NĀC'U-LŪM, *n.* [L., *winter quarters*.] (Gardening.) Any thing which serves for protection to young buds during winter. Craig.

HI-BĒR'NAL, *a.* [L. *hibernus*.] Belonging to the winter; wintry. Sir T. Browne.

HI-BĒR-NĀTE, *v. n.* [L. *hiberno, hibernatus*.] [*i.* HIBERNATED; *pp.* HIBERNATING, HIBERNATED.] To winter; to pass the winter. Darwin.

HI-BĒR-NĀT-ING, *p. a.* Passing the winter.

HI-BĒR-NĀT-ION, *n.* The act of wintering. Evelyn.

HI-BĒR'NI-AN, *a.* [*Hibernia*, the Latin name of Ireland.] (Geog.) Relating to Hibernia or Ireland. Todd.

HI-BĒR'NI-AN, *n.* An Irishman. Campbell.

HI-BĒR'NI-AN-ISM, *n.* An Hibernian or Irish phrase or idiom; Hibernicism; Irishism. Ed. R.

HI-BĒR'NI-CISM, *n.* An Irish idiom or mode of speech; an Irishism; Hibernicism. Todd.

HI-BĒR'NI-CIZE, *v. a.* To render into the language or idiom of the Irish. West. Rev.

HI-BĒR'NQ-CĒL'TIC, *n.* The native language of the Irish. Wright.

HI-BIS'CUS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *βίσκος*, marsh-mallow.] (Bot.) A genus of plants of the malvaceous order, with large, showy flowers. Brande.

HIC'CA-TĒE, *n.* (Herp.) A fresh-water tortoise of Central America, the liver and feet of which are esteemed as food. Simmonds.

HIC'CI-ŪS-DŌC'TI-ŪS (hik'she-ū-dōk'ti-ū-), *n.* [Corrupted from *Hic est ductus*, this is the learned man. Brande.] A cant word for a juggler. "Hiccius-doctius played in all." Hudibras.

|| HIC'COUGH (hik'kup or hik'kōf) [hik'kup, S. J. E. F. K. C.; hik'kup or hik'kōf, IV. J. A. Sm.; hik'kōf, P., n. [Dut. & Ger. *hick*; Sw. *hicka*. —Fr. *hoquet*. Probably formed from the sound. It is written *hicket* by Sir T. Browne, and *hioquet* by Holland.] A spasmodic affection of the diaphragm and glottis; a convulsive cough or sob; —written also *hiccup* and *hiccup*. Wiseman.

|| "This is one of those words which seems to have been corrupted by a laudable intention of bringing it nearer to its original. The convulsive sob was supposed to be a species of cough; but neither Junius nor Skinner mention any such derivation, and both suppose it formed from the sound it occasions. Accordingly we find, though *hicough* is the most general orthography, *hicup* is the most usual pronunciation." Walker.

|| HIC'COUGH (hik'kup), *v. n.* [Ger. *hicken*.] To utter a hiccup; to sob with convulsion of the diaphragm and glottis. Johnson.

HIC'CUP, *n.* See HICCOUGH.

HICK'HALL, *n.* (Ornith.) A species of small woodpecker; hickwall; hickway. Booth.

HICK'-JOINT, *a.* (Masonry.) Noting a kind of pointing in which a portion of superior mortar is inserted between the courses, and made perfectly smooth with the surface. Wright.

HICK'O-RY, *n.* (Bot.) A North American tree of several species, the wood of which is very heavy, tough, and strong; *Carya*. It is distinguished from the true walnut by the shell of its nuts splitting into four pieces, and by the catkins of the male flowers growing in threes. Gray.

HICK'UP, *v. n.* [Corrupted from *hicough*.] To hiccup. —See HICCOUGH. Hudibras.

My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,
Or when I'm in a fit to hiccup.

Hudibras.

HICK'WALL, } *n.* (Ornith.) A kind of small wood-
HICK'WĀY, } pecker; *Picus minor*. Yarrell.

HID, *i. & p.* from *hide*. See HIDE.

HID'DAGE, *n.* An English tax formerly laid on every hide of land. Todd.

HI-DĀL'GŌ, *n.* [Sp., from *hijo d'algo*, son of someone. Brande.] A Spanish nobleman of the lower class. Brande.

HID'DEN (hid'dn), *p.* from *hide*. See HIDE.

HID'DEN, *p. a.* Concealed; secret; occult; latent; clandestine. "Some hidden place." Surrey. Syn. —See CLANDESTINE, SECRET.

HID'DEN-LY, *ad.* Privily; secretly. Cotgrave.

HID'DEN-NESS, *n.* The state of being hidden or concealed. [R.] Wm. Law.

HIDE, *v. a.* [M. Goth. *hutan*; A. S. *hutan*; Dut. *haeden*, to guard; Ger. *hüten*.] [*i.* HID; *pp.* HIDING, HIDDEN or HID.] To withhold or to withdraw from sight or knowledge; to secrete; to conceal; to cover; to shelter; to screen.

Avant, and quit my sight! let the earth hide thee! Shal.

Syn. —See CONCEAL.

HIDE, *v. n.* To lie hid; to be concealed.

Bred to disguise, in public 'tis you hide. Pope.

HIDE, *v. a.* [*i.* HIBED; *pp.* HIDING, HIBED.] To beat; to whip; to flog. [Vulgar.] Palmer.

HIDE, *n.* [A. S. *hyde*; Dut. *huid*; Frs. *huid*; Ger. *haut*; Dan. & Sw. *hud*; Icel. *hydi*.]

1. The skin of an animal either raw or dressed.
2. The human skin, in contempt. Shak.
3. A measure of land variously stated from 60 to 120 acres; —written also *hyde*. Kelham.

|| This term is limited in commerce to the strong and thick skin of the horse, ox, and other large animals. Brande.

Syn. —See SKIN.

HIDE'-AND-SEEK', *n.* A play among children, in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them. Swift.

HIDE'-BOUND, *a.* 1. Having the skin close; —applied to a cow or a horse when the skin cannot be pulled up or raised from the ribs and back, and also to trees when the bark will not give way to the growth. Bacon.

2. Untractable; harsh. "The *hide-bound* humor." Milton.
3. Niggardly; penurious; stingy. "Hath my purse been *hide-bound*?" Quarles.

|| HIDE'-OUS (hid'e-ūs, P. J. A. Sm. R. C.; hid'yus, S. E. F. K.; hid'e-ūs or hid'je-ūs, W., a. [Nor. Fr. *hideous*; Fr. *hideux*. —It is written *hideous* by Chaucer.] Horrible; horrid; dreadful; shocking; frightful; monstrous; ghastly.

Some monster in thy thoughts

Too hideous to be shown. Shak.

Hell trembled at the hideous name. Milton.

|| HIDE'-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a hideous manner; horribly; shockingly.

|| HIDE'-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being hideous; horribleness; dreadful. Shak.

HID'ER, *n.* One who hides. Sherwood.

HIDE'-RÖPE, *n.* Rope made of strands of cowhide plaited, which is very durable, and used for wheel-ropes, traces, &c. Simmonds.

HID'ING, *n.* 1. Act of one who hides; concealment.

2. A whipping; a flogging. [Vulgar.]

HID'ING-PLACE, *n.* A place of concealment.

Hİ-DRÖT'IOS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἰδρώς, ἰδρώος*, perspiration.] (Med.) Medicines which produce perspiration. Ogilvie.

HİE (hi), *v. n.* [A. S. *higan*.] To hasten; to go in haste. [R.]

Hang up thy hute and hie thee to the sea. Waller.

† HİE (hi), *n.* Haste; diligence. Chaucer.

Hİ-E-RĀ-QI-ŪM, *n.* [L., from Gr. *ἐρακίων, ἐράξ*, a hawk.] (Bot.) An extensive genus of plants; hawkweed. Loudon.

Hİ-E-RĀ-PĪ-CRĀ, *n.* [L.; Gr. *ἑρπύς*, sacred, and *πικρός*, bitter.] (Med.) A warm cathartic made of aloes and canella bark; —vulgarly called *hicory-picory*. Dunglison.

Hİ-E-RĀRCH, *n.* [Gr. *ἱεράρχης; ἱερός*, sacred, and *ἀρχός*, a chief.] The chief or ruler of a sacred order. Milton.

Hİ-E-RĀR-CHĀL, *a.* Belonging to a hierarchy; hierarchial. Milton.

Hİ-E-RĀR-CHĪ-CĀL, *a.* [Fr. *hiérarchique*.] Relating to a hierarchy or a hierarch. Sanicroft.

Hİ-E-RĀR-CHĪ-CĀL-LY, *ad.* In a hierarchial manner. Kelly.

Hİ-E-RĀR-CHİSM, *n.* Hierarchical principles or power. Kelly.

Hİ-E-RĀR-CHY (hi'e-rar-ke), *n.* [Gr. *ἱεραρχία; ἱερός*, sacred, and *ἀρχή*, rule; L. *hierarchia*; It. *gerarchia*; Sp. *hierarchia*; Fr. *hiérarchie*.]

1. A rank or order of holy beings. "Heavenly hierarchies." Gascongne. "The hierarchies of angels." Fairfax.
2. A government by a priesthood; an ecclesiastical government; an ecclesiastical establishment. "The old Levitical hierarchy." South.

"The hierarchy of England." Bacon.

Hİ-E-RĀT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἱερατικός; L. hieraticus*.] Employed in sacred uses; sacred; —applied particularly to a kind of character used by the Egyptian priests.

The hieratic or sacerdotal character appears to have been a tachygraph, or abridged form of the hieroglyphic signs. F. Cyc.

Hİ-E-RŌCH'LO-A, *n.* [Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, and *χλόα*, grass.] (Bot.) A genus of sweet-scented plants; holy-grass; —so named because these grasses were strewn before the church-doors on saints' days, in the North of Europe. Gray.

Hİ-E-RŌC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, and *κράτος*, rule.] A sacred government; a government by the priesthood; hierarchy. Southey.

Hİ-E-RŌ-GLYPH (hi'e-rō-glyf), *n.* [See HIEROGLYPHIC.] An emblem; a hieroglyphic. Swift.

Hİ-E-RŌ-GLYPH, *v. a.* To represent with hieroglyphics. [R.] Ec. Rev.

Hİ-E-RŌ-GLYPH'IC, *n.*; pl. Hİ-E-RŌ-GLYPH'ICS. [Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, and *γλύφω*, to carve.] Sculpture-writing, or picture-writing, consisting of figures of animals, plants, and other material objects, such as are found sculptured or painted on Egyptian obelisks, temples, and other monuments; a figure implying a word, an idea, or a sound. Brande.

The lion, eagle, fox, and bear,
Were heroes' titles heretofore;
Bestowed as hieroglyphics fit
To show their valor, strength, or wit. Swift.

A lamp amongst the Egyptians is the hieroglyphic of life. Wilkins.

Hİ-E-RŌ-GLYPH'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ἱερογλυφικός; L. hieroglyphicus*; It. & Sp. *geroglífico*; Fr. *hiéroglyphique*.] Relating to hieroglyphics; emblematical. "Hieroglyphic writing." Warburton. "Hieroglyphical inscriptions." Faucher.

Hİ-E-RŌ-GLYPH'IC-LY, *ad.* Emblematically.

Hİ-E-RŌG'LY-PHİST, *n.* One versed in hieroglyphics. Sir H. Dury.

Hİ-E-RŌ-GRĀM, *n.* [Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, and *γράμμα*, a letter.] A species of holy or sacred writing; hierography. Todd.

Hİ-E-RŌ-GRĀM-MĀT'IC, *a.* Expressive of holy writing. Astle.

Hİ-E-RŌ-GRĀM'MĀ-TİST, *n.* [Gr. *ἱερογραμματής*.] A writer of hierograms; one versed in hieroglyphics. Greenhill.

Hİ-E-RŌC'RA-PHER, *n.* A writer of, or one versed in, hierography. Bailey.

Hİ-E-RŌ-GRĀPH'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ἱερογραφικός; L. hierographicus*.] Relating to hierography; denoting sacred writing.

Hİ-E-RŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ἱερογραφία; ἱερός*, sacred, and *γράφω*, to write.] Holy or sacred writing. Bailey.

Hİ-E-RŌL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, and *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of saints or things sacred. [R.] Coleridge.

Hİ-E-RŌL'O-GİST, *n.* One who is versed in hierology. For. Qu. Rev.

HĪ-Ē-RŌL'Q-ŶY, *n.* [Gr. *hierologia*; *hierós* and *lógos*, a discourse.] A discourse on sacred things. *Todd*.

HĪ-Ē-RŌ-MĀN-CY [*hĭ-ē-rō-mān-se*, *Ja. K. Sm. Todd, Crabb*; *hĭ-ē-rōm'an-se*, *Wb.*], *n.* [Gr. *hieromanteia*; *hierós*, sacred, and *μαντεία*, prophecy.] Divination by sacrifices. *Todd*.

HĪ-Ē-RŌM-NĒ'MON, *n.* [L., from Gr. *ιερονήμων*; *ierós*, sacred, and *νημων*, mindful.]

1. (*Grecian Ant.*) One of the most honorable of the two classes of representatives to the Amphictyonic Council, appointed by lot, and having duties, the precise nature of which is disputed, but relating probably to sacred rites and solemnities. *W. Smith*.

2. (*Greek Church.*) An officer whose principal duty it was to stand behind the patriarch at the sacraments, ceremonies, &c., and show him the prayers, psalms, &c., which he was to rehearse. *Wright*.

HĪ-Ē-RŌ-Ŷ-ŶHĀNT, or **HĪ-Ē-RŌ-Ŷ-ŶHĀNT** [*hĭ-ēr'ō-fānt*, *W. Johnson*; *hĭ-ē-rō-fānt*, *S. K. Sm.*], *n.* [Gr. *ιεροφάντης*; *ierós*, sacred, and *φαίνω*, to show; L. *hierophanta*.] One who expounds mysteries or sacred things; a priest. *Hale*.

HĪ-Ē-RŌ-Ŷ-ŶHĀNT'ŶIC, *a.* Belonging or relating to an hierophant. *Ash*.

HĪ-Ē-RŌS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *ιερός*, sacred, and *σκοπέω*, to view.] Divination by the inspection of sacrificial victims. *Roget*.

† HĪ-Ē-RŌŪR-ŶY, *n.* [Gr. *ιεροურγία*.] A holy or sacred work or worship. *Waterland*.

HĪG'GLE (*hĭg'gl*), *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology. — See **HAGGLE**.] [*hĭggled*; *pp. hĭggling, hĭggled*.]

1. To carry about provisions and offer them for sale; to peddle. *Johnson*.

2. To be hard in a bargain; to haggle. *Hale*.

It argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged, to haggle and dodge in the amends.

HĪG'GLE-DY-Ŷ-ŶIG'GLE-DY, *ad.* In confusion, like the goods in a higgler's basket; in disorder; confusedly. [*Vulgar.*] *Johnson*.

HĪG'GLER, *n.* 1. One who carries about goods for sale from door to door; a travelling dealer in provisions or small wares. *South*.

2. One hard at a bargain; a chafferer. *Wright*.

HĪG'GLING, *n.* The practice of one who higgles. The higgling and bargaining of the market. *A. Smith*.

HĪGH (*hĭ*), *a.* [M. Goth. *hauhs*; A. S. *heah*, *hig*, or *hĭh*; Dut. *hoog*; Frs. *hoch*; Ger. *hoch*; Dan. *høj*; Sw. *hög*; Icel. *hæa*.]

1. Raised far above the surface of the earth or above a certain level; having great altitude; elevated; tall; lofty; — opposed to *deep*; as, "A high mountain." *Dryden*.

2. Raised above any object; noting relative altitude; as, "How high is the tree above the house?"

3. Raised above the understanding; difficult of comprehension; abstruse; recondite. *Shak.*

They meet to hear and answer such high things.

4. Exalted in quality or in rank; superior; noble. *Baxter*.

The highest faculty of the soul.

He woos both high and low, both rich and poor. *Shak.*

5. Strong; powerful; mighty; potent. *Acts xlii. 17.*

With an high arm brought he them out.

6. Arrogant; proud; haughty; supercilious. "An high look and a proud heart." *Ps. ci. 5.*

7. Boastful; bragging; ostentatious. *Clarendon*.

His forces, after all the high discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot.

8. Oppressive; overbearing; domineering. *Baron*.

When there appeareth on either side an high hand, then is the virtue of a judge seen.

9. Violent; vehement; turbulent; tumultuous. "High winds." "High passions." *Milton*.

10. Remote in antiquity; far off in time. *Brown*.

The nominal observation of the days of the week is very high, and as old as the ancient Egyptians.

11. Far from the equator; advanced in latitude. *Abbot*.

They are forced to take their course either high to the North or low to the South.

12. Extreme in degree; as, "A high price"; "A high heat"; "A high color."

13. Complete; full. "It is yet high day."

Gen. xix. 7. "It was high time for the lords to look about them." *Clarendon*.

14. Capital; great; — opposed to *petty*; as, "High-treason."

15. Observed with peculiar sacredness. *John xix. 31.*

That Sabbath-day was an high day.

16. Eminently favorable; as, "To entertain a high opinion of a person or a thing."

17. Zealous; strenuous; earnest; not moderate; — particularly applied to designate a party in the Episcopal church. *Barret*.

The terms high church and low church, as commonly used, do not so much denote a party as a party.

18. (*Mus.*) Acute; sharp. "An high or shrill sound." *Fairholt*.

19. (*Paint. & Sculp.*) Noting an elevated or chaste style. "High art."

High and dry, (*Naut.*) noting the situation of a vessel that is aground above water mark. *Dana*.

SYN. — See **CHIEF**, **TALL**.

HĪGH (*hĭ*), *ad.* 1. Aloft. "Towering high." *Milton*.

2. Aloft. "High-sounding cymbals." *Ps. cl. 5.*

3. In a great or high degree; strongly. *Shak.*

My revenges were high bent upon him.

4. Profoundly; deeply; abstrusely. *Milton*.

Others apart sat on a hill retired, In thoughts more elevate, and reasoned high Of providence.

On high, above; aloft. "The day-spring from on high." *Luke i. 78.* — With a loud voice; aloft. *Spenser*.

† HĪGH (*hĭ*), *v. n.* To hasten. — See **HIE**. *Todd*.

HĪGH'AIMED (*hĭ'amd*), *a.* Having lofty or grand designs. "High-aimed hopes." *Crashaw*.

HĪGH'ARCHED (*hĭ'archt*), *a.* Having lofty arches. *May*.

HĪGH'AS-PĪRING (*hĭ'as-pr'ing*), *a.* Having great views; ambitious. *Bp. Hall*.

HĪGH'BAĪ'LĪFF, *n.* The chief bailiff. *Simmonds*.

HĪGH'BĀT-TLED, *a.* Renowned in battle or war. *Shak.*

HĪGH'BEĀR-ING, *a.* Courageous; haughty. *Ash*.

HĪGH-BĒST (*hĭ'bĕst*), *a.* Blest in a high degree; supremely happy. *Milton*.

HĪGH-BLŌWN (*hĭ'blŏn*), *a.* Swelled with wind; inflated. "My high-blown pride." *Shak.*

HĪGH'BOĀST-ING, *a.* Boasting excessively; making great pretensions. *Dyer*.

HĪGH'BŌRN (*hĭ'bŏrn*), *a.* Of noble or high extraction. "High-born beauties." *Rowe*.

HĪGH'BŌUND, *v. n.* To leap aloft. *Thomson*.

HĪGH'BRĒD (*hĭ'brĕd*), *a.* Of high or genteel education. *Sidney*.

HĪGH'BRŌWED (*hĭ'brŏwd*), *a.* Having high brows. *Moore*.

HĪGH-BUĪLT (*hĭ'bĭlt*), *a.* 1. Of lofty structure; elevated. "Pile, high-built and proud." *Milton*.

2. Covered with lofty structures. *Creech*.

HĪGH'CHŪRCH, *n.* That part of the Episcopal church that maintains the highest notions respecting episcopacy, ecclesiastical dignities, and ordinances. *Brande*.

HĪGH'CHŪRCH, *a.* Strenuous for episcopal authority; — applied to those principles which tend to exalt episcopal authority and ecclesiastical power, and to the parties which embrace them. *Addison*.

HĪGH'CHŪRCH'ISM, *n.* The principles of high-churchmen. *Ch. Ob.*

HĪGH'CHŪRCH'MAN, *n.* One who has high notions respecting episcopacy, and the ceremonies, discipline, &c., of the church. *Brit. Crit.*

HĪGH'CLĪMB-ING (*hĭ'clĭm-ing*), *a.* Ascending aloft. "Some high-climbing hill." *Milton*.

HĪGH'CŌL-ŶRED (*hĭ'kŏl-lŭrd*), *a.* Having a deep or glaring color. *Floyer*.

HĪGH'COM-MĪS'SION (*-mĭsh'un*), *n.* A court invested with high authority, formerly existing in England. *Blackstone*.

HĪGH'CON'STA-BLE, *n.* An officer of police, in some cities. *Bowcier*.

HĪGH'CRĒST-ĒD, *a.* Having a high crest. *Ash*.

HĪGH'CROW-NED, *a.* Having a high crown. "With a high-crowned hat." *Addison*.

HĪGH'CŪRL-ING, *a.* Rising high in curls. *Clarke*.

HĪGH'DĀY (*hĭ'dā*), *a.* Fine; befitting a holiday. "High-day wit." *Shak.*

HĪGH'DĒ-SĪGN'ING (*hĭ'dē-sĭn'ing*), *a.* Having great schemes or purposes. *Dryden*.

HĪGH'DŪTCH, *n.* Same as **HIGH-GERMAN**.

HĪGH'ĒM-BŌWED (*hĭ'em-bŏd*), *a.* Having lofty arches. "High-embowed roof." *Milton*.

HĪGH'ĒN-GĒN'DERED (*hĭ'en-jĕn'derd*), *a.* Engendered aloft or in the air, as storms. *Shak.*

HĪGH'FĒD (*hĭ'fĕd*), *a.* Pampered. *L'Estrange*.

HĪGH'FĒED-ING, *n.* Luxury in diet. *Pope*.

HĪGH'FIN-ISHED (*-ish*), *a.* Finished with great care. *Cowper*.

HĪGH'FLĀM-ING, *a.* Throwing the flame to a great height. *Pope*.

HĪGH'FLĀ-VŌRED (*-vŭrd*), *a.* Having a high flavor. *Young*.

HĪGH'FLĪ-ER, *n.* One who carries his opinions to extravagance. *Swift*.

HĪGH'FLŌWN (*hĭ'flŏn*), *a.* 1. Elevated; proud; lofty. "High-flown hopes." *Denham*.

2. Extravagant; turgid; bombastic. "A high-flown hyperbole." *L'Estrange*.

HĪGH'FLŪSHED, *a.* Elevated; elated. *Young*.

HĪGH'FLY-ING, *a.* Extravagant in claims or in opinions. "High-flying . . . kings." *Dryden*.

HĪGH'GĀZ-ING, *a.* Looking upwards. *More*.

HĪGH'GĒR'MAN, *n.* Originally, that dialect of the German language spoken in the southern and elevated parts of Germany, as distinguished from *Low-German*, or the dialect spoken in the northern and flat parts of that country; — now, appropriately, that general language spoken and written by all well-bred Germans. *Dr. C. Follen*.

HĪGH'GŌ, *n.* A merry frolic; a drinking bout; a spree. [Colloquial and low.] *Hall*.

HĪGH'GŌ-ING, *a.* Going at a great rate. *Massinger*.

HĪGH'GRŌWN (*hĭ'grŏn*), *a.* Covered with a crop of high growth. "The high-grown field." *Shak.*

HĪGH'HĀND-ĒD, *a.* Arbitrary; oppressive; overbearing; unreasonable. *Martineau*.

HĪGH'HĒAPED, *a.* 1. Raised into heaps. *Pope*.

2. Covered with high piles. *Pope*.

HĪGH'HEĀRT-ĒD (*hĭ'hĕart-ĕd*), *a.* Full of heart or courage. *Beau. & Fl.*

HĪGH'HĒELED (*hĭ'hĕld*), *a.* Having the heel much raised. "High-heeled shoes." *Swift*.

HĪGH'HŪNG (*hĭ'hŭng*), *a.* Hung aloft. *Dryden*.

HĪGH'LAND (*hĭ'land*), *n.* A mountainous region. "The Highlands of Scotland." *Locke*.

HĪGH'LAND, *a.* Relating to the Highlands. *Scott*.

HĪGH'LAND-ER, *n.* An inhabitant of the Highlands, particularly of Scotland; a mountaineer. The language of the Highlanders is still the Gaelic. *London Ency.*

HĪGH'LAND-ISH, *a.* Partaking of the nature of highlands; mountainous. "The country round is so highlandish." *Drummond*.

HĪGH-LĪFT, *v. a.* To raise or lift aloft. *Cowper*.

HĪGH'LY (*hĭ'le*), *ad.* 1. With elevation as to place; aloft. *Johnson*.

2. With elevation as respects rank. "His daughter so highly married." *Berners*.

3. Proudly; ambitiously; aspiringly. *Shak.*

That thou wouldst holly,

4. In a great degree; extremely; exceedingly; very much. "Highly gratified." *Knob.*

5. With great esteem. *Drayton*.

A man of whom the king most highly did repute.

HĪGH'MĀSS, *n.* The mass celebrated in Roman Catholic churches by the singing of the choristers, and with the assistance of a deacon and a

sub-deacon; — distinguished from *low mass*, in which the prayers are simply rehearsed without singing. *Wright.*

HIGH-MÉT-TLED (hí'mét-tld), *a.* Proud or ardent of spirit. *Garth.*

HIGH-MÉN, *n.* False dice so loaded as always to turn up high numbers. *Harrington.*

HIGH-MÍND-ED *a.* 1. Proud; arrogant; haughty. "Be no high-minded, but low." *Rom. xi. 20.*
2. I elevated; noble; honorable. *Dr. Arnold.*
Now used most commonly in a good sense.

HIGH-MÍND-ED-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being high-minded. *C. W. Johnson.*

HIGH-MÓST (hí'móst), *a.* Highest; topmost. *Shak.*

HIGH-NÉSS (hí'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being high; elevation; loftiness. *Job xxxi. 28.*
2. Excellence; value; worth. *Howell.*

3. The style or title first applied to bishops, afterwards to European kings in general (succeeded by Majesty in the sixteenth century), afterwards to sovereign princes and their descendants. *Brande.*

HIGH-ÓP-ÉR-VÍ-TÍ-ON, *n.* (*Surg.*) A method of cutting into the upper part of it. *Dunglison.*

HIGH-PLÁCE, *n.* In Scripture, an eminence on which sacrifices were offered. *Wright.*

HIGH-PLÁCED, *a.* Elevated in situation or rank.

HIGH-PRESS-URE (hí'prësh-ur), *n.* (*Steam-Engines.*) A pressure exceeding that of the atmosphere, which is equal to about 15 pounds on the square inch. *Brande.*

High-pressure engines, steam-engines in which the steam is not condensed on leaving the cylinder, but is allowed to escape into the atmosphere. *Bigelow.*

HIGH-PRÍCED, *a.* Costly; dear. *Roget.*

HIGH-PRIÉST, *n.* The chief priest among the Israelites or Jews. *Newton.*

HIGH-PRIÉST-SHÍP, *n.* The office or state of a high-priest. *Mora.*

HIGH-PRÍNC-Í-LED (hí'prín'se-pld), *a.* 1. Extravagant in notions of politics. *Swift.*
2. Of elevated or honorable principles.

HIGH-PRÓOF, *a.* Very strong; rectified to a high degree, as brandy.

HIGH-PRÓOF, *ad.* To the utmost degree. *Shak.*

HIGH-RÁISED (hí'rázd), *a.* Raised aloft; elevated. "On high-raised decks." *Dryden.*

HIGH-RÉACH-ÍNG, *a.* 1. Reaching upwards. "Hell bounds, high-reaching, to the horrid roof." *Milton.*

2. Ambitious; aspiring. "High-reaching Buckingham." *Shak.*

HIGH-RÉARED (hí'rérđ), *a.* Of lofty structure. "High-reared bulwarks." *Shak.*

HIGH-RÉD (hí'réd), *a.* Deeply red. *Boyle.*

HIGH-RE-PÉNT-ED, *a.* Repented of to the utmost. "My high-repenting blames." *Shak.*

HIGH-RE-SÓLVED (hí'rě-zólvd'), *a.* Resolute; firm. "High-resolved men." *Shak.*

HIGH-RÍGGED (hí'rigđ), *a.* Furnished with high rigging. *Ash.*

HIGH-RÓAD, *n.* A public road. *Smollett.*

HIGH-RÓÓFED, *a.* Having a high roof. *Milton.*

HIGH-RÓPES, *n. pl.* A state of passion; — used only in the phrase, *To be on the high-ropes.* [Vulgar.] *Grose.*

HIGH-SCHÓOL, *n.* See *SCHOOL.*

HIGH-SÉA, *n.* Very strong, high waves; a heavy sea. *Crabb.*

HIGH-SÉA-SÓNED (hí'sě-znd), *a.* Piquant to the palate; flavored with spices or other seasoning. "High-seasoned meats." *Locke.*

HIGH-SÉAT-ED, *a.* Fixed above. *Milton.*

HIGH-SHÓUL-DÉRED (-derđ), *a.* Having high shoulders. *Goldsmith.*

HIGH-SÍGH-ED (hí'sít-ed), *a.* Always looking upwards. "High-sighted tyranny." *Shak.*

HIGH-SÓAR-ÍNG, *a.* Soaring to a great height. "Far high-soaring o'er thy praises." *Shak.*

HIGH-SÓUND-ÍNG, *a.* Making a loud noise or sound. *Congreve.*

HIGH-SPIR-ÍT-ED, *a.* High-mettled; bold; daring; proud; insolent. *Hume.*

HIGH-STÓM-ACHED (-hí'stüm-akt), *a.* Obstinate; self-willed; opinionated; lofty. *Shak.*

HIGH-STRÚNG, *a.* Strung to a full tone or a high pitch; high-spirited; proud. *Thomson.*

HIGH-SWÉLLED (-swéld), *a.* Swelled to the utmost; high-swollen. *Wright.*

HIGH-SWÉLL-ÍNG, *a.* Swelling to a great height. "High-swelling waves." *P. Fletcher.*

HIGH-SWÓLN, *a.* Swollen to the utmost. "Your high-swollen hearts." *Shak.*

† HÍGH (hít), *v. & p. defective.* ("Used in a very peculiar way for some of the passive tenses, without the addition of *am* or *was*." *Nares.*) [M. Goth. *haitan*; A. S. *hatan*, to name; Ger. *heissen*; Dan. *hedde*; Icel. *heita*.]
1. Am named; am called: — is named, or called. "Now high I Philostrate." *Chaucer.*
Bright is her hue, and Geraldine she high. *Lord Surrey.*

2. Was named; was called.

3. To be named or called.
But there as I was went to high Arete
Now I high I Philostrate. *Chaucer.*

4. Named; called.
Amongst the rest a good old woman was,
High Mother Hubbard. *Spenser.*

† HÍGH (hít), *v. a.* [A. S. *hatan*.]
1. To promise. *Chaucer.*
2. To intrust; to commit. "Charge of them was to a porter high." *Spenser.*

3. To command; to direct.
On high, ad., aloud. *Spenser.*

HIGH-TÁ-ÍNG, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of the plant *Verbascum thapsus*, or shepherd's club. *Wright.*

HIGH-TÁST-ED, *a.* Gustful; piquant. *Denham.*

† HÍGH-TH (híth), *n.* See *HIGHT.* *Milton.*

HIGH-TÓNED (-ténd), *a.* 1. Having a high tone or strong sound, as, "A high-toned instrument."
2. Decided; stanch; firm. *Johnson.*

HIGH-TÓP, *n.* 1. The summit of a ship. *Shak.*
2. A species of sweet apple. [Local.]

HIGH-TÓW-ÉRED (hí'tóú-érđ), *a.* Having lofty towers. "Huge cities and high-towered." *Milton.*

HIGH-TÓW-ÉR-ÍNG, *a.* Soaring aloft. *Milton.*

HIGH-TRÉA-SÓN (hí'trě-zn), *n.* (*Law.*) Treason against the sovereign, as distinguished from petty treason, which might formerly be committed against a subject. *Burhill.*

† HÍGH-VÍCED (hí'vist), *a.* Enormously wicked. "O'er some high-vice city." *Shak.*

HÍGH-VÓICED (-voíst), *a.* Having a strong tone or pitch of voice. *Jodrell.*

HÍGH-WÁ-ÍNG, *n.* The utmost flow of the tide; high-tide. *Mortimer.*

HÍGH-WÁY-ÍNG-MÁRK, *n.* The line or mark made on the shore by the tide, when it is at its greatest height. *Crabb.*

HÍGH-WÁY (hí-wá'), *n.* 1. A great road; a public road; a road over which the public at large have a right of passage. *Brande.*
2. An open way by water.

A public navigable river is also called a *highway*. *Brande.*

HÍGH-WÁY-MAN (hí-wá-mán) [hí-wá-mán, S. W. P. J. E. F. *Ja. Sm. W.*; hí-wá-mán, K. W.], *n.* One who robs on the highway; a highway-robber; a robber; a footpad. *Swift.*

HÍGH-WÁY-RÁTE, *n.* A road-rate for keeping the public roads in good order. *Simmonds.*

HÍGH-WÁY-RÓB-BER, *n.* One who robs on the highway; highwayman. *Ash.*

HÍGH-WÁY-RÓB-BER-Y, *n.* Robbery committed on the highway. *Ash.*

HÍGH-WÍT-ÍNG, *a.* Possessed of great wit. *Shak.*

HÍGH-WROUGHT (hí'ráwt), *a.* 1. Agitated to the utmost. "A high-wrought flood." *Shak.*
2. Accurately finished; nobly labored. *Pope.*

HÍG/LÁ-PÉR, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

† HÍL/A-RÁTE, *v. a.* [Gr. *ἱλαρός*; L. *hilaro*, *hilaratus*.] To exhilarate. *Cockeram.*

HÍ-LÁ/RÍ-OÚS, *a.* [Gr. *ἱλαρός*; L. *hilaris*.] Full of hilarity; gay; merry; joyful; jovial. *Dickens.*

HÍ-LÁR'I-TY, *n.* [L. *hilaritas*; It. *ilarità*; Fr. *hilarité*.] Gayety excited by social pleasure; jollity; mirth; cheerfulness; jovialty; joyousness; good-humor; merriment; glee.
Every morning waked us to a repetition of toil; but the evening repaid it with vacant hilarity. *Goldsmith.*

HÍL/A-RY, *a.* (*Eng. Law.*) Noting a term of holding courts in England, beginning January 11, and ending January 31, about the time of the festival of St. Hilary. *Cowell.*

HÍLD, *n.* [A. S. *hæle*, a hero; Ger. *held*.] A lord or lady; so *Hildebert* is a noble lord, *Mathild* an heroic lady. *Gibson.*

† HÍLD-ÍNG, *n.* [A. S. *hyldan*, to bend, to crouch.] 1. A palsy, cowardly man; a dastard. *Shak.*
2. A base woman. *Rowe.*

HÍLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) See *HILUM.* *Henslow.*

HÍLL, *n.* [A. S. *hūll*; Dut. *heuvel*; Ger. *hügel*; Dan. *høj*; Sw. *hög*; Icel. *holl*.]

1. An elevation of ground less than a mountain. "Mountains and all hills." *Ps. cxlviii. 9.*
Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise. *Pope.*

2. The separate spot of soil in which seeds are planted, or in which the plants springing from them grow; — so called from usually having the earth raised about it. [U. S.]

It is best to drop from four to seven grains [of maize] to each hill. *Farm. Ency.*

HÍLL, *v. a.* [*i.* HILLED; *pp.* HILLING, HILLED.] 1. † [A. S. *hilian*, to conceal.] To cover. *Gower.*

2. To form into hills or small elevations, as the earth around plants.

If the land be sufficiently loose, and deeply stirred, there is little use in hilling it. *Farm. Ency.*

HÍLL/ÁL-TAR, *n.* An altar on a hill or high place. *Psalm.*

HÍLLED (hí'led or hild), *a.* Having hills. *Hurd.*

HÍLL-Í-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being hilly. *Perry.*

HÍLL-ÍNG, *n.* 1. † A covering. *Todd.*
2. An accumulation; a heaping. "The hilling up of fatal gold." *Heyrick.*

3. The act of forming elevations of earth around plants. "In wet lands hilling may be advisable." *Farm. Ency.*

HÍLL-ÍNG, *n.* A little hill. *Milton.*

HÍLL-ÍNG, *v. a.* To form into a hillock or slight elevation. [U.] *Cowper.*

HÍLL-ÍNG-Y, *a.* Abounding with hillocks. *Ash.*

HÍLL-SÍDE, *n.* The side or slope of a hill. *Milton.*

HÍLL-SLÓPE, *n.* The slope or declivity of a hill; hill-side. *Phillips.*

HÍLL-TÓP, *n.* The top of a hill. *Milton.*

HÍLL-Y, *a.* 1. Full of hills; uneven or unequal in surface. "Hilly countries." *Addison.*

2. Like a hill; elevated; lofty. "The top of hilly empire." *Beau. & Fl.*

HÍLL'SÁH, *n.* A native fish of the Ganges, much esteemed for food. *Simmonds.*

HÍLT, *n.* [A. S. *hilt*; *healdan*, to hold.] A handle, particularly of a sword. *Shak.*

HÍLT-ED, *a.* Having a hilt; — used in composition. "A silver-hilted sword." *Todd.*

HÍLT-ÍNG, *n.* See *HELTER-SKELTER.*

HÍLUM, *n.* (*Bot.*) The scar left on a seed where it separates from its attachment: — the place of attachment of a seed or ovule to its support. *Gray.*

HÍM, *pron.* [A. S. *him*.] The objective of *he*.

HÍM-A-LÁY'AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to the Himalaya mountains in India. *Wright.*

HÍM-SÉLF, *pron.*, in the nominative or objective case. He or him; — used emphatically and

reciprocally. "He *himself* returned again." *Judges* iii. 19. "David hid *himself* in the field." 1 *Sam.* xx. 24.

hin in ancient authors it is used neutrally for *itself*. Above the clouds, as high as heaven *himself*. *Shak.* By *himself*, alone; unaccompanied.

HIN, *n.* [Heb. הִין.] A Hebrew liquid measure containing the seventh part of a bath, or about five English quarts. *Ex.* xxix. 40. *Gesenius*.

HIND, *a.* [A. S. *hind*.] [*comp.* **HINDER**; *sup.* **HINDMOST** or **HINDERMOST**.] Backward; contrary in position to the face; being behind. And fears his *hind* legs will o'ertake his fore. *Pope*.

HIND, *n.* [A. S. *hinde*, or *hynd*; Dut. & Ger. *hinde*; Sw. & Dan. *hind*.] The female of the red-deer. "Hare or hunted *hind*." *Fletcher*.

HIND, *n.* 1. [A. S. *hine*, or *hina*.] A servant; a domestic. "Ford's knaves, his *hinds*." *Shak.* 2. [A. S. *hine-man*, a farmer.] A peasant; a boor; a rustic; a swain. *Dryden*.

HIND'BER-RY, *n.* A sort of raspberry. *Brockett*.

HIND'BOW, *n.* The protuberant part of a saddle behind; the cantle. *Booth*.

HIND'CALF, *n.* The calf of the red-deer. *Crabb*.

HIND'ER, *v. a.* [A. S. *hindrian*; Dut. *hinderen*; Frs. *hinder*; Ger. *hindern*; Dan. *hindre*; Sw. & Icel. *hindra*.] [*i.* **HINDERED**; *pp.* **HINDERING**, **HINDERED**.] To prevent; to oppose; to thwart; to retard; to embarrass; to obstruct; to stop; to impede. The difficulty of the task should not *hinder* the attempt. *Gilpin*.

Syn.—To *hinder* is a very general term. We *hinder* what is unfinished, and *prevent* what is not begun. *Hindered* by the weather or by ill health; *prevented* by sickness; *opposed* or *thwarted* by persons unfriendly; — *impeded* or *retarded* on a march or journey by difficulties, *obstructed* by obstacles, and *stopped* in the progress.

HIND'ER, *v. n.* To raise obstacles; to cause impediment or hindrance.

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroic action of some commander may be written. *Dryden*.

HIND'ER, *a.* On the rear or back side. "The *hinder* feet of a horse." — See **HIND**. *Addison*.

HIND'ER-ANCE, *n.* Any thing that hinders; impediment; stop; obstruction.

Scarce any thing is a more effectual *hindrance* to our doing good than the character of being litigious. *Secker*.

Written indiscriminately *hindrance* or *hindrance*. *Smart* says, "Hindrance is proper; but the contracted form in this case prevails."

HIND'ER-ÉND, *n. pl.* Refuse of grain after it is winnowed; chaff. *Hallivell*.

HIND'ER-ÉR, *n.* He who, or that which, hinders.

† **HIND'ER-LÍNG**, *n.* A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal. *Callender*.

HIND'ER-MOST, *a.* Hindmost. [*R.*] — See **HIND**. "Rachel and Joseph *hindmost*." *Gen.* xxxiii. 2.

HIND'HÁND, *n.* The hind part of a horse. *Booth*.

HIND'HÉAD, *n.* The back part of the head. If they [noses] are Roman, arched high and strong, they are generally associated with a less developed forehead and a larger *hind-head*. *Land. Qu. Rev.*

HIND'MOST, *a.*; *superl.* of *hind*. The last; that comes in the rear. *Shak.*

HIN-DÔÔ, *n.*; *pl.* **HIN-DÔÔ'S**. (*Geog.*) An aboriginal native of Hindostan. *Hallhed*.

HIN-DÔÔ'ISM, *n.* The system or religion of the Hindoos. *Bp. D. Wilson*.

|| **HIN-DOS-TÁN'ÉE** [*hin-dos-tán'ee*, *Sm.* *Earnshaw*; *hin-dos-ta-né*, *Ch.*], *n.* The language of the Hindoos. *Macintosh*.

|| **HIN-DOS-TÁN'ÉE**, } *a.* Relating to the Hin-
|| **HIN-DOS-TÁN'Y**, } doos, or to Hindostan. *Macintosh*.

HIN'DRANCE, *n.* See **HINDERANCE**. *Smart*.

† **HÍNG**, *v. n.* Formerly used for *hang*. *Machin*.

HÍNGE (*hínj*), *n.* ["From the verb *hang*, because the door hangs upon it." *Skinner*.] "*Hínges*, that upon which the door is *hung*, *heng*, *hyng*, or *hynges*, the verb being thus differently written." *Tooke*.]

1. The joint upon which a gate or door turns. On golden *hinges* turning. *Milton*.

2. That on which something depends.

The brilliant actions of the Portuguese form the great *hinge* which opened the door to the most important alterations in the civil history of mankind. *Michle*.

3. One of the cardinal points, east, west, north, and south. "The four *hinges* of the world." *Milton*.

4. (*Conch.*) The part where the valves of a bivalve shell are united, consisting of ligament and teeth. *Mauder*.

To be off the *hinges*, to be in a state of disorder.

HÍNGED (*hínj*), *v. a.* [*i.* **HÍNGED**; *pp.* **HÍNGING**, **HÍNGED**.]

1. To furnish with hinges. *Johnson*.

2. To bend, as a hinge. *Shak.*

Be thou a flatterer, and *hinge* thy knee.

HÍNGE (*hínj*), *v. n.* To turn as upon a hinge; to depend; to be dependent; to hang.

The settlement of the matter *hinges* upon this point. *Todd*.

HÍNK, *n.* A hook or twibil for reaping. *Loudon*.

† **HÍN'NÍ-ÁTE**, } *v. n.* [*L.* *hinnio*, *hinniatius*.]
† **HÍN'NY**, } To neigh. *B. Jonson*.

HÍN'NY, *n.* 1. The offspring of a stallion and a she-ass; a mule. *Booth*.

2. A term of endearment; darling. *Brockett*.

HÍNT, *v. a.* [Of uncertain etymology. — *Tooke* suggests A. S. *hentan*, to take. — See **HENT**.] [*i.* **HÍNTED**; *pp.* **HÍNTING**, **HÍNTED**.] To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to suggest; to intimate; to mention imperfectly. Just *hint* a fault and hesitate dislike. *Pope*.

To *hint* at, to allude to; to touch slightly.

HÍNT, *n.* Slight mention; remote allusion; intimation; suggestion; insinuation. "Upon this *hint* I spake." *Shak.*

Syn.—*Hint* is used in an indifferent sense, and often in a bad sense, for something thrown out against one's character; *allusion* is used in an indifferent sense; a *suggestion* is commonly used in a good sense for a useful *intimation*; *insinuation* is used in a bad sense for something intimated against some person. A person is said to take, or to throw out, a *hint*; to make an *allusion*; to offer or to follow a *suggestion*; to receive or to give an *intimation*; to make or to disregard an *insinuation*.

HÍNT'-KEÉP-ÉR, *n.* One who furnishes hints. *Butler*.

HÍP, *n.* 1. [*Goth.* *hups*; A. S. *hipe*, or *hype*; Dut. *heup*.] The joint of the thigh and the flesh that covers it; the haunch. *Dunglison*.

2. [A. S. *hiop*.] The fruit of the wild brier or dogrose; *Rosa canina*; — written also *hep*.

The oaks bear masts, the briars scarlet *hips*. *Shak.*

3. (*Arch.*) The external angle formed by the meeting of the sloping ends with the sloping sides of a roof. *Weale*.

To *have* on the *hip*, to have an advantage over. *Shak.* — To *smite* *hip* and *thigh*, to overthrow completely; to destroy utterly. *Judges* xv. 8.

HÍP, *v. a.* [*i.* **HÍPPED**; *pp.* **HÍPPING**, **HÍPPED**.]

1. To sprain or dislocate the hip of. "His horse was *hipped*." *Shak.*

2. To render hypochondriac or melancholy. — See **HYP**. [*Colloquial*.] *Smart*.

3. (*Arch.*) To provide or fit with a hip, as a roof. "A *hipped* roof." *Brande*.

HÍP, *interj.* Used in calling. *Ainsworth*.

HÍP'-GÔÚT, *n.* The sciatica, or gout in the hip; a rheumatic affection of the hip-joint. *Hamilton*.

† **HÍP'-HÁLT**, *a.* Lame. *Gower*.

HÍP'-HÔP, *ad.* [Reduplication of *hop*.] With a hopping gait. *Congreve*.

HÍP'-JOÍNT, *n.* (*Anat.*) The joint of the hip; the coxofemoral articulation. *Dunglison*.

HÍP'-KNÔB (-*nôb*), *n.* (*Arch.*) A final, pinnacle, or other similar ornament placed on the top of the hips of a roof, or on the point of a gable. *Weale*.

HÍP'-MÔULD-ING, *n.* (*Arch.*) A moulding on the rafter that forms the hip of a roof. *Ogilvie*.

HÍP'PAOE, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἵππαος*; *L.* *hip-pae*.]

1. Cheese made of mare's milk. *Crabb*.

2. The rennet of a colt. *Crabb*.

HÍPPED (*hípt*), *p. a.* Melancholy; hypochondriacal. — See **HÍP**. [*Colloquial*.] *Green*.

HÍPPED'-RÔÔF (*hípt'rôf*), *n.* (*Arch.*) A roof having the ends sloping like the sides and forming a projecting angle with the latter; a hip-roof. *Brande*.

HÍP'PISH, *a.* [*Fron.* *hypochondriac*.] Melancholy; dejected; *hypochondriacal*. — written also *hypish*. [*Colloquial*.] *Byron*.

By cares depressed, in pensive, *hypish* mood. *Guy*.

HÍP-PÔ-BÔS'CA, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἵππος*, a horse, and *βόσκα*, to feed.] (*Ent.*) A genus of dipterous insects, of which the horse-fly is the type. *Westwood*.

HÍP'PÔ-CÂMP, *n.* See **HIPPOCAMPUS**. *Brown*.

HÍP-PÔ-CÂMP'US, *n.* [*L.* from *Gr.* *ἵπποκαμπος*; *ἵππος*, a horse, and *κάμπτω*, to bend.] (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes of singular construction, their head and neck resembling those of a horse; — hence the English name *sea-horse*. When swimming they maintain a vertical position. *Eng. Cyc.*



HÍP-PÔ-CÊN'TÂUR, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἵπποκένταυρος*; *ἵππος*, a horse, and *κένταυρος*, a centaur.] A fabulous monster, half horse and half man. *Dryden*.

HÍP-PÔ-CRÂS, *n.* [*Fr.* as if the *Hippocampus*.] *Johnson*. — So called from its being strained in an Hippocrates's sleeve. *Theobald*.] A medicated or spiced wine. *King*.

HÍP-PÔC'RA-TÊS'S-SLÊÉVE, *n.* A sort of bag made by joining the opposite angles of a square piece of fannel; — used to strain sirups and decoctions. *Quincy*.

HÍP-PÔ-CRÂT'IC, *a.* Relating to Hippocrates, a celebrated Grecian physician, or to his doctrine. *Dunglison*.

Híppocratic face, (*Med.*) an appearance of the face noting great exhaustion, the nose being pinched, the eyes sunk, the temples hollow, the ears cold and retracted, the skin of the forehead tense and dry, the complexion livid, the lips pendent and cold. *Dunglison*.

HÍP-PÔC'RA-TÍSM, *n.* The philosophy or medical system of Hippocrates, the ancient Greek physician. *Chambers*.

HÍP-PÔ-CRÊP'Í-FÔRM, *a.* [*Gr.* *ἵππος*, a horse, *κρηπίς*, a kind of boot, and *L.* *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a horseshoe. *Gray*.

HÍP-PÔ-CRÊ'PIS, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἵππος*, a horse, and *κρηπίς*, a kind of boot.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the horseshoe vetch. *P. Cyc.*

HÍP-PÔ-DÂME, *n.* The river-horse; hippopotamus. — See **HIPPOPOTAMUS**. *Spenser*.

HÍP-PÔ-DRÔME, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἵππος*, a horse, and *δρόμος*, a course; *L.* *hippodromos*; *Fr.* *hippodrome*.] A course for chariot and horse races. The Olympian *hippodrome* or horse-course. *London Ency.*

HÍP-PÔ-GRÍFF, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἵππος*, a horse, and *γρίψ*, a griffin; *It.* *ippogriafa*; *Fr.* *hippogriphes*.] A fabulous winged horse. *Milton*.

HÍP-PÔ-LÍTH, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἵππος*, a horse, and *λίθος*, a stone.] A stone in a horse's stomach. *Smart*.

HÍP-PÔ-MÂNE, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἵππομανής*, a plant of which horses are madly fond; *ἵππος*, a horse, and *μανία*, madness; *L.* *hippomanes*.]

1. (*Bot.*) The manchineel tree which yields a white, poisonous, and caustic milk. *Loudon*.

2. An excrescence on the forehead of a foal, said to be devoured by the mother. *Wm. Smith*.

3. A love-potion; a philter or charm. *Dryden*.

HÍP-PÔ-NÝX, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἵππος*, a horse, and *ὄνυξ*, a claw.] (*Zool.*) A genus of mollusks in which the shell is patelliform, and has an impression as of a horse-shoe on the inner surface. *Woodward*.

HÍP-PÔ-PA-THÔÍ'Ô-GÝ, *n.* [*Gr.* *ἵππος*, a horse, and *Eng. pathology*.] Pathology of the horse; veterinary medicine. *Dunglison*.

HÍP-PÔPH'A-GÔÚS, *a.* [*Gr.* *ἵππος*, a horse, and *φάγω*, to eat.] Feeding on horse-flesh. *Smart*.

HÍP-PÔPH'A-GÝ, *n.* The act of feeding on horse-flesh. *Booth*.



Hip-knob.

HIP-PO-PÖT'-A-MÜS, *n.*; pl. L. *HIP-PO-PÖT'-A-MI*;

Eng. HIP-PO-PÖT'-A-MÜS-ES.
[L.; Gr. ἵππος, a horse, and ποταμός, a river.] (Zool.) A genus of large, aquatic, pachydermatous animals, which inhabit the rivers of Africa, represented at the present time by a single species (*Hippopotamus amphibius*); the river-horse. Brande.



Hippopotamus.

HIP-PO-PÖS, *n.* [Gr. ἵππος, a horse, and πούς, a foot.] A genus of acephalous mollusks, the shell of which resembles the foot of a horse. Brande.

HIP-PÖS-TE-ÖL'-O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἵππος, a horse, and Eng. osteology.] Osteology of the horse.

HIP-PÖ-RI-C, *a.* [Gr. ἵππος, a horse, and οὖρον, urine.] (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from the urine of horses. Craig.

HIP-PÖ-RIS, *n.* [Gr. ἵππος, a horse, and οἶπα, a tail.] (Bot.) A genus of plants, the stem of which resembles a horse's tail; mare's-tail. Hill.

HIP-PÖ-RITE, *n.* One of a genus of extinct mollusks supposed to be bivalves. Brande.

HIP-PÖS, *n.* [L., from Gr. ἵππος, a horse.] (Med.) A disease of the eyes, in which from birth they perpetually twinkle:—a tremulous condition of the iris which occasions repeated alternations of contraction and dilatation of the pupil. Dunglison.

HIP'-RÄF-TER, *n.* (Arch.) The rafter which forms the hip of a roof. Ogilvie.

HIP'-RÖÖF, *n.* (Arch.) A roof whose ends slope like the sides, and form a projecting angle with the latter. Francis.

HIP'-SHÖT, *a.* Sprained or dislocated in the hip. Nodding and waggling... as if you were hip-shot. L'Estrange.

HIP'-TILE, *n.* A tile for covering the hip or ridge of a roof. Francis.

HIP'-TRÉE, *n.* [See HIP, *n.* No. 2.] A shrub; the dogrose; *Rosa canina*. Crabb.

HIP'WORT (hip'wurt), *n.* A plant. Ainsworth.

†HIP, *pron.* [A. S. *hyra*, of them.] A word formerly used for *their*. Todd.

HIR'CATE, *n.* (Chem.) A salt formed by the union of hircic acid with a base. Ogilvie.

HIR'CIC, *a.* (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from hircine. Ure.

HIR'CINE, *n.* [L. *hircus*, a he-goat.] (Chem.) A liquid, fatty substance contained in the oleine of mutton suet. Ure.

HIR'CUS, *n.* [L.] L. (Zool.) The goat. Baird.
2. (Astron.) A fixed star of the first magnitude;—called also *Capella*. Ogilvie.

HIRE, *v. a.* [A. S. *hyrian*; Dut. *huuren*; Dan. *hyre*; Sw. *hyra*.] [3. HIRED; pp. HIRING, HIRED.]

1. To procure for temporary use at a certain price; as, "To hire a horse"; "To hire money."

2. To engage to temporary service for wages. "They hire a goldsmith." Isa. xli. 6.

3. To let;—often followed by *out*.
A man planted a vineyard, and hired it to tillers. Mark xli. 1. Wickliffe's Trans.

HIRE, *n.* [A. S. *hyra*, a reward; Dut. *huur*; Dan. *hyre*; Sw. *hyra*.]

1. Recompense for the use of a thing. Johnson.

2. Wages paid for service; allowance; stipend; pay; salary.
Call the laborers, and give them their hire. Math. xx. 8.

Syn.—See ALLOWANCE.

HIRE/LESS, *a.* Without hire; not rewarded. [R.] Your misbelief my hireless value scorns. Davenant.

HIRE/LING, *n.* One who serves for wages.
The hireling longs to see the shades descend. Sandys.
So climb the first grand thief into God's fold; So, once, into his church lewd hirelings climb. Milton.

Syn.—Hireling and mercenary are both applied to such persons as serve for pay in some servile or base employment, or from a low and unworthy motive; but hireling is the less offensive term. A hired servant may be called a *hireling*; soldiers hired to serve

for a foreign nation are styled *mercenaries*.—See VENAL.

HIRE/LING, *a.* Serving for hire; venal; mercenary. "Hireling mourners." Dryden.

†HIREN, *n.* [Corrupted from Irene. Nares.] A familiar term for a strumpet. Shak.

HIR'ER, *n.* One who hires. Blackstone.

HIR'LING, *n.* (Ich.) A small fish of the genus *Salmo*; the salmon-trout; sea-trout; *Salmo trutta*. Eng. Cyc.

HIR'SEL, *n.* A Scotch term for herd. Jamieson.

HIRST, *n.* See HURST. Todd.

HIR-SUTE', *a.* [L. *hirsutus*.]
1. Rough with hair; hairy; shaggy. "A hirsute beggar." Burton. "There are bulbous, fibrous, and hirsute roots." Bacon.

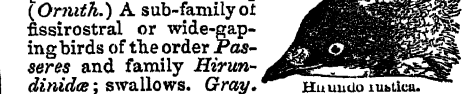
2. Coarse; ill-mannered; uncouth; boorish. "Hirsute in his behavior." Life of A. Wood.

HIR-SUTE'NESS, *n.* The state of being hirsute; hairiness; roughness. Burton.

HIR-RÜN'DINE, *n.* A swallow. Gent. Mag.

HIR-RÜN'DIN'-I-DÆ, *n. pl.* [L. *hirundo*, *hirundinis*, a swallow.] (Ornith.) A family of fissirostral birds of the order *Passeres*, including the sub-families *Cypselina* and *Hirundinina*; swallows. Gray.

HIR-RÜN-DI-NI-NÆ, *n. pl.* [See HIRUNDINÆ.] (Ornith.) A sub-family of fissirostral or wide-gaping birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Hirundinidae*; swallows. Gray.



Hirundo rustica.

HIR-RÜN'DÖ, *n.* [L., a swallow] (Ornith.) A genus of birds, comprehending swallows, swifts, and martins. Eng. Cyc.

HIS (hiz), *pron. possessive, or pronominal adjective, from he.* [A. S. *hys*, his.] Of him; belonging to him; as, "This is his book"; "This book is his."—See HE, and MINE.

HIS-IN-GER-ITE, *n.* (Min.) A silicate of iron;—so named from Mr. Hisinger. Dana.

HISK, *v. n.* To draw the breath with difficulty; to breathe short. [N. of Eng.] Halliwell.

HIS-PÄN'-I-CISM, *n.* [L. *Hispania*, Spain.] A Spanish phrase or idiom. Ed. Rev.

HIS'PID, *a.* [L. *hispidus*.] Rough; having stiff hairs or bristles. "The hispid Thesbite." More.

HISS, *v. n.* [A. S. *hysian*; Dut. *sisen*; Dan. *hvasen*; Sw. *hvasa*.] [3. HISSING; pp. HISSING, HISSED.]

1. To utter the sound of the letter *s*, or a noise like that made by a serpent.

See the snakes that they rear,
How they hiss in their hair. Dryden.

2. To express contempt or dislike by making a sound like that made by a serpent. "The merchants shall hiss at thee." Ezek. xxvii. 36.

HISS, *v. a.* To condemn by hissing; to follow with hisses; to disgrace.

The opera of Rosamond, when exhibited on the stage, was either hissed or neglected. Johnson.

So disgraced a part, whose issue
Will hiss me to my grave. Shak.

HISS, *n.* 1. The sound of the letter *s*:—the noise made by a serpent.
But hiss for hiss returned with forked tongue. Milton.

2. Expression of contempt; censure.
Fierce champion, Fortitude, that knows no fears
Of hisses, blows, or want. Pope.

HISS/ING, *n.* 1. The noise made by a serpent, &c.; a hiss. Milton.

2. An object of scorn. "To make their land desolate and a perpetual hissing." Jer. xviii. 16.

HISS/ING-LY, *ad.* With a hissing sound. Sherwood.

HIST, *interj.* Commanding silence; whist. Milton.

HIS'TER, *n.* [L. *histrio*, an actor.] (Ent.) A Linnæan genus of coleopterous insects, remarkable for the instinctive promptitude with which they alter their appearance and feign death when alarmed. Brande.

HIS-TÖG-R-NET'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἱστός, a web, and γεννώ, to beget.] Tissue-making. Carpenter.

HIS-TÖG'E-NY, *n.* The formation and development of tissues. Dunglison.

HIS-TÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ἱστός, a web, and γραφή, to describe.] (Anat.) A description of the organic tissues. Wright.

HIS-TÖ-LÖG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to histology.
HIS-TÖ-LÖG'I-CAL, } Dunglison.

HIS-TÖL'-O-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in histology. Ogilvie.

HIS-TÖL'-O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἱστός, a web, and λόγος, a discourse.] Anatomy;—particularly the minute anatomy of the tissues. Dunglison.

†HIS-TÖR'I-AL, *a.* [Fr.] Historical. Chaucer.

HIS-TÖR'I-AN, *n.* [L. *historicus*; It. *istorico*; Fr. *historien*.] A writer of facts and events; a writer of history; as, "Livy, the historian."

HIS-TÖR'I-AN-ISM, *n.* The quality of an historian. [R.] Museum.

HIS-TÖR'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ἱστορικὸς; L. *historicus*;
HIS-TÖR'I-CAL, } It. *istorico*; Sp. *historico*; Fr. *historique*.]

1. Giving an account of facts and past events; containing history. "In an historical relation we use terms that are most proper." Burnet.

2. Derived from history; as, "Historical evidence." "Historical information." Gibbon.

3. Pertaining to history.
Historical painting, that branch of painting which portrays the scenes of history. Smart.

HIS-TÖR'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of history.

HIS-TÖ-RIC'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being historical. [R.] Ec. Rev.

HIS-TÖR'I-CIZE, *v. a.* To write, as history; to represent by history. [R.] New Month. Mag.

†HIS'TÖ-RIED (his'to-ri-d), *p. a.* Recorded, or related, in history. Todd.

†HIS-TÖR'I-ER, *n.* An historian. Martin.

HIS-TÖ-RI-ETTE', *n.* [Fr.] A pretty story; a tale; a novel. Casket.

†HIS-TÖR'I-FY, *v. a.* To relate; to record in history. "Matters...historified." Browne.

HIS-TÖ-RI-ÖG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. ἱστορία, history, and γραφή, to write.] A professed historian or writer of histories. Addison.

HIS-TÖ-RI-Q-GRÄPH'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to historiography. Ch. Ob.

HIS-TÖ-RI-ÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art, or the employment, of an historian. Blount.

†HIS-TÖ-RI-ÖL'-O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἱστορία, history, and λόγος, a discourse.] A treatise on history; explanation of history. Cockerum.

HIS'TÖ-RY, *n.* [Gr. ἱστορία; L. *historia*; It. *istoria*; Sp. & Port. *historia*; Fr. *histoire*.]

1. A narrative of past events; an account of facts, particularly of facts respecting nations and states; narration; relation.

History is philosophy teaching by example. Dionysius.
All history is only the precepts of moral philosophy reduced into examples. Dryden.

2. The knowledge of facts. "History is necessary to divines." Watts.

Civil or political history, the history of states and empires.—Ecclesiastical history, the history of the Christian church.—Sacred history, the historical part of the Scriptures.—Purpure history, history as written by uninspired authors;—another term for civil history.—Natural history, the history of all the productions of nature, animal, vegetable, and mineral.

Syn.—History, the work of an historian, consists of various divisions or kinds: *annals*, the work of an annalist, comprise a succinct account of historical events digested into a series, as they occur in successive years; a *chronicle* is a succinct register of events in the order of time; *memoirs*, as applied to nations, comprise an account of events or transactions written familiarly, or as they are remembered by the narrator.

†HIS'TÖ-RY, *v. a.* To record; to relate. Shak.
That may repeat and history his loss. Shak.

HIS'TÖ-RY-PÄINT'ING, *n.* The art of representing historical subjects by the pencil. Guardian.

HIS'TÖ-RY-PIECE, *n.* A picture representing a real event. "A large history-piece." Pope.

HIS'TRI-ŌN, *n.* [*L. histrio.*] A player. *Byron.*
HIS-TRI-ŌN'IC, *a.* Relating to, or befitting, the stage or a player; becoming a buffoon; theatrical; pantomimic. "The *histrionic* art." *Warton.* "Though the world be *histrionical*." *Browne.*
HIS-TRI-ŌN'IC, *n.* A dramatic performer; a stage-player. *Simmonds.*
HIS-TRI-ŌN'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a histrionic manner; theatrically. *Blount.*
HIS'TRI-ŌN-ISM, *n.* Theatrical or feigned representation. *Browne.*
† HIS'TRI-ŌN-IZE, *v. a.* To personate, as an actor; to represent theatrically. *Sir T. Urquhart.*
HIT, *v. a.* [*Dan. hitte*, to throw out. *Junius.* — *Sw. hitta*, to reach, to touch. *Serenius.*] [*i. HIT; pp. HITTING, HIT.*]
 1. To strike; to touch with a blow; to thump. "When any thing *hits* him." *Sidney.*
 2. To touch, as a mark; not to miss. So hard it is to *hit* the mark with a shaking hand. *South.*
 3. To attain; to reach; to obtain; to win; to get. Your father's image is so *hit* in you. *Shak.*
 4. To be conformable to; to suit. *W. ...* *Milton.*
 5. To catch by the right bait; to urge by the right motive; to touch properly. There you *hit* him. St. Dominick loves charity exceedingly. *Dryden.*
 To *hit off*, to determine luckily; to represent or describe happily. — To *hit out*, to perform by good luck. *Spenser.*
HIT, *v. n.* 1. To come in contact; to clash. "They *hit* one against another." *Locke.*
 2. To chance luckily; not to miss; to gain a point; to succeed. Oft expectation fails; ... and oft it *hits* Where hope is coldest, and despair most sits. *Shak.*
 3. To agree; to suit; to fit. "The number so exactly *hits*." *Waterland.*
 To *hit on*, or *upon*, to light on; to find. "I have *hit upon* such an expedient." *Goldsmith.*
HIT, *n.* 1. A stroke; a blow. *Shak.*
 2. A fortuitous event; a chance. Blind prophecies may have a lucky *hit*. *Dryden.*
 3. A lucky chance; good fortune. Have all his ventures failed? What, not one *hit*? *Shak.*
 4. A happy or pertinent remark; as, "To make a good *hit*."
HITCH, *v. n.* [*i. HITCHED; pp. HITCHING, HITCHED.*]
 1. [*W. hecian*, to halt, to limp.] To move irregularly or by jerks; to hobble. *Johnson.*
 2. To hop on one leg. [Yorkshire.] *Grose.*
 3. To hit the legs together in going, as horses. *Grose.*
 4. To move or walk. [Norfolk.] *Grose.*
 5. [Probably from the root of *hook*.] To become entangled; to be hooked in; to be caught. Atoms which at length *hitched* together. *South.*
HITCH, *v. a.* To fasten or bind to; to tie. *Ash.*
HITCH, *n.* 1. Any thing that holds; a catch; an impediment. "A *hitch* or hobble in your enunciation." *Chesterfield.*
 2. (*Naut.*) A particular kind of knot. *Dana.*
HITCH'EL, *n. & v.* See **HATCHEL**. *Todd.*
HITCH'ING, *n.* Act of one who hitches. *Clarke.*
HITHE (*hit*), *n.* [*A. S. hyth.*] A small haven for boats; — used principally as an affix in the names of places; as, "Queenhithe, Lambhithe [now Lambeth]." *Johnson.*
HITH'ER (*hit*'er), *ad.* [*A. S. hither*; *Dan. her-hid*; *Sw. hita*.]
 1. To this place; — used with verbs implying motion; as, "To come *hither*."
 2. † To this end or point. "Hither belong all those texts." *Tillotson.*
Hither and thither, to this place and that.
HITH'ER, *a.* [*superl. hithermost.*] Nearer; towards this part. "On the *hither* side." *Milton.*
HITH'ER-MOST, *a. superl.* Nearest on this side. "The *hithermost* extreme." *Hale.*
HITH'ER-TŌ, *ad.* 1. To this time; yet; till now. "This has *hitherto* been the practice." *Dryden.*

2. Thus far; to this point. "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further." [*r.*] *Job xxxviii. 11.*
HITH'ER-WARD, *ad.* Towards this place; this way. "Marching *hitherward*." *Shak.*
HITH'ER-WARDS, *ad.* Hitherward. *Shak.*
HIT'TER, *n.* One who hits. *T. Moore.*
HITTY-TITTY, *a.* Flighty. — See **HOITY-TOITY**.
HIVE, *n.* [*A. S. hyfe.*]
 1. The habitation or artificial receptacle of bees. "Bees in their *hives*." *Addison.*
 2. A swarm inhabiting a hive. "Like an angry *hive* of bees." *Shak.*
 3. A company or society. What modern masons call a lodge was by antiquity called a *hive* of beemasons. *Servt.*
HIVE, *v. a.* [*i. HIVED; pp. HIVING, HIVED.*]
 1. To put into a hive; to harbor. "When bees are settled, *hive* them." *Mortimer.*
 2. To contain, as in hives; to store. Where all delicious sweets are *hived*. *Cleveland.*
HIVE, *v. n.* To reside or take shelter together. *Shak.*
HIVE-BEE, *n.* A bee that keeps in the hive. *Lyell.*
HIVELESS, *a.* Destitute of a hive. *Gascoigne.*
HIV'ER, *n.* One who hives. *Mortimer.*
HIVES, *n. pl.* 1. (*Med.*) The croup, a disease characterized by sonorous and suffocative breathing. *Dunglison.*
 2. Eruptions on the skin. *Brockett.*
HIZZ, *v. n.* To hiss. — See **HISS**. *Shak.*
HIZZ'ING, *n.* A hissing or hiss. *May.*
HŌ, *interj.* [*L. oho.*] Stop! cease! attend! O! — sudden exclamation to call attention or to give notice. "Ho! every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters." *Isa. lv. 1.*
† HŌ, *n.* Stop; bound; limit. *Harvey.*
HŌ, *v. n.* (*Naut.*) To call out. — See **HOR**. *Todd.*
HŌA (*hō*), *interj.* An exclamation to give notice. — See **HŌ**. *Shak.*
HŌ'A CT-ZIN, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Musophagidae* and sub-family *Opisthocominae*. *Gray.*
† HŌANE, *n.* See **HONE**. *Cockeram.*
HŌAR (*hō*), *a.* [*A. S. har.*]
 1. White or gray with age; hoary. "Locks *hoar*." *Chaucer.* "Nestor *hoar*." *Gower.*
 2. White. "Hoary waters." *Spenser.* "Forcasts *hoar*." *Fairfax.* "Hoar cliffs." *Thomson.*
HŌAR, *a.* † [*A. S. horig*, filthy; *harian*, to grow white or mouldy.] Mouldy; musty. *Spenser.*
HŌAR (*hō*), *n.* 1. Antiquity; hoariness. *It ...* *Burke.*
 2. Thick mist; fog. *Loudon.*
† HŌAR (*hō*), *v. n.* [*A. S. harian.*] To become mouldy or musty. *Shak.*
HŌARD (*hō*rd), *n.* [*M. Goth. haurd*, or *haurda*; *A. S. hard*; *Ger. hort.*]
 1. A store laid up in secret; a hidden stock; a treasure. "The squirrel's *hoard*." *Shak.*
 2. A fence enclosing a house and materials, while builders are at work. *Smart.*
HŌARD (*hō*rd), *v. a.* [*A. S. hordan.*] [*i. HOARDED; pp. HOARDING, HOARDED.*] To lay in hoards; to husband privily; to store secretly; to accumulate; to amass; to deposit; — sometimes followed by *up*. Like to some rich churl *hoarding up* his pelf. *Drayton.*
Syn. — See **TREASURE**.
HŌARD (*hō*rd), *v. n.* To make hoards; to lay up a store. "Hoarding abbots." *Shak.*
HŌARD'ER (*hō*rd'er), *n.* One who hoards or stores secretly. "Hoarders of money." *Locke.*
HŌARD'ING, *n.* A boarded enclosure or fence, fixed about any building while it is in the process of being erected or repaired. *Simmonds.*
† HŌAR'ED, *a.* Mouldy; musty. "Bread ... dry and *hoared*." *Josh. ix. 5, Matthew's's Transl.*
HŌAR'-FRŌST, *n.* White frost; congealation of dew. "The *hoar-frost* on the ground." *Ex. xvi. 14.*
HŌAR'HŌUND, *n.* See **HOREHOUND**. *Hill.*

HŌAR'I-NĒSS, *n.* 1. The state of being hoary or white like the hair in old age. *Dryden.*
 2. † Mouldiness. *Barret.*
HŌARSE (*hō*rs), *a.* [*A. S. has*; *Dut. haarsch*; *Ger. heisch*; *Sw. hoës*; *Dan. hes*; *Icel. has*.]
 1. Having the voice rough, as with a cold. Men ... that could speak Till they were *hoarse* again. *B. Jonson.*
 2. Making a rough sound. "The *hoarse*, resounding shore." *Dryden.*
HŌARSE'LY, *ad.* In a hoarse manner.
HŌARSE'NESS, *n.* The state of being hoarse; roughness of voice. *Dryden.*
HŌARSE'-SŌUND-ING, *a.* Having a harsh sound.
HŌAR'-STŌNE, *n.* A stone designating the bounds of an estate; a landmark. *Wright.*
HŌAR'Y (*hō*'e), *a.* [*A. S. har.*]
 1. White or gray with age; hoar. "Hoary hairs." *Spenser.*
 2. White; whitish. "Hoary frosts." *Shak.* "The *hoary* deep." *Milton.* "The *hoary* willows." *Addison.*
 3. † Mouldy; musty. *Knoles.*
HŌAR'Y-HĒAD-ED, *a.* Having a gray head. *Shak.*
† HŌAST, *n.* A cough. — See **HAUST**. *Todd.*
HŌAST'MAN, *n.*; *pl. HOASTMEN.* A coal-fitter, or factor in coals; one who vends coal at a sea-port; one of a company of coal-dealers at Newcastle, England. *Ld. Eldon.*
HŌAX (*hō*ks), *n.* [*A. S. hucse, hucse*, or *hucx*, irony. *Bosworth.* — From *hocus*. *Malone & Nares.*] An imposition played off as a joke; a deception.
HŌAX (*hō*ks), *v. a.* [*i. HOAXED; pp. HOAXING, HOAXED.*] To deceive in joke; to impose on; to cajole. [Colloquial.] *Todd.*
HŌAX'ER, *n.* One who hoaxes or deceives. [Colloquial.] *Smart.*
HŌB, *n.* 1. The side of a grate or a part to keep things warm on. *Smart.*
 2. [A contraction of *Robin*.] A clown; a boor. [Local.] *Smart.*
 3. A fairy; a sprite. — See **HOBGOBLIN**. [Local.] *Smart. Grose.*
 4. The nave of a wheel; hub. *Simmonds.*
HŌB'ARD-DE-HŌY, *n.* See **HOBLEDEHOY**.
HŌB'BISM (*hō*b'izm), *n.* The opinions or principles of the sceptical Thomas *Hobbes* of Malmesbury. *Skelton.*
HŌB'BIST, *n.* A follower of *Hobbes*. *Dr. Warton.*
HŌB'BLE (*hō*b'bl), *v. n.* [*A. S. hōppan*, to hop; *Ger. hoppeln*, to hop or hobble; *Dut. hobbelen*, to stammer.] [*i. HOBLED; pp. HOBBLING, HOBLED.*]
 1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to hop; to limp; to halt. An old woman came *hobbling* on her little stick. *Knox.*
 2. To move unevenly; to wriggle. If it [a hoop] *hobbles* in its motion on level ground, it cannot be a perfect circle. *Cogan.*
HŌB'BLE (*hō*b'bl), *v. a.* 1. To perplex; to embarrass; to confuse; to bewilder. *Todd.*
 2. To tie or put a clog upon, as the feet of a horse; to hamper; to clog. *Halliwel.*
HŌB'BLE, *n.* 1. Uneven, awkward gait; limp; halt. "A *hobble* in his gait." *Swift.*
 2. A perplexity; a difficulty; an embarrassment. "To get into a *hobble*." *Todd.*
 3. Something to tie or hamper the feet of animals; hamper; clog; fetter. *Gilman.*
HŌB'BLE-DE-HŌY, *n.* A stripling having an awkward gait; a stripling; a lad between fourteen and twenty-one; neither man nor boy; — also written *hobburdehoy*, *hobbetyboy*, and *hobidehoy*. *Tusser.*
HŌB'BLER, *n.* 1. One who hobbles. 2. [Old Fr. *hobeler*.] A kind of horse-dollier in Ireland who rode on a hobby. *Darvies.*
HŌB'BLING-LY, *ad.* Awkwardly; with a halting gait.
HŌB'BLY, *a.* Rough; uneven; — applied to a road. *Forby.*
HŌB'BY, *n.* [*Fr. hobereau.*] (*Ornith.*) A species of falcon; *Falco subbuteo* of *Linnaeus*. *Yarrell.*

HÖB'BY, *n.* [Fr. *hobin*.—Icel. *hoppa*, a mare.]

1. An Irish or Scottish horse; a pacing-horse; a nag or riding-horse. *Davies.*
2. A boy's stick or hobby-horse. *Prior.*
3. A favorite object, pursuit, or plaything; a hobby-horse. *Johnson.*

HÖB'BY-HORSE, *n.* 1. A stick on which boys get astride and ride. *Glanville.*

2. A character in the old May-games, being a man attired to look like a horse. "Thereupon he plays the *hobby-horse*." *Milton.*
3. A favorite object or pursuit; a hobby. *Johnson.*

What the last age denominated follies, or *hobby-horses*. *Ferriar.*

HÖB-BY-HÖR'SI-CAL, *a.* Relating to a hobby-horse; eccentric. [Low.] *Booth.*

HÖB-BY-HÖR'SI-CAL-LY, *ad.* Oddly; whimsically; eccentrically. *Booth.*

HÖB-GÖB'LIN, *n.* [*Hob*, the goblin, i. e. Robin Goodfellow. *Todd.*] A fairy; a sprite; a frightful apparition. *Shak. Burton.*

HÖB'I-LER, *n.* [Old Fr. *hobeler*.] A feudal tenant who was bound to serve as a light-horseman or bowman. *Brande.*

HÖB'IT, *n.* [Ger. *haubitz*; Sp. *hobus*.] A small mortar to shoot little bombs. *Johnson.*

HÖB'LIKE, *a.* Clownish; boorish. *Cotgrave.*

HÖB'NAIL, *n.* 1. A nail used in shoeing a horse; a nail with a thick strong head. *Shak.*

2. A clownish person, in contempt. *Milton.*

HÖB'NAILED (*hob'näid*), *a.* Set with hobnails. "Hobnailed shoes." *Dryden.*

HÖB'NÖB, *ad.* [A. S. *habban*, to have; *nabban*, to have not. *Brande.*] Take or not take; a familiar call to reciprocal drinking. "Höbnob is his word, give it or take it." *Shak.*

HÖB-NÖB'ING, *n.* The act of drinking and feasting. *London Times.*

HÖB-Q-MÖCK'KÖ, *n.* Among American Indians, an evil spirit. *Wright.*

HÖB'-OR-NÖB, or **HÖB'-AND-NÖB**, *n.* The act of touching glasses in pledging a health.—See **HÖBNOB**. *Brockett.*

HÖBÖY, *n.* A wind instrument;—written more properly *hautboy*. *Todd.*

HÖB'SON'S-CHÖYCE, *n.* That kind of choice in which there is no alternative; the thing offered or nothing;—a proverbial expression derived from the practice of a man named *Hobson*, who kept a stable in Cambridge, Eng., and required each applicant for a horse to take the one next to the stable door. *Spectator*, No. 509.

HÖB'THERÜST, *n.* A hobgoblin; a sprite. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*

HÖCK, *n.* [A. S. *hoh*.] In quadrupeds, the joint at the lower extremity of the tibia, or longest bone of the hind leg; the tarsus;—in man, the posterior part of the knee joint; ham; poples;—written also *hough*. *Youtt. Dunglison.*

HÖCK, *n.* A white Rhenish wine, from Hockheim, on the Maine, Germany, which is either sparkling or still. *Simmonds.*

HÖCK, *v. a.* To disable in the hock;—written also *hough*.—See **HOUGH**. *Johnson.*

HÖCK'A-MÖRE, *n.* Formerly the name for Hock wine. *Hudibras.*

HÖCK'-DÄY, *n.* A festival formerly observed in England on the second Tuesday after Easter, in commemoration of the destruction of the Danes in the time of Ethelred. *Brande.*

HÖCK'EY, *n.* A holiday of harvest; harvest-home. [Local, Eng.] *Brande.*

HÖCK'HËRB (*hök'hërb*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; the mallows. *Ainsworth.*

HÖCK'LE (*hök'kl*), *v. a.* 1. To cut the hough off; to hough; to hamstring. *Hammer.*

2. To mow, as stubble. *Mason.*

HÖCK'TIDE, *n.* The second Tuesday after Easter. *Crabb.*

HÖC'US, *n.* A cheat; an impostor. *Johnson.*

Just like that old formal *hocus*, who denied a beggar a farthing, and put him off with a blessing. *South.*

HÖC'US, or **HÖC'US-PÖC'US**, *v. a.* To impose upon; to deceive; to cheat. [Low.] *L'Estrange.*

HÖC'US PÖC'US, *n.* [From *Ochus Bochus*, a magician and demon of the northern mythology. *Turner*.—A corruption of *hoc est corpus*. *Tillotson.*]

1. One who practises tricks; a juggler; a trickster. *B. Jonson.*
2. A juggle; a trick; a cheat. *Hudibras.*

HÖD, *n.* [Fr. *hotte*, a sort of basket for carrying any thing upon the back.] A trough in which a bricklayer carries mortar, &c. *Tusser.*

HÖD'DEN-GRÄY, } *n.* A woollen cloth, manu-
HÖD'DING-GRÄY, } factured in Scotland from
the natural fleece. *W. Ency.*

HÖD'DY-DÖD'DY, *n.* An awkward, foolish, or ridiculous person. *B. Jonson.*

HÖDGE'PÖDGE, *n.* [Old Fr. *hochepot*.]

1. A medley of ingredients boiled together; a mixed mass; hotchpotch. *Sandys.*
2. A commixture of lands. *Johnson.*

See **HOTCHPOT** and **HOTCHPOTCH**.

HÖDGE'-PÜD-DING, *n.* A pudding in which there is a medley of ingredients. *Shak.*

HÖ-DI-ËR'NAL (*hö-de-ër'nal*), *a.* [L. *hodiernus*.] Of to-day, or this day. [U.] *Ed. Phillips.*

HÖD'MAN, *n.*; pl. **HÖD'MEN**. 1. A laborer that carries hod or mortar. *Chambers.*

2. A young scholar admitted from Westminster school to be a student at Christ Church, Oxford. *Crabb.*

HÖD'MAN-DÖD, *n.* 1. A shell-fish;—called also *dodman*. *Bacon.*

2. A shell-snail. *Johnson.*

HÖE (*hö*), *n.* 1. [Fr. *houe*; Ger. *haue*.] A tool used in gardening, &c. *Mortimer.*

2. (*Scottish*.) Stockings; hose. *Simmonds.*

HÖE (*hö*), *v. a.* [*i.* **HOED**; *pp.* **HOEDING**, **HOED**.] To dig, cut, stir, or scrape with a hoe. *Mortimer.*

HÖE'-CAKE, *n.* A cake of Indian meal baked before the fire; a johnny-cake;—so called from being sometimes baked on a *hoe*. [Virginia, &c.] *Bartlett.*

HÖE'ING, *n.* The act of one who hoes.

HÖ'FÜL, *a.* [A. S. *hogfull*, *hofull*, or *hohfull*; *hoga*, care.] Careful; wary. *Stapleton.*

HÖ'FÜL-LY, *ad.* Carefully. *Stapleton.*

HÖG, *n.* 1. [W. *huch*.] The general name of swine. *Shak.*

2. A castrated boar. *Johnson.*

3. [Nor. Fr. *hogetz*, a young weather-sheep.] A name applied in some parts of England to a sheep a year old, or to a sheep from six months old till being first shorn. *Hallivell. Smart.*

4. (*Naut.*) A flat, rough broom, used for scrubbing the bottom of a vessel. *Simmonds.*

HÖG, *v. a.* 1. [Ger. *hocken*.] To carry on the back. *Grose.*

2. To cut short, as the mane of a horse, so as to resemble the bristles of a hog. *Johnson.*

3. (*Naut.*) To scrub with a hog, or flat broom, as the bottom of a ship. *Johnson.*

HÖG, *v. n.* 1. (*Naut.*) To be bent by a strain, as a ship, so as to be highest in the middle. *Wright.*

2. (*Man.*) To hold or carry the head down like a hog.

HÖG'-CÖTE, *n.* A house for hogs; a hogsty; a hog-pen. *Mortimer.*

HÖGGED (*högd*), *a.* (*Naut.*) Noting the state of a vessel when, by any strain, she is made to droop at each end, bringing her centre up. *Dana.*

HÖG'GER-EL, *n.* [See **HOG**.] A ewe two years old. [Local.] *Ainsworth.*

HÖG'GER-PÜMP, *n.* The top pump in the pit of a mine. *Simmonds.*

HÖG'GERS, *n. pl.* Stockings without feet, worn by coal miners when at work. *Simmonds.*

HÖG'GET, *n.* [Nor. Fr. *hogetz*.]

1. A sheep of two years old. *Skinner.*
2. A colt of a year old. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*

HÖG'GING, *n.* 1. Screened or sifted gravel. *Smart.*

2. (*Naut.*) The appearance of a ship when the centre is raised by a strain so as to resemble the back of a hog. *Ogilvie.*

HÖG'GISH, *a.* Having the qualities of a hog; like a hog; swinish; brutish; selfish. *Sidney.*

HÖG'GISH-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a hog; like a hog; greedily; selfishly. *Gascoigne.*

HÖG'GISH-NËSS, *n.* Quality of being hoggish; brutality; greediness; selfishness. *Johnson.*

HÖGH (*hö*), *n.* A hill; a cliff. *Spenser.*

HÖG'HËRD, *n.* A keeper of hogs. *Browne.*

HÖG'-LÖUSE, *n.* (*Ent.*) A species of insect. *Ash.*

HÖG'-MËAT, *n.* The root of the *Boerhaavia decumbens*;—so called in Jamaica. *Eng. Cyc.*

HÖG'-NÜT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of *Juglans*, or walnut; pig-nut; broom hickory; *Juglans glabra*. *Loudon.*

HÖ'GÖ, *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *haut goût*.] High flavor; strong scent. [Low.] *Griffith.*

HÖG'-PËN, *n.* An enclosure for hogs; a hogsty.

HÖG'-PLÜM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; *Spondias*. *Loudon.*

HÖG'-RÎNG-ER, *n.* One who puts rings in the snouts of hogs. [Colloquial.] *Todd.*

HÖG'S'BËAN (*högz'bän*), *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HÖG'S'BËAD (*högz'bäd*), *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HÖG'S'-FËN-NËL (*högz'fän-nël*), *n.* A smooth herb, three or four feet high, with a resinous juice and a strong sulphurous smell; sulphurwort; *Pewcedanum officinale*. *Eng. Cyc.*

HÖGS'HEAD (*högz'hëd*), *n.* [Dut. *oxhoofd*; Ger. *oxhoft*.]

1. A liquid measure; half a pipe, or 63 old wine gallons, or 52½ imperial gallons. *McCulloch.*

2. A large barrel or cask containing from 100 to 140 gallons. [U. S.]

HÖG'-SHËAR-ING, *n.* Much ado about nothing. [A ludicrous word.] *Dean Martin.*

HÖG'-SKÏN, *n.* The tanned skin of a hog. *Clarke.*

HÖG'S'-LÄRD, *n.* The tried fat of hogs. *Booth.*

HÖG'S'-MÜSH-RÖÖM, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HÖG'-STËER, *n.* A wild boar of three years old. *Cockeram.*

HÖG'-STY, *n.* A house or an enclosure for hogs; a hog-pen; a pig-sty. *Swift.*

HÖG'-TROUGH, or **HÖG'S-TROUGH** (*-tröf*), *n.* A trough in which swine feed. *Oldham.*

HÖG'-WASH (*-wösh*), *n.* Draff given to swine; swill for hogs. *Arbutnot.*

HÖG'-WËED, *n.* 1. The English name of the genus *Boerhaavia*. *Loudon.*

2. A common and troublesome weed of the garden, fields, &c.; *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*. *Wood.*

HÖHL'SPÄTH, *n.* [Ger. *hohl*, hollow, and *spath*, spar.] (*Min.*) Another name for *andalusite*, or *chiastolite*. *Dana.*

HÖI'DEN (*höi'dn*), *n.* 1. [Ger. *heide*, heathen, pagan.] + A rude, ill-behaved man. *Milton.*

2. [W. *hoden*.] An ill-taught, awkward, country girl; a girl of rude manners. *Swinburne.*

HÖI'DEN (*höi'dn*), *a.* Rustic; inelegant; ill-mannered. "With a *hoiden* air." *Young.*

HÖI'DEN (*höi'dn*), *v. n.* To romp indecently. They have been *hoidening* with the young apprentices. *Swift.*

HÖI'DEN-HOOD (*-höd*), *n.* The state of being a hoiden. *Craig.*

HÖI'DEN-ISH, *a.* Somewhat like a hoiden; rude; awkward; ill-behaved. *Palmer.*

HÖISE (*höis*), *v. a.* [See **HOIST**.] To hoist;—now written *hoist*. *Rainigh.*

HÖIST, *v. a.* [Ger. *hissen*; Fr. *hausser*.] [*s.* **HOISTED**; *pp.* **HOISTING**, **HOISTED**.] To raise; to lift; to heave. "Shall they *hoist* me up?" *Shak.* "The sails were *hoisted*." *Dryden.*

- Syn.*—See **LIFT**.

HÖIST, *n.* 1. Act of raising; a lift. *Gayton.*

2. An apparatus for raising bodies. *Wheale.*

3. (*Naut.*) The height of a flag or ensign, as opposed to the *fly*, or breadth from the staff to the outer edge. *Wright.*

† HÖIT, *v. n.* [*Icel. haita.*] To leap; to caper. He lives at home and sings and *hoits.* *Beau. & Fl.*

HÖI'TY-TÖI'TY, *a.* [*From hoit.*] Thoughtless; giddy; flighty. *Guardian.*

HÖI'TY-TÖI'TY, *interj.* Noting surprise; — written also *hity-tity.* *Congreve.*

HÖKE'-DÄY, *n.* See HOCK-DAY. *Buchanan.*

† HÖ'KER-LY, *ad.* Scornfully; disdainfully; — Answer *hokerly* and angrily. *Chaucer.*

HÖL'CAD, *n.* [*Gr. δῆκας, δῆκαος.*] A Greek ship of burden. *Smart.*

HÖL'CYUS, *n.* [*L., from Gr. ἔλκυ, to draw.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial grasses; soft-grass. *Farm. Ency.*

HÖLD, *v. a.* [*A. S. healdan; Dut. houden; Frs. halde; Ger. halten; Dan. holde; Sw. hålla; Icel. halda.*] [*i. HELD; pp. HOLDING, HELD or HOLDEN.*] — *Held* is much the more common, but *holden* is generally used in legal forms; as, "The court was *holden*." 1. To have or grasp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch. "Hold him in thine hand." *Gen. xxi. 18.* 2. To keep possession of; to possess; to retain. Prove all things; hold fast that which is good. *2 Thess. v. 21.* Holding Cortili in the name of Rome. *Shak.* 3. To hinder from escaping; to keep in confinement; to restrain; to confine; to detain. For this infernal pit shall never hold Celestial spirits in bondage. *Milton.* 4. To connect; to fasten; to bind; to unite. The loops held one curtain to another. *Ex. xxxv. 12.* 5. To suspend; to stop; to stay. We cannot hold mortality's strong hand. *Shak.* 6. To have, as a position or station; to occupy. The star that bids the shepherd fold Now the top of heaven doth hold. *Milton.* 7. To keep up; to prosecute; to continue; to sustain; to maintain; to support. "Able to hold all arguments." *Bacon.* Seed-time and harvest, heat and hoary frost, Shall hold their course. *Milton.* A while discourse they hold. *Milton.* 8. To adopt or embrace, as an opinion. Hold the traditions which ye have been taught. *2 Thess. ii. 15.* 9. To consider; to regard; to esteem; to judge; to think; to count; to reckon. For all hold John as a prophet. *Matt. xxi. 26.* 10. To receive and keep, as a vessel. She tempests dulcet creams; nor these to hold Wants her fit vessels pure. *Milton.* Broken cisterns, that can hold no water. *Jer. ii. 13.* 11. To have capacity to receive and retain; as, "A barrel holds thirty-two gallons." 12. To celebrate; to solemnize. "He held a feast in his house." *1 Sam. xxv. 36.* 13. To convene in session; to assemble. The queen this day here holds her Parliament. *Shak.* To hold a candle to, to wait on in a subordinate capacity. "He was not fit to hold a candle to him." *N. Brit. Rev.* To hold forth, to offer; to exhibit; to propose. "Observe the connection of ideas which books hold forth." *Locke.* — To hold in, to restrain; to check. — To hold off, to keep at a distance. "Absence does but hold off a friend to make one see him truly." *Pope.* — To hold on, to push forward; to continue. "Holding on his course." *Kneller.* — To hold out, to extend; to offer; — to continue to do or to suffer. "He cannot long hold out these pangs." *Shak.* — To hold one's own, to maintain one's position. — To hold the tongue, or, to hold one's peace to keep silence. — To hold up, to raise aloft; — to sustain; to support. *Syn.* — To hold is a generic term variously applied in both a natural and a moral sense. A person holds by physical or bodily strength, holds in the mind, holds by having bodily or mental capacity; and a vessel holds liquids and other substances. A person may be held, kept, restrained, detained, or retained. He is held by force against his will, kept in prison, restrained from escaping, detained by business, and retained while others are dismissed. A person may be said to retain an office which he has long held, and to keep his situation; — to hold, occupy, or possess an estate, or to hold it for himself or for others; — to hold, maintain, or support an opinion; and to maintain and support by argument the opinions which he holds.

HÖLD, *v. n.* 1. To continue firm or unbroken in the parts; as, "The rope will hold."

2. To continue without variation; to persist; to remain; to last; to endure. He did not hold in this mind long. *L'Estrange.* This observation holds good of all governments. *Addison.* 3. To refrain; to abstain; to forbear. His dauntless heart would fain have held From weeping, but his eyes rebelled. *Dryden.* 4. To remain attached; to adhere; to stick. "If they hold to their principles." *Hale.* 5. To derive right or title; to be derived. My crown is absolute, and holds of none. *Dryden.* 6. To think; to have an opinion; to believe. Men hold and profess, without ever having examined. *Locke.* 7. To stand; to be right; to prove good. In words as fashions the same rule will hold, Alike fantastic, if too new or old. *Pope.* To hold forth to harangue; to speak in public. *L'Estrange.* — To hold in, to restrain one's self. *Jer. vi. 11.* — To continue in luck. *Swift.* — To hold off to keep at a distance. "With a perverse coyness we hold off." *Decay of Piety.* — To hold on, to cling to; as, "To hold on to a rope"; — to continue; not to be interrupted. "The trade held on for many years." *Swift.* — [To stop; to wait; as, "To hold on a minute." Local, U. S. Bartlett.] — To proceed. "He held on till he was on the point of breaking." *L'Estrange.* — To hold out, to last; to endure. "Truth and justice will hold out when all fraudulent arts will fail." *Tillotson.* — Not to yield; not to be subdued. "The Spaniards, sore charged, had much ado to hold out." *Kneller.* — To hold over, to hold, as land, after the term has expired. — To hold together, to remain in union. — To hold up, to support one's self. "Some few stout minds could have held up pretty well of themselves." *Tillotson.* — Not to be foul weather; to clear up. "It may hold up and clear." *Hudibras.* — To continue the same speed. *Collier.* — To hold with, to cooperate with; to adhere to. *Daniel.*

HÖLD, *interj.* (*or imperative mood.*) Forbear! stop! be still! "Hold, hold, for shame." *Shak.*

HÖLD, *n.* 1. Grasp; seizure; gripe. "Thou shouldst lay hold upon him." *B. Jonson.* 2. That which holds; support; stay; catch. If a man be upon a high place without rails or good hold, he is ready to fall. *Bacon.* 3. A place of custody; a prison; — custody. They put them in hold unto the next day. *Acts iv. 3.* 4. A fortified place; a fort; a castle. He shall destroy thy strong holds. *Jer. xlviii. 13.* 5. (*Naut.*) The interior of a vessel where the cargo is stowed. *Dana.* 6. (*Mus.*) A mark of prolongation over a note; a pause; — thus [—]. *Moore.*

HÖLD'BACK, *n.* 1. Let; hinderance; obstacle; restraint. *Hammond.* 2. The iron hook to which the breeching is attached on the thill of a carriage for the purpose of holding it back when descending a slope, or of moving it backwards.

HÖLD'ER, *n.* 1. One who holds any thing in the hand. "Holders of the ploughs." *Mortimer.* 2. One who holds land under another; a tenant. *Carew.* 3. A possessor. "A holder of stock." *Johnson.* 4. Something to take hold of a thing with; as, "A holder for a flat-iron."

HÖLD'ER-FÖRTH, *n.*; pl. HOLDERSFORTH. An haranguer; a public speaker; used in disparagement or contempt. *Addison.*

HÖLD'FAST, *n.* 1. A catch; a hook. *Ray.* 2. Support; hold. His holdfast was gone, his footing lost. *Mountagu.*

HÖLD'ING, *n.* 1. Land held under another; tenure. "Holdings were so plentiful." *Carew.* 2. Influence; hold. *Burke.* 3. † The burden of a song. *Shak.*

HÖLD'ING-Ö'VER, *n.* (*Law.*) The keeping possession of land after the term for which it was let has expired. *Ogilvie.*

HÖLD'STER, *n.* See HOLSTER. *Todd.*

HÖLE, *n.* [*M. Goth. hohund; A. S. hūl; Dut. hol; Ger. hohle; Dan. hule; Sw. hål; Icel. hola.*] 1. A cavity; a cave; a hollow place, as the cell of an animal. "The holes of the rocks." *Isa. ii. 19.* "The foxes have holes." *Matt. viii. 20.* 2. A perforation. "Jehoiada took a chest and bored a hole in the lid of it." *2 Kings xii. 9.* 3. A mean habitation; hovel; kennel. *Dryden.* 4. A subterfuge or shift, as in the proverbial expression, "A hole to creep out of." *Mason.*

HÖLE, *a.* Whole. [Obsolete orthography.] *Chaucer.*

HÖLE, *v. n.* [*i. HOLED; pp. HOLING, HOLED.*] To go into a hole. *B. Jonson.*

HÖLE, *v. a.* [*A. S. holian.*] 1. To form a hole in; to excavate. *Todd.* 2. To put into a hole, bag, or pocket; as, "To hole a ball in billiards." *Todd.*

HÖL'I-BÜT, *n.* A fish. — See HALIBUT.

† HÖL'I-DÄM, *n.* [Either A. S. *haligdom*, holy judgment, or of *holy* and *dame*, i. e. the Virgin Mary. *Bailey.*] An ancient oath; — written also *halidom.* *Shak.*

HÖL'I-DÄY (höl'e-dä), *n.* [*holy day.*] 1. A day of some ecclesiastical or civil festival; an anniversary celebration. In memorial thereof [a victory] they kept that day as one of their solemn holidays for many years. *Kneller.* 2. A day of rest from ordinary occupation; a day appropriated to amusement. Suppose you had a mind to persuade Mr. Maitre to give you a holiday. *Chesterfield.* The holidays are considered, in England, to be those days, exclusive of Sundays, on which no regular public business is transacted at public offices. They are either fixed or variable. The variable holidays are seven, viz.: Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Holy Thursday, Whit Monday and Tuesday. Often written holiday. — See HOLYDAY. *Syn.* — See FEAST.

HÖL'I-DÄY, *a.* 1. Befitting a holiday; gay; cheerful; merry; lively; jovial; mirthful; joyous. Now I am in a holiday humor. *Shak.* 2. Adapted to a special occasion. Courage is but a holiday kind of virtue, to be seldom exercised. *Dryden.*

HÖL'I-LY, *ad.* In a holy manner; piously; religiously; with sanctity. *Bp. Taylor.*

HÖL'I-NÉSS, *n.* [See HOLY.] 1. The state or the quality of being holy or free from sin; purity of heart; sanctity; piety. "Continue in faith and holiness." *1 Tim. ii. 15.* 2. The state of being hallowed or consecrated; sacredness; divineness. *Johnson.* 3. The title of the pope. *Shak. Addison.* *Syn.* — See RELIGION.

HÖL'ING, *n.* [See HOLE.] 1. (*Arch.*) A piercing of the plates to receive the nails. *Brande.* 2. (*Mining.*) The undermining of beds of coal. *Brande.* 3. (*Agric.*) Act of digging holes or trenches for planting. *Simmonds.*

HÖL-LÄ' [höl-lä', S. W.; höl-lä', Ja.; höl-lä', K.; höl-lä', Sm.], *n.* A shout; halloo; — a word of command to a horse to stop. "His flattering holla." *Shak.*

HÖL-LÄ', *v. n.* [*A. S. ahlowan, to bellow; Fr. holer, to hoot.*] To cry out loudly; to holla; to halloo. — See HALLOO "He hollaed but even now." *Shak.*

HÖL-LÄ', *interj.* [*Fr. holla.*] A word used in calling to any one at a distance; halloo. *Shak.* Written also holla, holla, and halloo.

HÖL'LAND, *n.* Fine linen, originally made in Holland. "Finest holland." *Dryden.* Brown holland is a coarser linen.

HÖL'LAND-ER, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Holland; a Dutchman. *Shak.*

HÖL'LAND-ISH, *a.* Resembling Holland, or the qualities of a Hollander. *Ann. Reg.*

HÖL'LANDS, *n.* A cant term for gin made in Holland. *Todd.*

HÖL'LEN, *n.* [*A. S. hōlegn, hōlen.*] The holly. — See HOLLY. [*Local, Eng.*]

HÖL-LÖ', *v. n.* To cry out loudly; to holla; to halloo. "No more now must we holla." *Beau. & Fl.*

HÖL-LÖ', } (höl-lä') [höl-lä', S. W. P. J. F.; } höl-lä', Sm.], *interj.* [*Fr. holla.*] A word used in calling; halloo. — See HOLLÄ.

HÖL-LO-BA-LÖÖ', *n.* A loud noise; — written also *hallaabaloo* and *hullabaloo.* *Hall'swell.*

HÖL'LÖW (höl-lä), *a.* [*A. S. & Dut. hol; Ger. hohi; Dan. hui; Sw. håla.*]

1. Having a void space within; not compact and close; not solid; excavated; vacant; void; empty. "The hollow ground." *Shak.* "Hollow trees." *Dryden.*

2. Having the effect of sound reverberated from a cavity.

Thence issued such a blast and hollow roar. *Dryden.*

3. Not sincere; not faithful; false-hearted; treacherous.

Who in want a hollow friend doth try
Directly seasons him his enemy. *Shak.*

HÖL'LÖW (höl'lö), *n.* 1. A cavity or concavity; an excavation. "The hollow of a tree." *Shak.*

2. A space between hills or elevations, or sunk below the surface. "This gaping hollow of the earth." *Shak.*

3. A groove; a canal. "The main hollow of the aqueduct." *Addison.*

4. A call; a shout; a holla.

In vain their frequent hollows echoed shrill. *Gay.*

HÖL'LÖW (höl'lö), *v. a.* [A. S. *holian.*] [*z. HOLLOWED; pp. HOLLOWING, HOLLOWED.*] To make hollow; to excavate; to scoop.

Trees rudely hollowed did the waves sustain
Ere ships in triumph ploughed the watery plain. *Dryden.*

HÖL'LÖW, or HÖL'LÖW', *v. n.* [A. S. *ahlowan*, to bellow.] To shout; to hoot; to halloo. — See *HOLLA, HOLLO, and HALLOO.* *Dryden.*

HÖL'LÖW, *ad.* Wholly; completely; as, "He carried it hollow." [Vulgar.] *Carr.*

HÖL'LOW-EYED (höl'lö-íd), *a.* Having the eyes sunk in their sockets. "Hollow-eyed, sharp-looking wretch." *Shak.*

HÖL'LOW-HEART'ED, *a.* Dishonest; insincere; false-hearted; treacherous. *Howell.*

HÖL'LOW-LY, *ad.* With cavities: — insincerely.

HÖL'LOW-NÉSS, *n.* 1. The state of being hollow; cavity. "Earth's hollownesses." *Donne.*

2. Insincerity; unfaithfulness. *South.*

HÖL'LOW-NEW'EL, *n.* (*Arch.*) A perpendicular opening through the centre of a winding staircase, the steps being supported only by the wall at one end; — distinguished from a *solid-newel*, which has the outer end of the steps built into it. *Weale.*

HÖL'LOW-QUÖIN (-kwöin or -köin), *n.* (*Arch.*) A hollow pier of stone or bricks made behind the lock-gates of a canal. *Ogilvie.*

HÖL'LOW-RÖÖT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tuberous plant; moschatel; *Adoxa moschatellina.* *Wright.*

HÖL'LOW-SQUÄRE, *n.* (*Mil.*) A body of foot-soldiers drawn up in the form of a square, with an empty space in the middle. *Ogilvie.*

HÖL'LOW-WÄLL, *n.* (*Arch.*) A wall built double with a cavity between the parts.

HÖL'LOW-WÄRE, *n.* A general trade name given to various articles, such as cast-iron kitchen utensils, earthen ware, &c. *Simmonds.*

HÖL'LY, *n.* [A. S. *holegn, hollen.*] (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree, with prickly leaves, of a rich green color, and red berries; *Ilex aquifolium.* *Wood.*

HÖL'LY-HÖCK, *n.* [A. S. *holi-hoc.*] (*Bot.*) A tall flowering plant of the genus *Althæa*, commonly cultivated in gardens; *Althæa rosea*, and *Althæa ficifolia.* *Gray.*

HÖL'LY-RÖSE, *n.* A scentless plant. *Ainsworth.*

HÖLM [höm, J. F. Ja. K. R. C. Wr.; hölm, S. P.; hölm, Sm.], *n.*

1. [A. S., Ger., & Dan. *holm*; Sw. *holme*; Icel. *holm*.] A river island; an islet. *Vaillant.*

2. Low, flat land near a river. *Boosworth.*

3. [A. S. *hólen*, holly.] The evergreen oak; *Quercus ilex.* *Spenser.*

HÖLMES'ITE (hömz'it), *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina, magnesia, and lime; — called also *clintonite.* *Dana.*

HÖLM'ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A species of carbonate of lime; — so named from Mr. *Hölme.* *Brande.*

HÖL'Q-CAUST, *n.* [Gr. *δλόκαυστον*; *δλος*, whole, and *καίω*, to burn.] A whole burnt-offering; a sacrifice wholly consumed on the altar. *Brown.*

HÖL'Q-GRÄPH, *n.* [Gr. *δλόγραφος*; *δλος*, whole, and *γράφω*, to write; L. *holographus.*] (*Scottish*

Law.) A deed or will written wholly by the grantor's or testator's own hand. *Chambers.*

HÖL'Q-GRÄPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to a holo-
HÖL'Q-GRÄPH'IC-AL, } graph; written by the
hand of him from whom it comes. *Chambers.*

HÖL'Q-HÉ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *δλος*, whole, and *ἔδρα*, a base.] (*Min.*) Having all the similar angles similarly replaced. *Clarke.*

HÖL'Q-MÉ'TER, *n.* [Gr. *δλος*, whole, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] A mathematical instrument for taking measures. *Simmonds.*

HÖL'Q-SE-RÍ'CIOUS (-rísh'us), *a.* [Gr. *δλος*, whole, and L. *sericeus*, silken.] Covered with thick-set, short, decumbent hairs. *Maunder.*

HÖL'Q-THÜ'RÍ-A, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of cylindrical, elongated, echinoderms having a coriaceous integument. *Brande.*

†HÖLP, *i. & p.* from *help.* Helped. *Shak.*

†HÖLP'EN (höl'pn), *p.* from *help.* Helped.

HÖL'STER, *n.* [A. S. *heolster*, a hiding-place.] A case for a horseman's pistol. *Hudibras.*

HÖL'STERED (höl'sterd), *a.* Bearing holsters.

HÖLT, *n.* [A. S. *holt*, a grove.]

1. †A wood; a grove; a forest. *Chaucer.*

2. †A hill. "O'erholt and heath." *Fairfax.*

3. A burrow; a hole; a lodge.

The other burrows under ground, and forms holts or lodges. *Pennant.*

HÖ'LY, *a.* [A. S. *halig*; Dut. & Ger. *heilig*; Dan. *hellig*; Sw. *helig*.]

1. Pure in heart; free from sin; immaculate; good; pious; religious; devout. "An holy angel." *Acts* x. 22. "Holy prophets." *Luke* i. 70.

2. Consecrated; hallowed; sacred; divine. "In the holy Scriptures." *Rom.* i. 2.

The place whereon thou standest is holy ground. *Ex.* iii. 5.

Holy Alliance, a league formed between Russia, Austria, Prussia, France, and England, after the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo, said originally to have been proposed by the Emperor Alexander, for the maintenance of justice, religion, &c., in the name of the gospel. It was subsequently connected with a determination to support existing governments throughout Europe. *Brande.* — *Holy of holes*, in Scripture, the innermost apartment of the temple at Jerusalem, in which the ark containing the tables of the law was deposited.

Syn. — *Holy*, pious, devout, religious, sacred, and divine are all terms which have a relation to the Supreme Being, or to duties due to him. *Holiness* is both a divine and a human quality; *piety*, *devotion*, and *religion* are human qualities. A man may be said to be *holy*, *devout*, and *religious*; the Supreme Being, *holy* and *divine*. *Holy* Scripture, Sabbath, angels, apostles; pious Christian, person; devout man, exercise; religious life, education; sacred writings, obligation; divine nature, service, or worship.

HÖ'LY-CRÖSS-DÄY, *n.* The fourteenth of September, on which a festival is kept to commemorate the exaltation of the Holy Cross; — called also *Holy-wood-day.* *Brande.*

†HÖ'LY-CRÜ-EL, *a.* Cruel through holiness. "Be not so holy-cruel." *Shak.*

HÖL'Y-DÄY (höl'y-dä, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wö.; höl'y-dä or höl'y-dä, K.), *n.* A day of some ecclesiastical festival. — See *HOLIDAY.* *Wheatly.*

The compassionate church acting on the attractive principle of making *holidays* and *holidays* synonymous. *Qu. Rev.*

As This word is now more commonly written, as well as pronounced, *höl'i-day*; but when it is used to denote a day consecrated to religious service, there seems a propriety in writing, and, in the solemn style, in pronouncing, it *höly-däy*; as in the passage, "With a multitude that kept *holyday*." *Ps.* xlii. 4.

HÖL'Y-DÄY, *a.* Same as *HOLIDAY.* *Shak.*

HÖL'Y-SHÖST (hö'l'y-shöst), *n.* [A. S. *halig-gast*.] The Holy Spirit. *Luke* i. 15.

HÖL'Y-ÖNE (hö'l'y-wün), *n.* 1. One of the appellations of the Supreme Being. "I am the Lord, your *Holy-One*." *Isa.* xliii. 15.

2. A sacred person.

Though by *holy-ones* be principally meant the high-priest. *Patrick.*

HÖL'Y-ÖR'DERS, *n. pl.* The character, office, or service, by which a person is set apart or consecrated to the duties of a clergyman; the Christian ministry. *Brit. Crit.*

HÖL'Y-RÖÖD, *n.* [A. S. *halig*, holy, and *rod*, a cross.] The holy cross. *Ogilvie.*

As "This word [holy-rod], as applied to the palace in Edinburgh, is pronounced höl'y-röd." *Smart.*

HÖ'LY-RÖÖD-DÄY, *n.* The fourteenth day of September; holy-cross-day. *Brande.*

HÖ'LY-STÖNE, *n.* 1. (*Naut.*) A soft, porous sort of stone used in ships for the purpose of scouring the decks. *Simmonds.*

2. A stone with a hole through it naturally; — supposed to be a charm against witchcraft. [North of England.] *Hallivell.*

HÖ'LY-THIS'TLE (-thits'sl), *n.* A plant of the genus *Centaurea*; the blessed thistle; *Centaurea benedicta.* *Wright.*

HÖ'LY-THÜRS'DAY (hö'l'y-thürs'dä), *n.* Ascension-day; the 39th day after Easter Sunday; the next Thursday but one before Whit-Sunday; — a festival in commemoration of Christ's ascension. *Brande.*

HÖ'LY-WÄ'TER, *n.* Water consecrated by a Catholic priest. *Shak.*

HÖ'LY-WÉEK, *n.* Passion-week; the week before Easter. *Johnson.*

HÖ'LY-WRIT (-rit), *n.* The Holy Scriptures.

HÖM'AGE, *n.* [L. *homo*, a man; Low L. *homagium*; It. *omaggio*; Sp. *homenaje*; Fr. *hommage*.]

1. (*Feudal Law.*) The ceremony of professing fealty and promising service to a sovereign or superior, on receiving investiture of a fee, or coming to it by succession as heir; fealty. *Burrill.*

2. Reverential regard; reverence; deference; obeisance; respect; duty; service.

I sought no homage from the race that write. *Pope.*

Syn. — *Homage* is paid to princes or persons of superior endowments: *fealty*, to sovereigns; *duty*, to all persons, and especially to parents; *service*, to masters; *respect*, to superiors; *reverence*, to persons or things sacred; and *court* is paid to the great or to superiors, to obtain some selfish object. — See *RESPECT.*

HÖM'AGE, *v. a.* 1. To reverence; to pay honor or respect to. [R.] *Heywood.*

2. †To cause to do homage; to subject.

To her great Neptune homaged all his streams. *Cowley.*

HÖM'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Subject to homage. *Howell.*

HÖM'A-GER, *n.* [Fr. *homager*.] One who does homage; one who holds by homage. *Bacon.*

HÖM'ARDS, *n. pl.* [Fr.] Lobsters. *Simmonds.*

HÖME, *n.* [M. Goth. *haim*; A. S. *ham*; Ger. *heim*; Dan. *hiem*; Sw. *hem*.]

1. One's own house, dwelling, or place of abode; domicile; abode; residence.

To Adam Paradise was a *home*: to the good among his descendants *home* is a paradise. *Flue.*

2. One's own country.

They who pass through a foreign country towards their native *home.* *Atterbury.*

3. The place where a thing abides; seat. Flandria, by plenty made the *home* of war. *Prior.*

HÖME, *ad.* 1. To one's own habitation or country; as, "To go *home*"; "To return *home*."

2. Pointedly; close or closely.

This is a consideration that comes *home* to our interest. *Addison.*

As It is used in composition.

HÖME, *a.* 1. Relating to one's country or dwelling place; domestic. "Home commodities." *Bacon.*

2. Close; pointed; direct; severe. *Paley.*

I am sorry to give him such home thrusts. *Stillington.*

HÖME-BÖRN, *a.* 1. Native; natural. *Donne.*

2. Domestic; not foreign. *Pope.*

HÖME-BÖUND, *a.* Directed or bound home-wards. *Coleridge.*

HÖME-BRÉD, *a.* 1. Native; natural; home-born. "Home-bred luts." *Hammond.*

2. Domestic; not foreign.

This once happy land

By home-bred fury rent. *Phillips.*

3. Not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated; unpolished; uncouth. "Two home-bred youths." *Dryden.*

HÖME-BREWED (-bréd), *a.* Applied to beer made at a private house; noting beer not purchased at a brewery. *Simmonds.*

HÖME-BUILT (-bilt), *a.* Built at home or in one's own country. *Clarke.*

HÖME'-DE-PÄRT'MENT, *n.* That department of the executive government of a country, in which its interior affairs are regulated. *Crabb.*

HÖME'-DRIV-EN (-driv/vn), *a.* Driven closely by a blow, as a nail. *Clarke.*

HÖME'-DWELL-ING, *a.* Dwelling or abiding at home. *Clarke.*

HÖME'-FÄRM, *n.* That part of a farm on which the mansion-house and principal buildings are erected. *Simmonds.*

HÖME'-FÉLT, *a.* Savoring of home; inward; private. "A sacred and home-felt delight." *Milton.*

HÖME'-KEËP-ING, *a.* Staying at home. *Shak.*

HÖME'LESS, *a.* Having no home. *Knox.*

HÖME'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling home. *Ed. Rev.*

HÖME'LI-LY, *ad.* In a homely manner; rudely; inelegantly; homely. [*r.*] *Johnson.*

HÖME'LI-NÉSS, *n.* 1. Attention to duties at home or to household affairs; care of home. "Wifely homeliness." *Chaucer.*
2. Plainness; uncomeliness; coarseness; as, "Homeliness of features."
The homeliness of some of his sentiments. *Addison.*

HÖME'LING, *n.* A person or a thing belonging to home, or to one's country.
A word treated as a homeling. *Trench.*

HÖME'LY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to home or to the household.
The enemies of a man are they that are homely with him [they of his own household]. *Matt. x. 36, Wickliffe's Trans.*
2. Having the plainness of home; coarse; not elegant; not comely; plain. "A homely house." *Shak.* "Homely fare." *Dryden.*
It is the homely features to keep home; *Milton.*

HÖME'LY, *ad.* Plainly; coarsely; rudely. *Dryden.*

HÖME'LÜN (häm'lün), *n.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HÖME'-MADE, *a.* Made at home; plain. *Locke.*

HÖ'MER, *n.* [Heb. מֵרְ, a heap.] The largest Hebrew dry measure of capacity, containing ten baths or ephahs, or 11½ bushels;—called also *chomer*. *Lev. xxvii. 16. Gesenius.*

HÖ-MÉR'IC, } *a.* Relating to Homer or to his style. *Pope.*
HÖ-MÉR'IC-AL, }

HÖME'-SEC'RE-TA-RY, *n.* The secretary of state for the home-department, or secretary of the interior. *Wright.*

HÖME'SICK, *a.* Ill from anxiety to be at home; longing to go home; nostalgic.
The homesick passion which the negro fears. *Montgomery.*

HÖME'SICK-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being homesick; nostalgia. *Barnes.*

HÖME'-SPÉAK-ING, *n.* forcible and efficacious speech; speech directly to the point. "Plain and impartial home-speaking." *Milton.*

HÖME'SPÜN, *a.* 1. Spun or wrought at home; home-made. "Homespun wares." *Addison.*
2. Plain; coarse; homely; rude; inelegant. "Our homespun English proverb." *Dryden.*
"Our homespun authors." *Addison.*

HÖME'SPÜN, *n.* A rude, untaught, rustic person; a coarse, awkward fellow. [*r.*] *Shak.*

HÖME'STÄLL, *n.* The place of the house; homestead. *Somerville.*

HÖME'STÉAD (-stéd), *n.* [A. S. *ham-stede*; *ham*, home, and *stede*, a place.] The place of the house; a mansion-house with adjoining land; homestead. "House and homestead." *Dryden.*

HÖME'WARD, *a.* Being in the direction of home; being toward one's home. *W. Irving.*

HÖME'WARD, } *ad.* Towards home; towards
HÖME'WARDS, } the native place. *Sidney.*
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way. *Gray.*

HÖME'WARD-BÖUND, *a.* Returning homeward; as, "A homeward-bound vessel."

HÖM-I-ÖF'DÄL, *a.* Relating to homicide or man-killing; murderous. *Pope.*

HÖM'I-CIDE, *n.* 1. [*L. homicidium*; *homo*, a man, and *cædo*, to kill.] (*Lavo.*) The killing of a

man by the hand of man; manslaughter. Homicide is of three kinds, justifiable, excusable, and felonious,—the last being either manslaughter or murder. *Burrill.*

2. [*L. homicida*; *It. omicida*; *Fr. homicide*.] One who kills a man; a manslayer. "Hector ... the homicide." *Dryden.*

†HÖM'I-FÖRM, *a.* [*L. homo*, a man, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a man. *Cudworth.*

HÖM-I-LÉT'IC, } *a.* [*Gr. δμλετικός*, social;
HÖM-I-LÉT'IC-AL, } *δμλετώ*, to hold converse.]
Relating to homilies; hortatory. *Atterbury.*

HÖM-I-LÉT'ICS, *n. pl.* The art of preaching; the art of delivering homilies. *Brit. Crit.*

HÖM'I-LIST, *n.* One who preaches to a congregation. *Beau. & Fl.*

HÖM'I-LY, *n.* [*Gr. δμλία*; *It. omelia*; *Sp. homilia*; *Fr. homélie*.] (*Theol.*) A religious discourse; a sermon. *Hammond.*

— In the Church of England, the term *homily* is applied to one of the two series of plain discourses called the *First and Second Books of Homilies*, the former of which, ascribed to Cranmer, appeared in 1547; the latter, said to be by Jewell, in 1562. They were originally designed to supply the defects of some of the clergy, and were appointed to be read in the churches, unless there were a sermon. *P. Cyc.*

HÖM'I-NY, *n.* ["*Roger Williams*, in his *Key to the Indian Language*, has the word *awpūmīnea*, parched corn." *Bartlett.*]

1. Food made of maize or Indian corn boiled, the maize being either coarsely ground or broken, or the kernel merely hulled. *Flint.*

2. Coarse Indian corn meal. *Simmonds.*

— Written also *homony*, and *hommony*.

HÖM'MOCK, *n.* A hillock, or small protuberance of the earth;—written also *hummock*. *Crabb.*

HÖ'MÖ, [*n.*] (*Zoöl.*) Man.

HÖ'MÖ, [*n.*] (*Gr. δμός*, one and the same.) A prefix, used in composition to denote resemblance, and thus opposed to *hetero*, which indicates difference. *Brande.*

HÖ-MQ-CÉN'TRIC, *a.* [*Gr. δμός*, the same, and *κέντρον*, centre.] Having the same centre. *Maunder.*

HÖ-MQ-CÉR'CAL, *a.* [*Gr. δμός*, the same, and *κέρας*, a tail.] (*Ich.*) Noting those fishes which have the lobes of the tail of equal size above and below;—opposed to *heterocercal*. *Agassiz.*

HÖ-MQ-ÖH'RQ-MOÜS, or **HÖM-Q-CHRÖ'MOÜS**, *a.* [*Gr. δμός*, the same, and *χρῶμα*, color.] (*Bot.*) Having the flowerets in the same flower-head of the same color. *Brande.*

HÖ'MQE-Q-MÉR'RI-Ä (hō-mē-q-mēr'ri-ä), [*n.*] [*L.*, from *Gr. δμοκρίετα*; *δμοιος*, like, and *μέρος*, a part.] Homogeneousness of the elements or first principles; a likeness of parts. *Walker.*

†HÖ-MQE-Q-MÉR'IC, } *a.* Having sameness
†HÖ-MQE-Q-MÉR'IC-AL, } of parts; maintaining
the doctrine of sameness of parts. *Chambers.*

†HÖ-MQE-ÖM'F-TRY, *n.* Homœmeria. *Cudworth.*

HÖ-MQE-Q-PÄTH'IC, } *a.* Relating to homœo-
HÖ-MQE-Q-PÄTH'IC-AL, } opathy. *Brande.*

HÖ-MQE-Q-PÄTH'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a homœopathic manner. *Dr. Cogswell.*

HÖ-MQE-ÖP'A-THIST, *n.* One who is versed in, or who practises, homœopathy. *Month. Rev.*

HÖ-MQE-ÖP'A-THY (hō-mē-öp'a-the, *Sm. C. O. Wb. Duglison*), *n.* [*Gr. δμοιοπάθεια*, likeness of condition; *δμοιος*, like, and *πάθος*, suffering; *Fr. homœopathie*.] (*Med.*) The art of curing, founded on resemblances, or by inducing similar diseases;—the doctrine of Dr. Hahnemann, that diseases are cured by medicines which have the power to cause similar diseases in healthy persons; or the doctrine that *similia similibus curantur*, "like is cured by like";—opposed to *heteropathy*, or *allopathy*. *Bell.*

HÖ-MQÖ'A-MOÜS, *a.* [*Gr. δμός*, the same, and *γάμος*, marriage.] (*Bot.*) Having a head or clusters with flowers all of one kind, as in *Eupatorium*; having only hermaphrodite florets. *Gray.*

HÖM-Q-GÄN'GLI-ÄTE, *a.* [*Gr. δμός*, the same,

and *γάγγλιον*, a tumor near tendons or sinews.] Pertaining to the ganglionic nervous system in animals, and the symmetrical arrangement of the ganglions. *Maunder.*

||HÖM-Q-GÈNE, or **HÖ'MQ-GÈNE**, *a.* [See *HOMOGENEOTS*.] Being of the same nature or kind; homogeneous; homogeneous. *Hill.*

HÖ-MQ-GÈ'NÉ-AL, *a.* Homogeneous. *Newton.*

HÖ-MQ-GÈ'NÉ-ÄL-NÉSS, *n.* Homogeneousness; homogeneity. *Todd.*

HÖ-MQ-GÈ-NÉ'I-TY, *n.* [*Fr. homogénéité*.] Homogeneousness. *More.*

HÖ-MQ-GÈ'NÉ-ÖÜS (hō-mq-jē-nē-üs, *W. P. J. Ja. R. C. W.*; *hō-mq-jē'nyus*, *E. F. K.*; *hō-mq-jē-nē-üs*, *S.*; *hōm-q-jē-nē-üs*, *Sm.*), *a.* [*Gr. δμογενής*; *δμός*, the same, and *γένος*, race or stock; *L. homogeneus*; *It. omogeneo*; *Fr. homogène*.]

1. Having the same nature or principles; cognate; congenial;—opposed to *heterogeneous*.

2. (*Alg.*) Noting a polynomial each of whose terms has the same number of literal factors.

||HÖ-MQ-GÈ'NÉ-ÖÜS-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being homogeneous; participation of the same nature; sameness of nature; homogeneity. *Todd.*

†HÖ-MQÖ'F-NY (hō-mqd'f-nē, *W. P. J. Sm.*; *hō-mqd'f-nē*, *S. K.*; *hōm-q-jē-nē*, *Ja.*), *n.* [*Gr. δμογενεῖα*.] Joint nature. *Bacon.*

HÖM'Q-GRÄPH, *n.* [*Gr. δμογραφία*, to write in the same manner; *δμός*, the same, and *γράφω*, to write.] (*Mil.*) A system of telegraphic signals performed by means of a white pocket handkerchief. *Crabb.*

HÖ-MQÖ'RA-PHY, *n.* The art of reproducing copies of a printed work, engraving, or lithograph. *Notes & Queries*

HÖ-MÖI-ÖP'TO-TÖN, *n.* [*Gr. δμοίωσις*, in a like case; *δμοιος*, like, and *πῶσις*, a falling; *L. homœoptoton*.] (*Rhet.*) A figure in which the several parts of a sentence end with the same case or with a tense of like sound. *Wright.*

HÖ-MÖI-ÖÜ'SIAN, *a.* [*Gr. δμοιοειδής*; *δμοιος*, like, and *οἶδα*, essence or nature.] Having a similar nature;—written also *homœousian*. *Cudworth.*

HÖ-MÖL'Q-GÄTE, *v. a.* [*Gr. δμολογέω*, to agree; *δμός*, the same, and *λέγω*, to say; *Low L. homologo*, *homologatus*; *It. omologare*; *Fr. homologuer*.] (*Civil Law*.) To approve; to confirm; to ratify; to establish. *Levis.*

HÖ-MÖL'Q-GÄ'TION, *n.* (*Civil Law*.) Approbation or confirmation by a court, as of an award, or a partition. *Burrill.*

HÖM-Q-LÖG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to homology; having the parts corresponding. *Clarke.*

HÖM-Q-LÖG'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a homological manner. *Brande.*

HÖ-MÖL'Q-GÖÜS, *a.* [*Gr. δμόλογος*, agreeing; *δμός*, the same, and *λόγος*, proportion; *Fr. homologue*.]

1. (*Geom.*) Having the same proportion, as the corresponding sides, angles, &c., of similar polygons. *Davies & Peck.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) Corresponding in structure and position. *Owen.*

HÖM-Q-LÖGUE (-lög), *n.* The same organ in different animals under various forms and functions.

HÖ-MÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr. δμολογία*, agreement.] That department of anatomy which teaches the essential correspondence of the parts, either in different animals or in different segments of the same animal, and also the correspondence of the parts of an animal with the ideal archetype of its organization. *Brande.*

HÖM-Q-LÖN'Q-TÜS, *n.* [*Gr. δμός*, the same, and *ἄλος*, the whole, and *νῶτος*, the back.] (*Geol.*) Noting a group of trilobites, in which the tripartite character of the dorsal crust is wanting. *Pictet.*

HÖ-MÖM'ÄL-LOÜS, *a.* [*Gr. δμοῦ*, together, and *μαλλός*, a lock of wool.] (*Bot.*) Originating all round a stem, as leaves, but all bent or curved round to one side. *Gray.*

HÖM-Q-MÖR'PHOÜS, *a.* [*Gr. δμός*, the same, and *μορφή*, form.] (*Bot.*) Of similar form. *Maunder.*

HÖM'Q-NY, *n.* See *HOMINY*. *Boucher.*

HOM-O-NÝME, or **HOM-O-NÝM**, *n.* [Gr. *ὁμώνυμος*, having the same name, ambiguous. — See **HOMONYMY**.] A word which agrees in sound with another, but has a different signification; as the substantive *dear* and the verb *dear*. *Brande.*

HOM-O-NÝM'IC, } *a.* Relating to homonymy,
HOM-O-NÝM'ICAL, } or to homonyms. *Harris.*

HOM-MÓN-Y-MOÜS, *a.* [Gr. *ὁμώνυμος*; *L. homonymus*.] Having the same sound, but differing in signification; equivocal; ambiguous. *Watts.*

HOM-MÓN-Y-MOÜS-LÝ, *ad.* In an homonymous manner. *Harris.*

HOM-MÓN-Y-MÝ, *n.* [Gr. *ὁμώνυμία*; *δύο*, the same, and *ὄνομα*, a name; *Fr. homonymie*.] Sameness of name where there is a difference of meaning; equivocation; ambiguity. *Fuller.*

HOM-MO-ÖÜ'SIAN, } *a.* [Gr. *ὁμοιοειδής*; *δύο*, the
HOM-MO-ÖÜ'SIOUS, } same, and *ὅμοιος*, essence or
nature.] Having the same nature. *Cudworth.*

HOM-MO-ÖÜ'SIAN, *n.* A letter or character expressing a like sound with another. *Ogilvie.*

HOM-MOPH'O-NOÜS, *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, and *φωνή*, a sound.] (*Mus.*) Having the same sound or pitch; unisonal. *Brande.*

HOM-MOPH'O-NÝ, *n.* 1. Sameness of sound. *Brande.*
2. (*Mus.*) A singing in unison; — opposed to *antiphony*. *Dwight.*

HOM-MOP'TE-RÁ, *n.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, and *πτερόν*, a wing.] (*Ent.*) An order of insects having two pairs of wings entirely membranous and deflexed, and the parts of the mouth formed for piercing and sucking. *Westwood.*

HOM-MOP'TE-RÁN, *n.* (*Ent.*) One of the order *Homoptera*. *Brande.*

HOM-MOP'TE-ROÜS, *a.* (*Ent.*) Belonging to the order of insects called *Homoptera*. *Owen.*

HOM-MOT'O-NOÜS, *a.* [Gr. *ὁμόφωνος*; *δύο*, the same, and *φωνή*, a tone; *L. homotonus*.] Equable; proceeding in the same tenor from beginning to end; having the same sound. "*Homotonous* words." *Cowper.*

HOM-MOT'RO-PAL, } *a.* [Gr. *ὁμοτροπέω*, to have
HOM-MOT'RO-POÜS, } the same character; *δύο*,
the same, and *τροπή*, way or direction.] (*Bot.*)
Having the same direction as another part;
curved with the seed; curved one way. *Gray.*

HOM-O-TÝPE, *n.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, and *τύπος*, type.] (*Anat.*) The correlative in one segment with any given part in another segment, or in the same segment of one and the same animal.
The frontal bone is the *homotype* of the super-occipital bone. *Brande.*

HOM-MÓN-CÝ-LÜS, *n.* [*L.* dim. of *homo*, a man.] A manikin; a dwarf. *Sterne.*

HÖNE, *n.* [*A. S. hænana*, to stone.]
1. A sort of fine whetstone for razors. *Tusser.*
2. A kind of swelling in the cheek. *Craig.*

HÖNE, *v. a.* [*i.* **HONED**; *pp.* **HONING**, **HONED**.] To sharpen on a hone. *Smart.*

HÖNE, *v. n.* [*A. S. hagian*, to grieve.] To pine; to whine. [Obsolete or local.] *Burton.*

HÖN'EST (*ön'est*), *a.* [*L. honestus*; *It. onesto*; *Sp. honesto*; *Fr. honnête*.]
1. Honorable; creditable; reputable.
No manner of art that was honest. *Sir T. Elliot.*

2. Acting according to a promise, or to any obligation express or implied; fair in dealing; upright; true; sincere; just; conscientious; virtuous.

An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*
To be honest, as this world goes, is to be one man picked out of ten thousand. *Shak.*

3. Proceeding from, or indicating, uprightness; upright. "*Honest* thoughts." *Shak.*

4. Chaste; virtuous.

Wives may be merry, and yet honest too. *Shak.*

Syn. — *Honest*, a familiar term, implies sincerity, and is applied to a person, principle, or action. *Upright* implies honesty and dignity. *An honest* or *upright* man or intention; *sincere* profession, *true* statement; *just* decision; *equitable* remuneration; *fair* practice; *pure* heart; *virtuous* or *chaste* person or conduct. — See **CANDID**.

† **HÖN'EST** (*ön'est*), *v. a.* [*L. honesto*.] To adorn; to grace; to embellish. *Sandys.*

† **HÖN'ES-TÁTE** (*ön'es-tát*), *v. a.* [*L. honesto, honestatus*.] To honor; to dignify. *Cockeram.*

† **HÖN'ES-TÁ'TION** (*ön-*), *n.* Adornment; embellishment; grace. *W. Mountagu.*

HÖN'EST-LÝ (*ön'est-le*), *ad.* 1. With honesty; uprightly; honorably.

2. Reputably; creditably. "To apparel *honestly*." *Berners.*

3. With chastity; chastely; modestly. *Johnson.*

HÖN'EST-NÁT'URED (*ön'est-nát'yurd*), *a.* Having an honest disposition. *Shak.*

HÖNE-STÖNE, *n.* (*Min.*) An argillaceous stone used for a hone; novaculite. *Hamilton.*

HÖN'ES-TÝ (*ön'es-te*), *n.* [*L. honestas*; *Fr. honnêteté*.]

1. † Honor; credit; reputation. *Chaucer.*
For the honesty of your shooting. *Ascham.*

2. Quality of being honest; constant adherence to truth and rectitude; probity; integrity; uprightness; equity; justice; virtue; purity. "*Honesty* is the best policy"; but he who acts on that principle is not an honest man. *W. Hately.*

3. (*Bot.*) The English name of the genus *Lunaria*. *Loudon.*

Syn. — See **RECTITUDE**.

HÖNE'WORT (-wür), *n.* (*Bot.*) The English name of the genus of plants *Sison*; — so called from being used to cure a *hone*, or swelling in the cheek: — the plant *Cryptotania Canadensis*. *Loudon. Gray.*

HÖN'EY (*hün'e*), *n.* [*A. S. hunig*; *Dut. honing*; *Ger. honig*; *Dan. honning*; *Sw. huning*; *Icel. hunan*.]

1. A sweet, viscid substance, collected and elaborated by bees from flowers, and stored in waxen cells.

Pure honey consists of a sirup, or uncrystallizable sugar, and of solid or granular sugar, which resembles that obtained from the grape. *Brande.*

2. Sweetness; lusciousness; pleasantness. *Shak.*
The honey of his language.

3. A word of endearment; darling. *Shak.*
Honey, you shall be well desired in Cyprus.

HÖN'EY (*hün'e*), *v. a.* [*i.* **HONEYED**; *pp.* **HONEYING**, **HONEYED**.] To sweeten. *Fawkes.*

HÖN'EY, *v. n.* To talk fondly. *Shak.*

HÖN'EY (*hün'e*), *a.* Having the nature of honey; sweet. "A *honey* tongue." *Shak.*

HÖN'EY-BÁG (*hün'e-*), *n.* The stomach of the honey-bee. *Grew.*

HÖN'EY-BĒĒ, *n.* A bee that makes honey.

HÖN'EY-BŪZ'ZARD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of hawk; *Pernis apivorus*. *Yarrell.*

HÖN'EY-CÖMB (*hün'e-köm*), *n.* 1. The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey. *Dryden.*

2. (*Founding.*) A cellular or porous structure in castings of iron and other metals. *Wright.*

HÖN'EY-CÖMBED (*hün'e-kömd*), *a.* Having little cavities; alveolate; cellular. *Wiseman.*

HÖN'EY-DEW (*hün'e-dä*), *n.* 1. A sweet substance ejected upon the leaves of plants by certain insects of the genus *Aphis*. *Brande.*

2. A kind of tobacco which has been moistened with molasses. *Simmonds.*

HÖN'EY-ĒAT'ÉR, *n.* A bird of the family *Meliphagide*, and sub-family *Meliphagine*. *Gray.*

HÖN'EYED (*hün'ed*), *a.* 1. Covered with honey. *Milton.*

2. Sweet, as with honey.

HÖN'EY-ĒD-NĒSS (*hün'e-ēd-nēs*), *n.* Quality of being honeyed; sweetness; allurements. *Sherwood.*

HÖN'EY-FLÖW'ÉR (*hün'e-flöw-er*), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of shrubs of the genus *Melanthus*, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, the blossoms of which attract bees. *Loudon.*

HÖN'EY-GNÁT (-nát), *n.* An insect. *Ainsworth.*

HÖN'EY-GUÍDE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of cuckoo found in Africa, noted as a conductor to deposits of wild honey; a bird of the family *Cuculide* and sub-family *Indicatorina*. *Gray.*

HÖN'EY-HÁR'VEST, *n.* Honey collected. *Dryden.*

HÖN'EY-HĒAV-Y, *a.* Clammy; viscid. *Shak.*

HÖN'EY-LĒSS (*hün'e-lēs*), *a.* Being without honey. *Shak.*

HÖN'EY-LÖ'CÜST, *n.* A tree cultivated as an ornamental tree and for hedges; *Gleditsia triacanthos*; — called also the *sweet locust*, *triple thorn*, and *three-thorned acacia*. *Gray.*

HÖN'EY-MÖNTH (*hün'e-münth*), *n.* The first month after marriage; the honey-moon. *Tatler.*

HÖN'EY-MÖÖN (*hün'e-mön*), *n.* The first month after marriage; honey-month. *Addison.*

HÖN'EY-MÖÜTHED (*hün'e-möüthd*), *a.* Smooth in speech; persuasive. *Shak.*

HÖN'EY-PÖRE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The pore in flowers which secrete honey. *Loudon.*

HÖN'EY-SCÁLES, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The scales in flowers which secrete honey. *Loudon.*

HÖN'EY-STÁLK (*hün'e-stáwk*), *n.* Clover-flower. "Baits to fish, or *honey-stalks* to sheep." *Shak.*

HÖN'EY-STÖNE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mellate of alumina. *Jamison.*

HÖN'EY-SÜC-KLE (*hün'e-sük-ki*), *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) A plant or ornamental shrub of several species, belonging to the genus *Lonicera*; the woodbine. *Shak.*
So doth the woodbine, sweet honeysuckle,
Gently entwist the maple.

2. The flower of the plant. *Barret.*
Woodbine that beareth the *honeysuckle*.

False honeysuckle, the English name of the genus *Asalea*. *Gray.* — *French honeysuckle*, a plant having deep red or white flowers; *Hedysarum coronarium*. *Eng. Cyc.*

The name *honeysuckle* is derived from the habit of children, who draw the corolla out of the calyx and suck the collected honey from its nectary. *Eng. Cyc.*

HÖN'EY-SÜC-KLED (*hün'e-sük-klid*), *a.* Covered with honeysuckle. *Craig.*

HÖN'EY-SÜC-KLE-PÁT'TERN, *n.* (*Arch.*) An ornament bearing some resemblance to a cluster of the unopened petals of the honeysuckle. *Fairholt.*

HÖN'EY-SWĒÉT, *a.* Sweet as honey. *Chaucer.*

HÖN'EY-TÖNGUED (*hün'e-tüngd*), *a.* Using soft speech; honey-mouthed. *Shak.*

HÖN'EY-WÖRT (*hün'e-würt*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Corinthe*, the flowers of which have great attraction for bees. *Loudon.*

HÖNG, *n.* The Chinese name for a foreign factory at Canton.

Hence the term *hong merchants*, applied to those Chinese who are permitted to trade with foreigners. *Hamilton.*

HÖN'ÖR (*ön'ör*), *n.* [*L. honor*; *It. onore*; *Sp. honor*; *Fr. honneur*.]

1. Esteem or regard founded on worth or opinion; reputation; repute; fame; glory.

Honor makes a great part of the reward of all honorable professions. *Adam Smith.*

Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part — there all the *honor* lies. *Pope.*

2. High rank; elevation; dignity; grandeur. I will promote thee unto very great *honor*. *Num. xxii. 17.*

3. Due veneration; reverence; respect.

Is this the *honor* they do one another? *Shak.*

This is a duty, in the fifth commandment, required towards our prince and our parent, under the name of *honor*. *Rogers.*

4. Public mark of respect; homage; token of regard. "*Funeral honors*." *Dryden.*

5. Civilities paid, as at an entertainment.

Then here a slave, or, if you will, a lord,
To do the *honors* and to give the word. *Pope.*

6. Nobleness or loftiness of mind; high-mindedness; magnanimity; integrity.

True *honor* is to honesty what the court of chancery is to common law. *Shenstone.*

7. The obligation felt to be imposed by certain conventional rules of society, or the regard paid to a compliance with them.

The law of *honor* is a system of rules constructed by people of fashion, and calculated to facilitate their intercourse with one another. *Fahey.*

8. That which confers regard or distinction; boast; ornament.

A late eminent person, the *honor* of his profession for integrity and learning. *Burnet.*

9. Female chastity. *Shak.*

10. The title of a judge or other high officer; — now distinctively given, in England, to the vice-chancellor and the master of the rolls.

11. In whist and other games, one of the highest trump cards, which are the ace, the king, the queen, and the jack.

12. (*Feudal Law*.) A seignior of the nobler sort, having several inferior lordships and manors dependent upon it. *Burrill.*

An *affair of honor*, a dispute to be decided by a duel. — *A point of honor*, a scruple arising from delicacy of feeling. — *Court of honor*, a court for regulating matters relating to the laws of honor; — formerly a *court of chivalry*. — *Debt of honor*, a debt for which no security is required or given except that implied by honorable dealing. — *Honors of war*, distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy, as of marching from a town, camp, or intrenchment with all the insignia of military etiquette. — *On, or upon, one's honor*, a form of protestation for the truth of what is uttered or declared; — used by members of the House of Lords in judicial decisions.

SYN. — See GLORY, RESPECT.

|| HÖN'OR (hôn'ôr), *v. a.* [*L. honoro*; *It. onorare*; *Sp. honrar*; *Fr. honorer*.] [*i. HONORED*; *pp. HONORING, HONORED*.]

1. To treat with reverence, respect, or civility; to pay respect or deference to; to hold in veneration or regard; to render honor to.

Honor thy father and thy mother. Ex. xx. 12.
Honor all men. . . honor the king. 1 Pet. ii. 17.

2. To raise to greatness; to dignify; to exalt. *If any man serve me, him will my Father honor. John xii. 26.*

3. To render illustrious; to glorify.

I will be honored upon Pharaoh, and upon all his host. Ex. xiv. 4.

4. (*Com.*) To acknowledge as due by one's signature, and to pay at maturity, as a draft.

|| HÖN'OR-A-BLE (hôn'ôr-ä-bl), *a.* [*L. honorabilis*; *Sp. & Fr. honorable*.]

1. Worthy of respect on account of high or noble qualities; deserving of honor; free from reproach; honest of purpose; magnanimous.

He was honorable in all his acts. 1 Macc. xiv. 5.

2. Having honor on account of rank or high station; illustrious; noble; great.

Kings' daughters were among thy honorable women. Ps. xlv. 3.

3. Conferring honor; making illustrious.

And honorable wounds from battle brought. Dryden.

4. Serving as a token of honor; suitable to one's worth or dignity; betokening respect. "Vouchsafe her honorable tomb." *Spenser.*

An honorable conduct let him have. Shak.

5. Consistent with honor; proceeding from an upright motive; reputable; as, "Honorable conduct"; "Honorable courses."

6. Not to be profaned or disgraced. "My chambers are honorable." *Shak.*

hōn In England it is used as a style of nobility, or implying noble parentage. But privy councillors are styled *right honorable*, whether of noble birth or not. — In the United States it is prefixed to the names of those persons who sustain, or who have sustained, high public office.

|| HÖN'OR-A-BLE-NESS (hôn'ôr-ä-bl-nēs), *n.* The state or the quality of being honorable. "The honorableness of the employment." *A. Smith.*

|| HÖN'OR-A-BLY (hôn'ôr-ä-blē), *ad.* In an honorable manner; with honor; reputably. *Bacon.*

|| HÖN-Q-RÄ-RÏ-ÛM, *n.* [*L. from honor, honor*.] A fee paid to a professor, a physician, &c.; an honorary; — originally applied solely to the salaries of the great officers of state by way of intimation that they were tendered as a mark of honor. *Brande.*

|| HÖN-Q-BA-RÏ (hôn'ôr-ä-rē), *a.* [*L. honorarius*.]

1. Done in honor; made in honor.

This monument is only honorary. Addison.

2. Conferring honor without emolument; as, "An honorary degree"; "Honorary rewards."

3. Possessing a title, place, or position by courtesy; as, "An honorary member." *Craig.*

|| HÖN-Q-BA-RÏ (hôn'ôr-ä-rē), *n.* A fee; a present; reward; honorarium. *A. Smith.*

|| HÖN'ORED (hôn'örd), *p. a.* Reverenced; dignified; held in honor.

|| HÖN'OR-ER (hôn'ôr-er), *n.* One who honors. *Pope.*

|| HÖN'OR-ËV'ING (hôn'ôr-ëv'ing), *a.* Bestowing or conferring honor. *Shak.*

|| HÖN-Q-RÏ'IC (hôn-q-rï'ik), *a.* [*L. honorificus*; *honor*, honor, and *facio*, to make.] Conferring honor; honorary. [*u.*] *For. Qu. Rev.*

|| HÖN'OR-LESS (hôn'ôr-lēs), *a.* Without honor; unhonored. *Warburton.*

|| HÖN'OR-PÖINT, *n.* (*Her.*) The point immediately above the centre of the shield, dividing the upper portion into two equal parts. *Craig.*

HOOD (hûd, 51), *n.* [*A. S. hād*; *Dut. heid*; *Ger. heit*.] A suffix signifying state, quality, character, condition; as, *knighthood*, *childhood*, *fatherhood*. Sometimes it is written after the Dutch form; as, *maidenhead*. Sometimes it is taken collectively; as, *brotherhood*, a confraternity, *sisterhood*, a company of sisters.

HOOD (hûd), *n.* [*A. S. hōd*, a hood; *Ger. hut*; *Dut. hood*, a hat; *Dan. hætte*; *W. het*.]

1. A covering for the head, or kind of bonnet worn by women. *Isa. iii. 23.*

2. A covering for the head and shoulders worn by monks; a cowl. "All hoods make not monks." *Shak.*

3. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate. *Johnson.*

4. A covering put upon a hawk's eyes. *Johnson.*

5. Any covering, as a carriage-top, a companion-hatch, sky-light, &c. *Simmonds.*

HOOD (hûd), *v. a.* [*i. HOODED*; *pp. HOODING, HOODED*.]

1. To dress in a hood. "Friar hooded." *Pope.*

2. To blind with a hood, or as with a hood; to hoodwink. "I'll hood mine eyes." *Shak.*

3. To cover. "He hoods the flames." *Dryden.*

HOOD'ED (hûd'ed), *a.* (*Bot.*) Rolled up like a hood; hood-shaped; cucullate. *Gray.*

HOOD'ING (hûd'-), *n.* A piece of leather connecting the hand-staff and swingel of a flail. *Simmonds.*

HOOD'LESS (hûd-), *a.* Having no hood. *Chaucer.*

HOOD'MAN-BLIND, *n.* Blindman's buff. *Shak.*

HOOD'MOULD (hûd'môld), *n.* (*Arch.*) A band or string over the head of a door, window, or other opening in an ancient building; label. *Weale.*

HOOD'-MÖULD-ING (hûd'-), (*Arch.*) The upper and projecting moulding of the arch over a Gothic window, &c.; — called also *label-moulding*, *drip-moulding*, and *weather-moulding*. *Weale.*

HOOD'-SHEAF (hûd'shēf), *n.* Among farmers, a sheaf used to cover other sheaves. *Loudon.*

HOOD'WINK (hûd'wink), *v. a.* [*i. HOODWINKED*; *pp. HOODWINKING, HOODWINKED*.]

1. To blind by covering the eyes; to hood.

Satan is fain to hoodwink those that start. Decay of Piety.

2. To cover; to hide. *Shak.*

3. To impose upon; to deceive. "Hoodwinked with kindness." *Sidney.*

HÖÖF, *n.* [*A. S. hof*; *Dut. hoef*; *Ger. huf*; *Dan. hov*; *Sw. hof*; *Icel. hofur*.]

1. The hard, horny substance that covers or terminates the feet of many quadrupeds.

2. An animal; a beast. *Wright.*

HÖÖF, *v. n.* To walk or move as cattle; to foot; as in the phrase, "To hoof it." *Scott.*

HÖÖF'-BÖUND, *a.* Having dry, contracted hoofs, as horses by disease. *Farrier's Dict.*

HÖÖFED (häft), *a.* Furnished with hoofs. *Greiv.*

HÖÖF'LESS, *a.* Having no hoof. *Dr. Allen.*

HÖÖF'-MÄRK, *n.* The mark of a hoof; a track; hoof-tread. *Clarke.*

HÖÖF'-SHÄPED (häft'shäft), *a.* Shaped like a hoof. *Booth.*

HÖÖF'-TRÉAD, *n.* The tread of a hoof; a track; hoof-mark. *Clarke.*

|| HÖÖK (hák, 51) [hák, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K.*; hák, *P. J. Sm. Wr. Wb.*], *n.* [*A. S. hoc*, or *hooc*; *Dut. haak*; *Dan. hage*; *Sw. hake*; *Icel. haki*. — *Heb.* חֶכֶךְ. — *Nor. Fr. hoke*.]

1. Any thing bent so as to catch hold; as, "A fish-hook"; "A pot-hook."

2. An instrument to cut or lop with; a sickle. *Pease are commonly reaped with a hook. Mortimer.*

3. The part of a hinge fixed to the post, and upon which a door or gate hangs. *Johnson.*

4. An advantage; a catch. *Smart.*

5. (*Husbandry*.) A field sown two years in succession. [*Local*.] *Ainsworth.*

By hook or by crook, in one way or another; by any means.

Watch, therefore, in Lent, to thy sheep go and look; For dogs will have victuals by hook or by crook. Tusser, 1550.

— "Not far from Peverell's Crosses, in the parish of Eglosayle, [Eng.] is a moonstone [granite] cross, near Mount Charles, called the 'Prior's Cross,' on which is cut a figure of a hook and a crook, in memory of the privilege granted by him to the poor of Bodmin for gathering for fire-wood and house-wood such boughs and branches of such trees, in his contiguous wood of Dunmere, as they could reach with a hook and a crook, without further damage to the trees. From whence arose the Cornish proverb, 'They will have it by hook or by crook.'" *Notes & Queries*, vol. ii. — "The origin of this proverb has also been referred to a place called the Crook, in the bay of Waterford, in Ireland, over against the tower of the Hook; it being safe to gain land on one side of those places, when the wind drives from the other." *Notes & Queries*, vol. xii. — *Off the hooks*, out of order. *Swift*. See No. 3. — *On one's own hook*, on one's own account.

|| HÖÖK (hák), *v. a.* [*i. HÖÖKED*; *pp. HÖÖKING, HÖÖKED*.]

1. To catch with a hook; as, "To hook a fish."

2. To fasten with a hook. *Johnson.*

3. To draw or entrap, as with a hook. *Norris.*

4. To gore, wound, or strike with a horn; as, "To be hooked by a bull."

5. To steal. [*Colloquial*, U. S.] *S. Hoar.*

|| HÖÖK (hák), *v. n.* To bend; to be curved; to have a curvature. *Smart.*

HÖÖ'KÄH, *n.* A sort of tobacco-pipe used in the East. *C. P. Brown.*

|| HÖÖKED (hák'ed or hákt), *a.* 1. Bent; curved; hamate. "The claws are hooked." *Grew.*

2. Furnished with hooks or instruments to cut with. "The hooked chariot." *Milton.*

|| HÖÖK'ED-BÄCK (hák'ed-ä), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having teeth, as a leaf, turned towards the base; runcinate. *Henslow.*

|| HÖÖK'ED-NESS (hák'ed-nēs), *n.* The state of being bent like a hook. *Johnson.*

|| HÖÖK'ER (hák'er), *n.* 1. The person or thing that hooks.

2. A sort of Dutch vessel; — called also *howker*. *Chambers.*

3. A cant term for a shoplifter. *Wright.*

|| HÖÖK'LAND (hák'land), *n.* Land ploughed and sowed every year. *Crabb.*

|| HÖÖK'-NÖSE (hák'nöz), *n.* An aquiline nose; a hooked nose. *Ash.*

|| HÖÖK'-NÖSED (hák'nözd), *a.* Having the nose aquiline or curved, rising in the middle. *Shak.*

|| HÖÖK'-PÏN (hák'-), *n.* A taper iron pin with a hook head; — used by carpenters. *Simmonds.*

|| HÖÖK'Y (hák'ē), *a.* Relating to, or having, hooks; full of hooks. *Huloet.*

HÖÖN'DEË, *n.* An Indian draft or bill of exchange drawn by, or upon, a native banker; — a box for money. *Simmonds. Brown.*

|| HÖÖP (hêp or hâp, 51) [hêp, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wr.*; hâp, *P. Wb.*], *n.* [*A. S. hop*; *Dut. hoep*.]

1. Any thing circular by which something else is bound or may be bound, as a barrel. "A hoop of gold, a paltry ring." *Shak.*

2. A circular piece of whalebone or other material used to expand the skirts in female attire; a farthingale; crinoline. *Swift.*

|| HÖÖP (hêp or hâp), *v. a.* [*i. HÖÖPED*; *pp. HÖÖPING, HÖÖPED*.]

1. To bind or enclose with hoops. "A wine cask hooped with iron." *Raleigh.*

2. To encircle; to clasp; to surround. *Shak.*

HÖÖP (hâp), *n.* 1. [*A. S. hœpeo*, a cry. — *Fr. hœper*, to call.] A shout; a hoop; — written also *whoop*. "With hoops and hollas." *Bp. Parker.*

2. A measure containing a peck, or a quarter of a strike. *Grose.*

3. The bird otherwise called *hoopoo*. *Ray.*

HÖÖP, *v. a.* 1. To drive with a shout; — written also *whoop*. "Hooped out of Rome." *Shak.*

2. To call by a shout. *Johnson.*

HÔOP, *v. n.* To shout; to make an outcry:—written also *whoop*. *Chaucer.*

¶ **HOOP'ER**, *n.* 1. One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper. *Martin.*
2. (*Ornith.*) The wild swan; *Cygnus ferus*. *Yarrell.*

HÔOP'ING-CÔUGH' (*hâp'ing-kôf'*), *n.* A convulsive cough, so called from its sonorous inspiration or *whoop*; pertussis;—written also *whooping-cough*.—See **WHOOPING-COUGH**.

HÔOP'PÔO, or **HÔOP'PÔE**, *n.* [*Gr. ὄππῃ; L. upupa; Fr. huppe; huppé, tufted.*] (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Passeres*, family *Upupidae*, and sub-family *Upupina*, having a long, slender bill, and a tuft of feathers on the head; *Upupa epops* of Linnæus.—See **UPUPINE**. *Gray.*



¶ **HOOP'-SKIRT** (*hâp or hâp*), *n.* Hoopoo (*Upupa epops*). A frame-work of hoops for expanding the skirts of a lady's dress. *Godey.*

HÔÔ'SIER (*hâ'zher*), *n.* A cant term for an inhabitant of Indiana. [*U. S.*] *Hoffman.*

HÔÔT, *v. n.* [*W. hūt.*] [*i.* **HOOTED**; *pp.* **HOOTING**, **HOOTED**.]

1. To shout in contempt or in sport; to yell. "Country folks who *hooted* after me." *Sidney.*
2. To cry as an owl. *Shak.*

HÔÔT, *v. a.* To drive with noise and shouts. *Shak.*

HÔÔT, *n.* A shout in contempt or in sport; clamor; noise. "*Hoot* of the rabble." *Glanville.*

HÔÔT'ING, *n.* A shout; a clamor. *Cotgrave.*

HÔÔVE, *n.* A disease of cattle, by which the stomach or paunch is inflated. *P. Cyc.*

HÔP, *v. n.* [*M. Goth. hup, the hip; A. S. hoppan; Dut. huppelen; Ger. hupfen; Dan. hoppe; Icel. hoppa.*] [*i.* **HOPPED**; *pp.* **HOPPING**, **HOPPED**.]

1. To dance; to skip; to trip.
At every bridal would he sing and hop. *Chaucer.*
I am delighted to see the jay or the thrush hopping about my walks. *Spectator.*

2. To leap; to bound; to jump on one leg.

He could hop upon one leg farther than I. *Goldsmith.*

3. To walk lamely; to limp; to halt. *Dryden.*

4. To pick hops. *Ogilvie.*

HÔP, *v. a.* To impregnate with hops. *Mortimer.*

HÔP, *n.* 1. A dance. *Johnson.*

2. A jump; leap; jump on one leg. *Addison.*

HÔP, *n.* [*Dut. hop; Ger. hopen.*] (*Bot.*)

1. A climbing plant cultivated for its flowers, which are used in brewing, to give a flavor to malt liquors; *Humulus lupulus*. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. The flower of the *Humulus lupulus*. *Loudon.*

HÔP'-BÄCK, *n.* A brewer's vessel. *Simmonds.*

HÔP'-BÄG, *n.* A coarse, heavy wrapper used for the purpose of containing hops. *Simmonds.*

HÔP'-BÎND, *n.* The stem of the hop. *Blackstone.*

HÔPE, *n.* [*A. S. hōpa; Dut. hoop, or hope; Frs. hoape; Dan. haab; Sw. hopp; Icel. happ.*]

1. Expectation of good; desire joined with belief; anticipation; trust; confidence.

Hope springs eternal in the human breast;
Men never is, but always to be, blest. *Pope.*

Auspicious Hope! in thy sweet garden grow
Wreaths for each toil, a charm for every woe. *Campbell.*

2. That which gives hope; that on which reliance is placed; reliance; dependence.

The hope of unjust men perisheth. *Prov. xi. 7.*

3. The thing hoped for; object of hope.

She was his care, his hope, and his delight. *Dryden.*

† **HÔPE**, *n.* A sloping plain between ridges of mountains. *Ainsworth.*

HÔPE, *v. n.* [*A. S. hōpian.*] [*i.* **HOPED**; *pp.* **HOPING**, **HOPED**.]

1. To live in expectation of some good. "I will hope continually." *Ps. lxxi. 14.*

2. To place confidence in another. "Let Israel hope in the Lord." *Ps. cxxx. 7.*

Syn.—To *hope* and *expect* both imply anticipation of what is future; and in proportion as that anticipation is desirable, we *hope*; in proportion as it is certain, we *expect*. A person *hopes* for what he desires,

and *expects* what he thinks is likely to happen, whether desirable or not.

HÔPE, *v. a.* To expect with desire; to long for. "I do hope good days." *Shak.*

HÔPE'-DE-SËRT'ED, *a.* Deserted by hope; despairing; hopeless. *Clarke.*

HÔPE'FUL, *a.* 1. Full of hope; expecting success. "Men, of their own natural inclination, *hopeful* and strongly conceited." *Hooker.*

2. Giving hope; promising good.

What to the old can greater pleasure be,
Than *hopeful* and ingenious youth to see? *Denham.*

HÔPE'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a hopeful manner; with hope. "We may *hopefully* expect." *Glanville.*

HÔPE'FUL-NËSS, *n.* The state of being hopeful; state of expecting some good. *Wotton.*

HÔPE'LESS, *a.* 1. Being without hope; having lost or given up hope; despairing; desperate.

Alas! I am a woman, friendless, *hopeless*. *Shak.*

2. Giving or inspiring no hope; promising nothing pleasing.

The *hopeless* word of never to return. *Shak.*

HÔPE'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a hopeless manner.

HÔPE'LESS-NËSS, *n.* The state of being hopeless; desperation. *More.*

HÔP'ER, *n.* One who hopes. *Swift.*

HÔP'-FÄC-TÔR, *n.* A dealer in hops. *Simmonds.*

HÔP'-GÄR-DEN (*hâp'gar-dn*), *n.* A garden in which hops are raised. *Todd.*

HÔP'-GRÖUND, *n.* Land appropriated to raising hops; hop-yard. *Miller.*

HÔP'-HÖRN'BËAM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of the American iron-wood; *Ostrya Virginica*. *Gray.*

HÔP'ING-LY, *ad.* With hope. *Hammond.*

HÔP'ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A transparent, light-colored mineral, containing phosphoric acid and oxide of zinc, with a small portion of cadmium;—so named from Prof. Hope, of Edinburgh. *Dana.*

HÔP'ITE, *n.* [*Gr. ὁπίτης; ὁπλα, implements of war.*] One of the heavy-armed infantry in ancient Greece. *Brande.*

HÔP'-ÖAST (*hâp'äst*), *n.* A kiln for drying hops. *Todd.*

HÔP'Q-MY-THÜMB' (*-thüm*), *n.* A very diminutive person; a dwarf. [*Local.*] *Halliwel.*

HÔP'PER, *n.* [*A. S. hoppers, a hopper, dancer.*]

1. One who hops. *Tyrrhitt.*

2. The box, frame, or funnel for supplying corn to a mill, fuel to a close furnace, &c. *Grew.*

3. A basket for carrying seed;—sometimes written *hoppet*. *Grose.*

HÔP'PER-BÖY, *n.* A kind of rake moving circularly, and used to spread meal or flour for drying in mills, while at the same time it pushes it towards an opening in the centre, through which it falls. *Craig.*

HÔP'PERŠ, *n. pl.* A kind of play in which persons hop on one leg; hop-scotch;—commonly called *Scotch-hoppers*. *Johnson.*

HÔP'PET, *n.* 1. A hand basket. *Halliwel.*

2. A dish used by miners to measure their ore in. *Halliwel.*

HÔP'-PÏCK-ËR, *n.* One who gathers hops.

HÔP'PING, *n.* 1. Act of one who hops: a dance.

2. A meeting or assembly for dancing. *Brand.*

3. The act of picking hops. *Ogilvie.*

HÔP'PLE, *v. a.* [*A. S. hōppan, to hop; Dut. huppelen.*—See **HORBLE**, and **HOP**.]

1. To tie together the feet of; to fetter, as an animal. *Grose.*

2. To manacle, as a prisoner. *Halliwel.*

HÔP'PLEŠ, *n. pl.* Fetters for the legs of horses or other animals, turned out to graze. *Brand.*

HÔP'PO, *n.* 1. A collector. [*China.*] *Malcom.*

2. A tribunal that has in charge the collection of the revenue of the government, derived from navigation and trade. [*China.*] *Ljungstedt.*

HÔP'-PÖCK-ËT, *n.* See **HOP-BÄG**. *Simmonds.*

HÔP'-PÖLE, *n.* The pole which supports the hop.

HÔP'-SCÖTCH, *n.* A game.—See **HOPFERS**. *Todd.*

HÔP'-SËT-TËR, *n.* A laborer or an instrument employed to set hops. *Simmonds.*

HÔP'-VÏNE, *n.* The vine which bears hops.

HÔP'-YÄRD, *n.* Ground in which hops are planted; hop-ground. *B. Jonson.*

HÔ'RAL, *a.* [*L. hora, an hour.*] Relating to an hour; horary. "*Horal* orbit." *Prior.*

HÔ'RAL-LY, *ad.* By the hour; hourly. *Cockeram.*

HÔ'RA-RY [*hâ'ra-ré, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Wr.*; *hâ'ra-ré, Sm.*], *a.* [*L. horarius; hora, an hour; It. orario; Sp. horario; Fr. horaire.*]

1. Relating to an hour; hourly. "*Horary* predictions." *Spectator.*

2. Continuing an hour. "*Horary* or soon decaying fruits of summer." *Browne.*

HÖRDE (*hârd*), *n.* [*Tartarian.*] A migratory nation, or body of men, like the Tartars, who exist by plunder and rapine; a clan; a migratory crew; a gang.

His [a Tartar duke's] *horde* consisted of about a thousand households of a kindred. *Purchas, 1617.*

HÖR'DË-ÏNE, *n.* [*L. hordeum, barley.*] A modification of starch, constituting about fifty-five per cent. of barley meal. *Proust.*

HÖR'DË'-Ö-LÛM, or **HÖR'DË'-Ö-LÛM** [*hârd's-ö-lüm, C. Wr. Dunglison; hârd's-ö-lüm, Sm.* Brande], *n.* [*L.*; dim. of *hordeum*, barley.] (*Med.*) A tumor on the eyelid, somewhat resembling a barley-corn; a little boil projecting from the edge of the eyelid, and commonly called *eye-b, andc.*

† **HÖRE**, or **HÖÖRE**, *n.* [*A. S. hure.*] The old word for *whore*. *Todd.*

HÖRE'HÖUND, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name applied to plants of the genera *Marrubium* and *Ballota*;—written also *hoarhound*. *Gray.*

White *hoarhound*, common *hoarhound*, or *Marrubium vulgare*.—Black *hoarhound*, or *Fetida hoarhound*, *Ballota nigra*. *Gray.*

HÖ-RÏ'ZON [*hâ-rî-zun, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.* R. C. Ivry; *hâ-rî-zun* or *hâ'rë-zun, P.*; *hâ'rë-zun* or *hâ-rî'zun, Wb.*], *n.* [*Gr. ὁρίζων; ὁρίζω, to bound; L. horizon; It. orizzonte; Sp. horizonte; Fr. horizon.*]

1. A plane which is a tangent to the earth's surface at the place of the spectator, extended on all sides till it is bounded by the sky;—called the *sensible horizon*. *Brande.*

2. An imaginary great circle, whose plane passes through the centre of the earth, whose poles are the zenith and nadir, and which divides the globe or sphere into two equal parts or hemispheres;—being parallel to the sensible horizon, and called the *rational horizon*. *Brande.*

“This word was, till of late years, universally pronounced, in prose, with the accent on the first syllable; and Shakespeare, says Dr. Johnson, has improperly placed it so in verse:—

When the morning sun shall raise his car
Above the borders of this horizon,
We'll forward towards Warwick and his mates.

With respect to the propriety of this pronunciation, it may be observed that there is scarcely any thing more agreeable to the genuine analogy of English orthoepy than placing the accent on the first syllable of a trisyllable when the middle syllable does not end with a consonant. But another rule, almost as constantly, counteracts this analogy;—when the word is perfectly Latin or Greek, and the accent is on the penultimate, then we generally follow the accentuation of those languages. Poets have so universally placed the accent on the second syllable of this word, and this pronunciation has so classical an air, as to render the other accentuation vulgar.” *Walker.*

HÖR-I-ZÖN'TÄL, *a.* 1. Near the horizon.

As when the sun, new risen,
Looks through the horizontal misty air. *Milton.*

2. Parallel to the horizon; level;—opposed to perpendicular; as, “A *horizontal* line.”

HÖR-I-ZÖN-TÄL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being horizontal. [*B.*] *Phil. Jour.*

HÖR-I-ZÖN'TÄL-LY, *ad.* In a horizontal manner.

HÖRN, *n.* [*M. Goth. haurns; A. S. horn; Dut. hoorn; Frs. hoorn; Ger., Dan., Sw., & Icel. horn.*]

1. The hard, pointed substance which grows on the heads of some quadrupeds.

2. A wind instrument of music, formerly made of horn, now generally of brass. “With *horns* and hounds.” *Dryden.*

3. A drinking cup; — probably so called from being made of horn. *Horns* of mead and ale. *Mason's Notes on Gray.*

4. A feeler of a snail or of an insect. "The tender *horns* of cockled snails." *Shak.*

5. The extremity of the lunar crescent.
Ere ten moons had sharpened either horn. *Dryden.*

6. An imaginary antler of a cuckold.
I have *horns* to make one mad. *Shak.*

7. A winding branch of a stream.
With sevenfold *horns* mysterious Nile
Surrounds the skirts of Egypt's fruitful soil. *Dryden.*

8. (*Bot.*) A spur or similar appendage. *Gray.*
To pull in the *horns*, to repress one's ardor. See No. 4. — To take a *horn*, to drink. [Vulgar.] See No. 3.

HÖRN, *v. a.* To bestow horns upon. *B. Jonson.*

HÖRN'BÉAK, *n.* (*Ich.*) The gar-fish. *Ainsworth.*

HÖRN'BÉAM, *n.* A genus of trees, the wood of which is white, and of a fine, close texture; iron-wood; *Carpinus.* *Gray.*

HÖRN'BEAM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of slender trees with very hard wood, brownish, finely-furrowed bark; *Ostrya.* *Gray.*

HÖRN'BÉAST, *n.* An animal with horns. *Shak.*

HÖRN'BILL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A conirostral bird of the order *Passeres*, family *Bucerotidae*, subfamily *Bucerotinae*, or genus *Buceros*, having a long, large, compressed bill, more or less curved or falcat, and base surmounted by a casque, or helmet-like protuberance. — See *BUCEROTINÆ*. *Gray.*

HÖRN'BLÉNDE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral containing silica, magnesia, lime, iron, and sometimes alumina and manganese, the different varieties being called *tremolite*, *actinolite*, *anthophyllite*, *asbestos*, &c. *Dana.*

The name *hornblende*, as originally applied, belonged only to the dark-green and black varieties. . . . Green or black *hornblende* is one of the constituents of granite and greenstone. *Dana.*

HÖRN'BLÉNDE-SCHIST', *n.* (*Min.*) A slaty variety of hornblende. *Brande.*

HÖRN-BLÉN'DIC, *a.* Relating to, or containing, hornblende. *P. Cyc.*

HÖRN'-BLÖW-ER, *n.* [*A. S. horn-blawere.*] One who blows a horn. *Todd.*

HÖRN'BOOK (-bók), *n.* The first book of children, which used to be covered with horn, to keep it unsoiled; a primer.
He teaches boys the *hornbook.* *Shak.*

HÖRN'-BÜG, *n.* (*Ent.*) A name given to certain species of beetles having jaws resembling the horns of a stag. *Harris.*

HÖRN'-DIS-TÉM'PER, *n.* A disease incident to horned cattle, affecting the pith of the horn, which it insensibly wastes, and leaves the horn hollow. *London Ency.*

HÖRN'ED, *a.* 1. Furnished with a horn. *Spenser.*
2. Shaped like a horn or crescent.
The *horned* moon to shine by night. *Milton.*

HÖRN'ED-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being horned. "The *hornedness* of the new moon." *Brande.*

HÖRN'ED-PÖP'PY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants that bear pretty flowers; horn-poppy; *Glaucium.* *Farm. Ency.*

HÖRN'ED-SCREAM'ER, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An extraordinary bird of the order *Grallæ* and family *Palamedeidae*; *kamichi*. — See *KAMICHI*. *Gray.*

HÖRN'ER, *n.* 1. One who works or deals in horn.
The part of the hide made use of by *horners.* *Grew.*
2. One who blows the horn. *Sherwood.*

HÖRN'ET, *n.* [*A. S. hurnet*; *Dut. horzel*; *Ger. horniss.*] (*Ent.*) A large, stinging insect of the genus *Vespa*, or *wasp*; — so called from its antennæ, or horns. *Brande.*

HÖRN'ET-FLÿ, *n.* A large sort of fly. *Hill.*

HÖRN'-FISH, *n.* (*Ich.*) The gar-fish; *Belone vulgaris.* *Yarrell.*

HÖRN'FOOT (-füt), *a.* Having horny feet. *Hakewill.*

HÖRN'-Fÿ, *v. a.* To bestow horns upon; to horn; — used ludicrously. *Beau. & Fl.*



Hornbill (*Buceros rhinoceros*)

HÖRN'ING, *n.* 1. Appearance of the moon increasing. *Gregory.*
2. (*Scottish Law.*) A warrant, in the king's name, to charge persons to pay, or perform deeds within a prefixed time, upon pain of being declared outlaw, and having their goods distrained. *Burri.*

HÖRN'ISH, *a.* Resembling horn; horny. *Sandys.*

HÖRN'[-TÖ, *n.* [*Sp. horno*, an oven.] (*Geol.*) An oven-like cavity in volcanic regions. *Lyell.*

HÖRN'-LÉAD, *n.* Chloride of lead. *Clarke.*

HÖRN'LESS, *a.* [*A. S. hornleas.*] Having no horns; as, "A *hornless* animal." *Goldsmith.*

HÖRN'LET, *n.* A little horn. *Sir W. Jones.*

HÖRN'-MÄD, *a.* Mad from cuckoldom. *Shak.*

HÖRN'-MAK-ER, *n.* A maker of horns, or of cuckolds. *Shak.*

HÖRN'-MER'CU-RY, *n.* (*Min.*) Protochloride of mercury, or native calomel, which, when fused, has the appearance of horn. *Dana.*

HÖRN'-ÖWL, } (*Ornith.*) A name applied to HÖRN'ED-ÖWL, } several species of owls which have tufts of feathers on the head resembling horns, and especially to the great owl, eagle-owl, or *Bubo maximus*, and to the *Bubo Virginianus.* *Eng. Cyc.*

HÖRN'-PIKE, *n.* (*Ich.*) Another name for the gar-fish; *Esox belone* of Linnæus. *Simmonds.*

HÖRN'PIPE, *n.* 1. A Welsh wind instrument; a kind of pipe. "Trumpet and Welsh harp, hunting horn and *hornpipe*." *Tatler.*
2. A lively air or tune; a dancing-tune.
A lusty tablere,
That to thee many a *hornpipe* played. *Spenser.*

3. A characteristic British dance. "Florida danced the Derbyshire *hornpipe*." *Tatler.*

HÖRN'-PÖCK, *n.* A form of small-pox, or a variety of the varicella. *Dunglison.*

HÖRN'-PÖP-PY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; horned poppy; *Glaucium.* *Gray.*

HÖRN'-PÖÜT, *n.* (*Ich.*) The common name of the *Pimelodus catius*; pout; bull-head; catfish. *Storer.*

In the great western rivers, the catfish, often eight feet in length, is nothing more nor less than a mammoth *horn-pout*. *J. V. C. Smith.*

HÖRN'-QUICK'SIL-VÉR, *n.* See HÖRN-MER-CURY. *Dana.*

HÖRNŞ, *n. pl.* (*Mining.*) The guides for the ropes on the drum. *Simmonds.*

HÖRN'-SHÄV-INGŞ, *n. pl.* The scrapings of horn or of hartshorn. *B. Jonson.*

HÖRN'-SIL-VÉR, *n.* (*Min.*) A white or brownish mineral, sectile like wax or horn; chloride of silver. *Ure.*

HÖRN'-SLÄTE, *n.* A gray, silicious stone. *Wright.*

HÖRN'-SPÖÖN, *n.* A spoon made of horn.

HÖRN-STÖNE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of quartz resembling flint, but more brittle; — called also *chert*. *Dana.*

HÖRN'WORK (-würk), *n.* A work, in fortification, having angular points or horns: — an outwork composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

HÖRN'WORT (-wür), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of herbs growing under water, in ponds or slow-flowing streams; *Ceratophyllum.* *Gray.*

HÖRN'WRÄCK (-ræk), *n.* A coralline. *Wright.*

HÖRN'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of horn or of horns.
Points out the *horny* spalls that graced the wall. *Gay.*
2. Resembling horn.
And saw the ravens with their *horny* beaks. *Milton.*
3. Hard as horn; callous.
Then clinched a hatchet in his *horny* fist. *Dryden.*
Horny frog, the prominence in the hollow of a horse's foot. *Loudon.*

HÖ-RÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr. ὥρα*, an hour, and γράφω, to describe; *Fr. horographie.*] 1. An account of the hours. *Chaucer.*
2. The art of drawing hour-lines, or constructing dials. *Wright.*

HÖR'Q-LÖGE [hör'q-løj, *W. P. F. K. Sm.*; hör'q-

løj, *J. E. Ja.*; hör'q-løj, *S.*], *n.* [*Gr. ὥρολόγιον*; *ὥρα*, an hour, and λέγω, to tell; *L. horologium*; *Fr. horloge.*] A clock, a watch, or other machine for measuring time; a time-piece. *Shak.*

HÖ-RÖL'Q-GER, *n.* A watchmaker. *Simmonds.*

HÖR-Q-LÖG'IC, } (*a.* [*Gr. ὥρολογικός*; *L. horo-*
HÖR-Q-LÖG'IC-AL, } *logicus.*] Relating to a clock, watch, or other instrument for measuring time, or to horology. *Blackstone.*

HÖR-Q-LÖ-GI-ÖG'RA-PHER, *n.* [See HOROLOGIOGRAPHY.] A clock or dial maker. *Maunder.*

HÖR-Q-LÖ-GI-Q-GRÄPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the art of dialling.

HÖR-Q-LÖ-GI-ÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr. ὥρολόγιον*, a horologe, and γράφω, to describe; *Fr. horologie-ographie.*] An account of instruments that tell the hours: — also, the art of constructing dials; horography. *Bailey.*

HÖR-RÖL'Q-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in horology.

HÖR-Q-LÖ-GI-ÜM, *n.* [*L. horologe.*] (*Astron.*) A southern constellation. *Hind.*

HÖ-RÖL'Q-GY [hō-rō'q-jē, *W. P. Ja. Wr.*; hō-rō-lō-jē, *S.*; hō-rō-lō-jē, *K.*; hō-rō-lō-jē, *Sm.*], *n.* [See HOROLOGE.] 1. † A timepiece; a clock; a watch.
Before the days of Jerome there were *horologies*. *Browne.*
2. The art of constructing timepieces.

HÖ-RÖM'ER-TER, *n.* [*Gr. ὥρα*, an hour, and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the hours. *Maunder.*

HÖ-RÖM'ER-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions. *Simmonds.*

HÖ-RÖP'TER, *n.* [*Gr. ὥρα*, an hour, and ὤψω, the eye.] (*Optics.*) A right line drawn through the point where the two optic axes meet, parallel to that which joins the two pupils. *Crabb.*

HÖR'Q-SCÖPE, *n.* [*Gr. σκοπέω*; *ὥρα*, an hour, and σκοπέω, to observe; *Fr. horoscope.*] 1. (*Astrol.*) The aspect of the heavenly bodies, as observed at the hour of birth, or any particular moment; horoscopy.
Augustus . . . divulged his *horoscope* and the ascendant of his nativity. *Holland.*
2. A diagram, noting the position of the stars at certain times, used by the old astrologers in casting nativities. *Fairholt.*

HÖR'Q-SCÖP-ER, *n.* One versed in horoscopy; horoscopist. *Shaflesbury.*

HÖ-RÖS'Q-PİST, *n.* A horoscoper. *Bailey.*

HÖ-RÖS'Q-PY, *n.* Aspect of the planets at the time of birth; horoscope. *Hudibras.*
The aspect of the stars at their nativity, which was called *horoscopy*. *Hobbes.*

† HÖR-RÉN'DOÜŞ, *a.* Dreadful; fearful. *Watts.*

HÖR'RENT, *a.* [*L. horrens.*] Pointed outwards; standing out like bristles. *Akenside.*
With bright emblazonry and *horrent* arms. *Milton.*

HÖR'RJ-BLE (hör'rj-bl), *a.* [*L. horribilis*; *It. orribile*; *Sp. & Fr. horrible.*] Tending to excite horror; dreadful; dire; direful; terrible; frightful; horrid; shocking; hideous; terrific.
A *dungeon horrible* on all sides round
As one great furnace flamed. *Milton.*

HÖR'RJ-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being horrible; dreadful; terrible; hideousness.

HÖR'RJ-BLY, *ad.* In a horrible manner.

HÖR'RJD, *a.* [*L. horridus*; *It. orrido*; *Sp. horrido.*] 1. † Rough; rugged.
Horrid with fern and intricate with thorn. *Dryden.*
2. Frightful; hideous; dreadful; terrible; terrific; horrible.
Not in the legions
Of *horrid* hell can come a devil more damned. *Shak.*
3. Shocking; offensive; repulsive; unpleasant; disagreeable. [Colloquial.]
Already I your tears survey,
Already hear the *horrid* things they say. *Pope.*
SYN. — See FEARFUL.

HÖR'RJD-LY, *ad.* In a horrid manner. *Shak.*

HÖR'RJD-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being horrid; hideousness; enormity. *Hammond.*

HÖR-RIF'IC, *a.* [L. *horrificus*.] Causing horror; terrible. "His jaws *horrific*." *Thomson*.

HÖR-RI-FY, *v. a.* [L. *horror*, horror, and *facio*, to make.] [I. HORRIFIED; *pp.* HORRIFYING, HORRIFIED.] To impress with dread or horror; to fill with horror. *Ec. Rev.*

HÖR-RIP-I-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *horripilatio*; *horreo*, to stand erect, and *pilus*, the hair.] (*Med.*) The standing of the hair on end; a bristling of the hair; a chilling or shuddering sensation. *Brande*.

†HÖR-RIS'Q-NÄNT, *a.* Horrisonous. *Blount*.

†HÖR-RIS'Q-NOÛS, *a.* [L. *horrisonus*; *horreo*, to be terrible, and *sonus*, a sound.] Having a horrid sound; sounding dreadfully. *Bailey*.

HÖR-ROR, *n.* [Gr. *ὀρροία*; L. *horror*; It. *orrore*; Sp. *horror*; Fr. *horreur*.] 1. The passion produced by terrible and hateful objects; terror mixed with detestation. 2. Dreadful thoughts or sensations. 3. That which causes horror; dreadful scenes; gloom; dreariness.

At such bold words, vouch'd with a deed so bold. *Milton*.

2. Dreadful thoughts or sensations. I have supped full with horrors. *Shak.*

3. That which causes horror; dreadful scenes; gloom; dreariness.

A song that would have charmed the infernal gods, And banished horror from the dark abodes. *Dryden*.

4. (*Med.*) A shuddering or chilliness preceding fever; horripilation. *Dunglison*.

The horrors, the common name for the disease caused by the excessive use of ardent spirits; delirium tremens.

HORS DE COMBAT (hör'de-köm-bä'). [Fr.] Out of condition to fight.

HÖRSE, *n.* [A. S., Old Dut., Old Ger., & Icel. *hors*; Ger. *ross*, a steed; Dan. *hest*; Sw. *häst*. — It. *rozza*, an old horse; Fr. *rosse*, a jade.] 1. A well-known quadruped, of the genus *Equus*, used for draught, for burden, and for riding with the use of a saddle; — chiefly characterized by a broad, undivided hoof, six cutting teeth in each jaw, two very small tusks or canines, grinders with a flat crown, presenting, when worn, different figures, and by a small and simple stomach. *Maunder*.

He too is witness, noblest of the train That wait on man, the fight-performing horse. *Cowper*.

2. Cavalry, or soldiers on horseback; horsemen. The armies were appointed, consisting of twenty-five thousand horse and foot. *Bacon*.

We say a thousand horse or foot, referring to cavalry or infantry. *Craut*.

3. A frame or machine by which something is supported, as garments, the paper of a printer, wood or timber for sawing, &c. *Johnson*.

4. A wooden machine on which soldiers ride by way of punishment; — called also a *timber-mare*. *Johnson*.

5. (*Astron.*) A constellation. *Creech*.

6. (*Naut.*) A foot-rope, or rope stretching along a yard to support the feet of seamen when reefing or furling a sail. *Dana*.

To take horse, to set out to ride. *Addison*. — To be covered, as a mare. — (*Mining*.) To divide into branches, as a vein. *Tomlinson*.

† This word is used in composition, often to denote something large or coarse.

HÖRSE, *v. a.* [*i.* HORSED; *pp.* HORSING, HORSED.] 1. To furnish with a horse; to mount upon a horse. "A gentleman proudly *horsed* and armed." *Bacon*.

2. To carry on the back. "Horsing the deer on his own back." *Butler*.

3. To ride or sit astride upon. *Stalls, balks, windows*

Are smothered, leads are filled, and ridges horsed With variable complexions, all agreeing In earnestness to see him. *Shak.*

4. To cover, as a mare. *Mortimer*.

HÖRSE, *v. n.* To get on horseback. *Shelton*.

HÖRSE'-ÄNT (12), *n.* A species of large ant; horse-emmet; *Formica rufa*. *Eng. Cyc.*

HÖRSE'BACK, *n.* The back of a horse; the posture or state of being on a horse; — commonly used with *on*.

If your ramble was on horseback, I am glad of it, on account of your health. *Swift*.

HÖRSE'-BÄLM, *n.* A genus of strong-scented

perennials, with large ovate leaves and yellowish flowers; *Collinsonia*. *Gray*.

HÖRSE'-BÄRGE, *n.* A barge towed by horses on a canal or narrow river. *Simmonds*.

HÖRSE'-BÄR-RÄCKS, *n. pl.* Barracks for cavalry.

HÖRSE'-BÄAN, *n.* A kind of bean, usually given to horses. *Mortimer*.

HÖRSE'-BLÄN-KET (-bläng-ket), *n.* A blanket to cover a horse.

HÖRSE'-BLÖCK, *n.* A block, foot-stone, or step, used in mounting a horse. *Johnson*.

HÖRSE'-BÖAT, *n.* 1. A boat used to convey horses. *Johnson*. 2. A boat moved by a horse or by horses.

HÖRSE'-BÖY, *n.* A boy who takes care of horses; a stable-boy; a groom. *Knolles*.

HÖRSE'-BRÄM-BLE, *n.* A species of brier; the wild rose. *Grose*.

HÖRSE'-BREÄK-ER, *n.* A tamer of horses. *Creech*.

HÖRSE'-CÄR, *n.* A car drawn by a horse.

HÖRSE'-CÄRT, *n.* A cart of a size suitable to be drawn by one horse.

HÖRSE'-CHÄST-NÜT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A handsome flowering tree and its nut; — said to have derived its name from the practice among the Turks of feeding their horses on the seeds of this tree; *Esculus hippocastanum*. *Eng. Cyc.*

HÖRSE'-CLÖTH, *n.* A cloth used for covering a horse. *Steele*.

HÖRSE'-CÖURS-ER, *n.* 1. One who runs horses, or who keeps horses for the race. *Johnson*. 2. One who deals in horses. *L'Estrange*.

HÖRSE'-CRÄB, *n.* A king-crab. *Ainsworth*.

HÖRSE'-CÜ'CUM-BER, *n.* A large, green cucumber. *Mortimer*.

HÖRSE'-DÄAL-ER, *n.* One who deals in horses.

HÖRSE'-DÖC-TÖR, *n.* One whose business is the curative treatment of horses. *Booth*.

HÖRSE'-DRÄNCH, *n.* Physic for a horse. *Shak.*

HÖRSE'-DÜNG, *n.* The excrement of horses.

HÖRSE'-ÄM-MET, *n.* A large kind of emmet; horse-ant; *Formica rufa*. *Johnson*.

HÖRSE'-FÄCE, *n.* A face like that of a horse; a large and indelicate face. *Johnson*.

HÖRSE'-FÄCED (-fäst), *a.* Having a long, coarse face; ugly. *Craig*.

HÖRSE'-FÄIR, *n.* A place or fair at which horses are sold. *Jones*.

HÖRSE'-FLÄSH, *n.* The flesh of horses. *Bacon*.

HÖRSE'-FLY, *n.* A gad-fly. *Harris*.

HÖRSE'FOOT (-füt), *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) A low perennial herb with horizontal creeping root-stocks; coltsfoot. *Ainsworth*. 2. The common name of a crustacean, of the genus *Limulus*; king-crab; horse-shoe; *Limulus Americanus*; — so called from its resemblance to the hoof of a horse. *Bartlett*.

HÖRSE'-GÄN'TIAN (-jän'shan), *n.* A genus of coarse, hairy, perennial herbs; feverwort; *Triosteum*. *Gray*.

HÖRSE'-GUÄRDŞ (-gärdz), *n. pl.* A body of cavalry forming the life-guard of the English sovereign. *Brande*.

In England, the guards (otherwise called household troops) consist of the life-guards, the royal regiment of horse-guards, and three regiments of foot-guards.

HÖRSE'-HÄIR, *n.* The hair of horses. *Dryden*.

HÖRSE'-HÄEL, *n.* (*Bot.*) An herb. *Ainsworth*.

HÖRSE'-HIRE, *n.* A charge for the use of a horse.

HÖRSE'-HÖE, *n.* A sort of hoe or harrow drawn by a horse. *Loudon*.

HÖRSE'-JÖCK-FY, *n.* One who trains, rides, or deals in horses. *Booth*.

HÖRSE'-JÖCK-FY-SHIP, *n.* The state or quality of a horse-jockey. *Knoc*.

HÖRSE'-KÄEP-ER, *n.* One employed to take care of horses; a groom. *Burton*.

†HÖRSE'-KNÄVE (-näv), *n.* A groom. *Gower*.

HÖRSE'-KNÖP (nöp), *n.* (*Bot.*) Knapweed; *Centaurea nigra*. *Wright*.

HÖRSE'-LÄUGH (-laf), *n.* A loud, coarse, or rude laugh. *Pope*.

HÖRSE'-LÄECH, *n.* 1. A kind of large leech that bites horses. *Prov. xxx. 15*. 2. A horse-doctor; a farrier. *Ainsworth*.

HÖRSE'-LÄECH'ER-Y, *n.* The art of curing the diseases of horses. *Crabb*.

HÖRSE'-LESS, *a.* Without a horse. *Cowper*.

HÖRSE'-LIT-TER, *n.* A carriage hung upon poles and borne by and between two horses. "Carried in a horse-litter." *2 Macc. ix. 8*.

HÖRSE'-LÖAD, *n.* As much as a horse can carry. "Their horse-load of citations." *Milton*.

†HÖRSE'LY, *a.* Having the good qualities of a horse; — applied to a horse as *manly* is to a man. *Chaucer*.

HÖRSE'-MÄCK'ER-EL, *n.* (*Ich.*) A gigantic kind of mackerel; *Thynnus vulgaris*; — also the blue-fish; *Temnodon saltator*. *Storer*.

HÖRSE'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* HORSEMEN 1. One who rides on horseback; a rider. *Dryden*. 2. One who serves in wars on horseback; a mounted soldier. "Horsemen on one side and foot on the other." *Hayward*. 3. A variety of pigeon.

HÖRSE'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The art of riding or of managing a horse; manege. And with the world with nobler horsemanship. *Shak.*

HÖRSE'-MÄR-TEN, *n.* (*Ent.*) A kind of large bee; a species of *Bombus*. *Ainsworth*.

HÖRSE'MÄTCH, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird. *Ainsworth*.

HÖRSE'-MÄAT, *n.* Food for horses; provender. The dry ones [peas and beans] that are used for horse-meat. *Bacon*.

HÖRSE'-MILL, *n.* A mill turned by a horse. *Barret*.

HÖRSE'-MIL'LI-NER, *n.* One who supplies ribbons or other decorations for horses. *Pegge*.

HÖRSE'MINT, *n.* A name applied to two species of *Mentha* (*Mentha Canadensis* and *Mentha sylvestris*); — also to the English name of the genus *Monarda*, odorous erect herbs, with entire or toothed leaves, closely surrounded with bracts. *Gray. Eng. Cyc.*

HÖRSE'-MÜS-CLE (-sl), *n.* A large muscle. *Bacon*.

HÖRSE'-NÄIL, *n.* A nail for the shoe of a horse.

HÖRSE'-NÄT TLE, *n.* A species of plants having white flowers; *Solanum Carolinense*. *Wood*.

HÖRSE'NÖBS, *n.* A vulgar name of the plant *Centaurea nigra*, or black knapweed. *Craig*.

HÖRSE'-PÄTH, *n.* A path for horses; a towing path. *Booth*.

HÖRSE'-PIECE, *n.* (*Whaling*.) A piece of blubber cut to a proper size for mincing. *Warfield*.

HÖRSE'-PLÄY, *n.* Coarse, rough play. *Dryden*.

HÖRSE'-PÖND, *n.* A pond for horses. *Addison*.

HÖRSE'-PÖW-ER, *n.* 1. (*Mech.*) The power or strength of a horse in draught. 2. The force of a horse diminishes as his speed increases. Prof. Leslie gives the following proportions: If, when his velocity is at 2 miles an hour, his force is represented at 100, his force, at 3 miles an hour, will be 81; at 4 miles, 64; at 5 miles, 49; and at 6 miles, 36. *Grier*.

2. (*Steam-Engine*.) A power capable of raising 33,000 pounds avoirdupois through the space of one foot in a minute. *Nichol*.

HÖRSE'-PÜRS-LÄIN, *n.* A plant of the genus *Trianthema*. *Ogilvie*.

HÖRSE'-RÄCE, *n.* A match of horses in running.

HÖRSE'-RÄÇ-ER, *n.* One who practises horse-racing.

HÖRSE'-RÄÇ-ING, *n.* The act or the practice of matching horses in running. *Garrick*.

HÖRSE'RÄD-ISH, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant the acrid root of which is often eaten as a condiment and an ingredient in savors; *Cochlearia Armoracia*, or *Nasturtium Armoracia*. *Loudon. Gray*.

HÖRSE-RÄIL'RÖAD, *n.* A railroad on which the cars are drawn by horses.

HÖRSE'-RÄKE, *n.* A large rake drawn by a horse. *Loudon.*

HÖRSE'-RÜN, *n.* A contrivance for drawing up loaded wheelbarrows, by a horse, from deep excavations, for railroads, canals, &c. *Buchanan.*

HÖRSE'SHÖE (-shü), *n.* 1. A shoe for a horse, formed of a circular plate of iron. *Shak.*
2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*
3. (*Fort.*) A work of a round or oval form.
4. (*Zool.*) A crustaceous animal; king-crab; horsefoot; *Limulus Americanus.* *Gould.*

HÖRSE'SHÖE, *a.* Having the form of a horse-shoe; as, "A horseshoe-magnet."

HÖRSE'SHÖE-HÉAD, *n.* A disease in infants in which the sutures of the skull are too open; —the opposite to *headmould-shot.* *Todd.*

HÖRSE'SHÖE-MÄG'NET, *n.* An artificial steel magnet in the form of a horseshoe. *Silliman.*

HÖRSE'SHÖE-VETCH, *n.* (*Bot.*) An herb or under-shrub, having yellow flowers, of the genus *Hippocrepis.* *Eng. Cyc.*

HÖRSE'-STÉAL-ÉR, *n.* A thief who steals horses.

HÖRSE'-STÉAL-ING, *n.* The crime of stealing horses. *Booth.*

HÖRSE'-STÍNG-ÉR, *n.* The dragon-fly. *Todd.*

HÖRSE'-SÜ-GAR (-shäg'ar), *n.* A species of shrubs or small trees; *Symplocos tinctoria.* *Gray.*

HÖRSE'-TÄIL (-täl), *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) A genus of leafless branched plants, with a striated fistular stem. *Hill.*
2. A Turkish standard or emblem of rank.
The well-known distinction of rank between the two classes of pachas consists in the number of *hose-tails* which are carried before them as standards. *Brande.*

HÖRSE'-THÍEF, *n.* One who steals horses.

HÖRSE-THÍS'TLE, *n.* The English name of a genus of rough, prickly plants; *Cnicus.* *Loudon.*

HÖRSE'TÖNGUE (-tüng), *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HÖRSE'-VETCH, *n.* See **HORSESHOE-VETCH.**

HÖRSE'-WÄY, *n.* A broad way by which horses may travel. *Shak.*

HÖRSE'WHÍP, *n.* A whip to strike a horse with.

HÖRSE'WHÍP, *v. a.* [*i.* HORSEWHIPPED; *pp.* HORSEWHIPPING, HORSEWHIPPED.] To strike or lash with a horsewhip. *Murphy.*

HÖRSE'WHÍP-PÍNG, *n.* The act of lashing or striking with a horsewhip. *Craig.*

HÖRSE'WOM-AN (-wüm-an), *n.* A woman who rides on a horse. *Gent. Mag.*

HÖRSE'-WORM (-würm), *n.* A worm that infests horses; a bot. *Wright.*

†HÖR'SY, *a.* Relating to, or like, a horse. *Spenser.*

HÖR-TÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. hortatio.*] The act of exhorting; exhortation. *Strype.*

HÖR'TA-TÍVE, *n.* [*L. hortor, hortatus, to incite.*] That which incites; exhortation; incitement.
A hortative or spur to correct sloth. *Bacon.*

HÖR'TA-TÍVE, *a.* [*L. hortativus.*] That incites; encouraging; hortatory; advising. *Bullockar.*

HÖR'TA-TQ-RY, *a.* Giving exhortation; persuasive; encouraging; advising; hortative.
He much commended Law's Serious Call, which he said was the finest piece of hortatory theology in the language. *Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

†HÖR-TÉN'SIAL, *a.* [*L. hortensis.*] Pertaining to, or fit for, a garden. *Evelyn.*

†HÖR-TÍF'U-LÍST, *n.* A horticulturist. *Dodsley.*

HÖR'TÍ-CÜL-TQ-R, *n.* [*L. hortus, a garden, and cultor, a tiller.*] One who cultivates a garden; a horticulturist. *Wright.*

HÖR-TÍ-CÜLT'U-RÄL, *a.* [*Fr.*] Relating to horticulture, or the culture of gardens.

HÖR'TÍ-CÜLT-ÜRE (hör'te-kült-yur), *n.* [*L. hortus, a garden, and cultura, cultivation; It. orticoltura; Fr. horticulture.*] The culture or cultivation of kitchen gardens and orchards; gardening. *Evelyn.*

HÖR-TÍ-CÜLT'U-RÍST, *n.* One who is versed in horticulture; a gardener.

HÖRT'Ü-LÄN (hört'yü-län), *a.* [*L. hortulanus.*] Belonging to a garden. *Evelyn.*

HÖR'TÜS SÍC'CUS, *n.* [*L., a dry garden.*] A collection of specimens of plants, dried and preserved; an herbarium. *Brande.*

†HÖRT'YÄRD, *n.* [*M. Goth. aurtigards; A. S. ort-geard.*] A garden of fruit-trees. *Sandys.*

HQ-SÄN'NÄ, *n.*; pl. HQ-SÄN'NÄS. [*Hebrew אָרְזָנָה; Gr. ὁσάννα.*] An exclamation, literally signifying *save now*; an exclamation of praise to God; a form of blessing; hallelujah.
Through the vast of heaven
It sounded, and the faithful armies rung
Howanna to the highest. *Milton.*
Our glad hosannas, Prince of peace,
Thy welcome shall proclaim. *Doddridge.*

HÖSE (höz), *n.*; pl. HÖSE (formerly HÖSEN). [*A. S. hos, hosa, hoos; Ger. & Dan. hose; Icel. hosa.*]
1. †The whole lower part of a man's dress; breeches. *Shak.*
2. Covering for the feet and lower part of the legs; stockings.
3. A flexible tube or pipe, generally of leather, for conducting water, to extinguish fires, &c.
4. (*Printing.*) An apparatus consisting of upright irons with screws at each end for tightening or loosening the platen cords of a printing-press. *Wright.*

†HÖSE'-HÉEL-ÉR, *n.* A mender of hose. *Ogilvie.*

HÖ'SHENS, *n. pl.* Stockings without feet. [*Scotland.*] *Simmonds.*

HÖ'SIER (hö'sher), *n.* One who makes, or sells, stockings. *Swift.*

HÖ'SIER-Y (hö'sher-e), *n.* 1. Stockings in general; articles dealt in by a hosier. *Pilkington.*
2. The manufacture of stockings. *Brande.*

HÖS'PICE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A convent or monastery which, while occupied by monks, is at the same time used as an inn for travellers, as in the Alps; hospitium. *Southey.*

HÖS'PI-TÄ-BLE (hö's-pe-tä-bl), *a.* [*L. hospitalis; hospes, a guest; It. ospitale, or hospitabile; Sp. hospital; Fr. hospitalier.*] Generous in giving entertainment to strangers; entertaining strangers gratuitously; attentive to strangers. *Shak.*

HÖS'PI-TÄ-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being hospitable; disposition to entertain strangers; kindness to strangers; hospitality. *Bp. Hall.*

HÖS'PI-TÄ-BLY, *ad.* In a hospitable manner; with kindness to strangers. *Prior.*

†HÖS'PI-TÄQE, *n.* Hospitality. *Spenser.*

HÖS'PI-TÄL [hö's-pe-täl, *P. Ja. Sm. Wr. Wb. Kenrick; hö's-pe-täl, W. E. F. K. R. C.; äws'pe-täl, S. J.*], *n.* [*L. hospitalia, apartments for guests; hospes, a guest; Fr. hópital.*]
1. †A place of entertainment; an inn. *Spenser.*
2. A building in which provision is made for the sick, the wounded, lunatics, or other unfortunate persons. *Addison.*

†HÖS'PI-TÄL, *a.* [*L. hospitalis.*] Kind to strangers; hospitable. *Hovell.*

†HÖS'PI-TÄ'LÍ-OÜS, *a.* Hospitable. *Warner.*

HÖS'PI-TÄL'Í-TY, *n.* [*L. hospitalitas; It. ospitalità; Sp. hospitalidad; Fr. hospitalité.*] The quality of being hospitable; the practice of entertaining strangers gratuitously; attention or kindness to strangers; hospitableness. "Deeds of *hospitality.*" *Shak.*

HÖS'PI-TÄL-ÉR, *n.* [*Fr. hospitalier.*]
1. One of a religious community whose office it was to relieve the poor, &c. *Chaucer.*
2. A knight of a religious order; usually spoken of the knights of Malta. *Fuller.*

†HÖS'PI-TÄTE, *v. n.* [*L. hospitator, hospitatus.*] To reside as a guest. *Grew.*

†HÖS'PI-TÄTE, *v. a.* To give entertainment to; to entertain; to lodge. *Cockeram.*

HQS-PÍ'Í-TÍ-ÜM (hqs-plsh'e-üm), *n.* [*L.*]
1. A monastery serving as an inn for entertaining travellers: — chiefly applied, in modern times, to the inns on St. Bernard and St. Gotthard in Switzerland, where travellers to and from Italy are entertained. — See **HOSFRON.** *Brande.*
2. (*Law.*) An inn or hotel. *Burwill.*

HÖS'PO-DÄR, *n.* The lieutenant or governor of Moldavia or Wallachia, who receives his appointment from the Sultan of Turkey. *Brande.*
By the treaty of Adrianople between Russia and Turkey (1829) this officer is to hold his appointment for life, and to pay a fixed annual tribute. *Brande.*

HÖST, *n.* [*L. hospes, hospitatis; It. oste; Sp. huésped; Old Fr. hoste; Fr. hôte.*]
1. One who gives entertainment to another from motives of hospitality.
Homer never entertained either guests or hosts with long speeches till the mouth of hunger be stopped. *Sidney.*
2. One who entertains strangers for pay; the landlord of an inn.
Time's like a fashionable host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand;
But, with his arms outstretched, as he would fly,
Grasps in the corner. *Shak.*

HÖST, *n.* [*L. hostis, a stranger, an enemy; Sp. hoste, an army; Nor. Fr. houst; Fr. ost.*]
1. An army; an armed force. "The horsemen and all the *host* of Pharaoh." *Ex. xiv. 28.*
2. A great number; a multitude.
Give to a gracious message
A host of tongues. *Shak.*

HÖST, *n.* [*L. hostia, a sacrifice; It. ostia; Sp. hostia; Fr. hostie.*] (*Eccl.*) The sacrifice of the mass in the Roman Catholic church; the bread and wine under the appearance of which the Roman Catholics conceive the body and blood of Christ to be present upon the altar; the consecrated wafer. *Brande.*
Syn. — See **ARMY.**

†HÖST, *v. n.* 1. To take up entertainment, as at an inn. "Where we *host.*" *Shak.*
2. To muster, as armed men. *Johnson.*

†HÖST, *v. a.* To give entertainment to. "Unmeet to *host* such guests." *Spenser.*

HÖST'AGE, *n.* [*It. ostaggio; Old Fr. hostage; Fr. hôte.*] One given in pledge as security for the performance of certain conditions; surety.
Your hostages I have; so have you mine. *Shak.*

†HÖS'TÉL' (hö's-tél'), *n.* [*Old Fr.*] A hotel.

HÖS'TEL-ÉR (hö's'tel-er), *n.* See **HOSTLER.**

HÖS'TEL-RY (hö's-tel-re or hö's'tel-re), *n.* [*Old Fr. hostel, hôteellerie; Fr. hôtellerie.*] An inn; a hotel. [*Obsolete or local.*] See **HOSTLEBY**. *Chaucer.*

HÖST'ESS, *n.* [*Old Fr. hostesse.*]
1. A woman who entertains another from motives of hospitality; a female host. *Shak.*
2. A woman who keeps a house of public entertainment. *Temple.*

HÖST'ESS-SHÍP, *n.* The character or state of a hostess. "The *hostess-ship* of the day." *Shak.*

†HÖS'TÍE (hö's'tíe), *n.* [*Fr.; L. hostia.*] The consecrated wafer; the host. *Burnet.*

||HÖS'TÍLE [hö's'tíl, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.; hö's'tíl, Ja.*], *a.* [*L. hostilis; hostis, an enemy; It. ostile; Fr. hostile; Fr. hostile.*] Suitable, or pertaining, to an enemy; inimical; unfriendly; repugnant; adverse; opposite; contrary.
Fierce Juno's hate,
Added to hostile force, shall urge thy fate. *Shak.*
Syn. — See **ADVERSE.**

||HÖS'TÍLE-LY, *ad.* In a hostile manner.

HQS-TÍL'Í-TY, *n.* [*It. ostilità; Sp. hostilidad; Fr. hostilité.*]
1. State of being hostile; the practice of an open enemy; opposition in war; war; warfare.
We were determined that *hostilities* should not begin on our part. *Cook.*
2. Enmity; animosity; hatred; ill-will.
Syn. — See **ENMITY.**

HÖS'TÍL-ÍZE, *v. a.* To render hostile; to change to an enemy. *Sevards.*

†HÖST'ING, *n.* 1. An assemblage of armed men; a muster. "The general *hostings.*" *Spenser.*
2. Hostile encounter; contest; battle; fight.
Strange to us it seemed,
At first, that angel should with angel war,
And in fierce *hosting* meet. *Milton.*

HÖS'TLER (hö's'ler) [hö's'ler, *S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm. C.; hö's'ler, P. Ja. K. R.; hö's'ler, Wr. W. o.*], *n.* [*Old Fr. hosteller; Fr. hôteiler, an innkeeper.*] One who has the care of horses at an inn or stable. "Hostlers to tend their horses." *Spenser.*

HÖS'TLE-RY (hō'tl-rē or hōs'tl-rē), *n.* [Old Fr. *hostellerie*.] An inn. [Cornwall, Eng.] *Todd*.

†HÖST'LESS, *a.* Inhospitable, as if destitute of a host.

Forth riding from Malbeccoe's *hostless* house. *Spenser*.

HÖS'TRY, *n.* 1. A lodging-house. *Howell*.

2. A place where the horses of guests are kept. [R.] *Dryden*.

HÖT, *a.* [A. S. *hat*; Dut. *heet*; Dan. *hed*; Sw. *het*; Ger. *heiss*.]

1. Having the power to excite the sense of heat; having heat; burning; — fiery; igneous; contrary to cold.

Another said the fire was over *hot*. *Chaucer*.

2. Ardent; fervent; vehement; impetuous; excitable; passionate; irascible; hasty; eager.

Come, come, Lord Mortimer, you are as slow

As hot Lord Percy is on fire to go. *Shak.*

Nature to youth *hot* rashness doth dispense. *Denham*.

When in *hot* scent of gain and full career. *Dryden*.

3. Lustful; wanton. *Shak.*

4. Attended with violence and danger.

He resolved to storm; but his soldiers declined that *hot*

service, and pled it with artifice. *Clarendon*.

5. Pungent; high-flavored; piquant; biting; acrid. "Hot as mustard." *Johnson*.

†HÖT, †HÖTE, †HÖ'TEN, *pref.* of the old verb *hight*. Named; called. *Spenser*.

HÖT'-BED, *n.* (*Hort.*) A bed of earth made of horse-dung, tanner's bark, &c., and covered with glass, for rearing early plants. *Farm. Ency.*

HÖT'-BLAST, *n.* (*Iron-Works*.) A current of heated air injected into a furnace by means of a blowing-engine; — first applied by Mr. James Neilson, of Glasgow, in 1827. *Ure*.

The *hot-blast* has been so much extended in Great Britain as to have enabled many proprietors of iron-works to add fifty per cent. to their weekly production of metal, to diminish the expense of smelting by fifty per cent., and, in many cases, to produce a better sort of cast-iron from indifferent materials. *Ure*.

HÖT'-BLOOD-ED (-blūd-ēd), *a.* Having hot blood; high-spirited; irritable. *Craig*.

HÖT'-BRAINED (hō'tbrānd), *a.* Violent; vehement; furious; hot-headed. *Dryden*.

HÖTCH'PÖT, } *n.* [Fr. *hochepot*; *hacher*, to
HÖTCH'PÖTCH, } cut, or *hocker*, to shake, and
} pot, a pot. — "A mixture of various things
shaken together in the same pot." *Tyrolhitt*.]

1. A mingled hash; a confused mass; a mixture; a gallimaufry; an olio.

Ye have cast all their words in a *hotchpot*. *Chaucer*.

A kind of olla, or *hotchpotch*, made of several sorts of meats. *Dryden*.

2. (*Law*.) A throwing of one or more separate portions into a common stock; — applied anciently to the blending of lands given to one daughter in frank marriage with those descending to her and her sisters in fee-simple, for the purpose of dividing the whole equally among them; and, in modern law, to a similar blending of the amount of an advancement, made to a particular child in real or personal estate, with the common stock, for the purpose of equalizing the shares of all the children. *Burrill*.

HÖT'-CÖC-KLES (hō'tkōk-klez), *n. pl.* [Fr. *hautes coquilles*.] A play in which one is hoodwinked, and, being struck, guesses who strikes him. *Gay*.

HÖ-TËL', *n.* [Fr.] 1. A superior lodging-house with the accommodations of an inn; a genteel inn; a public house; an inn.

2. A private house of a man of rank; a large mansion; — so applied in France. *Simmonds*.

Syn. — See TAVERN.

HÖTEL DIEU (ō-tēl'dē'). [Fr.] A hospital. *Cyc.*

HÖT'-FLÜE, *n.* An apartment heated by stoves or steam-pipes, in which padded and printed calicoes are dried hard. *Ure*.

HÖT'-HEAD-ED (hō'thēd-ēd), *a.* Vehement; violent; passionate; hot-brained. *Arbutnot*.

HÖT'-HÖUSE, *n.* 1. † A bathing-house. *Shak.*

2. † A house for lewdness; a brothel. *Jonson*.

3. A house or enclosure kept warm for rearing tender plants and ripening fruits. *Brande*.

HÖT'-LIV-ERED (-ērd), *a.* Having an irascible temper; excitable; irritable. *Milton*.

HÖT'LY, *ad.* In a hot manner; with heat.

HÖT'-MÖUTHED (hō'tmōüthd), *a.* Headstrong; unruly. "That *hot-mouthed* beast." *Dryden*.

HÖT'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being hot; heat.

2. Violence; vehemence; fury. *Johnson*.

HÖT'PRESS, *v. a.* [*i.* HOTPRESSED; *pp.* HOT-PRESSING, HOTPRESSED.] To press, as paper, &c., between hot plates. *Francis*.

HÖT'-PRESS-ING, *n.* The act of pressing between hot metal plates. *Booth*.

HÖT'-SHÖÖTS, *n. pl.* A compound of small coal, charcoal, loam, and urine, made into balls for firing. *Craig*.

HÖT'-SHÖRT, *a.* Brittle when hot. — See IRON.

HÖT'SPÜR, *n.* 1. A man violent, passionate, and precipitate.

Some *hottspurs* there were that gave counsel to go against

them with all their forces. *Holland*.

2. A kind of pea, of speedy growth. *Mortimer*.

HÖT'SPÜR, *a.* Violent; impetuous. [*n.*] *Spenser*.

HÖT'SPÜRRED (hō'tspürd), *a.* Vehement; rash; hasty; precipitate. *Peacham*.

HÖT'TEN-TÖT (hō'tn-töt), *n.* (*Geog.*) A savage native of the south of Africa. *Addison*.

HÖT'TEN-TÖT-CHËR'RY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub with handsome foliage, but with inconspicuous flowers; *Cassine Maureocenia*. *Loudon*.

HÖT'-WÄLL, *n.* (*Hort.*) A wall for the growth of fruit-trees, built with flues or other contrivances, so that it may be heated. *Brande*.

HÖT'-WÄ-TER, *n.* 1. Heated water.

2. A state of trouble or contention. *Roget*.

HÖT'-WËLL, *n.* (*Steam-Engine*.) A reservoir for receiving the warm water which the air-pump draws off from the condenser. *Ogilvie*.

HÖÜ'DÄH, *n.* A seat to be fixed on an elephant's or a camel's back; — written also *howdah*. [East Indies.] *Mackintosh*.

||HOUGH (hōk, 76) [hōk, S. W. P. J. K. Sm. C.; hōf, E. Ja.; hōk or hōf, F.], *n.* [A. S. *hoh*.] In quadrupeds, the tarsus, or joint at the lower extremity of the tibia; — in man, the ham or poples; — written also *hock*. — See HOCK.

||HOUGH (hōk), *v. a.* 1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the ham.

Thou shalt *hough* their horses. *Josh. xi. 6.*

2. To cut with a hough, or hoe. *Holdsworth*.

HÖUGH (hō, 76), *n.* [Fr. *houe*.] A hoe. *Stillingfleet*.

||HOUGH'ER (hōk'ēr, 76), *n.* One who houghs or hams.

HOUGH'ITE (hō'it, 76), *n.* (*Min.*) A magnesian mineral. *Johnson*.

HÖÜ'LET, *n.* See HOWLET. *Johnson*.

†HÖULT (hōit), *n.* [A. S. *hōlt*.] A small wood.

Or as the wind, in *haults* and shady groves. *Fairfax*.

HÖÜND, *n.* [M. Goth. *hund*; A. S. *hund*; Dut. *hond*; Ger. *Dan.*, & Sw. *hund*.]

1. † The generic name of the dog. *Wickliffe*.

2. A species of dog used in the chase. *Shak.*

3. *pl.* (*Naut.*) Projections at the mast-head for the trestle-trees to rest upon. *Dana*.

HÖÜND, *v. a.* 1. To set on, as hounds in the chase.

Hold good sword but this day,
And bite hard where I *hound* thee. *Beau. & Ft.*

2. To hunt; to pursue. "If the wolves had been *hounded* by tigers." *L'Estrange*.

HÖÜND'-FISH, *n.* (*Ich.*) A name applied to different species of the shark; dog-fish. *Maunder*.

HÖÜND'S'TÖNGUE (-tūng), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of several varieties; *Cynoglossum*. *Farm. Ency.*

HÖÜND'-TRËE, *n.* A kind of tree. *Ainsworth*.

HÖUP (hōp), *n.* [L. *upupa*.] The hoopoo. *Todd*.

HÖÜR (hōr), *n.* [Gr. *hōra*; L. *hora*; It. *ora*; Sp. *hora*; Nor. Fr. *eur*, *euve*; Fr. *heure*. — Ger. *uhr*.]

1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space or time of sixty minutes.

How many *hours* being about the day. *Shak.*

2. The time as marked by the clock. "It was about the sixth *hour*." *John iv. 6.*

3. A particular time. "The *hour* of death." *Shak.* "This present luckless *hour*." *Spenser*.

4. *pl.* (*Catholic Church*.) The seven hours of prayer, or the canonical hours. *Brande*.

5. *pl.* (*Myth.*) The goddesses of the seasons and of the hours of the day. *Brande*.

While universal Pan,
Led on the eternal Spring. *Milton*.

To keep good *hours*, to return to one's home at sea-
sonable hours. "A genteel gentleman who kept good
hours." *Addison*.

HÖÜR'-ÄN-GLE, *n.* (*Astron.*) The angular distance of a heavenly body east or west of the meridian. *Hind*.

HÖÜR'-CÍR-CLE, *n.* (*Astron.*) Any great circle of the sphere which passes through the two poles; a meridian; — so called because the hour of the day is ascertained when that circle is ascertained upon which the sun is for the time being. *P. Cyc.*

HÖÜR'-GLÄSS (hōr'gläs), *n.* An instrument for measuring time, consisting of two bulbs of glass connected by a narrow tube, and containing a sufficient quantity of sand to occupy an hour in running from one bulb to the other.

HÖÜR'-HÄND (hōr'händ), *n.* That part of a clock or watch which points out the hour.

HÖÜ'RI [hōür'ē, Ja. Sm.; hō'rē or hōü'rē, K.], *n.*; *pl.* HÖÜRRIES. [From Ar. *hār al oyüm*, black-eyed. *Brande*.] Among Mahometans, a beautiful virgin or nymph of paradise. *Johnson*.

HÖÜR'-LÍNE (hōr'lín), *n.* A line that marks the hour; hour-circle. *Ash*.

HÖÜR'LY (hōr'le), *a.* Happening every hour; frequent. "Hourly pleasures." *B. Jonson*.

HÖÜR'LY (hōr'le), *ad.* Every hour; frequently.

HÖÜR'-PLÄTE (hōr'plät), *n.* The dial-plate on which the hours pointed out by the hand of a clock are inscribed. "The characters of the *hour-plate*." *Locke*.

HÖÜS'AGE, *n.* (*Law*.) A fee paid for keeping goods in a house. *Chambers*.

†HÖÜS'AL, *a.* Domestic. *Cotgrave*.

HÖÜSE (hōüs), *n.*; *pl.* HÖÜS'ES. [M. Goth., A. S., Icel., & Sw. *hus*; Dut. *huis*; Ger. *haus*; Dan. *hus*; Nor. Fr. *haus*, or *houstel*.]

1. A covered or protected place, — especially a sheltered place of human abode; an abode; a habitation; a dwelling; residence; domicile.

Houses are built to live in, not to look on; therefore let use be preferred before uniformity. *Bacon*.

2. The persons living in a habitation; a household; a family.

One that feared God with all his *house*. *Acts x. 2.*

3. Manner of living as respects provision for the table. "He kept a miserable *house*." *Swift*.

4. A family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; lineage; race; — applied particularly to a line of sovereigns and their connections.

A man whose name was Joseph, of the *house* of David. *Luke i. 27.*

The red rose and the white are on his face,
The fatal colors of our striving *houses*. *Shak.*

5. The place of a religious or academical institution; a monastery; a college.

A religious *house* in the city, where now Constantia resided. *Addison*.

6. A legislative body; as, "The *House* of Commons"; "The *House* of Lords"; "The *House* of Representatives."

7. A square on a chess-board. *Wright*.

8. A place of entertainment; a hotel.

9. (*Astron.*) The station of a planet in the heavens.

Those who are for the celestial *houses* worship the planets. *Stillingfleet*.

10. (*Com.*) A firm or private association for purposes of business; as, "The *house* of Baring, Brothers, & Co."

House of Correction, a house for confining and punishing disorderly persons. — *House of God*, a temple; a church. "Let us go up to the *house* of God." *Mic. iv. 2.* — To keep *house*, to have a separate domestic establishment.

Syn. — See MANSION, RACE, TAVERN, TENEMENT.

HÖÜSE, *v. a.* [A. S. *husian*.] [*i.* HOUSED; *pp.* HOUSING, HOUSED.]

1. To harbor; to admit to residence.

Palladius wished him to *house* all the Helots. *Skinner*.

2. To keep under a roof; to shelter.
As we *house* hot-country plants to save them. *Bacon*.

3. To drive to shelter.
E'en now we *housed* him in the abbey here. *Shak.*

HÖUSE (höüz), *v. n.* 1. To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside.
Grazed where you will, you shall not *house* with me. *Shak.*

2. To have an astrological station in the heavens.
In fear of this, observe the starry signs
Where Saturn *houses* and where Hermes joins. *Dryden.*

HÖUSE'-BÖAT, *n.* A boat with a room, like that of a house. *Todd.*

HÖUSE'BÖTE, *n.* [A. S. *hus*, a house, and *bote*, an allowance; Nor. Fr. *husbote*.] (*Law*.) An allowance of timber or wood for the repair of a house; — sometimes applied to an allowance of wood for fuel, though the latter is more properly called *firebote*. *Whishaw.*

HÖUSE'-BREAK-ER, *n.* A robber or thief who forcibly enters a house for unlawful purposes by daylight. *L'Estrange.*

HÖUSE'-BREAK-ING, *n.* The crime of forcibly entering a house for unlawful purposes by daylight. — *House-breaking* in the night is *burglary*.
In the commission of burglary, "the time must be by night, and not by day; for in the day-time there is no *burglary*." *Blackstone*. — See BURGLARY.

HÖUSE'-CRICK-ET, *n.* A cricket which infests houses. *Crabb.*

HÖUSE'-DÖG, *n.* A dog kept to guard a house.

HÖUSE'FÖL, *n.* As much as a house will hold.

HÖUSE'HÖLD, *n.* 1. A family living together.
She looketh well to the ways of her *household*. *Prov. xxxi. 27.*

2. Family life; domestic management.
Rich stuffs and ornaments of *household*. *Shak.*

HÖUSE'HÖLD, *a.* Domestic; relating or belonging to the house; home.
Familiar in our mouths as *household* words. *Shak.*

In woman's life to study *household* words. *Milton.*

HÖUSE'HÖLD-BRÉAD', *n.* Bread made in the family; home-made bread.

HÖUSE'HÖLD-ER, *n.* The occupier of a house; the master of a family. *Matt. xxi. 33.*

HÖUSE'HÖLD-S, *n. pl.* (*Among Millers*.) The best flour made from red wheat, with a small portion of white wheat mixed. *Simmonds.*

HÖUSE'HÖLD-STÜFF', *n.* The furniture of a house; utensils convenient for a family. *Bacon.*

HÖUSE'-KÉEP-ER, *n.* 1. The master or mistress of a family; a householder. *Locke.*

2. A woman or female servant who has the chief care of a family. *Swift.*

3. One who lives much at home. [R.]
How do you both? You are manifest *house-keepers*. *Shak.*

4. † One who exercises hospitality; one who lives in plenty. *Wotton.*

5. † A house-dog. *Shak.*

HÖUSE'-KÉEP-ING, *n.* 1. † Hospitality; a liberal and plentiful table. *Shak.*

2. The management of a household.

HÖUSE'-KÉEP-ING, *a.* Domestic; useful to a family. "*House-keeping* commodities." *Carew.*

† HÖÜ'SEL, *n.* [M. Goth. *husel*; A. S. *husel*, or *husl*.] The holy eucharist. *Chaucer.*

† HÖÜ'SEL, *v. a.* [A. S. *huslian*.] To administer the eucharist to. *Chaucer.*

HÖUSE'-LÁMB (-lám), *n.* A lamb fed in the house. *Todd.*

HÖUSE'LEEK, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of several species, very tenacious of life; *Sempervivum*. *Loudon.*

HÖUSE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a house. *Shak.*

HÖUSE'LINE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small cord made of three small yarns, and used for seizings. *Dana.*

† HÖUSE'LING, *a.* Sacramental; — written also *housing*. — See HOUSLING. *Spenser.*

HÖUSE'-LÖT, *n.* A piece of land for a house to be built upon. — See LOT. *Lewis.*

HÖUSE'-MÁID, *n.* A female menial servant. *Swift.*

HÖUSE'-PÁINT-ER, *n.* One who paints houses.

HÖUSE'-PÍG-EON (-píd-jín), *n.* A domesticated or tame pigeon. *Gregory.*

HÖUSE'-RAÍŠ-ER, *n.* One who raises, or builds, a house. *Wotton.*

HÖUSE'-RÉNT, *n.* Rent charged or paid for the use of a house. *Jodrell.*

HÖUSE'-RÖÖM, *n.* Space or room in a house. "*House-room* that costs him nothing." *Dryden.*

HÖUSE'-RÖLE, *n.* Rule over a house, or household; domestic rule or authority. *Milton.*

HÖUSE'-SÉR-VÁNT, *n.* A domestic servant.

HÖUSE'-SNÁIL, *n.* A kind of snail.

HÖUSE'-SPÁR-RÖW, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A kind of sparrow; *Passer domesticus*. *Farrell.*

HÖUSE'-SPÍ-DER, *n.* A spider that infests houses.

HÖUSE'-STEW-ÁRD, *n.* A domestic employed in the care and management of a family. *Johnson.*

HÖUSE'-SWAL-LÖW (-swöl-lö), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of swallow. *Pennant.*

HÖUSE'-TÖP, *n.* The top or summit of a house.

HÖUSE'-WÁRM-ING, *n.* 1. Act of warming a house.
2. A feast or merry-making upon going into a new house. *Addison.*

|| HOUSE/WIFE (hüz'wif or höäs'wif) [hüz'wif, S. W. F. K. Sm. C.; hüz'zif, P. J. E. Ja.; höäs'wif, W. F. Wö.], *n.*

1. The mistress of a family. "The kind and hearty *housewife* is dead." *Pope.*

2. A female economist; a *huswife*. *Addison.*

3. One skilled in female business.
She made him as good a *housewife* as herself. *Addison.*

4. A little case or bag, for pins, needles, scissors, thread, &c. *Shelton.*

Mrs. Unwin begs me in particular to thank you warmly for the *housewife*, the very thing she has just begun to want. *Couper.*

|| HOUSE/WIFE-LY, *a.* Relating to domestic economy; economical; frugal; careful; thrifty. "*Housewifely* skill." *Delany.*

|| HOUSE/WIFE-LY, *ad.* Like a *housewife*; with the economy of a careful woman. *Sherwood.*

|| HOUSE/WIFE-RY, *n.* Domestic or female business or economy; management becoming the mistress of a family.
St. Paul expresses the obligation of Christian women to good *housewifery*. *Ep. Taylor.*

HÖUSE'WRIGHT (-rit), *n.* A builder of houses; an architect. *Fotherby.*

HÖÜŠ'ING, *n.* 1. [W. *hus*. — Nor. Fr. *house*; Fr. *housse*.] An ornamental covering for a horse; a horse-cloth; a saddle-cloth. *Warton.*

2. [See HOUSE.] † Houses collectively.
Their lodging was in All Saints' parish, in the back side *housing* called Amsterdam. *Life of A. Wood.*

3. (*Arch.*) The space taken out of one solid to admit the insertion of another. *Brande.*

4. (*Naut.*) A small cord made of three small yarns, and used for seizings; a *house-line*. *Dana.*

† HÖÜŠ'LING, *a.* Sacramental, — alluding to the marriages of antiquity.
His own two hands, for such a turn most fit,
The *housing* fire did kindle and provide. *Spenser.*

† HÖÜŠS, *n.* [Fr. *housse*.] A saddle-cloth; housing. *Dryden.*

HÖVE, *n.* A disease of sheep; wind colic. *Loudon.*

HÖVE, *v. n.* from *heave*. See HEAVE.

† HÖVE, *v. n.* To hover about; to halt; to loiter; to linger; to stay; to remain. *Gower.*

HÖV'EL, *n.* [A. S. *hofel*; *hof*, a house.]

1. A shed or place to protect cattle, produce, ploughs, carts, &c., from the weather. *Brande.*

2. A mean habitation; a cottage. *Ray.*

HÖV'EL, *v. a.* To shelter in a hovel. *Shak.*

HÖV'EL-LING, *n.* A mode of preventing chimneys from smoking by carrying up two of the sides least exposed to currents of air higher than the other two, or by covering the top and leaving orifices on all the sides. *Craig.*

† HÖ'VEN (-vn), *p.* from *heave*. See HEAVE.

|| HÖV'ER [häv'er, W. J. F. Sm. R. C. W. F. Kenrick, *Elphinstone*; häv'er, S. P. E. Ja. K.], *v. n.* [W. *hofan*.] [i. HOVERED; pp. HOVERING, HOVERED.]

1. To hang fluttering in the air overhead.
Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge. *Addison.*

2. To wander about one place.
We see so great a prince at the head of so great an army *hovering* on the borders of our confederates. *Addison.*

3. "The first syllable of this word is pronounced by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry so as to rhyme with the first of *novel*; but Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Elphinstone, and W. Johnston make it rhyme with the first of *cover*, *lover*, &c. The last is, in my opinion, the most agreeable to polite usage." *Walker.*

|| HÖV'ER, *n.* A protection; a shelter by hanging over. [R.] *Carew.*

|| HÖV'ER-ER, *n.* He who, or that which, hovers.

|| HÖV'ER-GRÖÜND, *n.* Light ground. [Local, Eng.] *Ray.*

|| HÖV'ER-ING-LY, *ad.* In a hovering manner.

HÖW, *ad.* [A. S. *hu*; Frs. *ho*; Dut. *hoe*; Dan. *hvor*; Sw. *huru*; Ger. *wie*.]

1. In what manner; as, "*How* did he do it?"

2. To what extent or degree.
How much better is it to get wisdom than gold! *Prov. xvi. 16.*

3. From what cause; for what reason.
How is it thou hast found it so quickly? *Gen. xxvii. 10.*

4. In what state or condition.
How and with what reproach shall I return! *Dryden.*

|| It is used interjectionally, interrogatively, and argumentatively.

† HÖW'BÉ, *ad.* Same as HOWBET. *Spenser.*

† HÖW-BÉ'IT, *ad. or conj.* [*how be it*.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however; yet. *Hooker.*

HÖW'DÄH (höü'-), *n.* The body of an Indian carriage; a small pavilion or car, with trappings, to be fixed on the back of an elephant; — written also *houdah*. *Simmonds.*

HÖW'DY, *n.* A midwife. [North of Eng.] *Grose.*

HÖW'D-YÉ (höü'dé-yé), [Contracted from *How do ye do?*] In what state is your health? *How do you do?* [Colloquial.] *Pope.*

HÖW'EL, *n.* A cooper's tool for smoothing the inside of a cask. *Proctor.*

HÖW-ÉV'ER, *ad.* [*how and ever*.] 1. In whatever manner, degree, or state; as, "*However* it may be done"; "*However* wise he may be."

2. At all events; at least.
Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, *however* from the greatest evils, and to enjoy, if it may be, all good, *however* the chiefest. *Tillotson.*

HÖW-ÉV'ER, *conj.* But; yet; still; notwithstanding; nevertheless.
Syn. — *However*, *but*, *yet*, *still*, *notwithstanding*, and *nevertheless* are termed in grammar *adversative conjunctions*, because they join sentences together which stand more or less in opposition to each other. *However*, *still*, and *nevertheless* are commonly regarded as adverbs; but in some forms in which they are used they may be more properly styled conjunctions; and all these terms may be used in the same manner, though there is a difference in their disjunctive power; as may be seen in the following sentence, by substituting any one of the other terms instead of *however*: "I do not build my reasoning wholly on the case of persecution; *however* [but, yet, still, notwithstanding, nevertheless] I do not exclude it." *Atterbury*. — See BUT.

HÖW'ITZ, *n.* See HOWITZER.

HÖW'IT-ZER [höü't-zer, K. Sm. Wö.; hä'wit-zer, Ja.], *n.* [Ger. *haubitze*.] A short piece of ordnance, either of brass, iron, or other metal, of much larger calibre than a cannon of the same weight; — used frequently as a mortar. *Brande.*

HÖW'KEE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sort of Dutch vessel, with two masts, carrying from fifty to two hundred tons; — also a small fishing-smack, used on the Irish coasts. *Simmonds.*

HÖWL (höül), *v. n.* [Gr. *uláo*; L. *ululo*; It. *urlare*; Sp. *auillar*; Fr. *hurler*. — A. S. *gylan*, or *gellan*; Dut. *huyler*; Belg. *huglen*; Ger. *heulen*.] [i. HOWLED; pp. HOWLING, HOWLED.]

1. To cry, as a wolf or a dog; to yell.
And dogs in corners set them down to *howl*. *Dryden.*

2. To utter cries in distress. "Ye rich men, weep and howl." *James v. 1.*
 3. To make a loud noise resembling the cry of animals; to roar; as, "The wind howls."

HÖWL, *v. a.* To utter in a loud tone; to bawl.

Go, tell thy horrid tale
 To savages, and howl it out in deserts. *Philips.*

HÖWL, *n.* 1. The cry of a wolf or a dog.

2. A mournful cry; a cry of distress.

The mad mothers with their howls confused
 Do break the clouds. *Shak.*

HÖWL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *hulotte*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of the owl kind; *Strix flammea*;—so called from its mournful, howling voice. *Eng. Cyc.*

HÖWL'ING, *n.* 1. The cry of a wolf or a dog.

As when a sort of wolves infest the night
 With their wild howlings at fair Cynthia's light. *Waller.*

2. A loud noise. "A peal of thunder follows with dreadful howlings." *Dryden.*

HÖWL'ING, *p. a.* 1. Crying as a dog or a wolf.

2. Filled with howlings or with howling beasts. "The howling wilderness." *Addison.*

HÖWL'QUA, *a.* Noting a fine species of tea. *Smart.*

†HÖW'SÖ, *ad. or conj.* [Abbreviation of *howsoever*.] Although; though. *Daniel.*

HÖW-SQ-ËV'ER, *ad. or conj.* In what manner soever; although; however.—See *HOWEVER*. *Shak.*

†HÖWVE, *n.* A hood. *Chaucer.*

†HÖX, *v. a.* To hough; to hamstring. "With his sword he hoxed his horse." *Shak.*

HÖY, *n.* [Fr. *heu*.] (*Naut.*) A small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop, employed for carrying passengers and goods from place to place, usually on the sea-coast. *Watts.*

HÖY (höy), *interj.* [Fr. *hue*.] An exclamation or call variously applied; as begone! stop! halt!

HÜ-A-NÄ'CÖ, *n.* (*Zool.*) The South American camel; llama; alpaca; guanaco. *V. D. Hoeven.*

HÜB, *n.* 1. The nave of a wheel; hob. *Hallivell.*

2. A mark to be thrown at. *Hallivell.*

3. The hilt or guard of a weapon. *Hallivell.*

Up to the hüb, as far as possible, or to the utmost. *Forby.*

HÜB'BLE-BÜB'BLE, *n.* The bottom of a hookah or snake-pipe. *Simmonds.*

HÜB'BÜB, *n.* [Probably formed from the repetition of *hoop*, or *whoop*.]—*hoop-hoop, hoob-hoob, hüb-büb.* *Richardson.*

1. A loud noise, as of discordant voices; uproar; clamor. *Addison.*

A universal hübbub wild
 Of stunning sounds and voices all confused. *Milton.*

2. Tumult; confusion; disorder; riot.

In the hübbub of the first day there appeared nobody of name or reckoning, but the actors were really of the dress of the people. *Clarendon.*

HÜB-BÜB-BÖÖ', *n.* A cry or howling, as at an Irish funeral. [Low.] *Hudibras.*

HÜCK, *n.* A trout found in German rivers. *Ogilvie.*

HÜCK, *v. n.* [Ger. *hücker*, a huckster.] To deal as a huckster; to haggle; to peddle. *Bp. Andrews.*

HÜCK'A-BÄCK, *n.* A coarse kind of linen cloth, having the weft alternately crossed, to produce an uneven surface. *Webster's Dom. Ency.*

†HÜC'KLE (-kl), *n.* [Gr. *hocker*, a hump, a bunch.] The hip. *Hudibras.*

HÜC'KLE-BÄCKED (-bäkt), *a.* Crooked in the shoulders; crook-backed; hump-backed. *Johnson.*

HÜC'KLE-BÄR-BY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small shrub which bears a black, globose, sweet, and eatable berry; black whortleberry; *Vaccinium resinatum*;—the fruit of the *Vaccinium resinatum*. *Bigelow. Wood.*

Gray includes several species of huckleberry under the name of *Gaylussacia*, which he makes a branch of the *Vaccinea* or whortleberry family, as the box-leaved huckleberry (*Gaylussacia brachycera*), the dwarf huckleberry (*Gaylussacia dumosa*), and the black huckleberry (*Gaylussacia resinosa*).

†HÜC'KLE-BÖNE, *n.* The hip-bone. *Gurton.*

HÜCK'STER, *n.* [Dan. *höker*; Sw. *hökare*; Ger. *hücker*.]

1. A retailer; a pedler; a hawk. *Swift.*

2. A mean fellow; a trickster. *Bp. Hall.*

HÜCK'STER, *v. n.* To deal in petty bargains. *Swift.*

Some huckstering fellow who follows that trade.

†HÜCK'STER, *v. a.* To expose to sale. *Milton.*

HÜCK'STER-ÄGE, *n.* The business of a huckster. [L.] *Milton.*

HÜCK'STER-ER, *n.* Same as HÜCKSTER. *Swift.*

HÜCK'STER-ESS, *n.* A woman who hucksters; a female huckster. *Sherwood.*

HÜD, *n.* The husk or shell of a nut. [Local.] *Grose.*

HÜD'DLE (hü'd'l), *v. a.* [Ger. *hudein*.] [*i.* HÜD-DLED; *pp.* HÜDDLING, HÜDDLED.]

1. †To wrap up; to muffle. *Johnson.*

2. To put on in a hurry, or in disorder. *Swift.*

Now all in haste they huddle on
 Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone.

3. To throw together in confusion. *Locke.*

Our adversary huddling several suppositions together.

4. To perform in a hurry. *Dryden.*

Let him forecast his work with timely care,
 Which else is huddled when the skies are fair.

HÜD'DLE, *v. n.* To come or press together in confusion; to proceed hurriedly. *Rowe.*

Fools huddle on, and always are in haste,
 Act without thought, and thoughtless words they waste.

HÜD'DLE, *a.* Crowd; tumult; confusion; disorder. "A huddle of ideas." *Addison.*

"Nature doth nothing in a huddle." *L'Estrange.*

HÜD'DLER, *n.* [Ger. *huder*.] One who huddles; a bungler. *Cotgrave.*

HÜ-DI-BRÄS'TIC, *a.* Being in the style of Hudi-bras; doggerel. *Maunder.*

HÜD'SON-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of pyroxene found in Orange county, N. Y., near the Hudson River. *Dana.*

HÜE (hä), *n.* [A. S. *hio*, or *hyas*; Frs. *hei*; Ger. *hiet*.] Color; dye; tint.

Flowers of all hue, and without thorn the rose. *Milton.*

HÜE, *n.* [Fr. *hue*.] A clamor; a shouting;—usually joined with *cry*.—See *HUE-AND-CRY*.

HÜE-AND-CRY, *n.* (*Law*.) The outcry with which felons were anciently pursued, and which all who heard it were bound to take up, while obliged also to join in the pursuit. *Burritt.*

HÜED (hä'ed or häd), *a.* Colored. [R.] *Chaucer.*

HÜ'EL, *n.* A mine; a tin mine. [Local.] *Weale.*

HÜE'LESS, *a.* Having no hue; colorless. *Butler.*

Thin and hueless as a ghost. *Coleridge.*

†HÜ'ER, *n.* One who calls out. *Carew.*

HÜFF, *n.* [A. S. *heofon*, raised up, from *hebban*, to heave, to raise.]

1. Swell of sudden anger or arrogance. *South.*

Shall I fear an anger that lasts but a moment... an anger that is but as the spleen of a wasp, a short fester and puff of passion?

2. One swelled with a sense of his own importance; a boaster. *South.*

Shallow-brained huffs make atheism and contempt of religion the sole badge and character of wit.

HÜFF, *v. a.* [*i.* HÜFFED; *pp.* HÜFFING, HÜFFED.]

1. To swell; to puff; to distend; to dilate. *Grew.*

In many wild birds, the diaphragm may easily be huffed up with air.

2. To treat with insolence; to hector; to bully. "You must not presume to huff us." *Echard.*

3. In chess, to remove from the board, as a conquered man;—in checkers, to remove from the board, as an adversary's man which has neglected to take another when opportunity offered. *Hallivell.*

HÜFF, *v. n.* 1. To swell; to puff up. *Wright.*

2. To bluster; to storm; to boast; to bounce; to swagger. *Roscommon.*

Huffing to cowards, fawning to the brave.

HÜFF, *a.* Angry; blustering; huffish. *Gay.*

HÜFF'ER, *n.* A blusterer; a bully. *Hudibras.*

HÜFF'NESS, *n.* The quality of being huffy; arrogance; petulance; huffishness. *Todd.*

HÜFF'ISH, *a.* Arrogant; blustering; insolent; hectoring. [Colloquial and low.] *Johnson.*

HÜFF'ISH-LY, *ad.* With arrogant petulance.

HÜFF'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being huf-

fish or huffy; noisy bluster; ill-humor; petulance; arrogance. *Johnson.*

HÜFF'LING, *n.* A process of ornamenting gilded leather. *Simmonds.*

HÜFF'Y, *a.* Being in ill-humor; petulant; blustering; angry; huffish. [Colloquial.] *Palmer.*

HÜG, *v. a.* [A. S. *hegian*, to hedge. *Skinner.*—Sw. *hugna*.] [*i.* HÜGGED; *pp.* HÜGGING, HÜGGED.]

1. To press close in an embrace; to embrace; to clasp; to imbosom. *Addison.*

He bewept my fortune,
 And hugged me in his arms. *Shak.*

2. To cling to or hold fast; to keep fondly. *Atterbury.*

Age makes us fondly hug and retain the good things of life when we have the least prospect of enjoying them.

3. To gripe in wrestling. *London Ency.*

4. To congratulate;—used with the reflexive pronouns *one's self, himself, yourself, &c.*

He hugs himself at the good news. *Addison.*

5. (*Naut.*) To keep close to; to go near; as, "To hug the shore." *Shak.*

HÜG, *v. n.* To lie close; to cuddle. *Shak.*

HÜG, *n.* 1. Close embrace; clasp. "Why those close hugs?" *Gay.*

2. A particular gripe in wrestling; as, "The Cornish hug." *Tatler.*

HÜGE, *a.* [Old Fr. *ahooge*, or *ahugue*; Dut. *hoog*.]

1. Very large in size; vast; bulky; stupendous; immense; enormous; gigantic. *Abbott.*

This space of earth is so huge as that it equalleth in greatness not only Asia, Europe, and Africa, but America.

There Leviathan,
 Hugest of living creatures, in the deep
 Stretched like a promontory, sleeps or swims,
 And seems a moving land. *Milton.*

2. Very great. "A huge feeder." *Shak.*

Who seeth not what huge difference there was between them? *Hooker.*

He received admonition always as huge kindness. *Fell.*

Syn.—See *ENORMOUS*.

HÜGE'LY, *ad.* Immensely; enormously; greatly.

HÜGE'NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being huge; enormous bulk; vast size or extent; vastness; enormity; immensity.

All wondering at the hugeness of the horse. *Surrey's Virgil.*

HÜ'GE-OÜS, *a.* Very great; vast; enormous; huge. [Low.] [R.] *Byron.*

HÜG'GER, *n.* One who hugs or embraces. *Otway.*

†HÜG'GER, *v. n.* To lie in ambush; to lurk. *Hall.*

HÜG'GER-MÜG-GER, *n.* [Etymology uncertain.]

—"It is written by Sir Thomas More *hokermoker*. *Hoker*, in Chaucer, is *peevish*, *cross-grained*, of which *moker* may be only a ludicrous reduplication. *Hooke* is likewise in German a corner, and *moky* is in English dark." *Johnson.*

—"This expression is also written *huckermucker*. This directs us to the German *mucken*, to mutter, to speak low, as the probable etymon of part of the word. To *hugger* appears to have been a cant term for to *lurk about*, in the sixteenth century." *Todd.*—*Joel.*

miugg, secretly. *Jamieson.*—With respect to these derivations Mr. *Nares* says he is "inclined to think that they are all erroneous, and that the word was really formed from *hug*, or *hugger*, by a common mode of burlesque reduplication." Secrecy; by-place. [Low.] *Shak.*

How they have wrought in *huggermugger* to steal away the hearts of English subjects. *Bala.*

HÜG'GER-MÜG-GER, *a.* Clandestine; unfair; poor; mean; base;—without order; disorderly; confused. [Low and local.] *Holloway.*

HÜG'GLE, *v. a.* To hug. *Holland.*

HÜ'GUE-NÖT (hä'ge-nöt), *n.* [Ger. *eidenossen*, pl. confederates. *Boiste*.] One of the reformed religion in France; a French Protestant or Calvinist. *Dryden.*

"The origin of *Huguenots*, as applied to French Protestants, was already a matter of doubt and discussion in the lifetime of those who first bore it. I can hardly doubt that it is a corruption of *eidenossen*, Low German, for *eidenossen*, confederates." *Trenchard.*

"Some deduce it from one of the gates of the city of Tours, called *Hugon*, at which these Protestants held their first assemblies;—others, from the words *Hue was*, with which their original protest commenced." *Dr. Hook.*

HÜ'GUE-NOT-ISM (hü'ge-not-izm), *n.* The profession or principles of a Huguenot. *Sherwood.*

HÜ'GY, *a.* Huge. "*Hugy* bulk." [R.] *Dryden.*

† **HUI'SHĒR** (hwa'sher), *n.* [Fr. *huissier*.] An attendant; a door-keeper; an usher. *B. Jonson.*

† **HÜKE**, *n.* [Low L. *huca*; Old Fr. *huque*.] A cloak; a mantle. *Bacon.*

HÜ'LANŠ, *n. pl.* Light cavalry. — See **ULANS**.

† **HÜLCH**, *n.* A bunch; a bump; a hunch. *Cotgrave.*

† **HÜLCH'BÄCKED** (-bäkt), *a.* Crooked in the shoulders; crookbacked. *Cotgrave.*

† **HÜLCH'ĒD**, *a.* Swollen; puffed up. *Cotgrave.*

HÜLFS'TÖN, *n.* [Ger.] (*Mus.*) The secondary or superior note in a shake. *Brande.*

HÜLK, *n.* [Gr. *δλκας*, a ship which is towed; a ship of burden. — A. S. *hulc*, a den, a cabin; Dut. *hulk*; Dan. *halk*; Sw. *halk*.]

1. A vessel of burden; a ship.

He sent huge hulks, which did like mountains move. *Stirling.*

2. The body of a ship; — applied at present to the body of an old vessel laid by as unfit for service.

Even the hulks of the ships that carried them . . . used to be honored and visited as sacred relics. *Cook.*

3. Any thing bulky and unwieldy. *Shak.*

The hulks, old ships lying in the Thames, England, and serving as prisons for convicts previously to their being transported. *Craig.*

HÜLK, *v. a.* To exonerate. "To hulk a hare, that is, to take out its viscera." *London En.y.*

HÜLK'Y, *a.* Heavy; large; unwieldy. [Colloquial and local, Eng.] *Haywood.*

HÜLL, *n.* [A. S. *hul*, the shell of a nut; Ger. *hülle*, a husk; *hül/en*, to cover.]

1. A husk or integument; cover of a nut, &c.

2. (*Naut.*) The body of a ship, exclusive of the masts, rigging, &c.; the hulk.

Deep in their hulks our deadly bullets light. *Dryden.*

To lie a hull, to lie as a hull only, or with all the sails furled and the helm lashed a-lee. *Dana.* — To strike a hull, to take in the sails and lash the helm on the lee side. *Mar. Dict.*

HÜLL, *v. a.* [*i.* **HULLED**; *pp.* **HULLING**, **HULLED**.]

1. To peel or strip off, as the hull or husk of any seed.

2. (*Naut.*) To fire into so as to pierce the hull of a ship. *Chambers.*

HÜLL, *v. n.* (*Naut.*) To drive to and fro without sails or rudder; to float.

He looked and saw the ark hull on the flood. *Milton.*

HÜL-LA-BA-LÖÖ', *n.* Uproar; hallaballoo. — See **HALLABALOO**.

HÜLL'-DÖWN, *a.* (*Naut.*) Noting a ship when only the masts and sails are seen in the distance, the hull being concealed by the convexity of the sea. *Simmonds.*

HÜL'LY, *a.* Having hulls; husky. *Ainsworth.*

HÜ'LQ-IST, *n.* See **HYLOIST**. *Craig.*

HÜ-LÖTH'Ē-ISM, *n.* See **HYLOTHEISM**. *Buchanan.*

HÜL'VĒR, *n.* The common holly; *Ilex aquifolium*. "Save *hulver* and thorn." *Tusser.*

HÜM, *v. n.* [Dut. *hommelen*; Ger. *hummeln*.] [*i.* **HUMMED**; *pp.* **HUMMING**, **HUMMED**.]

1. To make the noise of bees.

Thick as the humming bees that hunt the golden dew. *Dryden.*

2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing sound; to stammer; to hem; to haw.

The cloudy messenger turns me his back, and hums, as who should say, You'll rue. *Shak.*

3. To pause in speaking, and force out the breath with a buzzing sound. "The man lay humming and hawing a good while." *L'Estrange.*

4. To make a low, dull noise; to murmur.

Humming rivers, by his cabin creeping,
Rox's soft his slumbering thoughts in quiet ease. *Fletcher.*

5. To express applause by a hum. [R.]

When Burnet preached, part of his congregation hummed so long that he sat down to enjoy it. *Johnson.*

HÜM, *v. a.* 1. + To applaud. "Such [sermons] as are most hummed and applauded." *Milton.*

2. To sing low; to utter indistinctly. "Hum half a tune." *Pope.*

3. To cause to hum or to make a low, dull noise. "To hum a top." *Johnson.*

4. To impose upon; to deceive. *Johnson.*

HÜM, *n.* 1. The noise of bees or insects.

One of them [bees] awaketh, and raseth all the rest with two or three big hums or buzzes. *Holland.*

2. A low, confused, or dull noise; a murmur.

Nor undelighting in the ceaseless hum
To him who muses through the woods at noon. *Thomson.*

3. A pause in speaking, while the breath is forced out with a buzzing sound; a hem; haw.

These shrugs, these hums and haws. *Shak.*

4. An expression of applause. [R.]

There prevailed in those days an indecent custom: when the preacher touched any favorite topic in a manner that delighted his audience, their approbation was expressed by a loud hum, continued in proportion to their real or pleasure. *Johnson, Life of Sprat.*

5. † A strong liquor. *B. Jonson.*

6. A jest; a hoax; an imposition. *Johnson.*

7. The mild or soft roe of a codfish, esteemed a delicacy in Scotland. *Simmonds.*

HÜM, *interj.* A sound implying doubt and suspense. *Shak.*

HÜ'MAN [hä'man, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; yä'man, P.], *a.* [L. *humanus*, from *homo*, man; It. *umano*; Sp. *humano*; Fr. *humain*.]

1. Having the qualities of a man; as, "A human creature"; "A human being."

2. Belonging to man or mankind.

Death is the privilege of human nature;
And life, without it, were not worth our taking. *Rowe.*

3. Not sacred or divine; secular; profane.

"Human authors." *Browne.*

Syn. — *Human* and *humane*, though derived from the same word (L. *homo*, *humanus*), differ much in signification. *Human* race, nature; a *humane* individual, disposition. *Human* denotes what every man is, *humane*, what every man ought to be.

† **HÜ'MAN-ATE**, *a.* Invested with humanity. "It followeth that the bread is *humanate*." *Cranmer.*

HÜ'MÄNE', *a.* [See **HUMAN**.] 1. † Belonging to man; human. "*Humane* reason." *Holland.*

2. Having qualities which become a man as a social being; kind; civil; benevolent; tender.

Love of others . . . doth naturally spread itself towards many and maketh men become *humane* and charitable. *Bacon.*

3. Suited to the nature of man as a social being. "Christianity, the most compassionate and *humane* religion in the world." *Pearce.*

Syn. — See **HUMAN**.

HÜ'MÄNE'LY, *ad.* In a humane manner; kindly.

HÜ'MÄNE'NESS, *n.* The quality of being humane; tenderness; humanity. *Scott.*

HÜ'MAN-ISM, *n.* 1. Polite learning. *Gordon.*

2. Human nature or disposition; humanity.

A general disposition of mind, belonging to a man as such, is termed *humanism*. *Meyer.*

HÜ'MAN-IST, *n.* [Fr. *humaniste*.]

1. One versed in the knowledge of humanity or human nature. *Jenius.*

2. A student of, or one versed in, polite learning; a philologist; a grammarian. *Brande.*

HÜ'MÄN-I-TÄ'RI-AN, *a.* Relating to humanitarianism or to humanitarianism. *Ch. Ob.*

HÜ'MÄN-I-TÄ'RI-AN, *n.* One who believes Christ to be a mere man. *Brande.*

HÜ'MÄN-I-TÄ'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* 1. The doctrine that Jesus Christ was possessed of a human nature only. *Panoplist.*

2. Humanity; philanthropy. *West. Rev.*

3. Saint-Simonism; socialism. *Fleming.*

Syn. — See **SOCIALISM**.

HÜ'MÄN-I-TÄ-RY, *a.* Relating to humanity; humanitarian. [R.] *N. Ch. Repository.*

HÜ'MÄN-I-TY, *n.* [L. *humanitas*; It. *umanità*; Sp. *humanidad*; Fr. *humanité*.]

1. Human nature; the nature of man.

A rarer spirit did never steer *humanity*. *Shak.*

2. The collective body of mankind; human-kind. "To teach all *humanity*." *Glanville.*

3. The quality of being humane; philanthropy; kindness; benevolence; tenderness.


How few, like thee, inquire the wretched out,
And court the offices of soft *humanity*! *Rowe.*

4. The knowledge of the learned languages or the ancient classics; philology. [Scotland.]

5. *pl.* Polite literature, grammar, rhetoric, and poetry, including the study of the ancient classics. "Polite literature, or the *humanities*, as they are called." *Jortin.*

Syn. — See **BENEVOLENCE**.

of silica, alumina, and lime; a variety of melilite. *Dana.*
HÜM'BÖLDT-INE (hüm'bölt-in), *n.* (*Min.*) A native oxalate of iron; oxalite. *Dana.*
HÜM'BÖLDT-ITE (hüm'bölt-it), *n.* (*Min.*) A borosilicate of lime; a variety of datholite. *Dana.*
HÜM'BÜG, *n.* [Of uncertain etymology. — According to *H. T. Riley*, a corruption of *L. ambages*; full of *ambages*. *Howell*. — According to *F. Crossley*, from the *Ir.* words *uim bog* (pronounced *oom bog*), soft copper, or worthless money. *Notes and Queries*, vol. viii. — According to the *Manual of Orthoepey*, "The word *humbug* originated in London, being a corruption of *Hamburg*, on the Elbe, because, during the continental wars, this city is the nucleus of false rumors and reports." — Perhaps from *mum*, expressive of silence, and *bug*, a ghost; a *mum-bug* thus meaning a device to frighten another into silence. *Gent. Mag.* 1858.]
 1. An imposition; an imposture; a hoax; a false alarm; bugbear; deception. *Fielding*, 1751.
 2. A person who deceives; a cheat. *Hallucell.*
HÜM'BÜG, *v. a.* [*i.* HUMBUGGED; *pp.* HUMBUGGING, HUMBUGGED.] To impose upon; to deceive; to cozen; to swindle. [Vulgar.] *For. Qu. Rev.*
HÜM'BÜG-SER, *n.* One who humbugs; one who deceives. [Low.] *Brookes.*
HÜM'BÜG-SER-Y, *n.* The practice of imposition; deception; deceit; humbug. [Low.] *Clarke.*
HÜM'DRÜM, *a.* Dull; dronish; stupid. "I was talking with an old, *humdrum* fellow." *Addison.*
HÜM'DRÜM, *n.* 1. A small, low cart, drawn usually by one horse. *Hallucell.*
 2. A dull, tiresome person. *Holloway.*
 3. A dronish tone of voice. *Jodrell.*
HÜM'DRÜM, *v. n.* To pass time in a dull manner. *Swift.*
HÜ-MËCT', *v. a.* To humectate. [*r.*] *Wise man.*
HÜ-MËCTANT, *a.* [*L. humecto, humectans*, to wet.] (*Med.*) Noting medicines which are supposed to augment the fluidity of the blood. *Craig.*
HÜ-MËCTATE, *v. a.* [*L. humecto, humectatus*.] To wet; to moisten. [*r.*] *Broune.*
HÜ-MËCTATION, *n.* [*Fr. humectation*.] The act of wetting; moistening. [*r.*] *Bacon.*
HÜ-MËCTIVE, *a.* Having the power to wet or moisten. *Parthenia Sacra*, 1633.
HÜ-MË-Fÿ, *v. a.* [*L. humeo, to moisten*; *humidus*, moist, and *facio*, to make.] To make moist; to soften with water. [*r.*] *Goldsmith.*
HÜ-MË-RÄL, *a.* [*Fr. huméral*, from *L. humerus*, the shoulder.] Belonging to the shoulder. "The *humeral* arteries." *Sharp.*
HÜ-MË-RÜS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) 1. The long, cylindrical bone of the arm, situated between the scapula and the fore-arm; *os humeri* or *os brachii*. *Dunglison.*
 2. The most elevated part of the arm, or the shoulder, including the head of the *os humeri*, the scapula, and the clavicle, united together by strong ligaments and covered by numerous muscles. *Dunglison.*
HÜM'HÜM, *n.* A kind of plain, coarse, Indian cloth made of cotton. *Craig.*
HÜ-MIC, *a.* [*L. humus*, the ground.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained by treating vegetable mould with an alkali. *Brande.*
HÜ-MI-CU-BÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. humi*, on the ground, and *cubo*, to lie.] Act of lying on the ground. "Ashes, tears, and *humifications*." *Bramhall.*
HÜ-MID, *a.* [*L. humidus*; *It. umido*; *Sp. humedo*; *Fr. humide*.]
 1. Wet; moist; damp.
*Now, when, as sacred light began to dawn
 In Eden on the humid flowers.* *Milton.*
 2. Consisting of water or vapor; watery.
*On which the sun more glad impressed his beams
 Than in fair evening cloud, or humid bow,
 When God hath showered the earth* *Milton.*
HÜ-MID-Tÿ, *n.* [*Fr. humidité*.] The state of being humid or moist; dampness; moisture.
It enables the animal... to preserve it [the eye] in a due state of humidity without shutting out the light. *Paley.*
Syn. — See *MOISTURE*.

HÜ-MID-NËSS, *n.* The state of being humid. *Scott.*
HÜ-Mÿ-FËR-OÜS, *a.* Making moist. *Blount.*
HÜ-Mÿ-FÛSE, *a.* [*L. humus*, the ground, and *fundo, fusus*, to pour.] (*Bot.*) Spread over the surface of the ground. *Gray.*
HÜ-MÿLE, *a.* [*L. humilis*.] Humble. [*r.*] *Gay.*
HÜ-MÿLE, *v. a.* [*Fr. humilier*.] To make humble; to humble. *Bp. Fisher.*
HÜ-MÿL-TÄTE, *v. a.* [*i.* HUMILIATED; *pp.* HUMILATING, HUMILIATED.] [*L. humilio, humiliatus*.] To humble; to mortify; to prostrate.
We stand humiliated rather than encouraged. *Dr. T. Arnold.*
HÜ-MÿL-TÄTING, *p. a.* Humbling; mortifying; disgracing. *A. Smith.*
HÜ-MÿL-TÄTION, *n.* [*L. humiliatio*; *It. umiliazione*; *Sp. humillacion*; *Fr. humiliation*.]
 1. The act of humbling or reducing to a low state or rank; descent from greatness.
The former was a humilation of Deity, the latter a humilation of manhood. *Hooker.*
 2. The act of abasing pride, or state of meekness; mortification.
The doctrine he [John] preached was humilation and repentance. *Broune.*
Syn. — See *ABASEMENT*.
HÜ-MÿL-Tÿ, *n.* [*L. humilitas*; *It. umiltà*; *Sp. humilidad*; *Fr. humilité*.]
 1. The quality of being humble; lowliness of self-estimation; freedom from pride; the opposite quality to pride; modesty; diffidence.
*Humility, that low, sweet root
 From which all heavenly virtues shoot.* *Moore.*
*In the Greek language there is a word for *humility*; but this *humility* meant for the Greek (that is, with the rarest exception) weakness of spirit. He who brought in the Christian religion did it so doing, rescue also the word which expressed it for nobler uses, and to a higher dignity, than it hitherto had attained.* *Trench.*
 2. An act of submission.
*With these *humilities* they satisfied the young king.* *Davies.*
Syn. — See *MODESTY*.
HÜ-MÿNE, *n.* [*L. humus*, the ground.] (*Chem.*) The peculiar brown substance or acid obtained from decayed vegetable matter in soils, the bark of trees, &c.; humic acid. *Brande.*
HÜ-MÿTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral found in yellow-brown or colorless crystals on Monte Somma; a variety of chondrodite; — so named from Sir Abraham Hume. *Brande.*
HÜ-MÿL, *v. a.* To separate, as the awns of barley from the kernel. *Farm. Ency.*
HÜ-MÿL-LER, *n.* 1. One who hummels.
 2. An instrument for separating the awns or hulls of barley from the seed. *Farm. Ency.*
HÜ-MÿR, *n.* He who, or that which, hums.
HÜ-MÿNG, *n.* 1. The noise made by bees. "A humming through their waxen city." *Dryden.*
 2. Any noise resembling that made by bees.
The musical accents of the Indians, to us, are but inarticulate hummings. *Glanville.*
HÜ-MÿNG, *p. a.* Uttering a hum; making a dull noise; buzzing.
HÜ-MÿNG-ÄLE, *n.* Sprightly ale. *Dryden.*
HÜ-MÿNG-BIRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Trochilidae*, being the smallest of birds, very beautiful, and named from the noise it makes; — called also *humbird*.

HÜ-MÿNG-TÖP, *n.* A hollow spinning-top; — so called from the noise it makes. *Simmonds.*
HÜ-MÿOCK, *n.* 1. A little hill; a hillock; — written also *hommoock*. — See *HOMMOOCK*.
*Point Possession bore N. N. E. about three miles distance, and some remarkable *hummoocks* on the north.* *Haukenworth.*
 2. A sheet of ice thrown up by the pressure of large fragments coming in contact. *Simmonds.*
 3. A term applied to fertile and timbered lands in Florida.
*The lands of Florida are almost *ni* genera, very curiously distributed, and may be designated as high *hummoock*, low *hummoock*, swamp, savanna, and the different qualities of pine land. High *hummoock* is usually timbered with live and other oaks, magnolia, laurel, &c., and is considered the best description of land for general purposes. Low *hummoock*, timbered with live and water oak, is subject to overflow, but when drained is preferred for sugar.* *De Bow.*

HÜ-MÿOCK-Y, *a.* Full of hummoocks. *Scoresby.*
HÜ-MÿMS, *n. pl.* [*Per.*] Hot-houses; sweating-places or baths. *Sir T. Herbert.*
HÜ-MÿR (yü'mör or hä'mör) [yü'mör, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. R. C. W. R.*; yüm'ör, *P.*; hä'mör, *E. W. B. Kenrick*; yä'mör or hä'mör, *Sm.*], *n.* [*L. humor*; *It. umore*; *Sp. humor*; *Fr. humeur*.]
 1. Moisture; — applied particularly to some of the fluids secreted by the tissues of the animal body which were formerly supposed to determine the temper of the mind.
*The words *good-humor*, *bad-humor*, *humorous*, and the like, rest altogether on a now exploded but very old and well known theory of medicine, according to which the various humors of the body were supposed to be the natural basis of the various diseases, and the basis of which the disposition of the body and mind was supposed to depend.* *Trench.*
The four humors in man, according to the old physicians, were blood, choler, phlegm, and melancholy. *Trench.*
Believe not these suggestions, which proceed from analogies of the mind and humors black, That mingle with the fancy. *Milton.*
 2. Animal fluid in a vitiated state, tending to eruptive disease; cutaneous eruption.
He denied himself nothing that he had a mind to eat or drink, which gave him a body full of humors. *Temple.*
 3. General turn or temper of mind; cast or frame of mind; disposition.
Good humor may be defined a habit of being pleased. *Rambler.*
 4. Temporary inclination; bias; mood; caprice; whim; fancy; freak; trick; vagary.
*To *humors* more bold in their own humors; and in *humors* more bold in their own humors.* *Bacon.*
 5. A talent for kindly pleasantry or jocularity; pleasantry; facetiousness; cheerfulness.
*In conversation, *humor* is more than wit, easiness more than knowledge.* *Temple.*
For delicacy of feeling, liveliness of fancy, and exquisite humor, Addison has never been surpassed. *Graham.*
*The *humor* of Addison is, in my opinion, of more delicious flavor than the *humor* of either Swift or Voltaire.* *Macaulay.*
*Comedy is the province of *humor*. Wit is called in solely as an auxiliary; *humor* predominates.* *Campbell.*
Aqueous humor. See *AQUEOUS*. — *Crystalline humor.* See *CRYSTALLINE*. — *Vitreous humor.* See *VITREOUS*.
*Smart pronounces this word *hä'mör* when it means moisture, as in a man's body, and *yü'mör* in its other senses.*
Syn. — See *WIT*.
HÜ-MÿR (yü'mör), *v. a.* [*i.* HUMORED; *pp.* HUMORING, HUMORED.]
 1. To soothe by compliance; to gratify; to indulge.
*If I were Brutus now, and he were Cassius,
 He should not *humor* me.* *Shak.*
 2. To fit or suit the nature of; to comply with, as regards the peculiarities of any thing.
*To after age thou shalt be witt the man
 That with smooth air couldst *humor* best our tongue.* *Milton.*
Syn. — See *GRATIFY*.
HÜ-MÿR-ÄL (yü'mör-äl or hä'mör-äl), *a.* [*Fr. humoral*.] Relating to the humors. "Comprehended under continual *humoral* fevers." *Harvey.*
Humoral pathology, the doctrine that attributes all diseases to the disordered state of the humors or fluids.
HÜ-MÿR-ÄL-ISM, *n.* (*Med.*) Humorism. *Caldwell.*
HÜ-MÿR-ÄL-IST, *n.* One who adopts the humoral pathology; humorist. *Craig.*
HÜ-MÿR-ÄL-IC (yü'mör-äl'ik), *a.* [*L. humor* and *facio*, to make.] Producing humor. *Coleridge.*
HÜ-MÿR-ISM (yü'mör-izm or hä'mör-izm), *n.*
 1. The disposition of a humorist. *Coleridge.*
 2. (*Med.*) The theory or doctrine that all diseases are caused by the depraved state of the humors. *Dunglison.*
HÜ-MÿR-IST (yü'mör-ist), *n.* [*Fr. humoriste*.]
 1. One who gratifies his own humor or fancy; a whimsical person; one who has odd conceits.
*Many of the rest were as bad men as princes; *humorists*, rather than of good humors.* *Broune.*
*A nice *humorist*, that will not dress a dish, nor lay a cloth, nor walk abroad on a Sunday, and yet make no conscience of cozening his neighbor on the work-day.* *Bp. Hall.*
 2. One who is fond of jesting; a wag; a droll.
*Now, gentlemen, I go
 To turn an actor and a *humorist*,
 Where, e'er I do resume my present person,
 We hope to make the circles of your eyes
 Flow with distilled laughter.* *B. Jonson.*
 3. (*Med.*) One who attributes all diseases to a depraved state of the humors. *Dunglison.*
HÜ-MÿR-IS-TIC (yü'mör-ist'ik), *a.* Relating to, or like a humorist. [*r.*] *Coleridge.*

- || HÛ'MOR-LESS, *a.* Without humor. *Craig.*
- || HÛ'MOR-OÛS (yá'mor-ús), *a.* 1. † Moist; watery; humid; damp; dank.
The humorous fogs deprive us of his sight. *Drayton.*
2. Capricious; irregular; whimsical; fantastic; fickle; odd.
I am known to be a humorous patrician, ... hasty and tender-like upon too trivial motion. *Shak.*
Rough as a storm, and humorous as the wind. *Dryden.*
3. Jocose; merry; jocular; facetious; witty.
Thy humorous vein, thy pleasing folly. *Prior.*
- || HÛ'MOR-OÛS-LY (yá'mor-ús-lé), *ad.* 1. Capriciously; whimsically; fantastically.
We resolve rashly, silyly, or humorously, upon no reasons that will hold. *Calamy.*
2. Jocose; merrily; facetiously; wittily.
- || HÛ'MOR-OÛS-NËSS (yá'mor-us-nés), *n.* 1. The quality of being humorous; capriciousness; whimsicalness; oddness; fickleness. *Goodman.*
2. Jocularly; jocoseness; sportfulness.
- || HÛ'MOR-SÔME (yá'mor-süm), *a.* 1. Peevish; petulant; crusty; snappish. *Goodman.*
2. Odd; capricious; whimsical; humorous.
The divine way of working is not ... humor some, but uniform, and consonant to the laws of exactest wisdom. *Glanville.*
- || HÛ'MOR-SÔME-LY (yá'mor-süm-lé), *ad.* Peevishly; petulantly; snappishly. *Goodman.*
- HÛMP, *n.* [*L. umbo*, any convex elevation.] A protuberance formed by a crooked back. "It [the dromedary] has one hump." *Eng. Cyc.*
Observing advancing towards the heap with a larger cargo than ordinary upon his back, I found, upon his near approach, that it was only a natural hump. *Spectator.*
- HÛMP'BACK, *n.* 1. A crooked back. *Tatler.*
2. One who has a crooked back. *Smart.*
- HÛMP'-BACKED (-bákt), *a.* Hunch-backed.
Richard III. was of small stature, hump-backed, &c. *Hume.*
- HÛMPED (hümp'ed or hümp't), *a.* Having a hump or protuberance on the back. *Goldsmith.*
- HÛM'STRÛM, *n.* A musical instrument. *Boswell.*
- HÛ'MU-LÏNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) The narcotic principle of the hop. *Smart.*
- HÛ'MU-LÛS, *n.* [*L. humus*, fresh earth, — in allusion to the fact that the hop grows only in rich soils. *Loudon.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the hop. *Loudon.*
- HÛ'MÛS, *n.* [*L. ground*] A brown, pulverulent, fertilizing substance found in soils and resulting from the decay of organic matter. *Mulder.*
- HÛN, *n.*; pl. HÛNſ. [*L. Hunni*.] A barbarous people of Scythia, who, after subduing Pannonia, gave to it the present name of Hungary.
- HÛNCH, *n.* 1. [*Ger. husch*.] A blow; a punch; a push; a shove; a jostle. *Serenius.*
2. [*Ger. hocker*.] A hump; a bunch. *Johnson.*
3. A piece or slice, as of bread; a hunk. *Grose.*
- HÛNCH, *v. a.* [*i.* HUNCHED; *pp.* HUNCHING, HUNCHED.]
1. To punch with the fist or elbow; to push about; to jostle; to shove.
Jack's friends began to hunch and push one another. *Arbutnot.*
2. To crook, as the back. "The back is quite hunched." *Pemant.*
- HÛNCH'BACK, *n.* A humpback. *Smart.*
- HÛNCH'-BACKED (hünsh'bákt), *a.* Having a crooked back; hump-backed. *Dryden.*
- HÛN'DRED (hün'dred, *P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; hün'dred or hün'durd, *W.*; hün'durd, *S.*), *a.* [*M. Goth. hunda*, or *hunda*; *A. S. hund*; *Dut. honderd*; *Ger. hundert*.] Noting the product of ten multiplied by ten; as, "A hundred years."
- HÛN'DRED, *n.* 1. The product of ten multiplied by ten, or the number expressed by a unit followed by two ciphers (100). "Hundreds of propositions." *Locke.*
2. A division of a county; a district.
As ten families of freeholders made up a town or tithing, so ten tithings composed a superior division called a hundred, as consisting of ten times ten families. *Blackstone.*
Chiltern hundreds. See CHILTERN.
- HÛN'DRED-CÔURT, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A larger court-baron, being held for all the inhabitants

- of a particular hundred instead of a manor; — a court of record. *Whishaw.*
- HÛN'DRED-ER, } *n.* [*Low L. hundredarius*.]
HÛN'DRED-OR, } (*Law.*) One of a jury dwelling in the hundred; — a bailiff of a hundred. *Cowell.*
- HÛN'DRED-FÔLD, *n.* A hundred times as much.
- HÛN'DREDTH, *a.* The ordinal of a hundred.
- HÛN'DRED-WEIGHT (-wät), *n.* The avoirdupois weight of 112 pounds, or of 100 pounds subdivided into four quarters, each containing 28 pounds, or 25 pounds.
The hundred weight, according to the standards of both the English and the U. S. governments, consists of 112 pounds avoirdupois, but by the laws of most of the states and common practice at the present time, the hundred weight consists of 100 pounds avoirdupois. *McCulloch. Greenleaf.*
- HÛNG, *i. & p.* from *hang*. See HANG.
- HÛN-GÁ'RI-AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Hungary, or to its inhabitants.
- HÛN-GÁ-RY-WÁ'TER, *n.* A distilled water first made for the Queen of Hungary, and prepared from the tops of rosemary flowers with some spirits of wine. *Simmonds.*
- HÛNG'-BËEF, *n.* Dried beef; jerked-beef. *Clarke.*
- HÛN'GER (hüng'ger, 82), *n.* [*A. S. hunger*; *Dut. & Frs. honger*; *Dan. & Sw. hunger*; *Icel. hungur*.]
1. An uneasy sensation in the stomach arising from want of food; pain felt from fasting; a craving appetite.
Hunger is only a warning of the vessels being in such a state of vacuity as to require a fresh supply. *Arbutnot.*
2. Any violent desire.
For hunger of my gold I die. *Dryden.*
- HÛN'GER (hüng'ger), *v. n.* [*i.* HUNGERED; *pp.* HUNGERING, HUNGRED.]
1. To feel the pain of hunger.
As he returned to the city he hungered. *Matt. xxi. 18.*
2. To desire something eagerly; to long.
The metaphors of hungering and thirsting after virtue and knowledge, and of eating and drinking them, ... have been common in all writers, sacred and profane. *John.*
- HÛN'GER (hüng'ger), *v. a.* To famish; to starve. [*Rare or local.*] *Todd.*
- HÛN'GER-BIT, *a.* Hunger-bitten. *Milton.*
- HÛN'GER-BIT-TEN (hüng'ger-bít-tén), *a.* Pained with hunger. *Job xviii. 12.*
- HÛN'GER-CÛRE, *n.* (*Med.*) Cure by fasting; a mode of curing diseases by the greatest possible abstinence of food; limotheapeia. *Dunghison.*
- HÛN'GERED, *a.* Hungry. — See HUNGRED. *Milton.*
- HÛN'GER-LY (hüng'ger-lé), *a.* Hungry. [*R.*] *Shak.*
- HÛN'GER-LY, *ad.* Hungrily. [*R.*] *Shak.*
- HÛN'GER-RÔT, *n.* A disease in sheep caused by poor living. *Farm. Ency.*
- † HÛN'GER-STÁRVE, *v. a.* To famish. *Huloet.*
- HÛN'GER-STÁRVED (-stárvd), *a.* Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food. *Shak.*
- † HÛN'GERED (hüng'gerd), *a.* Hungry. "He was afterward an hungred." *Matt. iv. 2.*
- HÛN'GER-LY (hüng'ger-lé), *ad.* With hunger.
When on harsh acorns hungrily they fed. *Dryden.*
- HÛN'GERY (hüng'gré), *a.* 1. Feeling pain from want of food; pained with hunger; famishing. "Like a hungry lion." *Shak.*
2. Not fertile; not prolific; unfruitful. "The most hungry soil." *Smalbridge.*
3. Indicating hunger, or a craving like hunger.
Cassius has a lean and hungry look. *Shak.*
- HÛNK, *n.* A large piece or slice; a lump; a hunch. "A great hunk of bread and cheese." *Bartlett.*
Colloquial and vulgar, U. S.; provincial, Eng.
- HÛNK'ER (hüng'ké), *n.* One of a political party.
The democratic party in the State of New York were divided, a few years since, into two factions, one termed hunkers, or old hunkers, the other burnburners. *Bartlett.*
- HÛNKſ, *n. sing.* [*Icel. hunskur*, sordid.] A covetous, sordid wretch; a miser; a curmudgeon. "Shall match the veriest hunkſ." *Young.*
- HÛNT, *v. a.* [*A. S. huntian*.] [*i.* HUNTED; *pp.* HUNTING, HUNTED.]

1. To chase for sport; as, "To hunt deer."
2. To pursue; to follow close.
Evil shall hunt the violent man to overthrow him. *Ps. cxi. 11.*
3. To search for; to seek or look for. "I do hunt out a probability." *Spenser.*
4. To direct or manage in the chase. "He hunts a pack of dogs better than any." *Addison.*
- HÛNT, *v. n.* 1. To follow the chase.
Esau went to the field to hunt for venison. *Gen. xxvii. 5.*
2. To search; to seek; — with *for*.
Those who have given themselves up to a party, and only hunt for what may favor and support the tenets of it. *Locke.*
- HÛNT, *n.* 1. † A huntsman. *Chaucer.*
2. † A pack of hounds. *Dryden.*
3. A chase or pursuit; a hunting.
The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gray. *Shak.*
4. The portion of country hunted with hounds. *Simmonds.*
- † HÛNT'-CÔUNT-ER, *n.* A dog that runs back or counter on the scent; a worthless dog; — a blunderer. "You hunt-counter, hence." *Shak.*
- HÛNT'ER, *n.* [*A. S. huntia*.]
1. One that hunts or chases; one who practises hunting; a huntsman. "Nimrod the mighty hunter." *Gen. x. 9.*
2. A dog that scents game. *Shak.*
3. A hunting-horse. *Johnson.*
- HÛNT'ER-CREW (-kré), *n.* A set of sportsmen; a hunter-troup; a hunter-train. *Somerville.*
- HÛNT'ER-TRÁIN, *n.* A band of sportsmen; a hunter-crew; a hunter-troup. *Somerville.*
- HÛNT'ER-TRÔP, *n.* A band of sportsmen; a hunter-crew; a hunter-train. *Pope.*
- HÛNT'ING, *n.* [*A. S. huntung*.] The diversion of the chase; the hunt.
Hunting and fishing, the most important employments of mankind in the rude state of society. *Adam Smith.*
- HÛNT'ING-CÔG, *n.* (*Mech.*) One more cog in the larger of two geared-wheels than would be required to establish an exact relative ratio between the number of cogs in this wheel and that in the smaller.
This is added in order that the same cog of one wheel may not always meet the same cog of the other, and thus produce inequality of wear. *Francis.*
- HÛNT'ING-HÔRN, *n.* A bugle; a horn used in hunting. "Hunting-horn and pole." *Prior.*
- HÛNT'ING-HÔRSE, *n.* A horse used in hunting; a hunter. *Spectator.*
- HÛNT'ING-MÁTCH, *n.* A match or contest in a chase of animals. *Dryden.*
- HÛNT'ING-SËAT, *n.* A temporary residence for hunting or for sportsmen. *Gray's Letters.*
- HÛNT'RESS, *n.* A woman that follows the chase.
- HÛNTS'MAN, *n.*; pl. HUNTSMEN. 1. A hunter.
Like as a huntsman, after weary chase. *Spenser.*
2. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase. *L'Estrange.*
- HÛNTS'MAN-SHÍP, *n.* The art of hunting, or skill in hunting. *Donne.*
- † HÛNTS'-ÛP, *a.* A tune formerly played to wake the hunters. *Shak.*
Time plays the hunts-up to thy sleepy head. *Drayton.*
- HÛNT'-FÍE-SLÍP'PER, *n.* A well-known English game. *Holloway.*
- HÛR'DEN (-dn), *n.* A strong, coarse cloth; called also *harden*; — hemp. [*Local, Eng.*] *Halliwel.*
- HÛR'DLE, *n.* [*A. S. hyrdel*, or *hyrdl*; *Dut. horde*; *Ger. hurde*; *Old Ger. hürten*, to protect.]
1. A kind of wicker-work; a texture of sticks woven together; a crate. *Dryden.*
2. A frame of wood or of iron used for gates, fences, &c. *London Ency.*
3. A sort of sledge on which criminals were drawn to execution.
A sledge hurdle is allowed to preserve the offender from the extreme torment of being dragged on the ground or pavement. *Blackstone.*
4. (*Fort.*) A structure of pickets interwoven with twigs, serving to render batteries firm, to protect workmen in the trenches, &c. *Campbell.*
- HÛR'DLE, *v. a.* [*i.* HURDLED; *pp.* HURDLING, HURDLED.] To hedge, cover, or close with hurdles. "In hurdled cotes." *Milton.*

HURDS, *n. pl.* The refuse of flax; tow; hards. — See **HARDS**. *Ainsworth.*

HUR'DY-GUR'DY, *n.* A musical instrument the tones of which are produced by the friction of a wheel, and regulated by the action of the fingers. *Moore.*

HUR'EAU-LITE (hū'ro-lī), *n.* (Min.) A phosphate of iron and manganese found near Limoges, in the commune of Hureau. *Dana.*

HU-RI'NA, *n.* (Chem.) An alkaloid obtained from the sand-box tree (*Hura crepitans*) of South America. *Ogilvie.*

HUR-KĀ-RŪ, or **HUR-KA-RÔÔ**, *n.* A Hindoo errand-boy or messenger. *Malcom.*

HURL, *v. a.* [*i. HURLED*; *pp. HURLING, HURLED*.] 1. [Su. Goth. *hurra*, to turn round rapidly. *Todd*. — See **WHIRL**.] To throw with violence; to drive impetuously; to cast; to fling.

They use both the right hand and the left in hurling stones. *1 Chron. xii. 2.*

2. [Fr. *hurler*.] † To utter with vehemence. Highly they raged against the highest, Hurling defiance toward the vault of heaven. *Milton.*

HURL, *v. n.* 1. To move rapidly; to whirl. The very streams look languid from afar, Or through the unsheltered glade impatient seem To hurl into the cover of the grove. *Thomson.*

2. To play a kind of game with a ball. *Carew.*

HURL, *n.* 1. The act of casting; a throw; a cast. Mountain on mountain thrown With threatening hurl. *Congreve.*

2. Tumult; riot, commotion. After this hurl the king was fain to flee. *Mir. for Mag.*

HURL'BĀT, *n.* An old kind of weapon; a weapon whirled rapidly round; whirlbat. *Ainsworth.*

HURL'BONE, *n.* A bone near the middle of the buttock of a horse. *Crabb.*

HURL'ER, *n.* 1. One who throws or hurls. 2. One who plays at hurling. *Carew.* 3. One employed in carrying stone, peats, &c., on a wheelbarrow. [Scotland.] *Simmonds.*

HURL'ING, *n.* 1. The act of throwing. 2. A kind of game played with a ball. *Ec. Rev.*

HURL'ING-GREEN, *n.* A green or place for hurling. *Averall.*

† **HURL'WIND**, *n.* A whirlwind. *Sandys.*

† **HURL'LY**, *n.* [Fr. *hurler*, to howl.] A tumult; a hurly-burly.

Winds take the ruffian billows by the top, That with the hurly death itself awakes. *Shak.*

HURL'LY-BURL'LY, *n.* [Fr. *hurly-berly*; inconsiderately, bluntly.] Tumult; commotion; bustle; turmoil. [Colloquial.]

These terrible commotions and hurly-burly foreshow the end of the world. *Udal.*

Then what a hurly-burly! what a crowding! *Burke.*

HURL'LY-BURL'LY, *a.* Tumultuous; bustling. "Hurly-burly innovation." *Shak.*

HUR'ON-ITE, *n.* (Min.) A yellowish-green mineral found near Lake Huron. *Dana.*

HÜRR, *v. n.* To make a trilling or jarring sound, as the letter *r*.

It is the dog's letter, and hurreth in the sound. *B. Jonson.*

HÜR-RĀH (hū'r-ā), *interj.* [Goth. *hurra*, to agitate; Sv. *hurra*.] An exclamation noting joy, triumph, applause, or encouragement; huzza.

HÜR-RĪ-CĀNE, *n.* [It. *oragano*; Sp. *huracan*; Fr. *ouragan*.] A violent storm of wind, generally accompanied by thunder and lightning, and distinguished from every other kind of tempest by the vehemence of the wind, and the sudden changes to which it is subjected; a violent tempest; a tornado.

Hurricane deck, the upper deck of a steam-boat. *Syn.* — See **WIND**.

† **HÜR-RĪ-CĀNŌ**, *n.* A hurricane. Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; Your cataracts and hurricanoes spout. *Shak.*

HÜR'RĪED, *p. a.* Hastened; urged on; done in a hurry. "Hurried meeting." *Milton.*

HÜR'RĪED-LY, *ad.* In a hurried manner; precipitately; hastily. *West. Rev.*

HÜR'RĪED-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being hurried; precipitancy; haste. *Scott.*

HÜR'RĪ-ER, *n.* 1. One who hurries; a disturber. Mars, that horrid hurrier of men. *Chapman.*

2. One who draws a wagon in a coal mine.

HÜR'RY, *v. a.* [Goth. *horra*, *hurra*, or *hyra*, to agitate, to drive; A. S. *hergian*; Ger. *heren*, to harass. — See **HARRY**, **HARASS**.] [*i. HURRIED*; *pp. HURRYING, HURRIED*.]

1. To put into precipitation or confusion; to precipitate; to drive confusedly; to hasten.

Stay these sudden gusts of passion That hurry you away. *Roué.*

2. (Mining.) To draw a corve or wagon in coal mines. [Local, Eng.] *Clarke.*

HÜR'RY, *v. n.* To move or act with precipitation. Did you but know what joys your way attend, You would not hurry to your journey's end. *Dryden.*

HÜR'RY, *n.* A driving forward; confused haste; precipitation; tumult; commotion. No two things differ more than *hurry* and despatch. *Hurry* is the mark of a weak mind, despatch of a strong one. *Cotton.* *Syn.* — See **HASTE**.

HÜR'RY-SKÜR'RY, *n.* Fluttering haste; great confusion. [Colloquial.] *Forby.*

HÜR'RY-SKÜR'RY, *ad.* In a bustle; with tumult; hurriedly and confusedly. *Gray.*

HÜRST, *n.* [A. S. *hyrstan*, to adorn. *Tooke*. — Low L. *hursta*. *Du Cange*. — Ger. *horst*, a heap, a cluster.] A knoll covered with trees; a grove. [Obsolete or local.]

From each rising *hurst*, Where many a goodly oak had carefully been nursed. *Drayton.*

HÜRT, *v. a.* [A. S. *hyrt*, wounded; It. *urtare*, to hit; Fr. *hurter*, to strike.] [*i. HURT*; *pp. HURTING, HURTED*.]

1. To harm; to injure; to damage; to impair. It was commanded to them that they should not hurt the grass of the earth. *Jer. ix. 4. Wickliffe's Trans.*

2. To pain by some bodily harm; to give pain to; to wound. "I strike it and it hurts my hand." *Shak.*

3. To grieve; to chafe; to fret; to annoy. "To hurt one's feelings." *Roget.*

HÜRT, *n.* 1. Harm; injury; damage; detriment. "I have slain a man to my hurt." *Gen. iv. 23.* 2. A wound; a bruise. "He received seven hurts in the body." *Shak.*

Syn. — See **INJURY**.

HÜR'TEL (hūr'tl), *n.* A horse. [Scotland.] *Wright.*

HÜR'TER, *n.* 1. One who hurts or harms.

2. A flatted iron fixed against the body of an axletree. *Crabb.*

3. (Fort.) A piece of square timber laid at the end of the gun platform nearest to the parapet, to prevent the wheels from injuring the interior slope; hurtoir. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

HÜR'TŪL, *a.* Causing injury; mischievous; pernicious; injurious; noxious; baneful; detrimental; deleterious; prejudicial; harmful; disadvantageous.

Among all kinds of contention, none is more hurtful than is contention in matters of religion. *Homilies.*

Syn. — See **NOXIOUS**.

HÜR'TŪL-LY, *ad.* Mischievously; perniciously.

HÜR'TŪL-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being hurtful; mischievousness; perniciousness. *Sherwood.*

HÜR'TLE (hūr'tl), *v. n.* [Dim. of *hurt*. *Skinner*. — See **HURT**.] [*i. HURTTLED*; *pp. HURTLING, HURTTLED*.]

1. To clash; to skirmish; to run against any thing; to jostle.

They drew out their swords, and hurttled together with violence. *Hist. of Prince Arthur.*

2. To turn about quickly; to wheel round. Iron sheet of arrowy shower Hurttles in the darkened air. *Gray.*

Or hurtle round in warlike gyre. *Spenser.*

HÜR'TLE, *v. a.* 1. To push with violence.

And he him hurtteth, with his horse adown. *Chaucer.*

2. To whirl round; to brandish. *Spenser.*

HÜR'TLE (hūr'tl), *n.* A horse. [Scotland.] *Wright.*

HÜR'TLE-BĒR-RY (hūr'tl-bēr-ē), *n.* [A. S. *heort-berg*, bilberry.] (*Bot.*) A shrub and its fruit; huckleberry; whortleberry. — See **HUCKLEBERRY**, and **WHORTLEBERRY**. *Pilkington.*

HÜR'TLESS, *a.* 1. Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm. "Hurtless blows." *Dryden.* 2. Receiving no hurt or injury. *Johnson.*

HÜR'TLESS-LY, *ad.* Without hurt or harm.

HÜR'TLESS-NĒSS, *n.* Freedom from any pernicious quality; innoxiousness.

HÜR'TOIR (-twōr), *n.* (Fort.) A hurter. *Campbell.*

HŪS'BAND (hūz'band), *n.* [Su. Goth. *bonde*, the head of a family; A. S. *hus-bonda*; *hus*, a house, and *bonda*, a master of a family, a husband; Dan. *husbonde*. — "Husband is properly *house-band*, the band and bond of the house, who shall bind and hold it together. Thus old *Tusser* in his *Points of Husbandry*,

'The name of *husband*, what is it to say? Of wife and of household the band and the stay.'

Trench. "I have noon [no] *housebonde*." *John iv. 17, Wickliffe's Trans.* "I have no *houseband*." *do. Geneva.*

1. A married man; — correlative to *wife*.

A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband. *Prov. xii. 4.*

2. A tiller of the ground; a husbandman; an agriculturist; a farmer.

The painful husband ploughing up his ground. *Hakewill.*

3. One who practises frugality; an economist. I was considering the shortness of life, and what ill husbands we are of so tender a fortune. *Collier.*

4. The male of a brute pair. [*r.*] *Dryden.*

HŪS'BAND, *v. a.* [*i. HUSBANDED*; *pp. HUSBANDING, HUSBANDED*.]

1. To supply with a husband. *Shak.*

2. To cultivate or till properly.

A farmer cannot husband his ground, if he sits at a great rent. *Bacon.*

3. To manage or spend frugally; to economize. Amidst these humble bowers to lay me down, To husband out life's taper at its close. *Goldsmith.*

† **HŪS'BAND-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be husbanded; manageable with frugality. *Sherwood.*

HŪS'BAND-AGE, *n.* The agent or managing owner's allowance or commission for attending to a ship's business. *Simmonds.*

HŪS'BAND-LĀND, *n.* An old Scotch term for a division of land of twenty-six acres. *Simmonds.*

HŪS'BAND-LĒSS, *a.* Without a husband. *Shak.*

HŪS'BAND-LY, *a.* Frugal; thrifty. [*r.*] *Tusser.*

HŪS'BAND-MĀN, *n.*; *pl. HUSBANDMEN*. 1. † A master of a family. *Chaucer.*

2. One who practises husbandry; one who works in tillage; a cultivator; an agriculturist; a farmer. *Wickliffe.*

Syn. — See **FARMER**.

HŪS'BAND-RY, *n.* 1. Culture of land; cultivation; tillage; agriculture; farming.

Asked if in husbandry he aught did know, To plough, to plant, to reap, to sow. *Spenser.*

2. Domestic economy; thrift; frugality. *Sav.*

3. Oversight or care of domestic affairs.

Lorenzo, I commit into your hands The husbandry and manage of my house. *Shak.*

HŪSE, *n.* See **HUSO**. *Bailey.*

HŪSH, *v. a.* [Old Fr. *houische*; Ger. *husch*.] [*i. HUSHED*; *pp. HUSHING, HUSHED*.] To still; to silence; to quiet; to calm. *Shak.*

My tongue shall hush again this storm of war. *Shak.* To hush up, to suppress in silence. "Tain matter is hushed up." *Pope.*

HŪSH, *v. n.* To be still; to be silent.

But at these strangers' presence every one did hush. *Spenser.*

HŪSH, *interj.* [Imperative of the verb *hush*.] — Silence! be still! no noise; whist!

HŪSH, *a.* Still; silent; quiet.

The bold words speechless, and the orb below As hush as death. *Shak.*

HŪSH'Ā-BY, *a.* Tending to quiet or lull. *Ec. Rev.*

HŪSH'-MŌN-ĒY (-mūn-ē), *n.* Money given as a bribe for silence, or to hinder information. *Swift.*

HŪSK, *n.* [Dut. *hulzen*, husks.] The integument or covering of certain fruits or seeds; rind; bark.

Fruits of all kinds, in coat Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded husk. *Milton.*

HŪSK, *v. a.* [*i. HUSKED*; *pp. HUSKING, HUSKED*.] To take out of the husk; to strip off the husk or outward integument from. *Holland.*

HŪSK'ED, *a.* Covered with a husk. *Sherwood.*

HŪSK'ED, *p. a.* Stripped or divested of husks.

HÜSK'J-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being husky; roughness;—hoarseness. *Todd.*

HÜSK'ING, *n.* 1. The act of stripping off husks of fruits and seeds.

2. An assemblage of neighbors for the purpose of husking Indian corn. [Local, U. S.]

For now the cow-house filled, the harvest home,
The invited neighbors to the husking come. *Joel Barlow.*

HÜSK'ING-BĒE, *n.* See **HUSKING**, No. 2.

HÜSK'Y, *a.* 1. Abounding in husks or pertaining to husks. "A husky harvest." *Dryden.*
"Such husky and curious arts." *Spenser.*

2. Rough in tone; having a cough; hoarse.

HÜS'Ö, *n.* (*Ich.*) A large fish, of the genus *Acipenser*, or sturgeon; the largest species of sturgeon, chiefly found in the Black and Caspian Seas, attaining sometimes a length of twenty-five feet, and furnishing from its eggs the caviar, and from its air-bladder the isinglass, of commerce; *Acipenser huso*;—called also *isinglass-fish* and *isinglass-sturgeon*.

Van Der Hoeven.

HÜS-SÄR' (*hüz-zär'*), *n.* [Dut. *hoesaaren*, hussars; Dan., Sw., & Ger. *husar*.—"Of Hungarian origin, *husz*, twenty, and *ar*, pay,—every twenty houses furnishing one man." *Brande.*] Originally, a Hungarian or Polish horse-soldier, light-armed; an equestrian soldier; a sort of light cavalry. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

HÜSS'ITE, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of John Huss, of Prague, a Bohemian reformer and divine, who was burnt alive in 1415. *Milner.*

HÜS'SY, *n.* A case containing a set of sewing materials, thread, needles, buttons, &c.;—called also *housewife* and *huswife*. *Simmonds.*

HÜS'SY (*hüz'zē*), *n.* [Corrupted from *housewife*, taken in an ill sense.] A sorry or worthless woman;—often used jocosely. *Southern.*

HÜST'INGS, *n. pl.* [A. S. *hustinge*, a place of council; *hus*, a house, and *thing*, a thing, cause, or council.]

1. The principal court of the city of London, held before the lord mayor, recorder, and sheriffs. *Whishaw.*

2. The place of meeting to choose a member of Parliament; the platform or elevated place from which candidates at a parliamentary election address their constituents. *Brande.*

I stood on the hustings . . . less like a candidate than an unconcerned spectator of a public meeting. *Burke.*

HÜS'TLE (*hüs'sl*), *v. a.* [Dut. *hutselen*.] [*i.* **HÜSTLED**; *pp.* **HÜSTLING**, **HÜSTLED**.] To shake together in confusion. *Johnson.*

HÜS'WIFE (*hüz'zif* or *hüz'wif*) [*hüz'zif*, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.; *hüz'wif*, Sm.], *n.*

1. An economist; a thrifty woman. *Tusser.*

2. A bad manager; a sorry woman; a hussy. *Shak.*

—See **HOUSEWIFE**.

It is common to use *housewife* in a good sense, and *hussy* in a bad sense. *London Ency.*

HÜS'WIFE (*hüz'zif*), *v. a.* To manage with economy; to economize. *Dryden.*

HÜS'WIFE-LY, *a.* Thrifty; frugal. *Tusser.*

HÜS'WIFE-LY (*hüz'zif-lē*), *ad.* Thriftily; like a huswife. *Barret.*

HÜS'WIFE-RY (*hüz'zif-rē*), *n.* Domestic management or economy, good or bad.—See **HOUSEWIFERY**.

Good *housewifery* trieth

To rise with the cock;

Ill *housewifery* lieth

Till nine of the clock. *Tusser.*

HÜT, *n.* [Dut. *hut*; Ger. *hütte*; Dan. *hytte*; Sw. *hydda*.—Fr. *hutte*.]

1. A poor cottage; a mean dwelling.

How many shrink into the sordid hut

Of cheerless poverty. *Thomson.*

2. A temporary lodging for soldiers. *Johnson.*

HÜT, *v. a.* [Fr. *hutter*.] To lodge in huts or temporary lodgings, as troops. *Todd.*

HÜTCH, *n.* [A. S. *hwacca*.—Sp. *hucha*; Fr. *huche*.—*Chaucer* writes it *wiche*.]

1. A chest; a coffer. *B. Jonson.*

2. A hollow trap for taking vermin, and also a kind of cage for keeping rabbits. *Johnson.*

3. (*Coal Mining*.) A box in which coal is drawn up out of a pit. *Buchanan.*

HÜTCH, *v. a.* [*i.* **HÜTCHED**; *pp.* **HÜTCHING**, **HÜTCHED**.] To lay up as in a chest; to hoard. *Milton.*

HÜTCH-IN-SÖ'NI-AN, *n.* A follower of John *Hutchinson*, of Yorkshire, in England, a naturalist and philosopher. *Heatcote.*

HÜT-TÖ'NI-AN, *a.* Relating to the theory of Dr. James *Hutton*, which refers the structure of the solid parts of the earth to the action of fire,—hence called also the *Plutonian theory*. *Ency.*

† **HÜX**, *v. a.* To catch with a line and bladder, as pike. *Ash.*

HÜX'TER, *v. n.* To higgie; to huckster. *Grant.*

† **HÜZZ**, *v. n.* To buzz; to murmur. *Barret.*

HÜZ-ZÄ' (*hüz-zä'*) [*hüz-zä'*, W. J. Ja.; *hüz-zä'*, S. F. E. K.; *hüz-zä'*, P. Sm. R. Wb.], *interj.* [Perhaps from the Hungarian *hussars*; or from *hosanna*.—Sw. *hurra*.] An exclamation of joy or of triumph; hurrah.

Hurrah is more commonly used.

HÜZ-ZÄ', *n.* A shout; a cry of acclamation.

One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid starers, and of loud *huzzas*. *Pope.*

HÜZ-ZÄ', *v. n.* [*i.* **HÜZZAED**; *pp.* **HÜZZAING**, **HÜZZAED**.] To cry huzza; to shout. "With that I *huzzaed*." *Tatler.*

HÜZ-ZÄ', *v. a.* To receive or attend with acclamation or shouts. *Addison.*

HÜY-A-CINTH, *n.* [Gr. *βάκινθος*; L. *hyacinthus*; It. *giacinto*; Sp. *jacinto*; Fr. *hyacinthe*.]

1. (*Bot.*) A plant and beautiful flower, of several varieties; *Hyacinthus*. *Louden.*

Hyacinth of Peru, an evergreen of two varieties, one with a deep blue, the other with a white flower; *Silla Peruviana*. *Louden.*

2. (*Min.*) A name applied to the bright-colored varieties of zircon, and to the variety from Ceylon, which is colorless, or of a smoky tinge. *Dana.*

HÜY-A-CIN'THI-AN, *a.* Hyacinthine. *Richardson.*

HÜY-A-CIN'THINE, *a.* Made of, or resembling, hyacinths. "Hyacinthine locks." *Milton.*

HÜY-A-CIN'THINE, *n.* (*Min.*) A brown or greenish mineral, in eight-sided prisms, transparent and doubly refractive. *Brande.*

HÜY-A-DĒS (*hi'a-dēz*), *n. pl.* [L., from Gr. *ῥάδες*; *to*, to rain.] (*Astron.*) A well-known cluster of stars in the face of the constellation Taurus; so called because they were supposed, when they rose with the sun, to threaten rain. *Brande.*

HÜY-AD'S, *n. pl.* Hyades.—See **HYADES**. *Dryden.*

HÜY-A-LĒS'CENCE, *n.* The process of becoming as transparent as glass. *Agassiz.*

HÜY-A-LINE, *a.* [Gr. *βάλεος*; *balos*, crystal or glass; Fr. *hyalin*.] Glassy; crystalline; transparent, or partially so. *Milton. Agassiz.*

HÜY-A-LINE, *n.* The sea. *Shelley.*

On the clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea. *Milton.*

HÜY-A-LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A yellow or gray variety of uncleanable quartz or opal. *Brande.*

HÜY-A-LÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *βαλος*, glass, and *γράφω*, to write.] The art of engraving on glass.

HÜY-A-LÖID, *a.* [Gr. *βαλος*, glass, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Anat.*) Vitreous; resembling glass. *Dunghison.*

HÜY-A-LO-SID'ER-ITE, *n.* [Gr. *βαλος*, glass, and *σίδηρος*, iron.] (*Min.*) A variety of chrysolite containing an excess of silicate of magnesia. *Dana.*

HÜY-ÄL-Q-TYPE, *n.* [Gr. *βαλος*, glass, and *τύπος*, an impression.] A photographic picture taken on glass. *Fairholt.*

HÜY-BER-NÄ'TION, *n.* See **HIBERNATION**.

HÜY-BLA-BĒE, *n.* A species of honey-bee. *Shak.*

HÜY-LÄ'E'AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging to Mount Hybla, in Greece. *Ash.*

HÜY-Q-DÖNT, *n.* [Gr. *ῥάς*, a hump, and *δόντος*, *dōntos*, a tooth.] (*Pal.*) One of an extinct subfamily of sharks. *Agassiz.*

HÜY-Q-DÜS, *n.* (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil, shark-like fishes, with compressed, conical teeth. *Agassiz.*

|| **HÜY'BRID**, or **HÜY'RID** [*hi'b'rid*, K. Sm. R. *Ash*,

Mauder, *Wr.*; *hi'b'rid*, *Ja. Wb.*], *n.* [Gr. *ῥάς*, rape; L. *hybrida*, a mongrel; Fr. *hybride*.] (*Bot. & Zool.*) A mongrel plant or animal; the produce of a female plant or animal which has been impregnated by a male of a different variety, species, or genus; a mule. *Ency.*

|| **HÜY'BRID**, *a.* Being the offspring of two species; mongrel; of different species:—applied to plants and animals, and, metaphorically, to other things.

The *hybrid* additions to the English language are most numerous in works on science. *Latham.*

|| **HÜY'BRID-IŚM**, or **HÜY'RID-IŚM**, *n.* The quality of being hybrid.

To tack on to a Gothic root a classical termination (and vice versa) is to be guilty of *hybridism*. . . . *Hybridism* is the commonest fault that accompanies the introduction of new words. *Latham.*

|| **HÜY'Rİ-DİST**, *n.* One who hybridizes. *Qu. Rev.*

HÜY-BRID'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being hybrid; hybridism. *Pritchard.*

|| **HÜY'Rİ-DİZE**, *v. a.* To form or procreate by, or to change to, hybrids. *Knights.*

|| **HÜY'Rİ-DOÜS** [*hi'b're-düs*, S. W. P. *Ja. R.*; *hi'b're-düs*, K. Sm. *Ash*], *a.* Mongrel; hybrid. *Ray.*

HÜY'DAGE, *n.* (*Law*.) See **HIDAGE**. *Burrit.*

HÜY'DÄ-TİD, or **HÜY'DÄ-TİD** [*hi'da-tid*, Sm. C. *Wr.* *Wb.*; *hi'dat'id*, P. *Cyc.* *Brande*], *n.*; *pl.* **HÜY'DÄ-TİDS**. [Gr. *ὕδωρ*, a watery vesicle under the upper eyelid; *ὑδωρ*, water; L. *hydatis*, a water-colored gem.] A cyst-like production sometimes found in the bodies of men and animals.

HÜY'DÄ-TİS, *n.*; *pl.* **HÜY'DÄ-Tİ-DES**. [See **HÜY-DÄTID**.] (*Med.*) A vesicle containing a transparent, aqueous fluid; *hydatid*. *Dunghison.*

HÜY'DÄ-TİSM, *n.* (*Med.*) The sound occasioned, by the fluctuation of an effused fluid in a cavity of the body. *Craig.*

HÜY'DÄ-TÖID, *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ*, water, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Med.*) The membrane of the aqueous humor:—sometimes applied to the aqueous humor itself. *Dunghison.*

HÜY'DRA, *n.*; *pl.* L. **HÜY'DRÆ**; Eng. **HÜY'DRÆS**. [Gr. *ῥέπα*; L. *hydra*.]

1. (*Myth.*) A fabulous many-headed monster, which was said to infest the Lake Lerna, in Peloponnesus. According to the fable, on one of its heads being cut off, it was immediately succeeded by another, unless the wound was cauterized. It was one of the labors of Hercules to destroy this monster. *Brande.*

2. (*Astron.*) An ancient constellation in the southern hemisphere; the Water-snake. *Brande.*

3. (*Zool.*) A genus of hydro-medusæ, the only one known to inhabit fresh water, characterized by having a cylindrical body, at one end a single row of tentacles, from six to eight in number, around the mouth, and a simple digestive cavity, occupying the whole length and breadth of the body. *Agassiz.*

4. Any manifold evil.

Any multiplicity of evils is termed a *hydra*. *Johnson.*

And yet the *hydra* of my cares renews

Still new-born sorrows of her fresh disdain. *Daniel.*

HÜY-DRÄC'D, *n.* An acid containing hydrogen, as one of its essential elements. *Brande.*

HÜY'DRÄ-GÖGUE (*hi'dra-gög*), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδραγωγός*; *ὑδωρ*, water, and *ἀγω*, to drive; L. *hydragogus*; Fr. *hydragogue*.] (*Med.*) A medicine believed to be capable of expelling serum effused into any part of the body;—generally applied to a cathartic or a diuretic. *Dunghison.*

HÜY-DRÄL'KAR-SİNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) An ethereal volatile substance formed by the union of oxygen with alkarsine. *Ogilvie.*

HÜY'DRA-MİDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) Another name for the hyduret of amide, or ammonia. *Wright.*

HÜY-DRÄN'GE-3, *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ*, water, and *γενεῖον*, a capsule.] (*Bot.*) A genus of hardy shrubs, of which one species is commonly cultivated for the sake of its beautiful flowers. *P. Cyc.*

HÜY'DRANT, *n.* [Gr. *ὑδραίνω*, to water; *ὑδωρ*, water.] A discharge-pipe from the main of an aqueduct; a water-plug or street-fountain.

HÜY-DRÄR'GQ-CHLÖ'RIDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A com-

pound of the bichloride of mercury with another chloride. *Brande.*

HY-DRÄR'GIL-LITE, n. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and γίλη, clay.] (*Min.*) A native phosphate of alumina; — so named from the erroneous idea that it consisted of alumina and water. *Brande.*

HY-DRÄR'GY-RATE, a. Of, or belonging to, mercury. *Ogilvie.*

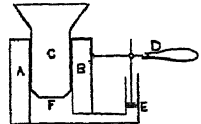
HY-DRÄR'GY-RÜM, n. [Gr. ὑδράργυρος; ὕδωρ, water, and ἄργυρος, silver; L. *hydrargyrus*.] Quick-silver or mercury. *Rowbotham.*

HY'DRATE, n. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water; Fr. *hydrate*.] (*Chem.*) A compound in definite proportions of a metallic oxide with water. *Brande.*

HY-DRÄU'LIC, } a. [Gr. ὑδραυλικός; L. *hy-*
HY-DRÄU'LI-CAL, } draulicus; Fr. *hydraulique*.]

Relating to water-pipes, or to the conveyance of water through pipes.

Hydraulic architecture, the art of constructing docks, quays, &c., the foundations of which are laid under water. — *Hydraulic lime*, a species of lime used in forming a mortar or cement which hardens under water. — *Hydraulic press*, a press in which the force is applied by means of a pump acting upon a column of water in a tube; Bramah's press. It consists of a short and very strong pump-barrel, A B, with a solid piston, C, of proportionate strength, which is pushed against the thing to be compressed by water driven into the barrel beneath it at F from the small forcing pump E. *Ure.* — *Hydraulic ram*, a machine for raising water by means of its own momentum; water-ram. *— See WATER-RAM.*



HY-DRÄU'LI-CÖN, n. [Gr. ὑδραυλῖς; ὕδωρ, water, and αἰλῶ, to play on the flute; L. *hydraulius*.] (*Mus.*) A musical instrument acted upon by water; a water-organ. *Burney.*

HY-DRÄU'LI-CES, n. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and αἰλῶ, a pipe.] That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the motion of liquids, the laws by which they are regulated, and the effects which they produce. *Brande.*

HY-DREN-TER'Q-CÈLE, n. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and έντερον, an intestine.] (*Med.*) Intestinal hernia, the sac of which encloses fluid. *Dunglison.*

HY'DRI-ÄD, n. [Gr. ὕδρις; ὕδωρ, water.] A water nymph. *Clarke.*

HY'DRI-Q-DÄTE, n. (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of hydriodic acid with a base. *Brande.*

HY-DRI-ÖD'IC, a. (*Chem.*) Noting an acid composed of hydrogen and iodine. *Brande.*

HYD'RI-ÖT; n. (*Geog.*) A native of the Greek Island of Hydra. *Eurnshaw.*

HY-DRQ-BÖ'RA-CITE, n. (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in small needle crystals, which appear to be flat, six-sided prisms. It is translucent, and of a white color, with spots of red from silicated peroxide of iron. *Eng. Cyc.*

HY-DRQ-BRÖ'MATE, n. (*Chem.*) A salt composed of hydrobromic acid and a base. *Craig.*

HY-DRQ-BRÖM'IC, a. (*Chem.*) Noting an acid composed of one equivalent of hydrogen and one of bromine. *P. Cyc.*

HY-DRQ-CÄR'BON, n. (*Chem.*) A compound of hydrogen and carbon; hydrocarburet. *Brande.*

HY-DRQ-CÄR'BO-NATE, n. (*Chem.*) Carburetted hydrogen gas. *Wright.*

HY-DRQ-CÄR'BO-NATE, n. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and Eng. *carbonate*.] (*Chem.*) A carbonate combined with water; as, "The hydrocarbonate of magnesia." *Craig.*

HY-DRQ-CÄR-BÖN'IC, a. (*Chem.*) Noting an inflammable gas. *Wright.*

HY-DRQ-CÄR'BU-RÉT, n. (*Chem.*) A compound of hydrogen and carbon. *Brande.*

HY-DRQ-CÄR'DI-A, n. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and καρδιά, the heart.] (*Med.*) A dropsy of the pericardium. *Scott.*

HY'DRO-CÈLE [hi'dro-sel, S. J. E. F. K. Sm.; hi'dro-sel or hi'dro-sel'le, W. Jä.; hi'dro-sel'le, P. W. Jä.; n. [Gr. ὑδροκήλη; ὕδωρ, water, and κύλη, a tumor; L. *hydrocele*; Fr. *hydrocèle*.] (*Med.*) A collection of watery or serous fluid in the scrotum or in some of the coverings of the testicle or spermatic cord. *Dunglison.*

HY-DRQ-CÈPH'A-LÜS, n. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and κεφαλή, head.] (*Med.*) A collection of water within the head; dropsy of the brain. *Dunglison.*

HY-DRQ-ÈHLÖ'RATE, n. [Fr.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of hydrochloric acid with a base; a muriate. *Graham.*

HY-DRQ-ÈHLÖ'RIC, a. [Fr. *hydrochlorique*.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid composed of one equivalent of chlorine and one of hydrogen; — commonly called *muriatic acid*. *Ure.*

HY-DRQ-ÈHLÖ'RIDE, n. (*Chem.*) A compound of hydrogen, chlorine, and carbon. *Buchanan.*

HY-DRQ-CY'A-NATE, n. (*Chem.*) A compound of hydrocyanic acid with a base. *Wright.*

HY-DRQ-CY-ÄN'IC, a. [Eng. *hydrogen* and Gr. κίανος, a dark blue substance.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid which is the same as *prussic acid*; — first obtained from Prussian blue. *Brande.*

HY-DRQ-DY-NÄM'ICS, n. pl. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and δύναμις, power.] The science which applies the principles of dynamics to determine the conditions of motion or of rest in fluid bodies. It comprises hydrostatics and hydraulics. *Brande.*

HY-DRQ-FÈR-RO-CY-ÄN'IC, a. (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained by decomposing ferrocyanide of barium with sulphuric acid. *Graham.*

HY-DRQ-FLÜ'ATE, n. A salt formed of hydrofluoric acid and a base. *Craig.*

HY-DRQ-FLÜ-ÖR'IC, a. [*hydrogen* and *fluorine*.] (*Chem.*) Noting a highly corrosive and very volatile acid obtained from fluor spar by the action of sulphuric acid. *Brande.*

HY-DRQ-FLÜ-Q-SIL'I-CATE, n. (*Chem.*) A salt formed by hydrofluosilicic acid and a base. *Craig.*

HY-DRQ-FLÜ-Q-SI-LIC'IC, a. [*hydrogen*, *fluorine*, and *silica*.] (*Chem.*) Noting a compound acid consisting of one atom of hydrofluoric, and two of silicic acid. *Craig.*

HY'DRO-GEN (hi'dro-jen), n. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and γεννέω, to generate; Fr. *hydrogène*.] (*Chem.*) A gas which, combined with oxygen, in the proportion of one part by weight of hydrogen to eight parts of oxygen, produces water. It is colorless, tasteless, inodorous, inflammable, and it will not support animal life. Its specific gravity, as compared with common air, is as 69 to 1000, and it is exactly sixteen times lighter than oxygen. It was formerly called *inflammable air*. *Brande.*

HY'DRO-GE-NÄTE, v. a. [Fr. *hydrogèner*.] To combine with hydrogen. *Craig.*

HY'DRO-GE-NIZE, v. a. To hydrogenate. *Craig.*

HY-DRQ-GE-NOÜS, a. Relating to hydrogen; composed of hydrogen. *Phillips.*

HY-DRQ-GE-NQ-SY, n. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and γένσις, knowledge.] The history and description of the waters of the earth. *Wright.*

HY-DRQ-RA-PHER, n. One versed in hydrography; one who makes or plans charts. *Boyle.*

HY-DRQ-GRÄPH'IC, } a. Relating to hydrog-
HY-DRQ-GRÄPH'I-CAL, } raphy. *Davies.*

HY-DRQ-RA-PHY, n. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and γράφω, to describe; Fr. *hydrographie*.] The science, knowledge, or description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe. *Hackluyt.*

HY-DRQ-Ü-RÉT, n. (*Chem.*) A compound of hydrogen with a metal. *Brande.*

HY'DRÖID, a. (*Zool.*) Hydra-like. *Agassiz.*

HY'DRO-LITE, n. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water and λίθος, a stone.] (*Min.*) See Gmelinite. *Dana.*

HY-DRQ-LÖG'I-CAL, a. Relating to hydrology. *Hackluyt.*

HY-DRÖL'Q-GIST, n. One skilled in hydrology. *Brande.*

HY-DRÖL'Q-QY, n. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and λόγος, a discourse; Fr. *hydrologie*.] The science which treats of water, and of its various properties and modes of existence in nature. *Brande.*

HY'DRO-MÄN-CY, n. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and μαντεία, prophecy.] Among the ancients, a method of divination by water. *Brande.*

HY-DRQ-MÄN'TIC, a. Pertaining to divination by water. *Wright.*

HY'DRO-MÈL, n. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and μέλι, honey.] A liquor consisting of honey and water; — called also, after fermentation, *mead*. *Brande.*

HY-DRÖM'E-TER, n. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the specific gravities or densities of liquids. *Brande.*

The common hydrometer consists of a glass tube containing a marked paper scale, with a small bulb at the lower end filled with shot, and a larger bulb just above the other. The zero mark of the scale is adjusted to the point of the stem to which the instrument sinks in distilled water, or in any other liquid taken as a standard.

HY-DRQ-MÈT'RIC, } a. [Fr. *hydrométrique*.]
HY-DRQ-MÈT'RI-CAL, } Relating to hydrometry.

HY-DRQ-MÈT'RO-GRÄPH, n. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, μέτρον, a measure, and γράφω, to describe.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of water discharged in a given time. *Dr. Black.*

HY-DRÖM'E-TRY, n. [Fr. *hydrométrie*.] The art of measuring the relative densities, or specific gravities, &c., of fluids. *P. Cyc.*

HY-DRQ-PÄTH'IC, } a. Relating to hydrop-
HY-DRQ-PÄTH'I-CAL, } athy. *Claridge.*

HY-DRÖP'A-TUIST, n. One who is versed in, or who practises, hydrophathy; one who practises the water-cure; a water-doctor. *Claridge.*

HY-DRÖP'A-THY, n. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and πάθος, suffering.] (*Med.*) Water-cure, or the method of curing diseases by means of water; — introduced by Vincent Priessnitz of Silesia. *Claridge.*

HY'DRO-PHÄNE, n. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and φαῖνω, to show.] (*Min.*) A variety of opal which is white and opaque when dry, but transparent in water. *Brande.*

HY-DRÖPH'A-NOÜS, a. (*Min.*) Noting a mineral transparent in water. *Cleaveland.*

HY'DRO-PHID, n. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and φίδιον, a small serpent.] (*Zool.*) A species of ophidian including the water snake. *Smart.*

HY'DRO-PHÖ'B'I-A [hi'dro-fö-bé-a, W. P. J. E. F. Jä. Sm. W. Jä.; hi'dro-fö-bé-a, S. Jä.; n. [L. from Gr. ὑδροφοβία; ὕδωρ, water, and φόβος, fear; Fr. *hydrophobie*.]

1. (*Med.*) A preternatural dread of water, a symptom of canine madness. *Dunglison.*

2. The disease occasioned by inoculation with the saliva of a rabid animal; — so called from the violent and suffocating spasms of the throat which occur when the patient attempts to drink, or when, in the latter stages, the mere idea of drinking arises in his mind. *P. Cyc.*

HY-DRQ-PHÖB'IC, a. [Gr. ὑδροφοβικός; L. *hydrophobicus*; Fr. *hydrophobe*.] Relating to hydrophobia. *Med. Jour.*

HY'DRO-PHÖ-BY, n. Hydrophobia. *Birch.*

HY'DRO-PHÖRE, n. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and φέρω, to bear.] An instrument for obtaining specimens of the water of a river, a lake, or the ocean at any particular depth. *Ogilvie.*

HY-DRQPH-THÄL'MI-A, } n. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water,
HY-DRQPH-THÄL'MY, } and θάλαμῶς, the eye.]

(*Med.*) A disease of the eye, caused by an increase in one or both of the humors. *Dunglison.*

HY'DRO-PHYTE, n. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and φυτόν, a plant; Fr. *hydrophyte*.]

1. (*Bot.*) A plant which thrives in water; a kind of alga. *Brande.*

2. (*Min.*) A variety of serpentine. *Dana.*

HY-DRÖPH-Y-TÖL'Q-QY, n. [Eng. *hydrophyte* and Gr. λόγος, a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on water-plants. *Craig.*

HY-DRÖP'IC, } a. [Gr. ὑδροπικός; L. *hydropi-*
HY-DRÖP'I-CAL, } cus; Fr. *hydropique*.]

1. Dropsical; diseased with dropsy or extravasated water. "Hydropic wretches." *Blackmore.*

2. Resembling dropsy. "Every lust is a kind of hydropic distemper." *Tillotson.*

HŶ-DRŌP'I-CAL-LŶ, *ad.* In an hydropical manner. *Browne.*

HŶ-DRŌ-PNEŪ-MĀT'IC (-nū-), *a.* [Gr. *ὑδρῶς*, water, and *πνευματικός*, belong to wind or breath.] Noting an apparatus consisting of a vessel of water, &c., for collecting gases. *Wright.*

HŶ-DRŌP-SŶ, *n.* [Gr. *ὑδρῶς*; *L. hydrops.*] The dropsy. *Thomson.*

HŶ-DRŌ-SĀLT, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt, the base or the acid of which is a compound, having hydrogen as one of its elements. *Wright.*

HŶ-DRŌ-SCŌPE, *n.* [Gr. *ὑδρῶς*, water, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view.] An instrument anciently used for measuring time, by the flowing of water through a small orifice. *Brande.*

HŶ-DRŌ-STĀT, *n.* An apparatus for preventing the explosion of steam-boilers. *Simmonds.*

HŶ-DRŌ-STĀT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ὑδρῶς*, water, and
HŶ-DRŌ-STĀT'IC-CAL, } *στατική*, statics; Fr. *hydrostatique*.] Relating to hydrostatics.

Hydrostatic balance, a balance used for determining the specific gravity of bodies, by weighing them in water. — *Hydrostatic bellows*, an apparatus for illustrating the hydrostatic paradox, consisting of two flat boards united by leather or flexible cloth, which is water-tight, and a long upright tube through which water may be poured into the interior, thus causing every portion of the surface of the upper board, equal in area to the area of the tube, to be pressed upward by a force equal to the weight of the water in the tube above the level of that board. *Brande.* — *Hydrostatic paradox*, the fact that any quantity of water, however small, may be made to lift and balance any quantity however great, or that quality of liquids in virtue of which they transmit pressure equally in all directions; — thus water, in a curved pipe open at both ends, will always rise to the same height in each arm or branch, however much larger one may be than the other. — *Hydrostatic press*, the hydraulic press. — See **HYDRAULIC PRESS**.

HŶ-DRŌ-STĀT'IC-CAL-LŶ, *ad.* According to hydrostatics. *Bentley.*

HŶ-DRŌ-STA-TĪ'CIAN (-tish'an), *n.* One versed in hydrostatics. *Boyle.*

HŶ-DRŌ-STĀT'ICS, *n.* The science which explains the properties of the equilibrium and pressure of water and other fluids; the application of statics to the peculiar constitution of water and other liquids. *Brande.*

HŶ-DRŌ-SŪL'PHATE, *a.* [Fr. *hydrosulphate*.] (*Chem.*) Same as **HYDROSULPHURET**. *Brande.*

HŶ-DRŌ-SŪL'PHITE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A saline compound of hydrosulphurous acid and a base. *Cve.*

HŶ-DRŌ-SŪL'PHUR-RET, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of sulphuretted hydrogen with a base. *Cve.*

HŶ-DRŌ-SŪL'PHUR-RET-TED, *a.* (*Chem.*) Combined with sulphuretted hydrogen. *Wright.*

HŶ-DRŌ-SUL-PHŪ'RIC, *a.* [Fr. *hydrosulfurique*.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid otherwise called *sulphuretted hydrogen*. *Brande.*

HŶ-DRŌ-TEL-LŪ'RATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of telluric acid with a base. *Wright.*

HŶ-DRŌ-TEL-LŪ'RIC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid formed from hydrogen and tellurium. *Graham.*

HŶ-DRŌ-THŌ'RĀX, *n.* [Gr. *ὑδρῶς*, water, and *θώραξ*, the chest.] (*Med.*) Dropsy of the chest; — generally seated only on one side. *Dunghison.*

HŶ-DRŌT'IC, *n.* [Gr. *ὑδρῶς*, water; Fr. *hydro-tique*.] (*Med.*) Medicine to expel water or phlegm; a hydragogue. *Arbuthnot.*

HŶ-DRŌT'IC, } *a.* Causing the discharge of
HŶ-DRŌT'IC-CAL, } water or phlegm. *Smart.*

HŶ-DROUS, *a.* Containing water; watery. *Francis.*

HŶ-DROX-ĀN'THATE, *n.* [Gr. *ὑδρῶς*, water, and *ξανθός*, yellow.] (*Chem.*) A compound of hydroxanthic acid with a base. *Wright.*

HŶ-DROX-ĀN'THIC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid called also *carbo-sulphuric acid*, formed by the action of alkalies on the deutosulphuret of carbon. *Wright.*

HŶ-DRŪ-RĒT, *n.* Same as **HYDROGURET**. *Brande.*

HŶ'DRŪS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *ὑδρῶς*, water.]

1. (*Zool.*) A genus of water-snakes. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. (*Astron.*) The Water-Serpent, a southern constellation. *Wright.*

HŶ-Ē'MĀL, or **HŶ-Ē-MĀL** [hī-ē'māl, *W. K. Sm.* *IVb.*; hī-ē-māl, *Ja. Towd.* *Ash, Dyche*], *a.* [*L. hyemalis*; *hyems*, winter; *It. iemale*; *Sp. hiemal*; *Fr. hyemal*.] Belonging to winter. *Browne.*

† HŶ-Ē-MĀTE, *v. n.* [*L. hyemo, hyematus*.] To winter at a place. *Cockeram.*

† HŶ-Ē-MĀ'TIQN, *n.* Shelter from the cold of winter. *Evelyn.*

HŶ'ĒMŠ, *n.* [L.] Winter. *Shak.*

† HŶ'ĒN, *n.* A hyena. "I will laugh like a hyen." *Shak.*

HŶ-Ē'NĀ, *n.* [Gr. *ἡiena*; *L. hyena*.] (*Zool.*) One of a family of digitigrade, carnivorous quadrupeds, of great strength and ferocity, found in Asia and Africa, having the fore legs longer than the hind legs, a rough tongue, great and conical molar teeth, projecting eyes, large ears, and a deep and glandular pouch beneath the anus; — called also *tiger-wolf*. *Eng. Cyc.*

HŶ-Ē-TŌ-GRĀPH, *n.* [Gr. *ἑρως*, rain, and *γράφω*, to sketch.] A graphic representation of the average distribution of rain over the surface of the earth. *Nichol.*

HŶ-Ē-TŌ-GRĀPH'IC, *a.* (*Phys. Geog.*) Noting maps in which the distribution and quantity of rain, prevalence of rainy days, &c., in different places, are indicated. *Johnston.*

HŶ-Ē-TŌM'Ē-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ἑρως*, rain, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] A pluviometer. *Nichol.*

HŶ-Ē'Ē-I-A (hī-jē'ya), *n.* [Gr. *Ἥγεια*.] 1. (*Myth.*) The goddess of health. 2. (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by De Gasparis in 1850. *Hind.*

HŶ-Ē-Ē'IAN (hī-jē'yan), *a.* Relating to health, or to *Hygeia*, *Hygiea*, or *Hygia*, the goddess of health. *Smart.*

HŶ-Ē-Ē-INE, *n.* See **HYGIENE**. *Brande.*

HŶ-Ē-Ē-NĪSM, *n.* The science of health, or the preservation of health by medical treatment; hygiene. *Buchanan.*

HŶ-Ē-Ē-IST, *n.* One versed in hygiene. *Gent. Mag.*

HŶ-Ē-Ē'AN, *a.* Same as **HYGEIAN**. *P. Cyc.*

HŶ-Ē-Ē'NAL, *a.* Relating to hygienism, or the preservation of health; hygienic. *Boyle.*

HŶ-Ē-Ē-ĒNE, or **HŶ-Ē-Ē-ĒNE**, *n.* [Generally anglicized *hygiene*, and pronounced *hygeen*. *Dunghison.*] (*Gr. ὑγιεινός*, good for the health; *ὑγιεία*, health; *Fr. hygiène*.] (*Med.*) That branch of medicine of which the object is the preservation of health. *Dunghison.*

HŶ-Ē-Ē-Ē'IC, *a.* [Fr. *hygiénique*.] Relating to hygiene; preserving health. *Dunghison.*

HŶ-Ē-Ē-Ē'ICS, *n. pl.* The art of preserving health; hygienism; hygiene. [*R.*] *Dunghison.*

HŶ-Ē-Ē'NĀ, *n.* (*Med.*) Same as **HYGIENE**. *Crabb.*

HŶ-Ē-Ē-Ē'Q-ĒY, *n.* [Gr. *ὑγιεία*, health, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] (*Med.*) The science of, or a treatise on, the preservation of health. *O. H. Curtis.*

HŶ-GRŌ-BLĒPH'Ā-RIC, *a.* [Gr. *ὕψος*, moist, and *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid.] (*Med.*) Noting the excretory ducts of the lachrymal gland. *Wright.*

HŶ-GRŌL'Q-ĒY, *n.* [Gr. *ὕψος*, moist, fluid, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] (*Med.*) The doctrine of the humors or fluids of the body. *Brande.*

HŶ-GRŌM'Ē-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ὕψος*, moist, and *μέτρον*, a measure; *Fr. hygromètre*.] An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture or dryness of the atmosphere. *Brande.*

HŶ-GRŌ-MĒT'RIC, } *a.* [Fr. *hygrométrique*.]
HŶ-GRŌ-MĒT'RI-CAL, } Relating to hygrometry; — applied to substances which readily become

moist or dry by corresponding changes of the state of the atmosphere. *Brande.*

HŶ-GRŌM'Ē-TRY, *n.* [See **HYGROMETER**.] The art of measuring the moisture or humidity of bodies, particularly of the atmosphere. *Crabb.*

HŶ'GRŌ-SCŌPE, *n.* [Gr. *ὕψος*, moist, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view.] An instrument to show the moisture and dryness of the air; a hygrometer. *Quincy.*

HŶ-GRŌ-SCŌP'IC, } *a.* Imbibing moisture,
HŶ-GRŌ-SCŌP'IC-CAL, } as a hygroscope; relating to the hogsroscope.

HŶ-GRŌ-SCŌ-PŪ'Q'Ē-TŶ, *n.* [Gr. *ὕψος*, moisture, and *σκοπεῖν*, to observe.] (*Bot.*) The property by which vegetable tissues absorb or discharge moisture, according to circumstances. *Henslow.*

HŶ-GRŌ-STĀT'ICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ὕψος*, moist, and *στατική*, statics.] The art of measuring degrees of moisture. *Evelyn.*

HŶKE, *n.* [Arab.] A loose garment worn by the Arabs; haik. *Wright.*

HŶ-LĒ-Q-SĀUR'US, *n.* [Gr. *ἑλαῖος*, belonging to a wood, and *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] (*Pal.*) An extinct genus of gigantic reptiles found in the walden strata of Sussex, Eng. *Mantell.*

HŶ-LĒRĒH'Ē-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *ἑλη*, matter, and *ἀρχι-κός*, pertaining to rule.] Presiding over matter. "This *hylarchical* principle." *Hallivell.*

HŶ'LO-BATE, *n.* [Gr. *ὀλοβάτης*, one that walks or haunts the wood; *ἑλη*, a wood, and *βαίω*, to walk.] (*Zool.*) One of a genus of apes; the long-armed ape or gibbon. *Van Der Hoeven.*

HŶ'LO-IST, *n.* [Gr. *ἑλη*, matter.] One who believes that matter is God. *Clarke.*

HŶ-LŌP'Ā-THĪSM, *n.* [Gr. *ἑλη*, matter, and *πάθος*, feeling.] The tenet or doctrine that the life of matter is sentient. *Brande.*

HŶ-LŌTH'Ē-ISM, or **HŶ-LO-THĒ'ISM**, *n.* [Gr. *ἑλη*, matter, and *θεός*, God.] The doctrine that matter is God, a species of materialism. *Smart.*

HŶ-LŌ-ZŌ'IC, *a.* Pertaining to hylozoism. *Wright.*

HŶ-LŌ-ZŌ'IC, *n.* One who holds all matter to be animated. *Clarke.*

HŶ-LŌ-ZŌ'ISM, *n.* [Gr. *ἑλη*, matter, and *ζωή*, life.] The doctrine that all matter lives; the theory of the soul of the world, or of a life residing in nature; the doctrine that life and matter are inseparable. *Cudworth. Fleming.*

HŶ-LŌ-ZŌ'IST, *n.* An advocate for hylozoism; a hylozoic. *Tucker.*

HŶ'MĒN, *n.* [Gr. *ὑμῆν*; *L. & Fr. hymen*.] 1. (*Myth.*) The god of marriage. 2. (*Anat.*) The vaginal membrane at the outer orifice of the vagina. *Dunghison.* 3. (*Bot.*) A skin enclosing the bud of a flower.

|| HŶ-MĒ-NĒ'AL [hī-mē-nē'al, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. Wr.*; hī-mē-nē'al, *S. E.*], *n.* [Gr. *ὑμῆναιος*; *L. hymeneus*.] A marriage song. For her white virgins *hymeneals* sing. *Pope.*

|| HŶ-MĒ-NĒ'AL, *a.* Pertaining to marriage. *Pope.* "In these compounds of *Hymen*, Mr. Sheridan has shortened the *i* in the first syllable; but, though I think this tendency of the secondary accent to shorten the vowel perfectly agreeable to analogy, yet *y* has so frequently the sound of long *i*, that it seems, in this case and some others, to counteract that tendency; nor can any other reason be given why the same letter in *hyperbolic* and *hypercritic* should be long, as Mr. Sheridan has properly marked them. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Perry, by their notation, seem of the same opinion." *Walker.*

|| HŶ-MĒ-NĒ'AN, *n.* Same as **HYMENEAL**. [*R.*] And heavenly choirs the *hymenean* sung. *Milton.*

|| HŶ-MĒ-NĒ'AN, *a.* Same as **HYMENEAL**. [*R.*]

HY-MĒ-NĒ-ŪM, *n.* (*Bot.*) That part of fungi in which the spores immediately lie. *Henslow.*

HŶ-MĒN-ŌP'TĒ-RĀ, } *n. pl.* [Gr. *ὑμενόπτερος*;
HŶ-MĒN-ŌP'TĒ-RS, } *ὑμῆν*, a membrane, and
πτερόν, a wing; *It. imenoptero*; *Fr. hyménoptère*.] (*Ent.*) An order of mandibulate insects, comprehending those having four membranous wings, with few nervures, such as bees, wasps, &c. *Brande.*

HY-MEN-ÖP'TE-RAL, } *a.* [Gr. *hymenion*, dim. of
HY-MEN-ÖP'TE-ROÜS, } *hymen*, a membrane,
and *πτερον*, a wing.] (*Ent.*) Having membra-
nous wings; — applied to certain insects. *Kirby*.

HY-MEN-ÖP'TE-RAN, *n.* (*Ent.*) A mandibulate
insect having four membranous wings. *Brande*.

HYMN (*him*), *n.* [Gr. *hymnos*, a song or ode, usually
in praise of some god or hero; *L. hymnus*; *It.*
inno; *Sp. hymno*; *Fr. hymne*.] A song of praise,
adoration, or thanksgiving; — now commonly
applied to a short poem written to be sung in
public religious services.

Teaching and admonishing one another in psalms, and
hymns, and spiritual songs. *Col. iii. 16.*

HYMN (*him*), *v. a.* [Gr. *hyménō*.] [*i.* HYMNED; *pp.*
HYMNING, HYMNED.] To praise or celebrate
in song; to worship with hymns.

Whose easier business were to serve their Lord
High up in heaven, with songs to hymn his throne. *Milton*.

HYMN (*him*), *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration.
They touched their golden harps, and hymning praised
God and his works. *Milton*.

HYMNAL, *n.* A sacred song; a hymn.
Various metres found in the hymns of the Bishop of
London, Bickersteth, &c. *J. J. Wate*.

HYMN-BOOK (*him'bók*), *n.* A book containing
a collection of hymns.

HYMNIC, *a.* Relating to hymns. *Donne*.

HYMNING (*him'ing* or *him'njng*), *v. a.* Celebrat-
ing in hymns. "The hymning choir." *West*.

HYMNING, *n.* The singing of hymns.
Thus they in heaven, above the starry sphere,
Their happy hours in joy and hymning spent. *Milton*.

HYMNODY, *n.* [Gr. *hymnōdia*.] A collection of
hymns; hymnology. *Brit. Crit.*

HYMNÖGRA-PHER, *n.* A writer of hymns. *Bailey*.

HYMNÖLÖGIST, *n.* A composer of hymns.

HYMNÖLÖGY, *n.* [Gr. *hymnos*, a song, and *lógos*,
a discourse, *Fr. hymnologie*.] A collection of
hymns; hymnody. *Mede*.

HYMÖID, *a.* [Gr. *v.* the letter upsilon, and *idos*,
form; *úsōidos*.] (*Anat.*) Noting a bone at the
base of the tongue having the form of the
Greek letter *v*. *Dunghison*.

HY-ÖS-CY-Ä-MI-Ä, *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegetable al-
kali, extracted from the *Ilyoscyamus niger*, pigs-
bean, of henbane. *Brande*.

HY-ÖS-CY-Ä-MINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) The active prin-
ciple of henbane. *Hamilton*.

HYPP, *v. a.* [*i.* HYPPED; *pp.* HYPPING, HYPPED.]
To make melancholy; to dispirit; to hip.
I have been to the last degree *hypped* since I saw you. *Spectator*.

A colloquial word, contracted from *hypochondriac*;
— often written *hip*. This contraction, and also
hyppo, are colloquially used as nouns. — See *HIP*.

HYF, *n.* [Contracted from *hypochondriasis*.] De-
pression of spirits; melancholy. [Colloquial.]
Heaven send thou hast not got the *hyfs*. *Swift*.

HY-PÆ-THRAL, *a.* [Gr. *hupaiθros*, under the open
sky; *hup*, under, and *alθros*, the air.] (*Arch.*)
Noting a building or temple without a roof, as
the temple of Neptune at Pæstum. *Brande*.

HY-PÄL-LÄ-GÆ, *n.* [Gr. *hupallagē*; *hupallāssō*, to
interchange; *L. & Fr. hypallage*.] (*Gram. &*
Rhet.) A species of inversion in which not only
the natural or customary succession of words
is changed, but the sense presents a species of
transposition in which predicates are trans-
ferred from their proper subject to another; as,
"Gladium vagina vacuum," the sword empty of
the scabbard. *Brande*.

HY-PÄR-GY-RITE, *n.* [Gr. *hupargyros*, containing
silver; *hup*, under, and *argyros*, silver.] (*Min.*)
A sulphuret of antimony and silver. *Dana*.

HY-PÄS-PIST, *n.* [Gr. *hupaspistes*.] A shield-bear-
er; — a soldier of ancient Greece. *Mitford*.

HY-PÆR- [Gr. *hup*.] A Greek prefix, implying
over, *beyond*, *excess*. — In the compound terms
of chemistry, it corresponds with *super*, as used
in other cases.

† HY-PÆR, *n.* [A contraction of *hypercritical*.] A
hypercritic. *Prior*.

† HY-PÆR-ÄS-PIST, *n.* [Gr. *hupaspistes*.] A de-
fender; a protector. *Chillingworth*.

HY-PÆR-BÄT'IC, *a.* Transposed; inverted. *Clarke*.

HY-PÆR-BÄ-TÖN, *n.* [*L.*, from Gr. *hupēbāron*;
hupēbāro, to transgress.] (*Rhet.*) A figure in
writing by which the words are transposed from
the plain grammatical order; as,
Rings the world with the vain str. *Conover*.

HY-PÆR-BQ-LÄ, *n.* [Gr. *hupēbolē*; *hupē*, beyond,
and *bállō*, to throw; *L. hyperbola*.] (*Geom.*)
One of the conic sections, formed by cutting a
cone by a plane, which is so inclined to the
axis, that, when produced, it cuts also the op-
posite cone, or the cone which is the continua-
tion of the former, on the opposite side of the
vertex; a plane curve such that the difference
of the distances from any point of it to two
fixed points, called foci, is equal to a given
distance. *Brande*. *Davies & Peck*.

HY-PÆR-BQ-LÆ, *n.* [*L.*, from Gr. *hupēbolē*; *hupē*,
bállō, to go beyond, to exceed; *L. & Fr. hyper-*
bole.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which expressions
are used signifying more than the exact truth,
or more than is intended to be represented to
the hearer or the reader, or by which a thing is
represented greater or less, better or worse,
than it really is; exaggeration.

Our common forms of compliment are almost all of them
extravagant hyperboles. *Blair*.

HY-PÆR-BÖL'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *hupēbolikós*; *L.*
HY-PÆR-BÖL'IC-ÄL, } *hyperbolicus*; *Fr. hyper-*
bolique.]

1. Belonging to, or having the nature of, an
hyperbola. "Hyperbolic lines." *Grew*.

2. Relating to an hyperbole; exaggerating or
extenuating; as, "Hyperbolic language."

A Hyperbolic logarithm, a system of logarithms
called also *Naperian logarithms*, the base of which
is 2.718281. They are so named on account of their
relation to the area between the hyperbola and its
asymptote. *Da. & F.* — *Hyperbolic space*, the space
or content comprehended between the curve of the
hyperbola and the whole ordinate. *Maunder*.

HY-PÆR-BÖL'IC-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In a hyperbolic
manner.

HY-PÆR-BÖL'IC-FÖRM, *a.* Having the form of the
hyperbola. *Johnson*.

HY-PÆR-BQ-LISM, *n.* The quality of being hy-
perbolic; hyperbole. *Bp. Horsley*.

HY-PÆR-BQ-LIST, *n.* One who hyperbolizes. *Boyle*.

HY-PÆR-BQ-LIZE, *v. n.* To make use of hyper-
bole; to exaggerate. *Howell*.

HY-PÆR-BQ-LIZE, *v. a.* To represent hyperboli-
cally; to exaggerate, or to extenuate. *Fotherby*.

HY-PÆR-BQ-LÖID, *n.* [Eng. *hyperbola* and Gr.
ellōs, form.] A surface whose plane sections are
either ellipses or hyperbolas: — a solid formed by
revolving an hyperbola about its axis. *Blöi*.

HY-PÆR-BQ-RE-AN, *a.* [Gr. *hupēboreios*; *hupē*, be-
yond, and *boreas*, the north; *L. hyperboreus*.]
Belonging to, or inhabiting, the most northern
regions of the earth; far north; very cold.

HY-PÆR-CÄR-BÜ-RËT-TED, *a.* (*Chem.*) Having
the largest proportion of carbon; supercarburetted.
Wright.

HY-PÆR-CÄT-A-LËC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *hupercatēlecti-*
kos; *L. hypercatalēcticus*.] (*Pros.*) Exceeding
the measure; — applied to verses having one or
two syllables too many at the end. *Andrews*.

HY-PÆR-CA-TIÄR'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *hupē*, in excess,
and *katharsis*, purging.] (*Med.*) Excessive purg-
ing; superpurgation. *Dunghison*.

HY-PÆR-CHLÖRIC, *a.* [Gr. *hupē*, in excess, and
Eng. *chloric*.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid con-
taining a greater proportion of oxygen than
chloric acid; perchloric. *Graham*.

HY-PÆR-CRIT'IC, *n.* [Gr. *hupē*, beyond, and *kritikós*,
critical.] A captious or uncanonid critic; an
unreasonable or very exact critic. *Dryden*.

HY-PÆR-CRIT'IC-ÄL, *a.* Critical beyond use or
reason. "Hypercritical readers." *Swift*.

HY-PÆR-CRIT'IC-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In a hypercritical
manner. *Crocker*.

HY-PÆR-CRIT'IC-ÏSE, *v. a.* To criticise captious-
ly or unreasonably. *Ch. Ob.*

HY-PÆR-CRIT'IC-ÏSM, *n.* The act of viewing a
work in a captious spirit, and with a disposition
to exaggerate its defects and overlook or under-
value its merits; captious or fastidious criti-
cism. *Abp. Whately*.

HY-PÆR-DÜ-LI-Ä, *n.* [Gr. *hupē*, beyond, and *do-*
leia, service.] A superior kind of service in the
Roman Catholic church, performed to the Vir-
gin Mary. *Abp. Usher*.

HY-PÆR-DÜ-LY, *n.* Hyperdulia. *Brevint*.

HY-PÆR'IC-CÖN, *n.* [*L.*, from Gr. *hupērikon*.] (*Bot.*)
St. John's wort. *Stukeley*.

HY-PÆR-ME-TËR, *n.* [Gr. *hupē*, beyond, and *μέ-*
τρον, a measure.] Any thing that exceeds in
measure the proper standard, as a hypercata-
lectic verse. *Addison*.

HY-PÆR-MËT'R-IC-ÄL, *a.* Exceeding the common
measure; having a redundant syllable. *Wright*.

HY-PÆR-MYR-I-Q-RÄ'MÄ, *n.* [Gr. *hupē*, beyond,
μυρίος, numberless, and *δράμα*, a view.] An ex-
hibition having innumerable views. *Scudamore*.

HY-PÆR-ÖR'THO-DÖX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *hupē*, beyond,
and Eng. *orthodoxy*.] An excess of ortho-
doxy; extreme orthodoxy. *Clarke*.

HY-PÆR-ÖX'IDE, *n.* [Gr. *hupē*, beyond, and Eng.
oxide.] (*Chem.*) An oxide in which the ox-
ygen is in the greatest proportion; a super-
oxide. *Clarke*.

HY-PÆR-ÖX'Y-GÆ-NÄT-ED, } *a.* Having an excess
HY-PÆR-ÖX'Y-GÆ-NIZED, } of oxygen. *Wright*.

HY-PÆR-ÖX-Y-MÜ-RI-ÄTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as
CHLORATE.

The chlorates were at one time termed *hyper-*
oxymuriates. *Graham*.

HY-PÆR-ÖX-Y-MÜ-RI-ÄT'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting
an acid which is the same as chloric acid. *Ogilvie*.

† HY-PÆR-PHY'S'IC-ÄL, *a.* Supernatural. *Aubrey*.

HY-PÆR-SÄR-CÖ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *hupēroskōsis*; *hupē*,
beyond, and *σάρξ*, *sarkos*, flesh.] (*Med.*) Proud
flesh. *Wiseman*.

HY-PÆR-STILÈNE, } *n.* [Gr. *hupē*, in excess, and
HY-PÆR-STÈNE, } *σθένος*, strength.] (*Min.*) A
strong or tough variety of pyroxene, contain-
ing a large proportion of iron and little lime;
Labrador hornblende. *Dana*.

HY-PÆR-STHËN'IC, *a.* Consisting of, or con-
taining, hypersthene. *Clarke*.

† HY-PÆR-TIËT'IC-ÄL, *a.* [Gr. *hupērēctikos*.] Su-
perlative. *Chapman*.

HY-PÆR-TRÖPH'IC, } *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to
HY-PÆR-TRÖPH'IC-ÄL, } hypertrophy. *Dr. Mott*.

HY-PÆR'TRÖ-PHIED, *a.* Enlarged by excess of
nutrition. "The hypertrophied organ." *P. Cyc*.

HY-PÆR'TRÖ-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *hupē*, in excess, and
τροφή, nutrition.] (*Med.*) An enlargement of
any part of the body from excessive nutrition.
Brande.

HY-PHEN (*h'fēn*), *n.* [Gr. *hupē*, together; *h'f' en*,
into one; *L. hyphen*.] A mark or character
thus [-], implying that two or more syllables
are joined, or two words are joined and made
one word; as, *ever-living*. *B. Jonson*.

HY-PNÖLÖGIST, *n.* One versed in hypnology.

HY-PNÖLÖGY, *n.* [Gr. *hupnos*, sleep, and *lógos*,
a discourse.] A treatise on sleep. *Dunghison*.

HY-PNÖT'IC, *a.* [*Fr. hypnotique*.] Tending to
produce sleep; soporific. *Wright*.

HY-PNÖT'IC, *n.* [Gr. *hupnos*, sleep.] (*Med.*) A
medicine which induces sleep; a narcotic; an
anodyne; a soporific; an opiate. *Brande*.

HY-PNÖ-TISM, *n.* Magnetic sleep; somnambulism

HY-PÖB'Q-LÆ, *n.* [Gr. *hupobolē*, a throwing un-
der.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech, in which sev-
eral things, which appear to be against an ar-
gument, are brought together and refuted in
order. *Smart*.

HY-PÖ- [Gr. *hupō*, under.] (*Chem.*) In chemi-
cal nomenclature, this prefix indicates the pres-

ence of a smaller quantity of oxygen than that contained in the acid or compound to which it is prefixed, thus, the *hypo*-sulphurous acid contains less oxygen than the sulphurous. *Brande.*

HYP'PŌ, n. [Contracted from *hypochondriasis*.] Depression of spirits. — See *HYP.* [Colloquial.]

HYP'Q-CAUST, n. [Gr. *ὑποκαυστον*; *ὑπό*, under, and *καίω*, to burn; L. *hypocaustum*.] (*Arch.*) A vaulted apartment, from which the heat of a fire is distributed to the rooms above, by means of earthen tubes. This method of heating, first used in the baths of the ancients, was afterwards adopted in private houses. *Brande.*

HYP'Q-CHŌN'DRES (hīp-q-kŏn'durz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ὑποχόνδρια*; *ὑπό*, under, and *χόνδρος*, a cartilage; L. *hypochondria*.] (*Anat.*) The two spaces lying on each side of the epigastric region; hypochondria; — so called because they are bounded by the cartilaginous margin of the false ribs which forms the base of the chest. *Dunglison.*

HYP'Q-CHŌN'DRI-A (hīp-q-kŏn'dre-ə), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ὑποχόνδρια*; L. *hypochondria*; It. *ipocondria*; Sp. *hipocondria*; Fr. *hypochondrie*.]

1. (*Anat.*) The part of the abdomen, on both sides, that lies under the spurious ribs; hypochondres. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Med.*) Melancholy; vapors; hypochondriasis. — See *HYPCHONDRIASIS*. *Thomson.*

HYP'Q-CHŌN'DRI-ĀC (hīp-q-kŏn'dre-ək), *W. P. J. F. K. Sm. Wr.*; *hīp-q-kŏn-dri'ək*, *S. E.*; *hi-po-kŏn'dre-ək*, *Ja.*, *n.* One who is morbidly melancholy or disordered in imagination. *Spenser.*

HYP'Q-CHŌN'DRI-ĀC, } *a.* [Gr. *ὑποχονδριακός*; It. *ipocondriaco*; Sp. *hipocondriaco*; Fr. *hypochondriaque*.]

1. Relating to hypochondria or hypochondriasis. "Hypochondriacal passions." *Bacon.*

2. Melancholy; dispirited; disordered in imagination. "Hypochondriacal patients." *Wotton.*

HYP'Q-CHŌN'DRI-Ā-CAL-LŸ, ad. In a melancholy manner.

HYP'Q-CHŌN'DRI-Ā-CĪSM, n. A fit of hypochondria; melancholy; hypochondriasis. *Mead.*

HYP'Q-CHŌN'DRI-Ā-SĪS, n. (Med.) The hypochondriac affection, which is attended by uneasiness about the region of the stomach and liver, or the hypochondriac region; melancholy; vapors; spleen; disordered imagination; low spirits. *Dunglison.*

HYP'Q-CHŌN'DRI-ĀSM, n. Hypochondriacism; hypochondriasis. *Disraeli.*

HYP'Q-CHŌN'DRI-ĀST, n. One afflicted with hypochondria; a hypochondriac. *Coleridge.*

† HYP'Q-CHŌN'DRY, n. The part of the abdomen under the spurious ribs; hypochondria; hypochondres. *Burton.*

HYP'Q-CĪST, n. [Gr. *ὑποκίστις*, the plant *Cytinus hypocistis*.] An insipidated juice obtained from the fruit of the *Cytinus hypocistis*, a parasitical plant growing from the roots of the cistus. *Hill.*

HYP'Q-CRĀS, n. See *HIPPOCRAS*.

HYP'Q-CRĀ-TĒR'I-FŌRM, a. [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, and *κρατήρ*, a cup-shaped hollow, and Eng. *form*.] (*Bot.*) Noting a flat spreading border raised on a narrow tube, from which it diverges at right angles; salver-shaped. *Gray.*

HYP'Q-CRĪ-SŸ, n. [Gr. *ὑποκριτής*; *ὑποκρίνομαι*, to feign; L. *hypocritis*; It. *ipocrisia*; Sp. *hipocritia*; Fr. *hypocrisie*.] The practice of supporting a character different from what is real; dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character; false profession; pretence; deceit.

Hypocrit is a sort of homage that vice pays to virtue. *Bocheffoucauld.*

HYP'Q-CRĪTE, n. [Gr. *ὑποκριτής*; L. *hypocrita*; It. *ipocrito*; Sp. *hipocrita*; Fr. *hypocrite*.] One who practises hypocrisy; a dissembler, — especially in morality or religion.

I dare say he is no hypocrite, but prays from his heart. *Shak.*

Syn. — A *hypocrite* feigns to be what he is not; a *dissembler* conceals what he is; the former pretends to virtues which he has not; the latter conceals the vices which he has.

HYP'Q-CRĪT'IC, } a. Partaking of hypocrisy;
HYP'Q-CRĪT'IC-AL, } sy; dissembling; insin-

cere; false; appearing differently from the reality. "*Hypocritical*, downcast look." *Dryden.*

HYP'Q-CRĪT'IC-AL-LŸ, ad. In a hypocritical manner; with dissimulation. *Bale.*

HYP'Q-GĒ'ŌIS, a. [Gr. *ὑπὸ*, under, and *γη*, the earth.] (*Bot.*) Noting all parts in plants which grow beneath the surface of the earth. *Brande.*

HYP'Q-GĀS'TRIC, a. [Gr. *ὑπὸ*, under, and *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *τρίχ*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A rupture of the lower belly. *Wise.*

HYP'Q-GĀS'TRO-CĒLE, n. [Gr. *ὑπὸ*, under, and *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *κύλη*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A rupture of the lower belly. *Dunglison.*

HYP'Q-GĒ'AN, a. [Gr. *ὑπὸ*, under, and *γη*, the earth.] (*Bot.*) Noting plants which ripen their fruit under ground. *Gray.*

HYP'Q-GĒNE, a. [Gr. *ὑπὸ*, under, and *γεννώ*, to produce.] (*Min.*) Noting a class of rocks (commonly called *primary rocks*) which have not assumed their present form and structure at the surface of the earth, but are apparently of igneous origin and thrust up from below. *Brande.*

HYP'Q-GĒ'ŪM, n.; pl. HYPOGEA. [L., from Gr. *ὑπὸ*, under, and *γη*, the earth.] (*Arch.*) A cellar or vault arched over; — a name common in ancient architecture to all the under-ground parts of a building. *Weale.*

HYP'Q-GLŌS'SAL, a. [Gr. *ὑπὸ*, under, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] (*Anat.*) Applied to the lingual nerves. *Brande.*

HYP'Q-GŸN, n. [Gr. *ὑπὸ*, under, and *γενή*, a female.] (*Bot.*) A plant which has its petals and stamens inserted under the pistil. *Craig.*

HY-PŌG'Y-NOŪS, a. (Bot.) Seated below the base of the ovary, but not attached to the calyx; inserted under the pistil. *Henslow.*

HY-P'Q-MŌEH'LI-ŌN, n. [L., from Gr. *ὑπομήχιον*; *ὑπό*, under, and *μήχιον*, a lever.] (*Mech.*) The fulcrum of a lever. *Brande.*

HY-PQ-NĪ'TROUS, a. [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, and Eng. *nitrous*.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid which contains less oxygen than nitrous acid. *Wright.*

HY-PQ-PHĒT, n. [Gr. *ὑποφήτης*.] An interpreter; an expounder. *Bunsen.*

HY-PQ-PHŌS'PHĀTE, n. (Chem.) A salt formed by combining hypophosphoric acid with a base. *Crabb.*

HY-PQ-PHŌS'PHĪTE, n. (Chem.) A compound of hypophosphorous acid and a base. *Graham.*

HY-PQ-PHŌS'PHŌR-OŪS, a. [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, and Eng. *phosphorous*.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid, colorless, viscid, and sour to the taste, originally obtained by the action of water upon the phosphide of barium. *Graham.*

HY-PQ-PHŸL'LOUS, or HY-PŌPH'YL-LOUS (131), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Being under the leaf. *Loudon.*

HY-PŌPH'Y-SĪS, n. [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, and *φύσις*, nature or origin.] (*Anat.*) The gland-like body and sac which originate from the under surface of the third ventricle of the brain. *Brande.*

HY-PŌ'PI-ŪM, n. [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, and *πῶν*, pus.] (*Med.*) A deposition of matter in the anterior chamber of the eye, under the cornea. *Smart.*

HY-PŌS'TĀ-SĪS, n.; pl. HY-PŌS'TĀ-SĒS. [L., from Gr. *ὑποστασις*; *ὑποστημι*, to stand under; It. *ipostasi*; Fr. *hypostase*.]

1. Subsistence or substance: — person; personality; — a term used by the Greek fathers to express the distinct personality of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. *Brande.*

2. Principle; element; — a term used by the alchemists to denote their doctrine that *salt*, *sulphur*, and *mercury* are the three principles of all material things. *Smart.*

3. (*Med.*) Sediment. *Dunglison.*

HY-PŌS'TĀ-SĪZE, To represent as a person. [L.] *Coleridge.*

HY-PQ-STĀT'IC, } a. [Gr. *ὑποστατικός*; It. *ipostatice*; Sp. *hipostatice*; Fr. *hypostatique*.]

1. Relating to hypostasis; personal. *Pearson.*

2. Constitutive; constituent.

The doctrine of the chemists touching their three *hypostatical* principles.

Hypostatical union, the union of the divine and the human nature in the person of Christ. *Bp. Pearson.*

HY-PQ-STĀT'IC-AL-LŸ, ad. In a hypostatical manner. *More.*

HY-PŌS'TĀ-TĪZE, v. a. To attribute proper personal existence to. *Norton.*

HY-PŌS'TRO-PHĒ, n. [Gr. *ὑποστροφή*.] (*Med.*)

1. The act of a patient turning himself.

2. Return of a disease; relapse. *Dunglison.*

HY-PŌ-STŸLE, n. [Gr. *ὑποστυλον*; *ὑπό*, under, and *στυλος*, a pillar.] (*Arch.*) That which is supported by columns or pillars. *Wright.*

HY-PQ-SŪL'PHATE, n. (Chem.) A salt formed of hyposulphuric acid and a base. *Graham.*

HY-PQ-SŪL'PHĪTE, n. (Chem.) A salt formed of hyposulphurous acid and a base. *Graham.*

HY-PQ-SUL-PHŪ'RIC, a. [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, and Eng. *sulphuric*.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid combination of sulphur and oxygen intermediate between sulphurous and sulphuric acid. *Graham.*

HY-PQ-SŪL'PHU-ROŪS, a. (Chem.) Noting an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid. *Graham.*

HY-PŌT'Ē-NŪSE, n. See *HYPOTHENUSE*. *Locke.*

HY-PŌTH'E-CA, n. [L., from Gr. *ὑποθήκη*, a pledge; Fr. *hypothèque*.] (*Law.*) That kind of pledge in which the possession of the thing pledged remained with the debtor, the obligation resting in mere contract without delivery; — answering to the modern *mortgage*. *Burrill.*

HY-PŌTH'E-CĀTE, v. a. [See *HYPOTHECA*.] [*i.* *HYPOTHECATED*; *pp.* *HYPOTHECATING*, *HY-POTHECATED*.]

1. (*Law.*) To pledge, in order to raise money, as a ship, without delivering the possession of it to the pledgee. *Blackstone.*

The master, when abroad, and in the absence of the owner, may *hypothecate* the ship, freight, and cargo, to raise money requisite for the completion of the voyage. *Kent.*

2. To state by hypothesis. *Ch. Ob.*

HY-PŌTH'E-CĀ'TION, n. (Law.) The act of hypothecating; a pledge without possession by the pledgee. *Burrill.*

The *hypothecation* of the ship or cargo is the transfer of a title to take effect conditionally. *Phillips.*

HY-PŌTH'E-CĀ-TŌR, n. One who pledges a ship or other property as security for the repayment of money borrowed. *Wright.*

HY-PŌTH'E-NŪ'SAL, a. Belonging to the hypotenuse. *Ash.*

HY-PŌTH'E-NŪSE (hi-pŏth'e-nŭs, *S. W. P. F. Ja. K. R. Wr. Wb.*; *hīp-ŏt'e-nŭs*, *Sm.*; *hi-po-thē-nŭs*, *Kenrick, Barclay, Johnson*), *n.* [Gr. *ὑποτίθω*, subtending; *ὑποτίθω*, to stretch under, to subtend; Fr. *hypoténuse*.] (*Geom.*) The longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line opposite the right-angle; — written also *hypotenuse*. *Davies & Peck.*

"Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Ash (and Mr. Todd) accent this word on the second syllable; but Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Barclay, Bailey, and Buchanan, on the last. These authorities induced me, in the first edition of this [Walker's] Dictionary, to place the accent on the last syllable; but, upon further inquiry, I found the best usage decidedly in favor of the antepenultimate accent; and as the secondary accent is on the second syllable of the Latin *hypotenus*, this accentuation seems more agreeable to analogy." *Walker.*

HY-PŌTH'E-SĪS, n.; pl. HY-PŌTH'E-SĒS. [L., from Gr. *ὑποθεσις*; *ὑποτίθω*, to put under.] A supposition made with a view to draw from it some consequence which establishes the truth or the falsehood of a proposition, or solves a problem; a system or a doctrine founded on theory, or on some principle not proved.

An *hypothesis*, which means something "placed under," as a foundation or platform on which to institute and carry on the process of investigation. *Dr. Brown.*

An *hypothesis* properly means the supposition of a principle of whose existence there is no proof from experience. *Gregory.*

Syn. — See *THEORY*.

HY-PŌTH'E-SĪZE, v. n. To form hypotheses; to make suppositions. *Warburton.*

HYPOTHETIC, } *a.* [Gr. *hypothesis*; L. *hypotheticus*; It. *ipotesico*; Sp. *hipotesico*; Fr. *hypothétique*.] Including or depending on an hypothesis; implying supposition; conditional.

Conditional or *hypothetical* propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, "If the sun be fixed, the earth must move." *Watts*.

HYPOTHETICAL-LY, *ad.* In a hypothetical manner; conditionally. *South.*

HYPOTHETIST, *n.* A defender of an hypothesis. [R.] *N. Brit. Rev.*

HYPOTRACHELLISM, *n.* [L., from Gr. *hypo*- *τραχήλιον*; *trachēlion*, under, and *trachēlios*, the neck.] (*Arch.*) The neck of the capital of a column, or that part of it between the shaft and the annulets of the echinus. *Weale.*

HYPOTYPOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *hypo*- *τυπώω*, to imagine.] (*Rhet.*) Any animated representation of a scene or event in descriptive or figurative language, so as to present it forcibly to the mind; — sometimes called *vision*. *Brande.*

HYPPOCHONDRIA, *a.* Affected with melancholy or hypochondria; — written also *hippish*.

HYPSPERMATIS, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of quadrupeds of the kangaroo family, characterized by having a naked, scaly tail; kangaroo rat. *Baird.*

HYPHOMETRY, *n.* [Gr. *ὑψος*, height, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] One who practises hypsometry, or the art of measuring heights. *Wildenbruch.*

HYPHOMETRIC, *a.* Relating to hypsometry.

HYPHOMETRY, *n.* The art of measuring the relative or the absolute heights of places upon the surface of the earth, either by the barometer or by trigonometrical observation. *Brande.*

HYPOMYS, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπα*, a shrew-mouse.] (*Zool.*)

A genus of small mammals of the pachydermatous order, of which four species are known, — the *Hyrax Capensis*, or rock-rabbit, found at the Cape of Good Hope, the *Hyrax Syriacus* of Syria, the *Hyrax arboreus* of Western Africa, and the *Hyrax Sylvestris*, found on the coast of Guinea. *Van Der Hoeven. Eng. Cyc.*

HYRSE, *n.* [Ger. *hirse*.] (*Bot.*) Millet. *Coles.*

HYRST, *n.* [A. S. *hyrst*.] A wood or grove; — written also *herst*, and *hurst*. *Gibson.*

HY'SON, *n.* An excellent species of green tea.

The green teas rank in the order of their excellence as follows: gunpowder, imperial, *hyson*, young *hyson*, *hyson* skin, and *twankay*. — See *TEA*. *McCulloch.*

HY'SOP, or **HY'SOP** [hiz'zop, *J. E. Ja.*; hiz'zup or hiz'sup, *W. F.*; his'sup, *K. Sm.*; hi'sup, *S.*], *n.* [Gr. *ὑσσώπος*; L. *hyssopus*; Fr. *hysope*. — *W. issop*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the common hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*), formerly used in medicine as a stimulant and expectorant. *Brande.*

"Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Entick, W. Johnston, and Buchanan pronounce this word in the second manner [hi'sup]; Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Perry, in the first. To pronounce the *y* long before double *s* is contrary to every rule in spelling; and, therefore, if the first mode be not the best, the orthography ought necessarily to be changed." *Walker.*

HY'STATITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A titaniferous iron ore. *Dana.*

HYSTERANTHOS, *a.* [Gr. *ὑστερος*, after, and *ἄθος*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) Noting plants whose leaves expand after the flowers have opened. *Henslow.*

HYSTERIC, *n.* [Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the womb.] (*Med.*) A species of neurosis or nervous disease which generally attacks unmarried women from the

age of fifteen to thirty-five, and is supposed to have its seat in the womb; hysterics. *Brande.*

HYS-TERIC, } *a.* [Gr. *ὑστέριος*; L. *hysteri-*
HYS-TERIC-CAL, } *cus*; Fr. *hystérique*.]

1. Relating to hysteria or hysterics; spasmodic; as, "A *hysteric fit*."

2. Troubled with hysteria. "Hysterical women." *Floyer.*

HYS-TERIC, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Fits peculiar to women. — See *HYSTERIA*. *Dunghison.*

HYS-TEROCÈLE, *n.* [Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *κύημα*, a tumor; Fr. *hystérocele*.] (*Med.*) A rupture or hernia of the womb. *Dunghison.*

HYS-TEROLOG, *n.* [Gr. *ὑστερολογία*; *ὑστερος*, last, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech by which the ordinary course of thought is inverted in expression, and the last put first. *Brande.*

HYS-TEROLOG, *n.* [Gr. *ὑστερον*, last, and *πρῶτον*, first.] (*Rhet.*) A figure which inverts the natural order of words; as, *Valet atque vivit*, "He is well and lives." — Same as *HYSTEROCÈLE*.

HYS-TEROTOMY, *n.* [Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *τομή*, a cutting; Fr. *hystérotomie*.] (*Anat.*) A dissection of the womb; the Cæsarean operation. *Dunghison.*

HYS-TERIC, *n.* [Gr. *ὑστίς*, a hedgehog, or porcupine.] (*Med.*) A disease of the hairs in which they stand erect like the quills of a porcupine. *Dunghison.*

HYS-TERIC, *n.* [Gr. *ὑστίς*.] (*Zool.*) A genus of animals; the porcupine. *P. Cyc.*

HYTHE (*hith*), *n.* [A. S. *hyth*.] A port; a small haven. — See *HITHE*. *Jodrell.*

I.

I, the third vowel and the ninth letter of the alphabet, was formerly confounded with the consonant *j*, from which it is now kept distinct. It has two principal sounds; one long, as in *fine*, the other short, as in *fin*. The long sound is commonly considered diphthongal; — *Sheridan* makes it consist of *a* and *e*; *Walker*, of *a* and *i*; and *Smart*, of *a* and *e*. The short sound is the same as that of short *y*. — See *Principles of Pronunciation*, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 44, 45. — In old writers, *i* was often used for *ay*, which is pronounced nearly like it.

Did your letters pierce the queen?

I sir; she took 'em and read 'em in my presence. *Shak.*

— *I*, prefixed to a word, as *ibrought*, is the A. S. prepositional particle *ge*, and is more commonly written *y*. As a Roman numeral, it signifies 1; and, placed before *v* or *x*, it diminishes by a unit the numbers expressed by these two letters.

I, *pron.* [M. Goth. *ik*; A. S. *ic*; Dut. *ik*; Ger. *ich*; Dan. *jeg*; Icel. *eg*; Sw. *jag*. — Gr. *ἐγώ*; L. *ego*; It. *io*; Sp. *yo*; Port. *eu*; Fr. *je*. — Sansc. *aham*; Slav. *ja*, *ga*.] [*pos. MINE*; *obj. ME*; — *pl. nom. WE*, *pos. OURS*, *obj. US*.] A personal pronoun of the first person and nominative case; myself; the person speaking.

Be of good cheer; it is *I*; be not afraid. *Math. xiv. 27.*

IAMB, *n.* An iambic; an iambus.

The license is sometimes carried so far as to add three short syllables to the last iamb. *Brande.*

IAMBIC, } *a.* [Gr. *ιαμβικός*; L. *iambicus*; It. *iambico*; Sp. *yambico*; Fr. *iambique*.] Relating to an iambus; composed of iambic feet.

In most modern European languages, the verse of five iambic feet is a favorite metre. *Brande.*

IAMBIC, *n.* [Gr. *ιαμβος*; L. *iambus*; It. *giambò*, *jambico*; Sp. *yambico*; Fr. *iambique*.] — "The derivation of the word has never been ascertained; but it can boast of an origin nearly co-

eval with the Greek language." *Brande.* — "Referred by *Riemer* and *Pott* to *ἰάω*, to attack, assault, as being the foot or metre first used by satiric writers." *Liddell & Scott.* (*Pros.*)

1. A metrical foot consisting of a short syllable followed by a long one; an iambus.

Two rests, a short and long, th' iambic frame.

A foot whose swiftness gave the verse its name. *B. Jonson.*

2. A verse composed of *iambi* or iambic feet.

Iambics are a species of verse much used by the Greek and Latin poets, especially by the Greek tragic poets. They were originally used for satire; hence the word sometimes means *satire*.

Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen *iambics*, but mild anagram. *Dryden.*

I-AM-BI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of an iambic; according to iambic verse. *Ch. Ob.*

I-AM-BIZE, *v. a.* To satirize in iambic verses.

Iambic was the measure in which they used to *iambize* each other. *Twining.*

I-AM-BIGRA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. *ιαμβος*, an iambus, and *γράφω*, to write.] One who writes iambuses; a writer of iambic poetry. *Beck.*

I-AM-BUS, *n.*; pl. L. *iambi*; Eng. *IAMBUSES*. [*L.*] (*Pros.*) A poetic foot consisting, in Greek and Latin poetry, of a short syllable followed by a long one; and, in modern poetry, of an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one; an iambic. — The following verse is composed of iambic feet:

They all / so serve / who on / 'ly stand / and wait.

I-AT-RI-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *ιατρικός*; *ιατρός*, a physician.] Relating to medicine or to physicians. *Byron.*

I-AT-RO-CHÉMIST, *n.* [Gr. *ιατρός*, a physician, and Eng. *chemist*.] A physician who is also a chemist; a chemical physician. *Bailey.*

I-AT-RO-LÉPTIC, *a.* [Gr. *ιατρός*, a physician, and *ἀλείφω*, to anoint.] That cures by anointing. *Johnson.*

I-BEX, *n.* [L., a wild goat.]

(*Zool.*) A species of goat, with large horns, square in front, and marked with transverse and prominent knots. It inhabits the summits of the highest mountain chains in the continents of Europe, Africa, and Asia, but does not exist in the New World; the stein-boc; *Capra ibex* of Linnæus.

Van Der Hoeven.

I-BI-DEM, *ad.* [L.] In the same place.

It is used as a note of reference; — often contracted to *ibid*.

I-BIS, *n.* [L.] (*Ornith.*)

A genus of wading birds, with a long, slender bill, cylindrical, and arched at the base, and long, broad wings. *V. D. Hoeven.*

The *Ibis religiosa*, the most celebrated species, was reared in the temples of ancient Egypt with veneration, and it was embalmed after its death. It is as large as a hen, with white plumage, bill and feet black, and found throughout the extent of Africa. *Eng. Cyc.*

I-BIS-CUS, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) See *HIBISCUS*.

I-CAR-AN, *a.* [Gr. *ἰκαριος*; L. *Icarius*.] Soaring high; daringly adventurous. *Clarke.*

A word derived from *Icarus*, the son of *Dædalus*, who, flying with his father out of Crete into Si-



Capra ibex.



Ibis religiosa.

cily, soared so high that the sun melted the wax of his wings, and he fell into the sea.

ICE (Ice), *n.* [A. S. *is*, *iss*, *isa*; Dut. *ys*, *ijs*; Ger. *eis*; Dan. *is*; Sw. *is*; Icel. *is*. — Gr. *ivos*, equal, level, smooth. *Wachter, Sullivan.*]

1. Water or other liquid made solid by cold.

2. Water begins to freeze at 32° of Fahrenheit, and, in freezing, it expands rapidly and with great force. In consequence of this expansion, the ice becomes lighter than water, and, if free to move, floats with one ninth of its mass above the surface. *Lyell.*

3. Creamed sugar. *Johnson.*

3. Cream and sugar congealed; ice-cream.

To break the ice, to make the first opening to any attempt. — *Ground ice*, ice formed under peculiar circumstances at the bottom of rivers and other streams; ground-gru. *Brande.*

ICE, *v. a.* [*i.* ICED; *pp.* ICING, ICED.]

1. To cover with ice; to turn to ice. *Fletcher.*

2. To cover with concreted sugar. *Puller.*

3. To chill; to freeze. *Johnson.*

ICE'—AN-CHOR (—ang-kur), *n.* A hook or grapnel for taking hold of ice. *Sargent.*

ICE'—BELT, *n.* A belt of ice adhering to the coast above the ordinary level of the sea. *Sargent.*

ICE'BERG, *n.* [Ger. *eis*, ice, and *berg*, a hill.] A floating mass of ice of great magnitude, detached from glaciers on the borders of a polar sea, or generated by the accumulation of ice and drift-snow at the base of a lofty precipice.

Some icebergs rise from 250 to 300 feet above the level of the sea, are from two to five miles long, and ground in water 1500 feet deep. They are transported by marine currents within 40 degrees of the equator, carrying with them gravel and blocks of stone. *Lyell.*

ICE'—BIRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of bird found in Greenland. *Maudslayi.*

ICE'—BLINK, *n.* A dazzling whiteness about the horizon, caused by the reflection of light from a field of ice. *Qu. Rev.*

ICE'—BOAT, *n.* 1. A boat formed to pass on the ice. *Francis.*

2. A boat or barge formed to break and pass through the ice. *Francis.*

ICE'—BOUND, *a.* Applied to vessels blocked up in the ice. *Simmonds.*

ICE'—BROOK (is'brak), *n.* A congealed brook or stream. *Shak.*

ICE'—BUILT (is'bult), *a.* Formed of heaps of ice. Where shaggy forms o'er ice-built mountains roam. *Gray.*

ICE'—CREAM, *n.* A confection formed of cream, sugar, &c., congealed or frozen. *Nichols.*

ICE'—DROP, *n.* (*Bot.*) A transparent process resembling an icicle. *Loudon.*

ICED'—WATER (ist-), *n.* Water cooled by ice; ice-water. *Simmonds.*

ICE'—FACE, *n.* The abutting face of an ice-belt. *Kane.*

ICE'—FALL, *n.* A mass of ice in the form of a water-fall. *Coleridge.*

ICE'—FIELD, *n.* A shallow mass of floating ice, often of great extent, formed by the freezing of the sea-water. *Ansted.*

ICE'—FLOAT, *n.* A large mass of floating ice; an ice-floe. *Goldsmith.*

ICE'—FLOE, *n.* A detached portion of an ice-field; ice-float. *Kane.*

ICE'—GLAZED, *a.* Glazed with ice. *Coleridge.*

ICE'—HOUSE, *n.* A building or apartment for the preservation of ice in summer. *Goldsmith.*

ICE'—ISLAND (i'land), } *n.* A vast body of float-
ICE'—ISLE (—il), } ing ice; ice-floe. *Cook.*

ICE'LAND-ER, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Iceland.

ICE-LAND'IC, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Iceland.

ICE-LAND'IC, *n.* The language of the people of Iceland. *Latham.*

ICE'LAND—MOSS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A lichen found in mountainous districts of Europe, and used as a tonic, and as an article of diet; *Cetraria Islandica*. *Loudon.*

ICE'LAND—SPÄR, *n.* (*Min.*) A transparent rhomboidal variety of calc-spar, or carbonate of lime, remarkable for its clearness, and the beautiful double refraction which it exhibits. *Brande.*

ICE'—MOUN-TAIN, *n.* See ICEBERG. *Goldsmith.*

ICE'—PLANT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant sprinkled with pellucid, glittering, icy-looking blisters; the *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*. *Loudon.*

ICE'—PLOUGH (is'pluw), *n.* A kind of plough used for cutting grooves on ice in a pond or lake. *Simmonds.*

ICE'—SAW, *n.* A large saw used for the purpose of cutting through ice. *Francis.*

ICE'—SPÄR, *n.* (*Min.*) A grayish-white variety of felspar, from Somma, near Naples. *Brande.*

ICE'—TÄ-BLE, *n.* A flat, horizontal mass of ice. *Kane.*

ICE'—TONGS, *n. pl.* Tongs for taking up pieces of ice at table. *Simmonds.*

ICE'—WÄ-TER, *n.* Water cooled by ice; iced-water.

ICE'WORK, *n.* A construction of ice. *Savage.*

ICH DIEN [Ger., *I serve*.] The motto taken by Edward the Black Prince, and since borne in the arms of the Prince of Wales, the heir apparent of the crown of England. *Brande.*

ICH-NEU'MON (ik-nu'mon), *n.* [L., from Gr. *ichneumon*; *ichneumon*, to track; *ixnos*, a footprint.]

1. (*Zool.*) A small digitigrade, carnivorous animal, allied to the civet, of the genus *Herpestes* of Illiger. The ichneumon of the Nile (*Herpestes Pharaonis*) was one of the sacred animals of the ancient Egyptians, and many fabulous feats were related of it as the enemy of the crocodile. It preys on the eggs and young of various species of animals, and especially searches out the eggs of the crocodile. *Eng. Cyc.*



Egyptian ichneumon (*Herpestes Pharaonis*).

2. (*Ent.*) One of a tribe of hymenopterous insects, comprehending those of which the larvae live parasitically in the interior of the larvae and pupae of other insects. *Brande.*

ICH-NEU'MON—FLY, *n.* (*Ent.*) The ichneumon. *Harris.*

ICH-NEU'MON'—I-DÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ent.*) A family of hymenopterous insects of which the ichneumon-fly is the type. *Harris.*

ICH-NEU-MON'—I-DÄN, *n.* (*Ent.*) One of the ichneumonidae. *Kirby.*

ICH-NO-GRÄPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to ichnog-
ICH-NO-GRÄPH'IC—CAL, } raphy.

The ichnographical plan of the Temple of Janus. *Drummond.*

ICH-NÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ichnographia*; *ixnos*, a footprint, and *γράφω*, to describe; L. *ichnographia*; It. *icnografia*; Fr. *ichnographie*.]

1. (*Arch.*) The ground plan of a building or the plan of any of its stories; a horizontal section of a building or structure exhibiting the outlines of the several parts according to a geometric scale. *Wright.*

2. (*Arch. & Persp.*) The view of any thing cut off, just at its base, by a plane parallel to the horizon. *London Ency.*

3. (*Ant.*) A description of ancient works of art, as statuary, paintings, mosaic works, &c.; iconography. *London Ency.*

ICH'NO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ixnos*, a footprint, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Pal.*) A stone retaining the impression of a footmark of a fossil animal. *Rogers.*

ICH-NÖL-I-THÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ixnos*, a footprint, *λίθος*, a stone, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] Ichnology. *Dr. Hitchcock.*

ICH-NO-LÖG'IC—CAL, *a.* Relating to ichnology.

ICH-NÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ixnos*, a footprint, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] The science which relates to fossil footmarks; ichnolithology. *P. Cyc.*

ICHÖR (i'kür), *n.* [Gr. *ixör*.]

1. (*Myth.*) An ethereal fluid that supplied the place of blood in the veins of the ancient gods.

Blood followed, but immortal; ichor pure, Such as the blest inhabitants of heaven May bleed. *Cowper.*

2. (*Med.*) A thin, watery, acrid discharge, flowing from wounds, ulcers, &c. *Hoblyn.*

ICHOR-OÜS (i'kor-üs), *a.* [Fr. *ichoreux*.] Serous; sanious; thin; watery. "A superficial . . . ichorous ulceration." *Harvey.*

ICH'THY-O-CÖL, } *n.* [Gr. *ixthys*, a fish, and
ICH'THY-O-CÖL LA, } *κόλλη*, glue.] A pure kind
of gelatine prepared from the entrails of certain
fish; fish-glue; isinglass. *Brande.*

ICH'THY-ÜG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ixthys*, a fish, and *γράφω*, to describe.] A description of fishes, or a treatise on fishes. *Dr. Black.*

ICH'THY-O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ixthys*, *ixthos*, a fish, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Pal.*) A fish-stone, or fossil fish; the impression of a fish in a rock. *Lyell.*

ICH'THY-O-LÖG'IC, } *a.* Relating to ichthy-
ICH'THY-O-LÖG'IC—CAL, } ology or fishes. *Hall.*

ICH'THY-ÖL'Q-GIST, *n.* [Tr. *ichthyologisto*.] One versed in ichthyology. *Qu. Rev.*

ICH'THY-ÖL'Q-GY (ik-the-öl'q-jé), *n.* [Gr. *ixthys*, *ixthos*, a fish, and *λόγος*, discourse; Fr. *ichthyologie*.] That branch of natural history which treats of the nature, uses, and classification of fishes. *Brande.*

ICH'THY-O-MÄN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ixthys*, a fish, and *μαντεία*, divination.] A species of divination by the examination of the entrails of fishes. *Rogét.*

ICH'THY-ÖPH'A-GIST, *n.* [Gr. *ixthys*, a fish, and *φάγω*, to eat.] One that feeds or lives on fish. *Ash.*

ICH'THY-ÖPH'A-GÖUS, *a.* Feeding on fish. *Smart.*

ICH'THY-ÖPH'A-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ixthys*, a fish, and *φάγω*, to eat; Fr. *ichthyophagie*.] The practice of eating fish. *Johnson.*

ICH'THY-ÖPH-THÄL'MITE, *n.* [Gr. *ixthys*, a fish, and *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] (*Min.*) A mineral so called from its pearly lustre resembling the eye of a fish after boiling; fish-eye-stone; apophyllite. — See APOPHYLLITE. *Brande.*

ICH'THY-O-SÄU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. *ixthys*, a fish, and *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] (*Pal.*) A genus of extinct saurian reptiles which resemble a crocodile in form, but have their four feet shaped like the fins of the whale for the purpose of swimming. *Buckland.*

ICH'THY-Ö'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ixthys*, a fish.] (*Med.*) The fish-skin disease; a thickness and roughness of the skin, portions of which become hard and scaly, and occasionally corneous, with a tendency to excrescences. *Dunlopson.*

ICH'THY-ÖT'Q-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ixthys*, a fish, and *τόμος*, a cutting; *τέμνω*, to cut.] The anatomy or dissection of fishes. *Craig.*

IC'CLE (i'sik-kl), *n.* [A. S. *ises-gicel*; Dut. *ijskegel*; Ger. *eiszacken*.]

1. A pendent shoot of ice.

2. (*Her.*) A bearing or charge sprinkled with drops; a gutty bearing. *Craig.*

IC'—NĒSS, *n.* The state of being icy. *Johnson.*

IC'ING (is'ing), *n.* A covering of ice or concreted sugar. The splendid icing of an immense . . . plum-cake. *Watson.*

IC'KLE, *n.* An icicle. [North of Eng.] *Grose.*

IC'ÖN, *n.* [L., from Gr. *εἰκών*.] An image; a figure; a picture. *Brown.*

IC'ÖN'—I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *εικονικός*; L. *iconicus*.] Relating to, or consisting of, images, figures, or pictures. *Blount.*

IC'Q-NĒSM, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A figure which consists in representing a thing to the life. *Maudslayi.*

IC'Q-NĒZE, *v. a.* [Gr. *εικονίζω*.] To form into a likeness or resemblance. [R.] This world is an image always iconized, or perpetually renewed. *Cudworth.*

IC'ÖN'Q-CLÄSM, *n.* Image-breaking. *N. Brit. Rev.*

IC'ÖN'Q-CLÄST, *n.* [Gr. *εικονοκλάστης*; *εἰκών*, an image, and *κλάω*, a breaker; *κλάω*, to break.] A breaker of images; — a name given to the image-breakers of the eighth century. *Hook.*

IC'ÖN'Q-CLÄS'TIC, *a.* Breaking or destroying images. "Iconoclastic zeal." *Swetnam.*

ICONO-GRAPH'IC, *a.* [Fr. *iconographique*.] Relating to iconography. *Dr. Baird.*

ICONO-GRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, and *γραφία*, to describe; Fr. *iconographie*.] A description of pictures, statues, and similar monuments of ancient art. *Bailey.*

ICONOLATRY, *n.* [Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, and *λατρεία*, a servant.] A worshipper of images; — a name given by the iconoclasts to the Roman Catholics. *Chambers.*

ICONOLATRY, *n.* [Gr. *εἰκών*, image, and *λογία*, discourse; Fr. *iconologie*.] The doctrine of images, or of representations by pictures. *Johnson.*

ICONOMY, *a.* [Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, and *νόμος*, a battle.] Hostile to images. *Browne.*

ICOSA-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *ἰκosa*, twenty, and *εἶδος*, a base.] (*Geom.*) Having twenty faces.

ICOSA-HE'DRON, *n.*; pl. **ICOSA-HE'DRA** (*Geom.*) A polyhedron bounded by twenty triangular faces.

If the faces are equal and equilateral, it is a regular polyhedron, and may be regarded as composed of twenty equal triangular pyramids whose vertices all meet at the same point. *Davies & Peck.*

ICSA-N'DRI-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἰκσάν*, twenty, and *δρις*, a male.] A class of plants, in the Linnean system of botany, having twenty or more unconnected stamens inserted on the calyx. *Gray.*

ICSA-N'DRI-AN, *a.* (*Bot.*) Icosandrous. *Smart.*

ICSA-N'DROUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having twenty or more perigynous stamens. *P. Cyc.*

ICTER'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine, used for the cure of jaundice. *Smart.*

ICTER'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ικτερίκος*; *ικτερος*, the jaundice; *L. ictericus*; Fr. *ictérique*.] 1. (*Med.*) Afflicted with the jaundice. "Icteric eyes." *Bp. Taylor.* 2. Good against the jaundice. *Johnson.*

ICTER-IA, *n. pl.* [L. *icterus*, from Gr. *ικτερος*, a yellow bird.] (*Ornith.*) A subfamily of conirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Sturnidae*; hang-nests. *Gray.*



ICTER-IA, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ικτερος*, a yellow bird, the sight of which was said to cure the jaundice. *W. Smith.*] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by yellowness of the skin and eyes, by white feces, and high-colored urine; jaundice. *Dunglison.*

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ICTHY-OL'Q-GY, *n.* See **ICHTHYOLOGY**. *Todd.*

ICTUS, *n.* [L.] A stroke: — cadence. *Bp. Newton.*

ICY (*ī'sē*), *a.* [See **ICE**.] 1. Full of, or abounding with, ice; glacial. "Icy seas." *Pope.* "That icy region." *Boyle.* 2. Cold; frosty. "Icy fingers." *Shak.* 3. Without affection or warmth; cold-hearted; frigid. "Icy precepts." *Shak.* 4. Pertaining to ice. "Icy horrors." *Thomson.*

ICY-PEARLED (*ī'sē-pērd'*), *a.* Studded with pearls, as of ice. "Icy-pearled car." *Milton.*

ICD (*īd*). Contracted from *I would*, or *I had*.

IDA-LE-AN, *a.* Sacred to Venus. *Oldisworth.*

IDEA, *n.*; pl. **IDEAS**. [Gr. *ἰδέα*, *εἶδω*, to see; *L. it.*, & *Sp. idea*; Fr. *idée*.] 1. Among the ancient Platonists, an eternal, immutable, and immaterial form or model of an object; an archetype; a pattern.

In the Platonic sense, ideas were the patterns according to which the Deity fashioned the phenomenal or ectypal world. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Thence to behold this new-created world, The addition of his empire, how it showed In prospect from his throne, how good, how fair, Answering his great idea. *Milton.*

2. The image or resemblance of an object conceived by the mind; — a term in its widest

and now generally received acceptation, employed to indicate every representation of outward objects through the senses, and whatever is the immediate object of thought; conception; perception; notion; thought.

For *ideas*, in my sense of the word, are, whatsoever is the object of the understanding, when a man thinks; or, whatever it is the mind can be employed about in thinking. *Locke.*

The word *idea*, when carefully used, implies precisely that which anciently stood opposed to it, namely, the mental representation of some individual object not present to the senses: in which sense it is less comprehensive than "image," for an image may be a fancied object, but an *idea* is strictly the mental representation of a real one; and it is also less comprehensive than "conception," for a conception may revive audible or other sensible impressions, but an *idea* is in strictness confined to the representation of the visible only. *Smart.*

This word *idea* is, perhaps, the worst case in the English language; in no other instance, perhaps, is a word so seldom used with any tolerable correctness; in none is the distance so immense between the sublimity of the word in its proper use, and the triviality of it in its slovenly and its popular use. *Trench.*

How infinite the fall of this word . . . to its present use when this person "has an idea that the train has started," and the other "had no idea that the dinner would be so bad." *Trench.*

By Descartes, Locke, and many other philosophers, and also in popular language, *idea* is used to signify a sensation, perception, conception, notion, apprehension, image, thought, opinion, intention; in short, whatever we are at different times mentally conscious of. *Fleming.*

Syn. — *Idea* is the image or representation of any thing in the mind; *thought*, the reflection on it; *notion*, what we know or think of it. *Ideas* are faint or vivid, vague or distinct; *perceptions*, clear or indistinct. *Notions* are entertained; *conceptions* are formed. *Thoughts* and *notions* are true or false; *conceptions*, grand or mean, distinct or crude. — See **IMAGINATION**, **PERCEPTION**.

IDÉAL, *a.* [L. *idealis*; It. *ideale*; Sp. *ideal*; Fr. *idéal*.] 1. Relating to a class of ideas created by, and solely subsisting in, the imagination; existing only in idea; intellectual; imaginary; unreal; fanciful. "Ideal beauty."

2. Pertaining to the philosophy which considers ideas as images interposed between the mind and the object of its thought; belonging or relating to ideas generally. "A relic of the old ideal system." *Stewart.*

Syn. — *Ideal* happiness; *imaginary* good; *visionary* scheme; *mental* perception; *intellectual* exercise.

IDÉAL, *n.* Something existing in the imagination; any thing imaginary or ideal; conception; notion; idea. [Modern.] *De Quincey.*

I should dread to disfigure the beautiful ideal of the memories of illustrious persons with incongruous features, and to sully the imaginative purity of classical works with gross and trivial recollections. *Wordsworth.*

There can be no ideal of the sublime. *P. Cyc.*

Syn. — Perfection is an *idea*; *humanity*, in all its perfection, is an *ideal*. Human virtue and wisdom, in all their purity, are *ideas*; the wisdom of the stoics is an *ideal*. The *ideal* is the intellectual existence of a thing which has no other characters than those determined by the *idea* itself. *Henderson.*

IDÉA-LÉSS, *a.* Destitute of ideas. *Wright.*

IDÉAL-ISM, *n.* [It. *idealismo*; Fr. *idealisme*.] (*Phil.*) The doctrine that in external perceptions the objects immediately known are ideas; — opposed to *realism*. It has been held under various forms, particularly under that which denies the existence of matter, and makes every thing consist in mind with its different states or ideas. *Fleming. Stewart.*

IDÉAL-IST, *n.* [Fr. *idéaliste*.] One who believes in idealism. *Stewart.*

IDÉAL-IST'IC, *a.* Relating to the doctrine of idealism. [R.] *N. Brit. Rev.*

IDÉAL-ITY, *n.* [It. *idealità*.] 1. The quality of being ideal. *P. Cyc.* 2. (*Phren.*) The talent for poetry or works of imagination. *Combe.*

IDÉAL-IZ-ATION, *n.* The act of idealizing; the act of making ideal. *E. Everett.*

IDÉAL-IZE, *v. n.* [*ī. IDEALIZED*; pp. *IDEALIZING*, *IDEALIZED*.] To form ideas. *Maty.*

IDÉAL-IZE, *v. a.* To make ideal. *Milman.*

IDÉAL-IZ-ER, *n.* One who idealizes. *Coleridge.*

IDÉAL-LY, *ad.* Intellectually; mentally. *Locke.*

† IDÉ-ATE, *v. a.* To form in idea; to conceive; to fancy. *Donne.*

† IDÉM. [L.] The same; — often contracted to *id.* *Clarke.*

† IDÉN'TIC, *a.* Identical. *Hudibras.*

IDÉN'TI-CAL, *a.* [L. *idem*, the same; It. & Sp. *identico*; Fr. *identique*.] The same; the very same; selfsame; one and the same.

The identical person who now remembers that event did then exist. *Read.*

An identical proposition, one in which that is affirmed of a thing which we already know of it.

When you say that body is solid, I say that you make an identical proposition, because it is impossible to have the idea of body without that of solidity. *Fleming.*

Identical equation, an equation in which one member is a repetition of the other.

IDÉN'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* With sameness or identity.

IDÉN'TI-CAL-NESS, *n.* Sameness. *Todd.*

IDÉN'TI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be identified; capable of identification. *Lenthall.*

IDÉN-TI-FI-CATION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of identifying. *Blount.*

IDÉN'TI-FY, *v. a.* [L. *idem*, the same, and *facio*, to make; It. *identificare*; Sp. *identificar*; Fr. *identifier*.] [*ī. IDENTIFIED*; pp. *IDENTIFYING*, *IDENTIFIED*.] 1. To prove identical; to prove to be the same; as, "To identify the dead body of a person."

2. To make identical; to cause to be the same in effect, purpose, or interest. *Todd.*

His cause is identified with mine.

IDÉN'TI-FY, *v. n.* To become identical. *Burke.*

IDÉN'TISM, *n.* The doctrine of absolute identity; or the doctrine that the two elements of thought, objective and subjective, are absolutely one; that matter and mind are opposite poles of the same infinite substance; and that creation and the Creator are one. — This is the philosophy of Schelling, and it coincides ultimately with *pantheism*. *Fleming.*

IDÉN'TI-TY, *n.* [L. *idem*, the same; Low L. *identitas*; It. *identità*; Sp. *identidad*; Fr. *identité*.] 1. The state of being identical, or the same; identicalness; sameness.

Organized bodies have identity so long as organization and life remain. *Fleming.*

How any kind of identity can be preserved in a world of incessant change is indeed a curious inquiry. *E. W. Hamilton.*

Franklin demonstrated the identity of lightning and the electric fluid. *E. Everett.*

2. (*Met.*) Identism. *Brande.*

Syn. — *Identity*, from the Latin, and *sameness*, from the Anglo-Saxon, are often used synonymously, though they admit of different applications. Personal identity, *sameness* of terms or of sounds. Two things, very similar, may be said to be nearly the same, but not identical. The identical or same person. The same sound may be repeated; but the identical sound, which is a sound heard at a particular time, cannot be repeated. *Sameness* (not identity) of appearance or manner.

IDÉ-Q-GRAP'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἰδέα*, an idea, and *γραφία*, to describe.] and **IDÉ-Q-GRAP'IC-AL**, *a.* Representing notions or ideas rather than sounds; descriptive of ideas, — as figures and hieroglyphics.

Iconographical writing is opposed to phonetic. *Brande.*

IDÉ-Q-GRAP'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In an iconographical manner. *Duponceau.*

IDÉ-Q-GRAP'ICS, *n. pl.* A method of writing in iconographic characters. *For. Qu. Rev.*

IDÉ-OG'RA-PHY, or **IDÉ-OG'RA-PHY**, *n.* [Gr. *ἰδέα*, an idea, and *γραφία*, to write; Fr. *idéographie*.] A system or treatise of short-hand writing. *Th. Howe.*

IDÉ-Q-LÖG'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to ideology, or the science of the mind. *Qu. Rev.*

IDÉ-ÖL-Q-GIST, or **IDÉ-ÖL-Q-GIST**, *n.* [Fr. *idéologue*.] One versed in ideology. *P. Cyc.*

IDÉ-ÖL-Q-GY, or **IDÉ-ÖL-Q-GY**, *n.* [Gr. *ἰδέα*, an idea, and *λογία*, discourse; Fr. *idéologie*.] The science of the mind; the history and evolutions of human ideas. *D. Stewart.*

By a double blunder in philosophy and Greek, *idéologie* (for *idéologie*), a word which could only properly suggest an *a priori* scheme, deducing our knowledge from the intellect, has in France become the

name peculiarly distinctive of that philosophy of mind which exclusively derives our knowledge from sensation." *Sir W. Hamilton.*

IDES (*idz*), *n. pl.* [L. *idus*; Etruscan *iduo*, to divide; It. *idi*; Fr. *ides*.] One of the three epochs or divisions of the ancient Roman month.

The calends were always the first day of the month, the nones were the fifth, and the *ides* the thirteenth, except in March, May, July, and October, in which the nones occurred on the seventh day, and the *ides* on the fifteenth. *Andrews*

A soothsayer bids you beware of the *ides* of March. *Shak.*

"This mode of computing time [by *ides*, *nones*, and *calends*] is yet used in several chanceries in Europe, particularly in that of the Pope." *Bouvier.*

ID EST. [L.] That is;—commonly abbreviated to *i. e.*

ID-I-ŌC'RA-SY, *n.* [Gr. *idios*, peculiar, and *κασις*, a mixture.] A peculiarity of constitution or temperament; idiosyncrasy. *Palmer.*

ID-I-Q-CRAT'IC, } *a.* Peculiar in constitution; idiosyncratic. *Bailey.*
ID-I-Q-CRAT'IC-CAL, }

ID-I-Q-CY, *n.* [Gr. *idiocytia*; Fr. *idiotie*.—See **ID-IOT**.] The state of an idiot; want of understanding from birth; a condition of the mind in which the intellectual faculties, and the moral sentiments, are either entirely wanting, or are manifested to the least possible extent.

Idiocy and *lunacy*, in law, excuse from the guilt of crimes. *Lon. Ency.*

ID-I-Ō-E-LĒC'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. *idios*, peculiar, and Eng. *electric*.] (*Elea*) Electric *per se*, or containing electricity in its natural state. *Wright.*

ID-I-ŌM, *n.* [Gr. *idioma*; *idios*, peculiar; L., It., & Sp. *idioma*; Fr. *idiome*.]

1. A mode of speaking or writing foreign from the usages of universal grammar or the general laws of language, and restricted to the genius of some individual tongue; a mode of expression peculiar to a language. *Brande.*

Idioms often set the powers of translation at defiance. *R. W. Hamilton.*

2. The peculiar cast or genius of a language. He followed their [the Latin] language, but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours. *Dryden.*

3. A dialect or variety of language. *Brande.*
Syn.—See **LANGUAGE**.

ID-I-Q-MAT'IC, } *a.* [It. *idiomatico*.] Peculiar to a language; relating to idioms, or the particular modes of expression which belong to an individual tongue. *Smart.*

Milton mistakes the *idiomatical* use and meaning of "munditie." *Watson.*

ID-I-Q-MAT'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an idiomatic manner; according to an idiom. *Ash.*

ID-I-Q-PA-THĒT'IC, *a.* Relating to idiopathy; idiopathic. *Month. Rev.*

ID-I-Q-PATH'IC, } *a.* [It. & Sp. *idiopatico*; Fr. *idiopathique*.] Relating to idiopathy; independent of any other disease;—opposed to *sympathetic*. *Brande.*

ID-I-Q-PATH'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a manner independent of any other disease; not symptomatically. *Wright.*

ID-I-ŌP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *idios*, peculiar, and *πάθος*, suffering; It. & Sp. *idiopatia*; Fr. *idiopathie*.]

1. A peculiar affection or feeling. "*Idiopathy* . . . at the sound of a pipe." *More.*

2. (*Med.*) A primary disease, or a disease belonging to the part affected, and not arising from sympathy with other parts. *Quincy.*

ID-I-Ō-RĒ-PŪL'SIVE, *a.* [Gr. *idios*, peculiar, and Eng. *repulsive*.] Repulsive by itself. *Clarke.*

ID-I-Q-SYN-CRA-SY, *n.* [Gr. *idios*, peculiar, and *συνκρασις*, composition; *σύν*, with, and *κράσις*, mixture.] A temperament of mind or of body peculiar to the individual; idiosyncrasy.

Some men are violently affected by honey and coffee, which have no such effects upon others. This is bodily *idiosyncrasy*. *Fleming.*

The soul, in its first and pure nature, hath no *idiosyncrasies* . . . which are not competent to others of the same kind and condition. *Giam. vll.*

ID-I-Q-SYN-CRAT'IC, } *a.* Relating to idiosyncrasy; having peculiar temperament; peculiarly constituted; peculiar. *Warburton.*

ID-I-Q-SYN-CRAT'IC-CAL, }

ID-I-QT, *n.* [Gr. *ιδίωτης*, a private person; *ιδίος*, proper, peculiar; L., It., & Sp. *idiota*; Fr. *idiot*.]

1. A private person; a common man, in distinction from one who had obtained public distinction or eminence.

The *ιδίωτης*, or *idiot*, was, in its earliest usage, the private man, as contradistinguished from him who was clothed with some office, and had a share in the management of public affairs. *Trench.*

Humility is a duty in great ones as well as *idiots*. *Ep. Taylor.*

2. A rude, ignorant person; a boor; a clown; a hind; a rustic. *Wickliffe.*

3. A person devoid of understanding from birth; a natural fool; a natural; a lunatic.

An *idiot*, or natural fool, is one that hath had no understanding from his nativity, and therefore is by law presumed never likely to attain any. *Blackstone.*

ID-I-QT-CY, *n.* Idiocy.—See **IDIOCY**. *Todd.*

ID-I-ŌT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ιδιωτικός*; L. *idioticus*.]
ID-I-ŌT'IC-CAL, }

1. Plain; familiar. "Language . . . *idiotical* and vulgar." *Blackwall.*

2. Like, or relating to, an idiot; foolish; stupid; doltish; as, "An *idiotic* laugh."

ID-I-ŌT'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of an idiot; foolishly. *Hallam.*

ID-I-ŌT'IC-CŌN, *n.* [Gr. *ιδιωτικός*, private.] A dictionary confined to a particular dialect; a glossary. *Brande.*

ID-I-QT-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *ιδιωτισμός*; L. *idiotismus*; It. & Sp. *idiotismo*; Fr. *idiotisme*.—See **IDIOCY**.]

1. An idiom; a mode of expression peculiar to a particular language. "Familiarity with the *idiotisms* of Scripture." *Boyle.*

2. Idiocy; want of understanding; folly. The wisdom of this world is *idiotism*. *Decker.*

ID-I-QT-IZE, *v. n.* [Gr. *ιδιωρίζω*, to put into common language.] To become stupid. *Per. Letters.*

ID-I-QT-RY, *n.* Idiocy. [R.] *Warburton.*

IDLE (*idl*), *a.* [A. S. *idel*, *ydel*; Dut. *ydel*; Ger. *eitel*.]

1. Unemployed; unoccupied; not busy; unbusied; doing nothing; inactive; inert.

As idle as a painted ship Upon a painted ocean. *Coleridge.*

2. Averse to labor; lazy; sluggish; indolent; slothful. "An *idle* lord." *Shak.*

An *idle* soul shall suffer hunger. *Prov. xix. 15.*

3. Vacant; unused; affording leisure. "Idle time." *Shak.*

4. Useless; vain; ineffectual. "Idle rage." *Dryden.* "The *idle* wind." *Shak.*

They, astonished, all resistance lost, All courage: down their *idle* weapons dropped. *Milton.*

5. Trifling; trivial; unimportant; unprofitable. "Idle words." "Idle comments." *Shak.*

An *idle* reason lessens the weight of the good ones you gave before. *Swift.*

6. Unfruitful; barren; sterile; unproductive. "Antres vast, and deserts *idle*." *Shak.*

Syn.—See **INDOLENT**, **VAIN**.

IDLE (*idl*), *v. n.* [*i.* **IDLED**; *pp.* **IDLING**, **IDLED**.] To lose time in inactivity; to waste time.

These did no hurt, were sober, but went *idling* about the grove with their hands in their pockets. *Aubrey.*

IDLE (*idl*), *v. a.* To waste idly; to trifle with; to lose indolently or sluggishly; to consume;—sometimes followed by *away*.

If you have but an hour, will you improve that hour, instead of *idling* it away? *Chesterfield.*

IDLE-HEAD'ED, *a.* 1. Foolish; irrational; unreasonable. "Idle-headed seekers." *Carew.*

2. Delirious; infatuated. Upon this loss she fell *idle-headed*. *I' Estrange.*

IDLE-LY (*idl-lē*), *ad.* Same as **IDLY**. *Bp. Hall.*

IDLE-NESS (*idl-nēs*), *n.* 1. The state of being idle or unemployed; abstinence from employment; want of occupation.

Idleness is a constant sin, and labor is a duty. *Idleness* is but the devil's home for temptation, and unprofitable, distracting musings. *Baxter.*

2. Aversion to labor; laziness; sloth. Abundance of *idleness* was in her and in her daughters. *Esck. xvi. 48.*

3. Unimportance; uselessness. [R.] *Shak.*

4. Want of judgment; unreasonableness; irrationality. "Idleness of brain." *Bacon.*

IDLE-PAT'ED, *a.* Idle-headed; stupid. *Overbury.*

IDLER, *n.* An idle or lazy person; a sluggard.

An *idler* is a watch that wants both hands, As useless if it goes as when it stands. *Cowper.*

IDLES-BY (*idlz-bē*), *n.* An idler. *Whitlock.*

IDLESS, *n.* Idleness; sloth. *Spenser. Thomson.*

IDLE-WHEEL (*idl-hwēl*), *n.* (*Mech.*) A wheel placed between two others for the purpose of simply transferring the motion from one axis to the other without change of direction; a carrier-wheel. *Ogilvie.*

IDLY, *ad.* In an idle manner; lazily. *Thomson.*

ID-Q-CRĀSE, *n.* [Gr. *ειδος*, form, and *κρασις*, mixture; It. *idocrasia*.] (*Mm.*) A mineral consisting of silica, alumina, lime, and protoxide of iron, and comprising several varieties, as vesuvian, cyprine, &c.;—so named from the *mixed forms* of other minerals it presents. *Dana.*

IDOL, *n.* [Gr. *ειδωλον*; *ειδος*, form; L. *idolum*; It. & Sp. *idolo*; Fr. *idole*.]

1. A figure representing a divinity; an image worshipped as a god.

They swore likewise by their *idols*. *Warburton.*

2. Something set up in place of the true and the real; a falsity.

I do find, therefore, in this enchanted glass, four *idols*, or false appearances, of several distinct sorts, every sort comprehending many subdivisions. The first sort I call *idols* of the nation or tribe; the second, *idols* of the den or cave; the third, *idols* of the forum; and the fourth, *idols* of the theatre. *Bacon.*

3. Any person, or thing, loved to excess; one honored to adoration.

Idol unto himself, shame to the wise. *Daniel.*

IDOL'A-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ειδωλατρες*; *ειδωλον*, an idol, and *λατρες*, a slave; L. *idolatries*; Fr. *idolâtrie*.]

1. A worshipper of idols or images. *Idolater* is Greek, and the English an "image-servant." *Tyndale.*

2. A great admirer; one who loves excessively. Jonson was an *idolater* of the ancients. *Hurd.*

IDOL'A-TRĒSS, *n.* A female idolater; a female worshipper of idols or images.

That uxorious king, whose heart, though large, Beguiled by fair *idolatries*, fell To *idols* foul. *Milton.*

IDOL'AT'RI-CAL, *a.* Idolatrous. "In our church . . . no *idolatrical* sacrifice." *Bp. Hooper.*

IDOL'A-TRĪZE, *v. a.* 1. To offer idolatrous worship to; to idolize. [R.] *Milton.*

2. To admire to excess. "Lipsius did . . . *idolatrize* Tacitus." *Trans. of Boccassini, 1626.*

IDOL'A-TRĪZE, *v. n.* To offer idolatrous worship; to practise idolatry. *Fotherby.*

IDOL'A-TROÜS, *a.* 1. Relating, given, or tending, to idolatry or the worship of images.

The Saxons were a sort of *idolatrous* pagans. *Str W. Temple.*

2. Partaking of the nature of idolatry; excessive in admiration or in love. *Roget.*

IDOL'A-TROÜS-LY, *ad.* In an idolatrous manner.

IDOL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *ειδωλατρεία*; *ειδωλον*, an idol, and *λατρεία*, worship; L. *idololatRIA*; Fr. *idolâtrie*.—See **IDOL**.]

1. The worship of idols or images.

Idolatry is not only an accounting or worshipping that for God which is not God, but it is also a worshipping the true God in a way unsuitable to his nature, and particularly by the mediation of images and corporeal resemblances. *South.*

2. Excessive love or veneration. I loved the man [Shakspeare], and do honor his memory, on this *idolatry*, as much as any. *B. Jonson.*

Syn.—See **SUPERSTITION**.

IDOL'ISH, *a.* Idolatrous. *Milton.*

IDOL'ISM, *n.* Idolatrous worship. [R.] *Milton.*

IDOL'IST, *n.* One who worships idols; an idolater. "*Idolists* and atheists." [R.] *Milton.*

IDOL'IZE, *v. a.* [*i.* **IDOLIZED**; *pp.* **IDOLIZING**, **IDOLIZED**.]

1. To worship as an idol; to deify. Foreknowing, they would *idolize* his creatures. *Bib. Bibl.*

2. To love or reverence excessively or to adore. *Idolizing* the memory of your Henry the Fourth. *Burke.*

IDOL'IZ-ER, *n.* One who idolizes or loves to adoration. *Warburton.*

ĪDŌL'Q-CLĀST, *n.* [Gr. *εἰδωλον*, an idol, and *κλάω*, to break.] A breaker of idols. *Archd. Hare.*
† ĪDŌL-OŪS, *a.* Idolatrous. *Bale.*
ĪDŌL-WOR'SHIP (Īdŏl-wŭr'ship), *n.* The worship of idols or images. *Rowe.*
ĪDŌNĒ-OŪS, *a.* [L. *idoneus*.] Fit; proper; convenient, suitable. [R.]
ĪD'RĪ-A-LĪNE, *n.* [Idria and Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.]
ĪD'RĪ-A-LĪTE, *n.* (Min.) A fusible, inflammable substance, found, mixed with cinnabar, in the quicksilver mines of Idria. It consists chiefly of carbon, with about eight per cent. of hydrogen and oxygen. *Dana.*
ĪDYL (Īdyl), *n.* [Gr. *εἰδύλλιον*; L. *idyllium*.] A short, highly wrought, descriptive poem, usually on pastoral subjects. *Liddell & Scott.*
ĪDYL'LC, *a.* Relating to idyls. *Thackeray.*
ĪĒ-RO-MĀN-CY, *n.* See **HIEROMANCY**.
IF, *conj.* [A. S. *gif*, if. — *Gif*, the imperative mood of the A. S. *gífan*, to give. *Skinner.* *Tooke. Bosworth.* — In the cognate languages, *if* has no connection with the verb *to give*.
 "The relation between the M. Goth. and A. S. is so intimate, that if this system [that the Eng. conjunctions are merely the imperatives of verbs] had been adopted in one language, it can hardly be supposed that nothing analogous would appear in the other. But *gau* and *jaba* signify *if* in M. Goth., and neither of these seems to have an origin similar to that ascribed to *gif*. . . The learned three views what he calls the dubitative particle *if*, *gyf*, as well as the M. Goth. conjunctions, as allied to Su. Goth. *jeſ*, dubium. . . . *Jeel. ſe-a*, to doubt." *Jamieson.*
 "For the little, virtuous, peace-making particle *if*, which he [Tooke] places in the front of his array, he appears to have felt a peculiar affection, if we may judge from the pains that he takes to establish its genealogy. In fact we believe that this word was the foundation of his whole system. Having discovered, as he thought, that *if* is the imperative of *give*, he naturally enough concluded that other particles might be accounted for by the same process. Accordingly he expends a profusion of labor and perverse ingenuity in detecting imperatives where none ever existed or possibly could. In the present instance, a comparison of the cognate languages proves that *if* is neither an imperative of *give* nor of any other verb; consequently any system founded on that basis is a mere castle in the air. It is unnecessary to repeat Dr. Jamieson's statement of the matter, which is, in our opinion, perfectly decisive against Tooke's etymology." *R. Garnett.*
 1. Grant or suppose that; allowing that; — used as the sign of condition.
 2. Whether or not.
 She doubts *if* two and two make four. *Prior.*
† Ī FAITH, *ad.* Indeed; truly; an abbreviation of *in faith*. "I *faith* I'll eat nothing." *Shak.*
ĪĀ-SŪ'RĪC, *a.* (Chem.) Noting an acid which is found combined with strychnia in nux-vomica and St. Ignatius's bean. *Brande.*
ĪĠ-LĪTE, *n.* (Min.) A carbonate of lime;
ĪĠ-LŌ-ĪTE, *n.* aragonite; needle spar. *Dana.*
† ĪĠ-MĀ'RŌ, *n.* [It., from L. *ignarus*, ignorant.] An ignoramus; a blockhead. *Spenser.*
ĪĠNĒ-OŪS, *a.* [L. *igneus*; *ignis*, fire.] Consisting of, or containing, fire; having the nature of fire; resembling fire; fiery. *Boyle.*
Igneous meteors, (Meteor.) meteors which are luminous, as falling stars, ignes fatui, &c. *Young.* — *Igneous rocks*, (Geol.) rocks, such as lava, trap, and granite, known, or supposed, to have been melted by subterranean heat. They are divided into volcanic and plutonic rocks. *Lyell.*
ĪĠNĒS'CENT, *a.* [L. *ignescens*.] Taking fire; emitting sparks. [R.] *Smart.*
ĪĠNŌ'Q-LĪST, *n.* [L. *ignis*, fire, and *colo*, to reverence.] A worshipper of fire. *Maurice.*
ĪĠNĪ'ER-OŪS, *a.* [L. *ignis*, fire, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing or bringing fire. [R.] *Blount.*
† ĪĠNĪ'LU-OŪS, *a.* [L. *ignifluus*; *ignis*, fire, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing with fire. *Cockeram.*
† ĪĠNĪ'FY, *v. a.* [L. *ignis*, fire, and *facio*, to make.] [i. IGNIFIED; pp. IGNIFYING, IGNIFIED.] To form into fire. *Stukely.*
ĪĠNĪ'F-NOŪS, *a.* [L. *ignigenus*, producing fire.] Produced by fire. [R.] *Bailey.*
ĪĠNĪ'Q-TĒNCE, *n.* Power over fire. [R.] *Bailey.*
ĪĠNĪ'Q-TĒNT, *a.* [L. *ignipotens*; *ignis*, fire, and *potens*, powerful.] Presiding over fire.
 Vulcan is called the power *ignipotent*. *Pope.*

ĪĠNĪS FĀT'Ū-ŪS, *n.*; pl. *ĪĠNĪS FĀT'Ū-Ī*. [L. *ignis*, fire, and *fatuus*, foolish.] A luminous meteor seen in summer nights a few feet from the ground, over spots where there is much decayed animal or vegetable matter, as morasses, graveyards, &c. It is supposed to be caused by the spontaneous inflammation of a gaseous compound of phosphorus and hydrogen exhaled from decomposing animal and vegetable substances, and it takes its name from its tendency to mislead travellers. — Called also *Jack-with-a-lantern*; *Jack-a-lantern*; *Will-with-the-wisp*. *Nichol.*
ĪĠNĪTE, *v. a.* [L. *ignis*, fire.] [i. IGNITED; pp. IGNITING, IGNITED.] To kindle; to set on fire; to set fire to. *Etelyn. Greav.*
ĪĠNĪTE, *v. n.* To become red hot; to catch fire; to take fire; to kindle. *Todd.*
ĪĠNĪT'ED, *p. a.* Kindled; set on fire.
ĪĠNĪT'BLE [ig-nŭ'e-bl, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ig-nŭ-tibl, S.], *a.* Inflammable; capable of being set on fire; combustible. *Browne.*
ĪĠNĪ'TION (ig-nish'un), *n.* [It. *ignizione*; Sp. *ignición*; Fr. *ignition*.] The act of igniting, or the state of being ignited. *Browne.*
ĪĠNĪV'Q-MOŪS, *a.* [L. *ignivomus*; *ignis*, fire, and *como*, to vomit.] Vomiting fire. *Derham.*
† ĪĠNŌ-BĪL'ITY, *n.* [L. *ignobilitas*.] Want of nobility or of magnanimity. *Bale.*
ĪĠNŌ'BLE, *a.* [L. *ignobilis*; *in*, not, and *nobilis*, noble; It. *ignobile*; Sp. *ignoble*; Fr. *ignoble*.]
 1. Of low birth; not noble; base-born; plebeian. "The *ignoble* crowd." *Dryden.*
 2. Worthless; mean. "Ignoble plants." *Shak.*
 3. Dishonorable. "Ignoble graves." *Copper.*
† ĪĠNŌ'BLE, *v. a.* To make ignoble. *Bacon.*
ĪĠNŌ'BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being ignoble.
ĪĠNŌ'BLY, *ad.* In an ignoble manner; ignominiously; meanly; dishonorably. *Milton.*
ĪĠNŌ-MĪN'Q-OŪS [ig-nŭ-mŭn'yus, S. W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ig-nŭ-mŭn'ŭs, P. J. C. W.], *a.* [L. *ignominiosus*; It. & Sp. *ignominioso*; Fr. *ignominieux*.] Mean; shameful; reproachful; dishonorable; — rarely applied to persons. "This *ignominious* fate." *Dryden.*
ĪĠNŌ-MĪN'Q-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In an ignominious manner; meanly; scandalously. *South.*
ĪĠNŌ-MĪN-Y, *n.* [L. *ignominia*; *in*, priv., and *nomen*, a name; It. & Sp. *ignominia*; Fr. *ignominie*.] Disgrace; reproach; shame; dishonor; discredit; infamy; opprobrium; obloquy. *Milton.*
Syn. — See **DISCREDIT**, **INFAMY**.
† ĪĠNŌ-MY, *n.* Ignominy. *Shak.*
ĪĠNŌ-RĀ'MŪS. [L., *We ignore*, or *We are ignorant*.] (Law.) A word formerly indorsed by a grand jury on a bill of indictment, in cases in which, after hearing the evidence, they deem the accusation groundless; — equivalent to "not found." *Burrill.*
ĪĠNŌ-RĀ'MŪS, *n.*; pl. *ĪĠNŌ-RĀ'MŪS-ES*. [L.] An ignorant fellow; a vain pretender to knowledge; a sciolist; a novice. [Colloquial.] *South.*
ĪĠNŌ-RANCE, *n.* [L. *ignorantia*; It. *ignoranza*; Sp. *ignorancia*; Fr. *ignorance*.]
 1. The state of being ignorant; want of knowledge; illiteracy; nescience; unlearnedness.
 Where ignorance is bliss,
 'Tis folly to be wise. *Gray.*
 2. (Law.) Want of knowledge in respect to a fact, or in respect to a law.
 Acts done and contracts made under mistake or ignorance of a material fact are voidable in law and equity. Ignorance of the law, which every one is bound to know, excuses no man. *Burrill.*
ĪĠNŌ-RANT, *a.* [L. *ignoro*, *ignorans*, not to know; *in*, priv., and *gnarus*, knowing; It. & Sp. *ignorante*; Fr. *ignorant*.]
 1. Destitute of knowledge, either generally, or in respect to some particular thing; unlearned; uninstructed; unlettered; illiterate; unenlightened; uninformed.
 Foolish grant whatever ambition craves;
 And men, once *ignorant*, are slaves. *Pope.*
 He that doth not know those things which are of use for him to know is but an *ignorant* man, whatever he may know besides. *Tillotson.*
 2. Unknown; undiscovered; unapprehended. "Ignorant concealment." [R.] *Shak.*
 3. Unacquainted with; unaware.
 Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame. *Dryden.*

4. Ignorantly made or done. [R.]

His shipping.
 Poor *ignorant* baubles, on our terrible seas. *Shak.*
Syn. — *Ignorant* denotes a want of knowledge or information, and is a more comprehensive term than *illiterate*, *unlearned*, and *unlettered*, which express different forms of ignorance, and denote a want of education or learning. An *ignorant* savage; an *illiterate* preacher; an *unlearned* or *unlettered* man.
ĪĠNŌ-RANT, *n.* An ignorant person. *B. Jonson.*
ĪĠNŌ-RANT-LY, *ad.* Without knowledge or information. *Dryden.*
ĪĠNŌRE, *v. a.* [L. *ignoro*, to be ignorant of; It. *ignorare*; Sp. *ignorar*; Fr. *ignorer*.]
 1. (Law.) To reject for want of evidence, as a bill of indictment.
 When a jury throw out a bill, they say, "they *ignore* it."
 2. To regard or to treat as if not known; not to recognize.
I ignored not the stricter interpretation given by modern critics to divers texts. *Boyle.*
 A system of compromise which *ignores* conscience. *Ec. Rev.*
 Blank verse you favor not, I see; with you 'tis, *For*, 'tis the law, that 'tis the law, that 'tis the law. *P. J. Bailey.*
 Dr. Johnson says, "This word Boyle endeavored to introduce; but it has not been received." It has, however, long been used in law language, and, within a few years, it has come into common use.
† ĪĠNŌS'CI-BLE, *a.* [L. *ignoscibilis*.] That may be pardoned; pardonable. *Bailey.*
† ĪĠNŌTE, *a.* [L. *ignotus*.] Unknown. *Sandys.*
ĪĠGUĀ'NA, *n.* (Zool.) A genus of lizards found in Mexico, South America, and the Antilles, some species of which are esteemed for food; — called also *guana*. *Eng. Cyc.*
ĪĠGUĀN'Q-DŌN, *n.* [From *iguana*, a genus of saurians, and Gr. *δόντος*, *δόντος*, a tooth.] (Pal.) A gigantic extinct herbivorous reptile whose remains were found in the South of England; — so named from the resemblance of its teeth to those of the modern iguana. Its length has been variously estimated from thirty or forty to seventy feet. *Pictet.*
ĪL, one of the forms of *in*, used before words beginning with *l*, commonly giving a negative sense to the word to which it is prefixed.
ĪL-CHĀN'IC, *a.* Noting certain astronomical tables of the thirteenth century, dedicated to *Ichān*, a Tartar prince. *Smart.*
ĪL-DE-FŌN'SITE, *n.* (Min.) A variety of columbite from *Ildefonso* in Spain. *Dana.*
† ĪLE, *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *aile*, a wing.]
 1. A walk in a church; — properly *aisle*. *Pope.*
 2. An ear of corn. *Ainsworth.*
ĪL'E-ŪM, *n.* [Gr. *ἐλκω*, to turn about.] (Med.) The last portion of the small intestines; — so named from its convolutions, or peristaltic motions. *Hoblyn.*
ĪL'E-ŪS, *n.* [Gr. *εἰλός*; L. *ileos*.] (Med.) The iliac passion; a violent colic. *Arbuthnot.*
ĪLEX, *n.* [L. (Bot.) A genus of plants or trees, one species of which (*Ilex aquifolium*) is the common holly, or holly-tree: — the evergreen oak of the South of Europe; *Quercus ilex*. *Eng. Cyc.*
ĪL'I-ĀC, *a.* [L. *iliacus*; It. *ilico*; Fr. *il-*.] Relating to the lower bowels, or to the ileum.
Iliac passion, (Med.) a spasmodic, or violent and dangerous, colic, characterized by deep-seated pain in the abdomen.
ĪL'I-AD, *n.* [Gr. *Ἰλιάς*, *Ἰλιάδος*; *Ἰλιον*, Ilium, another name for Troy.] The oldest epic poem in existence, the theme of which is the siege of Ilium, or Troy; — commonly attributed to Homer, but according to some modern hypotheses the work of several hands. *Brande.*
ĪLK, *a.* [A. S. *ēlc*, each, every; *ylc*, *ylca*, the same; Dut. *elk*.] Each; every; — the same. *Spenser.*
 It is still used in Scotland and the North of England, and denotes *each*; as, "Īlk one of you" — every one of you. It also signifies *the same*; as, "Mackintosh of that *ilk*" denotes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his estate are the same; as, "Mackintosh of Mackintosh."

ILL, a. [Contracted from evil. *Junius, Skinner, Johnson.*—*Tooke* thinks that *idle* becomes *ill* by sliding over the *d* in pronunciation.—*A. S. alda, aldic, ill*; *Dan. ilde*; *Sw. illa*.—See **AIL**.]

1. Bad in any respect; contrary to good, physical or moral; evil; wicked. "*Ill* example." *Shak.*

It is an *ill* wind turns none to good. *Tusser.*

Neither is it *ill* air only that maketh an *ill* seat; but *ill* ways, *ill* markets, and *ill* neighbors. *Bacon.*

Love, fame, ambition, covetise—'tis the same,
Each passion'd trait in the same face;
Each ill that's in the world, each ill that's in the name. *Boo.*

2. Not in health; ailing; disordered; diseased; indisposed; unwell; sick.

You will be a *ill* man in the next season,
For I am of the *ill* condition. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **SICK, SICKNESS**

ILL, n. 1. Wickedness; depravity; evil.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still,
Exerts itself, and then throws off the *ill*. *Dryden.*

2. Misfortune; calamity; injury; misery.

When desperate *ills* demand a speedy cure,
Do strict commands, and *ill* commands follow.
The *ill* that's in the world, each *ill* that's in the name. *Johnson.*

ILL, ad. 1. Not well; not rightly; not perfectly; not entirely. "*Ill* at ease." *Dryden.*

Ill fares the land, to hastening *ills* a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay. *Goldsmith.*

2. Not easily; with pain; with difficulty.

And my displeasure bear't so *ill*. *Milton.*

It is used in composition to express a bad quality, as *ill-formed, ill-timed, &c.*

† **ILL-LÁB'LE, a.** Not liable to fall or err; infallible. *Wright.*

† **ILL-LÁ-BÍL'I-TY, n.** [*L. in, priv., and labilis, apt to slide.*] Security against falling. *Cheyne.*

† **ILL-LÁC'ER-A-BLE, a.** [*L. illacerabilis; in, priv., and lacerabilis, that may be torn; lacero, to tear.*] That cannot be torn. *Cockeram.*

† **ILL-LÁC'RY-MA-BLE, a.** [*L. illacrymabilis.*] Incapable of weeping. *Bailey.*

ILL'-AD-VÍSED' (-vîzd'), a. Having received bad advice; injudicious. *Henry.*

IL-LÁPS'A-BLE, a. That may illapse. *Glanville.*

IL-LÁPSE, n. [*L. illabor, illapsus.*] Act of gliding into; a sliding in; a falling on.

How doth it glow
With fresh *illapses* of the purest light!
Passion's fierce *illapse*
Rouses the mind's whole fabric. *Alenside.*

IL-LÁPSE, v. n. [*L. illabor, illapsus; in, into, and labor, to glide.*] To fall, pass, or glide into. "*Powerful being illapsing into matter.*" *Cheyne.*

|| **IL-LÁ-QUE-A-BLE, a.** That may be entangled, entrapped, or insnared. [*R.*] *Cudworth.*

|| **IL-LÁ-QUE-ÁTE** [*il-lá'kwé-át, S. W. J. F. Ja. K.; il-lá'kwé-át, P. Sm. C. Wr.*], v. a. [*L. il-laqueo, il-laqueatus; in, priv., and laqueo, to snare; laqueo, a snare; It. il-laqueare.*] To entangle; to entrap; to insnare. [*R.*]

I am *illaqueated*, but not truly captivated, into your conclusion. *More.*

|| **IL-LÁ-QUE-Á-TION, n.** 1. The act or the art of insnaring or entrapping. *Euclyn.*

2. Any thing to entrap; a snare. *Johnson.*

IL-LÁ'TION, n. [*L. illatio; infero, illatus, to bring in; in, in, and fero, to bear; It. illazione; Sp. ilacion.*] Conclusion drawn from premises; inference; deduction.

Illation so orders the intermediate ideas as to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain whereby the extremes are held together. *Locke.*

IL-LÁ-TIVE, a. [*L. illativus; Sp. ilativo.*] Relating to, or implying illation or inference; inferential; conclusive; consequential. *South.*

The free use of *illative* particles, where there are no premises to support them. *Locke.*

Accordingly, consequently, so, hence, thence, therefore, and wherefore are called *illative* particles, because they denote that which in some way follows from what has been previously said.

IL-LÁ-TIVE, n. A particle denoting illation, or inference. *Bp. Hall.*

IL-LÁ-TIVE-LY, ad. By illation or conclusion.

IL-LÁUD'A-BLE, a. [*L. illaudabilis; in, priv., and laudabilis, praiseworthy; laudo, to praise.*]

Not laudable; unworthy of praise or commendation; not praiseworthy.

Strength, from truth divided and from just,
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise. *Milton.*

IL-LÁUD'A-BLY, ad. Without deserving praise.

ILL'-BLOOD (il'blád), n. Resentment; anger.

ILL'-BÔD'ING, a. Ominous of evil. *Mackenzie.*

ILL'-BRËD, a. Not well-bred; ill-mannered; ill-behaved; uncivil; impolite. *Davis.*

ILL'-BRËED'ING, n. Want of good breeding; ill-manners; incivility; impoliteness. *Day.*

ILL'-CON-CËRT'ED, a. Not skilfully or ingeniously planned; ill-contrived. *Wright.*

ILL'-CON-DÍ'TIONED, a. Being in bad order or state. *Roget.*

ILL'-CON-DÛCT'ED, a. Not well managed. *Roget.*

ILL'-CON-SÍD'ERED, a. Done without due deliberation; characterized by rashness. *Craig.*

ILL'-DE-FÍNE'D, a. Confused; not accurately or clearly defined. *Roget.*

ILL'-DE-SËRVED', a. Not meritoriously earned or obtained. *Drayton.*

ILL'-DE-VÍSED', a. Unskilfully schemed or planned. *Roget.*

ILL'-DIS-PÔSED', a. Wickedly or maliciously disposed or inclined. *Roget.*

† **IL-LË'CË-BROUS, a.** [*L. illecebrosus.*] Full of allurements. *Sir T. Elyot.*

IL-LË'GÁL, a. [*L. in, priv., and legalis, legal; lex, legis, a law.*] Contrary to law; not legal; unlawful; illicit; as, "*An illegal contract.*"

IL-LË'GÁL'I-TY, n. [*It. illegaltà; Sp. ilegalidad; Fr. illegalité.*] State of being illegal; contrariety to law; unlawfulness. "*The illegality of all those commissions.*" *Clarendon.*

IL-LË'GÁL-ÍZE, v. a. To render illegal. *Todd.*

IL-LË'GÁL-LY, ad. In an illegal manner; contrary to law; unlawfully. *Bp. Hall.*

IL-LË'GÁL-NËSS, n. The state of being illegal, or contrary to law; illegality. *Scott.*

IL-LË'G-I-BÍL'I-TY, n. The state of being illegible; incapability of being read. *Todd.*

IL-LË'G-I-BLE, a. [*L. in, priv., and legibilis, legible; lego, to read.*] That cannot be read; not readable; unreadable; not legible.

The secretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and so defaced them that they were made altogether illegible. *Howell.*

IL-LË'G-I-BLE-NËSS, n. The state of being illegible; illegibility. *Clarke.*

IL-LË'G-I-BLY, ad. In an illegible manner; in a manner not to be read.

IL-LË'GÍT'I-MA-CY, n. [*It. illegittimità; Sp. ilegitimidad; Fr. ilegitimité.*] The state of being illegitimate. "*The legitimacy or illegitimacy of children.*" *Blackstone.*

IL-LË'GÍT'I-MATE, a. [*L. in, priv., and legitimus, legitimate; lex, legis, law; It. illegittimo; Sp. ilegitimo.*]

1. Contrary to law; not produced as the laws prescribe; not legitimate;—usually applied to children born out of lawful wedlock.

A bastard is sometimes called an *illegitimate* child. *Bovier.*

2. Unauthorized; not formed according to just rules. "*Illegitimate construction.*" *Shak.*

3. Not genuine; spurious; erroneous. *Roget.*

Syn.—See **SPURIOUS**.

IL-LË'GÍT'I-MÁTE, v. a. To render illegitimate; to prove a person illegitimate; to bastardize.

The cardinal, his uncle, would first have *illegitimated* him. *Sir H. Wotton.*

IL-LË'GÍT'I-MÁTE-LY, ad. Not legitimately.

IL-LË'GÍT-I-MÁ'TION, n. 1. The act of illegitimizing, or of rendering illegitimate.

2. The state of being illegitimate; illegitimacy; bastardy. *Bacon.*

3. Want of genuineness.

Many such-like pieces . . . bear in their very front the apparent brand of *illegitimation*. *Martin.*

IL-LË'GÍT-I-MÁ-TÍZE, v. a. To render illegitimate; to illegitimate. *Athenæum.*

IL-LËV'I-A-BLE, a. [*L. in, priv., and Fr. lever, to raise, to levy.*] That cannot be levied or exacted; that cannot be raised by levy. *Hale.*

ILL'-FÁCED (-fást), a. Having an ugly face; ill-favored. *Bp. Hall.*

ILL'-FÁT-ED, a. Destined to severe reverses or bad fortune; unfortunate; unlucky; luckless; ill-starred. *Roget.*

ILL'-FÁ'VORED (-vurd), a. Deformed; ugly; ill-looking; homely; unseemly. *Shak.*

ILL'-FÁ'VORED-LY, ad. 1. With deformity. 2. † Roughly; rudely; violently. "*He shook him very ill-favoredly.*" *Howell.*

ILL'-FÁ'VORED-NËSS, n. Deformity. *Harmer.*

ILL'-FLÁ'VORED, a. Having a bad flavor.

ILL'-FÔRMED, a. Inelegantly formed; having an unseemly appearance. *Craig.*

ILL'-HÛ'MOR (-yá'-), n. Ill temper; fretfulness.

IL-LÍB'ER-AL, a. [*L. illiberalis; in, priv., and liberalis, liberal; It. illiberale; Fr. illibéral.*]

1. Not liberal; not generous; not munificent; sparing; niggardly; stingy; penurious.

2. Not noble; not catholic; exclusive.

The charity of most men is grown so cold, and their religion so *illiberal*. *King Charles.*

3. Not requiring high qualifications or high culture; mean; low; base.

There is no art, neither liberal nor *illiberal*, but it cometh from God, and leading to God. *Fotherby.*

4. Not candid; disingenuous. *Wright.*

IL-LÍB'ER-AL-ÍSM, n. Illiberal principles or practice. [*R.*] *Ch. Ob.*

IL-LÍB'ER-ÁL'I-TY, n. [*Fr. illibéralité.*] The quality of being illiberal. *Bacon.*

IL-LÍB'ER-AL-ÍZE, v. a. To imbue with an illiberal disposition; to make illiberal. *Wright.*

IL-LÍB'ER-AL-LY, ad. In an illiberal manner.

IL-LÍB'ER-AL-NËSS, n. Illiberality. *Johnson.*

IL-LÍC'IT, a. [*L. illicitus; in, priv., and liceo, to permit; It. illecito; Sp. ilícito; Fr. illicite.*] Not permitted or licensed; illegal; unlawful; prohibited. "*An illicit trade.*" *Johnson.*

IL-LÍC'IT-LY, ad. Unlawfully; illegally. *Todd.*

IL-LÍC'IT-NËSS, n. The quality of being illicit; unlawfulness; illegality. *Todd.*

† **IL-LÍC'IT-OUS, a.** Unlawful; illicit. *Cotgrave.*

† **IL-LÍGH'T'EN** (il-lí'th'n), v. a. To enlighten. "*We see the air il-lígh'tened.*" *Raleigh.*

ILL'-ÍM-ÁG'INED, a. Imperfectly contrived; badly conceived; ill-devised. *Roget.*

IL-LÍM'IT-A-BLE, a. [*Sp. ilimitable; Fr. illimité.*] That cannot be limited; boundless; immense. "*The ilimitable void.*" *Thomson.*

IL-LÍM'IT-A-BLE-NËSS, n. The state of being ilimitable; boundlessness. *Channing.*

IL-LÍM'IT-A-BLY, ad. Without susceptibility of bounds; without limits. *Johnson.*

IL-LÍM-I-TÁ'TION, n. Want of limitation; exemption from all bounds. *Bp. Hall.*

† **IL-LÍM'IT-ED, a.** Unlimited. *Bp. Hall.*

† **IL-LÍM'IT-ED-NËSS, n.** Exemption from all bounds; boundlessness. *Clarendon.*

IL-LÍ-NÍ'TION (il-lí-nísh'un), n. [*L. ilino, ilinitus, to anoint; in, used intensively, and lino, to smear.*]

1. (*Min.*) A thin crust of some extraneous substance formed on minerals. *Ure.*

2. A rubbing in of ointment. *Wright.*

IL-LÍ-QUÁ'TION, n. [*L. illiquor, illiquatus, to flow into; in, into, and liquor, to flow.*] The melting of one thing into another. *Smart.*

IL-LÍ'SION (il-lízh'un, 93), n. [*L. illisio; illisus, to strike against; in, against, and ludo, to strike.*] The act of striking against. *Brown.*

IL-LÍT'ER-A-CY, n. 1. Want of learning; ignorance. "*Indigence and illiteracy.*" *Warton.*

2. An instance of ignorance; a literary error.

The many blunders and *illiteracies* of the first publishers of his [Shakespeare's] works.
A style marked by *illiteracies*.
Pope.
Gayne.

ILL-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* Not literal. Dawson.

ILL-LIT'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *illiteratus*; *in*, priv., and *litteratus*, learned; *lt. illiterato*; Sp. *illiterato*; Fr. *illettré*.]
1. Uninstructed in books; unlearned; unlettered; untaught; ignorant; — applied to persons. "The duke was *illiterate*." Wotton.
2. Rude; coarse; barbarous. "Illiterate rudenesses." Bp. Taylor.

Syn. — See IGNORANT.

ILL-LIT'ER-ATE-LY, *ad.* In an illiterate manner.

ILL-LIT'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Want of learning; ignorance of books or of science.

† ILL-LIT'ER-A-TURE, *n.* Want of learning; illiterateness. Ayliffe.

ILL'-JUDGED (-jūjd), *a.* Injudicious; foolish; unwise; nonsensical. Roget.

ILL'-LIVED (-livd), *a.* Leading a wicked life. "A scandalous and *ill-lived* teacher." Bp. Hall.

ILL'-LOOK'ING (-lāk'-), *a.* Of a bad appearance; ugly; unsightly; homely. Brown.

ILL'-LÜCK', *n.* Misfortune; mishap; bad luck. Yes, other men have *ill-luck* too. Shak.

ILL'-MÄNNED, *a.* Having, as a ship, an insufficient supply of men. Craig.

ILL'-MÄN'NERED, *a.* Rude; boorish; uncivil; impolite; uncouth; unpolished.

ILL'-MÄTCHED, *a.* Badly assorted. Goldsmith.

ILL'-MĒAN'ING, *a.* Meaning evil; having wicked intentions; ill-intentioned. Craig.

ILL'-MÖD'ELLED, *a.* Inaccurately modelled; designed after an improper model. Clarke.

ILL'-NÄT'URE (i'nät'yūr), *n.* Evil nature or disposition; bad temper; moroseness; sullenness; crabbedness; malevolence; unkindness.

Ill-nature ... consists of a proneness to do ill turns, attended with a secret joy upon the sight of any mischief that befalls another, and of an utter insensibility of any kindness done him. South.

ILL'-NÄT'URED (i'nät'yurd), *a.* 1. Having an ill-nature; of bad disposition or temper; cross; morose; malevolent; unkind.

Those *ill-natured* beings who are at enmity with mankind. Aitkenbury.

2. Indicating ill-nature.

Stay, silly bird, the *ill-natured* task refuse. Shak.

3. Intractable; not yielding to culture.

Rich, foreign mould on their *ill-natured* land. Philips.

ILL'-NÄT'URED-LY (i'nät'yurd-lē), *ad.* With ill-nature; morosely.

ILL'-NÄT'URED-NESS (i'nät'yurd-nēs), *n.* Ill-nature; malevolence; malignity.

ILL'NESS, *n.* 1. Badness; vileness; foulness. "The *illness* of the weather." Locke.

2. Sickness; disease; malady; indisposition; distemper; disorder of health.

While his *illness* lasted, and the event was doubtful, all was in suspense. Sir W. Temple.

3. Wickedness; iniquity; evil.

Thou wouldst be great;
Art not without ambition, but without
The *illness* should attend it. Shak.

Syn. — See DISEASE, SICKNESS.

† ILL-LQ-CÄL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *in*, priv., and *locus*, a place.] Want of locality or place. Cudworth.

ILL-LÖG'I-CAL, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *logical*.]

1. Not logical; negligent of the rules of logic or reason. "Illogical in the dispute." Walton.

2. Contrary to the rules of reasoning. "An inference ... utterly *illogical*." Decay of Piety.

ILL-LÖG'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an illogical manner.

ILL-LÖG'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being illogical; contrariety to the rules of reasoning.

ILL'-Ö'MENED, *a.* Attended with unfavorable or dismal forebodings; having unlucky omens; portending evil; foreboding. Anthon.

ILL'-PRQ-PÖR'TIONED, *a.* Not accurately proportioned; not strictly proportional. Roget.

ILL'-PRQ-VID'ED, *a.* Scantily supplied; not well provided; ill-furnished. Roget.

ILL'-RQ-QUIT-ED (-kwit-), *a.* Not sufficiently required. Roget.

ILL'-SÖRT'ED, *a.* Not classified in regular order, or according to the distinguishing characteristic of each. Craig.

ILL'-STÄRRED (-stärdd), *a.* Influenced by evil stars with respect to fortune; unlucky. "Ill-starred lovers." Fanshawe.

ILL'-SUP-PRESS'ED' (-präst'), *a.* Improperly or insufficiently suppressed. Craig.

ILL'-TĒM'PER, *n.* A bad temper. Roget.

ILL'-TĒM'PERED (-pērd), *a.* Morose; crabbed; cross; churlish; ill-natured. Black.

ILL'-TIME, *v. a.* To do or to attempt at an unsuitable time. Wright.

ILL'-TIMED (-timd), *a.* Done at a wrong time; timed badly. "Ill-timed relief." Dryden.

ILL'-TRÄINED', *a.* Not well trained or disciplined; badly brought up. Craig.

ILL'-TRĒAT', *v. a.* To treat ill; to abuse. Roget.

ILL'-TÜRN, *n.* 1. An offensive or unkind action or deed; a bad turn. Foster.

2. A short or slight illness; a period of ill-health. [Colloquial.]

ILL'-LÜDE', *v. a.* [L. *illudo*; *in*, upon, and *ludo*, to play; *lt. illudere*.] [*i. ILLUDED*; *pp. ILLUDING, ILLUDED*.] To play upon; to impose on; to deceive; to mock; to delude; to dupe; to cheat.

If the solitariness of these rocks do not *illude* me. Shelton.

ILL'-LÜMB', *v. a.* [L. *illumino*; *in*, upon, and *lumo*, to enlighten; *humen*, light; Fr. *illuminer*.] To make light; to illumine; to illuminate. Daughter of faith, awake, arise! *illumine* The dread unknown, the chaos of the tomb. Campbell.

ILL'-LÜ'MI-NÄ-BLE, *a.* That may be illuminated; capable of illumination. Ash.

ILL'-LÜ'MI-NÄNT, *n.* That which illuminates or affords light. Wright.

ILL'-LÜ'MI-NÄ-RY, *a.* Relating to illumination; illuminative. Scott.

ILL'-LÜ'MI-NÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *illumino, illuminatus*; *lt. illuminare*; Sp. *iluminar*; Fr. *illuminer*.] [*i. ILLUMINATED*; *pp. ILLUMINATING, ILLUMINATED*.]

1. To supply with natural, intellectual, or spiritual light; to enlighten; to illumine.

To *illuminate* the earth and rule the night. Milton.
When he *illuminates* the mind with supernatural light, he does not extinguish that which is natural. Locke.

2. To adorn with artificial light, for a festive or joyful occasion; to adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.

3. To adorn with colored pictures and ornamented initial letters. Johnson.

4. To illustrate; to exemplify.

Illuminate the several pages with variety of examples. Watts.

ILL'-LÜ'MI-NÄTE, *a.* [*lt. illuminato*; Sp. *iluminado*.] Enlightened; illuminated. Bp. Hall.

ILL'-LÜ'MI-NÄTE, *n.* One enlightened, or pretending to be so; one of the Illuminati. Watson.

ILL'-LÜ-MI-NÄ'TI, *n. pl.* [L., *the enlightened*.]

1. A term assumed, at different times, by different sects, — particularly by a secret society, formed in 1776, under the direction of Adam Weishaupt, professor of law at Ingolstadt, Bavaria, and suppressed by the Bavarian government in 1784.

2. (*Ecccl. Hist.*) A term anciently applied to such persons as had received baptism, in allusion to a ceremony in the baptism of adults, which consisted in putting a lighted taper into the hand of the person baptized, as a symbol of the faith and grace which he had received in the sacrament. Brande.

ILL'-LÜ'MI-NÄT-ING, *n.* A particular kind of miniature painting, anciently much used for ornamenting books. Hamilton.

ILL'-LÜ-MI-NÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *illuminatio*; *lt. illuminatio*; Sp. *iluminacion*; Fr. *illumination*.] 1. The act of illuminating or supplying with natural, intellectual, or spiritual light.

Implored God's aid and blessing for the *illumination* of our labors. Bacon.

2. That which gives light.

The sun is ... an *illumination* created. Raleigh.

3. Festal lights hung out as a token of joy. "Windows with *illuminations* graced." Dryden.

4. Brightness; splendor; radiance.

The *illumination* which a bright genius giveth to his work. Felton.

5. Act, art, or practice of adorning books and manuscripts with brilliantly colored pictures.

ILL'-LÜ'MI-NÄ-TIVE, *a.* [*lt. illuminativo*; Sp. *iluminativo*; Fr. *illuminatif*.] That illuminates; having the power to give light. Digby.

ILL'-LÜ'MI-NÄ-TÖR, *n.* [L.] 1. He who, or that which, illuminates.

2. One who adorns books with colored pictures, &c.

ILL'-LÜ'MINE, *v. a.* [See ILLUMINATE.] [*i. ILLUMINED*; *pp. ILLUMINING, ILLUMINED*.]

1. To enlighten; to illuminate.

What in me is dark,
illumine; what is low, raise and support. Milton.

2. To decorate; to adorn; to embellish.

To Cato Virgil paid one honest line;
O, let my country's friend *illumine* mine. Pope.

ILL'-LÜ-MI-NĒE', *n.* One who is enlightened, or has received illumination. Bush.

ILL'-LÜ'MI-NĒR, *n.* An illuminator. Scott.

ILL'-LÜ'MI-NĒSM, *n.* The doctrines or principles of the Illuminati. Ec. Rev.

ILL'-LÜ-MI-NĒS'TIC, *a.* Relating to the Illuminati, or illuminees. Ec. Rev.

ILL'-LÜ'MI-NĒZE, *v. a.* To initiate into the doctrines or principles of the Illuminati. [R.] Craig.

ILL'-ÜSED, *a.* Badly treated. Prior.

ILL'-LÜ'SION (il-lä'zhun, 93), *n.* [L. *illusio*; *illudo, illusio*, to illude; *lt. illusio*; Sp. *ilusión*; Fr. *illusion*.] Deception, as of the sight, mind, or imagination; deceptive appearance; false show; error; delusion; fallacy; mockery; hallucination; phantasm.

We must use some *illusion* to render a pastoral delightful. Pope.

Syn. — *Illusion* is applicable especially to the senses or the imagination; *delusion*, to the mind. A person of a distempered imagination is liable to *illusions*; an ignorant, weak, or injudicious person, to *delusion*. A spectral or ocular deception is an *illusion*; a false hope or opinion that leads astray, a *delusion*.

ILL'-LÜ'SION-IST, *n.* One given to illusion. Craig.

ILL'-LÜ'SIVE, *a.* [Sp. *ilusivo*.] Deceiving by false show; deceptive; fallacious; delusive; illusory. "Illusive dreams." Blackmore.

ILL'-LÜ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an illusive or deceptive manner; deceptively. Todd.

ILL'-LÜ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being illusive; deception; false appearance. Ash.

ILL'-LÜ'SQ-RY, *a.* [*lt. illusorio*; Sp. *ilusorio*; Fr. *illusoire*.] Deceiving; fallacious; illusive; delusive; deceptive; visionary; imaginary. "The *illusory* use of obscure or deceitful terms." Locke.

ILL'-LÜ'STRÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *illustra, illustratus*; *illustris*, bright; *lt. illustrare*; Sp. *ilustrar*; Fr. *illustrer*.] [*i. ILLUSTRATED*; *pp. ILLUSTRATING, ILLUSTRATED*.]

1. To make bright, plain, or clear; to enlighten.

Being *illustrated* by the sun, it [the front of the house] might yield the more graceful aspect. Watson.

2. To brighten with honor; to render illustrious; to ennoble.

There she enrolled her gartered knights among,
illustrating the noble list. Philips.

3. To explain; to clear up; to elucidate; to make intelligible; to exemplify.

Authors ... *illustrate* matters of undeniable truth. Brown.

4. To explain and adorn by pictures or engravings; as, "A work beautifully *illustrated*."

Syn. — See EXPLAIN.

† ILL'-LÜS'TRATE, *a.* Famous; renowned; illustrious. "Most *illustrate* king." Shak.

ILL'-LÜS-TRÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *illustratio*; *lt. illustratio*; Sp. *ilustracion*; Fr. *illustration*.]

1. The act of illustrating; elucidation.

2. State of being illustrated; celebrity.

3. That which illustrates, explains, or eluci-

dates, particularly a picture or engraving designed to illustrate.

Between 1500 and 1700, wood-engraving, as a means of multiplying the designs of eminent artists, either as illustrations of books, or as separate cuts in type, he considered to have reached the lowest ebb.

4. A comparison or simile used to throw light upon an argument; — sometimes used in a wider sense to include example and parable. *Brande.*

IL-LÜS'TRA-TIVE, a. [*Sp. ilustrativo.*]

1. Tending to illustrate; explanatory. "The simile, or *illustrative* argumentation." *Brown.*
2. That renders illustrious. *Wright.*

IL-LÜS'TRA-TIVE-LY, ad. In an illustrative manner; by way of illustration. *Brown.*

IL-LÜS'TRA-TOR, n. [*L.*] One who illustrates.

IL-LÜS'TRA-TÖ-RY, a. Illustrative. *N. A. Rev.*

IL-LÜS'TRI-OÜS, a. [*L. illustris; It. illustre; Sp. ilustre; Fr. illustre.*]

1. Bright; conspicuous; lustrous; splendid; notable. "*Illustrious* tresses." *Sandys.*

2. Noble; excellent; eminent; distinguished; famous; famed; celebrated; renowned; honorable; noted. "Each *illustrious* name." *Dryden.*
3. Applied to a name as a title of honor.

Syn. — See **FAMOUS**.

IL-LÜS'TRI-OÜS-LY, ad. Conspicuously; nobly; eminently; famously.

IL-LÜS'TRI-OÜS-NÉSS, n. The quality of being illustrious; eminence; nobility; grandeur.

IL-LUX-Ü-RI-OÜS (*Il-lug-zü-re-üs*), *a.* Not luxurious; not fertile; unfruitful.

The *illuxurious* soil of their native country. *Lord Orrey.*

ILL'-WILL, n. Evil will; disposition to envy or hatred; enmity; hatred; rancor; malevolence. "No *ill-will* I bear you." *Shak.*

ILL'-WILL'ER, n. One who wishes, or intends, ill; an ill-wisher; an enemy. *Barrow.*

ILL'-WISH'ER, n. One who wishes ill; one who intends evil; an enemy. *Addison.*

IL'LY, ad. Ill; not well. [Rarely used by good writers.] *Strype.*

IL'MEN-ITE, n. (*Min.*) An iron-black mineral found at Lake *Ilmen*, near Minsk, in Russia; titanate of iron. *Dana.*

IL'VA-ITE, n. (*Min.*) A mineral from Elba (anciently *Iba*), in black prismatic crystals; a silicate of iron and lime; lievrite. *Brande.*

I'M (*im*). Contracted from *I am*.

IM-, a prefix used commonly, in composition, for *in* before mute letters, is from the *Latin*, and corresponds to *em*, which is from the *French*. Like other forms of *in*, it is sometimes positive and sometimes negative. — See **IN**.

IM'AGE (*im'aj*), *n.* [*L. imago; It. immagine; Sp. imagen; Fr. image.*]

1. Any thing carved, painted, or made in imitation, likeness, or resemblance of any person or thing; a semblance; a resemblance; a copy; a figure; an effigy; a picture; a likeness; a statue; an idol; — generally used of statues.

Whose is this *image* and superscription? *Math. xxii. 20.*

2. A picture or representation in the mind; a conception; an idea.

The *image* of the jest

I show you here at large. *Shak.*

3. (*Rhet.*) A lively description or picture of any thing in a discourse.

Images . . . are of great use to give weight, magnificence, and strength to a discourse. *London Ency.*

4. (*Opt.*) A picture of an object formed by rays of light from its several points being admitted into a dark room through a small aperture, and falling upon a screen or a wall: — a real or virtual representation or picture of an object formed by rays of light from its various points being so refracted or reflected as to meet in, tend towards, or tend from, certain other points having the same relative position with respect to each other. The aggregate of these corresponding points constitutes the *image*. *Young.*

Fig. — An *image* is said to be *real* when rays of light from the several points of the object actually meet in corresponding points; and *imaginary* or *virtual*, when, without meeting, they tend towards, or tend from, such points, — producing, if incident upon the eye suitably situated, the same effect as a *real image*.

Fig. — The solar spectrum is, in loose language, sometimes called an *image* of the sun.

IM'AGE, v. a. [*i. IMAGED; pp. IMAGING, IMAGED.*]

1. To form an image or likeness of; to represent by an image.

The vaulted isles and shrines of *unaged* saints. *Warton.*

2. To form a representation of in the mind; to fancy; to imagine.

Condemned whole years in absence to deplore,
And *image* charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*

IM'AGE-A-BLE, a. That may be imaged; capable of being formed into an image. *Coleridge.*

IM'AGE-LÉSS, a. Destitute of an image.

Is wanting; the deep truth is *imageless*. *Shelley.*

IM'A-GER-Y, or IM'AGE-RY [*im'a-ger-e, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wr.; im'aj-re, S. E. K. Wb.*], *n.*

1. Sensible representations; pictures; statues.

An altar carved with cunning *imagery*. *Spenser.*

2. Show; appearance; display.

What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean? *Prior.*

3. Forms of the fancy; false ideas or conceptions; imaginary phantasms.

The *imagery* of a melancholy fancy. *Addison.*

4. (*Rhet.*) Lively descriptions in writing or in speech; figurative language. *Dryden.*

Fig. — It is a generic term for similes, allegories, metaphors, and such other rhetorical figures as denote similitude and comparison. *Brande.*

IM'AGE-WORSHIP (*wür'ship*), *n.* The worship of images; idolatry. *Bp. Bull.*

IM-ÄG'I-NA-BLE, a. [*It. immaginabile; Sp. imaginable; Fr. imaginable.*] That may be imagined; conceivable.

Men sunk into the greatest darkness *imaginable*, retain some sense and awe of a Deity. *Tillotson.*

IM-ÄG'I-NA-BLE-NÉSS, n. The state of being imaginable; conceivableness. *Ash.*

IM-ÄG'I-NA-BLY, ad. In an imaginable manner.

IM-ÄG'IN-AL, a. [*L. imaginabilis.*] Having, or exhibiting, imagination; inclined to use rhetorical figures; imaginative. [*B.*]

In his later poetry, he [Beddoes] is much less *imaginable*. *N. B. Rev.*

† **IM-ÄG'I-NANT, a.** Forming ideas. *Bacon.*

† **IM-ÄG'I-NANT, n.** One who imagines or fancies; an imaginer. *Bacon.*

IM-ÄG'I-NA-RI-NÉSS, n. The state of being imaginary or ideal. *Scott.*

IM-ÄG'I-NA-RY, a. [*L. imaginarius; It. immaginario; Sp. imaginario; Fr. imaginaire.*] Existing only in the imagination; fanciful; ideal; fancied; visionary; chimerical; illusory.

Imaginary ills and fancied tortures. *Addison.*

Imaginary quantities or expressions, (*Algebra*.) indicate even roots of negative quantities; such as, $\sqrt{-a}$, $\sqrt{-2}$. They are called *imaginary*, because it is impossible to conceive of quantities which they represent, according to the ordinary methods of interpreting algebraic symbols; — called also *impossible quantities*. *Davies & Peck.*

Syn. — See **FANCIFUL**, **IDEAL**.

IM-ÄG-I-NÄ'TION (*e-mä-d-jö-nä'shun*), *n.* [*L. imaginatio; imago, an image; It. immaginazione; Sp. imaginación; Fr. imagination.*]

1. The faculty of the mind by which it either bodies forth the forms of things unknown, or produces original thoughts, or new combinations of ideas, from materials stored up in the memory; fancy; invention.

The sound and proper exercise of the *imagination* may be made to contribute to the cultivation of all that is virtuous and estimable in the human character. *Abercrombie.*

The grand storehouse of enthusiastic and meditative *imagination*, of poetical, as contradistinguished from human and dramatic *imagination*, are the prophetic and lyrical parts of the Holy Scriptures, and the works of Milton, to which I cannot forbear to add those of Spenser. *Wordsworth.*

2. An image in the mind; a conception; an idea; a notion.

Sometimes despair darkens all her *imaginations*. *Sidney.*

3. Contrivance; scheme; device; plot.

Thou hast seen all their vengeance and all their *imaginations* against me. *Lam. iii. 60.*

4. An unsound or fanciful opinion.

We are apt to think that space in itself is actually boundless, to which *imagination* the idea of space of itself lends us. *Locke.*

Syn. — *Imagination* is a term often used as nearly synonymous with *fancy*; it is, however, properly regarded as a faculty of the mind. Dugald Stewart says, "The faculty of *imagination* is the great spring of human activity, and the principal source of human improvement."

"The *imagination* may be said, in its widest sense, to be synonymous with *invention*, denoting that faculty of the mind by which it either 'bodies forth the form of things unknown,' or produces original thoughts or new combinations of ideas from materials stored up in the memory. The *fancy* may be considered that peculiar habit of association which presents to our choice all the different materials that are subservient to the efforts of the *imagination*." *Brande.*

"When the *imagination* frames a comparison, if it does not strike on the first presentation, a sense of the truth of the likeness, from the moment it is perceived, grows — and continues to grow — upon the mind; the resemblance depending less upon outline of form and feature than upon expression and effect, — less upon casual and outstanding, than upon inherent internal, properties; — moreover, the images invariably modify each other. The law under which the processes of *fancy* are carried on, is as capricious as the accidents of things, and the effects are surprising, playful, ludicrous, amusing, tender, or pathetic, as the objects happen to be oppositely produced, or fortunately combined. *Fancy* is given to quicken and beguile the temporal part of our nature; *imagination*, to incite and to support the eternal. Yet it is not the less true that *fancy*, as she is an active, is also, under her own laws and in her own spirit, a creative, faculty. In what manner *fancy* ambitiously aims at a rivalry with *imagination*, and *imagination* stoops to work with the materials of *fancy*, might be illustrated from the compositions of all eloquent writers, whether in prose or verse." *Wordsworth.*

"The business of *conception* is to present us with an exact transcript of what we have felt or perceived. But we have, moreover, a power of modifying our *conceptions*, by combining the parts of different ones together, so as to form new wholes of our own creation. I shall employ the word *imagination* to express this power, and I apprehend that this is the proper sense of the word, if *imagination* be the power which gives birth to the productions of the poet and the painter. The operations of *imagination* are by no means confined to the materials which *conception* furnishes, but may be equally employed about all the subjects of our knowledge." *Stewart.*

An epic poem may be called a work of the *imagination*; the treatment or finish of certain parts of it, the work of *fancy*. The pleasures of the *imagination*, not of *fancy*. The *imagination* of the poet; the *fancy* of the artist. A creative or brilliant *imagination*; an ingenious or an idle *fancy*; an elevated *conception*; a distinct idea; an ingenious contrivance or device.

IM-ÄG'I-NA-TIVE, a. [*It. immaginativo; Sp. imaginativo; Fr. imaginatif.*] That imagines; that imagines easily or readily; forming mental images; imagining; fancying. "The *imaginative* faculty." *Holland.*

IM-ÄG'I-NA-TIVE-NÉSS, n. The state or the quality of being imaginative. *Scott.*

IM-ÄG'INE (*e-mä-d'jin*), *v. a.* [*L. imaginor; It. immaginare; Sp. imaginar; Fr. imaginer.*] [*i. IMAGINED; pp. IMAGINING, IMAGINED.*]

1. To form in the mind, or out of mental suggestions; to conceive; to think; to fancy; to suppose; to apprehend.

They *imagined* a mischievous device. *Ps. xxi. 11.*

In cases of treason, the [English] law makes it a crime to *imagine* the death of the king. *Bowyer.*

Syn. — See **APPREHEND**, **THINK**.

IM-ÄG'INE, v. n. To form or combine mental images; to have a notion or idea; to fancy or picture to one's self; to opine; to think; to deem; to suppose. *Carpenter.*

IM-ÄG'IN-ER, n. One who imagines. *Bacon.*

IM-ÄG'IN-ING, n. The act of one who imagines; a fancying; imagination.

Are less than horrible *imaginings*. *Shak.*

I-MÄ'GÖ, n. [*L., an image.*] (*Ent.*) The last and adult state of insect-life. *Harris.*

I-MÄM', I-MÄUM', or I'MÄN, n. A Mahometan priest or minister of religion. *Ed. Rev.*

The legitimate successor of Mahomet, in whom, in theory, the temporal and ecclesiastical government of Islam should reside, is termed *Imam* by way of pre-eminence; but the Mussulmans are not agreed among themselves as to the character of their dignity, or as to those who have rightfully borne it. *Brande.*

Fig. — Various written and pronounced; — by *Brande*, *I-män'* or *I-mäm'*; by *Hamilton*, *I-maum'*; by *Smart*, *I-män*.

IM-BÄLM' (*im-bäm'*), *v. a.* See **EMBALM**. *Todd.*

IM-BÄNK', v. a. [*i. IMBANKED; pp. IMBANKING, IMBANKED.*] To enclose or defend with a bank; to embank. — See **EMBANK**. *Smart.*

IM-BÄNK'MENT, n. That which is enclosed with a bank; an embankment. *Ash.*

IM-BÄN'NERED (-nərd), *a.* Provided with banners. *Pollok.*
IM-BÄR'GÖ, *n.* See **EMBARGO**. *Todd.*
IM-BÄRK', *v. n.* See **EMBARK**. *Todd.*
†IM-BÄR'MENT, *n.* Hinderance. *Tr. Boccace.*
IM-BÄRN', *v. a.* To lay up in a barn. [*R.*] *Herbert.*
 A fair harvest . . . well in and unbarned.
IM-BÄSE', *v. a.* See **EMBAST**. *Bp. Taylor.*
†IM-BÄSE', *v. n.* To sink in value. *Hales.*
†IM-BÄS'TARD-IZE, *v. a.* To bastardize. *Milton.*
IM-BÄTHE', *v. a.* To bathe all over.
 Methinks a sovereign and reviving joy must rush into the bosom of him that reads or hears, and the sweet odor of the returning gospel *imbaths* his soul with the fragrance of heaven. *Milton.*
IM-BEC'ILE, or **IM-BE-CILE'** [*im-bēs'il* or *im-be-sēl'*, *W. P. F. Wr.*; *im-be-sēl'*, *S. K. Sm.*; *im-bēs'il*, *J. E. Ja.*; *im-be-sēl'*, *R. Wb.*; *im-be-sēl* or *im-be-sēl'*, *C. J. a.*] [*L. imbecillus* (as some think from *in* and *bacillum*, as needing a staff; or *in* and *vacillo*, as tottering. *Leverett*):—*It. imbecille*; *Sp. imbecil*; *Fr. imbecile*.] Wanting strength of mind or of body; weak; feeble; impotent; infirm; decrepit. *Barrow.*
 "Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, and Entick accent this word on the second syllable, as in the Latin *imbecillus*; but Mr. Scott and Mr. Sheridan, on the last, as in the French *imbecile*. The latter is, in my opinion, the more fashionable. But the former more analogical." *Walker.*
†IM-BEC'ILE, or **IM-BE-CILE'**, *v. a.* To render imbecile; to weaken. *Bp. Taylor.*
IM-BE-CILE', *n.* A feeble person; a simpleton.
 The aristocratic imbeciles drove Pitt from office. *Ec. Rev.*
IM-BE-CIL'I-TATE, *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble. [*R.*] *Wilson.*
IM-BE-CIL'I-TY, *n.* [*L. imbecillitas*; *It. imbecillità*; *Sp. imbecilidad*; *Fr. imbecillité*.] Weakness of mind or of body; feebleness; debility; infirmity.
 Strength would be lord of *imbecility*,
 And the rude son would strike his father dead. *Shak.*
Imbecility is a weakness of the mind caused by the absence or obliteration of natural or acquired ideas. . . . It is frequently attended with excessive activity of one or more of the animal propensities. *Bourvier.*
 Syn.—See **DEBILITY**.
IM-BED', *v. a.* To lay as in a bed.—See **EMBED**.
†IM-BEL'LIC, *a.* [*L. in, priv., and bellicus*, warlike; *belum*, war.] Not warlike; inclined to peace. "The *imbellic* peasant." *Junius.*
IM-BENCH'ING, *n.* [*in* and *bench*.] A raised work like a bench. *Wright.*
IM-BEZZ'LE, *v. a.* See **EMBEZZLE**. *Goodman.*
IM-BIBE', *v. a.* [*L. imbibō*; *in, in, and bibō*, to drink; *It. imbevare*; *Sp. embeber*; *Fr. imbibier*.] [*Imbibed*; *pp. imbibing, imbibed*.]
 1. To drink in; to take in; to suck up; to absorb; to swallow up. "The property of *imbibing* the redundant oil." *Fairholt.*
 2. To receive or admit into the mind.
 It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions and prejudices it has *imbibed* from custom. *Locke.*
 3. To imbue; to saturate. [*R.*]
 This earth, *imbibed* with more acid, becomes a metallic soil. *Newton.*
IM-BIB'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, imbibes.
IM-BI-BI'TION (-bish'un), *n.* The act of imbibing; the act of drinking in or absorbing. *Bacon.*
IM-BIT'TER, *v. a.* [*i. imbittered*; *pp. imbittering, imbittered*.]
 1. To make bitter; to sour. *Swift.*
 2. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy.
 Is there any thing that more *imbitters* the enjoyments of this life than shame? *South.*
 3. To exasperate; to madden. *Johnson.*
IM-BIT'TER-ER, *n.* He who, or that which, imbitters. *Johnson.*
IM-BLA'ZON, *v. a.* See **EMBLAZON**. *Milton.*
IM-BÖD'Y, *v. a.* To form into a body; to invest with a body; to embody.—See **EMBODY**. *Shak.*
†IM-BÖLL', *v. n.* To move with violent agitation; to exesuate; to effervesce. *Spenser.*
IM-BÖLD'EN (-dn), *v. a.* To make bold; to embolden.—See **EMBOLDEN**. *Swift.*
†IM-BÖN'I-TY, *n.* [*L. in, priv., and bonitas*, goodness.] Want of goodness. *Burton.*

IM-BÖR'DER, *v. a.* [*i. imbordered*; *pp. imbordering, imbordered*.]
 1. To furnish or adorn with a border. *Milton.*
 2. To place on a border.
 Among thick-woven arborets and flowers,
 Imbordered on each bank, the hand of Eve. *Milton.*
IM-BÖSK', *v. n.* [*It. imboscare*.] To lie concealed, as in a wood. [*R.*]
 They seek the dark, the bushy, the tangled forest, they would *imbosc*. *Milton.*
†IM-BÖSK', *v. a.* To conceal; to hide. *Skelton.*
IM-BÖSQ'M (-büz'um), *v. a.* [*in* and *bosom*.] [*i. imbosomed*; *pp. imbosoming, imbosomed*.]
 1. To hold in the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment. *Milton.*
 2. To admit to the heart. *Spenser.*
 3. To surround; to enclose.
 Villages *imbosomed* soft in trees. *Thomson.*
IM-BÖSS', *v. a.* See **EMBOSS**. *Todd.*
IM-BÖUND', *v. a.* To enclose; to shut in. *Shak.*
IM-BÖW', or **IM-BÖW'** [*im-bōá'*, *S. W. E. Ja. K.*; *im-bō'*, *P. J. F. Sm. R. Wr.*], *v. a.* To arch; to vault. "*Imbowed* windows." *Bacon.*
IM-BÖW'EL, *v. a.* See **EMBOWEL**. *Donne.*
IM-BÖW'ER, *v. a. & n.* To place or lodge in a bower; to embower.—See **EMBOWER**. *Sandys.*
IM-BÖW'MENT, *n.* An arch; a vault. [*R.*] *Baron.*
IM-BÖX', *v. a.* To shut up, as in a box. *Cotgrave.*
IM-BRÄID', *v. a.* See **EMBRAID**. *Hulcot.*
IM-BRÄN'GLE, *v. a.* [*in* and *branglè*.] To entangle. [*R.*] *Hudibras.*
†IM-BRÄD', *a.* See **INBRED**. *Hakewill.*
†IM-BRÄED', *v. a.* To produce.—See **INBRED**.
IM-BRI-CATE, } *a.* [*L. imbrico, imbricatus*, to } overlap; *imbrea*, a tile.]
IM-BRI-CAT-ED, }
 1. Bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile; indented with concavities. *Chambers.*
 2. (*Bot.*) Successively overlapping one another like tiles on a roof, as the scales on the cup of some acorns; successively overlapping one another at the margins with little or no involution, as in one arrangement of leaves in vernation, and of parts of the flower in aestivation. *Gray.*
IM-BRI-CÄ'TION, *n.* [*Fr.*] The state of being imbricated; concave indentation. *Derham.*
IM-BRI-CÄ'TIVE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Imbricated. *Gray.*
IM-BRO-CÄ'DÖ, *n.* Cloth of gold or of silver. *Crabb.*
IMBROGLIO (im-brö'yə-s), *n.* [*It.*] A plot of a romance or a drama when much perplexed and complicated. *Brande.*
IM-BRÖWN', *v. a.* [*i. imbrowned*; *pp. imbrownning, imbrowned*.] To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to cloud.
 Where the unpierced shade
 Imbrowned the noontide bowers. *Milton.*
IM-BRÜE' (im-brü'), *v. a.* [*Gr. ἐμβρύω*, to wet, to soak; *L. imbruo*.] [*i. imbrued*; *pp. imbruating, imbrued*.]
 1. To steep; to soak; to drench; to saturate.
 A good man chooses rather to pass by a verbal injury than *imbrue* his hands in blood. *S. Richardson.*
 2. † To distil; to emit. *Spenser.*
IM-BRÜ'MENT, *n.* Act of imbruating. *Clarke.*
IM-BRÜT', *v. a.* [*It. abbrutire*; *Sp. embrutecer*; *Fr. abrutir*.] [*i. imbruted*; *pp. imbruting, imbruted*.] To degrade to brutality; to brutify.
 This essence to incarnate and *imbrute*. *Milton.*
IM-BRÜTE', *v. n.* To sink down to brutality.
 The soul grows clotted by contagion.
 Imbrutes and *imbrutes*, till she quite lose
 The divine property of her first being. *Milton.*
IM-BRÜT'MENT, *n.* The act of making brutish. [*R.*] *Sir E. Brydges.*
IM-BÜE' (im-bü'), *v. a.* [*L. imbuo*; *Sp. imbuir*.] [*i. imbuied*; *pp. imbuating, imbuied*.]
 1. To tinge deeply; to soak with any liquor or dye; to dye.
 Clothes . . . *imbuied* with black cannot afterwards be dyed into lighter colors. *Boyle.*
 2. To cause to imbibe. "Those that are deeply *imbuied* with other principles." *Digby.*
†IM-BÜRSE', *v. a.* [See **BOURSE**.] To stock with money; to emburse. *Shawwood.*
†IM-BÜRSE'MENT, *n.* The act of imbursing;—money laid up. *Ash.*

IM-BÜ'TION, *n.* The act of imbuating. [*R.*] *Lee.*
IM-I-TÄ-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or the state of being imitable; possibility of imitation; imitableness. *Norris.*
IM'I-TÄ-BLE, *a.* [*L. imitabilis*; *It. imitabile*; *Sp. & Fr. imitable*.]
 1. That may be imitated; within reach of imitation; capable of being copied.
 The characters of men placed in lower stations of life are more useful, as being *imitable* by greater numbers. *Asterbury.*
 2. Worthy of being imitated; deserving of imitation; deserving to be copied.
 As acts of Parliament are not regarded by most *imitable* writers, I account the relation of them improper for history. *Hayward.*
IM'I-TÄ-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being imitable; imitability. *Ash.*
IM'I-TÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. imitor, imitatus*; *It. imitare*; *Sp. imitar*; *Fr. imiter*.] [*i. imitated*; *pp. imitating, imitated*.]
 1. To follow the way, manner, or action of; to copy; to pattern; to mimic; to ape.
 I have thought that some of Nature's ornaments had made *imitate* him, and not made them *imitate*. *Shak.*
 Man not only *imitates* his fellow-creatures, but tries to copy Nature in all her departments. *Fleming.*
 2. To endeavor to copy or resemble.
 Children . . . *imitate* sounds which they hear before their voice is able to do so. *Fleming.*
 3. To counterfeit. "*Imitated* shield." *Dryden.*
 4. To copy, as the course of a composition, by using parallel images and examples.
 For shame! What! *imitate* an ode? *Gay.*
 Syn.—See **FOLLOW**.
IM-I-TÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. imitatio*; *It. imitazione*; *Sp. imitación*; *Fr. imitation*.]
 1. The act of imitating, copying, or following in manner or in form.
 Imitation is the sincerest flattery. *Colton.*
 2. That which is produced by imitating; a copy. "True *imitations* of nature." *Dryden.*
 3. (*Mus.*) The repetition of essentially the same melodic idea, on different degrees of the scale, by different parts or voices in a polyphonic composition. *Dwight.*
 4. (*Rhet.*) A method of translating, looser than a paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestic for foreign. *Dryden.*
IM-I-TÄ'TION-AL, *a.* Relating to imitation; resembling. [*R.*] *Qu. Rev.*
IM'I-TÄ-TIVE, *a.* [*L. imitativus*; *It. & Sp. imitativo*; *Fr. imitatif*.]
 1. That imitates; inclined to imitate or copy. "Man is an *imitative* being." *Burney.*
 2. Aiming at imitation; striving to resemble. "Painting is an *imitative* art." *Johnson.*
 3. Formed after a model or pattern.
 This temple, less in form, with equal grace,
 Was *imitative* of the first in Thrace. *Dryden.*
Imitative music, music which is particularly expressive, either of the internal feelings and states of the mind, or of the objects and occurrences of the external world. *Warner.*
IM'I-TÄ-TIVE, *n.* A verb which expresses imitation or likeness. *Crabb.*
IM'I-TÄ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an imitative manner.
IM'I-TÄ-TIVE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being imitative. *Martineau.*
IM'I-TÄ-TQR, *n.* [*L.*] One who imitates or copies.
IM'I-TÄ-TQR-SHIP, *n.* The office of an imitator.
IM'I-TÄ-TRÉSS, *n.* She who imitates. *Coleridge.*
IM'I-TÄ-TRIX, *n.* [*L.*] An imitress. *Ash.*
IM-MÄC'U-LÄTE, *a.* [*L. immaculatus*; *in, priv., and maculä*, a spot; *It. immacolato*; *Sp. immaculado*.]
 1. Free from spot, stain, or defect; spotless. "A saint-like and *immaculate* prince." *Bacon.*
 2. Pure; limpid; clear.
 Thou clear, *immaculate*, and silver fountain. *Shak.*
Immaculate conception, (*Ecol.*) the doctrine that the Virgin Mary was conceived and born *immaculate*, or without original sin:—a Roman Catholic festival held on the 8th of December. *Hook.*
IM-MÄC'U-LÄTE-LY, *ad.* In an immaculate manner; without blemish; spotlessly; purely.
IM-MÄC'U-LÄTE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being immaculate; purity; innocence. *Mountagu.*

IM-MÁILED' (-máld'), *a.* Wearing mail or armor; clad in mail. *Browne.*

IM-MÁL'LE-A-BLE, *a.* Not malleable. *Richardson.*

IM-MÁN'A-CLE, *v. a.* [*in* and *manacle*.] To fetter; to manacle; to shackle; to enchain.
Thou canst not touch the freedom of my mind,
With all thy charms, although this corporal rind
Thou hast immancled. *Milton.*

IM-MA-NÁ'TI-ON, *n.* [*L. in*, *in*, and *mano*, to flow.] A flowing in; inherency. [*R.*] *Good.*

IM-MÁNE', *a.* [*L. immanis*; *It. immane*.] Inhuman; cruel; barbarous; vast; excessive; monstrous. "Immane cruelties." [*R.*] *Sheldon.*

IM-MÁNE'LY, *ad.* Monstrously; cruelly. *Milton.*

IM-MÁ-NÉ-CE, *n.* Quality of being immanent; internal dwelling; inherence. [*R.*] *Bib. Rep.*

IM-MÁ-NÉN-CY, *n.* The quality of being immanent; immanence. [*R.*] *Pearson.*

IM-MA-NÉNT, *a.* [*L. in*, *in*, and *maneo*, *manens*, to abide; *immanens*; *Fr. immanent*.] That remains within; inherent; internal; intrinsic.
Logicians distinguish two kinds of operations of the mind—the first kind produce... the last does. The first... the last...
...Conceiving as... the schoolmen called *immanent* acts of the mind, which produce nothing beyond themselves. It is... an immanence act, which produces an effect distinct from the operation, and this effect is the picture. *Reid.*

†IM-MÁN'I-FÉST, *a.* Not manifest. *Browne.*

IM-MÁN'I-TY, *n.* [*L. immanitas*.] Inhumanity; barbarity; cruelty; enormity. [*R.*] *Shak.*

†IM-MAR-CÉS'CI-BLE, *a.* [*L. in*, *priv.*, and *marcesco*, to fade.] Unfading; perennial. *Bp. Hall.*

IM-MÁR'QI-NATE, *n.* [*L. in*, *priv.*, and *margo*, *marginis*, a margin.] (*Bot.*) Destitute of a rim or border. *Gray.*

IM-MÁR'TIAL, *a.* [*in*, *priv.*, and *martial*.] Not warlike; unmartial. [*R.*] *Chapman.*

IM-MÁSK', *v. a.* To cover; to mask. *Shak.*

†IM-MATCH'Á-BLE, *a.* That cannot be matched; unmatched. *Mir. for Mag.*

IM-MA-TÉ'RI-AL, *a.* [*It. immateriale*; *Sp. imaterial*; *Fr. immatériel*.] — See **MATERIAL**.
1. Not consisting of matter; not possessing the properties of matter; not material; incorporeal; void of matter; spiritual.
Angels are spirits, *immaterial* and intellectual. *Hooker.*
2. Unimportant; without weight; insignificant; of no particular consequence.
Syn. — See **INCORPOREAL**.

IM-MA-TÉ'RI-AL-ÍSM, *n.* [*It. immaterialismo*; *Fr. immaterialisme*.] The doctrine (of Bp. Berkeley) that there is no material substance, and that all being may be reduced to mind, and ideas in the mind; spiritualism; — the converse of **materialism**. *Fleming.*

IM-MA-TÉ'RI-AL-ÍST, *n.* [*It. immaterialista*; *Sp. imaterialista*; *Fr. immaterialiste*.] A believer in immateriality. *Suiff.*

IM-MA-TÉ'RI-AL'I-TY, *n.* [*It. immaterialità*; *Sp. imaterialidad*; *Fr. immaterialité*.] The state or the quality of being immaterial; distinctness from matter; incorporeity; spirituality; immateriality.
Immateriality is predicated of mind, to denote that, as a substance, it is different from matter. Spirituality is the positive expression of the same idea. *Fleming.*

IM-MA-TÉ'RI-AL-ÍZE, *v. a.* To make incorporeal; to divest of matter. *Milman.*

IM-MA-TÉ'RI-AL-ÍZED (-ízd), *p. a.* Incorporeal. "Immaterialized spirits." *Glanville.*

IM-MA-TÉ'RI-AL-LY, *ad.* In an immaterial manner.

IM-MA-TÉ'RI-AL-NÉSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being immaterial; immateriality.

†IM-MA-TÉ'RI-ATE, *a.* Incorporeal; immaterial. "Incorporeal and immaterial." *Bacon.*

IM-MA-TÚRE', *a.* [*L. immaturus*; *in*, *priv.*, and *maturus*, ripe; *It. immaturo*; *Sp. immaturo*.]
1. Not mature; not ripe; crude. *Dr. Jackson.*
2. Not arrived at completion; not perfect; imperfect. "Immature counsel." *Bacon.*
3. Hasty; early; premature. "Prince Henry's immature death." *Burton.*

IM-MA-TÚRED' (-tárd'), *a.* Not matured; immature; unripe; not perfected. *Jour. Sci.*

IM-MA-TÚRE'LY, *ad.* Too soon; too early; before ripeness. *Dryden.*

IM-MA-TÚRE'NESS, *n.* Immaturity. *Boyle.*

IM-MA-TÚ'RI-TY, *n.* [*L. immaturitas*; *It. immaturità*; *Fr. immaturité*.] The state of being immature; unripeness; incompleteness; crudeness; greenness. "An immaturity of age and judgment." *Glanville.*

†IM-MÉ-A-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* [*L. in*, *priv.*, and *meo*, to pass.] Want of power to pass. *Arbutnot.*

†IM-MÉAS'U-RA-BLE (*im-mézh'y-rah-bl*), *a.* [*in*, *priv.*, and *measurable*.] That cannot be measured; immense; indefinitely extensive. "An height immeasurable." *Hooker.* "The vast, immeasurable abyss." "Immeasurable strength." *Milton.* "Immeasurable depths." *Addison.*

†IM-MÉAS'U-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being immeasurable; immensity.

†IM-MÉAS'U-RA-BLY, *ad.* Beyond measure.

†IM-MÉAS'URED (*im-mézh'yrd*), *a.* Unmeasured. "Their immeasured rights." *Spenser.*

IM-MÉ-CHÁN'I-CAL, *a.* [*in*, *priv.*, and *mechanical*.] Not mechanical. *Cheyne.*

IM-MÉ-CHÁN'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* Not in a mechanical manner. *Craig.*

†IM-MÉ'DI-A-CY, *n.* Immediate power; absence of a second cause. [*R.*] *Shak.*

†IM-MÉ'DI-ATE [*im-mé'di-at*, *P. J. Sm.*; *im-mé'dy-at*, *S. E. F. K.*; *im-mé'de-at*, *Ja.*; *im-mé'de-at* or *im-mé'de-at*, *W.*], *a.* [*L. in*, *in*, and *medius*, the midst; *It. immediato*; *Sp. inmediato*; *Fr. immediat*.]
1. Having nothing intervening, either as to place, time, or action; direct; proximate. "The immediate causes of the deluge." *Burnet.* "The immediate heir of England." *Shak.*
2. Not acting by second causes. "The immediate will of God." *Abbot.*
3. Instantaneous; as, "Immediate relief." *Syn.* — See **IMMEDIATELY**.

†IM-MÉ'DI-ATE-LY, *ad.* 1. Without the intervention of any other cause or event; — opposed to *mediately*. *Addison.*
2. Instantly; directly; without delay; forthwith; just now.
Syn. — *Immediately* implies without any interposition of other occupation; *instantly* or *instantaneously*, in an instant, or without any intervention of time; *directly*, without any diversion of attention. The course of proceeding is *direct*, the consequences *immediate*, and the effects *instantaneous*.

†IM-MÉ'DI-ATE-NESS, *n.* 1. State of being immediate; presence with regard to time. *Johnson.*
2. Exemption from second or intervening causes; immediacy. *Bp. Hall.*

†IM-MÉ'DI-AT-ÍSM, *n.* The quality of being immediate. *D. Stewart.*

IM-MÉ'D'I-CA-BLE, *a.* [*L. immedicabilis*; *in*, *priv.*, and *medicabilis*, medicable; *It. immedicabile*.] That cannot be cured; incurable. "Wounds immedicable." *Milton.*

IM-MÉ-LÓ'DI-OÚS, *a.* [*in*, *priv.*, and *melodious*.] Not melodious; unmelodious. *Drummond.*

IM-MÉM'O-RA-BLE, *a.* [*L. immemorabilis*; *in*, *priv.*, and *memorabilis*, memorable; *It. immemorabile*; *Fr. immémorable*.] Not memorable; not worth remembering. *Bullockar.*

IM-MÉM'O'R-I-AL, *a.* [*in*, *priv.*, and *memorial*.]
1. That commenced or existed beyond the time of memory; that cannot be remembered; past the time of memory. "Immemorial usage." *Hale.* "Immemorial practice." *South.*
2. (*Eng. Law.*) Further back than the beginning of the reign of Richard I. *Blackstone.*

IM-MÉM'O'R-I-AL-LY, *ad.* Beyond memory.

IM-MÉNSE', *a.* [*L. immensus*; *in*, *priv.*, and *metior*, *mensus*, to measure; *Fr. immense*.]
1. That cannot be measured or limited; immeasurable; unlimited; unbounded; infinite.
We speak... of God as of an immense being. *Grew.*
2. Very great; vast; enormous; huge.
Forthwith up to the clouds
The earth outstretched immense. *Milton.*
Syn. — See **ENORMOUS**.

IM-MÉNSE'LY, *ad.* Without measure or limits.

IM-MÉNSE'NESS, *n.* Unbounded greatness; immeasurableness; immensity. *More.*

IM-MÉN'SI-TY, *n.* [*L. immensitas*; *It. immensità*; *Sp. inmensidad*; *Fr. immensité*.]
1. The state of being immense; unlimited extent; infinity; immenseness; boundlessness.
By the power we find in ourselves of repeating as often as we will any idea of space, we get the idea of immensity. *Locke.*
2. Vastness; hugeness; great extent.

†IM-MENS-U-RA-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Impossibility to be measured. *Bailey.*

†IM-MÉNS'U-RA-BLE (*im-méns'yú-rah-bl*) [*im-mén'shú-rah-bl*, *S. W. P. Ja.*; *im-méns'yur-rah-bl*, *K.*; *im-mén'sú-rah-bl*, *W.*], *a.* [*L. in*, *priv.*, and *mensurabilis*, measurable; *It. immensurabile*; *Sp. inmensurable*; *Fr. immensurable*.] That cannot be measured; immense. *Macartney.*

†IM-MÉNS'U-RATE, *a.* Unmeasured. *Mountagu.*

IM-MÉRGE', *v. a.* [*L. immergo*; *in*, *in*, and *mergo*, to plunge; *It. immergere*.] [*i.* **IMMERGED**; *pp.* **IMMERGING**, **IMMERGED**.] To put under water; to plunge into a fluid; to immerse; to dip; to submerge. *Johnson.*

†IM-MÉR'IT, *n.* [*L. immerito*, to be undeserving of.] Want of desert; demerit. *Suckling.*

†IM-MÉR'IT-ED, *a.* Unmerited. *K. Charles.*

†IM-MÉR'IT-OÚS, *a.* Having no merit; of no value. "Immeritous and undeserving discourse." *Milton.*

IM-MÉR'SÁ-BLE, *a.* 1. [*L. immersibilis*.] That cannot be merged or drowned.
2. That may be immersed. *Blount.*

IM-MÉRSE', *v. a.* [*L. immergo*, *immersus*.] — See **IMMERGE**. [*i.* **IMMERSED**; *pp.* **IMMERGING**, **IMMERSED**.]
1. To put under water or other fluid; to plunge into; to immerse; to overwhelm; to dip. *Watson.*
2. To cover or hide, as by immersing. "Immersed within the wood." *Dryden.*
3. To involve. "Deeply immersed in the enjoyments of this [life]." *Atterbury.*

†IM-MÉRSE', *a.* Buried; covered; hid. "Things immerse in matter." *Bacon.*

IM-MÉRSEN' (-mérst'), *p. a.* (*Bot.*) Growing wholly under water. *Gray.*

IM-MÉR'SION, *n.* [*L. immersio*; *in*, *in*, and *mergo*, *mersus*, to dip; *It. immersione*; *Sp. immersion*.]
1. The act of immersing, or the state of being immersed.
Achilles's mother is said to have dipped him, when he was a child, in the Styx, so that he was invulnerable all over, except at the heel, which she dipped and so made it vulnerable. *Addison.*
2. The state of being involved; an overwhelming; a submersion. "An immersion in the affairs of life." *Atterbury.*
3. (*Astron.*) The disappearance of any celestial body behind another, or in its shadow; — opposed to *emersion*. *Brande.*

IM-MÉR'SION-ÍST, *n.* (*Theol.*) One who adheres to immersion in baptism. *Hinton.*

IM-MÉSH', *v. a.* To entangle in the meshes of a net; to insnare. *Goldsmith.*

IM-MÉ-THÓD'I-CAL, *a.* [*in*, *priv.*, and *methodical*.] Wanting method or order; confused; unsystematic; irregular; unmethodical; desultory. "An immethodical author." *Addison.*
Syn. — See **IRREGULAR**.

IM-MÉ-THÓD'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* Without method; without order. *Johnson.*

IM-MÉ-THÓD'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being immethodical; want of method or order; confusion. *Boyle.*

IM-MÉTH'OD-ÍZE, *v. a.* To render immethodical; to make disorderly. *Qu. Rev.*

IM-MÉW', *v. a.* See **EMMEW**.

IM-MI-GRANT, *n.* [*It. immigrante*; *Fr. immigrant*.] One who immigrates or removes into a country with the intention of fixing his residence there; one who arrives in a country with the intention of remaining; — opposed to *emigrant*. *McCulloch.*

IM-MI-GRATE, *v. n.* [*L. immigro*, *immigratus*;

in, into, and *migro*, to migrate; It. *immigrare*; Sp. *emigrar*; Fr. *immigrer*. [i. IMMIGRATED; pp. IMMIGRATING, IMMIGRATED.] To enter into a country in order to dwell in it. *Cockeram*.

IM-MI-GRÁ'TION, *n*. [It. *immigrazione*; Fr. *immigration*.] The act of immigrating; an entering or passing into a place with the intention of residing in it. *Warton*, 1774.

“These words [to *immigrate*, *immigration*, and *immigrant*] were first used in this country, I believe,” says Mr. Pickering, “by Dr. Belknap, in his History of New Hampshire.” Dr. Belknap remarks that “the verb to *immigrate*, and the nouns *immigrant* and *immigration*, are used without scruple in some parts of this volume;” though he says, with respect to their use, that it is a “deviation from the strict letter of the English dictionaries.” But the verb to *immigrate* is found in the old English dictionaries of *Cockeram* and *Bailey*, and in several later English dictionaries; and the three words have now the sanction of good English writers.

IM-MI-NÉNCÉ, *n*. [It. *imminenza*; Fr. *imminence*.] Ill impending; near danger. [R.] *Shak*.

IM-MI-NÉNT, *a*. [L. *immineo*, *imminens*, to hang over, to impend; *in*, in, and *minor*, to threaten; It. *imminente*; Sp. *imminente*; Fr. *imminent*.] Threatening closely; ready to fall upon; impending; near at hand. “Judgments imminent.” *Milton*. “Imminent danger.” *Pope*.

Three times to-day
You have defended me from imminent death. *Shak*.
Syn. — *Imminent*, *impending*, and *threatening* are all applied to some evil that is very near; and of these terms *imminent* is the strongest. *Imminent* danger is so near that it can hardly be escaped by any exertion; of *impending* danger one may be warned of so as to escape it; a *threatening* evil or danger gives intimations of its approach.

IM-MIN'GLE, *v. a*. [in and *mingle*.] [i. IMMINGLED; pp. IMMINGLING, IMMINGLED.] To mingle; to mix; to commingle.

This holy calm, this harmony of mind,
Where purity and peace *imingle* charms. *Thomson*.

IM-MI-NÚ'TION, *n*. [L. *imminutio*; It. *imminuzione*.] Diminution; decrease. [R.] *Bp. Cosin*.

IM-MIS-CI-BÍL'I-TY, *n*. [Fr. *immiscibilité*.] Incapability of being mixed. [R.] *Johnson*.

IM-MIS-CI-BLE, *a*. [Sp. *inmiscible*; Fr. *inmiscible*.] That cannot be mixed. *S. Richardson*.

IM-MIS'SION (im-mish'un), *n*. [L. *immissio*; It. *immissione*; Fr. *immission*.] The act of sending in; injection; — contrary to *emission*. *Bp. Hall*.

IM-MÍT', *v. a*. [L. *immitto*; *in*, in, and *mitto*, to send.] To send in; to inject. [R.] *Greenhill*.

IM-MÍT'I-GÁ-BLE, *a*. That cannot be mitigated; not to be softened. “These *immitigable*, these iron-hearted men.” *Harris*.

IM-MÍT'I-GÁ-BLY, *ad*. Without mitigation.

IM-MIX', *v. a*. [in and *mix*.] To mingle; to mix. *Samson*, with these *immured*, inevitably
Pulled down the same destruction on himself. *Milton*.

IM-MIX'A-BLE, *a*. Impossible to be mingled; immiscible. [R.] *Wilkins*.

IM-MIXED' (im-mikst'), *a*. 1. Unmixed. *Herbert*. 2. [p. from *immix*.] Mixed; mingled.

IM-MIX'T'URE (-yur), *n*. Freedom from mixture. “Simplicity and *immixture*.” *Mountagu*.

+ IM-MÓB'ILE, *a*. Immovable. *Howitt*.

IM-MÓ-BÍL'I-TY, *n*. [L. *immobilitas*; *immobilis*, immovable; *in*, priv., and *mobilis*, movable; *moveo*, to move; It. *immobilità*; Sp. *inmovilidad*; Fr. *immobilité*.] Unmovableness; want of motion; resistance to motion. *Arbutnot*.

+ IM-MÓ'BLE, *a*. Immovable. *Joye*.

+ IM-MÓD'ER-A-CY, *n*. Excess. *Browne*.

IM-MÓD'ER-ATE, *a*. [L. *immoderatus*; *in*, priv., and *moderatus*, moderate; It. *immoderato*; Sp. *immoderado*.] Not moderate; excessive; exceeding the due mean; unreasonable; extravagant; inordinate.

One means, very effectual for the preservation of health, is a quiet and cheerful mind, not addicted with violent passions or distracted with *immoderate* cares. *Bay*.

Syn. — See EXCESSIVE.

IM-MÓD'ER-ATE-LY, *ad*. In an excessive degree.

IM-MÓD'ER-ATE-NÉSS, *n*. Want of moderation.

IM-MÓD-ER-Á'TION, *n*. [L. *immoderatio*.] Want of moderation; immoderateness. *Bailey*.

IM-MÓD'EST, *a*. [L. *immodestus*; *in*, priv., and *modestus*, modest; from *modus*, measure; It. *immodesto*; Sp. *immodesto*; Fr. *immodeste*.]

1. Exceeding due measure; unreasonable; exorbitant; arrogant; impudent. *Johnson*.
2. Wanting modesty, chastity, or shame; indecent; indelicate; unchaste; impure; obscene.

Immodest words admit of no defence;
For want of decency is want of sense. *Pope*.
Immodest deeds you hinder to be wrought,
But we proscribe the least *immodest* thought. *Dryden*.

Syn. — See INDECENT.

IM-MÓD'EST-LY, *ad*. In an immodest manner.

IM-MÓD'EST-Y, *n*. [L. & It. *immodestia*; Sp. *immodestia*; Fr. *immodestie*.]

1. Want of delicacy; arrogance; impudence. I am therefore led into an *immodesty* of proclaiming another work. *Wotton*.
2. Want of modesty, chastity, or shame; indecency; obscenity. *Pope*.

IM-MÓ-LÁTE, *v. a*. [L. *immolo*, *immolatus*; *in*, upon, and *mola*, meal mixed with salt, which was sprinkled on the victim's head, it. *immolare*; Sp. *immolar*; Fr. *immoler*.] [i. IMMOLATED; pp. IMMOLATING, IMMOLATED.]

1. To kill in sacrifice; to sacrifice. Whether Christ be daily *immolated*, or only once. *Bp. Gardner*.
2. To offer up, as in sacrifice.

Now *immolate* the tongues, and mix the wine
Sacred to Neptune and the powers divine. *Pope*.

IM-MÓ-LÁ'TION, *n*. [L. *immolatio*; It. *immolazione*; Sp. *immolacion*; Fr. *immolation*.]

1. The act of immolating, or killing in sacrifice. “The *immolation* of Isaac.” *Browne*.
2. A sacrifice offered. *Decay of Piety*.

IM-MÓ-LÁ-TÓR, *n*. [L.] One who immolates.

+ IM-MÓ'MENT, *a*. Trifling; of no importance. “*Immoment* toys.” *Shak*.

IM-MÓ'MÉNT'OUS, *a*. Unimportant. *Seward*.

IM-MÓR'AL, *a*. [It. *immorale*; Sp. *immoral*; Fr. *immoral*.] Contrary to morality; not moral; vicious; wicked; unjust; dishonest.

A flatterer of vice is an *immoral* man. *Johnson*.
Desertion of a calumniated friend is an *immoral* action. *Johnson*.

IM-MÓ-RÁL'I-TY, *n*. [It. *immoralità*; Sp. *inmoralidad*; Fr. *immoralité*.] The quality of being immoral; want of virtue; contrariety to morality; vice; dishonesty; depravity.

IM-MÓR'ÁL-LY, *ad*. In an immoral manner. *Ash*.

+ IM-MÓ-RÍG'ER-OUS, *a*. [Low L. *immorigerus*.] Rude; uncivil; — disobedient. *Stackhouse*.

+ IM-MÓ-RÍG'ER-OUS-NÉSS, *n*. Rudeness; incivility; — disobedience. *Bp. Taylor*.

IM-MÓR'TAL, *a*. [L. *immortalis*; *in*, priv., and *mortalis*, mortal; It. *immortale*; Sp. *inmortal*; Fr. *immortel*.]

1. Not mortal; that can never die; exempt from death; deathless; undying; imperishable. The King eternal, *immortal*, invisible. 1 Tim. i. 17.
2. Pertaining to immortality or to immortal beings. “A quick, *immortal* change.” *Milton*.

The cherubic host, in thousand choirs,
Touch their *immortal* harps of golden wires. *Milton*.
3. Lasting or enduring for ever; everlasting; never-ending; perpetual; endless; eternal.

Give me my robe; put on my crown: I have
Immortal longings in me. *Shak*.

4. Not liable to perish while the world lasts. Storied of old in high, *immortal* verse. *Milton*.
Wisdom married to *immortal* verse. *Wordsworth*.

IM-MÓR'TAL, *n*. One who never dies. “Among the *immortals*.” *Wall*.

IM-MÓR-TÁL'I-TY, *n*. [L. *immortalitas*; It. *immortalità*; Sp. *inmortalidad*; Fr. *immortalité*.]

1. The quality of being immortal; exemption from death; endless life; perpetuity of existence.

This corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on *immortality*. 1 Cor. xv. 53.

2. Exemption from oblivion. *Johnson*.

IM-MÓR-TÁL-I-ZÁ'TION, *n*. The act of immortalizing. *Cotgrave*.

IM-MÓR'TAL-ÍZE, *v. a*. [It. *immortalizzare*; Sp. *immortalizar*; Fr. *immortaliser*.] [i. IMMORTALIZED; pp. IMMORTALIZING, IMMORTALIZED.]

1. To make immortal; to exempt from death. “*Immortalizing* their very bodies.” *Hallywell*.
2. To perpetuate in the memory of mankind. Drive them from Orleans, and be *immortalized*. *Shak*.

IM-MÓR'TAL-ÍZE, *v. n*. To become immortal. [R.]

Fix the year precise
When British bards began to *immortalize*. *Pope*.

IM-MÓR'TÁL-ÍZED (-ízd), *p. a*. Made immortal.

IM-MÓR'TÁL-LY, *ad*. With exemption from death.

IM-MÓR-TÍ-FÍ-CÁ'TION, *n*. [It. *immortificazione*; Sp. *immortificacion*; Fr. *immortification*.] Want of mortification. *Bp. Taylor*.

+ IM-MÓULD', *v. a*. To mould; to form. *Fletcher*.

IM-MÓV-A-BÍL'I-TY, *n*. Immovableness. *Todd*.

IM-MÓV'A-BLE, *a*. [Sp. *inmovable*.]

1. That cannot be moved; firm; fixed; moveless; irremovable. “An *immovable* base to place his engine upon.” *Browne*.
2. Steadfast; unshaken; unaffected. *Dryden*.
3. (Law.) Not liable to be removed; real.

There are things *immovable* by their nature, others by their destination, and others by the objects to which they are applied. *Dowder*.

IM-MÓV'A-BLE-NÉSS, *n*. The quality of being immovable; fixedness; steadfastness. *Ash*.

IM-MÓV'A-BLES, *n*. (Law.) Goods or things that are immovable. *Bowrier*.

IM-MÓV'A-BLY, *ad*. In a state not to be moved.

+ IM-MÜND', *a*. [L. *immundus*.] Unclean. *Burton*.

+ IM-MÜN-DÍC'I-TY, *n*. [L. *immunditia*.] Uncleaness; impurity. *W. Mountagu*.

IM-MÜ'N'I-TY, *n*. [L. *immunitas*; *in*, priv., and *munitus*, office, duty; It. *immunità*; Sp. *immunidad*; Fr. *immunité*.]

1. Freedom or exemption from serving in an office, or from performing duties required of others; privilege; prerogative.

All nations all *immunities* will give
To make you theirs, where'er you please to live. *Dryden*.
The rights and *immunities* of the clergy. *Spral*.

2. Freedom; exemption. “*Immunity* from venomous creatures.” *Browne*. “*Immunity* from errors.” *Dryden*.

Syn. — See PRIVILEGE.

IM-MÜRE', *v. a*. [L. *in*, in, and *murus*, a wall; Nor. Fr. *immurer*.] [i. IMMURED; pp. IMMURING, IMMURED.]

1. To enclose within walls. Lysimachus *immured* it with a wall. *Shak*.

2. To confine; to shut up; to imprison; to incarcerate. Though a foul prison her *immure*. *Denham*.

+ IM-MÜRE', *n*. A wall; an enclosure. *Shak*.

IM-MÜRE'MENT, *n*. The state of being immured. [R.] The chains of earth's *immurement*
Fell from lanthe's spirit. *Shelley*.

IM-MÜ'SI-CÁL, *a*. Unmusical. *Bacon*.

IM-MÜ-TÁ-BÍL'I-TY, *n*. [L. *immutabilitas*; It. *immutabilità*; Sp. *inmutabilidad*; Fr. *immutabilité*.] The quality of being immutable; exemption from change; unchangeableness; invariableness.

The Egyptians are the healthiest people of the world, by reason of the *immutability* of their air. *Greenhill*.
“It is applied to the Supreme Being to denote that there can be no inconstancy in his character or government.” *Fleming*.

IM-MÜ-TÁ-BLE, *a*. [L. *immutabilis*; *in*, priv., and *mutabilis*, changeable; *mutō*, to change; It. *immutabile*; Sp. *inmutable*; Fr. *immutable*.] Not mutable; not subject to change; unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.

Immutable and fixed, they stand. *Dryden*.

IM-MÜ-TÁ-BLE-NÉSS, *n*. Immutability. *More*.

IM-MÜ-TÁ-BLY, *ad*. Unalterably; unchangeably.

IM-MÜ'TATE, *a*. Unchanged. *Wright*.

IM-MÜ-TÁ'TION, *n*. [L. *immutatio*; It. *immutazione*.] Change; mutation. [R.] *More*.

† **IM-MÛTE'**, *v. a.* To change; to commute. *Browne.*

IMP *n.* [W. *imp*, a sprout.]

1. † A graft; a scion; a shoot or slip.

Of feeble trees there comen wretched *imps*. *Chaucer.*

2. † A child; a youth; offspring; progeny.

Ye sacred *imps* that on Parnassus dwell. *Spenser.*
He took upon him to protect him from them all, and not to suffer so goodly an *imp* to lose the good fruit of his youth. *North.*

3. A subaltern or puny devil; a malicious demon; a sprite; an urchin. "The serpent . . . fittest *imp* of fraud." *Milton.* "The *imps* and limbs of Satan." *Hooker.*

The little *imp* fell a squalling. *Swift.*

4. An addition to a beehive. [Local.] *Grose.*

† **IMP**, *v. a.* [A. S. *impan*, to ingraft; Dut. *enten*; Ger. *impfen*; Dan. *ymppe*; Sw. *ympa*; W. *impiaw*.]

1. To graft; to ingraft; to infix. *Chaucer.*

2. To enlarge; to increase; to strengthen; — from the practice, in falconry, of repairing a hawk's wing by inserting feathers.

Imp out our drooping country's broken wings. *Shak.*

Help, ye tart satirists, to *imp* my rage

With all the scorpions that should whip this age. *Cleaveland.*

† **IMP-PA'CA-BLE**, *a.* [L. *impacatus*.] Not to be softened or appeased. *Spenser.*

† **IMP-PA'CA-BLY**, *ad.* In an impacable manner.

† **IMP-PACT'**, *v. a.* To drive close or hard. *Woodward.*

IMP-PACT, *n.* [L. *impingo*, *impactus*, to strike against; *in*, against, and *pango*, to strike.]

1. Communicated force; impulse; collision.

The quarrel, by that *impact* driven

True to its aim, fled fatal. *Southey.*

2. (Mech.) The shock or collision occasioned by the meeting of two bodies, whether both of them are in motion, or only one. *P. Cyc.*

IMP-PARTS, *n. pl.* [L. (*Arch.*)] The horizontal parts or rails of the framework of a door. *Weale.*

† **IM-PAINT'**, *v. a.* To paint. *Shak.*

IM-PAIR' (im-pär'), *v. a.* [It. *peggiore*; Port. *empiorar*; Sp. *empeorar*; Fr. *empirer*. "The root is the L. *peior*, worse, whence the Fr. *pire*; *j* becoming *i*, as in *Troia*, from *Troja*." *Sullivan.*] *i.* IMPAIRED; *pp.* IMPAIRING, IMPAIR-ED.] To make worse or less; to diminish in quality, quantity, or value; to lessen; to deteriorate; to injure.

Nor was the work *impaired* by storms alone. *Pope.*

In years he seemed, but not *impaired* by years. *Pope.*

IM-PAIR', *v. n.* To be lessened, or grow worse.

Flesh may *impair*, quoth he, but reason can repair. *Spenser.*

† **IM-PAIR'**, *n.* Diminution; decrease. *Browne.*

† **IM-PAIR'**, *a.* [L. *impar*.] Unsuitable; inappropriate. "An *impair* thought." *Shak.*

IM-PAIR'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, impairs.

† **IM-PAIR'MENT**, *n.* The state of being impaired; diminution; decrease; injury. *Carew.*

IM-PAL'Ä-TÄ-BLE, *a.* Unpalatable. *Todd.*

IM-PÄLE', *v. a.* See **EMPALE**. *Todd.*

IM-PÄLE'MENT, *n.* An enclosure formed by palisades. — See **EMPALEMENT**. *Todd.*

† **IM-PÄL'LID**, *v. a.* [in and *pallid*.] To make pallid or pale. *Feltham.*

IM-PÄLM' (im-päm'), *v. a.* [L. *in*, in, and *palm*, the palm.] To seize, or take into the hand; to lay hands upon; to grasp. [R.] *Cotgrave.*

IM-PÄL-PA-BİL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *impalpabilité*.] The state or the quality of being impalpable, or imperceptible by touch. *Jortin.*

IM-PÄL'PA-BLE, *a.* [It. *impalpabile*; Sp. & Fr. *impalpable*; *in*, priv., and *palpable*.]

1. Not palpable; not perceptible by touch; intangible. "An *impalpable* powder." *Boyle.*

2. Not coarse or gross; delicate: refined.

His own religion, from its simple and *impalpable* form, was much less exposed to the ridicule of scenic exhibition. *Watson.*

IM-PÄL'PA-BLY, *ad.* In an impalpable manner.

IM-PÄL'SY, *v. a.* [in and *palsy*.] *i.* IMPALSIED; *pp.* IMPALSYING, IMPALSIED.] To strike with palsy; to paralyze; to deaden. *Wright.*

† **IM-PA'NATE**, *a.* [Low L. *impanatus*; *in*, in, and *panis*, bread.] Embodied in bread. *Abp. Cranmer.*

† **IM-PA'NATE**, *v. a.* [Low L. *impano*, *impanatus*.] To embody in bread. *Waterland.*

IM-PA-NÄ'TION, *n.* [It. *impanazione*; Sp. *impanacion*; Fr. *impanation*. — See **IMPANATE**.] The supposed presence or substantial union of the body and blood of Christ in the elements of the eucharist, without a change in their nature; assumption; consubstantiation.

Impanation, a name following the analogy of the word "incarnation." *Waterman.*

IM-PÄN'EL, *v. a.* [in and *panel*.] *i.* IMPAN-ELLED; *pp.* IMPANELLING, IMPANELLED.]

(Law.) To write or enter by name into a sched-ule or panel, and thus constitute a jury; to en-roll; to panel; to empanel. *Boutier.*

IM-PÄR'Ä-DISE, *v. a.* [in and *paradise*. — It. *imparadisare*; Fr. *emparadiser*.] *i.* IMPARA-DISED; *pp.* IMPARADISING, IMPARADISED.] To put into paradise, or a state of felicity.

Imparadised in one another's arms. *Milton.*

† **IM-PÄR'ÄL-LÉLED** (-léd), *a.* That has no paral-
lel; unparallelled; unexampled. *Burnet.*

† **IM-PÄR'DON-Ä-BLE**, *a.* Unpardonable. *South.*

IM-PÄR'I-PIN'NATE, *a.* [L. *impar*, *imparis*, un-
equal, and *pinnna*, a feather.] (Bot.) Pinnate
with an odd leaflet terminating the petiole. *Gray.*

IM-PÄR-I-SYL-LÄB'IC, *a.* [It. *imparisillabo*; Fr. *imparisyllabique*.] Having unequal syl-
lables. *Latham.*

IM-PÄR'I-TY, *n.* [L. *imparilis*, unequal; *in*, priv.,
and *par*, equal; It. *imparità*; Fr. *imparité*.]

1. Inequality; disproportion. *Bacon.*

2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts.

"*Imparity* of letters in *imparis* names." *Browne.*

3. Difference in degree, either of rank or of
excellence. *Sancroft.*

IM-PÄRK', *v. a.* To enclose in a park, or as a
park; to sever from a common. *Bailey.*

IM-PÄRL', *v. n.* [Fr. *parler*.]

1. To hold mutual discourse; to confer. "The
two generals *imparled* together." *North.*

2. (Law.) To have time before pleading; to
have time to plead.

The said Charles prays leave to *imparl*. *Blackstone.*

IM-PÄR'LANCÉ, *n.* (Law.) Time to plead in ac-
tions at law, literally time to talk with the plain-
tiff; the time given by the court to either party
to answer the pleading of his opponent; — a de-
lay or continuance of a cause. *Burrill.*

IM-PÄR-SÖN-ÉE', *a.* (Law.) Inducted into a
living, and having full possession. *Whishaw.*

IM-PÄRT', *v. a.* [L. *impartio*; *in*, in, and *partio*,
to divide; *pars*, *partis*, a part; It. *impartire*;
Sp. & Fr. *impartir*.] *i.* IMPARTED; *pp.* IMPAR-
TING, IMPARTED.]

1. To grant to, as a partaker; to share; to
communicate.

Expressing well the spirit within thee free,
My love, not *imparted* to the brute. *Milton.*

2. To give; to grant; to bestow upon.

High state and honors to others *impart*,
But give me your heart. *Dryden.*

3. To reveal; to disclose; to make known;
to divulge; to tell; to show by words or by
tokens.

Thou to me thy thoughts
Wast wont, I mine to thee was wont, to *impart*. *Milton.*

Syn. — See **COMMUNICATE**, **TELL**.

IM-PÄRT', *v. n.* 1. To give a part.

He that hath two coats, let him *impart* to him that hath
none; and he that hath meat, let him do likewise. *Luke* vi. 11.

2. To hold a conference. *Blackstone.*

IM-PÄR'TANCE, *n.* Communication of a part,
portion, or share; a grant. *Craig.*

IM-PÄR-TÄ'TION, *n.* The act of imparting. *Bush.*

IM-PÄR'T'ER, *n.* One who imparts. *B. Jonson.*

IM-PÄR'TIAL (im-pär'shəl), *a.* [It. *imparziale*;
Sp. *imparcial*; Fr. *impartial*.] Not partial; free
from regard to party; unbiassed; unprejudiced;
equitable; disinterested; just; candid; fair; —
used as well of actions as of persons. "Im-
partial judge." "An *impartial* sentence." *Johnson.*

Syn. — See **CANDID**.

IM-PÄR'TIAL-IST (im-pär'shəl-ist), *n.* One who
is impartial. *Boyle.*

IM-PÄR-TI-ÄL'I-TY (im-pär-she-äl'e-ty), *n.* [It. *im-
parzialità*; Sp. *imparcialidad*; Fr. *impartialité*.]

The state or the quality of being impartial; free-
dom from regard to party; disinterestedness;
equitableness; justice. *South.*

IM-PÄR'TIAL-LY, *ad.* With impartiality; equi-
tably. "I have listened *impartially*." *Byron.*

IM-PÄR'TIAL-NÉSS, *n.* Impartiality; equitable-
ness; disinterestedness. *Temple.*

IM-PÄRT-I-BİL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *impartibilité*.]

1. The quality of being impartible, or capable
of being imparted. *Harris.*

2. The quality of being indivisible. *Lyttleton.*

IM-PÄRT'I-BLE, *a.* [It. *impartibile*; Fr. *impar-
tible*. — See **IMPART**.]

1. That may be imparted or communicated;
communicable. *Blackstone.*

2. Not partible; indivisible. *Holland.*

† **IM-PÄRT'MENT**, *n.* Communication; disclo-
sure. [R.] *Shak.*

IM-PÄS'SÄ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be passed; not
admitting passage; impervious. "Impassable
mountains." *Raleigh.*

Syn. — See **IMPERVIOUS**.

IM-PÄS'SÄ-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality or the stat-
e of being impassable; incapability of passage.

IM-PÄS'SÄ-BLY, *ad.* In a way or manner that
prevents passing, or the power of passing.

IM-PÄS-SI-BİL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *impossibilitas*; It. *impossibilità*;
Sp. *imposibilidad*; Fr. *impossi-
bilité*.] The state of being impossible; insus-
ceptibility of suffering; exemption from pain or
injury. *Dryden.*

IM-PÄS'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *impossibilis*; *in*, priv., and
pater, *passus*, to suffer; It. *impossibile*; Sp. *imposible*;
Fr. *impossible*.] Incapable of suf-
fering; exempt from pain, or the agency of ex-
ternal causes. "Divine, *impossible*, and incor-
ruptible." *Sir T. Elyot.*

IM-PÄS'SI-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being im-
passable; impossibility. *Decay of Piety.*

IM-PÄS'SION (im-päh'shun), *v. a.* [It. *impassionare*.]

i. IMPASSIONED; *pp.* IMPASSIONING, IMPAS-
SIONED.] To move with passion; to affect
strongly; to excite. *Milton.*

IM-PÄS'SION-ÄTE (im-päh'shun-ät), *a.* 1. Strongly
affected; greatly excited. *Spenser.*

2. [in, priv., and *passion*.] Without feeling
or passion.

It being the doctrine of that sect [Stoic] that a wise man
should be *impassionate*. *By Hall.*

A kind of stupidity, or *impassionate* hurt. *Burton.*

IM-PÄS'SION-ÄTE, *v. a.* To affect strongly; to
excite deeply; to impassion. "Deeply *impas-
sioned* with sorrow." [R.] *Henry More.*

IM-PÄS'SIONED (im-päh'shünd), *p. a.* Having or
expressing passion or strong feeling; passion-
ate; impassionate; vehement. *Thomson.*

IM-PÄS'SIVE, *a.* [L. *in*, priv., and *pater*, *passus*,
to suffer; Sp. *impassivo*.] Not passive; im-
passible; exempt from pain or the agency of ex-
ternal causes; insensible; insensate. *Dryden.*

And on the ice the *impassive* lightnings play. *Pope.*

IM-PÄS'SIVE-LY, *ad.* Without sensibility to pain
or suffering.

IM-PÄS'SIVE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being im-
passive; insensibleness. *Godwin.*

IM-PÄS-SIV'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being insus-
ceptible of feeling, pain, or suffering. *Clarke.*

IM-PÄS-TÄ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of impast-
ing; — a mixture of materials united by paste or
cement, and hardened by air or fire. *Chambers.*

IM-PÄSTE', *v. a.* [It. *impastare*; Old Fr. *empas-
ter*; Fr. *empâter*.] *i.* IMPASTED; *pp.* IMPAST-
ING, IMPASTED.]

1. To knead into paste; to paste. *Shak.*

2. To lay on colors thick and bold. *Todd.*

IM-PÄT'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *impatiibilis*; It. *impatibile*.]

Intolerable; not to be borne. [R.] *Cockeram.*

IM-PÄ'TIËNCE (im-pä'shens), *n.* [L. *impatimentia*;
in, priv., and *pater*, *patiens*, to suffer; It. *im-
pazienza*; Sp. *impaciencia*; Fr. *impatience*.]

1. Want of patience; the quality of not enduring pain or suffering with calmness.

My heart is ready to crack with *impatience*. *Shak.*

2. Vehemence of temper; heat of passion. *Fiel* how *impatience* lowreth in your face! *Shak.*

3. Eagerness; impetuosity; hastiness; disquietude; inquietude; restlessness.

The longer I continued in this scene, the greater was my *impatience* of retiring from it. *Hurd.*

† *IM-PÄ'TIEN-CY*, *n.* Impatience. *Hooker.*

IM-PÄ'TI-ENZ (*im-pä'she-enz*), *n.* [*L. impatiens*, impatient; — in allusion to the elastic force with which the valves of the fruit separate at maturity on being touched, scattering the seeds.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including among its species *Noli-me-tangere*, or touch-me-not; balsam. *Lindley.*

IM-PÄ'TIENT (*im-pä'shent*), *a.* [*L. impatiens*; *in*, priv., and *patiens*, patient; *It. impaziente*; *Sp. impaciente*; *Fr. impatient*.]

1. Not patient; unwilling to endure; uneasy under suffering; fretful.

You are too *impatient* to bear crosses. *Shak.*

2. Hasty; eager; impetuous; precipitate.

The *impatient* man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that lies before him. *Addison.*

3. Not to be borne; intolerable. "Rueful pity and *impatient* smart." *Spenser.*

4. Expressive of impatience. "Impatient answers." *Shak.*

It is often followed by *of*, *at*, or *for*. "Impatient of extremes." *Pope.* "To be *impatient* at the death of a person." *Ep. Taylor.* "Impatient for the world." *Dryden.*

IM-PÄ'TIENT (*im-pä'shent*), *n.* One who is impatient. [*u.*] *Seasonable Sermon.*

IM-PÄ'TIENT-LY (*im-pä'shent-le*), *ad.* With impatience; not patiently. *Clarendon.*

IM-PÄT-RON-I-ZÄ'TION, *n.* The act of impatientizing. [*r.*] *Cotgrave.*

IM-PÄT-RON-IZE [*im-pät'ron-iz*, *P. K. R. IVb.*; *im-pä'tron-iz*, *J. L. Sm.*], *v. a.* [*Fr. impatroniser*.] To put in possession of the supremacy of a seignior. [*r.*] *Bacon.*

IM-PÄWN', *v. a.* [*It. impegnare*; *Sp. impenar*.] [*i. IMPAWNED*; *pp. IMPAWNING*, *IMPAWNED*.] To give as a pledge; to deposit as security; to pledge; to pawn.

Go to the king, and let there be *unpawned* Some surety for a safe return again. *Shak.*

IM-PÄCH', *v. a.* [*It. impacciare*; *Sp. empachar*; *Fr. empacher*.] [*i. IMPEACHED*; *pp. IMPEACHING*, *IMPEACHED*.]

1. † To hinder; to impede.

There was no bar to stop, nor see him to *impeach*. *Spenser.*

2. To accuse by public authority; to charge with malversation in office; to show, or declare, by legal authority, to be unworthy.

They were both *impeached* by a House of Commons. *Addison.*

3. To bring into question; to censure; to arraign; as, "To *impeach* one's veracity."

4. (*Law*.) To make or hold liable; to call to account; to sue.

All tenants for life, or any less estate, are punishable or liable to be *impeached* for waste. *Durhill.*

Syn. — See *ACCUSE*.

† *IM-PÄCH'*, *n.* Hindrance; impeachment. *Shak.*

IM-PÄCH'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be impeached; accusable; censurable; — held liable. *Grew.*

IM-PÄCH'ER, *n.* One who impeaches; an accuser.

IM-PÄCH'MENT, *n.* 1. † Hindrance; impediment; obstruction.

Willing to march on to Calais Without *impeachment*. *Shak.*

2. A process against a person accused of treason or of high public crimes and misdemeanors; public accusation; charge preferred.

Judgment on *impeachment* must proceed on the same evidence which would be required in the ordinary courts of justice. *Brande.*

In England, a charge of *impeachment* is prepared by the House of Commons, and tried before the House of Lords. In the United States, the charge is brought by the House of Representatives, and tried before the Senate.

3. The act of censuring or arraigning; a bringing into question; imputation; reproach; as, "An *impeachment* of a man's honesty."

Impeachment of waste, (*Law*.) liability to be proceeded against for committing waste upon lands or tenements. *Blackstone.*

IM-PÄRL' (*im-pärl'*), *v. a.* [*in* and *pearl*; *Fr. emperler*.]

1. To form in resemblance of pearls.

Innumerable as the stars of night Or stars of morning, dewdrops which the sun *Imparls* on every leaf and every flower. *Milton.*

2. To decorate as with pearls; to jewel.

The dew of the morning *impars* every thorn, and scatter diamonds on the verdant mantle of the earth. *Pope.*

IM-PÄC-CA-BİL'I-TY, *n.* [*It. impeccabilità*; *Sp. impeccabilidad*; *Fr. impeccabilité*.] The state of being impeccable; exemption from sin, or from failure; sinlessness; faultlessness.

Infallibility and *impeccability* are two of his attributes. *Pope.*

IM-PÄC-CA-BLE, *a.* [*L. impeccabilis*; *in*, priv., and *pecco*, to err; *It. impeccabile*; *Sp. impeccable*; *Fr. impeccable*.] Exempt from the possibility of sinning; not liable to sin. *Hammond.*

IM-PÄC-CAN-CY, *n.* [*L. impeccantia*.] *Impeccability*; sinlessness. *Waterhouse.*

IM-PÄC-CANT, *a.* Unerring; sinless. *Byron.*

IM-PÄC-CÜ-NI-ÖS'I-TY, *n.* [*L. in*, priv., and *pecunia*, money.] Want of money. [*r.*] *Sir W. Scott.*

IM-PÄDE', *v. a.* [*L. impedio*; *in*, in, and *pes*, *pedis*, the foot; *It. impedire*; *Sp. impedir*.] [*i. IMPEDED*; *pp. IMPEDING*, *IMPEDED*.] To hinder; to obstruct; to retard; to delay.

All the forces are mustered to *impede* its passage. *Dec. of Picty.*

Syn. — See *HINDER*.

IM-PÄD'-BLE, *a.* [*It. impedibile*.] That may be impeded or hindered. *Taylor.*

IM-PÄD'-MÄNT, *n.* [*L. impedimentum*; *It. & Sp. impedimento*.]

1. That which impedes or hinders; an obstruction; an obstacle; hindrance; entanglement.

Let me not to the marriage of true minds Admit *impediments*. *Shak.*

2. A defect which prevents fluent utterance.

And they bring unto him one that was deaf and had an *impediment* in his speech. *Mark vii. 32.*

Syn. — An *impediment* literally signifies something that entangles the feet; an *obstacle*, something that stands in the way of a person; *obstruction*, something that blocks up the passage; *hindrance*, something that holds back. Every *impediment* or *obstruction* is a *hindrance*, though not vice versa. An *impediment* or *hindrance* impedes; an *obstacle* resists; an *obstruction* stops. Remove *impediments* and *hindrances*; pull down *obstructions*; surmount *obstacles*; overcome *difficulties*. We proceed notwithstanding an *impediment* or *hindrance*; in spite of an *obstacle*.

"The political equality of religious sects is gaining ground, notwithstanding the *impediments* of vulgar bigotry, the *obstacles* of sordid prejudice, and the *obstructions* of governmental hostility." *W. Taylor.*

† *IM-PÄD'-MÄNT*, *v. a.* To hinder; to impede; to retard; to obstruct. *Ep. Reynolds.*

IM-PÄD-I-MÄNT'AL, *a.* Causing obstruction; impeditive; impeding. [*r.*] *J. Mountagu.*

† *IM-PÄD'-DITE*, *v. n.* [*L. impedio*, *impeditus*.] To retard; to impede. *Mainwaring.*

† *IM-PÄD'-DITE*, *a.* Obstructed; impeditive. *Taylor.*

† *IM-PÄD'-TION* (*im-pä-dish'un*), *n.* [*L. impeditiō*.] Hindrance; obstruction. *Cockeram.*

IM-PÄD'-TIVE, *a.* [*It. & Sp. impeditivo*.] That impedes; causing hindrance. *Bp. Sanderson.*

IM-PÄL', *v. a.* [*L. impello*; *in*, on, and *pello*, to drive; *It. impellere*; *Sp. impeler*.] [*i. IMPELLED*; *pp. IMPELLING*, *IMPELLED*.] To drive on; to urge forward; to press on; to incite; — used either in a literal or a figurative sense.

Propitious gales Attend thy voyage, and *impel* thy sails. *Pope.*

So Myrrha's mind, *impelled* on either side, Takes every bent, but cannot long abide. *Dryden.*

IM-PÄL'LENT, *a.* [*It. impellente*. — See *IMPEL*.] Having power to impel. *Boyle.*

IM-PÄL'LENT, *n.* That which impels; an impulsive or motive power; a driving force. "Mere blind *impellents*." *Glanville.*

IM-PÄL'LER, *n.* He who, or that which, impels.

IM-PÄL'LING, *p. a.* Driving forward; urging on.

IM-PÄN', *v. a.* [*in* and *pen*.] [*i. IMPENNED*; *pp.*

IMPENNI & *IMPENNED*.] To enclose in a per; to shut up, to enclose. *Feltham.*

IM-PÄND', *v. n.* [*L. impendeo*; *in*, over, and *pendo*, to hang.] [*i. IMPENDED*; *pp. IMPENDING*, *IMPENDED*.] To hang over; to be at hand; to press nearly; to threaten.

Destruction sure o'er all your heads *impends*; Ulysses comes, and death his steps attends. *Pope.*

IM-PÄND'ENCE, *n.* The state of hanging over; *IM-PÄND'EN-CY*, *n.* near approach. *Hale.*

IM-PÄND'ENT, *a.* That impends; imminent; hanging over; impending.

Independent in the air, Let his keen sabre, comet-like, appear. *Prior.*

IM-PÄND'ING, *p. a.* Hanging over; ready to fall; near; threatening. "Impending wrath." *Smalbridge.* "Impending danger." *Byron.*

Syn. — See *IMMINENT*.

IM-PÄN'E-TRÄ-BİL'I-TY, *n.* [*It. impenetrabilità*; *Sp. impenetrabilidad*; *Fr. impenetrabilité*.]

1. The quality of being impenetrable.

2. The quality of being insusceptible of intellectual impression. *Johnson.*

3. (*Physics*.) That property of matter in virtue of which the same portion of space cannot at the same time be occupied by more than one portion of matter. *Fleming.*

IM-PÄN'E-TRÄ-BLE, *a.* [*L. impenetrabilis*; *in*, priv., and *penetrabilis*, penetrable; *pnetro*, to penetrate; *It. impenetrabile*; *Sp. impenetrable*; *Fr. impenétrable*.]

1. That cannot be penetrated or pierced.

Before the *impenetrable* shield was wrought. *Dryden.*

Impenetrable to the stars or sun. *Dryden.*

2. Not to be taught; dull; stupid. *Johnson.*

It is the most *impenetrable* cur That ever kept with men. *Shak.*

3. (*Physics*.) Noting that property of matter by which it exclusively occupies a certain space.

4. Incapable of being moved; hard-hearted; cold-hearted.

Syn. — See *IMPERVIOUS*.

IM-PÄN'E-TRÄ-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being impenetrable; impenetrability. *Ash.*

IM-PÄN'E-TRÄ-BLY, *ad.* With impenetrability.

IM-PÄN'E-TRÄT-ED, *a.* That has not been penetrated; not penetrated; unexplored.

IM-PÄN'I-TÄNCE, *n.* [*L. in*, priv., and *peni*.]

IM-PÄN'I-TÄN-CY, *n.* [*It. penitencia*, repentance; *peniteo*, to cause to repent; *pena* (*Gr. πῶσις*), punishment; *It. penitenza*; *Sp. impenitencia*; *Fr. impenitence*.] Want of penitence; want of repentance or contrition; obduracy.

Where one man ever comes to repent, a thousand end their days in final *impenitence*. *South.*

IM-PÄN'I-TÄNT, *a.* [*It. & Sp. impenitente*; *Fr. impenitent*.] Not penitent or contrite; not repenting of sin or crime; obdurate; hardened.

They died *Impenitent*, and left a race behind Like to themselves. *Milton.*

IM-PÄN'I-TÄNT, *n.* An impenitent person. "Punishment of *impenitents*." *Hammond.*

IM-PÄN'I-TÄNT-LY, *ad.* Obdurately; without penitence or repentance. *Hammond.*

IM-PÄN'NATE, *n.* [*L. in*, priv., and *penna*, a wing.] (*Ornith.*) A term applied to a tribe of swimming birds having short wings, as the penguin. *Brande.*

IM-PÄN'NATE, *a.* (*Ornith.*) Having no feathers or wings; impennous. *F. Cyc.*

IM-PÄN'NOUS, *a.* Wanting feathers or wings. "Impennous insects." *Browne.*

IM-PÄO'PLE (*im-pä'pl*), *v. a.* To form into a community; to fill with people. *Beaumont.*

† *IM-PÄ-RÄNT*, *a.* Commanding. *Baxter.*

† *IM-PÄ-RÄTE*, *a.* [*L. impero*, *imperatus*, to command; *It. & Sp. imperativo*; *Fr. impératif*.] Done by direction or impulse of the mind. *South.*

IM-PÄR'-Ä-TIVE, *a.* [*L. imperativus*; *impero*, to command; *It. & Sp. imperativo*; *Fr. impératif*.] 1. Commanding; expressing; or having the form of expressing, command; authoritative.

2. Enjoined or binding, as an obligation; obligatory; as, "An *imperative* duty."

Imperative mood, (*Gram.*) that form of the verb which denotes command, entreaty, or exhortation.

İM-PĒR'A-TİVE-LY, *ad.* In an imperative manner; authoritatively. *Bp. Hall.*

İM-PĒ-RĀ'TOR, *n.* [*L.*] A title of honor conferred on Roman generals after a great victory; a commander-in-chief; a general. *Shak.*

İM-PĒR-Ā-TŌ'RĪ-Ā, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of umbelliferous plants; masterwort; — so named from its supposed *imperial* virtues in curing certain diseases. *P. Cyc.*

İM-PĒR-A-TŌ'RĪ-ĀL, *a.* [*L. imperatorius.*] Commanding; imperative. *Norris.*

†İM-PĒR-CĒIV'A-BLE, *a.* Imperceptible. *South.*

†İM-PĒR-CĒIV'A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Imperceptibility; imperceptibility. *Sharp.*

†İM-PĒR-CĒIVED', *a.* Unperceived. *Boyle.*

İM-PĒR-CĒP-Tİ-BİL'I-TY, *n.* [*L. in, priv., and percipio, to perceive; it. imperceptibilitā; Fr. imperceptibilité.*] The quality of being imperceptible; imperceptibility. *Scott.*

İM-PĒR-CĒP-Tİ-BLE, *a.* [*It. impercettibile; Sp. & Fr. imperceptible.*] Not perceptible; not to be perceived; very small; subtle; impalpable. "Almost *impercettibile* to the touch." *Dryden.*
Some things are in their nature *impercettibile* by our sense. *Hale.*

İM-PĒR-CĒP-Tİ-BLE, *n.* Something too small to be perceived. *Tatler.*

İM-PĒR-CĒP-Tİ-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being imperceptible; imperceptibility. *Hale.*

İM-PĒR-CĒP-Tİ-BLY, *ad.* In a manner not to be perceived; not perceptibly. *Addison.*

İM-PĒR-CĒP'TION, *n.* Want of perception. *More.*

İM-PĒR-CĒP'TIVE, *a.* Not able to perceive. *Tucker.*

†İM-PĒR-CĒP'Tİ-ENT, *a.* Not having perception; without perception. *Baxter.*

†İM-PĒR-Dİ-BİL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being imperdible. *Derham.*

†İM-PĒR-Dİ-BLE, *a.* [*L. imperditus, not destroyed.*] Not to be destroyed. *Feltham.*

İM-PĒR-FĒCT, *a.* [*L. imperfectus; in, priv., and perfectus, perfect; perficio, to perfect; per, used intensively, and facio, to make; It. imperfetto; Sp. imperfecto; Fr. imparfait.*]

1. Not perfect; not complete; not absolutely or thoroughly finished; defective; — used either of persons or of things. "Imperfect bodies." *Bacon.* "Imperfect intellects." *Boyle.*

The still-born sounds upon the palate hung,
And died imperfect on the faltering tongue. *Dryden.*

2. Frail; not completely good.

Our best worship is *imperfect*. *Johnson.*

3. (*Gram.*) Applied to the tense which expresses what occurred or was occurring in time fully past; as, "I *saw* him yesterday." *Brown.*

4. (*Bot.*) Noting flowers which want either stamens or pistils. *Gray.*

5. (*Mus.*) Noting chords which are incomplete, or which do not include all their accessory sounds; — noting also those compound intervals which do not contain their complement of simple sounds; as, "The false or *imperfect* fifth." *Moore.*

Imperfect number, (*Arith.*) a number the sum of whose divisors is not equal to itself; a defective number. — *Imperfect power*, (*Arith.*) a number whose root cannot be expressed in exact parts of unity. Thus 8 is a perfect third, but imperfect second power. *Da. & P.*
Syn. — See DEFECTIVE.

†İM-PĒR-FĒCT, *v. a.* To make imperfect.
Time, which perfects some things, *imperfects* others. *Brown.*

İM-PĒR-FĒCTİON, *n.* [*L. imperfectio; It. imperfettione; Sp. imperfeccion; Fr. imperfection.*] Want of perfection; fault, whether physical or moral; defect; failure; weakness; vice.

Imperfections would not be half so much taken notice of, if vanity did not make proclamation of them. *L'Estrange.*

Syn. — *Imperfection* is a very general term, and of extensive application; as there is no one without some *imperfection*. *Defect* is applied to some particular *imperfection*, or it is a negative *imperfection*, and

indicates that something is wanting. *Fault* is a positive *imperfection*, and is applied to something that is wrong or badly made. *Weakness* and *frailty* are great *imperfections*; *weakness* being applied to the judgment, and *frailty* to the moral features of an action. *Failings* and *foibles* are slight *imperfections*; *failings* denotes some deficiency, and *foibles* some weakness that may be excused and excite a smile.

İM-PĒR-FĒCT-LY, *ad.* In an imperfect manner; not fully; defectively; not completely. *Locke.*

İM-PĒR-FĒCT-NĒSS, *n.* Imperfection. [*R.*] *Pope.*

İM-PĒR-FŌ-RA-BLE, *a.* [*Sp. imperforable.*] That cannot be bored through. *Johnson.*

İM-PĒR-FŌ-RATE, } *a.* [*L. in, priv., and per-*
İM-PĒR-FŌ-RĀT-ED, } *foro, perforatus, to bore*
through; *per, through, and foro, to bore; It. imperforato; Sp. imperforado.*] Not perforated or pierced through; closed. *Sharp.*

İM-PĒR-FŌ-RĀ'TION, *n.* [*It. imperforazione; Sp. imperforacion; Fr. imperforation.*] The state of being closed, or not perforated. *Todd.*

İM-PĒRĪ-ĀL, *a.* [*L. imperialis; It. imperiale; Sp. imperial; Fr. impériel.*]

1. Relating to an emperor or to an empire. "Imperial Caesar." *Shak.*

And she, proud Austria's mournful flower,
Thy still *imperial* bride. *Byron.*

2. Pertaining to a monarch or to a monarchy; royal; regal.

And the *imperial* votaress passed on,
In maiden meditation fancy free. *Shak.*

3. Betokening royalty; marking sovereignty. My due from thee is this *imperial* crown. *Shak.*

4. Possessing supremacy; supreme.

Imperial rule of all the sea-girt isles. *Milton.*
Imperial chamber, the sovereign court of the late German empire. — *Imperial city*, a city in Germany which has no head but the emperor. — *Imperial diet*, an assembly or convention of all the states of the German empire. — *Imperial medals*, medals or coins which were struck after the conclusion of the Roman republican era, and until the fall of the Eastern empire. *Wright.*

İM-PĒRĪ-ĀL, *n.* 1. (*Arch.*) A kind of dome, the profile of which is pointed towards the top and widens towards the base, thus forming a curve of contrary flexure. *Brande.*

2. The outside seat of a diligence. *Ogilvie.*

3. A tuft of hair hanging from the lower lip over the chin. *Clarke.*

4. Any thing large, as a large decanter, a large kind of slate, a large kind of drawing paper. *Simmonds.*

5. A dried plum. *Simmonds.*

İM-PĒRĪ-ĀL-ĪSM, *n.* Imperial power or authority; imperialism. *Ec. Rev.*

İM-PĒRĪ-ĀL-ĪST, *n.* [*It. imperialista.*] One who adheres or belongs to an emperor. *Coze.*

İM-PĒRĪ-ĀL'I-TY, *n.* Imperial power, authority, or right; imperialism. *Smart.*

İM-PĒRĪ-ĀL-ĪZED (İM-PĒRĪ-ĀL-ĪZD), *a.* Rendered or made imperial. *Fuller.*

İM-PĒRĪ-ĀL-LY, *ad.* In an imperial manner.

İM-PĒRĪ-ĀL-TY, *n.* Imperiality. [*R.*] *Sheldon.*

İM-PĒRĪL, *v. a.* [*in and peril.*] To bring into peril or danger; to endanger; to peril. *B. Jonson.*

İM-PĒRĪ-ŌUS, *a.* [*L. imperiosus; It. & Sp. imperioso; Fr. impérieux.*]

1. Assuming command; commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; overbearing; domineering; magisterial. "Imperious Agamemnon." *Shak.* "Imperious love." *Dryden.* "Imperious words." *Locke.*
Expect another message more *imperious*,
More loudly thundering than thou wilt bear. *Milton.*

2. Powerful; ascendent; predominant.

A man, by a vast and *imperious* mind, and a heart large as the sand upon the sea-shore, could command all the knowledge of nature and art. *Tillotson.*
Syn. — See MAGISTERIAL.

İM-PĒRĪ-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* In an imperious manner.

İM-PĒRĪ-ŌUS-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being imperious; air of command; haughtiness; arrogance.

İM-PĒR'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* [*Fr. impérissable.*] Not liable to perish; enduring for ever; everlasting; indestructible; not to be destroyed; immortal.

Incapable of mortal injury.
Imperishable, and, though pierced with wound,
Soon closing, and by native vigor healed. *Milton.*

İM-PĒR'ISH-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being imperishable. *Craig.*

İM-PĒR'ISH-A-BLY, *ad.* In a manner not to perish; so as not to decay. *Wright.*

İM-PĒR'I-WIGGED (İM-PĒR'Ē-WİGD), *a.* Wearing a periwig. *Cotgrave.*

İM-PĒR'MĀ-NĒNCE, } *n.* Want of permanence;
İM-PĒR'MĀ-NĒN-CY, } instability. "Impermanence of human blessings." *Seward.*

İM-PĒR'MĀ-NĒNT, *a.* Not permanent; unstable; fluctuating; changeable. *Henry More.*

İM-PĒR-MĒ-A-BİL'I-TY, *n.* [*It. impermeabilità; Sp. impermeabilidad; Fr. imperméabilité.*] The state or the quality of being impermeable; a property which certain substances have, of not being permeable by others. *Nichol.*

İM-PĒR-MĒ-A-BLE, *a.* [*It. impermeabile; Sp. impermeable; Fr. imperméable.*] That cannot be passed through or penetrated by fluids; not permeable; impervious.

Glass is *impervious* or *impermeable* to water. *Francis.*

İM-PĒR-MĒ-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be penetrated or passed through. *Clarke.*

İM-PĒR-MĪS/SI-BLE, *a.* That may not be permitted or allowed. [*R.*] *Ed. Rev.*

†İM-PĒR-SCRŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be searched out. *More.*

†İM-PĒR-SCRŪ'TA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being inscrutable. *Wright.*

†İM-PĒR-SĒV'Ē-RĀNT, *a.* Strongly persevering. *Shak.*

İM-PĒR'SŌN-ĀL, *a.* [*L. impersonalis; in, priv., and personalis, personal; persona, a person; It. impersonale; Sp. impersonal; Fr. impersonnel.*] (*Gram.*) Wanting personality; noting verbs which are used only in the third person singular, with *it* for a nominative in English, and without a nominative in Greek and Latin; as *ἔσθι, licet, it is lawful*; — called by some grammarians *unipersonal*.

The doctrine of *impersonal* verbs has been justly rejected by the best grammarians, both ancient and modern. *Brande.*

İM-PĒR'SŌN-ĀL, *n.* (*Gram.*) That which wants personality. *Harris.*

İM-PĒR'SŌN-ĀL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being impersonal. *Drapier.*

İM-PĒR'SŌN-ĀL-LY, *ad.* Without personality.

İM-PĒR'SŌN-ĀTE, *v. a.* [*in, used intensively, and personate.*] [*i. IMPERSONATED; pp. IMPERSONATING, IMPERSONATED.*] To make impersonal; to personify; to personate.

Some of these masques were moral dramas, where the virtues and vices were *impersonated*. *Hurd.*

İM-PĒR'SŌN-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of impersonating; personification. [*R.*] *Langhorne.*

İM-PĒR-SPI-ŌŪ'I-TY, *n.* [*in, priv., and perspicuity.*] Want of clearness or perspicuity; unintelligibility; vagueness. "The *imperspicuity* of his style." *Instructions for Oratory, 1682.*

İM-PĒR-SPİC'U-ŌUS, *a.* [*L. imperspicuus.*] Not perspicuous; not clear; obscure. *Bailey.*

İM-PĒR-SUĀ'DA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be persuaded; impersuadable. [*R.*] *Ec. Rev.*

İM-PĒR-SUĀ'DA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being impersuadable. [*R.*] *Ec. Rev.*

İM-PĒR-SUĀ'SI-BLE, *a.* [*It. impersuasibile.*] That cannot be persuaded. *Decay of Piety.*

İM-PĒR'Tİ-NĒNCE, } *n.* [*It. impertinenzia; Sp.*
İM-PĒR'Tİ-NĒN-CY, } *impertinencia; Fr. impertinence.*

1. The quality of being impertinent, or having no relation to the matter in hand; irrelevancy; irrelevance; disconnection.

O matter and *impertinency* mixed,
Reason and madness! *Shak.*

2. A trifle; a thing of no value.

There are many subtle *impertinencies* learnt in the schools. *Watts.*

3. Rudeness; intrusion; sauciness; impudence; insolence; effrontery; pertness.

We should avoid the venation and *impertinence* of students, who affect to talk in a language not to be understood. *Say.*
Syn. — See IMPERTINENT, INSOLENCE.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS, *a.* [L. *in, priv., and pertinens*, pertaining to; It. & Sp. *impertinente*; Fr. *impertinent*.]

1. Not pertinent; not pertaining to the matter in hand; irrelevant; of no weight.

The contemplation of things that are *impertinent* to us, and do not concern us, is but a specious idleness. *Milton*.

2. Rude; intrusive; meddling; officious; unmannerly; impudent; insolent. "The most *impertinent* creature living." *Spectator*.

3. Trifling; foolish; frivolous. *Pope*.

Syn. — An *impertinent* man meddles with what does not belong to him; an *impudent* man behaves without decency; an *insolent* man shows no respect to rank or station. *Impertinence* is the reverse of reserve; *impudence*, of modesty; and *insolence*, of meekness. An *impertinent* question; an *irrelevant* remark; *impudent* or *insolent* looks, manners, or language; *rude* behavior.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS, *n.* One who interferes or meddles in what does not concern him: — an unmannerly or impudent person. *Spectator*.

We are but curious *impertinents* in the case of futurity. *Pope*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* In an *impertinent* manner; rudely.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The state of being *impenetrable*. *Hale*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *in, priv., and pertranso*, to pass through; *per*, through, and *transo*, to pass.] Not to be passed through. *Smart*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [It. *imperturbabilità*; Sp. *imperturbabilidad*.] The quality of being *imperturbable*. *Wilson*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *imperturbabilis*; *in, priv., and perturbo*, to disturb; It. *imperturbabile*; Sp. & Fr. *imperturbable*.] That cannot be disturbed; immovable; composed. *Ash*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [L. *imperturbatio*.] Calmness; indisturbance; quietude; tranquillity. "Imperturbation of mind." *Wharton*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *a.* Undisturbed; unexcited; calm. [R.] *Bailey*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being *impervious*; *impenetrability*. *Ed. Rev.*

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BLE, *a.* Impervious. *Ed. Rev.*

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being *impervious*; *impenetrableness*. *Craig*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *a.* [L. *impervius*; *in, priv., and pervio*, passable; *per*, through, and *via*, a way; It. *impervio*.]

1. Not pervious; impermeable; impassable; impenetrable; — particularly, impenetrable to light or to fluids. "Impervious vapors." *Pope*. "Impervious to the air." *Boyle*.

Over this gulf, Impassable, *impervious*. *Milton*.

2. Inaccessible. [R.]

A river's mouth *impervious* to the wind. *Pope*.

Syn. — That is *impervious* which has no way through; *impassable*, that cannot be passed through; *impenetrable*, that cannot be penetrated; *inaccessible*, that cannot be approached. An *impervious* thicket; an *impassable* river or barrier; an *impenetrable* substance; an *inaccessible* summit.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* Impassably; impenetrably.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The state of being *impervious*; *impenetrability*. *Johnson*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *a.* Imperial. *Joye*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *v. a.* To fill with pestilence or plague; to infest. *Pitt*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *v. a.* [Old Fr. *empestrer*.] To trouble; to harass; to pester. *Coigrave*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *a.* [L. *impetigo*, *impetiginis*, a scabby eruption; It. *impetiginoso*.] Scurfy; covered with scabs. *Bailey*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [L. (*Med.*) An eruption of small pustules on the skin; — sometimes called the *moist tetter*. *Brande*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *a.* [L. *impetrabilis*.] Possible to be obtained by entreaty. *Bailey*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *v. a.* [L. *impetro*, *impetratus*; Fr. *impêtrer*.] [i. IMPETRATED; pp. IMPETRATING, IMPETRATED.] To obtain by entreaty.

He hath *impetrated* reconciliation. *Alp. Usher*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *a.* Obtained by prayer or entreaty; *impetrated*. *Ld. Herbert*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [L. *impetratio*; It. *impetratio*; Fr. *impetration*.]

1. The act of obtaining by prayer or entreaty. *Bp. Taylor*.

2. (*Law*.) In ancient English statutes, a pre-obtaining of church benefices in England from the Church of Rome, which belonged to the gift of the king, or other lay patrons. *Boutvier*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *a.* [L. *impetrativus*.] Able to obtain by entreaty. *Bp. Hall*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *a.* Obtaining by entreaty; *impetrative*. *Bp. Taylor*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *v. a.* To impocket, or to pocket. I did *impocket* thy gratuity. *Shak*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [It. *impetuosità*; Sp. *impetuosidad*; Fr. *impétuosité*.] The quality of being *impetuous*; violence; fury; vehemence; *impetuousness*; *precipitancy*. *Clarendon*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *a.* [L. *impetuosus*; *impetus*, force; *in, against, and peto*, to go towards; It. & Sp. *impetuoso*; Fr. *impétueux*.]

1. Violent; forcible; rapid; furious; rushing; raging; fierce; precipitate; headlong. "The torrent's too *impetuous* speed." *Prior*.

2. Vehement of mind; hasty; passionate.

The king, 'tis true, is noble, but *impetuous*. *Rowe*.

Syn. — See VIOLENT.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *ad.* In an *impetuous* manner; *precipitately*; *violently*. *Bp. Hall*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being *impetuous*; *vehemence*; *violence*; *fury*. *Wilkins*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [L. (*Mech.*) The product of the mass and velocity of a moving body; *momentum*. *Brande*.

2. (*Gunnery*.) The altitude due to the first velocity of projection, or the altitude through which a heavy body must fall to acquire that velocity. *Hutton*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* A species of sorghum; Chinese sugar-cane. — See SORGHUM. *Darlington*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *a.* Painted; pictured. *Spenser*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *v. a.* To pierce through. *Drayton*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *a.* [im-pér-sq-bi, IV. P. Ja. K. Sm.; im-pér-sq-bi, S.], *a.* Impenetrable. *Spenser*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [L. *impietas*; *in, priv., and pietas*, piety; It. *impietà*; Sp. *impiedad*; Fr. *impiété*.]

1. Want of piety; irreverence with respect to God or to sacred things; contempt of religious duties or observances; *irreligion*; *wickedness*.

To keep that oath were more *impiety* Than Jephthah's, when he sacrificed his daughter. *Shak*.

2. An act of wickedness or *irreligion*. — In this sense it has a plural.

Can Juno such *impieties* approve? *Denham*

3. Want of duty to parents.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *v. a.* [L. *in, in, and pignus*, *pignoris*, a pledge.] To pawn; to pledge. *Bailey*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The act of pawning or pledging. *Bailey*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *v. n.* [L. *impingo*; *in* and *pango*, to fix.] [i. IMPINGED; pp. IMPINGING, IMPINGED.] To fall against; to strike against. "One cloud *impinges* upon another." *Francis*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The act of *impinging*; act of striking against. *D. Clanton*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *a.* Falling against, or upon; striking against. *Sat. Mag.*

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The act of striking against.

The cause of reflection is not the *impinging* of light on the solid or *impervious* parts of bodies. *Newton*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *v. a.* [L. *in, in, and pinguis*, fat.] To make fat. *Bailey*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The act of making fat, or the process of becoming fat. *Wats*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *a.* [L. *impius*.] Not pious; without reverence of religion; *ungodly*; *irreligious*; *wicked*; *profane*; *irreverent*.

Where vice prevails, and *impious* men bear sway. The post of honor is a private station. *Addison*.

Syn. — See IRRELIGIOUS, WICKED.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* In an *impious* manner; *profanely*; *irreverently*; *wickedly*. *Burnet*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being *impious*; *impiety*. *Sir W. Cornwallis*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Umpire. *Hulot*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *a.* Relating to, or like, *imps*. *Clarke*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *ad.* [Fr. *impitieux*.] Merciless; cruel. *Golden Boke*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [L. *implacabilitas*; It. *implacabilità*; Fr. *implacabilité*.] The quality or the state of being *implacable*; *inexorableness*; *irreconcilable enmity*; *malice*. *Sir T. Elyot*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *a.* [L. *implacabilis*; *in, priv., and placabilis*, placable; *placeo*, to please; It. *implacabile*; Sp. & Fr. *implacable*.]

1. Not placable; not to be appeased or pacified; *inexorable*; *malicious*; *constant* in enmity; *unrelenting*; *relentless*; *ruthless*; *cruel*.

His incensement is so *implacable*, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shak*.

2. Admitting no relief or ease; not to be assuaged. [R.]

Their armor helped their harm, crushed in and bruised, Into their substance pent, which wrought them pain. *Implacable*, and many a dolorous groan. *Milton*.

Syn. — *Implacable*, *unrelenting*, *relentless*, and *inexorable*, all express inflexible severity. *Implacable* animosity; *unrelenting* temper; *relentless* cruelty; *inexorable* judge.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being *implacable*; *implacability*. *Hale*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *ad.* With *implacability*; *inexorably*; *relentlessly*. *Clarendon*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *a.* Having no placenta, as the marsupial animals. *Smart*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *v. a.* [*in* and *plant*; Fr. *implanter*.] [i. IMPLANTED; pp. IMPLANTING, IMPLANTED.]

1. To infix for the purpose of growth; to insert; to ingraft; to plant; to set; to put; to place.

Another cartilage, capable of motion, by the help of some muscles that were *implanted* in it. *Kay*.

2. To inculcate; to instill; to infuse.

See, Father! what first fruits on earth are sprung From thy *implanted* grace in man. *Milton*.

Syn. — See INCULCATE.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The act of *implanting*; *plantation*; — *inculcation*. *Sir T. Browne*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* State of being *implausible*; *want of plausibility*. *Smart*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *a.* [It. *implausibile*.] Not plausible; *unplausible*; not specious; not likely to gain approbation or favor; not likely to persuade. "Art of making *plausible* or *implausible* harangues." *Swift*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Want of plausibility; *implausibility*. *Dr. Allen*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *ad.* Without show of probability.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *v. a.* [*in* and *pleach*.] To interweave; to intertwine. *Shak*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *v. a.* [*in* and *plead*.] [i. IMPLEADED; pp. IMPLEADING, IMPLEADED.]

1. (*Law*.) To sue or prosecute by due course of law; to take the law of. *Blackstone*.

2. To accuse; to arraign; to impeach.

The law of God is said to be *impleaded* by such aspersions. *W. Mountagu*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* One who *impleads* or prosecutes another; an accuser. *Harmar*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *a.* Unpleasing. *Overbury*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *v. a.* To pledge. *Sherwood*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *a.* Pledged. *Taylor*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [L. *implementum*; *impleo*, to fill up; *in, in, and pteo*, to fill.] Something that supplies want, — particularly, an instrument; a tool; a utensil; a vessel. "Implements of trade." *Brooms*. "Implements of a ruined house." "Implements of war." *Shak*.

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *v. a.* To supply, furnish, or provide with implements. [R.] *Ed. Rev.*

IMP-ETU-ŌUS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Act of furnishing with implements. *Craig*.

IM-PLĒ'TION, n. [L. *impleo*, *impletus*, to fill up.]
 1. The act of filling. *Browne.*
 2. The state of being full. *Johnson.*

IM-PLĒX, a. [L. *implexus*.—See **IMPLICATE**.]
 Intricate; complicated; complex; not simple.
 Every poem is, according to Aristotle's division, either simple or *implex*: it is called *implex* when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. *Addison.*

IM-PLĒX'ION, n. [L. *impletio*.]
 1. The act of involving or unfolding; involution.
 2. The state of being involved. *Craig.*

IM-PLĒ'BLE, a. Not pliable; unyielding. *Qu. Rev.*

IM-PLĒ-CATE, v. a. [Gr. *ἐμπλέω*; *ἐν*, in, and *πλέω*, to fold; L. *implicare*, *implicatus*; It. *implicare*; Sp. *implicar*; Fr. *impliquer*.] [2. IMPLICATE; pp. IMPLICATING, IMPLICATED.]
 1. To infold; to entangle; to involve.
 The ingredients of saltpetre do so mutually *implicate* and hinder each other. *Boyle.*
 2. To bring into connection with; to include with; to prove, or to cause, to be concerned in.
Syn.—To *implicate* is to fold into; to complicate, to fold together; to involve, to roll into.
implicated by a small or indirect share in, or connection with, a transaction; *involved* by being deeply concerned. *Implicated* in a crime; *involved* in a lawsuit, or in debt; *entangled* by nets or in contests. In a *complicated* conspiracy all the persons *implicated* may not be guilty of the same offence.

IM-PLĒ-CĀ'TION, n. [L. *implicatio*; It. *implicazione*; Sp. *implicacion*; Fr. *implication*.]
 1. Act of implicating, or state of being implicated; involution; entanglement. "The *implication* of the component parts." *Boyle.*
 2. Inference, not expressed, but tacitly inculcated or implied.
 Though civil causes, according to some men, are of less moment than criminal, yet the doctors are, by *implication*, of a different opinion. *Ayliffe.*

IM-PLĒ-CĀ-TĪVE, a. [Sp. *implicativo*.] Tending to implicate; having implication.

IM-PLĒ-CĀ-TĪVE-LY, ad. By implication.

IM-PLĒ'IT (im-plis'it), a. [L. *implicare*, *implicatus*, to infold; *in*, in, and *plico*, to fold; It. & Sp. *implicare*; Fr. *implicite*.]
 1. Infolded; complicated.
 The humble shrub,
 And bush with frizzled hair *implicite*. *Thomson.*
 2. Inferred; tacitly comprised, though not expressed. "An *implicit* compact." *South.*
 3. Resting on the authority of others; trusting without examination or proof.
 No longer by *implicit* faith we err,
 Whilst every man's his own interpreter. *Denham.*

IM-PLĒ'IT-LY, ad. 1. In an implicit manner; by inference; virtually; implicitly.
 He that denies this doth *implicitly* deny his existence. *Bentley.*
 2. With unreserved confidence or obedience.
 We *implicitly* follow in the track in which they lead us. *Rogers.*

IM-PLĒ'IT-NĒSS, n. The state of being implicit; dependence on the authority of others. *Scott.*

†IM-PLĒ'IT-TY, n. [Old Fr. *implicité*.] Implicitness. *Cotgrave.*

IM-PLĒ'ED-LY, ad. By implication; by inference comprised or included, though not expressed.

IM-PLO-RĀ'TION, n. [L. *imploratio*; Sp. *imploracion*.] Solicitation; supplication. *Bp. Hall.*

†IM-PLO-RĀ-TOR, n. One who implores or entreats; one who supplicates. *Shak.*

IM-PLŌRE', v. a. [L. *imploro*; *in*, used intensively, and *ploro*, to cry aloud; It. *implorare*; Sp. *implorar*; Fr. *implorer*.] [1. IM-PLORED; pp. IM-PLORING, IM-PLORED.] To ask in supplication; to supplicate; to entreat; to beseech; to crave; to solicit; to beg.
 We *implor* thy powerful hand
 To undo the charmed band
 Of true virgin here distressed. *Milton.*

Syn.—See **ASK**.

†IM-PLŌRE', n. The act of begging; entreaty.
 With pleading words and piteous *implore*. *Spenser.*

IM-PLŌR'ER, n. One who implores; a solicitor.

IM-PLŌR'ING-LY, ad. In an imploring manner.

IM-PLŌMED' (im-plāmd'), a. [L. *implumis*; *in*, priv., and *pluma*, a plume.] Without feathers; unfledged; implumous. *Bailey.*

IM-PLŪ'MOUS, a. Naked of feathers; unfeathered; callow. [R.] *Johnson.*

IM-PLŪNGE', v. a. [in and *plunge*.] [1. IM-PLUNGED; pp. IM-PLUNGING, IM-PLUNGED.] To plunge; to hurry into. *Fuller.*

IM-PLŪ', v. a. [L. *implico*; *in*, in, and *plico*, to fold; It. *implicare*; Sp. *implicar*; Fr. *impliquer*.] [2. IM-PLIED; pp. IM-PLYING, IM-PLIED.]
 1. †To infold; to cover; to entangle; to involve.
 And Phœbus, flying so most shameful sight,
 His blushing face in foggy clouds *implies*. *Spenser.*
 2. To comprise or include by implication, or as a consequence; to signify; to import; to mean.
 Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is *implied*. *Sherlock.*

IM-PŌCK'ET, v. a. To pocket. [R.] *Carleton.*

IM-PŌ'ISON-MĒNT (im-po'izn-mēnt), n. Act of poisoning; empoisonment. *Pope.*

†IM-PŌ'LA-RĪ-LY, ad. Not in the direction of the poles. *Browne.*

IM-PŌL'ICY, n. [L. *impolitica*.] Want of policy; state of being impolitic; imprudence; indiscretion; want of forecast.

IM-PŌ-LĪTE', a. [L. *impolitus*.] Not polite; rude; uncivil; unpolished; ill-mannered.
Syn.—See **AWKWARD**.

IM-PŌ-LĪTE-LY, ad. With impoliteness; rudely.

IM-PŌ-LĪTE'NESS, n. Want of politeness.

IM-PŌL'ITIC, a. [It. & Sp. *impolitico*; Fr. *impolitique*.] Not politic; wanting policy or prudence; tending to injure; imprudent; indiscreet; injudicious. *Hooker.*

IM-PŌ-LĪT'IC-CAL, a. Impolitic. [R.] *Mickle.*

†IM-PŌ-LĪT'IC-CAL-LY, ad. Impolitically. *Mickle.*

IM-PŌL'ITIC-LY, ad. In an impolitic manner; without policy or forecast; indiscreetly.

IM-PŌL'ITIC-NESS, n. The quality of being impolitic; want of policy. *Scott.*

IM-PŌN'DER-A-BĪL'ITY, n. [It. *imponderabilità*; Fr. *imponderabilité*.] (Physics.) Absolute levity; destitution of sensible weight. *Clarke.*

IM-PŌN'DER-A-BLE, a. [It. *imponderabile*; Fr. *imponderable*.] That cannot be weighed. *Francis.*

IM-PŌN'DER-A-BLE-NESS, n. The state of being imponderable; imponderability. *Clarke.*

IM-PŌN'DER-A-BLES, n. pl. [L. *in*, priv., and *ponderabilis*, capable of being weighed.] (Physics.) A name formerly given to heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, on the supposition of their being subtle matter of inappreciable weight. They are now regarded as *forces* rather than *fluids*, and their phenomena as due to motions excited in ponderable matter. *Nichol.*

IM-PŌN'DER-ŌUS, a. Void of perceptible weight; imponderable. *Browne.*

IM-PŌN'DER-ŌUS-NESS, n. The state of being imponderous. *Clarke.*

†IM-PŌNE', v. a. [L. *impono*.] To lay or put down, or stake, as a wager or pledge. *Shak.*

†IM-PŌOR', v. a. To impoverish. *W. Browne.*

†IM-PŌP'U-LĀR, a. Unpopular. *Bolingbroke.*

IM-PŌ-RŌS'ITY, n. [Fr. *imporsité*.] The state of being imporous. *Bacon.*

IM-PŌ-ROUS, a. [Fr. *imporeux*.] Not porous; free from pores; close; solid.

IM-PŌRT' (114), v. a. [L. *importo*; *in*, in, and *porto*, to bear; It. *importare*; Sp. *importar*; Fr. *importer*.] [1. IMPORTED; pp. IMPORTING, IMPORTED.]
 1. To bring or carry into a country from abroad;—opposed to *export*.
 2. To imply; to infer; to signify; to denote; to mean; to purport.
 The question we now asked *imported* that we thought this land a land of magicians. *Bacon.*

3. To be of importance or interest to; to be of consequence to; to concern.
Imports their loss beside the present need? *Milton.*

IM'PŌRT (114) [im'pōrt, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. R. W. R.; im'pōrt or im-pōrt', J. A., n.] n.
 1. Importance; moment; consequence. "In proportion to the *import* of the cause." *Ayliffe.*
 2. Signification; meaning; purport; tendency.
 Add to the former observations . . . a third of the same *import*. *Boyle.*
 3. Any thing brought from abroad or imported; merchandise imported;—opposed to *export*.
 Our *imports* ought not to exceed our exports. *Johnson.*
Syn.—See **SIGNIFICATION**.

IM-PŌRT'A-BLE, a. [L. *importabilis*; Sp. & Fr. *importable*.]
 1. †Insupportable; unendurable. *Spenser.*
 2. That may be imported.

IM-PŌRT'ANCE, n. [It. *importanza*; Sp. *importancia*; Fr. *importance*.]
 1. The quality of being important; consequence; moment; weight; gravity; significance.
 Thy own *importance* know,
 Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. *Pope.*
 2. †Thing imported or implied. *Shak.*
 3. †Matter; subject. *Shak.*
 4. †Urgent solicitation; importunity.
 Maria writ
 The letter, at Sir Toby's great *importance*. *Shak.*
Syn.—An improper use, peculiar to Shakspeare." *Johnson.*

Syn.—Importance is what things have in themselves; consequence is the importance of a thing from the effect produced. In an affair of importance the least delay may be of consequence. A concern of great moment; an argument of great weight.

†IM-PŌR'TAN-CY, n. Importance. *Shak.*

IM-PŌR'TANT [im-pōrt'ant, S. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. R. C. W. R.; im-pōrt'ant, J. A.; im-pōrt'ant or im-pōrt'ant, W. J., a.] [It. & Sp. *importante*; Fr. *important*.]
 1. Momentous; weighty; of great consequence; material; influential; grave.
 The *important* hour had passed unheeded on. *Johnson.*
 2. †Forceful; vehement; furious.
 And with *important* outrage him assailed. *Spenser.*
 3. [L. *importunus*.] †Importunate. *Shak.*
 "The second syllable of this and the foregoing word [*important*] is frequently pronounced as in the verb *to import*. The best usage, however, is on the side of the first pronunciation, which seems to suppose that it is not a word formed from *import*, but an adoption of the French *importante*; and therefore it ought not to be pronounced as a compound, but as a simple. The authorities for this pronunciation are Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Scott is for either, but gives the first the preference." *Walker.*
Syn.—See **GRAVE**, **WEIGHTY**.

IM-PŌR'TANT-LY, ad. In an important or weighty manner; forcibly. *Hammond.*

IM-PŌR-TĀ'TION, n. [It. *importazione*; Sp. *importacion*; Fr. *importation*.]
 1. The act or the practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad;—opposed to *exportation*.
 The emperor has forbidden the *importation* of their manufactures into any part of the empire. *Addison.*
 2. That which is imported; import.
 3. Act of conveying; conveyance.
 Instruments . . . which serve for *importation* and reception of the blood. *Smith on Old Age.*

IM-PŌR'TER, n. One who imports.

†IM-PŌRT'LESS, a. Of no moment or consequence; unimportant; trivial. *Shak.*

IM-PŌRT'U-NA-CY, n. The act of importuning; importunity.
 Art thou not ashamed
 To wrong him with thy *importunity*? *Shak.*

IM-PŌRT'U-NATE (im-pōrt'yū-nat), a. [L. *importunus*.]
 1. Incessant and unseasonable in solicitation; urgent; pressing; pertinacious. "An *importunate* suitor." *Smalridge.*
 2. Troublesome; not easy to be borne. "An *importunate* accident." *Donne.*

IM-PŌRT'U-NATE-LY, ad. In an importunate manner.

IM-PŌRT'U-NATE-NESS, n. Incessant solicitation; importunacy. *Sidney.*

† **IM-PÖRT'U-NÄ-TÖR**, *n.* One who importunes; an importuner. *Sir E. Sandys.*

IM-PÖR-TÜNE', *v. a.* [*L. importunus*, importunate; *in*, priv., and *porto*, to bear; *It. importunare*; *Sp. importunar*; *Fr. importuner*.] [*i. importuned*; *pp. importuning*, *importuned*.]

1. To harass or disturb by reiteration; to solicit earnestly; to tease; to entreat.

We have been obliged to hire troops from several princes of the empire, whose ministers and residents here have perpetually importuned the court with unreasonable demands. *Swift.*

There with my cries importune Heaven. *Milton.*

Formerly accented on the second syllable.

2. To require; to render necessary. [*n.*] *Shak.*

3. † To import; to foretell. *Spenser.*

† **IM-PÖR-TÜNE'**, *a.* 1. Vexatious; troublesome; importunate; unseasonable. *Spenser.* *Milton.*

2. Causing distress; relentless; cruel; inexorable. "Importune fate." *Spenser.*

† **IM-PÖR-TÜNE'LY**, *ad.* Troublesomely; vexatiously; incessantly; importunately. *Spenser.*

IM-PÖR-TÜN'ER, *n.* One who importunes. *Todd.*

IM-PÖR-TÜN'ITY, *n.* [*L. importunitas*; *It. importunità*; *Sp. importunidad*; *Fr. importunité*.] The act or the quality of being importunate; incessant solicitation; urgency; pertinacity.

Thrice I deluded her, and turned to sport Her importunity. *Milton.*

Syn.—See **SOlicitation**.

IM-PÖRT'U-OÜS, *a.* [*L. importuosus*; *in*, not, and *portus*, a harbor.] Having no port or harbor. *Craig.*

IM-PÖS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be imposed. "Impossible on any particular man." *Hammond.*

IM-PÖS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being impossible. *Wright.*

IM-PÖSE' (*im-pöz'*), *v. a.* [*L. impono, impositus*; *in*, upon, and *pono*, to place; *It. imporre*; *Fr. imposer*.] [*i. imposed*; *pp. imposing*, *imposed*.]

1. To put, place, or set upon; to charge with; to inflict; to enjoin.

It shall not be lawful to impose toll upon them. *Ezer vii. 24.*

The law which God hath imposed upon his creatures. *Hooker.*

Impose but your commands.

This hour shall bring you twenty thousand hands. *Dryden.*

2. † To fix upon; to impute to. *Browne.*

3. To obtrude fallaciously; to palm upon.

Our poet thinks not fit To impose upon you what he writes for wit. *Dryden.*

4. (*Eccl.*) To lay on, as the hands, in ordination or confirmation. *Hall.*

5. (*Printing.*) To lay on a stone, and fit on the chase, as the pages of a sheet, in order to carry the form to press. *Adams.*

To impose on, or upon, to deceive; to cheat; to delude; to put upon; to mislead; to circumvent.

Syn.—See **DECEIVE**.

† **IM-PÖSE'**, *n.* Command; injunction. *Shak.*

† **IM-PÖSE'MENT**, *n.* Imposition. *More.*

IM-PÖS'ER, *n.* One who imposes.

IM-PÖS'ING, *p. a.* 1. Laying on as a duty, penalty, burden, command, or law; exacting; inflicting; enjoining.

2. Deceiving; delusive; misleading.

3. Commanding; inpressive; august; grand; as, "An imposing structure."

IM-PÖS'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who imposes.

2. (*Printing.*) The act of arranging the pages of a sheet for printing so that they may follow each other when printed and the sheet is folded up; imposition. *Brande.*

IM-PÖS'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being imposing; imposition. [*n.*] *Brit. Crit.*

IM-PÖS'ING-STONE, *n.* (*Printing.*) The stone upon which the pages of a sheet are arranged for printing. *Adams.*

IM-PÖS'ING-TÄ'BLE, *n.* (*Printing.*) An imposing-stone. *Simmonds.*

IM-PÖS'ITION (*im-pö-zish'un*, 98), *n.* [*L. impositio*; *It. imposizione*; *Sp. imposicion*; *Fr. imposition*.—See **IMPOSE**.]

1. The act of imposing, or placing upon; exaction. "The imposition of taxes." *Milton.*

2. That which is imposed, as a penalty, burden, tax, &c. *Bouvier.*

3. Constraint; oppression.

The grossest importunions have been submitted to. *Swift.*

The constraint of receiving and holding opinions by authority was rightly called importunation. *Locke.*

4. Imposture; deception; fraud; cheat; artifice; trickery; trick.

It was therefore determined that we should dispose of the imposture, and to prevent any further imposition. *Locke.*

5. A supernumerary exercise enjoined on students as a punishment.

Impostions were supplied

To light my pipe or soothe my pride. *T. Warton.*

6. (*Eccl.*) The laying on, as of hands. *Hall.*

7. (*Printing.*) The act of laying and arranging on an imposing-stone the pages of a sheet, so that they may regularly follow each other when printed, and the sheet is folded up. *Adams.*

In the primitive church, imposition of hands was used as the sign of ordination, and also of confirmation (i. e. the imparting of the miraculous gifts of the Holy Ghost). Though these gifts have ceased, the form has still continued in use, not only as the appropriate form of ordination, but also of the confirmation now administered, which is the admission of the baptized into communion with the church. *Eden.*

Syn.—See **ARTIFICE**.

IM-PÖS'I-TÖR, *n.* [*L.*] One who imposes; imposer. [*n.*] *Ash.*

IM-PÖS-SI-BIL'ITY, *n.* [*L. impossibilitas*; *It. impossibilità*; *Sp. imposibilidad*; *Fr. impossibilité*.]

1. The state of being impossible; impracticability.

When we see a man of like passions and weakness with ourselves going before us in the paths of duty, it confutes all lazy pretences of impossibility. *Rogers.*

2. That which is impossible; that which cannot be, be done, or attained.

This being a manifest impossibility in itself. *Hooker.*

IM-PÖS-SI-BLE, *a.* [*L. impossibilis*; *in*, priv., and *possibilis*, possible; *possum*, to be able; *It. impossibile*; *Sp. imposible*; *Fr. impossible*.] That cannot be; that cannot be done; not possible; impracticable; unachievable; unattainable.

Difficult it is, but not impossible. *Chillingworth.*

With men this is impossible; but with God all things are possible. *Matt. xix. 26.*

Impossible expression, (*Algebra*.) See **IMAGINARY EXPRESSION**.

Syn.—See **IMPRACICABLE**.

IM-PÖS-SI-BLE, *n.* An impossibility; that which cannot be, or be done. [*n.*] *Harris.*

IM-PÖS-SI-BLY, *ad.* Not possibly. *North.*

IM-PÖST, *n.* [*It. & Sp. imposta*; *Old Fr. impost*; *Fr. impôt*.—See **IMPOSE**.]

1. A rate imposed; a tax; a toll; tribute; duty; custom;—sometimes used in the restricted sense of a duty on imported goods and merchandise. *Bouvier.*

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any impost, or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws. *Constitution of the U. S.*

2. (*Arch.*) The upper part of a pier or pilaster which sustains an arch, or the mouldings at the summit, from which an arch springs;—any supporting piece.—See **ANCH**. *Brande.*

Syn.—See **DUTY**, **TAX**.

IM-PÖST'HU-MÄTE (*im-pöst'hü-mät*, *K. Sm. R.*; *im-pös'tü-mät*, *S. E. F. Ja. Wr.*; *im-pös'chü-mät*, *W. J.*), *v. n.* [See **IMPOSTHUME**.] [*i. imposthumated*; *pp. imposthumating*, *imposthumated*.] To form an abscess; to form a cyst or imposthume; to collect pus; to gather; to imposthume. *Arbuthnot.*

IM-PÖST'HU-MÄTE, *v. a.* To afflict with an imposthume. *Dr. Griffith.*

IM-PÖST'HU-MÄTE, *a.* Having an imposthume; corrupted; morbid. *Pope.*

IM-PÖST'HU-MÄTION, *n.* The act of forming an imposthume or abscess. *Bacon.*

IM-PÖST'HÜME (*im-pös'tüm*) [*im-pös'tüm*, *S. E. F. Ja. C. Wr.*; *im-pös'tüm*, *W. J.*; *im-pös'tüm*, *P. K. Sm. R.*], *n.* [*Gr. ἀποστήμη; ἀποστήμη*, to recede; *L. It. & Sp. apostema*; *Fr. apostème*.—"This seems to have been formed by corruption from *impostem*, as *South* writes it; and *impostem* to have been written erroneously for *aposteme*." *Johnson*.] A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst with or without tumor; an abscess; an aposteme. *Harvey.*

IM-PÖST'HÜME, *v. n.* To form an abscess; to imposthume. [*n.*] *Huloet.*

IM-PÖST'HÜME, *v. a.* To affect with an imposthume. [*n.*] *Hayward.*

IM-PÖS'TÖR, *n.* [*L. impostor*; *impono, impostus*, to impose; *It. impostore*; *Sp. impostor*; *Fr. imposteur*.] One who is guilty of imposition or imposture; one who pretends to be what he is not; a pretender; a deceiver.

What! An advocate for an impostor! Hush! *Shak.*

Syn.—See **DECEIVER**.

† **IM-PÖS'TÖR-SHIP**, *n.* The character or the practice of an impostor. *Milton.*

IM-PÖST'UME, *n.* See **IMPOSTHUME**. *Todd.*

† **IM-PÖST'UR-AGE**, *n.* Imposture. *Bp. Taylor.*

IM-PÖST'URE (*im-pöst'yur*), *n.* [*L. It. & Sp. impostura*; *Fr. imposture*.—See **IMPOSE**.] The conduct of an impostor; a cheat committed by putting on a false appearance; deception; imposition; delusion; artifice; fraud; trick; ruse.

When they found out the imposture, . . . he was presently deserted, and never able to crown his usurped greatness. *South.*

† **IM-PÖST'URED**, *a.* Containing imposture; partaking of imposture. *Beaumont.*

† **IM-PÖST'UR-OÜS**, *a.* Deceitful; cheating. "Imposturous villain." *More.*

IM-PÖ-TENCE, *n.* [*L. impotentia*; *in*, priv., and *potentia*, power; *possum*, to be able; *It. impotenza*; *Sp. impotencia*.—See **IMPOTENT**.]

1. The state of being impotent, or powerless; want of strength, physical, intellectual, or moral; inability; incapacity; imbecility; weakness; feebleness.

The impotence of exercising animal motion. *Arbuthnot.*

O, impotence of mind, in body strong! *Milton.*

2. Ungovernableness of passion; want of self-restraint;—a Latin signification. [*n.*]

Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire, Belike through impotence, or unaware. *Milton.*

3. (*Law*.) Incapacity for copulation or for propagating the species;—sometimes used as synonymous with **sterility**. *Bouvier.*

IM-PÖ-TËN-CY, *n.* Same as **IMPOTENCE**. *Bentley.*

IM-PÖ-TËNT, *a.* [*L. impotens*; *in*, priv., and *potens*, powerful; *possum*, to be able; *It. & Sp. impotente*; *Fr. impotent*.]

1. Powerless; unable; imbecile; feeble; weak; wanting strength, physical, intellectual, or moral; without force; disabled.

I knew thou wert not slow to hear, Nor impotent to save. *Addison.*

In those porches lay a great number of impotent folk, of blind, halt, and withered. *John v. 3.*

2. † Violent; headstrong.

The Lady Davey, ever impotent in her passions. *Hackett.*

3. Without power of restraint. "Impotent of tongue." [*n.*] *Dryden.*

4. Wanting the power of copulation or of procreation;—sometimes used as synonymous with **sterile**. *Taiter.*

IM-PÖ-TËNT, *n.* One who is infirm, imbecile, or languishing under disease; an invalid. *Shak.*

IM-PÖ-TËNT-LY, *ad.* In an impotent manner.

IM-PÖUND', *v. a.* [*in* and *pound*.] [*i. impounded*; *pp. impounding*, *impounded*.] To enclose in a pound or as in a pound; to shut up; to confine.

I took him up for a stray, and impounded him. *Dryden.*

IM-PÖUND'AGE, *n.* Act of impounding cattle. *Ash.*

IM-PÖV'ER-ISH, *v. a.* [*It. impoverire*; *Sp. empobrecer*; *Fr. appauvrir*.—See **PAUPER**, and **POOR**.] [*i. impoverished*; *pp. impoverishing*, *impoverished*.]

1. To make poor; to reduce to poverty; to bring to want; to depauperate; to impoverish.

2. To exhaust of strength or fertility, as land.

Written both *impoverish* and *empoverish*.

IM-PÖV'ER-ISH-ER, *n.* He who, or that which, impoverishes; empoverisher. *Bp. Gauden.*

IM-PÖV'ER-ISH-MËNT, *n.* The act of making poor; reduction to poverty; empoverishment.

The lowest state of *impoverishment*. *Darke.*

IM-PÖW'ER. See **EMPOWER**. *Johnson.*

IM-PRAC-TI-CA-BİL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *impraticabile*; Fr. *impracticabilité*.] The state of being impracticable; impracticableness. *Smollett.*

IM-PRAC'TI-CA-BLE, *a.* [It. *impraticabile*; Sp. & Fr. *impracticable*.]

1. Not practicable; that cannot be performed; unfeasible; impossible by human means.

An extravagant and impracticable undertaking. *Woodward.*

2. Untractable; unmanageable. [R.]

And yet this tough, impracticable heart
Is governed by a dainty-tongued girl. *Rosce.*

3. That cannot be passed or travelled, as a road; impassable. *Wright.*

Syn.—That is *impracticable* which cannot be done by human skill or ingenuity; that is *impossible* which is contrary to the existing laws of nature. The navigation of a river may be, in its present state, *impracticable*; but it is not *impossible* that the obstacles may be removed so as to render it *practicable*.

IM-PRAC'TI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being impracticable; unfeasibleness; impossibility; impracticability.

2. Untractableness; stubbornness. *Burnet.*

IM-PRAC'TI-CA-BLY, *ad.* In an impracticable manner. "Impracticably rigid." *Johnson.*

IM-PRE-CATE, *v. a.* [L. *imprecator*, *imprecatus*, to invoke (good or evil) upon; *in*, upon, and *precator*, to pray; It. *imprecare*; Sp. *imprecar*.] [*i.* IMPRECATED; *pp.* IMPRECATING, IMPRECATED.] To pray or wish for some evil or curse to fall upon; to curse. *Blount.*

IM-PRE-CATION, *n.* [L. *imprecatio*; It. *imprecazione*; Sp. *imprecacion*; Fr. *imprecation*.] An invoking of evil; malediction; execration; denunciation; curse.

With imprecations thus he filled the air,
And angry Neptune heard the unrighteous prayer. *Pope.*

Syn.—See MALEDICTION.

IM-PRE-CA-TO-RY [im-prē-kā-tur-ē, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. W. R.*; im-prē-kā-tur-ē, *S.*; im-prē-kā-tur-ē, *E.*], *a.* [Sp. *imprecatorio*; Fr. *imprecationnaire*.] That imprecates; containing wishes of evil; invoking evil. *Bailey.*

IM-PRE-CI'SION, (-sīzh'un, 93), *n.* Want of precision; inaccuracy. [R.] *W. Taylor.*

IM-PREG-N'(-prēn'), *v. a.* [Fr. *impregner*.—See IMPREGNATE.] [*i.* IMPREGNED; *pp.* IMPREGNATING, IMPREGNED.] To fill; to fecundate; to impregnate. *Milton.*

IM-PREG-NA-BİL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being impregnable; impregableness. *Rogee.*

IM-PREG-NA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *imprenable*; *in*, priv., and *prenable*, to be taken; *prenere*, to take.]

1. That cannot be taken by assault; that cannot be stormed; that cannot be forced; secure from capture; inexpugnable; unassailable.

Two giants kept themselves in a castle, seated upon the top of a rock, impregnable, because there was no coming to it but by one narrow path, where one man's force was able to keep down an army. *Sidney.*

2. Not to be moved or shaken; invincible.

The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and impregnable. *South.*

IM-PREG-NA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being impregnable; impregnability. *Ash.*

IM-PREG-NA-BLY, *ad.* In an impregnable manner. "Impreguably fortified." *Sandys.*

IM-PREG-NANT, *a.* Not pregnant. *Coleridge.*

IM-PREG-NATE, *v. a.* [It. *impregnare*; Sp. *impregnar*; Fr. *impregner*.] [*i.* IMPREGNATED; *pp.* IMPREGNATING, IMPREGNATED.]

1. To make pregnant; to cause to conceive; to fecundate, as a female animal. *Browne.*

2. To fill; to infuse into; to imbue; to saturate; to diffuse throughout. *Johnson.*

3. (*Bot.*) To fecundate, as the ovules of a plant; to fertilize. *P. Cyc.*

IM-PREG-NATE, *v. n.* To become pregnant.

Like Spanish jennets, to impregnate by the wind. *Addison.*

IM-PREG-NATE, *a.* [It. *impregnato*; Sp. *impregnado*.] Impregnated; made prolific. *South.*

IM-PREG-NATION, *n.* [Sp. *impregnacion*; Fr. *impregnation*.]

1. The act of impregnating; fecundation, as of an animal or a plant. *P. Cyc.*

2. The state of being impregnated.

3. That with which any thing is impregnated. What could implant in the body such peculiar impregnations? *Derham.*

4. Infusion; saturation. *Ainsworth.*

+IM-PRE-JŪ'DI-CATE, *a.* Unprejudiced. *Broune.*

+IM-PREP-A-RATION, *n.* Want of preparation; unpreparedness. *Hooker.*

IM-PRE-SCRIPTI-BİL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *imprescriptibilité*.] State of being imprescriptible. *Smart.*

IM-PRE-SCRIPTI-BLE, *a.* [It. *imprescrittibile*; Sp. & Fr. *imprescriptible*.] (*Law.*) That cannot be lost or impaired by claims founded on prescription; that can neither be alienated, nor acquired, by long and continued usage. *Paley.*

A property which is held in trust is *imprescriptible*. *Bowyer.*

IM-PRE-SCRIPTI-BLY, *ad.* In an imprescriptible manner. *Coxe.*

IM-PRESS', *v. a.* [L. *imprimo*, *impressus*; *in*, upon, and *premo*, to press; It. *imprimere*; Sp. *imprimir*; Fr. *imprimer*.] [*i.* IMPRESSED; *pp.* IMPRESSING, IMPRESSED.]

1. To press into or upon; to print by pressure; to stamp.

He his own image on the clay impressed. *Denham.*

2. To fix deeply; to imprint; to inculcate.

We should . . . impress the motives of persuasion upon our own hearts, till we feel the force of them. *Watts.*

3. To press or force into public service. "To impress seamen." *C. Richardson.*

Syn.—See INCULCATE.

IM-PRESS, *n.* 1. Mark made by pressure; indentation; print; imprint; impression.

The impresses of the insides of those shells. *Woodward.*

2. Mark of distinction; stamp; seal.

God, surveying the works of the creation, leaves us this general impress or character upon them, that they were exceeding good. *South.*

3. Device; motto; emblem.

Emblazoned shields, impresses quaint, caparisons and steeds. *Milton.*

4. The act of pressing or forcing into public service; impressment.

Why such impress of shipwrights, whose sore task
Does not divide the Sunday from the week? *Shak.*

5. Impression; image fixed in the mind. [R.]

Mere inconsiderate imaginations and casual impresses. *Morse.*

Impress money, money paid to the men who have been compelled to enter the public service.

IM-PRESSED' (-prēst'), *p. a.* 1. Pressed into or upon; marked by pressure.

2. Forced into service; pressed.

IM-PRESS-GANG, *n.* A party of men with an officer to impress seamen for ships of war; press-gang. *Wright.*

IM-PRES-SI-BİL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being impressed; impressiveness; susceptibility.

IM-PRES-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be impressed; susceptible of impression; susceptible.

IM-PRES-SI-BLY, *ad.* In a manner to make impression. *Wright.*

IM-PRES'SION (im-prēsh'un), *n.* [L. *impressio*; It. *impressione*; Sp. *impression*; Fr. *impression*.]

1. The act of impressing, imprinting, or stamping; a pressing into or upon.

2. That which is impressed; mark made by pressure; stamp; impress; indentation.

The seal leaving its impression or configuration upon the wax. *Fleming.*

3. The effect on the nervous system, arising from a communication between an external object and a bodily organ.

The impressions made on the sense of touch. *Reid.*

4. The effect produced upon the mind, conscience, feelings, or sentiments; sensation.

We speak of moral impressions, religious impressions, impressions of sublimity and beauty. *Fleming.*

5. Efficacious agency; operation; influence.

Universal gravitation is above all mechanism, and proceeds from a divine energy and impression. *Bentley.*

6. The effect of an attack; sensible effect.

Such a defeat . . . may surely endure a comparison with any of the bravest impressions in ancient times. *Wotton.*

7. Indistinct recollection; slight remembrance; opinion; notion.

8. (*Printing*.) Edition; number printed at once; one course of printing of a literary work:

—the copy of an engraving drawn off from the plate or block on which the subject is engraved.

Ten impressions, which his works have had in so many years. *Dryden.*

Proof impressions, called also proofs, are the earliest impressions taken from the plate or stone. *Purshob.*

9. (*Paint*.) A coat or stratum of color intended to receive the other colors proper to the objects to be delineated; that species of painting of a single color, used upon the wall or wainscot of an apartment for the purpose of decoration, upon timber or joiner's work, to preserve it from humidity, and upon the works of the locksmith to keep them from rust. *Francis.*

Syn.—See MARK.

IM-PRES-SION-A-BİL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of receiving impressions. [R.] *Dr. J. G. Millenger.*

IM-PRES-SION-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of receiving impressions. *Qu. Rev.*

IM-PRES-SION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capability of receiving impressions. [R.] *Qu. Rev.*

IM-PRES'SIVE, *a.* [It. *impressivo*; Sp. *impressivo*.]

1. Capable of being impressed; susceptible.

"A soft and impressive fancy." *Spenser.*

2. Capable of making impression; making impression; pungent; powerful. "An impressive discourse." *Todd.*

IM-PRES'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a powerful or impressive manner. *Todd.*

IM-PRES'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being impressive; capacity to make impression.

Our thoughts of it [religion] have much more of vivacity and impressiveness. *Paley.*

IM-PRESS'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of impressing or of forcing another into service by compulsion, particularly the forcible levying of seamen into the public service. *Brande.*

2. The act of seizing for public use. *Wright.*

IM-PRES'SURE (im-prēsh'ur), *n.* Impression. *Shak.*

IM-PRĒST, *n.* [It. *imprestanza*; *imprestare*, to lend or give beforehand.] Earnest-money; money advanced; a loan. *Todd.*

IM-PRĒST', *v. a.* [It. *imprestare*.] [*i.* IMPRESTED; *pp.* IMPRESTING, IMPRESTED.] To advance or pay in advance. "Money imprested to pay the officers." [R.] *Burke.*

+IM-PRĒV'A-LĒN-CY, *n.* Want of prevalence; inefficiency. *Bp. Hall.*

IM-PRĪ-MĀ-TUR, *n.* [L., *Let it be printed*.] A license to print;—so applied in countries subjected to the censorship of the press. *Brande.*

As if a lettered dunce had said, "it is night,"
And unprintatur ushered it to light. *Young.*

+IM-PRĪM'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *imprimerie*.]

1. A print; an impression. *Cowell.*

2. A printing-house. *Ld. Arlington.*

3. The art of printing. *Coles.*

+IM-PRĪM'ING, *n.* First action or motion. *Wotton.*

IM-PRĪ-MIS, *ad.* [L.] First of all; in the first place. "Imprimis, then, I covenant." *Congreve.*

IM-PRINT' (114), *v. a.* [L. *imprimo*; *in*, upon, and *premo*, to press; It. *imprimere*; Sp. *imprimir*; Fr. *imprimer*.] [*i.* IMPRINTED; *pp.* IMPRINTING, IMPRINTED.]

1. To print or press into or upon; to mark by pressure; to impress; to stamp; to indent.

Numerous herds imprint her sands. *Prior.*

2. To mark by types; to print.

3. To fix on the mind or memory; to impress.

We have all those ideas in our understandings which we can make the objects of our thoughts without the help of those sensible qualities which first *imprinted* them. *Locke.*

Syn.—See INCULCATE.

IM-PRINT, *n.* The designation of the place where, by whom, and when a book is published;—always placed at the bottom of the title.

The *imprint*, as it is called in technical language, "E Typographic Clarendonian," or, "At the Clarendon Press." *Brit. Crit.*

IM-PRIS'ON (im-prīz'en), *v. a.* [*i.* IMPRISONED; *pp.* IMPRISONING, IMPRISONED.]

1. To put into prison; to put into a place of confinement; to incarcerate. *Burrill.*

2. To confine or restrain the liberty of in any way; to enclose; to shut up; to immure.

To be *imprisoned* in the viewless winds. *Shak.*

IM-PRIS'ON-ER, *n.* One who imprisons. *Todd.*

IM-PRIS'ON-MENT (im-priz'-n-mēt), *n.* The act of imprisoning; confinement of a person in a prison or a jail; incarceration. *Burrill.*
2. State of being imprisoned; confinement; any forcible restraint; constraint; duress.

A forcible detention in the street, or the touching of a person, by a peace officer, by way of arrest, are also imprisonment. *Doumer.*

Leading them out of their long imprisonment. *Watts.*

False imprisonment, (*Law.*) any illegal imprisonment whatever. *Bouvier.*

IM-PRÖB-A-BİL'I-TY, *n.* [*It. improbabilität; Sp. improbabilidad; Fr. improbabilité.*] — See IMPROBABLE.] Want of probability; unlikelihood; unfavorable chances.

The improbabilities of a spirit's appearing. *Dryden.*

IM-PRÖB'A-BLE, *a.* [*L. improbabilis; in, priv., and probabilitas, probable; probro, to approve; It. improbabile; Sp. & Fr. improbable.*] Not probable; not to be expected under the circumstances; not likely to happen, or to be true; unlikely.

This account . . . will appear improbable to those who live at a distance from the fashionable world. *Addison.*

IM-PRÖB'A-BLY, *ad.* Without probability or likelihood; not probably. *Milton.*

† IM-PRQ-BÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. improbo, improbatus; in, priv., and probro, to approve.*] Not to approve; to disallow; to disprove. *Ainsworth.*

IM-PRQ-BÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. improbatio; Fr. improbation.*]

1. † The act of disapproving. *Ainsworth.*

2. (*Scottish Law.*) An action brought for the purpose of having some instrument declared false and forged. *Burrill.*

IM-PRÖB'I-TY, *n.* [*L. improbitas; in, priv., and probitas, probity; It. improbità; Sp. improbidad; Fr. improbité.*] Want of probity; knavery; dishonesty; unfairness; baseness.

Cast out for notorious improbity. *Hooker.*

IM-PRQ-FI'CIENCE (-fish'ens), } *n.* Want
IM-PRQ-FI'CIEN-CY (-fish'en-se), } of proficiency or improvement. [*r.*] *Bacon.*

† IM-PRÖF'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Unprofitable. *Elyot.*

IM-PRQ-GRËSS'IVE, *a.* [*in, priv., and progressive.*] Not progressive; not advancing. *Ec. Rev.*

IM-PRQ-LIF'IG, *a.* [*in, priv., and prolific.*] Not prolific; unproductive; unprolific. *Waterhouse.*

† IM-PRQ-LIF'I-CÄTE, *v. a.* To render prolific; to impregnate; to fecundate. *Browne.*

IM-PRÖMPT', *a.* Not prepared. [*r.*] *Sterne.*

IM-PRÖMPT' TÛ, *n.* [*Fr., from L. in promptu, in readiness; promptus, prompt, ready.*] An extemporaneous effusion; a short, pointed epigram, poem, or other composition, supposed to be brought forth on the spur of the moment. *Sir J. Hawkins.*

IM-PRÖMPT' TÛ, *ad.* Without premeditation; off-hand; as, "To make an epigram *impromptu*."

IM-PRÖMPT' TÛ, *a.* Unpremeditated. *Qu. Rev.*

IM-PRÖP'ER, *a.* [*L. impropius; in, priv., and proprius, proper; It. & Sp. improprio or improprio; Fr. impropre.*]

1. Not proper; unsuitable; unadapted; unmeet; unapt; inapposite; unfit.

The methods used in an original disease would be very improper in a gouty case. *Arbutnot.*

2. Unbecoming; indecent; misbecoming; unseemly; as, "An *improper* demeanor."

3. Inaccurate; erroneous; incorrect; wrong.

He disappeared, was *improperly* buried.

For 'tis *improper* speech to say he died. *Dryden.*
Improper fraction, (Arith.) a fraction whose numerator is greater than the denominator. *Davies & Peck.*

Syn. — See INDECENT.

† IM-PRÖP'ERÄ'TION, *n.* Reproach; vituperation. Improperations and terms of scurrility. *Browne.*

IM-PRÖP'ER-LY, *ad.* In an improper manner; not fitly; not suitably; unsuitably; — inaccurately; erroneously; wrongly. *South.*

† IM-PRÖP'ER-TY, *n.* See IMPROPRIETY. *Todd.*

† IM-PRQ-PI'TIOUS, *a.* Unpropitious. *Wotton.*

IM-PRQ-PÖR'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Not proportionable; impropportionate. [*r.*] *B. Jonson.*

IM-PRQ-PÖR'TION-ATE, *a.* Not adjusted to; not proportionable; unproportionate.

The cavity is *improportionate* to the head. *Smith on Old Age.*

IM-PRÖ'PRI-ÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. in proprius, inappropriate; in, priv., and proprius, proper.*] [† IM-PROPRIATED; *pp.* IMPROPRIATING, IMPROPRIATED.]

1. To appropriate to private or personal use. To *impropriate* the thanks to himself. *Bacon.*

2. (*Eng. Eccl. Law.*) To put into the hands of laymen, as church property. *Wharton.*

IM-PRÖ'PRI-ÄTE, *a.* (*Eng. Eccl. Law.*) Devoid into the hands of laymen. *Spelman.*

IM-PRÖ-PRÄ'TION, *n.* 1. † Exclusive possession or occupancy.

The *impropriation* of all divine knowledge. *Loc.*

2. (*Eng. Eccl. Law.*) The act of appropriating the revenues of a church living to one's own use; — a benefice in the hands of a lay person or a lay corporation, or which descends by inheritance; — so called, according to *Spelman*, as being *improperly* in the hands of laymen. *Whishaw. Burrill.*

IM-PRÖ'PRI-Ä-TÖR (im-prö-prä-ä-tur, *P. K. Sm. R. W. B.*; im-prö-prä-tur, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja.*), *n.* One who *impropriates*, or seizes to his own use; — particularly a layman who has the possession of church property. *Ayliffe.*

IM-PRÖ-PRÄ'TRIX, *n.* A woman possessed of church lands. *Toller.*

IM-PRQ-PRÄ-TY, *n.* [*L. in proprietas; impropius, improper; in, priv., and proprius, proper; It. in proprietas, or improprietà; Sp. in propriedad, or impropiedad; Fr. in propriété.*]

1. That which is improper; unfit; unsuitableness; inappropriateness; inaptitude.

2. (*Rhet.*) An offence or error in language by using words in a sense different from their established signification; barbarism.

Syn. — See BARBARISM, DECENCY.

IM-PRQ-SPÄR'I-TY, *n.* Want of prosperity; unhappiness; ill-fortune. [*r.*] *Naivon.*

The prosperity or *improsperity* of man. *Wollaston.*

† IM-PRQ-SPÄR-OÜS, *a.* Not prosperous; unprosperous; unsuccessful. *Hammond.*

† IM-PRQ-SPÄR-OÜS-LY, *ad.* Unprosperously; unsuccessfully. *Drayton.*

† IM-PRQ-SPÄR-OÜS-NËSS, *n.* Ill-fortune; want of success. *Hammond.*

IM-PRÖV-A-BİL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of improvement; improvableness. *Todd.*

IM-PRÖV'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of improvement.

Animals are not *improvable* beyond their proper genius; a dog will not learn to mew, nor a cat to bark. *Greiv.*

IM-PRÖV'A-BLE-NËSS, *n.* The quality of being improvable; capability of improvement.

IM-PRÖV-A-BLY, *ad.* In a manner that admits of improvement or amelioration.

IM-PRÖVE', *v. a.* [*L. improbo, to disapprove, to censure, to blame, to condemn; in, priv., and probro, to approve; It. impropverare, to reprove; Fr. impropver, to disapprove, to condemn.*] [† IMPROVED; *pp.* IMPROVING, IMPROVED.]

1. † To censure; to blame; to reprove.

Improve, rebuke, exhort, with all long-suffering. 2 Tim. iv.

2. *Findale's Trans.* also *Coverdale's, Cranmer's, and Geneva.*

Which book this author doth especially allow, howsoever all the sum of his teaching doth *improve* it in that point.

Bp. Stephen Gardiner.

2. [*In and prove.* — *In, priv., and A. S. profjan, to prove.*] † To disprove; to prove false.

Though the prophet Jeremy was unjustly accused, yet doth not that *improve* anything that I have said. *Whitgift.*

3. [*L. in, used intensively, and probus, good, — probum facere, to make good.* *Skinner.* — Norm. Fr. *prover, to improve.*] To raise from good to better; to make better; to meliorate; to mend; as, "To *improve* health, disposition, character, circumstances," &c.

The honest opportunities of *improving* his condition pass by without notice. *Addison.*

4. To make good use of; to employ advantageously; to avail one's self of; to make use of; to use; as, "To *improve* time, opportunity," &c.

A shrewd contriver; and you know his means, If he *improve* them, may stretch so far As to annoy us all. *Shak.*

How doth the little busy bee Improve each shining hour! *Watts.*

He [Dr. Watts] was careful to *improve* the opportunity which conversation offered of diffusing and increasing the influence of religion. *Johnson.*

It is quite possible either to *improve* or fail to *improve* either kind of affliction. *A. p. Wately.*

5. To increase, augment, or enhance; — applied to that which is evil. [*r.*]

As wholesome medicines the disease *improve* There where they work not well. *Cowley.*

We all have, I fear, by our personal and voluntary transgressions, not a little *improved* the wretched inheritance we received from our ancestors. *Bp. Porteus.*

Neither the verb to *improve*, nor the noun *improvement*, is to be found in the common version of the Bible. In Shakspeare, to *improve* occurs only once; and he uses it in the sense of to *make use of*, as appears in the preceding quotation. In the poetry of Milton, to *improve* occurs once (in the sense of to *increase*, as in the following line):

What might *improve* their knowledge and my own. *P. L.*
Improved occurs twice. In one instance it is applied to the change which the body may undergo in tuning to spirit; and in the other it is used in the sense of *increased*, as in the following citations:

Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit, Improved by tract of time. *P. L.*

When Satan, who late fled before the threats Of Gabriel out of Eden, now *improved* In meditated fraud and malice, bent On man's destruction. *Paradise Lost.*

Taylor, in his "English Synonyms," says, "To *improve* is wholly a vicious word, of which the signification attributed to it by English writers has no parallel, no corroboration, in the languages whence it has been imported, nor even in modern French."

The meanings of to *improve*, which correspond with those of *improbo* in Latin and *improver* in French, are now entirely obsolete in English; and to *improve* is now used in senses very different from those of the foreign words, as may be seen above.

This word is sometimes used, in this country, instead of to *use*, to *occupy*, or to *employ*, in a manner deemed improper, and even ludicrous; as, "To *improve* a house, or a house *improved* as a tavern"; "To *improve* a horse"; "To *improve* a person as a witness," &c. Such uses of the word have been noticed and censured by Franklin, Witherspoon, and Pickering.

Syn. — To *improve*, to *meliorate*, to *ameliorate*, and to *better* imply the increase of good; to *mend*, to *amend*, to *emend*, and to *correct*, the removal of evil. — See AMEND, HEIGHTEN.

IM-PRÖVE', *v. n.* 1. To make progress in any thing that is desirable or commendable; to grow better; as, "To *improve* in health, disposition, knowledge, virtue," &c.

People seldom *improve* when they have no model but themselves to copy after. *Goldsmith.*

2. To make progress in that which is evil; to grow worse. [*r.*]

As far as their history has been known, the son has regularly *improved* upon the vices of the father, and has taken care to transmit them pure and undiminished into the bosom of his successors. *Johnson.*

Domitian *improved* in cruelty towards the end of his reign. *Milner.*

3. (*Com.*) To be enhanced; to increase; to rise. "The price of grain *improves*." *Wright.*

To *improve on*, to make better by some addition or some change.

IM-PRÖVE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of improving; progress from good to better; melioration; advancement; proficiency; state of being improved; amendment; cultivation; as, "The *improvement* of the mind, character, disposition, condition, circumstances, soil," &c.

The *improvement* of the ground is the most natural obtaining of riches. *Bacon.*

Few books have been perused by me with greater pleasure than his [Watts's] "*Improvement of the Mind*." *Johnson.*

Whatever *improvement* we make in ourselves, we are thereby sure to meliorate our future condition. *Paley.*

2. Beneficial use or employment; as, "The *improvement* of time, advantages," &c.

3. A beneficial addition, or an increase of value, as by the cultivation of land, the erection or repair of buildings; betterment; — usually in the plural. *Bouvier.*

4. Practical application, as of the doctrines of a discourse.

I shall make some *improvement* of this doctrine. *Tillotson.*

The conclusion [of the sermon] is termed, somewhat inaccurately, making an *improvement* of the whole. *Brit. Crit.*

5. Progress or increase: — used in a bad sense. [*r.*]

When the corruption of men's manners, by the habitual *improvement* of the vicious principles, comes, from personal to be general and universal, so as to diffuse and spread itself over the whole community, it naturally and directly tends to the ruin and subversion of the government where it so prevails. *South.*

Syn. — *Improvement* of the mind, character; *prog-*

ress in learning or knowledge; *proficiency* in music; *amelioration* or *melioration* of condition. *Progress* and *proficiency* are applied to the acts of persons; *improvement* denotes also the act or the state of things. A person makes *progress* or *proficiency*; but things, as well as persons, admit of *improvement* and *amelioration*.—See **ADVANCEMENT**, **CULTIVATION**, **PROGRESS**.

IM-PRŌV'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, improves.
† IM-PRŌ-VĪDE', *v. a.* [See **IMPROVIDENT**.] Not to foresee. *Hall*.

† IM-PRŌ-VĪD'ED, *p. a.* Unforeseen; unprovided. *Spenser*.

IM-PRŌV'I-DENCE, *n.* [L. *improvidentia*; It. *improvidenza*; Sp. *improvidencia*.] Want of providence or forethought; want of foresight; carelessness or negligence of the future; neglect of preparation; imprudence.

The imprudence of my neighbor must not make me inhuman. *L'Estrange*.

IM-PRŌV'I-DENT, *a.* [L. *improvideo*, *improvidens*, not to foresee; *in*, priv., *pro*, before, and *video*, to see.] Not provident; wanting forecast or foresight; wanting care to provide; careless of future exigencies; uncircumspect; inconsiderate; imprudent; prodigal; wasteful.

Imprudent soldiers, had your watch been good, This sudden mischief never could have fallen. *Shak.*

IM-PRŌV'I-DENT-LY, *ad.* In an imprudent manner; carelessly. *Drayton*.

IM-PRŌV'ING, *p. a.* Making better; ameliorating;—becoming better.

IM-PRŌV'I-SATE, *v. a. & n.* [It. *improvisare*.] To compose and sing extemporaneously; to improvise. *S. Oliver*.

IM-PRŌV-I-SĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of composing, or of composing and singing, verses without premeditation.

Words cannot do justice to Theodore Hook's talent for improvisation; it was perfectly wonderful. *S. Rogers*.

There appears no reason why the term *improvisation* should not be applied to the delivery of unprepared discourses in prose. *Brande*.

2. Any thing improvised; an impromptu.

IM-PRŌ-VĪS'A-TIZE, *v. a. & n.* To extemporize, particularly in verse; to improvise. *Smart*.

IM-PRŌ-VĪS'A-TOR, *n.* One who improvises; an improvisatore. *Ec. Rev.*

IM-PRŌV-I-SĀ-TŌ'RĪ-AL, *a.* Relating to improvisation; extemporaneous. [R.] *Qu. Rev.*

IM-PRŌ-VĪSE', *v. a. & n.* To improvise; to speak extempore. *Qu. Rev. Byron*.

IM-PRŌ-VĪS'ER, *n.* One who improvises or speaks extempore. *Clarke*.

† IM-PRŌ-VĪ'SION (im-prŏ-vĭzh'un), *n.* [*in*, priv., and *provisio*.] Improvidence. *Browne*.

IM-PRŌ-VĪ'SO, *a.* [L. *improvisus*; It. *improviso*.] Produced by extemporaneous effort; unprepared. "Improviso translation." *Johnson*.

IM-PRŌV-VĪ-SĀ-TŌ'RE, *n.* [It.] pl. **IMPROVVISATORI**. A poet who composes and sings or recites verses, poems, or songs, on a given subject, immediately and without premeditation. *Burney*.

IMPROVVISATRICE (im-prŏv-ē-sĕ-trĕ'shĕ), *n.* [It.] An extemporaneous poetess. *Betham*.

IM-PRŪ'DENCE, *n.* [L. *imprudencia*; It. *imprudenza*; Sp. *imprudencia*; Fr. *imprudencia*.] Want of prudence or regard for consequences; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest; carelessness; heedlessness; rashness; inconsiderateness; improvidence.

IM-PRŪ'DENT, *a.* [L. *imprudens*; It. & Sp. *imprudens*; Fr. *imprudent*.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent; careless; rash; inconsiderate; incautious; regardless of consequences; improvident.

There is no such imprudent person as he that neglects God and his soul. *Tillotson*.

IM-PRŪ'DENT-LY, *ad.* Without prudence; indiscreetly; rashly. *Sherwood*.

IM-PŪ'BERTY, *n.* [*in*, priv., and *puberty*.] The want of age at which the contract of marriage may be legally entered into. *Paley*.

IM-PŪ'DENCE, *n.* [L. *impudentia*; *in*, priv., and *pudeo*, *pudens*, to be ashamed; It. *impudenza*; Sp. *impudencia*; Fr. *impudence*.] Shamelessness; immodesty; insolence; arrogance; assurance; rudeness; boldness; effrontery.

Those clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudent* to deny. *Locke*.

SYN.—See **ASSURANCE**, **AUDACITY**, **IMPERTINENT**, **INSOLENCE**.

IM-PU-DĒN-CY, *n.* Impudence. [R.] *King Charles*.

IM-PU-DĒNT, *a.* [L. *impudens*; *in*, priv., and *pudens*, modest; It. & Sp. *impudente*; Fr. *impudent*.] Wanting modesty or decency; bold and contemptuous; shameless; immodest; barefaced; insolent; saucy; rude; impertinent.

To whom the tempter, *impudent*, replied. *Milton*.

SYN.—See **IMPERTINENT**.

IM-PU-DĒNT-LY, *ad.* In an impudent manner; with impudence; insolently.

IM-PŪ-DĪC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *impudicitia*; *in*, priv., and *pudicitia*, modesty; It. *impudicizia*; Sp. *impudicia*; Fr. *impudicité*.] Immodesty. *Sheldon*.

IM-PŪGN' (im-pūn') [im-pūn', *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wr.*; im-pūn', *P. Kenrick*], *a.* [L. *impugno*; *in*, against, and *pugno*, to fight; It. *impugnare*; Sp. *impugnar*; Fr. *impugner*.] [*i.* IMPUGNED; *pp.* IMPUGNING, IMPUGNED.] To assault by arguments or by words; to attack; to oppose; to contradict; to assail; to gain-say; to resist.

In the old church, the truth of this mystery was never impugned openly. *Abp. Crammer*.

IM-PŪG'NA-BLE (im-pūg'nā-bl), *a.* That may be impugned; assailable. *Qu. Rev.*

† IM-PŪG-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *impugnatio*.] Opposition; resistance. *Bp. Hall*.

IM-PŪGN'ER (im-pūn'er), *n.* One who impugns.

IM-PŪGN'MENT (im-pūn'ment), *n.* The act of impugning; an attack. *Ec. Rev.*

IM-PŪ'IS-SANCE (im-pū'is-sāns, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; im-pū'is'sāns, *P. C. Wr. Wb.*), *n.* [Fr.] Want of power; impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness. *Bacon*.

IM-PŪ'IS-SANT, *a.* Impotent; weak. *Cotgrave*.

IM-PŪLSE, *n.* [L. *impello*, *impulsus*; *in*, against, and *pello*, to strike or push.]

1. (*Mech.*) The single or momentary force by which a body is impelled in contradistinction to continued force; force communicated without appreciable gradations; motion produced by suddenly communicated force. *Hutton*.

2. Influence of appetite or passion upon the mind; sudden thought.

Since the generality of persons act from impulse much more than from principle, men are neither so good nor so bad as we are apt to think them. *Hare*.

3. External influence upon the mind; incitement; instigation; impression; incentive. *Meantime, by Jove's impulse, Mezentius, armed, Succeeded Turnus.* *Dryden*.

IM-PŪLSE', *v. a.* To instigate; to incite; to induce; to impel; to actuate. [R.] *Pope*.

IM-PŪL'SION (im-pūl'shun), *n.* [L. *impulsio*; It. *impulsione*; Sp. & Fr. *impulsion*.]

1. The act of impelling or driving against; the motion suddenly communicated by one body to another; impulse.

To the *impulsion* there is requisite the force of the body that moveth, and the resistance of the body that is moved. *Bacon*.

2. Influence operating upon the mind.

But thou didst plead

Divine *impulsion*, prompting how thou might

Find some occasion to inherit our foes. *Milton*.

IM-PŪL'SIVE, *a.* [It. & Sp. *impulsivo*; Fr. *impulsif*.]

1. Tending to impel; forcing; having impulse; moving; impellent; impelling.

It may happen, that when appetite draws one way, it may be opposed, not by any appetite or passion, but by some cool principle of action, which has authority without any irresistible force. *Reid*.

2. Actuated, or governed, by impulse; unpremeditated; rash; as, "An *impulsive* child."

3. (*Mech.*) Noting action by impulse.

† IM-PŪL'SIVE, *n.* Impellent cause or reason; impulsive cause. *Wotton*.

IM-PŪL'SIVE-LY, *ad.* By, or with, impulse. *Sterne*.

IM-PŪNCT-U-AL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *impuntualità*.] Want of punctuality. [R.] *A. Hamilton*.

† IM-PŪN'I-BLY, *ad.* Without punishment. *Ellis*.

IM-PŪN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *impunitas*; *in*, priv., and *punito*, to punish; It. *impunità*; Sp. *impunidad*; Fr. *impunité*.]

1. Freedom, security, or exemption from penalty or punishment.

The impunity of crimes is one of the most prolific sources whence they arise. *Bouvier*.

2. Freedom or exemption from injury or loss.

The thistle, as is well known, is the national emblem of Scotland; and the national motto is very appropriate, being, "Nemo me impune lacesset." Nobody shall provoke me with impunity. *Brande*.

IM-PŪRE', *a.* [L. *impurus*; *in*, priv., and *purus*, pure; It. & Sp. *impuro*; Fr. *impur*.]

1. Not pure; mixed with extraneous substances; feculent; foul; dirty; filthy; unclean; as, "Impure oil."

2. Unchaste; obscene; lewd. *Addison*.

3. Defiled with guilt; unholy;—used of persons. "The spirit *impure*." *Milton*.

4. Unhallowed; unholy;—used of things.

Defaming as *impure* what God declares Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all. *Milton*.

† IM-PŪRE', *v. a.* To render impure. *Bp. Hall*.

IM-PŪRE'LY, *ad.* In an impure manner.

IM-PŪRE'NESS, *n.* Impurity. [R.] *Feltham*.

IM-PŪ'RĪ-TY, *n.* [L. *impuritas*; It. *impurità*; Sp. *impureza*; Fr. *impureté*.—See **IMPURE**.]

1. State of being impure; want of purity; admixture of base ingredients; foulness; feculence.

2. That which is impure; foul matter;—foul object or foul language; obscenity.

The *impurities* . . . will be carried into the blood. *Arbutnot*.
Let no visible or audible *impurity*, says Juvenal, enter the apartment of a child. *Beattie*.

3. An act of unchastity; lewdness.

Foul *impurities* reigned among the monkish clergy. *Atterbury*.

4. Want of sanctity; want of holiness.

The soul of a man grown to an inward and real *impurity*. *Milton*.

IM-PŪR'PLE, *v. a.* [*in* and *purple*.—Fr. *empourprer*.] [*i.* IMPURPLED; *pp.* IMPURPLING, IMPURPLED.] To color as with purple. "Impurpled with celestial roses." *Milton*.

IM-PŪ-TĀ-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* [Sp. *imputabilidad*.] The quality of being imputable. *Bp. Watson*.

IM-PŪ'TĀ-BLE, *a.* [It. *imputabile*; Sp. & Fr. *imputable*.]

1. That may be imputed, attributed, ascribed, or charged; attributable; chargeable.

It is rather *imputable* to that prudent modesty which so much becomes every sober woman. *Bp. Taylor*.

2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. [R.]
The fault lies at his door, and she is in no wise *imputable*. *Ayliffe*.

IM-PŪ'TĀ-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being imputable; imputability. *Norris*.

IM-PŪ-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *imputatio*; It. *imputazione*; Sp. *imputacion*; Fr. *imputation*.—See **IMPUTE**.]

1. The act of imputing, attributing, ascribing, or charging; attribution.

"It is now time to clear myself from any *imputation* of self-conceit upon that subject. *Dryden*.

If I had a suit to Master Shallow, I would humor his men with the *imputation* of being near their master. *Shak.*

2. Censure; reproach; blame; accusation; charge. "They also the least feel that scourge of vulgar *imputation*." *Hooker*.

3. Hint; slight notice; intimation.

Have you heard any *imputation* to the contrary? *Shak.*

4. (*Theol.*) The attributing of a character, or qualities, either good or bad, to a person, which he does not really possess.

The *imputation* which respects our justification before God is, God's gracious reckoning the righteousness of Christ to believers, and his acceptance of these persons as righteous on that account. *Hook*.

IM-PŪ'TĀ-TĪVE, *a.* [L. *imputativus*; It. & Sp. *imputativo*; Fr. *imputatif*.] That may impute or be imputed. *Milton*.

IM-PŪ'TĀ-TĪVE-LY, *ad.* By imputation.

IM-PŪTE', *v. a.* [L. *imputo*; *in*, upon, and *pato*, to reckon, to charge; It. *imputare*; Sp. *imputar*; Fr. *imputer*.] [*i.* IMPUTED; *pp.* IMPUTING, IMPUTED.]

1. To charge upon; to ascribe; to attribute, generally ill, sometimes good.

It was *imputed* to him for righteousness. *Rom. iv. 22*.
Impute your dangers to our ignorance. *Dryden*.

2. † [in, used intensively, and *animation*.] Communication of life; animation. "Before the soul came, before *inanition*." *Donne*.

IN-AN'YI'TION (in-a-nish'un), *n.* [It. *inanizione*; Sp. *inanición*; Fr. *inanition*.] State of being inane; emptiness; vacuity; want of fullness in the vessels of an animal; inanity.

Repletion and *inanition* may both do harm in two contrary extremes. *Burton*.

IN-AN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *inanitas*; *inanis*, empty; It. *inanità*; Fr. *inanité*.]

1. State of being inane; emptiness; void space; vacuity; vacancy. *Digby*.
2. Frivolousness; vanity. *Florio*.

IN-AP'ATHY, *n.* [in, priv., and *apathy*.] Feeling; sensibility. [R.] *Ed. Rev.*

IN-AP-PĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* [in, priv., and *appealable*.] Not to be appealed from. *Coleridge*.

IN-AP-PĒAS'A-BLE, *a.* [in, priv., and *appeasable*.] Unappeasable. *Anal. Rev.*

IN-AP-PĒ-TENCE, } *n.* [L. in, priv., and *appetentia*; *tentia*, appetite; It. *inappetenza*; Sp. *inapetencia*; Fr. *inappétence*.]
IN-AP-PĒ-TEN-CY, } Want of appetite or desire. *Boyle*.

IN-AP-PLI-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *inapplicabilité*.] The state of being inapplicable; unfit; unsuitableness. *Johnson*.

IN-AP-PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Sp. *inaplicable*; Fr. *inapplicable*.] Not applicable; that cannot be applied; unfit; unsuitable; irrelevant. *Johnson*.

IN-AP-PLI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inapplicable; inapplicability. *Scott*.

IN-AP-PLI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Sp. *inaplicación*; Fr. *inapplication*.] Want of application; indolence; negligence. *Johnson*.

IN-AP-PO-SITE, *a.* Not apposite; unsuitable; unfit; ill-timed; not to the purpose; improper.

IN-AP-PRĒ-CI-A-BLE (in-ap-prĕ-she-a-bl), *a.* [It. *inapprezzabile*; Sp. *inapreciable*; Fr. *inappreciable*.] Not appreciable; that cannot be appreciated, estimated, or measured. *Coleridge*.

IN-AP-PRĒ-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* [in, priv., and *appreciation*.] Want of appreciation. *Qu. Rev.*

IN-AP-PRĒ-HĒN'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *inapprehensibilis*.] Not apprehensible or intelligible; incomprehensible. *Milton*.

IN-AP-PRĒ-HĒN'SION, *n.* [in, priv., and *apprehension*.] Want of apprehension. *Hurd*.

IN-AP-PRĒ-HĒN'SIVE, *a.* Not apprehensive; regardless. "Inapprehensive of the troubles of their brethren." *Bp. Taylor*.

IN-AP-PRŌACH'A-BLE, *a.* [in, priv., and *approachable*.] Unapproachable. *Qu. Rev.*

IN-AP-PRŌACH'A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be approached; unapproachably. *Wright*.

IN-AP-PRŌ-PRĪ-ATE, *a.* [in, priv., and *appropriate*.] Not appropriate; unsuitable. *Qu. Rev.*

IN-AP-PRŌ-PRĪ-ATE-LY, *ad.* Not appropriately; not suitably. *Edgeworth*.

IN-AP-PRŌ-PRĪ-ATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inappropriate; unsuitableness. *Rogee*.

IN-APT', *a.* [in, priv., and *apt*.] Not apt; unapt; unfit; unsuitable. *Qu. Rev.*

IN-AP'TI-TUDE, *n.* [It. *inattitudine*; Sp. *ineptitud*; Fr. *inaptitude*.] Want of aptitude; unfit; unsuitableness. *Howell*.

IN-APT'LY, *ad.* Unaptly; unfitly. *Coleridge*.

IN-APT'NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being inapt; inaptitude. *Wordsworth*.

† IN-Ā-QUATE, *a.* [L. *inaquo*, *inaquatus*, to turn into water.] Embodied in water. *Adp. Cranmer*.

† IN-Ā-QUĀ'TION, *n.* The state of being inaquate. *Bp. Gardner*.

IN-ĀR'A-BLE, *a.* [Sp. *inarable*.] Not arable; not capable of tillage. *Bailey*.

IN-ĀRCH', *v. a.* [in and *arch*.] [i. INARCHED; pp. INARCHING, INARCHED.] To graft by approach; that is, by uniting a scion to the stock without separating it from its parent tree. *Miller*.

IN-ĀRCH'ING, *n.* A method of grafting without separating the scion from the parent tree; grafting by approach. — See INARCH. *Miller*.

IN-AR-TIC'U-LĀTE, *a.* [L. *articulatus*; It. *articolato*; Sp. *articulado*.]

1. Not articulate; not uttered with articulation like that of the syllables of human speech; not clear and distinct in utterance; indistinct. 2. (*Zool.*) Not jointed; inarticulated.

IN-AR-TIC'U-LĀT-ED, *a.* (*Zool.*) Not articulated; not jointed; inarticulate. *Mauder*.

IN-AR-TIC'U-LĀTE-LY, *ad.* In an inarticulate manner; — indistinctly. *Hammond*.

IN-AR-TIC'U-LĀTE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inarticulate; — indistinctness.

IN-AR-TIC'U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. in, priv., and *articulatio*, the putting forth of new joints or nodes; Sp. *articulación*.] Want of articulation; confusion of sounds; want of clearness or distinctness in pronouncing.

The oracles meant to be obscure; but then it was by the ambiguity of the expression, and not by the inarticulation of the words. *Chesterfield*.

IN-AR-TI-FI'CIĀL (in-ar-tĕ-fish'al), *a.* [It. *inartificiale*.]

1. Not artificial; natural; not made by art; made without skill; ill-contrived; clumsy; plain; rude.

2. Artless; without art; ingenuous; simple-minded. "Inartificial simplicity." *Cowenry*.

3. Contrary to art. *Decay of Piety*.

IN-AR-TI-FI'CIĀL-LY (-fish'al-le), *ad.* Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

IN-AR-TI-FI'CIĀL-NESS (in-ar-tĕ-fish'al-ness), *n.* The state of being inartificial. *Scott*.

IN-ĀS-MUCH', *ad.* Seeing; seeing that; since; — followed by *as*. *Dr. Deaktry*.

IN-AT-TĒN'TION, *n.* [L. in, priv., and *attentio*, attention; It. *inattenzione*; Fr. *inattention*.] Want of attention; absence of mind; neglect; heedlessness; inadvertence.

Persons keep out of the reach of the reproofs of the ministry, or hear with such *inattention* or contempt as renders them of little effect. *Rogee*.

Syn. — See INADVERTENCE, NEGLIGENCE.

IN-AT-TĒN'TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *inattentif*.] Not attentive; inadvertent; thoughtless; heedless; careless; negligent; remiss; regardless. "An unsteady and *inattentive* habit." *Watts*.

Syn. — See ABSENT, NEGLIGENT.

IN-AT-TĒN'TIVE-LY, *ad.* Without attention; heedlessly.

IN-AT-TĒN'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inattentive; want of attention; inattention. *Paley*.

IN-ĀU-DI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state or the quality of being inaudible. *Butler*.

IN-ĀU-DI-BLE, *a.* [L. *inaudibilis*; It. *inaudibile*; Sp. *inaudible*.] Not audible; that cannot be heard.

The inaudible and noiseless foot of time. *Shak.*

IN-ĀU-DI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Inaudibility. *Dr. Allen*.

IN-ĀU-GU-RĀL, *a.* [Sp. & Fr. *inaugural*.] Relating to inauguration. *Blair*.

IN-ĀU-GU-RĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *inauguro*, *inauguratus*; in and *augurium*, augury; It. *inaugurare*; Sp. *inaugurar*; Fr. *inaugurer*.] [i. INAUGURATED; pp. INAUGURATING, INAUGURATED.]

1. To introduce into an office with certain ceremonies; to invest with a new office by solemn rites; to institute; to consecrate; to install.

He had taken with him Alfred, his youngest son, to be there *inaugurated*. *Milton*.

We will anoint and *inaugurate* him. *Milton*.

2. † To begin with good omens. *Wotton*.

3. To exhibit publicly for the first time, with certain ceremonies; as, "To *inaugurate* a statue."

IN-ĀU-GU-RĀTE, *a.* Invested with office. *Drayton*.

IN-ĀU-GU-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *inauguratio*, a beginning; It. *inaugurazione*; Sp. *inauguración*; Fr. *inauguration*.]

1. The act of inaugurating; an investing with a new office by solemn rites; installation; investiture. "At his regal *inauguration*." *Browne*.

It [inauguration] is now used in a sense nearly

synonymous with the consecration of a prelate, or the coronation of a king or emperor. *Brande*.

2. The act of exhibiting publicly for the first time, with certain ceremonies; as, "The *inauguration* of a statue."

IN-ĀU-GU-RĀ-TOR, *n.* One who inaugurates.

IN-ĀU-GU-RĀ-TOR-Y, *a.* [Sp. *inauguratorio*.] Relating to inauguration; inaugural. "Inauguratory gratulations." *Johnson*.

IN-ĀU-RĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *inauro*, *inauratus*; in, upon, and *aurum*, gold.] To gild or cover with gold. *Wright*.

IN-ĀU-RĀTE, *a.* Noting striae or other impressed parts having a metallic splendor. *Mauder*.

IN-ĀU-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of gilding, or covering with gold. *Arbuthnot*.

† IN-ĀUS-PI-CĀTE, *a.* [L. *inauspiciatus*; It. *inauspicato*.] Inauspicious; ill-omened. *Sir G. Buck*.

IN-ĀU-SPĪ'CIOUS (in-āw-spīsh'us), *a.* [in, priv., and *auspicious*.] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate; unfavorable; unpropitious.

The stars feel not the diseases their *inauspicious* influence produces. *Boyle*.

IN-ĀU-SPĪ'CIOUS-LY (in-āw-spīsh'us-le), *ad.* In an inauspicious manner; with ill omens.

IN-ĀU-SPĪ'CIOUS-NESS (in-āw-spīsh'us-ness), *n.* The state or the quality of being inauspicious; misfortune. *Johnson*.

† IN-BĀRGE, *v. a.* To go into a bark or barge; to embark. *Drayton*.

† IN-BĒAM'ING, *n.* Ingress of a beam or ray of light; irradiation. *South*.

IN-BĒ'ING, *n.* [in and *being*.] Inherence; inseparableness. *Watts*.

IN-BIND', *v. a.* To enclose; to hem in.

On the green banks which that fair stream *inbound* flowers and odors sweetly smiled and smelled. *Fairfax*.

† IN-BLOWN, *a.* Blown into. *Cudworth*.

IN-BŌARD, *a.* Carried, or stowed, within the hold of a ship. "An *inboard* cargo." *Wright*.

IN-BŌARD, *ad.* Within the hold of a vessel. *Wright*.

IN-BŌRN, *a.* [in and *born*.] Implanted by nature; innate; natural; inherent. "All passions being *inborn* with us." *Dryden*.

Syn. — See INHERENT.

IN-BREAK'ING, *n.* [in and *breaking*.] The act of breaking in; invasion. *Ec. Rev.*

IN-BRĒAFHE', *v. a.* [in and *breathe*.] To infuse by breathing; to breathe in. *Coleridge*.

IN-BRĒAFHED' (in-brĕthd'), *a.* Inspired; infused by inspiration. "Inbreathed sense." *Milton*.

IN-BRĒD, *a.* [in and *bred*.] Produced within; generated within; innate; not acquired by effort or by habit; natural; inherent. "Inbred delight." *Jackson*. "Inbred worth." *Dryden*.

Syn. — See INHERENT.

IN-BRĒED', *v. a.* [i. INBRED; pp. INBREEDING, INBRED.] To produce; to raise; to cherish.

To *inbreed* in us this generous and Christianly reverence one of another. *Milton*.

IN-BURN'ING, *a.* Burning within. *Spenser*.

IN' CĀ, *n.*; pl. IN' CĀS. A name given by the Indians of ancient Peru to their kings and princes of the blood; — written also *ynca*.

The blood royal of the *incas* is preserved, or believed to be so, among the Indians of the present day. *Brande*.

IN'BURST, *n.* A bursting within. *Ec. Rev.*

IN-CĀGE', *v. a.* [in and *cage*.] [i. INCAGED; pp. INCAGING, INCAGED.] To shut up; to confine, as in a cage; to enclose; to encage. *Shak.*

IN-CĀGE'MENT, *n.* Confinement in a cage, or in any narrow space. [R.] *Shelton*.

IN-CĀL'CU-LĀ-BLE, *a.* [It. *incalcolabile*; Sp. & Fr. *incalculable*.] That cannot be calculated; beyond calculation; not to be reckoned; innumerable. "His loss is *incalculable*." *Todd*.

IN-CĀL'CU-LĀ-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being incalculable. *Wright*.

IN-CĀL'CU-LĀ-BLY, *ad.* Beyond calculation.

IN-CA-LÈS' CENCE, *n.* [L. *incalesco*, *incales-*
IN-CA-LÈS CEN-CY, *cens*; It. *incalescenza*.]
The state of growing warm; warmth; incipi-
ent heat; calefaction. *Broune.*

IN-CA-LÈS' CENT, *a.* Growing warm or hot. *Boyle.*

IN-CAM-È-RÀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *in*, in, and
camera, a chamber.] The union of some land,
right, or revenue, to the dominions of the
pope. *Crabb.*

IN-CAN-DÈS' CENCE, *n.* [L. *incandesco*, *incan-*
descens, to become warm; *in*, used intensively,
and *candescere*; *candeo*, to be white; *can-*
nus, white; It. *incandescenza*; Fr. *incandes-*
cence.] (*Chem*) A white heat; the glowing
whiteness of intensely heated bodies. *Turner.*

IN-CAN-DÈS' CENT, *a.* [It. *incandescente*; Fr.
incandescent.] White with heat; glowing with
a white heat; having a more intense degree of
heat than red heat. *Clarke.*

IN-CÁ'NOUS, *a.* [L. *incanus*, quite hoary.] (*Bot.*)
Hoary with pubescence. *Gray.*

IN-CAN-TÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *incantatio*; *incanto*, to
chant a magic formula; *in*, intensive, and *canto*,
to sing; It. *incantazione*; Sp. *encantacion*; Fr.
incantation.] A form of words pronounced or
sung in connection with certain ceremonies, for
the purpose of enchantment; conjuration; magi-
cal songs, charms, spells, or ceremonies, as
of witchcraft.

The incantation backward she repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what she did defeats. *Garth.*

IN-CÁN'TA-TÓ-RY, *a.* [It. *incantatorio*.] Re-
lating to incantation; enchanting; magical.
"Incantatory impostors." *Broune.*

† **IN-CÁNT'ING**, *p. a.* Enchanting; delightful.
"Incanting voices." *Sir T. Herbert.*

IN-CÁN'TON, *v. a.* [*in* and *canton*.] To unite
to, or into, a canton. *Addison.*

IN-CÁ-PA-HÍL'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of
being incapable; want of capability; incapacity.
You have nothing to urge but a kind of incapacity in
yourself to the service. *Suckling.*

IN-CÁ-PA-BLE, *a.* [L. *incapabilis*; Fr. *incapable*.]
1. Unable to hold or contain; wanting room
or capacity; not capable;—with *of*.

Mean while enjoy
Your fill what happiness this happy state
Can comprehend, *incapable* of more. *Milton.*

2. Wanting power or ability to understand,
comprehend, or learn; indocile.

3. Not able to admit; not susceptible.

Since now we find this our empyreal form
Incapable of mortal injury. *Milton.*

4. Unable to take care; unequal to the man-
agement; not capable of the conduct.

In not your father grown incapable
Of reasonable affairs? Is he not stupid
With age? *Shak.*

5. Morally unable or indisposed.

In conversation, it is usual to say a man is *incapable* of
 falsehood, or *incapable* of generosity. *Johnson.*

6. † Unconscious; insensible.

She chanted snatches of old tunes,
As one incapable of her own distress. *Shak.*

7. (*Law*) Disqualified or unqualified; inca-
pacitated; laboring under a legal disability.

Their lands are almost entirely taken from them, and they
are rendered incapable of purchasing any more. *Stuyt.*

Syn.—*Incapable* is a more comprehensive term
than *insufficient* or *incompetent*. A person may be said
to be incapable of acting or doing any thing, and *in-*
sufficient or *incompetent* to perform a particular task.
Unable to assist; *wrót* for the purpose; *disqualified* or
insufficient for the undertaking; *incompetent* to judge;
an *inadequate* reward.

IN-CÁ-PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being
incapable; inability; incapability. *Clarke.*

IN-CÁ-PA-BLY, *ad.* In an incapable manner.

IN-CA-PÁ'CIOUS (in-ká-pá'shús), *a.* [*in*, priv., and
capacious.] Not capacious; wanting capacity;
narrow; of small content.

Souls that are made little and *incapacious* cannot enlarge
their thoughts to take in any great compass of times or
things. *Burnet.*

IN-CA-PÁ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of capacity;
incapacity; narrowness. *Johnson.*

IN-CA-PÁ'CÍ-TÁTE, *v. a.* [*in*, priv., and *capaci-*

tate.] [*in* *INCAPACITATED*; *pp.* *INCAPACITAT-*
ING, *INCAPACITATED*.]

1. To render incapable; to disable. *Locke.*

2. To render physically unfit; to disqualify.

Monstrosity could not *incapacitate* from marriage. *Arbutnot.*

3. (*Law*) To deprive of some necessary le-
gal qualification; to disqualify.

IN-CA-PÁ'CÍ-TÁ'TION, *n.* The act of incapaci-
tating; disqualification. *Burke.*

IN-CA-PÁ'CÍ-TY, *n.* [It. *incapacità*; Sp. *incapa-*
cidad; Fr. *incapacité*.]

1. Want of capacity; want of power or abili-
ty; inability; incapability; incompetency.

The inactivity of the soul is its *incapacity* to be moved
with any thing common. *Arbutnot.*

2. (*Law*) The want of a quality legally to do,
give, transmit, or receive something. *Bouvier.*

IN-CÁR'GER-ÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *in*, intensive, and
carcere, to imprison; *in*, in, and *carcer*, a prison;
It. *incarcerare*; Fr. *encarcérer*.] [*in* *IN-*
CARCERATED; *pp.* *INCARCERATING*, *INCAR-*
CERATED.]

1. To put in a dungeon or prison; to imprison.

2. To confine; to shut up; to enclose.

Contagion may be propagated by bodies that easily *in-*
carcerate the infected air, as woollen clothes. *Hall's*

IN-CÁR'GER-ÁTE, *a.* [It. *incarcerato*.] Imprisoned;
incarcerated. *More.*

IN-CÁR'GER-ÁT-ED, *p. a.* 1. Imprisoned; shut up.

2. (*Med.*) Noting a kind of hernia in which
the constriction cannot be reduced with facility;
—sometimes used as synonymous with *strangulated*.
Dunghison.

IN-CÁR'GER-Á'TION, *n.* [It. *incarcerazione*.]
1. The act of incarcerating; imprisonment;
confinement.

A state of *incarceration* for former delinquencies. *Glanville.*

2. (*Surg.*) A term applied to a hernia when
the constriction about the hernial sac or else-
where cannot be reduced with facility; —some-
times also used in the same sense as *strangulation*.
Dunghison.

IN-CÁRN', *v. a.* [L. *incarno*; Sp. *encarnar*.] To
cover with flesh; to incarnate. [R.] *Wiseman.*

IN-CÁRN', *v. n.* To breed flesh. [R.] *Wiseman.*

† **IN-CÁR'NÁ-DINE**, *a.* [It. *incarnatino*; Fr. *in-*
caradin.] Of a red color. *Lovelace.*

† **IN-CÁR'NÁ-DINE**, *v. a.* To dye red. *Shak.*

IN-CÁR'NÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *incarno*, *incarnatus*; *in*,
in, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh; It. *incarnare*; Sp. *en-*
carñar; Fr. *incarner*.] [*in* *INCARNATED*; *pp.*
INCARNATING, *INCARNATED*.] To clothe with
flesh; to embody with flesh.

I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrained
Into a beast, and mix with bestial slime,
This essence to incarnate and imbrute. *Milton.*

IN-CÁR'NÁTE, *a.* [It. *incarnato*; Sp. *encarnado*;
Fr. *incarnat*.]

1. Clothed with flesh; embodied in flesh.

"The *incarnate* Son of God." *Sanderson.*

2. † Having the color of flesh. *Holland.*

IN-CÁR'NÁ'TION, *n.* [It. *incarnazione*; Sp. *en-*
carñacion; Fr. *incarnation*.]

1. The act of incarnating or of assuming body
or flesh; the assumption of a human body and
human nature; state of being incarnate.

The end of Christ's *incarnation* was, that he might draw
up into his own experiences all the woes and temptations of
humanity. *B. H. Sears.*

"A word in common use among theologians,
to express the union of the Godhead with the man-
hood in Jesus Christ." *Brande.*

2. † The color of flesh. *Hist. of Penn.*

3. (*Med.*) Granulation; the process which
takes place in the healing of ulcers. *Hoblyn.*

IN-CÁR'NÁ-TIVE, *a.* [It. *incarnativo*; Sp. *en-*
carñativo; Fr. *incarnatif*.] Generating flesh.

IN-CÁR'NÁ-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that generates
flesh. "I deterged the abscess, and incarnated
by the common *incarnative*." *Wiseman.*

IN-CÁSE', *v. a.* [It. *incassare*; Sp. *encajar*.] [*in* *IN-*
INCASSED; *pp.* *INCASING*, *INCASED*.] To cover
with a case, or as with a case; to enclose; to
inwrap.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incase*. *Pope.*

IN-CÁSE'MENT, *n.* The act of incasing; a cov-
ering. *Dr. Allen.*

IN-CÁSK', *v. a.* To put into a cask. *Sherwood.*

IN-CÁS'TEL-LÁT-ED (in-kas'tel-át-ed), *a.* En-
closed in a castle.

IN-CÁS'TELLED, *a.* Hoof-bound. *Crabb.*

IN-CÁT-E-NÁ'TION, *n.* The act of linking to-
gether. "The *incatenation* of fleas." *Goldsmith.*

IN-CÁUTION, *n.* Want of caution. [R.] *Pope.*

IN-CÁUTIONS (in-káw'shús), *a.* [*in*, priv., and
cautions.] Not cautious or circumspect; not
careful or heedful; unwary; heedless.

His rhetorical expressions may easily captivate the *incau-*
tious reader. *Kell.*

IN-CÁUTIONS-LY (in-káw'shús-ly), *ad.* Unwa-
rily; heedlessly. *Arbutnot.*

IN-CÁUTIONS-NESS (in-káw'shús-nés), *n.* Want
of caution; heedlessness. *Todd.*

IN-CA-VÁT-ED, *a.* Made hollow;—bent round
or in. *Smart.*

IN-CA-VÁ'TION, *n.* Act of making hollow; ex-
cavation;—a hollow. *Wright.*

IN-CÁVED' (in-kávd'), *a.* Enclosed or shut up in
a cave; encaverned. *Savage.*

IN-CÁV'ERNED (-ernd), *a.* Enclosed in a cavern
or cave; incaved. *Drayton.*

IN-CE-LÈB'RÍ-TY, *n.* [*in*, priv., and *celebrity*.]
Want of celebrity. [R.] *Coleridge.*

† **IN-CÈND'**, *v. a.* [L. *incendo*, to set fire to; Fr.
incendier.] To stir up; to inflame. *Marston.*

|| **IN-CÈN'DI-A-RÍSM**, *n.* The act of an incendia-
ry; the act of maliciously and wilfully setting
buildings or other combustible property on fire.

|| **IN-CÈN'DI-A-RY** [in-sén'dé-a-ré, P. J. Ja. R. C.;
in-sén'dé-a-ré or in-sén'jé-a-ré, W.; in-sén'dyá-ré,
S. E. F. K. Sm.], *a.* [L. *incendarius*; *incendo*,
to inflame; It. & Sp. *incendiario*; Fr. *incendiaire*.]
1. Relating to the malicious and wilful burn-
ing of buildings or other combustible property.

2. Inflammatory; exciting; seditious. *Coze.*

|| **IN-CÈN'DI-A-RY**, *n.* 1. One who maliciously
sets houses or other buildings on fire.

Among the ancients, *incendiaries* were burnt. *Lond. Ency.*

2. One who inflames factions or promotes
quarrels; a political agitator; an exciter.

Several cities of Greece drove them out as *incendiaries*
and pests of common weals. *Bentley.*

IN-CÈN'DI-OUS, *a.* Incendiary. [R.] *Bacon.*

IN-CÈNSE' (in), *v. a.* [*in* *INCENSED*; *pp.* *IN-*
CENSING, *INCENSED*.] [L. *incendo*, *incensus*, to
burn.]

1. † To incite; to animate; to move. *Holland.*

2. To enkindle or inflame with anger; to en-
rage; to provoke; to exasperate; to irritate.

How could my pious son thy power incense? *Dryden.*

IN'CÈNSE, or **IN-CÈNSE'**, *v. a.* 1. To burn.

Virtue is like precious odors, most fragrant when they are
incensed or crushed. *Bacon.*

2. To perfume with incense. *Barrow.*

IN'CÈNSE, *n.* [L. *incendo*, *incensus*, to burn; It.
incenso; Sp. *incienso*; Fr. *encens*.]

1. Perfume exhaled by fire in worship; an
honorary offering. *Congreve.*

2. A fragrant substance used for making
perfume by burning; frankincense.

And he made the holy anointing oil, and the pure *incense*
of sweet spices. *Exod. xxxiv. 29.*

IN'CÈNSE-BRÉATH'ING, *a.* Exhaling incense.
"Incense-breathing morn." *Gray.*

IN-CÈNSE'MENT, *n.* Rage; heat; fury. [R.] *Shak.*

IN-CÈN'SION (in-sén'shun), *n.* [L. *incensio*; *in-*
cendo, to inflame; It. *incensione*.] The act of
kindling;—the state of being on fire. [R.] *Bacon.*

IN-CÈN'SIVE, *a.* That incites; that tends to in-
flame; inflammatory. *Barrow.*

IN-CÈN'SOR, *n.* [L.] A kindler of anger; an
inflamer. *Hayward.*

IN-CÈN-SÓ-RY, or **IN-CÈN'SÓ-RY** [in-sén'só-ré, S.
W. J. F. Sm.; in-sén'só-ré, Ja. K. C. W. W.],
n. A vessel in which incense is burnt and of-
fered; a censur. *Ainsworth.*

|| IN-CEN'SUR-A-BLE (in-sen'shur-a-bl), *a.* [*in*, priv., and *censurable*.] Not censurable; uncensurable. [R.] *Dwight*.

|| IN-CEN'SUR-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be censured. [R.] *Shelley*.

IN-CEN'TIVE, *a.* [*L. incentivus*; *It. & Sp. incentivo*.] That incites; inciting; encouraging. Part the incentive need provide. *Milton*.

IN-CEN'TIVE, *n.* 1. † That which kindles or inflames. *K. Charles*.

2. That which provokes or incites; incitement; impulse; inducement; motive; encouragement; spur. "The incentives of place, profit, and preferment." *Addison*.

IN-CEN'TIVE-LY, *ad.* Incitingly; encouragingly. *Wright*.

IN-CEP'TION, *n.* [*L. inceptio*; *incipio*, to begin; *in*, in, and *capio*, to take.] A beginning; commencement. *Bacon*.

IN-CEP'TIVE, *a.* [*L. inceptivus*.] 1. Noting the beginning of an action. "An inceptive . . . proposition." *Locke*.

2. (*Math.*) Noting quantities capable of producing magnitudes higher than their own; as, "A point is inceptive of a line"; "A line is inceptive of a surface." *Brande*.

IN-CEP'TIVE, *n.* That which begins. *Watts*.

IN-CEP'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a manner noting beginning. *Clarke*.

IN-CEP'TOR, *n.* [*L.*] 1. A beginner; one who is in his rudiments. *Johnson*.

2. A person who is on the point of taking the degree of A.M. at an English university. *Warton*.

IN-CER-AT'ION, *n.* [*L. incero*, *inceratus*, to cover with wax; *cera*, wax.] Act of covering with wax.

IN-CER-A-TIVE, *a.* Cleaving like wax. *Cotgrave*.

† IN-CER-TAIN, *a.* Uncertain. *Shak.*

† IN-CER-TAIN-LY, [*in-ser'tin-le*], *ad.* Uncertainly; not certainly. *Huloet*.

† IN-CER-TAIN-TY, *n.* Uncertainty. *Shak.*

IN-CER-TI-TUDE, *n.* [*Fr.*] Uncertainty; want of certainty; doubtfulness. *Locke*. *Burke*.

† IN-CES-SA-BLE, *a.* [*L. incessabilis*.] Unceasing; continual; unintermitted; incessant. *Shelton*.

IN-CES-SAN-CY, *n.* [*It. incessanza*.] The quality of being incessant. *Smart*.

IN-CES-SANT, *a.* [*It. incessante*; *Sp. incessante*; *Fr. incessant*.] Unceasing; unintermitted; unremitting; uninterrupted; perpetual; continual. "Incessant weeping." *Shak.*

And now four days the sun had seen our woes,
Four nights the moon beneath the incessant fire. *Dryden*.

Syn.—See CONTINUAL.

IN-CES-SANT, *n.* The quality or the state of being incessant. *Scott*.

IN-CES-SANT-LY, *ad.* Without intermission; continually; perpetually; always. *Milton*.

IN-CES-SANT-NESS, *n.* The state of being incessant or continual. *Scott*.

† IN-CES-SION, *n.* [*L. incessus*.] Walking. *Browne*.

IN-CEST, *n.* [*L. incestum*; *in*, priv., and *castus*, chaste; *It. & Sp. incesto*; *Fr. inceste*.] (*Law*) Sexual intercourse between persons who, by reason of consanguinity or affinity, cannot lawfully be united. *Burrill*.

Spiritual incest, sexual intercourse between two persons who have a spiritual alliance by means of baptism or confirmation:—also the crime of a vicar, or other beneficiary, who holds two benefices, one of which depends upon the collation of the other. *Buck*.

IN-CEST'U-OUS (in-est'shu-us), *a.* [*It. & Sp. incestuoso*; *Fr. incestueux*.] 1. Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural or impious cohabitation.

An incestuous Herod discoursing of chastity. *South*.

2. Relating to, or involving, incest. Love not adulterous or incestuous. *Warburton*.

IN-CEST'U-OUS-LY, *ad.* In an incestuous manner. *Dryden*.

IN-CEST'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being incestuous. *Bp. Hall*.

INCH, *n.* [*A. S. ince*, inch, a twelfth part.—*Gr. ovykia*; *L. uncia*.]

1. A measure of length supposed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot.

2. A small quantity or degree. They'll give him death by inches. *Shak.*
Give not an inch of ground. *Drayton*.

3. A nice point or moment of time. Beldame, I think we watched you at an inch. *Shak.*

4. [*L. insula*.—*Ir. innshe*; Gaelic *inis*.—*Corn. ennis*.] An island. [*Scotland*.] *Jamieson*.

Till he disbursed at St. Colmes' inch
Ten thousand dollars to our general use. *Shak.*

The blackened wave is edged with white;
To inch and rock the sea-mews fly. *W. Scott*.

Often used as a prefix to small Scottish islands, as *Inch-keith*, *Inch-garvie*.

INCH, *v. a.* 1. To drive by inches, or very gradually. Valiant, they say, but very popular;
He gets too far into the soldier's graces,
And inches out my master. *Dryden*.

2. To deal out by inches or in a small quantity; to give sparingly. *Ainsworth*.

INCH, *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time; to move slowly and with hesitation.

Now Turnus doubts, and yet disdains to yield,
But with slow paces measures back the field,
And inches to the walls. *Dryden*.

IN-CHAM-BER, *v. a.* [*Fr. enchambrier*.] To lodge in a chamber. [R.] *Sherwood*.

† IN-CHANG-E-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being unchangeable; unchangeableness. *Kenrick*.

IN-CHANT', *v. a.* See ENCHANT.

† IN-CHÄR-I-TÄ-BLE, *a.* Uncharitable. *Shak.*

† IN-CHÄR-I-TY, *n.* Want of charity. *Warner*.

IN-CHÄSE', *v. a.* See ENCHASE.

IN-CHÄS-TI-TY, *n.* [*in*, priv., and *chastity*.] Want of chastity; unchastity. *Milton*.

INCHED (incht), *a.* Containing inches. "Over four-inched bridges." *Shak.*

IN-CHËST', *v. a.* [*in* and *chest*.] To put into a case or chest. *Sherwood*.

INCH'P-IN, *n.* The sweet-bread of a deer;—written also *inchpin*. *Ainsworth*.

INCH'MËAL, *n.* A piece an inch long. *Shak.*

INCH'MËAL, *ad.* By inchmeal or by inches; by little and little. *Shak.* *C. Lamb*.

IN'EHQ-ÄTE (ing'kq-ät), *v. a.* [*L. inchoo*, *inchoatus*; *Sp. inchoar*.] † INCHOATED; *pp.* INCHOATING, INCHOATED. To begin. [R.] *More*.

IN'EHQ-ÄTE (ing'kq-ät), *a.* Begun; commenced. "Inchoate regeneration." *Bp. Hall*.

IN'EHQ-ÄTE-LY, *ad.* In an incipient degree. Whether as fully just by thy gracious imputation, or as unchoately just. *Bp. Hall*.

IN-EHQ-Ä'TION, *n.* [*L. inchoatio*.] Inception; a beginning; commencement.

The declaration and inchoation of a war. *Bacon*.

|| IN-CHÖ-A-TIVE [in-kö-a-tiv, *S. W. P. J. Ja. Vvr.*; ing'kq-a-tiv, *Sm. R.*], *a.* [*L. inchoativus*; *It. & Sp. inchoativo*; *Fr. inchoatif*.] Inceptive; noting beginning; incipient. *Evelyn*.

|| IN-CHÖ-A-TIVE, *n.* That which begins; inceptive;—beginning.

Verbs in "seo" should not be called inchoatives, but continuatives. *Udal*.

Verbs called inchoatives or inceptives. *Harris*.

INCH'PIN, *n.* See INCHPIN. *B. Jonson*.

INCH-STUFF, *n.* Deal plank sawed to the thickness of an inch. *Simmonds*.

IN-CIC'U-Ä-BLE, *a.* [*L. incicur*, not tame.] That cannot be tamed; untamable. [R.] *Perry*.

IN-CIDE', *v. a.* [*L. incido*; *in*, used intensively, and *cedo*, to strike; *It. incidere*; *Fr. inciser*.] (*Med.*) To cut or separate, as phlegm, by some drug; to incise. *Arbuthnot*.

IN-CI-DËNCE, *n.* [*L. incido*, *incidens*; *in*, upon, and *cedo*, to fall; *It. incidenza*; *Sp. incidencia*; *Fr. incidence*.] (*Physics*) The direction in which one body falls upon or strikes another.

Angle of incidence, the angle which the line of incidence makes with a perpendicular to the plane or

curved surface struck; also, as formerly used, the angle which the line of incidence makes with the surface, if plane, or, if it is curved, with its tangent plane.—*Line of incidence*, the path described by the incident ray of light.

IN-CI-DËN-CY, *n.* 1. Incidence. [R.] *Norris*.
2. † Incident; accident; hap; casualty.

The determination of these meaner incidences. *Bp. Hall*.

IN-CI-DËNT, *a.* [*L. incido*, *incidens*, to fall upon; *It. & Sp. incidente*; *Fr. incident*.]

1. Happening accidentally or beside the main design; occasional; fortuitous; casual. "Incident occasions." *Wotton*.

2. Happening; apt to happen.

The disorders incident to a prosperous state. *Blair*.

3. Belonging; pertaining; relating.

It behooveth the dancers . . . to know all qualities incident to a man, and also all qualities to a woman likewise appertaining. *Sir T. Elyot*.

4. (*Optics*) Falling upon; as, "An incident ray of light."

5. (*Law*) Depending upon another thing as principal. *Burrill*.

An incident proposition, (*Logic*) a proposition subordinate to another, and introduced by the pronouns *who*, *which*, *whose*, *whom*, &c.; as, "Bodies, which are transparent, have many pores." *Watts*.

IN-CI-DËNT, *n.* 1. Something happening beside the main design; casualty; accident.

His wisdom will fall into it as an incident to the point of lawfulness. *Bacon*.

2. An occurrence; an event; circumstance.

A writer of lives may descend with propriety to minute circumstances and familiar incidents. *Blair*.

3. (*Law*) That which depends upon another thing as principal.

To every estate in lands the law has annexed certain peculiar incidents which appertain to it as of course without being expressly enumerated. *Burrill*.

Syn.—See ACCIDENT, CIRCUMSTANCE, EVENT, OCCASION.

IN-CI-DËNT'AL, *a.* Issuing beside the main design; not premeditated; incident; occasional; casual; accidental; circumstantial.

There is a wide difference between the direct and proper purpose of the act and the incidental effect of it. *Hurd*.

Syn.—See ACCIDENTAL, CIRCUMSTANTIAL, OCCASIONAL.

IN-CI-DËNT'AL, *n.* An incident; a casualty. *Pope*.

IN-CI-DËNT'AL-LY, *ad.* In an incidental manner; casually. *Atterbury*.

IN-CI-DËNT'AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being incidental. *Ash*.

IN-CI-DËNT-LY, *ad.* Incidentally. [R.] *Bacon*.

IN-CIN-ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be reduced to ashes. [R.] *Browne*.

IN-CIN-ER-ÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. in*, in, and *cineris*, cineris, ashes; *Sp. incinerar*; *Fr. incinérer*.] † INCINERATED; *pp.* INCINERATING, INCINERATED. To burn to ashes. *Bacon*.

† IN-CIN-ER-ÄTE, *a.* Burnt to ashes. *Bacon*.

IN-CIN-ER-Ä'TION, *n.* [*Fr.*] The act of burning to ashes. *Skelton*.

IN-CIP'I-ËNCE, } *n.* Beginning; commence-
IN-CIP'I-ËN-CY, } ment. *Roget*.

IN-CIP'I-ËNT, *a.* [*L. incipio*, *incipiens*, to begin; *in*, upon, and *capio*, to seize; *It. & Sp. incipiente*.] Commencing; beginning; inceptive; inchoative. "Incipient apoplexies." *Boyle*.

IN-CIP'I-ËNT-LY, *ad.* In an incipient manner.

IN-CIR-CLE, *v. a.* See ENCIRCLE.

IN-CIR-CLET, *n.* See ENCIRCLET. *Sidney*.

IN-CIR-CUM-SCRIP'TI-BLE, *a.* [*It. incircoscritibile*.] Not circumscribable. [R.] *Crammer*.

IN-CIR-CUM-SPECT, *a.* Not circumspect; not careful; careless. *Tyndale*.

IN-CIR-CUM-SPEC'TION, *n.* [*in*, priv., and *circumspectio*.] Want of circumspection or caution; heedlessness. *Browne*.

IN-CISE', *v. a.* [*L. incido*, *incisus*; *It. incidere*; *Fr. inciser*.] † INCISED; *pp.* INCISING, INCISED. To cut; to engrave; to carve; to incise.

I on this grave thy epitaph incise. *Carver*

[IN-CISED' (-sīzd'), *a.* 1. Cut; made by cutting.

I brought the incised lips together.

Wiseman.

2. (*Bot.*) Noting leaves irregularly, deeply, and sharply cut.

Gray.

[IN-CI'SION (in-sīzh'un, 93), *n.* [L. *incisio*; *incido*, *incisus*, to cut into; *It. incisione*; *Sp. & Fr. incision.*]

1. The act of cutting with a sharp instrument; a cut; a gash.

To sever by incision . . . a sore, the gangrene of a limb. *Milton.*
With nice incision of her gilded steel,
She ploughs a brazen field. *Cowper.*

2. Separation or removal of viscosities by medicine. "A scouring off or incision of viscous humors." *Bacon.*

[IN-CI'SIVE, *a.* [It. & *Sp. incisivo*; *Fr. incisif.*] Cutting; dividing; separating. *Everlyn.*
Incisive teeth, the fore-teeth; cutters; incisors.

[IN-CI'SOR, *n.* [L.] A cutter; a fore-tooth that cuts and divides the food. *Berdmore.*

[IN-CI'SO-RY, *a.* [It. *incisorio*; *Fr. incisoire.*] Having the quality of cutting. *Johnson.*

[IN-CI'SURE (in-sīzh'ur, 93), *n.* [L. *incisura.*] A cut; an incision. *R.*

A deep incisure up into the head.

Derham.

[IN-CI'TANT, *n.* [Fr.] That which incites; a stimulant; a stimulus. *Smart.*

[IN-CI-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *incitatio*; *It. incitazione*; *Sp. incitacion*; *Fr. incitation.*] Incitement; incentive; impulse; incitant.

The strongest and noblest incitation to honest attempts. *Taitler.*

[IN-CITE', *v. a.* [L. *incito*; *in*, upon, and *cito*, to call; *It. incitare*; *Sp. incitar*; *Fr. inciter.*] [*i. incited*; *pp. inciting, incited.*] To stir up; to push forward; to animate; to spur on; to urge on; to excite; to provoke; to stimulate; to rouse; to encourage; to impel.

No blown ambition doth our arms incite. *Shak.*
These Mars incites, and those Minerva fires. *Pope.*

Syn. — See ANIMATE, EXCITE.

[IN-CITE'MENT, *n.* The act of exciting, or that which incites; excitement; encouragement; motive; incentive; impulse; a spur.

Indeed, no man knows, when he cuts off the incitements to a virtuous ambition and the just rewards of public service, what infinite mischief he may do his country through all generations. *Burke.*

Syn. — See EXCITE.

[IN-CIT'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, incites.

[IN-CIV'IL, *a.* [L. *incivilis*; *Fr. incivil.*] Uncivil; — See UNCIVIL. *Shak.*

[IN-CIV'IL-ITY, *n.* [L. *incivilitas*; *It. inciviltà*; *Sp. incivilidad*; *Fr. incivilité.*]

1. Want of civility or courtesy; uncourteousness; discourtesy; ill-breeding; uncourtliness; rudeness. *Tillotson.*

2. An act of discourtesy or rudeness; — in this sense it has a plural.

No person offered me the least incivility. *Ludlow.*

[IN-CIV'IL-IZ-A'TION, *n.* An uncivilized state; barbarism. *Wright.*

[IN-CIV'IL-LY, *ad.* See UNCIVILLY. *Shak.*

[IN-CIV'ISM, *n.* [It. *incivismo*; *Fr. incivisme.*] Hostility to the state or government; want of patriotism. *R.* *Coleridge.*

[IN-CLÀ-MÀ-TION, *n.* Exclamation. *Bp. Hall.*

[IN-CLÀSP', *v. a.* [*i. INCLASPED*; *pp. INCLASPING, INCLASPED.*] [*m.* used intensively, and *clasp.*] To hold fast; to clasp. *Cudworth.*

[IN-CLÀ-VÀT-ED, *a.* [L. *in*, in, and *clavus*, a nail.] Fixed or locked in; set; fast fixed. "These [teeth] are more firmly *inclavated*." *Smith on Old Age.*

[IN-CLE, *n.* See INKLE. *Wright.*

[IN-CLEM'ENT-CY, *n.* [L. *inclementia*; *It. inclementia*; *Sp. inclementia*; *Fr. inclementia.*] Want of clemency; severity; rigor; harshness; roughness. "The *inclementies* of the seasons." "The *inclementies* of the morning air." *Pope.*

[IN-CLEM'ENT, *a.* [L. *inclemens*; *It. & Sp. inclemente*; *Fr. inclement.*] Void of clemency; severe; rigorous; rough; boisterous; harsh.

The inclement seasons, rain, ice, hail, and snow. *Milton.*
Inclement drought the hardening soil would drain. *Beattie.*

[IN-CLEM'ENT-LY, *ad.* In an inclement manner.

[IN-CLIN'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *inclinabilis.*]

1. That inclines; having a tendency; prone. "Inclinable to fall." *Bentley.*

2. Having a propension of will; favorably disposed; willing.

People are not always *inclinable* to the best. *Spenser.*

[IN-CLIN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inclinable. *Brady.*

[IN-CLINÀ-TION, *n.* [L. *inclinatio*; *It. inclinazione*; *Sp. inclinacion*; *Fr. inclination.*]

1. A leaning, bending, or deviation towards another object; as, "An *inclination* of the head."

There was a pleasant arbor, not by art,
But of the trees' own inclination, made. *Spenser.*

2. Propension of mind; favorable disposition; predilection; bias; bent; propensity.

A mere *inclination* to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing; and yet, in matters of duty, men frequently reckon it for such. *South.*

Inclination is a form or degree of natural desire. It is synonymous with "propensity," or with the "pendant" of the French. *Fleming.*

3. Love; affection; regard.

It does not, however, appear, that in things so intimately connected with the happiness of life as marriage and the choice of an employment, parents have any right to force the *inclinations* of their children. *Beattie.*

4. The stooping or decanting of a vessel.

5. (*Math. & Physics.*) The angle made by two planes, two lines, or a line and a plane, or the angle which they would make, if they were sufficiently extended; as, "The *inclination* of the plane of the earth's equator to the plane of the ecliptic is nearly 23° 28'."

Inclination of the orbit of a planet, the angle formed by the plane of the ecliptic and that of the planet's orbit. *Hutton.*

Inclination or dip of the magnetic needle, (*Mag.*) the angle which a magnetic needle, situated in the magnetic meridian and free to play in a vertical plane, makes with a horizontal plane.

Syn. — See AFFECTION, DISPOSITION, TENDENCY.

[IN-CLIN'A-TO-RI-LY, *ad.* With inclination; obliquely. *Brown.*

[IN-CLIN'A-TO-RY [in-klīn'a-tūr-e, *IV. Ja. W. r.*; in-klīn'a-tūr-e, *N. P. K. Sm.*], *a.* Having the quality of inclining; turning or bending from a right line. *Brown.*

[IN-CLINE', *v. n.* [*Gr. ἐκλίνω* (L. *inclino*, to bend); *It. inclinare*; *Sp. inclinar*; *Fr. incliner.*] [*i. INCLINED*; *pp. INCLINING, INCLINED.*]

1. To make an acute angle with a vertical line or a vertical plane; to lean; — to tend obliquely towards a given direction; as, "The tower of Pisa *inclines* from a vertical direction towards the horizon"; "Converging lines *incline* towards each other."

2. To be disposed; to tend by disposition; to feel a desire, wish, or propension.

Where an equal pulse of hope and fear
Does arbitrate the event, my nature is
That I *incline* to hope, rather than fear. *Milton.*

[IN-CLINE', *v. a.* 1. To give a tendency or direction towards.

A towering structure to the palace joined;
To this his steps the thoughtful prince *inclined*. *Pope.*

2. To turn or dispose, as the mind.

I find they are *inclined* to do so. *Shak.*

3. To bend; to incurvate; to bow.

With due respect my body I *inclined*
As to some being of superior kind. *Dryden.*

[IN-CLINE', *n.* A regular ascent or descent, as in a railroad; an inclined plane. *Ec. Rev.*

[IN-CLINED' (in-klīnd'), *p. a.* 1. Having inclination; bent; directed to some point.

2. Disposed; moved by desire; predisposed.

3. (*Mech. & Physics.*) Noting lines or planes when they make an acute angle with one another.

4. (*Bot.*) Bent out of the perpendicular, in a curved line, the convex side being up. *Henslow.*

Inclined plane, (*Mech.*) a plane making an acute angle with the horizon; a sloping plane; one of the five simple mechanical powers.

[IN-CLIN'ER, *n.* One who inclines; — an inclined dial. *Dict. of Arts.*

[IN-CLIN'ING, *p. a.* 1. Leaning; bending.

2. Having inclination, or propension.

[IN-CLINOM'ETER, *n.* [L. *inclino*, to incline,

and *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.] (*Magnetism.*) An apparatus for determining the vertical element of the magnetic force. *Brande.*

[IN-CLIP', *v. a.* To grasp; to enclose; to surround. *Shak.*
Whatever the ocean pales, or sky uncups,
Is thine, if thou wilt have it.

[IN-CLÖIS'TER, *v. a.* To shut up in a cloister; to encloister; to cloister. *Lovelace.*

[IN-CLÖSE', *v. a.* [L. *incloido*, *inclusus*; *Fr. enclos.*] [*i. INCLOSED*; *pp. INCLOSING, INCLOSED.*] To environ; to encircle; to surround; to include; to shut in; to circumscribe; to enclose. — See ENCLOSE. *Sir W. Temple.*

[IN-CLÖS'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, incloses; encloser. — See ENCLOSER. *Martin.*

[IN-CLÖS'URE (in-klö'szhur), *n.* 1. That which incloses or surrounds; a fence. *Hackluyt.*
2. The space, ground, or thing inclosed; enclosure. — See ENCLOSURE. *Burke.*

[IN-CLÖUD', *v. a.* To surround as with a cloud; to darken; to obscure. *R.* *Shak.*

[IN-CLÖDE', *v. a.* [L. *incloido*; *in*, in, and *claudio*, to shut; *It. includere*; *Sp. incluir*; *Fr. enclorre.*] [*i. INCLUDED*; *pp. INCLUDING, INCLUDED.*]

1. To enclose; to shut in; to surround.

The shell *includes* a pearl. *Johnson.*

2. To comprise; to comprehend; to contain; to embrace.

I cannot affirm whether it [Flanders] only bordered upon, or *included*, the lower parts of the vast woods of Ardenne. *Sir W. Temple.*

Syn. — See COMPREHEND.

[IN-CLÖUD'ED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting stamens, &c., which are shorter than the other floral envelopes, or are concealed within them; enclosed. *Gray.*

[IN-CLÖUD'ING, *p. a.* Enclosing; comprising; taking in.

[IN-CLÖ'SA, *n. pl.* [L., from *incloido*, *inclusus*, to shut in.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of shell-bearing, acephalous mollusks, including the terebrator, characterized by the closed state of the mantle. *Brande.*

[IN-CLÖ'SION, *n.* [L. *inclusio*; *It. inclusione*; *Sp. inclusion.*] The act of including. *Temple.*

[IN-CLÖ'SIVE, *a.* [It. & *Sp. inclusivo*; *Fr. inclusif.*] 1. Enclosing; encircling; including.

O, would that the inclusive verge
Of golden metal that must round my brow
Were red-hot steel, to sear me to the brain. *Shak.*

2. Comprehended in the sum or number; as, "From Wednesday to Saturday *inclusive*," — i. e. both Wednesday and Saturday being taken into the number.

[IN-CLÖ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* The thing mentioned being included. *Hale.*

[IN-CÖACH', *v. a.* See ENCOACH.

[IN-CQ-ÄCT', } *a.* [L. *incoactus.*] Uncon-
[IN-CQ-ÄCT'ED, } strained. *Coles.*

[IN-CQ-ÄG-U-LA-BLE, *a.* [*Sp. incoagulable.*] Not coagulable; incapable of concretion. *Bailey.*

[IN-CQ-A-LÈS'CENCE, *n.* [*in*, priv., and *coalescence.*] Want of coalescence. *Walker.*

[IN-CÖCT', *v. a.* [L. *in*, priv., and *coquo*, to cook.] To make indigestible. "Incocted crudities." *Bp. Hall.*

[IN-CQ-ER'C-I-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be coerced. 2. (*Chem.*) Noting gases that cannot be liquefied by pressure, or, at least, by any degree of it hitherto employed for that purpose. *Daniel.*

[IN-CÖ-EX-IST'ENCE, *n.* [*in* and *coexistence.*] The state of not coexisting. *Locke.*

[IN-CÖG', *a. & ad.* [*A contraction for incognito.*] Unknown. — See INCOGNITO. [*Colloquial.*]

But if you're rough, and use him like a dog,
Depend upon it he'll remain *incog*. *Addison.*

[IN-CÖG'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *incogitabilis.*] Not to be thought of. *R.* *Dean King.*

[IN-CÖG'I-TÄNCE, } *n.* [L. *incogitantia.*] Want
[IN-CÖG'I-TÄN-CY, } of thought; inconsiderate-
ness; thoughtlessness. *Ferrand.*

[IN-CÖG'I-TÄNT, *a.* [L. *incogitans.*] Thoughtless; inconsiderate. *R.* *Milton.*

IN-CÖG'I-TÄNT-LY, *ad.* Without consideration; thoughtlessly. *Knatchbull.*
 IN-CÖG'I-TÄ-TIVE, *a.* Wanting the power of thought; unthinking. *Clarke.*
 IN-CÖG'I-TÄ-TIV'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being incogitative; want of thought. *Wollaston.*
 IN-CÖG'NI-TÄ, *n.* [L. & It.] A female unknown or in disguise. *Centliure.*
 † IN-CÖG'NI-TÄNT, *a.* Ignorant. *Mather.*
 IN-CÖG'NI-TÖ, *a.* [L. *incognitus*; It., Sp., & Fr. *incognito*.] Not known; unknown. *Tatler.*
 IN-CÖG'NI-TÖ, *ad.* In a state of concealment; so as not to be known. *Prior.*
 IN-CÖG'NI-TÖ, *n.* Concealment; state of concealment. [R.] *Dr. Arnold.*
 IN-CÖG'NI-ZÄ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be recognized, known, or distinguished. *Craig.*
 IN-CÖG'NI-ZANCE, *n.* Unconsciousness. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
 IN-CÖG'NI-ZANT, *a.* Not cognizant. *Hamilton.*
 IN-CÖG-NÖS'CJ-BLE, *a.* Incognizable. *Craig.*
 IN-CQ-HÉ'RENCE, } *n.* [It. *incoerenza*; Sp. *in-*
 IN-CQ-HÉ'REN-CY, } *coherencia*; Fr. *incohé-*
 } *rence*.
 1. Want of cohesion; looseness of material parts. "Incoherence of the parts." *Boyle.*
 2. Want of connection; want of dependence of one part upon another; incongruity; inconsequence; inconsistency.
 I find that laying the intermediate ideas naked in their due order shows the *incoherence* of the arguments, better than syllogisms. *Locke.*
 Observe the *incoherence* of the things here joined together, making "a view extinguish" and "extinguish seeds." *Blau.*
 IN-CQ-HÉ'RENT, *a.* [It. *incoerente*; Sp. *incoherente*; Fr. *incohérent*.]
 1. Wanting cohesion; loose; not fixed to each other. "A thousand *incoherent* pieces." *Swift.*
 2. Wanting connection; loose; inconsequential; inconsistent; incongruous.
 This historian of men and manners goes on in the same rambling, *incoherent* manner. *Warburton.*
 Syn. — See CURSORY, INCONGRUOUS.
 IN-CQ-HÉ'REN-TIF'IC, *a.* [Eng. *incoherent*, and L. *facio*.] Causing incoherence. *Coleridge.*
 IN-CQ-HÉ'RENT-LY, *ad.* In an incoherent manner; without coherence. *Broome.*
 IN-CQ-HÉ'RENT-NESS, *n.* Incoherence. *Ash.*
 IN-CQ-IN'CJ-DENCE, *n.* Want of coincidence or agreement. *Wright.*
 IN-CQ-IN'CJ-DENT, *a.* Not coincident; not agreeing; not coinciding. *Wright.*
 † IN-CQ-LÜ'MJ-TY, *n.* [L. *incohumitas*.] Safety; sound condition. *Howell.*
 † IN-CQM-BER, *v. a.* See ENCUMBER. *Barret.*
 † IN-CQM-BINE', *v. n.* To differ; not to agree. "Incombining dispositions." *Milton.*
 IN-CQM-BÜS-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *incombustibilità*; Sp. *incombustibilidad*; Fr. *incombustibilité*.] The quality of being incombustible; want of combustibility.
 Amianthus [remarkable] for its *incombustibility*. *Robinson.*
 IN-CQM-BÜS-TI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be consumed by fire; that will not burn; incombustible.
 A wondrous rock is found, of which are woven Vests *incombustible*. *Dyer.*
 IN-CQM-BÜS-TI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incombustibility.
 IN-CQM-BÜS-TI-BLY, *ad.* So as to resist combustion. *Wright.*
 IN'CÖME (in'kü'm), *n.* [in and come. — Dan. *indkomme*.]
 1. † A coming in; introduction; admission. These were divine illapses, the joys and incomes of the Holy Ghost. *Glanville.*
 2. Gain derived from any business or property; produce; profit; revenue.
 No fields afford So large an *income* to the village lord. *Dryden.*
 IN'CÖM-ER, *n.* One who comes in; one who takes possession of land or a farm. *Farm. Ency.*
 IN'CÖME-TÄX, *n.* A tax on all incomes.
 The strongest of the objections to an *income-tax* is the iniquitous nature of the investigation into the affairs of all men, which is necessary to secure a statement of their monies. *Political Dict.*

IN'CÖM-ING, *n.* Income; revenue. *Frazer's Mag.*
 IN'CÖM-ING, *a.* Coming in. *Burke.*
 IN-CÖM'I-TY, *n.* [in, priv., and comity.] Incivility; want of comity. [R.] *Maunder.*
 IN-CQM-MEN'DÄM, [L.] (Law.) See COMMENDAM.
 IN-CQM-MEN-SU-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *incommensurabilità*; Sp. *incommensurabilidad*; Fr. *incommensurabilité*.] The state of being incommensurable; the state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure; incommensurableness.
 IN-CQM-MENS'U-RA-BLE [in-kom-mén'shü-rä-bl, W. P. J. F.; in-kom-mén'su-rä-bl, S. J. Sm. R.], *a.* [It. *incommensurable*; Sp. *incommensurable*; Fr. *incommensurable*.] (Math.) Having no common measure; not commensurable.
 "Quantities of the same kind are *incommensurable* when there is no quantity of the same kind so small that it is contained in both an exact number of times, as the diagonal and side of a square." *Da. & P.*
 IN-CQM-MENS'U-RA-BLE, *n.* That which has no common measure. *P. Cyc.*
 Quantities which are so related that, when one is capable of being a certain number of times of a certain unit, the other is not, are called *incommensurable*.
 IN-CQM-MENS'U-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being incommensurable; incommensurability.
 IN-CQM-MENS'U-RA-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be measured.
 IN-CQM-MENS'U-RATE, *a.* [in, priv., and commensurate.]
 1. Having no common measure; incommensurable; — disproportionation.
 He who stops at any point of excellence is every day sinking in estimation, because his improvement grows continually more *incommensurate* to his life. *Rambler.*
 2. Not of equal measure or extent; not adequate. *Wright.*
 IN-CQM-MENS'U-RATE-LY, *ad.* Not in equal or due measure or proportion. *Wright.*
 IN-CQM-MENS'U-RATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being incommensurate. *Ash.*
 IN-CQM-MIS'CJ-BLE, *a.* [It. *incommiscibile*.] That cannot be mixed. *Smart.*
 IN-CQM-MIXT'URE (in-kom-mikt'shür), *n.* The state of being unmixed. *Broune.*
 † IN-CQM-MQ-DÄTE, *v. a.* To incommode; to hinder; to embarrass. *Bp. Hall.*
 † IN-CQM-MQ-DÄ'TION, *n.* Inconvenience. *Todd.*
 IN-CQM-MÖDE', *v. a.* [L. *incommodo*; in, priv., and commodus, convenient; It. *incomodare*; Sp. *incomodar*; Fr. *incommoder*.] [i. INCOMMODED; pp INCOMMODING, INCOMMODED.] To be inconvenient to; to molest; to disquiet; to disturb; to annoy; to embarrass; to discommode.
 When Marcus Aurelius was at war with the Quadi, A. D. 174, and in the utmost distress and danger, his army was beleagued by a plentiful shower of rain, together with hail, thunder, and lightning, which so *incommoded* his enemies, that they were obliged to fly from him. *Jortin.*
 † IN-CQM-MÖDE'MENT, *n.* Want of accommodation.
 IN-CQM-MÖ'DI-OÜS [in-kom-mö'de-üs, P. J. Ja. C. Wr.; in-kom-mö'dyus, S. E. F. K.; in-kom-mö'de-üs or in-kom-mö'je-üs, W.], *a.* [in, priv., and commodious.] Not commodious; inconvenient; unsuited; unfitting; troublesome; annoying; vexatious; disadvantageous.
 I may safely say, that all the ostentation of our grandees is just like a train, of no use in the world, but horribly cumbersome and *incommodious*. *Cowper.*
 † IN-CQM-MÖ'DI-OÜS-LY, *ad.* In an inconvenient manner; inconveniently. *Cowper.*
 † IN-CQM-MÖ'DI-OÜS-NESS, *n.* The state of being inconvenient; inconvenience. *Burnet.*
 † IN-CQM-MÖD'I-TY, *n.* [L. *incommoditas*; Fr. *incommodité*.] Inconvenience. *Spenser.*
 IN-CQM-MÜ-NI-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being incommunicable; impartibility; incommunicableness. *Hales.*
 IN-CQM-MÜ-NI-CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *incommunicabilis*; It. *incommunicabile*; Sp. *incomunicable*; Fr. *incommunicable*.] That cannot be communicated or imparted; that cannot be conferred, shared, or disclosed.
 The *incommunicable* attributes of the Almighty. *Hard.*

IN-CQM-MÜ-NI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of communicability; incommunicability. *Meds.*
 IN-CQM-MÜ-NI-CA-BLY, *ad.* Without communication. *Hakewill.*
 † IN-CQM-MÜ-NI-CÄT-ED, *a.* Not communicated; uncommunicated. *More.*
 † IN-CQM-MÜ-NI-CÄT-ING, *a.* Not communicating; not having intercourse. *Hale.*
 IN-CQM-MÜ-NI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Not communicative; not disposed to communicate. *Smart.*
 IN-CQM-MÜ-NI-CA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Not communicatively. *Wright.*
 IN-CQM-MÜ-TÄ-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *incommutabilitas*; It. *incommutabilità*; Sp. *incommutabilidad*; Fr. *incommutabilité*.] The state of being unchangeable. *Trans. Boethius.*
 IN-CQM-MÜ-TÄ-BLE, *a.* [It. *incommutabile*; Sp. *incommutable*; Fr. *incommutable*.] Not commutable; unchangeable. *Bullockar.*
 IN-CQM-PÄCT', } *a.* [in, priv., and compact.]
 IN-CQM-PÄCT'ED, } Not joined; not compact; loose; not dense. *Boyle.*
 IN-CQM-PÄR-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *incomparabilis*; It. *incomparabile*; Sp. & Fr. *incomparable*.] That cannot be compared; peerless; matchless; unrivalled; unequalled; transcendent. "The *incomparable* Sir Isaac Newton." *Warburton.*
 Her words do show her wit *incomparable*. *Shak.*
 "This is among some of the words in our language, whose accentuation astonishes foreigners, and sometimes puzzles natives. What can be the reason, say they, that *comparable* and *incomparable* have not the same accent as the verb *compare*?" *Walker.*
 See COMPARABLE.
 IN-CQM-PÄ-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being incomparable; peerlessness; matchlessness.
 IN-CQM-PÄ-RA-BLY, *ad.* In an incomparable manner; beyond comparison. *Hooker.*
 † IN-CQM-PÄRED', *a.* Uncompared. *Spenser.*
 † IN-CQM-PÄS'SION (in-kom-päsh'un), *n.* [It. *incompassione*.] Want of compassion. *Saunderson.*
 IN-CQM-PÄS'SION-ATE (in-kom-päsh'un-at), *a.* [in, priv., and compassionate.] Not compassionate; void of pity; void of tenderness. *Sherburne.*
 IN-CQM-PÄS'SION-ATE-LY (in-kom-päsh'un-at-le), *ad.* Without pity or compassion. *Todd.*
 IN-CQM-PÄS'SION-ATE-NESS (in-kom-päsh'un-at-nes), *n.* Want of tenderness or pity. *Granger.*
 IN-CQM-PÄT'I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *incompatibilità*; Sp. *incompatibilidad*; Fr. *incompatibilité*.] The state or the quality of being incompatible. *Locke.*
 IN-CQM-PÄT'I-BLE, *a.* [It. *incompatibile*; Sp. & Fr. *incompatible*.]
 1. That cannot subsist, or be possessed, or be made to accord, with something else; inconsistent; incongruous; unsuitable; disagreeing.
 Arms, through the vanity and brainless rage Of those that bear them, in whatever cause, Seem most at variance with all moral good, And *incompatible* with serious thought. *Cowper.*
 Provisions rendering offices *incompatible* are to be found in most of the constitutions of the states and in some of their laws. *Bouver.*
 2. (Chem.) Noting substances which cannot coexist in the same solution without mutual decomposition or other chemical action on each other.
 Syn. — See INCONGRUOUS.
 IN-CQM-PÄT'I-BLES, *n. pl.* (Chem.) Salts and other substances which cannot exist together in solution without mutual decomposition or other chemical action on each other. *P. Cyc.*
 IN-CQM-PÄT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being incompatible; incompatibility. *Coleridge.*
 IN-CQM-PÄT'I-BLY, *ad.* Inconsistently. *Todd.*
 IN-CQM-PEN'SÄ-BLE, *a.* [in, priv., and compensable.] Incapable of recompense. *Maunder.*
 IN-CÖM-PE-TENCE, } *n.* [It. *incompetenza*; Sp.
 IN-CÖM-PE-TEN-CY, } *incompetencia*; Fr. *incompétence*.]
 1. The state of being incompetent; want of competence; inability; disqualification; incapacity. *Boyle.*

2. (*Law.*) The state of a judge who cannot take cognizance of a dispute brought before him; a want of jurisdiction:—want of ability in a witness to be heard as such on the trial of a cause. *Bouvier.*

IN-COM-PET-ENT, *a.* [*L. incompetens; It. & Sp. incompetente; Fr. incompetent.*]

1. Not competent; inadequate; insufficient; unfit; unsuitable; incapable.

Perhaps laymen, with equal advantages of parts and knowledge, are not the most incompetent judges of sacred things. *Dryden.*

2. (*Law.*) Unable or incapacitated; disqualified; incapable.

Syn.—See INCAPABLE.

IN-COM-PET-ENT-LY, *ad.* In an incompetent manner; inadequately; unsuitably.

IN-COM-PLÈTE, *a.* [*L. incompletus; It. & Sp. incompleto; Fr. incomplet.*]

1. Not complete; not perfect; unfinished; imperfect; defective; mutilated.

The measures of his government must be jointed and incomplete. *Blair.*

2. (*Bot.*) Noting a flower which wants a calyx or corolla. *Gray.*

Incomplete equation, (*Algebra.*) an equation some of whose terms are wanting; or an equation in which the co-efficient of some one or more of the powers of the unknown quantity is equal to nothing. *Da. & P.*

IN-COM-PLÈTE-LY, *ad.* In an incomplete manner; imperfectly. *Burnet.*

IN-COM-PLÈTE-NESS, *n.* State of being incomplete; imperfection; unfinished state.

IN-COM-PLÈ-TION, *n.* The state of being incomplete or unfinished. *Latham.*

IN-COM-PLÈX, *a.* [*L. incomplexus; It. incomplexo; Sp. incomplexo; Fr. incomplex.*] Not complex; simple. *Barrow.*

IN-COM-PLI'ABLE, *a.* Not compossible. *Dr. Allen.*

IN-COM-PLI'ANCE, *n.* Want of compliance; resistance; inobservance; non-compliance; refusal. *Styke.*

IN-COM-PLI'ANT, *a.* Unyielding to request or solicitation; not disposed to comply. *Styke.*

IN-COM-PLI'ANT-LY, *ad.* Not compliantly; stubbornly; unyieldingly.

†IN-COM-PŌSED' (-pōzd'), *a.* Discomposed; disturbed; disordered. *Milton.*

†IN-COM-PŌS'ED-LY, *ad.* With disquiet. *Scott.*

†IN-COM-PŌS'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being discomposed; want of composure. *Scott.*

IN-COM-PŌS'ITE [*In-kom-pōz'it, Sm. Ash, Crabb, Maunder; in-kom-pōz-it, Wr. Wb.*], *a.* [*in, priv., and composite.*]

1. Not composite; uncompounded; unmixed; simple. *P. Cyc.*

2. (*Arith.*) Noting numbers that cannot be exactly divided by any other number except unity; prime. *Hutton.*

†IN-COM-PŌS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something. *More.*

†IN-COM-PŌS'SI-BLE, *a.* [*in, priv., com., and possible.*] Not possible together; not possible but by the negation of something else. *Bp. Taylor.*

IN-COM-PRE-HÈN-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [*It. incompressibilità; Sp. incompressibilidad; Fr. incompressibilité.*] The quality of being incompressible; inconceivableness. *South.*

IN-COM-PRE-HÈN'SI-BLE, *a.* [*L. incompressibilis; It. incompressibile; Sp. incompressible; Fr. incompressible.*]

1. That cannot be comprehended, conceived, or understood; inconceivable.

The first cause was, in their ideas, a God whose essence, indeed, was incomprehensible, but his attributes, as well moral as natural, discoverable by human reason. *Warburton.*

2. †Not to be contained within limits.

Presence every where is the sequel of an infinite and incomprehensible substance. *Hooker.*

IN-COM-PRE-HÈN'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being incomprehensible; inconceivableness.

IN-COM-PRE-HÈN'SI-BLY, *ad.* Inconceivably.

IN-COM-PRE-HÈN'SION, *n.* [*It. incomprensione.*] Want of comprehension. *Bacon.*

IN-COM-PRE-HÈN'SIVE, *a.* [*It. incomprensivo.*] Not comprehensive; limited.

A most incompressive and inaccurate title. *Warton.*

IN-COM-PRE-HÈN'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being incompressible. *Perry.*

IN-COM-PRES-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [*It. incompressibilità; Fr. incompressibilité.*]

1. The state or the quality of being incompressible; incompressibleness. *Johnson.*

2. (*Physics.*) A property formerly attributed to liquids of being incapable of reduction in volume by pressure. *Brande.*

IN-COM-PRES'SI-BLE, *a.* [*It. incompressibile; Sp. incompressible; Fr. incompressible.*] Not compressible; not to be compressed or reduced to a smaller compass. *Cheyne.*

It is now supposed that no absolutely incompressible substance exists, though liquids resist compression with great force. *Brande.*

IN-COM-PRES'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being incompressible; incompressibility. *Ash.*

IN-COM-PŪT'ABLE, *a.* [*in, priv., and computabile.*] That cannot be computed. *Mann.*

IN-COM-CÈAL'ABLE, *a.* Not concealable; that cannot be hid; not to be kept secret.

The unconcealable imperfections of ourselves, or their daily examples in others, will hourly prompt us our corruption, and loudly tell us we are sons of earth. *Brown.*

IN-COM-CÈIV'ABLE, *a.* [*It. inconcepibile; Sp. inconcebible; Fr. inconcevable.*] That cannot be conceived; inconceivable. *Brown.*

IN-COM-CÈIV'ABLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inconceivable; incomprehensibleness. *Roget.*

IN-COM-CÈIV'ABLE-LY, *ad.* Beyond conception or comprehension. *South.*

†IN-COM-CÈPT'ABLE, *a.* Inconceivable. *Hale.*

†IN-COM-CÏNNE', *a.* Unsuitable. *Cudworth.*

†IN-COM-CÏN'NI-TY, *n.* [*L. inconcinnitas.*] Unsuitableness; disproportion. *More.*

†IN-COM-CÏN'NOUS, *a.* [*L. inconcinnus.*] Unsuitable; disagreeable to the ear; dissonant. *Craig.*

IN-COM-CLŪ'DENT, *a.* Inferring no conclusion or consequence. [*R.*] *Ayliffe.*

IN-COM-CLŪ'DING, *a.* Inferring no conclusion or consequence. [*R.*] *Pearson.*

IN-COM-CLŪ'SIVE, *a.* [*in, priv., and conclusive.*] Not conclusive; not settling the disputed point; indecisive; not affording a cogent reason.

The constitutions confirm many frivolous precepts by texts of Scripture, which in these critical days would be thought inconclusive. For example: "A vintner's money must not be accepted by the bishop. Why? Because Isaiahs, l. 22, according to the LXX, says, 'Thy vintners must wash with water.'" *Jerin.*

IN-COM-CLŪ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an inconclusive manner. *Johnson.*

IN-COM-CLŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inconclusive; want of rational cogency. *Locke.*

†IN-COM-CŌCT', }
†IN-COM-CŌCT'ED, } *a.* Unconnected. *Bacon.*

IN-COM-CŌC'TION, *n.* Want of concoction. "Process . . . called crudity and concoction." *Bacon.*

IN-COM-CŪR'RING, *a.* Not concurring; not agreeing. [*R.*] *Brown.*

IN-COM-CŪS'SI-BLE, *a.* [*L. inconcussus, unshaken.*] Not to be shaken. *Bp. Reynolds.*

IN-COM-DÈN-SA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being not condensable. *Smart.*

IN-COM-DÈN-SA-BLE, *a.* [*in, priv., and condensabile.*] That cannot be condensed. *Smart.*

IN-COM-DÏTE, or IN-COM-DÏTE [*In-kon-dit, W. Ja.; in-kon'dit, J. F. Wr.; in-kon-dit, S. K.; in-kon'dit, P. Sm. C. Wb.*], *a.* [*L. inconditus; in, priv., and condo, to build.*] Not constructed with art; irregular; rude; unpolished. "Incondite rhymes." *J. Phillips.*

†IN-COM-DÏ'TION-AL (-dîsh'un-əl), *a.* Unconditional. "Unconditional and absolute." *Brown.*

†IN-COM-DÏ'TION-ATE (-dîsh'un-et), *a.* Not restrained by conditions; unconditional. *Boyle.*

†IN-CON-FŌRM'ABLE, *a.* [*It. inconformabile.*] Unconformable. *Heylin.*

†IN-CON-FŌRM'I-TY, *n.* Want of conformity; non-conformity. *Abp. Laud.*

†IN-CON-FŪS'ED' (-fūzd'), *a.* Unconfused. *Bacon.*

†IN-CON-FŪ'SION, *n.* Distinctness. *Bacon.*

IN-CON-GÈAL'ABLE, *a.* [*L. incongelabilis.*] That cannot be congealed or frozen; uncongealable. *Cockeram.*

IN-CON-GÈAL'ABLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being incongealable. [*R.*] *Scott.*

IN-CON-GÈN'I-AL, or IN-CON-GÈN'I-AL, *a.* Not congenial; uncongenial. *Craig.*

IN-CON-GÈN-I-AL'I-TY, *n.* Want of congeniality; unlikeness of nature; uncongeniality. *Craig.*

IN-CON-GRU-ENCE (*In-kōng'gru-ens, 82*), *n.* [*L. incongruentia.*] Unsuitableness; want of congruence or congruity; incongruity. *Boyle.*

IN-CON-GRU-ENT, *a.* [*L. incongruens.*] Unfit; incongruous; unsuitable. *Sir T. Elyot.*

IN-CON-GRŪ'I-TY, *n.* [*It. incongruità; Sp. incongruitud; Fr. incongruité.*]

1. Want of congruity; unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency; inappropriateness; impropriety; absurdity.

Incongruity betwixt the terms of a proposition. *Wilkins.*

2. Want of symmetry. *Donne.*

IN-CON-GRU-OUS (*In-kōng'gru-ūs, 82*), *a.* [*L. incongruus; It. & Sp. incongruo; Fr. incongru.*] Not congruous; unsuitable; not fitting; incongruent; inappropriate; improper; inconsistent; incompatible; incoherent; absurd.

The eastern emperors thought it not incongruous to choose the stones of their sepulchre on the day of their coronation. *Comber.*

Incongruous numbers, (*Arith.*) Two numbers are said to be incongruous with respect to a third, when their difference is not exactly divisible by it. *Davies.*

Syn.—Inconsistent is commonly applied to character or to conduct, sometimes to opinions or to propositions; incongruous, to works of art or skill; incoherent, to words or to thoughts; incompatible, to opinions, taste, or to inclination. Inconsistent character or action; incongruous blending of what is solemn with what is ludicrous; incoherent language or discourse; incompatible opinions or dispositions; absurd notion; improper conduct; unsuitable to the occasion.

IN-CON-GRU-OUS-LY, *ad.* In an incongruous manner; with incongruity; unfitly. *Knatchbull.*

IN-CON-NÈCT'ED, *a.* Unconnected. *Warburton.*

IN-CON-NÈC'TION, *n.* Want of connection; disconnection. *Bp. Hall.*

†IN-CON-NÈX'ED-LY, *ad.* Without connection or dependence. *Brown.*

†IN-CON'SCÏON'ABLE (*In-kōn'shun-a-bl*), *a.* Unconscionable. *Spenser.*

IN-CON'SE-QUÈNCE (*In-kōn'se-kwēns*), *n.* [*L. inconsequenzia; It. inconsequenza; Sp. inconsecuencia; Fr. inconsequence.*] Want of logical connection; inconclusiveness; want of just inference.

Strange! that you should not see the inconsequence of your own reasoning. *Hurd.*

IN-CON'SE-QUÈNT, *a.* [*L. inconsequens; It. inconsequente; Sp. inconsecuente; Fr. inconsequent.*] Not consequent; not following from the premises. "Illogical and inconsequent." *Glanville.*

IN-CON'SE-QUÈNT'IAL, *a.* [*in, priv., and consequential.*] Not tending or leading to consequences; not important. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

IN-CON'SE-QUÈNT'IAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being inconsequential. [*R.*] *N. M. Mag.*

IN-CON'SE-QUÈNT'IAL-LY, *ad.* In an inconsequential manner. *Warburton.*

IN-CON'SE-QUÈNT-NESS, *n.* The state of being inconsequent. [*R.*] *Scott.*

IN-CON-SÏD'ER-ABLE, *a.* [*It. inconsiderabile.*] Not considerable; unworthy of consideration; trivial; unimportant; insignificant.

I am an inconsiderable fellow, and know nothing. *Denham.*
Let not sin appear small or inconsiderable by which an Almighty God is offended. *Rogers.*

IN-CON-SÏD'ER-ABLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being inconsiderable; small importance; little consequence. *Ray.*

IN-CQN-SID'ER-A-BLY, *ad.* In a small degree.

† IN-CQN-SID'ER-A-CY, *n.* Inconsideration; inconsiderateness. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

† IN-CQN-SID'ER-ANCE, *n.* [L. *inconsiderantia*.] Inconsideration. *Cockeram.*

IN-CQN-SID'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *inconsideratus*; It. *inconsiderato*; Sp. *inconsiderado*.]

1. Not considerate; careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent; — with of before the subject. "Inconsiderate of our frailties." *Decay of Piety.*

It is a very unhappy token of our corruption, that there should be any so inconsiderate among us as to sacrifice morality to politics. *Addison.*

2. Proceeding from a want of due consideration. "Inconsiderate rashness." *Denham.*

IN-CQN-SID'ER-ATE-LY, *ad.* Negligently; thoughtlessly; carelessly. *Bacon.*

IN-CQN-SID'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inconsiderate; want of due regard to consequences; want of consideration; heedlessness; carelessness; negligence. *Tillotson.*

IN-CQN-SID'ER-AT'ION, *n.* [L. *inconsideratio*; It. *inconsiderazione*; Sp. *inconsideracion*; Fr. *inconsideration*.] Want of consideration; want of thought; inattention; inadvertence.

St. Gregory reckons uncleanliness to be the parent of blindness of mind, *inconsideration*, precipitancy, or giddiness in actions, and self-love. *Bp. Taylor.*

IN-CQN-SIST'ENCE, *n.* Want of consistence; inconsistency. *Johnson.*

IN-CQN-SIST'EN-CY, *n.* [Sp. *inconsistencia*; Fr. *inconsistance*.]

1. Want of consistency; such opposition that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together.

There is a perfect inconsistency between that which is of debt and that which is of free gift. *South.*

2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction. *Johnson.*

3. Incongruity; want of harmony or uniformity; contrariety.

If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politics, religion, and learning, what a bundle of *inconsistencies* and contradictions would appear at last! *Swift.*

IN-CQN-SIST'ENT, *a.* [Sp. *inconsistente*.]

1. Not consistent; incompatible; not suitable; incongruous; irreconcilable.

Wisdom and virtue are far from being inconsistent with politeness and good-humor. *Addison.*

2. Contrary, so that one infers the negation, destruction, or falsity of the other; contradictory.

The idea of an infinite space or duration is very obscure and confused, because it is made up of two parts very different, if not inconsistent. *Locke.*

3. Wanting harmony or uniformity.

Syn. — See ASSURD, INCONGRUOUS.

IN-CQN-SIST'ENT-LY, *ad.* In an inconsistent manner; incongruously. *Atterbury.*

IN-CQN-SIST'ENT-NESS, *n.* Want of consistency. [R.] *More.*

† IN-CQN-SIST'ING, *a.* Not consistent; incompatible; inconsistent. *Dryden.*

IN-CQN-SOL'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *inconsolabilis*; It. *inconsolabile*; Sp. & Fr. *inconsolable*.] Not consolable; that cannot be comforted; sorrowful beyond relief; disconsolate. *Addison.*

IN-CQN-SOL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inconsolable. *Scott.*

IN-CQN-SOL'A-BLY, *ad.* In an inconsolable manner; disconsolately. *Ash.*

IN-CQN-SQ-NANCE, } *n.* [L. *inconsonans*, dis-

IN-CQN-SQ-NAN-CY, } cordant.]

1. Disagreement; inconsistency. *Johnson.*

2. (Mus.) Discordance; discord. *Todd.*

IN-CQN-SQ-NANT, *a.* Not agreeing; inconsistent; discordant; conflicting. *Wright.*

IN-CQN-SPIC'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *inconspicuus*; It. *inconspicuo*.] Not conspicuous; not remarkable; obscure. *Boyle.*

IN-CQN-SPIC'U-OUS-LY, *ad.* Not conspicuously.

IN-CQN-SPIC'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Want of conspicuousness; obscurity. *Boyle.*

IN-CQN-STAN-CY, *n.* [L. *inconstantia*; It. *inconstanza*; Sp. *inconstancia*; Fr. *inconstance*.]

1. Want of constancy; unsteadiness; variability; mutability of temper or affection; unsteadiness; instability; fickleness.

Resolution on the schemes of life which offer to our choice, and *inconstancy* in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison.*

2. Diversity; dissimilitude. *Woodward.*

IN-CQN-STANT, *a.* [L. *inconstans*; It. *inconstante*; Sp. *inconstante*; Fr. *inconstant*.]

1. Not constant; not firm; not steady in resolution, affection, or opinion; wavering; mutable; unstable; fickle; — used of persons.

He is so naturally *inconstant*, that I marvel his soul finds not some way to kill his body. *Sidney.*

2. Changeable; variable; — used of things.

O, swear not by the moon, the *inconstant* moon! *Shak.*

Syn. — See CHANGEABLE.

IN-CQN-STANT-LY, *ad.* Unsteadily; changeably.

IN-CQN-SUM'A-BLE, *a.* [It. *inconsumabile*.] Not to be consumed or wasted. *Greenhill.*

IN-CQN-SUM'A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be consumed. *Wright.*

IN-CQN-SUM'MATE, *a.* [L. *inconsummatus*.] Not consummated; not completed; incomplete; imperfect. *Hale.*

IN-CQN-SUM'MATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being incomplete. *Craig.*

† IN-CQN-SUMPT'IBLE (in-kon-süm'te-bl), *a.* Not capable of being consumed or burnt. *Dryby.*

IN-CQN-TAM'I-NATE, *a.* [L. *incontaminatus*; It. *incontaminato*.] Not contaminated; undefiled; pure. *Hacket.*

† IN-CQN-TEN-TA'TION, *n.* Discontent. *Goodwin.*

IN-CQN-TES'TA-BLE, *a.* [It. *incontestabile*; Sp. & Fr. *incontestable*.] That cannot be contested or disputed; indisputable; uncontroversible.

Our own being furnishes us with an evident and *incontestable* proof of a Deity. *Locke.*

IN-CQN-TES'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being uncontested. *Scott.*

IN-CQN-TES'TA-BLY, *ad.* In a manner that cannot be contested; indisputably.

IN-CQN-TES'T'ED, *a.* Uncontested. *Addison.*

IN-CQN-TIG'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *incontiguus*.] Not contiguous; not joined or adjoining; not touching; not in contact. *Boyle.*

IN-CQN-TIG'U-OUS-LY, *ad.* Not contiguously; separately. *Wright.*

IN-CQN-TI-NENCE, *n.* [L. *incontinentia*; in, priv., and *continens*, continent; It. *incontinentia*; Sp. *incontinentia*; Fr. *incontinence*.]

1. Want of restraint or self-command, particularly as regards the sexual appetite; lewdness; impudicity. *Milton.*

2. (Med.) Inability to retain the natural evacuations. *Dunglison.*

IN-CQN-TI-NEN-CY, *n.* Incontinence. *Dryden.*

IN-CQN-TI-NENT, *a.* [L. *incontinens*; in, priv., and *contineo*, to hold; It. & Sp. *incontinentes*; Fr. *incontinent*.]

1. Wanting restraint, particularly of the sexual appetites; indulging the sexual passion unlawfully; lewd; unchaste; lascivious.

Men shall be lovers of their own selves, false accusers, *incontinent*, fierce. *2 Tim. iii. 3.*

2. (Med.) Unable to retain the natural evacuations. *Wright.*

IN-CQN-TI-NENT, *n.* One who indulges the sexual passion unlawfully; debauchee. *B. Jonson.*

† IN-CQN-TI-NENT, *ad.* Without delay; suddenly; immediately. *Spenser.*

IN-CQN-TI-NENT-LY, *ad.* 1. Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites. *Woolton.*

2. + Immediately; suddenly. *Hayward.*

IN-CQN-TRACT'ED, *a.* Not contracted; not shortened; uncontracted. *Blackwall.*

IN-CQN-TRÖL'LA-BLE, *a.* Not to be controlled; uncontrollable. *Sir E. Sandys.*

IN-CQN-TRÖL'LA-BLY, *ad.* Uncontrollably.

As a man thinks or desires in his heart, such, indeed, he is; for then most truly, because most *incontrollably*, he acts himself. *South.*

IN-CQN-TRO-VERT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being incontrovertible. *Ash.*

IN-CQN-TRO-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* [It. *incontrovertibile*; Sp. *incontrovertible*; Fr. *incontrovertible*.]

That cannot be controverted; beyond all question; incontestable; unquestionable; indisputable; indubitable; irrefutable; undeniable.

Syn. — See INDUBITABLE.

IN-CQN-TRO-VERT'I-BLY, *ad.* Beyond controversy or dispute. *Burke.*

|| IN-CQN-VEN'IENCE (in-kon-vén'yens or in-kon-vé'ne-ens) [in-kon-vé'nyens, S. E. F. K.; in-kon-vé'ne-ens, W. P. J. Ja. Sm. Wr.], *n.* [L. *inconvenientia*; It. *inconvenienza*; Sp. *inconveniencia*; Fr. *inconvenient*.]

1. Want of convenience; unfitness; inexpedience; unsuitableness.

They plead against . . . the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulness, of ceremonies in burial. *Hooker.*

2. That which gives trouble; incommodiousness; molestation, disturbance; annoyance.

Man is liable to a great many *inconveniences* every moment. *Tillotson.*

|| IN-CQN-VEN'IENCE, *v. a.* [i. INCONVENIENCED; pp. INCONVENIENCING, INCONVENIENCED.] To be inconvenient for; to trouble; to incommode; to discommode; to annoy; to plague; to molest; to disturb. *Hales.*

|| IN-CQN-VEN'IENT-CY, *n.* Same as INCONVENIENCE. [R.] *Atterbury.*

|| IN-CQN-VEN'IENT [in-kon-vé'nyent, S. E. F. K.; in-kon-vé'ne-ent, W. P. J. Ja. Sm. Wr.], *a.* [L. *inconveniens*; in, priv., and *convenio*, conveniens, to suit; con, with, and *venio*, to come; It. & Sp. *inconveniente*; Fr. *inconvenient*.]

1. Unfit; unsuitable; inexpedient. *Hooker.*

2. Not convenient; productive of trouble; incommodious; disturbing; molesting; annoying.

|| IN-CQN-VEN'IENT-LY, *ad.* Not conveniently; unfitly; incommodiously. *Ainsworth.*

IN-CQN-VERS'A-BLE, *a.* [Sp. *inconversable*.] Incommunicative; unconvertible. *More.*

IN-CQN-VER-SANT, *a.* Not conversant; not acquainted; unacquainted; not familiar. *Wright.*

IN-CQN-VÉR-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being invertible; invertibility. *Wright.*

IN-CQN-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *invertibilis*.] Not convertible; not transmutable; not changeable; unchangeable. *Brown.*

IN-CQN-VERT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being invertible; invertibility. *Scott.*

† IN-CQN-VICT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of not being convicted. *More.*

IN-CQN-VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* [It. *inconvincibile*; Sp. *inconvencible*.] That cannot be convinced; not to be convinced; not capable of conviction.

None are so *inconvincible* as your half-witted people. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

IN-CQN-VIN'CI-BLY, *ad.* Without admitting conviction. *Brown.*

† IN-CQN-VIN'CI-BLY, *ad.* Without admitting conviction. *Brown.*

† IN-CQN-VIN'CI-BLY, *ad.* Without admitting conviction. *Brown.*

† IN-CQN-VIN'CI-BLY, *ad.* Without admitting conviction. *Brown.*

† IN-CQN-VIN'CI-BLY, *ad.* Without admitting conviction. *Brown.*

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† IN-CQN-VIN'CI-BLY, *ad.* Without admitting conviction. *Brown.*

† IN-CQN-VIN'CI-BLY, *ad.* Without admitting conviction. *Brown.*

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ū, long; Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ū, short; A, E, I, O, U, Y, obscure; FARE, FÄR, FÄST, FÄLL; HÄIR, HÉR;

IN-CRĒD'U-LOUS-LY, *ad.* With incredulity. *Scott.*
IN-CRĒD'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being incredulous; incredulity. *Johnson.*

† IN-CRĒM'ABLE, *a.* [L. *in*, priv., and *cremo*, to burn.] Not consumable by fire. *Browne.*

IN-CRĒ-MĒNT (ing'krē-mēnt), *n.* [L. *incrementum*; It. & Sp. *incremento*; Fr. *incrément*.]

1. Act or process of growing greater; augmentation; increase. "The Nile's *increment*, or inundation." *Browne.*

2. Production; produce. *Derham.*

3. That which is added. *Philips.*

4. (*Math.*) A quantity, generally variable, added to the independent variable in a variable expression; also the corresponding change in an increasing function. *Davies & Peck.*

Method of increments, a branch of analytics in which a calculus is founded on the properties of the successive values of variable quantities, and their differences or increments. *Hutton.*

† IN-CRĒ-PĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *increpo*, *increpatus*.] To reprehend; to rebuke; to chide. *Cockeram.*

† IN-CRĒ-PĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *increpatio*; Fr. *in-crépation*.] Reprehension; a rebuking. *South.*

IN-CRĒS'CENT, *a.* [L. *increscere*, *increscens*; *in*, used intensively, and *creresco*, to grow.] Increasing; growing larger; crescent. *Smart.*

IN-CRĒST', *v. a.* To adorn with crest. *Drummond.*

IN-CRĪM'I-NĀTE, *v. a.* [Fr. *incriminer*.] [*i.* IN-CRIMINATED; *pp.* INCRIMINATING, INCRIMINATED.] To charge with a crime; to criminate; to accuse; to inculpate; to impeach. *Ec. Rev.*

IN-CRĪM'I-NĀ-TQ-RY, *a.* Charging with crime; accusatory; accusative. *Athenæum.*

IN-CRŌACH', *v. n.* See ENCROACH.

† IN-CRU-ĒN'TAL, *a.* [L. *incruentus*.] Without blood; unbloody; bloodless. *Brevint.*

IN-CRŪST', *v. a.* [L. *incrusto*; *in*, upon, and *crusto*, to crust; It. *incrostare*; Fr. *incruster*.] [*i.* INCRUSTED; *pp.* INCRUSTING, INCRUSTED.] To cover with a crust or hard coat; to overspread with a crust; to form a crust on.

Save but our army, and let Jove *incrust*
Swords, pikes, and guns with everlasting rust. *Pope.*

IN-CRŪS'TĀTE, *v. a.* To incrust. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

IN-CRŪS-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *incrustatio*; It. *incrostazione*; Sp. *incrustacion*; Fr. *incrustation*.]

1. Act of forming a crust; crust. *Warburton.*

2. (*Arch. & Sculp.*) A work fixed with cement or cramp-irons into notches made to receive it, such as inlaid works and mosaics, &c. *Brande.*

IN-CRŪS'T-MĒNT, *n.* The act of incrusting; incrustation. [*R.*] *Ed. Rev.*

IN-CRŪS-TĀL-LĪZ-ABLE, *a.* [It. *incristallizzabile*; Fr. *incristallisable*.] That cannot be formed into crystals; uncrystallizable. *Smart.*

IN-CU-BĀTE (ing'ku-bāt, 82), *v. n.* [L. *incubo*; *in*, upon, and *cubo*, to lie down.] [*i.* INCUBATED; *pp.* INCUBATING, INCUBATED.] To sit upon eggs, as a hen. *Johnson.*

IN-CU-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *incubatio*; It. *incubazione*; Fr. *incubation*.] The act of incubating, or sitting upon eggs, to hatch them; the process for the fecundation of eggs. *Derham.*

IN-CU-BĀ-TQ-R, *n.* A machine for hatching eggs by artificial heat. *Simmonds.*

† IN-CŪBE', *v. a.* To fix as in a cube; to fix in a solid manner. *Milton.*

† IN-CŪB'I-TŪRE, *n.* [L. *incubitus*.] The act of incubating; incubation. *Ellis.*

IN-CU-BŪS (ing'ku-būs, 82), *n.*; pl. L. *INCUBI*; Eng. *INCUBI*. [*L.*]

1. An imaginary fiend, fairy, or demon. "Stories . . . of hags, of *incubi*." *More.*

2. (*Med.*) The nightmare; an oppression or feeling of suffocation which sometimes comes on during sleep.

The sufferer generally experiences a short period of intense anxiety, fear, horror, &c.; feels an enormous weight on his breast; is pursued by a phantom, monster, or wild beast, whom he cannot escape; stands on the brink of a precipice, without the power of exertion, &c. *London Ency.*

The *incubus* is an inflation of the membranes of the stomach, which hinders the motion of the diaphragm, lungs, and pulse, with a sense of weight oppressing the breast. *Floyer.*

3. Any encumbrance; a dead weight.

IN-CŪL'CĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *inculco*, *inculcatus*; *in*, upon, and *calco*, to tread; *calx*, the heel; It. *inculare*; Sp. *inculcar*; Fr. *inculquer*.] [*i.* INCULCATED; *pp.* INCULCATING, INCULCATED.] To impress on the mind by frequent admonitions; to enforce by repetition; to infuse; to instil; to implant.

Manifest truth may deserve sometimes to be *inculcated*, because we are too apt to forget it.

Syn.—*Inculcate* is to impress on the mind by frequent admonition; to *infuse*, to pour into the mind; to *instil*, to drop into the mind, or insinuate imperceptibly; to *implant*, *engrave*, or *ingraft*, to fix deep in the mind. Things are *impressed* on the mind so as to produce conviction, and *imprinted*, so as to produce recollection, and *engraved*, so as to be permanent. *Inculcate* truth; *infuse* courage; *instil* sentiments; *implant* the seeds of virtue; *ingraft* principles.

IN-CŪL-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *inculcatio*; It. *inculcazione*; Sp. *inculcacion*.] The act of inculcating; admonitory repetition. "In the *inculcation* of precepts."

IN-CŪL-CĀ-TQ-R, *n.* He who inculcates. *Boyle.*

† IN-CŪLK', *v. a.* To inculcate. *Sir T. More.*

IN-CŪLP'ABLE, *a.* [L. *inculpabilis*; It. *inculpabile*; Sp. & Fr. *inculpable*.] Not culpable; not reprehensible; unblamable; without fault; blameless; innocent. *South.*

IN-CŪLP'ABLE-NESS, *n.* Unblamableness.

IN-CŪLP'ABLE-LY, *ad.* Unblamably; without blame.

IN-CŪL-PĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *in*, in, and *culpa*, a fault; It. *inculpare*.] [*i.* INCULPATED; *pp.* INCULPATING, INCULPATED.] To bring into blame; to blame; to accuse of a crime; to censure; — opposed to *exculpate*. *Roscoe.*

This is a modern word, now in good use. The prefix *in* is not used, in this case, to signify privation.

IN-CŪL-PĀ'TION, *n.* [It. *inculpazione*; Fr. *inculpation*.] The act of inculpating; criminality; censure; blame; charge. *Smart.*

IN-CŪL-PĀ-TQ-RY, *a.* Imputing blame; reprehensive; accusatory. [*R.*] *Qu. Rev.*

† IN-CŪLT', *a.* [L. *incultus*.] Uncultivated. *Burton.*

† IN-CŪLT'I-VĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not cultivated; uncultivated; untitled. *Sir T. Herbert.*

† IN-CŪL-TI-VĀ'TION, *n.* Want or neglect of cultivation. *Berington.*

† IN-CŪLT'URE (in-kŭlt'yur), *n.* [Fr.] Want of culture or cultivation. *Feltham.*

IN-CŪM'BĒN-CY, *n.* [It. *incumbenza*; Sp. *incumbencia*.] — See INCUMBENT.]

1. The act of lying upon, or the state of being incumbent. *Johnson.*

2. That which lies upon any thing; a burden; a weight.

We find them more fragile, and not so well qualified to support great *incumbencies* and weights. *Evelyn.*

3. Imposition as a duty; obligation. "All the *incumbencies* of a family." *Donne.*

4. (*Ecol.*) The state of keeping or holding a benefice or an office. *Swift.*

These fines are only to be paid to the bishop during his *incumbency* in the same see. *Swift.*

IN-CŪM'BĒNT, *a.* [L. *incumbo*, *incumbens*, to lie down upon; *in*, upon, and *cumbo*, to lie down.]

1. Resting or lying upon. "The weight of the *incumbent* water." *Boyle.*

Incumbent on the dusky air, *Milton.*

2. Imposed as a duty; obligatory.

There is a double duty *incumbent* upon us in the exercise of our powers. *E. Strange.*

3. (*Bot.*) Noting anthers turned towards the pistil, or corydons laid with the back against the radicle. *Gray.*

IN-CŪM'BĒNT, *n.* 1. (*Ecol.*) One who possesses a benefice. *Swift.*

2. The holder of any civil office.

IN-CŪM'BĒNT-LY, *ad.* In an incumbent manner. *Chalmers.*

IN-CŪM'BER, *v. a.* [It. *ingombrare*; Sp. *incumbir*; Fr. *encombrer*.] To encumber. *Milton.*

IN-CŪM'BRANCE, *n.* See ENCUMBRANCE.

† IN-CŪM'BROUS, *a.* Cumbersome; burdensome; troublesome. *Chaucer.*

IN-CŪ-NĀB'U-LĀ, *n. pl.* [L. *a cradle*.] (*Bibliography*.) Books printed during the early period of the art; — generally confined to those which were printed before the year 1500. *Brande.*

IN-CŪR', *v. a.* [L. *incurro*, to run against; *in*, against, and *curro*, to run; It. *incorrere*; Sp. *incurrir*.] [*i.* INCURRED, *pp.* INCURRING, INCURRED.]

1. To become liable or subject to; to subject.

So judge thou still, presumptuous! till the wrath
Which thou shalt meet by flying meet thy flight.
Sevenfold, and scourge that wisdom back to hell. *Milton.*

2. To bring on. "I have *incurred* displeasure from inferiors." *Hayward.*

Syn. — See FIND.

IN-CŪR', *v. n.* To enter; to pass; to occur.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible and *incur* not to the eye. *Bacon.*

IN-CŪ-RA-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *incurabilità*.] The state of being incurable or admitting of no remedy; incurableness. *Hurvey.*

IN-CŪ-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *incurabilis*; It. *incurabile*; Sp. & Fr. *incurable*.] That cannot be cured; not admitting of remedy; irremediable; hopeless. "The disease is *incurable*." *Shak.*

IN-CŪ-RA-BLE, *n.* A lunatic or a sick person who cannot be cured.

If idiots and lunatics cannot be found, *incurables* may be taken into the hospital. *Swift.*

IN-CŪ-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of not admitting any cure; incurability. *Johnson.*

IN-CŪ-RA-BLY, *ad.* Without cure or remedy; hopelessly. *Locke.*

IN-CŪ-RI-ŌS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *incuriositas*; *in*, priv., and *curiositas*, curiosity; It. *incuriosità*; Fr. *incuriosité*.] Want of curiosity. [*R.*] *Wotton.*

IN-CŪ-RI-ŌUS, *a.* [L. *incuriosus*; Sp. *incurioso*.] Not curious or inquisitive; negligent; inattentive. "A careless, *incurious* eye." *Derham.*

IN-CŪ-RI-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* Not in a curious manner; without care or curiosity. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-CŪ-RI-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* Want of curiosity or inquisitiveness; incuriosity; negligence; carelessness. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-CŪR'ENCE, *n.* The act of incurring, bringing on, or of subjecting one's self to; as, "The *incurrence* of guilt." *Craig.*

IN-CŪR'SION (in-kŭr'shun), *n.* [L. *incursio*; *in*, curro, to run against; *in*, against, and *curro*, to run; It. *incursione*; Sp. & Fr. *incursion*.]

1. A partial invasion, or an invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage; irruption.

The *incursions* of the Goths disordered the affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Occurrence. "Sins of daily *incursion*." *South.*

Syn. — See INVASION.

IN-CŪR'SIVE, *a.* Making incursion; aggressive; invasive. *Goldsmith.*

IN-CŪR'VĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *incurvo*, *incurvatus*; *in*, in, and *curvus*, bent; It. *incurvare*; Sp. *encorvar*.]

[*i.* INCURVATED; *pp.* INCURVATING, INCURVATED.] To bend; to crook; to curve. *Cheyne.*

IN-CŪR'VĀTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Incurved; bent inwards; curved. *Crabb.*

IN-CŪR-VĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *incurvatio*; It. *incurvazione*; Fr. *incurvation*.]

1. The act of incurvating or bending. *Johnson.*

2. The state of being bent; curvity; crookedness; obliquity. *Glanville.*

3. A bending of the body in token of reverence; a bowing. *Stillingfleet.*

IN-CŪRVE', *v. a.* To bend; incurvate. *Cockeram.*

IN-CŪRVE-RĒCURVED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bending inwards and then backwards. *Loudon.*

IN-CŪR'VI-TY, *n.* Crookedness; a state of bending inward; curvature; inflection. *Brachens.*

IN-CŪS, *n.* [L., an anvil.]

1. A smith's anvil. *Scott.*

2. (*Anat.*) One of the small bones in the tym-

panum of the ear;—so named from its fancied resemblance to a smith's anvil. *Chambers.*

IN-CŪSE', or IN-CŪSS', *v. a.* [L. *incutio*; *incusus*, to strike upon; *in*, upon, and *quatio*, to strike.] To strike, as a coin.

The back of this coin is *incused* with a rudely-executed impression of a lion's head. *H. M. Humphreys.*

IN-CŪS'ION, *n.* The act of shaking; concussion. [R.] *Maunder.*

† IN'DA-GATE, *v. a.* [L. *indago*, *indagatus*.] To search; to explore. *Cockram.*

IN-DA-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *indagatio*; It. *indagine*; Sp. *indagine*.] Search; examination. [R.] *Boyle.*

IN'DA-GA-TOR, *n.* [L.] A searcher; an examiner; an explorer. [R.] *More.*

IN-DAM'AGE, *v. a.* See ENDAMAGE.

† IN-DAM'AGED (-əd), *a.* Undamaged. *Milton.*

IN-DART', *v. a.* [*in* and *dart*.] To dart in; to strike in; to throw in. *Shak.*

IN-DEAR', *v. a.* See ENDEAR.

IN-DEAR'MENT, *n.* See ENDEARMENT.

IN-DEB-I-TA'TUS AS-SŪM'SIT. [L.] (*Law.*) An action brought to recover in damages the amount of a debt or demand. *Whishaw.*

† IN-DEBT' (in-dēt'), *v. a.* To put into debt. *Daniel.*

IN-DEBT'ED (in-dēt'ed), *a.* 1. Being in debt; having incurred a debt; owing;—with *to* before the person to whom the debt is due.

2. Obligated by something received; beholden.

Syn.—*Indebted* signifies being in debt; *obliged*, being under obligation;—*indebted* is therefore more binding than *obliged*. *Indebted* to creditors, to parents, to benefactors; *obliged* to friends.

IN-DEBT'ED-NESS (in-dēt'ed-nēs), *n.* The state of being indebted; indebtedness. [R.] *Ed. Rev.*

A modern word, reputed of American origin; not often used by English writers; yet it is found in the recent English dictionaries of Knowles and Smart.

IN-DEBT'MENT (in-dēt'ment), *n.* The state of being in debt; indebtedness. [R.] *Bp. Hall.*

IN-DE'CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *indecentia*; It. *indecenza*; Sp. *indecencia*; Fr. *indecence*.] The quality of being indecent; want of decency; indecorum; indelicacy; a violation of good manners; any thing unbecoming, or offensive to modesty.

He will in vain endeavor to reform *indecent* in his pupil which he allows in himself. *Locke.*

Syn.—See DECECY, INDECENT.

IN-DE'CENT, *a.* [L. *indescens*; It. & Sp. *indecente*; Fr. *indécet*.] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears; not decent; indelicate; immodest; improper; as, "An *indecent* exposure of the person"; "An *indecent* conversation."

Syn.—*Indecent* dress, words; *immodest* behavior, actions, thoughts; *indelicate* expressions; *unbecoming* dress, manners; *improper* conduct. *Indecency* is more than *indecent*, and less than *immodesty*.

IN-DE'CENT-LY, *ad.* In an indecent manner.

IN-DE-CID'U-OUS (in-de-sid'yū-əs), *a.* [*in*, priv., and *deciduous*.] Not deciduous; not falling yearly, as leaves of trees; evergreen. *Brown.*

IN-DE'C'I-MA-BLE, *a.* [L. *in*, priv., and *decem*, ten.] Not liable to be decimated. *Cowell.*

IN-DE-CI'PHER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be deciphered or interpreted. *Gent. Mag.*

IN-DE-CI'PHER-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be deciphered or made out.

IN-DE-CI'SION (in-de-si'zhən, 93), *n.* [Fr.] The state of being undecided; want of decision; irresolution; inconstancy. *Blackstone.*

Syn.—See DOUBT.

IN-DE-CI'SIVE, *a.* [Fr. *indécisif*.] Not decisive; inconclusive; irresolute. *Goldsmith.*

IN-DE-CI'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an indecisive manner; irresolutely. *Smart.*

IN-DE-CI'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being indecisive; unsettledness. *Todd.*

IN-DE-CLIN'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *indeclinabilis*; *in*, priv., and *declino*, to decline; It. *indeclinabile*; Sp. & Fr. *indeclinable*.] (*Gram.*) Undeclinable; not varied by terminations.

IN-DE-CLIN'A-BLE, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word that is not declined. *Churchill.*

IN-DE-CLIN'A-BLY, *ad.* Without variation; constantly. *Mountagu.*

IN-DE-QOM-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* [It. *indecomponibile*.] That cannot be decomposed. *Brande.*

IN-DE-QOM-PŌS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being indecomposable. *Smart.*

IN-DE-CŌ-ROUS, or IN-DE-CŌ-ROUS [in-de-kō-rus, S. E. Ja. Sm. R.; in-dēk'ō-rūs or in-dē-kō-rūs, F. K. W.; in-de-kō-rus or in-dēk'ō-rūs, W. C.; in-dēk'ō-rūs, P. J. Ash, Wb.], *a.* [L. *indecorus*; It. & Sp. *indecoroso*.] Not decorous; indecent; unbecoming.—See DECOROUS.

IN-DE-CŌ-ROUS-LY, or IN-DE-CŌ-ROUS-LY, *ad.* In an unbecoming manner.

IN-DE-CŌ-ROUS-NESS, or IN-DE-CŌ-ROUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being indecorous; impropriety of conduct; indecency. *Scott.*

IN-DE-CŌ-RUM, *n.* [L.] Indecency; unbecoming or unseemly conduct; indecorousness.

They . . . commit many absurdities, many *indecorums*, unbefitting their gravity and persons. *Burton.*

Syn.—See DECECY.

IN-DEED', *ad.* [*in* and *deed*.] In reality; in truth; in fact; really; truly.

Behold an Israelite *indeed*, in whom is no guile. *John i. 47.*

It is often used interjectionally. It is sometimes used as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a sense hardly perceptible or explicable; as, "I said I thought it was confederacy between the juggler and the two servants; though, *indeed*, I had no reason so to think." *Bacon.* It is used to note concession in comparisons; as, "Ships, not so great of bulk, *indeed*, but of a more nimble motion." *Bacon.*

Syn.—*Indeed* is sometimes used as nearly synonymous with *ay*; as, "I think, *indeed*, I am sure, it is so"; or, "I think, *ay*, I am sure, it is so." In this case, *ay* is the stronger term. In old English, *yea* had nearly the same sense; as, "Yea, I judge not my own self." 1 Cor. iv. 3. "A good man always profits by his endeavor; *yea*, when he is absent; *ay*, when he is dead, by his example and memory." *B. Jonson.*

IN-DE-FAT-I-GA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being indefatigable; or incapable of being wearied; perseverance; indefatigableness. *Perry.*

IN-DE-FAT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* [L. *indefatigabilis*; *in*, priv., and *defatigo*, to weary; It. *infatigabile*; Sp. *infatigable*.] Unwearied; not tired; not capable of being exhausted; that cannot be wearied; unwearied; unceasing; persevering.

The ambitious person must rise early, and sit up late, and pursue his design with a constant, *indefatigable* attendance; he must be infinitely patient and servile. *South.*

IN-DE-FAT'I-GA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unweariedness; indefatigability. *Parnell.*

IN-DE-FAT'I-GA-BLY, *ad.* Without weariness. "Indefatigably zealous." *Dryden.*

† IN-DE-FAT-I-GA'TION, *n.* Unweariedness; indefatigability. *Gregory.*

IN-DE-FĒA-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state or the quality of being indefeasible. *Smart.*

IN-DE-FĒA'SI-BLE (in-de-fē'si-zē-bl), *a.* [*in*, priv., and *defeasible*.] Incapable of being defeated, undone, abrogated, or made void. *Addison.*

IN-DE-FĒA'SI-BLY, *ad.* In an indefeasible manner. *Boswell.*

IN-DE-FĒC-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *indefettibilità*; Sp. *indefectibilidad*; Fr. *indefectibilité*.] The quality of being indefectible, or not liable to decay or defect.

God's unity, eternity, and *indefectibility*. *Barrow.*

IN-DE-FĒC'TI-BLE, *a.* [It. *indefettibile*; Sp. & Fr. *indefectible*.] Not liable to defect or decay; unfailing; perfect; perennial.

The eternal, *indefectible* happiness of heaven. *Clarke.*

IN-DE-FĒC'TIVE, *a.* [It. *indefettivo*.] Not defective; perfect. *South.*

IN-DE-FĒN-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or the state of being indefensible. *Wright.*

IN-DE-FĒN-SI-BLE, *a.* [It. *indifensibile*; Sp. *indifensable*; Fr. *indéfendable*.] That cannot be defended, maintained, or justified; incapable of being justly defended; censurable; faulty.

As they extend the rule of consulting Scripture to all the actions of common life, even so far as to the taking up of a straw, so it is altogether false and *indifensible*. *Sanderson.*

IN-DE-FĒN-SI-BLY, *ad.* In an indefensible manner; without defence. *Blackstone.*

IN-DE-FĒN-SIVE, *a.* Having no defence; indefensible. *Sir T. Herbert.*

IN-DE-FĪ'CIEN-CY (in-de-fīsh'en-se), *n.* [It. *indeciencia*.] The quality or the state of not being deficient. *Stackhouse.*

IN-DE-FĪ'CIENT (in-de-fīsh'ent), *a.* [L. *indeficiens*; It. *indeficiente*.] Not deficient; not failing; perfect; complete. *Bp. Reynolds.*

IN-DE-FĪN'A-BLE, *a.* [It. *indefinitibile*; Sp. *indefinitible*; Fr. *indefinitissable*.] That cannot be defined; unaccountable; inexplicable. *Todd.*

IN-DE-FĪN'A-BLY, *ad.* In an indefinite manner.

IN-DE-FĪ-NĪTE, *a.* [L. *indefinitus*; *in*, priv., and *definitio*, *definitus*, to define; It. *indefinito*; Sp. *indefinito*; Fr. *indefini*.]

1. Not definite; not determined; not definitely settled; indeterminate. "Her advancement was left *indefinite*." *Bacon.*

2. Having no assigned or certain limits.

Though it is not infinite, it may be *indefinite*; though it is not boundless in itself it may be so to human comprehension. *Spectator.*

3. (*Bot.*) Noting parts of a flower too numerous to be readily counted, or more than twelve, especially when the number is inconstant. *Gray.*

IN-DE-FĪ-NĪTE-LY, *ad.* In an indefinite manner.

IN-DE-FĪ-NĪTE-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being indefinite. *Bp. Hall.*

† IN-DE-FĪN'I-TUDE, *n.* An indefinite quantity or number. *Hale.*

IN-DE-HIS'CENCE, *n.* [See INDEHISCENT.] (*Bot.*) The property of not being dehiscent. *Craig.*

IN-DE-HIS'CENT, *a.* [L. *in*, priv., and *dehisco*, *dehiscent*, to split open; It. *indeiscente*.] (*Bot.*) Noting pericarps which continue perfectly closed after the fruit is ripe; not splitting open. *Lindley.*

IN-DE-LĒCT'A-BLE, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *delectable*.] Not delectable; unpleasant; disagreeable; unamiable. *Ed. Rev.*

IN-DE-LĪB'ER-ATE, *a.* [It. *indefinito*; Sp. *indefinito*; Fr. *indefinito*.] Not deliberate; unpremeditated; sudden. "The *indefinite* commissions of many sins." *Gov. of the Tongue.*

IN-DE-LĪB'ER-AT-ED, *a.* Unpremeditated; uncalculated. *Bramhall.*

IN-DE-L-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *indélibilité*.] The quality of being indelible. *Bp. Horsley.*

IN-DE-L'I-BLE (in-dēl'ē-bl, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. W.; in-dēl'ē-bl, P.), *a.* [L. *indelebilis*; *in*, priv., and *delebilis*, *delebilis*; *deleo*, to blot out; It. *indelebile*; Sp. *indeleble*; Fr. *indélébile*.]

1. That cannot be effaced or blotted out; not to be cancelled; ineffaceable; ingrained; permanent; as, "Indelible ink."

To what purpose is this *indelible* image or idea of God in us, if there be no such thing as God existent in the world? *Henry More.*

2. Not to be annulled or abrogated. [R.]

They are endued with *indelible* power from above to feed, to govern this household. *Spratt.*

"This word," Dr. Johnson says, "should be written *indeleble*;" and this orthography would evidently be in accordance with the etymology of the word; yet Dr. Johnson, and all the other principal English lexicographers, spell it *indelible*; and this orthography is established by common usage.

IN-DE-L'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being indelible; indelibility. *Ash.*

IN-DE-L'I-BLY, *ad.* In an indelible manner.

IN-DE-L'I-CA-CY, *n.* [*in*, priv., and *delicacy*.] The quality of being indelicate; want of delicacy; indecency; indecorum; coarseness; grossness; vulgarity. *Addison.*

Syn.—See INDECENT.

IN-DE-L'I-CATE, *a.* [Fr. *indélicat*.] Wanting delicacy or decency; offensive to good manners or propriety; indecent; indecorous; unbecoming; coarse; gross; broad; vulgar.

Their luxury was inelegant, their pleasures *indelicate*. *Warton.*

Syn.—See BROAD, COARSE.

IN-DE-L'I-CATE-LY, *ad.* In an indelicate manner; indecently. *Smart.*

IN-DEM-NI-FI-CÁ-TION, *n.* [It. *indennizzazione*; Sp. *indemnización*; Fr. *indemnisation*.]

1. The act of indemnifying; compensation for loss or injury; reimbursement.

Indemnification for their voluntary poverty. *Watson*.

2. Security against loss or penalty. *Johnson*.

Syn.—See COMPENSATION.

IN-DEM-NI-FY, *v. a.* [Low *L. indemnifico*, from *L. indemnus*, harmless (*in*, priv., and *dannum*, injury), and *ficio*, to make;—Sp. *indemnizar*; Fr. *indemniser*.] [*i. INDEMNIFIED*; *pp. INDEMNIFYING, INDEMNIFIED*.]

1. To secure against damage, loss, injury, or penalty; to save harmless.

Insurance is a contract whereby, for a stipulated consideration, one party undertakes to indemnify the other against certain risks. *Willard Phillips*.

2. To compensate for loss or injury; to reimburse; to remunerate. *Watts*.

IN-DEM-NI-TY, *n.* [*L. indemnitas*; It. *indennità*; Sp. *indemnidad*; Fr. *indemnité*.]

1. Security or exemption from damage, loss, injury, or punishment.

It is the all means, in the way of amercement and indemnity, which the law has provided for the recovery of all judgments. *Lucy Charles*.

2. Compensation for loss sustained; remuneration; indemnification; reimbursement.

It is a rule established in all just governments, that, when private property is required for public use, indemnity shall be given by the public to the owner. *Bourcier*.

“Sometimes it signifies diminution. A tenant who has been interrupted in the enjoyment of his lease, may require an indemnity from the lessor, that is, a reduction of his rent.” *Bourcier*.

Act of indemnity, (*Eng. Law*), an act passed for the relief of those persons who have neglected to take certain necessary oaths, or to perform other acts required to qualify them for their offices and employments. *Brande*.

IN-DE-MÓN-STRA-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being indemonstrable; indemonstrableness. *Quincey*.

IN-DE-MÓN-STRA-BLE, *a.* [*L. indemonstrabilis*; It. *indimostrabile*.] That cannot be demonstrated; undemonstrable. *Sandys*.

IN-DE-MÓN-STRA-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being indemonstrable. *Ash*.

IN-DÉN-I-ZÁ-TION, *n.* Act of making free, or the patent by which one is naturalized. *Bullockar*.

IN-DÉN'IZE, *v. a.* To make free; to naturalize.—See ENDENIZE. *Bullockar*.

IN-DÉN'I-ZEN (*in-dén'g-zn*), *v. a.* To make free; to naturalize; to endenizen. *Overbury*.

IN-DÉNT', *v. a.* [*L. in, in, and dens, dentis* (Gr. *δόντος, δόντος*), a tooth; It. *indentare*.] [*i. INDENTED*; *pp. INDENTING, INDENTED*.]

1. To mark with inequalities, like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate; to notch; to jag. *Shak*.

2. To bind by contract or indenture;—so applied from the indented paper on which a contract is sometimes written. *Burrill*.

IN-DÉNT', *v. n.* 1. To run in and out. Then shalt thou see the dew-bedabbled wretch [the hare]. Turn and return, indenting with the way. *Shak*.

2. To have indentations or inequalities like a row of teeth; to be notched or jagged.

3. †To contract; to bargain.

I do indent; you shall return the money. *Shak*.

IN-DÉNT', *n.* 1. Inequality; incisure; notch; jag; indentation. *Shak*.

Want shall not wind with such a deep indent. *Shak*.

2. A stamp; an impression. *Phil. Trans*.

3. (*American Law*.) An indented certificate for the principal or the interest of the public debt;—issued by the United States government at the close of the revolution. *Burrill*.

IN-DÉN-TÁ-TION, *n.* 1. The act of indenting.

2. A waving in any figure; a notch; an incisure; a cut; a jag. *Woodward*.

IN-DÉNT'ED, *p. a.* 1. Cut like a saw; marked with inequalities like a row of teeth; running in and out; notched; jagged.

Trent, who, like some earth-born giant, spreads His thirty arms along the indented meads. *Milton*.

2. Stipulated, or bound, by indenture.

IN-DÉNT'ED-LY, *ad.* With indentation. *Scott*.

IN-DÉNT'ING, *n.* Indentation; impression.

† IN-DÉNT'MENT, *n.* An indenture. *Bp. Hall*.

IN-DÉNT'URE (*in-dént'vr*), *n.* (*Law*.) An instrument of writing containing a conveyance or contract between two or more persons;—usually indented or cut unevenly, or in and out, on the top or the side. *Bourcier*.

Formerly it was common to make two instruments exactly alike, and it was then usual to write both on the same parchment, with some words or letters written between them, through which the parchment was cut, either in a straight or an indented line, in such a manner as to leave one half of the word on one part, and half on the other. *Bourcier*.

IN-DÉNT'URE, *v. a.* 1. To indent. *Woty*.

2. To bind by indentures.

IN-DÉNT'URE, *v. n.* To run in and out; to form indentations; to indent. *Heywood*.

IN-DE-PÉN'DENCE, *n.* [*L. in, priv., and dependeo, dependens*, to depend upon; It. *indipendenza*; Sp. *indipendencia*; Fr. *indépendance*.]

1. The state of being independent; exemption from reliance or control; a state over which no one has power, control, or authority; freedom.

Independence may be divided into political and natural independence. By the former it is to be understood that we are free from the control of any foreign power, and that we are not subject to the power of any other nation. The latter signifies the power of enjoying a permanent and exclusive possession of the soil of a country. *Bourcier*.

2. †The principles of the religious denomination called *Independents*; Congregationalism. *Pagitt*.

Declaration of Independence, the act adopted by the Congress of the American Colonies, July 4, 1776, by which they renounced their allegiance to the government of Great Britain.

IN-DE-PÉN'DEN-CY, *n.* The state of being independent; independence. *Addison*.

IN-DE-PÉN'DENT, *a.* [*It. indipendente*; Sp. *independiente*; Fr. *indépendant*.]

1. Not dependent; having power to act free from the control, or without the assistance, of others; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled;—commonly used with *of*, but sometimes with *on* or *from*.

God's making the world irrefragably proves that he governs it by force of his own power, and not by the aid of any other power. *South*.

2. Not relating to any thing else, as to a superior cause or power; irrespective.

Our understanding, which is an incorporeal substance, independent from matter. *Bentley*.

3. (*Math.*) Applied to a quantity which does not depend upon another for its value. *Da. & P.*

IN-DE-PÉN'DENT, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) One who holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superior authority; a Congregationalist. *Sanderson*.

IN-DE-PÉN'DENT-LY, *ad.* In an independent manner; without control. *Dryden*.

IN-DE-PRE-CA-BLE, *a.* [*L. indeprecabilis*.] That cannot be entreated. *Cockeram*.

IN-DE-PRE-HÉN'SI-BLE, *a.* [*L. indeprehensibilis*.] That cannot be found out. *Bp. Morton*.

IN-DE-PRÍV'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be deprived or taken away. *Harris*.

IN-DE-SCRÍB'A-BLE, *a.* [*It. indescribibile*; Sp. *indescrivable*; Fr. *indéscriptible*.] That cannot be described. *Todd*.

IN-DE-SCRÍPTIVE, *a.* Not descriptive, or not containing just description. *Craig*.

IN-DE-SÉRT', *n.* [*in, priv., and desert*.] Want of merit; ill-desert. *Phillips*.

IN-DÉS'I-NÉNT, *a.* Incessant. [*R.*] *Baxter*.

IN-DÉS'I-NÉNT-LY, *ad.* Without cessation. *Ray*.

IN-DE-SÍR'A-BLE, *a.* [*in, priv., and desirable*.] Undesirable. [*R.*] *Month. Anth.*

IN-DE-STRÚC-TÍ-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* [*Sp. indestructibilidad*; Fr. *indestructibilité*.] The quality of being indestructible. *Sir H. Davy*.

IN-DE-STRÚC'TI-BLE, *a.* [*Sp. & Fr. indestructible*.] That cannot be destroyed. *Boyle*.

IN-DE-STRÚC'TI-BLY, *ad.* In an indestructible manner. *N. A. Rev.*

IN-DE-TÉR'MI-NÁ-BLE, *a.* [*L. indeterminabilis*;

It. *indeterminabile*; Sp. *indeterminable*; Fr. *indéterminable*.] Not determinable; not determined, fixed, defined, or settled. *Brown*.

IN-DE-TÉR'MI-NÁ-BLY, *ad.* In an indeterminable manner. *Dr. Allen*.

IN-DE-TÉR'MI-NATE, *a.* [*L. indeterminatus*; It. *indeterminato*; Sp. *indeterminado*; Fr. *indéterminé*.]

1. Unfixed; not defined; indefinite. “An indeterminate number of successions.” *Newton*.

2. (*Algebra*.) Admitting of an infinite number of solutions or values.

Indeterminate analysis, (*Math.*) a branch of analysis which has for its object the solution of indeterminate problems. *Da. & P.*—*Indeterminate coefficients*, (*Math.*) a method of analysis invented by Descartes, in which the coefficients are each equal to zero. *Brande*.—*Indeterminate equations*, equations containing a greater number of unknown quantities than there are given equations.—*Indeterminate inflorescence*, (*Bot.*) that in which the flowers all arise from axillary buds;—same as *indefinite*. *Gray*.—*Indeterminate problem*, a problem in which there are fewer imposed conditions than there are unknown or required parts; a problem which admits of an infinite number of solutions.—*Indeterminate quantity*, (*Math.*) a quantity that admits of an infinite number of values. *Davies*.

IN-DE-TÉR'MI-NATE-LY, *ad.* In an indeterminate manner; indefinitely. *Hale*.

IN-DE-TÉR'MI-NATE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being indeterminate. *Perry*.

IN-DE-TÉR'MI-NÁ-TION, *n.* [*It. indeterminazione*; Sp. *indeterminación*; Fr. *indétermination*.] Want of determination; want of fixed or stated direction. *Bramhall*.

IN-DE-TÉR'MINED (-mind), *a.* Unsettled; unfixed; undetermined. *Locke*.

† IN-DE-VÍR'GÍ-NATE, *a.* Not deprived of virginity. *Chapman*.

IN-DE-VÓTE', *a.* [*Fr. indévot*.] Little affected or devoted; indifferent. *Bentley*.

IN-DE-VÓT'ED, *a.* Undevoted. *Ld. Clarendon*.

IN-DE-VÓ-TION, *n.* [*L. indevotio*.] Want of devotion; irreligion; impiety. *Hammond*.

IN-DE-VÓUT', *a.* [*L. indevotus*; It. & Sp. *indevoto*; Fr. *indévot*.] Not devout; undevout. “A careless, undevout spirit.” *Bp. Taylor*.

IN-DE-VÓUT'LY, *ad.* In an undevout manner; without devotion; undevoutly. *Todd*.

IN'DÉX, *n.*; pl. IN'DÉX-ES or IN'DÍ-CES. (*Indices* is used for exponents of quantities.) [*L.*]

1. A directing point or pointer; a hand that points to any thing; a director; indication:—in printing, the sign [α] used to direct special attention to any particular passage.

They have no more inward self-consciousness of what they do or suffer than the index of a watch the hour it points to. *Bentley*.

2. An alphabetical table, at the end of a book, of the principal subjects, or of the words employed in it, with references to the pages where they may be found.

The index was formerly prefixed to a book, as is shown in the first citation from Shakespeare below; hence it was used generally for prelude, or any thing preparatory. *Indices*...

To their subsequent volumes. *Shak*.

Ah, me! what act. *Shak*.

That roars so loud and thunders in the index. *Shak*.

3. (*Anat.*) The fore-finger. *Hoblyn*.

4. [*pl. INDICES*.] (*Arith. & Algebra*.) A term used in the same sense as *exponent*, to indicate the power or root of a quantity.

Index of a logarithm, the characteristic or integral part of it, which, in common logarithms, is one less than the number of integral figures in the corresponding number. *Brande*.—*Index of refraction*, (*Opt.*) the number which expresses the ratio of the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction. Thus the index of refraction from air into water is about $\frac{4}{3}$, and from water into air about $\frac{3}{4}$. *Lardner*.

IN'DÉX, *v. a.* To place in an index or table, as the subjects treated of in a book. *Talfourd*.

IN'DÉX-ER, *n.* One who makes an index. *Ogilvie*.

IN'DÉX EX-PÚR-GÁ-TÓ'RÍ-ŪS. [*L., an expurgatory index*.] (*Ecol.*) A list or catalogue, annually published at Rome, of books which the

church of Rome prohibits the faithful from reading, or condemns as heretical. *Brande.*

IN'DEX-HAND, *n.* A hand that points to something; the pointer of a watch, clock, &c. *Pope.*

IN'DEX-I-CAL, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, an index. *Smart.*

IN'DEX-I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of an index. *Swift.*

IN'DEX-ING, *p. a.* Furnishing with an index, or table of references. *Wright.*

IN'DEX-TÉR-I-TY, *n.* [*in, priv., and dexterity.*] Want of dexterity; awkwardness. *Harvey.*

IN-DÍ'A-DEM, *v. a.* To place or set in a diadem. *Whereto shall that be likened? to what gem* *Southey.*

IN'DIA-MÁN, *n.* (*Naut.*) A large ship engaged in the India trade. *Ency.*

IN'DIA-MÁT'TING (in'já-), *n.* Mats made in the East from the *Papyrus corymbosus*. *Simmonds.*

IND'IAN (Ind'yan) [In'dyan, *S. Ja. K. Sm.*; In'de-an, In'je-an, or In'dyan, *W.*; In'de-an, *W.*], *a.* Belonging to India:—belonging to the American aborigines.

IND'IAN (Ind'yan), *n.* An aboriginal American:—a native of India or of the West Indies. *Lo, the poor Indian whose untimely mind* *Pope.*

IND'IAN-AR-RQW-RÔOT (Ind'yan-), *n.* Arrow-root.—See ARROW-ROOT. *Miller.*

IND'IAN-BÉR'RY, *n.* A berry having an intoxicating quality; *Cocculus Indicus*. *Booth.*

IND'IAN-CÖRN, *n.* The American plant *Zea mays*, and its fruit; maize. *Gray.*

IND'IAN-CRËSS, *n.* (*Bot.*) The English name of the genus of plants called *Tropæolum*. *Loudon.*

IN-DIAN-ÈER', *n.* A large English ship engaged in the India trade, or in the trade between India and China; an Indianman. *For. Qu. Rev.*

IND'IAN-FÍG, *n.* The name of the species of plants of the genus *Opuntia*; banian. *Eng. Cyc.*

IND'IAN-FÍLE, *n.* The manner in which the American Indians traverse the woods or proceed to battle; single file. *Barrett.*

IND'IAN-INK, *n.* A black pigment made from lampblack, thickened with gelatine or isinglass, and scented with musk or camphor;—brought from the East, and chiefly from China. *Ure.*

IND'IAN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of anorthite composed of silica, alumina, and lime, with a small quantity of iron. *Dana.*

IND'IAN-ÖAK, *n.* (*Bot.*) A timber-tree of immense size, and great durability, found in Java and Ceylon, Malabar, Coromandel, &c., and especially in the Birman empire; the teak-tree; *Tectona grandis*;—used in ship-building. *Loudon.*

IND'IAN-PÖKE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The American white hellebore; *Veratrum viride*. *Gray.*

IND'IAN-RËD, *n.* A species of ochre; red-ochre. *Gray.*

The pigment now usually sold under this name is the red hematite, or peroxide of iron. The Indian-red brought from the Persian Gulf is of a darker hue and sparkling lustre. *Fairholt.*

IND'IAN-RÛB'BËR, *n.* India-rubber. *McCulloch.*

IND'IAN-SÛM'MËR, *n.* See SUMMER.

IND'IAN-TÛR'NIP, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name applied to plants of the genus *Arisæma*, especially to *Arisæma triphyllum*, or *Arum triphyllum* of Linnaeus, the root of which is wrinkled, farinaceous, and on being tasted affects the tongue with a pungency as if pricked by needles. *Gray.*

IND'IAN-YËL'LÖW, *n.* A pigment used in painting. *Weale.*

IN'DIA-RÛB'BËR (In'já-rüb'ber), *n.* A resinous substance; caoutchouc; gum-elastic; Indian-rubber.—See CAOUTCHOUC. *Keene.*

IN DI-CANT, *a.* [*L. indicio, indicans, to indicate; It. & Sp. indicante.*] Showing; indicating; pointing out a remedy. *Dunglison.*

IN'DI-CANT, *n.* (*Med.*) Any thing which, in the course of a disease, or in what precedes or accompanies it, points out a remedy. *Dunglison.*

IN'DI-CATE, *v. a.* [*L. indicio, indicatus; in, in, and dico, to say, to show; It. indicare; Sp. indicar; Fr. indiquer.*] [*INDICATED; pp. INDICATING, INDICATED.*]

1. To show; to point out; to mark; to denote. Mentioned in a manner that seems to indicate some connection between them. *Malone.*

2. (*Med.*) To point as a remedy; to manifest by symptoms the treatment requisite for the alleviation or the cure of a disease. *Burke.*

IN-DI-CÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. indicatio; It. indicazione; Sp. indicación; Fr. indication.*]

1. The act of indicating or pointing out.

2. That which indicates; a mark; a token; a sign; a note; a symptom. We think that our successes are a plain indication of the divine favor towards us. *Atterbury.*

3. Discovery made; information. *Bentley.*

4. Explanation; display. *Bacon.*

5. (*Med.*) The manifestation made by a disease of what is proper to be done for its alleviation or removal. *Dunglison.*

Syn.—See MARK.

IN-DI-CÁ-TIVE [in-dik'a-tiv, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. W. W.*; in-de-ká-tiv or in-dik'a-tiv, *Sm.*; in-dik'a-tiv or in-de-ká'tiv, *K.*], *a.* [*L. indicativus; It. & Sp. indicativo; Fr. indicatif.*]

1. Showing; informing; pointing out. Ridicule, with ever-pointing hand, Considers of every shift, of every shift *Shenstone.*

2. (*Grammar.*) A term applied to a mood of a verb, expressing affirmation or a simple or unconditional judgment, or used to ask a question. The infinitive mood is that form of the verb which is used in the construction of a sentence. *Andrews.*

IN-DI-CÁ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an indicative manner.

IN'DI-CÁ-TQ-R, *n.* [*L.*] 1. He who, or that which, indicates, shows, or points out. *Brande.*

2. (*Anat.*) A muscle of the forearm, which points or extends the forefinger.

3. (*Mech.*) An instrument for ascertaining the amount of the pressure of steam and the state of the vacuum throughout the stroke of a steam-engine; a dynamometer. *Grier.*

4. (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds belonging to the cuckoo tribe;—so called from the species indicating the nest of bees, and guiding men to them by their motions and cries. *Brande.*

IN-DI-CÁ-TO-RÍ'NÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Scansores* and family *Cuculidae*; honey-guides. *Gray.*

IN'DI-CÁ-TQ-RY, *a.* That indicates; manifesting; demonstrative; indicative. *Donne.*

IN-DI-CÁ'VIT, *n.* [*L., He has shown.*] (*Law.*) A writ of prohibition. *Blackstone.*

† IN'DICE (In'dis), *n.* [*Fr. indice.*] Signification; sign; index. *B. Jonson.*

IN'DI-CËS, *n.*; *pl.* of *index*. (*Arith. & Algebra.*) Exponents of quantities.—See INDEX.

IN-DÍ'CI-Q (in-dísh'e-a), *n. pl.* [*L.*] Discriminating marks. *Burrows.*

† IN-DÍ'Q-BLE, *a.* [*Fr.*] Unspeakable. *Evelyn.*

IN-DÍ'Q-LÍTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A tourmaline of a blue color.—See INDIGOLITE. *Dana.*

IN-DÍCT' (in-dít'), *v. a.* [*L. indico, indictus; in, against, and dico, to speak; Old Fr. endictor.*] [*INDICTED; pp. INDICTING, INDICTED.*]

1. (*Law.*) To accuse, or charge with a crime or misdemeanor, by a bill of indictment; to declare guilty of a penal offence; to implead. *Burritt.*

2. To compose; to write; to indite. *Todd.*

IN-DÍCT'A-BLE (in-dít'a-bl), *a.* 1. Liable to be indicted; that may be indicted. *Blackstone.*

2. Liable to presentment by a grand jury; as, "An indictable misdemeanor."

IN-DÍCT-ÈE' (in-dít-èe'), *n.* (*Law.*) One who is indicted;—opposed to *indictor*. *Bowyer.*

IN-DÍCT'ËR (in-dít'er), *n.* One who indicts.



Indicator major.

IN-DÍCT'ION, *n.* [*L. indictio; It. indizione; Sp. indicción; Fr. induction.*]

1. Declaration; proclamation; announcement. "Indiction of a war." *R.* *Bacon.*

2. (*Chron.*) A cycle, or period of fifteen years, the origin of which is involved in obscurity; but it is said by some to have been instituted by Constantine the Great, in place of the Olympiads. *Johnson.* *Brande.*

The name and use of the indictions, which serve to ascertain the chronology of the middle ages, was derived from the regular practice of the Roman tributes. The emperor subscribed with his own hand, and in purple ink, the solemn edict or indiction, which was fixed up in the principal city of each diocese during two months previous to the first day of September. And by a very easy connection of ideas, the word indiction was transferred to the measure of tribute which it prescribed, and to the annual term which it allowed for payment. *Gibbon.*

IN-DÍCT'IVE, *a.* [*L. indictivus.*] Proclaimed; declared. *R.* *Kennet.*

IN-DÍCT'MENT (in-dít'ment), *n.* (*Law.*) The act of indicting; a written accusation of a crime or misdemeanor, presented to, and preferred by, a grand jury, under oath, to a court. *Blackstone.*

IN-DÍCT'ÖR (in-dít'ör or in-dít-ör', 180), *n.* (*Law.*) One who indicts; an indictor. *Bowyer.*

IN-DÍFF'ER-ËNCE, *n.* [*L. indifferentia; in, priv., and differo, differens, to differ; It. indifferenza; Sp. indiferencia; Fr. indifférence.*]

1. The state of being indifferent; neutrality; suspension; equipoise or freedom from motives. *Shenstone.*

In matters of religion, he that is not moved by the difference of a traveller, is not moved by the difference of a journey's end; but if a traveller is high or low, all is one to him, because he is not that he is in the right way. *Andrews.*

2. Unconcernedness; want of regard; apathy. *Hooker.*

3. A state in which no moral or physical reason preponderates; a state in which there are no qualities deserving of distinction, or preference, or choice; impartiality. *Hooker.*

The choice is left to our discretion, except a principal bond of some higher duty remove the indifference that such things have in themselves.

Syn.—Indifference expresses a state of mind not actually moved by any passion or feeling; insensibility, a state of mind incapable of any feeling; apathy, a state destitute of feeling, and more permanent than insensibility. A person may have indifference to certain subjects, and yet not have an insensibility to all things. Indifference with regard to the opinion of the multitude; neutrality in relation to a disputed question, or to the contests of parties; negligence in relation to duty or to business.

IN-DÍFF'ER-ËN-CY, *n.* Indifference. [*u.*] *Locke.*

IN-DÍFF'ER-ËNT, *a.* [*L. indifferens; It. indifferente; Sp. indiferente; Fr. indifférent.*]

1. Having no choice or preference; not determined to either side; neutral; apathetic. *Locke.*

Being indifferent, we should receive and embrace opinions according as evidence gives the attestation of truth.

2. Unconcerned; not interested; regardless; inattentive; heedless; unmindful. *Rogers.*

How indifferent soever man may be to eternal happiness, yet surely to eternal misery none can be indifferent.

3. Impartial; disinterested; unbiassed. *Locke.*

Metacels was partial to none, but indifferent to all; a master for the whole, and a father for every one.

4. Having no qualities to determine a preference over other things; equal. *Hooker.*

The nature of things indifferent is neither to be commanded nor forbidden, but left free and arbitrary.

5. Passable; tolerable; middling; not good, nor very bad; ordinary. "Indifferent writing." *Dryden.* "Indifferent paper." *Addison.*

In this sense it is used adverbially by some of our older authors. *Shak.*

Syn.—See ORDINARY.

IN-DÍFF'ER-ËNT-ÍSM, *n.* The state of being indifferent; want of zeal; indifference. *Hooker.*

The depreciation of Christianity by indifference is a more invidious and a less curable evil than indolence itself.

Sometimes used for identism, the philosophy of Schelling.—See IDENTISM.

IN-DÍFF'ER-ËNT-ÍST, *n.* One who is indifferent or neutral. *Brit. Crit.*

IN-DIF-FER-ENT-LY, *ad.* In an indifferent manner; without distinction or preference; equally: unconcernedly; without wish or aversion: — passably; tolerably.

IN-DI-GÈNCE, *n.* [*L. indigentia*; *It. indigenza*; *Sp. indigencia*; *Fr. indigence*.] The state of being indigent; want; penury; poverty; need; destitution; necessity; privation.

It is the care of a very great part of mankind to conceal their indigence from the rest. *Johnson*.

Syn. — See **POVERTY**.

IN-DI-GÈN-CY, *n.* Want; indigence. [*R.*] *Bentley*.

IN-DI-GÈNE, *n.* [*L. indigena*; *indu*, old form of *in*, and *gigno*, *genitus*, to beget.] A native or indigenous animal or plant. *Evelyn*.

IN-DIG'E-NOÛS (*in-dig'e-nūs*), *a.* [*L. indigenus*; *It. indigeno*; *Sp. indigena*; *Fr. indigène*.] Native to a country; originally produced or born in a place or region; — opposed to *exotic*.

Negroes . . . are not indigenous to America. *Browne*.

IN-DI-GÈNT, *a.* [*L. indigens*; *It. & Sp. indigente*; *Fr. indigent*.]

1. Being in want or poverty; destitute; poor; needy; necessitous; scanty.

Charity consists in relieving the indigent. *Addison*.

2. † Wanting; deprived; — followed by *of*. "Indigent of moisture." *Bacon*.

Syn. — See **BARE**.

† **IN-DI-GÈST**, *a.* Not digested; indigested. *Shak.*

IN-DI-GÈST'ED, *a.* [*L. indigestus*.]

1. Not digested; not concocted; undigested.

From rising fumes of undigested food. *Dryden*.

2. Lying in a mass or lump; not sorted, arranged, or methodized. "This mass, or indigested matter, or chaos." *Raleigh*.

Such undigested ruin, bleak and bare,
How desert now it stands, exposed in air! *Dryden*.

3. Not well considered; crude.

In hot reformations, in what men, more zealous than considerate, call making clear work, the whole is generally crude, harsh, and indigested. *Burke*.

4. Not brought to suppuration.

His wound was indigested and inflamed. *Wiseman*.

IN-DI-GÈST'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being indigested. *Burnet*.

IN-DI-GÈST-I-BİL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being indigestible; indigestibility. *Athenæum*.

IN-DI-GÈST'I-BLE, *a.* [*L. indigestibilis*; *It. indigestibile*; *Sp. indigestible*.]

1. That cannot be digested, or that cannot be easily digested; not convertible to nutriment. "Eggs . . . are most indigestible." *Arbutnot*.

2. That cannot be received or endured. "Such a torrent of indigestible similes." *Warton*.

IN-DI-GÈST'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being indigestible; indigestibility. *Ash*.

IN-DI-GÈST'ION (*in-de-jest'yūn*), *n.* [*L. indigestio*; *It. indigestione*; *Sp. & Fr. indigestion*.] Want of power to digest food; want of digestion; a morbid weakness of the stomach; dyspepsy; dyspepsia. *Bp. Hall*.

IN-DIG'I-TATE, *v. a.* [*L. indigito*, *indigitatus*.] To point out with the fingers; to indicate; to show. *Browne*.

IN-DIG-I-TA'TION, *n.* The act of pointing out or showing with the finger; indication. *H. More*.

† **IN-DIGN** (*in-din'*), *a.* [*L. indignus*.] Unworthy; disgraceful. *Shak.*

IN-DIGNANCE, *n.* Indignation; anger; re-

IN-DIG'NAN-CY, *n.* Indignation; anger; re-

IN-DIG'NANT, *a.* [*L. indignans*.] Affected by indignation; feeling a disdainful or contemptuous anger or resentment.

Full of fierce fury and indignant hate. *Spenser*.

IN-DIG'NANT-LY, *ad.* With indignation.

IN-DIG-NÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. indignatio*; *It. indignazione*; *Sp. indignacion*; *Fr. indignation*.]

1. Anger, mingled with contempt or disgust; resentment; wrath.

Indignation always implies resentment, or a desire of retaliating on the injurious person so far at least as to make him repent of the wrong he hath committed. *Campbell*.

2. The anger of a superior; displeasure.

A certain fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation. *Heb. x. 27*.

3. The effect of anger; punishment.

If Heavens have any grievous plague in store,
Let them hurl down their indignation
On thee, thou troubler of the world. *Shak.*

Syn. — See **DISPLEASURE**.

† **IN-DIG'N-I-FY**, *v. a.* To treat disdainfully. *Spenser*.

IN-DIG'N-I-TY, *n.* [*L. indignitas*; *It. indegnità*; *Sp. indignidad*; *Fr. indignité*.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right, accompanied with insult; disrespect; dishonor.

Foul effeminacy held me yoked
Her bond-slave. O, indignity! O, blot
To honor and religion! *Shak.*

Syn. — Persons of high rank or station are peculiarly exposed to indignities; persons of every station are exposed to insults.

† **IN-DIGN'LY** (*in-din'le*), *ad.* Not according to desert; unworthily. *Bp. Hall*.

IN-DI-GÖ, *n.* [*L. indicum*, from *India*; *It.*, *Sp.*, *Fr.*, & *Ger. indigo*.] A drug yielding a beautiful blue dye, obtained by maceration in water of certain leguminous plants of the genus *Indigofera*. *McCulloch*.

IN-DI-GÖ-BLÜE, *n.* Pure indigo. *Ure*.

IN-DI-GÖ-CÖL'QRED (*-köl'urd*), *a.* Having a deep, dull blue color; blue with gray. *Henslow*.

IN-DI-GÖ-CÖP'PER, *n.* (*Min.*) An indigo-blue mineral composed of sulphur and copper; — another name for *covellite*. *Dana*.

IN-DI-GÖ-GÈNE, *n.* White indigo; colorless indigotine. *Kane*.

IN-DIG'O-LITE, *n.* [*Eng. indigo*, and *Gr. λίθος*, a stone.] Blue tourmaline. *Brande*.

IN-DI-GÖM'E-TER, *n.* [*Eng. indigo*, and *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength of indigo. *Ure*.

IN-DI-GÖM'E-TRY, *n.* [*Eng. indigo*, and *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.] (*Chem.*) Method of ascertaining the coloring power of indigo. *Buchanan*.

IN-DI-GÖ-PLÄNT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant producing indigo, of the genus *Indigofera*, the most important species of which are the *Indigo tinctoria*, or common indigo, cultivated in India, the *Indigo anil*, found in both Indies and in Africa, the *Indigo carulea* of India, the *Indigo argentea* of Egypt and Barbary, and the *Indigo disperma*, cultivated in America. *Eng. Cyc.*

IN-DI-GÖT'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid formed when indigo is dissolved in nitric acid considerably diluted. *Graham*.

IN-DI-GÖ-TINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) Pure blue indigo, constituting about forty-five per cent. of the indigo of commerce. *Regnault*.

Colorless indigotine, called also *white* or *reduced indigo*, differs from pure blue indigo by its containing one additional equivalent of hydrogen. Air and all other oxidizing agents convert it into blue indigo. *Gregory*.

† **IN-DİL'A-TÖ-RY**, *a.* Not dilatory; not slow; not delaying. *Cornwallis*.

† **IN-DİL'I-GÈNCE**, *n.* [*L. indiligentia*.] Slothfulness; carelessness. *B. Jonson*.

† **IN-DİL'I-GÈNT**, *a.* [*Fr. indiligent*.] Not diligent; careless; slothful. *Feltham*.

† **IN-DİL'I-GÈNT-LY**, *ad.* In a delaying manner; without diligence. *Bp. Hall*.

† **IN-DI-MİN'ISH-A-BLE**, *a.* Undiminishable.

The diminishable majesty of our highest court. *Milton*.

IN-DINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystallized, rose-colored substance, obtained from indigo. *Laurent*.

IN-DI-RÈCT, *a.* [*L. indirectus*; *in*, priv., and *dirigo*, *directus*, to make straight; *It. indiretto*; *Sp. indirecto*; *Fr. indirect*.]

1. Not direct; not straight; not rectilinear. *Johnson*.

2. Not tending directly, but only consequentially, to the point or purpose; oblique; collateral. "Indirect means." *Shak.* "An indirect accusation." *Johnson*.

3. Not fair; not honest; dishonorable; wrong; improper.

Indirect dealing will be discovered one time or other, and then he loses his reputation. *Tillotson*.

4. (*Math. & Logic*.) Noting a method of demonstration in which the truth of a proposition is established by disproving every possible hypothesis opposed to it, as the method of proving that two given lines are equal by disproving the hypothesis that one of them is greater or less than the other. *Darwin*.

IN-DI-RÈC'TION, *n.* The state of being indirect; indirectness; indirect course or means.

Most of the *indirection* and artifice which is used among men, does not proceed so much from a degeneracy in nature as an affectation of appearing men of consequence by such practices. *Tatler*.

IN-DI-RÈC'T'LY, *ad.* In an indirect manner; not directly; unfairly. *Addison*.

IN-DI-RÈC'T'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being indirect; obliquity; indirection. *Johnson*.

2. Unfairness; dishonesty; double-dealing; fraudulent art. *W. Mountagu*.

|| **IN-DIS-CÈRN'I-BLE** (*in-diz-zern'e-bl*), *a.* [*It. indiscernibile*; *Sp. indiscernible*; *Fr. indiscernable*.] Not perceptible; that cannot be discerned; undiscernible. *Denham*.

|| **IN-DIS-CÈRN'I-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The state of being undiscernible; undiscernibleness. *Hammond*.

|| **IN-DIS-CÈRN'I-BLY** (*in-diz-zern'e-ble*), *ad.* Undiscernibly. *Lovely Oracles*.

† **IN-DIS-CÈRP-I-BİL'I-TY**, *n.* The quality of being indiscernible; indiscernibility. *Bailey*.

† **IN-DIS-CÈRP'I-BLE**, *a.* Indiscernible. *More*.

IN-DIS-CÈRP'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being indiscernible; indiscernibility. *Todd*.

IN-DIS-CÈRP-TI-BİL'I-TY, *n.* Incapability of dissolution. *Johnson*.

IN-DIS-CÈRP'TI-BLE, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *discerp-tile*.] Not separable into parts; incapable of being broken or destroyed. *Bp. Butler*.

IN-DIS-CÈRP'TI-BLY, *ad.* In an indiscernible manner. *Dr. Allen*.

IN-DIS-CI-PLİN-A-BLE, *a.* [*It. indisciplinabile*; *Sp. & Fr. indisciplinable*.] That cannot be disciplined; undisciplinable. *Hale*.

IN-DIS-CI-PLINE, *n.* Want of discipline. *Qu. Rev.*

IN-DIS-CÖV'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be discovered; undiscoverable. *Congbears*.

IN-DIS-CÖV'ER-Y, *n.* The state of being not discovered; the state of being hidden. [*R.*] *Browne*.

IN-DIS-CRÈET, *a.* [*L. indiscretus*; *It. & Sp. indiscreto*; *Fr. indiscret*.] Not discreet; wanting discretion; imprudent; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious; unwise. "So drunken and so indiscreet an officer." *Shak.*

IN-DIS-CRÈET'LY, *ad.* In an indiscreet manner; without discretion or prudence. *Taylor*.

IN-DIS-CRÈET'NESS, *n.* The quality of being indiscreet; want of discretion; indiscretion. *Ash*.

IN-DIS-CRÈTE, *a.* [*L. indiscretus*; *in*, priv., and *discerno*, *discretus*, to separate.] Not discrete; not separated. "An indiscrete mass of confused matter." *Pownall*.

IN-DIS-CRÈ'TION (*in-dis-krèsh'un*), *n.* [*It. indiscrezione*; *Sp. indiscrecion*; *Fr. indiscretion*.] The quality of being indiscreet; an indiscreet act; imprudence; rashness; inconsideration.

His offences did proceed rather from negligence, rashness, or other indiscretion, than from any malicious thought. *Haywood*.

IN-DIS-CRİM'I-NATE, *a.* [*L. indiscriminatus*; *in*, priv., and *discrimen*, separation.] Being without discrimination; not discriminating; confused; undistinguishable; promiscuous.

The indiscriminate defence of right and wrong contracts the understanding, while it hardens the heart. *Junius*.

IN-DIS-CRİM'I-NATE-LY, *ad.* In an indiscriminate manner; without discrimination. *Boyle*.

IN-DIS-CRİM'I-NÄ-TING, *a.* Not discriminating; indiscriminating. *Warton*.

IN-DIS-CRİM-I-NÄ'TION, *n.* Want of discrimination; indistinctness. *Bp. Horsley*.

IN-DIS-CRİM'I-NÄ-TIVE, *a.* Making no distinction; indiscriminating. *Wright*.

IN-DIS-CÜSSED (*-küst'*), *a.* Not discussed; undiscussed. [*R.*] *Donne*.

IN-DIS-PĒN-SA-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *indispensabilità*; Sp. *indispensabilidad*; Fr. *indispensabilité*.] The state of being indispensable; indispensableness; necessity. "The indispensability of the natural law." *Skelton*.

IN-DIS-PĒN-SA-BLE, *a.* [It. *indispensabile*; Sp. & Fr. *indispensable*.]

1. That cannot be dispensed with; not to be omitted, remitted, or spared; absolutely necessary; essential; requisite; needful.

Rocks, mountains, and caverns . . . are of indispensable use and necessity, as well to the earth as to man. *Woodward*.

2. † Not admitting dispensation; not allowable.

Zanchius . . . absolutely condemns this marriage as incestuous and *indispensable*. *By. Hall*.

Syn. — See NECESSARY.

IN-DIS-PĒN-SA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being indispensable; indispensability. *S. Clarke*.

IN-DIS-PĒN-SA-BLY, *ad.* To a degree not to be remitted or abated; necessarily. *Addison*.

IN-DIS-PĒRSED' (-pĕrs'), *a.* Undispersed. *More*.

IN-DIS-PŌSE, *v. a.* [It. *indisporre*; Sp. *indisponer*; Fr. *indisposer*. — See DISPOSE.] [i. IN-DISPOSED; pp. INDISPOSING, INDISPOSED.]

1. To displace; to disarrange; to disorder.

2. To unfit; to unsuit; — with *for*.

Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us, in this life, any farther than it *indisposes* us for the enjoyments of another. *Atterbury*.

3. To cause to be unfavorable or averse; to disincline; — with *to*.

A further degree of light would not only have *indisposed* them to the reception of it, but would have aggravated their guilt beyond measure. *Hurd*.

4. To disorder, or cause to be ill.

The small-pox, after having *indisposed* you for a time, never returns again. *Addison*.

IN-DIS-PŌSED' (-pŏzd'), *a.* 1. Not disposed; disinclined; averse.

2. Slightly disordered in health; ill. *Smart*.
It made him rather *indisposed* than sick. *Walton*.

IN-DIS-PŌS'ED-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being indisposed; indisposition; unfitness. *Hall*.

IN-DIS-PŌ-SĪ'TION (in-dis-pŏ-zish'un, 93), *n.* [L. *in*, priv., and *dispositio*, disposition; It. *indisposizione*; Sp. *indisposicion*; Fr. *indisposition*.]

1. The state of being indisposed; disorder of health; slight disease or illness.

Wisdom is still looking forward from the first *indispositions* into the progress of the disease. *L'Estrange*.

2. Disinclination; dislike; aversion; reluctance; unwillingness; indisposedness.

The mind, by every degree of affected unbelief, contracts more and more of a general *indisposition* towards believing. *Atterbury*.

Syn. — See DISEASE, SICKNESS.

IN-DIS-PU-TA-BLE (in-dis'pu-tā-bl, S. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. C. Wr.; in-dis'pu-tā-bl or in-dis-pū'tā-bl, W. P. K.), *a.* [It. *indisputabile*; Sp. *indisputable*.] That cannot be disputed; incontrovertible; incontestable; unquestionable; undeniable; indubitable; irrefutable; irrefragable; certain.

There is no maxim in politics more *indisputable* than that a nation should have many honors to reserve for those who do national services. *Addison*.

"This word is nearly under the same predicament as *disputable*. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Smith, Buchanan, and Bailey adopt the last accentuation; and only Mr. Sheridan and Entick, the first; and yet my experience and recollection grossly fail me, if this is not the general pronunciation of polite and lettered speakers. Mr. Scott has given both pronunciations; but, by placing this the first, seems to give it the preference." *Walker*.

Syn. — See CLEAR, INDUBITABLE.

IN-DIS-PU-TA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being indisputable; certainty. *Johnson*.

IN-DIS-PU-TA-BLY, *ad.* In a manner not to be disputed; without controversy; certainly.

IN-DIS-SŌ-LU-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *indissolubilità*; Sp. *indissolubilidad*; Fr. *indissolubilité*.]

1. The state of being indissoluble, or incapable of being dissolved or liquefied. *Locke*.

2. Perpetuity of obligation. *Warburton*.

IN-DIS-SŌ-LU-BLE, *a.* [L. *indissolubilis*; It. *indissolubile*; Sp. *indissoluble*; Fr. *indissoluble*.]

1. That cannot be dissolved or liquefied. *Boyle*.

2. That cannot be disunited or loosened;

that cannot be destroyed; inseparable; indestructible; firm; stable. "Indissoluble amity." *Hall*. "Indissoluble obligations." *South*.

IN-DIS-SŌ-LU-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Indissolubility. *Hale*.

IN-DIS-SŌ-LU-BLY, *ad.* In an indissoluble manner; inseparably; firmly; stably. *Milton*.

IN-DIS-SŌLV'A-BLE, *a.* [See INDISSOLUBLE.]

1. That cannot be dissolved or liquefied; indissoluble. "Indissoluble in aqua regis." *Boyle*.

2. That cannot be separated, or broken; indissoluble. "An indissoluble tie." *Warburton*.

IN-DIS-SŌLV'A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being indissoluble; indissolubleness. *Dupin*.

† **IN-DIS-TAN-CY**, *n.* Want of distance; a state of separation. *Pearson*.

IN-DIS-TINCT', *a.* [L. *indistinctus*; It. & Sp. *indistinto*; Fr. *indistinct*.]

1. Not distinct; not distinguishable; not having the separation discernible or perceptible; blended in such a manner that the separate parts cannot be distinguished by the senses or by the mind; indeterminate; confused.

According as they [objects] are more distant, . . . their minute parts become more *indistinct*, and their outline less accurately defined. *Read*.

2. Not clear; faint; imperfect; obscure; dim.

We make the main and the aerial blue

An *indistinct* regard. *Shak*.

Syn. — *Indistinct* ideas, sounds, words; confused thoughts, noises; obscure meaning, language. Some words are *indistinct*, the whole writing or language confused, and the meaning obscure.

IN-DIS-TINCT'I-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being distinguished; undistinguishable. [R.] *Warton*.

IN-DIS-TINCT'ION, *n.* [It. *indistinzione*; Sp. *indistinccion*.]

1. Want of distinction; confusion; uncertainty.

The *indistinction* of many of the same name. *Brown*.

2. Omission of discrimination; indiscriminate; equality of rank.

An *indistinction* of all persons, or equality of all orders, is far from agreeable to the will of God. *Sprad*.

3. Want of distinctness; dimness. *Harte*.

IN-DIS-TINCT'LY, *ad.* Without distinction; confusedly; uncertainly; faintly; obscurely.

IN-DIS-TINCT'NESS, *n.* 1. Confusion; uncertainty; want of distinction. *Burnet*.

2. Obscurity; dimness. "The *indistinctness* of this picture." *Newton*.

IN-DIS-TĪNG'UISH-A-BLE (in-dis-tīng'gwish-a-bl), *a.* [It. *indistinguiibile*; Sp. *indistinguible*.] That cannot be distinguished or separated by the eye or the mind; indistinct; confused; indeterminate; undistinguishable.

A sort of sand *indistinguishable* from that we call *Calets* sand. *Boyle*.

IN-DIS-TŪR'B-ANCE, *n.* [in, priv., and *disturbance*.] Freedom from disturbance. *Pearson*.

IN-DITCH', *v. a.* To bury in a ditch. *By. Hall*.

IN-DITE', *v. a.* [L. *indico*, *indictus*; in, used intensively, and *dico*, to tell.] [i. INDITED; pp. INDITING, INDITED.]

1. To direct or dictate, as that which is to be uttered or written.

My heart is *inditing* a good matter. *Ps. lv. 1*.

2. To compose, write, or pronounce.

Patron of all those luckless brains

That, to the wrong side leaning,

Indite metre with much pains

And little or no meaning. *Cowper*.

"My God! my God! why hast thou forsaken me?" . . . Could a common grief have *indited* such expressions? *South*.

3. † To invite; to ask.

She will *indite* him to some supper. *Shak*.

IN-DITE'MENT, *n.* The act of inditing. *Craig*.

IN-DIT'ER, *n.* One who indites. *Smart*.

IN-DI-VĪD'A-BLE, *a.* Indivisible. *Shak*.

IN-DI-VĪD'ED, *a.* Undivided. *Patrick*.

† **IN-DI-VĪD'U-AL** (in-de-vīd'yū-al) [in-de-vīd'ū-al, S. J. F. Ja. Wr.; in-de-vīd'ū-al or in-de-vīd'jū-al, W.], *a.* [L. *indivisus*; in, priv., and *divisus*, divided; *divido*, to divide; It. *indivisibile*; Sp. *indivisible*; Fr. *indivisible*.]

1. Relating to the person or thing; particular;

separate from others of the same species; single; numerically one.

Peter is an *indivisible* man, London an *indivisible* city. *Watts*.

2. † Undivided; inseparable; inseparable.

Henceforth an *indivisible* solace dear. *Milton*.

† **IN-DI-VĪD'U-AL**, *n.* A single person, or being, or thing; — usually applied to human beings.

That *indivisible* die his will ordains;

The propagated species still remains. *Dryden*.

To them the will, the wish, the liberty, the toil, the blood

of *individuals* is as nothing. *Burke*.

The object of any particular idea is called an *individual*. *Watts*.

† **IN-DI-VĪD'U-AL-ISM**, *n.* [It. *individualismo*; Fr. *individualisme*.]

1. The quality of being individual or distinct; individuality. *Maccall*.

2. The quality which primarily regards self or self-interest; selfishness.

Individuality is not *individualism*. The latter refers every thing to self, and sees nothing but self in all things. *Fleming, Trans. of Vinet*.

† **IN-DI-VĪD'U-ĀL'I-TY**, *n.* [It. *individualità*; Sp. *individualidad*; Fr. *individualité*.] Quality of being individual; separate or distinct existence.

Individuality is left out of their scheme of government. *Burke*.

† **IN-DI-VĪD'U-ĀL-I-ZĀ'TION**, *n.* [Fr. *individualisation*.] The act of individualizing. *Coleridge*.

† **IN-DI-VĪD'U-ĀL-I-ZE**, *v. a.* [Sp. *individualizar*; Fr. *individualiser*.] [i. INDIVIDUALIZED; pp. INDIVIDUALIZING, INDIVIDUALIZED.] To single out from the species; to consider individually; to mark with individual features. *Qu. Rev.*

† **IN-DI-VĪD'U-ĀL-I-ZER**, *n.* One who individualizes. *Coleridge*.

† **IN-DI-VĪD'U-ĀL-LY**, *ad.* With separate or distinct existence; numerically; — not separately; incommunicably; — separately; by itself. *Fox*.

† **IN-DI-VĪD'U-ĀTE**, *v. a.* [Sp. *individualar*.] To distinguish; to individualize.

The characters that distinguish and *individualize* him from all other writers. *Dryden*.

† **IN-DI-VĪD'U-ĀTE**, *a.* [It. *individualato*.] Undivided. [R.] *The Student*.

† **IN-DI-VĪD'U-Ā'TION**, *n.* [It. *individualazione*.] The act of making single, or of endowing with individuality. *Watts*.

What is that which distinguishes one organized being, or one living being, or one thinking being, from all others? This was the question that was so much agitated by the schoolmen concerning the principle of *individualization*. *Fleming*.

† **IN-DI-VĪ-DŪ'I-TY**, *n.* [L. *indivīditas*.] Separate existence; individuality. *Bailey*.

† **IN-DI-VĪN'I-TY**, *n.* Want of divine power.

How openly did the oracle betray his *indivinity*. *Brown*.

IN-DI-VĪS-I-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *indivisibilità*; Sp. *indivisibilidad*; Fr. *indivisibilité*.] The state or the quality of being indivisible.

A pestle and mortar will as soon bring any particle of matter to *indivisibility* as the acutest thought of a mathematician. *Locke*.

IN-DI-VĪS'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *indivisibilis*; It. *indivisibile*; Sp. & Fr. *indivisible*.]

1. That cannot be divided; inseparable. "One *indivisible* point of time." *Dryden*.

2. (Math.) Having no common measure, either integral or fractional; incommensurable.

One quantity is said to be *indivisible* by another when no commensurable expression can be found, which, being multiplied by the latter, will give the former. *Davies & Peck*.

† **IN-DI-VĪS'I-BLE**, *n.* 1. An elementary part. *More*.

2. pl. (Math.) In ancient geometry, the same as infinites, — small or infinitely small quantities; infinitesimal quantities. *Davies*.

IN-DI-VĪS'I-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Indivisibility.

IN-DI-VĪS'I-BLY, *ad.* So that it cannot be divided.

† **IN-DI-VĪ'SION**, *n.* The state of being undivided. *More*.

IN-DŌC-I-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *indocibilitas*.] State of being indocible; unteachableness. *Hallam*.

† **IN-DŌC'I-BLE** [in-dŏs'ē-bl, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; in-dŏs'ē-bl, P. W. R. Wb.], *a.* [L. *indocibilis*.] That cannot be taught; not docile; unteachable; indocile. *By. Hall*.

|| IN-DÖC'I-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being indocible; unteachableness. *Taylor.*

IN-DÖC'ILE (in-dös'il) [in-dös'sil, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; in-dös'sil, *P. C. W. W. B.*], *a.* [L. *indocilis*; *in*, priv., and *docilis*, docile; *it. indocile*; *Sp. indocil*; *Fr. indocile*.] Not docile; that cannot learn or be taught; not capable of being instructed; unteachable; untractable.

Indocile, intractable fools, whose stolidity can baffle all arguments, and be proof against demonstration itself. *Bentley.*

IN-DÖC'IL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *indocilità*; *Sp. indocilidad*; *Fr. indocilité*.] Quality of being indocile; want of docility; unteachableness; indocibility.

IN-DÖC'TRI-NÁTE, *v. a.* [Fr. *endoctriner*.] [*i.* INDOCTRINATED; *pp.* INDOCTRINATING, INDOCTRINATED.] To tincture or imbue with any doctrine or science; to instruct; to teach.

They that never peeped beyond the common belief in which they were bred, and who at last are brought to see the error of their way, are called indoctrinated. *Blackstone.*

IN-DÖC'TRI-NÁ'TION, *n.* The act of indoctrinating; instruction in principles.

IN-DÖ-LÉNCÉ, *n.* [L. *indolentia*; *It. indolenza*; *Sp. indolencia*; *Fr. indolence*.] "What a lie lurks at the root of our present use of the word *indolence*. This is from *in* and *doleo*, not to grieve, and *indolence* is thus a state in which we have no grief or pain." *Trench.*

1. † Freedom from pain. "I have ease, if it may not rather be called *indolence*." *Hough.*

2. The quality of being indolent; laziness; slothfulness; habitual idleness; sloth.

I look upon *indolence* as a sort of suicide; for the man is sufficiently destroyed, though the appetite of the brute may survive. *Chesterfield.*

Lives spent in *indolence*, and therefore sad. *Cowper.*

IN-DÖ-LÉNT-CY, *n.* Indolence. [R.] *Burnet.*

IN-DÖ-LÉNT, *a.* [L. *in*, priv., and *doleo*, *dolens*, to feel pain; *It. & Sp. indolente*; *Fr. indolent*.]

1. Free from pain; as, "An indolent tumor."

2. Lazy; habitually idle; slothful; sluggish; not industrious; inactive; listless; negligent.

It fits a chief To waste long nights in indolent repose. *Pope.*

Syn.—*Indolent*, *lazy*, *slothful*, and *sluggish*, all imply an habitual reluctance to bodily exertion. *Indolent* is opposed to *industrious*; *lazy* is a stronger and more contemptuous term; *slothful* and *sluggish* imply not only a disinclination to exertion, but a slow and sleepy habit. *Inactive* and *inert* are opposed to *active*; *idle*, to *busy*; *negligent*, *careless*, and *listless*, to *attentive* or *careful*.

IN-DÖ-LÉNT-LY, *ad.* In an indolent manner; lazily; sluggishly; idly. *Hammond.*

† IN-DÖM'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *indomabilis*; *It. indomabile*; *Sp. indomable*.] Indomitable. *Cockeram.*

IN-DÖM'I-TÁ-BLE, *a.* [L. *in*, priv., and *domo*, *domitus*, to tame; *Fr. indomptable*.] That cannot be tamed; untamable; invincible. *Herbert.*

† IN-DÖM'ITE, *a.* [L. *indomitus*.] Not tamed; untamed; wild. *Salkeld.*

IN-DÖMPT'I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be subdued; indomitable. [R.] *Irving.*

IN'-DÖÖR, *a.* Being within doors. *Qu. Rev.*

IN-DÖR'SÁ-BLE, *a.* That may be indorsed, as a note or a bill of exchange. *Blackstone.*

IN-DÖR-SÁ'TION, *n.* Indorsement. *Blount.*

IN-DÖRSE', *v. a.* [Low L. *indorsare*, from L. *in*, upon, and *dorsum*, the back; *It. indorsare*; *Sp. endorsar*, or *endossar*; *Fr. endosser*.] [*i.* IN-DORSED; *pp.* IN-DORSING, IN-DORSED.]

1. (*Law.*) To put or write one's name on the back of;—applied to a paper or written instrument:—to assign or transfer by such writing:—to write one's name on the face of, as of a bill or note. *Burrill.*

2. To sanction; to give approval to; as, "To indorse a remark." [Modern.] *Craig.*

Indorsar, *indorsement*, *indorser*, &c., are often written *endorse*, *endorsement*, &c. The English dictionaries, as well as usage, are much divided, some giving the preference to one mode, and some to the other. *Smart* gives the form of *indorse* only; but *Richardson* says, "more commonly written *endorse*."

IN-DÖR-SÉE', *n.* (*Law.*) The person in whose favor an indorsement is made. *Blackstone.*

IN-DÖRSE'MENT, *n.* [Law L. *indorsamentum*; *Fr. indorsement*.]

1. The act of indorsing; endorsement.

2. Any writing on the back of any instrument or paper; that which is endorsed. *Burrill.*

3. (*Mercantile Law.*) The act of writing one's name on or across a bill of exchange, promissory note, or check; the act of writing his name by the payee, or holder of a bill, note, or check on or across it, by which the property in it is assigned or transferred. *Burrill.*

It is well settled that writing on the back of a bill or note is not an indorsement, but a mere assignment. On the contrary, it will be a good *indorsement*, if it be made on the face of the bill. *Burrill.*

Indorsement in blank, (*Mercantile Law.*) an indorsement in which the name of the indorser is simply written on the back of the note, leaving a blank over it for the insertion of the name of the indorsee, or of any subsequent holder. *Burrill.*

IN-DÖRS'ER, or IN-DÖRS'OR, or IN-DÖRS-ÖR' (130), *n.* (*Law.*) One who indorses; endorser.

IN-DÖW', *v. a.* See ENDOW.

IN'DRAUGHT (in'draft), *n.* [*in* and *draught*.] An opening from the sea into the land; an inlet; a passage inwards. *Bacon.*

IN'DRÁWN, *a.* Drawn in. *Wright.*

IN'DRENCH', *v. a.* To soak; to drench. *Shak.*

IN'DRI, *n.* (*Zool.*) An animal of the order *Quadrumania* and family *Lemuridae*, inhabiting Madagascar.

The face is of a lengthened, dog-like form, the ears rather short but much tufted, the hair or fur silky and thick, curly in some parts. The animal is described as gentle and docile, and as being trained when young for the chase, as dogs are. Its note is stated to resemble a child's crying, whence not improbably its Madagascar name *Indri*, which is said to signify man of the wood. *Eng. Cyc.*



IN-DÜ'B'I-ÖS, *a.* [L. *indubius*.] Not dubious; not doubtful. "Indubious confidence." *Harvey.*

IN-DÜ'B'I-TÁ-BLE, *a.* [L. *indubitabilis*; *in*, priv., and *dubitabilis*, doubtful; *It. indubitabile*; *Sp. & Fr. indubitable*.] Not admitting of doubt; unquestionable; undoubted; indisputable.

When general observations are drawn from so many particulars as to become certain and *undoubted*, these are jewels of knowledge. *Watts.*

Syn.—*Indubitable* signifies not to be doubted; *unquestionable*, not to be questioned; *indisputable*, not to be disputed; *undeniable*, not to be denied; *incontrovertible*, not to be controverted; *irrefragable*, not to be broken or destroyed. These terms are all opposed to *uncertainty*, though they do not necessarily imply absolute certainty. *Indubitable* evidence; *unquestionable* authority; *undisputable* claim; *incontrovertible* argument; *undeniable* truth; *irrefragable* proof; *undoubted* fact. — See APPARENT, CERTAIN.

IN-DÜ'B'I-TÁ-BLE, *n.* A thing undoubted. *Watts.*

IN-DÜ'B'I-TÁ-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being indubitable; unquestionableness. *Ash.*

IN-DÜ'B'I-TÁ-BLY, *ad.* In an indubitable manner; undoubtedly; unquestionably. *Browne.*

† IN-DÜ'B'I-TÁTE, *a.* [L. *indubitatus*.] Not questioned; unquestioned; certain. *Bacon.*

† IN-DÜ'CA-TÍVE, *a.* Tending to induce. *Chaucer.*

IN-DÜCE', *v. a.* [L. *induco*; *in*, in, and *duco*, to lead; *It. indurre*; *Sp. inducir*; *Fr. induire*.] [*i.* INDUCED; *pp.* INDUCING, INDUCED.]

1. To bring in; to bring forward; to bring into view; to introduce; to produce.

To exprobrate their stupidity, he *induced* the providence of the storms. *Browne.*

2. To influence; to persuade; to prevail upon; to move;—used of persons.

Let not the covetous design of growing rich *induce* you to ruin your reputation, but rather satisfy yourself with a moderate fortune. *Dryden.*

3. To produce or cause by persuasion or by influence;—used of things.

Let the vanity of the times be restrained, which the neighborhood of other nations has *induced*, and we strive space to exceed our pattern. *Bacon.*

4. To cause; to produce; to effect; to bring on. This *induces* a general change of opinion. *Temple.*

IN-DÜCED', *p. a.* (*Electro-Dynamics.*) Noting secondary electrical currents caused by the action of other electrical currents. *Faraday.*

IN-DÜCE'MENT, *n.* [It. *inducimento*; *Sp. inducemento*.]

1. That which induces, allures, or persuades; that which influences the mind to any thing; motive; cause; reason; incitement.

2. (*Law.*) The statement of matter which is introductory to the principal subject of the declaration or plea, &c., but which is necessary to explain and elucidate it. *Bouvier.*

IN-DÜC'ER, *n.* One who induces; a persuader.

IN-DÜC'I-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be induced, or offered by way of induction. *Browne.*

2. That may be caused. *Barrow.*

IN-DÜCT', *v. a.* [L. *induco*, *inductus*; *in*, in, and *duco*, to lead.] [*i.* INDUCTED; *pp.* INDUCTING, INDUCTED.]

1. To introduce; to bring in. [R.]

The ceremonies in the gathering were first *inducted* by the Venetians. *Sandys.*

2. To put, place, or institute in actual possession of a benefice or office. *Ayliffe.*

IN-DÜC'TE-OÜS, *a.* (*Elec.*) Noting bodies rendered electro-polar by induction, or brought by the influence of inductive bodies into the opposite electrical state. *Faraday.*

IN-DÜC'TILE, *a.* [Fr.] Not ductile; not easily drawn out in wires or threads. *Smart.*

IN-DÜC'TIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being inductile, or not easily drawn out. *Craig.*

IN-DÜC'TION, *n.* [L. *inductio*; *It. induzione*; *Sp. induccion*; *Fr. induction*.]

1. The act of inducting; appointment.

2. Introduction; entrance;—formerly a preface, and also an introductory scene in a play.

An *induction* to those succeeding evils which pursued that inconsiderate marriage. *Sur G. Buck.*

Inductions are out of date, and a prologue in verse is as stale as a black velvet cloak. *Beau. & FL.*

3. (*Elec.*) The act of putting a minister in actual possession of the church to which he is presented, and of the glebe-land and other temporalities connected with it; institution. *Hook.*

4. A conclusion, inference, or consequence drawn from a number of particular facts or phenomena. *Lyell.*

When, by comparing a number of cases, agreeing in some circumstances, but differing in others, and all attended with the same result, a philosopher connects, as a general law of nature, the event with its physical cause, he is said to proceed according to the method of *induction*. *Stewart.*

5. (*Math.*) A kind of demonstration in which a general truth is collected from the examination of particular cases, but in which each particular case is made to depend on the preceding one. *Davies.*

6. (*Elec.*) The influence which an electrified body, without the transfer of any portion of its charge, exerts through a non-conducting medium upon an adjacent body, whereby the latter, if insulated, is rendered electro-polar,—the nearer part becoming, in respect to the electrified body, oppositely, and the remoter part similarly, electrified. If the adjacent body is uninsulated, the nearer part only becomes electrified. *Faraday.*

7. (*Electro-Dynamics.*) The influence by which an electrical current causes, in the conductor traversed by it or in an adjacent conductor, a secondary or induced current, both when it begins and when it ceases to flow, and likewise when it varies in strength:—also the influence by which magnetism and heat cause electrical currents in closed circuits. *Faraday.*

8. (*Magnetism.*) The influence by which a magnet develops magnetism in magnetizable bodies.

9. (*Electro-Mag.*) The influence by which an electrical current develops magnetism in certain bodies near, or round, which it flows. *Lardner.*

Syn.—"The principle of *deduction* is, that things which agree with the same thing, agree with one another. The principle of *induction* is, that in the same circumstances, and in the same substances, from the same causes the same effects will follow. The mathematical and metaphysical sciences are founded on *deduction*; the physical sciences rest on *induction*." *Fleming.*

"*Induction* is the counter-process, in scientific method, to *deduction*. *Induction* implies the raising of individuals into generals, and these into still higher generalities. *Deduction* is the bringing down of universals to lower genera, or to individuals. Every *deduction*, therefore, to be valid, must rest on a prior

Induction, which, in order that we may obtain logical certainty, must be a complete *induction*,—that is to say, must include all the individuals which constitute the genus." *Brande*.

"The *logic of induction* consists in stating the facts and the inference in such a manner that the evidence of the inference is manifest; just as the *logic of deduction* consists in stating the premises and the conclusion in such a manner that the evidence of the conclusion is manifest." *Dr. Wheel*.

INDUCTIOAL, *a.* Relating to induction; inductive. [*R.*] *Maunder*.

INDUCTIVE, *a.* [*It. inductivo*; *Sp. inductivo*.]

1. Leading; persuasive; — with *to*.

Inductive mainly to the sin of Eve. *Milton*.

2. Capable of producing; — with *of*. "They may be . . . *inductive of* credibility." *Hale*.

3. Relating to, conformed to, or proceeding by induction; as, "The *inductive method*."

This method can only be of two kinds; it must be either *inductive* or *deductive*. . . . The Germans being preeminently *deductive*, the Americans *inductive*. *Dr. Buckle*.

4. (*Elec.*) Able to develop electricity by induction; as, "*Inductive force*": — also noting the power of dialectics to favor induction through them, or their susceptibility of being acted on by induction; as, "*Inductive capacity*."

Inductive philosophy, a science which ascends from particular facts to general principles, and then descends from these general principles to particular applications. *Whewell*.

INDUCTIVE-LY, *ad.* In an inductive manner; by induction; by inference. *South*.

INDUCTOMETER, *n.* [*L. induco, inductus*, to induce, and *metrum* (*Gr. μέτρον*), a measure.] (*Elec.*) An instrument for measuring electrical induction. *Faraday*.

INDUCTOR, *n.* [*L.*] The person who inducts.

INDUCTRIC, *a.* (*Elec.*) Noting electrified bodies which act on other bodies by induction. *Faraday*.

INDUCTRICAL, *a.* (*Elec.*) Pertaining to electrical induction. *Faraday*.

INDUE' (*in-dū'*), *v. a.* [*Gr. ἐνδύω; ἐν, on, and δύω, to get into; L. induo; Fr. enduire*.] [*i. INDUED; pp. INDUING, INDUED.*]

1. To put on; to invest; to clothe.

Indued with robes of various hue. *Dryden*.

2. To endow; to endue.

Hooker.

† **INDUEMENT**, *n.* Endowment. *W. Mountagu*.

INDULGE' (*in-dūlj'*), *v. a.* [*L. indulgeo; It. indulgere*.] [*i. INDULGED; pp. INDULGING, INDULGED.*]

1. To encourage by compliance; to cherish.

The lazy glutton safe at home will keep.

Indulge his sloth, and fatten with his sleep. *Dryden*.

2. To gratify either by concession or by granting; as a voluntary act or favor; to be indulgent to; to favor; to allow; to permit; to suffer.

To live like those that have their hope in another life implies that we *indulge* ourselves in the gratifications of this life very sparingly. *Atterbury*.

My friend, indulge one labor more,

And seek Atides. *Pope*.

3. "If the matter of indulgence be a single thing, it has with before it; if it be a habit, it has in; as, 'He indulged himself with a glass of wine'; and, 'He indulged himself in shameful drunkenness.'" *Johnson*.

Syn. — See *GRATIFY*.

INDULGE', *v. n.* To give, or to practise, indulgence; to be indulgent. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

INDULGEMENT, *n.* The act of indulging; indulgence. [*R.*] *Penny Mag.*

INDULGENCE, *n.* [*L. indulgentia; It. indulgenza; Sp. indulgencia; Fr. indulgence*.]

1. The act of indulging; gratification by compliance, or the forbearance of restraint; — fondness; tenderness.

She first his weak indulgence will accuse. *Milton*.

2. Favor granted; liberality.

If all these gracious *indulgences* are without any effect upon us, we must perish in our own folly. *Rogers*.

3. (*Theol.*) A power claimed by the Roman Catholic Church of granting, to its contrite members, remission, for a certain term, either on earth or in purgatory, of the penalty incurred by their transgressions. *Brande*.

"*Indulgences* were the invention of the eleventh century, designed, by Urban II., as a recompense to those who went in person to the Holy Land." *Eden*.

Syn. — *Indulgence* and *compliance* are used both in

a good and in a bad sense; *fondness*, more commonly in a bad or indifferent sense; *kindness*, *gentleness*, and *mildness*, always in a good sense. An *indulgent* parent; *fond* mother or nurse; *compliant* temper; *kind* neighbor; *gentle* manner; *mild* disposition.

INDULGENT, *n.* Indulgence. [*R.*] *Wotton*.

INDULGENT, *a.* [*L. indulgens; It. & Sp. indulgente; Fr. indulgent*.]

1. Disposed to indulge or gratify; yielding; compliant; kind or tender.

God has done all for us that the most *indulgent* Creator could do for the work of his hands. *Rogers*.

2. Mild; lenient; tolerant; clement.

The indulgent censure of posterity. *Waller*.

INDULGENTIAL (*-jēn'shəl*), *a.* Relating to the indulgences of the Romish Church. *Brevint*.

INDULGENT-LY, *ad.* In an indulgent manner.

INDULGER, *n.* One who indulges. *W. Mountagu*.

† **INDULT'**, *n.* [*L. indultus; It. & Sp. indulto; Fr. indult*.] A privilege; a pardon; exemption; indulgence. *Drummond*.

INDUMENT, *n.* 1. (*Zool.*) Plumage; indumentum.

2. † Endowment. *Lilly*.

INDUMENTUM, *n.* [*L., a covering; induo, to put on.*] (*Zool.*) The plumage of birds. *Brande*.

INDUPPLICATE, *a.* [*L. in, in, and duplico, duplicatus*, to double; *duplices*, double.] (*Bot.*) Noting valvate pieces of the corolla or calyx, in aestivation, which have the margins of each piece projecting inwards. *Gray*.

INDURATE [*in-dū-rāt*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. W. B.*; *in-dū-rāt*, *Ash*], *v. a.* [*L. induro, induratus*; *in, used intensively, and duro, to harden; It. indurare; Sp. endurear; Fr. endureir*.] [*i. INDURATED; pp. INDURATING, INDURATED.*]

1. To make hard; to harden. "*Indurated by fire.*" *Gayton*.

2. To make obdurate or unfeeling; to sear, as the conscience. *Goldsmith*.

INDURATE, *v. n.* To grow or become hard; to harden. *Bacon*.

INDURATE, *a.* 1. Hard; not soft; made hard; indurated. *Burton*.

2. Obdurate; unfeeling; steeled. [*n.*] *Martin*.

INDURATED, *p. a.* Hardened; made hard; being hard; compact; — obdurate; unfeeling.

INDURATION, *n.* [*It. indurazione; Sp. induración; Fr. induration*.]

1. The act of indurating; a hardening. *Bacon*.

2. The state of being indurated.

3. The state of being obdurate; hardness of heart; obduracy. *Decay of Piety*.

INDUS, *n.* (*Astron.*) A constellation in the southern hemisphere. *Hind*.

INDUSIAL (*in-dū'shəl*), *a.* [*L. induo, in, under-garment*.] Noting a freshwater limestone found in Auvergne, abounding in the cases (*indusia*) of caddis-worms, which have been incrustated by carbonate of lime and formed into a hard travertine. *Lyell*.

INDUSIUM (*in-dū'she-ūm*), *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) The membrane, being a part of the epidermis, which covers the mature sori, or fruit-dots, of certain genera of ferns: — also the cup formed by the hairs of the style in certain plants, by their uniting so as to enclose the stigma. *Lindley*.

INDUSTRIAL, *a.* [*Fr. industriel*.] Relating to manufactures or to the product of industry or labor; performed by manual labor. *Qu. Rev.*

Syn. — See *INDUSTRY*.

INDUSTRIALISM, *n.* Industry; manual labor; work of the hands. *Carlyle*.

INDUSTRIALLY, *ad.* In an industrial manner; by manual labor. [*R.*] *For. Qu. Rev.*

INDUSTRIOUS, *a.* [*L. industrius; It. & Sp. industrioso; Fr. industrieux*.]

1. Practising industry; diligent; laborious; assiduous; sedulous; — opposed to *slothful*.

Frugal and *industrious* men are commonly friendly to the established government. *Temple*.

2. Laborious to a particular end; active; — opposed to *remiss*. "*Industrious* to seek out the truth." *Spenser*.

Syn. — See *DILIGENT*, *SEDULOUS*.

INDUSTRIOUS-LY, *ad.* In an industrious manner; not idly; diligently. *Drayton*.

INDUSTRY [*in-dūs-trē*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. W. B.*; *in-dūs-trē*, *ruglar*], *n.* [*L., It., & Sp. industria; Fr. industrie*.] A habit of being constantly employed; diligence; assiduity.

Providence would only initiate mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry, that we might not live like idle loiterers. *More*.

Industry pays debts, but despair increases them. *Franklin*.

Syn. — *Industry* includes *diligence*, and something more, for it implies a habit. A man is *diligent* who is actually employed, and *industrious*, if disposed always to be employed. *Assiduity* is an earnest or persevering *diligence*. *Industry* is applied to the common employments or business of life. The *industry* of a farmer or a mechanic; the *diligence* of a student, and his *assiduity* in the pursuit of learning. *Industrious* is applied to the person; *industrial* (a modern term), to the occupation, especially to manual or manufacturing labor. An *industrious* man; *industrial* employment.

INDUSTRIE, *n. pl.* [*L., clothes*.] (*Bot.*) The withered remains of leaves, which, not being articulated with the stem, cannot fall off, but decay upon it. *Lindley*.

INDUSTRIATE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The part covered by indusiae. *Lindley*.

INDWELL, *v. n.* To dwell inwardly. *Newton*.

INDWELLER, *n.* An inhabitant. *Spenser*.

INDWELLING, *a.* Residing within; internal.

INDWELLING, *n.* The act of dwelling within; interior abode. *Whately*.

INEBRIANT, *a.* [See *INEBRIATE*.] Intoxicating; tending to intoxicate. *Smart*.

INEBRIANT, *n.* Any thing that intoxicates; an intoxicating liquor or drug. *P. Cye*.

INEBRIATE [*in-e'bri-āt*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. W. B.*; *in-ēb'rē-āt*, *Ja.*], *v. a.* [*L. inebrio, inebriatus*; *in, used intensively, and ebrio, to intoxicate; ebrius, drunk; It. inebbiare; Sp. inebriar*.] [*i. INEBRIATED; pp. INEBRIATING, INEBRIATED.*]

1. To intoxicate; to make drunk. *Sandys*.

And while the bubbling and loud-hissing urn
Throws up a steamy column, and the cups
That cheer but not inebriate wait on each,
So let us welcome peaceful evening on. *Couper*.

2. To exhilarate; to animate. *Habington*.

INEBRIATE, *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be or to become intoxicated. *Bacon*.

INEBRIATE, *n.* A drunkard. *Smart*.

INEBRIATION, *n.* [*It. inebbriazione*.] Drunkenness; intoxication; ebriety. *Browne*.

INEBRIATE, *n.* [*in, used intensively, and ebriety*.] Drunkenness; ebriety. *Walker*.

INEBRIATE, *n.* [*in, priv., and edited*.] Not edited; unpublished.

INEFFABLE [*in-ēf'ā-bl'*], *n.* [*L. ineffabilis; It. ineffabile; Sp. inefabilidad; Fr. inéffabilité*.] Unspeakableness; ineffableness. [*u.*] *Bailey*.

INEFFABLE, *a.* [*L. ineffabilis; in, priv., and effabilis; for, to speak; It. ineffabile; Sp. inefable; Fr. ineffable*.] That cannot be spoken; unspeakable; unutterable; inexpressible.

From seeming evil still educating good,
And better thence again, and better still,
In infinite progression — But I lose
Myself in light in light ineffable,
Come, then, expressive Silence, muse his praise. *Thomson*.

INEFFABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being ineffable; unspeakableness; ineffability. *Scott*.

INEFFABLY, *ad.* In a manner not to be expressed; unspeakably. *Milton*.

INEFFACEABLE, *a.* That cannot be effaced or obliterated; indelible. *Southey*.

INEFFACEABLY, *ad.* In an ineffaceable manner; so as not to be effaced. *Ec. Rev.*

† **INEFFECITIVE**, *a.* [*Fr. ineffectif*.]

1. Not effective; producing no effect, or a different effect from that intended; ineffectual; inefficacious.

In a word, [let him calculate] how full, and complete, and contagious his vices have been, and how faint, and partial, and ineffective his best virtues. *Hard*.

2. Weak; feeble; impotent; inert; powerless; inefficient.

Virtue hates weak and ineffective minds. *Bp. Taylor.*

IN-EF-FECT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In an ineffective manner; without effect. *Bp. Taylor.*

IN-EF-FECT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ineffective. *Broune.*

IN-EF-FECT'U-AL (in-ef-fekt'yū-al), *a.* [*in*, priv., and *effectual*.] Not effectual; producing no effect, or unable to produce its proper effect; ineffective; weak; inefficacious; inefficient.

The most careful endeavors do not always meet with success, and even our blessed Saviour's preaching, who spake as never man spake, was *ineffectual* to many. *Stillingfleet.*

Syn. — *Ineffectual* endeavor; *insufficient* force; *inefficient* aid; *inefficacious* remedy; *weak* effort; *fruitless* labor; *vain* attempt. — See VAIN.

IN-EF-FECT'U-AL-LY, *ad.* Without effect.

IN-EF-FECT'U-AL-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being ineffectual; inefficacy.

St. James speaks of the *ineffectualness* of some men's devotion. *Wale.*

IN-EF-FER-VES'ENCE, *n.* Want of effervescence. *Brande.*

IN-EF-FER-VES'CENT, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *effervescent*.] Not effervescent. *Ure.*

IN-EF-FER-VES-CI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not effervescing, or of not being susceptible of effervescence. *Wright.*

IN-EF-FER-VES-CI-BLE, *a.* Not capable of effervescence. *Wright.*

IN-EF-FI-CI'OUS (in-ef-fē-kā'shūs), *a.* [*L. inefficax, inefficax*; *in*, priv., and *efficax, efficacious*; *It. inefficace*.] Not efficacious; unable to produce any effect, or the effect desired or intended; ineffectual; ineffective.

Is not that better than always to have the rod in hand, and by frequent use, misapply and render *inefficacious* this useful remedy? *Locke.*

IN-EF-FI-CI'OUS-LY, *ad.* In an inefficacious manner; without efficacy. *Scott.*

IN-EF-FI-CI'OUS-NESS, *n.* Inefficacy. *Todd.*

IN-EF-FI-CA-CY, *n.* [*L. & It. inefficacia*; *Sp. inefficacia*; *Fr. inefficacité*.] Want of efficacy or power; want of effect; ineffectualness.

All experience of their [assigmate] inefficacy does not in the least discourage them. *Burke.*

IN-EF-FI'CIEN-CY (in-ef-fish'en-se), *n.* Want of efficiency or power; weakness.

Numerous texts affirm this total insensibility and inefficiency of all such entities in the most absolute terms. *Lau.*

IN-EF-FI'CIENT (in-ef-fish'ent), *a.* [*in*, priv., and *efficient*.] Not efficient; having little energy; inactive; ineffectual; inefficacious.

He is as insipid in his pleasure as *inefficient* in every thing else. *Chesterfield.*

Syn. — See INEFFECTUAL.

IN-E-LAB'Q-RATE, *a.* [*L. inelaboratus*.] Not elaborate; not done with much care. *Warburton.*

IN-E-LAS'TIC, *a.* Not elastic; unelastic. *Roget.*

IN-E-LAS-TIC'I-TY, *n.* Want of elasticity. *Roget.*

IN-EL'E-GANCE, *n.* [*L. inelegantia*; *It. ineleganza*; *Fr. inelegance*.] Want of elegance, grace, or beauty. *Cawthorn.*

IN-EL'E-GAN-CY, *n.* Inelegance. *Johnson.*

IN-EL'E-GANT, *a.* [*L. inelegans*; *in*, priv., and *elegant*; *It. & Sp. inelegante*; *Fr. élégant*.] Not elegant; not beautiful or graceful; tasteless. "*Inelegant* translations." *Broom.*

IN-EL'E-GANT-LY, *ad.* In an inelegant manner; not elegantly; coarsely. *Johnson.*

IN-EL-I-GI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [*It. ineligibleità*; *Fr. inéligibilité*.] The state of being ineligible. *Perry.*

IN-EL-I-GI-BLE, *a.* [*Fr.*] That cannot be chosen.

He that cannot be admitted cannot be elected; and the votes given to a man *ineligible*, being given in vain, the highest number of an eligible candidate becomes a majority. *Johnson.*

IN-EL-I-GI-BLY, *ad.* Not eligibly. *Dr. Allen.*

IN-EL'O-QUENT, *a.* [*L. ineloquens*; *It. ineloquente*.] Not eloquent; not persuasive; not oratorical.

Nor are thy lips ungraceful, sire of men,
Nor tongue ineloquent. *Milton.*

IN-EL'O-QUENT-LY, *ad.* Without eloquence.

†IN-E-LÜCT'A-BLE, *a.* [*L. ineluctabilis*.] Not to be overcome. *Pearson.*

IN-E-LÜ'DI-BLE, *a.* [*L. ineludibilis*.] That cannot be eluded or escaped. *Glanvill.*

IN-EM'BRY-Q-N-ATE, *a.* Having no embryo. *Reid.*

†IN-E-NÄR'RA-BLE, *a.* [*L. inenarrabilis*.] That cannot be told. *Cockeram.*

IN-EPT', *a.* [*L. ineptus*; *in*, priv., and *aptus, apt*; *It. & Sp. inepto*; *Fr. inept*.]

1. Not apt or fit; unsuitable; useless; unapt.

Mere sterile matter such as was wholly *inept* and improper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

2. Trifling; foolish. *Blackmore.*

IN-EPT'U-TÜDE, *n.* [*L. ineptitudo*; *It. ineptitudine*; *Sp. ineptitud*; *Fr. ineptitude*.]

1. Unfitness; inaptitude. "Some *ineptitude* or resistance to rotation." *Wilkins.*

2. Folly; foolishness. *Carlyle.*

IN-EPT'LY, *ad.* Triflingly; foolishly; unftly.

IN-EPT'NESS, *n.* Unfitness; ineptitude. "Miserable *ineptness* of infancy." [*R.*] *More.*

IN-E'QUA-BLE, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *equable*.] Not equable; unequable. *Bailey.*

IN-E'QUAL, *a.* [*L. inaequalis*.] Unequal. "The *inequal* fates." [*R.*] *Shenstone.*

IN-E'QUAL'I-TY (in-ē-kwō'l-tē), *n.* [*L. inaequalitas*; *in*, priv., and *aequalitas, equality*; *It. inequalitè*; *Sp. inequalitad*; *Fr. inégalité*.]

1. The state of being unequal; difference in quantity, degree, dimensions, condition, or quality of any kind; disparity. "*Inequality* of number." *Ludlow.* "*Inequalities* in events." *Wayburton.* "*Inequality* in the length." *Ray.* "*Inequality* between man and man." *Hooker.*

Inequality of air is ever an enemy to health. *Bacon.*

2. Unevenness; the state of not being level; want of uniformity of surface. "*Inequalities* all over the glass." *Newton.*

3. Disproportion; inadequacy.

The great *inequality* of all things to the appetites of a rational soul appears from this, that in all worldly things a man finds not half the pleasure in the actual possession that he proposed in the expectation. *South.*

4. (*Algebra*.) An expression of two unequal quantities connected by the sign of inequality, as, $8 > 6$, or $6 < 7$. *Davies & Peck.*

5. (*Astron.*) The deviation in the motion of a planet or satellite from its uniform mean motion. *Brande.*

Syn. — See DIFFERENCE.

IN-E-QUI-DIS'TANT, *a.* Not being equally distant; not equidistant. *Craig.*

IN-E-QUI-LÄT'ER-AL, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *equilateral*.] (*Bot.*) Not equilateral; unequal sided, as the leaves of certain plants. *Gray.*

IN-E-QUI-LIB'RI-Ö. [*L.*] In an even poise or balance; in equilibrium. *Crabb.*

IN-EQ'UI-TA-BLE (ēn-ēk'wē-tā-bl), *a.* [*L. inequitabilis*; *in*, priv., and *equitabilis, equitable*.]

1. Not equitable; unjust; partial.

The proportions seemed not *inequitable*. *Burke.*

2. Inequable; not even. "*Inequitable* disposition." *Search.*

†IN-EQ'UI-TATE (ēn-ēk'wē-tāt), *v. a.* [*L. in*, upon, and *equito, equitatus, to ride*.] To ride on or over; to pervade. *More.*

IN-E'QUI-VÄLVE, *a.* Having unequal valves; inequivalvular. *Woodward.*

IN-E'QUI-VÄL'VU-LAR, *a.* Having unequal valves; inequivalve. *Bush.*

IN-E-RÄD'I-CA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be eradicated or rooted out. *Clarke.*

IN-E-RÄD'I-CA-BLY, *ad.* In such a manner as cannot be eradicated. *Clarke.*

IN-ER-GÉT'IC, } *a.* Not energetic; having, or
IN-ER-GÉT'IC-AL, } evincing, no energy. *Wright.*

IN-ER-GÉT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a manner without energy; not energetically. *Craig.*

IN-ERM', } *a.* [*L. inermis, defenceless*; *in*,
IN-ER'MOUS, } without, and *arma, arms*.] (*Bot.*)

Unarmed; destitute of spines or prickles. *Craig.*

IN-ER'MI-A, *n. pl.* [*L. inermis, unarmed*.] (*Zool.*)

A term applied by some writers to a family of ruminants, comprising such mammiferous animals as are destitute of horns. *Wright.*

†IN-ER-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Exemption from error; inerrableness. *Bp. Hall.*

†IN-ER-RA-BLE, *a.* [*L. inerrabilis*.] Exempt from error; unerring. *Brown.*

†IN-ER-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Exemption from error; inerrability. *Hammond.*

IN-ER-RA-BLY, *ad.* With security from error; correctly; infallibly. *Johnson.*

IN-ER-RÄN-CY, *n.* Freedom from error. By denying the inspiration and *veracity* of writings. *Dr. C. Wordsworth.*

IN-ER-RÄT'IC, *a.* Not erratic or wandering; fixed. *Wright.*

†IN-ERR'ING-LY, *ad.* Unerringly. *Glanvill.*

IN-ERT', *a.* [*L. iners, inertis*; *It. & Sp. inerte*.]

1. Destitute of power to move, or of active resistance to motion impressed; inactive.

2. Dull; sluggish; slothful; motionless.

Through plenty, lose in morals what they gain
In manners, victims of luxurious ease. *Cowper.*

IN-ER'TI-A (in-er'shē-a), *n.* [*L.*] 1. (*Physics*.) The property of matter by which it retains its state of rest or of uniform rectilinear motion so long as no foreign cause occurs to change that state; — called also *vis inertiae*. *Young.*

2. (*Med.*) Sluggishness; inactivity; — especially the diminution or total cessation of the contractions of the uterus in labor. *Dunglison.*

IN-ER'TION, *n.* Want of activity; inactivity; inertitude; inertia. [*R.*] *Dr. Kitto.*

IN-ER'TI-TÜDE, *n.* Want of activity; inactivity; inertia. [*R.*] *Smart.*

IN-ERT'LY, *ad.* In an inert manner; with inertness; sluggishly; dully. *Pope.*

IN-ERT'NESS, *n.* The quality of being inert.

IN-ER'U-DITE, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *erudite*.] Not erudite; not learned. — See ERUDITE. *S. Oliver.*

†IN-ES'CÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. inesco, inescatus*.] To lay a bait for; to allure. *Burton.*

†IN-ES-CÄTION, *n.* [*L. inescatio*.] The act of baiting; an alluring. *Hallywell.*

IN-ES-CÜTCH'EON (in-es-küch'on), *n.* (*Her.*) A small escutcheon borne within a shield. *Crabb.*

IN-ES'SE. [*L. (Lavo.)*] A Latin phrase signifying *in being* or *actually existing*; — distinguished from *in posse*, which denotes that a thing is *not*, but *may be*. *Fleming.*

IN-ES-SÉN'TIAL, *a.* Having no essence; — not essential; unessential. *Brooke.*

IN-ES'TI-MÄ-BLE, *a.* [*L. inestimabilis*; *in*, priv., and *estimabilis, estimable*; *It. inestimabile*; *Sp. & Fr. inestimable*.] Too valuable to be rated or estimated; invaluable; transcending all price; incalculable; transcendent; incomparable.

Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels. *Shak.*

In the Scriptures and promises of God, written for our consolation and help, we feel both *inestimable* hope and comfort, even in the midst of our afflictions. *Joyce.*

IN-ES'TI-MÄ-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be estimated.

IN-E-VÄ'SI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be evaded; not to be eluded; unavoidable. *Ec. Rev.*

IN-EV'DÉNCÉ, *n.* [*It. invidenza*.] Obscurity; uncertainty. [*R.*] *Barrow.*

IN-EV'I-DÉNT, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *evident*.] Not evident; obscure. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-EV-I-TÄ-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [*It. inevitabilità*.] The state of being inevitable. *Bramhall.*

IN-EV'I-TÄ-BLE, *a.* [*L. inevitabilis*; *in*, priv., and *evitabilis, avoidable*; *evito, to shun*; *It. inevitabile*; *Sp. inevitable*; *Fr. inévitable*.] That cannot be avoided; unavoidable; not to be escaped. "Dangers *inevitable*." *Hackluyt.*

Alcides bore not long his flying foe,
But, bending his *inevitable* bow,
Reached him in air, suspended as he stood,
And in his pinion fixed the feathered wood. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See NECESSARY, UNAVOIDABLE.

IN-ĒV'Ī-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inevitable; certainty; inevitability. *Prideaux.*

IN-ĒV'Ī-TA-BLY, *ad.* In an inevitable manner; without possibility of escape; certainty. *Dryden.*

IN-ĒX-ĀCT', *a.* Not exact; incorrect. *Smart.*

IN-ĒX-ĀCT'NESS, *n.* The state of being inexact; incorrectness; want of precision. *Wright.*

IN-ĒX-CĪT-A-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* The quality of being inexcitable; want of excitability. *Roget.*

IN-ĒX-CĪT'Ā-BLE, *a.* [L. *inexcitabilis*.] Not excitable; void of passion. *Roget.*

IN-ĒX-CŪ'SA-BLE (in-eks-kū'sa-bl), *a.* [L. *inexcusabilis*; *in*, priv., and *excusabilis*, excusable; *It. inexcusabile*; Sp. & Fr. *inexcusable*.] That cannot be excused; not admitting an excuse or apology; not excusable.

Of all hardnesses of heart, there is none so *inexcusable* as that of parents towards their children. *Spectator.*

IN-ĒX-CŪ'SA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inexcusable. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-ĒX-CŪ'SA-BLY, *ad.* In an inexcusable manner; to a degree beyond excuse. *South.*

IN-ĒX-E-CŪT'Ā-BLE, *a.* That cannot be executed or performed; impracticable. *Wright.*

IN-ĒX-E-CŪTION, *n.* [Fr.] Non-performance; non-execution. [R.] *Spence, 1686.*

IN-ĒX-ĒR'TION, *n.* Want of exertion or effort. *Wright.*

IN-ĒX-HĀ'LA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be exhaled, or dispersed in vapor. *Browne.*

IN-ĒX-HĀUST'ĒD, *a.* Not exhausted; unexhausted; not fatigued. *Spectator.*

IN-ĒX-HĀUST'ĒD-LY, *ad.* Without exhaustion. *Burnett.*

IN-ĒX-HĀUST-I-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* The state of being inexhaustible; inexhaustibleness. *Reeder.*

IN-ĒX-HĀUST'Ī-BLE, *a.* [It. *inesauribile*.] That cannot be exhausted or spent; unfailing; exhaustless. "Inexhaustible riches of wit and eloquence." *Cowley.*

Virgil, above all poets, had a stock, which I may call almost *inexhaustible*, of figurative, elegant, and sounding words. *Dryden.*

IN-ĒX-HĀUST'Ī-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inexhaustible. *Scott.*

IN-ĒX-HĀUST'Ī-BLY, *ad.* In an inexhaustible manner. *Wordsworth.*

IN-ĒX-HĀUST'IVE, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *exhaustive*.] Not to be exhausted; inexhaustible. *Thomson.*

†IN-ĒX-HĀUST'LESS, *a.* Inexhaustible. *Boise.*

†IN-ĒX-ĪST', *v. n.* Not to exist. *Cudworth.*

IN-ĒX-ĪST'ENCE, *n.* [Sp. *inexistencia*.] 1. Want of existence; non-existence.

He calls up the heroes of former ages from a state of *inexistence* to adorn and diversify his poem. *Broome.*

2. The state of existing; inherence.

Concerning these gifts we must observe also there was no small difference amongst them as to the manner of their *inexistence* in the persons who had them. *South.*

IN-ĒX-ĪST'ENT, *a.* [Fr. *inexistant*.] 1. Not existing; not having being. *Browne.*

2. Existing in; inherent. [R.] *Boyle.*

IN-ĒX-Q-RA-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* The quality of being inexorable; inexorableness. *Johnson.*

IN-ĒX-Q-RA-BLE (in-eks-o-ra-bl), *a.* [L. *inexorabilis*; *in*, priv., and *exorabilis*, exorable; *exoro*, to treat; *It. inexorabile*; Sp. & Fr. *inexorable*.] That cannot be moved by entreaty; unyielding; unrelenting; relentless; implacable.

You are more inhuman, more *inexorable*, O, ten times more, than tigers of Hyrcania. *Shak.*

Syn. — See IMPLACABLE.

IN-ĒX-Q-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inexorable; implacableness. *Chillingworth.*

IN-ĒX-Q-RA-BLY, *ad.* In an inexorable manner; so as not to be moved by entreaty. *Johnson.*

†IN-ĒX-PĒC-TĀTION, *n.* State of being without expectation; want of forethought. *Feltham.*

†IN-ĒX-PĒCT'ĒD, *a.* Unexpected. *Bp. Hall.*

†IN-ĒX-PĒCT'ĒD-LY, *ad.* Unexpectedly. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-ĒX-PĒ'DI-ĒNCE, } *n.* [*in*, priv., and *expe-*
IN-ĒX-PĒ'DI-ĒN-CY, } *dience*.] Want of expedi-
ency, fitness, or propriety; unsuitableness.

It is not the rigor, but the *inexpediency*, of laws and acts of authority, which makes them tyrannical. *Foley.*

IN-ĒX-PĒ'DI-ĒNT (in-eks-pē'de-ent, W. P. J. Ja. Sm. W. R.; in-eks-pē'dyent, S. E. F. K.), *a.* [*in*, priv., and *expedient*.] Not expedient; inconvenient; unfit; improper; unsuitable.

If it was not unlawful, yet it was highly *inexpedient*, to use those ceremonies. *Burnet.*

IN-ĒX-PĒ'DI-ĒNT-LY, *ad.* Not expediently; unfidly. *Wright.*

IN-ĒX-PĒN'SIVE, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *expensive*.] Not expensive; unexpensive. *Ec. Rev.*

IN-ĒX-PĒ'RĪ-ĒNCE, *n.* [L. *inexperientia*; *It. inesperienza*; Sp. *inexperencia*; Fr. *inexpérience*.] Want of experience or experimental knowledge.

Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world and ignorance of mankind. *Addison.*

IN-ĒX-PĒ'RĪ-ĒNCED (in-eks-pē're-ent), *a.* Not experienced; not having experience; unexperienced. "Inexperienced youth." *Cowper.*

IN-ĒX-PĒRT', *a.* [L. *inexpertus*; *It. inesperto*; Sp. *inexperto*; Fr. *inexpert*.] Not expert; not dexterous; unskilful; unskilled; awkward.

Yet vain of freedom, how dost thou beguile,
With dreams of hope, those near and loud alarms. *Alcansule.*

IN-ĒX-PĒRT'NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being inexpert. *E. Farrar.*

IN-ĒX-PI-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *inexpiable*; *It. inespiable*; Sp. & Fr. *inexpiable*.] Not expiable; not to be expiated, atoned for, repaired, or averted.

Love seeks to have love;
My love how couldst thou hope, who took'st the way
To raise in me *inexpiable* hate? *Milton.*

IN-ĒX-PI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being inexpiable. *Ash.*

IN-ĒX-PI-A-BLY, *ad.* To a degree beyond atonement; so as not to be expiated. *Roscommon.*

†IN-ĒX-PLĀIN'Ā-BLE, *a.* [L. *inexplicable*.] Unexplainable. *Cockeram.*

†IN-ĒX-PLĒ-A-BLY, *ad.* Insatiably. *Sandys.*

IN-ĒX-PLI-CA-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* The state of being inexplicable; inexplicableness. *Johnson.*

IN-ĒX-PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *inexplicabilis*; *in*, priv., and *explicabilis*, explicable; *explico*, to unfold; *It. inexpicabile*; Sp. & Fr. *inexplicable*.] Incapable of being explained; not to be interpreted or made intelligible; unaccountable; strange; mysterious.

Confounded by the complication of distempered passions, their reason is disturbed; their views become vast and perplexed; to others *inexplicable*, to themselves uncertain. *Burke.*

IN-ĒX-PLI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inexplicable; inexplicability. *Ash.*

IN-ĒX-PLI-CA-BLY, *ad.* In a manner not to be explained or made evident. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-ĒX-PLI'Q'IT, *a.* [L. *inexplicitus*.] Not explicit; not clearly stated. *Story.*

IN-ĒX-PLŌ'RA-BLE, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *explorable*.] That cannot be explored. *Sir G. Buck.*

IN-ĒX-PŌ'SURE, *n.* [*in*, priv., and *exposure*.] A state of not being exposed. *Wright.*

IN-ĒX-PRĒS'SI-BLE, *a.* [It. *inesprimibile*; Fr. *inesprimable*.] That cannot be expressed; unutterable; unspeakable; ineffable. "An *inexpressible* union of sublimated charity." *Bp. Bull.*

Distance *inexpressible*
By numbers that have name. *Milton.*

IN-ĒX-PRĒS'SI-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be expressed; unspeakably; unutterably. *Addison.*

IN-ĒX-PRĒS'SIVE, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *expressive*.] Not expressive; unexpressive.

The *inexpressive* semblance of himself. *Akenside.*

IN-ĒX-PRĒS'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being inexpressive. *Craig.*

IN-ĒX-PŪG'NA-BLE, *a.* [L. *inexpugnabilis*; *in*, priv., and *expugno*, to fight; *It. inexpugnabile*; Sp. & Fr. *inexpugnable*.] Impregnable; not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued; unconquerable. "Inexpugnable strength." *Burke.*

IN-ĒX-SŪ'PER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *inexuperabilis*.] Not to be passed over; insurmountable. *Wright.*

IN-ĒX-TĒND'ĒD, *a.* Unextended. *Watts.*

IN-ĒX-TĒN'SION, *n.* Want of extension. *Wright.*

IN-ĒX-TĒN'SŌ. [L.] In full; with full extent.

IN-ĒX-TĒR'MI-NA-BLE, *a.* [L. *inexterminalis*.] That cannot be exterminated. *Wright.*

IN-ĒX-TĪNCT', *a.* [L. *inextinctus*; *It. inestinto*.] Not extinct; not quenched. *Cockeram.*

†IN-ĒX-TĪN'GUĪ-BLE, *a.* Inextinguishable. *Sir T. More.*

IN-ĒX-TĪN'GUĪSH-A-BLE (in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* [It. *inestinguibile*; Sp. & Fr. *inextinguible*.] That cannot be extinguished; unquenchable.

In beams of *inextinguishable* light. *Cowper.*

IN-ĒX-TĪN'GUĪSH-A-BLY, *ad.* In a manner so as not to be extinguished. *Wright.*

IN-ĒX-TĪR'PA-BLE, *a.* Not to be extirpated; ineradicable. *Cockeram.*

IN-ĒX-TRE'MIS. [L.] (Law.) In the last moments; in the last illness. *Burrih.*

IN-ĒX'TRI-CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *inextricabilis*; *It. inestricabile*; Sp. & Fr. *inextricable*.] That cannot be extricated, disengaged, disentangled, or unravelled; that cannot be freed from entanglement or perplexity; not to be cleared of impediment or hindrance. "Inextricable mazes." *Shelock.* "Inextricable difficulties." *Warburton.*

Long-festering wounds, *inextricable* woes. *Pope.*

IN-ĒX'TRI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inextricable. *Donne.*

IN-ĒX'TRI-CA-BLY, *ad.* In an inextricable manner. "Inextricably puzzled." *Bentley.*

†IN-ĒX-Ū'PER-A-BLE (in-ek-sū'per-a-bl), *a.* [L. *inexuperabilis*.] Not exuperable; not to be passed over; insurmountable. *Cockeram.*

IN-EYE' (in-ī'), *v. n.* [*in* and *eye*.] [*i.* INEYED; *pp.* INEYING, INEYED.] To inoculate, as a tree or plant; to bud. [R.]

IN-FĀB'RĪ-CĀT'ĒD, *a.* [*in* and *fabricated*.] Not fabricated; unwrought. [R.] *Cockeram.*

IN-FĀL-LI-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* [It. *infallibilit*; Sp. *infallibilidad*; Fr. *infaillibilité*.] The state or the quality of being infallible; exemption from error, mistake, failure, or fault: — certainty.

The highest *infallibility* in the teachers doth not prevent the possibility or the danger of mistaking in the hearers. *Stillingfleet.*

IN-FĀL-LI-BLE, *a.* [It. *infallibile*; Sp. *infallible*; Fr. *infaillible*.] 1. Not fallible; not liable to err; exempt from error or failure; unerring; inerrable.

He showed himself alive to his apostles by many repeated *infallible* proofs, being seen of them forty days. *Jortin.*

2. Certain; sure; without doubt or uncertainty. "The success is . . . *infallible*." *South.*

Syn. — See CERTAIN.

IN-FĀL-LI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Infallibility. *Sidney.*

IN-FĀL-LI-BLY, *ad.* Without failure or mistake; not fallibly: — certainly; surely; without fail.

†IN-FĀME', *v. a.* [L. *infamo*.] To defame. *Bacon.*

IN-FĀ-MĪZE, *v. a.* To make infamous. [R.]

Is some knot of riotous slanderers leagued
To *infamize* the name of the king's brother? *Coleridge.*

†IN-FĀM'Q-NĪZE, *v. a.* To brand with infamy; to defame. [Ludicrous.] *Shak.*

IN-FĀ-MŌUS, *a.* [L. *infamis*; *in*, priv., and *fama*, fame; *It.*, Sp., & Fr. *infame*.] 1. Publicly branded by conviction of a crime.

Persons *infamous*, or branded in any public court of judicature, are forbidden to be advocates. *Apollon.*

2. Notoriously bad; of ill report; ill spoken of; disreputable; as, "Infamous falsehood."

By caverns *infamous* for beasts of prey. *Dryden.*

3. Odious; shameful; disgraceful; detestable; opprobrious; scandalous; ignominious. "This fact was *infamous*." *Shak.*

Syn. — See INFAMY.

IN-FĀ-MŌUS-LY, *ad.* With infamy; shamefully.

IN-FĀ-MŌUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being infamous; infamy. [R.] *Bailey.*

IN-FĀ-MY, *n.* [L. *infamia*; *in*, priv., and *fama*, fame, good report; *It.* & Sp. *infamia*; Fr. *infamie*.]

1. Public reproach or disgrace; notoriety of bad character; ignominy; opprobrium; ill-fame; bad repute; disrepute; discredit; dishonor; shame.

Wifful perpetrations of unworthy actions brand with most indelible characters of *infamy* the name and memory to posterity. *King Charles.*

2. The quality of being infamous; disgracefulness; dishonorableness; shameful; as, "The *infamy* of his conduct."

3. (Law.) The state produced by the conviction of crime and the loss of honor, which renders the infamous person incompetent as a witness. *Bouvier.*

Syn.—*Infamy, ignominy, and opprobrium*, all imply a very high degree of discredit or disgrace. *Infamy* attaches either to a person or to a thing; *ignominy* and *opprobrium*, to a person. An *infamous* character; *infamous* crime. A person guilty of a heinous crime exposes himself to *infamy* and *opprobrium*, and, if publicly punished, is subjected to *ignominy*.

INFAN-CY, *n.* [*L. infantia; in, priv., and for, to speak; It. infanzia; Sp. infancia; Fr. enfance.*]

1. The state of an infant:—the first part of life, extended by naturalists to seven years.

From that colden hour I ceased to eye
The world, and all that in it dwelt;
The world, and all that in it dwelt, I hate bred. *Milton.*
Heaven lies about us in our infancy. *Wordsworth.*

2. The first age of any thing; the beginning; the original; the commencement. "In the *infancy* . . . of Rome." *Arbutnot.*

3. (Law.) The state of being under age, or under the age of twenty-one years; nonage; minority;—in civil law, one of the stages of minority, reaching to the age of seven years. *Burrill.*

†**INFAN'DOUS**, *a.* [*L. infandus.*] Too bad to be expressed or spoken. *Howell.*

†**INFANG'THEF**, *n.* [*A. S. infangenthef; in, within, fangen, taken, and thef, or th-of, a thief; (Eng. Law.)* A thief taken within the Manor of any man having jurisdiction to try him:—a privilege or liberty granted to lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee. *Whishaw.*

INFANT, *n.* [*L. infans, infantis; in, priv., and for, to speak; It. & Sp. infante; Fr. enfant.*]

1. A babe; a baby:—a child from the birth to the end of the seventh year. *Johnson.*

2. In Spain and Portugal, any son of the king except the eldest; infante.—See **INFANTE**. *Spenser.*

3. (Law.) A person not of age, or under twenty-one. *Blackstone.*

INFANT, *a.* Not mature; young; infantile. "The *infant* king." *Daniel.*

Within the infant rind of this small flower
Poison hath residence and medicine power. *Shak.*

†**INFANT**, *v. a.* To bring forth; to produce. *Milton.*

INFANT'IA, *n.* [*Sp.*] A title given to all the daughters of the kings of Spain and Portugal except the eldest; a princess of the royal blood.

INFANT'IE, *n.* [*Sp.*] A title given to all the sons of the kings of Spain and of Portugal except the eldest, or heir-apparent to the crown, who is styled the Prince of Asturias. *Brande.*

It appears to have been anciently given to all hidalgos. *Brande.*

†**INFANT-ED**, *p. a.* Produced; sprung. *Milton.*

INFANT-GAUD, *n.* A childish toy. *Clarke.*

INFANT-HOOD (-hood), *n.* The state or condition of an infant; infancy. *Dixon.*

INFANT'ICIDAL, *a.* Relating to infanticide or child-murder. *Booth.*

INFANT'ICIDE, *n.* [*L. infanticidium; infans, infantis, an infant, and cado, to kill; It. & Sp. infanticidio; Fr. infanticide.*]

1. The act of murdering an infant; the murder of an infant; child-murder. *Warburton.*

2. The slaughter of infants by Herod. *Johnson.*

3. The murderer of an infant. *Potter.*

INFANT-ILE, or **INFAN-TILE** (18) [*In'fan-til, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. R.; in'fan-til, P. Sm. Wr.; in'fan-til, Ash.*], *a.* [*L. infansilis; infans, an infant; It. infantile; Sp. infantil.*] Pertaining to an infant; childish; infantine. "Children . . . however immature, or even *infantile*." *Burke.*

INFAN-TINE, or **INFAN-TINE** (19) [*In'fan-tin, W. Ja. R. Wr.; in'fan-tin, Sm.*], *a.* [*Fr. enfantin.*] Childish; young; tender; infantile.

The sole comfort of his declining years, almost in *infantine* imbecility. *Burke.*

INFANT-LIKE, *a.* Like an infant. *Shak.*

†**INFANT-LY**, *a.* Like a child. *Beau. & Fl.*

INFAN-TRY, *n.* [*It. fanteria; Sp. infanteria; Fr. infanterie.*—*It. fante, a servant:—"all from the Scandic fante, a servant, an attendant."* *Hicks.*—*A. S. fet, the foot, n* having been inserted. *Wachter.*—*Manifestly from the L. infans, in the sense of servant. Skinner.*] (*Mil.*) The soldiers of an army who serve on foot:—foot-soldiers, as opposed to cavalry.

This term was originally applied to a body of men collected by the *Infante* of Spain, for the purpose of rescuing his father from the moors. The attempt being successful, the term was afterwards applied to foot-soldiers in general. *Trevett. Landais. Sullivan.*

†**INFARCE**, *v. a.* [*L. infarcio.*] To stuff; to swell out; to distend. "His face *infarced* with rancor." *Sir T. Elyot.*

†**INFARC'TION**, *n.* Act of infarcing; a stuffing; constipation. "An *infarcion* and obstruction of the spleen." *Harvey.*

INFARE, *n.* [*A. S. infære.*] 1. An entertainment given on newly entering a house. *Jamieson.*

2. An entertainment given by a bridegroom at his house on the reception of the bride, the day after the wedding. *Jamieson.*

This Scottish word is extensively used, in the latter sense, in the Southern and Western States.

†**INFASH'ION-A-BLE**, *a.* [*in, priv., and fashion-able.*] Unfashionable. *Beau. & Fl.*

†**INFAT'IG-A-BLE**, *a.* [*L. infatigabilis.*] Not to be fatigued. indefatigable. *Sherwood.*

INFAT'U-ATE (in-fat'yū-at), *v. a.* [*L. infatuus, infatuatus; in, used intensively, and futuus, foolish; It. infatuare; Sp. infatuvar; Fr. infatuer.*] To make foolish; to make a fool of; to affect with folly; to deprive of understanding; to bereave of reason or of common sense; to befool; to stupefy; to besot.

'Tis scarce possible for any man to be so strangely *infatuat*, so wholly lost to common reason, as to believe that vicious courses, despising of religion, walking contrary to God, can be the means to entitle him to this future happiness. *H. Wms.*

INFAT'U-ATE (in-fat'yū-at), *a.* [*It. infatuato; Sp. infatuado.*] Stupefied; infatuated. *Phillips.*

INFAT'U-AT-ED, *p. a.* Deprived of reason; affected with folly; stupefied; besotted.

INFAT-U-ATION (in-fat'yū-ā'shun), *n.* [*Sp. infatuacion; Fr. infatuation.*]

1. The act of infatuating or stupefying.

Such is the *infatuation* of self-love, that though in the general doctrine of the vanity of the world all men agree, yet almost every one flatters himself that his own case is to be an exception from the common rule. *Blair.*

2. The state of being infatuated; deprivation of reason or of common sense; want of judgment; folly; stupefaction.

Free from all the uncleanness of diabolical *infatuation*. *Hall.*

†**INF-AUST'ING**, *n.* [*L. infustus, unlucky.*] The act of making unlucky. *Bacon.*

INF-EA-SI-BL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being infeasible; infeasibleness. *Perry.*

INF-EA-SI-BLE (in-fē-zē-bl), *a.* [*in, priv., and feasible.*] That cannot be accomplished or practised; impracticable; unfeasible.

Therefore I hold no course so *infeasible*
As this of force to win the Jerebel. *Indubras.*

INF-EA-SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Impracticability; infeasibility. *W. Mountagu.*

INFECT, *v. a.* [*L. inficio, infectus, to stain, to infect; in, into, and ficio, to put; It. infettare; Sp. infectar; Fr. infecter.*] [*3. INFECTED; pp. INFECTING, INFECTED.*]

1. To taint with disease, or with some pernicious quality; to affect with some contagious or venomous quality or property.

The bodies of them that were left alive being *infected* with this disease (the plague). *Holland.*

Infected be the air whereon they ride. *Shak.*

2. To affect with like qualities, especially with like bad qualities; to corrupt; to pollute; to contaminate; to vitiate.

Infected with the manners and the modes. *Cropper.*

3. (Law.) To affect with illegality. *Wright.*

†**INFECT**, *a.* Infected; polluted. *Bp. Fisher.*

INFECT'ED, *p. a.* Hurt by infection; contaminated; tainted:—contaminated; polluted.

INFECT'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, infects.

INFECT'ION (in-fēk'shun), *n.* [*It. infezione; Sp. infection; Fr. infection.*]

1. The act of infecting; the propagation of disease through contamination of the atmosphere or other inert substances by the deleterious or offensive qualities of malaria, the matter of contagion, effluvia from putrid animal or vegetable substances, &c. *P. Cyc.*

2. Infectious matter; virus; poison. *Bacon.*

3. Communication of like qualities, or of like bad qualities; contamination; taint.

It was her chance to light
Amidst the gross *infections* of those times. *Daniel.*
There, while her tears deplored the godlike man,
Through all her train the soft *infection* ran. *Pope.*

"The term differs essentially from *contagion*, inasmuch as absolute contact with a diseased person, or substances contaminated by him, is not requisite for the transmission of diseases propagated, like typhus and scarlatina, by *infection*." *Palmer.*

"Frequently the former [*contagion*] is applied to diseases not produced by contact, as measles, scarlet fever, &c.,—whilst *infection* is used for those that require positive contact, as itch, syphilis, &c." *Dunghison.*—See **CONTAGION**, and **CONTAGIOUS**.

INFEC'TIOUS (in-fēk'shus), *a.* 1. Capable of transmitting or communicating disease; contagious; pestilential. "The sweat was so fervent and *infectious*." *Hall.* "Infectious drink." *Udal.* "Infectious sickness." *Chapman.*

The most *infectious* pestilence upon thee. *Shak.*

2. Contaminating; corrupting; vitiating.

It is *infectious* even to the best morals to live always in [the court]. *Dryden.*

3. That may be easily communicated; spreading, as a stain.

Infectious horror ran from face to face. *Armstrong.*

Syn.—See **CONTAGIOUS**.

INFEC'TIOUS-LY, *ad.* By infection; contagiously.

INFEC'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being infectious, or of communicating disease. *Boyle.*

INFEC'TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of infection. True love, well considered, hath an *infective* power. *Sidney.*

INFEC'UND (in-fēk'und, *W. Ja. Sm. Wr.; in-fē-kund', S. P. K.*), *a.* [*L. infecundus; in, priv., and fecundus, fertile; It. infecundo; Sp. infecundo; Fr. infécond.*] Not fruitful; not fertile; unfruitful; infertile; sterile; barren.

The next
Is arid, staid, *infecund*, and gross. *Smart.*

INFEC'UND-ITY, *n.* [*L. infecunditas; It. infecundità; Sp. infecundidad; Fr. infécondité.*] The quality of being infecund; want of fertility; barrenness; sterility. *Bullock.*

INFEE'BLE, *v. a.* See **ENFEEBLE**. *Drayton.*

INFELI'C-ITOUS, *a.* Not felicitous; not happy; unhappy; unfortunate. *Ec. Rev.*

INFELI'C-ITY, *n.* [*L. infelicitas; in, priv., and felicitas, happiness; It. infelicità; Sp. infelicidad; Fr. infélicité.*] Bad fortune, condition, or success; wretchedness; ill-luck; unhappiness; misery; calamity.

One of the first comforts which one neighbor administers to another is a relation of the like *infelicit*, combined with circumstances of greater bitterness. *Rambler.*

INFELT, *a.* Felt within or deeply. *Dodd.*

INFEO-DATION, *n.* See **INFEUDATION**.

INFEOFF' (in-fēr'), *v. a.* See **ENFEOFF**. *Todd.*

INFÉR', *v. a.* [*L. infero; in, in, and fero, to bear; It. inferire; Sp. inferir; Fr. inférer.*] [*3. INFERRER; pp. INFERRING, INFERRER.*]

1. †To bring on; to induce.

Vomits *infer* some small detriment to the lungs. *Harvey.*

2. †To offer; to produce. "Infering arguments of mighty force." *Shak.*

3. To assume, as some general fact, from the observation of particular facts; to draw as a conclusion from premises; to derive; to deduce; to conclude.

If we see the prints of human feet on the sands of an unknown coast, we *infer* that the country is inhabited. *Taylor.*
He who *in*fers, proves; and he who *in*fers, *in*fers; but the word "*infer*" fixes the mind first on the premises, and then on the conclusion; the word "*prove*," on the contrary, leads the mind from the conclusion to the premises. *Whately.*

A crowd of cumbrous gnats do him molest,
All striving to *infix* their feeble stings. *Spenser.*
2. To implant; to engraft; to instil; to in-
fuse; to inculcate. *Wright.*
INFIX, *n.* Something infixed. *Wellsford.*

IN-FLÀME', *v. a.* [*L. inflammo; in, in, and flam-*
ma, flame; It. infiammare; Sp. inflammar; Fr.
enflammer.] [*i. INFLAMED; pp. INFLAMING,*
INFLAMED.]

1. To cause to burn; to set on fire; to
kindle. [*R.*]

By light of the *inflamed* fleet. *Chapman.*
2. To fire with passion; to fill with warmth
or ardor; to excite; to rouse; to enkindle; to
heat; to warm:—to exasperate; to irritate;
to provoke; to enrage; to incense.

More *inflamed* with lust than rage. *Milton.*
3. To exaggerate; to aggravate; to magnify.
A friend exaggerates a man's virtues; an enemy *inflames*
his crimes. *Addison.*

4. (*Med.*) To render morbidly hot by exciting
excessive action in the blood-vessels.
We see that spirit of wine does, in several cases, allay the
inflammation of the external parts, which, given inwardly,
would produce a fever. *Boyle.*

IN-FLÀME', *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, or painful.
If the vesiculae are oppressed, they *inflame*. *Wiseman.*

IN-FLÀMED' (*in-flám'd*), *p. a.* Set on fire:—
excited; roused; incensed; irritated.

IN-FLÀM'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, inflames.

IN-FLÀM-MÀ-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* [*It. inflammabilità;*
Sp. inflamabilidad; Fr. inflammabilité.] The
quality of being inflammable, or readily set on
fire; inflammableness. *Boyle.*

IN-FLÀM'MÀ-BLE, *a.* [*It. infiammabile; Sp. in-*
flamable; Fr. inflammable.]

1. That may be inflamed or set on fire; sus-
ceptible of being readily set on fire; ignitable.

Saltpetre . . . not only is *inflammable*, but burns very fiercely
and violently. *Boyle.*

2. Passionate; filled with passion.
Inflammable air, an old term for hydrogen gas.

IN-FLÀM'MÀ-BLE-NÈSS, *n.* Susceptibility of
being readily set on fire; inflammability. *Boyle.*

IN-FLÀM'MÀ-BLY, *ad.* In an inflammable man-
ner. *Dr. Allen.*

IN-FLAM-MÀ'TION, *n.* [*L. inflammatiō; It. in-*
flamazione; Sp. inflamación; Fr. inflam-
mation.]

1. The act of inflaming, or setting on fire;
conflagration. "*Inflammations of air.*" *Temple.*

2. The state of being in flame. *Browne.*

3. Excitement; fervor; passion. *Hooker.*

4. (*Med.*) A swelling and redness caused by
excessive action of the blood, attended by heat
and pain.

Direct *inflammation*, which no cooling herb
Or medicinal liquor can assuage. *Milton.*

IN-FLÀM'MÀ-TÍVE, *a.* [*It. infiammativo.*] That
inflames; causing inflammation. [*R.*] *Scott.*

IN-FLÀM'MÀ-TO-RY, *a.* [*It. infiammatorio; Sp.*
inflamatorio; Fr. inflammatoire.]

1. Tending to inflame; causing inflamma-
tion; fiery; inflaming; inflammative.

The spicy, warm, carminative things which are given in a
colic from a phlegmatic or cold cause, are poisonous in an *in-*
flammatory one. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Characterized by inflammation. "An *in-*
flammatory fever." *Pope.* "Inflammatory
symptoms." *Parker.*

3. Calculated to excite passion, animosity,
ignition, or sedition; incendiary.

Far from any thing *inflammatory*, I never heard a more
languid debate in this house. *Burke.*

Inflammatory crust, (*Med.*) the buffy crust which
appears on the surface of the crassamentum of blood
drawn in inflammation, in pregnancy, &c. *Hoblyn.*

IN-FLÀTE', *v. a.* [*L. inflo, inflatus; in, into, and*
flo, to blow; Sp. inflar; Fr. enfler.] [*i. IN-*
FLATED; pp. INFLATING, INFLATED.]

1. To blow into, or to swell by blowing into.
"Instrument for *inflating* the lungs." *Jamieson.*

2. To puff up mentally. *Davies.*

IN-FLÀTE', *a.* (*Bot.*) Inflated. *Wright.*

IN-FLÀT'ED, *p. a.* 1. Filled with air, or swelled by
being filled with air; as, "An *inflated* bladder."
2. Tumid; turgid; as, "An *inflated* style."

3. (*Bot.*) Swollen; turgid; bladdery. *Gray.*
Syn.—See *TURGID*.

IN-FLÀ'TION, *n.* [*L. inflatio; Sp. inflación.*]

1. The act of inflating or swelling.

2. The state of being inflated or distended
with air. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The state of being mentally puffed up;
conceit; conceitedness; self-conceit.

If they should confidently praise their works,
In them it would appear *inflation*. *B. Jonson.*

IN-FLÈCT', *v. a.* [*L. inflecto; in, used intensi-*
vely, and flecto, to bend; It. inflettere; Fr. in-
fléchir.] [*i. INFLECTED; pp. INFLECTING, IN-*
FLECTED.]

1. To turn from a rectilinear course; to bend.
Not to be directly, or at length, but somewhat *inflected*,
that the muscles may be at rest. *Browne.*

2. (*Gram.*) To vary in its terminations, as a
noun or a verb.

IN-FLÈCT'ED, *p. a.* Bent; turned aside; bent
inwards; crooked:—varied in its termination.

IN-FLÈC'TION, *n.* [*L. inflectio; It. inflessione;*
Sp. & Fr. inflexión.]

1. The act of inflecting or turning from a
right line or course; curvature; curvity.

2. (*Gram.*) The change of form which words
undergo in order to express different relations;
as the change of termination of a verb to indi-
cate its relation to persons; as, "Speak, speak-
est"; or the change of termination of a noun
in declension; as, "John, John's." *Fowler.*

"Infection, in strictness of language, is any
change which takes place in a word from a modifica-
tion of its sense between the root and the termination.
The infection must, therefore, not be confounded with
the termination itself. Thus the syllable *am* is the
root of all the words employed in the conjugation of
the Latin verb *amo*, I love;—in the imperfect tense
the infection is the syllable *ab*. The termination varies
according to the person,—*amabam, amabas, ama-*
bat." *Brande.*

3. (*Mus. & Elocution.*) A modulation or move-
ment of the voice; an expressive variation of
the voice. "*Inflections of the voice.*" *Blair.*

This consideration leads me to conjecture that the acute
accent of the ancients was really the rising *inflection* or up-
ward slide of the voice. *Walker.*

4. (*Opt.*) Deviation of pencils of light from
their rectilinear course on passing by the edges
of opaque bodies, or through minute apertures,
accompanied, usually, by colored fringes, or al-
ternations of light and shade, &c.;—called also
diffraction. The deviation is caused, according
to the undulatory theory of light, by luminous
waves extending themselves into the geometri-
cal shadow, and the fringes, &c., are caused
by their interference. *Lloyd.*

Point of inflection, (*Math.*) the point at which a curve
ceases to be concave and becomes convex, or the re-
verse, with respect to a given straight line not pass-
ing through the point;—called also *point of contrary*
flexure. *Davies.*

IN-FLÈC'TION-AL, *a.* Relating to or having in-
fection. *Phil. Museum.*

IN-FLÈC'TIVE, *a.* Having the power of bending.
"This *inflective* quality of the air." *Dr. Hook.*

IN-FLÈSH', *v. a.* To put into flesh; to incar-
nate. *P. Fletcher.* "Himself a fiend *in-*
fleshed." *Southey.*

IN-FLÈX', *v. a.* [*L. inflecto, inflexus.*—See *IN-*
FLECT.] To bend; to curve; to infect. *Phillips.*

IN-FLÈX'ED ('-fleks't'), *a.* 1. Bent inwards. *Feltbam.*
2. (*Bot.*) Applied to leaves in veneration of
which the upper half is bent on the lower, so
that the apex of the leaf is brought down to-
wards the base. *Gray.*

IN-FLÈX-I-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* [*It. inflessibilità; Sp.*
inflexibilidad; Fr. inflexibilité.] The quality of
being inflexible; inflexibleness; stiffness.

That grave *inflexibility* of soul
Which reason can't convince nor fear control. *Churchill.*

IN-FLÈX'I-BLE, *a.* [*L. inflexibilis; in, priv., and*
flexibilis, flexible; flecto, to bend; It. infessi-
bile; Sp. & Fr. inflexible.]

1. That cannot be bent; stiff; rigid. "The
king's sceptre . . . is firm and *inflexible.*" *Joy.*

2. That cannot be inclined or induced, in-
fluenced or persuaded; not pliant; constant;
steady; immovable; unyielding; firm; obstinate.

He stands *inflexible* to prayers and tears. *Pitt.*

Inflexible to ill, and obstinately just. *Addison.*

3. Not to be changed or altered.

The nature of things is *inflexible*, and their natural re-
lations unalterable. *Watts.*

Syn.—See *OBSTINACY*.

IN-FLÈX'I-BLE-NÈSS, *n.* The quality of being
inflexible; inflexibility; firmness; obstinacy.

IN-FLÈX'I-BLY, *ad.* In an inflexible manner;
in a manner not to be bent, moved, or altered.

IN-FLÈX'URE (*in-flèk'shūr*), *n.* Inflection. *Browne.*

IN-FLÌCT', *v. a.* [*L. infligo, inflictus; in, upon,*
and flecto, to strike; It. infliggere; Sp. infligir;
Fr. infliger.] [*i. INFLECTED; pp. INFLECTING,*
INFLECTED.] To lay on; to put in act, execute,
or impose, as a punishment.

For such calamity, or the arrow flying in the dark, there
is no public punishment left but what a good writer *inflicts*.
Pope.

IN-FLÌCT'ER, *n.* One who inflicts.

IN-FLÌC'TION, *n.* [*L. inflictio; It. infissione;*
Sp. inflicción; Fr. infiction.]

1. The act of inflicting, or imposing as a
punishment.

Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but
also as to actual *infliction*. *South.*

2. A punishment imposed; judgment.

His severest *inflictions* are in themselves acts of justice and
righteousness. *Rogers.*

IN-FLÌC'TIVE, *a.* [*It. inflittivo; Sp. inflittivo;*
Fr. inflictif.] Tending to inflict. *Whitehead.*

IN-FLQ-RÈS'CENCE, *n.* [*L. infloresco, inflores-*
cent, to blossom; It. infiorescenza; Sp. efflores-
cencia; Fr. inflorescence.] (*Bot.*) The mode of
flowering; the situation and arrangement of
flowers upon the stem or branch. *Gray.*

IN-FLQW', *v. n.* To flow in. *Wiseman. E. Everett.*

IN-FLU-ENCE, *n.* [*L. influo, influens, to flow in;*
in and fluo, to flow; It. influenza; Sp. influen-
cia; Fr. influence.]

1. An impulsive or directing power; a power
whose operation is known only by its effect;
sway; bias; control;—formerly followed by
into, now by *on* or *with*.

Every man, however humble his station or feeble his
powers, exercises some *influence* on those who are about him
for good or for evil. *Prof. Sedgwick.*

2. The imagined power of the planets upon
terrestrial bodies or upon terrestrial affairs.

Canst thou bind the sweet *influences* of Pleiades, or loose
the bands of Orion? *Job xxxvii. 31.*

3. Weight of character; reputation; credit;
favor;—ascendency; authority; sway; as, "A
man of *influence.*"

"Whenever the word *influence* occurs in our
English poetry, down to comparatively a modern date,
there is always, more or less remote allusion to the
skyey or planetary influences supposed to be exercised
by the heavenly bodies upon men." *Trench.*

IN-FLU-ENCE, *v. a.* [*i. INFLUENCED; pp. IN-*
FLUENCING, INFLUENCED.] To act upon with
directing or impulsive power; to guide or lead;
to modify; to actuate; to bias; to sway.

The great men who *influenced* the conduct of affairs at
that great event. *Burke.*

These experiments . . . are not *influenced* by the weight or
pressure of the atmosphere. *Newton.*

IN-FLU-ENÇ-ER, *n.* One who influences. *Swift.*

IN-FLU-ENÇ-ING, *p. a.* Exerting an influence.

IN-FLU-ÈN'CIVE, *a.* Tending to influence; hav-
ing influence; influential. *Coleridge.*

IN-FLU-ENT, *a.* [*L. influo, influens; It. influ-*
ente; Fr. influent.] Flowing in. *Arbuthnot.*

IN-FLU-ÈN'TIAL (*in-flu-èn'shāl*), *a.* Exerting in-
fluence or power of any kind, particularly moral
power; having influence or authority; predom-
inating; predominant. *Glanvill. Southey.*

Thy *influential* vigor reaspires
This feeble frame. *Thomson.*

An *influential* and leading inhabitant. *Genl. Mag.*

Influential has been represented as an Ameri-
canism by Boucher and others; but it is an old word
still in good use in England.

IN-FLU-ÈN'TIAL-LY, *ad.* In an influential man-
ner. *Browne.*

IN-FLU-ÈN'ZA, *n.* [*It., influence.*] (*Med.*) A se-
vere form of catarrh occurring epidemically,
and generally affecting a number of persons in
a community:—in French *grippe*. *Dunghison.*

INFLUX, *n.* [L. *influo*, *influen*, to flow in; *in*, in, and *fluo*, to flow; It. *influsso*; Sp. *influjo*.]

1. The act of flowing in. "The *influx* of the liquid." *Arbutnot.*

2. Infusion; intromission. "The *influx* of the knowledge of God." *Hale.*

3. Influence; power.

They have a great *influx* upon rivers, ponds, and lakes. *Hale.*

4. Introduction; importation. "A sudden and unexampled *influx* of riches." *Johnson.*

IN-FLUX'ION, *n.* Infusion; influx. *Bacon.*

† **IN-FLUX'IOUS**, *a.* Influential. *Howell.*

† **IN-FLUX'IVE**, *a.* Having influence. *Holdsworth.*

IN-FOLD', *v. a.* [*in* and *fold*.] [*i.* **INFOLDED**; *pp.* **INFOLDING**, **INFOLDED**.]

1. To involve; to inwrap; to enclose.

Wings raise her arms, and wings her feet *unfoid*. *Pope.*

2. To clasp; to embrace; to fold.

Noble Banquo, let me *infol* thee,
And hold thee to my heart. *Shak.*

IN-FOLD'MENT, *n.* The act of infolding. *Craig.*

IN-FÖL'ÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *in*, in, and *folium*, a leaf.] To cover with leaves, or with representations of leaves; to form foliage upon. *Howell.*

IN-FÖRM', *v. a.* [L. *informo*, to give form to; *in*, in, and *formo*, to form; It. *informare*; Sp. *informar*; Fr. *informer*.] [*i.* **INFORMED**; *pp.* **INFORMING**, **INFORMED**.]

1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers.

"While life *informs* these limbs." [R.] *Pope.*

2. To supply with new knowledge; to acquaint; to apprise; to instruct; to teach; to notify; to advise; to tell; —generally with *of*.

The difficulty arises not from what sense *informs* us *of*, but from wrong applying our notions. *Digby.*

3. To make a charge to; —used with *against*.
Tertullus *informed* the governor *against* Paul. *Acts* xxiv. 1.

Syn. — To *inform*, *acquaint*, *apprise*, *instruct*, and *teach*, all imply the imparting of information or knowledge. *Inform* the public, the government, or an individual; *acquaint* a friend of what it is important to him to know, and *apprise* him of danger. A preceptor *instructs* or *teaches* his pupils; a parent *teaches* his children. — See **TELL**.

IN-FÖRM', *v. n.* To give intelligence.

It is the bloody business which *informs*
Thus to mine eyes. *Shak.*

To *inform against*, to communicate facts by way of accusation.

† **IN-FÖRM'**, *a.* [L. *informis*.] Without any regular or definite form; shapeless; ugly. *Cotton.*

IN-FÖR'MÄL, *a.* [Sp. *informal*.] 1. Not formal; not according to the usual, or official, forms.

The clerk that returns it shall be fined for his *informal* return. *Hale.*

2. † Out of the senses; distracted. "These poor *informal* women." *Shak.*

IN-FÖR-MÄL'ÄTY, *n.* [Sp. *informalidad*.] The quality of being informal; want of regular form, or of official forms. *Clarendon.*

IN-FÖR'MÄL-LY, *ad.* In an informal manner.

IN-FÖRMÄNT, *n.* [L. *informo*, *informans*, to describe.]

1. One who informs or apprises. *Watts.*

2. One who offers an accusation; an accuser; an informer. *Johnson.*

Syn. — *Informer* is commonly used in a good sense; *informer*, commonly in a bad sense. An *informant* gives information with a friendly feeling; an *informer* gives information either in a friendly manner, or against some person who is accused or suspected of some offence. A friendly *informant*; an odious *informer*.

IN FÖR'MÄ PÄU'PE-RIS. [L.] (*Law.*) In the form or character of a pauper. *Brande.*

IN-FÖR-MÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *informatio*; It. *informazione*; Sp. *informacion*; Fr. *information*.]

1. The act of informing or apprising.

2. Intelligence given; instruction; advice.

These men have had longer opportunities of *information*, and are equally concerned with ourselves. *Rogers.*

3. Charge or accusation. *Johnson.*

4. (*Law.*) An accusation or complaint made in writing to a court of competent jurisdiction, charging some person with a specific violation of some public law. *Bouvier.*

Syn. — See **ADVISE**.

† **IN-FÖR'MÄ-TIVE**, *a.* Having power to inform or animate. "Force *informative*." *More.*

IN-FÖRMED', *a.* 1. † Unformed. *Spenser.*

2. (*Astron.*) Noting stars not included in any constellation. *Brande.*

IN-FÖRM'ER, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, informs or animates. *Thomson.*

2. One who gives information, instruction, or intelligence; an informant. *Swift.*

3. A person who prefers an accusation against another, whom he suspects of the violation of some penal statute; — a term applied in a bad sense to one who gets a livelihood by recovering fines for offences against the laws. *Bouvier.*

Informers are a detestable race of people. *Swift.*

Syn. — See **INFORMANT**.

IN-FÖR'MI-DA-BLE, *a.* [L. *informidabilis*; *in*, priv., and *formidabilis*, formidable.] Not formidable; not to be dreaded. [R.] *Milton.*

† **IN-FÖRM'ÄTY**, *n.* [L. *informitas*.] Want of definite form; shapelessness. *Brown.*

† **IN-FÖRM'OUS**, *a.* Without definite form; shapeless; of no regular figure. *Brown.*

IN FÖRÖ CÖN-SCJ-ÄN'TJ-Æ (*-kön-she-än'-she-ä*). [L.] (*Law.*) "Before the tribunal of conscience." *Blackstone.*

"This term is applied in opposition to the obligations which the law enforces." *Bouvier.*

† **IN-FÖR'TU-NÄTE**, *a.* [L. *infortunatus*.] Not fortunate; unfortunate. *Bacon.*

† **IN-FÖR'TU-NÄTE-LY**, *ad.* Not fortunately; unfortunately. *Hulot.*

† **IN-FÖRT'UNE**, *n.* [Fr.] Misfortune. *Elyot.*

† **IN-FÖUND'**, *v. a.* [L. *infundo*.] To infuse; to pour into. *Sir T. More.*

IN-FRÄ-Ä. [L.] A Latin prefix signifying below, beneath.

IN-FRÄ-ÄX'IL-LÄ-RY, *a.* (*Bot.*) Situated beneath the axil. *Gray.*

IN-FRÄCT', *v. a.* [L. *infringo*, *infractus*.] To break; to infringe; to violate. [R.] *Thomson.*

† **IN-FRÄCT'**, *a.* Unbroken; whole. *Chapman.*

IN-FRÄCT'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be broken. *Cooke.*

IN-FRÄCT'ION, *n.* [L. *infractio*; It. *infrazione*; Sp. *infraccion*; Fr. *infraction*.] The act of breaking; breach; infringement; violation. "The *infractio* of my former faith." *Waller.*

Syn. — See **INFRINGEMENT**.

IN-FRÄCT'OR, *n.* One who infracts; a breaker; a violator. *Ld. Herbert.*

IN-FRÄ'GRANT, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *fragrant*.] Not fragrant; inodorous. *Ed. Rev.*

IN-FRÄ-LAP-SÄ'RJ-ÄN, *n.* [L. *infra*, after, and *lapis*, a fall.] (*Theol.*) One of a class of Calvinists, who assert that the fall was permitted, not predetermined, and that God's decrees concerning election and reprobation were subsequent to that event, or who suppose that God intended to glorify his justice in the condemnation of some, as well as his mercy in the salvation of others; sublapsarian. *Adams.*

IN-FRÄ-LAP-SÄ'RJ-ÄN-ISM, *n.* (*Theol.*) The principles of the infralapsarians. *P. Cyc.*

IN-FRÄ-MÜN'DÄNE, *a.* [L. *infra*, below, and *mundus*, the world.] Beneath the world. *Smart.*

IN-FRÄN'CHISE, *v. a.* See **ENFRANCHISE**.

IN-FRÄN'GÄ-BLE, *a.* [It. *infrangibile*; Sp. & Fr. *infrangible*.] Not to be broken or violated.

The primitive atoms are supposed *infrangible*. *Chayne.*

IN-FRÄN'GÄ-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being infrangible. *Ash.*

IN-FRÄ-SCÄP'U-LÄR, *a.* Being beneath the scapula; subscapular. *Wright.*

IN-FRÄ-SPI'NÄTE, *a.* Situated beneath the spine. *Buchanan.*

IN-FRÉ'QUENÖE, *n.* [L. *infrequentia*; It. *infrequenza*.] Infrequency. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-FRÉ'QUEN-CY, *n.* The state of being infrequent; uncommonness; rarity. *Young.*

IN-FRÉ'QUENT, *a.* [L. *infrequens*; *in*, priv., and *frequens*, frequent; It. *infrequente*; Fr. *infrequent*.] Not frequent; rare; unfrequent.

A *spontaneous* and *infrequent* worshipper of the Deity betrays a *superstitious* character. *Wollaston.*

IN-FRÉ'QUENT-LY, *ad.* Unfrequently.

IN-FRIG'Ä-DÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *infrigo*, *infrigidatus*; It. *infrigidare*.] To chill; to make cold; to cool; to refrigerate. [R.] *Boyle.*

IN-FRIG'Ä-DÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *infrigidatio*.] The act of rendering cold. [R.] *Tatler.*

IN-FRINGE', *v. a.* [L. *infringo*; *in*, used intensively, and *frango*, to break; It. *infringere*; Sp. *infringir*.] [*i.* **INFRINGED**; *pp.* **INFRINGING**, **INFRINGED**.]

1. To violate; to break, as laws or contracts; to transgress; to trespass; to trench upon.

Having *infringed* the law, I wave my right
As king, and thus submit myself to fight. *Waller.*

2. † To destroy; to hinder.

All our power
To be *infringed*, our freedom and our being.
To *infringe upon*, to encroach, intrude, or trench upon; to invade.

Syn. — Rights and privileges are *infringed*; treaties, engagements, and laws are *violated*; the moral law and rules of propriety are *transgressed*.

IN-FRINGEMENT, *n.* The act of infringing; a breach; a violation; invasion. *Clarendon.*

Syn. — *Infringement* on one's rights or concerns; *infractio* of a treaty; *breach* of a promise; *violation* of the law or an engagement; *invasion* of rights or of territory.

IN-FRING'ER, *n.* One who infringes; a violator.

IN-FRÜC'TU-ÖSE, *a.* Unfruitful. *Craig.*

IN-FRÜ'GÄL, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *frugal*.] Not frugal; prodigal; not economical. *Goodman.*

IN-FRÜ-GIF'ER-ÖUS, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *frugiferous*.] Not frugiferous; bearing no fruit. *Craig.*

IN-FU-CÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *infucatus*, painted.] To stain; to paint; to daub. *Craig.*

IN-FU-CÄ'TION, *n.* The act of painting the face.

IN-FU-MÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *infumo*, *infumatus*; *in*, in, and *fumo*, to smoke.] To smoke; to dry in the smoke. *Wright.*

IN-FU-MÄ'TION, *n.* Act of drying in smoke. *Craig.*

IN-FÜMED' (*in-fümd'*), *a.* [L. *infumatus*.] Dried in smoke; infumated; smoked. *Hewyt.*

IN-FÜN-DIB'U-LÄR, *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to, or like, a funnel; funnel-shaped. *Gray.*

IN-FÜN-DIB'U-LI-FÖRM, *a.* [L. *infundibulum*, a funnel, and *forma*, form.]

1. Of the shape of a funnel or tun-dish. *Hill.*

2. (*Bot.*) Noting a monopetalous corolla, or other organ, whose tube enlarges very gradually below and expands widely at the summit, as that of the common morning-glory. *Gray.*

† **IN-FÜ'NE-RÄL**, *v. a.* To bury. *G. Fletcher.*

IN-FUR-CÄ'TION, *n.* [*in*, in, and *furca*, a fork.] A forked expansion. *Craig.*

IN-FÜRI-ÄTE, *a.* Enraged; raging; mad; furious; infuriated. *Milton.*

IN-FÜRI-ÄTE, *v. a.* [It. *infuriare*.] [*i.* **INFURIATED**; *pp.* **INFURIATING**, **INFURIATED**.] To make furious; to enrage; to incense.

Like those curls of entangled snakes with which Erinnys is said to have *infuriated* Athamas and Ino. *Decay of Piety.*

IN-FÜRI-ÄT-ED, *p. a.* Filled with rage or fury; mad; enraged; furious. "Infuriated declamations and invectives." *Burke.*

IN-FÜS'CÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *infusco*, *infuscatus*; *in*, used intensively, and *fusco*, to blacken; *fuscus*, dark.] To make dark or black; to render dusky; to darken; to obscure. *Smart.*

IN-FÜS-CÄ'TION, *n.* The act of darkening or blackening; denigration. *Johnson.*

IN-FÜSE' (*in-füz'*), *v. a.* [L. *infundo*, *infusus*; *in*, into, and *fundo*, to pour; It. *infondere*; Sp. *infundir*; Fr. *infuser*.] [*i.* **INFUSED**; *pp.* **INFUSING**, **INFUSED**.]

1. To pour in; to cause to run or flow in.

That strong Cretan liquor ceases to *infuse*
Where with thou didst intoxicate my youth. *Danham.*

2. To instil; to introduce; to inculcate.

Infuse into their young breasts such a noble ardor as will make them renowned. *Milton.*

3. To inspire; to animate. [R.]

Infuse his breast with magnanimity. *Shak.*

4. To steep, as vegetable substances, in liquor, usually in water, for the purpose of extracting their soluble and aromatic principles.

Take violets, and *infuse* a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon.*

5. To make an infusion with. "Drink, *infused* with flesh." [R.] *Bacon.*

Syn. — See INCULCATE.

† INFUSE, *n.* Infusion. *Spenser.*

INFUSE, *n.* One who infuses. *Mountagu.*

INFUSIBIL-ITY, *n.* [It. *infusibilità*; Fr. *infusibilité*.] Quality of being infusible. *Smart.*

INFUSIBLE (in-fū'zē-bl), *a.* [It. *infusibile*; Sp. *infundible*; Fr. *infusible*.]

1. That may be infused. "The doctrines being *infusible* into all." *Hammond.*

2. [in, priv., and *fusible*.] Incapable of fusion; not fusible; not to be melted.

It [fossil meal] is *infusible* in the fire. *Ure.*

INFUSION (in-fū'zhun, 93), *n.* [L. *infusio*; It. *infusione*.]

1. The act of infusing or instilling; instillation; introduction; inspiration. *Sir T. More.*

And all that else was wont to work delight Through the divine *infusion* of their skill. *Spenser.*

Our language has received innumerable clearness and improvements from that *infusion* of the poetical spirit which has been received to it out of the poetical. *Gray.*

2. Suggestion; whisper.

They did not desire their company, nor to be troubled with their *infusions*. *Clarendon.*

3. The operation of pouring water or other fluid, cold or hot, on a vegetable substance, in order to extract its active principle. *Bacon.*

4. The product obtained by steeping a vegetable substance in water or other liquid.

To have the *infusion* strong, in those bodies which have finer spirits, repeat the *infusion* of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

5. The act of dipping or plunging into water or other fluid. "Baptism by *infusion*." *Jortin.*

INFUSIVE, *a.* Having the power of infusion.

And sing the *infusive* force of Spring on man. *Thomson.*

INFUSORIAL, *n. pl.* (Zool.) A term applied to the numerous minute animals found in water, commonly called *animalcules*. *Eng. Cyc.*

"Otto Frederic Muller first separated them [the *infusoria*] as a distinct order; and as the greater number of animalcules had been detected in liquids in which vegetable or animal matters had been dissolved by infusion, he gave them the name *Infusoria*. — Under the class *Infusoria*, Ehrenberg embraced two very different forms of animal life. He divided them into *Polygastrea* and *Rotifera*. The latter division included the animals known by the name of wheel-animalcules. The *Polygastrea*, so called from the supposition that the typical forms possessed a number of stomachs, included all the remaining species of *Infusoria*." *Eng. Cyc.* — The *Infusoria*, as a class, do not exist. It has been proved that a part of them are plants or their spores, others are the young of different animals, and the rest are perfect animals. *Agassiz.*

INFUSORIAL, *a.* Relating to, or containing, *infusoria*; *infusory*; *infusory*: — obtained by infusion of certain plants. *Kirby.*

INFUSORY, *n.*; *pl.* INFUSORIES. (*Nat. Hist.*) A microscopic animal, insect, or animalcule, found in infusions of organic matter. *Kirby.*

† ING, or INGE, *n.* [A. S. *ing*; Icel. *eing*; W. *inge*.] A common pasture or meadow. *Gibson.*

† INGANATION, *n.* [It. *ingannare*, to cheat.] Cheat; fraud; juggle; delusion. *Brown.*

INGATE, *n.* 1. Entrance; passage in. *Spenser.* 2. An aperture in a mould for pouring in metal; — technically called the *ledge*. *Simmonds.*

INGATHER-ING, *n.* [in and *gathering*.] The act of gathering in, as the harvest; harvest.

Thou shalt keep the feast of *ingathering*, when thou hast gathered in thy labors out of the field. *Ex. xxiii. 16.*

INGELABLE, *a.* [L. *ingelabilis*.] That cannot be frozen. *Cockeram.*

INGEMINATE, *v. a.* [L. *ingeminare*, *ingeminatus*.] To double; to repeat; to reiterate.

He would often *ingeminate* the word peace, peace. *Clarendon.*

INGEMINATE, *a.* Redoubled; repeated. "An *ingeminate* expression." *Bp. Taylor.*

INGEMINATION, *n.* [L. *ingeminatio*.] Repetition; reduplication; reiteration. *Walsall.*

INGENDER, *v. a.* See ENGENDER.

† INGENER, *n.* A contriver or designer. *Shak.*

INGENERABLE, *n.* [It. *ingenerabilità*.] The quality of being ingenerable. *Cudworth.*

INGENERABLE, *a.* [It. *ingenerabile*; Sp. *ingenerable*.] That cannot be produced. *Boyle.*

INGENERABLELY, *ad.* In an ingenerable manner. *Cudworth.*

INGENERATE, *v. a.* [L. *ingenero*, *ingeneratus*; in, in, and *genero*, to beget; It. *ingenerare*.] 1. INGENERATED; *pp.* INGENERATING, INGENERATED. To beget or produce within.

Pure and unspotted from all loathly crime That is *ingenerate* in fleshly slime. *Spenser.*

INGENERATE, *a.* Inborn; innate; inherent. "Qualities *ingenerate* in his judgment." *Bacon.* Syn. — See INHERENT.

INGENIOUS (in-jen'yus or in-jē'ne-ūs) [in-jē'nyus, S. E. F. K.; in-jē'ne-ūs, W. P. J. J. Sm. W. J. J. a. [L. *ingeniosus*; *ingenium*, nature; in, in, and *genius*, genius; *geno*, to beget; It. & Sp. *ingenioso*; Fr. *ingénieux*.]

1. Having natural genius, wit, or ability; possessed of the faculty of invention; inventive; skilful; clever. "Our *ingenious* friend Cowley." *Boyle.* "Ingenious Fletcher." *Beaumont.*

2. Exhibiting ingenuity; showing contrivance or invention; as, "An *ingenious* piece of mechanism."

3. † Mental; intellectual. *Shak.*

"This word, in our old writers, is often improperly used for *ingenuous*." *Todd.*

Syn. — See CLEVER.

INGENIOUSLY, *ad.* In an ingenious manner; skilfully; cleverly; wittily.

INGENIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being ingenious; ingenuity. *Boyle.*

INGENITE, or INGENITE [in-jen'it, S. P. J. F. Sm.; in-jen'it, W. J. J. a. [L. *ingenitus*.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate. [R.] *South.*

INGENUITY, *n.* [L. *ingenuitas*; Sp. *ingenuidad*; Fr. *ingénuité*.]

1. The quality of being ingenious; power of invention or contrivance; a ready aptitude for forming or designing new combinations; ability; skill; cleverness; ingeniousness.

Of all the means which human *ingenuity* has contrived for recalling the images of real objects, and awakening, by representation, similar emotions to those which were raised by the originals, none is so full and extensive as that which is executed by words and writing. *Blair.*

2. Exhibition of contrivance or design; curiousness of structure or formation; as, "The *ingenuity* of a scheme."

3. † [From *ingenuous*; It. *ingenuità*; Sp. *ingenuidad*; Fr. *ingénuité*.] Openness; candor; ingenuousness. — See INGENUOUS.

If a child, when questioned for any thing, directly confess, you must commend his *ingenuity*, and pardon the fault, be it what it will. *Locke.*

Syn. — See ABILITY, GENIUS.

INGENUOUS (in-jen'yū-ūs), *a.* [L. *ingenuus*; It. & Sp. *ingenuo*; Fr. *ingénu*.]

1. Open; fair; artless; frank; candid; sincere. "The glory of an *ingenuous* mind." *Hooker.*

2. Generous; noble; high-minded.

If an *ingenuous* detestation of falsehood be but carefully and early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty. *Locke.*

3. † Pertaining to a freeborn man. "Ingenious liberties." *K. Charles.*

Syn. — See CANDID.

INGENUOUSLY, *ad.* Openly; fairly; candidly.

INGENUOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being ingenuous; openness; fairness; candor. *Burnet.*

† INGENUITY, *n.* [L. *ingenium*.] Genius; wit; ingenuity. "The production of his *ingenuity*." *Boyle.*

INGERMINE, *v. a.* [in and *germinate*.] To cause to germinate, or sprout. *N. Brit. Rev.*

INGEST, *v. a.* [L. *ingero*, *ingestus*; in, into, and *gero*, to bear.] 1. INGESTED; *pp.* INGEST-

ING, INGESTED.] To throw into the stomach. "Ingested meats." [R.] *Blackmore.*

INGESTION (in-jest'yun), *n.* [L. *ingestio*.] The act of ingesting. *Harvey.*

INGIRT, *v. a.* To encircle; to engirt. *Drayton.*

INGIRT, *p. a.* Encircled; girded. *Drayton.*

INGLE (Ing'gl, 82), *n.* [L. *igniculus*, dim. of *ignis*, fire. *Todd.* — Sp. *ingle*, the groom. — Gael. & Ir. *aingéal*; W. *engyl*, fire.]

1. A fire; a flame. [North of Eng.] *Ray.*

2. A catamite; a paramour; engle. *Blount.*

INGLOBATE, *a.* In the form of a globe or sphere; — applied to nebulous matter collected into a sphere by the gravitating principle. *Ogilvie.*

† IN-GLOBE, *v. a.* To involve; to encircle. *Milton.*

INGLORIOUS, *a.* [L. *inglorius*; in, priv., and *gloriosus*, glorious; It. *inglorioso*; Fr. *inglorieux*.]

1. Not glorious; without glory; without fame or renown; obscure; unknown; mean; low.

Some mute, *inglorious* Milton here may rest. *Gray.*

2. Ignominious; disgraceful; shameful.

Inglorious shelter in a foreign land. *J. Phillips.*

INGLORIOUSLY, *ad.* In an inglorious manner.

INGLORIOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being inglorious. *Todd.*

INGLUVIES, *n.* [L., a crop.] (*Ornith.*) The crop or dilatation of the oesophagus, in which the food is accumulated and macerated, but not digested. *Brande.*

† IN-GLUVI-OUS, *a.* Gluttonous. *Blount.*

INGORGE, *v. a.* See ENGORGE.

INGOT, *n.* [Fr. *lingot*, which *Menage* derives from L. *lingua*, a tongue (as if tongue-shaped). — Dut. *ingieten*, *ingeheten*, to infuse. *Skinner.*]

1. † A mould for casting metals in. *Chaucer.*

2. A mass or bar of unwrought metal, as gold or silver, cast in a mould, often in the form of a wedge. "Ingots of gold and silver." *Dryden.*

† IN-GRAFT, *v. a.* To ingraft. *May.*

INGRAFT, *v. a.* [in and *graft*.] 1. INGRAFTED; *pp.* INGRAFTING, INGRAFTED.]

1. To insert, as the sprig or scion of one tree into the stock of another; to graft. "He *ingrafted* an apple upon a crab." *Johnson.*

2. To fix or fasten; to introduce; to infix.

For a spur of diligence, we have a natural thirst after knowledge *ingrafted* in us. *Hooker.*

Syn. — See INCULCATE.

INGRAFTED, *n.* One who ingrafts. *Goodwin.*

INGRAFTMENT, *n.* 1. Act of ingrafting. *Shak.*

2. The sprig or thing ingrafted. *Lyttleton.*

INGRAIN (in-grān'), *v. a.* [in and *grain*.] 1. INGRAINED; *pp.* INGRAINING, INGRAINED.]

1. To dye in the grain.

2. To work into the natural texture; to imbue; to impregnate thoroughly; to dye.

Then had not that confused succeeding age Our fields *ingrained* with blood. *Daniel.*

INGRAPPLED (in-grāp'pld), *a.* Grappled together. "Their armed paws *ingrappled*." *Drayton.*

INGRATE, or INGRATE, *a.* [L. *ingratus*; in, priv., and *gratus*, grateful; It. & Sp. *ingrato*; Fr. *ingrat*.] Ungrateful; not grateful. *Pope.*

INGRATE, *n.* One guilty of ingratitude; an ungrateful person. *Somerville.*

INGRATEFUL, *a.* [in, priv., and *grateful*.]

1. Ungrateful; unthankful.

He proved extremely false and *ingrateful* to me. *Atterbury.* 2. Unpleasant to the sense; distasteful. "No *ingrateful* food." *Milton.*

INGRATEFULLY, *ad.* Ungratefully. *Weldon.*

INGRATEFULNESS, *n.* The quality of being ungrateful; unthankfulness. *Bullock.*

INGRATITUDE (in-grā'shē-āt), *v. a.* [L. in, in, and *gratia*, favor; It. *ingratiarsi*.] 1. INGRATIATED; *pp.* INGRATIATING, INGRATIATED.]

1. To commend to another's confidence; to put in favor; to insinuate; to recommend to kindness; — with the reflexive pronoun.

The old man . . . had already *ingratiated* himself into our favor. *Cook.*

2. † To render agreeable; — with to.
This will mightily endear and *ingratiate* them to us. *Scott.*
Syn. — See *INSINUATE*.

IN-GRĀ'TI-ĀT-ING (in-grā'she-āt-ing), *n.* The act of putting in favor.

IN-GRĀ'TI-TŪDE, *n.* [*L. ingrātūdo; in, priv., and grātūdo, gratitude; gratus, grateful: It. ingrātitudine; Sp. ingrātitud; Fr. ingrātitude.*] Want of gratitude, or an appreciation of kindness done or intended; insensibility to the obligation imposed by favors received; unthankfulness.

Blow, blow, thou winter wind;
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude. *Shak.*

IN-GRĀVE', *v. a.* To bury: — to engrave. *Gamage.*

† **IN-GRĀV'I-DĀTE**, *v. a.* [*L. ingrāvīdo, ingrāvīdatus; in, used intensively, and gravidus, heavy, pregnant.*] To impregnate; to make pregnant or prolific. *Fuller.*

† **IN-GRĀV-I-DĀ'TION**, *n.* The state of being pregnant; pregnancy. *Maunder.*

† **IN-GREAT'** (in-grāt'), *v. a.* [*in and great.*] To make great; to enlarge. *Abp. Abbot. Fotherby.*

IN-GRE'DI-ENT (in-grē'de-ent, *P. J. Ja. Sm. Wr.*; in-grē'jent, *S. W.*; in-grē'dyent, *E. F. K.*), *n.* [*L. ingrediōr, ingrediens, to enter into; It. & Sp. ingrediente; Fr. ingrédiēnt.*] That which forms a part of a compound; a component part of a compound body; an element.

The ointment is made of divers ingredients. *Bacon.*
Parts, knowledge, and experience are excellent ingredients in a public character. *Royers.*

IN-GRESS (in-grēs), *n.* [*L. ingressus; ingrediōr, to go in; It. ingresso; Sp. ingreso.*]

1. Entrance, or power of entrance; intromission; entry. "Passages for the ingress and egress of the bees." *Holland.*

2. (*Astron.*) The moon's entrance into the earth's shadow in eclipses; and the sun's entrance into a sign, especially Aries. *Wright.*

IN-GRESS', *v. n.* To make an entrance. *Dwight.*

IN-GRESS'ION (in-grēs'hun), *n.* [*L. ingressio.*] The act of entering; a going into; entrance.

IN-GRES'SU, *n.* [*L. (Law.)*] A writ of entry, whereby a man seeks entry into lands or tenements. *Whishaw.*

† **IN-GROST'**, *p.* Engrossed. *Shak.*

† **IN-GUIL'TY**, *a.* Not guilty; innocent. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-GU'I-NĀL (ing'gwē-nal, 82), *a.* [*L. inguinalis, inguen, inguinis, the groin; It. inguinale; Sp. & Fr. inguinal.*] Belonging to, or situated in, the groin. "The axillary, inguinal, and other glands." *Arbuthnot.*

IN-GULF', *v. a.* [*It. ingolfare.*] [*i.* **INGULFED**; *pp.* **INGULFING, INGULFED.]**

1. To swallow up in a gulf or deep place.

In the porous earth. *Mason.*

2. To cast, or draw, into a gulf. *Hayward.*

IN-GULF'MENT, *n.* The state of being ingulfed; a swallowing up in a gulf. *Buckland.*

IN-GUR-GI-TĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. ingurgito, ingurgitatus; in, in, and gurgis, gurgitis, a whirlpool; It. ingurgitare.*] [*i.* **INGURGITATED**; *pp.* **INGURGITATING, INGURGITATED.]**

1. To swallow greedily or largely. *Cleveland.*

2. To plunge into; to ingulf. *Fotherby.*

IN-GUR-GI-TĀTE, *v. n.* To drink largely; to swig. "To eat and *ingurgitate.*" [*R.*] *Burton.*

IN-GUR-GI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. ingurgitatio.*] The act of ingurgitating. [*R.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

IN-GUS'TA-BLE, *a.* [*L. ingustabilis.*] Not perceptible by the taste. [*R.*] *Browne.*

† **IN-HĀB'ILE** (in-hāb'il, *S. J. F. K. Sm.*; in-hāb'il or in-hā-bēl, *W. P.*), *a.* [*L. inhabilis; in, priv., and habilis, skilful; Fr. inhabile.*] Unskilful; unready; unfit; unqualified; unable. *Bailey.*

† **IN-HĀ-BĪL'I-TY**, *n.* Unskilfulness; inability; unfitness; unaptness. *Barrow.*

IN-HĀB'IT, *v. a.* [*L. inhabito; in, in, and habito, to dwell; It. abitare; Sp. habitar; Fr. habiter.*] [*i.* **INHABITED**; *pp.* **INHABITING, INHABITED.**]

To live in; to dwell in; to hold as a dweller; to occupy; to reside in.

We may conclude that it [Britain] was a very ancient settlement, since the Carthaginians found this island inhabited. *Buckle.*

IN-HĀB'IT, *v. n.* To dwell; to live; to sojourn; to reside; to abide.

Learn what creatures there inhabit. *Milton.*

IN-HĀB'IT-ABLE, *a.* [*L. inhabitabilis; It. abitabile; Fr. inhabitable.*]

1. That may be inhabited; capable of affording habitation; habitable. "Inhabitable planets." *Locke.* "The inhabitable world." *Donne.*

2. † [*L. inhabitabilis; in, priv., and habitabilis, habitable; Fr. inhabitable.*] Not habitable; uninhabitable.

The divine Providence so ordering all, that some parts of the world should be habitable, others uninhabitable. *Holland.*

IN-HĀB'IT-ANCE, *n.* Inhabitation. [*R.*] *Carew.*

IN-HĀB'IT-AN-CY, *n.* The act of inhabiting; habitancy; actual residence. *Ld. Mansfield.*

IN-HĀB'IT-ANT, *n.* One who inhabits, or has an actual fixed residence in, a place; one who has his domicile in a place; dweller; resident. *Burrit.*

IN-HĀB'IT-ATION, *n.* [*L. inhabitatio.*]

1. The act of inhabiting, or the state of being inhabited. *Raleigh.*

2. Habitation; abode; residence; dwelling-place.

3. The inhabitants of a place collectively; the population. [*R.*]

As if the whole inhabitation perished. *Milton.*

IN-HĀB'IT-ATIVE-NĒSS, *n.* (*Phren.*) A tendency or inclination to select a peculiar and permanent dwelling or residence. *Combe.*

IN-HĀB'IT-ER, *n.* One who inhabits; a dweller; an inhabitant.

IN-HĀB'IT-RESS, *n.* A female inhabitant.

The church here called the *inhabitriss* of the gardens. *Bp. Richardson.*

IN-HĀ-LĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. inhalatio; It. inalazione; Sp. inhalacion; Fr. inhalation.*] The act of inhaling. *Dr. Woodward.*

IN-HĀLE', *v. a.* [*L. inhaleo; in, in, and halo, to breathe; It. inalare.*] [*i.* **INHALED**; *pp.* **INHALING, INHALED.**] To draw into the lungs; to inspire; to take in.

That play of lungs, *inhaling*, and again *respiring* fiery the fresh air, that makes *Swift* pace nor steep ascent no toil to me. *Cowper.*

IN-HĀL'ER, *n.* One who inhales. *P. Cyc.*

IN-HĀNCE, *v. a.* See *ENHANCE*.

IN-HĀR-MŌN'IC, *a.* [*in, priv., and harmonia; in-har-mŏn'i-cal, monia.*] Wanting harmony; inharmonious; discordant. *Todd.*

IN-HĀR-MŌN'IOUS, *a.* [*in, priv., and harmonious.*] Not harmonious; wanting harmony; unmusical; discordant; inharmonious. *Felton.*

IN-HĀR-MŌN'IOUS-LY, *ad.* Without harmony.

IN-HĀR-MŌN'IOUS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being inharmonious; want of harmony. *Tucker.*

IN-HĀR'MŌ-NY, *n.* Want of harmony; discord. [*R.*] *Dr. Delamater.*

IN-HĒARSE', *v. a.* [*in and hearse.*] To enclose in a hearse, coffin, or funeral monument.

See where he lies, *inhearsed* in the arms Of the most bloody nurer of his harms. *Shak.*

IN-HĒRE', *v. n.* [*L. inhareo; in, in, and hareo, to hang; It. inerre; Sp. inherir.*] [*i.* **INHERED**; *pp.* **INHERING, INHERED.**] To exist or be fixed in something else.

So fixes the soul which more that power reverts Man claims from God than what in God inheres. *Parnell.*

IN-HĒRENCE, *n.* [*It. ineranza; Sp. inherencia; Fr. inherence.*] Existence in something else, so as to be inseparable from it; inherency. *Bp. Taylor.*

IN-HĒRENT, *a.* [*L. inhareo, inharens, to inhere; in, in, and hareo, to hang; It. inerente; Sp. inherente; Fr. inherēt.*]

1. Existing inseparably in something else.

A most inherent baseness. *Shak.*

2. Implanted by nature; not adventitious; innate; inbred; inborn; naturally pertaining to.

I consider a human soul without education like marble in a quarry, which shows none of its *inherent* beauties till the skill of the polisher fetches out the colors, makes the surface shine, and discovers every ornamental cloud, spot, and vein that runs through the body of it. *Spectator.*

Syn. — *Inherent* denotes what is permanent, not adventitious; *inbred*, what is acquired from early habit; *inborn, innate, and ingenerate*, what is purely natural, not artificial or acquired. *Innate* is chiefly used in philosophical discussions instead of *inborn* or *ingenerate*; and it is used mostly of persons; *inherent*, mostly of things. What is *inborn, innate, or ingenerate*, is naturally *inherent*. *Inherent* quality; *inborn* passions; *inbred* affection or habit; *innate* disposition or ideas.

IN-HĒR'ENT-LY, *ad.* In an inherent manner.

IN-HĒR'IT, *v. a.* [*Old Fr. enheriter.*] [*i.* **INHERITED**; *pp.* **INHERITING, INHERITED.**]

1. To receive, possess, or be entitled to, by inheritance, or by hereditary descent or transmission.

Unwilling to sell an estate he had some prospect of *inheriting*, he formed delays. *Addison.*

Treason is not *inherited*, my lord. *Shak.*

Cold blood he did naturally *inherit* of his father. *Shak.*

2. To take or receive possession of.

Where now he doth *inherit* All happiness in Hebe's silver bower. *Shak.*

3. To cause to possess or entertain.

What doth our cousin lay to Mowbray's charge? It must be great that can *inherit* us So much as of a thought of ill in him. *Shak.*

IN-HĒR'I-TĀ-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being inheritable. *Coleridge.*

IN-HĒR'I-TĀ-BLE, *a.* That may be inherited or transmitted by descent.

Inheritable blood, blood which gives to the person who has it the character of heir, or which may be the medium of transmitting an estate by inheritance. *Burrit.*

IN-HĒR'I-TĀ-BLY, *ad.* By inheritance.

IN-HĒR'I-TANCE, *n.* 1. The act of inheriting, or succeeding to the rights of a deceased person; as, "To receive any thing by *inheritance.*"

2. Reception; possession. "For the *inheritance* of their loves." [*R.*] *Shak.*

3. That which is inherited; a patrimony; inheritance.

4. (*Law.*) An estate which a man has by descent as heir to another, or which, whether acquired by descent or by purchase, he may transmit to another; a perpetuity in lands and tenements to a man and his heirs. *Burrit.*

Among civilians, by *inheritance* is understood the succession to all the rights of the deceased. It is of two kinds: first, that which arises by testament, when the testator gives his succession to a particular person, and second, that which arises by operation of law, which is called succession "ab intestat." *Bowyer.*

5. (*Scripture.*) The people of God. *Ps. xxviii.* 9. That which is received, or to be received, as the result or the reward of righteousness.

Ye were sealed with that Holy Spirit of promise, which is the earnest of our *inheritance.* *Eph. i. 13.*

IN-HĒR'I-TOR, *n.* One who inherits; an heir.

IN-HĒR'I-TRESS, *n.* A female who inherits; an heiress; an inheritrix. *Bacon.*

IN-HĒR'I-TRIX, *n.* A female who inherits; an heiress; an inheritress. *Shak.*

IN-HĒRSE', *v. a.* See *INHEARSE*.

IN-HĒ'SION (in-hē'shun, 93), *n.* [*L. inhæsiō.*] The act of inhering; inherence. *Reid.*

† **IN-HĪ-Ā'TION**, *n.* [*L. inhiatio, a gaping.*] A strong desire; a longing. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-HĪB'IT, *v. a.* [*L. inhibeo, inhibitus; in, priv., and habeo, to have; It. inibire; Sp. inibir; Fr. iniber.*] [*i.* **INHIBITED**; *pp.* **INHIBITING, INHIBITED.**]

1. To restrain; to hinder; to repress; to check; to obstruct; to debar; to stop.

He promised, in the word of a pope, that he would never *inhibit* or revoke the commission he had granted. *Burnet.*

2. To forbid; to prohibit.

All men were *inhibited* by proclamation, at the dissolution, so much as to mention a Parliament. *Clarendon.*

IN-HĪ-BĪ'TION (in-hē-bish'ən), *n.* [*L. inhibitiō; It. inibizione; Sp. inibicion; Fr. inhibition.*]

1. Act of inhibiting; restraint; hindrance. *Burton.*

2. A prohibition; embargo. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

3. (*Eccl. Law.*) A writ issuing out of a higher court to forbid an inferior judge from further proceeding in a case before him. *Cowell.*

[N-HĪB'Ī-TQ-RY, *a.* [It. *inibitorio*.] Prohibiting; tending to restrain; prohibitory. *Southeby.*

[N-HĪVE', *v. a.* [in and *hive*.] To put into a hive; to hive. *Cotgrave.*

† [N-HŌLD', *v. a.* [in and *hold*.] To have inherited; to contain in itself. *Raleigh.*

† [N-HŌLD'ER, *n.* An inhabitant. *Clarke.*

[N-HOOP' (-hâp'), *v. a.* [in and *hoop*.] To confine in an enclosure. *Shak.*

[N-HŌS'PI-TA-BLE, *a.* [in, priv., and *hospitable*.] Not hospitable; affording no aid, shelter, support, or comfort to strangers; repulsive; not friendly; unkind.

He found the inhabitants of a little village so inhospitable as to refuse to give him entertainment. *Ep. Taylor.*
Inhospitable rocks and barren sands. *Dryden.*

[N-HŌS'PI-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inhospitable; inhospitality. *Hewyt.*

[N-HŌS'PI-TA-BLY, *ad.* In an inhospitable manner; not hospitably. *Milton.*

[N-HŌS'PI-TĀL'Ī-TY, *n.* [L. *inhospitalitas*; It. *inospitalità*; Sp. *inhospitalidad*; Fr. *inhospitalité*.] Want of hospitality; want of courtesy to strangers. *Bp. Hall.*

[N-HŪ'MAN, *a.* [L. *inhumanus*; in, priv., and *humanus*, human; *homo*, a man; It. *inumano*; Sp. *inhumano*; Fr. *inhumain*.]
1. Wanting humanity; not befitting a human being; brutal; barbarous; savage; cruel.

Life in captivity
Among inhuman foes. *Milton.*

2. Characterized by a want of humanity. "Inhuman cruelties." *Atterbury.*

Syn.—*Inhuman* is opposed not to *human*, but to *humane* or *merciful*; *barbarous* and *savage*, to *refined* and *civilized*.—See CRUEL.

[N-HU-MĀN'Ī-TY, *n.* [L. *inhumanitas*; It. *inumanità*; Sp. *inhumanidad*; Fr. *inhumanité*.] Want of humanity; inhuman conduct; cruelty; savageness; barbarity; ferocity.

Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn. *Burns.*

[N-HŪ'MAN-LY, *ad.* In an inhuman manner; savagely; cruelly; barbarously. *Milton.*

[N-HŪ'MĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *inhumare*, *inhumatus*.] To bury; to inume. [R.] *Bailey.*

[N-HU-MĀ'TION, *n.* [It. *inumazione*; Fr. *inhumation*.]

1. The act of burying; sepulture; burial; interment. *Waterhouse.*
2. (*Chem.*) A method of digesting substances by burying the vessel containing them in warm earth. *Wright.*

Syn.—See BURIAL.

[N-HŪME', *v. a.* [L. *inhumare*; in, in, and *humus*, the ground; Fr. *inhumer*.] [i. INHUMED; pp. INHUMING, INHUMED.] To bury in the ground, as a dead body; to inter; to entomb.

No hand his bones shall gather or inume. *Pope.*

[N-ĪM'ĀG'Ī-NA-BLE, *a.* Unimaginable. *Pearson.*

|| [N-ĪM'Ī-CAL, or [N-Ī-MĪ'CAL [in-Īm'ē-kāl, *P. E. R. C. Todd, Rees, Wr. Wb.*; in-Īm'ē-kāl or in-ē-mĪ'kāl, *W. J. F. Ja. K.*; in-ē-mĪ'kāl, *Sm.*], *a.* [L. *inimicālis*; It. *inimicare*, to set at variance.]

1. Unfriendly; hostile; unkind.

2. Adverse; hurtful; pernicious.

The slave-trade is inimical to every improvement in the moral and civil condition of the Africans. *Paley, 1792.*

"This word sprung up in the House of Commons about ten years ago [since 1780], and has since been so much in use as to make us wonder how we did so long without it. It had, indeed, one great recommendation, which was, that it was pronounced in direct opposition to the rules of our own language. An Englishman, who had never heard it pronounced, would, at first sight, have placed the accent on the antepenultimate, and have pronounced the penultimate short; but the vanity of showing its derivation from the Latin *inimicus*, where the penultimate is long, and the very oddity of pronouncing this *i* long in *inimical*, made this pronunciation fashionable. I know it may be urged that this word, with respect to sound, was as great an oddity in the Latin language as it is in ours,—and that the reason for making the *i* long was its derivation from *amicus*," *Walker.*

"The word *inimical*, previous to the American [revolutionary] war, could, I believe, plead in its favor only one authority." *Crombie.*

The word *inimical* was inserted by Edward Phillips in his Dictionary entitled "The New World of Words" (edition of 1675), in a list of words the use of which was disapproved. Ash inserted it in his Dictionary (1775) with the remark "not used." Richardson says of it, "a modern, but very common word."

Syn.—See ADVERSE.

[N-ĪM'Ī-CĀL'Ī-TY, *n.* The state of being inimical; hostility; unfriendliness. [R.] *J. Boucher.*

|| [N-ĪM'Ī-CAL-LY, or [N-Ī-MĪ'CAL-LY, *ad.* In a hostile manner; with hostility. *Southeby.*

|| † [N-ĪM'Ī-CŌUS, *a.* Inimical. *Evelyn.*

[N-ĪM'Ī-TA-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* The quality of being inimitable; inimitableness. *Norris.*

[N-ĪM'Ī-TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *inimitabilis*; in, priv., and *imitabilis*, imitable; *imitor*, to imitate; It. *inimitabile*; Sp. & Fr. *inimitable*.] That cannot be imitated or copied; above imitation; matchless; unequalled; incomparable; unique.

What is most excellent is most inimitable. *Denham.*

[N-ĪM'Ī-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inimitable; inimitability. *Ash.*

[N-ĪM'Ī-TA-BLY, *ad.* In a manner not to be imitated; not imitable. *Blair.*

[N-ĪQ'N, *n.* [Gr. *ἰσὺν*; *ἴς*, *lvs*, a sinew.] (*Anat.*) The ridge of the occiput. *Hoblyn.*

[N-ĪQ'UI-TOUS (in-Īk'wē-tūs), *a.* [L. *iniquus*.] Unjust; wicked; nefarious; criminal; heinous; wrong. "This iniquitous service." *Burke.*

Syn.—See WICKED.

[N-ĪQ'UI-TOUS-LY, *ad.* In an iniquitous manner; unjustly; wickedly. *Wright.*

[N-ĪQ'UI-TY (in-Īk'wē-tē), *n.* [L. *iniquitas*; in, priv., and *equitas*, equity; It. *iniquità*; Sp. *iniquidad*; Fr. *iniquité*.]

1. Want of equity; injustice; unrighteousness. "The iniquity of the cause." *Simon, Gr.*

2. A wicked act; wickedness; crime. *Milton.*

Turning away every one of you from his iniquities. *Acts iii. 23.*

† [N-ĪQ'UOUS, *a.* [L. *iniquus*.] Unjust; wicked; nefarious; iniquitous. *Browne.*

[N-ĪR-RI-TA-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* [in, priv., and *irritabilis*.] Good-nature. *Roget.*

[N-ĪR-RI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not irritable; good-natured. *Roget.*

[N-ĪR-RI-TĪVE, *a.* [in and *irritative*.] Not accompanied with excitement; mild. *Craig.*

† [N-ĪSLE' (in-Ī'), *v. a.* To encircle; to insulate. "Insided in his arms." *Drayton.*

[N-Ī'TIAL (in-Īsh'al), *a.* [L. *initialis*; *initium*, the beginning; It. *iniziale*; Sp. *inicial*; Fr. *initial*.]

1. Beginning; incipient; not completed.

Moderate labor of the body conduces to the preservation of health, and cures many initial diseases. *Harvey.*

2. Placed at the beginning. "The initial letters of names." *Pope.*

[N-Ī'TIAL (in-Īsh'al), *n.* A letter at the beginning of a word. *Ash.*

[N-Ī'TIAL-LY (in-Īsh'al-lē), *ad.* In an incipient degree. *Barrow.*

[N-Ī'TĪ-ĀTE (in-Īsh'ē-āt, 94), *v. a.* [L. *initio*, *initius*; *initium*, the beginning; It. *iniziare*; Sp. *iniciar*; Fr. *initier*.] [i. INITIATED; pp. INITIATING, INITIATED.]

1. To give entrance to, as to an art, science, custom, or society; to admit to the knowledge of; to introduce; to indoctrinate.

Providence would only initiate mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry. *More.*

He was initiated into half a dozen clubs before he was one and twenty. *Spectator.*

2. To begin; to commence; to enter upon.

Many secret designs only initiated then, and not executed till long after. *Clarendon.*

[N-Ī'TĪ-ĀTE (in-Īsh'ē-āt), *v. n.* To do the first part; to perform the first act or rite. *Pope.*

[N-Ī'TĪ-ĀTE (in-Īsh'ē-āt), *a.* Begun; commenced; entered upon; now first admitted, introduced, or experienced. "Initiate fear." *Shak.*

Initiate in the secrets of the skies. *Young.*

[N-Ī'TĪ-ĀTE, *n.* One who is initiated. *Wilkinson.*

[N-Ī-TĪ-Ā'TION (in-Īsh'ē-ā'shun), *n.* [L. *initiatio*;

It. *iniziazione*; Sp. *iniciacion*; Fr. *initiation*.] Act of initiating; reception; admission; entrance. "Initiation into secret mysteries." *Broome.* "A late initiation into literature." *Pope.*

[N-Ī'TĪ-Ā-TĪVE, *a.* [It. *iniziativo*; Sp. *iniciativo*; Fr. *initiatif*.] That initiates; serving to initiate; beginning; inceptive. *Brit. Crit.*

[N-Ī'TĪ-Ā-TĪVE (in-Īsh'ē-ā-tīv), *n.* (*Politics*.) The right, power, or act of introducing or proposing measures or laws in legislation; beginning; first attempt. *Coleridge.*

[N-Ī'TĪ-Ā-TQ-RY (in-Īsh'ē-ā-tō-rē), *a.* Introductory; initiating; initiative. "The initiatory rite of water baptism." *Warburton.*

[N-Ī'TĪ-Ā-TQ-RY (in-Īsh'ē-ā-tō-rē), *n.* Introductory rite or ceremony. *Addison.*

† [N-Ī'TĪQ'N (in-Īsh'ūn), *n.* Beginning. *Naumton.*

[N-JĒCT', *v. a.* [L. *injecio*, *injectus*; in, into, and *jacio*, to throw.] [i. INJECTED; pp. INJECTING, INJECTED.]

1. To throw in; to dart in. "Applied outwardly, or injected inwardly." *Holland.*

2. To throw up; to construct upon.

Though bold in open field, they yet surround
The town with walls, and mound inject on mound. *Pope.*

[N-JĒCT'ION (in-jĕk'shun), *n.* [L. *injecio*; It. *injectione*; Sp. *inyeccion*; Fr. *injection*.]

1. The act of injecting; a casting in.

2. (*Med.*) The act of injecting a liquid medicine into the body by a bladder, syringe, or elastic bottle; liquid thrown in; a clyster:—the act of throwing a colored substance into the vessels of a dead body, in order to show their ramifications. *Dunglison.*

Injection engines, (*Mech.*)—otherwise called *condensing engines*—are those in which the steam discharged from the cylinder is liquefied in the condenser by a jet of cold water issuing from the injection cock, or valve.

[N-JĒCT'OR, *n.* He who, or that which, injects. *Emerson.*

[N-JŌIN', *v. a.* See ENJOIN. *Hooker.*

[N-JŌINT', *v. a.* [in and *joint*.] To unite together as joints; to adjoin. [R.] *Shak.*

† [N-JU-CŪN'DĪ-TY, *n.* [L. *injucunditas*.] Unpleasantness. *Cockeram.*

[N-JŪ'DĪ-CA-BLE, *a.* [in, priv., and *judicāble*.] Not cognizable by a judge. [R.] *Bailey.*

[N-JU-DĪ'CIAL (in-ju-dĭsh'al), *a.* [in, priv., and *judicial*.] Not judicial; not according to form of law. [R.] *Bailey.*

[N-JU-DĪ'CIOUS (in-ju-dĭsh'us), *a.* [in, priv., and *judicious*.] Not judicious; unwise; characterized by a want of judgment; indiscreet; imprudent. "An injudicious biographer." *Murphy.*

[N-JU-DĪ'CIOUS-LY (in-ju-dĭsh'us-lē), *ad.* In an injudicious manner; not wisely. *Pope.*

[N-JU-DĪ'CIOUS-NESS (in-ju-dĭsh'us-nēs), *n.* The quality of being injudicious; want of judgment.

[N-JŪNC'TION (in-jūngk'shun), *n.* [L. *injunctio*; *injungo*, to enjoin; in, in, and *jungo*, to join; Fr. *injonction*.]

1. The act of enjoining; direction.

2. The thing enjoined; command; order; precept. "Injunctions of lawful authority." *South.*

3. (*Law*.) A judicial process whereby a party is required to do a particular thing, or refrain from doing a particular thing:—a prohibitory writ, granted by a court of equity, to restrain the adverse party in a suit from committing any acts in violation of the plaintiff's rights, as to stay proceedings at law, to restrain the negotiation of notes and other securities, to restrain from committing waste or nuisance, or from infringing a patent or copyright. *Burwill.*

Syn.—See COMMAND.

[N-JURE (in-jur), *v. a.* [L. *injuriar*; It. *ingiuriare*; Sp. *injuriar*; Fr. *injurier*.] [i. INJURED; pp. INJURING, INJURED.] To do wrong or harm to; to do injury to; to hurt unjustly; to cause any loss or detriment to; to harm; to wrong;—to damage; to impair.

They . . . hate always whom they have once injured. *Temple.*
Let heat should injure us, his timely care
Hath unthought provided. *Milton.*

[N-JURED (in-jurd), *p. a.* Wronged; hurt; harmed;—damaged; impaired.

IN-JUR-ER, *n.* One who injures or harms unjustly.

IN-JŪ'R-ŌUS, *a.* [*L. injurius; in, priv., and jus, juris, justice; It. injurioso; Sp. injurioso; Fr. injurieux.*]

1. Guilty of wrong, injury, or injustice; unjust. "The injurious Roman." *Shak.*

Yet beauty, though injurious, hath strange power,
After offence returning to regain
Love once possessed. *Milton.*

2. Mischievous; hurtful; occasioning loss or damage; detrimental; pernicious; baneful; noxious. "Injurious consequences." *Tillotson.*

3. Detractory; contumelious; prejudicial. "Injurious appellations." *Swift.*
Syn.—See NOXIOUS.

IN-JŪ'R-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* In an injurious manner; hurtfully; perniciously. *Dryden.*

IN-JŪ'R-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being injurious; hurtfulness. *King Charles.*

IN-JU-RY, *n.* [*L. injuria; in, priv., and jus, juris, justice; It. injuria; Sp. injuria; Fr. injure.*]

1. Wrong done to a person or a cause; hurt; damage; harm; detriment; mischief.

We may bring harm or evil upon others without intending it. But injury implies intention, and awakens a sense of injustice and indignation when it is done. *Fleming.*

2. *†pl.* Contumelious language. *Bacon.*

Syn.—Injury is a general term for any thing that is attended with damage, loss, or harm to any one. *Mischief* is a great injury; *harm*, a small injury; *damage*, also *detriment*, an injury attended with loss; *hurt*, an injury causing pain. *Injustice* and *wrong* are opposed to *right*, and are intentional injuries. *Forsake injustice*; *redress a wrong*; *repair an injury*.

IN-JŪS'TICE (in-jūs'tis), *n.* [*L. injustitia; in, priv., and justitia, justice; jus, right; It. ingiustizia; Sp. injusticia; Fr. injustice.*] Violation of right; a breach of law, human or divine; iniquity; wrong; grievance.

The great, it seems, are privileged alone
To punish all injustice but their own. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See INJURY.

INK (Ingk, 82), *n.* [*Dut. inkt; Ger. dicke and tinte.—L. encandum; It. inchiostro; Sp. tinta; Fr. encre.*] A fluid of various colors, but commonly black, used in writing and printing.

"The coloring matter of common black writing ink is the tannogallate of iron, which is suspended in water by gum-arabic, a little logwood being generally added to deepen and improve the color.—*Indian ink* is a compound of fine lampblack and size.—*Printing ink* is made with boiled linseed or nut-oil and lamp-black.—*Red ink* is a solution of alum colored with Brazil-wood.—*Blue ink* is made with sulphate of indigo.—*Sympathetic inks* are compounds which, when written with, will remain invisible till heated.—*Marking ink*, or *indelible ink*, is a solution of nitrate of silver." *Brande.*

INK (Ingk, 82), *v. a.* [*i. INKED; pp. INKING, INKED.*] To black or daub with ink. *Johnson.*

INK'-BAG, *n.* (*Zool.*) A bag containing ink, or a fluid like ink, in cuttle-fishes. *Buckland.*

INK'-FISH, *n.* (*Zool.*) The cuttle-fish. *Hill.*

INK'-GLASS, *n.* A glass vessel for holding ink.

INK'HÖRN (Ingk'hörn, 82), *n.* [*ink and horn.* *Johnson.*—According to *Lye*, corruptly written for *inkern*; *i. e. ink, and ern, a place.*]

1. A vessel for holding ink; an inkstand.

2. A portable case for the instruments of writing. "Clothed with linen, with a writer's inkhorn by his side." *Ezek. ix. 2.*

†INK'HÖRN, *a.* Affectedly learned; pedantic; pompous. "Inkhorn terms." *Bale.*

INK'I-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being inky; blackness. *Sherwood.*

INK'ING-RÖLL'ER, *n.* (*Printing.*) A roller for spreading ink over types, wood-cut blocks, or engraved plates. *Simmonds.*

INK'ING-TÄ'BLE, *n.* (*Printing.*) A table used to supply a roller with the requisite quantity of ink. *Simmonds.*

INK'LE (Ing'kl), *n.* A sort of broad linen tape. "Inkles, caddises, cambrics, lawns." *Shak.*

INK'LING (Ingk'ling, 82), *n.* [*Of unsettled etymology. "Perhaps an inclin-ation." Richardson.*]

1. A hint; a whisper; an intimation.

They have had *inking* what we intend to do, but which we'll show them in deeds. *Shak.*

2. Desire; inclination. *Grose.*

INK'-MÄK-ER (Ingk'mäk-er), One whose business it is to make ink.

INK-KNIT', *v. a.* To knit in. *Craig.*

†INK-KNÖT' (in-nöt'), *v. a.* To bind with a knot; to bind as with a knot. *Fuller.*

INK'PÖT, *n.* A vessel for holding ink. *Swift.*

INK'STÄND, *n.* A vessel for holding ink and other apparatus for writing; inkhorn. *Collinson.*

INK'-STÖNE, *n.* A mineral or stone containing sulphate of iron,—used in making ink. *Smart.*

INK'Y (Ingk'e), *a.* Consisting of, resembling, or covered with, ink; black. "Inky blots." "Your inky brows." "My inky coat." *Shak.*

IN-LÄCE', *v. a.* [*in and lace.*] [*i. INLACED; pp. INLACING, INLACED.*] To embellish or adorn, as with lace; to lace.

Ropes of pearl her neck and breast inlace. *P. Fletcher.*

IN-LÄ-GÄ'TION, *n.* [*Law L. inlagatio, from L. in, in, and A. S. laga, a law.*] (Law.) The restitution of one outlawed to the protection of the law. *Bouvier.*

IN-LÄID', *p. a.* Diversified by the insertion of different bodies or substances.

IN'LAND, *a.* 1. Interior; lying remote from the ocean. "This wide inland sea." *Spenser.* "An inland brook." *Shak.*

2. Pertaining to the interior of a country; internal;—opposed to *coasting*. "Inland navigation." *McCulloch.*

3. Pertaining, or confined, to a particular country; domestic; not foreign; as, "An inland bill of exchange." *Cook.*

IN'LAND, *n.* The interior part of a country. "Far to the inland retired." *Milton.*

IN'LAND-ER, *n.* A dweller remote from the sea.

IN'LAND-ISH, *a.* Pertaining to a particular country; native;—opposed to *outlandish*. [*R.*] *Reeve.*

†IN-LÄP'I-DÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. in, in, and lapis, lapidis, a stone.*] To turn to stone; to petrify.

Some natural spring waters will inlapi-date wood. *Bacon.*

IN-LÄRD', *v. a.* See ENLARD.

IN-LÄW', *v. a.* [*in and law.*] To clear of out-lawry or attainder. *Bacon.*

IN-LÄY' (in-lä'), *v. a.* [*in and lay.*] [*i. INLAID; pp. INLAYING, INLAID.*] To diversify with substances inserted into the ground or substratum; to variegate.

A sapphire throne, inlaid with pure
Amber, and colors of the showery arch. *Milton.*

IN'LÄY (in-lä'), *n.* Matter inlaid, or cut to be inlaid. "With rich inlay." *Milton.*

IN-LÄY'ER (in-lä'er), *n.* One who inlays. *Evelyn.*

IN-LÄY'ING, *n.* The art of one who inlays; the art of diversifying work with various materials or different sorts of wood. *Evelyn.*

IN'LÄT, *n.* [*in and let.*]

1. A place of ingress; entrance; passage.

Doors and windows, inlets of men and of light. *Wotton.*
And through the porch and inlet of each sense
Dropt in ambrosial oils, till she revived. *Milton.*

2. A bay or recess in a shore of a sea, lake, or river, or between islands. *Bentley.*

3. Any material inserted; inlay. *Simmonds.*

IN-LIGHT'EN, *v. a.* See ENLIGHTEN.

IN LÄM'-F-JNE, [*L. upon the threshold.*] At the beginning or outset.

IN-LIST', *v. a.* To enlist.—See ENLIST. *Bailey.*

IN-LÖCK', *v. a.* [*in and lock.*] [*i. INLOCKED; pp. INLOCKING, INLOCKED.*] To lock, set, or shut one thing within another. *Cotgrave.*

IN LÖ'CÖ, [*L. in the place.*] In the proper place; upon the spot. *Macdonnel.*

†IN-LÜ'MINE, *v. a.* See ENLUMINE.

IN'LY, *a.* [*A. S. inlic, internal.*] Interior; internal; secret. "Didst thou but know the inly touch of love." [*R.*] *Shak.*

IN'LY, *ad.* Internally; within; secretly. [*R.*]

Her heart with joy unwonted inly swelled. *Spenser.*

IN'MÄ-CY, *n.* State of being an inmate. [*R.*] *Craig.*

IN'MÄTE, *n.* [*in and mate.*] One who dwells in a part of another's house, the latter dwelling at the same time in the said house; a fellow-lodger; a fellow-boarder. *Bouvier.*

IN'MÄTE, *a.* Admitted as an inmate. *Milton.*

IN'MEATS, *n. pl.* Those parts of the intestines of animals used for food. [*Scotland.*] *Simmonds.*

IN'MÖST, *a.* [*in and most.*] Deepest within; most inward; innermost.

I got into the inmost court. *Swift.*

INN, *n.* [*A. S. inn; Icel. inni, a house.*]

1. *†A* lodging; a house; a dwelling. *Spenser.*

2. A house of entertainment for travellers; a public house; a hotel; a tavern.

Whoe'er has travelled life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May aigh to think he still has found
His warmest welcome at an inn. *Shenstone.*

3. A house where students were boarded and taught. *Johnson.*

4. Formerly the town-house in which a nobleman or other distinguished person resided when he attended court. *Johnson.*

Inns of court, colleges of common law in England, in which students have lodgings;—the four law societies of the Middle Temple, Inner Temple (formerly belonging to the Knights Templars, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn (anciently belonging to the earls of Lincoln and Gray), which possess the exclusive privilege of conferring the degree of *barrister of law*. *Johnson. Whistler.*

Syn.—See TAVERN.

INN, *v. n.* To take up temporary lodging. *Donne.*
Where do you intend to *inn* to-night? *Addison.*

INN, *v. a.* 1. To house; to lodge. *Chaucer.*

2. To put under cover or into a barn.

He . . . gives me leave to *inn* the crop. *Shak.*

†IN-NÄTE' [in-nät', S. W. P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. C. Wr.; in'nät, P. Wb.], *a.* [*L. innatus; in, in, or into, and natus, born; It. & Sp. innato; Fr. inné.*]

1. Inborn; ingenerate; inbred; natural; not superadded; not adscititious; inherent.

Locke attacked and refuted the doctrine of *innate ideas*.—He took a distinction between an "innate law" and a "law of nature." *Fleming.*

2. (*Bot.*) Noting anthers attached by their base to the very apex of the filament; turning neither inwards nor outwards. *Gray.*

Innate ideas, such as are inborn and belong to the mind from its birth, as the idea of God, or of immortality. *Fleming.*

Syn.—See INHERENT.

†IN-NÄT'ED, *a.* Same as INNATE. *Howell.*

†IN-NÄTE'LY, *ad.* Naturally; inherently.

†IN-NÄTE'NESS, *n.* The quality of being innate.

IN-NÄV'I-GÄ-BLE, *a.* [*L. innavigabilis; in, priv., and navigabilis, navigable; navis, a vessel; Sp. innavegable; Fr. innavigable.*] That cannot be navigated. "The innavigable lake." *Dryden.*

IN'NER, *a.* Interior; internal; not outward.

Thus, seized with fear, the monarch prayed,
Then to his inner court the guests conveyed. *Pope.*

Syn.—See INTERNAL.

†IN'NER-LY, *ad.* More within. *Barret.*

IN'NER-MÖST, *a.* Inmost; deepest within; most interior. "The innermost rings." *Newton.*

IN'NER-POST, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) A post placed at the fore side of the main-post. *Weale.*

IN'NER-VÄ'TION, *n.* (*Med.*) The act of innervating; the nervous influence necessary for the maintenance of life and the functions of the various organs. *Dunghison.*

IN'NERVE', *v. a.* To give nerve to; to invigorate; to strengthen. *Wright.*

INN'HÖLD-ER, *n.* One who keeps an inn; an innkeeper; a tavern-keeper. *Udal.*

INN'ING, *n.* 1. An ingathering of corn or grain; harvest. *Tusser.*

2. In the game of cricket, one's turn in using the bat;—a spell at work. *Simmonds.*

3. *pl.* Lands recovered from the sea by draining and banking. *Cornwall.*

IN-NIX'ION, *n.* [*L. innatus.*] Incumbency; a resting upon. *Derham.*

INN'KEEP-ER, *n.* One who keeps an inn; a tavern-keeper; an innholder. *Udal.*

INN'OQ-CENCE, *n.* [*L. innocentia*; *in*, priv., and *noceo*, to harm; *It. innocenza*; *Sp. inocencia*; *Fr. innocence*.]

1. Harmlessness; innoxiousness. *Burnet.*
2. Freedom from guilt or wrong; the state of one who is not culpable; untainted integrity; guiltlessness; purity.

To fear no eye and suspect no tongue is the great prerogative of innocence. *Johnson.*

3. A state of ignorance; simplicity. *Shak.*

INN'OQ-CEN-CY, *n.* Same as **INNOCENCE**. *Shak.*

INN'OQ-CENT, *a.* [*L. innocens*; *in*, priv., and *noceo*, to harm; *It. innocente*; *Sp. inocente*; *Fr. innocent*.]

1. Harmless; inoffensive; not productive of injury or harm; innocuous.

Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

2. Free from guilt; not guilty; guiltless; blameless. "The man is innocent." *Shak.*

So prayed they innocent, and to their thoughts firm peace recovered soon and wonted calm. *Milton.*

3. † Unsuspecting; ignorant. *Chaucer.*

4. Imbecile; silly; foolish. [*R.*] *Richardson.*

INN'OQ-CENT, *n.* 1. One who is innocent, or free from guilt or harm.

The innocents were they who suffered death under the cruel decree of Herod. *Hook.*

2. An ignorant person; a natural; an idiot. *Innocents* are excluded by natural defects. *Hooker.*

INN'OQ-CENT-LY, *ad.* In an innocent manner; without guilt; with innocence. *Addison.*

INN'OQ-CU'I-TY, *n.* The state of being innocuous; innocuousness; harmlessness. *Ec. Rev.*

INN'OQ-U-OUS (*in-nök'-ku-üs*), *a.* [*L. innocuus*; *in*, priv., and *noceus*, harmful; *It. & Sp. innocuo*.] Harmless; not hurtful; doing no harm; innoxious; innocent. *Grev.*

INN'OQ-U-OUS-LY, *ad.* Without harm or injury.

INN'OQ-U-OUS-NÉSS, *n.* Harmlessness. *Digby.*

INN'NOM-I-NA-BLE, *a.* [*L. innominabilis*.] Not to be named. [*R.*] *Chaucer.*

† **INN'NOM-I-NATE**, *a.* [*L. innominatus*.] Without a name; anonymous; unnamed. *T. Herbert.*

INN'OQ-VATE, *v. a.* [*L. innovo, innovatus*; *in* and *novus*, new; *It. innovare*; *Sp. innovar*; *Fr. innover*.] † **INNOVATED**; *pp.* **INNOVATING**, **INNOVATED**.]

1. To change or alter by introducing or bringing in something new.

God's service is neglected, innovated, or altered. *Burton.*

2. To bring in as a novelty.

Every moment alters what is done, And innovates some act till then unknown. *Dryden.*

INN'OQ-VATE, *v. n.* To introduce novelties. *Bacon.*

INN'OQ-VÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. innovatio*; *It. innovazione*; *Sp. innovación*; *Fr. innovation*.]

1. The act of innovating; change made by introduction of novelty; an introduction of something new.

Want of experience maketh apt unto innovations. *Hooker.*

2. *pl. (Bot.)* Shoots which have not completed their growth; yearly growths;—usually applied to the shoots of mosses. *Lindley.*

INN'OQ-VÄ'TION-IST, *n.* One who favors innovations. *Brit. Crit.*

INN'OQ-VÄ'TIVE, *a.* Causing innovations. *Ch. Ob.*

INN'OQ-VÄ-TOR, *n.* One who innovates. *Burnet.*

INN'OQ'XIOUS (*in-nök'-shus*), *a.* [*L. innoxius*; *in*, priv., and *noxius*, hurtful.]

1. Not noxious; harmless; not injurious; inoffensive; unoffending; innocuous. "Of innoxious qualities." *Browne.*

The well-aimed weapon on the buckler rings, But, blunted by the brass, innoxious falls. *Pope.*

2. Free from crime; innocent.

Stranger to civil and religious rage, The good man walked innoxious through his age. *Pope.*

INN'OQ'XIOUS-LY (*in-nök'-shus-le*), *ad.* Harmlessly.

INN'OQ'XIOUS-NÉSS (*in-nök'-shus-nés*), *n.* The quality of being innoxious; harmlessness. *Ash.*

† **IN-NÜ'BI-LOÜS**, *a.* [*L. innubilis*.] Cloudless; clear; fair. *Blount.*

IN-NÜ-EN'DÖ, *n.*; *pl.* **IN-NÜ-EN'DÖES**. [*L. innuendo*; *innuo*, to nod.]

1. An indirect allusion; an oblique hint; intimation; insinuation.

As by the way of innuendo Lucius is made a non lucendo. *Churchill.*

2. (*Law.*) An emphatic word in the old declarations in actions of slander and libel, literally translated "meaning" in the modern forms, and retained as the name of the whole clause in which the application of the slanderous or libelous matter to the plaintiff is explained or pointed out. *Burrill.*

† **IN-NÜ-ENT**, *a.* [*L. innuo, innuens*, to nod.] Intimating; significant. *Burton.*

IN-NÜ-MER-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [*L. innumerabilitas*; *It. innumerabilità*; *Sp. innumerabilidad*.] State or the quality of being innumerable. *Fotherby.*

IN-NÜ-MER-A-BLE, *a.* [*L. innumerabilis*; *in*, priv., and *numero*, to number; *It. innumerabile*; *Sp. innumerable*; *Fr. innombrable*.] That cannot be numbered or counted; countless; numberless. "Innumerable company." *Sir T. More.*

IN-NÜ-MER-A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being innumerable; innumerability. *Sherwood.*

IN-NÜ-MER-A-BLY, *ad.* Without number.

† **IN-NÜ-MER-OÜS**, *a.* [*L. innumerus*; *in*, priv., and *numerus*, number.] Innumerable.

In this close dungeon of innumerable boughs. *Milton.*

IN-NÜ-TRİ'TION, *n.* [*in* and *nutrition*.] Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment. *Cray.*

IN-NÜ-TRİ'TIOUS (*in-nü-trish'-us*), *a.* [*in*, priv., and *nutritious*.] Not nutritious; not nourishing; innutritive. *C. Lamb.*

IN-NÜ-TRİ-TIVE, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *nutritive*.] Not nutritive; innutritious. *Good.*

† **IN-O-BÉ'DI-ÉNCÉ**, *n.* [*L. inobaudientia*; *It. inobediencia*; *Sp. inobediencia*.] Disobedience. "Inobedience to this call of Christ." *Bp. Bedell.*

† **IN-O-BÉ'DI-ÉNT**, *a.* [*Old Fr. inobedient*.] Not obedient; disobedient. *Chaucer.*

IN-O-BÉ-RV-A-BLE, *a.* [*L. inobservabilis*; *It. inosservabile*; *Sp. & Fr. inobservable*.] Not observable; unobservable. *Bullock.*

IN-O-BÉ-RV-ANCE, *n.* [*L. inobservantia*; *It. inosservanza*; *Sp. inobservancia*.] Want of observance; negligence; heedlessness. *Bacon.*

IN-O-BÉ-RV-ANT, *a.* [*L. inobservans*.] Not observant; heedless; unobservant. *Hurd.*

IN-O-BÉ-RV-Ä'TION, *n.* [*Fr.*] Want of observation. *Shuckford.*

IN-OB-TRÜ'SIVE, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *obtrusive*.] Not obtrusive; unobtrusive. *Coleridge.*

IN-OB-TRÜ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an inobtrusive manner; unobtrusively. *Wright.*

IN-OB-TRÜ'SIVE-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being inobtrusive; unobtrusiveness. *Wright.*

IN-ÖC-CU-PÄ'TION, *n.* [*in*, priv., and *occupation*.] Want of employment. *Sydney Smith.*

IN-ÖC-U-LÄ-BLE, *a.* [*See INOCULATE*.] That may be inoculated, or that may communicate disease by inoculation. *Wright.*

IN-ÖC-U-LÄ-R, *a.* Noting the antennæ when they are inserted in the canthus of the eyes. *Maunder.*

IN-ÖC-U-LÄTE (*in-nök'-ku-lät*), *v. a.* [*L. inoculo, inoculatus*; *in*, in, and *oculus*, an eye; *It. inocchiare*; *Sp. inocular*; *Fr. inoculer*.]

1. To insert so that the eye of a bud shall be fixed in another stock; to bud.

To plant, to bud, to graft, to inoculate. *Dryden.*

2. To communicate disease, as the small-pox, by inserting virus into the flesh; to vaccinate.

If I had twenty children of my own, I would inoculate them every one. *Byrom.*

IN-ÖC-U-LÄTE, *v. n.* To practise inoculation. "Inoculate, therefore, at the commencement of this month." *Boehm.*

IN-ÖC-U-LÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. inoculatio*; *It. inoculazione*; *Sp. inoculación*; *Fr. inoculation*.]

1. The act of inoculating; a method of grafting in the bud.

2. Any operation by which small-pox, cow-pox, &c., may be artificially communicated, by introducing the virus of the particular disease into the economy by means of a puncture or scratch made in the skin. *Dunglison.*

When the word inoculation is used alone it usually means that for the small-pox. *Dunglison.*

IN-ÖC-U-LÄ-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] One who inoculates.

† **IN-Ö'DI-ÄTE**, *v. a.* To make hateful. *South.*

† **IN-Ö'DQR-ÄTE**, *a.* Inodorous. *Bacon.*

IN-Ö'DQR-OÜS, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *odoratus*.] Having no odor, scent, or smell. "Transparent, colorless, insipid, inodorous water." *Bp. Horsley.*

IN-Ö'DQR-OÜS-NÉSS, *n.* Absence of odor. *Roget.*

IN-ÖF-FÉN'SIVE, *a.* [*It. inoffensivo*; *Fr. inoffensif*.]

1. Not offensive; unoffending; harmless; hurtless; innocent; innoxious.

Useful and inoffensive animals have a claim to our tenderness, and it is honorable to our nature to befriend them. *Beattie.*

2. Unobstructed; uninterrupted.

So have I seen a river gently glide In a smooth course and unobstructed tide. *Addison.*

IN-ÖF-FÉN'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an inoffensive manner; not offensively. *Pope.*

IN-ÖF-FÉN'SIVE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being inoffensive; harmlessness. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-ÖF-FY'CIAL (*in-öf-fish'-al*), *a.* [*in*, priv., and *official*.] Not official; unofficial. *Smart.*

IN-ÖF-FY'CIAL-LY, *ad.* Without the usual forms; not in an official character. *Craig.*

IN-ÖF-FY'CIOUS (*-fish'-us*), *a.* [*L. inofficiosus*; *It. inofficioso*; *Sp. inoficioso*; *Fr. inofficieux*.]

1. Not observant of duty; undutiful.

Up, thou tame river, wake! Thou drown'st thyself in inofficious sleep. *B. Jonson.*

2. (*Civil Law.*) Applied to a testament, or will, not made according to the rules of piety, or in which the testator has unlawfully omitted or disinherited one of his heirs. *Bowrier.*

IN'O-LITE, *n.* [*Gr. lito*, to cleanse, and *lithos*, a stone. (*Min.*) A variety of calcite or carbonate of lime. *Dana.*

† **IN-ÖP-ER-Ä'TION**, *n.* [*in* and *operation*.] Internal agency; influence. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-ÖP-ER-Ä-TIVE, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *operative*.] Not operative; not working; inactive. *South.*

IN-O-PÉR-CU-LÄ-R, *a.* (*Conch.*) Noting univalve shells which have no operculum or lid. *Owen.*

† **IN-ÖP'I-NATE**, *a.* [*L. inopinatus*.] Not expected; not thought of. *Bailey.*

IN-ÖP-POR-TÜNE, *a.* [*L. inopportunus*; *in*, priv., and *opportunus*, opportune; *It. inopportuno*; *Sp. inoportuno*; *Fr. inopportum*.] Not opportune; unseasonable; inconvenient; unfit. *Bp. Taylor.*

IN-ÖP-POR-TÜNE-LY, *ad.* In an inopportune manner; not opportunely; unseasonably. *Donne.*

IN-ÖP-POR-TÜNI-TY, *n.* Want of opportunity; unseasonableness. [*R.*] *Qu. Rev.*

IN-ÖP-PRÉS'SIVE, *a.* Not oppressive. *Wright.*

IN-ÖP-U-LÉNT, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *opulent*.] Not opulent; not wealthy. *Sir A. Shirley.*

IN-ÖR'DI-NA-CY, *n.* Irregularity; disorder; inordination. *Bp. Taylor.*

IN-ÖR'DI-NÄTE, *a.* [*L. inordinatus*; *in*, priv., and *ordinatus*; *It. inordinato*; *Sp. inordenado*.] Immoderate; irregular; disorderly; excessive; extravagant. "Inordinate vanity." *Burke.*

IN-ÖR'DI-NÄTE-LY, *ad.* In an inordinate manner; immoderately; irregularly. *Bp. Taylor.*

IN-ÖR'DI-NÄTE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being inordinate; excess. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-ÖR-DI-NÄ'TION, *n.* Deviation from right; irregularity; inordinacy. *Bp. Taylor.*

IN-ÖR-GÄN'IC, } *a.* [*It. & Sp. inorganico*; *Fr. in-ör-gän'i-cal*, } *inorganique*.] Not produced by vital action; destitute of organs; void of organs. *Roget.*

Inorganic chemistry, that department of chemistry which treats of unorganized matter. *Turner.*

IN-OR-GAN'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* Without organization. *Wright.*

† IN-OR-GAN'I-TY, *n.* State of being inorganic. *Blount.*

IN-OR-GAN-I-ZÄ'TION, *n.* The state of being unorganized; want of organization. *Royet.*

IN-OR-GAN-IZED, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *organized*.] Not organized; unorganized. *Smart.*

† IN-OR-THÜG'RA-PHY, *n.* False or incorrect orthography. *Feltham.*

IN-ÖS-CU-LÄTE, *v. n.* [*L. in*, *in*, and *oscular*, *osculatus*, to kiss; *It. inosculare*; *Fr. inosculer*.] [*i. inosculation*; *pp. inosculation*, *inosculation*.] To unite, as lips in kissing; —to unite by apposition or contact; to communicate by anastomosis; to anastomose. *Derham.*

IN-ÖS-CU-LÄTE, *v. a.* To cause to unite or grow together; to insert. "Into which [arteries] are *inosculation* other vessels." *Bp. Berkeley.*

IN-ÖS-CU-LÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. inosculation*; *in*, *in*, and *osculum*, a mouth, a kiss; *It. inosculatione*; *Fr. inosculation*.] The act of inosculation; conjunction; the union of vessels by conjunction of their extremities; anastomosis. *Ray.*

IN-Q-SYN'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid said by Liebig to exist in the juices of the flesh of animals. *Brande.*

IN PÉT'TÖ. [*It. in the breast*.] In reserve or secrecy. *Macdonnel.*

IN PÖS'SE. [*L.*] A Latin phrase, signifying *in possibility*, or, *that may exist*; — distinguished from *in esse*. — See *IN ESSE*. *Fleming.*

IN PRÖ-PRI-Ä PER-SÖ'NÄ. [*L.*] In person, or in one's own person.

IN-QUËST, *n.* [*L. inquisitio*; *inquirō*, *inquisitus*, to inquire; *in*, into, and *quæro*, to seek; *It. inchieste*; *Fr. enquête*.]

1. Inquiry; examination; search.

This is the laborious and vexatious *inquest* that the soul must make after science. *South.*

2. (*Law.*) A judicial inquiry, or an inquisition of jurors in causes civil or criminal; — most commonly applied, in this sense, to the inquiry made by a coroner's jury: — a jury: — the finding of a jury in a civil case, where the opposite party does not appear at the trial. *Burrill.*

† IN-QUI'ET, *v. a.* [*Fr. inquiéter*.] To disquiet; to trouble; to disturb. *Bp. Fisher.*

† IN-QUI-ETÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. inquietatio*.] Disturbance; inquietude. *Sir T. Elyot.*

IN-QUI-ETÜDE, *n.* [*L. inquietudo*; *It. inquietudine*; *Sp. inquietud*; *Fr. inquiétude*.] Disturbed state; disturbance; want of quiet; disquietude; restlessness. *Wotton.*

† IN-QUI-NÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. inquino*, *inquinatus*.] To pollute; to befoul. *Browne.*

† IN-QUI-NÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. inquinatio*.] Corruption; pollution. *Bacon.*

IN-QUIR'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be inquired into. There be many more things *inquirable* by you. *Bacon.*

IN-QUIRE' (in-kwîr'), *v. n.* [*L. inquirō*; *in*, and *quæro*, to seek; *It. inquerire*; *Sp. inquirir*; *Fr. enquérir*.] [*i. INQUIRED*; *pp. INQUIRING*, *INQUIRED*.]

1. To seek for information; to institute an inquiry; to ask questions; to make search; to enquire: — with *of* before the person asked.

Herod, when he had privily called the wise men, *inquired* of them diligently what time the star appeared. *Mat. ii. 7.*

2. To seek for by investigation, as for truth or a fact; — used with *about*, *after*, *for*, or *into*.

It may deserve our best skill to *inquire* into those rules by which we may guide our judgment. *South.*

Inquire for one Saul of Tarsus. *Acts ix. 11.*

Be prevailed on to *inquire* *after* the right way. *Locke.*

To those who *inquired* about me my lover would answer, that I was an old dependant upon his family. *Swift.*

† This word and its derivatives are very often written with *en* in the first syllable, from the French *enquérir*, instead of *in*, from the Latin *inquirō*. "Enquire is perhaps as common as inquire; but *inquest* decidedly prevails." *Richardson.* — Johnson, Walker, Smart, &c., give the preference to *inquire*. — See *EN-QUIRE*.

Syn. — *Inquire* in order to obtain information; ask for a favor, for information, or for whatever is wanted; question to obtain an answer; question a pupil; interrogate a person accused; ask advice; ask a question. — See *ASK*.

IN-QUIRE', *v. a.* 1. To ask about; to seek out; to enquire. "He *inquired* the way." *Johnson.* 2. † To call; to name. *Spenser.*

IN-QUI-RËN' DÖ, *n.* [*L.*] (*Eng. Law.*) An authority given to some person or persons to inquire into something for the king's advantage. *Whishaw.*

† IN-QUIR'ENT, *a.* [*L. inquirō*, *inquirens*, to inquire.] Making inquiry. *Shenstone.*

IN-QUIR'ER, *n.* One who inquires; a searcher.

IN-QUIR'ING, *p. a.* Making inquiry; searching; as, "An *inquiring* mind."

IN-QUIR'ING-LY, *ad.* By way of inquiry.

IN-QUIR'Y, *n.* 1. The act of inquiring; search by question; interrogation; enquiry.

They made *inquiry* for Judas' friends. *1 Macc. ix. 26.*

2. Examination; investigation; research.

I have been engaged in physical *inquiries*. *Locke.*

Writ of inquiry, (*Law.*) a judicial writ issued in certain actions at law, where a defendant has suffered judgment to pass against him by default, for the purpose of ascertaining and assessing the plaintiff's damages, in cases where they are not ascertained nor ascertainable by mere calculation. *Burrill.*

— "When Sir Fletcher Norton was speaker, the lord advocate of Scotland, Montgomery, moving for a committee of *inquiry* to be appointed, gave the strong accent, after the Scottish manner, to the first syllables of the words *com'mittees* and *in'quiry*." *Miford.*

Syn. — See *EXAMINATION*, *QUERY*.

† IN-QUI'S'Ä-BLE, *a.* [*L. inquirō*, *inquisitus*, to seek.] Capable of judicial inquiry. *Hale.*

IN-QUI-S'Ä'TION (in-kwë-zish'un), *n.* [*L. inquisitio*; *inquirō*, to inquire; *in*, into, and *quæro*, to seek; *It. inquisizione*; *Sp. inquisicion*; *Fr. inquisition*.]

1. Inquiry; examination; investigation.

You are so far to make an *inquisition* upon yourself as you may better discover what the corruption of your mind is by you. *Locke.*

2. (*Law.*) The finding of a jury, especially under a writ of inquiry. *Burrill.*

3. (*Ecol.*) A court or tribunal, instituted in some Roman Catholic countries, to inquire into offences against the established religion, especially heresy.

IN-QUI-S'Ä'TION-ÄL (in-kwë-zish'un-äl), *a.*

1. Busy in making inquiry.

2. Relating to the Inquisition. *Milton.*

IN-QUI-S'Ä'TION-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of the Inquisition. *Sterne.*

IN-QUI-S'Ä'TION-Ä-RY, *a.* Inquisitory; inquisitorial. *Ec. Rev.*

IN-QUI-S'Ä'TION-Ä-RY, *a.* Inquisitory; inquisitorial. *E. Erving.*

IN-QUI'S'Ä-TIVE, *a.* Busy in making inquiry; curious; prying; scrutinizing; busy in search of information; — followed by *about*, *after*, and sometimes by *into*, *of*, or *to*.

The whole neighborhood grew *inquisitive* after my name and character. *Addison.*

A wise man is not *inquisitive* about things impertinent. *Droome.*

† IN-QUI'S'Ä-TIVE, *n.* A busy inquirer. *Temple.*

IN-QUI'S'Ä-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an inquisitive, scrutinizing, or prying manner. *Lyttleton.*

IN-QUI'S'Ä-TIVE-NËSS, *n.* The quality of being inquisitive; curiosity. *Locke.*

IN-QUI'S'Ä-TÖR, *n.* [*L.*] 1. One who examines judicially.

Minos, the strict *inquisitor*, appears. *Dryden.*

2. An inquisitive or curious person. *Feltham.*

3. (*Ecol.*) An officer of Inquisition who searches for offenders and punishes them; an ecclesiastical judge. *Fulke.*

IN-QUI'S'Ä-TÖR-ÄL, *a.* Relating to the Inquisition or to an inquisitor. *Lyttleton.*

IN-QUI'S'Ä-TÖR-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In an inquisitorial manner. *Clarke.*

† IN-QUI'S'Ä-TÖR-ÖÜS, *a.* Inquisitorial. *Milton.*

† IN-QUI'S'Ä-TÖR-ËNT, *a.* Inquisitorial. *Milton.*

IN-RÄIL', *v. a.* [*in* and *rail*.] [*i. INRAILED*; *pp.*

INRAILING, INRAILED.] To rail in; to enclose within rails. "An *inrailed* column." *Gay.*

IN-RËG'IS-TER, *v. a.* [*in* and *register*.] To register; to record in a register. *Craig.*

IN'RÖAD, *n.* [*in* and *road*.] A sudden and desultory invasion; an irruption; an encroachment.

The loss of Shrewsbury exposed all North Wales to the daily *inroads* of the enemy. *Clarendon.*

Syn. — See *INVASION*.

IN-RÖLL', *v. a.* To enroll. — See *ENROLL*. *Milton.*

† IN-SÄFE'TY, *n.* [*in*, priv., and *safety*.] Want of safety; danger. *Naumton.*

IN-SÄL-I-VÄ'TION, *n.* (*Med.*) Mixture of food with saliva. *Dunglison.*

IN-SA-LÜ'BRI-ÖÜS, *a.* [*L. insalubris*; *in*, priv., and *salubris*, salubrious; *It. & Fr. insalubre*.] Not promoting health; not salubrious; not salutary; unhealthful; unwholesome. *Young.*

IN-SA-LÜ'BRI-TY, *n.* [*It. insalubrità*; *Sp. insalubridad*; *Fr. insalubrité*.] The quality of being insalubrious; want of salubrity; unwholesomeness; unhealthfulness. *Gregory.*

IN-SÄL'U-TÄ-RY, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *salutary*.] Not salutary; unwholesome. *Smart.*

IN-SÄN'Ä-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being insurable or incurable; incurableness. *Med. Jour.*

IN-SÄN'Ä-BLE, *a.* [*L. insanabilis*; *in*, priv., and *sanabilis*, curable; *It. insanabile*; *Sp. insanable*.] Incurable; irremediable. *Cockermam.*

IN-SÄN'Ä-BLE-NËSS, *n.* Insanability. *Wright.*

IN-SÄN'Ä-BLY, *ad.* In such a state as to be incurable; incurably. *Wright.*

IN-SÄNE', *a.* [*L. insanus*; *in*, priv., and *sanus*, sane; *It. & Sp. insano*.]

1. Disordered in mind; mad; distracted; delirious; deranged; crazy; demented; lunatic. *Insane* people easily detect the nonsense of other madmen. *Hoslam.*

2. Pertaining, or appropriated, to crazy people; as, "An *insane* asylum."

3. † Making mad; causing insanity.

Have we eaten of the *insane* root That takes the reason prisoner? *Shak.*

IN-SÄNE'LY, *ad.* Without reason; madly. *Smart.*

IN-SÄNE'NESS, *n.* Insanity. *Craig.*

† IN-SÄ'NJE, *n.* Insanity. It insinuateth me of *insanie*. *Shak.*

IN-SÄN'I-TY, *n.* [*L. insanitas*; *insanus*, insane; *in*, priv., and *sanus*, sane; *It. & Sp. insania*.] The state of being insane; lunacy; mania; want of sound mind; madness; delirium.

All power of fancy over reason is a degree of *insanity*. *Johnson.*

Syn. — *Insanity* is a term that includes many varieties of unsoundness of mind, — *derangement*, *alienation*, *lunacy*, *madness*, *mania*, *monomania*, *delirium*, *cravings*, *distraction*, *frenzy*, *melancholia*, and *dementia*. These terms are used to denote very different kinds, as well as different degrees, of mental disorder. *Melancholia* may be slight or intense; *lunacy* is a periodical insanity, formerly supposed to be influenced by the moon, *derangement*, *alienation*, and *delirium* are all used to denote a less confirmed, or a less violent, mental disease than *madness* and *mania*; *monomania* is insanity on one subject only; *frenzy* or *distraction* is a violent turn of insanity or madness; *dementia* or *dementia* is the loss of understanding, or is a state of *idioty*.

† IN-SÄ'PÖ-RY, *a.* Tasteless; unsavory. *Herbert.*

IN-SÄ-TI-Ä-BIL'I-TY (in-sä-shë-ä-bil'e-të), *n.* [*L. insatiabilis*; *It. insaziabilità*; *Sp. insaciabilidad*; *Fr. insatiabilité*.] The quality of being insatiable; insatiableness. *Rambler. Johnson.*

IN-SÄ-TI-Ä-BLE (in-sä-shë-ä-bl), *a.* [*L. insatiabilis*; *It. insaziabile*; *Sp. insaciable*; *Fr. insatiable*.] That cannot be satisfied or satiated; greedy beyond measure; insatiate.

He himself, *Insatiable* of glory, had lost all. *Milton.*

IN-SÄ-TI-Ä-BLE-NËSS (in-sä-shë-ä-bl-nëss), *n.* The quality of being insatiable; excessive greediness; insatiability. *Hp. Hall.*

IN-SÄ-TI-Ä-BLY (in-sä-shë-ä-blë), *ad.* In an insatiable manner. *South.*

IN-SĀ'TI-ATE (In-sā'shē-at), *a.* Insatiable.

Insatiate archer! could not one suffice? *Young.*

IN-SĀ'TI-ATE-LY (In-sā'shē-at-lē), *ad.* Insatiably.

IN-SĀ'TI-ATE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being insatiate; insatiableness. *Ash.*

IN-SA-TĪ'E-TY, *n.* [*L. insatiētas*; *It. insaziēti*.] The quality of being insatiate; insatiableness; great greediness. *Wright.*

†IN-SĀT-ĪS-FĀC'TION, *n.* [*in, priv., and satisfaction.*] Dissatisfaction. *Bacon.*

IN-SĀT'U-RA-BLE, *a.* [*L. insaturabilis*; *in, priv., and saturabilis*, saturable; *It. insaturabile*; *Sp. & Fr. insaturable*.] That cannot be saturated, filled, or glutted. *Tooker.*

†IN-SCI'ENCE, *n.* [*L. inscientia*.] Ignorance; unskilfulness. *Barley.*

IN-SCŌNCE', *v. a.* See ENSCONCE.

IN-SCRĪB'A-BLE, *a.* That may be inscribed. *Craig.*

IN-SCRĪB'A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being inscribable. *Wright.*

IN-SCRIBE', *v. a.* [*L. inscribo*; *in, in or on, and scribo*, to write; *It. inscrivere*; *Sp. inscribir*; *Fr. inscrire*.] [*i. inscribed*; *pp. INSCRIBING, INSCRIBED*.]

1. To write or engrave; — with *on*.

I inscribe a verse on this relenting stone. *Pope.*

2. To imprint; to impress; to inculcate. *Hale.*

3. To mark with something written or engraved.

I inscribed the stone with my name. *Johnson.*

4. To assign or address to, without a formal dedication; to dedicate.

One ode which pleased me in the reading . . . is inscribed to the present Earl of Rochester. *Dryden.*

5. (*Geom.*) To draw or delineate in or within, as chords or angles within a circle; or as a rectilinear figure within a curvilinear one in such a manner that all the lines of the former shall terminate in the periphery of the latter; or as a curvilinear figure within a rectilinear one in such a manner that all the lines of the latter shall be tangents to the former. *Da. & P.*

A line, angle, or polygon . . . inscribed in an ellipse. *Davies.*

IN-SCRĪB'ED', *p. a.* (*Geom.*) Noting chords or straight lines which have their extremities in the circumference of a circle, or in the periphery of some other curvilinear figure; angles and polygons formed by chords; polyhedrons which have their vertices in the surface of a sphere or other curved surface; and spheres contained in polyhedrons all whose faces are tangent to the surface of the spheres.

IN-SCRĪB'ER, *n.* One who inscribes. *Pownall.*

IN-SCRĪP'TI-BLE, *a.* (*Geom.*) Noting plane figures and solids capable of being inscribed in certain other plane figures and solids. *Da. & P.*

IN-SCRĪP'TION (in-skrĭp'shun), *n.* [*L. inscriptio*; *It. inscrizione*; *Sp. inscripción*; *Fr. inscription*.]

1. The act of inscribing.

2. That which is inscribed; a title, name, character, or address, either written or engraved.

Those long inscriptions crowded on the tomb. *Dryden.*

3. Consignment of a book to a patron or friend, without a formal dedication. *Johnson.*

4. (*Civil Law*.) An engagement which a person who makes a solemn accusation of a crime against another enters into, that he will suffer the same punishment, if he has accused the other falsely, which would have been inflicted upon him had he been guilty. *Bowyer.*

IN-SCRĪP'TIVE, *a.* Written as an inscription; bearing inscription. *Mathias.*

IN-SCRŌLL', *v. a.* [*in and scroll*.] [*i. INSCROLLED*; *pp. INSCROLLING, INSCROLLED*.] To write on a scroll; to inscribe. "Your answer has not been inscrolled." *Shak.*

IN-SCRŪ-TA-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being inscrutable; inscrutableness; unsearchableness.

IN-SCRŪ-TA-BLE, *a.* [*L. inscrutabilis*; *in, priv., and scrutator*, to search; *It. inscrutabile*; *Sp. & Fr. inscrutable*.] That cannot be searched out, traced, or understood; above or past comprehension; undiscoverable; unsearchable. "The inscrutable ways of Providence." *Atterbury.*

IN-SCRŪ-TA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being inscrutable; inscrutability; unsearchableness. *Ash.*

IN-SCRŪ-TA-BLY, *ad.* In an inscrutable manner; so as not to be traced out. *Todd.*

IN-SCŪLP', *v. a.* [*L. insculpo*.] To engrave; to cut or carve in or upon. *Shak.*

†IN-SCŪLP'TION (in-skŭlp'shun), *n.* The act of engraving upon; inscription. *Tourneur.*

IN-SCŪLP'TURED, *a.* Engraved. *Glover.*

IN-SCŪLP'TURE, *n.* An engraving; sculpture. "On the gravestone this *insculpture*." *Shak.*

IN-SĒAM', *v. a.* [*in and seam*.] [*i. INSEAMED*; *pp. INSEAMING, INSEAMED*.] To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix.

Deep o'er his knee inseamed remained the scar. *Pope.*

†IN-SĒARCH', *v. n.* [*in and search*.] To make inquiry; to search. *Sir T. Elyot.*

IN-SĒC'A-BLE, *a.* [*L. insecabilis*; *in, not, and seco*, to cut.] That cannot be divided by a cutting instrument; indivisible. *Blount.*

IN-SĒC'TA, *n. pl.* (*Zool. or Ent.*) A class of *Articulata*; insects. — See *INSECT*.

IN'SĒCT, *n.* [*L. insectum*; *in, in, and seco*, to cut; *It. insetto*; *Sp. insecto*; *Fr. insecte*.]

1. (*Ent.*) One of a class of viviparous or oviparous animals, having a body marked by several cross-lines or incisions, the parts between these lines being called segments or rings, and consisting of a number of jointed pieces more or less movable on each other. *T. W. Harris.*

2. "Insects, in their perfect state, have six legs, two antennæ, two pairs of wings, and two compound eyes, each consisting of a great number of single eyes closely united together and incapable of being rolled in their sockets. They have a very small brain, and instead of a spinal marrow, a kind of knotted cord, extending from the brain to the hinder extremity. Two long air-pipes, within their bodies, together with an immense number of smaller pipes, supply the want of lungs, and carry the air to every part. They do not breathe through their mouths, but through little holes, called spiracles, generally nine in number, along each side of the body. Some, however, have the breathing-holes placed in the hinder extremity, and a few young water-insects breathe by means of gills. Most insects, in the course of their lives, are subject to very great changes of form, or metamorphoses, as they are called, so that the same insect, at different ages, might be mistaken for as many different animals. Caterpillars, grubs, and maggots undergo a complete transformation in coming to maturity; but there are other insects, such as crickets, grasshoppers, bugs, and plantlice, which, though differing a good deal in the young and adult states, are not subject to so great a change, their transformations being only partial. In winged or adult insects two of the transverse incisions are deeper than the rest, so that the body seems to consist of three principal portions, the first of which is the head, the second or middle portion the thorax, and the third or hindmost the abdomen. In some wingless insects these three portions are also to be seen; but in most young insects, or larvae, the body consists of the head, and a series of twelve rings or segments, as may be perceived in caterpillars, grubs, and maggots." *T. W. Harris.*

2. Any thing small or contemptible. *Thomson.*

IN'SĒCT, *a.* Like an insect; small; mean. *Paley.*

The insect youth are on the wing. *Gray.*

†IN-SĒC-TĀTION, *n.* Pursuit; attack. *T. More.*

†IN-SĒC-TĀTOR, *n.* [*L.*] One who pursues; a persecutor; a censorer. *Bailey.*

†IN'SĒCT-ED, *a.* Having the nature of an insect; resembling an insect. *Howell.*

IN-SĒC'TILE (in-sēr'til), *a.* Having the nature of insects. *Bacon.*

†IN-SĒC'TILE (in-sēr'til), *n.* An insect. *Wotton.*

IN-SĒC'TION, *n.* [*L. in, into, and seco, sectus*, to cut.] The act of cutting into. *Maunder.*

IN-SĒC-TĪV'Q-Ū, *n. pl.* [*L. insectum*, an insect, and *vor*, to devour.] (*Zool.*) A family of mammals that feed upon insects, as the hedgehog, shrew, and mole. *Cuvier.*

IN-SĒC-TĪV'Q-ROŪS, *a.* [*It. insettivoro*; *Sp. insettivoro*; *Fr. insectivore*.] Applied to animals which feed upon insects. *Roget.*

†IN-SĒC-TŌL'Q-Ū, *n.* [*L. insectum*, an insect, and *Gr. λόγος*, a discourse.] One who describes insects; an entomologist. *Derham.*

IN-SĒC-TŌL'Q-Ū, *n.* [*L. insectum*, an insect, and *Gr. λόγος*, a discourse.] Entomology. *Booth.*

IN-SĒ-CŪRE', *a.* [*in, priv., and secure*.]

1. Not secure; not sure or confident; unsure; uncertain.

He . . . is continually insecure, not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itself. *Tillotson.*

2. Not safe; dangerous; hazardous.

Am I going to build on precarious and insecure foundations? *Hurd.*

IN-SĒ-CŪRE'LY, *ad.* Without security or safety.

IN-SĒ-CŪRE'NĒSS, *n.* Insecurity. *Ash.*

IN-SĒ-CŪ'RI-TY, *n.* 1. Want of security or of confidence; uncertainty.

It may easily be perceived with what insecurity of truth we ascribe effects depending upon the natural period of time unto arbitrary calculations and such as vary at pleasure. *Browne.*

2. The state of being insecure; want of safety; danger; hazard. *Hammond.*

†IN-SĒ-CŪ'TION, *n.* [*L. insecutio*.] The act of pursuing; pursuit. *Chapman.*

IN-SĒM'I-NĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. insemino, inseminatus*.] To sow or plant in. *Shak.*

IN-SĒM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of scattering seed on ground; a sowing. *Chambers.*

IN-SĒN'SĀTE, *a.* [*It. & Sp. insensato*; *Fr. insensé*.] Insensible; dull; thoughtless; stupid. "Obdurate, *insensate* creatures." *Hammond.*

IN-SĒN'SĀTE-NĒSS, *n.* Insensibility. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-SĒNSE', *v. a.* To instruct. [*Local, Eng.*] *Grose.*

IN-SĒN-SĪ-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* [*It. insensibilità*; *Sp. insensibilidad*; *Fr. insensibilité*.]

1. The state of being insensible; want of sensibility; want of capacity to perceive external impressions; want of feeling or perception. "Insensibility of slow motions." *Glanville.*

When the vapor of pure chloroform is respired, it soon induces insensibility. *Bronde.*

2. Want of the moral, religious, or æsthetical sentiment; want of tenderness or delicacy of feeling; apathy; indifference; dulness; torpor.

Syn. — See *INDIFFERENCE*.

IN-SĒN-SĪ-BLE, *a.* [*L. insensibilis*; *It. insensibile*; *Sp. & Fr. insensible*.]

1. Imperceptible by the senses; not easily discerned; not discoverable.

Two small and almost insensible pricks were found upon Cleopatra's arm. *Browne.*

2. Wanting the power of feeling or perceiving; destitute of corporeal sensibility; as, "To be insensible to a blow."

3. Void of mental sensibility; wanting emotion or affection; destitute of tenderness or delicacy of feeling; hard; unfeeling.

Accept an obligation without being a slave to the giver, or insensible to his kindness. *Wotton.*

Insensible of truth's almighty charms, Starts at her first approach, and sounds to arms. *Cowper.*

4. Void of meaning; meaningless.

If it make the indictment insensible or uncertain, it shall be quashed. *Hale.*

Syn. — See *HARD*.

IN-SĒN-SĪ-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Insensibility. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-SĒN-SĪ-BLY, *ad.* In an insensible manner; without feeling or perception; imperceptibly.

IN-SĒN'TIENT (in-sēn'shēnt), *a.* [*in and sentient*.] Not sentient; senseless; inert; not having sensation or perception. *Reid.*

IN-SĒP'A-RA-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* [*L. inseparabilitas*; *It. inseparabilità*; *Sp. inseparabilidad*; *Fr. inseparabilité*.] The quality of being inseparable.

IN-SĒP'A-RA-BLE, *a.* [*L. inseparabilis*; *in, priv., and separabilis*, separable; *separo*, to separate; *It. inseparabile*; *Sp. inseparable*; *Fr. inseparable*.] That cannot be separated or disjointed; not separable; indissoluble; not divisible; not to be disjointed.

Care and toil came into the world with sin, and remain ever since inseparable from it. *South.*

IN-SĒP'A-RA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Inseparability.

IN-SĒP'A-RA-BLY, *ad.* In an inseparable manner.

IN-SĒP'A-RĀTE, *a.* Not separate; united. *Leigh.*

†IN-SĒP'A-RĀTE-LY, *ad.* So as not to be separated; inseparably. *Abp. Crammer.*

IN-SERT', *v. a.* [*L. insero, insertus; in, in, and sero, to plant; It. inserire; Sp. inserir; Fr. insérer.*] [*i. INSERTED; pp. INSERTING, INSERTED.*] To set or place in or among; to infix; to implant.

It is the editor's interest to insert what the author's judgment had rejected. *Swift.*

IN-SERT'ED, *p. a.* (*Bot.*) Attached to, or growing out of;—applied especially to the parts of a flower. *Gray.*

IN-SERT'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who inserts. 2. The thing inserted; insertion. *Clarke.*

IN-SER'TION, *n.* [*L. insertio; It. inserzione; Sp. insercion; Fr. insertion.*]

1. The act of inserting or infixing. *Felton.*

2. The thing inserted. *Broome.*

3. (*Bot.*) The place, or mode, of attachment of an organ to its support. *Gray.*

† **IN-SERVE'**, *v. a.* [*L. inservio.*] To be of use to; to serve; to benefit. *Bailey.*

† **IN-SER'VI-ENT**, *a.* [*L. inservio, inserviens, to serve.*] Conducive; of use to an end. *Browne.*

IN-SÈS'SOR, *n.* [*L. a besetter.*] (*Ornith.*) A bird that perches. *Craig.*

IN-SÈS-SÓ'R-I-AL, *a.* (*Ornith.*) Relating to the insessores or perching birds. *P. Cyc.*

† **IN-SÈT'**, *v. a.* [*in and set.*] To implant; to infix; to set in. *Chaucer.*

IN-SÈT, *n.* Something set in; insertion. *Clarke.*

IN-SÈV'ER-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be severed. *Wright.*

IN-SHÀD'ED, *a.* [*in and shaded.*] Marked with different shades. *W. Browne.*

IN-SHÈATHE', *v. a.* [*in and sheathe.*] To hide or cover in a sheath; to sheathe. *Hughes.*

† **IN-SHÈLL'**, *v. a.* To hide as in a shell. *Shak.*

IN-SHÈL'TER, *v. a.* [*in and shelter.*] To place under shelter; to shelter. *Shak.*

† **IN-SHIP'**, *v. a.* [*in and ship.*] To shut in a ship; to stow; to embark. *Shak.*

IN-SHÒRE, *a. & ad.* Near the shore. *Clarke.*

IN-SHRINE', *v. a.* [*in and shrine.*] To enshrine. — See **ENSHRINE**. *Shak.*

IN-SIC-CÀ'TION, *n.* [*L. in, in, and siccatio, a drying.*] The act of drying in. *Wright.*

IN-SIDE, *n.* [*in and side.*] The interior part; the part within;—opposed to the outside. "The inside of their nest." *Addison.*

IN-SIDE, *a.* Interior; being within; internal. "Kissing with inside lip." *Shak.*

IN-SID'U-ATE, *v. a.* [*L. insidior, insidiatus.*] To lie in wait for. [*R.*] *Heywood.*

IN-SID'U-À-TQR, *n.* [*L.*] One who lies in wait; a lurker; a waylayer. *Barrow.*

IN-SID'U-ÓUS [*in-sid'e-ús, P. J. Ja. Sm. Wv.; in-sid'ús, S. E. F. K.; in-sid'e-ús or in-sid'ús, W.*], *a.* [*L. insidiosus; insideo, to lie in wait; It. & Sp. insidioso; Fr. insidieux.*] Watching an opportunity to entrap or ensnare; lying in wait; sly; crafty; circumventive; treacherous.

Till worn by age, and mouldering to decay, The insidious waters wash its base away. *Canning.*

Against the head which innocence secures Insidious malice aims her darts in vain. *Johnson.*

Syn.—See **CAPTIOUS**.

IN-SID'U-ÓUS-LY, *ad.* In an insidious or sly manner; treacherously. *Bacon.*

IN-SID'U-ÓUS-NÈSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being insidious. *Barrow.*

IN-SIGHT (*in'st*), *n.* [*in and sight.*] A sight or view of the interior; deep view; knowledge of the interior parts; introspection; inspection; discernment.

Fraught with an universal insight into things. *Milton.*

Syn.—See **DISCERNMENT**.

IN-SIG'NÍ-A, *n. pl.* [*L.*] Badges or distinguishing signs of office, honor, rank, or character; marks of distinction.

The insignia of the Burgundian Golden Fleece. *Swinnburne.*

IN-SIG-NÍF'I-CANOE, *n.* [*Fr. insignifiance.*]

IN-SIG-NÍF'I-CAN-CY, *n.* 1. Want of significance or of meaning. *Glanvill.*

2. Want of importance; unimportance. "Insignificance of thought." *Garth.*

IN-SIG-NÍF'I-CANT, *a.* [*It. & Sp. insignificante; Fr. insignifiant.*]

1. Not significant; wanting meaning.

Till you can weight and gravity explain, These words are insignificant and vain. *Blackmore.*

2. Without weight or importance; of little account or consequence; immaterial; unessential; trifling; trivial; petty; unimportant.

Witness its insignificant result. *Cowper.*

IN-SIG-NÍF'I-CANT-LY, *ad.* In an insignificant manner; not significantly. *Cowper.*

IN-SIG-NÍF'I-CÀ-TIVE, *a.* [*L. insignificantivus.*]

Not significant; having no meaning. "Eyes . . . utterly insignificant." *Anon., 1751.*

IN-SIGN'MENT (-sín-), *n.* A mask; a sign. *Elyot.*

IN-SIN-CÈRE', *a.* [*L. insincerus; in, priv., and sincerus, sincere.*]

1. Not sincere; unworthy of trust or confidence; deceitful; hypocritical; false; uncandid; disingenuous; faithless. *Cowper.*

2. Not sound or perfect.

Ah, why, Penelope, this causeless fear, To render sleep's soft blessings insincere? *Pope.*

IN-SIN-CÈRE'LY, *ad.* Not sincerely; unfaithfully; without sincerity. *Locke.*

IN-SIN-CÈR'I-TY, *n.* Want of sincerity, truth, or fidelity; duplicity; dissimulation; deceitfulness; falsity; disingenuousness. *Broome.*

† **IN-SIN'EW** (*in-sin'ú*), *v. a.* [*in and sinew.*] To strengthen; to confirm. *Shak.*

† **IN-SIN'U-ANT**, *a.* [*Fr.*—See **INSINUATE**.] Having the power to gain favor. *Wotton.*

IN-SIN'U-ATE, *v. a.* [*L. insinuo, insinuatus; in, in, and sinus, the bosom; It. insinuare; Sp. insinuar; Fr. insinuer.*] [*i. INSINUATED; pp. INSINUATING, INSINUATED.*]

1. To introduce as by a winding or spiral motion; to introduce gently.

The water easily insinuates itself into and placidly distends the vessels of vegetables. *Woodward.*

2. To push or introduce by indirect or artful means; to ingratiate.

At the Isle of Rhe, he insinuated himself into the very good grace of the Duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

3. To intimate; to hint; to suggest indirectly.

And all the fictions birds pursue Do but insinuate what's true. *Swift.*

4. To instill, inculcate, or infuse gently and artfully. "To insinuate wrong ideas." *Locke.*

Syn.—A person insinuates himself into the favor of another by the use of art or management, and ingratiates himself by open and honorable means.—*Insinuate* or *hint* a suspicion against a person; *intimate* a defect or a difficulty; *suggest* something useful.—See **ALLUDE**.

IN-SIN'U-ATE, *v. n.* 1. To move in folds; to wreath; to wind. "The serpent sly insinuating." [*R.*] *Milton.*

2. To creep or to steal into gradually or imperceptibly. *Harvey.*

3. To gain on the affections by gentle artifice. "Base, insinuating flattery." *Shak.*

IN-SIN'U-AT-ING, *p. a.* Making insinuations:—gently gaining favor; winning:—hinting; suggesting; intimating.

IN-SIN'U-AT-ING-LY, *ad.* By insinuation. *Wright.*

IN-SIN'U-À-TION, *n.* [*L. insinuatio; It. insinuazione; Sp. insinuacion; Fr. insinuation.*]

1. The act of insinuating or of creeping or winding in:—entrance.

2. The act of ingratiating one's self into the favor of another.

Serene, accomplished, cheerful, but not loud, Insinuating without insinuation. *Byron.*

3. The art or the power of pleasing, or of gaining favor; insinuating or pleasing address.

He had a natural insinuation and address which made him acceptable in the best company. *Clarendon.*

4. A hint; an intimation; an indirect suggestion; an innuendo.

I scorn your coarse insinuation. *Cowper.*

Syn.—See **HINT**.

IN-SIN'U-À-TIVE, *a.* 1. Stealing on the affections. "Popular or insinuating carriage." *Bacon.*

2. That insinuates; making insinuations; insinuating. *N. Brit. Rev.*

IN-SIN'U-À-TQR, *n.* [*L.*] He who, or that which, insinuates.

IN-SIN'U-À-TQ-RY, *a.* That insinuates; insinuating; insinuitive. *West. Rev.*

IN-SÍP'ID, *a.* [*L. insipidus; in, priv., and sapius, sapid; It. & Sp. insipido; Fr. insipide.*]

1. Wanting taste; vapid; tasteless; gustless; savorless.

A liquor far from being inodorous or insipid. *Boyle.*

2. Wanting power of affecting the emotions or passions; spiritless; dull; flat; heavy.

Insipid uniformity of goodness. *Canning.*

IN-SÍP'ID'I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality of being insipid; want of taste; tastelessness; flatness; insipidness. *Sherwood.*

2. Want of life or spirit; dullness; stupidity.

"Their insipidity and want of feeling." *Gray.*

IN-SÍP'ID-LY, *ad.* Without taste; without spirit.

IN-SÍP'ID-NÈSS, *n.* Insipidity. *Bp. Gauden.*

IN-SÍP'I-ÈNCE, *n.* [*L. insipientia; It. insipienza; Sp. insipencia.*] Folly; want of understanding; senselessness. [*R.*] *Blount.*

IN-SÍP'I-ÈNT, *a.* Unwise; foolish. [*R.*] *Maudslayi.*

IN-SÍST', *v. n.* [*L. insisto; in, upon, and sisto, to stand; It. insistere; Sp. insistir; Fr. insister.*] [*i. INSISTED; pp. INSISTING, INSISTED.*]

1. To stand or rest upon.

The combs being double, the cells on each side the partition are so ordered, that the angles on one side *insist* upon the centres of the bottom of the cells on the other side. *Ray.*

2. To abide or rest; to dwell;—with *on*.

Sharply thou hast *insisted* on rebuke. *Milton.*

3. To urge or press earnestly;—often with *on*. Yet I *insisted*, yet you answered not. *Shak.*

IN-SÝST'ENCE, *n.* The act of one who insists; act of urging. *Jodrell.*

IN-SÝST'ENT, *a.* Resting upon any thing. "The insistent wall." *Wotton.*

† **IN-SÝST'URE** (*in-sist'yúr*), *n.* The act of insisting; persistence; constancy. *Shak.*

IN-SÝ'TI-ÈN-CY (*in-sish'e-én-se*), *n.* [*L. in, priv., and sisto, sistens, to thirst.*] Freedom from thirst. "The insitency of a camel." *Grew.*

IN-SÝ'TION (*in-sizh'un or in-sish'un*) [*in-sish'un, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wv.; in-sizh'un, K.*], *n.* [*L. insitio.*] The insertion of one branch into another; ingraftment.—See **ABSCISSION**, and **TRANSITION**. *Ray.*

IN-SÝ'TY, [*L. in situation.*] (*Min.*) A term applied to minerals when found in their original position, bed, or strata. *Ilamilton.*

IN-SNÀRE', *v. a.* [*in and snare.*] [*i. INSNARED; pp. INSNARING, INSNARED.*]

1. To entrap; to catch or take in a snare, trap, gin, or net; to ensnare.

Ensnare a gudgeon, or perhaps a trout. *Fenton.*

2. To entangle; to inveigle; to allure.

Let these Ensnare the wretched in the toils of law. *Thomson.*

IN-SNÀR'ER, *n.* One who insnares; an ensnarer.

† **IN-SNÀRL'**, *v. a.* To put in a snarl; to entangle; to snarl. *Cotgrave.*

IN-SQ-BRÍ'E-TY, *n.* [*in, priv., and sobriety.*] Want of sobriety; intemperance. *Decay of Piety.*

IN-SÓ-CÍ-A-BÍL'I-TY (-she-a-bíl'e-te), *n.* Want of sociability; unsociability. [*R.*] *Warburton.*

† **IN-SÓ-CÍ-A-BLE** (*in-só-she-a-bl*), *a.* [*L. insociabilis.*]

1. Not sociable; unsociable. *Shak.*

2. That cannot be united or joined. "Because lime and wood are *insociable*." *Wotton.*

IN-SÓ-LÀTE, *v. a.* [*L. insolo, insolatus; in, in, and sol, the sun; It. insolare; Sp. insolar.*] [*i. INSOLATED; pp. INSOLATING, INSOLATED.*] To dry in the sun; to expose to the action of the sun; to cause the sun to fall upon. *Johnson.*

IN-SÓ-LÀ'TION, *n.* [*L. insolatio; Sp. insolacion; Fr. insolation.*]

1. The act of insulating; exposure to the sun. If it have not a sufficient *insolation*, it looketh pale. *Browne.*

2. A stroke of the sun; sun-stroke. *Baillie.*

3. The drying of chemical and pharmaceutical substances. *Dunghison.*

4. (*Bot.*) A disease of plants from exposure to too bright a light, which causes rapid evaporation, and kills the part in which the evaporation takes place; a scorching. *Brande.*

IN-SO-LÉN-CE, } *n.* [*L. insolentia; It. insolenza; Sp. insolencia; Fr. insolence.*]

1. † Unusualness. *Spenser.*

2. Pride or haughtiness mingled with contempt or abuse; impudence; impertinence; insult. *Thomson.*

Syn. — *Insolence* is an offensive kind of impertinence or rudeness; impudence implies a gross want of a sense of propriety and decency; shamelessness, a want of a sense of shame; *insult* is a gross act of insolence. *Insolence* is the reverse of meekness; *impudence*, of modesty; *impertinence*, of reserve. — See IMPERTINENT.

† IN-SO-LÉN-CE, *v. a.* To treat with insolence or contempt. *King Charles.*

IN-SO-LÉN-T, *a.* [*L. insolens; in, priv., and solens, accustomed; It. & Sp. insolente; Fr. insolent.*]

1. † Not customary; unusual. *Pettie.*

2. Contemptuous of others; haughty; rude; saucy; abusive; insulting; offensive; overbearing; arrogant; impertinent; reproachful.

Syn. — See IMPERTINENT, OFFENSIVE, REPROACHFUL.

IN-SO-LÉN-T-LY, *ad.* In an insolent manner; rudely; with insolence. *Drayton.*

IN-SO-LID-I-TY, *n.* [*in, priv., and solidity.*] Want of solidity; weakness. *More.*

IN-SOL-U-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [*L. insolubilitas; It. insolubilità; Fr. insolubilité.*] The quality of being insoluble, or not capable of being dissolved; the property of resisting solution; insolubleness. *Hoblyn.*

IN-SOL-U-BLE, *a.* [*L. insolubilis; It. insolubile; Sp. & Fr. insoluble.*]

1. That cannot be dissolved or solved; not capable of solution; insolvable. *Arbutnot.*

2. That cannot be made clear; not to be resolved. "Doubts insoluble." [R.] *Hooker.*

IN-SOL-U-BLE-NESS, *n.* Insolubility. *Boyle.*

IN-SOL-VA-BLE, *a.* [*Fr.*]

1. That cannot be solved; not solvable; inextricable. "Insolvable difficulties." *Watts.*

2. That cannot be paid. *Johnson.*

3. That cannot be loosed or untied.

To guard with bands

Insolvable these galls. *Pope.*

IN-SOL-VEN-CY, *n.* [*Sp. insolencia.*] (*Law.*)

The state of a person who is insolvent, or unable, from any cause, to pay his debts. *Blackstone.*

— "Strictly, *insolvency* is the state of a person, not engaged in trade, who is unable to pay his debts. This is the sense of the word in English law, as distinguished from *bankruptcy*; but the distinction does not seem to be recognized in the United States." *Burrill.*

— "Insolvency is a term of more extensive signification than *bankruptcy*, and includes all kinds of inability to pay a just debt." *Bowyer.*

Act of *insolvency*, an act to release insolvents; an insolvent law.

Syn. — See BANKRUPTCY.

IN-SOL-VENT, *a.* [*L. in, priv., and solvo, solvens, to free, to pay; Sp. insolvente.*] Not solvent; unable to pay all debts; bankrupt.

Insolvent law, a law by which a debtor is exempted from liability to arrest or imprisonment for debts previously contracted, on condition of his delivering up all his property for the benefit of his creditors.

Syn. — See BANKRUPT-LAW.

IN-SOL-VENT, *n.* One who is not solvent; one who cannot or who does not pay his debts; one who is unable to pay his debts, or whose debts cannot be collected out of his means by legal process; a bankrupt: — a term restricted, in English law, to one not engaged in trade who is unable to pay his debts. *Burrill.*

IN-SOM-NI-OUS, *a.* Being without sleep. *Blount.*

IN-SO-MUCH, *conj.* So that; to such a degree that. *Addison.*

— "This word is growing obsolete." *Johnson.*

† IN-SOÜTH, *ad.* Indeed; in truth. *Shak.*

IN-SÖUL', *v. a.* To cause to have a soul; to inspirit. *Feltham. J. Taylor.*

IN-SPECT', *v. a.* [*L. inspicio, inspectus; in, into, and specio, to view.*] [*i.* INSPECTED; *pp.* INSPECTING, INSPECTED.]

1. To view in order to correct the errors, or to learn the quality of; to look into by way of examination; to pry into. *Warton.*

2. To oversee; to survey; to superintend.

IN-SPECT', *n.* Nice or close examination. [R.] Not so the man of philosophic eye, With unspied sage. *Thomson.*

IN-SPEC'TION, *n.* [*L. inspectio; It. ispezione; Sp. inspeccion; Fr. inspection.*]

1. The act of inspecting; prying examination; narrow and close survey.

Our religion . . . offers itself . . . to the inspection of the severest and the most awakened reason. *South.*

2. Oversight; superintendence.

We should apply ourselves to . . . procure lively and vigorous impressions of his [God's] perpetual presence with us and inspection over us. *Atterbury.*

IN-SPEC'TIVE, *a.* That inspects; tending to inspect; inspecting. *Wright.*

IN-SPECT'OR, *n.* [*L.*] One who inspects; a superintendent. *Watts.*

IN-SPECT'OR-ATE, *n.* The office of an inspector; inspectorship. *Dr. Kane.*

IN-SPECT'OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of inspector; inspectorate. *Smart.*

IN-SPERSE', *v. a.* [*L. inspergo, inspersus; in, upon, and spargo, to scatter.*] To sprinkle or cast upon. [R.] *Bailey.*

† IN-SPERSED', *p. a.* Sprinkled on. *Wright.*

IN-SPER'SION, *n.* [*L. inspersio.*] A sprinkling or scattering upon. [R.] *Bp. Taylor.*

IN-SPÈX'-T-MÜS, *n.* [*L., We have inspected.*] (*Old Eng. Law.*) An exemplification of letters patent, or the act of reciting a former grant and granting such further privileges as are thought convenient; — so called from the emphatic word of the old forms. *Bowyer.*

IN-SPHÈRE' (in-sfēr'), *v. a.* [*in and sphere.*] To place in an orb or sphere. *Milton.*

IN-SPÍ-BA-BLE, *a.* That may be inspired or drawn in; that may be breathed. *Harvey.*

IN-SPÍ-RÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. inspiratio; It. ispirazione; Sp. inspiracion; Fr. inspiration.*]

1. The act of inspiring or drawing air into the lungs; inhalation.

A most exquisite pain, increased upon inspiration. *Arbutnot.*

2. Act of breathing into any thing. *Johnson.*

3. The infusion of influence or ideas into the mind by a superior power; — particularly applied to the influence exerted by God, or the Spirit of God, upon the human mind.

There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding. *Job xxxii. 8.*

All Scripture is given by inspiration of God. *2 Tim. iii. 16.*

Primary inspiration, that kind of inspiration which excludes all mixture of error.

IN-SPÍ-RÁ'TION-AL, *a.* Relating to inspiration; — partaking of inspiration. *West. Rev.*

IN-SPÍ-RÁ'TION-IST, *n.* One who holds to inspiration. [R.] *Phren. Jour.*

IN-SPÍ-RA-TQ-RY, or IN-SPÍ-RA-TQ-RY, *a.* Producing inspiration; noting muscles, which, by their contraction, augment the size of the chest, and thus produce inspiration. *Dunglison.*

IN-SPÍRE', *v. n.* [*L. inspiro; in, in, and spiro, to breathe; It. inspirare; Sp. inspirar; Fr. inspirer.*] [*i.* INSPIRED; *pp.* INSPIRING, INSPIRED.] To draw in the breath; to inhale the air; — opposed to *expire*. *Walton.*

IN-SPÍRE', *v. a.* 1. To breathe into.

Ye Nine, descend and sing, The breathing instruments inspire. *Pope.*

2. To infuse by breathing.

He knew not his Maker. . . that inspired into him an active soul, and breathed in a living spirit. *Wisdom xv. 11.*

3. To draw in with the breath; to inhale.

Forced to inspire and expire the air with difficulty. *Harvey.*

4. To infuse into the mind; to instill; inspirit.

I have been troubled in my sleep this night, But dawning day new comfort hath inspired. *Shak.*

5. To animate or enliven by the infusion of higher or supernatural ideas, or by divine influence of any kind.

Erato, thy poet's mind inspire, And fill his soul with thy celestial fire. *Dryden.*

How keen their looks whom liberty inspires! *Beattie.*

Syn. — See ANIMATE.

IN-SPÍRED' (in-spírd'), *p. a.* Breathed into: — drawn in by breathing; inhaled: — animated by extraordinary or by divine influence.

IN-SPÍR'ER, *n.* One who inspires. *Derham.*

IN-SPÍR'IT, *v. a.* [*in and spirit.*] [*i.* INSPIRITED; *pp.* INSPIRITING, INSPIRITED.] To fill with spirit or animation; to animate; to actuate; to cheer; to enliven; to invigorate; to incite; to stimulate; to encourage.

A discreet use of becoming ceremonies . . . inspires the sluggish, and inflames even the devout, worshipper. *Atterbury.*

IN-SPÍS'SÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. in, used intensively, and spissus, thick.*] [*2.* INSPISSATED; *pp.* INSPISSATING, INSPISSATED.] To make thick or dense, as a liquid; to thicken; to condense.

This oil, further inspissated by evaporation. *Arbutnot.*

IN-SPÍS'SÁTE, *a.* Thick; inspissated. *Greenhill.*

IN-SPÍS-SÁ'TION, *n.* The act of making any liquid thick, as by evaporation. *Arbutnot.*

IN-STÁ-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [*L. instabilitas; It. instabilità; Sp. instabilidad; Fr. instabilité.*] Want of stability; inconstancy; mutability; changeableness; fickleness. *Addison.*

IN-STÁ-BLE, *a.* [*L. instabilis; in, priv., and stabilis, stable; It. instabile; Sp. & Fr. instable.*] Inconstant; unstable. *More.*

† IN-STÁ-BLE-NESS, *n.* Instability. *Hovell.*

IN-STÁLL', *v. a.* [*Low L. installo; It. installare; Sp. instalar; Fr. installer.* — From *L. stabulum*, a standing place, or a stall; *sto*, to stand. *Skinner, Richardson.* — "In and stall." *Johnson.* — [*3.* INSTALLED; *pp.* INSTALLING, INSTALLED.] To advance to any rank or office, by placing in a stall or seat; to place or instate in office with appropriate ceremonies.

Gramer is returned with welcome, Installed Archbishop of Canterbury. *Shak.*

IN-STÁLL-Á'TION, *n.* [*It. installazione; Sp. instalacion; Fr. installation.*]

1. The act of installing; the act of giving visible possession of an office by placing in the proper seat; the ceremonial act by which one is put in possession of an office.

2. The institution of an ordained minister over a parish. [U. S.] *Cotton Mather.*

IN-STÁLL-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of installing; installation.

The instalment of this noble duke In the seat royal. *Shak.*

2. The seat in which one is installed. *Shak.*

Each far instalment, coat and several crest With loyal blazon evermore be blest. *Shak.*

3. A part, or the payment of a part, of a debt due by one contract agreed to be paid at a time different from that fixed for another part; — hence payment by instalments is payment by parts at different times.

This ought to have been paid at several different instalments. *A. Smith.*

IN-STÁMP', *v. a.* [*in and stamp.*] To stamp upon; to enstamp. *Witherspoon.*

IN-STANCE, *n.* [*L. instantia; insto, instans, to press; in, upon, and sto, to stand; It. istanza; Sp. instancia; Fr. instance.*]

1. Importunity; urgency; solicitation.

The instance of the elders of the council. *Byron.*

2. † Strong motive or influence; pressing argument; inducement. *Shak.*

3. † Prosecution or process of a suit. "The instance of a cause." *Ayliffe.*

4. That which is present as a proof; a case occurring; example; exemplification.

Full of wise saws and modern instances. *Shak.*

And have the dead around us, take from them Your instances. *Wordsworth.*

5. Time; occasion. "They were drawn up into the form of a law in the first instance." *Hale.*

Causes of instance, (*Eng. Law.*) causes which proceed at the solicitation of some party. *Burrill.* — *IN-*

stances Court, (Law.) the ordinary Court of Admiralty, as distinguished from the *Prize Court*, which is held in times of war. *Burrol.*

Syn.—See *EXAMPLE*.

IN'STANCE, *v. n.* [*i. INSTANCED; pp. INSTANCING, INSTANCED.*] To give or offer an example.

In tragedy and satire, this age and the last have excelled the ancients; and I would *instance* in Shakespeare of the former, in Doiset of the latter. *Dryden.*

IN'STANCE, *v. a.* To mention or bring forward as an example or instance.

To *instance* a medal of our own nation. *Addison.*

IN'STANCED (*in'stansd*), *p. a.* Mentioned as an instance; given as an example.

IN'STAN-CY, *n.* Same as *INSTANCE*. *Hooker.*

IN'STANT, *a.* [*L. insto, instans, to press; in, upon, and sto, to stand; It. & Sp. instante; Fr. instant.*]

1. Pressing; urgent; earnest. *Addison.*

They were *instant* with loud voices requiring that he might be crucified. *Luke xxii. 43.*

2. Immediate; quick; making no delay.

The *instant* stroke of death denounced to-day. *Milton.*

3. Current; present; now passing;—applied to a month; as, "The first of October *instant*"; or, abbreviated, "The first *instant*."

IN'STANT, *n.* 1. A point in duration; an insensible portion of time; a moment.

The parts of an *instant* are inconceivable. *Graham.*

2. A particular time. "At any unseasonable *instant* of the night." *Shak.*

3. The present or current month;—often contracted to *inst.* "The 20th *instant*." *Addison.*

Syn.—*Instant*, a point of time, expresses a shorter space than *moment*. *Instant* is applied to the present time; *moment*, to the time present, past, or future. One may say, a few *moments*, but not, a few *instants*.

IN-STAN-TA-NÉ-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being instantaneous; instantaneity. *Shenstone.*

IN-STAN-TA-NÉ-OUS, *a.* [*L. instantaneus; It. & Sp. instantaneo; Fr. instantané.*] Done or occurring in an instant; making no delay; direct; immediate; instant.

A whirlwind's *instantaneous* gust
Left all its beauties withering in the dust. *Beattie.*

IN-STAN-TA-NÉ-OUS-LY, *ad.* In an instant; at the moment; immediately; forthwith; instantly.

Syn.—See *IMMEDIATELY*.

IN-STAN-TA-NÉ-OUS-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being instantaneous; instantaneity. *Ash.*

† *IN-STAN-TA-NY*, *a.* Instantaneous. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-STAN'TER, *ad.* [*L. (Law.) instantly; presently; immediately.*]

IN-STANT-LY, *ad.* 1. Earnestly; eagerly. [*R.*]

Tribes *instantly* serving God day and night. *Acts xxvi. 7.*

2. Without any intervention of time; in an instant; immediately; instantaneously.

Syn.—See *IMMEDIATELY*.

IN-STÁR, *v. a.* [*in and star.*] To spot, stud, or adorn with stars. *Pope.*

IN'STÁR OM'NI-ŪM. [*L.*] An example which may suffice for all. *Qu. Rev.*

IN-STÁTE, *v. a.* [*in and state.*] [*i. INSTATED; pp. INSTATING, INSTATED.*]

1. To set, place, or establish; to install. "*Instated* in the favor of God." *Atterbury.*

2. † To invest; to endow. *Shak.*

IN-STÁ-TŪ QUŌ. [*L.*] In the state in which it was in time past; in its former state. *Hamilton.*

IN-STÁU-RÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. instaurare, instauratus.*] To restore; to repair. [*R.*] *Todd.*

IN-STÁU-RÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. instauratio; Sp. instauración.*] Restoration; reparation; renewal. [*R.*] *Selden.*

IN-STÁU-RÁ'TOR, *n.* [*L.*] One who restores; a renewer; a restorer. [*R.*] *More.*

IN-STÉAD (*in-stéd*), *ad.* [*in and stead.*]

1. In the stead; in the place; in lieu; in the room;—followed by *of*.

To gaze, *instead* of pavement, upon grass. *Byron.*

2. Equal or equivalent to.

This very consideration, to a wise man, is *instead* of a thousand arguments. *Tillotson.*

§ "A corrupt pronunciation of this word," says

Walker, "prevails in London, as if it were written *instud*." This corrupt pronunciation is also often heard in the United States.

IN-STÉEP, *v. a.* [*in and steep.*] [*i. INSTEEPED; pp. INSTEERING, INSTEPEED.*] To soak; to lay under water; to steep; to seethe; to drench. "Where in gore he lay *insteeped*." *Shak.*

IN-STÉP, *n.* [*in and step.*] 1. The prominent part of the foot above; the upper part of the foot above the hollow of the sole.

2. The part of a horse's hind leg which reaches from the ham to the pastern joint. *Farm. Ency.*

IN-STI-GÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. instigo, instigatus; It. instigare; Sp. instigar; Fr. instiguer.*] [*i. INSTIGATED; pp. INSTIGATING, INSTIGATED.*] To stir up; to urge; to provoke; to encourage; to impel; to incite; to animate; to stimulate.

If a servant *instigates* a stranger to kill his master. *Blackstone.*

IN-STI-GÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. instigatio; It. instigazione; Sp. instigación; Fr. instigation.*] The act of instigating; encouragement or incitement, as to commit a crime; impulse.

As if the lives that were taken away by his *instigation* were not to be charged upon his account. *L'Estrange.*

IN-STI-GÁ-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] One who instigates; an inciter to ill. *King Charles.*

IN-STÍL, *v. a.* [*L. instillo; in, in, and stillo, to drop; It. instillare; Sp. instillar; Fr. instiller.*] [*i. INSTILLED; pp. INSTILLING, INSTILLING.*] To infuse slowly or by drops; to insinuate imperceptibly; to infuse; to inculcate.

He from the well of life three drops *instilled*. *Milton.*

The fierce native during which *instills* the stirring memory of a thousand years. *Byron.*

Syn.—See *INCULCATE*.

IN-STÍL-LÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. instillatio; It. instillazione; Sp. instilación; Fr. instillation.*]

1. The act of instilling; infusion.

2. That which is instilled. *Johnson.*

IN-STÍL-LÁ-TOR, *n.* An instiller. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

IN-STÍL-LÉR, *n.* One who instills or infuses. "An artful *instiller* of loose principles." *Skelton.*

IN-STÍL'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of instilling; instillation; infusion.

2. That which is instilled. *Shak.*

† *IN-STÍM-U-LÁTE*, *v. a.* [*L. instimulo, instimulatus.*] To stimulate. *Cockeram.*

IN-STÍM-U-LÁ'TION, *n.* The act of stimulating, inciting, or urging forward. *Wright.*

|| *IN-STÍNCT* (*in-stíngkt*, 82), *n.* [*L. instinguo, instinctus, to excite; It. istinto; Sp. instinto; Fr. instinct.*] A natural impulse in animals by which they are directed to do what is necessary to the continuation of the individual and of the species, independent of instruction and experience; desire or aversion acting without the intervention of reason or deliberation.

Instinct enables a spider to entrap his prey, while appetite only leads him to devour it when in his possession. *Bacon.*

Great thoughts, great feelings, came to them, *Like instincts, unawares.* *Milnes.*

Dr. Reid has maintained, that, in the human being, many actions, such as sucking and swallowing, are done by *instinct*; while Dr. Priestley regards them as automatic, or acquired. *Fleming.*

|| *IN-STÍNCT'* (*in-stíngkt'*, 82) [*in-stíngkt'*, S. W. P. *Ja. C. W. r.*; *in-stíngkt*, *K. Sm.*], *a.* That is urged or stimulated by something within; moved; animated. "*Instinct* with spirit." *Milton.*

† *IN-STÍNCT'*, *v. a.* To impress as by an animating power. *Bentley.*

† *IN-STÍNCT'ION*, *n.* Instinct. *Sir T. Elyot.*

IN-STÍNCT'IVE, *a.* Acting or prompted by instinct; natural; involuntary; spontaneous.

By quick *instinctive* motion, up I sprung. *Milton.*

IN-STÍNCT'IVE-LY, *ad.* By instinct; by nature.

IN-STÍP-U-LÁTE, *a.* Without stipules. *Wright.*

IN-STI-TÚTE, *v. a.* [*L. instituo, institutus; in, in, and stituo, to set; It. istituire; Sp. instituir; Fr. instituer.*] [*i. INSTITUTED; pp. INSTITUTING, INSTITUTED.*]

1. To fix; to establish; to found; to erect; to appoint; to enact; to settle; to prescribe.

The theocracy of the Jews was *instituted* by God himself. *Temple.*

2. To educate; to instruct; to train; to discipline; to form by instruction.

If children were early *instituted*, knowledge would insensibly insinuate itself. *Deacy of Piety.*

3. To set in operation; to begin; to commence. *Wright.*

4. (*Eccl.*) To invest with a sacred office, or the spiritual part of a benefice.

Syn.—Communities, societies, and laws are *instituted*; schools and principles, *established*; colleges, *founded*; laws, *enacted*. A clergyman is *instituted* in office; a judge or an officer is *appointed*.—See *FOUND*.

IN-STI-TÚTE, *n.* [*L. institutum; It. & Sp. istituto; Fr. institut.*]

1. Established law; settled order. *Marlowe.*

2. Precept; maxim; principle.

Thou art pale in mighty studies grown,
To make the *Stole* *institute* thy own. *Dryden.*

3. A scientific body;—particularly applied to the principal philosophical and literary society of France, formed in 1795. *Brande.*

4. *pl.* A book of principles;—the principles or first elements of jurisprudence. *Bowvier.*

§ Many books have borne the name of *Institutes*. Among the most celebrated in the common law are the *Institutes* of Lord Coke. In the civil law, the most generally known are those of Caus, Justinian, and Theophilus. *Bowvier.*

IN-STI-TÚ'TION, *n.* [*L. institutio; It. istituzione; Sp. institución; Fr. institution.*]

1. The act of instituting or establishing; establishment; settlement. *Johnson.*

2. That which is instituted, as a society or a law. "*Institutions* of government." *Swift.*

The American *institutions* guarantee to the citizens all the privileges essential to freedom. *Bowmer.*

3. Education; instruction. "The *institution* of our children." *L'Estrange.*

4. A work containing the elements of any science; an institute. *Burrit.*

5. (*Eccl.*) The act of investing a clerk, clergyman, or minister, with office. *Eden.*

IN-STI-TÚ'TION-AL, *a.* Enjoined; relating to an institution; institutional. *Blackstone.*

IN-STI-TÚ'TION-A-RY, *a.* Elemental; institutional. "*Institutionary* rules." *Browne.*

IN-STI-TÚ-TIST, *n.* One who is versed in, or writes, institutes or instructions. *Harvey.*

IN-STI-TÚ-TIVE, *a.* That institutes; able to establish. "*Institutive* . . . of power." *Barrow.*

IN-STI-TÚ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In accordance with an institution. *Harrington.*

IN-STI-TÚ-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] 1. One who institutes or establishes.

2. An instructor; an educator. "Every *instructor* of youth." *Walker.*

IN-STÓP, *v. a.* [*in and stop.*] To close up; to stop. "The seams *instops*." [*n.*] *Dryden.*

† *IN-STÓRE*, *v. a.* To lay up; to store. *Wickliffe.*

IN-STRÁT'-FIED, *a.* Stratified in or among other bodies; interstratified. *Wright.*

IN-STRÚCT, *v. a.* [*L. instru, instructus; in and struo, to build; It. istituire; Sp. instruir; Fr. instruire.*] [*i. INSTRUCTED; pp. INSTRUCTING, INSTRUCTED.*]

1. To communicate knowledge to; to teach; to form by precept; to educate; to inform. "*Instruct* me, for thou knowest." *Milton.*

Nothing so much worth as a mind well *instructed*. *Ecclus. xxvi. 14.*

2. To direct or inform authoritatively.

Instruct her in what she has to do. *Shak.*

3. † To model; to form. *Ayliffe.*

Syn.—See *INFORM*.

IN-STRÚCT'ÉR, *n.* See *INSTRUCTOR*.

IN-STRÚCT'-BLE, *a.* That may be instructed; capable of receiving instruction; docile. *Bacon.*

IN-STRÚCT'ION, *n.* [*L. instructio; It. istruzio; Sp. instrucción; Fr. instruction.*]

1. The act of instructing; a teaching; information; education.

We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages for those discoveries and discourses they have left behind them for our instruction. *Lock.*

2. Precepts conveying knowledge; advice.

My son, hear the *instruction* of thy father. *Prov. I &*

3. An order given by a principal to his agent, in relation to the business of his agency; authoritative information or direction; mandate. See this despatched with all the haste thou canst; Anon I'll give thee more instruction. *Shak.*
Syn.—See **ADVICE**, **EDUCATION**.
IN-STRUC'TION-AL, *a.* Relating to instruction; educational. *Ec. Rev.*
IN-STRUC'TIVE, *a.* Conveying or affording instruction or knowledge; didactic. I would not have but to instruct, or, if my mouth were to be used, to instruct. *Shak.*
IN-STRUC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an instructive manner; so as to convey instruction. *Arbutnot.*
IN-STRUC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being instructive. *Boyle.*
IN-STRUC'TOR, *n.* [L.] One who instructs; a teacher. *Couper.*
IN-STRUC'TRESS, *n.* A female who instructs.
INSTRU-MENT, *n.* [L. *instrumentum*; It. *strumento*; Sp. *instrumento*; Fr. *instrument*.]
 1. A tool used for any work or purpose; an implement. "If he smite him with an instrument of iron." *Numb. xxxv. 16.*
 2. A frame or artificial machine for yielding musical sounds; any body artificially constructed for the production of musical sounds. By voice and sound of instrument. *Gower.*
 3. A subordinate agent, or subordinate means; that which conduces as a means to an end. The bold are but the instruments of the wise; They undertake the dangers they advise. *Dryden.*
 All voluntary self-denials and austerities which Christianity commands become necessary, not simply for themselves, but as *means* to a higher end. *Decay of Piety.*
 4. (*Law.*) A writing containing some agreement, as a deed, contract, or order, &c.; — so called because it serves to instruct one in regard to what has been agreed upon. *Bouvier.*
Syn.—*Instrument* and *tool* are both used to express the means of effecting some purpose; *instrument* is used in a good sense; *tool*, in a bad sense. Men of talents and worth are employed as *instruments* of promoting some public benefit; base men are often used as *tools* to effect some bad design.
IN-STRU-MEN'TAL, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Relating to, or done by, an instrument; conducive as means to some end; organical; helpful; assisting; auxiliary. "Instrumental causes." *Raleigh.*
 2. Produced by musical instruments; noting music composed for instruments; not vocal. Sweet voices, mixed with instrumental sounds. *Dryden.*
IN-STRU-MEN'TAL-IST, *n.* One who plays on an instrument. *Lond. Athenaeum.*
IN-STRU-MEN'TAL-I-TY, *n.* The state of being instrumental; agency of any thing as means to an end; subordinate agency. *Hale.*
IN-STRU-MEN'TAL-LY, *ad.* By means of instruments, or means to an end:—with musical instruments. *South.*
IN-STRU-MEN'TAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being instrumental; instrumentality. *Hammond.*
IN-STRU-MEN'T-A-RY, *a.* (*Law.*) Conducive to an end; instrumental. *Judge Story.*
IN-STRU-MEN-TA'TION, *n.* (*Mus.*) The art of distributing the harmony among the different instruments of an orchestra or band:—manner of playing on an instrument. *Moore.*
IN-STRU-MEN'TIST, *n.* Instrumentalist. *Dwight.*
†IN-STYLE, *v. a.* [*in* and *style*.] To denominate; to call; to style. *Crashaw.*
†IN-SUÁV-I-TY (*in-swá'v'e-ty*), *n.* [L. *insuavitas*.] Want of suavity; unpleasantness. *Burton.*
IN-SUB-JEC'TION, *n.* [*in*, priv., and *subjection*.] Want of subjection or obedience. *Todd.*
IN-SUB-MERG-I-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Incapable of being submerged. [R.] *Ed. Rev.*
IN-SUB-MIS'SION (*-mish'un*), *n.* Want of submission; disobedience. *Wright.*
IN-SUB-OR-DI-NATE, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *subordinate*.] Resisting authority; disorderly. *Ency.*
IN-SUB-OR-DI-NÁ'TION, *n.* [It. *insubordinazione*; Sp. *insubordinacion*; Fr. *insubordination*.] Want of subordination; resistance or disobedience to authority; disorder. *Burke.*

IN-SUB-STÁN'TIAL, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *substantial*.] Not substantial, unsubstantial. "This insubstantial pageant." [R.] *Shak.*
IN-SUB-STÁN-TI-ÁL-I-TY, *n.* Want of substantiality; unsubstantiality. *Roget.*
†IN-SUC-CÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *insucco*, *insuccatus*, to soak.] A soaking or a steeping. *Ecelyn.*
IN-SUFF-ER-A-BLE, *a.* [It. *insoffribile*; Sp. *insufrible*.] That cannot be suffered, endured, or permitted. Intolerable; insupportable; unbearable. "Insufferable cold." *Brown.*
 A multitude of scribblers, who daily pester the world with their insufferable stuff. *Dryden.*
Syn.—See **INTOLERABLE**.
IN-SUFF-ER-A-BLY, *ad.* Intolerably; beyond endurance; insupportably. *Milton.*
IN-SUF-FI'CIENCE (*-fish'ens*), } *n.* [L. *insuf-*
IN-SUF-FI'CIEN-CY (*-fish'en-se*), } *ficientia*; It. *insufficienza*; Sp. *insuficiencia*; Fr. *insuffisance*.]
 Want of sufficiency; inadequateness; deficiency; want of requisite value or power; — used both of things and persons. "The insufficiency of the light of nature." *Hooker.*
IN-SUF-FI'CIENT (*in-suf-fish'ent*), *a.* [L. *insufficiens*; It. *insufficiente*; Sp. *insuficiente*; Fr. *insuffisant*.] Not sufficient; wanting requisite power, skill, or fitness; unequal; ineffectual; incompetent; incomplete; inadequate; incompetent; incapable; unfit. *Arbutnot.*
 The bishop to whom they shall be presented may justly reject them as incapable and inefficient. *Spenser.*
Syn.—See **INCAPABLE**, **INEFFECTUAL**.
IN-SUF-FI'CIEN-T-LY (*-fish'ent-le*), *ad.* Not sufficiently; inadequately. *Milton.*
IN-SUF-FLÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *insufflatio*; Fr. *insufflation*.] The act of breathing upon. *Fulke.*
†IN-SUIT, *n.* A petition; a request. *Shak.*
†IN-SUIT-A-BLE, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *suitable*.] Unfit; improper; unsuitable. *Burnet.*
||IN-SU-LAR [*in-su-lar*, S. P. J. *Ja. K. Sm. W.*; *in-shu-lar*, W. F.], *a.* [L. *insularis*; *insula*, an island; It. *isolario*; Sp. *insular*; Fr. *insulaire*.] Belonging to an island; surrounded by water. "Their insular abode." *Byron.*
††IN-SU-LAR, *n.* An islander. *Bp. Berkeley.*
||IN-SU-LAR-I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *insularité*.] The state or the quality of being an island or islands, or of being surrounded by water. *Cook. Ec. Rev.*
IN-SU-LAR-LY, *ad.* In an insular manner. *Wright.*
||IN-SU-LA-RY, *a.* Same as **INSULAR**. *Hovell.*
||IN-SU-LÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *insula*, an island; It. *isolare*; Sp. *aislar*; Fr. *isoler*.] [*i.* **INSULATED**; *pp.* **INSULATING**, **INSULATED**.]
 1. To make an island of. [R.] *Pennant.*
 2. To place in a detached situation, so as to have no communication with surrounding objects; to detach; to isolate. *Brande.*
 3. (*Elec.*) To support, as any body, in such a manner as to prevent electricity from being transferred to, or from, it by conduction. *Insulating stool*, a stool supported by glass or other non-conducting legs.
||IN-SU-LÁT-ED, *p. a.* 1. Not contiguous; not connected; standing clear. "An insulated column." *Burke.*
 Two forms are slowly shadowed on my sight, Two insulated phantasms of the brain. *Byron.*
 2. (*Elec.*) Noting electrified bodies which are supported and surrounded by non-conductors of electricity. *Nichol.*
 3. (*Heat.*) Noting heated bodies supported by non-conductors of heat. *Nichol.*
 4. (*Astron.*) Noting stars supposed, like our sun, to be beyond the reach of any sensible action of the gravitation of others. *Foran.*
||IN-SU-LÁ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of insulating. 2. (*Elec.*) The state of an electrified body surrounded by non-conductors of electricity. 3. (*Heat.*) The state of a heated body surrounded by non-conductors of heat. *Nichol.*
||IN-SU-LÁ-TOR, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, insulates. *Phil. Mag.* 2. (*Elec.*) A body that does not readily transmit electricity; a non-conductor. *Nichol.*

IN-SU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *insula*, an island.] Abounding in small islands. [R.] *Craig.*
†IN-SULSE, *a.* [L. *insulsus*.] Dull; heavy; stupid. "Insulse and frigid affectation." *Milton.*
†IN-SUL-SI-TY, *n.* Dulness; stupidity. *Cockeram.*
IN-SULT (114), *n.* [It. & Sp. *insulto*; Fr. *insulte*.]
 1. The act of leaping on. [R.] *Dryden.*
 2. The act of insulting; an act or speech of insolence or contempt; an affront, an outrage; gross abuse; contempt; an offence; indignity. The ruthless sneer that insult adds to grief. *Savage.*
 Railleries are an insult on the unfortunate. *Broome.*
Syn.—See **AFFRONT**, **INDIGNITY**, **INSOLENCE**.
IN-SULT', v. a. [L. *insulto*; *in*, upon, and *salto*, to leap; It. *insultare*; Sp. *insultar*; Fr. *insulter*.] [*i.* **INSULTED**; *pp.* **INSULTING**, **INSULTED**.]
 1. To leap or trample upon. [R.] *Shak.*
 2. To treat with insolence, contempt, or abuse; to outrage. Death! was I not the sovereign of the state, Insulted on his very throne, and made A mockery to the men who should obey me? *Byron.*
 3. (*Mil.*) To attack boldly and in open day. An enemy is said to *insult* a coast when he suddenly appears upon it, and debarks with an immediate purpose to attack. *Stoqueler.*
IN-SULT', v. n. To behave with insolence. There shall the spectator see some insulting with joy. *L. Jonson.*
†IN-SUL-TÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *insultatio*.] The act of insulting; injurious treatment. *Feltham.*
IN-SULT'ER, *n.* One who insults or outrages.
IN-SULT'ING, *n.* The act or speech of contempt or insolence. "Scornful insultings." *Barrow.*
IN-SULT'ING, p. a. Treating with insolence; bestowing insult; insolent; impudent; abusive.
IN-SULT'ING-LY, *ad.* With insult; insolently.
†IN-SULT'MENT, *n.* The act of insulting; insult. "My speech of insultment." *Shak.*
†IN-SUME', *v. a.* [L. *insumo*.] To receive or take in. *Ecelyn.*
IN-SUPER-A-BÍL-I-TY, *n.* [It. *insuperabilità*.] The quality of being insuperable or insurmountable; insuperableness. *Johnson.*
IN-SUPER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *insuperabilis*; *in*, priv., and *superabilis*, that may be overcome; It. *insuperabile*; Sp. *insuperable*.] That cannot be surmounted or overcome; invincible; insurmountable. "An insuperable objection." *Digby.*
 Nothing is insuperable to pains and patience. *Ray.*
Syn.—See **INVINCIBLE**.
IN-SUPER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being insuperable; insuperability. *Johnson.*
IN-SUPER-A-BLY, *ad.* In a manner not to be overcome; invincibly; insurmountably. *Rambler.*
IN-SUP-PÓRT-A-BLE, *a.* [It. *insopportabile*; Sp. *insoportable*; Fr. *insupportable*; *in*, priv., and *supportable*.] That cannot be supported or endured; intolerable; insufferable; unbearable. "Pestilent and insupportable summer." *Bentley.*
 A disgrace put upon a man in company is insupportable. *South.*
 The thought of being nothing after death is a burden *in* supportable to a virtuous man. *Dryden.*
Syn.—See **INTOLERABLE**.
IN-SUP-PÓRT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being insupportable. *Sidney.*
IN-SUP-PÓRT-A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond endurance; intolerably; insufferably. *Dryden.*
IN-SUP-PÓS'A-BLE, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *supposable*.] That is not to be supposed. *Ec. Rev.*
IN-SUP-PRESS-I-BLE, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *suppressible*.] That cannot be suppressed or concealed; not suppressible. *Young.*
IN-SUP-PRESS-I-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be suppressed. *Wright.*
†IN-SUP-PRES'SIVE, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *suppressive*.] Insuppressible. *Shak.*
IN-SÚR-A-BLE (*in-shúr'a-bl*), *a.* That may be insured. "The goods are insurable." *Todd.*
IN-SÚR-ANCE (*in-shúr'ans*), *n.* 1. The act of insuring; security against loss, for which a present payment is made or promised to be made;

a contract whereby, for a stipulated consideration or premium, one party undertakes to indemnify the other against certain risks.

2. The premium or consideration agreed upon for insuring property or life.

Insurance is sometimes synonymously used with *assurance*; but the latter term is now more frequently applied to one particular class of contracts, namely, those which depend on the continuance or failure of human life, while *insurance* is applied to risks of all other kinds. — See ASSURANCE. *Brande.*

IN-SÛR'ANCE-BRÖ'KĒR, *n.* A broker who effects insurance. *Simmonds.*

IN-SÛR'ANCE-CLERK (-klärk or -klerk), *n.* A clerk employed in an insurance-office. *Simmonds.*

IN-SÛR'ANCE-CÖM'P'ANY, *n.* A joint-stock association, which grants policies of insurance against fire, marine risks, &c. *Simmonds.*

IN-SÛR'ANCE-ÖF'FICE, *n.* The office in which an insurance-company conducts its business. *Simmonds.*

IN-SÛR'ANCE-PÖL'I-CY, *n.* The legal document or contract given by an insurance-company to a party insured. *Simmonds.*

† IN-SÛR'AN-CER (in-shür'an-sēr), *n.* One who insures; an insurer. *Dryden.*

IN-SÛRE' (in-shür'), *v. a.* [*i.* INSURED; *pp.* INSURING, INSURED.] To make sure or secure; to secure; to secure safety from a contingent loss; to indemnify against certain risks.

Written also ensure. — See ENSURE.

IN-SÛRE' (in-shür'), *v. n.* To practise insurance; to underwrite. *Smart.*

IN-SÛR'ER (in-shür'er), *n.* One who insures; an underwriter; insurer. — See ENSURER.

IN-SÛR'GĒN-CY, *n.* The act of rising in rebellion against government. *Dr. R. Vaughan.*

IN-SÛR'GĒNT, *a.* [*L.* *insurgo*, *insurgens*, to rebel; *in*, against, and *surgo*, to rise; *It.* & *Sp.* *insurgente*; *Fr.* *insurgé*.] Rising in opposition to lawful authority; rebellious; seditious. *Ed. Rev.*

IN-SÛR'GĒNT, *n.* One who rises in open rebellion against the established government of his country; a rebel.

On the part of his imperial majesty the *insurgents* were not treated with lenity. *Guthrie.*

IN-SÛR-MÖUNT'A-BİL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being insurmountable. *Dr. Tregeller.*

IN-SÛR-MÖUNT'A-BLE, *a.* [*It.* *insormontabile*; *Fr.* *insurmontable*.] That cannot be surmounted; insuperable; unconquerable; invincible.

Hope thinks nothing difficult; despair tells us that difficulty is insurmountable. *Watts.*

Syn. — See INVINCIBLE.

IN-SÛR-MÖUNT'A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being insurmountable. *Ash.*

IN-SÛR-MÖUNT'A-BLY, *ad.* In a manner not to be surmounted; invincibly; unconquerably.

IN-SÛR-RĒC'TION, *n.* [*L.* *insurrectio*; *insurgo*, *insurrectus*, to rise up; *It.* *insurrezione*; *Sp.* *insurreccion*; *Fr.* *insurrection*.] A seditious rising against government; a rebellion; a revolt; a sedition.

The trade of Rome had like to have suffered another great stroke by an *insurrection* in Egypt. *Arbutnot.*

Syn. — An *insurrection* is the rising up against the authority of the government; *rebellion* is resistance against the authority of the government, with an intent to overthrow it; *sedition* is a less extensive resistance against lawful authority; *revolt* is the act of renouncing allegiance to a government; *mutiny* is an insurrection of seamen or soldiers against their commanders. *Insurrections* and *revolts* may be made by nations against a foreign dominion, or by subjects against their government; *sedition* and *rebellion* are carried on by subjects only against their government.

IN-SÛR-RĒC'TION-AL, *a.* [*It.* *insurrezionale*; *Sp.* *insurreccional*; *Fr.* *insurrectionnel*.] Insurrectionary; rebellious. *Walsh.*

IN-SÛR-RĒC'TION-A-RY, *a.* Relating to an insurrection; rebellious; seditious; insurrectional.

Whilst the sanescolotes gallery instantly recognized their old insurrectionary acquaintance. *Burke.*

IN-SÛR-RĒC'TION-IST, *n.* One who excites insurrection; an insurgent. *Wilberforce.*

IN-SÛS-CĒP-TI-BİL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being susceptible. *Smart.*

IN-SÛS-CĒP'TI-BLE, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *susceptible*.] Not susceptible; that cannot admit, receive, or allow; not capable. *Wotton.*

IN-SÛS-CĒP'TIVE, *a.* Not susceptible. *Rambler.*

† IN-SÛ-SÛR-RĀ TION, *n.* [*L.* *insurratio*; *insurro*, to whisper into.] The act of whispering into something. *Bailey.*

IN-TACT', *a.* [*L.* *intactus*.] Untouched; not touched; uninjured. *Sir R. Peel.*

† IN-TACT'I-BLE, *a.* Not perceptible to the touch; intangible. *Bailey.*

IN-TÄGL'IÄT-ED (in-täl'yät-ed), *a.* Engraven. "Starry stone deeply intagliated." *Warton.*

IN-TÄGL'IÖ (in-täl'yö), *n.* [*It.*] Something cut or engraved; a precious stone or gem in which the subject is hollowed out so that an impression on it would present the appearance of a bass-relief. *Addison.*

IN-TÄIL', *n.* See ENTAIL. *Todd.*

† IN-TÄM'I-NÄT-ED, *a.* Uncontaminated; undefiled. *A. Wood.*

IN-TÄN-GI-BİL'I-TY, *n.* [*Fr.* *intangibilité*.] The quality of being intangible. *Smart.*

IN-TÄN-GI-BLE, *a.* [*It.* *intangibile*; *Sp.* & *Fr.* *intangible*.] That cannot be touched; not perceptible by the touch; impalpable. *Wilkins.*

IN-TÄN-GI-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Intangibility. *Clarke.*

IN-TÄN-GI-BLY, *ad.* In an intangible manner.

IN-TÄN'GLE, *v.* See ENTANGLE. *Todd.*

† IN-TÄN'A-BLE, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *tastable*.] That cannot be tasted; tasteless. *Grew.*

IN'TE-GER, *n.* [*L.* *integer*, untouched, whole; *in*, priv., and *tango*, to touch; *It.* & *Sp.* *intero*, whole.] (*Arith.*) A whole number, as distinguished from a fraction or a mixed number. *Davies & Peck.*

IN'TE-GRAL, *a.* [*It.* *integrale*; *Sp.* *intero*; *Fr.* *intégral*.] This word is sometimes corruptly pronounced *in-tä-gräl*; but this pronunciation is not countenanced by any of the orthoepists. 1. Comprising all the parts; whole; entire. 2. Not defective; complete; uninjured. *Holker.* 3. (*Math.*) In arithmetic, noting a whole number; — in calculus, an expression which, being differentiated, will produce a given differential. *Davies & Peck.*

Integral calculus, (*Math.*) a branch of mathematics which has for its object (a differential being given) to find a function such that, being differentiated, it will produce the given differential; — such an expression is called the *integral* of the differential. By English writers, this function was formerly called the *fluent* or *flowing quantity*, and the method of finding it, the *inverse method of fluxions*. *Brande.*

Syn. — See WHOLE.

IN'TE-GRÄL, *n.* The whole made up of parts. *Hale.*

† IN'TE-GRÄL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being integral; wholeness; completeness. *Whitaker.*

IN'TE-GRÄL-LY, *ad.* Wholly; completely.

IN'TE-GRÄNT, *a.* [*L.* *intero*, *integrans*, to make whole or sound.] Contributing to make up a whole; constituent.

A true natural aristocracy is not a separate interest in the state, or separable from it. It is an essential integral part of any large people rightly constituted. *Burke.*

Integral parts, in the corporeal philosophy, are the small parts of a body, by the aggregation of which it may be conceived to be formed. *Integral parts* result from the mechanical division of a body; *constituent parts*, from its chemical decomposition. *Brande.*

IN'TE-GRÄTE, *v. a.* [*L.* *intero*, *integratus*; *It.* *integrare*; *Sp.* *integrar*; *Fr.* *intégrer*.] [*i.* INTEGRALED; *pp.* INTEGRATING, INTEGRATED.]

1. To make up a whole; to contain all the parts of.

Two distinct substances, the soul and the body, go to compound and *integrate* the man. *South.*

2. (*Calculus.*) To find the integral of; — applied to a differential.

IN'TE-GRÄTION, *n.* [*L.* *integratio*; *It.* *integrazione*; *Fr.* *intégration*.]

1. The act of making whole or restoring; a restoring; a renewing. *Cockerm.*

2. (*Math.*) The operation of finding the integral of a given differential.

The symbol of *integration* is this, \int , which is only a particular form of the letter *s*, which originally stood for the word "summa," or sum. *Davies & Peck.*

IN-TĒG'RĪ-TY, *n.* [*L.* *integritas*; *integer*, whole; *It.* *integrità*; *Sp.* *integridad*; *Fr.* *intégrité*.]

1. Entireness; entirety; wholeness.

To the *integrity* whereof [Christ's body] the blood of the same parteth. *Sir T. Mo. a.*

2. Purity of mind; rectitude; virtue; honesty; uprightness; probity.

I promised that, when I possessed the power, I would use it with inflexible *integrity*. *Johnson.*

3. Genuine, unadulterated state.

Language continued long in its purity and *integrity*. *Hale.*

Syn. — See RECTITUDE, VIRTUE.

IN-TĒG-U-MÄ'TION, *n.* [*L.* *intero*, to cover.] That part of physiology which treats of the integuments of animals and plants. *Wright.*

IN-TĒG-U-MĒNT, *n.* [*L.* *integumentum*; *intero*, to cover; *It.* *integumento*.] Any thing that covers or envelops, as the skin of an animal; a covering; an envelope; tegument.

The common *integuments* are the skin, with the fat and cellular membrane adhering to it; also, particular membranes, which invest certain parts of the body, are called *integuments*, as the tunics or coats of the eye. *Hoblyn.*

Syn. — See TEGUMENT.

IN-TĒG-U-MĒNT'A-RY, *a.* Relating to integuments; covering. *P. Mag.*

IN-TĒG-U-MĒN-TÄ'TION, *n.* That part of physiology that treats of integuments. *Smart.*

IN'TEL-LĒCT, *n.* [*L.* *intellectus*; *intelligo*, to understand; *It.* *intelletto*; *Sp.* *intellecto*; *Fr.* *intellect*.] The power of understanding and reasoning; that faculty of the mind by which we receive or form ideas; the thinking principle; the understanding; genius; ability; sense.

The term *intellect* includes all those powers by which we acquire the knowledge, as perception, reasoning, &c. *Fleming.*

Syn. — See GENIUS, UNDERSTANDING.

IN'TEL-LĒCT, *v. a.* To endow with intellect.

In body and in bristles they became As swine, yet *intellected* as before. *Cowper.*

IN-TĒL-LĒCT'ION, *n.* [*L.* *intellectio*; *It.* *intellectio*; *Sp.* *intelleccion*; *Fr.* *intelleccion*.] The act of understanding intuitively; simple apprehension of a notion, intuition; understanding.

The mind of man is able to discern universal propositions . . . by its native force, without any previous notion or applied reasoning, which method of attaining truth is by a peculiar name styled *intellection*. *Barrow.*

IN-TĒL-LĒC'TIVE, *a.* [*Fr.* *intellectif*.]

1. Having power to understand. *Wotton.*

2. Perceptible only by the intellect, not by the senses; intellectual; mental. "*Intellective* abstractions." *Milton.*

IN-TĒL-LĒC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an intellectual manner; by the intellect. *Warner.*

IN-TĒL-LĒC'T'U-AL (in-tel-läkt'yü-äl), *a.* [*L.* *intellectualis*; *intelligo*, *intellectus*, to discern; *It.* *intellectual*; *Sp.* *intelectual*; *Fr.* *intellectuel*.]

1. Relating to the intellect or understanding; mental; as, "*Intellectual* philosophy."

Logic is to teach us the right use of our reason, or *intellectual* powers. *Watts.*

Mankind have a great aversion to *intellectual* labor. *Johnson.*

Cudworth names his book "*The Intellectual System of the Universe*," considering his topic as an object not of the senses but of the intellect. *Johnson.*

2. Perceptible by the intellect, not by the senses; intellectual; ideal.

In a dark vision's *intellectual* scene. *Cowley.*

3. Having the power of understanding.

Who would lose, Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being, Those thoughts that wander through eternity? *Milton.*

Syn. — See IDEAL.

† IN-TĒL-LĒC'T'U-AL, *n.* Intellect; understanding. "Whose higher *intellectual*." *Milton.*

IN-TĒL-LĒC'T'U-AL-ISM, *n.* Intellectual quality or power; idealism. *Ed. Rev.*

IN-TĒL-LĒC'T'U-ÄL-IST, *n.* 1. One who overrates the human understanding. *Bacon.*

2. One who holds that human knowledge is derived from pure reason. *For. Qu. Rev.*

† IN-TĒL-LĒC'T'U-ÄL'I-TY, *n.* [*L.* *intellectualitas*.] Intellectual power. *Hallivell.*

IN-TEL-LÉCT'U-AL-ÍZE, *v. a.* To treat or reason upon in an intellectual manner; to elevate to the rank of intellectual things. *Coleridge.*

IN-TEL-LÉCT'U-AL-LÝ, *ad.* In an intellectual manner; by the intellect. *Hale.*

IN-TEL-LÍ-GÉNCÉ, *n.* [*L. intelligentia*; *It. intelligentia*; *Sp. inteligencia*; *Fr. intelligence*.] 1. Acquired knowledge; information; — distinguished from *intellect*, or *understanding*.

Every man is endowed with understanding; but it requires reading to become a man of *intelligence*. *Truster.*

2. Notice; notification; news; advice; instruction; account of things distant or secret; communicated information.

Let all the passages be well secured, that no *intelligence* may pass between the prince and them. *Denham.*

3. Familiar terms of acquaintance. [*R.*]

He lived rather in a fair *intelligence*, than any friendship with the favorites. *Clarendon.*

4. Spirit; a spiritual existence or being. "Uriel, the *intelligence* of the sun." *Dryden.*

Syn. — See *ADVICE*, *UNDERSTANDING*.

IN-TEL-LÍ-GÉNCÉ-ÓF-FÍCE, *n.* An office where intelligence may be obtained. *Simmonds.*

IN-TEL-LÍ-GÉN-CÉR, *n.* One who imparts intelligence or news. *Bacon.*

IN-TEL-LÍ-GÉN-CÍNG, *a.* Conveying intelligence or information. *Milton.*

IN-TEL-LÍ-GÉN-CÝ, *n.* Intelligence. *Stillingfleet.*

IN-TEL-LÍ-GÉNT, *a.* [*L. intelligens*; *It. intelligente*; *Sp. inteligente*; *Fr. intelligent*.] 1. Possessed of intelligence or information; well informed; having knowledge or skill; knowing; understanding; instructed; skilful. "A most wise and *intelligent* architect." *Woodward.*

2. † Giving information. *Shak.*

IN-TEL-LÍ-GÉN'TIAL (-shál), *a.* 1. Consisting of unbodied mind; spiritual.

Food alike those pure, *Intellectual* substances require. *Milton.*

2. Intellectual; intelligent. "Inspired with *act intellectual*." *Milton.*

IN-TEL-LÍ-GÉN'TÍ-A-RÝ, *n.* One who imparts intelligence; an intelligencer. *Holinshead.*

IN-TEL-LÍ-GÉNT-LÝ, *ad.* In an intelligent manner; with intelligence. *Boyle.*

IN-TEL-LÍ-GÍ-BÍL-I-TÝ, *n.* [*It. intelligibilità*; *Fr. intelligibilité*.] The quality of being intelligible; comprehensibility.

I am persuaded, as far as *intelligibility* is concerned, Chaucer is not merely as near, but much nearer, to us, than he was felt by Dryden and his contemporaries to be to them. *French.*

IN-TEL-LÍ-GÍ-BLE, *a.* [*L. intelligibilis*; *It. intelligibile*; *Sp. inteligible*; *Fr. intelligible*.] That can be understood; clear; plain; distinct; comprehensible. *Burnet.*

IN-TEL-LÍ-GÍ-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being intelligible; intelligibility; perspicuity. *Locke.*

IN-TEL-LÍ-GÍ-BLY, *ad.* In an intelligible manner.

IN-TÉM'PÉR-ATE, } *a.* [*L. intemperatus*.] Un-
IN-TÉM'PÉR-ÁT-ED, } defied. *Parth. Sacra.*

IN-TÉM'PÉR-ATE-NÉSS, *n.* The state or condition of being undefied. *Donne.*

IN-TÉM'PÉR-A-MÉNT, *n.* [*in, priv., and temperament*.] Want of rule or balance in the elements of the animal frame; bad constitution. *Harvey.*

IN-TÉM'PÉR-ANOE, *n.* [*L. intemperantia*; *in, priv., and temperantia*; temperance; *It. intemperanza*; *Sp. intemperancia*; *Fr. intemperance*.] The state of being intemperate; want of temperance or moderation, as to pleasure of any sort; excess; excessive indulgence of appetite, especially in intoxicating drink.

Some, as thou saw'st, by violent stroke shall die; By fire, blood, famine, by *intemperance* more In meats and drinks, which on the earth shall bring Diseases dire. *Milton.*

The Lacedæmonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness and *intemperance*, by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts.*

Syn. — See *EXCESS*.

IN-TÉM'PÉR-AN-CÝ, *n.* Intemperance. *Hakewill.*

IN-TÉM'PÉR-ATE, *a.* [*L. intemperatus*; *in, priv., and temperatus*; temperate; *It. intemperato*.]

1. Not temperate; immoderate in the indulgence of any appetite or passion, particularly the habitual desire for intoxicating liquors.

2. Ungovernable; excessive; irregular; inordinate. "Intemperate zeal." *Courper.*

3. Exceeding the just or convenient mean. "An *intemperate* climate." "We have *intemperate* weather." *Johnson.*

Syn. — See *EXCESSIVE*, *IRREGULAR*.

IN-TÉM'PÉR-ÁTE, *v. a.* To disorder; to put out of order. *Whitaker.*

IN-TÉM'PÉR-ÁTE-LÝ, *ad.* In an intemperate manner; excessively; immoderately. *C. J. Fox.*

IN-TÉM'PÉR-ÁTE-NÉSS, *n.* 1. The quality of being intemperate or immoderate in the indulgence of any appetite; intemperance. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Immoderate degree of heat, cold, &c., in the climate or the weather. *Ainsworth.*

IN-TÉM'PÉR-Á-TÚRE, *n.* [*Fr.*] Irregularity of temperature; excess. *Cotgrave.*

IN-TÉM-PÉS'TÍVE, *a.* [*L. intempestivus*; *Fr. intempestif*.] Unseasonable; untimely. *Burton.*

IN-TÉM-PÉS'TÍVE-LÝ, *ad.* Unseasonably; unsuitably; out of season. *Burton.*

IN-TÉM-PÉS-TÍV-I-TÝ, *n.* [*L. intempestivitas*.] Unsuitableness as to time. *Hale.*

IN-TÉN'A-BLE [*in-tén'-a-bl*, *W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.* *W. r.*; *in-tén'-a-bl*, *Ja.*], *a.* [*in, priv., and tenable*.] That cannot be held, supported, or maintained; indefensible; untenable. "An *intenable* opinion." "An *intenable* fortress." *Johnson.* "Intenable pretensions." *Warburton.*

IN-TÉND', *v. a.* [*L. intendo*; *in, towards*, and *tendo* (*Gr. teino*), to stretch; *It. intendere*; *Sp. intender*; *Fr. entendre*.] [*i.* INTENDED; *pp.* INTENDING, INTENDED.] 1. † To stretch out; to extend. "With sharp, *intended* sting." *Spenser.*

2. † To make intense; to enforce; to direct.

But when I ceased to *intend* my fancy upon them, I went into the dark and *intended* my mind upon them. *Newton.*

3. † To regard; to take care of; to attend to. She did with singular care and tenderness *intend* the education of Philip. *Bacon.*

4. To mean; to design; to purpose.

Thou art sworn deeply to effect what we *intend* closely to conceal what we impart. *Shak.*

IN-TÉND', *v. n.* 1. To extend; to stretch forward; to draw out. [*R.*]

2. To have an intention; to purpose; to mean.

IN-TÉN'DAN-CÝ, *n.* [*Fr. intendance*.] 1. The office or jurisdiction of an intendant. *Murray.*

2. A geographical or civil division of a country under the government of an intendant. *Ency.*

IN-TÉN'DANT, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. An officer who superintends; a superintendent. *Arbutnot.*

2. The chief magistrate of a city, corresponding to *mayor*; as in Charleston, S. C.

IN-TÉND'ED-LÝ, *ad.* With design or intention.

To add one passage more of him, which is *intendedly* related for his credit. *Stowe.*

IN-TÉND'ÉR, *n.* One who intends. *Feltham.*

IN-TÉND'ÉR, *v. a.* See *ENTENDER*.

IN-TÉND'I-MÉNT, *n.* [*Fr. entendement*.] 1. Attention; patient hearing. *Spenser.*

2. Understanding; knowledge. *Spenser.*

3. Consideration; intention. *Spenser.*

IN-TÉND'MÉNT, *n.* [*Fr. entendement*.] 1. Intention; design; purpose. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*.) The understanding, intention, or true meaning. *Whishaw.*

IN-TÉN'ÉR-ÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. in, used intensively, and tener*, tender; *It. intenerire*.] [*i.* INTENERATED; *pp.* INTENERATING, INTENERATED.] To make tender; to soften. "Fear *intenerates* the heart." [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

IN-TÉN'ÉR-ÁTE, *a.* Made tender; tender; soft; intenerated. [*R.*] *Daniel.*

IN-TÉN'ÉR-ÁTION, *n.* The act of intenerating or softening. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

IN-TÉN'I-BLE, *a.* That cannot hold any thing. "This . . . *intenable* sieve." *Shak.*

IN-TÉN'SÁTE, *v. a.* To render intense; to strengthen; to intensify. [*R.*] *Bd. Rev.*

IN-TÉN'SÁ-TÍVE, *a.* That makes intense; adding force; intensifying. *Halliwel.*

IN-TENSE', *a.* [*L. intendo*, *intensus*, to stretch, to strain; *It. & Sp. intenso*.]

1. Raised to a high degree; extreme; excessive. "So *intense* . . . a degree of heat." *Boyle.*

With answerable pains, but more *intense*. *Milton.*

2. Strained; kept on the stretch; intent; noting a state of fixed attention or excessive effort or exertion, without relaxation or intermission. "His application is *intense*." *Crabb.*

3. Highly wrought; vehement; figurative. Hebrews warm and intimate our language, and convey our feelings in a more *intense* manner. *Addison.*

Syn. — See *INTENT*.

IN-TENSE'LÝ, *ad.* In an intense manner; to a high degree; — with earnestness; earnestly.

IN-TENSE'NÉSS, *n.* 1. The state of being intense, or raised to a high degree; intensity. "Intensity of heat." *Woodward.*

2. Fixed attention; excessive effort; intensity. "Unintermitted study and *intensity* of mind." *Milton.*

3. Vehemence; earnestness; ardor. He was in agony, and prayed with the utmost ardency and *intensity*. *Blackwall.*

IN-TÉN-SÍ-FÍ-CÁ-TÍON, *n.* The act of intensifying. [*R.*] *N. Brit. Rev.*

IN-TÉN-SÍ-FÝ, *v. a.* [*i.* INTENSIFIED; *pp.* INTENSIFYING, INTENSIFIED.] To render intense; to strengthen; to intensate.

Assisted to propagate and *intensify* the alarm. *Qu. Rev.*

"Coleridge, in a letter to Mr. Alsop, claims the merit of inventing this word. It is now commonly used by the best writers, especially those on religious and æsthetic subjects." *C. M. Ingleby.*

IN-TÉN-SÍ-FÝ, *v. n.* To become intense; to act with great effort. *Dickens.*

IN-TÉN'SÍON, *n.* [*L. intensio*; *It. intensione*; *Sp. intensión*.] The act of making more intense.

Faith differs from hope in the extension of its object, and in the *intension* of hope. *Bp. Taylor.*

IN-TÉN'SÍ-TÝ, *n.* [*It. intensità*; *Sp. intensidad*; *Fr. intensité*.] — See *INTENSE*.

1. High or extreme degree; excess. "The *intensity* of the guilt." *Burke.*

2. The state of being intense; utmost exertion or effort; intenseness. *Boyle.*

3. Vehemence; earnestness; ardor. *Gillies.*

4. (*Physics*.) The rate or degree of energy with which a force or cause acts.

Thus the *intensity* of terrestrial magnetism at different times and places, or *magnetic intensity*, as it is called, is proportional to the square of the number of oscillations of the magnetic needle in a given time; — the *intensity* of the polarizing force in different crystals is estimated by the angular separation of the ordinary and extraordinary images.

IN-TÉN'SÍVE, *a.* [*It. & Sp. intensivo*.]

1. Admitting increase of degree.

The *intensive* distance between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite. *Hale.*

2. Intent; unremitting; intense.

Assiduous attendance and *intensive* circumspection. *Wotton.*

3. Exerting or adding force; — applied particularly to particles which, when used in composition, heighten or intensify the meaning of the word to which they are prefixed.

IN-TÉN'SÍVE-LÝ, *ad.* By increase of degree; so as to add force. *Bp. Bramhall.*

IN-TÉN'SÍVE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being intensive; intensity. *Hale.*

IN-TÉNT', *a.* [*L. intensus*; *It. intento*; *Fr. intenté*.] Anxiously diligent; fixed with close attention; eager; earnest; — usually with *on*.

Of action eager, and *intent* on thought. *Dryden.*

There is an evil spirit continually active, and *intent* to seduce. *South.*

Syn. — *Intent* on business or on pleasure; *eager* or *earnest* in pursuit of an object; *intense* application; *intense* heat or cold.

IN-TÉNT', *n.* A design; a purpose; intention; aim; drift; a view formed; meaning; purport. If I fail not in my deep *intent* *Clarence* hath not another day to live. *Shak.*

To all *intents* and *purposes*, in all senses; whatever be meant or designed; in reality. "To all *intents* and *purposes*, he who will not open his eyes is, for the present, as blind as he that cannot." *South.*

† **IN-TEN-TÁ'TION**, *n.* Intention. *Bp. Hall.*
IN-TÉN'TION, *n.* [L. *intentio*; It. *intenzione*; Sp. *intención*; Fr. *intention*.]
 1. Closeness of attention; deep ardor of mind; intenseness; intensity. *Locke.*
 Which cannot be done without some labor and *intention* of the mind. *South.*
 2. That which is intended; the object which one proposes; design; purpose; end; aim. I wish others the same *intention* and greater successes. *Temple.*
 3. The state of being intense; intensity. The operations of agents admit of *intention* and remission. *Locke.*
 4. (*Surg.*) The occurrence of cicatrization without suppuration. *Dunglison.*
Syn. — See **AIM**, **DESIGN**.
IN-TÉN'TION-AL, *a.* [Fr. *intentionnel*.] Having intention; voluntary; designed; done by design. "A direct and *intentional* service." *Rogers.*
IN-TÉN'TION-ÁL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being intentional; design. *Coleridge.*
IN-TÉN'TION-AL-LY, *ad.* With intention; by design; with fixed choice. *Boyle.*
IN-TÉN'TIONED (-shund), *a.* Having intentions; disposed; — used in composition; as, "Well-*intentioned*." *Addison.*
† **IN-TÉN'TIVE**, *a.* [L. *intentivus*.] Diligently applied; attentive. *Bacon.*
† **IN-TÉN'TIVE-LY**, *ad.* In an intensive manner; with application; attentively. *Bp. Hall.*
† **IN-TÉN'TIVE-NESS**, *n.* The state of being intensive; attention. *W. Mountagu.*
IN-TÉN'T'LY, *ad.* With close attention; with diligent or earnest application; with eager desire.
IN-TÉN'T'NESS, *n.* The state of being intent. *South.*
IN-TER-. A Latin preposition, used as a prefix, and signifying between, among.
IN-TÉR', *v. a.* [L. *in*, in, and *terra*, the earth; It. *interrare*; Sp. *enterrar*; Fr. *enterrer*.] [*i.* **INTERRED**; *pp.* **INTERRING**, **INTERRED**.] To bury in the ground; to cover with earth; to inhumate. The evil that men do lives after them; The good is oft *interred* with their bones. *Shak.*
Syn. — See **BURIAL**.
IN-TER-ÁCT, *n.* [*inter* and *act*.] A short piece between others; the time between the acts of the drama; interlude. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
IN-TER-ÁCT'ION, *n.* [*inter* and *action*.] An intervening action. *Ed. Rev.*
IN-TER-ÁD'DI-TÍVE, *n.* [*inter* and *additive*.] Something inserted parenthetically or between other things. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*
IN-TER-Á'GEN-CY, *n.* The action or business of an interagent. By the *interagency* of Rubrius Gallus the mind of Cæcina came to be shaken. *Gordon.*
IN-TER-Á'GENT, *n.* [*inter* and *agent*.] An agent that acts between two parties. *Kirby.*
 Domitian is believed to have tried by secret *interagents* to corrupt the fidelity of Cerialis. *Gordon.*
† **IN-TER-ÁLL**, *n.* Entrail; inside. When Zephyr breathed into the watery *interall*. *Fletcher.*
IN-TER-ÁM'NI-AN, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *amnis*, a river.] Situated between rivers. "An *interamnic* country." *Bryant.*
IN-TER-ÁN'I-MÁTE, *v. a.* To animate or inspire mutually. [*R.*] When love with one another so *interanimates* two souls. *Donne.*
IN-TER-ÁR-TÍC'U-LAR, *a.* [*inter* and *articular*.] Situated between the articulations. *Dunglison.*
IN-TER-ÁX'AL, *a.* Situated in the interaxis. *Craig.*
IN-TER-ÁX'IL-LÁ-RY, *a.* (*Bot.*) Situated within the axils of leaves. *Wright.*
IN-TER-ÁX'IS, *n.* (*Arch.*) The space between the axes in columnar erections. Doors, windows, niches, and the like, are placed centrally in the *interaxis*. *Gould.*
† **IN-TER-BAS-TÁ'TION**, *n.* [Old Fr. *interbas-tar*, to quilt.] Patchwork. *Brownie.*
IN-TER-BRÉED', *v. a.* To breed by cross-breeding; to blend, as different races. *Ec. Rev.*

IN-TER-BRÉED', *v. n.* To practise cross-breeding. *Ec. Rev.*
† **IN-TER-BRING'**, *v. a.* To bring between. *Donne.*
IN-TÉR'CA-LAR, *a.* Intercalary. *Holland.*
IN-TÉR'CA-LÁ-RY [in-ter'-ka-lá-re, S. P. Ja K. Sm. R. C. Rees, W. b.; in-ter-kál'a-re, W. J. F.], *a.* [L. *intercalaris*; *inter*, between, and *calo*, to proclaim; It. *intercalare*; Sp. *intercalar*; Fr. *intercalaire*.] (*Chron.*) Inserted out of the common order, to preserve the correspondence between the civil and the solar year; as, "The 29th of February, in a leap year, is an *intercalary* day."
IN-TÉR'CA-LÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *intercalo*, *intercalatus*; It. *intercalare*; Sp. *intercalar*; Fr. *intercaler*.] [*i.* **INTERCALATED**; *pp.* **INTERCALATING**, **INTERCALATED**.] (*Chron.*) To insert into the calendar, as an extraordinary day or other portion of time, in order to preserve the correspondence between the solar year, by which the seasons are determined, and the civil year.
IN-TÉR'CA-LAT-ED, *p. a.* 1. Inserted into the calendar, as a day, or other portion of time. 2. (*Geol.*) Nothing portions of rock contained in more recent intruded rocks. "A mass of slate *intercalated* in granite or trap rock." *C. T. Jackson.* — Noting beds or layers of one kind of rock or other substance included between beds or strata of other kinds. *Intercalated* coal beds. — Horizontal masses of igneous rock *intercalated* between aqueous strata. *Lyell.*
IN-TÉR-CA-LÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *intercalatio*; It. *intercalazione*; Sp. *intercalacion*; Fr. *intercalation*.]
 1. (*Chron.*) The act of intercalating; the insertion into the calendar of a portion of time out of the usual order. "The Roman year, as established by Numa, was divided into twelve months, according to the course of the moon, consisting in all of 355 days. But as ten days, five hours, forty-eight minutes, and fifty-eight seconds were wanting to make the lunar year correspond to the course of the sun, he intercalated every other year an extraordinary month, which consisted alternately of 22 and 23 days during periods of 23 years, the last biennium in the 23 years being entirely passed over. The *intercalation* of this month was left to the discretion of the pontifices, who, by inserting more or fewer days, used to make the current year longer or shorter, as was most convenient for themselves or their friends; for instance, that a magistrate might sooner or later resign his office, or contractors for the revenue have longer or shorter time to collect the taxes. Julius Cæsar abolished those *intercalations*, and established the division of time known as the Julian year." *P. Cyc.*
 2. (*Geol.*) The interposition of a bed or stratum of one kind of rock or substance between beds or strata of another. *C. T. Jackson.* The inclusion of a mass of rock within intruded rocks. *Lyell.*
IN-TÉR-CÉDE', *v. n.* [L. *intercedo*; *inter*, between, and *cedo*, to pass; It. *intercedere*; Sp. *interceder*; Fr. *interceder*.] [*i.* **INTERCEDED**; *pp.* **INTERCEDING**, **INTERCEDED**.]
 1. To pass between; to intervene. He supposed that a vast period *interceded* between that origination and the age in which he lived. *Hale.*
 2. To ask or entreat as a mediator; to interpose; to mediate; to plead in favor of one; to act between two parties by persuasion; to endeavor to conciliate one. He [Christ] is still our advocate, continually *interceding* with his Father in behalf of all true penitents. *Culamy.*
Syn. — One *intercedes* between parties that are unequal, and *interposes* between those that are equal. One *intercedes*, by persuasion, in favor of one who has offended, and is exposed to punishment, — and *interposes*, by authority, in order to adjust a dispute. To *intercede* and *interpose* are employed on matters of great or little importance; to *mediate*, that is, to *interpose* as a friend in order to reconcile parties, is used in matters of great moment.
IN-TÉR-CÉ'DENT, *a.* [L. *intercedo*, *intercedens*, to pass between.] Passing or coming between; mediating. *Smart.*
IN-TÉR-CÉ'DER, *n.* One who intercedes; one who pleads in favor of another; a mediator.
IN-TÉR-CÉD'ING, *n.* Intercession. *Pearson.*
IN-TÉR-CÉL'U-LAR, *a.* [*inter* and *cellular*.] (*Bot.*) Lying between the cells. *Reget.*
IN-TÉR-CÉPT', *v. a.* [L. *intercipio*, *interceptus*;

inter, between, and *cipio*, to seize; It. *intercettare*; Sp. *interceptar*; Fr. *intercepter*.] [*i.* **INTERCEPTED**; *pp.* **INTERCEPTING**, **INTERCEPTED**.]
 1. To stop and seize in the way. I then . . . Marched towards St. Albans, to *intercept* the queen. *Shak.*
 2. To obstruct; to cut off; to interrupt; to stop from being communicated. "It is used of the thing or person passing, of the act of passing, or of that to which the passage is directed." *Johnson.*
 They will not *intercept* my tale. *Shak.*
 We must meet first, and *intercept* his course. *Dryden.*
 Swarming o'er the dusky fields they fly. New to the flowers, and *intercept* the sky. *Dryden.*
 3. (*Geom.*) To include between. That part of a line lying between any two points is said to be *intercepted* between them. *Davies.*
IN-TÉR-CÉPT'ER, *n.* [L. *interceptor*.] One who intercepts; an opponent. *Shak.*
IN-TÉR-CÉP'TION, *n.* [L. *interceptio*; It. *intercezione*; Sp. *intercepcion*; Fr. *interception*.] Act of intercepting; stoppage in course; hindrance; obstruction. "Interception of the sight." *Wotton.* "Interception of breath." *Brownie.*
IN-TÉR-CÉS'SION (in-ter-sesh'un), *n.* [L. *intercessio*; It. *intercessione*; Sp. *intercesion*; Fr. *intercession*.]
 1. The act of interceding; agency between two parties; mediation; interposition. What had passed with man Recounted, mixing *intercession* sweet. *Shak.*
 2. Agency in the cause of another, generally in his favor, sometimes against him. He ever liveth to make *intercession* for them. *Heb. vii. 25.*
 He maketh *intercession* to God against Israel. *Rom. xi. 2.*
IN-TÉR-CÉS'SION-ÁL, *a.* Containing intercession or entreaty. *Wright.*
† **IN-TÉR-CÉS'SION-ÁTE**, *v. a.* To entreat. *Nash.*
IN-TÉR-CÉS'SOR, *n.* [L.] 1. One who intercedes; an agent between two parties to procure reconciliation; a mediator. On man's behalf, Patron or *intercessor*, none appeared. *Milton.*
 2. (*Ecol.*) A bishop, who, during a vacancy of the see, administers the bishopric till a successor is elected. *Wright.*
IN-TÉR-CÉS-SÓ'RI-ÁL, *a.* Relating to, or implying, intercession; intercessory. [*R.*] *Bp. Horne.*
IN-TÉR-CÉS-SQ-RY, *a.* Relating to, or containing, intercession; interceding. The Lord's Prayer has an *intercessory* petition for our enemies. *Earbery.*
IN-TÉR-CHÁIN', *v. a.* [*inter* and *chain*.] [*i.* **INTERCHAINED**; *pp.* **INTERCHAINING**, **INTERCHAINED**.] To chain; to link together. *Shak.*
IN-TÉR-CHÁNGE', *v. a.* [*inter* and *change*.] [*i.* **INTERCHANGED**; *pp.* **INTERCHANGING**, **INTERCHANGED**.]
 1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to change or exchange reciprocally; to alternate. "Having *interchanged* their cares." *Sidney.*
 2. To succeed alternately. *Sidney.*
Syn. — See **CHANGE**.
IN-TÉR-CHÁNGE (116), *n.* 1. Permutation of commodities; commerce; barter. *Hovell.*
 2. Alternate succession; alternation. "The *interchanges* of light and darkness." *Holder.*
 Sweet *interchange* Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains. *Milton.*
 3. A mutual giving and returning; reciprocity; reciprocity. "An unreserved *interchange* of sentiment." *Canning.*
 Ample *interchange* of sweet discourse. *Shak.*
IN-TÉR-CHÁNGE-Á-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being interchangeable. *Perry.*
IN-TÉR-CHÁNGE-Á-BLE, *a.* 1. Capable of being interchanged; reciprocal; that may be given and taken mutually. *Baron.*
 2. Following alternately, or one after the other. "Four *interchangeable* seasons." *Holder.*
IN-TÉR-CHÁNGE-Á-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being interchangeable; interchangeability.
IN-TÉR-CHÁNGE-Á-BLY, *ad.* In an interchangeable manner; by interchange; alternately.
IN-TÉR-CHÁNGE'MENT, *n.* Interchange. "By *interchangement* of your rings." [*R.*] *Shak.*

IN-TER-CHÁP-TER, *n.* An interpolated or inserted chapter. *Wright.*

† **IN-TER-CÍ'DENCE**, *n.* Incident; accident; occurrence. *Holland.*

† **IN-TER-CÍ'DENT**, *a.* [*L. intercido, intercedens*, to happen.] Coming between; happening. *Boyle.*

IN-TER-CÍP'I-ENT, *a.* [*L. intercipiens*.] Obstructing; intercepting. *Johnson.*

IN-TER-CÍP'I-ENT, *n.* He who, or that which, intercepts or obstructs. *Wiseman.*

† **IN-TER-CÍ'SION**, *n.* [*L. intercisio*, a cutting through.] Interruption; separation. *Browne.*

IN-TER-CLÁ-VIC'U-LAR, *a.* [*inter* and *clavicular*.] Being between the clavicles. *Dunglison.*

IN-TER-CLOSE', *v. a.* [*inter* and *close*.] To shut in or within. *Boyle.*

IN-TER-CLOÚD', *v. a.* [*inter* and *deloud*.] To shut within clouds; to cloud. *Daniel.*

IN-TER-CLÚDE', *v. a.* [*L. intercludo; inter*, between, and *claudio*, to shut; *It. intercludere*.] [i. INTERCLUDING; *pp.* INTERCLUDING, INTERCLUDEN.] To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to shut off; to preclude; to intercept. *Pococke.*

The stopcock B is to be shut, so that all passage of external air into the receiver may be intercluded. *Boyle.*

IN-TER-CLÚ'SION, *n.* [*L. interclusio*.] The act of intercluding; obstruction; interception; preclusion. *Cockeram.*

IN-TER-CQ-LÓ-NI-AL, *a.* Relating to the intercourse between different colonies. *Nova-Scotian.*

IN-TER-CQ-LŪM-NI-Á'TION, *n.* [*L. inter*, between, and *columna*, a column.] [*Arch.*] The space between two columns or pillars. *Wotton.*

IN-TER-CÓM'BAT, *n.* A fight between. *Daniel.*

† **IN-TER-CÓM'ING**, *n.* [*inter* and *come*.] Act of coming between; interposition; interference. *Notwithstanding the pope's intercoming to make himself a party in the quarrel. Proceedings against Garnet, 1806.*

IN-TER-CÓM'MON, *v. n.* [*inter* and *common*.] [i. INTERCOMMONED; *pp.* INTERCOMMONING, INTERCOMMONED.]

1. To have, do, share, or participate with others; to feed at the same table. *Bacon.*
2. To feed in the same pasture.

Beasts of several adjoining parishes do promiscuously intercommon together. *Blount.*

IN-TER-CÓM'MON-AGE, *n.* [*inter* and *common-age*.] Joint use of the same commons. *Roberts.*

IN-TER-CÓM'MON-ING, *n.* (*Old Law*.) The promiscuous feeding of cattle on the contiguous commons of two adjacent manors, by the inhabitants of the commons. *Whishaw.*

IN-TER-COM-MŪNE', *v. n.* [*inter* and *commune*.] To commune together; to associate. *C. J. Fox.*

IN-TER-COM-MŪ'NI-CÁ-BLE, *a.* Mutually communicable. *Coleridge.*

IN-TER-COM-MŪ'NI-CÁTE, *v. n.* [*inter* and *communicate*.] To communicate mutually or reciprocally. *Holland.*

IN-TER-COM-MŪ-NI-CÁ'TION, *n.* Mutual or reciprocal communication or intercourse; intercommunication. *Coleridge.*

IN-TER-COM-MŪ'N'ION (*in-ter-kom-mūn'yun*), *n.* [*inter* and *communio*.] Mutual communion; reciprocal intercourse. *Law.*

IN-TER-COM-MŪ'N'ITY, *n.* [*inter* and *communio*.]

1. A mutual communication or community; reciprocal communication. "Intercommunity of various sentiments." *Lowth.*
2. A mutual freedom or exercise of religion. Admitting each other's pretensions, there must needs be amongst them perfect harmony and intercommunity. *Warburton.*

IN-TER-CÓST'AL, *a.* [*L. inter*, between, and *costa*, a rib; *Fr. intercostal*.] (*Anat.*) Placed between the ribs. "Intercostal muscles." *Boyle.*

IN-TER-CÓST'AL, *n.* [*Sp. & Fr. intercostal*.] (*Anat.*) A part that is situated between the ribs. *Dunglison.*

IN-TER-CÓURSE (*in-ter-kōrs*), *n.* [*L. intercursum; intercurro*, to run between; *inter*, between, and

curro, to run; *Fr. entrecours*.] Exchange of sentiment, opinion, or commodities; commerce; mutual exchange; communication; connection; communion.

See "Intercourse" from soul to soul, thus to the pole. *Pope.*

Of looks and smiles. *Druden.*

Syn.—*Intercourse* and *commerce* subsist between persons only; *communication* and *connection*, between persons and things. *Commerce* is a species of general but close intercourse; a *connection*, a permanent intercourse. A friendly or commercial intercourse; *commerce* between individuals or countries; free communication between persons or things; close connection of friends.

Scipio, restoring the Spanish bride, gained a great nation to interest themselves for Rome against Carthage. *Dryden.*

To interest one's self, to take an interest, to be engaged.

dulatory theory of light, by an interference of luminous waves analogous to that of liquid waves, the luminous effects being redoubled where the waves meet in the same phase, and destroyed where they meet in opposite phases, — and colors being produced where waves of different lengths overlap one another.

5. (*Heat*.) The mutual action of two intersecting pencils of radiant heat, by which, like two interfering pencils of light, they increase each other's effects at certain points and diminish or destroy them at others.

6. The waves of heat, according to the theory of undulation, are longer and their vibrations slower than those of light.

6. (*Acoustics*.) The mutual action of two series of waves of sound, by which, according as they coincide or differ as to their points of condensation and rarefaction, they increase or diminish each other's loudness, producing what in music is called a beat, or entirely destroy each other, producing silence.

IN-TER-FÉR'ER, *n.* One who interferes. *Reeder.*

IN-TER-FÉR'ING, *a.* (*Physics*.) Noting two pencils of light or of radiant heat, or two series of liquid or aerial waves, which at certain points augment, at others diminish, and at others destroy, each other. — See INTERFERENCE. *Young.*

IN-TER-FÉR'ING, *n.* A clashing; contradiction; interference. "No competition or interfering of interests." *Bp. Butler.*

IN-TER-FÉR'ING-LY, *ad.* By interference.

IN-TER-FLU-ËNT, *a.* [*L. interfluo, interfluens.*] Flowing between. *Boyle.*

IN-TER-FLU-ÛS, *a.* Interfluent. *Smart.*

IN-TER-FÖ-LI-Á-CEOUS (-fö-lë-á'shüs), *a.* [*L. inter, between, and folium, a leaf; It. interfoliaceo.*] Placed alternately between leaves. *P. Cyo.*

IN-TER-FÖ-LI-ÁTE, *v. a.* To interleave. *Evelyn.*

IN-TER-FÜL'GENT, *a.* [*L. interfulgeo, interfulgens, to glitter between; inter, between, and fulgeo, to glitter.*] Shining between. *Bailey.*

IN-TER-FÜS'ED' (In-ter-füz'd'), *a.* [*L. interfusus.*] Poured or spread between.

The ambient air wide interfused. *Milton.*

IN-TER-FÜ'SION (-zhün), *n.* [*L. interfusio.*] The act of pouring or spreading between. *Coleridge.*

IN-TER-GÁN-GLI-ÖN'IC (-gáng-gli-ön'ik), *a.* [*L. inter, between, and Gr. γάγγλιον, ganglion.*] Belonging to the nervous chords in the intervals of the ganglions, which they connect together. *Dunghison.*

IN-TER-IM, *n.* [*L. interim.*] 1. The mean time; intervening time. *Shak.*

2. (*Hist.*) The name given to a decree of the Emperor Charles V., in which he attempted to reduce to harmony the conflicting opinions of the Protestants and Romanists.

The enactments of the interim were intended only to remain in force till some definitive settlement could be made. *Brande.*

IN-TER-IM-IS'TIC, *a.* Relating to, or existing for, the interim. *Qu. Rev.*

IN-TER-Í-OR, *a.* [*L. interior; It. interiore; Sp. interior; Fr. intérieur.*]

1. Internal; inner; inherent; intrinsic; inward; not outward; — opposed to exterior. "The interior parts of the earth." *Burnet.*

2. Remote from the boundary; not near the confine; as, "An interior town."

3. (*Geom.*) Noting angles of a polygon formed by two adjacent sides, and lying within the polygon; internal; not exterior. *Da. & P. Syn.* — See INTERNAL.

IN-TER-Í-OR, *n.* 1. That which is within; the inner part; inside: — the inland part of a country.

2. (*Politics*.) The home department; — distinguished from that of foreign relations. "Minister of the interior." *Ed. Rev.*

IN-TER-Í-OR-I-TY, *n.* The quality or the state of being interior. *Clissold.*

IN-TER-Í-OR-LY, *ad.* Internally; inwardly.

IN-TER-JÁ-ÇENCE, } *n.* [*L. interjacio, interja-*
IN-TER-JÁ-ÇEN-ÇY, } *cens, to lie between.*] The
act, or the state, of lying between. *Hale.*

IN-TER-JÁ-ÇENT, *a.* [*L. interjacens.*] Intervening; lying between; intermediate. *Raleigh.*

IN-TER-JÁN'GLE, *v. n.* To make a discordant sound, one with another. *Daniel.*

IN-TER-JËCT', *v. a.* [*L. interjicio, interjectus; inter, between, and jacio, to throw.*] [*INTERJECTED; pp. INTERJECTING, INTERJECTED.*] To put between; to throw in between; to insert.

This phrase was interjected when the hearer was not quite so well pleased as the speaker. *Johnson.*

IN-TER-JËCT', *v. n.* To come between. *Buck.*

IN-TER-JËCT'ION, *n.* [*L. interjectio; It. interjezione; Sp. interjeccion; Fr. interjection.*]

1. The act of throwing between; intervention. "The loud noise which waketh the interjection of laughing." *Bacon.*

2. (*Gram.*) An exclamation, or a word thrown in by the force of some passion or emotion, without regard to syntax; as, "O! Alas!"

IN-TER-JËCT'ION-ÁL, *a.* Relating to, or like, an interjection; thrown in. *Ed. Rev.*

IN-TER-JËCT'ION-A-RY, *a.* Relating to, or like, an interjection; interjectional. *Palmer.*

IN-TER-JÖIN', *v. a.* [*inter and join.*] [*INTERJOINED; pp. INTERJOINING, INTERJOINED.*] To join mutually; to intermarry. *Shaks.*

IN-TER-JÖIST, *n.* [*inter and joist.*] (*Carp.*) The space between joists. *Francis.*

IN-TER-JÜNC'TION, *n.* [*inter and junction.*] A mutual joining. *Smart.*

IN-TER-KNIT', *v. a. & n.* [*inter and knit.*] To knit or connect together. *Southey.*

†IN-TER-KNÖWL'EDGE (In-ter-nöl'ej), *n.* [*inter and knowledge.*] Mutual knowledge. *Bacon.*

IN-TER-LÁCE', *v. a.* [*Sp. entrelazar; Fr. entrelacer.*] [*INTERLACED; pp. INTERLACING, INTERLACED.*] To put one thing within another; to insert; to intermix.

Some are to be interlaced between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hooler.*

IN-TER-LÁCE'MENT, *n.* The act of interlacing; insertion within. *Med. Jour.*

IN-TER-LÁM'I-NÁT-ED, *a.* [*L. inter, between, and lamina, a plate.*] Between laminae. *Clarke.*

IN-TER-LÁPSE, *n.* [*L. interlabor, interlapsus, to fall or slide between.*] Lapse of time between two events. "A short interlapse of time." *Harvey.*

IN-TER-LÁRD', *v. a.* [*Fr. entrelarder; entre, between, and larder, to lard.*] [*INTERLARDERED; pp. INTERLARDING, INTERLARDERED.*]

1. To lay lard between; to diversify by mixture, as lean meat by a mixture of fat.

2. To insert between; to interpose. *Careno.*

The laws of Normandy were the deformation of the English laws, and a transcript of them, though mingled and interlarded with many particular laws of their own. *Hale.*

IN-TER-LÁY', *v. a.* [*inter and lay.*] [*INTERLAI'D; pp. INTERLAYING, INTERLAI'D.*] To lay between or among. *Daniel.*

IN-TER-LÉAF, *n.*; pl. IN-TER-LEAVES. [*inter and leaf.*] A leaf inserted among other leaves. *Smart.*

IN-TER-LÉAVE', *v. a.* [*inter and leave.*] [*INTERLEAVED; pp. INTERLEAVING, INTERLEAVED.*] To insert, as a blank leaf, or blank leaves, between other leaves; to interfoliate.

An interlaved copy of Bailey's Dictionary. In folio, he [Johnson] made the repository of the several articles. *Sir J. Hawkins.*

IN-TER-LÍ'BEL, *v. n.* [*inter and libel.*] To libel reciprocally. *Bacon.*

IN-TER-LÍNE', *v. a.* [*It. interlineare; Sp. entrelinear; Fr. entrelineer.*] [*INTERLINED; pp. INTERLINING, INTERLINED.*]

1. To write in alternate lines.

Interlining Latin and English one with another. *Locke.*

2. To place, draw, or write between the lines of what is already written or printed. *Swift.*

IN-TER-LÍN'E-ÁL, *a.* [*inter and lineal; Sp. interlineal.*] Between lines; interlinear; interlinear; interlined. *Sydney Smith.*

IN-TER-LÍN'E-ÁR, *a.* [*L. interlinearis; inter, between, and linea, a line; It. interlineare; Fr. interlinéaire.*] Inserted between lines; having insertions between lines; interlineal; interlineary. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-TER-LÍN'E-ÁR-LY, *ad.* In an interlinear manner; by interlineation. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-TER-LÍN'E-A-RY, *a.* Inserted between lines; interlined; interlinear. *Milton.*

IN-TER-LÍN'E-A-RY, *n.* A book interlined. *Milton.*

IN-TER-LÍN'E-Á-TION, *n.* [*Sp. interlineacion; Fr. interlineation.*]

1. The act of interlining.

2. Any thing inserted between lines. "Frequent blots and interlineations." *Swift.*

IN-TER-LÍN'ING, *n.* The act of writing between lines; interlineation. *Dryden.*

IN-TER-LÍNK', *v. a.* [*inter and link.*] [*INTERLINKED; pp. INTERLINKING, INTERLINKED.*] To connect by uniting links; to interchain; to join one in another; to interlock.

These are two chains which are interlinked. *Dryden.*

IN-TER-LÍNK, *n.* An intermediate link or connection. *Coleridge.*

IN-TER-LÖB'U-LÁR, *a.* Between lobes. *Wright.*

IN-TER-LQ-CÁ'TION, *n.* [*Fr. interlocation.*] An interplacing; an interposition.

Your eclipse of the sun is occasioned by an interlocation of the moon betwixt the earth and the sun. *Buckingham.*

IN-TER-LÖCK', *v. a.* [*inter and lock.*] To communicate with, or flow into, one another; to lock, or close fast, one with another. *Maunder.*

IN-TER-LQ-CÜ'TION, *n.* [*L. interlocutio; inter, between, and locutio, a speaking; loquor, to speak; It. interlocuzione; Sp. interlocucion; Fr. interlocution.*]

1. Interchange of speech; verbal intercourse; dialogue; colloquy; conference.

It [rehearsal of the psalms] is done by interlocation, and with a mutual return of sentences from side to side. *Hooker.*

2. (*Law*.) An intermediate act or degree before final decision. *Ayliffe.*

IN-TER-LÖC'U-TOR, or IN-TER-LQ-CÜ'TOR (In-ter-lök'ü-tür, S. P. F. Ja. Sm. R. C. Wr. IV b.; In-ter-lök'ü-tür or In-ter-lq-kü'tür, W.; In-ter-lq-kü'tür, Nares), *n.*

1. One who speaks in a dialogue; a dialogist.

The interlocutors in this dialogue are Socrates and one Minos, an Athenian, his acquaintance. *Bentley.*

2. (*Scottish Law*.) An interlocutory sentence or judgment. *Ayliffe.*

"So great is the tendency of our language to the enclitical accent, that this word, though perfectly Latin, and having the penultimate a long, has not been able to preserve the accent on that syllable. Mr. Nares is the only orthoepist who places the accent on a; Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Peiry, Mr. Barclay, and Entick accent the antepenultimate syllable. I prefer Mr. Nares's accentuation. — See PROLOCUTOR." *Walker.*

IN-TER-LÖC'U-TQ-RY (In-ter-lök'ü-tür-q, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. W. R.; In-ter-lq-kü'tür-q, E.), *a.* [*It. & Sp. interlocutorio; Fr. interlocutoire.*]

1. Consisting of dialogue.

There are several interlocutory discourses in the Holy Scriptures, though the persons speaking are not alternately mentioned or referred to. *Fridley.*

2. (*Law*.) Intermediate; done, or determined, between the commencement and termination of an action.

The chancellor's decree is either interlocutory or final. *Blackstone.*

IN-TER-LÖPE', *v. n.* [*inter and Dut. loopen, to leap.*] [*INTERLOPED; pp. INTERLOPING, INTERLOPED.*] To run or leap into a business in which one has no concern; to intermeddle; to run between parties and intercept advantage; to forestall. "Interloping trade." *Taiter.*

IN-TER-LÖP'ER, *n.* One who interlopes; one who runs into business in which he has no concern or right; an intruder; intermeddler. *Milton.*

†IN-TER-LÜ-CÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. interluco, interlucatus.*] To let in light by cutting away branches or boughs. *Cockeram.*

IN-TER-LÜ-CÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. interlucatio.*] The act of letting in light by cutting away branches or boughs. *Evelyn.*

IN-TER-LÜ'CENT, *a.* [*L. interlucens, interlucens.*] Shining between. *Bailey.*

IN-TER-LÜDE, *n.* [*L. interludo; inter, between, and ludus, a play, game, diversion.*]

1. Something played in the intervals of a play,

drama, or festive entertainment; a short dramatic piece, generally accompanied with music, and properly represented or performed between the acts of longer performances. "Masques, and revels, and interludes." *Bacon.*

2. (Mus.) A short piece of organ music played between two stanzas of a hymn. *Moore.*

IN-TER-LÜD-ED, *a.* Inserted or performed as an interlude; containing interludes. *Dwight.*

IN-TER-LÜD-ER, *n.* A performer in an interlude. "All our children made interluders." *B. Jonson.*

IN-TER-LÜ-EN-CY, *n.* [L. *interlucio*, *interluens*; *inter*, between, and *lucio*, to flow.] A flowing between; water interposed. [R.] *Hale.*

IN-TER-LÜ-NAR, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *luna*, the moon; *It. interlunare*.] Belonging to the time when the moon, being in conjunction with the sun, is invisible. Silent as the moon, ... *Milton.*

Hid in her vacant interlunar cave.

IN-TER-MÄR'RAGE (In-ter-mär'rij), *n.* [*inter* and *marriage*.] Reciprocal marriage; marriage between two families where each takes one and gives another.

Intermarriage of relations, which is so fruitful a source of disease and idleness. *Ec. Rev.*

IN-TER-MÄR'RY, *v. n.* [*i. intermarried*; *pp. intermarrying*, *intermarried*.] To marry, or be married, reciprocally, as one family, one tribe, or one nation with another.

About the middle of the fourth century from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to intermarry. *Swift.*

IN-TER-MÄX'IL-LÄ-RY, *a.* [*inter* and *maxillary*.] Situated between the jaw-bones. *Roget.*

†IN-TER-MĒAN, *n.* [*inter* and *mean*.] Something done in the meantime; an intermediate act; an interact. *B. Jonson. Nares.*

†IN-TER-MĒ-Ä'TION, *n.* [L. *intermeo*, to pass, or flow between.] A flowing between. *Bailey.*

IN-TER-MĒD'DLE, *v. n.* [*inter* and *meddle*.] [*i. intermeddled*; *pp. intermeddling*, *intermeddled*.] To meddle or interpose officiously or improperly; to interfere; to intrude.

The practice of Spain hath been, by war and by conditions of treaty, to intermeddle with foreign states, and declare themselves protectors-general of Catholics. *Bacon.*

Syn. — see INTERFERE.

IN-TER-MĒD'DLE, *v. a.* To intermix; to mingle. "To intermeddle retedness with society." *Hall.*

IN-TER-MĒD'DLER, *n.* One who intermeddles; an intruder. "Officious intermeddlers." *Swift.*

IN-TER-MĒD'DLING, *n.* Officious interference. "Iniquitous intermeddling." *Burke.*

IN-TER-MĒDE, *n.* [Fr. *intermède*.] A sort of interlude in a drama; a short musical piece, generally of a burlesque character; intermezzo. *Brande.*

†IN-TER-MĒ'DI-Ä-CY, *n.* [*inter* and *mediacy*.] Interposition; intervention. [R.] *Derham.*

†IN-TER-MĒ'DI-ÄL (In-ter-mē'de-äl, P. J. Jo. Sm. R. Wr.; In-ter-mē'dyäl, S. E. F. K.; In-ter-mē'de-äl or In-ter-mē'de-äl, W.), *a.* [L. *intermedius*; *inter*, between, and *medius*, the middle.] Intervening; lying between; intermediate.

†IN-TER-MĒ'DI-ÄN, *a.* Intermediate. *Blount.*

†IN-TER-MĒ'DI-Ä-RY, *a.* Intervening; intermediate; intermedial. *Ld. Campbell.*

†IN-TER-MĒ'DI-Ä-RY, *n.* That which is intermediate, as a connecting particle.

Since these words [infinities, as in the example "A desire to excel,"] are preceded by the particle "to," this modification might perhaps be placed among those united to the principal word by an *intermediary*. But there is good reason to doubt whether the word "to" is really in this case a mere *intermediary*. *Mulligan.*

†IN-TER-MĒ'DI-ÄTE, *a.* [L. *intermedius*; *It. intermediato*; Sp. *intermedio*; Fr. *intermédiaire*.] 1. Lying between; between extremes; intervening; interposed; interjacent.

Those general natures which stand between the nearest and most remote are called *intermediates*. *Watts.*

2. (Arith. & Algebra.) Noting the terms of a progression between the first and the last; the means.

Intermediate state, (Theol.) the state of the soul between death and the resurrection of the body. *Hook.*

†IN-TER-MĒ'DI-ÄTE, *v. n.* To intervene; to interpose. "Intermediating authority." *Milton.*

†IN-TER-MĒ'DI-ÄTE-LY, *ad.* By way of inter-mediation or intervention. *Johnson.*

IN-TER-MĒ'DI-Ä'TION, *n.* Act of intermediating; intervention; interposition. *Burke.*

IN-TER-MĒ'DI-ÜM, *n.* [L.] 1. Intermediate space. *Coleridge.*

2. An intermediate agent; instrument. *Roget.*

†IN-TER-MĒLL', *v. n.* [Fr. *entremêler*.] To intermeddle; to meddle; to interfere. To bite, to gnaw, and boldly intermeddle With sacred things. *Marston.*

†IN-TER-MĒLL', *v. a.* To mix; to mingle. The life of this wretched world is always intermeddled with much bitterness. *Lp. Fisher.*

IN-TER-MĒNT', *n.* [Fr. *enterrement*. — See INTER.] The act of interring a dead body; burial; sepulture; inhumation. *Warton.*

Syn. — See BURIAL.

IN-TER-MĒN'TION, *v. a.* [*inter* and *mention*.] To mention among other things. [R.] *Grimstone.*

†IN-TER-MĒSS', *n.* A service or something intervening. *Evelyn.*

IN-TER-MĒZ'ZÖ (-mēdzö), *n.* [It.] (Mus.) An interlude; an intermede. *Smart.*

†IN-TER-MĒ-CÄTE, *v. n.* To shine between or among. *Blount.*

IN-TER-MĒ-CÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *intermico*, *intermicatus*, to glitter among; *inter*, between, and *mico*, to glitter.] A shining between or among. *Smart.*

IN-TER-MĒ-GRÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *inter*, between, and *migro*, *migratus*, to remove.] Reciprocal migration; act of removing from one dwelling to another, as of two parties, each of whom takes the dwelling-place of the other. *Hale.*

IN-TER-MĒ-NA-BLE, *a.* [L. *interminabilis*; *in*, priv., and *termino*, to end; *terminus*, the end; *It. interminabile*; Sp. & Fr. *interminable*.] Having no limits; unbounded; boundless; unlimited; immense. "The interminable sky." *Thomson.*

IN-TER-MĒ-NA-BLE, *n.* He whom no limit confines; — applied to the Deity.

As if they would confine the *Interminable*. *Milton.*

IN-TER-MĒ-NA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being interminable, or not to be limited.

IN-TER-MĒ-NA-BLY, *ad.* Without end. *Wright.*

IN-TER-MĒ-NÄTE, *a.* [L. *interminatus*.] Unbounded; unlimited. *Chapman.*

†IN-TER-MĒ-NÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *intermino*, *interminatus*.] To threaten; to menace. *Bp. Hall.*

†IN-TER-MĒ-NÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *interminatio*.] A threatening; menace; threat. *Bp. Taylor.*

†IN-TER-MĒNED', *v. a.* Intermixed with mines. *Drayton.*

IN-TER-MĒN'GLE (-mīng'gl), *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle*.] [*i. intermingled*; *pp. intermingling*, *intermingled*.] To mingle one with another; to blend; to commingle; to mix together.

I'll intermingle every thing he does With Cassio's suit. *Shak.*

IN-TER-MĒN'GLE, *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated; to mingle. *Shak.*

†IN-TER-MĒSE, *n.* Interference; interposition; intervention. *Bacon.*

IN-TER-MĒ-SION (-mīsh'un), *n.* [L. *intermisio*; *inter*, between, and *mittere*, to send; *It. intermissione*; Sp. *intermisión*; Fr. *intermission*.] 1. The act of intermitting.

2. The space or time between two periods, performances, events, or paroxysms; cessation for a time; pause; rest; intermediate stop; interruption.

The peasants work on, in the hottest part of the day, without intermission. *Locke.*
Rest or intermission none I find. *Milton.*
He had some lucid intermissions. *Byron.*

3. †The state of being disused; desuetude.

Words borrowed of antiquity have the authority of years, and of their intermission do win to themselves a kind of grace-like newness. *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — See CESSATION.

IN-TER-MĒS'SIVE, *a.* Coming by fits; alternating; not continual.

Make pleasure thy recreation or *intermisive* relaxation, not thy Diana, life and profession. *Boone.*

IN-TER-MĒT', *v. a.* [L. *intermitto*; *inter*, between, and *mittere*, to send; *It. intermettere*; Sp. *intermitir*; Fr. *entremettre*.] [*i. intermitted*; *pp. intermitting*, *intermitted*.] To cause to cease for a time; to discontinue a while; to suspend; to interrupt.

We are furnished with an armor from heaven: but if we are remiss, or are persuaded to lay by our arms, and *intermit* our guard, we may be surprised. *Rogers.*

IN-TER-MĒT', *v. n.* To cease or leave off for a time; to be interrupted; to abate.

The exact time when your courts *intermit*. *Johnson.*

IN-TER-MĒT'TENT, *a.* Ceasing, and returning, at intervals; alternating; coming by fits.

Short, *intermittent*, or swift-recurrent pains. *Harvey.*

IN-TER-MĒT'TENT, *n.* (Med.) A disease that has intermissions; an intermittent fever; ague and fever.

The symptoms of *intermittents* are those of a decided and completely marked "cold stage." After this occurs the "hot stage." *Dunghison.*

IN-TER-MĒT'TING, *p. a.* Coming by fits. *Maunder.*

Intermitting springs, springs that alternately flow and cease to flow during considerable intervals of time, little influenced apparently by drought or rains. Such springs originate from reservoirs in the interior of hills or mountains, the channel of discharge or outlet of which has such a form as to act as a siphon. The spring begins to flow when the water in the reservoir is high enough to fill the siphon-like outlet, and continues to flow till it has sunk below the origin of the outlet. The discharge then ceases till the water in the reservoir has again attained its previous height.

IN-TER-MĒT'TING-LY, *ad.* In an intermitting manner; at intervals; not long together.

IN-TER-MĒX' (In-ter-mīks'), *v. a.* [L. *intermisceo*, *intermixtus*.] [*i. intermixed*; *pp. intermixing*, *intermixed*.] To mingle or mix together; to intermingle.

Her persuasions she *intermixed* with tears. *Hayward.*

IN-TER-MĒX', *v. n.* To be intermingled, or mixed together; to mingle. *Johnson.*

IN-TER-MĒX'ED-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a mixture; with intermixture. *Locke.*

IN-TER-MĒXT'URE (-mīkst'yūr), *n.* 1. A mass formed by mingling bodies; a mixture. *Boyle.*
2. Something additional mingled in a mass; a sprinkling; an interspersing; an admixture. "An *intermixture* of levity and folly." *Bacon.*

IN-TER-MQ-BİL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *inter*, between, and *mobilis*, movable.] The freedom or facility of motion of the particles of fluids among themselves. *Brande.*

IN-TER-MQ-DİLL'ION (-yūn), *n.* [*inter* and *modillon*.] (Arch.) The space between two modillions, which is equal throughout the entablature. *Brande.*

IN-TER-MÖN'TÄNE, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *montanus*, relating to a mountain; *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.] Between mountains. *Wright.*

IN-TER-MÜN'DÄNE, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *mundanus*, mundane; *mundus*, the world.] Being between worlds or orbs.

The vast distances between these great bodies are called *intermundane* spaces. *Locke.*

IN-TER-MÜN'DI-ÄN, *a.* Intermundane. *Coleridge.*

IN-TER-MÜRÄL, *a.* [L. *intermuratus*; *inter*, between, and *murus*, a wall.] Lying between walls. *Ainsworth.*

IN-TER-MÜS'CU-LÄE, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *musculus*, a muscle; *It. intermuscolare*; Fr. *intermusculaire*.] Between the muscles. *Dunghison.*

IN-TER-MÜ-TÄ'TION, *n.* [*inter* and *mutatio*.] Mutual change; interchange. *Smart.*

†IN-TER-MÜT'U-ÄL, *a.* [*inter* and *mutual*.] Mutual. "By *intermutual* vows." *Daniel.*

IN-TERN', *v. a.* [Fr. *interner*.] To send, as political refugees, into the interior of a country. (Mod.)

IN-TERNÄL, *a.* [L. *internus*; *It. & Sp. interno*; Fr. *intérieurement*.] 1. Within limits or bounds; inward; interior; inner; not external.

2. Relating to the mind or the soul; spiritual; — not literal; as, "Internal meaning." With blindness *internot* struck. *Milton.*

3. Not depending on external accidents; intrinsic; not imaginary; real. *Rogers.*

4. Relating to one's own country; domestic; not foreign. "Internal regulations." *Canning.*

5. (*Geom.*) Noting angles formed within any rectilinear figure by its sides; — noting angles formed between two parallels by those parallels respectively and an intersecting line. *Da. & P.*

Alternate internal angles, two angles formed between two parallels by those parallels respectively and an intersecting line, but on opposite sides of the intersecting line. *Hutton.*

Syn. — *Internal* is opposed to *external*; *interior*, to *exterior*; *intrinsic*, to *extrinsic*; *inward*, to *outward*; *inner*, to *outer*; *spiritual*, to *corporeal*, *material*, *natural*, or *literal*. *Internal* peace or satisfaction; *interior* parts; *intrinsic* or *real* value; *inward* thoughts; *inner* man, or *inner* court; *spiritual* life; *spiritual* or *internal* sense or meaning.

IN-TER-NÁL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being internal or within. [*R.*] *Clissold.*

IN-TER-NÁL-LY, *ad.* Inwardly; beneath the surface; — mentally; intellectually. *Bp. Taylor.*

IN-TER-NÁ'TION-ÁL (in-ter-nash'un-ál), *a.* [*Fr.*] Relating to the intercourse between different nations; common to two or more nations; as, "International conventions." *Ld. Castlereagh, 1818.* "International law." *Story.*

3. "We ought not to forget that we owe international to Jeremy Bentham, a word at once so convenient, and supplying so real a need, that it was, with manifest advantage, at once adopted by all." *Trench.*

IN-TER-NÁ'TION-ÁL-ÍST, *n.* An upholder of international law.

In the days of Elizabeth, the publicists of England, both as constitutionalists and internationalists, in so far as international law was then understood, had nothing to fear from a comparison with their continental rivals. *N. Brit. Rev.*

IN-TER-NÉ'CI-A-RY (in-ter-né'she-a-ré), *a.* Mutually destructive; exterminating. *Mackintosh.*

IN-TER-NÉ'C'I-NÁL, *a.* Mutually destructive; internecinary. *Qu. Rev.*

IN-TER-NÉ'C'INE, *a.* [*L. internecinus*; *interneco*, to kill.] Mutually destroying or destructive; mortal; deadly. *Hudibras.*

"An evil and adulterous generation," marked out for intestine and internecine strife. *N. Brit. Rev.*

IN-TER-NÉ'CI-ON (in-ter-né'shun), *n.* [*L. internecio*.] Mutual slaughter or destruction; massacre; general slaughter; extermination. *Hale.*

IN-TER-NÉ'C'IVE, *a.* [*L. internecivus*.] Same as INTERNECIARY. *Sydney Smith. Carlyle.*

† IN-TER-NÉ'C'TION, *n.* [*L. internecto*, to bind together.] Connection. *Mountagu.*

IN-TER-NÓDE, *n.* [*L. inter*, between, and *nodus*, a knot.] (*Bot.*) The interval or part of a stem between two nodes. *Gray.*

IN-TER-NÓ'DI-ÁL, *a.* Between joints, nodes, or knots. *Browne.*

IN-TER NÓS. [*L.*] Between ourselves.

IN-TER-NÜN'CIÁL, *a.* Relating to an internuncio. *More.*

IN-TER-NÜN'CI-Ō (shé-ō), *n.* [*L. internuncius*; *inter*, between, and *nuncio*, a messenger; *It. internuncio*; *Sp. internuncio*; *Fr. internonce*.]

1. A messenger between two parties. *Milton.*

2. An envoy of the pope, sent to small states and republics; — distinguished from a *nuncio*, who represents the pope at the courts of emperors and kings. *Brande.*

IN-TER-Ō-Ō-ĀN'IC, *a.* Existing between, or connecting, different oceans; lying between two seas. *E. Everett.*

IN-TER-ŌC'U-LAR, *a.* [*L. inter*, between, and *ocularis*, pertaining to the eyes.] (*Ent.*) Applied to the antennae of an insect, which are inserted any where between the eyes. *Maunder.*

IN-TER-ŌR'BI-TÁL, *a.* [*L. inter* and *orbis*, a circle.] Situated between the orbits. *Maunder.*

IN-TER-ŌS'SEÁL, *a.* Same as INTEROSSEOUS.

IN-TER-ŌS'SE-ŌŪS (in-ter-ōsh'e-ōs), *a.* [*L. inter*, between, and *os*, a bone; *It. interosseo*; *Fr. interosseux*.] (*Anat.*) Noting parts, as arteries,

muscles, ligaments, &c., situated between the bones. *Dunglison.*

IN-TER-PÁLE', *v. a.* To place pales between: — to interlace. *Brande.*

IN-TER-PÁŪSE', *n.* A pause between. *Daniel.*

† IN-TER-PÉAL', *v. a.* [*L. interpellō*.] To interrupt in speaking; to interpell. *Henry More.*

† IN-TER-PÉL', *v. a.* To interrupt. *B. Jonson.*

IN-TER-PÉL-LÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. interpellatio*; *It. interpellazione*; *Sp. interpellacion*; *Fr. interpellation*.]

1. Act of interrupting one who speaks. "By rude interpellation." *Henry More.*

2. Earnest address; intercession. *Bp. Taylor.*

3. (*Civil Law*.) The act by which, in consequence of an agreement, the party bound declares that he will not be bound beyond a certain time. *Bouvier.*

IN-TER-PÉN'E-TRÁTE, *v. a.* [*inter* and *pene-trate*.] To penetrate within. *Shelley.*

IN-TER-PÉN'E-TRÁ'TION, *n.* Interior penetration. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

IN-TER-PÉT'AL-A-RY, *a.* [*inter* and *petal*.] (*Bot.*) Situated between petals. *Smith.*

IN-TER-PÉT'I-Ō-LAR, *a.* [*L. inter*, between, and *petiolus*, a little foot.] (*Bot.*) Noting stipules occupying the space between the petioles of opposite leaves. *Gray.*

IN-TER-PI-LÁS'TER, *n.* [*inter* and *pilaster*.] (*Arch.*) The space between two pilasters, which is adjusted by the same rules as intercolumniation. *Brande.*

IN-TER-PLÁCE, *v. a.* To place between. *Daniel.*

IN-TER-PLÉAD', *v. a.* [*inter* and *plead*. — *Fr. entreplaider*.] [*i. INTERPLEADED*; *pp. INTERPLEADING, INTERPLEADED*.] (*Law*.) In ancient practice, to discuss or try a point incidentally arising, before the principal cause can be determined, by making the parties concerned litigate it between them: — in modern practice, to settle a question of right to certain property or money adversely claimed by the litigation of the claimants, for the benefit or security of a third person who holds the property or money claimed, but is in doubt to which party he shall pay or deliver it. *Burrill.*

IN-TER-PLÉADER, *n.* (*Law*.) One who interpleads. — A mode of obtaining the settlement of a question of right to certain property or money adversely claimed, by compelling the parties claiming it to interplead, or litigate the title between themselves, for the benefit and relief of a third person of whom they claim. *Burrill.*

IN-TER-PLÉDGE', *v. a.* To give and take mutually as a pledge. *Davenant.*

IN-TER-PŌINT', *v. a.* [*i. INTERPOINTED*; *pp. INTERPOINTING, INTERPOINTED*.] To distinguish by spots or marks; to point. *Daniel.*

IN-TER-PO-LÁTE (in-ter-pō-lāt, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wr.*; in-ter-pō-lāt, *Wb.*), *v. a.* [*L. interpo*, *interpolatus*; *inter*, between, and *polo*, to polish; *It. interpolare*; *Sp. interpolare*; *Fr. interpoler*.] [*i. INTERPOLATED*; *pp. INTERPOLATING, INTERPOLATED*.]

1. † To renew; to repeat at intervals.

The allusion of the sea upon those rocks might be eternally continued, but *interpolated*. *Hale.*

2. To insert, as a spurious word or passage, in a manuscript or book; to foist into a place.

Another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, interpolated by him for that purpose. *Pope.*

3. To alter by inserting something new.

How strangely *Imatius* is mangled and *interpolated*, you may see by the vast difference of all copies and editions, Greek and Latin. *Dp. Bai lou.*

4. (*Math. & Physics*.) To introduce, in order to complete a partial series of numbers, or observations, one or more intermediate terms which shall conform to the law of that part of the series which is complete. *Hutton.*

IN-TER-PO-LÁ-TE-D, *p. a.* 1. Foisted in; inserted spuriously or improperly.

2. Altered by having something foisted in.

3. (*Math.*) Noting a term or terms introduced into a series by interpolation. *Davies.*

IN-TER-PO-LÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. interpolatio*; *It. in-*

terpolazione; *Sp. interpolacion*; *Fr. interpolatio*.] *Jortan.*

1. The act of interpolating.

2. Something interpolated, added to, or foisted into, the original matter. *Hammer.*

3. (*Math. & Physics*.) The operation of finding, in order to complete a partial series of numbers or observations, one or more intermediate terms, which shall conform to the law of that part of the series which is complete. *Hutton.*

IN-TER-PO-LÁ-TOR (in-ter-pō-lā-tur, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wr.*; in-ter-pō-lā-tur, *Wb.*), *n.* [*L.*] One who interpolates. *Watson.*

IN-TER-PŌL'ISH, *v. a.* [*inter* and *polish*.] To polish between; to polish anew. *Milton.*

IN-TER-PŌNE', *v. a.* [*L. interpono*; *inter*, between, and *pono*, to place.] To set or insert between. [*R.*] *Wright.*

IN-TER-PŌ'NENT, *n.* He who, or that which, interposes. [*R.*] *Heywood.*

IN-TER-PŌ'SÁL, *n.* 1. Agency between two persons; interposition; interference. *South.*

2. State of being placed between. "By the interposal of the benignant element." *Glanvill.*

IN-TER-PŌ'SÉ, *v. a.* [*L. interpono*, *interpositus*; *inter*, between, and *pono*, to place; *It. interporre*; *Sp. entreponer*; *Fr. interposer*.] [*i. INTERPOSED*; *pp. INTERPOSING, INTERPOSED*.] To put or place between or among; to thrust in; to present as an interruption, obstruction, or inconvenience, or as a succor or relief.

Human frailty will too often interpose itself among persons of the holiest function. *Swift.*

The common father of mankind seasonably interposed his hand, and rescued miserable man out of the gross stupidity and sensuality wherein he was plunged. *Woodward.*

IN-TER-PŌ'SÉ, *v. n.* 1. To act in a friendly manner between two parties; to mediate; to intercede. *Dryden.*

2. To make a remark by way of interruption.

But, interposes Eleutherius, this objection may be made indeed against almost any hypothesis. *Boyle.*

Syn. — See INTERCEDE.

† IN-TER-PŌ'SÉ, *n.* Interposal. *Spenser.*

IN-TER-PŌ'SÉR, *n.* One who interposes; a mediator. "Interposer 'twixt us twain." *Shak.*

IN-TER-PŌ'S'IT, *n.* A place of deposit between one commercial city, or one commercial nation, and another. *Mitford.*

IN-TER-PO-SÍ'TION (in-ter-pō-zish'un), *n.* [*L. interpositio*; *It. interposizione*; *Sp. interposicion*; *Fr. interposition*.]

1. The act of interposing; the act of placing, or coming, between. *Addison.*

2. Intervening agency; friendly agency between parties; mediation; intervention. *Addison.*

Though warlike successes carry in them often the evidences of a divine interposition, yet they are no sure marks of the divine favor. *Asterbury.*

3. Something interposed. *Milton.*

Syn. — See INTERVENTION.

† IN-TER-PŌ'SURE (in-ter-pō-zhur), *n.* Act of interposing; interposition. *Glanvill.*

IN-TER-PRET, *v. a.* [*L. interpretor*; *interpre*, an interpreter. — "Perhaps *inter*, between, and *partes*, parties." *Sullivan.* — *It. interpretare*; *Sp. interpretar*; *Fr. interpréter*.] [*i. INTERPRETED*; *pp. INTERPRETING, INTERPRETED*.] To explain; to expound; to make intelligible to another, as by translating an unknown into a known language, or unknown into known signs; to translate; to elucidate; to decipher.

Pharaoh told them his dreams; but there was none that could interpret them unto Pharaoh. *Gen. xli. 8.*

Syn. — See EXPLAIN.

IN-TER-PRET-A-BLE, *a.* [*L. interpretabilis*; *It. interpretabile*; *Sp. interpretable*; *Fr. interpretable*.] Capable of being interpreted or translated. *Collier.*

† IN-TER-PRE-TA-MÉNT, *n.* [*L. interpretamentum*.] Interpretation; exposition. *Milton.*

IN-TER-PRE-TÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. interpretatio*; *It. interpretazione*; *Sp. interpretacion*; *Fr. interpretation*.]

1. The act of interpreting or rendering a thing intelligible to another; translation; version.

2. The sense or meaning given by an interpreter; an explanation; an exposition.

Class. There are, indeed, no men to be so hard as those who are so hard.

3. † The power of explaining. *Bacon.*
4. (Math.) The process of explaining special results arrived at by the application of general mathematical rules or formula. *Davies & Peck.*
Syn.—See EXPLAIN.

IN-TÉR-PRÉ-TÁ-TIVE, *a.* [It. *interpretativo*; Sp. *interpretativo*; Fr. *interprétatif*.]
1. Collected by interpretation.

The rejecting these additions may justly be deemed an interpretation. *Hammond.*

2. Containing explanation or interpretation; expositive. "Interpretative of meaning." *Barrow.*

IN-TÉR-PRÉ-TÁ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of interpretation. *Ray.*

IN-TÉR-PRÉT-ER, *n.* One who interprets.

IN-TÉR-PRÉT-ING, *p. a.* Explaining; giving interpretation; translating.

IN-TÉR-PÚNC'TION (in-ter-púngk'shun), *n.* [L. *interpunctio*; *interpungo*, to interpoint; *inter*, between, and *pungo*, to point; It. *interpunzione*.] The act of interpointing; a placing of points between words; punctuation. *Dr. Jackson.*

IN-TÉR-RÉ-CÉIVE, *v. a.* To receive between or within. *Wright.*

IN-TÉR-RÉ-GEN-CY, *n.* The space of time, or the government, while there is no lawful sovereign on the throne; an interregnum. *Blount.*

IN-TÉR-RÉG'NUM, *n.* [L.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death or abdication of one sovereign and the accession of another:—also a term applied to the vacancy created in the executive power, and to any vacancy which occurs when there is no government. "The late ministerial interregnum." *Macaulay.*

The interregnum on that occasion [the abdication and flight of James II.] lasted two months longer in Scotland than in England. *Loud. Eng.*

IN-TÉR-REIGN' (in-ter-rán'), *n.* [L. *interregnum*; Fr. *interregne*.] An interregnum. *Bacon.*

IN-TÉR-RER, *n.* One who inters. *Cotgrave.*

IN-TÉR-RĒX [in-ter-rĕks, *K. Wb. Ash, Crabb, Brande*], *n.* [L.] One who discharges the royal authority between the death of one king and the accession of another; a regent during an interregnum. *Arnold.*

IN-TÉR-RQ-GÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *interrogo*, *interrogatus*; *inter*, between, and *rogo*, to ask; It. *interrogare*; Sp. *interrogar*; Fr. *interroguer*.] [*i.* INTERROGATED; *pp.* INTERROGATING, INTERROGATED.] To examine by asking questions; to question; to inquire of; to ask; to catechise; as, "To interrogate a witness."

Syn.—See ASK, INQUIRE.

IN-TÉR-RQ-GÁTE, *v. n.* To put questions; to make inquiries; to ask. "He could interrogate touching beauty." *Bacon.*

† IN-TÉR-RQ-GÁTE, *n.* A question put; inquiry. "The following interrogate." *Bp. Hall.*

IN-TÉR-RQ-GA-TĒB', *n.* One who is interrogated; one who is questioned. *Brit. Crit.*

IN-TÉR-RQ-GÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *interrogatio*; It. *interrogazione*; Sp. *interrogacion*; Fr. *interrogation*.]
1. The act of interrogating or questioning.
2. A question put, an inquiry; an interrogatory. "This variety is obtained by interrogations to things inanimate." *Pope.*

Further interrogation, which boots nothing except to turn a trial to debate. *Byron.*

3. A note or point, thus [?], denoting a question or query. *Murray.*

IN-TÉR-RQ-GÁ-TIVE, *a.* [L. *interrogativus*; It. & Sp. *interrogativo*; Fr. *interrogatif*.] Asking a question; denoting a question; interrogatory. "The interrogative point." *Harris.*

IN-TÉR-RQ-GÁ-TIVE, *n.* (Gram.) A pronoun or other word used in asking questions; as, *who, what, which, whether, why*. *Harris.*

IN-TÉR-RQ-GÁ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an interrogative manner; in form of a question. *Hurd.*

IN-TÉR-RQ-GÁ-TOR, *n.* [L.] One who interrogates or questions; a questioner. *Harris.*

IN-TÉR-RQ-GÁ-TQ-RY, *n.* [It. & Sp. *interrogatorio*; Fr. *interrogatoire*.] A question; an inquiry; a query.

He with no more civility began in captious manner to put interrogatory questions to him. *Sidney.*

Interrogatory, in English legal proceedings, is usually applied to a written question, in distinction to questions put *à viva voce*. *Richardson.*

Syn.—See QUERY.

IN-TÉR-RQ-GÁ-TQ-RY, *a.* [L. *interrogatorius*.] Containing or expressing a question; interrogative. "An interrogatory sentence." *Johnson.*

IN-TÉR-RQ-REM, [L.] By way of threat or terror; in order to terrify.

IN-TÉR-RÚPT', *v. a.* [L. *interrumpo*, *interruptus*; *inter*, between, and *rumpo*, to break; It. *interrumpere*; Sp. *interrumpir*; Fr. *interrrompre*.] [*i.* INTERRUPTED; *pp.* INTERRUPTING, INTERRUPTED.]
1. To stop or hinder by breaking in upon; to prevent from proceeding; to disturb.

Answer not before thou hast heard the cause; neither interrupt men in the midst of their talk. *Ecclus. xi. 8.*

He might as well have engaged his body of horse against their whole inconsiderable army, there being neither time nor bush to interrupt his charge. *Clarendon.*

2. To divide; to separate; to destroy the continuity of. *Johnson.*

Syn.—See DISTURB.

IN-TÉR-RÚPT', *a.* Containing a chasm; broken. "Abyss wide interrupt." [R.] *Milton.*

IN-TÉR-RÚPT'ED, *p. a.* (Bot.) Noting parts of plants whose symmetrical arrangement is destroyed by local causes. *Lindley.*

IN-TÉR-RÚPT'ED-LY, *ad.* With interruption or stoppages; not in continuity.

Interruptedly pinnate, (Bot.) pinnate with small leaves intermixed with larger ones. *Gray.*

IN-TÉR-RÚPT'ER, *n.* One who interrupts. *South.*

IN-TÉR-RÚPT'ION (in-ter-rúp'shun), *n.* [L. *interruptio*; It. *interruzione*; Sp. *interrupcion*; Fr. *interruption*.]
1. The act of interrupting, or the state of being interrupted; hindrance; stop; obstruction. It suffers interruption and delay. And meets with hindrance in the smoothest way. *Cowper.*

2. Intervention; interposition. [R.]
Places severed from the continent by the interruption of the sea. *Itale.*

3. Intermission; discontinuance; cessation. Amidst the interruptions of his sorrow. *Addison.*

IN-TÉR-RÚPT'IVE, *a.* Causing interruption; causing an intermission. *Coleridge.*

IN-TÉR-RÚPT'IVE-LY, *ad.* By interruption. *Wr.*

IN-TÉR-SCÁP'U-LAR, *a.* [inter and *scapular*.] Placed between the shoulders. *Dunglison.*

IN-TÉR-SCĒND'ENT, *a.* (Algebra.) Noting quantities the exponents of whose powers are radical quantities. *Hutton.*

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IN-TÉR-SĒRT', *v. a.* [L. *intersero*, *intersertus*.] To put in between; to insert. *Brerewood.*

IN-TÉR-SĒRT'ION, *n.* An insertion. *Hammond.*

IN-TÉR-SĒT', *v. a.* To set or put between. *Daniel.*

IN-TÉR-SHOCK', *v. a.* [inter and *shock*.] To shock mutually. *Daniel.*

IN-TÉR-SŌ'CIAL (-sŏ'shal), *a.* Having mutual intercourse or connection; mutual. *Roget.*

IN-TÉR-SŌM'NI-OŪS, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *somnus*, sleep.] Between the times of sleeping; in the interval of waking. [R.] *Dublin Rev.*

IN-TÉR-SŌUR', *v. a.* [inter and *sour*.] To mix sourness with. [R.] *Daniel.*

IN-TÉR-SPACE, *n.* [inter and *space*.] Intervening space; the space between. *Todd.*

IN-TÉR-SPEĒCH, *n.* [inter and *speech*.] A speech interposed between others. *Blount.*

IN-TÉR-SPERSE', *v. a.* [L. *interspergo*, *interspersus*; *inter*, between, and *spargo*, to scatter; It. *interspergere*.] [*i.* INTERSPERSED; *pp.* INTERSPERSING, INTERSPERSED.]
1. To scatter here and there among other things. "Care is taken to intersperse these additions." *Swift.*

2. To diversify by being scattered here and there. "Gardens interspersed with flowery beds." *Cowper.*

It would be an endless task to point out every latent beauty, every unnoticed elegance, with which these productions are interspersed. *Canning.*

IN-TÉR-SPER'SION, *n.* The act of interspersing.

IN-TÉR-SPI'NOUS, *a.* [inter and *spine*.] (Anat.) Being between the spinous bones. *Roget.*

IN-TÉR-SPI-RÁ'TION, *n.* [inter and *spiration*.] Inspiration at intervals.

What gracious respites are here, what intervals in the motions. *B. Hall.*

IN-TÉR-STÁTE', *a.* [inter and *state*.] (Law.) Existing between different states. *J. Story.*

IN-TÉR-STĒLL'AR, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *stella*, a star; It. *intrastellare*; Fr. *interstellaire*.] (Astron.) Intervening between the stars; noting parts of the universe without and beyond the limits of the solar system. *Hutton.*

IN-TÉR-STĒLL'AR-Y, *a.* Situated between the stars; interstellar. *Clarke.*

IN-TÉR-STICE, or IN-TÉR-STICE [in-ter-stis, *P. J. F. Wb. Johnson, Ash, Scott, Bailey*; in-ter-stis, *S. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Kenrick, Nares, Rees, Wr.*; in-ter-stis or in-ter-stis, *W.*], *n.* [L. *interstitium*; *inter*, between, and *sto*, to stand; It. *interstizio*; Sp. *intersticio*; Fr. *interstices*.]
1. Space between one thing and another, especially between things closely set; a small intervening space; interspace; interval. *Newton.*

2. An intervening period of time. "The interstices of time." *Ayliffe.*

"Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Buchanan, W. Johnston Mr. Perry, and Mr. Barclay place the accent on the second syllable of this word; and Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Bailey, and Entick, on the first. I do not hesitate a moment to pronounce this the better accentuation." *Walker.*

† IN-TÉR-STINC'TIVE, *a.* [L. *instinctus*.] Distinguishing. "The instinctive points." *Wallis.*

IN-TÉR-STI'TIAL (-stish'al), *a.* Containing, or relating to, interstices; intermediate. *Browne.*

† IN-TÉR-STI'TION (stish'un), *n.* A time intervening. *Gower.*

IN-TÉR-STRÁT-I-FI-CÁ'TION, *n.* [inter and *stratification*.] (Geol.) The subdivision of a deposit by layers of other substances.

The interstratification of loess with layers of pumice and volcanic ashes. *Lyell.*

IN-TÉR-STRÁT'I-FIED (-fid), *a.* (Geol.)
1. Noting deposits subdivided by layers of other rocks or substances. *C. T. Jackson.*

2. Noting a stratum or bed contained within another stratum or bed.
Bent and undulating gypsaceous marls occur with here and there thin beds interstratified. *Lyell.*

IN-TÉR-TÁIN', *v. a.* See ENTERTAIN. *Udal.*

† IN-TÉR-TÁLK' (-tawk'), *v. n.* To exchange conversation; to talk together. *Carew.*

IN-TÉR-TÁNGLE, *v. a.* [inter and *tangle*.] To intertwist; to intertwine. *Beau. & Fl.*

†IN-TER TĒX', v. a. To interweave. *B. Jonson.*

IN-TER-TĒX'TURE (-tĕkst'yur), n. [*L. intertexo, intertextus; inter, between, and texo, to weave.*] The act of interweaving, or the state of being interwoven; diversification.

There is an *intertexture* of prosperity and adversity in the fortunes of virtuous men. *Goodman.*

IN-TER-TĒ, n. [*inter and tie.*] (*Arch.*) A horizontal piece of timber framed between two posts to keep them together. *Brande.*

IN-TER-TĒS'UED (-tĕsh'ud), a. [*inter and tissue.*] Wrought with joint tissue. *Wright.*

IN-TER-TRĀFF'IC, n. Traffic of one with another; mutual traffic. *Bacon.*

IN-TER-TRAN-SPIC'U-ŌUS, a. [*inter and transpicuous.*] Transpicuous or transparent between the parts. [*R.*] *Shelley.*

IN-TER-TRĪ'GŌ, n. [*L.*] (*Med.*) Erosion of the skin; chafing;—particularly the red excoriation between the folds of the skin, as in fat or neglected children. *Dunglison.*

IN-TER-TRŌP'IC-AL, a. [*inter and tropical.*] Being between the tropics. *P. Cyc.*

IN-TER-TWĪNE', v. a. [*inter and twine.*] [*i. intertwin.*] *pp.* INTERTWINING, INTERTWINED. To twine mutually; to interweave. "Branching arms thick *intertwined.*" *Milton.*

IN-TER-TWĪNE', v. n. To be mutually twined or woven together. *Couper.*

IN-TER-TWĪNE (116), n. A mutual twining; a mutual winding between.

And more than all the embrace and *intertwine* Of all in gay and twinkling dance. *Coleridge.*

IN-TER-TWĪN'ING-LY, ad. By intertwining, or by being intertwined. *Wright.*

IN-TER-TWIST', v. a. [*inter and twist.*] [*i. intertwin.*] *pp.* INTERTWISTING, INTERTWISTED. To twist one with another.

'Tis sad to hack into the roots of things, They're so much *intertwisted* with the earth. *Byron.*

IN-TER-VAL, n. [*L. intervallum; inter, between, and vallum, a wall; it. intervallo; Sp. intervalo; Fr. intervalle.*]

1. Space between places, or points of time; intermediate space or distance; interstice. "Any one *interval* of the teeth." *Newton.*

2. A space of time; season; spell; term.

Short as the *interval* is since I last met you in this place, on a similar occasion, the event which have filled up that *interval* have not been unimportant. *Canning.*

3. Remission, as of a delirium or distemper.

His *intervals* of sense being few and short. *Atterbury.*

4. (*Mus.*) The difference in point of gravity or acuteness between any two sounds. *Moore.*

Syn.—See TIME.

IN-TER-VAL, n. Low or alluvial, level, and fertile land on the margins of rivers;—so called in the north-eastern portion of the U. S. Some times written *interva.* *Peck.*

Similar land is called in the Western States *bottom-land*, or simply *bottom*. The term *carse* is applied to similar lands in Scotland.

IN-TER-VAL, a. Applied to low, level, and fertile land, bordering on rivers. [*U. S.*] *Belknap.*

IN-TER-VEINED' (-vānd'), a. [*inter and veined.*] Intersected, as with veins.

From his side two rivers flowed, The one winding, the other straight, and left behind Fair *champaign* with less rivers *intervenied*. *Milton.*

IN-TER-VĒNE', v. n. [*L. intervenio; inter, between, and venio, to come; it. intervenire; Sp. & Fr. intervenir.*] [*i. INTERVENED; pp. INTERVENING, INTERVENED.*] To come or be between persons or things, or points of time; to interfere; to interpose; to be intermediate.

A sigh would sometimes *intervene*. *Beattie.*

But Providence himself will *intervene* To throw his dark displeasure o'er the scene. *Couper.*

†IN-TER-VĒNE', n. Opposition; meeting. *Wotton.*

IN-TER-VĒNER, n. (*Ecol. Law.*) The interposition of a person in a suit in an ecclesiastical court in defence of his own interest. *Wright.*

IN-TER-VĒNI-ENT, a. [*L. intervenio, interveniens, to come between.*] Intercedent; passing between; intervening. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

IN-TER-VĒN'ING, p. a. Coming between; interrupting; interposing; intermediate.

IN-TER-VĒNI-ŪM, n. [*L. inter, between, and vena, a vein.*] (*Bot.*) The area of parenchyma, lying between two or more veins or veinlets of leaves. *Lindley.*

†IN-TER-VĒNT', v. a. [*L. inter, between, and venio, ventus, to come.*] To obstruct or thwart. *Chapman.*

IN-TER-VĒN'TION, n. [*L. interventio; it. intervenzione; Sp. intervencion; Fr. intervention.*]

1. The act of intervening or coming between, persons, things, or points of time; interposition; interference; mediation; agency.

By the *intervention* of natural means. *L'Estrange.*

2. The state of being interposed; obstruction.

Sound is shut out by the *intervention* of that lax membrane. *Holder.*

3. (*Law.*) The act by which a third party becomes a party in a suit pending between other persons. *Bouvier.*

4. (*Politics.*) The interposition or interference of one state with the domestic affairs of another.

Syn.—The *intervention* of things; the *interposition* of persons. The *intervention* of clouds to obstruct the light of the moon, the *intervention* of one state in the domestic affairs of another; a friendly *interposition* to afford relief in trouble, or to settle a dispute, an unwelcome *interference* in the affairs of another; the *mediation* of a friend, or of the Saviour of mankind.

IN-TER-VĒN'TOR, n. A mediator;—one appointed by a church to reconcile parties. *Wright.*

†IN-TER-VĒN'UE, n. [*Fr. intervenu.*] A coming between; intervention. *Blount.*

IN-TER-VĒRT', v. a. [*L. interverto.*] To turn to another course. *Wotton.*

IN-TER-VĒR'TĒ-BRAL, a. [*L. inter, between, and vertebra, a joint.*] Being between the vertebrae. *Dunglison.*

IN-TER-VĒW (-vū), n. [*Fr. entrevue.*] Mutual sight or view; a meeting;—commonly used for a formal meeting for conference.

Which Joseph and the brethren of Joseph were at the time of their *interview* in Egypt. *Hooker.*

IN-TER-VĒS'IT, n. [*inter and visit.*] An intermediate visit. [*R.*] *Qu. Rev.*

IN-TER-VĒS'IT-ING, n. A mutual visiting. *Daniel.*

IN-TER-VŌ-LŪ'TION, n. [*See INTERVOLVE.*] The state of being intervolv.

Campbell.

IN-TER-VŌLVE', v. a. [*L. intervolvo; inter, between, and volvo, to roll.*] [*i. INTERVOLVED; pp. INTERVOLVING, INTERVOLVED.*] To involve, in-fold, or comprise one within another. *Milton.*

IN-TER-WĒAVE', v. a. [*inter and weave.*] [*i. INTERWOVE or INTERWEAVED; pp. INTERWEAVING, INTERWOVEN or INTERWEAVED.*] To weave together; to intermix; to intermingle. "Trees thick *intwoven.*" *Milton.*

He so *intweaves* truth with probable fiction, that he puts a pleasing fallacy upon us. *Dryden.*

IN-TER-WĒAV'ING, n. Intertexture. *Milton.*

IN-TER-WĒSH', v. a. [*inter and wish.*] To wish mutually. [*R.*] *Donne.*

†IN-TER-WŌRK'ING, n. [*inter and working.*] The act of working together. *Milton.*

IN-TER-WŌRLDS (wūrdz), n. pl. Worlds among other worlds. "Imaginary *interworlds.*" *Holland.*

IN-TER-WŌUND'ING, a. [*inter and wounding.*] Wounding mutually. "Interwounding controversies." *Daniel.*

IN-TER-WŌVE', i. from *interweave*. See INTERWEAVE.

IN-TER-WŌV'EN (in-ter-wŏ'vū), p. from *interweave*. See INTERWEAVE.

IN-TER-WĒATHED' (-rēth'd'), a. [*inter and weathed.*] Woven in a wreath. *Lovelace.*

IN-TĒS'TA-BLE, a. [*L. instabilis; in, priv., and testabilis, having a right to give testimony; testor, to witness; it. instabile; Fr. instable.*] Not qualified to make a will. *Ayliffe.*

IN-TĒS'TA-CY, n. The state of an intestate; the condition of one who dies without having made a will. *Blackstone.*

IN-TĒS'TATE, a. [*L. intestatus; in, priv., and testor, testatus, to witness, to make a will; it. intestato; Sp. intestado; Fr. intestat.*] Applied to a person who dies without making a valid will; wanting a will; without a will. *Strype.*

"A man dies *intestate* who either has not made any will at all, or has not made it in due form of law, — or if the will which he has made is cancelled or broken, — or if no one will become heir under it." *Burrill.*

IN-TĒS'TATE, n. A person who dies without having made a will. *Burrill.*

IN-TĒS-TĪ'NĀ, n. pl. [*L. intestinus, internal.*] (*Zool.*) A term applied by Cuvier to intestinal worms and parasitic crustaceans; entozoa and epizoa; intestinalia.

IN-TĒS-TĪ-NAL [in-tĕs'tē-nal, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. W. R.; in-tĕs-tī-nal, Johnson], a. [*It. intestinale; Sp. & Fr. intestinal.*] Belonging to the intestines. "The *intestinal tube.*" *Arbuthnot.*

IN-TĒS-TĪ-NĀ'LI-A, n. pl. [*L. intestina.*] (*Zool.*) Animals which infest the interior of other animal bodies; entozoa; intestina. *Brande.*

IN-TĒS-TĪNE, a. [*L. intestinus; intus, within; it. & Sp. intestino; Fr. intestin.*]

1. Internal; inward; not external; contained in the body. "Intestine stone." *Milton.*

2. Domestic; not foreign.

Instead of harmony, 'tis jar, And tumult, and intestine war. *Cowper.*

3. (*Hydrodynamics.*) Noting motion among component particles of fluids. *Hutton.*

IN-TĒS-TĪNE, n.; pl. IN-TĒS-TĪNES. [*L. intestinum.*] A musculo-membranous canal, variously convoluted, and extending from the stomach to the anus, and situated in the abdominal cavity, the greater part of which it fills; — commonly used in the plural; guts; bowels; entrails; viscera. *Dunglison.*

"The use of the *intestines*, which in man have a length six or eight times that of the body, is, in the upper part, to effect the chylification of the food and the absorption of the chyle, — in the lower, to serve as a reservoir, where the excrementitious portion of the food collects; and also as an excretory duct which effects its expulsion." *Dunglison.*

IN-TĒX'INE, n. (*Bot.*) A fourth coating of the pollen-grains in certain plants, intermediate between the extine and the exintine. *Lindley.*

IN-TĒXT'URED (in-tĕkst'yurd), a. Woven in; wrought. *Wright.*

†IN-THIRST', v. a. To make thirsty. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-THRĀLL', v. a. [*in and thrall.*] [*i. INTHRALLED; pp. INTHRALLING, INTHRALLED.*] To enslave; to shackle; to reduce to servitude.

I formed them free, and free they must remain Till they *inthrall* all themselves. *Milton.*

Written also *inthal* and *enthrall*.

IN-THRĀL'MENT, n. The act of inthralling; bondage; servitude; thralldom; vassalage. *Milton.*

IN-THRŌNE', v. a. To enthrone. *Thomson.*

IN-THRŌNG', v. n. [*in and throng.*] To crowd together; to throng.

His people like a flowing stream *inthrung*. *Fairfax.*

IN-THRŌ-NĪ-ZĀ'TION, n. The act of enthroning; enthronization. *Weaver.*

IN-TĪCE', v. a. See ENTICE. *Todd.*

IN-TĪ-MA-CY, n. The state of being intimate; close acquaintance; familiarity; fellowship.

It is in our power to confine our friendships and intimacies to men of virtue. *Rogers.*

Syn.—Close intercourse is *intimacy*; easy intercourse is *familiarity*. *Acquaintance* is much less than *intimacy*, and implies much less connection than *fellowship*. — See ACQUAINTANCE.

IN-TĪ-MATE, a. [*L. intimus; intus, within; it. & Sp. intimo; Fr. intime.*]

1. Inmost; inward; intestine; interior.

That what I motioned was of God; I knew From *intimate* impulse. *Milton.*

2. Near; not kept at distance.

He was honored with an *intimate* and immediate admission. *South.*

3. Familiar; close in friendship; friendly; on good terms; closely acquainted.

United by this sympathetic bond, You grow familiar, intimate, and fond. *Botwell.*

Syn.—See ACQUAINTANCE, NEAR.

IN-TI-MATE, *n.* A familiar friend; a confidant. The design was to assign him an intimate. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

IN-TI-MATE, *v. a.* [*L. intimo; It. intimaie; Sp. intimar; Fr. intimer.*] [*i. INTIMATED; pp. INTIMATING, INTIMATED.*]

1. To share as friends; to partake of.
So both conspiring, 'gan to intimate
Each other's grief with zeal affectionate. *Spenser.*
2. To suggest obscurely; to insinuate; to hint; to point out indirectly.
The whisper of a distant door,
Ouzt it is, 'tis not, 'tis not, 'tis not. *Byron*

Syn.—See **ALLUDE**, **INSINUATE**.

IN-TI-MATE-LY, *ad.* Closely; inseparably; nearly;—familiarily; thoroughly. *Milton.*

IN-TI-MÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. intimatio; It. intimazione; Sp. intimacion; Fr. intimation.*] The act of intimating, or that which intimates; a suggestion; a remote allusion; an insinuation; a hint.
Of those that are only probable we have some reasonable intimations, but not a demonstrative certainty. *Woodward.*

Syn.—See **HINT**.

†IN-TIME, *a.* Inward; internal; intimate. *Digby.*

IN-TIM-I-DÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. in, used intensively, and timidus; It. intimidare; Sp. intimidir; Fr. intimider.*] [*i. INTIMIDATED; pp. INTIMIDATING, INTIMIDATED.*] To impress with fear; to overawe; to frighten; to make fearful, to appall.
Guilt, once harbored in the conscious breast,
Intimidates the brave, degrades the great. *Johnson.*

IN-TIM-I-DÄ'TION, *n.* The act of intimidating, or the state of being intimidated; fear. *Bailey.*

IN-TIM-I-DA-TQ-RY, *a.* That intimidates; causing intimidation. *Sir J. Graham.*

†IN-TINC'TION, *n.* [*L. intinctio.*] Art of tingeing; a dyeing. *Blount.*

IN-TINO-TIV'I-TY, *n.* [*L. intingo, intinctus, to dip in.*] The want of the quality of coloring other bodies. *Smart.*

IN-TINE, *n.* [*L. intus, within.*] (*Bot.*) The innermost coating of pollen-grains. It is hyaline, extensible, and of extreme tenuity. *Lindley.*

IN-TIRE', *a.* [*Fr. entier.*] Entire. *Hooker.*

IN-TIRE'NESS, *n.* Entireness. *Donne.*

IN-TI'TLE, *v. a.* See **ENTITLE**.

†IN-TITULE, *v. a.* [*i. INTITULED; p. INTITULED.*] To give a title to; to entitle. [An obsolete orthography.] *Holland. Spenser.*

IN-TÔ, *prep.* [*in and to.*]

1. Noting entrance with regard to place, or with regard to a new state.
Water introduces into vegetables the matter it bears along with it.
Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author, and the reader led into a belief that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue? *Atterbury.*
2. Noting penetration beyond the outside.
To look into letters already opened, or dropped, is held an ungenerous act. *Pope.*
3. Noting inclusion.
They have denominated some herbs solar and some lunar, and such like toys put into great words. *Bacon.*

IN-TÖL'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [*L. intolerabilis; in, priv., and tolerabilis, tolerable; tolero, to bear; It. intollerabile; Sp. & Fr. intolérable.*] That cannot be tolerated, endured, or borne; insupportable; insupportable.
If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and uncertain, what will be and what will never be, our load will be as intolerable as it is unreasonable. *Dryden.*

Syn.—Intolerable rudeness, pride, or insolence; insupportable or insupportable pain, cold, or heat.

IN-TÖL'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being intolerable; insupportableness. *Bailey.*

IN-TÖL'ER-A-BLY, *ad.* Not tolerably; insufferably; insupportably. *Addison.*

IN-TÖL'ER-ANCE, *n.* [*L. intolerantia; in, priv., and toleranza; Sp. intolerancia; Fr. intolérance.*]

1. The quality of being intolerant; want of toleration, patience, or forbearance; intolerable conduct.
Conscientious sincerity is friendly to tolerance, as latitudinarian indifference is to intolerance. *Whately.*
2. Want of ability to endure. *Hoblyn.*

IN-TÖL'ER-AN-CY, *n.* Intolerance. [*B.*] *Bailey.*

IN-TÖL'ER-ANT, *a.* [*L. intolerans; It. intollerante; Sp. intolerante; Fr. intolérant.*]

1. Not able to endure; not tolerant. "Intolerant of excesses." *Arbutnot.*
2. Not favorable to toleration.
Religion harsh, intolerant, austere,
Patient of manners like herself severe. *Conquer.*

IN-TÖL'ER-ANT, *n.* One who is intolerant. "An intolerant and persecutor." *Lowth.*

IN-TÖL'ER-ANT-LY, *ad.* In an intolerant manner; not tolerantly.

IN-TÖL'ER-ÄT-ED, *a.* Not endured or tolerated.
I would have all intolerance intolerated in its turn. *Ed. Chesterfield.*

IN-TÖL'ER-ÄT-ING, *a.* Not tolerating; intolerant. "This intolerating spirit." *Shafesbury.*

IN-TÖL'ER-Ä'TION, *n.* Want of toleration; intolerance. *Ed. Chesterfield.*

IN-TÖMB' (-töm'), *v. a.* See **ENTOMB**. *Hooker.*

IN-TQ-NÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. intono, intonatus; in, used intensively, and tono, to sound, to thunder; It. intonare.*] [*i. INTONATED; pp. INTONATING, INTONATED.*]

1. To thunder. *Bailey.*
2. To sing together loudly.
"It is finished" . . . shall be intoned by the general voice of the whole host of heaven. *Harris.*
3. (*Mus.*) To sound, as tones. *Warner.*

IN-TQ-NÄ'TION, *n.* [*It. intonazione; Sp. entonacion; Fr. intonation.*]

1. The act of thundering. *Bailey.*
2. Act or art of intoning the tones of the scale:—the quality of a voice or an instrument in respect to tone:—expressive modulation of a voice or an instrument; tone; cadence.

IN-TÖNE', *v. n.* To utter a tone; to make a slow, protracted noise.
So swells each windpipe, as a utters to ass,
Harmonic twang of leather, horn, and brass. *Pope.*

IN-TÖNE', *v. a.* To chant; to sing.
No choristers the funeral dirge intoned. *Southey.*

IN-TÖRT', *v. a.* [*L. intorqueo, intortus.*] [*i. INTORTED; pp. INTORTING, INTORTED.*] To twist; to wreath; to wring. *Arbutnot.*

IN-TÖRT'ION, *n.* [*L. intortio.*] 1. A winding.
2. (*Bot.*) The bending of a plant to one side; a twining. *Crabb.*

IN-TÖ TÖ TÖ. [*L., in the whole.*] Entirely, wholly.

IN-TÖX'I-CANT, *n.* That which intoxicates; an intoxicating liquor. *Ec. Rev.*

IN-TÖX'I-CÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. in, in, and toxicum, poison, which some derive from torus, the yew, and others from the Gr. toxo, a bow, because applied to something with which arrows were poisoned; It. intossicare, to poison.*] [*i. INTOXICATED; pp. INTOXICATING, INTOXICATED.*]

1. To inebriate; to make drunk.
For shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
But drinking largely sobers us again. *Pope.*
2. To elate or exhilarate excessively.
At which my soul aches to think,
Intoxicated with eternity. *Byron.*

†IN-TÖX'I-CÄTE, *a.* Intoxicated. *More.*

IN-TÖX'I-CÄT-ED, *p. a.* Inebriated; drunk.

IN-TÖX'I-CÄT-ING, *p. a.* Causing intoxication; making drunk; inebriating.

IN-TÖX'I-CÄ'TION, *n.* 1. The state of being intoxicated; inebriation; ebriety; drunkenness.
2. Extreme mental excitement; a high degree of exhilaration; infatuation.
That besetting intoxication which verbal magic brings upon the mind. *South.*

IN-TRÄ' [*L.*] A Latin preposition or adverb used as a prefix in English words, and signifying *within*, or *on the inside*. *Cray.*

IN-TRÄC'TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [*It. intrattabilità.*] The state of being intractable; obstinacy; intractableness. *Warburton.*

IN-TRÄC'TA-BLE, *a.* [*L. intractabilis; in, priv., and tractabilis, manageable; tracto, to manage; It. intrattabile; Sp. intratable; Fr. intraitable.*] Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate; unmanageable; untoward; furious. "The most intractable tempers." *Rogers.*

IN-TRÄC'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being intractable; obstinacy; perverseness. *Brooke.*

IN-TRÄC'TA-BLY, *ad.* Unmanageably; stubbornly; not tractably. *Ash.*

IN-TRÄC'TILE, *a.* [*in, priv., and tractile.*] Intractable; being drawn out; not tractile. *Bacon.*

IN-TRÄ'DQS, *n.* (*Arch.*) The interior and lower line or curve of an arch, the exterior and upper being *extrados*.—See **ARCH**. *Brande.*

IN-TRA-FÖ-LI-Ä'GEO'S (-shus), *a.* [*It. intrafoliaceo.*] (*Bot.*) Situated between the leaf or petiole and the stem, as stipules, &c. *Gray.*

IN-TRÄILS, *n. pl.* See **ENTRAILS**. *Dryden.*

IN-TRA-MÄR'QIN-ÄL, *a.* [*L. intra, within, and margo, marginis, a margin.*] Being within the margin. *Loudon.*

IN-TRA-MÜN'DÄNE, *a.* [*L. intra, within, and mundanus, mundane; mundus, the world.*] Being within the world. *Ec. Rev.*

IN-TRÄNCE', *v. a.* See **ENTRANCE**. *Browne.*

IN-TRAN-QUIL'I-TY, *n.* [*in, priv., and tranquillity.*] Unquietness; want of rest.
That intransquility which makes men impatient of lying in their beds. *Temple.*

IN-TRANS-CÄ'LENT, *a.* [*in, priv., and transcaesent.*] Impervious to heat. *Turner.*

IN-TRANS-GRÉS'SI-BLE, *a.* [*L. in, priv., trans, beyond, and gradior, gressus, to walk.*] That cannot be passed. *Holland.*

IN-TRAN-SIÄNT (-shent), *a.* [*in, priv., and transiänt.*] Not transient; stable. *Killingbeck.*

IN-TRAN-SI-TIVE, *a.* [*L. intransitivus; in, priv., and transeo, to pass over; It. & Sp. intransitivo; Fr. intransitif.*] (*Gram.*) Expressing a meaning which does not pass over to an object, as a verb which does not require a noun or pronoun in the accusative or objective case.

IN-TRAN-SI-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In the manner of an intransitive verb. *Lowth.*

IN-TRÄN'SI-TÜ. [*L.*] In the act of passing, as merchandise, from one place to another.

IN-TRANS-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* [*in, priv., and transmissibile.*] That cannot be transmitted. *Smart.*

IN-TRANS-MÜ-TÄ-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being intransmutable. *Perry.*

IN-TRANS-MÜ-TÄ-BLE, *a.* [*in, priv., and transmutabile.*] That cannot be transmuted. *Ray.*

IN-TRÄNT, *n.* One who makes an entrance;—especially one who enters upon some office or station. *Hume. N. Brit. Rev.*

†IN-TRÄNT, *a.* Making entrance:—entering upon an office or station. *Smart.*

IN-TRÄP', *v. a.* See **ENTRAP**. *Tatler.*

†IN-TRÄS'TRE (in-träzh'ur), *v. a.* To lay up as in a treasury. *Shak.*

IN-TRÄT', *v. a.* See **ENTREAT**. *Spenser.*

†IN-TRÄT'ÄNCE, *n.* Entreaty. *Holmes.*

†IN-TRÄT'ÄT'ÄNCE, *n.* Full of entreaty. *Spenser.*

IN-TRENCH', *v. n.* [*in and trench.*] [*i. INTRENCHED; pp. INTRENCHING, INTRENCHED.*] To cut off, as a part of what belongs to another; to trespass upon; to invade; to encroach; to trench;—used with *on* or *upon*.
We are not to trench upon truth in any conversation, but least of all with children. *Locke.*

IN-TRENCH', *v. a.* 1. (*Mil.*) To make secure against the attack of an enemy by digging a ditch or trench, &c. *Mil. Ency.*

2. To make a trench or hollow in.
Deep scars of thunder had intrenched, and care
Sat on his faded cheek. *Milton.*

†IN-TRENCH'ÄNT, *a.* Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible.
As easy may't thou the intrenchant air
With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed. *Shak.*

IN-TRENCH'MENT, *n.* (*Fort.*) Any work that fortifies a post against the attack of an enemy; a fortification with a trench or ditch; a ditch or trench with a rampart. *Brande.*

Intrenchments of armies, the whole works or ob-

stacies by which an army or a large body of troops cover themselves for their defence. *Mil. Ency.*

IN-TREP'ID, *a.* [*L. intrepidus; in, priv., and trepidus*; trembling; *trepido*, to tremble; *It. & Sp. intrepido; Fr. intrépide.*] Fearless; daring; bold; brave; undaunted; courageous; heroic; valiant; resolute; firm.

What'er cool thought or strength of nerve supplied
Intrepid Brandimast had vainly tried. *Hoole.*

Syn.—See **BOLD**.

IN-TRE-PID'ITY, *n.* [*It. intrepidità; Sp. intrepidez; Fr. intrépidité.*] The quality of being intrepid; fearlessness; courage; bravery; valor; boldness; invincible resolution. *Swift.*

Syn.—See **AUDACITY**, **COURAGE**.

IN-TREP'ID-LY, *ad.* In an intrepid manner; fearlessly; courageously; boldly; daringly. *Pope.*

† **IN-TRI-CA-BLE**, *a.* Entangling; insinuating. "Entangled in the . . . intricate net." *Shelton.*

IN-TRI-CA-CY, *n.* The state of being intricate or entangled; perplexity; involution, complexity. Perplexing that fable with very agreeable plots and intricacies. *Pope.*

Syn.—See **COMPLEXITY**.

IN-TRI-CATE, *a.* [*L. intrico, intricatus*, to entangle; *in, in, and trica*, hinderances; *It. intricato; Sp. intrincado.*] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure; difficult.

The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate,
Fuzzled in mazes, and perplexed with errors. *Addison.*

Syn.—See **COMPLEXITY**.

IN-TRI-CATE, *v. a.* To render intricate; to perplex; to darken. [*R.*] *Camden.*

IN-TRI-CATE-LY, *ad.* In an intricate manner; with intricacy or perplexity. *Swift.*

IN-TRI-CATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being intricate; perplexity; obscurity; intricacy.

† **IN-TRI-CÁ-TION**, *n.* The state of being intricate; an entanglement; snare. *Cotgrave.*

IN-TRIGUE (*in-trég'*), *n.* [*It. intrigo; Sp. intriga; Fr. intrigue.*]

1. A plot or scheme of secret contrivance, to effect some object of an individual, of a party, or of government; a stratagem; — especially a plot connected with an affair of love; an amour.

These are the grand intrigues of man.
Now love is dwindled to intrigue,
And marriage grown a money league. *Swift.*

2. The plot, complication, or perplexity of a fable, a novel, or a poem.

Are we not continually informed that the author unravels the web of his intrigue, or breaks the thread of his narration? *Canning.*

3. Intricacy; complication. "Full prospect of all the intrigues of our nature." [*R.*] *Hale.*

IN-TRIGUE', *v. n.* [*L. intrico; It. intrigare; Sp. intricar; Fr. intriguer.*—See **INTRICATE**.] [*i. INTRIGUED; pp. INTRIGUING, INTRIGUED.*] To form plots; to carry on private designs by intrigue, as of illicit love. *Brande.*

† **IN-TRIGUE'**, *v. a.* [*L. intrico, intricatus.*] To perplex; to embarrass. *L. Addison.*

IN-TRIGU'ER (*in-trég'ér*), *n.* One who intrigues.

IN-TRIGU'ER-Y (*in-trég'er-é*), *n.* Arts or practice of intrigue; stratagem. [*R.*] *Qu. Rev.*

IN-TRIGU'ING (*in-trég'ing*), *p. a.* Addicted to, or practising, intrigue.

IN-TRIGU'ING-LY, *ad.* With intrigue.

† **IN-TRINCE'**, *a.* Entangled; intrinsicate. *Shak.*

† **IN-TRIN'SIC**, *n.* A genuine quality. *Warburton.*

IN-TRIN'SIC, *a.* [*L. intrinsecus; It. intrinsecus; Fr. intrinsèque.*]

1. Derived from within; fixed in the nature of things; inherent; inward; internal; inborn; native; not extrinsic; real; genuine; true; essential; not accidental; as, "Intrinsic worth, value, or merit."

2. Closely familiar; intimate.

He falls into intrinsic society with Sir John Graham Fotton.

† This word was formerly written *intrinsecal*; but, as Dr. Johnson justly remarks, "it is now generally written *intrinsecal*, contrary to etymology."

IN-TRIN-SI-CÁL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being intrinsic; intrinsicness. *Roget.*

IN-TRIN'SI-CÁL-LY, *ad.* Internally; naturally; really; truly. "A lie is a thing absolutely and intrinsically evil." *South.*

IN-TRIN'SI-CÁL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being intrinsic. *Ash.*

† **IN-TRIN'SI-CATE**, *a.* Perplexed; entangled. "Cords . . . too intricate to unloose." *Shak.*

IN-TRÓ, [*L.*] A Latin adverb used as an English prefix, and signifying *into, within*.

IN-TRÓ-CÉS'SION (-súsh'un), *n.* (*Med.*) The depression or sinking of any part inwards. *Crabb.*

IN-TRÓ-DUCE', *v. a.* [*L. introduco; intro, within, and duco*, to lead; *It. introdurre; Sp. introducir; Fr. introduire.*] [*i. INTRODUCED; pp. INTRODUCING, INTRODUCED.*]

1. To lead, bring, conduct, or usher in; as,

"To introduce a person into a hall."

2. To present; to make known; to bring to be acquainted.

Mr. Burke, one day in the vicinity of the House of Commons, introduced him to a nobleman. *Prior.*

3. To bring into general notice or practice.

"He shall introduce a new way of cure." *Browne.*

Syn.—Persons who are mutually strangers are introduced to each other by a common friend; a person is presented at court by a courtier. — *Introduce* a subject; produce information or argument.

IN-TRÓ-DUC'ER, *n.* One who introduces.

† **IN-TRÓ-DUCT'**, *v. a.* To introduce. *Caston.*

IN-TRÓ-DUCT'ION, *n.* [*L. introductio; It. introduzione; Sp. introduccion; Fr. introduction.*]

1. The act of introducing or ushering, or the state of being ushered. *Johnson.*

2. The act of presenting to the acquaintance of another; presentation.

3. The act of bringing into general notice or use. "The introduction of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland." *Clarendon.*

4. Exordium; preface; prelude; proem; the preliminary part of a book. *Blair.*

Syn.—See **PREFACE**.

IN-TRÓ-DUC'TIVE, *a.* [*It. introductivo; Fr. introductif.*] Serving to introduce; introductory.

IN-TRÓ-DUC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a manner serving to introduce. *Wright.*

IN-TRÓ-DUC'TOR, *n.* [*L.*] One who introduces; an introducer. *Gibbon.*

IN-TRÓ-DUC'TO-RÍ-LY, *ad.* By way of introduction. *Baxter.*

IN-TRÓ-DUC'TO-RY, *a.* [*L. introductorius; It. introductorio; Sp. introductorio.*] Serving to introduce; preliminary; prefatory; previous. "This introductory discourse." *Boyle.*

IN-TRÓ-DUC'TRESS, *n.* A female who introduces. *Holdsworth.*

IN-TRÓ-FLÉXED (-fléx't), *a.* Bent inward. *Smith.*

IN-TRÓ-GRÉS'SION, *n.* [*L. introgressio.*] The act of entering; entrance. *Blount.*

IN-TRÓ'IT [*in-tró'it, Sm. Cl.; in-tró'it, K. Wb.*], *n.* [*L. introitus, entrance; Fr. introit.*] (*Echl.*) In the Catholic service, and anciently in that of the English Church, a psalm sung or chanted immediately before the collect, epistle, and gospel, while the priest enters within the rails of the altar. *Wheatley.*

IN-TRÓ-MÍS'SION (-mish'un), *n.* [*L. intramissio; intro, within, and mitto*, to send; *It. intramissione; Fr. intramission.*]

1. The act of sending in; the act of introducing one body into another. *South.*

2. Admission; admittance. *Bp. Taylor.*

3. (*Scottish Law.*) The act of intermeddling with the effects of a deceased person. *Burrit.*

IN-TRÓ-MIT', *v. a.* [*L. intrimitto; intro, within, and mitto*, to send; *It. intromitte.*] [*i. IN-TRÓ-MITTED; pp. IN-TRÓ-MITTING, IN-TRÓ-MITTED.*]

1. To send in; to let in; to admit. *Greenhill.*

2. To allow to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters.

Glass in the window intrmits light. *Holder.*

IN-TRÓ-MIT', *v. n.* (*Scottish Law.*) To intermeddle with the effects of one deceased. *Stewart.*

IN-TRÓ-PRÉS'SION (*in-tró-présh'un*), *n.* [*L. intro, within, and pressio, a pressing.*] Internal pressure. [*R.*] *Battie.*

IN-TRÓ-RE-CÉP'TION, *n.* [*L. intro, within, and receptio, reception.*] The act of admitting into or within. *Hummond.*

IN-TRÓRSE', *a.* [*L. introrsus, inward.*] (*Bot.*) Turned inwards, or towards the axis of the part to which it is attached. *Henslow.*

† **IN-TRÓ-RÚP'TION**, *n.* Violent irruption. *Blount.*

IN-TRÓ-SPECT', *v. a.* [*L. introspectio, introspectus; intro, within, and specio, to look.*] To view the inside of; to look into. *Bailey.*

IN-TRÓ-SPEC'TION, *n.* [*L. intro, within, and specio, an observing of the auspices; Fr. introspection.*] The act of inspecting within; a view of the inside.

The persons of the mind or imagination itself, by way of reflection. *Hale.*

IN-TRÓ-SPEC'TIVE, *a.* [*Fr. introspectif.*] That introspects; viewing inwardly. *N. A. Rev.*

† **IN-TRÓ-SÚME'**, *v. a.* To suck in. *Evelyn.*

IN-TRÓ-SUS-CÉP'TION, *n.* [*L. intro, within, and susceptio, a taking in hand; Fr. introsusception.*]

1. The act of taking in.

The parts of the body . . . are nourished by the intrusception of enlivened animal. *Smith on Old Age.*

2. (*Med.*) The introduction of one part of the intestinal canal into another which serves it as a sort of vagina or sheath, — generally of the ileum into the colon; intussusception; invagination. *Dunglison.*

† **IN-TRÓ-VĒN'ÉNT**, *a.* Entering. *Browne.*

IN-TRÓ-VĒR'SION, *n.* [*It. introversione.*] The act of introverting. *Berkeley.*

IN-TRÓ-VĒRT', *v. a.* [*L. intro, within, and verto, to turn; It. introvertere.*] [*i. IN-TRÓ-VERTED; pp. IN-TRÓ-VERTING, IN-TRÓ-VERTED.*] To turn inwards.

His awkward gait, his introverted toes. *Cooper.*

IN-TRÚDE', *v. n.* [*L. intrudo; in, in, and trudo, to thrust; It. intrudere.*] [*i. IN-TRÚDED; pp. IN-TRÚDING, IN-TRÚDED.*] To thrust one's self into a place or a business; to enter without invitation or permission; to force an entrance unasked or uninvited; to interlope; to encroach.

There is society where none intrudes,
By the deep sea, and music in its roar. *Byron.*

Some thoughts rise and intrude upon us while we slum them. *Watts.*

IN-TRÚDE', *v. a.* 1. To force or to thrust in rudely, or without right or welcome; — with the reflexive pronoun; to obtrude. "To intrude one's self into the mysteries of government." *Pope.*

2. To dart in; to inject. *Greenhill.*

3. (*Geol.*) To force or urge with violence, as igneous rocks in a state of fusion through or into rents or fissures in disrupted strata of other rocks. *C. T. Jackson.*

Syn.—To intrude is more offensive than to obtrude. A person intrudes himself into a company rudely, where he is unwelcome, he obtrudes himself uncalled for or accidentally.

IN-TRÚDE', *p. a.* (*Geol.*) Noting rocks that, by the action of subterranean causes, have been forced upwards, while in a state of fusion, between other rocks. *Richardson.*

IN-TRÚD'ER, *n.* One who intrudes; interloper.

IN-TRÚD'ING, *p. a.* Making intrusion; thrusting in.

IN-TRÚNK', *v. a.* To encase. [*R.*] *Ford.*

IN-TRÚ'SION (*in-trú'zhun, 93*), *n.* [*L. intrusio; It. intrusione; Sp. & Fr. intrusion.*]

1. The act of intruding; encroachment; unwelcome entrance; entrance without invitation or permission; obtrusion.

Frogs, lice, and flies must all this palace fill
With loathed intrusion. *Milton.*

An intrusion upon your meditations. *Watts.*

2. Voluntary, or uncalled for, entrance upon any undertaking.

It may be said, I handle an art no way suitable either to my employment or fortune, and so stand charged with intrusion and impertinency. *Wotton.*

3. (*Law.*) The entry of a stranger, after a particular estate of freehold is determined,

before him who is the heir in the remainder or reversion. *Burrill.*

4. (*Geol.*) The forcing or injecting of rocks in a state of fusion through, among, or over other disrupted rocks. *C. T. Jackson.*

IN-TRŪ'SION-IST (in-trū'zhun-ist), *n.* One who intrudes or favors intrusion; one who supports the right of a patron to present a clergyman to a living or parish without the concurrence of the parishioners. [*Scotland.*] *Chalmers.*

IN-TRŪ'SIVE, *a.* 1. Intruding upon; apt to intrude; obtrusive.

Let me shake off the intrusive cares of day. *Thomson.*

2. (*Geol.*) Noting rocks that have been intruded. — See INTRUDED. *C. T. Jackson.*

IN-TRŪ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an intrusive manner.

IN-TRŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The act of entering without invitation or permission. *Wright.*

IN-TRŪST', *v. a.* [*in and trust.*] [*i.* INTRUSTED; *pp.* INTRUSTING, INTRUSTED.] To deliver in trust; to confide to the care of; to consign or commit to the safe-keeping of; to commit.

“We intrust another with something, or we intrust something to another.” *Johnson.*

Syn. — See CONSIGN.

IN-TU-ITION (in-tu-'ish'un), *n.* [*L. intuitus*, a view; *intueor*, to look upon; *in*, upon, and *tueor*, to look; *It. intuizione*; *Sp. intuicion*; *Fr. intuition.*] The act of the mind by which a truth is immediately perceived, and, as it were, beheld, without any previous process of analysis or ratiocination; the act of seeing at once by the mind; intuitive perception.

What we know or comprehend as soon as we perceive or attend to it, we are said to know by intuition. *Taylor.*

The proper object of intuition are propositions analogous to the axioms prefixed to Euclid's Elements. *Stewart.*

One in whom reason and belief are united. *Wordsworth.*

IN-TU-ITION-AL, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of, or seen by, intuition; intuitive. *Ec. Rev.*

IN-TU-ITION-AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that the perception of truth is from intuition. *N. Brit. Rev.*

IN-TU-ITIVE, *a.* [*Low L. intuitivus*; *It. & Sp. intuitivo*; *Fr. intuitif.*]

1. Seen or received by the mind immediately, without the intervention of argument or testimony; perceived by intuition.

Sometimes the mind perceives the agreement or disagreement of two ideas immediately by themselves, without the intervention of any other. And this, I think, we may call intuitive knowledge. *Locke.*

2. Immediate; full; clear; distinct.

Faith, beginning here with a weak apprehension of things not seen, endeth with the intuitive vision of God in the world to come. *Hooker.*

3. Having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination. “Intuitive intellectual judgment.” *Hooker.*

IN-TU-ITIVE-LY, *ad.* By intuitive perception.

IN-TU-MESCE' (in-tu-mēs'), *v. n.* [*L. intumesco*; *in*, used intensively, and *tumesco*, to swell up.] To swell; to become tumid with heat. *Smart.*

IN-TU-MES'CENCE, *n.* [*It. intumescenza*; *Sp. entumescencia*; *Fr. intumescence.*]

1. The act of swelling.

Johnson.

2. Augmentation of size in the whole body, or in any part of it; a swelling; a tumor; tumid state. *Dunglison.*

IN-TU-MES'CEN-CY, *n.* Same as INTUMESCENCE.

† IN-TU-MU-LAT-ED, *a.* [*L. intumulo*, *intumulus*.] Not buried; unburied. *Cockram.*

† IN-TUR-GES'CENCE, *n.* [*L. in*, used intensively, and *turgesco*, to become swollen.] The act of swelling; — a turgid state. *Browne.*

IN-TURN'ING, *a.* Suitable for being turned into. “An in-turning place.” *Wicliffe, Gen. xlii. 27.*

† IN-TUSE', *n.* [*L. intundo*, *intusus*, to bruise.] A bruise. “The intuse deep.” *Spenser.*

IN-TUS-SUS-CĒP'TION, *n.* [*L. intus*, within, and *susceptio*, *susceptus*, to receive.] (*Med.*) The introduction of one part of the intestinal canal into another; intussusception. *Dunglison.*

IN-TWINE', *v. a.* [*in and twine.*] [*i.* INTWINED;

pp. INTWINGING, INTWINED.] To twine together; to twine around; to twist or wreath together; to inweave. *Dryden.*

IN-TWINE'MENT, *n.* The act of intertwining. *Todd.*

IN-TWIST', *v. a.* [*in and twist.*] To twist together; to intertwine. *Smart.*

IN-Ū-EN'DŌ, *n.* See INNUENDO. *Todd.*

IN'U-LA, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, one species of which is elecampane. *Loudon.*

IN'U-LINE (18), *n.* [*It. inulina.*] (*Chem.*) A peculiar starch-like powder spontaneously deposited from a decoction of the roots of *Inula Helenum*, or elecampane. *Turner.*

IN-ŪMBRĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. inumbro*, *inumbatus*; *Norm. Fr. enombraser.*] [*i.* INUMBRATED; *pp.* INUMBRATING, INUMBRATED.] To shade; to cover with shade. *Bailey.*

† IN-ŪNCTĒD, *a.* [*L. inungo*, *inunctus*, to anoint.] Anointed. *Cockram.*

† IN-ŪNCT'ION, *n.* [*L. inunctio.*] The act of anointing; an anointing. *Burton.*

IN-ŪNCT-ŪS'IT-Y, *n.* [*in*, priv., and *unctuosity.*] Want or destitution of oiliness. *Smart.*

IN-ŪN'DANT, *a.* [*L. inundo*, *inundans*, to overflow; *It. inondante*; *Sp. inundante.*] Overflowing; flowing over. [*R.*] *Shenstone.*

IN-ŪN'DATE, *v. a.* [*L. inundo*, *inundatus*; *in*, upon, and *unda*, a wave; *It. inondare*; *Sp. inundar*; *Fr. inonder.*] [*i.* INUNDATED; *pp.* INUNDATING, INUNDATED.] To overflow with water, or as with water; to flow upon or over; to overwhelm; to submerge; to flood; to deluge. *Cockram.*

IN-ŪN-DĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. inundatio*; *It. inondazione*; *Sp. inundacion*; *Fr. inondation.*] The act of inundating, or the state of being inundated; overflow; flood; deluge.

No swelling inundation hides the grounds. But crystal currents glide within their bounds. *Gay.*

Syn. — See OVERFLOW.

† IN-ŪN-DER-STĀND'ING, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *understanding.*] Void of understanding. *Pearson.*

IN-ŪR-BĀNE', *a.* [*L. inurbanus*; *It. & Sp. inurbano.*] Wanting urbanity; uncivil. *Scott.*

IN-ŪR-BĀNE'LY, *ad.* In an impolite manner.

IN-ŪR-BĀNE'NESS, *n.* Want of civility; rudeness; inurbanity. *Wright.*

IN-ŪR-BĀN'IT-Y, *n.* [*It. inurbanità*; *Sp. inurbanidad.*] Want of urbanity. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-ŪRE' (in-yār'), *v. a.* [*Norm. Fr. enuer.*] [*i.* INURED; *pp.* INURING, INURED.] To make ready or familiar by frequent use or practice; to habituate; to accustom; to familiarize.

To blood inured Of fighting beasts, and men to beasts exposed. *Milton.*
We may inure ourselves by custom to bear the extremities of weather without injury. *Addison.*

IN-ŪRE' (in-yār'), *v. n.* (*Law.*) To come into use or power; to have effect; to enure. — See ENURE.

The decree of deprivation doth not inure till a judicial sentence passeth further on us. *Bishop of Norwich, 1690.*

IN-ŪRE'MENT, *n.* The act of inuring; practice; habit; use; custom; frequency. *Wotton.*

IN-ŪRN', *v. a.* [*in and urn.*] [*i.* INURNED; *pp.* INURNING, INURNED.] To place in an urn; to intomb; to bury.

Amidst the tears of Trojan dames inurned. *Dryden.*

IN-Ū-SĪ-TĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. inusitatus*, unusual.] Disuse; want of use. *Paley.*

† IN-ŪST'ION (in-ist'yun), *n.* [*L. inustio.*] The act of burning, or of branding. *Bailey.*

† IN-ŪTILE, *a.* [*L. inutilis.*] Useless; unprofitable. “An inutile speculation.” *Bacon.*

IN-ŪTIL'IT-Y, *n.* [*L. inutilitas*; *in*, priv., and *utilitas*, utility; *utor*, to use; *It. inutilità*; *Sp. inutilidad*; *Fr. inutilité.*] Want of utility; uselessness; unprofitableness.

You see the utility of foreign travel. *Hard.*

† IN-ŪT'TER-ABLE, *a.* Unutterable. *Milton.*

IN VĀC'Ū-Ō. [*L.*] In a void; in an empty space.

IN-VĀDE', *v. a.* [*L. invado*; *in*, into, and *vado*, to go; *It. invadere*; *Sp. invadir*; *Fr. invader.*] [*i.* INVADED; *pp.* INVADING, INVADED.]

1. To enter with a hostile army; — applied to a country; to attack; to assail; to assault.

Invasion Russia, [Napoleon] was at first successful at Smolensko and Moskova. *Stocquer.*

2. To infringe or encroach upon; to violate.

3. † To go into. [*A Latinism.*] *Spenser.*

Syn. — See INVASION.

IN-VĀD'ER, *n.* One who invades; an assailant.

IN-VĀG-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. in*, in, and *vagina*, a sheath; *Fr. invagination.*] (*Med.*) Intussusception; intussusception. *Hoblyn.*

† IN-VĀ-LĒS'CENCE, *n.* [*L. invalesco*, *invalescens*, to strengthen.] Strength; health. *Johnson.*

IN-VĀL-E-TŪ'DI-NĀ-RY, *a.* [*L. invaletudinarius.*] Wanting health; infirm. [*R.*] *Todd.*

IN-VĀL'ID, *a.* [*L. invalidus*; *in*, priv., and *validus*, strong; *It. & Sp. invalido*; *Fr. invalide.*]

1. Not valid; weak; of no weight; as, “An invalid argument.”

2. Of no legal force; as, “An invalid will.”

Their testimonies will appear invalid. *Addison.*

IN-VĀ-LĪD', *a.* Infirm; weak; sick. *Carpenter.*

IN-VĀ-LĪD' (in-vā-lēd'), *n.* A person who is disabled, weak, or infirm; — often applied to a man worn out by warfare.

In modern times, there is no civilized country without invasions, but the most magnificent invasions are those of the English and the French. *Brande.*

IN-VĀ-LĪD', *v. a.* [*i.* INVALIDED; *pp.* INVALIDING, INVALIDED.] To register or classify as an invalid. *Qu. Rev.*

IN-VĀL-I-DĀTE, *v. a.* [*It. invalidare*; *Sp. invalidar*; *Fr. invalider.* — See INVALID.] [*i.* INVALIDATED; *pp.* INVALIDATING, INVALIDATED.] To make invalid; to deprive of force or efficacy; to weaken; to overthrow.

Three kind words of hers shall invalidate all their testimonies. *Locke.*

IN-VĀL-I-DĀ'TION, *n.* The act of invalidating. “Invalidations of their right.” *Burke.*

IN-VĀ-LĪDE' (-lēd'), *n.* [*Fr.*] See INVALID.

IN-VĀ-LĪD'ISM, *n.* The state of an invalid; illness; sickness. [*R.*] *Ec. Rev.*

IN-VĀ-LĪD'IT-Y, *n.* [*It. invalidità*; *Fr. invalidité.*]

1. The state of being invalid; want of validity, force, or weight.

2. † Weakness; infirmity. *Temple.*

IN-VĀL'OR-ŌUS, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *valorous.*] Not valorous; cowardly. [*R.*] *O'Connell.*

IN-VĀL'U-A-BLE (in-vā'l'yū-ā-bl), *a.* [*in*, priv., or *in*, used intensively, and *valuable.*] That cannot be valued; above all value; very precious; inestimable.

The glorious and invaluable privileges of believing. *Atterbury.*

IN-VĀL'U-A-BLY, *ad.* Inestimably. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-VĀL'UED (in-vā'l'yūd), *a.* Inestimable. *Maurice.*

IN-VĀR-I-BIL'IT-Y, *n.* [*It. invariabilità*; *Fr. invariabilité.*] The quality of being invariable; immutability; invariableness. *Digby.*

IN-VĀR-I-A-BLE, *a.* Not variable; immutable; unchangeable; unalterable; constant. “Known and invariable signs.” *Browne.*

IN-VĀR-I-A-BLE, *n.* (*Math.*) That which is not variable; a constant.

The invariable of an equation is a function which may vary under certain circumstances, but which does not under the conditions imposed by the equations. *Davies.*

IN-VĀR-I-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being invariable; immutability; constancy; unchangeableness; invariability. *Blackwall.*

IN-VĀR-I-A-BLY, *ad.* Unchangeably; immutably.

IN-VĀ'RĪED (-rīd), *a.* [*in*, priv., and *varied.*] Not varied. “Invaried words.” *Blackwall.*

IN-VĀ'SION (in-vā'zhun, 93), *n.* [*L. invasio*; *It. invasione*; *Sp. & Fr. invasion.*]

1. The act of invading; hostile entrance for the purpose of conquest; attack; assault; incursion; irruption; inroad.

The dreadful rumor, from afar,
Of armed invasion. *Dryden.*

Reason finds a secret grief and remorse from every invasion that an makes upon innocence, and that must render the first entrance and admission of an uneasy. *South.*

2. Infringement or encroachment upon; violation; as, "The *invasion* of chartered rights."

3. Attack of a disease.

What demonstrates the plague to be endemic to Egypt is its *invasion* and going off at certain times. *South.*

Syn.—*Invasion*, *incursion*, *irruption*, and *inroad*, all denote a hostile and forcible entrance into a foreign country. An *invasion* is made by a regular army, under its chief commander; as, "Alexander *invaded* India," and "Bonaparte *invaded* Russia." *Incursion*, *irruption*, and *inroad*, all imply a hostile, and often a sudden and irregular, invasion, made by a body of men commonly into neighboring states. *Furray*, a Scottish, or an old word, recently revived, denotes a hostile *incursion*.—See *ATTACK*, *INFREINGEMENT*.

IN-VÁ'SIVE, *a.* Making invasion; aggressive. *Dryden.*

IN-VÉC'TED, *a.* (Her.) Fluted, or furrowed. *Craig.*

† *IN-VÉC'TION*, *n.* [*L. insectio*.] Reproachful accusation; invective. *Fulke.*

IN-VÉC'TIVE, *n.* [*It. invettiva*; *Sp. invectiva*; *Fr. invective*.]—See *INVECTIVE*, *a.* Abusive or angry speech; harsh censure; abuse; reproach.

Invective is a predatory course of life, and indeed but a privatizing upon reputation.

Desperate thieves, all hopeless of their lives, *Shak.*
Breathe out *invectives* against the officers.

Syn.—See *SATIRE*.

IN-VÉC'TIVE, *a.* [*L. insectivus*; *inveho*, *invec-tus*, to inveigh against; *in*, in, and *veho*, *vectus*, to carry.] Satirical; abusive; reproachful; censorious; scolding; captious. *Dryden.*

Satire among the Romans, but not among the Greeks, was a biting *invective* poem. *Dryden.*

IN-VÉC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* Satirically; abusively.

IN-VEIGH' (*in-vā'*), *v. n.* [*L. inveho*; *in*, upon, and *veho*, to carry.] [*í. INVEIGHED*; *pp. INVEIGH-ING*, *INVEIGHED*.] To utter censure or reproach; to rail; to declaim;—with *against*.

I cannot blame him for *inveighing* so sharply against the vices of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See *DECLAIM*.

IN-VEIGH'ER (*in-vā'ēr*), *n.* One who inveighs; one who uses invectives. *Jackson.*

IN-VÉIG'LE (*in-vē'gl*), *v. a.* [*Ger. wiegeln*; *Sw. upwiegla*, from the *M. Goth. wagan*, to move, to excite. *Serenius*.—"Thre thinks the *Sw.* word may be from the *Eng.*"—"Fr. *aveugle* (*ab oculo*), blind; *aveugler*, to blind, to hoodwink." *Junius*, *Skinner*.—"It. *ingogliare*." *Minsheu*.—"It may be, and probably is, formed upon the *A. S. wighlan*, to beguile." *Richardson*.] [*í. INVEIGLED*; *pp. INVEIGLING*, *INVEIGLED*.] To persuade to something bad; to wheedle; to entice; to seduce; to beguile.

Achilles hath inveigled his fool from him. *Shak.*

Both right able
To *inveigle* and draw in the rabble. *Hudibras.*

IN-VÉIG'LE-MÉNT (*in-vē'gl-mént*), *n.* Seduction; enticement; allurements. "The *inveiglements* of the world." *South.*

IN-VÉIG'LER (*in-vē'glēr*), *n.* One who inveigles; a beguiler; a deceiver. *Sandys.*

IN-VEIL' (*in-vāl'*), *v. a.* [*í. INVEILED*; *pp. INVEILING*, *INVEILED*.] To cover with a veil, or as with a veil. *Daniel.*

IN-VEILED' (*in-vāld'*), *p. a.* Covered as with a veil. *Her eyes veiled with sorrow's clouds.* *W. Browne.*

IN-VÉND-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Unsalableness. *Browne.*

IN-VÉND'I-BLE, *a.* [*L. invendibilis*; *Sp. invendible*; *Fr. invendable*.] Not vendible; unsalable.

IN-VÉND'I-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being invendible or unsalable. *Craig.*

IN-VÉN'OM, *v. a.* See *ENVENOM*. *Todd.*

IN-VÉN'T', *v. a.* [*L. invenio*, *inventus*; *in*, upon, and *venio*, to come; *It. inventare*; *Sp. inventar*; *Fr. inventer*.] [*í. INVENTED*; *pp. INVENTING*, *INVENTED*.]

1. To contrive, devise, or produce, as something new, or not before made, or known.

Otto Guericke *invented* the air-pump; Santorius *invented* the thermometer. *Shak.*

2. To create or form by the imagination; to devise; to frame.

I would *invent* as many bitter, searching terms . . .
As lean-faced Envy in her loathsome cave. *Shak.*

3. To contrive falsely; to fabricate; to forge; to feign.

I never did such things as those men have maliciously *invented* against me. *Shak.*

4. To discover; to find out. [*R.*]

Logic does not pretend to *invent* science, or the axioms of sciences. *Bacon.*

Syn.—To *invent* is to devise something new or not before made, or to modify and combine things before made or known so as to form a new whole; to *discover* is to find something not before known; as, "Galileo *invented* the telescope"; "Watt *invented* the steam engine"; "Columbus *discovered* America"; "Harvey *discovered* the circulation of the blood." To *invent*, *feign*, and *frame* are often employed in the ordinary concerns of life, in a bad sense; and *fabricate* and *forge* are generally so used. To *invent* falsehoods; *feign* sorrow; *frame* excuses; *fabricate* false stories; *forge* bank-notes or certificates.—See *DEVISE*, *FEIGN*.

IN-VÉN'T'ER, *n.* One who invents; inventor.

IN-VÉN'T'FUL, *a.* Full of invention. *Gifford.*

IN-VÉN'T'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being invented.

IN-VÉN'T'I-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being inventible. *Wright.*

IN-VÉN'TION (*in-vén'shun*), *n.* [*L. inventio*; *It. invenzione*; *Sp. invención*; *Fr. invention*.]

1. The act of inventing; the act of devising or contriving something which has not before existed; as, "The *invention* of printing."

Invention, strictly speaking, is little more than a new combination of ideas which have been previously gathered together. Nothing can be made of materials can produce no combinations. *Sur J. Reynolds.*

2. The thing invented; contrivance; device.

It appears, therefore, that improvements in the arts are properly called *inventions*. *Stewart.*

The *inventions* of art, the discoveries of science. *Fleming.*

3. The power of inventing; ingenuity.

Invention is the talent of youth, and judgment of age. *Swift.*
Invention is one of the great marks of genius. *Reynolds.*

4. (*Fine Arts*.) A term employed to designate the conception or the representation of a subject, the selection and disposition of its various parts, and the whole means by which the artist seeks to portray his thoughts.

Among the artists of our time, none have approached Kaubach in *inventive* *n.* *Fairholt.*

5. Forgery; fiction; fabrication.

If thou canst accuse,
Do it without *invention* suddenly. *Shak.*

6. † Discovery; the act of finding out. *Ray.*

Invention of the holy cross, (*Ecol.*) a festival kept by the Church of Rome, in memory of the day on which they affirm our Saviour's cross was found by the Empress Helena. *Hook.*

Syn.—See *IMAGINATION*.

† *IN-VÉN'TIOUS*, *a.* Inventive. *B. Jonson.*

IN-VÉN'TIVE, *a.* [*It. & Sp. inventiro*; *Fr. inventif*.] Apt to invent; quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; ingenious; creative. "He had an *inventive* brain." *Raleigh.*

IN-VÉN'TIVE-LY, *ad.* By the power of invention. *Wright.*

IN-VÉN'TIVE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being inventive; ingenuity. *Channing.*

IN-VÉN'T'OR, *n.* [*L.*] One who invents; a contriver. "Inventors rare." *Milton.*

IN-VÉN-TÓ'R-I-AL, *a.* Belonging or pertaining to an inventory. *Maunder.*

IN-VÉN-TÓ'R-I-AL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of an inventory. *Shak.*

IN-VÉN-TÓ-RY [*In-vén-tür-ē*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wr. Wb.*; *in-vén-t'or-ē*, *Johnson, Kenrick*], [*L. inventarium*; *It. & Sp. inventario*; *Fr. inventaire*.]

1. An account or catalogue of goods or movables.

2. (*Law*.) A list or schedule in writing of the goods, chattels, and credits (and sometimes of the real estate) of a testator or intestate, made by an executor or administrator. *Burrill.*

IN-VÉN-TÓ-RY, *v. a.* To register; to place in a catalogue. "It shall be *inventoried*." *Shak.*

IN-VÉN'TRESS, *n.* [*Fr. inventrice*.] A female who invents. *Burnet.*

IN-VÉR-I-SI-MIL'I-TUDE, *n.* [*in*, priv., and *verisimilitude*.] Want of verisimilitude. *Coleridge.*

IN-VÉR-MI-NÁ'TION (*-shun*), *n.* [*L. in*, in, and *vermis*, a worm.] (*Med.*) The morbid state of

the intestinal canal occasioned by the presence of entozoary animals. *Brande.*

IN-YER-NÁC'U-LÓ, *n.* [*Sp.*, from *invierno*, winter.] A green-house for preserving plants in winter. *Simmonds.*

IN-VERSE', *a.* [*L. inversus*; *Fr. invers.*]

1. Inverted; reciprocal;—opposed to *direct*.

2. (*Bot.*) Noting a part whose apex is in the direction opposite to that of the organ with which it is compared. *Gray.*

3. (*Math.*) Noting two operations exactly contrary to each other, or such that, when successively performed upon a given quantity, the result will be that quantity. *Davies & Peck.*

Inverse ratio, the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities.—*Inverse proportion*, the application of the rule of three or proportion in a reverse or contrary order.—*Inverse method of fluxions*, same as *integral calculus*. *Brande.*—*Inverse method of tangents*, the method of finding the curve whose tangents are lines drawn according to some determinate law, or which fulfil some given condition. *Brande.*

IN-VÉRSE'LY, *ad.* In an inverse order or ratio.

IN-VÉR'SION (*in-vér'shun*), *n.* [*L. inversio*; *It. inversione*; *Sp. & Fr. inversion*.]

1. The act of inverting, or the state of being inverted; the act by which any thing is turned backwards or contrariwise; change of order or of time, so as that the last is first, and the first last.

A subtle *inversion* of the precept of God, to do good that evil may come of it. *Browne.*

2. Change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other. *Blair.*

3. (*Mus.*) The transfer of a musical subject or theme from one part or voice of the composition to another, as from tenor to bass;—an inverted order of the notes of a chord or of a melodic phrase. *Dwight.*

4. (*Grammar*.) A transposition of words; hyperbaton; as, "Whom, therefore, ye ignorant-ly worship, *him declare I unto you*." *Acts xvii. 23.*

5. (*Rhet.*) A method of confutation, by which the orator shows that the reasons adduced by the opposite party are favorable to his cause. *London Ency.*

6. (*Math.*) The operation of changing the order of the terms of a proportion, so that the antecedents shall take the place of the consequents and the reverse. *Davies & Peck.*

7. (*Geol.*) A kind of contortion of certain beds or strata, as coal measures, mountain limestone, sandstone, &c., caused by their being upheaved and tilted over so as to have the appearance of having been deposited after which they really support. *De la Beche.*

IN-VÉRT', *v. a.* [*L. inverto*; *in*, noting change, and *verto*, to turn; *It. invertere*; *Sp. invertir*.]

[*í. INVERTED*; *pp. INVERTING*, *INVERTED*.]

1. To turn or place in contrary position to that which was before; to turn upside down; to overturn. "The spear *inverted*." *Pitt.*

2. To place in a contrary order; to reverse.

And who but wishes to *invert* the laws
Of order, aims against the eternal Cause. *Pope.*

O Winter! ruler of the *inverted* year,
Thy scattered hair with sleet, like ashes, filled. *Cowper.*

3. (*Mus.*) To change the position either of a subject or of a chord.

4. † To divert; to turn into another channel.

Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treasures to his own private use. *Kneller.*

Syn.—See *OVERTURN*.

IN-VÉR'TE-BRAL, *a.* [*in*, priv., and *vertebral*.] (*Zool.*) Destitute of a vertebral column, as in insects, &c.; invertebrate. *P. Cyc.*

IN-VÉR'TE-BRATE, *n.* [*in*, priv., and *vertebrate*.] (*Zool.*) An animal which is devoid of vertebrae, or of an internal bony skeleton. *Brande.*

IN-VÉR'TE-BRATE, } *a.* [*L. in*, in, and *ter*
IN-VÉR'TE-BRÁ-TED, } *tebra*, a joint; *It. invertebrato*; *Fr. invertebré*.] (*Zool.*) Destitute of a backbone, or of vertebrae. *Owen.*

IN-VÉR'T'ED, *p. a.* 1. Turned upside down; changed by inversion; reversed.

Inverted arch, (*Arch.*) an arch of stone or of brick, with the crown downwards, commonly used in the construction of tunnels. *Weale.*

2. (*Geol.*) Noting beds or strata that have

been upheaved and turned back by the intrusion of igneous rocks. *Richardson.*

IN-VĒRT'ĒD-LY, *ad.* In an inverted manner; in contrary or reversed order. *Derham.*

†IN-VĒRT'Ī-BLE, *a.* [L. *in*, priv., and *verto*, to turn.] That cannot be turned. "An indurate and *invertible* conscience." *Cranmer.*

IN-VĒST', *v. a.* [L. *investio*; *in*, upon, and *vestio*, to clothe; *It. investire*; Sp. & Fr. *investir*.] [i. INVESTED; *pp.* INVESTING, INVESTED.]

1. To dress; to clothe; to array; to vest. Then we shall all be *invested*, reappareled, in our own bodies. *Donne.*

2. To endow, as with an office; to endure. The practice of all ages and all countries hath been to do honor to those who are *invested* with public authority. *Literbury.*

3. To lay out, as money or capital, in some permanent form, so as to produce an income; to vest; — followed by *in*; as, "To *invest* money in stocks, real estate, &c."

4. †To confer; to give. "It *investeth* a right of government." *Bacon.*

5. †To put on; to clothe or attire with. "This girdle to *invest*." *Spenser.*

6. (Mil.) To enclose; to surround so as to intercept entrance. To *invest* a place is, in fact, to take preparatory measures for a blockade or close siege. *Stocqueler.*

†IN-VĒST'ĪENT (-yent), *a.* Covering. *Woodward.*

IN-VĒS'TI-GA-BLE, *a.* [L. *investigabilis*; Sp. *investigable*.] That may be investigated. *Hooker.*

IN-VĒS'TI-GATE, *v. a.* [L. *investigo*, *investigatus*; *vestigum*, a trace; *It. investigare*; Sp. *investigar*.] [i. INVESTIGATED; *pp.* INVESTIGATING, INVESTIGATED.] To search out; to inquire into; to examine; to scrutinize. Investigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs of articulation. *Holder.*

IN-VĒS-TI-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *investigatio*; *It. investigazione*; Sp. *investigación*; Fr. *investigation*.] The act of investigating; minute, careful research; inquiry; scrutiny; examination. *Thomson.*

See EXAMINATION.

IN-VĒS'TI-GĀ-TIVE, *a.* That investigates; searching; making inquiry. *Pegge.*

IN-VĒS'TI-GĀ-TOR, *n.* [L.] One who investigates.

IN-VĒS'TI-TURE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice. Concerning the right of *investiture*, violent disputes arose in the middle ages between the emperors and the popes. *Hook.*

2. (Feudal Law.) The delivery of actual corporeal possession of lands or tenements given or granted to another, with certain ceremonies or solemnities; livery of seisin. *Mansfield.*

Investiture is a metaphorical term which, as Lord Mansfield observes, the feudists took from clothing ("vestimentum"), by which they meant to intimate that the "naked" possession was "clothed" with the solemnities of the feudal tenure. *Burrit.*

IN-VĒS'TIVE, *a.* Encircling; clothing. [R.] *Mirror.*

IN-VĒST'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of investing.

2. Dress; clothes; garment; habit; vestment. Whose white *investments* figure innocence. *Shak.*

3. The laying out of money or capital in some permanent form, so as to produce an income; — money laid out in some stock, or in real estate, &c., with a view to produce an income.

4. (Mil.) The act of seizing upon all the avenues leading to a town or fortress. *Mil. Ency.*

IN-VĒST'OR, *n.* One who invests or makes an investment. *Jacob.*

†IN-VĒST'URE (in-vĒst'yur), *v. a.* To put in possession of an office; to invest. He hath already *investured* him in the dukedom of Prussia. *Aescham.*

IN-VĒST'URE (in-vĒst'yur), *n.* Investiture. *Burnet.*

IN-VĒT'ĒR-A-CY, *n.* The state of being inveterate; long continuance of any thing bad, as an ill habit, disease, &c.; obstinacy confirmed by time; inveterateness. "The *inveteracy* of the people's prejudices." *Addison.*

IN-VĒT'ĒR-ATE, *a.* [L. *invetero*, *inveteratus*, to render old; *in*, used intensively, and *vetis*, *vetus*, old; *It. inveterato*; Sp. *inveterado*; Fr. *invétéré*.] 1. Old; long-established; not recent. "An *inveterate* observation." *Hooker.*

2. Fixed or obstinate by long continuance; deep-seated. "An *inveterate* disease." *Dryden.*

3. Confirmed in any habit; — applied to persons; as, "An *inveterate* smoker."

†IN-VĒT'ĒR-ATE, *r. a.* [L. *invetero*, *inveteratus*.] To fix by long continuance. *Bacon.*

IN-VĒT'ĒR-ATE-LY, *ad.* In an inveterate manner; obstinately. *Warburton.*

IN-VĒT'ĒR-ATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inveterate; long continuance; inveteracy. *Locke.*

IN-VĒT'ĒR-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *inveteratio*.] The act of making inveterate. [R.] *Bailey.*

IN-VĒD'Ī-OŪS [in-vĒd'ē-ūs, P. J. Ja. Sm.; in-vĒd'ys, N. E. F. K.; in-vĒd'ē-ūs or in-vĒd'ē-ūs, W.], *a.* [L. *invidiosus*, *invideo*, not to see; *in*, priv., and *video*, to see; *invidia*, envy; *It. & Sp. invidioso*.] 1. †Envious; malignant. *Evelyn.*

2. Likely to incur or excite ill-will or give offence; likely to promote envy; offensive. Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes. *Broome.*

Syn. — *Invidious* is causing ill-will; *envious*, having ill-will. That task is *invidious* which puts one in the way of giving offence. *Invidious* is applied to the thing or act; *envious*, to the person. It is *invidious* for one author to judge against another who has written on the same subject. A man is *envious* when the knowledge of another's happiness or success gives him pain. *Invidious* remark or task; *envious* disposition; *envious* conduct or remark; *malignant* feeling.

IN-VĒD'Ī-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In an invidious manner.

IN-VĒD'Ī-OŪS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being invidious; offensiveness. *South.*

IN-VĒG'Ī-LANCE, *n.* Want of vigilance; carelessness. *Smart.*

IN-VĒG'Ī-LAN-CY, *n.* Invigilance. *Cotgrave.*

†IN-VĒG'OR, *v. a.* To invigorate. *Waterhouse.*

IN-VĒG'OR-RATE, *v. a.* [in, used intensively, and *vigor*. — *It. invigorare*.] [i. INVIGORATED; *pp.* INVIGORATING, INVIGORATED.] To give vigor or energy to; to strengthen; to animate; to fortify; to reinforce. *Syn.* — *See STRENGTHEN.*

IN-VĒG'OR-RĀT-ING, *p. a.* Adding strength or vigor; strengthening; reinforcing.

IN-VĒG'OR-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of invigorating.

†IN-VĒLE', *v. a.* To render vile. *Daniel.*

†IN-VĒL'AGED (in-vĒl'ejd), *a.* [in and *village*.] Turned into a village. *Broome.*

IN-VĒN-CI-BĒL'Ī-TY, *n.* [It. *invincibilità*.] The quality of being invincible; unconquerableness; invincibility. *Barrow.*

IN-VĒN-CI-BLE, *a.* [L. *imvincibilis*; *in*, priv., and *vinco*, to vanquish; *It. invincibile*; Sp. *invencible*; Fr. *invincible*.] That cannot be subdued or vanquished; insuperable; unconquerable. O, miserable change! Is this the man, That *invincible* Samson, far renowned? *Milton.*

Syn. — *Invincible* signifies not to be vanquished; *unconquerable*, not to be conquered; *insuperable*, not to be overcome; *insurmountable*, not to be surmounted. *Invincible* army; *invincible* spirit; *unconquerable* obstinacy; *insuperable* difficulty or objection; *insurmountable* obstacle.

IN-VĒN-CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unconquerableness; insuperableness; invincibility. *Wilkins.*

IN-VĒN-CI-BLY, *ad.* Insuperably; unconquerably.

IN-VĒQ-LA-BĒL'Ī-TY, *n.* [It. *inviolabilità*; Sp. *inviolabilidad*; Fr. *inviolabilité*.] The state or the quality of being inviolable. The most absolute *inviolability* of the sacred person of the sovereign. *Bp. Llovel.*

IN-VĒQ-LA-BLE, *a.* [L. *inviolabilis*; *in*, priv., and *violabilis*, violable; *violo*, to violate; *It. inviolabile*; Sp. & Fr. *inviolable*.] 1. That may not be violated, broken, profaned, or injured. "League of *inviolable* amity." *Hooker.*

Whose charge is to keep This place *inviolable*, and these from harm. *Milton.*

2. Insusceptible of hurt; sacred. The *inviolable* saints In cubic phalanx firm advanced entire. *Milton.*

IN-VĒQ-LA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being inviolable; inviolability. *Sherwood.*

IN-VĒQ-LA-BLY, *ad.* In an inviolable manner; without breach; without failure. *Dryden.*

IN-VĒQ-LA-CY, *n.* The state of being inviolate; inviolability. [R.] *Bulwer.*

IN-VĒQ-LATE, *a.* [L. *inviolatus*; *It. inviolato*; Sp. *inviolado*; Fr. *intolte*.] Not violated; unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted. In all the changes of his doubtful state, His truth, like Heaven's, was kept inviolate. *Dryden.*

IN-VĒQ-LĀT-ĒD, *a.* Unviolated. *Drayton.*

IN-VĒQ-LĀT-E-LY, *ad.* Without violation. *South.*

IN-VĒ-OŪS, *a.* [L. *inivius*; *in*, priv., and *via*, a way.] Pathless; impassable. [R.] *Hudibras.*

IN-VĒ-OŪS-NESS, *n.* The state of being inivious; impassableness. [R.] *Dr. Ward.*

IN-VĒ-RĒL'Ī-TY, *n.* [in, priv., and *virility*.] Want of virility or manhood. *Prynne.*

IN-VĒS'CĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *invisco*, *inviscatus*; *in*, in, and *viscus*, lime.] To lime; to daub with glue. *Brown.*

IN-VĒS'CĒR-ĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *inviscero*, *invisceratus*, to put into the entrails.] To breed; to nourish. "Inviscerating this disposition on our hearts, — to love one another." *Mountagu.*

†IN-VĒSED' (in-vĒzd'), *a.* [L. *in*, priv., and *video*, *visus*, to see.] That cannot be seen; imperceptible. "His *invised* properties." *Shak.*

IN-VĒS-I-BĒL'Ī-TY (-ē-bl'ē-ty), *n.* [It. *invisibilità*; Sp. *invisibilidad*; Fr. *invisibilité*.] The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to sight.

IN-VĒS'Ī-BLE (in-vĒz'ē-bl), *a.* [L. *invisibilis*; *in*, priv., and *visibilis*, visible; *video*, to see; *It. invisibile*; Sp. & Fr. *invisible*.] That cannot be seen; imperceptible by the sight; unseen. "The *invisible* . . . wind." *Shak.* "The image of the *invisible* God." *Col. i. 15.*

IN-VĒS'Ī-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being invisible; invisibility. *Scott.*

IN-VĒS'Ī-BLY, *ad.* In an invisible manner. *Gay.*

IN-VĒ'S'ION (in-vĒzh'un, 93), *n.* [in, priv., and *vision*.] Want of vision. *Wright.*

IN-VĒ'TĀ MI-NĒR'VĀ. [L., *Minerva* (the goddess of wisdom) *being unwilling*.] Without the aid of genius. *Macdonnel.*

IN-VĒ-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *invitatio*; Sp. *invitación*; Fr. *invitation*.] The act of inviting, bidding, or calling; solicitation; a bidding; a call. That other answered with a lowly look, And soon the gracious *invitation* took. *Dryden.*

Syn. — *See SOLICITATION.*

IN-VĒ-TĀ-TQ-RY, *a.* [L. *invitatorius*; Sp. *invitatorio*; Fr. *invitatoire*.] That invites; using invitation; containing invitation. "The *invitatory* [or 95th] psalm." *Wheatley.*

†IN-VĒ-TĀ-TQ-RY, *n.* A hymn of invitation to prayer. *Common Prayer.*

IN-VĒTE', *v. a.* [L. *invito*; *It. invitare*; Sp. *invitar*; Fr. *inviter*.] [i. INVITED; *pp.* INVITING, INVITED.]

1. To ask to do something, or to go to some place, particularly to one's house; to bid; to call; to summon; to solicit; to request. He comes *invited* by a younger son. *Milton.*

For my part, I will not consent to take one step without knowing on what principle I am *invited* to take it. *Canning.*

2. To allure; to persuade; to attract. What beckoning ghost, along the moonlight shade, Invites my steps, and points to vonder glade? *Pope.*

Syn. — *See ALLURE, CALL.*

IN-VĒTE', *v. n.* To give invitation; to ask. Come, Myrrha, let us on to the Euphrates; The hour *invites*, the galaxy is prepared. *Byron.*

†IN-VĒTE'MENT, *n.* Invitation. *B. Jonson.*

IN-VĒT'ĒR, *n.* One who invites. *Pope.*

IN-VĒT'ING, *n.* Invitation; solicitation. *Shak.*

IN-VĒT'ING, *p. a.* Giving invitation; attractive; alluring; as, "An *inviting* manner."

IN-VĒT'ING-LY, *ad.* In such a manner as invites or allures; attractively. *Decay of Picty.*

IN-VĒT'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inviting or attractive; attractiveness. *Bp. Taylor.*

IN-VĒT'RI-FĒ-A-BLE, *a.* [in, priv., and *vitrify*.] That cannot be vitrified. *Smart.*

IN-VQ-CĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *invoco*, *invocatus*. — *See INVOKÉ.*] To invoke. [R.] *Bp. Taylor.*

IN-VQ-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *invocatio*; It. *invocazione*; Sp. *invocacion*; Fr. *invocation*.]

1. Act of invoking; a calling upon in prayer. "Invocation of the name of God." *Hooker.*
2. A call for the assistance or presence of any being; supplication. *Shak.*
3. (Law.) A judicial call or demand. *Wright.*

IN-VQ-CĀ-TO-RY, *a.* That invokes; making invocation; invoking. *Ch. Ob.*

IN-VŌICE, *n.* [Fr. *envoyer*, to send.]
1. A list or account of goods or merchandise sent or shipped by a merchant to his correspondent, factor, or consignee, containing the particular marks of each description of goods, the value, charges, and other particulars. *Burrill.*
2. A statement or account of an estate liable to taxation. [Local, N. H.]

IN-VŌICE, *v. a.* [i. INVOCED; pp. INVOICING, INVOICED.] To insert in an invoice. *Smart.*

IN-VŌKE', *v. a.* [L. *invoco*; *in*, upon, and *voco*, to call; It. *invocare*; Sp. *invocar*; Fr. *introquer*.] [i. INVOKED; pp. INVOKING, INVOKED.] To call upon with solemnity; to implore; to pray to; to supplicate; to entreat; to beseech.

The skillful bird.
Striking the Thracian harp, invokes Apollo
To make his hero and himself immortal. *Prior.*

IN-VQ-LŪ-CĒL, *n.* (Bot.) A whorl or set of bracts which surround an umbellet or partial umbel; a partial or small involucre. *Gray.*

IN-VQ-LŪ'CĒL-LĀTE, *a.* (Bot.) Furnished with an involucre. *Gray.*

IN-VQ-LŪ-CĒL'LŪM, *n.* [L.] (Bot.) A secondary involucre; involucre. *Brande.*

IN-VQ-LŪ-CRĀL, *a.* Relating to an involucre or involucreum. *Smith.*

IN-VQ-LŪ-CRĀTE, *a.* (Bot.) Furnished with an involucre. *Gray.*

IN-VQ-LŪ-CRĀT-ĒD, *a.* (Bot.) Covered with an involucre; involucreate. *Loudon.*

IN-VQ-LŪ-CRE (in-vō-lū-ker), *n.* [L. *involutum*; *in*, on, and *volvo*, to turn round.] (Bot.) A whorl or collection of bracts around a flower, umbel, or head. *Gray.*



Partial involucre, an involucre which surrounds a partial umbel or umbellet; involucre. *Gray.* — Universal involucre, one which surrounds the general umbel. *Gray.*

IN-VQ-LŪ-CRED (-lū'kerd), *a.* (Bot.) Having an involucre. *Wright.*

IN-VQ-LŪ-CRET, *n.* (Bot.) A little or partial involucre; an involucre. *Crabb.*

IN-VQ-LŪ-CRŪM, *n.* [L.] (Bot.) See INVOLUCRE.

IN-VŌL'UN-TĀ-RĪ-LY, *ad.* In an involuntary manner; unwillingly; not spontaneously.

IN-VŌL'UN-TĀ-RĪ-NĒSS, *n.* Want of choice or will.

IN-VŌL'UN-TĀ-RY, *a.* [L. *involuntarius*; It. *involontario*; Sp. *involuntario*; Fr. *involontaire*.]
1. Having no will or power of choice.

The gathering number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng. *Pope.*

2. Not voluntary; unwilling; reluctant; compulsory; as, "Involuntary obedience."

IN-VQ-LŪTE, *a.* [L. *involvere*, *involutus*, to wrap.]
1. (Bot.) Noting leaves which, in veneration, have both edges equally rolled inwards towards the midrib; — also noting parts of flowers similarly rolled inwards in aestivation. *Gray.*
2. (Geom.) A curve described by any point of a tense string as it is unwound from a given curve. The latter curve is, with respect to any of its involutes, called an *evolute*. — See EVOLUTE. *Davies & Peck.*

It is plain, since each point of the thread, as it unwinds, describes a curve, that the same evolute has an infinite number of involutes; but any involute has only a single evolute. *Davies.*

IN-VQ-LŪTE, } *a.* (Bot. & Conch.) Rolled
IN-VQ-LŪT-ĒD, } spirally inwards. *P. Cyc.*

IN-VQ-LŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *involutio*; It. *involuzione*; Fr. *involution*.]
1. The act of involving or inwrapping.

2. The state of being involved or entangled; complication. *Hammond.*

3. That which is wrapped or folded round any thing. "The *involution* or membranous covering." *Brown.*

4. (Grammar.) The insertion of one or more clauses in a sentence between the subject and the verb. *Smart.*

5. (Arith. & Algebra.) The operation of finding any power of a given quantity; — the reverse of *evolution*. *Davies & Peck.*

IN-VŌLVE', *v. a.* [L. *involvere*; *in*, on, and *volvo*, to roll; It. *involvere*; Sp. *envolver*; Fr. *involver*.] [i. INVOLVED; pp. INVOLVING, INVOLVED.]
1. To roll or fold round; to envelop; to inwrap; to cover.

Now night's dim shades again involve the sky. *Parnell.*

2. To imply; to comprise; to embrace. We cannot demonstrate these things so as to show that the contrary necessarily involves a contradiction. *Tillotson.*

3. To include; to join; to connect. He knows his end with mine involved. *Milton.*

4. To take in; to catch; to conjoin. Tyrants and slaves. One death involves. *Thomson.*

5. To entangle; to implicate. It only serves the more to involve us in difficulties. *Locke.*

6. To twist together; to entwine. Some involved their snaky folds. *Milton.*

7. To mingle confusedly; to blend; to mix. Earth with hell mingle and involve. *Milton.*

8. (Math.) To raise to any power; to multiply into itself, as any quantity, a given number of times. *Johnson.*

Syn. — See IMPLICATE.

IN-VŌLV'ED-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being involved; involvement. *Boyle.*

IN-VŌLVE'MENT, *n.* The act of involving; the state of being involved. [R.] *Clarke.*

† IN-VŪL'GAR, *v. a.* To make vulgar. *Daniel.*

† IN-VŪL'GAR, *a.* Not vulgar. *Drayton.*

IN-VŪL-NĒR-A-BĪL'ITY, *n.* [It. *invulnerabilità*; Sp. *invulnerabilidad*; Fr. *invulnerabilité*.] The state of being invulnerable. *Ash.*

IN-VŪL-NĒR-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *invulnerabilis*; *in*, priv., and *vulnerabilis*, vulnerable; *vulnere*, to wound, *vulnus*, *vulneris*, a wound; It. *invulnerabile*; Sp. & Fr. *invulnerable*.] That cannot be wounded; not vulnerable; secure from injury. "The invulnerable clouds of heaven." *Shak.*
Invulnerable, impenetrably armed. *Milton.*

IN-VŪL-NĒR-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being invulnerable; invulnerability. *Bp. Prideaux.*

IN-VŪL-NĒR-ATE, *a.* That is not, or cannot be, wounded; unhurt; invulnerable. *Butler.*

IN-WĀLL', *v. a.* [in and wall.] To enclose or fortify with a wall. [R.] *Spenser.*

IN'WARD, *a.* 1. Internal; placed within; interior; inherent. "The inward structure." *Pope.*

2. Intimate; familiar; private; inherent. [R.] All my inward friends abhorred me. *Job xix. 19.*

3. Seated in the mind. An outward honor for an inward toil. *Shak.*

Syn. — See INTERNAL.

IN'WARD, *n.*; pl. INWARDS. 1. A part or the parts within; the inside.

What is in thy mind
That makes thee stare thus? Wherefore breaks that sigh
From the inward of thee? *Shak.*

2. † An intimate acquaintance. "Sir, I was an inward of his." *Shak.*

3. pl. The bowels; entrails. 4. pl. † Genius; wit; ingenuity. *Milton.*

Him, good, wise, towards grace. *Chapman.*

IN'WARD, } *ad.* [A. S. *innewerð*.] 1. To
IN'WARDS, } wards the inside; within. *Bacon.*

2. In a concave manner; concavely. "His breast bending inward." *Dryden.*

3. Into the mind or soul. Looking inward, we are stricken dumb; looking upward, we speak, and prevail. *Hooker.*

See BACKWARD.

IN'WARD-LY, *ad.* In the heart; internally; inward.

IN'WARD-NĒSS, *n.* Intimacy; internal state. *More.*

IN-WĒAVE' (in-wēv'), *v. a.* [in and weave.] [i. INWOVE or INWEAVED; pp. INWEAVING, INWOVEN or INWEAVED.] To weave together; to mix in weaving; to intertwine; to complicate. Rich tapestry stiffened with wooven gold. *Pope.*

IN-WHĒEL', *v. a.* [in and wheel.] To surround; to encircle; to encompass. *Beau. & Fl.*

† IN'WIT, *n.* [in and wit. — A. S. *inwit*, consciousness.] Mind; understanding. *Wickliffe.*

IN-WOOD' (in-wŭd'), *v. a.* [in and wood.] To hide in woods. *Sidney.*

IN-WORK' (in-wŭrk'), *v. a.* [in and work.] [i. INWORKED or INWROUGHT; pp. INWORKING, INWROUGHT.] To work in. [R.] *Smart.*

IN-WORK'ING (in-wŭrk'ing), *n.* Operation or working within. *Smart.*

IN-WŌRN', *p. a.* [in and worn.] Worn, worked, or wrought into. "Faultiness . . . long since woven into the very essence thereof." *Milton.*

IN-WRĀP' (in-rāp'), *v. a.* [in and wrap.] [i. INWRAPPED, pp. INWRAPPING, INWRAPPED.]

1. To cover by involution; to involve; to envelop; to infold; to wrap. *Spenser.*

2. To puzzle with difficulty or obscurity; to perplex; to embarrass. *Bacon.*

IN-WRĒATHE' (in-rāth'), *v. a.* [in and wreath.] [i. INWREATHED; pp. INWREATHING, INWREATHED.] To surround as with a wreath.

Nor less the palm of peace inwreathes thy brow. *Thomson.*

IN-WROUGHT' (in-rāwt'), *p. a.* [in and wrought.] Wrought or adorned in the texture.

His mantle hairy, and his bonnet sedge,
Inwrought with figures dim. *Milton.*

† Ō, *n.*; pl. † Ōs. [L., *oh*, *ah*.] A triumphal shout; an expression of joy.

Hark! how around the hills rejoice,
And rocks reflected us sing. *Congreve.*

† Ō-DĀTE, *n.* [Fr. (Chem.)] A compound of iodic acid and a salifiable base. *Turner.*

† ŌD'IC, *a.* [Fr. *iodique*.] (Chem.) Noting an acid composed of one equivalent of iodine and five of oxygen. *Turner.*

† Ō-DĪDE, *n.* (Chem.) A neutral compound of iodine and some other substance. *P. Cyc.*

† Ō-DĪNE, *n.* [Gr. *ἰώδης*, violet-like; *ἰώ*, a violet, and *ἰδός*, form; Fr. *iodine*.] (Chem.) A simple, non-metallic, soft, friable, opaque substance, of a bluish-black color and metallic lustre, obtained from the ashes of sea-weeds.

It crystallizes in scales, and sometimes in rhomboidal plates. It is a non-conductor of electricity, and, like oxygen and chlorine, is a negative electric. Starch is a delicate test of its presence. Its vapor is of a rich violet color, to which character it owes its name. It combines with pure metals and simple non-metallic substances. It is an irritant poison, but it is employed medicinally in small doses to advantage. *Turner.*

† Ō-DĪSM, *n.* (Med.) A peculiar morbid state induced by the use of iodine. *Hoblyn.*

† Ō-DĪTE, *n.* (Min.) Same as IODYRITE.

† Ō-DĪZE, *v. a.* [i. IODIZED; pp. IODIZING, IODIZED.] To coat with iodine, as a silver plate. *Crookes.*

† ŌD'Q-FŌRM, *n.* (Chem.) A yellow, volatile substance composed of three equivalents of iodine and one of formyl; — called also *periodide of formyl*. *Graham.*

† ŌD-Q-HY'DR[C], *a.* (Chem.) Noting a gaseous acid composed of one equivalent of iodine and one of hydrogen; hydriodic acid. *Regnault.*

† ŌD-QŪS, *a.* [Fr. *iodéux*.] (Chem.) Noting an acid composed of iodine and a smaller proportion of oxygen than iodic acid contains. *Turner.*

† ŌD-QŪRE, } *n.* (Chem.) A neutral compound
† ŌD'QŪR-ĒT, } of iodine and some other substance; iodide. *Brande.*

† ŌD'Y-RĪTE, *n.* (Min.) A yellow or yellowish translucent mineral composed of iodine and silver. *Dana.*

† Ō-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *ἰώ*, a violet, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (Min.) A transparent or translucent mineral used for ornament, and composed of silica, alumina, magnesia, and protoxide of iron; — so

called because it appears, according to the direction in which it is seen, deep-blue, or brownish-yellow, or exhibits a system of colored rings with branches of blue and white light in the form of a cross, diverging from their centre. *Dana.*

IRON, n.; pl. IRONS. [Gr. *lōn*, neuter part. of *eiōn*, to go.] (*Electro-Chem.*) One of the elements into which a body is separated when electrolyzed.

Those *ions* which are evolved at the *anode* are called *anions*, and those which are evolved at the *cathode* are called *cations*. Thus oxygen is an *anion*, and hydrogen a *cation*. *Faraday.*

IR-ŌNI-AN, a. (Geog.) Relating to Ionia or to a cluster of Greek islands. *Murray.*

IR-ŌN'IC, a. [Gr. 'Ιωνικός, relating to Ionia.]
1. (*Geog.*) Relating to Ionia, or to the dialect of the Ionians.

[The] *Ionian* dialect, the softest of the four written varieties of the Greek language, was spoken in the Ionian colonies of Asia Minor, and in several of the islands of the *Ægean Sea*. As the "new" *Ionian*, it is distinguished from an older, which was the common origin of itself and the *Attic P. Cyc.*

2. Noting a sect of philosophers founded by Thales.

"Thales maintained that water is the origin of things, meaning thereby that it is water out of which every thing arises, and into which every thing resolves itself." *W. Smith.*

3. Relating to an airy kind of music. *Howell.*
4. (*Arch.*) Noting one of the five columnar orders of architecture.

An important refinement on the simplicity of the Doric consisted in making the columnar orders in proportion to its height, and by ornamenting the capital with scrolls and volutes. *Arch.*

5. (*Pros.*) Noting a foot consisting of four syllables — noting a metre consisting of Ionic feet.

The *Greater Ionic* consists of a spondee and a pyrrhic; the *Smaller Ionic*, of a pyrrhic and a spondee.

6. (*Mus.*) Noting one of the Greek modes, of an airy character. *Dwight.*

IR-ŌN'IC, n. An Ionic verse or metre. *Coleridge.*

IR ŌTA, n. [Gr. *lōra*, the ninth and smallest letter of the Greek alphabet.] A title; a jot; the least particle; a very small quantity. *Barrow.*

IR-P-E-C-A-C-U-ĀN'HA (ir-p-ē-kāk-y-ān'a) [ir-p-ē-kāk-y-ān'a, S. P. J. E. F. R. K. Sm.; ir-p-ē-kāk-y-ān'a, W.; ir-p-ē-kāk-y-ān'a, Ja.], n. [Peruvian *ipē*, root, and *Cucuanha*, the district from which it was first obtained. *Hoblyn.*]

1. (*Bot.*) A perennial plant (*Cephaelis ipecacuanha*), with a weak stem not above two or three feet long, and usually lying almost prostrate, found in close, damp, shaded places in the forests of Brazil.

Its roots are contorted, from four to six inches long, as thick as a goosequill, and separated into rings which are about half as thick as the whole diameter of the root. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. (*Med.*) The root of the *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*; — used as an emetic in large doses, and as a sudorific in smaller. *Dunglison.*

"In common parlance, often abridged to *ipe-cac*." *Dunglison.*

† **IR-PĒND', v. a.** To enclose. *Fairfax.*

† **IR-PIGHT' (i-pit'), a.** Fixed. *Fairfax.*

IR'Q-CRĀS, n. See *HIPPOCRAS*. *Chaucer.*

IR'SĒ DIX'IT. [L., *he himself said*.] A mere assertion without proof. "To acquiesce in an *ipse dixit*." *Whately.*

IR-Ā'NI-AN, a. (Geog.) Relating to Iran, the original or native name of Persia. *Latham.*

IR-ĀS-CI-BIL'ITY, n. [It. *irascibilità*; Fr. *irascibilité*.] Propensity or disposition to anger; irritability; irascibleness. *Johnson.*

IR-ĀS-CI-BLE, a. [L. *irascibilis*; *ira*, anger; It. *irascibile*; Sp. & Fr. *irascible*.] Partaking of anger; prone to anger; easily provoked; passionate; hasty. "*Irascible* passions." *Arbutnot.*

Syn. — See *ANGRY*.

IR-ĀS-CI-BLE-NESS, n. The state of being irascible; irascibility. *Scott.*

IR-ĀS-CI-BLY, ad. In an irascible or irritable manner. *Wright.*

IR'ATE, a. [L. *irascor*, *iratus*, to be angry; *ira*, anger.] Angry; irritated. *West. Rev.*

IRE, n. [L., It., & Sp. *ira*; Fr. *ire*.] Anger; wrath; rage; passion; resentment; choler.

Or Neptune's *ire*, or Juno's, that so long Perplexed the Greek and Cytherea's son. *Milton.*

Syn. — See *ANGER*.

IR'FŪL, a. [ire and full.] Angry; raging; furious. And Madness laughing in his *useful* mood. *Dryden.*

IR'FŪL-LY, ad. With ire; in an angry manner.

IR'FŪL-NESS, n. Anger; violent passion; wrathfulness. *Wichliffe.*

IR'Ē-NĀRCH (i'rē-nark), n. [Gr. *ἐπινομή*; *ἐπὶ*, peace, and *ἀρχή*, to rule; L. *irenarcha*.] (*Ant.*) An officer of the old Greek empire, employed to preserve public tranquillity. *Todd.*

IR-Ē'NĒ, n. [Gr. *Εἰρήνη*, the goddess of peace.] (*Astron.*) One of the small planets or asteroids whose orbits lie between those of Mars and Jupiter; — discovered by Hind in 1851. *Hind.*

IR-RĒN'ICAL, a. [Gr. *εἰρήνη*, peace.] Relating to, or promoting, peace; pacific. *Bp. Hall.*

IRĒ-STŌNE, n. (Mining.) A name given to very hard rocks. *Ansted.*

IR'RI-AN, a. [Fr. *irien*.] (*Anat.*) Belonging to the iris. "*Iran* nerves." *Dunglison.*

IR'RI-DĀL, a. Same as *IRISATED*. *Smart.*

IR-I-DĒC'TO-MY, n. [Gr. *ἰρις*, *ἰριδος*, the iris, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out; Fr. *iridectomie*.] (*Surg.*) Excision of a portion of the iris for the formation of an artificial pupil. *Wright.*

IR-I-DĒS'CENCE (ir-ē-dēs'sens, K. W. b.; i-rē-dēs'sens, Sm.), n. [It. *iridescenza*.] The property of shining with colors resembling those of the rainbow; — prismatic colors exhibited by certain substances, as mother-of-pearl, soap-bubbles, &c., when seen in a certain direction, and caused by interference of light. *Powell.*

IR-I-DĒS'CĒNT, a. [Fr.] Colored, or shining with many colors, as the rainbow; irised. *Ed. Ency.*

IR-ID'IAN, a. Relating to the iris. *Dunglison.*

IR-ID'ŪM, n. [Gr. *ἰρις*, *ἰριδος*, a rainbow.] (*Chem.*) The most infusible, and, when compact, one of the heaviest, of the metals, very hard, unmalleable, and brittle, and, when polished, resembling platinum. It is oxidizable only at a red heat and in a state of fine division, and, if pure, is not attacked by any acid. It takes its name from the variety of colors exhibited by a solution of oxide of iridium and potassa in hydrochloric acid. *Turner. Regnault.*

IR'IDZE, v. a. To coat or tip with iridium. "*Iridized* wire." *Smithsonian Report.*

IR-I-DŌS'MINE, } n. (Min.) A compound of
IR-I-DŌS'M'ŪM, } iridium and osmium, with occasionally a small quantity of iron and rhodium; — occurring commonly in irregular, flattened grains. *Dana.*

IR'IS, n.; pl. L. IR'IS-DES; Eng. IR'IS-ES. [Gr. *ἰρις*, the rainbow; L. *iris*.]

1. The rainbow. "The solar *iris*." *Brycne.*

2. Any thing resembling the rainbow. *Newton.*

3. (*Anat.*) A membrane stretched vertically at the anterior part of the eye, in the midst of the aqueous humor, in which it forms a kind of circular, flat partition, separating the anterior from the posterior chamber; — so called on account of the various colors of that part of the eye.

The use of the *iris* seems to be, to regulate, by its dilatation and contraction, the quantity of luminous rays necessary for distinct vision. The different colors of the *iris* occasion the variety in the colors of the human eye. *Dunglison.*

4. (*Astron.*) One of the asteroids whose orbits lie between those of Mars and Jupiter; — discovered by Hind in 1847. *Herschel.*

5. (*Bot.*) The flower-de-luce (Fr. *fleur de lis*); the name of a genus of plants, so called from the beauty and variety of their colors. *Loudon.*

IR'RI-SĀT-ED, a. Exhibiting the colors of the iris, or rainbow; exhibiting the prismatic colors. *Smart.*

IR'RI-SŌPE, n. [Gr. *ἰρις*, the rainbow, and *σκοπεῖν*, to behold.] (*Opt.*) An instrument for exhibiting the prismatic colors. *Brewster.*

IR'ISED (i'rist), a. Relating to the iris, or rainbow. *Brynycastle.*

IR'ISH, n. 1. The Irish language.

The *Irish* and *Erse* so nearly resemble each other, that, after a short familiarity with the pronunciation, the *Irish* and *Scottish Highlanders* have no difficulty in understanding each other. *Brande.*

2. A game resembling backgammon. *Hall.*

3. Linen made in Ireland. *Todd.*

4. *pl.* The people of Ireland. *Johnson.*

IR'ISH, a. Belonging to, or produced in, Ireland.

IR'ISH-ISM, n. An Irish idiom or phrase; an *Hibernicism*. *Reed.*

IR'ISH-MŌSS, n. (Bot.) A species of sea-weed (*Chondrus crispus*), whose gelatinous qualities render it valuable as an article of food; — called also *Carrageen-moss*. *Lindley.*

IR'ISH-RY, n. The people of Ireland. A rising of the *Irishry* against the *Englishry* was no more to be apprehended. *Macaulay.*

IR'ITE, n. (Min.) A black, shining, magnetic mineral, composed of oxides of iridium, osmium, iron, and chromium. *Dana.*

IR'ITIS, n. (Med.) Inflammation of the iris of the eye. *Brande.*

IRK (irk), v. a. [Goth. *yrkia*, to urge on. *Serenius*. — A. S. *wære*, ache, pain. *Skinner*. — Icel. *yrk*, work. *Johnson*. — A. S. *corian*, to be angry. *Richardson*. — A. S. *eary*, slothful. *Webster*.] To give pain to; to weary; to trouble.

It ails his heart he cannot be revenged. *Shak.*

Now scarcely used, except impersonally; formerly it took a personal subject.

This dissension between his friends somewhat irked him. *Sh.*

IRK'SOME (irk'sum), a. Wearisome; wearying; tedious; tiresome; troublesome. "The *irksome* hours." "*Irksome* toil." *Milton.*

Thy company, which erst was *irksome* to me, I will endure. *Shak.*

Syn. — See *TROUBLESOME*.

IRK'SOME-LY (irk'sum-lē), ad. In an irksome manner; wearisomely; tediously. *Guardian.*

IRK'SOME-NESS (irk'sum-nēs), n. Tediousness; wearisomeness; tiresomeness. *Milton.*

IR'ON (i'urn) [i'urn, S. W. P. J. F. Sm. C. W. r.; i'urn, E. Ju. K. Nares], n. [Goth. *cisarns*; A. S. *isen*, or *iren*; Dut. *ijzer*; Frs. *isen*; Ger. *eisen*; Dan. *jern*; Icel. *járn*; Sw. *jern*, or *jurn*; W. *haiarn*.]

1. The most common, useful, and tenacious of the metals, extremely hard, yet ductile and malleable, capable of being welded, fusible at a very high heat, and oxidizable by moist, but not by dry, air.

Iron is very widely diffused, constituting, according to the estimate of Buckland, about two per cent. of the mineral crust of the earth, but rarely found except in combination with other substances. It constitutes the larger part of many meteoric stones. The strongest *iron* has a fibrous structure, which becomes, however, granular or lamellated by vibration. Combined with a variable quantity of carbon, and occasionally of silicon, aluminum, and phosphorus, it forms steel. It readily acquires and loses magnetism. Some of the compounds of iron have valuable medicinal qualities. It is nearly eight times as heavy as water. *Turner. Regnault.*

2. An instrument made of iron. "A box *iron*." "A smoothing *iron*." *Johnson.*

Canst thou fill his skin with barbed *irons*? *Job* xii. 7.

3. *pl.* Fetters; manacles; shackles. "He was put in *irons*." *Johnson.*

Cast iron, a compound of iron and carbon, and frequently containing, in addition, a quantity of silicon, sulphur, phosphorus, and manganese; called also *crude* or *pig iron*. *Regnault.* *It* *his* *cast iron*, a variety of *cast iron* consisting approximately of four equivalents of iron and one of carbon. It is very hard and brittle, and its fracture exhibits crystalline plates. *Gramham.* — *Gray* or *mottled cast iron*, a variety of *cast iron* presenting a fracture consisting of small crystals, easily cut by the file, and supposed to contain a portion of uncombined carbon diffused through it in the form of graphite. *Gramham.* — *Soft* or *malleable iron*, iron of a fibrous texture, obtained from *cast iron* by freeing it from its impurities, with the exception of about half per cent. of carbon and traces of silicon and other metals, and subjecting it, while hot, to the operation of hammering and rolling; — called also *bar iron*, *puddled iron*, *forged iron*, and *wrought iron*. *Gramham.* — *Hot short iron*, iron which is ductile when cold, but extremely brittle when heated, — a defect

caused by the presence of a small quantity of sulphur. *Accum. Regnault.*—Cold short iron, iron which is highly ductile when hot, but extremely brittle when cold,—a defect caused by the presence of a small quantity of phosphorus. *Accum. Regnault.*—Blue iron, an ore consisting chiefly of phosphate of the protoxide of iron and water: a variety of vivianite. *Dana.*—Magnetic iron, a mineral composed of the protoxide and peroxide of iron, and possessed of magnetic properties,—called also *lodestone* and *magnetite*.—Arsenical iron, a mineral composed of iron, arsenic, and sulphur; a variety of mispickel. *Dana.*—Meteoric iron, a compound consisting of iron with a small proportion of various other substances, of which nickel is usually the principal;—so called because it falls from the atmosphere;—also called *meteorite*, and *aerolite*. A meteorite, weighing 1325 lbs., belongs to Yale College, and there is another, weighing 14,000 lbs., in Brazil. *Dana.*—Spathic, or sparry iron, a mineral composed chiefly of carbonate of protoxide of iron; chalybite. *Dana.*—Specular iron, a mineral consisting of brilliant and often iridescent crystals of peroxide of iron; abundant in Elba. *Dana.*—Titaniferous iron, a mineral composed of oxide of titanium and peroxide of iron; a variety of ilmenite. *Dana.*

IR'ON (i'urn), *a.* 1. Made of iron. "Iron walls." "An iron crown." *Shak.*
2. Resembling iron in color. *Woodward.*
3. Harsh; stern; rude and miserable, as opposed to golden or silver in the sense of happy; as, "The iron age"; "Iron years of war." *Pope.*
4. Indissoluble; not to be broken. "Him death's iron sleep oppressed." *Phillips.*
5. Dull; stupid. "An iron-witted fool." *Shak.*
6. Capable of great endurance; vigorous; strong; robust; as, "An iron constitution."

IR'ON (i'urn), *v. a.* [*i.* IRONED; *pp.* IRONING, IRONED.]
1. To smoothen with an iron. *Johnson.*
2. To shackle with irons. *Johnson.*

IR'ON-BÖUND (i'urn-), *a.* Bound or encircled with iron, or as with iron. *Drayton.*

IR'ON-CLÄD (i'urn-), *a.* Clad or armed with iron. *Wright.*

IR'ON-CLÄY, *n.* (*Min.*) Argillaceous iron ore, including several varieties of hematite. *Dana.*

IR'ON-CRÖWN, *n.* A golden crown, set with precious stones, preserved at Monza, in Milan, with which, anciently, the kings of Italy, and afterwards the Roman emperors, were crowned, when they assumed the character of kings of Lombardy;—so called from an iron circle in it said to have been forged from a nail of the cross of Christ. *Ency. Am.*

IR'ONED (i'urnd), *a.* Armed; dressed in iron; confined in irons; fettered. *Hubert.*

IR'ON-ER (i'urn-er), *n.* One who irons. *Clarke.*

IR'ON-FIL'INGS (i'urn-), *n. pl.* Particles of iron made by filing or rasping. *Wright.*

IR'ON-FLINT, *n.* (*Min.*) A crystalline mineral of quartz, of a yellow or red color, due to oxide of iron; ferruginous quartz. *Dana.*

IR'ON-FÖUND'ER (i'urn-), *n.* One who founds or casts iron. *Craig.*

IR'ON-FÖUND'ER-Y (i'urn-), *n.* A foundry in which iron castings are made. *Craig.*

IR'ON-FRÄMED (i'urn-främd), *a.* Framed of iron, or as of iron. *Wright.*

IR'ON-GLÄNCE (i'urn-gläns), *n.* (*Min.*) A peroxide of iron of a dark steel-gray color; a variety of hematite. *Dana.*

IR'ON-HÄND'ED (i'urn-), *a.* Having hands hard as iron. *Clarke.*

IR'ON-HEÄRT'ED (i'urn-härt'ed), *a.* Hard-hearted; cruel; pitiless. *Beau. & Fl.*

IR'ÖN'IC, } *a.* [*It.* & *Sp.* *ironico*; *Fr.* *ironique*, *ironique*.] Relating to, or containing, irony; expressing one thing and meaning another; derisive; mocking.

I take all your *ironical* civilities in a literal sense, and shall expect them to be literally performed. *Swift.*

IR'ÖN'IC-ÖAL-LY, *ad.* By the use of irony. *Bacon.*

IR'ÖN'IC-ÖAL-NÖSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being ironical. *Ash.*

IR'ON-ING (i'urn-), *n.* The act of one who irons.

IR'ON-ING-BÖARD, *n.* A board used by tailors,

laundresses, &c., for pressing cloth upon with an iron to smoothen the seams, &c. *Simmonds.*

IR'ON-IST, *n.* One who deals in irony. *Hurd.*

IR'ON-LÖÖ'UÖR (i'urn-lük'ur), *n.* (*Chem.*) An impure solution of acetate of iron, used as a mordant by calico-printers. *Parnell.*

IR'ON-MÖN-ÖER (i'urn-müng-ger, 82), *n.* A dealer in iron; a shopkeeper who vends hardware and iron tools and utensils. *Simmonds.*

IR'ON-MÖN-ÖER-Y (i'urn-müng-ger-e), *n.* Miscellaneous articles of iron, such as those usually sold by iron-mongers. *Simmonds.*

IR'ON-MÖULD (i'urn-möld), *n.* A mark or spot on linen occasioned by the rust of iron. *Junius.*

IR'ON-PY-RIT'ES, *n.* [*Gr.* *pyrites*, of, or in, fire; *πίρ*, fire.] (*Min.*) Bisulphuret of iron. It usually occurs in small cubes, has a metallic lustre, is of a bronze-yellow color, brittle, and strikes fire with steel. *Dana.*

IR'ON-SÄND, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of magnetic oxide of iron in the state of minute crystals or grains. *Cleveland.*

IR'ON-SCRÄPS (i'urn-), *n. pl.* The cuttings or parings of iron work. *Simmonds.*

IR'ON-SHÖATHED (i'urn-shäthd), *a.* Sheathed with iron. *Wright.*

IR'ON-SHÖD (i'urn-), *a.* Shod with iron. *Wright.*

IR'ON-SÖCK, *a.* (*Vaut.*) Applied to old vessels, when the iron-work becomes loose. *Mar. Dict.*

IR'ON-SÖD-ED, *a.* Hardy; rough; strong. *Forby.*

IR'ON-SMITH (i'urn-), *n.* A worker in iron; a blacksmith. *Wright.*

IR'ON-STÖNE (i'urn-stön), *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of limonite; hydrous peroxide of iron and water. *Dana.*

Clay iron-stone, carbonate of iron mixed with various proportions of earthy matter; argillaceous iron-ore. *Eng. Cyc.*

IR'ON-WÖD (i'urn-wüd), *n.* (*Bot.*) The popular name of several species of trees, so called on account of the weight and hardness of their wood; viz., *Metrosideros vera*, native to the East Indies, and used by the Chinese for rudders and anchors; *Sideroxylon inerme*, native to the Cape of Good Hope; and *Ostrya virginica*, native to the United States, and called also *hophornbeam* and *lever-wood*. *Loudon.*

IR'ON-WÖRK (i'urn-würk), *n.*; *pl.* iron-works.
1. *pl.* A place where iron is manufactured.

2. Any thing made of iron; the parts of a building or a machine which consist of iron.

IR'ON-WÖRT (i'urn-würt), *n.* The popular name of the genus of plants called *Sideritis*, the flowers of which frequently have a ferruginous color. *Loudon.*

IR'ON-Y (i'urn-e), *a.* 1. Made of iron; partaking of iron. "Irony particles." *Woodward.*

2. Resembling iron in any of its qualities; as, "An irony taste."

IR'ÖN-Y (i'urn-e), *n.* [*Gr.* *εἰρωνεία*; *εἰρων*, a dissembler in speech; *ἴσ*, *It.* & *Sp.* *ironia*; *Fr.* *ironie*.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which that which is said is contrary to what is meant; a mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words, or in which praise is bestowed when censure is intended; a delicate species of sarcasm or satire; raillery; mockery.

When a notorious villain is accomplished with the titles of a very honest and excellent person, the character of the person commended, the air of content that appears in the speaker, and the exorbitancy of the commendations, sufficiently discover the irony. *London Ency.*

Syn.—See SATIRE.

†IR'ÖUS, *a.* Angry; passionate; ireful. *Chaucer.*

†IR'P, or IR'PE, *n.* [Etymology unknown. *Richardson.*] A fantastic grimace or contortion of body;—so defined by Gifford. "Smirks, *irps*, and all affected humors." *B. Jonson.*

IR'P, *a.* Making grimaces. *B. Jonson.*

—A word twice used by Ben Jonson, once as an adjective, and once as a substantive; but in both ways without a clear meaning; nor does its origin very clearly appear. *Nares.*

IR-RÄ'DI-ÄNCE, *n.* [*L.* *irradio*, *irradians*, to irradiate.—See IRRADIATE.]

1. Emission of rays of light on an object; irradiation; radiation. *Brown.*

2. A beam of light emitted. *Milton.*

IR-RÄ'DI-ÄN-CY, *n.* Irradiance. *Brown.*

IR-RÄ'DI-ÄNT, *a.* Emitting rays of light. *Boysie.*

IR-RÄ'DI-ÄTE [ir-rä'de-ät, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm. R. W.*; ir-rä'dy-ät, *S. E. F. K.*], *v. a.* [*L.* *irradiare*, *irradiare*; *in*, upon, and *radio*, to shine; *It.* *irradiare*; *Sp.* *irradiar*.] [*i.* IRRADIATED; *pp.* IRRADIATING, IRRADIATED.]

1. To dart rays upon; to adorn with light; to brighten; to illuminate; to illumine; to illumine. "The whole place it irradiates." *Digby.*

2. To enlighten intellectually; to illuminate. So much the rather thou, celestial Light, Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers irradiate. *Milton.*

3. To animate by heat or by light. *Hale.*

4. To decorate, as with shining ornaments. "Our shrines irradiate." *Pope.*

IR-RÄ'DI-ÄTE, *v. n.* To emit rays; to shine. "On which light irradiated." *Sp. Horne.*

IR-RÄ'DI-ÄTE, *a.* Adorned with light or brightness; illuminated. *Mason.*

IR-RÄ'DI-Ä'TION, *n.* [*It.* *irradiazione*; *Sp.* *irradiación*; *Fr.* *irradiation*.]

1. The act of irradiating; irradiance. *Digby.*

2. Illumination; intellectual light. *Hale.*

3. (*Opt.*) An optical illumination which causes objects, whether seen with, or without, optical instruments, to seem slightly larger than they really are, in consequence of the retina being affected, not only where the image is, but also near its borders.

—*Ir*radation increases with the brightness of the object, diminishes as the illumination of the object and that of the field of view approach equality, and vanishes when they become equal. *Nichol.*

IR-RÄD'I-CÄTE, *v. a.* [*L.* *in*, in, and *radix*, *radix*, a root.] To fix by the root; to insert firmly. [*R.*] *Clissold.*

IR-RÄ'TION-ÄL (ir-räsh'un-äl) [ir-räsh'un-äl, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. W.*; ir-räsh'un-äl, *Wb.*], *a.* [*L.* *irrationalis*; *in*, priv., and *rationalis*, rational; *ratio*, reason; *It.* *irrazionale*; *Sp.* *irracional*; *Fr.* *irrationnel*.]
1. Not rational; void of reason.

Inferior creatures mute, Irrational, and brute. *Milton.*

2. Absurd; contrary to reason; unreasonable; foolish; silly; unwise; preposterous. "Not wishing so irrational a thing." *Pope.*

3. (*Arith. & Algebra*.) Noting a quantity which cannot be exactly expressed by an integral number or by a vulgar fraction, and, in general, any indicated root of an imperfect power of the degree indicated. *Davies & Peck.*

Syn.—See ABSURD.

IR-RÄ'TION-ÄL'I-TY (ir-räsh'un-äl'i-te), *n.* [*It.* *irrationalità*; *Sp.* *irracionalidad*.] The quality of being irrational; want of reason; absurdity. "The irrationality of our dreams." *Baxter.*

IR-RÄ'TION-ÄL-LY (ir-räsh'un-äl-e), *ad.* In an irrational manner; without reason. *Pearson.*

IR-RÄ'TION-ÄL-NÖSS (ir-räsh'un-äl-nös), *n.* Want of reason; irrationality. *Scott.*

IR-RE-CLÄIM'A-BLE, *a.* (*in*, priv., and *reclaimable*.) That cannot be reclaimed; incorrigible; irrecoverable; hopeless. "Obstinate, irreclaimable, professed enemies." *Addison.*

IR-RE-CLÄIM'A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be reclaimed. *Glanvill.*

IR-RE-CÖG'N'-ZÄ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be recognized. *Carlyle.*

IR-REC-ÖN-CIL-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being irreconcilable. *Qu. Rev.*

IR-REC-ÖN-CIL'A-BLE, *a.* [*It.* *irreconciliabile*; *Sp.* *irreconcilable*; *Fr.* *irréconciliable*.]

1. That cannot be reconciled or appeased; unappeasable. "Irreconcilable to our grand foe." *Milton.*

2. That cannot be made consistent; inconsistent; incompatible; incongruous. "Such gross, irreconcilable absurdities." *Rogers.*

IR-REC-ÖN-CIL'A-BLE-NÖSS, *n.* Impossibility of being reconciled. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

IR-RĒC-QŌN-CĪL'A-BLY, *ad.* In an irreconcilable manner; so as not to admit of reconciliation.

† **IR-RĒC-QŌN-CĪLE**, *v. a.* To alienate. *Bp. Taylor.*

IR-RĒC-QŌN-CĪLED (ir-rĕk'qŏn-sīld), *a.* 1. Not reconciled; unappeased. *Prudeau.*
2. Not atoned for. "Many irreconciled iniquities." *Shak.*

IR-RĒC-QŌN-CĪLE-MĒNT, *n.* Want of reconciliation; irreconciliation; disagreement. *Wake.*

IR-RĒC-QŌN-CĪL-I-Ā'TIŌN, *n.* Want of reconciliation; irreconcilment. *Bp. Prudeau.*

IR-RĒ-CŌRD'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *irrecordabilis*.] Not to be recorded. *Cocheram.*

IR-RĒ-CŌV'ĒR-A-BLE (ir-rĕ-kŏv'er-a-bl), *a.* [in, priv., and recoverable.] That cannot be recovered, restored, or remedied; not recoverable; irreparable. "Irrecoverable misery." *Tillotson.*
Time, in a natural sense, is *irrecoverable*. *Rogers.*
The *irrecoverable* loss of so many livings of principal value. *Hooker.*

IR-RĒ-CŌV'ĒR-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being irrecoverable. *Donne.*

IR-RĒ-CŌV'ĒR-A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond recovery.

† **IR-RĒ-CŪ'PĒR-A-BLE**, *a.* [L. *irrecuperabilis*; Sp. *irrecuperable*; Fr. *irrecupérable*.] Irrecoverable. *Cotgrave.*

† **IR-RĒ-CŪ'PĒR-A-BLY**, *ad.* Irrecoverably; without hope of recovery. *Bulokar.*

† **IR-RĒ-CŪRED'** (ir-rĕ-kārd'), *a.* Not to be cured. "With *irrecured* wound." *Rous.*

IR-RĒ-CŪS'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *irrecusabilis*, not to be refused.] Not liable to exception. *Wright.*

IR-RĒ-DEĒM'A-BLE, *a.* [It. *irredimibile*; Sp. *irredimible*.]

1. That cannot be redeemed. *Coleridge.*
2. Not to be paid according to the nominal value; as, "An *irredeemable* paper currency."

IR-RĒ-DEĒM'A-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being redeemable; irredeemableness. *Craig.*

IR-RĒ-DEĒM'A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of not being redeemable; irredeemability. *Craig.*

IR-RĒ-DEĒM'A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be redeemed. *Blair.*

IR-RĒ-DŪ'C-BLE, *a.* [It. *irreduttibile*; Sp. *irreducible*; Fr. *irréductible*.]

1. Not to be reduced or brought; that cannot be changed into any other state.
These observations seem to argue the corpuscles of air to be *irreducible* into water. *Boyle.*

2. (*Algebra*.) Noting that particular case of a cubic equation in which none of the values of the unknown quantity, though all real, can be obtained by Cardan's formula. *Hutton.*

IR-RĒ-DŪ'C-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being irreducible. *Wright.*

IR-RĒ-DŪ'C-BLY, *ad.* In a manner not reducible.

IR-RĒ-FLĒC'TIVE, *a.* Not reflective. *Whewell.*

IR-RĒF'RA-GA-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *irrefragabilità*.] The quality of being irrefragable or irrefutable; indisputableness. *Johnson.*

† **IR-RĒF'RA-GA-BLE** (ir-rĕf'ra-ga-bl, S. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Rees; ir-rĕ-frāg'a-bl, P. E. C. Wr.; ir-rĕf'ra-ga-bl or ir-rĕ-frāg'a-bl, W.), *a.* [L. *irrefragabilis*; in, priv., and refragor, to oppose; It. *irrefragabile*; Sp. *irrefragable*; Fr. *irréfragable*.] That cannot be refuted or overthrown; irrefutable; indisputable; indubitable.

Clear and *irrefragable* demonstrations of truth. *Bp. Hall.*
"If we might judge by the uniformity we find in our dictionaries, there would be no great difficulty in settling the accentuation of this word. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Entick, W. Johnston, Perry, Barclay, and Buchanan place the accent on the third syllable; Mr. Scott, either on the second or third, with a preference to the latter; and Mr. Sheridan alone places it exclusively on the second. But, notwithstanding Mr. Sheridan's accentuation stands single, I am much mistaken if it has not only the best usage on its side, but the clearest analogy to support it." *Walker.*

Syn. — See **INDUBITABLE**.

† **IR-RĒF'RA-GA-BLE-NĒSS**, *n.* The quality of being irrefragable. *Bailey.*

† **IR-RĒF'RA-GA-BLY**, *ad.* In an irrefragable manner; with force above confutation. *Hale.*

† **IR-RĒ-FŪT'A-BLE**, or **IR-RĒF'U-TA-BLE** (ir-rĕ-tūt'a-bl, S. P. Ja. Sm. K. W.; ir-rĕf'ū-ta-bl, J. F. K. C.; ir-rĕ-fūt'a-bl or ir-rĕf'ū-ta-bl, W.), *a.* [L. *irrefutabilis*; in, priv., and refuto, to refute; Fr. *irréfutable*.] That cannot be refuted; unanswerable; indisputable; irrefragable.

That *irrefutable* discourse of Cardinal Caetan. *Bp. Hall.*
"All our dictionaries place the accent on the third syllable of this word; nor do I mean to affront such respectable authority by placing it on the second, as in *irrefragable*, though there is the same reason for both. Let it not be pleaded that we have the verb *refute* in favor of the first pronunciation; — this has not the least influence on the words *indisputable*, *irrecusable*, *incomparable*, &c." *Walker.*

† **IR-RĒ-FŪT'A-BLY**, or **IR-RĒF'U-TA-BLY**, *ad.* Without refutation. *Walker.*

IR-RĒ-ĠĒN'ĒR-A-ŪY, *n.* Unregeneracy. *Wright.*

† **IR-RĒ-ĠĒN'ĒR-Ā'TIŌN**, *n.* [in, priv., and regeneration.] Unregenerated state. *N. E. Elders.*

IR-RĒ-Ġ'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *irregularis*; in, priv., and regularis, regular; It. *irregolare*; Sp. *irregular*; Fr. *irrégulier*.]

1. Not regular; deviating from rule, custom, or nature; abnormal; anomalous; eccentric.
2. Immethodeal; not confined to any certain rule or order; out of order.

The numbers of Pindarics are wild and *irregular*. *Cowley.*

3. Not restrained as to personal conduct; not regulated by principle; disorderly; inordinate; as, "The *irregular* indulgence of appetite."

4. Not uniform; variable; as, "Irregular motion."

5. (*Bot.*) Of unequal size and dissimilar form; noting parts of flowers in which symmetry is destroyed by some inequality of parts, as the petals of a labiate corolla. *Lindley.*

6. (*Grammar*.) Noting words which deviate from the common forms of inflection.

Syn. — *Irregular*, literally not regular, is commonly used to mean more than *immethodeal*, and less than *disorderly*. *Irregular* habits, *immethodeal* proceeding; *disorderly* conduct, *intemperate* language or habits; *extravagant* expenses. — See **EXTRAVAGANT**.

IR-RĒ-Ġ'U-LAR, *n.* One not following a settled rule; one not in service according to the usual course.

The secular prebendaries of Waltham were first turned out, to give way to their *irregulars*. *Bp. Hall.*

† **IR-RĒ-Ġ'U-LAR-ĪST**, *n.* Irregular person. *Baxter.*

IR-RĒ-Ġ-LĀR'I-TY, *n.* [It. *irregolarità*; Sp. *irregularidad*; Fr. *irrégularité*.]

1. Want of regularity; deviation from, or neglect of, rule, custom, nature, or order. "This *irregularity* of its . . . motion." *Browne.*

As these vast heaps of mountains are thrown together with so much *irregularity* and confusion, they form a great variety of hollow bottoms. *Addison.*

2. Disorderly conduct or practice; vice. "Ashamed of his *irregularities*." *Rogers.*

IR-RĒ-Ġ-LĀR-LY, *ad.* In an irregular manner.

† **IR-RĒ-Ġ-LĀTE**, *v. a.* To make irregular; to disorder. *Browne.*

† **IR-RĒ-Ġ-LOŪS**, *a.* Lawless; irregular. *Shak.*

IR-RĒ-JĒCT'A-BLE, *a.* [in, priv., and rejectable.] That cannot be rejected. *Boyle.*

IR-RĒ-LĀ'TIŌN, *n.* The quality of being irrelative; want of relation. *Roget.*

IR-RĒ-L'A-TĪVE, *a.* [in, priv., and relative.]

1. Not relative; single; unconnected. *Browne.*
2. (*Mus.*) Noting any two chords or any two scales which do not contain some sound or sounds common to both. *Moore.*

IR-RĒ-L'A-TĪVE-LY, *ad.* Unconnectedly. *Boyle.*

IR-RĒ-L'Ē-VAN-CY, *n.* The state or the quality of being irrelevant. *Todd.*

IR-RĒ-L'Ē-VANT, *a.* [in, priv., and relevant. — It. *irrelevant*.] Not relevant; not assisting the matter in hand; not being to the purpose; not applicable; impertinent; irrelative. "Of an *irrelevant* nature." *Burke.*

Syn. — See **IMPERTINENT**.

IR-RĒ-L'Ē-VANT-LY, *ad.* Without being relevant or to the purpose. *Todd.*

IR-RĒ-LĪĒV'A-BLE, *a.* [in, priv., and relievable.] Not admitting relief. *Hargrave.*

IR-RĒ-LĪG'ION (ir-rĕ-līd'jun), *n.* [L. *irreligio*; It. *irreligione*; Sp. *irreligion*; Fr. *irreligion*.] Contempt or want of religion; impiety; ungodliness.

The weapons with which I combat *irreligion* are already consecrated. *Dryden.*

IR-RĒ-LĪG'ION-ĪST, *n.* One who is irreligious; an unbeliever in revealed religion. *Ec. Rev.*

IR-RĒ-LĪG'IOUS (ir-rĕ-līd'jus), *a.* [L. *irreligiosus*; It. & Sp. *irreligioso*; Fr. *irreligieux*.]

1. Not religious; contemning or wanting religion; impious; ungodly.

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the impious and *irreligious*. *South.*

2. Contrary to religion; wicked; profane. "Irreligious discourse." *Swift.*

Syn. — *Irreligious* is negative; *impious* and *profane*, positive, and the much stronger terms. *Irreligious* person or character; *impious* conduct; *profane* language. — See **WICKED**.

IR-RĒ-LĪG'IOUS-LY, *ad.* In an irreligious manner.

IR-RĒ-LĪG'IOUS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being irreligious. *Locke.*

IR-RĒ-MĒ-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *irremeabilis*; in, priv., and remeo, to return; re, back, and meo, to go; Fr. *irremuable*.] Admitting no return.

The chief, without delay, Passed on, and took the *irremeable* way. *Dryden.*

† **IR-RĒ-MĒ'DI-A-BLE** (ir-rĕ-mĕd'ē-a-bl, S. W. J. Ja. Sm.; ir-rĕ-mĕd'ē-a-bl, P.), *a.* [L. *irremediabilis*; It. *irremediabile*; Sp. *irremediable*; Fr. *irremédiable*.] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied, recovered, or redressed; irrecoverable; incurable; irreparable; remediless.

A steady hand in military affairs is more requisite than in peace, because an error committed in war may prove *irremediable*. *Bacon.*

IR-RĒ-MĒ'DI-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being irremediable; incurableness. *Donne.*

IR-RĒ-MĒ'DI-A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond remedy or cure.

IR-RĒ-MĪS'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *irremissibilis*; in, priv., and remitto, to remit; re, back, and mitto, to send; It. *irremissibile*; Sp. *irremisible*; Fr. *irremissible*.] That cannot be remitted or pardoned; not pardonable; unpardonable. "An *irremissible* offence." *Burton.*

IR-RĒ-MĪS'SI-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being irremissible or unpardonable. *Bp. Hall.*

IR-RĒ-MĪS'SI-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be pardoned.

IR-RĒ-MĪS'SIVE, *a.* Not to be remitted. *Coleridge.*

† **IR-RĒ-MĪT'TA-BLE**, *a.* That cannot be remitted; irremissible. *Holinshead.*

IR-RĒ-MŌV'A-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or the state of not being removable. *Craig.*

IR-RĒ-MŌV'A-BLE, *a.* [in, priv., and removable.] Not removable; that cannot be removed or moved; immovable.

Establishing my *irremovable* assurance in thee. *Donne.*

IR-RĒ-MŌV'A-BLY, *ad.* Immoveably. *Evelyn.*

IR-RĒ-MŌN'ĒR-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *irremunerabilis*; It. *irremunerabile*.] That cannot be remunerated; not to be rewarded. *Cocheram.*

IR-RĒ-NŌWNED' (ir-rĕ-nōnd'), *a.* [in, priv., and renowned.] Unrenowned. *Spenser.*

IR-RĒP'A-RA-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *irreparabilità*.] The state of being irreparable or irrecoverable; irreparableness. *Sterne.*

IR-RĒP'A-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *irreparabilis*; in, priv., and reparabilis, repairable; It. *irreparabile*; Sp. *irreparable*; Fr. *irréparable*.] That cannot be repaired or recovered; irrecoverable; incurable; irremediable; remediless.

An *irreparable* injustice we are guilty of when we are prejudiced by the looks of those whom we do not know. *Addison.*

IR-RĒP'A-RA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being irreparable; irreparability. *Ash.*

IR-RĒP'A-RA-BLY, *ad.* Without recovery or remedy; irremediably. *Boyle.*

IR-RĒ-PĒAL-A-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being irrepealable; irrepealableness. *Smart.*

IR-RĒ-PĒAL-A-BLE, *a.* [in, priv., and repealable.] That may not be repealed or revoked; *irrepealable*; not repealable. *Glanville.*

IR-RE-PÉAL'A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being irrepeatable. *Wright.*

IR-RE-PÉAL'A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond the power of repeal. *Bp. Gauden.*

IR-RE-PÉNT'ANCE, *n.* [*in, priv., and repentance.*] Impenitence; want of repentance. *Mountagu.*

IR-RE-PLÉV'I-A-BLE, *a.* [*in, priv., and repleviable.*] (*Law.*) Not to be replevied or redeemed; irreplevisable. *Bailey.*

IR-RE-PLÉV'I-SA-BLE, *a.* [*in, priv., and replevisable.*] (*Law.*) Not to be replevied or redeemed; irreplevisable. *Boutier.*

IR-RÉP-RE-HÉN'SI-BLE, *a.* [*L. irreprehensibilis; in, priv., and reprehensibilis, reprehensible; It. irreprensibile; Sp. irreprensible; Fr. irrépréhensible.*] Not reprehensible; not to be reproved, rebuked, or blamed; blameless; irreprouvable; faultless. *Bp. Patrick.*

IR-RÉP-RE-HÉN'SI-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being irreprehensible. *Ash. Smart.*

IR-RÉP-RE-HÉN'SI-BLY, *ad.* In an irreprehensible manner; without blame or censure. *Ash.*

IR-RÉP-RE-SÉNT'A-BLE, *a.* [*in, priv., and representable.*] Not representable; not to be figured by any representation. "God's irrepresentable nature." *Stillingfleet.*

IR-RE-PRÉSS'I-BLE, *a.* [*in, priv., and repressible.*] That cannot be repressed or restrained. *Todd.*

IR-RE-PRŌACH'A-BLE (*ir-ré-prōch'a-bl*), *a.* [*Sp. & Fr. irproachable.*] Not reproachable; that cannot be charged with any fault or crime; free from reproach or blame; blameless; irprovable; irreprehensible; pure; spotless. *An innocent, irproachable, nay, exemplary life. Atterbury.*

IR-RE-PRŌACH'A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being irproachable; blamelessness. *Smart.*

IR-RE-PRŌACH'A-BLY, *ad.* Without blame or reproach; irprovably. *Spectator.*

IR-RE-PRŌV'A-BLE, *a.* [*It. irprobabile; Sp. irprobable; Fr. irprobable.*] Not reprovable; irproachable; unblamable; blameless. *If among this crowd of virtues a falling crept in, we must remember that an apostle himself has not been irprobable. Atterbury.*

IR-RE-PRŌV'A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being irprovable. *Asa.*

IR-RE-PRŌV'A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond reproach. *Waver.*

IR-REP-TI'TIOUS (*ir-rép-ti'ush'us*), *a.* [*L. irrepto, to creep into.*] Creeping; crept in. *Elphinston.*

IR-RÉP'U-TA-BLE, *a.* [*in, priv., and reputable.*] Not reputable; disreputable. *Bp. Law.*

IR-RE-SIST'ANCE (*ir-ré-zist'ans*), *n.* [*in, priv., and resistance.*] Want of inclination to offer resistance; non-resistance; gentleness under sufferings. *Paley.*

IR-RE-SIST-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [*It. irresistibilità; Fr. irresistibilité.*] The quality of being irresistible.

IR-RE-SIST'I-BLE (*ir-ré-zis'te-bl*), *a.* [*It. irresistibile; Sp. irresistible; Fr. irrésistible.*] That cannot be resisted; superior to opposition. "Irresistible power to hurt." *Hooker.*

IR-RE-SIST'I-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being irresistible; power above opposition. *Bp. Hall.*

IR-RE-SIST'I-BLY, *ad.* In a manner not to be opposed or resisted. *Dryden.*

†IR-RE-SIST'LESS, *a.* Irresistible; resistless. *Those radiant eyes, whose irresistible flame strikes envy dumb. Glanville.*

IR-RÉS'O-LU-BLE (*ir-réz'o-lu-bl*), *a.* [*L. irresolubilis; in, priv., and resolvable, that may be resolved; It. irresolubile; Sp. irresoluble.*]

1. That cannot be disjoined, separated, dissolved, or resolved into parts; indissoluble. *Simple bodies, and upon that account irresoluble. Boyle.*
2. That cannot be released or relieved. [*a.*] *The irresoluble condition of our souls after a known sin committed. Bp. Hall.*

IR-RÉS'O-LU-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being irresoluble. *Boyle.*

IR-RÉS'O-LUTE, *a.* [*L. irresolutus; It. & Sp. irresoluto; Fr. irrésolu.*] Not resolute; wanting

resolution; undetermined; undecided; inconsistent; unsettled; unsteady; wavering. *Dryden.*

Irresolute on which he should rely.

IR-RÉS'O-LUTE-LY, *ad.* In an irresolute manner; without resolution or firmness. *Johnson.*

IR-RÉS'O-LUTE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being irresolute; want of firmness; irresolution. *Todd.*

IR-RÉS'O-LU'TION, *n.* [*It. irresoluzione; Sp. irresolucion; Fr. irrésolution.*] Want of resolution or firmness; irresoluteness. *In matters of great concern, and which must be done, there is no surer argument of a weak mind than irresolution, to be undetermined where the case is so plain, and the necessity so urgent. Tillotson.*

IR-RÉS'OL-VA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being irresolvable. *Museum.*

IR-RÉS'OL'VA-BLE, *a.* [*in, priv., and resolvable.*] That cannot be resolved. *Herschel.*

IR-RÉS'OLV'ED-LY, *ad.* Without determination. "To hear me speak so irresolvedly." *Boyle.*

IR-RÉ-SPEC'TIVE, *a.* [*in, priv., and respective.*]

1. Not respective; having no regard to circumstances. "It must be resolved wholly into the absolute irrelative will of God." *Rogers.*
2. †Disrespectful. *Sir C. Cornwallis.*
3. Not regarding or considering; regardless; — with of; as, "Irrespective of consequences."

IR-RÉ-SPEC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* Without regard to circumstances. *Hammond.*

IR-RÉS'PI-RABLE, *a.* [*L. irrespirabilis; Fr. irrespirable.*] Not respirable. *Turner.*

IR-RÉ-SPŌN-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [*Fr. irresponsabilité.*] Want of responsibility. *Todd.*

IR-RÉ-SPŌN-SI-BLE, *a.* [*Fr. irresponsable.*] Not responsible; liable to give no account; not answerable; wanting responsibility; unaccountable. "Such high and irresponsible license over mankind." *Milton.*

IR-RÉ-SPŌN-SI-BLY, *ad.* In an irresponsible manner; so as not to be responsible. *Wright.*

IR-RÉ-SPŌN-SIVE, *a.* Not responsive. *Ed. Rev.*

IR-RÉ-STRAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be restrained; unrestrainable. *Prynne.*

IR-RÉ-SŪS'CJ-TA-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being resuscitated or revived. *Craig.*

IR-RÉ-SŪS'CJ-TA-BLY, *ad.* In such a state as not to be revived. *Wright.*

IR-RÉ-TÉN'TIVE, *a.* [*in, priv., and retentive.*] Not retentive; not capable of retaining. "His memory weak and irretentive." *Skelton.*

IR-RÉ-TRĀC'E-A-BLE, *a.* [*in, priv., and retracere.*] That cannot be retraced. *Craig.*

IR-RÉ-TRIÈV'A-BLE, *a.* [*in, priv., and retrievable.*] That cannot be retrieved or repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable. *Bp. Butler.*

IR-RÉ-TRIÈV'A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being irretrievable. *Smart.*

IR-RÉ-TRIÈV'A-BLY, *ad.* Irreparably. *Rambler.*

IR-RÉ-TURN'A-BLE, *a.* Not returnable. *Forth irreturnable fleeth the spoken word. Mr. for Mag.*

IR-RÉV'ER-ENCE, *n.* [*L. irreverentia; in, priv., and reverentia; It. irreverenza; Sp. irreverencia; Fr. irrévérence.*]

1. Want of reverence or veneration. "Irreverence towards God's worship." *Decay of Piety.*
2. The state of being disregarded; the state of being without reverence. "The irreverent son." "An irreverent expression." *Dryden.*

IR-RÉV'ER-ENT-LY, *ad.* In an irreverent manner. *Polluted with such irreverent combinations. Johnson.*

IR-RÉV'ER-ÉNT, *a.* [*L. irreverens; It. & Sp. irreverente; Fr. irrévérent.*] Not reverent; not paying or not expressing due reverence, veneration, or respect. "The irreverent son." "An irreverent expression." *Dryden.*

IR-RÉV'ER-ÉNT-LY, *ad.* In an irreverent manner.

IR-RÉ-VÉRS'I-BLE, *a.* [*in, priv., and reversible.*] That cannot be reversed, revoked, or changed; unchangeable; irrevocable; immutable. "An eternal irreversible sentence." *Rogers.*

IR-RÉ-VÉRS'I-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being irreversible; unchangeableness. *Todd.*

IR-RÉ-VÉRS'I-BLY, *ad.* In an irreversible manner.

IR-RÉV-Q-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [*It. irrevocabilità; Sp. irrevocabilidad; Fr. irrevocabilité.*] The state of being irrevocable; impossibility of recall. *Todd.*

IR-RÉV-Q-CA-BLE, *a.* [*L. irrevocabilis; in, priv., and revocabilis, revocable; revoco, to recall; re, back, and voco, to call; It. irrevocabile; Sp. irrevocable; Fr. irrevocable.*] That cannot be revoked, recalled, repealed, or reversed; irreversible; unalterable; irrepeatable. *Each sacred accent bears eternal weight, And each irrevocable word is fate. Pope.*

IR-RÉV-Q-CA-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being irrevocable; irrevocability. *Ash.*

IR-RÉV-Q-CA-BLY, *ad.* In an irrevocable manner.

†IR-RÉV-Q-LU-BLE, *a.* [*L. in, priv., and revolve, revolutus, to revolve.*] That does not revolve; that has no revolution. *Milton.*

IR-RHE-TŌR'I-CAL, *a.* [*in, priv., and rhetorical.*] Not rhetorical; not persuasive. *Smart.*

IR-RĪ-GĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. irriigo, irrigatus; in, on, and rigo, to water; It. irrigare.*] [*i. IRRIGATED; pp. IRRIGATING, IRRIGATED.*]

1. To sprinkle water on; to wet; to moisten; to water; to bedew. *A. Phillips.*
2. (*Agric.*) To water by drains or channels.

IR-RĪ-GĀTION, *n.* [*L. irrigatio; It. irrigazione; Fr. irrigation.*]

1. The act of irrigating; a sprinkling; a watering.
2. (*Agric.*) The act of watering lands by drains or channels. *Farm. Ency.*

IR-RĪG'U-OUS, *a.* [*L. irriguus.*]

1. Watery; watered; wet. "Some irriguous valley." *Milton.* *Like Gideon's fleece irriguous with a dew from heaven. Bp. Taylor.*
2. Dewy. "Irriguous sleep." *Phillips.*

IR-RĪS'I-BLE, *a.* [*L. irrisibilis.*] Not risible; incapable of laughter. *Campbell.*

IR-RĪ'SION (*ir-riz'un*), *n.* [*L. irrisio; irrideo, to laugh at; It. irrisione; Fr. irrisson.*] The act of laughing at another; derision. *Fotherby.*

IR-RĪ-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [*L. irritabilitas; It. irritabilità; Sp. irritabilidad; Fr. irritabilité.*]

1. The state of being irritable; fretfulness.
2. (*Phys.*) A power possessed by all living, organized bodies, of being acted upon by certain stimuli, and of moving responsive to stimulation. *Dunglison.*
3. (*Bot.*) A property in some plants by which they exhibit the phenomenon of spontaneous motion when under the influence of particular stimuli. *Henslow.*

IR-RĪ-TA-BLE, *a.* [*L. irritabilis; irritio, to irritate; It. irritabile; Sp. & Fr. irritable.*]

1. Easily provoked or irritated; irascible; fretful; as, "An irritable person or temper." *He was irritable and even irascible. Wrasall.*
2. (*Phys.*) Capable of feeling an appropriate stimulus, and of moving responsive to it. *Every living, organized tissue is irritable. Dunglison.*
3. (*Bot.*) Exhibiting the phenomenon of spontaneous motion when under the influence of certain stimuli. *Henslow.*

IR-RĪ-TA-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being irritable; irritability. *Perry.*

IR-RĪ-TA-BLY, *ad.* In an irritable manner. *Wright.*

IR-RĪ-TĀN-CY, *n.* [*L. irritus, void.*] (*Scotch Law.*) A becoming void or null; nullity; — a clause in a conveyance declaring upon what contingencies an estate shall become void. *Burrill.*

IR-RĪ-TĀNT, *n.* That which causes irritation, or pain, heat, and tension, — either mechanically, as punctures, acupuncture, or scarification, — chemically, as the alkalies and acids, — or in a specific manner, as cantharides. *Dunglison.*

IR-RĪ-TĀNT, *a.* 1. [*L. irritio, irritans.*] Irritating. 2. [*L. irritus; in, priv., and ratus, fixed, established.*] (*Scotch Law.*) Rendering void. "An irritant clause." *Burrill.*

IR-RÍ-TÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. irritō, irritatus*, which *Vossius* derives from *Gr. ἰρῖδω*, to excite, but others from the *L. ira*, anger; *It. irritare*; *Sp. irritar*; *Fr. irriter*.] [*i. IRRITATED*; *pp. IRRITATING, IRRITATED*.]

1. To excite ire or anger in; to exasperate; to provoke; to offend; to tease; to fret; to goad.

The earl... did not irritate the people. *Bacon*.

2. To heighten; to increase.

Air, if very cold, irritates the flame. *Bacon*.

3. To excite, as heat or redness in the skin, by friction. *Glover*.

Syn.—See **ANGRY**, **TEASE**.

†**IR-RÍ-TÁTE**, *v. a.* [*L. irritus*; *in, priv.*, and *ratus*, fixed.] To render null or void.

Bp. Bramhall.

†**IR-RÍ-TÁTE**, *a.* Heightened; excited. *Bacon*.

IR-RÍ-TÁT-ING, *p. a.* Tending to irritate.

IR-RÍ-TÁ-TION, *n.* [*L. irritatio*; *It. irritazione*; *Sp. irritación*; *Fr. irritation*.]

1. The act of irritating; the act of exciting to anger; exasperation; provocation.

2. The act of exciting heat or redness in the skin by friction, or the state produced by such operation. *Arbutnot*.

3. (*Phys.*) The state of a tissue or an organ in which there is excess of vital movement; commonly manifested by increase of the circulation and sensibility. *Dunghison*.

IR-RÍ-TÁ-TIVE, *a.* 1. Tending to irritate. *Bentham*.

2. Accompanied with irritation. "An irritative fever." *Wright*.

IR-RÍ-TÁ-TQ-RY, *a.* Stimulating; irritating. *Hales*.

IR-RQ-BÁTE, *v. a.* To sprinkle or moisten with atoms, as the earth with dew; to bedew. *Blount*.

IR-RQ-RÁ-TION, *n.* [*L. irroro, irroratus*, to bedew.] A bedewing; a sprinkling. *Chambers*.

IR-RQ-BRÍ-CAL, *a.* [*in, priv.*, and *rubricus*.] Not rubric; contrary to the rubric. *Ch. Ob.*

IR-RÜPT'ED, *a.* [*L. in, into*, and *rumpo*, to burst.] Forced through. *Clarke*.

IR-RÜP'TION (*ir-rüp'shun*), *n.* [*L. irruptio*; *in, into*, and *rumpo*, to burst; *It. irruzione*; *Sp. irrupción*; *Fr. irruption*.] A bursting or breaking in; a sudden and violent entrance, invasion, or incursion; forcible entrance; inroad.

The famous wall of China, built against the irruptions of the Tartars, was begun above a hundred years before the incarnation. *Burnet*.

Syn.—See **INVASION**.

IR-RÜP'TIVE, *a.* Breaking in. *Whitehouse*.

IS. [*A. S. is*; *Dut. & Ger. ist*.—*Gr. ἴσθι*; *L. est*.] The 3d per. sing. of the verb *to be*.—See **BE**.

IS'A-BËL-CÖL'QR, } *n.* A brownish-yellow

IS'A-BËL'LA-CÖL'QR, } color with a shade of

dark red. *Maunder*.

†**IS'A-GÖGE**, *n.* [*Gr. εἰσάγω*.] An introduction.

Harris.

IS-A-GÖF'IC, } *a.* [*Gr. εἰσάγωγικός*; *L. isagogicus*.] Introductory. *Gregory*.

†**IS'A-GÖGUE**, *n.* Same as **ISAGOGUE**. *Blount*.

IS'A-GÖN, *n.* [*Gr. ἴσος*, equal, and *γωνία*, an angle.] (*Geom.*) A figure having equal angles. *Grier*.

IS'A-THYD, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance formed from isatine by its uniting with one equivalent of hydrogen. *Regnault*.

IS'A-TYC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid formed from isatine by the addition of one equivalent of water. *Regnault*.

IS'A-TINE, *n.* [*Gr. ἰσδρίς*, a plant producing a deep dye, woad.] (*Chem.*) A crystallizable substance obtained from indigo by the action of nitric acid.

IS-SÄ'TIS, *n.* (*Bot.*) The name of a genus of plants, popularly called *woad*, from one species of which, *Isatis tinctoria*, a coloring matter is obtained identical with indigo. *Miller*.

IS'CA, *n.* An excrescence on the oak and the hazel;—formerly used as a cautery. *Wright*.

IS-CHI-ÄD'IC (*is-ke-äd'ik*), *a.* [*Gr. ἰσχιαδῖος*; *ischion*, the hip; *L. ischiadicus*; *Fr. ischiadique*.] (*Anat.*) Belonging to the hip or to the parts near it; as, "The *ischiadie artery*." *Chambers*.

IS-CHI-ÄG'RA, *n.* [*Gr. ἰσχίον*, the hip, and *ἀγρᾶ*, a catching.] (*Med.*) Ischiadic gout. *Dunghison*.

IS'CHI-ÄL, *a.* Belonging to, or contributed by, the ischium or hip-bone. *Wright*.

IS-CHI-ÄT'IC, *a.* Same as **ISCHIADIC**. *Dunghison*.

IS'CHI-ÖN, or **IS'CHI-ÖM**, *n.* [*Gr. ἰσχίον*.] (*Anat.*) The hip-bone. *Dunghison*.

ISEH-NÖPH'Q-NY, *n.* [*Gr. ἰσχυροφωβία*; *ischros*, thin, and *φωβή*, voice.] Weakness of voice. *Craig*.

IS-CHI-RÉT'IC (*is-ku-ä't'ik*), *n.* (*Med.*) Medicine for curing ischury. *Dunghison*.

IS-CHU-RÉT'IC, *a.* (*Med.*) Having the quality of relieving ischury. *Wright*.

IS-CHÜ'RÍ-A (*is-kä-rí-a*), *n.* [*Gr. ἰσχυρία*; *ischro*, to retain, and *οὐρον*, urine; *L. ischuria*.] (*Med.*) A suppression or retention of urine. *Dunghison*.

IS'CHU-RY (*is-ku-ré*), *n.* Ischuria. *Johnson*.

IS'E-RÍNE, *n.* [*Iser*, name of a German river.] (*Man.*) A compound of the protoxide and peroxide of iron and oxide of titanium. It has a metallic or sub-metallic lustre, an iron-black color, and is brittle and magnetic. *Dana*.

ISH. [*M. Goth. ishs*; *A. S. ise*; *Ger. isch*; *Icel. iskt*.] A termination added to an adjective to express diminution; as, *bluish*, tending to blue. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentle or possessive adjective; as, *Swedish*, *Danish*. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive to which it is added; as, *fool*, *foolish*.

IS'IC-LE (*is'ik-kl*), *n.* See **ICICLE**. *Dryden*.

IS'IN-GL'ISS (*is'zing-gliss*), *n.* [*Ger. hausenblase*, a surgeon's bladder, isinglass; *hausen*, a sturgeon, and *blase*, a bladder; *Sw. husblas*.]

1. A whitish, dry, tough, semi-transparent form of gelatine prepared from the air-bladders or sounds of different kinds of fish found in the large rivers that flow into the North Sea and the Caspian, especially of the *Acipenser huso*, or great sturgeon; fish-glue; earlock. *McCulloch*.

2. A name sometimes applied to mica. *Hull*.

IS'IS, *n.* 1. (*Myth.*) One of the chief deities of the Egyptians; the sister and spouse of Osiris.

2. (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Pogson in 1856. *Lovering*.

IS'LAM, *n.* [*Turk. submission to God*.] The religion of Mahomet; Mahometanism;—also the body of Mahometans. *Brande*.

IS'LAM-ISM, *n.* Among Mahometans, orthodoxy or the true faith; the Mahometan religion; *Islam*. *Ed. Rev.*

IS'LAM-IT'IC, *a.* Relating to Islam or Islamism; Mahometan. *Burton*. *Salisbury*.

IS'LAM-IZE, *v. a.* To conform to Islamism; to Mahometanize. *Salisbury*.

ISLAND (*r'land*), *n.* [*A. S. ealand*, or *igland*; *ea*, water, and *land*, land; *Dut. & Ger. eiland*.—See **ISLE**.] A tract of land entirely surrounded by water.

Islands of the Blessed, (*Myth*) islands supposed by the Greeks to lie westward in the ocean, whither, after death, the souls of the virtuous were transported.

ISLAND (*r'land*), *v. a.* 1. To dot with islands, or as with islands.

Not a cloud by day
With purple islanded the dark-blue deep. *Southey*.

2. To make an island of.

Beheld it [a mist] rolling on
Under the curling winds, and undulating
The peak whereon we stand. *Shelley*.

ISLAND-ER (*r'land-er*), *n.* An inhabitant of an island. *Addison*.

ISLAND-Y (*r'land-é*), *a.* Full of, or pertaining to, islands. [*u.*] *Cotgrave*.

ISLE (*ri*), *n.* [*L. insula*; *It. isola*; *Sp. isla*; *Fr. île*.]

1. An island; a tract of land surrounded by water. "The *isles of the sea*." *Isa. xxiv. 15*.

2. (*Ent.*) A spot of a different color included in a macula. *Maunder*.

It is sometimes incorrectly written for *isle*.

ISLET (*r'let*), *n.* [*Old Fr. islette*.] A little island. "Certain desolate *islets*." *Wotton*.

IS-MA-E'L-AN, *n.* (*Ecol.*) One of a sect of Mahometans. *Smart*.

IS-NÄR'DI-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of obscure marsh plants. *Loudon*.

ISQ-BÄRE, *n.* [*Gr. ἴσος*, equal, and *βαρος*, weight.] (*Phys. Geog.*) An imaginary line connecting together those places on the earth where the mean height of the barometer at the level of the sea is the same. *Johnston*.

ISQ-BÄR-Q-MÉT'RIC, *a.* [*Gr. ἴσος*, equal, *βαρος*, weight, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] (*Phys. Geog.*) Noting lines on the globe connecting places where there is the same mean difference between the monthly extremes of the barometer. *Nichol*.

ISQ-CHÍ'MAL, *a.* [*Gr. ἴσος*, equal, and *χειμῶν*, winter.] (*Phys. Geog.*) Noting lines which connect places on the globe where the mean winter temperature is equal. *Nichol*.

ISQ-CHÍM'E-NAL, *a.* Having the same mean winter temperature; isochimal. *Ansted*.

ISQ-CHÍ'MENE, *n.* [*Gr. ἴσος*, equal, and *χειμῶν*, winter.] (*Phys. Geog.*) An imaginary line connecting together all the places on the earth which have the same mean winter temperature. *Johnston*.

ISQ-CHRO-MÁT'IC, *a.* [*Gr. ἴσος*, equal, and *χρῶμα*, color.] (*Opt.*) Having the same colors; noting rings or curves of the same tint in the double series of colored rings produced by the interference and analysis of polarized light. *Herschel*.

ISQ-CH'RO-NAL, *a.* [*Gr. ἴσος*, equal, and *χρόνος*, time.] (*Mech.*) Having equal times; performed in equal times; isochronous. *Berkeley*.

Isochronal lines, those along which a heavy body descends with a uniform velocity. *Brande*.

ISQ-CH'RO-NISM, *n.* [*Gr. ἴσος*, equal, and *χρόνος*, time; *Fr. isochronisme*.] Equality of time, as in the vibration of the pendulum. *Hamilton*.

ISQ-CH'RO-NÖN, *n.* An equal time-keeper, or a sort of clock which is designed to keep perfectly equal time. *Drielsma*.

ISQ-CH'RO-NOÜS, *a.* [*Gr. ἰσχρονοῦς*.] Performed in equal times; isochronal. *Chambers*.

ISQ-CH'ROUS, *a.* [*Gr. ἰσχροός*; *isos*, equal, and *χρῶν*, color.] (*Bot.*) Possessing a uniformity of color throughout. *Henslow*.

ISQ-CLÍ'NAL, *a.* [*Gr. ἴσος*, equal, and *κλίνα*, to incline.] (*Phys. Geog.*) Having equal inclination; applied to lines connecting places on the globe where the dip or inclination of the magnetic needle is the same. *Nichol*.

ISQ-D'O-MÖN, *n.* [*Gr. ἰσδομος*, built alike; *L. isodomos*.] (*Arch.*) A species of ancient walling, in which all the courses were of the same height. *Elmes*.

ISQ-DY-NÄM'IC, *a.* [*Gr. ἴσος*, equal, and *δύναμις*, power.] (*Phys. Geog.*) Having equal force; applied to lines connecting places on the globe where magnetic intensity is the same.—See **INTENSITY**. *Sabine*.

ISQ-GË-Q-THÉR'MAL, *a.* [*Gr. ἴσος*, equal, *γῆ*, the earth, and *θερμῆ*, heat.] (*Phys. Geog.*) Applied to imaginary lines in the interior of the earth, passing through those places which have the same mean temperature. *Mrs. Novemville*.

ISQ-GÖN'IC, *a.* [*Gr. ἴσος*, equal, and *γωνία*, an angle.] (*Phys. Geog.*) Having equal angles; applied to lines on the globe connecting places where the declination of the magnetic needle is the same. *Sabine*.

ISQ-G'RA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr. ἴσος*, equal, and *γράφω*, to write.] Imitation of handwriting. *Am. Ency.*

ISQ-HY'E-TÖSE, *n.* [*Gr. ἴσος*, equal, and *τέρας*, rain.] (*Phys. Geog.*) An imaginary line connecting all those places on the earth where the mean annual quantity of rain is the same; lines of equal annual rain-fall. *Johnston*.

ISQ-LÄ-BLE, *a.* (*Chem.*) Capable of being obtained in a separate state, uncombined with any other substance, as dry nitric acid. *Graham*.

ISQ-LÄTE (*is-q-lät*, *W. J. F. Sm. W. r.*; *is-q-lät*, *Ä. W. b.*; *r'q-lät*, *K.*), *v. a.* [*It. isolare*; *isola* (*L. insula*), an island; *Fr. isoler*, to isolate.] [*i. ISOLATED*; *pp. ISOLATING, ISOLATED*.]

1. To place in a detached situation; to detach; to insulate. *Latham.*

2. (*Chem.*) To obtain a substance by itself, separate from all its combinations. *Graham.*

IS'Q-LĀT-ĒD, *p. a.* (*Elec.*) See INSULATED.

IS'Q-LĀT-ĒD, *a.* [*It. isolato*; *Fr. isolé*.] Detached; separate; insulated. *Wurburton.*

IS'Q-LĀT-ĒD-LY, *ad.* In an isolated manner.

IS-Q-LĀ'TION, *n.* The state of being isolated; separation. *Ed. Rev.*

I-SŌL'Q-GŌŪS, *a.* [*Gr. ἴσος, equal, and λόγος, analogy.*] (*Chem.*) Noting groups of compounds the components of any one of which are related to one another, in composition, &c., in a manner similar to that in which the components of each of the others are related to one another. *Miller.*

I-SQ-MĒ'RĪ-A, *n.* (*Algebra.*) A distribution into equal parts. *Bailey.*

I-SQ-MĒ'RĪC, *a.* [*Gr. ἴσος, equal, and μέρος, a part; (Chem.)*] Noting certain compounds which consist of the same elements united in the same proportions, and are yet essentially different in their chemical properties. *Daniel.*

I-SŌM'Ē-RĪSM, *n.* [*Gr. ἴσος, equal, and μέρος, a part; Fr. isomérie.*] (*Chem.*) The state or the quality of being isomeric; identity in respect to constituent elements and their proportions, and essential difference as to chemical properties. *Graham.*

I-SQ-MĒ'T'RĪC, } *a.* [*Gr. ἴσος, equal, and μέτρον, a measure.*] Noting a species of projection on a single plane, of great value in the arts, of which the fundamental condition is the following:—If three equal lines lie parallel respectively to three rectangular axes, the single plane must be so chosen that their projections on it shall be equal. *Nichol.*

I-SQ-MŌR'PHĪSM, *n.* [*Gr. ἴσος, equal, and μορφή, form.*] (*Chem.*) The property or the quality of being isomorphous. *Graham.*

I-SQ-MŌR'PHŌUS, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting substances which possess the property of crystallizing in forms belonging to the same system, and presenting only slight differences in the absolute value of their angles, and which can replace each other in indefinite proportions, always forming similar crystals. *Graham.*

I-SŌN'Q-MY, *n.* [*Gr. ἴσος, equal, and νόμος, law; It. isonomia.*] Equal law or equal rights. *Smart.*

I-SQ-PĒR-I-MĒ'T'RĪ-CAL, *a.* (*Geom.*) Noting figures which have equal perimeters, and solids bounded by equal surfaces. *Davies & Peck.*

I-SQ-PĒ-RĪM'Ē-TRY, *n.* [*Gr. ἴσος, equal, περί, around, and μέτρον, measure.*] (*Geom.*) That branch of higher geometry which treats of the properties and relations of isoperimetrical figures and solids. *Davies & Peck.*

IS'Q-PŌD, *n.* [*Gr. ἴσος, equal, and πόδι, a foot.*] (*Zool.*) A crustacean, the legs of which are all alike, as the sow-bug. *Owen.*

IS'Q-PŌD, } *a.* (*Zool.*) Relating to an iso-
I-SŌP'Q-DOŪS, } pod; equal-footed. *Wright.*

IS'Q-PYRE, *n.* [*Gr. ἴσος, equal, and πῦρ, fire.*] (*Min.*) A grayish or black brittle mineral, occasionally spotted red, occurring in masses, and composed of silica, alumina, iron, and lime, with a little copper. *Dana.*

ISŌS, [*Gr. ἴσος, equal.*] A prefix signifying equal;—usually contracted to *iso*.

I-SŌS'CE-LĒS, *a.* [*Gr. ἰσοκέλης; ἴσος, equal, and αἶψα, a leg; It. isoscele; Sp. isosceles; Fr. isocèle.*] (*Geom.*) Having two legs or sides equal, as a triangle. *Harris.*

I-SQ-STĒM'Q-NOŪS, *a.* [*Gr. ἴσος, equal, and στήμων, στήμων, a thread.*] (*Bot.*) Noting plants the stamens of which are equal in number to the petals. *Lindley.*

I-SŌTH'Ē-BAL, *a.* [*Gr. ἴσος, equal, and θέρος, summer.*] (*Phys. Geog.*) Noting lines connecting places on the globe which have the same mean summer heat. *Nichol.*

IS'Q-THERM, *n.* [*Gr. ἴσος, equal, and θεός, summer.*] (*Phys. Geog.*) An imaginary line connecting those places on the earth which have the same mean summer temperature. *Johnston.*

IS'Q-THERM, *n.* [*Gr. ἴσος, equal, and θερμ, heat.*] (*Phys. Geog.*) An imaginary line connecting together those places on the earth which have the same mean annual temperature. *Johnston.*

I-SQ-THER'MAL, *a.* [*Gr. ἴσος, equal, and θερμ, heat.*] Having equal heat or temperature.

Isothermal lines, imaginary lines which pass through those points, on the surface of the earth, at which the mean annual temperature is the same.—*Isothermal zones*, spaces on opposite sides of the equator, having the same mean annual temperature, and bounded by corresponding isothermal lines. *Brande.*

I-SŌTH'Ē-RŌM'BRŌSE, *n.* [*Gr. ἴσος, equal, θέρος, summer, and ὄμβρος, rain.*] An imaginary line connecting all those places on the earth where the quantity of summer rain bears the same proportion to the yearly quantity of rain. *Johnston.*

I-SQ-TŌN'IC, *a.* [*Gr. ἴσος, equal, and τόνος, tone.*] Having equal tones. *Smart.*

I-SŌT'RO-PIC, *a.* [*Gr. ἴσος, equal, and ῥοπή, to turn.*] Noting bodies in which the action of elastic forces is alike in all directions. *Nichol.*

IS'RA-ĒL-ĪTE, *n.* One descended from Israel, or Jacob; a Jew. *John i. 47.*

IS'RA-ĒL-ĪT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining or belonging to
IS'RA-ĒL-ĪT'ISH, } Israel; Jewish. *Wright.*

IS'SU-A-BLE (ish'shu-a-bl), *a.* Leading to, or producing an issue; relating to an issue or issues. *Burrill.*

IS'SU-A-BLY, *ad.* In an issuable manner. "Pleading *issuably*." *Burrill.*

IS'SU-ĀNT (ish'y-ant), *a.* (*Her.*) Issuing from another, as a charge or bearing. *Brande.*

IS'SUE (ish'shu), *n.* [*Fr. issue.*—See *ISSUE, v. n.*]

1. The act of passing out; exit; egress or passage out.

Unto the Lord belong the *issues* from death. *Ps. lxxviii. 20.*

2. Event; consequence; final result; effect; termination; end; conclusion.

Let the *issue* correspondent prove
To good beginnings of each enterprise. *Fairfax.*

3. A flux or discharge; an evacuation. "An *issue* of blood." *Matt. ix. 20.*

4. Progeny; offspring; children; lineal descendants.

Blessed with no male *issue* to succeed. *Dryden.*

5. This term [*issue*] is of very extensive import, in its most enlarged signification, and includes all persons who have descended from a common ancestor. *Bowyer.*

6. (*Med.*) A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humors. *Wiseman.*

7. (*Law.*) The point or matter depending in suit, on which two parties join and put their cause to trial; a single, certain, and material point issuing out of the allegations of the parties, and consisting, regularly, of an affirmative and negative:—*pl.* profits of lands or tenements, and profits growing from amercements. *Burrill.*

8. *Issues* are divided into *issue in law* and *issue in fact*. An *issue in law* admits all the facts, and rests simply upon a question of law; an *issue in fact* is one in which the parties disagree as to the existence of the facts, one affirming they exist, and the other denying it. *Bowyer.*

9. *pl.* (*Mil.*) Certain sums of money which are, at stated periods, given to public accountants for public service, and for the honest distribution of which every individual so intrusted is responsible to Parliament; delivery. *Mil. Ency.*

IS'SUE (ish'shu), *v. n.* [*L. exeo; ex, from, out of, and eo, to go; It. uscire; Fr. issir.*] [*i.* ISSUED; *pp.* ISSUING, ISSUED.]

1. To come or pass out in any manner; to flow; to emanate; to proceed; to spring; to arise.

Waters *issued* from a cave. *Milton.*

Ere Pallas *issued* from the Thunderer's head. *Pope.*

2. To proceed or spring as offspring. "Thy sons that shall *issue* from thee." *2 Kings xx. 18.*

3. To be produced, as by a fund. *Ayliffe.*

4. To end; to terminate; to result.

In what can such a contest *issue*? *Ed. Rev.*

5. (*Law.*) To come to a point in fact or in law, on which the parties join and rest the decision. *Wright.*

Syn.—See *ARISE*.

IS'SUE, *v. a.* 1. To send out; to deliver.

The commissioners should *issue* money out to no other use. *Temple.*

2. To send forth judicially. "The marter *issues* out commands." *Dryden.*

IS'SUED (ish'shud), *a.* Descended. *Shak.*

IS'SUE-LESS (ish'shu-lēs), *a.* Having no issue or offspring. "Dying *issueless*." *Carew.*

IS'SUE-PĒAS, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Round bodies employed to maintain irritation in an issue or wound in the skin. *P. Cyc.*

IS'SU-ĒR (ish'shu-er), *n.* One who issues.

IS'SU-ĪNG (ish'shu-ing), *n.* The act of passing or going out:—a sending out.

ISTH'MI-AN (ist'mē-an), *a.* [*Gr. ἰσθμός.*] Noting, or relating to, certain Grecian games celebrated at the Isthmus of Corinth. *Mitford.*

ISTH'MUS (ist'mys), *n.*; *pl.* ISTHMI. [*Gr. ἰσθμός, a neck, an isthmus; L. isthmus.*] (*Geog.*) A neck of land joining a peninsula to the main land, or two parts of a continent or of an island together. *Dampier.*

IT, *pron.* [*M. Goth. ita; A. S. hit; Dut. het; Ger. es; Dan. det; Sw. det; Icel. það.*—*L. id.*—"The past part, of the Goth. *haitan* (A. S. *hætan*), to name; and so equivalent to *said*." *H. Tooke.*] [*pos. xrs.*] A pronoun of the neuter gender, used sometimes to represent the thing spoken of before, sometimes without any definite antecedent; as, "*It* rains," and sometimes to represent a clause which follows; as, "*It* is true that he said so."

1. "The pronoun *it*, as it carries in itself no such idea as that of personality, or sex, or life, is chiefly used with reference to things inanimate; yet the word *is*, in a certain way, applicable to animals, or even to persons, though it does not, in itself, present them as such. Thus we say, '*It* is I,' '*It* was they,' '*It* was you.' In examples of this kind, the word *it* is simply demonstrative, meaning the thing or subject spoken of." *Gold Brown.*

2. "It was applied by our old writers to the masculine and feminine as well as to the neuter, and to the plural as well as singular." *Richardson.*

3. The earliest known examples of the use of *its*, the possessive form of the pronoun *it*, are found in the works of Shakspeare, who uses it in only a very few instances, and who, like other writers of the same age, uses *his* instead of *its*. Nor is *its* found in the common version of the Bible; but *thereof*, *his*, and sometimes *her*, are used instead of it; as, "The fruit-tree yielding fruit after his kind," *Gen. i. 11*; "If the salt have lost his savor," *Matt. v. 13*; "The tree of life which yielded *her* fruit every month," *Rev. xxii. 2.*

4. "Through the whole of our authorized version of the Bible, *its* does not once occur; the work which it now performs being accomplished, as our rustics would now accomplish it, by *his* or *her*, applied as freely to inanimate things as to persons, or else by *thereof* or *of it*. *Its* occurs, I believe, only three times in all Shakspeare; and I doubt whether Milton has once admitted it into '*Paradise Lost*,' although, when that was composed, others freely allowed it." *Trench.*

5. Dr. Trench is mistaken in supposing that "*its* occurs only three times in all Shakspeare." It is found at least five times in "*Winter's Tale*," and once in "*Measure for Measure*;" and in some editions of Shakspeare there are other instances of its use. Milton has used it in "*Paradise Lost*" in the following instances:—

The mind is *its* own place, and in itself
Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven. *B. I. 254.*

For no falsehood can endure
Touch of celestial temper, but returns
Of force to *its* own likeness. *B. IV. 813.*

I-TĀB'Ē-RĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A granular, slaty rock consisting of specular or magnetic iron and quartz; a variety of hematite. *Dana.*

I-TA-CŌL'U-MĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A laminated quartz rock belonging to the talcose series. The diamond generally occurs in regions that afford this mineral. *Dana.*

I-TA-CŌN'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting a crystallizable acid produced by the decomposition of citric acid by heat. *Miller.*

I-TĀL'IAN (it-tā'yan), *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Italy. *Italian* *grape-grass*, a plant which produces a coarse kind of seed; *Solium italicum.* *Simmonds.*

I-TĀL'IAN, *n.* (*Geog.*) 1. A native of Italy.
2. The language of Italy. *Bosworth.*

†I-TĀL'IAN-ĀTE (it-ā'l'yān-āt), *v. a.* To make Italian; to Italianize. *Wilson.*

I-TĀL'IAN-ĪSM, *n.* [Fr. *Italianisme*.] An Italian idiom or phrase; to Italianism. *Surenne.*

I-TĀL'IAN-IZE, *v. n. & a.* [It. *Italianizzare*; Fr. *Italianiser*.] To speak Italian; to play the Italian; — to render Italian. *Knights. Cotgrave.*

I-TĀL'IC (it-ā'l'ik), *a.* [L. *Italicus*; It. & Sp. *Itálico*; Fr. *Italique*.] Relating to Italy, but applied particularly to a type sloping towards the right, and usually employed to distinguish words or sentences, or to render them emphatical.

†*Italic* letters were invented, about the year 1500, by Aldus Manutius, a celebrated printer at Venice, who dedicated them to the states of Italy; whence the name.

I-TĀL'IC, *n.*; pl. I-TĀL'ICS. An Italic letter or type. "Being printed in Italics." *Pope.*

I-TĀL'IC-ISM, *n.* [It. *italicismo*.] An Italian idiom or phrase. *Jodrell.*

I-TĀL'IC-IZE, *v. a.* [*i.* ITALICIZED; *pp.* ITALICIZING, ITALICIZED.] To represent in Italic letters; to distinguish by Italics. *Dr. Parr.*

ITCH, *n.* [A. S. *gictha*; Dut. *jeuk*; Ger. *jucken*.] 1. An uneasy sensation of the skin, which is eased by scratching.

2. A contagious eruption of very minute pimples, pustular, vesicular, intermixed, and alternating, itching intolerably and terminating in scars; psora. *Dunglison.*

†The *itch* occupies, particularly, the spaces between the fingers, the backs of the hands, wrists, elbows, axillæ, groins, hams, &c., and rarely affects the face. It seems to be connected with an insect of the genus *Acarus*, or *Larceptes*. *Dunglison.*

3. A constant teasing desire. "Itch of meddling with other people's matters." *L'Estrange.* All see 'tis vice, and *itch* of vulgar praise. *Pope.*

ITCH, *v. n.* [Dut. *jeuken*; Ger. *jucken*.] [*i.* ITCHED; *pp.* ITCHING, ITCHED.]

1. To feel an uneasiness in the skin, which is removed by scratching. *Wiseman.*

2. To long; to have continual desire. *If I see a sword out, my finger itches to make one. Shak.*

ITCH'ING, *n.* 1. The state of the skin when one desires to scratch it. "A troublesome itching of the part." *Wiseman.*

2. Teasing desire; a longing. *Good.*

ITCH'ING, *p. a.* 1. Feeling the itch, or an uneasy sensation in the skin, and a desire to scratch it.

2. Having a continual teasing desire; craving.

ITCH'Y, *a.* Infected with the itch. *Donne.*

I'TEM, *ad.* [L., *also*.] Also. — A word used in catalogues, &c., when any article is added.

Though not a grace appears on strictest search, But that she suits, and *item* goes to church. *Cowper.*

I'TEM, *n.* 1. A new article; a single entry; any thing which might form part of a detail. *Shak.*

2. A hint; an innuendo. *Glanvill.*

I'TEM, *v. a.* To make a memorandum of. *I have itemed it in my memory. Addison.*

And item down the victims of the past. *Cowper.*

IT'ER-ABLE, *a.* [L. *iterabilis*.] That may be repeated. *Sir T. Browne.*

†IT'ER-ANCE, *n.* Repetition; iteration. *Shak.*

IT'ER-ANT, *a.* [L. *itero*, *iterans*, to repeat.] Repeating. "An *iterant* echo." [R.] *Bacon.*

IT'ER-ATE, *v. a.* [L. *itero*, *iteratus*; *iterum*, again; It. *iterare*; Sp. *iterar*; Fr. *itérer*.] [*i.* ITERATED; *pp.* ITERATING, ITERATED.] To go over, utter, or do a second time; to repeat.

Adam took no thought, Eating his fall; nor Eve to *iterate* Her former trespass feared. *Milton.*

Syn. — See REPEAT.

IT'ER-ATION, *n.* [L. *iteratio*; It. *iterazione*; Sp. *iteracion*.] Act of iterating; repetition; recital or performance over again; reiteration.

Syn. — See REPETITION.

IT'ER-ATIVE, *a.* [Sp. *iterativo*; Fr. *itératif*.] Repeating; redoubling; iterant. *Cotgrave.*

IT'IN'ER-AN-CY, *n.* [L. *iter*, *itineris*, a journey.] The act or the habit of travelling; a journey; travel. *H. More.*

IT'IN'ER-ANT, *a.* [L. *itinerans*; Fr. *itinérant*.] Travelling; wandering; not settled; unsettled. "A judge *itinerant*." *Milton.*

IT'IN'ER-ANT, *n.* One who travels about, particularly an itinerant preacher. *Ch. Ob.*

IT'IN'ER-ANT-LY, *ad.* In an itinerant manner; wanderingly. *Clarke.*

IT'IN'ER-ARY, *n.* [L. *itinerarium*; It. & Sp. *itinerario*; Fr. *itinéraire*.] A book of travels; a guide for travelling. *Addison.*

IT'IN'ER-ARY, *a.* [L. *itinerarius*; It. & Sp. *itinerario*; Fr. *itinéraire*.] Relating to travel; travelling; done on a journey; done during frequent change of place. "An *itinerary* circuit." *Bacon.* "Itinerary preaching." *Milton.*

IT'IN'ER-ATE, *v. n.* [L. *itineror*, *itineratus*; *iter*, a journey.] [*i.* ITINERATED; *pp.* ITINERATING, ITINERATED.] To journey; to travel. *Cockerham.*

IT'IN'ER-AT-ING, *n.* The practice of travelling from place to place; a journeying. *Wright.*

ITS, *neuter pron.* Possessive case from *it*. — See *IT*.

IT-SELF, *pron.* [*it* and *self*.] The neuter reciprocal pronoun of *it*. — See *IT*.

ITT'NER-ITE, *n.* (Min.) A bluish or ash-gray

mineral, occurring crystallized in rhombic decahedrons, and massive. *Eng. Cyc.*

IT'TRI-A, *n.* See YTRIA.

IT'TRI-UM, *n.* See YTRIUM.

I-Ū'LI-DAN, *n.* (Zool.) One of a family of myriapods, of which the genus *Iulus*, or galley-worm, is the type. *Brande.*

-IVE. [L. *-ivus*.] A termination of many English adjectives. — "Adjectives in *ive* ought always to have an active signification, otherwise they are improper." *Tooke.*

I'VIED (i'vid), *a.* Overgrown with ivy. *Warton.*

I'VO-RY, *n.* [Sansc. *ivha*, an elephant. — L. *ebur*; It. *avorio*; Fr. *ivoire*.] The bony matter of the tusks and teeth of the elephant, the hippopotamus, wild boar, several species of the genus *Phoca*, the horn or tooth of the narwhal, &c.

"Ivory is less brittle than bone, and of a beautifully uniform texture, admitting of turning in the lathe and receiving a high polish. It consists of about 24 per cent. animal matter resembling horn, and 66 of phosphate, with a trace of carbonate of lime. The ivory of the elephant is most esteemed, and that obtained in the largest quantity." *Brande.*

Vegetable ivory is the hard albumen of the seed of *Phytolophus macrocarpa*, a small tree, found in New Granada and the isthmus of Darien, resembling the palm, and formerly referred to the palm family, but now distinguished as a separate order. The liquid contained in its fruit is at first clear and insipid, and is used by travellers to allay thirst; it afterwards becomes milky and sweet, and finally solid and white, and almost as hard as ivory. From it, in this state, toys and other small articles, of a beautiful texture, are made by the turner. *Lindley.*

I'VO-RY, *a.* Made of, prepared from, or like, ivory.

I'VO-RY-BLACK, *n.* A fine, black powder, prepared by burning and grinding ivory. *Booth.*

I'VO-RY-NUT, *n.* The fruit of the *Phytolophus macrocarpa*, the solidified liquid of which constitutes *vegetable ivory*. — See *IVORY*.

I'VY (i've), *n.* [A. S. *ifig*; Ger. *epheu*.] (Bot.) A genus of plants most of the species of which are evergreen creepers. The common English ivy, *Hedera helix*, is much used for ornamental purposes. *Loudon.*

†The *ivy* was sacred to Bacchus, and he was sometimes represented with his head encircled with a wreath of it. *W. Smith.*

I'VY-BERRY, *n.* The fruit of the ivy. *Booth.*

I'VY-MAN'TLED (-tld), *a.* Encircled with ivy. "Yonder *ivy-mantled* tower." *Gray.*

IX'O-LYTE, *n.* [Gr. *ixos*, birdlime, and *lyeo*, to dissolve.] (Min.) A mineral, of a greasy lustre, found in bituminous coal. *Dana.*

IZ'ZARD, *n.* Another name of the letter *z*.

J.

J a consonant, and the tenth letter of the alphabet, has till within the last century been identified with the vowel *i*, and mingled with it in all the English dictionaries, as it still is in many of them. It has invariably the same sound, that of *g* soft as in *giant*, as *jet*, *just*; except in the word *hallelujah*. *I* was formerly used in words where *j* is now written; and in contractions, *i* is still sometimes used for *j*; thus, I. H. S., instead of J. H. S. (*Jesus Hominum Salvator*, Jesus the Saviour of men.)

JĀB'BER, *v. n.* [Dut. *gabberen*; — It. *gabbaro*, to jeer; Fr. *gaber*, to jeer; *jaboter*, to gabble.] [*i.* JABBBERED; *pp.* JABBERING, JABBBERED.] To talk rapidly, indistinctly, or idly; to chatter; to prattle; to prate; to gabble. *Swift.*

JĀB'BER, *v. a.* To speak or utter indistinctly; as, "To jabber French." *Addison.*

JĀB'BER, *n.* Indistinct utterance; idle talk; prate. *Todd.*

JĀB'BER-ER, *n.* One who jabbbers. *Hudibras.*

JĀB'BER-ING-LY, *ad.* By prating indistinctly or confusedly. *Wright.*

JĀB'BER-MENT, *n.* Idle talk; prate. [R.] *Milton.*

JĀB'BER-NOWL, *n.* See JOBBBERNOWL.

JĀB'-RŪ, *n.* (Ornith.) A genus of gallatorial or wading birds, of almost entirely the same habits as those of the storks, — found in South America, Western Africa, and Australasia; the *Mycteria* of Linnaeus. *Eng. Cyc.*

JĀB'LE (jā'bl), *v. n.* To bemoir; to jabble or javel. — See JABBLE and JAVEL. [North of Eng.] *Johnson.*



Mycteria Americana.

JĀC-A-MĀE, *n.* [Fr.] (Ornith.) A genus of scan-sorial birds, closely allied to the kingfishers, that live in wet forests, feed on insects, and build on low bushes; *Galbula*. *Brande.*

JĀC-Ā'NA, *n.* (Ornith.) A genus of wading birds, also called *Parra*, having very long toes, by means of which they walk upon the floating leaves of aquatic plants. *Baird.*

JĀC'EH'S, *n.* [Gr. *laxo*, to cry aloud.] (Zool.) A genus of small monkeys found in South America, having the five fingers armed with claws, with the exception of the thumbs of the posterior extremities, which are furnished with nails; — called also *tacchus*. *Van Der Hoeven.*

†The best known species is the *Jacchus vulgaris*, striated monkey or marmoset. It is about eight inches in length, with a long tail, fur of an olive-gray color, and two tufts of pale hair about the ears. *Baird.*

JĀC'Q-NET, *n.* A light fabric used for dresses, neckcloths, &c.; jaconet. *W. Encyc.*

JÁ'CÉNT, *a.* [*L. jaceo, jaceps; Fr. jacent.*] Lying at length; as, "In a *jaçant* posture." Ly-

JÁ'CINTH, *n.* A plant. — a mineral. Same as HYACINTH. — See HYACINTH.

JÁCK, *n.* ["Probably by mistake from *Jaques*, which in French is *James*." *Johnson*. The diminutive of, or nickname for, *John*.]

1. A general term of contempt for a saucy or a paltry fellow, or for one who puts himself forward in some office or employment: — a young man in low life.

A good Jack makes a good Gull. *Ray's Proverbs.*

2. "I know not how it has happened that, in the principal modern languages, *John*, or its equivalent, is a name of contempt, or at least of slight. So the Italians use *Gianni*, from whence *Zani*; the Spaniards, *Juan*, as *Bobo Juan*, a foolish John; the French, *Jean*, with various additions; and in English, when we call a man a *John*, we do not mean it as a title of honor. Chaucer (in ver. 3703) uses *Jack fool* as the Spaniards do *Bobo Juan*; and, I suppose, *Jack ass* has the same etymology." *Tyrrhitt*.

3. An instrument which supplies the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off the boots.

Foot-boys, who had frequently the common name of *Jack* given them, were kept to turn the spit, or pull off their master's boots; but when instruments were invented for both these services, they were both called *jacks*. *Watts*.

4. A kitchen machine for turning a spit. "The common roasting *jack*." *Brande*.

5. A figure made to strike the bell of a clock; — called *jack-of-the-clock*. *Wright*.

6. A sort of water-engine used in mines. *Wright*.

7. A wooden wedge used in coal-mines. *Brande*.

8. [It. *giaco*; Fr. *jaque*.] A coat of mail: — a defensive upper garment quilted with stout leather. *Halliwel*.

9. A sort of jacket worn by women. *Wright*.

10. A pitcher of waxed leather. *Dryden*.

11. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to bowlers. *Bentley*.

12. The male of certain animals, as of the ass; the male ass; *jackass*. *Arbutnot*.

13. (*Mech.*) A powerful engine or machine for raising heavy weights. *Brande*.

14. (*Ich.*) The common name of the *Esox lucius*, or common pike. *Brande*.

15. (*Mus.*) The quill in the hammer of a harpsichord, virginal, &c. *Shak*.

16. (*Naut.*) A flag or colors of a ship, used in making signals. *Brande*.

17. (*Bot.*) A species of the bread-fruit tree; the *Tajaca* or *Artocarpus integrifolia*. *Brande*.

18. (*Ornith.*) A kind of pigeon with a tuft on the back part of the head; *jacobin*. *Maunder*.

Jack-a-lantern, or *Jack-with-a-lantern*, — a meteor which appears in marshy places; an ignis fatuus; — called also *Will-with-a-wisp*, or *Will-o'-the-wisp*. — *Jack-at-all-trades*, or *Jack-of-all-trades*, one who is expert in any business; a factotum. — *Jack-at-a-pinch*, an unexpected call to do any thing: — a poor parson. *Halliwel*.

— *Jack-by-the-hedge*, a plant of the genus *Alliaria* (formerly *Erysimum alliaria*); hedge-garlic; — called also *sauco-alone*. *Eng. Cyc.* — *Jack-in-office*, one who is insolent in office. — *Jack-in-the-box*, a large wooden male screw, turning in a female one, which forms the upper part of a strong wooden box: — a toy. — *Jack-in-a-box*, (*Bot.*) a name given to a species of *Hernandia* in which the seeds make a noise when shaken in their pericarps. *Eng. Cyc.* — *Jack-of-the-clock*, or *clock-house*, the figure of a little man in old public clocks, to strike the bell on the outside. *Shak*. — *Jack-of-the-bread-room*, (*Naut.*) an assistant to the purser, or ship's steward.

JÁCK, *a.* (*Arch.*) Noting those timbers which are shorter than others in the same row or line; as, "Jack rafters"; "Jack ribs." *Francis*.

JÁCK'-A-DÁN'DY, *n.* A little, impertinent fellow; dandiprat; dandy; jackanapes; a coxcomb. — See DANDIPRAT. *Todd*.

JÁCK'ÁL [já'ál, S. J. E. F. Sm. Wr.; já-ál', W. P. Ja.], *n.* [*Arab. tsahakkal*; Sp. *chacal*; Fr. *jackal*.] (*Zool.*) A wild species of dog, of gregarious habits, hunting in packs, found in India, other parts of Asia, and Africa;



Jackal (*Canis aureus*).

the *Canis aureus* of Linnaeus. *Eng. Cyc.*

JÁCK'A-LÉNT, *n.* [*Jack in Lent*.] 1. A stuffed puppet, dressed in rags, formerly thrown at in Lent. *B. Jonson*.

2. A sheepish fellow: — a boy, in ridicule. You little *jackalént*, have you been true to us? *Shak*.

JÁCK'A-NÁPE, { *n.* [*jack and ape*.] 1. A mon-
JÁCK'A-NÁPES, { key; an ape: — one full of ap-
ish tricks; a buffoon. *Gayton*.

2. A coxcomb; jack-a-dandy; a fop. "Speak for a *jackanape*," "Like a *jackanape*." *Shak*.

JÁCK'-ÁRCH, *n.* (*Arch.*) An arch having the thickness of only one brick. *Crabb*.

JÁCK'ÁSS, *n.* The male of the ass. *Arbutnot*.

JÁCK'-BÁCK, *n.* A large square or oblong vessel of wood or iron, having a false bottom on large brewings, and a sieve partition at the corners for small ones; — called also *hop-back*. *F. Cyc.*

JÁCK'-BLÖCK, *n.* (*Naut.*) A block used in sending top-gallant masts up and down. *Dana*.

JÁCK'-BÔOTS, *n. pl.* Cavalry boots, or boots made of firm leather which serve as armor for the legs. *Spectator*.

JÁCK'-CHÁIN, *n.* The chain that revolves on the wheel of a kitchen jack. *Simmonds*.

JÁCK'DÁW, *n.* [*jack and daw*.] (*Ornith.*) The daw; a common English bird, which frequents church steeples, old towers, and ruins, in flocks; the *Corvus monedula* of Linnaeus. *Yarrell*.



Jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*).

JÁCK'ET, *n.* [*It. giacetto*; Sp. *jaqueta*; Fr. *jaquette*.] A short, close garment worn by males; a short coat; a doublet; a waistcoat.

And here a sailor's jacket hangs to dry. *Pope*.

JÁCK'ET-ED, *a.* Wearing a jacket. *Hulot*.

JÁCK'-FLÁG, *n.* (*Naut.*) A flag hoisted at the spirit-sail top-mast head. *Buchanan*.

JÁCK'-KETCH', *n.* A familiar term for a hangman; a public executioner. *Grose*.

The manor of Tyburn was formerly held by Richard Jaquet, where felons for a long time were executed; from whence we have *Jack Ketch*. *Lloyd's MS., Brit. Museum*.

JÁCK'-KNÍFE (já'kníf), *n.* A clasped knife; a pocket whittling knife with a large blade.

JÁCK'-PLÁNE, *n.* A fore-plane. *Buchanan*.

JÁCK'-PŪD'DING, *n.* A zany; a merry-andrew; a buffoon. *Macaulay*.

A buffoon is called by every nation by the name of the dish they like best: in French *Jean Potage*, and in English *Jack Pudding*. *Guardian*.

JÁCK'-SAUCE, *n.* An impudent or impertinent fellow; a saucy Jack. *Shak*.

JÁCK'-SÁW, *n.* A name of the merganser. *Eng. Cyc.*

JÁCK'-SCREW (-skrd), *n.* A portable machine, called also *screw-jack*. — See SCREW-JACK. *Simmonds*.

JÁCK'-SLÁVE, *n.* A low servant; a vulgar fellow. *Shak*.

JÁCK'-SMÝTH, *n.* A smith that makes jacks for the kitchen. *Malone*.

JÁCK'-SNÍPE, *n.* A small species of snipe; the judcock. *Booth*.

JÁCK'-STÁFF, *n.* (*Naut.*) A staff fixed on the bowsprit cap of a ship, upon which the union jack is hoisted. *Simmonds*.

JÁCK'-STÁYS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes or strips of wood or iron stretched along the yard of a ship, to which the sails are bound. *Simmonds*.

JÁCK'STRÁW, *n.* 1. A servile dependent. An inconsiderable fellow and a *jackstraw*. *Milton*.

2. The black-cap or bullfinch. *Halliwel*.

JÁCK'-TÍM-BÉR, *n.* (*Arch.*) One of the timbers in a bay which being intercepted by some other piece are shorter than the rest. *Brande*.

JÁCK'-TŌW-EL, *n.* A long towel placed over a roller, and fixed to a wall. *Simmonds*.

JÁCK'-WOOD (-wád), *n.* A valuable wood for

furniture, obtained from the *Artocarpus integrifolia*. *Simmonds*.

JÁC'Q-BÍN, *n.* [*Fr. Jacobin*, from a convent near the street of St. Jacques, in Paris (*L. Jacobus*).]

1. (*Eccl. Hist.*) A monk or friar of the order of St. Dominic; a Dominican friar. *Chaucer*.

2. (*Ornith.*) A variety of the common pigeon having a range of feathers on the back part of the head that forms a hood; *jack*. *Yarrell*.

3. (*French Hist.*) One of a political faction or club, which bore a distinguished part in the violent measures of the French revolution of 1789; — so named from their meeting in a monastery of *Jacobin* friars: — an anarchist; a demagogue. *Williams*.

JÁC'Q-BÍN, *a.* Jacobinical. *Burke*.

JÁC'Q-BÍNE, *n.* 1. A kind of pigeon. *Ainsworth*.

2. A monk. — See JACOBIN.

JÁC-Q-BÍN'IC, { *a.* Relating to the Jaco-
JÁC-Q-BÍN'I-CAL, { bins, or to Jacobinism; revo-
lutionary; turbulent. *Williams*.

JÁC'Q-BÍN-ÍSM, *n.* The principles of the Jacobins; turbulent opposition to legitimate government. *Burke*.

JÁC'Q-BÍN-ÍZE, *v. a.* To infect with Jacobinism, or the principles of the Jacobins. *Burke*.

JÁC'Q-BÍN-LÝ, *ad.* Like the Jacobins. *Craig*.

JÁC'Q-BÍTE, *n.* 1. (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of heretics who were so called from *Jacob Baradzi*, and were a branch of the Eutyrians. *White*.

2. (*Eng. Hist.*) One who adhered to the cause of James II., after his abdication, and to the subsequent Pretenders of the Stuart line; and who opposed the revolution of 1688, in favor of William and Mary, and vindicated the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance. *Tatler*.

JÁC'Q-BÍTE, *a.* Of the principles of the Jacobites.

JÁC'Q-BÍT'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to the Jacobites, or to their principles. *Sir W. Scott*.

JÁC'Q-BÍT-ÍSM, *n.* The principles of the Jacobites. *Mason*.

JÁ'COB'S-LÁD'DER, *n.* 1. (*Naut.*) A rope-ladder with wooden steps or spokes. *Brande*.

2. (*Bot.*) A perennial plant, with numerous bright blue or white flowers; common Greek valerian; ladder of heaven; *Polemonium coeruleum*. *Eng. Cyc.*

3. (*Masonic Her.*) A ladder with three steps, representing faith, hope, and charity.

JÁ'COB'S-STÁFF, *n.* 1. A pilgrim's staff.

2. A staff concealing a dagger. *Johnson*.

3. An instrument formerly used at sea for taking meridian altitudes; a kind of astrolabe; a cross staff; — sometimes used by surveyors in taking heights and distances, when despatch is necessary and strict accuracy is not required.

JÁ-CŌ-BUS, *n.* [*L.*] A gold coin struck in the reign of James I., value 2s. (about \$6). *Milton*.

JÁC'Q-NÉT, *n.* A light, open, and soft kind of fabric, rather stouter than muslin, used for dresses, neckcloths, &c. *Simmonds*.

JÁC-QUÁRD' (já'kúrd'), *n.* A piece of mechanism applied to silk and muslin looms, for the purpose of weaving figured goods; — so named from the inventor. *Brande*.

† JÁC'TAN-CY, *n.* [*L. jactantia*; Old Fr. *jactancie*.] A boasting. *Cockeram*.

JÁC-TÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. jactatio*.] The act of throwing; jactulation.

Among the Romans there were four things much in use: bathing, fumigation, fiction, and *jactation*. *Temple*.

JÁC-TI-TÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. jactito, jactitatus*, to bring forward in public.]

1. A tossing; motion; restlessness. *Harvey*.

2. Vain boasting; a vaunting. *Rogers*.

3. A false pretension to marriage.

Jactitation of marriage (*Canon Law*.), is when one of the parties boasts, or gives out, that he, or she, is married to the other, whereby a common reputation of their marriage may ensue. *W. Kieken*.

† JÁC'U-LÁ-BLE, *a.* Fit to be thrown. *Blount*.

JÁC'U-LÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. jaculo, jaculatus*.] To dart. [*z.*] *Cockeram*.

JĀC-Ū-LĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [L. *jaculatio*.] The act of jactulating or throwing darts and other missile weapons; jactation. *Milton.*

JĀC-Ū-LĀ-TŌR, *n.* [L.] 1. One who darts. 2. (*Ich.*) A species of fish found in the fresh waters of India, remarkable for the manner in which it procures the insects upon which it feeds, by ejecting a drop of liquid through its tubular snout with such force as to disable them; the shooting fish; *Chaetodon rostratus*. *Wright.*

JĀC-Ū-LĀ-TŌ-RY, *a.* [L. *jaculatorius*.] Throwing out; darted out; ejaculatory. *Blount.*

JĀDE, *n.* [Of uncertain etymology. — According to *Skinner* from A. S. *gaad*, a goad. — Scot. *yad*, *yade*, *yau*, a mare; North of Eng. *yau*, a horse, a jade.]

1. A horse of no spirit; a hired horse; a hack. Tired as a *jade* in overladen cart. *Sidney.*

2. A woman, in contempt; a base woman. In diamonds, pearls, and rich brocades She shines, the first of battered *jades*. *Swift.*

3. A young woman, in irony or slight contempt.

You now and then see some handsome young *jades*. *Addison.*

JĀDE, *v. a.* [Sp. *jade*, to pant, to jade.] [*i.* *JADED*; *pp.* *JADING*, *JADED*.]

1. To tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary; to fatigue; as, "To *jade* a horse."

It is a dull thing to tire and *jade* any thing too far. *Bacon.* There are seasons when the brain is over-tired or *jaded* with study and thinking. *Watts.*

2. To overbear; to crush; to degrade; to employ in vile offices. *Shak.*

Syn. — See **WEARY**.

JĀDE, *v. n.* To lose spirit; to sink; to tire. *South.* They fail, and *jade*, and tire in the prosecution. *South.*

JĀDE, *n.* (*Min.*) A stone remarkable for hardness and tenacity, of a light-green color, used by lapidaries; nephrite. *Brande.*

JĀD-ĒR-Y, *n.* Jewish tricks. [*r.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

JĀD-ĪSH, *a.* 1. Vicious; bad; — applied to a horse. "A *jadish* trick." *Hudibras.*

2. Unchaste; incontinent. *I'Estrange.*

JĀG, or **JĀGG**, *v. a.* ["Perhaps from A. S. *saga*, a saw." *Richardson.* — Dut. *sueghen*.] [*i.* *JAGED*; *pp.* *JAGGING*, *JAGGED*.] To cut into indentures, notches, or teeth; to notch. *Beniley.*

JĀG, *n.* 1. A protuberance, denticulation, or notch; — a tooth of a saw. *Ray.*

2. A small load, as of hay or grain. *Forby.*

3. (*Bot.*) A cleft or division. *Wright.*

JĀG-ĒD, *p. a.* Cut in notches; indented.

JĀG-ĒD-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being denticulated; unevenness. *Peacham.*

JĀG-ĒR, *n.* A tool used by pastry-cooks; a jagg-iron. *Clarke.*

JĀG-ĒR-Y, *n.* A species of coarse, dark-colored sugar, obtained from the sap of the coconut palm; — written also *jaggery*. *P. Cyc.*

JĀG-ĒNG-ĒR-ŌN (*jāg'ing-y'urn*), *n.* An instrument used by pastry-cooks; a jagger. *Ash.*

JĀG-ĒY, *a.* Uneven; denticulated; notched.

His teeth stood *jaggy* in three dreadful rows. *Addison.*

JĀG-HĒR-DĀR', *n.* One who holds a jaghire, or a portion of land; — a term used in India. *C. P. Brown.*

JĀG-HĒR (*jāg'hēr*), *n.* A portion of land, or a share in the produce of it, assigned in India, by the government, to an individual. *Malcom.*

JĀG-Ū-ĀR', *n.* (*Zool.*)

The largest and most formidable feline quadruped of the new world; the *Felis onca* of Linnæus; — called the *American tiger*, or *American panther*. *Brande.*



Jaguar (*Felis onca*).

JĀH, *n.* [Heb. *יהוה*.] One of the names of God; Jehovah. *Psalm.*

JĀIL, *n.* [Low L. *gaiola*; Sp. *jaula*, a cage; Old Fr. *gailla*, *geaule*; Fr. *geôle*.] A place of confinement for criminals or debtors; a prison; a

gaol; — written both *jail* and *gaol*, but in this country more commonly *jail*. — See **GAOL**.

In London and within a mile, I went, To see a jail, as I did in all the towns, And saw what I had seen in all the cages. *1690, the House of Commons.*

JĀIL-BĪRD, *n.* A cant term applied to a person who has been confined in a jail. *Johnson.*

JĀIL-DE-LĪV-ER-Y, *n.* A delivery or release of prisoners from a jail; gaol-delivery. *Burke.*

JĀIL-ER, *n.* The keeper of a prison or jail; gaoler.

JĀIL-FĒ-VER, *n.* (*Med.*) A dangerous and often fatal fever, generated in prisons and other places crowded with people; — called also *hospital fever* and *typhus gravior*. *Dunglison.*

JĀIL-KĒĒP-ER, *n.* One who keeps a jail. *Savage.*

JĀKES, *n. sing.* [Of uncertain etymology. — A. S. *cachus*. *Somner.* — Gael. & Ir. *cac*, excrement.] A privy; a necessary. *Shak.*

"Sir John Harrington, in 1596, published his celebrated tract called 'The Metamorphosis of *Ajax*' (pron. *ajax*), by which he meant the improvement of a *jakes*, or necessary, by forming it into what we now call a *water-closet*, of which Sir John was clearly the inventor." *Nares.*

JĀL-AP [*jāl'up*, W. P. J. E. F. *Ja. Sm. Wr.*; *jōl'up*, S. K.], *n.* [Low L. *jalapium*; Fr. *jalap*.] *Jalap*, or *zalapa*, — so called from the name of a town in Mexico whence it originally came.] The dried root of the *Ipomœa jalapa*; — used in medicine as a purge. *Brande.*

JĀL-Ā-PĪC, *a.* Relating to *jalap*. *Craig.*

JĀL-Ā-PĪNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) The active or cathartic principle of *jalap*. *Dunglison.*

JĀM, *n.* 1. [Ar. *jama*. *London Ency.*] A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

2. A sort of frock for children. *Hodges.*

3. (*Mining*.) A thick bed of stone in a lead mine; — written also *jamb*. *Chambers.*

JĀM, *v. a.* [Of uncertain etymology. — Rus. *jem*, a press. — "Perhaps from A. S. *geemnian*, to make even." *Richardson.*] [*i.* *JAMMED*; *pp.* *JAMMING*, *JAMMED*.] To compress between two bodies; to squeeze tight; to tread down; — written also *jamb*. *Lloyd.*

JĀM-A-CĪ-NA, *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid obtained from the bark of the *Andira inermis*, or *Geoffroya Jumaicensis*, the cabbage-tree of the West Indies. *Wright.*

JĀM-DĀR, *n.* A Hindostanee officer. *Maunder.*

JĀ-MĀI-CA-PĒP-PĒR, *n.* See **ALLSPICE**.

JĀMB (*jām*), *n.* [It. *gamba*; Fr. *jambe*.]

1. (*Arch.*) The side of a door, window, fireplace, or other opening in a building.

2. (*Mining*.) See **JAM**, No. 3. *Wright.*

JĀMB (*jām*), *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To squeeze tight.

The opposite to *jamb*, applied to a rope, is to *render*. *Brande.*

JĀM-BĒĒ, *n.* A walking cane. *Tatler.*

JĀM-BĒUX (*zhām'bō*), *n. pl.* [Fr. *jambes*.] Armor for the legs; greaves.

One of his legs and knees provided well With *jambes* armed and double plates of steel. *Dryden.*

JĀM-DĀ-RĪ, *n.* A species of muslin flowered in the loom. [India.] *Brown.*

JĀM-Ē-SON-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral containing sulphur, lead, and antimony. *Brande.*

JĀMĒS-Ē-PŌW'DĒR, *n.* (*Med.*) A celebrated antimonial fever powder. *Hoblyn.*

JĀNE, *n.* 1. A coin of Genoa. *Chaucer.*

2. A kind of fustian. *Talbot.*

JĀNE-ŌF-ĀPES, *n.* A pert girl; — the counterpart of *Jocanapes*. *Masinger.*

JĀN-ĠLE (*jān'gl*, 82), *v. n.* [Old Fr. *jangler*; Ger. *zanken*.] [*i.* *JANGLED*; *pp.* *JANGLING*, *JANGLED*.] To prate; to quarrel; to wrangle; to altercate; to bicker in words. *Chaucer. Shak.*

JĀN-ĠLE, *v. a.* To make to sound discordantly or unharmoniously. *Prior.*

Now see that noble and that sovereign reason, Like sweet bells *jangled* out of tune and harsh. *Shak.*

JĀN-ĠLE, *n.* [Old Fr. *janglerie*.]

1. A discordant sound.

2. Prate; wrangle; babble; jangling. *Chaucer.*

JĀN-ĠLER, *n.* A noisy, quarrelsome fellow; a prater; a wrangler. *Chaucer.*

JĀN-ĠLER-ĒSS, *n.* A quarrelsome woman. *Ash.*

JĀN-ĠLING, *n.* The act of one who jangles; babble; prate; altercation; quarrel; disputation. "Vain *jangling*." 1 Tim. i. 6.

JĀN-ĠS-SĀ-RY, *n.* Same as **JANIZARY**.

JĀN-Ġ-TŌR, *n.* [L.] A door-keeper; a porter. "The *janitor* of the starry hall." *Warton.*

JĀN-Ġ-TRĪX, *n.* [L., a female door-keeper.] (*Anat.*) A vein called also the *porta vena*. *Dunglison.*

JĀN-Ġ-ZĀR', *n.* A janizary. *Byron.*

JĀN-Ġ-ZĀR-Ī-ĀN, *a.* Belonging or relating to the janizaries. *Burke.*

JĀN-Ġ-ZĀ-RY, *n.* [Turk. *yeni tscheri*, new troops.] A soldier of the Turkish foot-guards, a celebrated militia of the Ottoman empire, abolished in 1826. *Macfarlane.*

JĀN-NOCK, *n.* [Probably a corruption of *bannock*. *Johnson.*] Oat bread; bannock. [North of Eng.] *Johnson.*

JĀN-SEN-ĪSM, *n.* (*Theol.*) The doctrine concerning grace and free-will which was held and taught by Cornelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres, in Flanders, who died in 1638; — opposed to that of the Jesuits. *Todd.*

JĀN-SEN-IST, *n.* One who adheres to Jansenism.

JĀNT, *v. n.* To wander here and there; to ramble; to jaunt. — See **JAUNT**.

JĀN-THĪ-NA, *n.* [Gr. *ἰάνθινος*, violet-blue; L. *xanthinus*.] (*Zool.*) A genus of turbinated testaceous mollusks, so named on account of the beautiful violet color of the shell. *Brande.*

JĀNT-Ġ-LY, *ad.* In a janty manner. *Scott.*

JĀNT-Ġ-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being janty; airiness; flutter; finicalness. *Addison.*

JĀN-TŪ, *n.* A machine used in India for raising water. *Ogilvie.*

JĀNT-Y [*jān'te*, W. P. J. *Ja. Sm.*; *zhān'te*, S.; *jān'te*, F. *Wr.*], *a.* [Fr. *gentil*.] Affectedly genteel; finical; airy; showy; fluttering.

We owe most of our *janty* fashions now in vogue, to some adept beau. *Guardian.*

JĀN-Ū-A-RY, *n.* [L. *Januarius*; by some derived from *Janus*, the god of the year; — by others from *janua*, a gate, because this month opens or begins the year.] The first month of the year.

JĀ-PĀN, *n.* A work figured and varnished, like that done by the natives of Japan. *Johnson.*

JĀ-PĀN', *v. a.* [*i.* **JAPANNED**; *pp.* **JAPANNING**, **JAPANNED**.] To cover and embellish with a hard brilliant varnish or gold and raised figures; to make black and glossy; to varnish. *Swift.*

JĀ-PĀN, *a.* Noting a kind of varnish, or a kind of japanned work. "The poor girl had broken a large *japan* glass." *Swift.*

Japan alspice, a shrubby plant, a native of Japan. — *Japan earth*, an extract of various parts of the *Acacia catechu*, an oriental tree; catechu; *Terra japonica*. — *Japan ink*, a superior kind of black writing ink.

JĀ-PĀN-ĒSĒ', *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging to Japan.

JĀ-PĀN-ĒSĒ', *n. sing. & pl.* (*Geog.*) 1. A native, or the natives, of Japan. *Murray.*

2. The language of the natives of Japan.

JĀ-PĀN-NĒR, *n.* One who practises japanning.

JĀ-PĀN-NING, *n.* The art of producing a highly varnished surface on wood, metal, or other hard substance, sometimes of one color only, but more commonly figured and ornamented. *P. Cyc.*

JĀPE, *v. n.* [Isrl. *geipa*; A. S. *gilp*, *gilpan*, to boast.] To jest; to joke. *Chaucer.*

JĀPE, *v. a.* 1. To cheat; to impose upon; to sport with. *Chaucer.*

2. To deride; to jibe. *Fenton.*

JĀPE, *n.* A jest; a trick. *Chaucer.*

JĀP-ĒR, *n.* A jester; a buffoon. *Chaucer.*

JAPHETIC, *a.* Relating to Japhet, the son of Noah; as, "The *Japhetic* languages."

The *Japhetic* nations, the people of Europe and of the North of Asia. *Bosworth.*

JAP'Ū, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A kind of woodpecker found in Brazil. *Wright.*

JÄR, *v. n.* [*A. S. yrre*, angry.—*It. garrare*, to rebuke; *Fr. guerroyer*, to war; *guerre*, war.] [*i. JARRER*; *pp. JARRING*, *JARRER*.]

1. To strike together with a kind of short rattle or imperfect vibration; to vibrate harshly; to sound untunably. *Dryden.*

2. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition.

For orders and degrees *Milton.*

3. To quarrel; to dispute; to contend; to wrangle.

Making those *jar* whom reason meant to join. *Churchill.*

4. To vibrate regularly, as a pendulum.

My thoughts are minutes, and with sighs they *jar*. *Shak.*

JÄR, *v. a.* 1. To make to *jar* or sound untunably. When once they [bells] *jar* and check each other. *Bp. Hall.*

2 To shake; to agitate; to jolt. *Johnson.*

JÄR, *n.* 1. A rattling vibration of sound; harsh sound; a shake. "A trembling *jar*." *Holden.*

2. Discord; disagreement; quarrel; clash of interests or opinions.

Till universal peace confound all civil *jar*. *Spenser.*

3. The vibration of a pendulum.

jar A door is *a-jar* when left unfastened or partly opened.

JÄR, *n.* [*It. giaro*; *Sp. jarra*; *Fr. jarre*.]

1. An earthen or glass vessel with a large belly and broad mouth; as, "A Leyden *jar*."

2. The quantity held in a *jar*. "A *jar* of oil." *Wright.*

JÄR-A-RÄC'A, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of venomous American serpent, seldom exceeding eighteen inches in length. *Wright.*

JÄR'BLE, *v. a.* To bemire; to wet; to javel; to jable. [*North of Eng.*] *Brockett.*

JÄRDEŞ [*Järdz*, *Ja. Wr.*; *zhärdz*, *Sm.*; *järdz* or *zhärdz*, *K.*], *n. pl.* [*Fr. jardes* and *jardon*.] Hard, callous tumors on the legs of a horse, below the bend of the ham. *Farrier's Dict.*

JÄR'GLE, *v. n.* To emit a harsh sound. *Bp. Hall.*

JÄR'GÖG-LE (*jär'gög-gl*), *v. a.* To jumble; to confuse. "To *jargogle* your thoughts." *Locke.*

JÄR'GON, *n.* [*It. gergo*; *Fr. jargon*.] Unintelligible talk or language; gabble; gibberish.

That all his predecessors' rules

Were empty cant, all *jargon* of the schools. *Prior.*

JÄR'GON, *n.* [*Fr. jargon*.] (*Min.*) A variety of zircon; — sometimes written *jargoon*. *Dana.*

JÄR-GQ-NËLLE' (*-näl'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A species of early pear. *Miller.*

JÄR-GÖN'IC, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, the mineral called *jargon*. *Craig.*

JÄR'NÜT, *n.* The pignut or earthnut; the tuberos root of the *Bunium flexuosum*. *Booth.*

JÄR'RING, *p. a.* Vibrating harshly; — discordant; disagreeing; wrangling.

JÄR'RING, *n.* 1. A collision; a clashing; a shaking.

2. Quarrel; dispute; wrangle. "Endless *jarrings* and immortal hate." *Dryden.*

JÄ'SËY (*jä'ze*), *n.* [Supposed to be corrupted from *Jersey*.] A worsted wig; a bob-wig. *Craig.*

JÄS'HÄWK, *n.* A young hawk. *Ainsworth.*

JÄS'MINE, or **JÄS'MINE** [*jäs'min*, *W. Sm.*; *jäs'min*, *P. Ja. Wr.*; *jäs'min*, *S. K.*], *n.* ["*Arab. ysmyn*. *Loudon*."] — *It. gelsomino*; *Sp. jazmin*; *Fr. jasmin*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Jasminum*, which includes several species, mostly twining shrubs, as the Arabian jasmine (*Jasminum sambac*), the white or common jasmine (*Jasminum officinale*), the yellow jasmine (*Jasminum fruticans*), &c.; — often written *jessamine*. *Eng. Cyc. Wood.*

JÄS'P, *n.* [*L.*] Jasper. — See **JASPER**. *Spenser.*

JÄS'PA-ÖHÄTE, *n.* Agate jasper. *Smart.*

JÄS'PER, *n.* [*Gr. iaspis*; *L. iaspis*; *Fr. jaspé*.]

(*Min.*) A silicious mineral of various colors, sometimes spotted, banded, or variegated; — used in jewelry. *Brande.*

JÄS'PER-ÄT-ED, *a.* Mixed with jasper. *Smart.*

JÄS'PER-Y, *a.* Relating to, containing, or resembling, jasper; jaspidean. *Shepherd.*

JÄS-PID'Ä-AN, *a.* Relating to jasper. *Craig.*

JÄS'PO-NIX, *n.* (*Min.*) The purest horn-colored onyx; ribbon jasper. *Buchanan.*

JÄS'SÄ, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of amphipodous crustaceans, allied to the sand-hopper.

Van Der Hoeven.

JÄ-TRÖ'PHA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including the *Jatropha manihot*, which affords cassava and tapioca. *Lindley.*

JÄ-TRÖPH'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from the seeds of a plant of the genus *Jatropha*. *Dunglison.*

JÄUM, *n.* See **JAMB**.

† JÄUNCE (*jäns*), *v. n.* [*Fr. jancer*.] To jaunt. Spur-galled, and tired by jaunting Bolingbroke. *Shak.*

JÄUN'DICE (*jän'dis*), *n.* [*Fr. jaunisse*, jaundice, from *Fr. jaune*, yellow.] (*Med.*) A disease accompanied by a suffusion of bile, the principal symptom of which is yellowness of the skin and eyes, with white feces and high-colored urine; icterus. *Dunglison.*

The eyes of a man in the jaundice make yellow observations on every thing. *Watts.*

And jealousy, the jaundice of the soul. *Dryden.*

JÄUN'DICED (*jän'dist*), *a.* 1. Infected with the jaundice.

2. Prejudiced; biased; jealous. *Pope.*

JÄUNT (*jänt*), *v. n.* [*Fr. jancer*.] [*i. JÄUNTED*; *pp. JÄUNTING*, *JÄUNTED*.] To ramble; to wander here and there; to bustle about. *Shak.*

JÄUNT (*jänt*), *n.* Ramble; flight; excursion; a short journey. "After his airy *jaunt*." *Milton.*

Syn. — See **EXCURSION**.

JÄUNT, *n.* [*Fr. jante*.] A felly of a wheel. *Todd.*

JÄUNT'-CÖAL, *n.* A species of coal. [*Local, Scotland.*] *Ogilvie.*

JÄUNT'-NËSS, *n.* See **JANTINESS**.

JÄUNT'ING-CÄR, *n.* A light Irish car. *Simmonds.*

JÄUNT'Y, *a.* Showy; fluttering. — See **JANTY**.

JÄV-A-NËSE', *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Java.

JÄV'EL, *v. a.* To bemire; to soil; to wet; to jarble. [*North of Eng.*] *Johnson.*

† JÄV'EL, *n.* A wandering, dirty fellow. *Spenser.*

JÄVE'LIN (*jäv'lin*), *n.* [*Gr. βάλα*, to throw; *Sp. jabalina*; *Fr. javeline*.] A spear or half-pike, nearly six feet long, anciently used both by horse and foot soldiers. *Milton.*

JÄW, *n.* [*Fr. joue*, the cheek. — *A. S. geagl*, the jaw; *ceaw*, chewed.]

1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are set; the maxillary bone. *Ps. xxii. 15.*

2. The mouth.

3. Loud or abusive talk; scolding; gross abuse. [*Vulgar.*] *Todd. Wright.*

JÄW, *v. a. & n.* [*i. JÄWED*; *pp. JÄWING*, *JÄWED*.] To abuse grossly; to scold. [*Vulgar.*] *Todd.*

JÄW'BÖNE, *n.* The bone in which the teeth are fixed; the maxillary bone. *Pope.*

JÄWED (*jäwd*), *a.* Having jaws.

† JÄW'FÄLL, *n.* Depression of the jaw: — figuratively, depression of mind or spirits. *Griffith.*

† JÄAWN, *v. n.* To open; to yawn. *Marston.*

JÄW'-TÖÖTH, *n.* One of the grinders. *Perry.*

JÄW'Y, *a.* Relating to the jaws. *Gayton.*

JÄY (*jä*), *n.* [*Fr. gai*; *Sp. gayo*.]

1. (*Ornith.*) A chattering bird, having handsome plumage, of the family *Corvidæ* and genus *Garrulus*. *Yarrell.*

Is the *jay* more precious than the lark, because his feathers are more beautiful? *Shak.*

2. A loose woman.

Some *jay* of Italy,

Whose mother was her painting, hath

betrayed him. *Blue-jay Shak. (Garrulus cristatus).*

† JÄ'ZEL, *n.* A precious stone of an azure or blue color. *Bailey.*

JÄZ'E-RÄNT, *n.* A frock of mail without sleeves, lighter than the hauberk.

A *jazerant* of double mail he wore. *Southey.*

JÄAL'OÜS (*jäl'us*), *a.* [*Gr. ζῆλος*, zeal, jealousy; *ζηλότροπος*, jealous; *L. zelotypus*; *It. geloso*; *Sp. zeloso*; *Fr. jaloux*.]

1. Suspicious in love; apprehensive of rivalry; uneasy through fear that another has withdrawn, or may withdraw, from one the affections of a person beloved.

Trifles light as air

Are to the *jealous* confirmation strong

As proofs of holy writ. *Shak.*

2. Full of competition, rivalry, or envy; invidious; envious.

Aside the devil turned

For envy, yet with *jealous* less malign

Eyed them askance, and to himself thus plained. *Milton.*

3. Solicitous to defend the honor of; zealous. I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of hosts. *1 Kings xix. 10.*

4. Suspiciously vigilant; anxiously fearful; careful or concerned for.

I am *jealous* over you with a godly jealousy. *2 Cor. xi. 2.*

Syn. — A person is *jealous* of what is his own, envious of what is another's, and suspicious of some ill design, or of the honesty of another. A sovereign is *jealous* of his authority; subjects are *jealous* of their rights; courtiers are envious of those in favor; women may be envious of superior beauty. *Jealousy* is much used in cases in which the affections are concerned; as, "Jealous lovers"; "Jealous husbands or wives."

Jealous is applicable to bodies of men as well as to individuals; envious, to individuals only.

† JÄAL'OÜS-HOOD (*jäl'us-hüd*), *n.* Jealousy. *Shak.*

JÄAL'OÜS-LY (*jäl'us-le*), *ad.* In a jealous manner; suspiciously; emulously. *Sherrwood.*

JÄAL'OÜS-NËSS (*jäl'us-näs*), *n.* The state of being jealous; suspicion; jealousy. [*n.*] *K. Charles.*

JÄAL'OÜS-Y (*jäl'us-e*), *n.* [*Gr. ζήλουντα*; *L. zelotypia*; *It. gelosia*; *Fr. jalousie*.]

1. The quality of being jealous; a painful apprehension of being supplanted in the affections of another; suspicion in love.

The *jealousy* of love, powerful of sway

In human hearts. *Milton.*

O, beware, my lord, of *jealousy*;

It is the green-eyed monster, which doth mock

The meat it feeds on. *Shak.*

2. Suspicious fear, caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

They provoke him to *jealousy* with their sins. *1 Kings xiv. 22.*

3. An earnest concern or solicitude for the welfare or the character of others.

I am *jealous* for Zion with great jealousy. *Zech. i. 14.*

Syn. — The terms *jealousy* and *jealous* are often used in a good sense, particularly in the Bible, implying indignation or a strong disapprobation in having the love and service due to the proper object, or to one's self, given to another; as, "I, the Lord thy God, am a *jealous* God." *Ezra.* "I am *jealous* over you with a godly *jealousy*." *2 Cor.* — *Jealousy* is a painful apprehension of losing what one possesses; envy is pain or dislike caused by seeing some good or advantage in the possession of another. *Suspicion*, like *jealousy*, implies fear of another's intention, but *jealousy* fears the loss of some good; *suspicion* is apprehensive of some positive evil. *Envy* is a base passion, and never used, like *jealousy*, in a good sense. *Emulation* (much used in a good sense) is sometimes used in the sense of contentious rivalry.

JEÄN, *n.* A twilled cotton cloth, made either white or striped. — See **JANE**. *W. Ency.*

Satin jeans, jeans woven, like satin, with a smooth, glossy surface. *Simmonds.*

JEÄRS, *n.* (*Naut.*) See **JEERS**.

JÄAT, *n.* A sort of coal; jet. — See **JET**. *Wright.*

JÄE, *n.* A word added to a person's name as a mark of respect. [*India.*] *C. P. Brown.*

JÄEL, *n.* A shallow lake or morass. [*India.*] *Smart.*

JÄER, *v. n.* [*Ger. scherzen*, to banter; *Dut. scheren*, to befool.] [*i. JÄERED*; *pp. JÄERING*, *JÄERED*.] To utter severe or derisive reflections; to sneer; to scoff; to flout; to mock.

Syn. — See **SCOFF**.

JÄER, *v. a.* To treat with scoffs; to deride. *Howell.*

JÄER, *n.* Bailing language; sneer; scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; gibe; mock. *Spenser.*



JES'U-IT-ESS, *n.* 1. One of an order of nuns who followed the rules of the Jesuits. *Hook.*
2. A woman of jesuitical principles. *Bp. Hall.*

JĒS-U-IT'IC, { *a.* [Sp. *jesuitico*; Fr. *jesu-*
JĒS-U-IT'I-CAL, { *itique.*]

1. Belonging to the Jesuits, their principles, character, or proceedings. *Dryden.*
2. Crafty; artful; deceitful. *Bp. Hall. Milton.*

JĒS-U-IT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a jesuitical manner.

JĒS-U-IT-ISM, *n.* [It. *gesuitismo*; Sp. *jesuitismo*; Fr. *jesuitisme.*] The principles and the practice of the Jesuits.

JĒS'U-IT-RY, *n.* The principles or the practice of Jesuits; jesuitism. *Dr. J. Pye Smith.*

JĒS'U-IT'S-BARK, *n.* Peruvian bark; cinchona. — See CINCHONA. *Hamilton.*

JĒS'U-IT'S-NUT, *n.* A name applied to the fruit of the *Trapa natans*, a curious European aquatic plant, furnished with four spines, and containing a sweet farinaceous kernel, like that of the chestnut, much eaten in Italy, Switzerland, and the South of France. *Loudon.*

JĒT, *n.* [Gr. *γᾱτῆς*; L. *gagates*; Fr. *jalet.*] (*Mm.*) A bituminous carbon; a species of pitch-coal, or glance-coal, the finer sorts of which are used for the manufacture of ornaments and trinkets. *Dana.*

JĒT, *n.* [It. *getto*; Fr. *jet.*] 1. A spout or shoot of water; a jet-d'eau. *Pope.*
2. A common gas branch with one hole.
3. A channel or tube for introducing metal into a mould. *Simmonds.*
4. An enclosure; a yard. *Tusser.*
5. Drift; scope; gist. *Wyndham.*

JĒT, *v. n.* [L. *jacio*, or *jacto*, to throw; It. *gettare*; Fr. *jeter.*] [*JETTED*; *pp.* *JETTING*, *JETTED.*]
1. To shoot forward; to shoot out; to intrude; to jut. *Shak.*
2. To throw the body out in walking; to strut. *Shak.*
How he jets under his advanced plumes!
Nor snowy swans that jet on Ica's sands. *Brown.*
3. + To be shaken; to jolt. *Wiseman.*

JĒT'-BLACK, *a.* Black as jet; quite black. *Potter.*

JĒT-D'EAU (zhā-dē'), *n.*; pl. *JĒTS-D'EAU* (zhā-dē'). [Fr.] An ornamental waterspout; a fountain which throws up water to some height in the air. *Brande.*

JĒT'E-RŪS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A disease in plants which causes them to turn yellow. *Brande.*

JĒT'SAM, *n.* [Fr. *jeter*, to throw out.] (*Law.*)
1. The act of throwing goods overboard to lighten a ship. *Bouvier.*
2. Goods thrown into the sea from a vessel in danger of wreck for the purpose of lightening her, and which remain under water without coming to land; — distinguished from *flotsam*, or that which floats on the surface. *Whishaw.*
In order to constitute a legal wreck, the goods must come to land. If they continue at sea, the law distinguishes them by the barbarous and uncouth appellations of *jetman*, *flotsam*, and *ligan*. *Blackstone.*

JĒT'SON, *n.* Same as *JETSAM*.

JETTEAU (jēt-tē'), *n.* A jet-d'eau. *Addison.*

JĒT'TĒE, *n.* [Fr. *jetée.*]
1. A projection in building. *Florio.*
2. A kind of pier. — See *JETTY*. *Burke.*

† JĒT'TĒR, *n.* One who jets, or struts; a spruce fellow. *Cotgrave.*

JĒT'TJ-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being jetty; blackness. *Pennant.*

JĒT'TJ-SŌN, *n.* (*Law.*) The act of throwing goods overboard voluntarily, in a case of extreme peril, to lighten a ship; jetsam. *Burrill.*

JĒT'TON, *n.* A piece of metal with a stamp, used in playing cards; a counter. *Gent. Mag.*

JĒT'TY, *a.* Made of jet; black as jet. *Brown.*

† JĒT'TY, *v. n.* To jut; to shoot out. *Florio.*

JĒT'TY, *n.* A small pier projecting into a river; a mole; — called also *jettee* and *jutty*. *Skelton.*

JĒT'TY-HEAD, *n.* The projecting part of a wharf; the front of a wharf whose side forms one of the cheeks of a dock. *Craig.*

JĒU DE MOTS (zhā-dē-mō'). [Fr.] A play upon words. *Macdonnel.*

JĒU D'ESPRIT (zhā-dē-sprē'). [Fr.] A play of wit; a witticism. *Macdonnel.*

JĒV' (jā or jā) [jā, W. P. Ja. C.; jā, K. Sm. R. Wr.], *n.* [From *Jedah*] The name given to the descendants of Abraham after the Babylonian captivity; a Hebrew; an Israelite.

JĒV'EL (jā'el), *n.* [Low L. *jocalia*; It. *gioja*; Sp. *joya*; Nor. Fr. *joiel*, *juele*; Fr. *joyau*. — Ger. *juwel*; Dut. *juweel*; Dan. *juvel*; Sw. *juvel.*]
1. Any ornament of dress of precious stone, metal, or other valuable material; a pendant worn in the ear. *Shak.*
2. A precious stone; a gem.
3. A name expressive of fondness. *Shak.*

JĒV'EL, *v. a.* [*i.* *JEWELLED*; *pp.* *JEWELLING*, *JEWELLED.*]
1. To dress or adorn with jewels. *B. Jonson.*
2. To fit with a diamond or other jewel, as a part in a watch on which a pivot turns.

JĒV'EL-BLOCKS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Two small blocks which are suspended at the extremity of the main and fore topmast-yards. *Mar. Dict.*

JĒV'EL-HŌUSE, *n.* The place where the English royal ornaments are deposited. *Shak.*

JĒV'EL-LĒR, *n.* [Ger. *juwelier*.] A dealer in, or a maker of, jewels. *Addison.*

JĒV'EL-LĒR-Y, *n.* Jewels collectively: — the manufacture of, or trade in, jewels; jewelry. *Shak.*
Valuable pieces of jewellery, such as diamonds, necklaces, and bracelets. *Qu. Rev.*
Jewellery is the more regularly formed word; but jewelry is perhaps the more common.

JĒV'EL-LĒKE, *a.* Brilliant as a jewel. *Shak.*

JĒV'EL-LĒNG, *n.* 1. The act of adorning or decorating with jewels.
2. The art or business of a jeweller. *P. Cyc.*

JĒV'EL-LY, *a.* Like a jewel; fine. *De Quincey.*

JĒV'EL-ŌF'FICE, *n.* A jewel-house. — See *JEWEL-HOUSE*. *Johnson.*

JĒV'EL-RY (jā'el-rē), *n.* Jewels collectively: — the trade in jewels. — See *JEWELLERY*. *Smart.*

JĒV'ESS, *n.* A female Jew; a Hebrew woman.

JĒV'ISH (jā'ish), *a.* Denoting a Jew; relating to, or resembling, the Jews.

JĒV'ISH-LY (jā'ish-lē), *ad.* In a Jewish manner; in the manner of the Jews. *Donne.*

JĒV'ISH-NĒSS, *n.* The quality or the religion of Jews.

JĒV'RY, *n.* Judea; a district inhabited by Jews; — whence probably the street so called in London. *Chaucer.*

JĒV'S-ĒAR, *n.* A fungus, tough and thin, and while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variously hollowed cup. *Halliwel.*

JĒV'S-FRANK'IN-CENSE, *n.* A resin obtained from the plant *Styrax officinale*; styrax. *Clarke.*

JĒV'S-HĀRP, *n.* A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth, which, by means of a thin metal tongue or spring, struck by the finger, gives a sound which is modulated by the breath into a soft melody. *Sir J. Hawkins.*

JĒV'S-MĀI-LŌW (jāz'māi-lō), *n.* A plant grown in great plenty about Aleppo as a pot-herb, the Jews boiling the leaves to eat with their meat; *Corchorus olitorius*. *Müller.*

JĒV'S-PĪTOH, *n.* Asphaltum. *Wright.*

JĒV'S-STŌNE, or **JĒV'-STŌNE**, *n.* The fossil spine of a large egg-shaped echinus. *Brande.*

JĒV'S-TRŪMP, *n.* A Jews-harp. *Beau. & Fl.*

JĒZ'E-BĒL, *n.* [*Jezebel*, the wife of Ahab.] A forward, rapacious, or vile woman. *Spectator.*

JĒB, *n.* 1. The projecting beam or arm of a crane.
2. (*Naut.*) The triangular sail of a ship set on a stay leading from the end of the jib-boom to the fore-topmast head: — in sloops, the triangular sail set on the stay leading from the end of the bowsprit to the mast-head. *Mar. Dict.*

JĒB, *v. a.* [*i.* *JIBBED*; *pp.* *JIBBING*, *JIBBED.*]

1. To shift from one side of the mast to the other, as a boom-sail. *Todd.*
2. To back; — said of a horse. *Wright.*

JĒB'-BŌŌM, *n.* (*Naut.*) A spar run out from the bowsprit, being a continuation of it, on which the jib is set. *Hamilton.*

JĒB'-DŌOR (jīb'dōr), *n.* (*Arch.*) A door made flush with the wall on both sides, without dressings or mouldings, and having no appearance of a door. *Francis.*

JĒBE, *v. a.* To taunt. — See *GIBE*.

JĒ-BŌ'YA, *n.* (*Herp.*) A large serpent. *Goldsmith.*

JĒCK'A-JŌG, *n.* A shake; a push. [Low.] *B. Jonson.*

JĒF'FY, *n.* [Corrupted from *gliff*. *Jamieson.*] An instant; a moment. [Colloquial.] *Todd.*

JĒG, *n.* [It. *jiga*; Fr. *gigue*; Ger. *gigue.*]
1. A light, quick tune in $\frac{3}{4}$ time.
2. A merry, light, careless dance.
All the swains that there abide
With jigs and rural dance resort. *Milton.*
3. + A ballad or ludicrous song.
He's for a jig, or a tale of bawdry, or he sleeps. *Shak.*
4. A trick; a sport.
This innovation? Is't not a fine jig? *Beau. & Fl.*

JĒG, *v. n.* [*i.* *JIGGED*; *pp.* *JIGGING*, *JIGGED.*] To dance carelessly; to dance. *Milton.*

JĒG-GA-MA-RĒĒ', *n.* A manœuvre; a trick. [Vulgar and low.] *Halliwel.*

JĒG'GER, *n.* 1. One who jigs.
2. A potter's wheel by which he shapes his earthen vessels. *Simmonds.*
3. (*Naut.*) A small tackle used about decks or aloft. *Dana.*
4. (*Mining.*) A miner who cleans ores in a wire sieve. *Simmonds.*

JĒG'GER, *n.* (*Ent.*) An insect. — See *CUIGRE*.

JĒG'GISH, *a.* Disposed or suitable to a jig.
She's never sad, and yet not jiggish. *Livingston.*

JĒG'GLE, *n. n.* To practise affected or awkward motions; to wriggle. [*n.*] *Mrs. Farrar.*

JĒG'G'IM-BŌB, *n.* A trinket; a knickknack; a gimcrack. [Low.]
Had rifled all his pokes and fobs
Of gimcracks, whims, and jigumlocks. *Hutches.*

JĒG'JŌG, *n.* A jolting motion; a jog. *Smart.*

JĒG'-MĀK-ĒR, *n.* A player or writer of jigs. *Shak.*

JĒG'-PĪN, *n.* (*Mining.*) A pin used by miners to hold the turn-beams and prevent them from turning. *Smart.*

JĒILL, *n.* [According to Ray, the nickname of *Julia*.] A woman, in contempt; — written also *gill*. [Low.]
Be the Jack's fare within, the Jill's fare without. *Shak.*

JĒIL'LET, *n.* A jill-firt. [Scot.] *Jamieson.*

JĒIL'-FLĪRT, *n.* A giddy, light, or wanton girl or woman; a flirt. *Guardian.*

JĒILT, *n.* [Of uncertain etymology. — *Richardson* says, "Probably *guilt* (*g* pronounced soft)."] — "Allied perhaps to Icel. *giala*, to allure." *Jamieson.*
1. A woman who deceives and disappoints in love; a coquette.
Where dillatory fortune plays the jilt. *Osway.*
2. A name of contempt for a woman.
When love was all an easy monarch's care,
Jilts ruled the state, and statesmen farces writ. *Pope.*

JĒILT, *v. a.* [*i.* *JILTED*; *pp.* *JILTING*, *JILTED.*] To encourage a lover and afterwards reject him; to trick or deceive in love affairs; to coquet.

JĒILT, *v. n.* To play the jilt or coquette; to practise amorous deceptions. *Congreve.*

JĒIM, *a.* Neat; jenny; jimp; — slender; spruce. [North of England.] *Brockett.*

JĒIM'CRACK, *n.* A knickknack; a toy; a gimcrack. — See *GIMCRACK*. *Halliwel.*

JĒIM'MĒR, *n.* A hinge. [Local, Eng.] *Bailey.*

JĒIM'MY, *n.* A tool used by burglars for breaking or forcing a lock. *Dickens.*

JĒIMP, *a.* Neat; handsome; elegant of shape. — See *GIMP*. [North of England.] *Brockett.*

JIM'SON, *n.* (*Bot.*) A vulgar name of the thorn-apple (*Datura stramonium*);—corrupted from *Jamestown*, i. e. Jamestown weed. *Gray*

JIN'GAL, *n.* (*Mil.*) 1. An Oriental wall-piece or matchlock. *Stocqueler.*

2. A portable piece of ordnance. *Simmonds.*

JIN'GLE (jīng'gl), *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology;—allied perhaps to *L. tinnio*, to tinkle or jingle; *Fr. tinter*.—*Ger. klingeln*; *Dut. klinken*; *Gael. gliong*.] [*i.* JINGLED; *pp.* JINGLING, JINGLED.] To make a quick, sharp, sonorous noise rapidly repeated; to sound with a fine, sharp rattle; to clink; to ring; to rattle;—written also *gingle*. *Shak.*

JIN'GLE, *v. a.* To shake so as to make a rapid, merry, tinkling sound. *Pope.*

The bells she jingled, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

JIN'GLE, *n.* 1. A clink; a sharp, rattling sound; a jingling; a rattle; a tinkling sound; clang.

2. Correspondence of sound in rhymes. "Nations who call conceits and jingles wit." *Dryden.*

3. That which jingles; a rattle; a bell. *Bacon.*

JING'LING, *n.* A sharp, sonorous sound, rapidly repeated; a jingle. *Blair.*

JING'LING, *p. a.* Making a jingle; clinking.

JIN'GLO, *n.* A term used in a sort of vulgar oath,—by *jingo* (or by *jinkers*. *Brockett*);—reputed a corruption of *St. Ginjoulph*. *Hallivell.*

JIP'PO, *n.* [Old *Fr. juppe*.] A waistcoat; a jacket; a kind of stays worn by ladies;—called also a *jump*.—See *JYPPON*.

JOB, *n.* [Of uncertain etymology; but supposed by *Richardson* to be allied to *shog* and *chop*.—*Sp. obra*, work.]

1. A petty work or labor; a piece of chance work. *Johnson.*

2. A piece of labor undertaken at a certain stipulated price; as, "To do work by the job."

3. An undertaking set on foot for the purpose of some private, unfair, or unreasonable emolument or benefit:—business or work done for the public with special benefit to the performer.

No check is known to bluish, no heart to sob, Save when they lose a question or a job. *Pope.*

4. A stab with a pointed instrument. *Johnson.*

JOB, *v. a.* [*i.* JOBBED; *pp.* JOBBING, JOBBED.] To strike, hit, or chop at:—to strike or stab with a sharp instrument. *Tusser.*

JOB, *v. n.* 1. To deal in public stocks; to buy and sell as a broker. *Pope.*

2. To work at jobs or a chance work. *Smart.*

3. To hire or let horses, carriages, &c.

JOB, or **JÖBE**, *v. a.* To chide; to reprimand. [A cant word used in English universities.] *Ash.*

JOB-BÄ'TION, *n.* A long, vexatious scolding; a tiresome reprimand. [Low.] *Smart.*

JÖB'BER, *n.* 1. One who does chance work or jobs.

2. A dealer in public stocks; a stock-jobber.

3. One who buys goods of importers and manufacturers, and sells to retailers. *Hale.*

JÖB'BER-NÖWL, *n.* A blockhead. *Marston.*

JÖB'BER-Y, *n.* The act or the practice of jobbing; dishonest management; mean craft. *Ec. Rev.*

JÖB'BING, *n.* The executing of jobs. *Spectator.*

JÖB'S-TÉARS' (jóbz-térz'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of grass; *Coix lachryma*;—so called from the appearance of its shining pearly fruit. *Loudon.*

JÖ'CANT-RY, *n.* Act of joking. [*n.*] *Craig.*

JÖCK'EY (jók'e), *n.* [From *Jock*, the Scotch diminutive of *John*, equivalent to *Jack*—*Jack, Jackie*; *Jock, Jockey*;—applied especially to a boy that rides race horses.—*Ger. jocket*.]

1. One who rides horses in the race. *Addison.*

2. One who deals in or buys and sells horses.

3. One who deceives in trade; a cheat.

JÖCK'EY (jók'e), *v. a.* [*i.* JOCKEYED; *pp.* JOCKEYING, JOCKEYED.]

1. To play the jockey; to cheat; to trick.

2. To jostle by riding against one. *Johnson.*

JÖCK'EY-ISM, *n.* The character and practice of a jockey. *Borrow.*

JÖCK'EY-SHIP, *n.* The practice of riding horses; the character or quality of a jockey. *Cowper.*

JÖ-CÖSE', *a.* [*L. jocosus*, from *focus*, a joke; *It. giocoso*; *Sp. jocosos*.] Given to jests or jokes; jocular; facetious; sportive; merry; waggish. [*Jocose* or comical airs.] *Watts.*

JÖ-CÖSE'LY, *ad.* Waggishly; in jest; in game.

JÖ-CÖSE'NESS, *n.* Waggery; merriment; mirth.

JÖ'CO-SÉ'R-I-OÜS, *a.* Partaking of both mirth and seriousness. *Green.*

JÖ-CÖS'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being jocose; waggery; jocoseness. "A laugh of contempt, as well as of mirth or jocosity." [*n.*] *Brown.*

JÖC'U-LÄR, *a.* [*L. jocularis*.] Used in jest; merry; jocose; waggish; facetious; sportive; lively. "Style partly serious and partly jocular." *Dryden.*

JÖC'U-LÄR-I-TY, *n.* Merriment; disposition to jest; jocoseness; sportiveness. *Brown.*

JÖC'U-LÄR-LY, *ad.* In a jocose or jocular manner.

JÖC'U-LÄ-RY, *a.* Jocose; jocular. *Coles.*

JÖC'U-LÄ-TÖR, *n.* [*L.*] A jester; a droll:—a minstrel; a kind of strolling player. [*n.*] *Strutt.*

JÖC'U-LÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* [*L. joculariorius*.] Droll; merrily spoken; jocular. *Cockram.*

JÖC'UND, *a.* [*L. jocundus*; *It. giocondo*; *Sp. jocundo*.] Merry; gay; airy; lively; joyous. How jocund did they drive their team a-field! *Gay.*

JÖ-CÜND'I-TY, *n.* Gayety; mirth. *Hulot.*

JÖC'UND-LY, *ad.* Merrily; gayly. *South.*

JÖC'UND-NESS, *n.* The state of being jocund; sportiveness; gayety. *Sherrwood.*

JÖG, *v. a.* [Of uncertain etymology.—*A. S. seacan*; *Dut. schokken*; *Ger. schock*; *Sw. skaka*, to shake.] [*i.* JOGGED; *pp.* JOGGING, JOGGED.] To push or shake, as with the hand or elbow; to push; to give notice by a push. And him she joggeth, and awaketh soft. *Chaucer.*

JÖG, *v. n.* To move by small shocks, as in a slow trot; to travel or walk slowly, idly, or heavily. While he might still jog on and keep his trot. *Milton.*

JÖG, *n.* 1. A push; a slight shake; a hint given by a push. *Swift.*

2. A rub; a small stop; an irregularity of motion. "Without the least jog or obstruction." *Glanville.*

3. An unevenness; an indentation or projection; a jag; as, "A jog in a wall."

JÖG'GER, *n.* One who jogs or moves heavily and dully. "Fellow joggers of the plough." *Dryden.*

JÖG'GING, *n.* Act of shaking, or making jogs.

JÖG'GLE (jög'gl), *v. a.* [*Dim. of jog*.] [*i.* JOGGLED; *pp.* JOGGING, JOGGED.]

1. To push or shake; to disturb by pushing; to jog; to jostle; to juggle. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. (*Arch.*) To indent, in a particular way, as the joints of stones or other masses. *Brande.*

JÖG'GLE, *v. n.* To shake; to totter. *Derham.*

JÖG'GLE, *n.* A push; a jog; a jostle. *Clarke.*

JÖG'GLE-JÖINT, *n.* (*Arch.*) A joint of stone or other material made in such a way that the adjacent stones are prevented from being pushed away from each other by any force perpendicular to the pressure by which they are held;—called also *joggled-joint*. *Brande.*

JÖG'GLE-PIECE, *n.* (*Arch.*) A truss-post whose shoulders and sockets receive the lower ends of the struts. *Brande.*

JÖG'GLES (jög'glz), *n. pl.* (*Masonry*.) Pieces of hard stone introduced in a joint:—particular kind of joints; joggle-joints. *Simmonds.*

JÖG'GLE, } *n.* A Hindoo devotee or mendicant, } that lives on alms. *C. P. Brown.*

JÖG'-TRÖT, *n.* A gentle, slow trot. *Hallivell.*

JÖ-HÄN'NÉS, *n.* [*L. John*.] A Portuguese gold coin of the value of about \$8;—often contracted into *joe*. *Kelley.*

JÖ-HÄN'NITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized mineral of grass-green color; a sulphate of the protoxide of uranium. *Dana.*

JÖHN (jön), *n.* A proper name, often used as a common name, in contempt; as, "A country John."—See *JACK*.

John Bull, a sportive collective name of the English nation, first used in Dr. Arbuthnot's satire, styled "The History of John Bull."—The name *Jonathan* is applied in a similar manner to the people of the United States. *Ed. Rev.*

JÖHN-A-NÖKEŠ (jön-), *n.* A fictitious name made use of in law proceedings.

It is, as well as that of *John-a-Stiles*, usually attending it, a subject of humorous distinction by several writers. *Spectator.*

JÖHN'-ÄP-PLE, *n.* A kind of apple. *Mortimer.*

JÖHN-A-STİLEŠ, *n.* See *JOHN-A-NOKES*.

JÖHN-DÖ'RY, *n.* A kind of fish.—See *DOREH*.

JÖHN'ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral having a bluish-green color; a variety of turquoise. *Dana.*

JÖHN'NY-CÄKE (jön'e-käk), *n.* A cake made of Indian meal. *Boucher.*

JÖHN-SÖ'NI-AN-İSM, *n.* A peculiarity of Johnson, the lexicographer. *Ed. Rev.*

JÖHN'S'-WÖRT, or **ST. JÖHN'S'-WÖRT** (-wür), *n.* The common name given to all the species of plants of the genus *Hypericum*. *Farm. Ency.*

JÖIN, *v. a.* [*Gr. εἰσϋμί*; *L. jungo*; *It. giugnere*; *Sp. juntar*; *Fr. joindre*.—*M. joyn*.] [*i.* JOINED; *pp.* JOINING, JOINED.]

1. To place one thing in contiguity to another; to add to; to annex; to attach.

Woe unto them that join house to house. *Isa. v. 8.*

2. To knit or unite together; to couple; to combine; to connect; to conjoin.

Their nature also to thy nature join. *Milton.*

3. To unite in league or in marriage.

What God has joined together, let not man put asunder. *Matt. xix. 6.*

4. To associate or connect with.

Go near, and join thyself to this chariot. *Acts viii. 29.*

5. To unite in action, voice, concord, or opinion.

Be perfectly joined together in the same mind. *1 Cor. i. 10.*

Join voices, all ye living souls. *Milton.*

6. To engage in; to encounter.

To join their dark encounter in mid air. *Milton.*

Syn.—See *ADD*.

JÖIN, *v. n.* 1. To grow to any thing; to adhere; to be contiguous, close, or in contact. *Acts xviii. 7.*

2. To confederate; to league; to unite in any act, enterprise, confederacy, partnership, society, or in marriage.

On earth, join, all ye creatures, to extol Him first, him midst, him last, and without end. *Milton.*

JÖIN'DER, *n.* 1. Conjunction. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*.) Act of joining; the putting of two or more causes of action into the same declaration. *Blackstone.*

JÖIN'ER, *n.* 1. One who joins.

2. One who makes the wood-work for finishing houses, especially the interior. *Bacon.*

JÖIN'E-RY, *n.* (*Arch.*) 1. The art of framing wood-work for the finishing of houses, such as doors, sashes, shutters, &c. *Brande.*

2. The work of a joiner, as doors, sashes, shutters, &c. "A piece of joinery." *Burke.*

JÖIN'-HÄND, } *n.* A mode of writing with } the letters joined. *Addison.*

JÖIN'ING, *n.* Ilinge; joint; juncture; union.

JÖINT, *n.* [*L. junctura*; *It. giuntura*; *Fr. joint*; *M. joint*.]

1. The joining of two or more things; juncture; union.

2. (*Anat.*) The joining of two or more bones; articulation; as, "The elbow or knee joint."

3. (*Joinery*.) The places where two pieces of timber are united.

4. (*Bot.*) The knot of a plant or the place where the parts of a stem are articulated with each other;—the space between two joints; an internode. *Henslow.*

5. A juncture of parts which admit motion; junction;—a hinge. *Sidney.*

6. A limb or part of the limb of an animal cut off by a butcher. "A joint of meat." *Swift.*

Out of joint, being out of the socket; dislocated;—displaced; going wrong; disordered.

JOINT, v. n. To coalesce as joints. *Temple.*
JOINT, a. 1. Shared by two or more. "*Joint property of this country.*" *Locke.*
 2. United; combined; acting together or in concert. "*Joint force.*" *Addison.*
Joint prayer is prayer in which all join. Paley.
 It is used in composition; as, *joint-heirs, joint-owners, &c.*
JOINT, v. a. [*i. JOINED; pp. JOINING, JOINED.*]
 1. To form with joints or articulations. *Ray.*
 2. To form into one; to join. "*The yielding planks of jointed wood.*" *Dryden.*
 3. To divide, as a joint; to cut into joints. "*He joints the neck.*" *Dryden.*
JOINT-CHAIR, n. A chair which secures the joining of two railway bars. *Craig.*
JOINT'ED, p. a. Having joints, knots, or commissures; articulated.
JOINT'ED-LY, ad. In a jointed manner. *Smith.*
JOINT'ER, n. 1. (*Carp.*) The largest plane used by joiners, for straightening the edges of boards;—called also a *jointing-plane*. *Moxon.*
 2. (*Masonry.*) An iron instrument, with two curves, used by brick-layers.
JOINT'-HEIR (-ár), n. One who is an heir, or has a joint inheritance, with another. *Rom. viii. 17.*
JOINT'ING, n. The forming of joints.
JOINT'ING-RÖLE, n. (*Masonry.*) An instrument used by brick-layers.
JOINT'LY, ad. Together; in conjunction; in a state of union. *Addison.*
JOINT'RESS, n. A woman who has a jointure.
JOINT'-STÖCK, n. Stock held in company.
Joint-stock company, a partnership consisting of a large number of individuals, and constituting an unincorporated association, for the purpose of carrying on some specified purpose or business;—having a capital divided into shares transferable without the express consent of all the copartners, and acting under a written instrument, termed articles of association, or, in England, a deed of settlement. Burrill.
JOINT'-STÖÖL, n. A stool made by a nice joining of parts. *Arbutnot.*
JOINT'-TËN'AN-ÖY, n. (*Law.*) A tenure by unity of title; a mode of possessing lands or tenements granted to two or more persons to hold in fee-simple, fee-tail, for life, for years, or at will. *Blackstone.*
JOINT'-TËN'ANT, n. (*Law.*) One who holds any thing in joint-tenancy. *Blackstone.*
JOINT'URE (jòint'yur), n. [*Fr. jointure.*] (*Law.*) An estate in lands and tenements settled on a woman, in consideration of marriage, to be enjoyed after her husband's decease. *Blackstone.*
JOINT'URE (jòint'yur), v. a. [*i. JOINTURED; pp. JOINTURING, JOINTURED.*] To endow with a jointure. *Cowley.*
JOINT'U-RËSS, n. Same as JOINTRESS. *Bowvier.*
JÖIST, n. [*Gr. yelov, any thing that projects; eaves:—Fr. joindre, or ajuster:—Scot. geist, or gest, a joist; M. jeaist; W. & Gael. dist.*] (*Arch.*) A small timber, such as is framed into the girder in making a floor; the timber of a floor to which the boards, or the boards and laths for ceiling, are nailed. *Weale.*
JÖIST, v. a. To fit in, as the joists or beams of a floor. *Johnson.*
JÖKE, n. [*L. focus; It. giocolo.*] Something said for the sake of exciting laughter; a jest; sport; fun; something not serious. *Pope.*
A practical joke, a sportive trick played upon some person, sometimes to his annoyance or his injury. In joke, in jest; not in earnest.
JÖKE, v. n. [*L. jocular.*] [*i. JOKED; pp. JOKING, JOKED.*] To speak jocosely or jestingly; to sport; to make game; to jest; to be merry in words or actions; to say something witty or calculated to excite a laugh.
Syn.—See BANTER, and JEST.
JÖKE, v. a. To cast jokes at; to rally. *Smart.*
JÖK'ER, n. One who jokes; a jester. *Dennis.*

JÖK'ING, n. Utterance of a joke; the practice of making jokes. *Milton.*
JÖK'ING-LY, ad. In a jesting or joking manner.
JÖLE, n. [*L. gula; It. & Sp. gola; Fr. gueule, the throat:—A. S. ceole, the jaw.*]
 1. The face or cheek; jowl;—used in the phrase "*Cheek by jole [or jowl].*"—See JOWL.
 Your wan complexion, and your thin joles, father. *Dryden.*
 2. The head of a fish. *Howell.*
† JÖLL, v. a. To beat the head against; to clash with. "*They may joll horns together.*" *Shak.*
JÖL-LI-FI-CÄ'TION, n. A scene of merriment, mirth, or festivity. [*Colloquial.*] *Wm. Howitt.*
JÖL-LI-LY, ad. In a jolly manner; gayly. *Dryden.*
† JÖL-LI-MËNT, n. Mirth; merriment *Spenser.*
JÖL-LI-NËSS, n. Gayety; jollity. *Sherwood.*
JÖL-LI-TY, n. Gayety; merriment; mirth.
*These three, mirth, joll, bring with thee
 Joll, joll, joll, joll, joll, joll, joll, joll.* *Milton.*
JÖL'LY, a. [*L. jovialis; It. giulivo; Fr. joli.*]
 1. Full of life and spirit; gay; merry; airy; cheerful; jovial; playful; joyous; joyful.
 While the jolly hours lead on propitious May. *Milton.*
 2. Inspiring, or expressing, mirth.
 A shepherd now along the plain he roves,
 And with jolly pipe delights the groves. *Prior.*
 3. Plump or fresh, as one in health. *South.*
JÖL'LY-BÖAT, n. [*A corruption of yawl or yawl-boat.*] (*Naut.*) A ship's small boat, used for going on shore, &c. *Mar. Dict.*
JÖLT, v. n. [*Of uncertain etymology.—Richardson says, "Perhaps by the omission of the guttural g, from joggle." Perhaps from Sw. hjula, a wheel. Todd.*] [*i. JOLTED; pp. JOLTING, JOLTED.*] To shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage on rough ground; to jostle; to agitate.
 He whipped his horses; the coach jolted again. *Johnson.*
JÖLT, v. a. To shake or agitate, as a carriage does on a rough road; to agitate. *Swift.*
JÖLT, n. A shake; shock; violent agitation.
JÖLT'ER, n. He who, or that which, shakes or jolts. *Cotgrave.*
JÖLT'ER-HËAD, n. A stupid fellow; jolt-head. [*Colloquial, and local.*] *Hallivell.*
JÖLT'HËAD (-häd), n. A dolt; a blockhead. *Shak.*
JÖLT'ING, p. a. Shaking, as a carriage on rough ground; agitating.
JÖN'A-THAN, n. 1. An instrument used by smokers for lighting their pipes. *Hallivell.*
 2. A sportive collective name applied to the people of the U. States.—See JOHN. *Ed. Rev.*
JÖN'QUILL (jön'kwil) } [jun'kwil, IV. P. J.]
JÖN'QUILLE (jön'kwil) } F. Ja.; jun-käl' S.;
jön-käl', K.; jäng'kwil, Sm.; jän'kil, C. W.;
jön'kwil, Wb.] n. [*It. giunchiglia; Sp. jun-*
**quillo; Fr. jonquille.] (*Bot.*) A plant of several varieties, of a delicate shape, soft and various color, and sweet scent; *Narcissus jonquilla.* *Eng. Cyc.*
JÖR'DEN (jör'dn), n. 1. A vessel or pot formerly used by alchemists and physicians. *Hallivell.*
 2. A vessel for chamber uses. *Shak.*
JÖR'UM, n. A bowl or drinking vessel. *Goldsmith.*
JÖ'SEPH, n. 1. A riding coat or habit for women with buttons down to the skirts. *Todd.*
 2. A very thin, unsized paper, used as a blotting-paper and for filtering liquors. *Simmonds.*
JÖ'SEPH-FLÖW'ER, n. A plant. *Ainsworth.*
JÖ'SÖ, n. A small species of gudgeon. *Ogilvie.*
JÖSS-STÖCKS, n. pl. Small reeds covered with odoriferous dust, and burnt before idols;—as practised in China. *Ogilvie.*
JÖS'TLE (jös'tl), v. a. [*Old Fr. joster.*] [*i. JOSTLED; pp. JOSTLING, JOSTLED.*] To knock or rush against; to run or strike against so as to shake; to jostle. *Young.*
JÖST'LING (jös'tling), n. Act of one who jostles; a running against; a shaking. *Harrington.***

JÖT, n. [*Gr. iöta, the smallest letter in the Greek alphabet.*] An iota; the least assignable quantity; a point; a title.

*I argue not
 Against Heaven's hand or will, nor bate a jot
 Of heart or hope, but still bear up, and steer
 Right onwards.* *Milton.*

JÖT, v. a. [*i. JOTTED; pp. JOTTING, JOTTED.*] To set down; to make a memorandum of; to mark briefly. *Todd.*

JÖT'TING, n. A memorandum; as, "*Cursory jottings.*" *Todd.*

† JÖU'I-SÄNCE, n. [*Fr. jouissance.*] Jollity; merriment; gayety. *Spenser.*

JÖÜNCE, n. A shake; a jolt. *Grose.*

JÖÜNCE, v. a. To shake; to jolt. *Grose.*

JÖUR'NAL, n. [*L. diurnalis, diurnal; dies, day; It. giornale; Sp. jornal; Fr. journal.*]

1. A record or an account of daily transactions; a daily register; a diary.

2. A narrative, periodically or occasionally published, of the transactions of a society, &c. "*Journals of the Houses of Parliament.*" *Brande.*

3. (*Com.*) A book in which every article or charge is entered from the waste-book or blotter.

4. (*Naut.*) A daily register of a ship's course and distance, the winds, weather, and other occurrences. *Mar. Dict.*

5. (*Mech.*) The portion of a shaft that revolves on a support. *Grier.*

6. A paper or periodical work, whether published daily, weekly, monthly, or at other intervals; a magazine.

Newspapers, at distant intervals, may tell us news but journals are supposed to keep account of each day. *Hamilton.*

† JÖUR'NAL (jür'nal), a. [*L. diurnalis.*] Daily; quotidian. *Spenser.*

JÖUR'NAL-BOOK (-bük), n. A book for making daily records. *Swift.*

JÖUR'NAL-ISM, n. The keeping of a journal;—the management or conduct of a journal or periodical work. *Sir R. Peel.*

Journalism is now truly an estate of the realm; more powerful than any of the other estates; more powerful than all of them combined, if it could ever be brought to act as a united and concentrated whole. It furnishes the daily reading of the millions. *Ed. Rev.*
 See CENSORSHIP.

JÖUR'NAL-IST (jür'nal-ist), n. A writer of journals;—the manager of a periodical work.

JÖUR'NAL-IST'IC, a. Relating to journalism; of the nature of a journal. *Ec. Rev.*

JÖUR'NAL-IZE (jür'nal-ize), v. a. [*i. JOURNALIZED; pp. JOURNALIZING, JOURNALIZED.*] To enter in a journal; to record; to register.

He kept his journal very diligently; but then what was there to journalize? *Johnson.*

JÖUR'NAL-IZE, v. n. To write for a journal.

JÖUR'NEY (jür'ne), n. [*It. giornata; Sp. jornada; Fr. journée.*]

1. **†** The travel of a day. *Shak.*

2. Travel by land from one place to another; a passage; a tour; an excursion.

Syn.—A journey is travel by land; a voyage, a passage by water; a tour, a roving or circuitous journey; a pilgrimage, a journey for a religious purpose. A journey for pleasure or for business; a voyage round the world; travels for amusement, information, or discovery; a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, or to Mecca.—See EXCURSION.

JÖUR'NEY (jür'ne), v. n. [*i. JOURNEYED; pp. JOURNEYING, JOURNEYED.*] To travel; to pass from place to place; to ramble; to roam.

† JÖUR'NEY-BÄT-ED, a. Fatigued or worn with a journey. *Shak.*

JÖUR'NEY-ER, n. One who journeys. *Ec. Rev.*

JÖUR'NEY-ING, n. The act of making a journey; travel. *Bryant.*

JÖUR'NEY-MAN (jür'ne-man), n. pl. JÖURNEYMEN. [*Fr. journée, day, and Eng. man.*] A hired workman, mechanic, artisan, or artificer.

JÖUR'NEY-WEIGHT (-wät), n. A term applied to a species of weight used at the mint in weighing parcels of coin. *Ogilvie.*

JÖUR'NEY-WÖRK (jür'ne-wörk), n. Work done by a journeyman or for hire. *Arbutnot.*

JÖUST (jüst), n. [*Old Fr. jousts.*] A mock war

counter on horseback between two knights; a tilt; a just. — See JUST.

JOUST (jüst), *v. n.* [Old Fr. *jouster*.] [*i.* JOUSTED; *pp.* JOUSTING, JOUSTED.] To run in the tilt.

JOUST'ER, *n.* One who jousts. *Observer.*

JOUST'ING, *n.* An encounter; just. *Milton.*

JÖVE, *n.* [L. *Jupiter, Jovis*.]

1. (*Myth.*) One of the names of Jupiter, who was the supreme monarch of gods and men.

2. The planet Jupiter.

Or ask of yonder argent fields above
Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove. *Pope.*

3. The air, or the god of the air. *Dryden.*

JÖ'VI-AL, *a.* [L. *Jupiter, Jovis*; It. *gioviale*; Sp. & Fr. *jovial*.]

1. † Being under the influence of the planet Jupiter.

Our jovial star reigned at his birth *Browne.*

2. Gay; airy; jolly; merry; cheerful; mirthful; sportive; joyous; convivial.

3. Causing, or expressive of, mirth. *Dryden.*

“We speak of a person as *jovial*, or *saturnine*, or *mercurial*. *Jovial*, as being born under the planet Jupiter or Jove, which was the joyfulest star, and the happiest augury of all. A gloomy person is said to be *saturnine*, as being born under the planet Saturn, who was considered to make those that owned his influence, and were born when he was in the ascendant, grave and stern as himself. Another we call *mercurial*, that is, light-hearted, as those born under the planet Mercury were accounted to be.” *Trench.*

Syn. — See CONVIVIAL.

JÖ'VI-AL-IST, *n.* One who lives jovially. *Bp. Hall.*

JÖ-VI-ÄL'I-TY, *n.* Convivial merriment; festivity.

The sport of their loudest jovialities. *Barrow.*

JÖ'VI-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In a jovial manner; merrily.

JÖ'VI-ÄL-NÉSS, *n.* Gayety; merriment. *Hewyt.*

JÖ'VI-ÄL-TY, *n.* Joviality. [*R.*] *Barrow.*

JÖ-VI-CÉN'TRIC, *a.* (*Astron.*) Having relation to the centre of Jupiter; seen from the centre of Jupiter. *Hind.*

JÖ-VIN'IAN-IST (-vin'yan-), *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) A follower of Jovinian, a monk of the fifth century, who denied the virginity of Mary. *Smart.*

JÖWL (jöl), *n.* The face or cheek; — used in the phrase “Cheek by *jowl*.” — See JÖLE. *Todd.*

JÖWL'ER, or JÖWL'ER [jöl'ér, *W. Sm.*; jöl'ér, *S. K. C. Wr.*], *n.* A hunting-dog or beagle; a thick-jawed hound. *Dryden.*

JÖW'TER, *n.* [Perhaps corrupted from *jolter*.] *Johnson.* One who sells fish; a fish driver.

[*R.*] *Curew.*

JÖY (jöl), *n.* [L. *gaudium*, joy; *gaudeo*, to rejoice; It. *gioia*; Fr. *joie*.]

1. The passion or emotion excited by the possession or the expectation of some good; gladness; delight; exultation.

Joy is the delight of the mind from the consideration of the present or assumed approaching possession of good. *Locke.*

Happy fields, where joy for ever dwells. *Milton.*

2. Gayety; mirth; festivity; hilarity.

The roofs with joy resound. *Dryden.*

3. Happiness; felicity.

Her heavenly form beheld, all wished her joy. *Dryden.*

4. The cause of joy; a term of fondness.

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever. *Keats.*

Joy is an import, joy is an exchange;
Joy flies monopolized; it calls for two;
Rich fruit! Heaven-planted! never plucked by one. *Young.*

Syn. — Joy is in the heart and depicted on the countenance; *gayety* is in the manners. Joy is opposed to *grief*; *gayety*, to *sadness*. Joy is a vivid sensation; *gladness* is of the same quality, but less permanent, and inferior in degree; *mirth* is more noisy, but more transient. — See GAYETY, and PLEASURE.

JÖY, *v. n.* [*i.* JOYED; *pp.* JOYING, JOYED.] To be joyful or happy; to rejoice; to be glad; to be delighted; to receive pleasure; to exult.

I will joy in the God of my salvation. *Hab. iii. 18.*

† JÖY, *v. a.* 1. To congratulate; to give joy to.

And joy us of our conquest early won. *Dryden.*

2. To gladden; to exhilarate.

3. [*Fr. joindre*.] To enjoy.

I might have lived, and joyed immortal bliss. *Milton.*

JÖY'ANCE, *n.* [Old Fr. *joyant*.] Gayety; festivity; joyfulness. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

The voices of their joyance. *N. Brit. Rev.*

JÖY'FUL, *a.* Full of joy; glad; exulting; happy.

My soul shall be joyful in my God. *Isa. lxi. 10.*

JÖY'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a joyful manner; gladly.

JÖY'FUL-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being joyful; gladness; joy; great gratification. *Spenser.*

JÖY'-IN-SPÍR'ING, *a.* Inspiring joy. *Clarke.*

JÖY'LESS, *a.* 1. Void of joy; feeling no pleasure.

2. Giving no joy or pleasure.

Joyless triumphs of his hoped success. *Milton.*

JÖY'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without feeling joy. *Todd.*

JÖY'LESS-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being joyless; want of joy; sorrow. *Donne.*

JÖY'-MÍXT, *a.* Blended with joy. [*R.*] *Thomson.*

JÖY'OUS, *a.* [*Fr. joyeux*.]

1. Glad; gay; merry; joyful.

Then joyous birds frequent the lonely grove. *Dryden.*

2. Giving or affording joy or pleasure.

They all as glad as birds of joyous prime. *Spenser.*

JÖY'OUS-LY, *ad.* In a joyous manner; with joy.

JÖY'OUS-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being joyous.

† JÖB, *n.* A bottle; a vessel; a jug. *Chaucer.*

JÖ'BÁ, *n.* [*L. mane*.] (*Zool.*) The long, thick-set hairs found on the neck, chest, or spine of certain quadrupeds. *Brande.*

JÖ'B-I-LANT, *a.* [*L. jubilans*; It. *giubilante*; Fr. *jubilant*.] Uttering songs of triumph; shouting with joy; rejoicing.

While the bright poing ascended jubilant. *Milton.*

JÖ-B-I-LÄ'TE, *n.* [*L. rejoice*.] A name given to the third Sunday after Easter; — so called because in the primitive church divine service was commenced with the words in the 66th Psalm, “*Jubilate Deo*,” Sing to the Lord. *Brande.*

JÖ-B-I-LÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. jubilatio*; Sp. *jubilacion*; Fr. *jubilation*.] The act of declaring triumph; exultation; a rejoicing. *Bp. Hall.*

JÖ'B-I-LÉE, *n.* [*L. jubilum*, a wild cry or shout; It. *giubileo*; Sp. *jubileo*; Fr. *jubilé*.]

1. Among the Jews, the grand sabbatical year, which was celebrated after every seven septennaries of years; but whether every 49th or every 50th year, is still a question among the learned. It was a year of general release from all debts, and of lands and possessions, which had been alienated from their original owners, and for the liberation of slaves. *Lev. xxv. 8-17.*

2. A season recurring at stated periods (once in 25 years) in the Romish Church, chiefly marked by the indulgences then granted by the pope. *Hook.*

3. A season of public festivity and joy. *South.*

JÜ-CÜN'DI-TY, *n.* [*L. jucunditas*.] Pleasantness; agreeableness. [*R.*] *Browne.*

JÜ-DÄ'IC, } *a.* [From *Judah*.] Relating to

JÜ-DÄ'I-CAL, } the Jews; Jewish. *Bp. Horne.*

JÜ-DÄ'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* After the manner of the Jews. *Milton.*

JÜ'DÄ-ISM, *n.* 1. The religion of the Jews; the laws and institutions of the Jews. *Bp. Cosin.*

2. Conformity to Jewish rites and ceremonies.

JÜ'DÄ-IST, *n.* An adherent to Judaism. *Ec. Rev.*

JÜ'DÄ-IST'IC, *a.* Relating to Judaism. *Ed. Rev.*

JÜ'DÄ-I-ZÄ'TION (-zä'shun), *n.* Conformity to the Jewish religion or ritual. *Wright.*

JÜ'DÄ-IZE, *v. n.* [*Fr. Judaizer*.] [*i.* JUDAIZED; *pp.* JUDAIZING, JUDAIZED.] To conform to the religion, rites, or manners of the Jews. *Sandys.*

JÜ'DÄ-IZ-ER, *n.* One who conforms to Judaism, or to the religion and rites of the Jews. *Burnet.*

JÜ'DÄ-IZ-ING, *p. a.* Tending or conforming to Judaism. “The *Judaizing spirit*.” *Brande.*

JÜ'DÄS-CÖL-QRED, *a.* Of a red color; — applied to the hair or beard.

With two left-legs, and Judas-colored hair. *Dryden.*

JÜ'DÄS-TRÉE, *n.* A small, beautiful, flowering tree of several species; *Cercis*. *Loudon.*

JÜD'COCK, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small snipe; *Scolopax gallinula*; — called also *jack-snipe*. *Yarrell.*

JÜ-DÉ'AN, *n.* A native of Judea; a Jew. *Shak.*

JÜDGE (jüj), *n.* [*L. judex*; It. *giudice*; Sp. *juez*; Fr. *juge*.]

1. One who is invested with authority to determine a question at issue in a court of law, either civil or criminal; a justice.

Four things belong to a judge: to hear courteously, to answer wisely, to consider soberly, and to give judgment without partiality. *Anonymous.*

2. One who judges or decides; one competent to decide on the merits of any thing; an arbiter; a connoisseur; a man of taste; a critic.

A perfect judge will read each piece of wit
With the same spirit that the author writ. *Pope.*

3. A ruler or governor of the ancient Israelites.

The duration of the government of the Israelites by judges, from the death of Joshua to the commencement of the reign of Saul, was about 330 years. *Dr. A. Clarke.*

4. A measuring-staff for estimating the quantity of coal excavated in coal-mines. *Simmonds.*

Judge advocate, the prosecuting officer in a court-martial.

Syn. — Judge is a generic term; *arbiter*, *arbitrator*, *umpire*, and *referee* are specific. A judge pronounces judgment on all disputed matters, whether questions of law, literature, the arts, or the common affairs of life; *umpires*, *arbiters*, *arbitrators*, and *referees* are judges in private or special matters. — In a legal sense, a judge is an officer who is appointed by, and acts under, the government, and who decides questions and disputes in a court of justice, according to law; *umpires*, *arbiters*, and *arbitrators* are appointed by the opposite contending parties to decide, according to their judgment, such cases as are submitted to them; a *referee*, who is either appointed by the court, or chosen by contending parties, is one to whom a matter is referred for final judgment.

JÜDGE, *v. n.* [*L. judico*; It. *giudicare*; Sp. *juzgar*; Fr. *juger*.] [*i.* JUDGED; *pp.* JUDGING, JUDGED.]

1. To compare ideas or facts in order to form a correct opinion; to decide; to determine; to deem; to think; to discern.

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must judge. *Locke.*

2. To pass sentence as a judge.

Forbear to judge, for we are sinners all. *Shak.*

JÜDGE, *v. a.* 1. To examine and decide as a judge; to determine finally.

Then, all thy saints assembled, thou shalt judge
Bad men and angels. *Milton.*

2. To pass sentence upon; to try; to doom.

Who shall judge the quick and the dead. *2 Tim. iv. 1.*

3. To deem; to think; to estimate; to reckon.

And why of yourselves judge ye not what is right? *Luke xii. 57.*

4. To pass a severe or an unjust sentence upon; to doom severely.

Judge not, that ye be not judged. *Matt. vii. 1.*

JÜDGE'ER, *n.* One who judges; a judge. *Bale.*

JÜDGE'S, *n. pl.* The name of the seventh book of the Old Testament. *Bible.*

JÜDGE'SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of a judge.

JÜDGE'MENT (jüj'ment), *n.* [*Fr. jugement*.]

1. The act of judging; the operation of the mind in comparing its ideas, or in examining facts, in order to ascertain truth. *Locke.*

2. The power of judging; the faculty of the mind by which a man is enabled to form just conclusions or correct opinions; penetration; discernment; understanding; capacity; good sense; discrimination; intelligence.

Invention is the talent of youth; judgment, of age. *Swift.*

'T is with our judgment as our watches; none
Go just alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

3. The result or conclusion of one who judges; determination; decision; opinion; notion.

One of the most important distinctions of our judgments is, that some of them are intuitive, others grounded on argument. *Reid.*

4. (*Fine Arts*.) The faculty of selecting that which is most suitable to the purpose. *Brande.*

5. (*Law*.) The sentence of the law pronounced by the court upon any matter contained in the record, or in any case tried by the court.

In the Scriptures, judgment is used in different senses, which may generally be determined by the connection.

1. The faculty of discerning right and wrong.
Give the king thy judgments, O God, and thy righteousness to the king's son. *Ps. lxxii. 2.*

2. The decision or award of a judge.
And all Israel heard of the judgment which the king had judged. *1 Kings iii. 28.*

3. The sentence of a judge; punishment for a crime or for sin.

Whoever shall kill shall be in danger of the judgment. *Matt. v. 21.*

Judgments are prepared for scorners. *Prov. xix. 20.*

4. Justice; equity; as, "To do justice and judgment." *Gen. xviii. 19.*

The weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith. *Matt. xxiii. 23.*

5. Righteous statutes or commandments. *Ps. cxix. 9.*

My soul breaketh for the longing it hath to thy judgments. *Ps. cxix. 20.*

6. Afflictions or chastisements of Providence.

I am afraid of thy judgments. *Ps. cxix. 120.*

For the time is come when judgment must begin at the house of God. *1 Pet. iv. 17.*

7. Deliverance of mankind from the power of evil. Now is the judgment of this world; now shall the prince of this world be cast out. *John xii. 31.*

8. Divine dispensations or government.

How unspeakable are his judgments! *Rom. xi. 33.*

9. Opinion. "I give my judgment." *1 Cor. vii. 25.*

That ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind and the same judgment. *1 Cor. i. 10.*

10. Final doom. "He hath reserved . . . unto the judgment of the great day." *Jude 6.*

The following words, *abridgment*, *acknowledgment*, and *judgment*, are to be found, with the orthography here given, in the English dictionaries which preceded the publication of Mr. Todd's improved edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. Todd altered Johnson's orthography of these words by the insertion of an *e*, thus, *abridgement*, *acknowledgement*, *judgement*; and he remarks, "Several authors have revived this orthography, retaining the *e* to soften, as Lowth observes on *judgement*, the preceding *g*, and as Johnson himself analogically writes *lodgement*."

The English dictionaries of Jameson and Smart, which have appeared since the publication of Todd's edition of Johnson, also retain the *e*; and Smart remarks, in relation to the three words in question, that "Todd restores the *e* in order that they may not exhibit the otherwise unexampled irregularity of *g* soft before a consonant;" and he "adopts the more correct, however less usual, spelling," and in his Grammar he says, "It is certainly better to write *judgement*, *abridgement*, *acknowledgement*, &c., than *judgment*, &c., since, by the general laws of pronunciation, *g* is hard in terminating a syllable." Many respectable writers now insert the *e* in these words. The omission of it, however, has been hitherto, and still continues to be, the prevailing usage; but it is perhaps not very improbable that the more consistent orthography may yet be generally adopted.

Syn.—See DISCERNMENT.

JUDGMENT-DAY, *n.* The day of final judgment for all mankind. *Milton.*

JUDGMENT-HALL, *n.* The hall in which courts are held. *Wright.*

JUDGMENT-SEAT, *n.* The seat of judgment; the bench on which judges sit;—a tribunal. *Glyn.*

JŪ'DI-CĀ-N, [*L. imperative of judico*, to judge.] The fifth Sunday after Lent;—so called because the primitive church began in the service on that day with the words of the 43d psalm:—*Judica me, Domine*,—"Judge me, O Lord!"

JŪ'DI-CĀ-BLE, *a.* [*L. judicabilis*.] That may be judged. [*R.*] *Taylor.*

JŪ'DI-CĀ-TIVE, *a.* That judges; having power to judge. [*R.*] *Hammond.*

JŪ'DI-CĀ-TŌ-RY, *a.* [*L. judicatorius*; *It. giudicatorio*; *Fr. judicatoire*.] Dispensing justice; judicially pronouncing; juridical. *Bp. Hall.*

JŪ'DI-CĀ-TŌ-RY, *n.* 1. The dispensation of justice. *Charendon.*
2. A court of justice; judicature. *Atterbury.*

JŪ'DI-CĀ-TŪRE, *n.* [*Fr. judicature*.]
1. The administration of justice; the power of dispensing justice by legal trial. *Bacon.*
2. A court of justice; a tribunal. *South.*

Give me a man that buys a seat of judicature; I dare not trust him for not selling justice. *Bp. Hall.*

3. Jurisdiction; the extent of jurisdiction. "The judicature is upon writs of error." *Bowyer.*

JŪ-DI'CI-AL (jū-dish'al), *a.* [*L. judicialis*; *Sp. judicial*; *Fr. judiciaire*.]

1. + Judicial. "Not deserving any judicial man's view." *Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

2. Relating to, practised in, proceeding from, or issued by a court of justice; emanating from a judge; juridical; forensic.

3. Inflicted as a punishment.

The resistance of those will cause a judicial hardness. *South.*

JŪ-DI'CI-AL-LY (jū-dish'al-lē), *ad.* In a judicial manner; juridically.

JŪ-DI'CI-A-RY (jū-dish'e-a-rē), *a.* [*L. judiciarius*; *Sp. judicario*; *Fr. judiciaire*.]

1. Relating to courts of justice or judicature; judicial; juridical.

2. Passing judgment or sentence. *Boyle.*

JŪ-DI'CI-A-RY (jū-dish'e-a-rē), *n.* The branch of the government that interprets the laws and administers justice; the judges taken collectively; the judiciary power; judicature. *Story.*

This word is often used as a substantive in the United States, but not often so used in England.

JŪ-DI'CI-ŌUS (jū-dish'us), *a.* [*L. judicium*, a judicial investigation; *It. giudizioso*; *Sp. judicioso*; *Fr. judicieux*.]

1. Acting with, or regulated by, judgment or discretion; prudent; wise; discreet; sensible; sagacious; rational.

Love refines
The thoughts, and heart enlarges, hath his seat
In reason, and is judicious. *Milton.*

2. + In regular process of judgment; judicial.

His last offence to us
Shall have judicious hearing. *Shak.*

Syn.—See SENSIBLE.

JŪ-DI'CI-ŌUS-LY (jū-dish'us-lē), *ad.* In a judicial manner; discreetly; skilfully; wisely.

JŪ-DI'CI-ŌUS-NĒSS (jū-dish'us-nēs), *n.* The state of being judicious; discretion. *Jortin.*

†JŪFFER, *n.* A term formerly applied by carpenters to a piece of timber four or five inches square. *Wright.*

JŪG, *n.* [*L. jugulum*, the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone.—*A. S. ceac*, a basin.] A vessel with a small mouth and a swelling belly, for holding liquors;—a pitcher. *Smart.*

JŪG, *n.* [Most probably formed from the sound of the note uttered by the nightingale.] The note uttered by certain birds.

Her jug, jug, jug, in grief, had such a grace. *Gascoigne.*

JŪG, *v. n.* To emit a particular sound, as certain birds. *Parthenia Sacra*, 1633.

JŪG, *v. a.* 1. To cook by putting into a jug immersed in boiling water. *Smart.*

2. To call or bring together by imitating the sound of a bird. *Bp. Gauden.*

JŪGAL, *a.* [*Gr. ζυγον*, a yoke; *L. jugalis*.]

1. + Relating to a yoke, or to marriage. *Bailey.*

2. (*Anat.*) Noting the cheek-bone. *Dunghison.*

JŪ-GĀ'TA, *n.* [*L. jugo*, *jugatus*, to join.] Two heads represented on a medal, side by side, or joining each other. *Brande.*

JŪ-GĀT-ED, *a.* Yoked or coupled together; joined together.

JŪG'GLE (jŭg'gl), *v. n.* [*L. jocular*, to joke; *It. gioculare*; *Ger. jongler*.—*Dan. gjogle*; *Dut. goochelen*; *Ger. gaukeln*; *Gael. cealg*.] [*i. juggle*; *pp. juggling, juggled*.]

1. To practise jugglery; to play tricks by sleight of hand or legerdemain; to make sport by tricks or false appearances. *Milton.*

2. To practise artifice or imposture. *Shak.*

JŪG'GLE, *n.* 1. A trick by legerdemain.

2. Imposture; deception; an imposition.

A juggle of state to cozen the people. *Miltolem.*

JŪG'GLE, *v. a.* To effect by artifice or trick; to impose upon; to deceive. *Shak.*

JŪG'GLER, *n.* [*A. S. geogelere*.—*L. jocular*; *It. giocolare*; *Sp. juglar*; *Fr. jongleur*.]

1. One who practises jugglery or sleight of hand, or extraordinary feats.

Or do these jugglers cheat our eyes? *Swift.*

2. A deceiver; a trickish fellow; a cheat.

JŪG'GLER-ESS, *n.* A female juggler. *T. Warton.*

JŪG'GLER-Y, *n.* The art or the feats of a juggler; legerdemain. *Maunder.*

JŪG'GLING, *n.* Deception; imposture. *Blount.*

JŪG'GLING-LY, *ad.* In a deceptive manner.

JŪ'GLAN, *n.* [*L. from Jovis*, Jove, and *glans*, a nut-like fruit.] (*Bot.*) A genus of large trees; the walnut-tree.

The genus *Carya*, to which the hickory-trees

belong, was formerly included under *Juglans*, but was separated by Nuttall. *Eng. Cyc.*

JŪ'GU-LAR, *a.* [*L. jugulum*, the throat; *It. giugulare*; *Sp. yugular*; *Fr. jugulaire*.] Belonging to the throat or the neck.

Jugular veins, the veins by which the blood is returned from the head, face, and neck to the heart;—two on each side of the neck.

JŪ'GU-LAR, *n.* 1. (*Med.*) A jugular vein. *Wright.*

2. (*Ich.*) The name of a fish which has the ventral fins anterior to the pectorals. *Wright.*

JŪ'GU-LĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. jugulo*, *jugulatus*.] To cut the throat; to kill. [*R.*] *Bailey. Dr. J. Bigelow.*

JŪICE (jūs), *n.* [*L. jus*, broth or juice, from *Gr. ζῆω*, to boil; *Sp. jugo*; *Fr. jus*.—*Dut. jus*.]

1. The sap of vegetables; the water of fruit.

"Herbs of all the best juice." *Gower.*

2. The fluid part in animal bodies. *B. Jonson.*

†JŪICE (jūs), *v. a.* To moisten. *Fuller.*

JŪICE'LESS (jūs'les), *a.* Destitute of juice; without moisture; dry. *More.*

JŪ'CI-NĒSS (jū'se-nēs), *n.* The quality of being juicy; plenty of juice; succulence. *Sherwood.*

JŪ'CY (jū'se), *a.* Abounding in juice; moist; succulent; as, "Juicy fruits." *Bacon.*

†JŪISE (jūs), *n.* Judgment; justice. *Gower.*

JŪ'JUBE, *n.* [*L. zizyphum*.] The fruit of the *Rhamnus zizyphus*.

It resembles a small plum, sometimes used as a sweetmeat, and was formerly used in pectoral decoctions. *Dunghison.*

Jujube paste, a substance which is often sold for the dried jelly of jujube, but which is, in fact, a mixture of gum-arabic and sugar slightly colored. *Brande.*

†JŪKE, *v. n.* [*Fr. jucher*.] To perch upon any thing, as birds. *L'Estrange.*

JŪKE, *n.* (*Falconry*.) The neck of a bird. *Booth.*

JŪ'LEP, *n.* [*Low L. julepus*, *julapium*; *It. giulebbo*; *Sp. julepe*; *Fr. julepe*.]

1. (*Med.*) A sweet drink; a demulcent, acidulous, or mucilaginous mixture. *Dunghison.*

2. A drink made of spirituous liquor, water, and sugar, with a seasoning of mint, &c.; mint julep. *Simmonds.*

JŪLI'AN (jū'yan), *a.* Relating to Julius Cæsar:—noting the reform of the calendar introduced at Rome by Julius Cæsar, called the *Julian style*, and used in all Christian countries till it was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII., in 1582.

Julian epoch, the commencement of the Julian calendar, Jan. 1, 46 years B. C.—*Julian period*, a cycle of 7980 consecutive years, invented by Scaliger. It dates from 4713 B. C.—*Julian year*, the year adopted in the Julian calendar,—equal to 365½ days, and used in England till 1752, when the Gregorian year, or new style, was adopted.

JŪ'LIS, *n.* [*L.*] A genus of labroid fishes. *Brande.*

JŪ'LIS, *n.* [*Gr. βουλος*, down; *L. julus*.]

1. (*Bot.*) A cutkin; an inflorescence of the willow, hazel, &c.; anther; ament. *Miller.*

2. (*Anat.*) The first down that appears on the chin. *Dunghison.*

JŪ-LY' (jū-lī'), *n.* [*L. Julius*; *Fr. Juillet*.] The seventh month in the year;—so named in honor of Caius Cæsar, the dictator, whose gentile name was *Julius*.

In the Latin calendar it was the fifth month, March being the first; hence it was termed *Quintilis*.

JŪ'LY-FLŌW-ER, *n.* See GILLYFLOWER.

JŪ'MART, *n.* [*Fr.*] The offspring of a bull and a mare. "Mules and jumarts." *Locke.*

JŪ'MBLE (jū'mbl), *v. a.* [*Of uncertain etymology. —L. cumulus. —Chaucer writes jumbler, perhaps from Fr. combler, to heap up.*] [*i. jumbled*; *pp. jumbling, jumbled*.] To mix confusedly together; to put or throw together in a disorderly manner.

One may observe how apt that is to jumble together passages of Scripture. *Locke.*

JŪ'MBLE, *v. n.* To be agitated together. *Swift.*

JŪ'MBLE, *n.* A confused mass or mixture;—disorder; confusion. *Swift.*

JŪ'MBLE-MĒNT, *n.* The state of being jumbled; confused mixture. [*Low.*] *Hancock.*

JUM'BLER, n. One who mixes things confusedly.

JUM'BLING, n. The act of one who jumbles; the act of mixing confusedly. *Swift.*

† **JUM'MENT, n.** [L. *jumentum*; Fr. *jument*, a mare.] A beast of burden; cattle. *Burton.*

JUMP, v. n. [Dut. & Ger. *gumpen*.] [*i. JUMPED*; *pp. JUMPING, JUMPED*.]

1. To spring over a distance by raising both feet; to leap; to skip; to bound.

2. To jolt; to shake, or be agitated. [R.]

The noise of the prancing horses, and the jumping chariots. *Nahum iii. 2.*

3. To agree; to coincide; to tally; — generally used with *with*. [R.]

In some sort it jumps with my humor. *Shak.*

JUMP, v. a. 1. To venture on; to risk; to hazard. To jump a body with dangerous physic. *Shak.*

2. To pass, by a leap; to leap. *Shak.*

† **JUMP, ad.** Exactly; nicely. *Shak.*

JUMP, n. 1. The act of jumping; a spring; a leap; a skip; a bound.

2. A lucky chance; hazard.

Our fortune lies upon this jump. *Shak.*

3. (*Min.*) A fault or dislocation in mineral strata.

4. (*Arch.*) An abrupt rise in a level piece of brick-work or masonry.

JUMP, n. [Fr. *jups*, and *jupon*.] A kind of loose, limber stays, worn by women; a waistcoat; a jupon. — See *JUPPON*. *Cleveland.*

JUM'PER, n. 1. One who jumps or leaps. *Brevint.*

2. A tool for boring holes in stones or rocks; a borer. *Weale.*

3. (*Eccles. Hist.*) One of a Christian sect or denomination; — so called from their practice of jumping during the performance of religious worship. *Eden.*

4. (*Ent.*) The maggot of the cheese-fly (*Piophilidae casei*). *Simmonds.*

JUMP'ING, p. a. That jumps; skipping.

JUMP'ING-DEER, n. (*Zool.*) The black-tailed deer found in North America, to the west of the Mississippi; *Cervus lewisii*. *Craig.*

JUMP'ING-HARE, n. (*Zool.*) A rodent quadruped, the largest of the genus *Dipus*, or jerboa. — See *JERBOA*. *Brande.*

JUN-CA'CEOUS (-shus, 66), *a.* [L. *juncus*, a rush.] (*Bot.*) Noting a genus of plants of which the rush is the type; juncous. *Smart.*

JUN'CATE (jüng'kat, 82), *n.* [It. *giuncata*; Fr. *jonchée*.]

1. Cheese-cake; a sweetmeat; any delicacy; a dainty. *Spenser.*

2. A furtive entertainment; junket. *Johnson.*

JUN'COUS, a. [L. *juncosus*.] Full of rushes; resembling rushes; juncaceous. *Johnson.*

JUN'CATION, n. [L. *junctio*; Fr. *jonction*.]

1. The act of joining; a joining; union; coalition; combination. *Addison.*

2. The place of union; joint; juncture. *Syn.* — See *UNION*.

JUN'CATURE (jüngkt'yur, 82), *n.* [L. *junctura*; It. *giuntura*; Sp. *juntura*; Fr. *jointure*.]

1. The line at which two things are joined. "Junctures of the distillatory vessels." *Boyle.*

2. Act of joining; union; junction. "Compliance and juncture of hearts." *King Charles.*

3. A joint; one articulation. "One entire bone without those gristly junctures." *More.*

4. A critical point of time; a crisis. "In some extraordinary junctures." *Addison.*

JUN'CUS, n. [L., the rush; *jungo*, to join, because the first ropes were made of rushes.] (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen, herbaceous plants; rush; bulrush. *Loudon.*

JUNE, n. [L. *Junius*; It. *Giugno*; Sp. *Junio*; Fr. *Jun.* — *Vossius* gives three etymologies, without expressing any preference; viz., *Junioribus*, *junone*, *junendo*.] The sixth month of the year; but in the old Latin calendar the fourth. *Brande.*

A noise as of a hidden brook

In the leafy month of June. *Coleridge.*

JUN'EAT'ING, n. An apple which ripens in June; jenneting. *P. Cyc.*

JUNE'-BÉR-RY, n. (*Bot.*) 1. A small American tree, the fruit of which ripens in June; *Amelanchier Canadensis*; — called also *shad-bush* and *shad-berry*. *Gray.*

2. The berry of the *Amelanchier Canadensis*.

JUN'GLE (jün'gl), *n.* A thicket of brushwood, shrubs, reeds, or high grass. *Ed. Rev.*

JUN'GLY (jün'gle), *a.* Relating to, or containing, a jungle, or jungles. *Ec. Rev.*

† **JUN'IOR** (jün'yur or jü'ne-ur) [jü'ne-ur, *W. P. J. F. J. W.*; jü'ne-ur *Sm.*; jü'nyur, *S.*; jü'nyur, *E. K.*], *a.* [L. *junior*, the comparative of *juvenis*, young.] Younger; later born: — later in office or in rank; — opposed to *elder* and *senior*.

† **JUN'IOR** (jün'yur), *n.* One who is younger, in age or standing, than another. *Swift.*

† **JUN-IÖR'I-TY** (jün-yör'e-te) [jün-yör'e-te, *K. Wb.*; jü'ne-ör'e-te, *Ja. Sm. Wb.*], *n.* The state of being junior or younger than another.

JUN'I-PER, n. [L. *juniperus*; It. *ginepro*; Sp. *enebro*; Fr. *genévrier*.] (*Bot.*) The name of evergreen trees or shrubs of the genus *Juniperus*.

† "The common juniper (*Juniperus communis*) is a bush with long, narrow, sharp-pointed leaves and blackish fruit which is used in the preparation of gin, and in medicine as a powerful diuretic." *Eng. Cyc.*

JUNK (jüngk, 82), *n.* [L. *juncus*, a bulrush; It. *giuncu*; Sp. *juncu*; Fr. *jouque*.]

1. Pieces of cable or old cordage, used for making points, gaskets, mats, &c.

2. A Chinese flat-bottomed vessel with three masts and a short bowsprit. *Brande.*

3. Hard, salted beef, such as is supplied to ships. *Simmonds.*

JUNK'-BÖT-TLE, n. A strong glass bottle, for porter, ale, &c. *Barlett.*

JUNK'ER-ITE, n. (*Min.*) A carbonate of iron; common spathic iron. *Dana.*

JUNK'ET, n. [Corrupted from *juncate*.]

1. A sweetmeat; a dainty; a delicacy.

With stories told of many a feat,
How fairy Mab the junks eat. *Milton.*

2. A stolen entertainment; junkete. *Shak.*

JUNK'ET (jüng'et, 82), *v. n.* [*i. JUNKETED*; *pp. JUNKETING, JUNKETED*.]

1. To feast secretly or by stealth. *Swift.*

2. To feast; to eat together.

Job's children junketed and feasted together often. *South.*

JUNK'-RING, n. A ring fitting a groove, round a piston, in order to make it steam-tight. *Weale.*

JUN'NÖ, n. 1. (*Myth.*) The Latin name of the sister and consort of Jupiter; — styled also the *Queen of Heaven*.

2. (*Astron.*) An asteroid or one of the small planets which circulate between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter; — discovered by Olbers in 1804. *Loevering.*

† **JUNT, n.** A prostitute; a strumpet. *Middleton.*

JUN'TA, n.; pl. *JUN'TAS*. [Sp.] A grand Spanish council of state; an assembly: — a cabal.

JUN'TÖ, n.; pl. *JUN'TÖS*. [It. *giunta*, from L. *junctus*, joined; Sp. *junta*, *junto*.] A combination of men for some political or sinister purpose; a cabal; a faction.

The puzzling sons of party next appeared,
In dark cabals and mighty junks met. *Thomson.*

Syn. — See *FACTION*.

JÜPE, n. A sort of pelisse or mantle formerly worn by women and children: — a flannel shirt or jacket. — See *JUMP*, and *JUPPON*. *Simmonds.*

JÜ'PI-TER, n. [L., from Gr. *Zeûs*, and *πατήρ*, father.]

1. (*Myth.*) The Latin name of the deity called by the Greeks *Zeus*; the supreme monarch of gods and men; Jove. *Brande.*

2. (*Astron.*) One of the planets, the largest in the solar system.

JUP-PÖN', or JÜP'PON, n. [Fr. *jupon*.] An under petticoat; — a short, close coat; a doublet. — Written also *jippo*, *jipo*, *jupe*, *juppa*, and *jump*.

JÜ'RAT, n. [L. *juro*, *juratus*, to take an oath; Fr. *juré*.]

1. A sort of alderman in some English corporations. *Sir T. Elyot.*

2. An assistant to a bailiff.

Jersey has a bailiff and twelve sworn *jurats* to govern the island. *Craig.*

JÜ'RA-TÖ-RY, a. [L. *juratorius*, from *juro*, to take an oath.] Relating to, or comprising, an oath. *Ayliffe.*

JÜ'RE Dİ-Fİ'NÖ. [L.] (*Law.*) By divine right.

JÜ-RİD'IC, } a. [L. *juridicus*; Sp. *juridico*;
JÜ-RİD'IC-AL, } Fr. *juridique*.]

1. Relating to jurisprudence, or to the dispensation of justice; judicial; forensic: — relating to a judge. *Milton.*

2. Used in courts of law or justice; done in conformity to the laws of the country. *Hale.*

Juridical days, days in court on which the law is administered. *Bouvier.*

JÜ-RİD'IC-AL-LY, ad. With legal authority; in legal form. *Johnson.*

JÜ'RİN-ITE, n. (*Min.*) A mineral consisting chiefly of titanite acid, with a little oxide of iron. *Dana.*

JÜ-RIS-CÖN'SULT, n. [L. *jurisconsultus*; *jus*, *juris*, right; *consulo*, *consultus*, to consult.] (*Ant.*)

1. A man skilled in Roman jurisprudence: — a title given to a class of Roman lawyers.

2. A counsellor; a jurist; a civilian.

JÜ-RIS-DİC'TİÖN, n. [L. *jurisdictio*; It. *giurisdizione*; Sp. *jurisdicción*; Fr. *jurisdiction*.]

1. A power constitutionally conferred upon a judge or a magistrate to take cognizance of and decide causes according to law, and to carry his sentence into execution; legal authority or power; the power of executing the laws. *Burrill.*

2. The power or the right of exercising authority. "Heaven's high jurisdiction." *Milton.*

3. The district to which the power of dispensing justice, or any authority, extends. *Johnson.*

Appellate jurisdiction, jurisdiction when an appeal is given from the judgment of another court. — *Assistant jurisdiction*, jurisdiction of a court of chancery afforded in aid of a court of law. — *Concurrent jurisdiction*, jurisdiction entertained by several courts. — *Exclusive jurisdiction*, that jurisdiction which alone has the power to try or determine the suit, action, or matter in dispute. — *Original jurisdiction*, a jurisdiction conferred on a court in the first instance.

JÜ-RIS-DİC'TİÖN-AL, a. Relating to jurisdiction; according to legal authority. *Barrow.*

JÜ-RIS-DİC'TİVE, a. Having jurisdiction. *Milton.*

JÜ-RIS-PRÖ'DENCE, n. [L. *jurisprudencia*; *jus*, *juris*, right, and *prudencia*, a foreseeing; It. *giurisprudenza*; Sp. *jurisprudencia*; Fr. *jurisprudence*.] The science of right; the science of law; the knowledge of the laws of states and nations.

Aristotle himself has said, speaking of the laws of his own country, that *jurisprudence*, or the knowledge of those laws, is the principal and most perfect branch of ethics. *Blackstone.*

JÜ-RIS-PRÖ'DENT, a. Learned or versed in law; jurisprudential. *West.*

JÜ-RIS-PRİ'DİC'TİAL, a. Relating to jurisprudence; jurisprudential. [R.] *Ec. Rev.*

JÜ'RIST, n. [L. *jus*; It. *giurista*; Sp. *jurista*; Fr. *juriste*.]

1. One versed in law, particularly Roman or civil law; a civilian. *Bacon.*

2. One who is versed in international law.

3. A practitioner or student of law; a lawyer. *Syn.* — See *LAWYER*.

JÜ-RİS'TİC, } a. Relating to jurisprudence,
JÜ-RİS'Tİ-CAL, } or to a jurist. *Gent. Mag.*

JÜ'RÖR, n. [L. *jurator*; *juror*, to swear; Sp. *jurado*; Nor. *fr. jorrou*; Fr. *juré*.] One who is empanelled on a jury; a jurymen. *Spenser.*

JÜ'RY, n. [L. *juro*, *juratus*; It. *giuri*; Fr. *jury*, or *jury*.] A body of men, selected according to law, for the purpose of deciding some controversy, or trying some case in law. *Bouvier.*

Juries are either *grand* or *petit juries*, the latter consisting of 12 men, the former of not less than 12, nor more than 23.

The wisdom of man hath not devised a happier institution than that of *juries*, or one founded in a juster knowledge of human life or of human capacity. *Foley.*

The right of *juries* to return a general verdict in all cases whatsoever, is an essential part of our [the English] constitution, not to be controlled or limited by the judges, nor in any shape questioned by the legislature. *Justice.*

JÜ'RY-BÖX, n. A place or an enclosure for a jury to sit in during the trial of a cause. *Bo. Rev.*

JŮRY-MAN, *n.* One who is empanelled on a jury; a juror.

JŮRY-MĀST, *n.* ["Probably from *Fr. jour*, a day, and *mast*; i. e. a mast for a day, or a temporary mast." *Thomson.*] (*Naut.*) A temporary mast erected in a ship, in the room of one that has been carried away by a tempest, or by any other accident. *Brande.*

JŮS QĒN'TĪ-ŪM (-jĕn'shĕ-ŭm), *n.* [*L.*] The law of nations. *Hamilton.*

JŮST, *a.* [*L. justus*; *jus*, right, justice; *It. giusto*; *Sp. justo*; *Fr. juste*.]

1. Founded on, or conformed to, justice or right; equitable; rightful; right; lawful.

Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just. *Shak.*

To claim our just inheritance of old. *Milton.*

2. Conformed to the laws of God; upright; innocent; pure; righteous; blameless.

How can man be just with God? *Job.*

I made him just and right, Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall. *Milton.*

3. Rendering to all their due; dispensing justice; honest; upright; fair; virtuous; conscientious; uncorrupt.

The just man walketh in his integrity. *Prov. xx. 7.*

Be just, and fear not. *Shak.*

4. Conformed to some preconceived or some proper standard; exact; proper; accurate; full. Just balance, just weights, a just ephah, and a just hin shall ye have. *Lev. xix. 36.*

5. Due; merited; condign; suitable.

He received a just recompense of reward. *Heb. ii. 2.*

6. Regular; orderly; arranged.

Then all The war shall stand ranged in its just array. *Addison.*

7. Founded on truth; true; correct; as, "A just accusation or censure."

Syn.—See CONSCIENTIOUS, FAIR, HONEST, LAWFUL.

JŮST, *ad.* 1. Exactly; precisely; accurately.

"Is with our judgments as our watches; none Go just alike, yet each believes his own." *Pope.*

2. Merely; barely; as, "Just enough."

3. Nearly; almost; as, "Just at the time."

Just now, very recently. — *Just so*, in that manner; exactly.

JŮST, *n.* [*It. giostra*; *Sp. justa*; *Old Fr. jouste*. — *Skinner* and *Menage* derive it from *L. justa*, as applied to funeral rites, because the combats of gladiators were exhibited at the performance of those rites. "This opinion," says *Richardson*, "has simplicity and directness to recommend it." A combat between two persons with lances; — properly, a mere amicable contest or trial of strength. — See **JOUST**. *Brande.*

The tournament, an assembly held for the purpose of exhibiting *justs*, or the encounter of several knights on a side. *Brande.*

JŮST, *v. n.* [*It. giostrare*; *Sp. justar*; *Fr. jouter*.] To engage in a mock fight; to tilt. — See **JOUST**.

JUSTE-MILIEU (zhĕst'mīl-yĕ'), [*Fr., just medium*.] A phrase or term applied to a class of politicians in France that pursued a middle course between the Carlists, or legitimists, and the liberal or republican party. *Ed. Rev.*

JŮS'TICE (jŭs'tis), *n.* [*L. justitia*; *It. giustizia*; *Sp. justicia*; *Fr. justice*.]

1. The quality of being just; the practice of rendering to every man his due; — opposed to *wrong* or *injury*. It is *distributive* in rulers and magistrates, and *commutative* in the ordinary dealings of man with man.

By me kings reign and princes decree justice. *Prov. viii. 15.*

The maxims of natural justice are few and evident. *Paley.*

The pure and impartial administration of justice is perhaps the firmest bond to secure a cheerful submission of the people, and to engage their affections to government. *Junius.*

2. Equity; justness; right; rectitude.

3. Vindication of right; retribution; punishment; — opposed to *mercy*.

Examples of justice must be made, for the terror of some; examples of mercy, for the comfort of others. *Bacon.*

4. An officer appointed to administer justice; a judge; as, "A chief justice"; "A justice of the King's Bench, or justice of the Common Pleas": — a conservator of the peace; a peace officer; as, "A justice of the peace."

Syn.—Justice and equity are nearly or quite the same; but in law they are differently applied. Justice is right, or contemplates right, according to established law; as, "A court of justice." Equity is right,

or contemplates right, according to the law of nature; as, "A court of equity." A thing or an act may be just or lawful, i. e. in accordance with established law, and yet not equitable. — See **RECTITUDE**.

†JŮS'TICE, *v. a.* To administer justice. *Bacon.*

†JŮS'TICE-ABLE (jŭs'tis-ə-bl), *a.* Liable to account in a court of justice. *Hayward.*

†JŮS'TICE-MENT, *n.* Procedure in courts. *Bailey.*

†JŮS'TICE-ER, *n.* Administrator of justice. *Shak.*

JŮS'TICE-SHIP, *n.* The rank or office of a justice; — the jurisdiction of a justice. *Swift.*

JŮS-TĪ'CI-A-BLE (jŭs-tish'ĕ-ə-bl), *a.* [*Fr.*] Proper to be examined in courts of justice. *Bailey.*

JŮS-TĪ'CI-ĀR (jŭs-tish'ĕ-ār), } *n.* A judge; a

JŮS-TĪ'CI-ĒR (jŭs-tish'ĕ-ēr), } justice; a justiciary. *Tomlins.*

JŮS-TĪ'CI-AR-SHIP, *n.* The office or the authority of a justiciary. *Ld. Campbell.*

JŮS-TĪ'CI-A-RY (jŭs-tish'ĕ-ār-ē), *n.* [*Low L. justiciarius*; *Nor. Fr. justierie*.]

1. An administrator of justice; a chief justice.

2. An officer of high power and dignity under the Norman kings of England.

After the conquest, the king's justiciary drew the cognizance of the cause from the county court. *Blackstone.*

The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme court of criminal justice in Scotland, — composed of five of the lords of session, added to the justice clerk, the president of the court.

JŮS-TĪ'CI-ĒS (jŭs-tish'ĕ-ēz), *n.* (*Law*.) A special writ empowering the sheriff of a county to hold plea of an action in his court. *Brande.*

JŮS'TI-CŌAT, *n.* A waistcoat with sleeves; a close coat. *Simmonds.*

JŮS'TI-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be justified or proved to be just; right; just; vindicable; defensible by law or reason.

It is one thing to do that which is justifiable, but another that which is commendable. *Murriel.*

JŮS'TI-FĪ-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being justifiable. *Bp. Hall.*

JŮS'TI-FĪ-A-BLY, *ad.* In a justifiable manner.

JŮS'TI-FĪ-CĀTION, *n.* [*L. justificatio*; *It. giustificazione*; *Sp. justificación*; *Fr. justification*.]

1. The act of justifying; exculpation; defence; vindication.

2. The state of being justified.

3. (*Theol.*) The act by which a person is accounted just or righteous in the sight of God, or placed in a state of salvation; remission of sin; absolution. *Rom. v. 16.*

4. (*Law*.) The act by which a party accused shows a good and legal reason for doing the thing for which he is called upon to answer.

JŮS'TI-FĪ-CĀ-TĪVE [jŭs-tif'ĕ-kā-tiv, *W. Ja. IVr. IVb*; jŭs-tĕ-fĕ-kā'tiv, *K.*], *a.* Having power to justify; tending to justify; justificatory; justifying. *Sherwood.*

JŮS'TI-FĪ-CĀ-TŌR, *n.* A justifier. *Johnson.*

JŮS'TI-FĪ-CĀ-TŌ-RY, *a.* Tending to justify; vindicatory; justificative. *Johnson.*

JŮS'TI-FĪ-ĒR, *n.* One who justifies; a vindicator.

JŮS'TI-FY (jŭs'tĕ-ft), *v. a.* [*L. justifico*; *justus*, just, and *facio*, to make; *It. giustificare*; *Sp. justificar*; *Fr. justifier*.] [*1. JUSTIFIED*; *pp. JUSTIFYING*, *JUSTIFIED*.]

1. To prove or show to be just; to render just; to vindicate as right; to clear; to defend; to exculpate; to excuse.

That to the height of this great argument, I may assert eternal Providence, And justify the ways of God to men. *Milton.*

2. (*Theol.*) To free from sin; to clear from guilt; to absolve; to acquit.

By him all that believe are justified from all things, from which ye could not be justified by the law of Moses. *Act. xiii. 38.*

3. (*Printing*.) To adjust properly, as the words, lines, spaces, &c., of a page. *Adams.*

JŮS'TI-FY-ING, *p. a.* That justifies; clearing from guilt or blame.

JŮS'TI-FY-ING, *n.* (*Printing*.) The act of properly adjusting the words, lines, spaces, &c., of a page. *Adams.*

JŮS-TĪN'ĀN, *a.* Relating to the code of laws

instituted about the year A. D. 529, by the Roman Emperor Justinian. *Gibbon.*

JŮS'TLE (jŭs'sl), *v. n.* [*It. giostrare*; *Sp. justar*; *Old Fr. jouter*.] [*1. JUSTLED*; *pp. JUSTLING*, *JUSTLED*.] To encounter; to clash; to rush, run, or strike against each other, as two persons or two things; — written also *justle*.

And, in the dark, men justle as they meet. *Dryden.*

JŮS'TLE (jŭs'sl), *v. a.* To push; to force by rushing against; to shake; to joggle; — commonly followed by *out* or *off*. "We justled one another out." *Addison.*

JŮS'TLE (jŭs'sl), *n.* Shock; slight encounter.

JŮS'TLING, *n.* Act of rushing against; shock; justle. "Justlings and clashings." *Woodward.*

JŮS'TLY, *ad.* With justice; in a just manner; uprightly; properly.

JŮS'TNĒSS, *n.* 1. The quality of being just; justice; equity; equitableness. *Shak.*

2. Conformity to truth; accuracy; exactness; propriety; fairness. *Addison.*

Syn.—We estimate the remarks on a question according to their *justness*, that is, their accordance with certain admitted principles. *Justness* of thought or remarks; *accuracy* of statement; *correctness* of style or date; *precision* of language; *propriety* of conduct. — *Justness* is properly applied to things, and *justice* to persons; as, the *justice* of the actor, the *justness* of the act.

JŮT, *v. n.* [*Fr. jeter*, to throw.] [*1. JUTTED*; *pp. JUTTING*, *JUTTED*.] To push or shoot out; to run against; to butt; to jet. — See **JET**.

The land, if not restrained, had met your way, Projected out a neck, and jutted to the sea. *Dryden.*

JŮT, *n.* That which projects; a projection; a prominence; a jutting. *Congreve.*

JŮTE, *n.* (*Bot.*) An annual plant common in Bengal, which affords the materials for gunnybags and for a coarse kind of cloth; *Corchorus olitorius*. *Simmonds.*

JŮT'TING, *n.* The act of projecting; a projection. *Goldsmith.*

JŮT'TY, *v. a.* To shoot out beyond. *Shak.*

JŮT'TY, *v. n.* To shoot out; to jut. *Holland.*

JŮT'TY, *n.* 1. A part of a building that projects beyond the rest; a projection, *Shak.*

2. A jetty; a pier; a mole. *Act 1, Edw. VI.*

JŮT'-WĪN-DŌW (-dō), *n.* A window that juts out.

†JŮ'VE-NĀL, *n.* [*L. juvenis*.] A youth. *Shak.*

JŮ'VE-NĀLĪ-A, *n. pl.* [*L.*] (*Roman Ant.*) Scenic games instituted by Nero in commemoration of his shaving his beard for the first time; — also, the name given to those games, as chariot races, combats of wild beasts, exhibited by the emperors on the first of January in each year. *W. Smith.*

JŮ'VE-NĒS'CENCE, *n.* [*L. juvenesco*, *juvenescens*, to grow up; to grow young.]

1. The act of growing up; the state of youth.

2. The act of growing young again. *Good.*

JŮ'VE-NĪLE (18) [jŭ've-nīl, *IV. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; jŭ've-nīl, *S. Ja. K.*], *a.* [*L. juvenilis*; *It. giovenile*; *Fr. juvenile*.]

1. Relating to youth; young; youthful.

2. Adapted or suited to youth.

Syn.—See **YOUTHFUL**.

JŮ'VE-NĪLĪ-TY, *n.* [*L. juvenilitas*.] The state or the quality of being juvenile; youthfulness.

†JŮ'VE-N-TATE, *n.* [*L. juvenitas*.] Youth. *Chaucer.*

JŮ'VĪ-A, *n.* The fruit of the *Bertholletia excelsa*; the Brazil nut. *Eng. Cyc.*

JŮ-WĀN'SA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A thorny shrub, the camel's thorn, which furnishes the manna of the desert; *Alhagi maurorum*. *Simmonds.*

JŮX-TA-PŌS'IT, *v. a.* [*1. JUXTAPOSITED*; *pp. JUXTAPOSITING*, *JUXTAPOSITED*.] To place contiguously or near. *Derham.*

JŮX-TA-PŌS'IT-ĒD, *p. a.* Placed near. *Beattie.*

JŮX-TA-PŌ-SĪ'TION (jŭks-tā-pŌ-zhĕsh'un), *n.* [*L. juxta* and *positio*; *Fr. juxtaposition*.] The state of being placed in nearness or contiguity; apposition; proximity. *Warton.*

JŮ-ZĀIL', *n.* A heavy Afghan rifle. *Stoquer.*

JŮ'MOLD, *a.* See **GIMMAL**. *Shak.*

Ā, Ê, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȳ, long; Ā, Ê, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȳ, short; Ȧ, Ȣ, Ĭ, Ū, Ȳ, obscure; FĀRE, FĀR, FĀST, FĀLL; HĒR, HĒR;

K.

K, the eleventh letter of the alphabet, and borrowed by the English from the Greek *Kappa* or the Hebrew *kaph*, has, before all the vowels, one invariable sound, as in *keen*, *kill*. *K* is silent before *n*; as, *knife*, *knee*.

KĀB, *n.* A Hebrew measure. — See **CAB**.

KA-BĀS'SŌU, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of armadillo, having very large claws. *Eng. Cyc.*

KA-BŌB', *v. a.* See **CABOB**.

KĀ'DI, *n.* A Turkish judge. — See **CADI**. *Roget.*

KĀD-I-ĀS'TER, *n.* A Turkish judge. *Smart.*

KĀIL, *n.* See **KALE**. *Johnson.*

KĀK'Q-DŪLE, *n.* [Gr. *κακῶδης*, ill-smelling.] **KĀK'Q-DŪLE**, *n.* (*Chem.*) An insoluble, organic, compound radical, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and arsenic, poisonous and of an offensive smell. *Fowne.*

KĀK'Q-DŪL'IC, *a.* Relating to, or composed of, kakodyle. *Fowne.*

KĀK'QX-ĒNE, *n.* See **CACOXENE**. *Smart.*

KĀ'LAND, *n.* A German lay fraternity, instituted in the thirteenth century, for the purpose of doing honor to deceased persons.

The term is probably derived from *kalends*, the first day of any month, as the members of this society chose that day for the observance of their ceremonies. *Brande.*

KĀLE, *n.* [Gr. *καυλός*; L. *caulis*; It. *cavolo*; Sp. *col*; Port. *coura*; Fr. *chou*. — A. S. *cri*, *cavol*; Su. Goth. *kal*; Dut. *kool*; Ger. *kohl*; Dan. *kaal*; Sw. *kaol*; Icel. *kal*; Gael. & Ir. *càl*; W. & Corn. *caul*; Bret. *caol*, *caulen*.]

1. A kind of cabbage; colewort. *Farm. Ency.*

2. A sort of pottage; broth; kcl. *Jamieson.*

KA-LEI'DO-SCŌPE, *n.* [Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, *εἶδος*, form, and *σκοπέω*, to look.] An optical instrument, or toy, invented or revived by Sir D. Brewster, which exhibits a great variety of beautiful colors and symmetrical forms. *Ed. Ency.*

KA-LEI'DO-SCŌP'IC, *a.* Relating to the **KA-LEI'DO-SCŌP'IC-AL**, *a.* kaleidoscope. *Stone.*

KĀL'EN-DĀR, *n.* [L. *kalendarius*, from *kalende*, the first day of the month, from Gr. *καλέω*, to call.] An account of time. — See **CALENDAR**.

KĀL'EN-DĀ'RJ-ĀL, *a.* Relating or belonging to the calendar. *Loudon.*

KĀL'EN-DĒR, *n.* [Arab., *pure gold*.] A sort of dervise. — See **CALENDER**. *Todd.*

KĀL'ENDS, *n.* See **CALENDS**. *London Ency.*

KĀLE'-YĀRD, *n.* [*kale* and *yard*.] A kitchen garden. [Scotland.] *Booth.*

KĀ'LI (*kā'le*), *n.* [Arab. *galy*, or *algaly*.] The name of the marine plant from the ashes of which soda is obtained by lixiviation; *Salsola kali*. *Loudon.*

— Potassa is sometimes called *kali*.

KĀ'LIJ, *n.* See **CALIPH**.

KĀL'I-PHTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A brown iron ore, oxide of manganese, and silicate of zinc with lime, from Hungary. *Dana.*

KĀ'LI-ŪM, *n.* [From *kali*.] (*Chem.*) Potassium; — a term used by German chemists. *Brande.*

KĀL-LIF-THŌR'GON, *n.* A musical instrument played as a piano, and producing an effect equivalent to violin, violoncello, and double-bass in concert. *Buchanan.*

KĀL-LŌG'RĀ-PHY, *n.* See **CALLIGRAPHY**.

KĀL'MI-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of American evergreen shrubs, having beautiful white or pink

flowers; the American laurel; — named by Linnaeus in honor of Peter *Kalm*. *Loudon.*

KA-LŌY'ER, *n.* See **CALOYER**. *Ricard.*

KĀL-SĒE-PĒĒ', *n.* [Maharatta, *black tail*.] An elegant species of antelope. *Craig.*

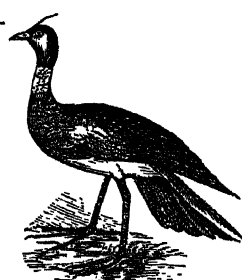
KĀL'SQ-MINE, *n.* A kind of painting. *Clarke.*

KĀM, *a.* [Gael. Ir. W., Corn., & Bret. *cam*. — Gr. *καμπή*, a turning or bending.] Crooked; awry.

Scinius. This is clean *kam*. *Shak.*
Brutus. Merely awry.

Kim-kam, according to Johnson, a corruption of clean *kam*. — "Clean *kam* means all wrong or crooked, and was corrupted into *kam-kam*." *Nares.*

KĀM'A-CHI, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An extraordinary bird of the order *Grallæ*, family *Rallidæ*, and genus *Palamedea* of Linnaeus, somewhat larger than a common goose, with a long, spear-shaped horn projecting from the forehead, wings long and pointed, tail wide and square, and living in the marshy or inundated grounds of Guiana and Brazil, which it makes resound with its wild and loud cry; horned-screamer; *Palamedea cornuta*. *Eng. Cyc.*



Kāmachi
(*Palamedea cornuta*).

KĀM'MĒR-ĒR-ĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral consisting of a hydrous silicate of alumina and magnesia, which occurs crystallized and massive. *Dana.*

KĀM'SIN, *n.* [Arab., *fifty*.] A noxious, hot, and dry wind of Egypt, which blows for about fifty days, from Easter to Pentecost; — called also *simoom* and *sumiel*. *Gent. Mag.*

KĀM'T'CHĀ-DĀLE, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Kamtchatka. *P. Cyc.*

KĀN, *n.* See **KHAN**.

KĀN-GA-RŌŌ' (*kāng-ga-rō'*), *n.* (*Zool.*) A marsupial quadruped of New Holland, of the genus *Macropus*, having short fore-legs, and long hind-legs, on which it leaps, and varying in size from that of a rat to that of the great kangaroo, which is as large as a sheep, and sometimes weighs 150 pounds. *Eng. Cyc.*



Great kangaroo
(*Macropus major*).

KĀN'TI-ĀN, *a.* Relating to Kantism, or to Kant. *P. Cyc.*

KĀN'TISM, *n.* The doctrines of Kant. *Ed. Rev.*

KĀN'TIST, *n.* A follower of Kant. *Ed. Rev.*

KĀ'Q-LINE, *n.* [Chinese *kao-ling*, high ridge, the name of a locality.] The Chinese name for porcelain clay; a hydrous silicate of alumina; China clay. *Brande.*

KĀP'NO-MŌR, *n.* [Gr. *καπνός*, smoke, and *μοῖρα*, a part.] (*Chem.*) A colorless volatile oil, with the odor of ginger, obtained from heavy oil of wood. *Fowne.*

KĀR'A-GĀN, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of fox found in Tartary; *Vulpes Karagan*. *Fischer.*

KĀ-RĀ'TĀS, *n.* [Brazilian name *karaguata-acanga*.] A species of pine-apple, native to the W. Indies; *Bromelia karatas*. *Loudon.*

KĀR-MĀ'THĪ-ĀN, *n.* One of a Mohammedan sect of the ninth century, named from *Karmata*, a poor laborer, who assumed the rank of a prophet. *Brande.*

KĀ'ROB, *n.* The 24th part of a grain; — a weight used by goldsmiths. *Crabb.*

KĀR'PHO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *κάρφος*, straw, and *λίθος*, stone.] (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina and manganese, in stellated crystals; — so called from its color. *Brande.*

KĀR-PHO-SID'ER-ITE, *n.* [Gr. *κάρφος*, straw, and *σίδηρος*, iron.] (*Min.*) A yellow or straw-colored mineral consisting of a hydrous phosphate of iron, which occurs in veniform masses. *Eng. Cyc.*

KĀRS'TĒN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphate of lime; — called also *anhydrite*, *muriate*, and *tripe-stone*. *Dana.*

KĀR'VEĒL, *n.* See **CARAVEL**.

KĀS'TRIL, *n.* See **KESTREL**. *Hill.*

KA-TĀL'Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *κατάλυσις*, dissolution.] (*Chem.*) See **CATALYSIS**. *Fowne.*

KĀ'TY-DID, *n.* (*Ent.*) A species of grasshopper, found in the United States, so called from the sound which it makes; *Platyphylum concavum*. *Dr. T. W. Harris.*

KĀUN, *n.* See **KHAN**.

KĀ'VA, *n.* The Polynesian name of the *Macropiper methysticum*; the intoxicating long-pepper; — an intoxicating drink made by chewing the root of the above plant, and then fermenting it; — written also *ava*, *arva*, and *cava*. *Johnson.*

KA-VIRE', *n.* See **CAVIARE**. *Booth.*

KĀW, *v. n.* To cry as a crow or rook. — See **CAW**.

KĀWN, *n.* In Turkey, an inn. — See **KHAN**.

KĀYLE (*kāl*), *n.* [Su. Goth. *kaegla*, *kegla*; Dut. & Ger. *kegel*; Dan. *kegle*; Sw. *kegla*; Fr. *quille*; Port. *calha*; Gael. *callise*.]

1. A nine-pin; a kettle-pin. *Sidney. Carew.*

2. A game played in Scotland with nine holes and an iron bullet. *Johnson.*

KĀZ'ZARD-LY, *ad.* Lenn; liable to disease or other casualty; — applied to cattle. [North of Eng.] *Halliwel.*

KĒB'LĀH, *n.* A term applied by the Mahometans to that point of the compass which is in the direction of Mecca. *Smart.*

† **KĒCK**, *v. n.* [Scot. *kecht*, a cough; Dut. *kecken*; Ger. *kieken*, to cough. — W. *ceg*, the throat.] To heave the stomach; to make an effort to vomit; to retch. *Bacon. Swift.*

† **KĒCK**, *n.* An effort to vomit. *Cheyne.*

KĒC'KLE (*kēk'kl*), *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To defend, as a cable by winding a rope round it. *Dana.*

† **KĒC'KLE**, *v. n.* [See **KĒCK**.] To make an effort to vomit; to keck or retch. *Bailey.*

KĒCK'SY, *n.* [L. *cicuta*, hemlock; Fr. *cigüe*.] The dried fistulous stalk of the *Conium maculatum*, or poisonous hemlock, and of several other umbelliferous plants; kex. *Loudon.*

Hateful docks, rough thistles, *keckles*, burs. *Shak.*

KĒCK'Y, *a.* Resembling a kex or stalk. *Greiv.*

KĒDGE, *v. a.* [See **KETCH**.] [*i.* **KĒDGED**; *pp.* **KĒDGING**, **KĒDGED**.] (*Naut.*) To bring or drive down or up a river with the tide, as a vessel, and set the sails so as merely to avoid the shore when the wind is contrary. *Mar. Dict.*

KĒDGE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small anchor used to keep a ship steady and clear from her bower anchor, while riding in a harbor or a river. *Mar. Dict.*

KEDGE, *a.* [Su. Goth. *kāt*; Dan. *kaad*; Icel. *kaetta*.] Brisk; lively. [Local, Eng.] *Ray*.

KEDGE'ER, *n.* 1. A small anchor; a kedge. — See **KEDGE**. *Chambers*.
2. A fish-man: — cadger. [Local, Eng.] *Grose*.

KEDGE'Y, *a.* 1. Brisk; lively; kedge. [Local, Eng.] *Forby*.
2. Pot-bellied. [North of Eng.] *Halliwel*.

KED'LACK, *n.* (*Bot.*) A weed among corn; charlock; *Sinapis arvensis*. *Tusser*.

KĒĒ, *n. pl.* of *cow*. [See *Cow*.] Kine. [Provincial, England.] *Grose*.

† **KĒĒCH**, *n.* The fat of an ox rolled up by the butcher into a lump ready for the chandler; a solid lump. *Bp. Percy*.

KĒĒK, *v. n.* [Su. Goth. *lika*; Sax. *gyken*; Fl. *kyken*; Ger. *gucken*, *kucken*; Dan. *kige*; Sw. *kika*; Icel. *glaegast*; Ir. *highim*.] (*Scottish*.) To peep; to look pryingly. *Jamieson*.

KĒĒL, *n.* [Su. Goth. *köl*; A. S. *ceol*; Scot. *keel*, *kiele*, a lighter; Dut. & Ger. *kiel*; Dan. *kiöl*; Sw. *köl*; Icel. *ki'll*; Rus. *köl*. — Gr. *kōln*, a hollow; Sp. *quilla*; Port. *quilha*; Fr. *guille*.]
1. A low, flat-bottomed vessel, used by the colliers at Newcastle; a coal-barge. *Pegge*.
2. A barge load of coals, being in weight 21 tons 4 cwt. *Halliwel*.
3. (*Naut.*) The principal timber in a ship, extending at the lower part of the hull, exteriorly, from stem to stern. *Dana*.
4. (*Bot.*) The two lowest petals of papilionaceous flowers, which are usually more or less united at one edge, and have some resemblance to the keel of a boat. *Gray*.
5. (*Conch.*) A longitudinal prominence on the shell of the *Argonauta*. *Craig*.
6. (*Ent.*) A longitudinal prominence on the inferior surface of an insect. *Craig*.

KĒĒL, *v. a.* [*i.* **KEELLED**; *pp.* **KEELING**, **KEELED**.]
1. To navigate; to sail over.
2. To turn keel upwards. *Smart*.
3. To skim. [The word is still thus used in Ireland. *Ayscough*.] *Shak*.
To keel over, to capsize; to upset.

† **KĒĒL**, *v. n.* [See **COOL**.] To become cold; to lose spirit. *Gower*.

† **KĒĒL**, *v. a.* To cool; to make cool.
And down on knees full humbly gan I kneel,
Beseeching her my fervent woe to keel. *Chaucer*.

KĒĒL'AGE, *n.* Duty paid by a ship. *Blount*.

KĒĒL'—BŌAT, *n.* A low, flat-bottomed boat used on rivers for the transportation of freight. *Crabb*.

KĒĒLED (*kēld*), *p. a.* (*Bot.*) Having a longitudinal prominence like a keel; carinated. *Smart*.

KĒĒL'ER, *n.* 1. A small tub for holding stuff used in calking ships. *Mar. Dict.*
2. A keelman; a bargeman. [Local.] *Crabb*.

† **KĒĒL'FAT**, *n.* [A. S. *calan*, to cool, and *fat*, vat.] A cooler; a cooling vat. *Johnson*.

KĒĒL'HÄLE [*kē'häl*, *W. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; *kē'häwl*, *S. P. J.*], *v. a.* [Dut. *kielhaalen*.] (*Naut.*) To punish; to keelhaul. — See **KEELHAUL**.

KĒĒL'HÄUL, *v. a.* [*i.* **KEELHAULED**; *pp.* **KEELHAULING**, **KEELHAULED**.] (*Naut.*) To punish by letting the culprit down on one side of the ship, passing him under the keel and hauling him up on the other. *Mar. Dict.*

KĒĒL'HÄUL'ING, *n.* (*Naut.*) The punishment of being keelhauled. *Brande*.

KĒĒL'ING, *n.* [Dan. *kulle*, a haddock; Sw. *kölja*; Icel. *keila*.] (*Ish.*) A name for the common cod; *Morrhua vulgaris*. *Yarrell*.

KĒĒL'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* **KEELMEN**. One who manages the keels or barges; a bargeman. [Local.] *Todd*.

KĒĒL'RAKE, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To punish by keelhauling; to keelhaul. *Mar. Dict.*

KĒĒL'RŌPE, *n.* A hair rope running between the keelson and the keel of a ship. *Crabb*.

† **KĒĒLES**, *n. pl.* Ninepins; kettlepins; kayles. — See **KAYLE**. *Sidney*.

KĒĒL'SON, or **KĒĒL'SON** [*kē'sun*, *S. W. Ja. K. W. Fr.*; *kē'sun*, *J. F. Sm.*; *kē'sun* or *kē'sun*,

P.], *n.* (*Naut.*) The piece of timber in a ship over her keel, next above the floor timber. *Dana*.

KĒĒN, *a.* [Su. Goth. *ken*, *kyn*; A. S. *cene*, warlike, eager; Dut. *koen*, Ger. *kühn*; Gael. & Ir. *gean*, *gion*, eagerness.]
1. Eager; vehement; ardent; zealous. *Shak*.
So keen and greedy to confound a man.
2. Having a fine edge; sharp; acute. *Shak*.
Come thick night,
That my *keen* knowledge *keen* would it make.
3. Penetrating; piercing; cutting. *Shak*.
The winds
Blow moist and *keen*. *Milton*.
4. Acrimonious; severe; bitter; caustic. *Shak*.
5. Acute of mind; shrewd; penetrating.
Syn. — *Keen* and *sharp* are applied to things adapted to cut; — *keen*, to such as have a long edge; *sharp*, to such as have a long edge or a point; *acute*, to such as have a point. A razor or lancet is *keen*; a sword or knife, *sharp*; a needle or an arrow, *acute*. — *Keen* appetite; *keen* blast; *keen*, *acute*, or *penetrating* discernment; *keen* or *severe* reproach; *sharp* or *acute* pain; *shrewd* remark; *eager* desire. — *Keeness* implies rapacity or strong appetite; *acuteness*, penetration; *sharpness*, ungentle temper.

KĒĒN, *v. a.* To sharpen. [*R.*] *Thomson*.

KĒĒN'—EDGED, *a.* Having a keen edge. *Dryden*.

KĒĒN'—EYED (*kē'id*), *a.* Sharp-sighted. *Cowper*.

KĒĒN'LY, *ad.* In a keen manner; sharply; vehemently; eagerly; bitterly.

KĒĒN'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being keen; eagerness; vehemence; ardor. *South*.
2. Sharpness; acuteness.
No, not the hangman's axe bears half the *keenness*
Of thy sharp envy. *Shak*.
3. Rigor or severity of weather; as, "*Keeness* of the wind."
4. Acrimony; asperity; bitterness. *Clarendon*.

KĒĒN'—PŌINT'ED, *a.* Having a sharp point.

KĒĒN'—SİHT'ED, *a.* Sharp-sighted. *Roget*.

KĒĒN'—WİT'TED, *a.* Having a keen or sharp wit; sharp-witted. *Scott*.

KĒĒP, *v. a.* [Su. Goth. *kippa*; A. S. *cepan*; Scot. *kep*, to catch; Icel. *kippi*; Sw. *kapa*; Gael. *caap*; Ir. *cabain*.] [*i.* **KEPT**; *pp.* **KEEPING**, **KEPT**.]
1. To hold fast; to retain; not to lose.
To gain dominion, or to *keep* it gained. *Milton*.
2. To have in possession, use, care, or custody.
The crown of Stephen, first King of Hungary, was always *kept* in the Castle of Vienne. *Knolles*.
3. To preserve; to protect; to take care of.
Behold, I am with thee, and will *keep* thee. *Gen. xxviii. 15*.
4. To restrain; to detain; to withhold.
By this they may *keep* them from little faults. *Locke*.
5. To regard; to observe; to attend to.
While the stars and course of heaven I *keep*. *Dryden*.
6. Not to violate; to observe in practice; to be observant of; to fulfil.
That *keep* the word of promise to our ear,
And break it to our hope. *Shak*.
7. To copy carefully; to imitate.
Her servants' eyes were fixed upon her face,
As she moved or turned, her motions viewed,
Her measures *kept*, and step by step pursued. *Dryden*.
8. To supply with the necessities of life; to entertain; as, "*To keep* boarders."
9. To have in pay; to possess; as, "*To keep* a servant and horses."
10. To solemnize; to celebrate.
This day shall be unto you for a memorial; and ye shall *keep* it a feast to the Lord. *Exod. xii. 14*.
11. To hold or preserve in any condition.
"*Keep* a stiff rein." *Addison*.
12. Not to intermit; to continue. "*While they keep* watch." *Milton*.
Neither will he *keep* his anger for ever. *Pt. ciii. 9*.
13. To hold; to maintain.
Where Menelaus *kept* his royal court. *Dryden*.
14. Not to reveal; not to betray; as, "*To keep* a secret."
15. To remain in; as, "*To keep* one's bed."
To *keep* back, to reserve; to withhold. "*Kept* back part of the price." *Acts v. 2*. — To hinder from advancing. To *keep* company, to be in company with; to go with. *Shak*. — To *keep* company with, to frequent the society of. "*Kept* company with harlots." *Prov. xxix. 3*. — To *keep* down, or under, to restrain; to control; to hold in subjection. "*Be still! keep* down

thine ire." *Hemans*. — To *keep* good, or bad, hours, to go to bed, or to rise, habitually at seasonable or unseasonable hours. *Pope*. — To *keep* house, to have a separate domestic establishment. — To *keep* in, to conceal; not to disclose; — to restrain. — To *keep* off, to hold at a distance; to prevent from approaching; — to hinder. *Locke*. — To *keep* up, to continue; to hinder from ceasing. "*To keep* up an action." *Locke*. — To prevent from diminution. "*Albano keeps* up its credit still for wine." *Addison*. — To *keep* school, to govern a school; to be the head of a school.

Syn. — *Keep* is a very general term, and variously applied. Things are *kept* at all times and under all circumstances; they are *preserved* in circumstances of difficulty or danger, *protected* when exposed to danger, and *saved* when threatened with destruction. *Keep* sheep; *preserve* life, health, or property; *protect* or *save* from fire or from destruction; *guard* a prisoner; *protect* the weak. A person *keeps* what is his own, and *retains* what is not taken from him; he *keeps* his farm or property, and *retains* an office. — *Keep* or *fulfil* your promise: — *keep* or *observe* the Sabbath: — *keep*, *continue*, or *preserve* silence.

KĒĒP, *v. n.* 1. To remain in any state or position; to stay; as, "*To keep* at work."

With all our force we *kept* aloof to sea. *Pope*.

2. To endure; to remain uninjured.

The ale will not *keep*. *Mortimer*.

3. To lodge; to dwell; to abide; to stay.

That do this habitation where thou *keep'st*
Hourly afflict. *Shak*.

To *keep* from, to abstain from; as, "*To keep* from speaking." — To *keep* on, to go forward; to continue. *Dryden*. — To *keep* to, to adhere strictly to. "*Keep* to our rule." *Baker*. — To *keep* up, to be yet active; not to be confined to one's bed.

KĒĒP, *n.* 1. The donjon or strongest part of the old castles; the stronghold. *Campbell*.

The proud *keep* of Windsor. *Burke*.

2. Custody; guard; keeping.

3. Guardianship; restraint. *Ascham*.

4. Condition. [Colloquial.] *Wade*.

5. Food; subsistence; keeping. *Bp. Heber*.

KĒĒP'ER, *n.* 1. One who keeps; one who has something in charge or custody.

Keeper of the wardrobe. *2 Kings ii. 14*.

2. A defender; a preserver.

The Lord is thy *keeper*; the Lord is thy shade upon thy right hand. *Psa. cxxi. 1*.

Keeper of the Great Seal, or **Lord Keeper**, in Great Britain, the officer who has charge of the great seal. He is, by virtue of his office, a lord and a privy councillor, and next in rank after the dukes of the royal blood. The office is now the same with that of lord chancellor. *National Cyc.* — **Keeper of the Privy Seal**, styled **Lord Privy Seal**, in Great Britain, the officer who has charge of the privy seal. He is also, by virtue of his office, a privy councillor. He was anciently styled **Clerk of the Privy Seal**. *P. Cyc. Burhill*.

KĒĒP'ER—BÄCK, *n.* One who holds back. *Shak*.

KĒĒP'ER—SİİP, *n.* The office of a keeper. *Carew*.

KĒĒP'ING, *n.* 1. The state of being kept.

2. Charge; custody; care; guardianship.

My supplication with acceptance fair
The Lord will own, and have me in his *keeping*. *Milton*.

3. Maintenance; support; keep. "*Work which earns my keeping*." *Milton*.

4. (*Paint.*) The management of light and shade in such relation to each other that each object may seem to stand at its proper distance from the beholder. *Brande*.

In keeping with, in harmony with; in consistency with.

KĒĒP'ING—RŌŌM, *n.* The general sitting-room of the family; the common parlor. [Used in the eastern parts of Eng. and in N. Eng.] *Forby*.

KĒĒP'SÄKE, *n.* A gift in token of remembrance, to be kept for the sake of the giver. *Todd*.

KĒĒSH, *n.* (*Metallurgy*.) Flakes of carburet of iron sometimes found on the surface of bars of pig-iron. *Buchanan*.

KĒĒVE, *n.* [L. *cupa*; Sp. & Port. *cuba*; Fr. *cure*. — A. S. *cyp* and *cype*; Dut. *kuip*; Ger. *kufe*, *kufe*; Dan. *kube*; Sw. *kyp*; Icel. *kupa*.] A vat; a large vessel to ferment liquors in; a large tub; a mashing tub; keever. [Local, Eng.] *Grose*.

KĒĒVE, *v. a.* 1. To put into a tub or keeve. *Todd*.
2. To overturn or lift up a cart so that it may unload at once. [Local.] *Ray*.

KĒĒV'ER, *n.* A brewing vessel or vat; a keeve. — See **KREEVE**. *Crabb*.

KĒFFE'KĪLL, *n.* (*Min.*) An argillaceous mineral; meerschaum. *Ogilvie.*

† **KĒF'FĒL**, *n.* [*Gr. κεφαλή*.] The head. *Somerville.*

KĒG, *n.* [*Su. Goth. kagge*; *key*; *A. S. kaggian*, to lock up; *key*; *Sw. kagge*; *Icel. kaggi*. — *L. cadus*; *Fr. caque*, a pail.] A small barrel, or cask; cag. — See **CAG**.

KĒIL'HAU-ITE (kī'ho-ī), *n.* [*Ger.*] (*Min.*) An ore of titanium, containing chiefly silica, oxide of titanium, lime, and yttria; — found near Arendal, in Norway, and called also *ytiro-titanite*. *Dana.*

KĒLK, *v. a.* To beat severely: — to belch. [*Local, England.*] *Halliwel.*

KĒLK, *n.* A blow: — the roe of fish: — a large detached rock. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright. Halliwel.*

KĒLL, *n.* [*See CAUL.*] 1. The membrane which is attached to the stomach and lies on the anterior surface of the intestines; the omentum; the caul.

I'll have him cut to the *kells*.

Beau. & Fl.

2. A chrysalis.

B. Jonson.

3. The cobwebs which lie on the grass, covered with dew, in the morning.

Boyle.

4. A sort of pottage; broth; — commonly written *kale*. — See **KALE**.

Ainsworth.

KĒLP, *n.* 1. A common term for seaweed, which consists of different species of *Fucus*. *Brande.*

2. The alkaline calcined ashes of burned seaweed, used in the manufacture of glass, alum, and soap. *Brande.*

KĒL'PIE, *n.* A supposed spirit of the waters in *KĒL'PY*, in the form of a horse, who is believed to warn, by preternatural appearances, those who are destined to be drowned in the neighborhood. *Jamieson.*

KĒL'SON, *n.* (*Naut.*) See **KEELSON**. *Raleigh.*

KĒLT, *n.* Cloth with the nap; — generally of native black wool. — See **KILT**. *Jamieson.*

KĒLT, *n.* [*Gr. κελύς*.] See **CELT**.

KĒL'TĒR, *n.* Order; ready or proper state; kilter; as, "Out of *kelter*." — See **KILTĒR**.

If the organs of prayer be out of *kelter*, how can we pray?

Barrow.

† **KĒMB** (kēm), *v. a.* [*A. S. cæmban*; *Dut. kammen*.] To comb. *B. Jonson.*

KĒM'BŪ, *a.* See **KIMBO**.

Todd.

† **KĒM'Ē-LĪN**, *n.* A brewer's vessel; a tub. A kneading-trough, or else a *lemelin*. *Chaucer.*

† **KĒMP**, *n.* [*Su. Goth. kæmpe*; *A. S. cempa*, a soldier; *Dut. kemper*; *Sw. kimppe*; *Ger. kimpfer*; *Dan. kæmper*; *Icel. kemp*.] A champion; a knight. *Wright.*

KĒN, *v. a.* [*A. S. cunnan*; *Dut. & Ger. kennen*. — See **KNOW**.] [*i.* **KENNED**; *pp.* **KENNING**, **KENNED**.]

1. To see at a distance; to descry.

We *ken* them from afar.

Addison.

2. To know; to recognize.

"Tis he: I *ken* the manner of his gait.

Shak.

KĒN, *v. n.* To look round; to direct the eye. Out she looks, listens . . . hearkens, *kens*. *Burton.*

KĒN, *n.* View; sight; the reach of the sight. For, lo! within a *ken* our army lies. *Shak.*

KĒN'DAL-GRĒEN, *n.* A kind of green cloth, made at Kendal, in England.

Three misbegotten knaves, in *Kendal-green*, came at my back. *Shak.*

KĒNK, *n.* (*Naut.*) A twist in a rope or cable; kink. — See **KINK**. *Crabb.*

KĒN'NĒL, *n.* [*L. canis*, a dog; *It. canile*, a kennel; *Fr. chenil*.]

1. A house or out for a dog or a pack of dogs.

Forth from the *kennel* of the womb hath crept A hell-hound, that doth hunt us all to death. *Shak.*

2. A pack of hounds kept in a kennel.

A little herd of England's timorous deer Mased with a yelping *kennel* of French curs. *Shak.*

3. The hole or retreat of a fox or other wild animal. *Brande.*

KĒN'NĒL, *n.* [*L. canalis*, a conduit-pipe, from *canna* (*Gr. κῆνα*), a reed; *It. canale*; *Fr. chenal*, a gutter. — See **CANAL**, and **CANE**.] The water-course of a street; a gutter. *Ep. Hall.*

KĒN'NĒL, *v. n.* [*i.* **KENNELLED**; *pp.* **KENNEL-LING**, **KENNELLED**.] To lie; to dwell; to harbor; — used of beasts, and of man in contempt.

The dog *kennelled* in a hollow tree. *L'Estrange.*

KĒN'NĒL, *v. a.* To keep in a kennel. *Tatler.*

KĒN'NĒL-CŌAL, *n.* See **CANNEL-COAL**.

KĒN'NĒL-RĀ'KĒR, *n.* A scavenger. *Arbutnot.*

KĒN'NĒT, *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of timber to which the tacks or sheets are fastened. *Crabb.*

KĒN'NĒNG, *n.* View; sight; ken. *Bacon.*

KĒN'TĀL, *n.* See **KENTLE**.

KĒNT'-BŪ-GLĒ (-bā-gl), *n.* (*Mus.*) A bugle with keys; keyed bugle. *Moore.*

KĒNT'LE, *n.* [*W. cant*, hundred. — *L. centum*; *Fr. quintal*.] A hundred weight; a quintal.

KĒNT'LEDGE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sort of ballast; iron pigs used for ballast. *McCulloch.*

KĒPT, *i. & p.* from *keep*. See **KEEP**.

KĒPT'-MIS'TRESS, *n.* A woman supported by a man, and cohabiting with him, though not married to him; a concubine. *Booth.*

KĒR-A-MŌ-GRĀPH'IC, *a.* [*Gr. κέρμας*, a tile, and *γράφω*, to write.] Applied to a globe invented by Mr. Addison, used as a slate. *Scudamore.*

KĒR'A-SĪNE, *a.* [*Gr. κέρας*, horn.] (*Min.*) Like horn; horn-like; corneous; horny. *Wright.*

KĒR'A-SĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) See **CERASITE**. *Dana.*

KĒRATE, *n.* [*Gr. κέρας*, horn.] (*Min.*) A mineral which, externally, resembles horn. *Ogilvie.*

KĒR'A-TŌME, *n.* [*Gr. κέρας*, horn, and *τέμνω*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for dividing the cornea in operating for cataract. *Hoblyn.*

KĒR'A-TŌ-NŶX'IS, *n.* [*Gr. κέρας*, horn, and *νίξις*, puncture.] (*Surg.*) The operation of couching, performed by introducing a needle through the cornea or horny coat of the eye, and depressing or breaking the opaque lens. *Brande.*

KĒR'A-TŌ-PHŶTE, *n.* [*Gr. κέρας*, horn, and *φυόν*, that which grows.] (*Zool.*) A name given by Cuvier to polypt of the genus *Gorgonia*, on account of the horny axis of the stem.

KĒRB, *n.* See **CURB**.

KĒRB-STŌNE, *n.* See **CURB-STONE**.

KĒR'CHĒF (kēr'chīf), *n.* [*Fr. couvrechef*, from *couvrir*, to cover, and *chef*, the head.]

1. A cover for the head; a head-dress: — also any loose cloth used in dress. *Ezek. xiii. 21.*

2. The wearer of a kerchief.

The proudest *kerchief* of the court shall rest Well satisfied of what they love the best. *Dryden.*

KĒR'CHĒFED (kēr'chīf), *a.* Dressed; hooded.

Kerchiefed in a comely cloud. *Milton.*

KĒRF, *n.* [*A. S. ceorfan*, to carve, to cut; *cyrf*, a cutting off; *Dut. kerf*, a notch; *Ger. kerb*. — See **CARVE**.] The way or opening made by a saw; the sawn-away slit in timber or wood. *Moxon.*

KĒR-I-CHĒ'TĪB, *n.* [*Rabinnical Heb.* קִרְיָתִיב, what is read, what is written.] A name applied to certain passages in the Hebrew Scriptures, where an error stands in the text, and the correction in the margin. *Ency. Brit.*

KĒRL, *n.* [*A. S. ceorl*, a man, a countryman; *Su. Goth. Dan., Icel., & Sw. karl*; *Dut. kareel*; *Ger. karl*. The same word with *carle*, *churl*, and *charles*.] A peasant.

Poor old *Lele* making their daily penny. *N. Brit. Rev.*

KĒRMĒS, *n. sing. & pl.* ["The word *hermes* is Arabic, and signifies little worm." *Ure*. — Armenian *karmir*; *Pers. kirm*; *Sansc. krimi*, a worm.] A dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of the females of the *Coccus ilici*, an insect which lives upon the leaves of the *Quercus ilex*, or prickly oak, growing in Spain, France, the Levant, &c. *Ure.*

Good *hermes* is plump, of a deep red color, of an agreeable smell, and a rough and pungent taste. Cloths dyed with *hermes* are of a deep red color; and though much inferior in brilliancy to the scarlet cloths dyed with real Mexican cochineal, they retain the color better, and are less liable to stain. *McCulloch.*

KĒR'MĒS-MĪN'ĒR-ĀL, *n.* (*Min.*) A factitious sulphuret of antimony in a state of impalpable

comminution; — so called on account of its brilliant red color. *Ure.*

KĒRN, *n.* [*Old Gael. & Ir. cearn*, a man.]

1. The Irish infantry.

2. An Irish foot-soldier; an Irish boor. *Spenser.*

Justice had, with valor armed, Compelled these skipping *kerne*s to trust their heels. *Shak.*

3. (*Eng. Law.*) An idler; a vagrant; a vagabond. *Whishaw.*

4. (*Printing.*) That part of a type which projects over the body or shank. *Adams.*

KĒRN, *n.* [*Goth. quairn*; *M. Goth. cwairn*; *A. S. cwyrn*; *Ger. querne*; *Icel. kuern*; *Sw. quarn*; *Gael. carn*.] A hand-mill for grinding corn; a quern. *Johnson.*

KĒRN, *n.* [*Dut. kern*.] A churn. [*Local, Eng.*] *Kernmilk*, buttermilk. [*Yorkshire.*] *Todd.*

† **KĒRN**, *v. n.* [*See CORN*, and **KERNEL**.]

1. To harden as corn, or as copper ore exposed to the sun. *Carew.*

2. To granulate; to form grains. *Grevo.*

KĒRN'-BĀ-BY, *n.* An image dressed up with corn carried before the reapers to their harvest home; — called also *corn-baby*. *Farm. Ency.*

KĒR'NĒL, *n.* [*Su. Goth. kerne*; *A. S. cyrnel*; *Dut. & Ger. kern*; *Dan. kieme*; *Sw. kurna*; *Icel. kiarni*.]

1. The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut or the stone of a fruit.

The *kernel* of the nut serves them for bread and meat, and the shells for cups. *More.*

2. Any thing enclosed in a shell, husk or other integument; a grain or corn.

Oats are ripe when the straw turns yellow and the *kernel* hard. *Mortimer.*

3. The central part of any thing, around which the rest has collected; a nucleus.

A solid body in the bladder makes the *kernel* of a stone. *Atbuthnot.*

4. A hard concretion in the flesh. *Johnson.*

KĒR'NĒL, *v. n.* To form kernels. *Mortimer.*

KĒR'NĒL-LY, *a.* Full of kernels; having kernels: — resembling kernels. *Sherwood.*

KĒR'NĒL-WORT, (-wurt), *n.* A plant sometimes used in medicine; *Scrofularia nodosa*. *Dunglison.*

† **KĒRN'ISH**, *a.* [*kern*, a boor.] Boorish; clownish. "A petty *kernish* prince." *Milton.*

KĒR'Q-DŌN, *n.* [*Gr. κῆρ*, the heart, and *δόντος*, tooth.] (*Zool.*) A genus of herbivorous rodents, peculiar to South America, having molar teeth, of which the transverse section is heart-shaped; a kind of cavy. *Brande.*

KĒR'Q-LĪTE, *n.* [*Gr. κῆρ*, the heart, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of magnesia, associated with serpentine. *Dana.*

KĒR'Q-SĒNE, *n.* A kind of oil obtained from bituminous coal. *Simmonds.*

KĒR'SĒY, *n.* [*Su. Goth. kersing*; *Fl. karsaye*; *Dut. karsaui*; *Ger. kirsey*; *Sw. kersing*. — "Probably a corruption of *Jersey*, whence it originally came." *Brande.*] A kind of coarse cloth, usually ribbed, and woven with long wool.

Henceforth my wooing mind shall be expressed In russet *jersey* and honest *kersey* vices. *Shak.*

KĒR'SĒY-MĒRE, *n.* [*Ger. kasimir*; *Sw. kasimir*; *It. & Sp. casimiro*; *Fr. casimir*; *Port. casimira*. — "*Kersymer* is said to have derived its appellation from *Cashmir*, a country which produces the finest wool." *Brande.*] A thin woollen, twilled stuff, generally woven from the finest wools; cassimere. — See **CASSIMERE**.

KĒR'SĒY-NĒTTE, *n.* A thin woollen or stuff; cassinette. *Adams.*

† **KĒRVE**, *v. a.* To carve. *Sir T. Elyot.*

† **KĒR'VĒR**, *n.* A carver. *Chaucer.*

† **KĒ'SĀR**, *n.* [*Gr. kaisar*, from *L. Caesar*; *Su. Goth. keisaro*; *M. Goth. kaisar*; *A. S. sāsere*; *Dut. keizer*; *Ger. kaiser*; *Dan. keiser*; *Sw. kejsare*; *Rus. tsar*.] An emperor. *Spenser.*

KĒS'I-TĀH, *n.* [*Heb. קֶסֶף*, a lamb.] A Hebrew gold coin, weighing, according to M. Pettiler, 4 dwt. 22½ gr. English Troy weight.

KĒS'LŌP, *n.* [*A. S. cese-lūd*, milk curded.] *T*

stomach of a calf, prepared for rennet; rennet. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*

† KĒST. The old imperfect tense of *cast*. *Spenser.*

KĒS'TRĒL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of falcon, very common in Great Britain; windhover; *Falco tinnunculus* of Linnæus; — written also *castrel*. *Yurell.*

KĒT, *n.* [Su. Goth. *kett*, flesh; Dan. *kidd*. — Icel. *kæt*, *kjót*, *ket*.] Putrefying flesh; carrion: — any sort of filth. *Wright.*

KĒTCH, *n.* [Su. Goth. *kogg*; Dut. *kaag*; Dan. *kag*; Ger. & Sw. *kits*; Icel. *kuggi*. — It. *caicco*; Sp. & Port. *queche*; Fr. *quaiche*.]

1. (*Naut.*) An old English term applied to a vessel equipped with two masts, usually of from 100 to 250 tons burden; — nearly synonymous with the modern term *yacht*. *Brande.*

Our *ketch*, even when light, was a bad sailer. *Dampier.*

2. A hangman. — See JACK-KETCH. *Grose.*

3. (*Mus.*) A catch. *Beau. & Fl.*

KĒTCH'UP, *n.* A sauce. — See CATCHUP.

KĒT'TLE, *n.* [M. Goth. *katila*; Su. Goth. *kittel*, *kettel*; A. S. *cetel*, *cetel*; Dut. *ketel*; Ger. *kessel*; Dan. *kiedel*; Sw. *kittel*; Icel. *ketull*; Rus. *kotel*. — L. *catillus*, dim. from *catinus*.] A wide-mouthed, metallic vessel, for boiling liquids.

“In the kitchen the name of *pot* is given to the boiler that grows narrower towards the top, and of *kettle* to that which grows wider.” *Johnson.*

KĒT'TLE-DRŪM, *n.* An instrument of martial music, being one of two kettles or basins of brass, rounded at the bottom, and covered, at the top, with parchment or goatskin.

The *kettle-drum* and trumpet thus bray out the triumph of his pledge. *Shak.*

KĒT'TLE-DRŪM'MER, *n.* The musician who plays on a kettle-drum. *Craig.*

KĒT'TLE-PINS, *n. pl.* Nine-pins; skittles; kayles. “Billiards, *kettle-pins*.” *Gayton.*

KEŪ'PĒR, *n.* (*Geol.*) The German term for the upper portion of the new red sandstone formation. *P. Cyc.*

KEŪ'EL, *n.* 1. (*Zool.*) A kind of antelope resembling the gazelle; *Antelope kevella* of Pallas. *P. Cyc.*

2. (*Naut.*) A strong piece of wood, bolted to a timber or stanchion, and used for belaying large ropes; a caval. *Dana.*

KEŪ'EL-HEADS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Timber-heads used as kevels. *Dana.*

KĒX, *n.* [L. *cicuta*, hemlock.] A dry stalk of hemlock and of some other plants; kecksy. — See KECKSY. *Nares.*

I bring with me a book as dry as a *kec*. *Shelton.*

KĒY (kē), *n.* [A. S. *cæg*; Frs. *cay*. — Gr. *κλει*; L. *clavis*; It. *chiave*; Old Sp. *clave*; Sp. *llave*; Port. *chave*; Fr. *clef*.]

1. An instrument by which a lock is fastened or unfastened.

In old English law, the *keys* of the wife conveyed certain legal rights and responsibilities, the wife being held to answer for the theft of her husband, if the articles stolen were found under the *keys* of which she ought to have custody and care. *Burtil.*

2. An instrument by which any thing is turned or screwed; as, “A watch-key.”

Hide the *key* of the jack. *Swift.*

3. That which serves to explain any thing enigmatical or difficult; a clew; a guide.

Those who are accustomed to reason have got the true *key* of books. *Locke.*

4. (*Bot.*) A sort of nut with a winged apex or margins, as in the fruit of the ash or the elm, or in that of the maple, which consists of two keys united at the base; a samara. *Gray.*

5. (*Mus.*) The fundamental note of the principal chord, to which all the chords of a movement are related, from which they all modulate, and into which they all tend to resolve themselves, — hence, the fundamental note of the final chord of every piece; the fundamental note of any scale; the tonic; the key-note: — the scale founded on any given tonic or key-note; a mode: — in some instruments, a lever pressed by the finger to produce a note. *Dwight.*

6. (*Arch.*) A piece of wood let into the back of another, across the grain, to prevent the latter from warping. *Brande.*

7. (*Mech.*) A wedge-shaped piece of wood or other material, which is driven into a mortise or seat prepared for it, in order to fix the parts of a machine firmly together; a jib. *Mahan.*

8. (*Carp.*) The board of a floor which is last laid down.

In naked flooring, *keys* are pieces of timber fixed in between the joists by mortise and tenon. When fastened with their ends projecting against the sides of the joists, they are called *trutting pieces*. *Craig.*

The *key* of a country, the passage or the fortress which gives access to a country, or the possession of which secures the possession of that country also. “These countries were the *keys* of Normandy.” *Shak.*

Power of the *keys*, (*Ecol.*) the authority of the priesthood of certain Christian sects, by which they carry out church government, and give or withhold church privileges; — so called from the declaration of Christ to St. Peter, contained in Matt. xvi. 19. *Hook.*

KĒY (kē), *n.* [L. *cautis*, a cliff; Sp. *cayo*; Fr. *cayes*.] A ledge of rocks near the surface of the water; a low island; — used chiefly in speaking of the West Indian islets.

Keys, like *reefs*, are generally of coralline formation. A *key* rises above the surface of the water, while a *reef* is, for the most part, below the surface, or, at least, washed by the waves.

KĒY (kē), *n.* [Low L. *kaia*; Port. *caes*; Fr. *quai*. — Ir. *ceigh*; Dut. *kaai*; Ger. *kaai*; Sw. *kaj*.] A bank or wharf built at the side of a navigable water, for convenience in loading and unloading vessels; a mole; a quay. — See QUAY. *Holland.*

KĒY (kē), *v. a.* (*Mech.*) To fasten with a key.

KĒY'AGE (kē'aj), *n.* Money paid for lying at the key or quay; quaysage. *Ainsworth.*

KĒY'-BOARD, *n.* (*Mus.*) The series of levers in a piano-forte, or other musical instrument which is played in a similar manner. *Brande.*

† KĒY'-COLD, *a.* Cold, as an iron key; lifeless. *Shak.*

Poor *key-cold* figure of a holy king.

KĒYED (kēd), *a.* Furnished with keys: — fastened by a key: — set to a key, as music. *Booth.*

KĒY'-HOLE (kē'hōl), *n.* An aperture or hole in a door or a lock for receiving a key. *Shak.*

KĒY'-NOTE, *n.* (*Mus.*) The fundamental note of a piece, or of any scale; the tonic. *Dwight.*

KĒYŠ, or KĒYNS, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) A guardian, warden, or keeper. *Whishaw.*

Keys of the island, (in the Isle of Man), twelve persons to whom all doubtful or important matters of law were referred. *Blount. Cowell.*

KĒY'-STONE (kē'stōn), *n.* (*Arch.*) That stone in an arch which is equally distant from its springing extremities; that stone of an upright arch which, being the last put in, *keys* or locks the whole together. — See ARCH. *Brande.*

In a circular arch there will be two *key-stones*, one at the summit and the other at the bottom thereof; in semi-circular, semi-elliptical arches, &c., it is the highest stone, frequently sculptured on the face and return sides. *Wale.*

KĒY'-WAY (kē'wā), *n.* (*Mech.*) The mortise made to receive a key. *Ogilvie.*

KHĀ'LĪFF, *n.* See CALIPH. *Brande.*

KHĀM'SIN, *n.* A noxious wind. — See KAMSIN.

|| KHAN (kân or kân), *n.* [Turk. or Pers.] 1. In Persia, a governor or high officer; — in Tartary, a prince or sovereign.

The sovereigns of many independent states of Northern Asia are styled *khans*. *Brande.*

2. An Oriental inn or caravansary. *Brande.*

|| KHĀN'ATE, *n.* The jurisdiction or the country governed by a khan. *P. Cyc.*

KHĪ'LAUT, *n.* The robe of honor. [India.] *Smart.*

KHŌT'BĀH (kōt'ba), *n.* A peculiar form of prayer used in Mohammedan countries at the commencement of public worship in the great mosques on Friday, at noon. *Brande.*

The *khotbah* is chiefly a “confession of faith,” and a general petition for success to the Mohammedan religion, and is regarded by the Mussulmans as the most solemn and important part of their worship. *Brande.*

KĪB'AL, } *n.* [Bret. *kibe*.] (*Mining.*) An iron
KĪB'BLE, } bucket in which the ore is raised from
mines. *Wale.*

KĪBE, *n.* [From Ger. *kerb*, a notch. *Skinner.* *Minshew.* — See KERF.] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel caused by cold.

If a man's brains were in his heels, were't not in danger of *lobes*? *Shak.*

KĪBED (kībd), *a.* Troubled with kibes; having kibes. “*Kibed* heels.” *Darwin.*

KĪ-BĪT'KĀ, *n.*; pl. *KĪBITKAS*. A Russian vehicle covered with leather, used for travelling in winter. *Heber.*

KĪB'LINGS, *n. pl.* Parts of small fish used for bait on the banks of Newfoundland. *Bartlett.*

KĪ'BY, *a.* Having kibes; sore with kibes.

He halbeth often that hath a *kiby* heel. *Skelton.*

KĪCK, *v. a.* [L. *calco*, to tread. — Ger. *kauchen*. *Skinner.* — Icel. *kruka*. *Serenius.*] [*i.* KICKED; *pp.* KICKING, KICKED.] To strike with the foot. He must endure and digest all affronts, adore the foot that *kicks* him, and kiss the hand that strikes him. *South.*

KĪCK, *v. n.* To thrust out the foot in token of contempt; to show opposition; to resist.

Wherefore *kick* ye at my sacrifice, and at mine offering, which I have commanded? *1 Sam. ii. 29.*

KĪCK, *n.* A blow with the foot.

Before my foot salutes you with a *kick*. *Dryden.*

KĪCK'ER, *n.* One who kicks.

KĪCK'ING, *n.* The act of one who kicks. *Smart.*

KĪCK'SHĀW, *n.* [Fr. *quelque chose*, something, anything. *Skinner.*]

1. Something fantastical; a bawble.

Art thou good at these *kicks*, knight? *Shak.*

2. A made-up dish of cookery.

A joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny *kicks*, tell William cook. *Shak.*

† KĪCK'SHŌE, *n.* A dancer; a caperer; — so used as a term of contempt. *Milton.*

† KĪCK'SY-WĪCK'SY, *n.* A wife; — so used in contempt or in ridicule. *Shak.*

KĪD, *n.* [Sansc. *ada*: — Gr. *αἴς*, a goat; *αἰγίς*, *αἰγίος*, a goat-skin; L. *hardus*, a kid. — Su. Goth. *kid*; M. Goth. *gaitai*; Dan., Icel., & Sw. *kid*; Gael. & Ir. *cuidhla*: — Heb. *קִידָּי*, from *קִידָּ*, to crop: — Arab. *gidi*.]

1. The young of a goat.

Leaping like wanton *kids* in pleasant spring. *Spenser.*

2. A fagot or a bundle of heath. *Simmonds.*

3. A small tub: — a basket. *Hallivell.*

KĪD, *v. n.* [*i.* KIDDED; *pp.* KIDDING, KIDDED.] To bring forth kids. *Cotgrave.*

† KĪD, *v. a.* [A. S. *cydan*, to know.]

1. To discover; to make known.

2. To bind up, as a fagot; to fagot. *Hallivell.*

KĪD'DED, *a.* Fallen, as a young kid. *Cotgrave.*

KĪD'DER, *n.* [Sw. *kyta*, to truck.]

1. One who monopolizes or engrosses corn or other merchandize; a huckster. *Simmonds.*

2. A travelling trader. [Local.] *Ray.*

KĪD'DLE, *n.* [Low L. *kidellus*.] A weir or dam in a river, to catch fish; — corruptly called, in some places, *kittle*, or *ketle*. *Todd.*

KĪD'DŌW, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A web-footed bird; — called also the *guillemot*, the *sea-hen*, and *skout*. — See GUILLEMOT. *Chambers.*

KĪD'EL, *n.* See KIDDLE. *Jacobs.*

† KĪD'-FŌX, *n.* A young fox. *Wright.*

We'll sit at the *kid-fox* with a pennyworth. *Shak.*

Kid-fox has been supposed to mean *discovered* or *detected* fox. It may mean simply a young fox. *Nares.*

KĪD'LING, *n.* [Dim. of *kid*.] A young kid.

Like *kidlings*, blithe and merry. *Gay.*

KĪD'NĀP, *v. a.* [Ger. *kind*, a child, and *nap* *Johnson*. — Ger. *kinderdieb*, a kidnapper.] [*i.* KIDNAPPED; *pp.* KIDNAPPING, KIDNAPPED.] To steal or carry away by force, as a child or any human being.

From the brute mother's knee the infant boy, *Kidnapped* in slumber, bartered for a toy. *Montgomery.*

KĪD'NĀP-FĒR, *n.* One who kidnaps; a man-stealer.

These people lie in wait for our children, and may be considered a kind of *kidnappers* within the law. *Spectator.*

KID'NÁP-PING, n. The act of one who kidnaps; the stealing or conveying away of a man, woman, or child. *P. Cyc.*

KID'NEY (kid'ne), n.; pl. KIDNEYS. [Of uncertain etymology. — *Skinner* says, A. S. *cynne*, race (with a reference to *cennan*, to beget, or *cynne*, genitals), and *neah*, nigh. — *Serenus* says, Su. Goth. *qued*, the belly; A. S. *quith*, and *near*.]

1. One of the two glands lying in the lumbar region, on each side of the spinal column, which are the secretory organs of the urine; — used generally in the plural. *P. Cyc.*

2. A cant term for sort or kind; disposition; humor; habit. *L'Estrange.*

3. "This use of the word seems to have risen from Shakespeare's phrase, 'A man of my kidney'; where Falstaff means — a man whose kidneys are as fat as mine; a man as fat as I am." *Asycough.*

3. A cant term for a waiting servant. *Tatler.*

KID'NEY-BEAN, n. (Bot.) A well-known culinary vegetable of several species, shaped like a kidney; *Phaseolus*. *Loudon.*

KID'NEY-FÖRM, } a. Formed like a
KID'NEY-SHÁPED (-shápt), } kidney. Pennant.

KID'NEY-VETCH, n. (Bot.) The common name of a genus of plants, the heads of whose flowers have a silky appearance; *Anthyllis*. *Loudon.*

KID'NEY-WORT (-wür), n. A species of saxifrage having kidney-shaped leaves. *Crabb.*

KIE (ki), n. [See Cow.] Kine. [N. of Eng.] Todd.

KIEVE, n. [See KEEVE.] A vat or tub. Weale.

KIFFE'KILL, n. See KIFFEKILL.

KIK-E-KÜ-NE-MÁ'LÖ, n. A resin resembling copal, and forming excellent varnishes. *Brande.*

KIL-BRICK'EN-ITE, n. (Min.) A massive, light-gray sulphuret of antimony and lead, found at Kilbricken, in Ireland. *Dana.*

KIL'DER-KIN, n. [Dut. kinderkin.] A small barrel; — a liquid measure containing eighteen gallons, if of beer, or sixteen, if of ale. *Colburn.*

KILL, v. a. [A. S. *cwellan*; Dut. *kwellen*. — See QUELL.] 2. KILLED; *pp. KILLING, KILLED.* 1. To deprive of life; to put to death.

Ye have brought us forth into the wilderness to kill this whole assembly with hunger. *Ec. xvi. 3.*

2. To deprive of active qualities.

Syn. — To kill is a general term, which signifies, simply, to take away or to destroy life, either by accident or by design, lawfully or unlawfully; to murder is to kill a human being unlawfully, with malice aforethought; to assassinate is to murder by sudden surprise, treachery, or violence; to slay (used commonly in relation to men) is to kill in battle. A butcher kills or slaughters animals.

KILL, n. [Dut. *kil*; Scot. *kyle*.] A channel or watercourse; an arm of the sea. *Bartlett.*

3. Used in the state of New York, in forming compounds; as, *Peekskill, Catskill.*

KILL, n. A kiln. — See KILN. Halliwell.

KIL'LA-DÁR, n. A commandant or governor of a fort. [India.] *Stoqueler.*

KIL'LÁS, n. (Min.) Clay-slate; — so called by the Cornish miners. *Ure.*

† **KILL-COUR'TE-SY, n.** One wanting in courtesy; a clown; a rustic; a boor. *Shak.*

KILL-CÓW, n. A butcher. *Southey.*

KILL'DÉE, } n. (Ornith.) A small bird of the
KILL'DEER, } plover kind; *Charadrius vociferus*; — so called from its peculiar note. Audubon.

KIL'LÉN-ITE, n. (Min.) See KILLINITE. *P. Cyc.*

KILL'ÉR, n. One who kills.

KILL'HÁG, n. A wooden trap used by hunters in Maine. [U. S.] *Bartlett.*

KILL'-HÉRB, n. Broomrape. *Booth.*

KIL'LÍ-FISH, n. (Ich.) A kind of gudgeon. *Storer.*

KIL'LÍCK, n. A sort of anchor. [a.] *Levet.*

KILL'ING, p. a. Depriving of life; destructive. The third day comes a frost, a killing frost. *Shak.*

KIL'LÍN-ITE, n. (Min.) A silicate of alumina, containing potash and oxide of iron. *Brande.*

KIL'LÖW, n. [A corruption of *coal* and *low*, a flame, from the resemblance to soot. *Johnson.* — In the north of England soot is called *kol-low*. *Woodward.*]

1. An earth of a blackish or deep blue color. *Woodward.*

2. A Turkish dry measure, of very variable dimensions. *Simmonds.*

KILN (kil), n. [Su. Goth. *koelna*, *kylla*; A. S. *cyln*; Sw. *kolna*; W. *cylyn*.] An oven for roasting or drying malt and grain, burning bricks, tiles, lime, &c. — a furnace for annealing glass and pottery ware. *Moxon. Simmonds.*

3. Commonly used in composition; as, brick-kiln.

KILN'DRY (kil'dri), v. a. [2. KILNDRIED; *pp. KILNDRYING, KILNDRIED.*] To dry in a kiln. "The best way is to kilndry them." *Motimer.*

KILN'DRY-ING, n. The act of drying in a kiln.

KILN'-HÖLE (kil'höl), n. The chimney or mouth of a kiln; a chimney. *Shak.*

KIL'O-GRÁM, n. [Gr. *χίλιος*, a thousand, and *γράμμα*, a weight; Fr. *kilogramme*.] A French weight, equal to 2 lbs. 3 oz. 4.65 dis. (2.206 lbs.) avoirdupois; a thousand grams. *McCulloch.*

KIL'O-LÍ-TRE (il-tür), n. [Gr. *χίλιος*, thousand, and *λίτρον*, a certain Greek measure; Fr. *kilo-litre*.] A French measure of liquids; a thousand litres, equal to 35.3171 cubic feet, or 264 wine gallons nearly. *McCulloch.*

KIL'O-MÈ-TRE (kil'o-mè-tür), n. [Gr. *χίλιος*, a thousand, and *μέτρον*, measure; Fr. *kilomètre*.] A French measure of a thousand metres, or 3280.9167 English feet. *P. Cyc.*

† **KILT, p.** Killed; hurt; wounded. *Spenser.*

KILT, or KÉLT, n. [Su. Goth. *kilt*, *kiolt*, a fold of a garment; *kolt*, a kind of garment; Gael. *caelt*, apparel; Icel. *kelta*, the lap or the fold of the garment; *kiolt*, an outer garment.] A loose dress extending from the belly to the knee, in the form of a petticoat, worn in the Highlands of Scotland by the men, and in the Lowlands by young boys; — called by the Highlanders *fillbeg*. *Jamieson.*

KILT'ED, a. Wearing a kilt. *Gisborne.*

KILT'ÉR, n. [See KILT. — Su. Goth. *up kiltá*; Dan. *kilde op*, to tuck up.] Condition; order; kelter. — See KELTER. *Holloway.*

KIM'BÖ, a. Crooked; bent; a-kimbo. *Dryden.*

KIM'NÉL, n. See KEMELIN. *Todd.*

KIN, n. [Su. Goth. *kind*; M. Goth. *kun*, *kund*; A. S. *cyn*, *cynn*, kin, kindred; Dut. *kunne*, sex; Ger. *kind*, a child; Icel. *kyn*, a kind; *kundr*, son, kindred; Sw. *kynne*. — Gr. *γεννα*, to beget; *γένος*, race; L. *gnascor*, *gnascor*, to be born; *genus*, race; It. *genere*; Sp. & Port. *genero*; Fr. *genre*.]

1. Relationship by blood or by marriage.

Without a crime except his kin to me. *Dryden.*

2. The same general class; things related. And the ear-deafening voice of the oracle. *Kin to Jove's thunder.* *Shak.*

3. A relation; a relative; kindred. One touch of nature makes the whole world kin. *Shak.*

A little more than kin and less than kind. *Shak.*

3. *Kin*, as a termination, is used as a diminutive, as in *manikin*, a little man.

KIN, a. Of the same family; of the same nature; allied; related.

Because she is kin to me, therefore she's not so fair as Helen. *Shak.*

KIN'ATE, n. (Chem.) A salt formed by the combination of kinic acid with a base. *P. Cyc.*

|| **KIND [kind, P. E. *Ja. Sm. Wr. Wb.*; kyind, S. W. J. F.; keind, K.] a. [A. S. *cyn*. — See KIN, n.]**

1. Benevolent; filled with general good will; friendly; favorable; beneficent; mild; tender; indulgent; compassionate; gentle; benignant; gracious; lenient.

He is kind unto the unthankful and to the evil. *Luke vi. 28.*

2. Proceeding from benevolence or goodness of heart; as, "Kind intentions."

|| **KIND, n. [Goth. *kund*; A. S. *cund*. — See KIN, n.]**

1. Race; generic class; genus; — sort; nature; character.

They two were human kind. *Dryden.*
My master, who, God bless the mark, is a kind of devil. *Shak.*
The waters brought forth . . . after their kind. *Gen. i. 21.*

2. Natural state; produce or commodity as distinguished from money.

And others, harder still, he paid in kind. *Pope.*

3. Nature; natural propensity. [R.]

Fitted by kind for rape and villany. *Shak.*

4. Manner; way; method. [R.]

In their kind they speak it. *Shak.*

Syn. — *Kind*, from the Anglo-Saxon, and *sort*, from the Latin, through the French, are often used interchangeably in the same sense, and are very general and indefinite terms; as, "A thing of this kind or sort"; "A kind or sort of persons, animals, or things." A subject of this kind on nature, a race of men or animals. *Species, genus, order, and class* are definite scientific terms. — See SPECIES.

† **KIND'ED, a.** Begotten. *Spenser.*

|| **KIND'-HEART'ED (kind'hart'ed), a.** Having great benevolence. *Thomson.*

|| **KIND'-HEART'ED-NÉSS, n.** Kindness of heart; kindness; benevolence. *Arbutnot.*

KIND'LE (kind'li), v. a. [L. *candeo*, to be hot; *incendo*, to kindle. — Su. Goth. *kinda*; Icel. *kindi*, to kindle; *kundri*, fire. — A. S. *candel*; Norse *kindil*, candle.] 2. KINDLED; *pp. KINDLING, KINDLED.*

1. To set on fire; to cause to burn.

His breath kindled coals, and a flame goeth out of his mouth. *Job xli. 23.*

2. To inflame, as the passions; to excite.

Kindle my rapt spirits. *Milton.*

† **KIND'LE, v. a. [A. S. *cennan*; Scot. *kindle*; Ger. *kind*.]** To bring forth; to give birth to.

Dwell where she is kindled. *Shak.*

KIND'LE, v. n. 1. To take fire. Chaucer.

2. To become excited; to grow into rage.

It shall kindle in the thickets of the forest. *J. ix. 18.*

KIND'LER, n. One who kindles or inflames.

Kindlers of riot, enemies of sleep. *Gay.*

† **KIND'LESS, a.** Unkind; unnatural; cruel; hard-hearted. "Kindless villain." *Shak.*

KIND'LI-NÉSS, n. 1. Favor; affection; good-will.

In kind a father, but not kindness. *Sackville.*

2. Mildness; gentle course. "The temper of the air and kindness of the seasons." *Whitlock.*

KIND'LING, n. The act of setting on fire; — materials for kindling or setting on fire.

KIND'LING, p. a. Setting on fire; inflaming.

KIND'LY, a. 1. Being of a particular nature or kind; natural; homogeneal; congenial; proper.

"The kindly juice of a plant." *Hammond.*

Of porous earth, with kindly thirst updrawn. *Milton.*

The kindly fruits of the earth. *Common Prayer.*

The kindly fruits of the earth are the natural fruits — those which the earth, according to its kind, should bring forth. *French.*

2. Kind; mild; bland; benevolent. "The kindly seeds of love." *Dryden.*

KIND'LY, ad. In a kind manner; benevolently; favorably; mildly; fitly.

KIND'LY-NÁ'TURED (-nát'yurd), a. Having a kind nature or disposition. *Wright.*

KIND'NESS, n. 1. The quality of being kind;

good-will; benevolence; humanity.

Kindness, nobler ever than revenge. *Shak.*

2. An act of good-will or benevolence; a favor or benefit conferred.

The kindness that I have done unto thee. *Gen. xxi. 23.*

KIN'DRED, n.; pl. KINDRED or KINDREDS. [A. S. *cynren*. — See KIN.]

1. Relationship by birth or by marriage.

Like her, of equal kindred to the throne. *Dryden.*

2. Relations; persons of the same family.

Out of thy country and from thy kindred. *Gen. xli. 1.*

3. The whole body of persons related; family; fraternity.

Out of every kindred, and tongue, and people. *Rev. v. 2.*

KIN'DRED, a. Congenial; related; cognate; of the same kind.

Who hath read or heard Of every kindred action like to this? *Shak.*

KINE, n. [Contracted from *cowsen*, the pl. of *cow*. Hoar.] Cows. [Obsolete, except in poetry.] The very kine, that gambol at high noon. *Comper.*

KĪ-NE-MĀT' [CS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *κίνησις*, to move.] A term used by some writers to denote the doctrine which treats of the effects of motion without reference to its causes, and in contradistinction to dynamics. *Brande.*

KĪ-NE-SĪP'A-THĪST, *n.* One who is versed in or practices kinesigraphy. *Ec. Rev.*

KĪ-NE-SĪP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *κίνησις*, motion, and *πάθος*, suffering.] A mode of treating diseases by gymnastics or appropriate motions. *Dunghlison.*

KĪ-NĒT' [CS, *n. pl.* See **KINEMATICS**. *Brande.*

KĪ-NĒ'TQ-SCŌPE, *n.* [Gr. *κινητός*, moving, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view.] A movable panorama. *Baldwin.*

KĪNG, *n.* [Su. Goth. *konning*; A. S. *cynning*, *cynig*; Dut. *konink*; Ger. *könig*; Dan. *konge*; Icel. *konunga*, *konge*; Sw. *konung*, *kung*; Gael. & Ir. *ceann*, head; Ir. *cunne*, king. — Per. *khan*.]

1. The ruler of a nation or a kingdom; a monarch; a sovereign.

A substitute shines brightly as a king
Until a king be by. *Shak.*

2. One who has supreme authority.

He is the Lord of lords and King of kings. *Rev. xvii. 14.*

3. A card or a piece in some games. *Pope.*

King at arms, an officer of great antiquity, and formerly of great authority, whose business it is to preside over the chapters and to direct the proceedings of heralds. There are three kings at arms in England, — *Garter*, *Clarenceux*, and *Norroy*, the first of whom is styled *principal king at arms*, and the two latter, *provincial kings*, because their duties are confined to the provinces. *Brande.*

KĪNG, *v. a.* 1. To supply with a king. [R.]

She is so idly kinged,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne. *Shak.*

2. To make royal; to raise to royalty; to elevate to regal power. [Ludicrous.]

Then I am kinged again, and by and by
Think that I am unkinged by Bolingbroke. *Shak.*

KĪNG'ĀP-PLE, *n.* A kind of apple. *Mortimer.*

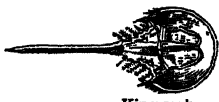
KĪNG'-BE-CŌM'ING, *a.* That becomes, or is appropriate to, a king.

The king-becoming graces. *Shak.*

KĪNG'BĪRD, *n.* [Ornith.] A pisserine dentiostiral bird, of the genus *Muscicapa* of Linnaeus; tyrant fly-catcher; *Muscicapa tyrannus*; — so named from its courageous bearing towards other and larger birds during the season of breeding. *Nuttall.*

KĪNG'-CĀR'DI-NĀL, *n.* A cardinal acting the part, or having the power, of a king. *Shak.*

KĪNG'-CRĀB, *n.* [Zool.] A genus of gigantic entomostracous crustaceans, in which the haunches of the first six pairs of feet are beset with small spines, and are so closely approximated about the mouth as to serve the office of jaws; *Limulus*; — called also *horseshoe*, and *horseshoe-crab*. *Brande.*



King-crab.

KĪNG'CRĀFT, *n.* Craft of kings; art of governing. — "A word commonly used by King James." *Johnson.*

James was always boasting of what he called *kingcraft*; and yet it is hardly possible even to imagine a course more directly opposed to all the rules of *kingcraft* than that which he followed. *Macaulay.*

KĪNG'CŪP, *n.* [Bot.] The crowfoot. *Peacham.*

KĪNG'DOM, *n.* [A. S. *cynigdom*.]

1. A country or territory governed by a king; the dominion of a king.

Moses gave unto them the Kingdom of Sihon. *Num. xxxii. 38.*

2. The estate of king; supreme power.

The Kingdom is departed from thee. *Dan. iv. 31.*

3. A region; a tract; a definite space. "The watery kingdom." *Shak.*

4. One of the primary divisions in natural history; as, "The mineral kingdom."

† **KĪNG'DOMED**, *a.* Having, or seeming to have, a kingdom. "Kingdomed Achilles." *Shak.*

KĪNG'FISH, *n.* [Ich.] A fish having splendid colors; the opah; the *Lampris guttatus*. *Eng. Cyc.*

KĪNG'FISH-ER, *n.* [Ornith.] A bird of the family *Alcedinidae* and sub-family *Alcedininae*; — particularly the *Alcedo hispida*, which lives upon fishes and aquatic insects. *Gray. Yarrell.*

† **KĪNG'HOOD** (king'hád), *n.* [A. S. *cyneshád*, from *cyn*, royal, and *had*, person, condition.] The state of being a king. *Gower.*

KĪNG'-KĪLL-ER, *n.* One who kills a king; the murderer of a king; a regicide. *Shak.*

KĪNG'LESS, *a.* Having no king. *Byron.*

KĪNG'LĒT, *n.* A little king; a kingling. *Ogilvie.*

KĪNG'-LIKE, *a.* Like a king; kingly. *Sandys.*

KĪNG'LĪ-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being kingly; kingly appearance or manner. *Coleridge.*

KĪNG'LĪNG, *n.* An inferior sort of king. *Churchill.*

KĪNG'LY, *a.* 1. Belonging to a king; royal. "The pride of kingly sway." *Shak.*

2. Noble; august; suitable to a king.

I am far better born than is the king,
More like a king, more kingly in my thoughts. *Shak.*

KĪNG'LY, *adv.* With an air of royalty; as a king. Low bowed the rest; he, kingly, did but nod. *Pope.*

KĪNG'LY-PŌOR', *a.* Exceedingly poor. "Kingly-poor fiout." *Shak.*

KĪNG'-PŌST, *n.* [Arch.] The middle post of a framed roof, reaching from the centre of the tie-beam to the ridge at top; crown-post. *Brande.*

KĪNGS, *n.* The title of two books of the Old Testament.

KĪNG'S'-BĒNCH, *n.* The highest court of common law in England (called, during the reign of a queen, the *Queen's-bench*); — so called because the sovereign used formerly to sit there in person, and still, by fiction of law, is supposed to do so.

It consists of a chief justice and four *justices* or younger justices, who are by their office the sovereign conservators of the peace and supreme coroners of the land. It takes cognizance both of civil and criminal causes. *Burrill.*

KĪNG'S'-ENG'LISH (-ing'glīsh), *n.* A colloquial phrase for correct or pure English. *Wright.*

KĪNG'S'-ĒVIL (kingz'ē'vil), *n.* The scrofula, a disease formerly believed to be cured by the touch of a king.

It was the first king of England that touched for it was Edward the Confessor, in 1058; and touching for it continued a custom till it was discouraged and ultimately dropped by George I., in 1714. *Haydn.*

KĪNG'SHĪP, *n.* The state of a king; royalty; monarchy. *King Charles.*

KĪNG'S'-SPĒAR (kingz'spēr), *n.* [Bot.] A plant having yellow flowers in a long spike; yellow asphodel; *Asphodelus luteus*. *Wood.*

KĪNG'S'-STŌNE (kingz'stōn), *n.* [Ich.] The angel-fish; *Squatina angelus*. *Craig.*

KĪNG'S'-YĒL-LŌW (-yē'l'lo), *n.* A poisonous yellow pigment containing arsenic and sulphur; a fictitious ornament, or sulphuret of arsenic. *Che.*

KĪNG'-TĀ-BLE, *n.* [Medieval Arch.] Conjectured to be the string-course, with ball and flower ornaments in the hollow moulding, usual under parapets. *Ogilvie.*

KĪNG'WOOD (-wád), *n.* 1. A dyewood from Sierra Leone; camwood. *Ogilvie.*

2. A beautiful hard wood imported from Brazil in trimmed logs from two to seven inches in diameter. *Simmonds.*

KĪ'NIC, *a.* [Dut. *kina*, cinchona.] (Chem.) Noting a vegetable acid, derived from cinchona, and sometimes called *cinchonic acid*. *P. Cyc.*

KĪNK, *n.* [Dut. & Sw. *kink*.]

1. An entanglement or knot in thread, &c.; a twist or turn in a rope or cable. *Cyabb.*

2. A fit of laughter, or of coughing. *Brockett.*

KĪNK, *v. n.* [I. **KINKED**; pp. **KINKING**, **KINKED**.]

1. To be entangled; to run into knots; to set fast or stop; — said of a rope.

2. To be disentangled. [Local, Eng.] *Forby.*

3. To laugh immoderately. [Local.] *Brockett.*

KĪN'KA-JŌU, *n.* [Zool.] A plantigrade quadruped of South America, having a long, prehensile tail and woolly hair, and living upon trees; the *Cercopithecus caudicolatus* of Illiger. *Brande.*



Kinkajou (*Cercopithecus caudicolatus*).

KĪNK'HĀUST, *n.* The chincough; whooping-cough. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett.*

KĪN'KLE, *n.* Same as **KĪNK**. *Francis.*

KĪN'NI-KĪN'NIC, *n.* An Indian term applied to a composition of dried leaves and bark prepared for smoking. [U. S.] *Bartlett.*

KĪNŌ, *n.* [An Indian word.] An astringent vegetable extract, containing tannin, gum, and extractive matter. *Brande.*

KĪNŌYLE, *n.* [Eng. *kinic*, and Gr. *κίνησις*, principle.] (Chem.) A sublimate obtained in golden yellow needles when a kinat is distilled. *Craig.*

KĪN'S'FŌLK (kīnz'fōk), *n.* [A. S. *cyn*, family, and *fōlc*, people, tribe, folk.] Relations; kindred. "My *kinsfolk* have failed." [R.] *Job xix. 14.*

KĪN'SHĪP, *n.* Kindred; relationship. *Trench.*

KĪN'S'MAN, *n.*; pl. **KĪNSMEN**. A man of the same race or family; a relative.

KĪN'S'WOM-AN (kīnz'wām-an), *n.* A female relation. "She is my *kinswoman*." *Shak.*

KĪN'TAL, *n.* See **QUINTAL**. *Todd.*

KĪN'T'LIDGE, *n.* [Naut.] A kind of ballast; kentledge. *Mar. Dict.*

KĪ-ÖSK', *n.* [Turk.] A kind of open pavilion or summer-house, supported by pillars. *Brande.*

KĪ-Ö'TŌME, *n.* [Gr. *κίωσις*, a dividing membrane, and *τομή*, to cut.] A surgical instrument for dividing certain pseudo-membranous bands in the rectum and bladder. *Dunghlison.*

KĪP, *n.* The hide of a young beast. *Halliwel.*

KĪPE, *n.* [A. S. *cepan*, to catch, to keep.] An osier basket for catching fish. *Crabb.*

KĪP'-LEATH-ER, *n.* Leather made from the hide of a young ox or cow, being intermediate between calf-skin and cow-hide. *Craig.*

KĪP'PER, *a.* Lean and unfit for use, — applied to salmon when unfit to be taken; — also nothing the time when salmon spawn. *Halliwel.*

KĪP'PER, *a.* Lively; nimble; gay; light-footed; chipper. — See **CHIPPER**. *Craven Dialect.*

KĪP'PER-NŪT, *n.* A tuberous root; earth-nut; *Bunium bulbocastaneum*. *Dunghlison.*

KĪP'PER-TĪME, *n.* The time between the 3d and 12th of May, in which fishing for salmon on the Thames, in England, is prohibited. *Ash.*

KĪP'-SKĪN, *n.* Kip-leather. — See **KIP-LEATHER**.

KĪRK, *n.* [Gr. *κκλησία*. — See **CHURCH**.]

1. A church. [Scot. and N. of Eng.] *Jamieson.*

2. The established church of Scotland. With the sitting of the general assembly of the *kirk*. *Scott.*

† **KĪRKED** (kīrkt), *a.* [A. S. *cerran*, to turn.] Turned upward. *Chaucer.*

KĪRK'MAN, *n.*; pl. **KĪRKMEN**. One of the church of Scotland. *Vindicia Carolinae* (1692).

KĪRK'-SĒS'SION, *n.* The lowest ecclesiastical court of the kirk of Scotland.

It is composed of the ministers of the parish and of lay elders. It takes cognizance of cases of scandal, of the poor's fund, and of matters of general ecclesiastical discipline. *Brande.*

KĪRK'-YĀRD, *n.* A churchyard. [Scotland.]

KĪRSCH'WĀS-SER (kēsh'vās-sēr), *n.* [Ger. *kirschwasser*, from *kirsche*, a cherry, and *was-ser*, water.] An alcoholic liquor obtained by fermenting and distilling the juice of the small, sweet, black cherry. *Merle.*

KĪR'TLE (kīrtl), *n.* [Su. Goth. *kjortel*; A. S. *cyrtel*; Dan. *kittel*, *kiortel*; Sw. *kjortel*; Icel. *kyrtill*.]

1. An upper garment, or sort of loose gown or jacket; an outer petticoat.

2. The form of the *kirtle* underwent various alterations at different times. It was worn by both sexes. The term is still retained in the provinces, in the sense of an outer petticoat. *Halliwel.*

3. A quantity of flax weighing about one hundred pounds. *Wright.*

KIR' TLED (kir'tl'd), *a.* Wearing a kirtle. *Milton.*
KIR WAN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of lime, iron, and alumina, from the basalt of the north-east coast of Ireland: — so called from *Kirwan*, the mineralogist. *Brande.*

KISH, *n.* A substance produced in iron-smelting furnaces, resembling plumbago. *Brande.*

KISS, *v. a.* [*Su. Goth. kyssa*; *A. S. cyssan*; *Dut. & Ger. kussen*; *Dan. kyse*; *Sw. & Icel. kyssa*; *W. cusant*.] [*i. KISSED*; *pp. KISSING, KISSED*.]
 1. To salute by applying the lips.

And Jacob kissed Rachel, and lifted up his voice and wept. *Gen. xxix. 11.*

2. To treat with fondness; to fondle; to caress. *The hearts of princes kiss obedience. Shak.*

3. To touch gently. *When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees. Shak.*

KISS, *n.* [*A. S. cyss*; *Frs. cuss*; *Fl. kuss*; *Dut. kus*; *Ger. kuss*; *Dan. kys*; *Icel. koss*; *Sw. kys*; *Gael. & Ir. caes*; *W. cüs*.]
 1. A salute by kissing or by joining lips. *One kiss shall stop our mouths. Shak.*

2. A short roll of sugar paste. *Halliwel.*

KISS'ER, *n.* One who kisses. *Sherwood.*

KISS'ING-CÖM'FIT (-kü'm'fit), *n.* Perfumed sugar-plums for sweetening the breath. *Shak.*

KISS'ING-CRÜST, *n.* Crust formed when one loaf, in baking, has touched another. *King.*

KIST, *n.* [*A. S. cyst*. — See **CHEST**.] A chest. [*Scotland and North of Eng.*] *Halliwel.*

KIST, *n.* The amount of a stated payment; a portion of a tax paid by a peasant. *Simmonds.*

KIT, *n.* 1. A large bottle. *Skinner.*

2. A wooden tub or vessel; — used in England for holding salmon, and in the U. S. commonly for holding pickled mackerel. *Brockett.*

3. A milking pail like a churn with two ears and a cover: — a small pail. *Wright. Entick.*

4. A small fiddle. "Fiddler's kit." *Florio.*

5. A name applied to a kitten. *Forby.*

6. [*Scot. kit*.] Working implements: — the whole of any set of things, as the bench and tools of a cobbler, a sailor's chest and contents, a soldier's knapsack and its contents. *Jamieson.*

KIT'CÄT, *a.* 1. Applied to a club in London, of which Addison and Steele were members; — so named from *Christopher Kat*, a pastry-cook, who supplied the club with mutton pies.

2. Applied to a portrait about three quarters in length, such as was used for the members of the Kitecat Club. *Chalmers.*

KIT'CÄT, *n.* A game played by boys, with sticks or bats, in the east of England.

Then in his hand he takes a thick bat, With which he used to play at kitecat. *Cotton.*

KIT'CÄT-RÖLL', *n.* A belled roller drawn by a horse, and used for rolling land. *Forby.*

KITCH'EN (kich'en), *n.* [*L. coquina*, from *coquo*, to cook; *It. cucina*; *Sp. cocina*; *Port. cozinha*; *Frs. cuisine*. — *A. S. cycene*; *Dut. keuken*; *Ger. kuche*; *Dan. kitchken*; *Sw. kök*. — *Gael. ciùsinn*; *Ir. kyshen*; *W. cegin*; *Bret. kegin*.]

1. The room in a house where the provisions are cooked. *Bacon.*

2. An apparatus for cooking, generally made of tinned iron having a polished surface, so that it may reflect heat when set before the fire.

KITCH'EN, *v. a.* To entertain with the fare of the kitchen; to provide with food. *Shak.*

KITCH'EN, *a.* Belonging to, or used in, the kitchen. *Ash.*

KITCH'EN-GÄR'DEN (kich'en-gär'dn), *n.* A garden in which vegetables for the table are raised.

KITCH'EN-GRÄTE, *n.* An iron range for a kitchen. *Swift.*

KITCH'EN-MÄID, *n.* A maid or woman employed in the kitchen. *Shak.*

KITCH'EN-BY, *n.* The utensils used in a kitchen; utensils for cooking.

Next unto them goeth the blackguard and kitchenery. *Holland.*

KITCH'EN-STÜFF, *n.* The fat collected from pots and dripping-pans. *Donne.*

KITCH'EN-WENCH, *n.* A maid employed to clean the kitchen instruments of cookery. *Shak.*

KITCH'EN-WORK (kich'en-würk), *n.* Work done in the kitchen; cookery. *Johnson.*

KITE, *n.* [*A. S. cyta*.]

1. (*Ornith.*) A bird of prey of the hawk kind; the *Milvus icinus*, *Milvus vulgaris*, or *Falco milvus*; — called also, from its noiseless flight, *glead* or *glede*. *Yarrell.*

The kite is readily distinguished among British Falconide, even when at a distance on the wing, by its long and forked tail. In its mode of taking its prey, the kite is distinguished from falcons and hawks generally by pouncing upon it upon the ground. Occasionally it sails in circles, then stops and remains stationary for a time, the tail expanded widely, and with its long wings sustaining its light body. *Yarrell.*

2. A rapacious or cruel person. *Detested Lute! thou kites. Shak.*

3. A kind of toy; a light frame of wood extending a broad surface of paper, and raised into the air, with a string attached, by the action of the wind. *Martin.*

4. A term applied to a note given in exchange for another note; an accommodation note. *Simmonds.*

5. (*Ich.*) A species of fish; the brill; *Rhombus vulgaris*. [*Local, England.*] *Brande.*

KITE, *n.* [*A. S. cyth*, the womb; *Scot. kyta*, the belly; *M. Goth. quithus*; *Icel. kvidn, qued*.] The belly. [*Scotland and N. of Eng.*] *Brockett.*

KITE'FLY-ING, *n.* A term applied to an exchange of checks, notes, or drafts by way of accommodation, or for the purpose of raising money. *Bartlett.*

KITE'FOOT (kit'füt), *n.* A species of the tobacco plant; — so called from its resemblance to a bird's foot. *Wright.*

KITE'S'-FOOT (kits'füt), *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

KITH, *n.* [*A. S. cyth*, *cythan*, to make known.] Acquaintance; friends.

First she made him the fleece to win, And after that from kith and kin. *Brockett.*

Kith and kin, friends and relatives. *Gower.*

KITH'Ä-RÄ, *n.* [*Gr. kibäpa*; *L. cithara*; *A. S. cytere*. — See **GUITAR**.] (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument of music; a cithara. *Thompson.*

KIT'ISH, *a.* Like the bird called a kite. "The kithish kind." *Turberville.*

KIT'LING, *n.* [*Dim. of kit*, a cat.] 1. A young cat; a kitten. *Chapman.*

2. [*L. catulus*.] A whelp; the young of a beast. *B. Jonson.*

KIT'TEN (kit'tn), *n.* [*Dim. of cat*. — *Dut. katje*.] A young cat.

KIT'TEN (kit'tn), *v. n.* [*i. KITTED*; *pp. KITTING, KITTED*.] To bring forth young cats.

If your mother's cat Had but kitted. *Shak.*

KIT'TI-WAKE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An English bird of the gull kind; the *Larus tridactylus*. *Yarrell.*

KIT'TLE (kit'tl), *v. a.* [*Su. Goth. kittla, kittla*; *A. S. citelan*; *Dut. kittelen*; *Ger. kitzen*; *Sw. kittla, kittla*; *Icel. kittla*.] To tickle. *Sherwood.*

KIT'TLE-BUS'Y (kit'tl-biz'ze), *a.* Officious about trifles. [*Local, Eng.*] *Halliwel.*

KIT'TLISH, *a.* [*kittile*.] Ticklish. *Wright.*

KIVE, *n.* A tub; keeve. — See **KEEVE**. *Petty.*

KIV'ER, *v. a.* To cover. [*Vulgar*.] *Huloet.*

KLICK, *v.* [*Old Fr. cliquer*. — *Dut. klicken*. — See **CLICK**.] [*i. KICKED*; *pp. CLICKING, CLICKED*.]

1. To make a small, sharp noise; to click.

2. To pilfer or steal away with a sudden snatch. [*Scotland*.] *Johnson.*

KLICK, *n.* A sharp noise; click. *Craig.*

KLICK'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, clicks.

KLICK'ING, *n.* A regular, sharp noise. *Maunder.*

KLIN'KÄT, *n.* (*Fort.*) A small gate made through a palisade for the purpose of sallying. *Crabb.*

KLINK'STÖNE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of feldspathic rock. — See **CLINKSTONE**. *Crabb.*



Kite (*Milvus icinus*).

KLI-NÖM'E-TER, *n.* [*Gr. κλίω, to slope, and μέτρον, measure*.] An instrument for measuring the inclination of stratified rocks, &c. — See **CLINOMETER**. *Hannibon.*

KLÖP-E-MÄ'N'-A, *n.* [*Gr. κλοπή, theft, and μανία, madness*.] (*Med.*) An irresistible propensity to steal, — a species of monomania. *Dunglison.*

KNÄB (näb), *v. a.* [*Dut. knabbelen, to gnaw*; *Ger. knappern*; *Dan. gnave*; *Icel. gnaga*; *Sw. knappa, to pinch*.] [*i. KNAHBED*; *pp. KNAHBING, KNAHBED*.] To seize with the teeth; to bite, as something brittle; to nab.

I had much rather he knabbing crusts, without fear, ... than be mistress of the world with caes. *L'Estrange.*

KNÄB'BLE (näb'bl), *v. n.* [*Dim. of knab*.] To bite; to nibble. *Broune.*

KNÄCK (näc), *n.* 1. A little machine; a toy; a plaything; a knick-knack.

Conceits, knacks, trifles. *Shak.*

2. A readiness; a facility; a dexterity in some slight operation.

The dean was famous in his time, And had a kind of knack at rhyme. *Swift.*

3. A nice trick; a dexterous exploit.

For how should equal colors do the knack? *Pope.*

KNÄCK, *v. n.* [*A. S. crucian, to knock*; *Ger. knaken, to break*.]

1. To make a sharp, quick noise, as when a stick breaks. *Ep. Hall.*

2. To speak finely or affectedly. [*R.*] *Grose.*

KNÄCK'ER (näc'er), *n.* 1. A maker of knacks or toys: — a harness-maker. *Mortimer.*

2. A rope-maker. *Ainsworth.*

3. One who buys old horses for slaughter, and cuts them up for dog's-meat. *Smart.*

4. *pl.* Two pieces of wood struck by moving the hand. *Halliwel.*

KNÄCK'ING (näc'-), *n.* The act of one who knacks. "I have taught thee the knacking of the hands." *Lilly.*

KNÄCK'ISH, *a.* Knavish; trickish; practising tricks or knacks. [*R.*] *More.*

KNÄCK'ISH-NËSS, *n.* Quality of being knackish; knavery; artifice; trickery. [*R.*] *More.*

KNÄCK'-KNËED (näc'näc), *p. a.* Having knees that strike against each other. *Brockett.*

KNÄG (näc), *n.* [*W. cnoc*; *Ir. & Gael. cnag*; *Dan. knag*; *Sw. knagg*.]

1. A knot in wood. *Barret.*

2. A wooden peg for clothes. *Halliwel.*

3. A shoot of a deer's horn. *Halliwel.*

4. A rugged top of a rock or a hill. *Halliwel.*

KNÄGGED (näc), *a.* Having knags or projecting points like knots. *Holland.*

KNÄG'Ä-NËSS, *n.* State of being knaggy. *Scott.*

KNÄG'ÄY (näc'äc), *a.* Knotty; rough: — ill-humored. [*Local, Eng.*] *Sherwood.*

KNÄP (näp), *n.* [*W. cnap*. — See **KNOB**.]

1. A protuberance; a hillock; the brow of a hill; nap. "Upon a knap of ground." *Bacon.*

2. A blow; a buffet. *Halliwel.*

KNÄP (näp), *v. a.* [*Sw. knappa*. — See **KNAB**.] To bite; to break short; to gnash. [*R.*]

As lying a gossip as ever knapped ginger. *Shak.*

KNÄP (näp), *v. n.* To make a short, sharp noise; to snap; to knock. *Wiseman.*

KNÄP'BÖT-TLE (näp'böt-tl), *n.* A plant; a species of poppy. *Johnson.*

KNÄP'PISH (näp'pish), *a.* Snappish; froward; cross; peevish. *Barret.*

KNÄP'PLE (näp'pl), *v. n.* [*Dut. knabbelen, to gnaw*. — See **KNAB**.] To break off with a sharp, quick noise; to snap; to nibble. *Ainsworth.*

KNÄP'PY (näp'pe), *a.* Full of knaps, protuberances, or hillocks; knobby. *Huloet.*

KNÄP'SÄCK (näp'säk), *n.* [*Su. Goth. knappsack*; *Dut. knapsack*; *Ger. knappsack*. — *Fr. canapote*. — *Gael. cnap-saic*.] A bag or sack in which a soldier or a foot-traveller carries his provisions and necessaries on his back.

And each one fills his knapsack or his scrip. *Dryden.*

KNÄP'WËED (näp'wäc), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name applied to several species of plants of the genus *Centaurea*. *Eng. Cy.*

KNÄR (när), *n.* [Dut. *knor*, a knui Ger. *knorren*, a protuberance; Dan. *knort*, a knob, bunch.] A hard knot; a knurl. [R.] Dryden.

KNÄRL, *n.* [Sw. *knorla*, a curl, a ringlet.] A knot in wood; a knurl. Brockett.

KNÄRL'ED (närl'ed), *a.* Knotted; gnarled. "The old *knarled* oak." Scott.

KNÄR'RY (nä'rë), *a.* Knotty; stubby. Chaucer.

KNÄVE (näv), *n.* [Su. Goth. *knape*; A. S. *cnapa*, *cnafa*; Dut. *knape*; Ger. *knabe*; Icel. *knapi*; Sw. *knapa*, an esquire; *knafvel*, a knave.]

1. † A lad; a boy. Wickliffe.

2. † A servant; an attendant. Gower.

A couple of Ford's knaves, his hinds. Shak.

3. A petty rascal; a villain; a scoundrel. There's ne'er a villain dwelling in all Denmark but he's an arrant knave. Shak.

4. A card with a soldier painted on it.

The knave, in cards (in French *valet*) means the servant or attendant of the king and queen. Sullivan.

"Knaves meant once no more than a lad; villain, no more than a peasant; a boor was only a farmer; a varlet was but a serving man; a churl, but a strong fellow." Trench.

"I remember," says Swift, "at a trial in Kent, where Sir George Rooke was indicted for calling a gentleman *knave* and *villain*, the lawyer for the defendant brought off his client by alleging the words were not injurious; for *knave*, in the old and true signification, imported only a servant; and *villain* in Latin is *vulgaris*, which is no more than a man employed in country labor, or rather a baily."

KNÄV'ER-Y (näv'er-ë), *n.* Dishonesty; fraud; petty villany; knavishness.

Who with dull *knavery* makes so much ado. Dryden.

KNÄV'ISH (näv'ish), *a.* 1. Partaking of knavery; dishonest; fraudulent; tricky. Pope.

2. Waggish; mischievous. Cupid is a *knavish* lad. Shak.

KNÄV'ISU-LY (näv'ish-lë), *ad.* Dishonestly; fraudulently; — waggishly; mischievously.

KNÄV'ISH-NËSS (näv'ish-nës), *n.* The quality of being knavish; dishonesty. Sherwood.

KNÄW (naw), *v.* To bite. — See GNÄW. Todd.

KNÄW'EL (naw'el), *n.* (Bot.) The popular name of two species of plants of the genus *Scleranthus*, growing on barren fields. Loudon.

KNĒAD (nēd), *v. a.* [Su. Goth. *knada*; A. S. *cnedan*; Dut. *kneden*; Ger. *kneten*; Sw. *knada*.] [i. KNĒADED; pp. KNĒADING, KNĒADED.]

1. To work or mingle together, as dough or any soft mass by pressure of the hands or fists.

2. To beat with the fists; to pommel. I will *knead* him; I'll make him supple. Shak.

KNĒAD'ER (nēd'er), *n.* One who kneads; a baker.

KNĒAD'ING (nēd'ing), *n.* The action of mixing together with the hands. Hereafter the *knading*, the making of the cake, the heating of the oven, and the baking. Shak.

KNĒAD'ING-TRÓUGH (nēd'ing-trōf), *n.* A trough in which the dough or paste of bread is worked together; a deep tray for mixing bread. Ec. viii. 3.

KNĒBĒL-ĪTE (nēb'el-ē), *n.* (Min.) A mineral composed of silica, protoxide of iron, and protoxide of manganese. Dana.

KNĒCK, *n.* (Naut.) The twisting of a rope or a cable. Crabb.

KNĒĒ (nē), *n.* [M. Goth. *knēu*; Su. Goth. *knæ*; A. S. *cneco*; Dut. *knē*; Ger. *knē*; Dan. *knæ*; Icel. *knē*, *knē*; Sw. *knä*. — Sansc. *janu*; Pers. *zamo*. — Gr. *γῶν*; L. *genū*; It. *ginocchio*; Port. *junho*; Fr. *genou*.]

1. The joint between the thigh and the lower part of the leg; the articulation of the leg with the thigh.

How long is't ago, Jack, since thou saw'st thine own knee? Shak.

And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, Where thrift may follow fawning. Shak.

2. (Ship-building & Mach.) Something resembling the human knee when bent, as a crooked piece of timber or metal, or the angle where two pieces join. Mazon.

KNĒĒ (nē), *r. a.* To supplicate by kneeling. I could as well be brought to *knee* his throne. Shak.

KNĒĒ-BRÜSH-ES, *n. pl.* (Zool. & Ent.) The tufts of hair on the knees of some antelopes; — also the thick-set hairs on the legs of bees with which they carry the pollen to the hive. Maunder.

KNĒĒ'-CROOK'ING (nē'krāk'ing), *a.* Obsequious. Many a duteous and *knee-crooking* knave. Shak.

KNĒĒD (nēd), *a.* 1. Having knees; — used in composition, as *knock-kneed*.

2. (Bot.) Having joints; geniculate.

KNĒĒ'-DĒĒP (nē'dēp), *a.* 1. So deep as to reach the knees. Milton.

2. Sinking as far as the knees. Shak.

KNĒĒD'GRÄSS (nēd'gräs), *n.* An herb. Johnson.

KNĒĒ'-HĪGH' (nē'hī'), *a.* As high as the knee.

KNĒĒ'HÖL-LY (nē'höl-lë), } *n.* (Bot.) A plant of
KNĒĒ'HÖLM (nē'hölm), } the genus *Ruscus*;
butcher's-broom. Wright.

KNĒĒ'-JÖINT-ED, *a.* (Bot.) Geniculate. P. Cyc.

KNĒĒL (nēl), *v. n.* [A. S. *cnecoian*; Dut. *knien*; Ger. *knien*; Dan. *knæle*. — Fr. *agenouiller*.] [i. KNĒLT or KNĒELED; pp. KNĒELING, KNĒLT or KNĒELED.] To bend the knee; to bend or rest one or both knees on the ground or the floor.

He *kneeled* upon his knees three times a day. Dan. vi. 10.

KNĒĒL'ER, *n.* One who kneels.

KNĒĒL'ING, *p. a.* Bending the knee. *Kneeling* before this ruin of sweet life. Shak.

KNĒĒL'ING, *n.* The act of bending the knees, or of resting on the bent knees.

Solomon arose from *kneeling* on his knees. 1 Kings viii. 54.

KNĒĒL'ING-LY, *ad.* In the posture of kneeling.

KNĒĒ'PÄN (nē'pän), *n.* A small, flat, rounded bone placed at the fore part of the knee-joint; patella. Duglison.

The *kneecap* must be shown by a fine shadow underneath the joint. Peacham.

KNĒĒ'STRĪNG, *n.* A ligament or tendon of the knee. Addison.

KNĒĒ'-TĪM-BĒR, *n.* Timber with crooks or angles. "Like to *knee-timber*." Bacon.

KNĒĒ'-TRĪB-UTE (nē'trīb-yut), *n.* Genuflection; worship or obeisance shown by kneeling.

Knee-tribute yet unpaid, prostration vile! Milton.

KNĒĒL (nēl), *n.* [Su. Goth. *gnalla*, to knell; *knall*, a knell; A. S. *cnyll*; Ger. *knall*, a loud sound; Dan. *knald*; Sw. *knall*; W. *cnwl*, *cnwl*.] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral.

The *knell*, the shroud, the mattock, and the grave. Young.

KNĒĒL, *v. n.* To sound as a bell; to knoll; to toll.

Not worth a blessing, nor a bell to *knell* for thee. Beau. & Fl.

KNĒĒLT (nēlt), *i. & p.* from *kneel*. See KNEEL.

KNĒW (nā), *i.* from *know*. See KNOW.

KNĒCK'-KNÄCK (nē'kāk), *n.* Any trifile or toy; a plaything; a gewgaw. [Colloquial.] Smollett.

KNĒCK-KNÄCK'Ē-RY, *n.* Toys; knick-knacks. Qu. Rev.

KNĒFE (nif), *n.*; pl. KNĒVES. [Su. Goth. *knif*; A. S. *cnif*; Dut. *knippen*, to cut; Ger. *knief*; Dan. *kniv*; Sw. *knif*; Icel. *knifr*, *knifr*. — Sp. *cañivete*; Port. *canivete*; Fr. *canif*.] An instrument with a sharp edge, for cutting.

Pain is not in the *knif* that cuts us. Watts.

KNĒFE'HÄN-DLE-SHĒLI, *n.* (Conch.) A bivalve shellfish. Booth.

KNĒFE'-RĒST, *n.* An article for a dinner table, to rest carving-knives on. Simmonds.

KNĒFE'-TRÄY, *n.* A tray in which knives are deposited. Simmonds.

KNĒGHT (nit), *n.* [Su. Goth. *knecht*; A. S. *cnicht*; Scot. *knecht*; *knycht*, a common soldier; Dut. & Ger. *knecht*; Dan. *knegt*; Sw. *knächt*; Gael. & Ir. *cniocht*.]

1. An attendant, especially a military attendant.

2. A champion; a combatant.

Did I, for this, my country bring To help their *knights* against their king? Denham.

3. In feudal days, one admitted, by peculiar ceremonies, to a certain military rank. Spenser.

4. A man on whom the sovereign of England,

or his lieutenant, has conferred the distinction of being addressed by the style of *Sir* before his Christian name. Smart.

5. One of the pieces in chess. Simmonds.

Knight of the post, a suborned rogue or witness; as it were, a knight dubbed at the whipping-post or pillory. Johnson. — *Knight of the shire*, the representative of an English shire in the British Parliament. Burrol. — *Knight's fee*, a certain quantity of land, the possession of which was necessary to make a tenure by knight service. Burrol. — *Knights of the round table*. See ROUND-TABLE.

KNĒGHT (nit), *v. a.* [i. KNĒGHTED; pp. KNĒGHTING, KNĒGHTED.] To dub or make a knight.

The next St. George's day he was *knighthood*. Wotton.

KNĒGHT'AGE (nit'aj), *n.* The body of knights; the fraternity of knights. J. B. Burke.

KNĒGHT'-BÄCH'Ē-LÖR, *n.* A knight of the lowest order.

"The origin of the name is disputed. It is considered by some to be a corruption of the French *bas chevalier*, a knight of low degree; but others deduce the name from the barbarous Latin word *baccalare*, said to signify a small fief such as was originally considered as entitling its possessor to the honor of knighthood." — See BACHELOR. Brande.

KNĒGHT'-BÄN'NER-ĒT, *n.* A knight who possessed fiefs to a greater amount than the knight-bachelor, who was obliged to serve in war with a greater attendance, and who carried a banner. Brande.

KNĒGHT'-BÄR'Ö-NĒT, *n.* A baronet; an hereditary English title which conveys no nobility, a baronet being a commoner. Burrol.

KNĒGHT'-ĒR'RANT (nit'er'rant), *n.*; pl. KNĒGHTS-ERRANT. A knight wandering in search of adventures. Brande.

KNĒGHT'-ĒR'RANT-RY (nit'er'rant-rë), *n.* The character, manners, and adventures of wandering knights, or knights-errant; chivalry. Norris. *Knight-errantry* was not altogether a fiction of romance. Brande.

KNĒGHT'-ĒR-RÄT'IC, *a.* Relating to knight-errantry. Qu. Rev.

KNĒGHT'-HĒADS (nit'hēdz), *n. pl.* (Naut.) The timbers next the stern on each side, forming a support to the bowsprit; bollard-timbers. Dana.

KNĒGHT'HOOD (nit'hōd), *n.* 1. The character, state, or the dignity of a knight; chivalry.

Is this the air, who, some waste wife to win, A *knighthood* bought to go a-wandering in? B. Jonson. The most honorable species of *knighthood* was that conferred on the field and after a battle. Brande.

2. The order or fraternity of knights.

Knighthood was an institution which served in some respects as a compensation for the inequalities of rank incident to the feudal system. Brande.

†KNĒGHT'LESS (nit'les), *a.* Unbecoming a knight.

Aise, thou cursed miscreant, That hast, with *knighthood's* gentle and treacherous train, Fair *knighthood* fully shamed. Spenser.

KNĒGHT'LI-NËSS (nit'ic-nës), *n.* The quality of a knight; knightly character. Spenser.

KNĒGHT'LY (nit'le), *a.* Relating to, or befitting, a knight; like a knight. Sidney.

KNĒGHT'LY (nit'le), *ad.* In a manner becoming a knight. Sherwood.

KNĒGHT'-MÄR'SHÄL, *n.* (Eng. Law.) The marshal of the king's house; an officer whose duty it is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown, to punish faults committed within the verge, and to judge of suits between those of the royal household. Holthouse.

KNĒGHT'-SĒR'VICE, *n.* (Eng. Law.) The tenure by which a knight held his land. Blackstone.

To make a tenure by *knight service*, a determinate quantity of land was necessary, which was called a *knight's fee*; and he who held such a fee was bound to attend his lord to the wars for forty days in every year, if called upon, which attendance was his rent or service for the land he claimed to hold. Burrol.

KNIT (nit), *v. a.* [A. S. *cnytan*, to tie, to knit; Dan. *knytte*; Sw. *knäta*; Icel. *knýti*. — Allied to *net* and *knof*.] [i. KNIT or KNITTED; pp. KNITTING, KNIT or KNITTED.]

1. To tie; to fasten.

I'll have this knot *knit* up to-morrow morning. Shak.

2. To make, unite, or weave by texture, without a loom; to weave by the hand with needles.

Those curious nets thy slender fingers knit. *Waller.*

3. In a general sense, to join; to unite; — less frequent in this sense than formerly.

Mine heart shall be knit unto you. *1 Chron. xli. 17.*

4. To contract. "Knit thy brow." *Addison.*

5. To tie up; to gather.

A great sheet, knit at the four corners. *Acts x. 11.*

KNIT (nit), *v. n.* 1. To weave any textile fabric by the hand, or by means of needles.

2. To unite closely; to come together; to grow together; to be joined.

Our severed navy, too,
Have knit again. *Shak.*

KNIT (nit), *n.* The act of knitting; texture.

†KNITCH (nitich), *n.* A burden of wood; a fagot. "Bind them together in knitches." *Wickliffe.*

†KNITCH'ET (nitich'et), *n.* Any thing knit or bound together; a knitch. *Holland.*

KNIT'STER (nit'ster), *n.* A female who knits. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

KNIT-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be knit. *Huloet.*

KNIT'TER (nit'ter), *n.* One who knits.

KNIT'TING, *p. a.* Weaving with needles; uniting.

KNIT'TING (nit'ting), *n.* 1. The act of uniting; junction; union. *Wotton.*

2. The act or the work of one who knits or weaves a textile fabric by means of needles.

KNIT'TING-NĒE'DLE (nit'ting-nē'dl), *n.* A wire used in knitting. *Arbuthnot.*

KNIT'TING-SHĒATH, *n.* A sheath for holding the end of a knitting-needle while knitting. *Ash.*

KNIT'TLE (nit'tl), *n.* A purse-string. *Ainsworth.*

KNIT'TLE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small line used for hammock-clews and for seizings. *pl.* The halves of two adjoining yarns in a rope, twisted up together for grafting or pointing. *Dana.*

KNĪVES (nivz), *n. pl.* of *knife*. See *KNIFE*.

KNÖB (nōb), *n.* [*Su. Goth. knopp*, a bud; *A. S. cnop*; *Dut. knop*; *Ger. knopf*; *Dan. knap, knop*; *Sw. knapp, knop*; *Icel. gnop*; *W., Arm., Gael. & Ir. cnap*.] A protuberance; a hard bunch; a boss; the handle for a door or drawer in the shape of a ball.

KNÖBBED (nōbd), *a.* Having knobs or protuberances; knobby. "His knuckles knobbed."

KNÖB'BJ-NĒSS (nōb'bj-nēs), *n.* The quality of having knobs or being knobby. *Sherwood.*

KNÖB'BY (nōb'by), *a.* Full of knobs; knobbed; — hard; stubborn. *Hovell.*

KNÖCK (nōk), *v. n.* [*Su. Goth. knaka*; *A. S. cnucian*; *Gael. & Ir. cnag*; *W. cnoccto*.] [*i.* *KNOCKED*; *pp. KNOCKING, KNOCKED*.] 1. To strike or beat with something hard; — commonly followed by *at*.

Hark how the loud and ponderous mace of time
Knocks at the golden portals of the day. *Longfellow.*

2. To clash; to be driven together.

To knock under, to submit; to yield. — The use of this phrase, and the like use of the word *knuckle*, are said by Johnson to be derived from an old custom of striking the under side of the table with the knuckles, in token of being worsted in argument.

KNÖCK (nōk), *v. a.* To affect by a blow or blows; to beat; to strike.

Master, knock the door hard. *Shak.*

To knock down, to fell by a blow. — To knock up, to weary out; to fatigue. *School Days at Rugby.* — (*Printing.*) To make a pair of balls; to make the printed sheets even at the edges.

KNÖCK (nōk), *n.* [*W. cnoc*.] 1. A sudden stroke; a blow.

2. A loud stroke at a door for admission.

Gulcard, in his leathern frock,
Stood ready with his thrice-repeated knock. *Dryden.*

KNÖCK'ER (nōk'er), *n.* 1. He who, or that which, knocks; a striker.

2. The hammer of a door.

Tie up the knocker; say I'm sick, I'm dead. *Pope.*

KNÖCK'ING (nōk'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who knocks or beats.

2. A beating at the door.

To bed! to bed! there's knocking at the gate. *Shak.*

KNÖLL (nōl), *v. a.* [See *KNELL*.]

1. To ring, as a bell for a funeral; to toll.

2. To sound the knell of, as at a funeral.

Knolling a departed friend. *Shak.*

KNÖLL (nōl), *v. n.* To sound as a bell; to knell. Where bells have knolled to church. *Shak.*

KNÖLL (nōl), *n.* [*Su. Goth. knula, knol*; *A. S. cnoll*; *Dut. knol*; *Ger. knollen*, a lump; *Sw. knol*, a bunch; *W. cnol*.]

1. A little round hill; a hillock; the top or cap of a hill or mountain. *Wyndham.*

2. A turnip. [Local, Eng.] *Ray.*

†KNÖLL'ER (nōl'er), *n.* One who knolls; one who tolls a bell. *Sherwood.*

†KNÖP (nōp), *n.* [See *KNOB*.] A bud; a protuberance; a knob. *Chaucer.*

†KNÖPPED (nōpt), *a.* Having knops or knobs; fastened by knops. *Chaucer.*

KNÖP'PERN (nōp'pern), *n.* A species of gall-nut or excrescence formed by the puncture of an insect upon several species of oak, and used for tanning and dyeing. *Brande.*

†KNÖR (nör), *n.* A knot; a knurl. *Todd.*

KNÖT (nōt), *n.* [*L. nodus*; *It. nodo*; *Sp. nudo*; *Port. nó*; *Fr. nœud*. — *Su. Goth. knut*; *A. S. cnott*; *Dut. knoop, knot*; *Ger. knoten*; *Dan. knort, knude*; *Sw. knota*, prominence of a joint; *Icel. knutr, knutr*; *Gael. cnod*.]

1. A complication of a cord or string not easily disentangled; a part which is tied.

It is too hard a knot for me to untie. *Shak.*

2. A bond of association or union.

How are ye joined with hell in triple knot! *Milton.*

3. A place in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and a consequent transverse direction of the fibres. *King Charles.*

4. A joint in a plant; a node. *Martyn.*

5. A complicated intersection or entanglement; a figure in which lines constantly cross each other. "Garden knots." *Bacon.*

6. An epaulet; a shoulder-knot. *Johnson.*

7. A difficulty; an intricacy.

A man shall be perplexed with knots and problems of business. *South.*

8. A confederacy; an association; a small band; a small party or society.

Not a soul without thine own soul knot
But fears and hates thee. *B. Jonson.*

9. A cluster; a collection.

There are groups or knots of figures disposed at proper distances. *Dryden.*

10. A bird of the snipe kind. *Ayscough.*

11. (*Naut.*) A division of the log-line; the space between one knot and another, answering to one nautical mile of a vessel's progress.

Hence a vessel is said to go at any number of knots, meaning so many nautical miles per hour. *Dana.*

KNÖT (nōt), *v. a.* [*i.* *KNOTTED*; *pp. KNOTTING, KNOTTED*.]

1. To complicate in knots; to entangle; to tie together. "Always knotting threads." *Sedley.*

2. To put into confusion; to perplex. *Johnson.*

3. To unite; to bind together. *Bacon.*

KNÖT (nōt), *v. n.* 1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation. *Mortimer.*

2. To knit knobs for fringes or trimmings.

KNÖT'BĒR-RY, *n.* 1. A shrub-like plant or herb; cloudberry; *Rubus chamæmorus*. *Booth.*

2. The berry of the *Rubus chamæmorus*. *Cyc.*

KNÖT'BĒR-RY-BŪSH, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

KNÖT'GRASS (nōt'grās), *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. A name applied to several species of plants of the genus *Polygonum*. *Wood.*

2. A name applied to *Trilicium repens*, or dog's-grass. — See *DOG'S-GRASS*.

KNÖT'LESS (nōt'les), *a.* Without knots; — without difficulty. *Martyn.*

KNÖT'TED (nōt'ted), *a.* 1. Full of knots; uneven; knotty; gnarled.

2. Having intersecting lines. *Shak.*

3. (*Geol.*) Applied to rocks having detached points chiefly of mica, less decomposable than the other parts. *Wright.*

4. (*Bot.*) Swollen into knobs. *Henslow.*

KNÖT'TI-NĒSS (nōt'ti-nēs), *n.* 1. Fullness of knots; unevenness. *Peacham.*

2. Intricacy; difficulty. *Bacon.*

3. A protuberance; a prominence. *Warton.*

KNÖT'TY (nōt'te), *a.* 1. Full of knots; knotted.

2. Hard; rugged; rough; gnarly; gnarled. When knives knock their knotty heads together. *Rowe.*

3. Intricate; perplexing; difficult.

A thousand knotty points they clear. *Prior.*

KNÖT'WĒED, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; *Polygonum*. *Gray.*

KNÖT'WORT (nōt'würt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A family of plants which includes the genus *Spergula*. *Gray.*

KNÖÜT (nōüt), *n.* 1. An instrument of punishment used in Russia for inflicting stripes on the bare back, consisting of a handle, a leather thong terminating with a ring, to which is affixed a strip of hide terminating in a point. *Brande.*

2. The ball or piece of wood that is struck in the game of shinty. *Simmonds.*

KNÖÜT, *v. a.* To punish with the knout. *Jameson.*

KNÖÜT'BĒR-RY, *n.* See *KNOT-BERRY*. *Booth.*

KNÖW (nō), *v. a.* [*M. Goth. kunnan*; *Su. Goth. kanna, kunna*; *A. S. cunnan*; *Dut. & Fl. ken nen*; *Ger. kennen*; *Dan. kunne, kende*; *Icel. kanna*, to examine; *kann, kenni*, to know; *Sw. kanna*. — Sansc. *gna*, to know; *kan*, to see. — *Gr. γινώσκω, kōvōw, vōw*; *L. gnosco, nosco*; *It. conoscere*; *Sp. conocer*; *Port. conhecer*; *Fr. connaître*.] [*i.* *KNEW*; *pp. KNOWING, KNOWN*.] 1. To perceive intellectually, whether intuitively or by the use of means; to have more or less knowledge of; to be informed of.

And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew. *Goldsmith.*

There is a certainty in the proposition, and we know it. *Dryden.*

2. To distinguish; to discriminate.

A new name whereby to know it. *Locke.*

3. To be acquainted with; to recognize.

What art thou, thus to rail on me, that is neither known of thee nor knows thee? *Shak.*

4. To have experience; to be familiar with.

5. To have sexual commerce with.

And Adam knew Eve his wife. *Gen. iv. 1.*

KNÖW (nō), *v. n.* 1. To have knowledge.

Israel doth not know, my people doth not consider. *Isa. i. 3.*

2. To be informed; to be made aware.

Sir John must not know of it. *Shak.*

3. To feel certain; to be not doubtful.

I know that my Redeemer liveth. *Job xiv. 25.*

4. To know how; — used in poetry.

And know to know no more. *Milton.*

Know of, to take cognizance of; to examine. "Know of your youth." *Shak.*

KNÖW'A-BLE (nō'a-bl), *a.* That may be known; capable of being known. *Bentley.*

KNÖW'A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being knowable; capability of being known. *Locke.*

KNÖW'-ÄLL, *n.* One who knows every thing; a person of great knowledge. *Tucker.*

KNÖW'ER, *n.* One who has knowledge. *Shak.*

KNÖW'ING (nō'ing), *a.* Having knowledge; skillful; intelligent. "He's very knowing." *Shak.*

KNÖW'ING (nō'ing), *n.* Knowledge.

This sore night
Hath trifled former knowing. *Shak.*

KNÖW'ING-LY (nō'ing-le), *ad.* In a knowing manner; with skill or knowledge. *Addison.*

KNÖW'ING-NĒSS, *n.* The state of knowing or having knowledge. [*r.*] *Coleridge.*

KNÖWL'EDGE (nōl'ej) [*nōl'ej*, *S. P. J. E. Ja. Sm. Wv.*; *nōl'ej* or *nōl'ej*, *W. F.*; *nōl'ej* or *nōl'ej*, *K.*], *n.* [*From know*.]

1. The certain perception of truth; belief which amounts to, or results in, moral certainty; indubitable apprehension.

Knowledge consists in the perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propositions. *Locke.*

The word *knowledge* strictly employed implies three things, viz. truth, proof, and conviction. *Whately.*

2. *pl.* Those things which are known or may be known; cognitions.

Knowledge (or cognitions), in common use with Bacon and our English philosophers till after the time of Locke, ought not to be discarded. It is, however, unnoticed by any English lexicographer. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. Learning; erudition; scholarship.

Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one, have oftentimes no connection. *Knowledge* is in heads replete with thoughts of other men;

Wisdom in minds attentive to their own. *Knowledge* is proud that he has learned so much; Wisdom is humble that he knows no more. *Conover.*

4. That which is acquired by experience; familiar acquaintance.

Shipmen, that had *knowledge* of the sea. 1 *Kings* ix. 27.

5. Information; intelligence; as, "To have *knowledge* of a fact."

6. Notice; cognizance.

A state's anger should not take *Knowledge* either of fools or women. *B. Jonson.*

7. Sexual intercourse; as, "Carnal *knowledge*."

"Scarcely any word has occasioned more alteration among verbal critics than this. A great appearance of propriety seems to favor the second pronunciation, till we observe a great number of similar words where the long vowel in the simple is shortened in the compound; and then we perceive something like an idiom of pronunciation, which, to correct, would, in some measure, obstruct the current of the language. To preserve the simple without alteration in the compound, is certainly a desirable thing in language; but when the general tune of the language, as it may be called, crosses this analogy, we may depend on the rectitude of general custom, and ought to acquiesce in it. That the secondary accent shortens the vowel, which was long in the original, appears throughout the language in *proclamation*, *provocation*, &c. That the primary accent does the same in *preface*, *prelate*, *prelude*, &c., is evident; and, as *ledge* is no general termination of our own, which is applicable to several words, why should we not consider *knowledge* as a simple, and pronounce it independently on its original quantity? The patrons for the first pronunciation are Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Elphinstone, and Mr. Scott; and for the second, W. Johnston and Mr. Buchanan." *Walker.*

Syn.—*Knowledge* is a very general term, signifying merely the act of knowing, or the thing known. *Science*, *learning*, *literature*, and *erudition* are more definite terms, and denote high degrees of knowledge, qualified by some collateral idea. *Science* is knowledge on some subject methodically digested and arranged; as, "The *science* of mathematics, of astronomy, of chemistry," &c. The phrase *a man of knowledge* is very indefinite; but the phrases *a man of science* and *a man of literature*, or *of erudition*, are much more definite. —See *LITERATURE*.

† *KNÖWL'EDGE* (nöl'ej), *v. a.* To acknowledge; to avow; to confess. *Wickliffe.*

KNÖWN (nön), *p.* from *know*. See *KNOW*.

KNÖW'—NÖTH'ING, *a.* Quite ignorant. *Forby.*

† *KNÜB* (nüb), } *v. a.* To beat with the

† *KNÜB'BLE* (nüb'bl), } fist or knuckles. *Skinner.*

KNÜBS, *n. pl.* Waste silk formed in winding off the threads from a cocoon. *Simmonds.*

KNÜC'KLE (nük'kl), *n.* [*A. S. cnucol*; *Dut. knevel*, *knokkel*; *Ger. knöchel*; *Dan. knokkel*.]

1. Formerly, any joint of the body;—now, appropriately a joint of the finger, especially when made protuberant by closing the hand. *Milton. Garth.*

2. The knee joint of a calf. *Bacon.*

3. The articulation or joint of a plant. *Bacon.*

KNÜC'KLE (nük'kl), *v. n.* [*i. KNÜCKLED*; *pp. KNÜCKLING*, *KNÜCKLED*.] To yield; to submit. —See *KNÖCK UNDER*. *Johnson.*

KNÜC'KLE (nük'kl), *v. a.* To beat with the knuckles; to pommel.

I need not ask thee if that hand, when armed, Has any Roman soldier mauled and knuckled. *H. Smith.*

KNÜC'KLED (nük'klid), *a.* Jointed. *Bacon.*

† *KNÜFF* (nüs), *n.* ["Perhaps corrupted from *knaw*, or the same as *chuff*."] *Johnson.* A lout; a clown; a rustic; a boor. *Hayward.*

† *KNÜR* (nür), *n.* [See *KNAR*.] A knurl. *Huloet.*

KNÜRL (nür), *n.* [See *KNARL*.] A knarl. *Bailey.*

KNÜRL'ED, *a.* Set with knurls; knotty. *Sherwood.*

KNÜRL'Y, *a.* Having knurls or knobs; hard. *Smith.*

† *KNÜR'RY* (nür'rs), *a.* Full of knots. "The *knurry*-bulked oak." *Drayton.*

KO-Ä'LA, *n.* [*Zool.*] A marsupial animal of Australia, having short hind legs and no tail; *Phascogalea cinerea*. *Waterhouse.*

KÖB, *n.* [*Zool.*] A species of antelope about the size of the fallow-deer. *Fischer.*

KÖ'BA, *n.* A species of antelope, in size equal to the European stag. *Fischer.*

KÖ'BÄLT, *n.* [*Ger.*] (*Chem.*) See *COBALT*. *Dana.*

KOBELLITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphuret of lead and bismuth. *Dana.*

KÖB'OLD, *n.* [See *GOBLIN*.] A German word for spectre or goblin.

In many parts of Germany there is scarcely a house or a family to which *kobolds* are not said to be attached; and, according to the superstitious notions of the peasantry, they preside over all domestic operations, many of which they perform. *Brande.*

KÖFF, *n.* A small Dutch vessel. *Simmonds.*

KÖH (kö), *n.* The word used in calling cows.

KÖHL'—RÄ'BI (köl'rä'bi), *n.* [*Ger. kohlrabi*, from *kohl*, cabbage, and *rabe*, rape.—See *KALE*, and *RAPE*.] (*Bot.*) A singular variety of German cabbage; *Brassica caulorapa*. *Farm. Ency.*

KÖ'KÖB, *n.* (*Herp.*) A venomous American serpent. *Wright.*

KÖL'LY-RITE, *n.* [*Gr. κολλurioν*, a fine clay.] (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina. *Dana.*

KÖ-MA-VIS'DAR, *n.* A manager. [*India*.] *Brown.*

† *KÖ'N'ED*. For *conned*, i. e. knew. *Spenser.*

KÖN'I-GINE, *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphate of copper; a species of brochantite. *Dana.*

KÖN'I-LITE, *n.* [*Gr. kolia*, dust, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A very fusible mineral, in the form of a powder;—consisting chiefly of silice. *Phillips.*

KÖ'NITE, *n.* (*Min.*) See *CONITE*.

KÖN'LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral, consisting of carbon and hydrogen, and found with brown coal in foliaceous or granular crystals. *Dana.*

KÖÖ'DÖÖ, *n.* (*Zool.*) A magnificent animal of South Africa, and one of the largest of the antelope genus, measuring upwards of eight feet in length, and being four feet high at the shoulder; *Strepsiceros Kudu*. *Baird.*

KÖÖL, *n.* 1. A tribe or caste. [*India*.] *Ogilvie.*

2. A Bengalee name for the fruit of the *Zizyphus jujuba*. *Simmonds.*

KÖÖL'SLÄ (köl'slaw), *n.* [*Dut. kool*, cabbage, and *sla*, salad.] Cabbage salad. [*Local, New York*.] *Am. Cyc.*

KÖ'PÉCK, *n.* A Russian copper coin, about the size of a cent. *Kelley.*

KÖ'RAN, *n.* [*Arab. reading*.] The same as *AL-CORAN*,—the prefix *al* being equivalent to *the*.

The *Koran* consists of 114 chapters, which are distinguished, not by their numerical order, but by certain titles, under which they are respectively known. *Brande.*

KÖ'RÉT, *n.* A fish of the East Indies. *Ogilvie.*

KÖ'RIN, *n.* [*Zool.*] A kind of antelope or gazelle, found in Africa; *Gazella rufifrons*. *Eng. Cyc.*

KÖS, *n.* A Jewish measure of capacity, equal to about four cubic inches. *Wright.*

KÖS'TER, *n.* [*Ich.*] A species of sturgeon. *Booth.*

KÖTH, *n.* A slimy, earthy substance, ejected from the volcanoes of South America. *Wright.*

KQ-TÖU', *n.* A prostration. [*China*.] *Roget.*

KÖÜL (köü), *n.* 1. A Persian soldier. *Craig.*

2. A promise or contract. [*India*.] *Craig.*

KÖU'MISS, *n.* A vinous liquor made in Tartary, by fermenting mares' milk or camels' milk;—written also *kumiss*. *Simmonds.*

KÖÜ'PHO-LITE, *n.* [*Gr. κοφός*, light, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) A species of zeolite or prehnite, from the Pyrenees, occurring in small rhomboidal plates, of a pearly lustre, and of a yellowish or green color. *Brande.*

KRÄ'AL [krä'al, *Sm. Cl.*; kräl, *K. C.*; kräl, *Wr.*], *n.* A village or collection of rude huts or cabins of the Hottentots. *Campbell.*

KRÄ'KEN, *n.* A name applied to a fabulous marine monster of gigantic size. *Pontoppidan.*

To believe all that has been said of the sea-serpent or the *kraken*, would be credulity; to reject the possibility of their existence would be presumption. *Goldsmith.*

KRÄ'MA, *n.* A wooden sandal. [*India*.] *Crabb.*

KRÄ-MÉR'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from the root of the *Krameria triandra*, or rhatany. *Brande.*

KRÄU'RITE, *n.* (*Min.*) Green iron-stone. *Dana.*

KRÉ'A-TINE, *n.* [*Gr. κρέας*, flesh.] (*Chem.*) A soluble, neutral, compound, organic substance, obtained from the juice of raw flesh. *Fowne.*

KRÉ'A-TIN-INE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A powerful organic base, obtainable from kreatine. *Fowne.*

KRÉM'LIN, *n.* [*Rus. kremt*.] The name given to the central portion of the city of Moscow, which, surrounded by walls from twelve to sixteen feet thick, and from twenty to fifty feet high, with embattlements, embrasures, numerous towers and fine gates, forms, as it were, a city within a city. *Wright.*

KRÉMS, *n.* (*Min.*) A white carbonate of lead; Vienna white. *Weale.*

KRÉ'Q-SÖTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) See *CREOSOTE*.

KRISH'NG, *n.* (*Hindoo Myth.*) One of the incarnations of the divinity Vishnu. *Brown.*

KRI-SÜ'VI-GITE, *n.* (*Min.*) An emerald green salt of copper, from *Kriswig*; *konigine*. *Dana.*

KRO-KID'Q-LITE, *n.* [*Gr. κροκίς*, *κροκίδος*, the nap on wool, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A massive, asbestiform mineral, of a lavender-blue color, consisting chiefly of silica, protoxide of iron, and soda. *Dana.*

KRÜ'KA, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of Russia and Sweden, resembling a hedge-sparrow. *Pennant.*

KRÜL'LER, *n.* [*Dut. krullen*, to curl; *Ger. krülle*, a curl; *Dan. krulle*; *Icel. krulla*, to curl; *Sv. krullig*, crisp.] A kind of cake, curled or crisped, boiled in fat. *Wright.*

KRY'Q-LITE, *n.* [*Gr. κρύος*, cold, ice, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) A hydrated fluuate of alumina and soda;—so named because when heated it suddenly fuses. *Brande.*

KRY'S-TAL-LINE, *n.* [*Gr. κρυσταλλινός*, of crystal.] (*Chem.*) A substance which forms crystalline compounds with acids;—obtained from animal empyreumatic oil. *Wright.*

KŞÄR (şär), *n.* [*L. Caesar*.] See *CZAR*.

KÜ'FIC, *a.* Noting the ancient Arabic characters;—an epithet derived from Kufa, or Cufa, a town on the Euphrates. *Brande.*

KÜ'MISS, or *KÜ'MISH*, *n.* See *KOUMISS*. [*re*.]

KÜP'FER-NICK'EL, *n.* [*Gr. kupfer*, copper, and *nickel*, nickel.] A native copper-colored arseniuret of nickel; copper nickel. *Dana.*

KÜ'RIL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The black petrel. *Pennant.*

† *KŸ*, *n. pl.* Kine.—See *KEE*, and *KIE*. *Todd.*

KŸ-ÄN', *n.* A pungent pepper; a powerful condiment and stimulating medicine;—commonly written *cayenne*.—See *CAYENNE*. *Brande.*

KŸ'A-NITE, *n.* [*Gr. κίανος*, blue.] (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina.—See *CYANITE*. *Brande.*

KŸ'A-NIZE, *v. a.* [From the name of the inventor, *Kyan*.] [*i. KYANIZED*; *pp. KYANIZING*, *KYANIZED*.] To preserve from the dry rot, as timber, by the use of a solution of corrosive sublimate.

KŸ'A-NÖL, *n.* (*Chem.*) A basic body, obtainable from coal tar by the action of hydrochloric acid, and subsequent distillation with potash or lime. *Fowne.*

† *KŸD*, *v. n.* To know.—See *KID*.

KŸ'LÖES, *n. pl.* Highland cattle. *Jamieson.*

KŸR'F-E-LÉ'E-SQ-N. [*Gr. κῆρυξ*, O Lord, and *ἰκετεύω*, have pity.] Lord, have mercy on us; a form of invocation in the Catholic liturgy. *Bailey.*

KŸR-I-Q-LÖG'IC, } *a.* [*Gr. κρυολογία*, speak-
KŸR-I-Q-LÖG'IC-AL, } ing literally, from *κρύος*,
literal, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] Applied by War-
burton to that class of Egyptian hieroglyphics
in which a part is conventionally put to repre-
sent a whole; *curiologic*. *Brande.*

L.

L, the twelfth letter of the alphabet, is a liquid sound, consonant, which always preserves the same sound in English; as in *like*, *fall*. As a numeral, it denotes 50, and with a dash over it, 50,000.

LĀ (lāw), *interj.* [A. S. *la*.] See ! look ! behold ! lo ! *Shak.*

It is the Saxon form of the interjection lo, often taking its place in the old English dramas, and in vulgar use.

LĀ, *n.* (*Mus.*) The monosyllable which designates the sixth sound in the ascending diatonic scale; —originally applied by Guido to the last note in each of his hexachords. *Moore.*

† **LĀB**, *v. n.* [*Dut. labberen*. — See **BLAB**.] To prate or talk thoughtlessly, carelessly, without reserve or discrimination; to blab. “A *labbing* shrew is she.” *Chaucer.*

† **LĀB**, *n.* A great talker; one who cannot keep a secret; a blab. “I am no *lab*.” *Chaucer.*

LĀB'Ā-DĪST, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) One of a religious community in the Netherlands, in the seventeenth century, who strove to introduce among Protestants notions like those of the Quietists in the Roman Catholic Church; — so called from Jean *Labadie*, the founder of the sect. *Brande.*

LĀ-BĀ'RĪ-ŪM, *n.* [*L. labo*, *labare*, to totter.] (*Med.*) Looseness of the teeth. *Dunglison.*

LĀB'Ā-RŪM, *n.* [*L.*] (*Rom. Ant.*) The standard of Constantine, formed in commemoration of his vision of the cross in the heavens, and consisting of a long pike surmounted by a golden crown enclosing a Greek monogram, at once expressive of the figure of the cross and the initial letters of the name of Christ. From it depended a silken banner embroidered with the images of Constantine and his children. *Gibbon.*

LĀB'DĀ-NŪM, *n.* A resin; ladanum. *Johnson.*

LĀB'Ē-FĀCTION, *n.* [*Low L. labefactio*, from *L. labefacio*, to weaken; *labo*, to totter, and *factio*, to make.] The act of making weak; a weakening; an impairing. *Blount.*

† **LĀB'Ē-FŸ**, *v. a.* [*L. labefacio*.] To cause to be weak; to weaken; to impair. *Bailey.*

LĀ'BĒL, *n.* [*L. labellum*, dim. of *labrum*, a lip. *Johnson*. — *Fr. lambeau*, a shred, a rag. *Minsheu*. — *Dut. & Ger. lappen*, a patch, a tatter. *Shinner.*]

1. † A kind of tassel. *Wright.*

2. A small piece of paper, or other material, containing a name, title, or description, and affixed to anything to indicate its nature or contents. *Simmonds.*

3. (*Law*.) A narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, to hold the appending seal: — a copy of a writ in the exchequer. *Burill.*

4. (*Her.*) An appendage to the family arms, consisting of filets with points; — chiefly used in the coat-armour of an eldest son, during the life of his father. *Brande.*

5. (*Astron.*) A long, thin, brass rule, used in taking altitudes. *Nicholson.*

6. (*Arch.*) The outer moulding of a doorway, window, &c., protecting the lintel, and descending a short distance on each side; — called also *hood-mould*. *Britton.*

LĀ'BĒL, *v. a.* [*i. LABELLED*; *pp. LABELLING*, *LABELLED*.] To affix a label to.

Every particle and utensil shall be *labelled*. *Shak.*

LĀ-BĒL'LŪM, *n.* [*L.*, dim. of *labrum*, a lip.] (*Bot.*) The odd petal in the *Orchis* family. *Gray.*

LĀ'BĒL-MŌULD'ING, *n.* (*Arch.*) — See **HOOD-MOULDING**. *Weale.*

LĀ'BENT, *a.* [*L. labor*, *labens*, to slide.] Sliding; gliding; slipping. [*r.*] *Bailey.*

LĀ'BE-Ō, *n.* [*L.*, one who has thick lips.] (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes of the family *Cyprinidae*, having very thick and fleshy lips. *Van Der Hoeven.*

LĀ'BI-AL, *a.* [*Low L. labialis*, from *L. labium*, a lip; *It. labiale*; *Sp. & Fr. labial*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the lips. “A *labial* gland or vein.” *Dunglison.*

2. Uttered chiefly by the lips. *Bucon.*

LĀ'BI-AL, *n.* A letter uttered chiefly by the lips. *The labials are b, p, v, f, m, and w.*

LĀ'BI-ATE, *a.* [*L. labium*, a lip.] (*Bot.*) Resembling, or having, lips; bilabiate. — See **BILAB-ATE**. “A *labiate* corolla.” *P. Cyc.*

LĀ'BI-ĀT-ED, *a.* Same as **LABIATE**. *Johnson.*

† **LĀB'ILE**, *a.* [*L. labilis*.] Slippery; unstable; liable to err or fall. *Blount.*

LĀ-BĪM'Ē-TER, *n.* [*Gr. λαβή*, a forceps (*λαβών*, *λάβω*, to take hold of), and *μέτρον*, a measure.] (*Surg.*) A scale adapted to the handles of the forceps, which indicates the distance of the blades from each other when applied to the head of the child in the womb. *Dunglison.*

LĀ-BĪ-Q-DĒN'TAL, *a.* [*L. labium*, a lip, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] Noting a letter pronounced by the coöperation of the lips and the teeth, as *f* and *v*. *Holder.*

LĀ'BI-PĀL'PI, *n. pl.* [*L. labium*, a lip, and *pal-pum*, a stroking.] (*Ent.*) The labial feelers in insects. *Maunder.*

LĀ'BI-ŪM, *n.* [*L.*, a lip.] (*Ent.*) A movable organ, often biarticulate, which, terminating the face anteriorly, covers the mouth from beneath, and represents the under lip. *Brande.*

LĀB'LĀB, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical leguminous plants. *Eng. Cyc.*

LĀ'BQR, *n.* [*L. & Sp. labor*; *It. lavoro*; *Fr. labeur*.] 1. Bodily or mental exertion attended with pain or fatigue; hard work; task; toil; pains. For ye remember our *labor* and travail. *1 Thess. ii. 9.* Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their *labors*; and their works do follow them. *Rev. xiv. 13.*

Not so strictly hath our Lord imposed *labor* on us to declare us when we need Refreshment. *Milton.*

2. Work done or to be done; performance. Being a *labor* of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than look for. *Hooker.*

3. Travail; childbirth. Rachel travailed, and she had hard *labor*. *Gen. xxxv. 6.*

4. A Mexican land-measure of 177 acres. *Simmonds.*

Syn. — See **WORK**.

LĀ'BQR, *v. n.* [*L. laboro*; *It. lavoro*; *Sp. labo-rear*; *Fr. labourer*.] [*i. LABORED*; *pp. LABOR-ING*, *LABORED*.]

1. To use painful or fatiguing exertion, bodily or mental; to exert one's self; to work hard; to toil; to take pains; to strive.

That our oxen may be strong to *labor*. *Ps. cxlv. 14.* *Labor* not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life. *John vi. 27.*

My thoughts that *labor* to persuade my soul. *Shak.*

2. To move with pain, fatigue, or difficulty. Make not all the people to *labor* thither. *Josh. vii. 8.*

3. To suffer from disease, pain, or other cause; to be pressed; to be afflicted; — commonly with *under*. *Dryden.*

To remove those afflictions you now *labor under*. *Wake.*

4. To move with difficulty or irregularity, as a machine. *Glanvill.*

5. To suffer the pains of childbirth; to be in travail. *Dunglison.*

6. (*Naut.*) To roll and pitch heavily, as a vessel. “The *laboring* bark.” *Shak.*

LĀ'BQR, *v. a.* 1. To work at, or upon, with toil or diligence, with great care or pains; to elaborate. “To *labor* arms for Troy.” *Dryden.*

Laboring the soil, and reaping plenteous crop. *Milton.*

2. To make to labor; to weary with toil.

This idol's day hath been to thee no day of rest, *Laboring* thy mind More than the working day thy hands. *Milton.*

3. † To beat; to belabor.

Take, shepherd, take a plant of sturdy oak, And labor him with many a sturdy stroke. *Dryden.*

† **LĀ'BQR-AGE**, *n.* Labor. “Cato commendeth *laborage*.” *Caxton.*

† **LĀB'Q-RĀNT**, *n.* [*L. laboro*, *laborans*, to labor.] One who works in a laboratory; a chemist.

A sort of fixed sulphur made by an industrious *laborant*. *Boyle.*

LĀB'Q-RA-TQ-RŸ, *n.* [*Low L. laboratorium*, from *L. laboro*, to labor; *It. & Sp. laboratorio*; *Fr. laboratoire*.]

1. A place or room properly constructed and fitted up for the purpose of conducting chemical investigations, and preparing chemical products. *Brande.*

2. A place in which materials are wrought for any purpose. “The stomach . . . the great *laboratory* . . . of the materials of future nutrition.” *Paley.*

3. (*Mil.*) A place where fireworks are prepared. *Craig.*

LĀ'BQRED (*lā'bord*), *p. a.* Executed with labor; elaborate; — applied to works of art wherein are apparent the marks of constraint in the execution, in opposition to the terms *easy* or *free*. *Brande.*

LĀ'BQR-ĒR, *n.* One who labors; one regularly employed at some hard work; a workman; an operative; — often used of one who gets a livelihood at coarse manual labor, as distinguished from an artisan or a professional man. *Bacon.*

LĀ'BQR-ING, *p. a.* 1. Performing labor; industrious at hard work; working hard; toiling. “A *laboring* man.” *Shak.*

2. Devoted or set apart to labor. “Upon a *laboring* day.” *Shak.*

3. Suffering the pains of childbirth. The *laboring* mountain must bring forth a mouse. *Dryden.* *Laboring* oar, (*Naut.*) in rowing, the oar to which the greatest amount of force is applied.

LĀ-BŌ'RĪ-OŪS, *a.* [*L. laboriosus*; *labor*, *laboris*, labor; *It. & Sp. laborioso*; *Fr. laborieux*.]

1. Having the bodily or mental forces regularly employed in some hard work; toiling; painstaking; industrious; sedulous; diligent; as, “A *laborious* student.”

2. Requiring painful exertion; attended with toil; fatiguing; arduous; difficult.

My office is full *laborious*. *Chaucer.*

With what compulsion and *laborious* flight We sunk thus low. *Milton.*

Laborious labor, (*Med.*) delivery attended with more difficulty and suffering than usual. *Dunglison.*

Syn. — See **DILIGENT**.

LĀ-BŌ'RĪ-OŪS-LŸ, *ad.* In a laborious manner; with labor or pains; toilsomely. *Pope.*

LĀ-BŌ'RĪ-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* 1. The state or the quality of being regularly employed in some hard work; industry; diligence; sedulousness.

Laboriousness shuts the doors and closes all the avenues of the mind whereby a temptation might enter. *South.*

2. The quality of being attended or performed with toil; toilsomeness; difficulty. “The *laboriousness* of the work.” *Decay of Piety.*

LĀ'BQR-LĒSS, *a.* Not requiring labor; not laborious. “Light and *laborless* work.” *Brerewood.*

† **LĀ'BQR-OŪS**, *a.* Laborious. *Spenser.*

† LĀ'BQOR-OÜS-LŸ, *ad.* Laboriously. *Sir T. Elyot.*
LĀ'BQOR-SĀV'ING, *a.* Saving or diminishing labor. "A labor-saving machine." *A. Smith.*

† LĀ'BQOR-SÔME, *a.* Laborious; toilsome. "A skillful and laborious husbandman." *Sandys.*

† LĀ'BRĀ, *n.* [*L. labrum.*] A lip. *Shak.*

LĀB'RA-DÖR-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A beautiful variety of opalescent felspar, originally found on the coast of Labrador; Labradorite. *Dana.*

LĀB'RA-DÖR-STÖNE, *n.* Labradorite. *Simmonds.*

LĀ'BRĀX, *n.* [*Gr. λάβραξ, a ravenous sea-fish.*] (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes which includes the rock-fish or striped bass of the U. S. *Storer.*

† LĀB'RINTH-LIKE, *a.* Labyrinthian.
In labyrinth-like turns, and twinings intricate. *Drayton.*

LĀ-BRÖSE', or LĀ'BRÖSE (129), *a.* [*L. labrosus; labrum, a lip.*] Having large lips. *Ash.*

LĀ'BRUM, *n.*; pl. LĀ'BRĀ. [*L.*] 1. A lip.
2. (*Ent.*) The part, usually movable, which, terminating the face anteriorly, covers the mouth from above, and represents the upper lip. *Brande.*

LĀ'BRUS, *n.* (*Ich.*) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, including the different species of wrasse. *Yarrell.*

LĀ-BÜR'NUM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A flowering tree of the genus *Cytisus*, a native of the Alps. *Eng. Cyc.*

LĀBY-RINTH, *n.* [*Gr. λαβρινθος; L. labyrinthus; It. & Sp. laberinto; Fr. labyrinthe.*]
1. (*Ant.*) A large and complicated subterranean cavern or edifice with numerous and intricate passages, which rendered it almost impossible for one, having entered it, to extricate himself.

2. Of the four celebrated labyrinths of antiquity, that in Egypt, near Lake Mæris, was the earliest and most renowned, both for extent and magnificence. It contained 3000 apartments, half of which number was under ground, the whole being surrounded by a wall. *Wm. Smith.*

3. Any thing full of intricate turnings or windings:—any intricate matter or business; a maze; perplexity; intricacy.

Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her watery labyrinth. *Milton.*
What! lost in the labyrinth of thy fury? *Shak.*

3. (*Anat.*) The aggregate of parts constituting the internal ear. *Dunglison.*

4. (*Metalurgy.*) A series of troughs connected with a stamping-mill, through which a current of water is transmitted for suspending and carrying off the pulverized ore, and depositing it at different distances according to the degree of comminution. *Ure.*

5. (*Gardening.*) Formerly, a winding, mazy walk between hedges. *Nicholson.*

LĀB-Y-RIN'TH-AN, *a.* Having many turnings or windings; mazy.

Mark how the labyrinth turns they take,
The choles intricate, and mystic maze. *Tennyson.*

LĀB-Y-RIN'THIC, } *a.* [*L. labyrinthicus; lab-*
LĀB-Y-RIN'TH-CAL, } *yrintus, a labyrinth; Fr.*
labyrinthique.] Relating to, or resembling, a labyrinth. *Ed. Rev.*

LĀB-Y-RIN'TH-FÖRM, *a.* [*L. labyrinthus, a labyrinth, and forma, form.*] Formed like a labyrinth; having many windings. *Kirby.*

LĀB-Y-RIN'THINE, *a.* Relating to, or like, a labyrinth; labyrinthine. *P. Mag.*

LĀB-Y-RIN'THÖ-DÖN, *n.* [*Gr. λαβρινθος, a labyrinth, and δόντις, a tooth.*] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil reptiles from the new red-sandstone strata, characterized by teeth of a peculiarly complicated structure. *Brande.*

LĀC, *n.* [*It. lacca; Sp. laca; Fr. laque; Dut. lak; Ger. lack; Dan. lak; Sw. lack.*—*Menage* says from the Arabic.] A reddish, resinous substance which exudes from the *Ficus Indica*, the *Rhamnus juguba*, and some other trees in the East Indies, in consequence of punctures made upon their branches by a small insect called the *Coccus ficus*.

The substance, in its natural state, investing the twigs of the tree, constitutes the stick-lac of commerce; when broken off the twigs and granulated, it is called seed-lac, which, when melted, strained, and

formed into small cakes, constitutes shell-lac. The principal consumption of lac is in the manufacture of dye-stuffs, sealing-wax, and of certain varnishes and lacquers. *Brande. Ure.*

LĀC, *n.* The number 100,000;—written also *lack*. "A lac of rupees." [*East Indies.*] *Simmonds.*

LĀC'ÇIC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to lac; noting an acid obtained from stick-lac. *Brande.*

LĀC'ÇINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A brown, brittle, translucent substance derived from shell-lac. *Ure.*

LĀC-DYE, *n.* Small square cakes of lac;—used for dyeing red colors. *Simmonds.*

LĀCE, *n.* [*L. laqueus; It. laccio; Sp. lazo; Fr. lacet.*—*A. S. laccan, galaccan, to catch. Tooke.*]
1. † A noose; a snare; a gin; a trap; a net. "To escape out of your lace." *Chaucer.*

2. A string or cord for tying or binding.

3. A cord for fastening female dress. *Swift.*
O, cut my lace, lest my heart cracking, it
Break too. *Shak.*

4. A delicate ornamental net-work, the meshes of which are formed by plaiting together threads of linen, cotton, or other material. *Ure.*
5. † Spirits added to coffee or other beverage.

He is forced, every morning, to drink his dish of coffee by itself, without the addition of the Spectator, that used to be better than lace to it. *Addison.*

LĀCE, *v. a.* [*i. LACED; pp. LACING, LACED.*]
1. To bind as with a cord or lace.

Never man wist of pain
But he were laced in love's chain. *Chaucer.*

2. To fasten by a string passed through two opposite rows of eyelet-holes, and drawn tightly.
When Jenny's stays are newly laced. *Prior.*

3. To adorn with lace. *Shak.*

4. To variegate or streak with delicate lines.
"White and azure laced with blue." *Shak.*

His silver skin laced with his golden blood. *Shak.*

5. To beat as with stripes. "I'll lace your coat for ye." *L'Estrange.*

6. To add spirits to, as beverage. *Smart.*

LĀCE'-BĀRK, *n.* The bark of the *Lagetta lintearia*, a West Indian tree, which separates into layers with delicate reticulated fibres, exactly resembling lace. *Gray.*

LĀCE'-BÖÖT, *n.* A boot which laces at the side or in front. *Simmonds.*

LĀCED'-CÖF'FEE, *n.* Coffee having spirits in it. "Laced-coffee is bad for the head." *Addison.*

† LĀCED'-MÜT'TON (*last' müt'tn*), *n.* A prostitute; a strumpet; a harlot. *Shak.*

LĀCE'-MĀK-ER, *n.* One who makes lace. *Ash.*

LĀCE'MAN, *n.*; pl. LĀCEMEN. He who deals in lace. "Lacemen, mantuamakers." *Jennys.*

LĀC'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [*L. lacerabilis; It. lacerabile; Fr. lacerable.*] That can be easily torn to pieces; that may be lacerated. *Harvey.*

LĀC'ER-ATE, *v. a.* [*L. lacerare, laceratus; lacer, mangled; It. lacerare; Sp. lacerar; Fr. lacerer.*]
[*i. LACERATED; pp. LACERATING, LACERATED.*]
To sever, with the parts torn and jagged; to tear; to rend; to break; to mangle. "The warrior's lacerated corpse." *Lewis.*

Syn.—See **BREAK.**

LĀC'ER-ATE, *a.* Lacerated. [*R.*] *Southey.*

LĀC'ER-Ä-TION, *n.* [*L. laceratio; It. lacerazione; Sp. laceracion; Fr. laceration.*]

1. The act of lacerating; a rending. *Wiseman.*

2. The breach made by rending. *Arbuthnot.*

LĀC'ER-Ä-TIVE, *a.* [*It. lacerativo.*] That lacerates; having power to lacerate. *Harvey.*

† LĀ-CËR'TA, *n.* [*L. lacertus.*] A muscle. *Chaucer.*

LĀ-CËR'TA, *n.* [*L.*] 1. (*Herp.*) A genus of saurians of several species; lizards. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. (*Astron.*) A small constellation in the northern hemisphere, near Andromeda; the Lizard. *P. Cyc.*

LĀ-CËR'TIAN, } *a.* (*Herp.*) Relating to, or re-
LĀ-CËR'TINE, } sembling, lizards. *Brande.*

LĀC'ER-TIL'-AN, *a.* Relating to lizards. *Hitchcock.*

LĀ-CËR'TI-LÖID, *a.* Like a lizard. *Hitchcock.*

LĀ-CËR'TUS, *n.* [*L.*] The lizard fish. *Smart.*

LĀCE'-WINGED (-winged), *a.* Having wings resembling lace. *Kirby.*

LĀCE'WOM-AN (*lās'wām-an*), *n.* A woman who makes or deals in lace. *Strafford.*

LĀCH'ES, *n. pl.* [*L. laxus, loose; Old Fr. lachesse; Fr. lache, lax, slothful.*] (*Law.*) Negligence; remissness; slackness. *Whishaw.*

LĀCH'RY-MĀ-BLE, *a.* [*L. lachrymabilis; lachryma, a tear; It. lagrimabile; Sp. lagrimable; Fr. lacrymable.*] Worthy of tears; deplorable; mournful; lamentable. [*R.*] *Morley.*

LĀCH'RY-MĀL (*lāk'rē-māl*), *a.* [*It. lagrimale; Sp. lacrimal; Fr. lacrymal.*] Pertaining to, or secreting, tears; weeping. "Lachrymal glands." *Cheyne.*

LĀCH'RY-MĀ-RY, *a.* [*Gr. δάκρυμα, a tear; L. lachryma.*] Used for containing tears. "Ancient urns, lamps, lachrymary vessels." *Addison.*

LĀCH-RY-MÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. lachrymatio; lachryma, a tear; It. lagrimazione; Sp. lacrimacion.*] The act of shedding tears. [*R.*] *Cockran.*

LĀCH-RY-MĀ-TO-RY, *n.* [*L. lachryma, a tear; It. lagrimatorio; Sp. lacrimatorio; Fr. lacrymatoire.*] (*Ant.*) A small glass or earthen bottle or jar, found in ancient Roman sepulchres, supposed to have been used at funerals, either to collect the tears of the friends of the deceased, or to contain aromatic liquors to be poured on the funeral pile. *P. Cyc.*

LĀCH-RY-MÖSE' (129), *a.* [*L. lachrymosus; lachryma, a tear; It. lagrimoso; Sp. lacrimoso.*] Producing, or shedding, tears. *Month. Rev.*

LĀCH-RY-MÖSE'LY, *ad.* In a lachrymose manner; tearfully. *Athenæum.*

LĀC'ING, *n.* 1. The act of binding or fastening with a lace.

2. A cord with which one laces any thing.

3. A binding made by means of a cord so disposed as to resemble net-work, as when the cord is passed through two opposite rows of eyelet-holes, and drawn tightly.

4. (*Naut.*) A rope used to lash a sail to a gaff, or a bonnet to a sail;—a piece of compass-timber fayed to the back of the figure-head and the knee of the head, and bolted to each. *Dana.*

LĀ-CIN'I-Ä, *n.* [*L., a lappet.*] (*Zool.*) The blade of the maxilla, being the fourth or apical portion. *Maunder.*

LĀ-CIN'I-ATE, *a.* [*L. lacinia, a lappet, from Gr. λακίς, a rent, a tatter.*] (*Bot.*) Cut into deep, narrow lobes, as a leaf; slashed; jagged. *Gray.*

LĀ-CIN'I-ÄT-ED, *a.* Adorned with fringes or borders; lacinate. *Johnson.*

LĀ-CIN'I-FÖRM, *a.* (*Ent.*) Noting the base-covers of an insect when they are long, of an irregular shape, and appear like lappets on each side of the trunk. *Maunder.*

LĀCK, *v. a.* [*Su. Goth. lacka; Dut. lacken; Old Ger. leken, to diminish; Icel. hlacka; Scot. lackin, lak.*] [*i. LACKED; pp. LACKING, LACKED.*]
1. To disparage; to blame; to find fault with. [*Obs. or local.*] *Chaucer. Wright.*

2. To be in want or in need of; to be destitute of or without; to want; to need.

We lacked your counsel and your help. *Shak.*

Syn.—To lack, to want, and to need rise above each other in meaning. A person, not having superfluous, lacks them,—not having conveniences, wants them,—not having necessities, needs them. One lacks prospective support, wants actual support, and needs the means of paying a debt. Lack is the privation of excess, want, of comfort, and need, of sufficiency.

LĀCK, *v. n.* 1. To be in want.

He that giveth unto the poor shall not lack. *Prov. xxvii. 27.*

2. To be wanting. "It lacks of twelve." *Shak.*

There lacked of David's servants nineteen men. *2 Sam. ii. 32.*

LĀCK, *n.* Want; need; deficiency; failure. "A lack of Timon's aid." *Shak.*

The old lion periseth for lack of prey. *Job iv. 2.*

The lack of one may cause the wreck of all. *Dana.*

LĀCK, *n.* In East Indian numeration, 100,000.—See **LAC.** *Brande.*

LÄCK, n. A resin. — See **LAC**. *Dampier.*
LÄCK-A-DÄI'SI-ÇAL, a. Affectedly pensive or sorrowful. *Maunder.*
LÄCK-A-DÄI-SY, interj. Alas! lackaday. *Wright.*
LÄCK-A-DÄY' (läk'-ä-dä'), interj. [From *lack*, to blame.] Alas! alas the day!
LÄCK'-BÉARD, n. One destitute of beard. *Shak.*
LÄCK'-BRÄIN, n. One who wants wit or sense. "What a lack-brain is this." *Shak.*
LÄCK'ER, n. 1. One who lacks. *Davies.*
 2. A yellow varnish — See **LACQUER**. *Johnson.*
LÄCK'ER, v. a. To varnish with lacquer. — See **LACQUER**. "Lackered shoe." *Iago.*
LÄCK'EY (läk'e), n. [It. *lacche*; Sp. & Port. *lacayo*; Fr. *laquais*. — Dut. *lakkei*; Ger. *lackei*; Dan. & Sw. *lakei*.]
 1. An attending servant; a runner of errands; a footboy or a footman. *Swift.*
 2. (Ent) A kind of party-colored caterpillar. *Harris.*
LÄCK'EY (läk'e), v. a. [*i.* **LACKEYED**; pp. **LACKEYING**, **LACKEYED**.] To attend as a servant. A thousand liveried angels lackey her. *Milton.*
LÄCK'EY (läk'e), v. n. To act as a servant or footboy; to pay servile attendance. Rings lackeying by his triumphal chariot. *Massinger.*
LÄCK'-LÄT-IN, n. One ignorant of Latin; an ignoramus. *Nares.*
LÄCK'-LÄN-EN, a. Wanting linen or shirts. *Shak.*
LÄCK'-LÖVE, n. One indifferent to love. *Shak.*
LÄCK'-LÜS-TRE (läk'läs-ter), a. Wanting lustre or brightness. "With lack-lustre eye." *Shak.*
LÄ-CÖN'IC, } a. [Gr. *lakonikos*; *Λακων*, a La-
LÄ-CÖN'I-ÇAL, } cedæmonian; *L. laconicus*; It. & Sp. *laconico*; Fr. *laconique*.]
 1. After the manner of the Lacones or Spartans, especially in respect of short and pithy speech; brief; short; concise; sententious. King Agis, therefore, when a certain Athenian laughed at the Lacedæmonian short words, and said the jinglers would swallow them with ease, answered, in his laconic way, "And yet we can reach our enemy's hearts with them." *Langhorne.*
 2. Severe; painful. [R.] His head had now felt the razor, his back the rod; all which laconical discipline pleased him well. *Ep. Hall.*
Syn. — See **SHORT**.
LÄ-CÖN'IC, n. 1. A concise style; laconism. [R.] Shall we never again talk together in laconic? *Addison.*
 2. A brief, sententious phrase or saying; laconism; as, "The laconics of a language."
LÄ-CÖN'I-ÇAL-LY, ad. In a laconic manner; briefly; sententiously. *Camden.*
LÄ-CÖN'I-ÇISM, n. Same as **LACONISM**. [R.] *Pope.*
LÄ-CÖ-NISM (läk'o-nizm, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.; läk'o-nizm, Wb.), n. [Gr. *lakonismos*; *L. laconismus*; It. & Sp. *laconismo*; Fr. *laconisme*.]
 1. A concise style; laconicism. *Johnson.*
 2. A brief, sententious phrase or saying. "The laconisms on the wall" [Dan. v. 25]. *Browne.*
LÄC'ON-IZE, v. n. [Gr. *lakonizō*; It. *laconizzare*; Fr. *laconiser*.] To imitate the Lacedæmonians; to speak laconically. *Richardson.*
LÄCQU'ER (läk'er), n. A yellow varnish, consisting of a solution of shell-lac in alcohol, colored by gamboge, saffron, annatto, or other yellow, orange, or red coloring matter; — used chiefly to give brass and some other metals a golden color, and to preserve their lustre. *Brande.*
LÄCQU'ER (läk'er), v. a. [*i.* **LACQUERED**; pp. **LACQUERING**, **LACQUERED**.] To varnish with lacquer. *P. Cyc.*
LÄCQU'ER-ER (läk'er-er), n. One who varnishes metal or wood. *Simmonds.*
LÄCQU'ER-ING, n. The art or the act of covering metals with lacquer. *Ogilvie.*
LÄC-R-MÖ'SÖ, a. [It. (Mus.) A term implying a plaintive movement, as if weeping. *Moore.*
†LÄC'TAGE, n. [*L. lac, lactis*, milk, from Gr. *γάλα, γάλακτος*.] Produce from animals yielding milk. It is thought that the offspring of Abel, who sacrificed of his flock, was only wool, the fruits of his shearing, and milk, or rather cream, a part of his lactage. *Shuckford.*

LÄC'TANT, a. [*L. lacto, lactans*, to suckle.] Giving suck; suckling. *Craig.*
LÄC'TA-RÈNE, n. A preparation of caseine from milk, in extensive use among calico printers. *Simmonds.*
LÄC'TA-RY, a. [*L. lactarius*; *lacto, lactare*, to contain milk; *lac, lactis*, milk; Sp. *lactario*; Fr. *lactaire*.] Milky; full of juice; resembling milk. "Lactary plants." *Browne.*
LÄC'TA-RY, n. A house or place where milk is kept; a dairy-house. *Blount. Farm. Ency.*
LÄC'TATE, n. [Fr.] (Chem.) A salt formed of lactic acid and a base. *Silliman.*
LÄC-TÄ'TION, n. [*L. lacto, lactatus*, to suckle; *lac, lactis*, milk; Fr. *lactation*.] The act, or the time, of giving suck. *Bailey.*
||LÄC'TE-AL (läk'te-al, P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; läk'te-al or läk'che-al, W.), a. [*L. lac, lactis*, milk].
 1. Resembling milk; lactean; milky.
 2. Conveying chyle; chyliiferous; lacteous. "Lactæal veins." *Derham.*
||LÄC'TE-AL, n. (Anat.) One of the vessels which convey the chyle from the intestines to the thoracic duct; a chyliiferous vessel. *Dunglison.*
||LÄC'TE-AN, a. Resembling milk; milky; lacteal. "Lactean whiteness." *Moxon.*
||LÄC'TE-OÜS, a. [*L. lacteus*; Sp. *lacteo*.]
 1. Resembling milk; milky; lactean; milky-white. "Lacteous juice." *Browne.*
 2. Chyliiferous. "Lacteous vessels." *Bentley.*
LÄC-TÈS'CENCE, n. [*L. lactesco, lactescens*, to turn to milk; Fr. *lactescence*.] Tendency to milk, or to milky color; milkiness. *Boyle.*
LÄC-TÈS'CENT, a. [Fr.] (Bot.) Resembling milk, or yielding a milky juice, as the milk-weed. *Gray.*
LÄC'TIC, a. [*L. lac, lactis*, milk; Fr. *lactique*.] (Chem.) Noting an acid derived chiefly from sour milk, but more easily prepared by the fermentation of sugar with caseine. *Silliman.*
LÄC-TIF'ER-OÜS, a. [*L. lac, lactis*, milk, and *fero*, to bear; Sp. *lactifero*; Fr. *lactifère*.] Conveying milk, or a liquid resembling milk. *Ray.*
Lactiferous vessels, (Anat.) the excretory ducts of the mammary gland. *Dunglison.*
LÄC-TIF'IC, } a. [*L. lac, lactis*, milk, and
LÄC-TIF'I-ÇAL, } *facio*, to make.] Causing, yielding, or producing, milk. *Blount.*
LÄC'TINE, n. [*L. lac, lactis*, milk.] (Chem.) A kind of sugar obtained by evaporating the whey of milk; sugar of milk. *Hæffer.*
LÄC-TÖM'E-TER, n. [*L. lac, lactis*, milk, and Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] A graduated glass tube for ascertaining the proportion of cream in milk; a galactometer. *Brande.*
LÄC'TO-SCÖPE, n. [*L. lac, lactis*, milk, and Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, to view.] A kind of eyeglass; an instrument for ascertaining the opacity of milk, and thus estimating the richness of the fluid in cream. *Simmonds.*
LÄC-TU-CÄRI-ÜM, n. The inspissated juice of the *Lactuca sativa*, or common garden lettuce; — possessing anodyne properties and sometimes used as a substitute for opium. *Brande.*
LÄC-TÜ'ÇIC, a. (Chem.) Noting an acid discovered by Pfaff in the juice of the *Lactuca virosa*, or acid lettuce, and containing oxalic acid. *Brande.*
LÄ-CÜ'NÄ, n.; pl. **LÄ-CÜ'NÆ.** [*L. a ditch or pit; lacus, a lake*; Gr. *λάκος*, a hollow.]
 1. (Anat.) A small cavity in a mucous membrane; — sometimes used synonymously with *crypt*. *Dunglison.*
 2. (Bot.) A hollow or pit on the upper surface of the thallus of lichens; — an air-cell. *Henslow.*
LÄ-CÜ'NÄR, n. [*L. a ditch, a lacuna*, a ditch.] (Arch.) An ornamental ceiling consisting of compartments sunk or hollowed, without spaces or bands between the panels. *Brande.*
LÄC-U-NÖSE', a. [*L. lacunosus*; *lacuna*, a ditch.] (Bot. & Zool.) Having depressions or excavations on the surface. *P. Cyc.*

LÄ-CÜ'NOÜS, a. Same as **LACUNOSE**. *Smart.*
LÄ-CÜS'TRA'L, a. [*L. lacus, a lake*.] Belonging to a lake; lacustrine. *Clarke.*
LÄ-CÜS'TRINE, a. [*L. lacus, a lake*.] Of or pertaining to a lake, or lakes. *Buckland.*
Lacustrine deposits, (Geol.) certain fresh-water formations which occur in the newer rocks. *Brande.*
LÄD, n. [*Junius* derives it from A. S. *ledan*, to lead. *Skinner* and *Lye* prefer A. S. *leode*, a people, or, as the latter asserts, a youth; but *leode* means a companion, follower, or attendant, and may itself be from *ledan*, to lead. *Richardson*. — Icel. *lydde*, a servant. "The origin is certainly from A. S. *leode*, juvenis." *Jamieson*.]
 1. A small male child; a boy. Lads plucked out of their fathers' hands to be slain. *Joye.*
 2. A young man; a youth; a stripling. Northern lads and stout Welshmen. *Drayton.*
†LÄD. The preterite of *lead*; — now *led*. *Spenser.*
LÄD'A-NÜM, n. [Arab. *ladun*; Gr. *λάδανον, λήδανον*; *L. ladanum*.] A blackish-green, fragrant, unctuous resin, of a warm, bitter taste, obtained chiefly from *Cistus creticus*, a shrub which grows in Syria and in the Island of Candia; — formerly used in medicine as a stimulant. *Ure.*
LÄD-A-FÉE', n. An acquittance. [India.] *Crawd.*
LÄD'DER, n. [A. S. *hlædder*; *ledan*, to lead; Frs. *hladder*; Dut. *ladder*; Ger. *leiter*.]
 1. A machine for facilitating ascent, formed of steps supported at each end by upright side-pieces; — usually constructed of wood, sometimes of rope.
 2. Any means by which one climbs, or ascends, gradually. "The ladder ecclesiastical." *Swift.*
Northumberland, thou ladder wherewithal
The mounting Bolingbroke ascends my throne. *Shak.*
LÄD'DER-WÖRK (-würk), n. Work which has to be done on a ladder, as painting, &c. *Simmonds.*
LÄD'DIE, n. A boy; a lad. [Scottish.] *Jamieson.*
†LÄDE, n. [A. S. *lad*; *ledan*, to lead.]
 1. A passage of water; a lode. *Camden.*
 2. The mouth of a river. *Ep. Hall.*
LÄDE, v. a. [*i.* **LADED**; pp. **LADING**, **LADEN** or **LADED**.] [A. S. *hladan*, to load; Dut. *laden*; Ger. *laden*; Dan. *lade*; Sw. *ladda*.] To charge with a burden or weight; to load; to freight. "A ship laden with gold." *Shak.*
Some bringing in sheaves, and lading asses. *Neh. xiii. 15.*
A grove laden with fair fruit. *Milton.*
LÄDE, v. a. [*i.* **LADED**; pp. **LADING**, **LADED**.] [A. S. *hladan*, to draw out; to empty.] To throw out by dipping, as with a ladle; to dip. And child, the sea that sunders him from thence, Saying he 'll *lade* it dry to have his way. *Shak.*
LÄDE, v. n. 1. To draw water, as from a well. She did not think best to *lade* at the shallow channel. *Ep. Hall.*
 2. To admit water by leakage. *Wright.*
LÄ'DIED, a. Like that of a lady; gentle. "A laded hand." [R.] *Feltham.*
LÄ'DIES'-TRÄ'ÇES, n. (Bot.) A plant. — See **LADY'S-TRESSES**. *Bigelow.*
LÄ'DI-FY, v. a. To make a lady of. [R.] *Massinger.*
LÄD'ING, n. 1. The act of lading. "After the lading of their goods." *Stow.*
 2. Load; freight; cargo; burden. "A ship of rich lading." *Shak.*
Syn. — See **FREIGHT**.
LÄD'KIN, n. A small lad; a boy. *Mors.*
LÄ'DLE (lä'dl), n. [A. S. *hlædle*; *hladan*, to draw out.]
 1. A utensil for dipping, consisting of a deep bowl with a long handle. Some stirred the molten ore with *ladles* great. *Spenser.*
 2. The receptacle of a mill-wheel, into which the water falling moves it. *Johnson.*
 3. (Gunnery.) An instrument for drawing the charge of a cannon. *Simmonds.*
LÄ'DLE, v. a. To dip with a ladle; to lade. *Wæle.*
LÄ'DLE-FÜL, n.; pl. **LÄDLEFULS.** As much as a ladle holds. *Swift.*
LÄ'DY, n.; pl. **LÄ'DYES.** [Goth. *lafda*; A. S.

hlæfdie, hlæfdige, hlæfdig; Icel. *lafde*. — From A. S. *hlæfan*, to lift, i. e. one raised to the rank of her husband or lord. *Tooke*. — From Goth. *hlaiþ* (A. S. *hlaf*), a loaf, and *dian*, to serve or distribute, because the mistress of the family used to distribute the bread to the domestics and guests. *Verstegan*.]

1. A woman of high rank; an illustrious or eminent woman. *Shak. Dryden*.

2. A term of complaisance used of women in general, but appropriately of a woman of cultivation and refinement. *Guardian*.

3. Mistress, importing power and authority. "The lady of kingdoms." *Isa. xlvii. 5.*

(Of all these bounds, even from this line to this,
With shadowy forests and with champains riched,
With plenteous rivers and wide-skirted meads,
We make thee lady. *Shak.*

4. A female sweetheart, or a wife. *Shak.*

5. The Virgin Mary.
Heaven, and our Lady gracious, hath it pleased
To shune on my contemptible estate. *Shak.*

¶ In England, the title *lady* is correlative to *lord*, and properly belongs to every woman whose husband is not of lower rank than a knight, or who is a daughter of a nobleman no lower than an earl; but as a common name, without being a title, it is there, as it is here, given to almost all well-dressed and well-bred women.

LADY-BIRD, *n.* (*Ent.*) A small coleopterous insect, of the Linnæan genus *Coccinella*, remarkable for its brilliant coloring, being generally red or yellow, with black, red, white, or yellow spots. *Harris*.

LADY-BUG, } *n.* A kind of beetle. Same as
LADY-COW, } LADY-BIRD. *Harris*.

LADY-DAY, *n.* (*Romish Church*.) The day on which the annunciation of the Virgin Mary is celebrated; the twenty-fifth of March. *Brande*.

LADY-FLY, *n.* Same as LADY-BIRD. *Gay*.

LADY-HEAD, *n.* Ladyship. *Gower*.

LADY-HOOD (-hood), *n.* The quality of being a lady; ladyship. *Thackeray*.

LADY-LIKE, *a.* 1. Like, or becoming, a lady; refined; as, "Lady-like deportment."
2. Soft; gentle; delicate; tender. *Warner*.

LADY-LOVE, *n.* A female sweetheart. *W. Scott*.

LADY'S-BED-STRAW, *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub, with fine leaves and elegant umbels of white flowers; *Pharnaceum molugo*. *Loudon*.

LADY'S-BOW-ER, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of climbing plants; virgin's-bower; *Clematis*. *Crabb*.

LADY'S-COMB (-kəm), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Scandix*. *Wright*.

LADY'S-CUSH'ION (-kash'un), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Saxifraga*. *Wright*.

LADY'S-FIN'GER, *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) Kidney-vetch; *Anihyllis vulneraria*. *Farm. Ency.*
2. (*Zool.*) One of the branchiae, or breathing apparatus of the lobster. *Wood*.

LADY'S-HAIR, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to the grass *Briza media*. *Wright*.

LADY-SHIP, *n.* 1. The state of a lady. *Gower*.
2. The title of a lady. *Shak.*

LADY'S-MAN'TLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of deciduous, herbaceous plants; *Alchemilla*. *Loudon*.

LADY'S-SÉAL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Tamus*. *Clarke*.

LADY'S-SLIP'PER, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, so named in allusion to the slipper-like form of the labellum; *Cypripedium*. *Loudon*.

LADY'S-SMÖCK, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen herbaceous plants, *Cardamine*. *Loudon*.

LADY'S-TRESS'ES, *n.* See LADY'S-TRESSES.

LADY'S-TRESS'ES, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, having the germs on the flower-stalk placed above one another, in a manner somewhat resembling tresses of plaited hair; *Spiranthes aestivalis*. *Loudon*.

LÆT'IT'IA (-tish'e-s), *n.* (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Chacornac in 1856. *Loving*.

LÆG, *a.* [A. S. *lang*, long. *Skinner*. — A. S. *luggan*, luggan, to lie. *Richardson*.]

1. Slow; sluggish; slack. [E.]
Came too lag to see him buried. *Shak.*

2. Coming behind; falling short. [E.]

I am fourteen moonshines lag of a brother. *Shak.*

3. That remains; last. [E.]

The lag end of my life. *Shak.*

LÆG, *n.* 1. One who comes last, or falls behind. "The lag of all the race." *Dryden*.

2. The lag-end; the lowest class; the rump. "The common lag of people." *Shak.*

3. The quantity of retardation of some movement; — opposed to some term meaning advance or acceleration; as, "The lag of the tide"; "The lag of the steam-valve of a steam engine." *Ogilvie*.

LÆG, *v. n.* [i. LAGGED; *pp.* LAGGING, LAGGED.] To move slowly or sluggishly; to loiter; to hang or fall behind; to linger. *Milton*.

Fortune makes him lag behind. *Shak.*

Syn. — See LINGER.

LÆGAN, *n.* [A. S. *luggan*, luggan, to lie. *Burrit*.] (*Old Eng. Law*.) Goods found in the sea at a distance from the shore, under circumstances rendering it doubtful where they were to come to land, and which belong to the finder, as being the property of no one. *Burrit*.

LÆGER-BEER, *n.* [Ger. *lager-bier*; *lager*, a bed, — the frame in a cellar on which the beer in barrels is laid before being used, and *bier*, beer.] A kind of beer much used in Germany, where it is kept in casks on a frame (*lager*), placed in a cellar for the purpose, before it is considered fit for use; — the name of a similar beverage now largely manufactured in the United States. *Schneider*.

LÆGER-WINE, *n.* Old bottled wine that has been kept in the cellar. *Simmonds*.

LÆG'ARD, *a.* Backward; sluggish; slow. *Collins*.

LÆG'ARD, *n.* One who lacks behind; a loiterer. *For a lagger in love, and a dastard in war,*
Was to wed the fair Ellen of brave Lochinvar. *Scott*.

LÆGER, *n.* One who lags; a loiterer. *Francis*.

LÆG'ING-LY, *ad.* In the manner of one who lags or loiters; loiteringly. *Clarke*.

LÆG'O-MYS, *n.* [Gr. *layós*, a hare, and *mūs*, a mouse.] (*Zool.*) A genus of small, rodent quadrupeds of the family *Leporida* or hares, inhabiting northern latitudes; — called also *rat-hare*. *Eng. Cyc. Brande*.

LÆ-GÖN', *n.* [It. & Sp. *laguna*, from L. *lacuna*, a ditch; *lacus*, a lake; Fr. *lagune*.] A shallow pond of considerable extent; a morass; — applied particularly to a body of water near the sea, with which it is connected by one or more inlets; as, "The lagoons of Venice." *Latrobe*.

LÆ-GÖ'PUS, *n.* [Gr. *layós*, a hare, and *pūs*, a foot.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds of the family *Tetraonidae*, having the tarsi and toes entirely covered with feathers; grouse. *Baird*.

LÆ-GÖS'TO-MUS, or LÆ-GÖS'TO-MYS, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of burrowing mammals belonging to the order *Rodentia* and the family *Chinchillidae*. *Waterhouse*.

LÆG'O-THRIX, *n.* [Gr. *layós*, a hare, and *thrix*, the hair.] (*Zool.*) A genus of monkeys found in Brazil, having long, prehensile tails, and soft, wool-like hair. *Baird*.

LÆ'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *laikos*; *laós*, the people; L. *laicus*; It. & Sp. *laico*; Fr. *laïque*, *lat.*] Belonging or relating to the laity. *Milken*.

LÆ'IC, *n.* A layman. *Bp. Morton*.

The clergyman was now become an amplexion being both an ecclesiastic and a laic. *Sir John Hawk*.

† LÆ-I-CAL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of a layman. *Asb.*

LÆID, *i. & p.* from *lay*. See LAY.

LÆID'LY, *a.* [It. *laido*; Fr. *laid*.] Ugly; loathsome; unsightly; foul. [N. of Eng.] *Brockett*.

LÆID'-PÆ-PER, *n.* Writing paper with a ribbed surface. *Simmonds*.

LÆID'-UP, *p. a.* Reposited or laid aside: — confined to the bed: — unriggered and not used, as a ship. *Crabb*.

LÆIN (læn), *p.* from *læ*. See LIE.

LÆIR (lær), *n.* [Ger. *lager*, couch, lair; *lügen*, to lie. — See LAY.]

1. † The place where one lays or is laid.

The minster church, this day of great repair,
Of Glastonbury, where now he has his lair. *Hardyng*
2. The couch or resting-place of a brute, particularly of a wild beast.

The beast is laid down in his lair. *Cowper*.
Mossy caverns for their noontide lair. *Dryden*.

3. Grass or pasture-land; pasture. [E.]
More hard for hungry steed to abstain from pleasant lair. *Spenser*.

4. Soil and dung. [Local.] *Farm. Ency.*

LÆIRD (lærd), *n.* [Scot., from A. S. *hlæford*. — See LORD.] A lord; a man of superior rank: — a leader or captain: — a landed gentleman under the degree of a knight. [Scot.] *Jamieson*.

LÆ'ISM, *n.* The name of the Buddhist religion in Mongolia and Tibet; lamaism. *P. Cyc.*

LÆI'TER, *n.* The whole number of eggs laid by a fowl before incubation; — written also *lafter* and *lawter*. [Local, England.] *Brockett*.

LÆ'I-TY, *n.* [Gr. *laós*, the people.]

1. The people at large, as distinguished from the clergy. *Swift*.

The progress of the ecclesiastical authority gave birth to the memorable distinction of the *laity* and clergy, which had been unknown to the Greeks and Romans. *Gibbon*.

2. † The state of a layman. *Ayliffe*.

LÆKE, *n.* [L. *lacus*, from Gr. *laxos*, a hollow or pit; It. & Sp. *lago*; Fr. *lac*.] A large inland body of water having no immediate connection with the sea. *Dryden*.

LÆKE, *n.* [It. *lacca*; Fr. *laque*. — See LAC.] A pigment composed of aluminous earth and a red coloring matter; as, "Madder lake."

¶ "The term is sometimes applied to all compounds of alumina and a coloring matter." *Brande*.

LÆKE, *v. n.* [A. S. *læcan*, *læcan*.] To play; to sport. [North of England.] *Ray*.

LÆKE'LET, *n.* A small lake; a pond.

The sacred flowers that crown
The lakelet with their rosette beauty. *Southey*.

LÆKE'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a lake. *Wright*.

† LÆ'KEN, or † LÆ'KEN'S, *n.* [Contraction of *ladykin*.] A diminutive of *our lady*. *Shak.*

LÆK'ER, *n.* A visitor of lakes. *Wilberforce*.

LÆ'KY, *a.* Belonging to a lake. [E.] *Sherwood*.

LÆI-LÆ'TION, *n.* [L. *lallo*, *lallatus*, to sing *lalla* or *lullaby*; It. *lallazione*; Fr. *lallation*.] A vicious pronunciation, which consists in rendering the sound of the letter *l* unduly liquid, or in substituting it for that of *r*. *Wright*.

LÆ'MA, *n.* [*mother* or *pastor* of souls. *Brande*.] In Mongolia, the title of priests in general: — among the Calmucks, the title of the higher classes of priests only.

Dalai Lama, or *Grand Lama*, the head of the Buddhist religion in Tibet, worshipped by various Tartaric tribes as a real divinity upon earth. *Brande*.

LÆ'MA, *n.* A quadruped. — See LLAMA.

LÆ'MA-ISM, *n.* The Buddhist religion in Mongolia and Tibet. *P. Cyc.*

LÆ-MAN'TINE, *n.* [Fr. *lamantin*.] (*Zool.*) An herbivorous animal; the manatee or sea-cow. — See MANATUS. *Lyell*.

LÆMB (læm), *n.* [Goth. & A. S. *lamb*; Dut. *lam*; Ger. *lamm*; Dan. & Sw. *lam*.]

1. The young offspring of the sheep. *Pope*.

2. Typically, Jesus Christ, the Saviour.

Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world. *John i. 29.*

3. Metaphorically, any one having the meekness and innocence of a lamb. *Richardson*.

LÆMB (læm), *v. n.* To bring forth lambs; to yearn. *Sherwood*.

LÆMB'-ALE (læm'al), *n.* A feast at the time of shearing lambs. *Watson*.

LÆM'BA-TIVE, *a.* [L. *lambo*, to lick; It. *lambativo*.] Taken by licking. "Lambative medicines." *Browne*.

LÆM'BA-TIVE, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine of a sirupy consistence, which formerly was sucked or licked from the end of a stick of licorice. *Dunham*.

LÆMB'DA-CISM, *n.* [Gr. *λαβδαισμός*; *λαβδία*, the letter *δ*; L. *lambdacismus*.] A vicious pro-

nunciation, which consists in uttering the letter *l* inappropriately; lallation. — See LALLATION.

LAMB'DOÏD, } *a.* [Gr. *A*, lambda, and *idos*,
LAMB'DOÏD'AL, } form; Fr. *lambdoïdal*.] Re-
sembling in form the Greek letter *λ*.

Lambdoidal suture, (*Anat.*) the suture formed by the parietal bones and the occipital bone. *Dunglison.*

LAMB'ENT, *a.* [*L. lambo*, *lambens*, to lick; *It. lambente*.] Licking; gliding over; playing about; touching lightly, as with the tongue. "A *lambent flame*." *Cowley.*

LAMB'BI-TIVE, *a.* Lambative. *Bailey.*

LAMB'KIN (*lám'kín*), *n.* 1. A little lamb.

In the warm folds their tender *lambkins* lie. *Dryden.*

2. One treated as a lamb; one fondly cherished.

Sir John, thy tender *lambkin* now is king. *Shak.*

LAMB'-LIKE (*lám'lik*), *a.* Resembling a lamb; mild; meek; innocent; inoffensive.

LAMB'S'-LÉT-TUCE (*-tis*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of annual plants; corn-salad; *Valerianella*:—a name particularly applied to the *Valerianella oleria*. *Loudon. Eng. Cyc.*

LAMB'S'-QUÁR-TERS, *n.* (*Bot.*) Mountain spinach; *Chenopodium album*. *Farm. Ency.*

LAMB'S'-TÓNGUE (*lámz'túng*), *n.* A plant.

LAMB'S'-WOOL (*lámz'wúl*), *n.* 1. The wool of lambs.

2. ["*La mas ubhal* [Irish], the day of the apple fruit." *Johnson*.—"From the resemblance of the soft pulp of roasted apples to the wool of a lamb." *Walker*.] A beverage composed of ale and the soft pulp of roasted apples. *Goldsmith.*

LÁME, *a.* [*A. S.* & *Dut. lam*; *Ger. lahm*; *Dan. & Sw. lam*.]

1. Wanting the natural power or strength; disabled, particularly in the limbs; crippled.

Then shall the *lame* man leap as an hart. *Isa. xxxv. 6.*

2. Faulty in metre; hobbling; not smooth.

The prose is fustian, and the numbers *lame*. *Dryden.*

3. Imperfect; defective; weak; feeble; insufficient; unsound. "A *lame* excuse." *Swift*.
Nothing of worth or weight can be achieved with half a mind, with a faint heart, with a *lame* endeavor. *Barrow.*

LÁME, *v. a.* [*i. LAMBD*; *pp. LAMING, LAMED*.] To make lame; to cripple. *Shak.*

LÁMED, *p. a.* Made lame. "*Lamed* limbs."

LÁME-DÜCK, *n.* A slang term applied to a member of the stock exchange who fails to meet his engagements. *Simmonds.*

LÁM'EL, *n.* A thin plate. — See *LAMELLA*. *Craig.*

LÁ-MÉL'LA, *n.*; pl. *LÁ-MÉL'LES*. [*L*, dim. of *lamina*, a plate or layer.] A thin plate or scale; — applied in botany to a foliaceous erect scale appended to the corollas of some plants. *Brande.*

LÁM'EL-LAR, *a.* (*Nat. Hist.*) Composed of, or covered with, thin scales; lamellate; lamellated. "Marl . . . of a *lamellar* texture." *Kirwan.*

LÁM'EL-LAR-LY, *ad.* In thin plates or scales.

LÁM'EL-LÁTE, } *a.* [*It. lamellato*.] Formed
LÁM'EL-LÁT-ED, } of plates; lamellar. *Gray.*

LÁ-MÉL-LI-BRÁN'CHI-ATE, *n.* [*L. lamella*, a small plate or scale, and *branchia*, gills.] (*Zoöl.*) One of an order of acephalous mollusks, having gills in the form of layers disposed symmetrically, two on each side. *Brande.*

LÁ-MÉL-LI-CÖRN, *n.* [*L. lamella*, a small plate, and *cornu*, a horn.] (*Ent.*) A coleopterous insect the antennæ of which are composed of nine or ten joints, the last two or three of which are lamellated. *Westwood.*

LÁM-EL-LÍF'ER-OÜS, *a.* [*L. lamella*, a small plate, and *fero*, to bear.] Having a structure consisting of thin plates or layers. *Lyell.*

LÁ-MÉL-LI-FÖRM, *a.* [*L. lamella*, a small plate, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a thin plate or scale. *Eng. Cyc.*

LÁ-MÉL-LI-RÖS'TRAL, *n.* [*L. lamella*, a small plate, and *rostrum*, a beak.] (*Ornith.*) One of a tribe of swimming birds, the fourth in the system of Cuvier, comprehending those in which the margin of the beaks are furnished with numerous lamellæ or dental plates, arranged in a regular series, as in the swan, the goose, and the duck. *Brande.*

LÁM-EL-LÖSE' (129), *a.* [*L. lamella*, a small plate.] Covered with, or in the form of, plates.

LÁME'LY, *ad.* 1. In a lame manner; without natural power or strength; like a cripple. *Shak.*
2. Imperfectly; weakly; feebly; poorly. "Line *lame*ly writ." *Shak.*

He could but *lame*ly have executed such an office. *Barrow.*

LÁME'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being lame; — applied particularly to loss or inability of limbs. *Eriethorius* rode always in a chariot to conceal his *lame-ness*. *Dryden.*

2. Imperfection; weakness; feebleness.

If the story move or the actor help the *lame*ness of it with his performance. *Dryden.*

LÁ-MÉNT', *v. n.* [*L. lamentor*; *It. lamentare*; *Sp. lamentar*; *Fr. lamenter*.] [*i. LAMENTED*; *pp. LAMENTING, LAMENTED*.] To express grief or sorrow; to moan; to wail; to grieve; to cry.

David *lamented* with this lamentation for Saul. *2 Sam. i. 17.*

Disconsolate he wanders on the coast,
Sighs for his country, and *laments* again
To the deaf rocks and hoarse-resounding main. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See *CRY, GRIEVE*.

LÁ-MÉNT', *v. a.* To express sorrow for; to be-
moan; to bewail; to deplore; to mourn.

Whilst I while obsequiously *lament*
The untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster. *Shak.*

Syn. — See *BEWAIL, DEPLORE*.

LÁ-MÉNT', *n.* [*L. lamenta*; *It. & Sp. lamento*.]

1. Expression of sorrow; a wailing; a moan-
ing; lamentation; a lamenting.

A voice of weeping heard and loud *lament*. *Milton.*

2. A poem or song expressive of sorrow; an
elegy; a dirge. *Smart.*

LÁM'EN-TÁ-BLE, *a.* [*L. lamentabilis*; *It. lamen-
tabile*; *Sp. & Fr. lamentable*.]

1. Fit to cause expressions of sorrow; to be
lamented; deplorable.

Tell thou the *lamentable* fall of me. *Shak.*

2. Expressing sorrow; mournful; wailing;
"*Lamentable* cries." *Dryden.*

3. Pitiful; despicable; sorry; miserable; —
used in contempt or ridicule.

The bishop, to make out the disparity between the hea-
thens and them, flies to this *lamentable* refuge. *Stillingfleet.*

LÁM'EN-TÁ-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being
lamentable. *Scott.*

LÁM'EN-TÁ-BLY, *ad.* 1. With expressions of
sorrow; mournfully; sorrowfully. *Sidney.*

2. So as to cause sorrow.

Our fortune . . . sinks most *lamentably*. *Shak.*

3. Pitifully; despicably. *Johnson.*

LÁM'EN-TÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. lamentatio*; *It. lamen-
tatione*; *Sp. lamentacion*; *Fr. lamentation*.]

1. The act of lamenting; expression of sor-
row; a wailing; a moaning; a lamenting.

Be it lawful that I invoke thy ghost
To hear the *lamentations* of poor Anne. *Shak.*

2. pl. The 25th book of the Old Testament,
by Jeremiah; — so named in allusion to its
mournful character. *Kitto.*

LÁ-MÉNT'ED, *p. a.* Bemoaned; bewailed; mourned
for; as, "The *lamented* dead."

LÁ-MÉNT'ER, *n.* One who laments. *Spectator.*

LÁ-MÉNT'INE, *n.* See *LAMANTINE*. *Bailey.*

LÁ-MÉNT'ING, *n.* The act of one who laments;
expression of sorrow; lamentation.

But now, ah, dismal change! the tuneful throng
To loud *lamentings* turn the cheerful song. *Congreve.*

LÁ-MÉNT'ING-LY, *ad.* With lamentations.

LÁ-MÉNT'Á, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. Aspid*.]

1. (*Myth.*) A daughter of Belus, changed into
a monster which fed on human flesh. *Anthon.*

2. A hag; a witch. *Massinger.*

LÁM'IN, *n.* A thin plate. — See *LAMINA*. *Wright.*

LÁM'INÁ, *n.*; pl. *LÁM'INÆ*. [*L*]

1. A thin plate, scale, or layer. *Russell.*

2. (*Anat.*) A thin, flat part of a bone; — the
lap of the ear.

The ecribriform *lamina* . . . of the ethmoid bone. *Dunglison.*

3. (*Bot.*) The expanded surface of a leaf; —
the expanded portion of the petal of a polypet-
alous corolla, or of the sepal of a polysepalous
calyx. *Gray.*

4. (*Min.*) One of the thin slices or plates into
which certain minerals are separable by cleav-
age. "A *lamina* of mica." *Dana.*

5. (*Geol.*) One of the layers of which a stratum is sometimes composed. *Lyell.*

LÁM-I-NA-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being
formed or extended into thin plates. *Ogilvie.*

LÁM'I-NA-BLE, *a.* That may be extended or
drawn out into thin plates, as a metal by being
passed through the rolling-press. *Cree.*

LÁM'I-NÁR, *a.* Consisting of thin plates or lay-
ers; laminary; laminated. *Smart.*

LÁM'I-NA-RY, *a.* Consisting of thin plates. *Cl.*

LÁM'I-NÁT-ED, *a.* Consisting of thin plates or
layers; plated; laminary. *Sharp.*

LÁM-I-NÁ'TION, *n.* The state of being laminated;
arrangement in layers. *Philips.*

LÁM'ISH, *a.* Slightly lame; hobbling. *A. Wood.*

LÁMM, *v. a.* [*A. S. lam*, lame. — *Belg. lamen*,
to strike; *Ger. lahmen*.] To lame or bruise
with blows; to beat soundly; to drub. [*Vulgar.*]

Lammed you shall be ere we leave ye.
You shall be beaten sober. *Beau. & Fl.*

LÁM'MAS, or **LÁM'MAS-DÁY**, *n.* [*A. S. hlām-
messe*, *hlafmesse*, the bread feast, or feast of
first fruits; *hlaf*, a loaf, and *mæsse*, a feast.]
The first day of August. *Bacon.*

LÁM'MAS, *a.* Pertaining to the first day of Au-
gust. *Ash.*

LÁM'MAS-TÍDE, *n.* The first day of August;
lammas-day. *Shak.*

LÁM-MER-GEY'ER } (*lám-mer-gei'er*), *n.* [*Ger.*
LÁM'MER-GEY'ER } *lammergeier*; *lammer*,
lambs, and *geier*, a vulture.] (*Ornith.*) A spe-
cies of vulture of large size, inhabiting the high-
est mountains of Europe, Asia, and Africa;
the bearded vulture; *Gypæus barbatus*.

Unlike the typical vultures, which are distinguished by
their bare necks, indicative of their propensity for feeding on
carrion, the *lammergeier* has the neck thickly covered with
feathers, resembling those of the true eagle. *Gould.*

LÁMP, *n.* [*Gr. λαμπάς*, a torch; *λαμπω*, to shine;
L. lampas; *It. lampara*; *Sp. lampara*; *Fr. lampe*.]

1. A vessel used in producing artificial light
from the combustion of oil or other liquid.

2. Any thing possessing or communicating
light, real or metaphorical. "The *lamps* of
night." *Shak.* "Lamp of life." *Smith.*

First in his east the glorious *lamp* was seen,
Regent of day. *Milton.*

Thy word is a *lamp* unto my feet, and a light unto my
path. *Ps. cxix. 105.*

Aplogistic lamp, or *lamp without flame*, an alcohol
lamp having a cotton wick surmounted with a spiral
coil of fine platinum wire. The lamp, being lighted
long enough to heat the wire to redness, may then be
blown out without ceasing to burn the alcohol, for
the wire continues ignited, and a current of hot vapor
to rise as long as the spirit lasts. *Ure.* — *Argand lamp*,
See *ARGAND*. — *Astral lamp*, See *ASTRAL*. — *Mun-
dramatic lamp*, a lamp whose flame yields rays of
some one homogeneous light. *Nickel.* — *Lamp of
Davy*, or *Davy's safety lamp*, a lamp so constructed
as to burn without danger in an explosive atmos-
phere, as in the fire-damp in mines. It consists of
a common oil-lamp surmounted with a covered cylinder
of wire gauze. *Brande.* *Ure.* — *Solar lamp*, See *SOLAR*.

+ **LÁMP**, *v. n.* To shine.

Amongst the eternal spheres, and *lamping* sky. *Spenser.*

LÁM'PA-DRÖME, *n.* [*Gr. λαμπάς*, a torch, and
δρόμος, a race.] (*Grecian Ant.*) A race run by
young men with lighted torches in their hands,
the victor being he who first reached the goal
with his torch still burning. *Wright.*

LÁM'PASS, *n.* [*Fr. lampas*.] (*Farriery*.) A swell-
ing of some of the lower bars of a horse's
mouth; — so named because formerly removed
by burning with a lamp or hot iron. — Written
also *lampers*. *Youatt.*

LÁM'PÁTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of lampic
acid with a base. *Ure.*

LÁMP'-BLÁCK, *n.* The finely-divided charcoal
or soot deposited by the smoke from the burning
resin of turpentine; — so named because for-
merly made by means of a lamp. *Brande.*

LÁM'PER-ÉEL, *n.* A lamprey. *Forby.*

LÁM'PEREN, *n.* (*Ich.*) A name given to two spe-
cies of *Petromyzon* or lamprey, which inhabit
fresh-water rivers; *Petromyzon fluviatilis*, or
river-lamprey, and *Petromyzon planeri*, or
fringed-lipped lamprey. *Tarrell.*

LAMP'ERS, *n. pl.* See LAMPASS. *Crabb.*
LAMP'IC, *a. (Chem.)* Noting an acid obtained by condensing the vapor arising from the combustion of ether in the aphlogistic lamp. *Cree.*
LAMP'ING, *a.* Shining; sparkling. *Spenser.*
LAMP'LESS, *a.* Having no lamp. *Beau. & Fl.*
LAMP'LIGHT-ER, *n.* A lighter of lamps. *Cummins.*
LAM-PŌŌN', *n.* [Fr. *lampon*, a drunken song; *lamper*, to guzzle wine.] A personal satire or abuse in writing; censure written to vex rather than reform.
 Satires and lampoons on particular people circulate more by giving copies in confidence to the friends of the parties than by printing them. *Sheridan.*
Syn.—See SATIRE.
LAM-PŌŌN', *v. a.* [*i.* LAMPOONED; *pp.* LAMPOONING, LAMPOONED.] To attack in writing with personal abuse; to satirize; to abuse.
 It cannot be supposed that the man who lampooned Plato would spare Pythagoras.
LAM-PŌŌN'ER, *n.* One who lampoons. *Dryden.*
LAM-PŌŌN'RY, *n.* The act of lampooning; personal abuse in writing; personal satire. *Swift.*
LAMP'PRĒL, *n.* A lamper-eel. *Walton.*
LAMP'PRĒY (*lām'prē*), *n.* [*L. lampetra*; *lambo*, to lick, and *petra*, a rock; *It. lampreda*; *Sp. kumpra*; *Fr. lamproie*.—*A. S. lampreda*; *Dut. lamprei*; *Ger. lamprete*; *Dan. & Sw. lampret.*] (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes resembling the eel in form, and having a circular mouth by which they attach themselves to stones and other objects; *Petromyzon*:—a name particularly applied to the *Petromyzon marinus*. *Yarrell.*
LAMP'PRŌN, *n.* A lamprey. *Broome.*
LAMP'PY-RINE, *n. (Ent.)* A coleopterous insect of the genus *Lampyrus*. *Brande.*
LAMP'PY-RĪS, *n.* [*L.*, from Gr. *lampyris*, a glow-worm; *lampyris*, to shine, and *oida*, the tail.] A Linnean genus of coleopterous insects, including the glowworm. *Eng. Cyc.*
LĀ'NA-RY, *n.* [*L. lanaria*; *lana*, wool.] A store-place for wool. *Smart.*
LĀ'NATE, *a. (Bot. & Zool.)* Covered with long, fine, soft hair; woolly. *Gray. Brande.*
LĀ'NĀT-ĒD, *a.* Woolly; lanate. *Smart.*
LANCE, *n.* [*L. lanx*, *lancis*, the scale of a balance.] Poise; equipoise; balance.
 Fortune all in equal lance doth sway. *Spenser.*
LANCE (12), *n.* [Gr. *λάνχη*; *L. lancea*; *It. lancia*; *Sp. lanza*; *Fr. lance*.—*Dut. lans*; *Ger. lanze*; *Dan. lantse*; *Sw. lans*.—"Of Spanish origin." *Varro*.—"From Arm. *lançza*, to throw, to brandish." *Lye. Wachter.*] A weapon in the form of a slender spear, in general use before the invention of firearms, and thrown by the hand.
 The lance, now used as an arm of cavalry, consists of a shaft of wood from eight to sixteen feet long, with a steel point from eight to ten inches in length, and adorned with a small flag designed to frighten the horses of the enemy. *Brande.*
LANCE (12), *v. a.* [*Arm. lançza*; *It. lanciare*; *Sp. lancear*; *Fr. lancer.*] [*i.* LANCED; *pp.* LANCING, LANCED.]
 1. To throw, as a lance; to launch. *Surrey.*
 2. To pierce or cut with a lance or other sharp-pointed instrument. *Shak.*
 In their cruel worship, they lanced themselves with knives. *Glanvill.*
 3. (*Surg.*) To pierce or open with a lancet, as a vein or abscess. *Dunglison.*
LANCE'-HEAD, *n.* The head of a lance. *Blackwood.*
LANCE'LY, *a.* Suitable to a lance. *Sidney.*
LĀN'CE-Ō-LĀ, *n.* [*L. lanceola*, dim. of *lancea*, a lance.] (*Zool.*) A genus of crustaceans. *Say.*
LĀN'CE-Q-LĀB, *a. (Bot.)* Tapering towards each end. *Ogilvie.*
LĀN'CE-Q-LĀTE, } *a.* [*L. lanceo-*
LĀN'CE-Q-LĀT-ĒD, } *latus*; *It. lan-*
ceolato; *Fr. lancéolé, lanceola*, a little lance.] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a lance-head. *Gray.*
LANCE-PE-SĀDE', *n.* [*It. lanciaspessata.*] (*Mil.*)

An officer under a corporal; the lowest officer of foot. *J. Hall.*
LĀN'ČER, *n.* 1. One who lances or uses a lance:—a cavalry-soldier who carries a lance. *Davenant.*
 2. † A lancet. *1 Kings xviii. 28, (1551.)*
LĀN'ČET, *n.* [*It. lancetta*, dim. of *lancia*, a lance; *Sp. lanceta*; *Fr. lancette.*] (*Surg.*) A small instrument the blade of which is two-edged and commonly pointed like that of a lance, used in blood-letting, opening abscesses, &c. *Dunglison.*
LĀN'ČET-ĀRCH, *n. (Arch.)* An arch acutely pointed at the top; a pointed arch. *Britton.*
LĀN'ČET-WĪN'DŌW, *n. (Arch.)* A window having a lancet-arch. *Francis.*
LĀNČE'WOOD (*lāns'wūd*), *n. (Bot.)* A genus of evergreen shrubs; *Guatteria.* *Farm. Ency.*
LĀNČH, *v. a.* To throw, as a lance; to launch.—See LANCH.
LĀNČI-FŌRM, *a.* Lance-shaped. *Wright.*
LĀNČI-FĒR-ŌUS, *a.* Bearing a lance. *Blount.*
LĀNČI-NĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. lancino, lancinatus.*] [*i.* LANCINATED; *pp.* LANCINATING, LANCINATED.] To tear; to lacerate; to rend. *Johnson.*
LĀNČI-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of lancinating; a piercing or darting as of pain. *Dunglison.*
LĀND, *n.* [*Goth. A. S. Dut. Ger. Dan. & Sw. land.*]
 1. The solid matter of which the surface of the earth consists, as opposed to the liquid matter, or water.
 They escaped all safe to land. *Acts xxvii. 44.*
 2. A distinct division of the solid surface of the earth; a region; a country; a district; a tract.
 Through a land of deserts and of pits; through a land of drought, through a land that no man passed through, and where no man dwelt. *Jer. ii. 6.*
 3. The inhabitants of a country; a people; a nation. "The land believed." *Dryden.*
 All the land knows that. *Shak.*
 4. Ground; soil. "Fertile land." *Shak.*
 Any ground, soil, or earth whatsoever; as meadows, pasture, woods, moors, waters, marshes, fuzes, and heath; it legally includes also all houses and other buildings built upon it; . . . it includes not only the face of the earth but every thing under it or over it. *Burrit.*
 5. Real estate. "Thy lands and goods are confiscate." *Shak.*
 6. (*Farming.*) Unploughed ground between furrows.
 7. † [*A. S. hland.*] Urine. *Hannmer.*
Land of the leal, (Scottish.) the state of departed souls, especially that of the blessed; heaven. *Jamieson.*
To make the land, (Naut.) to discover land from a distance when approaching it after a sea-voyage.—*To set the land or the sun, by the compass,* to observe how the land bears on any point of the compass, or on what point of the compass the sun is.—*To shut in the land,* to intercept the view of a landmark or a point of land by sailing so as to bring another in range of it.
Syn.—*Land, country, region, soil, and ground* are sometimes used promiscuously; but *land* refers more especially to the soil or ground of the earth, and *country* to the parts of the earth inhabited. *Region* is a tract of land of indefinite extent; *district*, a territory within fixed limits. We say native land, country, or soil; cultivate or till the land, soil, or ground.
LĀND, *v. a.* [*i.* LANDED; *pp.* LANDING, LANDED.]
 To bring to land; to set on shore, as from a vessel; to disembark. *Shak.*
LĀND, *v. n.* To come to land; to come or go on shore, as from a vessel. *Bacon.*
Landing at Syracuse, we tarried there three days. *Acts xxviii. 12.*
LĀN'DĀM-MĀN, *n.* [*Ger. land, country, and amtmann*, a bailiff.] The president of the diet of the Helvetic or Swiss republic:—the chief magistrate in ten of the Swiss cantons. *Brande.*
LĀN'DĀU' } [*lan-dāw'*, *W. P. J. Ja. K.*; *lān-*
LĀN'DĀW } *dāw*, *Sm. C. Wr. Wb.*], *n.* A kind of covered carriage which opens and closes at the top;—so named because originally made in Landau, Germany. *Brande.*
LĀN'DĀU-LĒT', *n.* [*Fr.*, dim. of *landau*, a landau.] A small landau. *Simmonds.*
LĀND'-BRĒĒZE, *n.* A breeze blowing from the land towards the sea. *Smollett.*

LĀND'-CĀR-RIĀGE, *n.* Conveyance by land.

LĀND'-CRĀB, *n. (Zool.)* A crab of the genus *Gecarcinus*, inhabiting tropical regions, and living chiefly on land. *Eng. Cyc.*



Land-crab.

† **LĀND'DĀMN** (*land'dām*), *v. a.* To damn so as to prevent living in the land; to banish. *Shak.*

LĀND'ĒD, *a.* 1. Consisting in land or real estate. "Landed property." *Everett.*

2. Possessing an estate in land.

A House of Commons must consist, for the most part, of landed men. *Addison.*

LĀND'ĒR, *n. (Mining.)* One who attends at the mouth of a shaft to receive the bucket with ore, &c. *Simmonds.*

LĀND'-ES-TĀTE, *n.* Property or estate consisting in land. *Arbuthnot.*

LĀND'FĀLL, *n.* 1. The falling of an estate in land to any one by a death. *Johnson.*

2. (*Naut.*) The first land discovered after a sea-voyage. *Mar. Dict.*
 A good landfall is when a vessel makes the land as intended. *Dana.*

LĀND'FĪSH, *n.* An amphibious animal;—used in contempt. "He is . . . a very land-fish." *Shak.*

LĀND'-FLOOD (*lānd'flūd*), *n.* An inundation caused by the overflowing of inland waters; a freshet. "Land-floods after rain." *Drayton.*

LĀND'-FŌRCE, *n.* A body of soldiers serving on land, as distinguished from a naval force. *Temple.*

LĀND'-FŌWL, *n.* A bird or fowl that inhabits the land exclusively. *Booth.*

LĀND'GRĀVE, *n.* [*Ger. landgraf.*] A title assumed by some German counts in the twelfth century, to distinguish themselves from the inferior counts under their jurisdiction.
 The landgraves of Thuringia and of Lower and of Upper Alsace were the only ones who were princes of the empire. *Brande.*

LĀND-GRĀ'VI-ATE, *n.* The estate, office, or jurisdiction of a landgrave. *Ency.*

LĀND'GRA-VĪNE, *n.* [*Ger. landgräfinn.*] The wife of a landgrave; a lady of the rank of a landgrave. *Booth.*

† **LĀND'HĒRD**, *n.* A herd that feeds on land.

Those same, the shepherds told me, were the fields in which Dame Cynthia her lambs fed. *Spenser.*

LĀND'HŌLD-ER, *n.* One who holds land; an owner or proprietor of land. *Locke.*

LĀND'ING, *n.* 1. A coming to land; act of going or putting on shore, as from a vessel. *Milton.*

2. The place where one comes or puts on shore, as from a vessel. *Daniel.*

3. (*Arch.*) The floor at the top or head of stairs, or a level space connecting one flight with another. *Ency.*

4. (*Railroads.*) A platform at a railroad or railway station. *Simmonds.*

LĀND'ING-PLĀCE, *n.* 1. A place for coming or putting on shore, as from a vessel; a landing.

2. (*Arch.*) Same as LANDING. *Bacon.*

LĀND'ING-WĀIT-ER, *n.* An English officer of the customs.—See LAND-WAITER. *P. Cyc.*

LĀND'-JŌB-BER, *n.* One who makes a business of buying and selling land for others; a speculator in land. *Swift.*

LĀND'LĀ-DY, *n.* 1. A woman who has tenants holding from her. *Johnson.*

2. A mistress of an inn. *Swift.*

LĀND'LESS, *a.* Having no property in land. *Shak.*

LĀND'LOCK, *v. a.* [*i.* LANDLOCKED; *pp.* LANDLOCKING, LANDLOCKED.] To shut in or encompass by land. *P. Cyc.*

LĀND'LOCKED (*lānd'lōkt*), *p. a.* Shut in or encompassed by land, as a harbor, or a vessel. "Few natural ports better landlocked." *Addison.*

LĀND'LŌ-PĒR, *n.* [*Dut. landlooper*; *land*, country, and *kopen*, to run.]

1. A term of reproach applied by seamen to one who lives on shore; a landlubber.

2. A wanderer; a vagrant; a traveller.

He [Perkin Warbeck] had been from his childhood such a wanderer, or, as the kind called him, such a landlooper. *Bacon.*

LÄND'LÖP-ING, *a.* Wandering; travelling. "His landloping legates." *Holinshead.*

LÄND'LÖRD, *n.* [A. S. *land-hloford.*]

1. One who owns and rents or leases lands or houses. *Spenser.*

2. The host or master of an inn; an inn-keeper. "The jolly landlord." *Addison.*

† LÄND'LÖRD-RY, *n.* The state of a landlord.

Such pilfering slips of petty landlording. *B. Hall.*

LÄND'LÜB-BER, *n.* [Corrupted from *landloper.*] A term of contempt used by sailors of one who passes his life on shore. *Sir J. Hawkins.*

† LÄND'LÜRCH, *v. a.* To steal land from.

Hence country louts *land-lu ch* their lords. *Warner.*

LÄND'MAN, *n.*; pl. LANDMEN. One who lives or serves on land; a landsman. *Burnet.*

LÄND'MARK, *n.* 1. Any fixed object serving to define and preserve the boundaries of lands, as a pile of stones, or a hillock.

Cursed be he that removeth his neighbor's landmark. *Deut. xxvii. 17.*

2. Any conspicuous object on land which serves as a guide to seamen, as in entering a harbor, or in avoiding a danger. *Brande.*

LÄND'MÖN-STER, *n.* A monster inhabiting the land. *Hume.*

LÄND'NÿMPH, *n.* A nymph dwelling on the land. *Prior.*

LÄND'ÖF-FICE, *n.* An office in which the sale and management of the public lands are conducted. [U. S.] *Ingham.*

LÄND'ÖWN-ER, *n.* An owner or proprietor of land. *C. Cushing.*

LÄND'-PÿKE, *n.* (*Zool.*) An American animal resembling a fish, but having legs instead of fins. *Crabb.*

LÄND'-PÿLOT, *n.* A conductor by land.

Would overtask the best *land-pilot's* art. *Milton.*

LÄND'-PÿRATE, *n.* A highwayman. *Asher.*

LÄND'RÄIL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A swift-running, migratory bird, of the family *Rallidae*; *Crex pratensis*;—called also *corn-crake* and *corn-drake*, *daker-hen*, *bean-crake*. *Eng. Cyc.*

LÄND'RËEVE, *n.* [A. S. *land*, land, and *reafa*, a tax-gatherer.] A subordinate officer on an extensive estate, who assists the land-steward in collecting rents. [Eng.] *Brande.*

LÄND'RENT, *n.* Rent for the use or occupation of land. *Arbutnot.*

LÄND'SCAPE, *n.* [A. S. *landscipe*; *land*, land, and *scipe*, shape, form, condition, state; Dut. *landschap*; Ger. *landschaft*; Dan. *landskab*; Sw. *landscap*.]

1. † A representation; a model. *Hackett.*

2. A tract of country which the eye can comprehend in a view, together with whatever objects it contains. *Addison.*

Straight mine eye hath caught new pleasures,
Whilst the landscape round it measures;
Rarest lawns and fallows gray,
Where the nibbling flocks do stray. *Milton.*

Ever charming, ever new,
When will the landscape tire the view? *Dyer.*

3. A picture representing a tract of country, with the various objects it contains. *Fuller.*

The prettiest landscape I ever saw was one drawn on the walls of a dark room. *Addison.*

Syn.—See *SPECTER*.

LÄND'SCAPE, *v. a.* To represent in landscape. [R.] *Holiday.*

LÄND'SCAPE-GÄR'DEN-ING, *n.* The art of laying out ground so as to produce the effect of natural landscape. *Wright.*

LÄND'SCAPE-PAINT'ER, *n.* A painter of landscapes or rural scenery. *Morgan.*

LÄND'SSER-VICE, *n.* Service on land, as distinguished from service on the sea. *Goldsmith.*

† LÄND'SKÿP, *n.* Same as LANDSCAPE. *Addison.*

LÄND'SLIDE, *n.* Same as LANDSLIP. *Lyell.*

LÄND'SLIP, *n.* 1. A portion of land that has slid down, in consequence of disturbance by an earthquake, or from being undermined by the action of water. *Lyell. Brande.*

2. The sliding down of land. *Wright.*

LÄND'S'MAN, *n.* 1. One who lives or serves on the land, as distinguished from a seaman.

2. A term used by sailors for a novice in the sea-service. *Smart.*

LÄND'-SPRÿNG, *n.* A spring which flows only after heavy rains;—distinguished from a *constant spring*, or a spring which flows throughout the year. *Brande.*

LÄND'-STEW-ARD, *n.* A person who has the care of an extensive estate, and of collecting the rents and incomes therefrom. *Steele.*

LÄND'STRÄIT, *n.* A narrow strip of land:—written also *landstreight*. *Mountagu.*

LÄND'-SUR-VEY'ING (-vā'ing), *n.* The operation of surveying land. *Davies.*

LÄND'-SUR-VEY'OR (-vā'or), *n.* A surveyor of lands. *Jodrell.*

LÄND'-TÄX, *n.* A tax assessed on land. *Locke.*

LÄND'-TÖR-TOÿSE (-tör'tis), *n.* A tortoise that lives on land; a land-turtle. *Goldsmith.*

LÄND'-TÜRN, *n.* A land-breeze. *Crabb.*

LÄND'-TÜR-TLE, *n.* A turtle that lives on land; a land-tortoise. *Smollett.*

LÄND'-ÜR-CHÿN, *n.* A hedgehog. *Carew.*

LÄND'-WÄIT-ER, *n.* An officer of the customs whose duty it is to examine and register the articles of a vessel's cargo on the landing of the same;—also called *landing-waiter* and *tide-waiter*. *Brande.*

LÄND'WARD, *ad.* Towards the land. *Sandys.*

LÄNDWEHR (länt'vär), *n.* [Ger.] Militia. *Smart.*

LÄND'-WIND, *n.* A wind blowing from the land to the sea; a land-breeze. *Goldsmith.*

LÄND'-WORK-ER (-würk-er), *n.* One who tills or cultivates the ground. *Poynall.*

LÄNE, *n.* [Dut. *laan*.—"It may be A. S. *hlane*, thin, and therefore narrow." *Richardson.*]

1. A narrow way or passage, as between buildings or hedges; a narrow street; an alley. Into the streets and lanes of the city. *Luke xiv. 21.*

2. A passage between lines of men. *Bucon.* He was led into the house, all the lords standing up out of respect, and making a lane for him to pass to the earl's bench. *Belsham.*

LÄN'GATE, *n.* (*Surg.*) A linen roller for a wound. *Crabb.*

LÄN'GRÄFE, *n.* Langrel. *Mar. Dict.*

LÄN'GRÿL, *n.* A kind of chain-shot formed of bolts, nails, or other pieces of iron tied together,—used chiefly for destroying the sails and rigging of an enemy's ship;—called also *langrel-shot*. *Brande.*

LÄN'GSÄL, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LAUSCH. *Eng. Cyc.*

LÄN'G-SÿT-TLE, *n.* A long wooden settee or bench. [Scot. and North of Eng.] *Holloway.*

LÄN-SÿNE', *ad.* [Scotch.] Long since; long ago. *Fergusson.*

Lang-syne is sometimes used as a noun:—
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to min?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days o' lang-syne? *Burns.*

LÄN-TER-A-LÖÖ', *n.* An old game at cards;—often abridged to *lanterloo* and *langtra*. *Tatler.*

LÄN'GUAGE (läng'gwä), 82, *n.* [It. *linguaggio*, from L. *lingua*, the tongue; Sp. *lenguage*; Port. *linguagem*; Fr. *langage*.]

1. That which the tongue utters or speaks; the expression of thoughts and feelings by means of the articulate sounds of the voice; oral speech.

The first aim of language was to communicate our thoughts; the second, to do it with despatch. *Tanke.*

2. The expression of thoughts and feelings by means of sensible signs not articulate, whether suggested by nature, or formed by skill and invention; as, "Written language"; "The language of the deaf and dumb."

The language of the eyes frequently supplies the place of that of the tongue. *Crabb.*

3. The speech peculiar to a nation or people.

Not to know the language I have lived in *Shak.*
And the love of our own language, what is it, in fact, but

the love of our country expressing itself in one particular direction? *Trench.*

The Iliad is great, yet not so great, in strength, or power, or beauty, as the Greek language. *Trench.*

The language of a people is the exponent of that people's feelings and thoughts. *Ilare.*

Praise enough

To fill the ambition of a private man.
That Chatham's language was his mother tongue. *Cowper.*
The languages of Europe are usually arranged into five divisions, the Celtic, the Teutonic, the Slavonic, the Latin, and Finnish; of one or the other of which each particular tongue is merely a dialect. *Booth.*

4. A nation or people, as distinguished by their speech.

All people, nations, and languages trembled. *Dan. v. 10.*

5. The manner of expression in speaking or writing; the general character or style of speaking or writing; style.

Others for language all their care express,
And value books, as women men, for dress. *Pope.*
Science is constantly teaching to describe known facts in new language; but the language of Scripture is always the same. *Whevell.*

6. The words, terms, and phrases peculiar to a science, trade, or profession; as, "Law-language"; "The language of chemistry"; "The language of sailors."

Syn.—Language is a very general term, and is not strictly confined to utterance by words, as it is also expressed by the countenance, by the eyes, and by signs, as the language of the deaf and dumb; and we say the language not only of men, but also of beasts and birds. Tongue refers especially to an original language; as, "The Hebrew tongue." The modern languages are derived from the original tongues. Speech is the utterance of articulate sounds, and contemplates language as broken or cut into words of different kinds; as, "The parts of speech"; "The gift of speech." Every language has its peculiar idioms. A dialect is an incidental part or a peculiar form of a language, used by the inhabitants of particular districts. The Greek language; the Greek idiom; the Attic dialect. A dead language; native or vernacular language; mother tongue; vulgar tongue; elegant or good language or style.—Language, terms, and words are sometimes used indifferently, as when it is said an opinion is delivered in plain terms, words, or language.

† LÄN'GUAGE, *v. a.* To express in language. "Temples . . . languaging this story." *Lovelace.*

LÄN'GUAGED (läng'gwäjd), *a.* 1. Skilled in language, or learned in languages.

Not eloquent nor well *languaged*. *Barret.*

The only *languaged* men in all the world. *B. Jonson.*

2. Having a language;—used in composition. "Many-languaged nations." *Pope.*

† LÄN'GUAGE-LÿSS, *a.* Wanting language or speech. "A very land-fish *languageless*." *Shak.*

LÄN'GUAGE-MÄST'ER, *n.* A teacher of languages. *Spectator.*

LÄN-GUÄN'TE, *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Noting a soft and languishing manner. *Brande.*

LÄN'GUET (läng'get), *n.* [Fr. *languette*; *languet*, the tongue.] Any thing in the form of a tongue. [R.] *Johnson.*

LÄN'GUÿD (läng'gwjd, 82), *a.* [L. *languidus*; *languet*, to languish; It. & Sp. *languido*; Fr. *languide*.]

1. Weak from exhaustion of strength; drooping; faint; feeble. *Armstrong.*

2. Listless; spiritless; dull; torpid.

And fire their *languid* souls with Cato's virtue. *Addison.*

3. Slow; sluggish. "No motion so swift or *languid*." *Bentley.*

Syn.—See *WEAK*.

LÄN'GUÿD-Lÿ, *ad.* 1. In a languid manner; droopingly.

2. Slowly; sluggishly. *Boyle.*

LÄN'GUÿD-NÿSS, *n.* 1. The state of being languid; weakness from exhaustion; languor. "A *languidness* and faintness." *A. Wood.*

2. Slowness; sluggishness. "This *languidness* of operation." *Boyle.*

LÄN'GUÿSH (läng'gwish, 82), *v. n.* [L. *languescere*, from Gr. *lasytis*, *lasytis*, to loiter, to slacken; It. *languire*; Fr. *languir*, *languissant*.] [*L. LANGUISHED*; pp. *LANGUISHING*, *LANGUISHED*.]

1. To lose the natural strength, spirit, or vigor; to be or become weak, feeble, or faint; to pine; to droop; to decline; to wither; to fade.

The sick persons *languished* under lingering and incurable distempers. *Addison.*

A man that *languishes* in your displeasure. *Shak.*

Bashan languisheth, and Carmel; and the flower of Lebanon languisheth. *Isa. l. 4.*

2. To look with softness or tenderness. *Dryden.*

† LĀN'GUIŠH, *v. a.* To cause to droop or pine; to enfeeble; to depress. *Shak.*
That he might satisfy or languish that burning flame. *Florio.*

LĀN'GUIŠH, *n.* 1. The state of languishing. *Shak.*
2. Soft and tender look or appearance.
The blue languish of soft Asia's eye. *Pope.*

LĀN'GUIŠH-ĒR, *n.* One who languishes. *Mason.*

LĀN'GUIŠH-ĪNG, *n.* The state of drooping or pining; weakness; feebleness. *Shak.*

LĀN'GUIŠH-ĪNG, *p. a.* 1. Being, or becoming, weak or feeble; drooping; pining. "Sick and languishing persons." *Barrow.*
2. Slow; lingering. "The movers of a languishing death." *Shak.*
3. Soft and tender.

With languishing regards and bending head. *Dryden.*

LĀN'GUIŠH-ĪNG-LŶ, *ad.* In a languishing manner. *Sidney. Pope.*

LĀN'GUIŠH-MĒNT, *n.* 1. The state of languishing; feebleness; decline. *Wyatt.*
2. Softness or tenderness of look or mien.

While sinking eyes with languishment profess
Folles his tongue refuses to confess. *King.*

† LĀN'GUIŠH-NĒSS, *n.* Languidness. "Languishness should be avoided and put from the body." *Vives.*

LĀN'GUOR (lāng'gwor), *n.* [*L.*; *languo*, to languish; *It.* *languore*; *Sp.* *languor*; *Fr.* *languueur*.]
1. A peculiar state of the body induced by exhaustion or prostration; languidness; lassitude; faintness; feebleness; debility; fatigue; heaviness; dulness. *Shak.*
2. Listlessness; inattention. *Watts.*
3. Softness; laxity.

To isles of fragrance, lily-silvered vales,
Diffusing languor in the panting gales. *Pope.*

4. (*Old Eng. Law.*) A confirmed and lingering sickness, as distinguished from a transient indisposition. *Burrill.*

Syn. — See DEBILITY, FATIGUE.

† LĀN'GUOR, *v. n.* [*Fr.* *languir*, from *L.* *languo*.]
To languish; to droop. *Chaucer.*

† LĀN'GUOR-OŪS, *a.* Producing languor. "In languorous constraint." *Spenser.*

LĀ-NĪ-ĀR'Ī-FÖRM, *a.* [*L.* *lanio*, to tear, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a laniary or canine tooth. *Ogilvie.*

|| LĀ-NĪ-Ā-RŶ, or LĀN'ĪA-RŶ, *n.* [*L.* *laniarium*; *lanio*, to rend, to tear.]

1. † A slaughter-house; shambles. *Cockeram.*
2. A sharp-pointed, conical tooth between the lateral incisors and small molars; a canine tooth. *Brande.*

|| LĀ-NĪ-Ā-RŶ, *a.* Tearing; rending. *Wright.*

LĀN'ĀTE, or LĀN'Ī-ĀTE [lā'ne-āt, *S. W. P. J. Ia. Wr.*; lā'ne-āt, *Sm. Wb.*], *v. a.* [*L.* *lanio*, *laniat*; *It.* *laniare*.] To tear to pieces; to lacerate. *Cockeram.*

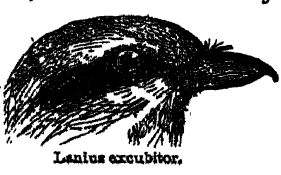
LĀ-NĪF'ĒR-OŪS, *a.* [*L.* *lanifer*; *lana*, wool, and *fero*, to bear; *It.* & *Sp.* *lanifero*; *Fr.* *lanifère*.] Bearing a downy substance resembling wool, as a plant. *P. Cyc.*

† LĀN'Ī-FĪCE, *n.* [*L.* *lanificium*; *lana*, wool, and *facio*, to make.] Any thing made of wool. "Cloth and other lanificies." *Bacon.*

LĀ-NĪG'ĒR-OŪS, *a.* [*L.* *laniger*; *lana*, wool, and *gero*, to bear; *It.* *lanigero*.] Bearing wool, as sheep. *Chambers.*

LĀ-NĪ-I-DĒ, *n. pl.* [*L.* *lanius*, a butcher.] (*Ornith.*) A family of denti-rostral birds of the order *Passeres*, including the sub-families *Laniinae* and *Thamnophilinae*; butcher-birds. *Gray.*

LĀ-NĪ-I-NĒ, *n. pl.* [See LANIIDE.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of denti-rostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Laniidae*; butcher-birds. *Gray.*



Lanius excubitor.

LĀNK (lāngk, 82), *a.* [*A. S.* *hlanc*; *lang*, *lenc*, long; *Ger.* *schlank*.]

1. Slender; thin; spare; meagre. *Gascoigne.*
My thighs are thin, my body lank and lean.

2. Loose; thin, empty, and shrunk; not distended and plump. "A lank purse." *Barrow.*

3. Languid; drooping.

He, piteous of her woes, reared her lank head. *Milton.*

LĀNK, *v. n.* To become lank. [*R.*] *Shak.*

LĀNK'LŶ (lāngk'le), *ad.* Loosely; thinly. *Hill.*

LĀNK'NESS (lāngk'nes), *n.* The state of being lank; slimmess; leanness; slenderness; meagreness; want of plumpness. *Sherwood.*

LĀNK'-SĪD-ĒD, *a.* Having a lank or lean side; slender. "The lank-sided miser." *Blair.*

LĀNK'Y (lāngk'e), *a.* Tall and thin; slim; slender; lank. *Dickens.*

LĀN'NER, *n.* [*Fr.* *lanier*, from *L.* *lanarius*, a butcher.] (*Ornith.*) The female of the *Falco lanarius*, a species of falcon found in the south and south-eastern parts of Europe. *Eng. Cyc.*

LĀN'NER-ĒT, *n.* The male of the *Falco lanarius*, being smaller than the female, or lanner. *Eng. Cyc.*

Called a *lanneret* on account of his smaller size.

LĀN'SEH, *n.* (*Bot.*) A moderate-sized tree of the genus *Lansium*, which grows in the Malayan Archipelago: — also, the fruit of the tree called *lanseh*. *Eng. Cyc.*

LĀN'SQUE-NĒT (lān'ske-nēt), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *Ger.* *lands knecht*; *land*, *landes*, country, and *knecht*, a hired servant.]

1. One of the irregularly armed infantry raised in Germany by voluntary enlistment, near the end of the fifteenth century, by the Emperor Maximilian. *Brande.*

2. A game at cards; — vulgarly called *lamb-skinnet*. *Johnson.*

LĀNT, *n.* [*A* contraction of *lanterloo*.] An old game at cards; *langteraloo*. [*North of Eng.*]

LĀNT, or LĀND, *n.* [*A. S.* *hlant*.] Urine. [*Obsolete or local*; *N. of Eng.*] *Hanmer. Wright.*

LĀN-TĀ'NĪ-ŪM, *n.* See LANTHANUM. *Brande.*

LĀN-TĀ-NŪM, *n.* See LANTHANUM. *Silliman.*

LĀN'TĒR-LŌO, *n.* A contraction of *langteraloo*. — See *LANGTERALOO*. *Johnson.*

LĀN'TERN, *n.* [*L.* *lanterna*, and *laterna*; *latéo*, to lie hid; *It.* & *Sp.* *lanterna*; *Fr.* *lanterne*.]

1. A case or vessel for containing a light without danger of its communicating fire, or being extinguished by wind or rain. It is constructed of horn, mica, glass, or other transparent material, or of some opaque material, as tin, perforated with many holes. — Formerly, by misapprehension of its etymology, written *lant-horn*, as if *lamp horn*. *Bacon.*

2. A lighthouse. *Addison.*

3. (*Arch.*) A small turret or cupola, with apertures, raised upon a roof for giving light to the interior; — a square cage of carpentry placed over the ridge of a corridor or gallery, between two rows of shops, to illuminate them. *Britton. Rees.*

4. (*Mech.*) A kind of pinion; — called also *lantern-wheel*. — See *LANTERN-WHEEL*. *Bigelow.*

Chinese lantern, a lantern made of thin paper, usually variously colored. — *Dark lantern*, a lantern with a single aperture, which may be opened or closed at pleasure. — *Magic lantern*, an optical instrument, by means of which small figures, painted with transparent varnish on slides of glass, are represented considerably magnified on a wall or a screen. *Brande.*

LĀN'TERN, *v. a.* 1. To provide or furnish with a lantern. *C. Lamb.*

2. To hang on a lamp-post. *Wright.*

LĀN'TERN-FLŶ, *n.* (*Ent.*) An hemipterous insect of the genus *Fulgora*; — so called on account of its emitting light in the dark. *Eng. Cyc.*

LĀN'TERN-JĀWED, *a.* Having a thin visage.

LĀN'TERN-JĀWS, *n. pl.* Thin, lank jaws; a thin visage. "A pair of lantern-jaws." *Addison.*

LĀN'TERN-WHEEL, *n.*

(*Mech.*) A kind of pinion having bars or trundles, on which the teeth of a main wheel act; a lantern. *Ogilvie.*



LĀN'THA-NŪM, *n.* [*Gr.* *λανθάνω*, to lie hid.] (*Chem.*) A metal intimately and invariably associated with cerium. *Graham.*

LĀ-NŪ'GĪ-NOŪS, *a.* [*L.* *lanuginosus*; *lanugo*, down; *lanu* (*Gr.* *ληρός*), wool; *It.* & *Sp.* *lanuginoso*; *Fr.* *lanugineux*.] (*Bot.*) Covered with a kind of pubescence; downy; woolly. *Gray.*

LĀN'YARD, *n.* [*Fr.* *lanière*, a thong.] (*Naut.*) A rope passed through dead-eyes, for setting up rigging; — a rope made fast to any thing to secure it, or as a handle. *Dana.*

LĀ-ŌD-I-CĒ'AN, *a.* Lukewarm in religion; — so applied in allusion to the Christians of Laodicea.

LĀ-ŌD-I-CĒ'AN-ĪŠM, *n.* Lukewarmness. *Wright.*

LĀP, *n.* [*A. S.* *leppa*; *Dut.* *lap*; *Ger.* *lappen*; *Dan.* *lap*; *Sw.* *lapp*.]

1. The loose part of any thing, that may be folded or turned over, as that part of a garment that hangs loosely; flap; skirt.

For many a vice, as saith the clerk,
There hangeth upon Sloth's lap. *Gower.*

2. That part of clothes which is spread horizontally over the knees or the upper part of the legs when one sits; — also, the knees or the upper part of the legs as placed horizontally or in a sitting posture.

His mallet lay before him in his lap. *Chaucer.*
A sailor's wife had chestnuts in her lap. *Shak.*

3. A wheel used by cutlers in polishing, formed of pieces of wood so arranged that the edge of the wheel always presents the end-way of the wood; a glazer. *Dict. Arts & Sciences.*

4. (*Arch.*) That part of one body which lies over and covers another. *Craig.*

LĀP, *v. a.* [*Gr.* *λάπω*; *L.* *lambo*, to lick. — *A. S.* *lappian*, to lick.] [*i.* LAPPED; *pp.* LAPPING, LAPPED.]

1. To fold or turn over; to lay over upon, as a fold or layer; as, "To lap a piece of cloth."

2. To infold; to inwrap; to envelop; to involve. "Lap it fast in snares." *Gascoigne.*

Bellona's bridegroom, lapped in proof,
Confronted him. *Shak.*

3. To wrap or twine about. *Grew.*

About the paper . . . I lapped several times a slender thread. *Newton.*

4. To turn the tongue over or about; to lick. To worry lambs, and lap their gentle blood. *Shak.*

LĀP, *v. n.* 1. To be laid, spread, or folded over or on any thing.

At their hinder ends, where they [wings] lap over, [they] are transparent like the wing of a fly. *Grew.*

2. To take food or drink by licking.

The dogs by the river Nilus's side, being thirsty, lap hastily as they run along the shore. *Dugly.*

LĀP'A-RQ-CĒLE, *n.* [*Gr.* *λαπαροκήλη*; *lapāra*, the loins, and *κήλη*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) Rupture through the loins; lumbar hernia. *Dunghison.*

LĀP'DŌG, *n.* A little dog fondled in the lap.

LĀ-PĒL', *n.* [from *lap*.] That part of a garment which is made to lap or fold over; as, "The lapels of a coat." *Todd.*

LĀ-PĒLLED' (lā-pēld'), *a.* Furnished with lapels; having lapels. *C. Lamb.*

LĀP'FŪL, *n.*; *pl.* LĀP'FULS. A quantity that fills the lap; as much as the lap holds. *Locke.*

† LĀP'Ī-CĪDE, *n.* [*L.* *lapicida*; *lapis*, a stone, and *cado*, to cut.] A stone-cutter. *Bailey.*

LĀP-I-DĀ'RĪ-ĀN, *a.* [*L.* *lapidarius*.] Inscribed on stone; lapidary. *Croker.*

LĀP-I-DĀ'RĪ-OŪS, *a.* Consisting of stone. *Wright.*

LĀP'Ī-DA-RŶ, *a.* [*L.* *lapidarius*; *lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone; *It.* & *Sp.* *lapidario*; *Fr.* *lapidaire*.]

1. Pertaining to stones, or to the cutting of stones or gems.

2. Inscribed on stone; monumental.

Lapidary style, the style proper for monumental inscriptions; a terse, expressive style. *Brande.*

LĀP'Ī-DA-RŶ, *n.* 1. One who cuts, polishes, and engraves gems; an artificer in gems. *Woolward.*

2. A dealer in gems. *Johnson.*

3. A virtuoso in gems. *Rees.*

† LĀP'Ī-DĀTE, *v. a.* [*L.* *lapido*, *lapidatus*; *lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone.] To stone. *Bailey.*

† LĀP-I-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *lapidatio*; *lapido*, to stone.] The act of stoning. *Bp. Hall.*

LĀ-PID'Ē-OŪS, *a.* [L. *lapideus*; *lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone.] Of the nature of stone; stony. [u.] *Ray.*

LĀP-I-DĒS'CENCE, *n.* [L. *lapidesco*, *lapidescens*, to turn to stone; *lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone.]

1. The process of becoming petrified; petrification. "Lapidescence of bodies." *Boyle.*
2. Stony concretion. *Browne.*

LĀP-I-DĒS'CENT, *a.* [L. *lapidesco*, *lapidescens*, to turn to stone; *It. lapidescent.*] Growing or turning to stone. *Evelyn.*

LĀP-I-DĒS'CENT, *n.* Any substance which has the quality of petrifying a body. *Wright.*

LĀP-I-DĪF'IC, } *a.* [L. *lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone, and *facio*, to make; *It. & Sp. lapidifico*; *Fr. lapidifique.*] Converting or forming into stone. *Grew.*

LĀ-PID-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [*It. lapidificazione*; *Sp. lapidificación*; *Fr. lapidification.*]

1. The art or process of converting into a stony substance; petrification. "Lapidification of substances." *Bacon.*
2. The art of cutting and polishing precious stones. [u.]

LĀ-PID'Ī-FŪ, *v. a.* [L. *lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone, and *facio*, to make.] To convert into stone. *Ure.*

LĀ-PID'Ī-FŪ, *v. n.* To become stone. *Ure.*

LĀP'Ī-DĪST, *n.* [L. *lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone.] An artificer in gems; a lapidary. [u.] *Ray.*

LĀP-[L-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *lapillus*, a little stone.] The act of making stony, or the state of being stony. *Smart.*

LĀ-PĪL'LĪ, *n. pl.* [L., dim. of *lapis*, a stone.] (*Geol.*) Small volcanic cinders. *Lyell.*

LĀ'PIS, *n.*; pl. LĀP'Ī-DES. [L.] A stone.

LĀ'PIS CĀL-A-MĪ-NĀ'RIS, *n.* [L. *lapis*, a stone, and Low L. *calaminaris*, pertaining to calamine.] (*Min.*) A mineral consisting chiefly of oxide of zinc; calamine. *Hamilton.*

LĀ'PIS LĀZ'Ū-LĪ, *n.* [L. *lapis*, a stone, and *lazuli*.—See LAZULI.] (*Min.*) A blue silicate of soda, lime, and alumina, with a sulphuret probably of iron, and sodium, found chiefly in granite or crystalline limestones, in Persia, China, Siberia, and Bucharra. It is employed in the manufacture of vases and mosaics, and when powdered constitutes ultramarine. *Dana.*

† LĀP'LING, *n.* One who indulges in sensual delights;—a term of contempt. *Hewyt.*

LĀP'PER, *n.* 1. One who laps or folds. *Swift.*
2. One who laps or licks. *Johnson.*

LĀP'PET, *n.* A little lap or flap, as of a head-dress. "Pendants called *lappets*." *Walpole.*

LĀP'PICE, *n.* The opening or barking of a dog at his game. *Crabb.*

LĀP'PING, *n.* A wrapping material used by calico printers. *Simmonds.*

LĀPS'Ā-BLE, *a.* Liable to lapse or fall. *More.*

LĀPSE, *n.* [L. *lapsus*; *labor*, *lapsus*, to slide, to fall; *Fr. laps.*]

1. A gliding, slipping, or flowing; smooth course; flow. "Lapse of time." *Hale.*

Still, dale, and shady woods, and sunny plains,
And liquid *lapse* of murmuring streams. *Milton.*

2. A falling or passing to a lower moral state. The *lapse* to indolence is soft and imperceptible. *Rambler.*

Since thy original *lapse* true liberty is lost. *Milton.*

3. A slight declension from duty or rectitude; a slip; a slight fault or error.

Lapses and fallings to which our infirmities expose us. *Rogers.*

The productions of a great genius, with many *lapses* and inadvertencies, are infinitely preferable to the works of an inferior kind of author. *Addison.*

4. (*Eng. Eccl. Law.*) A species of forfeiture whereby the right of presentation to a church accrues to the ordinary by neglect of the patron to present, to the metropolitan by neglect of the ordinary, and to the king by neglect of the metropolitan. *Whishaw.*

LĀPSE, *v. n.* [*i. LAPSED*; *pp. LAPSED, LAPSED.*]

1. To slip, slide, or glide; to pass or fall slowly; to elapse. "A tendency to *lapse* into the barbarity of those northern nations." *Swift.*

2. To fall from a state of perfection, truth, or faith; to decline from innocence or virtue.

The *lapse* state of human corruption. *Decay of Chr. Pety.*

3. To make a slip in moral conduct; to deviate from duty or rectitude; to commit a fault.

Is sorer than to lie for need, and falsehood
Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shak.*

4. (*Law.*) To become void, as a legacy.

In some states of the Union, legacies do not *lapse* if any issue of the legatee be living when the testator dies. *Burrill.*

5. (*Eng. Eccl. Law.*) To fall to another, as a benefice, through neglect of the patron, ordinary, or metropolitan.—See LAPSE, *n.* 4.

If the archbishop shall not fill it up within six months, it *lapses*, it [the benefice] *lapses* to the king.

LĀPSE (laps), *v. a.* To suffer to slip, or to be vacant, as a benefice. *Abp. Laud.*

LĀPSED (lapst), *p. a.* 1. Omitted by mistake or inadvertency. "A *lapsed* syllable." *Watts.*

2. Fallen from a state of purity, perfection, or innocence; ruined; lost. "Lapsed men." *Whitby.*

3. Passed to another through neglect of the patron, ordinary, or metropolitan; as, "A *lapsed* benefice." *Whishaw.*

Lapsed devise, (*Law.*) a devise which is void in consequence of the devisee dying before the testator.—*Lapsed legacy*, (*Law.*) a legacy void in consequence of the legatee dying before the testator. *Burrill.*

LĀP'SID-ED, *a.* (*Naut.*) Having one side heavier than the other, as a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

LĀPS'ING, *p. a.* Gliding. "To magic murmur of *lapsing* streams." *Smollet.*

LĀP'STONE, *n.* The stone which shoemakers hold in the lap to hammer leather on. *Todd.*

LĀP'SUS LĀN'GUĒ (ling'gwē, 92), *n.* [L. *lapsus*, a slip, and *lingua*, the tongue.] An accidental or inadvertent utterance. *Macdonnel.*

LĀP'WING, *n.* [A. S. *lepwinc*, or *klepe-wince*; *kleapan*, to leap, and *wince*, a wing;—probably in allusion to the rapidity with which it claps its wings.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Grallæ* and family *Charadriada*, or plovers; the pewit; *Tringa canellus* of Linnæus. *Gray.*

Gray lapwing, the gray plover; *Squatrola cinerea*. *Eng. Cyc.*

LĀP'WORK (lāp'wŭrk), *n.* Work in which one part laps over another. *Grew.*

LĀR, *n.*; pl. LĀ'RĒS. [L.—*Milton* uses *lars*.] (*Rom. Ant.*) A household god. *Loveace.*

LĀR'BOARD (lār'hord), *n.* [A. S. *bærbord*, *larbord*; Dut. *bakbord*; Ger. *backbord*; *Fr. babord*.—"I consider the term *larbord* is a corruption of *bakbord*, as that is a corruption of *bakbord*." *Buckton, Notes & Queries.*] (*Naut.*) The left-hand side of a vessel to a person standing aft and looking forward;—opposed to *starboard*. *Dana.*

LĀR'BOARD, *a.* Pertaining to the left-hand side of a ship. "The *larboard* watch." *Dana.*

LĀR'CE-NY, *n.* [L. *latrocinium*; *latro*, a robber; *It. & Sp. latrocinio*; *Fr. larcin*.] (*Law.*) The felonious taking and carrying away the personal goods of another; theft.

Grand larceny, in England, larceny to the value of more than twelve pence.—*Mixed larceny*, larceny from one's house or person.—*Petty*, or *petty*, larceny, in England, larceny to the value of twelve pence, or under.—*Simple larceny*, mere larceny, as distinguished from larceny from one's house or person. *Burrill.*

"The distinction between these two [grand and petty] kinds of larceny is of great antiquity, and was only recently abolished in England, by statute 7 and 8 Geo. IV. In the United States, it is generally retained, although the sum adopted as its basis is much above the old English standard. In New York, *grand larceny* is the felonious taking of personal property of the value of more than twenty-five dollars." *Burrill.*

LĀRCH, *n.* [*Gr. lárxi*; *L. larix*; *It. larice*; *Sp. alerce*; *Ger. larche*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of coniferous trees, including the European larch (*Larix Europæa*), the black larch, or hackmatack (*Larix pendula* or *Americana*), and the red larch (*Larix microcarpa*) of North America. *Loudon. Gray.*

LĀRD, *n.* [L. *lardum*, *lardum*; *It. & Sp. lardo*; *Fr. lard*.] The fat of swine separated from the animal tissues;—particularly that obtained by melting the flare or leaves which lie about the kidney. *Dunglison.*

LĀRD, *v. a.* [*Fr. larder*; *lard*, *bacon*.] [*i. LARDED*; *pp. LARDING, LARDED.*]

1. To stuff with bacon or pork.

Larded thighs on loaded altars laid. *Dryden.*

2. To put or add lard to; to grease.

His buff doublet *larded* o'er with fat
Of slaughtered brutes. *Somerville.*

3. To intermix; to interlay; to interlard.

He *lards* with flourishes his long harangue. *Dryden.*

LĀRD, *v. n.* To grow fat. *Drayton.*

LĀR-DĀ'CEOUS (lār-dā'shŭs, 66), *a.* [Low L. *lardaceus*, from L. *lardum*, lard; *Fr. lardacé*.]

1. Relating to, or containing, lard. *Coze.*
2. (*Med.*) Noting certain organic alterations in the textures, the aspect and consistence of which resemble lard. *Dunglison.*

LĀRD'ER, *n.* [Old Fr. *lardier*; *lard*, *bacon*.] A room in which meats and other provisions are kept ready for cooking. *Shak.*

LĀRD'ER-ER, *n.* One who has the charge of the larder or the provision. *Spelman.*

† LĀRD'ER-Y, *n.* Larder. *Holinshead.*

LĀR'DITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of alumina; agalmatolite;—so named in allusion to its greasy feel. *Dana.*

LĀR'DON, *n.* [*Fr.*] A slice of bacon. *Johnson.*

† LĀRD'RY (lār'drē), *n.* Same as LARDER. *Cowley.*

LĀRE, *n.* [A. S. *lar*.—See LORE.] Learning; lore. [*N. of Eng.*] *Brockett. Dryden.*

LĀ'RES, *n.*; pl. of *lar*. [L.] See LAR.

LĀRGE, *a.* [L. *largus*; *It. & Sp. largo*; *Fr. large*.]

1. Of great bulk or size; great; big; bulky; as, "A large apple"; "A large mountain."

Charles II. asked me what could be the reason that, in mountainous countries, the men were commonly *larger*, and yet the cattle smaller. *Temple.*

2. Of great extent; extensive; expanded; broad; wide; spacious; as, "A large country."

In that day the cattle shall feed in *large* pastures. *Isa. xxx. 25.*

3. Containing, or consisting of, a great number; numerous; as, "A large congregation."

4. Abundant; ample; plentiful; copious; full; liberal. "Large honors." "Restitution *large*." *Shak.*

5. Copious; diffuse.

I might be very *large* upon the importance and advantages of education. *Fulton.*

6. Noble; generous. "Large hearts." *More.*
7. Comprehensive; capacious. "Large mind."

8. (*Naut.*) An epithet applied to the wind when it crosses the line of a vessel's course in a favorable direction, as on the beam, or on the quarter. *Mar. Dict.*

At *large*, unrestrained; unconfined; free; at liberty; as, "The robber is still at *large*":—fully; to the full extent; in detail; as, "He stated at *large* his reasons":—in the mass; generally; as, "The people at *large*."—"To go *large*, (*Naut.*) to sail with the wind fair, so that the yards are nearly square;—opposed to *to go close-hauled*, or *on the wind*. *Dana.*

Syn.—See AMPLE, BROAD, GREAT.

LĀRGE'Ā-CRED (ā'kyrd), *a.* Having much land; possessing great estates. *Pope.*

LĀRGE'HĀND-ED, *a.* Rapacious; greedy. "Large-handed robbers." *Shak.*

LĀRGE'HEĀRT-ED, *a.* Noble; liberal.

To the *large-hearted* Hebrew's famous court. *Waller.*

LĀRGE'HEĀRT-ED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being large-hearted.

LĀRGE'LIMBED (lār'limbd), *a.* Having large limbs. "Large-limbed Og." *Milton.*

LĀRGE'LY, *ad.* 1. Widely; broadly; extensively.

2. To great extent; in great degree; greatly.

Our supplies live *largely* in the hope
Of great Northumberland. *Shak.*

3. Abundantly; copiously; in great quantity; without sparing. "I have given *largely*." *Shak.*

4. Fully; minutely; in detail; at length.

After that the holy rites are ended,
I'll tell you *largely* of fair Hero's death. *Shak.*

LARGE'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being large; great size or bulk; bigness. *Raleigh.*

2. Great extent; extensiveness; wideness.

Circles are praised, not that about
In largeness, but the exactly round. *Waller.*

3. Abundance; amplexness; copiousness. "The largeness of the donor's bounty." *Richardson.*

4. Comprehensiveness; capaciousness; greatness. "Largeness of mind." *Collier.*

5. Nobleness; generosity; liberality.

If the largeness of a man's heart carry him beyond prudence, we may reckon it illustrious weakness. *L'Estrange.*

LÄR'GESS, *n.* [*L. largitio*; *largior*, to give bountifully; *Fr. largesse*.] A donation; a gift; a bounty; a present. *Shak.*

Great donatives and largesses, upon the disbanding of the armies, were things able to inflame all men's courage. *Bacon.*

LÄR-GHET' TÖ (*lar-gët'ö*), *a.* [*It.*, dim. of *largo*, slow.] (*Mus.*) Noting a movement not quite so slow as *largo*. *Moore.*

† **LÄR-GIF'I-CÄL**, *a.* [*L. largificus*.] Bountiful; liberal. *Blount.*

† **LÄR-GIF'LÜ-OÜS**, *a.* [*L. largifluus*.] Flowing copiously. *Wright.*

† **LÄR-GIF'LÜ-QÜENT**, *a.* [*L. largiloquus*.] Speaking largely. *Blount.*

LÄR-G'ISH, *a.* Somewhat large. *Wright.*

† **LÄR-GH'ITION**, *n.* [*L. largitio*; *largior*, to give largely.] The act of giving a largess. *Bayley.*

LÄR'GÖ, *a.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Noting a slow movement, one degree quicker than *grave*, and two degrees quicker than *adagio*. *Moore.*

LÄR'I-ÄT, *n.* A long cord or strip of leather, with a noose at one end, used for catching wild horses and cattle. *W. Irving.*

LÄR'I-DE, *n. pl.* [*Gr. lápos (L. larus)*, the gull.] (*Ornith.*) A family of birds of the order *Anseres*, including the sub-families *Larina*, *Rhynchopina*, and *Sterna*; gulls. *Gray.*

LÄR'IN, *n.* A piece of money in the form of silver wire (value about 6d. ster.), formerly current in Persia and other Eastern countries. *Simmonds.*

LÄR'IDÆ, *n. pl.* [*See LARIDÆ.*] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Anseres* and family *Laridæ*; gulls. *Gray.*



LÄRK, *n.* [*A. S. lafero*, *lamerc*, *lamerce*; *Dut. leenverik*, *leemverik*; *Dan. lærke*; *Sw. lerka*; *Scot. laverock*, *lauerok*.]

1. (*Ornith.*) A small, passerine, singing bird of the genus *Alauda*, family *Fringillide*, and sub-family *Alaudine*, found in Europe and America. — See **ALAUDINÆ**, and **SKY-LARK**. *Gray.*

Hark! hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings. *Shak.*

2. A wild fellow: — a mad prank. *Halliwel.*

LÄRK'ER, *n.* A catcher of larks. *Ash.*

LÄRK'-LIKE, *a.* In the manner of a lark.

Pride, like an eagle, builds among the stars,
But Pleasure, lark-like, nests upon the ground. *Young.*

LÄRK'SHÖEL, *n.* Indian cress. *Tate.*

LÄRK'SPUR, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of ranunculaceous plants, having blue, purple, or red flowers in terminal spikes, and the upper sepal prolonged at the base like a spur; *Delphinium*. *Gray.*

LÄR'MI-ER, *n.* [*Fr. larme*, a tear, a drop.] (*Arch.*) The flat, jutting part of a cornice; drip; corona. — See **CORONA**. *Brande.*

LÄR'RUP, *v. a.* To beat; to flog. [*Local.*] *Halliwel.*

† **LÄR'UM**, or **LÄ'RUM** [*lar'um*, *W. J. E. F. Sm.*; *lar'um*, *P. Ja.*; *lar'um*, *K. C. Wr.*], *n.* [*A. contraction of alarum*.]

1. A noise noting danger; a sound as of summoning to arms; alarm. See **ALARM**. *Shak.*

2. A machine for making a noise at certain hours; an alarm. *Locke.*

† **LÄR'UM**, *v. a.* To sound an alarm. [*R.*] *Pope.*

LÄR'VA, *n.*; *pl.* **LÄR'VE**. [*L. larva*, a ghost, a mask; *It.* & *Sp. larra*; *Fr. larve*.]

1. (*Rom. Ant.*) The spectre of a deceased person; a ghost. *Andrews.*

2. (*Ent.*) An insect in the grub or caterpil-

lar state; — so called because its form is, as it were, masked. *Brande.*

3. (*Herp.*) A reptile in the stage of metamorphosis, as the frog in the tadpole state. *Brande.*

LÄR'VAL, *a.* Pertaining to larvæ. *Maunder.*

LÄR'VÄT-ED, *a.* [*L. larva*, a mask.] Covered or concealed with a mask; masked. *Bayley.*

LÄR'VE, *n.*; *pl.* **LÄR'VES**. Same as **LÄR'VA**. *Kirby.*

LÄR'VE, *a.* Relating to, or being in, the caterpillar state. *Kirby.*

LÄR'VI-FÖRM, *a.* Shaped like a larva. *Maunder.*

LÄR-VIP'A-ROÜS, *a.* [*L. larva*, a mask, and *pario*, to bring forth.] Relating to those insects which produce their young in the condition of larvæ instead of eggs. *Maunder.*

LÄR-RYN'GE-ÄL, *a.* [*Gr. lárvyē, lárvygos*, the larynx; *It. laringeo*; *Fr. laryngé*.] Of, or pertaining to, the larynx. "Laryngeal nerves." "Laryngeal arteries." *Dunglison.*

LÄR-RYN'GE-ÄN, *a.* [*Fr. laryngien*.] Relating to the larynx; laryngeal. *Dr. Traill.*

LÄR-RYN-GIT'IS, *n.* [*Fr. laryngite*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the larynx; a disease peculiar to adults, somewhat resembling croup. *Dunglison.*

LÄR-RYN-GÖL'O-GY, *n.* [*Gr. lárvyē, lárvygos*, the larynx, and *lógos*, a discourse.] A treatise on the larynx. *Dunglison.*

LÄR-RYN-GÖPH'O-NY, *n.* [*Gr. lárvyē, lárvygos*, the larynx, and *phōnē*, the voice.] (*Med.*) The sound of the voice when the stethoscope is placed over the larynx. *Dunglison.*

LÄR-RYN-GÖT'O-MY, *n.* [*Gr. lárvyē, lárvygos*, the larynx, and *tomē*, a cutting; *τύμνω*, to cut; *It.* & *Sp. laringotomia*; *Fr. laryngotomie*.] (*Med.*) The operation of making an opening in the larynx. *Dunglison.*

LÄR-RYNX, or **LÄ'RYNX** [*lar'ingks*, *P. K. Sm. R. Wr.*; *lar'ingks*, *W. Ja.*], *n.* [*Gr. lárvyē*.] (*Anat.*) The organ of voice; a cartilaginous cavity at the top of the trachea, with which it communicates, and forming the protuberance vulgarly called *Adam's apple*. *Dunglison.*

LÄS-CÄR', or **LÄS'CÄR** [*las-kär'*, *J. Sm.*; *las'kar*, *Wb. Todd.*], *n.* [*Hind. laskhar*, an army man. *Simmonds.*] A menial employed to do the dirty work of the artillery and arsenals in the East Indies: — also a Hindoo seaman employed on board vessels trading to E. I. ports. *Simmonds.*

† **LÄS-CIV'I-ÄN-CY**, *n.* Lasciviousness. *Halliwel.*

† **LÄS-CIV'I-ÄNT**, *a.* Lascivious. *More.*

LÄS-CIV'I-OÜS, *a.* [*L. lascivus*; *laxus*, lax; *It.* & *Sp. lascivo*; *Fr. lascif*.]

1. Lustful; lewd; concupiscent; libidinous.

The gross clasps of a lascivious Moor. *Shak.*

2. Exciting or promoting impure desires; wanton; luxurious.

Lascivious metres, to whose venom sound,
The open ear of youth doth always listen. *Shak.*

LÄS-CIV'I-OÜS-LY, *ad.* In a lascivious manner; lustfully; lewdly; wantonly. *Wotton.*

LÄS-CIV'I-OÜS-NÉSS, *n.* 1. The state or the quality of being lascivious; lustfulness; lewdness; wantonness.

Who . . . have given themselves up to lasciviousness, to work all uncleanliness with greediness. *Ep. iv. 14.*

2. Tendency to excite impure desires.

The lasciviousness of his [Augustus's] elegies. *Dryden.*

LÄS'ER, *n.* [*L.*] A fragrant gum-resin very highly esteemed by the ancients, and obtained by them from the coast of Africa. Its precise nature is now unknown. *Brande. Dunglison.*

LÄS'ER-WORT (-wür), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of European, umbelliferous, herbaceous plants, the roots of which are bitter and yield a resinous substance; *Laserpitium*. *Eng. Cyc.*

LÄSH, *n.* [*L. larus*, loose; *Fr. lâche*; *Old Fr. lasche*, loose; *Fr. lâcher*, Old Fr. *lascher*, to loosen, or let loose, from.]

1. A cord or leash. *Tusser.*

2. The thong or pliant part of a whip.

The lash resounds the couriers' spurs,
The chariot marks the rolling ring. *Whitehead.*

3. A stroke of a whip or any thing pliant.

Roused by the lash of his own stubborn tail,
Our lion now will foreign foes assail. *Dryden.*

4. A stroke of satire.

The moral is a lash at the vanity of arrogating that to ourselves which succeeds well. *L'Estrange.*

LÄSH, *v. a.* [*i.* **LÄSHED**; *pp.* **LÄSHING**, **LÄSHED**.]

1. To strike with a lash or any thing pliant; to beat, as with a whip; to scourge; to whip.

And put in every honest hand a whip
To lash the rascal naked through the world. *Shak.*

And big waves lash the frightened shore. *Prior.*

2. To throw out with a jerk, as a lash.

He falls, and, lashing up his heels, his rider throws. *Dryden.*

3. To bind or tie with a cord or rope; as, "To lash pieces of timber together." *Johnson.*

4. To scourge with satire; to satirize severely. If we must lash one another, let it be with the manly strokes of wit and satire. *Addison.*

Could pensive Bollean lash in honest strain
Faintness and the even of his own. *Pope.*

LÄSH, *v. n.* To ply the whip or lash. "Lashing dreadfully at every part." *Spenser.*

To lash out, to break out, as into extravagance or unkindness. "To lash out into these excesses."

LÄSH'ER, *n.* 1. One who lashes. *Sherwood.*

2. (*Naut.*) A rope for binding fast a tackle, or the breech of a cannon when made fast within board. *Mar. Dict.*

LÄSH'-FRÉE, *a.* Free from the lash; unwhipped. "And am myself lash-free." *B. Jonson.*

LÄSH'ING, *n.* 1. A beating with a lash.

2. The act of binding or making fast with a cord or rope. *Mar. Dict.*

3. A cord or rope for binding or making fast.

Torn from their planks the cracking nagbolts drew,
And girds and lashings all assunder flew. *Falconer.*

† **LÄSH'ING-ÖÜT**, *n.* A breaking out as into extravagance or unruliness. *South.*

† **LÄSK**, *n.* [*L. laxus*, loose.] Diarrhœa. *Burton.*

LÄS'KETS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Small lines in the form of loops sewed to bonnets. *Mar. Dict.*

LÄSS (12), *n.* [*From ladde (lad)* is derived and formerly was in use *liddlese*, now contracted into *lass*. *Hicks.*] A young woman; a girl; — particularly a country girl. *Waller.*

LÄS'SIE, *n.* A lass. [*Scotland.*] *Burns.*

LÄS'SI-TÜDE, *n.* [*L. lassitudo*; *lassus*, wearied; *laxus*, lax, loose; *It. lassitudine*; *Sp. lassitud*; *Fr. lassitude*.] A general relaxation of the animal frame, attended with an oppressive sense of weariness; exhaustion; prostration; languor; languidness; weariness; fatigue.

Cold tremors come, with mighty love of rest,
Convulsive yawnings, lassitude, and pains. *Armstrong.*

Syn. — See **FATIGUE**.

LÄSS'LÖRN, *a.* Forsaken by his lass or mistress. "The dismissed bachelor . . . lasslorn." *Shak.*

LÄS'SÖ, *n.*; *pl.* **LÄSSÖS**. [*Sp. lazo*, a slip-knot, from *L. larus*, loose.] A cord or strip of leather, with a noose at one end, used for catching wild horses, &c. *Sir F. Head.*

LÄST (12), *a.* [*Contracted from latest*. — *A. S. latest*, last; *Dut. laatst*; *Ger. letzt*. — See **LÄTE**.]

1. That is or comes after all the rest in time; hindmost; latest; as, "The last hour of the day."

O, fairest of creation, last and best
Of all God's works. *Milton.*

2. That is or comes after all the rest in place; as, "The last house on the street."

3. That comes after all the rest in value; inferior to all the others; lowest; meanest.

Takes the last prize, and takes it with a jest. *Pope.*

4. That is to be succeeded by no other; beyond which there is no more; final; ultimate. I know that he shall rise again in the last day. *John xi. 24.*

5. Next before the present; as, "Last week"; "Last summer."

6. Utmost; highest; greatest; extreme.

"Principles of the last importance." *Hall.*

At last, or at the last, at the end; in the conclusion. "Virtue . . . crowned with joy at last." *Shak.*

At the last it bith like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." *Prov. xxiii. 32.* — To the last, to the end; until the conclusion. "Blunder on in business to the last." *Pope.*

— On one's last legs, applied to a person either when his animal strength is almost entirely exhausted by exertion, age, or disease, or when he is supposed

to be on the borders of bankruptcy. *Jamieson*. — *Last heir*, (*Eng. Law*), a person to whom lands come by escheat, for want of lawful heirs. *Burrit*.

Syn.—See **FINAL**.

LAST, *ad.* 1. At the last instance or time.

When saw you my father last? *Shak.*

2. After all the others.

Well thou know'st how dear
To me are all my works; nor man the least,
Though last created. *Milton.*

3. In conclusion; finally.

And last, the sum of all, my Father's voice,
Audibly heard from heaven, pronounced me his. *Milton.*

LAST, *v. n.* [*A. S. læstan*; *Frs. lasta*.] [*i. LAST-ED*; *pp. LASTING, LASTED*.]

1. To endure; to remain; to continue. "As long as the world lasts." *Hakewill.*

2. To hold out; to continue or remain unconsumed or unexhausted. "Whilst this poor wealth lasts." *Shak.*

Syn.—See **CONTINUE**.

LAST, *v. a.* To form on or by a last. *Simmonds.*

LAST, *n.* [*A. S. last*, a footstep, a last; *Dut. leest*; *Ger. leisten*.] The mould on which shoes are formed. *Gay.*

LAST, *n.* [*A. S. læst*, a load; *Dut., Ger., Dan., & Sw. last*.—*Fr. last, lest*.]

1. The cargo of a vessel. [*R.*] *McCulloch.*

2. (*Com.*) A measure or weight varying in different countries, and with respect to different articles, but usually estimated at 4000 lbs. *Brande.*

3. A court in the marshes of Kent, Eng., for levying rates to preserve them. *Wright.*

"It is applied to various quantities of merchandise, as 12 barrels of tar or pitch, ashes, codfish, white herrings, or meal. A last of flax is 17 cwt.; of gunpowder, 24 barrels of 100 lbs. each; of wool, 12 sacks of 361 lbs. each. As a grain-measure, in England, the last usually consists of 10 imperial quarters, — 12 sacks, or 4320 lbs. For wheat and rapeseed, it is calculated at 2 loads, or 10 quarters. On the continent, it varies, the last of grain being in several parts as much as 14 quarters. The last of ballast in Amsterdam is but 2000 lbs. The Prussian ship last is 4124 lbs.; the last of timber at Dantzic, 80 cubic feet." *Simmonds.*

LAST'AGE, *n.* [*Fr. lestage*; *lest*, a load, ballast. — See **LAST**, *n.*, No. 2.] (*Old Eng. Law*.) The burden of a vessel: — the ballast of a vessel: — a custom paid for wares sold by the last: — a custom exacted in some fairs and markets, to carry things where one will. *Burrit.*

† **LAST'AGED** (*last'jd*), *a.* Ballasted. *Huloet.*

† **LAST'ER-Y**, *n.* A kind of red color. *Spenser.*

LAST'ING, *p. a.* Enduring; remaining; permanent; of long continuance; durable. *Milton.*

Lasting fealty to the new-made king. *Shak.*

Syn.—*Lasting* is commonly applied in an abstract sense; *durable* is applied to material substances which are so formed as to be fitted to last long; *permanent* signifies staying by us, and not likely to fail us or change; *perpetual*, never ceasing. *Lasting* remembrance; *durable* material; *permanent* situation; *perpetual* motion.

LAST'ING, *n.* 1. The act or the process of drawing the upper leather smooth and straight over the last in shoe-making. *Simmonds.*

2. A smooth and durable kind of cloth, used in making light shoes, vests, &c. *W. Ency.*

LAST'ING-LY, *ad.* In a lasting manner; permanently; durably; perpetually. "Lastingly stigmatized." *Cowley.*

LAST'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of lasting; permanency; durability. *Dp. Taylor.*

LAST'LY, *ad.* 1. In the last place; in fine.

2. At last; at length; in the end; finally.

I, for his sake, will leave
Thy bosom, and this glory next to thee
Freely put off, and for him lastly die. *Milton.*

LATCH, *v. a.* [*A. S. læccan*; *geleccan*. — See **LAOE**.] [*i. LATCHED*; *pp. LATCHING, LATCHED*.]

1. To catch; to seize; to lay hold of.

I have words
That would be howled out in the desert air,
Where hearing could not catch them. *Shak.*

2. To fasten with a latch. "The door was only latched." *Locke.*

3. [*Fr. lecher*.] To lick or smear; — also written *lech*.

Hast thou yet latched the Athenian's eyes
With the love-juice? *Shak.*

To latch a mine, to measure it, for ascertaining how much of it has been used. [*North of Eng.*] *Wright.*

LATCH, *n.* 1. That which catches; a snare.

Love will no other bird catch,
Though he set either net or latch. *Chaucer.*

2. The catch of a door, moved by a string or a handle. *Smart.*

LATCH'ES (*latch'ez*), *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Loops for lacing a bonnet to a sail; latching. — See **LATCHINGS**. *Harris.*

LATCH'ET, *n.* [*From LATCH*.] A string for fastening a sandal or shoe to the foot.

The latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose. *Luke iii. 16.*

LATCH'INGS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Loops on the head of a bonnet by which it is laced to the foot of a sail; — called also *laskets*, and *latches*. *Dana.*

LATCH'-KEY, *n.* A key used to raise the latch of a door. *Simmonds.*

LATE, *a.* [*comp. later or latter*; superl. *latest or last*.] [*Goth. lata, latyan*; *A. S. latian*, to delay or retard; *A. S. læt, læte*, late; *Dut. laat*.]

1. After the usual or proper time; — opposed to early; as, "A late frost."

My late spring no bud or blossom showeth. *Milton.*

2. Far in any period of time; as, "A late hour of the day."

3. Existing not long since, but now passed or departed; as, "The late Dr. Johnson."

4. Of recent occurrence, origin, or existence; recent; as, "A late edition of a book."

For those of old,
And the late dignities heaped up to them,
We rest your hermits. *Shak.*

LATE, *ad.* 1. After the usual or proper time; opposed to early; as, "To work late."

To be up early and down late. *Shak.*

2. Not long ago; recently; lately. "Where late the diadem stood." *Shak.*

Where cattle pastured late, now scattered lies
With carcasses and arms the ensanguined field. *Milton.*

Of late, in time not long past; recently; lately. "He has superstitious grown of late." *Shak.*

LATE, *v. a.* [*Icel. leita*.] To seek; to search for. [*North of England*.] *Brockett.*

† **LAT'ED**, *a.* Belated. *Dryden.*

Now spurs the lated traveller
To gain the timely inn. *Shak.*

LA-TÉEN'-SAIL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A triangular sail extended by a yard much inclined to the horizon, used by xebecs, polacres, and other vessels in the Mediterranean and Eastern seas. *Mar. Dict.*

LATE'LY, *ad.* Not long ago; recently; of late.

A certain Jew, . . . lately come from Italy. *Acts xviii. 2.*

LAT'EN-CY, *n.* The state of being latent. *Paley.*

LATE'NESS, *n.* The state of being late. *Swift.*

LAT'ENT, *a.* [*L. lateo, latens* (*Gr. λήθω, λανθάνω*), to lie hid; *It. latente*; *Fr. latent*.] Hidden; secret; concealed; occult; as, "Latent causes"; "Latent motives."

Every breach of veracity indicates some latent vice, or some criminal intention, which the individual is ashamed to avow. *Stewart.*

Memory confused, and interrupted thought,
Death's harbingers, lie latent in the draught. *Prior.*

Latent buds, (*Bot.*) buds which survive long without growing, and commonly without being visible externally. *Gray*. — **Latent heat**, (*Physics*.) heat inappreciable by the thermometer, supposed to exist in liquid and aeriform bodies, and which becomes sensible during the conversion of vapors into liquids, and liquids into solids; insensible heat; caloric or heat of fluidity. *Brande. Sullivan.*

LAT'ENT-LY, *ad.* In a latent manner; secretly.

LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [*Gr. πᾶρος*, broad; *L. lateralis*; *latus, lateris*, a side; *It. laterale*; *Sp. lateral*; *Fr. latéral*.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, the side; as, "The lateral branches of a tree."

2. In the direction of the side; as, "A lateral motion."

Lateral equation, (*Math.*) an equation of the first degree. *Da. & P.* — **Lateral strength**, (*Physics*.) the resistance which a body will afford at right angles to its grain. *Wright.*

† **LAT'ER-AL'-TY**, *n.* The quality of being lateral, or of having distinct sides. *Browne.*

LAT'ER-AL-LY, *ad.* 1. By the side; sidewise. *Browne.*

"Laterally or sidewise."

2. In the direction of the side. *Holder.*

LAT'ER-ÂN, *n.* The pope's see at Rome; a church at the south-eastern extremity of Rome; — so named from the ancient family of the *Laterani*, who possessed a palace on the spot. It is dedicated to St. John of Lateran. *P. Cyc.*

† **LAT'ERED** (*lâ'terâ*), *p. a.* Delayed. *Chaucer.*

LAT'ER-I-FÖ'LI-OÛS, *a.* [*L. latus, lateris*, a side, and *folium*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Growing on the side of a leaf at the base, as a flower. *Lindley.*

LAT'ER-RÏ'TIOUS (*lât-e-rish'us*), *a.* [*L. lateritius*; *later, lateris*, a brick.] Pertaining to, or resembling, brick. *Henslow.*

Lateritious sediment, (*Med.*) a reddish sediment sometimes deposited by urine. *Dunston.*

LATE'WAKE, *n.* [*Corrupted from Scot. lyk-waik*; — "evidently formed from A. S. *lic*, a body, and *vacian*, to watch." *Jamieson*.] The watching of a dead body during night, accompanied with dancing and festivity; *lyk-waik*. — See **LYK-WAİK**. *Pennant.*

LATE'WARD, *a.* Somewhat late; backward. *Huloet.*

"Lateward fruit." [*R.*]

LATE'WARD, *ad.* Somewhat late. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

LÂ'TÊX, *n.* [*L. a fluid*.] (*Bot.*) The vital fluid or returning sap of plants; — applied also to the moisture which exudes from the stigma, and to the gelatinous matter surrounding the sporules of certain fungi. *Henslow.*

LATH, *n.*; *pl. LATHS*. [*A. S. latha*, *pl.*; *Dut. lat*; *Ger. latte*. — *Sp. lata*; *Fr. latte*.] (*Arch.*) A runner or strip of board nailed to rafters to support tiles or slate: — a thin strip of wood nailed to studs and furring to support plastering.

Pantile laths, long, square pieces of fir on which pantiles are hung. *Brande.*

LATH, *v. a.* [*i. LATHED*; *pp. LATHING, LATHED*.] To cover or fit up with laths. *Mortimer.*

LATH'-BRICK, *n.* A long brick used in hop-oasts to dry malt on. *Simmonds.*

LATHIE, *n.* [Perhaps from A. S. *lithian*, to moderate. *Richardson*.] A machine for turning metals or wood by causing the material to revolve upon central points and to be cut by a tool fixed in a slide-rest or held in the hand. *H'cale.*

LATHE, or **LATH**, *n.* [*A. S. læth, leth*; *lathian*, to assemble. *Spelman*.]

1. A territorial division peculiar to the county of Kent, England, intermediate between the shire and the hundred, and containing three or four hundreds. *Brande.*

Kent has been long divided into five lathes. *P. Cyc.*

2. † A barn; a granary; a grange. *Chaucer.*

LATH'ER, *n.* 1. Foam or froth made of soap and water; foam of soapy water. *Johnson.*

2. Foam or froth, as the foamy sweat of a horse; a foaming sweat. *Richardson.*

LATH'ER (*lath'er*), *v. n.* [*A. S. lethrian*.] [*i. LATHERED*; *pp. LATHERING, LATHERED*.]

1. To form a foam or froth, as soap with water. *Baynard.*

2. To become foamy from sweat, as a horse.

LATH'ER, *v. a.* 1. To cover or smear with foam made of soap and water.

2. To make to sweat profusely, as a horse by hard driving.

3. To beat; to leather. [*Local*.] *Wilbraham.*

LATHE'REEVE, *n.* An officer under the Saxon government who had jurisdiction over a lathe.

These [lathes and rapes] had formerly their *latheereves* and *rapeereves*, acting in subordination to the shirereeve. *Blackstone.*

LATH'ING, *n.* A covering made of laths. *Moxon.*

LATH'WORK (*-wûrk*), *n.* A covering of laths for receiving plaster. *Simmonds.*

LATH'Y (*lath'e*), *a.* Thin or long, as a lath. "His lathy falchion." *West.*

Lâ-THÏ'RÛS, *n.* [*L. from Gr. λήθωπος*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous plants; vetchling; everlasting pea. *Gray.*

LAT'TIAN (*lâ'shun*), *a.* Pertaining to Latium, an ancient country in Italy. "Latian porches." *Macaulay.*

LA-TIB'ULIZE, *v. n.* [*L. latibulum*, a hiding-

place.] To retire into a den, burrow, or cavity, and lie dormant in winter; to lie hid. *Wright*.

LA-TĪB'U-LŪM, n. [L. *latibula*.] [L., from *lateo*, to lie hid.] A hiding-place; a lurking-hole; a den; a covert; a burrow. *Ainsworth*.

LĀT-I-CH'ER-OŪS, a. [L. *latex*, *laticis*, any liquid, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Applied to tubes or vessels which unite and contain the elaborated sap. *Ogilvie*.

LĀT'I-CLĀVE, n. [L. *laticlavus*; *latus*, broad, and *clavus*, a nail.] (*Rom. Ant.*) The badge of the senatorial order, consisting of a broad purple stripe extending from the neck down the centre of the tunic. *Wm. Smith*.

LĀT-I-CŌS'TĀTE, a. [L. *latus*, broad, and *costa*, a rib.] Broad-ribbed. *Ogilvie*.

LĀT-I-DĒN'TĀTE, a. [L. *latus*, broad, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] Broad-toothed. *Ogilvie*.

LĀT-I-FŌ'LĪ-ĀTE, } a. [L. *latus*, broad, and
LĀT-I-FŌ'LĪ-OŪS, } folium, a leaf.] (*Bot.*)
Broad-leaved. *Blount*.

LĀT'IN, a. [*Latinus*, *Latium*.]
1. Of or pertaining to the Latins, a people of ancient Latium, in Italy; Roman; as, "The Latin language."
2. In, or peculiar to, the Latin language; as, "A Latin oration"; "A Latin idiom."
Latin church, the Western or Roman church, in distinction from the Eastern or Greek church, originally comprehending the Christian church in all the countries anciently subject to the Roman or Western empire, and into which the Latin language was introduced. Great Britain, part of the Netherlands and of the north of Europe, have been separated from the Latin church almost ever since the reformation. *Buck*.

LĀT'IN, n. 1. (*Geog.*) One of the inhabitants of ancient Latium.
2. The language of the ancient Romans; the Latin language. *Addison*.
3. An exercise in schools which consists in rendering English into Latin. *Ascham*.

† **LĀT'IN, v. a.** To render into Latin. *Wilson*.

LĀT'IN-ISM (lāt'in-izm), *n.* [*It. & Sp. Latinismo*; *Fr. Latinisme*.]
1. A Latin idiom or mode of speech.
2. (*Bi'.*) In the Greek Testament, a Latin word in Greek characters; — also the Latin sense of a Greek word. *Kitto*.

LĀT'IN-IST, n. [*It. Latinista*; *Fr. Latiniste*.]
One skilled in Latin. *Ld. Herbert*.

LĀT-IN-IS'TIC, a. Partaking of Latin or a Latin idiom. [*R.*] *Coleridge*.

LA-TĪN'I-TĀS-TER, n. A smatterer in Latin. *W.*

LA-TĪN'I-TY, n. [L. *Latinitas*; *It. Latinità*; *Sp. Latinitad*; *Fr. Latinité*.] Use or employment of the Latin language; Latin style.
The French critics undervalued their [modern Latin poets] *Latinity*. *Eutice*.

LĀT-IN-ZĀ'TIŌN, n. The act of rendering into Latin. *Lower*.

LĀT'IN-IZE, v. a. [L. *Latinizo*; *It. Latinizzare*; *Sp. Latinizar*; *Fr. Latiniser*.] [*i. LATINIZED*; *pp. LATINIZING, LATINIZED*.] To give Latin terminations to; to render into Latin.
Words of the vulgar tongue *Latinized*, and Latin words *modernized*. *Cambridge*.

LĀT'IN-IZE, v. n. To use Latin words. *Dryden*.

† **LĀT'IN-LY, ad.** With purity of Latin style. "That can do it *Latinly*." *Heylin*.

LĀ'TIŌN, n. [L. *latio*; *fero*, *latus*, to bear.] The translation or motion of a natural body from one place to another. *Crabb*.

LĀT-I-RŌS'TROUS, a. [L. *latus*, broad, and *rostrum*, a beak.] (*Ornith.*) Having a broad or flat beak, as the pelican. *Browne*.

LĀT'ISH, a. Somewhat late. *Johnson*.

LĀT'I-TĀN-CY, n. The state of lying hid. *Browne*.

LĀT'I-TĀNT, a. [L. *latito*, *latitans*, intensive of *lateo*, to lie hid.] Concealed; lying hid. *Browne*.

LĀT'I-TĀT, n. [L., *He lies hid*.] (*Old Eng. Law*.) A writ which issued in personal actions on the return of *non est inventus* to a bill of Middlesex; — so called from the emphatic words in

its recital, in which it was testified that the defendant lies hid (*latitavit*) in the county. *Burrill*.

† **LĀT-I-TĀ'TIŌN, n.** [L. *latitatio*; *latito*, to lie hid.] The state of lying concealed. *Barley*.

LĀT'I-TŪDE, n. [L. *latitudo*; *latus*, broad, wide; *It. latitudine*; *Sp. latitud*; *Fr. latitude*.]
1. Width; breadth.
Provided the length do not exceed the *latitude*. *Wotton*.
2. Extent; scope; range; amplitude. "His [Albertus] *latitude* of knowledge." *Browne*.
I pretend not to treat of them in their full *latitude*. *Locke*.
3. Freedom from rules or limits; laxity.
In human affairs there are no degrees of degrees. *Johnson*.
4. Loose interpretation; unrestrained or indefinite acceptance.
It is no wonder, therefore, that, in popular language, such words as "common sense" and "reason" should be used with a considerable degree of *latitude*. *Stewart*.
5. (*Geog.*) The angular distance of a place from the equator, measured on the meridian.
6. (*Astron.*) The distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic, measured on a secondary to the latter. *Olmsted*.
Latitude is north or south, according as the place is north or south of the equator. *Da. & P.* — The *latitude* of a place is always equal to the inclination of the axis of the earth to the horizon of the place, and conversely. — (*Surveing.*) The distance between two east and west lines drawn through the two extremities of a course. If the course is run towards the north, the *latitude* is called *northing*, if towards the south, it is called *southing*. *DuRoi*.
Geocentric latitude, (*Astron.*) the distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic, as seen from the centre of the earth. — *Heliocentric latitude*, the distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic, as seen from the centre of the sun. *Herschel*.

LĀT-I-TŪ'DI-NĀL, a. [*Sp.*] Relating to, or in the direction of, the *latitude*. *Smart*.

LĀT-I-TŪ'DI-NĀ'RĪ-AN, a. [*Fr. latitudinaire*.]
1. Not restrained or confined by precise limits. "*Latitudinarian* love." *Codder*.
2. Not conforming closely to any particular standard of belief, especially in religious matters; not rigidly orthodox; free in opinion; liberal. *Burnet*.

LĀT-I-TŪ'DI-NĀ'RĪ-AN, n. 1. One who indulges in *latitude* of opinion; one who does not adhere to any particular standard of belief; moderate and free in views or opinions.
2. (*Theol.*) One who holds opinions at variance with the more rigid interpretation of Scripture and church traditions; one who departs in opinion from orthodoxy. *Brande*. *Leslie*.
3. (*Ecol. Hist.*) One of a number of English divines who attempted to mediate between the rigid Episcopalians and the Dissenters; a low-churchman. *Eden*.

LĀT-I-TŪ'DI-NĀ'RĪ-AN-ISM, n. [*Fr. latitudinarisme*.] The doctrine of the *latitudinarians*; a *latitudinarian's* manner of thinking. "The . . . pathless wilds of *latitudinarianism*." *Parr*.

LĀT-I-TŪ'DI-NOŪS, a. *Latitudinarian*; liberal. [*R.*] *M. Van Buren*.

† **LĀT'Q-MY, n.** [L. *latomia*.] A quarry. *Chambers*.

LĀ'TRANT, a. [L. *latro*, *latrans*, to bark.]
1. Barking, as a dog. "*Latrant* race." *Tickell*.
2. Clamoring; noisy. [*R.*] *Green*.

† **LĀ'TRĀTE, v. n.** [L. *latro*, *latratus*.] To bark, as a dog. *Cockeram*.

† **LA-TRĀ'TIŌN, n.** The act of barking; a barking, as of a dog. *Cockeram*.

† **LA-TREŪ'TI-CAL, a.** [*Gr. λατρεύω*, to serve.] Adapted to serve or minister. *Bp. Hall*.

LĀ'TRI-A [lā'trē-ā, S. IV. P. J. F. Jr. C.; lā'trī-ā, Sm. Ash, Johnson, Wr.; lā'trē-ā, K.], *n.* [L., from *Gr. λατρεία*; *λατρεύω*, to serve.] (*Roman Catholic Church*.) Worship paid only to God, as distinguished from *dulia*, worship paid to saints. *Stillingfleet*.
"This word, by being derived from the Greek *λατρεία*, is pronounced by Johnson, and after him by Ash, with the accent on the penultimate syllable. Both of them had forgot their Greek in the word *dulia*, which they accent on the antepenultimate, though derived from *δουλεύω*. One of these modes of accentuation must be wrong; and my opinion is, that, as these words are appellatives, we should adopt that accent which Dr. Johnson did when his Greek was out of his head; that is, the antepenultimate." *Walker*.

LĀT'RO-BITE, n. (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina, of a pale rose-red color and vitreous lustre, from Amitok, an island near the coast of Labrador; — so named from having been discovered by *Latrobe*. *Dana*.

† **LĀT'RO-CĪN-Y, n.** [L. *latrocinium*, highway robbery.] Theft; larceny. *Stackhouse*.

LĀT'TEN, n. [*It. latta*; *ottone*; *Sp. laton*, *alaton*; *Fr. laitton*, *leton*. — *Dut. latoen*.]
1. A kind of bronze used in the middle ages for crosses, candlesticks, effigies, basins, plates for tombs, &c. *Britton*.
2. Thin iron plate coated with tin, of which ancient chains were formed, sheet tin. *Brande*.
3. Sheet or plate brass, or thin plates of mixed metal. *Simmonds*.
Black latten is brass in milled sheets, composed of copper and zinc, used by braziers and for drawing into wire. *Shaven latten* is thinner. *Roll latten* is polished on both sides, ready for use. *Simmonds*.

LĀT'TEN-BRASS, n. Plates of milled brass; latten. — See *LATTEN*, No. 3. *Smart*.

LĀT'TER, a. 1. Existing or coming after another; — opposed to *former*. "The *latter* and *former* rain." *Hos. vi. 12*.
Thus will this *latter*, as the former, world, still tend from bad to worse. *Milton*.
2. Last; latest. [*R.*] Embrace his neck, And on his bosom spend my *latter* gasp. *Shak.*
3. Mentioned last of two or more.
The difference between reason and revelation, and in what sense the *latter* is superior. *Watts*.
4. Lately done or passed; recent; modern.
Full of rumination sad, Laments the weakness of these *latter* times. *Thomson*.
It is an irregular comparative of *late*, but differs in its use and application from the regular comparative *later*, and is used when no comparison is expressed. — See *LATE*.

LĀT'TER-LY, ad. Of late; lately; recently.
Dr. Johnson designates this "a low word lately hatched." It is much used, and by the best writers, as *Alph. Whately*, *Southey*, &c.

LĀT'TER-MĀTH, n. The latter or second mowing; rowen; the aftermath. *Toller*.

LĀT'TICE (lāt'tis), *n. [*Fr. lattis*, work made of laths; *latte*, a lath. *Skinner*. *Richardson*. — *Dut. lat*, a lath, or corrupted from *netice* or *net-work*. *Skinner*. — "I have sometimes derived it from *let* and *eye*; *lettyes*, that which *lets* the eye." *Johnson*.]
1. Any work consisting of slats or rods crossing each other, and forming open spaces like net-work; lattice-work. *Shak.*
2. A window, blind, or screen formed of strips or rods crossing each other and forming open spaces like net-work.
The mother of Siera looked out at a window, and cried through the *lattice*. *July, v. 24*.
Holding a *lattice* still before his face, Through which he still did peep as forward he did pace. *Spenser*.*

LĀT'TICE (lāt'tis), *v. a.* [*i. LATTICED*; *pp. LATTICING, LATTICED*.]
1. To furnish with a lattice. *Sherwood*.
2. To form with lattice-work; to grate.
Huge alders weave their canopies, and shed Disparted moonlight through the *latticed* boughs. *Alcock*.
To *lattice up*, to render obscure; to relapse. "Alexander was adorned with most excellent virtues. . . . Therein he hath *latticed up* Caesar." *North*.

LĀT'TICE-WORK (lāt'tis-würk), *n. Work consisting of slats or rods crossing each other and forming open spaces like net-work; lattice. "A curious piece of *lattice-work*." *Derham*.*

LĀ'TUS-RĒC'TUM, n. [L., *right side*.] (*Conic Sections*.) A straight line drawn through either focus perpendicular to the transverse axis, and limited by its intersection with the curve; parameter. *Davies & Peck*.

LAUD, n. [L. *laus*, *laudis*; *It. lauda*; *Sp. laude*; *Fr. los*.]
1. Praise; commendation; encomium. [*R.*]
And give to dust that is a little gilt More *laud* than gilt o'er-dusted. *Shak.*
2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise; thanksgiving. [*R.*] *Bacon*.
3. A song in praise or honor. [*R.*]
She chanted *laud* of old *lauds*. *Shak.*
4. *pl. (Romish Church.)* Prayers formerly read at day break, after matins. *Brande*.

LÁUD, v. a. [*L. laudo*; *laus, laudis*, praise.] [*i. LAUDED*; *pp. LAUDING, LAUDED.*] To extol; to praise; to celebrate; to magnify.

Praise the Lord, all ye gentles; and laud him, all ye people. *Rom. xv. 11.*

LÁUD-A-BÍL-I-TY, n. [*L. laudabilitas*; *laudo, laudare*, to praise.] Laudableness. [*n.*] *Todd.*

LÁUD-A-BLE, a. [*L. laudabilis*; *laus, laudis*, praise; *It. laudabile*; *Sp. laudable*; *Fr. louable.*] 1. Deserving praise; praiseworthy; commendable. "A laudable endeavor." *Cooper.*

The laudable aim of pleasing. *Locke.*

2. Healthy; healthful; salubrious. "Laudable animal juices." *Arbuthnot.*

Syn.—Laudable and praiseworthy are stronger terms than commendable. Laudable enterprise; praiseworthy action; commendable quality or conduct.

LÁUD-A-BLE-NÉSS, n. The quality of being laudable; praiseworthiness. *Stackhouse.*

LÁUD-A-BLY, ad. In a laudable manner; praiseworthy; commendably. *Dryden.*

LÁUD-A-NŪM (*lāw'da-nūm* or *lā'da-nūm*) [*lā'da-nūm*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *lāw'da-nūm*, *P. E. C.*], *n.* [*It. & Sp. laudano*; *Fr. laudanum*, *n.* Contraction of *laudanum*, to be praised; *laudo*, to praise. *Sullivan.*] Any preparation of opium, solid or liquid; particularly the tincture, or the extract. *Dunglison.*

LÁUD-Á'TION, n. [*L. laudatio*; *It. laudazione.*] The act of praising or extolling. [*n.*] *Perf.*

LÁUD-A-TÍVE, a. [*L. laudativus*; *It. laudativo*; *Fr. laudatif.*] Containing or expressing praise; laudatory. *Bacon.*

† **LÁUD-A-TÍVE, n.** A panegyric; a eulogy; an encomium. "A laudative of learning." *Bacon.*

LÁUD-Á'TOR, n. [*L.*] One who lauds; a praiser; a lauder. *West. Rev.*

LÁUD-A-TÓ-RY, a. [*L. laudatorius*; *laudo, laudatus*, to praise; *It. & Sp. laudatorio.*] Containing or expressing praise. "A laudatory discourse." *Bp. Hall.*

LÁUD-A-TÓ-RY, n. That which contains or expresses praise; panegyric; commendation. "A laudatory of itself." [*n.*] *Milton.*

LÁUD-ÉR, n. One who lauds. *Cotgrave.*

LÁUGH (*láf*), *v. n.* [*Goth. hlūhyan*; *A. S. hlūhryn*; *Dut. & Ger. lachen*; *Dan. lee*; *Sw. le.*— "Generally supposed to be formed from the sound." *Richardson.*] [*i. LAUGHED*; *pp. LAUGHING, LAUGHED.*]

1. To make the peculiar involuntary noise which sudden merriment excites.

Nature hath framed strange fellows in her time: Some that will evermore peep through their eyes, And laugh like parrots at a bagpiper; And other of such vinegar aspect, That they'll not show their teeth in the way of smile, Though Nestor swear the jest be laughable. *Shak.*

2. To be or appear gay, cheerful, pleasant, or lively. "The laughing Nine." *Pope.*

Then laughs the childish year with flowerets crowned. *Dryden.*

To laugh at, to ridicule; to treat with derision, scorn, or contempt. "Laughed at my losses, mocked at my gains." *Shak.*—To laugh in one's sleeve, to laugh privately, or without being observed.—"To laugh the other side, or out of the other corner, of one's mouth, to cry. *Hallivell.*

LÁUGH (*láf*), *v. a.* To affect by laughing;—with into or out. "Laugh yourselves into stitches." "I laughed him out of patience." *Shak.*

To laugh to scorn, to deride; to hold in derision; to treat with contempt. "They laughed them to scorn, and mocked them." *2 Chron. xxx. 10.* "Our castle's strength will laugh a siege to scorn." *Shak.*

LÁUGH (*láf*), *n.* The inarticulate expression of sudden merriment; laughter.

And the loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind. *Goldsmith.*

LÁUGH-A-BLE (*láf-a-bl*), *a.* That may excite laughter; ludicrous; comical; diverting; ridiculous. "A laughable writer." *Dryden.*

Syn.—See **LUDICROUS.**

LÁUGH-ÁND-LÁY-DÓWN, n. An old game at cards, in which the winner lays his cards on the table and laughs at his good success. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

LÁUGH-ÉR (*láf-ér*), *n.* One who laughs. *Shak.*

LÁUGH'ING (*láf'ing*), *p. a.* Using laughter; expressing merriment; gay; 'mirthful; as, "A laughing eye."

LÁUGH'ING, n. The act of one who laughs; laughter. *Hobbs.*

LÁUGH'ING-GÁS, n. Protoxide of nitrogen, or nitrous oxide;—so called because when inhaled it commonly produces exhilaration. *Silliman.*

LÁUGH'ING-LY (*láf'ing-ly*), *ad.* With laughter; in a merry way. "Saith he, laughingly." *Foz.*

LÁUGH'ING-STÖCK (*láf'ing-stök*), *n.* An object of ridicule; a butt of jests. *Shak.*

LÁUGH'TER (*láf'ter*), *n.* Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment. "A . . . fit of laughter." *Observer.*

Man is the only creature endowed with the power of laughter; is he not the only one that deserves to be laughed at? *Greville.*

Pain or pleasure, grief or laughter. *Prator.*

The expression of laughter, in its various degrees, from the loud burst of uncontrolled mirth to the half-suppressed movement of a ridiculous feeling, has a variety of onomatopoeias; hence our *ha! ha! ha!* to laugh, *snile, grin, snigger, tittle, chuckle, giggle*, and the Scotch *guffaw* and *whicker*. *Sir John Stoddart.*

LÁUGH'TER-LÉSS (*láf'ter-lés*), *a.* Without laughing or laughter. *Qu. Rev.*

† **LÁUGH'-WOR-THY** (*láf'wúr-thé*), *a.* Deserving to be laughed at. *B. Jonson.*

LÁUMON-ÍTE, n. (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of alumina and lime, which crumbles on exposure to the air, in consequence of loss of water; efflorescing zeolite;—so named from *Laumont*, its discoverer. *Dana.*

† **LÁUNCE, n.** 1. A lance. — See **LANCE.** *Gower.*

2. [*It. lance*, from *L. lanx, lancis*, a plate, a scale.] A balance. *Spenser.*

LÁUNCE, n. (*Ich.*) A name applied to two species of ammodytes, viz., the *Ammodytes lancea*, and the *Ammodytes tobianus*;—found in sandy localities on the British coasts, and much prized by fishermen for bait; sand-eel. *Yarrell.*

LÁUNCH (*lānch*), *v. a.* [*Arm. langza*; *It. lanciare*; *Sp. lancear*; *Fr. lancer*. — See **LANCE.**] [*i. LAUNCHED*; *pp. LAUNCHING, LAUNCHED.*]

1. To throw, as a lance; to lance; to dart;—written also *lanch*.

At him he launched his spear, and pierced his breast. *Dryden.*

2. † To pierce, as with a lance; to lance.

My breast was launched with lovely dart. *Spenser.*

3. To plunge or cause to move or slide from the land into the water, as a vessel.

Hath launched above a thousand ships. *Shak.*

LÁUNCH (*lānch*), *v. n.* 1. To cause a vessel to move or slide from the land into the water.

He soon equips the ships, supplies the sails, And gives the word to launch. *Dryden.*

2. To rove at large; to expatriate.

Launching into divers inquiries about Providence. *Barrow.*

LÁUNCH (*lānch*), *n.* 1. The act or the operation of launching a vessel. *Simmonds.*

2. (*Naut.*) A long, comparatively flat boat, the largest carried by a merchant vessel or a man-of-war; a long-boat. *Dana.*

† **LÁUND, n.** [*Fr. lande.*] A lawn. *Chaucer.*

LÁUN'DER (*lān'dér*), *n.* [*It. lavandaja, lavandiera*, from *L. lavo, lavare*, to wash; *Sp. lavandera*; *Fr. lavandière.*]

1. A washerwoman; a laundress. *Sidney.*

2. (*Minery.*) A trough to receive powdered ore from the stamping-mill. *Simmonds.*

LÁUN'DER (*lān'dér*), *v. a.* To lave, as a launder or washerwoman; to wet; to wash. [*n.*] *Shak.*

LÁUN'DER-ÉR, n. A man whose employment it is to wash clothes. [*n.*] *Butler.*

LÁUN'DRESS (*lān'drés*), *n.* A woman whose employment it is to wash clothes; a washerwoman. *Swift.*

† **LÁUN'DRESS, v. n.** To do washing. "Their wives are used . . . to laundress." *Blount.*

LÁUN'DRY (*lān'dre*), *n.* [*Sp. lavandero*; *Old Fr. lavanderie*; *Old Eng. lavandry.*]

1. A room or place where clothes are washed. "The pantry, the laundry, the cellar." *Swift.*

2. The act of washing; a washing. *Bacon.*

LÁUN'DRY-MÁID, n. A female servant who attends to the laundry. *Simmonds.*

LÁUR-É-ÁTE, v. a. [*i. LAUREATED*; *pp. LAUREATING, LAUREATED.*] To crown or invest with a wreath of laurel in token of merit, as formerly in conferring a degree in a university. *Skelton* was laureated at Oxford. *Warton.*

LÁUR-É-ATE, a. [*L. laureatus*; *laurea*, a crown of laurel; *It. laureato*; *Sp. laureado*; *Fr. laureat.*] Decked or invested with a wreath of laurel. "Laureate hearse." *Milton.*

Soft on her lap her laureate son reclines. *Pope.*

Poet-laureate, the title of the court-poet in England.

The appellation "laureate" seems to have been derived, through the Italian, from the Latin *laurus*, "a bay," in allusion to the ancient practice of crowning poets. Petrarch received the crown at Rome in 1341, and Tasso in 1594. The earliest mention of a poet-laureate in England, under that express title, is in the reign of Edward IV., when John Kay received the appointment. — See **LAUREATION.** *P. Cye.*

LÁUR-É-ATE, n. One crowned with laurel; a poet-laureate. "A new laureate." *Sheffield.*

LÁUR-É-ATE-SHIP, n. The office of a laureate; the station of a poet-laureate. *C. Lamb.*

LÁUR-É-ÁTION, n. The act of crowning or investing with a wreath of laurel, as formerly in conferring a degree in a university. *Warton.*

On which occasions [*i. e.* taking degrees in grammar] a wreath of laurel was presented to the new graduates, who was afterwards usually styled "poeta laureatus." These laureations, however, seem to have given rise to the appellation in question. *Hutton.*

LÁUR-ÉL (*lór'el* or *lāw'rel*) [*lór'el*, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; *lāw'rel*, *P. E. C. W. J. H. b.*], *n.* [*L. laurus*; *It. lauro*; *Sp. laurel*; *Fr. laurier*. — From *Celt. blaur* (pronounced *laur*), green. *Loudon.*]

1. (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree or shrub of the genus *Laurus*, of which there are many species, as the camphor-tree (*Laurus camphora*), the cinnamon-tree (*Laurus cinnamomum*), the sassafras-tree (*Laurus sassafras*), and the sweet-bay-tree (*Laurus nobilis*). *Loudon. Eng. Cyc.*

The *Laurus nobilis*, or true laurel, is a small evergreen tree, with fragrant leaves and berries, which grows in the south of Europe and Asia, and in the north of Africa. By the Romans it was consecrated to Apollo, and used to decorate the brows of victors.

2. An English gold coin of the year 1619, stamped with the king's head laureated;—also called *laurel*. *Rees's Cyc.*

American laurel, (*Bot.*) a name given in the U. S. to evergreen shrubs of the genus *Kalmia*. — *Cherry laurel*, an evergreen shrub; *Prunus laurocerasus*. — *Great laurel*, an evergreen shrub or tree; *Rhododendron maximum*. *Gray.*

LÁUR-ÉL (*lór'el* or *lāw'rel*), *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, laurel. "Laurel crown." *Shak.*

LÁUR-ÉLLED (*lór'eld* or *lāw'reld*), *a.* Crowned or decorated with laurel; laureate. *Pope.*

LÁUR-ÉS-TÍNE, n. (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub, with shining leaves and showy white flowers, which appear during the winter months; *Viburnum tinus*;—written also *laurustine*. *Loudon.*

LÁUR-ÉT, n. An English gold coin of the time of James I. — See **LÁUR-ÉL**, No. 2. *Crabb.*

LÁUR-ÍF-ÉR-OUS, a. [*L. laurus*, the laurel, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing laurel. *Blount.*

LÁUR-ÍNE, n. A fatty matter of an acrid taste contained in the berries of the sweet-bay-tree (*Laurus nobilis*). *Brande.*

LÁUR-US, n. [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of aromatic evergreen trees and shrubs, including many species; laurel. — See **LÁUR-ÉL**. *Gray.*

LÁUS DE'Ó. [*L.*] Praise to God. *Macdonnel.*

LAUS'KRAUT (*lāus'krāut*), *n.* [*Ger.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Delphinium*. *Wright.*

LÁU'TU, n. A band of cotton twisted and worn on the head of the Inca of Peru as a badge of royalty. *Wright.*

LÁ'VA, or LÁ'VA [*It. vs. W. Sm.*; *It. vs. Ja. W. b.*; *It. vs. K. W. b.*; *It. vs. W. b.*], *n.*; pl. **LAVAS.** [*It. lava, lava*; from *L. lavo, lavare*, to wash; *Sp. lava*; *Fr. lave*.] The stone or stony matter which flows in a melted state from a volcano. *Lyell.*

LÁV-A-RÉT, n. (*Ich.*) A species of salmon; the *Salmo lavaretus* of Linnaeus. *Crabb.*

LA-VÄT'IC, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, lava; lavic. [R.] *Maunder.*

LA-VÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *lavatio*; *lavo*, *lavatum*, to wash.] A washing; ablution. [R.] *Hakewell.*

LÄV'A-TQ-RY, *n.* [L. *lavatorium*; It. *lavatoja*; Sp. *lavatorio*; Fr. *lavatoire*.]
 1. A room or place for washing. *Baker.*
 2. A pit in which gold is washed. *Rees.*
 3. A wash for diseased parts; a lotion. *Harvey.*

LÄV'A-TQ-RY, *a.* Washing; cleansing by washing. *Month. Rev.*

LÄVE, *v. a.* [Gr. *lavo*; L. *lavo*; It. *lavare*; Sp. *lavar*; Fr. *laver*.] [*i.* LAVED; *pp.* LAVING, LAVED.] To wash; to bathe.
 Whose wall the silent water laves. *Parnell.*

LÄVE, *v. a.* [L. *levo*, to raise; It. *levare*; Sp. *lavar*; Fr. *lever*.] To throw up or out, as water; to lade. [R.] *B. Jonson.*

A fourth with labor laves
 The intruding seas, and waves ejects on waves. *Dryden.*

LÄVE, *v. n.* 1. To wash one's self; to bathe. *Pope.*
 2. † To hang down or droop.
 His ears hung laving like a new-lugged swine. *Bp. Hall.*

† LÄVE'-ÈARED (läv'erd), *a.* Having hanging or flapping ears, as the hog. *Bp. Hall.*

LA-VÈER', *v. n.* [Dut. *laveeren*.—Fr. *loucher*.] To beat, as a vessel, to make progress to windward by sailing in a zigzag line. [R.] *Dryden.*

LÄVE'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *laver* (L. *lavo*), to wash.]
 1. A washing or bathing. [R.] *Jas. Johnson.*
 2. (Med.) A clyster. *Dunglison.*

LÄV'EN-DER, *n.* [Low L. *lavandula*, or *laven-dula*; L. *lavo*, to wash; It. *lavanda*; Sp. *lavan-dula*; Fr. *lavande*.—So called from being used in baths. *Fossius*.] (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Lavandula*, of the mint family, the flowers of which have a highly aromatic odor, and a hot, bitterish taste, and are used in medicine. *Gray.*

LÄV'EN-DER-ÖIL, *n.* A yellow essential oil distilled from the leaves and flowers of various species of lavender. *Simmonds.*

LÄV'EN-DER-WÄ'TER, *n.* A perfume composed of the essential oil of lavender, alcohol, and ambergris. *Wright.*

LÄ'VEER, *n.* [L. *lavo*, to wash, Fr. *lavoit*; *laver*.]
 1. A vessel for washing.
 Young Aretus from forth his bridal bower
 Brought the full laver o'er their hands to pour. *Dryden.*
 2. (Bib.) A large basin placed in the court of the tabernacle to contain the water used by the priests in their ablutions during their sacred ministrations. *Ex. xxx. 18. Kitto.*
 3. A substance used for food, consisting of the fronds of marine plants of the genera *Paphyra* and *Ulva*;—called also *sloke*. *Eng. Cyc.*
 4. † One who laves or washes. *Hulnot.*

LÄ'VEER-BREAD, *n.* A sort of food; laver.—See LÄVER, No. 3. *Hamilton.*

LÄV'ER-ÖCK, *n.* A lark;—written also *leve-rock*. [Old Eng. and Scot.] *Chaucer. Burns.*

LÄ'V'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, lava; lavatic. *For. Qu. Rev.*

LÄV'ISH, *a.* [From *lave*, to throw out, to lade. *Richardson*.]
 1. Pouring out in excess or profusion; profuse; prodigal; liberal to excess; extravagant.
 There lavish Nature, in her best attire,
 Pours forth sweet odors and alluring sights. *Spenser.*
 2. Existing, or given, in profusion; superabundant; superfluous.
 See where the winding vale its lavish stores
 Irrigulous spreads. *Thomson.*
 Let her have needful, but not lavish, means. *Shak.*
 3. Impetuous; wild; unrestrained. "Curb-
 ing his lavish spirit." *Shak.*
 SYN.—See EXTRAVAGANT.

LÄV'ISH, *v. a.* [*i.* LAVISHED; *pp.* LAVISHING, LAVISHED.] To pour out, expend, or bestow in profusion; to be profuse of; to waste.
 They lavish gold out of the bag. *Isa. xlvii. 8.*
 Even as a war minister, Pitt is scarcely entitled to all the praise which his contemporaries lavish on him. *Maccublay.*

LÄV'ISH-ER, *n.* One who lavishes; one who is profuse or lavish. *Fotherby.*

LÄV'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a lavish manner; profusely; prodigally; wastefully. *Pope.*

LÄV'ISH-MENT, *n.* Lavishness. [R.] *Fletcher.*

LÄV'ISH-NÉSS, *n.* Profusion; prodigality; lavishness. [R.] *Spenser.*

LÄ-VÖLT', *n.* [It. *la*, the, and *voltà*, a whirl—
 LA-VÖL'TA, *ing.*] An old sort of waltz, in which the gentleman turned the lady round several times, and then assisted her to make a high jump. *Wright.* "The high lavolt." *Shak.* "Lavoltas high." *Shak.*

LÄW, *n.* [A. S. *lagu*, *lag*, *leag*, *leah*, *lah*; Frs. *laga*, *lance*; Dan. *lov*; Icel. *lag*; Sw. *lag*.—L. *lex*, *legis*; It. *legge*; Sp. *ley*; Fr. *loi*.—From A. S. *leagan* (Goth. *lagayan*, *lege*, to lay. *Tooke*.)]
 1. A rule of action laid down or prescribed by a superior.
 He [God] gave a law to angels, which some of them kept, and have been confirmed in a state of obedience to it, but which others broke, and thereby plunged themselves into destruction. *Buck.*
 2. A rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a state, particularly by the legislative power;—called also, by way of distinction, *municipal or positive law*.
 "The laws of a state are more usually understood to mean the rules and enactments promulgated by the legislative authority thereof, or long-established local customs having the force of laws." *Story.*
 The first maxim of a free state is, that the laws be made by one set of men and administered by another. In other words, that the legislative and judicial characters be kept separate. *Paley.*
 Laws, considered singly, have been divided into numerous species, as declaratory, remedial, penal, repealing, &c. *P. Cyc.*
 3. One of the rules or principles by which any thing is regulated or conducted; a regulation. "The laws of the turf." "The laws of chess." *P. Cyc.*
 4. A body of rules, or all the rules applicable to a given subject; as, "The Roman law."
 The law of England has been chiefly formed out of the principles of natural justice by a long series of judicial decisions. *St. J. Macdonald.*
 5. The constant and regular mode or order according to which an energy or agent acts or operates; as, "The laws of motion"; "The law of gravitation."
 "When a fact, frequently observed, recurs invariably under the same circumstances, we compare it to an act which has been prescribed, to an order which has been established, and say it occurs according to law." *Fleming.*
 A law presupposes an agent; this is only the mode according to which an agent proceeds; it implies a power, for it is the order according to which that power acts. Without this agent, without this power, which are both distinct from itself, the law does nothing, is nothing. *Paley.*
 The laws of nature are the rules according to which effects are produced, but there must be a cause which operates according to these rules. The rules of navigation never existed as a ship, nor the law of gravity never moved a planet. *Rid.*
 All beings have their laws: the Deity has his law, the material world has its law, superior intelligences have their law, the beasts have their laws, and man has his laws. *Montesquieu.*
 6. The code of laws given by Moses to the Jews, contained principally in the last four books of the Pentateuch, as distinguished from the *Prophets* and from the *Gospel*; Mosaic law.
 All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so unto them, for this is the law and the prophets. *Matt. vii. 12.*
 Jesus answered them, Is it not written in your law, I said, Ye are gods. *John x. 34.*
 7. The subject or the science of laws collectively; jurisprudence. *Johnson.*
 8. Process or suit of law; litigation.
 It was the boast of Augustus that he found Rome of brick and left it of marble. But how much nobler will be the sovereign's boast, when he shall have it to say, that he found law dead and left it cheap, found it a sealed book, left it a living letter; found it the patrimony of the rich, left it the inheritance of the poor; found it the two-edged sword of craft and oppression, left it the staff of honesty and the shield of innocence! *Lord Brougham.*
 9. † (Old Eng. Law.) An oath;—particularly, the oath taken in the proceeding termed *making law*, or *wager of law*:—a freeman's privilege to be sworn as a juror or a witness. *Burrit.*
 10. (Math.) A general rule; order of sequence.
 "Law, as the subject-matter of jurisprudence, is that which obliges the subject to a particular course of conduct by general rules of action. This excludes laws made to permit or restrain the acts of specified individuals, and laws made to suit a particular emergency." *Brande.*
 Canon law, a collection of ecclesiastical constitutions for the regulation of the polity and discipline of the Church of Rome.—*Criminal law*, (Thoul.) the law which prescribed to the Jews the rites and ceremonies to be observed in their worship.—*Civil law*,

the Roman law, as comprised in the Code, Pandect Institutes, and Novels of Justinian and his successors,—distinguished from the *canon* and the *common law*:—municipal or positive law:—that branch of municipal law which is occupied with the exposition and enforcement of civil rights.—*Commercial law*, a system of rules or usages for regulating commercial intercourse between nations; law-merchant, or law of merchants.—*Common law*, the whole body of the law of England, as distinguished from the *civil* (Roman) law, and from the *canon law*; law of England:—that branch of the law of England which does not owe its origin to parliamentary enactment, being a collection of customs, rules, and maxims which have acquired the force of law by immemorial usage; unwritten law:—the general customs of the kingdom, as distinguished from the customs of particular places:—that system of law which is administered in the common law courts, as distinguished from that administered in courts of equity and admiralty.—In American jurisprudence, the term *common law* is chiefly used in contradistinction, on the one hand, to the statute law, and on the other, to equity, admiralty, and maritime jurisprudence.—*Criminal law*, that branch of municipal law which is occupied with the punishment of crimes.—*Duric law*, the general commands of God to man, whether revealed or unrevealed.—*Ecclesiastical law*, that species of law which is administered by ecclesiastical courts.—*Law of arms*, law of war.—*Law of Christianity*, that branch of revealed law which is declared in the New Testament.—*Law of honor*, a system of rules constructed by people of fashion for regulating their intercourse with one another.—*Law of the land*, due process of law:—a trial by due course and process of law:—the general and public law, operating equally on every member of the community.—*Law of the staple*, (Old Eng. Law.) commercial law.—*Law of war*, the law of nations as applied to a state of war, defining, in particular, the rights and duties of the belligerent powers themselves, and of neutral nations.—*Law-merchant*, or *law of merchants*, commercial law.—*Law of nations*, or *national or international law*, a system of rules and principles established among nations for the regulation of their mutual intercourse.—*Law of nature*, or *natural law*, the sentiments and principles of justice and equity implanted by God in the breasts of all men.—*Laws of Oleron*, a collection of ancient marine customs written in Old French, and bearing the name of Oleron for several centuries, because tradition points to the island so called, on the western coast of France, as the place of their original promulgation. They relate to the rights and duties of ship-owners, mariners, maritime contracts, pilotage, port and custom laws, and losses at sea; but are chiefly remarkable at the present day from the circumstance that they were for several centuries adopted by all the nations of Europe as the foundation of their maritime laws. They have been admitted as authority on admiralty questions in the courts of justice in the United States.—*Making law*, (Old Eng. Practice.) the formality of denying a plaintiff's charge, under oath, in open court with compurgators.—*Marine or maritime law*, commercial law:—a branch of commercial law relating to navigation, the ownership and employment of vessels, the rights and duties of seamen, &c.—*Martial law*, a system of rules for the government of an army, or adopted in time of war:—an arbitrary kind of law, sometimes established in a place or district occupied or controlled by an armed force, by which the civil authority and the ordinary administration of the law are either wholly suspended or subjected to the military power.—*Mercantile law*, that branch of law which defines and enforces the rights and duties of merchants, embracing the law of partnership, of principal and agent, of bills and notes, of sale, of bailment, guarantee, and lien, of insurance, &c.—*Military law*, law administered by courts-martial.—*Moral law*, the law which prescribes to men their duties to God and to each other, declared by God himself on Sinai, and contained in the decalogue.—*Mosaic law*, the institutions of Moses, or the code of laws prescribed to the Jews, as distinguished from the *Prophets* and the *Gospel*.—*Municipal law*, the law of a particular place, as of a city or town:—a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a state; positive law.—*Positive law*, law specifically ordained and adopted for the government of society; municipal law.—*Revealed law*, law given or revealed to man by God, as that dictated by him to Moses for the Jews.—*Statute law*, law deriving its force from express legislative enactment; written law.—*Sumptuary law*, a law passed by a government to restrain the expenditure of its subjects or citizens in apparel, food, &c.; a law against luxury and extravagant expenses of living.—*Unwritten law*, law not promulgated by a legislature, but deriving its authority from long usage; common law. "A written law is called a law, but a rule of unwritten law is never called a law." *P. Cyc.*—*Wager of law*, or *wager law*, (Old Eng. Practice.) the formality of denying a plaintiff's charge, with compurgators; making law.—*To go to law*, to seek redress in a legal tribunal.—*To make law*, (Old Eng. Practice.) to deny, under oath, a plaintiff's charge, in open court, with compurgators.—*To take the law of*, to prosecute or sue at law. "Tom Touchy is a famous fellow for taking the law of every body." *Addison.* *Burrit. P. Cyc. Brande.*

Syn.—*Law* is a general term for a *rule* enacted by the supreme power or by the legislature of a country, or established by an association or society, or by the course of nature; as, "The divine law"; "Human law"; "Civil law"; "Common law"; "The law of nature"; "Laws of motion, gravitation," &c. A *statute* is a law enacted by a legislature; and *statute law* is opposed to *common law*, or law established by long custom. The enactments of subordinate bodies or societies are *regulations* or *by-laws*; those of a church, *ordinances*. An *edict* of an emperor; a *decree* of a sovereign or of a legislature.

† **LAW**, *v. a.* To mutilate the feet of, as a dog; to expedite. — See **LAWING**. *Blackstone.*

LAW, *interj.* An exclamation expressing wonder or surprise; la. — See **LA**. *Palmer.*

LAW'-BOOK (-bók), *n.* A book containing laws, or treating of laws. *Blackstone.*

LAW'-BREAK-ER, *n.* One who violates law. *Shak.*

LAW'-BREAK-ING, *a.* Violating the law.

LAW'-DAY (-dä), *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) A day of open court: — one of the more solemn courts of a county or hundred: — the court leet or view of frankpledge. *Burrill.*

LAW'FUL, *a.* 1. Conformable or agreeable to law; allowed by law; legitimate.

Thy disciples do that which is not lawful to do upon the Sabbath-day. *Math. xii. 2.*

Honest and lawful, to deserve my food. *Milton.*

2. Constituted by law; legal; rightful; just. "England's lawful king." *Shak.*

Syn.—*Lawful* authority, *legal* claim or standard; *legitimate* offspring; *just* balance or cause; *right* course. — See **JUSTICE**.

LAW'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a lawful manner; conformably or agreeably to law; legally.

And lawfully by this the Jew may claim A pound of flesh. *Shak.*

LAW'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being lawful; conformity to law; legality. "The lawfulness of the action." *Bacon.*

LAW'-GIV-ER, *n.* One who prescribes or enacts laws; a legislator. "The law-giver of our nation." *Bacon.* "The Lord shall be our law-giver." *Bible*, 1551.

LAW'-GIV-ING, *a.* Prescribing or enacting laws; legislative. *Milton.*

LAW'ING, *n.* The act of complying with an English forest law, by cutting down the ball, or cutting off three claws, of a mastiff's fore foot, for the preservation of the king's game. *Blackstone.*

LAW'-LÁN-GUAGE, *n.* The technical language of the law. *Hawkins.*

LAW'-LAT-IN, *n.* A kind of low or barbarous Latin used in the law. *Blackstone.*

LAW'-LÉARN-ING, *n.* Knowledge of the law.

LAW'LESS, *a.* 1. Not restrained or governed by law; not subject to law. "Lawless men."

2. Contrary to law; illegal; unlawful. *Shak.*

LAW'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a lawless manner; illegally; unlawfully. *Shak.*

LAW'LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being unrestrained by law. *Spenser.*

LAW'-LIKE, *a.* Conformed to the law. *Milton.*

LAW'-LÖRE, *n.* Knowledge of the ancient law.

LAW'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes or enacts laws; a legislator. *Barnes.*

LAW'-MAK-ING, *a.* Making or enacting laws; legislating. *Ld. Mansfield.*

LAW'MÓN-GER (müng-ger, 82), *n.* A low dealer in the law; a pettifogger. *Milton.*

LAWN, *n.* [*It. & Sp. lande*, from *A. S. Dut.*, & *Eng. land*; *Fr. lande*; *W. lan*; *Old Eng. land*, *land*.]

1. An extent of untilled land between woods. *Its forest's sides, retiring, left a lawn* Of ample circuit. *Mason.*

The buck forsakes the lawns where he hath fed. *Drayton.*

2. A surface of grass-ground, kept smoothly mown, near or in front of a residence, or in a garden, park, or other pleasure-ground. *Brande.*

LAWN, *n.* [*Fr. linon*; *lin* (*L. linum*), flax.] A fine kind of cambric, formerly made exclusively of linen, but now also of cotton; — noted as the material of which surplices are made.

To stop the wounds the finest lawn I'd tear. *Prior.*
A saint in crape is twice a saint in lawn. *Pope.*

LAWN, *a.* Made of, or resembling, lawn. *Marston.*

LAWN'-SLEEVE, *n.* A sleeve made of lawn; a part of a bishop's dress. *Wycherly.*

LAWN'-SLEEVED (-slévd), *a.* Having sleeves made of lawn. *Savage.*

LAWN'Y, *a.* 1. Resembling a lawn; level; smooth; grassy. "The lawn ground." *Browne.*

2. Made of, or resembling, lawn; thin.

LAW'-ÖFF-IC-ER, *n.* An officer vested with legal authority; an officer of the law. *Jones.*

LAW'-PHRASE, *n.* Legal phraseology. *Selden.*

LAW'SUIT (-süt), *n.* A suit in law; a prosecution of some demand in a court of justice. *Swift.*

LAW'YER, *n.* One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law.

— Anciently written *lawyer* and *lawier*, and the *i* then changed into *y*. *Hicks.*

Syn.—*Lawyer* is a general term for one who is versed in, or who practices, law. *Barrister*, *counselor*, and *counsel* are terms applied to lawyers who advise and assist clients, and argue their causes in a court of justice. An *attorney* is a lawyer who acts for another, and prepares cases for trial. An *advocate* is a lawyer who argues causes. A *special pleader* is one who prepares the written pleadings in a case. A *chamber counsellor* is a lawyer who gives advice in his office, but does not act in court. A *conveyancer* is one who draws writings by which real estate is transferred. *Civilian* and *jurist* are terms applied to such as are versed in the science of law, particularly civil or Roman law. A *solicitor* is a lawyer employed in a court of chancery. A *publicist* is a writer on the laws of nature and nations.

LAW'YER-LIKE, *a.* Resembling, or becoming, a lawyer; lawyerly. *Coleridge.*

LAW'YER-LY, *a.* Lawyer-like; judicial. *Milton.*

LAX, *a.* [*L. laxus*; *It. lasso*; *Sp. lazo*; *Old Fr. lasche*; *Fr. lâche*.]

1. Loose; slack; not tense; not stretched. "The lax membrane." *Holder.*

2. Not firmly combined or united; not compact; of loose texture. "Gravel and the like laxer matter." *Woodward.*

3. Flabby; not firm or solid. "The flesh of that sort of fish being lax and spongy." *Ray.*

4. Free from constraint; uncontrolled; unconstrained; unrestricted; at ease.

Meanwhile, inhabit lax, ye powers of heaven. *Milton.*

5. Loose in the bowels, so as to have too frequent alvine discharges. *Quincy.*

6. Having a tendency to dissoluteness; dissolute; as, "Lax principles"; "Lax morals."

7. Wanting in strictness or rigorousness; as, "Lax discipline."

8. Vague; indeterminate; indefinite; undefined; equivocal; not rigidly exact or precise.

The word "eternus" itself is sometimes of a lax signification, as every learned man knows. *Jortin.*

Syn.— See **DISSOLUTE**.

LAX, *n.* 1. Diarrhœa; a laxness. *Dunghison.*

2. [*A. S. leax, læx*.] † The salmon. *Wright.*

LAX-A-TION, *n.* [*L. laxatio*.] The act of loosening or slackening, or the state of being loosened or slackened; relaxation. *Cartwright.*

LAX-A-TIVE, *a.* [*L. laxativus*; *laxo, laxatus*, to loosen; *It. lassativo*; *Sp. laxativo*; *Fr. laxatif*.]

1. Loosening or freeing from confinement or restraint. "Permissions laxative." *Milton.*

2. (*Med.*) Having the power or the quality of relieving constipation by gently moving the bowels; mildly purgative. *Browne.*

LAX-A-TIVE, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which gently moves the bowels, as distinguished from a purgative, which is drastic. *Dunghison.*

LAX-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being laxative. *Sherwood.*

LAX'Y-TY, *n.* [*L. laxitas*; *Fr. laxité*.]

1. The state of being lax; want of tenseness; looseness; slackness; laxness. "Laxity of a fibre." *Wiseman.* "Laxity of skin." *Dunghison.*

2. Looseness of texture; want of compactness. "So great a laxity and thinness." *Bent.*

3. Looseness, as of the bowels; — oppose *costiveness*. *Brou.*

4. Want of strictness or rigorousness, of curacy or precision; as, "Laxity of discipline."

I need not observe on the laxity of this version. *Mc.*

Ease and laxity of expression. *John.*

LAX'LY, *ad.* In a lax manner; loosely.

LAX'NESS, *n.* The state of being lax; lax.

"The laxness of that membrane." *Hok.*

LAY (lä), *i.* from *lie*. See **LIE**.

LÄY (lä), *v. a.* [*Goth. lagyan*; *A. S. lecgan*; *D. leggen*; *Ger. legen*; *Dan. lægge*; *Icel. legg*. *Sw. lägga*; *Russ. lozhu*.] [*i. LAID*; *pp. LAYED*.]

1. To put or place; to reposit; to fix; — particularly so as to be flat or extended, or in state of rest; as, "To lay a book on a table."

"To lay bricks, or a foundation."

A stone was brought, and laid upon the mouth of the den. *Den. vi.*

They have taken away the Lord out of the sepulchre, as we know not where they have laid him. *John xx.*

I lay the deep foundations of a wall. *Dryd.*

2. To bury; to inter.

David . . . was laid unto his fathers. *Acts xlii.*

3. To propagate by burying the twigs in the ground; to propagate by layers.

The chief time of laying gillflowers is in July. *Mortim.*

4. To spread on a surface, as plaster or paint.

The coloring . . . should be laid on thin. *Wat.*

5. To bring forth, as a fowl.

A hen mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and sits upon it; she is insensible of an increase or diminution in the number of those she lays. *Addo.*

6. To beat down, as corn or grass. *Bacon.*

7. To throw down; to prostrate; to slay.

He laid along, and then the leaders first the vulgar pierced. *Dryde.*

8. To cause or make to settle or subside.

A refreshing, fragrant shower had laid the dust. *Ra.*

9. To allay; to calm; to still; to quiet.

With half the easiness that they are raised. *B. Jonson.*

10. To restrain from walking or going about as a spirit.

It was believed of old that there were some devils easily raised, but never to be laid. *Mucanili.*

11. To impose. "A tax laid upon land." "A punishment laid upon Eve."

12. To impute; to charge.

How shall this bloody deed be answered? It will be laid to us. *Shak.*

13. To contrive; to devise. "Laying plans for empires." *Pope.*

Still fresh projects laid the gray-eyed dame. *Chapman.*

14. To vager; to stake; to bet.

I will lay you ten thousand ducats. *Shak.*

15. (*Lavo.*) To allege, state, or name. "To lay damages." *Burrill.*

To lay *ahold*, (*Naut.*) to bring as near the wind as possible, as a vessel. *Shak.* — To lay *apart*, or *aside*, to put away; not to retain; to reject or renounce. "Lay apart all filthiness." *Jam. i. 21.* "Let us lay aside . . . the sin which doth so easily beset us." *1st. xii. 1.*

To lay *by*, to put from one's self. "She . . . laid by her veil." *Gen. xxxviii. 19.* — To put away; to dismiss. "Let brave spirits . . . not be laid by as persons unnecessary for the time." *Bacon.* — To reserve or reposit for future use. "Let every one . . . lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him." *1 Cor. xvi. 2.*

To lay *down*, to deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction. "I lay down my life for the sheep." *John x. 15.* — To give up; to resign; to quit; to relinquish. "I will not have him to lay down his arms." *Spenser.*

"I take it [the story] up where the history has laid it down." *Dryden.* — To offer or advance as a proposition. "The maxims laid down." *Swift.* — To lay *for*, to wait for insidiously. *Knollen.* — To lay *forth*, to lay out, as a corpse. *Shak.* — To lay *one's self forth*, to exhibit or employ one's best powers. "He lays himself forth upon the gracefulness of the raven." *L'Estrange.* — To lay *heads together*, to consult; to deliberate; to take counsel. *Shak.* — To lay *hold of*, or *on*, to seize; to catch. "Lay hold of him." *Shak.* "Lay hold on eternal life." *1 Tim. vi. 12.* — To lay *in*, to store. "To lay in timely provisions." *Addison.* — To lay *in for*, to take measures to secure the possession of. "I have laid in for these." *Dryden.* — To lay *the land*, (*Naut.*) to sail from it so that it sinks or disappears. *Mar. Dict.* — To lay *on*, to apply with violence; to inflict. "Blows laid on." *Locke.* — To lay *open*, to expose; to show; to reveal. "A fool layeth open his folly." *Prov. xiii. 16.* — To lay *over*, to spread over; to cover the surface of; to incrust. "It is laid over

with gold and silver." *Hab. ii. 19.*—To lay out, to expend. "The money of all other the best laid out." *Locke.*—To display; to discover. "He . . . takes occasion to lay out bigotry . . . in all its colors." *Atterbury.*—To plan; to dispose; to arrange; as, "To lay out a garden";—to dress in grave-clothes and place in a decent posture, as a corpse.—"To lay one's self out, to put forth or exert one's best powers." "To lay out himself for the good of his country." *Smalridge.*—"To lay a rope, to close or twist together the strands of a rope. *Mar. Dict.*—"To lay siege to, or against, to besiege. *Philips.*—"To lay to, to impute to; to charge with. *Sidney.*—"(*Naut.*) So stop the progress of, as of a vessel, by bringing her head into the wind; to heave to:—to apply with vigor. *Tusser.*—"To lay to, to attack. *Daniel.*—"To lay to heart, to permit to affect deeply. "The peacock laid it extremely to heart that he had not the nightingale's voice." *L'Estrange.*—"To lay under, to subject to. "To lay it [the world] under the restraint of laws." *Addison.*—"To lay up, to store; to reposit for future use. *Pope.*—"To confine to the bed or the chamber with sickness. "No one was ever . . . laid up by that disease." *Temple.*—"To dismantle and put in some safe place, as a vessel.—"To lay upon, to importune. *Knolles.*—"To lay wait, to lie in ambush for. "Let us lay wait for blood." *Prov. i. 11.*—"To lay waste, to desolate; to destroy. "I will lay thy cities waste." *Ezek. xxxv. 4.*

LĀY, v. n. 1. To bring forth eggs, as a hen.

Hens will greedily eat the herb which will make them lay the better. *Mortimer.*

2. To contrive; to form a scheme; to plan. [*R.*]

Scarcely are their consorts cold ere they are laying for a second match. *Sp. Hall.*

3. (*Naut.*) To come or go; as, "Lay aloft"; "Lay forward"; "Lay aft." *Dana.*

To lay about, to strike on all sides. "And laid about in fight more busily." *Hudibras.*—"To act with diligence and vigor. "How studiously did they lay about them to cast a slur upon the king." *South.*—"To lay at, to aim blows at. "The sword of him that layeth at him cannot hold." *Job xli. 26.*—"To lay on, to deal or give blows. "Lay on, Macduff." *Shak.*—"To lay out, to purpose; to take measures. "I . . . laid out for intelligence of all places." *Woodward.*—"To give or expend money. "Lay out I lay out!" *Shak.*—"To lay upon, to request earnestly; to importune. "All the people laid so earnestly upon him to take that war in hand." *Knolles.*

LĀY (lā), n. 1. That which is laid; a layer; a stratum; a row.

Different lays of white and black marble. *Addison.*

2. A wager; a bet; a stake.

My fortunes against any lay worth naming. *Shak.*

3. † Station; rank. *Soliman & Perseda, 1599.*

4. Bargain; price; as, "I bought the articles at a good lay." [*Local, U. S.*] *Pickering.*

5. (*Naut.*) The direction in which the strands of a rope are twisted together. *Dana.*

6. (*Whaling.*) The proportion of the proceeds of the voyage received by each member of the ship's company; share of profit. *Warfield.*

Lay of the land, the features or the relative position of the parts of any land or place.

LĀY, n. [*A. S. leag, ley.*] Grass or pasture land;—properly written *lea*.—See **LEA**. *Dryden.*

LĀY (lā), a. [*Gr. laikos, from Gr. laos, the people; L. laicus; It. laico; Fr. lai.*—See **LAIC**.] 1. Of or pertaining to the laity or people, as distinct from the clergy; laic; laical.

The lay part of his majesty's subjects. *Blackstone.*

2. † Unlearned; ignorant.

For them all mouths will judge, and their own way; The learned have no more privilege than the lay. *B. Jonson.*

LĀY (lā), n. [*Goth. lāithon, to play; It. lai; Old Fr. lai, lais; from L. lessus, a funeral lamentation. Menage, Landais.*—*A. S. lay, a song; Ger. lied; Dan. lyd; Icel. lōd; Scot. leid, lede, laid; W. lass, sound, melody; Ir. & Gael. laioith, a poem.*—*Tyrolit* is "inclined to believe" that all these words (the *It.*, &c., as well as the *A. S.*, &c.) are to be referred to the same Goth. original, which *Wachter* and *Richardson* suppose to be *A. S. hlowan, hlōwih, to low or bellow, whence hlūd, loud, and hlyd, a noise.*]

1. An ancient elegiac kind of French lyric poetry, formerly much imitated by the English.

The lay is said to have been formed on the model of the trochaic verses of the Greek and Latin tragedies. *Moore.*

Go boldly forth, my simple lay,
Whose accents flow with artless ease,
Like orient pearls at random strung. *Str. W. Jones.*

2. A song. "A joyous lay." *Spenser.*

Through the soft silence of the listening night
The sober-sung songstress trills her lay. *Thomson.*

Syn.—See **SONG**.

LĀY'—BRŌTH-ER, n. (*Ecc. Hist.*) A person received into a convent of monks, under the three vows, but not in holy orders;—often employed in the manual exercises necessary for the uses of the community. *Brande.*

LĀY'—CLERK (—klārk or —klérk), *n.* A layman appointed to lead the responses of the congregation in a cathedral, and otherwise to assist in the services of the church. *Hook.*

LĀY'—DĀYS, n. pl. (*Law of Shipping.*) Days allowed in charter parties for loading and unloading the cargo. *Burrill.*

LĀY'—ĒL-DER, n. A layman invested with ecclesiastical authority; one who assists the pastor. *Milton.*

LĀY'—ER (lā'er), *n.* 1. He who, or that which, lays.
2. That which is laid; a lay; a stratum; a row; a course. "A layer of rich mould." *Everlyn.*
The terrestrial matter is disposed into strata or layers, placed one upon another. *Woodward.*

3. A shoot or twig of a plant bent down and buried in the ground, and which, when rooted and separated from the parent stock, forms a distinct plant. *Brande.*

LĀY'—ER-ING, n. Propagation by layers. *P. Cyc.*

LĀY'—ER-ŌUT, n. One who expends money; a steward. *Huloet.*

LĀY'—ER-ŪP, n. One who reposit for future use. "Old age, that ill layer-up of beauty." *Shak.*

LĀY'—ĪG-URE, n. A little image of the human form so constructed as easily to be put into any desired posture, upon which drapery is laid, to serve as a model to painters. *Brande.*

LĀY'—ING, n. 1. The act of one who lays.
2. (*Masonry.*) The first coat on laths of plasterers' two-coat work. *Brande.*

Laying on of hands. See *Imposition of hands.*

LĀY'—LĀND, n. Land lying untilled; fallow-land. "My broad lay-land." *Cauline.*

LĀY'—MAN, n.; pl. **LAYMEN.** 1. One of the laity.

2. A little image of the human form used by painters; a lay-figure.—See **LAY-FIGURE.**

† **LĀY'—SHĪP, n.** The state of a layman. *Milton.*

LĀY'—STĀLL, n. 1. A place where dung is laid; a dunghill. *Baron.*

2. A place where milch cows are kept in London. *Sammonds.*

LĀ'—ZAR, n. [*It. lazaro; Sp. lazaro; Old Fr. lazare.*—Perhaps from *Lazarus. Luke xvi. 20. Junius.*] A person infected with a pestilential disease, or with filthy sores. *Spenser.*

Or, like Ulysses, a low Lazar stand,
Beseeching Pity's eye and Bounty's hand. *Savage.*

LĀZ'—A-RĒT, n. [*Fr.*] Lazaretto. *Blackstone.*

LĀZ'—A-RĒT'—TŌ, n. [*It. lazaretto; lazaro, a lazaret; Sp. lazaretto; Fr. lazaret.*] In the southern states of Europe, a hospital for the reception of the poor and those afflicted with contagious disorders;—also, a building set apart for the performance of quarantine. *Brande.*

LĀZ'—AR-HŪSE, n. Same as **LĀZARETTO.**
A lazaret-house it seemed, wherein were laid
Numbers of all diseased, all maladies. *Milton.*

LĀZ'—A-RĪST, n. (*Ecc. Hist.*) One of an order of Roman Catholic missionaries, founded in 1632;—so named from the priory of St. Lazarus, at Paris, the head-quarters of the order. Their principal object was to dispense religious instruction among the poorer inhabitants of the rural districts of France. *Brande.*

LĀZ'—AR-LĪKE, } a. Full of sores; leprous. "Most
LĀZ'—AR-LĪ, } lazaret-like." *Shak.* "Leprous
and lazily orders." *Ep. Hall.*

LĀZ'—A-RŌ-LĪ, n. [*It. lazzaruolo.*] The fruit of an Italian tree. *Sir W. Temple.*

LĀZ'—AR-WŌRT (—wŭrt), *n. (*Bot.*) A plant.—See **LASERWORT.** *Johnson.**

† **LĀZE, v. n.** To be lazy; to live or spend the time slothfully. "Up, and laze not." *Middleton.*

LĀZE, v. a. To indulge or waste in sloth. [*R.*]
He that takes liberty to laze himself, and dull his spirits
for lack of use, shall find, the more he sleeps the more he
shall be drowsy. *Wm. W. Walsley, 1834.*

LĀ'—ZĪ-LY, ad. In a lazy manner; idly; slothfully; sluggishly.

He lazily and listlessly dreams away his time. *Locke.*

LĀ'—ZĪ-NĒSS, n. The state or the quality of being lazy; disposition to be idle; slothfulness; sluggishness; indolence.

As soon as laziness will let me,
I rise from bed, and down I sit me. *Dodsley.*

LĀZ'—ING, a. Lazy; sluggish; idle. [*R.*] *South.*

LĀZ'—Ū-LĪ, n. [*Arab. lazurd, lazuli. Landais.*—*Arab. azul, heaven. Dana.*] (*Min.*) A blue mineral; lapis-lazuli. *Woodward.*

LĀZ'—Ū-LĪTE, n. [*Eng. lazuli and Gr. λίθος, a stone.*] (*Min.*) A blue, hydrous phosphate of alumina and magnesia. *Dana.*

LĀ'—ZY, a. [*Dut. lasigh; Old Ger. laz; Ger. lass, lassig; W. lless; Old Eng. laseie, lasie.*—From *A. S. lesan* [*Dut. lossan, Ger. lassen*], to dismiss, to remit. *Kilian.*]

1. Disposed to be idle; not alert; slothful; inactive; indolent; slothful; sluggish. *Shak.*

2. Slow; tedious. "Too dull and lazy an expedient." *Clarendon.*

Syn.—See **INDOLENT.**

LĀ'—ZY—BŌNEŠ (—bōnz), *n.* An idler. *Favour.*

LĀZ'—ZĀ-RŌ-NĪ, n. pl. [*It.*] Beggars and idlers at Naples;—so named from the hospital of St. Lazarus, which formerly served as a place of refuge for the destitute in that city. *Brande.*

LĒA (lē), n. [*A. S. leag, legh, leah, lega, ley; W. lle.*—From *lay* [*A. S. leggan*]. *Sommer, Pers-tegan, Skinner.*] Grass or sward-land; a pasture, or a meadow;—written also *lay* and *loy*.
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea. *Gray.*

LĒA (lē), n. A measure of yarn; a rap.

The lea contains, in cotton yarn 80 threads, in linen yarn 120 threads, in worsted yarn 80 threads.—See **THREAD.** *Simmonds.*

LĒACH, v. a. [*Dut. lekken, to leak.*—See **LEAK.**] [*i. LEACHED; pp. LEACHING, LEACHED.*] To cause a fluid to percolate through, as water through wood-ashes to produce lye;—written also *leech* and *leth*. *Todd.*

LĒACH, n. 1. A quantity of any thing, as wood-ashes, to be leached. *Wright.*

2. A leach-tub or leech-tub. *Ray.*

LĒACH, n. (*Naut.*) The border or edge of a sail at the sides;—written also *leech*. *Dana.*

LĒACH'—LINE, n. (*Naut.*) A rope for hauling up the leach of a sail. *Dana.*

LĒACH'—TŪB, n. A tub or vessel in which wood-ashes are leached; leech-tub. *Craig.*

LĒAD (lēd), n. [*A. S. lead, led; Dut. lood; Ger. loth; Dan. lod; Icel. lid; Sw. lod.*]

1. A soft, flexible, inelastic, ductile, and very malleable metal, of a grayish-blue color, and a specific gravity of about 11.35.

"Lead very rarely occurs native, but is obtained in great quantities from galena, or native sulphuret of lead, the principal of the twenty or thirty ores of this metal." *Dana.*

2. A plummet, or piece of lead used in sounding. *Brande.*

3. pl. Sheets of lead used for covering roofs; hence, a roof covered with such sheets. *Shak.*

4. A small cylinder of black-lead, or carburet of iron, used in pencils.

5. (*Printing.*) A plate of type-metal used to separate lines of type. *Brande.*

LĒAD (lēd), v. a. [*i. LEADED; pp. LEADING, LEADED.*]

1. To fit with lead in any manner. *Bacon.*

2. (*Printing.*) To separate, as lines of type, by inserting a lead. *Adams.*

LĒAD (lēd), v. a. [*A. S. ledan; Dut. leiden; Frs. lada; Ger. laden; Dan. lade; Icel. loida; Sw. loda.*] [*i. LED; pp. LEADING, LED.*]

1. To guide or conduct by the hand.

Doth not each one of you, on the Sabbath, loose his ox or his ass from the stall, and lead him away to watering? *Luke xii. 12.*

2. To go before as guide or conductor; to conduct; as, "To lead troops into battle."

He calleth his own sheep by name, and leadeth them out.
Lead to the Sagittary the rabid search. *John x. 3. Shak.*

3. To be at the head of; to head; as, "To *lead* an assault"; "To *lead* the opposition."

4. To induce; to prevail on; to persuade. He was driven by the necessities of the moment to *lead* by his own hand.

5. To draw; to entice; to allure; to influence. "To *lead* him into a mistake." *Clarendon*.

6. To pass; to spend.

That we may *lead* a just and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty. *I Tim. ii. 2.*

To *lead* captive, to carry into captivity. — To *lead* the way, to go before as guide or conductor.

Syn. — See CONDUCT.

LEAD, *v. n.* 1. To go before or first and show the way. "I will *lead* on softly." *Gen. xxxiii. 14.*

He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds, and *led* the way. *Goldsmith.*

2. To have or take precedence or preeminence; to be first in rank. *Spenser.*

To *lead* off, to begin; to take the lead. *Cumberland.*

LEAD, *n.* 1. The act of leading or conducting; guidance; direction.

At the time I speak of, having a momentary *lead*, I am sure I did my country important service. *Burke.*

2. The state of being before or in advance of others in any respect; precedence.

Yorkshire takes the *lead* of the other counties. *Fleming.*

LEAD'ED, *p. a.* 1. Fitted with lead.

2. (Printing.) Having the lines separated by leads; as, "Leaded types."

LEAD'EN (léd'dn), *a.* 1. Made of, or resembling, lead. "Large *leaden* arches." *Faucher.*

2. Heavy; dull; stupid; foolish. *Shak.*

LEAD'EN-HEART-ED (léd'dn-hart-ed), *a.* Void of sensibility; unfeeling. *Thomson.*

LEAD'EN-HEEL-ED (léd'dn-héld), *a.* Moving slowly. "Comforts are *leaden-heeled*." *Ford.*

LEAD'EN-STÉP-PING, *a.* Moving slowly. "The lazy, *leaden-stepping* hours." *Milton.*

LEAD'ER, *n.* 1. One who leads or conducts; one who is at the head or takes the lead; a guide; a director; as, "The *leader* of the cavalry."

2. One who leads troops; commander; chief. The *leaders* of foreign mercenaries have always been most dangerous to a country. *Macaulay.*

3. (Mus.) A performer who, in a concert, leads a choir or a band. *Moore.*

4. The principal wheel in machinery. *Francis.*

5. The principal editorial article in a newspaper or journal. *Simmonds.*

6. *pl.* (Printing.) Periods or hyphens used in indexes to books, tables of contents, and similar matter, to lead the eye across the page or column. *Adams.*

7. (Mining.) A branch, rib, or string of ore leading to a lode. *Weale.*

Syn. — See CHIEF.

LEAD'ER-SHIP, *n.* The state or the office of a leader. *Qu. Rev.*

LEAD'HILL-ITE, *n.* (Min.) A sulphato-tricarbonate of lead found chiefly at *Ladhills*, Scotland, associated with other ores of lead. *Dana.*

LEAD'ING, *p. a.* Taking the lead or precedence; chief; principal; as, "A *leading* man"; "A *leading* topic of debate."

Leading note. (Mus.) the seventh note of any key, when at the distance of a semitone below the keynote. — *Leading question*, a question so put as to suggest the answer.

LEAD'ING, *n.* The act of one who leads; guidance; conduct. "I shall no *leading* need." *Shak.*

LEAD'ING-HOSE, *n.* The hose through which water is discharged from a fire-engine.

LEAD'ING-LY, *ad.* In a leading manner.

LEAD'ING-STRINGS, *n. pl.* Strings by which children are supported when learning to walk. Was he ever able to walk without *leading-strings*? *Swift.*

LEAD'ING-WHEEL, *n.* (Machinery.) One of the small wheels of a locomotive, which are placed before the driving-wheels. *Weale.*

† **LEAD'MAN**, *n.* One who leads a dance.

And by *leadmen* for the nonce.

That turn round like grindle-stones. *B. Jonson.*

LEAD'-MILL, *n.* A circular plate of lead used by lapidaries for roughing or grinding. *Simmonds.*

LEAD'-MINE, *n.* A mine containing lead-ore.

LEAD'-PÉN-CIL, *n.* A pencil containing black lead, or compressed plumbago. *Simmonds.*

LEADS'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* LEADSMEN. (Naut.) The man who heaves the lead. *Crabb.*

LEAD'SPÄR, *n.* (Min.) A crystallized sulphate of lead. *Hamilton.*

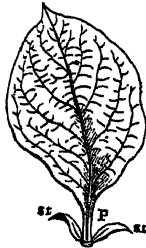
LEAD'WORT (léd'würt), *n.* (Bot.) The popular name of the genus *Plumbago*. *Loudon.*

LEAD'Y (léd'y), *a.* Of the color of lead. *Huloet.*

LEAF (láf), *n.*; *pl.* LEAVES. [Goth. *lauf*; A. S. *leaf*; Dut. *loof*; Ger. *laub*; Dan. *lø*; Sw. *luf*; Icel. *lauf*.] — The original signification seems to be broad, flat. *Bosworth.*

1. (Bot.) The green deciduous part of a plant or tree; the organ which elaborates the crude sap of a plant, produced by an expansion of the bark at a node of the stem, and composed of cellular tissue, and generally with fibres of vascular tissue intermixed.

2. The blade (lamina) of a leaf is commonly raised on an unexpanded part termed the leaf-stalk (petiole). When a leaf expands immediately at the stem, it is termed sessile. A simple leaf has but one blade, as a leaf of the oak; a compound leaf has more than one blade, as a leaf of the acacia. The term leaf is sometimes applied to that part of a flower which is properly called petal. In the figure, B is the blade, P the petiole, foot-stalk, or leaf-stalk, at the stipules. *Gray.*



2. A part of a book or folded sheet containing two pages. *Spenser.*

3. One of the wings or sides of folding-doors, window-shutters, &c. *Weale.*

4. The falling side of a table.

5. Anything resembling a leaf in thinness, flatness, or extension; as, "Gold *leaf*."

LEAF (láf), *v. n.* [*i.* LEAFED; *pp.* LEAFING, LEAFED.] To put forth leaves, as a plant; to bear leaves. *Brocne.*

LEAF'AGE, *n.* Leaves collectively; foliage. [*R.*] *The Silk-Worms*, 1599.

LEAF'-BRIDGE, *n.* A kind of drawbridge, having two platforms, one on each side of the chasm to be passed. — See DRAWBRIDGE. *Francis.*

LEAF'-BUD, *n.* (Bot.) An organ of a plant, consisting of leaves in a rudimentary state. *P. Cyc.*

LEAF'-CROWNED (-króund), *a.* Crowned with leaves or foliages. *Wright.*

LEAFED (láf), *a.* Leaved. [*r.*] *Huloet.*

LEAF'-GOLD, *n.* Gold leaf. *Addison.*

LEAF'-HOP-PER, *n.* (Ent.) The common name of hemipterous insects of the genus *Tettigonia*, that live mostly on the leaves of plants. *Harris.*

LEAF'-INESS, *n.* Quality or state of being leafy.

LEAF'-LARD, *n.* Lard from the flaky fat which lies on the kidneys of swine. *Simmonds.*

LEAF'LESS, *a.* Destitute of leaves. *Somerville.*

LEAF'LESS-NÉSS, *n.* State of being leafless.

LEAF'LET, *n.* 1. (Bot.) One of the divisions or blades of a compound leaf; a small leaf. — See LEAF. *Gray.*

2. A little or young leaf. *E. Everett.*

LEAF'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a leaf; foliaceous.

LEAF'-LÖUSE, *n.* A small insect which feeds on the leaves of certain plants. *Goldsmith.*

LEAF'-STALK (láf'stawk), *n.* (Bot.) The stalk of a leaf; a petiole. *Gray.*

LEAF'Y (láf'y), *a.* Full of leaves; having thick foliage. "The *leafy* forest." *Dryden.*

Scarce stole a breeze to wave *leafy* spray. *Mason.*

LEAGUE (lég), *n.* [Low L. *liga*; L. *ligo*, to bind; It. *lega*; Sp. *liga*; Fr. *ligue*.]

1. An alliance or confederacy between two or more states or powers, in order to achieve some common enterprise; confederation.

2. A union or combination of individuals, for some specific object; a coalition. *Simmonds.*

Holy League, or *The League*, (*French Hist.*) a political

association formed by the Roman Catholic party in the reign of Henry III., the object of which was to overthrow the Protestants and place the Duke of Guise on the throne. — *Solemn league and covenant*. See COVENANT, No. 4.

Syn. — See ALLIANCE.

LEAGUE (lég), *v. n.* [*i.* LEAGUED; *pp.* LEAGUING, LEAGUED.] To join or combine in a league; to form a league; to confederate; to unite. *South.*

LEAGUE (lég), *n.* [L. *leuca*, *leuga* (stated by Camden to be derived from the Celtic *leach*, a stone. *P. Cyc.*) — W. *leech*, a flat stone; Gael. *leig*. — It. *lega*; Sp. *legua*; Port. *legoa*; Fr. *lieue*.] A measure of distance, used chiefly in reckoning distances by sea, being three geographical miles, or about 3.45 English or statute miles.

As an itinerary measure, the *league* varies in different countries. In France, the common *league* is 2.76, and the legal *league* 2.42, statute miles. In Spain, the common *league* is 4.216, and the legal 2.635, statute miles. In Portugal, the *league* is 3.84, in Switzerland, 5.20, in Sweden, 6.65, in Prussia, 4.81, and in Japan, 1.45, statute miles. *Wanslow.*

LEAGUED (légd), *a.* United or combined in a league; confederated; allied.

When *leagued* Oppression poured to northern wars
Her whickered pandours and her fierce hussars. *Campbell.*

LEA'GUER (lég'gur), *n.* 1. One who unites in a league. "Royalists and *leaguers*." *Bacon.*

2. A camp, especially a camp performing siege. "The *leaguer* of the adversaries." *Shak.*

LEA'GUER (lég'gur), *v. a.* [Dut. *lageren*, to encamp; Ger. *lagern*. — See BELEAGUER.] To beleague; to besiege. *Pope.*

LEAK (læk), *n.* [A. S. *hlece*, leaky; Dut. *lek*, a leak; Ger. *leck*; Dan. *lak*; Sw. *lück*.]

1. A hole or fissure which lets a fluid, as water, in or out; as, "A *leak* in a roof."

When unclenching thus the *leaks* they found,
The clattering pumps with clanking strokes resound. *Falconer.*

2. The passing of a fluid, as water, in or out through a hole or fissure. *Wright.*

To *spring* a *leak*, (Naut.) to begin to leak. *Dana.*

† **LEAK**, *a.* Leaky. *Spenser.*

LEAK, *v. n.* [*i.* LEAKED; *pp.* LEAKING, LEAKED.] [Dut. *lekken*; Ger. *lecken*; Dan. *lekke*; Sw. *lücka*.]

1. To trickle or run in or out, as a fluid, through a hole or fissure.

The water, which will, perhaps, by degrees *leak* into several parts, may be emptied out again. *Wilkins.*

2. To let a fluid, as water, in or out through a hole or fissure; as, "The cask *leaks*."

3. † To urinate; to make water. *Shak.*

To *leak* out, to become public, as a report or a fact.

LEAK, *v. a.* To let out or in, as a fluid, through a hole or fissure. *Hooke.*

LEAK'AGE, *n.* 1. A leaking: — the quantity of liquid that escapes by leaking. *Bp. Parker.*

2. (Com.) An allowance in the customs of a certain rate per cent. on the gauge of wines and other liquids, made to the importer, for the waste which they are supposed to sustain by leaking. *Bouvier.*

LEAK'Y, *a.* 1. That lets a fluid, as water, in or out through a hole or fissure; that leaks; as, "A *leaky* boat"; "A *leaky* roof."

2. That cannot keep a secret; tattling; not close. "His *leaky* tongue." *Hamilton.*

LEAL, *a.* Loyal; honest. [Scot.] *Jamieson.*

† **LEAM**, *n.* [L. *ligamen*; Fr. *lien*, a band.]

1. A collar or string by which a hunter leads his dog; — written also *lime*. *Pennant.*

2. A flash. — See LEME. *Johnson.*

† **LEAM'ER**, *n.* A hound led by a leam. *Ash.*

LEAN (lén), *v. n.* [A. S. *hlānian*; Dut. *leunen*; Ger. *lehnen*; Dan. *lene*; Sw. *luta*.] [*i.* LEANED or LEANT; *pp.* LEANING, LEANED or LEANT. — *Leant* (lánt) is not now much used, except colloquially. *Smart* says of *lean*, "It is a regular verb; colloquial usage warrants *leant* (pronounced *lent*) for the preterite and participle."]

1. To incline or deviate from an upright position; to be in, or to assume, a position oblique to a perpendicular line; as, "The tower at Pisa *leans*"; "To *lean* forward in walking."

2. To incline for support; to press in an

oblique direction. "*Leaning* on mine elbow." "Our prop to *lean* upon." *Shak.*

Suffer me that I may feel the pillars whereon the house standeth, that I may *lean* upon them. *Judg. xvi. 28.*

3. To have an inclination or tendency; to tend; to propend; to incline.

And even his failings *leaned* to virtue's side. *Goldsmith.*

LEAN, *v. a.* 1. To cause to lean; to incline for support or rest; to repose.

See, how she *leans* her cheek upon her hand! *Shak.*

2. † [*Icel. leina.*] To conceal. *Ray.*

LEAN (*lən*), *a.* [*A. S. hlæne, læne.*]

1. Wanting in flesh; poor; thin; lank; gaunt; emaciated; — opposed to *fat*.

As *lean* was his horse as is a rake.

Your fat king and your *lean* beggar. *Shak.*

2. Not full or abundant; meagre; scanty; slender. "A *lean* wardrobe." *Shak.*

3. Wanting in productiveness; barren.

What the land is, whether it be fat or *lean*. *Numb. xiii. 20.*

4. Wanting in comprehensiveness or embellishment; jejune; tame; prosy; dull. "A *lean* dissertation." *Johnson.* "Our author's low and *lean* performance." *Waterland.*

5. Low; poor; — opposed to *great* or *rich*. "A *leaner* action." [*R.*] *Shak.*

LEAN, *n.* That part of flesh which consists of muscle without the fat; — opposed to *fat*.

With razors keen we cut our passage clean

Through hills of fat and deluges of *lean*. *Farquhar.*

LEAN'-FACED (*lən'fæst*), *a.* 1. Having a lean or thin face. "A *lean-faced* villain." *Shak.*

2. (*Printing.*) Noting letters whose stems and other strokes have not the full width. *Adams.*

LEAN'-FLESHED (*lən'flesh*), *a.* Wanting in flesh; lean. *Gen. xli. 3.*

LEAN'ING, *n.* Inclination; tendency; bias. *Burke.*

LEAN'LY, *ad.* In a lean manner; meagrely; without plumpness. *Sherwood.*

LEAN'NESS, *n.* 1. The state or the quality of being lean; want of flesh. *Arbutnot.*

2. Want of fulness or plumpness; poverty. "The *leanness* of his purse." *Shak.*

3. Want of spiritual comfort. "He . . . sent *leanness* into their soul." *Ps. cvi. 15.*

LEAN'-TÔ, *n.* (*Arch.*) A building whose rafters pitch against or lean on another building; a penthouse. *Brande.*

LEAN'-WIT-TED, *a.* Having little sense or understanding; foolish. *Shak.*

† **LEAN'Y**, *a.* Alert; brisk; active. *Spenser.*

They have fat kernes and *leany* knaves

Their fasting flocks to keep. *Spenser.*

LEAP [*lep*, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wr.*; *lep*, *S.*], *v. n.* [*Goth. hlapan; A. S. hleapan; Dut. loopen*, to leap, to run; *Ger. laufen*; *Dan. lbe*; *Sw. lpa*; *Icel. hlappa*.] [*i. LEAPED* (*læpt* or *læpt*) [*læpt*, *S. Sm. Nares*; *læpt*, *K. Wb.*]; *pp.* LEAPING, LEAPED.] To move without change of the feet; to move with springs or bounds as distinguished from stepping, as in walking or running; to jump; to spring; to bound; to vault.

A man *leapeth* better with weights in his hand. *Bacon.*

The man in whom the evil spirit was, *leaped* on them. *Act. xix. 16.*

He parted frowning from me, as if ruin

leaped from his eyes. *Shak.*

3. "The past time of this verb is generally heard with the diphthong short; and, if so, it ought to be spelled *leapt*, rhyming with *kept*. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Elphinstone pronounce the diphthong in the present tense of this word long, as I have done; and Mr. Elphinstone and Mr. Nares make it short in the preterite and participle. Mr. Sheridan alone makes the present tense short, which, if I recollect justly, is a pronunciation peculiar to Ireland." *Walker.*

"The preterite and participle are regular in spelling, i. e. *leaped*, but are pronounced *læpt*." *Smart.*

LEAP, *v. a.* 1. To pass over by leaping; to jump, spring, or bound over or across; as, "To *leap* a wall"; "To *leap* a ditch."

Every man is not of a constitution to *leap* a gulf for the saving of his country. *U. Extrance.*

2. To cover or mount, as the male the female of certain beasts. *Dryden.*

LEAP, *n.* 1. The act of leaping; a jump; a spring; a bound.

By Heaven, methinks it were an easy *leap*

To pluck bright honor from the pale-faced moon. *Shak.*

2. Space passed or to be passed at a jump or bound. "The salmon's *leap*." *Drayton.*

Others affirmed that she never came to the bottom of her

leap, but that she was changed into a swan as she fell. *Addison.*

3. The act of mounting or covering, as of the male of certain beasts. *Dryden.*

4. (*Mus.*) Any disjunct degree; — generally used to signify a distance composed of several intermediate intervals. *Moore.*

LEAP, *n.* [*A. S.*] 1. † A basket. *Wickliffe.*

2. Half a bushel. [*Sussex, Eng.*] *Wright.*

3. A wheel for fish. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

LEAP'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, leaps.

LEAP'-FRÖG (*læp'frög*), *n.* A game among boys in which one, by placing his hands on the back or shoulders of another in a stooping posture, leaps over his head. *Shak.*

† **LEAP'FUL**, *n.* A basketful. "Seven *leapful*." *Matt. xv. 36, Wickliffe's Trans.*

LEAP'ING-HÖUSE, *n.* A house of ill-fame; a brothel; a stew. *Shak.*

LEAP'ING-LY, *ad.* By leaps. *Hulot.*

LEAP'-YÉAR, *n.* A year containing 366 days, being every fourth year, which leaps over, as it were, one day more than there are days in a common year, February having, that year, 29 days; bissextile.

Divide by 4, what's left shall be

For *leap-year* 0, for past 1, 2, 3. *Harrie.*

3. Every year of which the number is divisible by 4 without a remainder is a *leap-year*, excepting the centesimal years, which are only *leap-years* when divisible by 4, after suppressing the two zeros. *Brande.*

† **LEAR**, *a.* Empty. — See *LERE*.

LEARN (*lærn*), *v. a.* [*A. S. læran*, to teach; *lar*, instruction; *learnian*, to learn; *Dut. leeren*, to teach, to learn; *Old Ger. leren*, to teach; *Ger. lehren*; *lernien*, to learn; *Dan. lære*, to teach, to learn; *Sw. lära*; *Old Eng. leor, lere*.] [*i. LEARNED* or *LEARNT*; *pp.* LEARNING, LEARNED or LEARN'T.]

1. † To teach.

Who, till I *learned* him, had not known his might. *Drayton.*

Thy pupil long? Hast thou not *learned* me how

To make perfumes? *Shak.*

2. Still used in this sense in vulgar language.

3. To acquire or obtain knowledge of or skill in; as, "To *learn* a language"; "To *learn* seamanship"; "To *learn* to swim."

Heaven

Is as the book of God before thee set,

Wherein to read his wondrous works, and *learn*

His seasons, hours, or days, or months, or years. *Milton.*

They who *learn* to compose and arrange their sentences with accuracy and order are *learning*, at the same time, to think with accuracy and order. *Elphinst.*

From her own she *learned* to melt at others' woe. *Gray.*

Syn. — To study implies application in pursuit of knowledge; to learn, successful application. We study to learn, and learn to study. Learn to read; learn an art; study a science or a subject; copy an example. To teach is to give instruction; to learn is to take instruction. An instructor teaches, and a pupil learns.

LEARN (*lærn*), *v. n.* To gain or receive knowledge; — with *of*. "Birds will *learn* one of another." *Bacon.*

Take my yoke upon you, and *learn* of me. *Matt. xi. 29.*

LEARN'-ABLE, *a.* That may be learned. *Ed. Rev.*

LEARN'ED (*lærn'ed*), *a.* 1. Possessing learning; versed in literature and science; erudite.

A man younger than Francis, less *learned*, and equally

inexperienced. *Emec.*

2. Having skill; skilled; knowing; able. "Learned in martial arts." *Granvill.*

3. Abounding in or containing learning; as, "A *learned* essay"; "A *learned* treatise."

4. † Wise; prudent.

How *learned* a thing it is to beware of the humblest enemy! *E. Jonson.*

Syn. — See *ABLE*.

† **LEARN'ED-ISH**, *a.* Somewhat learned.

And seem more *learnedish* than those

That in a greater charge compose. *Burton.*

LEARN'ED-LY (*lærn'ed-ly*), *ad.* With learning. "Much he spoke and *learnedly*." *Shak.*

LEARN'ED-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being learned; erudition. *Barclay.*

LEARN'ER (*lærn'er*), *n.* One who learns. *Cowper.*

LEARN'ING (*lærn'ing*), *n.* 1. Knowledge received by instruction or study; scholastic knowledge; attainments in literature and science; erudition; scholarship; as, "A man of *learning*."

A little *learning* is a dangerous thing. *Pope.*

2. Skill in any thing. [*R.*] *Hooker.*

Syn. — See *KNOWLEDGE*, *LITERATURE*.

LEAS'-ABLE, *a.* That may be leased. *Sherwood.*

LEASE (*lēs*), *n.* [*Law Fr. leas, lees, leez*, from *Fr. laisser*, to leave, to quit. — *Fr. laisser* is referred by *Caseneuve* and *Menage* to *Low l. laz*, to loose, from *L. laxus*, loose; by *Richardson*, to *A. S. lesan*, to let go, to loose.]

1. (*Law*.) A conveyance of lands or tenements, usually in consideration of rent or other recompense, made for life, for a term of years, or at will, but always for a less time than the lessor has in the premises; — also, the instrument or contract for such conveyance. *Burrill.*

Lease and release, a compound conveyance consisting of a lease, or rather a bargain and sale, and a release, constituting separate deeds; — universally in use in the State of New York before the year 1783, and now in England the common method of conveying freehold estates. *Burrill.*

2. Any tenure. "Life's *lease*." *Milton.*

LEASE (*lēs*), *v. a.* [*A. S. lesan*.] [*i. LEASED*; *pp.* LEASING, LEASED.] To grant the occupation of to another by a lease; to let for a limited time. *Ayliffe.*

† **LEASE** (*lēs*), *n.* [*A. S. las, laswe*.] A pasture or common; — written also *leese*. *Wright.*

LEASE (*lēs*), *v. n.* [*A. S. lesan*; *Dut. leezn*, to gather, to read; *Ger. lesen*; *Dan. læse*; *Sw. lasa*; *Icel. lesa*.] [*i. LEASED*; *pp.* LEASING, LEASED.] To glean; to gather what harvestmen leave. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

LEASE'HÖLD, *a.* Held by lease. "A *leasehold* tenement." *Johnson.*

LEASE'HÖLD, *n.* A tenure held by lease. *Smart.*

LEASE'HÖLD-ER, *n.* One who holds a lease; a tenant under a lease. *Richardson.*

LEASE'MON-GER (*-mŭng-ger*), *n.* One who deals in leases. "Landlords and *leasemongers*." *Stowe.*

† **LEAS'ER** (*lēs'er*), *n.* 1. A gleaner. *Swift.*

2. A liar. — See *LEASING*. *Bp. Hall.*

LEASH [*lesh*, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wr.*; *lēs*, *S.*], *n.* [*It. lassa*; *Fr. laisse, lesse*. — From *Low L. leza*, for *L. laza*, loose (*sc. restis*, a rope). *Du Cange*. — *Ger. lasche*. *Serenius*.]

1. A thong or string by which a huntsman holds his dog, or a falconer his hawk.

Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,

Even like a fawning greyhound in the leash,

To let him slip at will. *Shak.*

2. The number usually leashed together by sportsmen; three; a brace and a half; as, "A *leash* of greyhounds."

I am sworn brother to a *leash* of drawers. *Shak.*

Or Cerberus himself pronounce

A *leash* of languages at once. *Endibras.*

3. A band for tying or fastening. *Boyle.*

LEASH, *v. a.* [*i. LEASHED*; *pp.* LEASHING, LEASHED.] To bind or tie together in a leash. *Shak.*

Leashed in like hounds, should Famine, Sword, and Fire

Crouch for employment. *Shak.*

† **LEAS'ING** (*lēs'ing*), *n.* [*A. S. leasung*; *leas*, false.] Lying; falsehood.

Thou shalt destroy them that speak *leasung*. *Ps. v. 6.*

† **LEA'SÖW** (*lēs'sö*), *n.* [*A. S. les, lasuw*.] A pasture; a lease. *Wickliffe.*

LEAST (*lēs*), *a.*; the *sup. of little*. [*A. S. læst*, superlative of *læssa*, irregular comparative of *lytel*, little.]

1. Smallest; minutest. "The *least* of all seeds." *Matt. xiii. 32.*

2. Below or inferior to the others in degree, rank, or importance.

Whoever, therefore, shall break one of these *least* commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven. *Matt. v. 19.*

LEAST, *ad.* In a degree below all others; in the smallest or lowest degree.

Thy youngest daughter does not love thee *least*. *Shak.*
Mammon, the *least* erected spirit that fell
From heaven. *Milton.*

At least, or *at the least*, at the smallest number, or at the lowest estimate. "Let the damsel abide with us a few days, *at the least* ten." *Gen. xxiv. 55.* "A dozen times *at least*." *Shak.* — Not to say more; to say the least; at any rate. "If it is possible to interest the imagination and the heart in favor of error, it is, *at least*, no less possible to interest them in favor of truth." *Stewart.* — In the least, in the smallest or lowest degree; as, "He was not in the least dismayed." — † *At leastways*, † *at leastwise*, or † *leastwise*, at least. *Barnes. More. Holmshed.*

† **LEAST'WISE**, *ad.* At least. *Hooker.*

† **LEA'SY** (lɛ'zɛ), *a.* [Probably A. S. *leas*, false. *Richardson.*] Likely to mislead; vague; fallacious. "The sense itself be left both loose and *leasy*." *Ascham.*

LEAT, *n.* [A. S. *leadan*, *lat*, to lead.] An artificial watercourse, as to, or from, a mill. *Francis.*

LEATH'ER (lɛθ'ər), *n.* [Goth. *hlethr*; A. S. *leth-er*, *leder*; Dut. *leder*, *leer*; Ger. *leder*; Dan. *leder*; Sw. *leder*; Icel. *leðr*; W. *leðr*.]

1. The skins of animals prepared for use by tanning, tawing, or other processes.

Thick sole *leather* is tanned; white kid for gloves is tawed; the upper *leather* for boots and shoes is tanned and curried; and fine Turkey *leather* is tawed, and afterwards slightly tanned. *Brande.*

2. The raw or undressed skins of animals.

[North of Eng.] *Wright.*

3. Skin, ludicrously or ironically. *Swift.*

LEATH'ER, *v. a.* To beat, as with a thong of leather; to strap. [Low.] *Jamieson. Grose.*

LEATH'ER, *a.* 1. Made of leather; leathern. "A *leather* apron." *Shak.*

2. Of, or consisting in, leather. "The *leather* manufacture." *Brande.*

LEATH'ER, or **LETH'ER**, *v. n.* [A. S. *hleothrian*, to make a loud noise; *hleothor*, a loud noise.] To proceed with noise or violence; to push forward eagerly. [Low and local.] *Ray. Todd.*

LEATH'ER-CÔAT, *n.* An apple with a tough rind; the golden russeting. [Local.] *Wright.*

LEATH'ER-DRËSS'ER, *n.* One who dresses the skins of animals. *Pope.*

LEATH'ER-JACK'ET, *n.* (*Ich.*) A fish of the Pacific Ocean. *Cook.*

LEATH'ER-MÔUTHED (lɛθ'ər-môuthd), *a.* Noting a fish which has its teeth in its throat, as the chub or cheven. *Wulson.*

LEATH'ERN (lɛθ'əm), *a.* Made or consisting of leather; leathery. "A *leathern* girdle." *Mutt.* iii. 4. "Leathern bags." *Pope.*

LEATH'ER-SELL'ER, *n.* One who sells leather.

LEATH'ER-WINGED (-wɪŋd), *a.* Having wings resembling leather, as the bat. *Spenser.*

LEATH'ER-WOOD (-wud), *n.* A genus of North American undershrubs, having a very tough, fibrous bark, which is sometimes used for thongs and for cordage; moose-wood; *Dirca*. *Gray.*

LEATH'ER-Y (lɛθ'ər-ɛ), *a.* Resembling leather; partaking of the nature of leather; tough; coriaceous. "A *leathery* skin." *Grev.*

LEAVE (lɛv), *n.* [A. S. *leaf*, *lef*; *lefan*, *lefan*, to leave, to permit. — See **LEAVE**, *v. a.*]

1. A grant of liberty by which restraint is removed; liberty; permission; allowance; license. "Give me *leave* to go from hence." *Shak.*
I must have *leave* to be grateful to any man who serves me. *Pope.*

2. The act of going away or departing; retirement; withdrawal; departure. "Occasion smiles upon a second *leave*." *Shak.*

To *take leave*, to go through with certain formalities on departure; to bid adieu or farewell; as, "To *take leave* of one's friends." "Paul ... then took his *leave* of the brethren." *Acts xviii. 18.* "Take *leave* and part; for you must part forthwith." *Shak.*

Syn. — *Leave* and *liberty* are asked for and given or granted; and they may sometimes be taken. A person begs *leave* or takes *leave*; and he may, on parting with another, take a final *leave* or *farewell*. *Per-mission* and *leave* are requested; and they are granted by, or obtained from, persons having authority. *Li-censes* are given by government; poetic *licenses* are

deviations from the common rules or forms of language, practised by poets.

LEAVE (lɛv), *v. a.* [A. S. *lefan*, to leave; Frs. *lèra*; Icel. *leifa*. — A. S. *lefan*, *lifun*, *lefan*, *ly-fan*, *alefan*, to permit; *lefan*, *gelefan*, *gely-fan*, to leave, or believe; *lifan*, *leofan*, to live. — These seem to be the same word, the radical meaning being, to abide or remain [A. S. *belifan*, *gelyfan*, *lifan*]; thus — *lifan*, to live, i. e. to abide or remain; *lefan*, to leave, or believe, i. e. to abide or remain by; *lefan*, *lefan*, to leave, i. e. to let abide or remain. *Richardson.* — See **BELIEVE**, **LEVE**, and **LIVE**.] [*i. LEFT*; *pp. LEAVING*, **LEFT**.]

1. To let, permit, or suffer to remain. "My peace I *leave* with you." *John xiv. 27.*
Leave one of your brethren here with me. *Gen. xlii. 33.*
Thou wilt not *leave* me in the loathsome grave. *Milton.*

2. To separate one's self from; to go away from; to withdraw or depart from; as, "He *left* the castle"; "The steamer *left* the pier." Yesterday, at the seventh hour, the fever *left* him. *John iv. 52.*
Must I thus *leave* thee, Paradise? thus *leave* Thee, native soil, these happy walks and shades? *Milton.*

3. To desist or cease from; to make an end of; — often with *off*. "Leave *off* delays." *Shak.*
When they saw the chief captain and the soldiers, they *left* beating of Paul. *Acts xxi. 32.*

4. To put or lay aside; to forsake or abandon; to give up or renounce; to relinquish. "To *leave* my base vocation."

Lo, we have *left* all, and have followed thee. *Mark x. 28.*

5. To give up or abandon; to commit or consign. "A child *left* to himself." *Prov. xxix. 15.*

To *leave* them to their own polluted ways. *Milton.*

6. To refer for decision; as, "To *leave* a question to arbitrators."

7. To permit without interposition. Whether *Esau* were a vassal I *leave* the reader to judge. *Locke.*

8. To have remaining at death. There be of them that have *left* a name behind them. *Ecclesi. xlv. 8.*

9. To cause to pass at one's death to the possession of another; to bequeath; to give by will; as, "He *left* a legacy to his friend."

I'll *leave* my son my virtuous deeds behind, And would my father had *left* me no more. *Shak.*

To *be left* to one's self, to be deserted: — to be permitted to follow one's inclinations. — To *leave off*, to desist or cease from; to forbear; — to forsake. "He began to *leave off* some of his old acquaintances." *Arbutnot.* — To *leave out*, to omit; "Leave no ceremony out." *Shak.* — to refer for decision, as to referees or arbitrators. [Colloquial.]

Syn. — See **ABANDON**.

LEAVE, *v. n.* 1. To cease; to make an end; to desist; to stop; — often with *off*.

When you find that vigorous heat abate, *Leave off*, and for another summons wait. *Roscommon.*

2. To put forth leaves; to leaf.

† **LEAVE** (lɛv), *v. a.* [Fr. *lever*. — See **LEVY**.] To levy or raise, as an army.

And after all an army strong she *leaved*. *Spenser.*

LEAVED (lɛvd), *a.* 1. Having leaves or foliage; leafed. "Thick-*leaved* box." *Congreve.*

Leaved is more in use than *leafed*. *Smart.*

2. Made with leaves or folds. "The two-*leaved* gate." *Isa. xlv. 1.*

† **LEAVE'LESS**, *a.* [From *leaf*.] Having no leaves; leafless. *Carew.*

† **LEAVE'LESS**, *a.* [From *leave*.] Destitute of permission or leave.

That *leaveless* none come in nor out. *Chaucer.*

LEAV'EN (lɛv'vɪn) [lɛv'vɪn, S. P. J. *Ja. Wr. Wb.*; lɛv'vɪn, W. F. *Sm.*; lɛv'vɪn, K.], *n.* [Low L. *levanum*, from L. *leo*, *levatus*, to raise; It. *levito*; Sp. *levadura*; Fr. *levain*.]

1. A substance which causes fermentation in that with which it is mixed; — particularly, yeast or sour dough, used for raising bread. "It shall not be baked with *leaven*." *Lev. vi. 15.*

Beer, ale, wine, and older work only by means of the *leaven* in them. *Rees.*

2. Any thing which mixes with a mass, and changes it to its own nature; — commonly used of something which depraves that with which it is mixed.

Take heed, and beware of the *leaven* of the Pharisees and of the Sadducees. *Mat. xvi. 6.*

LEAV'EN (lɛv'vɪn), *v. a.* [*i. LEAVENED*; *pp. LEAVENING*, **LEAVENED**.]

1. To induce fermentation in; to raise or lighten, as dough.

A little *leaven* *leaveneth* the whole lump. *Gal. v. 9.*

2. To imbue; to taint; to infect; to vitiate. That cruel something, unpossessed, Corrodes and *leaves* all the rest. *Prior.*

LEAV'EN-ING, *n.* 1. The act of making light by fermentation, as bread.

2. Leaven. "Kinds of *leavenings*." *Bacon.*

LEAV'EN-OÛS (lɛv'vɪn-ūs), *a.* Containing, or acting like, leaven. "*Leavenous* doctrine." *Milton.*

LEAV'ER, *n.* One who leaves. *Udal.*

LEAVES (lɛvz), *n.*; pl. of *leaf*. See **LEAF**.

LEAVE'-TAK-ING, *n.* The act of taking leave; formalities on parting. *Shak.*

LEAV'-IN-ESS, *n.* The state of being full of leaves; leafiness. *Sherwood.*

LEAV'INGS (lɛv'ɪŋz), *n. pl.* 1. Things left behind; things not carried away; remnants; fragments; relics; remains.

Sits in safety on the green bank side, And lives upon the *leavings* of the tide. *Langhorne.*

2. Things left as worthless; refuse; offal.

Scales, fins, and bones, the *leavings* of the feast. *Somerville.*

LEAV'Y, *a.* Full of leaves; leafy. *Sidney.*

LE-CÂN'Q-MÂN-OY, *n.* [Gr. *λεκανοπαρία*; *lekân*, a dish, and *parría*, prophesying.] Divination by means of water in a basin. *Crabb.*

LE-CÂN'Q-RÎNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystallizable substance obtained from several species of *Le-canora*, and some other lichens. *Brande.*

LEC'CA-GÛM, *n.* (*Com.*) The gum of the olive tree, which is abundantly collected at Lecca, in Calabria. *Brande.*

† **LECH**, *v. a.* [Fr. *lecher*.] To lick or smear; to latch. — See **LATCH**, *v. a.*, No. 2. *Shak.*

LECH'ER, *n.* [It. *lecco*, gluttony, lechery; *le-care*, to lick; Fr. *lecher*, to lick. — A. S. *liccra*, a glutton; *liccian*, to lick; Dut. *lekker*, dainty-mouthed, lickerish; Ger. *lecker*; Dut. *likken*, to lick; Ger. *lecken*. — See **LICK**, and **LICKER-ISH**.] A man given to lewdness; a salacious man; — written also *leacher* and *letcher*. *Shak.*

LECH'ER, *v. n.* To practise lewdness. *Shak.*

LECH'ER-OÛS, *a.* 1. Practising lewdness; lewd; lustful; libidinous; lascivious.

2. Inflaming or exciting animal desire. "*Lech-erous* drink." *Piers Ploughman.*

LECH'ER-OÛS-LY, *ad.* Lewdly; lustfully.

LECH'ER-OÛS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being lecherous; lewdness; lustfulness. *Johnson.*

LECH'ER-Y, *n.* The irregular indulgence of animal desire; lewdness; lasciviousness. *Shak.*

LEC-TI'CA, *n.* [L., from *lectus*, a couch.] (*Rom. Ant.*) A sort of couch or litter in which persons were carried from one place to another, in a reclining posture.

The *lectica* was originally a litter upon which invalids were carried and the dead were borne to the grave. *W. Scott.*

LEC'TION (lɛk'shun), *n.* [L. *lectio*; *lego*, *lectus* (Gr. *lêyo*), to lay in order, to gather, to read; It. *lezione*; Sp. *leccion*; Fr. *leçon*.]

1. A particular mode of reading or translating a passage in an author; a reading. "Other copies and various *lections*." *Milton.*

2. A portion of Scripture read in divine service; a lesson. *Hooper.*

LEC'TION-A-RY, *n.* [Low L. *lectionarium*, from L. *lectio*, *lectionis*, a reading; Fr. *lectionnaire*.] A book of selections from the Scriptures, used in the Roman Catholic service. *Warton.*

LECT'U-AL, *a.* [L. *lectuālis*; *lectus*, a couch or bed.] (*Med.*) Noting a disease which confines the patient to the bed. [*n.*] *Crabb.*

LECT'URE (lɛk'tʃər), *n.* [It. *lettura*, from L. *lego*, *lectus*, to read; Sp. *lectura*; Fr. *lecture*.]

1. The act or the practice of reading. "In the *lecture* of Holy Scripture." [*n.*] *Broome.*

2. A discourse read or pronounced on any subject, particularly with a view to instruct.

When letters from Caesar were given to Rusticus he refused to open them till the philosopher had done his *lecture*. *Tagher.*

3. Censure or reproof administered in a formal or magisterial manner. *Addison.*
 4. A rehearsal of a lesson; a recitation. [English universities.] *Wright.*
LECT'URE (lɛkt'ʃər), *v. a.* [*i.* LECTURED; *pp.* LECTURING, LECTURED.]
 1. To read or deliver a lecture to. "While he is lecturing his students." *Smith.*
 2. To censure or reprove in a formal or magisterial manner. *Pope.*
LECT'URE (lɛkt'ʃər), *v. n.* To read or deliver a lecture or lectures. *Johnson.*
LECT'UR-ER, *n.* 1. One who lectures; one who reads or delivers lectures. *Johnson.*
 2. A preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector or vicar. *Clarendon.*
LECT'URE-SHIP (lɛkt'ʃər-ʃɪp), *n.* The office or the state of a lecturer. *Swift.*
LECT'UR-ING, *n.* Act of one who lectures.
†LECT'URN, *n.* [Old Fr. *lectrin*, from L. *lego*, *lectus*, to read.] A reading-desk in a church; — written also *lectorne* and *lectern*. *Chaucer.*
LĒD, *i.* from *lead*. See **LEAD**.
LĒ'DA, *n.* (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Chacornac in 1856. *Lovering.*
LĒD-CAPTAIN (-tjən), *n.* An obsequious attendant; a favorite that follows, as if led by a string. "One of her *led-captains*." *Swift.*
†LĒD'EN, or **†LĒD'DEN**, *n.* [A. S. *læden*, *leden*, Latin, language. — A corruption of Latin. *Skinner*, *Tyrwhitt*.] Peculiar language or speech. "The *ladden* of the gods." *Spenser.* The *ladden* of the birds most perfectly she knew. *Drayton.*
LĒDGE (lɛdʒ), *n.* [A. S. *leger*, a place for laying or lying; *leggan*, to lay; Dut. *leger*; Ger. *lager*; Dan. *lager*; Sw. *liger*.]
 1. That upon which any thing is or may be laid; — particularly a narrow shelf, or any thing projecting in the manner of a shelf.
 The four parallel sticks, rising above five inches higher than the handkerchief, served as *ledges* on each side. *Swift.*
 2. A small moulding. "The borders [of the bases] were between the *ledges*." 1 *Kings* vii. 28.
 3. A layer or stratum upon which others rest.
 Then, that the lowest *ledge* or row be merely of stone, and the broader the better. *Wotton.*
 4. A projecting mass of rock, as on the side of a hill, or extending into the sea. *Dryden.*
 That buoyant lumber may sustain you o'er
 The rocky shelves and *ledges* to the shore. *Falconer.*
 5. The bar of a gate. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*
 6. (*Naut.*) A small piece of timber placed athwart ships, under the deck, beneath the beams. *Dana.*
LĒDGE-MENT, *n.* (*Arch.*) A horizontal course of stone or mouldings. *Britton.*
LĒDGE-R (lɛdʒ-ər), *n.* [Dut. *legger*, any thing laid or put so as to rest in a place, from A. S. *leggan*, to lay; Dut. *leggen*.]
 1. (*Arch.*) A piece of timber nailed horizontally to the standards of scaffolding, upon which are placed the outer ends of the putlogs; — also written *ligger*. *Britton.*
 2. [A. S. *leggan*, to lie. *Richardson*. — L. *lego*, to gather. *Bailey*.] The merchant's principal account-book, in which are collected and arranged, each under its proper account, the various transactions scattered through the journal and the day-book; — called also *ledger-book*.
 Written also *leger*. — "In the sense of an account-book, this orthography [*ledger*] is settled by long custom." *Todd.*
 3. A large, flat stone laid over a tomb.
LĒDGE-BOOK (-bʊk), *n.* The merchant's principal account-book; a ledger.
 Conscience is a great *ledger-book*, in which all our offences are written and registered. *Burton.*
LĒDGE-LINE, *n.* [Fr. *léger*, light, and Eng. *line*.] (*Mus.*) A line added above or below the staff for the reception of any note too high or too low to be written within it; an added line; — written also *leger-line*. *Moore.*
LĒD-HORSE, *n.* A horse which carries a load on his back, and is led; a pack-horse. *Johnson.*
LĒE, *n.* [A. S. *hleō*, *hleow*, a shelter; *hlæw*, *hlaw*, that which covers, rising ground.]

1. (*Naut.*) A place sheltered from the wind by an intervening object, as a bluff; — the side of any thing opposite to that from which the wind blows. *Dana.*
 2. Dregs. "The people's wretched *lee*." — See **LEES**.
By the lee, (*Naut.*) noting the situation of a vessel going free when she has fallen off so much as to bring the wind round the stern, so as to take the sails aback on the other side. *Dana*. — *Under the lee of*, (*Naut.*) being on the lee side of, under the shelter of; as, "Under the lee of the land."
LĒE, *a.* (*Naut.*) Noting that side of a vessel which is opposite to the side against which the wind strikes; — opposed to *weather*: — of or pertaining to the lee side of a vessel; as, "The lee bow"; "The lee scuppers."
Lee gage, the position of a vessel when to leeward of another. — *Lee lurch*, a sudden rolling of a vessel to leeward, as in going close-hauled, in a high wind. — *Lee shore*, a shore against which the wind blows; a shore to leeward of a vessel. — *On the lee beam*, in a direction to leeward at right angles to the keel. — *Lee tide*, a tide setting in the direction in which the wind blows. *Dana.*
†LĒE, *v. n.* To lie. — See **LIE**. *Chaucer.*
LĒE-BOARD, *n.* (*Naut.*) A board which, being let down into the water on the lee side of flat-bottomed vessels, opposes the action of the wind to drive them to leeward. *Brande.*
LĒECH, *n.* A tub or vessel in which wood ashes are leached; — written also *leach*. *Moore.*
LĒECH, *v. a.* [Dut. *lecken*, to leak. — See **LEAK**.] [*i.* LEECHED; *pp.* LEECHING, LEECHED.] To cause a fluid to percolate through, as water through wood-ashes to make lye; — written also *leach* and *leech*. — See **LEACH**. *Moore.*
LĒECH, *n.* [A. S. *lece*, *lece*, a physician, a leech; Dan. *lege*, a physician; Sw. *läkare*; Icel. *læknari*; Ir. *leagh*; Rus. *lekar*, *likar*.]
 1. A physician. *Spenser*. — Obsolete in this sense, except perhaps in compounds, as *horse-leech*.
 2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of red-blooded aquatic worms, having a sucker at each end of the body, and subsisting chiefly by sucking the blood of other animals; *Hirudo*. *Eng. Cyc.*
 The species of *leech* which is of the greatest value is the medicinal leech, *Sanguisuga medicinalis*. The mouth is situated in the centre of the anterior sucker, and contains three jaws. Each of these is armed on its edge with two rows of very fine teeth, which penetrate the skin by a motion resembling that of a semi-circular saw. As a remedial agent in medicine, *leeches* are held in deservedly high repute. *Burd.*
 3. (*Naut.*) The edge of a sail, at the sides. — See **LEACH**. *Mar. Dict.*
LĒECH, *v. a.* [A. S. *læcnian*; *lece*, a physician; Dan. *lege*; Sw. *läka*.]
 1. † To cure; to treat with medicine. *Chaucer.*
 2. To apply leeches to, as a diseased part of the body. *Wright.*
†LĒECH-CRAFT, *n.* The art of healing. *Spenser.*
LĒE-CHĒE, *n.* An East Indian fruit. *Hamilton.*
LĒECH-LINE, *n.* See **LEACH-LINE**. *Mar. Dict.*
†LĒECH-MAN, *n.* A physician. *Poem*, 1602.
LĒECH-TUB, *n.* A tub in which ashes are leached; leach-tub. *Moore.*
LĒECH-WAY, *n.* [A. S. *le*, a body, a corpse, and Eng. *way*.] The path which leads to the grave; way of all flesh. [Local, Eng.] *Todd.*
LĒEF, *a.* 1. Beloved; dear; lief. *Holnshed.*
 2. Willing. — See **LIEF**. *Gower.*
LĒEF, *ad.* Willingly. — See **LIEF**. *Spenser.*
LĒEFANCE, *n.* (*Naut.*) An iron bar on which the sheets of fore-and-aft sails traverse. *Simmonds.*
LĒEK, *n.* [A. S. *leac*; Ger. *lauch*; Dan. *læg*; Sw. *läk*; Icel. *laukur*.] (*Bot.*) A broad-leaved succulent species of *Allium*, or onion, having instead of a bulb a cylindrical body composed of the tender, colorless bases of the leaves, which are rolled compactly round each other; *Allium porrum*. *Eng. Cyc.*
 The *lek* is the emblem of Wales, as the rose is of England, the *thistle* of Scotland, and the *shamrock* of Ireland.
LĒE-LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of felspar; — so named from Mr. *Lee*, of Cambridge, Eng. *Dana.*

LĒER, *n.* [A. S. *hleor*, *hlear*.]
 1. † The cheek. "With a loud voice, and the tears trilling down his *leers*." *Holnshed.*
 2. † General color; complexion. "The cat-tle are all of that *leer*." *Holland.*
 3. A look with the cheek presented to the object; an oblique or sly look; a look askance. "The *leer* of invitation." *Shak.*
 The conscious smiler and the jealous *leer*. *Pope.*
 4. A long arched building in which glass articles are placed to assume hardness and temper; an annealing furnace. *Simmonds.*
LĒER, *v. n.* [*i.* LĒERED; *pp.* LĒERING, LĒERED.] To look with the face partially averted; to look obliquely or askance, as in solicitation, contempt, or affectation. "You *leer* upon me, do you?" *Shak.*
 He is dosing, not *leering* at the young woman. *Walpole.*
LĒER, *v. a.* To beguile with leering.
 To gild a face with smiles and *leer* a man to ruin. *Dryden.*
†LĒER, *a.* [A. S. *gelær*; Ger. *leer*.]
 1. Empty. "A *leer* stomach." *Richardson.*
 The horse runs *leer* away without the man. *Harrington.*
 2. Frivolous; trifling; foolish. *B. Jonson.*
 He ... never speaks without a *leer* sense. *Butler.*
LĒER'ING, *p. a.* 1. Looking obliquely or askance.
 2. Sneaking. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*
LĒER'ING-LY, *ad.* With an arch, oblique look.
LĒES (lɛz), *n. sing. & pl.* [Fr. *lie*. — From Low L. *lia*, lees; from L. *limus*, mud. *Du Cange*.] From A. S. *hycan*, to lie. *Richardson*.] The grosser part of a liquid, which settles at the bottom; dregs; sediment.
 The wine of life is drawn, and the mere *lees* is left this vault to bug off. *Shak.*
SYN. — See **DREGS**.
†LĒESE, *v. a.* [A. S. *lysan*, *leasan*. — See **LOSE**.]
 To lose. "He that findeth his life shall *leese* it." *Matt. x. 29, Wickliffe's Trans.*
†LĒESE, *v. a.* [L. *ledeo*, *lesus*.] To hurt; to ruin or destroy. "The princes of the people sought to *leese* him." *Wickliffe.*
LĒET, *n.* [A. S. *leth*, *leth*, a territorial division, a *lathe*; *latian*, to assemble. *Covell*. *Richardson*.] (*Eng. Law*.) A court of record, held once or twice a year within a hundred, lordship, or manor, for the preservation of the peace and the punishment of trivial misdemeanors; view of frank-pledge; court-leet. *Wishaw.*
 Its original intent was to view the frank-pledges, that is, the freemen of the liberty who anciently were all pledges for the good behavior of each other. It has, however, latterly fallen into almost total desuetude. *Burrill.*
†LĒET'-ALE, *n.* A dinner or feast at the time of leet. [England.] *Warton.*
LĒE'WARD (lɛ'wɔrd or lɛ'wɔrd) [lɛ'wɔrd, W. P. J. E. P. Ja. W. W. b.; lɛ'wɔrd or lɛ'wɔrd, K. Sm.; lɛ'wɔrd, S.], *n.* (*Naut.*) The lee side; — opposed to *windward*.
 To the *leeward*, or to *leeward*, in a direction opposite to that from which the wind blows.
 The opposite of *lee* is *weather*, and of *leeward* is *windward*; the first two being adjectives." *Dana.*
||LĒE'WARD, *a.* (*Naut.*) Lee. [R.]
 By change of wind to *leeward* side. *Swift.*
LĒE'WAY, *n.* (*Naut.*) The deviation of a course actually run by a vessel from the course steered upon, caused by drifting to leeward, as when sailing close-hauled with but a part of her sails set. It is the angle which the line of the ship's keel makes with the line which she actually describes through the water. *Dana*. *Brande.*
†LĒFE. See **LEEF**, and **LIEF**. *Wright.*
LĒFT, *i. & p.* from *leave*. See **LEAVE**.
LĒFT, *a.* [Gr. *laís*; L. *laevus*. — Dut. *linksch*, *lyfte*, *lucht*; Ger. *link*; Old Eng. *lyfts*.] Or, pertaining to, the part or side opposed to the right; as, "The *left* hand"; "The *left* ear"; "The *left* lung."
 On or to the *left*, or the *left* hand, in a direction from the left side; nearer the left side than the right side; as, "To turn to the *left*"; "To pass on the *left*." "He ... put five [slavers] on the right hand and five on the *left*." 2 *Chron. iv. 8*. — Over the *left* shoulder, or over the *left*, contrariwise. "What the Protestant religion gets by lives and fortunes spent in the service

of a Popish successor, will be *over the left shoulder*." *Julian the Apostate*, 1632. — *The left bank of a river*, that bank which is on the left hand in sailing down the stream towards the mouth.

“The left hand,” says Horne Tooke, “is that which is *learned*, *lear’ed*, *left*, or which we are taught to leave out of use when one hand only is employed.” This etymology is adopted by Richardson and Trench.

“The English *awk*,” anciently, as appears from the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, *left*, more generally denoted inversion or perversion, — *awk-end*, *awk-stroke*, i. e. a back-stroke (It. *un riverso*), and the objective *awkward*. With the prefix *ge*, it became *gawk*, *gawky*, left-handed, clumsy, evidently the origin of Fr. *gauche* [left], a word which has greatly troubled the French etymologists. The Belgic and Lower Saxon *lufte*, *lucht*, *luchter* show that their English sister *left* is not from *leave*, at least not its participle passive.” *Qu. Rev.* vol. iv. — See **RIGHT**.

LEFT’-HAND, *a.* On, or in a direction from, the left side; left; sinister. *Prior.*

LEFT’-HÄND’ED, *a.* 1. Having greater facility in the use of the left than of the right hand; habitually using the left hand rather than the right.

Among all these people, there were seven hundred chosen men *left-handed*. *Judg.* xx. 16.

2. Sinister; sinisterous; unlucky; inauspicious; untoward. *B. Jonson.*

3. Clumsy; awkward; not dexterous or expert; unskilful. *Roget.*

Left-handed marriage, in the families of sovereign princes, and of the higher nobility, in Germany, a marriage between a man of superior and a woman of inferior rank, in which it is stipulated that the latter and her children shall not enjoy the rank nor inherit the possessions of the husband; morganatic marriage. — See **MORGANATIC**. *Brande.*

LEFT’-HÄND’ED-NÉSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being left-handed. *Donne.*

LEFT’-HÄND’-NÉSS, *n.* Left-handedness; awkwardness. [R.] *Ld. Chesterfield.*

LEFT’-ÖFF, *p. a.* Laid aside; no longer worn.

† **LEFT’-WIT-TED**, *a.* Dull; stupid. *B. Jonson.*

LĒG, *n.* [It. *laca*. — Sw. *lugg*. — From A. S. *legan*, to place. *Richardson.*]

1. The limb upon which man, and many other animals, stand, and by which they walk or run; — particularly the part between the knee and the foot.

2. The upright part of any thing upon which it stands; as, “The legs of a table.”

Leg of an hyperbola, a branch of the hyperbola. — *Hyperbolic legs*, branches of a curve which partake of the nature of a hyperbola in having an asymptote. — *Leg of a triangle*, a side of a triangle, particularly one of the sides about the right angle of a right angled triangle. — *To make a leg*, to bow, drawing the leg backwards. *Shak.* — *To stand on one’s own legs*, to trust to one’s self; to be independent of assistance from others. *Collier.*

LĒG’A-CY, *n.* [L. *legatum*; *lego*, *legatus*, to send with a commission, to bequeath; It. *legato*; Sp. *legado*; Fr. *legs*.] A gift of goods and chattels by a will or testament; a bequest.

“The word *legacy* properly imports a gift of personal, as *devise* does a gift of real property; but it may, by reference and construction, be descriptive of real estate. *Burrill.*

General, or *pecuniary*, *legacy*, a gift by will of a sum of money. — *Special legacy*, a gift by will of a specific article, as a piece of plate. — *Female legacy*, a legacy the right to which vests permanently in the legatee, though it is not payable until a future time. *Burrill.*

LĒG’A-CY-HÜNT’ER, *n.* One who endeavors to insinuate himself into the favor of the rich, in the hope of obtaining a legacy. *Macaulay.*

LĒG’A-CY-HÜNT’ING, *n.* The pursuit of the legacy-hunter. *Hawkins.*

LĒ’GAL, *a.* [L. *legalis*; *lex*, *legis*, law; It. *legale*; Sp. *legal*; Fr. *legal*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or concerning, law; as, “*Legal knowledge*”; “*A legal question*.”

2. Authorized, sanctioned, or permitted by law; according, or conformable, to law; as, “*A legal transaction*”; “*A legal marriage*.”

3. Instituted, prescribed, or required by law; lawful; as, “*The legal rate of interest*.”

4. Created or constituted by law.

The exceptions must be confined to legal crimes. *Fairy.*

5. Governed by, or construed according to, the rules of law, as distinguished from the rules

of equity; — opposed to *equitable*. “*A legal estate*.” “*Legal assets*.” *Burrill.*

6. According to the old dispensation, or the law of Moses. [R.] *Milton.*

Legal fiction, fiction of law. — See **FICTION**.

SYN. — See **LAWFUL**.

LĒ-GÄ’LIS HÖ’MÖ. [L.] (*Old Eng. Law*.) A lawful man; a person to whom no objection could be made in a court of justice; one not outlawed, excommunicated, or infamous; one *rectus in curia*. *Burrill.*

LĒ’GAL-ISM, *n.* The state, or the doctrine, of a legalist. “*Imputation of legalism*.” [R.] *Eden.*

LĒ’GAL-IST, *n.* 1. One who adheres to law; one who acts according to the law. *Buck.*

2. (*Theol.*) One who relies for salvation on works of law, either moral or ceremonial. *Eden.*

LĒ-GÄL’-TY, *n.* [It. *legalità*; Sp. *legalidad*; Fr. *légalité*.]

1. The state or the quality of being legal; conformity to law; lawfulness. *Barrow.*

2. (*Law*.) The quality, character, or condition of a *legalis homo*; — behavior according to law. — See **LEGALIS HOMO**. *Burrill.*

3. (*Theol.*) Reliance on works of law for salvation. — See **LEGALIST**, No. 2. *Burke.*

LĒ-GÄL’-ZÄ’TION, *n.* 1. The act of legalizing; a making legal. *Elliot.*

2. (*Law*.) An attestation, given by an officer duly authorized, of the truth of the signatures to a paper, and of the quality of those who made or received it, in order that faith and credit may be given to it elsewhere. *Bouvier.*

LĒ’GÄL-IZE, *v. a.* [It. *legalizzare*; Sp. *legalizar*; Fr. *légaliser*.] 1. **LEGALIZED**; *pp.* **LEGALIZING**, **LEGALIZED**.] To make legal; to authorize or sanction by act of legislation; to legitimate.

Legalizing a base traffic of votes and pensions. *Burke.*

LĒ’GÄL-LY, *ad.* According to law; in a manner authorized, prescribed, or sanctioned by law.

† **LĒ-GÄN’TINE**, *a.* Legatine. *Strype.*

LĒG’A-TÄ-RY, *n.* [L. *legatarius*; *lego*, *legatus*, to bequeath; It. & Sp. *legatario*; Fr. *légitime*.] One who has a legacy; a legatee. [R.] *Ayliffe.*

LĒG’ATE [lĒg’ät, S. P. J. K. Wb.; lĒg’ät, W. F. Ja. Sm. W. r.; lĒg’ät, Buchanan.] *n.* [L. *legatus*; *lego*, *legatus*, to send with a commission; It. *legato*; Sp. *legado*; Fr. *légal*.]

1. One sent with a commission to act for another; an ambassador; a deputy. *Dryden.*

2. The pope’s ambassador; a cardinal or a bishop sent by the pope as his ambassador to a sovereign prince.

Look where the holy legate comes apace,
To give us warrant from the hand of Heaven. *Shak.*

Legate a latere [L. *a latere*, from the side], a cardinal commissioned to represent the pope in councils, or sent into a province of the papal dominions as governor. — *Legate de latere* [L. *de latere*, from the side, in a sense less close than *a latere*], one, not a cardinal, sent by the pope on an apostolical mission. — *Legate by office*, one upon whom, by virtue of his dignity and rank in the church, the title of legate is conferred by the pope as a mark of distinction, but who has no special mission. *Rees.* — *Legate of the church*, one who read the prayers in a Jewish synagogue; — so called because he was supposed to offer the prayers in the name of all and for all. *Eden.*

LĒG’A-TĒĒ’, *n.* [L. *lego*, *legatus*, to bequeath.] (*Law*.) One to whom a legacy is left. *Dryden.*

LĒG’ATE-SHIP, *n.* The state of one who is a legate; the office of a legate. *Notstock.*

LĒG’A-TINE (19), *a.* 1. Of, or pertaining to, a legate. “*Legatine power*.” *Holmshed.*

2. Made by, or proceeding from, a legate. “*A legatine constitution*.” *Ayliffe.*

LĒ-GÄ’TION, *n.* [L. *legatio*; It. *legazione*; Sp. *legación*; Fr. *légalion*.]

1. An embassy; a deputation; mission. *Bacon.*

2. The whole body of diplomatic agents of a particular nation, who reside at, or near, the seat of government of a foreign power; as, “*The legation of the United States at Paris*.”

3. The district over which the pope’s *legatus a latere* has jurisdiction. *Rees.*

LĒ-GÄ’TO. [It., *joined*.] (*Mus.*) A term denoting that the movement is to be performed in a close,

smooth, and gliding manner; — represented by a slur under or over the notes; — opposed to *staccato*. *Moore.*



LĒG’A-TÖR’ (130) [lĒg’ä-tör’, S. W. Ja. Sm.; lĒg’ä-tör, P. K. Wr. Wb.], *n.* [L.] One who leaves a legacy; a testator. *Dryden.*

LĒG’-BÄIL, *n.* A flight or running away from justice. [Low or ludicrous.] *Jamieson.*

† **LĒGE**, *v. a.* [A. S. *leggan*, to place or put down.] To lay down; to allege; — to allay. *Chaucer.*

|| **LĒ’GEND**, or **LĒG’END** [lĒ’jend, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. C. W. r.; lĒd’jend, E. Sm. Wb. Ash], *n.* [L. *legenda*, *legendum*, to be read; *lego*, to read; It. *leggenda*; Sp. *legenda*; Fr. *légende*.]

1. A book formerly used at divine service in the Roman Catholic church, containing a record of the lives of saints and martyrs. *Brande.*

2. A fictitious or doubtful narrative, as of the exploits of heroes; a fable; a myth. *Bentley.*

3. Any narrative, memorial, relation, or record. “*The whole legend of love*.” *Steele.*

4. (*Numismatics*.) The motto round the field of a coin or a medal, near the edge; — opposed to *inscription*, which is written across it. *Brande.*

Golden legend, a collection of the lives of saints, made in the thirteenth century, and used by the Roman Catholic church for two hundred years. *Brande.*

“This word is sometimes pronounced with the vowel in the first syllable short, as if written *lĒd-jend*. This has the feeble plea of the Latin word *lego* to produce, but with what propriety can we make this plea for a short vowel, in English, when we pronounce that very vowel long in the Latin word we derive it from? The genuine and ancient analogy of our language, as Dr. Wallis observes, is, when a word of two syllables has the accent on the first, and the vowel is followed by a single consonant, to pronounce the vowel long. It is thus we pronounce all Latin words of this kind; and in this manner we should certainly have pronounced all our English words, if an affectation of following Latin quantity had not disturbed the natural progress of pronunciation. But, besides this analogy, the word in question has the authority of Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Bailey, Entick, Perry, and Buchanan, on its side. Dr. Kenrick and Dr. Ash are the only abettors of the short sound.” *Walker.*

|| **LĒ’GEND**, *v. a.* To narrate in a legend. *Hall.*

|| **LĒG’EN-DÄ-RY** [lĒd’jen-dä-rĕ, W. P. E. K. Sm.; lĒ’jen-dä-rĕ, Ja. C. W. r.], *n.* [It. *leggendario*; *legenda*, a legend, Sp. *legendario*, Fr. *légendaire*.]

1. A book containing legends of saints; a legend. — See **LEGEND**, No. 1. *Cockerham.*

2. A writer or relater of legends. *Sheldon.*

“As the preceding word has, by the clearest analogy, the vowel in the first syllable long, so this word, by having the accent higher than the antepenultimate, has as clear an analogy for having the same vowel short.” *Walker.*

|| **LĒG’EN-DÄ-RY**, *a.* 1. Of, or pertaining to, a legend or legends. “*Legendary writers*.” *Lloyd.*

2. Partaking of the nature of a legend; fabulous; romantic. “*Legendary stories*.” *Bourne.*

LĒG’ER (lĒd’jer), *n.* [Dut. *legger*, from A. S. *leggan*, to lay; Dut. *leggen*.]

1. He who, or that which, is laid in a place; — commonly used as an adjective. *Watson.*

2. A resident ambassador; — commonly written *leger ambassador*. Written also *kidger*, *leiger*, and *lieger*. “*Leger ambassadors*.” *Bacon.*

3. The merchant’s principal account-book; *leger-book*. — See **LENGER**.

LĒG’ER, *a.* [Fr. *leger*.]

1. Resident; as, “*A leger ambassador*.”

2. † Light; trifling; as, “*Leger performances*.” *Bacon.*

LĒG’ER-BOOK (lĒd’jer-bāk), *n.* The merchant’s principal account-book. — See **LENGER-BOOK**.

LĒG’ER-DE-MÄIN’, *n.* [Fr. *leger* (from L. *levis*, *Menage*), light, nimble, and *de*, of, and *main*, hand.] The art of performing tricks which depend chiefly on dexterity, or nimbleness of hand; sleight of hand; juggling; juggle. *South.*

LĒG’ER-DE-MÄIN’IST, *n.* A performer of leger-demain. [R.] *Observer.*

LĒ-GĒR’-TY, *n.* [Fr. *légereté*; *léger*, light, nimble.] Lightness; nimbleness. [R.] *Shak.*

† LĒGGE (lēg), *v. a.* [A. S. *leggan*; Dut. *leggen*.] To place; to lay. *Wickliffe.*

LĒGGED (lēgd), *a.* Having legs; — used in composition. "Two-legged." *Dryden.*

LĒG'GER, *n.* A man who propels a barge through a canal-tunnel, by pushing with his legs against the walls. *Buchanan.*

† LĒG'GER, *v. a.* To ease; to relieve. *Chaucer.*

LĒG'GET, *n.* A tool used by thatchers in driving or cleaning reed. *Wright.*

LĒG-GI-Ā'DRŌ. [It.; *leggiero* (Fr. *leger*), light, nimble.] (*Mus.*) Brisk; lively. *Moore.*

† LĒG-GI-Ā'DROUS, *a.* [It. *leggiadro*.] Graceful. *Beaumont.*

LĒG'GIN, *n.* Same as LEGGING. *Murray.*

LĒG'GING, *n.*; pl. LEGGINGS. A kind of garment which is drawn on the leg in the manner of an outside stocking, — usually worn with a kind of half-boot, to which it is often sewed. *Simmonds.*

LĒG'HÖRN, *n.* A plaited fabric for bonnets and hats made from the straw of a variety of bearded wheat, cut when green and bleached; — so called from having been imported from Leghorn. *Simmonds.*

LĒG-I-BİL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or the state of being legible; legibility. *Todd.*

LĒG'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *legibilis*; It. *leggibile*; Sp. *legible*; Fr. *lisible*.]

1. That may be read; clear in its characters; readable; plain; fair. "Plainly legible." *Boyle.*
2. Apparent; discoverable; evident.

People's opinions of themselves are *legible* in their countenances. *Collier.*

Syn. — See FAIR.

LĒG'I-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being legible; legibility. *Ash.*

LĒG'I-BLY, *ad.* In a legible manner. *Johnson.*

LĒ'GION (lē'jun), *n.* [L. *legio*; *lego*, to collect; It. *legione*; Sp. *legion*; Fr. *légion*.]

1. (*Rom. Ant.*) A body of troops which, although subdivided into several smaller bodies, was regarded as forming an organized whole, and was composed exclusively of Roman citizens, except on very pressing occasions, when slaves were taken into it. *W. Smith.*
2. The number of soldiers in a *legion* varied at different periods. In its lowest computation it appears to have amounted to 3000 foot and 200 horses; and in its highest, to have risen to 6000 foot and 400 horses. *Melmoth.*
3. A military force; an army; a host. *Philips.*
4. A great number; a multitude. *Shak.*

The partition between good and evil is broken down; and where one sin has entered, *legions* will force their way through the same breach. *Rogers.*

Legion of honor, an order instituted by Napoleon I. in 1802, for merit both military and civil. *Brande.*

LĒ'GION-ARY (lē'jun-ə-rē), *a.* [L. *legionarius*; It. & Sp. *legionario*; Fr. *légiionnaire*.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, a legion. "The legionary soldiers." *Saville.*
2. Containing a legion or legions. *Johnson.*
3. Containing or consisting of a great number. "The legionary body of errors." *Browne.*

LĒ'GION-ARY, *n.* One of a legion of soldiers; a legionary soldier. *Milton.*

LĒ'GION-RY, *n.* A body of legions. [*a.*] *Pollok.*

LĒG'IS-LĀTE, *v. n.* [L. *lex*, *legis*, a law, and *fero*, *latus*, to bring forward; to propose; Sp. *legislar*.] [*i.* LEGISLATED; *pp.* LEGISLATING, LEGISLATED.] To make or enact a law or laws.

Solon, in *legislating* for the Athenians, had an idea of a more perfect constitution than he gave them. *Sp. Watson.*

LĒG-IS-LĀTION, *n.* [It. *legislazione*; Sp. *legislacion*; Fr. *législation*.] The act of legislating; the making or enacting of laws.

Fythagoras joined *legislation* to his philosophy. *Littleton.*

LĒG-IS-LĀ-TIVE (lēd'jis-lā-tiv, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm. C. W. R.; lēd-jis-lā-tiv, *Ash*, *Scott*, *Dyche*; lē'jis-lā-tiv, *Ja.*), *a.* [It. & Sp. *legislativo*; Fr. *législatif*. — See LEGISLATE.]

1. That makes or enacts laws; law-making. "Legislative power." *Locke.*

2. Of, or pertaining to, legislation or to a legislature; as, "Legislative proceedings."

The poet is a kind of lawgiver, and those qualities are proper to the legislative style. *Dryden.*

LĒG'IS-LĀ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a legislative manner; by legislation. *Ch. Ob.*

LĒG'IS-LĀ-TOR (lēd'jis-lā-tur, S. W. J. E. F. Sm. W. R.; lēd-jis-lā-tur, *P. Ash*; lē'jis-lā-tur, *Ja.*), *n.* [L. *lex*, *legis*, law, and *ktor*, a mover or proposer; It. *legislatore*; Sp. *legislador*; Fr. *législateur*.]

1. One who makes laws for a state or community; a lawgiver; a lawmaker. *Pope.*
2. The term is chiefly applied to certain distinguished lawgivers of antiquity; such as Moses among the Jews, Theseus, Draco, and Solon among the Athenians, and Numa among the Romans. *Brande.*

2. A member of a legislature. *Baker.*

LĒG-IS-LĀ-TOR'IAL, *a.* Relating to a legislature. [*a.*] *Ed. Rev.*

LĒG-IS-LĀ-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or the state of a legislator. *Ld. Halifax.*

LĒG'IS-LĀ-TRESS, *n.* A female lawgiver. "Wholesome laws of this *legislatress*." *Shafesbury.*

LĒG'IS-LĀ-TURE (lēd'jis-lā-tur) [lēd'jis-lā-tur, *K.*; lēd'jis-lā-chur, *S. W. R.*; lēd'jis-lā-chur, *W.*; lēd'jis-lā-tur, *J. E. F. Sm. R. C.*; lē'jis-lā-tur, *Ja.*; lēd-jis-lā-tur, *P.*], *n.* [It. & Sp. *legislatura*; Fr. *legislature*.] The legislative body in a state; the body or bodies in a state in which is vested the power of making laws.

In Great Britain, the legislature consists of the sovereign, lords, and commons, whose joint consent is indispensable to the making of any law. In the more important English colonial establishments, it consists of a governor and council appointed by the home government, and an assembly or house, the members of which are elected by the people, as in the Canadas, in New Brunswick, and in the English West Indies. In most of the states of the American Union, the legislature consists of the governor and two branches or houses, all elected by the people. The national legislature of the United States is styled Congress, and consists of the president, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. *Brande. Ency. Am.*

"Some respectable speakers in the House of Commons pronounce the *e* in the first syllable of this word long, as if written *legislature*, and think they are wonderfully correct in doing so, because the first syllable of all Latin words, compounded of *lex*, is long." *Walker.*

We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, lē-gis-lā-ture (also *legislative*, lē-gis-lā-tive), a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthoepists.

LĒ'GIST, *n.* [It. & Sp. *legista*, Fr. *légiste*.] One skilled in law; a lawyer. *Bacon.*

LĒ-GĪT'I-MA-CY, *n.* 1. The state or the quality of being legitimate; accordance with the municipal law of the land; legitimacy; as, "The legitimacy of a government."

2. Lawfulness of birth; state of one born in lawful wedlock; — opposed to *bastardy*. *Ayliffe.*
3. Accordance to the laws or rules of a science or art; as, "The legitimacy of a syllogism."
4. Quality of being real or true; genuineness; — opposed to *spuriousness*. *Woodward.*

LĒ-GĪT'I-MATE, *a.* [L. *legitimus*; *lex*, *legis*, law; It. *legittimo*; Sp. *legítimo*; Fr. *légitime*.]

1. In accordance with law; legal; lawful; as, "A legitimate government."
2. Lawfully begotten; born in wedlock. *Legitimate* Edgar, I must have your land; Our father's love is to the bastard Edmund. *Shak.*
3. According to, or authorized by, the laws or rules of a science or art. "Legitimate syllogisms." *Stewart.*
4. Genuine; not spurious. "The legitimate production of such an author." *Todd.*

Syn. — See LAWFUL.

LĒ-GĪT'I-MATE, *v. a.* [It. *legittimare*; Sp. *legitimar*; Fr. *légitimer*.] [*i.* LEGITIMATED; *pp.* LEGITIMATING, LEGITIMATED.]

1. To render legitimate; to make lawful; to legalize. "To legitimate vice." *Milton.*
2. To place in the condition and rights of one born legitimately.

The Duke of Lancaster caused to be legitimated the issue which he had begot of Catherine Swinford. *Holme.*

LĒ-GĪT'I-MATE-LY, *ad.* In a legitimate manner; with legitimacy. *Dryden.*

LĒ-GĪT'I-MATE-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being legitimate; legitimacy. *Barrow.*

LĒ-GĪT'I-MĀTION, *n.* [It. *legittimazione*; Sp. *legitimacion*; Fr. *légitimation*.]

1. The act of legitimating, or the state of being legitimated.
2. The state of being legitimate; lawful birth. "Questions of *legitimation*." *Locke.*

LĒ-GĪT'I-MĀ-TIST, *n.* A legitimist. *Month. Rev.*

LĒ-GĪT'I-MIST, *n.* [Fr. *légitimiste*; *légitime*, legitimate.] A supporter of legitimate authority or government; — applied especially to one of a party in France, who, after the revolution of 1830, with Chateaubriand at their head, strove to raise to the throne the Duke of Bourdeaux, under the name of Henry V., he being the descendant of the late monarch Charles X. — Otherwise called *Carlist*. *Weber.*

LĒ-GĪT'I-MIZE, *v. a.* To legitimate. *McCulloch.*

† LĒG'I-TIVE, *a.* Legitimate. *Berners.*

LĒG'LESS, *a.* Destitute of legs. *N. A. Rev.*

LĒG'-LOCK, *n.* A lock for the leg. *West. Rev.*

† LĒ-GU-LĒ'IAN (-lē'yan), *n.* A lawyer. *Milton.*

LĒG'ŪME (lēg'gūm), *n.* [L. *legumen*; *lego*, to gather, — because gathered by the hand, not cut. *Richardson*. — It. *legume*; Fr. *légume*.] (*Bot.*)

1. A simple pod, dehiscent into two pieces or valves like that of the pea. *Gray. Legume.*
2. The fruit of the pea family (*Leguminosae*), of whatever shape; pulse. *Gray.*

LĒ-GŪ'MEN, *n.*; pl. L. LĒ-GŪ'MI-NĀ; Eng. LĒ-GUMENS. [*L.*] (*Bot.*) Same as LEGUME. *Henslow.*

LĒ-GŪ'MINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance obtained from the seeds of leguminous plants; vegetable caseine. *Silliman.*

LĒ-GŪ'MI-NOUS, *a.* 1. Noting plants which produce legumes, as the pea, bean, locust, clover, indigo, logwood, tamarind, &c. *Gray.*

2. Of, or pertaining to, plants which produce legumes. "Leguminous seeds." *Lincoln.*

LĒ-HŪNT'ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a flesh-red color, consisting chiefly of silicate of alumina and soda; — first found in Antrim by Captain *Lehman*. *Eng. Cyc.*

LĒ-I-A-CĀN'THUS, *n.* [Gr. *leios*, smooth, and *akantos*, bear's-breech.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil fishes, known only by their spines. *Smart.*

LĒ'GER, *n.* See LEDGER, and LEDGER-BOOK.

LĒ'GER-BOOK, *n.* See LEDGER, and LEDGER-BOOK.

LĒ'Q-DŌN, *n.* [Gr. *leios*, smooth, and *odon*, *δόνος*, a tooth.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil reptiles or saurians. *Eng. Cyc.*

LĒ'Q-PHYLLIUM, *n.* [Gr. *leios*, smooth, and *phyllos*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen shrubs with smooth and shining leaves. *Gray.*

LĒ'Q-THRIX, *n.* [Gr. *leios*, smooth, and *thrix*, hair.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of dextirostral birds established by Swainson, of the order *Passeres* and family *Ampelidae*.

LĒ-PŌ'A, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds of the order *Grallae*, inhabiting Australia, and resembling in their habits the domestic fowl, except that they do not sit on their eggs, but leave them in the sand to be hatched by the heat of the sun. The only known species is the *Leipon ocellata*. *Baird.*

† LĒ'SURE-A-BLE (lē'shūr-ə-bl), *a.* 1. Done at leisure; not hasty; leisurely. *Blount.*

2. Vacant of employment; unoccupied; leisure. "Leisureable hours." *Browne.*

† LĒ'SURE-A-BLY (lē'shūr-ə-bl), *ad.* At leisure; leisurely. "Leisureably listen." *Barnes.*

LĒ'SURE (lē'shūr) [lē'shūr, S. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. W. R. W.; lē'shūr, *W. C.*; lē'shūr, *Nares*, *Barclay*; lē'shūr, *E.*; lē'shūr or lē'shūr, *Kennick*.], *n.* [Fr. *loisir*. — L. *otium*, ease, originally writ-



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ten (in Fr.) *oisir*, afterwards *l'oisir*, then *loisir*. *Huet, Landais*. — *L. laxo*; Fr. *laisser*, to loose. *Caseneuve Menage*. — Goth. *laus*, free, vacant, loose. *Lyf* — *L. lueo*, to permit. *Diez*. — "The Fr. *loisir* is perhaps *laissez*, to lose." *Richardson*.

1. Freedom from occupation, employment, or business; unoccupied or vacant time; vacancy.

They had no leisure so much as to eat. *Mark* vi. 31.
The desire of leisure is much more natural than of employment and care. *Temple*.

2. Time allowed for any purpose. [R.]

More than I have said, loving countrymen,
The leisure and enjoyment of the time
Forbids to dwell upon. *Shak.*

At leisure, having leisure; unemployed. "If your lordship were at leisure." *Shak.* — With leisure; leisurely; as, "Done at leisure."

"Between leisure and leisure there is little, in point of good usage, to choose." *Smart*.

|| LĒI'SURE (lě'szhur), *a.* Free from labor or business; not occupied; vacant of employment. "The leisure hour." *Beattie*. "Leisure time."

|| LĒI'SURED (lě'szhurd), *a.* Having leisure; unemployed; unoccupied. *Ed. Rev.*

|| LĒI'SURE-LY (lě'szhur-lē), *a.* Done with leisure or with free use of time; not hasty or hurried. "A leisurely survey." *Addison*.

|| LĒI'SURE-LY (lě'szhur-lē), *ad.* With free use of time; not hurriedly or hastily.

We descended very leisurely, my friend being careful to count the steps. *Addison*.

† LĒ'MAN [lě'man, *P. Ja. K.*; lě'm'an, *Sm.*], *n.* [Old Eng. *leuman*, *lemon*. — Generally supposed to be Fr. *faimant*, the lover. *Johnson*. — A. S. *leof* (Old Eng. *lefe*, *leve*), loved, and *man*, a person. *Tyrrhitt, Lye, Richardson*. — Fr. *le mignon*, the favorite, the darling. *Minshew*.] One loved; a lover, or a mistress; particularly, one loved illicitly; — also written *leman*. *Shak.*

LĒ'MAN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A very tough variety of felspar, first found on the shores of the Lake of Geneva (anciently *Lemanus*); saussurite. *Dana*.

† LĒME, *n.* [A. S. *leoma*.] A gleam; a beam; a ray. "A bright leme of a torch." *Sir T. Eliot*.

† LĒME, *v. n.* [A. S. *leoman*.] To shine. *Uluot*.

LĒ'MĒ, *n.* [Gr. *λήμη*; L. *lema*.] (*Med.*) Blearedness; lippitude. *Dunglison*.

LĒ'M'MA, *n.* pl. L. *LEMMA*-TA; Eng. LĒ'M'MAS. [L., from Gr. *λήμμα*; *λαμβάνω*, *ilambda*, to take.] (*Geom.*) A proposition demonstrated for the purpose of facilitating the demonstration of some other proposition. *Davies & Peck*.

LĒM MING, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A rodent animal of the rat family, found in high latitudes; the *Mus lemmus* of Linnaeus, or *Georychus lemmus* of Illiger.



Lemming (*Georychus lemmus*).

The lemmings subsist exclusively on vegetables. They live in small burrows under ground in summer, and make long passages under snow in winter. They occasionally migrate in great numbers, pursuing their course in a straight line, regardless of every obstacle, and consuming every thing eatable in their way. *Baird*.

LĒM'NI-AN, *a.* [L. *Lemnius*, of Lemnos.] Relating to the Island of Lemnos, now *Stalimene*.

Lemnian earth, an unctuous clay of a pale-red color, dug in the Island of Lemnos, formerly of high esteem in medicine. It was exported in small cakes stamped with a seal, whence it was also called *terra sigillata*, *Lemnius sigillum*, and *sphragide*; — also a kind of reddish dug in the island of Lemnos formerly used by painters; — also called *Lemnian redde*. *W. Smith*.

LĒM'NIS-CATE, *n.* [Gr. *ληνισκος*; L. *lemniscatus*, adorned with ribbons; *lemniscus*, a ribbon.] (*Geom.*) A curve in the form of the figure 8, having the peculiar property of being divided into four parts by a line drawn through it longitudinally, but only into two parts by a line drawn through it transversely. *Francis*.

LĒM'ON, *n.* [Arab. *laimum*; It. *limone*; Sp. & Fr. *limon*.] (*Bot.*) A tropical tree of the genus *Citrus*, growing to the height of about fifteen feet; lemon-tree; *Citrus limonium*; — the fruit of *Citrus limonium*; an acid, many-celled berry, with a protuberance at the end, and a leathery, adherent rind. *Wood. Gray*.

Essential salt of lemon, a name given to the binoxalate of potash. *Brande*.

LĒM'ON, *a.* Relating to, or like, a lemon. *P. Cyc.*

LĒM'ON-ĀDE, *n.* [It. *limonata*; *limone*, lemon; Sp. *limonada*; Fr. *limonade*.] A beverage made of lemon juice diluted with water and sweetened. *Dunglison*.

LĒM'ON-GRASS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of a fragrant smell and pleasant taste, used in the West Indies as a substitute for Chinese tea, and sometimes employed as a sudorific in medicine; *Andropogon citratus*, or *Andropogon Schenanthus*. *Simmonds*.

LĒM'ON-KĀ'LI, *n.* A beverage having the properties of ginger-beer and soda-water. *Liv. Chron.*

LĒM'ON-PĒEL, *n.* The peel of a lemon. *Prior*.

LĒM'UR, *n.* [L., sing. of *lemures*, ghosts.] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of a family of quadrumanous mammals, of which the genus *Lemuris* is the type. They are found in Madagascar, and in some of the neighboring islands, and resemble in general the monkey tribe, but approach the quadrupeds in having an elongated head and a sharp, projecting muzzle. *Brande*.



Slow-paced lemur (*Loris tardigradus*).

LĒM'UR-RĒS, *n. pl.* [L.] (*Rom. Ant.*) Spirits of the departed; manes. *Anthom*.

LĒND, *v. a.* [Goth. *leinan*; A. S. *lennan*; *len*, a loan; Dut. *leenen*; Ger. *leihen*; Dan. *laane*; Sw. *lana*.] [*i. LENT*; *pp. LENDING, LENT*.]

1. To give, grant, or transfer to another on condition of return or repayment; — correlative to *borrow*; as, "To lend a book."

The stock that is lent at interest is always considered as a capital by the lender. *A. Smith*.

2. To afford; to furnish; to bestow; to confer; to impart. "Lend assistance." *Dryden*.

To sage philosophy next lend shine ear,
From heaven descended to the low-roofed house
Of Socrates. *Milton*.

3. To let for hire or compensation. *Wright*.

LĒND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be lent. *Sherwood*.

LĒND'ER, *n.* One who lends. *Bacon*.

LĒND'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who lends.

2. That which is lent; a loan.

Mowbray hath received eight thousand nobles
In name of lendings for your highness's soldiers. *Shak.*

† LĒND'S, *n. pl.* [A. S. *lend*.] Loins. *Wickliffe*.

LĒNĒ, *a.* [L. *lenis*, soft, smooth.] Noting a consonant, or consonants, the sound of which cannot be prolonged.

P is called *lene*, and *f* is called *aspirate*. P, b, t, d, k, g, z, are *lene*. *Dr. Latham*.

LĒNĒ, *n.* A consonant the sound of which cannot be prolonged; — distinguished from an *aspirate*.

All the so-called aspirates are continuous; and with the exception of *s* and *z*, all the *lenes* are explosive. *Dr. Latham*.
By *lene* we mean a determinate consonant sound defined by a simple contact or particular position of the organs; and by aspirate we mean, in each case, the result of bringing the organs nearly into the same contact or position, and then continuing to expel the breath for an indefinite length of time. *Dr. D. E. Goodwin*.

LĒNGTH, *n.* [A. S. *lengian*, *length*, to extend; *lang*, long; *leneg*, *long*, length; Dut. *lengte*; Dan. *længde*; Sw. *längde*.]

1. The measure or extent of any thing from end to end, or in the direction of its sides; — opposed to *breadth* or *width*.

Walk through the land, in the length of it and in the breadth of it. *Gen. xiii. 17*.

2. Extent, whether of space or of duration. "Large lengths of seas and shores." *Shak.*

Having got this idea of duration, the next thing is to get some measure of this common duration, whereby to judge of its different lengths. *Locke*.

3. Long duration; protraction.

Length of days is in her right hand, and in her left hand riches and honor. *Prov. iii. 16*.

4. Distance. "He had marched to the length of Exeter." [R.] *Clarendon*.

At length, or at the length, in the full extent; in an uncontracted state. "I will insert it [the name] at

length in my paper." *Addison*. — At last; in the end or conclusion. "At length, at length, I have thee in my arms." *Dryden*.

† LĒNGTH, *v. a.* To lengthen. *Sackville*.

LĒNGTH'EN (lěng'thn), *v. a.* [A. S. *lengian*.] [*i. LENGTHENED*; *pp. LENGTHENING, LENGTHENED*.]

1. To extend in length; to make longer; to elongate; — opposed to *shorten*.

Making them [fibres] easy to be lengthened without rupture. *Arbuthnot*.

The low sun had lengthened every shade. *Pope*.

2. To extend in time; to protract; to continue; to prolong.

Frame your mind to mirth and merriment,
Which bars a thousand harms and lengthens life. *Shak.*

To lengthen out, to lengthen; to extend or protract. "To lengthen out his date." *Dryden*.

LĒNGTH'EN (lěng'thn), *v. n.* To increase in length; to grow or become longer. "Lengthening reveries." *Byron*.

A yard [measure] whose parts lengthen and shrink. *Locke*.

LĒNGTH'ENED (lěng'thnd), *a.* Extended in length; made longer; prolonged; protracted.

LĒNGTH'EN-ING (lěng'thn-ing), *n.* The act of making longer; continuation; protraction. "A lengthening of thy tranquillity." *Dan. iv. 27*.

LĒNGTH'FUL, *a.* Having length; long. [R.] *Pope*.

LĒNGTH'-LY, *ad.* In a lengthy manner; at length; not briefly. *Th. Campbell*.

LĒNGTH'-NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being lengthy; length; prolixity. *Ld. Campbell*.

LĒNGTH'WAYS, *ad.* Lengthwise. *Pennant*.

LĒNGTH'WISE, *ad.* In the direction of the length; longitudinally. *Goldsmith*.

LĒNGTH'Y, *a.* Having length; long; lengthened; not brief; not short; prolonged; prolix; — applied often to dissertations or discourses. "Lengthy orations." *N. Brit. Rev.* "Lengthy description." *Ec. Rev.*

A motive to the invention of new words is the desire thereby to cut short lengthy explanations, tedious circuits of language. *Trench*.

3. This word is much used in the United States, especially as a colloquial word; and it is generally considered as of American origin. It is to be found in the writings of Jared Ingersoll (1765), Washington, Jefferson, and Hamilton, though most of our best writers forbear it. It has, however, within a few years, been considerably used in England, and has been countenanced by some distinguished English writers, as Bishop Jebb, Lord Byron, Dr. Dibdin, Mr. Coleridge, John Foster, Dr. Arnold, Dr. Latham, Dr. Trench, Professor Powell, &c.; also by the Brit. Crit., Ch. Ob., Ed. Rev., Qu. Rev., For. Qu. Rev., Ec. Rev., Gent. Mag., Blackwood's Mag., Sat. Mag., P. Cyc., &c. It has also been admitted into the recent English dictionaries of Knowles, Smart, Reid, Craig, Ogilvie, and Boag; yet Smart says of it, "The word is an Americanism."

LĒ'NI-ENCE, } *n.* The quality of being lenient;
LĒ'NI-EN-CY, } clemency; lenity. *Ed. Rev.*

Syn. — See CLEMENCY.

LĒ'NI-ENT, *a.* [L. *lenio*, *leniens*, to soften or assuage; *lenis*, soft, mild; It. *leniente*.]

1. Softening, soothing; assuasive; — sometimes used with of. "Lenient of grief." *Milton*.

Thy Tancred's wounds with lenient hand to heal. *Hook*.

2. Emollient; lenitive. "Oils that relax the fibres are lenient." *Arbuthnot*.

3. Mild; gentle; merciful; clement; not harsh or austere; without rigor or severity; as, "To be lenient towards an offender."

LĒ'NI-ENT, *n.* (*Med.*) An emollient; a lenitive. "I dressed it with lenients." *Wiseman*.

LĒ'NI-ENT-LY, *ad.* In a lenient manner.

Leniently as he [Bacon] was treated by his contemporaries, posterity has treated him more leniently still. *Macaulay*.

LĒ'NI-FY, *v. a.* [Fr. *lenifier*, from L. *lenis*, soft, mild, and *facio*, to make.] [*i. LENIFIED*; *pp. LENIFYING, LENIFIED*.] To soften; to assuage; to mitigate. [R.] *Bacon*.

† LĒ'NI-MENT, *n.* [L. *lenimentum*; *lenio*, to soften, to assuage; It. *lenimento*.] An assuaging; an alleviation. *Cochran*.

LĒ'NI-TIVE, *a.* [It. & Sp. *lenitivo*, from L. *lenio*, to soften; Fr. *lenitif*.] Having the quality or

power of gently allaying irritation, or palliating disease; assuasive; emollient. *Bacon.*

LĒN'(-TIVE, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which gently allays irritation or palliates disease; a soothing medicine; an emollient; a palliative. *Dunghison.*

LĒN'(-TIVE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being lenitive or emollient. *Scott.*

† LĒN'(-TŪDE, *n.* [*L. lenitudo.*] Lenity. *Blount.*

LĒN'(-TY, *n.* [*L. lenitas; lenis,* soft, mild; *It. lenità; Sp. lenidad; Fr. lenité.*] Mildness or softness of temper; gentleness; tenderness; clemency; mercy;—opposed to *harshness, austerity, or severity.* "Preferring lenity and suffering severity." *Stow.*

When Lenity and Cruelty play for a kingdom, the gentler gamester is the soonest winner. *Shak.*

Syn.—See CLEMENCY, MILDNESS.

LĒN'NOCK, *a.* Slender; pliable. [*Local N. of Eng.*] *Wright.*

LĒN'NŌ, *n.* A kind of cotton gauze, used for curtains. *Simmonds.*

† LĒN'NŌG'(-NĀNT, *a.* [*L. lenocinor, lenocinans,* to cajole.] Enticing to evil. *More.*

LĒNŌ (lĒnz), *n.*; pl. LĒNŌ's. [*L. lens, a lentil.*] (*Opt.*) A piece of glass or other transparent substance, so formed as to change the direction of rays of light passing through it;—so named because originally spherically convex on both sides, like the seed of a lentil.

Concavo-convex lens, F, a lens having one side convex and the other concave, and the radius of the convex surface greater than that of the concave surface. — *Crystalline lens, (Anat.)* the crystalline humor of the eye. *Dunghison.* — *Double concave lens, B,* a lens spherically concave on both sides. — *Double convex lens, D,* a lens spherically convex on both sides. — *Moon-shaped lens, E,* a lens shaped like a crescent; meniscus. See MENISCUS. — *Multiplying glass or lens, a plano-convex lens,* cut on its convex side into a number of faces;—so called because it represents a single object to the eye as if it were many. — *Plano-concave lens, A,* a lens having one side plane and the other concave. — *Plano-convex lens, C,* a lens having one side plane and the other convex. — *Polygonal lens, a lens* composed of several concentric zones or rings. — *Spherical lens, a lens in the form of a sphere.* *Brande. Francis.*

LĒNT, *i. & p.* from *lend.* See LEND.

LĒNT, *n.* [*A. S. lencten, lengten,* spring, lent; *Dut. lente,* spring; *Old Ger. lentzin; Ger. lenz.*—"Probably from *A. S. lengian,* to lengthen, because the days lengthen at this season of the year." *Wachter.*]

1. The quadragesimal fast; a fast of forty days observed by the Roman Catholic and some other churches, in commemoration of our Saviour's fasting in the wilderness. It begins on Ash-Wednesday, and continues until Easter. *Brande.*

2. A loan. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

† LĒNT, *a.* [*L. lentus; It. & Sp. lento; Fr. lent.*] Slow; mild. *B. Jonson.*

LĒN-TĀN'DŌ. [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A term indicating that the notes over which it is written are to be played, from the first to the last, with increasing slowness. *Moore.*

LĒN'T'EN (lĒn'tn), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Lent; like the fare of old times during Lent; sparing; meagre. "Lenten entertainment." *Shak.*

2. † Laconic; short. "Lenten answer." *Shak.*

LĒN'T'(-OĒLLE, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Bot.*) A small lens-shaped spot on the back of many plants. *Brande.*

LĒN-TŌ'(-U-LĀ, *n.* [*L. dim. of lens, lentis, a lentil.*] 1. (*Opt.*) A small lens. *Crabb.*

2. (*Med.*) A freckle; lentigo. *Dunghison.*

3. (*Bot.*) A lenticlelle. *Henslow.*

LĒN-TŌ'(-U-LĀR, *a.* [*L. lenticularis; lens, lentis,* a lentil; *It. lenticolare; Sp. lenticular; Fr. lenticulaire.*] Having the form of a double convex lens; lens-shaped; lentiform.

Lenticular fever, a fever attended with an eruption of small red pimples. *Dunghison.*

LĒN-TŌ'(-U-LĀR-LŶ, *ad.* In the manner of a lens.

LĒN-TŌ'(-U-LĪTE, *n.* (*Geol.*) A fossil shell of a lenticular shape. *Wright.*

LĒN'TI-FŌRM, *a.* [*L. lens, lentis, a lentil, and forma, form.*] Lens-shaped; lenticular. *Brande.*

LĒN-TĪG'(-NOŪS, *a.* [*L. lentiginosus; lentigo, lentiginis, a freckle, lentigo; It. lentiginoso.*] Freckly; scurfy; furfuraceous. *Chalmers.*

LĒN-TĪGŌ (lĒn-tĪ'gŌ, *S. W. Sm. C. Wr.*; lĒn-tĪ'gŌ, *Ja.*; lĒn-tĪ'gŌ, *J. K.*), *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) A freckly eruption on the skin. *Dunghison.*

LĒN'TIL, *n.* [*Fr. lentille, from L. lens, lentis.*] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant allied to the vetch; *Ervum lens*:—the seed of *Ervum lens.* *Eng. Cyc.*

LĒN-TĪS'(-OŪS, } *n.* [*L. lentiscus; It. lentischio;*
LĒN'TISK, } *Sp. lentisco; Fr. lentisque.*] (*Bot.*)
A bush which grows on the coasts of the Mediterranean, from which mastic is obtained; the mastic-tree; *Pistacia lentiscus.* *Eng. Cyc.*

† LĒN'TI-TŪDE, *n.* [*L. lentitudo; lentus, slow.*] Slowness; sluggishness; lentor. *Bailey.*

† LĒN'T'NER, *n.* A hawk taken in Lent. *Walton.*

LĒN'TŌ. [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Slow. *Moore.*

LĒN'TŌR, *n.* [*L. lentus, viscous, slow; It. lentore; Sp. lentor; Fr. lentour.*]

1. Viscosity; tenacity; glutinousness; sizeness. "Their clamminess and lentor." *Ecelyn.*

2. Slowness; sluggishness. "The lentor of eruptions not inflammatory." *Arbutnot.*

LĒN'TOUS, *a.* [*L. lentus.*] Viscous; glutinous; tenacious; clammy.—soft; pliant. *Brown.*

† LĒN-YŌR' (lĒng-vwā'), *n.* [*Fr. le, the, and envoi, address.*] A term borrowed from the Old French poetry, and applied to additional lines subjoined to a poem, as from the author, conveying the moral or addressing the piece to some patron;—a term sometimes used also to signify a conclusion generally, as of a letter. *Nares.*

LĒN'ZIN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of alumina of a clear brown color; a variety of felspar;—so named in honor of *Lenzius*, a German mineralogist. *Dana.*

LĒ'Ō, *n.* [*L., from Gr. liōn.*] (*Astron.*) The Lion; a constellation near the Great Bear, named in commemoration of the Nemean lion killed by Hercules. It includes Regulus, a star of the first magnitude, lying directly in the ecliptic, and is the fifth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 22d of July.

Leo Minor, Little Lion, a collection of small stars between Leo and Ursa Major (Great Bear). *P. Cyc.*

† LĒ'ŌD, *n.* [*A. S. leod.*] One of the same stock; a countryman; a people; a nation. *Gibson.*

† LĒ'ŌF, *a.* [*A. S.*] Loved; beloved. *Bosworth.*

LĒ'Ō-HŪNT'ER, *n.* One who seeks lions or objects of curiosity. [*Low.*] *Qu. Rev.*

LĒ-ŌN-HĀRD'ITE (-hārd'ite), *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of alumina and lime found in Hungary, resembling laumontite. *Dana.*

LĒ'Ō-NĒNE (19), *a.* [*L. leoninus; leo, leonis, a lion; It. & Sp. leonino; Fr. leonin.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a lion; lion-like.

So was he full of leonine courage. *Chaucer.*

Leonine verses, a Latin measure, fashionable in the middle ages, consisting properly of the hexameter, or hexameter and pentameter, rhymed; but in that by far the most common, the caesura, occurring in the fifth syllable, rhymes with the end of the line;—so called because invented or perfected by Leon, Leoninus, or Leonius, a monk of the twelfth century. The following line is an example. *P. Cyc.*

En rex Edwardus, debachans ut Leopardus.

LĒ'Ō-NĒNE-LŶ, *ad.* In the manner of a lion.

LĒ-ŌN'TŌ-DŌN, *n.* [*Gr. liōn, leōntos, a lion, and dōnōs, dōnōros, a tooth.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial, herbaceous plants the leaves of which are cut at the edges into segments resembling teeth; lion's tooth; dandelion. *P. Cyc.*

LĒŌP'ARD (lĒp'ard), *n.* [*Gr. λέπαρδος; λέων, a lion, and πάρος, a pard; L. leopardus; It. & Sp. leopardo; Fr. léopard.*] (*Zool.*) A large animal of the cat kind, found in

Leopard (*Felis leopardus*).

Africa and in India, having the head, neck, back, limbs, and under parts irregularly marked with black spots, and on the sides numerous distinct roses, or clusters of small spots disposed in a circular form; its ground color is a yellowish fawn, except on the under parts, which are white; *Felis leopardus.* *Eng. Cyc.*

Hunting leopard, or chetah, a kind of leopard about the size of a greyhound, having a slender form and a slight mane; *Felis jubata.* It is easily domesticated, and, in the East, is used in the chase.

The term leopard is used by many zoölogists to include all the larger spotted animals of the cat kind, as the panther, jaguar, ounce, &c. *Eng. Cyc.*

LĒŌP'ARD'S-BĀNE (lĒp'ardz-bān), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of deciduous, herbaceous plants, said to have been used formerly to destroy wild animals; *Doronicum.* *Loudon.*

LĒ-PĀD'(-I-DĒE, *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) A family of crustaceans; lepadites. *Baird.*

LĒP'A-DĪTE, *n.* [*Gr. λέπας, lepadōs, a shell-fish; L. lepas, lepadis*] (*Conch.*) A cirriped having a long, flexible, contractile stem fixed by its base to some solid body, and supporting at its extremity the principal parts of the animal enclosed in a multivalve shell or coriaceous case; goose-barnacle. *Brande.*

LĒP'A-DŌ-GĀS'TER, *n.* [*Gr. λέπας, lepadōs (L. lepas, lepadis), a shell-fish, and γαστήρ, the belly.*] (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes having ventral suckers, by which they adhere to bodies. *Brande.*

LĒP'AL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A nectary originating in a barren transformed stamen. *Henslow.*

LĒ'PAS, *n.* [*L., from Gr. λέπας, a limpet; λέπας, a smooth rock; λέπω, to strip off.*] (*Conch.*) A genus of *Lepadidae* or lepadites. *Baird.*

LĒP'ER, *n.* [*Gr. λέπρα, leprosy; L. lepra; Fr. lépreux.*]—See LEPROSY. One infected with leprosy. "A leper as white as snow." *2 Kings v. 27.*

LĒP'ER-OŪS, *a.* 1. Causing leprosy or a fatal disease. "The leperous distilment." *Shak.*

2. Infected with leprosy; leprous. *Todd.*

† LĒP'ID, *a.* [*L. lepidus; lepos, pleasantness.*] Pleasant; lively; merry. *Barron.*

LĒP'(-I-DINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance obtained from a species of lepidium. *Hoblyn.*

LĒ-PĪD'(-ŪM, *n.* [*L., from Gr. lepidion, pepperwort.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of cruciferous plants having a warm, pungent taste; peppergrass; pepperwort;—so named from its small, scale-like pods. *Gray.*

LĒP'(-I-DŌ-DĒN'DRŌN, *n.*; pl. LĒPIDONDENDRA. [*Gr. λέπας, lepidōs, a scale, and δένδρον, a tree.*] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil plants of the coal formation, intermediate between the lycopodiums and the coniferous plants, the stems of which are sometimes seventy feet in height and of a diameter exceeding three feet, and are covered with regular rhomboidal eminences resembling scales. *Lyll.* *P. Cyc.*

LĒP'(-I-DŌD, *n.* [*Gr. λέπας, lepidōs, a scale, and ἰδός, form.*] (*Pal.*) One of a family of fossil fishes of the oolite formation, having large, rhomboidal, bony scales. *Brande.*

LĒP'(-I-DŌ'KRO-KĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) Hydrous peroxide of iron, occurring in minute radiating crystals, or granular scales and feathery aggregations, imbedded in fibrous red oxide of iron, in quartz, and in modules of chalcodony. *Dana.*

LĒP'(-I-DŌ-LĪTE, or LĒ-PĪD'(-O-LĪTE, *n.* [*Gr. λέπας, lepidōs, a scale, and λίθος, a stone.*] (*Min.*) A comparatively rare species of mica, containing lithia, of a rose-red or pinkish color, occurring in oblique hexagonal prisms, and in granular masses consisting of foliated scales: rose mica; lithia mica. *Dana.*

LĒP'(-I-DŌP'TER, *n.* [See LEPIDOPTERA.] (*Ent.*) One of the lepidoptera. *Smith.*

LĒP'(-I-DŌP'TER-Ā, *n. pl.* [*Gr. λέπας, lepidōs, a scale; πτερόν (pl. πτερά), a feather, a wing.*] (*Ent.*) An order of insects including those familiarly known as butterflies and moths, having four wings, commonly of large size, covered with minute scales, which to the naked eye appear like powder. *Eng. Cyc.*

LĒP-I-DŌP'TĒR-AL, } *a.* Of or pertaining to
LĒP-I-DŌP'TĒR-OŪS, } the *Lepidoptera*. *Booth.*

LĒP-I-DŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *λεπίς*, *lepidōs*, a scale.] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by an efflorescence of scales on the body; a scaly disease. *Dunglison.*

LĒP-I-DŌTE, } *a.* [Gr. *λεπιδωτός*, scaly; *λεπίς*,
LĒP-I-DŌT-ĒD, } *λεπίς*, a scale.] (*Bot.*) Covered with scurfy scales; leprous. *Gray.*

LĒP-I-DŌ'TUS, *n.* (*Pal.*) A genus of large and thick fossil homocerous ganoid fishes having the general form of perches. *Agassiz.*

LĒP-I-PHŪL'IUM, *n.* [Gr. *λεπίς*, a scale, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] (*Pal.*) A fossil leaf which occurs in the coal formation. *Bronghniart.*

LĒ'PIS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *λεπίς*.] (*Bot.*) A thin scale, attached by its middle, and having a lacerated, irregular margin. *Henslow.*

LĒ-PŌR'I-DĒ, *n. pl.* [L. *lepus*, *leporis*, a hare, and Gr. *ῥίος*, form.] (*Zool.*) A family of rodent animals, the type of which is the common hare (*Lepus timidus*). *Waterhouse.*

LĒP'O-RINE, or **LĒP'O-RĪNE** (19) [lĕp'ō-rīn, *W. J. F. J. Sm.*; lĕp'ō-rīn, *S.*; lĕp'ō-rīn, *K. W. H.*], *a.* [L. *leporinus*; *lepus*, *leporis*, a hare.] Of, belonging to, or resembling a hare. *Johnson.*

LĒ'PRA, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) Leprosy. *Dunglison.*

LĒ-PRŌS-I-TY, *n.* The state of being leprous; leprousness; squamousness. [*u.*] *Bacon.*

LĒP'RO-SY, *n.* [Gr. *λεπρός*, *lepros*, scaly; *λεπρός*, a scale; L. *lepra*; It. *lebbra*; Sp. *lepra*, Fr. *lèpre*.] 1. (*Med.*) A loathsome disease, characterized by an eruption of circular spots of inflamed skin covered with whitish scales, varying from the size of a pin-head to an inch in diameter, and forming, sometimes, by coalescing, large, irregular patches. It often covers the whole body, but rarely, if ever, the face. *Dunglison.* 2. The leprosy of the Jews appears to have been generally not scaly, but to have consisted of smooth, shining patches on which the hair turned white and silky, and the skin, with the muscular flesh, lost its sensibility. It was incurable. The leprosy of the Arabs is properly a variety of elephantiasis. *Dunglison.* *P. Cyr.*

Black leprosy, a form of leprosy in which the scales are black. — **White leprosy**, a form of leprosy in which the scales are white. *Dunglison.*

2. The venereal disease; syphilis. *Shak.*

LĒP'ROUS (lĕp'rus), *a.* 1. Infected with leprosy, or other loathsome disease. *Ex. iv. 6.* 2. (*Bot.*) Having scales; lepidote. *Gray.*

LĒP'ROUS-LY, *ad.* In a leprous manner.

LĒP'ROUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being leprous, or infected with leprosy. *Sherwood.*

LĒP-TO-DĀC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. *λεπτός*, light, thin, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger.] (*Zool.*) A bird or other animal having slender toes. *Hitchcock.*

LĒP-TO-DĀC'TYL-OŪS, *a.* Having slender toes. *Hitchcock.*

LĒP-TŌL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *λεπρός*, fine, slender, and *λογος*, a discourse.] A fine-spun discourse on trifling matters. *Crabb.*

LĒP-TO-PHŪ'NG, *n.* [Gr. *λεπρός*, slender, and *φύς*, a serpent.] (*Herp.*) A sub-family of very long and slender serpents, belonging to the family *Colubridæ*, which live in woods, entwining themselves among the branches of trees, and gliding with great rapidity from one to another. *Baird.*

LĒP-TO-SŌ'MYS, *n.* [Gr. *λεπτός*, fine, slender, and *μῦς*, body.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds of the family *Charadriæ*, or cuckoos, found in Madagascar. *Van Der Hoeven.*

LĒP-TŌN'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *λεπτύνω*, attenuating; *λεπτός*, to make thin; *λεπρός*, thin; L. *leptynitica*.] (*Med.*) A medicine which thins or increases the fluidity of humors; an attenuant. *Dunglison.*

LĒP'TYN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A granular compound of felspar and quartz; granulate. *Dana.*

LĒ'PUS, *n.* [L.] 1. (*Zool.*) A genus of rodent animals; the hare. *Eng. Cyc.* 2. (*Astron.*) An ancient southern constellation situated under Orion. *Wood.*

† **LĒRE**, *n.* [A. S. *lær*.] Learning; lore. *Spenser.*

† **LĒRE**, *a.* Empty. — See **LEER**. *Butler.*

† **LĒRE**, *v. a.* [A. S. *læran*.] To give or to receive instruction; to learn or to teach. *Chaucer.*

LĒ-RĪS'TA, *n.* (*Herp.*) A genus of lizards with very short feet, and destitute of eyelids; *Ophiopsis* of Fitzinger. *Van Der Hoeven.*

LĒR-NĒ'JA, *n.* [Gr. *λερυία*, a name of the hydra.] (*Zool.*) A genus of crustaceans which are external parasites of fishes. *Baird.*

LĒR-NĒ'AN, *n.* (*Zool.*) One of the genus of crustaceans called *Lernæa*. *Eng. Cyc.*

† **LĒR'RY**, *n.* Learning; a lesson. *Wright.*

LĒS-BI-AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining, to ancient Lesbos, an island in the Grecian archipelago, now called Metelin.

LĒ'SION (lĕ'shun), *n.* [L. *lesio*; *lesio*, *lesus*, to hurt, to injure; It. *lesione*; Sp. & Fr. *lesion*.] 1. (*Law.*) In Scottish law, damage; detriment; — in the civil law, the injury suffered by one who does not receive a full equivalent for what he gives in a commutative contract. *Blount.* 2. (*Med.*) A morbid change; derangement; disorder. *Dunglison.*

LĒSS, [A. S. *leas*, — imperative of *leasan*, *lysan*, to loose, to dismiss, to put or take away. *Tooke.*] A negative or privative termination. Joined to nouns it converts them into adjectives implying the absence or privation of that which is expressed by the nouns, as *lifeless*, without life; *fearless*, without fear.

LĒSS, *a.* [Goth. *lins*; A. S. *les*, irregular comparative of *lytel*, — imperative of *leasan*, *lysan*, to loose; to dismiss; to put or take away. *Tooke.*] Not so great or so much; smaller; inferior; — the comparative of *little*, and opposed to *greater* or *more*. "Less value." *Shak.*

His trust was with the Eternal to be deemed
 Equal in strength and, rather than be less,
 Cared not to be at all. *Milton.*

That air and harmony of shape express,
 Fine by degrees and beautifully less. *Prior.*

LĒSS, *ad.* In a smaller or lower degree; not so much. "Less proud." "Less royal." *Shak.*

God hath punished us less than our iniquities deserve. *Isa. ix. 13.*

LĒSS, *n.* A smaller quantity; not so much; — opposed to *more*, or to *as much*.

They gathered, some more, some less. *Ex. xvi. 17.*

Less and less of Emily he saw. *Dryden.*

† **LĒSS**, *conj.* Unless; lest. *B. Johnson.*

† **LĒSS**, *r. a.* To make less; to lessen. *Gower.*

LĒS-SĒ'E, *n.* (*Law.*) The person to whom a lease is given; — opposed to *lessor*. *Burrill.*

LĒS'SEN (lĕs'sen), *v. a.* [From *less*.] [*i.* **LĒS-SENED**; *pp.* **LĒSSENING**, **LĒSSENE**.] 1. To make less in size or quantity; to make smaller; to diminish; to reduce; to abate.

The tribute . . . was lessened by half. *Raleigh.*

2. To diminish in degree, state, or quality; to degrade; to lower.

Kings may give
 To beggars, and not let them think us a gnat. *Denham.*

St. Paul chose to magnify his office when ill men conspired
 To lessen it. *Atterbury.*

LĒS'SEN (lĕs'sen), *v. n.* To grow or become less; to be diminished; to decrease; to abate.

All government may be esteemed to grow strong or weak
 as the general opinion in those that govern is seen to lessen
 or increase. *Temple.*

LĒS'SEN-ING, *n.* Diminution. *Pope.*

LĒSS'ER, *a.* Less; smaller; inferior; minor.

The larger here, and there the lesser lambs.
 The new-fallen young hard blowing for their duns. *Pope.*

My Lesser means smaller, and contrasts with greater.
 or. Less contrasts sometimes with greater, but oftener
 with more, the comparative of much; for though it
 may mean not so large, its most common meaning is
 not so much. *G. Brown.*

Lesser is a corruption of *less*, the comparative of
 little, of long and established use in certain cases;
 as, "Lesser Asia," for "Asia Minor"; "The lesser
 light." *Gen. i. 16.* "Lesser graces." *Blair.* — It
 may be used instead of *less* whenever the rhythm can
 be aided, or the double occurrence of a terminational
 avoided; as,
 Attend to what a lesser Muse indites. *Addison.*

† **LĒSS'ER**, *ad.* Less. "That lesser hate him." *Shak.*

† **LĒS'SĒS**, *n. pl.* [Fr. *laissez*; *laisser*, to leave.] The leavings or dung of beasts. *Bailey.*

LĒS'SON (lĕs'son), *n.* [Gr. *λέγω*, to gather, to read; L. *lectio*; *lego*, *lectus*; It. *lezione*; Sp. *lección*; Fr. *leçon*. — Goth. *lauseins*, learning.] 1. Any thing read or pronounced for instruction or improvement; any thing assigned by, or recited to, a teacher as a task or exercise.

I am no breeding scholar in the schools;
 I'll not be tied to hours, or rote, or terms.
 But learn my lessons in a private school. *Shak.*

2. A portion of Scripture read in divine service. "Lessons being free from some inconveniences wherunto sermons are most subject." *Hooker.*

3. Precept; instruction.

Edward Plantagenet, arise a knight,
 And learn this lesson, Draw thy sword in right. *Shak.*

4. Any thing pronounced by way of correction or reproof; rebuke; lecture.

She would give her a lesson for walking so late. *Sidney.*

5. (*Mus.*) A composition designed to display the power and expression of a particular instrument; a sonata. *Moore.*

LĒS'SON (lĕs'son), *v. a.* To teach; to instruct. "Well hast thou lessoned us." [*u.*] *Shak.*

LĒS'SŌR or **LĒS-SŌR'** (130) [lĕs'sŏr, *S. W. P. E.*; lĕs'sŏr, *J.*; lĕs'sŏr, *Ja.*; lĕs'sŏr or lĕs'sŏr', *Sm.*], *n.* (*Law.*) One who leases; one who grants a lease; — correlative of *lessee*.

LĒST [lĕst, *P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. W. R. W. H.*; lĕst or lĕst, *S. W.*], *conj.* [From *least*. *Johnson.* — A. S. *leaste*, past part. of *leasan*, *lysan*, to loose, to dismiss. *Tooke.*] That not; for fear that.

Watch and pray, lest ye enter into temptation. *Mark xiv. 38.*

2. Almost all our orthoepists pronounce this word both ways; but the former [lĕst] seems to be by much the most general. This word is derived from the adjective *least*; but it is not uncommon for words to change their form when they change their class. *Walker.*

LĒT, *v. a.* [Goth. *letan*; A. S. *letan*; Dut. *laaten*; Ger. *lassen*; Dan. *lade*; Sw. *lata*; Icel. *lata*.] [*i.* **LĒT**; *pp.* **LĒTTING**, **LĒT**.] 1. To permit; to allow; to suffer; to give leave or permission to. "Let her be redeemed." *Ex. xxi. 8.* "Thou lettest thy fortune sleep."

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word. *Luke ii. 29.*

We must not let go manifest truths because we cannot answer all questions about them. *Collier.*

2. In the imperative mood it denotes entreaty, supplication, exhortation, command, permission, concession, or allowance. "Let me die with the Philistines." *Judg. xvi. 30.* "Let us seek some desolate shade." *Shak.* "Let the soldiers seize him." "Let this be done." *Dryden.* "Over golden sands let rich Pactolus flow." *Pope.* — It is followed by the infinitive mood without the sign *to*.

2. To grant the possession and use of for a compensation; to put to hire; to lease. "To let this land by lease." *Shak.*

There was a certain householder which planted a vineyard, . . . and let it out to husbandmen. *Matt. xxi. 33.*

She let her second floor to a very genteel man. *Taylor.*

To let alone, to leave; to suffer or permit to remain. "This notion might be let alone." *Rogers.* To let blood, to cause or suffer blood to come out, as by opening a vein. "Hippocrates let great quantities of blood." *Arbutnot.* — To let down, to cause or suffer to descend; to lower. "She let them down by a cord through the window." *Josh. ii. 15.* To make softer by tempering, as a metal. *Mozon.* — To let drive, or let fly, to let loose, or discharge, as a blow, a stone, or a bullet from a gun. "Four rogues in buckram let drive at me." *Shak.* "He let fly at him a volley of abuse." *Burdett.* — To let in or into, to make or to suffer to come or to go in or into; to permit to enter, to admit. *Shak.* — To let loose, to set free or at large, to free from restraint. "A hind let loose." *Gen. xlix. 21.* — To let off, to cause to go off, as a gun; to discharge. *Seyt.* — To let out, to free from confinement; — to loosen or extend, as a rope; — to lease. *Johnson.*

† **LĒT**, *v. a.* [Goth. *letta*; A. S. *lettan*; Dut. *letten*.] [*i.* **LĒTTED**; *pp.* **LĒTTING**, **LĒTTED**.] To hinder; to impede; to prevent; to obstruct.

Oftentimes I purposed to come unto you, but was let hither. *Acts. i. 14.*

What let but one may enter? *Shak.*

LĒT, *v. n.* 1. To forbear.

He would not let to counsel the king. *Dana.*

2. To be leased or let; as, "A house to let."

2. The terse brevity of this is ill replaced by the apparently more correct form of, 'a house to be let.' *Smart.*

printing, signs, or pictures; — used with *against*.
"Libelling against the senate." *Shak.*

LI-BĒL' LĀ, n. [L.] A small balance; a carpenter's or mason's level. [u.] *Weale.*

LI-BĒL-LĀNT, n. (*Law*.) One who brings or files a libel or charge in a chancery or admiralty case; — corresponding to *plaintiff* in actions in common-law courts. *Bourvier.*

LI-BĒL-LĒR, n. One who libels; one who defames by publication. *Bacon.*

LI-BĒL-LĪNG, n. The act of defaming by publication; act of one who libels. *Burke.*

LI-BĒL-LĪST, n. A libeller. [u.] *Hobhouse.*

LI-BĒL-LOŪS, a. Containing a libel; expressing or conveying defamation; defamatory. *"Libellous books and writings."* *Bacon.*

LI-BĒL' LŪ-LĀ, n. (*Ent.*) A genus of neuropterous insects; dragon-fly. *Baird.*

LI-BĒR, n. [L.] (*Bot.*) The inner fibrous bark of exogenous plants, consisting of woody tissue, intermixed with cellular substance, and forming a compact envelope immediately surrounding the wood. *Brande. Gray.*

From the *liber* of plants many textile fabrics are manufactured, as linen from that of flax, and thread from that of the lime and lace-bark trees. *P. Cye.*

Sp. — "The most common material on which books were written by the Greeks and Romans, was the thin coats or rind (*liber*, whence the Latin name for a book) of the Egyptian papyrus." *W. Smith.*

LI-BĒR-AL, a. [L. *liberalis*; *liber*, free; It. *liberale*; Sp. *liberal*; Fr. *libéral*.]

1. Well or nobly born; not mean. [u.] *Spenser.*
2. Becoming a gentleman; catholic; tolerant; enlarged; not narrow, selfish, or bigoted. *"A liberal mind."* *Blair.* "Destitute of every liberal sentiment." *Macaulay.*
3. Free; candid; unconstrained; as, *"A liberal interchange of opinions."*
4. Free to give; giving largely; generous; bountiful; not niggardly or parsimonious; — used with *of* before that which is given. *"Liberal of praise."* *Bacon.*

Some are unwise *liberal*, and more delight to give presents than to pay debts. *Shak.*

The most *liberal* has always most plenty, with esteem and commendation to boot. *Locke.*

5. Large; full; ample; not stinted. *"A liberal dower."* *Shak.*
6. Free to excess; loose; lax; licentious; gross. *"A liberal villain."* *Shak.* *"Liberal jests."* *Beau. & Fl.*

Liberal arts, arts in the cultivation of which the intellectual powers are chiefly employed, as philosophy, painting, sculpture, music, &c., — opposed to *mechanical arts*. — *Liberal education*, an education in literature and science generally, — often applied to an education received at a college or a university.

Syn. — See **AMPLE, FAIR.**

LI-BĒR-AL, n. An advocate of greater freedom, — especially in political institutions; an advocate of liberal principles. *Ed. Rev.*

LI-BĒR-AL-HEĀRT'ED, a. Having a generous heart; liberal-souled. *Wright.*

LI-BĒR-AL-ISM, n. Liberal principles; the principles of liberalists. *Brit. Crit.*

LI-BĒR-AL-IST, n. An advocate of liberal principles; a liberal. *Ch. Ob.*

LI-BĒR-AL-IST'IC, a. Relating to liberalism. [u.]

LI-BĒR-AL'ITY, n. [L. *liberalitas*; It. *liberalità*; Sp. *liberalidad*; Fr. *libéralité*.]

1. The quality of being liberal; disposition to give freely or largely; generosity.

To put . . . gentleness, virtue, youth, liberality, and such like, the spices and salt that season a man? *Shak.*

2. The act of giving freely or largely.

The decency, then, that is to be observed in liberality seems to consist in its being performed with such cheerfulness as may express the genuine pleasure that is to be met with in obdurate one's fellow-creatures. *Spectator.*

3. That which is given freely; free, ungrudging gift; bounty; benefaction.

Whosoever ye shall approve by your letters, them will I send to bring your liberality to Jerusalem. *1 Cor. xvi. 3.*

4. Liberal or catholic habit of thought; largeness of mind; catholicity; toleration; candor; impartiality; as, *"To judge with liberality."*

Syn. — See **BOUNTY.**

LI-BĒR-AL-IZE, v. a. [*i.* *LIBERALIZED*; *pp.* *LIBERALIZING, LIBERALIZED*.] To make liberal or catholic; to enlarge.

Grand, swelling sentiments of liberty I am sure I do not despise. They warm the heart, they enlarge and liberalize our minds, they animate our courage in a time of conflict. *Burke.*

LI-BĒR-AL-LY, ad. 1. In a liberal manner; bountifully; freely; largely; ungrudgingly.

If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, who giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not. *James i. 5.*

2. With liberal or catholic views or sentiments; without selfishness or bigotry.
3. With excess of freedom; loosely; uncontrolledly; licentiously. *Greene.*

LI-BĒR-AL-MĪND'ED, a. Having a liberal or generous mind. *Sir John Hawkins.*

LI-BĒR-AL-SŌULED (-sōld), a. Having a liberal soul; liberal-hearted. *Clarke.*

LI-BĒR-ĀTE, v. a. [L. *libero, liberatus*; *liber*, free; It. *liberare*; Fr. *libérer*.] [*2.* *LIBERATED*; *pp.* *LIBERATING, LIBERATED*.] To set free or at liberty; to free; to release; to deliver; to ransom; to discharge; to disengage. *A. Smith.*

Syn. — See **DELIVER, DISENGAGE, RANSOM.**

LI-BĒR-ĀTION, n. [L. *liberatio*; It. *liberazione*; Fr. *libération*.] The act of liberating, or the state of being liberated. *A. Smith.*

LI-BĒR-ĀTOR, n. [L.] One who liberates. *Heuyt.*

LI-BĒR-TĀ'RI-AN, n. [L. *libertas*, liberty.] An advocate of moral freedom; one who holds the doctrine of the freedom of the will; — opposed to *necessarian*. *Th. Solly.*

I believe he (Dr. Crombie) may claim the merit of adding the word "*libertarian*" to the English language, as Priestley added that of "*necessarian*." *Reid.*

LI-BĒR-TĪ-TUDE, n. [L. *libertas*, liberty, and *cado*, to kill; Fr. *liberticide*.]

1. A destroyer of liberty.
2. Destruction of liberty. *Southey.*

LI-BĒR-TIN-AGE, n. [Fr.] Libertinism. "He saw . . . a growing *libertinage*." [u.] *Warburton.*

LI-BĒR-TINE, n. [L. *libertinus*; *liber*, free; It. & Sp. *libertino*; Fr. *libertin*.]

1. (*Roman Ant. & Civil Law*.) One manumitted from legal servitude; a freedman. *Burrill.*
2. One unconfinned; one at liberty.

When he speaks, The air, a chartered *liberty*, is still. *Shak.*

3. *pl.* Jews whom the Romans had taken in war, conveyed to Rome, and afterwards freed. "The synagogue of the *Libertines*." *Acts vi. 9.*
4. *pl.* (*Ecc. Hist.*) A name given to certain Anabaptists, in the sixteenth century, who advocated polygamy and a community of property.
5. He who lives without moral restraint, especially in relation to women; a licentious man; a rake; a debauchee.

Want of power is the only bound that a libertine puts to his views upon any of the sex. *S. Richardson.*

Sp. — "Full too of instruction and warning is our present employment of the word *libertine*. It signified, according to its earliest use in French and in English, a speculative free thinker in matters of religion, and in the theory of morals, or, it might be, of government. But as, by a sure process, free-thinking does and will end in free-acting, as he who has cast off the one yoke will cast off the other, so a *libertine* came, in two or three generations, to signify a profligate, especially in relation to women, a licentious and debauched person." *Trench.*

LI-BĒR-TINE, a. Lax in morals; licentious; dissolute. *"A libertine . . . life."* *Bacon.*

LI-BĒR-TIN-ISM, n. 1. The state or the privilege of a freedman. *Hammond.*

2. Licentious principles or practices; dissoluteness; debauchery; licentiousness. *Pakey.*

LI-BĒR-TY, n. [L. *libertas*; *liber*, free; It. *libertà*; Sp. *libertad*; Fr. *liberté*.]

1. Exemption from restraint; power of acting without restraint; freedom; independence.

Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty. *1 Cor. iii. 17.*

'Tis liberty alone that gives the flower Of freedom life its lustre and perfume. *Copper.*

No one Swells like the boom of a man set free! A wilderness is rich with liberty. *Wordsworth.*

2. (*Met.*) Freedom of the will; exemption from compulsion or restraint in volition.

Sp. — "The idea of liberty is the idea of a power in

any agent to do or forbear any particular action, according to the determination or thought of the mind, whereby either of them is preferred to the other." *Locke.* — "By the liberty of a moral agent, I understand a power over the determinations of his own will. If, in any action, he has power to will what he did, or not to will it, in that action he is free. But if, in every voluntary action, the determination of his will be the necessary consequence of something involuntary in the state of his mind, or of something in his external circumstances, he is not free; he has not what I call the liberty of a moral agent, but is subject to necessity." *Reid.* — "It has been common to distinguish liberty into freedom from co-action, and freedom from necessity. Freedom from co-action implies, on the one hand, the absence of all impediment or restraint, and, on the other hand, the absence of all compulsion or violence. Freedom from necessity is also called liberty of election, or power to choose, and implies freedom from any thing invincibly determining a moral agent." *Fleming.*

3. (*Eng. Law*.) A privilege or immunity held by royal grant or by prescription; a branch of the crown's prerogative subsisting in the hands of a subject; a franchise. *Whishaw.*
4. A place or district within which certain exclusive privileges may be exercised; a place of exclusive jurisdiction. [Eng.] *Durrill.*

This portion of the metropolis [London], the city, including the liberties, . . . is divided into two portions. *P. Cye.*

5. A space or place, as in a prison, within which one is permitted to pass freely, but which he is not allowed to go beyond; limits. *Wright.*
6. Leave; permission; license. "There is full liberty of feasting." *Shak.*
7. Excessive or unwarrantable freedom in action or speech; as, *"To take liberties with another's property."*
8. (*Man.*) An arch in the middle of a bit, to give place to the tongue. *Crabb.*

At liberty, free from restraint or confinement; as, *"To be at liberty"*; *"To set at liberty."* — *Civil liberty*, the liberty of a member of society, being natural liberty so far restrained by human laws as is necessary and expedient for the general advantage of the public. *Burrill.* — *Liberty of the press*, the free power of publishing what one pleases, subject, however, to punishment for publishing what is mischievous to the public morals, or injurious to individuals. *Blackston.* — *Natural liberty*, the power of acting as one pleases, restrained only by the law of nature. — *Political liberty*, same as *civil liberty*. *Rees.* — The freedom of a nation or a state from all unjust abridgments of its rights and independence by another nation. — *Religious liberty*, or *liberty of conscience*, liberty to worship God according to the dictates of one's own conscience. — *To take liberty*, to use freedom not specially granted. *"I shall take the liberty to consider a third ground."* *Locke.*

Syn. — See **FREEDOM, LEAVE.**

LI-BĒTH'EN-ITE, n. (*Min.*) A phosphate of copper of a dark olive-green color, found chiefly at *Libethen*, in Hungary. *Dana.*

LI-BĒD'Y-NIST, n. One given to lewdness. *Junius.*

† **LI-BĒD'Y-NŌS'ITY, n.** The quality of being libidinous; lust; lechery. *Skellon.*

LI-BĒD'Y-NOŪS, a. [L. *libidinosus*; *libido*, libidinis, lust; *libet*, or *libet*, it pleases; It. & Sp. *libidinoso*; Fr. *libidineux*.] Lustful; lewd; lecherous; lascivious. *Shenstone.*

LI-BĒD'Y-NOŪS-LY, ad. In a libidinous manner; lustfully; lewdly; lecherously. *Larington.*

LI-BĒD'Y-NOŪS-NĒSS, n. The quality or the state of being libidinous; lustfulness; lewdness. *Todd.*

LI-BRA, n. [L.]

1. (*Roman Ant.*) The pound being the unit of weight, divided into twelve equal parts called *uncie*; — a measure of liquids divided into twelve equal parts by lines marked on it; — a balance; scales; — a carpenter's or a mason's level. *W. Smith.*
2. (*Astron.*) The constellation called the Balance; — which is the seventh sign of the zodiac.

Sp. — The sun enters this sign at the autumnal equinox, or about the 23d of September, formerly coinciding with the constellation Libra, but in consequence of the precession of the equinoxes, now occupied by the constellation Virgo. *Herschel.*

3. A name given to the best kind of tobacco grown in the western part of Cuba. *Simmons.*

LI-BRAL, a. [L. *libraris*; *libra*, a pound.] Weighing a pound. [u.] *Johnson.*

LI-BRĀ'RI-AN, n. [L. *librarius*; *liber*, a book.]

They have no notion of *life* and fire in fancy and in words. *Felton.*

7. The blood, as the supposed vehicle of life. The warm *life* came issuing through the wound. *Pope.*

8. A narrative or history of a person's life; a biography; as, "Johnson's *Lives* of the Poets"; "Boswell's *Life* of Johnson."

Plutarch, that writes his *life*, Tells us that Cato dearly loved his wife. *Pope.*

9. The real form, as opposed to a copy. He that would be a master must draw by the *life*, as well as copy from originals. *Collier.*

10. A living person; a human being. Why should I play the Roman fool, and die On my own sword? Whilst I see *lives*, the gashes Do better upon them. *Shak.*

11. A term of endearment; darling. "My queen, my *life*, my wife." *Shak.*

12. Animated being or existence. "Full nature swarms with *life*." *Thomson.*

13. Course of things; human affairs.

To know That which before us lies in daily *life* Is the prime wisdom. *Milton.*

14. Society in general; general state of man.

Of arts that polish *life*, inventors rare. *Milton.* To seek one's *life*, to seek or endeavor to take or destroy one's *life*. "They are dead which sought the young child's *life*." *Matt. ii. 20.* — To the *life*, with minute accuracy; perfectly. "Every figure to the *life* expressed." *Dryden.*

Syn. — See BIOGRAPHY.

LIFE'-AN-NÜ'-TY, *n.* An annual income, the payments of which depend on the continuance of any given life or lives. *Burill.*

LIFE'-AS-SÛR'ANCE, *n.* Same as LIFE-INSURANCE. See LIFE-INSURANCE. *Burrill.*

LIFE'-BLÖÖD (-blüd), *n.* The blood necessary to life; vital blood. *Milton.*

LIFE'-BLÖÖD (-blüd), *a.* Necessary as the blood to life; vital. "*Life-blood* laws." *Milton.*

LIFE'-BÖAT, *n.* A boat constructed with great strength and buoyancy for the preservation of life in cases of shipwreck, &c. *P. Cyc.*

LIFE'-BUOY (-bwöt), *n.* (*Naut.*) An apparatus thrown overboard to a person in the water, for him to cling to until rescued by a boat. *Brande.*

LIFE'-CÖN-SÛM'ING, *a.* Wasting life. *Wright.*

LIFE'-DRÖP, *n.* A vital drop or particle. *Byron.*

LIFE'-ES-TÄTE', *n.* (*Law.*) An estate held during the life of the party holding it, or during the life of some other person; a freehold estate, not of inheritance. *Burrill.*

LIFE'-EV-ER-LÄST'ING, *n.* The popular name of several species of *Gnaphalium*. *Lincoln.*

LIFE'-FÜL, *a.* Full of life; giving life. Like *life* to numb'd senses brought. *Spenser.*

LIFE'-GÏV'ING, *a.* Imparting life; invigorating. "*Life-giving* plant." *Milton.*

LIFE'-GUÄRD (H'gard), *n.* A body of soldiers charged with protecting the person of a sovereign; a body-guard. *Addison.*

LIFE'-HÄRM-ING, *a.* Injurious to life. *Shak.*

LIFE'-HÖLD, *n.* (*Law.*) Land held on a lease for lives; life-land. *Ash.*

LIFE'-IN-SÛR'ANCE, *n.* A contract entered into, usually by an insurance company, to pay a certain sum of money on a person's death, on the condition of his paying an annual premium during his life. *Dunglison.*

LIFE'-IN'TER-EST, *n.* An estate or interest which lasts during the life of the possessor, or during the life of some other person. *Phillips.*

LIFE'-LÄND, *n.* (*Law.*) Land held on a lease for lives; life-land. *Ash.*

LIFE'-LÄAV'ING, *n.* Departure from life. *Shak.*

LIFE'-LESS, *a.* 1. Deprived of life; without life; dead; defunct. "His *lifeless* body." *Shak.*

2. Having originally no vital power or principle; inanimate. "*Lifeless* shadows." *Spenser.*

3. Wanting vigor, force, or spirit; dull; spiritless; torpid; sluggish; passive.

In *life* so *lifeless* as it shows itself. *Shak.*

Syn. — *Lifeless* and *dead* imply the absence of life where it has once been. A *lifeless* corpse; a *dead* body; an *inanimate* manner or substance; a *dull* performance.

LIFE'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without life, vigor, or spirit; it; frigidly; jejune. *Johnson.*

LIFE'-LESS-NËSS, *n.* The state of being lifeless.

LIFE'-LIKE, *a.* Like life or a living person. *Pope.*

LIFE'-LINE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A line stretched along a yard, a boom, or any part of a vessel for men to lay hold on, as in rough weather. *Dana.*

LIFE'-LÖNG, *a.* Continuing through life. *Qu. Rev.*

LIFE'-LY, *ad.* Like life. *Chaucer.*

LIFE'-PRË-SËRV'ER, *n.* An apparatus designed for the preservation of the lives of persons who from shipwreck or other cause are compelled to trust themselves to the water; an inflated air-tight jacket or belt.

LIFE'-PRË-SËRV'ING, *a.* Preserving life. *Shak.*

LIFE'-RE-NEW'ING, *a.* That renews life; renewing life; reanimating. *Cowper.*

LIFE'-RËNT, *n.* The enjoyment of a real estate or a sum of money during life. *Brande.*

LIFE'-RE-STÖR'ING, *a.* That restores life; restoring or recovering life. *Cowper.*

LIFE'-STRING, *n.* A nerve or string imagined to convey life. *Daniel.*

LIFE'-SUS-TÄIN'ING, *a.* That sustains life; supporting or sustaining life. *Pope.*

LIFE'-TIME, *n.* The time during which a person lives; continuance or duration of life. "During his *lifetime*." *Hume.*

LIFE'-WËA-RY (-wä-rē), *a.* Tired of living; weary of life. *Shak.*

LIFT, *v. a.* [*A. S. lifian*, to arise, to soar; *Dan. lifte*; *Sw. lyfta*.] [*i. LIFTED*; *pp. LIFTING, LIFTED*. — *lift*, formerly used as the imperfect tense and participle, is now obsolete.]

1. To raise; to elevate; — often used with *up*. *Lift ye up a banner upon the high mountain.* *Isa. xlii. 2.*

2. To raise in estimation or in dignity. Like some tall cliff that *lifts* its awful form. *Goldsmith.*

Neither can it be thought, because some lessons are chosen out of the *Apocrypha*, that we do offer disgrace to the *will* of God, or *lift up* the writings of men above it. *Hooker.* The Roman virtues *lift up* mortal man. *Addison.*

3. To bear; to support.

The earth him underneath Did groan, as feeble so great load to *lift*. *Spenser.*

4. To take up and carry away; to steal; — whence the word *shoplifter*.

If night-robbers *lift* the well-stored hive, An humming through their waxy city grows. *Dryden.*

To *lift up* the face, to turn the face upward in token of supplication. *Job xxii. 28.* — To *lift up* the hand, to take an oath; to swear. *Gen. xiv. 22.* — To *lift up* the heart against, to behave insolently or contemptuously towards. *Ps. xli. 9.* — To *lift up* the horn, to conduct one's self arrogantly or scornfully. *Ps. lxxv. 4.* — To *lift up* the voice, to cry aloud. *Gen. xxix. 11.* *Isa. xlv. 14.*

Syn. — That is *lifted* which is hoisted or raised up into the air above ground. *Lift* a weight or a stone; *hoist* a sail; *raise* a ladder; — *lifted* up by pride; *elevated* by circumstances; *exalted* by wisdom.

LIFT, *v. n.* 1. To strive to raise any thing. *Locke.* 2. To practise theft; to steal. *B. Jonson.*

LIFT, *n.* 1. The act of lifting; a lifting. In the *lift* of the feet, when a man stoops up the hill, the weight of the body bears most upon the knee. *Bacon.*

2. (*Naut.*) A rope or tackle extending from a yard-arm to the mast-head, to support and move the yard. *Dana.*

3. A load or surcharge. [*Scotland.*] *Jamieson.* Dead *lift*, a lift by main strength. See DEAD. — To give a *lift*, to aid; to assist. [*Colloquial.*]

LIFT, *n.* [*A. S. lyft*; *Dut. lucht*; *Ger. Dan., & Sw. lyft*; *Icel. & Scot. lyft*.] + The sky; the air. [*Still used in Scotland.*] *Chaucer. Jamieson.*

LIFT, *n.* { *n.* A sort of movable gate, or a LIFT'-GÄTE, gate without hinges. [*Local. Eng.*] *Marshall.*

LIFT'ER, *n.* One who lifts.

LIFT'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who lifts. *Shak.* 2. Assistance; aid; help. *Decey.*

LIFT'-LÖCK, *n.* A name sometimes given to a canal lock because it lifts a vessel from one level to another. *Tanner.*

LIFT'-TËNT-ER, *n.* A sort of regulator or governor applied to windmills to counteract the irregular action of the wind. *Brande.*

LIFT'-WÄLL, *n.* The cross wall in the chamber of a canal lock. *Francis.*

LIG, *v. n.* [See LIE.] To lie. *Chaucer.*

LIG'-A-MËNT, *n.* [*L. ligamentum*; *ligo*, to bind; *It. & Sp. ligamento*; *Fr. ligament*.] 1. Any thing which ties or unites; a band.

No common *ligament* that binds The various textures of their minds. *Swift.* 2. A strong, white, fibrous structure of a close texture and very slightly extensible, uniting bones, and forming articulations; — any membranous fold which retains an organ in its place. *Dunglison.*

LIG'-A-MËN'TAL, *a.* Relating to a ligament; of the nature of a ligament. *Browne.*

LIG'-A-MËN'TO'US, *a.* Ligamental. *Wiseman.*

LIG'AN, *n.* [*L. ligo*, to tie.] (*Law.*) Goods sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy, in order to be found again. *Blackstone.*

LIG'-ÄTION, *n.* [*L. ligatio*; *ligo*, to bind.] 1. The act of binding together. *Johnson.* 2. The state of being bound together. *Burton.*

LIG'-Ä-TÛRE, *n.* [*L. It. & Sp. ligatura*; *Fr. ligature*.] 1. Any thing that binds; a band; a bandage. 2. The act of binding. *Arbutnot.*

3. The state of being bound. *Mortimer.* 4. Impotence induced by magic. *Wright.*

5. (*Surg.*) A cord or thread for tying an artery or vein to prevent hemorrhage, for removing tumors, &c. *Dunglison.*

6. (*Mus.*) A tie connecting notes. *Moore.* 7. (*Printing.*) Two or more letters cast in one piece, as *ff*, *ss*, *ff*.

LIG'-Ä-TÛRED (lig'-ä-türd), *a.* Joined or bound by a ligature; as, "*Ligatured* letters." *Gent. Mag.*

LIG'-Ä-ANCE, *n.* [*Low L. ligantia*, *ligantia*, from *L. ligo*, *ligans*, to bind.] (*Old Eng. Law.*) The bond reciprocally connecting the subject and the chief or sovereign, binding the former to tribute and due subjection, and the latter to protection and just government: — the duty of obedience and fidelity owed by a subject to his sovereign: — the dominions or territory of the sovereign. Written also *liegance* and *legiancy*. *Spelman. Burrill.*

LIG'-Ä-SER, *n.* (*Arch.*) A horizontal timber of scuffolding. — See LIGATURE. *Francis.*

LIGHT (lit), *n.* [*Goth. lúthaz*; *A. S. leaht, leht, lit, lecht*; *Dut. & Ger. licht*; *Dan. lys*; *Sw. ljus, lyse*; *Icel. ljós*. — *L. lux* (*i. e. luc* or *lugs*). *Richardson.* — *It. luce*; *Sp. & Port. luz*.] 1. That by which objects are rendered perceptible to the sight; the medium of vision.

The seven lamps shall give *light*. *Numb. viii. 2.* Light spends about seven or eight minutes of an hour in passing from the sun to the earth. *Newton.*

2. There are two theories of *light*; viz., the Newtonian or corpuscular theory, or theory of emanation or emission, and the undulatory theory, or theory of undulations. According to the former, *light* consists of particles of matter emitted or projected from a luminous body with a velocity of 120,000 miles per second. According to the latter, all space is filled with a rare, subtle, and elastic medium, or ether, which is thrown into undulations by a luminous body, as the atmosphere by a sonorous body, and as the undulations reach the eye, they affect it with the sense of sight. The undulatory theory is now generally adopted by men of science. Solar *light* is composed of seven different colors; namely, violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red. *Brande. Nichol.*

3. "*Light*," according to Lucretius (*On the Nature of Things*), "is but a polar tension of ether, evoked by a central body in antagonism with the planets, and heat is the motion of this ether." — A doctrine which has never been so generally adopted, and the correctness of which experiment is every day confirming. *London Athenaeum.*

4. The state of the elements in which things become visible; the transparency of the air

caused by the rays of the sun;—opposed to darkness.

God called the *light* day, and the darkness he called night. *Gen. i. 5*

3. Daybreak; sunrise.

The murderer, rising with the *light*, killeth the poor and needy. *Job xxiv. 14.*

4. Life; animated existence.

Swift roll the years, and rise the expected morn,
O, spring to *light*, auspicious babe, be born. *Pope.*

5. Any thing that gives light, as a taper, a lamp, a star, a lighthouse, &c.

And God said, Let there be *lights* in the firmament of heaven, to divide the day from the night. . . . And God made two great *lights*, the greater *light* to rule the day, and the lesser *light* to rule the night. *Gen. i. 14, 16.*

The ancient mode of exhibiting *lights* as beacons to the mariner consisted in burning wood or coal, in a chandelier, on the top of a tower; and, till the year 1807, the Eddystone *light* was nothing better than the feeble blaze of a few tallow candles, without any apparatus for concentrating the light or giving it any particular direction. *Brande.*

6. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge; insight; comprehension.

God hath set two *lights* to enlighten us . . . the *light* of reason, which is the *light* of his creation, and the *light* of *Scripture*, which is an after revelation from him. *Il. i. 17.*

Light, and understanding, and wisdom like the wisdom of the gods, was found in him. *Dante. v. 11.*
The books of Varro concerning navigation have been lost, which would have given us great *light* in those matters. *Arbuthnot.*

7. Explanation; illustration; means of knowing or understanding.

One part of the sacred text could not fail to give *light* unto another. *Locke.*

8. Public view or notice.

Why am I asked what next shall see the *light*?
Heavens! was I born for nothing but to write? *Pope.*

9. An aperture by which light is admitted, as a door, window, a pane of glass, &c. *Crabb.*

10. Point of view; situation or position from which a thing is, or may be, viewed.

Frequent consideration of a thing wears off the strangeness of it, and shows it in its several *lights*. *South.*

[The Triple Alliance may be viewed in two *lights*; as a measure of foreign policy, and as a measure of domestic policy; and, under both aspects, it seems to us deserving of all the praise which has been bestowed upon it. *Macleay.*

11. (*Paint.*) That part of a picture on which the light is supposed to fall, and which is painted in bright colors;—opposed to *shade*.

Never admit two equal *lights* in the same picture. *Dryden.*

12. (*Arch.*) One of the spaces into which a window-frame is divided. *Britton.*

13. In the *Scriptures*, *light* is used metaphorically in different senses, which may generally be determined by the connection.

1. Joy; happiness; prosperity.

Light is sown for the righteous, and gladness for the upright in heart. *Ps. xlvii. 11.*
Then shall thy *light* break forth as the morning. *Isa. lvi. 1.*

2. Truth, or the knowledge of the truth.

To the law and to the testimony; if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no *light* in them. *Isa. viii. 20.*

3. Support; comfort; deliverance.

When I sit in darkness, the Lord shall be *light* unto me. *Ps. ciii. 3.*

4. Spiritual illumination, or the gospel.

To them which sat in the region and shadow of death, *light* is sprung up. *Matt. iv. 13.*

5. The understanding; spiritual discernment.

If, therefore, the *light* that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness! *John. i. 8.*

6. The source of light or truth.

That was the true *Light*, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world. *John i. 9.*

7. One who is enlightened.

Now are ye *light* in the Lord. *Eph. v. 7.*

To come to *light*, to be discovered or detected. — To stand in one's own *light*, to be a hindrance or obstacle to one's own success; to frustrate one's own purposes. — *Northern lights.* See AURORA BOREALIS.

LIGHT (lit), *a.* [Goth. *leights*, lightness; A. S. *leah*, *leah*; Dut. *ligt*; Ger. *leichte*; Dan. *let*; Sw. *lett*; Ice. *letther*. — L. *levis*; It. *leggero*, *leggiero*; Sp. *leve*, *ligero*; Fr. *léger*, light; *lége*, empty.]

1. Not tending to the centre of gravity with force; of little weight; not heavy; not dense.

We shall be winnowed with so rough a wind,
That even our corn shall seem as light as chaff. *Shak.*
I could not guess which of the weights was light or heavy
whilst I held them in my hand. *Spenser.*

2. Easy to be borne, worn, carried, or lifted; not burdensome; not onerous; not oppressive.

My yoke is easy, and my burden is light. *Matt. xi. 30.*

3. Easy to be performed or endured; not difficult; pleasant. "The task was *light*." *Dryden.*

4. Easy to be digested, as food.

5. Porous; spongy; raised by fermentation; not heavy or clammy; as, "*Light* bread."

6. Loose; friable; sandy.

On the *Ægean* shore a city stands,
Built nobly, pure the air, and *light* the soil. *Milton.*

7. Not encumbered; not laden or freighted; not heavy-armed; free from impediments.

8. Not of legal weight, as a coin.

9. Nimble; active; swift.

Asahel was *light* of foot as a wild roe. *2 Sam. ii. 18.*

10. Slight; trifling. "A *light* error." *Boyle.*

Light was the touch, but it thrilled to the bone. *Byron.*

11. Easy to admit influence; wanting dignity; unsteady; unsettled; fickle; frivolous; gay; airy; trifling. "*Light*, vain persons," *Darvies*. "A *light* and inconsiderate person." *Tillotson.*

12. Bright; clear; not dark.

As soon as the morning was *light*. *Gen. xlv. 3.*

13. Whittish; tending or approaching to white color; as, "A *light* color." *Dryden.*

Light sails, (*Naut.*) a term applied to all the sails above the topmasts, and to the studding-sails and flying jib. *Dana*. — To make *light* of, to treat as of little consequence or importance. "They made *light* of it, and went their ways." *Matt. xxii. 5.* — To set *light* by, to undervalue; to slight; to despise. "Cursed be he that setteth *light* by his father or his mother." *Deut. xxvii. 16.*

LIGHT (lit), *ad.* Lightly; cheaply;—nimblely. *Shak.*

LIGHT (lit), *v. a.* [A. S. *alīhtan*, *gelīhtan*, to enlighten; to illuminate.] [*i.* LIGHTEN or LIT; *pp.* LIGHTING, LIGHTED or LIT. — *Lit* is obsolete or colloquial.]

1. To kindle; to inflame; to set fire to; to lighten. "*Lighted* tapers." *Dryden.*

The truth shines so clear, that to go about to prove it were to *light* a candle to see the sun. *Clarendon.*

2. To give light to; to guide by light.

Hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn
To *light* the dead, and warm th' unfruitful urn. *Pope.*

3. To illuminate; to fill or cover with light;—often used with *up*.

The sun was set, and Vesper, to supply
His absent beams, had *lighted up* the sky. *Dryden.*

4. To lighten; to ease of a burden. "*Light* this weary vessel of her load." *Spenser.*

5. (*Naut.*) To move, lift, or haul along, as a sail. *Dana.*

LIGHT (lit), *v. n.* [A. S. *līhtan*, *līhtan*, to alight.] [*i.* LIGHTEN or LIT; *pp.* LIGHTING, LIGHTED or LIT. — *Lit* is used colloquially only.]

1. To fall or come by chance; to happen;—followed by *on* or *upon*.

Haply thy eye shall *light* upon some toy
You have desire to purchase. *Shak.*

A weaker man may sometimes *light* on notions which had escaped a wiser. *Watts.*

2. To come or fall; to strike;—followed by *on* or *upon*.

Neither shall the sun *light* on them. *Rev. vii. 16.*

3. To descend, as from a horse or a carriage;—often used with *down*, *from*, or *off*.

Naaman . . . *lighted down* from the chariot. *2 Kings v. 21.*

She *lighted off* the camel. *Gen. xxiv. 64.*

The god laid down his feeble rays,
Then *lighted* from his glittering coach. *Swift.*

4. To settle or rest from flight, as a bird or other winged animal; to alight.

She [a bee] *lights* on that and this, and tasteth all. *Darvies.*

LIGHT—ARMED (lit'armed), *a.* Armed with light weapons. "Clans *light-armed* or heavy." *Milton.*

LIGHT—BEAR-ER (lit'bear-er), *n.* One who bears a light; a torch-bearer. *B. Jonson.*

LIGHT—BRAIN, *n.* An empty-headed person. "Being, as some were, *light-brains*." *Martin.*

LIGHT—EN (lit'en), *v. n.* [A. S. *līhtan*, *līhtan*, to shine, to alight.] [*i.* LIGHTENED; *pp.* LIGHTENING, LIGHTENED.]

1. To flash, burst forth, or dart, as lightning.

The lightning, that *lighteneth* out of the one part under heaven showeth unto the other part. *Luke xvii. 34.*

2. To dart out words with vehemence. "They thunder, they *lighten*, they storm and rage." *Apoc. or Def. of Prince of Orange.*

3. To light; to fall; to alight.

Let thy merry *lighten* upon us. *Common Prayer.*

4. To grow lighter, or to clear off;—used of the weather. [*Colloquial.*] *Wright.*

LIGHT—EN (lit'en), *v. a.* [A. S. *alīhtan*, *gelīhtan*.]

1. To illuminate; to illumine; to enlighten; to fill or cover with light; to light.

The Lord will *lighten* my darkness. *2 Sam. xxii. 29.*
A key of fire ran all along the shore,
And *lightened* all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

2. To dart like lightning; to emit; to send.

His eye,
As bright as is the eagle's, *lightens* forth
Controlling majesty. *Shak.*

3. [A. S. *leohtan*; *gelīhtan*.] To make lighter; to make less heavy; to relieve; to ease.

The mariners cast forth the wares that were in the ship
into the sea, to *lighten* it of them. *Jon. i. 15.*

In offices of love, how we may *lighten*
Each other's burden. *Milton.*

4. To exhilarate; to cheer; to enliven.

A trusty villain, very oft,
When I am dull with care and melancholy,
Lightens my humor with his merry jest. *Shak.*

LIGHT—ER (lit'er), *n.* 1. One who lights or communicates light; as, "A lamp-*lighter*."

2. (*Naut.*) A large open boat used in loading and unloading vessels. *Dana.*

LIGHT—ER, *v. a.* To convey or unload by a boat called a *lighter*. *Bryant.*

LIGHT—ER—AGE (lit'er-aj), *n.* Money paid for conveying goods in a lighter. *Crabb.*

LIGHT—ER—MAN, *n.* One who manages a large open boat called *lighter*. *Child.*

LIGHT—FIN—GERED (lit'fing-gerd), *a.* Nimble in fingering; thievish. *Johnson.*

LIGHT—FOOT (lit'fūt), *a.* Nimble; light-footed. Bring hie thy *light-foot* nymphs and sprightly train. *Tickle.*

LIGHT—FOOT (lit'fūt), *n.* Venison. [A cant word.] *Johnson.*

LIGHT—FOOT—ED (lit'fūt-ed), *a.* Nimble in running or in dancing; light-foot. *Drayton.*

+ **LIGHT**—FUL, *a.* Full of light. *Wickliffe.*

LIGHT—HAND—ED, *a.* (*Naut.*) Being short of a complement of men, as a ship. *Ogilvie.*

LIGHT—HEAD—ED (lit'hēd-ed), *a.* 1. Unsteady; thoughtless, heedless; weak. *Clarendon.*

2. Disordered in the head or brain; dizzy or delirious. *Johnson.*

LIGHT—HEAD—ED—NESS, *n.* The state of being light-headed. *Johnson.*

LIGHT—HEART—ED (lit'hart-ed), *a.* Free from heaviness or grief; merry; cheerful. *Williams.*

LIGHT—HEART—ED—LY, *ad.* With a light heart; cheerfully. *Wright.*

LIGHT—HEART—ED—NESS, *n.* Quality or state of being light-hearted; cheerfulness. *Wright.*

LIGHT—HEELED (lit'hēld), *a.* Swift of foot. *Shak.*

The villain is much *lighter-heeled* than I. *Shak.*

LIGHT—HORSE, *n.* (*Mil.*) Light-armed cavalry. *Mil. Ency.*

LIGHT—HOUSE (lit-), *n.* A building erected on the sea-shore, or upon rocks, from which one or more lights are exhibited at night for the direction of mariners; a pharos. *P. Cyc.*

LIGHT—IN—FAN—TRY, *n.* (*Mil.*) A body of light-armed men, selected for activity and strength, whose duty it is to protect the advance and retreat, and to cover and assist the manoeuvres of larger bodies. *Mil. Ency.*

LIGHT—LEGGED (lit'legd or -lēg-ed), *a.* Swift of foot; nimble. "*Light-legged* Pao." *Sidney.*

LIGHT—LESS (lit'les), *a.* Without light; dark. "The *lightless* fire." *Shak.*

LIGHT—LY (lit'le), *ad.* 1. In a light manner; with lightness or levity; with little weight.

Him, thus intent, *lighted* with his spear
Touched lightly. *Milton.*

2. In a small degree; slightly; not greatly. "He *lightly* afflicted the land." *Isa. ix. 1.*

3. Easily; without difficulty; readily; of course; cheerfully. "Bear it *lightly*." *Shak.*

4. Without reason, care, or consideration.

Flatter not the rich; neither do thou willingly or *lightly*
appear before great personages. *Sp. Timplor.*

5. Not chaste; wantonly. *Swift.*

6. + Commonly; usually.

Short summers *lightly* have a forward spring. *Shak.*

The great thieves of the state are *lightly* the officers of the crown. *B. Jonson.*

LIGHT'-MÄK-ER, *n.* That which gives light, as a heavenly body. *Wickliffe.*

LIGHT'-MIND-ED (*lit'*), *a.* Not considerate; unsettled; unsteady; frivolous. *Eccles. xix. 4.*

LIGHT'NESS (*lit'nes*), *n.* 1. The quality or the state of being light; want or absence of weight; levity; — opposed to *heaviness*.
Some are for masts of ships, as fir and pine, because of their length, straightness, and *lightness*. *Bacon.*

2. Want of consideration; unsteadiness; frivolousness; frivolity; levity.
Unto knight there is no greater shame
Than *lightness* and inconstancy in love. *Spenser.*
When I, therefore, was thus minded, did I use *lightness*?
2 *Cor. i. 17.*

3. Luminosity; lucidity; brightness. *Roget.*

4. Unchastity; wantonness; lewdness. *Shak.*

5. (*Fine Arts*.) The quality of being free from weight or clumsiness. *Brande.*

LIGHT'NING, *n.* [From *lighten*, *lightening*, *lightning*. — *A. S. liting, litingcy, litingung*.]

1. The flash that attends thunder; an electric phenomenon produced by the passage of electricity from one cloud to another, or between a cloud and the earth.

2. "The identity of lightning with electricity ... was first directly demonstrated by the celebrated Dr. Franklin, in 1749." *Brande.*

3. A brightening up of the faculties.
How oft, when men are at the point of death,
Have they been merry! which their keepers call
A *lightning* before death. *Shak.*

LIGHT'NING-BÜG, *n.* A kind of fire-fly. *Clarke.*

LIGHT'NING-CON-DÜCT'QR, *n.* A lightning-rod. *Clarke.*

LIGHT'NING-GLÄNCE, *n.* A flash of lightning or a flash of the eye. *Clarke.*

LIGHT'NING-RÖD, *n.* A metallic rod for conducting lightning or electricity to the earth, and thus protecting a building, a ship, &c.

LIGHT'-RÖÖM, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small room from which light is afforded to the powder magazine of a ship. *Brande.*

LIGHTS (*lit*), *n. pl.* The lungs; — applied particularly to the lungs of a brute, and so called because they are *lighter* in proportion to their bulk than any other part of the body. *Holland.*

LIGHT'-SHIP, *n.* A ship anchored and serving as a light-house. *Clarke.*

LIGHT'SOME (*lit'sum*), *a.* 1. [See **LIGHT**, *n.*] Full of light; luminous; — opposed to *darksome*.
If thou wouldst view fair Melrose aught,
Go, visit it by the pale moonlight;
For the gay beams of *lightsome* day
Gild but to flout the ruins gray. *Scott.*

2. [See **LIGHT**, *a.*] Without care or heaviness; gay; lively; cheerful; buoyant; blithesome. "The *lightsome* passion of joy." *South.* "Lightsome, vacant heart." *Blair.*

LIGHT'SOME-LY, *ad.* In a lightsome manner.

LIGHT'SOME-NESS (*lit'sum-näs*), *n.* 1. The quality of being light or luminous. *Cheyne.*

2. Gayety; cheerfulness; liveliness. *Johnson.*

LIGHT'-SPÍR-(T)-ED, *a.* Having a light or cheerful spirit. *Wright.*

LIGHT'-TOÜCH (*lit'tuch*), *v. a.* To touch or execute with a light hand. *Thomson.*

LIGHT'-WINGED (*lit'wingd*), *a.* Having light wings. *Shak.*

† **LIGHT'Y**, *a.* Full of light. *Wickliffe.*

LIGN-ÄL'ÖES (*lit-äl'öz* or *lit-näl'öz*) [*lit-äl'öz*, *K. Teylor, Carr, Wr.*; *lit-näl'öz*, *S. W. Sm.*], *n.* [*L. lignum*, wood, and *Eng. aloes*.] Aloes-wood; agalloch. *Num. xxiv.*

LIGN-ÖÜS, *a.* [*L. lignus*; *lignum*, wood; *It. ligno*; *Sp. leñoso*; *Fr. ligneux*.] Made of or resembling wood; woody. "Ligneous matter." *Cro.*

LIG-NÍP'ER-ÖÜS, *a.* [*L. lignum*, wood, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing or bearing wood. *Wright.*

LIG-NÍ-PI-ÖÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. lignum*, wood, and *facio*, to make.] The process of becoming, or of converting into, wood. *Wright.*

LIG-NÍ-FÖRM, *a.* [*L. lignum*, wood, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of wood. *Ure.*

LIG'NI-FY, *v. a.* [*L. lignum*, wood, and *facio*, to make.] To convert into wood. *Wright.*

LIG'NI-FY, *v. n.* To become wood. *Wright.*

LIG'NINE, *n.* [*L. lignum*, wood.] (*Chem.*) Woody fibre; the solid part of vegetables. *Silliman.*

LIG-NÍ-PÉR'DÜS, *a.* [*L. lignum*, wood, and *perdo*, to destroy.] Noting insects that destroy wood. *Lyell.*

LIG'NITE, *n.* [*L. lignum*, wood.] (*Min.*) Fossil wood carbonized to a certain degree, but retaining its woody texture. *P. Cyc.*

LIG-NÍT'IC, *a.* Resembling lignite. *Clarke.*

LIG'NONE, *n.* [*L. lignum*, wood.] (*Chem.*) A liquid which exists in commercial pyroxylic spirit; a product of the distillation of wood. *Hoblyn.*

LIG-NÖSE', *a.* Woody; ligneous. *Gray.*

LIG'NOÜS, *a.* [*L. lignosus*; *lignum*, wood.] Wooden; ligneous; lignose. [*v.*] *Evelyn.*

LIG'NUM-VÍ'TÆ (*lit-num-ví'ts*), *n.* [*L. wood of life*.] The hard, heavy, tough, and resinous wood of the *Guaiacum officinale*, a tree which grows in the West Indies and in the warm latitudes of America; — extensively used in turnery. *Rees. Gray.*

LIG'U-LÄ, *n.* [*L. lingula*, or *ligula*, a little tongue; *lingula*, the tongue.]

1. (*Bot.*) The blade of a grass consisting of an expansion of the leaf at the apex of the sheathing petiole; the petiole of a ligulate corolla, as of the sunflower. *Gray.*

2. (*Ent.*) The terminal or apical portion of the lower lip. *Westwood.*

LIG'U-LÄTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a ligula. *Gray.*

LIG'U-LÄT-ED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Ligulate. *Ogilvie.*

† **LÍGÜRE** [*lit'gar*, *S. W. P. J. F. Sm.*; *lit'yur*, *Ja.*; *lit'gar* or *lit'ur*, *K.*; *lit'ar*, *Wr.*], *n.* A precious stone; a hyacinth. *Exod. xxxix. 12.*

LÍG'U-RÉS, *n. pl.* [*L.*] (*Geog.*) The natives of Liguria. *Earnshaw.*

LÍ-GÜ'RÍ-ÄN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Liguria.

LIG'U-RÍTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of an apple-green color, found crystallized in talcose rock, in the Apennines, and resembling chrysolite in color, transparency, and hardness. *P. Cyc.*

LIKE. A frequent termination of adjectives in English, from the Saxon form *líc*, softened into *ly*, as *manlike*, *manly*.

LIKE, *a.* [*Goth. leika*, *galeika*; *A. S. líc*, *gelic*; *Dut. gelyk*; *Fr. lic*; *Ger. gleich*; *Dan. lig*, *lige*; *Icei. lík*; *Sw. lik*, *líka*.] "From *lic*, the body of a man, the essence or nature; hence the figurative meaning, an appearance, resemblance, like." *Bosworth.* — *Junius* suggests, and *Wachter* has no doubt, from the *Gr. líkē*.] 1. Resembling; having resemblance; similar; — often used with *to* or *unto*.
Lord, who is *like* unto thee? *Ps. xxxv. 10.*
The staff of his spear was *like* a weaver's beam. *1 Sam. xvii. 7.*
2. Equal; same in quantity, amount, or extent; as, "*Like* fortunes"; "*A like* number."
3. Likely; probable.
My grave is *like* to be my wedding-bed. *Shak.*
Syn. — See **EQUAL**.
Like figures. — See **SIMILAR FIGURES**.

LIKE, *n.* 1. Some person or thing resembling another. "*Likes* produces *likes*."
When I was sick, you gave me bitter pills
And I must minister *like* to you. *Shak.*
2. Preference; liking; partiality; predilection; as, "*Likes* and dislikes."
Had like, had likelihood or probability; was likely.
This vehicle *had like* to have fallen into the sea. *Cowper.*

LIKE, *ad.* 1. In the same or a similar manner; in the manner of.
Be strong, and quit yourselves *like* men. *1 Sam. iv. 13.*
Like as a father pitiless his children, so the Lord pitiless them that fear him. *Ps. ciii. 13.*
2. Likely; probably.
As *like* enough it will, I'd have it copied. *Shak.*

LIKE, *v. a.* [*Goth. leikan*, *galeikan*; *A. S. lican*; *Dut. lyken*; *Fr. líka*; *Ger. gleichen*; *Sw. líka*;

Icei. líka.] "From *lic*, *lac*, a gift, what pleases, or from *lic*, *like*." *Bosworth.*] [*i.* **LIKED**; *pp.* **LIKING**, **LIKED**.]

1. † To be agreeable to; to gratify; to please. "The music *likes* you not." *Shak.*

2. To choose with some degree of preference; to have a preference or regard for; to approve; to esteem. "What it *likes* or loathes." *Shak.*
I never *liked* thy talk, thy offers less. *Milton.*

3. † To liken; to compare. "*Like* me to the peasant boys." *Shak.*

LIKE, *v. n.* 1. To be pleased; to choose; to elect; to think fit; to list; to prefer.
These here revolve, or, as thou *lik'st*, at home. *Milton.*

2. To be in a fair way; to come near; as, "He *liked* to have fallen." [Colloquial and local.]
† To *like of*, to be pleased with; to like.

I like not of Prince Edward's flight. *Shak.*

LIKE'LÍ-HOOD (*lik'le-hüd*), *n.* 1. Appearance of truth; verisimilitude; probability; likelihood.

What *likelihood* of his amendment? *Shak.*

2. Resemblance; appearance; likeness. *Shak.*

LIKE'LÍ-NESS, *n.* The quality of being likely; likelihood. *Chaucer.*

LIKE'LÝ, *a.* 1. Having likeness or resemblance to the truth or reality; that probably has been, is, or may be; that may with reason be thought or believed; probable; credible. *Shak.*
2. That may be liked; that may please; pleasing; agreeable.
I have not seen
So *likely* an ambassador of love. *Shak.*

3. Respectable; worthy of esteem; estimable; sensible. [Colloquial, U. S.] *Port-Folio.*

LIKE'LÝ, *ad.* Probably; with probability; as may reasonably be thought. *Glanvill.*

LIKE'-MIND-ED, *a.* Having similar mind, intentions, or views.

Full ye my joy, that ye be *like-minded*. *Phil. ii. 2.*

LÍK'EN (*lit'kn*), *v. a.* [*i.* **LIKENED**; *pp.* **LIKENING**, **LIKENED**.] To represent as having resemblance or similarity; to compare.

Who among the sons of the mighty can be *likened* unto the Lord? *Ps. lxxviii. 6.*

LIKE'NESS, *n.* 1. The state or the quality of being like; resemblance; similarity; similitude; semblance; form.
They had the *likeness* of men. *Ezek. i. 6.*

2. That which resembles another; a copy; a counterpart; image; representation; portrait; picture; statue; effigy.
To whom, then, will ye *liken* God? and what *likeness* will ye compare unto him? *Isa. xl. 14.*

Syn. — *Likeness* is a more general and a stronger term than *resemblance*, *similitude*, or *similarity*. *Like* near in person; *resemblance* in appearance; *similarity* of disposition. A portrait is a *likeness*, if the *resemblance* is striking.

LIKE'WISE, *ad. or conj.* In like manner; also; moreover; too.

He is a poet, and *likewise* a musician. *W. Hately.*

LÍK'ING, *n.* 1. State or condition, as of body.

Their young ones are in good *liking*. *Job xxxix. 4.*

2. Inclination; desire; preference; pleasure.

If I had liberty, I would do my *liking*. *Shak.*
He who has no *liking* for the whole ought, in reason, to be excluded from consulting the parts. *Dr. Keble.*
To be in *liking*, to be on trial. *Dryden.*

† **LÍK'ING**, *a.* Plump; in a state of plumpness.

Why should he see your faces worse *liking* than the children which are of your sort? *Isa. i. 16.*

LÍ'LAO [*lit'lak*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ju. Sm.*; *lit'lak*, *Kearck*; *lit'lak* or *lit'lak*, *K.*; sometimes, *corruptly*, *lit'lak*], *n.* [*lit. líla*; *Sp. líla*, or *lílac*; *Fr. lilas*.] "*Lilas* is derived from *lilag*, the Persian for a flower." *Eng. Cyc.*] (*Bot.*) An ornamental deciduous shrub of the genus *Syringa*, bearing purple or white flowers, which are arranged in beautiful thyrid terminal panicles, and are very fragrant; — often written *líllac*.

LÍ'LA-CÍNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A bitter crystallizable principle found in the leaves of the *Syringa vulgaris*, or *lílac*. *Brande.*

LÍ'LA-LÍTE, *n.* [*Eng. lílac*, and (*Fr. lílle*, a stone.) (*Min.*) Lepidolite, a mineral of a violet or lílac color. *Smart.*

LIL-I-A'CEOUS (lil-i-a'shus), *a.* (Bot.) Resembling, or pertaining to, the lily. "*Liliaceous plants.*" *P. Cyc.*

LIL'IED (lil'id), *a.* Covered or decked with lilies. By sandy Ladon's lilyed banks. *Milton.*

LIL-I-PŪ'TIAN, *n.* 1. One of the race of pygmies inhabiting the imaginary island of Liliput, mentioned in one of the novels of Swift. *Swift.*
2. A very diminutive person. *Churche.*

LIL-I-PŪ'TIAN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the imaginary island of Liliput.
2. Very small; pygmean. *Lloyd.*

†LILL, *v. a.* [See LOLL.] To loll;—used of the tongue. *Spenser.*

LILT, *v. n.* 1. To spring; to do any thing nimbly. [North of Eng.] *Wright.*
2. To sing merrily. [Scot.] *Jamieson.*

LIL'Y, *n.*; pl. *LIL'IES*. [Gr. *liliov*; *L. lilium*; It. *giglio*; Sp. *lirio*; Fr. *lis*.—"From the Celtic word *li*, which signifies whiteness." *London.*] A genus of plants remarkable for the beauty of their flowers, which are either white, yellow, or red.

Lily of the valley, (Bot.) a plant which produces a sweet scented flower, having a corolla somewhat bell shaped, and divided at the top into six segments; May lily: *Convallaria majalis*. *Lincoln.*

LIL'Y-DÄF'FO-DIL, *n.* A plant and its flower, of the genus *Narcissus*. *Johnson.*

LIL'Y-HÄND'ED, *a.* Having hands white as the lily. *Spenser.*

LIL'Y-HŶ'A-CINTH, *n.* A plant and its flower, of the genus *Hyacinthus*. *Miller.*

LIL'Y-LIV'ERED (-erd), *a.* White-livered; cowardly; timid.
Go, prick thy face, and over-red thy fear,
Thou lily-livered boy. *Shak.*

LIL'Y-SIL'VERED (-sil'verd), *a.* Silvered or whitened with lilies. *Cuthorne.*

LI-MÄ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* [*L. limar*, *limacis*, a slug.] Pertaining to the naked snail. *Blount.*

LI'MAIL, *n.* [Fr. *limaille*.] The filings of a metal; limature. *Crabb.*

LI-MÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. limo*, to file.] The act of filing or polishing. *Phillips.*

LI-MÄ'TURE, *n.* [*L. limatura*; *limo*, *limatus*, to file; *lima*, a file.] Particles rubbed off by a file; filings. *Johnson.*

LI'MÄX, *n.* [*L.*] The slug or naked snail, a genus of mollusks destructive to plants. *Baird.*

LIMS (lim), *n.* [*A. S. lim*; Icel. *lim*; Dan. & Sw. *lem*.—*L. limbus*; It. & Sp. *limbo*; Fr. *limbe*.—*Tooke* derives the word from *A. S. limþan*, to belong to.]

1. One of the extremities of an animal, arranged on each side of the trunk and articulated with it; a member. *Dunglison.*

2. A branch of a tree; a bough. *Roget.*

3. (Astron.) The border of the disk of the sun, moon, or a planet;—the graduated edge of any circle of an instrument. *Hind. Brande.*

4. The arch of the primitive circle in any projection of the sphere in plano. *Jamieson.*

5. (Bot.) The expanded part of a leaf, a petal, a sepal, or a monopetalous corolla; blade; lamina; border. *Gray.*

6. A part or appendage. "Antony is but a limb of Cesar." *Shak.*

7. An assistant; a coadjutor; a helper.
Let us choose such limbs of noble counsel,
That the great body of our state may go
In equal rank with the best-governed nation. *Shak.*

Limb of the law, a member of the legal profession.—*Limb of an argument*, any part of an argument.
Syn.—See MEMBER.

LIMB (lim), *v. a.* [*i.* LIMBED; *pp.* LIMBING, LIMBED.]

1. To supply with limbs. *Milton.*

2. To tear asunder; to dismember. *Johnson.*

LIMB'AT, *n.* A cooling periodical wind, in the island of Cyprus, which blows from the north-west from 8 o'clock, A. M., till noon. *Buchanan.*

LIMB'ATE, *a.* (Bot.) Bordered; having one color surrounded by an edging of another. *London.*

LIM'BEC, *n.* [A corruption of *alembic*.] A still; an alembic.

What potions have I drunk of green tears,
Which I have drunk without? *Shak.*

LIM'BEC, *v. a.* To strain as through a limbec. The greater do nothing but limbec their brains in the art of alchemy. *St. E. Sandys.*

LIMBED (limd), *a.* Having limbs;—used in composition; as, "Large-limbed." *Pope.*

LIM'BER, *a.* [See LIMP.] Flexible; easily bent; pliable; pliant; supple.

With nimble turns their limber bodies bending. *Drayton.*

LIM'BER, *n.* 1. (Mil.) The fore part of a gun-carriage, to which the horses are harnessed, and to which is attached the trail of the gun, which is unhooked when the gun is brought into action. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

2. A shaft of a carriage. [Local.] *Wright.*

3. *pl.* (Naut.) Boles cut in the lower part of the floor-timbers, fore and aft, next the keelson, forming a passage for water fore and aft to the pump. *Dana.*

Limber boards, movable boards placed over the limbers to keep out dirt, &c.—*Limber-rope*, a rope rove fore and aft, through the limbers, to clear them if necessary.—*Limber-streak*, the streak of foot-walling nearest the keelson. *Dana.*

LIM'BER-NESS, *n.* The quality of being limber; pliability; suppleness. *Bailey.*

LIM'BER-LITE, *n.* (Min.) A hard, compact mineral, found in irregular grains in the volcanic district of Limburg, a province of the Netherlands. It appears to be a decomposed variety of chrysolite. *P. Cyc. Dana.*

LIMB'LESS (lim'les), *a.* Deprived or destitute of limbs. "Bleeding, limbless trunk." *Massinger.*

†LIMB'MEAL (lim'mäl), *ad.* Piecemeal; in pieces. "To tear her limb-meal." *Shak.*

LIM'BÖ, *n.*; pl. *LIM'BÖS*. [*L. limbus*, a border; It. & Sp. *limbo*, limbo; Fr. *limbes*.]

1. A place on the borders of hell, sometimes used for hell itself.—See LIMBUS.

As far from help as limbo is from bliss. *Shak.*

2. Any place of confinement or restraint

All which appearing, on the wrent
To find the knight in limbo pent. *Hudibras.*

Into limbo large and broad, thence called
The Paradise of Fools, to few unknown. *Milton.*

LIM'BUS, *n.* [*L.*, a border.—See LIMBO.]

1. A region lying on the confines of hell.

2. According to the old schoolmen, there were, besides hell, 1. A limbus purgatorius, where the souls of infants unbaptized remained, 2. A limbus patrum, where the fathers of the church, saints, and martyrs, awaited the general resurrection; and, 3. Purgatory; to which, in popular opinion, was added, 4. A limbus fatuorum, or fool's paradise, the receptacle of all vanity and nonsense. *Norris.*

3. (Bot.) The blade or expanded part of a petal, a sepal, &c.—See LIMB, No. 5. *Henslow.*

LIME, *n.* [*A. S. lime*; Dut. *lijm*, glue; *leem*, clay; Ger. *leim*, glue; *lehm*, clay; Dan. *lim*, *lim*, glue; Icel. *lim*; Sw. *lim*.—*L. limus*; It. & Sp. *limo*.]

1. A viscous or glutinous substance smeared on twigs to catch birds.

Then toil for beasts, and lime for birds were found. *Dryden.*

2. The protoxide of calcium, or calcareous earth, obtained by subjecting limestone, chalk, or other carbonates of lime to a heat sufficiently powerful to expel the carbonic acid;—extensively used as an ingredient in mortar and other cements; quicklime. *P. Cyc.*

LIME, *n.* [Fr. *lime*.—See LEMON.] (Bot.)

1. The fruit of a species of *Citrus* (*Citrus limetta*), resembling the lemon, but much smaller, and more highly acid. *London.*

2. A tropical tree which produces limes; a species of *Citrus*; *Citrus limetta*.

3. The linden tree; *Tilia*. *London.*

Cream of lime. See CREAM.—*Hydraulic lime*. See HYDRAULIC.—*Milk of lime*. See MILK.

LIME, *v. a.* [*A. S. geliman*; Ger. *leimen*; Dan. *lime*; Sw. *limma*.] [*i.* LIMED; *pp.* LIMING, LIMED.]

1. To join with some glutinous or adhesive substance; to glue.

I will not ruinate my father's house,
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together. *Shak.*

2. To cover or rub over with some sticky substance, as bushes with bird-lime, to catch birds. *Myself have limed a bush for her.* *Shak.*

3. To catch, as with bird-lime; to entangle. O limed soul, that, struggling to be free,
Art more engaged. *Shak.*

4. To manure with lime. *Mortimer.*

LIME-BURN-ER, *n.* One who prepares lime for cement, &c., in a kiln. *Simmonds.*

†LIMED, *a.* [*L. lima*, a file.] Polished. "A limed glass." *Chaucer.*

LIME-HOUND, *n.* A limmer, or large dog, led by a leam or string, used in hunting the wild boar. *Spenser.*

LIME-KILN (-kil), *n.* A kiln or furnace, consisting usually of a funnel-shaped chamber, in which lime is prepared from limestone by igniting it with coal or wood. *Simmonds.*

LIME'LESS, *n.* Destitute of lime. *Savage.*

LIME-PIT, *n.* A quarry of lime. *Blackstone.*

LIME-PLANT, *n.* The May-apple, or wild mandrake; *Podophyllum peltatum*. *Farm. Ency.*

LIM'ER, *n.* One who limes. *Richardson.*

LIME-SINK, *n.* A hole in the ground formed of limestone. *Clarke.*

LIME-STONE, *n.* Stone of which lime is made; carbonate of lime.—See LIME. *Mortimer.*

LIME-TWIG, *n.* A twig smeared with bird-lime. Like lime-twigs set to catch my winged soul. *Shak.*

LIME-TWIGGED (-twigd), *a.* Smeared with bird-lime. *L. Addison.*

LIME-WÄ-TER, *n.* Water impregnated with lime. *Hill.*

LIME'WORT (-wurt), *n.* A species of pink. *Booth.*

LIM'IT, *n.* [*L. limes*, *limitis*; It., Sp., & Fr. *limite*.—See LIMIT.]

1. The exterior line of any surface or space; the extreme part of a thing; the farthest point of extension or reach of an object, whether natural or moral; bound; frontier; termination; precinct; border; confine; utmost extent.
We went, great emperor, by thy command,
To view the utmost limits of the land. *Dryden.*

I would hope that there may yet appear a writer who may describe the present narrow limits, and assert the rights of history over every part of her natural domain. *Maccarty.*

The wall of Antoninus was fixed as the limit of the Roman empire. *Wilson.*

2. Restriction; restraint; hindrance; obstruction; inhibition; check.

I prithe, give no limits to my tongue;
I am a king, and privileged to speak. *Shak.*

3. *pl.* The extent of the liberties of a prison.—See LIBERTY. *Wright.*

4. (Math.) A quantity towards which a varying quantity may approach to within less than any assignable quantity, but which it cannot pass. *Davies & Peck.*

"In analysis, the principle of limits is of extensive application, and is now made the basis of demonstration of the principles of the differential calculus." *Davies & Peck.*

Syn.—See BORDER, TERM.

LIM'IT, *v. a.* [*L. limito*; It. *limitare*; Fr. *limiter*.] [*i.* LIMITED; *pp.* LIMITING, LIMITED.]

1. To fix or set bounds to; to bound; to circumscribe; to confine; to restrain; to restrict.

Necessity of limiting the field of our exertions. *Stewart.*

2. To determine; to appoint; to assign.

Limit each leader to his several charge. *Shak.*

Syn.—See CIRCUMSCRIBE, FIX, RESTRAIN.

LIM'IT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be limited. *Smart.*

†LIM-I-TÄ'NE-ÖUS, *a.* [*L. limitaneus*.] Belonging to the bounds. *Wilkinson.*

LIM-I-TÄ'RI-AN, *a.* That limits. [*L.*] *Ogilvie.*

LIM-I-TÄ'RI-AN, *n.* (Theol.) One who limits; one who holds that a part only of the human race are to be saved;—opposed to *universalist*. *Craig.*

LIM-I-TÄ-RY, *a.* [*L. limitarius*.]

1. Placed at the limits or bounds. *Millon.*

2. Limited in power. "A liminary king." *Fitt.*

†LIM'[-TA-RY, *n.* A place lying on the confines.

In the time of the Romans, this country, because a *limitary*, did abound with fornications. *Fuller.*

LIM'[-T-ATION, *n.* [L. *limitatio*; It. *limitazione*; Sp. *limitacion*; Fr. *limitation*.]

1. The act of limiting or circumscribing.
2. The state of being limited; restriction.

Titus Quintus understood that he was appointed to have command of the army, without any other *limitation* than during the pleasure of the Senate. *Kateigh.*

3. A prescribed or appointed term; limit.

You have stood your *limitation*; and the tribunes Endue you with the people's voice. *Shak.*

4. (*Law*.) The period beyond which personal actions of trespass, or debt, on simple contract, cannot be brought. *P. Cyc.*

LIM'[-T-ED, *p. a.* That has bounds or limits; confined within certain limits; circumscribed; restricted; as, "A *limited* monarchy."

LIM'[-T-ED-LY, *ad.* With limitation. *Barrow.*

LIM'[-T-ED-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being limited. *Johnson.*

LIM'[-T-ER, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, limits.
2. † A friar licensed to beg or to teach within a particular district. *Spenser.*

LIM'[-T-LESS, *a.* Not confined within bounds or limits; unbounded; unlimited. *Sidney.*

LIM'MER, *n.* 1. [Anciently *lyemmer*.—See *LEAM*.] A hunting-dog, led by a leum or string, and let slip at the game; a limehound. *Hobbs.*

2. [Scot. *lymouris*; Icel. *lim*, pl. *limar*; Sw. *lem*, pl. *lemmar*, branches, limbs.] A thill or shaft of a carriage. [Local.] *Grose.*

3. A thill-horse. *Sherwood.*

4. A person of loose manners; an idler. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett.*

LIMN (lin), *v. a.* [L. *illumino*; Fr. *enluminer*.] [*i.* LIMNED; pp. LIMNING, LIMNED.] To draw; to paint,—particularly in water colors. *Shak.*

LIM'NER, *n.* The old term for an artist or delineator, but chiefly restricted to one who painted portraits or miniatures. *Fairholt.*

LIM'NING, *n.* The art of painting in water-colors, as distinguished from painting in oil-colors;—formerly applied to miniature or portrait-painting, but now rarely used except of herald-painting, as on carriages, &c., which, however, is done in oil-colors. *Brande. Fairholt. Francis.*

LI-MO-SÉL'LA, *n.* [L. *limus*, mud.] (*Bot.*) A genus of aquatic plants; mudwort. *Gray.*

LI-MO-SI'NÆ, *n. pl.* [L. *limosus*, muddy.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Grallæ* and family *Scolopaciæ*; godwits. *Gray.*

LI-MO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *limós*, hunger.] (*Med.*) A morbid appetite. *Dunglison.*

LI-MO-THÉR-A-PÉ'IA, *n.* [Gr. *limós*, hunger, and *therapeia*, cure.] (*Med.*) Cure by fasting; hunger-cure. *Dunglison.*

LI'MOUS, *a.* [L. *limosus*; *limus*, mud.] Muddy; miry; boggy; limy. "*Limous* matter." *Brown.*

LIMP, *a.* 1. † Vapid; weak. *Walton.*

2. Flexible; limber; flaccid. [Local.] *Dickens.*

LIMP, *v. n.* [A. S. *limp*-*heak*, lame. "That is, *limb*-*hak*; and thus each word became used separately, to halt, and to limp, as of equivalent signification." *Richardson.*] [*i.* LIMPED; pp. LIMPING, LIMPED.] To halt; to walk lamely.

Flack the five crutch from the old *limping* sire. *Shak.*

LIMP, *a.* A halt; the act of limping. *Todd.*

LIMP'ER, *n.* One who limps in his walking.

LIM'PET, *n.* (*Conch.*) The popular name of the *Patella*, a genus of marine mollusks, found adhering to a rock or hard body. *Woodward.*

LIM'PID, *a.* [L. *limpidus*, another form of *limpidus*; It. *limpido*; Sp. *limpio*; Fr. *limpide*.] Clear; pure; transparent.

A streamlet, pure, *limpid*, and wholesome, flows from the fountain, and waters the little valley. *Eustace.*

LIM'PID'[-TY, *n.* [It. *limpidezza*; Sp. *limpieza*; Fr. *limpidité*.] The quality of being limpid; clearness. *Ure.*

LIM'PID-NESS, *n.* Quality of being limpid; clearness; purity; limpidity. *Johnson.*

LIMP'ING, *n.* The act of limping; a halting.

LIMP'ING-LY, *ad.* In a lame, halting manner.

†LIM'PI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *limpitudine*.] Quality of being limpid; limpidness. *Cochran.*

LIM'Q-LÜS, *n.*; pl. LIM'Q-LÜS. [L. dim. of *limus*, sideways.] (*Zool.*) A genus of crustaceans, including the king-crab, horse-foot or horse-shoe.—See *KING-CRAB*. *Eng. Cyc.*

LI'MY (lī'me), *a.* [See *LIME*.]

1. Containing or resembling lime. *Grew.*

2. Viscous; glutinous.

In *limy* snarcs the subtle lous among. *Spenser.*

LIN, *n.* [A. S. *hlymna*, a torrent; Icel. *lind*, a cascade; W. *lyn*, a pool; Ir. *lin*.] A pool or small pond;—a cataract; a waterfall. [Obsolete or local, Scot. and Eng.]

Drayton. Jamieson. Brockett.

†LIN, *v. n.* [Icel. *linna*.] To yield; to cease; to give over; to leave off. *Spenser.*

†LIN'AGE, *n.* Lineage. *Chaucer.*

LIN'A-MENT, *n.* [L. *linamentum*; *linum*, flax.] (*Med.*) Lint; a tent for a wound. *Clarke.*

LINCII, *n.* A prominence or rising part; a rectangular projection; a ledge. *Jennings.*

LINC'H-PIN, *n.* [A. S. *lymis*, an axle-tree; Dut. *luns*, *lens*; Ger. *linse*; Dan. *lundstike*.] An iron pin used to prevent a wheel from sliding off the axle-tree. *Skinner.*

LIN'COLN-GREEN (līn'kun-grēn), *n.* The color of a kind of cloth believed to have been originally made at Lincoln, England. *Spenser.*

LINCT'URE (līngkt'yūr), *n.* [Gr. *λεγω*, to lick; L. *linga*, *linctus*.] Medicine to be licked up by the tongue. *Burton.*

LINC'TUS, *n.* [L.] See *LINCTURE*. *Dunglison.*

LIND, *n.* The linden-tree. *Chaucer.*

LIND'EN, *n.* [A. S. *lind*; Dut. & Ger. *linde*; Dan. & Sw. *lind*; Icel. *lindi-tré*.] (*Bot.*) An English name of plants of the genus *Tilia*, principally natives of Europe and America; lime-tree. *Wood.*

LIND'EN-TRÉE, *n.* The linden, or lime-tree.

LINE, *n.* [L. *linea*, a linen thread, a line; *linum* (Gr. *linon*), flax; It. & Sp. *linea*; Fr. *ligne*; Dut. *linie*; Ger. *leine*; Dan. & Sw. *linie*.]

1. Longitudinal extension, or extension in length; an extended mark; a streak.

2. A thread, string, or cord extended, or used extended; as, "A fishing-line."

3. † The flax plant; flax; lint. *Spenser.*

4. A lineament; a mark or trace on the hand, face, or body. "The *lines* of my body." *Shak.*

He tipsles palmistry, and dines On all her fortune-telling *lines*. *Cleaveland.*

5. Delineation; sketch; outline. Such buildings as I have drawn you here the *lines* of. *Temple.*

O, lasting as those colors may they shine, Free as thy stroke, yet faultless as thy *line*. *Pope.*

6. Bound; limit; border. Eden stretched her *line* From Auran eastward to the royal towers Of great Beluside. *Milton.*

7. The equator, or equinoctial line or circle. When the sun below the *line* descends. *Crook.*

8. Any thing extended in length, as a row of letters or words, a row or rank of persons or things; as, "*Lines* of soldiers."

We carved not a *line*, we reared not a stone, But we left him stone with his glory. *Wolfe.*

And ten low words of creep in one dull *line*. *Pope.*

9. A short letter; a note. "I read your *lines*." *Johnson.* "I send you a *line*." *Todd.*

10. One tenth or one twelfth of an inch.

The French used to divide their inch into twelve *lines*, and the *line* into twelve points, which measures are out of date. Some English writers have

divided the inch into [ten] *lines*. The French *line* is 0.888 of an English inch. *P. Cyc.*

11. A succession of relations from a common progenitor; a family as traced through successive generations; a lineage. "A *line* of kings." "The *line* of John of Gaunt." *Shak.*

Some *lines* were noted for a stern, rigid virtue. *Dryden.*

12. A straight or parallel direction; as, "To be in a *line* with an object."

13. A course pursued or followed; method; as, "*Line* of conduct"; "*Line* of argument."

14. An occupation, as being pursued in one course; a pursuit. *Smart.*

15. A number of vessels or other conveyances plying regularly between two places; as, "The Cunard *line* of steamers"; "A *line* of packets."

16. A railway track. *Simmonds.*

17. In the Scriptures, a cord for measuring;—rule; direction; that which is measured by a line. "Thy land shall be divided by *line*."

Amos v. 11, 17.

The *lines* are fallen unto me in pleasant places. *Pa.* xvi. 6.

Their *line* has gone out through all the earth. *Pa.* xix. 4.

18. (*Geom.*) That which has length without breadth;—so defined by Euclid.

19. (*Mus.*) One of the members of a staff on and between which the notes are placed. *Moore.*

20. *pl.* (*Her.*) One of the marks which divide the shield into different parts, and form different figures. *Rees.*

21. (*Mil.*) The regular infantry, or the numbered foot regiments, in the service, as distinguished from other corps;—*pl.* a connected series of field works. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

22. (*Fort.*) Any extended defence; a trench.

Line of battle, (*Naval*.) the line formed by vessels of war in an engagement. *Brande.*—*Line of bearing*, (*Naut.*) the line formed by the slips of the fleet when ranged on a line six points from the wind, at equal distances, and close-hauled, or nearly so. *Brande.*—*Line of beauty*, a curve combining a kind of concave and convex termination.

Fairholt.—*Line of defence*, (*Mil.*) the Hogarty's line of fire of the flank of a bastion; of beauty. the line of the face of a bastion produced until it meets the corner of the curtain angle. *Line of dip*, (*Geol.*) the line of direction in which strata incline to the horizon. *Brande.*—*Line of fire*, the direction in which the shot from the guns of a battery are to be projected. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.* *Lines of growth*, (*Conch.*) concentric lines in a shell, formed of successive layers of shelly matter, and marking its growth.

Ogden.—*Line of life*, in palmistry, the line on the inside of the hand near the base of the thumb. *Shak.*

—*Right line*, a straight line. *Meridian line*, a meridian. —*Ship of the line*, (*Naval*.) a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle. *Brande.*

LINE, *v. a.* [Gr. *lineo*, flax, linen; L. *linum*; It. *lino*; Sp. *lino*, *linozo*; Fr. *lin*, *linge*.—Cloth. *lein*; A. S. *lin*, linen, linen; Dut. *linnen*; Old Ger. *lein*; Ger. *linen*; W. *lin*; Scot. *lin*, *line*, *lint*.] [*i.* LINED; pp. LINING, LINED.]

1. [Perhaps L. *linum* (Old Eng. *linc*), flax, whence *linen*, with which garments were doubled or strengthened. *Junius.*] To cover the interior surface of; to put an interior covering to; as, "To *line* a garment."

A box *lined* with paper to receive the mercury. *Boyle.*

2. To put something within in such quantity as to cover the interior surface; to fill.

He, by a gentle vow, divided How well a cully's purse was *lined*. *Shak.*

3. To place something along or by the side of, as for protection or defence.

They had *lined* some hedges with musqueteers. *Chambers.*

4. To strengthen with something added.

I fear my brother Morbani hath *lined* About his title, and hath sent for you To line his empery. *Shak.*

5. [Sp. *linear*; Fr. *ligner*.] To draw; to delineate.

6. To impregnate;—used of beasts. *Crook.*

To *line* bees, to follow the line of the flight of bees, to discover their nest or hive. [U. S.] *Kendall.*

LIN'E-AGE, *n.* [It. *agnaggio*; *linea*, a line; Sp. *linaje*; Fr. *agnage*.] Descendants in a direct line; family; race; progeny; genealogy; descent. "House and *lineage* of David." *Luke* ii. 4.

Syn.—See *GENEALOGY*, *RACE*.

LIN'E-AL, *a.* [L. *linealis*; *linea*, a line; It. *lineale*; Sp. *lineal*; Fr. *linéal*.]

1. Composed of lines; delineated. "*Lineal* designs."

Wotton.

2. In a direct line from an ancestor. "*Lineal* descent." *Shak.* "*Lineal* succession." *Locke.*
 3. Pertaining to a direct line of descent; hereditary. "*Lineal* royalties." *Shak.*
 4. Allied by direct descent. "You are *lineal* to the throne." *Dryden.*
 5. In the direction of a line; appertaining to a line; linear. "*Lineal* measure." *Wright.*

LIN'E-AL'-TY, *n.* The state of being lineal, or in the form of a line. *Wright.*

LIN'E-AL-LY, *ad.* In a lineal manner; in a direct line. "*Lineally* descended." *Shak.*

LIN'E-A-MENT, *n.* [*L. lineamentum*; *linea*, a line; *It. & Sp. lineamento*; *Fr. linement*.] One of the lines which mark or distinguish the form, — particularly one of the delicate characteristic lines of the face. "The outward *lineaments* of their bodies." *Locke.*

Six wings he wore to shade
His *lineaments* divine. *Milton.*

LIN'E-AR, *a.* [*L. linearis*; *linea*, a line; *It. lineario*; *Fr. linéaire*.]
 1. Pertaining to, or in the form or the direction of, a line; lineal. *Woodward.*
 2. (*Bot.*) Narrow and flat, with the margins parallel, as a leaf. *Gray.*

Linear equation, (*Algebra*.) an equation of the first degree; — so called because of this degree are all equations connected with right lines. *P. Cyc.* — *Linear measure*, measure of length; long measure. *Danvers.* — *Linear perspective*. See *PERSPECTIVE*. — *Linear problem*, (*Geom.*) a problem which can be solved only by the use of right lines. *Devies & Peck.*

LIN'E-AR-EN'SATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Long-sword-shaped. *Loudon.*

LIN'E-AR-SHAPED (-shāpt), *a.* In the form of a line. *Wright.*

LIN'E-ATE, *a.* [*L. lineo*, *lineatus*, to reduce to a straight line.] (*Bot.*) Marked with parallel lines. *Gray.*

LIN'E-AT-ED, *a.* Having lines on the surface.

LIN'E-ATION, *n.* [*L. lineatio*; *It. lineazione*.] Delineation. [*R.*] *Woodward.*

LINED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Marked with streaks or lines.

LINED'-GOLD (*Ind.*), *n.* Gold lined with copper or some other metal; gold leaf affixed to a leaf of some other metal. *Simmonds.*

LIN'EN, *n.* 1. Cloth made of line or flax.
 2. The under part of dress, as being usually of linen; — a general term for shirting, sheeting, table-cloths, towels, cambric, &c.

LIN'EN, *a.* 1. Made of, or pertaining to, linen. "A *linen* stock." *Shak.* "*Linen* manufacture." *Gre.*
 2. White like bleached linen; pale; cadaverous. "*Linen* cheeks." *Shak.*

LIN'EN-DRÄ'PER, *n.* A dealer in linen. *B. Jonson.*

LIN'EN-ER, } A dealer in linen; a linen-
 LIN'EN-MAN, } draper *B. Jonson.*

LIN'EN-HOROLL, *n.* (*Arch.*)
 An ornament used to fill panels, in the latter part of the fifteenth and during the sixteenth century; — so called from its resemblance to the convolution of a folded napkin. *Fairholt.*

LIN'E-O-LATE, *a.* [*L. lineola*, dim. of *linea*, a line.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Marked with little lines; lineated. *Gray.*

LIN'ER, *n.* 1. A packet ship plying regularly between certain ports. *Ogilvie.*
 2. A ship of war. *Simmonds.*

-LING. [*A. S.*] A termination denoting sometimes state or condition, as in *daring*, *firstling*; and sometimes offspring or progeny, as in *duckling*, *goosling*.

LING, *n.* [*Dut. long*, *linghe*, from *A. S. lang*, long.] (*Ich.*) A long, slender fish of the cod kind, found in northern seas; *Lota mæna*. *Yarrell.*

LING, *n.* [*Ice. & Scot.*; perhaps from *A. S. lang*, long. *Skinner.*] A species of long, thin grass. [*Scot. and North of Eng.*] *Jamieson. Grose.*

LING'GEL (*ling'gēl*), *n.* [*L. lingula*, dim. of *lingua*, the tongue.]
 1. A little tongue or thong of leather. *Crabb.*
 2. † A shoemaker's thread. — See *LINGLE*. *Wright.*

LING'GENCE, *n.* [*L. lingo*, *lingens*, to lick.] A liquid confection or soft medicine; a loch. *Fuller.*

LING'GER (*ling'gēr*, 82), *v. a.* [*A. S. lengian*, to prolong; *lang*, long, *leng*, longer.] † LING-GERED; *pp.* LINGERING, LINGERED.] To lengthen in time; to protract. [*R.*]
 He goes into Mauritania, and takes Desdemona with him, unless his abode be *lingered* by some accident. *Shak.*

LING'GER, *v. n.* 1. To remain or continue long in any place or state, as with hesitation or tediousness.
 I would not have thee *linger* in thy pain. *Shak.*
 2. To be long in producing an effect. "*Lingering* poisons." *Shak.*

Syn. — To *linger*, loiter, saunter, and lag, are all used in a bad sense. He *lingered* in his journey loitered on the way, delayed from time to time, sauntered about, and lagged behind.

LING'GER-ER (*ling'gēr-ēr*), *n.* One who lingers.

LING'GER-ING, *p. a.* That lingers; remaining or continuing long; protracted. "*Lingering* wars." *Shak.* "*Lingering* anguish." *Rambler.*

LING'GER-ING, *n.* A remaining or continuing long; a delaying; a loitering; tardiness. *Milton.*

LING'GER-ING-LY, *ad.* With lingering; with delay; slowly; tediously. *Cotton.*

LING'GET, *n.* [*Fr. lingot*.] — From *L. lingua*, the tongue. *Ménage*.] A mass of unwrought metal; an ingot. [*R.*] *Camden.*

LING'GLE (*ling'gl*), *n.* [*Fr. ligneul*.] — From *L. linum*, flax. *Landais*.] A shoe-latchet; — a shoemaker's thread; a waxed-end. *Drayton.*

LING'GÖ (*ling'gō*, 82), *n.* [*Port.*, from *L. lingua*.] Language; speech. [*Vulgar.*] *Congrave.*

LING'GU-AL'LOUS (-shus), *a.* [*L. linguar*, *linguarius*.] Loquacious. *Bailey.*

LING'GUA-DENT'AL (*ling'gwā-dēn'təl*), *a.* [*L. lingua*, the tongue, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] Uttered or pronounced by the cooperation of the tongue and the teeth. "*Th* and *dh* are *linguodental*." *Holler.*

LING'GUA-DENT'AL, *n.* A letter or sound pronounced by the cooperation of the tongue and the teeth. "*The linguodentals, th, dh.*" *Holler.*

LING'GUAL (*ling'gwā*, 82), *a.* [*L. lingua*, the tongue; *It. linguale*; *Sp. & Fr. lingual*.]
 1. Of, or pertaining to, the tongue. "*Lingual* nerve." "*Lingual* artery." *Dunghison.*
 2. Pronounced chiefly by the tongue; as, "*A lingual* letter."

LING'GUAL, *n.* A letter or sound pronounced chiefly by the tongue. *Baxter.*

LING'GUL-FORM, *a.* [*L. lingua*, the tongue, and *forma*, form; *It. & Fr. linguiforme*.] (*Bot. & Zoöl.*) Having the form of the tongue; lingulate; tongue-shaped. *Loudon. Maunder.*

LING'GUIST, *n.* [*It. linguista*; *Fr. linguiste*.] One versed or skilled in languages. *Addison.*

LIN-GUIST'IC, } *a.* Relating to linguistics.
 LIN-GUIST'IC-AL, } *P. Cyc.*

LIN-GUIST'ICS, *n. pl.* [*It. linguistica*; *Fr. linguistique*.] The comparative and philosophical study of languages, their origin, descent, and relationship; the science of languages; glossology; glottology. *Bib. Ency.*
 A work containing a complete chronological account of English lexicography and lexicographers would be a most acceptable addition to linguistics and literary history. *S. H. Sagar.*

LING'GULATE, *a.* [*L. lingulatus*; *lingua*, the tongue.] (*Bot.*) Linguliform. *Loudon.*

LING'WORT (-wurt), *n.* A plant or herb. *Johnson.*

LING'WY, *a.* Active; strong; tall; — idle; loitering; — supple; flexible. [*Local, Eng.*] *Hallivell.*

LI-NIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [*L. liniger*; *linum*, flax, and *gero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing flax. *Scott.*

LIN'I-MENT, *n.* [*L. linimentum*; *linio*, to anoint; *It. & Sp. linimento*; *Fr. liniment*.] A semi-fluid ointment, usually containing lard or oil; an embrocation. *Dunghison.*

LIN'INE, *n.* (*Chem.*) The bitter principle of the *Linum catharticum*, or purging flax. *Brande.*

LIN'ING, *n.* The covering of the interior surface of any thing; that with which any thing is lined.
 Was I deceived, or did a sable cloud
Turn forth her silver lining on the night? *Milton.*

LINK (*lingk*, 82), *n.* [Of uncertain origin. — *Ger. gelenck*, a joint, a swivel; *lenken*, to bend. *Skinner.* — *A. S. leugian*, *lenegan*, to lengthen; *leng*, *lene*, longer; *lang*, long.]
 1. A single ring or division of a chain. *Shak.*
 2. Any thing doubled and closed together. "*A link* of horsehair." *Mortimer.*
 3. Any thing which serves to connect one thing, or one part of a thing, with another.
 And, love, the common *link*, the new creation crowned.
Dryden.
 The thread and train of consequences, in intellectual ratiocination, is often long, and chained together by divers links. *Hale.*

4. A sausage. [*Local, Eng. and U. S.*] *Forby.*
 "We call two together a *latch* of links." *Forby.*

5. (*Surreying*.) The hundredth part of Gunter's chain, or 7.92 inches, this chain being 66 feet in length. *Darries.*

6. *pl.* The windings of a river: — the ground enclosed by the windings of a river: — sandy, flat ground on the sea-shore covered with bent-grass, furze, &c. [*Scotland.*] *Jamieson.*

LINK, *n.* [*Ger. lencken*, to bend, because the pitch is folded in with the tow. *Skinner.* — *Gr. ληνος*, a portable lamp, a candlestick; *L. lych-nus*. *Johnson.*] A torch made of tow or flax, and pitch. *Dryden.*

LINK (*lingk*), *v. a.* [*i.* LINKED; *pp.* LINKING, LINKED.]
 1. To join or connect, as the links of a chain.
 In notes, with many a winding bow
Of linked sweetness long drawn out. *Milton.*
 2. To join or connect by something which serves as a bond of connection; to connect; to conjoin; to unite; to bind; to tie.
 Link towns to towns by avenues of oak. *Pope.*

LINK, *v. n.* To connect or unite one's self; to be connected; to be joined; to unite.
 I were loath
To link with him that were not lawfully chosen. *Shak.*

LINK'BOY, } *n.* A boy or a man who carries a
 LINK'MAN, } link to light passengers. *More. Gay.*

LINK'-MOT'ION, *n.* (*Mech.*) Motion communicated by links; — a term applied particularly to a system of gearing for reversing a locomotive engine. *Weale.*

LINN, *n.* See *LIN*. *Brockett.*

LIN-NE'AN, *a.* Relating to Linnæus, the Swedish naturalist, or to his system, according to which natural history is divided into five branches, viz., class, order, genus, species, and varieties; the subsequent division being, in each case, subordinate to the preceding one. "*The Linnæan Society of London.*" *P. Cyc.*

LIN-NE'ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) Native sulphuret of cobalt; — so named from its having been first noticed in Sweden by Linnæus. *Brande.*

LIN'NET, *n.* [*Fr. linotte*.] — Perhaps so named from its feeding on the seeds of flax (*Fr. lin*; *L. linum*). *Landais.* (*Ornith.*) A passerine singing-bird of the genus *Fringilla* of Linnæus, and family *Fringillidae*, or finches, of Gray.

LINOUS, *a.* Relating to, or in, a line. *J. Herchel.*

LINSEED, *n.* The seed of line or the flax-plant; — called also *flaxseed*. *Johnson.*

LINSEED-OIL, *n.* A pellucid oil expressed from flaxseed, much used in the arts, especially as an ingredient of paint. *P. Cyc.*

† LIN'SEL, *n.* Linsey-woolsey. *Cornelia*, 1594.
LINSENES, *n.* (*Min.*) Octahedral arseniate of copper; lironite. *Dana*.
LIN'SEY, *n.* [A corruption of *linen*.] Linsey-woolsey.

LIN'SEY-WOOL'SEY (*lin'se-wál'se*), *a.* 1. Made of linen and wool mixed.

Moggy's got no wool to spin
Her linsey-woolsey gown. *Old Song*.

2. Of different and unsuitable parts; neither one thing nor another; vile; mean.

A lawless linsey-woolsey brother,
Half of one order, half another. *Hudibras*.

LIN'SEY-WOOL'SEY (*lin'se-wál'se*), *n.* 1. A kind of coarse cloth made of linen, or flax, and wool mixed. *Sp. of Chichester*, 1576.

2. Any thing mixed and mean; a motley composition; a jargon; gibberish.
What linsey-woolsey hast thou to speak to me again? *Shak.*

LIN'STÖCK, *n.* [*Ger. linstenstock; lunte, lunt, and stock, stock.*] (*Mil.*) Originally, a pike or staff having branches at one end, to which were affixed pieces of slow match, used for firing cannon;—now applied to a piece of slow-match attached to a gun, at which to light the port-fire.—Written also *linstock*. *Mil. Ency.*

LINT, *n.* [*A. S. līnet.*—See *LINEN*.]
1. The fibres of the flax-plant; flax. *Johnson*.
2. A soft, flocculent substance obtained by scraping or ravelling linen, used in surgery for dressing wounds, ulcers, &c. *Dunglison*.
3. The match of a linstock. *Wright*.

LIN'TEL, *n.* [*Sp. lintel; Fr. linteau.*—From *L. linen*, a threshold. *Skinner*.] (*Arch.*) A horizontal piece of timber or of stone over a door, window, or other opening, to support the superincumbent mass; the head-piece of a door-frame, or a window-frame. *Britton*.

LINT'YIN, *n.* Short fibres of flax, hemp, jute, &c., reduced to an even length of staple. *S. M. Allen*.

LINT'STÖCK, *n.* Linstock. *Glos. of Mil. Terms*.

LĪ'ON, *n.* [*Gr. λέων; L. leo, leonis; It. leone; Sp. león; Fr. lion.*—*A. S. leo; Dut. leeuw; Old Ger. leow; Ger. leue; Dan. leue; Sw. lejon; W. lew.*—From *Gr. λέω*, to see, alluding to the sharpness of its sight. *Lucan. Porphyry*.—From *A. S. hlōwn, hlēwan*, to roar. *Wachter*.]
1. (*Zool.*) A large and powerful carnivorous animal of the genus *Felis*, inhabiting Africa and the warmer parts of Asia, distinguished by its yellow color, a tuft of hair at the end of the tail, and the mane covering the head and shoulders of the male.



Lion (*Felis leo*).

2. The head of the lion is very large, the ears rounded, and the face covered with short or close hair. The female is smaller than the male, has no mane, and is of a whiter cast beneath. A variety of the lion inhabiting Guzerat, in Hindostan, is nearly destitute of a mane. From its strength and generosity of disposition, the lion is styled "king of beasts," and is considered the emblem of majesty and might. It is the symbol of the British nation, and is borne in the royal arms, of which it forms one of the supporters, and which it surmounts as the crest. *Baird*.

3. An object of peculiar interest or curiosity; as, "The lion of the day"; "To see the lions."
4. (*Astron.*) The fifth sign of the zodiac;—a constellation.—See *LEO*. *Creech*.

5. In heraldry, the lion couchant represents sovereignty; rampant, magnanimity; passant, resolution; guardant, or gardant, prudence; salient, valor; sejant, counsel; and regardant, circumspection. *Fairholt*.
6. Lion's share, the whole or a disproportionate part of any advantage, as claimed or taken in consequence of being the stronger party;—in allusion to one of *Æsop's* fables.

LĪ'ON-ANT, *n.* (*Ent.*) A neuropterous insect, the larva of which prepares a kind of pitfall for the capture of such insects as serve for its food; ant-lion; *Myrmaleon formicaleo*. *Westwood*.

LĪ'ON-CAT, *n.* An Asiatic quadruped; the cat of Angora. *Goldsmith*.

LĪ'ONCED (*l'ōnst*), *a.* (*Her.*) Adorned with lions' heads, as a cross. *Ogilvie*.

LĪ'ON-CĒL, *n.* (*Her.*) A young lion. *Bailey*.

LĪ'ON-DŌG, *n.* A species of dog which has a flowing mane. *Booth*.

LĪ'ON-ĒL, *n.* A lion's whelp. *Phillips*.

LĪ'ON-ĒSS, *n.* A female lion; a she-lion. *Shak.*

LĪ'ON-ĒT, *n.* A young or a little lion.

When first he bathes his murderous jaws in blood.
Like the young lionet. *Southey*.

LĪ'ON-EYED (-īd), *a.* Having the eyes of a lion; fierce; ferocious. *Goldsmith*.

LĪ'ON-HEART'ED, *a.* Having the heart or courage of a lion; brave; magnanimous. *Pope*.

LĪ'ON-ISM, *n.* The act of attracting notice, as a lion; the pursuit of objects of peculiar interest or curiosity. *Gent. Mag.*

LĪ'ON-IZE, *v. a.* 1. To make a lion of; to cause to be an object of interest or curiosity. *Qu. Rev.*
2. To exhibit the objects of curiosity to.

Mr. Southey very hospitably takes an opportunity to lionize the ghost round the lakes, and directs his attention to the most beautiful points of view. *Murcaulay*.

LĪ'ON-IZE, *v. n.* To visit the lions or objects of interest or curiosity. *Wright*.

LĪ'ON-LĒAF (-lēf), *n.* See *LION'S-LEAF*. *Miller*.

LĪ'ON-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a lion; fearless. "Lion-like courage." *Camden*.

† LĪ'ON-LY, *a.* Like a lion. "The lionly form." *Milton*.

LĪ'ON-MĒT'TLED, *a.* Courageous as a lion. *Shak.*

LĪ'ON'S-ĒAR, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Leonotis*. *Booth*.

LĪ'ON'S-FOOT (-fūt), *n.* (*Bot.*) The English name of a genus of plants, whose soft, tufted, silky heads have been compared to the foot of such an animal as the lion; *Leontopodium*. *Loudon*.

LĪ'ON'S-HEART, *n.* (*Bot.*) A smooth, dark-green plant, found in the United States; *Phytostegia Virginiana*. *Wood*.

LĪ'ON-SHIP, *n.* The quality of a lion. *Goldsmith*.

LĪ'ON'S-LĒAF, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Leonice* (*Leontice leontopetalum*);—so called because the shape of the leaves was thought to resemble the print of a lion's foot. *Loudon*.

LĪ'ON'S-MŌUTH, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Aporum*; *Aporum leonis*. *Loudon*.

LĪ'ON'S-PĀW, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant. *Johnson*.

LĪ'ON'S-TAIL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Leonurus*;—so called from the resemblance of the spikes of flowers which it bears to the tuft growing on the end of a lion's tail. *Loudon*.

LĪ'ON'S-TŌOTH, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Leontodon*, the leaves of which have deep, tooth-like divisions; the dandelion. *Johnson*.

LĪ'ON-TŌOTHED, *a.* Having teeth like those of a lion. *Smith*.

LĪP, *n.* [*A. S. lippa; Dut. lip; Ger. lippe; Dan. løbe; Sw. lip.*—*L. labrum; It. labbro; Sp. labio; Fr. lèvre.*—*Per. lĭb.*]

1. One of the two muscular organs which cover the teeth and form the outer part of the mouth;—of so much use in speaking that the name often stands for all the organs of speech.

Lying lips are an abomination to the Lord; but they that deal truly are his delight. *Prov. xli. 22*.

2. Language; speech; tongue.
And the whole earth was of one lip. *Gen. xi. 1* (*mar. read.*).

3. (*Anat.*) One of the membranous folds of the genital organs of the female. *Dunglison*.

4. (*Conch.*) One of the two sides of the aperture of spiral shells, that which joins the columella being called the inner, and that part of the circumference opposite, the outer, lip;—the outer edge of the aperture of a univalve shell. *Palmier*.

5. The edge or border of any thing. "The lip of a vessel." *Burnet*. "The lip of a wound or ulcer." *Dunglison*.

6. (*Bot.*) One of the two divisions of a monopetalous corolla. *Brande*.

To make a lip, to protrude or hang the lip, as in sullessness and contempt.

A letter for me? It gives me an estate of seven years' health, in which time I will make a lip at the physician. *Shak.*

LĪP, *v. a.* To kiss. [*R.*] *Shak.*

LĪ-PĀR'Q-CĒLE, *n.* [*Gr. λιπαρός, fat, and κήλη, a tumor.*] (*Surg.*) A fatty tumor. *Brande*.

LĪP-DE-VŌ'TION (-shūn), *n.* Devotion uttered by the lips, without the concurrence of the heart.

Lip-devotion will not serve the turn: it undervalues the very thing it prays for. It is, indeed, the begging of a denial, and shall certainly be answered in what it begs. *South*.

LĪP-GOOD (-gād), *a.* Good in talk, without practice; good in words only. [*R.*] *B. Jonson*.

LĪP'IC, *a.* [*Gr. λίπος, fat.*] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid formed from stearic and oleic acid by the action of nitric acid. *Brande*.

LĪP-LĀ-BŌR, *n.* Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments. "Much babbling and lip-labor." *Bale*.

LĪP'LESS, *a.* Having no lip. *Byron*.

LĪP'LET, *n.* A little lip. *Kirby*.

LĪP'Q-GRĀM, *n.* [*Gr. λίσσω, to leave, and γραμμα, a letter.*] A writing that leaves out, or dispenses with, one of the letters of the alphabet. *Addison*.

LĪP-Q-GRĀM-MĀT'IC, *a.* [*It. lipogrammatico; Fr. lipogrammatique.*] Applied to works or writings in which a particular letter is omitted throughout. *Brande*.

LĪP-Q-GRĀM'MA-TĪST, *n.* [*Fr. lipogrammatiste.*] A composer of lipograms. *Addison*.

LĪ-PŌTH'Y-MŌUS, *a.* Pertaining to lipothymy; swooning; fainting. *Harvey*.

LĪ-PŌTH'Y-MY, *n.* [*Gr. λιποθυμία; λίσσω, to leave, and θύω, the breath of life; Fr. lipothymic.*] A swoon; syncope. *By. Taylor*.

LĪPPED (lĭpt), *a.* 1. Having lips;—used in composition; as, "Thick-lipped."
2. (*Bot.*) Having a distinct lip or labellum. *Loudon*.

LĪP'P-TUDE, *n.* [*L. lippitudo; lippus, bleary-eyed; It. lippitudine; Fr. lippitude.*] A copious secretion of the sebaceous humor of the eyelids, which renders them gummy, red, tumefied, and painful; blearedness. *Dungham*.

LĪP'-WĪS-ŌDM, *n.* Wisdom in talk, without practice; wisdom in words only. *Kidney*.

LĪP'-WORK (-wŭrk), *n.* Lip-labor. *Milton*.

LĪP'-WORK-ING (-wŭrk-), *p. a.* Laboring with the lips, without practising. *Milton*.

LĪQ'U-A-BLE (lĭk'wə-bl), *a.* [*L. liquabilis; It. liquabile.*] That may be melted. *Johnson*.

† LĪ'QUATE, *v. n.* [*L. liquo, liquatus.*] To melt; to liquefy. *Woodward*.

LĪ-QUĀTION, *n.* [*L. liquatio; It. liquidazione; Fr. liquidation.*]

1. The act of melting; liquefaction. *Brownie*.
2. (*Metallurgy.*) The act or the process of separating by fusion two metals, of which one is more fusible than the other; eliquation. *Hoblyn*.

LĪQ-UE-FĀ'CIENT (lĭk'wə-fā'shent), *n.* [*L. liquefacio, liquefaciens, to make liquid.*] (*Med.*) An agent which seems to have the power of rendering solid depositions liquid, as mercury or iodine; a resolvent. *Dunglison*.

LĪQ-UE-FĀ'CTION (lĭk'wə-fā'shun), *n.* [*Low L. liquefactio; It. liquefazione; Sp. liquificación; Fr. liquéfaction.*]

1. The conversion of a substance into a liquid state, as solids generally by the direct application of heat or gases, by pressure, or the combined action of cold and pressure. *Silliman*.
2. The state of being melted. *Bacon*.

LĪQ-UE-FĪ-A-BLE (lĭk'wə-fī-a-bl), *a.* That may be converted into a liquid state. *Bacon*.

LĪQ-UE-FĪ (-fī), *v. a.* [*L. liquefacio; liquidus, liquid, and facio, to make. It. liquefare; Fr. liquifier.*] [*L. LIQUIFICO; pp. LIQUIFICANS, LIQUEFIER.*] To convert into a liquid state, to make liquid; to melt; to dissolve. *Bacon*.

LĪQ-UE-FĪ (lĭk'wə-fī), *v. n.* To be converted into a liquid state; to become liquid. *Addison*.

LÍ-QUÈS'CEN-CY (lí-kwès'en-se), *n.* Aptness to melt or to become liquid. *Phillips.*

LÍ-QUÈS'CENT (lí-kwès'ent), *a.* [*L. liquesco, liquescens*, to liquefy.] Becoming liquid. *Johnson.*

LÍ-QUEÛR' (lí-kár'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A cordial compounded of alcohol, water, and sugar, flavored with various aromatic substances. *Ure.*

LÍ-QUÍD (lí-kwí-d), *a.* [*L. liquidus; líqueo*, to melt; *It. & Sp. líquido; Fr. liquide.*]

1. Neither solid nor gaseous; flowing like water; fluid. "*Liquid air.*" *Milton.*

The fields of liquid air, enclosing all, surround the compass of this earthly ball. *Dryden.*

2. Flowing; melifluous; dulcet; clear. Bathing in streams of liquid melody. *Crashaw.*

3. Noting a consonant which has a smooth, flowing sound, and is easily uttered after a mute.

4. † Capable of being paid as a debt. *Ayliffe.*

LÍ-QUÍD (lí-kwí-d), *n.* 1. A body neither solid nor gaseous; a body in which cohesion is so far counteracted by repulsion that the particles move freely on each other; a fluid.

2. (*Gram.*) A consonant which has a smooth, flowing sound, and is easily uttered after a mute.

ss—The liquids are *l, m, n, r.*

Syn.—See **FLUID**.

LÍ-QUÍD-ÁM-BAR, or **LÍ-QUÍD-ÁM-BER**, *n.* [*L. liquidus*, liquid, and Arab. *ambar*, amber.]

1. (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, allied to the willow and plane tribes, of three species, one of which grows in Java, one in the Levant, and one in the warmer parts of North America;—so named from a transparent balsamic substance which flows from the stem when wounded. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. The balsam obtained from liquidambar; *styraciflua*. *Eng. Cyc.*

ss—The species (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) occurring in the United States is called sweet-gum. From *Liquidambar altissima*, the species occurring in Java, liquid storax is obtained. *Eng. Cyc.*

LÍ-QUÍD-ATE (lí-kwí-dát), *n.* [*Low L. liquidus; liquidus; liquidus*, liquid, clear; *It. liquidare; Sp. liquidar; Fr. liquider.*] † **LÍ-QUÍD-ATED**; *pp. LI-QUÍD-ATING, LI-QUÍD-ATED.*

1. To clear away; to clear or free from complication, confusion, or obscurity.

A senseless jumble soon liquidated. *Walpole.*

2. To dissolve, clear away, or lessen as a debt; to settle; to pay. *Smart.*

3. (*Lavr.*) To ascertain the kind and precise amount of, as of damages, or a debt. *Bouvier.*

LÍ-QUÍD-ATION (lí-kwí-dátshun), *n.* [*It. liquidazione; Sp. liquidacion; Fr. liquidation.*] The act of liquidating; the settlement or clearing away of debts or accounts. *Todd.*

LÍ-QUÍD-ÁTOR (lí-kwí-dát-ur), *n.* He who, or that which, liquidates. *Ure.*

LÍ-QUÍD-ITY (lí-kwí-dít-é), *n.* [*L. liquiditas; liquidus*, liquid; *It. liquidità; Fr. liquidité.*] The quality of being liquid; liquidness. *Glanville.*

LÍ-QUÍD-IZE (lí-kwí-díz), *v. a.* To make liquid; to convert into a liquid. *Ure.*

LÍ-QUÍD-LY (lí-kwí-dít-é), *ad.* In a liquid or flowing manner. *Smart.*

LÍ-QUÍD-NÉS (lí-kwí-dít-nés), *n.* The quality of being liquid. *Boyle.*

LÍ-QUOR (lí-kw-ur), *n.* [*L. liquor; líqueo*, to be liquid; *It. liquore; Sp. liquor; Fr. liqueur.*] A liquid substance, — particularly a spirituous liquid. "A fermented liquor." *A. Smith.*

As taken into the soul is like a liquor poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills it also warms. *South.*

In liquor, intoxicated, drunk. *Bartlett.*—*Liquor of ants*, (*Chem.*) a term formerly applied to a solution of the sulfate of potassa, soluble glass; *liquor calcis*, *soliman*,—*Liquor of Laburnus*, bichloride of tin, used in calico printing, prepared by dissolving tin in stannous chloride acid. *Ure.*—*Fuming liquor of Laburnus*, bichloride of tin, prepared by distilling a mixture of tin filings and corrosive sublimate. It emits dense vapors on exposure to the air. *Brande.*

† **LÍ-QUOR** (lí-kw-ur), *v. a.* To drench or moisten. Out wheels squeak not when they are liquored. *Bacon.*

LÍ-QUOR, *v. n.* To take a dram; to drink. [*Low and colloquial, U. S.*] *Porter.*

LÍ-QUOR-ICE (lí-kw-ur-ís), *n.* See **LICOMON**.

LÍ-QUOR-ÍSH (lí-kw-ur-ísh), *a.* See **LICKERISH**.

LÍ-QUOR-SÍL-T-CÛM, *n.* [*L.*] (*Chem.*) Liquor of flints; soluble glass.—See **LÍ-QUOR**.

† **LIRE**, *a.* Empty; leer.—See **LEER**. *Holinshead.*

LÍR-I-QON-FÁN-CY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Contallaria*; lily of the valley. *Johnson.*

LÍR-I-Q-DÉN'DRINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A bitter crystallizable principle obtained from the bark of the root of the *Liriodendron tulipifera*. *Brande.*

LÍR-I-Q-DÉN'DRON, *n.*; pl. **LIRIODENDRA**. [*Gr. lírion*, a lily, and *déndron*, a tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of large trees, bearing bell-shaped flowers at the ends of the branches; tulip-tree;—called also *white-wood*, *canoe-wood*, and *Virginia poplar*. *Eng. Cyc.*

† **LÍR-I-PÔDP**, *n.* [*Old Fr. liripipion.*]

1. One of the long tails or tippets appended to a hood, passing round the neck and hanging down before. *Hallivell.*

2. The hood of a graduate. *Henry.*

3. A fantastic or silly person or thing. *Miles.*

4. A trick; a stratagem. *Stanislaus.*

LÍR-Q-CÔNE, *n.* [*Gr. lírós*, pale, and *konia*, dust.] (*Min.*) Having the appearance of a whitish powder. *Craig.*

LÍR-Q-CON-ÍTE, *n.* (*Min.*) Octahedral arseniate of copper. *Dana.*

LÍS, *n.* A Chinese measure.—See **LÍ**. *Crabb.*

LÍŠ-BON, *n.* A light wine from Lisbon.

LÍSH, *a.* Active; strong. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

† **LÍSNE** (*Ita*), *n.* A cavity; a hollow. *Ilale.*

LÍSP, *v. n.* [*A. S. wíps, ulisp*, lisp; *Dut. lisp; Ger. lispeln; Dan. lisppe; Sw. lispas.*] [*i. lisped*; *pp. LISPING, LISPED.*]

1. To pronounce the letters *s* and *z*, and sometimes other consonants, nearly as *th*. *Shak.*

2. To articulate imperfectly, as a child. As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame, I lisp'd in numbers, for the numbers came. *Pope.*

LÍSP, *v. a.* To utter with a lisp. "To lisp a name." *Crashaw.* "To lisp the words." *Tyndale.*

LÍSP, *n.* The act of lisp; a pronunciation of *s* or *z* nearly as *th*. *Tatler.*

LÍSP-ER, *n.* One who lisps. *Hulst.*

LÍSP'ING, *n.* Imperfect speech or pronunciation.

LÍSP'ING-LY, *ad.* With a lisp. *Holker.*

† **LÍSS**, *v. a.* To loose; to relieve. *Chaucer.*

† **LÍSS**, *n.* Release; remission. *Chaucer.*

LÍSSOME, *a.* Lithesome; supple;—strong; agile. [*Local, Eng.*] *Tennyson.*

LÍST, *n.* [*Goth. lista; A. S. list; Dut. lijst; Ger. liste, liste; Dan. liste; Sw. list.*—*Low L. It., & Sp. lista; Fr. liste, listière.*—*From A. S. lesan, lisan*, to collect or assemble.—*Richardson.*]

1. A collection or enumeration; as of names, words, &c.; a roll; a catalogue; an inventory; a register.

Some say the loadstone is poison; and therefore in the lists of poisons we find it in many authors. *Brown.*

2. That which encloses or surrounds; a bound; a limit; a border.

The ocean overpowering of his list. *Shak.*

3. [*Low L. lista; It. lista; Sp. lista; Fr. liste.*] That which encloses a space for combats or contests, or the space thus enclosed;—usually in the plural.

The lists were set up, the knight being armed and mounted on a fair courser soonly trapped, entered first as appellant. *Holinshead.*

Paris, thy son, and Sparta's king, advance, In measured lists to meet the weighty lance. *Pope.*

4. A strip of cloth;—particularly the border or selvage of cloth. "A list of cotton." *Boyle.*

5. (*Arch.*) A narrow moulding; a fillet; an annulet;—also called *listel*. *Britton.*

6. (*Nav.*) The inclination of a vessel to one side, as when laden heavier on that side than the other. "A list to port, or a list to starboard." *Dana.*

Old Not.—See **OTIVL**.

Syn.—*List*, roll, catalogue, register, and inventory, are all used to denote a collection of things brought into some kind of order. A list of voters, of persons,

or subscribers; a herald's roll; a muster-roll; a catalogue of books or of students, a register of births and deaths; an inventory of the goods of a trader, or of the estate of a person deceased; schedule, or formal list or inventory of goods.

LÍST, *v. a.* [*2. LISTED; pp. LISTING, LISTED.*]

1. To register in a list; to enlist; to enroll.

They list with women each degenerate name. *Dryden.*

2. To enlist in the army or in military service. The lords would, by listing their own servants, persuade the gentlemen in the town to do the like. *Clarendon.*

3. To enclose for combats.

Each other's force in camp or listed field. *Milton.*

As in a listed field to fight your cause. *Dryden.*

4. To sew together or join as strips of cloth, in such a manner as to make a party-colored show. *Wotton.*

5. To fix list, or a strip of cloth, to; as, "To list a door."

6. To listen to; to give ear to;—contracted from *listen*. "List his discourse of war." *Shak.*

LÍST, *v. n.* [*A. S. lystan, listan.*—See **LUST**.]

1. To wish; to choose; to desire; to be disposed. "Do as thou list." *Shak.*

The wind bloweth where it listeth. *John III. 8.*

2. To listen;—contracted from *listen*.

List! list! hark! Music! the air. *Shak.*

3. To enroll one's self as a soldier; to enlist. [*Colloquial or vulgar.*] *Wright.*

† **LÍST**, *n.* [*A. S. lyst; Dan. lyst.*—See **LUST**.] Wish; choice; desire; inclination.

Those Irish lords made their list the law to such whom they could overpower. *Fowler.*

LÍST'ED, *a.* Striped; joined together in stripes or streaks. "Three listed colors gay." *Milton.*

LÍST'EL, *n.* [*It. listella; Sp. listel; Fr. listeau.*] (*Arch.*) A moulding.—See **LÍST**, No. 5. *Britton.*

LÍST'EN (lí'st'en), *v. n.* [*A. S. hlystan, listan; Dut. luisteren; Old Ger. lozen, losen; Ger. lauschen.*] [*i. LISTENED; pp. LISTENING, LISTEN-ED.*] To hearken; to give ear; to give attention with a view to hear; to hear.

We were as eloquent as angels; yet we should please some men, some women, and some children, much more by listening than by talking. *Colton.*

Syn.—See **HEAR**.

† **LÍST'EN** (lí'st'en), *v. a.* To hear; to attend to. "Listen what I say." *Shak.*

LÍST'EN-ÉR (lí'st'en-ér), *n.* One who listens.

LÍST'FUL, *a.* Attentive; heedful. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

LÍST'ING, *n.* 1. Act of one who lists. *Davenant.*

2. A strip of cloth; selvage; list. *Bosworth.*

3. (*Corp.*) The act of cutting away the sappy edge of a board. *Francis.*

LÍST'LESS, *a.* Having no desire or wish; indifferent; inattentive; heedless; indolent.

Intemperance and sensuality clog men's spirits, make them gross, listless, and inactive. *Tillotson.*

Syn.—See **INDOLENT**.

LÍST'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a listless manner; with indifference; heedlessly. *Locke.*

LÍST'LESS-NÉS, *n.* The state of being listless; heedlessness; indifference. *Taylor.*

LÍSTES, *n. pl.* A space enclosed for combats or contests.—See **LÍST**, No. 3.

LÍT, *i. & p. from light.* Lighted.—See **LIGHT**.

LÍT'A-NY, *n.* [*Gr. litania; litaneia*, to pray; *L. litania; It. litanie; Sp. letania; Fr. litanie.*] A form of supplicatory prayer, used in public worship. *Taylor.*

ss—*Litanies* &c., originally, general supplications to the Deity when his wrath was supposed to lie heavy on a people. The litany of the Church of England is divided into four parts, viz., the invocations, the Deprecations, the intercessions, and the Supplications, and forms part of the morning service on the days when it is read. *Faen.*

LÍTCH', *n.* A Chinese fruit resembling an apricot, the produce of *Euphoria* (or *Nephelium*) *litchi*;—also written *keechee* and *lichí*. *Eng. Cyc.*

LÍTCH'-OWL, *n.* See **LICH-OWL**. *Drayton.*

† **LÍTE**, *a.* Little. "He rested but a lite." *Brown.*

† **LÍTE**, *n.* A little; a small portion. *Chaucer.*

LÍT'ER-AL, *a.* [*L. literalis; litra*, a letter; *It. literale; Sp. literal; Fr. littéral.*]

1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, letters; as, "Literal errors in a manuscript."

The literal notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the ciphers. *Johnson.*

2. According to the letter or to the strict meaning of the words; primitive; real; not figurative, metaphorical, or consequential.

Through all the writings of the ancient fathers we see that the words which were to continue, the only difference is, that, whereas before they had a *literal*, they now have a metaphorical, use. *Hooker.*

3. Following the letter or exact words; verbal. "Literal translations." *Hooker.*

Literal contract, (Civil law), a contract, of which the whole evidence is reduced to writing. *Bourier.*—*Literal equation*, (Math.) an equation in which some of the known quantities are expressed by letters, — opposed to numerical equation. *Davies & Peck.*

Syn. — See VERBAL.

LIT'ER-AL, *n.* Literal meaning. *Browne.*

LIT'ER-AL-ISM, *n.* That which accords with the letter or the exact words. *Milton.*

LIT'ER-AL-IST, *n.* One who adheres to the letter or the exact words. *Milton.*

LIT'ER-AL-ITY, *n.* [Fr. *literalité*.] The quality of being literal; literal meaning. [*R.*] *Browne.*

LIT'ER-AL-IZE, *v. a.* To render literal; to conform to the letter. [*R.*] *Ec. Rev.*

LIT'ER-AL-LY, *ad.* In a literal manner; according to the letter or the exact words. *Addison.*

LIT'ER-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being literal. *N. M. Mag.*

LIT'ER-A-RY, *a.* [*L. literarius*; *litera*, a letter; *It. letterario*; *Sp. literario*; *Fr. littéraire*.]

1. Pertaining to letters or to literary men. "Literary conversation." *Johnson.*

2. Devoted to, or nursed in, literature; learned; lettered. "Literary men." *A. Smith.*

Literary property, (Law), the right which authors have in their works. *Bourier.*

LIT'ER-ATE, *a.* [*L. literatus*; *litera*, a letter, *It. letterato*; *Sp. literato*.] Versed in letters; learned; not illiterate. "This literate and liberal profession." *Sir J. Reynolds.*

LIT'ER-ATE, *n.* One who has received an education out of a university or college; a man educated, but not graduated. *Ch. Ob.*

LIT'ER-AT'ITY, *n. pl.* [*L. literatus* (*pl. literati*), learned; *litera*, a letter; *It. litera*, letters; *It. literati*.] The learned; learned men.

The singular is commonly supplied by the expression, "one of the literati," or, "a literary man."

LIT'ER-AT'ITY, *ad.* [Low *L.*, from *L. litera*, a letter.] Letter for letter. *Qu. Rev.*

LIT'ER-AT-OR, *n.* [*L.*] A teacher of letters or literature; a schoolmaster. *Burke.*

LIT'ER-AT-URE, *n.* [*L. literatura*; *It. letteratura*; *Sp. literatura*; *Fr. littérature*.] The results of learning, knowledge, and imagination preserved in writing; philological learning, as distinguished from learning in the physical sciences; skill in letters; learning; letters; erudition.

The history of literature is a peculiar and distinct subject, comprising several subdivisions, such as histories of the literature of special ages and countries, or histories of separate branches of literature, such as poetry. *Brande.*

As distinguished from science, literature comprehends languages, particularly Greek and Latin, grammar, etymology, logic, rhetoric, poetry as a theoretic science, with the other branches of criticism, and history. It is sometimes used in a more restricted sense, as synonymous with belles-lettres, or polite literature. *Smart. Brande.*

Syn. — Literature and letters signify knowledge or information contained in books, or acquired through the medium of books; *learning* is the knowledge of books, science, and literature, especially scholastic knowledge. A man of *learning* is one who excels in what is taught in the schools; a man of *literature* or *letters*, in what is generally read; a man of *erudition*, in recondite information. The terms men of letters, men of literature, men of learning, and the republic of letters comprehend all who devote themselves to the cultivation of their minds, often comprising also men of science, who are specially devoted to scientific knowledge. The literature of a nation; the learning or erudition of an individual.

LIT'ER-AT'US, *n.* [*L.*] A man of letters. — See LITERATI. [*R.*] *For. Qu. Rev.*

LITH, *n.* [*A. S.*] A limb or a joint. *Chaucer.*

LITH'A-GÖGUE, *n.* [*Gr. λίθος*, a stone, and *ἀγω*, to drive.] (*Med.*) A medicine supposed to have the power to repel calculi. *Hoblyn.*

LITH'AN-THRAX, *n.* [*Gr. λίθος*, a stone, and *ἄνθραξ*, coal.] (*Min.*) Stone or pit-coal; — in distinction from *zylanthrax*, or wood-coal. *Wright.*

LITH'ARGE, *n.* [*Gr. λίθαργυρος*; *λίθος*, a stone, and *ἀργυρος*, silver; *L. lithargyrus*; *It. litargiro*; *Sp. litarge*; *Fr. litharge*.] (*Chem.*) The fused yellow protoxide of lead, which on cooling passes into a mass consisting of small six-sided plates, of a reddish-yellow color. It is obtained in the process of separating silver from lead by cupellation, and generally contains more or less red lead. *Lye.*

LITH'ATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of lithic acid and a base. *Dunghuson.*

LITHE, *a.* [*Goth. litha*; *A. S. lith*; *Ger. gelinde*; *Dan. lind*; *Icel. linn*.]

1. Gentle; mild; agreeable. "As lithe a day without appearance of any tempest." *Holinshed.*

2. Lumber; supple; flexible; pliant; lithesome. "His [the elephant's] lithe proboscis." *Milton.*

LITHE, *v. a.* [*A. S. lithian*, *lith*, gentle; *Dut. lenigen*; *Ger. lindern*; *Dan. lindre*; *Sw. lindra*.]

1. To soften; to mitigate; to temper; to smooth; to moderate. *Chaucer.*

2. To lend an ear; to listen. *Gower.*

LITHE'NESS, *n.* Quality of being lithe; suppleness. *Bailey.*

LITHER [lith'er, *Sm. Wb.*; lith'er, *P.*; lith'er or lith'er, *K.*], *a.* [See LITHE.]

1. Soft; yielding; pliant. *Shak.*

2. Depraved; wicked; dissolute. *Woolton.*

3. Lazy; idle; slothful. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

LITHER-LY, *a.* Disposed to mischief; wicked. He [the dwarf] was waspish, arch, and lithery. *W. Scott.*

LITHER-LY, *ad.* 1. Craftily. *Chaucer.*

2. Slowly; lazily. *Barret.*

LITHER'NESS, *n.* Idleness; laziness. *Barret.*

LITHE'SOME (lith'sum), *a.* 1. Pliant; supple; limber; nimble; lithe. *Scott.*

2. Blithesome; cheerful. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

LITH'I-A, *n.* [*Gr. λίθεις*, *λίθεις*, of stone; *λίθος*, a stone.]

1. (*Chem.*) An alkali found in petalite, lepidolite, and some other minerals, resembling soda and potassa; oxide of lithium. *P. Cyc.*

2. (*Med.*) The formation of stony concretions in the body; — an affection in which the eyelids are edged with stony concretions. *Dunghuson.*

Lithia-mica, (*Min.*) lepidolite. *Dana.*

LITH'I-A-SIS, *n.* [*Gr. λίθιασις*; *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Med.*) The formations of stony concretions in the body, as in the urinary passages. *Dunghuson.*

LITH'I-ATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of lithic acid and a base; a lithate. *Ure.*

LITH'IC, *a.* [*Gr. λίθος*, a stone.] Pertaining to a stone in the bladder. *Dunghuson.*

Lithic acid, (*Chem.*) uric acid. *Silliman.*

LITH'I-UM, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white metal, highly oxidable, and resembling sodium; the metallic base of lithia. *P. Cyc.*

LITH-O-BIB'LION, *n.* [*Gr. λίθος*, a stone, and *βιβλίον*, a book.] Bibliolite; lithophyl. — See LITHOPHYL.

LITH'O-CÁRP, *n.* [*Gr. λίθος*, a stone, and *καρπός*, a fruit.] (*Pal.*) A petrified fruit. *P. Cyc.*

LITH'O-EHRŌ'MICS, *n.* [*Gr. λίθος*, a stone, and *χρῶμα*, color.] The art of painting in oil upon stone and of taking impressions on canvas of the picture so prepared. *Ogilvie.*

LITH'O-CŌL'LA, *n.* [*Gr. λίθος*, a stone, and *κόλλα*, glue.] Cement for uniting stones. *Chambers.*

LITH'O-DEN'DRON, *n.* [*Gr. λίθόδενδρον*, a tree-shaped coral; *λίθος*, a stone, and *δένδρον*, a tree.] A term applied to branching corals. *Brande.*

LITH'O-DERM, *n.* One of the *Lithoderma*. *Wright.*

LITH'O-DĒR'MA, *n.* [*Gr. λίθος*, a stone, and *δέρμα*, the skin.] (*Zool.*) A genus of worm like animals, covered with a calcareous crust, and classed by Cuvier among the apodal *Holothuria*.

LITH'O-DŌME, *n.* One of the *Lithodomi*. *Brande.*

LITHŌD'Ō-MI, *n. pl.* [*Gr. λίθος*, a stone, and *δῶμος*, a house.] (*Zoöl.*) Molluscous animals which form holes in the solid rocks, in which they lodge themselves. *Brande.*

One species (*Lithodomus lithophagos*) is esteemed as an article of food, and is known by the name of the sea-date shell. *Baird.*

LITHŌD'Ō-MŌUS, *a.* Relating to, or formed by, the *Lithodomi*. *Owen.*

LITH-O-FĒL'LIC, *a.* [*Gr. λίθος*, a stone, and *L. fel*, gall.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from bezoar, and identical with ellagic acid. *Brande.*

LITH-O-GĒN'E-SY, *n.* [*Gr. λίθος*, a stone, and *γένεσις*, origin.] (*Nat. Hist.*) The science of the origin of minerals, and of the causes of their forms, qualities, &c. *Smart.*

LITHŌG'Ē-NOŪS, *a.* [*Gr. λίθος*, a stone, and *γεννώ*, to produce.] (*Zool.*) Noting polypes which form coral. *Lyel.*

LITH'O-GLYPH, *n.* [*Gr. λίθογλυφία*; *λίθος*, a stone, and *γλύφω*, to engrave.] The art of engraving on gems; lithoglyphics. *Francis.*

LITHŌG'LY-PHER, *n.* A stone-cutter. *Bailey.*

LITH-O-GLYPH'IC, *a.* Relating to carving or cutting in stone. *Bailey.*

LITHŌG'LY-PHITE, *n.* (*Geol.*) A fossil which presents the appearance of being engraved. *Smart.*

LITH-O-GLYPTICS, *n. pl.* The art of engraving on gems; lithoglyph. *Buchanan.*

LITH'O-GRÁPH, *v. a.* [*Gr. λίθος*, a stone, and *γράφω*, to write.] [*L. LITHOGRAPHED*; *pp. LITHOGRAPHING, LITHOGRAPHED*.] To engrave or etch on stone. *Lyel.*

LITH'O-GRÁPH, *n.* A print from a drawing on stone; a lithographic engraving. *Phil. Mag.*

LITHŌG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who practises lithography; an engraver on stone. *Qu. Rev.*

LITH'O-GRÁPH'IC, *a.* [*It. & Sp. litográfico*; *Fr. lithographique*.] Relating to lithography. *P. Cyc.*

Lithographic stone, a fine oolite or granular limestone, of a pale yellowish color, and fine grain, used in lithography. *P. Cyc.*

LITH'O-GRÁPH'IC-LY, *ad.* In the manner of lithography. *Smart.*

LITHŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr. λίθος*, a stone, and *γράφω*, to engrave; *It. & Sp. litografía*; *Fr. lithographie*.] The art by which impressions or prints are obtained by a chemical process from designs made with a greasy material on stone, and which depends on the mutual antipathy of oil and water, and the power of the stone to imbibe either with equal avidity. *P. Cyc.*

"The stone being absorbent of water, the surface is dampened, and the ink with which the design is printed being repelled from those portions so wetted, and attracted by those with which the design is traced, a fac-simile is yielded, and is capable of being transferred and multiplied to an almost unlimited extent." *Fairholt.*

LITHŌID, *a.* [*Gr. λίθος*, a stone, and *εἶδος*, form; *Fr. lithoïde*.] Resembling stone; of a stony structure. *Ure. Lyell.*

LITH'O-LÁBE, *n.* [*Gr. λίθος*, a stone, and *λαμβάνω*, λαβειν, to seize.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for holding fast the stone in the bladder while lithotriptic instruments act upon it. *Dunghuson.*

LITH'O-LŌG'IC, *a.* [*It. litologica*.] Relating to lithology; being of a stony structure. *Lyel.*

LITHŌL'Ō-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in lithology. *Smart.*

LITHŌL'Ō-GY, *n.* [*Gr. λίθος*, a stone, and *λόγος*, a discourse; *It. & Sp. litología*; *Fr. lithologie*.]

1. The natural history of stones. *Smart.*

2. (*Med.*) A treatise on concretions. *Palmieri.*

LITH'O-MÁN-CY [lith'o-mán-ey, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. W.*; lith'o-mán-ey, *S.*; lith'm-ey, *P. K.*], *n.* [*Gr. λίθος*, a stone, and *μαντία*, divination; *It. lithomancia*; *Fr. lithomancie*.] Divination or prediction by stones. *Browne.*

LITH'O-MARGE, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *L. marga*, marl.] (*Min.*) A compact variety of clay, found chiefly in Germany, of a white, yellow, or red color, and having a greasy feel. *Dana.*

LITH-ON-THRIP'TIC, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to lithotripsy; lithontriptyc. *Dunglison.*

LITH-ON-THRIP'TIC, *n.* (*Med.*) Same as **LITHON-TRIP'TIC**. *Dunglison.*

LITH-ON-TRIP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *τριβω*, to grind. *Landus, Hobbins, Palmer.* — Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *θρίπτω*, to break in pieces. *Dunglison.* — It. *lithotritico*; Sp. *lithotripico*; Fr. *lithotriptique*.] (*Med.*) Dissolving the stone in the bladder; relating to lithotripsy. *Mead.*

LITH-ON-TRIP'TIC, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine believed to possess the power of dissolving stone or calculus in the urinary organs. *P. Cyc.*

LITH-ON-TRIP'TIST, *n.* (*Med.*) An operator in lithotripsy or lithotripsy; a lithotritist. *Knowles.*

LITH-ON-TRIP'TOR, *n.* (*Med.*) An instrument for breaking stones or calculi in the bladder, into small particles; a lithotritor. *Brande.*

LI-THOPH'A-GI, *n. pl.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *φάγω*, to eat.] (*Zool.*) Molluscous animals which bore into rocks; lithodomi. *Brande.*

LI-THOPH'A-GOUS, *a.* That eats stones or gravel, as the ostrich. *Smart.*

LITH-Q-PHOS'PHOR, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *φωσφορος*, giving light.] A stone which becomes phosphoric by heat. *Wright.*

LITH-Q-PHOS-PHOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to lithophosphor; becoming phosphoric by heat. *Wright.*

LITH-Q-PHO-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, *φως*, light, and *γράφω*, to engrave.] The art of producing prints from lithographic stones, by means of photographic pictures developed on their surface. *Fairholt.*

LITH-Q-PHY'L, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *φύλλω*, a leaf.] (*Pal.*) A fossil leaf, or the figure of a leaf on fossils; lithobiblion; bibliolite. *Wright.*

LITH-Q-PHYTE, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *φύον*, a plant.] (*Zool.*) One of the polypes which have a stony axis, as distinguished from *keratophytes*. *Brande.*

LITH-Q-PHYT'IC, *a.* Lithophytous. *Wright.*

LI-THOPH'Y-TOUS, *a.* (*Geol.*) Pertaining to lithophytes; lithophytic. *Brande.*

LITH-Q-SPER'MUM, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *σπέρμα*, seed.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, the pericarp of whose seed contains nearly sixty per cent. of earthy matter. *Baird.*

LITH-OS-TRÖ'TY-ON, *n.* [Gr. *λίθωστρος*, inlaid with stones; *λίθος*, a stone, and *στροτός*, spread.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil corals, of the earlier geological periods, having large radiating lamellæ, and a central styliform column. *Pictet.*

LITH-Q-THRYP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *θρίπτω*, to break in pieces.] (*Med.*) Same as **LITHONTRIPTIC**. *Scudamore.*

LITH-Q-TINT, *n.* [Gr. *λίθος*, a stone, and *Eng. tint*.] 1. A stone tint, dye, or color. *Hillmandel.*

2. A process by which the effect of a marked or tinted drawing can be obtained on stone by the aid of lithography. *Fairholt.*

LITH-Q-TÔME, *n.* [Gr. *λιθοτόμος*; *λίθος*, a stone, and *τέμνω*, to cut; It. *litotomo*; Fr. *lithotome*.] 1. (*Surg.*) An instrument used in lithotomy, to cut the bladder. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Nat. Hist.*) A stone so formed naturally as to have the appearance of having been cut artificially. *Wright.*

LITH-Q-TÔM'I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *λιθοτομικός*; Fr. *lithotomique*.] Relating to lithotomy. *Med. Jour.*

LI-THOT'Q-MIST, *n.* [It. & Sp. *lithotomista*; Fr. *lithotomiste*.] One who practises lithotomy. *Boyle.*

LI-THOT'Q-MY, *n.* [Gr. *λιθοτομία*; *λίθος*, a stone, and *τέμνω*, to cut; It. & Sp. *lithotomia*; Fr. *lithotomie*.] (*Surg.*) The operation, act, or practice of cutting into the bladder for the purpose of extracting calculi or stones. *P. Cyc.*

LITH-Q-TRIP-SY, *n.* The operation of triturating the stone in the bladder; lithotripsy. *Med. Jour.*

LITH-Q-TRIP'TIC, *a.* Lithontriptyc. *Wright.*

LITH-Q-TRIP'TIST, *n.* Lithontriptycist. *Wright.*

LI-THOT'RI-TIST, *n.* One who is skilled in, or practises, lithotripsy. *Knowles.*

LITH-Q-TRIP'TOR, *n.* Lithontriptycator. *Smart.*

LI-THOT'RI-TY, or **LITH-Q-TRI-TY** [le-thot're-te, *Brande, Dunglison*; lith-q-tri-te, *Sm. Wb.*], *n.*

[Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *τριβω*, to grind; It. *lithotritia*; Fr. *lithotritie*.] (*Med.*) The operation of breaking a calculus or stone in the bladder into pieces sufficiently small to be voided with the urine; lithotripsy. *Dunglison.*

LI-THÖX'YLE, *n.* [Gr. *λίθος*, a stone, and *ξύλον*, wood.] Petrified wood. *Smart.*

LITH-U-AN'IC, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to ancient Lithuania, a country now included in the Russian empire. *Latham.*

LITH-U-AN'IC, *n.* The language spoken in Lithuania. *Latham.*

†LITHY, *a.* [See **LITHE**.] Lithe. *Huloet.*

LIT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* Subject to litigation. *Lyttelton.*

LIT'I-GANT, *a.* [L. *litigo*, *litigatus*, to dispute in law; It. & Sp. *litigante*; Fr. *litigant*.] Contending in a suit of law. "Parties *litigant*." *Ayliffe.*

LIT'I-GANT, *n.* [L. *litigans*, a disputant.] One engaged in a suit of law. *Decay of Piety.*

LIT'I-GATE, *v. a.* [L. *litigo*, *litigatus*; *lis*, *litis*, a dispute, a quarrel, and *ago*, to carry on; It. *litigare*; Sp. *litigar*.] [*i.* **LITIGATED**; *pp.* **LITIGATING**, **LITIGATED**.] To contest in law; to maintain or defend by disputation in a lawsuit. *Dar'st thou still litigate thy cause, Spite of these numerous awful witnesses?* *Young.*

LIT'I-GATE, *v. n.* To be engaged in litigation; to dispute a case at law. *Ayliffe.*

LIT'I-GATE, *n.* One engaged in litigation; a litigator; a litigant. [*R.*] *London Times.*

LIT-I-GÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *litigatio*.] The act of litigating; judicial contest; a suit at law. Nothing quells a spirit of litigation like despair of success. *Paley.*

LIT'I-GÄ-TOR, *n.* [L.] A litigator. *Coleridge.*

LI-TIG-I-ÖS'I-TY, *n.* (*Scottish Law*.) The pendency of a suit. *Bourrier.*

LI-TIG'IOUS (le-tig'jus), *a.* [L. *litigiosus*; *litigium*, a dispute; It. & Sp. *litigioso*; Fr. *litigieux*.] 1. Inclined to litigation; given to the practice of contending in lawsuits; contentious; quarrelsome. "Litigious families." *Warner.*

2. That may be litigated; disputable; controvertible; open to contention. *Hooker.*

If two presentations be offered to the bishop upon the same occasion, the church is then said to become *litigious*; and, if nothing further be done, the bishop may suspend the admission of either, and suffer a lapse to incur. *Blackstone.*

LI-TIG'IOUS-LY (le-tig'jus-le), *ad.* In a litigious manner. *Johnson.*

LI-TIG'IOUS-NÉSS (le-tig'jus-nēs), *n.* The quality of being litigious; a litigious disposition.

LIT'MUS, *n.* [Ger. *lackmus*.] A beautiful, but not durable, blue or purple coloring matter, prepared from certain species of lichen, and which supplies a common chemical test for detecting the presence of acids and alkalies, the former changing its blue color to red, the latter restoring the blue. *P. Cyc. Stillman.*

Litmus paper, paper stained with litmus, and used for testing acids and alkalies.

LIT'ORN, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A kind of thrush. *Clarke.*

LIT'Q-TÉS, *n.* [Gr. *λίτρος*; *λίρος*, plain.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a weak expression is used, as through modesty or respect, for the sake of heightening or enforcing the thought; a mode of expressing something by denying the contrary; as in the following lines:—

Not are thy lips ungracious, sire of men,
Nor tongue inelegant, for God on thee
Abundantly his gifts hath also poured. *Milton.*

LIT-TRÄM'X-TER, *n.* [Gr. *λίτρον*, a measure, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument to ascertain the specific gravity of liquids. *Dr. Hare.*

LIT'RE (le'tur), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *λίτρον*, a measure for liquids.] A French measure of capacity in the decimal system, being a little less than

an English quart, or precisely .22009687 of a gallon. *Davies & Peck.*

LIT'TEN, *n.* [A. S. *licetun*; *lic*, a corpse, and *tun*, a field.] A burial-ground; a grave-yard. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

LIT'TER, *n.* [L. *lectica*; *lectus*, a bed, a couch; It. *lettiera*, *lettiga*; Sp. *litera*; Fr. *litère*.] 1. A kind of carriage consisting of a couch or bed supported by shafts, which project at each end, and by which it is borne. *Dryden.*

2. Straw, chaff, or other similar substance, strewn for the beds of horses, &c., or for other purposes, as on plants.

Take off your litter from your kernel beds. *Evelyn.*

3. Things scattered about negligently or slovenly, as shreds, fragments, or other rubbish. *Strophon, who found the room was void, Stole in, and took a strict survey Of all the litter as it lay.* *Swift.*

4. The young produced at a birth by quadrupeds, especially by such as produce a number at a birth, as the sow, rabbit, cat, &c. *Shak. Paley.*

5. A birth or bringing forth, as of pigs, kittens, rabbits, &c. "Thirty pigs at one large litter farrowed." *Dryden.*

LIT'TERED, *v. a.* [*i.* **LITTERED**; *pp.* **LITTERING**, **LITTERED**.]

1. To scatter straw, hay, or other similar substance on or over, for bedding.

He found a stall where oxen stood,
But for his case well littered was the floor. *Dryden.*

2. To scatter things over or about in a careless or slovenly manner.

The room with volumes littered round. *Swift.*

3. To strew or scatter; to make litter of. "Old leaves or littered straw." *Dodsley.*

4. To strew a bed for; to supply with litter; as, "To litter a horse."

5. To be brought to bed with; to give birth to; — used of quadrupeds, especially of such as produce a number at a birth, as the sow, rabbit, &c., or of human beings in contempt. *Brown.*

LIT'TER, *v. n.* To be supplied with litter for bedding; to sleep in litter. [*R.*] *Habington.*

LIT'TER-INGS, *n. pl.* (*Weaving*.) Sticks used to keep a web stretched on a weaver's beam. *Crabb.*

LIT'TER-Y, *a.* Consisting of, or covered with, litter. *G. W. Johnson.*

LIT'TLE (lit'l), *a.* [*Goth. litil*; A. S. *lytel*, *lytle*; Dut. *luttel*; Dan. *lille*, *liden*; Sw. *liten*; Icel. *litill*; Scot. *lyte*, *lite*.] [*Comp.* **LESS** (sometimes **LESSER**. — See **LESSER**); *superl.* **LEAST**.] 1. Small in size, extent, or number; not large; not great; diminutive; minute.

A little convenient estate, a little cheerful house, a little company, and a very little feast. *Cowley.*

2. Small in quantity, amount, or duration; not much.

A little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep. *Prov. vi. 10.*

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Arabian spring. *Pope.*

3. Small in degree, value, or importance; inconsiderable; slight; petty.

When thou wast little in thine own sight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes of Israel? *1 Sam. xv. 17.*

4. Mean; selfish; narrow; paltry.

The talent of turning men into ridicule, and exposing to laughter those one converses with, is the qualification of little, ungenerous tempers. *Addison.*

Little masters, designers who worked for engravers and booksellers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and whose designs are generally on a small scale, and reproduced on copper or wood. *Fairholt.*

Syn. — *Little* is opposed to *great*, and *small* to *large*; but as applied to material objects, they are used without much discrimination; but *little* is oftener applied metaphorically, and is more contemptuous. A mean action is said to be a *little* action, never a *small* action. *Diminutive* signifies less than the proper size. A *little* child; a *small* quantity; a *diminutive* race of men.

LIT'TLE, *n.* A small amount, quantity, space, time, portion, degree, affair, &c.

A little that a righteous man hath is better than the riches of many wicked. *Ps. xxxvii. 16.*

Much was in little writ.

As if 'twere little from their town to chase,
I through the seas pursued their exiled race. *Dryden.*

LIT'TLE, *ad.* In a small degree or quantity; not much. "This parallel is *little* better." *Dryden.*

LIT'TLE-GÖ, *n.* A cant term in the English uni-

versities, for an intermediate examination which is less strict than the final one. *Clarke.*

LIT'TLE-NESS, n. The quality or the state of being little; smallness; minuteness. *Donne.*

LIT'TO-RAL, a. [*L. litoralis*; *litus*, *litoris*, the sea-shore; *lit. litorale*; *Sp. litoral*; *Fr. littoral*.] Pertaining to, or growing on, the shore, especially of the sea. *Johnson.*

LIT'U'-FORM, a. [*L. lituus*, a lituus, and *forma*, form.] Curved like a lituus, or clarion. *Smart.*

LIT'U'-ITE, n. [*L. lituus*, a curved trumpet.] (Geol.) A fossil chambered shell, convoluted at the smaller end, and having a central siphon. *Buckland.*

LIT-TUR'GIC, } a. Pertaining to a liturgy.
LIT-TUR'GIC-AL, } "Liturgic prayer." *Byron.*

LIT-TUR'GICS, n. pl. 1. † A liturgy. *Barrow.*
2. The doctrine or theory of liturgies. *Ec. Rev.*

LIT'UR-GIST, n. One versed in liturgies. *Milton.*

LIT'UR-GY, n. [*Gr. λειτουργία*; *leitros*, public, and *eyon*, work, service; *L. lit.*, & *Sp. liturgia*; *Fr. liturgie*.] A formula of public worship; the ritual according to which the religious services of a church are performed. *Brande.*

Among Roman Catholics, the liturgy is the mass; in the Church of England, it is the common prayer. *Eden.*

LIT'U'-US, n. [*L.*—Probably an Etruscan word signifying crooked. *Müller.*]

1. (*Rom. Ant.*) A crooked staff resembling a crosier, with which, in divination, the augurs quartered the heavens:—a kind of trumpet slightly curved at the extremity. *W. Smith.*
2. (*Math.*) A spiral, the squares of any two radii vectores of which are reciprocally proportional to the angles which they respectively make with a straight line given in position, and which is an asymptote to the spiral. *Brande.*

LIVE (liv), v. n. [*Goth. liban*; *A. S. lybban*, *leb-ban*, *leofan*, *lifan*; *Dut. leeren*; *Ger. leben*; *Dan. leve*; *Sw. leva*; *Icel. lifa*.—See **LEAVE**.] 1. **LIVED**; *pp. LIVING, LIVED.*

1. To be in a state of animation; to have life; to be alive; to have being; to subsist; to exist;—in a restrictive sense, to exist on earth. While I . . . live will I praise the Lord. *Ps. cxlvi. 2.*

2. To pass life in a particular manner; to conduct one's self in life; to regulate one's life. We should live soberly, righteously, and godly. *Tit. ii. 12.* The man who will live above his present circumstances is in great danger of being, in a little time, much beneath them. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To live emphatically, or in a state of happiness; to enjoy life.

Live while you live, the epicure would say, And seize the pleasures of the present day; Live while you live, the sacred preacher cries, And give to God each moment as it flies. Lord, in my view let both united be, I live to pleasure when I live to thee. *Doddridge.*

4. To remain; to continue; to endure. Men's evil manners live in brass; Their virtues we write in water. *Shak.*

5. To dwell; to reside; to abide. Jacob lived in the land of Egypt. *Gen. xlvii. 28.*

6. To feed; to be nourished; to subsist;—used with *on* or *upon*.

Animals that live upon other animals have their flesh more alkaline than those that live upon vegetables. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To be maintained or supported; to have or gain a living or livelihood.

Even so hath the Lord ordained that they which preach the gospel should live of the gospel. *1 Cor. ix. 14.*

8. To be in an active state, as if alive. Then on the living coals red wine they pour. *Dryden.*

9. To remain undestroyed.

Nor can our shaken vessel live at sea. *Dryden.* To live with, to reside or dwell with; to cohabit with. "Live with me, and be my love." *Shak.*

SYN.—See **EXIST**.

LIVE, v. a. 1. To lead; to pass; to continue; as, "To live a life of ease."

2. To practise in life; to act in conformity with. "But the faithful minister lives sermons." *Fulker.*

LIVE (liv), a. 1. Having life or existence; alive; not dead; living. "The live ox." *Ex. xxi. 35.*

2. Ignited; not extinguished; burning. "A live coal." *Boyle.*

3. Vivid; lively; bright, as color.

Now from the virgin's cheek a fresher bloom Shoots, less and less, the live carnation round. *Thomson.*

† **LIVE, n.** Life. "All her live." *Chaucer.*

† **LIVE, ad.** Willingly; lief. *Old Play.*

LIVED (lived), a. Having life;—used in composition; as, long-lived, short-lived.

LIVE'-FEATH-ERS, n. pl. Feathers taken from a live bird. *Clarke.*

LIVE'-HAIR, n. Hair from a live animal. *Clarke.*

† **LIVE'LESS, a.** Lifeless. *Shak.*

LIVE'LI-HOOD (liv'le-hâd), n. [*lively* and *hood*.—*A. S. liflaude*; *lyf*, life, and *lædan*, to lead.]

1. Means of living; support of life; maintenance; living; subsistence.

Trade . . . furnishes the poorest of our fellow-subjects with the opportunities of gaining an honest livelihood. *Addison.*

2. † Appearance of life; liveliness; active vigor.

The remembrance of her father never approaches her but the tyranny of her sorrows takes all livelihood from her cheek. *Shak.*

SYN.—See **LIVING**.

† **LIVE'LI-LY, ad.** In a lively manner. *South.*

LIVE'LI-NESS, n. 1. The quality or the state of being lively; appearance of life. *Dryden.*

2. Sprightliness; vivacity; animation. *Locke.*

† **LIVE'LODE, n.** Livelihood. *Spenser.*

LIVE'LONG, a. 1. Living or enduring long; lasting. "A live-long monument." *Milton.*

2. Long in passing. "The live-long day." *Shak.*

LIVE'LONG, n. (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Sedum*. *Wright.*

LIVE'LY (liv'le), a. 1. † Having life; living. "Lively creatures, . . . as frogs." *Holinshead.*

Had I but seen this picture in this plight, It would have maddened me, what shall I do Now I behold my lively body so? *Shak.*

2. Resembling or representing life.

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleasure, a lively imitation of it in poetry or painting must produce a much greater. *Dryden.*

3. Active; brisk; agile; alert; nimble; stirring; energetic; vigorous.

Mine enemies are lively, and they are strong. *Ps. xxxviii. 19.*

4. Animated; sprightly; spirited; gay; airy. From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

5. Vivid; bright; brilliant; strong; clear.

The colors of the prism are manifestly more full, intense, and lively than those of natural bodies. *Newton.*

Lively oracles, the revelation made to Moses of the doctrines of life, or doctrines which entitled the Israelites to a long life upon earth, spoke of a spiritual life, and promised eternal life. (*Acts vii. 38.*) *Clarke.*—**Lively stones**, believers in Christ, who, having received spiritual life from him, are represented under the figure of the stones of a temple, as forming a spiritual or holy family or household, Christ being the chief corner-stone. (*1 Pet. ii. 5.*) *Clarke.*

SYN.—See **CHEERFUL**.

LIVE'LY, ad. 1. With life; briskly. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

2. In a life-like manner. [*R.*] *Milton.*

LIVE'-OAK, n. (*Bot.*) A very tough and hard species of oak, native of the southern portion of the U. S., and highly esteemed for ship-timber; *Quercus virens*. *Loudon.*

LIV'ER, n. One who lives. *Drummond.*

LIV'ER, n. [*A. S. lifer*; *Dut. lever*; *Ger. leber*; *Dan. lever*; *Icel. lifur*; *Sw. lever*.] (*Anat.*) The organ which secretes the bile, being the largest gland in the body.

It is a solid viscus of a reddish-brown color, situated immediately under the diaphragm, in the right hypochondriac, and partly in the epigastric region, and is divided into three lobes, the large right or colic lobe, the lower or inferior lobe, sometimes called lobula, and the middle or left lobe. *Dunglison.*

Liver of sulphur, fused sulphuret of potassium; so called from its brownish color. *Brande.*

LIV'ER-CÔL'OR (liv'er-kul'or), n. & a. The color, or of the color, of liver; reddish-brown. *Woodward.*

LIV'ER-CÔL'ORED, a. Having the color of the liver; reddish-brown. *Ash.*

LIV'ERED (liv'erd), a. Having a liver; as, white-livered;—used in composition.

LIV'ER-GROWN (-grôn), a. (*Med.*) Having an enlarged liver. *Dunglison.*

LIV'ER-IED, a. Having or wearing a livery. A thousand liveried angels lackey her. *Milton.*

LIV'ER-LÉAF, n. Same as **LIVERWORT**. *Gray.*

LIV'ER-STÔNE, n. (*Min.*) A native sulphuret of barium. *Buchanan.*

LIV'ER-WORT (-wûrt), n. (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Hepatica*, a genus of the ranunculaceous plants, or crow foot family; liver-leaf;—so named from a fancied resemblance of the three lobes of the leaves to the three lobes of the liver. *Gray.*

According to Gray, the *Hepatica* constitute an order of cryptogamous plants; according to the English Cyclopædia, a family of *musci*, or mosses, a group of cryptogamous plants.

LIV'ER-Y, n. [*L. libero*, to set free; *liberus*, free; *It. livrea*; *Sp. librea*; *Fr. livrée*.]

1. (*Law*.) Delivery;—a writ which lay for an heir to obtain possession of lands:—the privilege of a particular company. *Burrill.*

2. Delivery of a person to his own care; release from wardship. *King Charles.*

3. An allowance of food at a certain rate.

So, in great houses, the livery is said to be served up for all night, that is, their evening allowance of drink. *Spenser.*

4. The distinctive dress given by noblemen, &c., to their pages, lackeys, and other servants.

5. The distinctive dress of a class. *P. Cyc.*

6. The body of ferrymen in London. *Johnson.*

What livery is, we by common use in England know well enough, namely, that is, allowance of horse-meat, as to keep horses at livery, the which word, I guess, is derived from *linering* or *deliv'ring* forth their nightly food. So in great houses the livery is said to be served up for all night. And the livery is also the upper weed which a servant man wears, so called, as I suppose, for that it was delivered and taken from him at pleasure. *Spenser.*

Livery of seisin, (Law.) a delivery of possession of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, to a person entitled to the same. *Bouverie.*—*To sue one's livery*, to institute a suit as an heir, to obtain possession of lands that have been seized by the count of wards on the death of any tenant of the crown.

I am denied to sue my livery here, And yet my letters-patent give me leave. *Shak.*

LIV'ER-Y, v. a. To clothe in a livery. *Shak.*

LIV'ER-Y-GÔWN, n. The gown of a London liveryman. *Smart.*

LIV'ER-Y-MÂN, n.; pl. LIVERYMEN. 1. A servant who wears a livery. *Johnson.*

2. In the city of London, one of the body of freemen in each of the different companies or guilds which represent most of the trades of the city, who, having paid certain fees, are entitled, on election, to wear the livery of their respective companies, and also to enjoy other peculiar privileges, as of voting for certain of the municipal officers, &c. *P. Cyc.*

LIV'ER-Y-STÂ'BLE, n. A stable where horses are kept and let out for hire. *Phillips.*

LIVES (livz), n.; pl. of life. See **LIFE**.

LIVE'-STÖCK, n. Animals kept for use, to be vend'ed, or for their produce. *Simmonds.*

LIV'ID, a. [*L. lividus*; *It. & Sp. livido*; *Fr. livide*.] Black and blue; of a lead color; discolored, as by a bruise. "Livid spots." *Bacon.*

LI-VID'IT-TY, n. Same as **LIVIDNESS**. *Arbuthnot.*

LIV'ID-NESS, n. The state or the quality of being livid or of a black and blue color. *Scott.*

LIV'ING, a. 1. Having life; that lives; vigorous; active; lively. "A living faith." *Johnson.*

2. Permanent; enduring; lasting.

Living force, [*L. vis viva*, a term formerly used by mathematicians to denote the force of a body in motion, as distinguished from *dead force*, [*L. vis mortua*,] or pressure. *Ogilvie.*—**Living water**, water that flows from a never-failing fountain;—opposed to *stagnant water*. "A well of living waters, and streams from Lebanon." *Cant. iv. 15.*

LIV'ING, n. 1. The means by which one lives; sustenance; support; livelihood; maintenance; subsistence; as, "To work for a living." She did cast in all she had, even all her living. *Mark xii. 44.*

2. The benefice of a clergyman.

In consequence of the pope's interference, the best living were filled by Italian and other foreign clergy. *Blackstone.*

3. Course of life. "The younger son... wasted his substance with riotous living." *Luke xv. 13.*
 4. He who lives, or they who live.

The grave cannot praise thee; death cannot celebrate thee. ... The living, the living, he shall praise thee. *Isa. xxxviii. 13.*

Syn.—*Living, livelihood, and subsistence*, denote the means of supporting life gained by one's own efforts. *Maintenance, support, and sustenance* denote the means of supporting life conferred by others. A man labors for a *livelihood*, gains a *living* by trade, or he may obtain a scanty *subsistence* by begging. A *maintenance* and *support* are granted by individuals or by public bodies; *sustenance* is received to sustain life. —A *benefice* is an ecclesiastical *living*, or that which supports a clergyman.

LIV'ING-LY, *ad.* In a living state. *Browne.*

LIVRAISON (lèv-rā-zōng'), *n.* [Fr.] Delivery of merchandise that has been sold:—a book or work issued in numbers or parts. *Gent. Mag.*

LIVRE (l'vur or lè'vur) [l'vur, S. W. P. J. F. Sm.; lè'vur, E. K.; lèvr, Ja. Wr.], *n.* [Fr.] Originally, a French money of account; afterwards, a coin which contained twenty sous.

—In 1795, it was superseded by the franc. *P. Cyc.*

LIX-IV'IAL (lìk-sìv'è-al), *a.* [It. *lissiviale*; Sp. *lejvial*; Fr. *lixiviel*.]

1. Noting salts obtained by lixiviation. *Boyle.*

2. Relating to, or like, lixivium. *Arbutnot.*

LIX-IV'IAL-ATE, *v. a.* [It. *lissiviare*.] To impregnate with salts from wood-ashes; to convert into lye by lixiviation. *Ure.*

LIX-IV'IAL-ATE, } *a.* Relating to, consisting of,
 LIX-IV'IAL-AT-ED, } or containing lixivium. "Lix-
 iviate salts." *Boyle.*

LIX-IV'IAL-TION, *n.* [It. *lissivazione*; Fr. *lixiviation*.] The act or process of washing wood-ashes in order to extract alkaline salts; the act or process of making lye. *Hamilton.*

LIX-IV'IAL-ŌUS, *a.* [L. *lixivius*; It. *lissivioso*.] Belonging to lye; lixivial. *Scott.*

LIX-IV'IAL-ŌM, *n.*; pl. LIX-IV'IAL-ŌA. [L., from *lix*, ashes.] Lye, or alkaline salt in solution; lixiviated water. *Boyle.*

LIZ'ARD, *n.* [L. *lacerta*; It. *luerta*, *luertola*; Sp. *lagarto*; Fr. *lizard*.—"So called because its limbs resemble the arms (L. *lacertus*) of man." *Richardson.*]

1. (*Zool.*)

A term applied, in its most general sense, to a saurian reptile, as the crocodile, alligator, iguana, chameleon, &c., characterized by being oviparous, by having four distinct limbs, toes clawed, body elongated, rounded, covered with imbricated or granular scales, ribs distinct, mobile, and with a distinct sternum, tail elongate, tapering, rarely prehensile, generally covered with whorls of scales, the egg having a hard skin, and the young not undergoing any metamorphosis;—in a more restricted sense an animal of the genus *Lacerta*. *Eng. Cyc.*

There are four species of lizards, belonging to as many genera, without any feet, and six species, of six different genera, without any fore-legs. *Agassiz.*

2. (*Astron.*) A northern constellation, near Cepheus and Cassiopea.—See LACERTA. *Hind.*

3. (*Naut.*) A piece of rope, sometimes with two legs and one or more iron thimbles spliced into it;—used for various purposes. *Dana.*

LIZ'ARD-STONE, *n.* A kind of stone. *Johnson.*

LIZ'ARD-TAIL, *n.* (*Bot.*)

A water plant; *Saururus cernuus*;—so called in allusion to the shape and scaly appearance of the long spike of flowers. *Gray.*

LLA'MA (lè'ma), *n.* (*Zool.*)

A wool-bearing quadruped of South America, resembling the camel in form and structure, but inferior in size; guan-



Llama (*Auchenia glama*).

aco; *Auchenia* of Illiger, or *Lama* of Cuvier;—also written *lama*. *Eng. Cyc.*

LŌ, *interj.* Look! see! behold!

LŌACH (lŏch), *n.*

[Fr. *loche*.]

(*Ich.*) A little fish of a dirty, pale-yellow color, mottled with brown, inhabiting small, running streams; *Cobitis barbatula*;—written also *loche*. *Yarrell.*

The miller's thumb, the hiding loach.

The perch, the ever-rubbing loach. *Browne.*

LŌAD (lŏd), *n.* [A. S. *hlād*, *lad*; *hladan*, to load. —See LADE.]

1. That which is laid or put on or in for conveyance; a burden; cargo; lading; freight.

Then on his back he laid the precious load,

And sought his wonted shelter. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing that weighs down, burdens, or depresses; weight; pressure; encumbrance. "Load of sorrow." *Shak.* "Load of guilt."

3. The quantity a person can eat or drink. [R.] There are those that can never sleep without their load, nor enjoy one easy thought till they have laid all their cares to rest with the bottle. *L'Estrange.*

4. The charge of a gun. *Simmonds.*

5. (*Mech.*) The quantity of work done by a steam engine or other machine when working at its full power. *Ogilvie.*

6. (*Mining.*) A metallic or mineral vein;—commonly written *load*.—See LODE. *Carew.*

Syn.—See BURDEN.

LŌAD (lŏd), *v. a.* [Goth. *hlathan*; A. S. *hladan*. —See LADE.] [*i.* LOADED; *pp.* LOADING, LOADED, LADEN, or LOADEN.—*Loaden* is now very rarely used.]

1. To lay or put a load or burden on or in, particularly for conveyance; to freight.

No journey of a Sabbath-day, and loaded so. *Milton.*

2. To weigh down; to burden; to encumber; as, "To load the stomach with food."

If that makes no reflections upon what he reads only loads his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fit, in winter nights, for the entertainment of others. *Locke.*

3. To charge, as a gun. *Wiseman.*

4. To make heavy by something added; as, "To load a whip"; "To load dice."

Thy dreadful vow, loaden with death. *Addison.*

LŌAD'ER (lŏd'ēr), *n.* One who loads. *Dryden.*

†LŌAD'MAN-AGE (lŏd'mān-jē), *n.* Pilotage; art or skill of navigation. *Chaucer.*

†LŌAD'S'MAN (lŏd's'mān), *n.* [A. S. *ladman*; *ladan*, to lead.] A leader; a guide; a pilot;—written also *loadesman*. *Chaucer.*

LŌAD'STAR (lŏd'stār), *n.* [*lead* and *star*.—See LEAD.] The Pole-star; the Cynosure: the leading or guiding star.

Black storms and fogs are flown up from far,

That now the pilot can no loadstar see. *Spenser.*

LŌAD'STONE (lŏd'stōn), *n.* [*lead* and *stone*.—See LEAD.] An ore of iron which has the property of attracting iron; the natural magnet.—See MAGNET. *Brande.*

Loadstar and loadstone are very often written *loadstar* and *loadstone*; but the preference is given in the English dictionaries to *loadstar* and *loadstone*. The dictionaries of Crabb, Brande, and Ure, and the *P. Cyc.*, give only the form of *loadstone*. Johnson gives the form of *loadstar* and *loadstone*, but says, "More properly *loadstar* and *loadstone*." Richardson gives *load* and *loadstone*; but says, "Now more commonly written *load*;—*loadstone*, a *leading stone*, the stone that *leads*, guides, or directs." Smart says, "*Loadstone* is not better even on etymological grounds, and is less usual." *Load*, however, in the sense of a vein in mining, is perhaps better authorized than *load*; and it is the orthography given by Brande, Ure, &c.

LŌAF (lŏf), *n.*; pl. LŌAVES. [Goth. *hlaifs*, or *hlaihs*; A. S. *hlaf*; Old Ger. *hlaiβ*; Ger. *laib*, *laib*, or *leib*; Sw. *lef*.—Low L. *leibo*, or *libo*.—The past part. of Goth. *hlaiβjan*, to raise; A. S. *hlifan*. *H. Tooke.*]

1. A raised mass of bread or cake.

The loaf, after being kneaded, . . . is set aside till it expands gradually to double its bulk, before it is put into the oven. The well-baked loaf is composed of an infinite number of cells, filled with carbonic acid gas. *Ure.*

2. A thick or conical mass, as of sugar.

LŌAF, *v. n.* To idle away one's time; to be idle; to lounge. [Modern and low.] *Neal.*

LŌAF'ER, *n.* [Ger. *laufer*, a runner; *laufer*, to run; Sp. *gallofero*, a lazy fellow; *gallofo*, idle, lazy.] An idle or mischievous person; an idler; an idle lounge; a vagrant. *Stevens.*

—A modern word, reputed of American origin.

LŌAF'-SŪ-GAR (-shūg'ār), *n.* Solid, refined sugar, made in a mould, and freed from the coloring matter and molasses by draining. *Simmonds.*

LŌAM (lŏm), *n.* [A. S. *lam*, *laam*; Dut. *leem*; Frs. *leem*; Ger. *lehm*, *leim*; Dan. *leer*; Sw. *ler*.—It. & Sp. *limo*; Gr. *lima*, filth removed by washing.—See LIME.] A dark-colored, rich mould, principally composed of dissimilar particles of earthy matter, as sand, clay, and carbonate of lime, and vegetable matter in a state of decay, with an occasional mixture of oxide of iron, and various salts. *P. Cyc. Farm.*

Clayey loam, loam in which clay predominates.—Sandy loam, loam in which sand predominates.

LŌAM (lŏm), *v. a.* To smear or cover with loam. "The walls must be loamed." *Moxon.*

LŌAM'Y (lŏm'ē), *a.* Consisting of, or like, loam. "Loamy soils." *Brande.*

LŌAN (lŏn), *n.* [Goth. *laun*; A. S. *len*; Dut. *leen*; Ger. *lehen*; Dan. *laan*; Sw. *lan*.—See LEND.]

1. That which is lent, especially a sum of money lent on interest. "Mr. Pitt proposed a loan of eighteen millions." *Belsham.*

2. The act of lending; a lending. *Smart.*

LŌAN (lŏn), *v. a.* [Goth. *leiwan*; A. S. *lenan*, to lend.] [*i.* LOANED; *pp.* LOANING, LOANED.] To afford, or supply, on condition of a return; to lend.

This verb is inserted by Todd, in his edition of Johnson's Dictionary, on the authority of Huloet (1552) and Langley, (who says, "By way of location or loaning them out," 1664,) and noted, "Not now in use." It is, however, much used in this country, and the use of it is, in some degree, revived in England.

A gentleman loaned him a manuscript. *Sat. Mag., Lon. 1839.* Will any one dare to be a party to loan to Russia? *Richard Cobden, M. P. 1849.*

The practice of loaning money. *West. Rev. 1849.*

LŌAN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be lent. [R.] *Gouge.*

LŌAN'ER, *n.* A lender. [R.] *C. Green.*

LŌAN'-ŌF-FICE, *n.* An office in which loans are negotiated. *Simmonds.*

LŌATH (lŏth) [lŏth, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wr.; lŏth, C. W. B.], *a.* [A. S. *lath*, hateful, unpleasant, loath; Dan. *lede*; Sw. *led*.] Unwilling; backward; averse; reluctant; disinclined.

Though loath to say farewell, we take our leaves. *Shak.*

To pardon willing, and to punish loath. *Walter.*

Syn.—See AVERSE.

LŌATHE (lŏth), *v. a.* [A. S. *lathian*; Sw. *ladas*.] [*i.* LOATHED; *pp.* LOATHING, LOATHED.]

1. To feel nausea or disgust at.

The full soul loatheth an honeycomb. *Prov. xxvii. 7.*

2. To dislike greatly; to regard with extreme aversion; to abhor; to detest; to abominate; to hate.

Now am I caught with an unwary oath,

Not to reveal the secret which I loathe. *Walter.*

3. †To cause to hate or dislike;—with *from*. [They] loathe men from reading by their covert, slanderous reproaches of the Scriptures. *Abp. Parker.*

Syn.—See ABHOR.

LŌATHE, *v. n.* To feel nausea, disgust, or abhorrence. [R.] *Ez. vii. 18.*

LŌATH'ER (lŏth'ēr), *n.* One who loathes.

LŌATH'FUL (lŏth'fūl), *a.* 1. Hating; abhorring; loathing. "Loathful eyes." [R.] *Spenser.*

2. Hated; abhorred; loathsome. "Loathful

inful lust." [R.] *Spenser.*

LŌATH'ING, *p. a.* Feeling disgust; hating from disgust; abhorring.

LŌATH'ING (lŏth'ing), *n.* 1. Aversion or repugnance to food. *Dunghson.*

2. Aversion; abhorrence; disgust. *Shak.*

LŌATH'ING-LY, *ad.* With disgust or aversion.

†LŌATH'LI-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being loathly or loathsome; loathsomeness. *Bp. Hall.*

†LŌATH'LY, *a.* Disgusting; loathsome. A loathly toad out of his hole did crawl. *Drayton.*

LOATH'LY (lôth'le), *ad.* With aversion; unwillingly; without liking. *Sidney.*

LÔATH'NESS (lôth'nes), *n.* The quality of being loath; reluctance; unwillingness. *Shak.*

LÔATH'SOME (lôth'sum), *a.* 1. Exciting nausea or disgust; disgusting; sickening; offensive; foul; as, "Loathsome ood." 2. Hateful; detestable; odious. "Loathsome sloth." *Spenser.*

LÔATH'SOME-LY (lôth'sum-le), *ad.* So as to excite disgust or loathing. *Shaytesbury.*

LÔATH'SOME-NESS, *n.* The quality of being loathsome or disgusting. *Addison.*

†LÔATH'Y, *a.* Loathsome. Her face most foul and filthy was to see,
With squinted eyes contrary ways intended,
And loathly mouth, unmeet a mouth to be. *Spenser*

LÔAVES (lôvz), *n.*; pl. of *loaf*. See *LOAF*.

LÔB, *v. a.* [From *lap*, or *lappet*, a hanging part.] To drop or let fall, inertly, as from weariness or from laziness. *Shak.*

LÔB, *n.* [Icel. *lobba*; W. *lob*. — "Lob, looby, and lubber appear to be merely words of consequential usage from the verb to lob." *Richardson.*]

1. An inert, plummy, sluggish, or stupid person. [Local.] "A very lob and fool." *Holland.*

2. A very large lump. [Local.] *Hailwell.*

LÔBATE, { *a.* (Nat. Hist.) [See *LOBE*.]

LÔBÂTED, { Having lobes; lobed. *P. Cyc.*

LÔBBY, *n.* [Low L. *lobium*. — From Ger. *laube*, an arbor, a bower; *laub*, foliage. *Wachter.*]

1. A hall or passage serving as an ante-room. *The lobby of the House of Commons. Burke.*

2. (Naut.) A small apartment adjoining the fore-part of the bread-room. *Mar. Dict.*

3. (Agric.) A small enclosure for cattle, adjoining the farm-yard. *Rees.*

LÔBBY, *v. n.* To frequent the lobbies of a house of legislation, for the purpose of influencing the action of the members or of securing their votes for some favorite bill. [Low.]

A committee has gone to Albany to lobby for a new bank charter. *N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

LÔBBY-MEMBER, *n.* One who frequents the lobbies of a house of legislation in order to influence the action of the members. *Greeley.*

LÔB'CÖCK, *n.* A lob. [Low.] *Breton, 1577.*

LÔBE, *n.* [Gr. *lobê*; Low L. *lobus*; It. Sp., & Port. *lobo*; Fr. *lobe*. — From Gr. *lêro*, to peel, and probably akin to Eng. *lap*, to fold. *Lid. & Scott.*]

1. (Anat.) A rounded or projecting part or division, as of the lungs or the brain. *Paley.*

2. (Bot.) A projecting division, especially a rounded one. *Gray.*

3. (Mech.) The larger or most prominent part of a cam-wheel. *Ogilvie.*

Biocentral lobe, a wedge-shaped lobe of the cerebellum, situated behind the tonsil. — *Lobe of the ear*, the lower soft part of the ear. *Dunglison.*

LÔBE-FOOT (-füt), *n.* (Ornith.) A foot of a bird, as of the coot, which has a lobe or membrane on each side of the toes. *Yarrell.*

LÔBE'LET, *n.* (Bot.) A lobule. *Loudon.*

LQ-BË'LI-A, *n.* (Bot.) A genus of plants; — so named in honor of *Lobel*, physician to James I.

The North American species, *Lobelia inflata*, or Indian tobacco, is used in medicine. *Dunglison.*

LÔ-BÏ-PËD'I-DË, *n. pl.* [Low L. *lobus*, a lobe, and L. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] (Ornith.) A family of aserine birds, including those which have lobe-feet, as the coot and the phalarope. *Yarrell.*

LÔB'LING, *n.* A large kind of fish. *Ash.*

LÔB'LÖL-LY, *n.* Burgoo. — See *BURGOO*. *Mar. Dict.*

LÔB'LÖL-LY-BÄY, *n.* (Bot.) A showy shrub growing in the southern portions of the United States; *Gordonia lasianthus*. *Gray.*

LÔB'LÖL-LY-BÖY, *n.* (Naut.) A surgeon's attendant. *Mar. Dict.*

LÔB'LÖL-LY-TRËE, *n.* (Bot.) A tree growing in the West Indies; *Varronia alba*. *Wright.*

LÔBQ ÎTE, *n.* (Min.) A kind of idocrase. *Dana.*

LÔB SCÖÜSE, *n.* A stew composed of small pieces of meat mixed with potatoes, onions, &c.; — also written *lobscourse*. [Local.] *Wright.*

LÔB'S'-PÖÜND, *n.* A prison for beggars. *Addison.*

LÔB'STER, *n.* [A. S. *loppestre*, *lopystre*; *hæapan*, to leap.] (Zool.) A long-tailed crustaceous animal of the genus *Astacus* of Leach, or *Homarus* of Milne-Edwards. *Eng. Cyc.*

The lobster when alive is of a dull, pale, reddish-yellow, spotted with bluish-black. When boiled it becomes red. The lobster, as an article of food, is perhaps the most important of all the crustacea. *Baird.*

LÔB'ULE, *n.* A little lobe. *Chambers.*

LÔB'WORM (lôb'wurm), *n.* A thick, sluggish worm, used in angling. *Walkon.*

LÔ'CAL, *a.* [L. *localis*; *locus*, a place; It. *locale*; Sp. & Fr. *local*]

1. Pertaining, confined, or limited to a place; as, "Local customs"; "Local knowledge."

Truth is not local. God is the universal. And fills the world with his presence. *Cowper.*

2. Having the properties of place. A higher flight the venturesome eagles tries,
Leaving the mortal world and local skies. *Prior.*

Local action, (Law.) an action which must be brought in a particular county. *Burrill.* — *Local affection*, (Med.) an affection confined to a particular part, involving the general system, if at all, only indirectly. *Dunglison.* — *Local allegiance*, (Law.) allegiance due from an alien or stranger as long as he remains within the sovereign's dominions and protection. *Burrill.* — *Local application*, (Med.) an external or topical application. *Dunglison.* — *Local color*, (Paint.) the color which belongs to an object, irrespective of all accidental influences, as reflections, shadows, &c. *Farrholt.*

LÔ-CÄLE', *n.* [Fr. *local*.] Locality. [R.] *Mirror.*

LÔ'CAL-ISM, *n.* 1. The state of being local.

2. A word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to a particular place or district. *Ed. Moor.*

3. A local community or interest. *Ec. Rev.*

LQ-CÄL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *localitas*; *locus*, a place; It. *località*; Sp. *localidad*; Fr. *localité*.]

1. The state of being local; existence in place; situation in respect to place. *Glanvill.*

2. Geographical position or place, as of a plant or a mineral. *Silliman.*

LÔ-CÄL-I-ZÄ'TION, *n.* The act of making local; act of assigning a place. *Dr. Th. Chalmers.*

LÔ'CAL-IZE, *v. a.* [*i.* LOCALIZED; *pp.* LOCALIZING, LOCALIZED.] To make local. *P. Mag.*

LÔ'CAL-LY, *ad.* In a local manner; in a place.

LÔ'CÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *loco*, *locatus*; *locus*, a place; It. *locare*.] [*i.* LOCATED; *pp.* LOCATING, LOCATED.]

1. To place; to set, fix, or establish in a place or situation. Here he has located some of his liveliest scenes. *R. Cumber land.*

The climate in which they are located. *Qu. Rev.*

2. To select, survey, and set off, as lands. A peer, who I think does not always vote in the majority, made a sort of proposition for an address to the king that no more lands be located in America. *Burke, 1774.*

This use of *locate* has been regarded as peculiar to America.

3. To designate and determine the place of. *Wright.*

LÔ'CÄTE, *v. n.* To adopt or form a fixed residence; to settle. [R.] *Bosworth.*

LQ-CÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *locatio*; *loco*, *locatus*, to locate; It. *locazione*; Sp. *locacion*; Fr. *location*.]

1. The act of locating, or the state of being located; situation with respect to place; place. Any determinate location or position of the body. *Pearson.*

To say that the world is somewhere means no more than that it does exist — this, though a phrase borrowed from place, signifying only its existence, not location. *Locke.*

2. (Law.) A letting for hire; — in American law, the ascertaining and marking out of the bounds of a particular tract of land upon the land itself according to a description in an entry, grant, map, &c. *Burrill.*

3. That which is located; land set off or surveyed. [U. S.] *Bartlett.*

LÔEH (lôh), *n.* [A. S. *löh*; Gael. *loch*; Ir. *lough*.]

1. An arm of the sea. [Scotland.] Across one of the lochs . . . or arms of the sea. *Bonnett.*

2. A lake, as, "Loch Lomond." [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*

LÔCH, *n.* [Fr. *loch*, *loch*. — From Arab. *laonak*, a potion. *Landais.*] (Med.) A medicine to

allay cough; a lambative or linctus; — written also *loche*, *lochock*, and *looch*. *Dunglison.*

LQ-CHÄ'BER-ÄXE, *n.* A large-sized halbert or pole-axe, used by the Scottish Highlanders, having a strong hook on the back for laying hold on the object assaulted. *Jamieson.*

LÔEH'AGE, *n.* [Gr. *λοχαγός*; *λόχος*, a body of soldiers, and *ἀγω*, to lead.] (Grecian Ant.) The commander of a band of foot-soldiers, called a *lochus*, the number in which varied at different periods. *Mitford.*

LQ-CHÄ'A, or LÔ'CHÄ-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. *τὰ δόχεια*; *δόχος*, relating to childbirth.] (Med.) Scious and sanguineous discharges after delivery. *Dunglison.*

LÔ'CHÄ-AL, *a.* [Fr.] Pertaining to lochia. *Loudon.*

LÖCK, *n.* [A. S. *loc*, an enclosure, a lock; Dut. *slot*, a lock; Ger. *schloss*; Dan. *lukke*, an enclosure; *laas*, a lock; Sw. *lås*, a lock; Icel. *laka*.]

1. Any thing that fastens, — particularly an instrument having one or more bolts moved by a key, used for fastening doors, drawers, chests, &c.

As there are locks for several purposes, so are there several inventions in locks in contriving their wards or guards. *Mason.*

2. That part of a gun by means of which fire is communicated to the charge. *Grew.*

3. A grapple; a hug. "Locks and gripes of wrestling." *Milton.*

4. A place shut in; an enclosure; a lock-up. Sergeant, eager with his beak to press
Betwixt the rival galley and the lock,
Shuts up the unwieldy centaur in the lock. *Dryden.*

5. A work erected to confine and raise the water of a river or canal; a dam. *Francis.*

6. An enclosure having gates at each end in a canal or at a dam, for raising or lowering vessels from one level to another. *Brande.*

LÖCK, *n.* [A. S. *loce*, *loca*; Ger. *locke*; Dut. & Dan. *lok*; Sw. *lock*; Icel. *lockr*.] A quantity of wool, hair, or other like substance hanging or clinging together; a tuft.

Not all the tresses that fur head can boast,
Shall draw such envy as the lock you lost. *Pope.*

LÖCK, *v. a.* [Goth. *lukan*; A. S. *lucan*; Dan. *lukke*.] [*i.* LOCKED; *pp.* LOCKING, LOCKED.]

1. To fasten or close fast, as with a lock; to shut; to close. "Locking every door." *Dryden.*

Death blasts his bloom, and locks his frozen eyes. *Gay.*

2. To confine or exclude, by fastening that which closes the opening or entrance; as, "To lock money in a box."

3. To join or unite firmly, as by intertwining or infolding; as, "To lock arms."

4. To encircle; to enclose; to clasp; as, "To lock one in the arms."

5. To furnish with locks, as a canal. *Smart.*

To lock up, to close or fasten with a lock; — to confine, to restrain.

LÖCK, *v. n.* 1. To become fast. Doubly departed, it [door] did lock and close. *Spenser.*

2. To unite by mutual insertion. "They lock into each other." *Boyle.*

LÖCK'AGE, *n.* 1. The construction of, or materials for constructing, locks in canals; a lock.

2. Toll for passing the locks of a canal. *Clarke.*

3. The quantity of water necessary for filling a lock, and passing a vessel through it. *Clarke.*

4. The amount of elevation and descent made by the locks of a canal. *Maurnder.*

LÖCK'-CHÄM-BER, *n.* The interior of a canal-lock; space between two lock-gates. *Francis.*

LÖCKED'-JÄW (lôkt'jâw), *n.* (Med.) Spasmodic closure of the lower jaw; a form of tetanus confined to the muscles of the jaws; trismus; — called also *lock-jaw*. *Dunglison.*

LÖCK'ER, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, locks.

2. Any thing closed with a lock, as a chest, a drawer, a cupboard, &c.

Boatswain's locker, (Naut.) a chest in which are kept tools and small stuff for working on rigging. — *Chain-locker*, a chest in which the chain cables are kept. — *Shot-locker*, a frame of plank near the pumpwell in the hold, in which the shot are kept. *Mar. Dict.*

LÖCK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *loquet*.]

1. A little lock; a catch or spring which fastens a necklace or other small ornament. *Hudibras.*

2. A little case worn as an ornament, often containing a lock of hair, or a miniature. *Smart*.
 3. The hook of a sword scabbard. [*Local*, *Eng.*] *Wright*.
 LÖCK'IST, *n.* A follower of John Locke in metaphysical philosophy. *Stewart*.
 LÖCK'JÄW, *n.* (*Med.*) Spasmodic closure of the under jaw. — See LOCKED-JAW.
 LÖCK'-KEËP-ER, *n.* One who attends the locks of a canal. *Wright*.
 LÖCK'LESS, *a.* Destitute of locks. *Byron*.
 LÖCK'-PÄD-DLE, *n.* A small sluice that serves to fill and empty the locks of a canal. *Wright*.
 LÖCK'RAM, *n.* A kind of coarse linen. *Shak*.
 LÖCK'RAND, *n.* (*Masonry*.) A course of bond stones, or a bonding course. *Weale*.
 LÖCK'RON, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of *Ranunculus*; — called also *golden knap* or *nep*. *Johnson*.
 LÖCK'-SILL, *n.* An angular piece of timber, against which the gates shut at the bottom of a lock. *Wright*.
 LÖCK'SMITH, *n.* A man whose trade it is to make locks. *Fotherby*.
 LÖCK'-ÜP, *n.* A room or place in which persons under arrest are temporarily confined. *Hale*.
 † LÖCK'Y, *a.* Having locks or tufts. *Sherwood*.
 LÖ'CO-ÖES'SION (lö'ko-sesh'un), *n.* [*L. locus, loco*, a place, and *cessio*, a yielding.] [*Law*.] A yielding or giving place. *Crabb*.
 LÖ'CO-DE-SCRIP'TIVE, *a.* [*L. locus, loco*, a place, and *Eng. descriptive*.] Descriptive of a particular place or places. *Maunder*.
 LÖ'CÖ-FÖ'CÖ, *a.* ["Probably from *L. loco foci*, instead of a fire." *Brande*.] Noting a kind of match, — otherwise called *lucifer*, — prepared with some explosive compound, as of phosphorus, sulphur, and nitre. *Brande*.
 LÖ'CÖ-FÖ'CÖ, *n.* 1. A lucifer match. *Brande*.
 2. A cant term applied to a member of the democratic party in the U. S. — It originated from an incident which took place in Tammany Hall, in the city of N. York, in 1835. *Hammond*.
 LÖ-CÖ-MÖ'TION, *n.* [*L. locus*, a place, and *motio*, motion; *moreo*, *motus*, to move; *It. locomozione*; *Sp. locomoción*; *Fr. locomotion*.] The act, or the power, of moving from place to place; motion from place to place. *Browne*.
 LÖ-CÖ-MÖ'TIVE, *a.* [*It. locomotivo*; *Fr. locomotif*.]
 1. Of or pertaining to locomotion. *Arbutnot*.
 2. That moves or has the power to move from place to place; as, "A locomotive engine."
 LÖ-CÖ-MÖ'TIVE, *n.* [*It. locomotiva*; *Fr. locomotif*.] A steam engine supported on wheels, made to draw or to propel a train of railway carriages, and travelling with the load which it carries. "The power of locomotives." *Brande*.
 LÖ-CÖ-MÖ'TIVE-NESS, *n.* Locomotivity. *Clarke*.
 LÖ-CÖ-MQ-TIV'ITY, *n.* Locomotion. *Bryant*.
 LÖC'U-LÄ-MËNT, *n.* [*L. loculamentum*, a case or box; *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, a place.] (*Bot.*) The partition or cell of a seed-vessel. *Landon*.
 LÖC'U-LÄR, *a.* [*Fr. loculaire*, from *L. loculus*, a cell; *locus*, a place.] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to a cell, as of an ovary. *Gray*.
 LÖC'U-LJ-CI'DÄL, *a.* [*L. loculus*, a cell, and *cedo*, to cut.] (*Bot.*) Noting a dehiscence through the middle of the back of each loculament or cell along the dorsal nerve. *Gray*.
 LÖC'U-LÖSE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Loculuous. *Clarke*.
 LÖC'U-LOÜS, *a.* [*L. loculosus*; *loculus*, a cell.] Having cells; loculose. *Brande*.
 LÖ'CUM TË'NENS. [*L.*, holding the place.] A deputy; a substitute. *Macdonnel*.
 LÖ'CUS, *n.* [*L.*, place.] (*Math.*) A place to which a point or a line is confined, and in any part of which it may lie under prescribed conditions; — the line generated by a point, or the surface generated by a line, moving according to a fixed law. *Eliot*.
 LÖ'CUST, *n.* [*L. locusta*; *locus*, a place, and *uro*, *ustus*, to burn. *Vossius*; — *It. locusta*.]

1. (*Ent.*) The common name of orthopterous insects of the family *Locustidae*, of several genera and many species. *Baird*.
 The most celebrated species is the migratory locust (*Locusta migratoria* of Linnaeus, which appears periodically in vast numbers in Central Europe, in Egypt, Syria, and the South of Asia, darkening the air as they fly, and soon destroying all the vegetation where they alight. *Baird*.
 In America the name *locust* is very improperly given to the cicada of the ancients, or the harvest-fly of the English. *Harris*.
 2. (*Bot.*) A kind of tree; locust-tree. *Gray*.
 Honey locust, (*Bot.*) a large leguminous tree, with strong thorns, — so called from the sweet pulp contained in its pods; *Gleditsia triacanthus*. *Gray*.
 LQ-CÜS'TÄ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A spikelet of a grass. *Gray*.
 LQ-CÜS'TIC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from the locust, and differing little from acetic acid. *Ogilvie*.
 LQ-CÜS'TI-CAL, *a.* Relating to the locust. *Byron*.
 LÖ'CUST-TRËE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The popular name of certain leguminous flowering trees, especially applied to *Robinia pseudacacia*, or false acacia, a large North American forest-tree, and to *Ceratonia siliqua*, or Carob, or Algaroba tree, of Southern Europe. *Eng. Cyc.*
 LQ-CÜ'TION, *n.* [*L. locutio*; *loquor*, *locutus*, to speak; *It. locuzione*; *Sp. locucion*; *Fr. locution*.] Discourse; speech. *Bale*, 1550. *Gent. Mag.* 1847.
 I cite an erroneous locution. *Breen*.
 LÖC'U-TQ-RY, *n.* [*Low L. locutorium*.] An apartment in a monastery, in which monks were allowed to converse. *Ogilvie*.
 LÖ'DÄM, *n.* A game at cards. *Harrington*. *Mason*.
 LÖDE, *n.* [*A. S. lad*, a way; *lædan*, to lead.]
 1. (*Mining*.) A metallic or mineral vein; — also written *load*. *Ure*.
 2. A cut or reach of water. *Wright*.
 LÖDE-SHÏP, *n.* A kind of fishing-vessel. *Wright*.
 LÖDES'MAN, *n.* A pilot; a guide. *Wright*.
 LÖDE'STÄR, *n.* See LOADSTAR.
 LÖDE'STÖNE, *n.* See LOADSTONE. *Johnson*.
 LÖDGE (lōj), *n.* [*It. loggia*; *Sp. logia*; *Port. loga*; *Fr. loge*. — *Dan.*, *Scot.*, & *Old Eng. loge*. — From *Old Ger. lauhja*; *laube*, a bower; *laub*, foliage; *Sp. lonja*, a gallery. *Diez*. — From *A. S. logian*, to place, to put; *leggan*, to lay. *Richardson*. — *Landais* derives *Fr. loge* from *Gr. λογιον*, that part of the stage occupied by the actors, referring the verb *loger* to *L. loco*, *locare*, to place.]
 1. A small house or other habitation in a park or forest. "To the sylvan lodge." *Milton*.
 O for a lodge in some vast wilderness! *Cowper*.
 2. The place where a wild beast dwells; a den; a lair. *Smart*.
 3. A small house or tenement connected with a larger. "The porter's lodge." *Johnson*.
 4. An apartment or hall occupied by a secret society; — also, the society itself. "A lodge of freemasons." *Walpole*.
 LÖDGE (lōj), *v. a.* [*A. S. logian*, to place; *Dan. logere*; *Old Eng. logge*. — *It. alloggiare*; *Sp. alajar*; *Fr. loger*.] [*s. LODGED*; *pp. LODGING*, *LONGED*.]
 1. To place; to put; to deposit; to plant.
 All [the glands] are lodged in the most convenient places about the mouth and throat. *Derham*.
 2. To fix, lay up, or reposit, as in the mind, heart, or memory. "A lodged hate." *Shak*.
 This cunning king would not understand, though he lodged it, and noted it in some particulars. *Bacon*.
 3. To afford place to; to reposit; to store.
 The memory can lodge a greater store of images than all the senses can present at one time. *Cheyne*.
 4. To afford a temporary habitation, or with quarters for the night; to harbor.
 Then called he them in and lodged them; and on the morrow Peter went away with them. *Acts x. 23*.
 He means to lodge you in the open field. *Shak*.
 5. To drive into cover or a closed place. "The deer is lodged." *Addison*.
 6. To beat down or lay flat.
 Summer corn by tempest lodged. *Shak*.
 Syn. — See HARBOR.

LÖDGE (lōj), *v. n.* 1. To be deposited or fixed; as, "A falling stone lodged on the roof."
 2. To have an abiding place; to inhabit; to live; to dwell; to reside.
 Something holy lodges in that breast. *Milton*.
 And lodge such daring souls in little men? *Pope*.
 3. To stay, abide, or rest for a season, as for the night; to have temporary habitation.
 In the forest of Arabia shall ye lodge. *Isa. xxi. 13*.
 He lodgeth with one Simon, a tanner. *Acts x. 6*.
 4. To be beaten down or laid flat, as grain.
 Long-cane wheat they reckon . . . best for rank clays; and its straw makes it not subject to lodge. *Mos timer*.
 † LÖDGE'A-BLE, *a.* Convenient or suitable to dwell in. "The house is . . . lodgeable and commodious." *Smollett*.
 LÖDGE'MENT, *n.* [*Fr. logement*; *loger*, to lodge.]
 1. Act of lodging or state of being lodged.
 Any article which is of size enough to make a lodgement . . . in the small arteries. *Paley*.
 2. An accumulation; a collection.
 From a mere lodgement of extravasated matter. *Sharp*.
 3. A place where any thing is lodged or reposit; a repository; a room. *Pope*.
 4. (*Mil.*) A work thrown up by besiegers during their approaches in some dangerous part, as in a captured outwork or breach, in order to secure it from being retaken, and to shelter the troops. *Glos. of Mik Terms*.
 LÖDGER (lōj'er), *n.* He who, or that which, lodges or is lodged, — particularly a person who occupies a hired room in the house of another.
 LÖDGING, *n.* 1. The place or apartment where one lodges; temporary habitation or place of rest for the night; a hired room: — residence; habitation; shelter; harbor.
 He desired his sister to bring her away to the lodgings of his friend. *Addison*.
 2. Convenience to repose or sleep on.
 Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows, yielding us soft and warm lodgings. *Ray*.
 LÖDGING-HÖUSE, *n.* A house in which lodgings are let. *Smollett*.
 LÖDGING-RÖÖM, *n.* A room to lodge in. *Smollett*.
 LÖ'ESS, *n.* [*Ger. Löss*.] (*Geol.*) A tertiary alluvial deposit of a loamy nature in the valley of the Rhine; — written also *loss*. *Brande*.
 † LÖFFE (lōf), *v. n.* To laugh. *Shak*.
 LÖFT, *n.* [*Goth. & Dan. loft*; *W. lloft*; *Gael. lobht*. — From *A. S. hlifan*, to lift. *Tooke*. — See LIFT.]
 1. The highest floor or room in a building; the floor or room immediately under the roof.
 And ever drizzling rain upon the loft. *Spenser*.
 2. A floor or room above another. "The first, second, or third loft." *Smart*.
 3. A platform, gallery, or chamber raised within a larger apartment. *Britton*.
 LÖFT'LY, *ad.* 1. In a lofty manner; in an elevated place; on high.
 Did ever any conqueror loftily seated in his triumphal chariot yield a spectacle so gallant? *Barrow*.
 2. Proudly; haughtily; arrogantly; overweeningly. "They speak loftily." *Ps. lxxiii. 8*.
 LÖFT'LY-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality or the state of being lofty; height; elevation. *Johnson*.
 2. Pride; haughtiness. *Collier*.
 Syn. — See PRIDE.
 LÖFT'Y, *a.* [*From loft*, with *ig* added. *Tooke*.]
 1. Elevated in place, condition, character, language, or sentiment; of great height; high.
 We began to ascend the steps of the Bochetta, the loftiest of the maritime Apennines, or rather Alps. *Eustace*.
 2. Proud; haughty; arrogant; magisterial.
 The lofty looks of man shall be humbled. *Isa. ii. 11*.
 Syn. — See MAGISTERIAL, SUBLIME, TALL.
 LÖG, *n.* [*A. S. ligan*, *liggan*, to lie, — because it lies unmoved or inert. *Skinner*.]
 1. A bulky piece of wood or timber. *Shak*.
 2. (*Vaut.*) A part of the apparatus for measuring the rate of a vessel's velocity, consisting of a flat piece of wood, usually in the form of a quadrant, loaded with lead at its circular edge to make it float upright, and attached to a line. On being thrown from the stern, it rests on the water, and the length of the line drawn from

the reel, by the vessel, in a given time, gives the rate of speed. *P. Cyc.*

♣ The term is often given to the whole apparatus, the piece of wood being called the log-chip; and also to the log-book. — See LOG-BOOK. *Dana.*

LÖG, n. [Heb. לֹג.] A Hebrew liquid measure, in size 27.58 Parisian cubic inches, and containing 10,275 Parisian grains of rain-water; the quarter of a cab, or a little less than a pint. *Kitto.*

LÖG, v. n. [*i.* LOGGED; *pp.* LOGGING, LOGGED.]
1. To rock; to oscillate. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*
2. To get logs for timber. [U. S.] *N. A. Rev.*

LÖG'AN, } n. A stone naturally so balanced as
LÖG'GAN, } easily to be rocked on its foundation;
a rocking-stone. *Qu. Rev.*

♣ It is also used as an adjective. "Logan stone." *Ch. Ob.*

LÖG-A-RITHM, n. [Gr. λόγος, ratio, and ἀριθμός, number; *It.* & *Sp.* *logaritmo*; *Fr.* *logarithme*.] (*Math.*) The exponent of the power to which a fixed number, called the base, must be raised to produce a certain other number.

♣ Since any positive number except 1 may be taken as a base, there may be an infinite number of systems; but two only are in use; viz., the *Naperian*, so named from *Napier*, a Scottish baron, who invented logarithms, and constructed the system, in which the base is 2.71828, and the *common*, constructed by Henry Briggs, Prof. at Oxford, Eng., the base of which is 10. Every logarithm consists of an entire number, or an entire and a decimal number, the former being called the *characteristic*, the latter the *mantissa*, and of two factors, one depending on the base, and constant, and called the *modulus*, the other upon the number, changing as the number changes. If the *logarithms* increase in arithmetical, the corresponding natural numbers increase in geometrical progression, thus:—

Logarithms 0. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
Natural numbers 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000, 100000.
Logarithms are of great use in abridging the labor of trigonometrical calculations, multiplication, division, involution, and evolution of natural numbers being performed, respectively, by the addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of the corresponding logarithms. *Da. & P. Cyc.*

♣ The *Naperian logarithms* are sometimes termed *natural logarithms*, from the modulus of the system being unity; and sometimes *hyperbolic logarithms*, from their relation to certain areas included between the equilateral hyperbola and its asymptotes. *Brande.*

LÖG-A-RITH-MÉT'IC, } a. Pertaining to, or
LÖG-A-RITH-MÉT'IC-AL, } consisting of, logarithms; logarithmic. *Crabb.*

LÖG-A-RITH-MÉT'IC-AL-LY, ad. By the use of logarithms. *Ash.*

LÖG-A-RITH'MIC, } a. [*It.* & *Sp.* *logaritmico*.]
LÖG-A-RITH'MIC-AL, } *co*; *Fr.* *logarithmique*.]
Relating to, or consisting of, logarithms. *P. Cyc.*

Logarithmic curve, a curve in which the subtangent is the same at every point.—*Logarithmic spiral*, a curve of which the tangent always makes the same angle with the radius vector. *P. Cyc.*

LÖG-BÖARD (-börd), n. (*Naut.*) A board or tablet in which is noted the rate of motion of a vessel, as ascertained by the log, together with the course at the moment, the direction of the wind, &c. *P. Cyc.*

LÖG-BOOK (-bök), n. (*Naut.*) A journal in which are recorded the contents of the log-board, together with such other observations relating to navigation as may be made during the day;—called also the *log*. *Dana.*

LÖG-GATS, n. pl. [From *log*.] Wooden pins or bones formerly used in playing a game of the same name, which consisted either in knocking them down set up like ninepins, or in throwing or pitching them like quoits at a stake. *Hanmer.*
Did these bones cost no more the breeding but to play at *loggats* with them? *Shak.*

LÖG'SER, n. A man employed in procuring logs for timber; logman. [Local, U. S.] *Minot.*

LÖG'SER-HEAD (-häd), n. [*log* and *head*.]
1. A blockhead; a thickskull; a dolt. *Shak.*
2. (*Naut.*) A spherical mass of iron with a long handle, used for heating tar. *Mar. Dict.*

3. (*Zool.*) A species of turtle; *Thalassochel's caourana*. *Agassiz.*
To fall or go to loggerheads, to come to blows, to fall to fighting without weapons. *L'Estrange.*

LÖG'SER-HEAD'ED, a. Stupid; doltish. *Shak.*

LÖG'-HÖUSE, n. A house constructed of logs.

LÖG'IC (löd'jik), n. [Gr. λογική (*sc. τέχνη*); λόγος, discourse, reason; *L.*, *It.*, & *Sp.* *logica*; *Fr.* *logique*.] The science, and also the art, of reasoning; dialectics.

♣ As a science, *logic* institutes an analysis of the process of the mind in reasoning, and investigates the principles on which argumentation is conducted; as an art, it furnishes such rules as may be derived from those principles, for guarding against erroneous deductions. Some are disposed to view *logic* as a peculiar method of reasoning, and not, as it is, a method of unfolding and analyzing our reasoning. They have, in short, considered *logic* as an art of reasoning, whereas (so far as it is an art) it is the art of reasoning; the logician's object being, not to lay down principles by which one may reason, but by which all must reason, even though they are not distinctly aware of them,—to lay down rules not which may be followed with advantage, but which cannot possibly be deviated from in sound reasoning. *Whately.*

Syn.—See DIALECTICS.

LÖG'I-CAL, a. [Gr. λογικός; *L.* *logicus*; *It.* *logicale*; *Sp.* *logical*; *Fr.* *logique*.]

1. Of, according to, or pertaining to, logic; dialectical. *Whately.*

A process of logical reasoning has been often likened to a chain—supporting a weight. *Stewart.*

2. Skilled in logic; able in reasoning.

A man who sets up for a judge in criticism should have a clear and logical head. *Addison.*

LÖG'I-CAL-LY, ad. According to the laws of logic. "Logically deducible." *Stewart.*

LÖ-GI'CIAN (lō-jish'an), n. [*Fr.* *logicien*.]

1. A professor or teacher of logic. *Whately.*
2. One skilled in logic; an able reasoner.

LÖ-GIS'TIC, } a. [Gr. λογιστικός.] Pertain-
LÖ-GIS'TIC-AL, } ing to logistics; sexagesimal.
"Logistic logarithms of a number." *Da. & P.*

Logistic logarithm, the logistic logarithm of a number of seconds is the excess of the logarithm of 3600 over the logarithm of the given number of seconds. *Eluot.*

LÖ-GIS'TICS, n. pl. [Gr. λογιστική, practical arithmetic; λογιστικός, skilled in arithmetic; *L.* & *Sp.* *logistica*.] (*Math.*) A system of arithmetic in which numbers are expressed in the scale of sixty, used in trigonometrical calculations for expressing fractional parts of a circumference, or of a right angle; sexagesimal arithmetic. *Da. & P.*

LÖG'-LINE, n. (*Naut.*) The line attached to the log.—See LOG. *Mar. Dict.*

LÖG'MAN, n. A man employed in getting, carrying, or piling logs; a logger. *Shak.*

LÖ-GÖC'RA-CY, n. [Gr. λόγος, a discourse, and κρατέω, to rule.] A government in which words are the ruling power. "The American *logocracy*." *Irving.*

LÖ-GÖC'RA-PHER, n. One who practises, or is skilled in, logography. *Smyth.*

LÖG-Q-GRÄPH'IC, } a. [Gr. λογογραφικός.]
LÖG-Q-GRÄPH'IC-AL, } Pertaining to logography. *J. Walter.*

LÖ-GÖC'RA-PHY, n. [Gr. λογογραφία; λόγος, a discourse, and γράφω, to write; *Fr.* *logographie*.]
1. The art, formerly attempted in France, of writing in full the words of an orator while he is speaking, without recourse to short hand.

♣ This was done by twelve or fourteen reporters, the first of whom wrote three or four words, the second, the next three or four words, &c. *Brande.*

2. (*Printing*.) A method of printing in which types containing whole words are used instead of single letters. *Brande.*

LÖG-Q-GRÄPH (lög'q-griff), n. [Gr. λόγος, a word, and γράφω, a riddle.] A sort of riddle. *B. Jonson.*
LÖ-GÖM'A-CHIST, n. [See LOGOMACHY.] One who contends in, or about, words. *Knowles.*

LÖ-GÖM'A-CHY (lög'öm'a-ke), n. [Gr. λομαχία; λόγος, a word, and μάχη, a battle; *It.* *logomachia*; *Fr.* *logomachie*.] A war of words; a contention in or about words. *Howell.*

LÖ-GÖM'E-TER, n. [Gr. λόγος, ratio, and μέτρον, a measure.] (*Chem.*) A scale for measuring chemical equivalents. *Gent. Mag.*

LÖG-Q-MÉT'RIC, } a. (*Chem.*) Noting, or re-
LÖG-Q-MÉT'RI-CAL, } lating to, a scale for measuring chemical equivalents. *Dr. Black.*

LÖG-Q-THÉTÉ, n. [Gr. λογόθετος; λόγος, an account, and θέτω, to place.] One of the receivers of the finances in the system of Constantine;—the chancellor or supreme guardian of the laws and revenues of the Byzantine empire. *Gibbon.*

LÖG-Q-TYPE, n. [Gr. λόγος, a word, and τύπος, an impression.] (*Printing*.) Two or more letters cast in one piece; as, *ff*, *a*, &c. *Francis.*

LÖG'-RÖLL-ING, n. 1. The act of rolling logs;—mutual assistance in rolling logs to the river after they are felled and trimmed;—so used by the lumbermen of Maine. *Inman.*

2. A cant term for a system of manœuvring or mutual cooperation in legislation, &c., to carry favorite measures. [U. S.] *Inman.*

LÖG'WOOD (-wäd), n. A dye-wood, much used in calico-printing, obtained from the *Hæmatorylon Campechianum*, which affords the most durable red and black dye. *Simmonds.*

♣ So called from being imported in logs. *Hoblyn.*

LÖ'SY, a. [Dut. *log*, heavy, lazy.] Slow; heavy; dull. "A *loggy* man." [Local, U. S.] *Bartlett.*

LÖ'HÖEH (löh'hök), n. (*Med.*) A lambative or linctus; loch.—See LOCH. *Wiseman.*

LÖI'MIC, a. [Gr. λοιμικός; λοιμός, a plague; *Fr.* *loimique*.] Relating to the plague or contagious disorders; pestilential. *Brande.*

LÖIN, n. [*A. S.* *lenden*; *Dut.* & *Ger.* *len*; *Dan.* *lend*; *Icel.* *lend*; *Sw.* *lind*; *W. luygn*; *Fin.* *lendet*; *Old Eng.* *lende*.—"Perhaps from the *A. S.* verb *hloman* (*hlūnian*), to lean, to recline." *Richardson.*—*Shinner* connects it with the *L. lumbus*, from which *Duez* gives *Low L. lumbæ*; *Sp.* *longa*; *Old Fr.* *logne*; *Fr.* *longe*.] One of the two parts of a beast, lying along the spine directly over the abdomen:—*pl.* in the human body, the posterior regions of the abdomen, between the base of the chest and the pelvis; the reins. *Dunglison.*

LÖI'TER, v. n. [*Goth.* *lutan*; *A. S.* *lutan*; *Dut.* *leuteren*.] [*i.* LOITERED; *pp.* LOITERING, LOITERED.]

1. To move slowly or lazily; to lag.
If we have *loitered*, let us quicken our pace. *Rogers.*

2. To delay, stay, or remain in idleness or inaction; to pass the time idly; to linger; to saunter. "You *loiter* here too long." *Shak.*

Syn.—See LINGER.

LÖI'TER, v. a. To consume in idleness, carelessness, or inaction. "Days so *loitered*." *Hurd.*

LÖI'TER-ER, n. One who loiters; a lingerer.

LÖI'TER-ING, p. a. That loiters or is inclined to loiter; dilatory.

If thou hast a *loitering* servant, send him of thy errand *Fuller.*

LÖI'TER-ING, n. Idleness; dilatoriness; laziness; inactivity. *Holmes.*

LÖK, n. (*Northern Myth.*) A malevolent deity, the author of all evil;—corresponding to the *Akman* of the ancient Persians.—In the *Rädda*, the great Norwegian poem, he is described as the great serpent which encompasses the earth. *Brande.*

LÖKE, n. A private road or path;—the wicket or hatch of a door. [Local, Eng.] *Italkwell.*

LÖ-I'GÖ, n.; *pl.* LÖ-LYQ'Y-NES. [*L.* (*Ich. & Geol.*) A genus of cephalopodous mollusks; the ink-fish; the cuttle-fish; the squid. *Eng. Cyc.*
♣ The cuttle-fishes of this genus are known particularly by the name of *squids*. *Eng. Cyc.*

LÖ'LF'ÖM, n. [*L.* (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses, of which the most important species are rye-grass and darnel-grass. *P. Cyc.*

LÖLLI, v. n. [Of uncertain etymology.—*Icel.* *lolla*, to move slow;—*loll*, a slow step. *Serenius*.—See LOLL.] [*i.* LOLLED; *pp.* LOLLING, LOLLED.]

1. To carry the body in a loose, hanging, or lounging manner.

This drivelling love is like a great natural that runs *loiling* up and down to hide his bewble in a hole. *Shak.*

2. To lean, recline, or rest idly or listlessly.

Close by a softly-murmuring stream,
Where lovers used to *loll* and dream *Dryden.*

3. To hang, as the tongue from the mouth.

With *lolling* tongue lay *lawning* at thy feet. *Dryden*.

LÖLL, v. a. To put out, as the tongue. *Dryden*.

With his *loll'd* tongue he faintly licks his prey. *Dryden*.

LÖLL'ARD, n. [Of uncertain origin. — The origin of the term appears to be from the Ger. *lallen*, *lollen*, or *lullen*, to sing in a murmuring strain, and the common Ger. affix *hard*, — alluding to their habit of singing psalms. *P. Cyc.* — *Richardson* prefers *Walter Lollhard*, one of their number burnt at the stake at Cologne. — "But it would seem that *Walter* rather received his name from the sect, than gave a name to it." *P. Cyc.* — "Some think it was derived from *L. lokum*, cockle; others trace it to *Teut. lollaerd*, a number of prayers." *Jamieson.*] (*Ecol. Hist.*) One of a religious sect in Germany, in the early part of the 14th century, who differed from the Church of Rome, especially as regarded the mass, extreme unction, and atonement for sin: — a term of reproach applied by partisans of the Roman Catholic Church to reformers and heretics in general, as well as to the followers of *Wickliffe*. *P. Cyc.*

More than half the people in England in a few years became *Lollards*. *Knih-ton.*

LÖLL'ARD-ISM, n. [*Fr. lollardisme.*] (*Ecol. Hist.*) The principles of the *Lollards*. *Ec. Rev.*

† **LÖLL'ARD-Y, n.** (*Ecol. Hist.*) *Lollardism*. *Gower*.

LÖLL'ER, n. Same as *LOLLARD*. [*R.*] *Chaucer*.

LÖLL'PÖP, n. A kind of sweetmeat easily dissolved in the mouth. *Wright*.

LÖM'BARD, n. [*L. longa barba*; *longa*, long, and *barba*, beard.]

1. (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant of Lombardy. *Gibbon*.

2. A banker or money-lender.

— So called from the Longobards or Lombards, a company of Italian merchants, the great money-changers of the 13th century, who settled in England, and resided in a street in London still called from them *Lombard Street*. *P. Cyc.*

LÖM'BÄRD, n. In some cities of Europe, a public institution for lending money, especially to the poor, at a moderate interest, upon articles deposited and pledged. *Rees's Cyc.*

LÖM'BÄRD'IC, a. Of, or relating to, Lombardy and the Lombards.

Lombardic alphabet, an alphabet introduced by the Lombards into Italy, in the middle of the 16th century, and used as late as the 13th. *Johnson*.

LÖM'BÄRD'IC, n. A flat tombstone. *Hook*.

LÖ'MENT, n. [*L. lomentum*.]

1. The meal of beans; bean-meal bread. *Wright*.

2. (*Bot.*) A pod resembling a legume, divided into two or more one-seeded joints, and falling in pieces at maturity; a jointed legume. *Gray*.

LÖ-MEN-TÄ'CEOUS (-shus), a. (*Bot.*) Noting plants the fruit of which is a loment, — resembling, or pertaining to, a loment. *Loudon*.

LÖ-MEN-TUM, n. (*Bot.*) Loment. *P. Cyc.*

LÖM'Q-NITE, n. (*Min.*) Laumonite. *Dana*.

LÖMP (lämp), n. A kind of roundish fish. *Johnson*.

LÖN'DON-CLÄY, n. (*Geol.*) The principal tertiary formation of Great Britain; — so called from its development in the valley of the Thames, under and around London. *P. Cyc.*

LÖN'DON-ER, n. A native or citizen of London.

LÖN'DON-ISM, n. An idiom, or a mode of expression peculiar to London. *Pegge*.

LÖN'DON-IZE, v. a. & n. To conform to the manners and character of London. *Smart*.

LÖN'DON-PRIDE, n. (*Bot.*) A species of saxifrage; *Saxifraga umbrosa*. *Loudon*.

LÖNE, a. [Contracted from *alone*.]

1. Apart or distant from others; solitary. "The lone wanderer." *Shenstone*.

No lone house in Wales... is more contemplative. *Pope*.

2. Unfrequented; deserted; not inhabited or occupied. "Lone woods." *Pope*.

3. Single; unmarried or widowed. *Shak.*

LÖNE, n. A lane. [Local, N. of Eng.] *Todd*.

LÖNE'LI-NÉSS, n. 1. The state of being alone, or without company; solitude; seclusion.

It is not good for man to be alone. Hitherto all things that have been named were approved of God to be very good. *Loneliness* is the first thing which God's eye named not good. *Milton*.

2. Love of retirement; disposition to solitude.

Now I see
The mystery of your loneliness. *Shak.*

LÖNE'LY, a. 1. Apart; retired; secluded; lone; solitary; alone. "Lonely traveller." *Milton*.

Or let my lamp, at midnight hour,
Be seen in some high lonely tower.
Deep in a dell her cottage lonely stood. *Dryden*.

2. Addicted to solitude or retirement.

When, fairest princess,
You lonely thus from the full court retire,
Love and the Graces follow to your solitude. *Rowe*.

Syn. — That is *lonely* or *lonesome* which is habitually unaccompanied or secluded from society; that is *alone* or *solitary* which is actually unaccompanied. *Loneliness* and *lonesomeness* imply not merely being alone, but rather the solitude of the heart. — See *ALONE, SOLITARY*.

LÖNE'NESS, n. The state of being alone; solitude; seclusion. [*R.*] *Fletcher*.

LÖNE'SOME (lön'sum), a. Solitary; secluded; lonely; unhappy from being alone; desolate. "These lonesome seats." *Blackmore*.

Syn. — See *LOVELY*.

LÖNE'SOME-LY, ad. In a lonesome manner.

LÖNE'SOME-NÉSS, n. The state or the quality of being lonesome. *Todd*.

LÖNG, a. [*Goth. laggs*; *A. S. lang*, long; *Dut. lang*; *Ger. lange*; *Dan. lang*; *Sw. lang*. — *L. longus*; *It. lungo*; *Old Sp. luengo*; *Fr. long*. — *Tooke* asserts *A. S. lang* to be the past part. of *langian*, to lengthen, and that no other derivation can be found for *L. longus*.] [*comp. LONGER (läng'ger)*; *sup. LONGEST (läng'gest)*.]

1. Having length; extended in space or in time; distinguished for length; — opposed to short. "My long sword." "Long duration."

2. Dilatory; slow; tardy; slack; lingering.

Death will not be long in coming. *Eccles. xiv. 12*.

3. Drawn out or protracted in sound. "A long note." "A long syllable." *Johnson*.

4. Extensive; reaching far in advance; farsighted. "A man who has long views." *Burke*.

Long home, the grave; death. "Because man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets." *Eccles. xii. 5*. — To have a long head, to be far-seeing, or sagacious.

LÖNG, ad. 1. To a great extent in space. "Long-extended rows." *Prior*.

2. To a great extent in time; for a long time.

Murder cannot be hid long. *Shak.*

3. At a point of time far distant; as, "Long ago"; "Long after"; "Long before."

4. All along; throughout; from the beginning. The bird of dawn singeth all night long. *Shak.*

5. [*A. S. gelang*, *langian*, to draw out.] Produced or occasioned by; owing to; — with *on* or *of*. "If it be long on you." *Gower*.

Mistress, all this evil is long of you. *Shak.*

Long is much used in composition, especially with participles and adjectives formed from nouns by the addition of *ed*; as, *long-expected*; *long-continuing*; *long-forgotten*; *long-armed*; *long-legged*, &c.

The long and the short, the whole of a thing, embracing all its parts.

LÖNG, n. [*It. longa*.] (*Mus.*) An old character, formed of a breve with a stem, equal in time to two breves, or four semibreves. *P. Cyc.*

LÖNG, v. n. [*A. S. langian*.] [*i. LONGED*; *pp. LONGING, LONGED*.] To desire earnestly; to hanker; to wish with eagerness; — when not followed by an infinitive, it is used with *for* or *after*.

O that I might have my request, and that God would grant me the thing I long for! *Job vi. 8*.

I long to hear the story of your life. *Shak.*

— "When we consider that we express a moderate desire for any thing, by saying that we *inclined* (i. e. bend ourselves) to it, will it surprise us that we should express an eager desire by saying that we *long*, i. e. *make long*, *lengthen*, or stretch ourselves after it, for it? especially when we observe, that after the verb *to incline*, we say *to* or *towards*; but after the verb *to long*, we must use either the word *for* or *after*, in order to convey our meaning." *Tooke*.

† **LÖNG, v. n.** To belong. *Chaucer*.

LÖNG'AN, n. The pleasant pulpy fruit of the *Nephelium longan*, an evergreen-tree growing in the East Indies. *Simmonds*.

LÖN-GA-NÏM'I-TY, n. [*L. longus*, long, and *animus*, mind; *It. longanimità*; *Sp. longanimitad*; *Fr. longanimité*.] Forbearance; patience in enduring offences; long-suffering. [*R.*] *Woolton*.

LÖNG'-ÄRMED (-ärm'd), a. Having long arms.

LÖNG'-BÄCKED (-bäkt), a. Having a long back. "Long-backed or ill-shaped booby." *Cotgrave*.

LÖNG'-BOÄT (-bät), n. (*Naut.*) The largest boat belonging to a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

LÖNG'-BÖD-JED (-id), a. Having a long body.

LÖNG'-BÖW, n. A large and powerful bow, formerly used in war. *Drayton*.

LÖNG'-BRÄTHED (-bräht), a. Not easily exhausted of breath; long-winded. *Ash*.

LÖNG'-DE-SCEND'ED, a. Of honorable or ancient descent. *W. Scott*.

LÖNG'E (lönj), n. [*Fr.*] 1. (*Fencing.*) A thrust with a sword; allonge. *Smollett*.

2. A long, leathern thong. *Loudon*.

LÖNG'E (lönj), v. n. To make a pass with a rapier; to thrust; to allonge. *Smart*.

LÖNG'-EÄRED (-ärd), a. Having long ears. *Pope*.

LÖNG'ER, n. One who longs; one who desires earnestly. *Smart*.

LÖN'GER (lönj'ger), a. comp. See *LONG*.

LÖN'GERS (lönj'gerz), n. pl. (*Naut.*) The casks stored next the keelson. *Dana*.

LÖN-GË'VAL, a. Living long; long-lived; longevous. *Pope*.

LÖN-GËV'I-TY, n. [*L. longevitas*; *It. longevità*; *Sp. longevidad*; *Fr. long-vité*.]

1. Great length of life; long life.

The instances of *longevity* are chiefly among the abstemious. *Arbutnot*.

2. Length or duration of life.

By degrees, as the number of people increased, their *longevity* decreased, till it came down at length to seventy or eighty years; and there it stood, and has continued to stand ever since the time of Moses. *Rees's Cyc.*

LÖN-GË'VOUS, a. [*L. longævus*; *longus*, long, and *ævum*, age.] Long-lived; longeval. *Browne*.

LÖNG'-HÄND-ED, a. Having long hands. *Johnson*.

LÖNG'-HÄAD-ED, a. Far-seeing; sagacious; clear-sighted; discerning. *Bailey*.

LÖNG'-HÖRNE'D (-hörnd), a. Having long horns.

LÖN'GI-CÖRN, n. [*L. longus*, long, and *cornu*, a horn.] (*Ent.*) One of a tribe of coleopterous insects, the antennæ of which are rarely shorter, and commonly longer, than the body; a long-horned beetle. *Brande*.

LÖN-GÏM'-A-NOÛS, a. [*L. longus*, long, and *manus*, a hand.] Having long hands. *Browne*.

LÖN-GÏM'-E-TRY, n. [*L. longus*, long, and *Gr. μετρέω*, to measure; *Fr. longimétrie*.] The art of measuring distances or lengths. *Cheyne*.

LÖNG'ING, p. a. 1. Having eager or earnest desire.

He gratifieth the longing soul. *Ps. cxvii. 9*.

Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind. *Gray*.

2. † Longed for. "My longing journey." *Shak.*

LÖNG'ING, n. Earnest desire; continual wish; a craving; a yearning; a hankering.

Give me my robe; put on my crown; I have immortal longings in me. *Shak.*

Syn. — See *DESIRE*.

LÖNG'ING-LY, ad. With incessant desires.

† **LÖN-GÏN'QUI-TY, n.** [*L. longinquitas*; *longus*, long.] Great distance. *Barrow*.

LÖN-GÏ-PÄLP, n. [*L. longus*, long, and *Low L. palpus*; *L. palpo*, to touch softly.] (*Ent.*) One of a family of coleopterans, or short-winged beetles, remarkable for the length of their maxillary feelers. *Brande*.

LÖN-GÏ-PËN'NATE, n. [*L. longus*, long, and *penna*, a feather; *pennæ*, wings.] (*Ornith.*) One of a family of swimming birds, with wings hooked as far as, or beyond, the tail, the beak hooked or pointed at the tip, and the hind toe free or wanting, as the albatross. *Brande*.

LÖN-GI-RÖS'TER, *n.* [*L. longus*, long, and *ros-trum*, a beak.] (*Ornith.*) One of a tribe of *Grallæ*, or wading-birds, having long, slender beaks, which they thrust into the mud in search of food, as the snipe. *Brande.*

LÖN-GI-RÖS'TRAL, *a.* (*Ornith.*) Noting birds which have long, slender beaks, as the snipe.

LÖNG'ISH, *a.* Somewhat long. *Johnson.*

LÖN'GI-TÜDE, *n.* [*L. longitudo*; *longus*, long; *It. longitudine*; *Sp. longitud*; *Fr. longueur*.]

1. Length;—opposed to *breadth* or *thickness*. The ancients did determine the *longitude* of all rooms which were longer than broad by the double of their latitude. *Wotton.*

2. (*Geog.*) The arc of the equator intercepted between the meridian of a place and a meridian passing through some other place, taken as that from which the reckoning is made. *Da. & P.*

3. In England, and usually in the United States, *longitude* is reckoned from the meridian of Greenwich; although in the United States sometimes from the meridian of Washington. In France it is usually reckoned from the meridian of Paris. Many of the modern geographers have counted from the island of Ferro, one of the most westerly of the Canaries.

3. (*Astron.*) The distance of a heavenly body from the vernal equinox, reckoned on the ecliptic, being the arc of the ecliptic intercepted between the first point of Aries and the point of the ecliptic to which the body perpendicularly corresponds. *Olmsted.*

Geocentric longitude, the longitude of a heavenly body, as seen from the earth. — *Heliocentric longitude*, the longitude of a heavenly body as seen from the sun. *Brande.*

LÖN-GI-TÜ'DI-NAL, *a.* [*It. longitudinale*; *Sp. & Fr. longitudinal*.] Pertaining to length, or to longitude; measured by the length; running in the longest direction. "*Longitudinal extension*." *Stewart.*

LÖN-GI-TÜ'DI-NAL-LY, *ad.* In a longitudinal direction. *P. Cyc.*

LÖN-GI-TÜ'DI-NÄT-ED, *a.* Extended in length. [*a.*] *Goldsmith.*

LÖNG'-LĒAVED (-lĕvd), *a.* Having long leaves.

LÖNG'-LĒG-ĒD (or -lĕgd), *a.* Having long legs.

LÖNG'LEGS, *n.* (*Ent.*) An insect having long legs; crane-fly; *Tipula sylvestris*. *Hamilton.*

LÖNG'-LĪVED (-lĭvd), *a.* Having great length of life. "The long-lived tree." *Donne.*

† **LÖNG'LY**, *ad.* Tediously:—longingly. *Shak.*

LÖNG'-MĒAS-ŪRE (-mĕzh'ūr), *n.* A measure of length; lineal measure.

LÖNG'-NĒCKED (-nĕkt or -nĕk-ĕd), *a.* Having a long neck. *Drayton.*

† **LÖNG'NESS**, *n.* State of being long. *Cotgrave.*

LÖNG'NÖSE, *n.* (*Ich.*) The gar-fish; *Esox belone*, or *Belone vulgaris*. — See *GAR-FISH*. *Eng. Cyc.*

LÖNG'-PÄT-ED, *a.* Long-headed. *Johnson.*

LÖNG'-PRĪM'ER, *n.* (*Printing.*) A type larger than bourgeois, and smaller than small pica.

This line is printed in *long-primer*.

LÖNG'-PRĪM'ER, *a.* (*Printing.*) Noting a kind of type of a size intermediate between small pica and bourgeois. *Crabb.*

LÖNG'-RÜN, *n.* The ultimate result. *Ec. Rev.*

LÖNG'-SHÄNKED (-shängkt, š2), *a.* Having long shanks or long legs. *Clarke.*

LÖNG'-SİHT (-sĭt), *n.* An affection of the sight, in which the vision is accurate only when the object is far off; long-sightedness. *Hoblyn.*

LÖNG'-SİHT-ĒD, *a.* 1. Applied to a person whose vision is accurate only when the object is at some distance; far-sighted. *Clarke.*

2. Far-seeing; sagacious. *Farrar.*

LÖNG'-SİHT'ĒD-NESS, *n.* The quality of being long-sighted; far-sightedness. *Dunglison.*

† **LÖNG'SOME**, *a.* [*A. S. langsum*.] Wearisome by reason of length; tedious. "The longsome plain." *Prior.* "His longsome treatise." *Hall.*

LÖNG'-SPÜN, *a.* Carried to an excessive length; tedious. "*Long-spun allegories*." *Addison.*

LÖNG'-SÜF'FER-ANCE, *n.* Long-suffering; forbearance; clemency. "The . . . long-sufferance of God." *Common Prayer.*

LÖNG'-SÜF'FER-İNG, *a.* Patient; not easily provoked; forbearing.

The Lord God . . . long-suffering and abundant in goodness. *Ec. xxxiv. 6.*

LÖNG'-SÜF'FER-İNG, *n.* Patient endurance of injuries; forbearance; clemency.

Reprove, rebuke, exhort, with all long-suffering and doctrine. *2 Tim. iv. 2.*

LÖNG'-TAIL, *n.* An animal, particularly a dog, having an uncut tail. *Shak.*

"A long-tail was a gentleman's dog, or one qualified to hunt; other dogs being required to have their tails cut; hence, cut and long tail signified gentle folks and others as they might come." *Smart.*

LÖNG'-TAIL, *a.* Having the tail uncut, as a dog.

LÖNG'-TAILED (-tāld), *a.* Having a long tail.

LÖNG'-TİM-BĒRS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Timbers extending from the dead-wood to the head of the second futtocks. *Dana.*

LÖNG'-TÖM, *n.* (*Naut.*) A long cannon mounted on the deck of war-vessels, used for throwing shot a great distance. *Clarke.*

LÖNG'-TÖNGUED (-tängd), *a.* Having a long tongue; babbling; prating. *Shak.*

LÖNG'-TRİED, *a.* Long or often used.

LÖNG'-VİS-ĀGED (-ājđ), *a.* Having a long visage or face. *Hawkins.*

LÖNG'WÄYS, *ad.* Longwise; lengthwise. "A vast mole which lies longways." [*a.*] *Addison.*

LÖNG'-WİND-ĒD, *a.* 1. Long-breathed; not easily exhausted of breath; as, "A long-winded animal." *Swift.*

2. Tedious; wearisome.

LÖNG'-WİNGED (-wİngd), *a.* Having long wings.

LÖNG'WİSE (-wİz), *ad.* In the direction of its length; lengthwise. [*a.*] *Bacon.*

LÖNG'WORT (-wür), *n.* A species of herb. *Ash.*

LÖNG'-YĒARNED (-yĕrnd), *a.* Troubled for a long time. "His long-yearned life." *B. Jonson.*

LÖN'ISH, *a.* Somewhat lonely. "A lonish and retired condition." [*a.*] *Life of A. Wood.*

LÖÖ, *n.* A game at cards. *Pope.*

LÖÖ, *v. a.* To beat the opponents by winning every trick at the game. *Shenstone.*

LÖÖ-BI-LY, *a.* Awkward; clumsy; lubberly; clownish. "A loobily . . . fellow." *L'Estrange.*

LÖÖBS, *n. pl.* (*Mining.*) Tin slime or sludge containing ore. *Sinmonds.*

LÖÖBY, *n.* [From *loö*. — *W. Ilabi.*] An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber. [*a.*] *Swift.*

|| **LOOF** (lūf), *n.* [*Fr. lof*. — See *LOFF*.] (*Naut.*) The after part of the bow, or where the planks begin to be incurved as they approach the stern;—commonly written *loof*. *Mar. Dict.*

|| **LOOF** (lūf or lōf) [lūf, *S. W. P. J.*; lōf, *Ja. K. Sm. C.*], *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To bring nearer the wind, as the head of a ship; to ply to windward. "She, once being loofed." *Shak.*

|| **LOOF** (lūf), *v. n.* (*Naut.*) To bring the head of a ship nearer the wind;—now commonly written *loof*. "We . . . loofed for another." *Hackluyt.*

|| **LOOK** (lūk, 51) [lūk, *S. P. J. Sm. IVb.*; lōk, *W. E. F. Ja. K. Wr.*], *v. n.* [*A. S. locian*; *Ger. lugen*. — Sansc. *lokhan*.] 3. **LOOKED**; *pp.* **LOOK-İNG**, **LOOKED**.]

1. To direct the eye;—the particular direction being indicated by the adverb or preposition which follows.

As I bent down to look, just opposite, A shape within the watery gleam appeared, Bending to look on me. *Milton.*

And look before you ere you leap, For as you sow you're like to reap. *Hudibras.*

"When the present object is mentioned, the preposition after look is either *on* or *at*; if it is absent, we use *for*; if distant, *after*. To was sometimes used anciently for *at*." *Johnson.*

2. To direct the intellectual eye; to direct or apply the mind or thought.

We are not only to look at the bare action, but at the reason of it. *Stillington.*
They will not look beyond the received notions of the place and age. *Locke.*

3. To have anticipation of something; to expect.

Honor, love, obedience, troops of friends, I must not look to have. *Shak.*

4. To take heed or care; to mind. "Look that ye bind them fast." *Shak.*

5. To be turned or directed; to front; to face. Let thine eyes look right on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee. *Pro. iv. 25.*

The door that looketh towards the north. *Ezek. viii. 3.*

6. To have a particular appearance; to appear; to seem. "How pale she looks!" *Shak.*

Observe how such a practice looks in another person, and remember that it looks as ill, or worse, in yourself. *Watts.*

7. To have or assume any air, mien, or manner, with the purpose of impressing a beholder.

Nay, look not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor flet; I will be master of what is mine own. *Shak.*

To look about one's self, to be vigilant or circumspect, to be on one's guard. *Harvey.* — To look after, to attend to; to take care of. *Locke.* To expect. "Looking after those things which are coming on the earth." *Luke xxi. 26.* To seek; to search. *Woodward.* — To look black, to frown. *Shak.* — To look daggers, to express hate or rancor by the look. — To look down upon, to despise, to regard with contempt. — To look for, to expect. "Look now for no enchanting voice." *Milton.* To seek; to search for. *Locke.* — To look into, to examine, to inspect closely; to observe narrowly. "Which things the angels desire to look into." *1 Pet. i. 12.* — To look on, to be merely a spectator. "I'll be a candle-holder and look on." *Shak.* To regard; to esteem; to consider. "Her friends would look on her the worse." *Prior.* — To look one another in the face, to meet for combat. *2 Kings xiv. 8.* — To look over, to examine one by one. "A young child . . . tired his maid every day to look them [his play-games] over." *Locke.* To cast the eye over, as, "To look over a lesson." — To look out, to be on the watch; to be on one's guard. "Is a man bound to look out sharp to plague himself?" *Collier.* To search for and find; to discover by searching. "He . . . will look out other company." *Locke.* — To look to, or unto, to see to; to take care of. "Let my horses be well looked to." *Shak.* To depend or rely on; to expect to receive from; as, "to look to a person for the payment of a debt." — To look up, to search for and find; as, "To look up a reference in a book." — To look upon, to regard, to consider. — To look up to, to regard with veneration or respect.

Syn. — See *AWAIT*, *SEE*.

|| **LOOK** (lūk), *v. a.* 1. To see; to have the sight or view of; to behold. "Octavia, I was looking you, my love." *Dryden.*

Fate sees thy life lodged in a brittle glass, And looks it through, but to it cannot pass. *Dryden.*

2. To seek; to search for; to hunt. Looking my love I go from place to place. *Spenser.*

3. To influence by looks. A spirit fit to start into an empire, And look the world to law. *Dryden.*

|| **LOOK** (lūk), *interj.* See! lo! behold! *Shak.*

|| **LOOK** (lūk), *n.* 1. The act of looking; gaze. Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind. *Gray.*

2. Cast of the countenance; air of the face; appearance; mien; aspect. Give me a look, give me a face, That makes simplicity a grace. *B. Jonson.*

Her modest looks the cottage might adorn. *Goldsmith.*

Syn. — See *AIR*.

|| **LOOK'ER** (lūk'ēr), *n.* One who looks. Looker on, a mere spectator. "A looker on here in Vienna." *Shak.*

|| **LOOK'İNG** (lūk'İng), *p. a.* Using the eye:—having an appearance:—expecting.

|| **LOOK'İNG-FÖR** (lūk'İng-fūr), *n.* Expectation. A certain fearful looking-for of judgment. *Heb. x. 27.*

|| **LOOK'İNG-GLÄSS** (lūk'İng-glās), *n.* A glass in which a person may behold his image reflected; a mirror. *Shak.*

|| **LOOK'ÖÜT** (lūk'öüt), *n.* 1. A watching for the appearance or approach of any thing; observation; watch; view. *Qu. Rev.*

2. A place of observation, as a tower, hill, &c.

LÖÖL, *n.* (*Metallurgy.*) A vessel for receiving the washings of ores. *Buchanan.*

LÖÖM, *n.* [*A. S. loma, geloma*, loom, utensils.] 1. A frame or machine for weaving cloth. A thousand maidens ply the purple loom. *Prior.*

It originally signified any t. all or piece of

furniture, and is still used in this sense in Cheshire, England; — whence *hair-loom*.

2. (*Naut.*) The part of an oar which is within board in rowing. *Dana.*

3. A chimney: — the track of a fish. [*Local, Eng.*]

LŌŌM, *n.* [*Ger. lohme; Dan. lom.*] A large bird resembling the wild duck. *Grew.*

LŌŌM, *v. n.* [*A. S. leoman, to shine; leoma, a ray of light. Richardson.*] To appear larger than reality, or raised above the surface of the water or land, as a ship or other object when seen through a refracting medium, as fog.

A wful she looms, this error of the main. *P'ye.*

LŌŌMED, *a.* That is woven in a loom. Or with loomed wool the native robe supplies. *Savage.*

LŌŌM'-GĀLE, *n.* A gentle, easy gale. *Mar. Dict.*

LŌŌM'ING, *n.* The indistinct and magnified appearance, or the apparent elevation of objects seen in particular states of the atmosphere; a kind of mirage. *Brande.*

LŌŌN, *n.* [*Scot. loun, lown, loon.* — With *loun, lout, and lout*, he past partiple of the verb *to lout*, to make ow. *Tooke.* — From *A. S. lūn*, needy. *Sibbald.* — From *Ir. lūn*, slothful. *Lye.* — *Dut. loen. Nares.*]

1. A low, sorry fellow; a vagabond; a lout. "Thou cream-faced loon." *Shak.*

2. (*Ornith.*) A large, migratory, aquatic bird of the order *Anseres*; great northern diver; *Colymbus glacialis*. — See *DRIVER*. *Wilson.*

LŌŌP, *n.* [*A. S. hleapan, to run; Dut. loopen, because it is easily slipped off. Skinner.*]

1. A doubling or folding of a string or like substance through which a portion of the same string or another string may be drawn. Bind our crooked legs in hoops Made of shills, with silver loops. *B. Jonson.*

2. (*Arch.*) A loop-hole. *Britton.*

3. (*Metallurgy.*) A part of a block of cast-iron melted off for the forge or the hammer. *Wright.*

4. The hinge of a door or a gate: — a length of paling. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

LŌŌPED (lōpt), *a.* Full of holes. *Shak.*

LŌŌP'ER, *n.* (*Ent.*) A kind of caterpillar; canker-worm; geometer; span-worm. *Farm. Ency.*

LŌŌP'-HŌLE, *n.* 1. A small opening, as in a wall; — particularly, an oblong opening, wider within than without, in the walls of fortifications, through which to discharge small arms and other weapons. *Dryden. Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

2. A hole or way for escape or evasion. Finding flaws, loop-holes, and evasions. *Addison.*

'Tis pleasant through the loop-holes of retreat To peep at such a world. *Cowper.*

LŌŌP'-HŌLED (-hōld), *a.* Having loop-holes; full of holes or openings. *Hudibras.*

LŌŌP'IE, *a.* Deceitful; crafty; — written also *loopy*. [*Scotland.*] *Jamieson.*

LŌŌP'ING, *n.* (*Metallurgy.*) The running together of the matter of an ore into a mass when the ore is heated only for calcination. *Ure.*

† LŌŌRD, *n.* [*Fr. lourd, a blockhead.*] An idle, slothful fellow; a drone. *Spenser.*

† LŌŌS, *n.* [*L. laus.*] Praise; renown. *Chaucer.*

LŌŌSE, *v. a.* [*Goth. liusan; A. S. lysan, leosan; Dut. lossen, loosen; Ger. lösen; Dan. løse; Sw. lösa.* — *Gr. lōw.*] [*i. LOOSED; pp. LOOSING, LOOSED.*]

1. To free from that which holds or fastens; to unbind; to untie. Loose thy shoes from off thy feet. *Josh. v. 15.*

This is to cut the knot, when we cannot loose it. *Burnet.*

2. To relax; to loosen. "The joints of his loins were loosed." *Dan. v. 9.*

3. To free from corporeal or mental bonds; to liberate; to release; to free. The captive exile hasteneth that he may be loosed. *Ier. xli. 14.*

4. To disengage; to disconnect. "They loosed their hold." *Dryden.*

5. To discharge or let fly as an arrow or other missile weapon. "Many arrows loosed several ways." *Shak.*

6. To solve; to explain. *Spenser.*

LŌŌSE, *v. n.* 1. To cast off the rope or hawser

by which a vessel is made fast to the shore: — to leave a port; to set sail.

When Paul and his company loosed from Paphos, they came to Parga, in Pamphyliā. *Acts xiii. 13.*

2. To discharge or let fly an arrow or other missile weapon. "You are a good archer, Marcus; . . . loose when I bid." *Shak.*

LŌŌSE, *a.* [*Goth. lius; A. S. leas; Dut. los, losse; Ger. los; Dan. løs; Sw. lös.*]

1. Not fastened or confined; untied; unbound. Lo, I see four men loose, walking in the midst of the fire. *Dan. iii. 25.*

2. Slack; not tense; not tight; as, "Loose reins"; "A loose garment or bandage."

3. Not having its parts closely united; not compact or firm; not dense or close. With horse and chariot ranked in loose array. *Milton.*

4. Easily removed; not fixed; not fast; as, "A loose tooth."

5. Not concise; not close; prolix; rambling. An author . . . loose and diffuse in his style. *Felton.*

6. Not exact or precise; vague; indeterminate; ill-defined; indistinct; indefinite. It is but a loose thing to say that the world is full of sin. *Locke.*

7. Not strict; not rigid; lax. Conscience, and the fear of swerving from that which is right, maketh them diligent observers of circumstances, the loose regard of which is the nurse of vulgar folly. *Hooker.*

8. Lax of bowels; not costive. *Locke.*

9. Disengaged; disconnected; detached; not bound; free; — with *from*, and rarely with *of*.

10. Lax in morals; immoral; dissolute; unchaste. "Loose and dissolute." *Addison.*

To break loose, to escape forcibly from restraint or confinement. — To let loose, to free from restraint or confinement, to set at liberty: — to slacken. "Let loose the reins." *Milton.* — At loose ends, having no regular employment. *Hunter.*

Syn. — See *DISSOLUTE, SLACK.*

LŌŌSE, *n.* 1. † A letting loose, as an arrow from a bow. "The loose gave such a twang." *Drayton.*

2. Freedom from restraint or confinement. "Come, give thy soul a loose." [*R.*] *Dryden.*

LŌŌSE'LY, *ad.* In a loose manner; not fast.

LŌŌSEN (lō'sn), *v. a.* [*from loose.*] [*i. LOOSENED; pp. LOOSENING, LOOSENED.*]

1. To make loose; to render less tight, fixed, or compact; to relax; as, "To loosen a bandage."

2. To free from restraint or confinement. It loosens his hands and assists his understanding. *Dryden.*

3. To separate from connection; to alienate. I had rather lose the battle than that suitor Should loosen him and me. *Shak.*

4. To make lax, as the bowels. *Bacon.*

LŌŌSEN (lō'sn), *v. n.* To become loose; to part.

LŌŌSE'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being loose; — opposed to *tightness, firmness, or compactness.*

The looseness of the skin or shell, that sticketh not close to the flesh. *Bacon.*

2. Laxity; levity; — opposed to *strictness or rigidity.* "A looseness of principles." *Atterbury.*

3. Irregularity of life or conduct; neglect of laws. "Looseness of life." *Hayward.*

4. Lewdness; unchastity. *Spenser.*

5. Flux of the bowels; diarrhoea. "Taking cold moveth looseness." *Bacon.*

LŌŌSE'STRIFE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The name of several species of shrubs of the genera *Lysimachia, Lythrum, Ludwigia, and Naumburgia.* *Gray.*

LŌŌS'ISH, *a.* Somewhat loose. *Earl of Pembroke.*

LŌŌ'VER, *n.* See *LOUVER.*

LŌP, *v. a.* [*Gr. lōpō, to pull, pluck, strip off. Skinner. Lye.* — *Ger. laub, a leaf. Minshew.*]

[*i. LOPPED; pp. LOPPING, LOPPED.*]

1. To cut off, as the branches of a tree. Oak or fir.

With branches lopped, in wood or mountain felled. *Milton.*

2. To cut off the branches or extremities of. The oak, growing from a plant to a great tree, and then lopped, is still the same oak. *Locke.*

3. To cut off; to sever; to dis sever; to detach. Stern Hector waved his sword, and, standing near, Full on the lance a stroke so justly sped, That the broad falchion lopped his brazen head. *Pope.*

4. To let fall; to drop. "A horse lops his ears." *Wright.*

— "This word does not appear to be of very

ancient use in the language. To lop the bough, in Isa. x. 33, is in preceding translations, to cut. Drayton and Spenser are the most remote authorities that have occurred." *Richardson.*

LŌP, *n.* Branches cut from a tree. "Lop, bark, and part of the timber." *Shak.*

LŌP, *n.* (*Ent.*) [*A. S. lōppe.*] A flea. *Johnson.*

† LŌPE, *v.* from *leap*. Leaped. — See *LEAP*. And laughing, lepe to a tree. *Spenser.*

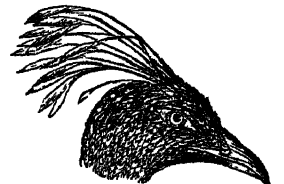
LŌPE, *n.* A stride; a leap. [*Local, U. S.*] *Thorpe.*

LŌP'ER, *n.* A machine for laying lines. *Crabb.*

LŌPH'-Q-DŌN, or LŌ-PH'-Q-DŌN, *n.* [*Gr. λόφος, a little crest or ridge, and δὲντρος, a tooth.*] (*Geol.*) An extinct genus of mammiferous quadrupeds allied to the tapir and rhinoceros; — so named from the form of the lower molar teeth, which terminate in transverse elevations, more or less oblique. *Cuvier.*

LŌPH-Q-BRĀN'CHI-ATE (-brāng'ke-at, 82), *a.* [*Gr. λόφος, a crest, and βραγχία, gills.*] (*Ich.*) Noting an order of fishes distinguished by their gills being in tufts, as in the pipe-fish. *Brande.*

LŌ-PHŌPH-Q-RĪ'NÆ, *n. pl.* [*Gr. λοφοφόρος, wearing a crest; λόφος, a crest, and φέρω, to bear.*] (*Ornith.*) A subfamily of birds of the order *Galline* and family *Phasianide*; monauls. *Gray.*



LŌP'LŌL-LY, *n.* See *LOBLOLY.* *Crocker.* Lophophorus Impeyanus.

LŌP'PARD, *n.* A tree the top of which is lopped or cut off; a pollard. *Allen.*

LŌP'PER, *n.* One who lops or cuts trees.

LŌP'PER, *v. n.* [*i. LOPPERED; pp. LOPPERING, LOPPERED.*] To coagulate; to turn sour, as milk. *Jamieson. Forby.*

LŌP'PERED (-perd), *a.* Coagulated; curdled; clotted. "Loppered milk." *Ainsworth.* "Loppered blood." *Hampole.* [*Local, Scotland.*]

LŌP'PING, *n.* Branches cut off. *Cotgrave.*

LŌP'-SĪD-ED, *a.* Heavier on one side than on the other; leaning to one side. *Wright.*

LŌ-QUĀ'CIO'US (lō-kwā'shūs), *a.* [*L. loquax, loquacis; loquor, to speak; It. loquace; Sp. locuaz; Fr. loquace.*]

1. Full of talk; talkative; garrulous; blabbing. In council she gives license to her tongue, Loquacious, brawling, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*

2. Speaking; talking. [*R.*] Loquacious strings, whose solemn notes Provoke to harmless revels. *Phillips.*

Syn. — See *TALKATIVENESS.*

LŌ-QUĀ'CIO'US-LY, *ad.* In a loquacious manner.

LŌ-QUĀ'CIO'US-NESS (lō-kwā'shūs-nēs), *n.* Talkativeness; loquacity.

LŌ-QUĀC'I'-TY (lō-kwā's'e-tē), *n.* [*L. loquacitas; It. loquacità; Sp. locuacidad; Fr. loquacité.*] The quality of being loquacious; a propensity to talk much; talkativeness; garrulity.

Why loquacity is to be avoided the wise man gives us a sufficient answer, Prov. x. 19: "In the multitude of words there are divers vanities." *Ray.*

Syn. — See *TALKATIVENESS.*

LŌ-RĀN'-THUS, *n.* [*Gr. λόρον, a thong, and ἄνθος, a flower.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen shrubs parasitical on trees, found principally in tropical localities; — so named in allusion to the long, linear shape and leathery substance of the petals. *Eng. Cyc.*

LŌ'RATE, *a.* [*L. loratus; lorum, a thong.*] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a thong or strap. *Gray.*

LŌRD, *n.* [*Su. Goth. laward; A. S. hlaford, laford, lausord; Icel. lawardur; Scot. laird, larde.* — *Skinner*, whose opinion *Bosworth* adopts, derives *A. S. hlaford* from *hlaf, a loaf, and ford*, to afford, to supply, because a lord supplies many with bread. — *Jurins* objects to *ford*, knowing no such *A. S.* word, and pronounces *hlaford* to be composed of *hlaf, a loaf, and ord (L. ortus, origin, source.* — *Tooke*, whose opinion *Richard-*

son adopts, asserts it to be composed of *hlaf*, past participle of *hlifian*, to lift, to raise, and *ord* (L. *ortus*), source, origin, and therefore to mean high-born, of exalted origin. *Stiemhuelm* derives it from *hlaf*, bread, and *weard*, a host. — *Vitelilius* derives *lcel*, *lawardur* from *lud*, land, soil, and *ward*, a guardian.]

1. A person of high birth, rank, or authority; a superior; a master; a ruler; a governor. "Of Athens he was lord." *Dryden*.

Of this fair mansion, master of my servants,
Queen of myself. *Shak.*

2. A husband. "He shall be lord of Lady Imogen." *Shak.*

I left in bitterness of soul deplored
My absent daughter and my dearer lord. *Pope.*

3. In Great Britain, a peer of the realm, especially a baron, as distinguished from the higher orders of nobility.

The title is extended by courtesy to the sons of dukes and marquises, and to the eldest sons of earls, and, by virtue of their office, to the mayors of London, of York, and of Dublin; to judges while presiding in court, and to certain other high official personages, as, "Lord Chancellor"; "Lord of the Treasury," &c. It is given also to one who has the fee of a manor, and consequently the homage of his tenants, but if not of noble birth, he is not addressed as a lord. *Smart. Brande.*

Princes and lords may flourish or may fade;
A breath can make them, as a breath has made. *Goldsmith.*

4. (*Feudal System*.) The grantor or proprietor of the land, who retained the dominion or ultimate property of the feud or fee, the use only being granted to the tenant or vassal.

5. [Gr. *λοπός*, bent forwards.] In a ludicrous sense, a hump-backed person. *Smart.*

In the Scriptures the word *Lord* is used in various senses, which may be generally determined from the connection.

1. The Supreme Being; God; Jehovah; — in this sense, for discrimination, printed in small capitals.

I will praise thee, O Lord, with my whole heart. *Ps. lx. 1.*

2. Jesus Christ.

Of the Lord ye shall receive the reward of the inheritance;
for ye serve the Lord Christ. *2 Cor. iii. 24.*

3. A sovereign; a king; a ruler.

And [he] said unto the king, Let not my lord impute iniquity unto me. *2 Sam. xix. 19.*

4. A prince or nobleman.

My counsellors and my lords sought unto me. *Dan. iv. 36.*

5. A husband. "My lord being old." *Gen. xviii. 12.*

6. An owner or a master. "The lord of the vineyard." *Matt. xx. 8.*

The disciple is not above his master, nor the servant above his lord. *Matt. x. 24.*

7. A title of respect, used in addressing a superior.

"Drink, my lord." *Gen. xxiv. 18.*

House of Lords, the upper house of the English Parliament, composed of lords temporal and lords spiritual. — *Lord advocate of Scotland*, the attorney-general, or senior standing counsel for the crown in Scotland.

— *Lord chancellor*, or *lord high chancellor*. See CHANCELLOR. — *Lord keeper*, formerly in England, an officer of the crown, who had the custody of the king's great seal, with authority to affix it to public documents. The office is now united with that of lord chancellor. — *Lord lieutenant of Ireland*, the viceroy, or chief executive officer of Ireland. — *Lord lieutenant of a county*, in England and Wales, an officer intrusted by the crown with the chief military affairs of a county. — *Lord of misrule*, formerly, in England, a person chosen to direct the sports and revels of a great family during Christmas; revel-master; Christmas prince. "After 1640, we hear nothing of the lord of misrule in England." *P. Cyc.* — *Lords spiritual*, in England, archbishops and bishops who have seats in the House of Lords, comprising two archbishops and twenty-four bishops of the English Church, and one archbishop and three bishops of the Irish prelate. — *Lords temporal*, lay peers who have seats in the House of Lords, comprising all the peers of England, sixteen representative peers of the Scottish peerage, and twenty-eight representative peers of the Irish peerage. *P. Cyc. Brande.*

LORD, v. n. [i. *LORDED*; *pp. LORDING, LORDEN*.] To act as lord; to rule, — particularly to rule despotically; to domineer; — used with over before the object ruled, and sometimes followed by it. "She lordeth in licentious bliss." *Spenser.*

The afflicted throne
Imperial, which once lorded o'er the world.
But if thy passions lord it in thy breast,
Art thou not still a slave? *Dryden.*

LORD, v. a. To invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord. "He thus being lorded." *Shak.*

LORD'DOM, n. The rule, jurisdiction, or dominion of lords. [R.] *N. M. Mag.*

† *LÖRD'ING, n.* 1. Sir; master; an ancient mode of address. "Listen, lordings." *Spenser.*

2. A little or young lord; lordling. *Shak.*

3. A lord, in ridicule or contempt.

To lordings proud I tune my lay. *Swift.*

LÖRD'—LIEU-TÈN'ANT (-lèv-tèn'ant), *n.* The chief executive officer or viceroy of Ireland. *Booth.*

LÖRD'—LIKE, a. Like or becoming a lord; lordly. "Lord-like at ease." *Dryden.*

LÖRD'LI-NESS, n. 1. The quality of being lordly; dignity; high rank or station. *Shak.*

2. Pride; haughtiness. *More.*

LÖRD'LING, n. 1. A little lord. *Swift.*

2. A lad, in contempt or ridicule. *Goldsmith.*

LÖRD'LY, a. 1. Pertaining to, or becoming, a lord. *Lordly* sins require *lordly* estates to support them. *South.*

2. Proud; haughty; imperious; domineering. *Lords are lordliest in their wine. Milton.*

Syn. — See *MASISTERIAL*.

LÖRD'LY, ad. In the manner of a lord; proudly; haughtily; imperiously. *Dryden.*

A famished lion, issuing from the wood,
Roars *lordly* herce, and challenges the food. *Dryden.*

LÖR-DÖ'SIS, n. [Gr. *λοπός*, bent forwards.] (*Anat.*) Curvature of the bones, — particularly of the spinal column forwards. *Dunglison.*

LÖRD'S'—DAY, n. The Christian Sabbath; the first day of the week; Sunday. *Rev. i. 10.*

LÖRD'SHIP, n. 1. (*Old Eng. Law.*) Authority granted by the crown to the lord of a manor to hold a private leet, or preside judicially over his domain: — the domain itself; seignior. *P. Cyc.*

2. Authority; dominion; rule.

The kings of the gentiles exercise *lordship* over them. *Luke xxii. 25.*

3. The state or the quality of being a lord.

4. A title of honor to a nobleman not a duke: — a titular compellation of English judges, and some other persons in authority. *Johnson.*

"This is the meaning in the address, *Your lordship*, which, however determined by the pronoun, is a noun in the third person." *Smart.*

LÖRD'S'—SÜPPER, n. The Christian sacrament; the eucharist.

LÖRE, n. [Goth. *leisan*, to learn; A. S. *lar, lær*; Dut. *leer*; Ger. *lehre*; Dan. *lære*; Sw. *lara*. — See *LEARN*.]

1. Learning; erudition; instruction; knowledge; discipline; doctrine; lesson. *Pope.*

Most men admire
Virtue, who follow not her lore. *Milton.*

2. † Workmanship.

About the which two serpents were wound,
Entangled mutually in lovely lore. *Spenser.*

3. [L. *lorum*, a strap.] (*Ornith.*) The space between the bill and the eye. *Brande.*

† *LÖRE, i. & p.* [A. S. *leoran, loren*, to lose.] Lost; left; lorn. — See *LORN*. *Spenser.*

† *LÖR'EL, n.* A wretch; a losel. *Chaucer.*

LÖRGNETTE (lör-nyët'), *n.* [Fr.] An opera-glass. *Spiers.*

LÖ-RË'CA, n. [L., from *lorum*, a thong.] 1. (*Roman Ant.*) A cuirass or coat of mail made of leather and set with plates of metal or horn in various forms, chiefly in rings. *Brande.*

2. (*Chem.*) A kind of lute. *Rees.*

LÖR'—CÄTE, v. a. [L. *lorica, lorica*, to clothe in mail; *lorica*, a coat of mail.] [i. *LORICATED*; *pp. LORICATING, LORICATED*.]

1. To cover with a coating; to plate. *Ray.*

2. (*Chem.*) To cover with lute. *Rees.*

LÖR'—CÄTE-ED, v. Covered or plated over; covered with a double series of oblique scales like a coat of mail. *Maunder.*

LÖR'—CÄ'TION, n. [L. *loricatio*.] 1. The act or the process of loricating.

2. A surface or covering plated like mail. *These cones have the entire lorication smoother. Evelyn.*

LÖR'—KËET, n. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the parrot tribe, noted for its extensible tongue. *Baird.*

† *LÖR'—MER, } n.* [Fr. *lormier*, from L. *lorum*, and metal mountings for harnesses; a saddler. *Holinshead. Chalmers.*

† *LÖR'—NER, } a strap.]*

LÖ-RË'NÆ, n. pl. (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Scansores*, and the family *Psittacidae*; lories. *Gray.*



† *LÖR'ING, n.* Instruction; doctrine; lore. *Spenser.*

LÖR'—ÖT, n. [Fr., from L. *aureolus*, golden. *Sealiger.*] (*Ornith.*) A passerine bird of a bright yellow color; golden oriole; *Oriolus galbula*. *Yarrell.*

LÖR'—PËD, n. [L. *loripes, loripadis*, limber-footed; *lorum*, a strap, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] (*Conch.*) A mollusk having the foot prolonged into a kind of cylindrical cord. *Kirby.*

LÖR'IS, n. (*Zool.*) A genus of quadrumanous animals of the family of lemurs, found in the East Indies. — See *LEMUR*. *Eng. Cyc.*

LÖR'IST, n. A name formerly given to a bird which was supposed to cure the jaundice. *Crabb.*

† *LÖRN, a.* [A. S. *leoran*.] Lost; forlorn. *Spenser.*

LÖR'RY, n. A small wagon used in constructing railways: — a coal-cart. *Smart.*

LÖR'RY, n. 1. (*Ornith.*) An Oriental bird of beautiful plumage, of the order *Scansores* and family *Psittacidae*, or parrots. — See *LORINÆ*. *Gray.*

2. (*Zool.*) One of the genus *Loris*. *Goldsmith.*

LÖS'—BLE, a. That may be lost. *Boyle.*

LÖSE (löz), *v. a.* [Goth. *liusan*; A. S. *leosan, losian, forlosian, forlosan*; Dut. *verliezen*; Ger. *verlieren*; Dan. *forlöse*; Sw. *förslisa*. — See *LOSE*.] [i. *LOST*; *pp. LOSING, LOST*.]

1. To cease to have in possession, as through accident; to be deprived of; to possess no longer; — opposed to *keep* or *retain*.

I lost my liberty, and they their lives. *Shak.*

They have lost their trade of woollen drapery. *Grant.*

He lost his right hand with a shot. *Kneller.*

2. To forfeit, as by unsuccessful contest, or as a penalty; — opposed to *gain* or *win*.

I fought the battle bravely which I lost. *Dryden.*

So hard to gain, so easy to be lost. *Pope.*

3. To make no use of; not to employ or enjoy; to throw away; to squander; to mispend; to waste.

The happy have whole days, and these they use;
The unhappy have but hours, and these they lose. *Dryden.*

Think that day lost whose [low] descending sun
Views from thy hand no noble action done. *Robert.*

4. To employ ineffectually.

He has merit, good nature, and integrity, that are too often
lost upon great men. *Pope.*

5. To fail to obtain or gain; to miss.

He shall in no wise lose his reward. *Matt. x. 42.*

Thou'lt lose the flood, and, in losing the flood, lose thy voyage. *Shak.*

6. To be freed from; to be rid of. "To lose a fever." *Parville.*

7. To send to perdition; to ruin; to destroy.

In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
The woman that deliberates is lost. *Addison.*

8. To deprive or dispossess of.

How should you go about to lose him a wife he loves with
so much passion? *Temple.*

9. To be deprived of by death; to have die.

Friend after friend departs;
Who hath not lost a friend? *J. Montgomery.*

10. To displace; to dislodge; to displant.

A still soliciting eye, and such a tongue
That I am glad I have not, though not to have it
Hath lost me in your liking. *Shak.*

11. To bewilder; to confuse. "Lost in the maze of words." *Pope.*

To lose ground, to fall behind. — *Lost to*, to be separated or alienated from, "Lost to shame." *Swift.*

O, lost to virtue, lost to manly thought,
Lost to the noble sallies of the soul,
Who think it solitude to be alone. *Young.*

LÖSE (löz), *v. n.* 1. To forfeit anything in contest; to be defeated; not to win.

Who loses, and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shak.*

2. To yield; to succumb; to fail; to decline.

Wisdom in discourse with her
Loses discountenanced, and like folly shows. *Milton.*

† *LÖ'SEL* (löz'el) [löz'el, *Ja. Sm.*; löz'el, *P. W.*],

n. [A. S. *losian*, to lose.] A lost wretch; a sorry, worthless fellow; a lorel. *Spenser.*

† *LÖS'EN-GER*, *n.* [A. S. *leosung*, falseness. — Fr. *losanger*.] A deceiver; a flatterer. *Chaucer.*

LÖS'ER (lōz'ēr), *n.* One who loses.

LÖS'ING (lōz'ing), *n.* Loss; deprivation. *Hume.*

LÖS'ING, *p. a.* 1. That loses; incurring loss. "The losing gamester." *Dryden.*
2. That brings loss; as, "A losing game."

LÖS'ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to lose. *Wright.*

LÖSS, *n.* [A. S. *los*.]
1. Failure to keep in possession; deprivation; privation; forfeiture; — opposed to *gain*. "With loss of Eden." *Milton.*
Great men great losses should endure. *Shak.*
2. Failure to win or to gain; as, "The loss of a battle."
3. The state of being lost.
For ever to deplore
Her loss, and other pleasures all abjure. *Milton.*
4. Destruction; ruin; overthrow; damage; detriment.
Equally enjoying
Go like a flower, a little while to live
A while, and then to die. *Milton.*
Her fellow ships from far her loss described. *Dryden.*
5. Useless or unprofitable application; waste. It would be loss of time to explain any farther. *Addison.*
To be at a loss, to be unable to proceed or determine; to be puzzled. "A man may sometimes be at a loss which side to close with." *Baker.*
Syn. — *Loss* is a general term; *damage*, *detriment*, *waste*, and *forfeiture* are modes of loss. A person sustains *loss* of property, reputation, or influence; he suffers *damage* or *deprivation* by an accident or misfortune, *detriment* by want of prudence, *waste* of property by negligence, or *forfeiture* by neglect of duty.

LÖSS, *n.* (*Geol.*) See *Loess*. *Eng. Cyc.*

† *LÖSS'FUL*, *a.* Detrimental. *Bp. Hall.*

† *LÖSS'LESS*, *a.* Exempt from loss; without loss. "Lossless victories." *Milton.*

LÖST, *i. & p.* from *lose*. See *LOSE*.

LÖT, *n.* [Goth. *hlauts*; A. S. *hlōt*, *hlȳt*; Dut. *lot*; Ger. *loos*; Dan. *lot*; Sw. *lott*; Icel. *hluti*. — It. *lotto*; Sp. *lot*; Fr. *lot*.]
1. That which comes or falls to one as his portion; allotment; apportionment; fate; destiny; doom.
Our own lot is best; and, by aiming at what we have not, we lose what we have already. *L'Estrange.*
He was but born to try
The lot of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope.*
2. Chance; hazard; fortune; hap.
The land shall be divided by lot. *Numb. xxvi. 55.*
3. A die, or any thing used in determining chances.
Aaron shall cast lots upon the two goats; one lot for the Lord, and the other lot for the scapegoat. *Lev. xvi. 8.*
Their tasks in equal portions she divides,
And where unequal, those by lots decides. *Dryden.*
4. A distinct portion or parcel; one division of an aggregate.
What lot of silks had you at the sale? *Johnson.*
5. A great quantity or number. "A lot of people." "Lots of folks." [Colloquial and vulgar, Eng. and U. S.] *Barlett.*
6. A proportion or share of taxes; as, "To pay scot and lot." *Johnson. Burritt.*
7. A division or portion of land measured off, or appropriated to any purpose; as, "A town lot"; "A house lot"; "A wood lot." [U. S.]
This use of *lot* is common in this country; it is reputed to be of American origin; and if so, it was very early introduced. "It is jointly agreed and concluded that each inhabitant have a two-acre lot to plant trees upon." *Charlestown (Mass.) Records*, 1629.
"The word has recently been used in this manner by some English writers. "The land [in Canada] is to be surveyed, undivided, and marked out into lots." — "The best lots." *P. Mag.* — "Lots of land." *Lang.*
Syn. — See *DESTINY*.

LÖT, *v. a.* [*i.* *LOTTED*; *pp.* *LOTTING*, *LOTTED*.]
1. To assign; to apportion; to allot.
A just reward, such as all times before
Have ever lotted to those wretched folks. *Sackville.*
2. To distribute in lots; to sort. "The goods are lotted." *Todd.*

LÖTE, *n.* 1. A fish resembling the eel. *Cotgrave.*
2. A loft, or floor. [South of Eng.] *Wright.*
3. Same as *LOTUS*, or *LOTE-TREE*. *Smart.*

† *LÖTE'BY*, *n.* A companion. *Chaucer.*

LÖTE'-TREE, *n.* The modern popular name of those kinds of lotus, which are trees, — particularly, of a large timber-tree of Southern Europe, which bears edible berries, about the size of small cherries; nettle-tree, *Celtis australis*. — See *LOTOS*. *P. Cyc.*

LÖTH, *a.* See *LOATH*. *Todd.*

LÖ'TION, *n.* [L. *lotio*; *lavo*, *lotum*, to wash; It. *lozione*; Sp. *locion*; Fr. *lotion*.] (*Med.*) An external fluid application; a wash. *Dunglison.*

LÖ'TOS, *n.* [Gr. *λωτός*; L. *lotos*, *lotus*.] (*Bot.*) A name given by the ancients to several distinct plants; as, to *Lotus sativa* or *trifolium* of Dioscorides, a kind of wild clover which grew in the meadows round Sparta and Troy; to *Nymphaea lotus*, a water-lily in Egypt and India, held sacred as the symbol of creation; to *Zizyphus lotus* of Willdenow, or *Rhamnus lotus* of Linnaeus, a thorny shrub, or small tree, bearing a reddish fruit, about the size of an olive, upon which certain tribes subsisted; to *Celtis australis* of Northern Africa, a tree distinguished by its hard, black wood; and to a large tree in Italy, probably identical with the modern *lote-tree*; — written also *lotus*. *P. Cyc. Liddell & Scott. Gray.*

LÖT'TER-Y, *n.* [It. *lotteria*; Sp. *loteria*; Fr. *loterie*.]
1. † That which is allotted; allotment.
Octavia is a blessed lottery to him. *Shak.*
2. A distribution of prizes and blanks by chance; a game of hazard in which small sums are ventured for the chance of obtaining a larger value either in money or in other articles.
The earliest English lottery of which there is any record was drawn in 1569. The first state or parliamentary lottery occurred in 1709. During this century the English government constantly availed itself of this means to raise money for various public works, of which the British Museum and Westminster Bridge are examples. Lotteries have been very common in the United States, and have been sanctioned by several of the states. The Congress of 1776 instituted a national lottery. *Brande. P. Cyc.*

LÖ'TUS, *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) See *LOTOS*.
2. (*Arch.*) An architectural ornament used to resemble the *Nymphaea alatus*, or water-lily of Egypt. *Francis.*

LÖUD, *a.* [A. S. *hlūd*; *hlowan*, *hlewcan*, to low, to bellow; Frs. *hlūd*; Dut. *luid*; Ger. *laut*; Dan. *lyd*. — "What we now write *loud* was formerly, and more properly, written *loud*." *Tooke.*]
1. Strong or powerful in sound; striking the ear with great force; as, "A loud noise."
2. That makes a great noise; high-sounding.
Praise him upon the loud cymbals. *Ps. xl. 5.*
3. Clamorous; noisy; boisterous; vociferous; turbulent.
She is loud and stubborn; her feet abide not in her house. *Prov. vii. 11.*
Syn. — *Loud* is a general term, signifying high-sounding; as, *loud* thunder, *loud* voice, sound, noise. — *Noisy*, *vociferous*, *turbulent*, and *clamorous* are commonly used in a bad sense. *Noisy* company; *clamorous* or *turbulent* multitude.

LÖUD, *ad.* With loudness; loudly. "Who knocks so loud?" *Shak.*

LÖUD'LY, *ad.* With loudness; with great sound.

LÖUD'NESS, *n.* The quality of being loud; great sound or noise; — turbulence. *Johnson.*

LÖUD'-VOICED (-vō'ist), *a.* Having a loud voice.

LÖUGH (lōk) [lōk, S. W. P. J. *Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.* [Ir. *lough*. — See *LAKE*, and *LOCH*.]
1. An arm of the sea, or a lake. *Drayton.*
2. A hole in a rock. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*

† *LÖUGH* (lōf), *i.* from *laugh*. Laughed. *Chaucer.*

LOUIS D'OR (lō'e-ōr'), *n.* [Fr. *a Louis of gold*.] A French gold coin, first struck in 1641, in the reign of Louis XIII., valued at about 20s. sterling (\$4.84). *Brande.*

LÖUNGE (lōnj), *v. n.* [Old Fr. *longis*, a slow fellow, a lingerer; L. *longus*, long. *Menage*. — Old Eng. *lungis*.] [*i.* *LOUNGED*; *pp.* *LOUNGING*,

LOUNGED.] To pass time idly; to live lazily, to idle; to loll.

You, my good sir, who have lounged about. *Lounger.*

LÖUNGE, *n.* 1. An idle gait; a stroll. *Smart.*
2. A place that idlers frequent. *Smart.*
3. A kind of couch or sofa for reclining upon.

LÖUN'GER (lōn'jēr), *n.* One who lounges; one who loiters about; an idler. *Johnson.*

LÖUN'ING, *p. a.* 1. That lounges, or is characteristic of a lounge; as, "A lounging person."
2. Fit for lounging; as, "A lounging place."

LÖUP, *v. a. & n.* To leap; to spring: — to run or move with celerity. [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*

LOUP-CERVIER (lō-sā'v'e-ā'), *n.* [Fr.] A name applied to the Canada lynx. *Sir J. Richardson.*

LÖUR, *v. n.* To frown. — See *LOWER*. *Todd.*

† *LÖUR'DAN*, *n.* A loord. — See *LURDAN*. *Bailey.*

LÖUSE, *n.*; pl. *LICE*. [A. S. *lus*, pl. *lys*; Dut. *luis*; Ger. *laus*, Dan. *luis*; Sw. *lus*.] (*Ent.*) The common name of several species of wingless proboscidean, parasitic insects of the family *Pediculidae*.
Three species of lice are said to infest the human subject — the *Pediculus humanus*, or body-lice, the *Pediculus corporalis*, or *Pediculus humanus capitis*, which inhabits the head of man, particularly of children, and the *Pediculus pubis*, or crab-lice, which inhabits the eyebrows, &c. *Eng. Cyc.*

LÖUSE (lōz), *v. a.* To clean from lice. *Spenser.*

LÖUSE'WORT (-wurt), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of herbaceous plants of the genus *Pedicularis*; — so called because animals were thought to become lousy by eating it. *Baird.*

LÖU'SI-LY, *ad.* In a lousy, mean, paltry manner; scurvily. [Vulgar.] *Bailey.*

LÖU'SI-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being lousy. *Bailey.*

LÖUS'TER, *v. n.* To make a rattling noise. — to work hard. — to idle. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwell.*

LÖU'SY (lō'zē), *a.* 1. Infested with lice. *Dryden.*
2. Mean; low-lived; contemptible; dirty; scurvy. [Vulgar.] *Shak.*

LÖUT, *n.* [Of disputed etymology. — The past participle of *to low*. See *LOON*. *Tooke*. — A. S. *hlutan*; Su. Goth. & Icel. *huta*, Dan. *huder*, to bend, to bow. *Spelman, Junius*. — A. S. *leod*; Ger. *leute*, the common people. *Jamieson*.] A low, boorish fellow; a loon; a bumpkin; a clown; — also formerly written *loet*. *Shak.*

LÖUT, *v. n.* 1. [A. S. *hlutan*.] † To bend the body; to stoop; to bow; — written also *loet*.
She 'gan to low
And kneel unto her husband. *Gower.*
2. To milk a cow. [North of Eng.] *Wright.*

† *LÖUT*, *v. a.* To treat with contempt or indifference, as a lout; to neglect.
Renowned Talbot doth expect my aid,
And I am louted by a traitor villain. *Shak.*

LÖUT'ISH, *a.* Clownish; awkward. *Sidney.*

LÖUT'ISH-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a lout or clown; clownishly. *Hulot.*

LÖUT'ISH-NÉSS, *n.* Clownishness. *Todd.*

LÖU'VER (lō'ver), *n.* [Fr. *Fouvert*, the opening; *ouvrir*, to open.]
1. An opening in the roofs of ancient halls and kitchens, commonly in the form of a turret or lantern, for the escape of smoke from the fire, which usually burned in the centre of the floor; — also written *lover* and *lover*. *Fairholt.*
2. An opening in the top of a dove-cot; — also a chimney. [North of Eng.] *Wright.*

Löwer window, a window in church steeples, left open or crossed by bars so placed as to exclude rain, but admit air and allow the passage of sound from the bells. *Britton.*
Löwer board, one of the bars of wood which cross lower windows. *Britton.*

LÖV'A-BLE (lōv'a-bl), *a.* Worthy to be loved; amiable. *Wickliffe.*

LÖV'AGE (lōv'aj), *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Löwer* window, common name of deciduous herbaceous plants of the genus *Ligusticum*. *Loudon.*

LÖVE (lōv), *v. a.* [Goth. *liuban*; A. S. *lyfan*; Dut.

lieven; Ger *lieben*.] [*i.* LOVED; *pp.* LOVING, LOVED.]

1. To regard with good will or affection, as a parent, a child, a relative, or a friend.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might. *Deut. vi. 5.*

By this we know that we love the children of God when we love God and keep his commandments. *John v. 2.*

2. To regard with passionate affection, as that of one sex to the other.

The jealous man wishes himself a kind of deity to the person he loves, he would be the only employment of her thoughts. *Addison.*

3. To be pleased with; to take pleasure or delight in; to like;—things being the object. "Arts which I loved." *Cowley.*

How long, ye simple, will ye love simplicity? *Prov. i. 22.*

LOVE (*lŭv*), *v.* *n.* To delight; to take pleasure.

It is the subject in which I love to forget the world and myself, in the veneration of a worshipper and the great God. *Macaulay.*

LOVE (*lŭv*), *n.* [*A. S.* *lufu*, *lufe*; *Dut.* *liefde*; *Ger.* *liebe*.—*Sansc.* *lob*; *lubb*, to desire.]

1. Good will; affectionate regard; charity.

Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends. *John xv. 13.*

2. Passionate affection, as of a person of one sex for one of the other; the passion between the sexes; the tender passion. "She never told her love." *Shak.*

Shakespeare has portrayed female characters, and described the passion of love with greater perfection than any other writer of the known world, perhaps with the single exception of Milton in the delineation of Eve. *Coleridge.*

Man's love is of man's life a thing apart; 'Tis woman's whole existence. *Byron.*

3. Feeling or passion excited by whatever is pleasing; a liking; fondness. "The love of science." *Fenton.*

4. Object beloved; a lover or a mistress.

Open the temple gates unto my love. *Spenser.*

How should I your true love know? *Shak.*

To live with thee and by thy love. *Raleigh.*

5. A word of endearment.

'Tis no dishonor; trust me, love, 'tis none. *Dryden.*

6. The god of love; Cupid.

I have heard of reason's manifold. *Dryden.*

Why Love must needs be blind; But this the best of all I hold. *Coleridge.*

His eyes are in his mind.

Labor of love, a labor or service performed gratuitously for another.—*Of or for all loves*, by all means. "Speak, of all loves; I swoon almost with fear." *Shak.—To make love to*, to court; to woo.

Demetrius.

Made love to Nedar's daughter, Helena. *Shak.*

Syn.—Love is a very general term, very variously applied; as *love* to God, *love* to man or the neighbor, *love* of parents and children, husbands and wives, &c. *Love* comprises affection, attachment, tenderness, good will, and benevolence towards the object beloved. *Love* is affection accompanied with desire; affection is love unaccompanied with desire. *Love* is an ardent passion; friendship, a calm and constant affection. *Love* and *charity* are used in the New Testament interchangeably.—"Love and hatred, are the two generic or mother passions or affections of mind, from which all the others take their rise. The former is awakened by the contemplation of something which is regarded as good; and the latter by the contemplation of something which is regarded as evil." *Fleming.*—See AFFECTION, CHARITY.

LOVE, *a.* Of, or relating to, love. "Love affairs." *Shak.*

LOVE-APPLE, *n.* A plant (*Lycopersicum esculentum*) and its fruit; the tomato. *Eng. Cyc.*

LOVE-BED, *n.* A bed for lewdness. *Shak.*

LOVE-BIRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) One of a genus of diminutive birds of the family *Pituitidae*, noted for their attachment to each other. *Baird.*

LOVE-BROKER, *n.* A broker or negotiator in matters of love. *Shak.*

LOVE-CHILD, *n.* A child born out of wedlock; an illegitimate child; a bastard. *Dickens.*

LOVE-CRACKED (*lŭv'crækt*). Crazy with love.

LOVE-DAY, *n.* 1. A day, in old times, appointed for the amicable settlement of differences; a day of amity or reconciliation. *Chaucer.*

2. A day in which one neighbor works for another gratuitously. [*Local.*] *Ogilvie.*

LOVE-FAVOR, *n.* Something given to be worn in token of love. *Bp. Hall.*

LOVE-FEAST, *n.* (*Ecccl. Hist.*) 1. Among the

primitive Christians, a feast of charity, held before or after the communion, at which food contributed by the rich was consumed at a common feast, *agapæ*.—See AGAPÆ.

2. A species of religious ordinance held quarterly by the Methodists in imitation of the *agapæ* of the early Christians. *Brande.*

LOVE-FEAT, *n.* The gallant act of a lover. *Shak.*

LOVE-GRASS, *a.* (*Bot.*) A beautiful kind of grass; *Eragrostis megastachya*. *Gray.*

LOVE-HOOD (*hâd*), *n.* A thin silk stuff. *Ainsworth.*

LOVE-IN-IDLE-NESS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of violet.

Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound, And maidens call it love-in-idleness. *Shak.*

LOVE-KNOT, (*lŭv'nŭt*), *n.* A complicated knot; a sort of love-favor, representing mutual attachment. *Johnson.*

LOVE-LABORED, *a.* Labored through love.

The night-warbling bird, that now awake Tunes sweetest his love-labored song. *Milton.*

LOVE-LASS, *n.* A sweetheart. *Mir. for Mag.*

LOVE-LEARN-ED, *a.* Learned in love. "The birds' love-learned song." *Spenser.*

LOVE-LESS, *a.* Void of love or affection. *Milton.*

LOVE-LÉT-TER, *n.* A letter of courtship; a billet-doux. *Shak.*

LOVE-LIES-BLEED'ING, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of amaranth with long, pendent masses of crimson flowers; *Amaranthus caudatus*. *Loudon.*

LOVE-LI-LY, *ad.* In such a manner as to excite love; amiably. [*R.*] *Otway.*

LOVE-LI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being lovely; amiableness. *Addison.*

Needs not the foreign aid of ornament. But is, when unadorned, adorned the most. *Thomson.*

LOVE-LING, *n.* A small lover. *Sylvester.*

LOVE-LINKED (*lŭv'lingkt*), *a.* Linked or connected by love. *Wright.*

LOVE-LOCK, *n.* A curl or lock of hair, hanging near or over the ear, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. *Lily.*

"Sailors now term the curls they wear on their temples love-locks." *Wright.*

LOVE-LÖNG-ING, *n.* The longing of love. "She in love-longing fell." *Drayton.*

LOVE-LÖRN, *a.* Forsaken by one's love. *Milton.*

LOVE-LY, *a.* Worthy of or exciting love; having qualities that excite love; amiable. *Prior.*

Whatever things are pure, whatever things are lovely, whatever things are of good report, . . . think on these things. *Phil. iv. 8.*

For nothing loveller can be found In woman, than to study household good. *Milton.*

Syn.—See AMIABLE.

LOVE-LY, *ad.* In such a manner as to excite love. "Lovely fair." *Shak.* "Earth lovely smiled." *Milton.*

LOVE-LY-FACED, *a.* Having a lovely face.

LOVE-MATCH, *n.* A match formed for the sake of love. *Clarke.*

LOVE-MÖN-GER (-mŭng'gër, 82), *n.* One who deals in affairs of love; a love-broker. *Shak.*

LOVE-PÄT, *n.* A pat given in token of love.

LOVE-PINED, *a.* Wasting by love. *Clarke.*

LOVE-QUICK, *a.* Eager through love. "Love-quick eyes." *Daniel.*

LOVE-R, *n.* One who loves, particularly one who has a tender passion for one of the other sex, and especially a male. "A lover of hospitality." *Til. i. 8.*

I slew my best lover for the good of Rome. *Shak.*

And then the lover, Sighing like furnace, with a woful ballad Made to his mistress' eyebrow. *Shak.*

LOVE-R, *n.* See LOUVER.

LOVE-RED (*lŭv'ærd*), *a.* Having a lover. *Shak.*

LOVE-LIKE, *a.* Being in the manner of a lover. *Milton.*

LOVE-SË-CRËT, *n.* A secret between lovers. Or what love-secret which I must not hear? *Dryden.*

LOVE'-SHÄFT, *n.* The arrow of Cupid. *Shak.*

LOVE'SICK, *a.* 1. Sick or languishing with love or amorous desire. "A lovesick mind." *Granville.* 2. Dictated by, or expressive of, languishing love.

Where nightingales their lovesick ditties sing. *Dryden.*

LOVE'SICK-NESS, *n.* The state of being lovesick; sickness caused by love. *Wycherley.*

LOVE'SOME, *a.* Lovely. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

LOVE'-SÖNG, *n.* An amorous song; a song expressing love. *Shak.*

LOVE'-SÜIT (*lŭv'süt*), *n.* Courtship. *Shak.*

LOVE'-TÄLE, *n.* A narrative of love. *Milton.*

LOVE'-THOUGHT (*lŭv'thåwt*), *n.* Amorous thought or fancy. *Shak.*

LOVE'-TÖ-KEN (-kn), *n.* A present given in token of love. *Shak.*

LOVE'-TÖY (*lŭv'toŭ*), *n.* A small or trifling love token. *Arbushnot.*

LOVE'-TRICK, *n.* An artifice expressive of love. Other love-tricks than glancing with the eyes. *Donne.*

LOV'ING, *a.* 1. Feeling or entertaining love; affectionate; fond. "Loving friends." *Shak.* 2. Expressing love. "Loving words." *Shak.*

LOV'ING-CÜP, *n.* A large cup formerly passed round the table after grace was said, and partaken of in token of love; grace-cup. *Clarke.*

LOV'ING-KIND-NESS, *n.* Tenderness; favor; mercy. "Remember, O Lord, thy tender mercies and thy loving-kindness." *Ps. xxv. 6.*

LOV'ING-LY (*lŭv'ing-le*), *ad.* In a loving manner; with love; affectionately. *Drayton.*

LOV'ING-NESS, *n.* Love; affection. *Sidney.*

LÖW (*lŭ*), *a.* [*Dut.* *laag*; *Ger.* *leg*; *Dan.* *lav*; *Sv.* *lag*.—From *A. S.* *legan*. *Tooke.*]

1. Placed or having place below some other thing or things to which reference is tacitly made; not elevated in place or local situation; not high; as, "A low cloud"; "The old red sandstone is lower than the coal formation."

The Philistines also had invaded the cities of the low country. *2 Chron. xxviii. 18.*

2. In perpendicular dimension or extent less than some mark or standard; of small altitude; not tall; as, "A low house"; "Low shrubs." A spreading vine, of low stature. *Ezek. xvii. 6.*

3. Not rising much towards the north or the south pole of the globe; near the equator; as, "Low latitudes."

4. Not rising into antiquity; late in time; modern. "The lower empire." *Johnson.*

5. Below the usual price or rate; not dear in price. "Low price." "Corn is low." *Johnson.*

6. Depressed in the scale of sounds; grave; not high or acute; as, "A low note."

7. Not loud; not noisy; soft. Nor are those empty-hearted whose low sound Reveals no hollowiness. *Shak.*

The lowest sound may be heard distinctly to the furthest part of the audience. *Addison.*

8. Dejected; depressed; dispirited; cast down. "His spirits are so low." *Dryden.*

9. Depressed in rank, station, or condition; ignoble; abject; servile.

Both low and high, rich and poor, together. *Ps. xlix. 2.* He woos both high and low, both rich and poor. *Shak.*

10. Of inferior value or importance. The blessings of fortune are the lowest, the next are the bodily advantages of strength and health, but the suppletive blessings, in fine, are those of the mind. *Le Bon ange.*

11. Base; degraded; mean; vile; vulgar; as, "Low companions"; "Low propensities."

12. Betokening meanness or baseness; dishonorable; paltry. "Low tricks." *Johnson.*

13. Mean or inferior in sentiment or in language; not elevated; base; vile; abject; mean. "Thoughts that are low and vulgar." *Addison.*

In comparison of these divine writers, the noblest wits of the heathen world are low and dull. *Priest.*

14. Submissive; reverent; humble; lowly. From the tree her step she turned, But first low reverence done, as to the power That dwelt within. *Milton.*

15. Reduced in health or strength; weak; exhausted; as, "The patient is very low."

16. Not great; moderate; as, "Low temperature."

17. Plain; simple; as, "A low diet."

Syn. — See HUMBLE.

LÖW (lō), *ad.* 1. Not high; not on high.
2. Not at a great or high rate or price; as, "He bought low and sold high."

3. In times approaching near our own.

Even as low down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds. *Locke.*

4. Softly; not loudly; in a low tone.

Speak low, if you speak love. *Shak.*

5. To a state of subjection, degradation, or humiliation; in a depressed state.

How comes it that, having been once so low brought, . . . they afterwards lifted up themselves so strongly? *Spenser.*

6. (*Mus.*) With sound depressed in the scale; with a low sound; not high.

They can sing both high and low. *Shak.*

— This word is much used in composition.

LÖW (lō), *n.* [A. S. *lig*; M. Goth. *loga*; Ger. *lohe*; Dan. *lue*; Icel. *loge*; Sw. *lög*.] Flame; blaze; fire. [Scot. and North of Eng.] *Wright.*

LÖW (lō), *v. a.* To make low; to lower. *Swift.*

|| **LÖW** (lō) [lō, S. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb. Scott, Barclay, W. r.; lōā, P. Nares, Kenrick; lōā or lō, W. v. n. [A. S. *hlowan*, *hlowan*; Dut. *loeyen*; Old Ger. *hlojan*, *hlegen*, *hwojen*.] [*i.* LOWED; *pp.* LOWING, LOWED.] To bellow, as a cow; to moo.

Doth the wild ass bray when he hath grass? or loweth the ox over his fodder? *Job vi. 5.*

The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea. *Gray.*

— Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Mr. Barclay pronounce this word in the last manner [lō]; but Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Perry, in the first, and that this is the true pronunciation there is little doubt; not only as it is the more general sound of the dipthong, but as it is more expressive of the thing signified. The other sound is, in my opinion, a novelty, and ought to be exploded. Without laying much stress on Dryden's rhyme, it seems to confirm this opinion: —

"Fair to grace his shield; but to now
With horns exalted stands, and seems to low." *W.*

|| **LÖW**, *n.* The voice of a bovine animal, as of an ox or a cow; moo.

Bull Jove, sir, had an amiable low. *Shak.*

LÖW. [A. S. *hlaw*, *hlaw*, a heap, a hill, a barrow.] A termination of names of places, as in *Marlow*, *Ludlow*, &c.; — anciently also written *lowe* and *loe*. *Gibson.*

LÖW, *v. a.* To heap up. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*

† **LÖW'ANCE**, *n.* Allowance; income. *Rowland.*

LÖW'ANCE, *v. a.* To put upon an allowance; to allowance. [Local, Eng.] *Halloway.*

LÖW'BELL (lō'bēl), *n.* [*low*, flame, and *bell*.]

1. A low-sounding bell used in bird-catching, to make the birds lie close, till, by a more violent noise, and a light, they are alarmed and fly into the net, which is raised while the bell is ringing. *Nares. Halliwell.*

As timorous larks amazed are,
With light and with a lowbell. *Percy's Rel.*

The Fowler's lowbell robs the lark of sleep. *Dr. King.*

2. A term of familiarity. "Peace, gentle lowbell." *Beau. & F.*

LÖW'BELL, *v. a.* 1. To scare as with a lowbell. To be thus lowbelled with panic frights. *Rammond.*

2. To serenade a man and wife that quarrel with each other. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*

LÖW'BEND-ED, *a.* Bent low; in a supplicating attitude.
The crouching client, with low-bended knee. *Hall.*

LÖW'BÖRN, *a.* Of mean or low birth. *Shak.*

LÖW'BRED, *a.* Bred or educated in a low condition or manner; vulgar. *Garrick.*

LÖW'-CHÜRCH, *a.* (*Ecol.*) Noting a party in the Church of England attaching minor importance to ecclesiastical dignities and ordinances, and to episcopacy; — opposed to *high-church*. — See HIGH-CHURCH. *Brande.*

LÖW'-CHÜRCH-MAN, *n.* (*Ecol.*) One of the low-church party. *Eden.*

LÖWE. [Goth. *hlaw*, a heap, a hill, a barrow; A. S. *hlaw*, *hlaw*.] A termination of local names, as in *Ludlow*. — See **LOW**. *Gibson.*

LÖW'ER (lō'er), *v. a.* [*i.* LOWERED; *pp.* LOWERED, LOWERED.]

1. To make or bring down; to cause to descend; to take or let down; as, "To lower a flag"; "To lower a bucket into a well."

2. To bring down; to reduce in condition or character; to humble; to degrade; to debase; as, "To lower a man in public estimation."

3. To lessen; to diminish; to reduce in amount or in value; as, "To lower the price."

It is for their advantage to lower their interest. *Child.*

LÖW'ER (lō'er), *v. n.* To grow lower or less; to fall; to sink; to subside; to diminish.

The present pleasure,
By revolution *lowering*, does become
The opposite of itself. *Shak.*

LÖW'ER (lō'er), *v. n.* [*i.* LOWERED; *pp.* LOWERED, LOWERED.]

1. To appear dark or gloomy; to darken; to be clouded. "This lowering tempest." *Shak.*

Whose favor, like the clouds of spring, might lower. *Cowper.*

2. To draw down or contract the brow, as in anger or sullenness; to look sullen; to frown.

Let benighted Morn be *lowered* by the sun,
Clouds, like *lowers*, wither. *Shenstone.*

3. To raise the shoulders; to shrug the shoulders. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*

† **LÖW'ER** (lō'er), *n.* Cloudiness; gloominess. — a lowering look. *Sidney.*

LÖW'ER-CASE, *n.* (*Printing.*) The case which contains the small letters; — so called because it is placed at the bottom of the frame. *Francis.*

LÖW'ER-CASE, *a.* (*Printing.*) Noting small letters, as opposed to capitals. *Adams.*

LÖW'ER-ING, *a.* Threatening a storm; cloudy; overcast; as, "Lowering weather."

LÖW'ER-ING, *n.* The act of lessening; diminution. "The lowering of the rate of interest."

LÖW'ER-ING-LY, *ad.* With cloudiness; — gloomily; sullenly. *Sherwood. Gascoigne.*

LÖW'ER-MÖST, *a.* Lowest. *Bacon.*

LÖW'ER-Y, *a.* Cloudy; overcast; dark. *Brown.*

LÖW'-GER-MAN, *n.* That dialect of the German language which is spoken in the northern and flat part of Germany. *Bosworth.*

LÖW'ING, *n.* The bellowing of cattle; low.

The lowing of cattle and the melody of birds. *Stewart.*

LÖW'ING, *p. a.* Bellowing, as cattle.

LÖW'LAND, *n.* Land or territory which is low with respect to the neighboring country. *Dryden.*

LÖW'LANDS, *n. pl.* The southern part of Scotland, as distinguished from the northern and western parts, which are mountainous. *Rees.*

LÖW'-LAT-IN, *n.* The Latin of the middle ages.

† **LÖW'LI-HOOD** (lō'le-hād), *n.* A low or humble state; humility. *Chaucer.*

LÖW'LI-LY, *ad.* In a lowly manner; humbly.

LÖW'LI-NÉSS, *n.* 1. Humility; freedom from pride. "Lowliness and meekness." *Eph. iv. 2.*

2. Want of dignity; meanness; abject state. "The lowliness of my fortune." [*R.*] *Dryden.*

LÖW'LY, *a.* 1. Not elevated in place; not high; low. "The lowly reed." *Congreve.*

Where Ufens glides along the lowly lands. *Dryden.*

2. Humble; meek; submissive; resigned. "He giveth grace unto the lowly." *Prov. iii. 34.*

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart. *Matt. xi. 29.*

3. Without rank or dignity; low; not great.

One common right the great and lowly claim. *Pope.*

4. Not lofty or sublime; unpretending; modest.

For all who read, and reading not disdain,
These rural poems, and their lowly strain,
The name of Varus oft inscribed shall see. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See HUMBLE.

LÖW'LY, *ad.* 1. Humbly; meekly; modestly.

"Be lowly wise." *Milton.*

2. Meanly; not highly; without grandeur or dignity; in a humble station.

"It is better to be lowly born,
And range with humble lives in content,
Than to be perked up in a glittering grief
And wear a golden sorrow." *Shak.*

LÖW'-MÉN, *n. pl.* False dice, so constructed as always to turn up low numbers. *Harrington.*

LÖW'-MIND-ED, *a.* Having a low and vulgar mind; mean; base. *Thomson.*

LÖW'-MÜT-TERED (-müt'terd), *a.* Muttered in a low tone. *Clarke.*

LOWN (lōān or lān), *n.* [See **LOON**.] A scoundrel; a loon; — written also *lowne*. *Shak.*

LÖWND, *a.* [Scot. *loun*, *loun*, from A. S. *hleow*, a sheltered place; Icel. *logn*.] Calm and mild; sheltered from wind. [N. of Eng.] *Brackett.*

LÖW'NESS, *n.* 1. The state or the quality of being low in place, station, rank or dignity.

The lowness of the bough where the fruit cometh maketh the fruit greater, and to ripen better. *Bacon.*

2. Want of sublimity in style or sentiment. "If his fault be too much lowness." *Dryden.*

3. Submissiveness; humility. "Such lowness of obedience." *Bacon.*

4. Depression; dejection; low spirits; dejectedness. "Lowness of spirit." *Swift.*

5. The state of being below the usual rate or price; as, "The lowness of goods."

6. Graveness or softness of sound. *Wright.*

LÖW'-PRESS'URE (-prēsh'ur), *n.* (*Steam Engines*.) A pressure equal only to that of the atmosphere, or less. — See **HIGH-PRESSURE**.

Low-pressure engines, steam engines which are fitted with an apparatus for condensing the steam into water, so that a vacuum, nearly complete, is formed in one part of the cylinder, just before the stroke of the piston into that part takes place, the resistance of the atmosphere being thereby avoided, and steam of only a moderate pressure being required. *Bigelow.*

LÖW'-PRICED (-prīst), *a.* Below the usual price or rate; low; cheap. *Ed. Rev.*

LÖW'-RÖÖFED (-rōft), *a.* Having a low roof. "The low-roofed house of Socrates." *Milton.*

LÖW'-SPÍR'IT-ED, *a.* 1. Of a mean or ignoble spirit; base; grovelling. *Swift.*

2. Dejected; depressed; dispirited. *Locke.*

LÖW'-SPÍR'IT-ED-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being low-spirited; low-spirits; dejection.

Syn. — See **DEJECTION**.

LÖW'-SPÍR-ITS, *n.* Depression or dejection of mind; hypochondriasis. *Dunghison.*

LÖW'-SÜN-DAY, *n.* The first Sunday after Easter; — so called because celebrated as a feast, but of a lower degree than Easter-day. *Eden.*

LÖWT, *n. & v.* See **LOUT**.

LÖW'-THOUGHT-ED (lō'thāwt-ēd), *a.* Mean or low of thought or sentiment. *Milton.*

LÖW'-VÖICED (-vōist), *a.* Having a low voice.

LÖW'-WÄ-TER, *n.* The lowest point to which the tide ebbs. *Crabb.*

LÖW'-WÄ-TER, *a.* Relating to the lowest point of the ebb tide. *Fennant.*

LÖW'-WÍNES, *n. pl.* (*Distilling*.) A weak spirit, obtained from the first distillation of the wash, and which is yet to be rectified; the first run of the still. *Brande.*

LÖW'-WORM (-würm), *n.* (*Farriery*.) A disease in horses like the shingles. *Crabb.*

LÖX-Í-Ā'N-Æ, *n. pl.*

[Gr. *loxos*, cross-

wise.] (*Ornith.*) A

sub-family of con-

irostral birds of the

order *Passeres* and

family *Fringillidae*;

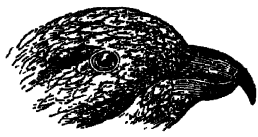
cross-bills. *Gray.*

Loxia pityopsittacus.

LÖX-Q-DRÖM'IC, *a.*

[Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *dromos*, a course; Fr. *loxodromique*.] Pertaining to oblique sailing by the rhomb; as, "Loxodromic tables."

Loxodromic curve or *spiral*, (*Math.*) a kind of spiral traced upon the surface of a sphere, by a point moving in such a manner that its path cuts all the meridians at the same angle, continually approaching the pole, but never reaching it. It is the same as the rhumb line in navigation, being the curve on which a ship sails when her course is always on one point of the compass. *Davies & Peck. P. Cyc.*



LÖX-O-DRÖM'ICS, *n. pl.* The art of oblique sailing by the rhomb. *Harris.*

LÖX-ÖD/RQ-MİSM, *n.* The tracing of a loxodromic curve. *Ed. Rev.*

LÖX-ÖD/RQ-MY, *n.* [L. *loxodromie*.] Same as LOXODROMICS. [R.] *Bailey.*

LÖY, *n.* (*Agric.*) A long, narrow spade, used in stony lands. *Farm. Ency.*

LÖY'AL (lō'al), *a.* [L. *legalis*; *lex*, *legis*, law; *It. leale*; Sp. *leal*; Fr. *loyal*; *loy*, *loi*, law.]

1. True to allegiance; faithful to a prince or superior. "Stout and loyal subjects." *Bacon.*
2. Faithful or true in love; true to plighted faith. "Your true and loyal wife." *Shak.*

There Laodamia with Evadne moves,
Unhappy both, but loyal in their loves. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See FAITHFUL.

LÖY'AL-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *loyalisme*.] Loyalty; fidelity. [R.] *Ec. Rev.*

LÖY'AL-IST, *n.* One faithful to his sovereign, — particularly, one who adheres to his sovereign in times of rebellion or revolution. *Belsham.*

LÖY'AL-LY, *ad.* In a loyal manner; with fidelity; faithfully. *Pope.*

LÖY'AL-NÉSS, *n.* Same as LOYALTY. [R.] *Stow.*

LÖY'AL-TY, *n.* 1. Faithful adherence to allegiance; fidelity to a sovereign; fealty.

We, too, are friends to loyalty; we love
The king who loves the law, respects his bounds,
And reigns content within them. *Cowper.*

2. "The word *loyalty*, . . . being derived from [Fr.] *loi*, expresses, properly, that fidelity which one owes according to law, and does not necessarily include that attachment to the royal person, which, happily, we in England have been able further to throw into the word." *Trench.*

2. Fidelity to a husband, a wife, or a lover.
For his own love his loyalty he saved. *Spenser.*

LÖ'ZEL (lō'zel), *n.* See LOSER.

LÖZ'ENGED (lōz'eng), *n.* [Fr. *lozange*, or *losange*, from Low L. *laurengia*; L. *laurus*, the laurel, in allusion to the shape of its leaf. *Scaiger.* — From Gr. *λοζός*, oblique, and L. *angulus*, angle. *Morin.*]

1. (*Geom.*) A figure with four equal sides, and its angles not right angles; an oblique-angled parallelogram; a rhomb. *Da. & P.*

2. A small cake of preserved fruit, or of sugar, mucilage, &c., sometimes medicated, originally made in the form of a rhomb, in order to be taken into the mouth at once, but now commonly round.

3. (*Her.*) A bearing in the form of a rhomb. *Brande.*

LÖZ'ENGED (-engd), *a.* Having the shape of a lozenge; lozenge-shaped.

LÖZ'EN-GY, *a.* (*Her.*) Having the field or charge covered with lozenges. *Todd.*

LÜ, *n.* See LOO. *Pope.*

LÜB'BARD, *n.* A lubber. — See LUBBER. *Swift.*

LÜB'BÉR, *n.* [See LÖB.] A lumpish, sluggish, clumsy fellow; a sturdy drone; a lout. *Dryden.*

"Lubbard is . . . perhaps the more proper word for landmen to use, the sailors having appropriated the other [lubber] to suit their own notions." *Smart.*

LÜB'BÉR-LY, *a.* Clumsy; awkward; sluggish; dull; lazy. "A great lubberly boy." *Shak.*

LÜB'BÉR-LY, *ad.* Awkwardly; clumsily. *Dryden.*

LÜB'BÉR'S-HÖLE, *n.* (*Naut.*) The opening between the head of the lower mast and the edge of the top. *Mar. Dict.*

LÜ'BRI[C], } *a.* [L. *lubricus*; *It. & Sp. lubrico*;
LÜ'BRI-CAL, } Fr. *lubrique*.]

1. Slippery; having a smooth surface. "Her lubric throat." *Crashaw.*

2. Unsteady; uncertain. "The deep and lubric waves of state and court." *Wotton.*

3. Incontinent; lewd; wanton. "This lubric and adulterate age." *Dryden.*

LÜ'BRI-CAN, *n.* A kind of spirit; — "of his properties we are not fully informed." *Nares.*

By the Lubricant's sad moans. *Drayton.*

LÜ'BRI-CANT, *n.* [L. *lubrico*, *lubricans*, to lubricate.] Any thing which lubricates. *Knowles.*

LÜ'BRI-CATE, *v. a.* [L. *lubrico*, *lubricatus*; *lubricus*, slippery; *It. lubricare*; Sp. *lubricar*; Fr. *lubrifier*.] [*i. LUBRICATED*; *pp. LUBRICATING, LUBRICATED*.] To make to slip easily; to make slippery; to smooth.

The evils of friction are perfectly provided against by the peculiarity of the articulating surfaces [of the joints of the animal frame], which are lubricated, or as it were oiled, by a slippery fluid termed synovia. *Brande.*

LÜ'BRI-CÄ'TION, *n.* [Sp. *lubricacion*.] The act or the operation of making slippery. *Paley.*

LÜ'BRI-CÄ-TÖR, *n.* That which lubricates. *Burke.*

† LÜ-BRIQ'IT-TÄTE, *v. a.* To lubricate. *Bailey.*

LÜ-BRIQ'IT-TY, *n.* [*It. lubricità*; Sp. *lubricidad*; Fr. *lubricité*.]

1. Slipperiness; smoothness of surface.
Its constant lubricity and moisture. *Paley.*

2. The quality of being fit for lubricating, or making to slip easily. "The mucilage adds to the lubricity of the oil." *Ray.*

3. Incontinence; wantonness; lewdness. "Lubricity and debauched courses." *Herbert.*

LÜ'BRI-CÖUS, *a.* [*It. & Sp. lubrico*.]

1. Slippery; smooth. *Woodward.*
2. *Uncertain*, lubric. "Matters so lubricous and uncertain." *Glanvill.*

LÜ-BRI-FÄC'TION, *n.* [L. *lubricus*, slippery, and *facio*, to make.] The act or the process of lubricating; lubrication. *Bacon.*

LÜ-BRI-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* Lubrification. *Ray.*

LÜ-CÄ'MA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A fruit of Chili resembling a peach. *Farm. Ency.*

LÜCE, *n.* [L. *lucius*, from Gr. *λύκος*, a wolf, — because a wolf, as it were, among fishes. *Vossius*.] A name applied to the common pike, pickerel, or true-jack; *Esox lucius* of Linnaeus. *Yarrell.*

The mighty luce or pike, is taken to be the tyrant, as the salmon is the king, of the fresh waters. *Walton.*

† LÜ'CÉNT, *a.* [L. *luceo*, *lucens*, to shine.] Shining; bright; resplendent. "The sun's lucent orb." [R.] *Milton.*

LÜ'CERN, *n.* 1. A sort of hunting dog; — perhaps so named as coming from the canton of *Lucerne* in Switzerland. *Nares.*

My lucerns too, or dogs inured to hunt
Beasts of most rapine. *Chapman.*

2. (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant, extensively cultivated for fodder; *Medicago sativa*. *P. Cyc.*

LÜ-CERN'AL, *a.* [L. *lucerna*, a lamp; *luceo*, to shine; *lux*, *lucis*, light; *It. lucernale*.] Relating to a lamp.

Lucernal microscope, a compound microscope, used with the light of a lamp, and having a reflector and a condensing lens, by one or the other of which the light is concentrated on the object. *Olivsted.*

LÜ'CID, *a.* [L. *lucidus*; *lux*, *lucis*, light; *It. & Sp. lucido*; Fr. *lucide*.]

1. Shining; bright; resplendent; luminous.
The liquid clouds and lucid firmament. *Spenser.*

2. Clear; transparent; pellucid; limpid.
"Lucid streams." *Milton.*

3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened by madness or passion; sane.

A few sensual and voluptuous persons may, for a season, eclipse this native light of the soul, but can never so wholly smother and extinguish it but that, at some lucid intervals, it will recover itself again, and shine forth to the conviction of their conscience. *Bentley.*

Syn. — See CLEAR.

LÜ-CID'IT-TY, *n.* [*It. lucidità*; Fr. *lucidité*.] Splendor; brightness; lucidness. "A brightness or lucidity in the sun." [R.] *Cudworth.*

LÜ-CID-LY, *ad.* With brightness; clearly. *Smart.*

LÜ-CID-NÉSS, *n.* Brightness; clearness. "Smoothness and lucidness of glass." *Mountagu.*

LÜ-CI-FER, *n.* [L. *lucifer*, light-bringing; *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *fero*, to bring.]

1. The morning star; the name of the planet Venus, when she appears in the morning before sunrise.

2. The name of Satan before his fall, and derivatively since his fall.

And when he falls, he falls, like Lucifer,
Never to hope again. *Shak.*

Of Pandemonium, city and proud seat
Of Lucifer; so by allusion called.
Of that bright star to Satan paragoned. *Milton.*

3. A match, ignited by friction, commonly made of a small splint of wood dipped in some explosive compound, as a mixture of chlorate of potash and sulphuret of antimony, or of phosphorus and nitre; — also called *lucifer-match*. *Cre.*

LÜ-CI-FÉ'RJ-AN, *a.* 1. Relating to Lucifer or Satan; devilish. "*Luciferian* pride." *Sheldon.*

2. Noting a follower of Lucifer, Bishop of Cagliari. "*Luciferian* heretic." *Bp. Barlow.*

LÜ-CI-FÉ'RJ-AN, *n.* (*Eccles. Hist.*) One of the followers of Lucifer, Bishop of Cagliari, in the fourth century, who refused to hold communion with the clergy who had conformed to the Arian doctrines, and who believed the soul to be of a carnal nature, and to be transmitted from father to child. *Brantle.*

LÜ-CI-FÉ'R-MÄTCH, *n.* A match ignited by friction; a lucifer. — See LUCIFER. *Brewer.*

LÜ-CI-FÉ'R-OÜS, *a.* [*It. & Sp. lucifero*.] Giving light; affording means of discovery. *Boyle.*

LÜ-CI-FÉ'R-OÜS-LY, *ad.* In a manner so as to give light; so as to discover. [R.] *Broune.*

LÜ-CI-FIC, *a.* [L. *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *facio*, to make.] Producing light. *Grew.*

LÜ-CI-FÖRM, *a.* [L. *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *forma*, form.] Having the nature of light. *Bp. Berkeley.*

LÜ-CIM'E-TÉR, *n.* [L. *lux*, *lucis*, light, and Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring the intensity of light; a photometer. *Hamilton.*

LÜCK, *n.* [Dut. *geluk*, *luk*; Old Ger. *gelücke*; Ger. *glück*; Dan. *lykke*; Sw. *lycka*. — From A. S. *gelæccan*, *læccan*, to catch. *Tooke. Richardson.* — From Gr. *λαγχάνω*, to obtain by lot or fate; or, Gr. *γλυκός*, *γλυκύς*, sweet. *Casaubon. Junius.* — From Ger. *gleichen*, to please. *Wachter.*] Hap; chance; fortune; casual event; casualty. "Good luck lies in odd numbers." *Shak.*

Such, how highly soever they may have the luck to be thought of, are far from being *lucky* indeed. *South.*

Syn. — *Luck*, *fortune*, and *hap*, without an epithet, are taken in a favorable sense, like their adjectives *lucky*, *fortunate*, and *happy*; and they form compounds to take an ill sense; as *ill-luck*, *unfortunate*, *mis-hap*. — *Chance* likewise takes the form of *mischance*. — An even chance (either of good or evil), *good* or *bad luck* or *fortune*. — See CHANCE.

LÜCK'IT-LY, *ad.* In a lucky manner; fortunately.

LÜCK'IT-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being lucky; good fortune. *Loeke.*

LÜCK'LESS, *a.* Not having, or not attended with, good fortune; unfortunate; unhappy; unlucky.

Those *luckless* beings . . . seem to be set up in society as butts for the arrows of railery and ridicule. *Observer.*

LÜCK'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a luckless manner; unfortunately; unsuccessfully. *Clarke.*

LÜCK'PÉN-NY, *n.* A small sum given back by a person who receives money in consequence of a bargain. [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*

LÜCK'Y, *a.* 1. Having good fortune; fortunate; happy or successful by chance.

What counsel give you in this weighty cause?
That Somerset be sent as regent thither;
'Tis meet that *lucky* ruler be employed;
Witness the fortune he hath had in France. *Shak.*

2. Favorable; prosperous; auspicious.

"*Lucky* words." *Milton.* "A *lucky* day." *Shak.*

Syn. — See AUSPICIOUS, FORTUNATE, HAPPY, LUCK.

LÜ'CRA-TÍVE, *a.* [L. *lucratus*; *lucror*, *lucratus*, to gain; *lucrum*, gain; *It. & Sp. lucrativo*; Fr. *lucratif*.] Bringing money, or its equivalent; gainful; profitable; as, "A *lucrative* trade or pursuit"; "A *lucrative* office."

LÜ'CRE (lū'ker), *n.* [L. *lucrum*; *It. & Sp. lucro*; Fr. *lucra*.] Pecuniary gain or advantage; profit; — almost always in an ill sense.

They all the sacred mysteries of Heaven
To their own vile advantages shall turn
Of *lucre* and ambition. *Milton.*

† LÜ'CRE (lū'ker), *v. n.* To desire pecuniary gain or advantage. *Anderson.*

† LÜ-CRÍ-FÉ'R-OÜS, *a.* [L. *lucrum*, gain, and *fero*, to bring.] Gainful; profitable. *Boyle.*

† LŪ-CRIF'ER-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being lucriferous or profitable. *Boyle.*

† LŪ-CRIF'IC, *a.* [*L. lucrum*, gain, and *facio*, to make.] Producing gain. *Bailey.*

LŪ-CROUS, *a.* Pertaining to lucre or gain. *Cooper.*

† LŪC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. luctatio*.] Struggle; effort; contest. [*n.*] *Farrington.*

† LŪCT'U-AL, *a.* [*L. luctus*, mourning.] Lamentable. "Turbulent and luctual times." *Buch.*

LŪ'OU-BRĀTE, *v. n.* [*L. lucubro*, *lucubratus*; *It. lucubrare*; *Sp. lucubrar*.] To work or study by lamp or candle-light; to work or study by night. *Cockeram.*

LŪ'OU-BRĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. lucubratio*; *It. lucubratiō*; *Sp. lucubracion*; *Fr. lucubration*.]

1. Study by candle-light or at night.

By continual *lucubration*, he diligently ran through all the forms of logic and philosophy. *Ward.*

2. A composition or writing prepared, or imagined to have been prepared, by night.

Thy *lucubrations* have been perused by several of our friends. *Tatler.*

LŪ'OU-BRĀ-TOR, *n.* One who makes lucubrations. *Spectator.*

LŪ'OU-BRĀ-TQ-RY, *a.* [*L. lucubratorius*.] Composed by candle-light. *Pope.*

LŪ'OU-LĒNT, *a.* [*L. luculentus*; *lux*, *lucis*, light; *It. luculento*.]

1. Luminous; bright; clear; evident.

See if all things to this effect be not *luculent* and clear. *Hammer.*

2. Clear; transparent; pellucid.

And *luculent* along
The purer rivers flow. *Thomson.*

LŪ-CŪL'LĪTE, *n.* [*L. Lucullus*, and *Gr. λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A black limestone, often polished for ornamental purposes; — so called because it is said to have been first applied to this use by *Lucullus*, a Roman consul. *Brande.*

† LŪ-DĪB'RĪ-OŪS, *a.* [*L. ludibriosus*; *ludo*, to sport.] Sportive; mocking. *Tooker.*

LŪ'DI-CROŪS, *a.* [*L. ludicr*, or *ludicrus*; *ludo*, to play; *It. ludicro*.] Sportive; exciting laughter; laughable; burlesque; ridiculous; droll.

Plutarch quotes this instance of Homer's judgment, in closing a *ludicrous* scene with decency and instruction. *Broome.*

Syn. — *Ludicrous* signifies belonging to sport, or exciting laughter or mirth; *laughable*, exciting laughter; *ridiculous*, fit to excite ridicule or laughter with contempt. A *ludicrous* scene or situation; a *laughable* joke, *ridiculous* conduct, a *comical* adventure; a *droll* story; a *burlesque* representation; a *sportive* humor or disposition.

LŪ'DI-CROŪS-LY, *ad.* In a manner to excite laughter; sportively; in burlesque. *Burke.*

LŪ'DI-CROŪS-NESS, *n.* The quality of exciting laughter; sportiveness; burlesque. *Warton.*

† LŪ-DI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. ludificatio*; *ludus*, sport, and *facio*, to make.] The act of mocking or making sport. *Bailey.*

† LŪ-DĪ-FI-CĀ-TQ-RY, *a.* [*L. ludicatorius*.] Mocking; making sport; exciting derision. *Barrow.*

LŪ'ĒS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) A poison or pestilence; a plague. *Brande.*

LŪFF, *v. n.* [*Dut. loeven*.] [*i. LUFFED*; *pp. LUFFING*, *LUFFED*.] (*Naut.*) To bring the head of a ship near the wind; to loof. *Dana.*

LŪFF, *n.* [*Dut. loef*; *Ger. loef*, *lof*; *Fr. lof*; *Old Eng. loof*; *A. S. lyft*, the air; *hlyfan*, to raise.] (*Naut.*) The side of a ship towards the wind: — the sailing of a ship close to the wind: — the forward leech of a fore-and-aft sail: — a part of the bow; loof. — See *Loof*. *Mar. Dict.*

Luff upon luff, a luff-tackle attached to the fall of another luff-tackle. *Dana.*

LŪFF, *n.* [*M. Goth. lofa*; *Su. Goth. lofove*; *Icel. lof*, *loove*; *Scot. loof*, *loof*; *W. llaw*.] The palm of the hand. [*North of Eng.*] *Johnson.*

LŪFF'-TĀC-KLE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A large tackle, or purchase composed of a double and a single block, used for setting up rigging, &c. *Dana.*

LŪG, *v. a.* [*A. S. gehuggian*, to drag by the hair; *Dan. luge*, to root up; *Sw. lugga*.] [*i. LUGGED*; *pp. LUGGING*, *LUGGED*.]

1. To drag, as something heavy and difficult to move, to pull or draw with effort or force; to tug; to haul.

They must divide the image amongst them, and so *lug off* every one his share. *Cotter.*

2. To pull or drag by the ears, as a bear.

I'm as melancholy as a gibeat or a *lugged* bear. *Shak.*

LŪG, *v. n.* To move or drag heavily. [*n.*] *Dryden.*

LŪG, *n.* 1. The ear or the pendent part of the ear. [*Scot. and North of Eng.*] *Burns.*

2. A rod, twig, or pole. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

3. † A land measure of a pole or rod square. "Eight *lugs* of ground." *Spenser.*

4. A kind of sea-worm found on the coast of England, highly esteemed for bait; *Lumbricus marinus*; — also called *lug-worm*. *P. Cyc.*

5. Something difficult to be carried; a heavy load. [*Colloquial and vulgar.*] *Wright.*

6. (*Founding*.) A projecting slip of a mould or a flask. *Simmonds.*

7. (*Com.*) A designation used in classifying the kinds of American tobacco. "There are factory *lugs* and planters' *lugs*." *Simmonds.*

LŪG'GAGE, *n.* Anything cumbrous to be carried; baggage: — effects; stuff.

I am gathering up my *luggage*, and preparing for my journey. *Swift.*

LŪG'GER, *n.* [*Dut. logger*.] (*Naut.*) A small vessel, commonly with three masts, carrying lug-sails. *Dana.*

LŪGG'S, *n.* (*Ent.*) An insect like an earth-worm, but having legs. *Wright.*

LŪG'-MARK, *n.* A mark cut in the ear of a sheep or a dog to identify it. *Simmonds.*

LŪG'-SĀIL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A square sail bent upon a yard which hangs obliquely to the mast; — used in boats and small vessels. *Dana.*

LŪ-GŪ-BRĪ-ŌS'-I-TY, *n.* Mournfulness; sorrowfulness. [*n.*] *Qu. Rev.*

LŪ-GŪ-BRĪ-ŌŪS, *a.* [*L. lugubris*; *lugeo*, to mourn; *It. Sp. & Fr. lugubre*.] Mournful; sorrowful; doleful; sad; complaining.

A *lugubrious* look, a whining tone, make up the sum of many men's humiliations. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

LŪ-GŪ-BRĪ-ŌŪS-LY, *ad.* Mournfully. *Clarke.*

† LŪKE, *a.* [*A. S. wlac*, *wlaco*; *wlacian*, to be or make warm. — See *LEW*.] Not fully hot; lukewarm; — also written *leuke*. *Prompt. Parv.*

† LŪKE'NESS, *n.* Moderate warmth; lukewarmness. *Ort. Vocab.*

LŪKE'WĀRM, *a.* [*luke* and *warm*. — A modern pleonasm. — See *LŪKE*.] *Tooke.*

1. Moderately warm; tepid; thermal. "*Luke-warm* water." *Wiseman.*

2. Not ardent; not zealous; indifferent.

Devotion, when *lukewarm*, is undevout; But when it glows, its heat is stuck to heaven. *Young.*

LŪKE'WĀRM-LY, *ad.* In a lukewarm manner or state. *Sherwood.*

LŪKE'WĀRM-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being lukewarm. *Swift.*

LŪKE'WĀRMTH, *n.* Moderate warmth; lukewarmness; indifference. *Addison.*

LŪLL, *v. a.* [*Gr. λαλέω*, to babble; *L. lallo*, to sing lullaby; — *Dut. & Ger. lullen*; *Dan. lulle*; *Sw. lulla*.] [*i. LULLED*; *pp. LULLING*, *LULLED*.]

1. To sing to sleep, as a baby; to compose to sleep by soothing sounds, as of the voice. "To *lull* him soft asleep." *Spenser.*

These, *lulled* by nightingales, embracing slept. *Milton.*

2. To put to rest; to compose; to quiet.

By whispering winds soon *lulled* to sleep. *Milton.*

LŪLL, *n.* 1. The power or the quality of soothing. "Yonder *lull* of falling waters." *Young.*

2. A season of temporary quiet after a storm or confusion; a calm. *Wright.*

LŪLL-LĀ-BY, *n.* A song to still babes. *Fairfax.*

LŪLL'ER, *n.* One who lulls. *Cotgrave.*

LŪM, *n.* The chimney of a cottage. [*Local.*] *Pegge.*

LŪ'MA-CHĒL, } *n.* [*It. lumachella*; *lumaca*,
LŪ'MA-CHĒL'LA, } a snail, from *L. limaz*, *limacis*; *Fr. lumache*.] (*Min.*) A dark-brown marble, containing fossil shells, which reflect

brilliant colors from within the stone; fire-marble. *Dana. Brande.*

LŪ'M-BĀG'I-NOŪS, *a.* Relating to lumbago. *Smart.*

LŪ'M-BĀ'GŌ, *n.* [*Low L.*; *L. lumbi*, the loins.] (*Med.*) Rheumatism affecting the lumbar region. *Dunglison.*

LŪ'M-BĀ'L, *a.* Same as LUMBAR. [*n.*] *Todd.*

LŪ'M-BAR, *a.* [*Low L. lumbaris*; *L. lumbi*, the loins.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the loins.

Lumbar region, the posterior region of the abdomen, between the base of the chest and the pelvis; the loins. *Dunglison.*

LŪ'M-BĀ-RY, *a.* Same as LUMBAR. *Phillips.*

LŪ'M-BER, *n.* [*From Lombard*. — "As the Lombards were the bankers, so also they were the pawnbrokers of the middle ages. The '*lumber*' room was originally the *Lombard* room, or room where the Lombard banker and broker stored his pledges." *Dr. Trench.*]

1. † The shop of a pawnbroker.

They put all the little plate they had in the *lumber*, which is pawning it. *Lady Murray.*

2. † A pledge; a pawn. *Butler.*

3. Articles of furniture thrown together in a lump, or heap, as of no use. *Otway.*

4. Any thing useless or worthless. *Pope.*

5. Rivalry. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

6. Harm; mischief. [*Local, Eng.*] *Pegge.*

7. Logs to be sawed, or timber sawed or split for use, as beams, joists, planks, boards, shingles, laths, &c. [*U. S.*] *Pitkin.*

LŪ'M-BER, *v. a.* [*i. LUMBERED*; *pp. LUMBERING*, *LUMBERED*.] To heap in disorder. *Ryder.*

LŪ'M-BER, *v. n.* 1. To move heavily, as a person burdened with his own bulk; to trudge. *Dryden.*

2. To cut or procure logs or timber in the forest, to be made into lumber or timber. *Chandler.*

LŪ'M-BER-ER, *n.* One employed in procuring logs or timber in the forest for lumber or timber; a lumberman. [*U. S.*] *Chambers.*

LŪ'M-BER-HŌUSE, } *n.* A house or room for the
LŪ'M-BER-RŌOM, } reception of lumber or use-
less things. *Pope.*

LŪ'M-BER-ING, *p. a.* Moving heavily or clumsily.

LŪ'M-BER-ING, *n.* The act or the employment of procuring timber for lumber. [*U. S.*] *Chandler.*

LŪ'M-BER-MĀN, *n.* A man employed in procuring timber for lumber. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

LŪ'M-BER-WĀG'ON, *n.* A kind of wagon used by farmers for carrying their produce to market. *Bartlett.*

LŪ'M-BRĪC, *n.* [*L. lumbricus*.] A worm. *Clarke.*

LŪ'M-BRĪ-CAL, *a.* [*L. lumbricus*, a worm.] (*Anat.*) Noting small muscles in the hands and feet, resembling a worm in form. *Dunglison.*

LŪ'M-BRĪ-CAL, *n.* (*Anat.*) A muscle of the hands and feet; — so named from resembling a worm in form. *Wright.*

LŪ'M-BRĪC'-FŌRM, *a.* [*L. lumbricus*, a worm, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a worm. *Smart.*

LŪ'M-Ī-NA-RY, *n.* [*L. luminar*; *It. luminario*; *Sp. luminar*; *Fr. luminaire*.]

1. A body which gives light. *Milton.*

2. One who enlightens or instructs. *Beniley.*

† LŪ'M-Ī-NĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. lumino*, *luminatus*; *lumen*, *luminis*, light.] To illuminate. *Cockeram.*

† LŪ'M-Ī-NĀ'TION, *n.* Illumination. *Bailey.*

† LŪ'M-Ī-NE, *v. a.* To illumine. *Spenser.*

LŪ'M-INED (lū'mīnd), *p. a.* Illuminated. *Savage.*

LŪ-M-Ī-NĪ'ER-ŌŪS, *a.* [*L. lumen*, *luminis*, light, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing light; luminous; luciferous. *Whewell.*

LŪ-M-Ī-NŌS'-I-TY, *n.* [*It. luminosità*.] State or quality of being luminous; luminousness. *Brande.*

LŪ'M-Ī-NŌ'S, *a.* [*L. luminosus*; *lumen*, *luminis*, light; *It. & Sp. luminoso*; *Fr. lumineux*.]

1. Emitting light; shining; bright.

How came the sun to be *luminous*? Not from the necessity of natural causes. *Beniley.*

The most *luminous* of the prismatic colors are the yellow and orange. *Newton.*

2. Lucid; clear; plain; perspicuous.

None of his critics has refused him [Boscovitch] the praise of the most luminous perspicuity.

LŮ'MI-NOUS-LŮ, *ad.* In a luminous manner; with brightness or clearness. *Johnson.*

LŮ'MI-NOUS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being luminous. *Boyle.*

LŮMP, *n.* [Dut. *lompe*, from A. S. *lūman*, *geliman*, to glue, or join together; Ger., Dan., & Sw. *klump*.—See CLUMP.]

1. A shapeless mass, especially a small shapeless mass. "A lump of common clay."

A little heaven leaveth the whole lump. 1 Cor. v. 6.

2. The whole; the gross; the aggregate.

If my readers will not go to the price of buying my papers by retail, they may buy them in the lump. *Addison.*

LŮMP, *v. a.* [*i.* LUMPED; *pp.* LUMPING, LUMPED.] To throw or unite in the gross; to put together in one mass; to take in the gross. "The expenses ought to be lumped together." *Ayliffe.*

LŮMP'ĒN, *n.* [*Ich.*] A long, greenish fish. *Smart.*

LŮMP'ĒR, *n.* One who lumps.—a laborer employed to load or to unload a ship. *Ogilvie.*

LŮMP'-FISH, *n.* [*Ich.*] A large-bodied fish; lump-sucker.—See LUMP-SUCKER. *Yarrell.*

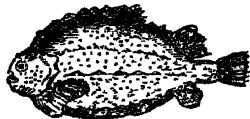
LŮMP'ING, *a.* Bulky; large; heavy; lumpy. [*Low.*] *Arbutnot.*

LŮMP'ISH, *a.* Bulky; heavy; gross; dull. *Shak.*

LŮMP'ISH-LŮ, *ad.* With heaviness or stupidity; stupidly; doltishly. *Sherwood.*

LŮMP'ISH-NĒSS, *n.* Bulkiness; heaviness; dullness; stupidity. *Harmar.*

LŮMP'-SŮCK-ĒR, *n.* [*Ich.*] A large-bodied, small-finned marine fish, having an elevated crest or ridge on the back, and a powerful sucker under the throat, formed of the combined pectorals and ventrals; *Cyclopterus lumpus*;—called also *lump-fish*. *Yarrell.*



Lump-sucker
(*Cyclopterus lumpus*).

LŮMP'-SŮG'AR (-shág'ar), *n.* White or loaf-sugar broken into small pieces. *Simmonds.*

LŮMP'Y, *a.* Full of lumps or compact masses. "Spades to dig hard, lumpy clays." *Mortimer.*

LŮ'NĀ, *n.* [*L.*] 1. The moon. *Phillips.*

2. † (*Chem.*) The term by which the old chemists designated silver;—because the ancients represented that metal by the symbol of the moon. *Brande.*

LŮ'NĀ-CŌR'NE-Ā, *n.* (*Chem.*) Fused chloride of silver;—so called from its horn-like appearance. *Brande.*

LŮ'NĀ-CŮ, *n.* [*L. luna*, the moon.] Strictly, the condition of an insane person who has lucid intervals, which formerly were supposed to depend on the phases of the moon;—in present usage, madness or insanity in general. *Brande. P. Cyc.*

Syn.—See INSANITY.

LŮ'NĀR, *a.* [*L. lunaris*; *luna*, the moon; *It. lunare*; *Sp. lunar*; *Fr. lunaire*.] Pertaining to, or resembling, the moon. "The lunar horns."

Lunar bone, (*Anat.*) one of the bones of the wrist.—*Lunar cycle*, (*Astron.*) the period of time after which the new moons return on the same days of the year. *Brande.*—*Lunar distance*, (*Astron. & Navigation*.) the distance of the moon from the sun, or from a fixed star or a planet, as used in calculations of longitude. The distance, as observed at any particular time, corrected for refraction and parallax, is compared with the same distance as given in a nautical almanac for Greenwich time, and the difference of those times shows the longitude.—*Lunar observation*, the observation of the moon's distance from a heavenly body, for the purpose of determining longitude. *Nichol.*—*Lunar method*, the method of determining longitude by the observation of lunar distances.—*Lunar month*, the time in which the moon completes a revolution about the earth, and returns to the same position relatively to some celestial body;—appropriately the time which elapses between two consecutive new or full moons, or in which the moon returns to the same position relatively to the earth and sun; the synodic month.—*Lunar year*, the period of twelve lunar, or

synodic, months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, and 34 seconds. *Brande.*

LŮ'NĀR-CĀUS'TIC, *n.* (*Chem.*) Fused nitrate of silver.—See LUNA. *Silliman.*

LŮ'NĀ'RĪ-Ā, *n.* [*L. luna*, the moon.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; moon-wort. *Müller.*

LŮ'NĀ'RĪ-ĀN, *n.* An inhabitant of the moon. *Herschel.*

LŮ'NĀ-RŮ, *a.* Same as LUNAR. [*R.*] *Raleigh.*

LŮ'NĀ-RŮ, *n.* [*L. lunaria*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Lunaria*; moonwort, or honesty. *Drayton.*

LŮ'NĀTE, } *a.* (*Bot.*) Formed like
LŮ'NĀT-ĒD, } a half moon.

Brown. P. Cyc.

LŮ'NĀ-TĪC, *a.* [*L. lunaticus*; *It. & Sp. lunatico*; *Fr. lunatique*.] Affected with lunacy; insane; mad; crazy.—See LUNACY. *Shak.*

LŮ'NĀ-TĪC, *n.* A person affected with lunacy; an insane person; a madman. *Shak.*

LŮ'NĀ'TION, *n.* [*It. lunazione*; *Sp. lunacion*; *Fr. lunaison*; *L. luna*, the moon.] (*Astron.*) A synodical revolution of the moon, or the period between two successive new moons. *Holder.*

LŮNCH, *n.* A luncheon.—See LUNCHEON.

LŮNCH, *v. n.* [*i.* LUNCHEED; *pp.* LUNCING, LUNCED.] To take or to eat a lunch. *Gent. Mag.*

LŮNCH'EON (lunch'un), *n.* [Of uncertain etymology.—*Minsheu* derives it from Sp. *lonja*, a long piece, a slice; *Skinner*, from Ger. *kleinken*, a small piece; *Johnson*, from *clutch*, or *clunch*; *Ford*, from Sp. *once* (eleven), as used in the phrase, *Hacer las once*, to take a lunch about noon; *Richardson* and *Trench* regard it as a corruption of *nuncheon*, or *noonshun*, the laborer's slight meal, to which he withdrew to *shun* the heat of the noon. "It is not probable we are indebted to the Spanish for the word. The origin is common to the two languages." *Richardson.*]

1. A lump or piece of bread; a slice; a little food.

When hungry, thou should'st stare like an owl.
I will eat a little of this. *Gay.*

2. A slight meal between breakfast and dinner;—formerly yet between supper and supper. *Gold.*

3. Instead of luncheon [or lunch] our country people in Hampshire, as in many other parts, always use the form *nuncheon* or *nuncheon*—also *nuncheon*, *nunch*, and *nunc*. *Wright.* In *Howell's Vocabulary* (1654), and in *Cotgrave's French and Spanish Dictionary*, both words occur; *nuncheon* or *nuncheon*, the afternoon's repast, and *luncheon*, a big piece, i. e. of bread, for both give the old Fr. *carbot* as the equivalent of *luncheon*, which word has this meaning. It is clear that in this sense of *lump*, or *big piece*, *Gay* uses *luncheon*. *Trench.*

LŮNE, *n.* [*L. luna*, the moon; *Fr. lune*.]

1. A crescent or half-moon. "Just ranks, or wedges, *lunes*, or squares." *Watts.*

2. (*Geom.*) A figure in the form of a crescent, being the area included between the arcs of two circles which intersect each other;—also called *hunka*.

3. The *lune* of Hippocrates is famous as being the first curvilinear space whose area was exactly determined." *Davies & Peck.*

3. *pl.* † A fit of lunacy; mad freaks; frenzy; crotchets; whims.

Your husband is in his old *lunes* again. *Shak.*
"Lunes occurs four times in *Shakespeare*; but has not been met with elsewhere." *Richardson.*

4. [*Goth. luna*, a cord.] A leash; as, "The *lune* of a hawk."

LŮ'NET, *n.* A little moon, or satellite. *Bp. Hall.*

LŮ'NĒTTE' (lū-nēt'), *n.* [*Fr. dim. of lune*, the moon.]

1. (*Fort.*) A field-work composed of two faces and two flanks, parallel to the capital, being similar to a ravelin, or a demi-lune, but generally smaller. *Glos. of Mil. Terms. P. Cyc.*

2. (*Man.*) A horsehoe without a sponge;—a round piece of felt, to cover the eye of a vicious horse. *Rees.*

3. (*Arch.*) An aperture for the admission of light in a concave ceiling. *Brande.*

4. (*Optics.*) A kind of watch-glass much flattened in the centre;—a kind of convexo-concave lens for spectacles. *Phillips. Olmsted.*

LŮNG, *n.*; *pl.* LŮNGS [A. S. *lunge*; Dut. *long*; Ger. & Dan. *lunge*; Sw. *lunga*.]

1. (*Anat.*) One of the two organs of respiration in man and many other animals, completely filling the two cavities of the thorax, and separated by the mediastinum and the heart.

2. The lungs are composed essentially of prolongations and ramifications of the bronchia, and of the pulmonary arteries and veins, the divisions being supported by a fine areolar tissue. The right lung, which is shorter and broader than the left, is divided into three unequal lobes. The left has only two lobes. *Dunglison.*

2. *pl.* Formerly a cant term for a strong-voiced fellow.—Also for an alchemist's attendant who puffed his coals. *Coles. B. Jonson.*

LŮNGE, *n.* A thrust or pass.—See LONGE.

LŮNĒED (lūngd), *a.* Having lungs, or drawing and expelling air as the lungs.

While the *lunped* bellows hissing fire provoke. *Dryden.*

LŮN'GE-OŮS, *a.* Vindictive; ill-tempered; quarrelsome; awkward. [*Local, Eng.*] *Grose.*

LŮNG'-GRŌWN, *a.* (*Med.*) Having the lungs grown to the *pleuræ*, or membrane that lines the breast. *Harvey.*

† LŮN'GIS, *n.* [Old Fr. *longis*.—See LOUNGE.] A slow, dull, awkward fellow. *Beau. & Fl.*

LŮNG'LESS, *a.* Destitute of lungs. *Good.*

LŮNG'WORT (-wurt), *n.* A genus of herbs of the order *Boraginaceæ*; *Pulmonaria*. *Gray.*

LŮ'NĪ-FŌRM, *a.* [*L. luna*, the moon, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like the moon. *Loudon.*

LŮ'NĪ-SŌ'LĀR, *a.* [*L. luna*, the moon, and *solaris*, pertaining to the sun; *sol*, the sun; *Sp. lunisolar*; *Fr. lunisolaire*.] (*Astron. & Chron.*) Combining the revolutions of the sun and moon.

Lunisolar period, the period after which the eclipses again return in the same order, consisting of 532 years, ascertained by multiplying together the lunar and solar cycles of 19 and 28 years respectively;—also called *lunisolar year*. *Brande.*

LŮ'NĪ-STICE, *n.* [*L. luna*, the moon, and *stis*, to stand.] (*Astron.*) The farthest point of the moon's northing or southing. *Wright.*

LŮNT, *n.* [Dut. *kont*; Ger. *hunte*; Sw. *lunta*.—See LINTSTOCK.] The match-cord with which cannon are fired. *Bailey.*

LŮ'NŮ-LĀ, *n.* [*L. dim. of luna*, the moon.] (*Anat.*) The white semi-lunar mark at the base of the nails. *Hoblyn.*

LŮ'NŮ-LĀR, } *a.* [*L. luna*, the moon.] (*Bot.*)
LŮ'NŮ-LĀTE, } Shaped like a crescent; cres-
LŮ'NŮ-LĀT-ĒD, } cent-shaped; lunate. *Loudon.*

LŮ'NŮLE, *n.* [*Fr.*]

1. (*Geom.*) A crescent-shaped figure; a lune. —See LUNE. *Crabb.*

2. (*Conch.*) A crescent-shaped spot on some bivalve shells. *Wright.*

LŮ'NŮ-LĒT, *n.* (*Ent.*) A crescent-shaped spot in insects, of a different color from the rest of the body. *Wright.*

LŮ'NŮ-LĪTE, *n.* (*Pal.*) One of a genus of fossil corals. *Lycell.*

LŮ-PĒR'CAL, *a.* [*L. lupercalis*; *Lupercus*, a name of the Lycean Pan; *lupus*, a wolf.] Pertaining to the Lupercalia.

LŮ-PĒR'CAL, *n.* [*Fr.*] Same as LUPERCALIA.

3. *Shakespeare* accents it incorrectly *Lū'pēr-cāl*.

LŮ-PĒR-CĀ'LI-Ā, *n. pl.* [*L.*—See LUPERCALIA. (*Roman Ant.*) A festival celebrated in February, in honor of *Lupercus*, or the Lycean Pan, the god of fertility, when the priests, with their faces painted, and only a girdle around their loins, ran about the city, striking the women whom they met, who were supposed in consequence to be rendered fruitful. *W. Smith.*

LŮ'PI-Ā, *n.* [*Gr. lupēw*, to pain.] (*Med.*) An encysted tumor; a wen. *Dunglison.*

LŮ'PIN-ĀS-TER, *n.* [*L. lupinus*, a lupine, and *Gr. dorhē*, a star; *Fr. lupinaster*.] (*Bot.*) The bastard lupine. *Loudon.*

LŮ'PINĒ, *n.* [*L. lupinus*; *Fr. lupin*.] (*Bot.*) A very extensive genus of hardy annual, perennial,

and half shrubby leguminous plants, bearing showy flowers. *P. Cyc.*

LŪ'PINE, *a.* [L. *lupinus*; *lupus*, a wolf.] Wolfish; like a wolf. *Gauden.*

LŪ'PIN-INE, *n.* (Chem.) A substance of gummy appearance, obtained from lupines. *Cre.*

LŪ'PIN-ITE, *n.* (Chem.) A bitter substance extracted from the leaves of *Lupinus albus*, or white lupine. *Brande.*

LŪ'POUS, *a.* Wolfish; like a wolf. [n.] *Maunder.*

LŪ'PU-LINE, *n.* [Fr.] (Chem.) A substance extracted from the hop (*Humulus lupulus*), and containing from eight to twelve per cent. of lupulite. *P. Cyc.*

LŪ'PU-LITE, *n.* (Chem.) The active principle of *Humulus lupulus*, or the hop. *P. Cyc.*

LŪ'PU-LŪS, *n.* (Bot.) A genus of plants; the hop. *Miller.*

LŪ'PUS, *n.* [L. *lupus*; *lupus*, a wolf.] 1. (Med.) A tubercular excrescence, chiefly about the face;—so named from its rapacity. *Dunghson.*

2. (Astron.) An ancient southern constellation on the south of Scorpio; the Wolf. *Hind.*

LŪRCH, *n.* 1. A forlorn, deserted condition; a helpless state; difficulty. *Dana.*

2. (Naut.) The sudden rolling of a vessel to one side. *Dana.*

To lean in the lurch, to leave in a forlorn or deserted condition, or without help.

Have a care how you keep company with those that, when they find themselves upon a pinch, will leave their friends in the lurch. *L. Esch.*

“Perhaps, to leave on the watch, when further watch was useless [or dangerous].” *Richardson.*

† To lie at lurch, to lie in wait.—† To give a lurch, to deceive. *Wright.*

LŪRCH, *v. n.* [“There can be no doubt that *lurch* and *lurch* are the same word, varying a little in the application. It has not been satisfactorily traced to its origin.” *Richardson.*—See L. RCH.]

1. To be or lie on the watch in wait; to be concealed; to lurk. [R.]

While the one was upon wing, the other stood *lurching* upon the ground, and flew away with the fish. *D. Esch.*

2. To act covertly or deceptively; to practise subterfuges; to resort to shifts or expedients.

I was *lurching*, leaving goodness on my left hand, and wickedness on my right. *Shak.*

3. (Naut.) To pitch or roll suddenly to one side, as a vessel. *Smart.*

LŪRCH, *v. a.* 1. To anticipate or outstrip in acquiring something; to deprive of by anticipation. [R.]

You have *lurched* your friends of the better half of the garland by concealing this part of the plot. *B. Jonson.*

2. To take or gain privily or secretly before other competitors, or when others do not or cannot. [R.]

The fond conceit of something like a Duke of Venice put lately into many men's heads, by some one or other sublimely driving on under this notion his own ambitious ends, to *lurch* a crown. *Milton.*

3. To deceive; to disappoint; to leave in the lurch. “This is a sure rule, that will never deceive or *lurch* the communicant.” [n.] *South.*

4. [L. *lurco*.] † To eat or swallow greedily; to swallow up; to devour.

Too far off from great cities, which may hinder business; or too near them, which *lurcheth* all provisions, and maketh every thing dear. *Bacon.*

LŪRCH'ER, *n.* 1. One that lurks or lies in wait, watch, or concealment, as to steal.

Swift from his play the scudding *lurcher* flies, whilst every honest tongue “Stop thief!” resounds. *Gay.*

2. A hunting dog that watches for the game;—more used by poachers than by sportsmen.

3. [L. *lurco*.] † A glutton; a gormandizer;—also written *lurcard* and *lurcare*. *Wright.*

† LŪRCH'-LINE, *n.* The line of a fowling net by which it was pulled over to enclose the birds.

And now my men to the *lurch-line* will steal. *M. for Mag.*

† LŪR'DAN, *n.* [Old Fr. *lourdin*.—See LOORD.] A lazy, lumpish fellow; a lubber; a clown;—also written *lurden*. *Florio.*

† LŪR'DAN, *a.* Lumpish; lazy; stupid. *Cotgrave.*

LŪR'DY, *a.* Sluggish; lazy. [Local, North of Wright.]

LŪR'GY, *a.* Eng.]

LŪRE, *n.* [Fr. *leurre*.—*Landais* derives from L. *lorum*, a thong of leather; *Skinner*, from A. S. *leuca*, a betrayer.]

1. (Falconry.) A piece of red leather in the form of a bird, which, being thrown into the air, served to recall a hawk. *Somerville.*

2. Any enticement; any thing that attracts, tempts, or invites; allurements; attraction.

The *lure* of novelty and thirst of gain. *Brooke.*

LŪRE, *v. a.* [Fr. *leurrer*.] 1. LURED; pp. LURING, LURED.]

1. (Falconry.) To bring or entice to the lure, as a hawk. *Chaucer.*

2. To tempt, or induce by some temptation; to entice; to attract; to allure.

Volumes on sheltered stalls expanded lie, And various science lures the learned eye. *Gay.*

Syn.—See ALLURE.

LŪRE, *v. n.* To call hawks. “These falconsers . . . *luring* all along.” *Howell.*

LŪ'RID, *a.* [L. *luridus*; It. *lurido*.] Pale yellow; of a pale, dull color; ghastly; gloomy. *Thomson.*

LŪRK, *v. n.* [Dut. *loeren*; Ger. *lauern*; Dan. *lurer*; Sw. *lura*.—W. *lervio*, to lurk.—See LURCH.] 1. LURKED; pp. LURKING, LURKED.]

1. To lie in wait or on the watch.

Let us lay wait for blood, let us *lurk* privily for the innocent, without cause. *Prov. i. 11.*

2. To lie concealed; to lie close; to keep out of sight or out of the way; to skulk.

Millbrook *lurketh* between two hills. *Carew.*

Whilst Nero thus *lurked*, the Senate, assembled in council, declared him enemy of the state. *Saville's Tacitus.*

LŪRK'ER, *n.* One that lurks. *Bp. Hall.*

LŪRK'ING, *p. a.* Lying in wait; skulking.

LŪRK'ING-HOLE, *n.* A hole or den in which to lurk; a secret place. *Addison.*

LŪRK'ING-PLACE, *n.* A place in which one lurks; a secret place; a hiding-place. *Shak.*

† LŪR'RY, *n.* [Belg. *leure*. *Skinner*.]

1. A confused heap. *Jodrell.*

2. A disturbance; a tumult. *Milton.*

LŪS-CĪN'I-DĒ, *n. pl.* [L. *lusciniæ*, the nightingale.] (Ornith.) A family of dentirostral birds of the order *Passeres*, including the sub-families *Mahurina*, *Lusciniæ*, *Corvinæ*, *Corporine*, *Parina*, *Mniotiltina*, and *Motacillina*; warblers. *Gray.*

LŪS-CĪN'I-NĒ, *n. pl.* [See LUSCINIÆ.] (Ornith.) A sub-family of dentirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Lusciniæ*; warblers. *Gray.*

LŪS'CIOUS (lūsh'us), *a.* [Of uncertain etymology.—*Lye* suspects it to be a corruption of *delicious*; *Skinner*, of *luxurious*.—*Richardson* and *Todd* derive it from *lush*.]

1. Sweet, so as to nauseate; sweet to excess. Pert wit and *luscious* eloquence have lost their relish. *Durnet.*

2. Agreeable to the taste; delicious; palatable; savory; grateful.

The food that to him now is as *luscious* as locusts shall be to him shortly as bitter as colquintida. *Shak.*

3. Strong and offensive in smell. [Local, Leicestershire, Eng.] *Wright.*

LŪS'CIOUS-LY (lūsh'us-le), *ad.* With excessive sweetness; deliciously. *Sherwood.*

LŪS'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being *luscious*; deliciousness. *Drayton.*

LŪS'ERN, *n.* [L. *lupus cervarius*, deer-wolf; Fr. *loup-cervier*.] (Zool.) The lynx. *Bailey.*

† LŪSH, *a.* Full of juice or succulence. “How *lush* and *lushy* the grass looks!” *Shak.*

LŪS'ĀD, *n.* The Portuguese epic poem written by Camoens on the subject of the establishment of the Portuguese empire in India. *Brande.*

† LŪSK, *a.* [Of uncertain etymology.—*Minsheu* derives from Fr. *lasche*, *lèche*, sluggish.—*Jamieson* refers to Ger. *lauschen*, to lurk, to lounge.] Sluggish; lazy; lubberly. *Sir T. More.*

† LŪSK, *n.* A lazy fellow; a lubber. *Bale.*

† LŪSK, *v. n.* To be lazy, idle, or unemployed; to lie or bask at ease. *Warner.*

† LŪSK'ISH, *a.* Inclined to laziness. *Marston.*

† LŪSK'ISH-LY, *ad.* Lazily; indolently. *Johnson.*

† LŪSK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Disposition to be lazy; laziness; indolence. *Spenser.*

† LŪ-SŌ'RĪ-OŪS, *a.* [L. *lusorius*; *lusor*, a player; *ludo*, *lusum*, to play.] Used in play; sportive. *Burton. Watts.*

LŪST, *n.* [Goth. *lustus*; A. S., Dut., & Ger. *lust*; Dan. *lyst*; Sw. *lust*.]

1. † Inclination; will; desire.

Little *lust* had she to talk of aught. *Spenser.*

2. Carnal desire; concupiscence; carnality.

Capricious, wanton, bold, and brutal *lust* Is meanly selfish; *Shak.*

3. Any violent, inordinate desire; cupidity. “The *lust* of lucre.” *Pope.*

4. † Vigor; active power.

Trees will grow greater, . . . if you put salt or lees of wine to the root. The cause may be the increasing the *lust* or spirit of the root. *Bacon.*

LŪST, *v. n.* [A. S. *lustan*; Dut. *lusten*; Ger. *lusten*; Dan. *lyster*; Sw. *lysta*.] 1. LUSTED; pp. LUSTING, LUSTED.]

1. † To wish; to desire; to like; to list.

They do even what they *lust*. *Ps. lxxiii. 7.*

2. To have vehement desires.

We should not lust after evil things, as they also *lusted*. *1 Cor. x. 6.*

3. To have carnal desires.

Whosoever looketh on a woman to *lust* after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart. *Matt. v. 28.*

LŪST'-DĪ-ĒT-ĒD, *a.* Pampered by lust. [n.] *Shak.*

LŪST'ER, *n.* One inflamed with lust.

LŪST'FUL, *a.* 1. † Stout; robust; vigorous; lusty. “*Lustful* health.” *Sackville.*

2. Having lust or carnal desire; concupiscent; libidinous; lascivious; lecherous.

There is no man that is temperate or *lustful*, but, besides the guilt, likewise stains and obscures his soul. *Tillotson.*

3. Provoking sensuality; inciting to lust. “*Lustful* orgies.” *Milton.*

LŪST'FUL-LY, *ad.* With lust or carnal desire.

LŪST'FUL-NESS, *n.* Libidinousness. *Sherwood.*

† LŪS'TIC, *a.* Lusty; healthy; cheerful. *Shak.*

† LŪST'I-HEAD (-hēd), *a.* Vigor of body; lusty.

† LŪST'I-HOOD (-hād), *n.* Lustiness. *Spenser. Shak.*

LŪST'I-LY, *ad.* Vigorously; stoutly; with mettle. “To fight *lustily*.” *Shak.*

LŪST'I-NESS, *n.* Quality of being lusty; vigor of body; stoutness; sturdiness.

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their *lustiness*. *Dryden.*

LŪST'ING, *n.* Eager or impure desire; lust.

† LŪST'LESS, *a.* Without lust; not vigorous; weak; languid. *Spenser.*

LŪS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *lustralis*; *lustrum*, a lustration; It. *lustrale*; Sp. & Fr. *lustral*.]

1. Pertaining to lustration; as, “*Lustral* days”; “*Lustral* sacrifices.”

2. Used in lustration. “*Lustral* waters.” *Pope.*

† LŪS'TRĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *lustrare*, *lustratus*.] To purify by means of a propitiatory offering. *Herbert.*

LŪS'TRATION, *n.* [L. *lustratio*; It. *lustrazione*; Sp. *lustracion*; Fr. *lustration*.] Purification by water; a cleansing. *Sandys.*

LŪS'TRE (lūst'ere), *n.* [L. *lustrare*, to purify; *lustrum*, a lustration; It. *lustrare*; Sp. & Fr. *lustrare*.]

1. Brightness; splendor; gloss; glitter; brilliancy; as, “The *lustre* of one's eyes.”

The scorching sun was mounted high, In all its *lustre*, to the noonday sky. *Addison.*

2. Splendor of birth, deeds, fame, &c.; renowned; distinction; eminence.

I used to wonder how a man of birth and spirit could endure to be wholly insignificant and obscure in a foreign country, when he might live with *lustre* in his own. *Swift.*

3. A bright chandelier or hanging candlestick. *Pope.*

4. The space of five years.—See LUSTRUM.

The fourth bright *lustre* had but just begun To shade his blushing cheeks with doubtful dawn. *Gort.*

5. (*Descriptive Mineralogy*.) A variation in the nature of the reflecting surface of minerals, producing different kinds of lustre.

The kinds of lustre recognized are six, viz.: metallic, vitreous, resinous, pearly, silky, adamantine; a variation in the quantity of light reflected produces different degrees of intensity of lustre, denominated as follows: splendid, shining, glistening, glimmering, dull. *Dana*.

Syn.—See BRIGHTNESS, CLEARNESS.

LÜST'RE-LESS, *a.* Having no lustre. *Walsh*.

LÜST'RI-GAL, *a.* [*L. lustricus*; *lustrum*, a lustration.] Relating to lustration. *Middleton*.

LÜSTRING (lüs'tring or lür'tring) [lüs'tring or lür'tring, *W. F. Ja.*; lät'string, *S.*; lüs'tring, *J. Sm.* *W. F.*; lät'string, *K.*], *n.* A lustrous or shining silk;—often corruptly written *lustrestring*.

LÜST'ROUS (lüs'trus), *a.* [*It. lustro*; *Sp. lustroso*]. Bright; shining; luminous. *Collins*.

LÜST'ROUS-LY, *ad.* In a lustrous manner; brilliantly; luminously. *For. Qu. Rev.*

LÜST'RY, *n.*; pl. LÜST'RA. [*L.* (*Roman Ant.*) A lustration or purification,—particularly, the purification of the whole Roman people, performed once in five years, by one of the censors in the Campus Martius, after the business of the census was over:—the space of five years. *W. Smith*.

LÜST'-STAINED (-ständ), *a.* Defiled by lust. *Shak.*

LÜST'-WĒA-RIED, *a.* Satiated with lust. *Shak.*

LÜST'WORT (-wört), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Drosera*; sun-dew. *Lee*.

LÜST'Y, *a.* 1. Able of body; stout; corpulent; robust; vigorous; sturdy; burly; brawny.

They slew of Moab at that time about ten thousand men, all lusty, and all men of valor. *Judg. iii. 20.*

2. Handsome; beautiful. *Gower*.

3. Pleasant; delightful. *Spenser*.

4. Saucy; impudent. *Shak.*

LÜST'Y-HEAD, *n.* Wanton propensity. *Drayton*.

LÜ'SUS NA-TÜ'RÆ. [*L.*] A freak of nature; a deformed or unnatural production. *Qu. Rev.*

LÜT'A-NIST, *n.* One who plays upon the lute; a lutist;—written also *lutenist*. *Tatler*.

LÜT'RI-ŌUS, *a.* [*L. lutarius*; *lutum*, mud.]

1. Pertaining to, or living in, mud. *Johnson*.

2. Of the color of mud. *Greiv.*

LÜT'AT'ION, *n.* [*L. luto*, *lutatus*, to daub with mud; *lutum*, mud; *Sp. lutacion*; *Fr. lutation*.] The act or the process of luting. *Johnson*.

LÜTE, *n.* [*Dut. luit*; *Ger. laute*; *Dan. lut*; *Sw. luta*.—*It. luto*; *Sp. lute*.] A musical stringed instrument of the guitar kind, much used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in form resembling the horizontal section of a long, bell-shaped pear, with a back in ribs like those of some melons. *Brande*.

But musical as is Apollo's lute. *Milton*.

LÜTE, *n.* [*L. lutum*, mud; *Sp. luten*; *Fr. lut*.] (*Chem.*) A composition of pipe-clay, or other tenacious substance, used for closing the junctures of vessels, so as to prevent the escape of gases during distillation or sublimation, or for coating vessels which are to be subjected to a great heat. *P. Cye*.

LÜTE, *v. a.* [*l. LUTED*; *pp. LUTING*, *LUTED*.]

1. To close or coat with lute. *Bacon*.

2. To play on the lute. *Wright*.

LÜTE'-CASE, *n.* A case for a lute. *Shak.*

LÜTE'-MÄS-TER, *n.* A lutanist. *Phillips*.

LÜ-TE-Q-LĒ'INE, } (*Chem.*) A yellow color-
LÜ'TE-Q-LĒ'INE, } ing matter obtained from the
wood of *Reseda luteola*, or weld. *Brande*.

LÜ'TE-ŌUS, *a.* [*L. luteus*; *lutum*, yellow-weed, weld.] Deep yellow with a tinge of red; having the color of the yolk of an egg. *Roget*.

LÜT'ER, or LÜT'IST, *n.* A lutanist. *Hakewill*.

LÜTE'STRING, *n.* 1. The string of a lute. *Donne*.

2. A kind of silk;—properly *lustring*.—See LÜSTRING. *Goldsmith*.

LÜ-TĒ'TĒ-A (lū-tē'shē-p), *n.* (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Goldschmidt in 1852. *Lovering*.

LÜ'THER-AN, *n.* (*Ecc. Hist.*) A follower or

disciple of Luther; one of a denomination of Protestants who differ from other denominations in affirming the doctrine of consubstantiation, in encouraging private confession of sins, and in using waters in the administration of the Lord's supper. *Brande*.

LÜ'THER-AN, *a.* (*Ecc. Hist.*) Relating to Luther or Lutheranism. "Lutheran divines." *Burnet*.

LÜ'THER-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Luther or the Lutherans. *Lawrence*.

LÜ'THER-ISM, *n.* Lutheranism. *A. Wood*.

LÜ'THERN, *n.* [*L. lucerna*; *lux*, *lucis*, light; *Fr. lucarne*.] (*Arch.*) A window on the roof, having its frame placed vertically on the rafters; a dormer.—See DORMER. *Brande*.

LÜ'TING, *n.* (*Chem.*) The coating of chemical vessels, or the materials for coating them. *Ure*.

LÜ'TÖSE (129), *a.* [*L. lutosus*.] Miry; covered with clay. *Wright*.

LÜ'TU'-LĒNT, *a.* [*L. lutulentus*; *lutum*, mud.] Muddy; turbid. *Bailey*.

LÜX, *v. a.* [*L. lux*.] To disjoint; to luxate. *Pope*.

LÜX'ATE, *v. a.* [*Gr. λοξω*, to make slanting; *lux*, oblique; *L. luxa*, *luxatus*; *It. lussare*; *Fr. luxer*.] [*l. LUXATED*; *pp. LUXATING*, *LUXATED*.] To put out of joint; to dislocate. *Wiseman*.

LÜX'ATION, *n.* [*L. luxatio*; *It. lussazione*; *Sp. luxacion*; *Fr. luxation*.] The act of putting out of joint, or the state of being put out of joint; a displacement; a dislocation. *Dunglison*.

LÜXE, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. luxus*.] Luxury. *Prior*.

LÜX'IVE, *a.* Luxurious; voluptuous.

These [letters] often bathed she in her luxive eyes. *Shak.*

LÜX-Ü'RI-ANCE (lūg-zü're-ans), } *n.* [*Fr. lux-*

LÜX-Ü'RI-AN-CY (lūg-zü're-an-se), } *uriance*.]

The state or the quality of being luxuriant; rank or excessive growth; exuberance.

The juicy groves
Put forth their buds, and in the green
The young leaves show their power,
The little birds their new notes,
And the first cuckoo doth cry,
That the spring has come. *Shakespeare*

Flowers grow up in the garden in the greatest luxuriance and profusion. *Thomson*.

Syn.—See EXUBERANCE.

LÜX-Ü'RI-ANT (lūg-zü're-ant, *W. J. Ja. Sm.* *W. F.*; lūg-zü're-ant, *P. F.*; lūg-zü're-ant, *S.*; lūks-är'yant, *K.*], *a.* [*L. luxurio*, *luxurians*, to grow rank, to wanton; *luxuria*, luxury; *Sp. luxuriante*; *Fr. luxuriant*.—See LUXURY.] Of rank or excessive growth; superfluously abundant or plentiful; exuberant; superabundant.

Grace abused brings forth the foulest deeds,
As richest soil the most luxuriant weeds. *Cowper*.

Prune the luxuriant, the uncouth refine,
But show no mercy to an empty line. *Pope*.

Syn.—See EXUBERANT.

LÜX-Ü'RI-ANT-LY, *ad.* 1. With rank or excessive growth; as, "The grass grows luxuriantly."

2. In abundance or profusion.

In wild array luxuriantly he pours
A crowd of words, and opens all his stores. *Pitt*.

LÜX-Ü'RI-ATE, *v. n.* [*L. luxurio*, *luxuriatus*; *luxuria*, luxury; *It. lussuriare*; *Fr. luxurier*.—See LUXURY.] [*l. LUXURIATED*; *pp. LUXURIATING*, *LUXURIATED*.]

1. To grow luxuriantly; to flourish. "Corn luxuriates in a better mould." *Burton*.

2. To pass the time in luxury; to live luxuriously; to revel; to wanton; to be given to the pleasures which wealth and abundance afford.

Alexander the Great, reflecting on his friends degenerating into sloth and luxury, told them that it was a most slavish thing to luxuriate, and a most toy all thing to labor. *Barrow*.

LÜX-Ü'RI-Ē-TY (lūg-zü-), *n.* Luxuriance. *Sterne*.

LÜX-Ü'RI-ŌUS (lūg-zü're-ūs, *W. J. Ja. Sm. W. F.*; lūg-zü're-ūs, *P. F.*; lūg-zü're-ūs, *S.*; lūg-zü're-ūs, *K.*], *a.* [*L. luxuriosus*; *luxuria*, luxury; *It. lussurioso*; *Sp. luxurioso*; *Fr. luxurieux*.]

1. Of rank growth; luxuriant; exuberant. [*R.*]

2. To grow luxuriantly; to flourish. "Corn luxuriates in a better mould." *Burton*.

2. To pass the time in luxury; to live luxuriously; to revel; to wanton; to be given to the pleasures which wealth and abundance afford.

Well may we labor still to dress
This garden, still to tend plant, herb, and flower.
Our pleasant task enjoined; but, all more hands
Add us, the work under our labor grows
Luxurious by restraint. *Milton*.

2. Voluptuous; indulging or delighting in luxury; given or addicted to the pleasures which wealth and abundance afford.

In courts and palaces he [Belial] also reigns,
And in luxurious cities, where the noise
Of riot ascends above their loftiest towers,
And injury, and outrage. *Milton*.

3. Wanton; lustful; libidinous. "Most insatiate, luxurious woman." [*R.*] *Shak.*

4. Administering to luxury. "In triumph and luxurious wealth." *Milton*.

5. Disposing to wantonness; softening by pleasure. "Luxurious ease." *Dryden*.

LÜX-Ü'RI-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* In luxury; voluptuously; deliciously. *Dryden*.

LÜX-Ü'RI-ŌUS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being luxurious; freedom of indulgence; voluptuousness; luxury. *Raleigh*.

LÜX'U'-RIST, *n.* One given to luxury. *Temple*.

LÜX'U'-RY (lūk'shu-rē), *n.* [*L. luxuria*; *luxus*, excess; *luxus*, dislocated; *luxo*, to dislocate; *luxor*, to live riotously, from *Gr. λοξός*, slanting, oblique; *It. lussuria*; *Sp. luxuria*; *Fr. luxure*.]

1. Rank growth; luxuriance; exuberance.

Young trees set copiously in a fruitful ground, with the luxuriance of the vine. *Bacon*.

2. Lust; lewdness; wantonness.

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A couch for luxury and damned incest. *Shak.*

3. Voluptuousness; indulgence in, or addict-
edness to, the pleasures which wealth and abun-
dantly afford; epicurism; profuseness.

Riches expose a man to pride and luxury, and a foolish elation of heart. *Addison*.

4. Any thing highly delightful or pleasing; great or excessive pleasure.

He cut the side of the rock for a garden, and, by laying on it earth, furnished out a kind of luxury to a hermit. *Addison*.

And learn the luxury of doing good. *Goldsmith*.

5. That which highly gratifies the appetite; dainty; as, "The luxuries of the season."

LÜZ, *n.* The name of a bone in the human body, celebrated in the Rabbinical writings, and supposed to be indestructible. *Brande*.

According to some it was one of the vertebrae; others regard it as having been the sesamoid bone of the great toe, and others one of the triangular bones near the lambdoidal suture of the cranium. *Brande*.

-LY, a termination of adjectives and adverbs, is a contraction of Goth. *lyks*; *A. S. lic*, *Dut. lyk*, *Ger. lich*, *Dan. lige*, *Sw. lik*, *Old Eng. lich*, *liche*, like; as, *beastly*, *beastlike*; *carefully*, *careful-ly*. It sometimes blends into the preceding syllable; as, *single*, *singly*, *singly*. As a termination of names of places, it is derived from *A. S. leay*, *Eng. lay*, *lea*, or *ley*, a field.

LÜ'AM, *n.* A thong for leading a hound.—See LEAM. *Blome*.

LÜ-CÂN'THRO-PY, *n.* [*Gr. λυκανθρωπία*; *lykos*, a wolf, and *anthropos*, man; *Fr. lycanthropie*.] (*Med.*) A kind of melancholy, in which the patient imagines himself a wolf, and imitates the voice and habits of that animal. *Dunglison*.

LÜ-CE'UM, *n.*; pl. L. LÜ-CE'IA; *Eng. LÜ-CE'UMS*. [*L.*, from *Gr. λυξ*.]

1. (*Ant.*) A gymnasium with covered walks in the eastern suburb of Athens, where Aristotle taught;—so named from the neighboring temple of Apollo *Lyceus*. *Liddell & Scott*.

2. Formerly, in Europe, a preparatory school for the universities, in which the Aristotelian philosophy was taught. *Brande*.

3. A school or literary seminary, between a common school and a college; an academy. [*U. S.*] *B. Hale*.

4. An association for literary improvement, lectures on science and literature. [*U. S.*] *Hollbrook*.

LÜCH'NYS, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. λυχνία*.] (*Bot.*) A Linnaean genus of flowering herbs, the cottony leaves of some species of which have been used as wicks to lamps. *Loudon*.

LÜCH'NITE, *n.* [*Gr. λυχνίτης*; *lychnos*, a lamp; *L. lychnites*.] A name anciently given to Parian marble, because quarried by lamp-light. *Brande*.

LÜCH'NO-BITE, *n.* [*Gr. λυχνόβιος*; *lychnos*, a lamp, and *bios*, life; *L. lychnobios*.] One who labors or transacts business by night, and sleeps by day; one who lives by lamp-light. *Black*.

LÜCH'NO-SCOPE, *n.* [*Gr. λυχνος*, a lamp, and *σκοπεω*, to see.] (*Arch.*) A narrow window near the ground, commonly at the end of the chancel of a church. *Hook*.

LY'CO-DŌN, *n.* [Gr. *λύκος*, a wolf, and *δότος*, *δότος*, a tooth.] (*Herp.*) A genus of small, harmless serpents, found in South Africa. *P. Cyc.*

LY-CO-PĒR'DON, *n.* [Gr. *λύκος*, a wolf, and *πρόδω*, *πρόδω*, to break wind.] (*Bot.*) A genus of *Fungi*, emitting, when burst, a quantity of dust-like seeds or spores; the puff-ball. *P. Cyc.*

LY-CO-PŌD-I-Ā'CE-Æ, *n. pl.* [See **LYCOPODIUM**.] (*Bot.*) A natural family of vascular *Acrogens*, chiefly consisting of moss-like plants, abounding principally in hot and humid situations, and remarkable for the nature of their spores, which are so highly inflammable as to be employed occasionally in the manufacture of fire-works. *P. Cyc. Brande.*

LY-CO-PŌD-I-Ā'CEOUS (-ā'shūs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, plants of the family *Lycopodiaceæ*. *Clarke.*

LY-CŪP'O-DĪTE, *n.* (*Pal.*) A fossil plant, allied to the *Lycopodiaceæ*, found in the coal deposits and oolitic formations. *P. Cyc.*

LY-CO-PŌ'DI-ŪM, *n.* [Gr. *λύκος*, a wolf, and *πούς*, a foot.] (*Bot.*) A genus of small, evergreen, moss-like, herbaceous plants, found in various parts of the world; club-moss. *Loudon.*

LY-CŌP'SIS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *λύκος*, a wolf, and *ὄψ*, the eye.] (*Bot.*) A genus of weed-like plants with small, blue flowers; wild bugloss. *Loudon.*

LYD'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to *Lydia*, a country of Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants, who were noted for their effeminacy:—soft; effeminate,—particularly noting a soft, pathetic mode or style of music, placed by the Greeks between the *Æolian* and *Hyperdorian*. *P. Cyc.*

Lap me in soft *Lydian* airs
Married to immortal voice. *Milton.*
Softly sweet, in *Lydian* measure,
Soon he soothed the soul to pleasure. *Dryden.*

LYD'I-AN-STŌNE, *n.* (*Min.*) A black, silicious stone or flinty jasper, used by the ancients for trying the purity of the precious metals; touchstone; basanite. *Dana.*

LYE (*It*) [*It. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; *Is. S.*], *n.* [*A. S. leah, lag*; *Dut. loag*; *Ger. luge*.—*L. luvra*, or *livivium*; *Sp. lezia*; *Fr. lessire*.] Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood.

LYE, *n.* (*Railroads*.) One of the sidings or short offsets from the main line into which trucks may be run for the purpose of loading and unloading:—also, one of the sets of rails at a terminus on which trucks stand while being loaded or unloaded. *Ogilvie.*

LY'ING, *p. a.* from *lie*. See **LIE**.

1. Telling lies; addicted to falsehood.

Lying lips are abomination to the Lord. *Prov. xii. 22.*

2. Being prostrate; recumbent.

A lying panel, (*Arch.*) a panel in which the fibres of the wood lie in a horizontal direction. *Brande.*

LY'ING, *n.* 1. Act or practice of telling lies; falsehood. "A righteous man hateth lying." *Prov. xiii. 5.*

2. The state of being prostrate; recumbence.

LY'ING-IN, *n.* Childbirth. *Spectator.*

LY'ING-LY, *ad.* Falsely; without truth. *Sherwood.*

LY'ING-TŌ, *n.* (*Naut.*) The state of a ship when the yards are so counter-braced or the sails so arranged that she will make little or no headway. *Dana.*

† **LYKE**, *a.* Like.—See **LIKE**. *Spenser.*

† **LYM**, *n.* A dog held by a leam; a limchound. Hound or spaniel, brach or *lym*. *Shak.*

LYMPH (*Hmf.*), *n.* [*L. lymphæ*; *Fr. lymphæ*.—See **LYMPHATIC**, *a.*]

1. † Water, or a watery liquid. *Armstrong.*
2. (*Anat.*) A thin, opaline, whitish fluid, of a slightly saline taste, contained in the lymphatic vessels. *P. Cyc.*

† **LYM'PHAT-ED**, *a.* [*L. lympho*, *lymphatus*, to distract with fear.—See **LYMPHATIC**, *a.*] Frightened to madness; mad. *Bailey. Johnson.*

LYM'PHAT'IC, *a.* [*L. lymphaticus*, mad, insane; *Fr. lymphatique*, pertaining to lymph; *L. lymphæ*, water, also a Nymph, which word (*lymphæ*) *Vossius* asserts to be *nymphæ*, *n* being changed into *l*; *Gr. νύμφη*, a bride, also a Nymph, or inferior goddess, and later, water, but particularly a goddess of the springs, and especially of a spring, the water of which was impregnated with entrancing fumes.—"The Muses were originally of like nature, and were often called Nymphs by the poets; hence all persons in a state of rapture, as seers, poets, madmen, &c., were said to be caught by the Nymphs—*λυμφο-ληπτοι*, *L. lymphati*, *lymphatici*." *Liddell & Scott.*]

1. Enthusiastic; raving; insane; mad.

Horace either is, or feigns himself, *lymphatic*, and shows what an effect the vision of the Nymphs and Bacchus had on him. *Shaftebury.*

2. (*Anat.*) Pertaining to lymph. "*Lymphatic glands*." "The *lymphatic system*." *Dunglison.*

LYM'PHAT'IC (*līm-fāt'ik*), *n.* 1. † A mad enthusiast; a lunatic. *Shaftebury.*

2. (*Anat.*) One of a system of vessels which convey lymph to the subclavian and internal jugular veins, consisting of minute branched tubes of extremely delicate membrane, whose extremities are arranged in a net-work, in every part of the body. *P. Cyc. Dunglison.*

LYM'PHĒ-DUCT, *n.* [*L. lymphæ*, lymph, and *ductus*, a leading; *duco*, *ductus*, to lead.] (*Anat.*) A lymphatic. [*R.*] *Blackmore.*

LYM'PHŌG'RAPHY, *n.* [*L. lymphæ*, water, and *Gr. γράφω*, to describe.] (*Anat.*) A description of the lymphatic vessels. *Wright.*

LYM'PHŌT'OMY, *n.* [*L. lymphæ*, water, and *τομή*, a cutting.] (*Anat.*) Dissection of the lymphatics. *Dunglison.*

LYM'PHY, *a.* Containing, or resembling, lymph, or the fluid of lymphatic vessels. *Phren. Jour.*

LYN-CĒ'AN, *a.* [*L. lynceus*; *lynx*, *lynxis*, a lynx.] Like a lynx; sharp-sighted. *Bp. Hall.*

LYNCH, *v. a.* [*i.* **LYNCHED**; *pp.* **LYNCHING**, **LYNCHED**.] To inflict punishment upon without a legal trial, as by a mob, or by unauthorized persons;—a word said to be derived from a Virginian farmer named *Lynch*, who, having caught a thief, instead of delivering him to the officers of the law, tied him to a tree, and flogged him with his own hands. [*U. S.*] *Brande.*

LYNCH'ET, *n.* See **LINCHE**.

LYNCH-LĀW, *n.* The will or decree of a mob or multitude, as a substitute for the common or the civil law.—See **LYNCH**. [*U. S.*] *Brande.*

LYNCH'PIN, *n.* See **LINCHPIN**. *Farm. Ency.*

LYN'DEN-TREĒ, *n.* See **LINDEN**. *Johnson.*

LYNX, *n.* [*Gr. λυξ*; *L. lynx*; *It. & Sp. lynce*; *Fr. lynx*.—*Dut. lechs*; *Ger. luchs*.]

1. (*Zool.*) A quadruped of the cat kind, or genus *Felis*, having tufted ears, and remarkably sharp sight. *Eng. Cyc.*

2.—There does not appear to be any considerable difference between the organization of the *lynxes* and



Booted lynx
(*Felis caligata*).

that of the other cats; but it is extremely probable that there is some modification about the bones of the tongue, and the organ of the voice generally, to produce the peculiarly powerful noise analogous to what is called "spitting" and "swearing" in the domestic cat. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. (*Astron.*) A northern constellation, situated directly in front of *Ursa Major*. *Eng. Cyc.*

LYNX'-EYED (*līngks'id*), *a.* Sharp-sighted "The *lynx-eyed* police." *West. Rev.*

LY'RA, *n.* [L., from *Gr. λύρα*, a lyre.]

1. (*Astron.*) The Lyre; a northern constellation west of the *Swan*, distinguished by a white star (*Vega*) of the first magnitude. *Olmssted.*

2. (*Anat.*) A portion of the brain, the medullary fibres of which are so arranged as to give it somewhat the appearance of a lyre. *Brande.*

LY'RATE, } *a.* [*L. lyra*, a lyre.] (*Bot.*)

LY'RĀT-ED, } Noting a feather-veined leaf, more or less pinnatifid, with the lobes decreasing in size towards the base. *Gray.*

LYRE, *n.* [*Gr. λύρα*; *L. lyra*; *It. & Sp. lira*; *Fr. lyre*.]

1. (*Mus.*) A stringed musical instrument of the harp kind, much used by the ancients to accompany the voice in song.

2. (*Astron.*) A constellation.—See **LYRA**.

LYRE'-BIRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the genus *Menura* of Shaw and Latham, peculiar to Australia, and placed by Cuvier in the order *Passeres*;—also called *lyre-tail* and *lyre-pheasant*. It is the only known species of this genus. *Brande.*

LYRE'-SHĀPED (-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a lyre. *Smith.*

LYR'IC, } *a.* [*Gr. λυρικός*;

LYR'IC-AL, } *λύρα*, a lyre; *L.*

lyricus; *It. & Sp. lirico*; *Fr.*

lyrique.] Pertaining to the lyre, or to lyric poetry.

Lyric poetry, among the ancients, poetry sung to the lyre;—in modern usage, commonly, poetry composed for musical recitation, but distinctively, that class of poetry which has reference to, and is engaged in delineating, the composer's own thoughts and feelings, as opposed to epic poetry, which details external circumstances and events. *P. Cyc.*

LYR'IC, *n.* 1. A composer of lyric poems. *Addison.*

2. A lyric poem. *Coleridge.*

3. *pl.* Verses commonly used in lyric poetry, —such as those of Pindar, of Horace's odes, and of the tragic and comic choruses. *P. Cyc.*

LYR'IC-CHŌRD, *n.* (*Mus.*) The name formerly given to a vertical harpsichord. *Moore.*

LYR'IC-ISM, *n.* A lyrical form of language.

They must have our lyrics in their fingers' ends. *Gray.*

LY'RIST [*It'rist*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *It'rist*, *P.*], *n.* [*Gr. λυριστής*; *L. lyristes*.] A player on the lyre. *Pope.*

LYS-I-MĀ'CH'IA, *n.* [L., from *Gr. λυσίμαχος*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants;—so named, according to Pliny and Ambrosius, from *Lysimachus*, a general of Alexander; loosestrife. *Gray.*

LYS'SA, *n.* [*Gr. λύσσα*, rage.] (*Med.*) Canine madness, or madness communicated by the bite of any rabid animal; hydrophobia. *Wright.*

LY-TĒ'R]-AN, *a.* [*Gr. λυτικός*, loosing; *λύω*, to loosen.] (*Med.*) Noting signs which indicate the solution or termination of a disease. *Smart*

M.

M, the thirteenth letter of the alphabet, is a liquid consonant, and has, in English, one unvaried sound, formed by the compression of the lips; as in the words *mine*, *tame*, *camp*; and in proper English words, it is never mute. It is used as a symbol to denote 1000.

M.A. [It.] (*Mus.*) But;—used in the qualifying phrase of some direction, as, "Allegro, *ma non troppo*," i. e. quick but not too much so. *Moore*.

M.A.-ASH'. *n.* An East-Indian coin; a penny:—a pension. *C. P. Brown*.

MĀB, n. [*W. mað*, a child, boy; *M. mað*, a child.] 1. The imaginary queen of the fairies.

2. Then, I see, Queen *Mab* hath been with you. *Shak.*

3. A slattern. [Local.] *Ray.*

MĀB, v. n. To dress carelessly. [Local.] *Ray.*

† **MĀB'BLE, v. a.** To wrap up.—See **MOBLE**.

Their heads and faces are *mabbled* in fine linen. *Sandys.*

MĀC. [Gael. & *M. mac*, son.] A Scotch term signifying *son*, prefixed to many surnames; as, "*Macdonald*."

It is synonymous with *Fitz* in England, and *O* in Ireland. *Brande.*

MĀC-ĀD-AM-I-ZĀ'TION, n. The act or the art of macadamizing. *Gent. Mag.*

MĀC-ĀD-AM-ĪZE, v. a. [*i. MACADAMIZED*; *pp. MACADAMIZING, MACADAMIZED*.] To cover, as a road or street, with stones broken into small pieces;—so named from the projector, *Macadam*. *Qu. Rev.*

MĀC-ĀD-AM-RĒAD, n. A road prepared with broken stones; a macadamized road. *Clarke.*

MĀ-CĀG'U-Ō, n. A kind of monkey. *Goldsmith.*

MĀ-CĀN'DQŌN, n. (*Bot.*) A coniferous tree of Malabar. *Crabb.*

MĀ-CĀ'Ō, n. (*Ornith.*) See **MĀCĀW**.

MĀC'Ā-RĪZE, v. a. [*Gr. μακαρίζω*.] To pronounce happy; to bless; to congratulate. [*n.*]

The word *macarize* has been adopted by Oxford men who are familiar with Aristotle to supply a word wanting in our language. . . . It may be said that men are admired for what they are, commended for what they do, and *macarized* for what they have. *Whately.*

MĀC-Ā-RŌ'NĪ, n. 1. [*It. maccheroni*; *Sp. macarrones*; *Fr. macaroni*.] A paste formed chiefly of flour, and moulded into strings, of a tubular form, used for food;—sometimes termed *Genoise paste*. It is usually dressed with butter, cheese, and spice, and is a favorite dish among the Italians. *Simmonds.*

2. A medley; something extravagant; something to please an idle fancy. *Smart.*

3. [*It. macherone*.] A fool; a dunce. *Johnson.*

I mean those circumfrancous wits whom every nation calls by the name of that meat which it loves best. In Holland they are termed "Pickled Herrings," in France "Jean Potatoes," in Italy "*Macaronis*," and in Great Britain "Jack Puddings." *Addison.*

4. A spruce beau; a fop; an exquisite.

You are a delicate Londoner; you are a *macaroni*; you can't ride. *Boswell.*

MĀC-Ā-RŌ'NĪ-AN, a. Consisting of a confused mixture; macaronic. *Richardson.*

MĀC-Ā-RŌN'Ū, a. [*It. maccheronico*; *Sp. macaronico*; *Fr. macaronique*.] Applied to a kind of burlesque poetry, intermixing several languages, Latinizing words of vulgar use, and modernizing Latin words; mixed. *Warton.*

MĀC-Ā-RŌN'ŪC, n. 1. A confused heap, huddle, or mixture of several things. *Colgrave.*

2. A ludicrous mixture of languages. *Ward.*

MĀC-Ā-RŌŌN', n. [From *Gr. μακαρ*, happy. *Menage*.—*It. maccheronà*; *Fr. macaron*.]

1. A kind of sweet biscuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar. *Johnson.*

2. An affected busybody; a pert, meddling fellow; a fop; a macaroni. *Donne.*

MĀ-CĀU'ŌŌ, n. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of quadrumanous animals resembling the monkey tribe. *Maudslayi.*

MĀ-CĀW', n. [*Sp. macaco*.] (*Ornith.*) A large parrot of the sub-family *Arauna*, having the upper mandible greatly hooked, and the tail very long and cuneated;—a native of the tropical parts of South America. Written also *macaw* and *macao*.—See **ARAINÆ**. *Baird.*



Blue macaw.

MĀ-CĀW'-TRĒĒ, n. (*Bot.*) A species of the palm-tree; *Cocos fusiformis*. *Loudon.*

MĀC'CA-BĒĒS, n. pl. The name of two books of the Apocrypha;—so called because they relate to the exploits of Judas Maccabæus and his brothers. *Hook.*

MĀC'QŌ-BŌY, n. [*Fr. macouba*.] A species of snuff. *Adams.*

MĀCE, n. [*L. massa*, a block; *It. mazza*; *Sp. maza*; *Fr. masse*.]

1. † A club; a staff.

Some have an axe and some a mace of steel. *Chaucer.*

2. An ornamented staff, as an ensign of authority, carried before magistrates. *Brande.*

3. The heavier rod used in billiards. *Smart.*

MĀCE, n. [*Gr. μακερ*; *L. macis*, *macis*; *It. mace*; *Sp. macias*, or *macis*; *Fr. macis*.] A kind of spice; a tough, unctuous membrane, reticulated or chaped, of a yellowish brown or orange color, forming one of the envelopes of the nutmeg; the aril of the nutmeg. *Ure.*

MĀCE'ĀLE, n. Ale spiced with mace. *Wiseman.*

MĀCE'P-BEAR-ER, n. One who carries the mace in a procession, or before a magistrate. *Spectator.*

MĀC-E-DŌ'NĪ-AN, n. 1. (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant of Macedonia. 2. (*Ecc. Hist.*) A follower of Macedonius, Bishop of Constantinople, who, in the fourth century, denied the distinct existence and Godhead of the Holy Spirit. *Brande.*

MĀCE'-PRŌŌF, a. Secure against arrest. *Shirley.*

MĀ'CER, n. 1. (*Med.*) The bark of the root of a Malabar tree;—used for diarrhœa. *Brande.*

2. An officer of the court in Scotland, who carries a mace before persons in authority and preserves order; a mace-bearer. *Jamieson.*

MĀC'ER-ĀTE (*māc'er-āt*), *v. a.* [*L. macero*, *maceratus*; *macer*, lean, thin; *It. macerare*; *Sp. macerar*; *Fr. macérer*.] [*i. MACERATED*; *pp. MACERATING, MACERATED*.]

1. To make lean; to wear away; to mortify.

Out of an excess of zeal, they practise mortifications; they *macerate* their bodies, and impair their health. *Fiddes.*

2. To steep almost to solution; to make soft by soaking in a liquid.

Saliva serves well to *macerate* and temper our meat. *Ray.*

MĀC-ER-Ā'TION, n. [*L. maceratio*; *It. macerazione*; *Sp. maceracion*; *Fr. macération*.]

1. The act of macerating or making thin or lean; mortification.

Long fastings and *macerations* of the flesh. *Hovell.*

2. The process of softening and almost dissolving by steeping. *Gregory.*

MĀCE'-RĒĒD, n. (*Bot.*) A perennial plant; great cat's-tail; *Typha latifolia*. *Johnson.*

MĀ-CHĀI'RO-DŪS, n. [*Gr. μάχαρ*, a sabre, and *δούσ*, a tooth.] (*Pal.*) An extinct mammal allied to the bear. *Brande.*

MĀCH-I-A-VĒL'IAN (*māk-e-a-vēl'yan*) [*māk-e-a-vēl'yan*, *K. Sm. R. Wb.*; *māk-e-a-vēl'yan*, *Ja.*], *n.* 1. A follower of the opinions of Niccolò Machiavel, or Machiavelli, a Florentine of the fifteenth century, who sanctioned in his writings on government bad faith on the part of a prince. *Bullockar.*

2. A refined, artful, or unprincipled politician.

MĀCH-I-A-VĒL'IAN (*māk-e-a-vēl'yan*), *a.* 1. Relating to Machiavel, or his doctrines. *Bailey.*

2. Crafty; subtle; roguish; sly. *Bp. Morton.*

MĀCH-I-A-VĒL'IAN-ISM, n. Subtle policy; Machiavelism. *Bailey.*

MĀCH'I-A-VĒL-ISM, n. [*It. Macchiavellismo*; *Sp. Maquiavelismo*; *Fr. Machiavélisme*.]

1. The principles of Machiavel. *Sherwood.*

2. Cunning; roguery; chicanery. *Colgrave.*

MĀ-CHĪC'Q-LĀT-ED, a. [*Fr. machicoulis*.] (*Arch.*)

1. Having apertures or open work, as the roofs of portals or the floors of projecting galleries, for purposes of defence. *Brande.*

2. Having parapets projecting beyond the faces of the walls, and supported by arches springing from large corbels or consoles. *Brande.*

MĀCH-I-CQ-LĀ'TION, n. [*Low L. macchicola-tum*, from *Fr. miche*, combustible matter, and *couler*, to flow. *P. Cyc.*]

1. An opening or aperture, for the purpose of defence, in the roof of a portal, or in the projecting parapet of a castle, fortification, or fortified building. *Wale.*

2. The act of pouring down, in old castles, heavy or burning substances, through apertures, on assailants. *P. Cyc.*

MĀCH'I-NĀL, or MĀ-CHĪ'NĀL [*māk'ke-nāl*, *S. IV. J. F. Ja. K. IVr.*; *māsh'e-nāl* or *māk'e-nāl*, *P.*; *mā-shē'nāl*, *Sm.*], *a.* [*L. machinalis*; *machina*, a machine; *It. macchina*; *Sp. maquina*.] Relating to machines. *Bailey.*

MĀCH'I-NĀTE, v. n. [*L. machinor, machinatus*; *It. machinare*; *Sp. machinar*; *Fr. machiner*.] [*i. MACHINATED*; *pp. MACHINATING, MACHINATED*.] To plan; to contrive; to scheme; to devise. [*n.*] *Sundays.*

MĀCH-I-NĀ'TION, n. [*L. machinatio*; *It. machinazione*; *Sp. maquinacion*; *Fr. machination*.] Artifice; contrivance; a plot; a trick; a stratagem; a malicious scheme; a hostile design.

Persons who want the energy and vigor necessary for great evil *machinations*. *Hook.*

MĀCH'I-NĀ'TOR, n. [*L.*] One who plots or forns schemes. *Glanvill.*

MĀ-CHĪNE' (*mā-shēn'*), *n.* [*Gr. μηχανή*, a contrivance; *μάχος*, a means; *L. machina*; *It. macina*, or *macina*; *Sp. maquina*; *Fr. machine*.]

1. An artificial work which serves to apply or regulate moving power, or to produce motion; an engine; a piece of mechanism.

The word *machine*, in its widest sense, may be applied to every material substance and system, and to the material universe itself; but it is usually restricted to works of human art. *Michol.*

2. Supernatural agency in a poem; machinery. The changing of the Trojan fleet into water-rats is the most violent *machine* in the whole *Æneid*. *Addison.*

MĀ-CHĪNE', v. n. To be employed upon or in the machinery of a poem. [*n.*] *Dryden.*

MĀ-CHĪNE', v. a. To print by means of a printing machine. [*n.*] *Ogilvie.*

MÄCH'I NĒĒL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A large West-Indian tree of the genus *Hippomane*. *Loudon.*

MÄ-CHĪN'ER-Y (*ma-shĕn'er-e*), *n.* 1. Mechanical combinations of parts for creating or for applying power in engines or machines; machines collectively; the works of a machine; machinery. 2. The superhuman beings and their actions introduced into a poem; as, "The machinery of the *Iliad* or of *Paradise Lost*."

MÄ-CHĪN'ING, *a.* Relating to the machinery of a poem. "*Machining work*." *Dryden.*

MÄ-CHĪN'IST [*ma-shĕn'ist*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. Wr.*; *măk'e-nĭst, K.*], *n.* [*It. machinista*; *Sp. maquinista*; *Fr. machiniste*]. One who constructs machines, or who is skilled in their construction. *Steevens.*

MÄCIGNO (*mă-chĕn'ŕo*), *n.* [*It. (Min.)*] A hard, silicious sandstone. *Brande.*

† MÄÇ'I-LĒN-CY, *n.* Leanness. *Bailey.*

† MÄÇ'I-LĒNT, *a.* [*L. macilentus*]. Lean. *Bailey.*

MÄÇ'IN-TÖSH, *n.* See **MACKINTOSH**. *Wright.*

MÄC-KÄW'-TRĒĒ, *n.* See **MÄCÄW-TREE**.

MÄCK'ER-ĒL, *n.* [*L. macula*, a spot;—*Dut. mackereel*; *Dan. makreel*; *Sw. makrill*; *Fr. maquereau*].



Mackerel (*Scomber scomber*).

(*Ich.*) A small, well-known sea-fish, of the genus *Scomber*, having a streaked or spotted back. *Yarrell.*

Sooner shall cats disport in water clear,
And speckled mackerels graze the meadows fair. *Gay.*

† MÄCK'ER-ĒL, *n.* [*Old Fr. maquere*]. A pander; a pimp. *Bailey.*

MÄCK'ER-ĒL-GÄLE, *n.* A strong breeze. *Dryden.*

MÄCK'ER-ĒL-MĪNT, *n.* Spearmint. *Booth.*

MÄCK'ER-ĒL-SKŸ, *n.* A sky streaked or marked like a mackerel; cirro-stratus. *Hooke.*

MÄCK'IN-TÖSH, *n.* A water-tight outer garment or overcoat made of a stuff prepared with a solution of India rubber;—so called from the name of the inventor. *Brewer.*

MÄC'KLE, *v. a.* To sell weavers' goods to shopkeepers. *Bailey.* To contrive. *Wright.* [*Local.*]

MÄ'CLE, *n.* (*Min.*) 1. A mineral, called also *chiasolite*, found in prismatic crystals, imbedded in clay slate. *Brande.*

2. A blotch or spot in a mineral, shaped like the diamond in cards, supposed to proceed from some disturbance of the particles in the process of crystallization. *Francis.*

MÄC'LU-RĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of yellowish or brown color, and vitreous lustre;—called also *chondrodite*. *Dana.*

MÄC-RÖ-RI-ÖT'IC, *a.* [*Gr. μακρός*, long, and *βίος*, life.] (*Med.*) Living a long time. *Dunglison.*

MÄC-RÖ-CĒPH'A-LOŪS, *a.* [*Gr. μακρός*, long, and *κεφαλή*, the head.] Having a large head. *Hoblyn.*

MÄC-RÖ-CÖSM [*mă'krö-közm, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.*; *măk'ró-közm, Ja. C. Wr. Wb.*], *n.* [*Gr. μακρός*, long, and *κόσμος*, the world; *Sp. macrocosmo*]. The great or whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the *microcosm*, or little world of man. *Spenser.*

MÄC-RÖ-DÄC'TYL, *n.* [*Gr. μακρός*, long, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger.] (*Ornith.*) One of a family of wading birds having long toes. *Smart.*

MÄC-RÖ-DÄC'TY-LOŪS, *a.* (*Ornith.*) Furnished with long toes adapted for traversing floating leaves and aquatic herbage. *Maudslayi.*

MÄC-RÖ-DI-ÄG'Q-NÄL, *n.* [*Gr. μακρός*, long, and *διαγώνιος*, diagonal.] The longer of two diagonals. *Clarke.*

MÄ-CRÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr. μακρός*, long, and *λόγος*, a discourse; *L. macrologia*]. Long and tedious talk, with little matter; a diffuse style. *Bullockar.*

MÄ-CRÖM'E-TĒR, *n.* [*Gr. μακρός*, long, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the distance of inaccessible objects by means of two reflectors. *Hamilton.*

MÄ'CRON, *n.* [*Gr. μακρός*, long.] (*Gram.*) The mark [—] noting the long, open sound of a vowel, as of a in *fute*, and of o in *time*;—called also *macrotone*. *G. Brown.*

MÄC-RÖ-PHŸL'LOŪS, or **MÄ-CRÖPH'Y-LOŪS** (131), *a.* [*Gr. μακρός*, long, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having long leaves. *Smurt.*

MÄ-CRÖP'Q-DÄL, *n.* [*Gr. μακρός*, long, and *πῶς*, *ποῦς*, a foot.] Having large feet. *Hoblyn.*

MÄC-RÖ-PÖ'DI-AN, *n.* (*Zool.*) One of the *Macropodidae*. *P. Cyc.*

MÄC-RÖ-PÖD'I-DÆ, *n. pl.* A tribe of brachyurous, decapodous crustaceans, remarkable for the length of their feet. *Baird.*

MÄ-CRÖP'Q-DÖŪS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting an embryo the radicle of which is large in proportion to the rest of the body. *Henslow.*

MÄC'RÖ-PŪS, *n.* [*Gr. μακρός*, long, and *πῶς*, a foot.] (*Zool.*) The generic name of the kangaroo. *Waterhouse.*

MÄ-CRÖT'Y-POŪS, *a.* [*Gr. μακρός*, long, and *πότος*, sort.] Having a long form. *Wright.*

MÄ-CRÖŪ-RAN, *n.* [*Gr. μακρός*, long, and *οὐρά*, the tail.] (*Zool.*) One of the decapod crustaceans, having long tails, as the lobster *Brande.*

MÄ-CRÖŪ-ROŪS, or **MÄ-CRŪ-ROŪS**, *a.* (*Zool.*) Applied to decapod crustaceans which have long tails, as the lobster and the prawn. *Owen.*

† MÄC-TÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. mactatio*, a slaying.] The act of killing for sacrifice. *Shuckford.*

MÄC'U-LÄ, *n.*; *pl. MÄC'U-LÆ*. [*L. a spot or stain*]. A spot upon the skin or upon the sun, moon, or planets. *Burnet.*

MÄC'U-LÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. maculo*, maculate; *It. maculare*; *Sp. macular*; *Fr. maculer*]. [*i. maculated*; *pp. MACULATING*, *MACULATED*]. To stain; to spot; to blotch. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Syn.—See **STAIN**.

MÄC'U-LÄTE, *a.* Spotted; maculated. *Shak.*

MÄC'U-LÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. maculatio*; *It. maculazione*]. The act of maculating; a spot; a stain. *Shak.*

† MÄC'U-LÄ-TŪRE, *n.* A blotting paper. *Phillips.*

MÄC'ŪLE, *n.* A spot; a stain. [*n.*] *Johnson.*

MÄC'U-LÖSE' (129), *a.* [*L. maculosus*]. Spotted; maculated; blotched. *Bailey.*

MÄD, *a.* [*Goth. mad*, anger; *A. S. gemæd*, *gemæd*, *mad*.—*It. matto*.—*Sansc. mad*, to be drunk.]

1. Disordered in the mind; distracted; insane; crazy.

Much learning doth make thee mad. *Acts xxvi. 24.*

An undevout astronomer is mad. *Young.*

2. Expressing disorder of the mind; frantic.

His gesture fierce

He marked, and mad demeanor when alone. *Milton.*

3. Raging with any violent desire; furious.

The world is running mad after farce. *Dryden.*

4. Inflamed with anger; exasperated; angry.

This is a very common colloquial use of this word in this country; as, he was very mad; that is, very angry; and in this sense it is said to be very common in conversation in England. According to Halliwell, *mad* is used in the sense of *angry* in various dialects in England.—"Indeed, my dear, you make me *mad* sometimes." *Spectator*, No. 176.

MÄD, *v. a.* To make mad; to madden. "This mads me." [*n.*] *Dryden.*

MÄD, *v. n.* To be mad; to be furious.

The madding wheels

Of brazen chariots raged. *Milton.*

MÄD, } *n.* [*M. Goth. & A. S. matha*; *Dut. & MADE*, *Ger. made*]. An earthworm. *Ray.*

MÄD'ÄM, *n.* [*Fr. madame*; *ma* (*L. mea*), my, and *dame* (*L. domina*), dame.] The term of compliment used in address to a gentlewoman; a title given to a respectable elderly lady;—also to ladies of every degree.

MÄ-DÄME', *n.*; *pl. MESDAMES* (*mĕ-däm'*). [*Fr.*] Madam; ladyship; a title of respect for a married lady. *Boyer.*

MÄD'-ÄP-PLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, the fruit of which is of an oblong egg-shape, and used for

soups and sauces; a species of nightshade; *Solanum melongena*;—called also *egg-plant*, and *Jews's-apple*. *Eng. Cyc.*

MÄD-A-RÖ'SIS, *n.* [*Gr. μάδρωσις*; *μαδρός*, bald.] (*Med.*) Loss of the hair, particularly of the eyelashes. *Dunglison.*

MÄD'BRÄIN, *n.* A giddy person; one disordered in mind. *Ash.*

MÄD'BRÄIN, *a.* Disordered in mind; mad-brained. "A madbrain rudesby." *Shak.*

MÄD'BRÄINED (-bränd), *a.* Disordered in mind; hot-headed; madbrain. *Shak.*

MÄD'CÄP, *n.* [*Eng. mad* and *cap*, taken for the head, or contracted from *L. caput*, the head.] A madman; a wild, hot-brained fellow.

The nimble-footed madcap Prince of Wales. *Shak.*

MÄD'DEN (-dn), *v. a.* [*i. MADDENED*; *pp. MAD-DENING*, *MADDENED*]. To make mad; to enrage; to exasperate; to irritate; to inflame. *Thomson.*

MÄD'DEN, *v. n.* To become mad; to act as mad. They rave, recite, and madden round the land. *Pope.*

MÄD'DER, *n.* [*A. S. mæddere*, or *maddre*].

1. (*Bot.*) A perennial plant having a root composed of long succulent shoots; *Rubia tinctorum*. *Loudon.*

2. The prepared root of the *Rubia tinctorum*, used as a red dye-stuff. *Ure.*

MÄD'DING, *p. a.* 1. Causing madness. 2. Being mad; furious; raving.

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife. *Gray.*

MÄDE, *i. & p.* from *make*. See **MAKE**.

MÄD'E-CÄSS, *n.*; *pl. MÄD'E-CÄSS-ĒS*. (*Geog.*) A native of Madagascar. *Eurishano.*

† MÄD'E-FÄC'TION, *n.* [*L. mædefacio*, to make wet.] The act of making wet. *Bacon.*

† MÄD'E-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* Mædefaction. *Bailey.*

† MÄD'E-FŸ, *v. a.* [*L. mædefacio*; *mædeo* (*Gr. μάδω*), to be wet, and *facio*, to make.] To moisten; to make wet. *Cockeram.*

MÄ-DEI'RA [*mă-dĕ'ra, Ja. K. Sm. C. Wr.*; *mă-dĕ'ra, Wb.*], *n.* A rich wine made in the island of Madeira.

MÄD-EM-OR-ŠĒLLE' (*măd-ĕm-wă-zĕl'*), *n.* [*Fr. ma, my, and demoiselle*, a young lady.]

1. † The eldest daughter of the French king's brother.

2. † A title formerly given to a married woman when not of noble birth. *Spies.*

3. A title given to a young lady or to a young girl; miss. *Fleming & Tibbins.*

MÄDGE-HÖW'LET, *n.* [*Fr. machette*]. An owl. "I'll sit in a barn with madgewowlet." *B. Jonson.*

MÄD'HĒAD-FŸ, *a.* Hot-headed; full of fancies. "Out, you mad-headed ape." *Shak.*

MÄD'-HÖŪSE, *n.* A house for lunatics; an insane hospital; a lunatic asylum. *L'Estrange.*

MÄ'DI-A, *n.* [*Gr. μάδης*, bald.] (*Bot.*) A genus of composite plants of S. America and California, useful as a source of vegetable oil. *Brande.*

† MÄD'ID, *a.* [*L. madidus*]. Wet; moist; drenched; dank; dropping. *Bailey.*

MÄD'LY, *ad.* In a mad manner; with madness; insanely; furiously; wildly. *Dryden.*

MÄD'MÄN, *n.*; *pl. MÄD'MĒN*. A man void of reason; a maniac; a lunatic.

Lovers and madmen have such seething brains,

Such shaping fantasies. *Shak.*

MÄD'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being mad or insane; violent and confirmed insanity; want of reason; frenzy; lunacy; distraction.

There are degrees of madness as of folly. *Locke.*

2. Wildness of passion; fury; rage.

He raved with all the madness of despair. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See **INSANITY**.

MÄ-DÖN'NÄ, *n.*; *pl. MÄ-DÖN'NÄS*. [*It. madonna*, my lady; *Sp. madona*.]

1. Madame;—a term of compliment. *Shak.*

2. A picture of the Virgin Mary. *Rymer.*

MÄ-DÖ'QUA, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of antelope,

the smallest of all horned animals, being scarcely so large as the English hare. *Eng. Cyc.*

MAD'RE-PÖRE, n. [Fr. *madrepore*; *madré*, spotted, and *pore*, a pore.] A genus of corals having tree-like stems, a terminal head larger than the lateral ones, and twelve tentacles. *Dana.*



MAD'RE-PQ-RITE, n. 1. (*Min.*) A species of columnar carbonate of lime, found in Norway and Greenland;—so called on account of its occurring in radiated prismatic concretions resembling the stars of madrepores. *Brande.*
2. (*Pal.*) A fossil madrepora. *Ogilvie.*

MAD'RI-ER, or MA-DRIER' [mad-rer', *Ja. Wb.* *Ash*; mad-rer', *K. Sm. C. Wb.*], n. [Fr.] (*Mal.*)

1. A thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of a petard when charged, with which it is applied against a gate or any thing intended to be broken down. *Brande.*

2. A flat beam laid at the bottom of a moat or ditch to support a wall. *Brande.*

MAD'RI-GÁL, n. [It. *madrigale*; Sp. & Fr. *madrigal*.]

1. A little piece of poetry which contains an ingenious, gallant, and delicate thought; a short amorous or pastoral poem. *Marlow.*

2. (*Mus.*) An elaborate vocal composition, commonly in five or six parts, much in fashion in Italy and England in the 16th and 17th centuries. *Moore.*

See The etymology of this word is altogether lost. — Rengifo says, corrupted from *mandral*, a sheepfold. Cardinal Bembo agrees with Rengifo, adding, it is of Provençal origin. Huot derives it from *Martegaux*, a people of Provence. Covarruvias derives it from *mandra* [a sheepfold]. Ferrari derives it from Sp. *madragar*, to rise in the morning. Menage suggests it had its origin in a town called *Madrigal* in Spain. Others, supposing the earliest specimens of this kind of poetry were addressed to the Virgin (*alla madre*), have thence derived *madriale* and *madrigale*. *Brande.* — From It. & Sp. *mandra*, a fold; Fr. *mandre*; L. *mandra*; Gr. *μάδρα*. *Richardson.*

MAD'RI-GÁL-LER, n. A writer of madrigals. *Pope.*

MAD'-WOM-AN (mád'wóm-an), n. A woman deprived of reason. *Ash.*

MAD'WORT (mád'würt), n. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, supposed by the ancients to have the power of allaying madness; *Alyssum*. *Loudon.*

MÄL'STROM (mäl'strum), n. A noted whirlpool on the coast of Norway;—hence, a large whirlpool.

MÆ-NÜ'RA, n. (*Ornith.*) A singular genus of birds found in New South Wales; the lyre-bird or lyre-tail. — See *LYRE-BIRD*. *P. Cyc.*

MÄ-ES-TÖ'SÖ [mä-es-tö'sö, *K.*; mä-es-tö'sö, *Sm.*; mä-es-tö'sö, *Ja.*], ad. [It.] (*Mus.*) With grandeur, strength, and firmness.

† **MÄF'FLE, v. n.** [Dut. *mafflen*.] To stutter; to stammer. "*Maffling* speech." *Holland.*

† **MÄF'FLER, n.** A stammerer. *Ainsworth.*

MÄG-A-ZÏNE' (mäg-a-zën'), n. [Ar. *maghazin*, a place for holding valuable articles. *Landais.* — It. *magazzino*; Old Sp. *almagacen*; Sp. *almacen*; Fr. *magasin*.]

1. A receptacle for military stores, commonly for gunpowder, ammunition, or arms;—sometimes for provisions; a warehouse; a storehouse.

2. In a ship of war, a close room in the hold, where gunpowder is kept. *Brande.*

3. A periodical literary, scientific, or miscellaneous publication or pamphlet, distinct from a newspaper or review. The earliest publication of this kind in England was the Gentleman's *Magazine*, which first appeared in London in 1731, and which still exists [1874].

MÄG-A-ZÏN'ER, n. A writer for a magazine. "If a *magaziner* be dull." *Goldsmith.*

MÄG-A-ZÏN'ING, a. Conducting a magazine. [R.] Of *magazing* chiefs, whose rival page With monthly medley courts the curious age. *Byron.*

MÄG-A-ZÏN'IST, n. A writer for a magazine; *magaziner*. *N. A. Rev.*

† **MÄG'BÖTE, n.** [A. S. *mæg-bot*; *mæg*, a kinsman, and *böte*, compensation.] (*Law.*) In an-

cient times, a compensation for murdering one's kinsman. *Whishaw.*

MÄG'DA-LËN, n. An inmate of a female penitentiary. *For. Qu. Rev.*

MÄG-DÄ'LE-ÖN, n. [Gr. *μαγδάλια*, a cylinder.] (*Med.*) Any medicine rolled into the form of a cylinder,—particularly a plaster. *Dunglison.*

† **MÄGE** (mäj), n. [L. *magus*; Fr. *mage*.] A magician; a magian. *Spenser.*

MÄG-EL-LÄN'IC, a. (*Astron.*) Noting three nebulae or whitish appearances like clouds, seen in the southern heavens, but with the apparent motions of the stars;—named after *Magellan*, who first discovered them. *Herschel.*

MÄG-GTÖ'RE (mä-jst're), a. [It.] (*Mus.*) Greater in respect to scales, &c.; major. *Moore.*

MÄG'GOT, n. [M. Goth. & A. S. *matha*; W. *macar*; Dan. *madike*; Sw. *mätt*.]

1. † A worm or grub. *Roy.*

2. A whim; a caprice; an odd fancy. *Shak.*

3. (*Ent.*) A fly in its larva state. *Harris.*

MÄG'GOT-I-NËSS, n. The state of being maggoty or full of maggots. *Johnson.*

MÄG'GOT-ISH, a. Whimsical; maggoty. *Bailey.*

MÄG'GOT-Y, a. 1. Full of maggots. *Johnson.*
2. Capricious; whimsical; fidgety. *Norris.*

MÄG'GOT-Y-HËAD'ED, a. Having a head full of fancies. *Life of A. Wood.*

MÄ'GÏ, n. pl. [L.] Wise men of the East; a caste of priests among the Persians and Medes; magians. *Fotherby.*

MÄ'GÏ-AN, a. Relating to the magi or magians. The *magian* superstition of two independent beings. *Bp. Watson.*

MÄ'GÏ-AN, n. One of the ancient magi; one of a caste of hereditary priests among the ancient Medes and Persians. *Dr. Campbell.*

See The name has been derived by modern Orientalists from *mag* or *mag*, signifying *priest* in the Pehlvi language. *Brande.*

MÄ'GÏ-AN-ÏSM, n. The doctrines of the ancient magi. *Smart.*

MÄG'IC, n. [Gr. *μαγία*, *μάγος*; L. *magia*, of the magi, an enchanter; It. & Sp. *magia*; Fr. *magie*.] The art of putting in action the power of spirits, or the occult powers of nature; sorcery; necromancy; enchantment.

The arts of *magic* were equally condemned by the public opinion and by the laws of Rome. *Gibbon.*

MÄG'IC, a. [Gr. *μαγικός*; L. *magicus*; It. & Sp. *magico*; Fr. *magique*.]

1. Relating to sorcery; necromantic.

2. Done or produced by magic; proceeding from magic. "*Magic* structures." *Milton.*

Magic lantern. — See *LANTERN*.

MÄG'IC-AL-LY, ad. By magic or enchantment.

MA-GÏ'CIAN (mä-jsh-an), n. [Fr. *magicien*.] One who practises, or is skilled in, magic; an enchanter; a necromancer; a sorcerer; a conjurer. *Shak.*

MÄG'IC-SQUARE, n. A term denoting a series of numbers in arithmetical progression, arranged in the equal cells of a square in such a manner that the vertical, horizontal, and diagonal, columns give the same sum. *Brande.*

1	9	3
3	5	7
9	1	6

Magic square.

MA-GLÏP' [mä-glïp', *Sm. O.*; mä-glïp', *C. Wb.*], n. A gelatinous compound of linseed oil and mastic varnish, used by artists as a vehicle for colors;—written also *magilph* and *megliph*. *Brande.*

MÄG'I-LÛS, n. (*Zool.*) A genus of gasteropods the mouth of whose shell is prolonged into a tube.

MÄ-GÏ'S TER, n. [L., a *master*.] An appellation given, in the middle ages, to persons of scientific or literary distinction;—equivalent to the modern title of *Doctor*. *Brande.*

See It is contracted to *Master*, *Master*, or *M.*, a title of power or authority.

MÄG-IS-TË'RI-AL, a. [L. *magistralis*; It. *magistrale*; Sp. & Fr. *magistral*.]

1. Pertaining, or suitable, to a master, or a

magistrate; authoritative; domineering; lordly; imperious; despotic. "*Magistral* authority." *Dryden.*

2. Stately; majestic; august; lofty; proud. Pretences go a great way with men that take fair words and *magistral* looks for current payment. *L'Estrange.*

3. (*Alchemy*.) Prepared, as a magistery. "*The magistral salt*." *Grev.*

Syn.—*Magistral* implies the assumption of authority or greatness, and is often offensive; *magestic* is natural and real. *Magistral* or *lordly* air or tone; *authoritative*, *domineering*, or *imperious* manner; *despotic* authority; *arrogant* pretensions; *magestic* form; *stately* appearance; *lofty* style or pretension.

MÄG-IS-TË'RI-AL-LY, ad. In a magistral manner; authoritatively; imperiously. *Bacon.*

MÄG-IS-TË'RI-AL-NËSS, n. Quality of being magistral; haughtiness; air of a master.

† **MÄG'IS-TËR-Y, n.** [L. *magisterium*.] (*Alchemy*.) A powder or precipitate, produced by the dilution of certain solutions with water. "*Magistery* of bismuth." *Brande.*

MÄG'IS-TRA-CY, n. [L. *magistratus*.]
1. Office or dignity of a magistrate. *Blackstone.*
2. The body of magistrates. *Smart.*

MÄG'IS-TRAL, a. [Fr.] 1. Prepared extemporaneously, as medicine. *Dunglison.*
2. † Magistral; authoritative. *Cotgrave.*

MÄG'IS-TRAL, n. 1. (*Med.*) A sovereign medicine. "*Receipts and magistralis*." *Burton.*

2. (*Fort.*) The tracing or guiding line from which the position of the parts of a work are determined. *Stoecker.*

3. (*Mining*.) The roasted and pulverized copper of pyrites added to the ground ores of silver for the purpose of decomposing the horn silver present. *Ure.*

† **MÄG-IS-TRÄL'I-TY, n.** Despotic authority in opinions. *Bacon.*

† **MÄG'IS-TRÄL-LY, ad.** Magisterially. *Horsley.*

MÄG'IS-TRÄTE, n. [L. *magistratus*; It. *magistrato*; Sp. *magistrado*; Fr. *magistrat*.] A public civil officer invested with authority, as a president, a governor, or a justice of the peace.

MÄG-IS-TRÄT'IC, a. Relating to a magis-
MÄG-IS-TRÄT'IC-AL, a. *trate*. [R.] *Bp. Taylor.*

MÄG'IS-TRÄT-URE, n. [Fr.] 1. The office or the dignity of a magistrate; magistracy. *Wright.*

2. The body of magistrates. [R.] *West. Rev.*

MÄG'MA, n. [L., from Gr. *μάγμα*; *μάσσω*, to blend together.]

1. A crude mixture of mineral or organic matters in a thin pasty state. *Ure.*

2. (*Med.*) The residuum obtained after expressing certain substances to extract the fluid parts of them, or after treating a substance with water, alcohol, or other menstruum; a thick ointment or confection. *Dunglison.*

MÄG'NA EHÄR'TÄ (mäg-na-kär'tä), n. [L., *Great Charter*.] (*Eng. Hist.*) The "*Great Charter of the Realm*," signed by King John, in 1215, and confirmed by his successor, Henry III. *P. Cyc.*

† **MÄG-NÄL'I-TY, n.** [L. *magnalia*.] A great thing; something great. *Broune.*

MÄG-NA-NÏM'I-TY, n. [L. *magnanimitas*; It. *magnanimità*; Sp. *magnanimidad*; Fr. *magnanimité*.] Greatness of mind; elevation of soul, thought, feeling, or sentiment;—opposed to *pusillanimity* or *mean-spiritedness*;—elevated bravery; magnanimous disposition; generosity.

Sir Thomas Elvot (1535) speaks of the new familiar words "*trugality*," "*temperance*," "*subility*," and "*magnanimity*" as being not in his day in general use, "*magnanimity*," however, is in Chaucer. *French.*

Syn.—*Magnanimity* is a quality of the mind, partakes of heroism, and is the virtue of power; *generosity* is rather a quality of the heart, partakes more of humanity, and is the virtue of opulence.

MÄG-NÄN'I-MOÏN (mäg-nän'e-mö), a. [L. *magnanimus*; *magnus*, great, and *animus*, the soul; It. & Sp. *magnanimo*; Fr. *magnanime*.]

1. Great of mind; elevated in sentiment; exalted; lofty; great-souled; noble; generous; honorable; disinterested; liberal; brave.

2. Proceeding from, or showing, magnanimity. "*Magnanimous* thoughts." *Milton.*

MAG-NÂN'I-MOÛS-LY, *ad.* With magnanimity; nobly; bravely.

A complete and generous of spirit, as a man to perform just, skilfully, and courageously, in offices of peace and war. *Milton.*

MAG'NÂSE, *a.* Noting an excellent black pigment which dries rapidly. *Wcale.*

MAG'NÂTE, *n.*; *pl.* **MAG'NÂTES**. [*L. magnus*, great; *Low L. pl. magnates*; *Fr. magnat*.]

1. A grandee; a nobleman; a man of rank, opulence, or fashion; a distinguished person. *Burke.*

2. *pl.* The title of the noble estate in the national representation of Hungary, and formerly also of Poland. *Brande.*

† **MAG'NÊS**, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. μάγνης*.] Magnet. — See **MAGNET**. *Spenser.*

MAG-NÊ'SI-A (*măg-nê-zhê-a*), *n.* [*Fr. magnésie*, from *Gr. μάγνης*, a kind of soapstone found in magnesia.] (*Chem.*) The only known oxide of magnesium; a white, tasteless, soft, earthy substance, gently purgative, used in medicine. *Brande.*

MAG-NÊ'SI-AN (*măg-nê-zhê-an*), *a.* Relating to, or containing, magnesia. *Brande.*

MAG'NÊ-SÎTE, *n.* (*Min.*) 1. Carbonate of magnesia, or native magnesia. *Brande.*

2. Hydrous silicate of magnesia; — called also *sea-foam*, and *meerschauum*. *Duna.*

MAG-NÊ'SI-ÛM (*măg-nê-zhê-um*), *n.* (*Chem.*) The metallic base of magnesia. *Brande.*

MAG'NET, *n.* [*Gr. Μάγνης*, *Maynêros*, a dweller in Magnesia, in Asia Minor; *L. magnes*, *magnetis*; *It. magnete*.] An ore, usually of a dark-gray hue, and a dull-metallic lustre, consisting chiefly of two oxides of iron, together with a small portion of quartz and alumina; natural magnet; the loadstone.

The properties of a magnet are, 1. It attracts iron in all its states except the oxides. 2. If formed into a bar, and suspended freely by a hair, it will turn itself around and settle into some one position. 3. By rubbing on a bar of steel it will give the bar the same properties. 4. The position of rest is different at different places, and different at the same place at distant periods of time. *Brande.*

Artificial magnet, a body, as a bar or mass of steel or iron, to which the magnetic property has been imparted by the presence of a body possessing it, or by certain processes.

MAG-NÊT'IC, } *a.* [*It. & Sp. magnetico*; *Fr. magnétique*.]

1. Relating to the magnet or to magnetism; containing magnetism. *Newton.*

2. Having power to attract; attractive. They, as they move towards his all-cheering lamp, Turn as if by their various motions, or are turned By his magnetic beam. *Milton.*

Magnetic amplitude, an arc of the horizon intercepted between the sun in his rising or setting and the east and west points of the compass. — *Magnetic azimuth*, an arc of the horizon intercepted between the magnetic meridian and the sun's azimuth circle. — *Magnetic battery*, a compound magnet, or a series of simple or horseshoe magnets lying one over the other with all their poles similarly disposed, and fastened together in a leather or copper case, so as to act in concert. — *Magnetic compensator*, a contrivance for counteracting the effect of iron in deranging the bearings of a ship's compass. — *Magnetic curves*, the position in which iron filings arrange themselves from one pole to the other of a powerful magnet over which they are sprinkled. — *Magnetic dip*, a property of the magnetic needle by which one of its poles inclines towards the earth. — *Magnetic equator*, a line drawn through those points of the earth's surface where the dipping needle is at rest in a horizontal position. — *Magnetic induction*, the power which a magnet has of communicating its properties to a bar of steel placed near to it, though not touching it. — *Magnetic meridian*, a vertical circle in the heavens which intersects the horizon in the magnetic poles. — *Magnetic needle*, an artificial magnet, consisting of a slender piece of steel, balanced on a pivot, so that it may settle in the magnetic meridian. — *Magnetic poles*, the two points on the earth's surface, one in the northern and the other in the southern hemisphere, at which the dipping needle is at rest in a horizontal position. — *Magnetic pyrites*, native black sulphuret of iron, — so named from its attracting the magnetic needle. — *Magnetic telegraph*, an instrument employed for communicating intelligence by means of electricity, or of electro-magnetism; electric telegraph. *Brande.*

MAG-NÊT'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* By the power of magnetism or attraction. *Burton.*

MAG-NÊT'IC-AL-NÊSS, *n.* The quality of being magnetic. *Hist. of the Royal Society.*

MAG-NÊ-TI'CIAN, *n.* Magnetist. *Murchison.*

† **MAG-NÊT'IC-NÊSS**, *n.* The quality of being magnetic; magneticalness. *Waterhouse.*

MAG-NÊT'ICS, *n. pl.* The principles or the science of magnetism. *Smart.*

MAG-NÊ-TIF'ER-OÛS, *a.* [*Eng. magnetism*, and *L. fero*, to bear.] Producing, or conducting, magnetism. *Craig.*

MAG-NÊT-ISM, *n.* [*It. & Sp. magnetismo*; *Fr. magnétisme*.] — See **MAGNET**.

1. The property of being magnetic; the power of the magnet to attract iron. *Glanvill.*

2. Power similar to that of the magnet; the power of attraction. "The magnetism of interest." *Glanvill.*

3. The science which investigates the phenomena presented by natural and artificial magnets, and the laws by which they are connected.

Terrestrial magnetism, the action of the magnetic fluid in or about the earth, — the effects of that action being manifested in the phenomena presented by magnetized needles and bars. *P. Cyc.* — *Animal magnetism*. See **MESMERISM**.

MAG-NÊT-IST, *n.* One versed in magnetism; magnetician. *Qu. Rev.*

MAG-NÊ-TITE, *n.* (*Min.*) Magnetic iron ore. *Brande.*

MAG-NÊT-I-ZÂ'TION, *n.* The act of magnetizing; mode by which magnetism can be communicated to a bar or mass of steel or iron. *Nichol.*

MAG-NÊT-IZE, *v. a.* [*It. magnetizzare*; *Fr. magnétiser*.] [*i.* **MAGNETIZED**; *pp.* **MAGNETIZING**, **MAGNETIZED**.] To impregnate or imbue with magnetism; to make magnetic. *Brande.*

MAG-NÊT-IZE, *v. n.* To become imbued with magnetism. "Magnetized bars." *Nichol.*

MAG-NÊT-I-ZÊE', *n.* One who is magnetized. *Brande.*

MAG-NÊT-IZ-ER, *n.* He who, or that which, magnetizes. *P. Cyc.*

MAG-NÊ-TÔ-E-LÊC'TRIC, *a.* Pertaining to magneto-electricity. *Ogilvie.*

MAG-NÊ-TÔ-E-LÊC'TRIC-I-TY, *n.* That force or fluid which is produced by the action of a magnet, and which has certain principles in common with electricity; — that branch of natural philosophy which is established on the ascertained fact that magnetism and electricity have certain principles in common. *Faraday.*

MAG-NÊT-O-GRÂPH, *n.* [*Eng. magnet*, and *Gr. γραφή*, to write.] An instrument for taking photographic impressions to show the variations of the magnet. *Crabb.*

MAG-NÊT-ÔM'Ê-TÊR, *n.* [*Eng. magnet*, and *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of magnetism. *Smart.*

MAG-NÊT-O-MÊT'RIC, *a.* Pertaining to the magnetometer. *Ross.*

MAG-NÊT-O-MÔ'TOR, *n.* [*L. magnes*, *magnētis*, a magnet, and *motor*, a mover.] A voltaic series of two or more large plates, employed to exhibit electro-magnetic phenomena. *Brande.*

MAG-NI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be magnified; — that may be extolled. *Browne.*

MAG-NIF'IC, } *a.* [*L. magnificus*; *magnis*, great, and *facio*, to make; *It. & Sp. magnifico*; *Fr. magnifique*.] Great; noble; illustrious; grand; magnificent; splendid.

O Parent! these are thy *magnific* deeds. *Milton.*

MAG-NIF'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a magnificent manner.

MAG-NIF'IC-ÂT, *n.* [*L. It. magnifies*.] The song or thanksgiving of the Virgin Mary. — See *Luke i. 46.* *Gent. Mag.*

† **MAG-NIF'IC-ÂTE**, *v. a.* [*L. magnifico*, *magnificatus*.] To praise highly; to magnify. *Marston.*

MAG-NIF'IC-ÂTION, *n.* [*L. magnificatio*.] The act of magnifying. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

MAG-NIF'IC-ENCE, *n.* [*L. magnificentia*; *It. magnificenza*; *Sp. magnificencia*; *Fr. magnificence*.]

1. † Generosity; munificence. *Chaucer.*

2. The state of being magnificent; grandeur of appearance; splendor; pomp. *Not Babylon,*

Not great Alcairo, such magnificence
Equalled in all her glories to enshrine
Belus or Serapis, their gods. *Milton.*

Syn. — The magnificence of ancient Rome; magnificence of a royal entertainment; the grandeur of the pyramids or of an edifice; splendor of dress or of scenery; military pomp, or the pomp of a triumphal procession. — A magnificent entertainment; grand show; splendid display; majestic appearance; pompous manner. — See **GRANDEUR**.

MAG-NIF'IC-ENT, *a.* 1. † Generous; munificent. [He] becometh liberal and magnificent. *Holland.*

2. Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous. Man he made, and for him built, Magnificent, this world. *Milton.*

3. Fond of splendor; showy; stately. *Sidney.* *Syn.* — See **SUBLIME**.

MAG-NIF'IC-ENT-LY, *ad.* With magnificence; splendidly; nobly. *Dryden.*

MAG-NIF'IC-Ô, *n.* [*It.*] A grandee of Venice. The duke himself, and the magnifices. *Shak.*

MAG'NI-FI-ER, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, magnifies or enlarges. *Burton.*

2. One who praises; an extoller. *Browne.*

MAG'NI-FY, *v. a.* [*L. magnifico*; *magnus*, great, and *facio*, to make; *It. magnificare*; *Sp. magnificar*; *Fr. magnifier*.] [*i.* **MAGNIFIED**; *pp.* **MAGNIFYING**, **MAGNIFIED**.]

1. To make great; to increase the bulk to the eye, as by a convex glass; to exaggerate; to augment; to enlarge; to amplify. *Locke.*

2. To praise greatly; to extol highly; to exalt; to elevate. "My soul doth magnify the Lord." *Luke i. 46.*

To magnify one's self, to raise in pride or pretension. "The king shall magnify himself." *Dan. xi. 36.*

† **MAG'NI-FY**, *v. n.* To have effect; to avail. "This magnified but little with my father." [*A cant use.*] *Spectator.*

MAG'NI-FY-ING, *p. a.* That magnifies; making great; as, "A magnifying glass."

MAG'NI-FY-ING-GLÂSS, *n.* A glass that magnifies; a convexo-convex lens, which increases the apparent magnitude of an object seen through it. *Halifax.*

MAG-NÎL'O-QUÊNCE, *n.* [*L. magniloquentia*; *magnus*, great, and *loquor*, *loquens*, to speak; *It. magniloquenza*.] Pompous or lofty language; boasting; grandiloquence. *Bentley.*

MAG-NÎL'O-QUÊNT, *a.* Big in words; lofty in speech; bombastic; grandiloquent. *Blount.*

MAG-NÎL'O-QUÊNT-LY, *ad.* With pompous language; bombastically. *Ec. Rev.*

MAG-NÎL'O-QUOÛS, *a.* [*L. magniloquus*.] Big in words; bombastic; magniloquent. *Bailey.*

MAG'NI-TÛDE, *n.* [*L. magnitudo*; *It. magnitudine*; *Sp. magnitud*.]

1. Comparative size or bulk; extent; dimension; as, "The magnitude of an object."

2. Greatness; grandeur; loftiness. *Milton.*

3. Consequence; importance. *Wright.*

4. (*Math.*) A quantity; that which has extension; anything that can be increased, diminished, and measured, as a line, a surface, an angle, or a number. *Elliot.*

Syn. — See **SIZE**.

MAG-NÔ-LI-A, *n.* [*L. It. Sp. magnolia*; *Fr. magnolier*.] — Named after Pierre Magnol, Professor of Botany at Montpellier in the 17th century. [*Bot.*] A genus of trees and shrubs, of several species, of great beauty, usually with large, fragrant flowers. *Loudon.*

MAG'QT, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of ape inhabiting North Africa; *Simia inuus*, or *Simia sylvestris* of Linnaeus. *Eng. Cyc.*

MAG'QT-PÎE, *n.* A magpie. — See **MAGPIE**. *Shak.*

MAG'PIE (*măg'pî*), *n.* [*"L. pica*, a pie, or magpie, and *mag*, contracted from *Margaret*, as *phil* applied to a sparrow, and *poll* to a parrot." *Johnson.* — *W. pia*. — "Magot is the original name of the bird, being the familiar appellation given to pies, as we say Robin to a red-breast, Tom to a titmouse, Philip to a sparrow, &c." *Steevens.* — "Abbreviation of *magot-pie*, — probably from the French *magot*, a monkey, because the bird chatters



Magpie (*Pica caudata*).

and plays droll tricks like a monkey." *Nares.* (*Orniith.*) A bird of the crow tribe, having black and white feathers, sometimes taught to talk; *Pica caudata.* *Brande.*

MAG'PIE-MÖTH, n. (*Ent.*) A black and white moth, the larvæ of which feed on the currant; *Abraxas grossularia.* *Ogilvie.*

MAG'UEY, n. (*Bot.*) A species of Agave, cultivated in Mexico, chiefly for the spirituous liquor, called *pulque*, which is made from it. *Humboldt.*

MÄ'GÜS, n.; pl. MÄ'GÜ. [*L.*, from Gr. *μάγος*.] 1. An ancient Oriental philosopher. 2. One versed in magic; a magician. *Littleton.*

MAGYAR (mä'd'jar), *n.* (*Geog.*) One of a race in Hungary and Transylvania. *P. Cyc.*

MÄG'Y-DÄRE (mä'g'e-där), *n.* [*Gr. μαγικός*; *L. magidaris.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MÄ-HÄ-BÄ'RÄ-TÄ, } *n.* A great Indian epic
MÄ-HÄ-BHÄ'RÄ-TÄM, } poem, the subject of
which is a long civil war between two dynasties
of ancient India, the Thurus and Pandus. It
embraces the whole circle of Indian mythology;
and it is the most celebrated epic poem of the
Hindoos after the Romayna. *P. Cyc.*

MÄ'HÄ-DÖ, n. (*Eastern Myth.*) A name of one
of the Indian deities, from whom the Ganges is
fabled to spring. *Brande.*

MÄ-HÄ-LÄB, n. (*Bot.*) A species of cherry, the
fruit of which affords a violet dye and the fer-
mented liquor called *kirschwasser*. *Ure.*

MÄH-BÜB, n. A Turkish gold coin answering to
the sequin. *Crabb.*

MA-HÖG'A-NIZE, v. a. To paint in imitation of
mahogany. *Ogilvie.*

MA-HÖG'A-NY, n. (*Bot.*) 1. A tree growing in the
West Indies and Central America, and known
as the *Swietenia mahagoni*. 2. The wood of the tree, which is beautiful,
hard, of reddish color, and highly valued for
cabinet furniture. *Loudon.*

MA-HÖM'E-DAN, n. A Mahometan. *Guthrie.*

MA-HÖM'E-TAN, n. A follower or disciple of
Mahomet; a Mussulman; — written also *Mo-
hammedan.* *Addison.*

MA-HÖM'E-TAN, a. Relating to Mahomet or to
Mahometans. *Prideaux.*

MA-HÖM'E-TAN-ISM, n. The religion of Mahom-
etans, or the religion taught by Mahomet and
contained in the Alcoran; Mohammedanism;
Islamism; Islam. *Bp. Watson.*

MA-HÖM'E-TAN-IZE, v. a. To render conforma-
ble to Mahometanism. *Swinburne.*

†MÄ'HQ-MET-ISM, n. Mahometanism. *Prideaux.*

†MÄ-HÖM'ET-IST, n. A Mahometan. *Fulke.*

†MÄ-HÖM'ET-RY, n. Mahometanism. *Herbert.*

MÄ-HÖNE', n. A large Turkish ship. *Crabb.*

MÄ-HÖ'NI-A, n. (*Bot.*) A genus of North Amer-
ican shrubs; ash-berberry. *Loudon.*

MÄ'HÖT, n. (*Bot.*) An American tree. *Lee.*

†MÄ'HÖUND, n. A contemptuous name for Ma-
homet, — sometimes also for the devil. *Skelton.*

MAH-RÄT'TÄŞ (mä-rät'täz), *n. pl.* (*Geog.*) Na-
tives of Mahrratta. *Barnshaw.*

†MÄ-HÜ'MET-TAN, n. A Mahometan. *Cole.*

†MÄ-HÜ'MET-ISM, n. Mahometanism. *Fanshawe.*

MÄ'IAN (mä'yan), *n.* [*Gr. μαία*, a large crab.]
(*Zool.*) The spider crab. — See *SPIDER*. *P. Cyc.*

MÄID (mäid), *n.* [*Goth. magath, meden*; *A. S. mæden, or mæden*; *Frs. mageth*; *Dut. maid, or maagd*; *Ger. magd, or mädchen*; *Gael. maigh-
dean*; *M. moidyn*. — *Pers. madeh.*] 1. An unmarried woman; a virgin; a maiden.
The maid who modestly conceals
her beauties, while she hides reveals. *Moore.* 2. A female servant. *Shak.*

MÄID, a. Female; — used in composition; as,
"A maid-servant"; "A maid-child." *Leviticus.*

MÄID, n. (*Ich.*) The common name of the female
of the thornback; *Raja clavata.* *Yarrell.*

MÄID'EN (mä'dn), *n.* [*A. S. mæden*. — See *MAID*.] 1. An unmarried woman; virgin; maid. *Shak.* 2. A kind of tub or washing-machine. *Johnson.* 3. A sham-colored instrument, formerly used
in Scotland to brandish criminals. *Jamieson.*

MÄID'EN (mä'dn), *a.* 1. Relating to, or consist-
ing of, virgins. "The maiden throng." *Addison.* 2. Fresh; new; unused; unpolluted; first
produced; as, "A maiden speech." When I am dead, strew me o'er
With maiden flowers. *Shak.* 3. † Strong; impregnable, as a castle. *Warton.*

MÄID'EN, v. n. To act like a maiden. *Bp. Hall.*

MÄID'EN-ÄS-SIZE', n. (*Law.*) An assize at
which no capital conviction takes place. *Burrit.*

MÄID'EN-HÄIR (mä'dn-här), *n.* A name applied
to ferns of the genus *Adiantum*, found wild on
damp, shaded rocks. *Loudon.*

MÄID'EN-HÄAD, n. 1. Maidenhood. *Fairfax.* 2. Uncontaminated state; freshness. *Shak.*

MÄID'EN-HÄAD'ED, a. Having the device of a
maid; as, "Maiden-headed shield." *Spenser.*

†MÄID'EN-HÖDE, n. Maidenhood. *Gower.*

MÄID'EN-HOOD (mä'dn-hüd), *n.* [*A. S. mæden-
had.*] The state of a maid; virginity; virgin
purity; freedom from contamination. Maidenhood she loves, and will be swift
To do a virgin's. *Milton.*

MÄID'EN-LIKE (mä'dn-lik), *a.* Maidently. *More.*

MÄID'EN-LI-NÉSS, n. The behavior of a maiden;
gentleness; modesty. *Sherwood.*

MÄID'EN-LIP (mä'dn-lip), *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MÄID'EN-LY (mä'dn-lē), *a.* Like a maid; gentle;
modest. "A maidently Christian." *Hammond.*

MÄID'EN-LY (mä'dn-lē), *ad.* Like a maid. *Skelton.*

MÄID'EN-PINK, n. A species of *Dianthus*. *Booth.*

MÄID'HOOD (mäid'hüd), *n.* Maidenhood. *Shak.*

MÄID-MÄ'RJ-AN (mäid-mär'j-an) [mäid-mär'yan, *S. W. K.*; mäid-mär'j-an, *Sm. R.*; mäid-mär'j-an, *W. R.*], *n.* 1. † One of the characters in the old Morris
dance; the queen of May. *Todd.* 2. † A buffoon or boy dressed in girls' clothes
to dance a Morris dance; a malkin. *Todd.* 3. A kind of dance. *Temple.*

MÄID'-PÄLE, a. Pale like a sick virgin. *Shak.*

MÄID'-SÄR-VANT, n. A female servant. *Swift.*

†MÄI-EÜ'TI-KAL (mä-yä'te-kal), *a.* [*Gr. μαίε-
tis*; *μαία*, a midwife.] Obstetrical. *Cudworth.*

MAIGRE-FOOD (mä'gur-füd), *n.* [*Fr. maigre*,
lean.] Food allowed by the Roman Catholics
on fast days. *Addison.*

MÄI'HÄM, n. See *MAYHEM*.

MÄIL (mäil), *n.* 1. [*L. macula*, a spot, a mesh;
It. maglia; *Sp. malla*; *Fr. maille*, the mesh of
a net; *Gael. maile*. — *A. S. mal*, a spot.] De-
fensive armor formed of iron rings or round
meshes. 2. Any armor or defensive covering.
We strip the lobster of his scarlet mail. *Gay.* 3. (*Naut.*) A machine composed of rings in-
terwoven, used for rubbing off the loose hemp
on cordage. *Wright.* 4. [*A. S. mal*.] A spot; a mole. *Johnson.*

MÄIL, n. [*Dut. mæle*. — *Sp. maleta*; *Fr. malle*. —
Probably from the same root as *Fr. maille*, be-
cause the bag (*malle*) was first made of meshes
or net-work. *Richardson.* *P. Cyc.*] 1. A bag, — particularly a bag in which let-
ters, newspapers, &c., are enclosed for public
conveyance. *Johnson.* 2. The letters, papers, &c., sent in the mail-
bag. *Brande.* 3. The person or the carriage that conveys
the mail-bag. *Johnson.*

MÄIL, n. [*Su. Goth. maala*; *A. S. mal*; *Icel. mala*; *Ir. & Gael. mal*. — *Arm. mael*, gain; *Pers. mal*, riches.] A tribute paid to a superior; —
rent. [*Scotland.*] — See *BLACK-MAIL*. *Jamieson.*

MÄIL, v. a. [*i. MAILED*; *pp. MAILING, MAILED*.] 1. To arm defensively; to cover, as with armor.
The mailed Mars shall on his altar sit. *Shak.* 2. To bundle in a wrapper.

Methodics I should not thus be led along,
Mailed up in shame, with papers on my back. *Shak.*

3. † To pinion or to fasten down, as the wings
of a hawk. *Beau. & Fl.* 4. To send by mail, or to put in the mail;
as, "To mail a letter."

MÄIL'-BLE, a. That may be mailed or carried
in the mail. *Merrick.* Any written communication between one individual and
another comes within the terms of *mailed matter*. *Betts.*

MÄIL'-BÄG, n. A bag in which the public mail
is carried. *Clarke.*

MÄIL'-BÖAT, n. A boat which carries the pub-
lic mail. *Clarke.*

MÄIL'-CLÄD, a. Clad with a coat of mail. *Potter.*

MÄIL'-CÖACH, n. A coach which carries the
mail for the post-office. *Smart.*

†MÄILE, n. An English silver halfpenny of the
time of Henry V. *Crabb.*

†MÄILED (mäid), *a.* [*A. S. mal*, a spot; *Ger. mælen*, to paint.] Spotted; speckled. *Sherwood.*

MÄIL'-GUÄRD (-gärd), *n.* An officer who guards
the mail. *Clarke.*

MÄIL'-MÄS-TER, n. An officer who has charge
of the mail. *Clarke.*

MÄIL'-SHÄATHED, a. Sheathed with mail, or a
coat of mail. *Ogilvie.*

MÄIL'-TRÄIN, n. A railway train which carries
the mail. *Clarke.*

MÄIM (mäim), *v. a.* [*Old Fr. mehaigner*.] [*i.*
MAIMED; *pp. MAIMING, MAIMED*.] To deprive
of such part of the body as to render a person
less able in fighting or defending himself than
he would have otherwise been; to cripple by loss
of a limb; to mutilate; to cripple; to disable.
By the ancient law of England, he that *maimed* any man,
whereby he lost any part of his body, was sentenced to lose
the like part. *Blackstone.*

SYN. — See *MUTILATE*.

MÄIM, n. 1. A wound by which any one is so
disabled as to be less fit to defend himself in
fight; privation of some essential part; lame-
ness produced by a wound or amputation. Humphry Duke of Gloster scarce himself,
That bears so shrewd a maim, two pulls at once,
A lady banished and a limb lost off. *Shak.* 2. Injury; mischief; harm.
Not so deep a maim
As to be cast forth in the common air
Have I deserved. *Shak.* 3. Essential defect. "A noble author esteems
it to be a great maim in history." *Hayward.* 4. As a law term, written *mayhem*. — See *MAY-
HEM*.

MÄIM'ED-NÉSS, n. The state of being maimed
or lame. "Deformedness, maimedness." *Bolton.*

MÄIN (män), *a.* [*L. magnus*, great; *Old Fr. magne*. — *A. S. mægn, mægen*, power, strength,
main; *Icel. megan*.] 1. Principal; chief; leading. "All creatures
look to the main chance." *I. Estrange.* 2. Important; essential; necessary; requi-
site; indispensable; vital. That which thou aught
Believest so main to our success I bring. *Milton.* 3. Mighty; huge; vast; enormous.
And bid the main flood bate his usual height. *Shak.* 4. Directly and forcibly applied; as, "By
main strength." 5. Much used as a prefix, in the sense of *chief*.
SYN. — See *CHIEF*.

MÄIN, n. 1. The gross; the bulk; the chief por-
tion; the greater part. The main of them may be reduced to language. *Locke.* 2. The great sea, as distinguished from bays
and rivers; the ocean. Or swell the curled waters above the main. *Shak.* 3. The continent, as distinguished from neigh-
boring islands; main-land. In 1580, we invaded the main of Spain. *Barnes.* 4. A great duct, as distinguished from smaller
ones; as, "The main of an aqueduct." 5. Force; power; strength. With might and main they chased the murderous fox.
Byrdon. 6. [*Fr. main*, the hand.] A cock-fighting
match. "The finest main of cocks." *Warburton.*

7. A hamper.

8. A hand at dice.

For the main, in the main, for the most part.

Syn. — See OCEAN.

MÄIN'-BÖD-Y, *n.* (*Mil.*) The principal body of an army. *Burn.*MÄIN'-BÖÖM, *n.* (*Naut.*) The spar of a small vessel on which the main-sail is extended. *Booth.*MÄIN'-COÜP-LE, *n.* (*Arch.*) A term applied to the principal truss in a roof. *Ogilvie.*MÄIN'-DECK, *n.* (*Naut.*) The principal deck, or the deck below the spar-deck. *Clarke.*MÄIN'-HÄM-PER, *n.* [*Fr. main*, the hand, and *Eng. hamper*.] A hand-basket to carry grapes to the press. *Simmonds.*MÄIN'-KÄEL, *n.* (*Ship-building*.) The principal keel; — distinguished from the false keel. *Wright.*MÄIN'-LÄND, *n.* A continent; — opposed to an island. *Spenser.*MÄIN'-LY, *ad.* 1. Chiefly; principally. 2. Greatly; mightily; exceedingly. *Bacon.*MÄIN'-MAST, *n.* (*Naut.*) The chief or middle mast of a ship; the after-mast of a brig or a schooner. *Dryden.*MÄIN'-OR, *n.* [*L. manus*; *Fr. main*.] (*Law*.) A thing stolen found in the hands of the thief who has stolen it. — See MANNER. *Whishaw.*MÄIN'-PER-NA-BLE, *a.* (*Law*.) Bailable; that may be bailed. *Cowell.*MÄIN'-PER-NOR, *n.* [*Fr. main*, the hand, and *Law Fr. pernor*, a taker.] (*Law*.) One to whom a man is delivered out of prison or custody, on becoming bound for his appearing.A man's bail may imprison or surrender him up before the stipulated day of appearance; mainperners can do neither, but are only sureties that the party be answerable for the special matter for which they stipulate; mainperners are bound to produce him to answer all charges whatsoever. *Bowyer.*MÄIN'-PRISE, *n.* [*Fr. main* (*L. manus*), the hand; *prendre*, *pris* (*L. prehendo*, *prehensus*), to take.] (*Law*.) Delivery into the custody of a friend upon security given for appearance. — See MAINPERNOR. *Burhill.*MÄIN'-PRISE, *v. a.* [*i.* MAINPRISED; *pp.* MAINPRISING, MAINPRISED.] (*Law*.) To take into custody as a mainpernor does; to bail. *Johnson.*MÄIN'-RIG-GING, *n.* (*Naut.*) The shrouds and ratlines of the main-mast. *Dana.*MÄIN'-SÄIL, *n.* (*Naut.*) The principal sail of a ship; the sail of the main-mast. *Mar. Dict.*MÄIN'-SHĒET, *n.* (*Naut.*) The rope attached to the lower corner of the main-sail. *Dryden.*MÄIN'-STÄY, *n.* 1. (*Naut.*) The stay between the maintop and the foot of the foremast. *Dana.* 2. Principal support; chief reliance. *Roget.*MÄIN'-SWEAR (*män'swä*), *v. n.* [*A. S. man-swerian*; *man*, sin, and *suerian*, to swear.] (*Law*.) To swear falsely; to forswear. *Blount.*MÄIN-TÄIN' (*män-tän'* or *män-tän'*), *v. a.* [*L. manus*, the hand, and *teneo*, to hold; *It. mantenere*; *Sp. mantener*; *Fr. maintenir*.] [*i.* MAINTAINED; *pp.* MAINTAINING, MAINTAINED.]1. To uphold; to sustain; to defend. This place, these pledges of your love, maintain. *Dryden.*2. To keep from change; to preserve. The ingredients being prescribed in their substance, maintain the blood in a gentle fermentation. *Harvey.*3. To keep up; to continue; to carry on. "Maintain talk with the duke." *Shak.*4. To vindicate; to justify; to sanction. These possessions being unlawfully gotten, could not be maintained by the just and honorable law of England. *Darves.*5. To support with the conveniences of life. It was St. Paul's choice to maintain himself by his own labor. *Hooker.*6. To bear the expense of; to pay. What concerns it you if I wear pearl and gold? I thank my good father I am able to maintain it. *Shak.*

Syn. — See ALLEGE, HOLD.

MÄIN-TÄIN' (*män-tän'*), *v. n.* To support an opinion by argument; to assert any thing as a tenet. In tragedy and satire, I maintain against some critics that this age and the last have excelled the ancients. *Dryden.*MÄIN-TÄIN'-Ä-BLE (*män-tän'-ä-bi*), *a.* 1. Thatmay be maintained; defensible; tenable. "The walls scarcely maintainable." *Hayward.*2. That may be supported or defended by argument; justifiable. "If the interpretation be maintainable." *Mede.*MÄIN-TÄIN'-ER (*män-tän'-er*), *n.* He who maintains or supports; supporter; cherisher. *South.*MÄIN-TÄIN'-OR, *n.* (*Law*.) One who maintains or seconds a cause depending between others by furnishing money, &c. *Whishaw.*MÄIN-TEN-ANCE [*män'ten-ans*, *P. J. E. F. Sm. R. W.*; *män'ten-ans*, *S. W.*], *n.* [*Fr.*]1. The act of maintaining; defence; protection; support. *Hooker.*

2. Supply of the necessities of life; sustenance; subsistence; livelihood; support; as, "He labors for the maintenance of his family."

3. Means of support; livelihood; living. Those of better fortune not making learning their maintenance. *Swift.*4. (*Law*.) An officious intermeddling in a suit by assisting either party with money or otherwise. *Burhill.*Cap of maintenance, a cap of dignity anciently belonging to the rank of a duke; — the fur cap of the Lord Mayor of London, worn on days of state. *C. Macaulay.*

Syn. — See LIVING.

MÄIN'-TÖP, *n.* (*Naut.*) The top of the main-mast.MÄIN'-YÄRD, *n.* (*Naut.*) The yard of the main-mast. *Mar. Dict.*† MÄIS'TER (*mäs'ter*), *n.* A master. *Spenser.*† MÄIS'TRESS (*mäs'tres*), *n.* Mistress. *Chaucer.*MÄIZE (*mä*), *n.* [*Sp. maiz*; *Fr. maïs*.] (*Bot.*) A species of grass (*Zea mays*) and its fruit; — a native of America, and much cultivated there as well as in most countries of southern Europe; Indian corn. *Eng. Cyc.*The Indians are husbandmen and plant maize and Guinea corn, and some yams and potatoes. *Danpfer (1881).*† MÄJ-ES-TÄT'IC, } *a.* Having majesty; majestic. *Poocke.*† MÄJ-ES-TÄT'IC-ÄL, } *a.* 1. Having dignity or majesty; royal; regal. "Majestic as a god." *Pope.*2. Splendid; magnificent; pompous; stately. "A work so majestic and stately." *Hooker.*3. Sublime; elevated; lofty. "The expression is so majestic." *Secker.*

Syn. — See MAGISTERIAL.

MÄJ-ES-TÄT'IC-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In a majestic manner; with dignity; with grandeur; splendidly. *Swift.*MÄJ-ES-TÄT'IC-ÄL-NÄSS, } *n.* The state or the quality of being majestic; majesty. *Oldenburg.*MÄJ-ES-TY (*mäd'jes-tä*), *n.* [*L. majestas*; *magnus*, great; *It. maestà*; *Sp. magestad*; *Fr. majesté*.]1. August and sovereign grandeur; greatness of appearance; dignity; stateliness; magnificence. The Lord reigneth; he is clothed with majesty. *Ps. xlix. 4.*2. Power; sovereignty; honor. "He gave Nebuchadnezzar thy father majesty." *Dan. v. 8.*3. Elevation of manner; sublimity. The first in loftiness of thought surpassed, The next in majesty. *Dryden.*

4. The style or title of kings and queens; as, "His majesty, George the Fourth"; "Her majesty, Queen Victoria."

MÄJ-QR, *a.* [*L. major*, greater; *magnus*, great.]1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent. "The major part of a general assembly." *Hooker.*2. Greater in dignity; more important. Fall Greek, full fame, honor or go or stay, My major vow lies here. *Shak.*Major, (*Mus.*) noting that one of the two modern modes in which the third is four semitones above the tonic or key-note; — noting also intervals which contain the greatest number of semitones under the same denomination; — thus, a third consisting of four semitones instead of only three, is termed a major third; and a sixth, containing nine semitones instead of eight, is called a major sixth. *Moore.* — Major term, (*Logic*.) the predicate of the conclusion of a syllogism. — Major premise, (*Logic*.) the premise or proposition which contains the major term; — the hypothetical premise in a hypothetical syllogism. *Whately.*MÄJ-QR, *n.* 1. He who is greater, particularly in years. *Smart.*2. † A mayor or chief officer of a town. *Johnson.*3. (*Mil.*) A field officer, next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel. *Brande.*

As an epithet, applied to several denominations of men in an army, major signifies the superior of the department; as, aid-major, drum-major.

4. (*Logic*.) The first proposition of a syllogism, containing some generality. *Boyle.*MÄ-JÖ-RÄT' (*mä-zhö-rä'*), *n.* [*Fr.*]1. (*French Law*.) The property, landed or funded, attached to a title of honor so as to descend with it. *Brande.*2. The right of succession to property according to age; — a term so employed by several continental nations. *Brande.*MÄJ-QR-ÄTE, *n.* The office of major. *Booth.*† MÄJ-Q-RÄ'TIQN, *n.* Increase; enlargement. *Majoration* . . . appeareth plainly in sounds. *Bacon.*MÄ-JÖR-CAN, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of the Island of Majorca. *Earnshaw.*MÄJ-QR-DÖ'MÖ, *n.* [*L. major*, greater, and *domus*, a house.] The master of a house; one who occasionally holds a station in a house next to the master; a steward; — in the courts of kings, in the middle ages, a great officer of the palace. *Brande.*MÄJ-QR-GÄN'-ER-ÄL, *n.* (*Mil.*) A military officer, next in rank below a lieutenant-general and above a brigadier-general. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*MÄJ-QR-GÄN'-ER-ÄL-SHĪP, *n.* The office of a major-general. *Qu. Rev.*MÄ-JÖR'I-TY, *n.* 1. [*L. major*, greater; *It. maggiorità*; *Sp. mayoría*; *Fr. majorité*.] The state of being greater. *Grew.*

2. The greater number; the part of any number which is greater than the other part, or than the sum of all the other parts; more than half; as, "A majority of votes."

3. The excess of the greater part of a number above the other part or parts; as, "By what majority of votes was he elected?"

4. Full age, or the state of a person at full age; end of minority. This prince [Henry III.] was no sooner come to his majority, but the barons raised a cruel war against him. *Darves.*5. The office of a major; majorate. *Johnson.*6. † First or chief rank. *Shak.*7. † [*L. majores*.] Ancestors; ancestry. "A posterity not unlike their majority." *Browne.*

Syn. — A plurality is the greatest of the several numbers or parts into which any number may be divided; whereas a majority is a number greater than the sum of all the other parts.

MÄ-JÜS-CÜLE, *n.*; *pl.* MÄJUSCULES. [*L. majus-cule litera*.] (*In diplomatics or ancient manuscripts*.) A capital letter, such as was used in ancient manuscripts. *Hamilton.*MÄK'-Ä-BLE, *a.* Effectible; feasible. [*R.*] *Cotgrave.*MAKE, *v. a.* [*A. S. macian*; *Dut. maaken*; *Frs. & Ger. machen*; *Dan. mage*; *Sw. maka*.] [*i.* MADE; *pp.* MAKING, MADE.]1. To bring into being; to cause to exist; to create. "Let us make man." *Gen. i. 26.*2. To fashion of materials; to form by art. He fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had made it a molten calf. *Ex. xxxii. 4.*3. To bring into any state or condition; to cause to become, or to be in any state. "He made himself of no reputation." *Phil. ii. 7.*4. To produce or effect, as agent or cause; to be productive of. "Wealth maketh many friends." *Prov. xix. 4.*5. To compose or constitute, as parts, materials, or ingredients; to frame; to mould. The heaven, the air, the earth, and boundless sea, Make but one temple for the Deity. *Waller.*6. To perform; to practise; to do; to fabricate; as, "To make haste"; "To make excuse." To what end did Ulysses make that journey? *Dryden.*7. To secure; to establish; to settle; to gain. Those who are wise in courts Make friendships with the ministers of state. *Rowe.*8. To bring into a state of prosperity; to save from misfortune or distress. Formerly much used in this sense with *mar*, by way of contrast, in the phrase, "To make or mar," i. e. to save or destroy.

That *make* the night. *Shak.*
 9. To hold; to keep; to have.
 Deep in a cave the Sibyl *makes* abode. *Dryden.*
 10. To compel; to constrain; to force.
 They should be *made* to rise at their early hour. *Locke.*
 11. To purpose to do; to intend; — used only in interrogation. "What *make* you here?" *Shak.*
 What *makest* thou in this place? *Judg. xviii. 3*
 12. To raise, as profit from any thing; to gain; to acquire; as, "To *make* money."
 13. To be subject to; to incur; to suffer.
 The loss was private that I *made*. *Dryden.*
 14. To provide, as an entertainment.
 When thou *makest* a dinner, call not thy friends, but the poor. *Luke xiv. 12.*
 15. To put; to place.
 You must not *make* a great difference between Hercules' labor by the strength of his arms, and the labor of the gods. *Shak.*
 16. To cause to appear; to represent; to show.
 He is not the goose and ass that Valla would *make* him. *Baker*
 17. To put into a proper state; to prepare for use; as, "To *make* a bed."
 18. † To fasten; to secure; to bar.
 The doors are *made* against you. *Shak.*
 Still so used in some parts of England. *Nares.*
 To *make* account, to reckon; to believe. — To *make* account of, to esteem; to regard. — To *make* all split, a phrase to express great violence. *Shak.* — To *make* amends, to give reparation or compensation. — To *make* away, to destroy. "What multitudes of infants have been *made* away!" *Addison.* To transfer, as property. *Walker.* — To *make* choice of, to choose in preference. — † To *make* danger, to try; to venture; to make experiment. *Beau.* & *Fl.* — † To *make* fair weather to, to humor by flattery; to coax. "Fion makes fair weather unto Jove." *Marston.* — To *make* free with, to treat without ceremony. — To *make* good, to maintain, to defend; to justify. "As for this other argument . . . I wish any example he could bring from them could *make* it good." *Dryden.* To fulfil, to accomplish. "This letter doth *make* good the friar's words." *Shak.* — To *make* known, to bring to light; to publish. — To *make* law, (Old Eng. *law*), to deny a plaintiff's charge under oath with comparators. *Burrol.* — To *make* light of, to consider as of no consequence. *Matt. xxii. 5.* — To *make* love, or to *make* up to, to court. — To *make* merry, to partake of an entertainment; to feast. — To *make* much of, to cherish; to foster. "It is good discretion not to *make* too much of any man at the first." *Bacon.* — To *make* nice, to make objection; to scruple. *Shak.* — To *make* no difference, or to *make* no matter, to be indifferent. "Whatsoever they wore, it *maketh* no matter to me." *Gul. ii. 13.* — To *make* no doubt, to be confident. — To *make* nothing for, to be of no effect. *Hooker.* — To *make* of, to produce from; to effect: — to esteem; to consider; to account. "Makes she no more of me than of a slave?" *Dryden.* — To cherish, to foster. "Xaycus was wonderfully beloved, and *made* of by the Turkish merchants." *Knolles.* — To *make* over, to put into the hands of another, to transfer. — To *make* out, to clear; to explain. "Antiquaries *made* out the most ancient medals from a letter." *Felton.* To prove; to evince. "Reasoning, which *make* out both my propositions." *Atterbury.* — To *make* sure of, to consider as certain: — to secure to one's possession. — To *make* up, to get together; as, "To *make* up a sum of money." To repair. "I sought a man that should *make* up the hedge." *Ezek. xxi. 30.* To reconcile; to compose; as, "To *make* up a quarrel." *Shak.* To constitute, as ingredients; to form. "An enemy *made* up of wiles and stratagems." *South.* To make less deficient; to supply. "So what was wanting in my proof might be *made* up in the example." *Glanville.* To compensate; to balance. "There must needs be another state to *make* up the inequalities of this." *Atterbury.* To settle; to adjust. "He was to *make* up his accounts with his lord." *Rogers.* To accomplish; to conclude; to complete. "The general account is *made* up and printed." *Graunt.* — To *make* water, to void urine. — What to *make* of, how to understand; how to explain. "There is another statue of Apollo, with a modern inscription on the pedestal, which I know not what to *make* of." *Addison.* — To *make* way, to advance; to proceed. "The wind came about, so as we could make little or no way." *Bacon.* To clear a passage; as, "To *make* way for a carriage." To force a passage. "He *makes* his way o'er mountains." *Dryden.* — (Naut.) To *make* a port or harbor, to arrive at or reach a port. — To *make* the land, to discover land. — To *make* sail, to spread the sails, or to increase the quantity of sail. — To *make* stern-way, to retreat or move with stern foremost. — To *make* water, to leak.
 Syn. — *Make* a table, a pen; *create* a desire, a want; *form* a model, an image; *perform* a labor or service; *compose* a treatise; *produce* or *cause* a change. A tool or instrument is *made* by a mechanic, a nest by a bird; the world was *created* by God.

MAKE, v. n. 1. To pass from one place to

another; to travel; to journey; to proceed; to tend; to go.
 When they set out from Mount Sinai, they *made* northward unto Bismah. *Divine.*
 The French king *makes* at us directly. *Addison.*
 2. To have effect; to contribute; to operate.
 Let us follow after the things which *make* for peace. *Rom. xiv. 19.*
 3. To show, to appear; to seem.
 Joshua and all Israel *made* as if they were beaten before them, and fled. *Josh. viii. 15.*
 4. † To compose poetry; to versify.
 Besides her peerless skill in *making* well. *Spenser.*
 A poet is a maker, as the word signifies; and who cannot *make*, that is, invent, hath his name for nothing. *Dryden.*
 † A meaning derived from that of the Gr. *ποιέω*, to make, to create.
 To *make* away with, to destroy; to kill; to make away. "An unaccountable melancholy which disposed several of them to *make* away with themselves." *Johnson.* — To *make* bold, to presume; to use freedom. — To *make* for, to advantage, to favor. "None deny there is a God, but those for whom it *maketh* that there were no God." *Bacon.* — To *make* out, to succeed; as, "I *made* out to accomplish the object." — To *make* up, to become reconciled, to adjust a difference. — To *make* up to, to approach. "Seeing a country gentleman trotting before me, I *made* up to him." *Addison.* — To *make* up for, to compensate; to be instead of. *Swift.* — To *make* with, "Antiquity, custom, and consent, in the church of God, *making* with that which law doth establish." *Hooker.*
 MAKE, n. Form; structure; construction; shape; texture; constitution; nature; kind.
 Is our perfection of so frail a *make*. *Dryden.*
 As every plot can undermine and shake? *Dryden.*
 † MAKE, n. [A. S. *macca*; Dan. *maga*; Icel. *maki*.] A companion; a mate; a friend. "The maids and their *makes*." *B. Jonson.*
 MAKE/BATE, n. [*make* and *bate*.] A breeder of quarrels. *Sidney.*
 † MAKE/LESS, a. 1. Matchless; not to be equalled. *Chaucer.*
 2. Without a mate; deprived of a mate.
 The world will wait thee like a *makeless* wife. *Shak.*
 MAKE/PEACE, n. Peacemaker; reconciler. *Shak.*
 MAK'ER, n. 1. One who makes any thing; — applied particularly to the Creator.
 Shall a man be more pure than his *Makes*? *Job iv. 17.*
 2. A poet; — formerly so applied as a special title.
 Expert being grown
 In music, and, besides, a curious *maker*, known. *Drayton.*
 MAKE/SUFT, n. An expedient adopted to serve a present purpose or turn; a temporary substitute; a plea. *Ed. Rev.*
 MAKE/WEIGHT (mak'wät), n. That which assists to make up weight, or that contributes to something not sufficient of itself. *Burke.*
 MAK'ING, n. 1. The act of forming, producing, or constructing; formation; construction. "Wares of thy *making*." *Ezek. xxvii. 16.*
 2. Composition; structure; form; make.
 She had all the royal *makings* of a queen. *Shak.*
 3. † A poem. *The Churl and the Bird.*
 MAK'ING-IR'ON (-i'urn), n. An instrument with a groove in it, used by culkers to finish off the seam after the oakum is driven into it. *Ogilvie.*
 MAK'ING-ÜP, n. Reduction of spirits to a standard of strength, or to the proof point. *Craig.*
 MÄL. [L. *mal*; Fr. *mal*.] A prefix. — See MÄLE.
 MÄL-A-BÄ'THRUM, n. The leaf of the *Laurus cassia*. *Brande.*
 MÄL'A-CA-TÜNE, n. A kind of peach; melocoton; melicooton. *Kenrick.*
 MÄL'A-CHITE (mä'l'a-ki), n. [Gr. *maláchnē*, the mallow-flower; *malakós*, soft; Fr. *malachite*.] (Min.) Native carbonate of copper, either green or blue. *Dana.*
 † Green malachite usually accompanies the ores of copper. It admits of a high polish, and when in large masses is cut into tables, snuff-boxes, vases, &c. Blue malachite is a valuable ore of copper, and when ground to an unpalpable powder, it forms a blue pigment of a bright tint, but of little value on account of its liability to turn green. *Dana.*
 † MÄL-A CÍS'SANT, a. [L. *malacissans*, malacissans, to make soft.] Softening; mollifying. *Wats.*
 † MÄL-A-CÍS-SÄ'TION, n. The act of making soft or supple. *Bacon.*

MÄL-A-CO-DËN'DRON, n. [Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, and *δένδρον*, a tree.] (Bot.) A genus of deciduous shrubs and trees. *Craig.*
 MÄL'A-CO-DËRM, n. [Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, and *δέρμα*, the skin.] (Ent.) A scarab beetle. *Brande.*
 MÄL'A-CO-LITE, n. [Gr. *μαλακός*, soft (L. *malacius*), and *λίθος*, a stone; It. *malacolite*.] (Min.) A variety of pyroxene or augite. *Dana.*
 MÄL-A-CÖL'O-GIST, n. One versed in malacology; one who treats of the mollusca. *Wright.*
 MÄL-A-CÖL'O-GY, n. [Gr. *μαλίκια*, water animals of soft substance, and *λόγος*, a discourse; Fr. *malacologie*.] The natural history or science of mollusks or molluscous animals, or of shells and shell-fish, including conchology. *Swainson.*
 MÄL-A-CÖP-TE-RYĞ'I-AN, n. [Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, and *πτερόν*, a wing.] (Ich.) One of a class of fishes, which, with an internal ossaceous skeleton, have the rays of the fins soft, except the first ray of the dorsal and the pectoral fins. *Brande.*
 MÄL-A-CÖP-TE-RYĞ'I-OÜS, a. (Ich.) Belonging to, or having the nature of, the malacopterygians. *Wright.*
 MÄL-A-CÖS'TE-ON, n. [Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, and *στέον*, a bone.] (Med.) A diseased softness of the bones. *Dunglison.*
 MÄL-A-CÖS'TO-MÖUS, a. [Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, and *στομα*, the mouth.] Soft-jawed, as fish. *Owen.*
 MÄL-A-CÖS'TRA-CÄN, n. [Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, and *στρακίον*, a shell.] (Zool.) One of the crustaceans, as the crab, the lobster, &c., not included among the entomostracans. *Brande.*
 MÄL-A-CÖS'TRA-CÖL'O-GY, n. The science which relates to the malacostracans. *Ogilvie.*
 MÄL-A-CÖS'TRA-CÖUS, a. (Zool.) Belonging to the malacostracans. *Wright.*
 MÄL-AD-JÜST'MENT, n. A wrong adjustment; an improper adaptation. *Craig.*
 MÄL-AD-MÏN-IS-TRÄ'TION, n. Bad management. — See MÄL-ADMINISTRATION. *Todd.*
 MÄL-A-DRÖIT', a. [Fr.] Awkward; unhandy; unskilful; clumsy. *Royet.*
 MÄL-A-DRÖIT'LY, ad. In a maladroit or awkward manner. *Carlyle.*
 MÄL-A-DRÖIT'NESS, n. Want of dexterity; awkwardness. *Wright.*
 MÄL'A-DY, n. [L. *malus*, bad; It. *malattia*; Sp. *malitia*; Fr. *maladie*.] An illness; a deep-seated indisposition; a sickness; a disease; a distemper; a disorder.
 Physicians first require that the *malady* be known. *Spenser.*
 Syn. — See DISEASE.
 MÄ'I-A FÏ'DE. [L., in bad faith.] With a design to deceive. *Muedonnel.*
 MÄL'A-GÄ, n. A wine from Malaga in Spain.
 MÄ-LÄG'MÄ, n. [L., from Gr. *μάλαγμα*; *μαλάσσω*, to soothe.] (Med.) An emollient cataplasm; a poultice. *Dunglison.*
 MÄ'I-A ÏN SË. [L., evils in the malices.] Offences at common law. — See MÄLUM ÏN SË.
 MÄL'AN-DËRS, n. pl. [L. *malandria*, blisters on the neck; Fr. *malandres*; It. *malandare*, to ruin one's self; *mal*, ill, and *andare*, to go.] Scabs, or scurvy eruptions, on the inside of the hock of a horse. *Dunglison.*
 MÄL'A-PËRT, a. [L. *mal*, bad, and Eng. *pert*. — Old Fr. *apert*, taught; *malapert*, ill-taught, ill-bred. *Trüböf.*] Quick, with impudence; sprightly, without respect or decency; saucy; impudent; rude.
 Peace, master marquis, you are *malapert*.
 Your first new stamp of honor is scarce current. *Shak.*
 MÄL'A-PËRT-LY, ad. In a malapert manner; impudently; saucily. [R.] *Skellon.*
 MÄL'A-PËRT-NESS, n. The quality of being malapert; sauciness; impudence.
 Not boldness, but *malapertness*. *Fotherby*
 MÄL'ÄP-RO-PÖS (mä'l'äp-ro-pö), ad. [Fr. *mal à propos*.] Unseasonably; unsuitably. *Dryden.*
 MÄ'LÄR, a. [L. *malä*, check; It. *malure*.] Belonging to the cheek. "*Malur* bone." *Dunglison.*

MAL-Ā'RI-A, *n.* [It. *male* and *aria*, bad air, from *L. malus*, bad, and *Gr. āp*, air.] An exhalation from marshy districts, producing intermittent fever or disease; a noxious exhalation. *Brande.*

MAL-Ā'RI-OŪS, *a.* Relating to, or containing, malaria; insalubrious. *Ed. Rev.*

MĀ'LATĒ, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of malic acid and a base. *P. Cyc.*

† **MĀ'LĀX**, } *v. a.* [Gr. *μαλάσσω*; *L. ma-*
† **MA-LĀX'ĀTE**, } *laxo, malaxatus.* To blend or
beat together; to soften. *Bailey.*

† **MĀL-ĀX-Ā'TIŌN** (māl-aks-ā'shun), *n.* [*L. mal-*
axatio.] The act of softening. *Bailey.*

MA-LĀY', *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Malaya or Malacca. *Murray.*

MA-LĀY'AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Malaya or Malacca. *Murray.*

MĀL'BRŌŌK, *n.* A species of monkey. *Goldsmith.*

MĀL'CON-TĒNT, *n.* See **MALECONTENT**.

MĀL-DĀ'NĪ-ĀN, *n.* (*Zool.*) One of a family of sedentary annelids. *P. Cyc.*

MĀLD'MQ-NY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; bearwort. *Ash.*

MĀLE, *a.* [*L. masculus*; dim. of *mas*; It. *mas-*
chio; Sp. *macho, masculino*; Fr. *mâle.*]

1. Of the sex that begets young; not female.
2. (*Bot.*) Noting a flower which has stamens, but no pistil. *Gray.*

3. (*Mech.*) Noting a screw with a spiral thread made to fit into corresponding grooves in an orifice called the *female screw*.

MĀLE, *n.* 1. The he of any species.
The glowworm is a female caterpillar the male of which is a fly. *Foley.*

2. (*Bot.*) A plant which bears stamens but no pistil. *Henslow.*

MĀLE-, [māl, *S. P. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. O. Scott, Kenrick*; māl, *V. J. F.*] [*L. male*; Fr. *mal*.] A prefix from the Latin, which, in composition, signifies *ill* or *evil*.

§ This syllable, as a prefix, is almost always pronounced short; and the *e*, which is sunk in the pronunciation, is often omitted in the orthography. Walker says, "Though all our pronouncing dictionaries adopt the short sound of *a*, and some even leave out the *e*, yet, as analogy is so decidedly in favor of the long sound, and custom is not quite unanimous, the long sound ought certainly to have the preference, with all who aim at correctness and consistency."

Most of the orthoepists, however, since the time of Walker, as well as before, adopt the short sound of *a*. There are words in which *male* has the same origin and meaning; but the letters are not so separable as to have the character of a prefix; as, *malefactor*.

MĀLE-AD-MĪN-IS-TRĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Bad management of affairs, or of government.

When a prince was laid aside for maleadministration. *Swift.*

§ The words *maleadministration*, *malecontent*, *malpractice*, &c., are often written *maladministration*, *malcontent*, &c., and they are so printed in the dictionary of Webster, and also in those of Craig and Ogilvie; but nearly all the other English dictionaries retain the *e* in the prefixed syllable *male*. Smart says, "Maladministration, malecontent, &c., conform to the actual pronunciation, yet are not the forms adopted by good writers."

MĀLE-CON-FOR-MĀ'TIŌN, *n.* An ill or defective conformation;—written also *malconformation*. *Smart.*

MĀLE'CON-TĒNT, *n.* One who is dissatisfied;—written also *malcontent*. *Addison.*

MĀLE'CON-TĒNT, } *a.* [*It. malcontento*; Fr.
† **MĀLE-CON-TĒNT'ED**, } *malcontent.*] Discon-
tented; dissatisfied. "It makes me *malecon-*
tent and desperate." *Fanshawe.* "The *male-*
contented multitude." *Bp. Hall.*

MĀLE-CON-TĒNT'ED-LY, *ad.* With discontent.

MĀLE-CON-TĒNT'ED-NĒSS, *n.* Discontentedness. "A spirit of *malecontentedness*." *Spectator.*

† **MĀL-E-DĪCĒN-CY**, *n.* [*L. maledicentia.*] Reproachful speech. *Atterbury.*

† **MĀL-E-DĪCENT**, *a.* [*L. maledicens.*] Speaking reproachfully; slanderous. *Sir E. Sandys.*

† **MĀL-E-DĪCT'ED**, *a.* Accursed. *Bailey.*

MĀL-E-DĪCTIŌN, *n.* [*L. maledictio*; *male*, ill,

wrongly, and *dico*, to say; It. *maledizione*; Sp. *malediccion*; Fr. *malediction.*] A curse; execration; denunciation; imprecation. *Hooker.*

Syn.—*Malediction* and *curse* both signify a declaration of a wish of evil against some person; *imprecation* signifies the praying down of evil upon some person; *denunciation*, a public censure or threatening of ill; *execration*, an expression of abhorrence and resentment, in relation to some person or thing; *anathema*, a curse or excommunication pronounced by ecclesiastical authority.

MĀL-E-FĀC'TIŌN, *n.* [*L. male*, wrongly, and *facio*, to do.] A crime; an offence. [*R.*] *Shak.*

MĀL-E-FĀC'TOR, *n.* [*L.*] An offender against law; a criminal; a culprit; a felon; a convict.

A jailer to bring forth
Some monstrous malefactor. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **CRIMINAL**.

MĀLE-FĒA'SANCE [māl-fē'zans, *K. IVb.*; māl-fā'-zans, *Sm.*], *n.* [*Fr. malfeasance.*] (*Law.*) Evil doing; ill conduct; the doing of what one ought not to do. *Burrill.*

MĀLE-FĒRN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A wild plant having astringent and emetic properties, used in medicine as an anthelmintic; *Aspidium filix-mas.* *Simmonds.*

† **MA-LĒF'IC**, *a.* [*L. maleficus*; It. & Sp. *malefico*; Fr. *maléfique.*] Mischievous; hurtful. *Bailey.*

† **MĀL'E-FĪCE** (māl'e-fis), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. male-*
ficium.] An evil act or deed. *Chaucer.*

MA-LĒF'I-CĒNCE, *n.* [*L. maleficientia*; It. *maleficientia*; Sp. *maleficientia*; Fr. *malfeasance.*] Active ill-will; injury; mischief. [*R.*] *Mauder.*

MA-LĒF'I-CĒNT, *a.* [*L. maleficus.*] Wicked; doing evil; mischievous. "A mischievous or *maleficient* nation." [*R.*] *Burke.*

† **MĀL-E-FĪ'CI-ĀTE** (māl-e-fish'e-āt), *v. a.* To affect with sorcery; to bewitch. *Burton.*

† **MĀL-E-FĪ-Ā'TIŌN** (māl-e-fish'e-ā'shun), *n.* Witchcraft; sorcery. *Bp. Hall.*

MĀL-E-FĪ'CIENCE (-fish'ens), *n.* The doing of evil; maleficence. [*R.*] *Ogilvie.*

MĀL-E-FĪ'CIENT (-fish'ent), *a.* Doing evil; maleficent. [*R.*] *Ogilvie.*

MĀLE-FOR-MĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Ill or wrong formation; defect of structure. *Good.*

† **MA-LĒN'GINE**, *n.* [*Fr. malengin.*] Evil device or contrivance; guile; deceit. *Milken.*

MĀLE-Ō'DOR, *n.* A bad odor or smell. *Qu. Rev.*

MĀLE-PRĀC'TICE, *n.* Practice contrary to rules; evil practice; misconduct; bad conduct;—written also *malpractice*. *Johnson.*

MĀLE-SPĪR'IT-ED, *a.* Having the spirit of a man. "That *male-spirited* dame." *B. Jonson.*

† **MĀL'ET**, *n.* [*Fr. malette.*] A budget; a portmanteau. "The owner of the *malet.*" *Shelton.*

† **MĀL'E-TĒNT**, *n.* [Old Fr. *maletolt*, or *maletot.*] (*Law.*) A toll on a sack of wool. *Whishaw.*

MĀLE-TRĒAT', *v. a.* [*i. MALETREATED*; *pp. MALETREATING*, *MALETREATED.*] To treat ill; to abuse; to injure.—See **MALTREAT**. *Todd.*

MĀLE-TRĒAT'MENT, *n.* Ill usage; abuse; injury.—See **MALTREATMENT**. *Ash.*

MA-LĒV'O-LĒNCE, *n.* [*L. malevolentia*; *male*, ill, and *volo*, to wish; It. *malevolenza*; Sp. *malevolencia*; Fr. *malveillance.*] The quality of being malevolent; inclination to injure others; ill-will; malignity; malice; envy.

The malevolence towards those who excel. *Spectator.*

Syn.—See **MALICE**.

MA-LĒV'O-LĒNT, *a.* [*L. malevolens*; It. *malevolente*; Fr. *malveillant.*] Ill-disposed towards others; inclined to injury; wishing ill; malicious; malignant; virulent; hostile. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See **MALICIOUS**.

MA-LĒV'O-LĒNT-LY, *ad.* In a malevolent manner; malignantly; with ill-will. *Howell.*

† **MA-LĒV'O-LOŪS**, *a.* [*L. malevolus.*] Wishing ill; malevolent; malicious. "Those *malevolous* critics." *Warburton.*

MĀL-EX-E-CŪ'TIŌN, *n.* Wrong execution; bad administration. *Craig.*

MĀL-GŌŌ'ZĀR, or **MĀL-GŪ'ZĀR**, *n.* A head-farmer; a renter; a chief. [*India.*] *C. P. Brown.*

MĀL-GŌŌ'ZĀ-RĒĒ, *n.* Land subject to assessment. [*India.*] *Simmonds.*

† **MĀL-GRĀ'CIOŪS** (-grā'shūs), *a.* Ungraceful; offensive. *Gower.*

MĀ'LI, *a.* [*L. malum* (Gr. *μῆλον*), an apple.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from the apple and several other fruits. *Brande.*

MĀL'ICE (māl'is), *n.* [*L. malitia*; It. *malizia*; Sp. *malicia*; Fr. *malice.*] A wicked intention to do injury; badness of design; deliberate mischief; ill intention; maliciousness; malevolence; malignity; rancor; ill-will; spite.

Syn.—*Malice*, *maliciousness*, *malevolence*, and *malignity* are all the essence of badness or ill feeling lying in the heart; *rancor* is a deep-seated hatred; *grudge*, a long-cherished ill feeling; *spite*, a sudden fit of ill-will; *pique*, a slight anger.—*Virulent rancor*; an old *grudge*; a petty *spite*; personal *pique*.

† **MĀL'ICE**, *v. a.* To regard with ill-will. *Spenser.*

† **MĀL'I-CHŌ**, *n.* [*Sp. malhecho*; *mal*, bad, and *hecho*, deed.] Mischievous; injustice. *Shak.*

MA-LĪ'CIOUS (ma-lī'sh'ūs), *a.* [*L. malitiosus*; Sp. *malicioso*; It. *malizioso*; Fr. *malicieux.*]

1. Full of malice; inclined to injure another; ill-disposed; intending ill; malignant; malevolent. "Malicious censurers." *Shak.*

2. Proceeding from malice; as, "A *malicious* slander."

Syn.—*Malevolent* literally signifies wishing ill to others, and is the reverse of *benevolent*; *malicious* signifies cherishing malice or intending ill; *malignant* and *malig* include both envy and malice; *spiteful* implies ill-will arising from some feeling of pique or anger. A *malevolent* heart; a *malicious* or *malignant* joy at another's distress or injury; *spiteful* feeling or remark.

MA-LĪ'CIOUS-LY (ma-lī'sh'ūs-lē), *ad.* With malice or malignity; malignly. *Swift.*

MA-LĪ'CIOUS-NĒSS (ma-lī'sh'ūs-nēs), *n.* The quality of being malicious; disposition to injure another; malice; malignity. *Herbert.*

Syn.—See **MALICE**.

MA-LĪGN' (ma-līn'), *a.* [*L. malignus*; It. & Sp. *maligno*; Fr. *malin.*]

1. Having malice and envy; cherishing ill-will; ill-disposed; malicious; malignant.

2. Unfavorable; injurious; pernicious; bad. "Malig influence." *South.*

3. Fatal; pestilential; infectious; malignant. "Malig ulcers." *Bacon.*

Syn.—See **MALICIOUS**.

MA-LĪGN' (ma-līn'), *v. a.* [*i. MALIGNED*; *pp. MALIGNING*, *MALIGNED.*]

1. To regard with envy or malice.

Men whom they *malig* by stealing their goods. *Spenser.*

2. To defame; to vilify; to revile; to calumniate; to asperse; to slander; to scandalize; to traduce. *South.*

3. To harm; to hurt; to injure.

Fruit-trees too much *malignd* by the arsenical fumes. *Boyle.*

† **MA-LĪGN'** (ma-līn'), *v. n.* To entertain malice; to cherish ill-will. *Milton.*

MA-LĪG'NANCE, *n.* Malignancy. *Milton.*

MA-LĪG'NAN-CY, *n.* See **MALIGNITY**.

1. Malevolence; malice; malignity.

2. Destructive tendency; malignity. *Wiseman.*

MA-LĪG'NANT, *a.* [*L. maligno, malignans*, to do maliciously.]

1. Partaking of malice and envy; malign; envious; invidious; malicious. *Shak.*

2. (*Med.*) Hostile to life; threatening death to the patient; fatal; as, "Malignant fevers."

Syn.—See **INVIDIOUS**.

MA-LĪG'NANT, *n.* 1. One who is ill-disposed; a malevolent person. *Hooker.*

2. A term applied to Cavaliers by the Puritans in the time of Cromwell.

How will dissenting brethren relish it? What will *malignants* say? *Hudibras.*

MA-LĪG'NANT-LY, *ad.* With ill intention; maliciously; malignly. *Shak.*

MA-LĪGN'ER (ma-līn'er), *n.* One who maligns; a vilifier; a traducer. *Swift.*

MA-LIG'N(-FY, *v. a.* To make or render malignant. [R.] *Jackson.*

MA-LIG'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *malignitas*; It. *malignità*; Sp. *malignidad*; Fr. *malignité*.]

1. Malice; maliciousness; malevolence; ill-will; malignancy; hatred; animosity. *Tickell.*

2. Contrariety to life; destructive tendency; fatality. "An invincible malignity in his disease." *Hayward.*

3. Evilness of nature; heinousness. "This shows the high malignity of fraud." *South.*

Syn.—See ANIMOSITY, MALICE.

MA-LIGN'LY (mə-līn'lē), *ad.* Enviously; with ill-will; malignantly. *Pope.*

MA-LIN'GER, *v. n.* [Fr. *malingré*, sickly, weakly.] (*Mil.*) To feign, produce, or protract illness in order to avoid some duty. *Campbell.*

MA-LIN'GER-ER, *n.* (*Mil.*) A soldier who feigns, produces, or protracts illness in order to avoid doing his duty. *Campbell.*

MA-LIN'GER-ING, *a.* (*Mil.*) Feigning, producing, or protracting illness in order to avoid doing one's duty. *Ed. Rev.*

MA-LIN'GE-RY, *n.* Feigned sickness. *Craig.*

MĀ'LIS, *n.* [Gr. *μᾱλῖς*.] (*Med.*) A cutaneous disease produced by animalcules. *Dunglison.*

MĀL'[-]SON (māl'ē-zn), *n.* [Old Fr.] A malediction. [R.] *Chaucer. Ec. Rev., 1839.*

MĀL'KIN (māw'kīn), *n.* [From *mal*, of Mary, and *kin*.] *Johnson.* A diminutive of Mary, of *mal* and *kin*. Nares. The old diminutive of *Moll*. *Booth.* A kind of mop made of clouts for sweeping ovens:—a frightful figure of clouts dressed up:—a dirty wench.—See MAIDMAR-RIAN. *Shak.*

MĀLL [māl, P. J. E. *Ja. Wr. Wb.*; māl, S. W. F. *Sm. R. C.*; māl or māwl, K.], *n.* [L. *malleus*; It. *magho*, *malleo*; Sp. *malleo*; Fr. *mail*.]

1. A kind of hammer or beetle; a heavy wooden hammer; a mallet. *Addison.*

2. † A stroke; a blow. *Spenser.*

3. "This word is a whimsical instance of the caprice of custom. Nothing can be more uniform than the sound we give to *a*, before double *l*, in the same syllable; and yet this word, when it signifies a wooden hammer, has not only changed its deep sound of *a* in *all* into the *a* in *alley*, but has dwindled into the short sound of *e*, in *māl*, a walk in St. James's Park, where they formerly played with malls and balls, and from whence it had its name; and, to crown the absurdity, a street parallel to this walk is spelt *Pall Mall*, and pronounced *pēll-mēll*, which confounds its origin with the French adverb, *pelle mēll*. For Bailey appears to derive the name of the street justly from *pēllere malleo*, to strike with a mallet. That this word was justly pronounced formerly, we can scarcely doubt from the rhymes to it:

* And give that reverend head a mallet
Or two, or three, against a wall." *Hudibras.*

As a corroboration of this, we find a large wooden club, used for killing swine, called and spelt a *māl*; and the verb signifying to beat or bruise is spelt and pronounced in the same manner. The word *mallet*, where the latter *l* is separated from the former, is under a different predicament, and is pronounced regularly." *Walker.*

MĀLL [māl, S. P. *Sm. C. B. Wb.*; māl, W. F. *Ja.*; māl or māwl, K.], *n.* A public walk;—supposed to be so called from being the place where a game was played with malls and a ball. *Johnson.*

3. *Pall Mall*, a street in London, is pronounced *pēll mēll*. *Walker. Smart.*

MĀLL, *v. a.* [W. *malu*, to bruise.] [*i.* MALLED; *pp.* MALLING, MALLED.] To beat or strike with a mallet; to bruise; to maul. *Johnson.*

MĀL'LARD, *n.* [Fr. *malart*.] 1. The drake of the wild duck. *Shak.*

2. (*Ornith.*) The common wild duck; *Anas boschas*. *Yarrell.*

MĀL-LĒ-A-BIL'[-]TY, *n.* [It. *malleabilità*; Sp. *malleabilidad*; Fr. *malleabilité*.] The quality of being malleable; capacity of being beaten out into thin plates, as some metals. *Locke.*

MĀL'LĒ-A-BLE, *a.* [It. *malleabile*; Sp. *malleable*; Fr. *malleable*, from L. *malleus*, a hammer.] Capable of being spread, extended, or drawn out by being beaten with a hammer; as, "Malleable metals." *Bacon.*

Syn.—See DUCTILE.

MĀL'LĒ-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being malleable; malleability; ductility. *Locke.*

MĀL'LĒ-ĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *malleatus*, hammered; *malleus*, a hammer.] [*v.* MALLEATED; *pp.* MALLEATING, MALLEATED.] To beat with a hammer; to hammer. "The art of melting and malleating metals." *Derham.*

MĀL'LĒ-Ā'TION, *n.* [Old Fr.] The act of beating or hammering. *Gayton.*

MĀL'LĒ-MÖCK, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of petrel; *Procellaria glacialis*. *Jamieson.*

MĀL'LĒN-DĒRŠ, *n. pl.* A disease in the feet of horses; malanders.—See MALANDERS. *Loudon.*

MĀL'LĒ-Ō-LAR, *a.* [L. *malleolus*, the ankle.] Belonging, or relating to, the ankle; noting two branches of the anterior tibial artery. *Dunglison.*

MĀL'LĒT, *n.* [L. *malleus*, a hammer; It. *maghetto*; Fr. *maillet*.] A wooden hammer. *Boyle.*

MĀL'LĒ-ŪS, *n.* [L. *malleus*, a hammer.] (*Anat.*) The longest and outermost of the four small bones of the ear. *Dunglison.*

MĀL-LŌ'TUS, *n.* [Gr. *μαλλωτός*, fleecy.] (*Ich.*) The generic name of the capelan. *Storer.*

MĀL'LŌW, *n.*; *pl.* MĀL'LŌWS. [Gr. *μαλάχη*; L. & It. *malva*.—A. S. *malu*, or *malce*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of mucilaginous plants; *Malva*;—sceldom used but in the plural form. *Loudon.*

MĀLM-BRICK (mām'-), *n.* A brick composed of sand, comminuted chalk, and clay. *Ogilvie.*

MĀLM-RÖCK (mām'-), *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of fire-stone. *Ogilvie.*

MĀLM'SĒY (mām'ze), *n.* [It. *malvasia*, *malvosio*; Sp. *malvasia*; Fr. *malvoisie*.]

1. A luscious white wine, prepared in various places, particularly in the island of Madeira, but originally from *Mahasia* in the Morea. *Shak.*

2. A rich sort of grape. *Johnson.*

MĀL'Q-PĒ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of malvaceous plants. *P. Cyc.*

MĀL-PĪG'HĪ-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the Barbadoes cherry. *Loudon.*

MĀL-PĪG'HĪ-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or like, plants of the genus *Mulpighia*. *Henslow.*

MĀL-PRĀC'TICE, *n.* Practice contrary to rules;—written also *malepractice*. *Blackstone.*

MĀLT, *n.* [A. S. *mealt*, or *malt*; Dut. *mout*; Ger. *malz*; Dan., Sw., & Icel. *mall*.] Grain, commonly barley, steeped in water and made to ferment, then dried on a kiln;—used in beer, ale, porter, and beer. *Bacon.*

MĀLT (mālt), *v. a.* [*i.* MALTED; *pp.* MALTING, MALTED.] To make into malt. *Dodsley.*

MĀLT, *v. n.* To become malt. *Mortimer.*

MĀLT, *a.* Made of, or containing, malt; as, "Malt liquors." *Gent. Mag.*

† **MĀL'TAL-ĒNT**, *n.* Ill humor; spleen. *Chaucer.*

MĀLT'-BĀRN, *n.* A barn in which malt is made or kept. *Ogilvie.*

MĀLT'-DRINK, *n.* Malt-liquor. *Floyer.*

MĀLT'-DŪST, *n.* The dust or remains of malt. *Malt-dust* is an enricher of barren land. *Mortimer.*

MĀL-TĒŠE', *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging to Malta. *Murray.*

MĀL-TĒŠE', *n. sing. & pl.* (*Geog.*) A native or natives of Malta. *Murray.*

MĀLT'-FĀC-TŌR, *n.* A dealer in malt. *Simmonds.*

MĀLT'-FLŌOR (mālt'fūr), *n.* A floor on which malt is dried. *Mortimer.*

MĀLT'-GRIND-ER, *n.* A machine for grinding malted barley. *Simmonds.*

MĀL'THA, *n.* [L., from Gr. *μάθη*.] (*Min.*) A soft, glutinous substance with the smell of pitch; mineral pitch; inspissated bitumen. *Fre.*

MĀLT'-HÖRSE, *n.* 1. A horse employed in grinding malt. *Shak.*

2. A term of reproach; a dolt. *Shak.*

MĀLT'-HÖŪSE, *n.* A house in which malt is made. *Mortimer.*

MĀL-THŪ'SIAN (-shan), *a.* Relating to Malthus,

or to the principles promulgated by him in regard to population. *Ogilvie.*

MĀL-THŪ'SIAN, *n.* A follower of Malthus; one who holds the doctrines of Malthus. *Ed. Rev.*

MĀLT'ING, *n.* Process of making malt. *Hoblyn.*

MĀLT'-KĪLN (-kīl), *n.* A kiln for drying malt.

MĀLT'-LĪQ-UŌR (-līk-ūr), *n.* Liquor made by an infusion of malt, as ale, porter, &c. *Simmonds.*

MĀLT'MAN, *n.* One who makes malt; a maltster.

MĀLT'-MĪLL, *n.* A mill for grinding malt. *Perry.*

MĀL-TRĒAT', *v. a.* [*i.* MALTREATED; *pp.* MALTREATING, MALTREATED.] [*It.* *maltrattare*; Sp. *maltratar*; Fr. *maltraiter*.] To treat ill or unkindly; to use roughly; to abuse;—written also *maletreat*. *Bp. Ellys.*

MĀL-TRĒAT'MENT, *n.* [*It.* *maltrattamento*.] Ill usage; bad treatment; abuse. *Blackstone.*

MĀLT'-SHŌV-EL (-shŭv'vl), *n.* A large, flat wooden shovel for turning over malt. *Simmonds.*

MĀLT'STER, *n.* One who makes malt. *Swift.*

MĀLT'-VĪN-E-GAR, *n.* Vinegar made from an infusion of malt. *Simmonds.*

MĀLT'WORM (mālt'wŭrm), *n.* 1. A lover of ale; a toper; a tippler. *Shak.*

2. A cancerous sore about the foot of a horse. *Bailey.*

MĀ'LŪM IN SĒ. [L., *evil in itself*.] (*Lao.*) A thing that is wrong in itself; an offence against conscience; an act morally wrong. *Burrill.*

MĀL-U-RĪ'NĒ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of den-tirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Luscinidae*; soft-tailed warblers. *Gray.*



MĀL'VĀ, *n.* [L., from Gr. *μαλάχη*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; mallows. *Buchanan.*

MĀL-VĀ'CEOUS (māl-vā'shŭs, 66), *a.* [L. *malvaceus*; *malva* (Gr. *μαλάχη*), mallows; It. *malvaceo*; Sp. *malvaceo*.] Relating to mallows. *Bailey.*

MĀL-VER-SĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *male*, ill, and *versio*, to be employed; It. *malversazione*; Sp. *malversacion*; Fr. *malversation*.] Fraudulent practice in public office; bad conduct; misconduct; mean artifices.

A man turned out of his employment for *malversation* in office. *Burke.*

MĀM, *n.* [From *mamma*.] Mamma. *Bailey.*

MĀM'E-LUKE, *n.* [Ar. *memalik*, a slave.] A name applied to the male slaves who were imported from Circassia into Egypt, in the 13th century, by the sultan, who formed them into an armed body of guards. *Brande.*

3. They subsequently seized upon the government of the country, and exercised their military sovereignty until it was destroyed by the Sultan Selim I. in 1517. They afterwards, however, had an influence scarcely inferior to that of the pachas, until, in 1811, Mohammed Ali, having invited the principal leaders of the Mamelukes to a banquet, slew four hundred and seventy of them by treachery, and compelled the remainder to submission. *Brande.*

MĀM-MĀ', *n.* [Gr. *μᾱμα*; L. & It. *mamma*; Sp. *mama*; Fr. *maman*.—W. *mam*.] The fond word for mother;—used by young children.

MĀM'MĀ, *n.*; *pl.* MĀM'MĀ. [L.] (*Anat.*) A glandular organ in the female of mammals which secretes milk; breast; udder; dug; teat. *Van Der Hoeven.*

MĀM'MĀI, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal that suckles its young; one of the *Mammalia*. *Owen.*

MĀM-MĀ'LI-A, *n. pl.* [L. *mammalis*, pertaining to the breast; *mamma*, the breast.] (*Zoöl.*) Vertebrate, viviparous, warm-blooded animals that suckle their young; mammals. *Cuvier.*

MĀM-MĀ'LI-AN, *a.* Relating to mammalia or mammals. *Kirby.*

MĀM-MĀL'Q-GĪST, *n.* [It. *mammalogista*; Fr. *mammalogiste*.] One who is versed in mammalogy. *P. Cyc.*

MĀM-MĀL'Q-GŪ, *n.* [L. *mamma*, the breast, and Gr. *λόγος*, a discourse; It. *mammalogia*; Fr. *mammologie*.] The science which has for

its object the study and classification of animals that suckle their young; mazology. *P. Cyc.*

MĀM-Ā-RY, a. Relating to the breast, or the mamma; denoting an artery or gland which supplies the breast. *Kirby.*

MĀM-MĒ, a, n. (*Bot.*) A genus of American trees containing only one species (*Mammea Americana*); the mammee-tree. *Loudon.*

MĀM-MĒE, n. The fruit of the *Mammea Americana*, having a sweet taste and an aromatic odor. *Simmonds.*

MĀM-MĒE-TRĒE, n. (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Mammea*; *Mammea Americana*. *Loudon.*

† **MĀM-MĒR, v. n.** To be in suspense; to hesitate. *Shak. Drant.*

MĀM-MĒT, n. A puppet; a figure dressed up; mawmet. — See **MĀW-MĒT**. *Shak.*

† **MĀM-MĒ-TRY, n.** Mahometanism; — a contraction of *Mahometry*. *Trench.*

MĀM-MĒ-FER, n. [*L. mamma*, the breast, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Zool.*) An animal with breasts for nourishing its young; a mammal. *Brande.*

MĀM-MĒ-FER-OUS, a. [*It. mammifero*; *Fr. mammiere*.] Having breasts. *Lyell.*

MĀM-MĒ-FORM, a. [*L. mamma*, the breast, and *forma*, form; *It. & Fr. mammiere*.] Having the form of breasts, paps, or dugs. *P. Cyc.*

|| **MĀM-MĒ-L-Ā-RY** [*mām-mil-lā-rē*, *IV. J. F. Ja. Sm. C. B. Wb.*; *mām-mil-lā-rē*, *S. E. K.*], *a.* [*L. mamilla*, the breast or teat; *It. mamillare*; *Sp. mamilar*; *Fr. mamillaire*.]

1. Belonging to the breasts, teats, nipples, paps, or dugs. *Chambers.*
2. Resembling breasts or nipples; protuberant. The *mamillary* tubercles of the brain. *Dunglison.*

“I have departed from Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Entick, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, and Dr. Johnson, in the accentuation of this word, and agree with Mr. Nares and Bailey in placing the stress upon the first syllable of this and similar words; as Dr. Johnson himself has done on *auriliary*, *marillary*, *papillary*, and *capillary*.” *Walker*. — See **CAPILLARY**.

|| **MĀM-MĒ-L-Ā-RY, n.** (*Geol.*) A surface studded with rounded projections. *Lyell.*

MĀM-MĒ-L-ĀTE, a. (*Ent.*) Noting the palp of an insect in which the last joint is smaller than the preceding and retractile within it. *Maunder.*

MĀM-MĒ-L-ĀT-ED, a. 1. (*Anat. & Bot.*) Having little globules like nipples, or mammae. *Loudon.*

2. (*Conch.*) Noting the apex of a shell when it is rounded like a nipple. *Maunder.*

† **MĀM-MOCK, n.** A shapeless piece. *Herbert.*

† **MĀM-MOCK, v. a.** [*i. MAMMOCKED*; *pp. MAM-MOCKING, MAMMOCKED*.] To tear; to break; to pull to pieces. *Milton.*

MĀM-MQ-DĪS, n. A name applied to coarse, plain India muslins. *Simmonds.*

MĀM-MQ-N, n. [*Syriac*; *Gr. μαμνονας*, riches; *L. mammona*.] Riches; wealth; — sometimes personified as the god or demon of riches.

If, therefore, ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous mammon, who will commit to your trust the true riches? *Luke xvi. 11.*

Ye cannot serve God and Mammon. *Mat. vi. 24.*

Mammon, the least excited spirit that fell from heaven; for even in heaven his looks and thoughts were always downward bent, admiring more the riches of heaven's pavement, trodden gold, than aught divine or holy, else enjoyed in vision beatific. *Milton.*

MĀM-MQ-N-IST, n. One devoted to mammon, or worldly gain. *Hammond.*

MĀM-MQ-N-I-ZĀ-TION, n. Act or process of inducing a devotedness to mammon. *Meth. Qu. Rev.*

MĀM-MQSE, a. [*L. mammosus*; *mamma*, a breast.] (*Bot.*) Breast-shaped. [*R.*] *Gray.*

MĀM-MQTH, n. [A word of Tartar origin. *Brande.*] The name originally given to a fossil elephant found in Siberia, having a thick covering of reddish wool, and long, black hair, and a long mane on the neck; *Elephas primigenius*. *Owen.*

“The name *mammoth* is sometimes erroneously applied to the mastodon.” *Eng. Cyc.*

MĀM-MY, n. A child's name for mother. *Brockett.*

MĀ-MQOL, n. Usage; custom. [*India.*] *Brown.*

MĀN, n.; pl. **MĒN**. [*M. Goth. manna*; *A. S. man*,

or *mon*; *Dut. & Sw. man*; *Ger. mann*; *Dan. mand*; *Icel. madr*; *W. manac*. — *Sanse. man*; *Heb. מָן*, a species or kind.]

1. One of the human race, or of mankind; a human being. In this sense it is of both genders. *Man* is an animal as well as a brute, but he is something more. *Dacon.*

How poor, how rich, how abject, how august, How complicate, how wonderful is man! *Young.*

Know, then, thy self, presume not God to scan; The proper study of mankind is man. *Pope.*

Man is the only growth that dwindles there. *Goldsmith.*

Man is the noblest growth our realms supply. *Barbauld.*

2. A male of the human race; — distinguished from a woman.

Neither was the man created for the woman, but the woman for the man. *1 Cor. xi. 3.*

3. An adult male; — distinguished from a boy.

The angels, by the way, are not to be despised, as they are not to be despised. *Dryden.*

4. A husband; as, “*Man and wife*.”

5. One possessing the qualities of manhood in an eminent degree; a manly person.

His life was gentle, and the elements So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up And say to all the world, This was a man! *Shak.*

I dare do all that may become a man: Who dares do more is none. *Shak.*

He was a man, take him for all in all, I shall not look upon his like again. *Shak.*

6. An individual; a person; one.

In matters of equity between man and man. *Watts.*

7. A servant; an attendant; a dependant.

My brother's servants Were then my fellows; now they are my men. *Shak.*

8. A familiar term of address.

We speak no treason, man. *Shak.*

9. A piece at chess, draughts, &c.

Man-of-war, a ship of war. — *To be one's own man*, to have one's senses; to be under no one's control.

MĀN, v. a. [*i. MANNED*; *pp. MANNING, MANNED*.]

1. To furnish with men; to supply with hands.

Their ships are well manned. *Raleigh.*

2. To guard or to defend with men.

See how the surly Warwick mans the wall. *Shak.*

3. To fortify; to strengthen; to reënforce.

Theodosius, having manned his soul with proper reflections. *Addison.*

4. To attend; to wait on. *B. Jonson.*

5. To tame, as a hawk. *Shak.*

6. To direct in hostility; to point; to aim.

Man but a rush against Othello's breast, And he retires. *Shak.*

† **MĀN'-A-BLE, a.** Fit for a husband; marriageable. “*She's manable*, is she not?” *Beau. & Fl.*

MĀN'-A-CLE (*mān'-ā-kl*), *n.*; pl. **MĀN'-A-CLES** (*mān'-ā-klz*). [*L. manica*, from *manus*, a hand; *Fr. manicles*.] A shackle or chain for the hands; a handcuff; a hand-fetter. *Milton.*

MĀN'-A-CLE (*mān'-ā-kl*), *v. a.* [*i. MANACLED*; *pp. MANACLING, MANACLED*.]

1. To chain the hands of; to handcuff; to shackle. *Shak.*

2. To bind, as with manacles; to fetter; to tie. *I'll manacle thy neck and feet together. Shak.*

MĀN'-AGE, v. a. [*L. manus*, the hand, and *ago*, to do; *It. maneggiare*; *Sp. manejar*; *Fr. maneger*.] [*i. MANAGED*; *pp. MANAGING, MANAGED*.]

1. To conduct; to direct; to carry on.

And tell the nations, in no vulgar strain, What wars I manage, and what wreaths I gain. *Prior.*

2. To control; to govern; to rule; to guide.

We will manage Bull, I'll warrant you. *Arbutnot.*

3. To move or use easily; to wield; to handle.

Long tubes are cumbersome, and scarce to be easily managed. *Newton.*

4. To treat carefully or prudently; to economize; to husband.

The less he had to lose, the less he cared To manage loathsome life. *Dryden.*

5. To train to graceful action, as a horse.

They vault from hunters to the managed steed. *Young.*

6. To treat with caution or address. *Hurd.*

Syn. — See **CONDUCT**, **GOVERN**, **NEGOTIATE**.

MĀN'-AGE, v. n. To superintend or conduct affairs; to contrive or concert measures.

Leave them to manage for thee, and to grant What their unerring wisdom sees thee want. *Dryden.*

† **MĀN'-AGE, n.** [*It. maneggio*; *Fr. ménage*.]

1. Conduct; administration; management.

From the whole manage of the late rebellion. *South.*

2. Use; application; instrumentality.

Quicksilver will not endure the manage of the fire. *Bacon.*

3. Horsemanship; manege. — See **MANEGE**.

I heard thee murmur tales of iron wars, Speak terms of manage to the bounding steed. *Shak.*

MĀN'-AGE-A-BİL'-I-TY, n. The quality of being manageable; manageableness. *L. Jour. Sci.*

MĀN'-AGE-A-BLE, a. [*Fr. manable*.]

1. That may be managed or controlled; governable; tractable. “*Manageable animals*,” *Skelton*.

2. That may be easily wielded or handled.

“The glasses are readily manageable.” *Newton.*

MĀN'-AGE-A-BLE-NĒSS, n. The quality of being manageable; manageability. *Boyle.*

MĀN'-AGE-A-BLY, ad. In a manageable manner; so as to be easily managed. *Chalmers.*

MĀN'-AGE-LĒSS, a. Unmanageable. [*R.*] *Wilson.*

MĀN'-AGE-MĒNT, n. [*Fr. ménagement*.]

1. The act of managing; superintendence; direction; charge; care; conduct; administration; superintendence; economy.

2. Prudent dealing; cunning practice.

He had great managements with ecclesiastics in the view of his great designs. *Addison.*

Syn. — See **ADMINISTRATION**, **CARE**, **DIRECTION**, **ECONOMY**.

MĀN'-A-GER, n. 1. One who manages; a director.

“A skillful manager of the rabble.” *South.*

2. One who is frugal; an economist.

A manager of his treasure, and yet bountiful. *Temple.*

† **MĀN'-A-GER-Y, n.** 1. Conduct; direction; administration; management; manner of using.

“In the *managery* of that affair.” *Clarendon.*

2. Husbandry; frugality. *Decay of Piety.*

MĀN'-A-KĪN, n. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Ampelidae* and sub-family *Piprinae*, noted for the rich tints of its plumage. It is a native of the warmer parts of America — See **PIPRINÆ**. *Baird.*

MĀN'-A-KĪN, n. See **MANIKIN**. *Todd.*

MĀN'-A-TĒE', n. (*Zool.*) A marine animal of the genus *Manatus*, closely related to the dugong; lamantine; sea-cow; — written by some *maniti*. *Brande.*

Manatee (Manatus australis).

MĀN'-A-TĪN, n. (*Zool.*) The manatee. *Kirby.*

† **MĀ-NĀ-TION, n.** [*L. manatio*.] The act of issuing from something else; emanation. *Bailey.*

MĀ-NĀ-TUS, n.; pl. **MĀ-NĀ-TI**. [*L. manus*, the hand.] (*Zool.*) A genus of herbivorous mammals intermediate between the *Cetacea* and the *Pachydermata*. *Van Der Hoeven.*

† **MĀN'-BOTE, n.** [*A. S.*, from *man*, a man, and *bote*, compensation.] (*Law*.) A pecuniary compensation paid to a lord for killing his man, that is, his vassal or tenant. *Whishaw.*

MANCHE (*mānsh*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A sleeve; a maunch.

MANCHE'-PRĒS-ENT, n. [*Fr. manche*, a handle, and *Eng. present*.] A bribe. [*Local.*] *Ogilvie.*

† **MĀNCH'-ET, n.** [*Fr. manger*, to eat; *miche*, manchet.] A small loaf of fine bread. *Bacon.*

MĀN'-CHĪLD, n. A male child. *Congreve.*

MĀNCH-I-NĒEL', n. [*It. mancinello*; *Sp. manzanillo*; *Fr. mancinella*.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the West Indies, used for furniture, and noted for its poisonous, white juice; *Hippomane mancinella*. *Loudon.*

MĀN'-CI-CĀTE, a. (*Bot.*) Having hairs interwoven into a mass. *P. Cyc.*

MĀN'-CI-NĪTE, n. (*Min.*) A brown silicate of zinc, obtained from *Mancino*, near Leghorn. *Dana.*

† **MĀN'-CI-PĀTE, v. a.** [*L. mancipo*, *mancipatus*.] To enslave; to bind. *Burton.*

MĀN'-CI-PĀ-TION, n. [*L. mancipatio*; *manus*, the hand, and *cipio*, to take.]

1. (*Roman Law*.) A kind of sale in the presence of five witnesses, accompanied with delivery of possession, the purchaser taking the thing sold in his hand: — the imaginary sale of a son in the ceremony of emancipation. *Burtrill.*

2. † Slavery; servitude. *Waterhouse.*

MÂN'CI-PLE (mán'se-pl), *n.* [*L. manceps.*] The steward of a community; a purveyor, — particularly the purveyor of a college. *Milton.*

† **MÂN'CUS** (máng'kus, 82), *n.* [*A. S. mancos, manes, or mancus.*] A Saxon coin of about the size of a half-crown. *Spelman.*

MÂN-DĀ'MUS, *n.* [*L. we command; mando, to command.*] (*Law.*) A writ issued from a superior court, directed to a person, corporation, or to an inferior court, requiring something therein specified to be done. *Blackstone. Burrill.*

MÂN-DA-RĪN', *n.* [*It. mandarino; Port. mandarim, a commander, from L. mando, to command; — first applied by the Portuguese to Chinese people of distinction. Todd. — Fr. mandarin.*] A Chinese nobleman, magistrate, or public officer, either civil or military. *Temple.*

MÂN-DA-TA-RY, *n.* [*L. mandatarius; It. & Sp. mandatario; Fr. mandataire.*]

1. (*Law.*) One to whom a mandate or charge is given: — one who is employed by another to do some act for him without reward, in regard to personal property bailed to him. *Burrill.*
2. (*Eccles.*) A priest who holds a mandate from the pope for his benefice. *Ayliffe.*

MÂN-DĀTE, *n.* [*L. mandatum; It. & Sp. mandato; Fr. mandat.*]

1. Command; precept; injunction; order; charge; commission. *Hooker.*
2. (*Law.*) A bailment of personal property, in regard to which the bailee engages to do some act without reward. *Burrill.*
Syn. — See **COMMAND**.

MÂN-DĀ-TOR, *n.* [*L. (Law.)*] One who gives a thing in charge to another; one who employs another to do some act for him in regard to property bailed. *Burrill.*

MÂN-DA-TQ-RY, *a.* [*L. mandatorius.*] Preceptive; directory. *Abp. Usher.*

MÂN-DA-TQ-RY, *n.* Same as **MANDATARY**. *Fell.*

MAN-DĒL'IC, *a.* [*Ger. mandeln, almonds.*] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on bitter-almond oil. *Brande.*

MÂN'DĒR, *v. n.* See **MAUNDER**. *Todd.*

MÂN'DĒ-RĪL, *n.* A sort of shank belonging to a turner's lathe; mandrel. *Crabb.*

MÂN'DI-BLE, *n.* [*L. mandibula; It. mandibola; Sp. mandibula; Fr. mandibule.*]

1. The jaw; the instrument of manducation or chewing. *Greiv.*
2. (*Zool.*) The lower jaw of animals: — a term applied to both jaws of birds, and to the upper or anterior pair of jaws of insects. *Brande.*

MAN-DĪB'U-LAR, *a.* [*It. mandibolare; Sp. mandibular; Fr. mandibulaire.*] Belonging to the jaw. *Gayton.*

MAN-DĪB'U-LATE, *n.* [*L. mandibula, the jaw.*] (*Ent.*) One of a section of insects, including those which preserve their organs of mastication in their last or perfect stage of metamorphosis. *Brande.*

MAN-DĪB'U-LATE, } *a.* Provided with mandibles; using jaws. *Kirby.*
MAN-DĪB'U-LĀ-TED, }

MÂN-DI-BŪ-LI-FŌRM, *a.* (*Ent.*) Noting the under jaws of an insect when they are hard and horny and shaped like the upper jaws. *Maunder.*

† **MÂN'DIL**, *n.* [*Fr. mandille.*] A sort of mantle. "A sword, a mandil, or the like." *Herbert.*

MAN-DĪL'ION (man-dil'yun), *n.* [*It. mantiglia; Fr. mandille, a mantle.*] A soldier's coat; a loose garment; a sleeveless jacket. *Ainsworth.*

MAN-DĪN'GŌ, *n.*; pl. **MAN-DĪN'GŌES**. (*Geog.*) A native of Mandingo. *Earnshaw.*

MÂN'DI-ŌC, *n.* Same as **MANDISC**. *Eng. Cyc.*

MÂN'DISC, *n.* (*Bot.*) The American name of the plant *Cassava*, or *Jatropha manihot*. *Brande.*

MÂN'DLE-STŌNE, *n.* [*Ger. mandelstein.*] (*Min.*) A stone containing nodules; almond-stone; kernel-stone; amygdaloid. *Wright.*

† **MÂN'DMENT**, *n.* [*Fr. mandement.*] Commandment; direction; order. *Wickliffe.*

MÂN'DQ-LĪN, *n.* [*It. mandola; Fr. mandoline.*]

(*Mus.*) An instrument resembling a lute, having four strings and frets like a guitar. *Moore.*

MÂN'DŌRE, *n.* [*Gr. πανδορα.*] A musical instrument of four strings, of the lute kind. *P. Cyc.*

MAN-DRĀG'Q-RA, *n.* [*A. S. mandragora. — Gr. μανδραγόρας; L. mandragoras; Fr. mandragore.*] (*Bot.*) Mandrake. — See **MANDRAKE**. *Shak.*

MÂN'DRĀKE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A deciduous, herbaceous, and venomous plant, the roots of which are supposed to resemble the human form. From this circumstance it was formerly used to subserve the purposes of medical quackery. *Loudon.*

The mandrake mentioned in Genesis is supposed, by some, to have been an herb or plant which was used as a philter; but what it was is unknown. *Dr. Adam Clarke.*

Wild mandrake, (*Bot.*) May-apple. *Gray.*

MÂN'DRĒL, *n.* [*Fr. mandrin.*]

1. The shank of a turner's lathe; — written also *manderil* and *mandril*. *Mozon.*
2. The iron rod upon which a gun barrel is welded. *Brande.*

MÂN'DRĪLL, *n.* [*It. mandrillo; Fr. mandrill.*] (*Zool.*) The largest of the baboons, and readily distinguished from the others by the enormous protuberance of its cheeks, and the bright colors which mark them, as well as by its short tail; *Papio Maimon.* *Baird.*

MÂN'DU-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be chewed or eaten. "Any manducable creature." *Herbert.*

MÂN'DU-CĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. manduco, manducatus.*] [*a. MANDUCATED; pp. MANDUCATING, MANDUCATED.*] To chew; to eat. *Bp. Taylor.*

MÂN'DU-CĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. manducatio; Sp. manducacion; Fr. manducation.*] The act of chewing or eating. *Bp. Taylor.*

MÂN'DU-CĀ-TQ-RY, *a.* Relating to, or employed in, chewing. *Ogilvie.*

MÂN'DŪ'CUS, *n.* [*L.*] A grotesque mask worn by rustic characters in the Greek and Roman drama. *Fairholt.*

MĀNE, *n.* [*Dut. mane; Ger. mähne; Dan. man.*] The long, coarse hair which hangs down on the neck of horses and some other animals.

And, like a dewdrop from the lion's mane. *Shak.*

MĀN'-ĒAT-ĒR, *n.* One who eats human flesh; one of the anthropophagi; a cannibal. *Blair.*

MĀNĒD (mānd), *a.* Having a mane. *Johnson.*

MĀ-NEGE' (mā-nēzh'), *n.* [*Fr.*]

1. The art of horsemanship, or of training horses. *Brande.*

2. A place for teaching horsemanship and training horses; a riding-school. *Chesterfield.*

MĀ-NEGE' (mā-nēzh'), *v. a.* To train for riding or to graceful motion, as a horse. *Dict. of Arts.*

MĀNĒH, *n.* [*Heb. מנה.*] A Hebrew weight of gold consisting of 100 shekels: — a weight of silver consisting of 60 shekels. *Ezek. xlv. 12.*

MĀ-NĒRĪ-ĀL, *a.* Same as **MANORIAL**. *Watson.*

MĀ'NĒS (mā'nēz), *n. pl.* [*L., the good ogres.*]

1. (*Roman Myth.*) The benevolent infernal deities; larvae. *Taiter.*

2. The souls of the dead; ghosts; shades. Some sages have thought it pious to preserve a certain reverence for the *manes* of their deceased friends.

MĀNE'-SHĒĒT, *n.* A sort of covering for the upper part of a horse's head. *P. Cyc.*

MÂN'FŪL, *a.* Becoming a man; manly; noble; bold; stout; daring.

Syn. — See **MANLY**.

MÂN'FŪL-LY, *ad.* As it becomes a man; boldly.

MÂN'FŪL-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being manful; nobleness; stoutness; boldness. *Bale.*

MĀNG, *n.* [*A. S. menga, to mix. — See MANG-CORN.*] Barley and oats ground with husks for swine, &c. [*Local, Eng.*] *Brockett.*

MÂN'GA-BY, *n.* (*Zool.*) A kind of monkey found in Africa, of the genus *Cercopithecus*, and consisting of three species: the *Cercopithecus collaris* (white-collared mangaby), the *Cercopithecus æthiops* (the white-crowned mangaby), and the *Cercopithecus fuliginosus* (sooty mangaby). *Eng. Cyc.*

MÂN'GA-NĀTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance composed of manganic acid and a base. *Brande.*

MÂN-GA-NĒ'SĀTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance composed of manganic acid and a base. *Ogilvie.*

MÂN-GA-NĒSĒ' [māng-ga-nēz', *Sm. R. W.*; māng-ga-nēs', *K.*; māng-ga-nēs, *Ja. W.*], *n.* [*Low L. manganesta; It. manganese; Fr. manganese.*]

1. A name applied by workers in glass to different substances used by them. *Woodward.*

2. (*Chem.*) A grayish-white metal, having the appearance of hard cast-iron, brittle, very difficult of fusion, and readily oxidating in air, falling down as a black powder. *Graham.*

The specific gravity of manganese is variously stated by different chemists: — by John at 8.013; by Berthier at 7.05; by Bergman at 6.850; and by Helmholtz at 7.0. The name of the metal, which is not found pure in nature, is often applied to its oxides, of which the principal are the peroxide, or black oxide, and the hydrated oxide. *Graham. Ure.*

MÂN-GA-NĒ'SĪ-ĀN (māng-ga-nē-zhē-ān), *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to manganese. *Ure.*

MÂN-GA-NĒ'SIC, *a.* Manganic. *Ogilvie.*

MÂN-GA-NĒ'SĪ-ŪM, *n.* (*Chem.*) The metal obtained from oxide of manganese; manganese; maganium. *Brande.*

MÂN-GA-NĒ'SOŪS, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid formed by the union of oxygen with manganese, and containing less oxygen than manganic acid. *Ogilvie.*

MÂN-GĀN'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid formed by the union of oxygen with manganese. *Brande.*

MÂN'GA-NĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) Gray oxide of manganese, useful in the manufacture of glass, and in bleaching. *Dana.*

MÂN-GĀNĪ-ŪM, *n.* Manganese. *Ogilvie.*

MÂN'GA-NOŪS, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an oxide of manganese, called the protoxide. *Graham.*

MĀNG'-CŪRN, *n.* [*A. S. menga, Dut. & Ger. menga, Sw. manga, to mix, and Eng. corn.*] Corn or grain of several kinds mixed. *Johnson.*

MĀNGE (māng), *n.* [*Fr. d'mangeaison.*] An eruptive disease which attacks several domestic animals, especially the dog; — said to resemble the itch. — See **CHANGE**. *Brande.*

MÂN'GEL-WŪR'ZEL (māng'gl-wŭr'zl), *n.* [*Ger., from mangel, scarcity, and wurzel, a root; i. e. root of scarcity.*] A root of the beet kind cultivated for feeding cattle, and, in France, for making sugar; field-beet; scarcity-root; *Beta altissima*; — so called because it is used as a substitute for bread in times of scarcity. *Baird.*

MÂN'GER, *n.* [*M. manjoor; Gael. mainsear. — Fr. mangeoire; manger, to eat, from L. mando (Gr. μαδομαι), to eat.*]

1. A trough in which horses and cattle are fed with grain. *L'Estrange.*

2. (*Naut.*) A sort of trough or enclosure, made by a partition, or coaming, across the bow of a ship, to receive the water that beats in from the hawse-holes. *Brande.*

MÂN'GER-BŌARD, *n.* (*Naut.*) The bulkhead, or coaming, of a ship's deck that separates the manger. *Brande.*

MÂN'GI-LY, *a.* Vilely; basely. *Beau. & FL.*

MÂN'GI-NĒSS, *n.* State of being mangy; infection with the mange; scabbiness. *Sherwood.*

MÂN'GLE (māng'gl, 82), *v. a.* [*a. MANGLED; pp. MANGLING, MANGLED.*]

1. [*Dut. mangelen; Ger. mangeln, to be wanting.*] To lacerate; to cut or tear piecemeal; to maim; to hack; to butcher; to mutilate.

What could swords or poisons, racks or flame, But mangle and disjoint this brittle frame? *Prior.*

2. [*Dut. mangelen; Ger. mangeln, or mangen.*] To press in order to smooth; to polish or smooth; to calender. *Todd.*

Syn. — See **MUTILATE**.

MÂN'GLE (māng'gl), *n.* [*Dut. mangel; Ger. mangle.*] An instrument or rolling-press for smoothing linen; a sort of calender. *Florio.*

MÂN'GLĒR, *n.* One who mangles. *Bensley.*

MÂN'GLĪNG, *n.* 1. The act of mangling or hacking; a mutilation. *T. More.*

2. The act or the business of pressing and smoothing linen with a mangle. *Ure.*

MĀN'GŌ (māng'gō), *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. The fruit of the *Mangifera indica*, or mango-tree;—imported into Europe and the United States in the state of a pickle. *Loudon.*

2. A green muskmelon, stuffed and pickled. *Loudon.*

MĀN'GOLD-WÜR'ZEL, *n.* See MANGEL-WURZEL.

† MĀN'GO-NĒL (māng'gō-nēl), *n.* [Low L. *manganum*; Fr. *mangoneau*.] An engine for throwing large stones, and battering walls. *Chaucer.*

† MĀN'GO-NĪSM, *n.* [Fr. *mangonisme*.] The art of polishing and rubbing up for sale. *Evelyn.*

† MĀN'GO-NIZE (māng'gō-niz), *v. a.* [L. *manjo-nizo*, from Gr. *μᾶννυμι*, any means for bewitching others.] To polish and rub up for sale; to give a fresh hue or appearance to. *B. Jonson.*

MĀN-GŌŌSE', } *n.* A sort of monkey. *P. Cyc.*

MĀN-GŌŌZ', }

MĀN'GO-STĀN, *n.* (*Bot.*) Mangosteen. *W. Ency.*

MĀN'GO-STĒEN, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of the *Garcinia mangostana*, growing in Java and the Molucca Islands. It is about the size of the orange, and of most delicious flavor. *Brande.*

MĀN'GŌ-TREĒ (māng'gō-), *n.* (*Bot.*) A very large fruit-tree found in Asia and in the West Indies; *Mangifera indica*. *Loudon.*

MĀN'GRŌVE (māng'grōv), *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Rhizophora*, growing near the coasts in the tropics, and bearing seeds which vegetate among the branches while yet adhering to the foot-stalk; *Rhizophora mangle*. *Loudon.*

2. The white mangrove of Brazil is a species of *Avicennia*; the *Avicennia tomentosa*. *Brande.*

2. (*Ich.*) A kind of fish. *Pennant.*

MĀN'GY (mān'je), *a.* Infected with the mange; scabby. "A mangy dog." *Shak.*

MĀN-HĀ'DEN, *n.* (*Ich.*) A species of herring; *Alosa menhaden*;—called also *menhaden*, *bonny-fish*, *mossbanker*, *marsbanker*, *hardhead*, and *pauhaugen*. *Farm. Ency.*

MĀN'-HĀT-ER, *n.* One who hates mankind; a misanthrope. *Milton.*

MĀN'-HĀTH-ING, *n.* Misanthropy. *Clarke.*

MĀN'-HŌLE, *n.* An opening to a cesspool, drain, steam-boiler, &c., large enough to admit a man to clean it out. *Loudon.*

MĀN'HOOD (-hūd), *n.* 1. The state or the quality of being a man, or of belonging to the human race; human nature.

From whom [Seth] Christ descended, as touching his manhood. *Halegh.*

2. The state or the quality of being a male of the human species; virility;—opposed to *womanhood*. *Dryden.*

3. Man's estate;—opposed to *childhood*.

And, starting into manhood, scorn the boy. *Pope.*

4. Courage; bravery; resolution. "No man was spoken of but he for manhood." *Sidney.*

MĀN'-HŪNT-ER, *n.* A hunter of men. *Clarke.*

MĀN'-HŪNT-ING, *n.* The hunting of men. *Clarke.*

MA'NĪ-A, *n.* [Gr. *μανία*; L., It., & Sp. *mania*; Fr. *manie*.]

1. Violent insanity; raging madness. *Mead.*

If the raving be not directed to a single object it is *mania*, properly so called; if to one object, it constitutes *monomania*. *Dunlop.*

2. Rage or vehement desire for any thing; as, "A mania for strong drink."

MĀ'NĪ-A Ā PŌ'TV. [L. *madness from drinking*.] (*Med.*) Insanity produced by excessive drinking of ardent spirits; delirium tremens. *Dunlop.*

† MĀN'Ī-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Manageable; tractable; docile; obedient. *Bacon.*

MĀ'NĪ-ĀC, } *a.* [L. *maniacus*; It. & Sp. *maníaco*; Fr. *maníaque*.] Affected with mania; raging with madness. *Cocheram.*

MA'NĪ-A-CAL, } *a.*

MĀ'NĪ-ĀC, *n.* A person affected with mania; a mad person. *Shenstone.*

MĀN'Ī-CĀTE, *a.* [L. *manicatus*, furnished with long sleeves.] (*Bot.*) Having hairs or pubescence interwoven into one mass. *Henslow.*

MĀN-J-CHĒ'AN, *a.* Relating to the Manichees, or to their doctrine. *Wollaston.*

MĀN-J-CHĒ'AN (mān-j-ke'an), } *n.* A follower of

MĀN-J-CHĒ'Ē (mān-j-ke'), } Manes, a Persian of the 3d century, who taught that there were two deities and two principles of all things, co-eternal and coequal, the one good, and the other evil. *Bp. Hall.*

MĀN-J-CHĒ'ISM, *n.* [Fr. *manichéisme*] The doctrine of the Manichees. *Warton.*

MĀN-J-CHĒ'IST, *n.* Same as MANICHEE. *Brande.*

MĀN'Ī-CHORD (mān'ē-kōrd), *a.* [Fr. *manichordion*, from L. *manus*, the hand, and *chorda*, a string.] A musical instrument sounded by the hand, like a spinet. *Todd.*

MĀN'Ī-CŪN, *n.* [L. from Gr. *μανικὴν*.] (*Bot.*) A kind of nightshade. *Hudibras.*

† MĀ'NĪE (mā'ne), *n.* Mania. *Chaucer.*

MĀN'Ī-FĒST, *a.* [L. *manifestus*; It. *manifesto*; Sp. *manifesto*; Fr. *manifeste*.]

1. Plain; open; evident; not concealed; apparent; visible; obvious.

Thus manifest to sight the god appeared. *Dryden.*

2. † Detected; convicted;—used with *of*.

Callisto there stood manifest of shame. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See APPARENT, CLEAR.

MĀN'Ī-FĒST, *n.* 1. A public declaration; a manifesto. [R.] *Dryden.*

2. (*Com.*) An invoice or a list of the cargo of a ship, with the mark, number, or description of each article or package, to be exhibited at the custom-house. *Simmonds.*

MĀN'Ī-FĒST, *v. a.* [L. *manifesto*; It. *manifestare*; Sp. *manifestar*; Fr. *manifestar*.] [i. MANIFESTED; pp. MANIFESTING, MANIFESTED.] To make appear; to make public; to make obvious; to exhibit to view; to show plainly; to discover; to declare; to reveal; to evince. "His wisdom manifested in the creation." *Ray.*

I will love him, and manifest myself to him. *John xiv. 21.*

MĀN'Ī-FĒS-TĀ-BLE, *a.* That may be manifested or made evident. *More.*

MĀN'Ī-FĒS-TĀ-TION, *n.* [L. *manifestatio*; It. *manifestazione*; Sp. *manifestación*; Fr. *manifestation*.] The act of manifesting, or the state of being manifested; exhibition; revelation; discovery; publication; show.

Those glorious manifestations of himself in the works of creation and providence. *Tillotson.*

MĀN'Ī-FĒST-ED-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being manifested. *Ec. Rev.*

MĀN'Ī-FĒST-Ī-BLE, *a.* Manifestable. *Browne.*

MĀN'Ī-FĒST-LY, *ad.* Clearly; evidently; plainly.

MĀN'Ī-FĒST-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being manifest; perspicuity; clear evidence. *Johnson.*

MĀN'Ī-FĒS-TŌ, *n.*; pl. MĀN'Ī-FĒS-TŌES. [It.] (*Politics*.) A declaration of a sovereign, or of a government, containing reasons for some public proceeding, as the entering into a war; a public protestation.

It was proposed to draw up a manifesto setting forth the grounds and motives of our taking arms. *Addison.*

MĀN'Ī-FŌLD, *a.* [A. S. *manig-feald*.]

1. Of different kinds; many in number; numerous; multiplied; complicated.

So very ample is it [the mineral kingdom], so various and manifold its productions. *Woodward.*

2. Applied or manifested in many ways; various. "The manifold use of friendship." *Bacon.*

† MĀN'Ī-FŌLD-ED, *a.* Having many folds, doubles, or complications. *Spenser.*

MĀN'Ī-FŌLD-LY, *ad.* In a manifold manner. *Ba.*

MĀN'Ī-FŌLD-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being manifold; multiplicity. *Sherwood.*

MĀN'Ī-FŌLD-WRĪT'ER, *n.* An apparatus for producing duplicate copies of letters or other documents, by a stylus, upon thin tracing-paper, interleaved with paper prepared with a black composition. *Simmonds.*

MĀN'Ī-FŌRM, *a.* [L. *manus*, the hand, and *forma*, form.] (*Ent.*) Having the form of a hand;—noting a palp or feeler furnished with a finger and thumb. *Maunder.*

MA-NĪGL'ION (mā-nī'yōn), *n.*; pl. MANIGLIONS [It. *maniglio*, the handle of a drawer.] (*Gunnery*.) Two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance. *Bailey.*

MĀN'Ī-HŪT, *n.* See MANIOC. *Todd.*

MĀN'Ī-KĪN, *n.* [Dim. of *man*.—Fr. *mannequin*.]

1. A little man; a dwarf. *Shak.*

2. An apparatus or artificial preparation, in the human form, used for showing the anatomical structure of the body. *Wright.*

MĀN'ĪL, *n.* Same as MANILIO. *Ogihie.*

MA-NĪL'A-HĒMP, *n.* The fibre of the wild plantain, or *Musa textilis*, brought from the Philippine Islands, much used for cordage. *Simmonds.*

MA-NĪL'A-RŌPE, *n.* Rope made from Manila-hemp.

MA-NĪL'ĪŌ (mā-nī'yō), *n.* [L. *manus*, the hand; It. *maniglio*; Sp. *manilla*; Fr. *manille*.] An ornament for the hand, wrist, or leg, worn in Africa; manilla. *Sir T. Herbert.*

MA-NĪL'LA, *n.* 1. A piece of copper, shaped like a horseshoe, and used as money by the natives on some parts of the coast of Africa. *Simmonds.*

2. A metal ring worn in Africa as an ornament on the arm or the leg; manilio. *Simmonds.*

MA-NĪLLE' (mā-nīl'), *n.* [Fr.] Same as MANILIO.

MĀ'NĪ-ŌC, *n.* The Indian name of a starch obtained from the shrub called *Jatropha manihot*; cassava or tapioca. *Brande.*

MĀN'Ī-PLE (mān'ē-pl), *n.* [L. *manipulus*, or *manipulus*; *manus*, the hand, and *plenus*, full; It. *manipolo*; Sp. *manipulo*; Fr. *maniple*.]

1. A handful. "Maniples of papers." *B. Jonson.*

2. A small body or band, as of soldiers.

The very maniples, forsooth, are to break ranks without orders. *Bentley.*

3. A fanon; a kind of ornament depending from the hand, or worn about the arm of an officiating priest. *Sheldon. Fairholt.*

MA-NĪP'U-LĀR, *a.* [L. *manipularis*; It. *manipolare*; Fr. *manipulaire*.] Relating to a manipule. *Blount.*

MA-NĪP'U-LĀTE, *v. a. & n.* [It. *manipolare*; Fr. *manipuler*.—See MANIPULE.] [i. MANIPULATED; pp. MANIPULATING, MANIPULATED.] To operate or work with the hands. *Phren. Jour.*

MA-NĪP'U-LĀ-TION, *n.* [L. *manipulatio*, by maniples or companies; It. *manipolazione*; Sp. *manipulación*; Fr. *manipulation*.]

1. A manner of digging silver ore. *Todd.*

2. (*Chem.*) The various manual and mechanical operations of the laboratory. *Brande.*

MA-NĪP'U-LĀ-TIVE, *a.* Relating to manipulation. *I. Taylor.*

MĀ'NĪS, *n.*; pl. MĀN'Ī-SĒS. (*Zool.*) A genus of edentate mammals, covered with hard, imbricate scales; the pangolin, or scaly anteater. *Baird.*

Manis pentadactyla.



MĀN'Ī-TŌU, *n.* The god of some tribes of the North American Indians; an idol. *Bowker.*

MĀN'Ī-TRŪNK, *n.* (*Ent.*) The anterior segment of the trunk. *Brande.*

MĀN'-KĪLL-ER, *n.* One who kills men; a murderer; a homicide; a manslayer. *Dryden.*

MĀN'-KĪLL-ING, *a.* Destroying men; murderous; homicidal. *Dryden.*

MĀN-KĪND' (111) [mān-kind', S. E. *Ja. Sm.*; mān-kynd', W. J. F.; mān-kind', C. Ash, W. J., n.]

1. The race of man; the human race; human-kind; men collectively.

A man so various, that he seemed to be Not one, but all mankind's epitome; Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong, Was every thing by starts, and nothing long. *Dryden.*

2. † Humanity; kindness; benevolence.

You, whose minds are good, And have not forced all mankind from your breast. *B. Jonson.*

Both syllables of *mankind* are fully pronounced; and when it is used in opposition to *womankind*, the accent is on the first syllable.

† MĀN'KĪND, *a.* Resembling man, not woman; masculine. "A *mankind* witch." *Shak.*

MĀNKS, *n.* The language of the Isle of Man. — See MANX. *Ch. Ob.*

MĀN'LESS, *a.* Without men; not manned. *Bacon.*

† MĀN'-LESS-LY, *ad.* In a manner unbecoming a man. "Hector . . . *manlessly* dragged." *Chapman.*

MĀN'-LIKE, *a.* 1. Having the likeness or the form of a man; like man; resembling man. Under his forming hand a creature grew, *Milton.* *Manlike*, but different sex.

2. Becoming a man; manly. *Hammond.*

MĀN'LI-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being manly; dignity; bravery; nobleness. *Milton.*

† MĀN'LĪNG, *n.* A little man; a manikin. *B. Jonson.*

MĀN'LY, *a.* Becoming a man; not womanish; not childish; manful; firm; brave; stout; undaunted; undismayed; courageous.

Serene and *manly*, hardened to sustain The load of life, and exercised in pain. *Dryden.*

Syn. — *Manly* signifies like a man, and is opposed to womanly or to juvenile; *manful*, full of manhood, or having the spirit of a man, opposed to *effeminate*. *Manly* disposition, grace; *manful* opposition, courage.

MĀN'LY, *ad.* Like a man. [R.] *Todd.*

MĀN'-MĪD'WĪFE [mān'mīd-wif, *IV. Ja.*; mān'mīd-wif, *K.*; mān-mīd'wif, *Sm.*], *n.* A physician who practises midwifery; an accoucheur. *Tatler.*

MĀN'-MĪD'WĪFE-RY, *n.* Obstetrics. *Roscommon.*

MĀN'-MĪL'LI-NĒR, *n.* A man who makes or sells millinery. *Carlyle.*

MĀN'-MŌŪN'TAĪN, *n.* A giant. *Swift.*

MĀN'NĀ, *n.* [Heb. מַן; Gr. μάννα; L. manna.]

1. (*Ant.*) A substance given by God to the Israelites for food in the wilderness. *Ex. xvi. 15.*

2. Celestial, spiritual, or mental food. Milton, whose genius had angelic wings, And fed on manna. *Cowper.*

3. (*Modern.*) A saccharine substance which exudes from the bark of the *Fraxinus ornus* and some other species of ash, natives of the south of Europe; — used in medicine. *Brande.*

MĀN'NĀ-CRŌUP, *n.* A granular preparation of wheat deprived of the bran, an article of diet for children and invalids; semolina. *Dunglison.*

MĀN'NAED, *a.* Sweetened, as with manna; honied. "Flattery's *mannaed* lips." *Mickle.*

MĀN'NĒR, *n.* [It. *maniera*; Sp. *manera*; Fr. *manière*, from L. *manus*, the hand.]

1. The mode in which any thing is done; method; habit; custom; fashion; form; way. The temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves after a gentle, but very powerful, manner. *Atterbury.*

As a man is known by his company, so a man's company may be known by his manner of expressing himself. *Swift.*

2. Certain degree, measure, or extent. It is, in a manner, done already. *Shak.*

3. Sort; kind. "Ye shall do no manner of work." *Levit. xxiii. 31.*

Fig. It was formerly used in this sense without being followed by *of*. "A manner Latin"; "A manner love-drunk." *Chaucer.* "Ye shall eat no manner fat of oxen, of sheep, or of goat." *Levit. xiv. 54* (early editions). — It is used as a plural for *sorts*, without the addition of *s*. "All manner of men." *Shak.* — "Twelve manner of fruits." *Rev. xxi. 2.*

4. Mien; look; aspect; appearance. Air and manner are more expressive than words. *Richardson.*

5. *pl.* Morals; behavior. — See MANNERS.

6. (*Fine Arts.*) The habitude of a painter or artist; style; handling. *Fairholt.*

7. (*Law.*) [A corruption of Old Fr. *mainour*.] A thing stolen and found in the hand of the thief. *Whitshaw.*

To be taken with or in the manner (or *mainour*, *mainor*, *manour*), to be caught in a criminal act. *Cowell.*

O villain, thou stolest a cup of sack eighteen years ago, and wert taken with the manner. *Shak.*

Mist. I have taken you in the manner, and will have the law upon you. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See WAY.

† MĀN'NĒR, *v. a.* To instruct in morals; to form, as respects manners. Beseeching you To give her princely training, that she may be Mannered as she is born. *Shak.*

MĀN'NĒRED (mān'nērd), *a.* Having manners; —

— often used in composition; as, "Ill-mannered."

Hence inspiration plans his *mannered* lays. *Grainger.*

MĀN'NĒR-HOOD (-hūd), *n.* Condition with respect to manners. "The might and *mannerhood* of the kingdom." *Bacon.*

MĀN'NĒR-ISM, *n.* Sameness of manner; a peculiar mode of treatment adopted by an artist and carried to excess. *Morgan.*

Fuseli, whose "anatomical coats and trousers" are *mannerisms* peculiarly his own. *Fairholt.*

MĀN'NĒR-IST, *n.* [It. *manierista*; Fr. *manieriste*.] An artist who adheres to one manner.

He [Hayman] sometimes succeeded well, though a strong mannerist, and by the large noses and shambling legs of his figures. *Walden.*

MĀN'NĒR-LI-NĒSS, *n.* Civility; good manners; ceremonious complaisance. *Hale.*

MĀN'NĒR-LY, *a.* Civil; ceremonious; complaisant. "Mannerly forbearance." *Shak.*

MĀN'NĒR-LY, *ad.* With civility; civilly; courteously; without rudeness. *Shak.*

MĀN'NĒRS, *n. pl.* 1. General way of life; customary conduct; morals; habits.

Ye shall not walk in the *manners* of the nation which I cast out before you. *Levit. xx. 23.*

Manners change with climes. Tenets with books, and principles with times. *Pope.*

2. Carriage or behavior, considered as decorous or indecorous, polite or impolite, pleasing or displeasing.

Good *manners* is the art of making those people easy with whom we converse. *Swift.*

Virtue itself offends when coupled with forbidding *manners*. *Middleton.*

Manners are what vex or soothe, corrupt or purify, exalt or debase, barbarize or refine us, by a constant, steady, uniform, insensible operation, like that of the air we breathe in. *Burke.*

3. Ceremonious behavior; studied civility.

Fit for the mountains and the barbarous caves, Where *manners* ne'er were preached. *Shak.*

Syn. — See CARRIAGE, MORALITY.

MĀN'NĒRS-BĪT, *n.* A portion of a dish left by guests, that the host may not feel himself reproached for insufficient preparation. *Hunter.*

MĀN'NĪ-KĪN, *n.* See MANIKIN. *Beattie.*

MĀN'NĪSH, *a.* 1. Human; like a man. *Gower.*

2. Partaking of the qualities of a man; not womanly; masculine; bold. [R.]

A *mannish* countenance, which overthrew the lovely sweetness, the noblest power of womankind. *Sidney.*

A woman impudent and *mannish* grown. *Shak.*

MĀN'NĪSH-LY, *ad.* In a mannish manner. [R.]

MĀN'NĪTE, *n.* [It. & Fr. *mannite*.] A species of sugar obtained from manna. *P. Cyc.*

MĀ-NĒŪ'VRE (mā-nū'ver), *n.* [Low L. *manopera*, from L. *manus*, the hand, and *opera*, works; — applied originally to work done by the hand or manual labor; It. *manovra*; Sp. *maniobra*; Fr. *manœuvre*; *main*, the hand, and *œuvre*, work.]

1. (*Naut. & Mil.*) The management or working of a ship or a fleet; — a movement or evolution in military tactics.

The English commander wore close round upon the enemy and actually separated their line. This bold and masterly *manœuvre* proved decisive. *De la Harpe.*

2. Dexterous or skilful management; an adroit procedure; stratagem; plot; finesse; trick.

... To make them the principal theatre of their *manœuvres* for securing a determined majority in Parliament. *Burke.*

MA-NĒŪ'VRE (mā-nū'ver), *v. n.* [It. *manovrare*; Sp. *maniovrar*; Fr. *manœuvrer*.] [i. MANŪVRED; pp. MANŪVRING, MANŪVRED.]

1. To perform *manœuvres*; to manage military or naval tactics adroitly. *Todd.*

2. To manage skilfully; to employ stratagem in order to effect an object; to contrive; to plot.

MA-NĒŪ'VRĒR, *n.* One who *manœuvres*; one who manages adroitly. *West. Rev.*

MĀN'-ŌF-WĀR', *n.* 1. A public armed vessel; a ship of war. *Mar. Dict.*

2. (*Ornith.*) The albatross. *P. Cyc.*

MA-NŌM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *μᾶνός*, thin, rare, and *μετρον*, a measure; Fr. *manomètre*.] An instrument for measuring the density or the rarity of gases. *Nichol.*

MĀN-Q-MĒT'RĪC, } *a.* [Fr. *manométrique*.]
MĀN-Q-MĒT'RĪ-CĀL, } Pertaining to the manometer. *Craw.*

MĀN'NŌN, *n.* [Gr. *μανών*, a soft sponge; L. *manon*.] (*Zool.*) A genus of zoöphytes. *P. Cyc.*

MĀN'QR, *n.* [Low L. *manerium*; Old Fr. *maner*, or *manoir*; from L. *maneo*, to abide; because it was the permanent residence of the lord and of his tenants. *Spelman. Blackstone.* — *Coke* suggests the same etymology, but prefers Old Fr. *mesner*, to guide, the tenants being under the lord's guidance.] (*Law.*)

1. A feudal estate of a noble kind; a district or land of a court baron, lord, or great personage, granted partly to tenants in consideration of certain services, and partly reserved to the lord for the use of his family, with a jurisdiction over the tenants for the lands granted them; — formerly called a *barony*, and in modern times a *lordship*. [England.] *Burrill.*

2. A franchise or right to hold courts and have suit and service rendered, or quitrents paid by copy-holders and others. [Eng.] *Burrill.*

3. A tract of land occupied by tenants who pay a fee-farm rent to the proprietor, sometimes in kind, and who sometimes perform certain stipulated services. [U. S.] *Burrill.*

MĀN'QR-HŌŪSE, } *n.* The house of the lord or
MĀN'QR-SĒAT, } owner of a manor. *Cowley.*

MA-NŌ'RĪ-ĀL, *a.* Belonging to a manor. *Todd.*

MĀN'Q-SCŌPE, *n.* [Gr. *μανός*, rare, and *σκοπεω*, to view.] An instrument for measuring the rarity and density of the air; a manometer. *Dr. Black.*

MA-NŌ'VĒR-Y, *n.* (*Law.*) A *manœuvre* or *handy-work*, to catch game illegally. *Smart.*

MĀN'-PLĒĀS-ĒR, *n.* One who pleases men, or who endeavors to gain their favor. *Wright.*

† MĀN'-QUĒLL-ĒR, *n.* A killer of men; a murderer; a manslayer. *Shak.*

MĀN'RED, } *n.* (*Scottish Law.*) Service or
MĀN'-RĒNT, } homage rendered to a lord or a superior. *Jamieson.*

MĀN'-RŌPES, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes used in going up and down a vessel's side. *Dana.*

MĀN'SĀRD-RŌFF, *n.* (*Arch.*) A curb-roof; — so called from its inventor. *Brande.*

MĀNSE, *n.* [L. *mansio*; Low L. *manso*, *mansus*; Nor. Fr. *manse*; Fr. *maison*.]

1. (*Law.*) A habitation or dwelling, with land attached. *Watson.*

2. A parsonage house. [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*

MĀN'-SĒR-VĀNT, *n.* A male servant. *Deut. v. 14.*

MĀN'SIŌN (-shun), *n.* [L. *mansio*; *maneo*, to abide; It. *mansione*; Sp. *mansión*; Fr. *maison*.]

1. The lord's house in a manor. *Johnson.*

2. A dwelling-house; a house of residence; a dwelling; a seat; particularly a house of some magnitude. "Mansion builded full gay." *Chaucer.*

3. A habitation; an abode. "In my Father's house are many *mansions*." *John xiv. 2.*

Syn. — *Mansion*, *dwelling*, and *house*, are applied rather to the habitation; *seat* and *residence*, to the situation. A spacious *mansion*, as of a man of wealth or rank; a convenient or handsome *house* or *dwelling*; a pleasant *residence*; a beautiful *seat*.

† MĀN'SIŌN (mān'shun), *v. n.* To dwell, as in a mansion. "Creatures *mansioning*." *Mede.*

MĀN'SIŌN-Ā-RY, *a.* Resident; residuary. "Mansionary canons." *Wright.*

MĀN'SIŌN-NŌŪSE, *n.* (*Law.*) A dwelling-house, with all out-houses, as barn, dairy-house, &c., on the premises, though they be not under the same roof. *Burrill.*

† MĀN'SIŌN-RY (mān'shun-rē), *n.* A place of residence; a dwelling; a mansion. *Shak.*

MĀN'SLAUGH-TER (mān'slāw-ter), *n.* 1. The killing of a man. *Milton.*

2. (*Law.*) The unlawful killing of a man, though without malice or deliberate intention, — either voluntarily, as in a sudden quarrel, or involuntarily, but in the commission of some unlawful act. *Burrill.*

MÁN'-SLAY-ER, n. One who kills a man; a man-killer; a homicide.

Cities for refuge for the *man-slayer*. Num. xxxv. 6.

MÁN'-STÉAL-ER, n. One who steals and sells men. "For *man-stealers*, for liars." 1 Tim. i. 10.

MÁN'-STÉAL-ING, n. The act of stealing men. Blackstone.

MÁN'-STÉAL-ING, a. Stealing men. "Man-stealing Tartars." Browne.

† **MÁN'SUÈTE** (mán'swét), *a.* [L. *mansuetus*.] Mild; gentle; tame; good-natured. Chaucer.

† **MÁN'SUÈ-TÙDE** (mán'swè-túd), *n.* [L. *mansuetudo*.] Mildness; gentleness; tameness. Bryskett.

MÁN'SWEAR, v. n. See MAINSWEAR. Todd.

MÁN'TA, n. [Sp., a *blanket*.] (Ich.) A flat fish, very troublesome to pearl-fishers. Ogilvie.

MÁN'TEAU (mán'tò), *n.*; pl. **MANTEAUX** (mán'tòz). [Fr.] A cloak; a mantle. Phillips.

MÁN'TEL (mán'tl), *n.* [Ger. *mantel*.] (Arch.) A beam or timber resting on the jambs of a fireplace to support the work above;—written also *mantle*.—See MANTLE. Wotton.

MÁN'TE-LÉT' [mán'tè-lèt', S. IV. F. Ja.; mán'tè-lèt, J. K. Sm. Wr.; mán'tlet, P.], *n.* [Fr.] 1. A short mantle or cloak. Chaucer.

2. (Fort.) A movable parapet constructed of boards, covered with metal or leather, to serve as a protection to miners in carrying a sap or a trench towards a besieged place. Brande.

MÁN'TEL-PIÈCE (mán'tl-pēs), *n.* (Arch.) A beam across the opening of a fireplace, or the shelf placed against the mantel, often called the *mantel* simply.—See MANILE. Hunter.

MÁN'TIC, a. [Gr. *μαντικός*; *μάντις*, a prophet, a seer.] Relating to divination. This *mantic* fury, displaying itself in the eyes rolling, the lips foaming, &c. Trench.

MÁN'TI-GER [mán'tí-ger, S. W.; mán'ti-ger, Sm.; mán'te-ger, Wh.; mán'te-ger, K.], *n.* [Pers. *mandakhora*; Gr. *μαντιχώρας*; L. *mantichora*, a fabulous Indian beast, with a human face, a lion's body, and a scorpion's tail; Fr. *mantichore*.] (Zool.) A large monkey or baboon. Arbuthnot.

MAN-TÍL'LA, n. [Sp.] 1. A woman's head covering, of silk or other stuff. Velasquez. 2. A light covering thrown over the dress of a lady; a small mantle. Simmonds.

MÁN'TIS, n.; pl. **MÁN'TY-SÈS**. [Gr. *μάντις*, a kind of locust.] (Ent.) A Linnæan genus of orthopterous insects. Brande.

MAN-TIS'SA, n. [L., an *addition*.] The decimal part of a logarithm. Brande.

MÁN'TLE (mán'tl), *n.* [L. *mantelum*, or *mantellum*, a cloak; It. *mantello*; Sp. & Port. *manto*; Fr. *manteau*.—A. S. *mantel*, or *mentel*; Dut., Ger., Dan., & Swed. *mantul*; W. *mantel*.] 1. A kind of garment or cloak thrown over the rest of the dress; a mantilla.

His purple mantle boasts the dye of Tyre. Mickie.

2. Any thing overspreading; a covering. The green mantle of the standing pool. Shak.

Their actions were disguised with mantles. Haywa d.

3. (Zool.) The external fold of the skin of the mollusks. Brande.

4. (Arch.) A beam resting on the jambs of a fireplace, and supporting the wall or brick-work above;—called also *mantle-piece*, and *mantle-shelf* or *mantle-tree*, &c., and often written *mantel*, *mantel-piece*, &c. Britton.

MÁN'TLE (mán'tl), *v. a.* [W. *mantella*.] [i. MAN-TLED; pp. MANTLING, MANTLED.] To cover with a mantle or as with a mantle; to cloak; to overspread.

The mantled meadows mourn. Spenser.

MÁN'TLE, v. n. 1. To spread the wings as a hawk. Nor is there hawk which *mantleth* on her perch. Spenser.

2. To be expanded; to spread luxuriantly. Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps Luxuriant. Milton.

3. To gather any thing on the surface, as froth or other coating. There are a sort of men whose visages Do cream and *mantle* like a standing pond. Shak.

4. To be suffused, or to rush to the face.

When *mantling* blood Flowed in his lovely cheeks. Smith.

5. To take delight; to joy; to revel. My trail fancy, fed with full delight, Doth bathe in bliss, and *mantleth* most at ease. Spenser.

MÁN'TLE-SHÉLF, n. The shelf or work over a fireplace, in front of the chimney. Simmonds.

MÁN'TLE-PIÈCE, n. A beam resting on the **MÁN'TLE-TRÉE**, } jambs of a fireplace, or the shelf placed against the mantle.—See MANTLE.

MÁN'TLET, n. See MANTELET. Stocquer.

MÁN'TLING, n. (Her.) The representation of a mantle or any drapery about a coat of arms. Todd.

MÁN'TO, n.; pl. **MÁN'TO'S**. [It.] A robe; a cloak. "A *manto*, or black cowl." Ricaut.

† **MAN-TÓL'O-GÍST, n.** A prophet. Mackenzie.

† **MAN-TÓL'O-GY, n.** [Gr. *μαντεία*, prophecy, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] The gift of prophecy. Mason.

MÁN'TRÁP, n. A trap for insnaring a man when committing a trespass. Gent. Mag.

MÁN'TUA (mán'tu-a or mán'tu) [mán'tu-a, J. F. Ja. Wr.; mán'ta, S. E.; mán'chú-a, W.; mán'ta, K. Sm.], *n.* [Gr. *μαντή*; It. *manito*; Fr. *manteau*.] A woman's gown or dress. Pope.

MÁN'TUA-MÁK'ER (mán'tu-mák'er), *n.* One who makes dresses for women; a dress-maker.

MÁN'U-AL (-yú-al), *a.* [L. *manualis*; *manus*, the hand; It. *manuale*; Sp. *manual*; Fr. *manuel*.]

1. Relating to the hand; performed by the hand; as, "Manual labor."

2. Made or written with the hand, as a signature. "His majesty's sign *manual*." Clarendon.

MÁN'U-AL, n. 1. A small book, such as may be carried in the hand. "Manual of laws." Hale. 2. The service-book of the Roman Catholic Church. Stillingfleet.

3. In church organs, a row of keys for the hands, as distinguished from the *pedal*. Dwight.

MÁN'U-AL-ÍST, n. An artificer. [r.] Maunder.

† **MÁN'U-A-RY, a.** [L. *manuarius*.] Performed by the hand; manual. Fotherby.

MAN-Ū-BI-AL, a. [L. *manubialis*, from *manubia*, spoils.] Belonging to spoils. [r.] Bailey. *Manubial column*, a column adorned with trophies and spoils. Ogilvie.

MAN-Ū-BRÍ-ŪM, n. [L.] A handle. [r.] Boyle.

† **MÁN-U-DŪ'CÉNT, n.** Manuductor. Robinson.

MÁN-U-DŪ'C'TION, n. [L. *manuductio*; *manus*, the hand, and *duco*, to lead.] Guidance by the hand; a leading; a guiding. Browne.

MÁN-U-DŪ'C'TOR, n. Conductor; guide. Jordan.

† **MÁN'U-FÁC'T, n.** [L. *manufactus*, made by art.] Anything made by art; manufacture. Maydman.

MÁN-U-FÁC'TO-RY, n. 1. The process of making any thing; manufacture. [r.] Bolingbroke.

2. A building or place where a manufacture is carried on. Locke.

MÁN-U-FÁC'TO-RY, a. Relating to manufactures; manufactural. Swift.

MÁN-U-FÁC'T'U-RÁL, a. Relating to manufactures; manufactory. [r.] Maunder.

MÁN-U-FÁC'T'URE (mán-u-fákt'yur), *n.* [L. *manus*, the hand, and *facto*, *factus*, to make; It. *manifattura*; Sp. *manifatura*; Fr. *manufature*.]

1. The process of making any thing by art, or of reducing materials into a form fit for use by the hand, or by machinery; as, "An establishment for the *manufature* of cloth."

2. Any thing made or manufactured by hand or manual dexterity, or by machinery. The peasants are clothed in a coarse kind of canvas, the *manufature* of the country. Addison.

MÁN-U-FÁC'T'URE, v. a. [Sp. *manufacturar*; Fr. *manufacter*.] [i. MANUFACTURED; pp. MANUFACTURING, MANUFACTURED.]

1. To form by manufacture or workmanship, by the hand or by machinery; to make by art and labor; as, "To *manufature* cloth."

2. To use or work up in manufactures. "We *manufature* our wool." Johnson.

MÁN-U-FÁC'T'URE, v. n. To be engaged in manufacture. "A *manufaturing* village." Boswell.

MÁN-U-FÁC'T'UR-ER (mán-u-fákt'yur-er), *n.* One who manufactures; an artificer. Watts.

† **MÁN'U-MISE, v. a.** [L. *manumitto*, *manumissus*.] To manumit; to liberate. Waller.

MÁN-U-MIS'SION (mán-u-mish'un), *n.* [L. *manumissio*; It. *manumissione*; Sp. *manumission*; Fr. *manumission*.] The act of manumitting; liberation from slavery; emancipation; enfranchisement. Slaves wore iron rings until their *manumission*. Browne.

Syn.—See EMANCIPATION.

MÁN-U-MÍT', v. a. [L. *manumitto*; *manus*, the hand, and *mitto*, to send; i. e. to dismiss out of the hand; It. *manomettere*; Sp. *manumitir*.] [i. MANUMITTED; pp. MANUMITTING, MANUMITTED.] To set free; to release from slavery; to liberate; to emancipate. "Barons who *manumitted* their vassals." Warton.

MÁN-U-MÍT'TOR, n. One who manumits; an emancipator. Qu. Rev.

MÁN-U-MŌ'TIVE, a. [L. *manus*, hand, and *moveo*, to move.] Movable by the hand. Ogilvie.

MÁN-U-MŌ'TOR, n. A small wheel-carriage, made so as to be movable by the person sitting in it; a carriage for exercise. Wright.

MA-NŪR'A-BLE, a. That may be manured or cultivated. "Manurable lands." Hale.

† **MA-NŪR'AGE, n.** Cultivation; culture. Warner.

† **MA-NŪR'ANCE, n.** Cultivation. Spenser.

MA-NŪRE, v. a. [Fr. *manœuvrer*.] [i. MANURED; pp. MANURING, MANURED.]

1. † To cultivate by manual labor. Milton.

2. To fertilize by manure, dung, or compost; to supply with nutritive matter, as the soil, or plants; to enrich. Husbandmen, to make their vines bear, *manure* them with vine leaves or the husks of expressed grapes. Ray.

MA-NŪRE, n. [From the verb.] Any thing used for fertilizing the soil, or supplying nutriment to plants, as dung, compost, muck, &c. In all farms too distant from any town to carry *manure* from it, the quantity of well-cultivated land must be in proportion to the quantity of *manure* which the farm itself produces. A. Smith.

† **MA-NŪRE'MENT, n.** Cultivation; improvement. "The *manurement* of wits." Wotton.

MA-NŪR'ER, n. One who manures or fertilizes.

MÁN'U-SCRIPT, n. [L. *manus*, the hand, and *scriptum*, something written; Low L. *manuscriptum*; It. *manuscritto*; Fr. *manuscrit*.] A paper written; a writing of any kind, in contradistinction to printed matter. "A collection of rare *manuscripts*." Wotton.

MÁN'U-SCRIPT, a. Written, not printed. Burney.

† **MÁN-U-SCRÍP'TAL, a.** Pertaining to manuscript; written. Byrom.

† **MÁN-U-TÉN'EN-CY, n.** [L. *manutenentia*.] Maintenance. Abp. Sancroft.

MÁN'X, n. The language of the Isle of Man;—written also *manks*. McCulloch.

MÁN'X, a. (Geog.) Relating to the Isle of Man, or to its language. W. Scott.

MAN'Y (mən'e), *a.* [Goth. *mangs*, *managai*; A. S. *manig*, *mani*, &c.; Dut. *menig*; Dan. *mange*; Sw. *mångä*; Frs. *mernig*; Icel. *mangt*.] [comp. MORE; superl. MOST.] Consisting of a great number; numerous; more than few; manifold; as, "Many men of many minds."

It is used distributively before a noun in the singular number; as, "Many a time"; "Many a day."

MAN'Y (mən'e), *n.* 1. Many persons or people; the bulk of the people; the multitude. The mutable, rank-scented *many*. Shak.

Seeing a great many in rich gowns. Addison.

2. A great number. Like a *many* of these lisping hawthorn buds. Shak.

3. [Old Fr. *magnie*.] A retinue of servants; a household; a family. The kings before their *many* rode. Dryden.

Many, in our old language, was a noun substantive, meaning a *multitude*. It remained so in Shakespeare's time, and perhaps may be not improperly

used so still. It is, however, mostly used as an adjective, but with more than one circumstance indicating its former rank; for not the article only, but an adjective at the same time, is often joined with it, as "A great many," (a great multitude.) "When a substantive follows, indeed, the particle of as a sign of the genitive case, is not admitted; we say a great many men. But this seems merely an Anglo-Saxonism preserved in familiar speech." *Mitford*.

Many is much used in composition; as, many-colored, many-sided, &c.

MAN'Y-ÄN'GLED (mën'e-än'gl'd), *a.* Having many angles; multangular. *Greiv.*

MAN'Y-CLÉFT (mën'e-), *a.* Having many fissures; multifold. *Gray.*

MAN'Y-CÖL'QRED (mën'e-kül'urd), *a.* Having various colors. "Many-colored robe." *Pope.*

MAN'Y-CÖR'NERED (mën'e-kör'nerd), *a.* Polygonal; having many corners. *Dryden.*

MAN'Y-FLOW'ERED (mën'e-flöw'urd), *a.* Having many flowers. *Pilkington.*

MAN'Y-HÉAD'ED (mën'e-héd'ed), *a.* Having many heads. "Many-headed beast." *Spenser.*

MAN'Y-LÄN'GUAGED (mën'e-läng'gwäjd), *a.* Having many languages. *Pope.*

MAN'Y-LÉAVED (mën'e-lévd), *a.* Having many leaves. *Smart.*

MAN'Y-LÉGGED (mën'e-légd), *a.* Having many legs. *Wright.*

MAN'Y-LÉT'TERED (mën'e-lét'terd), *a.* Having many letters. *Ogilvie.*

MAN'Y-MÄS'TERED (mën'e-mäs'terd), *a.* Having many masters. *Ogilvie.*

MAN'Y-PÄRT'ED (mën'e-pärt'ed), *a.* Divided into many parts; multipartite. *Wright.*

MAN'Y-PÉO'PLED (mën'e-pé'pl'd), *a.* Populous. "The many-peopled city." *Sandys.*

MAN'Y-PÉT'ALLED (mën'e-pét'al'd), *a.* Having many petals. *Loudon.*

MAN'Y-SÍ'DED (mën'e-), *a.* Having many sides. *Wright.*

MAN'Y-SÍ'DED-NÉSS (mën'e-), *n.* 1. The quality of having many sides.
2. Freedom from narrowness or bigotry; enlarged scope.

The many-sidedness of the German mind. *Ec. Rev.*

MAN'Y-TÍMES (mën'e-tímz), *ad.* Often; frequently; repeatedly; oftentimes. *Addison.*

MAN'Y-TÖNED, *a.* Giving many tones.

MAN'Y-TRIBED, *a.* Consisting of many tribes.

MAN'Y-TWÍNK'LÍNG, *a.* Gleaming or twinkling often or variously. *Gray.*

MAN'Y-VÄLVED (mën'e-välv'd), *a.* Multivalvular.

MAN'Y-VEINED (-vünd), *a.* Having many veins.

MÄN'Y-VÖICED (-vöist), *a.* Having many voices.

MÄP, *n.* [L. *mappa*; Sp. *mapa*; Nor. Fr. *mappe*, a table-cloth.] A delineation of some portion of the surface of the sphere (terrestrial or celestial) on a plane; a chart.

Terrestrial maps are *geographic* or *hydrographic*, according as they denote a portion of the land or of the sea; the latter, however, are usually called *charts*. — A *topographical map* represents the minuter features of the surface of the earth. *Davies.*

MÄP, *v. a.* [*i.* MAPPED; *pp.* MAPPING, MAPPED.] To delineate geographically or in the manner of a map; to set down. *Shak.*

MÄ'PLE (mä'pl), *n.* [A. S. *mapulder*, *mapeldor*.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Acer*, of many species.

Most of the species yield a saccharine juice, and especially the *Acer saccharinum* of North America (called the *sugar* or *rock-maple*), from whose sap sugar is produced in considerable quantities. *Loudon.*

MA'PLE, *a.* Relating to the maple. *Ash.*

MÄP-MÖUNT'ER, *n.* One who puts maps upon rollers after pasting them on canvas and coating them with varnish. *Simmonds.*

MÄP'PÉR-Y, *n.* The art of planning and designing maps; mapping; cartography. *Shak.*

MÄP'PING, *n.* The act of one who maps; the art of delineating maps. *Arrowsmith.*

MÄR, *v. a.* [M. *marr*, to kill. — A. S. *myrran*, or *amyrran*, to dissipate, to consume.] [*i.* MARRED; *pp.* MARRING, MARRIED.] To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to damage; to harm; to impair.

Striving to better, oft we mar what's well. *Shak.*

† MÄR, *n.* 1. A blot; an injury. *Ascham.*
2. A mere, or small lake. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*

MÄR-A-BÖU', *n.* [Fr. *marabout*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of India, the feathers of which are used as decorations by ladies; a species of crane. *Baird.*

MÄR-A-BÖUT', *n.* [Fr.] 1. A house or edifice for worship among the Mahometans, containing the tomb of a saint. *Jackson.*
2. A saint; — so used by the Moors. *Campbell.*

MÄR'A-CÄN, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of parrot of a large size found in Brazil. *Wright.*

MÄR'A-CÖCK, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Passiflora*. *Wright.*

MÄR-A-NÄTH'A [mä-rä-näth'a, W. J. F. Ja. C. IVr.; mä-rä-nä'tha, K. Sm.; mä-rän'a-tha, S.], *n.* [Hebrew or Syriac.] A curse or form of anathematizing among the Jews, signifying "the Lord will come," i. e. to take vengeance. *Mervale.*

MA-RÄN'TA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen herbaceous plants growing in tropical countries; Indian arrow-root. *Loudon.*

MÄR-ÄS-CHÍ'NÖ, *n.* [It.] A liquor distilled from the cherry. *W. Ency.*

MA-RÄS'MÜS, *n.* [Gr. *μαρσμός*; *μαρσμός*, to put out or quench, as fire; *μαρσμοποι*, to waste away.] (*Med.*) A wasting of the body; emaciation; atrophy; phthisis; tabes. *Dunglison.*
And moonstruck madness, pining atrophy, *Marasmus*, and wide-wasting pestilence. *Milton.*

MÄR-ÄS-QUÍ'NÖ, *n.* Maraschino. *W. Ency.*

MA-RÄUD', *v. n.* [Fr. *marauder*, to play the rogue; *maraud*, a rogue.] [*i.* MARAUDED; *pp.* MARAUDING, MARAUDED.] To rove as a freebooter or soldier in quest of plunder. *Addison.*

MA-RÄUD', *n.* [Fr. *maraud*, a rogue.] The act of marauding; ravage; plunder.

While it would expose the whole extent of the surrounding country to *maraud* and *ravage*. *W. Irving.*

MA-RÄUD'ER [mä-räw'dér, J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. IVr. IVb.; mä-rö'dér, IV. P.], *n.* [Sp. *merodeador*; Fr. *maraud*, a rogue; *maraudeur*. — Dan. *marodör*.] A plunderer; a pillager; a freebooter. *Harte.*

MA-RÄUD'ÍNG, *p. a.* Roving about, as a soldier or freebooter, in quest of plunder; robbing; plundering; as, "A marauding party."

MA-RÄUD'ÍNG, *n.* The act of roving about in quest of plunder. *Maunder.*

MÄR-A-FÉ'DÍ, *n.* [Arab.] A small Spanish copper coin, of less value than a farthing; — now disused. *Todd.*

MÄR'BLE (mä'rbl), *n.* [Gr. *μάρμαρος*; *μαρμαίρω*, to sparkle, to gleam; L. *marmore*; It. *marmo*; Sp. *mármol*; Fr. *marbre*.]

1. A limestone or carbonate of lime of many varieties, having a granular and crystalline texture, and capable of a high polish.

2. That which is made of marble or stone, — particularly a little ball which boys play with.

Marbles taught them percussion. *Arbutnot.*

3. A stone remarkable for some sculpture or inscription; as, "The Arundelian marbles."

MÄR'BLE, *a.* 1. Made of marble; as "A marble statue"; "A marble table."

2. Resembling marble; variegated like marble. "Marble colors." *Sidney.*

MÄR'BLE (mä'rbl), *v. a.* [Fr. *marbrer*.] [*i.* MARBLED; *pp.* MARBLING, MARBLED.] To variegate or vein like marble. "Well-sleeked marbled paper." *Boyle.*

MÄR'BLE-BRÉÄST'ED, *a.* Insensible; hard-hearted. "Marble-breasted tyrant." *Shak.*

MÄR'BLE-CÖN'STÄNT, *a.* Firm or unchanging as marble; immovable. *Shak.*

MÄR'BLE-ÉDGED (mä'rbl-édjd), *a.* Having the edges marbled, as the leaves of a book.

MÄR'BLE-HÉÄRT'ED (mä'rbl-härt'ed), *a.* Cruel; hard-hearted. "Marble-hearted fiend." *Shak.*

MÄR'BLÍNG, *n.* The act of variegating or veining, as paper, in imitation of marble. *Goldsmit.*

MÄR'BLY, *a.* Containing, or having the appearance of, marble. *Mrs. Jameson.*

MÄRC, *n.* [Fr.] Matter which remains after the pressure of any fruit, or of any substance that yields oil; pomace. *Farm. Ency.*

MÄR'CA-SÍTE, *n.* [It. *marcassita*; Sp. *marquesita*; Fr. *marcassite*.] (*Min.*) A variety of iron pyrites, containing generally a little arsenic; — called by the Cornish miners *mundic*. *Ure.*

MÄR-CA-SÍT'I-ÇÄL, *a.* Relating to, or containing, marcassite. *Boyle.*

MÄR-CÄS'SÍ[N], *n.* (*Her.*) A wild boar represented in a coat of armor. *Crabb.*

MÄR-CÉS'CÉNT, *a.* [L. *marcesco*, *marcescens*, to decay.] (*Bot.*) Fading; withering, but not falling. *Farm. Ency.*

MÄR-CÉS'CÍ-BLE, *a.* [It. *marcescibile*.] Liable to fade or to wither. [R.] *Blount.*

MÄRCH, *n.* [L. *Martius*, pertaining to Mars, the god of war.] The third month of the year.

The stormy March has come at last,

With winds, and clouds, and changing skies. *Bryant.*

MÄRCH, *v. n.* [It. *marciare*; Sp. *marchar*; Fr. *marcher*.] [*i.* MARCHED; *pp.* MARCHING, MARCHED.]

1. To move by steps, or in military form; as, "The army *marched* in battle array."

2. To walk in a stately manner; to step; to go.

Doth York intend no harm to us,

That thus he *march* with thee arm in arm? *Shak.*

3. [A. S. *mearc*, a boundary.] † To be contiguous; to border upon. *Gower.*

MÄRCH, *v. a.* 1. To put in military movement. *Cyrus, marching* his army over mountains of snow. *Boyle.*

2. To bring in regular procession.

March them again in fair array. *Prior.*

MÄRCH, *n.* [It. *marzo*; Sp. *marcha*; Fr. *marche*. — Dut. & Ger. *marsch*.]

1. A military movement; motion of a body of troops from one place to another; journey of soldiers.

These troops came to the army harassed with a long and wearisome *march*. *Baron.*

2. A stately, regulated, or deliberate walk.

We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very troublesome *march* to gain the top of it. *Addison.*

3. Movement; progression; advance.

4. (*Mil.*) The beat of a drum as a signal to move. *Knolles.*

5. (*Mus.*) A military air, played to regulate the steps, and to animate the minds of soldiers. *Brande.*

6. *pl.* Borders. — See MARCHES.

To make a *march*, in the game of eucré, to take all the tricks of a single deal. *Hoyte.*

MÄRCH'ER, *n.* 1. One who marches.

2. In the middle ages, one of the noblemen who lived on the marches of Wales and Scotland. *Brande.*

MÄRCH'ES, *n. pl.* [Goth. *marka*; A. S. *meare*; Dan. & Sw. *marke*; Nor. Fr. *marche*, territory, neighborhood. — L. *margo*, a margin.] Borders, limits, frontiers, or confines of a country.

They of those marches ...

Shall be a wall sufficient to defend

Our inland from the pillaging borderers. *Shak.*

MÄR'CHET, *n.* A fine formerly paid to a lord or superior for redeeming a young woman's virginity at the time of her marriage; — a badge of feudal bondage. [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*

MÄRCH'ÍNG, *n.* Military movement; passage of soldiers; march. *Campbell.*

MÄR'CHÍON-ÉSS (mä'rshun-és) [mä'rshun-és, IV. Sm. R. IVr. Wb. *Kenrick*; mä'rshun-és, S. J. P. F. Ja.; mä'rshun-és or mä'rshun-és, K.], *n.* The wife of a marquis; a lady of the rank of marquis.

Marchioness, as it stands in its alphabetical place in the different editions of Walker's Dictionary, is pronounced mä'rshun-és; but this is doubtless a misprint; for in his "*Principles*," No. 283, he spells it for pronunciation mä'rshun-és; and again, No. 332, for the pronunciation of *ch*, he classes *marquess* with *chaise*, *chenail*, *machine*, &c.

MÄRCH'PÄNE, *n.* [Fr. *massepain*; *pain*, bread.] A kind of sweet bread or biscuit; a macaroon.

Good thou, save me a piece of *marcpans*. *Shak.*

MÄR'CÍD, *a.* [L. *marcidus*.] Lean; shrunk; meagre; pining; withered. *Harvey.*

MAR-CID-I-TY, *n.* Leanness; meagreness. *Perry.*

MAR'CIQN-ITE (mar'shun-ite), *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) A follower of *Marion*, a heretic of the second century, who adopted the notion of two conflicting principles, one good and the other evil, and imagined that between them there existed a third power, or principle, neither wholly good nor evil, the Creator of the world, and the God of the Jewish dispensation. *Brande.*

MAR'CITE, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) A follower of *Marcus*, an Egyptian of the second century; one of the sect self styled the *Perecti*. *Buck.*

MAR'QOR, *n.* [*L.*] Leanness. [*R.*] *Browne.*

MAR-CO'SIAN, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) One of an early sect of Christians, who were a branch of the Gnostics;—so called from an Egyptian named *Marcus*, and reputed a magician. *Brande.*

MAR'QUS, *n.* [*L.*] A large, iron-headed hammer. *Weale.*

MARD, *n.* See **MERD**. *Todd.*

MARE, *n.* 1. [*A. S.* *mare*, *mere*, or *myre*; *Dut.* *merrie*; *Ger.* *mähre*; *Dan.* *mær*; *Sw.* *marr*.] The female of the horse.
2. [*A. S.* *mara*, the nightmare.] An incubus; the nightmare. [*R.*]—See **NIGHTMARE**.
Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the *mare*, in the stomach. *Bacon.*

MAR'E-K'AN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A pearl-gray translucent variety of obsidian, from *Marekan*, in *Kamchatka*. *Dana.*

MA-RE'NA, *n.* (*Ich.*) A kind of fish resembling a pilchard. *Wright.*

MARE'SCHAL (mar'shal), *n.* [*Old Fr.* *mareschal*; *Fr.* *maréchal*.—See **MARSHAL**.] A chief commander of an army.—See **MARSHAL**. *Prior.*

MARE'S-NĒST, *n.* Something ridiculously absurd; a hoax. [*Colloquial*.] *For. Qu. Rev.*

MARE'S-TAIL, *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant of the genus *Hippuris*. *Loudon.*
2. A long, narrow, dark cloud. *Halliwell.*

MAR'GA-RATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of margaric acid and a base. *P. Cyc.*

MAR-GAR'IC, *a.* [*Fr.* *margarique*.—See **MARGARITE**.] (*Chem.*) Noting a fatty acid, of a pearly lustre, into which the margarine, or concrete portion of certain oils is converted by the action of alkalis. *P. Cyc.*

MAR'GA-RINE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A solid, fatty matter, obtained from olive oil and some other vegetable oils;—so called from its pearly lustre. *Brande.*

MAR-GAR-I-TA'CEOUS (66), *a.* Pearly. *Maunder.*

MAR'GA-RITE, *n.* [*Gr.* *μαργαρίτης*; *L.* *margarita*, a pearl.]
1. † A pearl. "Neither cast ye your margarites before swine." *Matt.* vii. 6, *Wick. Trans.*
2. (*Min.*) A mineral of a pale, pearly-gray color;—called also *pearl mica*. *Dana.*

MAR'GA-RITES, *n.* An herb; a daisy. *Ainsworth.*

MAR-GA-RIT'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting a fatty acid obtained from castor oil. *Brande.*

MAR-GA-RI-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*L.* *margaritifer*; *margarita*, a pearl, and *fero*, to bear.] Containing or producing pearls. *Maunder.*

MAR'GA-RON, } *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, solid,
MAR'GA-RONE, } fatty matter, obtained by distilling margaric acid with quicklime. *P. Cyc.*

MAR'GA-ROUS, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting a fatty acid containing less oxygen than margaric acid. *Brande.*

MAR'GAY, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of wild cat, native of South America; *Felis tigrina*. *Fischer.*

† **MARGE**, *n.* [*Fr.* *marge*.] A margin. *Spenser.*

† **MAR'QENT**, *n.* A margin. *Shak.*

† **MAR'QENT**, *v. a.* To note in the margin of a book. *Mir. for Mag.*

MAR'GIN, *n.* [*L.* *margo*, *marginis*; *It.* *marginis*; *Sp.* *margen*; *Fr.* *marge*.]
1. A border; brink; verge; edge; rim. "The margin of the fatal flood." *Dryden.*
2. The blank space left around the printed page of a book; as, "A note in the margin."

3. (*Com.*) An opportunity for profit, arising from the difference in the prices at which an article may be bought and sold. *Warrington.*
Margin of a course, (*Arch.*) the upper side of a course of slates uncovered by the next superior course.
Syn.—See **BORDER**.

MAR'GIN, *v. a.* To border. *Bourne.*

MAR'GIN-AL, *a.* [*It.* *marginale*; *Sp.* & *Fr.* *marginale*.] Relating to, or being on, the margin; as, "Marginal note." *Addison.*

MAR-GIN-Ā'LI-A, *n. pl.* Notes written on the margin of books. *Coleridge.*

MAR'GIN-AL-LY, *ad.* In the margin. *Newcome.*

MAR'GIN-ATE, *v. a.* [*L.* *marginatus*; *Sp.* *margenar*; *Fr.* *marginer*.] To furnish with a margin. *Cockeram.*

MAR'GIN-ATE, } *a.* Having a margin; mar-
MAR'GIN-AT-ED, } gined. *Johnson.*

MAR'GINED, *a.* Having a margin. *Goldsmith.*

MAR'GODE, *n.* (*Min.*) An extremely hard bluish-gray stone. *Wright.*

MAR'GOT, *n.* (*Ich.*) An American fish of the perch kind. *Wright.*

MAR'GRAVE, *n.* [*Ger.* *markgraf*; *mark*, a bound, and *graf*, a count; i. e. count or keeper of the marches, or borders.] A title of sovereignty or rank formerly used in Germany, and equivalent to the English *marquis*. *Brande.*

MAR-GRÄ'VI-ATE, *n.* The territory, jurisdiction, or dignity of a margrave. *Maunder.*

MAR-GRÄ-VINE, *n.* [*Ger.* *markgräfinn*.] The wife of a margrave, equivalent to the English *marquioness*. *Maunder.*

MÄ'RI-ÄN, *a.* Relating to the Virgin Mary, or to Queen Mary. *Southey.*

MÄ'RI-ET, *n.* A kind of violet. *Bailey.*

MA-RIG'E-NOUS, *a.* [*L.* *mare*, the sea, and *gigno*, to produce.] Produced in or by the sea. *Wright.*

MÄ'R-I-GÖLD [mä're-göld, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wr.*; mä're-göld, *S. K.*], *n.* [*Mary and gold*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs and herbaceous plants of several varieties; *Calendula*. *Loudon.*
Margold windows, (*Arch.*) circular windows often found in cathedrals, called also *rose windows* and *Catherine-wheel windows*. *Craig.*

MÄ'R-GRÄPH, *n.* [*L.* *mare*, the sea, and *Gr.* *γράφω*, to describe; *Fr.* *marigraphie*.] A machine for registering, in a permanent manner, the height of the tides. *Simmonds.*

MÄ'R-I-NÄTE, *v. a.* [*Fr.* *mariner*.] [*i.* **MARINATED**; *pp.* **MARINATING**, **MARINATED**.] To salt and pickle, as fish, to salt and preserve. *King.*

MA-RINE' (mä-rän'), *a.* [*L.* *marinus*; *mare*, the sea; *It.* & *Sp.* *marino*; *Fr.* *marin*.]
1. Belonging to the sea. "Shells and other marine bodies." *Woodward.*
2. Maritime; naval; nautical. "Touching marine affairs." *Hayward.*
Marine acid, the name formerly applied to muriatic or hydrochloric acid.—*Marine glue*. See **GLUE**.—*Marine railway*, a railway on which ships may be drawn up from the water to be repaired.
Syn.—See **NAUTICAL**.

MA-RINE', *n.* 1. Sea affairs; shipping; a navy.
The first [francions] wished France diverted from the politics of the continent, to attend solely to her *marine*. *Burke.*
2. A soldier in a ship of war. *Johnson.*
Royal marines, a body of English troops trained to encounter an enemy either at sea or on land.

MÄ'R-I-NĒR, *n.* [*A. S.* *mariner*.—*Fr.* *marinier*.] One whose business it is to navigate the sea; a seaman; a sailor.
Syn.—See **SAILOR**.

MÄ'R-I-NO-RÄ'MA, *n.* [*L.* *mare*, the sea, and *Gr.* *ῥαμα*, a view.] A view of the sea. *Wright.*

MÄ-R-ÖL'A-TĒR, *n.* A worshipper of the Virgin Mary. *N. Brit. Rev.*

MÄ-R-ÖL'A-TĒY, *n.* [*Mary* and *Gr.* *λατρεία*, worship.] Worship of the Virgin Mary. *Ch. Ob.*

MÄ'R-I-PŪT, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of weasel; the zoril of Buffon; *Viverra zorilla*. *Wright.*

† **MÄ'R'ISH**, *n.* [*M. Goth.* *marisaiw*, *A. S.* *mersa*, or *merc*; *Ger.* *marsch*.] A marsh. *Milton.*

MÄ'R'ISH, *a.* Fenny; boggy; swampy. *Bacon.*

MÄ'R'I-TAL [mä're-tal, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Wr.*; mä-r'tal, *Sm.*; mä-r'tal or mar'e-tal, *K.*], *a.* [*L.* *maritalis*; *Sp.* & *Fr.* *marital*, pertaining to marriage.] Pertaining to a husband; incident to a husband. *Ayliffe.*

† **MÄ'R'I-TAT-ED**, *a.* [*L.* *maritatus*, married.] Having a husband. *Bailey.*

MA-RĪT'I-MÄL [mä-rĭt'e-mäl, *S. W. P. Ja.*; mä-r'e-ti-mäl, *Sm.*], *a.* [See **MARITIME**.] Maritime. "A maritime voyage." [*R.*] *Raleigh.*

† **MA-RĪT'I-MÄTE**, *a.* Maritime. *Ruleigh.*

MÄ'R'I-TIME (mä're-tim), *a.* [*L.* *maritimus*; *It.* *marittimo*; *Sp.* *maritimo*; *Fr.* *maritime*.]
1. Relating to the sea; marine; naval; nautical.
2. Bordering on, or being near, the sea. "A maritime town." *Addison.*

MÄ'R-JO-RAM, *n.* [*Low L.* *majorana*; *It.* *maggiorana*; *Sp.* *majorana*; *Fr.* *marjolaine*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of aromatic shrubs and herbaceous plants of several varieties; *Origanum*. *Loudon.*
The species generally cultivated are the common or pot *marjoram* (*Origanum vulgare*), and sweet or summer *marjoram* (*Origanum majorana*), and bas tard or winter *marjoram* (*Origanum peraleuticum*). *Farm. Ency.*

MÄRK, *n.* 1. [*Goth.* *marka*; *A. S.* *meare*; *Dut.* *merk*; *Ger.* *mark*; *Dan.* *mærke*; *Sw.* *murke*; *W.* *marc*.] A token by which any thing is known; a sign; a note; a characteristic.
As men that have passed by a rock at sea set up some *mark*, thereby to remember their former danger and avoid it. *Hobbes.*
2. A line drawn or a point made, as by the hand or an instrument; a stamp; an impression; a print; as, "A mark on goods."
3. A vestige; a track; a trace; a symptom.
At present there are scarce any marks left of a subterranean fire. *Addison.*
4. An evidence; a proof; indication; badge.
As the confusion of tongues was a mark of separation, so the being of one language is a mark of union. *Bacon.*
5. Distinction; eminence; as, "A man of mark."
A place of great and good mark and scope. *Carew.*
6. Any thing at which a missile weapon is directed; object; as, "To fire at a mark."
7. A cross or character made, as a signature, by one who cannot write his name.
The method of the Saxons was, for such as could write to inscribe their names, and whether they could write or not, to affix the sign of the cross; which custom our illiterate vulgar do, for the most part, to this day keep up, by signing a cross for their mark when unable to write their name. *Blackstone.*
8. [*Fr.* *marc*.] An old English coin, value 13s. 4d. sterling (about \$3.22).—A German coin, value 1s. 4d. sterling (about \$0.32). *Brande.*
9. A weight for gold, silver, &c. *Wright.*
10. [*Fr.* *marque*.] A license; commonly written *marque*.—See **MARQUE**. *Johnson.*
Syn.—*Mark* is a term variously applied, and a thing made in different modes. A mark made by ink, chalk, or by an instrument; a mark on goods, an animal, or a person; a mark to be shot at; a man of mark or distinction. A print of the foot; a print on paper; an impression on wax; stamp on a newspaper; a sign of a shopkeeper; sign of the zodiac; a token of friendship; a symptom of disease; an indication of wisdom; a trace of an ancient custom; a vestige of an ancient landmark; the footsteps of those who preceded, and the tracks which they left behind; a badge of office or distinction; a stigma of reproach.

MÄRK, *v. a.* [*A. S.* *marcian*; *Dut.* *merken*; *Ger.* *marken*; *Dan.* *mærke*; *Sw.* *marka*.—*It.* *marcare*; *Sp.* *marcar*; *Fr.* *marquer*.—See **MARK**, *n.*] [*i.* **MARKE**; *pp.* **MARKING**, **MARKE**.]
1. To impress with a token or evidence, or with a stamp or brand; to trace a line or lines upon; to impress; to stamp; to brand; to print.
For our quiet possession of things useful, they are naturally marked where there is need. *Greus.*
2. To take notice of; to notice; to note.
Mark them which cause divisions contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid them. *Rom.* xvi. 17.
To mark out, to notify, as by a mark or stamp; to point out; to indicate; to distinguish.

MÄRK, *v. n.* To note; to take notice; to observe.
Men mark when they live, and never mark when they miss, as they do also of dreams. *Bacon.*

MÄR'KÄB, n. (*Astron.*) The principal star in the constellation Pegasus. *Hind.*

† **MÄRK'Ä-BLE, a.** Remarkable. *Sir E. Sandys.*
MÄRKED (märkt), *p. a.* 1. Impressed with a mark.
 2. Noted; prominent; notable; conspicuous.

MÄM-KĒĒ', n. See **MARQUEE**.

MÄRK'ER, n. 1. One who marks or notes.
 2. (*Mil.*) One who designates the wheeling-point, or the change of direction, of a battalion or company. *Shepard.*

MÄR'KET, n. [*A. S. market*; *Dut. & Ger. markt*; *Dan. marked*; *Sw. marknad*; *Icel. markaðr*; *W. marchnad*; *M. margey*; *Gael. & Ir. margadh*.—*Mod. L. mercheta*; *L. mercatus*; *mercator*, to traffic; *merc*, *mercis*, goods; *It. mercato*; *Sp. mercado*; *Fr. marché*.]
 1. A public place for the sale of commodities, especially provisions; a place of public traffic; a mart; an emporium; an entrepot.
 If one bushel of wheat and two of barley will, in the market, be taken one for another, they are of equal worth. *Locke.*
 2. Purchase and sale; as, "To find a ready market for merchandise."
 3. Rate; price; charge; cost; valuation.

Was blood and life at a low market sold. *Dryden.*

4. A building in which provisions are sold; a market-house.
 5. (*Eng. Law.*) The franchise or privilege by which a town is enabled to keep a market, or market-houses, within its limits. *Burrill.*

MÄR'KET, v. n. [*i. MARKETED*; *pp. MARKETING, MARKETED*.] To deal at a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains. *Johnson.*

MÄR'KET, v. a. To sell; to dispose of; to vend.

MÄR'KET-Ä-BLE, a. Current in, or fit for sale in, the market; such as may be sold. "All marketable commodities." *Bp. Hall.*

MÄR'KET-Ä-BLE-NĒSS, n. The state of being marketable. *Coleridge.*

MÄR'KET-BĒLL, n. A bell to give notice of the time of a market. *Shak.*

MÄR'KET-CRĪ'ER, n. A crier of the market. *Lee.*

MÄR'KET-CROSS, n. A cross set up where a market is held.
 These things you have articulated,
 Proclaimed at market-cries, read in churches. *Shak.*

MÄR'KET-DÄY, n. The day on which a market is held. *Dryden.*

MÄR'KET-FÖLKS (mär'ket-fōks), *n. pl.* [See **FOLK**.] People who go to the market.
 Poor market-folks, that come to sell their corn. *Shak.*

MÄR'KET-ING, n. The act or the business of buying and selling, as in a market.

MÄR'KET-MÄID, n. A woman or a girl who goes to market. *Shak.*

MÄR'KET-MÄN, n.; pl. MÄR'KET-MĒN. A man who goes to market. *Shak.*

MÄR'KET-PLÄCE, n. A place where a market is held; market-house.
 Behold the market-place with poor o'erspread:
 The man of Ross divides the weekly bread. *Pope.*

MÄR'KET-PRĪCE, } n. The price at which any
MÄR'KET-EÄTE, } thing is currently sold.
 The actual price at which any commodity is commonly sold is called its market-price. *A. Smith.*

† **MÄR'KET-STĒD, n.** The site of a market. *Drayton.*

MÄR'KET-TÖWN, n. A town in which a stated market is held. *Spenser.*

MÄR'KET-WOM'ÄN (mär'ket-wām'än), *n.* A woman who carries any thing to market for sale. *Ash.*

MÄRK'ING-INK, n. Indelible ink for marking cloth, &c. *Hooker.*

MÄRK'MÄN, n. Same as **MARKSMAN**. *Shak.*

MÄRK'S'MÄN, n.; pl. MARKSMEN. 1. A man skilful to hit a mark. *Shak.*

2. One who cannot write his name, but makes his mark for it.

In the original Solemn League and Covenant, which is now [1777] in the British Museum, there are abundance of marksmen. *Nicolson & Burn, Hist. of Cumberland.*

MÄRK'S'MÄN-SHĪP, n. Quality of being a marksman; dexterity of a marksman. *Sillman.*

MÄRL, n. [*L. marga*; *It. & Sp. marga*.—*Dut. & Ger. mergel*; *W. marl*.—*Skinner* derives it from *A. S. merg*, marrow.] A fertilizing earth, or a sort of calcareous earth compounded of carbonate of lime and clay in various proportions and in different degrees of compactness and friability. *Brande.*

MÄRL, v. a. [*i. MARLED*; *pp. MARLING, MARLED*.]
 1. To manure with marl. *Mortimer.*
 2. (*Naut.*) To wind around, as a rope, with marline. *Dana.*

MÄR-LÄ'CEOUS (66), *a.* Resembling marl. *Wright.*

MÄR'LEON, n. See **MERLIN**. *Todd.*

MÄR'LĪNE (mär'līn), *n.* (*Naut.*) A small line of two strands, but little twisted, used for winding round ropes or cables, to prevent their being fretted; a finer kind of spun-yarn. *Dana.*

MÄR'LĪNE-SPIKE, n. (*Naut.*) An iron pin sharpened at one end, and having a hole in the other for a lanyard,—used in splicing ropes. *Dana.*

MÄR'LĪNG, n. A winding with marlines. *Smart.*

MÄR'LĪNG-SPIKE, n. Marline-spike. *Dana.*

MÄR'LĪTE, n. (*Min.*) A variety of marl. *Ure.*

MÄR-LĪT'IC, a. (*Min.*) Relating to, or containing, marlite. *Smart.*

MÄR'L-PĪT, n. A pit out of which marl is dug.

MÄR'L-STÖNE, n. (*Geol.*) A sandy, calcareous, and iron stratum, which divides the upper from the lower lias clays. *P. Cye.*

MÄR'Y, a. Abounding with, or like, marl.

MÄR'MÄ-LÄDE, n. [*L. marmellata*; *Sp. mermelada*; *Fr. marmelade*.] A confect made of quinces or other fruit, boiled to a consistence with sugar. *Quincy.*

† **MÄR'MÄ-LĒT, n.** Marmalade. *Bailey.*

MÄR'MÄ-TĪTE, n. (*Min.*) A black blende, consisting of sulphuret of zinc and sulphuret of iron;—so named from *Marmato*, in the province of Popayan, where it is found. *Dana.*

MÄR'MQ-LĪTE, n. [*Gr. μάργαρος*, marble, and λίθος, a stone.] (*Min.*) A silicate of magnesia, occurring massive, of a grayish and greenish color, and a pearly lustre. *Eng. Cye.*

MÄR'MQ-RÄ'CEOUS (-shus, 66), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, marble; marmorean. *Maunder.*

MÄR'MQ-RÄTE, } a. [*L. marmoratus*.] Cov-
MÄR'MQ-RÄT-ED, } ered with marble. Wood.

† **MÄR'MQ-RÄ'TION, n.** [*L. marmoratio*.] An overlaying or incrusting with marble. *Blount.*

MÄR-MQ-RÄ'TUM, n. [*L.*] A cement formed of pounded marble and lime. *Brande.*

MÄB-MÖ'RE-ÄL, a. Marmorean. [*n.*] *Shelley.*

MÄB-MÖ'RE-ÄN, a. [*L. marmoreus*; *It. marmoreo*; *Fr. marmoreen*.] Made of, or like, marble. *Hamilton.*

MÄR'MÖSE, n. [*Fr.*] (*Zoöl.*) A species of opossum, inhabiting Mexico and South America; *Didelphis murinus*. *Waterhouse.*

MÄR-MQ-SĒT, n. [*Fr. marmoset*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small monkey.—See **JACCHUS**. *Shak.*

MÄR'MQ-T, or MÄR-MQ'T' [*mar-mōt'*, *S. W.*; *mar-mōt'*, *J. K. R. Ash*; *W. W. b.*; *mar-mōt'*, *P. Sm.*, *n.*] [*It. marmotta*, or *marmotto*; *Fr. marmot*.] (*Zoöl.*) A rodent quadruped of the genus *Arctomys*, somewhat like the squirrel, and placed in the same family by Van Der Hoeven.

The marmots, however, in their general form, are nearly the reverse of the squirrels, being heavy, with short legs, a middle-sized or short tail, and a large, flat head. *Brande.*

MÄ-RÖNE', n. [*Fr. marron*.] An impure color or pigment, in which red predominates. *Wcale.*

MÄR'QON-ITE, n. (*Ecol. Hist.*) A follower of *Maro*, who seceded from the Catholic Church in



Marmot (*Arctomys Alpinus*.)

the 7th century, and established a sect in the mountains of Libanus and Antilibanus in Syria. *Brande.*

MÄ-RÖÖN', n. [Supposed to be derived from a word, used in Spanish America, signifying *hog-hunters*. *Brande.*] A free negro, or a runaway negro slave, in the West Indies, living in the mountains. *Ed. Rev.*

MÄ-RÖÖN', v. a. [*i. MAROONED*; *pp. MAROONING, MAROONED*.] (*Naut.*) To leave, as sailors, on a desolate island; to place in the condition of maroons. *Crabb.*

MÄR'PLÖT, n. One who defeats a plot. *Clarke.*

MÄRQUE (märk), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *Ger. mark*, a boundary.]

1. (*Law.*) A permission or license to pass the frontier of a country, in order to make reprisals;—generally used as synonymous with *reprisal*. *Burrill.*

2. A ship commissioned to make reprisals. *Brande.*

Letters of *marque* and *reprisal*, commissions or letters which authorize reprisals on a foreign state, particularly on the merchant-vessels of an enemy.

MÄR-QUEE' (mär-ke'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A field-tent, or covering, made of strong canvas, to keep off the rain. *Crabb.*

MÄR'QUESS (mär'kwēs), *n.* [*Sp. marques*.] An English title of dignity next in rank to that of duke.—See **MARQUIS**. *Selden.*

Till of late, *marquis* was the usual and almost only form; but *marquess* has now become common. *Smart* says, "*Marquis*, the French orthography, is getting out of use, except when we refer to a foreigner bearing this title."—In England this title was first conferred by Richard II., who, in 1387, created Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, *Marquess* of Dublin. *Brande.*

MÄR'QUET-RY (mär'ket-rē), *n.* [*Fr. marquetric*; *marqueter*, to speckle, to spot.] (*Arch.*) Inlaid work, consisting of different pieces of divers colored woods of small thickness glued on to a ground usually of oak or fur, formerly much used in cabinet-work, but now chiefly confined in its use to floors; checkered-work; inlaid wood-work; parquetry. *Brande.*

MÄR'QUIS (mär'kwīs), *n.* 1. [*Fr. marquis*; *It. marchese*; *Sp. marques*.] A title of dignity in England, France, and Germany, next in rank below that of duke.—See **MARQUESS**. *Peachment.*

2. [*Fr. marquise*.] † A marchioness. *Shak.*

MÄR'QUIŠ-ÄTE (mär'kwīš-ät), *n.* [*Fr. marquaisat*.] The seignior of a marquis. *Votton.*

MÄR'QUIS-DÖM, n. A marquisate. *Holinshed.*

MÄR'RER, n. One who mars or injures. *Ascham.*

MÄR'RĪ-Ä-BLE, a. [*Fr. variable*.] That may be married; marriageable. [*n.*] *Hulbet.*

MÄR'RĪÄGE (mär'rī), *n.* [*L. mas, maris*, a male; *Fr. marriage*; *marri*, a husband.] The act of marrying, or uniting a man and woman for life as husband and wife; the state of legal union between a man and a woman; matrimony; wedlock; wedding; nuptials. "*Marriage* is honorable in all." *Heb. xiii. 4.*

The reason why so few marriages are happy is because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making cages. *Swift.*

It is sometimes used as an adjective, and it is often used in composition; as, *marriage-articles*, *marriage-bed*, &c.

Syn.—*Marriage*, *wedding*, and *nuptials*, imply rather an act than a state; *matrimony* and *wedlock* denote a state; but the term *marriage* is also used to denote both an act and a state; as, "*Marriage* is a divine institution." A treaty of *marriage*; a happy or an unhappy *marriage*; a splendid or an unostentatious *wedding*, or *nuptials*; *holy matrimony*; *born in wedlock*.

MÄR'RĪÄGE-Ä-BLE (mär'rī-ä-bl), *a.* 1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married.

A young heiress whom I begin to look upon as marriageable. *Specht.*

2. Capable of union. *Milton.*

MÄR'RĪÄGE-Ä-BLE-NĒSS, n. The state of being marriageable. *Ash.*

MÄR'RĪÄGE-ÄR'TĪ-CLES, n. pl. A contract on which a marriage is founded. *Wright.*

MARRIAGE-PÖRTION, *n.* A portion given to a woman at her marriage. *Burrows.*

MARRIED (már'nd), *p. a.* 1. United in marriage; as, "Married persons."
2. Relating to marriage; conjugal; connubial. "The married state." *Dryden.*

MARRI-ER, *n.* One who marries. *Ann. Reg.*

MARR-ÖN, *a.* [Fr.] Of a chestnut color. *Hunter.*

MARR-ÖÖN', *n.* [Fr. *marron*, a chestnut.] A deep red or chestnut color. *Smart.*

MARR-ÖÖN', *a.* Of a deep red, claret, or chestnut color; chestnut-colored. *Hunter.*

† **MARR-Ö-QUIN**, *n.* [Fr.] Spanish leather; morocco. *Chambers.*

MARR-ÖT, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The auk. *Booth.*

MARR-ÖW (már'w), *n.* [A. S. *meaeh*, or *mearg*; Dut. *merg*, or *mury*; Ger. *mark*; Dan. *marv*; Sw. *merg*, or *marg*.]
1. A soft, oleaginous substance, contained in the bones of animals; pith; medulla. The back-bone hath a kind of marrow which hath an affinity with the brain. *Bacon.*
2. The essence or best part of any thing.
3. A companion. [North of Eng.] *Ray.*

† **MARR-ÖW**, *v. a.* To fill as with marrow; to glut. "Their marrowed mouths." *Quarles.*

MARR-ÖW-BÖNE, *n.* 1. [marrow and bone.] A bone containing marrow.
To boil the chicken and the marrow-bones. *Chaucer.*
2. *pl.* [Written *marie-bones* by Chaucer, and *marie-bones* by Sir T. More. — "Marie," says Richardson, "is supposed to be Mary, the name of the Virgin, and the compound to be applied to the knees from the genuflections made to her." (In *burlesque*.) The knees. "Down upon your marrow-bones." *Dryden.*
To bring one down upon his marrow-bones, to make one beg pardon on his knees.

MARR-ÖW-FÄT, *n.* A rich kind of pea. *Johnson.*

MARR-ÖW-ISH, *a.* Of the nature of marrow. "A soft, marrowish . . . substance." *Burton.*

MARR-ÖW-LÖSS, *a.* Void of marrow. *Shak.*

MARR-ÖW-Y, *a.* Full of marrow; pithy. *Cotgrave.*

MARR-Ö-BI-ÖM, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; hoarhound. *Ogilvie.*

MARR-Y, *v. a.* [It. *maritare*; Sp. *maridar*; Fr. *marier*. — See **MARRIAGE**.] [*i.* MARRIED; *pp.* MARRYING, MARRIED.]
1. To join or unite in marriage. *Gay.*
2. To give in marriage.
Mecenas took the liberty to tell him [Augustus] that he must either marry his daughter to Agrippa or take away his life. *Bacon.*
3. To take for husband or for wife.
You'd think it strange if I should marry her. *Shak.*
4. To join together; to unite; to link.
And ever, against eating cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs
Married to immortal verse. *Milton.*

MARR-Y, *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state.
Never marry but for love, but see that thou lovest what is lovely. *Penn.*

MARR-Y, *interj.* Indeed; forsooth; — originally, *By Mary*; i. e. by the Virgin Mary. *Chaucer.*

MARR-Y-ING, *n.* Act of one who marries. *Stow.*

MARS, *n.* [L.] 1. (*Roman Myth.*) The Latin name of the deity who was worshipped as the god of war. *Brande.*
2. (*Astron.*) A planet, the next to the earth in the order of distance from the sun. *Hind.*
3. (*Old Chem.*) A term applied to iron. *Todd.*

MARS-Ä-LÄ, *n.* A white Sicily wine. *Smart.*

MARS-H, *n.* [M. Goth. *marisauw*; A. S. *mersc*; Ger. *marsch*. — Old Fr. *marche*; Fr. *marais*.] A tract of low land frequently overflowed with water; a watery tract of land; a fen; a bog; a quagmire; a morass; a swamp.

MARS-HAL, *n.* [Low L. *marescallus*, or *mareschalus*, from Ger. *marschalk*, or *marschall*; *mähre*, a horse, and *schalk*, a servant; i. e. an attendant upon horses; It. *maresciallo*; Old Fr. *mareschal*; Fr. *maréchal*. — Gael. & Ir. *ma-*

rascal, or *marasgal*. — "The word appears to have been extended from the primitive usage, *curator equorum*, he that had charge of horses." *Richardson.*

1. An officer who regulates combats in the lists.
No marshal by.
As kingly rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*
2. One who regulates rank or order at a feast, or other assembly: a master of ceremonies, or of a public celebration.
Through the hall there walked to and fro
A marshal, as he called the same. *Spenser.*
3. One who goes before a prince to declare his coming; a herald; a harbinger; a pursuivant. *Sidney.*
4. A title of honor in many European countries, applied to various dignitaries and high offices, and especially to a commander-in-chief of military forces. *Brande.*
5. A commander in chief of military forces.
6. The ministerial officer of the courts of the United States, with duties similar to those of a sheriff. [U. S.] *Burrill.*
Earl marshal, or *lord marshal*, a high officer of state, who presided in the Court of Chivalry. — *Marshal of the king's house*, or *knight marshal*, an officer whose especial authority is in the king's palace, to hear and determine all pleas of the crown, to punish faults committed within the verge, and to hear and judge of suits between persons of the king's household. — *Marshal of the King's Bench Prison*, the officer who had charge of that prison. *Burrill.*

MARS-HAL, *v. a.* [*i.* MARSHALLED; *pp.* MARSHALLING, MARSHALLED.]
1. To rank in order; to arrange; to dispose.
As inconceivable as that a blind man should marshal an array. *Glanville.*
2. To lead, as a harbinger; to herald.
Thou marshal'st me the way that I was going. *Shak.*

MARS-HAL-LER, *n.* One who marshals or arranges; one who puts in order.
Dryden was the great refiner of English poetry, and the best marshal of words. *Trapp.*

MARS-HAL-LING, *n.* (*Her.*) The arrangement and distribution of coats in a shield so as to denote the several matches and alliances of a family. *Brande.*

MARS-HAL-SÄA (-sä), *n.* [*Seat* or *see* of the marshal. *Smart.*]
1. A prison in Southwark, Eng., belonging to the marshal of the king's household. *Johnson.*
2. (*Law.*) The court of the lord steward of the king's household, having jurisdiction of crimes committed within any of the palaces or houses of the king; — originally held before the marshal of the king's house to administer justice between the king's domestic servants. *Whishaw.*

MARS-HAL-SHIP, *n.* The office of a marshal.

MARS-H-BRED, *a.* Bred in a marsh. *Clarke.*

MARS-H-CINQUE-FÖIL (-sínk'-), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant found in marshes and peaty bogs about a foot high, having dark purple flowers, and five exterior sepals; *Comarum palustre*. *Eng. Cyc.*

MARS-H-EL-DER, *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrubby, coarse plant, with thickish leaves; *Iva frutescens*; — called also *highwater-shrub*. *Gray.*

MARS-H-HÄR-RI-ER, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The harpy; duck-hawk; *Circus aeruginosus*. *Yarrell.*

MARS-H-LÄND, *n.* Marshy land. *Drayton.*

MARS-H-MÄL-LÖW, *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial plant having flowers of a pale rose color and a carrot-shaped, white, fleshy root, as thick as the thumb, often used as an emollient and demulcent; *Althea officinalis*. *Eng. Cyc.*

MARS-H-MÄR-I-GÖLD, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant found in meadows and wet ditches; water catpaws; *Callitha palustris*. *Eng. Cyc.*
This well-known plant is used as a pot-herb in spring, when coming into flower, under the name of *consueps*. *Gray.*

MARS-H-PEN-NY-WÖRT (-wür't), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant having slender stems creeping or rooting in the mud, with its leaves, of the size and form of a piece of money, lying flat on the ground; *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*; — called also *pennywort*, *sheep-killing pennygrass*, *white-rot*, *flukewort*, and *sheep's-bane*. *Eng. Cyc.*

MARS-H-RÖCK-ET, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of water-cress. *Johnson.*

MARS-H-RÖSE-MÄ-RY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A North American plant, the root of which is a very powerful astringent; *Statice Limonium*. *Gray.*

MARS-H-SÄM-PHIRE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants found in moist salt districts; glasswort; saltwort; *Salicornia*. *Loudon.*

MARS-H-TRÉ-FÖIL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant found in boggy soils, having a very bitter root, used as a tonic; buckbean; *Menyanthes trifoliata*. *Loudon.*

MARS-H-Y, *a.* 1. Boggy; wet; fenny; swampy. "Marshy grounds." *Dryden.*
2. Produced in marshes. "Delicates of leaves and marshy weed." *Dryden.*

MARS-SÜ-PÄ-L, *n.* [Gr. *μαρσупιον*; L. *marsupium*. See **MARSUPITUM**. — It. *marsupiale*; Fr. *marsupial*.] (*Zool.*) One of the *Marsupialia*, a mammiferous quadruped, the female of which has a pouch, which serves as a temporary abode for her young, as the kangaroo and opossum. *Brande.*

MARS-SÜ-PÄ-L, *a.* (*Zool.*) Pertaining to the *Marsupialia*; having a sack or pouch under the belly for carrying the young. *Owen.*

MARS-SÜ-PÄ-L-LÄ-JÄ, *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) An order of animals, the females of which are furnished with a *marsupium*, or pouch, for carrying their young. — See **MARSUPIAL**. *Brande.*

MARS-SÜ-PÄ-L-LÄ-AN, *a.* (*Zool.*) Belonging to the class *Marsupialia*; marsupial. *Maunder.*

MARS-SÜ-PÄ-LÖID, *a.* Resembling the marsupials. *Hitchcock.*

MARS-SÜ-PÄ-AN, *a. & n.* See **MARSUPIAL**. *Kirby.*

MARS-SÜ-PÄ-Ä-TÄ, *n. pl.* Marsupialia. *Brande.*

MARS-SÜ-PÄ-ÖN, *n.* See **MARSUPIUM**. *Dunlison.*

MARS-SÜ-PÄ-ÖM, *n.* (*Pal.*) One of a genus of fossil echinoderms, shaped like a purse. *Mantell.*

MARS-SÜ-PÄ-ÖM, *n.* [L. *marsupium*, a pouch.]
1. (*Zool.*) The abdominal pouch of the kangaroo, opossum, &c., for carrying their young. *Brande.*
2. A muscle in the eye of hawks which enables them to flatten the cornea, so as to see to a great distance. *Brewer.*
3. (*Med.*) A sac or bag with which any part is fomented. *Dunlison.*

MÄRT, *n.* [Contraction of *market*.]
1. A place of public traffic; a market. "A great mart of the best horses." *Temple.*
2. † Purchase and sale; bargain.
I play a merchant's part,
And venture madly on a desperate mart. *Shak.*

† **MÄRT**, *v. a.* To traffic; to buy or sell. *Shak.*

† **MÄRT**, *v. n.* To trade dishonorably. *Shak.*

MÄRTÄ-GÖN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of lily; Turk's cap; *Lilium martagon*. *Loudon.*

† **MÄRT-TEL**, *v. n.* [It. *martellare*; Fr. *marteller*.] To strike; to make a blow. *Spenser.*

MÄRT-TEL-LÖ, *a.* [Supposed to be derived from a fort in *Martella* Bay, Corsica. *Brande.*] Applied to a tower, or circular building of masonry.
Martello towers were erected along the different parts of the British coasts, as a defence against the meditated invasion of Bonaparte. *Brande.*

MÄRT-EN, *n.* 1. [L. *martes*; It. *martora*; Sp. *maria*; Fr. *martie*, or *martre*. — A. S. *meaeth*; Dut. *marter*; Ger. *marder*.] (*Zool.*) An animal of the family *Mustelida*, or weasels, and genus *Martes*; — particularly the *Martes foina*, or stone-marten, a large and beautiful animal, whose fur is much valued. — See **STONE-MARTEN**. *Bell.*
2. [Fr. *martinet*.] (*Ornith.*) A name applied to a bird of the swallow tribe; — written also *martin*. *Eng. Cyc.*

† **MÄRT-ERN**, *n.* A marten. *Johnson.*

MÄRT-TIAL (már'shal), *a.* [L. *martialis*; Mars, the god of war; It. *marziale*; Sp. *marcial*; Fr. *martial*.]
1. Relating to Mars or to war; suited to war or battle. "Martial equipage." *Milton.*
2. Given to war; warlike; brave.

It is manifest that the northern tract of the world is the more martial region. *Bacon.*

3. Military; not civil; as, "Martial law." "They proceeded in a kind of martial justice." *Bacon.*

4. † Partaking of the qualities of the planet Mars. *Brucne.*

5. (Old Chem.) † Having the qualities of iron.

Martial ethnops, an old pharmaceutical name of oxide of iron. — *Martial law*, an arbitrary law originating in emergencies, regulated by the expediency of the moment, and extending to all the inhabitants of a place or country. — *Martial regulus*, metallic antimony obtained by decomposing sulphuret of antimony by means of iron. *Brande.*

Syn. — *Martial* is a more technical and more comprehensive term than *warlike*. *Martial law*, music, equipage; *warlike spirit*, appearance; *military discipline*, expedition; *soldier-like conduct*.

† MÄR'TIAL-ISM, *n.* Quality of being martial; bravery; warlike exercises. *Prince.*

† MÄR'TIAL-IST, *n.* A warrior. *Browne.*

MÄR'TIAL-LY, *ad.* In a martial or warlike manner; bravely. *Warner.*

MÄR'TIN, *n.* A species of swallow that builds nests on the eaves of houses; — written also *marten*. — See MARTEN. *Crabb.*

MÄR-TJ-NËT, *n.* 1. [Fr. *martinet*.] A kind of swallow; a martin. *Barret.*

2. (*Mil.*) A very severe disciplinarian; — so called from Colonel *Martinet*, an officer in the French army under Louis XIV. *Voltaire.*

3. (*Naut.*) A small rope or line fastened to the leech of a sail; a martnet. *Bailey.*

MÄR-TJ-NËT-ISM, *n.* Severe discipline. *Ed. Rev.*

MÄR'TIN-GÄL, } *n.* [It. & Sp. *martingala*; Fr. *martin-gäle*, } *martingale*.]

1. (*Man.*) A strap passing between the fore legs of a horse, from the nose-band to the girth, to prevent his rearing. *Harris.*

2. (*Naut.*) A short, perpendicular spar, under the bowsprit-end, used for guying down the head-stays. *Dana.*

MÄR'TIN-MÄS, *n.* [Martin and mass.] The feast of St. Martin; the 11th of November; — often called *martilmas*, or *martilemas*. *Fuller.*

MÄRT'LET, *n.* 1. A kind of swallow; a marten. The temple-haunting martlet. *Shak.*

2. (*Her.*) A fanciful bird, depicted without feet, and noting a fourth son.

MÄRT'NET, *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the small lines fastened to the leech of the sail, to bring that part of the leech which is next to the yard-arm close up to the yard. *Bailey.*

† MÄRT'-TÖWN, *n.* A market-town. *Milton.*

MÄR'TYR (mä'r'tür), *n.* [Gr. *márupt*; *μαρτυρέω*, to bear witness; *L. martyr*; *It. martire*; *Sp. martir*; *Fr. martyr*. — Goth. *martr*; *A. S. martyr*.]

1. One who dies for the truth, or who suffers death or persecution on account of his belief.

Stephen is generally called the protomartyr, i. e. the first martyr, or witness, as the word *márupt* implies, the person who, at the evident risk and ultimate loss of his life, bears testimony to the truth. *Dr. A. Clarke.*

2. One who sacrifices his life for any cause. The martyr in vice far exceed the martyrs to virtue, both in endurance and in number. *Colton.*

MÄR'TYR (mä'r'tür), *v. a.* [i. MARTYRED; *pp.* MARTYRING, MARTYR.]

1. To make a martyr of by putting to death.

The primitive Christians, before the face of their enemies, would acknowledge no other title but that, though hated, reviled, tormented, martyred for it. *Pearson.*

2. To torment; to persecute; to torture; to agonize; to destroy.

Amoret, whose gentle heart Thou martyrdest with sorrow and with smart. *Spenser.*

MÄR'TYR-DÖM, *n.* The state or condition of being a martyr; the death of a martyr; testimony borne to truth or to one's belief by voluntary submission to death.

The better fortitude Of patience and heroic martyrdom Unung. *Milton.*

MÄR'TYR-IZE, *v. a.* [It. *martirizzare*; *Sp. martirizar*; *Fr. martyriser*.] To offer as a sacrifice. To her my heart I nightly martyrize. *Spenser.*

† MÄR'TYR-LY, *a.* Relating to martyrs or to martyrdom. *Bp. Gauden.*

† MÄR'TYR-Q-LÖGE, *n.* Martyrology. *Bp. Hall.*

MÄR-TYR-Q-LÖG'IC, } *a.* Relating to mar-

MÄR-TYR-Q-LÖG'I-CAL, } tyrology. *Osborne.*

MÄR-TYR-ÖL-Q-GIST, *n.* [Fr. *martyrologiste*.] A writer of martyrology. "Fox, the martyr-ologist." *Warton.*

MÄR-TYR-ÖL-Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *márupt*, a martyr, and *logos*, a discourse.] 1. That department of ecclesiastical history which relates to the acts and deaths of martyrs; a register of martyrs.

2. A calendar or register kept in religious houses wherein are inserted the names and donations of their benefactions and the day of their death. "The martyrology of Eusebius." *Brande.*

MÄR'VEL, *n.* [L. *mirabilis*, wonderful; *mirror*, to wonder at; *It. meraviglia*; *Sp. maravilla*. — Fr. *merveille*.] A wonder; any thing marvellous or astonishing; a prodigy; a miracle. "The marvels of romantic fiction." *Warton.*

MÄR'VEL, *v. n.* [i. MARVELLED; *pp.* MARVELLING, MARVELLED.] To wonder; to be astonished; to be surprised; to admire. *Shak.*

MÄR'VEL-LIZE, *v. a.* To render marvellous; to represent as marvellous. [R.] *For. Qu. Rev.*

MÄR'VEL-LOÜS, *a.* [It. *maraviglioso*; *Sp. maravilloso*; *Fr. merveilleux*.]

1. Wonderful; amazing; very strange; astonishing; stupendous; extraordinary. Marvellous things did he in sight of their fathers. *Ps. lxxviii. 12.*

2. Surpassing credit; incredible. The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural. *Pope.*

† The marvellous is used, in works of criticism, to express any thing exceeding natural power; opposed to the probable.

† MÄR'VEL-LOÜS, *ad.* Marvellously. *Shak.*

MÄR'VEL-LOÜS-LY, *ad.* In a marvellous manner; wonderfully; strangely. *Clarendon.*

MÄR'VEL-LOÜS-NËSS, *n.* The state of being marvellous; wonderfulness; strangeness.

MÄR'VEL-QF-PË-RÜ', *n.* (*Bot.*) A fusiform-rooted plant of the genus *Mirabilis*. It has a fragrant flower, and the root, when dried and powdered, forms the jalap of druggists. *Loudon.*

MÄR'Y-BÜD, *n.* The marigold. *Shak.*

MÄR'Y-ÖL'A-TRY, *n.* Mariolatry. *Qu. Rev.*

MASCAGNIN (mas-kän'yin), *n.* (*Min.*) Native sulphate of ammonia; — found in volcanic districts, and so named from *Mascagni*, who discovered it. *Brande.*

MÄS'CLE (mä's'kl) [mä's'kl, *Sm. Wr.*; mä's'kl, *K.*, *n.* (*Her.*) A bearing in the form of a lozenge perforated. *Brande.*

† MÄS'CU-LÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *masculus*, dim. of *mas*, a male.] To make strong. *Cockeram.*

MÄS'CU-LINE (19), *a.* [L. *masculinus*; *mas*, a male; *It. & Sp. masculino*; *Fr. masculin*.]

1. Of the male sex; male; not female. "Thy masculine children." *Chaucer.*

2. Resembling man; manly; virile; hardy; not soft; not effeminate; not feminine. You find something bold and masculine in the air and posture of the first figure, which is that of Virtue. *Addison.*

3. (*Gram.*) Noting a class of nouns, which, in English, are the names of male animals, but which, in some other languages, include names of things.

MÄS'CU-LINE-LY, *ad.* In a masculine manner; in a manner not feminine. *B. Jonson.*

MÄS'CU-LINE-NËSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being masculine; masculinity. *Johnson.*

MÄS'CU-LIN'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *masculinité*.] State of being masculine; masculineness. *Wakley.*

MÄS'DEÜ, *n.* [Fr.] A French wine. *W. Ency.*

† MÄ'SËR, *n.* A bowl; a mazer. *Halliwel.*

MÄSH, *n.* 1. Old Fr. *mascher*; *Fr. mâcher*, to chew. — *A. S. mæscan*; *Dut. megen*; *Ger. mischen*, to mix. — *Gr. μάσσειν*, to chew; *L. mastico*.] A mixture of ingredients beaten together; — applied particularly to a mixture for feeding horses.

I have made a fair mash on 't! *B. Jonson.*
2. (*Brewing*.) A mixture of malt with water.
3. [Dut. & Ger. *masche*.] A mesh. "A net knit with so small mashes." *Mortimer.*

MÄSH, *v. a.* [i. MASHED; *pp.* MASHING, MASHED.] 1. To mix or beat into a confused mass. *Swift.*
2. (*Brewing*.) To mix together, as malt and water. *Mortimer.*

MÄSH'ING-TÜB, *n.* A tub or vessel in which malt and water are mixed; a mash-tub. *Mortimer.*

MÄSH-TÜB, *n.* A mashing-tub. *W. Ency.*

MÄSH-VÄT, *n.* A mashing-tub. *Maunder.*

MÄSH'Y, *a.* Of the nature of a mash. *Thomson.*

MÄSK (12), *n.* [It. *maschera*; *Sp. mascara*; *Fr. masque*; — *Ger. maske*. — According to *Grotius*, *Huet*, *Wächter*, and others, from Goth. *masca*, a sorceress, — because a mask resembles the visage of a sorceress. — *Landais* favors the derivation of the *Fr. masque*, from *It. maschera*, through *Sp. mascara*, composed of *mas*, more, and *cara*, visage, i. e. a second visage. — *Ménage* and *Skinner* refer it to *Ar. mascara*, sport, jest.] 1. A cover to disguise the face; a disguise; a visor; a cloak; a blind. Now Love pulled off his mask, and showed his face unto her. *Sidney.*

2. Any pretence or subterfuge; trick; shift. Why dost thou strive the conscious shame to hide By masks of eloquence and veils of pride? *Prior.*

3. An entertainment, diversion, or ball, in which the company is masked; a masquerade; a revel; a piece of mummery.

After whom marched a jolly company In manner of a mask. *Spenser.*
This thought might lead me through the world's vain mask. Content, though blind, had I no other guide. *Milton.*

4. A species of drama, which, on account of the allegorical persons introduced, required the actors to be masked. *Peucham.*

5. (*Arch.*) A hideous face or visor in sculpture on antefixæ, gargoyles, &c. *Fairholt.*

MÄSK, *v. a.* [It. *mascherare*; *Fr. masquer*.] [i. MASKED; *pp.* MASKING, MASKED.]

1. To disguise with a mask or visor. I saw an antique statue masked. *Addison.*

2. To cover; to hide; to conceal; to cloak; to screen; to veil; to shroud. Masking the business from the common eye. *Shak.*

MÄSK, *v. n.* To revel; to play the mummer; to be disguised. *Shak.*

MÄSKED (mäsk'ed or mäskt), *p. a.* Disguised or covered with a mask; so covered as not to create suspicion or distrust. *Crabb.*

MÄSK'ER, *n.* One who revels in a mask. *Shak.*

† MÄSK'ER-Y, *n.* The dress or disguise of a masker. "War's feigned maskery." *Marston.*

MÄSK'HÖÜSE, *n.* A place where masks are performed. *Bp. Hall.*

MÄSK'ING, *n.* Act of one who masks; a revelling in masks. *Clarke.*

MÄS'KI-NÖNGË, *n.* (*Ich.*) A large black fish of the pike genus, found in the St. Lawrence and the great American lakes. *Richardson.*

MÄS'LAËH, *n.* (*Med.*) An excitant medicine consisting in part of opium; — much used by the Turks. *Dunghison.*

MÄS'LJN, *n.* [A. S. *mæslenn*, *maslin*, brass. — Gael. *maslin*, mangel, maslin. — *Johnson* says, "corrupted from *mesellane*." — *Richardson* refers to Old Fr. *meslinge*, or *meslange*, a medley, and to *Dut. mischeluyn*, a medley.] A mixture of different sorts of grain, as rye and wheat; monger; — written also *maslin*, *meslin*, and *mislin*. *Truener.*

MÄS'LJN, *a.* Composed of various kinds. "Maslin bread, made of wheat and rye." *Johnson.*

MÄ'SON (mä'sn), *n.* [Low L. *machio*, referred by some etymologists to L. *machina*, a scaffold for building; *Fr. maçon*.]

1. A builder in stone or brick; one who prepares or cuts stone. *Watson.*

2. One of a society bearing the epithet of free and accepted, the insignia of which are chiefly a builder's tools; a free-mason. *Gray.*

MÄ-SÖN'IC, *a.* Relating to masons or to free-masons. *Todd.*

MASON-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A coarsely foliated silicate of alumina and iron. *Dana.*

MASONRY (*mā'sn-rē*), *n.* [*Fr. maçonnerie.*]
1. The craft of a mason; the art of building. "The instruments of masonry." *Hume.*

2. The work of a mason; a construction of brick or of stone. "Huge pillars carved in masonry." *Warner.*

3. Free-masonry. *Lond. Ency.*

MÄS'-O-RÄH, *n.* [*Heb.*] (*Jewish Theol.*) A critical work containing remarks on the verses, words, letters, and vowel-points of the Hebrew text of the Bible, by several learned rabbins;—written also *Massora*, and *Masora*. *Mather.*

MÄS-Q-RÉT'IC, } *a.* [*It. massoretico*; *Sp. masorético*; *Fr. massorétique.*] Belonging to the Masorah, or to the authors of it. *Mather.*

MÄS-Q-RÏTE, *n.* One of those who composed the Masorah. *Mather.*

MÄSQUE (*mäsk*), *n.* A disguise.—See **MASK**.

|| **MÄS-QUER-ÄDE'** (*mäs-ker-äde'*), *n.* [*It. mascherata*; *Sp. mascarada*; *Fr. mascarade*.—See **MASK**.]

1. A diversion, amusement, or ball, in which the company is masked.

In courtly balls and midnight masquerades. *Pope.*

2. A disguise; a cover; a veil.

Truth is forced to court us in masquerade. *Felton.*

3. A Spanish diversion on horseback.

The masquerade is an exercise they learned from the Moors. *Clarendon.*

|| **MÄS-QUER-ÄDE'**, *v. n.* [*i. MASQUERADED*; *pp. MASQUERADING, MASQUERADED.*]

1. To go in disguise.

Maskerading up and down in a lion's skin. *L'Estrange.*

2. To assemble in masks. *Swift.*

|| **MÄS-QUER-ÄDE'**, *v. a.* [*It. mascherare.*] To put into disguise. "His next shift is to masquerade vice." *Killingbeck.*

|| **MÄS-QUER-ÄD'ER**, *n.* A person in a mask; a buffoon. *L'Estrange.*

MÄSS, *n.* [*Gr. μάζα*, a barley-cake; *μάζω*, to knead; *L. It. & Sp. massa*, a lump; *Fr. masse*.]

1. A concreted body; a lump; a heap.

There shall we find that, when the world began, One common mass composed the mould of man. *Dryden.*

2. Bulk; magnitude; dimension; size.

This army of such mass and charge. *Shak.*

3. An indistinct assemblage; a congeries.

"Such a beautiful mass of colors." *Addison.*

4. Gross body; the entire collection; the aggregate; the whole; the general; the multitude. "The mass of the people." *Swift.*

5. The whole quantity of matter, upon which depends the weight, gravity, or attractive force of a body; as, "The mass of the moon."

6. A large quantity; a great deal. *Shak.*

MÄSS, *n.* [*Low L. missa*, derived, according to *Vossius*, from *L. mitto, missus*, to send,—in allusion to the dismissal of the people at the close of the services; *It. messa*; *Sp. missa*; *Fr. messe*.—*A. S. mæsse*; *Ger. & Dan. messe*; *Sw. & Icel. messa*.—The term is derived from the phrase, "Ite, missa est concio" (*i. e. Go, the assembly is dissolved*). *Brande.*]

1. The celebration of the Lord's supper in the Roman Catholic Church.

* *High mass* is the performance of this service accompanied with music.

2. (*Mus.*) A composition of several movements sung during the celebration of the Lord's supper in the Roman Catholic Church;—the musical service of this Church. *Dwight.*

† **MÄSS**, *v. n.* To celebrate mass. *Bale.*

† **MÄSS**, *v. a.* To thicken; to strengthen. *Hayward.*

MÄS-SA-ÖRE (*mäs'sä-ker*), *v. a.* [*It. mazzicare*, to beat; *macellare*, to kill; *Fr. massacrer*.] [*i. MASSACRED*; *pp. MASSACRING, MASSACRED.*] To butcher; to kill or slaughter indiscriminately.

They [the Jews] were scattered into all corners, oppressed and detested, and sometimes massacred. *Asterbury.*

MÄS-SA-ÖRE (*mäs'sä-ker*), *n.* [*Low L. mazzacrum*; *it. massacro*; *Fr. massacre*.]

1. Butchery; carnage; slaughter; indiscriminate, wanton destruction. *Milton.*

2. Act of killing with malice; murder.

The most arch deed of piteous massacre. *Shak.*

MÄS-SA-ÖRER (*mäs'sä-kerer*), *n.* One who massacres. "Regicides, assassins, massacrer." *Burke.*

MÄS-SA-ÖRING, *n.* The act of slaughtering indiscriminately. *Month. Rev.*

MÄSS'-BOOK (*-bäk*), *n.* A book of divine service among the Roman Catholics. *Milton.*

MÄSS'ER, *n.* A priest who celebrates mass. *Bale.*

MÄS'SE-TER, *n.* [*Fr. masseur*, from *Gr. μασσωμαι*, to chew.] (*Anat.*) A muscle of the lower jaw, that assists in chewing. *Dunglison.*

MÄS'SE-TER'IC, } *a.* Belonging to the masse-
MÄS'SE-TER'INE, } ter. *Dunglison.*

MÄSS'-HÖUSE, *n.* A house or church in which mass is said; a Roman Catholic church. *Hume.*

MÄS'SI-CÖT, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Chem.*) A yellow pigment, the yellow protoxide of lead. *Üre.*

MÄS-SIL'LI-A, *n.* (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by De Gasparis in 1852. *Lovering.*

MÄS'SI-NÄSS, *n.* The state of being massy; ponderousness; bulk; massiveness. *Warton.*

MÄS'SIVE, *a.* [*Fr. massif*.] Having great size and weight; bulky; heavy; weighty; ponderous; massy. "Massive weapon." *Horsley.*

MÄS'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a mass. *Wright.*

MÄS'SIVE-NÄSS, *n.* The state of being massive; massiness; bulkiness. *Hakevill.*

MÄSS'-MÄET-ING, *n.* A large meeting of the masses of the people, or of the multitude.

MÄSS'-PRIEST, *n.* Anciently a secular priest, as distinguished from the regulars;—afterwards a priest kept in chantries or at particular altars to say masses for the dead. *Wright.*

MÄS'SY, *a.* Bulky; weighty; ponderous; huge; immense; massive.

Your swords are now too massy for your strength. *Shak.*

MÄS'SY-PRÖÖF, *a.* Capable of sustaining a great mass. *Milton.*

MÄST (12), *n.* [*A. S. mæst*; *Dut., Ger., Dan., & Sw. mast*;—*Sp. & Port. masto*; *Fr. mast*, or *mât.*] (*Naut.*) A spar, or round and long piece of timber, raised, or designed to be raised, nearly perpendicularly to the deck of a vessel, to support the rigging, yards, and sails. *Brande.*

MÄST, *n.* [*M. Goth. mats*; *A. S. mæste*; *mæstan*, to fatten; *Ger. mast*.] The fruit of the beech, oak, and chestnut.

Trees that bear mast and nuts are more lasting than those that bear fruits. *Bacon.*

MÄST'ED, *a.* Furnished with masts;—used chiefly in composition. *Johnson.*

MÄST'ER (12), *n.* [*L. magister*, from *magis*, more; *It. & Sp. maestro*; *Old Fr. mæster*; *Fr. maître*.—*A. S. mæster*; *Dut. meester*; *Ger. meister*; *W. meist*; *Gael. & Ir. mairghister*.]

1. One who has servants or other persons in subjection; one who has any rule or direction over others.

Servants, be obedient to them that are your masters according to the flesh. *Eph. vi. 5.*

2. Lord; ruler; chief; head; director; governor; manager.

Wisdom and virtue are the proper qualifications in the master of a house. *Guardian.*

O thou, my friend, my genius, come along, Thou master of the poet and the song. *Pope.*

3. The commander of a trading ship;—commonly styled *captain*.

An unhappy master is he that is made cunning by many shipwrecks. *Ascham.*

4. The navigator of a ship of war, next in rank below a lieutenant. *Brande.*

5. One who teaches; a teacher,—especially one who has the chief direction of a school.

There, in his noisy mansion, skilled to rule, The village master taught his little school. *Goldsmith.*

6. The president of an English college.

7. One who has the possession and the control of any thing; possessor; owner; proprietor.

When I have thus made myself master of a hundred thousand drachms. *Addison.*

8. Formerly a compellation of respect, but now generally applied to an inferior, to a young gentleman in his minority, or to a boy; as, "Master Henry."

9. One who has obtained superiority in some art or science; a proficient; an adept.

Spenser and Fairfax, great masters of our language. *Dryden.*

10. A title of dignity in the universities; as, "Master of arts." *Johnson.*

11. An official title in the law; as, "Master of the rolls"; "A master in chancery." *Todd.*

Master at arms, a petty officer of the navy, who has charge of the police of the ship.—*Master attendant*, the officer next in rank to the superintendent of the royal dockyard.—*Master in chancery*, an officer in the court of chancery, who acts as assistant to the chancellor or judge.—*Master of ceremonies*, one who receives and conducts ambassadors, &c., to the audience of the king, &c.—*Master of the horse*, the third great officer in the British court, who has the management of the royal stables, with authority over all the equeries and pages, coachmen, footmen, grooms, &c.—*Master of the mint*, an officer who oversees every thing belonging to the mint.—*Master of ordnance*, an officer to whom the care of the ordnance and artillery is committed.—*Master of the rolls*, an officer who assists the lord-chancellor in the English high court of chancery, and, in the absence of the chancellor, hears causes there, and also at the court of the rolls. *Whishaw. Brande.*

|| "When this word is only a compellation of civility, as, *Mr. Locke, Mr. Boyle, &c.*, the *a* is sunk, and an *i* substituted in its stead, as if the word were written *master*, rhyming with *sister*. *Walker*.—But when applied to a boy, it is pronounced *mäs'ter*.—See **MESSEURS**.

MÄS'TER, *v. a.* [*i. MASTERED*; *pp. MASTERING, MASTERED.*]

1. To be a master over; to rule; to govern; to direct; to guide; to control; to superintend.

And rather father thee than master thee. *Shak.*

2. To overpower; to conquer; to subdue; to overcome; to subjugate; to vanquish.

Obstunacy and wilful neglects must be mastered. *Locke.*

3. To execute with skill; to excel in.

I will not offer at that I cannot master. *Bacon.*

MÄS'TER, *v. n.* To excel or be skilful in any thing. "Mastering skill." *B. Jonson.*

MÄS'TER, *a.* Belonging to a master; chief; leading; main; cardinal; principal. *Ash.*

MÄS'TER-BUILD'ER, *n.* A chief builder. *Ash.*

MÄS'TER-CHÖRD, *n.* The principal chord. *Moore.*

MÄS'TER-DÖM, *n.* Dominion; rule. [*n.*] *Shak.*

The masterdom of each by force to gain. *Spenser.*

MÄS'TER-FÜL, *a.* 1. Using the authority of a master; imperious; domineering; lordly. [*n.*]

The hero's blood is not to be controlled: Even in child 'tis madly masterful. *Dryden.*

2. Having the skill of a master; skilful.

Like the masterful running over many chords. *Milton.*

MÄS'TER-FÜL-LY, *ad.* In an imperious or domineering manner. [*n.*] *Month. Rev.*

MÄS'TER-HÄND, *n.* One eminently skilful.

Music resembles poetry, in each Are nameless graces which no methods teach, And which a master-hand alone can reach. *Pope.*

MÄS'TER-JEST, *n.* A principal jest. *Hudibras.*

MÄS'TER-KÄY (*-kä*), *n.* A key which opens many locks;—a clew out of many difficulties. *Dryden.*

MÄS'TER-LÄAV'ER, *n.* One who leaves his master. *Shak.*

MÄS'TER-LÄSS, *a.* 1. Wanting a master or owner.

His silver shield now idle, masterless. *Spenser.*

2. Ungoverned; unsubdued. *Johnson.*

MÄS'TER-LI-NÄSS, *n.* Eminent skill. *Johnson.*

MÄS'TER-LÖDE, *n.* A principal lode of ore.

MÄS'TER-LY, *a.* 1. Suitable to a master; executed with the skill of a master; skilful.

The masterly strokes of a great author. *Addison.*

2. With the authority of a master; imperious; despotical. *Johnson.*

MÄS'TER-LY, *ad.* With the skill of a master.

"Thou dost speak masterly." *Shak.*

MÄS'TER-MÄ'SON, *n.* A superior or head-mason.

MÄS'TER-MÄND, *n.* A predominant intellect; a master-spirit. *Pope.*

MÄS'TER-NÖTE, *n.* The chief note. *Wright.*

† **MÄS'TER-OÜS**, *a.* Masterly; skilful. *Milton.*

MÄS'TER-PÄS'SION (-pash'un), *n.* A predominant passion. *Pope.*

MÄS'TER-PIECE, *n.* 1. An excellent performance or piece of workmanship in any art; any thing made or done with extraordinary skill.

Each is a masterpiece, designed so well
That future times may strive to parallel. *Pemfret.*

2. Chief excellence; strong side; forte. "Dis-simulation was his masterpiece." *Clarendon.*

MÄS'TER-PRÖÖF, *n.* The principal proof. *Bp. Hall.*

MÄS'TER-SHIP, *n.* 1. The office of a master; headship, as of a school, college, or other institution. "Collegiate masterships." *Milton.*

2. Mastery; dominion; rule; power. *Johnson.*

3. Superiority; preëminence; supremacy.

4. Ability to do any thing well; skill; cleverness; ability; talent. *Shak.*

5. † A title of respect, used ironically.

What news with your mastership! *Shak.*

MÄS'TER-SIN'EIV (-sin'ny), *n.* A large sinew that surrounds the hough of a horse. *Far. Dict.*

MÄS'TER-SPIR'IT, *n.* A predominant mind.

A good book is the precious life-blood of a master-spirit. *Milton.*

MÄS'TER-STRÍNG, *n.* The principal string, or the string which sets in motion or regulates the whole work or machine. *Smart.*

MÄS'TER-STRÖKE, *n.* A capital performance or achievement; a masterpiece. *Blackmore.*

MÄS'TER-TÖÖTH, *n.*; pl. **MASTER-TEETH**. One of the principal teeth. *Bacon.*

MÄS'TER-TOÜCH (-tüch), *n.* The touch or finish of a master; capital performance. *Taiter.*

MÄS'TER-TÖW'ER, *n.* A chief tower. *Chaucer.*

† **MÄS'TER-TÖWN**, *n.* Chief town. *Chaucer.*

MÄS'TER-WORK (-würk), *n.* A chief work.

Here by degrees his master-work arose. *Thomson.*

MÄS'TER-WORK'MAN (-würk'man), *n.* The head or chief workman.

MÄS'TER-WORT (-würk), *n.* (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant; — a name applied to plants of the genus *Imperatoria* and the genus *As-trantia*. *Loudon.*

MÄS'TER-Y, *n.* [*It.* & *Sp.* *maestria*.]

1. Dominion; rule; sway; mastership.

They will fight for the mastery of the passages. *Raleigh.*

2. Superiority or preëminence in a contest; victory; conquest; ascendancy; supremacy.

Good men I suppose to live under a perpetual conflict with their bodily appetites, struggling to get the mastery over them. *Attorney.*

3. Acquirement; attainment.

The learning and mastery of a tongue, being unpleasant in itself, should not be combured with other difficulties. *Locke.*

4. Skill; dexterity; cleverness; ability.

Chief mastery to dissect,
In battles feigned. *Milton.*

MÄS'TFÜL, *a.* Abounding in mast, or fruit of beech, &c. "The mastful chestnut." *Dryden.*

MÄS'T-HEAD, *n.* (*Naut.*) The top of the mast of a ship. "The man at the mast-head." *Wood.*

MÄS'TIC, *n.* [*Gr.* *μαστιχ*, from *μαστίζω*, to chew, because used for chewing in the East; *L.* *mastiche*; *It.* *mastic*; *Sp.* *almastiga*; *Fr.* *mastic*.]

1. A resin which exudes from the *Pistacia lentiscus*, or mastic-tree, a tree cultivated in the Levant, and chiefly in the island of Chios.

It is exported in yellow, brittle, transparent, rounded tears, and has a bitterish taste and aromatic smell. Dissolved in alcohol, it constitutes a good varnish. It is also used to strengthen and preserve the teeth, and as a remedy for diarrhoea. *Ure.*

2. The tree from which mastic is procured by incision; *Pistacia lentiscus*.

Knotty pine, fragrant mastic, kindly oaks. *Sir T. Herbert.*

3. (*Bot.*) An evergreen under-shrub; *Thymus mastichina*. *Loudon.*

4. (*Arch.*) A kind of mortar or cement used for plastering walls. *Brande.*

MÄS'TIC, *a.* Gummy; adhesive, as gum. *Garth.*

MÄS'TI-CA-BLE, *a.* That can be masticated; that may be chewed. *Jour. Science.*

MÄS'TI-CÄDÖR, *n.* Mastigador. *Wright.*

MÄS'TI-CATE, *v. a.* [*Gr.* *μαστίζω*; *L.* *mastico*, *masticatus*; *It.* *masticare*; *Sp.* *masticar*.] [*i.* **MASTICATED**; *pp.* **MASTICATING**, **MASTICATED**.] To crush with the teeth; to chew.

Averse to masticate the grain. *Cotton.*

MÄS'TI-CÄ'TION, *n.* [*L.* *masticatio*; *It.* *masticazione*; *Sp.* *masticacion*; *Fr.* *mastication*.] The act of masticating or chewing. *Ray.*

MÄS'TI-CÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* [*It.* & *Sp.* *masticatorio*; *Fr.* *masticatoire*.] Pertaining to the process of chewing or to the organs employed in mastication. "The masticatory nerve." *Dunglison.*

MÄS'TI-CÄ-TÖ-RY, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed; an acrid salagogue. "Masticatories for the mouth." *Bacon.*

MÄS'TI-CINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance obtained from mastic; the part of mastic which is insoluble in alcohol. *Brande.*

MÄS'TI-CÖT, *n.* See **MASSICOT**. *Dryden.*

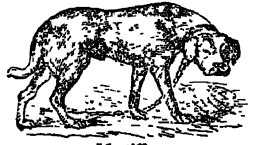
MÄS'TIC-TREE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The tree from which mastic is procured; *Pistacia lentiscus*. *Loudon.*

MÄS'TIFF, *n.*; pl. properly, **MÄSTIFFS**, *Dryden* and *Stoiff*;

MÄSTIVES, *Johnson*.

[*It.* *mastino*; *Sp.* *mastin*; *Old Fr.* *mastin*; *Fr.* *maïtin*.]

(*Zool.*) A large variety of dog, of great strength and courage; *Canis familiaris* (variety *molossus*). *Beil.*



Mastiff.

MÄS'TI-GÄ-DÖR, *n.* [*Sp.*, from *masticar*, to chew.] The slaving bit of a bridle; — written also *masticador*. *Wright.*

MÄS'TI-GÖPH'Q-ROÜS, *a.* [*Gr.* *μαστιγόφρος*; *μαστιγ*, a whip, and *φρος*, to bear.] Carrying a wand, scourge, or whip. *Sydney Smith.*

MÄS-TI'IS, *n.* [*Gr.* *μαστός*, the breast.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the breast of women. *Brande.*

MÄS'TLESS, *a.* 1. Having no mast.

Like a mastless ship at sea. *Soliman and Perseda.*

2. Bearing or producing no mast.

A crown of mastless oak adorned her head. *Dryden.*

MÄS'TLIN (mäz'tlin), *n.* [*A. S.* *mæslenn*, *maslin*, brass.]

1. Mixed corn; maslin. — See **MASLIN**. *Tusser.*

2. Mixed metal; yellow metal or brass; mestling. — See **MESTLING**. *Brewer.*

MÄS'TO-DÖN, *n.* [*Gr.* *μαστός*, a nipple, and *δόντις*, a tooth; *It.* & *Fr.* *mastodontre*.]

(*Zool.*) A huge, mammiiferous, pachydermatous, extinct quadruped, known only by its fossil remains; allied to the elephant, and so named from the conical projections upon the surfaces of the molar teeth. *Owen.*

MÄS'TO-DÖN-SÄU'RÜS, *n.* (*Zool.*) A gigantic extinct saurian. *Pictet.*

MÄS'TÖID, *a.* [*Gr.* *μαστός*, a nipple, and *είδος*, form; *It.* *mastoideo*; *Fr.* *mastoïde*.] (*Anat.*) Noting a process situated at the inferior and posterior part of the temporal bone; — relating to the mastoid process; as, "The mastoid cells." *Dunglison.*

MÄS'TÖID'E-AL, *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated in, or connected with, the mastoid process. *Wright.*

MÄS'TÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr.* *μαστός*, a nipple, or breast, and *λόγος*, a discourse; *It.* *mastologia*.] (*Zool.*) The natural history of mammals or mammalia; mammalogy; mazology. *P. Cye.*

† **MÄS'TRESS**, *n.* [*Old Fr.* *maïstresse*.] A mistress. *Chaucer.*

MÄS-TUR-BÄ'TION, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L.* *masturbor*, to practise onanism. — Perhaps from *L.* *manus*, the hand, and *stupro*, to ravish. *Wm. Smith.*] Self-pollution; onanism. *Dunglison.*

† **MÄS'TY**, *a.* Full of mast, or the fruit of the oak, beech, &c.; stored with acorns. *Sherwood.*

MÄT, *n.* [*A. S.* *meatta*; *Dut.* & *Rus.* *mat*; *Ger.* & *Den.* *matte*; *Sw.* *matla*. — *L.* & *It.* *matta*; *Sp.* *mata*.]

1. A texture of sedge, flags, rushes, straw, or other material, used on a floor for wiping the feet, and for other purposes. *Careto.*

2. (*Naut.*) A covering made of the strands of old rope, used to prevent chafing. *Dana.*

MÄT, *v. a.* [*i.* **MATTED**; *pp.* **MATTING**, **MATTED**.]

1. To cover or protect with mats.

Keep the doors and windows . . . well matted. *Erclym.*

2. To twist together; to join like a mat.

Or on the matted grass he lies. *Dryden.*

MÄT, *v. n.* To grow thick together; to become matted. *Ash.*

MÄT'Ä-CHÛN (mä't-ä-shün), *n.* [*Fr.*; *It.* *mattacino*; *Sp.* *matachin*, a merry-andrew, and a grotesque dance; *Fr.* *matassin*.] A kind of military dance in the 16th century. *Sidney.*

MÄT'Ä-CÖ, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of armadillo remarkable for its faculty of rolling itself into a ball when frightened or surprised; *Dasyurus tricinctus* of Linnaeus. *Lug. Cye.*



Marmoset
(*Dasyurus tricinctus*).

MÄT-Ä-DÖRE', *n.* [*Sp.* *matador*, a murderer.]

1. One who kills, — especially applied to one whose business it is to kill the bull in bull-fights; a bull-fighter. *Wright.*

2. One of the three principal cards in the game of ombre, of which the black aces are always two, and the other frequently a black deuce. *Smart.*

Now move to war her sable matadors,
In show like lions or the swart Moors. *Pope.*

MÄT'Ä-FÜND, *n.* A kind of sling. "That murderous sling, the matafund." *Southey.*

MÄTCH, *n.* [*L.* *mico*, to flash. *Sullivan*. — *It.* *miccia*; *Sp.* *mecha*; *Fr.* *mèche*.] Any thing that catches fire, generally a card, rope, or small piece of wood, dipped in sulphur, phosphorus, an explosive compound, or some unctuous or resinous substance.

Slow-match, a match for retaining fire for mines, &c.; a match prepared from twisted hemp rope, dipped in a solution of lime-water and saltpetre. — *Quick-match*, a match formed of threads of cotton prepared with a mixture of saltpetre, meal powder, spirits of wine, and water. *Gloss. Mil. Terms.*

MÄTCH, *n.* [*Goth.* *maga*, a relative or connection; *A. S.* *maca*, a mate; *Dut.* *makker*; *Dan.* *maga*; *Sw.* *maka*; *Icel.* *make*.]

1. One equal to another; one able to contest or compete with another.

The old man has met with his match. *Spectator.*

2. A person or a thing that suits or tallies with another. *Johnson.*

3. A union by marriage; a marriage. *Shak.*

4. One to be married.

She was very rich in a personal estate, and was looked upon as the richest match of the west. *Clarendon.*

MÄTCH, *n.* [*Johnson* refers it to *Gr.* *μαχη*, a fight, as well as to *A. S.* *maca*, a mate.] Any thing in which there is competition or contest; a contest; a game.

Where fair Acanthus and his youthful train
With horns and bounds a hunting match or dain. *Dryden.*

MÄTCH, *v. a.* [*i.* **MATCHED**; *pp.* **MATCHING**, **MATCHED**.]

1. To be equal to; to rival.

O thou good Kent, how shall I live and work
To match thy goodness! *Shak.*

2. To show an equal to; to find a parallel for.

No history or antiquity can match his policies. *South.*

3. To suit; to proportion; to adapt; to fit.

Let poets match their subject to their strength. *Roscommon.*

4. To give in marriage; to marry.

A senator of Rome, while Rome survived,
Would not have matched his daughter with a king. *Addison.*

MÄTCH, *v. n.* 1. To be married; to marry.

I hold it a sin to match in my kindred. *Shak.*

2. To suit; to be proportionate; to correspond; to tally. *Johnson.*

MÄTCH'Ä-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be favorably or not unequally matched or compared; suitable; equal; fit to be joined.

Sir Walter Raleigh, so far as he hath gone in the History of the World, is matchable with the best of the ancients. *Johnson.*

2. Of like kind; correspondent. *Woodward.*

MATCH'ABLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being matchable or suitable. *B. Jonson.*

MATCH'-CLOTH, *n.* A coarse woollen cloth for the Indian trade. *Washington.*

MATCH'-COAT, *n.* A large, loose coat made of match-cloth. *Washington.*

MATCH'-CORD, *n.* A line or cord prepared as a match. *Johnson.*

MATCH'ER, *n.* One who matches or joins. *Todd.*

MATCH'ING, *n.* Act of one who matches. *Hakewill.*

MATCH'LESS, *a.* Having no equal; unmatched; unparalleled. "A matchless queen." *Waller.*

MATCH'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a manner not to be matched or equalled. *Johnson.*

MATCH'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being matchless or without an equal. *Johnson.*

MATCH'LOCK, *n.* The lock of the musket in former times, holding the match, or piece of twisted rope, prepared to retain fire. *Todd.*

MATCH'-MÄK-ER, *n.* 1. One who makes matches to burn. *Johnson.*
2. One who contrives marriages. *Hudibras.*

MATCH'-MÄK-ING, *a.* Tending to make matches.

MATCH'-MÄK-ING, *n.* Act of making matches.

MATCH'-PLANES, *n. pl.* Planes used in joining boards by grooving and tonguing; one plane, called the plough, being used to form the groove, and the other to form the corresponding tongue. *Ogilvie.*

MÄTE, *n.* 1. [A. S. *maca*; Dut. *maat*; Dan. *mage*; Sw. *make*.] A husband or a wife. *Spenser.*
2. The male or female of animals. *Milton.*
3. One in fellowship or intimacy with another; a companion; an associate; a compeer; an intimate; a fellow.
Thus Satan, talking to his nearest mate. *Milton.*

MÄTE, *n.* [Ger. *maat*.] (*Naut.*) The second in subordination in a merchant vessel. The first below the captain is *first mate*; the second, *second mate*, &c. — In a ship of war, an assistant; as, "The surgeon's mate."

MÄTE, *n.* [Sp. *mate*; *matar*, to kill; Fr. *mat*.] The situation of the king in the game of chess, when the game is won.
Like a stale at chess, where it is no mate, but yet the game cannot stir. *Bacon.*

MÄTE, *v. a.* [*i.* MATED; *pp.* MATING, MATED.]
1. To match; to marry. *Spenser.*
2. To be equal to; to equal.
For thus the matchful chestnut mates the skies. *Dryden.*
3. To be a match for; to oppose.
I in the way of loyalty and truth,
Dare mate a sounder man than Surrey can be. *Shak.*

† **MÄTE**, *v. a.* [It. *matitare*; Sp. *matar*; Fr. *mater*.] To subdue; to confound; to crush; to baffle; to puzzle.
My sense she has mated, and amazed my sight. *Shak.*

MÄT'E, *n.* The Paraguay name of a plant, whose leaves are used extensively in South America as a substitute for tea; *Illex Paraguensis*. *Brande.*

MÄTE'LESS, *a.* Without a companion; wanting a mate. "Some mateless dove." *Peacham.*

MÄT'E-IÖTE, *n.* [Fr., from *matelot*, a sailor.] A dish of food consisting of several varieties of fish. *Wright.*

† **MÄT'E-ÖL-O-GY**, *n.* [Gr. *paraos*, useless, and *logos*, a discourse; Fr. *matologie*.] Unmeaning discourse; a vain inquiry. *Bailey.*

MÄT'E-Q-TÖCH'NY, *n.* [Gr. *paraos*, useless, and *techné*, an art.] A vain or unprofitable art or science. *Dr. Black.*

MÄT'ER, *n.* [L., from Gr. *μήτηρ*.] The Latin word for *mother*. — See ALMA MATER, DURA MATER, PIA MATER.

MA-TÉ'RI-ÄL, *a.* [L. *materialis*; *materia*, matter; It. *materiale*; Sp. *material*; Fr. *matériel*.]
1. Relating to, or consisting of, matter; corporeal; not spiritual; bodily; physical; as, "Material substances."
2. Substantial, as opposed to *formal*. *Johnson.*
3. Important; momentous; essential.
Petitions very material in causes of this nature. *Hooker.*
Syn. — See CORPORAL.

MA-TÉ'RI-ÄL, *n.*; *pl.* MA-TÉ'RI-ÄLS. 1. Any thing composed of matter.
An accurate enumeration of medical materials. *Browne.*
2. The matter or substance of which any thing is composed; that from which any thing is formed; as, "The materials for a building."
Simple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge. *Locke.*

† **MA-TÉ'RI-ÄL**, *v. a.* To form of matter. *Browne.*

MA-TÉ'RI-ÄL-ISM, *n.* [It. & Sp. *materialismo*; Fr. *materialisme*.] The theory that the material universe is self-existent and self-directed, and that the functions of life, sensation, and thought, arise out of modifications of matter; or the met. physical theory which is founded on the hypothesis that all existence may be resolved into a modification of matter; — opposed to *spiritualism*, or the doctrine that above the universe there is a spirit sustaining and directing it. *Price.*

MA-TÉ'RI-ÄL-IST, *n.* [It. *materialista*; Fr. *materialiste*.] One who believes in, or adheres to, materialism.
One who denies existence in the universe is a *per-Flaming.*

MA-TÉ'RI-ÄL-IST'IC, *a.* Relating to, or MA-TÉ'RI-ÄL-IST'IC-ÄL, } partaking of materialism. *Qu. Rev.*

MA-TÉ'RI-ÄL-I-TY, *n.* [It. *materialità*; Sp. *materialidad*; Fr. *materialité*.]
1. The state of being material; corporeity; material existence. *Digby.*
2. The state of being important; importance; consequence; moment; weight. *Wright.*

MA-TÉ'RI-ÄL-IZE, *v. a.* [*i.* MATERIALIZED; *pp.* MATERIALIZING, MATERIALIZED.] [It. *materializzare*; Fr. *materialiser*.] To reduce to a state of matter; to regard as matter; to form into matter or substance; to change to matter; to render material; to substantialize.
By this means we materialize our ideas. *Guardian.*

MA-TÉ'RI-ÄL-LY, *ad.* 1. In a state of matter.
I do not mean that any thing is separable from a body by fire that was not materially preexistent in it. *Boyle.*
2. In substance; not in form merely.
An act in itself materially good. *South.*
3. Importantly; essentially.
All this concerneth the customs of the Irish very materially. *Spenser.*

MA-TÉ'RI-ÄL-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being material, as opposed to *spiritual*. *Johnson.*
2. The state of being important; importance; consequence; materiality. *Todd.*

MA-TÉ'RI-ÄL-MÉD'I-CÄ, [*L.*, medicinal materials or agents.] (*Med.*) That division of medical science which treats of the knowledge of medicines, their action on the animal economy, and mode of administration. *Dunglison.*

† **MA-TÉ'RI-ÄL'ÄN**, *n.* A materialist. *Cudworth.*

† **MA-TÉ'RI-ÄTE**, *a.* [L. *materialis*.] Con-† **MA-TÉ'RI-ÄT-ED**, } sisting of matter; materi-† **MA-TÉ'RI-ÄTE**, *n.* A thing formed of matter; a material substance. *Johnson.*

† **MA-TÉ'RI-ÄT'ION**, *n.* [L. *materiatio*.] The act of forming matter. *Browne.*

MA-TÉ'RI-ÄL (*mā-tē-rē-ä-l*), *n.* [Fr.] The provisions, arms, equipage, &c., of an army or a navy, in distinction from the *personnel*, or the men employed. *Preston.*

† **MA-TÉ'RI-ÖUS**, *a.* Material. *Milton.*

MA-TÉ'RI-ÄL, *a.* [L. *maternus*; It. *maternale*; Sp. *maternal*; Fr. *maternel*.] Motherly; befitting a mother; relating to a mother; as, "Maternal love."
Syn. — See FATHERLY.

MA-TÉ'RI-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In a maternal or motherly manner. *Wright.*

MA-TÉ'RI-ÄL-TY, *n.* [It. *maternità*; Sp. *maternidad*; Fr. *maternité*.] The state, character, or relation of a mother. *Bullock.*

MÄT'-FEL-ON, *n.* [Sp. *matar*, to kill, and Eng. *felon*.] (*Bot.*) A species of knap-weed growing wild. *Johnson.*

MÄT'-GRÄSS, *n.* (*Bot.*) An inferior sort of grass; heath matweed; *Mardustrieta*. *Farm. Ency.*

MÄTH, *n.* [A. S. *math*.] A mowing; — used in composition, as, "Aftermath." *Todd.*

MÄTH-E-MÄT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *μαθηματικός*; L. *mathematicus*; Fr. *mathématique*.]
1. Relating to mathematics; demonstrative; as, "Mathematical reasoning."
2. According to the doctrine of the mathematicians; as, "Mathematical correctness."

MÄTH-E-MÄT'IC-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In a mathematical manner; by mathematics. *Bentley.*

MÄTH-E-MA-TI'CIAN (*-ish'an*), *n.* [Fr. *mathématicien*.] One who is versed in the mathematics.

MÄTH-E-MÄT'ICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *μαθηματικά*; *μαθηματά*, things learnt; L. *mathematica*; It. & Sp. *matematica*; Fr. *mathématiques*.] The sciences which treat of position, form, quantity, and numbers, or whatever can be numbered or measured; or that science which treats primarily of the relations and measurement of quantities, and secondarily of the operations and processes, by means of which these relations are ascertained. *Eliot. Davies & Peck.*
It is divided into two parts: — *pure*, in which abstract quantities, or geometrical magnitude or numbers, are the subject of investigation, and *mixed*, in which the deductions are made from relations which are obtained from observation and experiment; — otherwise called *physics*, or *physical science*.
"All these words, mathematics, physics, metaphysics, politics, ethics, pneumatics, hydraulics, hydrostatics, mechanics, dynamics, statics, are plural in form; in sense they are either singular or plural." *Dr. Latham.* — Nouns of the termination *ics* are regarded by many grammarians as of the plural number, they are used, however, in both numbers; and some of them more commonly, by good writers, as of the singular number.

MÄTH'ER, *n.* See MÄDDER. *Sir W. Petty.*

MÄTH'ES, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MÄTH'ESIS [*mā-thē'sis*, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm. C.; *mā-thē'sis* or *math'e-sis*, Ja.; *māth'e-sis*, K. IYb.], *n.* [Gr. *μάθησις*, learning; L. *mathēsis*.] The doctrine of mathematics. *Pope.*

MÄTH'U-RIN, *n.* One of a religious institution founded by Pope Innocent III. for redeeming Christians from Turkey. *Smart.*

MA-TI'CÖ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A Peruvian plant, used in medicine as an astringent. *Dunglison.*

MÄT'IN, *a.* Morning; used in the morning. "The *matin* trumpet sung." *Milton.*

† **MÄT'IN**, *n.* [Fr. *matin*.] Morning.

MÄT'-I-NÉE (*-nä'*), *n.* [Fr.] Morning; a musical entertainment in the daytime.

MÄT'INS, *n. pl.* [Fr. *matines*.] The earliest hours of prayer in Catholic worship; — morning prayers or worship.
The winged choristers began
To chirp their matins. *Cleveland.*

MÄT'RÄSS, *n.* [It. *matraccio*; Sp. *matraz*; Fr. *matras*.] An egg-shaped chemical vessel with a narrow neck, employed in sublimations, &c.; a cucurbit. *Evelyn.*
The *matras* is superseded by a flask. *Brande.*

MÄT'RESS, *n.* A quilted bed. — See MÄTRESS.

MÄT-RJ-CÄ'RJ-Ä, *n.* [L. *matrrix*, *matricis*, the womb.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; feverfew, or motherwort; — so called from the reputed virtues of some of the species in disorders of the womb. *Dunglison.*

MÄT'RICE (*mā'tris*) [*mā'tris*, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.], *n.* [L. *matrrix*, *matricis*; It. *matrice*; Sp. *matriz*; Fr. *matrice*.] The matrix; the womb; the cavity where the fœtus is formed. *Bacon.*

MÄT'RICE [*mā'tris*, W. P. Sm.; *mā'tris*, S. J. a.], *n.* 1. A mould; — a term applied particularly to a mould or form in which printers' letters are cast, and to a mould in which coin is cast. *Usher.*
2. A term in dyeing, applied to mother colors, or the five simple colors, black, white, blue, red, and yellow. *Wright.*

MÄT-RJ-CYDÄL, *a.* Relating to matricide. *Ed. Rev.*

MÄT'RJ-CIDE [*mā'trē-sid*, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; *mā'trē-sid*, P.], *n.*

1. [*L. matricidium*; *mater*, a mother, and *cado*, to kill; *It. & Sp. matricidio*; *Fr. matricide*.] The murder of a mother. *Browne.*

2. [*L. It., & Sp. matricida*; *Fr. matricide*.] The murderer of a mother. *Ainsworth.*

MA-TRIC-U-LA, *n.* [*L.*] A roll or register-book in which the names of persons are recorded; a matriculation-book. "His name occurs not in the *matricula*." *Wood.*

MA-TRIC-U-LATE, *v. a.* [*L. matricula*, a register; *It. matricolare*; *Sp. matricular*.] [*2. MATRICULATED*; *pp. MATRICULATING, MATRICULATED*.] To enter or admit to a membership of a university, college, institution, or society; to enlist; to enroll.

A member of some college or hall in the University of Oxford who shall have been a resident in it for a certain number of months at least. *Arbuthnot.*

MA-TRIC-U-LATE, *n.* One who is matriculated. The matriculates of that famous university. *Arbuthnot.*

MA-TRIC-U-LATE, *a.* [*It. matricolato*; *Sp. matriculado*.] Matriculated; admitted. *Skelton.*

MA-TRIC-U-LATION, *n.* [*Sp. matriculacion*.] The act of matriculating; admission to membership in a college or university. *Blackstone.*

MAT-RI-MO-NI-AL, *a.* [*L. matrimonialis*; *It. matrimoniale*; *Sp. & Fr. matrimonial*.] Suitable, or relating, to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal. "Matrimonial love." *Milton.*

MAT-RI-MO-NI-AL-LY, *ad.* In a matrimonial or nuptial manner. *Ayliffe.*

MAT-RI-MO-NI-OUS, *a.* Matrimonial. *Milton.*

MAT-RI-MO-NY, *n.* [*L. matrimonium*; *It. & Sp. matrimonio*; *Fr. mariage*.] The state of those who are married; the nuptial state; wedlock; marriage; nuptials.

Though matrimony may have some pains, celibacy has few pleasures. *Johnson.*

Those who enter the state of matrimony cast a die of the greatest contingency, and yet of the greatest interest, next to the last throw for eternity. *By. Taylor.*

Syn.—See MARRIAGE.

MAT-RIX, *n.* [*L.*] 1. The womb; matrice. *Browne.*
2. A place where any thing is generated or formed; mould; matrice. *Browne.*

3. (*Min.*) The stony substance in which crystalline minerals are imbedded; gangue. *Brande.*

MAT-RON [*mā'trun*, *S. W. P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wr.*; *mā'trun*, *Wb.*], *n.* [*L. matrona*; *mater*, a mother; *It. & Sp. matrona*; *Fr. matrone*.]

1. A married woman; a mother of a family; a wife. *Com. Prayer.*

2. An old or elderly woman.

Supports with homely food his dawning age. *Pope.*

3. A female superintendent or chief nurse in a hospital. *Johnson.*

MAT-RON-AGE, *n.* 1. The state of a matron.
2. The body of matrons.

His exemplary queen at the head of the *matronage* of this land. *Burke.*

MAT-RON-AL, or **MAT-RON-AL** [*mā'trun-al*, *S. Ja. K. Sm.*; *mā'trun-al* or *ma-trō-nal*, *W. F.*; *mā'trun-al* or *mā'trun-al*, *P.*; *mā'trun-al*, *R. C. O. Wb. Ash, Scott, Wr.*], *a.* [*L. matronalis*; *It. matronale*; *Sp. matronal*.] Relating, or suitable, to a matron; motherly. "Matronal years." *Bacon.*

"I have excluded Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation, which makes the two first syllables of this word exactly like *matron*, because the word is a primitive in our language, derived from the Latin *matronalis*, and, therefore, according to English analogy, when reduced to three syllables, ought to have the accent on the antepenultimate; and this accent has, in simple, always a shortening power. The second pronunciation, though not so strictly agreeable to analogy as the first, is still preferable to Mr. Sheridan's. *Matronize* and *matronically* ought to have the first vowel and the accent as in *matron*, because they are compounds of our own; but we do not subjoin *al* to words, as we do *ize* and *ly*, and therefore words of that termination are under a different predicament. Something like this seems to have struck Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Johnson when they accented the word *patronal*; for though this word is exactly of the same form, and is perfectly similar in the quantity of the Latin vowels, we find *matronal* marked with the accent upon the first syllable, and *patronal* on the second." *Walker.*

MAT-RON-HOOD (-hūd), *n.* The state of a matron. *Jewsbury.*

MAT-RON-IZE, *v. a.* [*i. MATRONIZED*; *pp. MATRONIZING, MATRONIZED*.] To render matronly or sedate. *S. Richardson.*

MAT-RON-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a matron; grave; sedate; matronly. *Tatler.*

MAT-RON-LY [*mā'trun-lē*, *S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm. Wr.*; *mā'trun-lē*, *Wb.*], *a.* Becoming a wife or matron; grave; sedate; matron-like. "A matronly comeliness." *Bp. Taylor.*

MA-TRÖSS, *n.*; pl. **MA-TRÖSS'ES**. [*Dut. matroos*, a sailor; *Ger. matrose*, a sailor; *Dan. & Sw. matros*, a sailor.] (*Mil.*) An artillery-man, or sort of soldier, under a gunner, who assists in traversing the guns, and sponging, firing, and loading them. *Barley.*

MAT-TED, *a.* Twisted together; entangled. *Clarke.*

MAT-TER, *n.* [*L. materia*, or *materies*, probably from *mater* (*Gr. μήτηρ*), a mother. *Vossius*. — *It. & Sp. materia*; *Fr. matière*. — *W. mater*.]

1. That which is visible or tangible; that which occupies space; a substance extended and divisible; elementary substance perceptible by any of the senses, usually divided into four kinds, solid, liquid, æriform, and imponderable; substance; body.

Of the ultimate nature of matter the human faculties cannot take cognizance; but we are enabled to ascertain its nature or properties by the help of our senses. All we know of it is that which makes itself known by means of the bodily senses. *Fleming.*

2. That of which any thing is composed; raw material; materials; stuff.

The upper portion of the skin preceding the collection of the matter of a tumor is called the *mater*. *Bacon.*

3. That about which one thinks, speaks, or writes; subject; topic; question; as, "A matter of astonishment"; "A matter of doubt."

Son of God! Saviour of men! Thy name Shall be the copious matter of my song. *Milton.*

4. The very thing supposed; the point.

He grants the deluge to have come so very near the matter that but very few escaped. *Tillotson.*

5. Any thing with which one is concerned; affair; business; concern.

To help the matter, the alchemists call in many vanities out of astrology. *Bacon.*

Matters succeeded so well with him. *L'Estrange.*

6. Cause of disturbance or of distress; trouble.

Where art thou? What's the matter with thee? *Shak.*

7. Subject of suit or complaint; specific charge; accusation.

If the craftsman have a matter against any man, the law is open. *Acts xix. 38.*

8. Import; consequence; importance; moment; as in the phrase, "It is no matter."

Pleased or displeased, no matter now; 'tis past. *Granville.*

9. An indefinite portion of space or of time.

"A matter of seven miles off." *L'Estrange.*

I have thoughts to tarry a small matter in town. *Congreve.*

10. Substance excreted from a sore; purulent running; purulence; pus. *Wicseman.*

† Upon the matter, considering the whole; with respect to the main; nearly. "I desire to know, whether this be not, upon the matter, as satisfactory to a wise man as a demonstration." *Tillotson.*

Syn.—Matter is opposed to spirit. The whole universe is said to be composed of matter; a plant, tree, or an animal body consists of matter. Materials consist of the particular parts of matter of which any structure is composed; as a house or a carriage consists of materials. The subject of a discourse is the topic or question treated of, the matter consists of the words and thoughts. Two persons, taking different sides in a debate, treat of the same subject; but the matter of their discourse must be different. A matter or an affair of importance; a serious business. — See BUSINESS.

MAT-TER, *v. n.* 1. To be of importance or consequence; to import; to signify.

It matters not how they were called, so we know who they are. *Locke.*

2. To generate matter by suppuration. *Sidney.*

† MAT-TER, *v. a.* To regard; not to neglect.

Laws my Pindaric parents mattered not. *Branston.*

MAT-TER-LESS, *a.* Void of matter. *B. Jonson.*

MAT-TER-OF-FACT, *n.* A reality, as distinguished from what is fanciful, hypothetical, or hyperbolic.

Let us be assured of the matter-of-fact before we trouble ourselves with inquiring into the cause. *Dr. T. Fuller.*

MAT-TER-OF-FACT, *a.* Treating of facts or realities; practical; sensible; plain.

Matter-of-fact man, one who adheres strictly to fact, or never wanders beyond realities. *Boswell.*

MAT-TER-Y, *a.* 1. † Important; grave. *B. Jonson.*
2. Generating pus or matter. *Harvey.*

MAT-TING, *n.* 1. Materials used for mats.

2. Mats collectively; mat-work. *Clarke.*

3. A carpet or covering of mats. *Wright.*

MAT-TOCK, *n.* [*A. S. mattuc*, a shovel; *W. matog*.] A tool of husbandry used for digging, and for grubbing up roots of trees and weeds; a kind of pick-axe, having the ends of the iron part broad.

You must dig with mattock and with spade. *Shak.*

MAT-TRESS [*māt'tres*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wr. Wb.*], *n.* [*W. mattress*; *Old Fr. materas*.] A quilted bed, stuffed with hair, wool, or other soft material, instead of feathers. *Howell.*

It is sometimes incorrectly pronounced mā'tras'.

MAT-U-RANT, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that promotes suppuration; maturative. *Good.*

MAT-U-RATE (*māt'yū-rāt*), *v. a.* [*L. maturo*, maturatus, to ripen; *It. maturare*; *Sp. madurar*.] [*i. MATURATED*; *pp. MATURATING, MATURATED*.]

1. To ripen; to bring to perfection; to mature. Such is the last product of a tree perfectly matured by time and sun. *Berkeley.*

2. To bring to suppuration; to cause to suppurate.

MAT-U-RATE, *v. n.* To form pus, as an abscess; to suppurate.

MAT-U-RATION, *n.* [*L. maturatio*; *It. maturazione*; *Sp. maduracion*; *Fr. maturation*.]

1. The act or the process of maturing or ripening.

Heat sufficient for the maturation of fruits. *Bentley.*

2. The state of being ripened; ripeness.

They [grains and fruits] grow to maturation. *Bacon.*

3. Formation of pus; suppuration. *Dunglison.*

MAT-U-RATIVE [*māt'h-yū-rā-tiv*, *W. J.*; *māt'yū-rā-tiv*, *K. Sm.*; *ma-tū'rā-tiv*, *S. P.*], *a.* [*It. maturativo*; *Sp. madurativo*; *Fr. maturatif*.]

1. Ripening; conducive to ripeness. *Browne.*

2. Conducive to suppuration. *Wicseman.*

MAT-U-RATIVE, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that promotes maturation, or the formation of pus in a tumor; maturant. *Dunglison.*

MA-TURE, *a.* [*L. maturus*; *It. maturo*; *Sp. maduro*; *Fr. mature*.]

1. Perfected by time; perfect in growth, in years, or in condition; complete; ripe.

Nature the virgin was of Egypt's race, Grace shaped her limbs, and beauty decked her face. *Prior.*

2. Fit for execution; well-digested; well-considered; as, "A mature scheme."

Syn.—See RIPE.

MA-TURE, *v. a.* [*See MATURATE*.] [*i. MATURED*; *pp. MATURING, MATURED*.]

1. To ripen; to advance to ripeness. *Bacon.*

2. To advance towards perfection.

Love indulged my labors past, Matures my present, and shall bound my last. *Pope.*

MA-TURE, *v. n.* To become ripe; to be perfected.

It may grow and mature where you see it not. *Napleton.*

MA-TURE-LY, *ad.* 1. Ripely; completely.

2. With deliberation; carefully; cautiously.

A prince ought maturely to consider, when he enters on a war, whether his coffers be full. *Swift.*

MA-TURENESS, *n.* The state of being mature; ripeness; maturity. *Knowles.*

MAT-U-RÉS-CENT, *a.* [*L. maturesco, maturescens*, to become ripe.] Approaching to maturity; growing ripe. *Smart.*

MA-TÜ-RI-TY, *n.* [*L. maturitas*; *It. maturazza*; *Sp. madurez*; *Fr. maturité*.]

1. The state of being mature; ripeness; completion; matureness.

The heat . . . not sufficient to bring their fruits and grains to maturity. *Ray.*

2. (*Law*) The time when a bill of exchange or a promissory note becomes due. *Burrill.*

Syn.—See RIPENESS.

MAT-U-TI-NAL [*māt'yū-ti-nal*, *Ja. Sm. Wr. Wb.*;

- ma-tū-ti-nal*, *K.*, *a.* [*L. matutinalis*; *Sp.* & *Fr. matutinal*.] Relating to the morning. *Pegge*.
- † *MAT'U-TINE*, *a.* Matutinal. *Sur T. Herbert*.
- MAT'WĒED*, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Lygeum*; *Lygeum Spartum*. *Crabb*.
- MAT'-WORK* (*-wurk*), *n.* Matting; mats. *Clarke*.
- MAT'Y*, *n.* A servant. [*India*.] *Simmonds*.
- MAUD*, *n.* A kind of shawl, made of undyed wool; — also a gray striped plaid worn by shepherds in Scotland. *Simmonds*.
- † *MĀU'DLE*, *v. a.* To put out of order; to besot; to befoul; to infatuate. *Phillips*.
- MAUD'LIN*, *a.* [*Johnson* says, "The corrupt appellation of *Magdalen*, who is drawn by painters with swollen eyes and disordered look." — "*Magdalen* College at Oxford is usually pronounced *maud'lin*, which makes this etymology the more probable." *Sullivan*.]
1. Drunk; fuddled; behaving like one fuddled. A parson much bemused in beer, A *maudin* poetess, a hymning peer. *Pope*.
 2. Suitable to one fuddled; weak; silly. She largely what she wants in words supplies With *maudin* eloquence of tricking eyes. *Roscommon*.
- MAUD'LIN*, *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial plant; sweet milfoil; *Achillea ageratum*. *Miller*.
- MĀU'GRE* (*māw'gur*), *prep.* [*L. male gratum*, not grateful, not agreeable: *It. malgrado*; *Old Fr. magre*, or *maigre*; *Fr. malgre*; In spite of; notwithstanding; — no word in English burlesque. This, *maigre* all the world, will I keep safe. *Shak*.]
- MĀU'KIN*, *n.* [*See MALKIN*.] 1. A dishclout; a drag to sweep an oven; a malkin. *Cotgrave*.
2. A figure made up of clouts or patches; a scarecrow. [*Local*, *Eng.*] *Todd*.
 3. A coarse or dirty wench; a slut; — called also, vulgarly, a *mawks*. *Burton*.
- MĀUL*, *n.* [*L. malleus*.] A heavy, wooden hammer; a mall — *See MALL*. *Prov. xxv. 18*.
- MĀUL*, *v. a.* [*i. MAULED*; *pp. MAULING*, *MAULED*.] To hurt with a maul or as with a maul; to beat; to bruise; to mall. "We do *maul* and vex one another." — *See MALL*. *Burton*.
- MĀUL-STICK*, *n.* [*Ger. maler-stock*; *maler*, to paint.] The stick by which painters keep their hand steady in working; — written also *moshtick*. *Brande*.
- † *MĀUNCH* (*mānsh*), *n.* [*Fr. manche*.] A sort of loose sleeve; manche. *Sir T. Herbert*.
- || *MĀUND* (*mānd*) [*mānd*, *W. Ja. Sm.*; *māwnd*, *P. E. J. K.*], *n.* [*A. S. mand*; *Ger. mand*, or *mande*.] A hand-basket; a hamper. *Shak*.
- || *MĀUND*, *n.* A weight, in India, variable in quantity in different provinces, from 25 lbs. (the *Madras maund*) to 82½ lbs. (the ordinary Indian bazaar *maund*). *Simmonds*.
- || † *MAUND* (*mānd* or *māund*), *v. n.* [*L. mendico*, to beg; *Fr. mendier*, to beg.] To mutter, as beggars do; to mumble; to speak unintelligibly; to maunder; — to beg. *Todd*.
- To *maund* upon the pad meant, in the cant language, to beg on the highway. *Nares*.
- || † *MĀUN'DER* (*mān'der*) [*mān'der*, *W. F. Ja. Sm.*; *māwn'der*, *S. P. J. K.*], *v. n.*
1. To speak like a beggar; to mutter; to grumble; to murmur; — to beg. *Beau.* & *Fl.* *Maundering* as if I had done him a discourtesy. *Wiseman*.
 2. To wander about; to be tedious. *Brockett*.
- || † *MĀUN'DER* (*mān'der*), *n.* A beggar. *Broome*.
- || *MĀUN'DER-ER*, *n.* 1. † A murmurer. *Johnson*.
2. A tedious speaker. [*Local*.] *Brockett*.
- || † *MĀUN'DER-ING* (*mān'der-ing*), *n.* Complaint. "The *maunderings* of discontent." *South*.
- MĀUN'DRIL*, *n.* (*Coal-mining*.) A pick with two shanks. *Brande*.
- MĀUN'DY-THURS'DAY* (*māun'de-thürz'de*), *n.* The Thursday preceding Good-Friday and Easter, on which the king of England distributes alms to a certain number of poor persons at Whitehall; — so named from *maunds*, or baskets, in which the gifts were contained. *Brande*.
- MĀU-RÉSQUE'* (*māw-rēsk'*), *n.* The Moorish style of building; moresque. *Wright*.
- MĀU-SO-LĒ'AN*, *a.* Relating to a mausoleum; monumental. *Burton*.
- MĀU-SO-LĒ'UM* [*māw-so-lē'um*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wr. Wb.*; *māw-sō-lē-um*, *Burclay*], *n.*; pl. *L. māu-so-lē'a*; *Eng. mau-so-lē-ums*. [*L.*, from *Gr. Mausoleion*, the tomb of Mausolus.] A sepulchral building, or a magnificent tomb or monument, — so called from *Mausolus*, King of Caria, to whom such a monument was erected by his queen, Artemisia, about 353 B. C. *Dryden*.
- MĀU'THER*, *n.* [*Dan. moder*, mother.] A foolish young girl. [*Local*, *Eng.*] *B. Jonson*.
- MAUVAISE HONTE* (*mō-vāz'ont*), [*Fr.*] False modesty; bashfulness. *Qu. Rev.*
- MĀ'VIS*, *n.* [*Fr. mauvis*.] (*Ornith.*) A thrush; — properly the song-thrush, as distinguished from the screech-thrush or large missel-thrush; *Turdus musicus* of Linnaeus. *Nares*.
- When to the mirthful merle the warbling genus sings. *Dryden*.
- MĀW*, *n.* [*A. S. maga*; *Fr. mage*; *Ger. magen*; *Dan. mave*; *Sw. mage*; *Icel. magi*.]
1. The stomach of animals; the craw of birds. Satisfied from hunger of her *mauw*. *Sackville*.
 2. An old game at cards. *Brewer*.
- MĀWIK*, *n.* 1. A maggot. *Grose*.
2. A slattern; a malkin; a malkin; — called also a *mawks*. [*Vulgar* and *local*.] *Brockett*.
- MĀW'KIN*, *n.* A slattern. — *See MALKIN*. *Todd*.
- MĀWK'ING-LY*, *a.* In the manner of a mawk; slatternly; slovenly. [*R.*] *Bp. Taylor*.
- MĀWK'ISH*, *a.* Apt to give satiety; apt to cause loathing; insipid; disgusting. The same *mawkish* joys in the same track are found. *Dryden*.
- MĀWK'ISH-LY*, *ad.* In a mawkish manner.
- MĀWK'ISH-NĒSS*, *n.* The quality of being mawkish; aptness to cause loathing. *Johnson*.
- MĀWKS*, *n.* A large, awkward, ill-dressed girl; a mawk; a slut. [*Vulgar*.] *Smart*.
- MĀW'KY*, *a.* Maggoty; full of maggots. [*Local*, *North of Eng.*] *Grose*.
- † *MĀW'MET*, *n.* [*Fr. marmot*, a puppet. — "It is a corruption of *Mahomet*." *Todd*.] Originally an effigy to represent Mahomet; an idol; a puppet; — written also *mammot*. *Wickliffe*.
- † *MĀW'MET-RY*, *n.* 1. The religion of Mahomet. 2. Adultery. "Sin of *maumetry*." *Chaucer*.
- MĀW'MISH*, *a.* Provoking disgust; nauseous; sickening; disgusting; repulsive. *L'Estrange*.
- MĀW'SKIN*, *n.* The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet. [*Local*, *Eng.*] *Halliwel*.
- MĀW'-WORM* (*māw'wurm*), *n.* A worm infesting the stomach. *Harvey*.
- MĀX-IL-LĀ*, *n.* [*L.*, from *mala*, the jaw.]
1. (*Anat.*) The upper and lower jaws. *Owen*.
 2. (*Zool.*) The upper jaw in *Vertebrata*, and the inferior pair of horizontal jaws in articulate animals. *Agassiz*.
- MĀX'IL-LAR*, or *MĀX-IL-LAR* [*māks-il-lar*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wr. Wb.*], *a.* [*L. maxillaris*; *It. mascellare*; *Sp. maxilar*; *Fr. maxillaire*.] Maxillary. *Bacon*.
- MĀX'IL-LA-RY* (*māks-il-la-rē*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *māks-il-lā-rē*, *Asch. Kenrick*. — *See CAP-ILLARY*), *a.* Belonging to the *maxilla* or jaw-bone. "The *maxillary* veins." *Dunghison*.
- MĀX-IL-LI-FORM*, *a.* [*L. maxillaris*, maxillar, and *forma*, form.] In the form of a jaw-bone.
- MĀX-IL-LI-PED*, *n.* [*L. maxilla*, the jaw, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] (*Zool.*) One of the outermost or feet-like jaws of decapod *Crustacea*. *Clarke*.
- MĀX'IM*, *n.* [*Low L. mazima*, from *L. maximus*, greatest, i. e. of the greatest authority; *It. massima*; *Sp. maxima*; *Fr. maxime*.] A generally admitted truth or principle; a leading truth; a sententious saying; an adage; an aphorism; an apothegm; a proverb; a byword; a saying. The maxim that "Honesty is the best policy" is one which, perhaps, no one is ever habitually guided by in practice. An honest man is always before it, and a knave is generally behind it. *Whately*.
- Syn.* — *See AXIOM*.
- MĀX-I-MĪL'IAN* (*-mīl'yan*), *n.* A gold coin of Bavaria, worth about 13s. 6d. (about \$3.24).
- MĀX'IM-IST*, *n.* One who deals in maxims, or sententious sayings; an apothegmatist. *Qu. Rev.*
- MĀX'IM-IZE*, *v. a.* To increase to the maximum or highest degree. [*R.*] *Qu. Rev.*
- MĀX'IM-MON'GER* (*-mūng'ger*), *n.* One who deals much in maxims; a maximist. *Clarke*.
- MĀX'IM-MUM*, *n.*; pl. *MAXIMA*. [*L.*] The greatest quantity or degree attainable in any given case, as opposed to *minimum*, the smallest.
- MĀX'Y*, *n.* A degeneracy in a vein of tin ore into a substance of the marcasite kind. *Smart*.
- † *MĀY* (*mā*), *n.* [*Goth. mahts*; *A. S. magan*, to be able.] Power; might. *Chaucer*.
- MĀY* (*mā*), *auxiliary verb.* [*Goth. mogen*, *magan*; *A. S. magan*, to be able; *Dut. & Ger. m. gen*; *Dan. maa*; *Sw. må*.] [*i. MIGHT*.]
1. To be at liberty; to be permitted; to be allowed; as, "You *may* do for me all you can."
 2. To be possible; as, "It *may* be."
 3. To be by chance. Be the workmen what they *may* be, let us speak of the work. *Bacon*.
 4. A word expressing desire; as, "*May* you prosper." It was formerly used for *can*. Their exceeding mirth *may* not be told. *Spenser*.
- MĀY* (*mā*), *n.* [*L. Maius*; *It. Maggio*; *Sp. Mayo*; *Fr. Mai*. — From *L. majores*, ancestors, — because this month, among the ancient Romans, was consecrated to old men, — or so named in honor of the goddess *Mai*, mother of Mercury. *Landais*.]
1. The fifth month of the year. Hail, bounteous *May*! that dost inspire Mirth, and youth, and warm desire. *Milton*.
 2. The early or gay part of life. If now the *May* of my years much decline. *Sidney*.
- † *MĀY*, *n.* [*Goth. mai*; *A. S. may*, or *mai*.] A young woman; a virgin; a maid. The fairest *may* she was that ever went. *Spenser*.
- MĀY*, *v. n.* To gather flowers on the morning of the first day of May. *Sidney*.
- Cupid with *Aurora* playing, As he met her once a *Maying*. *Milton*.
- MĀY'-ĀP-PLE*, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant with poisonous, drastic roots; wild mandrake; hog-apple; *Podophyllum peltatum*. *Gray*.
- MĀY'BE*, *ad.* Perhaps; it may be that. *Spenser*.
- MĀY'-BĒE-TLE*, *n.* (*Ent.*) The cockchafer; dor-bug; dor-beetle; *Melolontha*. *Harris*.
- MĀY'BLŌOM* (*mā'blōm*), *n.* The hawthorn. *Todd*.
- MĀY'-BÜG*, *n.* (*Ent.*) The cockchafer; dor-bug; dor-beetle; *May-beetle*. *Harris*.
- MĀY'-BÜSH*, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Crataegus*. *Wright*.
- MĀY'-DĀY* (*mā'dā*), *n.* The first day of May. *Shak*.
- MĀY'-DEW* (*-dā*), *n.* The dew of May; — supposed to have the property of whitening linen, of preserving beauty, and of affording a red, odoriferous spirit by distillation. *Wright*.
- MĀY'-DÜKE*, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of cherry.
- MĀY'-FLÖW-ER*, *n.* A flower that blossoms in May. *Bacon*.
- MĀY'-FLY* (*mā'flī*), *n.* (*Ent.*) One of the *Ephemera*. — *See EPHEMERA*. *Westwood*.
- MĀY'-GAME*, *n.* A game fit for May-day; diversion; sport. Like early lovers, whose unpractised hearts Were long the *May-game* of malicious arts. *Dryden*.
- MĀY'-HÄP*, *ad.* It may happen; it may be; perhaps; perchance. [*R.*] *Ed. Rev.*
- MĀY'HEM* (*mā'hēm* or *mām*) [*mā'hēm*, *Ja. K.*; *mām*, *Sm.*], *n.* [*Low L. mahemum*, or *mahemium*; *Old Fr. mahem*, or *maheme*.] (*Law*.) The act of depriving another, by violence, of the use of a member proper for his defence; the act of maiming; — written also *maihēm*. *Burritt*.
- MĀY'ING*, *n.* The act of gathering flowers in May, or on May-day. *Cowper*.

MÄY'-LÄ-DY, *n.* The queen of May, in old May-games. *Dryden.*

MÄY'-LİL-Y, *n.* Lily-of-the-valley. *Johnson.*

MÄY'-MÖRN, *n.* Freshness, like that of a morning in May; bloom.

My thrice-puissant liege
Is in the very May-morn of his youth. *Shak.*

MÄY'OR (mä'ur) [mä'ur, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *mär, S. K.*], *n.* [L. *mayor*, greater; Old Fr. *maur*; Fr. *maire*; — *W. maer*. — *Skinner* and *Versteegan* derive it from A. S. *magan*, to be able.] The chief magistrate of a city or borough.

MÄY'OR-ÄL-TY (mä'ur-äl-tē), *n.* The office of a mayor. *Bacon.*

MÄY-OR-ÄZ-GÖ, *n.* [Sp.] The right of the eldest born to inherit property; majorat. *Brande.*

MÄY'OR-ESS (mä'ur-ēs), *n.* The wife of a mayor.

MÄY'OR-SHIP, *n.* Mayoralty. *Wright.*

MÄY'-PÖLE, *n.* A high pole to be danced round on May-day. "The tall May-pole." *Pope.*

MÄY'-WĒED, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of camomile which grows wild; feverfew. *Tusser.*

MÄZ'A-GÄN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of bean; *Faba vulgaris*. *Simmonds.*

MÄZ'ARD, *n.* [Usually derived, but with very little probability, from Fr. *michoire*, a jaw. Perhaps from *mazer*, in allusion to the resemblance of the head to a goblet. *Nares.*]

1. The head or skull. *Shak. Beau. & Fl.*

2. A small dark-colored cherry. *Simmonds.*

† MÄZ'ARD, *v. a.* To knock on the mazard, or head. [Low.] *B. Jonson.*

MÄZ-A-RĪNE', *n.* 1. A deep-blue color. *Simmonds.*

2. A particular way of dressing fowls. *Wright.*

3. A little dish set in a larger. *Crabb.*

MÄZE, *n.* [Dut. *missen*, to mistake, or A. S. *mase*, a whirlpool. *Skinner.*]

1. A place of perplexity and winding passages; a labyrinth; a meander.

Chance led my travel from the beaten road
Through the deep mazes of a tangled wood. *Hoole.*

2. Confusion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity; embarrassment; mizmaze.

They lose themselves in the very maze of their own discourses. *Hooker.*

MÄZE, *v. a.* To bewilder; to amaze. [*R.*]

Much was I amazed to see this monster kind
In hundred forms to change his fearful hue. *Spenser.*

† MÄZE, *v. n.* To be bewildered. *Chaucer.*

† MÄZ'ED-NĒSS, *n.* State of being in a maze; confusion; astonishment. *Chaucer.*

† MÄZ'ER, *n.* [Dut. *maesser*, the wood of the maple; Old Fr. *mazer*, or *mazer*.] A broad cup or bowl; a maple cup. *Sandys. Dryden.*

MÄ'ZĪ, *n. pl.* Galls. [Turkey.] *Simmonds.*

MÄ'ZĪ-LY, *ad.* In a mazy or perplexed manner.

MÄ'ZĪ-NĒSS, *n.* State of being mazy. *Dr. Allen.*

MÄ-ZQ-LÖQ'Ī-CÄL, *a.* Relating to mazylogy.

MA-ZÖL'Q-GĪST, *n.* One who is versed in mazylogy, or the history of mammalia. *Wright.*

MA-ZÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *μαῖος*, a breast or a nipple, and *λογος*, a discourse.] (*Zoöl.*) The natural history of mammalia; mammalogy; mastology. — See MAMMALOGY. *Ed. Eury.*

MÄ'ZY, *a.* Perplexed with windings; confused. "The mazy thicket." *Spenser.*

MÄZ'ZARD, *n.* A dark cherry. — See MAZARD. *Ash.*

MĒ, *pron.* [Sinc. *me*, *ma*. — Goth. *mie*; A. S. *me*; Ger. *mich*; Dut. *mij*; Dan. & Sw. *mig*. — Gr. *μή*, or *μή*; L. *me*; It. & Sp. *mi*; Fr. *moi*, *me*.] Objective case of *I*.

The pronoun *me* was formerly used expletively.
Build me thy fortunes upon the basis of valor. *Shak.*

They [the enemy] had planted me three demigryphs
just in the mouth of the breach. *B. Jonson.*

† MĒA'CÖCK (mē'kōk), *n.* [Of doubtful etymology. *Skinner* suggests Fr. *mēs*, i. e. *māl*, bad, and *coq*, a cock. *Nares* and others prefer Eng. *meek* and *cock*.] An effeminate, pusillanimous man; a coward; a dastard; a poltroon.

A meacock is he who dreads to see bloodshed. *Mir. for Mag.*

† MĒA'CÖCK, *a.* Tame; timorous; cowardly. *Shak.*

MĒAD (mäd), *n.* [A. S. *medu*, *medo*; Dut. *mede*; Ger. *met*, *meth*, or *mcht*; Dan. *miod*; Sw. *mjod*; Rus. *med*; Celt. *meid*.]

1. A drink made of water and honey; mead.

He shears his overburdened sheep,
Or mead for cooling drink prepares. *Dryden.*

2. A drink usually made of a decoction of sarsaparilla and a sirup of sugar, impregnated with carbonic acid gas. [U. S.]

MĒAD, *n.* [A. S. *mæd*; Frs. *mede*; Ger. *matte*.] A meadow; — chiefly so used in poetry.

Nor is the mead unworthy of thy foot,
Full of fresh verdure and unnumbered flowers. *Thomson.*

MĒAD'ÖW (mäd'ō), *n.* [A. S. *mædewe*, *medew*.] Grass land annually mown for hay; — especially grass land by the side of a river or a brook.

The dewy paths of meadows we will tread. *Dryden.*

In the New England States it is often applied to mowing lands which are marshy or too wet to be ploughed, and producing a coarse kind of hay, which is called *meadow hay*, in distinction from that which grows on uplands, which is called *English hay*. *Pickering.*

MĒAD'ÖW, *a.* Belonging to, or obtained from, a meadow. *Milton.*

MĒAD'QW-FÖX'TAIL, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting a species of grass; *Alopecurus pratensis*. *Farm. Ency.*

MĒAD'QW-GRÄSS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses growing in meadows; *Poa*. *Loudon.*

MĒAD'QW-LÄRK, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A beautiful species of lark found in America; *Alauda magna*. *Wilson.*

MĒAD'QW-ÖRE, *n.* (*Min.*) Conchoidal bog iron ore. *Ure.*

MĒAD'QW-PĪNK, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of *Dianthus*. *Booth.*

MĒAD'QW-RŪE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of several species; *Thalictrum*. *Loudon.*

MĒAD'QW-SÄF'FRON (-säf'furn), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of bulbous plants, some of the species of which are used in medicine; *Colchicum*. *Loudon.*

MĒAD'QW-SÄGE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A British plant of the genus *Salix*; *Salix pratensis*. *Ogilvie.*

MĒAD'QW-SÄX'Ī-FRÄGE, *n.* (*Bot.*) An unliferous plant, of the genus *Seseli*. *Loudon.*

MĒAD'QW'S-QUĒEN, *n.* A flower. *B. Jonson.*

MĒAD'QW-SWĒET, *n.* (*Bot.*) An ornamental plant, with white flowers; *Spiræa ulmaria*. *Loudon.*

MĒAD'QW-WORT (mäd'ō-würt), *n.* (*Bot.*) Meadow-sweet; *Spiræa ulmaria*. *Drayton.*

MĒAD'QW-Y, *a.* Containing, or resembling, meadows. *Smart.*

MĒA'GRE (mē'gur), *a.* [A. S. *mager*; Frs. *Dut.*, Ger., Dan., & Sw. *mager*; Icel. *magr*. — L. *macer*; It. & Sp. *magro*; Fr. *maigre*.]

1. Lean; thin; wanting flesh; emaciated.

Fierce Famine, with her meagre face. *Dryden.*

2. Barren; poor; wanting in fertility, richness, or strength. "The meagre soil." *Dryden.*

This word is spelt both *meagre* and *mager*. In Johnson's Dictionary, it is spelt *meager*; in the English dictionaries which preceded that of Johnson, generally *meagre*; and in most of those published since, *mager*. *Nares* styles *meagre* [1781] "the usual spelling." *Smart*, in his Dictionary, spelt the word *meagre*, and says, "The other spelling of this word, viz., *mager*, however justifiable and desirable, is quite disused."

† MĒA'GRE (mē'gur), *v. a.* To make lean. *Dryden.*

MĒA'GRE-LY (mē'gur-lē), *ad.* Poorly; thinly; barrenly. *Sidney.*

MĒA'GRE-NĒSS (mē'gur-nēs), *n.* 1. State of being meagre; leanness; thinness; want of flesh.

2. Scantiness; barrenness.

The meagreness of his service in the wars. *Bacon.*

† MĒAK (mēk), *n.* [A. S. *mece*, a sword, a dagger.] A hook with a long handle. *Tusser.*

MĒAL (mäl), *n.* [A. S. *mæl*, a part or portion, a repast; Dut. & Dan. *maul*; Ger. *mahl*; Sw. *mål*; Icel. *mal*.]

1. A portion or quantity of food taken at one time; a repast. "Great meals of beef." *Shak.*

2. † A part; a piece; a fragment. *Bacon.*

Still used in the word *piece-meal*.

MĒAL, *n.* [A. S. *mælew*, *melo*, or *melu*; Dut. & Dan. *meel*; Ger. *mehl*, or *mahl*; Sw. *mjöl*; W. *mal*.] The flour, or edible part, of corn or grain; corn or grain ground to a powder. *Wotton.*

MĒAL (mäl), *v. a.* [Fr. *mêler*.]

1. † To mix; to mingle.

Were he mealed
With that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous. *Shak.*

2. To sprinkle or mix with meal. *Wright.*

MĒAL'Ī-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being mealy. *Ash.*

MĒAL'MÄN, *n.*; pl. MEALMEN. One who deals in meal; a meal-monger. *Johnson.*

MĒAL'-MÖN-GER (-müng'ger, 82), *n.* One who deals in meal; a mealman. *Booth.*

MĒAL'-MÖTH, *n.* (*Ent.*) A species of moth which feeds on meal; *Pyralis farinalis*. *Harris.*

MĒAL'-MÖÜTHED, *a.* Mealy-mouthed. *Marston.*

† MĒAL'S'-MĒAT, *n.* Meat enough for a meal. "A meal's-meat from my table." *Beau. & Fl.*

MĒAL'-TIME, *n.* [A. S. *mæl-tima*.] The time for eating a meal. "At meal-time come thou hither." *Ruth ii. 14.*

MĒAL'-TÜB, *n.* A tub or barrel to hold meal.

MĒAL'-WORM (-würm), *n.* (*Ent.*) The larva of a beetle very destructive to meal, flour, &c.; *Tenebrio molitor*. *Westwood.*

MĒAL'Y (mē'le), *a.* 1. Having the taste or quality of meal; resembling meal; farinaceous.

2. Besprinkled, as with meal. *Brown.*

MĒAL'Y-BÜG, *n.* (*Ent.*) A species of cochineal insect, covered with a white powdery substance; *Coccus adonidum*. *Harris.*

MĒAL'Y-MÖÜTHED (mē'le-möüthēd), *a.* [Applied to one whose words are as soft and as fine as meal. *Minsheu. Todd. Nares.*] Using soft words; not expressing the plain truth; bashful, soft, affected, or hypocritically delicate of speech.

The truth is, Clayton was false, mealy-mouthed, and poor-spirited. *Life of A. Wood.*

MĒAL'Y-MÖÜTH'ED-NĒSS (mē'le-möüth'ēd-nēs), *n.* The quality of being mealy-mouthed; bashful, or hypocritical delicacy of speech. *Johnson.*

MĒAN (mēn), *a.* [A. S. *mæne*; Frs. *mens*, false; Dut. *gemeen*; Old Ger. *mein*, vile.]

1. Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth; ignoble; plebeian; coarse; ordinary; common; vulgar.

A young man of mean parentage, so mean as that he was but the son of her nurse. *Sidney.*

True hope is swift, and flies with swallow-wings;
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures kings. *Shak.*

2. Low-minded; ungenerous; dishonorable; grovelling; abject; base; vile; contemptible; despicable; — sordid; penurious; niggardly.

Can you imagine I so mean could prove
To save my life by changing of my love? *Dryden.*

3. Low in worth; of little estimation or value; insignificant; small; poor; low.

Called from his mean abode his sceptre to sustain. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See ABJECT, BASE, COARSE, COMMON, CONTEMPTIBLE, ORDINARY.

MĒAN, *a.* [Nor. Fr. *meane*; Fr. *moyen*.]

1. Middle; moderate; without excess.

One of the properest and best-gated men that ever I saw,
being of middle age and a mean stature. *Sidney.*

2. Intervening; intermediate.

In the mean while, the heaven was black with clouds and wind. *I Kings xviii. 45.*

MĒAN, *n.*; pl. MEANS. [Low L. *medianum*, from L. *medius*, the middle; Old Fr. *meane*; Fr. *moyen*.]

1. A middle state between two extremes; mediocrity; middle rate; medium. "The golden mean." *Denham.*

Temperance, with golden square,
Betwixt them both can measure out a mean. *Shak.*

2. That which is used in order to an end; instrument; measure. — See MEANS.

I'll devise a mean to draw the Moor
Out of the way. *Shak.*

3. pl. Revenue; income. — See MEANS.

4. (*Mus.*) † The tenor.

5. (*Math.*) A quantity having an intermediate value between others which are formed according to any assigned law of succession. *Brande.*

Arithmetical mean of several numbers, the sum of these numbers divided by their number. — *Geometrical mean* of two quantities, the square root of the product of these quantities.

Syn. — *Mean* is a term used in all speculative matters; as, a *mean* between two extremes. *Medium* is employed in practical matters, as in things which are often erroneous by being too high or too low; as, a proper *medium*; the golden *mean*, *moderacy* of condition or talent.

MĒAN, v. a. [*M. Goth. munan*; *A. S. mēan*; *Frs. mēna*; *Dut. meenen*; *Ger. meinen*; *Dan. mene*; *Sw. mena.*]

1. To purpose; to intend; to design. *Gen. i. 20.*

2. To signify; to denote; to imply; to import; to purport; to indicate; to hint covertly.

When your children shall say, What mean you by this service? ye shall say, it is the passover. *Ex. xii. 26.*

MĒAN, v. n. [*i. MEANT*; *pp. MEANING, MEANT.* — *Meaned, i. & p.* is rarely used.] To have in the mind; to purpose; to intend; to design.

These delights if thou canst give,
Mirth, with thee I mean to live. *Milton.*

MĒAN, v. n. To moan. [*Local.*] *Brockett.*

MĒAN'-BORN, a. Of low or mean birth. *Shak.*

MĒ-ĀN'DĒR, n. [From *Meander*, a river in Phrygia, noted for its windings; *It. meandro*; *Fr. meandre.*] A winding course; maze; labyrinth; flexuous passage.

While lingering rivers in *meanders* glide. *Blackmore.*

MĒ-ĀN'DĒR, v. a. [*i. MEANDERED*; *pp. MEANDERING, MEANDERED.*] To wind; to turn round; to make flexuous.

And in *meander* ed gyres doth whirl herself about. *Drayton.*

MĒ-ĀN'DĒR, v. n. To run with a serpentine course; to be winding; tortuous.

Conducting them, as the ground naturally *meanders*, amidst a few forest-trees. *Graves.*

MĒ-ĀN'DĒR-ING, p. a. Running with a serpentine course; winding; tortuous.

Or through *meandering* mazes lead. *Shenstone.*

MĒ-ĀN'DRĪ-ĀN, a. Winding; flexuous. *King.*

MĒ-AN-DRĪ-ŌNA, n. A genus of madrepores; brain-stone; — so named from the labyrinthine form of their cavities and ridges. *Lamarck.*

MĒ-ĀN'DRŌUS, a. Winding; meandering. *Fuller.*

MĒ-ĀN'DRŪ, a. Winding; meandering. *Bacon.*

MĒ-ĀNĒL, n. A black or a red spot on a white horse. *Crabb.*

MĒAN'ING, n. 1. Purpose; intention; design.
I am no honest man, if there be any good *meaning* towards you. *Shak.*

2. Sense; signification; import; acceptance.

These lost the sense their learning to display,
And those explained the *meaning* quite away. *Pope.*

Syn. — See **ACCEPTANCE, SIGNIFICATION.**

MĒAN'ING-LĒSS, a. Destitute of meaning.

MĒAN'ING-LŪ, ad. Significantly. *Wright.*

MĒAN'LY, ad. In a mean manner; basely; ungenerously; sordidly; contemptibly; poorly.

MĒAN'NESS, n. 1. The quality of being mean; want of dignity or excellence; low rank.

Poverty and *meanness* of condition expose the wisest to scorn. *South.*

2. Lowness of mind; baseness; ungenerousness; sordidness; penuriousness.

MĒANS, n. sing. & pl. 1. That which is used in order to any end; instrument; method; mode; way.

— In this sense, *means* is used in the singular number, with a singular verb or adjective, when only one thing is referred to; but if more than one thing is referred to, it is used in the plural. "He by *that means* preserves his superiority." *Addison.* — "There is no *means* of escaping persecution." *Young.* This use of *means* in the singular number, with an adjective or verb singular, is sanctioned by long and good usage, and by the best English writers, as *Bacon*, *Tillotson*, *Addison*, *Pope*, *Swift*, *Blackstone*, *Paley*, &c. — "This," says *Bishop Hurd*, "is one of those anomalies which use has introduced and established in spite of analogy. We should not be allowed to say, 'A *mean* of making men happy.' — "No person

of taste," says *Dr. Campbell*, in his *Philosophy of Rhetoric*, "will, I presume, venture so far to violate the present usage, and consequently to shock the ears of the generality of readers, as to say, 'By *this mean*, by *that mean*.'"

2. *pl.* Revenue; income; resources.

Your *means* are very slender, and your waste great. *Shak.*

By all *means*, without doubt; certainly. — By no *means*, in no way; not at all. — By any *means*, in any way. — By no manner of *means*, not at all; not in any way; — a colloquial pleonasm, in use for the sake of emphasis.

MĒAN'-SPĪR-[T-ĒD, a. Having a mean spirit; base. *Shenstone.*

MĒANT (mēnt), *i. & p.* from *mean*. See **MEAN**.

MĒAN'TIME, ad. In the intervening time; meanwhile. *Dryden.*

MĒAN'WHĪLE, ad. In the intervening time; meantime. *Addison.*

MĒAR, n. 1. † A boundary. — See **MEAR**.

As it were, a common *mear* between lands. *Ahp. Usher.*

2. (*Mining.*) Thirty-two yards of ground in a vein of ore. *Weale.*

† **MĒAR, v. a.** To bound. — See **MEAR**. *Spenser.*

MĒASE [mēs, *S. W. Ja. C.*; mēz, *P. K. Sm.*], *n.* [*Ger. mass*, a measure; *Gael. & Ir. maais.*] The quantity or number of five hundred, applied to herrings; as, "A *mease* of herrings."

† **MĒAS'EL-RŪ, n.** The leprosy. *Chaucer.*

† **MĒA'SLE, or MĒA'ZEL** (mē'zī), *n.* [*Ger. mase*, *maseł*, a spot.] A leper. *Wicliffe. Shak.*

MĒA'SLED (mē'slīd), *a.* Infected with the measles. "In *measled* pork." *Hudibras.*

MĒA'SLED-NĒSS (mē'slīd-nēs), *n.* The state of being measly; — applied particularly to a diseased state of swine. *Cotgrave.*

MĒA'SLES (mē'slīz), *n. pl.* [*Ger. maseł*, a spot; *Dut. mazelen.*]

1. (*Med.*) A contagious, cutaneous disease, usually characterized by small, red spots. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A disease in swine and in trees. *B. Jonson.*

MĒA'SLY, a. Infected with the measles. *Swift.*

MĒAS'Ū-RA-BLE (mēzh'ū-rā-blī), *a.* [*Fr. mesurable.*]

1. That may be measured; mensurable.

God's eternal duration is not *measurable* by time and motion. *Bentley.*

2. Being in small quantity; moderate.

A *measurable* mildness or mean in all things. *North.*

MĒAS'Ū-RA-BLE-NĒSS (mēzh'ū-rā-blī-nēs), *n.* The quality of being measurable. *Johnson.*

MĒAS'Ū-RA-BLY (mēzh'ū-rā-blī), *ad.* Moderately.

MĒAS'ŪRE (mēzh'ūr), *n.* [*L. mensura*; *metior, mensus*, to measure; *It. misura*; *Sp. medida*; *Fr. mesure.* — *A. S. mæth*, measure; *Ger. mass*; *Dut. maat*; *Dan. maade*; *Sw. matt.*]

1. That by which anything is measured; a standard of size or of quantity; as, "A yard *measure*"; "A bushel *measure*."

2. A rule by which anything is adjusted or proportioned; gauge.

God's goodness is the *measure* of his providence. *More.*

3. A stated quantity; a quantity determined by some standard; as, "A *measure* of wine."

Be large in mirth; anon we'll drink a *measure*. *Shak.*

4. Portion allotted; allotment; dole.
Lord, make me to know mine end, and the *measure* of my days, what it is. *Ps. xxxix. 4.*

5. Degree; extent.

The rains were preparatory, in some *measure*. *Burnet.*

6. Moderation; temperance; sobriety.
In *measure* rein thy joy, scant this excess. *Shak.*

7. *pl.* Means to an end; proceedings; expedients; methods; appliances; ways; steps.

His majesty found what wrong *measures* he had taken, . . . and lamented his error. *Clarendon.*

8. (*Mus.*) The rhythmical division of time into short portions, equal in length and agreeing in accent with a given number of notes of a given length; as, "A waltz in $\frac{3}{4}$ *measure*." — A bar. *Dwight.*

9. (*Poetry.*) The number of syllables counted in each verse; metre. *Dryden.*

— The primary division of the English *measures* into the dissyllabic and the trisyllabic; as in the following lines: —

The way 'was long', the wind 'was cold'. *W. Scott.*
At the close 'of the day', when the ham'let is still'. *Deatne.*

10. (*Dancing.*) The proportion of the steps to each other, motion adjusted to musical time; — a term applied particularly to a grave, solemn dance with slow and measured steps like the minuet. *Vares.*

My legs can keep no *measure* in delight

When my poor heart no measure keeps in grief. *Shak.*

"Now tread we a *measure*," said young Lochinvar. *Scott.*

11. *pl. (Geol.)* Beds or strata; as, "The coal *measures*." *Brande.*

Lineal or long measure, the measure of lines or of length. — *Liquid measure*, the measure of liquids. — *Measure for measure*, like for like. *Shak.* — To have hard *measures*, to be hardly or unjustly treated. — To take *measures*, to prepare means. — In *measure*, in moderation. — Without *measure*, without limits.

MĒAS'ŪRE (mēzh'ūr), *v. a.* [*L. metior*; *It. misurare*; *Sp. medir*; *Fr. mesurer.*] [*i. MEASURED*; *pp. MEASURING, MEASURED.*]

1. To compute as to quantity or extent by a rule or standard; to mete; as, "To *measure* grain"; "To *measure* distances."

2. To judge of; to estimate; to appraise.

In all which the king *measured* and valued things amiss, as afterwards appeared. *Bacon.*

3. To pass or journey over, as if to determine the distance; to travel.

For we must *measure* twenty miles to-day. *Shak.*

4. To adjust; to proportion; to gauge.

To secure a contented spirit, *measure* your desires by your fortune, not your fortunes by your desires. *Taylor.*

5. To mark out in stated quantities.

6. To allot; to distribute; to mete.

With what *measure* ye mete, it shall be *measured* to you again. *Matt. vii. 2.*

MĒAS'ŪRE (mēzh'ūr), *v. n.* To have a certain length, breadth, or thickness.

MĒAS'ŪRE-LĒSS (mēzh'ūr-lēs), *a.* Immeasurable; immense. "A *measureless* content." *Shak.*

MĒAS'ŪRE-MĒNT (mēzh'ūr-mēnt), *n.* The act of measuring; mensuration. *Burke.*

MĒAS'ŪR-ĒR (mēzh'ūr-ēr), *n.* One who measures.

MĒAS'ŪR-ING (mēzh'ūr-īng), *a.* 1. That measures; as, "A *measuring* line or rod."

2. Requiring to be measured in order to determine the relative length or distance; — applied to a cast or throw, as of a bar, in games. "A *measuring* cast." *Waller.*

MĒAT, n. [*M. Goth. mats*, food; *A. S. mete*, *mate*, or *mett*; *Frs. mete*, or *mett*; *Ger. mett*; *Dan. mad*; *Sw. mat*; *Icel. matr.*]

1. † That which is eaten; food in general.

And his *meat* was locusts and wild honey. *Matt. iii. 4.*

Is not the life more than *meat*? *Matt. vi. 25.*

What riches give us let us first inquire:
Meat, fire, and clothes. What more? *Meat*, clothes, and fire. *Pope.*

2. Flesh to be eaten; flesh-meat.

Larking in shambles, where, with borrowed coin,
They buy choice *meats*, and in cheap plenty dine. *Congreve.*

MĒAT'-BIS-CUIT (-bis'kīt), *n.* A biscuit made of meat mixed with meal and baked. *Simmonds.*

MĒAT'ĒD, a. 1. † Fed; foddered.

Strong oxen and horses, well shod and well clad,
Well *meated* and used. *Tusser.*

2. Having meat; — used in composition.

MĒATH (mēth), *n.* [*A. S. medu*, mead. — See **MEAD.**]

1. † A drink like mead, or the same.

For drink the grape
She crushes, inoffensive must, and *meaths*
From many a berry. *Milton.*

2. Option; preference. [*Local, Eng.*] *Grose.*

MĒAT'LESS, a. Destitute of meat. *Th. More.*

MĒAT'-ŌF-FĒR-ING, n. An offering consisting of meat or food. *Ex. xxix. 41.*

MĒAT'-PIĒ, n. A pie made of meat or flesh; a mince-pie. *Ash.*

MĒAT'-PŪD-DING, n. A meat-pie. *Simmonds.*

MĒAT'-SCRĒEN, n. A metal screen placed behind meat to keep in the heat. *Simmonds.*

MĒ-Ā'TŪTS, n. [*L.*, from *meo*, *meatus*, to go.] (*Anat.*) A passage; a canal. *Dunglison.*

MEATY, *a.* Fleshy. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*
MEAW (mā), } *v. n.* To cry as a cat; to mew;
MEAWL (māl), } to mewl. *Sherwood.*
† MĒA'ZĒL (mē'zēl), *n.* A leper. *Shak.*
MĒ-CHĀN'IC (mē-kān'nik), *n.* One employed in mechanical labor; an artisan; an artificer.
MĒ-CHĀN'IC, } *a.* [Gr. μηχανικός, μηχανή, a
MĒ-CHĀN'IC-AL, } contrivance, a machine; μηχανός, a means; *L. mechanicus*; *It. & Sp. meccanico*; *Fr. mécanique*.]
 1. Pertaining to the science of mechanics or to mechanism; *ns.* "The mechanical powers."
 2. Skilled in mechanics; bred to manual labor. *Johnson.*
 3. Mean; servile; base; low; — illiberal. *Shak.*
Base and mechanical niggardise. Holland.
Since employment was counted mechanic. Whitlock.
 4. Noting those who refer all changes in the universe to forces independent of a guiding mind. These mechanic philosophers being no way able to give an account thereof [the formation and organization of the bodies of animals]. *Ray.*
 5. Noting that which is done, as if without thought or reflection; as, "The rapid fingering of the musician is merely mechanical."
Mechanical philosophy, the science of mechanics applied to physical inquiries. — Mechanical powers, the lever, the balance, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the wedge, the screw, the inclined plane, and the funicular machine. Jameson.
— "The mechanical changes of bodies are those in which they form compounds without losing their identity in the compound substance; chemical changes are those in which the identity of the component bodies is lost, the union being among the particles of matter, so that the body formed is altogether different and distinct from those which form it." Smart.
† MĒ-CHĀN'IC-AL, *n.* A mechanic. *Shak.*
† MĒ-CHĀN'IC-AL-IZE, *v. a.* To render mechanical, mean, or low. *Cotgrave.*
MĒ-CHĀN'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* 1. According to the laws of mechanism. *Newton.*
 2. By forces independent of mind or spirit.
MĒ-CHĀN'IC-AL-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being mechanical. *Cotgrave.*
MĒCH-A-NĪ'CIAN (mēk-a-nish'an), *n.* [*Fr. mécanicien*.] A maker of machines, or one skilled in mechanism; a machinist. *Burton.*
MĒ-CHĀN'IC-Q-ŪNĒM'IC-AL, *a.* Noting sciences connected with mechanics and chemistry, as magnetism, electricity, and galvanism. *Smart.*
MĒ-CHĀN'IOS, *n. pl.* The science of the laws of matter and motion, particularly as applied to the construction of machines; the science that treats of forces and powers, and their action on bodies, either directly or by the intervention of machinery. — See **MATHEMATICS**.
Theoretical mechanics is divided into two parts: statics, which treats of the equilibrium of forces, and dynamics, which is the science of accelerating or retarding forces, and of the actions they produce. When the bodies under consideration are in the fluid state, these become, respectively, hydrostatics and hydrodynamics, which are comprehended under hydraulics. Brande.
MĒCH'AN-ISM (mēk'an-izm), *n.* [*L. mechanisma*; *It. meccanismo*; *Sp. mecanismo*; *Fr. m. canisme*.]
 1. Action according to mechanic laws.
So that all must be performed either by mechanism or accident. Bentley.
 2. The construction of a machine, or the parts of a machine, adapted to the intended effect. *Stewart.*
MĒCH'AN-IST (mēk'an-ist), *n.* [*Sp. maquinista*.]
 1. A mechanician; a machinist. *Johnson.*
 2. A philosopher who refers all the changes in the universe to the effect merely of mechanical forces. *Brande.*
MĒCH'AN-IZE (mēk'an-iz), *v. a.* [*Fr. mécaniser*.] To form mechanically. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*
MĒCH-A-NQ-GRĀPH'IC, *a.* Treating of mechanics. [*R.*] *Maunder.*
MĒCH-A-NQG'RĀ-PHĪST, *n.* One who multiplies copies of a work of art by a mechanical process. *Wright.*
MĒCH-A-NQG'RĀ-PHY, *n.* [*Gr. μηχανή, a machine, and γράφω, to write.*] The art of multi-

plying copies of a work of art by mechanical means. *Wright.*
MĒCH'LIN (mēk'lin), *n.* Lace made at Mechlin, a city of Belgium. *Smart.*
MĒCH'LIN, *a.* Noting a kind of lace made at Mechlin. *Simmonds.*
MĒCH-LŌ'IC (mēk-lō'ik), *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid formed by passing chlorine gas over fused meconine. *P. Cyc.*
MĒ-CHŌ'A-CĀN, or **MĒ-CHŌ'A-CĀN** [mē-kō'a-kān, *J. K. Sm. Wb.*; mē-chō'a-kān, *Wr.*], *n.* The root of the *Convallaria Mechoacan*, or white jalap, from Mechoacan in Mexico, a mild purgative. *Dunglison.*
MĒ-CŌM'E-TER, *n.* [*Fr. mécomètre*, from *Gr. μέκος, length, and μέτρον, a measure*.] An instrument for measuring the length of new-born infants. *Dunglison.*
MĒCŌ-NATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of meconic acid and a base. *Brande.*
MĒ-CŌN'IC, *a.* [*Gr. μηχανικός, belonging to the poppy; μηχανή, the poppy; μηχανιον, opium; Fr. mécanique*.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from opium. *Brande.*
MĒCŌ-NINE, *n.* [*Fr. méconine*.] (*Chem.*) A white, fusible substance obtained from opium; meconia. *Brande.*
MĒ-CŌN'Ī-ŪM, *n.* [*L., from Gr. μηχανιον*.]
 1. Juice of the white poppy; opium. *Johnson.*
 2. The first fœces of children. *Arbutnot.*
MĒ-CŌ-NŌP'SIS, *n.* [*Gr. μηχανή, the poppy, and δῆμι, appearance*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; Welsh poppy. *Eng. Cyc.*
MĒD'AL, *n.* [*Gr. μέταλλον, ore, metal; L. metallum, a metal; It. medaglia, a medal; Sp. medalla; Fr. médaille*. — *Gael. meideall*.]
 1. An ancient coin.
The Roman medals were their current coin; when an action deserved to be recorded on a coin, it was stamped and issued out of the mint. Addison.
 2. A piece of metal, in the shape of a coin, with figures and devices, struck in memory of some person or event. *Martin.*
MĒD'AL-LĒT, *n.* A little medal. *Pinkerton.*
MĒ-DĀL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to medals. *Addison.*
MĒ-DĀL'LION (mē-dāl'yūn), *n.* [*Fr. médaillon; médaille, a medal*.]
 1. A large antique stamp or medal.
Medallions, in respect of the other coins, were the same as modern medals in respect of modern money. Addison.
The modern medallions are generally cast, not struck. Fairholt.
 2. (*Arch.*) A circular tablet on which figures are embossed. *Wale.*
MĒD'AL-LĪST, *n.* [*It. medaglista; Fr. médailliste*.]
 1. One skilled or curious in medals. *Addison.*
 2. One who gains a prize-medal. *Ed. Rev.*
 3. One skilled in making medals. *Simmonds.*
 4. One who deals in medals. *Simmonds.*
MĒD'AL-LŪR-GY, *n.* [*Eng. medal, and Gr. λυγόν, a work*.] The art of making and striking medals and coins. *Brande.*
MĒD'DLE (mēd'dl), *v. n.* [*Dut. middelen, to mediate; Dan. mægde; Sw. bemedla*. — *Fr. mêler, to mix*. — See **MIDDLE**.] [*i. MEDDLER; pp. MEDDLING, MEDDLED*.]
 1. To have to do; to intermeddle; — followed by *with*.
I have, thus far, been an upright judge, not meddling with the design nor disposition. Dryden.
 2. To act in any thing; to take part in any affair; to interpose; — to interfere officiously.
It is an honor for a man to cease from strife; but every fool will be meddling. Prov. xx. 3.
† MĒD'DLE, *v. a.* To mix; to mingle.
They gave him to drink wine meddled with gall. Matt. xxvii. 34. Wickliffe's Trans.
MĒD'DLER, *n.* One who meddles; intermeddler.
MĒD'DLE-SŌME, *a.* Intermeddling; interfering; officious. "So meddlesome a body." *Barrow.*
Syn. — See **OFFICIOUS**.
MĒD'DLE-SŌME-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being meddlesome; an intermeddling; officiousness.

MĒD'DLING, *n.* Officious interposition. *South.*
MĒD'DLING, *p. a.* Interfering importunately; officious.
Syn. — See **OFFICIOUS**.
MĒ'DI-A, *n. pl.* See **MEDIUM**.
MĒD-I-Ē'VAL (mēd-ē-ē'val), *a.* [*L. medius, middle, and ævum, an age*.] Relating to the middle ages; — also written *medieval*. *Ec. Rev.*
MĒD-I-Ē'VAL, *n.* One belonging to the middle age, or to the middle ages. *Ed. Rev.*
This view of landscape differs from that of the mediocrals. Ruskin.
MĒD-I-Ē'VAL-ISM, *n.* Mediæval principles or practice. *Dr. Wordsworth.*
MĒD-I-Ē'VAL-IST, *n.* A student or historian of the middle ages; — one who is in sympathy with the middle ages. *Ed. Rev. Qu. Rev.*
MĒ'DI-AL, *a.* [*L. medialis; Fr. médial*.] Noting a medium or average; mean. *Scott.*
Medial alligation, (Math.) that branch of arithmetic which teaches the method of finding the price or the quality of a mixture of several simple ingredients, the price or the qualities of which are known. Da. & P.
MĒ'DI-AL, *n.* (*Gr. Gram.*) One of the letters, β, γ, δ, as being intermediate in sound between the smooth letters and the aspirates; — also called *middle-mute*.
MĒ'DI-AN, *a.* [*L. medio, medians, to halve; It. & Sp. mediano; Fr. m. dian*.] Middle; situated in, or belonging to, the middle. *Gray.*
The median line is a vertical line supposed to divide a body longitudinally into two equal parts. Dunglison.
MĒ'DI-ANT, *n.* [*Fr. médiant*.] (*Mus.*) The chord which is a major or minor third higher than the key-note, according as the mode is major or minor. *Brande.*
MĒ-DI-ĀS'TINE, *n.* Mediastinum. *Arbutnot.*
MĒ-DI-ĀS-TĪNUM, *n.* [*Low L. mediastinum, from L. medius, middle; It. mediastino; Fr. médiastin*.] (*Anat.*) A membranous septum formed by the approximation of the pleura, extending from the spine through the middle of the chest to the posterior surface of the sternum. *Dunglison.*
MĒ'DI-ATE, *v. n.* [*L. medio, mediat, to halve; It. mediare; Sp. mediar; Fr. medier*.] [*i. MEDIATED; pp. MEDIATING, MEDIATED*.]
 1. To interpose, as a common friend, between two parties; to intercede; to arbitrate.
It would become his love to interpose For my access, at such a needful hour, And to date for my blessing. Shirley.
Syn. — See **INTERPOSE**.
 2. To be between two; — applied to things.
By being crowded they exclude all other bodies that before mediated between the parts of their body. Dugby.
MĒ'DI-ATE, *v. a.* 1. To effect by mediation.
The earl made many professions of his desire to interpose and mediate a good peace between the bawous. (Var. infon.)
 2. † To limit by something in the middle.
The space from the elevation of one foot to the same foot set down again, mediated by a step of the other foot. Hobbes.
MĒ'DI-ATE, *a.* [*It. & Sp. mediato; Fr. m. diat*.]
 1. Being between two extremes; middle.
Anxious we hover in a mediate state. Prior.
 2. Interposed; intervening.
Soon the mediate clouds shall be dispelled. Prior.
 3. Effected by some instrumentality or means.
The most important cure of a new king was his marriage, for mediate establishment of the royal line. Watson.
MĒ'DI-ATE-LY, *ad.* By a secondary or intervening cause. *Sir W. Raleigh.*
MĒ'DI-ATE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being mediate or intervening; intervention. *Bannister.*
MĒ-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* [*It. mediazione; Sp. mediación; Fr. médiation*.]
 1. The act of mediating; intervention, as between two parties by a common friend; interposition; interference; arbitration. *Bacon.*
 2. Agency interposed; intervenient power.
The soul, during its abode in the body, does all things by the mediate of these passions. South.
 3. Entreaty or supplication for another; intercession. *Johnson.*
Syn. — See **INTERVENTION**.
MĒ-DI-ĀT-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* [*Fr. médiatiation*.]

ME-DÖC', *n.* An excellent red wine made in Medoc, France. *W. Ency.*

† **MED'SYPP**, *n.* A supper formerly given, in England, to laborers at harvest-home. *Whishaw.*

ME-DÜL'LA, *n.* [L., from *medius*, middle.]
1. (*Anat.*) Marrow. *Dunglison.*
2. (*Bot.*) Pith: — perisperm. *Henslow.*

ME-DÜL'LAR, *a.* Medullary. *Cheyne.*

MED'UL-LA-RY [méd'ul-lá-ré, *W. Ja. C. Wr. Wb.* *Dunglison*; mē-dül'lá-ré, *S. P. K. Sm.* — See **CAPILLARY**], *a.* [L. *medullaris*; Sp. *medular*; Fr. *medullaire*.]
1. Pertaining to, or resembling, marrow. *Dunglison.*
2. (*Bot.*) Pertaining to pith; pithy. *Gray.*
Medullary rays, (*Bot.*) silver-grain of wood. *Gray.*

ME-DÜL'LINE, *n.* [L. *medulla*, marrow.] That form of lignine which constitutes the pith of certain plants, as of the sunflower. *Eng. Cyc.*

ME-DÜ'SA, *n.*; pl. **ME-DÜ'SÆ**. [L., from Gr. *Μέδουσα*.]
1. (*Myth.*) One of the Gorgons, whose head was so frightful that those who looked on it were changed to stone. *Wm. Smith.*
2. (*Zool.*) A Linnæan term for all the jelly-fishes; — now restricted to those which have a more or less umbrella-shaped disk. *Agassiz.*

ME-DÜ'SJ-DÂN, *n.* One of the *Medusæ*. *Wright.*

MEECH'ING, *a.* Affecting humility; mean; vile; base; skulking; creeping; miching. *J. Adams.*
She has some *meeching* rascal in her house. *Beau. & Fl.*

MÉED, *n.* [M. Goth. *mizdo*; A. S. *med*; Old Ger. *mieche*, a present; Sw. & Icel. *múta*, a gift. — Gr. *μίσθός*, pay. — Sansc. *medha*, a gift; Per. *musd*, pay.]
1. Reward; recompense; remuneration. *Thanks to men* *Shak.*
Of noble minds is honorable meed. *Shak.*
He must not float upon his watery bier
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind
Without the meed of some melodious tear. *Milton.*

2. Merit; desert; worth; excellence. *Young* *Colin Clout*, a lad of peerless meed. *Gay.*

† **MÉED**, *v. a.* To merit; to deserve. *Heywood.*

† **MÉED'FUL-LY**, *ad.* Suitably. *Chaucer.*

MEEK, *a.* [Dan. *myg*, soft, pliable; Sw. *mjuk*; Icel. *miukr*. — Sp. *meço*, gentle, meek; Port. *meço*.] Mild of temper; not proud; not easily provoked; soft; gentle; quiet; humble; modest; submissive; unresenting; forbearing.
Now, the man Moses was very meek. *Num. xii. 3.*
Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth. *Matt. v. 5.*

Syn. — See **GENTLE**, **HUMBLE**.

† **MEEK**, *v. a.* To humble; to meek. *Wickliffe.*

MEEK'EN (mē'kn), *v. a.* To make meek; to soften; to humble. *Browne.*

Where meekness sense, and amiable grace,
And lively sweetness dwell. *Thomson.*

† **MEEK'EN-ING**, *n.* Humiliation. *Bible*, 1551.

MEEK'EYED (-id), *a.* Having a mild aspect. *"Meek-eyed Peace."* *Milton.*

MEEK'LY, *ad.* In a meek manner; mildly.

MEEK'NESS, *n.* The quality of being meek; gentleness; mildness; humility.
I beseech you that ye walk worthy of the vocation where-with ye are called, with all lowliness and meekness, with long-suffering, forbearing one another in love. *Eph. iv. 1, 2.*

MEEK'-SPR-IT-ED, *a.* Having a meek spirit.

MÉER, *a.* Simple. — See **MERE**. *Johnson.*

MÉER, *a.* A lake: — a boundary. — See **MERE**.

† **MÉERED** (mērd), *a.* Relating to a meer or to a boundary. *Shak.*

MÉER'SCHAUM (mēr'shūm), *n.* [Ger., from *meer*, the sea, and *schaum*, foam.]
1. (*Min.*) A silicated, light, and soft magnesian mineral, used in Turkey and Germany in the manufacture of tobacco-pipes; hydrous silicate of magnesia; magnesite; sea-foam. *Dana.*
2. A tobacco-pipe made of meerschaum; a Turkish pipe. *Wright.*

MÉER'ZA, *n.* See **MIRZA**. *Clarke.*

MÉET, *a.* [A. S. *gemet*, meet, fit, proper.] Fit;

proper; becoming; suitable; suited; befitting; convenient; adapted; qualified.

It is not good that the man should be alone; I will make him an help meet for him. *Gen. ii. 18.*
To be meet with, to be even with. "You tax Seigneur Benedict too much, but he'll be meet with you." *Shak.*

Syn. — See **BECOMING**.

MÉET, *v. a.* [Goth. *motjan*; A. S. *metan*; Frs. *meta*; Dut. *outmoeten*; Dan. *mode*; Sw. *mota*; Icel. *meta*.] [*z. MET*; pp. **MEETING**, **MET**.]
1. To come up to or join, as one person another, from an opposite or different direction; to come up to, face to face; to encounter.

Meanwhile our primitive great sire to meet
His godlike guest walks forth. *Milton.*

2. To come upon suddenly; to burst upon.
When all the plain,
Covered with thick embattled squadrons bright,
Chariots, and flaming arms, and very steeds,
Reflecting blaze on blaze, first met his view. *Milton.*

3. To find; to be treated with; to light on.
To me no greater joy
Than that your labors meet a prosperous end. *Granville.*

Syn. — See **FIND**.

MÉET, *v. n.* 1. To encounter; to close face to face; to encounter; as, "They met in the street."

2. To join; to unite; to converge; as, "When two lines meet, they form an angle."

3. To assemble; to come together; to collect; to congregate; to muster; as, "Delegates were appointed to meet in convention."

To meet with, to light on; to find. "We met with many things worthy of observation." *Bacon.* — To join. "Falstaff at that oak shall meet with us." *Shak.* — To suffer unexpectedly; as, "To meet with a loss."

— To encounter; to engage. *Rome.* — To obviate. "Before I proceed further it is good to meet with an objection." *Bacon.*

MÉET, *n.* A place appointed for hunters and hounds to assemble. *Simmonds.*

MÉET'EN (mē'tn), *v. a.* To make meet or fit; to adapt; to suit; to prepare. *Ash.*

MÉET'ER, *n.* One who meets.

MÉET'ING, *n.* 1. The act of coming together; an interview; an encounter.
At the first meeting there was a sore joust, and divers cast to the earth. *Dierners.*

2. An assembly; a convention; a congregation; an auditory; as, "A meeting of delegates."

3. An assembly for public worship; — particularly applied in England to a congregation of Dissenters. *Johnson.*

Syn. — See **ASSEMBLY**.

MÉET'ING-HÖUSE (mē'ting-hōūs), *n.* A house of public worship; — a term applied in England to a house of public worship for Dissenters, as distinguished from a church.

His heart misgave him that the churches were so many
meeting-houses, but I soon made him easy. *Addison.*

Syn. — See **CHURCH**.

MÉET'LY, *ad.* Fitly; properly; suitably. *Shak.*

MÉET'NESS, *n.* Quality of being meet, or fit; fitness; propriety; suitability. *Bp. Bull.*

MÉG-A-CÖSM, *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, and *κόσμος*, the world.] The great world; macrocosm. "The megacosm, or great world." *Bp. H. Croft.*

MÉG-A-LÉ'SIAN, *a.* [L. *Megalesius*, from Gr. *Μεγάλη*, the Great, an epithet of Cybele; Fr. *Megalesien*.] Noting games celebrated at Rome, in April, in honor of Cybele, the great mother of the gods. *Brande.*

MÉG-A-LÍCH'THYS, *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, and *λίχθς*, a fish.] (*Pal.*) An extinct genus of ganoid fishes, including species of great size. *Brande.*

MÉG-A-LÍTH'IC, *a.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, and *λίθος*, a stone.] Consisting of large stones. *Herbert.*

MÉG-A-LÖ'DON, *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, *μεγάλη*, great, and *δόν*, *δόντος*, a tooth.] A genus of fossil bivalves having very large teeth. *Woodward.*

MÉG-A-LÖ'NYX, *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, *μεγάλη*, great, and *νύξ*, a claw.] (*Pal.*) A gigantic fossil quadruped of the order *Edentata*, first found in certain caverns in Virginia. *Pictet.*

MÉG-A-LÖPH'Q-NOÜS, *a.* [Gr. *μέγας*, *μεγάλη*, great, and *φωνή*, the voice.] Having a loud voice. *Smart.*

† **MÉG-A-LÖP'Q-LIS**, *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, *μεγάλη*, great, and *πόλις*, a city.] A metropolis. *Herbert.*

† **MÉG-A-LÖP'SY-EHY**, *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, and *ψυχή*, the soul.] Greatness of mind. *Maunder.*

MÉG-A-LÖR'NIS, *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, and *ὄρνις*, a bird.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds; the crane. *Baird.*

MÉG-A-LQ-SÄURUS, *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, *μεγάλη*, great, and *σαύρος*, a lizard.] (*Pal.*) The generic name applied to Dr. Blackland to fossil, gigantic sauroids intermediate between the monitor and the crocodile. *Brande.*

MÉG-GÁPH'Y-TÖN, *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, and *φυτόν*, a plant.] (*Pal.*) A genus of gigantic fossil plants allied to *Sigillaria*. *Lindley.*

MÉG'A-PÖDE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Megapodidae*. *Gray.*

MÉG-A-PÖD'IDÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, and *πῶς*, a foot.] (*Ornith.*) A family of birds of the order *Gallinae*, including the sub-families *Tallegallinae*, and *Megapodinae*; megapodes. *Gray.*

MÉG-A-PO-DÍ', *n. pl.* [See **MEGAPODIDÆ**.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Gallinae*, and family *Megapodidae*; mound-birds. *Gray.*



† **MÉG-GÁP'Q-LIS**, *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, and *πόλις*, a city.] A principal city; metropolis. *Herbert.*

MÉG-ÁRI-AN, *a.* Noting a school of Greek philosophy founded at Megara by the disciples of Socrates, who retired thither after his death. *Brande.*

MÉG'A-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, and *σκοπέω*, to view; Fr. *mégascope*.] A modification of the solar microscope, for examining bodies of considerable magnitude. *Brande.*

MÉG-GÁSS', *n.* Stalks of the sugar cane after the juice has been expressed; bagasse. *Simmonds.*

MÉG'A-STÖME, *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, and *στόμα*, the mouth.] (*Conch.*) A univalve shell with a large aperture or mouth. *Brande.*

MÉG-A-THE'RI-ÜM, *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, and *θηρίον*, a beast.] (*Pal.*) A gigantic, extinct mammiferous quadruped, allied to the anteater and sloth, the bones of which have been found in South America. *Eng. Cyc.*

MÉG-GÁTH'E-RÖID, *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, *θηρίον*, a beast, and *ρῶς*, form.] (*Pal.*) One of a family of extinct mammiferous quadrupeds found in America, including the megathelium and the megalonyx. *Eng. Cyc.*

MÉG-GLP', *n.* A vehicle used by oil painters. *Clarke.*

MÉG'GRIM, *n.*; pl. **MÉGGRIMS**. [Gr. *ήμισκρavia*; *hmi*, half, and *κρανίον*, the skull; L. *hemisplanium*; It. *emierania*; Sp. *hemierania*; Fr. *migraine*.]
1. (*Med.*) A violent, intermitting pain affecting one side of the head. *Dunglison.*
2. pl. Whims; fancies; low spirits. *Hallivell.*

MÉI-BÖ'MI-AN, *a.* (*Anat.*) Noting glands, or small sebaceous follicles, situated in the tarsal cartilages, and at the edge of the eyelids; — so named from Henry Meibomius. *Royet.*

† **MÉINE** (mēn), *v. a.* To mingle. *Chaucer.*

† **MÉIN'Y** (mēn'ē) [mēn'ē, *Sm.*; mēn'ē, *P.*], *n.* [Old Fr. *mesnie*, *maquie*.] A family; a retinue or household of servants. — See **MANY**. *Shak.*

MÉI'Q-CÈNE, *a.* (*Geol.*) See **MIOCENE**.

MÉI'Q-NITE, *n.* [Gr. *μείων*, less; — in allusion to the lowness of the terminating pyramids of its crystals.] (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina and lime, occurring in grains, or small, shining crystals, at Mount Somma, near Vesuvius. *Brande.*

MÉI-Ö'SIS (mē-ö'sis), [mē-ö'sis, *K. Wr. Wb.* *Crabb*; mē-ö'sis, *Sm. C.*], *n.* [Gr. *μείωσις*; *μείω*, to lessen.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech by which a thing is hyperbolically lessened. *South.*

MÉI'WELL, *n.* A small sort of codfish. *Crabb.*

MÉK'HIT-A-RIST, *n.* One of the order of Arme-

nian monks, who live on the island of San Lazaro, in Venice;—so called from their founder Peter Mekhitar. *Wright.*

MĒL'AIN, *n.* [Gr. μέλας, μέλαν, black.] The coloring matter in the liquid expelled by the cuttle-fish. *Wright.*

MĒ'LAM, *n.* (Chem.) A substance consisting of carbon, nitrogen, and hydrogen, formed during the distillation of a mixture of sal-ammoniac and sulphocyanuret of potassium. *Brande.*

MĒL'A-MINE, *n.* (Chem.) A saline base produced by the decomposition of melam by alkalies and dilute acids. *Wright.*

MĒL'AM-PÔDE, *n.* [Gr. μελαμπόδιον; *L. melampodium.*] (Bot.) The black hellebore. *Spenser.*

MĒL-AM-PŶ'RINE, *n.* [Gr. μέλας, black, and πῦρ, fire.] (Chem.) A crystallizable substance found in the plant *Melampyrum nemorosum.* *Wright.*

MĒ-LÂN'A-GŪGUE (mē-lân'a-gŭg), *n.* [Gr. μέλας, μέλαν, black, and ἄγω, to drive.] (Med.) A medicine formerly supposed to be useful in expelling black bile or melancholy. *Dunglison.*

† MĒL-AN-CHŌ'LĪ-AN, *n.* One afflicted with melancholy. *Scott.*

MĒL'AN-CHŌL-IC, *a.* [Gr. μελαγχολικός; *L. melancholicus*; *It. & Sp. melancólico*; *Fr. mélancolique.*]

1. Disordered with melancholy; hypochondriacal; dejected; dispirited; melancholy.

If he be mad, or angry, or melancholic. *Dryden.*

2. Causing sorrow; unfortunate; unlucky.

Accidents and melancholic perplexities. *Clarendon.*

3. Suggestive or emblematic of sorrow; dismal; gloomy; mournful.

Like the black and melancholic yew-tree. *J. Webster.*

MĒL'AN-CHŌL-IC, *n.* 1. A person diseased with melancholy; a melancholist. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

2. † A gloomy state of mind. [*Ld.*] *Clarendon.*

MĒL'AN-CHŌL-I-LY, *ad.* In a melancholy manner; with melancholy. [*R.*] *Keepe.*

MĒL'AN-CHŌL-I-NĒSS, *n.* Melancholy. *Aubrey.*

† MĒL'AN-CHŌ'LĪ-OŪS, *a.* Melancholy. *Gower.*

MĒL'AN-CHŌL-IST, *n.* A melancholy person; a melancholic. [*R.*] *Glanvill.*

† MĒL'AN-CHŌ-LĪZE, *v. n.* To become melancholy; to be depressed in spirits. *Burton.*

† MĒL'AN-CHŌ-LĪZE, *v. a.* To make sad. *More.*

MĒL'AN-CHŌL-Y (mē-lân-kŏl-ē), *n.* [Gr. μελαγχολία; μέλας, μέλαν, black, and χολή, bile; *L. melancholia*; *It. melancolia*; *Sp. melancolia*; *Fr. melancolie.*] A disease of the mind, formerly supposed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile, and characterized by ungrounded fear and apprehension of evil, generally with insanity on some particular subject or train of ideas; depression of spirits; dejection; gloomy state of mind; gloominess; hypochondria. *Dunglison.*

Moonstruck madness, moping melancholy. *Milton.*

Syn.—See DEJECTION, INSANITY.

MĒL'AN-CHŌL-Y, *a.* 1. Diseased with melancholy; habitually dejected; sad; depressed; dispirited; hypochondriac; melancholic; dismal.

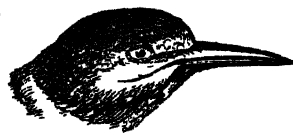
How now, sweet Frank, art thou melancholy? *Shak.*

2. Causing sadness; gloomy; dismal. "As some melancholy dream." *Denham.*

Syn.—See DISMAL.

MĒL-A-NĒR-PŶ-

NĒE, *n. pl.* [Gr. μέλας, μέλαν, black, and πῦρ, to creep.] (Ornith.) A sub-family of birds of the order *Scansores* and family *Picidae*; black woodpeckers. *Gray.*



Melanerpes torquatus.

MĒ-LÂNGE' (mē-lânzh'), *n.* [Fr.] A mixture; a medley; a farrago; a jumble. *Drummond.*

MĒ-LÂN'IN-AN, *n.* [Gr. μέλας, black.] One of a family of fluviatile gasteropods having a turreted shell. *P. Cyc.*

MĒ-LÂN'IC, *a.* (Med.) Of, or pertaining to, melanosis; melanotic. *Dunglison.*

MĒL'AN-ITE, *n.* [Gr. μέλας, black.] (Min.) A species of garnet, of a velvet black color. *Dana.*

MĒL-AN-IT'IC, *a.* Relating to melanite. *Smart.*

MĒL-AN-ŌF'H'RO-ITE, *n.* [Gr. μέλας, μέλαν, black, and χροιά, color.] Subesquichromate of lead found in limestone in the Ural. *Dana.*

MĒL-A-NO-GÁL'IC, *a.* [Gr. μέλας, black, and Eng. gallic.] (Chem.) Noting a black acid obtained from gallic acid; metagallic. *Brande.*

MĒL-A-NŌP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. μέλας, black, and ὄψις, appearance.] A genus of gasteropods of the melacanth family. *P. Cyc.*

MĒL-A-NŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. μελάνωσις, a becoming black.] (Med.) An organic affection in which the tissue of the parts is converted into a black, hard, homogeneous substance, near which ulcers or cavities form. *Dunglison.*

MĒL-AN-ŌT'IC, *a.* Relating to melanosis. *P. Cyc.*

MĒ-LÂN'TĒR-ITE, *n.* (Min.) A native sulphate of iron of a greenish color. *Brande.*

MĒL-AN-THÁ'CEOUS (-shus, 66), *a.* [Gr. μελανθής, having black blossoms; μέλας, black, and ἄνθος, a flower.] (Bot.) Noting an order of plants, most of which are poisonous. *Smart.*

MĒL-A-NŪ'RUS, *n.* (Ich.) Sea-bream. *Wright.*

MĒL'A-PIŶSE, *n.* (Min.) A very compact variety of pyroxene, of a reddish brown or black color. *Dana.*

MĒ'LĀS, *n.* [*L.*, from Gr. μέλας, black.] (Med.) An endemial disease of Arabia, characterized by dark or black spots on the skin. *Brande.*

MĒ-LĀS'MA, *n.* [Gr. μέλασμα.] (Med.) A black spot, or ecchymosis, occurring on the lower extremities, especially of old persons. *Dunglison.*

MĒ-LĀS'SĒS, *n.* Molasses. *Wright.*

MĒ-LĀS'SIC, *a.* (Chem.) Noting an acid produced by the combined action of alkalies and heat on grape sugar. *Ogilvie.*

MĒ-LĀS'TŌ-MA, *n.* [Gr. μέλας, black, and στόμα, the mouth.] (Bot.) A genus of evergreen shrubs, many of the species of which produce black berries, similar to gooseberries, which stain the mouth black. *Loudon.*

MĒ-LĀS-TŌ-MÁ'CEOUS, *a.* (Bot.) Partaking of the nature or appearance of melastoma. *Loudon.*

MĒL-CHĪS-E-DĪ'CIANS (-kiz-e-dish'unz), *n. pl.* (Eccl. Hist.) Sectarians, in the early stages of the church, who regarded Melchisedec as a divine personage. *Wright.*

MĒL'CHĪTES, *n. pl.* (Eccl. Hist.) A name given anciently to the Syrian, Egyptian, and other Christians of the Levant. *Hook.*

MĒL-E-A-GRĪ'NĒE, *n. pl.* [*L. meleagris*, a Guinea fowl.] (Ornith.) A sub-family of birds of the order *Gallinae* and family *Phasianidae*; turkeys. *Gray.*



Meleagris gallopavo.

MĒ-LĒE' (mā-lē'), *n.* [Fr., from mēler, to mix.] A confused hand-to-hand fight; a bloody conflict; a battle; a contest; an affray. *Gent. Mag.*

MĒL'IC, *a.* [Gr. μελικός; μέλος, a song; *L. melicous*; *It. melico.*] Relating to song; lyric; tuneful; melodious. *Beck.*

MĒL-I-CĒ'RIS, *n.* [*L.*; Gr. μελικρίς; μέλι, honey, and κρίσις, wax.] (Med.) An encysted tumor filled with matter resembling honey. *Dunglison.*

MĒ-LĪC'TĒR-OŪS, *a.* Noting a tumor filled with matter resembling honey. *Dunglison.*

MĒL'I-CĒT, *n.* (Ich.) A species of fish. *Crabb.*

MĒL'IC-GRĀSS, *n.* [*It. melica*, millet, from *L. mel*, honey.] (Bot.) A genus of perennial grasses of little value. *Farm. Ency.*

MĒL-I-CŌ-TŌŌN', *n.* A sort of peach; malacotune; melocoton. *Crabb.*

MĒ-LŪC'RA-TŌ-RY, *n.* [Gr. μελικρατος, mixed with honey; μίσι, honey, and κεράννυμι, to mix.] A kind of mead. *Smart.*

MĒL'I-LŌT, *n.* (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Melilotus*. *Loudon.*

MĒL-I-LŌ'TUS, *n.* [Gr. μελιλωτος; μέλι, honey, and λωτός, *L. melilotus*; *It. & Sp. meliloto*; *Fr. melilot.*] A genus of leguminous plants resembling the lotus. *Loudon.*

MĒL'IQ-RĀTE (mēl'i-o-rāt) [mē'lē-o-rāt, *W. P. J. Ja.*; mē'ljo-rāt, *S. E. F. K. Sm. C. W. R.*], *n.* [*L. melioro*, *melioratus*; *melior*, better; *It. migliorare*; *Sp. mejorar*; *Fr. améliorer*.] [*L. melioratus*; *pp. MELIORATING*, *MELIORATED*.] To make better; to better; to improve; to ameliorate. "Grafting *meliorates* the fruit." *Bacon.*

MĒL'IQ-RĀT-ER, *n.* One who meliorates.

MĒL'IQ-RĀ'TION (mēljo-rā'shun), *n.* [*L. melioratio*; *It. miglioramento*; *Sp. mejoramiento*; *Fr. amélioration*.] The act of meliorating; amelioration; improvement; betterment.

A direct encouragement of melioration, as directly as if the law said in express terms, Thou shalt not improve. *Burke.*

Syn.—See IMPROVEMENT.

† MĒL-TŌR'I-TY (mēl-tŏr'ē-tē), *n.* The state of being better. *Bentley. Bacon.*

MĒL-I-PHĀG'I-DĒE, *n. pl.* [Gr. μέλι, honey, and φάγω, to eat.] (Ornith.) A family of tenuous birds of the order *Passeres*, including the sub-families *Myzomelinae*, *Melophaginae*, and *Melithreptinae*; honey-eaters. *Gray.*

MĒL-I-PHĀG'I-NĒE, *n. pl.*

[See MELIPHAGIDÆ.]

(Ornith.) A sub-family of tenuous birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Meliphagidae*; honey-eaters. *Gray.*



Meliphaga carunculata.

MĒL-I-SŪ-Ū'I-NĒE, *n. pl.* (Ornith.) A sub-family of tenuous birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Trochilidae*; straight-billed humming birds. *Gray.*



Mellisuga ensifera.

MĒL-I-THREP-TĪ'NĒE, *n. pl.* [Gr. μέλι, honey, and θρέπτω, fed.] (Ornith.) A sub-family of tenuous birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Melophaginae*; honey-feeders. *Gray.*



Melithreptus gularis.

MĒ-LĪT'TIS, *n.* [Gr. μέλιττα, a bee.] (Bot.) A genus of creeping plants; bastard balm. *Loudon.*

† MĒLL, *v. n.* [Fr. mēler.] To mix. *Spenser.*

† MĒLL, *n.* [*L. mel*; *It. mele*.] Honey. *Warner.*

MĒL'LATE, *n.* (Chem.) A salt formed of mellie or mellitic acid and a base. *Ure.*

MĒL'LĀY, *n.* A conflict; a mêlée. *Tennyson.*

MĒL'LIQ, *a.* Noting an acid obtained from mellite; mellitic. *Dana.*

MĒL-LĪF'ER-OŪS, *a.* [*L. mellifer*; *mel*, honey, and *fero*, to bear; *It. & Sp. melifero*; *Fr. melifère*.] Producing honey; mellific. "Melliferous plants." *Greuv.*

MĒL-LĪF'IC, *a.* [*L. mellificus*; *mel*, honey, and *facio*, to make.] Making or producing honey; melliferous. *Phillips.*

MĒL-LĪ-FĪ-CĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. mellifico*, *mellificatus*, to make honey; *mel*, honey, and *facio*, to make; *Fr. mellification*.] The making or the production of honey. [*R.*] *Arbuthnot.*

MĒL-LĪF'LU-ENCE, *n.* A honeyed flow; a flow of sweetness; a sweet, smooth flow.

He was rather struck with the pastoral mellifluousness of its lyric measures. *Warton.*

MĒL-LĪF'LU-ENT, *a.* [*L. mellifluens*; *mel*, honey, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing with honey; mellifluous; honeyed. *Cowper.*

MĒL-LĪF'LI-OŪS, *a.* [*L. mellifluus*; *It. meli-*

fluo; Sp. *mellifluo*; Fr. *mellifluu*.] Flowing with honey; sweetly flowing.

A *mellifluous* voice, as I am a true knight. *Shak.*

MEL-LIG'E-NOÛS, *a.* [L. *melligenus*; *mel*, honey, and *genus*, kind.] Having the qualities of honey; honey-like. *Bailey.*

MEL-LI-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *μῆλι*, honey, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*)

1. A silicate of alumina, lime, and magnesia. *Dana.*

2. The honey-stone; mellite. *Dana.*

MEL-LIL'Q-QUENT, *a.* [L. *mel*, honey, and *loquens*, speaking.] Speaking sweetly. *Maunder.*

MEL-LIPH'A-GÂN, *n.* [Gr. *μῆλι*, honey, and *φαίνω*, to eat.] (*Ornith.*) A tenuirostral bird that feeds on the nectar of flowers. *Brande.*

MEL-LIPH'A-GOÛS, *a.* Feeding on honey. *Smart.*

MEL-LIT, *n.* (*Farrery*.) A dry scab on the heel of a horse's fore foot. *Craig.*

MEL-LI-TATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of mellic acid and a base. *Turner.*

MEL-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *μῆλι*, honey, and *λίθος*, a stone; L. *mellites*.] (*Min.*) The honey-stone, a yellow crystallized mineral composed of mellic acid, alumina, and water. *Dana.*

MEL-LIT'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting a peculiar acid obtained from mellite; mellic. *Brande.*

MEL-LON, *n.* (*Chem.*) A lemon-yellow substance composed of carbon and nitrogen, obtained by heating dry bisulphuret of cyanogen. *Brande.*

MEL-LÖW (mél'lo), *a.* [A. S. *meleow*, or *melo*, meal, flour; *mearu*, or *merve*, tender. — L. *mollis*; It. & Fr. *molle*; Sp. *meloso*. — V. *meddal*.]

1. Soft with ripeness; fully ripe; mature. "Like mellow fruit." *Dryden.*

2. Soft in sound; mellifluous. Of seven smooth joints a mellow pipe I have. *Dryden.*

3. Soft to the taste, to the touch, to the tread, or to the eye; as, "Mellow wine"; "A mellow soil"; "A mellow color."

4. Made silly by drink; fuddled; drunk. In all thy humors, whether grave or mellow, Thou'rt such a testy, touchy, pleasant fellow, Hast so much wit and mirth, and spleen about thee, There is no living with thee nor without thee. *Addison.*

MEL-LÖW (mél'lo), *v. a.* [*i.* MELLOWED; *pp.* MELLOWING, MELLOWED.]

1. To soften by ripeness or age; to ripen. The royal tree hath left us royal fruit, Which, mellowed by the stealing hours of time, Will well become the seat of majesty. *Shak.*

2. To make soft or friable, as soil. *Mortimer.*

3. To bring to perfection; to mature. Before it [an episode in the *Æneid*] was mellowed into the reputation which time has given it. *Dryden.*

MEL-LÖW (mél'lo), *v. n.* To become soft, ripe, or mature; to be matured; to ripen.

To ripe and mellow there. *Donne.*

MEL-LÖW-LY, *ad.* So as to be mellow; with mellowness. *Mrs. Butler.*

MEL-LÖW-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being mellow, ripe, or mature. *Digby.*

2. Softness of sound; mellifluousness. That mellowness and sweetness of speaking. *Alp. Hort.*

MEL-LÖW-Y (mél'lo-y), *a.* Soft; unctuous; mellow.

Whose mellow glebe doth bear The yellow ripened sheaf. *Drayton.*

MEL-Q-CA-TÖN', *n.* [L. *malum cotoneum*, a quince-tree; *Sp. melocoton*, a peach-tree grafted in a quince-tree, or the fruit of the tree.] A quince: — also a kind of peach; malacotune. *Bacon.*

ME-LÖ'DE-ON, or MEL-Q-DE'ON, *n.* (*Mus.*) A kind of organ with metallic reeds. *Melodeon*, *seraphine*, *harmonicon*, *reed-organ*, &c., are names for nearly the same instrument. *Simmonds.*

ME-LÖ'DI-OÛS [mél'lo-dé-üs, P. J. *Ja. Sm. Wr.*; mél'lo-dyus, S. E. F. K.; mél'lo-dé-üs or mél'lo-dé-üs, W. J.], *a.* [It. & Sp. *melodioso*; Fr. *melodieux*.] Having melody; musical; harmonious. Fountains! and ye that warble, as ye flow, Melodious murmurs, warbling tune his praise. *Milton.*

ME-LÖ'DI-OÛS-LY, *ad.* In a melodious manner; musically; harmoniously. *Skelton.*

ME-LÖ'DI-OÛS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being melodious; sweetness of sound; musicalness.

MEL-Q-DIST, *n.* [It. *melodista*.] One versed in melody; a composer or a singer of melodies. *Moore.*

MEL-Q-DIZE, *v. a.* [*i.* MELODIZED; *pp.* MELODIZING, MELODIZED.] To make melodious; to reduce to the form of melody. *Langhorne.*

MEL-Q-DIZE, *v. n.* To make melody; to compose or to sing melodies. *Warner.*

MEL-Q-DRÄ'MÄ, *n.* Melodrame. *Dickens.*

MEL-Q-DRÄ-MÄT'IC, } *a.* Relating to a melo-

MEL-Q-DRÄ-MÄT'IC-AL, } odrame. *Gent. Mag.*

MEL-Q-DRÄM'A-TIST, *n.* One who is versed in melodrame. *Qu. Rev.*

MEL-Q-DRÄME [mél'q-dram, *Ja. C. Wr.*; mē'lō-dram, K.; mē'lō-dram, *Sm.*; mē'lō-dram, W. B.], *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *μέλος*, a song, and *δράμα*, a drama; It. *melodramma*; Sp. *melodrama*; Fr. *mélodrame*.] A dramatic performance accompanied with songs or music; a sort of pantomime. *Todd.*

MEL-Q-DY, *n.* [Gr. *μελωδία*, a tune to which lyric poetry is set, a choral song; *μέλος*, a strain, and *ὤδῃ*, an ode; L. It. & Sp. *melodia*; Fr. *mélodie*.] The arrangement, in succession, of different sounds for a single voice or an instrument; rhythmical succession of musical sounds; sweetness of sound; music; — distinguished from *harmony*, or the concord of musical sounds. *Moore.*

Into my varied verse. *Thomson.* Varying tones or accents, in pleasing succession, equally in music and in language, constitute melody. *Mitford.*

Syn. — *Melody* is an arrangement in succession of different sounds of the same voice or instrument; *harmony*, the result of the union of two or more concordant musical sounds; *music* combines melody and harmony. *Melody* of song or voice; *harmony* in a concert, or of many parts combined; *concord* between two or more sounds; *accordance* of sounds; *music* of the spheres; a taste for music.

MEL-LÖE, *n.* [Gr. *μῆλω*, to probe a wound; *μήλη*, a probe.] (*Ent.*) A genus of beetles having a large, swollen body, and short, oval elytra overlapping each other at the base of the suture. They may be used for raising blisters, like the Spanish fly or cantharis. *Harris.*

MEL'ON, *n.* [L. *melo*, from Gr. *μήλον*, an apple; It. *melone*; Sp. *melon*; Fr. *melon*.] (*Bot.*) A deciduous, trailing plant, of several varieties; *Cucumis melo*; — the fruit of the *Cucumis melo*. *Loudon.*

We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely, the cucumbers, and the melons. *Num. xi. 5.*

MEL'ON-THIS'TLE (-this'sl), *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen under-shrub resembling a large, fleshy, green melon, set all over with strong, sharp thorns; *Cactus melocactus*. *Loudon.*

MEL-Q-PÖE'IA (mél'q-pö-ya), *n.* [L., from Gr. *μελοποιία*; *μέλος*, a strain, and *ποιέω*, to make.] The art of melody: — a melodic passage. *Burney.*

ME-LÖ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *μήλωσις*; *μήλω*, to probe.] (*Surg.*) The act of probing. *Dunghison.*

MEL-PÖM'E-NE, *n.* [L., from Gr. *Μελπομένη*; *μήλω*, to sing.]

1. (*Myth.*) One of the nine Muses; the Muse who presided over tragedy. *Wm. Smith.*

2. (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Hind in 1832. *Lovering.*

MEL'RÖSE, *n.* [L. *mel*, honey, and Eng. *rose*.] The honey of roses. *Fordyce.*

MELT, *v. a.* [A. S. *smeltan*; Dut. *smelten*; Sw. *smälta*; Icel. *melka*. — Gr. *μύλω*.] [*i.* MELTED; *pp.* MELTING, MELTED. — The old preterite *molt* is obsolete; and the old participle, *moltien*, is now used only as an adjective.]

1. To change from a solid to a liquid state; to make liquid; to liquefy; to dissolve. *Locke.*

2. To soften to love, pity, or tenderness. *Dryden.*

3. To waste away; to dissipate. *Shak.*

MELT, *v. n.* 1. To become liquid; to dissolve. Whiter snow in minutes melts away. *Dryden.*

2. To be softened to pity or tenderness; to become mild or gentle; to be subdued. Melting into tears, the pious man Deplored so sad a sight. *Dryden.*

3. To lose substance; to be wasted.

Whither are they vanished? Into the air; and what seemed corporal Melted as breath into the wind. *Shak.*

MELT, *n.* See MELT. *Todd.*

MELT'ED, *p. a.* Dissolved; softened; made liquid or tender.

MELT'ER, *n.* One who melts. *Lloyd.*

MELT'ING, *p. a.* 1. Dissolving; softening. 2. Making tender; affecting.

Melting point, the temperature at which a solid becomes fluid.

MELT'ING, *n.* 1. The act of dissolving; fusion. 2. The act of making tender; inteneration.

And all the social meltings of the heart. *Hamilton.*

MELT'ING-LY, *ad.* Like something melting; as if melting. *Sidney.*

MELT'ING-NESS, *n.* Disposition to melt or be softened. "Such a tenderness and meltingness of heart." *Whole Duty of Man.*

MELT'ING-PÖT, *n.* A crucible. *Simmonds.*

MEL'U-SINE', *n.* [Fr.] In the mediæval mythology of France, an imaginary beautiful nymph or fairy. *Brande.*

MEL'WEL, *n.* (*Ich.*) A sort of codfish. *Bailey.*

MEM'BER, *n.* [L. *membrum*; It. *membro*; Sp. *miembro*; Fr. *membre*.]

1. A limb; a part appendant to the body; a subordinate part of the main body.

The tongue is a little member, and boasteth great things. *Jam. iii. 5.*

2. A part of a discourse, period, or sentence; a head; a clause; a branch. *Watts.*

3. Any part of an integral; a portion. In poetry, as in architecture, not only the whole, but the principal members, should be great. *Addison.*

4. One of a community, society, or association. "A member of Parliament." *Paley.*

5. (*Arch.*) A subordinate part of a building, as a door, window, moulding, &c. *Britton.*

6. (*Math.*) That part of an equation which is on either side of the sign of equality. *Piob.*

Syn. — *Member* is a general term applied to the annual body or to other bodies. A *limb* is a *member*, but *members* are not always *limbs*. The body consists of many *members*; the legs and arms are *limbs*. A *member* of the body, of a family, or of society; the *limb* of a tree; a *member* or *clause* of a sentence.

MEM'BERED (mēm'berd), *a.* 1. Having limbs; as, "Big-membered." *Cotgrave.*

2. (*Her.*) Applied to the beak and legs of a bird, when of a different tint from the body. *Todd.*

MEM'BER-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a member; union, as of an individual with a society. *South.*

MEM-BRÄ-NÄ'CEOÛS (mēm-brä-nä'shüs, 66), *a.* [L. *membranaceus*; It. *membranaceo*; Fr. *membraneux*.] Like a membrane; membranous.

Birds of prey have membranaceous stomachs. *Arbuthnot.*

MEM'BRÄNE, *n.* [L. It. & Sp. *membrana*; Fr. *membrane*.] (*Anat.*) A thin organ, resembling a supple, elastic web, serving to secrete a fluid, or to separate, envelop, and form other organs. *Dunghison.*

MEM-BRÄ'NE-OÛS, *a.* [L. *membraneus*; It. & Sp. *membranoso*; Fr. *membranaceo*.] Consisting of membranes; membranous; membranaceous. *Boyle.*

MEM-BRÄ-NIF'ER-OÛS, *a.* [L. *membrana*, a membrane, and *fero*, to bear.] Having or producing membranes. *Buckland.*

MEM-BRÄN'-FÖRM, *a.* [L. *membrana*, a membrane, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a membrane or parchment. *Dunghison.*

MEM-BRÄ-NÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [L. *membrana*, a membrane, and Gr. *λόγος*, a discourse.] The science of the membranes. *Crabb.*

MEM-BRÄ-NOÛS, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, membranes; formed as, or resembling, membranes; membranous; membranaceous.

Such birds as are carnivorous have no gizzard or muscular, but a membranaceous stomach. *Key.*

ME-MEN'TÖ, *n.*; pl. ME-MEN'TÖS. [L., *remem-ber*.] A memorial; a notice; a hint; a remembrancer; a suggestion.

Is not the frequent spectacle of other people's deaths a memento sufficient to make you think of your own? *LeStrange.*

ME-MËN'TÔ MÔ'RĪ. [L.] Remember death.

Any thing which reminds us of our end is called a *memento mori*. *Riley.*

MËM'NÛN, n. [L., from Gr. *Μῆμνον*.]

1. (*Gr. Myth.*) The beautiful son of Tithonus and Eos. *Wm. Smith.*

2. (*Gr. Ant.*) A colossal statue near Thebes, which was said to give forth a sound like the snapping of a cord when struck by the first rays of the rising sun. *Wm. Smith.*

MË-MÔIR' (mă-môir' or mēm'wâr) [mă-môir' or mēm'wâr, *IV. P. F. Ja. C.*; mē-môir' or mēm'wâr, *S.*; mēm'wâr, *J. K. Sm. R.*], *n.*; *pl.* **MË-MOIRS.** [L., *It.*, & *Sp.* *memoria*; *Fr.* *mémoire*.]

1. A notice of something remembered; an account of transactions or events written familiarly, or as they are remembered by the narrator; — applied particularly to a biographical notice. "To write his own memoirs." *Prior.*

2. A written account; a record or register; a journal; as, "The *Memoirs* of the Historical Society."

"This word was universally, till of late, pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as Dr. Johnson, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, Barclay, Bailey, Buchanan, Fenning, and Perry, have marked it. Some speakers have endeavored to pronounce it with the accent on the first, as we find it marked in Mr. Nares, Dr. Ash, Scott, and Entick; but this is an innovation unsuitable to the genius of our pronunciation; which, in dissyllables having a diphthong in the last, inclines us to place the accent on that syllable, as much as in *deavour*, which we find accented on the last by all our orthoepists, without exception." *Walker.*

Syn. — See **HISTORY.**

MË-MÔIR'IST, n. A writer of memoirs. *Carlyle.*

MËM-O-RĀ-BĪL'I-Ā, n. pl. [L.] Things worthy to be remembered or recorded.

MËM-O-RĀ-BĪL'I-TY, n. The state of being memorable; memorableness. *Craig.*

MËM'O-RĀ-BLE, a. [L. *memorabilis*; *memoro*, to bring to remembrance; *memor*, mindful; *It.* *memorable*; *Sp.* *memorable*; *Fr.* *mémorable*.] Worthy of remembrance; signal; extraordinary; remarkable; as, "*Memorable* deeds."

MËM'O-RĀ-BLE-NËSS, n. The quality or the state of being memorable. *Ash.*

MËM'O-RĀ-BLY, ad. In a manner worthy of memory; so as to be remembered. *Johnson.*

MËM-O-RĀN'DUM, n.; *pl.* **L. MEMORANDA**; *Eng.* **MEMORANDUMS.** [L., *something to be remembered*.] A note to help the memory; a memorial notice; a record. "Hasty *memorandums* of passages." *Nares.*

Syn. — See **RECORD.**

MËM-O-RĀN'DUM-BOOK (-bâk), *n.* A book in which matters are recorded to assist the memory. *Boswell.*

†MËM'O-RĀTE, v. a. [L. *memoro*, *memoratus*.] To make mention of. *Cockeram.*

†MËM'O-RĀ-TIVE, a. [*It.* *memorativo*; *Fr.* *mémoratif*.] Tending to preserve the memory of any thing. *Hammond.*

ME-MÔ'RĪ-AL, n. 1. A monument; something to preserve the memory of any thing.

Medals are so many monuments consigned over to eternity, that may last when all other memorials of the same age are worn out or lost. *Addison.*

2. A hint to assist the memory; a remembrancer; a memorandum; a record.

Memorials written with King Edward's hand shall be the ground of this history. *Hayward.*

3. An address containing an exposition of facts and circumstances, and soliciting attention to them. *Johnson.*

4. (*Diplomacy.*) A species of informal state paper. *Brande.*

Syn. — See **MONUMENT, RECORD.**

ME-MÔ'RĪ-AL, a. [L. *memorialis*; *It.* *memoriale*; *Sp.* *memorial*; *Fr.* *mémorial*.]

1. Preservative of memory; commemorative. A sign memorial and token of Christ's death. *T. More.*

2. Contained or held in memory. The memorial possessions of the greatest part of mankind. *Watts.*

ME-MÔ'RĪ-AL-IST, n. [*It.* & *Sp.* *memorialista*; *Fr.* *mémorialiste*.] One who writes, presents, or signs a memorial. *Spectator.*

ME-MÔ'RĪ-AL-IZE, v. a. [*i.* **MEMORIALIZED**; *pp.* **MEMORIALIZED, MEMORIALIZED**.] To address by a memorial; to petition. [*Modern.*] *Ch. Ob.*

ME-MÔ'RĪ-Ā TĒEH'NĪ-CĀ. [L.] A method of assisting the memory by certain artificial contrivances resting on the association of ideas; mnemonics. *Scudamore.*

†MËM'O-RĪST, n. One who memorizes or causes to be remembered. "Conscience, the punctual *memorist* within us." *Broune.*

ME-MÔ'RĪ-TĒR, ad. [L.] From memory; by heart. *Ec. Rev.*

MËM'O-RĪZE, v. a. [*i.* **MEMORIZED**; *pp.* **MEMORIZED, MEMORIZED**.]

1. To commit to memory by writing; to record. They neglect to *memorize* their conquest of the Indians. *Spenser.*

2. To cause to be remembered.

Except they meant to bathe in reeking wounds, Or *memorize* another Golgotha. *Shak.*

MËM'O-RY, n. [L., *It.*, & *Sp.* *memoria*; *Fr.* *mémoire*.]

1. The power or the capacity of having what was once present to the senses or the understanding suggested again to the mind, accompanied by a distinct consciousness that it has formerly been present to it; the power of retaining or recollecting past events or ideas; remembrance; reminiscence; recollection.

"The word *memory* is not employed uniformly in the same precise sense; but it always expresses some modification of that faculty, which enables us to treasure up, and preserve for future use, the knowledge we acquire. The word *memory* is sometimes employed to express the capacity, and sometimes the power. When we speak of a *retentive memory*, we speak of the former sense; when of a *ready memory*, in the latter. *Stewart.*

2. The state of being remembered; exemption from oblivion; presence in the mind.

That ever-living man of memory, Henry the Fifth. *Shak.*

3. The period within which things are remembered; time of knowledge.

Thy request think now fulfilled that asked How first this world, and face of things, began, And what before thy *now* was done. *Milton.*

4. Memorial; monumental record. A swan in memory of Cygnus shines. *Addison.*

5. †Reflection; attention. *Shak.*

Syn. — *Memory* is the faculty or capacity of retaining and recollecting images or ideas in the mind. *Recollection, reminiscence, and remembrance* are operations of the memory. *Remembrance* is spontaneous, and is commonly applied to things which have just left the mind; *recollection* and *reminiscence* are intentional, and are applied to such things as have been longer out of mind, or not thought of. *Retention* is literally the act or power of retaining in the mind. — See **CONCEPTION.**

†MËM'O-RY, v. a. To remember. *Chaucer.*

MËM'PHĪ-ĀN, a. (*Geog.*) Relating to Memphis, the ancient capital of Egypt; Egyptian.

Bustis and his *Memphian* chivalry. *Milton.*

MËN, n. pl. of *man*. See **MAN.**

MËN'ACE, v. a. [L. *minax*, *minacis*, overhanging, threatening; *minor*, to threaten; *It.* *minacciare*; *Sp.* *amenazar*; *Fr.* *menacer*.] [*i.* **MENACED**; *pp.* **MENACING, MENACED**.] To show a disposition to punish or to injure; to threaten; to threat; to intimidate; to defy.

Your eyes do menace me; why look you pale? *Shak.*

Syn. — See **THREATEN.**

MËN'ACE, n. [Fr.] A threat; a denunciation of ill; commination; intimidation.

Fierce sign of battle make and menace high. *Milton.*

MËN'ACE-FÛL, a. Full of menaces. [*R.*] *Turnbull.*

MËN'A-CËR, n. One who menaces; a threatener.

ME-NĀCH'AN-ĪTE, n. (*Min.*) Ferruginous oxide of titanium, found in the Vale of *Menachan*, in Cornwall. *Brande.*

MËN'A-EHA-NĪT'IC, a. Pertaining to menach-anite. *Wright.*

MËN'A-CĪNG, n. The act of threatening. *Traylor.*

MËN'A-CĪNG-LY, ad. By the use of threats. *Brooke.*

ME-NĀGE' (mē-nāzh'), *n.* [*Fr.*, a household.]

1. A collection of animals; a menagerie.

I saw here the largest *menage* that I ever met with. *Addison.*

2. Horsemanship; manege. *Todd.*

ME-NĀGE' (mē-nāzh'), *v. a.* To train horses; to manege. — See **MANEGE.** *Spenser.*

MËN'Ā-ĠĒ-RIĒ (mē-nā'zhē-rē) or **MËN'Ā-ĠĒ-RY** [mē-nāzh-er-ē, *IV. Ja.*; mē-nā'zhē-rē, *P. K. Sm. R.*; mē-nāzh'ē-rē, *E. C. W. r.*; mēn'a-jēr-e, *W. b.*], *n.* [*Fr.* *ménagerie*.] A collection of foreign or wild animals, or the place in which they are kept. *Burke.*

MËN'A-GŌGUE (mēn'a-gōg), *n.* [*Gr.* *μῆναι*, the menses, and *αἶμα*, to drive; *Fr.* *ménagogue*.] (*Med.*) A medicine to promote the flux of the menses; an emmenagogue. *Dunglison.*

†MËN'ĀLD, }
†MËN'ĪLD, } *a.* Variegated; spotted. *Cotgrave.*

MËND, v. a. [L. *emendo*; *e*, from, and *menda*, a fault; *It.* *mendare*; *Sp.* *emendar*; *Fr.* *amender*.] [*i.* **MENDED**; *pp.* **MENDING, MENDED**.]

1. To repair from breach or decay.

They gave the money to the workmen to repair and mend the house. *2 Chron. xxxiv. 10.*

2. To make better; to meliorate; to correct; to rectify; to reform; to amend; to emend.

Zealous he was, and would have all things mended. *Mir. for Mag.*

3. To help; to advance; to improve.

Though in some lands the grass is but short, yet it mends garden herbs and fruits. *Mortimer.*

4. To make greater; to increase.

He saw the monster mend his pace. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See **AMEND.**

MËND, v. n. To grow better; to advance in any good; to be changed for the better; to amend.

Mend when thou canst; be better at thy leisure. *Shak.*

MËND'Ā-BLE, a. That may be mended. *Sherwood.*

MËN-DĀ'CIOUS (mēn-dā'shūs, 66), *a.* [L. *mendax*, *mendacis*; *It.* *mendace*; *Sp.* *mendoso*.] False; untrue; lying; deceitful; fallacious. *Sheldon.*

MËN-DĀC'I-TY (mēn-dās'e-ty), *n.* [L. *mendacitas*; *It.* *mendacità*.]

1. A disposition to tell falsehoods; a habit of lying; deceit; artifice; trickery; imposture.

And that we shall not deny, if we call to mind the mendacity of Greece. *Broune.*

2. A falsehood; an untruth; a lie.

In this delivery there were additional mendacities. *Brown.*

MËND'ËR, n. One who mends. *Shak.*

MËN'DI-CĀN-CY, n. Beggary; mendicity. *Burke.*

MËN'DI-CĀNT, a. [L. *mendico*, *mendicans*, to beg; *It.* *mendicante*; *Sp.* *mendicante*; *Fr.* *mendiçant*.]

1. Beggary; poor to a state of beggary.

A poor and mendicant state. *Addison.*

2. Practising beggary; as, "*Mendicant* friars."

MËN'DI-CĀNT, n. 1. One miserably poor; a beggar; a pauper; a starveling.

Fast by, a meagre mendicant we find, Whose russet rags hang fluttering in the wind. *Savage.*

2. One of a begging fraternity. "From cardinals down to mendicants." *Berkeley.*

†MËN'DI-CĀTE, v. a. [L. *mendico*, *mendicatus*.] To beg; to ask as alms. *Cockeram.*

MËN'DI-CĀTIQ, n. [L. *mendicatio*; *It.* *mendicazione*; *Sp.* *mendicacion*.] The act of begging; mendicancy. *Broune.*

MËN'DY'C'I-TY, n. [L. *mendicitas*; *mendicus*, a beggar; *It.* *mendicittà*; *Fr.* *mendicité*.] The habit of begging; the condition of habitual beggars; beggary; mendicancy. *Cotgrave.*

MËND'ING, n. Act of one who mends. *South.*

†MËND'MENT, n. Amendment. *Bp. Gordon.*

MËN-DŌ'ÇANŞ (mēn-dŏ'sanz), *n. pl.* (*Geog.*) The natives of the Marquesas. *Burnshaw.*

†MËNDŞ, n. for *amends*. *Shak.*

MË'NE. A Chaldaic word, which is used in Daniel, and signifies numeration. *Dr. A. Clarke.*

MËN'ĠITE, n. (*Min.*) A mineral containing zirconia, peroxide of iron, and titanio acid, found in the Ilmen mountains. *Dana.*

MËN-GRĒ'TIANS, n. pl. (*Ecccl. Hist.*) A sect of Christians of the Greek church. *Hook.*

MEN-HÄ'DEN, *n.* [*Ich.*] A species of herring; manhaden. — See MANHADEN. *Storer.*

MĒ'NĪ-ĀL, *a.* 1. Belonging to a train of servants. Two *menial* dogs, before their master pressed. *Dryden.*
2. Pertaining to servants; low; servile. The women attendants perform only the most *menial* offices. *Suyt.*

MĒ'NĪ-ĀL, *n.* [*Nor. Fr. meynal.* — See MEINY.] One of a train of servants; a domestic servant; one who labors in servile employments. *Bp. Hall.*
Syn. — See SERVANT.

MĒ'NĪL-ĪTE, *n.* [*Min.*] A brown and opaque variety of opal, found at *Menil Montant*, near Paris. *Brande.*

MĒ-NĪN'ĜĒ-ĀL, *a.* Relating to the meninges, or membranes of the brain. *Dunglison.*

MĒ-NĪN'ĜĒS, *n. pl.* [*Gr. μνριγῆ, a membrane.*] (*Anat.*) The three membranes that envelop the brain, called *dura mater*, *arachnoid*, and *pia mater*. *Dunglison.*

MĒ-NĪN'ĜĪ'TIS, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the meninges. *Dunglison.*

MĒ-NĪS'ĀL, *a.* Relating to a meniscus. *Enfield.*

MĒ-NĪS'ĀL, *a.* [*Gr. μνισκος, a crescent, and εἶδος, form.*] Having the form of a meniscus; concavo-convex; crescent-shaped. *Gray.*

MĒ-NĪS'ĀL, *n.* [*Gr. μνισκος; μῆνις, a crescent.*] A lens shaped like a crescent, or convex on one side, and concave on the other. *Brande.*

MĒ-NĪ-SPĒR'MATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of menispermic acid and a base. *Wright.*

MĒ-NĪ-SPĒR'MIC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from the *Menispermum cocculeus*, or *Cocculus Indicus*. *Brande.*

MĒ-NĪ-SPĒR'MI-NA, } *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegetable
MĒ-NĪ-SPĒR'MINE, } alkali extracted from the
Cocculus Indicus. *Wright.*

MĒ-NĪ-SPĒR'MUM, *n.* [*Gr. μῆνις, a crescent, and σπέρμα, seed.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, having fruit of a crescent-like form; moon-seed. *P. Cyc.*

MĒ-NĪ-VER, *n.* [*Old Fr. menio-roir; Fr. menu-vair, a grayish fur; menu, small, and vair, white fur.*] A small animal, with fine, white fur; miniver. — See MINIVER. *Todd.*

MĒ-NON-ITE, *n.* One of the followers of *Menno*, a contemporary of *Luther*, who held opinions similar to those of the Anabaptists. *P. Cyc.*

MĒ-NŌL'Ō-ĜY, *n.* [*Gr. μῆνις, a month, and λόγος, a discourse; It. menologio; Fr. ménologie.*] A register of months. *Stillington.*

MĒ-NŌ-PŌME, *n.* [*Gr. μένω, to remain, and πῶμα, a lid.*] (*Zoöl.*) An amphibious animal, with an opercular aperture, but without gills. *Brande.*

MĒ-NŌS-TĀ'TION, *n.* [*Gr. μῆνις, a month, and στάσις, stagnation.*] (*Med.*) A suppression of the menses. *Hoblyn.*

MĒ-NŌW, *n.* A fish. — See MINNOW. *Johnson.*

MĒ-N-PLĒAŠ-ĒR, *n.* One too careful to please; a flatterer. *Eph. vi. 6.*

MĒ-N-PLĒAŠ-ING, *n.* The act of endeavoring to please others, or to gain popular favor. *Milton.*

MĒ-N'SĀ ĒT THŌ'RŌ. [*L.*] (*Law.*) From board and bed.

☞ A divorce *a mensa et thoro* is when the parties are allowed to live separate, though the marriage is not dissolved. *Whitaker.*

MĒ-N'SĀL, *a.* [*L. mensalis; mensis, a table; It. mensale; Fr. mensuel.*] Belonging to the table; transacted at table. *S. Richardson.*

MĒ-N'SĀL, *a.* Monthly. *Month. Rev.*

MĒ-NSE, *n.* [*A. S. mennesc, belonging to man; Dut. & Ger. mensch, man.*] Manners; propriety; decency. [*Local, Eng.*] *Brockett.*

MĒ-NSE'FUL, *a.* Graceful; mannerly; well-bred. [*Local, Eng.*] *Brockett.*

MĒ-NSE'LESS, *a.* Indecent; uncivil; uncourteous. [*Local, Eng.*] *Brockett.*

MĒ-N'SĒS, *n. pl.* [*L. mensis, a month, pl. menses.*]

(*Med.*) The catamenial or monthly discharges; catamenia. *Dunglison.*

MĒ-N'STRU-ĀL, *a.* [*L. menstrualis; mensis, a month; It. menstruale; Sp. menstrual; Fr. menstruel.*]

1. Monthly; happening once a month; menstruous. "*Menstrual flux.*" *Dunglison.*

2. Completed in a month.

She [the moon] turns all her globe to the sun, by moving in her *menstrual* orb. *Bentley.*

3. [*Fr. menstrueux.*] Pertaining to a menstruum. *Bacon.*

Menstrual equation, (*Astron.*) an apparent monthly displacement of the sun in longitude, of a parallactic kind, owing to the monthly orbit described by the earth's centre about the common centre of gravity, being comprehended within a space less than the size of the earth itself. *Herschel.*

MĒ-N'STRU-ĀNT, *a.* Subject to monthly flowings; menstruous. *Browne.*

MĒ-N'STRU-ĀTE, *v. n.* [*L. menstruo, menstruat; Sp. menstruar.*] [*i.* MENSTRUATED; *pp.* MENSTRUATING, MENSTRUATED.] (*Med.*) To discharge the menses. *Med. Jour.*

† MĒ-N'STRU-ĀTE, *a.* Having the catamenia; menstruous. *Wickliffe.*

MĒ-N'STRU-Ā'TION, *n.* [*It. mestruazione; Sp. menstruación; Fr. menstruation.*] (*Med.*) Act of menstruating; flow of the menses. *Dunglison.*

† MĒ-N'STRŪE, *n.* Menses; catamenia. *Ball.*

MĒ-N'STRU-OŪS, *a.* [*L. menstruus; mensis, a month; It. & Sp. menstrual; Fr. menstrueux.*]

1. Monthly; happening once a month, as the catamenia; menstrual. *Browne.*

2. Having the catamenia. *Sandys.*

MĒ-N'STRU-ŪM, *n.*; *pl.* MĒ-N'STRU-Ā. [*L.* the period of a month; *mensis*, a month. — "This name probably was derived from some notion of the old chemists about the influence of the moon in the preparation of dissolvents." *Johnson.*] A fluid substance which dissolves a solid body; a solvent.

Inquire what is the proper *menstruum* to dissolve metal, . . . and what *resolvent* will dissolve any metal. *Bacon.*

MĒ-N'S-Ū-Ā-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* [*Sp. mensurabilidad; Fr. mesurabilité.*] The capacity of being measured; measureableness. *Johnson.*

MĒ-N'S-Ū-Ā-BLE (mĒns'yū-rā-bl) [mĒn'shū-rā-bl, *S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.*; mĒn'syū-rā-bl, *Ja. W. P.*], *a.* [*L. mensurabilis; mensura, a measure; It. mensurabile; Sp. & Fr. mensurable.*] That may be measured; measurable.

The solar month . . . is not easily *mensurable*. *Holder.*

MĒ-N'S-Ū-Ā-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being measurable; measureableness. *Ash.*

MĒ-N'S-Ū-ĀL (mĒns'yū-rā), *a.* [*L. mensuralis; Sp. mensural.*] Relating to measure. *Johnson.*

† MĒ-N'S-Ū-RĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. mensuro, mensuratus; Sp. mensurar.*] To measure. *Bailey.*

MĒ-N'S-Ū-RĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. mensuratio.*]

1. The act of measuring; measurement.

2. (*Geom.*) Act or art of ascertaining the area of surfaces, and the extension, solidity, and capacity of bodies, by measuring lines and angles.

MĒ-N-TĀĜ-RĀ, *n.* [*L.* from *mentum*, the chin, and *ἄγγω, seizure.*] (*Med.*) An eruption of inflamed tubercles on the bearded part of the face and on the scalp; *Sycosis*. *Dunglison.*

MĒ-N'TĀL, *a.* [*L. mens. mentis, the mind; It. mentale; Sp. & Fr. mental.*] Relating to the mind; existing in the mind; intellectual; ideal.

Mental pleasures never cloy; unlike those of the body, they are increased by repetition, approved of by reflection, and strengthened by enjoyment. *Lucon.*

☞ *Mental alienation*, insanity. — *Mental arithmetic*, arithmetical operations performed in the mind without mechanical aid.

Syn. — See IDEAL.

MĒ-N'TĀL, *a.* [*L. mentum, the chin.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the chin. "*Mental nerve.*" "*Mental region.*" *Dunglison.*

MĒ-N'TĀL-LY, *ad.* Intellectually; in the mind.

MĒ-N'THĀ, *n.* [*Gr. μινθῆ; L. menta, or mentha.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; mint. *Louden.*

MĒ-N-TĪ-CŪLT'U-RĀL, *a.* [*L. mens, mentis, the mind, and cultura, culture.*] Cultivating or improving the mind. [*R.*] *Maunder.*

MĒ-N'TION (mĒn'shun), *n.* [*L. mentio; It. menzione; Fr. mention; Fr. mention.*]

1. The act of mentioning; notice or remark signified by words, oral or written; a recital. Of Jupiter and of Juno, Ovid Maketh in his book *mention*. *Gower.*

2. † An allusion; a suggestion; a hint. Happly *mention* may arise Of something not unseasonable to ask. *Milton.*

MĒ-N'TION (mĒn'shun), *v. a.* [*It. mentionare; Sp. mencionar; Fr. mentionner.*] [*i.* MENTIONED; *pp.* MENTIONING, MENTIONED.] To notice or signify in words; to speak of; to make known; to express; to name; to tell; to report; to declare; to disclose; to divulge. I will *mention* the loving-kindness of the Lord. *Isa. lxiii. 7.*

Syn. — See NAME.

MĒ-N'TION-Ā-BLE, *a.* That may be mentioned.

MĒ-N'TŌR, *n.* [*L.*; *Gr. Μέντωρ.*]

1. A faithful friend of Ulysses, whose form *Minerva* assumed to give instructions to *Telemachus*. *W. Smith.*

2. A wise and faithful counsellor. *Penelon.*

MĒ-N'TŌ'RĪ-ĀL, *a.* Containing advice; monitorial; admonitorial. *Sm. rit.*

MĒ-N'TUM, *n.* [*L.*] 1. (*Anat.*) The inferior and middle part of the face, below the lower lip; the chin. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Ent.*) The anterior part of the gula, immediately adjoining the labium. *Maunder.*

MĒ-N-Ū-RĪ'MĒE, *n. pl.* [*Gr. μῆνις, small; Fr. menu.*] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of tenuirostral birds, of the order *Passeres* and family *Certhide*; wrens. *Gray.* *Troglodytes Europæus.*

MĒ-PHĪT'IC, } *a.* [*L. nephiticus; nephitis,*
MĒ-PHĪT'IC-ĀL, } a noxious exhalation; It. & *Sp. nefítico; Fr. néphitique.*] Relating to nephitis; foul; fetid; noxious; pestilential. *Nephitic* air, or *nephitic acid*, carbonic acid gas.

MĒ-PHĪ'TIS (mĒ-phĪ'tis, *Ainsworth, Crabb, Brande, Dunglison, C. C. W. P.*; mĒfĪ'tis, *Sm. K. W. P.*), *n.*; *pl.* MĒ-PHĪ'TĒS. [*L.*]

1. (*Chem.*) A noxious exhalation, particularly applied to carbonic acid gas. *Brande.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of short-legged carnivorous quadrupeds, the anal glands of which secrete a fetid odor; skunk. *Audubon.*

MĒPH'Ī-TĪSM, *n.* Any noxious exhalation; nephitis. *Dunglison.*

† MĒ-RĀ'CĪOŪS (mĒ-rā'shū, 66), *a.* [*L. mercurius.*] Pure; unmixed. *Bailey.*

† MĒR'CA-BLE, *a.* [*L. mercabilis; mercor, to buy or sell.*] That may be sold or bought. *Bailey.*

† MĒR-CĀN-TĀN'TE [*mĒr'kān-tān, W. P.*; mĒr'kān-tān-tā, *Ja.*; mĒr'kān-tān-tā, *K. Sm.*; mĒr'kān-tān'te, *W. P.*], *n.* [*It. mercatante.*] A foreign trader; a merchant. *Shak.*

MĒR'CAN-TĪLE (18) [mĒr'kān-tīl, *W. J. F. Ja. C. W. P.*; mĒr'kān-tīl, *S. F. K. Sm.*], *a.* [*It. mercantile, from mercare (L. mercor), to traffic; Sp. mercantil; Fr. mercantile.*] Relating to trade or commerce; trading; commercial. "*Mercantile life.*" *Watts.* "*The mercantile term.*" *Holwell.*

☞ This word is often incorrectly pronounced in this country, *mer-can'tile* and *mer-cann'tile*, but these modes have no countenance from the orthoepists.

Syn. — *Mercantile* and *commercial* are often used indiscriminately, but *commercial* is the more comprehensive term. *Mercantile* relates particularly to the actual transaction of business, *commercial* comprehends also the theory and practice of commerce. *Mercantile* house, business; *commercial* education, people, town, or speculation.

MĒR-CĀP'TĀN, *n.* [*Low L. mercurium, mercury, and L. capto, captans, to seize.*] (*Chem.*) A liquid composed of sulphur, carbon, and hydrogen; — so named from its strong action on mercury. *Brande.*

MĒR-CĀP'TĪDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound formed of mercaptan and a metallic oxide. *Ogilvie.*

† MĒR'CAT, *n.* Market; trade. *Sprat.*

MÉR-CĀ-TOR'S-CHART, *n.* A representation of a part of the earth's surface upon a plane, in which the meridians are represented by equidistant, parallel straight lines, and the parallels of latitude by straight lines perpendicular to them;—so called from *Mercator*, its inventor. *Davies & Peck.*

MÉR-CĀ-TOR'S-SĀIL'ING, *n.* The method of computing the cases of sailing according to the principles of Mercator's-chart. *Davies & Peck.*

†MÉR-CA-TŪRE, *n.* [*L. mercatura.*] Commerce; trade; traffic. *Barley.*

†MÉRCE, *v. a.* To fine; to amerce. *Law Tricks.*

MÉR-CE-NA-RĪ-LŶ, *ad.* In a mercenary manner.

MÉR-CE-NA-RĪ-NESS, *n.* The quality of being mercenary; venality. *Boyle.*

MÉR-CE-NA-RŶ, *a.* [*L. mercenarius*; *merces*, hire; *It. & Sp. mercenario*; *Fr. mercenaire.*]

1. Serving for pay; venal; hired; sold for money; hireling. "*Mercenary soldiers.*" *Raleigh.*

2. Too studious of profit; sordid; avaricious. The appellation of servant imports a mercenary temper. *South.*

Syn.—See VENAL.

MÉR-CE-NA-RŶ, *n.* One serving for pay; one who is hired; a hireling.

He, a poor mercenary, serves for bread. *Sandys.*
Syn.—See HIRELING.

MÉR-CER, *n.* [*Fr. mercier*, from *L. merx*, *mercis*, wares, merchandise.] A dealer in silks:—a dealer in silk and woollen cloths. *Smart.*

MÉR-CER-SHIP, *n.* The business of a mercer.

MÉR-CER-Y, *n.* [*Fr. mercerie.*] The trade, goods, or wares of mercers. *Huloet.*

†MÉR-CHAND, *v. n.* [*Fr. marchander.*] To trade; to traffic; to carry on commerce. *Bacon.*

MÉR-CHAN-DĪSE, *n.* [*Fr. marchandise.*]

1. Traffic; commerce; trade; barter. *Shak.*

2. The objects of commerce; any thing usually bought or sold; goods; wares; commodities.

As for any merchandise ye have brought, ye shall have your return in merchandise or in gold. *Bacon.*

The fact that a thing is sometimes bought and sold is no proof that it is merchandise. *Story.*

Syn.—See COMMODITIES, GOODS.

MÉR-CHAN-DĪSE, *v. n.* To carry on commerce; to trade; to traffic. *Hurmar.*

†MÉR-CHAN-DRŶ, *n.* Trade; traffic. *Sanderson.*

MÉR-CHANT [*mér'chant*, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. W. r.*; *már'chant*, *S.*], *n.* [*L. mercans*; *mercior*, *mercans*, to traffic; *It. mercante*; *Sp. mercante*; *Old Fr. marchand*; *Fr. marchand.*]

1. One who traffics to foreign countries; one who carries on commerce; an importer; a wholesale trader. *Addison.*

2. With regard to this sense of merchant, *Burill* remarks: "It appears to have grown out of mercantile usage, and it is very properly said by *Cowell* that *mercator*, the Latin equivalent, embraced all sorts of traders, or buyers and sellers, and that the Scotch, in calling their pedlers *merchants*, keep the primitive use of the word."—In the United States, *merchant* is often used in the sense of a retail-trader.

2. †A ship of trade. "Convoy ships accompany their merchants." *Dryden.*

3. "Mr. Sheridan pronounces the *e*, in the first syllable of this word, like the *a* in *mark*; and it is certain that about thirty years ago [i. e. 1770], this was the general pronunciation; but since that time the sound of *a* has been gradually wearing away; and the sound of *e* is so fully established, that the former is now become gross and vulgar, and is only to be heard among the lower orders of people. *Sermon, service*, &c., are still pronounced by the vulgar as if written *sermon* and *service*; but this analogy is now totally exploded, except with respect to *clerk*, *sergeant*, and a few proper names." *Walker.*—See CLEER, and SERGEANT.

MÉR-CHANT, *a.* Relating to trade. *P. Cyc.*

†MÉR-CHANT, *v. n.* To traffic. *L. Addison.*

MÉR-CHANT-A-BLE, *a.* Subject to be bought and sold; that may be an article of merchandise; fit to be bought or sold at the market price; passing current in trade as of the ordinary quality; marketable; as, "*Merchantable goods.*"

MÉR-CHANT-LIKE, *a.* Like a merchant.

†MÉR-CHANT-LŶ, *a.* Relating to a merchant; merchant-like. *Bp. Gauden.*

MÉR-CHANT-MĀN, *n.*; pl. MERCHANT-MEN. A merchant-ship; a ship of trade. *Bp. Taylor.*

MÉR-CHANT-EŶ, *n.* The business of a merchant; merchandise. *Wm. Taylor.*

MÉR-CHANT-SÉR-VICE, *n.* The mercantile marine of a country. *Simmonds.*

MÉR-CHANT-SHIP, *n.* A ship engaged in commerce. *Swift.*

MÉR-CHANT-TĀIL'OR, *n.* A tailor who furnishes cloths and other materials for the garments which he makes. *Simmonds.*

†MÉR-CHET, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A fine anciently paid by inferior tenants to lords, for liberty to dispose of their daughters in marriage. *Whishaw.*

†MÉR-CĪ-A-BLE (*mér'se-a-bl*), *a.* Merciful. *Gower.*

MÉR-CĪ-FŪL, *a.* [*See MERCY.*] Full of mercy; unwilling to punish; disposed to pity; compassionate; tender; kind; gracious; benignant.

Be merciful, O Lord, unto thy people thou hast redeemed. *Deut. xxi. 8.*

MÉR-CĪ-FŪL-LŶ, *ad.* In a merciful manner; with pity; tenderly; leniently. *Atterbury.*

MÉR-CĪ-FŪL-NESS, *n.* Tenderness; willingness to spare or to forbear punishment. *Sidney.*

†MÉR-CĪ-FŶ, *v. a.* To pity. *Spenser.*

MÉR-CĪ-LESS, *a.* Void of mercy; unmerciful; hard-hearted; cruel; pitiless; unfeeling.

The foe is merciless, and will not pity. *Shak.*

MÉR-CĪ-LESS-LŶ, *ad.* In a merciless manner.

MÉR-CĪ-LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of mercy or pity.

MÉR-CŪ-RĪ-AL, *a.* [*L. mercurialis*; *Mercurius*, the messenger of the gods, and the god of eloquence, commerce, travellers, &c.; *It. mercuriale*; *Sp. mercurial*; *Fr. mercuriel.*]

1. Partaking of the qualities of Mercury; active; sprightly; spirited.

His foot mercurial, his martial thigh
The bravens of Hercules. *Shak.*

2. Giving intelligence; directing.

As the traveller is directed by a mercurial statue. *Chillingworth.*

3. Pertaining to trade; money-making. *Whitehead.*

4. Consisting of mercury or quicksilver; containing quicksilver; as, "*Mercurial medicines.*"

See JOVIAL.

MÉR-CŪ-RĪ-AL, *n.* 1. †An active, gay person. *Bacon.*

2. (*Med.*) That which contains mercury; a preparation of mercury. *Dunglison.*

MÉR-CŪ-RĪ-AL-IST, *n.* 1. One under the influence of Mercury; one resembling Mercury in variety of character. *Dean King. Burke.*

2. (*Med.*) A physician inordinately addicted to prescribing mercury. *Dunglison.*

†MÉR-CŪ-RĪ-AL-IZE, *v. n.* To be humorous, gay, or spirited. *Cotgrave.*

MÉR-CŪ-RĪ-AL-IZE, *v. a.* To render mercurial; to impregnate or affect with mercury. *Dunglison.*

MÉR-CŪ-RĪ-AL-LŶ, *ad.* In a mercurial or sprightly manner. *Hawkins.*

MÉR-CŪ-RĪ-FĪ-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of mercurifying or mixing with mercury. *Boyle.*

2. (*Metallurgy.*) The process of obtaining mercury from its ores. *London Ency.*

MÉR-CŪ-RĪ-FŶ, *v. a.* 1. To impregnate or mix with mercury; to mercurialize. *Boyle.*

2. (*Metallurgy.*) To obtain mercury from by means of heat, as through a lens. *Wright.*

†MÉR-CŪ-RĪ-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being mercurial. *Fuller.*

MÉR-CŪ-RŶ, *n.* [*L. Mercurius.*]

1. (*Myth.*) An ancient heathen deity, the messenger of the gods, and the god of eloquence, commerce, travellers, &c. *W. Smith.*

2. (*Astron.*) The planet which is nearest to the sun.

Its mean distance from the sun is about 36,000,000 of miles, and its angular distance, as seen from the earth, amounts only to 28° 48', so that it is very seldom visible to the naked eye. Its mean si-

dereal revolution is performed in 87.97 mean solar days. *Brand.*

3. (*Chem.*) A metal which is fluid at common temperatures; quicksilver; hydrargyrum.

It freezes at 40° below zero of Fahrenheit. Its specific gravity is 13.5. *Brand.*

4. Sprightly qualities; sprightliness.

Thus the mercury of man is fixed,
Strong grows the virtue with his nature mixed. *Pope.*

5. A messenger; an intelligencer; a carrier of news.

Those who sell them [news-books] by wholesale from the press are called *mercuries*. *Cowell.*

6. A newspaper. *Ainsworth.*

7. (*Bot.*) A deciduous, herbaceous plant of the genus *Mercurialis*. *Loudon.*

†MÉR-CŪ-RŶ, *v. a.* To wash with a preparation of mercury. *B. Jonson.*

MÉR-CŪ-RŶ-S-FIN'SER, *n.* Wild saffron. *Johnson.*

MÉR-CŶ, *n.* [*Fr. merci*, contracted from *L. misericordia*, according to many etymologists.—*Skinner* and *Menage* suggest *L. merces*, a reward, in the sense of a fine accepted in commutation of life forfeited to the law.—*Richardson* deduces the word from the same root, through *Low L. merciare*, *amerciare*, *Nor. Fr. amercier*, *Eng. amerce*. "To grant mercy," he says, "that is, to grant that mercy or fine should be received as a ransom for life forfeited, was benefit or beneficence to the party to whom the punishment of death was remitted, and was ascribed to benevolence or willingness to spare and save. Further, to cry mercy, in our old chronicles, is to cry ransom."]

1. Tenderness towards an offender; favor or kindness to one who deserves punishment; willingness to spare and save; clemency; mildness; lenity; lenience; compassion; pity.

The quality of mercy is not strained;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blessed;
It bleaseth him that gives and him that takes. *Shak.*

2. An act of favor or kindness. "I will have mercy, and not sacrifice." *Matt. ix. 13.*

The Lord is good to all: and his tender mercies are over all his works. *Ps. cxlv. 9.*

3. Pardon; forgiveness. "I cry thee mercy with all my heart." *Dryden.*

4. Power of acting at pleasure or discretion, in respect of the treatment of another. "She is at his mercy." *Swift.*

5. (*Law.*) The arbitrament or discretion of the king, lord, or judge, in punishing any offence, not directly censured by the law. *Burrill.*

Syn.—See CLEMENCY, GRACE, MILDNESS.

MÉR-CŶ-SĒAT, *n.* The propitiatory; the covering of the ark of the covenant, or of the sacred chest, in which the tables of the law were deposited:—the throne of God.

At each end of the cover was a golden cherub, and the two cherubs stretching out their wings towards each other, formed a kind of throne, upon which the Lord was considered as sitting. *Ex. xxv. 17-22. Calmet.*

†MĒRD, *n.* [*L. & It. merda*; *Sp. mierda*; *Fr. merde.*] Ordure; excrement. *Burton.*

MĒRE, *a.* [*A. S. mæra.*—*L. merus*; *It. & Sp. mero.*]

1. That or this only; such, and nothing else.

What if the head, the eye, or ear repined
To serve mere engines to the ruling mind. *Pope.*

2. Distinct from any thing else; unmixed; pure; sheer; bare; absolute; entire.

But now our joys are mere and unmixed. *Bp. Taylor.*

Syn.—See BARE.

MĒRE, *n.* [*M. Goth. mæri*, a sea; *A. S. mere*, a lake; *Dut. & Ger. meer*; *Dan. myre*; *Sw. & Icel. mar.*—*L. mare.*] A pool; commonly, a large pool, or lake; as, "*Winander Mere.*" *Johnson.*

Meres stored both with fish and fowl. *Camden.*

MĒRE, *n.* [*A. S. mæra*, or *gemære*.—*Gr. μετρη*, to divide.] A ridge of land; a boundary. "A common mere between lands." [*R.*] *Abp. Usher.*

†MĒRE, *v. a.* To limit; to bound; to divide. *Spenser.*

MĒRE-LŶ, *ad.* Simply; only; solely; thus, and no other way; absolutely; entirely; barely.

MĒRE-STONE, *n.* A stone to mark a boundary; a boundary-stone. [*n.*] *Wood.*

MÉR-É-TRÍ-CIOUS (mēr-ē-trīsh'us, 66), *a.* [*L. meretricius; meretrix, a prostitute; It. & Sp. meretricio.*]

1. Pertaining to harlots; libidinous. "*Meretricious embraces.*" *Bacon.*
2. Alluring by false show, as the finery and complexion of a harlot; fallacious; false; gaudy.

Not by affected, meretricious arts.

But strict, harmonious symmetry of parts. *Roscommon.*

MÉR-É-TRÍ-CIOUS-LÝ (mēr-ē-trīsh'us-lē), *ad.* In a meretricious manner; whorishly. *Burke.*

MÉR-É-TRÍ-CIOUS-NÈSS (mēr-ē-trīsh'us-nēs, 66), *n.* The quality of being meretricious; false allurements, like that of prostitutes. *Johnson.*

MÉR-GÁN'SER, *n.* [*Sp. merganser, from L. mergus, a diver.*] (*Ornith.*) A name applied to ducks of the genus *Mergus*. *Yarrell.*



Hooded merganser
(*Mergus cucullatus*).

MÉRGE (mer), *v. a.* [*L. mergo, to sink; It. mergere, to dive.*] [*ē. MERGED; pp. MERGING, MERGED.*] To immerge; to immerse; to sink; to plunge; to involve.

The vulgar, *merged* in sense from their infancy... imagine nothing to be real but what may be tasted or touched. *Harris.*

Whenever a greater estate and a less coincide in one and the same person, the less is annihilated, or, in the law phrase, is said to be *merged*. *Blackstone.*

MÉRGE, *v. n.* To be swallowed up or lost; to be sunk. "He is to take care that the ecclesiastic shall not *merge* in the farmer." *W. Scott.*

MÉR'GÉR, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, merges.
2. (*Law.*) The absorption of one estate in another; the consolidation of a greater estate with a less:—the absorption or extinguishment of one contract in another. *Burrill.*

MÉR-QÍ-NÆ, *n. pl.*

[*L. mergus, a kind of sea-bird; a diver.*] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Anseres* and family *Anatide*; mergansers. *Gray.*



Mergus castor.

MÉR'GUS, *n.* [*L. a diver.*] (*Ornith.*) A genus of ducks, including the merganser. *Yarrell.*

MÉR'I-CÁRP, *n.* [*Gr. mépos, a part, and καρπός, fruit.*] (*Bot.*) One carpel of the fruit of an umbelliferous plant. *Gray.*

MÉR-ID'I-AN [mēr-id'ē-an, *P. J. Ja. Sm. Wr.*; mēr-id'yān, *E. F. K.*; mēr-id'ē-an or mēr-id'jē-an, *W.*; mēr-idzh'ān, *S.*], *n.* [*L. meridianus, pertaining to noon; meridiēs, noon; It. & Sp. meridiano; Fr. méridien.*]

1. Noon; noontide; midday. *Dryden.*

2. (*Astron.*) An imaginary great circle of the sphere, passing through the earth's axis and the zenith of the spectator. When the sun arrives at this meridian, it is said to be noon. *Brande.*

3. (*Geog.*) An imaginary great circle formed by the intersection of the surface of the earth with a plane passing through the poles perpendicularly to the equator, and dividing the globe into two equal divisions, called the eastern and western hemispheres. *Davies & Peck.*

4. The highest place or point of any thing; summit; culmination.

I've touched the highest point of all my greatness;

And, from that full meridian of my glory, *Shak.*

I haste now to my setting.

5. The particular place or state of any thing as compared with that of others.

All other knowledge merely serves the concerns of this life, and is fitted to the meridian thereof. *Hale.*

First meridian, the meridian from which longitude is reckoned, and the choice of which is entirely arbitrary. In English works, longitude is reckoned from Greenwich; in French, from Paris; in Russian, from St. Petersburg; and most nations reckon longitude from their capitals.—*Magnetic meridian*, a vertical circle in the heavens which intersects the horizon in the magnetic poles.—*Meridian of a globe, or brass meridian*, a graduated circular ring within which an artificial globe is suspended and revolves. *Francis. Brande.*

MÉR-ID'I-AN, *a.* 1. Being at the point of noon; midday.

And the full-blazing sun,
Which now sat high in his meridian tower. *Milton.*

2. Extended from north to south.
Compare the meridian line afforded by magnetic needles *Boyle.*

3. Raised to the highest point. *Johnson.*

Meridian altitude, the altitude or height above the horizon in degrees, &c., of any celestial object, when it crosses the meridian of a place.—*Meridian line*, the terrestrial meridian, or a meridian as drawn on the surface of the earth. *Brande.*

MÉR-ID'I-Q-NÁL [mēr-id'ē-q-nāl, *W. P. J. Ja. C.*; mēr-id'yū-nāl, *S. F. K. Sm.*], *a.* [*L. meridionalis; It. meridionale; Sp. meridional; Fr. méridional.*]

1. Relating to the meridian.

2. Having a southern aspect; southerly.

All offices that require heat, as kitchens, &c., should be meridional. *Hutton.*

Meridional distance, distance from the meridian east or west.—*Meridional parts*, parts of the projected meridian, according to Mercator's system, corresponding to each minute of latitude from the equator up to some fixed point, usually 80°. *Davies & Peck.*

MÉR-ID'I-Q-NÁL'I-TY, *n.* State of being in the meridian; aspect towards the south. *Bailey.*

MÉR-ID'I-Q-NÁL-LÝ, *ad.* In the direction of the meridian. *Brown.*

MÉR'ILS, *n. pl.* [*Fr. merelle.*] A boyish game, called *five-penny morris*.—See *MORRIS*. *Todd.*

MÉR-Í-NŌ, *a.* [*Sp., moving from pasture to pasture.*] Noting a breed of sheep, originally raised in Spain, and remarkable for the superior fineness of their wool;—so applied because, in Spain, these sheep are kept in immense flocks, under a system of shepherds, with a chief, and with a general right of pasturage all over the kingdom. *Brande.*

MÉR-Í-NŌ, *n.* Cloth made from the wool of the merino sheep. *Simmonds.*

MÉR-I-Ō-NÈS, *n.* (*Zool.*)

A genus of rodent animals of the rat family, having the fore legs very short and the hind legs long, and differing from the other rats that have long feet by the form of their molars, which are composite. *Eng. Cyc.*



Labrador jumping mouse
(*Meriones leucurus*).

MÉR-IS-MÁT'IC, *a.* [*Gr. μέσσιμα, a part.*] (*Bot.*) Divided into parts by the formation of partitions within. *Gray.*

MÉR'IT, *n.* [*L. meritum; merco, to deserve; It. & Sp. merito; Fr. mérite.*]

1. Excellence deserving honor or reward; desert; worth; worthiness.

Had they no ground for hope but merit,—that is to say, could they look for nothing more than what they... deserve,—their prospect would be very uncomfortable. *Paley.*

Beauties in vain their pretty eyes may roll;
Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul. *Pope.*

2. That which is earned; reward deserved.

Those laurel groves, the merits of thy youth. *Prior.*

3. Desert of good or evil; claim or right with respect to any quality.

After a large survey of the merits of the cause. *Watts.*

I put Chaucer's merits to the trial by turning some of the Canterbury tales into our language. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See *DESERV*.

MÉR'IT, *v. a.* [*L. merito; It. meritare; Sp. merecer; Fr. mériter.*] [*ē. MERITED; pp. MERITING, MERITED.*] To deserve; to have a right to claim any thing as deserved; to earn; to be entitled to;—generally applied to good, but sometimes to ill.

Those best can bear reproof who merit praise. *Pope.*

A man, at best, is incapable of meriting any thing from God. *South.*

+ **MÉR'T-A-BLE**, *a.* Deserving of reward. "Any meritable work." *B. Jonson.*

MÉR'IT-ÉD, *p. a.* Deserved; condign; suitable.

MÉR'IT-ÉD-LÝ, *ad.* Deservedly. *Boyle.*

MÉR'IT-MŌN'SER, *n.* One who believes that human merit is sufficient for salvation. *Latimer.*

MÉR-I-TŌ-RI-ŌUS, *a.* [*L. meritorius; It. & Sp. meritorio; Fr. méritoire.*] Having merit; worthy; deserving of reward; good. *Addison.*

MÉR-I-TŌ-RI-ŌUS-LÝ, *ad.* In a meritorious manner. *Wotton.*

MÉR-I-TŌ-RI-ŌUS-NÈSS, *n.* The state of being meritorious; desert. *South.*

+ **MÉR'I-TŌ-RÝ**, *a.* Meritorious. *Gower.*

MÉR'I-TŌT, *n.* A play used by children, in swinging themselves on ropes or the like, till they are giddy. *Speght.*

MÉRK, *n.* An ancient Scotch silver coin worth 13s. 4d. sterling (about \$3.22). *Jamieson.*

MÉR'KIN, *n.* 1. A mop to clear cannon with. *Crabbe.*

2. Counterfeit hair for a woman. *Bailey.*

MÉRLE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A blackbird. *Drayton.*

MÉR'LIN, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Falconidae*; *Falco asalon* of Linnaeus. *Yarrell.*

MÉR'LING, *n.* (*Ich.*) A small fish; the whiting; *Gadus merlangus*. *Wright.*

MÉR'LŌN, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Fort.*) The part of a parapet, or epaulement, included between two embrasures. *Brande.*

Merlin (*Falco asalon*).

MÉR'MÁID, *n.* [*Fr. mer, the sea, and Eng. maid.*] A sea-woman; a fabulous marine animal represented as having the head and body of a woman, with the tail of a fish.

The animals, whose appearance, when seen at a distance, has been supposed to have originated the idea of the mermaid, are the cetaceous *dugong* and *manates*. *Brande.*

MÉR'MÁID'S-TRŪM'PÉT, *n.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

MÉR'MÁN, *n.*; *pl.* **MERMEN**. The male of the mermaid. *Chambers.*

MÉR-Ō-CÈLE, *n.* [*Gr. μῆρος, the thigh, and κῆλη, a tumor.*] (*Med.*) Hernia in the thigh; femoral or crural hernia. *Daunglison.*

MÉR-ŌP'I-DÁN, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Meropidae*, or bee-eaters. *Brande.*

MÉR-ŌP'I-DÆ, *n. pl.* [*Gr. μῆρος; L. merops, the bee-eater.*] (*Ornith.*) A family of fissirostral birds of the order *Passeres*, including the sub-family *Meropinae*; bee-eaters. *Gray.*

MÉR-Ō-PÍ-NÆ, *n. pl.* [See *MEROPIDÆ*.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of fissirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Meropidae*; bee-eaters. *Gray.*



Merops apiaster.

MÉR'ŌPS, *n.* [*L., from Gr. μῆρος.*] (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds of the family *Meropidae*. *Gray.*

MÉR-ŌR-GAN-I-ZÁ-TION, *n.* [*Gr. μέρος, a part, and Eng. organization.*] A partial organization. *Prout.*

MÉR'ŌS, *n.* [*Gr. μέρος.*] (*Arch.*) The plane face between the channels in the triglyphs of the Doric order. *Brande.*

MÉR'RI-LÝ, *ad.* Gayly; airily; cheerfully; with mirth and laughter. *Shak.*

MÉR'RI-MÈNT, *n.* Noisy sport; mirth; jollity; joviality; hilarity; gayety; laughter.

Where be your gibes now? your gambols, your songs, your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table on a run? *Shak.*

Merriment is the effect of a sudden impression. *Johnson.*

Syn.—See *GAYETY*.

MÉR'RI-NÈSS, *n.* Mirth; merriment. [*n.*] *Shak.*

MÉR'RY, *a.* [*A. S. mirige, myrig; Gael. & Ir. mear.*]

1. + Pleasant; agreeable; cheering.

There eke my feeble bark a while may stay,
Till merry wind and weather call her thence away. *Spenser.*

2. Loudly cheerful; mirthful; jovial; gay; sportive; jocund; joyous; lively; sprightly.

They drank, and were merry with him. *Gen. xlii. 34.*

3. Causing laughter. "A merry jent." *Shak.*

4. Lavish of ridicule; sarcastic. *Atterbury.*
To make merry, to be jovial. "They trod the grapes and made merry." *Judges* 11. 27.

Syn.—See **CHEERFUL**.

MĒR'RY, *n.* The wild, red cherry. *Todd.*

MĒR'RY-ÂN'DREW, *n.* A zany; a buffoon;—so named from *Andrew Borde*, a physician in Henry VIII.'s time, who attracted notice by facetious speeches to the multitude. *Smart.*
The first who made the experiment was a merry-andrew. *Spectator.*

MĒR'RY-MAKE, *n.* A making merry; a festival; a meeting of mirth. *Spenser.*

MĒR'RY-MAKE, *v. n.* To make merry; to feast; to be jovial. *Gay.*

MĒR'RY-MĀK-ING, *n.* A convivial entertainment; a merry bout or festival. *Jodrell.*

MĒR'RY-MĒET-ING, *n.* A meeting for mirth; a festival; a merry-make. *Bp. Taylor.*

MĒR'RY-QUILTS, *n. pl.* Cotton fabrics made in Assam. *Simmonds.*

MĒR'RY-THOUGHT (-thawt), *n.* A forked bone between the neck and breast of a fowl;—so called from being the instrument which two persons pull at in play, when the one who breaks off the longest part has the omen of being first married. *Echard.*

MĒR'SION (mēr'shun), *n.* [L. *mersio*.] The act of merging; immersion. *Barrow.*

MĒ-RŪ-LI-DÆ, *n.* [L. *merula*, a black-bird.] (*Ornith.*) A family of dentirostral birds; thrushes. *Yarrell.*

MĒ-RŪ-LI-DĀN, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Merulidae*. *Brande.*

MĒR'US, *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as **MEROS**. *Weale.*

MĒR-Y-CO-THĒ'RĪ-ŪM, *n.* [Gr. *μηρυκω*, to chew the cud, and *ὕμιον*, a beast.] (*Pak.*) A genus of extinct fossil mammals allied to the camel. *Pictet.*

MĒSCH-FĀT, *n.* A mash-vat. *Crabb.*

MĒ-SĒEMS', *impersonal verb.* [*i.* **MESMED.**] It seems to me; methinks. *Sidney.*

Q.—*Mesems*, methinks, *melisteth*, are the only true impersonal verbs in the English language. *Dr. Latham.*
—*Mesems* and *melisteth* are now obsolete; *methinks*, obsolescent, or less used now than formerly.

MĒ-SĒM-BRY-ÂN'THE-MŪM, *n.* [Gr. *μεσημβρία*, midday; *μέσος*, middle, and *ἡμέρα*, day.] (*Bot.*) A genus of succulent plants, mostly growing at the Cape of Good Hope, the flowers of which usually expand at midday. *Loudon.*

MĒS-ĒN-TĒR'IC, *a.* [*It.* & *Sp.* *mesenterico*; Fr. *mésentérique*.] Relating to the mesentery. *Cheyne.*

MĒS-ĒN-TE-RĪ'TIS, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the mesentery. *Dunglison.*

MĒS-ĒN-TĒR-Y (mēz'ēn-tēr-ē), *n.* [Gr. *μεσεντέριον*; *μέσος*, middle, and *έντερον*, an entrail; *It.* & *Sp.* *mesenterio*; Fr. *mésentère*.] (*Anat.*) A duplicature of the peritoneum, which suspends the small intestine, and preserves it in its place. *Dunglison.*

MĒS-Ē-RĀ'IC, *a.* [Gr. *μεσενταίος*, the mesentery; *μέσος*, middle, and *αἰαί*, the belly; *It.* & *Sp.* *mesenterico*.] Belonging to the mesentery; mesenteric;—written also *mesaraic*. *Brown.*

MĒSH, *n.* [*Dut.* *mesche*; Ger. *masche*; Old Fr. *mache*; W. *masg*.] The space between the threads of a net; interstice of a net. *Carew.*

MĒSH, *v. a.* [*i.* **MESHED**; *pp.* **MESHING**, **MESHED**.] To catch in a net; to ensnare; to entangle.

The flies by chance meshed in her hair. *Drayton.*

MĒSH'Y, *a.* Having meshes; reticulated; netted. Caught in the meshy snare, in vain they beat Their idle wings. *Thomson.*

MĒS'[-AL], *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*.] Middle. *Smart.*

MĒS'ITE, *n.* [Gr. *μεσότης*, a mediator.] (*Chem.*) A liquid existing in pyroxylic spirit, and produced in the distillation of wood. *Hoblyn.*

MĒS'LIN, *n.* [A. S. *mæslenn*.—See **MASLIN**.]

1. A mixture of different kinds of grain, as wheat and rye;—written also *maslin*, *masline*, *misselane*, and *misceline*. *Hooker.*

2. A union of flocks. *Loudon.*

MĒS-MĒR-ĒĒ', *n.* The person to whom mesmerism is communicated. *Ogilvie.*

MĒS-MĒR'IC, *a.* Relating to mesmerism or **MĒS-MĒR'-CĀL**, *a.* animal magnetism. *Chambers.*

MĒS-MĒR-ĪSM, *n.* [Fr. *mesmérisme*.] Another term for animal magnetism, magnetic sleep, somnambulism, or clairvoyance;—so called from Anthony *Mesmer*, who first brought it into notice at Vienna, about the year 1776. *Brande.*

MĒS-MĒR-ĪST, *n.* A mesmerizer. *Martineau.*

MĒS-MĒR-Ī-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Act of mesmerizing. *Wv.*

MĒS-MĒR-ĪZE, *v. a.* [*i.* **MESMERIZED**; *pp.* **MESMERIZING**, **MESMERIZED**.] To put into a state of mesmeric or unnatural sleep. *Dr. J. Elliotson.*

MĒS-MĒR-ĪZ-ĒR, *n.* One who mesmerizes.

MĒSNE (mēn), *a.* [Old Fr.] (*Law.*) Middle; intervening; intermediate; as, "Mesne lord," i. e. one between a tenant and his lord. *Whishaw.*

Mesne process, an intermediate process, which issues between the beginning and the end of a suit. *Whishaw.*

MĒS'O-BLAST, *n.* The so-called nucleus of cells.—See **ECTOBLAST**. *Agassiz.*

MĒS'O-CĀRP, *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, and *καρπός*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) The middle part of a pericarp, when it is distinguishable into three layers. *Gray.*

MĒS'O-CŌ'LON, *n.* [Gr. *μεσocolon*; *μέσος*, middle, and *κόλον*, the colon; Fr. *m-socolon*.] (*Anat.*) A name given to the folds of the peritoneum, which fix the different parts of the colon to the abdominal parietes. *Dunglison.*

MĒS'O-GĀS'TR'IC, *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, and *γαστήρ*, the belly.] (*Anat.*) Noting the membrane by which the stomach is attached to the abdomen. *Manneder.*

MĒS'O-LĀBE, *n.* [Gr. *μεσολάβιον*; *μέσος*, middle, and *λαμβάνω*, to take; L. *mesolabium*; Fr. *mesolabe*.] An instrument employed by the ancients to find two mean proportionals between two given straight lines. *Brande.*

MESOLE, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of alumina and lime, occurring in implanted globules, with a flat, columnar, radiate structure. *Dana.*

† **MĒS'O-LEŪ'COS**, *n.* [Gr. *μεσολευκος*, middling white; *μέσος*, middle, and *λευκός*, white; L. *mesoleucos*.] A precious stone, black, with a streak of white in the middle. *Johnson.*

MĒS'O-LŌBE, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *μέσος* and *λοβός*, a lobe.] (*Anat.*) A white medullary band connecting the hemispheres of the brain; *corpus callosum*. *Dunglison.*

MĒS'O-LŌ-BAR, *a.* Pertaining to the mesolobe. "Mesolobar arteries." *Dunglison.*

MĒS'O-LŌG'A-RĪ'THM, *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, *λόγος*, a discourse, and *ἀριθμός*, a number; Fr. *mesologarithme*.] A logarithm of the co-sine, or anti-logarithm; or a logarithm of the co-tangent, or differential logarithm. *Harris.*

MĒS'O-LŪTE, *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of alumina, lime, and soda;—called also *lime* and *soda mesotype*. *Dana.*

MĒ-SŌM'E-LĀS [mē-sōm'e-lās, *K. Sm.* IVb.; mē-sōm'e-lās, *Ja.*; mē-sō-mē'lās, *Ash, Wv.*], *n.* [L., from Gr. *μεσολας*; *μέσος*, middle, and *μέλας*, black.] (*Min.*) A precious stone, with a black vein parting every color in the midst. *Bailey.*

MĒS-ŌM-PHĀ'LI-ŌN, *n.* [Gr. *μεσολήλιον*, in mid-navel; *μέσος*, middle, and *ὁμήλιον*, the little navel.] (*Anat.*) The middle navel. *Crabb.*

MĒS'O-PHLC'E'UM, *n.* [Gr. *μεσός*, middle, and *φλοιός*, bark.] (*Bot.*) The middle or green bark. *Gray.*

MĒS'O-PHŪL'LUM, *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) The parenchymatous tissue forming the fleshy part of a leaf, between the upper and lower integuments. *Brande.*

MĒS'O-SPĒRM, *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, and *σπέρμα*, a seed.] (*Bot.*) One of the membranes of a

seed; the second membrane from the surface; the secundine. *Wright.*

MĒS-O-THŌ'RAX, *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, and *θώραξ*, the thorax.] (*Ent.*) The middle segment of the thorax in insects. *Westwood.*

MĒS'O-TŪPE, *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, and *τύπος*, type; Fr. *mesotype*.] (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina and soda, or of alumina and lime. *Dana.*

MĒS-ŌX-ĀL'IC, *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, and Eng. *oxalic*.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from alloxanic acid. *Thomson.*

MĒS'PI-LŪS, *n.* [Gr. *μέσπιλον*; *μέσος*, middle, and *πίλος*, a ball; L. *mespilum*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of deciduous trees bearing hemispherical fruit; medlar. *Loudon.*

† **MĒS-PRĪSE'**, *n.* [Old Fr. *mespris*; Fr. *mépris*.] Contempt; scorn. *Spenser.*

MĒSS, *n.* [Goth. *mes*, a table; A. S. *myse*, *messe*; Old Ger. *mias*; Ger. *mass*, a measure, a meal or mess; Nor. Fr. *mees*, *meesse*, a mess.—L. *mensa*, a table; Sp. *mesa*.]

1. A dish; a quantity of food sent to table at one time, or for a certain number.

Better is a mess of pottage with love, than a fat ox with evil will. *Prov. xv. 17, Trans. of 1551.*

Herbs, and other country messes, Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses. *Milton.*

2. The number of persons who eat together at the same table, and for whom a regular meal, or ordinary, is provided; a set; a company; a crew. A mess of Russians left us but of late. *Shak.*

3. A set of four.

You three fools lacked one fool to make up the mess. *Shak.*
Where are your mess of sons? (Edward, George, Richard, and Edmund.) *Shak.*

4. As at great dinners or feasts the company was usually arranged into fours, which were called *messes*, and were served together, the word came to mean a set of four, in a general way. *Nares.*

4. A mixed mass; a medley; a hotch-potch. [*Colloquial.*] *Smart.*

5. A situation of distress and difficulty; as, "To get into a mess." [*Colloquial.*] *Smart.*

6. (*Mil.*) A public dinner provided for the officers of a regiment or of different regiments, to the support of which they are bound to contribute a portion of their pay. *Brande.*

MĒSS, *v. n.* [A. S. *mettsian*.] [*i.* **MESSED**; *pp.* **MESSING**, **MESSED**.]

1. To take food; to eat; to feed. *Johnson.*

2. To take meals in common with others; to contribute to support a common table, particularly of naval and military men.

An inn, where the officers of a regiment he had served in were messing. *Pye.*

MĒS'SAGE, *n.* [L. *missio*, a sending, from which is made in Low L. *missaticum*, and then *messagium*. *Landais*.—*It.* *messagio*; Sp. *mensaje*; Old Fr. *mes*; Fr. *message*.]

1. A verbal or written communication sent from one person, to another.

Gently hast thou told

Thy message, which might else in telling wound. *Milton.*

2. An address or communication of a president, or a governor, on public affairs, to the legislature; also, a communication from one branch of a legislature to another. [*U. S.*]

Syn.—A person is sent on an errand to carry a message. Go on an errand; carry a message.

MĒS'SAGE-CĀRD, *n.* A written card. *B. Jonson.*

† **MĒS'SA-ĠER**, *n.* [Fr.] A messenger. *Gower.*

† **MĒS'SEL**, *n.* A leper; an outcast. *Chaucer.*

† **MĒS'SEL-RY**, *n.* Leprosy. *Chaucer.*

MĒS'SEN-ĠER, *n.* [Fr. *messenger*.]

1. A bearer of a message; emissary; express.

Came running in, much like a man dismayed, A messenger with letters. *Spenser.*

2. A harbinger; a forerunner; a herald.

That fret the clouds are messengers of day. *Shak.*

3. (*Naut.*) A rope used for heaving in a cable by the capstan. *Dana.*

† **MĒS'SET**, *n.* A kind of dog; a cur. *Hall*, 1636.

MĒS-SĪ'AD, *n.* The modern epic poem of Germany, written by Klopstock, relating to the sufferings and triumph of the Messiah. *Brande.*

MES-SIAH, *n.* [Heb. מָשִׁיחַ, anointed.] The Anointed; the Christ; the Saviour. *John* i. 41.

MES-SI'AH-SHIP, *n.* The office of the Messiah.

MES-SI-AN'IC, *a.* Relating to the Messiah. *Ec. Rev.*

MESSIEURS (mēsh'ürz or mēs'yērz) [mēs'sürz, *S.*; mēsh'shürz or mēsh-shōiz, *W.*; mēs'sēiz, *P.*; mēsh-shürz, *J.*; mēs-sēr'z, *E.*; mēsh'ürz, *F.*; mēsh'shürz, *Ja.*; mēs'yērz, *Sm. C. W.*], *n.* [Fr.; pl. of *monsieur*.] Sirs; gentlemen; plural of *Mr.*; abbreviated to *Messrs.*—See **MASTER**.

MESS'MATE, *n.* One who eats at the same table.
Messmates, hear a brother sailor
Sing the dangers of the sea. *Stevens.*

MES'SUAGE (mēs'swā), *n.* [Low *L. messuagium*; Old *Fr. mese, meason*, a house.] (*Law.*) The dwelling-house, adjoining land, offices, &c., appropriated to the use of the household. *Burrill.*

MES-TÉE', *n.* The offspring of a white and a quadroon;—written also *mustee*. [West Indies.] *P. Cyc.*

MES-TI'NŌ, *n.* The offspring of a Spaniard or creole and a native Indian; a mestizo. *Brande.*

MES-TI'ZŌ, *n.*; pl. *MES-TI'ZŌS*. [Sp., *mongrel*.] The offspring of a Spaniard or a white person and an American Indian; a mestizo. [Spanish America.] *Murray.*

ME-SYM'NI-CŪM, *n.* [Gr. μέσος, middle, and κύμα, a song.] (*Mus.*) A repetition at the end of a stanza; refrain. *Walker.*

MET, *i. & p.* from *meet*. See **MEET**.

MET, *n.* A measure; a bushel:—a measure of two bushels. [Local, Eng.] *Hunter.*

META-, [Gr. μετά.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying beyond, over, after, with, between; frequently answering to the Latin *trans*.

ME-TAB'ā-SIS, *n.* [Gr. μετάβασις; μεταβαίνω, to pass over.]
1. (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another; a transition. *Bailey.*
2. (*Med.*) A change of remedy, practice, &c.; metabola. *Dunglison.*

ME-TAB'Q-LA, *n.* [Gr. μεταβολή; μεταβάλλω, to change; *It. metabole*; *Fr. metabole*.] (*Med.*) A change of time, air, or disease. *Bailey.*

MET-A-BŌ'LI-AN, *n.* [Gr. μεταβολή, change.] (*Ent.*) An insect that undergoes a metamorphosis. *Brande.*

MET-A-CAR'PAL, *a.* Belonging to the metacarpus. *Dunglison.*

MET-A-CAR'PUS, *n.* [Gr. μετακάρπιον; μετά, between, and καρπός, the wrist; *Fr. métacarpe*.] (*Anat.*) The part of the hand comprised between the carpus, or wrist, and the fingers. *Dunglison.*

ME-TAC'E-TONE, *n.* [Gr. μετά, with, and Eng. acetone.] (*Chem.*) A combustible liquid obtained mixed with acetone in distilling sugar with quicklime. *Hoblyn.*

ME-TACH'RO-NISM (mē-tā'k'ro-nīzm), *n.* [Gr. μετά, after, and χρόνος, time; *It. & Sp. metacronismo*; *Fr. métachronisme*.] (*Chron.*) An error in chronology which consists in placing an event after its proper time. *Gregory.*

MET-A-CISM, *n.* [Gr. μετακίσις; *L. metacismus*; *It. metacismo*; *Fr. métacisme*.] The too frequent repetition of the letter *m*; a fault in pronouncing the letter *m*. *Muunder.*

MET-A-GAL'ATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed from metagallic acid and a base. *P. Cyc.*

MET-A-GAL'LIC, *a.* [Gr. μετά, with, and Eng. gallic.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained by a partial decomposition of gallic acid. *P. Cyc.*

MET'AGE, *n.* [See **METE**, *v.*]
1. Measurement of coals. *Todd.*
2. A charge for measuring. *Simmonds.*

MET-A-GÉN'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. μετά, indicating change, and γένεσις, origin, creation.] The changes of form which the representative of a species undergoes in passing, by a series of successively generated individuals, from the egg to the perfect state. *Brande.*

MET-A-GRAM'MA-TISM, *n.* [Gr. μετά, after, and

γράφω, a letter.] The art or the practice of transposing letters so as to form new words; anagrammatism. *Camden.*

MET'AL (mēt'tl or mēt'al) [mēt'tl, *S. W. P. E. W.* *Wb.*; mēt'al, *F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; mēt'tul, *J.*], *n.* [Gr. μέταλλον; *L. metallum*; *It. metallo*; *Sp. metal*; *Fr. métal*.]

1. An undecomposed, opaque body, of peculiar lustre, insoluble in water, fusible by heat, and capable of combining with oxygen.

2. The metals conduct electricity and heat, and, appearing at the negative surface when their compounds are electrolyzed, they are considered as electro-positive bodies. The metals known to the ancients were seven, viz.: gold, silver, iron, copper, mercury, lead, and tin; but their number is now reckoned at forty-eight. They are good conductors of heat, and most of them also of electricity. All metals are capable of combining with oxygen, but with affinities and quantities extremely different. Potassium and sodium have the strongest affinity for it, arsenic and chromium the feeblest. Many metals become acids by a sufficient dose of oxygen, while, with a smaller dose, they constitute salifiable bases. Many of the metals are malleable and ductile, and some, such as bismuth, antimony, and arsenic are brittle. They are all, with the exception of mercury, solid at the temperature of the air. *Graham. Ure.*

3. Courage; spirit; mettle.—See **METTLÉ**.

Being glad to find their companions had so much metal, after a long debate the major part carried it. *Clarendon.*

3. Glass in a state of fusion. *Simmonds.*

4. Broken stone for roads. *Simmonds.*

5. The effective power of guns carried by a vessel of war. *Simmonds.*

6. An East Indian sweetmeat. *Simmonds.*

7. "As the metaphorical sense of this word, courage and spirit, has passed into a different orthography, mettle, so the orthography of this sense has corrupted the pronunciation of the original word, and made it perfectly similar to the metaphorical one. It is almost the only instance in the language where *al* is pronounced in this manner, and the impropriety is so striking as to encourage an accurate speaker to restore the *a* to its sound as heard in *modal*." *Walker.*

ME-TAL'DE-HYDE, *n.* [Gr. μετά, noting change, and Eng. aldehyde.] (*Chem.*) A substance into which aldehyde is partially converted when kept at the ordinary temperature in a close vessel. *Horsford.*

MET-A-LĒP'SIS, *n.*; pl. **MET-A-LĒP'SIS**. [Gr. μετάληψις; μεταλαμβάνω, to interchange.] (*Rhet.*) A continuation of a trope in one word through several significations; as, "The Rhine is in arms," i. e. by the Rhine we mean the country, and by country we mean the people. *Smart.*

MET-A-LĒP'TIC, *a.* 1. Relating to meta-

MET-A-LĒP'TI-CAL, *a.* lepsis.

2. Transverse; transposed. *Smart.*

MET-A-LĒP'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a metaleptical manner; transversely. *Bp. Sanderson.*

MET'ALLED (mēt'tald), *a.* See **METTLED**. *Todd.*

ME-TAL'LIC, *a.* [It. *metallico*; *Sp. metalico*; *Fr. métallique*.] Relating to metal; containing metal; consisting of metal; resembling metal.

"Metallic ore." *Brooke.* "Metallic lustre." *Dana.*

Metallic tractors, metallic rods, as used by Dr. Elisha Perkins, of Norwich, Conn., in the treatment of disease.—See **PERKINISM**.

ME-TAL'LI-CAL, *a.* Metallic. [R.] *Wotton.*

ME-TAL-LI-FAC'TURE, *n.* [It. *metallum*, a metal, and *facio*, to make.] The manufacture of metals. [R.] *R. Park.*

MET-AL-LIF'ER-ŌUS, *a.* [It. *metallum*, a metal, and *fero*, to bear; *It. metallifero*; *Sp. metalifero*; *Fr. métallifère*.] Producing metals.

ME-TAL'LI-FŌRM, *a.* [It. *metallum*, a metal, and *forma*, form; *It. metalliforme*.] Having the form of a metal. *Smart.*

MET'AL-LINE (19) [mēt'al-līn, *W. J. R. C. Wb.*; mēt'al-līn, *E. F.*; mē-tāl'līn, *S. Ash*; mē-tāl'līn, *Ja. K.*; mēt'al-līn, *W.*], *a.* [It. *metallino*.]

1. Impregnated with metal. "Metalline waters." *Bacon.*

2. Consisting of metal; metallic. "A metalline cylinder." *Boyle.*

3. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, and Bailey accept the second available of this word; but Dr. Konrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, Barclay,

Penning, and Entick, the first. I do not hesitate to pronounce the latter mode the more correct." *Walker.*

MET'AL-LIST, *n.* A worker in, or one skilled in, metals. *Mozon.*

MET-AL-LI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr. *métallisation*.] Act or art of changing into metal. *Francis.*

MET'AL-LIZE, *v. a.* [Fr. *métalliser*.] [*i. METALLIZED*; *pp. METALLIZING, METALLIZED*.] To convert into a metal; to impart metallic qualities to. *Smart.*

ME-TAL'LO-CHROME, *n.* [Gr. μέταλλον, a metal, and χρῶμα, color.] A prismatic tint observed on polished steel plates on which have been deposited by electrolytic action a thin film of peroxide of lead. *Nobis.*

MET-AL-LŌCH'RO-MY, *n.* The art of coloring metals. *Nobis.*

MET-AL-LŌG'RA-PHIST, *n.* A writer on metals.

MET-AL-LŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. μέταλλον, a metal, and γράφω, to write; *Sp. metalografia*; *Fr. métallographie*.] An account or description of metals. *Bailey.*

MET'AL-LŌID, *n.* [Gr. μέταλλον, a metal, and εἶδος, form.] (*Chem.*) A non-metallic, inflammable body, as sulphur, phosphorus, &c.:—applied also to the metallic bases of the fixed alkalies and alkaline earths. *Brande.*

MET'AL-LŌID, *a.* Relating to, or resembling
MET-AL-LŌID'AL, *a.* bling, a metal or a metalloid. *Buckland.*

MET-AL-LŪR'GIC, *a.* [It. *metallurgico*; *Sp. metalurgico*; *Fr. métallurgique*.] Relating to metallurgy. *Ec. Rev.*

MET'AI-LŪR'GIST, *n.* [Fr. *métallurgiste*.] One who is engaged in extracting metals. *Bailey.*

MET'AL-LŪR'GY [mēt'al-lūr-jē, *W. P. E. F. K. Sm. R. Ash, Nares, Wb.*; mē-tāl'lūr-jē, *J. Ja. C. Johnson, W. R.*; mēt'al-lūr-jē, *S.*], *n.* [Gr. μέταλλον, a metal, and ἔργον, work; *It. metalurgia*; *Sp. metalurgia*; *Fr. métallurgie*.] The art of extracting metals from their ores. *Ure.*

7. "This word is accented three different ways by different orthoepists. Dr. Johnson, Barclay, Penning, and Perry accent it on the second syllable; Sheridan, Buchanan, and Bailey on the third; and Ash, Scott, Nares, and Entick on the first; and Konrick on the first and third. The accent on the first seems to me the most correct." *Walker.*

MET'AL-MĀN, *n.* A worker in metals. *Burton.*

MET-A-MĒR'IC, *a.* [Gr. μετά, noting change, and μέρος, a part.] (*Chem.*) Noting bodies of the same composition and atomic weight, but differing remarkably in certain of their properties, probably in consequence of dissimilar molecular constitution. *Brande.*

MET-A-MŌR'PHIC, *a.* [See **METAMORPHOSE**.]
1. Noting change; changeable. *Clarke.*

2. (*Min.*) Noting a class of sedimentary rocks which have been changed by heat;—called also *stratified primary rocks*. *Iyell.*

MET-A-MŌR'PHISM, *n.* The state or the quality of being metamorphic. *Clarke.*

MET-A-MŌR'PHIST, *n.* (*Theol.*) One who holds that the body of Christ was transformed into the Deity at the ascension. *Smart.*

MET-A-MŌR'PHIZE, *v. a.* To transform; to metamorphose. *Wollaston.*

MET-A-MŌR'PHOSE (mēt-a-mŏr'fōs), *v. a.* [Gr. μεταμορφόω, to be transformed; *It. metamorfosare*; *Fr. métamorphoser*.] [*i. METAMORPHOSING*; *pp. METAMORPHOSING, METAMORPHOSING*.] To change the form or shape of; to transform; to transfigure; to transmute.

This men, my lord, be metamorphosed
From seemly shape to brutish and ugly beasts. *Chaucer.*

Syn.—See **TRANSFIGURE**.

MET-A-MŌR'PHOSE, *n.* [Fr.; *L. metamorphosis*.] A transformation; a metamorphosis. *Thompson.*

MET-A-MŌR'PHO-SER, *n.* One who metamorphoses. *Gaevigne.*

MET-A-MŌR'PHO-SIC, *a.* Transforming; changing the form. "Metamorphic fables." *Pownall.*

MET-A-MŌR'PHO-SIS, *n.*; pl. **MET-A-MŌR'PHO**

στῆς. [Gr. μεταμορφώσις; *μετά*, prefix indicating change, and *μορφή*, form.]

1. Change of form or shape; transformation. What, my noble colonel in *metamorphosis*? On what occasion are you transformed? *Dryden.*

2. (Zool.) The change of form which some insects and other animals undergo in passing from one stage of existence to another. *Brande.*

3. (Bot.) The adaptation of one organ to several different purposes, connected with which are changes in form, size, color, &c. *P. Cyc.*

MÉT-A-MOR-PHOS'TI-CAL, *a.* Relating to, or affected by, metamorphosis. *Pope.*

MÉT-A-PHOR, *n.* [Gr. μεταφορά; *μετά*, over, and *φέρω*, to carry; *L. metaphora*; *It. & Sp. metafora*; *Fr. métaphore.*] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech founded on the resemblance which one object is supposed to bear, in some respect, to another, or a figure by which a word is transferred from a subject to which it properly belongs, to another, in a manner that a comparison is implied, though not formally expressed; a comparison or simile comprised in a word; as, "Thy word is a lamp to my feet." *Ps. cxix. 105.*

Of metaphors, those generally conduce most to energy or vivacity of style which illustrate an intellectual by a sensible object. *Hakely.*

Syn.—A metaphor differs from a simile in being expressed without any sign of comparison; Thus, "The silver moon" is a metaphor; "The moon is bright as silver" is a simile.—See **FIGURE, SMILE.**

MÉT-A-PHÖR'IC, *a.* [*It. & Sp. metaforico*; *MÉT-A-PHÖR'I-CAL*, *Fr. métaphorique.*] Relating to, or partaking of, metaphor; not literal; figurative. "*Metaphorical expressions.*" *Brown.*

MÉT-A-PHÖR'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* Figuratively; not literally; by metaphor. *Stewart.*

MÉT-A-PHÖR'I-CAL-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being metaphorical. *Ash.*

MÉT-A-PHÖR-IST [*mét'-a-för-ist*, *Sm. R. C. W'r.*; *mét'-a-för-ist*, *K.*; *mé-taf'-o-ríst*, *Todd*], *n.* A maker of metaphors. *Arbutnot.*

MÉT-A-PHÖS'PHATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of metaphosphoric acid and a base. *Wright.*

MÉT-A-PHOS PHÖR'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid formed by burning phosphorus under a bell-glass filled with air or with oxygen. *Brande.*

MÉT-A-PHRASE (*mét'-a-fraz*), *n.* [Gr. μεταφράσις; *μετά*, indicating change, and *φράσις*, a speaking, a phrase; *Sp. metafrase*; *Fr. metaphrase.*] A transfer of phrases or idioms, without alteration, into another language; a mere verbal translation.

The translation is not so loose as paraphrase, nor so close as metaphrase. *Dryden.*

MÉT-TAPH'RA-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] A merely verbal translation; a metaphrase. *Crabb.*

MÉT-A-PHRÄST, *n.* [Gr. μεταφράστης; *It. & Sp. metafraste*; *Fr. métaphraste.*] A maker of a metaphrase; a literal translator. *Warton.*

MÉT-A-PHRÄS'TIC, *a.* Close in interpretation; tation; literal. "*Metaphrastic versions.*" *Warton.*

MÉT-A-PHY'S'IC, *n.* Metaphysics. [*R.*] *Watts.*

The singular form *metaphysic* is sometimes, though not often, met with. "Thus far we have argued for the sake of argument, and opposed *metaphysic* to *metaphysic.*" *Beattie.*

See *physic* beg the Stagyrte's defence; See *metaphysic* call for and on sense. *Pope.*

MÉT-A-PHY'S'IC, *a.* [*It. & Sp. metafísico*; *MÉT-A-PHY'S'I-CAL*, *Fr. métaphysique.*]

1. Pertaining or according to metaphysics. "*Metaphysical speculations.*" *Stewart.*

2. † Preternatural; supernatural. *Shak.*

3. Versed in metaphysics. *Johnson.*

MÉT-A-PHY'S'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a metaphysical manner; by metaphysics. *South.*

MÉT-A-PHY-S'I'CIAN (*mét'-a-fé-zish'an*), *n.* [*Fr. métaphysicien.*] One versed in metaphysics or intellectual philosophy. *Stewart.*

MÉT-A-PHY'S'I-CÖ-THÉ-O-LÖG'I-CAL, *a.* Embracing metaphysics and theology. *Disraeli.*

MÉT-A-PHY'S'ICUS (*mét'-a-fiz'iks*), *n. pl.* [Gr. *μετά*

τα φυσικά, after those things which relate to external nature, or, after physics;—an expression used by Aristotle in the chapter of one of his works which follows that relating to matters of natural philosophy.—"From this part of Aristotle's logic, there is an easy transition to what has been called his *metaphysics*; a name unknown to the author himself, and given to his most abstract philosophical works by his editors, from an opinion that those books ought to be studied immediately after his physics, or treatises on natural philosophy." *Gillies.*—*Low L. metaphysica*; *It. & Sp. metafísica*; *Fr. métaphysique.*] The philosophy of mind, as distinguished from that of matter; a science of which the object is to explain the principles and causes of all things existing:—according to *Stewart*, a science "now understood as equally applicable to all those inquiries which have for their object to trace the various branches of human knowledge to their first principles in the constitution of the human mind":—according to *Brande*, "the science which regards the ultimate grounds of being, as distinguished from its phenomenal modifications":—a speculative science which soars beyond the bounds of experience; intellectual philosophy; mental philosophy; mental science; ontology; psychology; pneumatology.—See **MATHEMATICS.**

MÉT-TAPH'Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. μεταφύσις, to become by a change.] Change of form or shape; transmutation, or metamorphosis. *Hamilton.*

MÉT-A-PLÄSM, *n.* [Gr. μεταπλασμός; *μετά*, noting change, and *πλάσσω*, to form; *L. metaplasmos*; *It. metaplasmo*, *Fr. métaplasme.*] (*Gram.*) A figure which consists in alterations of the letters or the syllables of a word, as by augmentation, diminution, or immutation. *Brande.*

MÉT-AP-TÖ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. μεταπτώσις, change; *μεταπίπτω*, to change.] (*Med.*) Any change in the form or the seat of a disease; transformation. *Dunglison.*

MÉT-TÄS-TÄ-SIS, *n.*; *pl. MÉ-TÄS-TÄ-SIS.* [Gr. μεταστάσις; *Fr. métastase.*] (*Med.*) Change in the seat of a disease. *Dunglison.*

MÉT-A-STÄT'IC, *a.* Relating to metastasis. "*A metastatic crisis.*" *Dunglison.*

MÉT-A-TÄR'SAL, *a.* Belonging to the metatarsus. *Sharp.*

MÉT-A-TÄR'SUS, *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, and *ταρσός*, the tarsus or heel.] (*Anat.*) The instep; that part of the foot situated between the tarsus and the toes. *Dunglison.*

MÉT-TÄTH'E-SIS, *n.*; *pl. MÉ-TÄTH'E-SIS.* [*L.* from Gr. *μετάθεσις*; *μετατίθημι*, to place or transfer.]

1. (*Gram.*) Transposition of the letters of a word. *Brande.*

2. (*Med.*) An operation by which a morbid agent is removed from one place to another, in order to produce less disturbance in the exercise of the functions. *Dunglison.*

MÉT-A-THÉT'IC, *a.* Relating to, or containing, metathesis or transposition. *Forby.*

MÉT-A-THÖ'RAX, *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, and *θώραξ*, the breast.] (*Ent.*) The third or last segment of the thorax in insects. *Westwood.*

MÉT-A-TÖME, *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, between, and *τομή*, a cutting.] (*Arch.*) The space between one dentil and the next. *Brande.*

MÉT-TÄ'YER, *n.* [*Fr.*; *It. mezzainolo.*] A farmer holding land on condition of yielding half the produce to the proprietor. [*France.*] *Brande.*

MÉTTE, *v. a.* [*M. Goth. mitan*; *A. S. metan*; *Dut. meten*; *Ger. messen*; *Sw. mätta.*—*Gr. μέτρον*; *L. metior*; *Sp. medir.*] [*i. MÉTTE*; *pp. METING, METED.*] To measure; to reduce to measure.

With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again. *Mat. vii. 2.*

MÉTTE, *n.* [*A. S. mete, mitta.*—*L. meta*, a goal, a limit.] Measure; limit; boundary; bound. "*Metes and bounds.*" *Burrit.*

MÉTTE'CÖRN, *n.* A certain measure or quantity of corn formerly given by the lord of a manor as a reward for labor. *Wright.*

† **MÉTTE'LY**, *a.* Proportionable. *Chaucer.*

† **MÉT-TEMP'SY-ENÖSE**, *v. a.* [Gr. *μετεμψύχω*.] To translate from body to body as a soul. *Peacham.*

MÉT-TEMP-SY-ENÖ'SIS (*mét-temp-se-kö'sis*), *n.* [Gr. *μετεμψύχωσις*; *μετά*, noting change, and *ἐμψύχω*, to animate; *ἐν*, in, and *ψυχή*, life, soul; *L. metempsychosis.*] The transmigration of the soul from one body to another, or through different successive bodies.

The sages of old live again in us, and in opinion; there is a metempsychosis. *Gianvill.*

MÉT-EMP-TÖ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, and *ἐμπίπτω*, to fall on.] (*Astron.*) The solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon from falling a day too late, or the suppression of the bissexile every 134 years. *Brande.*

MÉT-TE-OR [*mét'-te-ur*, *P. J. Ja. K. Sm. W'r.*; *mét'-tur*, *S. E. F.*; *mét'-te-ur* or *mét'-che-ur*, *W'r.*], *n.* [Gr. *μετέωρα*, things in the air; *μετά*, noting direction, and *αἶωρα*, a hovering in the air; *It. meteora*; *Sp. meteorio*; *Fr. météore.*]

1. Any natural phenomenon in the atmosphere or the clouds;—applied particularly to a fiery or luminous body occasionally seen moving rapidly through the atmosphere, to a fireball, called also a *falling star*, and to the phenomenon otherwise called *ignis-fatuus*.

2. Any thing that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder. *Smart.*

Aerial meteors, winds, whirlwinds, &c.; aqueous meteors, dew, fogs, rain, snow, &c.; luminous meteors, halo, mirage, rainbow, &c.; igneous meteors, falling stars, lightning, aurora borealis, &c. *Brande.*

MÉT-TE-ÖR'IC, *a.* [*It. & Sp. meteorico*; *Fr. MÉ-TE-ÖR'I-CAL*, *Fr. météorique.*]

1. Relating to meteors. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Bright, dazzling, and transient. *Brande.*

Meteoric iron, iron as found mixed with nickel in meteoric stones or aerolites.

MÉT-TE-ÖR-I-SM, *n.* [*Fr. météorisme.*] (*Med.*) Distention of the abdomen with wind. *Hoblyn.*

MÉT-TE-ÖR-ITE, *n.* A meteoric stone; a meteorolite. *Ure.*

† **MÉT-TE-ÖR-IZE**, *v. n.* [Gr. *μετεωρίζω*, to rise to a height.] To ascend in evaporation. *Evelyn.*

MÉT-TE-ÖR-ÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *μετέωρα*, meteors, and *γραφία*, to describe.] A description of the weather; meteorology. *Month. Rev.*

MÉT-TE-ÖR-O-LITE [*mét'-te-ör-o-lit*, *Sm.*; *mét'-te-ör-lit*, *K. W'r. W'b.*], *n.* [Gr. *μετέωρα*, meteors, and *λίθος*, a stone; *It. meteorolito*; *Fr. météorolithe.*] (*Min.*) A meteoric stone; a semi-metallic mass falling from the atmosphere; an aerolite. *Brande.*

MÉT-TE-ÖR-O-LÖG'IC, *a.* [*It. & Sp. meteorico*; *MÉT-TE-ÖR-O-LÖG'I-CAL*, *Fr. météorologique.*] Relating to the atmosphere and its phenomena; relating to meteorology. *Brown.*

MÉT-TE-ÖR-ÖL'Ö-GIST, *n.* One versed in meteorology. *Howell.*

MÉT-TE-ÖR-ÖL'Ö-GY, *n.* [Gr. *μετέωρα*, meteors, and *λογία*, a discourse; *It. & Sp. meteorologia*; *Fr. météorologie.*] The science of meteors;—the science of the atmosphere and its various phenomena, particularly the state of the weather.

In its extended sense, *meteorology* comprehends climatology, and the greater part of physical geography; and its object is to determine the diversified and incessantly changing influences of heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, on land, in the sea, and in the atmosphere. *Brande.*

MÉT-TE-ÖR-Ö-MÄN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *μετέωρα*, meteors, and *μαντεία*, prophecy; *It. meteoromanzia*; *Fr. météoromanza.*] Divination by meteors. *Smart.*

MÉT-TE-ÖR-Ö-SCÖPE, or **MÉT-TE-ÖR-Ö-SCÖPE** [*mét'-te-ör-o-sköp*, *W'r.*; *mét'-te-ör-o-sköp*, *Sm.*; *mét'-te-ör-o-sköp*, *W'r.*], *n.* [Gr. *μετεωροσκοπεῖν*; *μετέωρα*, meteors, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view; *It. meteoroscopo*; *Fr. météoroscope.*] An instrument for taking the magnitude and distances of heavenly bodies; an astrolabe. *Wright.*

MÉT-TE-ÖR-ÖS'CO-PY, *n.* That part of astronomy which treats of the differences of the remote heavenly bodies, their distances, &c. *Crabb.*

† **MÉT-TE-Ö-ROÜS**, *a.* Having the nature of a meteor. *Milton.*

MĒ'TĒR, *n.* He who, or that which, metes or measures. *Burke.*

MĒTE-STICK, *n.* (*Naut.*) A staff to measure the height of the hold of a ship, and to level the ballast. *Crabb.*

† **MĒTE'WAND** (-wōnd), *n.* A mete-yard. *Ascham.*

† **MĒTE'-YĀRD**, *n.* A measuring rod. *Shak.*

ME-THĒG'LĪN, *n.* [*W. meddyglyn.*] A beverage made of honey and water fermented; mead. *Shak.*

ME THINKS', *v. impersonal.* [*i. METHOUGHT.*] I think; it seems to me. *Spenser. Addison.*
Now somewhat obsolescent. — See **MESEEMS**.

MĒTH'QD, *n.* [*Gr. μέθοδος; μετά, after, and δόξω, a way; L. methodus; It. & Sp. metodo; Fr. méthode.*]

1. A suitable or convenient arrangement with a view to some end; an orderly or regular course; a regular order; regularity; disposition.

2. Way; manner; rule; mode; means.

3. Classification; system; as, "The method of Buffon"; "The method of Linnæus."

Syn. — See **DISPOSITION, REGULARITY, SERIES, SYSTEM.**

MĒ-THŌD'IC, } *a.* [*L. methodicus; It. & Sp. me-thōd'ic-cal; Fr. méthodique.*]
Having method; disposed in regular order; conformed to rule; regular; orderly; formal; systematic; systematical; exact.

Syn. — He is *methodical* who does things according to method; he is *systematical* who does things according to system; he is *regular* who does things according to order or rule. *Methodical* in business; *systematic* in the disposing of time; *regular* in conduct. *Methodical* or *systematic* arrangement: *regular* course; *orderly* proceeding; *exact* account; *formal* manner. — See **FORMAL**.

MĒ-THŌD'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a methodical manner; orderly; regularly; systematically. *Dryden.*

MĒTH'QD-ISM, *n.* The system or principles of the Methodists. *Warburton.*

MĒTH'QD-IST, *n.* [*It. & Sp. Metodista; Fr. Méthodiste.*]

1. † An observer of method.

I dance little after method, because no methodist. *Hermetical Banquet, 1653.*

2. (*Med.*) A physician who practises by method or rule. *Boyle.*

3. (*Theol.*) One of a religious denomination, who date their rise from 1729, at the English university of Oxford. The leaders were John Wesley and George Whitefield.

The ardent piety and rigid observance of system, in every thing connected with the new opinions, displayed by the Wesleys [John Wesley and his brother Charles, students at Oxford] and their adherents, as well as in their college studies, which they never neglected, attracted the notice and excited the jeers of the various members of the university, and gained for them the appellation of *Methodists*, in allusion to the *Methodici*, a class of physicians at Rome who practised only by theory. *Brande.*

"A *methodist* was once a follower of a certain method of philosophical induction, now of a method in the fulfilment of religious duties. But in either case method, or orderly progression, is the soul of the word." *Trench.*

MĒTH'QD-IST'IC, } *a.* [*Sp. metodístico.*] Re-
MĒTH'QD-IST'IC-AL, } lating to the Method-
ists, or to their principles. *Lavington.*

MĒTH'QD-IST'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a methodistical manner. *Ch. Ob.*

MĒTH'QD-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of methodizing or setting in order. *J. Bentham.*

MĒTH'QD-IZE, *v. a.* [*It. metodizzare; Sp. meto-dizar.*] [*i. METHONIZED; pp. METHONIZING, METHONIZED.*] To regulate; to dispose in order; to arrange. *Burke.*

The man who does not know how to *methodize* his thoughts has always a barren superfluity of words. *Addison.*

MĒTH'QD-IZ-ER, *n.* One who methodizes.

MĒTH'QD-ŌL'Q-GY, *n.* [*Eng. method and Gr. λόγος, a discourse.*] A discourse concerning method. *Month. Rev. Morell.*

MĒ'THŌL, *n.* [*Gr. μέθυ, wine, and ἔλν, wood.*]

(*Chem.*) A colorless liquid produced in the distillation of wood. *Kane.*

ME-THOUGHT' (mē-thāwt'), *i.* from *methinks*. I thought.

Methought I saw my late espoused saint,
Brought to me, like Alcides, from the grave. *Milton.*

MĒTH'ŪLE, *n.* (*Chem.*) The name given to the hypothetical radical of methylic alcohol; methyl. *Horsford.*

MĒTH'YL, *n.* (*Chem.*) Methule. *Hoblyn.*

MĒTH'Y-LĒNE, *n.* [*Gr. μέθυ, wine, and ἔλν, wood.*] (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radical containing one equivalent less of hydrogen than methyl. *Dumas.*

ME-THŪL'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting alcohol obtained by the distillation of wood. *Horsford.*

MĒ'TIC, *n.* [*Gr. μέτοικος, a resident alien; μετα-λίσσω, to change one's abode.*] One living with others in their dwelling or city. *Mitford.*

† **ME-TIC'Ū-LOŪS**, *a.* [*L. meticulous; metus, fear.*] Fearful; timid. *Coles.*

† **ME-TIC'Ū-LOŪS-LY**, *ad.* Timidly. *Browne.*

MĒ'TIS, *n.* [*Gr. Μῆτις, Metis, the first wife of Jupiter.*] (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Graham in 1848. *Lovering.*

MĒT'LA, *n.* (*Bot.*) An American plant. *Tate.*

MĒT'Q-ŌHE, *n.* [*Gr. μετὰ, after.*] (*Arch.*) The interval between two dentils in the Ionic entablature. *Weale.*

MĒT'Q-LĒ'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid on oleic acid. *Fremy.*

ME-TŌN'IC, *a.* Noting a cycle of 19 years, or, more accurately, 6940 days, at the end of which time the new moons fall on the same days of the year; — so named from *Meton*, an Athenian. *Brande.*

MĒT'Q-NŪM'IC, } *a.* [*It. & Sp. metonimico.*]
MĒT'Q-NŪM'IC-AL, } Relating to metonymy;
put for something else. *Ash.*

MĒT'Q-NŪM'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By metonymy; not literally. *Bailey.*

ME-TŌN'Y-MY, or **MĒT'Q-NŪM-Y** [mē-tōn'ē-mē, *P. J. F. C. B. Rees, Ash, W. R.*; mē-tōn'ē-mē, *S. E. K. Sm. R. O. Nares*; mē-tōn'ē-mē or mē-tōn'ē-mē, *IV. Ju.*], *n.* [*Gr. μετωνομία; μετά, nothing change, and ὄνομα, a name; L. metonymia; It. & Sp. metonimia; Fr. métonymie.*] (*Rhet.*) A change of name; — a figure of speech by which the effect is put for the cause, or the cause for the effect, the container for the thing contained the sign for the thing signified, &c. Thus, by metonymy, *gray hairs* would signify *old age*.

One very common species of metonymy is, when the badge is put for the office. Thus we say, the *mitre* for the priesthood; the *crown* for royalty; for military occupation we say the *sword*; and for the literary professions, those especially of theology, law, and physic, the common expression is the *gown*. *Campbell.*

"Authorities for the two different ways of accenting this word are so nearly balanced, that it is hard to say which preponderates. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey are for the first [mē-tōn'ē-mē], and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Mr. Scott, Mr. Barclay, Entick, and Gibbons, the author of the *Rhetoric*, for the last. In this case, the ear and analogy ought to decide. I have no doubt but the accent on the first syllable was the ancient mode of pronouncing this word, as we find it so accented in almost all the systems of rhetoric published several years ago for the use of schools; and as these words from the Greek were generally pronounced in the Latin manner, that is, the accent on the antepenultimate in *metonymia*, and not on the penultimate, as in *μετωνομία*, the secondary accent naturally fell on the first syllable, which is naturally become the principal of the English *metonymy*. But that the ear is pleased with the antepenultimate accent cannot be doubted; and that this word has as great a right to that accent as *lipathymy, homonymy, synonymy*, &c., is unquestionable. Besides, the enclitic accent, as this may be called, is so agreeable to the ear, that without evident reasons to the contrary, it ought always to be preferred." *Walker.*

MĒT'Q-PĒ, *n.* [*Gr. μετόρη; μετά, near, and ὥρη, the hole in a frieze between the beam-ends.*] (*Arch.*) A square space or panel between triglyphs in the frieze of the Doric order, often ornamented with sculpture. *Warton.*

MĒT-Q-PQ-SCŌP'IC-AL, *a.* [*Fr. météoposcopie.*] Relating to metoposcopy. *W. Scott.*

MĒT-Q-PŌS'CO-PIST, *n.* One versed in metoposcopy; a physiognomist. *Phil. Let. 1751.*

MĒT-Q-PŌS'CO-PY, *n.* [*Gr. μέτωπον, the forehead, and σκοπέω, to view; It. & Sp. metoposcopia; Fr. météopscopie.*] The art of divination by inspecting the forehead or the face; the study of physiognomy. *Burton.*

MĒ'TRE (mē'ter), *n.* 1. [*Gr. μέτρον; L. metrum; It. & Sp. metro; Fr. mètre.*] The measured arrangement of words in verse; measure as applied to verse; verse.

Rhyme being no necessary adjunct or ornament of poem or good verse, in the composition or invention of a barbarous; it is a mere accident and lame metre. *Milton.*

2. [*Fr.*] The unity of the French measure of length, equal to 39.37 English inches. *Brande.*

MĒT'RI-CAL, *a.* [*Gr. μέτρικος; μέτρον, measure; L. metricus; It. & Sp. metrico; Fr. métrique.*] Pertaining to metre or numbers; having metre or rhythm; measured; consisting of verse. "A metrical translation." *Warton.*

MĒT'RI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a metrical manner.

† **ME-TRĪ'CIAN**, *n.* A versifier; a poet. *Hall.*

MĒT'RI-FĪ-ER, *n.* A metrist; a versifier. *Southey.*

MĒT'RI-FY, *v. n.* [*L. metrum, metre, and facio, to make.*] To write verses. *Skelton.*

MĒ'TRIST, *n.* A versifier; a poet. [*n.*] *Bale.*

MĒT'RO-CHRŌME, *n.* [*Gr. μέτρον, a measure, and χρῶμα, color.*] An instrument for measuring colors. *Field.*

MĒT'RO-GRĀPH, *n.* [*Gr. μέτρον, a measure, and γραφή, to write.*] An apparatus for indicating the speed of a railway-train, and the hour of arrival and departure at each station. *Simmonds.*

ME-TRŌL'Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr. μέτρον, a measure, and λόγος, a discourse; It. metrologia; Fr. métrologie.*] A treatise on, or exposition of, weights and measures. *Kelly.*

MĒT-RO-MĀ'NI-A, *n.* [*Gr. μέτρον, a measure, and μανία, madness.*] An inordinate desire for writing measures or verses. *Craig.*

MĒT'RO-NŌME, *n.* [*Gr. μέτρον, a measure, and νόμος, a law; It. metronomo; Fr. métronome.*] (*Mus.*) An instrument used for measuring the quickness or slowness of musical compositions.

It is contrived on the principle of a clock, having a short pendulum, capable of adjustment by moving the bob up or down upon the rod, which is marked with the characters that indicate musical time. *P. Cye.*

ME-TRŌN'Q-MY, *n.* The art of measuring time by means of an instrument. *Buchanan.*

† **MĒT'RO-PŌLE**, *n.* A metropolis. *Hammond.*

ME-TRŌP'Q-LIS, *n.* [*Gr. μητρόπολις; μή-τηρ, mother, and πόλις, a city; i. e. originally, the mother city in relation to colonies, as of Athens to her Ionian colonies; L. metropolis; It. & Sp. metropoli; Fr. métropole.*] The mother city; the chief or principal city of a country or a state.

Pavia, that was once the metropolis of a kingdom. *Addison.*

MĒT-RO-PŌL'I-TAN [mē-tro-pŌl'ē-tan, *J. F. Ja. R. C. W. R. W. B.*; mē-tro-pŌl'ē-tan, *S. P. K. Sm.*], *n.* A bishop or archbishop who presides over the other bishops of a province; an archbishop.

The precedence in each province was assigned to the bishop of the metropolis, who was called the first bishop, the metropolitān. *Harrow.*

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, England, are both metropolitāns. *Hook.*

MĒT-RO-PŌL'I-TAN, *a.* [*It. & Sp. metropolitano; Fr. métropolitain.*] Belonging to a metropolis, or to an archbishopric. *Rakigh.*

† **ME-TRŌP'Q-LITE**, *n.* 1. A metropolitān. *Barnie.*

2. A resident in a metropolis. *Hooker.*

† **MĒT-RO-PŌL'I-TIC**, } *a.* Chief; archbishop.

MĒT-RO-PŌL'I-TIC-AL, } copal. *Selden.*

MĒT-RO-SI-DE'RŌS, *n.* [*Gr. μέτρα, the pith of trees, and σιδερός, iron.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants with very hard wood; iron-wood. *P. Cye.*

† **MĒTT**, *v. a. & n.* [*A. S. metan.*] To dream. *Chaucer.*

MÉT'TLE (mēt'tl), *n.* [Corrupted from *metal*.]

1. That of which any thing is made; substance; metal. — See **METAL**. *Shak.*

Every man living shall assuredly meet with an hour of temptation, a certain critical hour, which shall more especially try what *mettle* his heart is made of. *South.*

2. Temperament easily warmed or excited; ardor; spirit; sprightliness; courage.

He had given so frequent testimony of signal courage, in several actions, that his *mettle* was never suspected. *Clarendon.*

MÉT'TLED (-tid), *a.* Ardent; fiery; brisk; gay; sprightly; spirited. "*Mettled steeds*." *Addison.*

MÉT'TLE-SÔME (mēt'tl-sūm), *a.* Ardent; fiery; lively; gay; brisk; sprightly; courageous.

Their force differs from true spirit as much as a vicious from a mettlesome horse. *Taiter.*

MÉT'TLE-SÔME-LY, *ad.* Ardently; briskly.

MÉT'TLE-SÔME-NËSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being mettlesome. *Bailey.*

MÉT'TWAND (-wōnd), *n.* See **METEWARD**. *Burke.*

MĒ'UM ĒT TŪ'UM. [*L.*] (*Law.*) Mine and thine; — used in law for the proper guides of right. *Whishaw.*

MEW (mā), *n.*; pl. **MEWS** (māz). [*A. S. mæw*; Dut. *meuw*; Ger. *meue*; Dan. *maage*. — Fr. *monette*.] (*Ornith.*) A sea-fowl of the genus *Larus*; a gull. *Eng. Cyc.*

MEW (mā), *n.* [*Fr. mue*, from Low *L. muta*, change.]

1. A cage for a bird. *Chaucer.*

2. A place of confinement; an enclosure.

"Chambers, closets, secret *meows*." *Farfaz.*

3. pl. Stables. — See **MEWS**. *Smart.*

MEW (mā), *v. a.* [*ĭ. MEWED*; pp. **MEWING**, **MEWED**.] To shut up; to confine; to enclose.

More pity that the eagle should be *mewed*.

While kites and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shak.*

MEW, *v. a.* [*Fr. muer*, from *L. muto*, *mutare*, to change; It. *mudare*.] To shed, as feathers; to moult.

He may spread his feathers for a time, but he will *mew* them soon after.

Methinks I see her as an eagle *mewing* her mighty youth,

and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam. *Milton.*

MEW, *v. n.* To put on a new appearance; to change.

The fowls about the field do sing; now every thing doth *mew*. *Twelfth.*

MEW, *v. n.* [*Ice. miaua*; Fr. *miuler*. — Ger. *mauen*; W. *mevian*. — See **MEWL**.] To cry as a cat. "The cat will *mew*." *Shak.*

MEW'ING, *n.* 1. The act of moulting. *Walton.*

2. The cry of a cat.

MEWL (māl), *v. n.* [*It. mioglare*; Sp. *mauler*; Fr. *mauler*.] [*ĭ. MEWLED*; pp. **MEWLING**, **MEWLED**.] To cry, as an infant; to squall; to bawl.

The infant,

Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms. *Shak.*

MEWL'ER, *n.* One who squalls or mewls. *Cotgrave.*

MEWS (māz), *n. pl.* [*See Mew*.] Places for enclosing horses; stables.

On the north side of Charing Cross stand the

royal stables, called, from the original use of the

building on their site, the *Mews*; having been used

for keeping the king's falcons, at least from the time

of Richard II. *Pennant.*

MĒX'Ī-CĀN, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Mexico.

MĒX'Ī-CĀN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Mexico. *Tudor.*

† **MĒYNT**, *a.* Mingled. — See **MEIN**.

ME-ZĒ'RE-ON, *n.* [*It. mazzeon*; Sp. *macreón*; Fr. *mézérion*.] (*Bot.*) A deciduous shrub with pink flowers; *Daphne mezereum*. *Loudon.*

MĒZ'Ū-ZŌTH, *n.* A name given to pieces of parchment which were anciently fixed on the door-posts of houses. *Weale.*

MĒZ'ZA-NĪNE, *n.* [*It. mezzanino*; mezzo, half, middle; Fr. *mezzanine*.] (*Arch.*)

1. A story of small height introduced between two higher ones. *Brande.*

2. A low window, less in height than in breadth. *Buchanan.*

MEZZA VOCE (mēd'zā vō'chā). [*It.*] (*Mus.*) With a moderate strength of tone. *Moore.*

MEZZO (mēd'zō or mēt'zō), *n.* [*It.*] Middle; mean.

Many a little makes a mickle. *Camden.*

MĒZ'ZŌ-RI-LĪĒ'VŌ (mēd'zō-rē-lē'vō or mēt'zō-rē-lē'vō), *n.* [*It.*] Middle relief, or demi-relief, between bass-relief and high-relief. *Maunder.*

MĒZ'ZŌ-SŌ-PRĀ'NŌ (mēd'zō-), *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) The middle species of the female voice. *Moore.*

MĒZ'ZŌ-TĪNT (mēd'zō-tīnt), *n.* Mezzotinto.

Mezzotint is the Anglicized form, and is used by some respectable authorities. *Gent. Mag.*

MĒZ'ZŌ-TĪNT'ER, *n.* One who practises mezzotinto. *Walpole.*

MĒZ-ZŌ-TĪN'TŌ (mēd-zō-tīn'tō or mēt-zō-tīn'tō) [*mēt-zō-tīn'tō*, S. W. P. J. F.; mēt-zō-tīn'tō, Ja. Sm. C.; mēz-zō-tīn'tō, E. K. W. B.], *n.* [*It.*, half-tinted; mezzo, middle, and tinto, tint.] A kind of engraving on copper, resembling, in its effects, the old style of drawings in Indian ink.

It consists in scratching, by means of a tool called a *cradle*, the whole surface of the plate uniformly, so that an impression taken from it in that state would be entirely black, then tracing the drawing, and scraping and burnishing up the strongest lights, until the desired effect is produced. *Fairholt.*

MĒZ-ZŌ-TĪN'TŌ, *v. a.* To engrave or represent in mezzotinto. [*R.*] *Gent. Mag.*

MĒZ'ZŌ-TĪNT-PAINT'ER, *n.* One who paints in mezzotinto. *Gent. Mag.*

MĒZ-ZŌ-TĪN'TŌ, *v. a.* To engrave or represent in mezzotinto. [*R.*] *Gent. Mag.*

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MĪ'CŌ, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of small monkey having the face and ears of a bright vermillion color, the body covered with long, silvery-white hair, and the tail of a dark-chestnut color; *Simia argentata* of Linnæus. *Eng. Cyc.*

MĪ'CRŌ-CŌAT, *n.* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, and *Eng. coat*.] A little coat. *Swift.*

MĪ'CRŌ-CŌSM [mī'krō-kōzm, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wr.; mīk'ro-kōzm, Ash], *n.* [*Gr. μικρόκοσμος*; μικρός, little, and κόσμος, the world; L. *microcosmus*; It. & Sp. *microcosmo*; Fr. *microcosme*.] The little world; man considered as an epitome of the macrocosm, or great world.

Philosophers say that man is a *microcosm*, or little world, resembling in miniature every part of the great. *Swift.*

MĪ'CRŌ-CŌS'MIC, *a.* Pertaining to the *microcosm*, the *microcosm*, and γρόφω, to describe.] The description of man as a little world. *Earle*, 1628.

MĪ'CRŌ-CŌS'MI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the *microcosm*, the *microcosm*, and γρόφω, to describe.] The description of man as a little world. *Earle*, 1628.

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MĪ'CRŌ-CŌS'MI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the *microcosm*, the *microcosm</*

Solar microscope, a microscope by which the solar rays produce on a screen a magnified image of the object.—See SOLAR. *Brande.*

MĪ-CRQ-SCŌPE, *v. a.* To examine with a microscope. *Month. Rev.*

† **MĪ-CRQ-SCŌP'IAL**, *a.* Microscopic. *Berkeley.*

MĪ-CRQ-SCŌP'IC, *a.* [It. & Sp. *microscopico*; Fr. *microscopique*.]

1. Relating to, or resembling, a microscope.
2. Made with, or aided by, a microscope. "*Microscopical observations*." *Arbutnot.*
3. Very small or minute; as, "*Microscopic animals*."

MĪ-CRQ-SCŌP'IAL-ITY, *ad.* In a microscopic manner. *Qu. Rev.*

MĪ-CRQ-SCO-PĪST, *n.* One versed in microscopy.

MĪ-CRŌS-CQ-PY, *n.* The art by which small objects are made to appear large. *Maunder.*

MĪC-TU-RĪ'TION (*mĭk-tū-rĭsh'un*), *n.* [L. *mic-turio*, *micturitus*, to void urine.] The act, or morbid frequency, of voiding urine. *Dunglison.*

MĪD, *a.* [M. Goth. *midja*; A. S. *midd*.—See MIDDLE.] Middle; equally between two extremes;—used in composition; as, "*Mid-day*." *Pope.*

† **MĪD**, *n.* Middle; midst. "*Mid of night*." *Dryden.*

MĪ'DA, *n.* [Gr. *μῖδας*.] A worm or maggot from which is produced the bean-fly. *Chambers.*

† **MĪD'-ĀGE**, *n.* The middle age of life. *Shak.*

MĪD'-ĀIR, *n.* The middle of the sky. *Milton.*

MĪ'DAS, *n.* (*Zo'.* L.) A sub-genus of small South American monkeys; tamarin. *Eng. Cyc.*

MĪ'DAS'S-ĒAR, *n.* [*Midas*, in Greek mythology, whose ears were turned to ass's ears by Apollo.] (*Conch.*) A phytophagous mollusk, whose organs of respiration are formed for breathing air, with a shell somewhat oval or ovate-oblong; *Auricula Midæ.* *Eng. Cyc.*

MĪD'-CHĀN-NĒL, *n.* The middle of a channel.

MĪD'-CŌURSE (*mĭd'kōrs*), *n.* Middle of the way. "Ere day's *mid-course*." *Milton.*

MĪD'-DĀY (*mĭd'dā*), *a.* Meridional; being at noon. "The *mid-day sun*." *Sidney.*

MĪD'-DĀY (*mĭd'dā*), *n.* [A. S. *middæg*.] Noon; noontide; the meridian. *Doane.*

MĪD'DEN (*mĭd'dn*), *n.* [A. S. *mid-ding*.] A dunghill. [North of Eng.] *Brockett.*

MĪD'DEN-CRŌW, *n.* A name given, in some parts of England, to the common crow. *Booth.*

† **MĪD'DĒST**, *a.*; *superl.* of *mid*. Middlemost. "Amongst the *middest crowd*." *Spenser.*

MĪD'DING, *n.* A dunghill.—See MIDDEN. *Phillips.*

MĪD'DLE (*mĭd'dl*), *a.* [M. Goth. *midja*; A. S. *mid*, *midle*, or *middle*; Dut. *midde*; Ger. *mitten*; Dan. & Sw. *midton*; Icel. *midr*.—Gr. *μέσος*; L. *medius*; It. *mezzo*; Sp. *medio*; Port. *mayo*; Fr. *midi*.]

1. Equally distant from the two extremes; mean; medial. "*Middle parts*." *Milton.*

I like people of *middle* understanding and *middle* rank. *Swift.*

2. Intermediate; intervening.

Will, seeking good, finds many *middle* ends. *Davies.*

Middle ages, a period comprising about seven hundred or a thousand years, from the 5th or the 8th century to the 15th century of the Christian era.—*Middle finger*, the longest finger.—*Middle latitude*, (*Naut.*) the half sum of the two latitudes when both are of the same name, or the half difference of the latitudes when both are not of the same name.—*Middle latitude sailing*, the method of computing cases in sailing by means of the middle latitude; a combination of plane and parallel sailing, the difference of longitude being reckoned upon the middle parallel between the latitude sailed from and the latitude arrived at. *Davies.* *Mar. Dict.*—*Middle passage*, or *mid-passage*, the passage of a slave-ship from Africa across the Atlantic Ocean.—*Middle rail*, (*Arch.*) the rail of a door level with the hand, on which the lock is usually fixed.—*Middle term*, (*Logic*), that term of a syllogism with which the two extremes of the conclusion are separately compared. *Brande.*

MĪD DLE (*mĭd'dl*), *n.* The part or the place equal-

ly distant from the extremities or from the verge; the midst; the centre.

The dead waste and *middle* of the night. *Shak.*

Syn.—The *middle* of a street is half-way between the houses or the fences on opposite sides; the middle of January is half-way between the beginning and end of the month. The *midst* of a forest is a point equally distant from all parts of the outside. The centre of a circle, the point equally distant from all parts of the circumference. The *middle* of a line; the *midst* of trouble; the *centre* of the earth.

MĪD'DLE-ĀGE, *a.* Belonging to the middle ages; mediæval. *Halliwell.*

MĪD'DLE-ĀGE, *n.* Middle part of life. *Addison.*

MĪD'DLE-ĀGED (*mĭd'dl-ājd*), *a.* Of the middle period of life; placed about the middle of life. "A *middle-aged man*." *Swift.*

MĪD'DLE-DECK, *n.* (*Naut.*) The middle deck in a vessel with three decks. *Wright.*

MĪD'DLE-EARTH, *n.* The earth, as considered between heaven and hell. *Shak.*

MĪD'DLE-GRŌUND, *n.* (*Paint.*) The central portion of a picture. *Fairholt.*

MĪD'DLE-MĀN, *n.* 1. A man who has the disposal or sale of goods, or the renting of lands as agent between two parties, the buyer and seller, or the landlord and tenant. *McCulloch.*
2. One in the middle rank; a commoner. "The great parliamentary *middle-man*." *Disraeli.*
3. (*Mil.*) One who stands in the middle of the file. *Crabb.*

MĪD'DLE-MŌST, *a. superl.* Being in the middle.

MĪD'DLE-PŌST, *n.* (*Arch.*) The king-post.

† **MĪD'DLER**, *n.* A mediator. *Bible*, 1551.

MĪD'DLE-SIZED (-sized), *a.* Being of middle or average size. *Havokins.*

MĪD'DLE-TINT, *n.* (*Paint.*) A mixed tint in which bright colors never predominate. *Fairholt.*

MĪD'DLE-VŌICE, *n.* (*Greek Gram.*) The voice or category which includes verbs that express an action terminating in the agent, or the verbs which are called, in some languages, *reflective*.

† **MĪD'DLE-WĪTT'ED**, *a.* Of moderate abilities. "The *middle-witted people*." *Walton.*

MĪD'DLING, *a.* Of middle rank, degree, or quality; of moderate size, extent, or capacity; passable; mediocre; average; moderate; ordinary. Longinus preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs to the *midling* or indifferent one which makes few faults, but seldom rises to any excellence. *Dryden.*

MĪD'DING-LY, *ad.* Passably; indifferently.

MĪD'DLINGS, *n. pl.* The name applied by millers to the finest kind of bran. *Sinmonds.*

MĪD'-ĒARTH, *n.* The middle of the earth.

MĪD'-ĒARTH, *a.* Inland. *Fairfax.*

MĪD'-GĀL-LĒY, *n.* The middle of a ship. *West.*

MĪDGE (*mĭj*), *n.* [A. S. *micge*, *myge*; Dut. *mug*; Ger. *mücke*; Dan. *mug*; Sw. *mygga*.] A gnat. Where the *midge* dares not venture. *Perry's Rel.*

MĪDGE'ET, *n.* The sand-fly. [Canada.] *Ogilvie.*

MĪD'-HEAV-EN (*mĭd'hēv-vn*), *n.* 1. The middle of heaven or of the sky. *Milton.*

2. The point of the ecliptic which is at the meridian at any time. *Crabb.*

MĪD'-HŌUR (*mĭd'hōur*), *n.* The middle part of the day. *Milton.*

MĪD'LAND, *a.* 1. Remote from the coast or sea; interior. "*Midland towns*." *Jonell.*

2. Surrounded by land; mediterranean. "The *midland sea*." *Dryden.*

MĪD'LEG, *n.* The middle of the leg. *Bacon.*

MĪD'LENT, *n.* The middle of lent. *Wheatley.*

MĪD'LENT-ING, *a.* Visiting at midlent. *Wheatley.*

MĪD'MŌST, *a.*; *superl.* of *mid*. Middlemost.

MĪD'NĪGHT (*mĭd'nĭt*), *n.* Twelve o'clock at night; the middle or depth of night. *Milton.*

MĪD'NĪGHT (*mĭd'nĭt*), *a.* Being in the middle of the night. "*Midnight studies*." *Bacon.*

MĪD'NŌON, *n.* The middle of the day. *Milton.*

MĪD'RĪB, *n.* (*Bot.*) The middle or main rib of a leaf. *Gray.*

MĪD'RĪFF, *n.* [A. S. *midrif*; *mid*, middle, and *hrif*, the bowels.] (*Anat.*) The diaphragm.—See DIAPHRAGM. *Dunglison.*

MĪD'-RŌŌF, *n.* A central arch. *Savage.*

MĪD'-SĒA, *n.* The middle of the sea. *Dryden.*

MĪD'SHĪP, *a.* Belonging to the middle of the ship. *Smurt.*

MĪD'SHĪP-BĒAM, *n.* (*Ship-building*.) The beam on which the extreme breadth of a vessel is formed. *Mar. Dict.*

MĪD'SHĪP-BĒND, *n.* (*Ship-building*.) The broadest frame in a vessel. *Mar. Dict.*

MĪD'SHĪP-MAN, *n.*; *pl.* **MĪD'SHĪP-MĒN**. (*Naut.*) A kind of naval cadet on board a vessel of war, appointed as a junior officer from the first class of volunteers. *Mar. Dict.*

A *passed midshipman* is one who has passed an examination in seamanship, &c.

MĪD'SHĪPS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The timbers at the broadest part of the vessel. *Dana.*

MĪD'SHĪPS, *ad.* (*Naut.*) In the middle of the ship, either with reference to length or breadth; amidships. *Wilkes.*

MĪD'SKŶ, *n.* The middle of the sky. *Milton.*

MĪDST, *n.* The middle; the central part. In the *midst* an altar as a landmark stood. *Milton.*

—The phrases *our midst*, *their midst*, &c., are of recent introduction, and they have been used by some respectable writers. "A new element has been introduced into *their midst*." *Ec. Rev.*

So in *their midst* his form was seen. *J. Montgomery.*

MĪDST, *a.* Midmost; being in the middle. Hum first, hum last, hum *midst*, and without end. *Milton.*

MĪDST, *prep.* Poetically used for *amidst*. From *midst* the golden cloud. *Milton.*

MĪD'-STRĒAM, *n.* The middle of a stream. *Dryden.*

MĪD'SŪM-MĒR, *n.* The middle of summer; the summer solstice, June 21st or 22d. *Gay.*

Midsummer day, June 24th, the festival of St. John the Baptist.

MĪD'TIME, *n.* The middle point of time. *Drayton.*

MĪD'WĀLD, *n.* A bird that eats bees. *Ash.*

† **MĪD'WARD**, *a.* [A. S. *midde-weard*.] Being in the middle. *Pronypt. Parv.*

MĪD'WĀY, *n.* The middle of the way or passage.

MĪD'WĀY, *a.* Being in the middle.

The crows and choughs that wing the *midway* air. *Shak.*

MĪD'WĀY, *ad.* In the middle of the passage.

MĪD'WIFE [*mĭd'wif*, S. W. P. J. F. *Ja. Sm. W'r.*; *mĭd'wif* or *mĭd'wif*, K.], *n.*; *pl.* **MĪD'WĪVES**. [According to *Junius* and *Skinner* from A. S. *med*, need or reward, and *wif*, a woman or wife;—*Versteegan*, *mede-wyff*, a woman of mede or merit, deserving recompense;—*Todd*, A. S. *mid*, with, and *wyff*, wife, i. e. the wife or woman attendant upon or with a woman in childbirth.]

A woman who assists women in childbirth; a woman who practises obstetrics. *Dunglison.*

The derivation of *midwife* is uncertain, and has been the subject of discussion; but when we find it spelt *mede-wyfe* and *mede-wyfe* in Wickliffe's Bible, this leaves hardly a doubt that it is the *wife* or woman who acts for a *med* or reward. *Trench.*

MĪD'WIFE, *v. a.* 1. To perform the office of a midwife; to assist in childbirth. *Brevint.*

2. To help into the world; to produce. An embryo ready to be *midwifed* into the world. *Geiden.*

MĪD'WIFE, *v. n.* To act as a midwife. *Warburton.*

MĪD'WIFE-RY [*mĭd'wif-rē*, S. W. P. J. F. *Ja.*; *mĭd'wif-rē*, K. *Sm. W'r.*; *mĭd'wif-rē*, W. B.], *n.*

1. The art of aiding and facilitating childbirth; obstetrics. *Dunglison.*

2. The business of a midwife. *Johnson.*

3. Cooperation in, or help to, production. So hasty fruits and too ambitious flowers, Scorning the *midwife* of ripening showers, In spite of frosts, spring from the unwhit' earth. *Stepney.*

MĪD'WIF-ISH, *a.* Relating to midwifery; obstetric. [R.] *Johnson.*

MID'WIN-TER, *n.* The middle of winter; the winter solstice, December 21st, 22d, or 23d.

† **MID'WIFE**, *v. a.* To midwife. *Bp. H. King.*
MID'WOOD (-wād), *a.* Being in the middle of a wood. *Thomson.*

MĪ'E-MITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A green magnesian carbonate of lime, from *Mieno*, in Tuscany. *Dana.*

MĪEN (mēn), *n.* [*Ger. miene*; *Dan. & Sw. mine*; *Gael. moina*. — *Fr. mine*.] Air; look; aspect; countenance; external appearance; manner.

What winning graces! what majestic men!
She moves a goddess, and she looks a queen. *Pope.*
Syn. — See **AIR**.

MĪFF, *n.* Slight resentment or offence; slight anger; pique. [*Colloquial.*] *Pegge.*

She is in a little sort of *miff* about a ballad. *Arbutnot.*

MĪFF, *v. a.* ["Perhaps from *Dut. maffelen*, to mutter." *Richardson.*] [*i.* **MĪFFED**; *pp.* **MĪFFING**, **MĪFFED**.] To offend slightly; to displease; to affront. [*Colloquial.*] *Jennings.*

MĪFFED (mĭf), *p. a.* Slightly offended, displeased.

MĪGHT (mīt), *i.* from *may*. [*A. S. mihte.*] Could; had power to do.

MĪGHT (mīt), *n.* [*M. Goth. mahts*; *A. S. miht*; *Dan. magt*; *Frs. & Ger. macht*; *Sw. & Icel. makt*.] Power; strength; force; ability.

Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.
Ecc. ix. 10.
With might and main, with might or utmost strength.

MĪGHT'FUL, *a.* Mighty; powerful. *Chaucer.*

MĪGHT'LY (mī'tē-ly), *ad.* [*A. S. mihtlice.*]

1. Powerfully; forcibly; efficaciously.
So mightily grew the word of God and prevailed. *Acts xix. 20.*

2. Vehemently; vigorously; violently.
Do as adversaries do in law: strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends. *Shak.*

3. In a great degree; very much.
I was mightily pleased with a story applicable to this piece of philosophy. *Spectator.*

"This is a sense scarcely to be admitted but in low language." *Johnson.*

MĪGHT'NESS (mī'tē-nēs), *n.* [*A. S. mihtignes.*]

1. Power; greatness; height of dignity.

How soon this mightiness meets misery. *Shak.*

2. A title of dignity; highness. [*R.*]
Will't please your mightiness to wash your hands? *Shak.*

† **MĪGHT'LESS**, *a.* Weak; powerless. *Brunne.*

MĪGHTY (mī'tē), *a.* [*A. S. mihtig*; *miht*, *might*.]

1. Having might or force; strong; valiant; valorous; courageous; powerful; potent.

He is wise in heart and mighty in strength. *Job ix. 4.*
He from him will raise
A mighty nation. *Milton.*

2. Very great; vast; enormous; huge.
Giants of mighty bone and bold emprise. *Milton.*

3. Expressing or implying power. "Mighty works." *Math. xi. 21.*

4. Impetuous; violent; vehement; tempestuous. "Mighty thunderings and hail." *Ex. ix. 23.*

5. Of superior eminence; excellent; high.
Lydiat excelled the mighty Scalliger and Selden. *Echard.*

6. Important; momentous.
I'll sing of heroes and of kings;
In mighty numbers mighty things. *Cowley.*

Syn. — See **POWERFUL**.

MĪGHTY (mī'tē), *ad.* In a great degree; very. [*Colloquial.*] "Mighty good sort of people." *Wilberforce.*

MĪGN'IARD (-yard), *a.* [*Fr. mignard*.] Soft; dainty; pretty; — written also *miniard*. *B. Jonson.*

† **MĪGN'ON**, *v. a.* [*Fr. mignon*, a favorite.] To flatter. *Daniel.*

MĪGN-Q-NĒTTE' (mīn-yō-nēt'), *n.* [*Fr. mignonnette*, dim. of *mignon*, a darling.] (*Bot.*) A plant and flower prized for its sweet scent; *Roseda odorata*. *Loudon.*

MĪ'GRANT, *a.* Migratory. [*R.*] *Pennant.*

MĪ'GRANT, *n.* One who migrates. [*R.*] *Spectator.*

MĪ'GRATE, *v. n.* [*L. migro*, *migratus*; *It. migrare*; *Sp. emigrar*; *Fr. migrer*.] [*i.* **MĪGRATED**; *pp.* **MĪGRATING**, **MĪGRATED**.] To pass to a

place of residence in another country or district; to change residence.

The Tuscans were a branch of the Pelasgi that migrated into Europe. *Langhorne.*

MĪ'GRATION, *n.* [*L. migratio*; *It. migrazione*; *Sp. emigracion*; *Fr. migration*.]

1. The act of migrating; change of residence.
The migration of birds. . . I know not how to give an account of it, it is so strange and admirable. *Ray.*

2. Change of place; removal; movement.
Migrations of the centre of gravity. *Woodward.*

MĪ'GRA-TO-RY, *a.* Disposed to remove from one place to another; nomadic; wandering.

This purpose is sometimes carried out by a sort of migratory instinct. *Burke.*

MĪL-AN-ĒSE, *n. sing. & pl.* (*Geog.*) A native or natives of Milan. *P. Cyc.*

MĪLCH, *a.* [*A. S. melc*. — See **MILK**.]

1. Giving milk. "Milk cows." *Mortimer.*
2. + Soft; tender; merciful. *Huloet.*

The instant burst of pleasure that she made
Went to the heart of heaven. *Shak.*

MĪLD, *a.* [*A. S. Dut., Frs., Ger., Dan., & Sw. mild*; *Icel. mildr*.]

1. Kind; tender; indulgent; clement; gentle; compassionate; not severe; not cruel; pacific.

To adore him as a mild and merciful being. *Rogers.*

2. Indicating a gentle, tender, compassionate, or calm spirit; as, "A mild look."

3. Not violent; pleasant; soft; agreeable.
The folding eagle diffused a heavy light
A downy mist of peace and quietude. *Addison.*

4. Not acid; not corrosive; not sharp; assuasive; mollifying; lenitive. *Arbutnot.*

Syn. — See **GENTLE**, **PACIFIC**.

MĪL'DĒW (mīl'dā), *n.* [*A. S. mildeaw*; *Ger. mehltau*.] — Derived by *Sommer* and *Lye* from *L. mel*, honey, and *Eng. dew*.] A disease in plants; a rusty or mouldy appearance, which causes blight, decay, or death of plants; sometimes called *rust* and *blight*. It is produced by innumerable minute fungi. *Brande.*

MĪL'DĒW (mīl'dā), *v. a.* [*i.* **MILDEWED**; *pp.* **MILDEWING**, **MILDEWED**.] To taint with mildew; to blight; to corrupt; to spoil. "He mildews the white wheat." *Shak.*

MĪL'DĒWED (mīl'dād), *p. a.* Injured by mildew. "Like a mildewed ear." *Shak.*

MĪLD'LY, *ad.* In a mild manner; tenderly; gently.

MĪLD'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being mild; gentleness; tenderness; clemency.

Far from the mildness of a Christian spirit. *Fryth.*

2. Pleasantness; softness; temperateness; as, "The mildness of the weather."

Syn. — *Mildness and gentleness* are opposed to harshness; *clemency and lenity* to severity; *mercy* to cruelty. *Mildness of manner*; *gentleness of disposition*; *clemency or lenity to offenders*; *mercy to the suffering or the guilty*; *tenderness to children or to the distressed*. — See **CLEMENCY**, **INDULGENCE**.

MĪLD'-SPĪR'IT-ĒD, *a.* Mild-tempered. *Wright.*

MĪLD'-TĒM-PĒRED (-pērd), *a.* Of a mild temper; mild-spirited. *Fox.*

MĪLE, *n.* [*L. mille passuum*, a thousand paces; *It. miglio*; *Sp. milla*; *Fr. mille*. — *A. S. mil*; *Dut. mijl*; *Ger. meile*; *Dan. mil*; *Sw. mil*; *Icel. mila*; *Gael. mile*, or *mil*.] A measure of distance, being the usual measure of roads.

An English statute mile is 8 furlongs, or 320 rods, or 1760 yards. The ancient Roman mile (*mille passuum*) was 1000 paces, or 1600 yards. The modern Roman mile is 1628 yards. The German short mile is 6859 yards. The English geographical mile is 1-60th of a degree of latitude, or about 2025 yards. *Brande.*

MĪLE'AGE, *n.* Fees paid for travel by the mile. *Gent. Mag.*

In the United States, it is applied to an allowance to members of Congress for their expenses in travelling to and from Washington. *Constructive mileage* is the same allowance for the journey when an extraordinary session of Congress is called, whether the members have actually gone to their homes or not, after the regular session.

MĪLE'-PŌST, *n.* A post set up to mark the miles.

MĪ-LĒ'SIAN, *n.* A descendant (according to Irish legendary history) of Milesius, a king of Spain,

whose two sons conquered Ireland, and established a new nobility 1300 years B. C. *Smart.*

MĪLE'-STŌNE, *n.* A stone or post set to mark the miles. *Johnson.*

MĪL'FŌIL, *n.* [*L. millefolium*; *mille*, a thousand, and *folium*, a leaf; *Fr. mille-feuille*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen, herbaceous plants of many species; *Achillea*; — particularly *Achillea millefolium*. *Loudon. Gray.*

MĪL'-Ā-RĪ-A, *n.* [*L. milium*, millet.] (*Med.*) A disease attended by an eruption resembling millet-seed; miliary fever. *Brande.*

MĪL'IA-RY (mīl'yā-re), *a.* [*L. milium*, millet; *It. miliare*; *Sp. miliar*; *Fr. miliare*.] Small; granulated; resembling a millet-seed. *Cheyne.*

Miliary fever, (*Med.*) a disease attended by an eruption resembling millet-seed; miliary. *Dunglison.*

† **MĪ-LĪCE'** (mē-lēs'), *n.* [*Fr.*] Militia. *Temple.*

MĪL'I-Q-LA, *n.* [*L. milium*, millet-seed.] (*Pal.*) An extinct genus of *Foraminifera*. *Brande.*

MĪL'I-Q-LĪTE, *n.* [*L. milium*, millet-seed, and *Gr. lithos*, a stone.] The shell of *Foraminifera* of the genus *milula*. *Smart.*

MĪL'I-Q-LĪT'IC, *a.* Relating to, or containing, miliolites. *Smart.*

† **MĪL'I-TAN-CY**, *n.* Warfare. *W. Mountagu.*

MĪL'I-TANT, *a.* [*L. milito*, *militans*, to be a soldier; *miles*, a soldier; *It. & Sp. militante*; *Fr. militant*.] Prosecuting the business of a soldier; engaged in warfare; fighting, contending.

Against foul fiends they aid us militant. *Spenser.*
The church militant, the church on earth engaged in warfare with hell and the world, distinct from the church triumphant in heaven. *Hooker.*

MĪL'I-TANT-LY, *ad.* In a militant or warlike manner. *Bp. Hall.*

† **MĪL'I-TAR**, *a.* [*L. militaris*.] Military. *Bacon.*

MĪL'I-TA-RĪ-LY, *ad.* In a military or soldierly manner. *Trial of Regicides*, 1660.

† **MĪL'I-TA-RĪST**, *n.* A military man. *Shak.*

MĪL'I-TA-RY, *a.* [*L. militaris*; *miles*, *militis*, a soldier; *It. militare*; *Sp. militar*; *Fr. militaire*.]

1. Belonging to the army; professing arms; soldierly. "Any military man." *Shak.*

2. Relating to arms or war; pertaining to a soldier; warlike; martial.

In coats of mail and military pride. *Milton.*

Syn. — See **MARTIAL**.

MĪL'I-TA-RY, *n. pl.* The soldiery; the body of soldiers or of military men; the army. *Todd.*

MĪL'I-TATE, *v. n.* [*L. milito*, *militatus*; *It. militare*; *Sp. militar*; *Fr. militer*.] [*i.* **MILITATED**; *pp.* **MILITATING**, **MILITATED**.] To war or contend; to be opposed; to operate against.

This consideration would militate against his hypothesis. *Blackstone.*

MĪ-LĪ'TIA (mē-līsh'yā), *n.* [*L.* from *miles*, *militis*, a soldier; *It. militia*; *Sp. milicia*; *Fr. milice*.] A body of citizens regularly enrolled and trained to military exercises, but not permanently organized in time of peace, or, in general, liable to serve out of the country in time of war; the enrolled soldiers of a nation as distinct from a standing army; the trainbands.

The militia of England and Scotland now consists of a certain number of men in every county, drawn by lot to serve for five years. *Brande.*

MĪ-LĪ'TIA-MĀN (mē-līsh'yā-mān), *n.; pl. MILITAMEN.* One who serves in the militia; a private soldier. *Ash.*

MILK, *n.* [*A. S. meole*, *milo*; *Frs. meloc*; *Ger. milch*; *Dan. malk*, *milk*; *Sw. mjolk*; *Icel. miolk*.]

1. A fluid secreted by peculiar glands in the breasts or udders of mammiferous animals, and with which such animals feed their young.

2. Emulsion or juice of plants. *Bacon.*

Milk of lime, a mixture of quicklime and water, of the color and consistence of milk. — *Sugar of milk*, a substance obtained by evaporating the whey of milk, and purifying the product by crystallization. *Silliman.*

MĪLK, *v. a.* [*i.* **MILKED**; *pp.* **MILKING**, **MILKED**.]

1. To draw milk from the hand.
Thou wilt not find my shepherdesses idly piping on oaten reeds, but milking the kine. *Gay.*

2. To draw milk from by the mouth; to suck.
I have given suck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me. *Shak.*

† MILK'EN (milk'kn), *a.* Consisting of milk.
"The milken diet." *Temple.*

MILK'ER, *n.* 1. One who milks. *Dryden*
2. A cow that gives milk. *Brockett.*

MILK'-FĒ-VER, *n.* (*Med.*) Fever which precedes or accompanies the secretion of milk in women recently delivered. *Dunghson.*

MILK'HEDGE, *n.* (*Bot.*) An East-Indian plant, containing a milky juice. *Hamilton.*

MILK'I-NESS, *n.* Quality of being milky; resemblance to milk; softness; mildness.
Would I could share thy balmy, even temper,
And milkiness of blood. *Dryden.*

MILK'-LĪV-FRED, *a.* Cowardly. *Shak.*

MILK'MAID, *n.* A woman who milks; a milk-woman; a dairy-maid.
And the milkmaid singeth blithe,
And the mower whets his scythe. *Milton.*

MILK'MAN, *n.*; pl. MILKMEAN. A man who sells milk. *Johnson.*

MILK'MEAT, *n.* A mixture of milk and meat. *Hall.*

MILK'-PAIL, *n.* A pail or vessel for receiving milk. *Watts.*

MILK'-PĀN, *n.* A vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy. *Bacon.*

MILK'-PĀP, *n.* The teat of a woman. *Shak.*

MILK'-PĀRS-LEY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of umbelliferous plants; *Selinum*. *Loudon.*

MILK'-PŌR-RIDGE, *n.* Food made by boiling milk and water with meal or flour; milk-pottage. *Mason.*

MILK'-PŌT-TAGE, *n.* Food made of milk, water, and meal or flour; milk-porridge. *Locke.*

MILK'-PŪNCH, *n.* A drink made by mixing spirit with milk. *Simmonds.*

MILK'-SCŌRE, *n.* An account of milk supplied or received. *Addison.*

MILK'-SICK-NESS, *n.* A malignant disease of the western portion of the U. S., affecting cattle, and also persons who make use of the flesh or dairy products of infected cattle. *Farm. Ency.*

MILK'SOP, *n.* [*milk* and *sop*.] 1. A piece of bread sopped in milk.
2. A soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.
A milk-sop or a coward ape. *Chaucer.*

MILK'-THIS-TLE (-this'sl), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of thistle, the leaves of which are distinguished by the milky whiteness of their veins; *Carduus marianus*;—called also *lady's thistle*, and *St. Mary's thistle*. *Eng. Cyc.*

MILK'-THRUSH, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease consisting of roundish, pearl-colored vesicles, confined to the lips, mouth, and intestinal canal, and terminating in curd-like sloughs. *Dunghson.*

MILK'-TŌOTH, *n.*; pl. MILK-TEETH. 1. A small fore tooth which a foal cuts at about three months old, and casts before he is three years old.
2. One of the first teeth of a child. *Dunghson.*

MILK'-TRĒE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree that yields a milky fluid. *Brande.*

MILK'-TRĒ-FŌIL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Cytisus*. *Johnson.*

MILK'-VĒS-SĒL, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the canals or cavities formed between or among the cells, containing a milky juice. *Gray.*

MILK'-VĒTCH, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of ornamental, leguminous plants; *Astragalus*. *Loudon.*

MILK'-WĀLK (-wāk), *n.* The district served by a milkman. *Simmonds.*

MILK'-WĀRM, *a.* Warm as milk in its natural state. *Smollett.*

MILK'-WĒED, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genera *Asclepias*, or *Acerates*, abounding in a milky juice. *Gray.*

MILK'-WHĒTE, *a.* White as milk. *Sidney.*

MILK'-WOM-AN (milk'-wām-an), *n.*; pl. MILK-WOMEN. A woman who sells milk. *Arbuthnot.*

MILK'WORT (milk'wurt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of handsome flowering plants, containing a milky juice; *Polygala*. *Loudon.*

MILK'Y, *a.* 1. Made of, or containing, milk.
2. Having the qualities of, or resembling, milk.

Some plants . . . yield a milky juice. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Yielding or giving milk. "The milky mothers of the plains." *Roscommon.*

4. Soft; gentle; tender; timorous. *Shak.*

Has a softness upon a sweet and a soft heart,
It is not a soft heart, but a soft heart. *Shak.*

MILK'Y-WĀY (milk'e-wā), *n.* (*Astron.*) A broad and irregular zone that surrounds the heavens, of an indistinct whitish appearance, supposed to be the blended light of innumerable fixed stars; the galaxy. *Herschel.*

MILL, *n.* [*A. S. mylen*, or *mila*; *Dut. molen*; *Ger. mühle*; *Dan. mølle*; *Sw. mol*; *Icel. mylna*; *W. meln*;—*Gael. muileann*.—*Gr. mōlō*; *L. mola*; *molo*, to grind; *It. mulino*; *Sp. molino*; *Fr. moulin*.—See *MILL*, *v.*]

1. An engine for grinding corn or reducing any substance to fine particles; a machine or engine whose action depends chiefly on circular motion, used for various purposes; as, "A bark-mill, flour-mill, oil-mill," &c.

2. A building that contains a mill or similar machinery for various manufactures; as, "A cotton-mill, woollen-mill, saw-mill," &c.

MILL, *n.* [*L. mille*, a thousand; *millesimus*, thousandth.] One thousandth of a dollar, or one tenth of a cent. [*U. S.*]

MILL, *n.* A fight. [*Cant language*.] *Clarke.*

MILL, *v. a.* [*Gr. mallein*; *L. molere*; *Icel. & Sw. mala*; *Dan. male*; *Arm. malka*; *Goth. malan*; *Ger. malen* and *mulen*; *Heb. mul* and *mil*, dust;—all from the ancient word *mul* and *mil*, dust, still used by our brother Celts of Bretagne, in their dialect called the Armoric. *Armstrong's Gaelic Dictionary*.—*Gael. meil*; *W. melin*.] [*2. MILLED*; *pp. MILLING, MILLED*.]

1. To grind; to comminute. *Johnson.*

2. To stamp on the edge, as coin.

Wood's halfpence are not milled, and therefore more easily counterfeited. *Smyth.*

3. To prepare by means of a mill; to full, as cloth. *Wright.*

MILL, *v. a.* To beat with the fists. *Clarke.*

MILL, *v. n.* To travel or move under water, as a whale or fish. *Gilman.*

MILL'-BOARD, *n.* A stout kind of pasteboard.

MILL'-CŌG, *n.* The cog of a mill-wheel. *Mortimer.*

MILL'-CRŌFT, *n.* A small field or enclosure near a mill. *Simmonds.*

MILL'-DĀM, *n.* The mound by which a water-course is obstructed, and the water raised to a sufficient height or head to turn the wheel of a mill. *Mortimer.*

MILLED (mīld), *p. a.* Stamped on the edge. "Milled medals." *Addison.*

MIL-LE-NĀ'RĪ-AN, *a.* [*It. millenario*; *Sp. millenario*; *Fr. millénaire*.] Relating to the millennium or to millenarians. *Ec. Rev.*

MIL-LE-NĀ'RĪ-AN, *n.* One who expects or believes in the millennium. *Bullock.*

MIL-LE-NĀ'RĪ-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the millenarians.—See *MILLENARIUM*.

Millenarianism is a peculiar theory or doctrine relating to the dispensations of grace and glory, not of recent origin, but handed down from the first age of Christianity, and clearly traceable to a Jewish source. *Ec. Rev.*

† MIL-LE-NĀ-RĪSM, *n.* Millenarianism. *Bp. Hall.*

MIL-LE-NĀ-RY, *n.* 1. The space of a thousand years. *Pale.*

2. One who expects the millennium; a millenarian. *Hakevill.*

MIL-LE-NĀ-RY, *a.* [*L. millenarius*; *mille*, a thousand; *It. millenario*; *Sp. millenario*; *Fr. millénaire*.] Consisting of a thousand. *Arbuthnot.*

MIL-LĒN'-ĀN-ISM, *n.* Millenarianism. *Wood.*

MIL-LĒN'-Ā-RISM, *n.* Millenarianism. *Gent. Mag.*

† MIL-LE-NĪST, *n.* A millenarian. *Johnson.*

MIL-LĒN'-NĪ-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the millennium. "The millennial happiness." *Burnet.*

MIL-LĒN'-NĪ-AL-IST, *n.* One who believes in the millennium; a millenarian; a chiliast. *Wright.*

MIL-LĒN'-NĪ-ŪM, *n.* [*Low L.*, from *L. mille*, a thousand, and *annus*, a year.] A thousand years; particularly the reign of Christ with the saints upon earth for a thousand years, an idea supposed, by many, to be supported by Rev. xx. and other passages of Scripture. *Burnet.*

MIL-LE-PĒD, *n.*; pl. MIL-LE-PĒDS. [*L. millepeda*; *mille*, a thousand, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot; *It. millepiedi*; *Fr. mille-pieds*.] An insect having a great many feet, as the *Armadillo vulgaris*, the *Porcellio scaber*, the *Oriscus asellus*, or common wood-louse. *Brande.*

The older English dictionaries which contain this word, give it only in the plural, and the majority of them pronounce it in three syllables—*mille-pedes*. Of the lexicographers who give the singular form, *Smart*, *Craig*, and *Ogilvie* spell it thus, *mille-pede*; *Todd*, *Jameson*, *Knowles*, *Reid*, and *Webster* thus, *mille-ped*.

The following are the remarks of Walker on the pronunciation and orthography of *millepedes*:—

"The former pronunciation of this word [*mille-pedes*] is adopted by Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Entick; and the latter [*mille-pede*] by Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Buchanan, and Perry. That the latter is the more fashionable cannot be denied; but that the former is the more correct is evident from similar words which have been Anglicized, thus *bipedes* and *quadrupeds* have dropped their Latin final syllable; and why the word in question should retain it, cannot be conceived. Besides, though seldom used in the singular, there is no reason why it should not be so used; and then it must necessarily become *milleped*; *centipede*, properly *centiped*, is adopted, and, by forming *centipeds* in the plural, show us how we ought to form and pronounce the word in question; and if *antipodes* has not yet submitted to this analogy, it is because, like *cantharides*, *caryatides*, *manes*, &c., it is never used in the singular." *Walker*.—See *SOLIPED*.

MIL-LE-PŌRE, *n.* [*L. mille*, a thousand, and *porus*, a pore; *It. millepora*; *Sp. millepora*; *Fr. millepore*.] (*Zool.*) One of a genus of hydroid medusæ that build a coral branching stem in which are numerous pits or pores for the retreat of the heads. *Agassiz.*

MIL-LE-PŌ-RĪTE, *n.* (*Pal.*) A fossil millepore. *Kirby.*

MILL'ER, *n.* 1. One who tends a mill. *Shak.*

2. (*Ent.*) A winged insect or moth;—probably so named from the white, powdery substance with which its wings are covered, like that on the coat of one who tends a mill for grinding corn or wheat. *Ainsworth.*

MILL'ER-ITE, *n.* One of a religious sect, named from William Miller, the founder, who predicted that the end of the world was soon to take place. *Erans.*

MILL'ER'S-THUMB, *n.* (*Ich.*) A small fish found in brooks; river bull-head; *Cottus gobio*. *Eng. Cyc.*



Miller's-thumb (*Cottus gobio*).

MIL-LĒS'-I-MĀL, *a.* [*L. millesimus*; *mille*, a thousand; *It. millesimo*; *Sp. milésimo*.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts. "Millesimal fractions." *Watts.*

MIL-LET, *n.* [*L. milium*; *It. miglio*; *Fr. mil*, or *millet*.—*A. S. mil*, *milket*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tall grasses with succulent stems, native of the tropical parts of Asia; *Sorghum*. *Eng. Cyc.*

The species of millet have been referred to *Holcus*, sometimes to *Andropogon*. *Sorghum vulgare* is the largest of the small cereal grains, and may be considered the representative of the Indian corn of America, where it is usually called *Guisano corn*, and, in some works, the *great or Indian millet*. *Eng. Cyc.*

Millet-grass, a genus of grasses, of several species; *Milium*. *Louden.*

MIL-LE-GEAR-ING, *n.* A term denoting all kinds of wheel-work. *François.*

MIL-LE-HĀND, *n.* A workman employed in a mill. *P. Cyc.*

MIL-LE-HEAD, *n.* The head of water used to turn the wheel of a mill. *François.*

MILL'-HORSE, *n.* A horse that turns a mill.
MILL'-HOUSE, *n.* A house containing a mill. *Ash.*
MILL'LARD (mil'yard), *n.* [Fr.] A thousand millions. *Craig.*
MIL'LI-A-RY, *a.* [It. *miliare*; Fr. *milliaire*.] Relating to, or denoting, a mile. *Smart.*
MIL'LI-A-RY, *n.* A mile-stone. *Wright.*
MIL'LI-GRAMME, *n.* [Fr. *milli*, contraction of *millieme*, thousandth, and *gramme*, the unit of the measure of weight.] In the decimal system of France, the thousandth part of a gramme, or .0154 English grains.—See **GRAM**. *McCulloch.*
MIL'LI-LITRE (mil'le-lî-ter), *n.* [Fr. *millilitre*.] In French measure, a thousandth part of a litre, or .06103 of an English cubic inch. *McCulloch.*
MIL'LI-METRE (mil'le-mâ-ter), *n.* [Fr. *millimètre*.] In French measure, a thousandth part of a metre, or .03937 of an English inch. *McCulloch.*
MIL'LI-NER, *n.* [From *Milaner*, an inhabitant of *Milan*. *Johnson*, *Nares*.—"So called from *Milaner*, one from *Milan*; or *Malineer*, from *Maline*; or *millenarius*, because he deals in a thousand articles. It is perhaps *mistener*, from *mistlen* or *mestlin*, a medley or mixture." *Richardson*.] One who makes or sells head-dresses, hats, or bonnets for women.
He was perfumed like a milliner. *Shak.*
A milliner was originally a man, and, we may presume, from Milan, whence he imported female finery. *Nares.*
MIL'LI-NER-Y, *n.* 1. The work of a milliner.
 2. The goods made or sold by milliners. *Burke.*
MIL'LI-NER-Y, *a.* Relating to, or made by, a milliner. *Ash.*
MIL-LI-NET', *n.* A sort of coarse, stiff, thin muslin.
MILL'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who mills.
 2. The process of fulling cloth. *Wright.*
 3. The process of stamping coin on the edge.
 4. A beating; a drubbing. [Cant.] *Wright.*
MILL'ION (mil'yun), *n.* [It. *milione*, from L. *millie*, a thousand; Sp. *millon*; Fr. *million*.] 1. A thousand thousand, or ten hundred thousand,—represented by a unit with six ciphers annexed.
 2. Any very great indefinite number.
There are millions of truths that a man is not concerned to know. *Locke.*
MILL'ION-A-RY, *a.* Consisting of millions. *Smart.*
MILL'IONED (mil'yund), *a.* Multiplied by millions. "*Millioned accidents.*" *Shak.*
MILLIONAIRE (mil-yun-âr'), *n.* [Fr.] A person possessed of property of the value of one or more millions; a very rich person.
The barrier which divided the aristocrat from the millionaire. *Qu. Rev.*
MILL'IONTH (mil'yynth), *a.* The ten hundred thousandth.
MILL'-MOÛN-TAINS, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
MILL'-POND, *n.* A pond or head of water dammed up for a mill. *Smollett.*
MILL'-POND, *n.* A mill-pond. *Whishaw.*
MILL'-RACE, *n.* 1. The water flowing through a canal, or channel, in the dam of a mill-pond, to drive a wheel. *Smart.*
 2. The canal, or channel, in which the water of a mill-pond is conveyed to the wheel. *Clarke.*
MILL'REA, *n.* A Portuguese gold coin, of the value of a thousand reas, or about 3s. 6d. sterling. *Smart.*
The millreis of Portugal is valued in account at the U. S. custom-house at \$1.12; that of Azores, at 83 cts.; and that of Madeira, at \$1.11 *Bouvier.*
MILL'-SIX-PENCE, *n.* One of the first milled pieces of money used in England, and coined in 1561. *Douce.*
MILL-STONE, *n.* The stone of a mill which crushes the substance to be ground. *L'Estrange.*
MILL-STONE-GRIT, *n.* (*Geol.*) A group of strata of the carboniferous system, dividing the coal formation from the mountain limestone. *Eng Cyc.*

MILL'-TAIL, *n.* The current of water as it leaves the wheel of a water-mill. *Francis.*
MILL'-TOOTH, *n.* A grinder. *Smart.*
MILL'WARD, *n.* The keeper of a mill. *Clarke.*
MILL'WHEEL, *n.* A wheel used in a mill.
MILL'-WORK (-wûrk), *n.* The machinery of mills, or the art of constructing mills. *Ogilvie.*
MILL'WRIGHT (mil'writ), *n.* A person who constructs mills. *P. Cyc.*
MIL-LÖRD', *n.* Sometimes used for *my lord*. *Qu. Rev.*
MIL'SEY, *n.* A sieve for straining milk. [Local, Eng.] *Loudon.*
MILT, *n.* [A. S., Dut., & Dan. *milt*; Frs. *mitte*; Ger. *mitz*; Icel. *multi*.] 1. (*Anat.*) The spleen. *Dunglison.*
 2. The sperm of the male fish. *Walton.*
MILT, *v. a.* [*i.* MILTID; *pp.* MILTING, MILTED.] To impregnate the roe or spawn of. *Johnson.*
MILT'ER, *n.* A male fish;—distinguished from the female, which is called *spawner*. *Walton.*
MIL-TÖN'IC, *a.* Relating to Milton. *Webb.*
MILT'WORT (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Asplenium*; spleenwort. *Ainsworth.*
MIL'VINE, *n.* [*L. milvinus*, pertaining to the kite; *milvus*, a kite.] One of a class of raptorial birds, including the kite. *Brande.*
MIL-VI'NEE, *n. pl.* [*L. milvus*, a kite.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Accipitres* and family *Falconide*; kites. *Gray.*
MIL'VUS, *n.* [*L.*] 1. (*Ornith.*) A genus of raptorial birds of the family *Falconide*; the kite.
 2. (*Ich.*) A species of dragonet; *Callionymus lyra*. *Wright.*
MIME, *n.* [Gr. *μῖμος*; L. *minus*; It. & Sp. *mimo*; Fr. *mime*.] 1. One who mimics; one who amuses by gesticulations; a buffoon. *B. Jonson.*
 2. A ludicrous composition; a farce.
Scaliger defines a mime to be a poem imitating any action to stir up laughter. *Milton.*
MIME, *v. n.* To play the mime; to mimic. *Milton.*
MIM'ER, *n.* A buffoon; a mime. [R.] *Perry.*
MIM'ESIS, *n.* [Gr. *μῖμος*.] (*Rhet.*) 1. A figure of speech whereby the actions and words of others are represented; mimicry.
 2. A ludicrous imitation of errors in pronunciation; as, "*A werry good wessel*," for "*A very good vessel*." *G. Brown.*
MIM'ET'IC, *a.* [Gr. *μῖμητικός*; *μῖμος*, to imitate; *imitate*.] Prone to mimic or imitate; imitative. *Hurd.*
MIM'E-TINE, (*Min.*) Green lead ore; arseniate of lead. *Dana.*
MIM'IC, *a.* [Gr. *μῖμικός*; *μῖμος*, an imitator, *mimicus*; L. *mimicus*; It. & Sp. *mimico*; Fr. *mimique*.] Relating to mimicry or a mimic; imitative; mimetical.
In Reason's absence, mimic Fancy wakes. *Milton.*
MIM'IC, *v. a.* [*i.* MIMICKED; *pp.* MIMICKING, MIMICKED.] To imitate for sport; to ridicule by a burlesque imitation; to mock; to ape.
The walk, the words, the gesture, could supply, The habit mimic, and the mien belie. *Dryden.*
Both Swift and Voltaire have been successfully mimicked, but no man has yet been able to imitate Addison. *Macaulay.*
MIM'IC, *n.* 1. A sportive or ludicrous imitator; a buffoon.
Jugglers and dancers, antics, mummers, mimics. *Milton.*
 2. A mean or servile imitator; ape.
Cunning is only the mimic of discretion. *Addison.*
When full grown, it [vanity] is the worst of vices, and the occasional name of them all. It makes the whole man false. *Burke.*
MIM'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In mimical manner.
MIM'ICK-ING, *n.* The act of playing the part of a mimic; mimicry. *Ash.*
MIM'IC-RY, *n.* The act of mimicking; playful or burlesque imitation. *Spectator.*



Ictinea plumbea.

MI-MÖG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. *μῖμος*, a mime, and *γράφω*, to write; It. *mimografo*; Fr. *mimographe*.] A writer of farces or imimes. *Sir T. Herbert.*
MI-MÖ'SA, *n.* [It. & Fr.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous plants, including among other species the sensitive plant (*Mimosa sensitiva*). *Loudon.*
MIM'U-LÖS, *n.* [*L.*, a mime, a mimic.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants the flower seeds of which, in front, resemble the face of a grinning monkey; monkey-flower. *Loudon.*
MİN'N-3, *n.* [*L. mina*, from Gr. *μνᾶ*.] 1. An Attic silver weight, equal to 100 drachmas or 16 oz., and, as money of account, equal to about £4 sterling (\$19.36). *Wm. Smith.*
 2. A Hebrew weight, equal to 60 shekels in money; maneh.—See **MANEH**. *Dr. A. Clarke.*
MI-NÄ'CIOUS (mē-nä'sius, 66), *a.* [*L. minax*, *minacis*, minatory.] Full of threats; threatening. [R.] *More.*
MI-NÄ'C'I-TY, *n.* [*L. minax*, *minacis*, threatening.] Disposition to use threats. *Johnson.*
MİN'A-RËT, *n.* [Turk. *minar*, from Arab. *menarah*, a lantern; It. *minareto*; Sp. *minarete*; Fr. *minaret*.] (*Arch.*) A slender and lofty turret in a Mahometan mosque, for summoning the people to prayers. *Drummond.*
MİN'A-TO-Rİ-LY, *ad.* With threatening. *Hackett.*
MİN'A-TO-RY [mīn'a-tur-e, W. P. J. F. K. Sm. C. W. b.; mīn'a-tur-e, S. E. Ja.], *a.* [*L. minor*, *minatus*, to threaten.] Threatening; menacing. "A statute monitory and minatory." *Bacon.*
MİNCE, *v. a.* [A. S. *minsian*.—Old Fr. *mincer*.—Gr. *μνῖναι*, small; *μνῖναι*, to diminish; *L. minuo*, *minuere*, to diminish; It. *minuzzare*, to mince, —Sw. *minska*, to make smaller.] [*i.* MINCED; *pp.* MINCING, MINCED.] 1. To cut into very small parts; to hash.
Mince the two capons as small as ordinary minced-meat. *Bacon.*
 2. To mention scrupulously, by a little at a time; to diminish, or suppress a part in speaking of; to extenuate; to palliate.
I know, Iago, Thy honesty and love doth mince this matter, Making it light to Cassio. *Shak.*
 3. To speak with affected softness; to clip and half pronounce.
Behold yon simpering dame, That minces virtue, and doth shake the head To hear of pleasure's name. *Shak.*
MİNCE, *v. n.* 1. To walk nicely by short steps; to act with affectation or affected delicacy.
I'll turn two mincing steps Into a manly stride. *Shak.*
 2. To speak with affected softness or nicety.
The mincing lady-prioresse and the broad-speaking wife of Bath. *Dryden.*
MİNCE'-PIE (mīn'st'pī), *n.* Mince-pie. *Spectator.*
MİNCE'-MEAT, *n.* Meat chopped into very small pieces. *Merle.*
MİNCE'-PIE (-pī), *n.* A pie made of mince-meat, or of meat cut into small pieces, with other ingredients. *Johnson.*
MİN'ING, *p. a.* 1. Cutting into small pieces.
 2. Speaking or acting affectedly.
Fit mate for such a mincing minion. *Spenser.*
MİN'ING-LY, *ad.* 1. In small parts; not fully.
 2. With affected delicacy; affectedly. *Sheldon.*
MİN-CŪ'Rİ-EN-CY, *n.* [*L. mingo*, *minctus*, to make water.] The act of discharging urine; micturition. [R.] *Cobbett.*
MİND, *n.* [A. S. *gemynd*; *gemunan*, to remember; Dan. *mening*, *minde*; Sw. *mening*, *minne*.—Gr. *μῆνός*; L. *mens*, *mentis*.] 1. The thinking faculty in man, with all its powers and operations; that by which we receive sensations, understand, and are affected with emotion or passion; the soul; the spirit.
The mind is its own place, and in itself Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven. *Milton.*
 2. The intellect, as distinguished from the affections; the understanding.
I am a very foolish, fond old man; I fear I am not in my perfect mind. *Shak.*
 3. Liking; choice; inclination; affection.
He had a great mind to do it. *Clarendon.*

4. Thoughts; sentiments; opinion; belief.

The ambiguous god
In these mysterious words his *mind* expressed. *Dryden*.
These men are of the *mind* that they have clearer ideas of
infinite duration than of infinite space. *Locke*.

5. Memory; remembrance; recollection.
"Call to *mind* his covenant." *Milton*.

A wholesome law, time out of *mind*. *Swift*.
Syn.—See SOUL.

MIND, *v. a.* [*i.* MINDED; *pp.* MINDING, MINDED.]

1. To mark; to attend to; to heed; to regard; to notice; to fix the mind on.

I content me,
And from the sting of famine fear no harm,
Nor *mind* it, fed with better thoughts. *Dryden*.

2. To regard as having authority; to obey.
3. To put in mind; to remind; to hint to.

And all things now, retired to rest,
Mind us of like repose. *Milton*.

4. † To intend; to mean; to design.

As for me, be sure I *mind* no harm
To thy grave person. *Chapman*.

MIND, *v. n.* To incline; to be disposed. *Spenser*.

Behike she *minds* to play the Amazon. *Shak*.

MIND'ED, *a.* Disposed; inclined; affected;—much used in compounds; as, "High-*mind*ed."MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being minded. *South*.MIND'FUL, *a.* Bearing in mind; regardful; observant; attentive; heedful; having memory.

What is man, that thou art *mindful* of him? *Ps. viii. 4*.

Syn.—Mindful of instructions or obligations; regardful of duties; heedful of advice; observant of rules; attentive to study or to friends.

MIND'FUL-LY, *ad.* Attentively; heedfully.MIND'FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of being mindful; attention; regard. *Sherwood*.MIND'ING, *n.* The act of taking heed; attention; regard; mindfulness. *McKnight*.MIND'LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of mind or of intellectual powers. "Mindless bodies." *Davies*.

2. Inattentive; regardless; careless.

Cursed Athens, *mindless* of thy worth. *Shak*.

MIND'-STRICK-EN (-strīk'kn), *a.* Affected in mind; moved.

He had been so *mind-stricken* by the beauty of virtue in that noble king. *Sidney*.

MINE, *pronoun possessive and pronominal adjective*, from *I*. [*Goth. meina*; *A. S. min*; *Dut. mijn*; *Ger. mein*; *Dan. & Sw. min*; *Icel. minn*.—*Gr. ἐμός, μόν*; *L. meus*; *It. & Sp. mío*; *Fr. mon*.—*Russ. moy*; *Polish moy*.] (Used after the noun.) Of or belonging to me; as, "This book is *mine*," i. e. my book.

3. In the solemn style, it is used as a pronominal adjective, before words beginning with a vowel or a vowel sound, instead of *my*; as, "Mine eyes have seen thy salvation."—"When this word is used adjectively, before a word beginning with a vowel or *h* mute, as in saying, 'On *mine* honor,' the complete absence of accentual force, and a quite colloquial, will permit the shortening of the sound into *min*," *Smart*.

4. The words *mine*, *thine*, *hers*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*, also *his*, when standing alone, though commonly styled by grammarians *possessive pronouns*, represent, not only *possessors*, but also *things possessed*; and they are used both in the nominative and objective cases, and in the singular and plural numbers; and they are used as substantives, or as substitutes for substantives.

"*Mine*, *thine*, *his*, *hers*, *yours*, *theirs*, must be called *personal pronouns possessive*. For these words are always used substantively, so as to include the meaning of some noun in the third person singular or plural, in the nominative or objective case." Thus, if we are speaking of books, and say, '*Mine* are *here*,' *mine* means *my books*, and it must be a personal pronoun possessive, in the third person plural, and nominative to the verb *are*. Again, if we are speaking of a garden, and say, '*I* admire *yours*,' *yours* means *your garden*, and it must be deemed a personal pronoun possessive in the third person singular, and objective case." *Smart*.

"The words *mine*, *thine*, *hers*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*, are possessive pronouns of the nominative or objective case, as they represent, not *possessors*, but *things possessed*. Each of them may represent a plural as well as a singular noun. Thus, in the sentence, '*Your specimens* are more numerous, but *mine* are finer,'—the word *your* is a personal pronoun, plural form, possessive case, or a possessive adjective, designating the noun *specimens*; but *mine* is a possessive pronoun, plural number, nominative case, as being the subject of the verb *are*." *J. Hunter*.

MINE, *n.* [*It. & Sp. mina*; *Fr. mine*.—*Dut. mijn*; *Ger. mine*; *Dan. mine*; *Sw. mina*.—*W. mun*; *Gael. meun*.]

1. A subterranean work or excavation for obtaining metals, metallic ores, or other mineral substances; a pit; a cavern. *Brande*.

2. (*Mil.*) An excavation or subterranean passage under the wall of a rampart or fortification for the purpose of blowing it up by means of gunpowder. *Campbell*.

3. (*Mining*.) Crude ore or ironstone. *Simmonds*.

MINE, *v. n.* [*Fr. miner*.] [*i.* MINED; *pp.* MINING, MINED.]

1. To dig ores, mines, or burrows.

To the greatest depth we ever dig or *mine*. *Woodward*.

2. To practise secret means of injury.

Mimic fraud shall find no way to creep
Into their fenced ears with grave advice. *Sackville*.

MINE, *v. a.* 1. To sap; to ruin by mines; to undermine. "They *mined* the walls." *Hayward*.

2. To destroy slowly, or by secret means.

While rank corruption, *mining* all within,
Infects unseen. *Shak*.

† MINE, *n.* [*Fr. mine*.] Mien; countenance. *Elyot*.MINE'-CAP-TAIN, *n.* The overseer of a mine.MINE'-DIAL, *n.* A box and needle used by miners. *Ash*.MINE'MAN, *n.* One who works in mines. *Boyle*.MIN'ER, *n.* 1. One who mines, or digs for metals.

2. (*Mil.*) One who is employed in making excavations for the purpose of blowing up military works. *Wright*.

MIN'ER-AL, *n.* [*It. minerale*; *mina*, a mine; *Sp. mineral*; *Fr. minéral*.] A natural body destitute of organization or life; a substance found in or on the earth, which is neither animal nor vegetable. *Dana*.

3. In the strictest sense, a *mineral* is a natural inorganic body, with a definite composition, and a regular determinate form or series of forms. Most mineral systems, however, include coal, amber, and mineral resins; as also certain amorphous substances of no precise chemical composition, as some kinds of clay. *Minerals* have been classified in various ways, but perhaps the most rational method is that which is based upon chemical composition. *Tomlinson*.

MIN'ER-AL, *a.* 1. Relating to, or consisting of, minerals. "Mineral ingredients." *Woodward*.

2. Impregnated with, or containing, minerals. "Mineral waters." *Brande*.

Mineral adipocere, a greasy bitumen found in the argillaceous ores of iron.—*Mineral carotekou*, the elastic bitumen found at Castleton, in Derbyshire.—*Mineral chamæleon*, a manganese of potash, so called from the variety of colors which its aqueous solution exhibits.—*Mineral charcoal*, fibrous mineral coal, or coal from which the gaseous particles have been driven off by partial burning so as to leave it in the state of coke.—*Mineral green*, carbonate of copper, obtained by precipitating a hot solution of sulphate of copper by carbonate of soda.—*Mineral pitch*, solid bitumen or asphaltum.—*Mineral tar*, the same as *petroleum*.—*Mineral waters*, waters or springs impregnated with mineral substances. *Brande*.

MIN'ER-AL-IST, *n.* One skilled in minerals. *Boyle*.MIN'ER-AL-I-ZÁ'TION, *n.* The act of mineralizing. *Ure*.MIN'ER-AL-IZE, *v. a.* [*i.* MINERALIZED; *pp.* MINERALIZING, MINERALIZED.]

1. To convert into, or combine with, a mineral; as, "Mineralized waters."

2. To combine with a metal in forming an ore or mineral. *A. Smith*.

In treating of the several metals, . . . I have taken care to describe their peculiar position, and the rocks which accompany or *mineralize* them. *Ure*.

MIN'ER-AL-IZ-ER, *n.* (*Min.*) That which mineralizes; a substance with which minerals are combined in their ores.

In the native oxides, oxygen is called the *mineralizer*; sulphur is also a very common *mineralizer*, as in the ores of copper, lead, &c. *Brande*.

MIN'ER-A-LÔG'IC, } *a.* [*Fr. minéralogique*.]

MIN'ER-A-LÔG'IC-AL, } Relating to mineralogy.

MIN'ER-A-LÔG'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a mineralogical manner. *Ency*.MIN'ER-AL-O-GIST, [*It. & Sp. mineralogista*; *Fr. minéralogiste*.] One who is versed in mineralogy, or who discourses on minerals. *Brown*.MIN'ER-AL-O-GY, *n.* [*Eng. mineral*, and *Gr.*

lógos, a discourse; *It. & Sp. mineralogia*; *Fr. mineralogie*.] The science of minerals; the science which teaches the properties, composition, and relations of mineral bodies, and the art of distinguishing and describing them. *Brande*.

MIN'E-VER, *n.* [*Old Fr. menu-voir*.] An animal and its fur; the white stoat or ermine, and its fine white fur;—written also *menuever*, *miniver*, and *minifer*.—See MENIVER. *Forby*.

A brunette coat hung therewithal,
Furred with no *miniver*. *Chaucer*.

† MINGE, *v. a.* [*A. S. myngian*.] To mention.

Could never man work thee a worse shame,
Than once to *minge* thy father's odious name. *Sp. Hall*.

MING'LE (ming'gl, 82), *v. a.* [*A. S. mēgan*; *Ger. mēngen*; *Dan. mēnge*; *Sw. mēnga*; *Icel. mēnga*.] [*i.* MINGLED; *pp.* MINGLING, MINGLED.]

1. To mix; to join; to compound; to blend; to commix; to intermix; to commingle; to intermingle.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they *mingled*. *Milton*.

2. To confound; to confuse; to jumble.

To *minge* and involve. *Milton*.

3. To debase by mixture; to contaminate.

The best of us appear contented with a *mingled*, imperfect virtue. *Locke*.

Syn.—See MIX.

MIN'GLE, *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with.

She, when she saw her sister nymphs, suppressed
Her rising fears, and *mingled* with the rest. *Addison*.

MING'LE (ming'gl, 82), *n.* A mixture; a medley; a confused mass. [*R.*] *Shak*.MING'LE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be mixed. *Boyle*.MIN'GLED-LY, *ad.* Confusedly. *Barret*.MING'LE-MÁN'GLE (ming'gl-máng'gl, 82), *n.* A medley; a hotch-potch. [*R.*] *Hooker*.MIN'GLE-MENT, *n.* Act of mingling. *Moore*.MIN'GLER (mīng'glér), *n.* One who mingles.MIN'IARD (mīn'yārd), *a.* [*Fr. mignard*.] Soft; dainty; migniard.—See MIGNIARD. *Todd*.† MIN'IARD-IZE, *v. a.* [*Fr. mignardiser*.] To render soft, delicate, or dainty. *Howell*.MIN'I-ATE, *v. a.* [*It. miniare*, from *L. minimum*, vermillion.] To paint or tinge with vermillion.

All the capitals in the body of the text are *miniated* with a pen. *Watson*.

MIN'I-ATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Of the color of vermillion.

|| MIN'IA-TURE, or MIN'I-A-TURE (mīn'ē-tūr, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *mīn'it-chūr, S.*; *mīn'ē-a-tūr, P.*; *mīn'ya-tūr, E.*; *mīn'ē-a-chūr, Wr.*), *n.* [*It. miniatura*; *miniare*, to paint with vermillion, as small pictures, from *L. minimum*, vermillion; *Sp. miniatura*; *Fr. miniature*.]

1. A representation of nature by a picture on a very small scale; a very small or minute portrait, likeness, or picture. *Brande*.

2. Representation in a small compass; representation less than the reality.

Tragedy is the *miniature* of human life. *Dryden*.

3. † Red letter; rubric distinction.

If the names of other saints are distinguished with *miniature*, hers [the blessed Virgin's] ought to shine in gold. *Becket*.
In *miniature*, on a small scale. *Swift*.

|| MIN'IA-TURE, *a.* Representing nature on a small scale; diminutive.

Here shall the pencil bid its colors flow,
And make a *miniature* creation grow. *Gay*.

|| MIN'IA-TŪ-RIST, *n.* One who makes miniatures. *Bentley*.MIN'I-BŪS, *n.* [*L. minor*, less.] A light covered vehicle designed to convey passengers for short distances. *Cruik*.MIN'IE-BÁLI, *n.* The ball of a Minie-rifle.MIN'IE-RÍ'FLE, *n.* A species of rifle invented by Captain *Minie*, of France, carrying a conical ball hollow at the base;—called also *culot-ball*. *Stoecqueler*.MIN'I-KÍN, *a.* Small; diminutive; little. *Shak*.MIN'I-KÍN, *n.* [*A. S. minicene*, a nun, a demure, neat woman.—*Fr. mignon*.]

1. A darling; a favorite. *Cotgrave*.

2. A small sort of pin. *Johnson*.

MIN'IM, *n.* [*L. minimum*, the least; *It. & Sp. minima*, a minim; *Fr. minime*.]

1. A small being or thing; a dwarf. *Milton.*
 2. A small fish; a minnow. *Brande.*
 3. A little song or poem. *Spenser.*
 4. The smallest liquid measure; the sixtieth part of a drachm;—generally regarded as about equal to one drop. *Brande.*
 5. A small printing type; minion. *Johnson.*
 6. One of an order of friars who styled themselves *Minimi* [the least]. *Johnson.*
 7. (*Mus.*) Anciently, the shortest note in use; half a semibreve or two crotchets. *Warner.*

MİN'I-MĒNT, n. (*Law.*) Evidence or writings, whereby a man is enabled to defend the title of his estate; proof; muniment. *Whishaw.*

MİN'I-MĪZE, v. a. [*L. minimus*, the least.] To lessen; to diminish. [*R.*] *West. Rev.*

MİN'I-MŪM, n.; pl. MİNIMA. [*L.*] The least quantity, or least part of any thing;—opposed to *maximum*.

MİN'I-MŪS, n.; pl. MİNIMI. [*L.*] A being of the least size. *Shak.*

MİN'ING, n. 1. The act of one who mines; the art or the employment of procuring metals or other mineral substances from mines. *P. Cyc.*
 2. (*Mil.*) The act or the art of constructing military mines; sapping. *Gloss. Mil. Terms.*

MİN'ING, p. a. Relating to the working of mines. "*Mining operations.*" *P. Cyc.*

MİN'ION (*mīn'yūn*), *n.* [*It. mignone*; *Fr. mignon.*]
 1. A favorite or darling, in an ill sense; a low, mean dependant.
Fit mate for such a mincing minion. *Spenser.*
 2. A small printing type next below brevier;—sometimes called *minim*.
 This line is printed in *minion*.
 3. (*Gunnery.*) A piece of ordnance having a bore $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. *Dampier.*

† MİN'ION (*mīn'yūn*), *a.* 1. Trim; dainty; fine. Their curious singing and *minion* dancing. *Fryth.*
 2. Gentle; pleasing. *Hulot. Cotgrave.*

† MİN'ION, n. [*L. minium*.] Vermilion. *Burton.*

† MİN'ION-ING, n. Kind treatment. *Marston.*

MİN'ION-LIKE, } ad. Finely; daintily; affect-
MİN'ION-LY, } edly. [*R.*] *Camden.*

† MİN'ION-SHIP (*mīn'yūn-shīp*), *n.* The state of being a minion. *Howell.*

† MİN'IOUS (*mīn'yus*), *a.* [*L. minium*, red oxide of lead, vermillion.] Of the color of red lead or of minion. *Browne.*

† MİN'ISH, v. a. [*L. minuo*; *minus*, less; *Old Fr. menuiser*.] To lessen; to diminish. *Ex.v.19.*

† MİN'ISH-ING, n. A lessening. *Stowe.*

† MİN'ISH-MĒNT, n. A diminution. *More.*

MİN'IS-TĒR, n. [*L. minister*; *It. & Sp. ministro*; *Fr. ministre*.]
 1. One who ministers or serves; a servant. Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your *minister*. *Matt. xx. 26.*
 2. One who acts by delegated authority; one intrusted with the direction of any business; one who administers; an administrator; an agent;—especially an agent in the administration of the government.
The word minister signifieth one that voluntarily doth the business of another man. *Hobbes.*
Kings must be answerable to God, but the ministers to kings, whose eyes, ears, and hands they are, must be answerable to God and man. *Bacon.*
 3. An ambassador from one court or government to another; a delegate. *Johnson.*
 4. One who serves at the altar, or administers the rites of religion; a clergyman; a priest.
The ministers of the gospel are especially required to shine as lights in the world, because the distinction of their station renders their conduct more observable. *Rogers.*
Syn.—See *DIVINE, CLERGYMAN*.

MİN'IS-TĒR, v. a. [*L. ministro*; *It. ministrare*; *Sp. ministrar*; *Fr. ministrer*.] [*It. MINISTERED*; *pp. MINISTERING, MINISTERED*.] To give; to supply; to afford.
Now he that ministereth seed to the sower, both minister bread for your food and multiply your seed sown. *2Cor. ix. 10.*

MİN'IS-TĒR, v. n. 1. To attend; to serve in some office. "*Ministering spirits.*" *Milton.*

2. To give supplies of things needful; to give assistance.
Behold, angels came and ministered unto him. *Matt. iii. 11.*

MİN-IS-TĒR-ĀL, a. [*It. ministeriale*; *Sp. ministerial*; *Fr. ministériel*.]
 1. Acting at the command of another; attendant; obsequious; servile; slavish.
Understanding is in a man, courage and vivacity in the lion; service and ministerial officiousness in the ox. *Broune.*
 2. Acting as agent for another, or under superior authority; subservient; assistant.
For the ministerial officers in court, there must be an eye unto them. *Dacon.*
 3. Pertaining to ministers of state, or to the ministry, to ecclesiastics or to the sacerdotal office.
Very solid and very brilliant talents distinguish the ministerial benches. *Burke.*
Such ministerial garments as were then in use. *Hooker.*

MİN-IS-TĒR-ĀL-LY, ad. In a ministerial manner. *Waterland.*

† MİN'IS-TĒR-Y, n. Office; ministry. *Milton.*

† MİN'IS-TRĀ-CY, n. Ministration. *Wickliffe.*

† MİN'IS-TRĀL, a. Pertaining to a minister; ministerial. *Johnson.*

MİN'IS-TRĀNT, a. [*L. ministro*, *ministrans*, to serve.] Attendant; acting at command.
Princedom and dominations ministrant. *Milton.*

MİN'IS-TRĀTION, n. [*L. ministratio*; *It. ministrazione*.]
 1. The act of ministering; agency; administration; instrumentality.
I think they are most ordinarily done by the ministration of angels. *Hale.*
 2. Office or service of a minister; ecclesiastical function.
[It the profession of a clergyman] is a ministration in holy things. *Law.*

MİN'IS-TRĀ-TIVE, a. Affording service; assisting; serving; administrative. *Perry.*

† MİN'IS-TRĀ-TŌR-ŌUS-LY, ad. As a minister or servant. *State Trials.*

MİN'IS-TRĒSS, n. She who ministers or supplies.
The lovely mistress of truth and good. *Akenside.*

† MİN'IS-TRĒNG, n. Administration. *Sir T. More.*

MİN'IS-TRY, n. [*L. ministerium*; *It. ministero*; *Sp. ministerio*; *Fr. ministère*.]
 1. The office or service of a minister or subordinate.
Agreeable to the will of God, declared . . . especially in all the ministers of his proper household, the church. *Sprat.*
 2. Agency; interposition; intervention.
The poets introduced the ministry of the gods. *Bentley.*
 3. The body of persons employed to administer the government; cabinet; administration.
The ministry is, in fact, a committee of the leading members of the two Houses. It is nominated by the crown; but it consists exclusively of statesmen whose opinions on the pressing questions of the time agree in the main with the opinions of the majority of the House of Commons. *Macaulay.*
 4. The office of one who serves at the altar; ecclesiastical function.
St. Paul was miraculously called to the ministry of the gospel. *Locke.*

MİN'IS-TRY-SHIP, n. The state or the office of a minister. *Swift.*

MİN'Ī-ŪM, or MİN'IUM [*mīn'yūm*, *S. W. J. K.*; *mīn'ē-ūm*, *P. Sm.*], *n.* [*L.*] (*Paint.*) Red lead; a pigment consisting of two atoms of the protoxide of lead, and one of the peroxide.
As found in commerce, it always contains a little additional protoxide of lead or yellow massicot. *Ure.*

MİN'Ī-VĒR, n. See *MENIVER*, and *MINEVER*.

MĪNK (*mīngk*, 82), *n. (*Zool.*) A small quadruped of the weasel tribe, found in the north of Europe and of America, esteemed for its fur; *minx*; *minx-otter*; *vison-otter*; *Mustela vison*. *Audubon.**

MİN'NĒ-KĪN, n. See *MINKIN*. *Todd.*

MİN'NĒ-SĪNG-ĒR, n. [*Ger. minnesinger*; *minne*, love, and *singer*, a singer.] A love-singer; one of the ancient German lyric poets. *Hallam.*

† MİN'NOCK, n. A word found in the earlier editions of Shakspeare's *Midsummer Night's*

Dream (Act iii. Sc. 2), and supposed by *Dr. Johnson* to be genuine, and to have been used in the sense of *minx*.—"Justly supposed by *Malone* to be an error of the press, and that *mimic* is the true word." *Todd.*

MİN'NŌW, n. [*Old Fr. menuise*, small fish; *Fr. menu*, small.] (*Ich.*) A very small fish; a minim; a pink; *Leuciscus phoxinus*. *Yarrell.*

MİN'NŌR, a. [*Gr. μινωρ*, small; *L. minor*; *It. minore*; *Sp. menor*; *Fr. mineur*.]
 1. Less; smaller; as, "The *minor* part."
 2. Inferior; subordinate. "The *minor* canons of his college." *Watson.*
 3. Of small account; inconsiderable; petty. "Petty errors and *minor* lapses." *Broune.*
 4. (*Mus.*) Noting an interval half a tone smaller than the major of the same denomination; less by a semitone; as, "A *minor* third":—noting a mode or scale having its third and sixth minor:—sad; mournful; plaintive. *Dwight.*

Minor canon, a clergyman of a cathedral, or of a chapel, who occasionally assists in the performance of the service and anthem.

Minor term, (*Logic*), the subject of the conclusion in a categorical syllogism, or the second proposition of a regular syllogism. *Parker.*

MİN'NŌR, n. 1. A person under a certain age:—one not permitted by law to act in civil affairs independently of a parent or guardian:—in England and the United States, one under twenty-one years of age.
 When the brisk *minor* pants for twenty-one. *Pope.*

2. A Franciscan friar;—called also a *Minorite*. *Todd.*

3. (*Logic*.) The second or particular proposition of a syllogism, or that which contains the minor term.—See *MAJOR*. *Parker.*

† MİN'Q-RĀTE, v. a. [*L. minoro*, *minoratus*.] To lessen; to diminish. *Browne.*

† MİN'Q-RĀ'TION, n. The act of lessening; diminution. *Walsall.*

MİN'Q-RĒSS, n. A nun of the order of St. Clair.

MİN'Q-RĒTE, n. A Franciscan friar. *Milton.*

MĪ-NŌR-I-TY, n. [*It. minorità*; *Sp. minoridad*; *Fr. minorité*.]

1. The state of being a minor, or of being under age; nonage. *Hayward.*

2. † The state of being less. *Browne.*

3. The smaller number, as of a legislative assembly;—opposed to *majority*.

The *minority* held for that question in opposition to the majority. *Johnson.*

MİN'Q-TĀUR [*mīn'q-tāwr*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.* *Wr.*; *mīn'q-tāwr*, *S. K.*], *n.* [*Gr. μινώταυρος*; *Mīnos*, husband of Pasiphaë, and *tauros*, a bull, the monster being the offspring of Pasiphaë and a bull. *Liddell & Scott.*—*L. minotaurus*; *It. & Sp. minotaurus*; *Fr. minotaure*.] A fabled monster, half man and half bull. *Shak.*

MİN'STER, n. [*A. S. mynster*; *Ger. münster*; *Gael. & Ir. monastear*.—*Gr. μοναστήριον*; *L. monasterium*.] A large monastic, collegiate, or cathedral church;—frequently synonymous with *monastery*. *Britton.*

Since the suppression of monasteries in England, the term *minster* is applied only to churches formerly connected with a few of the most eminent of them. *Britton.*

MİN'STREL, n. [*Low L. menestralis*, or *minstrellus*; *Sp. menestril*, or *ministril*; *Fr. menestral*, *menestralier*, or *menestrandier*.—The various ways in which this word was written have perplexed the etymology. It appears, however, to have been no more than a consequential usage of *Fr. minstrel*, *L. ministri* (in the dim. form of *menestral*, *ministrelli*), and applied to a class of persons who were to administer their skill in poetry and music for the amusement of their patrons. They are in *Low L.* sometimes called plainly *ministri*; by *Chaucer*, in his *Dream*, *ministers*; and in the old paper roll printed by *Leland*, we find "*ministers*," who were appointed "*to syng*." *Richardson.*—According to *Junius*, *minstrel* is derived from *minster*, a cathedral.] A musician of the middle ages, who was also a poet and singer; a musician; a bard; a singer.
*The day was long, the wind was cold,
 The minstrel was infirm and old.* *Scott.*

MIN'STREL-SY, *n.* 1. † Instruments used by minstrels; musical instruments.

For sorrow of which he brake his *min'strelsy*,
Both harp and lute, gutten and sawry. *Chaucer.*

2. Instrumental harmony; music.

Apollo's self will envy at his play.
And all the world applaud his *min'strelsy*. *Davies.*

3. A band of musicians.

Ministering spirits, trained up in feast and song,
Such hast thou armed the *min'strelsy* of heaven. *Milton.*

MINT, *n.* [A. S. *mynt*; Dut. *munt*; Ger. *munze*; Dan. *mynt*; Icel. *mynt*, coin, money. — L. *moneta*; It. *moneta*; Sp. *moneda*, money.]

1. A place where money is coined, or where the coin of a country is manufactured. *Addison.*

2. The place where any thing is coined, forged, or invented.

A man in all the world's new fashion planted,
That hath a *mint* of phrases in his brain. *Shak.*

MINT, *n.* [Gr. *μίνθη*; L. *mentha*. — A. S. *mint*, or *minthe*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous aromatic plants of several species, including spearmint (*Mentha viridis*), and peppermint (*Mentha piperita*); *Mentha*. *Loudon.*

MINT, *v. a.* [A. S. *myntetian*.] [*i.* MINTED; *pp.* MINTING, MINTED.]

1. To coin; to stamp, as money. "Coins which should then be *minted*." *Bacon.*

2. To invent; to forge; to fabricate. *Bacon.*

MINT'AGE, *n.* 1. That which is coined or stamped. *Milton.*

2. Duty paid for coining. *Ainsworth.*

MINT'ER, *n.* 1. A maker of coins. *Camden.*

2. An inventor. [*R.*] *Gayton.*

MINT'-JÜ'LEP, *n.* A drink made of brandy, or other spirit, sugar, and water, with an infusion of leaves of mint. [*Local*, U. S.] *Murryatt.*

MINT'MAN, *n.* One skilled in coinage. *Bacon.*

MINT'-MÄS-TER, *n.* 1. One who presides in coinage; master of the mint. *Boyle.*

2. One who invents; minter. *Locke.*

MINT'-U-ËND, *n.* [L. *minuendus*, to be diminished; *minuo*, to lessen.] (*Arith.*) The number from which another number is to be subtracted.

MINT'-U-ËT, *n.* [It. *minuetto*; Sp. *minue*, or *minuete*; Fr. *menuet*.]

1. A stately, regular dance. *Spectator.*

2. A tune to which a minuet is danced. *Craig.*

† **MINT'UM**, *n.* 1. A printing type; a minion.

2. A song or poem; a minim. *Bailey.*

MINT'US, *a.* [L., less.] (*Algebra*.) Noting the sign of subtraction, thus (—); as, 10 — 6 = 4.

MI-NÜS'CÜLE, *n.* [L. *minusculum*, rather small; *minus*, less.] A small or minute sort of letter or character used in MSS. in the middle ages. — See **MAJUSCULE**. *Gent. Mag.*

MI-NÜS'CÜLE, *a.* Small; minute; — relating to a kind of letter so called. *Gent. Mag.*

† **MINT'-U-TÄ-RY**, *a.* Consisting of minutes. *Fuller.*

MI-NÜTE', or **MI-NÜTE'** [me-nüt', S. J. F. K.; mi-nüt', *Ja. Sm.*], *a.* [Gr. *μύτος*, *μύτος*, little; L. *minutus*; It. *minuto*; Fr. *menu*; Fr. *menu*.]

1. Very small; little; slender; small in bulk or in consequence. *South.*

2. Observant of small things or trifles; circumstantial; particular; critical. "These *minute* philosophers." *Berkeley.*

If we wish to be very *minute*, we pronounce the *i* in the first syllable long. *Walker.*

Syn. — See **CIRCUMSTANTIAL**.

MINT'UTE (mín'ut or mìn'it) [mín'nüt, *J. Ja.*; mìn'it, S. E. F. K. *Wr.*; mìn'nt or mìn'nüt, *W. Sm.*], [*It.* & Sp. *minuto*; Fr. *minute*.]

1. † Any thing very small; a mite. *J. Taylor.*

2. The sixtieth part of an hour: — any small space of time.

The speed of gods
Time counts not, though with swiftest minutes winged. *Milton.*

3. The first draught of a writing; a short note of any thing done or to be done.

Have you made a *minute* of that contract? *Johnson.*

4. A minute detail of things singly enumerated; minutiae. [*n.*]

Prophecies of him which were so clear, and descended to minutes and circumstances of his passion. *Hammond.*

4. (*Geom.*) The sixtieth part of a degree.

5. (*Arch.*) The sixtieth part of the lower diameter of the shaft of a column. *Weale.*

MINT'UTE, *v. a.* [*i.* MINTUTED; *pp.* MINTUTING, MINTUTED.] To set down in short hints or notes. "I *mintuted* what he had said." *Spectator.*

MINT'UTE-BELL, *n.* A bell sounded every minute. *Ash.*

MINT'UTE-BOOK, *n.* A book of short hints.

MINT'UTE-GLASS, *n.* A glass constructed like the hour-glass, and of which the sand measures a minute. — See **HOURL-GLASS**. *Johnson.*

MINT'UTE-GÜN, *n.* A gun fired every minute.

MINT'UTE-HÄND, *n.* The hand of a clock or watch that points out the minutes. *Baxter.*

MINT'UTE-JÄCK, *n.* A little figure that strikes the quarters; Jack of the clock-house.

You fools of fortune, trencher friends, time's flies,
Cap and knave slaves, vapors, and *minute-jacks*. *Shak.*

— "Minute-jacks, in Shakspeare's *Timon*, have been generally interpreted to mean the same as *Jacks of the clock-house*; but how they can be called *minute-jacks*, whose office is only to strike hours or quarters, is not easily explained. . . . I rather think no more is meant by *minute-jacks*, than 'fellows that watch their minutes to make their advantage; time-servers.'" *Nares.*

MINT'UTE-LY, *a.* Happening every minute. [*R.*]

His *minutely* dread and expectation. *Hammond.*

MINT'UTE-LY, *ad.* Every minute. *Hammond.*

MI-NÜTE'LY [see **MI-NÜTE'**], *ad.* To a small point; exactly to the least part; nicely.

At the great day, it will be inquired very *minutely*, not only what we did know, but also what we might have known had we so pleased. *Horne.*

MINT'UTE-MÄN, *n.*; pl. **MINT'UTE-MEN**. A man enlisted as a soldier, and held bound to march at a minute's warning. *Dr. A. Holmes.*

MI-NÜTE'NESS, *n.* The quality of being minute; smallness; inconsiderableness. *Bentley.*

MINT'UTE-WATCH (-wöch), *n.* A watch for measuring minutes, or on which minutes are distinctly marked. *Boyle.*

MI-NÜ'U-TI-JÆ (mē-nū'shē-ē), *n.* pl. [*L.*] Minute or small things or particulars. *Dr. Mazzev.*

MINK (míngks, 82), *n.* 1. [Perhaps contracted from *minikin*. *Richardson.*] A pert, wanton girl. *Shak.*

2. A she-puppy. *Crabb.*

3. (*Zool.*) An animal of the weasel kind; a mink. — See **MINK**. *Audubon.*

MINK'-ÖT-TER, *n.* A mink; the vison-weasel. *Pennant.*

MINKY, *a.* Relating to mines; subterraneous. "Minky caverns." *Thomson.*

MINK'-CÈNE, *a.* [Gr. *μῆτις*, less, and *καινός*, recent.] (*Geol.*) Relating to the second division of the tertiary epoch, succeeding the *eocene* period, or to geological formations containing a minority of fossil shells of recent species. *Brande.*

MINK'UE-LËT (mink'wē-lēt), *n.* [Sp. *miquelete*.] A mountain soldier; a partisan soldier. *Smart.*

MINK'RA, *n.* (*Astron.*) A remarkable, variable star in the constellation Cetus. *Hind.*

† **MINK'RÄB'-J-LÄ-RY**, *n.* [*L.* *mirabilis*, wonderful.] A writer or relater of wonders. *Bacon.*

MINK'RÄB'-J-LË DÏC'TU' [*L.*] Wonderful to be told. *Scudamore.*

MINK'RÄB'-J-LÏTE, *n.* [*L.* *mirabilis*, wonderful, and Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A sulphate of soda; glauher salt. *Dana.*

† **MINK'RÄ-BLE**, *a.* Wonderful; admirable. *Shak.*

MINK'RÄCH, *n.* (*Astron.*) A bright star in the constellation Andromeda. *Hind.*

MINK'RÄ-CLE (mink'rä-kl) [mink'rä-kl, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; mink'rä-kl, S.], [*L.* *miraculum*; *miror*, to wonder; It. *miracolo*; Sp. *miragro*; Fr. *miracle*.]

1. An effect of which the antecedent cannot be referred to any secondary cause; an event or occurrence which cannot be explained by any known law of nature; a deviation from the established laws of nature; something not only

superhuman, but preternatural; a prodigy; a wonder; a marvel.

This beginning of *miracles* did Jesus in Cana of Galilee. *John* ii. 11.

If St. Paul did not work actual, sensible, public *miracles*, he has knowingly, in these letters, borne his testimony to a falsehood. *Paley.*

2. A play, or theatrical representation of miracles, or of some legend, given at holiday seasons in the middle ages.

At markets and *miracles* we medly us never. *P. Plowman.*

Syn. — A *miracle* (as the raising of the dead to life) is supernatural. *Prodigies, wonders, and marvels* are natural, but extraordinary and uncommon occurrences. A *prodigy* is an unusual effort of nature, as the elevation of a volcanic island from the sea. *Wonders and marvels* excite admiration and amazement, as the feats of jugglers. A *monster*, such as a calf with two heads, is regarded as unnatural, that is, contrary to the common course of nature, and is styled a *lusus naturæ*.

† **MINK'RÄ-CLE**, *v. a.* To make wonderful. *Shak.*

MINK'RÄ-CLE-MÖN'GËR (-müng'ger, 82), *n.* A pretender to the performance of miracles; an impostor; a juggler. *Hallywell.*

† **MINK'RÄC'U-LÏZE**, *v. a.* To represent as a miracle; to make miraculous. *Shaftesbury.*

MINK'RÄC'U-LOÜS, *a.* [*It.* *miracolosio*; Sp. *miragroso*; Fr. *miraculeux*.] Having the nature of a miracle; supernatural; very wonderful.

At the first planting of the Christian religion, God was pleased to accompany it with a *miraculous* power. *Filobon.*

MINK'RÄC'U-LOÜS-LY, *ad.* In a miraculous manner; wonderfully. *Dryden.*

MINK'RÄC'U-LOÜS-NËSS, *n.* The state of being miraculous; "The *miraculousness* of such appearances." *West.*

MINK'RÄ-DÖR', *n.* [Sp., from *mirar*, to behold.] A balcony or gallery. *Dryden.*

MIRAGE (mī-rāzh'), *n.* [Fr., from *mirer*, to loom.] An optical illusion, caused by unequal refraction in the lower strata of the atmosphere, by which remote objects on the sea or the land appear to be double, as if reflected in a mirror, or to be suspended in the air. *Brande.*

— When the effect is confined to apparent elevation, it is termed by mariners *looming*; when inverted images are formed, the Italians give it the name of *Fata Morgana*. *Brande.*

MIRE, *n.* [Sw. *myra*, marshy ground; Icel. *myri*.] Soft, wet earth; mud. *Roscommon.*

† **MIRE**, *n.* [W. *myr*.] An ant. *Johnson.*

MIRE, *v. a.* [*i.* MIRED; *pp.* MIRING, MIREB.] To whelm in the mud; to soil with mud. *Shak.*

MIRE, *v. n.* To sink in mire or mud. *Ash.*

MIRE'-CROW, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The laughing gull; *Xema ridibundus*. *Eng. Cyc.*

MIRE'DRUM, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The bitter; *Botaurus stellaris*. *Yarrell.*

MIR-RIF'IC, } *a.* 1. Doing wonders. *Bailey.*

MIR-RIF'IC-ÇAL, } 2. Wonderfully done; marvellous. *Blount.*

† **MIR-RIF'IC-ÇENT**, *a.* [*L.* *mirificus*; *mirus*, wonderful, and *facio*, to make.] Producing or causing wonder; wonderful. *H. More.*

MIR'I-NËSS, *n.* Dirtiness; fulness of mud or mire. *Johnson.*

MIRK, *a.* [A. S. *mirr*, darkness.] Dark; obscure; murky; mirky. *Chaucer. Byron.*

† **MIRK'SOME**, *a.* Dark; murky. *Spenser.*

† **MIRK'SOME-NËSS**, *n.* Obscurity. *Mountagu.*

MIRK'Y, *a.* Dark; murky. — See **MURKY**. *Johnson.*

MIR'ROR, *n.* [*L.* *miror*, to admire; Fr. *miroir*; *se mirer*, to look at one's self, as in a glass.]

1. A looking-glass, or speculum, or any other polished body that reflects the images of objects.

And in his waters, which your *mirror* make,
Behold your face as the crystal bright. *Spenser.*

2. That in which, or one in whom, a true type may be seen; a pattern; an exemplar; an example; an archetype; a prototype.

How farest thou, *mirror* of all martial men? *Shak.*

3. (*Arch.*) An oval ornament cut into deep mouldings and separated by wreaths. *Wright.*

MIR'ROR, *v. a.* To represent or exhibit by means of a mirror, or as in a mirror. *Talfourd.*

MIR'ROR-STONE, *n.* A stone which reflects images like a mirror. *Ainsworth.*

MIRTH, *n.* [A. S. *myrth*; *myrrig*, merry.] Noisy gaiety; laughter; merriment; jollity; festivity; joviality; hilarity; sport; fun.
I have always preferred cheerfulness to mirth. The latter I consider as an act, the former as a habit, of the mind. *Addison.*

Syn. — See **CHEERFULNESS**, **GAYETY**, **JOY**.

MIRTH'FUL, *a.* 1. Merry; gay; joyful; jovial; cheerful; joyous; jocund; cheery.
When round the mirthful board the harp is borne. *West.*
2. Provoking merriment; causing laughter.
Tell mirthful tales in course that fill the room
With laughter. *Beau. & Fl.*

Syn. — See **CHEERFUL**.

MIRTH'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a mirthful or merry manner; jovially. *Herbert.*

MIRTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being mirthful; mirth; merriment. *Smart.*

MIRTH'LESS, *a.* Joyless; cheerless. *Chaucer.*

MIRTH'LESS-NESS, *n.* Absence of mirth. *Craig.*

MIR'Y, *a.* 1. Full of mire; muddy. *Swift.*
2. Consisting of, or resembling, mire. *Shak.*

MIR'ZA, *n.* [A corruption of the Persian title *Emir-Zadeh*, sons of the prince.] The common style of honor in Persia, when it precedes the surname of an individual; when appended to a surname, it signifies a prince, and is given to the son of the emperor. *Brande.*

MIS- 1. [M. Goth. *missa*; A. S., Dan., & Icel. *mis*; A. S. *missian*, to err.] A Saxon prefix, having the same origin with the verb *to miss*, to be in error; and it gives this signification to the words with which it is compounded; as, *judge, misjudge*.
2. [Gr. *μίσω*, to hate.] An initial syllable, in some words from the Greek, implying hatred; as, *misanthrope*, a hater of mankind.
"What is remarkable in the pronunciation of this inseparable preposition is, that the *s*, whether the accent be on it or not, or whether it be followed by a sharp or flat consonant, always retains its sharp, hissing sound, and never goes into *z*, like *dis* and *ex*. The reason seems to be, that the latter come to us compounded, and have their meaning so mingled with the word as to coalesce with it, while *mis* remains a distinct prefix, and has one uniform meaning." *Walker.*

MIS-AC-CEP-TÁ'TION, *n.* The act of taking or understanding in a wrong sense. *Johnson.*

† **MIS-AC-COMPT'** (-ək-kóunt'), *v. a.* To account wrongly. *Chaucer.*

MIS-AD-VÉNT'URE (mís-ad-vént'yur), *n.* [Fr. *mesaventure*.]
1. Mischance; misfortune; mishap; ill luck; bad fortune; cross; reverse.
Your looks are pale and wild, and do import
Some misadventure. *Shak.*
2. [*Law.*] An accident or casualty resulting in the death of any person. *Whishaw.*

MIS-AD-VÉNT'URED, *a.* Unfortunate. *Shak.*

MIS-AD-VÉNT'UR-ÓUS, *a.* Unfortunate; unlucky; unsuccessful. *Coleridge.*

MIS-AD-VÍCE', *n.* Ill advice; bad counsel. *Ash.*

MIS-AD-VÍSE', *v. a.* To give bad advice to. *Bailey.*

MIS-AD-VÍSED' (-vīzd'), *a.* Wrongly advised; ill directed; ill-advised. *Johnson.*

† **MIS-AD-VÍŠ'ED-LÝ**, *ad.* Inconsiderately. *Udal.*

† **MIS-ÁF-FÉCT'**, *v. a.* To dislike. *Milton.*

MIS-ÁF-FÉCT'ED, *a.* Ill-affected; ill-disposed.
All the members must needs be misaffected. *Barton.*

† **MIS-ÁF-FÉC'TION**, *n.* A wrong affection. *Hall.*

MIS-ÁF-FÍRM, *v. a.* To affirm incorrectly. *Milton.*

MIS-ÁIMED (-ám'd'), *a.* Aimed wrongly. *Spenser.*

MIS-ÁL-LÉ-GÁ'TION, *n.* A false statement.
Who have charged me . . . with misallegations. *Ep. Morton.*

MIS-ÁL-LÉGE' (-lēj'), *v. a.* [*i.* MISALLEGED; *pp.* MISALLEGING, MISALLEGED.] To allege or cite falsely, as a proof or argument. *Bp. Hall.*

MIS-ÁL-LÝ'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *misalliance*.] Improper alliance or association. *Hurd.*

MIS-ÁL-LÍED' (-līd'), *a.* Ill-associated. *Burke.*

MIS-ÁL-LÓT'MENT, *n.* A wrong allotment.

† **MIS-ÁL'TÉR**, *v. a.* To alter wrongly. *Bp. Hall.*

MIS-ÁN-THRÓPE, *n.* [Gr. *μισάνθρωπος*; *μίσω*, to hate, and *άνθρωπος*, a man; It. & Sp. *misantroppo*; Fr. *misanthrope*.] One who hates mankind; a misanthropist; a man-hater. *Swift.*

MIS-ÁN-THRÓP'IC, *a.* [Sp. *misantropico*; Fr. *misanthropique*.] Relating to misanthropy; hating mankind.
What can be more gloomy and misanthropic than the following strain of discontent?

MIS-ÁN-THRÓ-PÍST, *n.* A hater of mankind; a man-hater; a misanthrope. *Bailey.*

MIS-ÁN-THRÓ-PÍZE, *v. a.* To render misanthropical. [*R.*]

† **MIS-ÁN-THRÓ-PÓS**, *n.* A misanthrope. *Shak.*

MIS-ÁN-THRÓ-PÝ, *n.* [Gr. *μισάνθρωπία*; It. & Sp. *misantropia*; Fr. *misanthropie*.] Hatred of mankind; aversion to mankind.
In this last part of his imaginary travels, Swift has indulged a misanthropy that is intolerable. *Lord Orrery.*

MIS-ÁP-PLÍ-CÁ'TION, *n.* A wrong application.
"Misapplication of the means of life." *South.*

MIS-ÁP-PLÝ', *v. a.* [*i.* MISAPPLIED; *pp.* MISAPPLYING, MISAPPLIED.] To apply incorrectly or to a wrong purpose; to misemploy.
Virtue itself turns vice, being misapplied. *Shak.*

MIS-ÁP-PLÝ'ING, *n.* Act of one who misapplies.

MIS-ÁP-PRÉ'CÍ-ÁT-ED (mís-áp-pré'she-át-ed), *a.* Not well appreciated. *Blackwood.*

MIS-ÁP-PRÉ-HÉND', *v. a.* [*i.* MISAPPREHENDING; *pp.* MISAPPREHENDING, MISAPPREHENDED.] Not to understand rightly; to misunderstand; to mistake; to misconceive. *Locke.*

MIS-ÁP-PRÉ-HÉNS'ION, *n.* Misunderstanding; mistake; misconception. "Our misapprehensions and errors." *Glanvill.*

MIS-ÁP-PRÓ-PRÍ-A'TION, *n.* A wrong or improper appropriation. *Ch. Ob.*

MIS-ÁR-RÁNGE', *v. a.* [*i.* MISARRANGED; *pp.* MISARRANGING, MISARRANGED.] To arrange wrong; to put in a wrong order. *Clarke.*

MIS-ÁR-RÁNG'E'MENT, *n.* A wrong arrangement. "Fantastic misarrangement." *Cowper.*

MIS-ÁS-CRÍBE', *v. a.* To ascribe falsely. *Boyle.*

† **MIS-ÁS-SÁY'**, *v. a.* To assay wrongly. *Brown.*

MIS-ÁS-SÍGN' (-sín'), *v. a.* To assign falsely or erroneously. *Boyle.*

† **MIS-ÁT-TÉND'**, *v. a.* To disregard. "The misattended words of Christ." *Milton.*

MIS-BÉAR', *v. n.* To bear, carry, or conduct ill or wrongly; to misbehave. *Chaucer.*

MIS-BÉ-CÓME' (mís-be-küm'), *v. a.* [*i.* MISBE-CAME; *pp.* MISBECOMING, MISBECOME.] Not to become; to be unseemly to; not to suit.
Thy father will not act what misbecomes him. *Addison.*

MIS-BÉ-CÓM'ING, *a.* Unbecoming; unseemly. "Misbecoming and disingenuous ways." *Locke.*

MIS-BÉ-CÓM'ING-LÝ, *ad.* Unbecomingly.

MIS-BÉ-CÓM'ING-NÉSS, *n.* Unbecomingness; unsuitableness. *Boyle.*

† **MIS-BÉDE'**, *v. a.* [A. S. *misbeodan*.] [*i.* MISBODE.] To wrong; to injure. *Chaucer.*

† **MIS-BÉ-GET'**, *v. a.* To beget wrongfully or unlawfully. *R. Gloucester.*

MIS-BÉ-FÍT'TING, *a.* Unsuitable; not befitting.

MIS-BÉ-GÓT', *a.* Misbegotten. *Shak.*

MIS-BÉ-GÓT'TEN (-tén), *a.* Unlawfully or irregularly begotten; miscreated. *Dryden.*

MIS-BÉ-HÁVE', *v. n.* [*i.* MISBEHAVED; *pp.* MISBEHAVING, MISBEHAVED.] To act or behave ill or improperly. *Johnson.*

MIS-BÉ-HÁVE', *v. a.* To conduct ill or improperly; — used with the reflexive pronoun.
If any one do offend or misbehave himself. *Hooker.*

MIS-BÉ-HÁVED' (-hávd'), *a.* Ill-bred; uncivil.

MIS-BÉ-HÁV'IQR (mís-be-háv'yur), *n.* Ill conduct; misconduct; ill behavior. *Addison.*

MIS-BÉ-HÓLD'EN, *a.* Offensive; unkind; disobliging. [North of England.] *Hollway.*
According to Forby, *misbeholding* is used with the same meaning in the east part of England, applied only to words; as, "I never gave her one misbeholding word." — The word *misbeholden* is sometimes thus used colloquially in the United States.

MIS-BÉ-LÍEF' (mís-be-léf'), *n.* Wrong or erroneous belief; false religion. *Massinger.*

MIS-BÉ-LÍEVE' (mís-be-lév'), *v. n.* To believe erroneously; to hold a false religion. "That misbelieving Moor." *Shak.*

MIS-BÉ-LÍEV'ER, *n.* One who believes wrongly; one who holds a false religion. *Dryden.*

† **MIS-BÉ-SÉEM'**, *v. a.* Not to become. *Bp. Hall.*

MIS-BÉ-STÓW' (mís-be-stó'), *v. a.* To bestow improperly. "Misbestowed wealth." *Milton.*

MIS-BÖRN, *a.* Born to misfortune or evil; unluckily born. "Ah! misborn elf." *Spenser.*

MIS-CÁL-CU-LÁTE, *v. a.* [*i.* MISCALCULATED; *pp.* MISCALCULATING, MISCALCULATED.] To calculate or reckon erroneously. *Arbutnot.*

MIS-CÁL-CU-LÁ'TION, *n.* Wrong or erroneous calculation. *Todd.*

MIS-CÁLL', *v. a.* [*i.* MISCALLED; *pp.* MISCALLING, MISCALLED.] [Written also *miscal*.]
1. To call or name improperly; to denote by a wrong name; to misterm; to misname.
What you miscal their folly is their care. *Dryden.*
2. To abuse; to ill-treat. [N. of Eng.] *Brockett.*

MIS-CÁR'RIAGE (mís-kár'rij), *n.* 1. The act of misarrying; failure; mischance; mishap.
2. The act of bringing forth young before the due time; abortion. *Dunglison.*
"The expulsion of the fetus from the uterus within six weeks after conception, is usually called *miscarriage*; if it occur between six weeks and six months, it is called *abortion*; and if, during any part of the last three months before the completion of the natural term, *premature labor*." *Hoblyn.*

3. Ill conduct; misconduct; wrong behavior.
The failings and miscarriages of the righteous. *Rogers.*

MIS-CÁR'RIAGE Á-BLE, *a.* Liable to miscarry. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

MIS-CÁR'RY, *v. n.* [*i.* MISCARRIED; *pp.* MIS-CARRYING, MISCARRIED.]
1. To fail; not to have the intended event; not to succeed; to be unsuccessful.
Frederick, the great soldier, who miscarried at sea. *Shak.*
2. To fail in conveyance; to go wrong; to fail of arriving at the place of destination, as a letter. *Addison.*
3. To bring forth young before the due time; to have an abortion. *Pope.*

MIS-CÁST', *v. a.* [*i.* MISCAST; *pp.* MISCASTING, MISCAST.] To cast erroneously; to take a wrong account of. *Brown.*

MIS-CÁST', *n.* An erroneous cast. *Wright.*

MIS-CE-GE-NÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *misceo*, to mix, and *geno*, to beget.] A mixing of races; amalgamation.

MIS-CEL-LÁ-NÁ'RÍ-AN, *n.* A writer of miscellanies; a miscellanist. *Shaftesbury.*

† **MIS-CEL-LÁNE**, *n.* [See **MASLIN**, and **MESLIN**.] Mixed corn; maslin; meslin. *Bacon.*

MIS-CEL-LÁ'NE-A, *n. pl.* [L.] Miscellaneous matters; a collection of miscellanies. *West. Rev.*

MIS-CEL-LÁ'NE-ÓUS, *a.* [L. *miscellaneus*; *misceo*, to mix; It. *miscellaneo*.] Composed of various kinds; embracing many sorts; mingled; diversified; various; promiscuous. *Milton.*

MIS-CEL-LÁ'NE-ÓUS-LÝ, *ad.* In a miscellaneous manner. *Ed. Rev.*

MIS-CEL-LÁ'NE-ÓUS-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being miscellaneous. *Johnson.*

MIS-CEL-LÁ-NÍST, *n.* A writer of miscellaneous essays or treatises; a miscellanist. *Disraeli.*

MIS-CEL-LÁ-NÝ [mís-sel-lá-né, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wr. Wó.; mis-sel-lá-né, Kenrick],

n. [L. *miscellaneus*, *miscellaneus*; It. *miscelanea*; Sp. *miscelanea*, *l. miscelanea*.]

1. Something mixed; a mixture; a medley; a jumble; a diversity; a variety.

'Tis but a bundle or miscellany of sin. *Heavt*, 1658.

2. A collection of short, literary compositions on various subjects, or of various kinds. *Pope*.

Syn. — See MIXTURE.

† MIS-CËL-LA-NY, *a.* Miscellaneous. *Bacon*.

† MIS-CËN'TRE (mîs-sën'ter), *v. a.* To concentrate or place amiss. *Donne*.

MIS-CHANCE', *v. n.* To happen wrongly or unfortunately. *Spenser*.

MIS-CHANCE', *n.* Ill luck; misfortune; mishap. View these letters, full of bad *mischance*. *Shak*.

MIS-CHÄR'AC-TËR-IZE, *v. a.* To characterize falsely or erroneously. *Smart*.

MIS-CHÄRGE', *v. a.* To charge erroneously. "Particulars *mischarged*." *Hale*.

MIS-CHÄRGE', *n.* An erroneous charge. *Smart*.

MIS-CHIEF (mîs'chîf), *n.* [Old Fr. *meschef*; *mes*, a prefix equivalent to the English prefix *mis*, and *chief*, head or end; Fr. *mêchef*.]

1. Whatever is ill or injurious; evil; ill; harm; hurt; injury; damage; calamity. "Lest some *mischief* befall him." *Gen*. xlii. 4.

It is sport to a fool to do *mischief*. *Pier*. x. 23.

2. Ill consequence; vexatious affair; misfortune; evil; trouble.

States call in foreigners to assist them against a common enemy; but the *mischief* was, those allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued. *Swift*.

Syn. — See INJURY.

† MIS-CHIEF (mîs'chîf), *v. a.* To hurt; to harm; to injure; to molest; to annoy.

It is in me to plague and *mischief* you indeed. *Holland*.

MIS-CHIEF-MÄK'ËR, *n.* One who makes or causes mischief. *Johnson*.

MIS-CHIEF-MÄK'ING, *a.* Causing harm. "Mis-
chief-making beauty." *Rowe*.

|| MIS-CHIEV-OÜS (mîs'chê-vüs, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; mîs'chê-vüs or mîs-chê-vus, *P.*), *a.*

1. Making mischief; harmful; hurtful; destructive; noxious; pernicious; injurious.

This false, wily, doubling disposition is intolerably *mischievous* to society. *South*.

2. Inclined to do mischief; vicious; sinful; wicked; malicious. *Dryden*.

|| "Old authors, and the modern vulgar, accent the second syllable of *mischievous*." *Smart*.

|| MIS-CHIEV-OÜS-LY (mîs'chê-vüs-lê), *ad.* In a mischievous manner. *Dryden*.

|| MIS-CHIEV-OÜS-NËSS (mîs'shê-vus-nês), *n.* The quality of being mischievous; hurtfulness; injuriousness; perniciousness; wickedness. *South*.

MISCH'NA (mîsh'nä), *n.* [Heb. מִשְׁנָה a repetition; the second law.] The text of both the Jerusalem and the Babylonish Talmud, as distinguished from the *Gemara*, or commentary on the text; — written also *mishna*. *Calmet*.

MIS-CHÔÛSE', *v. a.* [*i.* MISCHOSE; *pp.* MISCHOOSING, MISCHOSEN.] To choose wrongly. *Stow*.

MIS-CHRÏST'EN (-krîs'ten), *v. a.* To christen wrong. *Qu. Rev*.

† MIS-CI-BÏL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *miscibilité*.] The capacity of being mixed. *Maunder*.

† MIS-CI-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *miscible*, from L. *misceo*, to mix.] That may be mixed. *Arbutnot*.

MIS-CI-TÄ'TION, *n.* Incorrect or false citation or quotation; misquotation. *Bp. Hall*.

MIS-CITE', *v. a.* To cite or quote wrong. *Hall*.

MIS-CLÄIM', *n.* Mistaken claim. *Bacon*.

† MIS-CLÄP', *v. a.* To miscall. *Chaucer*.

MIS-CÖG'N-ZÄNT, *a.* (*Law*.) Ignorant; not knowing. *Whishaw*.

† MIS-CÖG'NIZE, *v. a.* To misunderstand. *Holland*.

MIS-CQL-LËOT', *v. a.* To collect wrongly. *Hooker*.

MIS-CQL-LËC'TION, *n.* A wrong or deficient collection. [*n.*] *Bp. Hall*.

† MIS-CÖM'FORT (-küm'fört), *n.* Trouble; discomfort. *Chaucer*.

MIS-CÖM-PRE-HËND', *v. a.* To comprehend incorrectly or erroneously. *Hunter*.

MIS-CÖM-FU-TÄ'TION, *n.* Incorrect computation; false reckoning. *Clarendon*.

MIS-CÖM-PÜTE', *v. a.* To compute erroneously; to miscalculate. *Browne*.

MIS-CÖN-CËIT' (mîs-kön-sët'), *n.* A false opinion; a wrong notion; a misconception. *Hooker*.

MIS-CÖN-CËIVE' (mîs-kön-sëv'), *v. a.* [*i.* MISCONCEIVED; *pp.* MISCONCEIVING, MISCONCEIVED.] To misjudge; to have a false notion of; to misapprehend; to misunderstand. *Hooker*.

MIS-CÖN-CËIVE', *v. n.* To have a wrong idea; to entertain a mistaken notion. *2 Macc*.

MIS-CÖN-CËIV'ËR, *n.* One who misconceives.

MIS-CÖN-CËP'TION, *n.* A wrong notion or idea; misapprehension; mistake. *Burnet*.

MIS-CÖN'DUCT, *n.* Bad conduct; misbehavior; ill behavior. "Their past *misconduct*." *Rogers*.

MIS-CÖN-DÜCT', *v. a.* [*i.* MISCONDUCTED; *pp.* MISCONDUCTING, MISCONDUCTED.] To conduct or manage ill or amiss. *Johnson*.

MIS-CÖN-FI-DËNT, *a.* Having or placing confidence wrongly or amiss. [*n.*] *Bp. Hall*.

MIS-CÖN-JËCT'ÛRE (-jëkt'yur), *n.* A wrong guess. I hope they will ... correct our *misconjectures*. *Browne*.

MIS-CÖN-JËCT'ÛRE, *v. a.* To conjecture or guess wrong; to form a wrong notion of. *Johnson*.

MIS-CÖN-JËCT'ÛRE, *v. n.* To make a wrong guess or conjecture. *Bacon*.

MIS-CÖN-SË-CRÄ'TION, *n.* A wrong or erroneous consecration. *More*.

MIS-CÖN-SË-QUËNCE, *n.* A wrong or erroneous consequence. [*n.*] *Leighton*.

MIS-CÖN-STRÜCT', *v. a.* To construct or interpret wrong or erroneously. *Fox*.

MIS-CÖN-STRÜCT'ION, *n.* A wrong or erroneous construction or interpretation. *Stillangfleet*.

MIS-CÖN-STRÜE (mîs-kön'strü), *v. a.* [*i.* MISCONSTRUED; *pp.* MISCONSTRUING, MISCONSTRUED.] To construe wrong; to misinterpret. Do not, great sir, *misconstrue* his intent. *Dryden*.

MIS-CÖN-STRÜ-ËR, *n.* One who misconstrues.

† MIS-CÖN-TËNT', *a.* Discontented. *Udal*.

MIS-CÖN-TÏN'U-ANCE, *n.* (*Law*.) The continuation of a suit by improper process. *Whishaw*.

† MIS-CÖRD', *v. n.* To be discordant. *Chaucer*.

MIS-CÖR-RËCT', *v. a.* To mistake in correcting; to make wrong in attempting to correct. *Smart*.

MIS-CÖÜN'SËL, *v. a.* To advise wrong. *Spenser*.

MIS-CÖÜNT', *v. a.* [*i.* MISCOUNTED; *pp.* MISCOUNTING, MISCOUNTED.] To count wrong; to reckon wrong; to miscalculate. *Hall*.

In their computation they had mistaken and *miscalculated* ... a hundred years. *Hall*.

MIS-CÖÜNT', *v. n.* To make a false reckoning. Thus do all men generally *miscalculate* in the days of their health. *Bp. Patrick*.

MIS-CÖÜNT', *n.* An erroneous reckoning. *Smart*.

† MIS-CÖV'ËT, *v. a.* To covet wrongfully. *Chaucer*.

† MIS-CRE-ANCE, } *n.* [Old Fr. *mescriance*.]
† MIS-CRE-AN-CY, } Unbelief; false faith; misbelief; adherence to a false religion. *Spenser*.

MIS-CRE-ANT, *n.* [Old Fr. *mescriant*; Fr. *mécriant*; It. *miscredente*; *miscredenza*, infidelity.]

1. † One who holds a false faith; an infidel. *Miscreant* meant, at first, simply a *misbeliever*. *Trinch*.

A wicked generation of *miscreants*, which had forsaken the living God. *Hooker*.

2. A vile wretch; a villain; a ruffian. *Shak*.

† MIS-CRE-ÄTE', *a.* Miscreated. *Shak*.

MIS-CRE-ÄT'ËD, *a.* Created or formed wrong. "Thy *miscreated* front." *Milton*.

MIS-CRE-ÄT'ÏVE, *a.* That creates amiss. *Shelley*.

† MIS-CRE-DÜ'L'I-TY, *n.* Incredulity. *Bp. Hall*.

MIS-CÜ, *n.* An Indian dentifrice. *Scudamore*.

MIS-DÄTE', *v. a.* [*i.* MISDATED; *pp.* MISDATING, MISDATED.] To date wrongly or erroneously.

In heavy wrath M *misdated* my deed,
O, how had I done for the sake of my friend. *Young*.

MIS-DÄTE', *n.* An erroneous date. *Smart*.

MIS-DÄUB', *v. a.* To smear or cover wrongly or improperly. *Bp. Hall*.

MIS-DËED', *n.* An evil deed; a wicked action; a fault; a trespass; a transgression; offence. Evils which our own *misdeeds* have wrought. *Milton*.

Syn. — See OFFENCE.

MIS-DËEM', *v. a.* [*i.* MISDEEMED; *pp.* MISDEEMING, MISDEEMED.] To judge ill; to mistake. And of a wit that nothing could *misdeem*. *Davies*.

MIS-DË-MËAN', *v. a.* To demean, conduct, or behave ill; — used with the reflexive pronoun. You, that best should teach us, Have *misdeemeaned* yourself. *Shak*.

MIS-DË-MËAN'ÄNT, *n.* One who commits a misdeemeanor. *S. Richardson*.

MIS-DË-MËAN'QR, *n.* 1. An offence; ill-behavior; evil conduct; misconduct; fault. *South*.

2. † Bad management; mismanagement. Some natural fault in the soil, or *misdeemeanor* of the owners. *Seasonable Sermon*, 1644.

3. (*Law*.) A lower kind of crime; an indictable offence not amounting to felony. *Burwill*.

Syn. — See CRIME, OFFENCE.

† MIS-DË-PÄRT', *v. a.* To part or distribute improperly or unequally. *Chaucer*.

MIS-DË-RÏVE', *v. a.* To derive or divert improperly; to misdirect. *Misdirecting* the well-meant devotions of charitable and pious souls into a wrong channel. *Bp. Hall*.

MIS-DË-SCRÏBE', *v. a.* To describe falsely; to give a wrong account of. *West. Rev*.

† MIS-DË-SËRT', *n.* Ill desert. *Spenser*.

MIS-DË-VÖ'TION, *n.* Mistaken piety. *Milton*.

† MIS-DÏ'ËT, *n.* Improper diet or food. *Spenser*.

† MIS-DÏGHT' (-dît'), *a.* Prepared unfitly. *Hall*.

MIS-DÏ-RËCT', *v. a.* [*i.* MISDIRECTED; *pp.* MISDIRECTING, MISDIRECTED.] To direct or guide wrong. "Misdirected reason." *Burgess*.

MIS-DÏ-RËCT'ION, *n.* A wrong direction.

MIS-DÏS-PÖ-SÏ'TION (-zîsh'un), *n.* Inclination to evil. "His sinful *misdisposition*." *Bp. Hall*.

MIS-DÏS-TÏN'GUÏSH (mîs-dÏs-tîng'gwîsh), *v. a.* To distinguish wrong or erroneously. [*n.*] *Hooker*.

MIS-DÏS-TRÏB'ÛTE, *v. a.* To distribute wrong; to misdivide. *Latham*.

MIS-DÏ-VÏDE', *v. a.* To divide wrong. *Latham*.

MIS-DÏ-VÏ'SION (-dê-vîzh'un), *n.* A wrong or incorrect division. *Latham*.

MIS-DÖ', *v. a.* [A. S. *misdoen*, or *misdon*.] [*i.* MISDID; *pp.* MISDOING, MISDONE.] To do wrong; to do amiss; to commit, as a crime or a fault.

Afford me place to show what recompense Towards thee I intend for what I have *misdone*. *Milton*.

MIS-DÖ', *v. n.* To commit faults; to do wrong. Teach the erring soul, Not wilfully *misdoing*, but unaware *Misled*. *Milton*.

MIS-DÖ'ËR, *n.* One who does wrong; an offender; a criminal; a malefactor. *Spenser*.

MIS-DÖ'ING, *n.* Offence; deviation from right. That all-seeing eye that observes all our *misdoings*. *LeStrange*.

† MIS-DÖÜBT' (-döüt'), *v. a.* To suspect of deceit or of liability to err; to suspect. *Dryden*.

† MIS-DÖÜBT', *v. n.* To be suspicious. *Dryden*.

† MIS-DÖÜBT' (-döüt'), *n.* 1. Suspicion. *Shak*.

2. Irresolution; hesitation. *Shak*.

† MIS-DÖÜBT'FÜL, *a.* Misgiving. *Spenser*.

MIS-DRAW'ING, *n.* A wrong drawing. *Chaucer*.

† MIS-DREÄD' (-dräd'), *n.* Dread of evil. *Bp. Hall*.

† MISË (mäs), *n.* [Fr., from *mettre*, to put.] (*Law*.)

1. Cost or expense; — commonly used in the plural. *Burrill.*
 2. The issue in real actions, particularly in writs of right; — so called because the parties put themselves upon the mere right. *Burrill.*
 † MIS-EASE' (mis-ēz'), *n.* Uneasiness. *Chaucer.*
 † MIS-ĒA'SY (mis-ēz'e), *a.* Uneasy. *Chaucer.*
 † MIS-Ē-DI'TION, *n.* A spurious edition. *Hall.*
 MIS-ĒD'U-CĀTE, *v. a.* To educate amiss; to misinstruct. *Month. Rev.*
 MIS-ĒM-PLŌY', *v. a.* [*i.* MISEMLOYED; *pp.* MISEMLOYING, MISEMLOYED.] To employ or use to wrong purposes; to misuse. Their frugal fathers' gains they *misemploy*. *Dryden.*
 MIS-ĒM-PLŌY'MENT, *n.* Improper employment or application; misuse; abuse. "*Misemployment* of their time and faculties." *Hale.*
 MIS-ĒN'TRY, *n.* A wrong entry, as in an account. "If a clerk had made a *misentry*." *Hale.*
 MĪ'SER (mī'zer), *n.* [*L.* *miser*, wretched; *It.* & *Sp.* *miser*, wretched, covetous.]
 1. † A wretched person; one in great distress. The woful words of a *miser* now despairing. *Sidney.*
 2. One who is wretched through covetousness; one who lives miserably through fear of poverty, and hordes beyond a prudent economy; a person excessively penurious. The man who enslaves himself to his money is proclaimed in our very language to be a *miser*, or a miserable man. *Trench.*
 MĪ'SER-A-BLE, *a.* [*L.* *miserabilis*; *It.* *misera-bile*; *Sp.* *miserable*; *Fr.* *misérable*.]
 1. Full of misery; unhappy; hapless; wretched; unlucky; ill-starred; distressed. Me, already lost, me, than thyself More *miserable*. *Milton.*
 2. Very poor in quality; wretched; worthless; valueless. Miserable comforters are ye all. *Job xvi. 2.* A vagabond, a useless tribe there eat Their *miserable* meal. *Cowper.*
 3. Low; abject; despicable; contemptible. "A *miserable* person." *Johnson.*
 4. Mean; stingy; parsimonious. Our language, by a peculiar significance of dialect, calls the covetous man the *miserable* man. *South.*
 Syn. — See UNHAPPY.
 MĪ'SER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being miserable; wretchedness; poorness. *Hammond.*
 MĪ'SER-A-BLY, *ad.* Unhappily; calamitously; wretchedly; meanly. *Sidney.*
 † MĪ'SER-Ā-TION, *n.* Commiseration. *Skelton.*
 MIS-Ē-RECT', *v. a.* To erect or raise wrongly. "Those *misereceted* altars." [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*
 MĪ'S-E-RĒ'RE, *n.* [*L.* *miserere*, have mercy.]
 1. The name of a Psalm in the Roman Catholic Church service, taken from the 57th Psalm, beginning in the Vulgate, *Miserere mei, Domine* (Have mercy on me, O Lord). *Lond. Ency.*
 2. A musical composition to the Psalm *Miserere mei*, &c.; as, "The *Miserere* of Allegri, sung in the Sistine Chapel, at Rome."
 3. (*Arch.*) A small movable seat placed in a stall of the choir of a church; a misericordia. The long services of the Catholic Church induced the invention of the seat called the *miserere*, for the use of aged and infirm ecclesiastics. *Fairholt.*
 MĪ'SER-I-CŌRD, *n.* 1. † Compassion. *Chaucer.*
 2. (*Arch.*) A misericordia or miserere. *Britton.*
 MĪ'SER-I-CŌR-DI-A, *n.* [*L.* *mercy*.]
 1. (*Law.*) An amercement. *Burrill.*
 2. (*Armor.*) A small, straight dagger, with a thin blade, used in inflicting the "mercy stroke" upon a wounded antagonist, which deprived him of life. *Ogilvie.*
 3. (*Arch.*) A small movable seat in a stall of the choir of a church; a miserere. *Ogilvie.*
 MĪ'SER-LY, *a.* [*L.* *miser*, miserable.] Avaricious in the extreme; niggardly; stingy; parsimonious; sordid; covetous; mean. *Perry.*
 Syn. — See AVARICIOUS.
 MĪ'SER-Y, *n.* [*L.* *miseria*; *Fr.* *miserie*.]
 1. Great unhappiness; distress; wretchedness; tribulation; desolation; woe. *Locke.*
 2. Calamity; misfortune; natural evils. And mourn the *miseria* of human life. *Dryden.*

3. † [From *miser*.] Covetousness; avarice.

Than *miser* itself would give. *Shak.*
 MIS-ĒS-TĒEM', *n.* Disregard; slight. *Johnson.*
 MIS-ĒS-TI-MĀTE, *v. a.* To estimate erroneously; to miscalculate. *Smart.*
 MIS-ĒX-PLĀ-NĀ'TION, *n.* A wrong explanation.
 MIS-ĒX-PLĀ-CĀ'TION, *n.* A wrong explication.
 MIS-ĒX-PO-SĪ'TION, *n.* A wrong exposition.
 MIS-ĒX-POŪND', *v. a.* To expound incorrectly; to mistake in explaining. *Hooker.*
 MIS-ĒX-PRĒS-SION, *n.* An ill expression. *Barter.*
 † MIS-FĀLL', *v. a.* To happen to unluckily. *Spenser.*
 † MIS-FĀRE', *v. n.* To fare or go wrong; to succeed ill; to be in an ill state. *Gower.*
 † MIS-FĀRE', *n.* Ill fare; misfortune. *Spenser.*
 † MIS-FĀR'ING, *n.* The act of going wrong or succeeding ill. *Spenser.*
 MIS-FĀSH'ION, *v. a.* [*i.* MISFASHIONED; *pp.* MISFASHIONING, MISFASHIONED.] To fashion or form wrong; to misform. *Hakewell.*
 MIS-FĀSH'IONED, *p. a.* Fashioned, formed, shaped, or moulded wrongly. *Hakewell.*
 MIS-FĒA'SANCE, *n.* [Old *Fr.* *mesfaisance*.] (*Law.*) A trespass; malfeasance. *Burrill.*
 † MIS-FĒIGN' (mīs-fān'), *v. n.* To feign with an ill design. *Spenser.*
 MIS-FŌRM', *v. a.* [*i.* MISFORMED; *pp.* MISFORMING, MISFORMED.] To form ill or improperly; to misfashion; to misshape; to misframe. And that *misformed* shape *misshaped* more. *Spenser.*
 † MIS-FŌRT'U-NATE, *a.* Unfortunate. *Locke.*
 MIS-FŌRT'UNE, *n.* Ill fortune; ill luck; calamity; harm; ill; disaster; evil; injury; damage. Syn. — *Misfortune* is a general term, applied to all untoward events. *Calamity* is applied to some great public or family misfortune; *disaster*, to an unlucky accident, causing the failure of some undertaking. — See ADVERSITY, EVIL, LUCK.
 † MIS-FŌRT'UNE, *v. n.* To happen wrongly or unfortunately. *Stow.*
 † MIS-FŌRT'UNED, *a.* Unfortunate. *Milton.*
 MIS-FRĀME', *v. a.* To frame amiss. [*R.*] *More.*
 † MIS-GĒT', *v. a.* [*p.* MISGOTTEN.] To get or procure unlawfully or wrongly. *Gower. Spenser.*
 MIS-GĒVE', *v. a.* [*i.* MISGAVE; *pp.* MISGIVING, MISGIVEN.] To give amiss. [*R.*] *Abp. Laud.*
 MIS-GĒVE', *v. a.* [With the reflective pronoun.]
 1. To give way, to yield, to relax, or fail, through doubt or want of courage. Yet oft h's heart, divine of something ill, *Misgave* him. *Milton.*
 2. To fill with doubt or distrust about. This is strange. Who hath got the right Anne? My heart *misgives* me. *Shak.*
 MIS-GĒV'ING, *n.* Doubt; distrust; hesitation. These unavoidable *misgivings* of the human mind. *Porteus.*
 † MIS-GLOZE', *v. a.* To glose amiss. *Chaucer.*
 † MIS-GŌ', *v. n.* To go amiss or astray. *Chaucer.*
 † MIS-GŌT'TEN, *p. a.* Unjustly obtained. *Spenser.*
 MIS-GŌV'ERN, *v. a.* [*i.* MISGOVERNED; *pp.* MISGOVERNING, MISGOVERNED.] To govern amiss or ill; to administer unfaithfully. Solyman charged him bitterly that he had *misgoverned* the state. *Knolles.*
 MIS-GŌV'ERN-ANCE, *n.* Bad government; irregularity; disorderly management. *Bp. Hall.*
 MIS-GŌV'ERNED, *p. a.* 1. Badly governed; wrongly managed or administered.
 2. Rude; lawless; unrestrained; ungoverned. Rude, *misgoverned* hands, from window tops, Threw dust and rubbish on King Richard's head. *Shak.*
 MIS-GŌV'ERN-MENT, *n.* 1. Bad government; ill administration; bad management. If such *misgovernment* and unskilfulness make them fall into vicious company. *Bp. Taylor.*
 2. Want of government or restraint; looseness; irregularity; inordinate behavior.
 † MIS-GRĀ'CIOUS, *a.* Ungrateful. *Gower.*
 MIS-GRĀFT', *v. a.* To graft wrong or amiss.

The course of true love never did run smooth; But either it was different in blood, Or else *misgrated* in respect of years. *Shak.*

MIS-GRŌUND', *v. a.* To found falsely. *Bp. Hall.*
 MIS-GRŌWTH', *n.* A wrong growth. *Coleridge.*
 MIS-GUĒSS', *v. n.* To guess or conjecture wrongly. [*R.*] *Sir T. More.*
 MIS-GUĒD'ANCE, *n.* Wrong direction; false guidance; guidance into error. *South.*
 MIS-GUĒDE', *v. a.* [*i.* MISGUIDED; *pp.* MISGUIDING, MISGUIDED.] To guide wrong; to direct ill. "*Misguide* the mind." *Pope.*
 MIS-GUĒD'ED, *p. a.* Led astray; guided into error. "*Misguided* prince!" *Prior.*
 MIS-GŪM, } *n.* (*Ich.*) An anguilliform fish about
 MIS-GŪRN, } as large as the common eel. *Wright.*
 MIS-HĀN'DLE, *v. a.* [*i.* MISHANDLED; *pp.* MISHANDLING, MISHANDLED.] To handle wrongly; — to treat injuriously; to maltreat. *Sir T. More.*
 MIS-HĀND'LING, *n.* The act of handling or treating amiss. *Sir T. More.*
 MIS-HĀP', *n.* Ill chance; ill luck; bad accident; misadventure; calamity; misfortune. *Shak.*
 Syn. — See LUCK.
 † MIS-HĀP'PEN, *v. n.* To happen amiss or ill; to come to pass wrongly. Afraid lest to themselves the like *misshappen* might. *Spenser.*
 † MIS-HĀP'PY, *a.* Unhappy. *Chaucer.*
 † MIS-HĀVED', *a.* Misbehaved. *Shak.*
 MIS-HĒAR', *v. n.* [*i.* MISHEARD; *pp.* MISHEARING, MISHEARD.] To hear erroneously or imperfectly; to mistake in hearing. It is not so; thou hast *misspoken*, *misheard*. *Shak.*
 MISH'-MĀSH, *n.* [*Su. Goth.* *misk-mash*; *Ger.* *misch-masch*, from *mischen*, to mix.] A mixture; melange; medley; confused mass; hotch-potch; — gallimatias; salmagundi. Their language . . . [*is*] a *mish-mash* of Arabic and Portuguese. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 MISH'NA, *n.* See MISCHNA. *Clarke.*
 MIS-IM-ĀG-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* Wrong or incorrect conception. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*
 MIS-IM-PRŌVE', *v. a.* To use or improve to a bad purpose; to misuse; to abuse. *South.*
 MIS-IM-PRŌVE'MENT, *n.* Bad use or employment; abuse. *South.*
 MIS-IN-CLĪNE', *v. a.* To incline wrongly. *South.*
 MIS-IN-FĒR', *v. a.* To infer wrong. *Hooker.*
 MIS-IN-FŌRM', *v. a.* [*i.* MISINFORMED; *pp.* MISINFORMING, MISINFORMED.] To inform erroneously; to deceive by false accounts. *Bacon.*
 MIS-IN-FŌRM', *v. n.* To give false information; — used with *against*. *Mountagu.*
 MIS-IN-FŌRM'ANT, *n.* One who misinforms, or gives false information. *Wiberforce.*
 MIS-IN-FŌR-MĀ'TION, *n.* Erroneous information; false intelligence. *Bacon.*
 MIS-IN-FŌRM'ER, *n.* One who misinforms.
 MIS-IN-STRŪCT', *v. a.* To instruct amiss or improperly. *Hooker.*
 MIS-IN-STRŪC'TION, *n.* Ill or erroneous instruction. *More.*
 MIS-IN-TĒL'LI-GĒNCE, *n.* 1. Misinformation; false accounts. *Todd.*
 2. Misunderstanding; disagreement. He lamented the *misintelligence* he observed to be between their majesties. *Clarendon.*
 † MIS-IN-TĒND'ED, *p. a.* Ill intended. *Spenser.*
 MIS-IN-TĒR'PRET, *v. a.* [*i.* MISINTERPRETED; *pp.* MISINTERPRETING, MISINTERPRETED.] To interpret or explain wrong; to understand wrong; to misconstrue. *Arbutnot.*
 MIS-IN-TĒR'PRE-TA-BLE, *a.* Liable to misinterpretation. *Donne.*
 MIS-IN-TĒR-PRĒ-TĀ'TION, *n.* Wrong interpretation or explanation. *Bp. Hall.*
 MIS-IN-TĒR'PRET-ER, *n.* One who misinterprets.
 MIS-IN-TRĒAT', *v. a.* To entreat or treat wrongly or injuriously; to deal with harmfully. It was not lawful for any to *misintreat* him. *Grafton.*

MIS-JOIN', v. a. [*i.* MISJOINED; *pp.* MISJOINING, MISJOINED.] To join unfitly. *Milton.*

MIS-JOIN'DER, n. (*Law.*) Improper joinder or union of parties in an action; improper union of causes of action in one suit. *Burrill.*

MIS-JUDGE', v. n. [*i.* MISJUDGED; *pp.* MISJUDGING, MISJUDGED.] To judge ill or erroneously; to form false opinions. *Dryden.*
Too long, *misjudging*, have I thought thee wise. *Pope.*

MIS-JUDGE', v. a. To mistake; to judge wrongly of. "We *misjudge* the matter." *L'Estrange.*

MIS-JUDG'MENT, n. A wrong judgment. *Burke.*

† MIS-KEEP'ING, n. Wrong keeping. *Chaucer.*

† MIS-KEN', v. a. To be ignorant of; to misunderstand. [North of Eng.] *Todd.*

† MIS-KIN', n. A little bagpipe. *Drayton.*

MIS-KIN'DLED, p. a. Rashly inflamed; excited to a bad purpose.
Such is the *miskindled* heat of some unruly spirits. *Bp. Hall.*

† MIS-KNOW', v. a. To know or understand wrongly; to mistake; to misapprehend.
There is nothing in the world that they do more *misknow* than themselves. *Bp. Hall.*

MIS-KNOW'N, p. a. Unknown. *Ed. Rev.*

MIS-LAY', v. a. [*i.* MISLAID; *pp.* MISLAYING, MISLAID.]
1. To lay in a wrong place, or in a wrong manner; to misplace. *Dryden.*
2. To lay in a place which will not be recollected; to lose.
Mislay a spoon so as he may never find it. *Swift.*

MIS-LAY'ER, n. One who mislays. *Bacon.*

MIS-LE (miz'z), v. n. [From *mist*. — *Dut.* *misselen*, *misselen*.] [*i.* MISLED; *pp.* MISLING, MISLED.] To rain in imperceptible drops, like a thick mist; — written also *mistle*, and *mizzle*. *Grev.*

MIS-LE (miz'z), n. A misty rain; thick mist. *Todd.*

MIS-LEAD', v. a. [*i.* MISLED; *pp.* MISLEADING, MISLED.] To lead or guide astray; to lead into mischief or mistake; to misguide. *Dryden.*

MIS-LEAD'ER, n. One who misleads. *Shak.*

MIS-LEARN', v. n. To learn amiss. *Wickliffe.*

† MIS-LEARN'ED, p. a. Not really or properly learned. "A *mislearned* advocate." *Bp. Hall.*

MIS-LED', p. [From *mislead*.] Led astray. *Milton.*

MIS'LËN, n. Mixed corn; maslin. *Mortimer.*

MIS-LE-TÔE, n. See MISTLETOE. *Todd.*

MIS-LIGHT' (-liht'), v. a. To light amiss. *Herrick.*

MIS-LIKE', v. a. To dislike; to disapprove. [*R.*]
It was hard to say whether he more liked his doings or *misliked* the effect of his doings. *Sidney.*

MIS-LIKE', v. n. Not to be pleased. [*R.*]
They made sport, and I laughed; they *mispronounced*, and I *misliked*. *Milton.*

MIS-LIKE', n. Disapprobation; dislike. [*n.*] *Shak.*

MIS-LIK'ER, n. One who dislikes. [*n.*] *Ascham.*

MIS-LIK'ING, n. Disapprobation. [*n.*] *Stow.*

MIS'LING, n. Thick mist; misle. *Bible*, 1551.

MIS-LIVE', v. n. To live ill. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

MIS-LIV'ING, n. The act of living ill. *Tyndale.*

† MIS-LOOK' (-lák'), v. n. To look wrongly. *Gower.*

MIS-LÜCK', n. Bad or ill luck. [*n.*] *Wodroephe.*

MIS'LY, a. Misty; raining in fine drops. *Wright.*

MIS-MAKE', v. a. To make amiss. *Sir. T. More.*

MIS-MAN'AGE, v. a. [*i.* MISMANAGED; *pp.* MISMANAGING, MISMANAGED.] To manage ill; to conduct amiss; to administer improperly. *Locke.*

MIS-MAN'AGE, v. n. To manage ill. *Craig.*

MIS-MAN'AGE-MËNT, n. Ill management; ill conduct; misconduct; misrule. *Locke.*

MIS-MAN'A-GËR, n. One who manages badly.

MIS-MÄRCH', v. n. To march wrong. *Maunder.*

MIS-MÄRK', v. a. To mark wrongly. *Collier.*

MIS-MÄTCH', v. a. [*i.* MISMATCHED; *pp.* MISMATCHING, MISMATCHED.] To match unsuitably or improperly. *Southern.*

MIS-MEÄS'URE (-mëzh'ur), v. a. [*i.* MISMEASURED; *pp.* MISMEASURING, MISMEASURED.] To measure incorrectly; to misreckon, or miscalculate. "With aim *mismeasured*." *Young.*

MIS-MEÄS'URE-MËNT, n. A wrong measurement.

† MIS-MË'TRE, n. A wrong metre. *Chaucer.*

MIS-NÄME', v. a. [*i.* MISNAMED; *pp.* MISNAMING, MISNAMED.] To call by the wrong name.

MIS-NÖ'MËR, n. [Old Fr. *més*, amiss, and *nommer*, to name.] (*Law.*) A misnaming; the use of a wrong name, or mistaking the true name of a person. *Whishaw.*

MIS-NÜM'BËR, v. a. To count wrongly. *Raleigh.*

MIS-NÜR'TURE (-nür'tyur), v. a. To nurture wrongly. "Misnurturing their children." *Hall.*

† MIS-O-BË'DI-ËNCE, n. Erroneous obedience; disobedience. *Milton.*

MIS-OB-SËRVE', v. a. To observe inaccurately. "If I *misobserve* not." *Locke.*

MIS-OB-SËRVER, n. One who misobserves.

MI-SÖG'A-MÏST', n. [Gr. *μισέω*, to hate, and *γάμος*, marriage.] A hater of marriage. *Johnson.*

MI-SÖG'A-MÏ, n. Hatred of marriage. *Blount.*

|| MI-SÖG'Y-NÏST (më-sö'g'e-nist), n. [Gr. *μισογυνή*; *μισέω*, to hate, and *γυνή*, woman.] A woman-hater. "The erroneous, obstinate *misogynist*." *Whitlock.*

|| MI-SÖG'Y-NÏ, n. [*më-sö'g'e-në*, W. P. J. F. *Ja. Sm. E.*; *më-sö'g'e-në*, S. K.], n. Hatred of women.

† MIS'ON, n. A mixture; a medley. *Nashe.*

MIS-O-PÏN'ION (-yün), n. An erroneous notion or opinion; an error. [*n.*] *Bp. Hall.*

† MIS-ÖR'DËR, v. a. To conduct ill; to disorder; to derange. *Ascham.*

† MIS-ÖR'DËR, n. Irregularity; disorder. *Camden.*

† MIS-ÖR'DËR-LÏ, a. Irregular; disorderly. "To seek some *misorderly* shift." *Ascham.*

MIS-ÖR-DI-NÄ'TION, n. A wrong or improper ordination. *More.*

† MIS-ÖWN', v. n. To own wrongly. *Stow.*

† MIS-PÄS'SION, n. Wrong passion. *Bp. Hall.*

† MIS-PÄY', v. a. To dissatisfy; to displease. *Gower.*

MIS-PËLL' (mïs-spël'), v. a. See MISSPELL.

MIS-PËND', v. a. See MISSPEND. *B. Jonson.*

MIS-PËR-CËPTION, n. A wrong perception; an erroneous view. *Wollaston.*

MIS-PËR-SUÄDE' (-swäd'), v. a. To persuade wrong; to bring to a wrong notion. *Hooker.*

† MIS-PËR-SUÄ'SI-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of not being persuasible. *Leighton.*

MIS-PËR-SUÄ'SION (-swä'zhün), n. A wrong notion; false opinion. *Bp. Taylor.*

MIS-PÏCK'ËL, n. (*Min.*) A mineral consisting chiefly of arsenic, sulphur, and iron; arsenical iron pyrites. *Eng. Cyc.*

MIS-PLÄCE', v. a. [*i.* MISPLACED; *pp.* MISPLACING, MISPLACED.] To put in a wrong place; to place wrong; to mislay. *Denham.*

MIS-PLÄCED', p. a. Put in a wrong place, or on a wrong object; as, "Misplaced confidence."

MIS-PLÄCE'MËNT, n. The act of misplacing.

MIS-PLÄC'ING, n. Act of one who misplaces.

MIS-PLËAD', v. n. To err in pleading. *Smart.*

MIS-PLËÄD'ING, n. (*Law.*) An error or omission in pleading. *Burrill.*

MIS-PÖINT', v. a. To point incorrectly; to confuse by a wrong punctuation. *Johnson.*

MIS-PÖINT'ED, p. p. Wrongly punctuated.

MIS-PÖL'I-CÏ, n. Bad policy; impolicy. *Qu. Rev.*

MIS-PRÏNT', v. a. [*i.* MISPRINTED; *pp.* MISPRINTING, MISPRINTED.] To print wrong. "The case is *misprinted*." *Hale.*

MIS-PRÏNT', n. An error in printing; an error of the press. *Todd.*

† MIS-PRÏSE', v. a. [Fr. *méprendre*, to mistake; *mépriser*, to despise.] To mistake; to misapprehend.
You spend your passion on a *misprised* mood; I am not guilty of Lysander's blood. *Shak.*

† MIS-PRÏS'ING, n. Act of undervaluing. *Shak.*

MIS-PRÏS'ION (mïs-prizh'ün), n. [Fr. *mépris*, contempt; *méprise*, mistake.]
1. + Scorn; contempt; neglect. "Vile *misprision*." *Shak.*
2. + Mistake; misconception. *Shak.*
3. (*Law.*) Neglect; oversight; mistake; as, "The *misprision* of a clerk in writing or keeping a record." — In criminal law, neglect or light account made of a crime, or omission to reveal it. *Burrill.*
Misprision of treason is the bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without any degree of assent to it. — *Misprision of felony* is the concealment of felony, which a man knows, but never has assented to. — Contempts and high misdemeanors were formerly termed *positive misprisions*. *Burrill.*

MIS-PRÏZE', v. a. [*i.* MISPRIZED; *pp.* MISPRIZING, MISPRIZED.] To slight or undervalue.
O for those vanished hours, so much *misprized*. *Hillhouse.*

MIS-PRO-CËËD'ING, n. A wrong or irregular proceeding. *Bacon.*

MIS-PRO-FËSS', v. a. To profess wrong or falsely; to make false professions of.
Keep me back, O Lord, from them who *misprofess* arts of healing the soul or the body. *Dome.*

MIS-PRO-NÖUNCE', v. n. [*i.* MISPRONOUNCED; *pp.* MISPRONOUNCING, MISPRONOUNCED.] To pronounce or speak incorrectly. *Milton.*

MIS-PRO-NÖUNCE', v. a. To pronounce improperly or incorrectly. *Patrick.*

MIS-PRO-NÜN-CI-Ä'TION (mïs-prö-nün-shë-ä'-shün), n. A wrong pronunciation. *Maunder.*

MIS-PRO-PÖR'TION, v. a. To make out of proportion to something else; to join without due proportion. *Johnson.*

MIS-PRO-PÖR'TIONED, p. a. Out of due proportion.

† MIS-PRÖÜD', a. Viciously or excessively proud.
Impairing Henry, strengthening *misproud* York. *Shak.*

† MIS-QUËME', v. a. To displease. *Chaucer.*

MIS-QUO-TÄ'TION, n. The act of quoting wrongly; an erroneous quotation; miscitation.

MIS-QUÖTE' (-kwët'), v. a. [*i.* MISQUOTED; *pp.* MISQUOTING, MISQUOTED.] To quote or cite incorrectly. *Arbuthnot.*

† MIS-RÄISED', a. Raised falsely. *Bp. Hall.*

MIS-RÄTE', v. a. To rate or estimate wrongly; to make a false estimate of. *Barrow.*

MIS-RE-CËIVE', v. a. To receive amiss. *Todd.*

MIS-RE-CI'TÄL, n. A wrong recital. *Hab.*

MIS-RE-CÏTE', v. a. [*i.* MISRECITED; *pp.* MISRECITING, MISRECITED.] To recite erroneously. "He *misrecites* the argument." *Bp. Bramhall.*

MIS-RËCK'ON (-kn), v. a. [*i.* MISRECKONED; *pp.* MISRECKONING, MISRECKONED.] To reckon or compute wrong; to miscalculate. *Swift.*

MIS-RËCK'ON-ING, n. A wrong computation.

MIS-RËC-QL-LËC'TION, n. Erroneous recollection. *Qu. Rev.*

MIS-RË-FÖRM', v. a. To reform amiss. *Milton.*

MIS-RE-HËARSE' (-hërs'), v. a. To rehearse, recite, or quote wrongly. *Sir T. More.*

MIS-RE-LÄTF', v. a. [*i.* MISRELATED; *pp.* MISRELATING, MISRELATED.] To relate incorrectly or falsely. *Boyle.*

MIS-RE-LÄ'TION, n. False relation; inaccurate narrative. *Bp. Bramhall.*

MIS-RE-LÏG'ION, n. Wrong or false religion. "A paganish *misreligion*." *Bp. Hall.*

MIS-RE-MËM'BËR, v. a. To fail of remembering correctly. "Misremembering one word." *Boyle.*

MIS-RE-MËM'BËR, v. n. To be mistaken in one's recollection; to err by failure of memory. *Locke.*

MIS-RÉN-DER, *v. a.* To render or construe wrongly; to mistranslate.

They [the Psalms] must at least be allowed to contain polished and fashionable expressions in their own language, how coarsely soever they have been *mistranslated* in ours. *Boyle*.

MIS-RÉ-PÓRT', *v. a.* [*i.* MISREPORTED; *pp.* MISREPORTING, MISREPORTED.] To report incorrectly; to give a false account of.

A man that never yet
Did, as he vouches, *miserpórt* your grace. *Shak.*

MIS-RÉ-PÓRT', *n.* A false report; a false and malicious representation. *South.*

MIS-RÉ-P-É-SÉNT', *v. a.* [*i.* MISREPRESENTED; *pp.* MISREPRESENTING, MISREPRESENTED.] To represent falsely or incorrectly; to falsify; to misstate, with or without intent to injure. *Milton.*

MIS-RÉ-P-É-SÉNT-TÁ'TION, *n.* The act of misrepresenting; a false representation.

They have prevailed by *miserrepresentations* and other artifices. *Swift.*

MIS-RÉ-P-É-SÉNT-A-TIVE, *a.* Representing wrongly; giving a false representation. *South.*

MIS-RÉ-P-É-SÉNT-ÉR, *n.* One who misrepresents. *Bp. Nicholson.*

MIS-RÉ-P-ÚTE', *v. a.* [*i.* MISREPUTED; *pp.* MISREPUTING, MISREPUTED.] To repute wrongly; to hold in wrong estimation. *Milton.*

MIS-RÔLE', *n.* 1. Wrong, unjust, or unwise rule or government. *S. Richardson.*
2. Disorder; riot; tumult; confusion.

Enormous riot and *mistrule*. *Pope.*

Lord of misrule, or Master of misrule, the chief of a club or band of revellers. "This *lord of misrule* in their computations, or drunken meetings, was called 'modiperator.'"
Hakevill.

† **MIS-RÔ'LY**, *a.* Unruly; turbulent. *Bp. Hall.*

MISSE, *v. a.* [*A. S.* *missan*; *Dut.* & *Ger.* *missen*; *Dan.* *missé*. — *L.* *mitto*, *missus*.] [*i.* MISSED; *pp.* MISSING, MISSED.]

1. To fail of hitting or reaching a point aimed at; as, "To *miss* the mark."

2. To fail of finding, obtaining, or securing the right way; to lose; to forfeit.

Nor can I *miss* the way, so strongly drawn
By this new-felt attraction. *Milton.*

So may I, blind Fortune leaving me,
Miss that which one unworthy may attain. *Shak.*

3. † To do without; to dispense with.

We cannot *miss* him; he does make our fire,
Fetch in our wood. *Shak.*

4. To omit; to pass by; to forego; to leave out. "To *miss* a meal." *Whole Duty of Man.*

5. To perceive or feel the want or absence of.
What by me thou hast lost thou least shalt *miss*. *Milton.*
To *miss* stays, (*Naut.*) to fail of going about from one tack to another. *Dana.*

MISSE, *v. n.* 1. To fly wide, or fall short; not to hit.

Flying bullets now,
To execute his rage, appear too slow;
They *miss*, or sweep but common souls away. *Waller.*

2. To fail; to miscarry; not to succeed.

Men observe when things hit, and not when they *miss*. *Bacon.*
3. To make a false step; to mistake; to slip; to fall; to lapse; to trip; to err.

Amongst the angels, a whole legion
Of wicked sprites did fall from happy bliss;
What wonder, then, if one, of women all, did *miss*? *Spenser.*

4. To fail to obtain, learn, or find; — with *of*.
Upon the least reflection, we cannot *miss* of them. *Atterbury.*

MISSE, *n.* 1. Sense of loss, absence, or want.

There will be no great *miss* of those which are lost. *Locke.*
2. Mistake; omission; error; failure.

Without any great *miss* in the hardest points of grammar. *Ascham.*

3. † Hurt, or harm through accident.

And though one fall through heedless haste,
Yet is his *miss* not mickle. *Spenser.*

MISSE, *n.*; pl. **MISSES**. [Contracted from *mistriss*.]

1. A young girl; a term of respectful address to an unmarried female, prefixed to the name; as, "*Miss* Smith"; "*Miss* Olivia."

2. An unmarried female kept in concubinage; a kept-mistress; a concubine; a mistress.

In this [the third part of the *Siege of Rhodes*] acted the fair and famous comedienne called *Roxalana*, from the part she performed, and I think it was the last, she being taken to be the Earl of Oxford's *miss* (as at this time they began to call lewd women). *John Evelyn, 1662.*

3. "*Miss*, at the beginning of the last century, was appropriated to the daughters of gentlemen under the age of ten. *Mistress* was then the style of grown-

up unmarried ladies, though the mother was living, and, for a considerable part of the century, maintained its ground against the infantine term of *miss*." *Todd.* — See *MISTRRESS*.

With respect to the use of this title, when two or more persons of the same name are spoken of or addressed, there is a good deal of diversity. Some give the plural form to the name; as, "The *Miss* Smiths"; — others to the title; as, "The *Misses* Smith." In conversation, the former prevails; in written or printed composition, usage is divided; and in addressing letters, the latter is perhaps the more common. The following authorities are given in favor of the former mode, as used in composition: — "The *Miss* Cottesells," *James Northcott*. *James Boswell.* "The *Miss* Wilkinsons." *Ed. Malone.* "The *Miss* Flamboroughs." *Goldsmith.* "The *Miss* Penns." *Richard Rush.* "The *Miss* Lees." *Dr. Quincey.* "The *Miss* Mores." *Hilberforce.* "The *Miss* Porters." *Eclectic Review.* "The two *Miss* Smiths." *Chambers's Journal.* — The following are in favor of the latter form: — "The *Misses* Mores." *Bp. Horne.* "The two *Misses* Porter." *Sir Eg. B. P.* "The *Misses* Porter." *Charles Lamb.* "The *Misses* Frickel." *Southey.* "The *Misses* Gosset." *Sir Robert Peel.* — Those grammarians who treat of the subject generally favor the former mode, (*Miss* Smiths;) though some make an exception in addressing letters, — "The *Miss* Smiths" — much preferable to "The *Misses* Smith." *Grant's Grammar.*

The following remarks are quoted from Dr. Crombie's Grammar: "Two or more substantives in concordance, and forming one complex name, or a name and title, have the plural termination annexed to the last only; as, 'The two *Miss* Louisa Howards,' 'The two *Miss* Thomsons.' Analogy, Dr. Priestley observes, would plead in favor of another construction, and lead us to say, 'The two *Misses* Thomson,' 'The two *Misses* Louisa Howard,' for if the ellipsis were supplied, we should say, 'The two young ladies of the name of Thomson;' and this construction, he adds, he has somewhere met with. The latter form of expression, it is true, occasionally occurs, but general usage, and I am rather inclined to think, analogy likewise, decide in favor of the former; for, with a few exceptions, and these not parallel to the examples now given, we almost uniformly, in complex names, confine the inflection to the last substantive. — We say, indeed, 'The *Misses* Thomson;' but we seldom or never say, 'The two *Misses* Thomson,' but 'The two *Miss* Thomsons.' In accordance with the views of Crombie, T. K. Arnold, in his Grammar, says, "With respect to the *Miss* Thomsons or the *Misses* Thomson, I am decidedly for the *Miss* Thomsons. No one would think of *speaking* as we are told we ought to write."

Hiley, in his Grammar, says, "In conversation, the plural termination is annexed to the last noun only. But in composition, and in addressing letters to individuals of the same name, we pluralize the title; as, 'To the *Misses* Howard;' 'To the *Misses* Thomson.' But both in conversation and in composition we pluralize only the name of married ladies; as, 'Mrs. Watsons were there;' 'To Mrs. Howards.'" — Thus also Dr. Watts: — "May there not be Sir Isaac Newtons in every science? — You must not suppose the world is made up of *Lady Auroras* and *Granvilles*."

MIS'SAL, *n.* [*Low L.* *missale*, from *missa*, mass; *It.* *messale*; *Sp.* *misal*; *Fr.* *missel*.] The Roman Catholic mass-book. *Stillingfleet.*

MIS'SAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Roman Catholic mass-book. "The *missal* sacrifice." *Hall.*

MIS-SAY' (*mis-sä'*), *v. n.* [*i.* MISSAID; *pp.* MIS-SAYING, MISSAID.] To speak incorrectly or falsely. *Hakevill.*

MIS-SÄY', *v. a.* 1. To speak ill of. *Chaucer.*

2. To say or utter amiss. *Donne.*

MIS-SÄY'ING, *n.* An incorrect or improper expression; a bad word. *Milton.*

† **MIS-SÉEK'**, *v. a.* To seek wrongly. *Wyatt.*

† **MIS-SÉEM'**, *v. n.* 1. To make a false appearance; to appear falsely. *Spenser.*

2. To be unbecoming; to misbecome. *Spenser.*

† **MIS-SÉEM'ING**, *n.* False appearance. *Spenser.*

MIS'SEL-BIRD, *n.* The missel-thrush. *Todd.*

† **MIS'SEL-DINE**, *n.* The mistletoe. *Barret.*

MIS'SEL-THRÜSH, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A large, European species of thrush, which feeds on the fruit of the mistletoe; *Turdus viscivorus*. *Eng. Cyc.*

MIS'SEL-TÖE, *n.* See *MISTLETOE*. *Browne.*

† **MIS-SÉM'BLANCE**, *n.* False resemblance; deceptive appearance. *Spelman.*

MIS-SÉND', *v. a.* [*i.* MISSENT; *pp.* MISSENDING, MISSENT.] To send amiss or incorrectly. *Todd.*

MIS-SERVE', *v. a.* To serve unfaithfully. *Bacon.*

MIS-SÉT', *v. a.* [*i.* MISSET; *pp.* MISSETTING, MISSET.] To set or place wrongly or unfitly.

If therefore that boundary . . . be taken away or *misset*. *Bacon.*

MIS-SHÁPE', *v. a.* [*i.* MISSHAPED; *pp.* MISSHAPING, MISSHAPED or MISSHAPEN.] To shape ill; to form or fashion ill; sometimes, to direct ill; as, "To *misshape* one's course."

MIS-SHÁPE', *n.* A bad form. *Wordsworth.*

MIS-SHÁ'PEN (-pn), *p. a.* Ill-shaped; badly formed. "A *misshappen* figure." *Pope.*

MIS-SHÉATHE', *v. a.* To sheathe amiss, or in a wrong place. *Shak.*

MIS-SHÉATHED' (-shéthd'), *p. a.* Wrongly or improperly sheathed. *Shak.*

† **MIS-SÍF'-CATÉ**, *v. n.* [*Low L.* *missa*, mass, and *L.* *facio*, to make.] To perform mass. *Milton.*

MIS'SILE, *a.* [*L.* *missilis*; *mitto*, *missus*, to send; *It.* *missile*.] That may be thrown; that is sent by the hand, as a weapon; missile.

We bend the bow or wing the *missile* dart. *Pope.*

MIS'SILE, *n.* A weapon thrown by the hand or by a machine. *Crabb.*

† **MIS-SÍNG'**, *v. n.* To sing wrong. *Browne.*

MIS'SING, *p. a.* Absent; wanting; not present.

MIS'SING-LY, *ad.* With omission; not constantly or continuously. *Shak.*

MIS'SION (*mish'un*), *n.* [*L.* *missio*; *mitto*, *missus*, to send; *It.* *missione*; *Sp.* *mision*; *Fr.* *mission*.]

1. The act of sending, or the state of being sent; a commission; a being sent or delegated by authority with certain powers for certain purposes. "A *mission* of three." *Bacon.*

How to begin, how to accomplish best.
His end of being on earth and *mission* high. *Milton.*

2. A delegation; an embassy; persons sent to perform any service, especially to propagate religion. *Bacon.*

3. A missionary station in a heathen country.

4. † Dismission; discharge from service.

In Cæsar's army, somewhat the soldiers would have had,
Yet only demanded a *mission* or discharge. *Bacon.*

5. (*Theol.*) A power or commission to preach the gospel; commission. *Hook.*

MIS'SION, *v. a.* To send on a mission, or with a commission. [*R.*]

For this was *Riold* *missioned* to the ships. *Southey.*

MIS'SION-A-RY (*mish'un*), *n.* [*Fr.* *missionnaire*.] One who is sent, especially to propagate religion. "The Presbyterian *missionary*." *Swift.*

MIS'SION-A-RY, *a.* Relating to missions or to missionaries; as, "A *missionary* fund."

MIS'SION-ÁTE, *v. n.* To perform the duties of a missionary. [Unauthorized.] *Missionary Mag.*

† **MIS'SION-ÉR**, *n.* A missionary. *Dryden.*

† **MIS-SÍT'**, *v. a.* To sit ill upon. *Chaucer.*

MIS'SIVE, *a.* [*It.* *missiva*, from *L.* *mitto*, *missus*, to send; *Sp.* *misico*; *Fr.* *missive*.]

1. Fit for sending; such as is sent. "Letters *missive*." *Ayliffe.*

2. Used at a distance; thrown; missile.

Ink is the great *missive* weapon in all battles of the learned. *Swift.*

MIS'SIVE, *n.* 1. A message; a letter sent. *Bacon.*

2. † A messenger; a bearer of letters. *Shak.*

† **MIS-SÖUND'**, *v. a.* To sound or utter incorrectly. *Hall.*

MIS-SÖY-BÁRK, *n.* An aromatic bark obtained in the Eastern Archipelago. *Simmonds.*

MIS-SPEÁK', *v. a.* To speak or utter wrong.

Then as a mother which delights to hear
Her early child *misspeak* half-uttered words. *Dome.*

MIS-SPEÁK', *v. n.* To err, blunder, or mistake in speaking. *Shak.*

† **MIS-SPEECH'**, *n.* A wrong speech. *Gower.*

MIS-SPELL', *v. a.* [*i.* MISPELT or MISPELLED; *pp.* MISPELLING, MISPELT or MISPELLED.] To spell wrong; to use wrong letters.

MIS-SPELL'ING, *n.* A wrong spelling; erroneous orthography. *Smart.*

MIS-SPEND', *v. a.* [*i.* MISSPENT; *pp.* MISSPEND-

ING, MISSPENT.] To spend or dispose of ill; to waste; to squander; to lavish. *Stirling.*

MIS-SPEND'ER, *n.* One who misspends or wastes.

† MIS-SPENSE', *n.* Waste; ill use. *Bp. Hall.*

MIS-STATE', *v. a.* [*i.* MISSTATED; *pp.* MISSTATING, MISSTATED.] To state wrong; to falsify; to misrepresent. *Bp. Sanderson.*

MIS-STATE'MENT, *n.* The act of misstating; an erroneous or false statement. *Bp. Burgess.*

MIS-STAYED' (mis-stād'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Having missed stays. *Mar. Dict.*

MIS-STEP', *v. n.* To take a false step. *Gower.*

MIS-STEP', *n.* A wrong or false step.

† MIS-SUC-CÈSS', *n.* Ill success. *Bp. Hall.*

MIS-SUG-GÈST'ION (-sug-jest'yun), *n.* A wrong or ill suggestion or intimation. *Bp. Hall.*

MIS-SUM-MÄ'TION, *n.* A wrong summation; a wrong aggregate. *Scott.*

MIS-SWEÄR', *v. n.* [*i.* MISSWORE; *pp.* MIS-SWEARING, MISSWORN.] To swear falsely. *Smart.*

MIS'SY, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Misy. *Smart.*

MIST, *n.* [*A. S.* *mist*; *Dut.* & *Sw.* *mist*; *Icel.* *mistr*; — *L.* *misceo*, *mixtus*, *mixtus*, to mingle.]

1. A cloud that comes close to the ground; a small, thin rain, not perceived in single drops.

A mist is a multitude of small, but solid, globules, which therefore descend. *Grew.*

A cloud is nothing but a mist flying high in the air, as a mist is nothing but a cloud here below. *Locke.*

2. Any thing that dims or darkens.

His passion cast a mist before his sense. *Dryden.*

MIST, *v. a.* To cover with mist; to cloud.

If that her breath will mist or stain the stone,
Why then she lives. *Shak.*

MIST, *v. n.* To shed down mist; to mizzle. *Allen.*

MIS-TÄ'EN' (mis-tän'), *p.* A poetical contraction for *mistaken*. "This dagger hath *mista'en*." *Shak.*

MIS-TÄK'Ä-BLE, *a.* Liable to be mistaken or misconceived. *Brown.*

MIS-TÄKE', *v. a.* [*mis* and *take*. — *A. S.* *mistaecan*, to instruct amiss, to mistake, to misinform.] [*i.* MISTOOK; *pp.* MISTAKING, MISTAKEN.]

1. To take, understand, or conceive wrong; to misapprehend; to misjudge.

This will make the reader very much mistake and misunderstand his meaning. *Locke.*

To hear this of him, and could wish you were something mistaken in it. *Shak.*

2. To take one for another.

Fancy passes for knowledge; and what is prettily said is mistaken for solid. *Locke.*

† *Mistaken*, or to be mistaken, is often used in a peculiar manner. In one application, it signifies to be in error, or to be wrong; but in another application, it signifies to be misunderstood or misconceived; as, "I am mistaken," "He is mistaken," *i. e.* wrong in judgment or opinion; — but, "My opinion, or my remark, is mistaken," implies that I am mistaken, or misunderstood, by my hearers. — *Richardson* says, "To be mistaken has a twofold application: —

"1. I am mistaken, — *i. e.* taken, apprehended, wrongly, erroneously; I am misapprehended, misunderstood.

"2. I am mistaken, — *i. e.* taken, led, drawn the wrong course or path, astray; I am misled, misguided, betrayed; and consequently I go wrong or astray, I err, I misapprehend."

MIS-TÄKE', *v. n.* To err in judgment or opinion; not to judge right; to make a mistake.

Seldom any one mistakes in his names of simple ideas. *Locke.*

MIS-TÄKE', *n.* 1. A misconception; an error in opinion; misapprehension; misunderstanding.

Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of mistake in what it believes. *Tilotson.*

2. A slip; a blunder; a wrong act done unintentionally.

Thy sword, by a light mistake, glanced upon their throats. *Bp. Hall.*

† No mistake is a modern slang phrase to express certainty or confidence. The Duke of Wellington, in a letter to Lord Bathurst, dated July 24, 1812, wrote, "There is no mistake; every thing went on as it

ought." "I will be there at two o'clock, and no mistake." That is, you may depend upon it. *Notes & Queries.*

Syn. — See ERROR.

MIS-TÄ'KEN (mis-tä'kn), *p. a.* Wrong; erroneous in judgment, view, or opinion. "*Mistaken reports*."

MIS-TÄ'KEN-LY (mis-tä'kn-lē), *ad.* In a mistaken sense; erroneously. *Boyle.*

MIS-TÄK'ER, *n.* One who mistakes. *Bp. Hall.*

MIS-TÄK'ING, *n.* The act of erring; a mistake.

I have done thee worthy service,
Told thee no lies, made no mistakes. *Shak.*

MIS-TÄK'ING-LY, *ad.* Erroneously. *Boyle.*

MIS-TÄCH', *v. a.* [*i.* MISTAUGHT; *pp.* MISTEACHING, MISTAUGHT.] [*mis* and *teach*. — *A. S.* *mistaecan*.] To teach wrong. "Such guides shall be set over the several congregations as will be sure to *misteach* them." *Bp. Sanderson.*

MIS'TÄCH, *n.* A bad habit. [Local, North of Eng.]

MIS-TÄLL', *v. a.* [*i.* MISTOLD; *pp.* MISTELLING, MISTOLD.] To tell wrong. *Johnson.*

MIS-TÄM'PER, *v. a.* To temper ill; to disorder.

This inundation of mistempered humor. *Shak.*

MIS-TÄN-CÜM'BÈRED, *p. a.* Loaded or burdened with mist. *Smart.*

MIS'TÄR. The pronunciation of the title *Mr.*, the abbreviation of *Master*.

† "This form of the word *master* seems to have been adopted, or at least promoted, for the sake of analogy with *mistress*; for *mistress*, among our old writers, often had the form of *mastriss*, in order to suit with *master*, which was then used where we now find *master*." *Smart*. — See MASTER, MISS, and MISTRESS.

† MIS'TÄR, *n.* [*Skinner* says, from *Fr.* *mestier*, *It.* *mestiero*, the art or business by which any one supports himself: — both referred by him to *L.* *mysterium*, because every art or craft, however mean, has its own secrets, which it discloses only to the initiated. *Richardson*.]

1. Trade; occupation; craft; skill.

In youth he learned a good mystery;
He was a well good wright, a carpenter. *Chaucer.*

2. Kind; sort; — used adjectively. "What *mister* malady?" *Spenser.*

† MIS'TÄR, *v. n.* To signify; to import.

As for my name, it *mistereth* not to tell. *Spenser.*

MIS-TÄRM', *v. a.* To term erroneously; to miscall.

† MIS'TÄR-Y, *n.* An art; a trade; — also written *mystery*.

Painting, sir, I have heard say is a *mystery*. *Shak.*

† "The term is still technical. An apprentice is bound that he may learn 'The art and mystery' of such a trade." *Nares*. — See MISTER.

MIS-TÄX-HÄL'ING, *p. a.* Exhaling mist. *Scott.*

MIS-TÄFÜL, *a.* Clouded, as with mist; misty.

"With *mistful* eyes." *Shak.*

† MIS-TÄHINK', *v. n.* [*i.* MISTHOUGHT; *pp.* MISTHINKING, MISTHOUGHT.] To think wrong or erroneously; to err in thinking.

When they *misthink*, they lightly let it pass. *Chaucer.*

† MIS-TÄHINK', *v. a.* To think ill of; to have a wrong or erroneous opinion of.

How will the country, for these woful chances,
Misthink the king, and not be satisfied. *Shak.*

† MIS-TÄHUGHT' (-chäwt'), *n.* A wrong or erroneous thought or notion. *Spenser.*

MIS-TÄHRIVE', *v. n.* To thrive badly. *Erring.*

MIS-TÄHRÖW', *v. a.* To throw wrongly. *Gower.*

MIS-TÄTIC, *n.* A kind of boat; mystic. *Cooper.*

† MIS-TÄTIDE', *v. n.* [*A. S.* *mistidan*.] To betide, or come to pass unfortunately. *Chaucer.*

† MIS-TÄTID'ING, *n.* An unfortunate hap. *Chaucer.*

† MIS'TÄT-I-HEÄD, *n.* Mistiness. *Chaucer.*

MIS'TÄT-I-LY, *ad.* In a misty manner; cloudily; obscurely; unintelligibly. *Chaucer.*

MIS-TÄT-IME', *v. a.* [*i.* MISTIMED; *pp.* MISTIMING, MISTIMED.] To time wrong; to do out of time; not to adapt to the time. "An incautions and *mistimed* reproof." *Killingbeck.*

MIS-TÄT-ING, *v. n.* To neglect proper time.

MIS'TÄT-I-NÈSS, *n.* The state of being misty; cloudiness; obscurity. *Bacon.*

† MIS'TÄT'ION (-yun), *n.* Mixture; mixtion. *Brown.*

MIS-TÄT'TLE, *v. a.* To call by a wrong title. *Smart.*

MIS'TÄTLE (miz'zl), *v. n.* See MISLE, and MIZZLE.

MIS'TÄTLE-TÖE (miz'zl-tö), *n.* [*A. S.* *mistella*; *Ger.*, *Dan.*, & *Sw.* *mistell*.] (*Bot.*) A parasitical plant of the genus *Viscum*, which grows on fruit trees, and sometimes on the oak, thorn, ash, &c., forming a pendent evergreen bush, in winter covered with small, white, very glutinous berries; — also written *missetue* and *missetoe*. *Loudon.*

The *missetoe* of the Druids was exclusively that found upon the oak, and was possibly so much valued because of its rarity, for its appearance on that tree is now so rare, that many persons have believed the *missetoe* of the Druids either to have been some other plant or to have had no real existence. *Eng. Cyc.*

MIS'TÄT-LIKE, *a.* Resembling mist. *Shak.*

MIS-TÖLD', *i. & p.* from *mistell*. See MISTELL.

MIS-TOOK' (mis-tär'), *i.* from *mistake*.

MIS-TRÄIN', *v. a.* To train or educate amiss; to bring up wrongly. *Spenser.*

MIS'TÄRAL, *n.* [*It.* *maestrale*; *Sp.* *maestral*; *Fr.* *maestral* and *mistral*; *Ger.* *mistral*.] A north-west wind in the Mediterranean. *Burn.*

MIS-TRÄNS-LÄTE', *v. a.* [*i.* MISTRANSLATED; *pp.* MISTRANSLATING, MISTRANSLATED.] To translate or interpret incorrectly. *Bp. Hall.*

MIS-TRÄNS-LÄT'ION, *n.* An incorrect or erroneous translation. *Leslie.*

MIS-TRÄNS-PÖRT, *v. a.* To transport or carry away wrongly or erroneously. *Bp. Hall.*

MIS-TRÄD'ING, *n.* A wrong treading or going; a misgoing; a misstep. *Shak.*

MIS-TRÄT', *v. a.* To treat ill; to maltreat; to abuse. [*n.*] *E. Erring.*

MIS-TRÄT'MENT, *n.* Ill treatment; maltreatment. *Ec. Rev.* *Coleridge.*

MIS'TRESS (mis'tres; — colloquially, in connection with a proper name, mis'sis; as, *Mistress*, or *Mrs.*, (mis'sis) *Smith*), *n.* [*L.* *magistra*; *magister*, a master; *It.* *maestra*; *Fr.* *maîtresse*.]

1. A woman who governs; — correlative to *subject*, *slave*, or *servant*, and the feminine of *master*. "The *mistress* of the house." *Shak.*

2. She who has something in possession.

While she was *mistress* of herself. *Shak.*

3. She who has skill in something. "*Mistresses* of Wingate's Arithmetic." *Spectator.*

4. A female teacher; an instructress of a school. *Swift.*

5. A woman beloved and courted. *Glanville.*

6. A woman kept in concubinage; a concubine; a prostitute; a strumpet. *Johnson.*

7. A term of contemptuous address.

Do you perceive the ghastness of her eye? *Shak.*

8. The small ball in the game of bowls. *Shak.*

† It is the proper style of every lady who is *mistress* of a family, or married, and not entitled by birth, or in right of her husband, to a higher style. — As a prefix or title, it is, in writing, commonly abbreviated into *Mrs.*; as, *Mrs. Siddons*. — See MISS.

† "The same haste and necessity of despatch which have corrupted *Master* into *Mister*, have, when it is a title of civility only, contracted *Mistress* into *Missis*. — Thus, *Mrs. Montague*, *Mrs. Carter*, &c., are pronounced *Missis Montague*, *Missis Carter*, &c. To pronounce the word as it is written, would, in these cases, appear quaint and pedantic." *Walker.*

† MIS'TRESS, *v. n.* To court or wait upon a mistress; to court; to woo. *Donne.*

MIS'TRESS-SHIP, *n.* 1. Female rule. *Bp. Hall.*

2. State of a married woman. [*n.*] *Massinger.*

MIS-TRÄL, *n.* (*Law*.) A false or erroneous trial, as in a wrong county. *Whishaw.*

† MIS-TRÖW', *v. n.* To think amiss. *Gower.*

MIS-TRÜST', *v. a.* Want of confidence or trust; distrust; suspicion.

Not, then, *mistrust*, but tender love, enjoins,
That I should mind thee oft. *Milton.*

MIS-TRÜST', *v. a.* [*i.* MISTRUSTED; *pp.* MISTRUSTING, MISTRUSTED.]

1. To doubt; to regard with distrust or suspicion; to distrust; to discredit.
 Fate her own book *mistrusted* at the sight. *Cowley*.

2. To fear; to apprehend; to suspect the presence or approach of.
 By a divine instinct, men's minds *mistrust* ensuing danger. *Shak.*

MIS-TRUST'ER, *n.* One who mistrusts. *Milton.*

MIS-TRUST'FUL, *a.* Suspicious; distrustful. *Shak.*

MIS-TRUST'FUL-LY, *ad.* With mistrust. *Warner.*

MIS-TRUST'FUL-NESS, *n.* Distrustfulness; doubt; suspicion. *Sidney.*

MIS-TRUST'ING-LY, *ad.* With mistrust; without confidence; distrustfully.

MIS-TRUST'LESS, *a.* Without mistrust or suspicion; confident; unsuspecting. *Goldsmith.*

MIS-TUNE', *v. a.* [*i.* MISTUNED; *pp.* MISTUNING, MISTUNED.] To tune wrongly or falsely; to put out of tune. *Armstrong.*

MIS-TÜ'RA, *n.* [*L.*; *misceo*, to mingle.] (*Med.*) A mixture of different ingredients in a liquid state; a potion. *Dunglison.*

† MIS-TÜRN', *v. a.* To pervert. *Wickliffe.*

MIS-TÜ'TÖR, *v. a.* To instruct amiss. *Edwards.*

MIST'Y, *a.* 1. Filled or overspread with mist.
 2. Resembling mist. "Misty spray." *Rowe.*
 3. Obscure; dim; not clear. *Piers Plouhman.*

MIS-ÜN-DËR-STÄND', *v. a.* [*i.* MISUNDERSTOOD; *pp.* MISUNDERSTANDING, MISUNDERSTOOD.] To understand wrong; to misconceive; to mistake.

MIS-ÜN-DËR-STÄND'ER, *n.* One who misunderstands. *Bp. Hall.*

MIS-ÜN-DËR-STÄND'ING, *n.* 1. A wrong understanding; a misconception; misapprehension.
 2. Dissension; disagreement; difference. "Misunderstandings among friends." *Swift.*

MIS-Ü-RÄ'TÖ. [*It.*] (*Mus.*) In measured or strict time. *Moore.*

MIS-ÜS'AGE (mis-yüz'aj), *n.* Abuse; ill usage; ill use; bad treatment; misuse. *Spenser.*

MIS-ÜSE' (mis-yüz'), *v. a.* [*Fr.* *mésuser*.] [*i.* MISUSED; *pp.* MISUSING, MISUSED.]
 1. To treat or use improperly; to make an improper use of; to misapply; to pervert.
 You *misuse* the reverence of your place. *Shak.*
 2. To abuse; to maltreat. *Wright.*

MIS-ÜSE' (mis-yüs'), *n.* 1. Wrong or erroneous use, as of words; abuse; perversion. *Locke.*
 2. Improper use; employment to a bad end. "The misuse of our mercies." *Atterbury.*
 3. Abuse; maltreatment; evil or cruel usage.
 Upon whose dead corpse there was such *misuse*,
 Such beastly, chumelike transmutation
 By these Welshwomen done. *Shak.*

MIS-ÜSE'MËNT, *n.* Wrong use; misuse. *Brande.*

MIS-ÜS'ER, *n.* 1. One who misuses.
 2. (*Law.*) The abuse of any liberty or benefit. *Whishaw.*

MIS-VÄL'ÜE, *v. a.* To value wrongly. *Browne.*

MIS-VÖÜCH', *v. a.* [*i.* MISVOUCHED; *pp.* MISVOUCHING, MISVOUCHED.] To vouch, or produce as witness, falsely.
 And that very text or saying . . . is *misvouched*. *Bacon.*

† MIS-WAN'DËR (mis-wön'dër), *v. n.* To wander the wrong way. *Chaucer.*

† MIS-WÄY', *n.* The wrong way. *Chaucer.*

MIS-WEÄR' (mis-wär'), *v. n.* To wear or hold out badly; not to wear well.
 That which is *miswrought* will *miswear*. *Bacon.*

MIS-WËD', *v. a. & n.* To wed or marry unfortunately or improperly. *Milton.*

† MIS-WËEN', *v. n.* To think wrongly. *Spenser.*

† MIS-WËND', *v. n.* To go wrong; to misgo.
 Things *miscounselled* must needs *miswend*. *Spenser.*

† MIS-WOM'ÄN (-wäm'än), *n.* A bad or wicked woman. *Chaucer.*

† MIS-WÖNT', *n.* Omission of a wont. *Bp. Hall.*

† MIS-WOR'SHIP (mis-wür'ship), *v. a.* To worship erroneously or improperly. *Bp. Hall.*

† MIS-WOR'SHIP, *n.* Improper worship. *Bp. Hall.*

MIS-WOR'SHIP-PËR (-wür'ship-ër), *n.* One who worships improperly or erroneously. *Bp. Hall.*

MIS-WRÏTE' (mis-rüt'), *v. a.* [*i.* MISWROTE; *pp.* MISWRITING, MISWRITTEN.] To write improperly or incorrectly. *Bp. Cosin.*

† MIS-WRÏT'ING, *n.* Erroneous writing. *Baxter.*

MIS-WRÖUGHT' (mis-räw't'), *p.* Badly wrought or worked. *Bacon.*

MÏ'SY, *n.* (*Min.*) An impure sulphate of iron or yellow copperas, occurring in small crystalline scales;—written also *missy*. *Dana.*

MIS-YÖKE', *v. a. & n.* To yoke or join improperly or unsuitably. *Milton.*

† MIS-ZËAL'ÖÜS (mis-zäl'üs), *a.* Mistakenly zealous; full of false zeal. *Bp. Hall.*

MÏ'TÄ, *n.* [*Sp.*] A conscription, or a division made by drawing lots, among the Indians, for any public service or compulsory labor:—tribute paid by the Indians to their caziques. *Stevens.*

† MITCH, *n.* [*Fr.* *mitche*.] A manchet; a loaf of fine bread. *Chaucer.*

MÏTCH'ELL, *n.* (*Arch.*) A Purbeck stone, from 15 to 24 inches square, and hewn;—used in building. *Francis.*

MÏTE, *n.* [*Heb.* מִיטָה, a little. — A. S. *mite*; Dut. *myter*; Ger. *miete*, *miethe*; Dan. *mid*; Sw. *mitt*. — *Fr.* *mité*.]
 1. (*Zoöl.*) A very minute animal of the class *Arachnida*, tribe *Acaridae*, and genus *Acarus*, of which there are various species, found in water, in the skin of animals, on plants, in meal, cheese, dried meat, &c. *Baird.*
 2. The smallest coin current among the Hebrews, being equal to one eighth of a Roman as, or a little more than one fourth of an English farthing. *Kittö.*
 And there came a certain poor widow; and she threw in two *mites*, which make a farthing. *Mark xii. 42.*
 3. The twentieth part of a grain; the smallest of coins. *Cotgrave.*
 4. A minute particle; any thing very small.
 The ants thrust in their stings, and instil into them a small *mite* of their stinging liquor. *Ray.*

MÏ-TËLLÄ, *n.* [*L.*, a kind of turban.]
 1. (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen, herbaceous plants, having the capsule in the form of a mitre. *Loudon.*
 2. (*Med.*) A scarf for suspending the arm when hurt; a sling. *Dunglison.*

MÏ'THËÄS, *n.* The grand deity of the ancient Persians, supposed to be the sun, or god of fire, to which they paid divine honors. *Brande.*

MÏTH'RÏ-DÄTE, *n.* (*Med.*) A compound electuary formerly used, invented by Mithridates, king of Pontus and Bithynia. *Dunglison.*

MÏT'I-GÄ-BLE, *a.* [*From L.* *mitigo*, to mitigate.] Capable of mitigation. *Barrow.*

MÏT'I-GÄNT, *a.* [*L.* *mitigans*.] Lenient; lenitive; mitigating; soothing. *Johnson.*

MÏT'I-GÄTE, *v. a.* [*L.* *mitigo*, *mitigatus*, from *mitis*, mild, soft; *It.* *mitigare*; *Sp.* *mitigar*; *Fr.* *mitiger*.] [*i.* MITIGATED; *pp.* MITIGATING, MITIGATED.] To render mild, moderate, less intense, painful, or severe; to alleviate; to mollify; to temper; to assuage; to appease.
 Counsel *mitigates* the greatest smart. *Spenser.*
 To devise how that which must be endured may be *mitigated*. *Hooker.*

MÏT-I-GÄ'TION, *n.* [*L.* *mitigatio*; *It.* *mitigazione*; *Sp.* *mitigacion*; *Fr.* *mitigation*.] The act of mitigating; alleviation; an assuaging. *Bacon.*

MÏT'I-GÄ-TÏVE, *a.* [*L.* *mitigativus*; *It.* & *Sp.* *mitigativo*; *Fr.* *mitigatif*.] Having power to alleviate or mitigate; lenitive; mollifying; assuaging; assuasive. *Cotgrave.*

MÏT'I-GÄ-TÖR, *n.* One who mitigates. *Huloet.*

MÏT'I-GÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* Tending to mitigate; softening; alleviating. *Mackintosh.*

† MÏ'TING, *n.* A little or tiny one;—a term of affection. *Skelton.*

MÏ'TRÄL, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a mitre.

Mitral valves, (*Anat.*) two triangular valves at the opening of communication between the left auricle of the heart and the corresponding ventricle. *Dunglison.*

MÏ'TRE (müt'r), *n.* [*Gr.* *μίτρα*, a head-band, or diadem; *L.* *mitra*; *It.* & *Sp.* *mitra*; *Fr.* *mitre*.]
 1. An ornament for the head worn by the pope and cardinals; also, on solemn occasions, by Protestant archbishops and bishops; a kind of episcopal crown, resembling a cap pointed and cleft at the top. *Watts.*
 "The two horns of the *mitre* are generally taken to be an allusion to the cloven tongues, as of fire, which rested on each of the apostles on the day of Pentecost." *Hook.*
 2. A head-band worn by Greek females;—applied more particularly to the head-dress worn by Lydians, Phrygians, and other natives of Asia Minor. *P. Cyc.*
 3. Figuratively, the rank of bishop or abbot.
 4. (*Arch.*) A junction of two boards, or two pieces of wood, at an angle, by a diagonal fitting; a line cut straight across an angle, where two solids meet;—commonly applied when the two objects meet at a right angle, in which case the *mitre* line, bisecting the angle, forms an angle of 45° with both objects. *Brande.*

MÏ'TRE, *v. a.* 1. To invest or adorn with a mitre.
 2. (*Arch.*) To join with a mitre; to unite at an angle of 45°. *Wright.*

MÏ'TRE-BÖX (müt'tür-böks), *n.* (*Arch.*) A box or trough for cutting mitres, having three sides, and open at the ends. *Francis.*

MÏ'TRED (müt'türd), *a.* 1. Wearing a mitre; adorned with a mitre. "Mitre locks." *Milton.*
 2. (*Arch.*) Joined with a mitre. *Weale.*

MÏ'TRE-DRAÏNS, *n. pl.* Drains laid under roads to convey the water to the side drains;—called also *cross-mitre-drains*. *Francis.*

MÏ'TRE-JÖINT, *n.* (*Arch.*) A joint made with a mitre. — See MITRE.

MÏ'TRE-WHËËL, *n.* (*Mech.*) Bevel gear. — See BEVEL GEAR. *Weale.*

MÏT'RÏ-FÖRM, *a.* (*Bot.*) Mitre-shaped; in the form of a peaked cap. *Gray.*

MÏT'TEN, *n.* [*Fr.* *mitaine*; *Sp.* *mitones*.]
 1. A cover or bag for the hand, differing from the glove by not having a separate cover for each finger. *Peacham.*
 2. A thin glove without fingers, for ladies, made of silk, net, or lace. *Simmonds.*
 To handle one without *mittens*, to use one roughly. *[Low.]*

† MÏT'TENT, *a.* [*L.* *mitto*, *mittens*, to send.] Sending forth; emitting. *Wiseman.*

MÏT'TÏ-MÖS, *n.* [*L.*, we send.] (*Law.*)
 1. A warrant by which a justice of the peace commits an offender to prison. *Burrill.*
 2. In old practice, a writ for transferring records from one court to another. *Whishaw.*

MÏTTS, *n. pl.* A colloquial and commercial abbreviation for *mittens*. — See MITTEN. *Hunter.*

MÏ'TÜ, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A name applied to some species of curassow. *Eng. Cyc.*

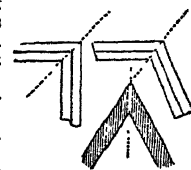
MÏ'TY, *a.* Having mites. "Mity cheese." *Smart.*

MÏX, *v. a.* [*A. S.* *miscan*; *Ger.* *mischen*; *Gael.* & *Ir.* *measg*. — *Gr.* *μύξω*, *μῖξω*; *L.* *misceo*, *miztus*; *It.* *mischiare*; *Sp.* *mezclar*; *Port.* *mezer*.] [*i.* MIXED; *pp.* MIXING, MIXED; — *i.* & *p.* sometimes MIXT.]
 1. To unite or blend, as one thing with another; to mingle; — to confuse; to confound.
 You *miz* your sadness with some fear. *Shak.*
 2. To cause to be joined or associated.
 Ephraim hath *mixed* himself among the people. *Hos. vii. 8.*
 3. To form of different substances or kinds.
 Argument *mixed* of religious and civil considerations. *Bacon.*

MÏX, *v. n.* To be blended or united into one mass.
 Syn. — To *miz* is a general term, to denote the put-



Mitre.



Mitre.

ting of different things together. Different ingredients or liquids are *mixed*; individuals *mix* in a crowd. Different things are *mingled* together; colors are *blended*. To *confound* is to *mix* improperly. To *blend* and to *confound* are mental operations. Ideas and thoughts are *confounded* or *confused*; events and circumstances may be *blended* in a narrative.

MIX'ABLE, *a.* That may be mixed. *Wright.*

MIXED (miks't), *p. a.* 1. Mingled together; blended or associated in one mass or compound.
2. Promiscuous; composed of various things or various kinds; as, "A *mixed* company."

A *mixed* action, (*Law*.) a suit partaking of the nature of a real and of a personal action. *Whishaw* — A *mixed* number, (*Math.*) a number composed of an integer and a fraction. — A *mixed* angle or figure, (*Geom.*) one contained by both straight and curved lines. — *Mixed* mathematics, the application of mathematical principles to practical problems, in distinction from pure mathematics. *Da. & P.* — *Mixed* buds, (*Bot.*) buds from which spring both leaves and flowers. — *Mixed* fever, (*Med.*) common continued fever. *Dunglison.*

MIX'ED-LY, or **MIXED'LY**, *ad.* In a mixed manner; confusedly. *Smart.*

† **MIX'EN** (miks'n), *n.* [*A. S. mizen*; *Ger. mist*.] A dunghill; a compost heap. *Chaucer.*

MIX'ER, *n.* One who mixes; a mingler. *Cotgrave.*

MIX-TI-LIN'E-AL, *a.* [*L. mixtus*, mixed, and *linealis*, lineal.] Consisting of a line, or lines, part straight and part curved. *Bp. Berkeley.*

MIX-TI-LIN'E-AR, *a.* Mixtilineal. *Bp. Berkeley.*

MIXT'ION (miks'yun), *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. misceo*, *mixtus*, to mix.] Act of mixing; mixture. *Digby.*

MIXT'LY, *ad.* Mixedly. *Bacon.*

MIXT'URE (miks'yur), *n.* [*L. mixtura*; *misceo*, *mixtus*, to mix; *It. & Sp. mistura*; *Fr. mixture*.]

1. Act of mixing, or the state of being mixed.

2. A mass formed by mixing several things; a compound of different ingredients; a medley.

What if this mixture do not work at all? *Shak.*

3. (*Med.*) A potion; a mistura. *Dunglison.*

4. (*Chem.*) A mingling of different ingredients without alteration by chemical attraction between their constituent elements. *Wright.*

5. (*Mus.*) A compound stop in an organ. *Dwo.*

Syn. — *Mixture* is a general term for a compound of different ingredients, or whatever things are mixed; a *medley* is a mixture of things not proper to be mixed; a *miscellany* is a collection of different literary pieces or essays. A *mixture* of good and evil; a heterogeneous *medley*; a book of *miscellanies*.

MIZ'MAZE, *n.* A maze; a labyrinth. *Locke.*

MIZ'ZEN (miz'zn), *n.* [*It. mezzana*; *Sp. mesana*.] (*Naut.*) The hindmost of the fore and aft sails of a ship or a bark; the spanker. *Dana.*

MIZ'ZEN, *a.* (*Naut.*) Hindmost; — pertaining to the mizzen-mast. *Mar. Dict.*

MIZ'ZEN-MAST, *n.* The mast of a ship, nearest the stern; hindmost mast of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

MIZ'ZEN-RIG'GING, *n.* (*Naut.*) The shrouds of the mizzen-mast, with their ratlines. *Dana.*

MIZ'ZLE (miz'zl), *v. n.* 1. To rain in imperceptible drops; to mistle; to mistle; to drizzle. *Spenser.*

2. To run away; to abscond. [*Low.*] *Greeley.*

MIZ'ZLE, *n.* Small rain; mist; misle. *Brockett.*

MIZ'ZLING, *p. a.* Falling in very fine drops.

MIZ'ZLY, *a.* Misty; drizzly. *Palmer.*

MIZ'ZY, *n.* A bog; a quagmire. [*r.*] *Ainsworth.*

MNE-MÖN'IC (ne-mön'ik), *a.* Relating to mnemonics; assisting the memory; as, "*Mnemonic* tables."

MNEM-Q-NI'CIAN (-nish'an), *n.* A teacher or professor of mnemonics. *Maunder.*

MNE-MÖN'ICS (ne-mön'iks), *n. pl.* [*Gr. μνημονικά*, from *mnēmō*, memory.] The art of improving and using the memory. *Johnson.*

MNE-MÖS'Y-NE, *n.* [*Gr. Μνημοσύνη*.] (*Gr. Myth.*) The mother of the Muses; the goddess Memory.

MNEM-Q-TÉCH-NY (nēm-q-ték-nē), *n.* [*From Gr. μνήμη*, memory, and *τέχνη*, art.] The art of memory, or an artificial method of improving the memory. *N. A. Rev.*

MN'Q-TIL-TI'NZE, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of denterostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Luscinidae*; bush-creepers. *Gray.*



† **MÖ**, *a.* [*A. S. ma*. — *Gael.* *Mnolta varia.* *mo.*] More; — with nouns plural. "Calliope and Muses *mo*." *Spenser.*

† **MÖ**, *adv.* More; longer. "Sing *no mö*." *Shak.*

MÖ'A, *n.* (*Pal.*) The New Zealand name for an extinct bird of the genus *Dinornis*. *Owen.*

MÖ-A-CHÍ'BÖ, *n.* A name for the cotton plant in some of the Pacific islands. *Simmonds.*

MÖAN (mön), *v. a.* [*A. S. mænan*; *Frs. mena*; *Dut. meenen*.] To deplore audibly; to weep for; to lament; to mourn; to bemoan. *Prior.*

MÖAN (mön), *v. n.* To make lamentation; to grieve; to mourn. "Thus she *moans*." *Shak.*

MÖAN, *n.* Lamentation; audible sorrow. *Shak.*

MÖAN'FUL, *a.* Lamentable; expressing sorrow; mournful. *Hammond.*

MÖAN'FUL-LY, *ad.* With lamentation. *Barrow.*

MÖAN'ING, *n.* An audible lamenting. *Smart.*

MÖAT (möst), *n.* [*It. mota*, mud; *Sp. mota*; *Fr. motte*.] A ditch round a house or castle, filled with water, for defence; a fosse. *Sidney.*

MÖAT, *v. a.* [*Fr. motter*.] To surround with a ditch or canal, as for the purpose of defence.

Marianna of the moated grange. *Shak.*

† **MÖATE**, *v. n.* [*Fr. mutir*.] To dung, as birds; to mute. *Dryden.*

MÖB, *n.* [*From L. mobilis*, movable.]
1. A tumultuous rout or rabble; a crowd excited to some violent or unlawful act.

The rabble which attended the partisans of the Earl of Shaftesbury, at the latter end of Charles the second, was called, by Mr. Folke, to have been *mob*. *Johnson.*

2. A kind of female undress for the head; — called also a *mob-cap*. *Guardian.*

MÖB, *v. a.* [*Fr. mobber*; *pp. mobbing, mobbed*.]
1. To attack in a tumultuous crowd; to harass by violence and tumult. *Johnson.*

2. To wrap up in a mob or hood; to mob. *More.*

MÖB'BISH, *a.* After the manner of a mob; tumultuous; vulgar. *Burke.*

MÖB'BY, *n.* 1. The liquid or juice first expressed from apples and peaches, and afterwards distilled to make apple or peach brandy. *Bowker.*

2. † A sort of drink made of potatoes. *Bailey.*

MÖB'-CAP, *n.* A woman's head-dress; a mob.

† **MÖ-BÍLE'**, or **MÖB'ILE** [mō-bil', *W. P. Ja. K.*; mō-bil', *S. Wb.*; mō-bil', *Sm.*], *n.* [*L. mobilis*, movable; *It. mobile*; *Sp. móvil*; *Fr. mobile*.] The populace; the rout; the mob. *South.*

† **MÖ-BÍLE'**, or **MÖB'ILE**, *a.* Movable; changeable; fickle. "The *mobile* people." *Chaucer.*

MÖ-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* [*L. mobilitas*; *It. mobilità*; *Fr. mobilité*.]

1. Susceptibility to motion. *Locke.*

2. Nimbleness; readiness to move. *Arbutnot.*

3. Fickleness; inconstancy; mutability of temper volatility. *Ainsworth.*

4. The populace; the mob. [*Cont. term.*]

MÖB'-LI-ZÁ'TION, *n.* [*Fr. mobilisation*.] Act of mobilizing; employment of troops in active service. *Burn.*

MÖB'-LIZE, *v. a.* [*Fr. mobiliser*.] (*Mil.*) To draft for active service, as troops that are generally stationary. *Burn.*

MÖB'-LAW, *n.* Law or rule of the mob; lynch-law; club-law. *Roget.*

MÖB'LE, or **MÖ'BLE** [mō-bil', *S. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; mō-bil', *W. P. K.*], *v. a.* To wrap up in a mob or hood; to mob. "The *mobbed* queen." [*r.*] *Shak.*

MÖB'-LIKE, *a.* Like a mob; vulgar. [*r.*] *Cooke.*

MÖ-BÖC'RA-CY, *n.* [*Eng. mob*, and *Gr. κρατία*, to rule.] The government exercised by the mob; the tyranny of the mob. *Roget.*

† **MÖB'-Q-PIN'ION** (-q-pin'yun), *n.* A vulgar sentiment or opinion. *Warburton.*

MÖB'-READ-ER, *n.* An illiterate reader. *Dryden.*

MÖB'-STÖ-RY, *n.* A vulgar story or tale. *Addison.*

MÖC'CA-SON, *n.* 1. An Indian shoe or sandal, made of deer skin or other soft leather, without a stiff sole, and commonly ornamented round the ankle; — a loose cover for the foot. *Murray.*

2. It is an Indian word, and often written *moccasin*, and also often written and pronounced *moggason*.

2. (*Herp.*) A poisonous water serpent, found in the Southern States of the American Union, nearly allied to the rattlesnake, but without a rattle; *Trigonocephalus piscivorus*. *Wright.*

MÖ'EHA (mō'kə), *n.* A weight in Abyssinia, equal to a troy grain. *Simmonds.*

MÖ'EHA-CÖF'FEE, *n.* [*From Mocha*, in Arabia.] The best kind of Arabian coffee. *Simmonds.*

MÖ'EHA-STÖNE (mō'kə-stön), *n.* (*Min.*) A chalcidony containing within dendritic or moss-like delineations of an opaque brownish-yellow color, which are due to oxide of manganese or iron; moss-agate. *Dana.*

MÖCHE (mōsh), *n.* [*Fr.*] A bale or package of raw silk, as imported. *Simmonds.*

MÖCK, *v. a.* [*Gr. μωδομαι*; *Fr. moquer*. — *W. mocio*.] [*i.* *MÖCKED*; *pp. MÖCKING, MÖCKED*.]

1. To initiate in derision; to mimic in contempt; to ape.

Mocking marriage with a dame of France. *Shak.*

2. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule; to jeer; to gibe; to treat with ironical pleasantry. There came forth little children out of the city, and *mocked* him, saying, Go up, thou bald head. *2 Kings* ii. 23.

3. To defeat; to clude; to balk; to disappoint.

And with his spirit sadly I survive
To *mock* the expectations of the world. *Shak.*

4. To fool; to tantalize; to banter; to rally.

Mock us with his blest sight, then snatch him hence. *Milton.*

Syn. — See *RIDICULE*, *SCOFF*.

MÖCK, *v. n.* To make contemptuous sport; to sneer; to scoff. "To *mock* at form." *Shak.*

MÖCK, *n.* [*W. moc*.] 1. Ridicule; derision; sneer; jibe; an expression of contempt. "Fools make a *mock* at sin." *Prov.* xiv. 9.

2. Imitation; mimicry.

Now reach a strain, my lute,
Above her *mock*, or be for ever mute. *Crashaw.*

Mockes and mowes, derisive insults by making mouths or faces.

MÖCK, *a.* False; counterfeit; feigned; not real; sham; pretended. "*Mock* majesty." *Spectator.*

MÖCK'A-BLE, *a.* Exposed to derision. [*r.*] *Shak.*

† **MÖCK'A-DÖ**, *a.* A kind of cloth made in imitation of velvet; mock-velvet. *Pottenham.*

† **MÖCK'AGE**, *n.* Mockery. *Burton.*

† **MÖCK'EL**, or **MÖCH'EL**, *n.* Much. *Spenser.*

MÖCK'-EP-IC, *a.* Mocking or burlesquing epic poetry. *Warburton.*

MÖCK'-EP-IC, *n.* A burlesque imitation of an epic poem. *Swavey.*

MÖCK'ER, *n.* One who mocks; a scorner; a scoffer; a derider. *South.*

MÖCK'ER-Y, *n.* [*Fr. moquerie*.]
1. The act of mocking; derision; scorn; ridicule; sportive insult; contemptuous mimicry.

The laughing-stock of fortune's mockeries. *Spenser.*

2. Sport; subject of ridicule or laughter.

Of the holy place they made a *mockery*. *2 Mac.* viii. 17.

3. Vanity of attempt; fruitless labor.

It is as the air invulnerable,
And our vain blows malicious *mockery*. *Shak.*

4. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; show.

And hear about the *mockery* of woe
To midnight dances *Pope.*

Syn. — See *DERISION*, *RIDICULE*.

MÖCK'-HE-RÖ'IC, *a.* Burlesquing the heroic, in action, in character, in poetry, &c. *Addison.*

MÖCK'ING, *n.* Mimicry; mockery; — scorn; derision.

MÖCK'ING-BIRD, n. (*Ornith.*) A species of thrush, of the order *Passeres* and family *Turdidae*; a fine American song-bird which has the faculty of imitating almost any sound; *Mimus polyglottus*.

Eng. Cyc.

MÖCK'ING-LY, ad. With mockery; insultingly.

MÖCK'ING-STÖCK, n. A butt for merriment.

Oldham.



Mocking-bird
(*Mimus polyglottus*).

† **MÖCK'ISH, a.** Counterfeit; sham. *Sir T. More.*

MÖCK'-LEAD, n. A miner's name for blende, or sulphuret of zinc; black-jack. *Simmonds.*

MÖCK'-NIGHT-IN-GALE, n. A bird; the black-cap. [Local, Eng.] *Pennant.*

MÖCK'-ÖRE, n. Mock-lead. *Wright.*

MÖCK'-ÖR-ANGE, n. (*Bot.*) A deciduous shrub of the genus *Philadelphus*. *Loudon.*

MÖCK'-PRIV-ET, n. (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub of the genus *Phillyrea*. *Wright.*

MÖCK'-RÄIN-BÖW, n. An ideal rainbow. *Pope.*

MÖCK'-SÜN, n. An image of the sun; a parhelion. *Goldsmith.*

MÖCK'-TÜR-TLE, n. A soup made with calf's head, veal, and condiments. *Simmonds.*

MÖCK'-VÄL-VET, n. An imitation of velvet; mockado. [R.] *Oberbury.*

MÖ'ÖÖ, n. (*Zoöl.*) A South American quadruped, smaller than the guinea-pig, belonging to the order *Rodentia*; *Kerodon moco*. *Eng. Cyc.*

MÖ-CÜD'DUM, n. The Hindostanee name for the head ryot in a village; a collector of government rents. *Simmonds.*

MÖ'DAL, a. [*L. modalis*; *modus*, a measure, a mode; *It. modale*; *Sp. modal*; *Fr. modale*.] Relating to the mode or form, as distinct from the essence; adventitious; conditional.

When we speak of the faculties of the soul, we assert not, with the schools, their real distinction from it, but only a modal diversity. *Glanswill.*

Modal proposition, (*Logic*.) one which asserts that the predicate exists in the subject in a certain mode or manner. *Whately.*

MÖ'DAL-IST, n. (*Theol.*) One who adheres to modal form or existence. *Jared Sparks.*

MÖ'DÄL'I-TY, n. (*Met.*) A modal form, state, or accident; a term denoting the most general points of view under which the different objects of thought present themselves to the mind.

In the philosophy of Kant, our judgments are reduced under the four heads of quantity, quality, relation, and modality. . . . The category of *modality* includes possibility and impossibility, existence and non-existence, necessity or contingency. *Fleeting.*

† **MÖD'DER, n.** A girl. — See MAUTHER. *Huloet.*

MÖDE, n. [*Goth. mods*—*Gael. & Ir. modh*.—*L. modus*; *It. & Sp. modo*; *Fr. mode*.]

1. A state or manner of existence; manner; method; way; process; form; fashion; degree; quality; modification; affection; accident.

The manner in which a thing exists is called a *mode* or affection; shape and color are *modes* of matter; memory and joy are *modes* of mind. *Taylor.*

Modes or modifications of mind, in the Cartesian school, mean merely what some recent philosophers express by *states* of mind. *Hamilton.*

2. Fashion; custom; prevailing style.

If faith itself has different dresses worn,
What wonder *modes* in wit should take their turn! *Pope.*

3. (*Mus.*) A term applied to the two varieties, *major* and *minor*, of the diatonic scale, or series of tones employed in modern music; more rarely used for *key*; as, "The twelve major and twelve minor *modes* or *keys*."—Some-times written *mood*.

§ In the old Greek music each note could become, as in the modern, the key-note of a new key or scale; but, as there was no introduction of new semitones, this change of key became a change of *mode*, in the same sense as our major and minor; hence the Greeks had many *modes*; as, "The Dorian *mode*"; "The Lydian *mode*," &c. *Dwight.*

4. (*Gram.*) The form of a verb showing the

manner in which the being, action, or passion is represented; — written also *mood*. *Murray.*

5. A kind of thin silk. *Johnson.*

Syn. — See WAY.

MÖD'EL [*möd'el*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *möd'dl*, *W. b.*], *n.* [*L. modulus*; *It. modulo, modello*; *Sp. modelo*; *Fr. modèle*.]

1. A pattern in reduced size of something to be made or copied on a larger scale; archetype; prototype. "Model of Solomon's palace." *Hooker.*

2. A copy or representation of something actually existing; representation or structure in miniature. *Shak.*

3. A mould, as for castings; any thing which shows, or gives the shape of, that which it encloses. *Shak.*

4. A specimen; an example.

5. That by which any thing is measured; a standard; a gauge.

He that despairs measures Providence by his own little contracted model. *South.*

Syn. — See COPY.

MÖD'EL, v. a. [*i. MODELLED*; *pp. MODELLING, MODELLED*.] To plan; to shape; to mould; to form; to fashion; to delineate. *Milton.*

MÖD'EL-LER, n. One who moulds or models; a planner. "Modellers of gardens." *Addison.*

MÖD'EL-LING, n. The art or the practice of forming models, as in statuary, architecture, &c. *Qu. Rev.*

MÖ-DE'NA, n. A crimson-like color. *Wright.*

MÖ'DER, n. [*A. S. moder, mother*.] (*Mech.*) The matrix or principal plate of an astrolabe, into which the other parts are fixed. *Crabb.*

† **MÖD'ER, v. a.** To moderate. *Berners.*

† **MÖD'ER-A-BLE, a.** [*L. moderabilis*.] Moderate; temperate. *Cockeram.*

† **MÖD'ER-ANCE, n.** Moderation. *Carton.*

MÖD'ER-AN-TISM, n. [*Fr. modérantisme*.] Moderation in politics. *Williams, 1795.*

MÖD'ER-ATE, a. [*L. moderatus*; *Fr. modéré*.]

1. Temperate; measured; not excessive.

Sound sleep cometh of moderate eating. *Ecclus. xxxi. 20.*

2. Not luxurious; not expensive; cheap; frugal; sparing. "A moderate table." *Shak.*

3. Not hot of temper; deliberate; cool; mild; reasonable.

A number of moderate members managed with so much art as to obtain a majority. *Swift.*

4. Placed between extremes, as in opinion, party, &c.; not extreme or violent. *Hooker.*

MÖD'ER-ÄTE, v. a. [*L. moderor, moderatus*; *modus*, a measure; *It. moderare*; *Sp. moderar*; *Fr. modérer*.] [*i. MODERATED*; *pp. MODERATING, MODERATED*.]

1. To regulate; to restrain; to still; to pacify; to quiet; to repress; to subdue; to lessen; to mitigate; to make temperate; to temper.

Pray, goody, please to moderate
The rancor of your tongue. *Old Song.*

2. To decide as a moderator.

It passeth mine ability to moderate the question. *Carew.*

MÖD'ER-ÄTE, v. n. 1. To become less violent, intense, or excessive. *Hudibras.*

2. To preside as moderator. *Bp. Barlow.*

MÖD'ER-ÄTE, a. Of middle rate or quality; mediocre.

More moderate gifts might have prolonged his date. *Dryden.*

MÖD'ER-ÄTE-LY, ad. 1. With moderation; temperately; mildly. *Johnson.*

2. In a middle degree; not extremely.

Each nymph but moderately fair. *Wallr.*

MÖD'ER-ÄTE-NÈSS, n. The state of being moderate; a middle state between extremes; — used rather of things or qualities, as *moderation* is of persons. *Johnson.*

MÖD'ER-ÄTES, n. pl. (*Eccl. Hist.*) A party in the Church of Scotland which arose early in the eighteenth century, and claimed the character of moderation in doctrine, discipline, and church government. *Ogilvie.*

MÖD'ER-ÄTION, n. [*L. moderatio*; *It. moderazione*; *Sp. moderacion*; *Fr. modération*.]

1. The state of being moderate, or of keeping a due mean between extremes; restraint;

forbearance; temperance; sobriety; calmness; frugality.

Let your moderation be known unto all men. *Phil. iv. 3.*

2. The act of presiding in an ecclesiastical assembly. *Jamieson.*

Syn. — See MODESTY.

MÖD'ER-Ä-TISM, n. The views and practices of persons styled *moderates*; moderate principles, either in religion or in politics. *Dr. Candlish.*

From its long sleep of moderation the Scottish church awoke. *Er. Rev.*

MÖD-E-RÄ'TÖ. [*It.*] (*Mus.*) In a moderate time, neither quick nor slow; a little quicker than *andante*; — commonly used to qualify another term, as *allegro moderato*. *Dwight.*

MÖD'ER-Ä-TÖR, n. [*L.*] 1. He who, or that which, moderates. *Wotton.*

2. One who presides in an assembly where there is discussion; a president or chairman.

MÖD'ER-Ä-TÖR-SHÖP, n. The office or the state of a moderator. *Craig.*

MÖD'ER-Ä-TRIX, n. [*L.*] A woman who moderates or governs. *Warburton.*

† **MÖD'ERE, v. a.** To moderate. *Berners.*

MÖD'ERN, a. [*L. modernus*, from *modo*, just now; *It. & Sp. moderno*; *Fr. moderne*.]

1. Of the present time; late; recent; not ancient; not antique; novel; new. *Bacon.*

2. † Trite; common; vulgar; mean.

Full of wise saws and modern instances. *Shak.*

Syn. — See NEW.

MÖD'ERN, n.; pl. MODERNS. A person of modern times; not an ancient. *Swift.*

§ "The *moderns* are those of modern nations, or of nations which arose out of the ruins of the empires of Greece and Rome." *Smart.*

MÖD'ERN-BRÈD, a. Having a modern or fashionable education. *Cælebs.*

MÖD'ERN-ISM, n. 1. Something modern; something recently made or introduced.

There is to us more of touching pathos, heart-thrilling expression, in some of the old psalm tunes than in a whole batch of modernisms. *Blackwood.*

2. A modern phrase, idiom, or mode of expression. *Swift.*

3. The principles and practice of the most modern times. *Swift.*

MÖD'ERN-IST, n. One who admires the moderns or what is modern. *Swift.*

MÖ-DÈRN'I-TY, n. The state of being modern.

Symptoms of modernity and imposture. *Dr. Gilly.*

MÖD'ERN-I-ZÄ'TION, n. The act of modernizing; act of adapting to modern taste. *Southey.*

Dryden's most thankless task, his modernization of Chaucer. *Brü. Qu. Rev.*

MÖD'ERN-IZE, v. a. [*i. MODERNIZED*; *pp. MODERNIZING, MODERNIZED*.] To render modern; to adapt to modern taste or usage.

He modernized the more ancient narratives. *Watson.*

MÖD'ERN-IZ-ER, n. One who modernizes. "Modernizer of the Latin satirists." *Wakefield.*

† **MÖD'ERN-LY, ad.** In modern times. *Craig.*

MÖD'ERN-NÈSS, n. The state of being modern; recentness; novelty. *Johnson.*

MÖD'EST, a. [*L. modestus*; *modus*, measure; *It. & Sp. modesto*; *Fr. modeste*.]

1. Restrained by a sense of propriety or of self-distrust; diffident; bashful; reserved; not arrogant; not bold or impudent; not forward; meek; humble. "A modest maid." *Dryden.*

2. Not loose; not lewd; not unchaste; decent.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife. *Shak.*

3. Moderate; not excessive; not extravagant. "A modest computation." *Addison.*

Syn. — See HUMBLE.

MÖD'EST-LY, ad. In a modest manner; moderately; not arrogantly; not presumptuously; — not wantonly; not lewdly; — not extravagantly; with moderation. *Johnson.*

MÖD'EST-SÈÈM'ING, a. Presenting an air of modesty. *Thomson.*

MÖD'ES-TY, n. [*L. modestia*; *It. & Sp. modestia*; *Fr. modestie*.]

1. The quality or the state of being modest; freedom from arrogance or presumption; hum-

ble sense of one's own importance; self-distrust; diffidence; modest bearing.

Modesty is a kind of shame or bashfulness proceeding from the sense a man has of his own defects, compared with the perfections of him whom he comes before. *South.*

2. Decency; chastity; purity of manners.

Talk not to a lady in a way that *modesty* will not permit her to answer. *S. Richardson.*

MÖD'ES-TY-PIÈCE, n. A narrow lace, worn by females along the upper part of the stays before. *Addison.*

† **MÖ-DI-Ä-TION, n.** [L. *modiatio*, from *modius*, a peck.] A measure. "Custom, tolls, and modulations of wine." *Tovey.*

† **MÖ-DI-C'ITY, n.** [Fr. *modicité*.] Moderateness; meanness; littleness. *Cotgrave.*

MÖD'I-CÜM, n. [L.] A small portion; mean allowance or allotment; pittance; a fragment. *Shak.*

MÖD'I-FI-Ä-BLE, a. That may be modified. "Various modifiable matter." *Locke.*

MÖ-DIF-I-Ä-BIL'I-TY, n. The capability of being modified. [R.] *Coleridge.*

† **MÖ-DIF-I-Ä-BLE, a.** Modifiable. *Bailey.*

† **MÖD'I-FI-CÄTE, v. a.** To qualify. *Pearson.*

MÖD-I-FI-CÄ-TION, n. 1. The act or the process of modifying; a bringing into a mode; alteration; variation; qualification. *Fleming.*

2. A form; a mode; a manner of being. If it (the soul) be neither matter nor any modification of matter. *Clarke.*

MÖD'I-FI-CÄ-TIVE, n. [Fr. *modificatif*.] That which modifies; a modifying word. [R.] *Fuller.*

MÖD'I-FIED, p. a. Changed in form; moderated; altered; qualified.

MÖD'I-FI-ER, n. He who, or that which, modifies. *Hume.*

MÖD'I-FY, v. a. [L. *modifico*, from *modus*, a measure, and *facio*, to make; It. *modificare*; Sp. *modificar*; Fr. *modifier*.] [i. MODIFIED; pp. MODIFYING, MODIFIED.]

1. To impress any mode, accident, or outward quality upon; to shape; to adapt; to qualify; to differentiate; to make special in form or signification; to bring into a mode. *Fleming.*

Yet there is that property in all letters of address to be conjoined in syllables and words through the volubility of the organs, that they *modify* and discriminate the voice without appearing to discontinue it. *Holder.*

2. To alter; to vary; to bring into a new mode or form; as, "To *modify* a law."

3. To moderate; to qualify; to soften.

He *modified* his first severe decree. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See QUALIFY.

MÖD'I-FY-ING, p. a. Altering; extenuating.

MÖ-DIL'LION (mō-dil'yun), n. [L. *modiolus*, a small measure, the nave of a wheel; It. *modiglione*; Fr. *modillon*.] (Arch.) An enriched block, or horizontal bracket.

A series of *modillions*, ranged at regular distances apart (whence their name), serve to support the corona of the Corinthian and composite cornices. Less ornamented, they are sometimes used in the Ionic entablature. *Britton.*

MÖ-DI-Q-LAR, a. [L. *modius*, a measure.] (Geol.) Bushel-shaped. *Smart.*

MÖ-DI-Q-LÜS, n. [L., *nave of a wheel*.] (Anat.) A hollow cone in the cochlea of the ear. *Dunghison.*

MÖ'DISH, a. Conformed to the mode; fashionable; stylish. "A *modish* feast." *Dryden.*

MÖ'DISH-LY, ad. In a modish manner; fashionably; stylishly. *Locke.*

MÖ'DISH-NÉSS, n. 1. Fashionableness. *Bailey.*

2. Affectation of the fashion. *Johnson.*

MÖ'DIST, n. A follower of the fashion. *Qu. Rev.*

MÖ-DI-ÜS, n. [L.] (Rom. Ant.) A measure for corn, containing sixteen sextarii, or about a peck. *Andrews.*

MÖ'DÖ ET FÖR'MÄ, [L.] (Law.) In manner and form;—words used in the old Latin forms of pleadings. *Burrill.*

MÖD'U-LÄTE (mōd'yu-lät) [mōd'ä-lät, J. F. Ja. Fr. mōd'ä-lät or mōd'ju-lät, It. mōd'ju-lät,

S.], v. a. [L. *modulo, modulatus*; It. *modulare*; Sp. *modular*; Fr. *moduler*.] [i. MODULATED; pp. MODULATING, MODULATED.] To inflect or adapt, as the voice or sounds; to vary by some law of unity or beauty; to mould to rhythmic or melodious form; to attune; to tune. The nose, lips, teeth, palate, jaw, tongue, windpipe, lungs, all serve to make or *modulate* the sound. *Grew.*

The master's hand, in *modulated* air, Bids the loud organ breathe. *Somerville.*

MÖD'U-LÄTE, v. n. (Mus.) 1. To pass from one key into another, or from the major into the minor mode. *Dwight.*

2. To sing, or play, or pass from tone to tone, in a musical manner, with relation to a certain key. *Dwight.*

MÖD'U-LÄ-TION, n. [L. *modulatio*; It. *modulazione*; Sp. *modulación*; Fr. *modulation*.]

1. The act of modulating or forming to due measure and proportion. *Woodward.*

2. The art of inflecting the voice or any instrument musically and agreeably; the musical rising and falling of the voice or any thing sonorous. *London Ency.*

3. Sound modulated; harmony; melody. *Innumerable songsters, in the freshening shade, Their modulations mix mellifluous.* *Thomson.*

4. (Mus.) The art or the act of passing from one key into a related key; the science of modes and keys; a transition from one key into another. *Dwight.*

5. (Arch.) The proportioning of a column or of the different parts of a whole building, according to modules. *Ogilvie.*

MÖD'U-LÄ-TOR, n. He who, or that which, modulates or attunes; a tuner. *Whitlock.*

MÖD'ULE (mōd'yul) [mōd'yul, S. W. J. E. Ja. W. Fr.], n. [L. *modulus*; Fr. *module*.]

1. A model; a mould; a pattern. *Bacon.*

2. (Arch.) A measure or unit of size, taken from some one part, for regulating the proportions of the whole building.

The diameter of a column of the base is usually taken as the *module* of the column, and the proportions of the column are expressed in terms of the *module*. *Clark.*

† **MÖD'ULE, v. a.** [L. *modulor*.] To model; to modulate. *Drayton.*

MÖD'U-LÜS, n. [L. *modulus*, a measure.] (Math.) A constant factor of a variable function, which serves to connect the function with a particular system or base. *Davies & Peck.*

The *modulus* of a system of logarithms is a constant factor, by which, if the Napierian logarithm of any number be multiplied, the product will be the logarithm of the same number in that system. The logarithms of any number in different systems are to each other as the *moduli* of those systems; the *modulus* of Napier's system being 1, and that of the common system, 0.434294482. *Da. & P.—Modulus of elasticity, a measure of elasticity.*

MÖ'DÜS, n.; pl. L. mō'di; Eng. mō'dys-ēs. [L.] (Law.)

1. A mode or manner; the arrangement or expression of the terms of a contract or conveyance. *Burrill.*

2. A consideration; the consideration of a conveyance. *Burrill.*

3. Abbreviation of *modus decimandi*; a compensation in lieu of tithes. *Whishaw.*

MÖ'DÜS ÖP-F-RÄN'DI. [L.] The mode of operating; the manner in which a thing is done or effected. *Hamilton.*

MÖD'WÄLL, n. (Ornith.) A bird that destroys bees; a species of woodpecker. *Hulbet.*

† **MÖE, a.** More; a greater number; mo. *Hooker.*

† **MÖE, n.** A distorted mouth; mow. *Todd.*

MÖ'EL-LINE, n. [Gr. *μυέλις*, marrow; Fr. *moelle*.] An ointment for the hair. *Hall.*

MÖ'EL-LÖN, n. [Fr.] Rough stones fit for building. *Simmonds.*

MCE'SQ-GÖTH'IC, a. Relating to the Goths of Mesia. *Dr. Crombie.*

MCE'SQ-GÖTH'IC, n. The language of the Marso-Goths. *Boisworth.*

MÖFF, n. A silk stuff from Caucasia. *Simmonds.*

MÖG'GÄNS, n. pl. Long sleeves for women's arms, wrought like stockings;—hose without feet, or boot-hose. [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*

MÖG'GA-SON, n. See MOCCASON.

MÖ'GÖ, n. An Indian tomahawk. *Crabb.*

MÖ-GRÄ'BI-ÄNS, n. pl. A name formerly given to a kind of Turkish infantry composed of the peasants of the northern parts of Africa. *Brande.*

MÖ-GÜL', n. The title of the chief of the Moguls, or of the empire which was founded in Hindostan, by Baber, in the 15th century, and which terminated in 1806;—commonly called *Great Mogul*. *Wright.*

MÖ-GÜN'TINE, a. Belonging to Mentz (anciently *Moguntium*, or *Moguntia*). *Ash.*

MÖ'HA, n. (Bot.) German millet; *Setaria Germanica*. *Ogilvie.*

MÖ'HÄIR (mō'här), n. [Ger. *mohr*.—Fr. *moire*; Sp. *mue, muer*.]

1. The soft, fine hair or wool of the Angora goat, of which camlets and other costly stuffs are made. *Wright.*

2. Cloth made of the wool dyed. *Pope.*

MÖ'HÄIR-SHÉLL, n. (Conch.) A species of *Voluta*, resembling on the surface mohair, or a close web of the silk-worm. *Wright.*

MÖ'HÄIR-YÄRN, n. Yarn from the wool of the Angora goat. *Simmonds.*

MÖ-HÄM'ME-DÄN, n. A follower of Mohammed; a Mahometan.—See MAHOMETAN. *Todd.*

MÖ-HÄM'ME-DÄN-ISM, n. The system of religion taught by Mohammed or Mahomet; Mahometanism.—See MAHOMETANISM. *Hallam.*

MÖ-HÄM'ME-DÄN-IZE, v. a. To convert or to conform to Mohammedanism; to Mahometanize.—See MAHOMETANIZE. *Reid.*

MÖ'HÄWK, } n. 1. The name of a nation of North American Indians.

2. A name given to certain ruffians who once infested the streets of London. *Spectator.*

MÖ-HÖ'LI, n. (Zool.) A quadrumanous animal of the family *Lemuridae*, or lemurs.

MÖHR, n. (Zool.) A species of antelope or gazelle inhabiting Africa, having the horns annulated with eleven or twelve prominent rings. *Eng. Cyc.*

The animal is much sought after by the Arabs on account of producing the bezoar-stones so highly valued in Eastern medicine. *Eng. Cyc.*

MÖHS'ITE, n. (Min.) Titanate of iron; a brittle, black, rhomboidal crystal. *Dana.*

MÖ'HÜR, n. An East Indian gold coin, equal to 15 rupees (about \$6.67). *Simmonds.*

MÖI'DER, v. a. To perplex; to puzzle; to bewilder; to confuse; to distract;—to labor. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett.*

MÖI'DER, v. n. To labor hard. [Local.] *Wright.*

MÖI'DÖRE (mōi-dör, S. W. J. E. Ja. K. W. Fr. mōi'dör, P. Sm. W. H. Johnson, Ash), n. [Port. *moeda d'oro*.] A Portuguese gold coin of the value of 27s. sterling (about \$6.53). *Wright.*

MÖI'E-TY, n. [L. *medietas*; *medius*, middle; It. *meta*; Sp. *mitad*; Fr. *moitié*.]

1. Half; one of two equal parts. *Hooker.*

2. † Any indefinite portion or division.

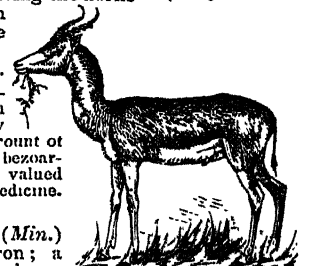
The last I dedicate to your lordship is without end, whereof this pamphlet, without beginning, is but a superfluous moiety. *Shak.*

MÖIL, v. a. [Fr. *mouiller*.] To daub with dirt; to defile; to soil; to splash or bespatter with mire. [R.]

No more tug one another thus, nor *moil* yourselves. *Chapman.*



Moholi (Galago moholi).



Mohr (Gazella mohr).

MÖIL, *v. n.* [Gr. *μῶλεω*, to fight *μῶλος*, *μῶλος*, struggle, toil of war; *L. molior*.—Heb. *מָלַח*.] To labor; to toil; to drudge.

They toil and *möl* for . . . their masters. *L'Esrange*.
Now he must *möl* and drudge for one he loathes. *Dryden*.

† **MÖIL**, *n.* 1. [A. S. *mal*] A spot. *Upton*.
2. A mule; a moyle. *Todd*.

† **MÖILE**, *n.* 1. A dish of marrow and grated bread. *Bailey*.
2. *pl.* High-soled shoes anciently worn by kings and great personages. *Bailey*.

MÖI'VEAU (*möi'vö*), *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A small, flat bastion raised in front of an intended fortification. *Brande*.

MÖIRE (*mwör*), *n.* [Fr. *moire*, wave; — *moire de soie*, waved silk.] Watered or clouded silk; mo-hair. *Simmonds*.

MÖIRE'-AN-TI'QUE' (*mwör'-än-täk'*), *n.* [Fr.] A species of watered silk. *Simmonds*.

MÖI'RE-MÉT-AL-LI'QUE' (*mwöi'-ä-mét-al-lék'*), *n.* [Fr.] Crystallized tin-plate. *Cre*.

† **MÖI'SON**, *n.* [Fr. *moisson*, from *L. messis*.] The harvest. *Chaucer*.

MÖIST, *a.* [*L. musteus*, new, fresh; *mustum*, new wine.—From *madidus*, moist. *Menage*. Fr. *moite*.] Wet in a small degree; not dry; damp; humid. *Milton*.

† **MÖIST**, *v. a.* To moisten; to dampen. *Shak*.

MÖIS'TEN (*möi'sn*), *v. a.* [*i.* *MOISTENED*; *pp.* *MOISTENING*, *MOISTENED*.] To make moist or slightly wet; to damp. *Milton*.

MÖIS'TEN-ER (*möi'sn-er*), *n.* He who, or that which, moistens. *Sherwood*.

MÖIS'TEN-ING, *n.* Act of one who moistens.

MÖIST'-EYED (*möi'st'id*), *a.* Having moist eyes.

† **MÖIST'FUL**, *a.* Full of moisture. *Drayton*.

MÖIST'LESS, *a.* Without moisture. *Warner*.

MÖIST'NESS, *n.* The state of being moist; dampness; moderate wetness. *Bacon*.

MÖIST'-STÄR, *n.* The moon. [*R.*] *Shak*.

MÖIST'URE (*möi'st'yur*), *n.* [Fr. *moisture*.]

1. The state of being moist; a moderate degree of wetness; dampness; humidity. *Bacon*.
2. A small quantity of liquid.

All my body's moisture
Scarce serves to quench my furnace-burning heat. *Shak*.

Syn.—There is *moisture* in the earth after rain; *humidity* in the air; *dampness* in a cellar or in linen.

MÖIST'URE-LESS, *a.* Without moisture.

† **MÖIS'TY**, *a.* Drizzling; moist. *Mir. for Mag*.

† **MÖK'A-DÖUR**, *n.* [Fr. *mouchoir*.] A handkerchief;—sometimes written *mockadour*. *Lydgate*.

MÖ'KÄH, *n.* The title of a doctor of laws in Turkey. *Month. Rev*.

† **MÖKES**, *n. pl.* The meshes of a net. *Ainsworth*.

† **MÖ'KY**, *a.* Dark; murky; muggy. *Ainsworth*.

MÖ'LAR, *a.* [*L. molaris*; *mola*, a mill; *It. molar*; *Sp. molar*; *Fr. molaire*.] Having power to grind; used for grinding. "Molar teeth."
"Molar glands." *Dunghison*.

MÖ'LAR, *n.* A tooth, generally having a flattened, triturating surface, and situated behind the incisors; a molar or grinding tooth; a double tooth. *Brande*.

MÖ'LAR-GLÄNDS, *n.* (*Anat.*) Two small salivary glands, seated in the substance of the cheeks, whose excretory ducts open into the mouth opposite the last molar tooth. *Dunghison*.

MÖ-LÄ'RIS, *n.*; *pl.* **MÖ-LÄ'RES**. [*L.*] (*Anat.*) A grinder or double tooth; a molar. *Crabb*.

MÖ-LÄ-RY, *a.* Grinding; molar. *Kirby*.

MÖ-LÄSSE', *n.* [Fr. *mollasse*.] (*Min.*) A sandstone belonging to the tertiary strata, employed by the Swiss for building. *Ure*.

MÖ-LÄS'SES (*mö-läs'es*), *n. sing.* [*It. melassa*, from Gr. *μέλας*, black, or *μέλι*, honey; *Port. melazo*; *Sp. melaza*; *Fr. mélasse*.] A sirup

which drains from sugar; a brown, viscid, uncrystallizable portion of sugar; treacle;—written also *melasses* and *molosses*. *Boyle*.

Molasses comes from sugar in the process of making; *treacle*, in the process of refining.

MÖLD'WÄRP, *n.* See **MOULDWARP**. *Todd*.

MÖLE, *n.* [*L. moles*; *It. mole*; *Sp. mole*, *muelle*; *Fr. mole*.] A mound; a dike; a pier; a massy work of large stones laid in the sea for protecting ships in a harbor.

But the broad arch the dangerous flood contain,
The mole projected break the roaring main. *Pope*.

MÖLE, *n.* 1. [A. S. *mal*; *Ger. maal*; *Dut. maal*.] A natural spot or discoloration of the skin.

Such, in painting, are the warts and *moles*, which, adding a likeness to the face, are not therefore to be omitted. *Dryden*.

2. [*L. mola*.] A salted cake used in sacrifices by the Romans. *Surrey*.

3. (*Med.*) A mass of fleshy matter growing in the uterus; moon-calf. *Dunghison*.

MÖLE, *n.* [*Dut. mol*; *Ger. maulwurf*.]

1. (*Zool.*) A small quadruped of the genus *Talpa*, which works its way in the ground with its broad and stout paws; mouldwarp; molewarp. *Bell*.
2. A name given in America to the draining-plough. *Simmonds*.



MÖLE, *v. a.* 1. To clear the ground from mole-hills. [*Local.*] *Pegge*.

2. To dig or form holes in the earth, as a mole. *Athenæum*.

MÖLE'BÜT, *n.* (*Ich.*) A plectognathous fish; the short sun-fish; *Orthogoriscus mola*. *Yarrell*.

MÖLE'-CÄST, *n.* A hillock cast up by a mole. "Let the *mole-casts* be spread." *Mortimer*.

MÖLE'-CÄTCH-ER, *n.* One whose business it is to catch moles. *Tusser*.

MÖLE'-CRÖCK-ET, *n.* (*Ent.*) An orthopterous insect, of a brown color, with yellowish legs, which burrows like a mole; *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*;—also called *churr-worm*, *jarr-worm*, *even-churr*, and *earth-crab*. *Eng. Cyc. Farm. Ency.*

MÖ-LÖC'U-LÄR, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, molecules; consisting of minute particles. *Proust*.

Molecular attraction, that kind of attraction which operates upon the molecules or particles of a body, as distinguished from the attraction of gravitation; such are the attraction of cohesion and chemical affinity.

MÖ-LÖC'U-LÄR'-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being molecular. *P. Cyc.*

MÖL'E-CÜLE [*möl'e-kül*, *W. Ja. K. Sm. Wr.*; *möl'-kül*, *W. B.*], *n.* [*Fr. dim. from L. moles*, mass.] A very minute particle of matter, or of a mass or body; an atom; a corpuscle.

In chemistry, *integrant* or *homogeneous molecules* are the smallest particles into which a simple body can be conceived to be divided; *constituent* or *heterogeneous molecules* are the molecules of different elements which go to make up an integrant molecule of a compound body. *Nichol*.

MÖLE'-EYED (-*id*), *a.* Having very small eyes; blind; short-sighted. *Wright*.

MÖLE'-HILL, *n.* A hillock thrown up by the mole; a small hill. *Sidney*.

Whose liberal pens can as easily travel over mountains as mole-hills. *Sidney*.

MÖ-LÉN-DI-NÄ'GEOUS (-*shus*, 66), *a.* [*L. molina*, a mill; *Sp. molinda*.] (*Bot.*) Shaped like the sails of a wind-mill;—applied to seeds with many wings. *Wright*.

MÖLE'-RÄT, *n.* (*Nat. Hist.*) A small, rodent quadruped of the genus *Spalax*, which burrows in the earth like a mole. *Eng. Cyc.*

MÖ-LÖST', *v. a.* [*L. molestus*, from *moles*, a mass, or heavy burden; *It. molestare*; *Sp. molestar*; *Fr. molester*.] [*i.* *MOLESTED*; *pp.* *MOLESTING*, *MOLESTED*.] To disturb; to trouble; to vex; to annoy; to incommode; to tease; to make uneasy; to oppress; to harass; to worry.

No man shall meddle with them or molest them in any matter. *1 Mac. x. 33.*

Syn.—See **DISTURB**.

MÖL-ES-TÄ'TION, *n.* The act of molesting; vexation; annoyance; trouble; disturbance.

MÖ-LÖST'ER, *n.* One who molests or disturbs.

MÖ-LÖST'FUL, *a.* Vexatious; troublesome; annoying; harassing. *Barrow*.

† **MÖ-LÖST'IE**, *n.* [Fr.] Trouble. *Chaucer*.

MÖLE'-TRÄCK, *n.* The course of a mole under ground. *Mortimer*.

MÖLE'-TRÉE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A biennial plant; caper-spurge; *Euphorbia lathyris*. *Farm. Ency.*

MÖLE'WÄRP, *n.* A mole; mouldwarp. *Drayton*.

† **MÖ-LIM'I-NOÜS**, *a.* [*L. molimen*, *moliminiis*, a great effort.] Very weighty or important. *Prophecies* of so vast and *molimimus* concernment. *More*.

MÖ-LIN-ISM, *n.* The system of opinions on the subject of grace and predestination taught by Louis *Molina*, a Span. scholastic, — opposed to *Jansenism*. *Brande*.

MÖ-LIN-IST, *n.* A follower of Molina; an adherent to Molinism. *Todd*.

MÖ-LI-SITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized titanate of iron. *Brande*.

MÖLL, *a.* [*Ger.*, from *It. molle*, soft.] (*Mus.*) Minor or soft, in contradistinction to *dur*, hard or major; as, "The piece is in the key of C *moll* (C minor)." *Dwight*.

MÖL'LÄH, *n.* The title of the higher order of judges in the Turkish empire. *Brande*.

MÖL'LE, *a.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Flat, or lower by a semitone than the sound to whose name it is appended; as, "B *molle*." *Dwight*.

MÖL'LE-BÄRT, *n.* A kind of plough, used in Flanders, in the form of a large wooden shovel shod with iron; mouldabaert. *Wright*.

MÖL'LE-TON, *n.* [Fr.] Swanskin; a kind of blanket or flannel. *Simmonds*.

|| **MÖL'LIENT**, or **MÖL'LI-ENT** [*möl'yent*, *S. W. J. Ja. K. Sm.*; *möl'ie-ent*, *P. Wr.*], *a.* [*L. molliens*.] Softening; assuaging; mitigating; soothing; tending to mollify or soften. *Johnson*.

|| **MÖL'LIENT-LY**, *ad.* Soothingly; assuagingly.

MÖL'LI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be mollified or softened. *Johnson*.

MÖL-LI-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of mollifying or softening. *Bacon*.
2. Pacification; mitigation; assuagement.

Some mollification for your giant, sweet lady. *Shak*.

MÖL'LI-FI-ER, *n.* He who, or that which, mollifies or softens. *Bacon*.

MÖL'LI-FY, *v. a.* [*L. mollis*, soft, and *facio*, to make; *It. mollificare*, *mollire*; *Sp. mollificar*; *Fr. mollifier*.] [*i.* *MOLLIFIED*; *pp.* *MOLLIFYING*, *MOLLIFIED*.]

1. To make soft; to soften.

Thou rainest upon us, and yet dost not always mollify all our hardness. *Donne*.

2. To appease; to pacify; to assuage; to quiet.

And with sweet science mollified their stubborn hearts. *Spenser*.

3. To make less harsh, exacting, or burdensome; to moderate; to abate; to qualify. "To mollify their demands." *Clarendon*.

MÖL'LI-FY-ING, *n.* The act of one who mollifies.

MÖL'LI-NÉT, *n.* A small mill. *Crabb*.

MÖL-LI'TI-ÉS (-*ish'e-éz*), *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) Preternatural softness of an organ or part of an organ, as of the brain, or the bones. *Dunghison*.

MÖL-LI-TÜDE, *n.* [*L. mollitudo*; *mollis*, soft.] Softness; tenderness; effeminacy. *Campbell*.

MÖL-LÜS'CA, *n. pl.* [*L. molluscus*, from *mollis*, soft.] (*Zool.*) The second of the four great primary divisions of animals, having soft bodies, and no internal skeletons, as shell-fish; mollusks.—See **MOLLUSK**. *Brande*.

MÖL-LÜS'CAN, *a.* Relating to the mollusca **MÖL-LÜS'COUS**, or mollusks. *Kirby*.

MÖL-LÜS'CUM, *n.* [*L.*, a kind of fungus.] (*Med.*) A cutaneous affection, consisting of numerous tumors filled with an atheromatous matter;—so called from its resemblance to certain molluscous animals. *Dunghison*.

MÖL'LUSK, n. (*Zool.*) A molluscous animal, or an animal having a soft body, and no internal skeleton; a shell-fish.

MO The term is applied by Cuvier to the second great primary division of the animal kingdom, which includes all those species having a ganglionic nervous system, with the ganglions or medullary masses dispersed more or less irregularly in different parts of the body, which is soft and inarticulate. *Brande.*

MÖ'LÖEH, n. 1. The chief god of the Phœnicians; — written also *Molech*. *Amos* v. 26.

2. (*Zool.*) A genus of lizards found in Australia, covered with small, granular scales, and having a convex tubercle on the back of the neck. *Eng. Cyc.*

MÖL'O-PËS, n. pl. [*Gr.* μόλωψ, μόλωπος, a wale.] (*Med.*) Black and blue spots, like the stripes of blows, in certain malignant fevers. *Dunghison.*

MO-LÖSSE' (mō-ls's'), n. [*Gr.* μολοσσός; *L.* molossus.] (*Pros.*) A metrical foot consisting of three long syllables. *Blackwell.*

MO-LÖS'SËS, n. See *MOLASSES*. *Seager.*

MO-LÖS'S'US, n. (*Pros.*) See *MOLOSS*. *Wright.*

MÖL'O-THRÛS, n. (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds of the family *Sturnidae* and sub-family *Icterinae*, including the cow-bunting, or *Molothrus pecorioris*. *Swinson.*

† **MÖLT, i.** from *melt*. Melted. *P. Fletcher.*

† **MÖLT'A-BLE, a.** Fusible. *Huloet.*

MÖLT'EN (mōl'tn), p. a. from *melt*. 1. Melted. 2. Made of melted metal. "Carols of praise to his *mollen* and carved gods." *Bp. Hall.*

MÖ'LY, n. [*Gr.* μόλυ; *L.* moly; *It.* moli, molio; *Sp.* & *Fr.* moly.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Allium*; wild garlic; *Allium moly*. *Mortimer.*

MO-LÛB'DATE, n. (*Chem.*) A salt composed of molybdic acid and a base. *Brande.*

Molybdate of lead, or yellow lead ore, a crystallized and massive mineral, composed of oxide of lead, molybdic acid, and oxide of iron. *Dana.*

MO-LÛB'DËN, n. Same as *MOLYBDENA*. *Ure.*

MÖL-YB-DËN'Ä, n. [*Gr.* μόλυβδαινα; *L.* molybdæna.] (*Min.*) An ore of molybdenum; common sulphuret of molybdenum. *Ure.*

MO-LÛB'DE-NITE, n. (*Min.*) Sulphuret of molybdenum; molybdæna. *Dana.*

MO-LÛB'DE-NOÛS, a. Relating to molybdæna, or to molybdenum. *Brande.*

MÖL-YB-DË'NUM, n. [*Fr.* molybdène; *Ger.* molybdan.] (*Min.*) A brittle metal obtained from molybdæna. *Brande.*

MO-LÛB'DOÛS, a. Relating to, or derived from, molybdenum. *Brande.*

MO-LÛB'DIC, a. (*Chem.*) Noting an acid composed of molybdenum and oxygen. *Graham.*

† **MÖME, n.** [*From* *Momus*; or Old *Fr.* mome, a buffoon. *Nares.*]

1. A blockhead. — *Spenser.*

2. A buffoon. — *Warner.*

MÖ'MENT, n. [*L.* momentum; *It.* & *Sp.* momento; *Fr.* moment.]

1. A very small, or indefinitely small, portion of time; a point of time; an instant.

In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye. *1 Cor. xv. 52.*

2. Quantity of motion; momentum. [*R.*]

The *momenta* or quantities of motion in bodies are in a direct compounded reason [ratio] of the velocities and quantities of matter contained in them. *Berkeley.*

3. Consequence; importance; weight; value; significance; as, "A matter of little *moment*."

MO In rational mechanics, the *moment* of a force, with respect to a plane, is the product of the force into its distance from that plane. *Nichol.* — *Moment of inertia*, the sum of the products of each molecule of a rotating mass by the square of its distance from the axis of rotation, thus indicating the exact energy of rotation. *Euler.* — *Statistical moment*, the moment of equilibrium between opposite forces. — *Moment*, in analytical mathematics, is the same as infinitesimal increment or decrement. *A. Jamieson.*

SYN. — See *IMPORTANCE, INSTANT.*

† **MÖ-MËN'TAL, a.** [*Old Fr.*] Very brief; for a moment; for an instant.

Not one *momental* minute doth she swerve. *Bratton.*

† **MÖ-MËN'TAL-LY, ad.** Momentarily. *Browne.*

† **MÖ-MËN-TÄNE, a.** Momentary. *Stow.*

† **MÖ-MËN-TÄ'NE-OÛS, a.** [*L.* momentaneus.] Momentary; lasting but a moment. *Bailey.*

† **MÖ-MËN-TÄ-NY, a.** Momentary. *Shak.*

MÖ-MËN-TÄ-RJ-LY, ad. Every moment; momentarily. "Momentarily dependent." *Shenstone.*

MÖ-MËN-TÄ-RJ-NËSS, n. The state of being momentarily. *Scott.*

MÖ-MËN-TÄ-RY, a. Lasting for a moment; done in a moment. "Momentary as a sound." *Shak.*

SYN. — See *TEMPORARY.*

MÖ-MËN-TLY, ad. 1. For a moment. *Wright.*

2. Every moment; momentarily. *Coleridge.*

MÖ-MËN'TOÛS, a. Of moment; important; weighty; of consequence; significant.

The more *momentous* concerns of life. *Addison.*

MÖ-MËN'TOÛS-LY, ad. Weightily; importantly.

MÖ-MËN'TOÛS-NËSS, n. The state of being of great importance; importance. *Bailey.*

MÖ-MËN'TUM, n.; pl. *L.* mō-mēn'tūm; *Eng.* mō-mēn'tūm, rare. [*L.* mō-mēn'tūm] The force possessed by matter in motion; the quantity of motion in a moving body; impetus. *Brande.*

MÖM'E-RY, n. See *MUMMERY*. *Rowe.*

MÖM'I-ER (mōm'e-er), n. [*From* *Fr.* momerie, mummery.] A term of reproach applied to a Puritan of the Calvinistic or Protestant Church of Switzerland. *Smart.*

MO-MÖR'DI-CA, n. [*L.* mordeo, momordi, to chew.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants whose seeds have an irregular rugose surface, giving them the appearance of having been chewed. *Loudon.*

MÖ'MÖT, n. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Passeres*; motmot. — See *MOTMOT*.

MÖ-MO-TÛ'NÆ, n. pl. (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of fissirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Coraciidae*; motmots. *Gray.*



Momotus ruficapillus.

MÖ'MÛS, n. [*Gr.* Μῦσος.] (*Myth.*) The god of raillery and ridicule; the personification of mockery and censure. *W. Smith.*

MÖN'A-CHÄL (mōn'a-kal), a. [*Gr.* μοναχός, solitary; *It.* monacale; *Fr.* monacal.] Relating to monks, or a monastic life; living alone, as a monk; monastic; solitary. *Rogers.*

MÖN'A-CHISM, n. [*Fr.* monachisme; *It.* monachismo.] The state of monks; the monastic life; monkery. *Milton.*

MÖN'AD (mōn'ad, S. P. J. F. Sm. R. Wr.; mōn'ad or mō'nad, W.; mō'nad, K.), n. [*Gr.* μονάς, monás, a unit; *L.* monas; *It.* & *Sp.* monale; *Fr.* monade; *Ger.* monade.]

1. (*Met.*) An ultimate atom; a simple substance without parts, indivisible; a primary constituent of matter.

2. (*Nat. Hist.*) The name given to the smallest creature that exists among the infusorial animalculi.

Indescribably minute as these *monads* are, they present a distinct organization, and are capable of locomotion. *Maunder.*

MÖN'A-DËLPH, n. [*Gr.* μόνος, single, and ἀδελφός, brother.] (*Bot.*) A plant whose stamens are united by their filaments into one set, usually into a ring or cup below, or into a tube. *Clarke.*

MÖN'A-DËL'PHY-A, n. (*Bot.*) The sixteenth class in the Linnæan system, characterized by the stamens having their filaments united in a ring or cylinder around the pistil. *Henslow.*

MÖN'A-DËL'PHI-AN, a. Monadelphous. *Wright.*

MÖN'A-DËL'PHON, n. A monadelph. *Brande.*

MÖN'A-DËL'PHOUS, a. (*Bot.*) Having stamens united by their filaments into one set. *Gray.*

MÖ-NÄD'IC, a. Relating to, or composed of, monads; — having the nature or character of a monad. *Brande.*

MÖ-NÄD'I-CAL, a. Relating to, or composed of, monads; — having the nature or character of a monad. *Brande.*

MÖN-AD-ÖL'O-GY, n. [*Gr.* μόνάς and λόγος.] The doctrine of monads. *Knapp.*

MO-NÄN'DER, n. [*Gr.* μόνος, single, and ἀνδρ, a male.] (*Bot.*) A plant having only one stamen; a plant of the class *Monandria*. *Henslow.*

MO-NÄN'DRI-A, n. (*Bot.*) A class of plants having only one stamen; the first class in the Linnæan sexual system. *Henslow.*

MO-NÄN'DRI-AN, a. Monandrous. *Clarke.*

MO-NÄN'DROÛS, a. (*Bot.*) Belonging to the class *Monandria*; having one stamen. *Henslow.*

MO-NÄN'THOUS, a. [*Gr.* μόνος, single, and ἄνθος, a flower.] (*Bot.*) Noting a plant which produces but one flower, or of which each peduncle bears but one flower. *Gray.*

MÖN'ÄRCH (mōn'ark), n. [*Gr.* μονάρχης, from μόνος, alone, and ἀρχω, to rule; *L.* monarcha; *It.* & *Sp.* monarca; *Fr.* monarque.]

1. One who rules alone; one vested with absolute sovereign power; an autocrat; — a sovereign; an emperor; a king; a potentate; a ruler.

Your brother kings and *monarchs* of the earth. *Shak.*

I am *monarch* of all I survey. *Couper.*

2. He who or that which is superior to the rest of the same kind. *Dryden.*

3. One that presides; a presiding genius.

Come, thou *monarch* of the vine, *Shak.*

Plump *Bacchus*. *Shak.*

SYN. — *Monarch* is a general term for one having sole authority, and is applied to the ruler of an absolute or limited monarchy, and he may be styled a *sovereign* or *potentate*, and have different titles. The following are the titles of the different monarchs of Europe: *emperor, czar, or sultan*, the ruler of an empire; *king or queen*, of a kingdom; *prince*, of a principality; *grand-duke*, of a grand-duchy; *duke*, of a duchy; and *pope*, of the papedom.

MÖN'ÄRCH, a. Supreme; ruling; superior to all.

The *monarch* oak, the patriarch of the trees. *Dryden.*

MO-NÄRCH'ÄL, a. Relating to a monarch; princely; imperial; monarchical. [*R.*] *Milton.*

MÖN'ÄRCH-ËSS, n. A female monarch. *Drayton.*

MO-NÄRCH'I-ÄL, a. Regal; monarchical. *Burke.*

MO-NÄRCH'IC, a. [*Gr.* μοναρχικός; *It.* monarchico; *Sp.* monarchico; *Fr.* monarchique.] Relating to monarchy; vested in a single ruler; regal. *Paley.*

MO-NÄRCH'I-CÄL-LY, ad. In a monarchical manner. *Harrington.*

MÖN'ÄRCH-ISM, n. The principles of, or partiality to, monarchy. [*R.*] *Jefferson.*

MÖN'ÄRCH-IST, n. An advocate of monarchy. "The church *monarchists*." *Barrow.*

MÖN'ÄRCH-IZE, v. n. To play the king; to act the monarch or sole ruler.

Allow me him a breath, a little scene *Shak.*

To *monarchize*, be raised, and kill with looks.

MÖN'ÄRCH-IZE, v. a. 1. To rule over, as king; to govern; to be monarch of.

2. To convert to a monarchy.

As Britain-founding Brute first *monarchized* the land. *Drayton.*

MÖN'ÄRCH-IZ-ER, n. A monarchist. *Haywood.*

† **MO-NÄRCH'Ö, n.** A fantastical Englishman affecting the airs of an Italian. *Shak.*

MÖN'ÄRCH-Y, n. [*Gr.* μοναρχία; *L.* & *It.* monarchia; *Sp.* monarchia; *Fr.* monarchie.]

1. The government of a single person.

MO "Monarchies are usually said to be of four kinds — absolute, limited, hereditary, and elective. The only elective *monarchy* in Europe was Poland. All absolute and limited *monarchies* have adopted the hereditary principle." *Brande.*

2. A state ruled by a single person; an empire; a kingdom.

MO-NÄR'DÄ, n. (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous, labiate plants; — so called in honor of *Monardes*, an early Spanish botanist; horse-mint. *Gray.*

MÖN-ÄR-DËL'Ä, n. [*Dim.* of *monarda*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of labiate, herbaceous plants found in California. *Loudon.*

MÖN'ÄS, n. [*Gr.* μόνος, a unit.] (*Zool.*) A genus of extremely minute polygastric infusoria. *Brande.*

MÖN-ÄS-TËR-I-ÄL, a. Relating to a monastery; of a monastic or monkish character. *Wright.*

MÖN-ÄS-TËR-Y [mö'n-äs-tër-ë, S. P. E. *Ja. K. Sm.*; mön-äs-tër-ë or mön-äs-tër, *W. F. W.*; mön-äs-tër, *J.*], *n.* [Gr. *μοναστήριον*, *monos*, alone; *L. monasterium*; *It. monastero*; *Sp. monasterio*; *Fr. monastère*.] A house appropriated to monks and nuns, especially the former; a house of religious retirement; a convent; an abbey; a priory; a nunnery; a cloister. *Pope.*
Syn.—See **ABBEY**.

MÖ-NÄS'TI-C, n. A monk. [*R.*] *Sir T. Herbert.*

MÖ-NÄS'TI-C, a. [Gr. *μοναχικός*; *L. monasticus*; *It. monastico*; *Fr. monastique*.] Relating to monks or nuns, or to monasteries; monkish; monkish; religiously reclusive; solitary. "A life *monastic*." *Denham.*

MÖ-NÄS'TI-CAL-LY, ad. In the manner of a monk; reclusely. *Swift.*

MÖ-NÄS'TI-CISM, n. Monastic life. *Smart.*

MÖ-NÄS'TI-CQ-N, n. A book giving an account of monasteries. *Maunder.*

MÖ-NÄUL, n. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Galinae* and sub-family *Lophophorinae*. *Gray.*

MÖN'DAY, n. [*A. S. monan-dæg*, the day of the moon; *Ger. montag*; *Dut. maandag*; *Dan. mandag*; *Sw. mandag*.] The second day of the week.

MÖN'DE (mönd), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. mundus*.] 1. The world; a circle of people. *Smart.*
2. A globe, as ensign of royalty. *Drummond.*
Beau monde, the fashionable world.

MÖ-NËM'E-RÖN, n. [Gr. *μόνος*, alone, and *ἡμέρα*, a day.] (*Med.*) An eye-water formerly supposed to be capable of curing diseases of the eye in a day. *Dunglison.*

MÖ-NËR'MA, n. [Gr. *μόνος*, alone, and *ἔρμα*, a support.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grains, having a single glume, which supports the flower. *Loudon.*

MÖ-NËSËS, n. [Gr. *μόνος*, alone, and *ἡσες*, desire.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, bearing a handsome, solitary flower; one-flowered pyrola. *Gray.*

† **MÖ-NËST', v. a.** To advise; to warn. *Chaucer.*

† **MÖ-NËST'ING, n.** Advice; warning. *Chaucer.*

MÖN'E-TA-RY, or MÖN'E-TA-RY [mö'n-ë-tër-ë, *K. R. C.*; mön-ë-tër-ë, *Sm. W.*], *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, money. *Hallam.*

MÖN'EY (mö'n-ë), *n.*; pl. **MÖN'EYS**—rarely used in the plural. [*A. S. mynet*; *Dut. mint*; *Ger. münze*; *Dan. mynt*; *Sw. mynt*.—*W. monai*; *Gael. monadh*.—*L. moneta*, from *moneto*, to remind; *It. moneta*; *Sp. moneda*; *Fr. monnaie*.] 1. Stamped metal, generally gold, silver, or copper, used in traffic, or as the measure of price; coin.
Money differs from uncoined silver in that the quantity of silver in each piece of money is ascertained by the stamp it bears, which is a public voucher. *Locke.*

2. Cash generally; any current token or representative of value, as bank-notes exchangeable for coin, notes of hand, accepted bills on mercantile houses, drafts, &c. *Wright.*
Syn.—*Money*, originally stamped coin, is now applied to whatever serves as a circulating medium, including bank-notes and drafts, as well as metallic coins; *cash* is ready money, and is sometimes restricted to coin, or metallic money bearing a legal stamp; but it is commonly used to include bank-notes, drafts, &c.

† **MÖN'EY, v. a.** To supply with money. *Tyndale.*

MÖN'EY-ÄGE, n. [*Fr. monnayage*.] (*Law.*) A tax formerly paid in England, every three years, for preserving the coinage of the realm. *Hume.*

MÖN'EY-BÄG, n. A bag for money; a purse.
For I did dream of money-bags to-night. *Shak.*

MÖN'EY-BILL, n. A bill for raising money. [*A parliamentary phrase.*] *Harcourt.*

MÖN'EY-BÖX, n. A till; a repository for money.

MÖN'EY-BRÖ'KËR, n. A broker who deals in money; a money-changer. *B. Jonson.*

MÖN'EY-CHÄNG'ËR, n. A broker in money; a money-broker. *Arbutnot.*

MÖN'EY-CÖRN, n. Mixed corn, as wheat and rye; maslin; mong-corn. *Craig.*

MÖN'EY-DËÄL'ËR, n. A broker or changer of money; a money-broker; a money-changer.

MÖN'EY-DRÖP'ËR, n. One who drops money for dishonest purposes. *Macaulay.*

MÖN'EYED (mö'n-ëd), *a.* 1. Rich in money; able to command money; wealthy; affluent.
Invite moneyed men to lend to the merchants. *Bacon.*

2. Consisting, or in the form, of money.
Away must your silver go again, whether moneyed or not moneyed. *Locke.*

MÖN'EY-ËR, n. [*Fr. monnayeur*.]

1. One who deals in money; a banker; a money-broker; a money-changer. *Johnson.*
2. A coiner of money. *Hale.*

MÖN'EY-LËND'ËR, n. One who lends money.

MÖN'EY-LËSS, a. Destitute of money; penniless. *Swift.*

MÖN'EY-MÄ'KËR, n. 1. One who coins or counterfeits money. *Hallivell.*
2. One who gains money.

MÖN'EY-MÄK'ING, a. Gaining money. *Clarke.*

MÖN'EY-MÄN, n. One attached to pecuniary traffic. [*R.*] *Massinger.*

MÖN'EY-MÄT'TËR, n. Something in which money is concerned; account of debtor and creditor.
What if you and I, Nick, should inquire how money-matters stand between us? *Arbutnot.*

MÖN'EY-ÖR'DËR, n. An order for money deposited at one post-office and payable at another;—a form of transmitting money carried on by the English general post-office. *Simmonds.*

MÖN'EY-SCRIVE'NËR, n. One who raises money for others; money-broker. *Arbutnot.*

MÖN'EY-SPIN'NËR, n. A small spider, vulgarly so called because supposed to prognosticate money to one on whom it crawls. *Todd.*

MÖN'EY'S-WÖRTH (mö'n-ëz-wärth), *n.* Something worth the cost; full value. *L'Estrange.*

MÖN'EY-WÖRT (-wür), *n. (*Bot.*) A trailing plant of the genus *Lysimachia*; creeping loosestrife; *Lysimachia nummularia*. *Loudon.**

MÖNG'-CÖRN (müng'körn), *n.* Mixed corn, as wheat and rye; maslin. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

MÖN'GËR (müng'ger, 82), *n.* [*A. S. mangere*; *mangian*, to trade; *Ger. menger*.]

1. A dealer; a trafficker; a seller;—seldom used except in composition; as, fish-monger, news-monger.
2. A small fishing vessel. *Simmonds.*

MÖN'GÖL, n. (*Geog.*) A native of Mongolia.

MÖN-GÖL'FI-ËR-BÄL-LÖÖN', n. A balloon filled with atmospheric air dilated by heat; a fire-balloon;—so called from its inventor. *Brande.*

MÖN-GÖ'L-I-ÄN, a. (*Geog.*) Relating to Mongolia; sprung from, or belonging to, the Mongols.

MÖN'GÖÖSE, } n. (*Zool.*) A quadrumanous animal of the family *Lemuridae*, or lemurs; mongoose; *Lemur mongoz*. *Eng. Cyc.*

MÖN'GRËL (müng'gräl, 82), *a.* [*A. S. mengian*, or *mangan*, to mix; *Ger. mengen*; *Dan. mänge*; *Sw. mänge*.] Of a mixed breed; hybrid.

Thou mongrel, beef-witted lord. *Shak.*
There is a mongrel dialect, composed of Italian and French, and some Spanish words are also in it, which they call Franco. *Howell.*

MÖN'GRËL, n. Any thing of a mixed breed.

As hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs. *Shak.*
His two faculties of serving-man and solicitor should compound into one mongrel. *Johnson.*

† **MÖN'IÄL, n.** A mullion. *Hall.*

MÖN'IËD, a. Moneyed.—See **MONEYED**. *Swift.*

MÖ-NIL'I-FËR, n. A species of fossil fish. *Smart.*

MÖ-NIL'I-FÖRM, a. [*L. monile*, a necklace, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a necklace; noting cylindrical bodies contracted at intervals. *Gray.*

† **MÖN'I-MËNT, n.** [*L. monumentum*.]

1. A memorial; a monument. *Spenser.*
2. A mark; superscription; image. *Spenser.*

MÖ'NING, n. A fine black tea. *Simmonds.*

† **MÖN'ISH, v. a.** [*A. S. manian, monian*; *Fr. monia*.—*L. moneo*.] To warn; to advise; to admonish. *Chaucer.*

† **MÖN'ISH-ËR, n.** An admonisher. *Johnson.*

† **MÖN'ISH-MËNT, n.** Admonition. *Sherwood.*

MÖ-NI'TIÖN, n. [*L. monitio*; *Fr. monition*.]

1. Admonition; warning; counsel.
The counsels and monitions of reason itself. *L'Estrange.*
2. Information; hint; advice.

We have no visible monition of the returns of any other periods such as we have of the day, by successive light and darkness. *Holder.*

MÖN'I-TIÖE, a. Admonitory; monitory. *Barrow.*

MÖN'I-TÖR, n. [*L.*, from *moneo*, to warn.]

1. One who warns or admonishes.
You need not be a monitor to the king. *Bacon.*

2. A student in a school or seminary appointed to instruct or observe others. *Johnson.*

3. (*Zool.*) One of a family of lizards, so called from the warning they are supposed to give of the vicinity of crocodiles. *Eng. Cyc.*
4. (*Naut.*) A small fishing vessel.

MÖN'I-TÖR-I-ÄL, a. 1. Conveying admonition or instruction. *Wright.*
2. Relating to, or taught by, a monitor; as, "A *monitorial* school."

MÖN'I-TÖ-RY, a. [*L. monitorius*.] Conveying instruction; giving admonition or warning; admonitory. "The *monitorial* hint." *Pope.*

MÖN'I-TÖ-RY, n. An admonition; a warning; a monition. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

MÖN'I-TRËSS, n. A female monitor; an instructress. *Student.*

MÖN'I-TRIX, n. A monitress. *Somerville.*

MÖNK (müngk, 82), *n.* [*A. S. monac, munuc*; *Dan. & Sw. munk*;—*Ger. mönch*.—*Gr. μοναχός*, from *μόνος*, alone; *L. monachus*; *It. monaco*; *Sp. monje*; *Fr. moine*.] One of a religious community, withdrawn from general intercourse with the world; one living in a monastery. "All hoods make not monks." *Shak.*

The ancient monks were not, like the modern, distinguished into orders, and denominated from the founders of them; but they had their names from the places where they inhabited, as the monks of *Scethus*, *Nitra*, &c. All monks were originally no more than laymen. *Hook.*

MÖNK'ËR-Y, n. Monasticism. *Bale.*

MÖN'KËY (müng'kë), *n.* [*Fl. & Dut. mannekin*, a little man.—*Sp. mono*.—"Monicchio, for a monkey, is old in the Italian language." *Todd*.]

1. (*Zool.*) One of a group of quadrumanous animals of the family *Simiade*. Those of the Old World are characterized by having cheek-pouches for the temporary reception of their food, a long tail, and callosities on each side of it; those of the New World by having prehensile tails, no cheek-pouches nor callosities, and by the wide separation of the nostrils. *Baird.*

2. A word of contempt, or of slight kindness.
Poor monkey, how wilt thou do for a father? *Shak.*

3. (*Mech.*) An apparatus for disengaging and securing again the ram of a pile-driving machine. *Simmonds.*

MÖN'KËY-BLÖCK, n. (*Naut.*) A small single block strapped with a swivel. *Dana.*

MÖN'KËY-BÖAT, n. (*Naut.*) A boat used in the docks. *Simmonds.*

MÖN'KËY-BRËÄD, n. A name for the large fruit of the *Adansonia digitata*, the slightly acid pulp of which is used as an article of food by the natives of Africa. *Simmonds.*

MÖN'KËY-FLÖW'ËR, n. (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Mimulus*. *Gray.*

MÖN'KËY-ISM, n. The quality of a monkey; resemblance to a monkey. *Blackwood.*

MÖN'KËY-JÄCK'ËT, n. A short spencer, or thick pea-jacket. *Simmonds.*



Green monkey.

MÓN'KEY-WRĒNCH, *n.* (*Mech.*) A spanner with a movable jaw. *Simmonds.*

MÓNK'-FISH, *n.* (*Ich.*) A fish of the shark family; angel-fish; *Squatina angelus*. *Yarrell.*

MÓNK'-HOOD (*mŭnk'hād*), *n.* The state of a monk.

MÓNK'ISH, *a.* Like a monk; pertaining to, or taught by, monks; monastic. *Atterbury.*

MÓNK'LY, *a.* Relating to monks; monkish. *More.*

MÓNK'-SĒAL, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of seal; *Phoca monachus*. *Eng. Cyc.*

MÓNK'S'-HOOD (-hād), *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial plant of the genus *Aconitum*; aconite; wolf's-bane; *Aconitum uncinatum*. *Gray.*

MÓNK'S'-RHŪ'BARB (-rō'barb), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Rumex*; bastard rhubarb; *Rumex alpinus*. *Loudon.*

MÓNK'S'-SĒAM, *n.* (*Naut.*) A seam made by laying the selvages of sails over one another, and sewing them on both sides. *Crabb.*

MÓN-Q-BĀ'SIC, *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *βάσις*, a base.] (*Chem.*) Noting compounds in which acids combine in the proportion of one equivalent of acid to each equivalent of oxygen in the base; as, "*Monobasic salts*." *Graham.*

MÓN-Q-CĀR'DI-AN, *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *καρδιά*, the heart.] (*Zool.*) Having a single heart, as fishes and reptiles. *Clarke.*

MÓN-Q-CĀRP, *n.* (*Bot.*) Monocarpous. *Smart.*

MÓN-Q-CĀR'PON, *n.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *καρπός*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) A plant that perishes after having once borne fruit; an annual. *Brande.*

MÓN-Q-CĀR'POUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bearing fruit only once. *Maunder.*

MÓN-Q-CĒPH'A-LOŪS, *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *κεφαλή*, head.] (*Bot.*) Noting flowers disposed in single heads or umbels; —also noting an ovary surmounted by a solitary style. *Henslow.*

MQ-NŌQ'Ē-RŌS, *n.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *κέρως*, a horn.]
1. A fabulous animal; the unicorn. *Bailey.*
2. (*Astron.*) One of the constellations. *Hind.*

MQ-NŌQ'Ē-RŌT, *n.* Monoceros. *Burton.*

MÓN-Q-CHLĀ-MŪ'D'Ē-OŪS, *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *χλαμύς*, a cloak.] (*Bot.*) Having one floral envelope; having a calyx, but no corolla. *Gray.*

MÓN-Q-CHŌRD (-kord), *n.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *χορδή*, a chord.] (*Mus.*) An instrument, said to have been invented by Pythagoras, consisting of a single string stretched between two bridges standing on a graduated rule, and used in determining the ratios of musical tones and intervals. *Harris.*

MÓN-Q-CHRO-MĀT'IC, *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *χρῶμα*, color.] Having but one color.
Monochromatic lamp, a kind of lamp which gives only a yellow light. *Brande.*

MÓN-Q-CHRŌME, *n.* A painting executed in a single color. *Brande.*

MÓN-Q-CHRŌN'IC, *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *χρόνος*, time.] Existing at one and the same time with something else. *Smart.*

MÓN-Q-CLE (*mŭn'q-kl*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A reading-glass for one eye. *Simmonds.*

MÓN-Q-CLĪ'NOUS, *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *κλίση*, a bed.] (*Bot.*) Hermaphrodite; having stamens and pistils in the same flower. *Henslow.*

MÓN-Q-CŌT-Y-LĒ'DŌN [*mŭn-q-kŏt-q-lŏ'dŏn*, *Sm. Wb.* *Brande*, *P. Cyc. Wr.*; *mŭn-q-kŏ-tŭl'q-dŏn*, *K.*], *n.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *κοτυλήδων*, a cup-shaped cavity.] (*Bot.*) A plant having only one cotyledon or seed-lobe; an endogen. *P. Cyc.*

MÓN-Q-CŌT-Y-LĒD'Q-NOŪS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having but one cotyledon, or seed-lobe. *Gray.*

MQ-NŌQ'RA-CŪ, *n.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *κράτος*, to rule.] Government by one person. *Ed. Rev.*

MÓN-Q-CRĀT, *n.* One who rules alone; a monarch. [*R.*] *Jefferson.*

MQ-NŌQ'U-LAB, *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *ὀculus*, an eye.] One-eyed; having only one eye; monocular. *Hovell.*

MÓN'Q-CŪLE, *n.* (*Ent.*) One of the crustaceans formerly called *Monoculi*. *Smart.*

MQ-NŌC'U-LOŪS, *a.* Monocular. *Glanvill.*

MQ-NŌC'U-Ū-Ū, *n. pl.* [*L.*] (*Ent.*) A name by which all the entomostracous crustaceans were formerly known. *Baird.*

MÓN-Q-DĀC'TY-LOŪS, *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger.] (*Zool.*) Having but one finger or toe. *Maunder.*

MÓN-Q-DĒLPH, *n.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *δελφύς*, the womb.] (*Zool.*) A mammal which brings forth its young in so mature a state as not to require the protection of a pouch. *Brande.*

MÓN-Q-DĪST, *n.* One who writes or sings a monody. *Wright.*

MÓN-Q-DŌN, *n.* [*Gr. μονόδους*, *μονόδοντος*, one-toothed.] (*Zool.*) A genus of *Cetacea*, distinguished by the long tusk of the male. —See *NARWHAL*. *Eng. Cyc.*

MŌN-Q-DŌN'TĀ, *n. pl.* (*Conch.*) Shells of the genus *Trochidae*, the columella of which terminates abruptly in a tooth or notch. *Eng. Cyc.*

MÓN-Q-DRA-MĀT'IC, *a.* Relating to a monodram. *Smart.*

MÓN-Q-DRA'ME, *n.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *δράμα*, a drama.] A dramatic performance by only one person. *Smart.*

MÓN-Q-DY, *n.* [*Gr. μονοδία*, from *μόνος*, single, and *ὠδή*, a song; *It. monodia*; *Fr. monodie*.] A poem or song, sung by one person, to express his grief.
It is called a *monody*, from a Greek word denoting a mournful or funeral song sung by a single person. *Eng. Cyc.*

MQ-NŌE'CI-Ā (*mŭ-nŏ-shē-ā*), *n. pl.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *οἶκος*, house.] (*Bot.*) A class of plants in the Linnean system, which have the stamens and pistils in separate flowers on the same individual. *Gray.*

MQ-NŌE'CI-AN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the class *Monœcia*. *Wright.*

MQ-NŌE'CI-AN, *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to the class *Monœcia*; monœcious. *Wright.*

MQ-NŌE'CI-ŌUS (*mŭ-nŏ-shus*), *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting a flower having stamens or pistils only. *Gray.*

MÓN-Q-GĀM, *n.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *γάμος*, a marriage.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the order *Monogamia*; a monogamous plant. *Smart.*

MÓN-Q-GĀ'MI-A, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An artificial order of plants in the Linnean system, whose flowers are not aggregated into heads, but whose anthers are more or less adhering. *Henslow.*

MÓN-Q-GĀ'MI-AN, *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to, or pertaining to, the order *Monogamia*. *Wright.*

MQ-NŌG'A-MĪST, *n.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *γάμος*, marriage.]
1. One who disallows second marriages.
I valued myself upon being a strict *monogamist*. *Goldsmith.*
2. One who has but one wife, as distinguished from a *bigamist* or *polygamist*. *Richardson.*

MQ-NŌG'A-MŌUS, *a.* 1. Having one wife only, and not permitted to marry a second. *Wright.*
2. (*Bot.*) Monogamian. *Wright.*

MQ-NŌG'A-MŪ, *n.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *γάμος*, to marry.]
1. The marriage of one wife only, as distinguished from *bigamy* or *polygamy*. *Blount.*
2. The condition of not marrying a second wife after the death of the first. *Chambers.*

MÓN-Q-GĀS'TRIC, *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *γαστήρ*, the belly.] (*Anat.*) Having but one stomach. "Man is *monogastric*." *Dunghison.*

MÓN-Q-GRĀM, *n.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *γραμμή*, a writing; *L. & It. monogramma*; *Sp. monograma*; *Fr. monogramme*.]
1. One character in writing. *B. Jonson.*
2. An abbreviation of a name by means of a cipher or figure in which two or more letters are intertwined. *Gibbon.*
3. A picture drawn in lines without color.
A kind of first draught, or ground colors only, and monogram of life. *Hammond.*

MÓN-Q-GRĀM'IC, *a.* Monogrammal. *Clarke.*

MÓN'Q-GRĀM-MĀL, *a.* In the manner of a monogram; monogrammatic. *Fotherby.*

MÓN-Q-GRĀM-MĀT'IC, *a.* Monogrammal; monogrammous. *Ogilvie.*

MÓN-Q-GRĀM-MŌ'S, *a.* In the manner of a monogram; monogrammatic; monogrammal. Those romantic *monogrammatic* gods of Epicurus. *Cudworth.*

MÓN-Q-GRĀPH, *n.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *γραφή*, delineation.] A treatise or memoir on a single subject, of a brief kind. *Brande.*

MQ-NŌG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who writes a monograph. *For. Qu. Rev.*

MÓN-Q-GRĀPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a monograph; —drawn in lines without colors. *Maunder.*

MÓN-Q-GRĀPH'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the form or manner of a monograph. *Craig.*

MQ-NŌG'RA-PHIST, *n.* A monographer. *Keith.*

MQ-NŌG'RA-PHOUS, *a.* Monographic. *Dub. Rev.*

MQ-NŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *γραφία*, to write.]
1. A monograph, or description of one thing; a treatise on a single subject. *Clarke.*
2. A representation simply by lines. *P. Cyc.*

MÓN-Q-GŪN, *n.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *γυνή*, a female.] (*Bot.*) A plant having only one style or stigma. *Lindley.*

MÓN-Q-GŪN'I-A, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An artificial order of plants in the Linnean system, including those whose flowers have only one style or pistil. *Henslow.*

MÓN-Q-GŪN'I-AN, *a.* (*Bot.*) Monogynous. *Wright.*

MQ-NŌG'Y-NOŪS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting a flower having but one pistil, or one style. *Gray.*

† MÓN-Q-HĒM'Ē-ROŪS, *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *ἡμέρα*, a day.] (*Med.*) Lasting but a day. *Crabb.*

MQ-NŌL'Ē-PIS, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of macrourous crustaceans. *P. Cyc.*

MÓN-Q-LĪTH, *n.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Arch.*) An obelisk or monument formed of a single stone: — anything sculptured from one solid block of stone: — a solid block of stone set up as a memorial, like the old Druidic monuments. *Fairholt.*

MÓN-Q-LĪTH-AL, *a.* Formed of a single stone; monolithic. *Francis.*

MÓN-Q-LĪTH'IC, *a.* Consisting of only one stone, as a column or a statue. *Catherwood.*

MQ-NŌL'Q-ŪIST, *n.* One who speaks in a monologue; one who soliloquizes. *Ec. Rev.*

MÓN-Q-LŌGUE (*mŭn'q-lŏg*) [*mŭn'q-lŏg*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wr.*; *mŭn'q-lŏg*, *S.*], *n.* [*Gr. μόνος*, alone, and *λόγος*, speech; *It. & Sp. monologia*; *Fr. monologue*.] That which is spoken by one person alone; a dramatic scene in which a person appears alone upon the stage and soliloquizes; a soliloquy; — distinguished from *dialogue*. *Dryden.*

MQ-NŌM'A-CHIST, *n.* A single combatant; a duellist. *N. A. Rev.*

MQ-NŌM'A-CHY [*mŭ-nŏm'a-ke*, *W. P. J. K. Sm. R. Wr.*; *mŭn'q-mā-ke*, *Johnson*], *n.* [*Gr. μονομαχία*; *μόνος*, single, and *μάχη*, a combat; *L. & It. monomachia*; *Fr. monomachie*.] A duel; a single combat. *Bp. Hall.*

MÓN-Q-MĀNE, *n.* One afflicted with monomania; a monomaniac. *Month. Rev.*

MÓN-Q-MĀ'NĪ-A, *n.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, and *μανία*, madness; *It. monomania*; *Fr. monomanie*.] (*Med.*) Insanity upon one particular subject, the mind being in a sound state with respect to other matters. *Brande.*

SYN. — See *INSANITY*.

MÓN-Q-MĀ'NĪ-ĀC, *n.* One affected with monomania. *Classick.*

MÓN-Q-MĀ'NĪ-ĀC, *a.* Affected with monomania, or partial derangement. *Wright.*

MÓN-Q-MĒ, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Algebra*) A single algebraic expression; a monomial. *Brande.*

MÔN'STĒR, *n.* [L. *monstrum*; *monstro*, to show; It. *mostro*; Sp. *monstro*; Fr. *monstre*.]

1. Something out of the common order of nature; something extraordinary, preternatural, supernatural, unnatural, extravagant, enormous, or excessive; a prodigy.

This is some monster of the isle. *Shak.*

2. A person or thing horrible for deformity, wickedness, cruelty, or mischief.

And, in the end, meet the old course of death,
Women will all turn monsters. *Shak.*

3. (*Nat. Hist.*) A term applied to those individuals amongst plants and animals which present any irregularity in their general form, or in the form of the organs of which they are composed. *Eng. Cyc.*

Syn. — See **MIRACLE**.

MÔN'STĒR, *v. a.* To make monstrous. [*R.*]

Must be of such unnatural degree
That monsters it. *Shak.*

MÔN'STĒR-LIKE, *a.* Like a monster. *Shak.*

MÔN'STĒR-TĀM-ING, *a.* Subduing monsters. "That monster-taming king." *Fanshew.*

MÔN'STRANCE, *n.* [L. *monstro*, to show.] (*Ecc.*) A transparent pyx, in which the consecrated wafer is carried in solemn processions, and exposed upon the altar; — sometimes called *remonstrance*. *Fairhol.*

† **MÔN'STRĀ'TION**, *n.* [L. *monstratio*.] A showing; proof. *Grafton.*

† **MÔN'STRĪ'ER-OŪS**, *a.* [L. *monstrum*, monster, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing monsters. *Scott.*

MÔN'STRŌS'-TY, *n.* 1. The state or the quality of being monstrous.

By the same law, monstrosity could not incapacitate from marriage. *Arnold.*

2. Any thing which is monstrous; a monster.

Flying horses, black swans, hydras, centaurs, harpies, and satyrs . . . are monstrosities, rarities, or else poetical fancies. *By some.*

"The term *monstrosity* is often applied to those anomalies only which are apparent externally, and which produce more or less deformity; but, in scientific point of view, it includes every variation, either external or internal, in any organ, from its most general or natural conformation." *Eng. Cyc.*

MÔN'STROUS, *a.* [L. *monstruosus*; It. *monstruoso*; Sp. *monstruoso*; Fr. *monstreux*.]

1. Deviating from the order of nature; unnatural; preternatural; abnormal; prodigious.

All monstrous, all prodigious things,
Hydras, and gorgons, and chimeras dire. *Milton.*

2. Extremely wonderful; contrary to all sense of fitness; strange.

O, monstrous! O, strange! We are haunted! *Shak.*

3. Enormous; huge; — and the opposite.

I'm rapt, and cannot cover
The monstrous bulk of this ingrate. *Shak.*

4. Shocking; hateful; horrible; dreadful.

So bad a death argues a monstrous life. *Shak.*

5. Full of monsters or strange creatures.

Where thou, perhaps, under the whelming tide,
Visit'st the bottom of the monstrous world. *Milton.*

Syn. — See **ENORMOUS**.

MÔN'STROUS, *ad.* Exceedingly; very much. "A monstrous thick oil." [*Vulgar.*] *Bacon.*

MÔN'STROUS-LY, *ad.* 1. In a monstrous manner; shockingly; horribly; unnaturally.

2. To an enormous degree; extravagantly.

Who with his wife is monstrously in love. *Dryden.*

MÔN'STROUS-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being monstrous; enormity. *B. Jonson.*

† **MÔN'STRŪ-ŌS'-TY**, *n.* Monstrosity. *Shak.*

MÔN-TĀN'IC, *a.* [L. *montanus*, from *mons*, a mountain.] Relating to mountains. *Smart.*

MÔN-TĀ-NINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) The bitter principle of the St. Lucia bark. *Hoblyn.*

MÔN-TĀ-NISM, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) The tenets of Montanus, a Phrygian of the second century, who pretended to a new revelation, claiming that the Holy Spirit made him his organ for delivering a more perfect form of discipline than that which was delivered by the apostles. *Hook.*

MÔN-TĀ-NIST, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) A follower of Montanus, a Phrygian by birth; — called also, a *Phrygian*, or *Cataphrygian*. *Hook.*

MÔN-TĀ-NIS'TIC, *a.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) Belonging to Montanus or to the Montanists. *Bp. Hall.*

MÔN-TĀ-NIZE, *v. n.* (*Ecol.*) To follow the opinions of Montanus. *Hooker.*

MÔN-TANT, *n.* [*Fr. monter*, to mount.]

1. A term in fencing. *Shak.*

2. (*Arch.*) An upright piece in a system of framing. *Brande.*

MONT-DE-PIĒTĒ (mông'de-pē-ā-tā), *n.* [*Fr.*] Mount of piety. — See **MOUNT OF PIETY**.

MÔN-TE-FĪ-ĀS'CŌ, *n.* An Italian wine. *Simmonds.*

MÔN'TĒM, *n.* The name of an ancient custom, still prevalent among the scholars of Eton College, England, which consists in their proceeding every third year, on Whit-Tuesday, to a tumulus (*L. ad montem*) near the Bath road, and exacting money for salt, as it is called, from all persons present or passers by. The salt money is given to the captain, or senior scholar, to assist in defraying his expenses at the university. *Brande.*

MÔN-TĒRŌ, *n.* [*Sp. montera*.] A horseman's cap. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

MÔN-TĒTH, or **MÔN-TĒTH'** [môn-tēth', *Wb. Kenrick*, *Wr.*; môn-tēth', *K.*; môn-tēth, *Sm.*], *n.* A vessel for washing or cooling wine-glasses; — so named from the inventor.

New things produce new words, and thus *Monteth* has by one vessel saved his name from death. *King.*

MONTĒRS (mông'tēr), *n. pl.* [*Fr. monter*, to mount.] A class of French workmen, who arrange artificial flowers into wreaths and trimmings. *Simmonds.*

MÔN-TE-ZŪ'MĀ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A showy plant. *Loudon.*

MŌNTH (mūnth), *n.* [*Goth. menath*; A. S. *monath*; *mona*, the moon; Ger. *monat*; Dut. *maand*; Dan. *maaned*; Sw. *månad*. — Gr. *μήν*; L. *mensis*; It. *mese*; Sp. *mes*; Fr. *mois*.] The twelfth part of the calendar year; — popularly, the space of four weeks.

The calendar month has 30 or 31 days, except February, which has 28, and in leap-year 29, the solar month, nearly 30 days; the lunar month, or a lunation, the time of the revolution of the moon, about 29 days.

MŌNTH'LING, *n.* Something which lasts a month.

Yet hail to thee,
Frail, feeble monthling. *Wordsworth.*

MŌNTH'LY (mūnth'le), *a.* 1. Continuing a month, or performed in a month.

Monthly revolutions of the moon about the earth. *Bentley.*

2. Happening every month; as, "Monthly publications"; "Monthly payments."

MŌNTH'LY, *ad.* 1. Once in a month; every month. *Shak.*

2. † As if influenced by the moon. *Middleton.*

MŌNTH'LY, *n.* A magazine or periodical published regularly once a month.

Except this chronicle of new publications, all the monthlies above named had passed away before Cave started "The Gentleman's Magazine." *Gent. Mag.*

† **MŌNTH'S'-MIND**, *n.* 1. A celebration, either a religious service, or a feast, in remembrance of a person, a month after his death. *Bale.*

2. An eager desire or longing. "You have a month's-mind to them." *Shak.*

"Between these two significations there is no imaginable connection; for, even granting that the funeral feast might be an object of eager desire to those who were to attend the celebration, yet no use of language would lead persons to say that they had a month's-mind, when they only meant to say, that they were desirous to be at such a ceremony. Mr. Croft explains the phrase to allude to 'a woman's longing;' which, he says, 'usually takes place (or commences, at least) in the first month of pregnancy.'" *Nares.*

MŌN'TĪ-A (môn'shē-ā), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of aquatic plants; water chickweed. *Loudon.*

MŌN-TĪ-CĒL'LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A yellowish mineral; a variety of chrysolite. *Dana.*

MŌN'TĪ-CLE, *n.* [*L. monticellus*, dim. of *mons*, a mountain.] A hillock; a little hill. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

MŌN-TĪC'U-LATE, *a.* Having little projections or elevations. *Smart.*

MŌN-TĪ-CŪLE, *n.* Monticle. [*R.*] *Craig.*

MŌN-TĪC'U-LOŪS, *a.* Full of little hills; monticulate. [*R.*] *Maulder.*

MŌN-TĪG'E-NOŪS, *a.* [*L. mons, montis*, a mountain, and Gr. *γένος*, race, stock.] Produced on mountains. [*R.*] *Scott.*

MONT-MAR'TRITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A compound of the sulphate and carbonate of lime, found as a mineral of a yellowish color at Montmartre, near Paris. *Maulder.*

MŌN-TOIR' (môn-twör'), *n.* [*Fr.*; *monter*, to mount.] (*Man.*) A stone or block used in mounting a horse; a horse-block. *Johnson.*

MŌN'TON, *n.* [*Sp.*] (*Mining.*) A term applied to a heap of ore; a batch under the process of amalgamation. *Simmonds.*

MŌN-TRŌSS', *n.* (*Mil.*) An under gunner; a matross. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

† **MŌN'TŪRE**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A saddle horse. *Fairfax.*

MŌN'U-MĒNT, *n.* [*L. monumentum*; *monéo*, to remind; It. & Sp. *monumento*; Fr. *monument*.]

1. Any thing made or done in memory of a person or an event; a memorial; a remembrancer; a testimonial; a record.

And pile up every stone
Of lustre from the book in memory
Or monument to ages. *Milton.*

2. A structure or device placed as a memorial of a person deceased, or of a remarkable event; as, "Pompey's monument"; "London monument"; "Bunker Hill monument."

3. A tomb; a gravestone; a cenotaph. "Her body sleeps in Capel's monument." *Shak.*

4. A stone or heap of stones or other permanent mark of a limit or boundary. *Ogilvie.*

Syn. — *Monument*, *memorial*, and *remembrancer* are applied to that which was intended to keep something in mind. Tombstones, gravestones, cenotaphs, pyramids, and pillars are *monuments*. The Lord's supper was instituted as a *memorial* of our Saviour's death. A *remembrancer* is something to remind one of what should be remembered. — A *cenotaph* is a monument of one whose body is not buried under it.

MŌN'U-MĒN'TAL, *a.* 1. Relating to a monument; as, "A monumental inscription."

2. Belonging to a tomb or a cenotaph.

Softly may he be possess
Of his monumental rest. *Cranshaw.*

3. Memorial; commemorative; preserving memory. "Pine or monumental oak." *Milton.*

And hangs the monumental crown on high. *Dryden.*

MŌN'U-MĒN'TAL-LY, *ad.* By way of memorial; memorially. *Gayton.*

MŌŌ, *v. n.* [*Gr. μῶ*, an imitation of the sound made by murmuring with the lips closed.] To make the noise of a cow; to low; — written also *mue*. [A child's word.] *Todd.*

MŌŌ, *n.* 1. The noise of a cow; the act of lowing. *Jamieson.*

2. A Burmese weight, rather more than half an ounce. *Simmonds.*

MŌŌD, *n.* [*Goth. modis*; A. S. *mod*, mind, disposition, passion; Ger. *muß*, mind, spirit, courage; Dut. *moed*; Dan. & Sw. *mod*. — L. *modus*; It. & Sp. *modo*; Fr. *mode*.]

1. Temper of mind; state of mind as affected by any passion; disposition; humor; frame. "To thwart me in my mood." *Shak.*

Albeit unused to the melting mood.

2. Anger; rage; heat of mind; temper. [*R.*]

Whom, in my mood, I stabbed unto the heart. *Shak.*

3. (*Gram.*) The form of a verb, showing the manner in which the being, action, or passion is represented; — written also *mode*. — See **MODE**. *Murray.*

MŌŌD'Ī-LY, *ad.* Sadly; pensively. *Cotgrave.*

MŌŌD'Ī-NĒSS, *n.* The quality or state of being moody; sullenness; ill-humor. *Todd.*

MŌŌD'Y, *a.* 1. Subject to moods or humors.

Moody madness laughing wild
Amid severest woe. *Gray.*

2. Out of humor; angry; petulant; peevish; fretful; irritable; irascible; passionate.

Thou art as hot a Jack in thy mood as any in Italy, and as soon moved to be *moody*, and as soon *moody* to be moved. *Shak.*

3. Gloomy; sad; pensive; saturnine. *Moody* and dull melancholy. *Shak.*

4. Corresponding, or suited, to moods. Give me some music—music, *moody* food Of us that trade in love. *Shak.*

MÔON'D'Y-MAD, *a.* Mad with anger. *Shak.*

MÔOL'LÄH, *n.* A Turkish judge; a mollah. *Perkins.*

MÔON, *n.* [A. S. *mona*; Ger. *mond*; Dut. *maan*; Dan. *maane*; Sw. *måne*.—Gr. *μήνη*.] 1. The changing luminary of the night; the heavenly orb which revolves round the earth; the earth's satellite. I saw the new moon, late yestreen, Wit the old moon in her arms. *Lady Wardlaw.*

2. A satellite of a primary planet; as, "Saturn and his *moons*."

3. The period of the revolution of the moon, or the time from one new moon to another; a lunation; a month. "Not many *moons*." *Shak.*

4. (Fort.) An outwork resembling a crescent in form; a crescent; a half-moon. *Wright.*

MÔON-BEAM, *n.* A beam or ray of lunar light.

MÔON-BLIND, *a.* Dim-sighted; purblind. *Scott.*

MÔON'-CÄLF (-käl), *n.* 1. A monster; a preternatural, deformed creature;—a term applied to a false conception, supposed anciently to be due to the influence of the moon. Under the dead mooncalf's [Caliban's] gabardine. *Shak.*

2. A dolt; a stupid fellow. "The sotted moon-calf" gapes." *Dryden.*

MÔON'-CÜL'MI-NÄT-ING, *a.* Culminating with the moon. *Clarke.*

MÔON'-Dİ-ÄL, *n.* A dial to show the time by the moon. *Ash.*

MÔON'ED, *a.* Moon-like; like the new moon or a crescent; lunated. "Mooned horns." *Milton.*

MÔON'ET, *n.* A little moon. *Bp. Hall.*

MÔON'-EYE, *n.* A disease in a horse's eye. *Crabb.*

MÔON'-EYED (-id), *a.* 1. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon. *Johnson.*

2. Dim-eyed; purblind. *Dryden.*

MÔON'-FERN, *n.* (Bot.) A plant belonging to the genus *Hemionitis*. *Ainsworth.*

MÔON'-FISH, *n.* (Ich.) A fish of a silver color found in the Antilles; *Ephippus gigas*. *Storer.*

MÔONG, *n.* (Bot.) A variety of pulse cultivated in India; *Phaseolus Mungo*. *Simmonds.*

MÔON'ISH, *a.* Like, or variable as, the moon. At which time would I, being but a moonish youth, grieve, be effeminate, changeable, longing, and liking. *Shak.*

MÔON'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a moon. "One moonless night." *Dryden.*

MÔON'LİGH (-lit), *n.* The light of the moon. How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank. *Shak.*

MÔON'LİGH (-lit), *a.* Illuminated by the moon. Alone and gazing on the moonlight sea. *Southey.*

† MÔON'LİNG, *n.* A simpleton. *B. Jonson.*

"A pretty expression for a fool or lunatic, which should not have been suffered to grow obsolete." *Gifford.*

MÔON'LİT, *a.* Lighted by the moon; moonlight. 'Tis sweet to hear At midnight on the blue and moonlit deep, The song and oar of Adria's gondolier, By distance mellowed, o'er the waters sweep. *Byron.*

MÔON'-LÖVED, *a.* Loved when the moon shines. Leaving their moon-loved maze. *Milton.*

MÔON'-MÄD-NËSS, *n.* Lunacy. *Shelley.*

MÔON'-RÄ-KER, *n.* (Naut.) A small uppermost sail, occasionally carried by American vessels in light winds, above the sky-sail;—called also *moon-sail*. *Simmonds.*

MÔON'RİSE, *n.* The rising of the moon. *Byron.*

MÔON'-SÄİL, *n.* (Naut.) A small sail, sometimes carried in light winds, above a sky-sail; a moon-raker. *Dana.*

MÔON'-SËED, *n.* (Bot.) A climbing plant, so called from the crescent-like shape of its seeds; *Menispermum Canadense*. *Gray.*

MÔON'SHËE, *n.* A Mussulman linguist, employed as interpreter or scribe. *Simmonds.*

MÔON'SHİNE, *n.* 1. The light of the moon. 2. Show without substance; visionary stuff; pretence; a trifle; something of no value. 3. (In burlesque.) A month. I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines Lag of a brother. *Shak.*

MÔON'SHİNE, { *a.* Illuminated by the moon; } moonlight. *Swift.*

MÔON'SHİ-NY, { You moonshine revellers, and shades of night. } *Shak.*

I went to see him in a moonshiny night. *Addison.*

MÔON'SİFF, *n.* A native judge. [India.] *Brown.*

MÔON'-STÖNE, *n.* (Min.) A variety of adularia, or resplendent felspar, presenting, when polished, chatoyant or pearly reflections. *Dana.*

MÔON'-STRÜCK, *a.* Lunatic; affected by the moon. "Moon-struck madness." *Milton.*

MÔON'-TRËFÖİL, *n.* (Bot.) A species of *Medicago*, or medic; *Medicago arborea*. *Loudon.*

MÔON'WORT (-würt), *n.* (Bot.) A kind of fern of the genus *Botrychium*. *Loudon.* *Gray.*

MÔON'Y, *a.* Related to, or like, the moon, or a crescent; lunated; having a crescent for the standard. "Moony shield." *Pope.*

MÔÖR, *n.* [A. S. *mor*, waste land, whether heath, bog, or mountain; Ger. *moor*, *morast*; Dut. *moer*; Dan. *morads*; Sw. *moras*.] 1. An extensive waste, or tract of low land, covered with heath, and having a soil which consists of poor, light earth, mixed with peat; a heath. *P. Cyc.*

2. A marsh; a fen; a bog; a swamp. *Spenser.*

To blow a moor [Fr. *d mort*], to sound a horn at the fall of a deer.

MÔÖR, *n.* [Gr. *Μαυρός*; *μαυρός*, dark; L. *Maurus*; It. & Sp. *Moro*; Fr. *Mauve*.—Dut. *Moort*.] 1. A native of Mauritania, so called by the Romans as being the land of dark-skinned people;—also of that part of Africa now called Barbary, including Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli. 2. A blackamoor; a negro. That comes in likeness of a coal-black Moor. *Shak.*

MÔÖR, *v. a.* [Sp. *amarrar*; Fr. *amarrer*; Dut. *maeren*, *meeren*.—perhaps allied to L. *moror*, to delay; or to A. S. *amerran*, to hinder.] [a. MOORED; pp. MOORING, MOOKED.] To secure or confine, as a ship, in a station, by two anchors and cables or chains. And to that intent he both moored his ship, and sent his sails ashore the first day he landed. *Oldys.*

MÔÖR, *v. n.* To be confined by anchors and cables or chains. At length on oozy ground his galleys moor. *Dryden.*

MÔÖR'AGE, *n.* A place or station for mooring; moorings. *Todd.*

MÔÖR'BÄND-PÄN, *n.* (Geol.) A name given in Scotland to an indurated combination of clay, small stones, and iron. *Farm. Ency.*

MÔÖR'-BRËD, *a.* Produced in marshes. *Drayton.*

MÔÖR'-BÜZ-ZARD, *n.* (Ornith.) A bird of the order *Accipitres* and family *Falconidae*; marsh-harrier; duck-hawk; harpy; *Circus aeruginosus*. *Yarrell.*

MÔÖR'-CÖAL, *n.* (Geol.) A kind of friable lignite. *Roberts.*

MÔÖR'-CÖCK, *n.* (Ornith.) A fowl of the genus *Tetrao*; red grouse.—See GROUSE. *Eng. Cyc.*

The moor-cock springs on whirling wings, Among the blooming heather. *Burns.*

MÔÖR'ËSS, *n.* A female Moor. *Campbell.*

MÔÖR'-FÖWL, *n.* (Ornith.) A name of the red grouse; moor-cock. *Eng. Cyc.*

MÔÖR'-GÄME, *n.* Red game; grouse. *Johnson.*

MÔÖR'-GRÄSS, *n.* (Bot.) An inferior sort of grass, of the genus *Sestelia*. *Farm. Ency.*

MÔÖR'-HËN, *n.* (Ornith.) A water fowl of the genus *Gallinula* and family *Rallidae*; the water-hen; *Gallinula chloropus*. *Yarrell.*

MÔÖR'İNG, *n.*; pl. MÔÖR'İNGS. (Naut.) 1. The act of securing a ship in a harbor by anchors, &c.

2. Weights or anchors and chains laid across a river or harbor to confine a ship. *Burke.*

3. pl. A place for securing a ship by anchors. *Clarke.*

MÔÖR'İNG-BLÖCK, *n.* (Naut.) A sort of cast-iron anchor. *Mar. Liect.*

MÔÖR'İSH, *a.* Fenny; marshy; watery. *Burton.*

MÔÖR'İSH, *a.* [From L. *Maurus*, a Moor.] Of or relating to the Moors; moresque; as, "Moorish architecture." *P. Cyc.*

MÔÖR'LAND, *n.* 1. A tract of watery ground; a marsh; a fen; a moor. *Mortimer.*

2. A waste land; a barren district. *Brockett.*

In Scotland, moorland, or murland, is flat ground covered with heath. *Ogilvie.*

MÔÖR'-STÖNE, *n.* A whitish kind of granite, found in Cornwall, Devonshire, and other parts of England, and much used for steps, and the coarser parts of buildings. *Francis.*

MÔÖR'-TİT-LİNG, *n.* (Ornith.) A species of *Saxicola*; the chick-stone; stone-chatter; stone-chat; stone-smith; stone-smick; *Saxicola rubicola*. *Eng. Cyc.*

MÔÖR'Y, *a.* Marshy; fenny; watery; moorish. "Moory vales." *Fairfax.*

MÔÖR'Y, *n.* A brown cloth in India. *Simmonds.*

MÔÖSE, *n.* [Indian.] (Zool.) An animal of the genus *Cervus*, and the largest of the deer kind, found in cold northern climates, as in Canada and Maine, and in corresponding latitudes of Europe and Asia; elk; moose-deer; *Cervus alces*, or *Alces malchis*.—See ELK. *Eng. Cyc.*

MÔÖSE'-DËER, *n.* The moose. *Eng. Cyc.*

MÔÖSE'WOOD (-wäd), *n.* (Bot.) 1. A tree of the genus *Acer*, or maple; striped maple; striped dogwood; *Acer pennsylvanicum*. *Gray.*

2. A shrub of the genus *Duca*; leatherwood; *Duca palustris*. *Gray.*

MÔÖS-TÄ-BİD', *n.* A high priest. [Turk.] *Perkins.*

MÔÖT, *v. a.* [A. S. *motian*, to meet for conversation, to discuss; *mot*, an assembly; Gael. *mod*.—*Crabb* says, from L. *movere*, to move or agitate.—*Johnson* suggests, from Fr. *mot*, a word.] [a. MOOTED; pp. MOOTING, MOOTED.] To debate; to discuss; to argue for or against; to dispute;—especially to argue, as a fictitious case by way of exercise; to plead, as a mock cause. *Burritt.*

A bad habit to moot cases on the supposed ruin of the constitution. *Burke.*

MÔÖT, *v. n.* (Law.) To argue or plead upon a supposed cause by way of exercise. He talks as freely as if he had mooted seven years in the Inns of court. *Earle.*

MÔÖT, *n.* (Law.) An argument of causes by way of exercise; an argument of fictitious causes;—a debate; a dispute. *Bacon.*

Moots were a sort of exercise in the Inns of courts, usually performed by students preparatory to their commencing practice. *Crabb.*

A constant attendant at moots and lectures. *Ploverden.*

MÔÖT, *n.* A piece of hard wood, hooped with iron at each end, used in making blocks. *Simmonds.*

MÔÖT, *a.* Debatable; disputable; unsettled; in question; subject to argument; as, "A moot case"; "A moot point." *Dryden.*

MÔÖT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be mooted; that admits of question. *Dibden.*

MÔÖT'-CÄSE, *n.* (Law.) A case or point to be mooted or argued; a disputable case. *Dryden.*

MÔÖT'-CÖURT, *n.* (Law.) A court held for the purpose of arguing imaginary cases. *Story.*

MÔÖT'ED, *p. a.* 1. Debated; controverted. 2. (Her.) Plucked up by the roots. *Ainsworth.*

MÔÖT'ER, *n.* A disputer of moot points. *Todd.*

MÔÖT'ËR, *n.* A maker of tree-nails, for fastening the planks of a ship. *Simmonds.*

MÔÖT'-HÄLL, *n.* 1. A council chamber; a town hall; hall of judgment. Then they led Jesus to Caiaphas, into the moot-hall, and it was early. *John xviii. 28, Wickliffe's Trans.*

2. (Law.) The place where moot cases were anciently argued. *Burritt.*

MÔÖT'-HİLL, *n.* (Law.) A hill of meeting or

council; an elevated place in the open air where public assemblies or courts were held by the Britons. *Burrill.*

MŌŌT'-HŌUSE, *n.* A moot-hall. *Todd.*

MŌŌT'-ING, *n.* The exercise of pleading a mock cause. *Overbury.*

MŌŌT'-MĀN, *n.* (*Law.*) One who argued moot cases in the inns of court. *Burrill.*

MŌP, *n.* [*W. mopa, or mop; Gael. moipeal, mob; — L. mappa, a napkin.*]

1. A utensil for cleaning floors, as pieces of cloth or locks of wool fixed to a handle. *Swift.*

2. † A wry mouth or grin made in contempt. *Shak.*

3. A meeting or country fair for hiring servants. [*Local, Eng.*] *Hallivell.*

MŌP, *v. a.* [*z. MOPPED; pp. MOPPING, MOPPED.*] To rub or clean with a mop. *Johnson.*

† MŌP, *v. n.* To make wry mouths or to grin in contempt. *Shak.*

MŌP'-BOARD, *n.* A narrow board placed edgewise on the floor round the sides of a room; wash-board; skirting. *Holyoke.*

MŌPE, *v. n.* [*Dut. moppen, to pout.*] To be stupid; to drowse; to be in a state of gloom, inattention, or stupidity; to be very dull and spiritless. "*Moping melancholy.*" *Milton.*

MŌPE, *v. a.* To make spiritless, gloomy, or stupid. Many men are undone by this means, *moped*, and so dejected that they are never to be recovered. *Burton.*

MŌPE, *n.* A spiritless, inattentive person. No meagre, muse-ridden mope, adust and thin. *Pope.*

MŌPE'-EYED (mŏp'ēd), *a.* Short-sighted; purblind; mopsical. *Bp. Bramhall.*

MŌPE'-FŪL, *a.* Drowsy; stupid; moping. *Brown.*

MŌP'-ING, *p. a.* Drowsing; drowsy; sluggish; dull; mopish. *Gray.*

MŌP'-ING, *n.* The state of one who mopes; a gloomy mood. "*Museful mopeings.*" *Dryden.*

MŌP'-ISH, *a.* Spiritless; inattentive; dejected. A sort of mopeish and unsociable creatures. *Killingbeck.*

MŌP'-ISH-LY, *ad.* In a mopish manner. *Bp. Hall.*

MŌP'-ISH-NĒSS, *n.* Dejection; dullness; gloomy listlessness. *Bp. Hall.*

MŌP'-LĀH, *n.* A Mahometan inhabitant of Malabar. *Brande.*

MŌP'-PET, *n.* [*From mop; L. mappa, a napkin.*]

1. A puppet made of rags or cloths. *Johnson.*

2. A fondling name for a little girl. *Dryden.*

MŌP'-SEY, *n.* 1. A moppet; a rag-baby. *Johnson.*

2. A slattern; a drab. *Roget.*

3. A woolly variety of dog. *Ogilvie.*

MŌPS'-CAL, *a.* Mope-eyed; short-sighted; purblind; blind of one eye. *Bailey.*

MŌP'-US, *n.* A drone; a dreamer; a mope. I'm grown a mere mopus. *Swift.*

MO-QUĒTTE', (mŏ-kŏt'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A tapestry Brussels carpet of a fine quality: — a species of Wilton carpet. *Simmonds.*

MŌ'RA, *n.* A valuable South American wood, used for ships' timbers and planks. *Simmonds.*

MŌ'RA, *n.* [*L.*] (*Law.*) Culpable delay or default; neglect. *Burrill.*

MO-RĀINE', *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Geol.*) An accumulation of stones, gravel, or sand, and debris, along the bases of glaciers in valleys and ravines of mountains. *Murchison.*

MŌR'-AL, *a.* [*L. moralis; mos, moris, manner, custom; It. morale; Sp. & Fr. moral.*]

1. Relating to, or according to, the received and customary rule of right and duty between man and man; relating to, or in accordance with, morality or morals; ethical. Mankind is broken loose from moral bands. *Dryden.*

2. Relating to the private and social duties of men, as distinct from civil responsibilities; relating to a law of right and wrong, conceived of as obligatory in its own nature, and not depending on human laws; — opposed to *positive*. Moral duties arise out of the nature of the case itself, prior to external command; "positive" duties do not arise out of the nature of the case, but from external command. *Butler.*

A "positive" precept concerns a thing that is right because it is commanded; a *moral* respects a thing commanded because it is right. A Jew was bound to honor his parents, and also to worship at Jerusalem: the former was commanded because it was right, and the latter was right because it was commanded. *Whately.*

3. Subject to a principle of duty; bound to do what is right; capable of discriminating between right and wrong; accountable.

A *moral* agent is a being that is capable of those actions that have a moral quality and which can properly be described as good or evil in a moral sense, virtuous or vicious, commendable or blameworthy. *Edwards.*

4. Voluntary; implying conscience and free will; that admits of a choice between doing or not doing, in view of the supposed right or wrong quality of the deed.

Keep, at least, within the compass of moral actions, which have in them vice or virtue. *Hooker.*

5. Good, as estimated by a standard of right and wrong; virtuous; just; honest; — the opposite of *immoral*; as, "A *moral* life."

6. Supported by the customary course of things; probable; — opposed to *demonstrative*; as, "*Moral* certainty"; "*Moral* evidence."

In reasoning, the word *moral* is opposed to "*demonstrative*," and means probable. *Fleming.*

Political reason is a computing principle — adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing *morally*, as the good, physically or not, is the basis of the moral principle. *Shak.*

Moral evidence is founded on the principles we have from consciousness and common sense, improved by experience. *Dr. Campbell.*

7. Relating to mind, and not to matter; not physical; as, "*Moral* science."

I wonder that thou, being born under Saturn, goest about to apply a *moral* medicine to a mortifying mischief. *Shak.*

The *moral* law, the law of God, prescribing personal and social duties and prohibiting transgressions; the law of the ten commandments, in distinction from the ceremonial law. — *Moral faculty*, the sense of right and wrong; the moral sense; conscience. — *Moral precepts* are things commanded because they are right; *positive precepts*, things right because they are commanded. — *Moral philosophy, moral science*, the science of human duty, based on a knowledge of human nature, its springs and faculties of action, and of the various relations in which man, as a moral and social being, is, or may be, placed. See *ETHICS*. — *Moral sense*, the sense of right and wrong; conscience.

MŌR'-AL, *n.* 1. The doctrine or practical application of a fable or story; the practical lesson derived from any event, experience, or history; as, "*The moral* of the French revolution."

The *moral* is the first business of the poet, as being the groundwork of his instruction, this being formed, he contrives such a design or fable as may be most suitable to the moral. *Dryden.*

Mark, silent king, the *moral* of this sport. *Shak.*

2. Morality. — See *MORALS*. [*R.*] Their *moral* and economy Most perfectly they made agree. *Prior.*

† MŌR'-AL, *v. n.* To moralize. When I did hear The motley fool thus *moral* on the time. *Shak.*

MŌ-RĀLE', *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. That which pertains to the mind; morality; morals; ethics. *Clarke.*

2. The men of an army or a fleet. *Clarke.*

† MŌR'-AL-ĒR, *n.* A moralizer. *Shak.*

MŌR'-AL-ĪST, *n.* [*It. & Sp. moralista; Fr. moraliste.*]

1. One who teaches morality or the duties of life; a moral philosopher. *Wotton.*

2. One who practises morality; — a mere moral, as distinguished from a religious, man. "Another is carnal, and a mere *moralist*." *South.*

MO-RĀL'I-TY, *n.* [*L. moralitas; It. moralità; Sp. moralidad; Fr. moralité.*]

1. The doctrine of right and wrong; the doctrine or practice of the duties of human life; morals; ethics.

Morality is the rule which teaches us to live soberly and honestly. *Ips. Horne.*

The system of *morality* to be gathered out of the writings of ancient sages falls very short of that delivered in the gospel. *Swift.*

2. The practice of duty; obedience to the moral law; virtue; goodness. *Coleridge.*

3. The quality of an action as estimated by a standard of right and wrong, and which therefore implies free agency.

The *morality* of an action is founded in the freedom of that principle by virtue of which it is in the agent's power, having all things ready and requisite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it. *South.*

4. An old kind of drama or theatrical representation, made by monks, friars, and other ecclesiastics of the middle ages, in which the

characters were allegorical personifications of the virtues and vices. *Warton.*

Syn. — "*Moral philosophy, morality, ethics, casuistry, and natural law* mean all the same thing, namely, that science which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it." *Paley*. Of these terms, the least scientific and most popular is *morality*, which is very commonly used as synonymous with *morals*, to signify the practice of the duties of life. *Manners* respect the minor forms of action and intercourse between persons, and have been denominated *minor morals*. A person by the practice of good *morals* makes himself a good member of society; by attention to good *manners*, he renders himself an agreeable companion.

MŌR'-AL-I-ZĀ'T'ION, *n.* [*It. moralizzazione; Fr. moralisation.*]

1. The act of moralizing. *Sir T. Elyot.*

2. Explanation or interpretation in a moral sense. *Wright.*

MŌR'-AL-ĪZE, *v. a.* [*It. moralizzare; Sp. moralizar; Fr. moraliser.*] [*z. MORALIZED; pp. MORALIZING, MORALIZED.*]

1. To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense.

Did he not *moralize* this spectacle?

O, yes, into a thousand similes. *Shak.*

2. To furnish with moral instances; to lend a moral tone and meaning to.

Fierce wars and faithful loves shall *moralize* my song. *Spenser.*

And with his prince's arms he *moralized* his song. *Prior.*

3. To make moral or virtuous; to correct the morals of. *Brown.*

It tends to *moralize*, to soften, and adorn the soul and life of man. *R. Chambers.*

MŌR'-AL-ĪZE, *v. n.* To speak or write on moral subjects; to make moral reflections; to comment from a moral point of view. *Tatler.*

MŌR'-AL-ĪZ-ĒR, *n.* One who moralizes; a moralist. *Sherwood.*

MŌR'-AL-ĪZ-ING, *n.* The act of applying to a moral purpose; the making of moral reflections. *Clarke.*

MŌR'-AL-LY, *ad.* 1. In a moral or ethical sense; from a moral point of view; ethically; as, "*Morally* beautiful"; "*Morally* wrong."

2. Virtuously; honestly; in obedience to the moral or divine law.

To take away rewards and punishments is only pleasing to a man who resolves not to live *morally*. *Dryden.*

3. According to the usual course of things; according to common experience and judgment; as, "*Morally* certain"; "*Morally* impossible."

Political reason is a computing principle — adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing *morally*, and not metaphysically or mathematically. *Burke.*

MŌR'-ALS, *n. pl.* [*See MORAL.*] 1. The practice of the duties of life; obedience to the moral law; morality; — ethics; moral philosophy.

What can laws do without *morals*? *Franklin.*

2. Course of life; behavior; conduct; manners.

As corrupt in their *morals* as vice could make them. *South.*

Syn. — See *MORALITY*.

MO-RĀ'NĀ, *n.* The old Bohemian goddess of winter and of death: — the Maryana of Scandinavia.

A grand yearly festival was celebrated in honor of this goddess in the month of March. Her image was conveyed solemnly to the nearest brook or rivulet, and thrown into it amid the rejoicings of the people: thus symbolizing the end of winter and the return of spring. *Grimm.*

MO-RĀSS', *n.* [*Norm. Fr. maras; Fr. marais. — Goth. marisaho; A. S. marse; Ger. morast; Dut. moer, or moeras; Sw. moras.*] A fen; a bog; a moor; a marsh; a quagmire; swamp.

The false *maras* In quivering undulations yields beneath Thy burden, in the miry gulf enclosed. *Shen-tune.*

MO-RĀSS'-ŌRE, *n.* Bog iron-ore. *Buchanan.*

MO-RĀSS'-Y, *a.* Moorish; marshy. *Pennant.*

† MO-RĀ'T'ION (-shun), *n.* [*L. moratio, from morari, to delay.*] Delay; retardation. *Brown.*

MO-RĀ'VĪ-AN, *n.* One of a religious sect, called United Brethren and Herrnhuters, protected in 1722 by Count Zinzendorf; — the earliest of them belonging to Moravia. *Buck.*

MO-RĀ'VĪ-AN, *a.* Relating to Moravia or to the Moravians. *Buck.*

MOR-Ä'VI-AN-ISM, *n.* The principles of the Moravians or United Brethren. *Ch. Ob.*

MOR-BID, *a.* [*L. morbidus*; *morbus*, a disease; *mors*, death; *Fr. morbide*.] Diseased; sickly; unsound; unhealthy; ill; as, "A *morbid* sensibility"; "A *morbid* humors."

Of *morbid* hue his features, sunk and sad. *Thomson.*

Syn. — See **SICK**.

MÖR-BI-DEZ'ZÄ (*mor-be-dët'sä*), *n.* [*It., softness, niceness*.] (*Paint. & Sculp.*) Softness and delicacy of style in the coloring of flesh. *Fairholt.*

MÖR-BID'ITY, *n.* Morbidity. *Month. Rev.*

MÖR-BID-LY, *ad.* In a morbid manner. *Ec. Rev.*

MÖR-BID-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being morbid.

MÖR-BIF'IC, *a.* [*Fr. morbifique*, from *L. morbus*, a disease; and *facio*, to make.] Causing disease; noxious.

Nothing but the removal of the feverish and *morbific* matter within, can carry off the distemper. *South.*

MÖR-BIL'LOUS, *a.* [*L. morbilli*, measles, from *morbus*, a disease.] (*Med.*) Having the character or appearance of the measles; affected with the measles; measly. *Dunglison.*

MÖR-BÖSE (129), *a.* [*L. morbosus*; *morbus*, a disease.] Proceeding from disease; diseased; not healthy; morbid. [*n.*] *Ray.*

† **MÖR-BÖS'ITY**, *n.* [*L. morbositas*.] The state of being morbose or diseased. *Brown.*

† **MÖR-BU-LÉNT**, *a.* Full of disease. *Bailey.*

MÖR-CEAU' (*mor-sä'*), *n.*; pl. *MORCEAUX*. [*Fr.*] A small piece; a bit; a morsel. *Boiste.*

MÖR-CHÉL'LA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of eatable fungi; morel. *Loudon.*

MÖR-DÄ'CIOUS (-dä'shüs, 66), *a.* [*L. mordax*, *mordacis*, a disease; *Sp. mordaz*.] Biting; apt to bite; pungent: — sarcastic; severe. *Evelyn.*

MÖR-DÄ'CIOUS-LY (*mör-dä'shüs-lé*), *ad.* Bitingly; sarcastically. *Waterhouse.*

MÖR-DÄC'ITY, *n.* [*L. mordacitas*; *mordeo*, to bite; *It. mordacità*; *Sp. mordacidad*; *Fr. mordacité*.] Quality of being mordacious. *Bacon.*

MÖR-DANT, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. mordeo*, to bite.]

1. A chemical base used in calico-printing to fix the colors; a liquid mixture used in dyeing, which enables the color to combine permanently with the textile fabric. *Simmonds.*

Alumina and oxide of iron are the most important mordants. *Brande.*

2. An adhesive for fixing gold-leaf. *Wright.*

MÖR-DANT, *v. a.* To imbue or supply with a mordant. *Brande.*

MÖR-DANT, *a.* 1. Biting; nipping; sharp; sarcastic; keen; mordacious. *Clarke.*

2. Tending to fix colors, as in dyeing. *Clarke.*

MÖR-DANT-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a mordant.

MÖR-DÉL'LA, *n.* [*L. mordeo*, to bite.] (*Ent.*)

A Linnean genus of coleopterous insects, distinguished by the general form of the body, which is elevated and arched, with the head low, and remarkable for their extreme agility and their tenacious and painful bite. *Brande.*

MÖR-DÉN'TE, *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A grace effected by turning upon a note, or by alternating the principal note several times with the note above or below; — in the former case called the *Italian*, in the latter the *German*, *mordent*. *Warner.*

† **MÖR-DI-CAN-CY**, *n.* Mordacity. *Evelyn.*

† **MÖR-DI-CANT**, *a.* Biting; acrid; corrosive; mordacious. *Boyle.*

MÖR-DI-CÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. mordicatio*.] The act of corroding or biting. [*n.*] *Bacon.*

† **MÖR-DI-CÄ-TIVE**, *a.* That bites. *Holland.*

MÖRE, *a.* [*A. S. more, mara, maer, and mæ*; *Ger. mehr*; *Dut. meer*; *Dan. mere*; *Sw. mer, mera*. — *Skinner* suggests *L. major*, greater.]

1. Greater in degree, amount, intensity, or quality; — comparative of *much* and *some*.

Let there *more* work be laid upon the men. *Ezod. v. 9.*

2. In greater numbers; — comparative of *many*; as, "*More* men"; "*More* virtues."

They are *more* in number than the sand. *Ps. cxxxix. 18.*

3. Greater; — applied to collective nouns. [*n.*]

The *more* part advised to depart. *Acts xxviii. 14.*

4. Added; additional; besides; as, "Three *more* men"; "One word *more*."

5. *More*, when the comparative of *much*, and denoting a greater quantity, degree, &c., is joined with a noun in the singular number, but when the comparative of *many*, and denoting a greater number, is joined with a noun in the plural; as, "*More* property", "*More* men."

MÖRE, *ad.* 1. To a greater degree.

He loved also Rachel *more* than Leah. *Gen. xxix. 30.*

2. It is used before an adjective to form the comparative degree, being equivalent to the termination *er*; as, "*More* wise," same as *wiser*.

Happy here, and *more* happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

2. Again; a second, or another time.

Little did I think that I should ever have business of this kind on my hands *more*. *Trotter.*

More and *more*, with continual increase of degree or quantity. "Feeling *more* and *more* in himself the weight of time." *Watson*. — *No more*, no longer; passed away; gone. "Cassius is no *more*." *Shak.* — *The more*, by as much as; by so much; as, "*The more* we urge him, the *more* he resists." — *The more*, all the *more*, more notwithstanding; more in spite of, or in consequence of. "And they hated him yet the *more*." *Gen. xxxviii. 5.*

MÖRE, *n.* 1. A greater quantity; greater degree.

When lust of getting *more* will have no end. *Dryden.*

2. Greater thing; other thing; something else or further; as, "What *more* could we do?"

† **MÖRE**, *v. a.* To make more. "What he will make *more*, he *moreth*." *Gower.*

MÖRE, *n.* [*A. S. mor*.] A hill. [*Local, Eng.*] [Used in composition, as *moreland*.] *Upton.*

MÖRE, *n.* A root. [Gloucestershire, Eng.] *Grose.*

MÖ-REÉN', *n.* A kind of worsted stuff used for curtains, ladies' petticoats, &c. *Todd.*

MÖ-RÉL', *n.* [*It. morella*; *Fr. morelle*.] (*Bot.*) 1. A genus of eatable fungi; *Morchella*; — a name applied particularly to *Morchella esculenta*.

2. Garden nightshade; a plant of the genus *Solanum*; *Solanum nigrum*. *Wright.*

3. A kind of cherry; morello. *Simmonds.*

MÖRE'LAND, *n.* [*A. S. morland*; *mor*, a hill, and *land*, land.] A hilly country. *Johnson.*

MÖ-RÉL'LÖ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of acid, juicy cherry. *P. Cyc.*

MÖ-RE MA-JÖ'RUM. [*L.*] After the manner of our ancestors. *Hamilton.*

† **MÖRE'NESS**, *n.* Greatness. *Wickliffe.*

MÖRE'OVER, *conj. or ad.* [*more* and *over*.] Beyond what has been mentioned; further; besides; likewise; also; over and above.

Moreover, by them is thy servant warned. *Ps. xix. 11.*

MÖ-RÉSK', *a.* Moresque. *Cotgrave.*

MÖ-RÉSCUE' (*mo-résk'*), *a.* [*Fr. moresque*; *It. moresco*, from *Moro*, a Moor.] Done after the manner of the Moors; Moorish; morisco; arabesque; — applied to fancy ornaments, in painting and sculpture, of foliage, flowers, fruits, &c.

MÖ-RÉSCUE' (*mo-résk'*), *n.* (*Paint. & Sculp.*) A style of decoration much used by the Moors or Arabs, first introduced about the tenth century, in which foliage, fruit, flowers, &c., without the introduction of the figure of any animal, are combined by springing out of each other; arabesque. — See **ARABESQUE**. *Brande.*

MÖR-GÄ'NA FÄ'TA. See **FATA MORGANA**.

MÖR-GÄ-NÄT'IC, *a.* [*A. S. morgan-gifu*; *morgen*, morning, and *gifu*, gift; *Ger. morgengabe*; *Dut. morgen-gave*, or *gifte*; *Dan. morgen-gave*; *Sw. morgon-gofva*. — *Low L. morgen-geba*, *morganaica*, a morning gift, a kind of dowry paid on the morning before or after marriage; — said to be derived from *Goth. morgan*, to shorten. *Brande.*] Applied to a marriage, otherwise called a *left-handed marriage*.

A *morganatic marriage* is one between a man of superior and a woman of inferior rank, in which it is stipulated that the latter and her children shall not

enjoy the rank nor inherit the possessions of her husband. *Brande.*

A marriage called *morganatic* when the morgan-gift, or dowry, was given and received in lieu of all inheritance, that might fall to the issue. *Richardson.*

MÖR-GÄ-NÄT'ICÄL-LY, *ad.* After the manner of a morganatic alliance. *Ogilvie.*

MÖR-GÄY, *n.* (*Ich.*) The rough hound-fish; a species of shark; *Scyllium canicula*. *Yarrell.*

† **MÖR'GLÄY**, *n.* [*Fr. mort*, death, and *gläire*, a sword.] A two-handed broadsword; a glay more or claymore. *Ainsworth.*

MÖR'GRÄY, *n.* (*Ich.*) The morgay. *Wright.*

MÖRGUE (*mörg*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A place, as in many French towns, where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that their friends may claim them. *Brande.*

MÖR'IA, *n.* [*Gr. μωρία*, folly.] Idiocy. [*n.*] *Hall.*

MÖR'IBÜND, *p. a.* [*L. moribundus*; *morior*, to die.] About to die; dying. [*n.*] *Wordsworth.*

MÖR'IBÜND, *n.* A dying person. [*n.*] *Wright.*

† **MÖ-RIG'ER-ÄTE**, *v. n.* [*L. morigeror*, *morigeratus*.] To be obsequious. *Cockeram.*

† **MÖ-RIG'ER-Ä'TION**, *n.* [*L. morigeratio*.] Obedience; obsequiousness.

Not that I can tax or condemn the *morigeration* or application of learned men to men of fortune. *Bacon.*

† **MÖ-RIG'ER-OÜS**, *a.* [*L. morigerus*.] Obedient; obsequious; civil. *Bullockar.*

MÖR'IL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A mushroom of the size of a walnut. — See **MOREL**. *Smart.*

MÖ-RIL'LI-FÖRM, *a.* Having the form of the moril, or mushroom. *Maunder.*

MÖ-RIL'LON, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Ornith.*) The golden-eye, a kind of duck; *Clangula vulgaris*. *Yarrell.*

MÖ'RINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) The coloring principle of fustic; a yellow coloring matter obtained from the *Morus tinctoria*. *Ure.*

MÖR'INÉL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The golden plover; the dotterel; *Charadrius morinellus*. *Eng. Cyc.*

MÖ-RIN'GA, (*Bot.*) A genus of plants found in the East Indies and Arabia, one species of which (*Moringa pterygosperma*) yields the ben-nut. *Eng. Cyc.*

MÖ-RI-ÖN, *n.* [*It. morione*; *Fr. & Sp. morion*.] (*Armor.*) An iron head-piece, or cap without beaver or visor; a burgonet; a helmet. *Raleigh.*

MÖ-RIS'CÖ, *n.* [*Sp.*, from *Moro*, a Moor; Old *Fr. morisque*.]

1. The Moorish language. *Skelton.*

2. A Moorish dance; morris-dance. *Blount.*

3. A dancer of the Moorish dance. *Shak.*

MÖ-RIS'CÖ, *a.* Moresque. *Todd.*

† **MÖR'KIN**, *n.* [*Sw. murken*, putrefied; — or *Fr. mort*, dead, and *kin*, kind.] A wild beast dead through sickness or mischance.

Could he not sacrifice
Some sorry *murkin* that unbidden dies. *Bp. Hall.*

MÖR'LING, *n.* [*Fr. mort*, dead.] Wool plucked from a dead sheep; mortling. *Ainsworth.*

† **MÖR'MAL**, *n.* [*Low L. malum-mortuum*; Old *Fr. mauis-mortis*.] A cancer or gangrene. "*Mormal* on his shin." *B. Jonson.*

† **MÖR'MÖ**, *n.* [*Gr. μωμός*, a hideous mask, a spectre.] A bugbear; a false terror. *Hammond.*

MÖR'MON, *n.* [*Gr. μωμός*, a mask.] (*Ornith.*) A short-winged, web-footed seabird, of the auk family, and genus *Fratercula*, the bill of which has the strange appearance of a mask; the Labrador auk; common puffin; colter-neb; *Fratercula arctica*. *Yarrell.*

MÖR'MON, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) One of a religious sect, called also *Mormonites*, and *Latter-day-saints*, that first appeared in the United States about 1830, founded by Joseph Smith, who claimed to have found a supplemental revelation to that contained in the Bible, written by a prophet named *Mormon*, and called the "*Book of Mormon*," first published in 1830. *Bartlett.*

MÖR'MON-ITE, *n.* A Mormon. — See **MORMON**.

MÖR'MY-RÛS, n.

[Gr. *μορμύρος*.] (*Ich.*) A genus of malacopterygious fishes, allied to the pike family; found only in Africa. *Brande.*



Sharp-nosed Nile mormyrus
(*Mormyrus oxyrinchus*) *Brande.*

MÖRN, n. [Goth. *maurgins*; A. S. *marne*, *margene*, *merjen*, *merigen*, *merien*, *morgen*; Ger., Dut., & Dan. *morgen*; Sw. *morgon*; Icel. *morgun*. — "Tooke's researches are most happy. *Morrow*, *morn*, and *morning* were, in Old English, written *morew*, *moreion*, *morewende*; in A. S. as above, and he believes them to be past tense and past part of the Goth. and A. S. verb *merjan*, *merrun*, *mirran*, *myrran*, to disperse, to spread abroad, to scatter; *morr*, the regular past tense of this verb, pronounced and written *morree*, *morew*, and subsequently *morowe*, *morrow*, by adding the participial termination, *en*, *mergen*, *merien*, *mer'n*, *marg-en*, *mar'n*, *morg-en*, *morn*, or *morewen*, *morew'n*, *mor'n*. *Morrow* and *morn*, then, have the same meaning, viz., dissipated, dispersed, as clouds or darkness, whose dispersion, or the time when they are dispersed, these words express. *Morning*, the pres. part *myrrende*, Old Eng. *morewende* (*ende*, as usual, converted into *ing*), as in Chaucer, *morewening*; thence *moreweng*, *morweng*, *morn-ing*." *Richardson.*] The first part of the day; the morning. [Poetic.]

The cock that is the trumpet to the morn. *Shak.*
But who the melodies of morn can tell? *Deattie.*

The morn is up again, the dewy morn.
With breath all incense, and with cheek all bloom. *Byron.*

MÖRNÉ (mör-nä'), n. [Fr., from *morné*, blunted.] 1. The head of the lance used in tilting, or other peaceful encounters of arms, which was curved, so that an adversary might be unhorsed, but not wounded, by a stroke. *Fairholt.*
2. (*Her.*) A lion rampant, when depicted with no tongue, teeth, or claws. *Ogilvie.*

MÖRN'ING, n. [Goth. *maurgins*; A. S. *marne*, *margene*, *morgen*, &c. — See **MÖRN**.] 1. The time from dawn to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course above the horizon; the early part of the day.

Be with me betimes in the morning. *Shak.*
Awake! the morning shines, and the flesh field
Calls us, we lose the prime to mark how early
Our tender plants, how rich the earth is now. *Milton.*
Is not that the morning which breaks yonder? *Shak.*

2. (*Astron.*) The first half of the day, from twelve o'clock at night till twelve at noon.
3. The forenoon; the time before dinner.
4. The early part; the spring time; as, "The morning of life"; "The morning of the year."

MÖRN'ING, a. 1. Being in the early part of the day; pertaining to the early part of the day.
She looks as clear
As morning roses newly washed with dew. *Shak.*

2. Noting the time before dinner; as, "Morning calls"; "Morning receptions."

MÖRN'ING-GLÖ'RY, n. (*Bot.*) A vine of the *Convolvulus* family, common about dwellings, which has heart-shaped leaves, and bears a funnel-form flower, varying from purple to white; *Ipo-mœa purpurea*. *Gray.*

MÖRN'ING-GÖ'WN, n. A loose or undress gown for the morning. *Addison.*

MÖRN'ING-LÄND, n. The East, the Orient, as opposed to *Evening-land*, or the West.

MÖRN'ING-STÄR, n. 1. The planet Venus, when it rises before the sun; Lucifer.

Now the bright morning-star, day's harbinger,
Comes a dancing from the east, and leads with her
The flowery May. *Milton.*

2. (*Ancient Armor.*) A weapon consisting of a staff from which was suspended, by a chain, a ball covered with spikes;—also called a "holy water sprinkler," from the way it drew blood. *Fairholt.*

MÖ'RO, n. [It., from Gr. *μύρον*; L. *morus*, the mulberry.] (*Med.*) A small abscess or tumor, resembling a mulberry. *Dunglison.*

MÖ-BÖ'CÖ, n. A fine sort of fancy leather, made from goats' skins tanned with sumac and dyed;—so called from its being first prepared in Morocco. *Simmonds.*

MÖ-RÖ'CÖ, a. Relating to Morocco, or to a kind of leather so called. *Ash.*

† **MÖ-RÖL'Q-GY, n.** A foolish speech; nonsense. *Ash.*

MÖ'RÖN, n. (*Zool.*) An animal of the salamander kind. *Goldsmith.*

MÖ-RÖNE', n. [Gr. *μύρον*, the mulberry; L. *morus*, and *morum*; It. *moro*.] The color of the unripe mulberry; a deep crimson. *Smart.*

MÖ-RÖSE', a. [L. *morosus*, from *mos*, *moris*, manner, habit,—hence applied to one excessively addicted to any peculiar way or humor of his own; It. & Sp. *moroso*; Fr. *morose*.] Sour of temper; severe; peevish; sullen; splenetic; austere; gloomy; fretful; self-willed.

A morose, ill-conditioned, ill-natured person. *South.*
Without these precautions, the man degenerates into a cynic, the woman into a coquette; the man grows sullen and morose, the woman impertinent. *Spectator.*

His learning produced not a morose self-complacency, but a lovely affability, and a desire to teach others the glad tidings of joy. *Horne.*

Syn.—See **HARSH**.

MÖ-RÖSE'LY, ad. In a morose manner; sourly; sullenly; peevishly; severely. *Johnson.*

MÖ-RÖSE'NESS, n. The quality of being morose; sourness of temper; sullenness.

Take care that no sourness and moroseness mingle with our serious frame of mind. *Nelson.*

MÖ-RÖ'SIS, n. [Gr. *μύρωσις*; *μύρος*, foolish.] (*Med.*) Fatuity; idiocy. *Dunglison.*

MÖ-RÖS'ITY, n. [L. *morositas*; Fr. *morosité*.] Moroseness; sullenness. [r.] *Shak.*

† **MÖR'Q-SÖPH, n.** [Gr. *μύρος*, dull, and *σοφός*, skilful.] A philosophical or learned fool. *Ozell.*

† **MÖ-RÖ'SOUS, a.** Morose; sullen. *Selden.*

MÖR'OX-ITE, n. [Gr. *μύρον*, the mulberry.] (*Min.*) A native phosphate of lime; a greenish-blue variety of apatite. *Dana.*

MÖ-RÖX'Y-LATE, n. (*Chem.*) A salt formed of moroxylic acid and a base. *Hamilton.*

MÖR-ÖX-YL'IC, a. [Fr. *moroxylique*.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid, combined with lime, in the bark of the white mulberry. *Brande.*

MÖR'PHEÜS, n. [L., from Gr. *Μορφές*; *μορφή*, a form, an image, as in dreams.] (*Myth.*) The god of dreams; the son of Somnus, who presided over sleep.

Or likest hovering dreams,
The fickle pensioners of Morpheus' train. *Milton.*

MÖR'PHEW (mör'fa), n. [Low L. *morphea*; It. *morfœa*; Fr. *morphée*.] (*Med.*) A scurf or cutaneous disease on the face. *Bp. Hall.*

MÖR'PHEW, v. a. To cover with scurf. *Bp. Hall.*

MÖR'PHI-A, n. [Gr. *Μορφή*, the god of dreams.] (*Chem.*) The narcotic principle of opium; a powerful anodyne; morphine. *Brande.*

MÖR'PHINE, n. [Fr.] (*Chem.*) A narcotic substance derived from opium; morphia. *Prout.*

MÖRPH'NUS, n. (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds of the order *Accipitres* and family *Falconidae*; eagle-hawk. *Eng. Cyc.*

MÖR-PHO-LÖG'IC, } a. Relating to morphol-
MÖR-PHO-LÖG'Y-CAL, } ogy. *Hooker.*

MÖR-PHO-LÖG'Y-CAL-LY, ad. In a morphological manner. *Burnet.*

MÖR-PHÖL'Q-GIST, n. One who is versed in, or who writes upon, morphology. *Ogilvie.*

MÖR-PHÖL'Q-GY, n. [Gr. *μορφή*, a form, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] (*Bot.*) That branch of science which treats of the laws that regulate the forms assumed by plants and animals; the science of form in the organic kingdoms. *Eng. Cyc.*

MÖR-PÜNK'EE, n. A native pleasure boat of the Ganges, elegantly decorated, and having numerous paddles. *Ogilvie.*

MÖR'RHU-A, n. (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes of the order *Malacopterygia*, of which the common cod-fish (*Morhua vulgaris*) may be regarded as the type. *Farrell.*

MÖR'RICE, n. See **MORRIS-DANCE**.

MÖR'RIS, n. (*Ich.*) A remarkable fish of the eel

tribe, of the genus *Leptocephalus*, with a slender body compressed as thin as tape; *Leptocephalus Morrisii*. *Farrell.*

MÖR'RIS, n. [It. *moresca*; Sp. *morisco*; Fr. *morisque*.]

1. A kind of dance; morris-dance;—written also *morrice*. "A morris at May-day." *Shak.*

2. A kind of game;—usually called *nine-men's morris*, or *five-penny morris*. *Shak.*

Nine men's morris, a kind of play with nine-holes in the ground; merils;—called also *five-penny morris*;—also, a similar game played on a board.—See **NINE-HOLES**.

The nine-men's morris is filled up with mud. *Shak.*

MÖR'RIS-DÄNCE, n. [*Moorish* or *Morisco dance*.] A dance, in imitation of the Moors, practised in the middle ages, the performers having bells fixed to their feet.—Written also *morrice-dance*, and formerly spelt *moriske-dance*.

No, with no more than if we heard that England
Were busied with a Whitsun morris-dance. *Shak.*

MÖR'RIS-DÄNÇ-ER, n. One who dances the morris-dance. *Shak.*

MÖR'RIS-DÄNÇ'ING, n. The act of dancing the morris-dance. *Ash.*

MÖR'RIS-PÏKE, n. A Moorish pike. *Shak.*

MÖR'ROW, n. [A. S. *morgen*.—See **MÖRN**.]

1. In its original meaning, the approaching morning. "Good-night, till it be *morrow*." *Shak.*
2. The day after the present day, or the day after a specified day.

The Lord did that thing on the morrow. *Ezod. ix. 6.*

To-morrow, n. and ad., on the day after this current day; the day after this day. *Ezod. viii. 23.*

Our yesterday's to-morrow now is gone. *Cowley.*

Good morrow, good morning;—a term of salutation.

MÖRS, n. [L.] (*Roman Myth.*) The goddess of Death, one of the deities of the lower world, boin of Night, without a sire. *Anthon.*

MÖRSE, n. (*Zool.*) A sea-horse, or walrus, found in the arctic regions.—See **WALRUS**. *Beil.*

MÖRSE, n. [L. *mordeo*, to bite.] The clasp or fastening of a cape, frequently made of the precious metals, and sometimes containing representations of the sacred mysteries. *Fairholt.*

MÖR'SEL, n. [L. *morsus*, a bite; *mordeo*, to bite; Fr. *morceau*; Old Fr. *morsel*, or *moreek*.]

1. A piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful; a bite; a small piece of food; a small meal.

A letter to the keeper of the lion requested that it may be the first morsel put into his mouth. *Addison.*

2. A small quantity of any thing. "Morsels of native and pure gold." *Boyle.*

† **MÖR-SI-TÄ'TION, n.** [L. *morsus*, a bite.] The act of gnawing; morsure. *Seager.*

MÖR'SURE (mör'shur), n. [Fr., from L. *mordeo*, to bite.] The act of biting. *Johnson.*

MÖRT, n. 1. [Fr. *mort*, death, from L. *mors*, *mortis*.] A tune sounded at the death of the game.

To sigh as 'twere
The mort o' th' deer. *Shak.*

2. [Icel. *morgt*.] A great quantity. [Colloquial in many parts of Eng.] *Johnson.*

3. A salmon in its third year;—so used in some parts of England. *Told.*

MÖR'TAL, a. [L. *mortalis*, from *mors*, death; It. *mortale*; Sp. *mortal*; Fr. *mortel*.]

1. Subject to death; destined to die.

The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgress, inevitably thou shalt die;
From that day mortal. *Milton.*

2. Deadly; destructive; fatal; causing death; as, "A mortal poison"; "A mortal foe."

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world and all our woe. *Milton.*

3. Of, or belonging to, death; final.

Or in the natal or the mortal hour. *Pope.*

4. Punishable by death; as, "A mortal sin."

5. Human, as opposed to *divine* or *immortal*. They have more in them than mortal knowledge. *Shak.*

6. Extreme; violent; as, "A mortal fright."

7. Vexing; trying one's patience. [Vulgar.]

Six mortal hours did I endure her loquacity. *W. Scott.*

Syn.—See **DEADLY**, **FINAL**.

MÖR'TAL, n. A man; a human being.

MOR-TÁL'-I-TY, *n.* [L. *mortalitas*; It. *mortalità*; Sp. *mortalidad*; Fr. *mortalité*.]

1. The state of being mortal, or of being subject to death.

When I saw her die,
I then did think on your mortality. *Carew.*

2. Death; destruction; corruption.

Wipe it first; it smells of mortality. *Shak.*

3. Frequency of death; number of deaths in proportion to population. "The year 1592 being a time of great mortality." *Graunt.*

4. Human nature; humanity. "These tears, mortality's relief." [R.] *Pope.*

Syn.—See DEATH.

MÖRT-ÄL-IZE, *v. a.* To make mortal. [R.] *Brome.*

MÖRT-ÄL-LY, *ad.* 1. In a mortal manner; fatally; irrecoverably; so as to cause death; as, "Mortally wounded."

2. Extremely; to extremity; intensely.

Adrian mortally envied poets, painters, and artificers, in works wherein he had a vein to excel. *Bacon.*

MÖRT-ÄL-NËSS, *n.* Mortality. *Savile.*

MÖRT-ÄR, *n.* [L. *mortarium*; It. *mortario*; Sp. *mortero*, Fr. *mortier*.—A. S. *mortere*; Ger. *mürser*.]

1. A strong vessel in which substances are pounded and pulverized with a pestle. *Bacon.*

2. A short, wide piece of ordnance or cannon for throwing bombs, grape-shot, &c. *Campbell.*

MÖRT-ÄR, *n.* [Dut. *mortel*; Ger. *mörtel*.—Gael. *mortal*.—Fr. *mortier*.] Cement for the junction of stones and bricks, usually made of lime, sand, and water. *Mortimer.*

MÖRT-ÄR-PIËCE, *n.* A sort of short, thick cannon; a mortar.—See MORTAR, No. 2. *Shak.*

†MÖRT-TER, *n.* [Fr. *mortier*.] A small wax chamber-light. *Chaucer.*

MÖRT-GÄGE (mör'gä), *n.* [Fr. *mortgage*; mort, dead, and *gage*, a pledge.] (*Law.*)

1. A dead or unproductive pledge, or conveyance of an estate or property to a creditor, for the security of debt, and to become void on payment of it;—called *dead*, in old English law, because the contract was, that the fruits or rents arising from the thing pledged should not go towards paying off the demand for which it was pledged. *Burrill.*

According to Littleton, Coke, and others, a mortgage is so called (*dead* pledge) because, in case of non-payment of the debt at the time limited, the land was for ever *dead*, and gone from the mortgagor; and in case of payment it became *dead* as to the mortgagor. *Burrill.*

2. The state of being pledged.

The land is given in mortgage only, with full intention to be redeemed within one year. *Bacon.*

MÖRT-GÄGE (mör'gä), *v. a.* [*i.* MORTGAGED; *pp.* MORTGAGING, MORTGAGED.] (*Law.*) To make over to a creditor as security for the payment of a debt; to pledge or make liable for the payment of a debt at the end of a given time. "His land mortgaged." *Bp. Hall.*

MÖRT-GÄGE-DEED, *n.* (*Law.*) A deed given by way of mortgage. *Story.*

MÖRT-GÄ-GËE' (mör-gä-jë'), *n.* A person to whom a mortgage is given. *Burrill.*

MÖRT-GÄGE-ÖR' (mör-gä-jör', 130), *n.* (*Law.*) One who gives a mortgage;—correlative of *mortgagor*. *Blackstone.*

The orthography of *mortgagor*, which is generally used in legal language, is not found at all in the common English dictionaries; and Dr. Webster says it "is an orthography that should have no countenance." Mr. Smart says that the word, when used "with reference to mortgages, is written and pronounced *mortgage-or*." The insertion of the *r*, however uncommon it may be, seems necessary, in order to avoid a violation of an invariable principle of English pronunciation, which requires *g* to be hard when immediately followed by *a*.

MÖRT-GÄ-GËR (mör'gä-jër) [mör'gä-jër, S. P. J. *Ja. K. Sm. R.*; mör-gä-jër, *W.*], *n.* One who gives a mortgage.—See MORTGAGEOR.

MORTIER (mör'të-ä or mör'të-er), *n.* [Fr.] A cap of state worn by the first kings of France, the form of which is still preserved in the cap worn by the president *de la cour* of Paris. *Brande.*

MÖR-TIF-ER-ÖUS, *a.* [L. *mortifer*; mors, death,

and *fero*, to bring; It. & Sp. *mortifero*; Fr. *mortifère*.] Causing death; destructive. *Hammond.*

MÖR-TI-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *mortificatio*; It. *mortificazione*; Sp. *mortificación*; Fr. *mortification*.—See MORTIFY.]

1. The act of mortifying, or the state of being mortified.

2. (*Med.*) Local death, or loss of vitality of some part of the body; the state of corrupting; gangrene.

The incipient stage of mortification, when the case is still recoverable, is called *gangrene*; when totally destroyed, *sphacelus*. Mortification of a bone is called *nekrosis*. *Dunglison.*

3. State of being humbled; humiliation; vexation; chagrin; disappointment.

We had the mortification to lose the sight of Munich. *Addison.*

4. A severe penance observed on a religious account; the act of subduing the passions and appetites by bodily hardships and macerations; self-abasement; self-denial.

The mortification of our lusts has something in it that is troublesome, yet nothing that is unreasonable. *Tillotson.*

A diet of some fish is more rich and alkaliescent than that of flesh, and therefore very improper for such as practise mortification. *Arbuthnot.*

5. †(*Metallurgy & Chem.*) The destruction of active qualities.

Inquire what gives impediement to union or restitution, what is the cause of the quicksilver is mortified with sulphur. *Bacon.*

Syn.—Mortification is caused by a person's pride or self-importance being hurt; *chagrin*, by disappointment in a matter in which his feelings are much interested; *vexation*, by various provocations and troubles. A man feels mortification in failing to obtain an office which he had eagerly sought, *chagrin*, by the loss of a lawsuit; and *vexation* by his circumstances being greatly embarrassed.

MÖR-TI-FI-ED, *p. a.* Humbled; subdued; vexed.

MÖR-TI-FI-ED-NËSS, *n.* The state of being mortified; humiliation. *Bp. Taylor.*

MÖR-TI-FI-ER, *n.* One who mortifies. *Sherwood.*

MÖR-TI-FY, *v. a.* [L. *mors*, death, and *facio*, to make; It. *mortificare*; Sp. *mortificar*; Fr. *mortifier*.] [*i.* MORTIFIED; *pp.* MORTIFYING, MORTIFIED.]

1. (*Med.*) To destroy the organic texture and vital qualities of; to affect with gangrene. *Everlyn.*

2. To humble; to depress; to vex; to chagrin.

He is controlled by a nod, mortified by a frown. *Addison.*
How often is the ambitious man mortified with the very praises he receives! *Addison.*

3. To macerate or harass, in order to reduce the body to compliance with the mind; to subdue or destroy, as the passions and appetites by severe discipline, as of abstinence or voluntary hardships; to abase; to restrain; to humble.

With fasting mortified, worn out with tears. *Harte.*
If ye live after the flesh, ye shall die, but if ye, through the spirit, do mortify the deeds of the body, ye shall live. *Rom viii. 13.*

4. †(*Metallurgy & Chem.*) To destroy the active powers, or essential qualities of.

He mortified pearls in vinegar. *Hakewill.*

MÖR-TI-FY, *v. n.* 1. (*Med.*) To lose vital heat and activity; to gangrene; to corrupt. *Bacon.*

2. To be subdued; to die away. *Johnson.*

3. To practise religious severities.

This makes him give alms of all that he hath, watch, and fast, and mortify. *Law.*

MÖR-TI-FY-ING, *p. a.* Tending to mortify; humiliating; humbling; abasing.

MÖR-TI-FY-ING-LY, *ad.* In a mortifying manner.

MÖR-TISE (mör'tis), *n.* [*W. mortais*.—Fr. *mortaise*.] (*Arch.*)

A hole cut into a piece of wood, into which a tenon or corresponding portion of the wood of another piece is inserted. *Roy.*

A mortise joint is the junction of two pieces by mortise and tenon.

MÖR-TISE (mör'tis), *v. a.* [*i.* MORTISED; *pp.* MORTISING, MORTISED.]

1. To cut a hole or mortise in. *Weale.*

2. To join with a mortise. *Shak.*

MÖR-TISE-LÖCK, *n.* (*Arch.*) A lock made to fit into a mortise.

MÖR-TLING, *n.* See MORLING. *Coles.*

MÖR-MÄIN, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *main*, hand;

L. *mortua manu*.] (*Law.*) A condition of property in which it is held without the power of change or alienation, or as it were in *dead hands*;—a term originally applied to the possession of land by ecclesiastical bodies, the members of which (being professed) were reckoned *dead* persons in law; an unalienable possession. *Blackstone. Burrill.*

What liberal revenues, rich maintenance, were then put into *mortmain*, the dead hand of the church. *Sp. Hall.*

†MÖR-TPAY, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *pay*.] (*Mil.*) Payment for services not rendered; the receiving of wages for more soldiers than served, or for more days than they served. *Richardson.*

The severe punishing of *mortpays* and keeping back of soldiers' wages in captains. *Bacon.*

†MÖR-TRESS, *n.* [From *mortar*.] A dish of meat of various kinds beaten together. *Bacon.*

†MÖR-TREW, *n.* A mistress. *Chaucer.*

MÖR-TU-Ä-RY (mör'tyü-ä-rë), *n.* [Law L. *mortuarius*; It. & Sp. *mortuario*.]

1. (*Law.*) A fee paid to the incumbent of a parish, by custom peculiar to some places, on the death of a parishoner; a sort of ecclesiastical heriot;—originally, a voluntary bequest, by way of amends, for tithes and offerings not duly paid in a parishoner's lifetime. *Whishaw.*

2. A burial-place; a cemetery. *Whitlock.*

MÖR-TU-Ä-RY, *a.* [L. *mortuarius*; Fr. *mortuaire*.] Belonging to the dead or to the burial of the dead.

MÖR-US, *n.* [Gr. *μῆρος*; L. *morus*; It. *moro*; Sp. *mora*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants or trees, of which there are many varieties; mulberry-tree.

Morus nigra, the common black mulberry.—*Morus alba*, or *multicaulis*, the white mulberry, cultivated for feeding the silk-worm. *Eng. Cyc.*

MÖR-VÄNT, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of sheep. *Smellie.*

MÖ-SÄ-IC, *n.* [Gr. *μουσαϊκόν*, or *μουσαίος*; L. *musivum*; It. *mosaico*, or *musaico*; Sp. *mosaico*; Fr. *mosaïque*.] A species of inlaid or tessellated work, being an imitation of painting, by minute pieces of hard substances, such as marble, glass, stones, or gems, of various colors, carefully inlaid and cemented together by mastic, and which served as floors, walls, and the ornamental coverings of columns. *Fairholt.*

More correctly spelt *mosaic*, the term being a corruption of L. *opus musivum*. *P. Cyc.*

The mosaics which we may term modern were commenced in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and are attributed to the two brothers Zuccati, of Treviso, who instructed Titian in the elements of drawing. The Zuccati executed these mosaics by means of engravings drawn by the best artists of the time, and from copies furnished by Titian and Tintoretto. *Fairholt.*

MÖ-SÄ-IC, } *a.* Noting the imitation of paint-
MÖ-SÄ-IC-CAL, } ing by joining together small
stones or pebbles, &c., of different colors.

And behind the thickets again new beds of flowers, which, being under the trees, the trees were to part a pavilion, and they to the trees a mosaic floor. *P. Sidney.*

The most remarkable remnant of it is a very beautiful mosaic pavement, the finest I have ever seen in marble; the parts are so well joined together, that the whole piece looks like a continued picture. *Addison.*

MÖ-SÄ-IC, } *a.* Relating to Moses, the He-
MÖ-SÄ-IC-CAL, } brew lawgiver, or to his writings
and institutions. *More. Wurburton.*

MÖ-SÄ-IC-CÄ-LY, *ad.* In the manner of mosaic work. *Sterling.*

MÖ-SÄ-IC-GÖLD, *n.* A mixture of copper and zinc, used for cheap articles of jewellery and ornamental metal work, produced by casting in a mould;—a bisulphuret of tin, imported from Germany under the name of *bronze powder*, used for ornamental work, especially paper-hangings;—also known as *or-molu*. *Fairholt. Simmonds.*

MÖ-SÄN'DRITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A grayish-brown mineral, occurring massive and fibrous. *Dana.*

MÖ-SA-SÄU'RUS, *n.* [L. *Mosa*, the River Meuse, and Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] (*Pal.*) The name of a gigantic extinct aquatic saurian, the head of which was found in the calcareous freestone near Maestricht on the Meuse; a marine reptile, of about twenty-five feet in length, forming a link between the monitor and iguana;—sometimes written *mososaurus*. *Pictet.*

MÖS-CHÄ-TËL (mö'skä-të), *n.* (*Bot.*) A little plant found in woods in various parts of Europe; hollow-root; *Adoxa moschatellina*. *Cyc.*

MÖTH'ER-LÉSS, *a.* Destitute of a mother.

MÖTH'ER-LI-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being motherly. *Ash.*

MÖTH'ER-LY (müth'er-lē), *a.* Relating to, or becoming, a mother, maternal; tender; affectionate.

When I see the motherly airs of my little daughter. *Addison.*

Syn.—*Motherly*, from the Anglo-Saxon, is a more familiar and a stronger term than *maternal*, which is from the Latin. *Motherly* tenderness; *maternal* relation or duties.—See **FATHERLY**.

MÖTH'ER-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a mother.

MÖTH'ER-OF-PÉARL' (müth'er-ov-pérl'), *n.* (*Conch*) The hard, silvery, brilliant internal layer of several kinds of shells, particularly oysters, which is often variegated with changing purple and azure colors; nacre;—much used for ornamental purposes.

The beautifulness of the mother of pearl depends upon its structure. *Cree.*

MÖTH'ER-OF-THYME (-tīm), *n.* (*Bot*) Wild thyme; *Thymus chamædris*. *Eng. Cyc.*

MÖTH'ER-QUEEN, *n.* The mother of the reigning king; the queen-mother. *Shak.*

MÖTH'ER-SPOTS, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Congenital spots of the skin; nævus.—See **NÆVUS**. *Dunglison.*

MÖTH'ER-TONGUE (müth'er-tüŋg), *n.* 1. A language to which another language owes its origin. 2. One's native language. *Crabb.*

MÖTH'ER-WATER, *n.* (*Chem.*) The residue of a saline solution that does not crystallize. *Ure.*

MÖTH'ER-WIT, *n.* Common sense; natural or native wit. *Shak. Qu. Rev.*

MÖTH'ER-WORT (müth'er-würt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Leonurus*, of the *Labintæ* or mint family, growing in waste places; *Leonurus cardiaca*. *Gray.*

MÖTH'ER-Y (müth'er-ē), *a.* Concreted; slimy; dreggy; feculent; like the mother in vinegar. Is it not enough to make the clearest liquid in the world both feculent and mother y? *Sterne.*

MÖTH'-GNÁT (-nät), *n.* (*Ent.*) A small dipterous insect of the genus *Bychoda*, having curiously ciliated wings. *Ogilvie.*

MÖTH'-HÜNT-ER, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A passerine bird of the family *Caprimulgidae* or goat-suckers. *Maunder.*

MÖTH-MÜL'LEN (müth-mül'len), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the figwort family, common by roadsides; *Verbascum blattaria*. *Gray.*

MÖTH'WORT (müth'würt), *n.* (*Bot.*) An herb.

MÖTH Y, *a.* Full of moths.

† **MÖ'TIF**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A motive. *Chaucer.*

MÖ-TÍF'IC, *a.* [*L. motus*, motion, and *facio*, to make.] Producing motion. *Good.*

MÖ-TÍL'I-TY, *n.* [*L. motilitas*; *motus*, movement; *Fr. motilité*.] (*Med.*) Power of moving; contractility. *Dunglison.*

MÖ'TION (mö'shun), *n.* [*L. motio*; *It. moto*; *Sp. motion*; *Fr. motion*.]

1. The act or process of moving or changing place; the continued change of place of a body, or of any parts of a body; intestine action; change of posture; passage; action; activity; movement;—opposed to *rest*.

The atomists, who define *motion* to be a passage from one place to another, what do they more than put one synonymous word for another? For what is passage other than *motion*? *Locke.*

Devoid of sense and *motion*. *Milton.*

2. Impulse communicated or felt; as, "To do a thing of one's own *motion*."

Let a good man obey every good *motion* rising in his heart, knowing that every such *motion* proceeds from God. *South.*

3. A proposition or proposal made, as in a public assembly; as, "A *motion* to adjourn."

Yes, I agree, and thank you for your *motion*. *Shak.*

4. (*Mus.*) The direction in which the harmonic parts or voices move with reference to each other; as, *direct motion*, where two parts move in the same direction; *contrary motion*, where one part ascends while the other descends; *oblique motion*, where one part ascends or descends while the other keeps upon a level. *Dwight.*

5. (*Paint. & Sculp.*) The idea of action or

change of place conveyed by the attitudes in which figures are represented. *Fairholt.*

6. (*Mech.*) The moving part of a watch, or of machinery. *Simmonds.*

7. † A puppet-show; a puppet. *Shak.*

Animal motion, that which is voluntarily performed by living beings.—*Mechanical motion*, that which is imparted by one moving body to another.—*Perpetual motion*, a motion self-supplied, and not dependent on any external cause or impulse, a motion of which the initial or primary force shall be restored or replaced by the very movement it produces;—hitherto found impossible by any machinery. *Nichol.*—*Resultant motion*, that which results from the union of two or more forces acting in different directions.

Motion in court, (*Law*) an application made to the judge or judges, *visa voce* in open court, to obtain a rule or order directing some act to be done in favor of the applicant. *Burrill.*—*Quantity of motion*, same as **MOVENTUM**.—*Motion of the bowels*, (*Med.*) an alvine discharge.

Syn.—See **MOVEMENT**.

MÖ'TION, *v. a.* To propose; to move. "I want friends to *motion* such a matter." [*R.*] *Burton.*

MÖ'TION, *v. n.* To make proposal; to suggest; to move; to beckon. [*R.*] *Milton.*

MÖ'TION-ER, *n.* A mover. [*R.*] *Cotgrave.*

MÖ'TION-IST, *n.* A mover. [*R.*] *Milton.*

MÖ'TION-LÉSS, *a.* Being without motion; wanting motion; being at rest; still; torpid; numb. In stony fetters fixed, and *motionless*. *Milton.*

Syn.—See **NUMB**.

MÖ'TIVE (mö'tiv), *a.* [*L. moreo*, *motus*, to move; *It. Sp., & Port. motivo*; *Fr. motif*.]

1. Causing motion; as, "The main-spring is the *motive* principle in a watch."

2. Capable of motion; tending to move.

Considering that cold is stationary, and heat *motive*. *Holland.*

Motive power, the propelling force by which motion is obtained; momentum.

MÖ'TIVE (mö'tiv), *n.* 1. That which determines the choice, or moves the will; that which incites the action; inducement; incitement; incentive; cause; reason; principle.

By *motive* I mean the whole of that which moves, excites, or invites the mind to volition, whether that be one thing singly or many things conjunctly. *Eduards.*

2. † A mover; that which moves.

Her wanton spirits look out At every joint and *motive* of her body. *Shak.*

3. (*Mus.*) A musical idea, or germinal phrase or passage, consisting of a few measures, or a few notes, reproduced and wrought into the whole texture of a piece or movement; the musical theme or subject of a composition. *Dwight.*

Syn.—See **CAUSE**, **PRINCIPLE**.

MÖ-TÍV'I-TY, *n.* Power of moving; power of producing motion.

If we consider the active power of moving, or, as I may call it, *motivity*, it is much clearer in spirit than in body. *Locke.*

MÖ-TÍ'VÖ, *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) The motive or subject of a composition.—See **MOTIVE**, No. 3. *Moore.*

MÖT'LEY (mö'tlē), *a.* [*W. ysmot*, a spot; *Eng. mote*.]

1. Variegated in color; dappled.

O that I were a fool! I am ambitious for a *motley* coat. *Shak.*

2. Made up of various kinds; heterogeneous; ill-mingled; as, "A *motley* crew."

MÖT'LEY-MÍND'ED, *a.* Variously inclined. *Shak.*

MÖT'MÖT, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A curious and handsome passerine bird of the family *Coraciidae* and subfamily *Momotina*, found in South America, of a dark, rich green color, living in pairs in the woods, and recognized by its note, *mot-mot*, slowly repeated. *Gray.*

MÖ'TÖ. [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Motion, or increase of movement;—direction of movement. *Dwight.*

Andante con moto, somewhat quicker than *andante*.

Moto contrario, contrary motion.—*Moto obliquo*, oblique motion.—*Moto retto*, direct motion.—See **MOTION**, No. 4.

† **MÖ'TÖN**, *n.* (*Armor.*) A small plate covering the arm-pits of a knight. *Fairholt.*

MÖ'TÖR, *n.* [*L. motor*, from *moveo*, to move.]

1. He who, or that which, moves; a mover.

2. (*Anat.*) A moving muscle;—one of the nerves of motion. *Dunglison.*

MÖ'TÖR, *a.* (*Anat.*) Giving motion; motory. "Motor nerves." *Dunglison.*

MÖ-TÖ'RÍ-AL, *a.* (*Anat.*) Motory. *Hartley.*

MÖ-TÖ-RY, *a.* Giving motion. *Ray.*

MÖT-TÉT'TÖ, *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) See **MOTET**. *Crabb.*

MÖT'TLE, *v. a.* To spot in large patches. *Clarke.*

MÖT'TLED, *p. a.* Having various colors; of mixed colors; speckled; spotted; variegated; motley. "Mottled meadows." *Drayton.*

MÖT'TÖ, *n.*; *pl. möt'tōes*. [*Gr. μῦθος*, speech; *L. mythos*; *It. motto*; *Fr. mot*.] A sentence or a word added to a device; a sentence or phrase prefixed to any thing written or printed.

An honorable *motto*, such as was written upon the turban of the High Priest, "Holiness to the Lord." *By. Hall.*

MÖT'TÖ-KÍSS'ES, *n. pl.* Sweetmeats having poetry, mottoes, &c., rolled up in fancy papers;—used at parties for amusement. *Simmonds.*

MÖUCH, *v.* See **MUNCH**.

MÖUF'FLÖN, *n.* (*Zool.*) An animal of the sheep kind, inhabiting the mountainous parts of Corsica, Sardinia, Greece, &c., extremely wild by nature; *Caprovis Musimon*;—called also the *musmon*. *Baird.* *Mouflon (Caprovis Musimon).*



† **MÖÜGH**, } *n.* A moth. *Wackliffe.*

† **MÖÜGHIT**, }

† **MÖUGHT**, *i.* from the old verb *mowe*;—now written *might*. *Fairfax.*

MÖULD (möld), *n.* [*A. S. molde*; *myl*, earth; *Fis. molde*; *Ger. mulm*, earth; *moder*, mouldiness; *Dut. mul*, *molm*; *Dan. muld*; *Sw. myllu*; *Icel. mold*.—*Touke* forms it from the *Fr. mouillé* (*mouillé*, *mulld*, *mould*), *pp.* of *mouiller*, to wet, to moisten.—*Johnson* says, "*Mould* is applied as a name to the soil, which is ground, i. e. *milled*, *muled* (Scottish), crumbled or comminuted with the implements of husbandry."—Others suggest *L. mollis*, soft, and an analogy with *melloro*, *meal*, and *mill*.]

1. A mixture of humus with earthy matter; the upper stratum or surface soil; loam; ground in which any thing grows.

The black earth every where obvious on the surface of the ground we call *mould*. *Woolward.*

Though we be devoured, though I turn to *mould*, Yet in my grave I lie. *Saunders.*

2. A name applied to all minute fungi which appear in masses upon organic bodies; a kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp, shown by the microscope to consist of minute plants; a kind of fur or discolor; fustiness; rust; or smut, as in corn; mouldiness.

Another special affinity is between plants and *mould*, or putrefaction, for all putrefaction, if dissolved not in a sufficient will, in the end, issue into plants. *Bacon.*

A hermit, who has been shut up in his cell in a college, has contracted a sort of *mould* and rust upon his soul. *Watts.*

3. The matter of which any thing is made.

Can any mortal mixture of earth's *mould* Breathe such divine, enchanting ravishment? *Milton.*

4. [*A. S. & Ger. mul*.] A spot; as, "An iron-*mould*." [More correctly, iron-mole.] *Johnson.*

MÖULD (möld), *n.* [*Sp. molde*, a mould or matrix; *moldear*, *amoldar*, to cast; *Fr. moule*, mould or matrix.—*W. mold*.]

1. The matrix in which any thing is cast or receives its form; a model.

The liquid ore he drained Into fit *moulds* prepared; from which he formed First his own tools, then what might else be wrought Fused or graven in metal. *Milton.*

2. Cast; form; as, "A man of vulgar *mould*."

3. (*Anat.*) The anterior fontanel or interstice between the parietal and frontal bones of a child's head. *Dunglison.*

4. (*Ship-building & Joiners' work*.) A thin piece of wood used as a pattern. *Wright.*

5. (*Gold-beaters*.) Pieces of vellum, or the like, between which the leaves of gold are laid for beating. *Wright.*

6. (*Masonry*.) A piece of hard wood or iron, hollowed on the edge, to fit the contours of mouldings or cornices. *Wright.*

MÖULD (möld), *v. n.* [*i.* MOULDED; *pp.* MOULDED, MOULDED.] To contract or gather mould; to become mouldy; to rot; as, "Bread will mould, if kept too long."

MÖULD (möld), *v. a.* [*Sp.* *mollar*; *Fr.* *mouler*. — *W. moldio*.]

1. To form; to fashion; to shape; to model. By education we may mould the minds and manners of youth.

2. To knead, as dough or bread. *Ainsworth*.

3. To cause to contract mould; to corrupt by mould; to render mouldy; as, "Dampness moulds it"; "The cheese is moulded."

MÖULD'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be moulded. *Bacon*.

MÖULD'-BOARD (möld'börd), *n.* The part of a plough above the share, which turns over the earth or lays the furrow-slice. *Simmonds*.

MOULDEBAERT, *n.* (*Agric.*) A farming implement in Flanders, drawn by horses. *Farm. Ency.*

MÖULD'ER (möld'er), *n.* One who moulds.

MÖULD'ER, *v. n.* [*From mould*.] [*i.* MOULDERED; *pp.* MOULDERING, MOULDERED.] To crumble into earth or dust; to wear or waste away; to perish by silent decomposition into minute particles; to decay.

When statues moulder and when arches fall. *Prior*.

MÖULD'ER (möld'er), *v. a.* To turn to dust; to waste; to crumble.

The natural histories of Switzerland talk of the fall of those rocks when their foundations have been mouldered with age. *Addison*.

MÖULD'ER-ING, *p. a.* Crumbling into dust; wasting away; as, "Mouldering ruins."

MÖULD'ER-Y, *a.* Partaking of, or resembling, mould. *Loudon*.

MÖULD'I-NÉSS (möld'e-nēs), *n.* 1. The state of being mouldy.

2. (*Bot.*) A term applied to minute fungi which gather upon organic bodies, as the blue mould on bread, &c. *Loudon*.

MÖULD'ING (möld'ing), *n.* 1. Any thing cast in a mould.

2. (*Arch.*) The circular or elliptical contour given to the angles of cornices, capitals, window-jambes, &c.; an ornamental line, either projecting or depressed; a small border or edging to a panel or a picture-frame. *Fairholt*.

MÖULD'ING-MILL, *n.* A saw-mill or shaping mill for timber. *Simmonds*.

MÖULD'ING-PLANE, *n.* A plane for making curved edges or mouldings. *Simmonds*.

MÖULD'-LOFT, *n.* (*Naut.*) A large room in a dockyard, in which the parts of a ship are drawn out.

MÖULD'-TURN-ER, *n.* A maker of metal frames or shapes. *Simmonds*.

MÖULD'WARP (möld'warp), *n.* [*A. S.* *mold*, earth, and *weorpan*, to turn over; *Ger.* *maulwurf*.] (*Zool.*) A mole; a small animal that turns up the ground. — See **MOLE**. *Walton*.

MÖULD'Y (möld'e), *a.* Covered or overgrown with mould. *Shak.*

MÖU'LINE (mö'sen), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Mech.*) The roller of a capstan, crane, &c., used in heaving great weights; — called also *moulinet*. *Crabb*.

MÖU'LI-NÉT, *n.* [*Fr.*] A mouline. *Wright*.

MÖULT (mölt), *v. n.* [*L.* *muto*, to change; *It.* *mudare*; *Sp.* *mudar*; *Fr.* *muer*, *mutir*. — "In Low L., *muta* is applied to the disease felt by birds when changing their feathers." *Richardson*.] [*i.* MOULTED; *pp.* MOULTING, MOULTED.] To shed or change the feathers or the hair; to lose feathers; to mew. *Shak.*

MÖULT, *v. a.* To shed or change, as the feathers. Mute the skylark and forlorn, When she moults the firstling plumes. *S. T. Coleridge*.

MÖULT (mölt), *n.* The shedding or changing of feathers. *Jardine*.

MÖULT'ING, *n.* The fall of the plumage, or the act of changing feathers or hair. *Smart*.

† **MÖÜN**. May; must. — See **MOWE**. *Chaucer*.

† **MÖÜNCH**, *v. a.* [*Fr.* *mâcher*.] To chew; to munch. — See **MUNCH**. *Chaucer*.

A sailor's wife had chestnuts in her lap, And mouncht, and mouncht, and mouncht. *Shak.*

MÖUND, *n.* [*A. S.* *mund*, a defence. — *W. mont*. — *L.* *mons*, *montis*, a mount; *Fr.* *mont*.] Something raised; a bank of earth; something raised to defend, as a bank of earth or stone; a rampart; a bulwark; a defence.

The massy mound That runs around the hill. *Thomson*.

MÖUND, *n.* [*L.* *mundus*, the world; *Fr.* *monde*.] (*Her*) A globe encircled, and bearing a cross.

MÖUND, *v. a.* [*Nor. Fr.* *moundre*, to enclose.] To fortify with a mound. *Dryden*.

MÖUND'-BIRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Gallina* and sub-family *Megapodina*. *Gray*.

MÖUNT, *n.* [*L.* *mons*, *montis*; *It.* & *Sp.* *monte*; *Fr.* *mont*. — *A. S.* *mont*.]

1. A massy protuberance of earth above the general level of the surrounding country; a mountain; a hill; as, "The Mount of Olives."

2. An artificial hill or bulwark for offence or defence; a mound. *Knolles*.

3. † A public treasure; a bank.

Banks or mounts of perpetuity, which will not break. *Bacon*.

4. The paper or card-board upon which a drawing is placed, generally larger than the picture, and of a tint that aids its effect. *Fairholt*.

Syn. — See **MOUNTAIN**.

MÖUNT, *v. n.* [*It.* *montare*; *Sp.* *montar*; *Fr.* *monter*.] [*i.* MOUNTED; *pp.* MOUNTING, MOUNTED.]

1. To arise; to rise on high; to ascend; to go up; to uprise, to soar.

Mount, mount, my soul! thy seat is up on high. *Shak.*
Doth the eagle mount up at thy command? *Joh xxxix 7.*

2. To tower; to rise; to be built up high.

Though his excellency mount up to the heavens, and his head reach unto the clouds, yet he shall perish. *Joh xx. 6*

3. To get on horseback; to get on or upon any thing. "He cried, O! and mounted." *Shak.*

4. To amount; to attain in value.

B. p. t. n. these b'ssings to a strict account, U. e. d. d. n. e. e. e. to what they mount. *Pope*.

Syn. — See **ARISE**.

MÖUNT, *v. a.* 1. To raise aloft; to lift on high.

The fire that mounts the liquor till it runs o'er, Seeming to augment, wastes it. *Shak.*

2. To ascend; to get upon; to climb; to scale; as, "To mount a throne."

3. To place on horseback; to furnish with horses; as, "A troop well mounted."

4. To put upon something; as, "To mount a picture or a map upon canvas."

5. To cover; to embellish with ornaments; as, "A sword brilliantly mounted."

6. (*Naval & Mil.*) To carry; as, "The ship mounts seventy-four guns"; "A fort mounting a hundred cannon."

To mount a breach, to ascend a breach for the purpose of an attack. — To mount a cannon, to raise or set it on its frame or carriage. — To mount guard, to do duty as sentinel at any post.

MÖUNT'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be ascended; capable of being mounted. *Cotgrave*.

MÖUNTAIN (möün'tin), *n.* [*L.* *mons*, *montis*; *montunus*, mountainous; *It.* *montagna*; *Sp.* *montaña*; *Fr.* *montagne*.]

1. A vast protuberance of the earth; a very large hill; a vast eminence; a mount.

So large it half deserved a mountain's name. *Dryden*.

2. Any thing proverbially large.

She did corrupt frail nature with some bribe To make an envious mountain on my back. *Shak.*

To bring Rinaldo Benedick and the Lady Beatrice into a mountain of affection the one for the other. *Shak.*

3. A kind of wine. *Simmonds*.

Syn. — *Mountain* is sometimes applied to a range of mountains; *mount*, to a single summit. The *White Mountains*; *Mount Washington*.

MÖUNTAIN (möün'tin), *a.* [*L.* *montanus*.] Pertaining to mountains; growing or found on mountains; as, "Mountain scenery."

MÖUNTAIN'-ASH, *n.* (*Bot.*) A beautiful tree of the genus *Pyrus*, found in swamps and mountain woods of New England, &c., which bears clusters of red berries; *Pyrus Americana*. *Gray*.

The European Mountain-Ash, or Rowan Tree, is called *Pyrus aucuparia*. *Gray*.

MÖUNTAIN-BLUE, *n.* (*Min.*) Blue malachite; a blue carbonate of copper. *Dana*.

MÖUN'TAIN-CÄT, *n.* (*Zool.*) A ferocious animal; the catamount. — See **CATAMOUNT**. *Booth*.

MÖUN'TAIN-CÖCK, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The wood-grouse; capercaillie; capercaillie; *Tetrao urogallus* of Linnæus. *Eng. Cyc.*

MÖUN'TAIN-CORK, *n.* (*Min.*) An extremely light variety of asbestos, the fibres of which are so interlaced that the fibrous structure is not apparent; mountain-leather. *Dana*.

MÖUN'TAIN-DÄM'SON, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tall tree found in the island of Jamaica; *Quassia simaruba*. *Loudon*.

MÖUN'TAIN-DEW, *n.* Scotch Highland whiskey that has paid no duty. [*Cant.*] *Jamieson*.

MÖUN'TAIN-EB'Q-NY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A leguminous tree of the genus *Bauhinia*, found in the East Indies; *Bauhinia scandens*. *Loudon*.

MÖUN'TAINED (möün'tind), *a.* Piled or heaped up like a mountain. [*R.*] *Broome*.

MÖUN-TAIN-EER, *n.* 1. An inhabitant of the mountains; a highlander.

2. A savage; a freebooter; a rustic.

No savage, fierce bandit, or mountaineer, Will dare to soil her virgin purity. *Milton*.

† **MÖUN'TAIN-ER**, *n.* A mountaineer. *Bentley*.

† **MÖUN'TAIN-ÉT**, *n.* A hillock; a small mount. Her breasts sweetly rose up like two fair mountainets in the pleasant vale of Tempe. *P. Sidney*.

MÖUN'TAIN-FLÄX, *n.* (*Min.*) A delicate species of asbestos, with very fine fibres; *Amiantos*. *Dana*.

MÖUN'TAIN-GRÉEN, *n.* (*Min.*) Green malachite; a green carbonate of copper. *Dana*.

MÖUN'TAIN-HÉATH, *n.* (*Bot.*) A low, heath-like, shrubby plant with evergreen leaves; *Menziesia taxifolia*. *Wood*.

MÖUN'TAIN-HÖL'LY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A much-branched shrub with ash-gray bark; *Nemopanthes Canadensis*. *Gray*.

MÖUN'TAIN-LÄU'REL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of *Kalmia*, or American laurel; calico-bush; spoon-wood; *Kalmia latifolia*. *Gray*.

MÖUN'TAIN-LÉATH'ER, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of asbestos; mountain-cork. *Dana*.

MÖUN'TAIN-LIC'QOR-ICE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of trefoil; *Trifolium Alpinum*. *Loudon*.

MÖUN'TAIN-LIME'STÖNE, *n.* (*Geol.*) A series of marine limestone strata, whose geological position is immediately below the coal measures, and above the old red sandstone. *Miller*.

MÖUN'TAIN-MA-HÖG'A-NY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A rather large tree, with dark chestnut-brown bark; black birch; cherry birch; sweet birch; *Betula lenta*. *Loudon*.

MÖUN'TAIN-MILK, *n.* (*Min.*) A very soft, spongy variety of carbonate of lime. *Brande*.

MÖUN'TAIN-MINT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the *Labiata* or mint family; *Pycnanthemum montanum*. *Gray*.

MÖUN'TAIN-OÜS (möün'tin-üs), *a.* 1. Full of mountains; hilly; as, "A mountainous country."

2. Large as mountains; huge; bulky. *Prior*.

3. Belonging to, or inhabiting, mountains; as, "A mountainous people." *Bacon*.

MÖUN'TAIN-ÖUS-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being mountainous; hilliness. *Brerewood*.

MÖUN'TAIN-PÄRS'LEY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Athamania*. *Wright*.

MÖUN'TAIN-PÉP'PER, *n.* A name for the seeds of *Capparis sinaica*. *Simmonds*.

MÖUN'TAIN-RICE, *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. An upland species of rice, grown on the edge of the Himalayan range, in Cochinchina. *Simmonds*.

2. The common name of grasses of the genus *Oryzopsis*, found in some parts of Europe and the U. S. *Gray*.

MÖUN'TAIN-RÖSE (möün'tin-röz), *n.* (*Bot.*) The Alpine rose; *Rosa Alpina*. *Loudon*.

MÖUN'TAIN-SÖAP, *n.* (*Min.*) A soft, brownish, unctuous chalk. *Francis*.

MÖUN'TAIN-SÖR'REL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A low Alpine perennial plant, with kidney-formed leaves; *Oxyria digyna*. *Gray.*

MÖUN'TAIN-SPIN'ACH, *n.* (*Bot.*) The plant *Atriplex hortensis*. *Loudon.*

MÖUN'TAIN-TÄL'LÖW, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral, found in Scotland, crystallized and amorphous in thin laminæ like wax or spermaceti in consistency; mineral tallow;—called also *hatchetane*. *Dana.*

† **MÖUN'TANCE**, *n.* The amount. *Chaucer.*

MÖUNT'ANT, *a.* [*Fr. montant.*] Rising. [*R.*] *Shak.*

MÖUNT'Ē-BÄNK, *n.* [*It. montebanco, montimbanco, from montare, to mount, and in banco, upon a bench.*]

1. A doctor who mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures. I bought an unction of a *mountebank*. *Shak.*

2. A quack; a charlatan; a false pretender. But as there are certain *mountebanks* and quacks in physic, so there are much the same also in divinity. *South.*

Syn.—See **QUACK**.

MÖUNT'Ē-BÄNK, *v. a.* To cheat by false boasts or pretences; to gull; to humbug. [*R.*] *Shak.*

MÖUNT'Ē-BÄNK'ĒR-Y, *n.* Quackery. "Mere empirical state *mountebankery*." *Hammond.*

MÖUNT'ĒD, *p. a.* 1. Seated on horseback; furnished with a horse; as, "A *mounted* troop."

2. Raised; lifted up; elevated.

3. Finished with embellishment; embellished; set off to advantage.

4. Fastened, as a print, map, or drawing, upon mounting-paper or card-board. *Fairholt.*

5. (*Mil.*) Placed upon a frame, as a cannon:—furnished with guns, as a ship or a fort.

† **MÖUNT'Ē-NÄUNCE**, *n.* The amount. *Spenser.*

MÖUNT'ĒR, *n.* One who mounts. *Drayton.*

MÖUNT'ING, *n.* 1. The act of rising; ascent.

2. Ornament; embellishment; as, "The *mountings* or trappings of an equipage."

3. The act of placing upon a frame or carriage.

4. The fastening of a print or map upon a frame or canvas.

MÖUNT'ING-LY, *ad.* By mounting. *Massinger.*

MÖUNT'LET, *n.* A small mountain. *P. Fletcher.*

MÖUNT OF PĒ-Ē-TY, *n.* [*Fr. mont-de-piété.*] A loan bank in France:—a sort of pawnbroker's shop in Italy, where money is lent out to the poor on moderate security. *Hammond.*

† **MÖUNT-SÄINT'**, *n.* A game of cards. *Machin.*

† **MÖUNT'TY**, *n.* [*Fr. montie.*] The rise of a hawk. "The *mounty* at a heron." *Sidney.*

MÖURN (*mörn*), *v. n.* [*Goth. mauran*; *A. S. murnan*; *Old Ger. mornen*.—*L. mæreo*.] [*i. MOURNED*; *pp. MOURNING*, *MOURNED*.]

1. To express grief or sorrow; to grieve; to lament; to be sorrowful.

Blessed are they that *mourn*, for they shall be comforted. *Matt. v. 4.*

2. To wear the habit of sorrow; to be dressed in mourning; to preserve the appearance of grief. "Then *mourn* a year." *Pope.*

We *mourn* in black; why *mourn* we not in blood? *Shak.*

Syn.—See **GRIEVE**, **DEPLORE**.

MÖURN (*mörn*), *v. a.* 1. To grieve for; to lament; to deplore; to bewail; to bemoan.

Comfortless as when a father *mourns* his children. *Milton.*

2. To utter in a sorrowful manner. [*R.*] The love-lorn nightingale Nightly to thee her sad song *mourneth* well. *Milton.*

MÖURNE (*mörn*), *n.* [*Fr. mörne.*] The round end of a staff:—the part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed. *Sidney.*

MÖURN'ĒR, *n.* One that mourns; a lamenter.

MÖURN'FUL, *a.* 1. Causing sorrow; afflictive; lamentable; sad; calamitous; grievous.

The treacherous manner of his *mournful* death. *Shak.*

2. Feeling sorrow or grief; sorrowful. *Prior.*

3. Betokening sorrow; having the appearance of sorrow; expressive of grief.

No funeral rites, nor man in *mournful* weeds, Nor *mournful* bell shall ring her burial. *Shak.*

MÖURN'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a mournful manner.

MÖURN'FUL-NĒSS, *n.* The state or show of mourning; sorrow; grief; mourning.

MÖURN'ING, *n.* 1. Grief; sorrow; lamentation.

In Rama was there a voice heard, lamentation, and weeping, and great *mourning*, as the women of Benjamin. *Matt. ii. 18.*

2. The dress of sorrow; the habit worn by mourners; an external sign of grief.

And e'en the pavements were with *mourning* hid. *Dryden.*

MÖURN'ING, *p. a.* Indicating sorrow or grief.

MÖURN'ING-DÖVE (*däv*), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A dove found in the U. S.; *Columba carolinensis*,—so named from its note, and called also *Carolina turtle-dove*. *Peabody.*

MÖURN'ING-LY, *ad.* With mourning or sorrow.

MÖURN'ING-PIĒCE, *n.* A picture in which a grave, tomb, or other emblem of mourning is represented.

MÖURN'ING-PĒN, *n.* A pin used in a mourning dress.

MÖURN'ING-RĒNG, *n.* A ring worn as a memorial of a deceased friend. *Boswell.*

MÖUSE, *n.*; pl. **MICE**. [*A. S. mus*, pl. *mys*; *Ger. maus*; *Dut. muus*; *Sw. mus*; *Dan. mus*; *Icel. mús*; *Russ. mysh*; *Boh. myss*; *Pol. mysz*; *Slavon. mish*.—*Gr. mūs*, from *μύω*, to hide; *L. mus*.—*Pers. moosh.*]

1. (*Zool.*) A small rodent quadruped of the genus *Mus*, well known as infesting houses and granaries.

Playing the *mouse* in absence of the cat. *Shak.*

Where mice and rats devoured poetic bread. *Dryden.*

2. (*Naut.*) A hump or knot worked on a rope, to prevent a noose from slipping. *Brande.*

MÖUSE (*möüz*), *v. n.* [*i. MUSED*; *pp. Mousing*, *MUSED*.]

1. To catch mice; to lie in wait for mice.

A falcon, towering in his pride of place, Was by a *mouse* owl hawked at and killed. *Shak.*

2. To search as a cat does for mice; to inspect officiously; to pry; to be sly and insidious; to watch for and pursue slyly. *L'Estrange.*

MÖUSE, *v. a.* To tear in pieces, as a cat tears a mouse.

And now he feasts, *mouse*ing the flesh of men. *Shak.*

To *mouse* a hook, (*Naut.*) to put turns of rope yarn or spun yarn round the end and standing part of a hook, to prevent its slipping. *Dana.*

MÖUSE'-CÖL-QR, *n.* A color resembling that of a mouse. *Pennant.*

MÖUSE'-CÖL-QRED, *a.* Colored like a mouse; having the color of a mouse. *Pennant.*

MÖUSE'ĒAR, *n.* (*Bot.*) An herb; scorpion-grass; *Myosotis*;—so called from the leaves, which are roughish with oppressed hairs. *Gray.*

MÖUSE'ĒAR-CHĒCK'WĒED, *n.* (*Bot.*) An herb of the pink family; *Cerastium vulgatum*. *Gray.*

MÖUSE'ĒAR-HÄWK'WĒED, *n.* (*Bot.*) A British plant of the genus *Hieracium*; *Hieracium pilosella*. *Loudon.*

MÖUSE'-HÄWK, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of hawk that devours mice. *Wright.*

MÖUSE'-HÖLE, *n.* A hole for mice; a small hole. He can creep in at a *mouse-hole*. *Stillington.*

MÖUSE'-HÜNT, *n.* 1. A hunt for mice.

2. A mouser; a kind of weasel.

You have been a *mouse-hunt* in your time, But I will watch you from such watching now. *Shak.*

MÖUSE'ĒR (*möüz'ēr*), *n.* One that catches mice. Leave the door open, in pity to the cat, if she be a good *mouser*. *Shak.*

MÖUSE'-SĒIGHT, *n.* Short-sightedness; near-sightedness; myopia. *Dunghson.*

MÖUSE'TÄIL, *n.* (*Bot.*) An annual plant or herb of the genus *Myosurus*, whose seeds stand upon a very long, slender receptacle resembling the tail of a mouse; *Myosurus minimus*. *Loudon.*

MÖUSE'-TRÄP, *n.* A trap for catching mice.

MÖUSE'ING, *n.* (*Naut.*) A puddening, made of yarns, and placed on the outside of a rope. *Dana.*

MÖUSSELINE-DE-LÄINE (*mös'lin-de-län*), *n.* [*Fr.*] Muslin, or a slight fabric, made of wool,

or of wool and cotton.—See **MUSLIN-DE-LÄINE**. *Webster's Dom. Ency.*

MÖUS-TÄCHE', *n.*; pl. **MÖUS-TÄCH'ES**. [*Fr. moustache.*] Hair on the upper lip of men; mustache.—See **MUSTACHE**.

MÖUTH, *n.*; pl. **MÖUTHS**. [*Goth. muths*; *A. S. muth*; *Old Ger. munt*; *Ger. & Dan. mund*; *Dut. mond*; *Sw. mun.*]

1. The cavity situated between the jaws, and containing the tongue, teeth, &c.:—also the outer orifice of that cavity. *Dunghson.*

2. The opening of a vessel, by which it is filled and emptied; as, "The *mouth* of a jar."

3. The entrance, as of a cave, a well, a gulf.

4. The aperture or opening by which any thing discharges itself; as, "The *mouth* of a river"; "The *mouth* of a cannon."

5. A principal speaker; one that speaks for the rest; a spokesman.

Every coffee-house has some particular statesman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the street where he lives. *Addison.*

6. A cry; a voice.

The fearful dogs divide; All spread their *mouth* aloft, but none abide. *Dryden.*

7. A distortion of the mouth; a wry face.

Make *mouths* upon me when I turn my back. *Shak.*

Down in the *mouth*, dejected; mortified. *L'Estrange.*

—To stop the *mouth*, to silence, or to be silent; to confound; to put to shame.

MÖUTH, *v. n.* [*i. MOUTHED*; *pp. MOUTHING*, *MOUTHED*.] See **SOOTHE**.

1. To speak in a big or swelling manner; to vociferate; to rant. "Mouthing actor." *Dryden.*

2. To join mouths; to kiss. "He would *mouth* with a beggar." *Shak.*

MÖUTH, *v. a.* 1. To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling.

Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you, *trump* not on the tongue; but if you *mouth* it as many of our players do, I had as lief the town-crier *mouth* my news. *Shak.*

2. To grind in the mouth; to chew; to eat; to devour. "Mouthing the flesh of men." *Shak.*

3. To seize with, or take into, the mouth.

He keeps them, like an apple, in the corner of his jaw, first *mouthed* to be last swallowed. *Shak.*

4. To form or to cleanse by the mouth, as the dam her cub.

5. To insult; to reproach. [*R.*] *R. Blair.*

MÖUTHED (*möüthd*), *p. a.* Furnished with a mouth;—used in composition; as, foul-mouthed; hard-mouthed.

MÖUTH'ĒR, *n.* One who mouths; an affected speaker. *Smart.*

MÖUTH'-FRIEND, *n.* One who merely professes friendship. "Knot of *mouth-friends*." *Shak.*

MÖUTH'FUL, *n.*; pl. **MÖUTH'FULS**. 1. What the mouth contains at one time. *Johnson.*

2. A proverbially small quantity.

To take a *mouthful* of sweet country air. *Dryden.*

MÖUTH'-GLÄSS, *n.* A small hand-mirror for inspecting the teeth and gums. *Simmonds.*

MÖUTH'-HÖN-QR, (*-ön'qr*), *n.* Insincere civility. Curses not loud but deep, *mouth-honor*, breath. *Shak.*

MÖUTH'ING, *n.* The utterance of words with a voice affectedly big or swelling. *Pope.*

MÖUTH'LESS, *a.* Being without a mouth.

MÖUTH'-MÄDE, *p. a.* Expressed by the mouth; not sincere. "Mouth-made vows." *Shak.*

MÖUTH'-PIĒCE (*-pēs*), *n.* 1. (*Mus.*) The part of a wind instrument to which the mouth is applied, as of a trumpet, bugle, &c. *Todd.*

2. One who speaks in the name of several persons; as, "The *mouth-piece* of a committee."

MÖÜ'ZÄH, *n.* A village. [*India.*] *C. P. Brown.*

MÖÜ'ZLE, *v. a.* To rumple. [*Vulgar.*] *Congreve.*

MÖV'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may move or be moved; not fixed; portable. *Addison.*

2. Changing from one time to another; changeable. "The *movable* festivals." *Holder.*

A *movable* letter, in Hebrew grammar, a letter that is pronounced, as opposed to one that is quiescent. *Wright.*

MÖV'A-BLE, *n.*; pl. **MÖV'A-BLES** (*mäv'a-blz*). [*Fr. meuble.*] Any article of personal goods; furniture; any property that may be moved, as distinguished from lands, houses, &c.

MÔV'Â-BLE-NËSS, *n.* Quality of being movable.

MÔV'Â-BLY, *ad.* So that it may be moved. *Grew.*

MÔVE, *v. a.* [*L. moveo*; *It. muovere, muovere*; *Sp. mover*; *Old Fr. mouver*; *Fr. mouvoir*.] [*i. moved*; *pp. MOVING, MOVED*.]

1. To put out of one place into another; to put in motion; to impel, as the wind a ship, the horse a carriage, &c.

2. To excite or prompt to action; to actuate; to incite; to rouse; to give an impulse to.

Then feed on thoughts that voluntary move
Harmonious numbers. *Milton.*

3. To persuade; to prevail on; to induce.

Thy planness moves me more than eloquence. *Shak.*

4. To touch pathetically; to affect.

When he saw the multitudes, he was moved with compassion on them. *Matt. ix. 36.*

5. To make angry; to irritate; to incense.

And hear the sentence of your moved prince. *Shak.*

6. To put into commotion; to excite; to agitate.

When they were come to Bethlehem, all the city was moved about them. *Ruth i. 19.*

7. To propose; to recommend; to offer as a resolution in a deliberative assembly; as, "To move an adjournment."

Let me but move one question to your daughter. *Shak.*

MÔVE, *v. n.* 1. To change place or posture; to stir; not to be at rest.

The senses represent the earth as immovable; for, though it do move in itself, it rests to us, who are carried with it. *Glanvill.*

2. To have vital action; to act.

In him we live, and move, and have our being. *Acts xvii. 28.*

3. To walk; to go; to proceed; to march.

"He moves with manly grace." *Dryden.*

4. To change residence; to remove. *Wright.*

Syn.—*Move* is a general term, denoting the change of place or of posture. *To stir* is to be in motion, or not at rest. *One moves* in any manner. *To walk* and *to march* denote particular kinds of movement. Things animate and inanimate move, a man walks; an army marches. *To move* the passions; *to stir up* strife.

MÔVE, *n.* The act of moving; a movement; a proceeding from one point to another, as in chess.

An unseen hand makes all their moves. *Cowley.*

MÔVE'LESS, *a.* That cannot be moved; unmoved; immovable; fixed. *Boyle. Pope.*

MÔV'EMENT, *n.* [*Fr. mouvement*.] 1. The act or the manner of moving; motion.

The perusal of a history seems a calm entertainment, but would be no entertainment at all did not our hearts beat with correspondent movements to those which are described by the historian. *Hume.*

2. (*Mus.*) Motion or progression in time:—a homogeneous connected passage in any given time or measure; a strain; as, "A symphony in four movements." *Dryden.*

3. In European politics, a term applied to the action of that party in a state whose aim is to obtain concessions in favor of popular rights;—opposed to *conservative*. *Brande.*

4. The train of wheel-work in a clock or a watch. *Brande.*

Syn.—*Motion* denotes the act of moving; *movement*, more particularly the manner of moving. The army is in *motion*; the motion of the earth or of the heavenly bodies; the movement of a machine, movement or excitement of the mind; the march of an army.

MÔV'ENT, *a.* [*L. movens*.] Moving. [*n.*] *Grew.*

MÔV'ENT, *n.* That which moves. [*n.*] *Glanvill.*

MÔV'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, moves.

MÔV'ING, *p. a.* 1. That moves; being in motion.

2. Affecting; touching; pathetic. *Blackmore.*

MÔV'ING, *n.* Motive; impulse; motion. *South.*

MÔV'ING-LY, *ad.* So as to move; in an affecting manner; touchingly; pathetically. *Shak.*

MÔV'ING-NËSS, *n.* Quality of being pathetic; power to affect the passions. *Boyle.*

MÔV'ING-PLÂNT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant, the leaflets of which exhibit an automatic movement; *Hedysarum gyrans*. *Loudon.*

MÔW (*môa*), *n.* [*A. S. mowe, muga*; *Icel. mugr*; *Scot. mowe, mowe*.] 1. A heap, stack, or pile, as of hay. *Mortimer.*

2. A receptacle, loft, or chamber in a barn where hay or grain is laid up. *Johnson.*

MÔW (*môa*), *v. a.* [*i. MOWED*; *pp. MOWING, MOWED*.] To put in a mow. *Johnson.*

MÔW (*mô*), *v. a.* [*A. S. mæwan*; *Dut. maaien, maugen*; *Ger. muhen*; *Dan. meie*; *Sw. moga, muga*.—*Gr. apâw*.] [*i. MOWED*; *pp. MOWING, MOWN* or *MOWED*.]

1. To cut down with a scythe, as grass. *Shak.*

2. To cut grass or other plants from, with a scythe. "Mow carpet walks." *Evelyn.*

3. To cut sweepingly, as with a scythe;—often used with *down*.

He will mow down all before him, and leave his passage polled. *Shak.*

MÔW (*mô*), *v. n.* To cut grass or other plants with the scythe. *Waller.*

† **MÔW** (*môa*), *n.* [*Fr. mowe*, corrupted from *Eng. mouth*. *Johnson*.—Perhaps rather from *Dut. mul*, the mouth of a beast. *Jamieson*.] A wry mouth; a distorted face. *Chaucer.*

† **MÔW** (*môa*), *v. n.* To make wry mouths. *Shak.*

MÔW'—BURN, *v. n.* To ferment and heat in the mow, as hay not sufficiently dry. *Mortimer.*

† **MOWE**, *v. n.* [*i. MOWHT*.] To be able; to have might; to have power:—may.—See *MAY*. They shall not move. *Luke xiii. 24, Wickliffe's Trans.* Thou shalt not move suffer. *Chaucer.*

MÔW'ER, *n.* One who mows. *Tusser.*

The cutting of a bend over his scythe,
J. *Doddsley.*

MÔW'ING, *n.* 1. The act or operation of cutting grass with a scythe.

2. Land from which grass is cut. *Wright.*

3. Grimace or grimacing. *Wickliffe. Ascham.*

4. † Ability; might. *Chaucer.*

MÔX'A, *n.* 1. A cottony substance, prepared in Japan from the dried leaves of a species of wormwood (*Artemisia Chinensis*), and used as an actual cautery in cases of gout, rheumatism, &c., by placing a small cone of it on the skin and setting fire to it at the top. *Brande.*

2. (*Bot.*) A species of wormwood; *Artemisia Chinensis*. *Loudon.*

3. (*Med.*) Any substance which, by gradual combustion on or near the skin, is employed as a counter-irritant. *Dunglison.*

MÔX-I-BÛS'TION, *n.* [*Eng. moxa*, and *L. uro, ustus* or *uro, bustus*, to burn.] (*Med.*) Cauterization by means of a moxa. *Dunglison.*

† **MÖY**, *n.* [Probably a contraction of *Port. moيدore*, or *moedore*. *Nares*.] A gold coin of the value of one pound seven shillings. *Shak.*

MÖY'A, *n.* A term applied in S. America to mud poured from volcanoes during eruptions. *Lyell.*

† **MÖYLE**, *n.* A mule. *Carew.*

MÖZ'ING, *n.* An operation in preparing cloth in the gig-mill. *Simmonds.*

MR. An abbreviation of *master*.—See *MASTER*, *MISTER*, *MESSIEURS*, and *MISS*.

MRS. An abbreviation of *mistress*.—See *MISTRESS*, and *MISS*.

MÛ'BLE-FÛB'LES, *n. pl.* A cant term for a causeless depression of spirits; the blue devils. *Gayton.*

MÛ'GATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of mucic acid and a base. *Craig.*

MÛCH, *a.* [*Sp. mucho*, much. *Skinner*.—*A. S. micel*, much.—"The dim. of *mo*, passing through the gradual changes of *mokel*, *mykel*, *mochil*, *michel* (still used in Scotland), *morhe*, *much*." *Tooke*.—See *MORE*.] [*comp. MORE*; *superl. MOST*.]

1. Great in quantity or amount; a great deal of;—opposed to *little*.

Thou shalt carry much seed out into the field, and shalt gather but little in. *Deut. xxviii. 38.*

2. † Great in number; many.

Jesus went with him, and much people followed him. *Mark v. 24.*

And carry back to Sicily much tall youth. *Shak.*

MÛCH, *ad.* 1. To a great degree or extent; by far. Thou art much mightier than we. *Gen. xxi. 16.*

2. Often or long; frequently or earnestly.

"Think much; speak little." *Dryden.*

3. Nearly; almost; about the same.

All left the world much as they found it. *Temple.*

MÛCH, *n.* 1. A great quantity; a great sum or amount; a great deal.

Unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required, and to whom men have committed much, of him they will ask the more. *Luke xii. 48.*

They have much of the poetry of Mæcenas, but little of his liberality. *Dryden.*

2. More than enough; a heavy burden.

He thought not much to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*

Who thought it much a man should die for love. *Dryden.*

3. Something uncommon or strange.

It was much that one that was so great a lover of peace should be happy in war. *Bacon.*

Much at one, nearly of equal value or influence. "Then prayers are vain as curses, much at one." *Dryden*.—*To make much of*, to treat with great regard; to value or esteem highly. "The king . . . falls to take a pride in making much of them, extolling them with infinite praises." *Sidney.*

Much is often used in composition.

MÛCH'—BRÂNCU-ED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having numerous and subdivided branches. *Henslow.*

† **MÛCH'FL**, *a.* Much. *Spenser.*

MÛCH'NËSS, *n.* Quantity. *Wm. Whateley.*

"It is still used in the vulgar phrase much of a muchness, i. e. much of the same kind." *Smal.*

† **MÛCH'WHAT** (*-hwët*), *ad.* For the most part; nearly; almost. *Glanvill. Locke.*

MÛ'CIC, *a.* [*Fr. mucique*, from *L. mucus, mucus*.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on gums. *Ure.*

MÛ'CID, *a.* [*L. mucidus*; *mucus, mucus*; *It. mucido*; *Fr. moise*.] Mouldy; musty. [*n.*] *Bailey.*

MÛ'CID-NËSS, *n.* The state of being mucid; mouldiness; mustiness. [*n.*] *Ainsworth.*

MÛ-CIF'IC, *a.* [*L. mucus, mucus*, and *facio*, to make.] (*Med.*) Generating mucus. *Dunglison.*

MÛ-CI-FÖRM, *a.* [*L. mucus, mucus*, and *forma*, form.] (*Med.*) Resembling mucus. *Dunglison.*

MÛ'CIL-AGE, *n.* [*Low L. mucilago*; from *L. mucus*, slime, mucus; *It. mucilaggin*; *Sp. mucilago*; *Fr. mucilage*.]

1. A mixture of gum and matter analogous to mucus. *Ure.*

2. A turbid, slimy substance found in some vegetables. *Loudon.*

Animal mucilage, mucus.

Dunglison.

MÛ-CI-LÂG'I-NOÛS (*mû-sê-lî-q'ô-nûs*), *a.* [*It. mucilagginoso*; *Sp. mucilaginoso*; *Fr. mucilagineux*.] Partaking of, or resembling, mucilage; slimy; viscous; mucous. *Ray.*

MÛ-CI-LÂG'I-NOÛS-NËSS, *n.* The quality of being mucilaginous; viscosity; sliminess. *Shak.*

MÛ'CINE, *n.* An albuminous substance found in mucus, of which it is the principal organic constituent. *Dunglison.*

MÛ-CIP'A-ROÛS, *a.* [*L. mucus, mucus*, and *pario*, to bring forth.] (*Med.*) Producing or secreting mucus. "Muciparous glands." *Dunglison.*

MÛ'CITE, *n.* A substance in which mucic acid is combined with something else. *Smal.*

MÛ-CI'P'Q-RÂ, *n. pl.* [*L. mucus, mucus*, and *oro*, to devour.] (*Ent.*) A family of dipterous insects which feed on the mucus and other juices of plants, or on dead animal bodies. *Brande.*

MÛCK, *n.* [*A. S. meox*, dung; *Dut. mest*, mist; *Ger. mist*; *Dan. mig*; *Icel. mosk*; *Sw. meck*.]

1. A substance, as dung, straw, &c., that is moist or in a fermenting state; manure.

2. Any thing low, vile, or filthy. *Spenser.*

To run a muck, [*Malay amuck*, to kill. *Smart*.] to run about frantically and attempt to kill all one meets;—more properly written, *To run amuck*.—See *AMUCK*.

MÛCK, *v. a.* To manure with muck. *Tusser.*

MÛCK, *a.* Damp; moist; rank. [*n.*] *Mead.*

† **MÛCK'EN-DËR**, *n.* [*Sp. mocador*; *Old Fr. moucadon*.] A handkerchief. *B. Jonson.*

† **MÛCK'ER**, *v. a.* To hoard. *Chaucer.*

† **MÛCK'ER-ER**, *n.* A miser; a niggard. *Chaucer.*

MÛCK'—FÛRK, *n.* A dung-fork. *Evans.*

MÜCK'-HĒAP, *n.* A heap of muck. *Favour.*
MÜCK'-HĪLL, *n.* A heap of muck; a muck-heap; a dunghill. *Burton.*
MÜCK'-NĒSS, *n.* Nastiness; filth. [*r.*] *Bailey.*
†MÜCK'LE (mük'kl), *a.* [*A. S. mucel.* — See **MÜCK'**] Mickle; much. *Spenser.*
MÜCK'MĪD-DEN (-dn), *n.* A dunghill. [*Local, North of England.*] *Todd.*
MÜCK'-RĀKE, *n.* An implement for raking or turning muck. *Bunyan.*
MÜCK'-SWĒAT, *n.* Profuse sweat. [*Low.*] *Johnson.*
MÜCK'-WORM (-würm), *n.* 1. A worm that lives in muck. *Johnson.*
 2. A miser; a curmudgeon. *Swift.*
MÜCK'WORT (-wärt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant. *Ash.*
MÜCK'Y, *a.* Nasty; filthy. [*r.*] *Spenser.*
MÜ'QO-CĒLE, *n.* [*L. mucus, mucus, and Gr. κῆλη, rupture.*] (*Med.*) Enlargement or protrusion of the mucous membrane of the lachrymal passages: — dīopsy of the lachrymal sac. *Dunghison.*
MÜ-CQ-PŪ'RĪ-LĒNT, *a.* [*L. mucus, mucus, and pus, puris, pus.*] (*Med.*) Resembling mucus and pus. *Dunghison.*
MÜ'COR, *n.* [*L., from muceo, to be mouldy.*]
 1. Mouldiness; mustiness. *Wright.*
 2. (*Med.*) Corruption of the humors: — same as **MUCUS**. *Dunghison.*
 3. (*Bot.*) A genus of fungi, to which are referable most of the matter which forms the mould on cheese and other substances. *Loudon.*
MÜ-CÖS'I-TY, *n.* [*It. mucosità; Sp. mucosidad; Fr. mucosité.*]
 1. The quality of being mucous. *Bailey.*
 2. A fluid resembling mucus. *Dunghison.*
MÜ-CÖ'SQ-SÄC'ÖHA-RĪNE, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of mucilage and sugar. *Wright.*
MÜ'COUS, *a.* [*L. mucosus; mucus, slime, mucus; It. mucoso; Sp. mucoso; Fr. muqueux.*]
 1. Pertaining to, or resembling, mucus; slimy; viscous. "A mucous substance." *Cheyne.*
 2. Containing mucus or mucilage. *Dunghison.*
 3. Of the nature of gum. *Henslow.*
Mucous disease, (Med.) a disease having its seat in a mucous membrane. — *Mucous membranes, (Anat.)* membranes lining the canals, cavities, and hollow organs which communicate externally by different apertures on the skin; — so termed because constantly lubricated by the mucous fluid. *Dunghison.*
MÜ'COUS-NĒSS, *n.* The state, or the quality, of being mucous; sliminess; viscosity. *Johnson.*
MÜ'CRÖ, *n.* [*L.*] A sharp point. *Browne.*
MÜ'CRQ-NATE, { *a.* [*L. mucronatus; mucro,*
MÜ'CRQ-NÄT-ED, { *mucronus, a sharp point.*
 (*Bot. & Zool.*) Tipped with an abrupt sharp point. *Gray.*
MÜ'CRQ-NATE-LY, *ad.* In a mucronate manner. *Gray.*
MÜ-CRÖN'Ü-LÄTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Tipped with a minute abrupt point; mucronate. *Gray.*
MÜ'CU-LĒNT, *a.* [*L. muculentus; mucus, mucus.*] Like mucus; viscous; slimy. *Bailey.*
MÜ-CÜ'NÄ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of climbing herbs or shrubs bearing legumes covered with stinging bristles. Two species (*Mucuna pruriens* and *Mucuna pruriens*) are also called *covage*, or *covitch*. *Eng. Cyc.*
MÜ'OUS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) A viscid fluid found at the surface of the mucous membranes, which it moistens and lubricates; animal mucilage.
"Mucus exudes through the skin, in a state of combination with a peculiar oily matter, and, drying, forms the epidermis. It constitutes, in part, the different epidermal productions, as the hair, nails, wool, and horns of animals, feathers of birds, and scales of fish." *Dunghison.*
MÜD, *n.* [*Dut. modder; Ger. moder.* — *Gr. μῦδω, to be damp or clammy.* *Junius.* *Skinner.* — From *A. S. migan, mihan, to water.* *Richardson.*] Earth or soil mixed with water; moist soft earth, such as is found at the bottom of rivers, ponds, &c.; the slime and uliginous matter at the bottom of still water; dirt..

MÜD, *v. a.* [*i. MUDDIED; pp. MUDDING, MUDDLED.*]

1. To bury in mud. *Shak.*
 2. To cover or bedaub with mud. *Bp. Hall.*
 3. To make turbid, as by stirring up the sediment. "Waters . . . already mudded." *Glanvill.*
MÜD, *a.* Consisting of mud; muddy. *Wood.*
MÜ'DÄR, *n.* A name given in India to the *Cabotropis gigantea*, an herbaceous evergreen plant which yields a milky juice, extensively used in that country as a medicinal agent. *Eng. Cyc.*
MÜ'DÄ-RĪNE, *n.* A substance obtained from the bark of the root of the mudar, possessing the singular property of hardening by heat and softening by cold. *P. Cyc.*
MUDEDE, *n.* [*Dut.*] A Dutch and Belgian measure of grain, commonly equal to 2.7522 imperial bushels; — also written *muid*. *Simmonds.*
MÜD'DIED (müd'id), *p. a.* Made muddy; turbid: — confused; bothered. *Smart.*
MÜD'DJ-LY, *ad.* In a muddy manner; turbidly; with foul mixture. *Dryden.*
MÜD'DJ-NĒSS, *n.* The state, or the quality, of being muddy; turbidness: — dulness. *Addison.*
MÜD'DLE (müd'dl), *v. a.* [*From mud.*] [*i. MUDDLED; pp. MUDDLING, MUDDLED.*]
 1. To make muddy or turbid. "To muddle the water and spoil the drink." *L'Estrange.*
 2. To make half drunk; to cloud or stupefy, as with drink; to fuddle: — to confuse. *I was for five years often drunk, always muddled.* *Arbutnot.*
MÜD'DLE (müd'dl), *v. n.* To become muddy or foul. "He never muddles in the dirt." *Swift.*
MÜD'DLE (müd'dl), *n.* A confused or turbid state. [*Vulgar.*] *Todd.*
MÜD'DLED (müd'dld), *p. a.* Half drunk; fuddled; tipsy: — confused. *Maunder.*
MÜD'DY, *a.* [*From mud.*]
 1. Having or containing mud; turbid. "The muddy ditch." *Shak.*
 2. Foul or soiled with mud; dirty. *Dryden.*
 3. Consisting of mud or earth; gross; impure. "This muddy vesture of decay." *Shak.*
 4. Of the color of mud; dark; not bright or clear. "Her muddy cheeks." *Swift.*
 5. Cloudy in mind; dull; stupid.
Don't think I am so muddy, so unsettled, To appoint myself in this vexation? *Shak.*
MÜD'DY, *v. a.* [*i. MUDDIED; pp. MUDDING, MUDDIED.*] To make muddy: to cloud; to disturb. "Excess . . . muddles the wit." *Greene.*
MÜD'DY-BRAINED (-bränd), *a.* Dull of apprehension; stupid; fat-witted. *Smart.*
MÜD'DY-HEAD'ED, *a.* Dull of apprehension; muddy-brained; lean-witted. *Smart.*
MÜD'DY-MĒT'TLED (-ld), *a.* Dull-spirited; spiritless. "Muddy-mettled rascal." *Shak.*
MÜD'-FĪSH, *n.* (*Ich.*) A kind of fish which feeds at the bottom of the water; a species of *Cobitis*, or loach. *Crabb.*
MÜD'-HĒN, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The popular name of the clapper-rail, a bird inhabiting streams and marshes; *Rallus crepitans*. *Nuttall.*
MÜD'-SĪLL, *n.* A sill, as of a bridge, laid in the mud, as at the bottom of a river. *Wright.*
MÜD'-STÖNE, *n.* A local name for a part of the upper silurian rocks. *Eng. Cyc.*
MÜD'-SÜCK-ER, *n.* An aquatic fowl which obtains its food from the mud. *Crabb.*
MÜD'-TÜR-TLE, *n.* (*Herp.*) A kind of tortoise; *Sternotherus odoratus*; — called also *marsh-tortoise*, and *mud-terrapin*. *Holbrook.*
MÜD'-WÄLL, *n.* 1. A wall composed of mud, or of materials laid in mud instead of mortar. *South.*
 2. A kind of bird; the bee-eater. *Ainsworth.*
MÜD'-WÄLLED (-wäld), *a.* Having a mud wall. "Mud-walled tenement." *Prior.*
MÜD'-WORT (-würt), *n.* (*Bot.*) The popular name of a plant of the genus *Limosella*, which grows in muddy places. *Eng. Cyc.*
MÜE, *v. a.* To moult; to mew. *Turberville.*
MÜ-ĒZ'ZIN, *n.* A clerk or officer of a mosque,

in Mahometan countries, whose duty it is to proclaim the *ezan*, or summons to prayers, at the five canonical hours; viz., at dawn, noon, 4 o'clock P. M., sunset, and nightfall. *Brande.*

MÜFF, *n.* [*Dut. muf, a muff; Ger. muff; Dan. muffe; Sw. muf.* — *Low L. mufula, a furred glove or mitten; Sp. mufa; Fr. moufle.*] A soft cover, usually of fur, into which both hands may be thrust for keeping them warm. *Dryden.*

MÜF-FĒT-TĒĒ', *n.* A small muff worn on the wrist. *Brockett.*

MÜF'FIN, *n.* A kind of light, spongy bread or tea-cake, baked in a flat, circular form. *Smart.*

MÜF'FIN-ĒĒR, *n.* A covered dish for keeping toasted muffins hot. *Simmonds.*

MÜF'FIN-RĪNG, *n.* A ring, usually of tinned iron, in which muffins are cooked; — called also *muffin-tin*.

MÜF'FLE (mü'fl), *v. a.* [*Fr. mouffler, to cover the nose and cheeks with the hands.* — See **MUFF.**] [*i. MUFFLED; pp. MUFFLING, MUFFLED.*]

1. To wrap or cover, — face or any part of it; — to conceal; to involve.

Balbutius muffled in his sable cloak. *Young.*
One muffled up in the fallibility of his sect. *Locke.*

2. To deaden the sound of, as by winding something round.

On the . . . beating funeral marches to the grave. *Longfellow.*

3. (*Vaut.*) To put mats or canvas round the looms of, as oars, to prevent them from making a noise in the rowlocks. *Dana.*

MÜF'FLE, *v. n.* [*Dut. moffelen; Ger. muffle.*] To speak indistinctly, as with a muffled voice; to speak inarticulately. *Holder.*

MÜF'FLE, *n.* [*It. mufola; Sp. mufa; Fr. moufle.* — See **MUFF.**] (*Assaying.*) An arched vessel with a flat bottom, and open at both ends, for receiving cupels, and protecting them from the fuel. *Ure.*

MÜF'FLE, *n.* [*Fr. mufle, according to Menage, from Low L. mufulus, for musubius, dim. of musus, Gr. μῦς, nose.*] The naked part at the end of the nose of certain animals, particularly those of the bovine and deer kind. *Audubon.*

MÜF'FLER, *n.* 1. One who muffles.

2. A part of female dress for muffling the face. "A muffler, and a kerchief." *Shak.*

3. A wrapper for the throat. *Simmonds.*

MÜF'FLON, *n.* [*Fr. mouflon.*] (*Zool.*) A mouflon; a musmon. — See **MUFFLON**. *Wright.*

MÜF'TI, *n.* The Turkish title of a doctor of the law of the Koran.
"The müfti of Constantinople, or Sheikh-ul-Islam, is the chief functionary of the Turkish church, and represents the sultan in spiritual matters, as the grand vizier does in temporal." *Brande.*

MÜG, *n.* [*Gael. & Ir. mog, mugan, a mug.* — *W. mwyglo, to warm.* *Skinner.*] A vessel with a handle, to drink from. *Gay.*

MÜG-GA-DÖÖ'TIES, *n. pl.* In the East Indies, a sort of cloth made from wild silk. *Ogilvie.*

MÜG'GARD, *a.* Sullen. [*Local, Eng.*] *Grose.*

MÜG'QENT, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A kind of duck. *Wright.*

MÜG'QET, *n.* The entrails of a calf. *Simmonds.*

MÜG'QISH, *a.* Muggy; moist. *Mortimer.*

MÜG-GLE-TÖ'NĪ-AN (müg-gl-ts-ne-an), *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) A follower of Lodowick Muggleton, an English journeyman tailor, who, about the year 1657, set up for a prophet. *Grey.*

MÜG'QAY, *a.* [*Corrupted from mucky.* *Johnson.* — *W. mog, a smoke.*]

1. Wet; damp; moist. "Cover with muggy straw to keep it moist." *Mortimer.*

2. Close or warm and uncomfortable; — applied to the weather. *Byron.*

MÜG'HÖUSE, *n.* An alehouse. *Tatler.*

†MÜ'QI-EN-CY, *n.* A bellowing. *Browne.*

†MÜ'QI-ĒNT, *a.* [*L. mugio, mugiens, to bellow.*] Bellowing; lowing. *Browne.*

MÜ'QIL, *n.* [*Ich.*] A genus of acanthopterygious fishes; the mullet. *Yarrell.*

MUGIL' DÆ, *n. pl.* [L. *mugil*, a mullet.] (*Ich.*)
A family of acanthopterygious fishes; mullets.
Yarrell.

MUGIL'ÖID, *n.* [L. *mugil*, a mullet, and Gr. *idos*, form.] (*Ich.*) A family of acanthopterygious fishes, including the mullet. *Brande.*

MUG'WĒED, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Valantia*. *Clarke.*

MUG'WORT (mug'würt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A deciduous herbaceous plant, growing on waste ground; *Artemisia vulgaris*. *Eng. Cyc.*

MU-LÄT'TÖ, *n.*; *pl.* MU-LÄT'TÖES. [Sp. *mulato*; *mulo*, a mule; Fr. *mulâtre*.] The offspring of parents of whom one is white and the other a negro. *Dunglison.*

MU-LÄT'TRESS, *n.* A female mulatto. *Chandler.*

MUL'BER-RY, *n.* [Gr. *μύρος*, *μύρα*; L. *morus*; It. *moro*; Sp. *morena*, *mora*; Fr. *murier*.—A. S. *morān*, *mur*; Dut. *morbei*; Ger. *maulbeere*; Dan. *morber*; Icel. *morber*; Sw. *mulbar*.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Morus*, the leaves of some species of which afford food to silk-worms;—the fruit of trees of the genus *Morus*. *Eng. Cyc.*

MUL'BER-RY, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the fruit of the mulberry-tree.
Mulberry calculus, (*Med.*) a species of urinary calculus, consisting of oxalate of lime.—*Mulberry rash*, a kind of rash accompanying typhus fever. *Dunglison.*

MUL'BER-RY-TRĒE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Morus*; mulberry. *Eng. Cyc.*

MULCH, *n.* [A. S. *milescean*, to become soft. *Richardson*.—See *MULL*, *v. a.*] Straw or litter half rotten;—written also *mulsh*. *Bailey.*

MULCH, *v. a.* [*i.* MULCHED; *pp.* MULCHING, MULCHED.] To cover with half-rotten straw or litter, as the roots of trees. *Loudon.*

MULCT, *n.* [L. *mulcta*, *multa*; It. & Sp. *multa*; Fr. *multe*.]
1. (*Law.*) A penalty; a pecuniary penalty or punishment; a fine. *Bacon.*
2. † A blemish; a defect. *Massinger.*

MULCT, *v. a.* [L. *mulcto*; It. *multare*; Fr. *mulcter*.] To punish with fine. *Bacon.*

MULCTA-RY, *a.* Consisting in fines and forfeitures. "Muletary punishments." *Temple.*

MULCTU-ARY, *a.* Punishing with, or consisting in, a fine. *Overbury.*

MULE, *n.* [L. *mulus*; It. & Sp. *mulo*; Fr. *mulet*, *mule*.—A. S. *mul*; Dut. *mul*; Old Ger. *maul*; Ger. *maulesel*; Dan. *mulassel*; Icel. *mulasni*; Sw. *mulasna*; Scot. *mull*; Old Eng. *moyl*.]
1. A quadruped generated between an ass and a mare, or between a she-ass and a horse.
Twelve young mules, a strong, laborious race. *Pope.*
2. The offspring of any two animals of distinct species; a hybrid; a mongrel. *Eng. Cyc.*
3. (*Bot.*) A plant produced by impregnating the pistil of one species with the pollen of another.
Several mules have been produced between the species of this genus [*Verbascum*]. *Loudon.*
4. A machine invented, in 1775, by S. Crompton, for elongating fibres of cotton, and twisting or winding the yarn for the shuttles of the loom;—called also *mule-jenny*. *Simmonds.*

MULE'-DRAWN, *a.* Drawn by mules. *West.*

MULE'-DRIV-ER, *n.* A driver of mules; a muleteer. *Johnson.*

MULE'-JĒN-NY, *n.* A machine for spinning cotton; a mule. *McCulloch.*

MULE'-SPĪN-NĒR, *n.* One who spins on the machine called a mule. *Craig.*

MUL-TEER, *n.* [It. *mulattiere*; *mulo*, a mule; Sp. *mulatero*; Fr. *mulotier*.] One who drives mules; a mule-driver. *Shak.*

MULE'WORT (-würt), *n.* An evergreen herbaceous plant of the genus *Hemionitis*. *Ogilvie.*

MUL-Ē-ĒR-TY, *n.* [L. *muliebritas*; *muliebris*, pertaining to a woman; *mulier*, a woman.] The state of being a woman; womanhood; femininity;—corresponding to *virility*.

MUL'LI-ER, *n.* [L.] (*Law.*) In the civil law, a woman, a marriageable virgin, a woman not a

virgin, or a wife;—in Old Eng. and Scot. law, the son of a mulier or lawful wife;—one born after wedlock, though begotten before;—opposed to *bastardy*. *Burrill.*

† **MUL'LI-ER-LY**, *ad.* In wedlock. "To him, as next heir, being *mulierly* born." *Holinshead.*

† **MUL'LI-ER-ÖS'I-TY**, *n.* Effeminacy. *H. More.*

MUL'LI-ER-TY, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) The state of a child born in wedlock, or of a mulier. *Ash.*

MUL'ISH, *a.* Like a mule; obstinate; stubborn. "Mulish mouth of headstrong youth." *Cowper.*

MUL'ISU-LY, *ad.* In a mulish manner; obstinately. *Booth.*

MUL'ISH-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being mulish; obstinacy; stubbornness. *Booth.*

MULL, *n.* [Su. Goth. & Sw. *mull*.—W. *mol*, a lump.] Dust; rubbish; dirt; crumbs. [North of Eng. *Brockett*.] *Gower.*

MULL, *n.* [Icel. *mule*, a beak.]

1. A promontory; a cape. [Scot.] *Jamieson.*
2. A snuff-box made of the small end of a horn. [Scot.] *Smart.*

MULL, *n.* A very thin and soft species of muslin, used for dresses, trimmings, &c.;—called also *mulmul*. *W. Ency.*

— "There are several kinds made, under the names of Swiss mulls, India mulls, starched mulls, &c." *Simmonds.*

MULL, *v. a.* [A. S. *milescean*, to become soft or mellow.—L. *mollio*, to soften, to render milder, to moderate.] [*i.* MULLED; *pp.* MULLING, MULLED.]

1. † To soften or reduce the strength of; to dispirit.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy
Mulled, deaf, sleepy, insensible. *Shak.*

2. To make milder or weaker, as wine, by heating and mixing with it sugar, spices, &c. "White wine mulled with ginger warm." *Jennys.*

MUL'LA, *n.*; *pl.* MUL'LAS. A priest, or one of sacerdotal order, in Tartary.

— The Tartar *mulla*, and the Turkish *mollah*, are of common origin, though their offices are distinct. *Brande.*

MUL-LA-GA-TÄW'NY, *n.* A kind of curry-soup, first made in the East Indies, and literally signifying pepper-water. *Simmonds.*

MUL'LEIN, *n.* (*Bot.*) The name of biennial herbs, usually woolly, of the genus *Verbascum*, bearing flowers in large terminal racemes. *Gray.*

MUL'LER, *n.* 1. One who mulls.

2. A vessel in which wine or other liquor is mulled. *Simmonds.*

3. [L. *molaris*, a mill-stone; *mola*, a mill.] A sort of pestle for grinding pigments and other substances on a stone slab. *Fairholt.*

MUL'LET, *n.* [L. *mulius*; Fr. *mulet*.]

1. (*Ich.*) A marine fish of the genus *Mugil*, having large scales, minute teeth, and an elevated angular point on the middle of the under jaw. *Yarrell.*

2. (*Her.*) The rowel of a spur;—used to distinguish the third son. *Brande.*

MUL'LEY, *n.* A childish name for *cow*. [Provincial in Eng. and colloquial in the U. S.] *Tusser.*

MUL'LI-CĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A blue or green phosphate of iron; vivianite. *Dana.*

MUL'LI-GRÜBS, *n. pl.* 1. Twistings of the intestines; pain in the bowels. [Vulgar.] *Beau. & Fl.*
2. Sullenness. [Vulgar.] *Johnson.*

MUL'LIQ (mül'yūn), *n.* [Fr. *moulure*, a moulding; *mieneau*, a mullion.] (*Arch.*) The upright post or bar, dividing two lights of a window;—also called *mullion* and *monyall*. *Britton.*

MUL'LIQ (mül'yūn), *v. a.* [*i.* MULLIONED; *pp.* MULLIONING, MULLIONED.] To form with mullions. *Stukeley.*

† **MUL'LOCK**, *n.* [Scot. *muloch*.—See *M'LL*.] Rubbish; dirt; mull. *Chaucer.*

MUL'MUL, *n.* A thin muslin; mull. *Ogilvie.*

MUL'Ö, *n.* (*Zool.*) A quadruped of the genus *Pseudostoma*; pouched rat; gopher; *Pseudostoma bursarius*.—See *GOPHER*. *Audubon.*

MULSE, *n.* [L. *mulsum*; *mulsus*, mixed or sodden with honey; *mulceo*, to soften.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey. [*i.*] *Bailey.*

MULSH, *n.* & *v. a.* See *MULCH*. *Ray.*

MULT-ÄNG'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *angulus*, an angle; It. *moltangolare*; Fr. *multangulaire*.] Having many angles; polygonal. "Multangular figure." *Phillips.*

MULT-ÄNG'U-LAR-LY, *ad.* With many angles; polygonally. *Grew.*

MULT-ÄNG'U-LAR-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being multangular. *Wright.*

MUL-TĒ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *multus*, many.] Multiplicity. [*i.*] *Coleridge.*

MUL-TI-AR-TIC'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *articulus*, a joint.] Having many joints.

MUL-TI-CAP'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *capsula*, a small box or chest; Fr. *multicapsulaire*.] Having many capsules or cells. *Bailey.*

MUL-TI-CÄR'I-NATE, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *carina*, a keel.] (*Conch.*) Having many keel-like ridges. *Brande.*

MUL-TI-CÄ'VOUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *cavus*, a cavity.] Having many cavities. *Brande.*

MUL-TI-CĪP'I-TAL, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *caput*, head.] (*Bot.*) Having many heads. *Gray.*

MUL'TI-CÖL-OR, *a.* Of many colors. *Bailey.*

MUL-TI-CÜS'PI-DÄTE, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *cuspidis*, *cuspidis*, a point, a spear.] An epithet applied to the last three molar teeth, from their having several tubercles. *Wright.*

MUL-TI-DĒN'TATE, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] Having many teeth or tooth-like processes. *Brande.*

MUL'TI-FÄCED (-fäst), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and Eng. *facied*.] Having many faces. *Southey.*

MUL-TI-FÄ'RI-OÜS, *a.* [L. *multifarius*; *multus*, many.]

1. Having many varieties of modes or relations; having great multiplicity; various; diversified; manifold. "The multifarious objects of human knowledge." *Stewart.*

2. (*Bot.*) In many ranks or rows. *Gray.*

MUL-TI-FÄ'RI-OÜS-LY, *ad.* In a multifarious manner; with variety of modes. *Wright.*

MUL-TI-FÄ'RI-OÜS-NĒSS, *n.* 1. The state of being multifarious; multiplied diversity. *Norris.*

2. (*Law.*) The state of being jointly joining in one bill distinct and independent matters, and thereby confounding them. *Burrill.*

MUL-TIF'ER-OÜS, *a.* [L. *multifer*; *multus* and *fero*.] Bearing much or many. [*i.*] *Blount.*

MUL'TI-FĪD, *a.* [L. *multifidus*; *multus*, many, and *fido*, to split; It. *multido*; Fr. *multifide*.] (*Bot.*) Divided into many segments. *Gray.*

MUL-TIF'I-DOÜS [mül-tif'e-dūs, *P. Sm. Wb.* *Ash. Rees, W. R.*; mül-ti-t'ūs, *Ja.*], *a.* [L. *multifidus*.] Having many divisions or partitions. *Brown.*

MUL-TI-FLO'ROUS [mül-te-flō-rūs, *K. Sm. Wr.*; mül-tiflō-rūs, *W. R.*], *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *flos*, *floris*, a flower; Fr. *multiflore*.] (*Bot.*) Having many flowers. *P. Cyc.*

MUL'TI-FÖLI, *n.* [L. *multus*, many, and *folium*, a leaf.] (*Arch.*) A leaf ornament of more than five divisions; a polyfoil. *Francis.*

MUL'TI-FÖLD, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and Eng. *fold*.] Manifold; diversified. *Coleridge.*

MUL'TI-FÖRM, *a.* [L. *multiformis*; *multus*, many, and *forma*, form; It. *multiforme*; Sp. & Fr. *multiforme*.] Having many forms, shapes, or appearances; many-shaped; diversified. *Milton.*

MUL-TI-FÖRM'I-TY, *n.* The state of being multiform; diversity of forms. *Bp. Hall.*

MUL-TI-FÖRM'OÜS, *a.* Multiform. *Lee.*



Mullet (*Mugil chelo*).



Multifoil.

MŪL-TI-ĠĠĠ-ER-OŪS, *a.* [L. *multigenerus*; *multus*, many, and *genus*, race.] Having, or consisting of, many kinds. *Maudslayi*.

MŪL-TI-GRĀN'U-LĀTE, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *granum*, a grain.] Having many grains.

MŪL-TI'U-GOŪS [mŭl-ti'ū-gūs, *Sm.*; mŭl-ti-jā-gūs, *K. W. B.*], *a.* [L. *multijugus*; *multus*, many, and *jugum*, a yoke.] Having many pairs.

MŪL-TI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *latus*, lateris, a side; It. *moltilatero*; Sp. *multilatero*; Fr. *multilatère*.] Having many sides; many-sided. *Reid*.

MŪL-TI-LĪN'E-AL, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *linea*, a line.] Having many lines. *Stevens*.

MŪL-TI-LŌC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *loculus*, a little place, a cell; Fr. *multiloculaire*.] Having many cells; many-celled. *Buckland*.

MŪL-TI'Q-QUĒNCE, *n.* Quality of being multiloquent; loquacity; *a. multiloquent*. *Da. & P.*

MŪL-TI'Q-QUĒNT, *a.* Multiloquous. *Bailey*.

MŪL-TI'Q-QUŌUS, *a.* [L. *multiloquus*; *multus*, many, and *loquor*, to speak.] Loquacious; talkative; multiloquent. [*R.*] *Bailey*.

MŪL-TI-NŌ'DATE, } *a.* [L. *multinodus*; *multus*, many, and *nodus*, a knot.] Having many knots; many-knotted. *Smart*.

MŪL-TI-NŌ'MI-AL, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *nomen*, *nominus*, a name; It. *multinomio*; Sp. *multinomio*; Fr. *multinome*.] (Algebra.) Having many terms or names; polynomial. *Brande*.

MŪL-TI-NŌ'MI-AL, *n.* (Algebra.) An expression consisting of two or more terms connected by the signs plus or minus; a polynomial. *Da. & P.*
Multinomial theorem, (Algebra.) a theorem which has for its object to deduce a formula for developing any power of a polynomial. *Davies*.

MŪL-TI-NŌM'I-NAL, *a.* Multinomial. [*R.*] *Bailey*.

† MŪL-TI-NŌM'I-NOŪS, *a.* Multinomial. *Donne*.

MŪL-TI'P'A-ROŪS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *pario*, to bear; It. *moltparo*; Fr. *moltpaire*.] Producing many at a birth. *Brown*.

MŪL-TI'P'AR-TITE, *a.* [L. *multipartitus*; *multus*, many, and *partio*, *partitus*, to divide; *pars*, *partis*, a part; It. *moltpartito*; Fr. *moltpartite*.] Divided into many parts. *P. Cyc.*

MŪL-TI-PĒD, *n.* [L. *multipeda*; *multus*, many, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot; Fr. *moltpède*.] An insect having many feet. *Bailey*.

MŪL-TI-PĒD, *a.* Having many feet. *Wright*.

MŪL-TI-PLĒ (mŭl'te-pl), *n.* (Arith.) A number which exactly contains another number several times; as, "12 is a multiple of 3."

Common multiple, a multiple of two or more numbers; as, "30 is a common multiple of 5 and 6." — *Least common multiple*, the least number that will contain two or more numbers without a remainder; as, "12 is the least common multiple of 3 and 4." *Davies & Peck*.

MŪL-TI-PLĒ, *a.* [L. *multiplex*; *multus*, many, and *plico*, to fold; It. & Sp. *multiplio*; Fr. *multiplie*.] Manifold.

Multiple fruits, (Bot.) masses of fruits, resulting from several blossoms, aggregated into one body, as the pine-apple, collective fruits. — *Multiple pouncing*, (Scotch law.) a double distress. *Burrill*. — *Multiple point of a curve*, (Math.) a point in which two or more branches of a curve intersect. *Da. & P.* — *Multiple values*, (Algebra.) symbols which fulfil the conditions of a problem, when different values are assigned them. *Brande*.

MŪL-TI-PLĒX, *a.* [L.] Having many folds; manifold. *Smart*.

MŪL-TI-PLĒ-A-BLE, *a.* [Sp. & Fr.] That may be multiplied. *Bailey*.

MŪL-TI-PLĒ-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Capacity of being multiplied. *Johnson*.

† MŪL-TI-PLĒ-CĀ-BLE, *a.* [L. *multiplacabilis*.] Multipliable. *Bp. Taylor*.

MŪL-TI-PLĒ-CĀND', *n.* [L. *multiplacandus*, to be multiplied; It. *moltiplicando*; Sp. *moltiplicando*; Fr. *moltiplicande*.] (Arith.) The number to be multiplied. *Davies & Peck*.

MŪL-TI-PLĒ-CĀTE, or MŪL-TI-PLĒ-CĀTE [mŭl-

ti'ple-kat, *S. P.*; mŭl-ti'ple-kāt, *W. Ja.*; mŭl'te-ple-kāt, *Sm. C. W. B. Ash, W. R.*], *a.* [L. *multiplio*, *multiplio*, to multiply; It. *moltiplicato*; Sp. *multiplio*.]

1. Consisting of more than one. *Derham*.

2. (Bot.) Noting a double flower the petals of which arise from supernumerary developments of the parts of floral whorls. *Wright*.

MŪL-TI-PLĒ-CĀTION, *n.* [L. *multiplicatio*; *multiplio*, to multiply; It. *moltiplicazione*; Sp. *moltiplicacion*; Fr. *moltiplication*.]

1. The act of multiplying, or the state of being multiplied. *Brown*.

2. (Arith.) The process of finding the amount of a given number or quantity, called the *multiplieand*, when repeated a certain number of times, expressed by the *multiplier*.

Multiplication table, a small table containing the product of all the simple digits, and onwards up to some assumed limit, as to 12 times 12. *Davies & Peck*.

MŪL-TI-PLĒ-CĀ-TIVE, *a.* Tending to multiply.

MŪL-TI-PLĒ-CĀ-TOR, *n.* The number by which another number is multiplied; multiplier.

† MŪL-TI-PLĒ-CĀ-TIVUS (mŭl'te-plish'us), *a.* Multiplied; manifold. *Brown*.

MŪL-TI-PLĒ-CĀ-TY, *n.* [It. *moltiplicità*, from L. *multiplio*, manifold; Sp. *moltiplicitad*; Fr. *moltiplicité*.] The state of being many; great number. "The multiplicity of books." *Drayton*.

MŪL-TI-PLĒ-ER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, multiplies. *Decay of Chr. Pity*.

2. (Arith.) The number by which another number is multiplied; — opposed to *multiplieand*.

MŪL-TI-PLĒ, *v. a.* [L. *multiplio*; *multus*, many, and *plico*, to fold; It. *moltiplicare*; Sp. *moltiplicar*; Fr. *moltiplier*.] [*i.* MULTIPLIED; *pp.* MULTIPLYING, MULTIPLIED.]

1. To make more or many; to increase in number. "To multiply instances." *Addison*.

2. (Arith.) To repeat or add to itself, as any number, as many times as there are units in another number; as, "7 multiplied by 8 produces the number 56."

MŪL-TI-PLĒ, *v. n.* To grow in number; to increase. "Be fruitful and multiply." *Gen. i. 28*.

MŪL-TI-PLĒ-ING, *p. a.* That multiplies. *Multiplying glass or lens*. See *LENS*.

MŪL-TI'Q-TĒNT, *a.* [L. *multiptens*; *multus*, much, and *ptens*, powerful.] Having manifold power; having power to do many things. *Shak*.

MŪL-TI-PRĒS'ENCE (mŭl'te-prĕz'ens), *n.* [L. *multus*, many, and *presens*, presence.] The power or the act of being present in many places at once. *Bp. Hall*.

MŪL-TI-RĀ'DI-ATE, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *radius*, a ray.] Having many rays. *Smart*.

† MŪL-TI'SCIOUS (mŭl'tish'us), *a.* [L. *multiscius*.] Knowing much. *Bailey*.

MŪL-TI-SĒCT, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *seco*, *sectus*, to cut off.] (Ent.) Noting an insect which has no distinct trunk or abdomen, but is divided into many segments. *Maudslayi*.

MŪL-TI-SĒ-RI-AL, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *series*, a row.] (Bot.) In many rows. *Gray*.

MŪL-TI-SĒ-L'QUŌUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *siqua*, pod.] (Bot.) Having many pods. *Bailey*.

MŪL-TIS'Q-NOŪS, *a.* [L. *multisonus*.] Having many sounds; loud-sounding. *Bailey*.

MŪL-TI-SPI'RAL, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *spira*, a coil.] (Conch.) Noting opercula of univalve shells which have numerous and narrow spiral coils round a submedian centre; having many coils, as shells. *Brande*.

MŪL-TI-STRI'ATE, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *stria*, a furrow.] (Zool.) Marked with many streaks. *Brande*.

MŪL-TI-SŪL'CATE, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *sulcus*, a furrow.] Having many furrows. *Smart*.

MŪL-TI-SŪL'LA-BLE, *n.* [L. *multus*, many, and Eng. *syllable*.] A word of many syllables; a polysyllable. [*R.*] *Inst. for Orat.*, 1682.

MŪL-TI-TŪDE, *n.* [L. *multitudo*; *multus*, many; It. *molte*; *Fr.* *multitude*; Fr. *multitude*.]

1. State of being many; a great number; a large collection or assemblage; a great many.

It is impossible that any *multitude* can be actually infinite, or so great that there cannot be a greater. *Hale*.

2. A large collection of people; a crowd; a throng; the populace; the vulgar.

He the vast living multitude admires. *Addison*.

Syn. — A *multitude* is a large number collectively; a *crowd* or *throng* is a collection of persons or animals pressing upon each other, a *rabble*, a tumultuous assemblage, and a *mob*, a riotous assemblage of the populace; the *populace* comprises the lower orders of the people collectively, and forms a permanent portion of the community. *Swarms* is a large collection of persons, animals, or insects.

MŪL-TI-TŪ'DI-NĀ-RY, *a.* Multitudinous. *Mitford*.

MŪL-TI-TŪ'DI-NOŪS, *a.* Consisting of, or belonging to, a multitude; numerous; manifold.

MŪL-TI-TŪ'DI-NOŪS-LY, *ad.* In a multitudinous manner. *Wright*.

MŪL-TI-TŪ'DI-NOŪS-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being multitudinous. *Ec. Rev.*

† MŪL-TI'VĀ-GANT, } *a.* [L. *multivagus*; *multus*, many, and *vagus*, wandering.] Wandering abroad much. *Bailey*.

† MŪL-TI'VĀ-GŌUS, } *a.* [L. *multivagus*; *multus*, many, and *vagus*, wandering.] Wandering abroad much. *Bailey*.

MŪL-TI-VĀLVE, *n.* (Conch.) A mollusk having more than two valves. *Roget*.

MŪL-TI-VĀLVE, } *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *vālvā*, a fold, a door.] (Conch.) Noting a shell consisting of several pieces or valves, as that of the chiton. *Brande*.

MŪL-TI-VĒR'SANT, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *verto*, to turn, to change.] Changing many times; having many changes. *Hamilton*.

† MŪL-TI'VĀ-OŪS, *a.* [L. *multivivus*.] Having many ways or roads; manifold. *Bailey*.

MŪL-TŌ'CA, *n.* The name of the code of laws by which the Turkish empire is governed, consisting of the precepts contained in the Koran, the oral injunctions of Mahomet, and the decisions of the early caliphs and doctors. *Brande*.

MŪL-TŌ'U-LĀR, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *oculus*, an eye.] Having many eyes, or more than two. "Flies are *multocular*." *Derham*.

MŪL-TŪM, *n.* A compound extract of quassia and licorice, used by brewers for the purpose of economizing malt and hops. *Craig*.

Black mum, a preparation made from *Cocculus Indicus*, used by brewers to impart an intoxicating quality to beer. *Craig*.

MŪL-TŪM ĪN PĀR'VŌ. [L.] Much in little.

MŪL-TŪNG'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *ungula*, a hoof.] (Zool.) Having the hoof divided into more than two parts, as the elephant, rhinoceros, &c. *Brande*.

MŪL-TŪRE (mŭl'tyur), *n.* [L. *molitura*; *molo*, to grind; *mola*, a mill.] (Old Eng. Law.) The act of grinding grain in a mill: — grain ground; grist: — toll or fee for grinding grain. *Burrill*.

MŪM, *a.* [See *MUMBLE*, and *MUMM*.] Silent; not speaking. "The citizens are *mum*." *Shak*.

MŪM, *interj.* Silence! hush! *Shak*.

MŪM, *n.* [Dut. *mom*; Ger. *mumme*.] A kind of malt liquor or ale, brewed in Germany with wheat, oat malt, and ground beans. *Simmonds*.

MŪM, *v. n.* To mask one's self; to mumm. *Todd*.

MŪM'BLE (mŭm'bl), *v. n.* [Dut. *mommele*, *mompele*, to speak like one wearing a mask, to mumble; *mom*, a mask; Ger. *mummele*, to mumble; *mumme*, a mask; Dan. *mumle*; Sw. *mumla*. — See *MUMM*.] [*i.* MUMBLED; *pp.* MUMBLED, MUMBLED.]

1. To utter an indistinct or inarticulate sound or voice, as with the lips or mouth partly closed; to mutter. "Peace, you *mumbling* fool!" *Shak*.

2. To chew or bite softly, or partly with the lips, as one who has lost his teeth.

The man who laughed but once to see an ass *Mumbling* to make the cross-grained thistles pass. *Dryden*.

MŪM'BLE (mŭm'bl), *v. a.* 1. To utter indistinctly or inarticulately, as with the lips partly closed. "Mumbled prayers." *Dryden*.

2. To mouth or bite gently or softly. *Pope.*
3. To suppress or utter imperfectly; to slubber over. *Dryden.*

MŪM'BLE-NEWS (mūm'bl-nūz), *n.* A tale-bearer. "Some carry-tale . . . some mumble-news." *Shak.*

MŪM'BLER, *n.* One who mumbles; a mutterer.

MŪM'BLING, *n.* Indistinct, inarticulate, or suppressed utterance or speech. *Bp. Hall.*

MŪM'BLING-LY, *ad.* With indistinct or inarticulate utterance. *Johnson.*

† MŪM'-BŪDĜ-ĒT, *interj.* Be silent and secret; — used in a ludicrous sense. *Hudibras.*

MŪM'CHANCE, *n.* 1. An old game of hazard with cards or with dice. *Cavendish.*

2. One stupid and silent; a fool. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*

MŪMM, *v. n.* [Dut. *mommen*; *mom*, a mask; Ger. *mummen*, *mummeln*, *vermummen*, *vermummeln*, to mask; *mumme*, mask; *mummeln*, to mumble. — Referred by many to Gr. *μῦμος*, raillery; *Μῦμος*, the god of raillery and ridicule. — "The Gr. *Momos*, the make-game even of his brother gods, transmitting his name and characteristics to all the modern European languages." *Richardson.*] [*i.* MUMMED; *pp.* MUMMING, MUMMED.] To mask one's self; to sport or frolic in a mask or disguise. *Hubberd's Tale.*

MŪM'MA-CHŪG, *n.* [Indian.] (*Ich.*) A small fish; the barred killifish; — sometimes written *mummy-chog*. *Bartlett.*

MŪM'MER, *n.* A masker; one who masks himself and performs frolics; a buffoon.

Jugglers and dancers, antics, *munmers*. *Milton.*

MŪM'ME-RY, *n.* [Sp. *momeria*; Fr. *momerie*. — Ger. *mummerei*. — See MUMM.]

1. Masking; masquerade; frolic or diversion in masks; harlequinade. "The masques, and *mummeries*, and triumphs of the world." *Bacon.*

2. Farcical or empty show; buffoonery.

The temple and its holy rites profaned
By *mummeries*. *Cowper.*

MŪM-MI-FI-CĀTION, *n.* The act of making a mummy or mummies. *London Jour.*

MŪM-MI-FŌRM, *a.* [mummy and form.] Having the form of a mummy. *Brande.*

MŪM-MI-FŶ, *v. a.* [Eng. *mummy*, and *L. facio*, to make.] [*i.* MUMMIFIED; *pp.* MUMMIFYING, MUMMIFIED.] To embalm and preserve, as a mummy; to make a mummy of. *J. Hall.*

MŪM'MING, *n.* The sports of mummers; masking or masquerade. *Fabian.*

MŪM'MING, *a.* Pertaining to masking or to the sports of mummers. *Clarke.*

MŪM'MY, *n.* [Arab. *mumia*, from *mum*, wax. *Brande.* — It. *mumia*; Sp. *momia*; Fr. *momie*. — From *amomum*, a shrub, because the ointment made of it was used in embalming. *Salmasius.*]

1. A dead body preserved in a dry state from putrefaction, by any means, and especially by the Egyptian art of embalming. *P. Cyc.*

It is strange how long carcases, have continued uncorrupt, as appears in the *mummies* of Egypt having lasted, some of them, three thousand years. *Bacon.*

2. Liquor which runs from bodies newly embalmed; a gummy liquor. *Hill.*

3. (Gardening.) A kind of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees. *Chambers.*

To beat to a mummy, to beat soundly. *Ainsworth.*

MŪM'MY, *v. a.* To preserve in the manner of a mummy; to embalm; to mummify. *Month. Rev.*

MŪMP, *v. n.* [Dut. *mompelen*. — See MUMBLE.] [*i.* MUMPED; *pp.* MUMPING, MUMPED.]

1. To bite quick; to chew with continued motion; to nibble.

Like a tame *mumping* squirrel with a bell on. *Otway.*

2. To talk low and quick. *Johnson.*

3. To beg, as a mendicant. *Ainsworth.*

4. [Dut. *mompēn*.] To cheat; to deceive. *Wright.*

5. To grin or chatter like an ape. *Smart.*

6. To be sulky. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

MŪMP, *v. a.* To beat. [N. of Eng.] *Brockett.*

MŪMP'ER, *n.* One who mumps; a beggar. "The *mumpers*, the halt, the blind." *Spectator.*

MŪMP'ING, *n.* Foolish, or begging, tricks; mockery. "Mumpings and beggarly tones." *Bentley.*

MŪMP'ISH, *a.* Sullen; sulky. *Maunder.*

MŪMP'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a mumpish manner; sullenly; sulkily; dully; wearily. *Wright.*

MŪMP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Sullenness. *Ash.*

MŪMPS, *n. pl.* [See MUM, and MUMBLE.]

1. State of being sullen or sulky; sullenness; sulkiness; silent anger. *Skinmer.*

2. (Med.) A disease characterized by a painful tumor of the parotid gland, or the largest of the salivary glands seated under the ear, or of the cellular tissue surrounding it, or of both, not of the suppurative kind, *Lunglison.*

MŪN, *v.* Must. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett.*

MŪN, *n.* [Ger. *mund*; Sw. *mun*.] The mouth; muns. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett.*

MŪNCH, *v. a.* [It. *mangiare*, to eat; Sp. *manjar*, food; Fr. *manger*.] [*i.* MUNCHED; *pp.* MUNCHING, MUNCHED.] To chew by great mouthfuls; to masticate; to mounch. [Low.] *Shak.*

MŪNCH, *v. n.* To chew eagerly or by great mouthfuls. [Vulgar.] *Dryden.*

MŪNCH'ER, *n.* One who munches. *Johnson.*

† MŪND, *n.* [A. S. *mund*.] Protection; defence; peace; — used in composition, as *Edmund*, happy peace. *Gibson.*

MŪN'DANE, *a.* [L. *mundanus*; *mundus*, the world; *mundus*, neat, ornamental; It. *mondano*; Sp. *mundano*; Fr. *mondain*.] Belonging to the world; earthly; terrestrial; terrene.

† MŪN-DĀN'-TY, *n.* [It. *mondanità*, from *L. mundus*, the world; Fr. *mondanité*.] Worldliness; secularity. *W. Mountagu.*

† MŪN-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *mundatio*; *mando*, to make clean.] The act of cleansing. *Bailey.*

MŪN'DA-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *mundatorius*.] Having the power to cleanse; cleansing. [R.] *Bailey.*

MŪN'DIC, *n.* (*Mūn*.) A Cornish name for iron pyrites; marcasite. *Dana.*

MUN-DĪF'-I-CĀNT, *n.* [L. *mundifico*, *mundificans*, to cleanse; *mundus*, clean, and *facio*, to make.] (*Old Pharmacy*.) A cleansing and healing ointment or plaster. *Brande.*

MŪN-DI-FI-CĀTION, *n.* A cleansing. *Quincy.*

MUN-DĪF'-I-CA-TIVE, *a.* [It. *mondificativo*; Sp. *mundificativo*; Fr. *mondificatif*.] Cleansing; tending to cleanse. *Browne.*

MUN-DĪF'-I-CA-TIVE, *n.* A medicine to cleanse; a detergent. *Wiseman.*

† MŪN-DĪ-FŶ, *v. a.* [L. *mundifico*; It. *mondificare*; Sp. *mundificar*; Fr. *mondifier*.] To cleanse; to make clean. *Browne.*

MŪN'DIL, *n.* An embroidered turban richly ornamented to imitate gold and silver. *Simmonds.*

† MŪN-DĪV'A-GĀNT, *a.* [L. *mundus* and *vagus*.] Wandering through the world. *Phillips.*

MŪN'DUL, *n.* A division of a country; — the head-man of a village. [East Indies.] *Ogilvie.*

MUN-DŪN'GŪS, *n.* Stinking tobacco. *Phillips.*

† MŪN'ER-A-RY, *a.* [L. *munus*, *muneris*, a gift.] Having the nature of a gift. *Bailey.*

† MŪN'ER-ĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *munero*, *muneratus*; *munus*, *muneris*, a gift.] To remunerate. *Coles.*

† MŪN'ER-ĀTION, *n.* [L. *muneratio*.] Act of remunerating; remuneration. *Lemon.*

MŪNG'-CŌRN, *n.* See MANG-CORN. *Todd.*

MŪN'GRĒL (mūng'gril), *n. & a.* See MONGREL.

MU-NĪC'-I-PAL, *a.* [L. *municipalis*; *municipium*, a municipium; It. *municipale*; Sp. & Fr. *municipal*.]

1. Belonging to a corporation or a city.

2. Belonging to a state, kingdom, or nation.

Municipal law. See LAW.

MU-NĪC'-I-PĀL'-I-TY, *n.* [It. *municipalità*; Fr. *municipalité*.] A municipal district. *Burke.*

MU-NĪC'-I-PĀL-ISM, *n.* Municipal state or condition. [R.] *Ec. Rev.*

MŪ-NĪ-CĪP'-I-ŪM, *n.* [L.] (*Roman Law*.) A foreign town to which the freedom of the city of Rome was granted, and whose inhabitants had the privilege of enjoying offices and honors there — in Old English law, a castle. *Burritt.*

MŪ-NĪF'IC, *a.* Munificent. *Blacklock.*

† MU-NĪF'-I-CĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *munifico*, *munificatus*.] To enrich. *Cockeram.*

MŪ-NĪF'-I-CĒNCE, *n.* [L. *munificentia*; *munificus*, munificent; It. *munificenza*, Sp. *munificencia*; Fr. *munificence*.] Liberality; bounty; bounty; generosity. *Addison.*

Syn. — See BOUNTY.

† MŪ-NĪF'-I-CĒNCE, *n.* [L. *munio*, to fortify.] Preparation for defence; fortification. *Spenser.*

MŪ-NĪF'-I-CĒNT, *a.* [L. *munificus*; *munus*, a gift, and *facio*, to make; It. *munificente*.] Liberal; generous; bountiful; beneficent. *Atterbury.*

MŪ-NĪF'-I-CĒNT-LY, *ad.* Liberally; generously.

† MŪ-NĪ-FŶ, *v. a.* To fortify. *Drayton.*

MŪ-NĪ-MĒNT, *n.* [L. *munimentum*; *munio*, to fortify.]

1. A fortification; a stronghold. *Johnson.*

2. Support; defence. *Shak.*

3. *pl.* (Law.) The evidences or writings whereby a man is enabled to defend the title of his estate. *Burritt.*

MŪ-NĪ-MĒNT-HŪŪSE, *n.* (Law.) A place for the safe-keeping of muniments. *Burritt.*

† MU-NĪTE', *v. a.* [L. *munio*, *munitus*.] To fortify; to strengthen. *Bacon.*

† MU-NĪT'ING, *n.* Act of fortifying. *Bacon.*

MŪ-NĪ'TION (mū-nish'un), *n.* [L. *munio*; *munio*, to fortify; It. *munizione*; Sp. *municion*; Fr. *munition*.]

1. A fortification; a stronghold; a fort.

Keep the *munition*; watch the way. *Nah. i. 1.*

2. Ammunition of every description, and military or naval stores. *Burn.*

† MŪ-NĪ-TY, *n.* Security; immunity. *W. Mountagu.*

MŪN-JĒET', *n.* The commercial name for the root of *Rubia munjista*, largely used for the same purposes as madder. *Simmonds.*

MŪN'NĪON (mūn'yn), *n.* (Arch.) The vertical post or bar dividing a window into separate lights; a mullion. *Britton.*

MŪNŶ, *n. pl.* The mouth and chops. [Vulgar.]

We have an old saying, stuff it in your muns. *Richardson.*

MŪN'TIN, } *n.* (Arch.) The central, vertical
MŪN'TING, } piece that divides the panels of a door. *Landon.*

MŪNT'JĀC, *n.* (Zool.) A species of deer inhabiting Java; *Cervulus vaginalis*. *Eng. Cyc.*

MŪNTZ'-MĒT-AL (mūnts'j-), *n.* A compound metal, used for sheathing and for other purposes; — so named from its inventor. *Simmonds.*

MŪ'RAGE, *n.* [L. *murus*, a wall.] (*Old Eng. Law*.) A toll or tribute levied for the building or the repairing of public walls. *Whishaw.*

MŪ'RAL, *a.* [L. *muralis*; *murus*, a wall; It. *murale*; Sp. & Fr. *mural*.]

1. Pertaining to, or resembling, a wall. *Wright.*

2. (Med.) Applied to vesicular calculi, when rugous and covered with tubercles or asperities.

They are composed of oxalate of iron. *Dunghlison.*

Mural arc, or *arch*, a segment of a large circle fixed in the meridian against the wall of an observatory, for the measurement of the meridian altitudes or zenith distances of the heavenly bodies. — *Mural circle*, or *quadrant*, an instrument attached to a stone wall or pier of solid masonry, and fixed in the meridian for the purpose of measuring the distances of stars from the pole or zenith. — *Mural crown*, (*Roman Ant.*) a golden crown decorated with turrets, presented by a commander to the first man who scaled the wall of a besieged city. *W. Smith.*

MŪ'RALED, *a.* Made into a mural crown.

Ardent to deck his brows with *muraled* gold. *Phillips.*

MŪRC, *n.* (*Bot.*) Husks of fruit after the juice is expressed; murk; marc. — See MARC. *Crabb.*

MŪR'DER, *n.* [A. S. *morther*; *morð*, death. — "It is Mr. Tooke's opinion that the substantive *murder* is A. S. *morthe*, the third pers. sing. of

A. S. verb *myrr-an*, to mar; but it seems more probable that the Goth. and A. S. verb *maur-thran*, *myrthian*, were formed upon this third person, and the Eng. substantive and verb from it." *Richardson*. — "From the Fr. *meurtre*, by the change of *t* into its kindred letter *d*. The root is the Latin *mors*, death, or rather the Gr. *μῆρος*, a division or share, — *lot*, *destiny*, *death*." *Sullivan*. The act of killing a human being with malice prepense, or aforethought.

One murder makes a villain,
Millions a hero. *Ep. Porteus.*

The malice prepense is the chief characteristic which distinguishes *murder* from other species of homicide, and it is the great office of the jury to determine whether or not such malice has been shown; either express, as evinced by outward circumstances, or implied, as where one deliberately kills another with provocation, the law implies malice. *Brande.*

"The name of *murder* (as a crime) was anciently applied only to the secret killing of another (which the word *moerda* signifies in the Teutonic language)." *Blackstone.*

MUR'DER, *v. a.* [*i.* MURDERED; *pp.* MURDERING, MURDERED.]

1. To kill a person with malice prepense.
2. To destroy; to put an end to; to slay.

Canst thou quake and change thy color,
Murder thy breath in middle of a word? *Shak.*

3. To abuse or violate grossly; to mar; as, "To murder language."

Syn. — See KILL.

MUR'DER-ER, *n.* 1. One who murders.
2. (*Naut.*) A small piece of ordnance in ships of war; a murdering-piece. *Smith, 1627.*

MUR'DER-ESS, *n.* A woman who murders.

MUR'DER-ING-PIECE, *n.* A very destructive kind of ordnance, having a wide mouth, and discharging large stones. *Shak.*

† MUR'DER-MENT, *n.* Act of murdering. *Fairfax.*

MUR'DER-OUS, *a.* Guilty of, or addicted to, murder; bloody; sanguinary; blood-thirsty. *Shak.*

MUR'DER-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a murderous manner; bloodily; cruelly. *Sherwood.*

MUR'DRESS, *n.* (*Fort.*) A small flanking casemate or loop-hole. *Stocqueler.*

† MÛRE, *n.* [*L.* *murus*; *Fr.* *mur*.]

1. A wall. *Settle.*
2. A tax for repairing walls. *Spelman.*

† MÛRE, *v. a.* To enclose in walls. *Bp. Hall.*

MÛREN-GÛER, *n.* An overseer of a wall. *Ainsworth.*

MÛRËX, *n.* [*L.* (*Conch.*) A genus of mollusks, including many species, all of which yield a dye, and many of them a dye identical with the Tyrian purple of the ancients. *Woodward.*

MÛRËX-AN, *n.* (*Chem.*) Purpuric acid. *Brande.*

MÛRËX-IDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) Purpurate of ammonia. "Crystals of murexide which are green." *Brande.*

MÛR-J-A-CÛTE, *n.* (*Min.*) An anhydrous sulphate of lime, containing a little common salt. *Brande.*

MÛR-J-ATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of muriatic acid and a base; — now more commonly termed *hydrochlorate*. *Brande.*

MÛR-J-AT-ED, *a.* [*L.* *muria*, brine.]

1. Put in brine or salt water. *Evelyn.*
2. Combined with muriatic acid. *Craig.*

MÛR-J-AT-IC, *a.* Noting an acid obtained from sea-salt, by the action of sulphuric acid and heat; — formerly called *marine acid*, and *spirit of salt*, but now generally termed *hydrochloric acid*. *Ure.*

MÛR-J-A-TÛF-ER-OÛS, *a.* [*Eng.* *muriate*, and *L.* *fero*, to bear.] Producing salt. *Wright.*

MÛR-J-CÄL-CÛTE, *n.* (*Min.*) Rhomb-spar. *Wright.*

MÛR-J-CÄTE, } *a.* [*L.* *muricatus*; *murex*, *muricatus*; *murex*, *muricatus*.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Covered with short, thick, sharp-pointed tubercles or cones. *P. Cyc.*

MÛR-J-CÄ-TQ-HÛS-PÛD, *a.* [*muricate* and *hispid*.] (*Bot.*) Covered with short, sharp points and rigid hairs or bristles. *Louden.*

MÛR-J-CÛTE, *n.* (*Pal.*) A fossil shell of the genus *Murex*. *Roget.*

MÛRÛDE, *n.* [*L.* *muria*, brine.] A name formerly given to bromine, from its being an ingredient of sea-water. *Hoblyn.*

MÛRÛ-FORM, *a.* [*L.* *murus*, a wall, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Resembling the bricks in the wall of a house. *P. Cyc.*

MÛRÛNE, *n.*; pl. MÛRÛNES. [*L.* *mus*, *murus*, a mouse.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of rodent quadrupeds, of which the mouse is the type. *Brande.*

MÛRÛNE, *a.* Relating to mice. *Booth.*

MÛRK, *n.* [*Sw.* *mörker*.] Darkness. *Shak.*

MÛRK, *n.* Husks of fruit; marc. *Ainsworth.*

MÛRK-LY, *ad.* In a murky manner. *Clarke.*

MÛRK-Y, *a.* [*Dan.* & *Sw.* *mörk*.] Dark; cloudy; wanting light; dusky; hazy; obscure. *Milton.*

MÛR-MÛR, *n.* [*L.*] 1. A low, continuously repeated sound, as that of a stream running over a stony bottom.

My ears with hollow murmurs rang. *Phillys*

2. A complaint, half suppressed; mutter.

Dark God great by day, but low and dim
In the night, his voice is heard in the
Murmur of the wind, the rustle of the
leaves, the sigh of the sea, the
murmur of the heart. *Milton.*

MÛR-MÛR, *v. n.* [*Gr.* *μurmυρω*; *L.* *murmuro*; *It.* *mormurare*; *Sp.* *murmurar*; *Fr.* *murmurer*. — According to *Liddell* & *Scott*, the *Gr.* *μurmυρω* is formed by reduplication from *μυρω*, to flow.] [*i.* MÛRMÛRED; *pp.* MÛRMÛRING, MÛRMÛRED.]

1. To make a low, continued sound, as of a running stream, or of flame agitated by the wind.

The murmurs of the water, the
murmurs of the wind, the
murmurs of the heart. *Wordsworth.*

2. To utter secret and sullen discontent; to complain; to repine; to mutter; — with *at* before things, and *against* before persons.

Our ills are reparable, it is ungrate-
ful to murmur. *Colton.*

MÛR-MÛR-ATION, *n.* [*L.* *murmuratio*; *It.* *murmurazione*; *Sp.* *murmuracion*.] The act of murmuring; a low sound; murmur. [*R.*] *Skellton.*

MÛR-MÛR-ER, *n.* One who murmurs; a repiner.

MÛR-MÛR-ING, *n.* Act of one who murmurs.

MÛR-MÛR-ING, *p. a.* Making a murmur.

MÛR-MÛR-ING-LY, *ad.* In a murmuring manner; with a low sound; mutteringly. *Sherwood.*

MÛR-MÛR-OÛS, *a.* Exciting murmur; murmuring. Round his swollen heart the murmurous fury rolls. *Pope.*

† MÛR-NÛ-VÄL, *n.* [*Fr.* *mornifle*.] (*Card-play-*
ing.) Four cards of a suit. *Skinner.*

MÛRR, *n.* [*See* MÛRRAIN.] A disease, having some resemblance to small-pox, which affects cattle, especially sheep, and is said to have been introduced into Britain. *Dunglison.*

MÛR-RAIN (mÛr-rin), *n.* [*It.* *moria*; *Sp.* *morrina*. — *L.* *morior*, to die. *Skinner*. — *Gr.* *μαρτυρω*, to waste. *Minsheu*. — A. S. *myrran*, to mar, to destroy. *Richardson*.] A malignant epidemic, or influenza, which sometimes makes terrible havoc among cattle; the plague in cattle; murr.

This plague of murrain continued twenty-eight years ere it ended, and was the first rot that ever was in England. *Stone, Edw. I., 1257.*

MÛR-RAIN (mÛr-rin), *a.* Infected with the murrain. "The murrain flock." *Shak.*

† MÛRRE (mÛr), *n.* A kind of bird; the auk. *Carew.*

† MÛR-REY (mÛr-re), *a.* [*It.* *morello*; *Sp.* *morado*; *Old Fr.* *morée*. — "So called from the color of the *Moors*, or rather from the color of the mulberry." *Skinner*.] Of a dark reddish-brown color; — called by heralds *sanguine*.

One had a murrey cloth gown on. *Greene.*

MÛR-RHÛNE (mÛr-rin), *a.* [*L.* *murrhinus*; *murrha*, a kind of stone; *It.* *murrino*; *Fr.* *murrhin*.] Applied to vases used in Rome as wine-cups, and believed to have the faculty of breaking, if poison was mixed with the beverage. *Fairholt.*

MÛR-RÛ-ON, *n.* A helmet; a morion. *King.*

† MÛRTH, *n.* Plenty, as of grain. *Ainsworth.*

† MÛR-TÛER, *n.* & *v. a.* See MURDER.

MÛR-ZÄ, *n.* An hereditary nobleman among the Tartars. *Brande.*

"The Tartar *murza* is evidently of the same origin with the Persian *murza*, with which, however, it must not be confounded." *Brande.*

MÛS, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr.* *μῦς*. — See MOUSE.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of animals; the mouse. *Bell.*

MÛS-SÄ, *n.*; pl. MÛS-SÄS. [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of endogenous plants, indigenous to Asia, and including the plantain and banana. *Eng. Cyc.*

MÛ-SÄ'CEOÛS (66), *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to the *Muscaceæ*, an order of endogenous plants. *Eng. Cyc.*

MÛSÄL, *a.* Relating to the Muse; relating to poetry, poetical. [*R.*] *Ec. Rev.*

MÛSÄPH, *n.* A book among the Turks which contains their law. *Chubb.*

† MÛSÄRD, *n.* [*Fr.* — See MUSE.] One who muses; a dreamer; a musser. *Chaucer.*

MÛS'CA, *n.*; pl. MÛS'CAE. [*L.*]

1. (*Ent.*) A genus of dipterous insects, containing such species as have the third joint of the antennæ twice or three times as large as the second; a fly. *Eng. Cyc.*

"The common house-fly affords a familiar example of this genus." *Eng. Cyc.*

2. (*Astron.*) A constellation of the southern hemisphere. *Nichol.*

MÛS'CA-DËL, *n.* [*It.* *moscadello*; *Sp.* *moscadel*; *Fr.* *moscadet*.]

1. A sort of sweet grape, and a sweet wine made from it; muscat; muscatel. *Johnson.*
2. A kind of sweet pear. *Johnson.*

MÛS'CA-DÛNE, or MÛS'CA-DÛNE (19) [mÛs'ka-din, *S. W. J. F. K. R. C.*; mÛs'ka-din, *Ja. Sm.*], *n.* Muscadel. — See MUSCADEL. *Shak.*

MÛS'CAR-DÛNE, *n.* 1. A disease, attended with the development of a fungus belonging to the genus *Botrytis*, which kills silk-worms in great numbers. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. (*Bot.*) A fungus (*Botrytis bassiana*), which is destructive to silk-worms. *Landley.*

MÛS-CÄ'RÛ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of liliaceous plants, including the grape hyacinth. *Eng. Cyc.*

MÛS-CÄR'Û-FÖRM, *a.* [*L.* *muscarium*, a fly-brush, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a brush. *Smart.*

MÛS'CÄT, } *n.* [*See* MUSCADEL.] A sort of
MÛS'CA-TËL, } sweet French wine and grape;
muscadel; muscadine. *Booth.*

"The term *muscat*, applied to particular kinds of grape, is not derived from the perfumed or musky flavor of those varieties, but from the berries attracting flies (*musca*)." *Louden.*

MÛSCH'EL-KÄLK, *n.* [*Ger.* *muschel*, shell, and *kalk*, lime.] (*Geol.*) A limestone belonging to the upper new red sandstone group, and occurring between the magnesian limestone and the lias. *Lyell.*

"This formation has not yet been found in England, and the German name is adopted by English geologists." *Lyell.*

MÛS'CI, *n. pl.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) Mosses; a group of cryptogamic or flowerless plants. *Eng. Cyc.*

MÛS'CLE (mÛs'el), *n.*; pl. MUSCLES (mÛs'elz). [*L.* *musculus*; *It.* *muscolo*; *Sp.* *musculo*; *Fr.* *muscle*; *Dut.*, *Ger.*, *Dan.*, & *Sw.* *muskel*. — *Gr.* *μῦς*, and *μῦς*; *μῦς*, a mouse, — because, according to some etymologists, the ancients compared the muscles to fayed mice. — "According to *Dienerbrueck*, *Douglass*, *Chaussier*, &c., *μῦς* comes rather from *μῦν*, to close, to move, &c., a function proper to muscles. This etymon is the more probable." *Dunglison*.]

1. An animal tissue composed of bundles of soft and usually reddish fibres, endowed with a peculiar power of contracting.

Muscles consist of parallel, or nearly parallel, fleshy bundles enclosed in coverings of cellular tissue, and capable of being indefinitely divided into filaments or fibrils similarly ensheathed. Areolar membrane, vessels, and nerves are also included in the composition of muscles. The muscles are divided into two classes: *voluntary muscles*, which execute movements under the influence of the will, as the muscles of the limbs, head, &c.; and *involuntary muscles*, over which the will has no immediate or constant control, as the heart, the fleshy fibres of the stomach, &c. *Dunglison*.

2. A bivalve mollusk of the genus *Mytilus*; a mussel. — See MUSSEL. *Carew.*

2. The animal that produces musk; the musk-deer. — See MUSK-DEER. *H. Smith.*

MUSK, *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Muscari*, or *Muscari moschatum*. *London.*
2. A plant of the genus *Erodium*; *Erodium moschatum*. *Wright.*

Artificial musk, a substance obtained by the action of nitric acid upon oil of amber, and having an odor thought to resemble that of musk. *Brande.*

MUSK, *v. a.* To perfume with musk. *Cotgrave.*

MUSK'-ĀP-PLE, *n.* A fragrant apple. *Ainsworth.*

MUSK'-BĀG, *n.* A bag or vessel containing musk.

MUSK'-BĒE-TLE, *n.* (*Ent.*) A coleopterous insect of the genus *Cerambyx*. *Eng. Cyc.*

"This insect emits a very strong and agreeable odor, which is not unlike that of roses. It certainly bears no resemblance to musk, though those who gave it the name of musk-beetle appear to have thought that it did." *Eng. Cyc.*

MUSK'-CĀT, *n.* The musk-deer. *Johnson.*

MUSK'-CHĒR-RY, *n.* A sort of cherry. *Ainsworth.*

MUSK'-DĒER, *n. sing. & pl. (Zool.)* A ruminant animal with long canine teeth in the upper jaw, and without horns, of the genus *Moschus*, inhabiting the great elevated tracts of Central Asia, and producing the well-known perfume called musk. *Baird.*



Musk-deer (*Moschus moschiferus*).

MUSK'-DŪCK, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The muscovy duck; *Anas moschata*; — so called from its musky odor.

MUS-KE-LŪN'JEH, *n.* (*Ich.*) The maskinonge. — See MASKINONGE. *Blais.*

MUS'KET, *n.* [*It. moschetto*; *Sp. mosquete*; *Fr. mousquet*. — "The root is the *L. musca* (*Sp. mosca*), fly." *Sullivan.*]

1. The fire-arm used by regiments of the line. The length of a musket is fixed at three feet eight inches from the muzzle to the pan. *A. Jamieson.*

"As the invention of fire-arms took place at a time when hawking was in high fashion, some of the new weapons were named after those birds, probably from the idea of their fetching their prey from on high. *Musket* has thus become the established name for one sort of gun." *Nares.*

2. The male young of the sparrow-hawk. *Shak.*

MUS-KET-ĒER', *n.* A soldier whose weapon is his musket. *Clarendon.*

MUS-KET-ŌON', *n.* [*Fr. mousqueton*.]

1. A small portable musket, whose bore is the thirty-eighth part of its length. *A. Jamieson.*

2. One whose weapon is a musketoon. "Guard of archers and musketoons." *Sir T. Herbert.*

MUS'KET-PRŌOF, *a.* Capable of resisting the effects of musket-balls. *Stocqueler.*

MUS'KET-RY, *n.* Muskets collectively. *Smart.*

MUSK'I-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being musky.

MUS-KĪ'TŌ (*mus-kē'tō*), *n.* See MOSQUITO.

MUSK'-MĀL-LŌW, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of *Hibiscus*, so named from its musk-scented seeds; *Hibiscus abelmoschus*. *Dunghlson. Eng. Cyc.*

MUSK'MĒL-QN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of *Cucumis melo*; a melon of a fragrant, musky odor. *Wood.*

MUSK'-ŌR-ĒHIS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of *Hermidium*; *Hermidium monorchis*. *Eng. Cyc.*

MUSK'-ŌX, *n.* (*Zool.*) A small ruminant, of the ox family, which lives among the barren lands of northern North America. *Baird.*

"The flesh of the bulls is highly flavored, and both bulls and cows, when lean, smell strongly of musk." *Eng. Cyc.*



Musk-ox (*Ovibos moschatus*).

MUSK'-PEĀR (*musk'pār*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A fragrant kind of pear. *Johnson.*

MUSK'-RĀT, *n.* (*Zool.*) 1. An aquatic mammal of the genus *Fiber*; the musquash. *Audubon.*

"Its odor resembles musk, and is owing to a whitish fluid deposited in certain glands near the origin of the tail. *Audubon.*

2. An aquatic insectivorous animal, found in Southern Russia; the desman; the muscovy; *Mygale moschata*. — See DESMAN. *Eng. Cyc.*

"Under the tail of the desman are two small follicles containing a kind of unctuous substance of a strong musky odor, from which the name of musk-rat is given to it." *Maunder.*

MUSK'-RŌŌT, *n.* The name of a root which contains a strongly odorous principle resembling that of musk. — Used in medicine as an anti-spasmodic. *Dunghlson.*

MUSK'-RŌSE, *n.* A kind of rose, so called from its fragrance; *Rosa moschata*. *Eng. Cyc.*

MUSK'-SĒED, *n.* The seed of the *Hibiscus abelmoschus*, made into a tincture by the Arabs against serpent-bites. *Simmonds.*

MUSK'-THIS-TLE (-this-si), *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of thistle, which emits a strong smell of musk; *Carduus mutans*. *Eng. Cyc.*

MUSK'-WOOD (-wūd), *n.* (*Bot.*) A West Indian tree, remarkable for its musky odor; *Trichilia moschata*. *Eng. Cyc.*

MUSK'Y, *a.* Containing, or resembling, musk; fragrant; sweet of scent. *Milton.*

MUS'LĪM, *n.* A Moslem or Mussulman. *Lane.*

MUS'LĪN, *n.* ["The name is derived from the town *Mosul*, in Asia, where it was originally manufactured." *Brande. Trench.* — See *CALICO*. — *It. mussolina*; *Sp. moselina*; *Fr. mouseline*; *Ger. musselein*. — "*Muslin* is derived from the word *mousale*, or *mouselin*, a name given to it in India." *McCulloch.*] A fine, thin cotton fabric, either white, dyed, or printed. *Cre.*
Muslin is only distinguished from calico by its superior fineness. *Simmonds.*

The first muslin was imported from India into England in 1670. *Brande.*

MUS'LĪN, *a.* 1. Made of, or consisting of, muslin. 2. (*Ent.*) Applied to moths of certain genera, as *Psyche*, *Penthophora*, *Nudaria*, &c. *Maunder.*

MUS'LĪN-DE-LĀINE', *n.* [*Fr. mousseline de laine*.] A fabric of wool, or of cotton and wool, of very light texture; *mousseline-de-laine*.

MUS'LĪN-ĒT, *n.* A kind of muslin of which there are several varieties. *Simmonds.*

MUS'MQN, } *n.* [*Gr. μουσμων*; *L. musmo*, or *MUS'I-MQN*, } *musimo*.] (*Ant.*) An animal said to be engendered between a she-goat and a ram, but considered by others to be what is now called the *mouffle* of Sardinia and Corsica, the original of our sheep, — or, according to *Aldrovand*, the Spanish sheep. *Anthom.*

MUS-NŪD', *n.* A throne; a chair of state. [*East Indies*.] *Hamilton.*

MŪ-SQ-MĀ'NĪ-A, *n.* (*Med.*) A variety of monomania; *musico-mania*. *Dunghlson.*

MŪ-SQ-PHĀ'G'I-DĒ, *n. pl.* [*Gr. ποφα, the banana, and φάγω, to eat*.] (*Ornith.*) A family of conirostral birds of the order *Passeres*, including the sub-families *Musophaginae* and *Opisthocominae*; plaitain-eaters. *Gray.*

MŪ-SQ-PHĀ-G'I-NĒ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of conirostral African birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Musophagidae*, distinguished by short, largely elevated, and gibbous bills; plaitain-eaters. *Gray.*

MŪ-SQ-PHĀ-G'I-NĒ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of conirostral African birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Musophagidae*, distinguished by short, largely elevated, and gibbous bills; plaitain-eaters. *Gray.*

MŪS'QUASH (*mŭs'kwāsh*), *n.* ["*Musquash* of the Cree Indians." *Eng. Cyc.*] (*Zool.*) An American aquatic quadruped of the genus *Fiber*; the musk-rat of Canada; *Fiber zibethicus*. *Audubon.*



Musophaga violacea.



Musquash (*Castor zibethicus*).

MŪS'QUASH-RŌŌT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tuberous-rooted plant; the *Claytonia acutiflora*. *Simmonds.*

MŪS'QUĒT (*mŭs'kē*), *n.* See MUSKET. *Ure.*

MŪS-QUĪ'TŌ, *n.* See MOSQUITO.

MŪS'RŌL (*mŭz'rōl*, *P. K. W'r.*; *mŭs'rōl*, *Sm.*), *n.* [*Fr. muserolle*; *museau*, a muzzle.] The nose-band of a horse's bridle. *Bailey.*

MŪSS, *n.* [*Old Fr. mousche*.] A scramble; an eager contest. "Like boys unto a muss." *Shak.*

MŪSS, *v. a.* To disarrange; to disorder; to put in confusion. [*Low, and local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

MŪS'SEL (*mŭs'sl*), *n.* [*Gr. μῦς*; *L. musculus*; *It. muscolo*; *Sp. musculo*; *Fr. moule*.] A bivalve of the family *Mytilidae*, attached to rocks by means of a byssus; — written also *muscle*. *Baird.*

MŪS'SEL-BĒD (*mŭs'sl-bēd*), *n.* A bed or repository of mussels. *Goldsmith.*

† MŪS-SI-TĀ'TĪŌN, *n.* [*L. mussitatio*.] A mumbling; murmur; grumble. *Young.*

MŪS'SITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A white, grayish, or grayish-green variety of pyroxene, from *Mussa*, in Piedmont; — called also *diopside*, *white augite*, and *white malacolite*. *Dana.*

MŪS'SUL-MĀN, *n.*; *pl. MŪS'SUL-MĀNŌS*. [*Arab.*] A follower of Mahomet or Mohammed; a Mahometan or Mohammedan.

"The term signifies 'resigned to God,' and is the [*Arabic*] dual number of the singular *moslem*, of which *muslim* is the plural." *Brande.*

MŪS'SUL-MĀN-ĪC, *a.* Pertaining to Mussulmans; like Mussulmans or their customs. *Wright.*

MŪS'SUL-MĀN-ISŪ, *a.* Mahometan. *Sir T. Herbert.*

MŪS'SUL-MĀN-IŠM, *n.* Mahometanism. *Scott.*

MŪS'SUL-MĀN-LY, *ad.* In the manner of Mussulmans. *Wright.*

MŪS'SUL-WŌM-ĀN (-wām-), *n.* A female Mahometan. [*Ludicrous*.] *Byron.*

MŪST, *v.* (A defective verb, used as auxiliary to another verb, and having no inflection.) [*Goth. motan*; *A. S. most*, or *mot*; *Dut. mosten*; *Ger. müssen*; *Sw. måste*; *Icel. má*; *Polish musze*; *Bohemian musy*.] To be bound or obliged by physical or moral necessity; to be necessitated. Order is Heaven's first law; and, this confessed, Some are, and must be, greater than the rest. *Pope.*

MŪST, *n.* [*A. S. must*; *Dut., Ger., & Dan. most*; *Icel. & Sw. must*; *Bohemian mest*; *Polish muszeck*. — *L. mustum*; *It., Sp., & Port. mosto*; *Fr. mout.*]

1. The sweet or unfermented juice of the grape; new wine.

She crushes, inoffensive must. *Milton.*

2. Quality of being musty; mustiness; mildew; mould. *Roget.*

MŪST, *v. a.* [*L. muceo*; *Fr. moisir*.] To mould; to make mouldy or musty. *Mortimer.*

MŪST, *v. n.* To grow mouldy. *Johnson.*

MŪS'TĀC, *n.* A small, tufted monkey. *Wright.*

MŪS-TĀCHE' (*mŭs-tāsh' or mŭs-tāsh'*), *n.*; *pl. MŪS-TĀCHEŌS*, or *MŪS-TĀCHEŌS* [*mŭs-tāsh'iz*, *S. W. P. J. F. C.*; *mŭs-tāsh'iz*, *J. K. Sm. R.*]. [*Gr. μσταχ*; *It. mostaccio*; *Sp. mostacho*; *Fr. moustache*.] The hair, when suffered to grow, on the upper lip; — written also *moustache*. *Johnson.*

MUS-TĀ'CHĪŌ (*mŭs-tā'shō*), *n.* *Mustache*. "On their upper lip large mustachios." *Milton.*

MUS-TĀ'CHĪ-ŌED (*mŭs-tā'shē-ōd*), *a.* Having on wearing mustaches. *E. Sidney.*

MUSTAIBA, *n.* A close, heavy wood, imported from Brazil, and used in turnery. *Simmonds.*

MŪS'TĀNG, *n.* The wild horse of the American pampas and prairies. *Thorpe.*

MŪS'TARD, *n.* [*It. mostarda*; *Sp. mostaza*; *Fr. moutarde*. — *Ger. mustert*. — *W. mustard*. — "From *mustum ardens*, in allusion to its hot and biting character." *Eng. Cyc.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Sinapis*, and its pulverized seed, much used as a condiment. *Eng. Cyc.*

MŪS'TARD-PŌT, *n.* A vessel to hold mustard. *Ash.*

MŪS'TARD-SĒED, *n.* The seed of mustard. *Ash.*

MUS-TÊÊ', *n.* See *MISTEE*.

MUS-TÊL'I-DÆ, *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) A family of small carnivorous quadrupeds, of which the genus *Mustela*, or weasel, is the type. *Baird.*

MUS-TÊ-LINE (19), *a.* [*L. mustelinus*; *mustela*, a weasel.] Pertaining to the weasel. *Maunder.*

MUS'TER, *v. a.* [*L. monstro*, to show; *It. mostrare*; *Sp. mostrar*; *Fr. montrer*. — *Dut. monstren*; *Ger. mustern*; *Dan. mønstre*; *Sw. mōnstre*. — "Anciently written *mostre*." *Richardson.*] [*i. MUSTERED*; *pp. MUSTERING*, *MUSTRED*.]

1. (*Mil.*) To assemble under arms for review, parade, exercise, and inspection.

2. To bring together; to collect; to assemble. A daw tracked himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster. *L'Estrange.*

Syn. — See *ASSEMBLE*.

MUS'TER, *v. n.* To assemble as soldiers; to form an army; to meet together; to collect. *Shak.*

MUS'TER, *n.* (*Mil.*) 1. An assembling of troops for a review; a review of troops under arms, fully equipped, in order to take an account of their numbers, inspect their arms and accoutrements, and examine their condition. *Mil. Ency.*

2. A register of forces mustered. To publish the *musters* of your own hands, and proclaim them to amount to thousands. *Hooker.*

3. A collection; an assemblage. *Johnson.* To pass muster, to pass without censure, as one among a number. *South.*

MUS'TER-BOOK (-bâk), *n.* A book in which the forces are registered. *Shak.*

MUS'TER-FILE, *n.* A muster-roll. *Shak.*

MUS'TER-MAS'TER, *n.* (*Mil.*) One who keeps an account of the troops, or superintends the muster to prevent frauds.

MUS'TER-RÖLL, *n.* 1. (*Mil.*) A nominal return of the officers and men of every regiment, troop, and company in the service. *Mil. Ency.*

2. (*Law.*) A list or account of a ship's company, required to be kept by the master or other person having care of the ship, containing the names, ages, national character, and quality of every person employed in the ship. *Burill.*

MUS'TI-LY, *ad.* In a musty state or manner.

MUS'TI-NËSS, *n.* The state of being musty.

MUS'TY, *a.* [From *must*.]

1. Having must; mouldy; spoiled with damp; soured; moist and fetid. "Musty straw." *Shak.*

2. Spoiled with age; stale. "The proverb is somewhat musty." *Shak.*

3. Dull; heavy; wanting activity or practice; rusty. "That he may not grow musty and unfit for conversation." *Addison.*

MŪ-TA-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* [*L. mutabilitas*; *It. mutabilità*; *Sp. mutabilidad*; *Fr. mutabilité*.]

1. The quality, or the state, of being mutable; changeableness; mutableness.

Plato confesses that the heavens and the frame of the world are corporeal, and therefore subject to *mutability*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Changeableness of mind; inconstancy; fickleness; vacillation; variability. Ambitions, covetings, change of pride, disdain, Nice longings, slanders, *mutability*. *Shak.*

MŪ-TA-BĪLE, *a.* [*L. mutabilis*; *muto*, to change; *It. mutabile*; *Sp. mudable*.]

1. Subject to change; alterable; changeable. Things of this sort accidental and *mutable* nature, accident to the production, and *mutable* in their continuance. *South.*

2. Inconstant; unsettled; fickle; unstable.

Syn. — See *CHANGEABLE*.

MŪ-TA-BĪLE-NËSS, *n.* Quality of being mutable; changeableness; instability. *Sherwood.*

MŪ-TA-BĪLY, *ad.* Inconstantly; variably.

MŪ-TAGE, *n.* A process for arresting the progress of fermentation in the must of grapes. *Ure.*

MŪ-TĀN'DA, *n. pl.* [*L.*] Things to be changed.

MŪ-TĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. mutatio*; *muto*, to change; *It. mutazione*; *Sp. mutación*; *Fr. mutation*.]

1. Change; alteration; variation.

All that moveth doth *mutation* love. *Spenser.*

2. (*French Law.*) Change, — particularly, change which takes place in the property of a

thing in its transmission from one person to another. *Bouvier.*

Mutation of libel, (*Law*) an amendment allowed to a libel, by which there is an alteration of the substance of the libel. *Bouvier.*

MŪ-TĀ'TIS MŪ-TĀN'DIS. [*L.*, the necessary changes being made.] (*Law.*) Those things being changed in circumstances which the argument requires to be changed. *Qu. Rev.*

It is "A phrase of frequent practical occurrence, meaning that matters or things are generally the same, but to be altered when necessary, as to names, offices, and the like." *Bouvier.*

MŪ-TA-TŌ-RY, *a.* Changing; mutable. *Ellis.*

MŪTE, *a.* [*Gr. μῦτός, mütōs*; *L. mutus*; *It. muto*; *Sp. mudo*, *Fr. muet*.]

1. Not having power to speak; dumb.

My speech is lost, my reason to the brute. *Dryden.*

2. Uttering no sound or words; not speaking; silent; speechless; taciturn. "A *mute*." *Milton.*

3. (*Law.*) Applied to a prisoner who, upon arraignment, totally refuses to answer, insists on mere frivolous pretences, or refuses to put himself upon his country, after pleading not guilty. *Bouvier.*

4. (*Gram.*) Noting a letter that is silent or unpronounced, as the *b* in *kmb*. — noting a consonant the sound of which is almost completely interrupted by a mutual contact of the vocal organs.

5. (*Min.*) Applied to metals which do not ring when they are struck. *Maunder.*

Syn. — See *DUMB*.

MŪTE, *n.* 1. One who has no power of speech; a dumb person. *Dryden.*

He that never hears a word spoken, no wonder if he remains speechless, as one must do who from an infant should be bred up among *mutes*. *Holmes.*

2. One who does not speak; a silent person.

When my tongue blabs, then let my eyes not see. *Shak.*

3. In Turkey, a dumb officer of a seraglio, who acts as executioner of persons of exalted rank. *Brande.*

4. A person employed to stand before the door of a house in which there is a corpse, for a short time before the funeral. *Brande.*

5. (*Mus.*) A piece of wood, brass, or ivory fixed on the bridge of a violin to deaden the sound. *Moore.*

6. (*Gram.*) A consonant the sound of which is almost completely interrupted by a mutual contact of the vocal organs.

The *mutes* are *b*, *c* hard, *d*, *g* hard, *k*, *p*, *q*, *t*.

MŪTE, *n.* The dung of birds. *Hudibras.*

MŪTE, *v. n.* [*Fr. mutin*.] To dung, or void excrement, as birds. *B. Jonson.*

MŪTE'LY, *ad.* In a mute manner; silently.

MŪTE'NESS, *n.* Silence; aversion to speak. "The bashful *muteness* of a virgin." *Milton.*

MŪ-TI-LĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. mutilo*, mutilatus; *It. mutilare*; *Sp. mutilar*; *Fr. mutiler*.] [*i. MUTILATED*; *pp. MUTILATING*, *MUTILATED*.] To deprive of some essential part; to maim.

Aristotle's works were corrupted, from Strabo's account of their having been *mutilated* and consumed with moisture. *Baker.*

I will not in any word willingly mangle or *mutilate* that honorable man's works. *Sur T. More.*

Syn. — A person who has lost a limb is *mutilated*; one who has a broken limb is *maimed*; one who is much and irregularly wounded is *mangled*. A *mangled* body is one slain by being much wounded.

MŪ-TI-LĀTE, } *a.* 1. Deprived of some part;
MŪ-TI-LĀT-ED, } mutilated.

Cripples *mutilate* in their own persons. *Browne.*

2. (*Enl.*) Having base-covers which appear unnaturally short or curtailed. *Burmeister.*

MŪ-TI-LĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. mutilatio*; *It. mutilazione*; *Sp. mutilación*; *Fr. mutilation*.]

1. The act of mutilating; deprivation of any important or essential part. *Pearson.*

2. (*Law.*) The act of depriving a man of the use of any of those limbs which may be useful to him in fight, the loss of which amounts to *maiming*. *Bouvier.*

MŪ-TI-LĀ-TŌR, *n.* One who mutilates. *Qu. Rev.*

MŪ-TI-LOŪS, *a.* Mutilated; defective. *Wright.*

† MŪ'TINE, *n.* [*Fr. mutin*.] A mutineer. *Shak.*

† MŪ'TINE, *v. n.* [*Fr. mutiner*.] To mutiny. *Burton.*

MŪ-TI-NËER', *n.* One who joins in a mutiny, an opposer of lawful authority. — a person under military or naval authority who resists or refuses obedience to that authority. *Addison.*

MŪ'TING, *n.* The dung of birds; mute. *More.*

MŪ-TI-NOŪS, *a.* Exciting, promoting, or rising in mutiny; engaged in mutiny; seditious; insurrectionary; turbulent; tumultuous.

The same soldiers who, in hard service and in the battle, are in perfect submission to their leaders, in peace and luxury are, *it is to mutiny and rebellion*. *South.*

Syn. — See *TUMULTUOUS*.

MŪ-TI-NOŪS-LY, *ad.* Seditiously; turbulently.

MŪ-TI-NOŪS-NËSS, *n.* The quality of being mutinous; seditiousness; turbulence. *Johnson.*

MŪ-TI-NY, *v. n.* [*It. ammutinarsi*; *Sp. amotinarse*; *Fr. mutiner*. — According to *Menage*, from *Low L. mutinus*; *L. movco*, *motus*, to move.] [*i. MUTINIED*; *pp. MUTINIES*, *MUTINIED*.] To rise, or excite others to rise, against authority, — particularly against military or naval authority; to move sedition.

The same soldiers who, in hard service and in the battle, are in perfect submission to their leaders, in peace and luxury are, *it is to mutiny and rebellion*. *South.*

MŪ-TI-NY, *n.* [*Sp. motin*; *Fr. mutinerie*.] Insurrection, — particularly against military or naval authority; unlawful resistance to a superior officer, or the raising of commotions and disturbances on board of a ship against the authority of its commander, or in the army in opposition to the authority of the officers; a sedition; a revolt. *Bouvier.*

Syn. — See *INSURRECTION*.

MŪ-TI-NY-ING, *n.* Act of one who mutinies. *South.*

MŪ'TTER, *v. n.* [*It. mutio*, or *mutio*.] [*i. MUTTERED*; *pp. MUTTERING*, *MUTTERED*.] To speak indistinctly or with imperfect articulation; to grumble; to murmur. *Brande.*

MŪ'TTER, *v. a.* To utter indistinctly or with imperfect articulation; to murmur.

A kind of men so loose of soul, That in their sleep will *mutter* their designs. *Shak.*

MŪ'TTER, *n.* Murmur; obscure utterance.

And back and forth of dissembling power, We cannot read the *lady*. *Milton.*

MŪ'TTER-ER, *n.* One who mutters; a murmurer.

MŪ'TTER-ING, *n.* The act of speaking indistinctly; murmur; utterance in a low voice.

MŪ'TTER-ING-LY, *ad.* In a muttering or grumbling manner; murmuringly. *Johnson.*

MŪ'TON (mŭ'tn), *n.* [*Fr. mouton*.]

1. † A sheep. "The flesh of *muttons*." *Shak.*

2. † A loose woman. *J. Webster.*

It is "From what allusion, it is not easy to say, unless from being considered as a *lost sheep*." *Nares.*

3. The flesh of sheep used for food.

MŪ'TON-BRŌTH, *n.* Broth made from mutton.

MŪ'TON-CHŌP, *n.* A rib of mutton for broiling; a piece of mutton from the rib. *Johnson.*

MŪ'TON-CŪT'LËT, *n.* A piece of flesh from the leg of a sheep. *Simmonds.*

MŪ'TON-FĪT, *n.* A large, red, brawny fist. "The soldier's *mutton-fist*." *Dryden.*

MŪ'TON-HĀM, *n.* A leg of mutton salted.

MŪ'TON-MŌN'ËR (mŭ'tn-mŭng'ēr, 82), *n.* A debauched man; a debauchee. *Chapman.*

MŪ'TON-PIË, *n.* A pie made of mutton. *Boulth.*

MŪ'TON-SŪ'ËT, *n.* The fat from the vicinity of the kidneys of a sheep. *Simmonds.*

MŪ'TI-AL (mŭ'ty-u-əl) [mŭ'ch-ā-əl, *S. W. J.*; mŭ'tu-əl, *P. F. Ja. K. Sm.*], *a.* [*L. mutuus*; *It. mutuo*; *Sp. mutual*; *Fr. mutuel*.] Each acting in return or correspondence to the other; received and returned; interchanged; reciprocal.

The sciences are said, and they are truly said, to have a *mutual* connection, that any one of them may be the better understood for an insight into the rest. *Bp. Horley.*

On *mutual* wants built *mutual* happiness. *Pope.*

It is "The low vulgarity of '*mutual friend*' for '*common friend*.'" *Macaulay.*

SYN.—*Mutual* supposes sameness of condition at the same time; *reciprocal* supposes an alternation or succession of returns. *Mutual* affection, inclination, interest, or benefit *reciprocal* to duties, or obligation. *Mutual* is used in relation to things applied to two persons, or their interests with reference to each other, to more than two. *Mutual* friends, *common* interest or country.

MŪT-U-ĀL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being mutual; reciprocation; interchange. *Shak.*

MŪT-U-ĀL-LY, *ad.* Reciprocally; in return.

MŪT-U-Ā-RY, *n.* (*Law.*) A person who borrows personal chattels to be consumed by him, and returned to the lender in kind. *Bouvier.*

† **MŪT-U-Ā-TIŌN**, *n.* [*L. mutuatio.*] The act of borrowing. *Bp. Hall.*

† **MŪT-U-Ā-TIŌUS** (mūt-ū-a-tish'us), *a.* [*L. mutuativus.*] Borrowed. *More.*

MŪT'ŪLE, *n.* [*L. mutulus; It. mutulo; Fr. mutule.*] (*Arch.*) A rectangular block, attached to the soffit of a Doric corona, corresponding to the modillion of the Ionic and Corinthian cornices. *Britton.*

MŪX, *n.* [A corruption of *muck.*] Dirt; muck. [*Local, Eng.*] *Grose.*

MŪX'Y, *a.* Dirty; gloomy. [*Local, Eng.*] *Lemon.*

MŪZ'-Ā-RĀB, *n.* A Christian living under the sway of the Moors in Spain.

MŪZ'-Ā-RĀB'IC, *a.* Relating to the Muzarabs, or to a liturgy preserved by the Christians in Spain. *P. Cyc.*

It is said that mass is still celebrated according to the Mozarabic ritual in one chapel at Toledo. *Brande.*

MŪZ'ZI-NĒSS, *n.* State of being muzzy. *Beckford.*

MŪZ'ZLE (mūz'z), *n.* [*It. muso, and musoliera; Fr. museau.*]—Low *L. musus*, and its dim. *musellus*. *Landais.*—*Skinner* thinks that the *It. & Fr.* may be formed from the *A. S. muth*, mouth.] 1. The nose and mouth of an animal.

And like a greyhound the muzzle and the head. *Lyndgate.* 2. A fastening for the mouth to prevent biting, eating, or sucking, as for dogs, oxen.

Of surst iron, made with many a link *Spenser.* 3. The mouth or nose of anything; a nozzle. "The muzzle of the bellows." *Swift.*

MŪZ'ZLE, *v. a.* [*i. MUZZLED; pp. MUZZLING, MUZZLED.*]

1. To bind or confine the mouth of, in order to prevent biting, eating, or sucking; to gag. This butcher's cur is venom-mouthed; and I have not the power to muzzle him. *Shak.*

2. To restrain from hurting. "My dagger muzzled." *Shak.*

3. To fondle with the mouth. *L'Estrange.*

MŪZ'ZLE, *v. n.* 1. To bring the muzzle near.

The bear muzzles and smells to him. *L'Estrange.* 2. To loiter; to stroll about. [*Local.*] *Judd.*

MŪZ'ZLE-LĀSH'INGS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes to lash the muzzles of guns, so as to confine them to the upper part of the ports. *Mar. Dict.*

MŪZ'ZLE-RING, *n.* (*Naut.*) A ring which strengthens the muzzle of a gun. *Mar. Dict.*

MŪZ'ZY, *a.* Half-drunk; stupefied; bewildered; bemused. [*Local and vulgar, Eng.*] *Holloway.*

MŪ, or **MŪ** (mī or mē) [mī, *Ja. E. K. Wb.*; mī or mā, *S. W. P. F. Sm.*], a possessive or an adjective pronoun. Belonging to me.—See **MINE**.

"There is a puzzling diversity to foreigners in the pronunciation of this word, and sometimes to natives, when they read, which ought to be explained. It is certain that the pronoun *my*, when it is contradistinguished from any other possessive pronoun, and consequently emphatical, is always pronounced with its full, open sound, rhyming with *fy*, but when there is no such emphasis, it falls exactly into the sound of *me*, the oblique case of *I*. Thus, if I were to say, 'My pen is as bad as my paper,' I should necessarily pronounce *my* like *me*, as in this sentence *pen* and *paper* are the emphatical words; but if I were to say, 'My pen is worse than yours,' here *my* is in opposition to *yours*, and must, as it is emphatical, be pronounced so as to rhyme with *high*, *nigh*, &c." *Walker.*

MŪ-ĀL-LĪ-ŪM, *n.* [*Gr. μύκη, a mushroom.*] (*Bot.*)

The spawn of fungi; the filaments from which mushrooms, &c., originate. *Gray.*

MŪ-CQ-LŌG'IC, } *a.* [*Gr. μύκη, a fungus,*
MŪ-CQ-LŌG'IC-AL, } and *λόγος, a discourse.*] Relating to mycology, or to the fungi. *P. Cyc.*

MŪ-CŌL'O-GŪY, *n.* A treatise on, or the science of, the fungi. *P. Cyc.*

MŪ-DRĪ'-Ā-SIS, *n.* [*L., from Gr. μῆδος, moisture.*] (*Med.*) A name given by several writers to morbid dilatation of the pupil of the eye, and by others to weakness of sight, produced by hydrophthalmia. *Dunglison.*

MŪ-E-LĪ'TIS, *n.* (*Med.*) [*Gr. μυελός, marrow.*] Inflammation of the substance of the brain or the spinal marrow. *Hoblyn.*

MŪ-KŌM-E-LĪN'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid resulting from the mutual action of alloxan and ammonia. *Brande.*

MŪL'O-DŌN, *n.* (*Pal.*) A genus of gigantic extinct edentate megatheroids. *Eng. Cyc.*

MŪ-LQ-HŪ'ŌID, *a.* [*Gr. μύλη, the jaw, and ὁιδός, hyoid.*] (*Med.*) Noting a muscle arising from the lower jaw bone, and inserted at the fore part of the body of the hyoid bone. *Dunglison.*

† **MŪN'CHĒN**, *n.* [*A. S. mynīcen, mynecen.*] A nun or veiled virgin. *Bailey.*

† **MŪNCH'ER-Y**, *n.* A nunnery. *Wcale.*

MŪN-HĒER', *n.* [*Dut.*] Sir, Mr., or my lord, among the Dutch; in English use, a Dutchman.

MŪ-Q-DŪ-NĀM'ICS, *n. pl.* [*Gr. μῦς, μυός, a muscle, and Eng. dynamics.*] (*Med.*) The exertion of the power, possessed by muscles, of shortening themselves, or of contracting to produce motion; muscular contraction. *Dunglison.*

MŪ-Q-DŪ-NĀM-I-ŌM'E-TER, *n.* (*Med.*) An instrument for measuring the comparative muscular strength of man and other animals; a dynamometer. *Dunglison.*

MŪ-Q-DŪN-Ā-MŌM'E-TER, *n.* (*Med.*) A dynamometer or myodynamometer. *Dunglison.*

MŪ-Q-GRĀPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to myography.
MŪ-Q-GRĀPH'IC-AL, } phy. *Smart.*

MŪ-ŌG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One skilled in myography.

MŪ-ŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr. μύων, a muscle, and γράφω, to write.*] An anatomical description of the muscles; myology. *Dunglison.*

MŪ-Q-LŌG'IC, } *a.* Relating to myology, or
MŪ-Q-LŌG'IC-AL, } to the muscles. *P. Cyc.*

MŪ-ŌL'O-GŪY, *n.* [*Gr. μύων, a muscle, and λόγος, a discourse.*] That part of anatomy which treats of the muscles. *Dunglison.*

MŪ-Q-MĀN-CY, *n.* [*Gr. μῦς, a mouse, and μαντεία, divination.*] Divination with mice. *Rogee.*

MŪ'ŌPE, *n.*; *pl.* **MŪ'ŌPES**. [*Gr. μύωψ, μυώπος, short-sighted; μύω, to close, and ὄψ, the eye; L. myops, myopis; Fr. myope.*] (*Med.*) A short-sighted person; a myops. *Adams.*

MŪ-ŌP'IC, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to myopy; short-sighted; near-sighted; purblind. *Dunglison.*

MŪ-Q-PŌT'A-MŪS, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of rodent quadrupeds; the coypou. *Van Der Hoeven.*

MŪ'ŌPS, *n.* One who is near-sighted or purblind; a myope. *Brande.*

MŪ'ŌP-SY, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease of the eyes in which dark spots are seen.

MŪ'Ō-PŪY, *n.* [*Gr. μυωπία.*—See **MYOPE**.] Shortness of sight; near-sightedness. *Dunglison.*

MŪ-Ō'SIS, *n.* [*Gr. μύω, to close the eyes.*] A permanent contraction of the pupil. *Dunglison.*

MŪ-Q-SIT'IC, *a.* (*Med.*) Causing contraction of the pupil, as opium. *Pereira.*

MŪ-Q-TĪL'I-TY, *n.* [*Gr. μύων, a muscle.*] (*Med.*) Muscular contractility. *Dunglison.*

MŪ-ŌT'Q-MŪY, *n.* [*Gr. μύων, a muscle, and τομή, a cutting.*] (*Anat.*) The dissection of the muscles;—also the surgical operation of the division of muscles to remove deformity. *Dunglison.*

MŪR'Ī-AD (mūr'e-ad), *n.* [*Gr. μυριάς; μυρίος, numberless; It. miriade; Fr. myriade.*—"As the

original notion is indefinite, not numerical, it is no doubt akin to *L. multus*, and still nearer to *Gael. mhoir, or mor, great.*" *Liddell & Scott.*

1. The number of ten thousand. *Pearson.*

2. Any number that cannot easily be counted; any immense or numberless number.

Myriads of rivulets hurrying through the lawn. Tennyson.

MŪR'Ī-AD-MĪND'ED, *a.* Having great versatility. The myriad-minded man, our, and all men's, *Shakespeare.*

MŪR'Ī-Ā-GRĀMME', *n.* [*Fr.*] A French weight equal to 26.795 lbs. Troy, or 22.0485 lbs. avoirdupois. *McCulloch.*

MŪR'Ī-Ā-LĪ'TRE (mūr-e-ā-le'tur), *n.* [*Fr.*] A French measure of capacity equal to 10,000 litres, or to 610,280 cubic inches. *Brande.*

MŪR'Ī-Ā-ME'TRE (-mā'tur), *n.* [*Fr.*] A French measure equivalent to 10,000 metres, or to 6 miles, 1 furlong, 28½ poles. *Simmonds.*

MŪR'Ī-Ā-PŌD, *n.* [*Gr. μυριάς, a myriad, and ποδός, a foot.*] (*Zool.*) One of an order of invertebrate *Articulata*, having an immense number of jointed feet, and represented by the centipede and scorpion. *Eng. Cyc.*

MŪR'Ī-ĀRĒH, *n.* [*Gr. μυριάρχος; μύριαι, ten thousand, and ἀρχή, to command.*] A commander of ten thousand men. *Ash.*

MŪR'Ī-ĀRE, *n.* [*Fr.*] In the French linear measure, 100,000 square metres, equal to 246 acres, 3 roods, 20 poles. *Winslow.*

MŪ-RĪ'CA, *n.* [*L., from Gr. μυρική, the tamarisk.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including the wax-myrtle, or bay-tree. *Eng. Cyc.*

MŪR'Ī-CĪNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A solid grayish-white vegetable principle which constitutes from 20 to 30 per cent. of the weight of beeswax, being the residuum from the solvent action of alcohol upon that substance. *Ure.*

MŪR'Ī-Q-PHŪL'LOUS, or **MŪR'Ī-ŌPH'YL-LOUS** (131), *a.* [*Gr. μυριάς, a myriad, and φύλλον, a leaf.*] (*Bot.*) Having ten thousand leaves, or an indefinitely large number of leaves. *Smart.*

MŪR'Ī-Q-RĀ'MA, *n.* [*Gr. μυριάς, a myriad, and ῥάμμα, a view.*] A picture made up of fragments of buildings, landscapes, &c., so as to admit of an infinity of combinations. *Brande.*

MŪ-RĪS'TIC, *a.* [*Gr. μύρον, an odorous oil.*] (*Chem.*) Noting a fatty acid contained in the expressed oil of nutmeg. *Brande.*

MŪR-MĒ'LE-ŌN, *n.* [*Gr. μύρμηξ, an ant, and λέων, a lion.*] (*Ent.*) A genus of neuropterous insects, including the ant-lion. *Westwood.*

MŪR'MI-DŌN (mūr'me-dŏn), *n.* [*Gr. Μυρμιδόνες; L. Myrmidones.*]

1. One of a warlike people of Thessaly, under the sway of Achilles. *Liddell & Scott.*

2. One of a ruffianly number under some leadership.

Clodius and Curio at the head of their myrmidons. *Swift.* *Myrmidon* (Μυρμιδών) a son of Zeus and Eurynedusa, whom Zeus deceived in the disguise of an ant. Her son was for this reason called *Myrmidon* (from μύρμηξ, an ant), and was regarded as the ancestor of the *Myrmidons* in Thessaly. *Wm. Smith.*

MŪR-MI-DŌN'Ī-AN, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, myrmidons. *Clarke.*

MŪ-RŌB'A-LĀN, *n.* [*Gr. μυροβάλανος; L. myrobalanum; It. mirabolano; Sp. mirabolano; Fr. myrobalan, or myrobolan.*] A dried fruit of five different species of the plum kind, brought from India for the use of tanners and dyers, and formerly used in medicine. *McCulloch.*

MŪ-RŌN'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid existing in black mustard-seed. *Brande.*

MŪ-RŌP'Q-LĪST, *n.* [*Gr. μύρον, an ointment, and πωλέω, to sell.*] One who sells or deals in ointments or perfumery. *Johnson.*

MŪ-RO-SPĒR'MUM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the trees which yield the balsam of Peru and the balsam of tolu. *Brande.*

MŪ-ROX'YL'IC, *a.* [*Gr. μύρον, an odorous oil, and ὄξος, sharp.*] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from the Peruvian balsam, the produce of the *Myroxylon Peruiferum*. *Brande.*

MÝRRI (mír), *n.* [Ar. *murr*.—Gr. *μύρρα*; L. *myrrha*; It. & Sp. *myrra*; Fr. *myrrhe*.] A strong aromatic gum-resin, the produce of an unknown tree growing in Arabia and Abyssinia, but supposed to be a species of *Amyris*, or *Mimos*. *Ure*.

“Good myrrh is translucent, of a reddish-yellow color, brittle, breaking with a resinous lustre, and easily pulverized.” *McCulloch*.

MÝR/RHIC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained by heating the resin of myrrh. *Brande*.

MÝR/RHINE, *a.* [L. *myrrhinus*, or *murrhinus*.] Made of the myrrhine stone. *Milton*.

MÝR/RHINE, *n.* A kind of precious stone; myrrhine.—See **MURRHINE**. *Milton*.

MÝR/RHITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A precious stone having the color of myrrh, and a fragrant smell. *Crabb*.

MÝR/TI-FORM (mír'te-form), *a.* [L. *myrtus*, myrtle, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a leaf of myrtle. *Dunglison*.

MÝR/TLE (mír'tl), *n.* [Gr. *μύρος*; L. *myrtus*; It. & Sp. *mirto*; Fr. *myrte*.—Ger. *myrte*; Dan. *myrte*; Sw. *myrten*.] (*Bot.*) The common name of plants or shrubs of the genus *Myrtus*, of which there are many species.

“The myrtle is a native of the south of Europe. It has been in all ages a great favorite in Europe, for its elegance and its evergreen, sweet leaves. Among the ancients, it was sacred to Venus. Myrtle wreaths adorned the brows of bloodless victors, and were the symbols of authority for magistrates at Athens. London. Eng. Cyc.

MÝR/TLE-BÉR/RÝ, *n.* Fruit of the myrtle-tree.

MÝR/TLE-WAX, *n.* A green solid vegetable fat obtained from several species of *Myrica* or bayberry, especially the *Myrica cerifera*. *Simmonds*.

MÝR/RUS, *n.* (*Ich.*) A species of conger eel, found in the Mediterranean; *Anguilla myrus*. Eng. Cyc.

MY-SÉLF (mē-sēlf or mī-sēlf) [mē-sēlf, S. W. P. J. F. Sm.; mī-sēlf, Ja.; mē-sēlf or mī-sēlf, K.] *pron.*

1. I, or me, with emphasis.

I had as lief not be as live to be
In awe of such a thing as I myself. *Shak.*

2. The reciprocal of I;—in the objective case. “At a loss to defend myself.” *Swift*.

“The pronoun is sometimes omitted to give additional force to the sentence. ‘Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favor.’” *Addison*.

MÝ-SÓ'RIN, *n.* (*Mín.*) An oxide of copper, found at Mysore. *Dana*.

MÝS-TA-GÜG/IC, } *a.* Relating to the inter-
MÝS-TA-GÜG/I-CAL, } pretation of mysteries.
“Mystagogical illuminations.” *Digby*.

MÝS-TA-GÜGUE (mī'ta-güé), *n.* [Gr. *μυσταγωγός*; *μύστος*, one initiated, and *αγωγή*, to lead; L. *mystagogus*; It. *mistagogo*; Fr. *mystagogue*.]

1. One who interprets mysteries. *Warburton*.

2. One who shows church relics. *Bailey*.

MÝS-TA-GO-GÝ, *n.* [Gr. *μυσταγωγία*, initiation into mysteries.] The interpretation of mysteries. [R.] *Maunder*.

† **MÝS-TÉ/RI-AL**, *a.* Containing a mystery; mysterious. *B. Jonson*.

MÝS-TÉ/RI-ÁRSH (-ark), *n.* [Gr. *μυστήριον*, mystery, and *ἀρχή*, a chief.] One who presides over mysteries. *Johnson*.

MÝS-TÉ/RI-OUS, *a.* [It. & Sp. *misterioso*; Fr. *mystérieux*.] Containing mystery; not made known or understood; unexplained; obscure; unknown; hidden; not revealed; inscrutable.

By a silent, unseen, mysterious process, the fairest flower of the garden springs from a small, insignificant seed; the majestic oak of the forest from an acorn, the strongest and wisest man from a wretched, helpless, and senseless infant; the holy and exalted saint from a miserable sinner. *Horne*.

MÝS-TÉ/RI-OUS-LÝ, *ad.* In a mysterious manner; obscurely; enigmatically. *Milton*.

MÝS-TÉ/RI-OUS-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being mysterious; obscurity. *Bp. Taylor*.

MÝS-TÉ-RÍZE, *v. a.* To make a mystery of; to treat as a mystery. [L.] *Broigne*.

MÝS-TÉ-RÝ (mīs'te-rē), *n.* [Gr. *μυστήριον*, a mystery or revealed secret; *μύω*, to initiate; L. *mysterium*; It. *mistero*; Sp. *misterio*; Fr. *mystère*.]

1. Something secret, unknown, or not revealed; a secret.

Unto you it is given to know the mystery of the kingdom of heaven. *Mark iv. 11.*

Those mysteries which heaven
Will not have earth to know. *Shak.*

The gospel of Christ is a blessing, the spirit of antichrist a curse; both are equally denominated mystery or secret, whilst they remain concealed. *Dr. Campbell*.

2. Something very obscure, incomprehensible, or above human intelligence; an enigma.

This is a great mystery; but I speak concerning Christ and the church. *Eph. v. 32.*

Thou hast not ear nor soul to apprehend

The sublime notion and holy mystery

That must be uttered to unfold the age

And serious doctrine of virginity. *Milton*.

3. The consecrated elements of the eucharist.

In the Communion Office of the Church of England, the elements, after consecration, are called mysteries.

4. A kind of ancient dramatic representation of a religious character; a miracle. *Bp. Percy*.

5. A trade, art, or occupation. *Shak.*

Masters frequently bind themselves, in the indentures with their apprentices, to teach them their art, trade, and mystery. *Dowdier*.

“Mystery, in this sense, is said to be derived from the Fr. *mêtier* (Old Fr. *mestier*), a trade; and it is sometimes written *mystery*.—See **MISTERY**.

6. *pl.* Certain religious celebrations among the ancient Greeks and Romans, supposed to have been shows or scenic representations of mythical legends, not unlike the religious mysteries of the middle ages; as the *Eleusinian mysteries*. *Liddell & Scott*.

“The word *mystery* is often understood as something hidden from us, and which we are not to seek to know. It is most important, therefore, to remember that this is the reverse of the Scriptural sense, which is, 1. Something that was kept secret, and is now ‘made manifest.’ ‘The mystery of the gospel’ (*Eph. vi. 19*), &c.; or, 2. Something of an emblem, whose signification is explained to all disciples. ‘This [marriage] is a great mystery; but I speak [I mean] concerning Christ and his church’ (*Eph. v. 32*);—marriage, that is, is a *mystery* not in itself, but when regarded as an emblem of the union of Christ and his church. Many parts, indeed, of the gospel scheme are but very imperfectly revealed; but Paul calls any doctrine a *mystery*, not so far forth as it is hidden, but, on the contrary, so far as it is revealed.” *Eden*.

MÝS-TIC, *n.* One of a class of religious persons who profess to have a direct intercourse with the Spirit of God; one imbued with mysticism.

“They profess a pure and sublime devotion, accompanied with a disinterested love of God, free from all selfish considerations; and they believe that the Scriptures have a *mystic* and hidden sense which must be sought for, and into which it is necessary that men be initiated in order to understand their true import.—The *Mystics* are not confined to any particular denomination of Christians, but may be found in almost every form of religious profession.” *Eden*.

MÝS-TIC, } *a.* [Gr. *μυστικός*; L. *mysticus*; It. **MÝS-TI-CAL**, } & Sp. *místico*; Fr. *mystique*.]

1. Relating to, or containing, mysticism; sacredly obscure; secret.

The mystical sense of Scripture is that which is hidden beneath the literal, thus Jerusalem is literally a city of Jews, but mystically the heavenly Jerusalem, the eternal habitation of the saints. *Eden*.

2. Involving some secret meaning; emblematical; symbolical.

It is plain, from the Apocalypse, that mystical Babylon is to be consumed by fire. *Burnet*.

Mystic testament, (*Law*.) a sealed testament. *Burrill*.

MÝS-TI-CAL-LÝ, *ad.* In a mystical manner.

MÝS-TI-CAL-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being mystical.

MÝS-TI-CISM, *n.* [It. & Sp. *misticismo*; Fr. *mysticisme*.] The tenets of the Mystics; a view of, or tendency in, religion, which implies a direct communication between man and God through the inward perception of the mind; quietism; enthusiasm.

Mysticism in France contrasts strikingly with *mysticism* in Germany. The former is a system of sentiment, German. L. A. Vaughan.

“The *mystic* is one who is conscious of the presence of the feelings of the human soul.” *Liberton*.

MÝS-TI-FI-CÁ-TION, *n.* The act of mystifying.

MÝS-TI-FI-CÁ-TOR, *n.* One who mystifies.

MÝS-TI-FÝ, *v. a.* [L. **MYSTIFIED**; pp. **MYSTIFYING**, **MYSTIFIED**.] To involve in mystery, to treat in such a way as purposely to perplex.

When the mind is so much involved in the maze of ideas, it becomes bewildered. *Locke*.

MÝTH, *n.* [Gr. *μῦθος*.] A work of fiction; a fabulous story, a fable; an invention; a parable, an allegory. *Arnold*.

I use this term [*myth*] as synonymous with invention, having no historical basis. *Pococke*.

Syn.—“A *myth* is a narrative framed for the purpose of expressing some general truth, a law of nature, a moral phenomenon, or a religious idea, the different phases of which correspond to the turn of the narrative. An *allegory* agrees with it in expressing some general idea, but differs from it in this,—that in the *allegory* the idea was developed before the *form*, which was invented and adapted to it. The *allegory* is a reflective and artificial process, the *myth* springs up spontaneously and by a kind of inspiration. A *symbol* is a silent *myth*, which impresses the truths which it conveys, not by successive stages, but at once throws together (σύν βαλλών) significant images of some truth.” *Fleming*.—See **FABLE**, **PARABLE**.

MÝTH-HÍS-TO-RÝ, *n.* [Gr. *μυθιστορία*; *μῦθος*, fable, and *ιστορία*, history; L. *mythistoria*.] History interspersed with fable. *Maunder*.

MÝTH/IC, } *a.* [Gr. *μυθικός*; L. *mythicus*.]
MÝTH/I-CAL, } Relating to fable; fabulous.

MÝ-THÜG/RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. *μῦθος*, a fable, and *γράφω*, to write.] A writer of fables. *Warton*.

MÝ-THÜL/Q-GER, *n.* A mythologist. *P. Cyc*.

MÝTH-Q-LÖG/IC, } [mīth-a-lōd'je-kal, W. J.
MÝTH-Q-LÖG/I-CAL, } P. Sm. R. C. H. v.; mī-tho-
lōd'je-kal, S. P. Ja. K.], *a.* [Gr. *μυθολογικός*; L. *mythologicus*; It. & Sp. *mitologico*; Fr. *mythologique*.] Relating to mythology; fabulous. “*Mythological* interpretation.” *Raleigh*.

MÝTH-Q-LÖG/I-CAL-LÝ, *ad.* In a mythological manner; fabulously. *Shuckford*.

MÝ-THÜL/Q-GÝST, *n.* One versed in mythology.

MÝ-THÜL/Q-GÝZE, *v. n.* To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens. *Sandys*.

MÝTH/Q-LÖGUE, *n.* A fable; a myth. *Geddes*.

MÝ-THÜL/Q-GÝ, *n.* [Gr. *μυθολογία*; *μῦθος*, a fable, and *λόγος*, a discourse; L. *mythologia*; It. & Sp. *mitologia*; Fr. *mythologie*.] A system of fables, or a treatise upon fables; the collective body of traditions of any heathen nation respecting its gods, and other fabulous supernatural beings.

The heathen *mythology* not only was not true, but was not even supported as true; it not only deserved no faith, but it demanded none. *W. Hatch*.

Classical mythology, the mythology of the ancient Greeks and Romans. *Northern mythology*, the mythology of the northern nations of Europe.

MÝ-THÜ-PLÁSM, *n.* [Gr. *μῦθος*, a fable, and *πλασμα*, any thing formed or moulded.] A narration of fable. [L.] *Maunder*.

MÝT/I-LITE, *n.* (*Pol.*) A petrified shell of the genus *Mytilus*. *Maunder*.

MÝX/INE, *n.* (*Ich.*) A genus of eel-shaped fishes, of which the hag (*Myxine glutinosa*, or *Gastrobranchus glutinosus*) is the type. *Yarrell*.

MÝX/QN, *n.* (*Ich.*) A fish of the mullet kind. *Ash*.

MÝ-ZÖM-E-LÝ/NÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *μύζω*, to suck in.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of tenebrous birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Meliphagide*; honeycreepers. *Gruy*.



Myzomela nigra.

N.

N, the fourteenth letter, and the eleventh consonant, of the alphabet, is a liquid, a semi-vowel, and a nasal letter. It has two sounds, one simple, as in *not*, *fan*; the other compound, or nasal, as in *anger*, *finger* (82 and 83).

NÄB, *v. a.* [Dut. & Ger. *knappen*; Dan. *napper*; Sw. *nappa*.—See **KNAB**.] [*i. NÄBBED*; *pp. NÄBBING, NÄBBED*.] To catch or seize suddenly, as with a quick grasp; to seize unexpectedly or without warning. [Colloquial.] *Martin*.

NÄB, *n.* [A. S. *cnap*.—See **KNAP**, and **KNOB**.] The summit of a hill. [Local, Eng.] *Ray*.

NÄBIT, *n.* A powdered sugar-candy. *Crabb*.

NÄBLUM, *n.* (*Mus.*) A Hebrew musical instrument; nebel.—See **NEBEL**. *Brande*.

NÄBÖB [*nä'böb*, *F. J. Sm. Wö. Ash*; *nä-böb'*, *S.*; *nä'böb* or *nä'böb*, *K.*; *nä-böb'* or *nä'böb*, *Wr.*], *n.* [Corrupted from Hind. *nawab*; *naib*, a baron, a prince. *C. P. Brown*.]

1. The governor of a province in Hindostan, under the Moguls. *P. Cyc.*

2. A European who has enriched himself in the East Indies:—a man of great wealth. *Todd*.

NÄC'A-RÄT, *n.* [Fr. *nacarat*; Sp. *nacarado*; *nacar*, nacre.]

1. A pale-red color, with an orange cast. *Ure*.

2. A crape or fine linen fabric dyed fugitively of this color, with which ladies rub their faces to give them a roseate hue. *Ure*.

NÄCHE. See **NATCH**. *Todd*.

NÄCK'ER, *n.* A collar-maker; a harness-maker. [Local, Eng.] *Lemon*.

NÄCK'ER, or **NÄK'ER**, *n.* See **NACRE**. *Johnson*.

NÄC-Q-DÄR, *n.* Captain of an Arab vessel. *Malcom*.

NÄ'CRE (*nä'kur*), *n.* [Fr. *nacre*; Sp. *nacar*.] The hard, lustrous, and often iridescent substance which lines the interior of some shells; mother-of-pearl. *P. Cyc.*

NÄ'CRE-OÜS, *a.* Having a pearly lustre like nacre; iridescent. *Brande*.

NÄ'CRITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A white and pearly hydrous silicate of alumina, resembling a soft, earthy talc, consisting of minute grains or scales, and having a greasy feel. *Dana*.

NÄ'DÄB, *n.* The high priest of the Persians, whose office and dignity are similar to those of the mufti of Turkey. *Benham*.

NÄ'DIR, *n.* [Arab.—It. & Fr. *nadir*.] (*Astron.*) That point of the heavens which is diametrically opposite to the zenith, or directly under our feet. *Creech*.

§ The *nadir* and *zenith* are the two poles of the horizon.

NÄ'DLE-STEIN, *n.* [Ger. *nadel*, a needle, and *stein*, a stone.] (*Min.*) Needle-stone. *Ure*.

† **NÄVE** (*näv*), *n.* [L. *nævus*.] A spot. *Dryden*.

NÄ'VEUS, *n.*; pl. *NÄ'VEI*. [L.] A spot on the skin of children when born;—called, when prominent, a *mole*. *Dumgkison*.

NÄFF, or **NÄFT**, *n.* A sea-fowl resembling the duck, having a tufted head; *Mergus*. *Johnson*.

NÄG, *n.* [Dut. *negge*; Scot. *naig*; A. S. *hnagan*, to neigh.]

1. A small horse. *Johnson*.

2. A paramour,—in contempt. *Shak.*

“Yon ribald-rid nag of Egypt.”—In recent editions of Shakespeare, *hag*.

NÄ'GEL-FLÜH (*nä'gl-flü*), *n.* [Ger.] (*Min.*) A conglomerate rock. *Smart*.

NÄG'GY, *a.* [Dan. *knag*, a knot.] Ill-tempered; irritable. [North of Eng.] *Wright*.

NÄ'GOR, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of antelope; the gazelle of Senegal; *Gazella redunca*. *Fischer*.

NÄ'IAÐ (*nä'yad*) [*nä'yad*, *S. K.*; *nä'yad*, *W. Ja. Sm.*; *nä'yad*, *Wr.*], *n.*; pl. Eng. *NÄ'IAÐS*; L. *NÄ'IA-DÄS* (*nä'yä-däz*). [Gr. *naüs*, *naüös*; *näw*, to flow; L. *naias*; It. *naiade*; Sp. *nayade*; Fr. *naiade*.]

1. (*Myth.*) A female deity who presided over rivers, brooks, and fountains; a water-nymph.

2. pl. (*Conch.*) A family of fresh-water bivalves, very abundant in the North American rivers; fresh-water clams; *Naiade*. *P. Cyc.*

3. pl. (*Bot.*) A small natural order of endogenous, aquatic plants, remarkable for the unusual simplicity of their organization; *Naiadaceæ*, or *Fluviales*. *P. Cyc.*

NÄ'IAÑT, *a.* (*Her.*) Represented swimming, as fishes in an escutcheon. *Crabb*.

NÄ'IC, *n.* A native non-commissioned officer in the East India Company's service, answering to corporal. *Stocqueler*.

NÄIF, *a.* [Fr.—See **NAIVE**.] Of quick, natural appearance, as jewels;—used by jewellers. *Bailey*.

NÄIL (*näil*), *n.* [A. S. *nægel*; Frs. *neil*; Dut. & Ger. *nagel*; Dan. *nagle*; Sw. *nagel*.—Sansc. *nakha*.—*Wächter* refers to Gr. *νύκτωρ*, to prick, whence *νύξ*, L. *unguis*, a nail, or claw; *uncus*, a hook.]

1. The talon of a bird, or the claw of a beast.

2. The horny substance at the ends of the human fingers and toes. *Shak.*

3. A piece of metal pointed at one end and formed into a head at the other, used for fastening things together, particularly the parts of wood-work, by being driven through one into another. *Bacon*.

4. A stud, or boss. *Swift*.

5. A measure of length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or a 16th of a yard, as being taken from the end of the thumb-nail to the second joint. *Johnson*.

6. Eight pounds weight. [Local, Eng.] *Wright*.

7. A stamping instrument. *Simmonds*.

On the nail, into the hand; immediately; without delay.—*To hit the nail on the head*, to hit or touch the point exactly.

NÄIL, *v. a.* [*i. NÄILED*; *pp. NÄILING, NÄILED*.]

1. To fasten or stud with nails. *Milken*.

2. To drive a nail or spike into the vent of, as of a cannon; to spike. [R.] *Bailey*.

NÄIL'-BALL, *n.* (*Mil.*) A ball with a strong nail attached to it in casting. *Stocqueler*.

NÄIL'-BRÜSH, *n.* A brush for the nails. *Booth*.

NÄIL'ER, *n.* A maker of nails. *Johnson*.

NÄIL'ER-Y, *n.* A manufactory for nails. *Pennant*.

NÄIL'-HEAD, *n.* (*Arch.*) A Norman-Gothic ornament, resembling a series of square heads of nails. *Francis*.

NÄIL'WORT (*näil'würt*), *n.* A plant. *Ash*.

NÄIN'SÖÖK, *n.* A species of muslin. *W. Ency.*

NÄ'IVE (*nä'iv*), *a.* [Fr.; L. *nativus*; *nascor*, *natus*, to be born.] Natural; having native simplicity; ingenuous; artless. *Diddin*.

NÄ'IVE-LY, or **NÄIVE'LY**, *ad.* With native simplicity; ingenuously; artlessly. *Pope*.

NÄ'IVE-TE' (*nä'iv-tä'*), *n.* [Fr.] Native simplicity; unaffected plainness; ingenuousness; artlessness; naturalness. *Gray*.

† **NÄKE**, } *v. a.* [A. S. *nacan*, *benacan*.]

† **NÄ'KEN** (-kn), } To make naked. *Tourneur*.

NÄ'KED, *a.* [A. S. *naced*, *nacod*; *nacan*, *benacan*, to make naked; Dut. *naakt*; Old Ger. *naket*; Ger. *nackt*; Dan. *nägen*; Sw. *naken*.]

1. Having no clothes on; nude; uncovered, bare. “A naked, new-born babe.” *Shak.*

2. Unarmed; defenceless; unprotected; exposed; unguarded.

Look in upon me, then, and speak with me, Or, naked as I am, I will assault thee. *Shak.*

3. Manifest; unconcealed; open to view.

All things are noted and opened unto the eyes of him with whom we have to do. *Heb. iv. 13.*

4. Mere; bare; simple; sheer.

Not that God doth require nothing unto happiness at the hands of men saying only a *naked* life, but that without but of all other things we are nothing. *Hooker*.

5. Not disguised; evident; plain. “The naked truth.” *Shak.*

6. Destitute; deprived; devoid. “Naked of friends.” *Dryden*.

7. Not assisted with a telescope, or with glasses; as, “The naked eye.”

8. (*Bot.*) Destitute of the usual covering or appendage. *Gray*.

Naked flooring, (*Carp.*) the timber-work which supports a floor. *Brande*.

NÄ'KED-LY, *ad.* 1. Without covering or clothes; with nakedness or exposure.

2. Barely; simply; merely. *Holder*.

NÄ'KED-NÉSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being naked; nudity; exposure. *Addison*.

† **NÄ'KÉR**, *n.* A kind of kettle-drum. *Chaucer*.

NÄ'KIR, *n.* A wandering pain passing from one limb to another. *Wright*.

† **NÄLE**, *n.* An ale-house. *Chaucer*.

† **NÄLL**, *n.* A nawl, or awl. *Tusser*.

NÄM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be named. *Nat. Rev.*

NÄ-MÄ'TION, *n.* [A. S. *niman*, to take away.] (*Old Eng. & Scottish Law*.) The act of distraining or taking a distress. *Cowell*.

NÄ'MÄZ, *n.* A Turk's common prayer. *Maunder*.

NÄM'BY-PÄM'BY, *a.* Having little, affected prettiness; finical. *Ash*.

Another of Addison's favorite companions was Ambrose Phillips, a good white and a rich black poet, who had the honor of being the first to introduce the name of *negro* into English literature. *Macaulay*.

NÄM'BY-PÄM'BY, *n.* A finical person or thing. *Pope*.

NÄME, *n.* [A. S. *nama*; Frs. *nama*; Dut. *naam*; Old Ger. *namo*; Ger. *name*; Dan. *navn*; Icel. *nafn*; Sw. *namn*.—Gr. *ὄνομα*; L. *nomen*; It. *nome*; Sp. *nombre*; Port. *nome*; Fr. *nom*.—Sansc. & Hind. *näma*; Pers. *nam*, *namah*.]

1. The word by which a person or thing is known, or that by which a person or thing is called, whether spoken or written, established or imputed; appellation; denomination; title.

He called their names after the names by which his father had called them. *Gen. xxvi. 18.*

2. A person; an individual.

They list with women each degenerate name Who dares not hazard life for future fame. *Dryden*.

3. Reputation; character; repute; credit.

A good name is to be chosen rather than great riches. *Prov. xxii. 1.*

Good name in man and woman, dear my lord, Is the immediate jewel of their souls. *Shak.*

4. Renown; celebrity; fame; honor; eminence; distinction; note.

What men of name resort to him? *Shak.*

5. The quality, office, authority, or power inherent in the person named; behalf.

In the name of the people, And in the power of us, the tribune, we, Even from this instant, banish him the city. *Shak.*

6. (*Gram.*) A noun; a substantive. *P. Cyc.*

To call names, to give opprobrious names to.—*Christian name*, the name given to a person, as by baptism, to distinguish him from others of the same

family;—opposed to *surname*;—also called *given* or *baptismal name*.—Common name, a name common to a class or number of persons or things; as, patriot, ocean, empire, city, boy, girl.—*Proper name*, a name by which a single person or thing is denoted; as, Hancock, Atlantic, Russia, London, Richard, Anne.

Syn.—*Name* is a generic term for that by which any person or thing is called. *Appellation* and *title* are specific names; as, "A title of office or honor;" an *appellation* denoting something characteristic. An *appellative* is a common name, as opposed to a proper one. The names of Washington and Franklin; the titles of General and Doctor. A certain man had the name of John [of England], the title of King, and the appellation of Lackland.—*Reputation* and *character* imply something more substantial than name. Name and reputation are of a more extended nature than reputation and character. It is less difficult to get a name than to establish a character or reputation. Reputation and credit are acquired within a narrow circle, and may be either good or bad.

NÂME, n. [A. S. *niman*, *nam*, to take away.] (*Lavo.*) The act of distraining;—a thing or chattel distrained. *Burrill.*

NÂME, v. a. [Goth. *nammyan*; A. S. *nemnan*, *naman*; Dut. *noemen*; Ger. *nennen*; Dan. *nævne*; Sw. *nåmna*.—Gr. *νομάω*; L. *nomino*; It. *nominare*; Sp. *nominar*; Fr. *nommer*.] [*i.* NAMED; *pp.* NAMING, NAMED.]

1. To discriminate by giving a particular appellation; to set or give a name to; to entitle; to title; to denominate; to style; to term.

"He not rightly named Jacob?" *Gen. xxvii. 35.*

Of them he chose twelve, whom also he named apostles. *Luke vi. 13.*

2. To speak of, call, or mention by name; to utter or pronounce the name of.

Those whom the fables name of monstrous size. *Milton.*

3. To nominate; to specify; to designate.

Whom late you have named for consul. *Shak.*

To name the name of Christ, to make profession of faith in Christ. "Let every one that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity." *2 Tim. ii. 19.*

Syn.—To name and to call both signify to utter an appellation. A person calls in order to proclaim, and names in order to distinguish. A king of England was named William, and called or styled the Conqueror. Persons and things are named; persons only are nominated; a man is nominated to an office; Nero was designated a tyrant; a duke is styled his grace; books are entitled; persons and actions are characterized according to their qualities. Persons and things are mentioned generally, and designated and specified particularly.—See *CALL*.

NÂME'LESS, a. 1. Without a name; not distinguished by any name or appellation.

Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies. *Pope.*

2. Not known by name; obscure; ignoble.

Nameless and birthless villains tread on the necks of the brave and long-descended. *W. Scott.*

NÂME'LESS-LY, ad. In a nameless manner.

NÂME'LY, ad. 1. Above all; especially. *More.*

2. By name; particularly; that is to say.

The excellency of the soul; namely, its power of divining in dreams. *Addison.*

NÂM'ER, n. One who names. *Drayton.*

NÂME'SÂKE, n. One who is named for, or has the same name with, another. *Addison.*

NÂN, interj. What? how? [Local, Eng.] *Forby.*

NÂN-OË'IC, a. (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from sour rice and other acescent vegetable substances;—so named from *Nancy*, a town in France. *Hoblyn.*

NÂN'DU, n. [Brazilian *nhandu*.] (*Ornith.*) The American ostrich; *Rhea Americana*;—also written *nandow*. *Brande.*

NÂN-KËEN' [nân-kên', *Sm. Wb. Todd, Rees, Wr.*; nân-kên, *Ja.*] *n.* A yellowish or buff-colored cotton cloth, originally manufactured at Nankin, China, from cotton (*Gossypium religiosum*) of the same color;—also written *nankin*. *Brande.*

"Since the cultivation of the raw material in the United States, nankens have been manufactured here, in every respect equal to, and at a less cost than, those from China." *Bartlett.*

NÂP, n. [A. S. *cnep*; Dut. *knoop*.] A knap or knob; a protuberance. *Carew.*

NÂP, n. [A. S. *knoppa*; Dut. *nob*; Dan. *noppe*.] Woolly, villous, or downy substance on the surface of any thing, as of cloth.

Jack Cade, the clothier, means to dress the common wealth, and set a new nap upon it. *Shak.*

The velvet nap which on his wings doth lie. *Spenser.*

NÂP, v. n. [A. S. *knæppian*.] [*i.* NAPPED; *pp.* NAPPING, NAPPED.]

1. To sleep; particularly, to take or have a short sleep. *L'Estrange.*

2. To be drowsily careless or secure. *Bentley.*

Syn.—See *SLEEP*

NÂP, n. 1. A short sleep; a slumber; a doze.

2. A cant term for ale. [Scot.] *Jamieson.*

NÂP, v. a. To raise or put a nap on. *Ash.*

NA-PÆ'AN, n. [Gr. *ναπαῖος*; *νάπη*, a woodland vale; *ἵ. napæus*.] Pertaining to the Grecian *Napææ*, or nymphs of the dells. *Dryden.*

NÂPE, n. [Of uncertain etymology.—"So named from the downy softness of the hair upon it." *Skinner*.—A. S. *cnæp*, a knob; Dut. *knoop*.]

1. The back of the neck, or the prominent part of the neck behind.

In his right eye the fatal arrow drove,
Through all the optic nerves its passage tore,
And issued at his nape besmeared with gore. *Hoole.*

2. A piece of wood for supporting the fore part of a loaded wagon;—written also *neap*. [North of Eng.] *Wright.*

† **NÂ'PËR-Y, n.** [L. *mappa*, a napkin, according to *Quintilian*, a Punic word; It. *nappa*, *napparie*; Fr. *nappe*.—Old Scot. *naiprie*.] Linen;—especially, table-linen. *Skelton.*

NÂ'PHEW (nâ'fū), *n.* (*Bot.*) See *NAVEW*. *Johnson.*

|| **NÂPH'THA** (nâp'tha) [nâp'tha, *IV. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; nâp'tha, *S. W.*.] *n.* [Arab. *nafth*; Chal. & Syr. *naphtha*.—Gr. *νάφθα*; L. *naphtha*.] A colorless, very light, volatile, and combustible liquid, consisting of carbon and hydrogen in nearly equal equivalents, which exudes from rocks, or floats on the surface of springs, in many parts of the world, especially in Persia and the Birman empire; mineral oil. *Eng. Cyc.*

|| *Naphtha* hardens and changes to the substance called *petroleum* on exposure to the air. It may be obtained from petroleum by heat. *Eng. Cyc.*

|| **NÂPH'THA-L'A-MÏDE, n.** [*naphtha* and *ammiide*.] (*Chem.*) A compound obtained by distilling naphthalate of ammonia. *Brande.*

|| **NÂPH'THA-LÂSE, n.** (*Chem.*) A substance obtained by heating, in a retort, a mixture of naphthaline, nitric acid, and lime. *P. Cyc.*

|| **NÂPH'THA-LÂTE, n.** (*Chem.*) A salt composed of naphthalic acid and a base. *P. Cyc.*

|| **NÂPH'THÂ'IC, a.** (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from naphthaline. *Brande.*

|| **NÂPH'THÂ-LÏNE, n.** (*Chem.*) A solid carburet of hydrogen, which may be extracted by distillation from coal-tar. It is a volatile, white, crystalline substance, heavier than water, and of a peculiar aromatic odor. *Brande.*

|| **NÂPH'THÂ-LÏZE, v. a.** To impregnate or mix with naphtha or with naphthaline. *W. H. Cooper.*

NÂ'PI-ËR'S-BÔNES, } n. pl. A set of rods made of bone, ivory, horn, wood, or silver, invented by Lord *Napier*, for facilitating the arithmetical operations of multiplication and division. *Brande.*

|| *Napier's bones* or *rods* consist of small, squared pieces of bone or ivory, box or silver, about three inches long and three tenths of an inch in breadth, the faces of which are divided into nine little squares or cells, each of which is parted by a diagonal into two triangles. On these cells are engraved the successive columns of the common multiplication table, in such a manner that the units, or right-hand figures, are found in the right-hand triangle, and the tens, or left-hand figures, in the left-hand triangle. *Brande.*

NÂ'PI-FÖRM, a. [L. *napus*, a turnip, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a turnip. *Farm. Ency.*

NÂ'PI-ÛM, n. (*Bot.*) Nipplewort. *Crabb.*

NÂP'KIN, n. [Gael. *neapaicin*, a napkin.—L. *mappa*, a table-cloth.—It. *nappa*; Fr. *nappe*, a table-cloth; a *nap*—whence our diminutive *napkin*. *Talbot*.—*Napkin*, the diminutive of *nappe*, in its modern sense, was the badge of office of the butler in great houses. *Nares*.]

1. A cloth for wiping the hands and mouth, especially at table. *Broune.*

2. A pocket handkerchief. *Shak.*

NÂP'KIN-RÏNG, n. A small ring of ivory, shell, wood, or metal, to enclose a napkin. *Simmonds.*

NÂ'PLES-YËL'LÖW, n. A yellow pigment prepared in Italy by a secret process. *Cia.*

NÂP'LESS, a. Having no nap; threadbare. *Shak.*

NA-PÖ'LE-ON, n. A French gold coin of twenty francs (about \$3.83). *Simmonds.*

NA-PÖ'LE-ON-ÏTE, n. A variety of felspar. *Dana.*

NÂP'Q-LÏTE, n. (*Min.*) A blue mineral from Vesuvius. *Brande.*

NÂP'PI-NËSS, n. The quality of being nappy.

NÂPPE (nâp), *n.* (*Math.*) One of the two parts of a conic surface which meet at the vertex. *Davies.*

Nappe of an *hyperboloid*, one of the two branches of which the surface is composed. *Eluot.*

NÂP'PY, a. 1. † That makes one sleepy. *Martin.*

With nappy beer I to the barn repaired. *Gay.*

|| *Sezenius* refers it to A. S. *knæp*, *napp*, a cup, defining it *inebriating*; *Sherwood* and *Wright* define it *strung*; *Bailey* and *Martin*, making *sleepy*, as strong ale; *Johnson* derives it from *nap*, downy substance, defining it *frothy, spumy*; *Richardson* refers it to *nap*, to sleep, as *inducing sleep*. "Good ale, so nappy for the nones." *Wright.*

2. Tippy. [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*

3. Having much nap or down on the surface.

NÂP'-TÂK-ÏNG, n. A taking by surprise; seizure on a sudden; unexpected onset, like that made on men asleep. *Carew.*

NÂ'PÛS, n. [L.] (*Bot.*) A nave or turnip; the French turnip. *Hamilton.*

† **NÂR, n.** Nearer. *Spenser.*

NARAS, n. An excellent kind of fruit. *Alexander.*

NAR-CÂPH'THON, n. [Gr. *ναρκηφθον*.] The aromatic bark of a tree which grows in India, formerly used in fumigations, in diseases of the lungs. *Dunglison.*

NAR-CË'IA (nar-së'ya), *n.* [Gr. *ναρκη*, numbness, stupor.] (*Chem.*) A vegeto-alkaloid contained in small quantity in opium. *Brande.*

NAR-CÏS'SINE, a. Relating to the narcissus. *Ash.*

NAR-CÏS'SUS, n.; pl. *NAR-CÏS'SUS-ËS*. [L., from Gr. *ναρκισσος*; *ναρκη*, numbness, stupor.]

1. (*Bot.*) A genus of bulbous plants, with showy flowers, growing upon a scape, and having a cup at their mouth, the stamens opposite the sepals being longer than the others;—so named from its narcotic properties, and including among its numerous species the daffodils, the jonquils, and the tazettas. *P. Cyc.*

2. (*Myth.*) The beautiful son of Cephissus and Liriope, who, having seen his own image in a fountain, and becoming enamoured of it, pined away, until he was transformed into the flower of the same name. *Ovid. Wm. Smith.*

NAR-CÖ'SIS, n. [Gr. *ναρκωσις*; *ναρκω*, to benumb.] (*Med.*) The effect of a narcotic; privation of sense; stupor. *Dunglison.*

NAR-CÖT'IC, } a. [Gr. *ναρκωτικός*; *ναρκω*, to benumb; *ναρκωσις*, numb; *ναρκη*, stupor; It. & Sp. *narcotico*; Fr. *narcotique*.] (*Med.*) Noting an agent which induces drowsiness, sleep, or stupor; stupefactive.

Narcotic poisons, poisons which act particularly on the brain, but without inflaming the organ with which they come in contact; as opium, &c. *Dunglison.*

NAR-CÖT'IC, n. (*Med.*) A medicine which induces drowsiness, sleep, or stupor; as opium, aconite, belladonna, &c.

|| *Narcotics* differ from *sedatives* in that their first effect, particularly in small doses, is to stimulate. *P. Cyc.*

NAR-CÖT'IC-CÂL-LÏ, ad. In the manner of a narcotic; by inducing sleep or stupor. *Whitlock.*

NAR-CÖT'IC-NËSS, n. Quality of being narcotic.

NAR-CÖT'IC-CÖ-ÂC'RÏD, a. (*Med.*) Noting a substance which is narcotic and acid. *Wright.*

NÂR'CO-TÏNE [nâr'ko-tin, *Sm. Wb.*; nâr'ko-tin, *K.*; nâr'kô'tin, *Brande*.] *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegeto-alkaloid, contained in considerable quantity in opium. It is a white, inodorous, tasteless, crystalline solid, consisting of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen. *Silliman.*

NÂR'CO-TÏSM, n. (*Med.*) Narcosis. [*n.*] *P. Cyc.*

NÂRD, n. [Gr. *ναρός*; L. *nardus*; It. & Sp. *nardo*; Fr. *nard*.—A. S. *nard*.]

1. An aromatic plant, — also called, from its blossom being shaped like an ear of corn, *spica nardi*, or spikenard. *Milton.*

2. An unguent, or perfumed oil, prepared from the plant. *Milton.*

3. "The spikenard [nard] of the ancients, esteemed as a stimulant medicine, as well as a perfume, is the root of *Nardostachys jatamansi*, of the mountains of the north of India." *Gray.*

NAR'DINE, *a.* Pertaining to nard; having the qualities of spikenard. *Wright.*

NAR'DUS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses; mat-grass. *Loudon.*

†NARE, *n.* [*L. naris.*] A nostril. *Hudibras.*

NĀ'REŠ, *n. pl.* [*L.*] The nostrils. *Dunghison.*

NAR'GIL, *n.* The coconut tree. [*India.*] *Simmonds.*

NAR'GILE, *n.* A Turkish pipe, having a long tube, for smoking through water. *Simmonds.*

†NAR'RA-BLE, *a.* [*L. narrabilis.*] That may be narrated or related. *Cockeram.*

NAR'RĀTE, or NAR'RĀTE' [*nār'rāt*, *IV. J. Ja. R. E. Wb.*; *nār-rāt'*, *S. P. F. K. Sm. C. IVr.*], *v. a.* [*L. narro, narratus*; *It. narrare*; *Sp. narrar*; *Fr. narrer.*] [*i. NARRATED*; *pp. NARRATING, NARRATED.*] To give an account of; to tell, rehearse, relate, or recite, as an incident, an event, a story, or a history; to detail. "I may aptly *narrate* the apologue." *Sir Ed. Coke.* "A fictitious story is *narrated*." *Abp. Whately.*

The several evangelists *narrate* the same events in diverse manners. *Dr. Trench.*

Johnson says of this word that it is "only used in Scotland;" and the Quarterly Review, in 1814, thus spoke of it: "The abominable verb *narrate*, which must be absolutely proscribed in all good writing." Yet this word has since been repeatedly used in the Quarterly Review; and it is now much used by good writers both in England and in this country.

NAR-RĀTION, *n.* [*L. narratio*; *narro, narratus*, to narrate; *It. narrazione*; *Sp. narracion*; *Fr. narration.*]

1. The act of narrating; rehearsal; recital. "The *narration* of his dream." *Joye.*

2. That which is narrated; a story; a relation; an account; history; narrative.

Homer introduces the best instructions in the midst of the plainest *narrations*. *Johnson.*

3. (*Rhet.*) That division of a discourse in which are set forth the facts of the case from which the orator intends to draw his conclusions. *Brande.*

Syn. — *Narration* signifies the act of narrating, or the thing narrated; *narrative*, the thing narrated. *Relation* applies to whatever is related, but is less frequently used in this sense; *recital* relates to something that interests some individual; an *account* is the report of some event. An interesting *narration*; an affecting or simple *narrative*; a *relation* of the circumstances; the *recital* of one's calamities; an *account* of a transaction. — See ACCOUNT.

NAR'RA-TIVE, *a.* [*It. & Sp. narrativo*; *Fr. narratif.*]

1. That narrates; narrating; relating; giving an account. *Ayliffe.*

2. Prone to narrate; story-telling; garrulous. "Age . . . is always *narrative*." *Dryden.*

The poor, the rich, the valiant, and the sage, And boasting youth, and *narrative* old age. *Pope.*

NAR'RA-TIVE, *n.* That which is related; a relation; an account; a story; a narration.

Cynthia was much taken with my *narrative*. *Tatler.*

Syn. — See NARRATION.

NAR'RA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a narrative manner; by way of narration. *Ayliffe.*

NAR-RĀTOR, *n.* One who narrates; a relater.

NAR'RA-TQ-RY, *a.* Giving an account of events; narrative. "Letters *narratory*." [*R.*] *Howell.*

†NAR'RI-FY, *v. a.* To give account of; to relate; to narrate. *Shak.*

NAR'RÖW (*nār'rō*), *a.* [*A. S. nearow, nearaw, nearwa*; *nearwian, nyrtian*, to make narrow.]

1. Having its sides near each other; of little breadth; not broad or wide; as, "A *narrow* ribbon"; "A *narrow* street."

Strait is the gate and *narrow* is the way which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it. *Matt. vii. 14.*

2. Of small or limited extent; confined; circumscribed; contracted; limited; straitened.

small nation, and confined to a small space. *Widius.*

The greatest industry is *narrow*. How much of God and nature is there that we never had any idea! *Gray.*

3. Contracted in mind or disposition; of contracted views or sentiments; bigoted; selfish; illiberal; ungenerous; niggardly; covetous; — in this sense much used in composition. Resentments are not easily dislodged from *narrow* minds. *Cumbeiland.*

4. Near; close; within a little; within a small distance; as, "A *narrow* escape."

5. Close; scrutinizing; attentive; careful. With *narrow* search, and close inspection it is considered a very creature. *Milton.*

NAR'RÖW, *v. a.* [*i. NARROWED*; *pp. NARROWING, NARROWED.*]

1. To lessen the breadth of; to make less wide.

At the Straits of Magellan, where the land is *narrowed*. *Broune.*

2. To bring or confine within a smaller compass; to lessen the extent of; to contract.

One science is incomparably above all the rest, where it is not by corruption *narrowed* into a trade for mean or ill ends and secular interests. I mean theology. *Locke.* Who, born for the universe, *narrowed* his mind. And to pity gave up what was meant for mankind. *Gobsmuth.*

NAR'RÖW, *v. n.* 1. To become less broad; to contract in breadth; as, "The road *narrowed*."

2. (*Man.*) To carry the right legs too near the left, as a horse in his paces. *Farrier's Dict.*

NAR'RÖW, *n.*; *pl. NAR'RÖWS.* A strait or narrow passage; — particularly the place in a stream or other body of water where its breadth or the channel is much contracted, as in the passage between Long Island and Staten Island, connecting New York with the Atlantic; — commonly used in the plural.

NAR'ROW-ER, *n.* He who, or that which, narrows.

NAR'ROW-ING, *n.* 1. The act of making narrow.

2. A narrow place; particularly the part of a stocking, or other piece of knitting, where the breadth is contracted, — in which sense it is commonly used in the plural.

NAR'ROW-LĒAVED (-lĕvd), *a.* Having narrow leaves. *Pennant.*

NAR'ROW-LY, *ad.* 1. With the sides near each other; with little breadth.

2. With small extent or scope; contractedly.

The Church of England is not so *narrowly* calculated that it cannot fill a variety of legal species of government. *Salt.*

3. Closely; attentively; with scrutiny. "Watch Bianca's steps so *narrowly*." *Shak.*

A man's reputation draws eyes upon him that will *narrowly* inspect every part of him. *Addison.*

4. Nearly; within a little.

Some private vessels took one of the Aquapula ships, and very *narrowly* missed of the other. *Smyt.*

5. Sparingly; avariciously. *Johnson.*

NAR'ROW-MIND'ED, *a.* Of narrow, contracted views; bigoted; illiberal. *Blackstone.*

NAR'ROW-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* Quality of being narrow-minded; bigotry; illiberality. *Johnson.*

NAR'ROW-NESS, *n.* The state of being narrow; want of breadth, extent, or comprehension; contractedness; — meanness; poverty.

NAR'ROW-SIGHT'ED (-str'ed), *a.* Having a narrow sight; short-sighted. *Wright.*

NAR'ROW-SÖULED (-söld), *a.* Of narrow, contracted sentiments; bigoted; illiberal.

It is with *narrow-souled* people as with narrow-necked bottles; the less they have in them, the more noise they make in pouring it out. *Swift.*

NAR'ROW-SPHERED (-sfērd), *a.* Having a narrow sphere of action. *C. Lamb.*

NAR'ROW-STERNED (-stērd), *a.* Having a narrow stern. *Johnson.*

NAR'THĒX, *n.* [*Gr. νάρθηξ*; *L. narthez.*]

1. (*Bot.*) A tall, umbelliferous plant, the pith of which was used by the ancients as a kind of tinder; *Ferula.* *Martyn.*

2. (*Arch.*) A box or casket for containing unguent. *Wm. Smith.*

3. (*Med.*) A collection of medical formulæ or receipts; a formulary. [*R.*] *Dunghison.*

4. (*Ecol.*) A name given by ancient writers to a part of a Christian church. *Hook.*

NAR'WHAL, *n.* [*L. naris*, nostril, from the size of its nostrils, and *whale*. — *Sp. & Fr. narval*. — *Ger. narwall.*] (*Zool.*) A cetaceous animal inhabiting the Northern Ocean, having a long tusk projecting from the fore part of the head; sea-unicorn; unicorn-whale; *Monodon monoceros*; — written also *narchale*, *narcial*, and *nartal*. *Eng. Cyc. Brande.*

†NĀŠ. [Contracted from *ne has*.] Has not. *Spenser.*

NĀ'SAL (*nā'sal*), *a.* [*It. nasale*; *Sp. & Fr. nasal*; *L. nasus*, the nose.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, the nose. "The *nasal* artery." "The *nasal* bones." *Dunghison.*

2. Uttered or sounded through the nose.

A *nasal* pronunciation is given, in some languages, to particular letters, as, in French, to the letters *n* and *m* in certain positions. *Brande.*

NĀ'SAL, *n.* 1. A letter or sound uttered or pronounced through the nose. *Holder.*

2. (*Med.*) A medicine to be snuffed up the nose; an *errhine*. *Burton.*

3. (*Armor.*) A defence for the upper part of the face, or more properly for the nose. *Fairholt.*

NA-SĀL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being nasal. "The *nasality* of the first letter." *Sir W. Jones.*

NĀ'SAL-I-ZĀTION, *n.* The act of uttering or speaking through the nose.

NĀ'SAL-IZE, *v. n.* To speak through the nose or with nasal sounds. *Ch. Ob.*

NĀ'SAL-IZE, *v. a.* To render nasal. *Wright.*

NĀ'SAL-LY, *ad.* In a nasal manner; by or through the nose. *Wright.*

NĀS'CAL, *n.* A medicated pessary. *Dunghison.*

NĀS'CEN-CY, *n.* The beginning of growth. *Todd.*

NĀS'CENT, *a.* [*L. nascor, nascens*, to be born.] Beginning to exist, grow, or be formed. *Gray.*

Nascent state, (*Chem.*) the state of a gaseous body at the moment of its liberation from previous combination. *Priestley.*

NĀS'E-BĒR-RY, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of the South American tree *Achras zapotilla*. *Loudon.*

NĀSH, *a.* 1. Firm; hard. [*Derby, Eng.*] *Wright.*

2. Chilly; — nesh. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

NĀŠ'I-CÖR-NOUS [*nāz'ē-kor-nus*, *Sm. Wb.*; *nāz'ē-kor-nus*, *P. K.*; *nāz'ē-kur-nus*, *Wv.*], *a.* [*L. nasus*, the nose, and *cornu*, a horn.] Having a horn on the nose. "Nasicornous beetles." *Browne.*

NĀŠ'I-FÖRM, *a.* [*L. nasus*, the nose, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a nose. *Hill.*

NA-SÖL'O-QY, *n.* [*L. nasus*, the nose, and *Gr. λόγος*, a discourse.] A treatise on the nose, or the science that relates to the nose. *E. Warwick.*

NĀS'TI-LY, *ad.* In a nasty manner; filthily; dirtily; — obscenely. *Johnson.*

NĀS'TI-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being nasty; filthiness; dirtiness; filth. *Hayward.*

2. Obscenity; smuttiness. "The *nastiness* of Plautus and Aristophanes." *Dryden.*

NĀS-TÜR'TI-ŪM, *n.* [*L.*; according to Pliny, from *nasus*, the nose, and *torqueo*, to twist, to torture.] (*Bot.*) A term anciently applied to some kind of pungent herb, as cress; — by modern botanists applied to *Tropæolum majus*, an American annual with pungent fruit. *P. Cyc.*

NĀS'TY, *a.* [Of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* derives from Old Ger. *natz*, Ger. *nass*, wet. — *Wachter* from *wetzen*, to wet. — Teut. *nasz*, nasty. *Holloway.* — Goth. *naijan*.]

1. Disgustingly dirty; filthy; squalid; unclean; nauseous; — *נאש*; *נאש*. *Shak.*

2. Obscene; lewd; smutty; gross. *Johnson.*

†NĀ'SŪTE, *a.* [*L. nasutus*; *nasus*, the nose.]

1. Having a quick smell. *Evelyn.*

2. Of quick or nice discernment.

Such as would be accounted *nasute*, critical, and sagacious. *Bray.*

†NĀ'SŪTE-NESS, *n.* Nice discernment. *More.*

NĀ'TAL, *a.* [*L. natalis*; *nascor, natus*, to be born; *It. natale*; *Sp. & Fr. natal*.] Pertaining to birth or nativity. "Natal places." *Camden.*

Safe in the hand of one disposing power, Or in the *natal* or the mortal hour. *Pope.*

Syn. — See NATIVE.

NĀ-TĀ-LĪ'TIAL (-lĭsh'al), *a.* [*L. natalitius*; *na-*

talis, natal] Of, or pertaining to, one's birth or birthday; consecrated to one's nativity; natal.

We read in the life of Virgil how far his *natalitius* popular had outstripped the rest of its contemporaries. *Edgyn.*

NĀ-TA-LĪ'TIOUS (-ish'us), *a.* Relating to a birthday; natal; natalitius. *Cartwright.*

†**NĀ-TALŠ**, *n. pl.* Time and place of nativity. "Natalis of our heavenly King." *Fitzgeffry.*

NĀ-TANT, *a.* [L. *nato, natans*, to swim.] (Bot.) Floating on water; swimming. *Gray.*

NA-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *natatio; nato, natatus*, to swim.] Swimming. [R.] *Brown.*

NĀ-TA-TŌ'RĪ-AL, *a.* (Ornith.) Noting a bird that swims, as swans, geese, &c.; swimming. *P. Cyc.*

NĀ-TA-TŌ-RY, *a.* Enabling to swim; swimming. "Their [fishes'] *natatory* bladder." *Brit. Crit.*

NĀTCH, *n.* 1. The part of an ox near the rump, between the loins. *Marshall.*

2. A feat. [Norfolk, Eng.] *Wright.*

3. *pl.* Battlements of a tower. [Eng.] *Wright.*

NĀTCH-BŌNE, *n.* The rump-bone of an ox; — also called *atich-bone*, and *edge-bone*. *Booth.*

NĀTCH'E-NY, *n.* (Bot.) An East Indian plant; *Eleusine corocana*. *Hamilton.*

†**NĀTH'LESS**, *ad.* Nevertheless. *Spenser.*

†**NĀTH'MŌRE**, *ad.* Not the more. *Spenser.*

NĀ'TION (nā'shun), *n.* [L. *natio; nascor, natus*, to be born; It. *nazione*; Sp. *nacion*; Fr. *nation*.]

1. A race of men; a people born in the same country, and living under the same government; a people distinct from others.

The responsibility of *nations* seems to be separated from that of individuals; the one to be judged of in this world, the other in the next. *W. Danby.*

2. Emphatically, a great number. *Young.*

Syn. — *Nation* denotes a race of men, or connection by birth or descent; *people*, persons or men of common subordination, or those who form a community. The people of Saxony and Bavaria are a portion of the German *nation*.

†**NĀ'TION-ĀL** (nāsh'un-āl) [nāsh'un-āl, S. IV. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. C. Wr.; nā'shun-āl or nāsh'un-āl, K.; nā'shun-āl, Wb. — See **RATIONAL**, *a.* 1. Of, or pertaining to, a nation; as, "National wealth"; "National customs."

2. Common to a nation; general; public; not local or private.

God, in the execution of his judgments, never visits a people with public and general calamities but where their sins are public and national too. *Rogers.*

3. Strongly attached to one's country, as distinct from other countries, — or to the whole of one's country, as distinguished from a particular division or section. *R. Choate.*

†**NĀ'TION-ĀL-ĪSM**, *n.* 1. A national idiom or phrase. *Hamilton.*

2. Quality of being national; nationality. [R.]

†**NĀ'TION-ĀL-ĪST** (nāsh'un-āl-ist), *n.* (Theol.) One who holds to the election of nations in contradistinction to individuals. *Qu. Rev.*

†**NĀ-TION-ĀL-I-TY** (nāsh'un-āl-i-tē), *n.* The quality of being national; national character.

He could not but see in them that nationality which I believe no liberal Scotsman will deny. *Boothell.*

†**NĀ-TION-ĀL-I-ZĀ'TION**, *n.* The act of nationalizing. *White.*

†**NĀ'TION-ĀL-ĪZE** (nāsh'un-āl-iz), *v. a.* [i. NATIONALIZED; pp. NATURALIZING, NATIONALIZED.] To render national; to distinguish nationality. *Ed. Rev.*

†**NĀ'TION-ĀL-LY** (nāsh'un-āl-lē), *ad.* With regard to the nation; as a nation. *South.*

†**NĀ'TION-ĀL-NĒSS**, *n.* The quality of being national; nationality. *Johnson.*

NĀ'TIVE (nā'tiv), *a.* [L. *nativus; nascor, natus*, to be born; It. & Sp. *nativo*; Fr. *natif*.]

1. That gives birth; causing to be or exist; — pertaining to the place of birth; natal; as, "Native place"; "Native soil."

While smooth Adonis from his native rock Ran purple to the sea. *Milton.*

2. Accompanying or annexed to birth; natural; original; genuine; real; intrinsic; indigenous; not acquired or artificial.

And thus the *native* hue of resolution Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought. *Shak.*

The members, retired to their homes, reassume the *native* sedateness of their temper. *Swift.*

3. Of the same birth or kind; kindred; allied; congenial. [R.]

That had not more native to the heart, Than that which had been bred in the heart. *Shak.*

4. (Chem. & Min.) Noting a substance, particularly a metal, which occurs in nature pure, or uncombined with any foreign substance.

Silver is common *native*, and also in combination with sulphur, antimony, or chlorine. . . . There is one *native* salt, the carbonic. *Dana.*

Syn. — *Native* (from L. *nascor, natus*), *natal* (L. *natialis, from natus*), and *indigenous* (L. *indigena, from in and gigno*), all refer to birth or origin. *Natural* (L. *natura*) refers to the nature of a thing. *Nature* land, town, or country; *native* inhabitants or language; *natal* day, hour, or star; *indigenous* animals or plants; *natural* productions; *original* inhabitants. *Natural* disposition or turn of mind; *native* simplicity; *native* eloquence; *congenial* disposition or character; *genuine* substance. "With us the term *native* is more vaguely extensive than the terms *physics, physical, physiology, physiological*, or even than the adjective *natural*; whereas, in the philosophy of Germany, *natur* and its correlatives, whether of Greek or Latin derivation, are, in general, expressive of the world of matter, in contrast to the world of intelligence." *Sir Wm. Hamilton.*

NĀ'TIVE, *n.* 1. One born in a place or country; an original inhabitant. *Bacon.*

2. † Offspring. *Shak.*

3. That which grows in a country. *Smart.*

NĀ'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In birth or origin; originally; naturally; intrinsically; really. *Lightfoot.*

NĀ'TIVE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being native.

NĀ'TIV-ĪSM, *n.* Partiality for native-born citizens. [Modern.]

NĀ-TĪV'I-TY, *n.* 1. Birth; a coming into life.

At thy *nativity*, a glorious quire Of angels in the fields of Bethlehem sung. *Milton.*

2. Time, place, or manner of birth.

Thy birth and thy *nativity* is of Canaan. *Ezek. xvi. 3.*

3. The state or the place of being produced.

These, in their dark *nativity*, the deep Shall yield us. *Milton.*

4. (Astrol.) A representation of the positions of the heavenly bodies at the moment of one's birth; a horoscope. *Brande.*

NĀ'TKA, *n.* (Ornith.) A kind of shrike. *Pennant.*

NĀ'TRĪ-ŪM, *n.* (Chem.) Natron. *Crabb.*

NĀ'TRĪX, *n.* [L., a water-serpent.] (Herp.) A subgenus of colubers of which the common harmless snake (*Coluber natrix*) is the type. *Brande.*

NĀ'TRO-LĪTE, *n.* [natron and Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] (Min.) A white, yellowish, or gray hydrous silicate of alumina and soda, occurring in fibrous masses in cavities in amygdaloidal trap, basalt, and similar rocks. *Dana.*

NĀ'TRON, *n.* [Low L.; Gr. *νίτρον*.] (Min.) A native carbonate of soda, which occurs in Egypt and many other parts of the world. It is the *nitre* of the Bible. *Dana.*

NĀ'TTER-JÄCK, *n.* A small toad of a light brownish-yellow color clouded with dull olive, and having a bright-yellow line running along the middle of the back; *Bufo calamita* of Laurenti; *Rana rubeta* of Linnaeus. *Bell.*

NĀ'TI-LY, *ad.* Sprucely; tidily. [Local.] *Wright.*

NĀ'TY, *a.* Spruce; neat. [Local, Eng.] *Qu. Rev.*

NĀ'TU-RAL (nā'tyū-rəl) [nā't'chūr-əl, S.; nā't'chūr-əl, W. J. Wr.; nā't'ū-rəl, E. Ja.; nā'tyū-rəl, K.], *a.* [L. *naturalis; natura*, nature; It. *naturale*; Sp. *natural*; Fr. *naturel*.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, nature; produced by, or proceeding from, nature; not acquired; not artificial; not assumed; as, "Natural gifts."

2. According to, or consonant with, nature; according to the order or course of nature.

What can be more *natural* than the circumstances in the behavior of those women who had lost their husbands on this fatal day? *Adison.*

3. Coming in the course of nature; not violent. "A *natural* death." *Johnson.*

4. True to nature or to life; like nature; as, "A *natural* appearance."

5. Connected by the ties of consanguinity.

A secret and villanous contriver against me, his *natural* brother. *Shak.*

6. Legitimate; lawful; legal. [R.]

Whom should he follow but his *natural* king? *Shak.*

7. Having affection for one's kindred; not unnatural.

Of *natural* affection to thy inward senses, How oft that nature doth so quicken us, That we are true to it. *Shak.*

8. Born in a state of nature; born out of wedlock; illegitimate; as, "A *natural* son."

9. (Math.) Noting a function taken in, or referred to, some system in which the base is 1.

Syn. — "Natural numbers are those commencing at 1, each being equal to the preceding, plus 1. *Natural* sines, tangents, &c., are sines, tangents, &c., taken in arcs, whose radii are 1. *Natural* logarithms . . . are those taken in a system whose modulus is 1." *De. & P.*

10. (Mus.) Noting an air or modulation of harmony which moves by smooth and easy transition, deviating little, or gradually, from the original key: — noting a key [C major] which requires no sharps or flats to form the intervals: — *natural* music, or musical sounds, produced by the voice, as distinguished from instrumental music or musical sounds. *Moore.*

11. Kind; humane. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*

Natural harmony, (Mus.) the harmony of the triad or common chord. — *Natural history*, the history of all that is in nature; particularly, the history of the productions of the earth, comprehending the description and classification of animals, vegetables, and minerals. — *Natural key*, (Mus.) a key having neither a flat nor a sharp for its signature, as the key of C. — *Natural modulation*, a modulation proceeding from the principal key into the relative key. — *Natural orders*, (Bot.) groups of genera which bear greater resemblance to each other than to anything else. — *Natural philosophy*, the science of nature, or the science which treats of the phenomena and laws of the material world. In modern usage, the term is restricted to that branch of natural science which considers the properties of natural bodies, and their actions on each other; physics. — *Natura religion*, or *natural theology*, evidences of the existence and attributes of God, observable in the constitution of nature; — opposed to *revealed religion*. — *Natural sciences*. See **SCIENCES**.

Syn. — See **NATIVE**.

NĀ'TU-RAL (nā'tyū-rəl), *n.* 1. A simpleton; an idiot; a fool. "A perfect *natural*." *Locke.*

2. † A native; an original inhabitant.

The inhabitants and *naturals* of the place. *Abbot.*

3. † A gift or endowment of nature. *Wotton.*

4. (Mus.) A character used to contradict some sharp or flat previously expressed or understood. *Moore.*

NĀ'TU-RAL-BŌRN, *a.* Native in a country; not alien. "Natural-born subjects." *Blackstone.*

NĀ'TU-RAL-ĪSM (nā'tyū-rəl-izm), *n.* 1. Mere state of nature. *Larington.*

2. The doctrine which ascribes the phenomena of nature to a blind force acting necessarily.

He [Bolingbroke] was of that sect which, to avoid a more odious name, chose to distinguish itself by that of *naturalism*. *Hark.*

NĀ'TU-RAL-ĪST (nā'tyū-rəl-ist), *n.* 1. One versed in the knowledge of nature, or natural philosophy, more especially of natural history. *More.*

2. A believer in naturalism; a deist.

A *naturalist*, two hundred years ago, was a denier of revealed truth; he is now an investigator, and often a pious one, of nature and its laws; yet the word has remained true to its etymology all the while. *Trench.*

NĀ'TU-RĀL-I-TY, *n.* Naturalness. [R.] *Smith.*

NĀ'TU-RAL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of naturalizing, or the state of being naturalized. *Bacon.*

NĀ'TU-RAL-ĪZE (nā'tyū-rəl-iz), *v. a.* [i. NATURALIZED; pp. NATURALIZING, NATURALIZED.]

1. To render natural; to make easy by habit.

Custom has *naturalized* his labor to him. *South.*

2. To receive or adopt as native; to invest with the privileges of native subjects or citizens.

The Irish might not be *naturalized* without damage to themselves or the crown. *Davies.*

†**NĀ'TU-RAL-LY** (nā'tyū-rəl-lē), *ad.* 1. In a natural manner; according to nature. *South.*

2. Spontaneously; without cultivation or art.

There is no place where wheat *naturally* grows. *Johnson.*

†**NĀ'TU-RAL-NĒSS** (nā'tyū-rəl-nē), *n.* The state or the quality of being natural. *South.*

†**NĀ'TURE** (nā'tyūr) [nā't'chūr, S. J. Wr.; nā't'chūr, W.; nā'tūr, F. C.; nā'tyūr, Ja. K.; nā'tyūr, Scott;]

nā'tūr, colloquially *nā'chōr*, *Sm.* "There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word, as if written *na-ter*, which cannot be too carefully avoided." *Walker*, *n.* [*L. natura*; *nascor*, *natus*, to be born; *It. & Sp. natura*; *Fr. nature*.]

1. The system of created things; the creation; the world; the universe.

If their dam may be judge, the young apes are the most beautiful things in nature. *Glanville.*

Nature's *and* *the* *law's* *have* *been* *bid* *in* *right*. *Pope.*

And look through nature up to nature's God. *Pope.*

O, how canst thou renounce the boundless store Of charms which nature to her votary yields! *Deattie.*

"The term *nature* is used sometimes in a wider, sometimes in a narrower extension. When employed in its most extensive meaning, it embraces the two worlds of mind and matter. When employed in its most restricted signification, it is a synonyme for the latter only, and is then used in contradistinction to the former." *Hamilton.*

"The word *nature* has been used in two senses; viz., actively and passively, energetic and material. In the first it signifies the inward principle of whatever is requisite for the reality of a thing as existent. ... In the second or material sense of the word *nature*, we mean by it the sum total of all things, so far as they are objects of our senses, and consequently of possible experience,—the aggregate of phenomena, whether existing for our outward senses or for our inner sense." *Wilkins.*

2. The state, properties, or essence of any particular thing or class of things, or that which constitutes it what it is. "The *nature* of brutes." *Wilkins.*

Why leaped the hills? why did the mountains shake? What ailed them, their fixed *natures* to forsake? *Cowley.*

3. The soul or active principle of the universe; the creator, author, or producer of things.

Hear, *Nature*, hear! Dear goddess, hear! *Shak.*

When it was said to *Nature*, The Athenians have condemned you to death. *Bacon.*

"We conceive a power or a cause distinct from the effects, and call that power *Nature*, which at other times we call God." *Smart.*

"There is no such thing as what men commonly call the course of *nature*, or the power of *nature*. The course of *nature*, truly and properly speaking, is nothing else but the will of God producing certain effects in a continued, regular, constant, and uniform manner,—which course or manner of acting, being in every movement perfectly arbitrary, is as easy to be altered at any time as to be preserved." *Clarke.*

4. The established or regular course of things.

Was wrought by *nature*, not by vile offence. *Shak.*

5. The constitution, regular course, or appearances of things.

The works, whether of poets, painters, moralists, or historians, which are built upon general *nature*, live for ever. *Reynolds.*

6. The constitution or aggregate powers of a body, especially of a living one.

When physicians say that *nature* is strong. *Boyle.*

7. Sort; kind; species; particular character. "A dispute of this *nature*." *Dryden.*

8. Adaptation to nature; accordance with, or conformableness to, truth or reality.

Only *nature* can please those tastes which are unprejudiced and refined. *Addison.*

9. Natural affection or reverence. *Pope.*

10. Temper; disposition; as, "Good *nature*." *Addison.*

11. An intelligent being.

That reverence which is due to a superior *nature*. *Addison.*

Law of nature. See *LAW*.

Syn.—See *KIND*.

† *NAT'URE*, *v. a.* To endow with natural qualities. *Gower.*

† *NAT'URED* (*nāt'yurd*), *a.* Disposed by nature; having a nature or disposition;—used in composition; as, good-natured, ill-natured. *Johnson.*

† *NAT'URE-LESS*, *a.* Not consonant with nature; unnatural. *Milton.*

NAT'UR-ISM, *n.* Naturalism. [*R.*] *Dunglison.*

† *NAT'UR-IST* (*nāt'yur-ist*), *n.* One who ascribes all things to nature; a naturalist. *Boyle.*

† *NA-TÜRI-TY*, *n.* The state or the quality of being produced by nature. *Browne.*

† *NAUFRAGE* (*nāw'frāj*), *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. naufragium*.] Shipwreck. *Bacon.*

† *NAUFRAGOUS*, *a.* [*L. naufragus*.] Causing shipwreck. *Bp. Taylor.*

NAUGHT (*nāwt*), *n.* [*M. Goth. nīcāht*; *A. S. naruht, nawiht, nawht, nariht, naht, noht*; *ne*, not, and *wiht, wihl*, a wight, a whet, any thing, aught; *Old Ger. moicēht, niwēt, niwit, niwēht, niht, niht, niht, niht, niht, niht*; *Ger. nichts*.] Nothing;—often written *nowht*, to distinguish it from *naught*, *adj.* "*Nowht*, that is, that." *Shak.*

To set at naught, to regard or esteem as of no value; to despise. "Why dost thou set at naught thy brother?" *Rom. xiv. 10.*

NAUGHT (*nāwt*), *a.* Of no value; worthless; bad; naughty; vile; base. "It is *naught*, it is *naught*, saith the buyer." *Prov. xx. 14.*

NAUGHT (*nāwt*), *ad.* In no degree; not at all.

NAUGH'TI-LY (*nāw'tē-le*), *ad.* In a naughty manner; wickedly; perversely. *Shak.*

NAUGH'TI-NĒSS (*nāw'tē-nēs*), *n.* 1. Wickedness; badness; iniquity; vice.

Transgressors shall be taken in their own *naughtiness*. *Prov. xiv. 10.*

2. Slight wickedness, as of children; perverseness; forwardness. *Johnson.*

† *NAUGHT'LY*, *ad.* Naughtily. *Mir. for Mag.*

NAUGH'TY (*nāw'tē*), *a.* 1. Worthless; bad. "*Naughty* figs." *Jer. xxiv. 2.*

2. Unfit; unfavorable. "A *naughty* night to swim in." *Shak.*

3. Wicked; sinful; corrupt.

A *naughty* person, a wicked man, walketh with a froward mouth. *Prov. vi. 12.*

4. Mischievous; perverse; froward. *Dryden.*

"It is now seldom used but in the latter sense in speaking to children, or in ludicrous censure." *Smart.*

NAU'LAGE, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *Gr. ναύλον*; *vañs*, a ship. Money paid for passage in a ship. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

NAU'MA-CHY (*nāw'mā-kē*), *n.* [*Gr. ναυμαχία*; *vañs*, a ship, and *μάχη*, a combat; *L. naumachia*; *Fr. naumachie*.]

1. A naval combat;—generally applied to a mock naval combat. *Lovelace.*

2. (*Roman Ant.*) The representation of a sea-fight;—the place where such engagements were exhibited. *W. Smith.*

NAUS'CO-PY, *n.* [*Fr. nauscopie*; *Gr. ναῦς*, a ship, and *σκοπέω*, to look at.] The art of discovering the approach of ships at a distance. *Maty.*

NAU'SE-A (*nāw'shē-ā*), *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. ναύς*; *vañs*, a ship; *It. nausea*; *Fr. nausée*.] Seasickness; sickness of the stomach; inclination to vomit; qualm; loathing; disgust. *Doddsley.*

NAU'SE-ANT (*nāw'shē-ant*), *n.* (*Med.*) A substance that excites nausea. *Dunglison.*

NAU'SE-ATE (*nāw'shē-āt*), *v. n.* [*L. nauseo, nauseatus*; *nausea*; *It. nauseare*.] [i. NAUSEATED; pp. NAUSEATING, NAUSEATED.] To feel inclination to vomit; to grow squeamish; to feel disgust.

We are apt to *nauseate* at very good meat, when we know that an ill cook did dress it. *Reynolds.*

NAU'SE-ATE (*nāw'shē-āt*), *v. a.* 1. To loathe; to reject with disgust; to abhor; to abominate.

Many [dishes] are cried up in one age which are derided and *naused* in another. *Browne.*

2 To make to vomit; to sicken. *Dryden.*

3. To affect with disgust.

He let go his hold . . . as if he were *naused*. *Swift.*

NAU'SE-AT-ING (*nāw'shē-āt-ing*), *p. a.* Exciting nausea or disgust.

NAU'SE-ATION (*nāw'shē-ā-shun*), *n.* The act of nauseating; a loathing; disgust. *Ep. Hall.*

NAU'SE-A-TIVE (*nāw'shē-ā-tiv*), *a.* Exciting nausea; nauseous. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

NAU'SEOUS (*nāw'shūs*), *a.* [*L. nauscosus*; *nausea*, nausea; *It. & Sp. nauseoso*.] Exciting or producing nausea; loathsome; disgusting. "*Nauseous* and unwholesome weeds." *Walsb.*

NAU'SEOUS-LY (*nāw'shūs-lē*), *ad.* Loathsomely; disgustingly. *Dryden.*

NAU'SEOUS-NĒSS (*nāw'shūs-nēs*), *n.* The quality of being nauseous; loathsomeness. *Dryden.*

NAU'TIC, *a.* [*Gr. ναυτικός*; *ναύης*, a sailor; *It. &*

NAU'TI-CAL, *a.* [*Gr. ναυτικός*; *ναύης*, a sailor; *L. nauticus*; *It. &*

Sp. nautico; *Fr. nautique*.] Pertaining to sailors, or to navigation; naval; marine; maritime.

Syn.—*Nautical* (*L. nautica*, a sailor) signifies belonging to a sailor, or to navigation; maritime and marine (*L. mare*, sea, signify belonging to the sea, *naval* (*L. navis*, a ship) signifies belonging to a ship. *Nautical* is a scientific term, relating to navigation. *Nautical* instruction, skill, calculations, tables, almanac; maritime town, country, laws, *marine* stores; *naval* officers, uniform, force, tactics.

NAU'TI-LITE, *n.* (*Geol.*) A fossil nautilus. *P. Cye.*

NAU'TI-LŪS, *n.*; *pl. L. NAU'TI-LI*; *Eng. NAU'TI-LŪS-ES*. [*L.*, from *Gr. ναυτικός*; *ναύης*, a sailor.] (*Conch.*) A genus of tetrabranchiate, cephalopodous mollusks, having a chambered shell with simple septa, perforated in the centre, concave towards the outlet of the shell, and with the last chamber the largest, and containing the body of the animal. *Brande.*

NÁ'VAL, *a.* [*L. navalis*; *navis* (*Gr. ναῦς*), a ship; *It. navale*; *Sp. & Fr. naval*.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, ships. "The first *naval* triumph." *Raleigh.*

2. Consisting of ships; as, "A *naval* force." *Syn.*—See *NAUTICAL*.

† *NÁ'VALS*, *n. pl.* Naval affairs. *Ld. Clarendon.*

NÁ'VAREH, *n.* [*Gr. ναβαρχος*; *vañs*, a ship, and *ἀρχω*, to command; *L. navarchus*.] The commander of a fleet in ancient Greece. *Mitford.*

NÁ'VAREH-Y, *n.* [*Gr. ναυαρχία*, the office of a navarch. —See *NAVARCH*.] The science of managing ships; navigation. *Sir W. Petty.*

NÁVE, *n.* [*A. S. nafu, nafa*; *Dut. nave*; *Ger. nabe*; *Dan. nav*; *Sw. naf*.]

1. The centre or middle part of a wheel, into which the end of the axletree is inserted, and from which the spokes radiate. *Shak.*

2. The middle or body of a church, extending from the inner door from the choir, being the part between the side aisles or wings. *Ayliffe.*

NÁ'VEL (*nā'vi*), *n.* [*A. S. nafela, nafol*; *Ger. nabel*; *Dan. navle*; *Sw. nafle*; *Icel. nabli, nafli*. —*Gr. ομφαλός*; *L. umbilicus*. —*Sansc. nabhi*.] (*Anat.*) A round cicatrix in the centre of the abdomen, which, being an aperture in the foetus, afforded passage to the umbilical cord. *Dunglison.*

NÁ'VEL-GÁLL, *n.* A gall or bruise on a horse's back, over against the navel. *Johnson.*

NÁ'VELLED (*nā'vld*), *a.* Having a navel. *Byron.*


NÁ'VEL-STRÍNG, *n.* The umbilical cord. *Dryden.*

NÁ'VEL-WORT (*nā'vl-würt*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of succulent plants; *Cotyledon*. *Loudon.*

NÁ'VEW (*nā'vō*), *n.* [*A. S. næpe*. —*L. napus*; *It. napo*; *Sp. nabo*; *Old Fr. naveau*; *Fr. navet*.] A plant resembling the turnip, but smaller, and with a spindle-shaped root; *Brassica napus*;—sometimes called *French turnip*. *Miller.*

NA-VIC'U-LAR, *a.* [*L. navicularis*; *navicula*, dim. of *navis*, a ship; *Fr. naviculaire*.]

1. Relating to boats. *Bailey.*

2. (*Anat. & Bot.*) Shaped like a  *boat*; cymbiform.

Navicular bone, the first bone of the first row of the wrist;—the bone at the anterior part of the astragalus and inner part of the foot; scaphoid bone. *Dunglison.*

NÁV-I-GA-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Navigableness. *Ed. Rev.*

NÁV'I-GA-BLE, *a.* [*L. navigabilis*; *navigo, navigare*, to sail; *Fr. navigable*. —See *NAVIGATE*.] That may be navigated or passed in vessels. "*Navigable* rivers." *Raleigh.*

NÁV'I-GA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being navigable. *Bailey.*

NÁV'I-GA-BLY, *ad.* In a navigable manner; so as to be navigated. *Wright.*

NÁV'I-GANT, *n.* A navigator. *Hookhuyt.*

NÁV'I-GÁTE, *v. n.* [*L. navigo, navigatus*; *navis*, a ship, and *ago*, to lead, to direct; *It. navigare*; *Sp. navegar*; *Fr. naviguer*.] [i. NAVIGATED; pp. NAVIGATING, NAVIGATED.] To guide or direct the course of a vessel or vessels over the water; to pass by water; to sail.

The Phenicians *navigated* to the extremities of the western ocean. *Arctænot.*

NÁV'I-GÁTE, *v. a.* 1. To pass on or over in a vessel or vessels; to sail on or over.

Ä, Ê, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ŷ, *long*: Ä, Ė, Ĭ, Ö, Ü, Ÿ, *short*: A, E, I, O, U, Y, *obscure*: FÄRE, FÄR, FÄST, FÄLL: HÊIR, HËR:

NĒC-ĒS-SĀ'RĪ-ĀN, *n.* An advocate of the doctrine of philosophical necessity; a necessitarian; — opposed to *libertarian*. *Priestley*.

The only question in dispute between the advocates of philosophical liberty and the *necessarians* is this; — whether volition can take place independently of motive. *Lockham*.

NĒC-ĒS-SĀ'RĪ-ĀN, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the necessitarians. "Necessarian views." *Brantle*.

NĒC'ĒS-SA-RĪĒS (-rīz), *n. pl.* Things necessary or indispensable; things not only convenient, but needful. *Locke*.

Syn. — *Necessaries* of life; *necessities* of nature.

NĒC'ĒS-SA-RĪ-LY, *ad.* 1. By necessity; so as not possibly to be otherwise; consequently.

2. Inevitably; so as not to be omitted, and the end attained. *Hooker*.

NĒC'ĒS-SA-RĪ-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being necessary. *Johnson*.

NĒC'ĒS-SA-RY, *a.* [L. *necessarius*; *necesse*, unavoidable; *ne*, not, and *cedo*, *cessus*, to go away; It. & Sp. *necessario*; Fr. *nécessaire*.]

1. That must be; that cannot but be; inevitable; unavoidable.

Death, a necessary end, *Shak.*

2. That cannot be omitted, and the end attained: indispensable; requisite; essential.

A certain kind of temper is necessary to the pleasure and quietude of the mind; and it is necessary to our happiness, and that of the world, that we should be temperate. *Tillotson*.

3. Acting from necessity or compulsion; — opposed to *free*; as, "Some philosophers suppose man to be a necessary agent."

4. Decisive by inevitable consequence; conclusive. "By any necessary inference." *White*.

Syn. — *Necessary* is a term of extensive application. Things may be necessary in the course of nature; as it is necessary for all men once to die, death being necessary, inevitable, or unavoidable. Food is necessary or essential for the support of life; it is necessary or requisite to obey the laws, or to do one's duty. In a matter of doubt or difficulty, it may be expedient to seek for wise counsel. One may manage to do without what is needful, but what is necessary is indispensable, and cannot be dispensed with or omitted.

NĒC'ĒS-SA-RY, *n.*; *pl.* NECESSARIES.

1. Something necessary or indispensable; — commonly used in the plural.

2. A necessary house; a privy. *Swinburne*.

Syn. — See NECESSARIES.

NĒ-CĒS-SĪ-TĀ'RĪ-ĀN, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity; a necessitarian. — See NECESSARIAN. *Smart*.

NĒ-CĒS-SĪ-TĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *necessitas*, *necessitas*, necessity.] [i. NECESSITATED; *pp.* NECESSITATING, NECESSITATED.]

1. To bring to the necessity of doing any thing; to compel; to force; to oblige.

The Marquis of Newcastle, being pressed on both sides, was necessitated to draw all his army into York. *Clarendon*.

2. To render necessary or indispensable. This renders his poems . . . less grave and majestic, and necessitates the frequent use of a lower style. *Pope*.

NĒ-CĒS-SĪ-TĀ'TION, *n.* The state of not being free, but subject to necessity.

Free from necessitation, I say, no man can be. *Hobbes*.

† **NĒ-CĒS-SĪ-TĪED** (-tīd), *a.* Necessitous. *Shak.*

NĒ-CĒS-SĪ-TOŪS, *a.* [Fr. *nécessiteux*.] Being in want of necessities; needy; poor. "Necessitous heirs and penurious parents." *Arbutnot*.

NĒ-CĒS-SĪ-TOUS-NĒSS, *n.* Pressing want; need; poverty; necessity. *Burnet*.

† **NĒ-CĒS-SĪ-TŪDE**, *n.* [L. *necessitudo*; *necesse*, necessary.] Necessitousness. *Hale*.

NĒ-CĒS-SĪ-TY, *n.* [L. *necessitas*; It. *necessità*; Sp. *necesidad*; Fr. *nécessité*.]

1. Irresistible force; compulsion; fatality.

Approach not me; and what I will is fate. *Milton*.

2. State of being necessary; indispensableness; indispensability.

We see the necessity of an augmentation to bring the enemy to reason. *Addison*.

3. Inevitable consequence.

Good nature, or beneficence and candor, is the product of right reason, which of necessity will give allowance to the failings of others. *Dryden*.

4. Pressing want or need; urgency.

We are first to consult our own necessities; but then the necessities of our neighbors have a Christian right to a part of what we have to spare. *L'Estrange*.

5. Something necessary or indispensable; — commonly used in the plural.

Things are necessary for necessities, *Shak.*

Syn. — "Logical necessity is that which, according to the terms of the proposition, cannot but be. Thus it is necessary that man be a rational animal, because these are the terms in which he is defined. — Moral necessity is that without which the effect cannot well be, although, absolutely speaking, it may. A man who is lame is under a moral necessity to use some help, but absolutely he may not. — Physical necessity is when a thing is necessary according to physical causes. — Metaphysical necessity is when the contrary cannot be conceded, as that a whole is greater than a part." *Fleming*.

Syn. — *Necessity* is more pressing than *need*. *Necessity* forces us to act for ourselves; in our *need* we require the assistance of others. A time of *need*; a case of *necessity*. "A friend in *need* is a friend indeed." "Necessity has no law." The necessities of our nature; the necessities of life. Habit and desire create necessities; but nature requires only necessities. — See DESTINY, OCCASION.

NĒCK, *n.* [A. S. *hnecca*, *necca*; Dut. *nek*; Old Ger. *nac*; Ger. *nachen*; Dan. *nakke*; Sw. *nacke*.]

1. That part of an animal's body between the head and the trunk. *Broune*.

2. Any part corresponding to the neck of an animal in things inanimate; as, "The neck of a bottle"; "The neck of a violin."

The access of the town was only by a neck of land. *Bacon*.

3. (Bot.) The point of junction between the root and the stem. *Gray*.

Neck of a column or capital, (Arch.) that part of a column between the annulet of the capital and the astragal at the top of the shaft. *Brande*. — *Neck and neck*, (Horse-racing.) even; one as far advanced as the other. — *A stiff neck*, haughtiness; arrogance, obstinacy. "Speak not with a stiff neck." *Ps. lxxv. 5*. — *To harden or stiffen the neck*, to grow haughty, obstinate, peevish, or rebellious. *Neh. ix. 29*. — *To tread on the neck of*, to crush in subjection; to tyrannize over; to oppress; — alluding to *Josh. x. 24*. *Scott*. — *To break the neck of*, to kill; to destroy. *Johnson*.

† **NĒCK'Ā-TĒĒ**, *n.* A neckerchief. *Johnson*.

NĒCK'-BĒEF, *n.* The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle. "Cheap as neck-beef." *Swift*.

NĒCK'-CLŌTH, *n.* A cloth or handkerchief for the neck; a neckerchief. *Gay*.

NĒCKED (nĕk'əd or nĕkt), *a.* Having a neck; — used in composition. "Stiff-necked." *Denham*.

NĒCK'ĒR-CHĪEF (nĕk'ĕr-chĭf), *n.* A kerchief for the neck; a cravat. *Stow*.

NĒCK'-HĀND/KĒR-CHĪEF (-hāng'kĕr-chĭf), *n.* A handkerchief worn on the neck; a cravat. *Ash*.

NĒCK'LACE, *n.* An ornamental chain, or string of beads, &c., worn round the neck. *Pope*.

NĒCK'LACED (-lāst), *a.* Wearing a necklace, or marked as with a necklace. "The hooded and the necklaced snake." *Sir W. Jones*.

NĒCK'-LĀND, *n.* A long, narrow part of land.

NĒCK'-MŌULD, *n.* (Arch.) A small, convex moulding. *Weale*.

NĒCK'-PIĒCE, *n.* An ornament or defence for the neck. *Addison*.

NĒCK'TĪE, *n.* A neck-cloth; a cravat; a neck-handkerchief; a neckerchief.

NĒCK'-VĒRSE, *n.* The verse formerly read by a criminal, claiming benefit of clergy, to save himself from being hanged; the first verse of the fifty-first Psalm, beginning, "Miserere mei." Within forty foot of the gallows, conning his neck-verse. *Old Play*.

NĒCK'-WĒED, *n.* Hemp, in ridicule, — because used in hanging criminals. *Johnson*.

NĒC'RQ-LĪTE, *n.* (Min.) Necromite. *Brande*.

NĒC-RQ-LŌG'IC, } *a.* Relating to necrology.

NĒC-RQ-LŌG'IC-AL, } *Gent. Mag.*

NĒ-CRŌL'Q-GĪST, *n.* One who gives an account of deaths. *Smart*.

NĒ-CRŌL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *νεκρος*, a corpse, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A list or register of deaths, or of deceased persons; — a collection of biographical notices of deceased persons. *Brande*.

NĒC'RQ-MĀN-CĒR, *n.* One who practises necromancy; a sorcerer; a conjurer. *Swift*.

NĒC'RQ-MĀN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *νεκρομαντεία*; *νεκρος*, a corpse, and *μαντεία*, divination; L. *necromantia*.] The art of foretelling events by calling up the dead and questioning them; enchantment; conjuration. *Drayton*.

NĒC'RQ-MĀN-TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to necro-

NĒC-RQ-MĀN'TI-CAL, } mancy. *Warton*.

NĒC-RQ-MĀN'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* By necromancy; by conjuration or enchantment. *Gregory*.

NĒC'RQ-NĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *νεκρος*, a corpse.]

A variety of felpar, which, when struck, gives off a fetid odor like that of putrid flesh. *Dana*.

NĒ-CRŌPH'Ā-GĒAN, *n.* (Ent.) One of a family of clavicorn beetles, which feed on dead and decomposing animal substances. *Brande*.

NĒ-CRŌPH'Ā-GŌŪS, *a.* [Gr. *νεκροφάγος*; *νεκρος*, a corpse, and *φαγω*, to eat.] Feeding on dead animals, as carrion-beetles. *Rogét*.

NĒ-CRŌPH'Q-RŪS, *n.* [Gr. *νεκρος*, a corpse, and *ρῥω*, to bear.] (Ent.) A genus of coleopterous insects, which bury the carcasses of moles, frogs, &c., in order to lay their eggs in them. *Bell*.

NĒ-CRŌP'Q-LĪS, *n.* [Gr. *νεκροπόλις*; *νεκρος*, a corpse, and *πολις*, a city.] A city of the dead; a cemetery; a grave-yard. *Smart*.

NĒC-RQ-SCŌP'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *νεκρος*, a corpse,

NĒC-RQ-SCŌP'IC-AL, } and *σκοπέω*, to view.] Re-

lating to post-mortem examinations. *Soudamora*.

NĒ-CRŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *νεκρωσις*; *νεκρος*, a corpse.]

1. (Med.) Mortification; — *νεκρωσις* mortification or lifeless state of a part. *Dr. Wilson*.

2. (Bot.) A disease consisting of small, black spots, below which the substance of the plant decays. *Brande*.

NĒC'TAR, *n.* [Gr. *νεκταρ*; L., Sp., & Fr. *nectar*.]

1. The drink of the gods. *Pope*.

2. Any very pleasant or delicious drink. *Shak.*

NĒC-TĀ'RE-AL, *a.* 1. Like nectar; nectarean.

2. (Bot.) Pertaining to a nectary. *Smart*.

NĒC-TĀ'RE-AN, *a.* Partaking of, or like, nectar; very sweet; delicious; nectarean. *Burton*.

NĒC'TARED (-tārd), *a.* Imbued with nectar; mingled or abounding with nectar. *Milton*.

NĒC-TĀ'RE-OŪS, *a.* Resembling nectar; very sweet; delicious; nectarean. *Pope*.

NĒC-TĀ'RE-OŪS-LY, *ad.* Sweetly *Wright*.

NĒC-TĀR-ĪF'ER-OŪS, *a.* [L. *nectar*, nectar, and *fero*, to bear.] Yielding nectar or honey. *Loudon*.

NĒC'TĀR-ĪNE, *a.* Nectareous. *Milton*.

NĒC'TĀR-ĪNE, *n.* A fruit with a smooth rind, resembling the peach; the fruit of one variety of the *Amygdalus Persica*, or common peach. *Loudon*.

† **NĒC'TĀR-ĪZE**, *v. a.* To sweeten. *Cockeram*.

NĒC'TĀR-OŪS, *a.* [Gr. *νεκταρεος*; *νεκταρ*, nectar; L. *nectareus*.] Nectareous; nectarean. *Milton*.

NĒC'TĀ-RY, *n.* [Fr. *nectaire*, from L. *necto*, to bind, to attach.] (Bot.) The old name for a petal or other part of a flower, especially of a honey-bearing plant, as the hollow spur-shaped petal of columbine, or the long-clawed petal of monkshood. *Gray*.

NĒC-TŪ'RUS, *n.* (Zool.) A genus of animals resembling both serpents and frogs, found in the great North American lakes. *P. Cyc*.

† **NĒD'DĒR**, *n.* [A. S. *næddre*, *næddre*.] An adder. *Chaucer*.

NĒED, *n.* [A. S. *nead*, *neod*, *nyd*, *ned*; Dut. *nood*; Ger. *noth*; Dan. *nød*; Icel. *naud*; Sw. *nod*. — *Bosworth* derives A. S. *nead* from *ne*, not, and *ead*, happiness, prosperity; *Serenius*, *Tooke*, and *Richardson*, from *neadn*, to compel.]

1. The state of requiring relief or supply; occasion or necessity for something; want; necessity. "Immediate are my needs." *Shak.*

What further need was there that another priest should rise after the order of Melchisedec? *Heb. vii. 11*.

2. Want of the necessities of life; indigence; poverty; penury; destitution; privation.

*Need and oppression stareth in thy eyes,
Upon thy back hangs ragged misery.* Shak.

Syn. — See NECESSITY, OCCASION.

NĒED, *v. a.* [i. NEEDED; *pp.* NEEDING, NEEDED.] To want; to lack; to require.

They that be whole *need* not a physician. *Matt. ix. 12.*
Allow not nature more than nature *needs*. *Shak.*

“The word *need* (though, as a principal verb transitive, it is unquestionably both regular and complete, having all the requisite parts, *need, needed, needing, needed*, and being necessarily inflected in the indicative present, as, *I need, thou needest, he needs or needeth*) is so frequently used without inflection, when placed before another verb to express a necessity of the being, action, or passion, that one may well question whether it has not become, under these circumstances, an auxiliary of the potential mood, and therefore proper to be used, like all the other auxiliaries of this mood, without change of termination; as, ‘He *need* not go.’” *Goold Brown.*

Grammarians are not agreed with respect to the use of *need* or *needs* in such cases. Arnold says, “The verb *need* is used without the *s* in the third person singular; as, ‘He *need* not be afraid.’” Dr. Campbell says, “For the sake of analogy, ‘he *needs*, he *dares*,’ are preferable to ‘he *need*, he *dare*.’”

Syn. — See LACK.

NĒED, *v. n.* To be wanted; to be necessary. “We have done . . . all that *needs*.” *Locke.*

NĒED’ER, *n.* One who needs or wants. *Shak.*

NĒED’FŪL, *a.* 1. Having need; necessitous; needy. “In such a *needful* time.” *Shak.*

2. Necessary; requisite; essential. “Things *needful* for defence.” *Dryden.*

Syn. — See NECESSARY.

NĒED’FŪL-LY, *ad.* Necessarily. *B. Jonson.*

NĒED’FŪL-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being needful.

NĒED’-LY, *ad.* In want; necessarily. *Johnson.*

NĒED’-NĒSS, *n.* Want; poverty; need. *Bacon.*

NĒE’DLE, *n.* [Goth. *nethel*; A. S. *næðl, nedl*; Frs. *needle*; Ger. *naedel*; Icel. & Sw. *nael*.]

1. A small instrument of steel, pointed at one end, and having an eye at the other to receive a thread, used in sewing. *Dryden.*

Needles were first manufactured in England, in 1505, by Grouse, a German. *Fullem.*

2. A small magnetized bar of steel, pointed at each end, which, being suspended freely on a pivot, places itself in the direction of the pole, — used in the compass; the magnetic needle.

True to the *needle* to the pole,
Or as the dial to the sun. *Booth.*

3. Any thing in the form of a needle.

NĒE’DLE, *v. a.* To form, as crystals, in the shape of a needle. *Wright.*

NĒE’DLE, *v. n.* To shoot into crystals in the form of needles. *Wright.*

NĒE’DLE-BOOK (-bâk), *n.* Pieces of cloth sewed together in the form of a book, for sticking needles upon. *Cowper.*

NĒE’DLED (nē’dld), *a.* Made with, or in the form of, a needle. *Brookes.*

NĒE’DLE-FISH, *n.* A long and slender fish of the genus *Syngnathus*; pipe-fish. *Johnson.*

NĒE’DLE-FŪL, *n.*; pl. NEEDLEFULS. As much thread as is put at once in a needle. *Johnson.*

NĒE’DLE-FŪRZE, *n.* (Bot.) A leguminous plant of the genus *Genista*. *Booth.*

NĒE’DLE-MÄ’KĒR, *n.* One who makes needles.

NĒE’DLE-MŌN’ĒY, *n.* Money to purchase needles, &c.; pin-money. [R.] *Addison.*

NĒE’DLE-ŌRE, *n.* (Min.) Acicular bismuth; sulphuret of bismuth with copper and lead. *Dana.*

NĒE’DLĒR, *n.* One who makes or deals in needles.

NĒE’DLE-SHÄPED (-shäpt), *a.* Shaped like a needle; acicular. *Smith.*

NĒE’DLE-SFÄR, *n.* (Min.) Aragonite. *Dana.*

NĒED’LESS, *a.* 1. †Not in need of any thing; not wanting. “The *needless* stream.” *Shak.*

2. Not needed; not requisite; unnecessary. “*Needless* jealousy.” *Hooker.*

NĒED’LESS-LY, *ad.* Without need; unnecessarily. *Holder.*

NĒED’LESS-NĒSS, *n.* Unnecessariness. *Locke.*

NĒE’DLE-STŌNE, *n.* (Min.) An acicular zeolite found in Iceland; *Scolecite*. *Dana.*

NĒE’DLE-WŌM-ÄN (wŭm-än), *n.* A seamstress.

NĒE’DLE-WŌRK (nē’dl-wŭrk), *n.* 1. The business of a seamstress. *Johnson.*

2. Work executed with the needle, particularly embroidery. *Bacon.*

NĒE’DLY, *a.* 1. †Necessarily.

If sour were delights in fellowship,
And *needly* woe be ranked with other griefs. *Shak.*

2. Relating to, or like, a needle. *Sat. Mag.*

†NĒED’MENT, *n.* Something needed or necessary; a necessity. *Spenser.*

NĒEDS, *ad.* Necessarily; indispensably; — commonly used with *must*. *Shak.*

“*Needs* arises from a contraction of the phrase *need is*, used parenthetically; as, ‘I must *needs* (i. e. *need is*) do it.’” *Smart.*

†NĒEDS’LY, *ad.* Unnecessarily. *Drayton.*

NĒED’Y, *a.* 1. Necessitous; indigent; destitute.

To relieve the *needy* and comfort the afflicted are duties that fall in our way every day. *Addison.*

2. †Needful; necessary; requisite. “Corn, to make your *needy* bread.” *Shak.*

†NĒELD, or †NĒELE, *n.* A needle. *Shak.*

NĒ’ER (när) [när, IV. *Ja. K. Sm. Wr.*; när, P.; nēr, S.], *ad.* A contraction of *never*.

†NĒESE, *v. n.* [A. S. *niesen*.] To sneeze. *Shak.*

NĒESE’WORT (nēz’wŭrt), *n.* An herb. *Sherwood.*

†NĒES’ING, *n.* The act of sneezing. *Job xli. 18.*

NĒ ĒX’E-ÄT RĒG’NŌ. [L., *Let him not go from the kingdom.*] (*Law.*) A writ to restrain a person from going out of the country. *Whishaw.*

†NĒF, *n.* [Fr.] The nave of a church. *Addison.*

†NĒFÄND, *a.* Nefandous. *Sheldon.*

†NĒFÄN’DOUS, *a.* [L. *nefandus*.] Not to be named; abominable; iniquitous. *Green.*

NĒFÄR’J-ŌUS, *a.* [L. *nefarius*; *nefas*, impious; *ne*, not, and *fas*, divine law; It. *nefario*.] Contrary to divine law; wicked; abominable; atrocious; heinous; iniquitous; execrable; flagrant; vile. *Bulker.*

NĒFÄR’J-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* With wickedness; iniquitously; abominably; atrociously. *Milton.*

NĒFÄR’J-ŌUS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being nefarious; atrocity. *Allen.*

NĒGÄ’TION, *n.* [L. *negatio*; *nego*, *negatus*, to deny; *ne*, no, and *ao*, to say; It. *negazione*; Sp. *negacion*; Fr. *negation*.]

1. Denial; declaration that something is not, or has not been, or shall not be; disavowal; — opposed to *affirmation* or *assertion*. *Rogers.*

2. (*Logic.*) The absence of a quality in a thing which, by nature, cannot have it; or the denial of a thing by denying its possession of some quality which, by nature, it has not.

“A *negation* is the absence of that which does not naturally belong to the thing we are speaking of, or which has no right, obligation, or necessity to be present with it; as when we say, ‘A stone is *inanimate*,’ that is, it has no *life*.” *Watts.*

NĒGÄ’TIVE, *a.* [L. *negativus*; *nego*, *negatus*, to deny; It. & Sp. *negativo*; Fr. *negatif*.]

1. Denying; that denies or expresses negation; withholding or restraining, by refusing assent; — opposed to *affirmative*, as, “A *negative* answer”; “*Negative* votes.”

It is understood to be the rule [in the House of Commons] that a member may speak even after the question is put, if the affirmative voice only has been given, and the *negative* not yet given. *Brace.*

2. (*Logic.*) Noting a proposition in which the predicate is denied of the subject. *Whately.*

3. Implying only the absence of something; privative; — opposed to *positive*.

There is another way of denying Christ . . . which is *negating*, when we do not acknowledge and confess him. *South.*

Negative sign, (*Algebra*.) the sign of subtraction [—]; — also called *minus*. — *Negative quantity*, (*Algebra*.) a quantity preceded by the negative sign. — *Negative electricity*, in the theory of Dr. Franklin, the electricity of a body which has imparted some of the electricity it naturally possesses to another body,

which is thereby rendered *positive*; — same as *resinous electricity* in the theory of *Du Fay*.

“When glass is rubbed with silk, the equilibrium of the electric fluid is disturbed, the silk imparts it to the glass, and hence the former, losing electricity, becomes *minus*, or *negative*, and the latter, acquiring electricity, becomes *plus*, or *positive*. *Brande.*

NĒGÄ’TIVE, *n.* 1. A proposition by which something is denied; a negative proposition.

Of *negatives* we have the least certainty, they are usually hardest, and many times impossible, to be proved. *Tillotson.*

2. A word that expresses negation; a particle of denial; as, *not*, *no*, *nay*.

3. That side of a question which denies or refuses; — opposed to *affirmative*; as, “A majority voted in the *negative*.”

4. The power of preventing enactment, by refusing assent or concurrence; as, “Each branch of the legislature has a *negative* on the proceedings of the other.”

Negative pregnant, a negative which implies an affirmative.

“The duplication of the *negative* did not always, in our earlier writers, destroy its force, but rather strengthened it . . . It was the genuine language of the time.” *Nares.*

There is no harm intended to your person,
Nor to no Roman else. *Shak.*

By no means be not seen. *Beau. & Fl.*

NĒGÄ’TIVE, *v. a.* [i. NEGATIVED; *pp.* NEGATIVING, NEGATIVED.]

1. To dismiss by negation; to reject by vote.

The proposal was *negatived* by a small majority. *Andrews.*

2. To prove the contrary of. *Paley.*

NĒGÄ’TIVE-LY, *ad.* 1. With or by denial; in the negative; — opposed to *affirmatively*.

He answered *negatively*. *Boyle.*

2. In form of speech, implying the absence of something; — opposed to *positively*.

I shall show what this image of God in man is, *negatively* by showing wherein it does not consist, and *positively* by showing wherein it does. *South.*

3. With negative electricity; as, “A body *negatively* electrified.”

NĒGÄ’TIV’-TY, *n.* The state or the quality of being negative; negation. *Ec. Rev.*

†NĒGÄ’TQ-RY, *a.* Negative. *Cotgrave.*

NEG-LĒCT’, *v. a.* [L. *negligo*, *neglectus*; *neg*, not, and *lego*, to pick up, to gather, to choose; It. *negligere*; Fr. *negliger*.] [i. NEGLECTED; *pp.* NEGLECTING, NEGLECTED.]

1. To omit by carelessness or design; not to do, perform, improve, promote, or attend to as one ought; to leave out.

In heaven,
Where honor due and reverence none *neglects*. *Milton.*

2. Not to care for or heed as one ought; not to treat with due respect; to disregard; to slight; as, “He *neglected* the precepts of his parents.”

3. †To cause to be delayed or deferred.

I trust

My absence doth *neglect* no great design,
Which by my presence might have been concluded. *Shak.*

Syn. — A person *neglects* that which should be attended to. An opportunity, means of improvement, and business are *neglected*; a word, sentence, or date is *omitted*; an acquaintance or friend may be *slighted*; wise counsel is too often *disregarded*. — See DISREGARD.

NEG-LĒCT’, *n.* 1. Culpable omission, as from carelessness or inattention; forbearance or failure to do or attend to something which ought to be done or attended to.

My master charged me to deliver a ring to Madam Silvia; which, out of my *neglect*, was never done. *Shak.*

2. Omission or lack of due respect or attention; slight.

I have perceived a most faint *neglect* of late, which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity than as a very pretence and purpose of unkindness. *Shak.*

3. Negligence; habit of omitting, as from carelessness or inattention. “Age breeds *neglect* to all.” *Denham.*

4. The state of being neglected or disregarded.

The duke hath put on a religious life,
And thrown into *neglect* the pompous court. *Shak.*

Syn. — See DISREGARD, NEGLIGENT, NEGLIGENCE.

NEG-LĒCT’ED-NĒSS, *n.* State of being neglected.

NEG-LĒCT’ER, *n.* One who neglects. *South.*

NEG-LĒCT’FŪL, *a.* Heedless; careless; inattentive; negligent. *Locke.*

NEG-LĒCT'FŪL-LY, *ad.* With heedless inattention, or careless indifference. *Johnson.*

NEG-LĒCT'ING-LY, *ad.* Carelessly; inattentively; heedlessly; negligently. *Shak.*

† **NEG-LĒCT'ION**, *n.* [L. *neglectio*.] The state of being negligent; neglect. *Shak.*

† **NEG-LĒCT'IVE**, *a.* Neglectful. *Fuller.*

† **NEG-LĒCT'IVE-LY**, *ad.* Negligently. *Daniel.*

NĒG-LI-GĒE' (nĒg-le-zhā'), *n.* [Fr. *négligé*.]

1. A plain gown, fitting easily to the shape, formerly worn by ladies. *Goldsmith.*

2. A necklace, usually of coral. *Simmonds.*

NĒG-LI-GĒNCE, *n.* [L. *negligentia*; It. *negligenza*; Sp. *negligencia*; Fr. *négligence*.] The habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly; remissness; carelessness; heedlessness; thoughtlessness; neglect.

He has this peculiar distinction, that his *negligence* is unaffected. *Spectator.*

Syn.—*Negligence* denotes the habit; *neglect*, the act. *Negligence* is the habit of leaving undone, *neglect*, the act of leaving undone. *Negligence* and *remissness* consist in not doing what ought to be done; *carelessness*, *heedlessness*, *thoughtlessness*, and *inattention* may be shown in doing wrong, as well as in doing nothing.—See **INADVERTENCE**, **INDIFFERENCE**.

NĒG-LI-GĒNT, *a.* [L. *negligens*; It. & Sp. *negligente*; Fr. *négligent*.] If he is negligent, careless; heedless; inattentive; remiss; thoughtless; regardless.

She is not negligent of her devotion. *Law.*

We have been negligent in not hearing his voice. *Baruch* i. 19.

Syn.—*Negligent* is a stronger term than *remiss*; *negligent* in regard to business; *remiss* in duty. *Negligent* is generally applied to things; *neglectful*, to persons; as a person is said to be negligent in his business, and neglectful of his friends. *Careless* and *heedless* denote want of care or heed, and are applied to such things as require care; *thoughtless*, want of thought, is applied to such things as require thought; *inattentive*, want of attention, is applied to such things as should be attended to.—See **SLACK**.

NĒG-LI-GĒNT-LY, *ad.* In a negligent manner; carelessly; heedlessly; thoughtlessly. *Bacon.*

† **NĒGŌCE**, *n.* [L. *negotium*.] Business; occupation; employment.

“The words in my book which he [Boyle] expects against, are *commentious*, *repudiate*, *concede*, *aliene*, *vernacular*, *timid*, *negro*, *putid*, and *adum*; every one of which were in print before I used them.—Why may we not say *negoce* from *negotium*, as well as *commerce* from *commercium*, and *palace* from *palatium*?” *Dr. R. Bentley.*

NE-GŌ-TI-Ā-BĒL'Y (nĒ-gŏ-she-ā-bĒl'e-tē), *n.* The quality of being negotiable. *H. Clay. P. Cyc.*

NE-GŌ-TI-Ā-BLE (nĒ-gŏ-she-ā-bl), *a.* That may be negotiated. *Bouvier.*

† **NE-GŌ-TI-ĀNT** (nĒ-gŏ-she-ānt), *n.* One who negotiates; a negotiator. *Raleigh.*

NE-GŌ-TI-ĀTE (nĒ-gŏ-she-āt), *v. n.* [L. *negotior, negotiatus*; *negotium*, business; *neg*, not, and *otium*, leisure; It. *negoziare*; Sp. *negociar*; Fr. *negocier*.] [i. NEGOTIATED; pp. NEGOTIATING, NEGOTIATED.]

1. To do or transact business; to traffic.

They that received the talents to negotiate with, did all of them, except one, make profit of them. *Hammond.*

2. To hold intercourse respecting a treaty or convention; to treat.

A steward to embezzle those goods he undertakes to manage, an ambassador to betray his prince for whom he should negotiate, are crimes that double their malignity from the quality of the actors. *Duc of Ch. Fern.*

NE-GŌ-TI-ĀTE (nĒ-gŏ-she-āt), *v. a.* 1. To procure or settle by conference and agreement; to arrange the terms of; to manage; as, “To negotiate a loan”; “To negotiate a treaty.”

An envoy of the pope . . . to negotiate ecclesiastical affairs. *Brande.*

2. To put into circulation; to pass in the way of business. “To negotiate a bill.” *Burrill.*

Syn.—To negotiate is commonly applied to political affairs, except in the case of negotiating bills; to treat, transact, and manage, to domestic and private concerns. *Negotiate* a peace: *treat* of or about a purchase; *transact* or *manage* business.

NE-GŌ-TI-Ā-TION (nĒ-gŏ-she-ā-shun), *n.* [L. *negotatio*; It. *negotiazione*; Sp. *negociación*; Fr. *negociation*.] The act of negotiating. *White.*

NE-GŌ-TI-Ā-TOR (nĒ-gŏ-she-ā-tur) [nĒ-gŏ-she-ā-tur, W. P. Ja. K. Sm.; nĒ-gŏ-shā-tur, N.; nĒ-gŏ-shā-tur, W. P.], *n.* [L.] One who negotiates. *Swift.*

NE-GŌ-TI-Ā-TORY (nĒ-gŏ-she-ā-tŏ-rē), *a.* [L. *negotiosus*.] Relating to negotiation. *Mander.*

NE-GŌ-TI-Ā-TRIX, *n.* A female negotiator. *Ash.*

† **NE-GŌ-TI-ŌS'Y** (nĒ-gŏ-she-ōs'e-tē), *n.* [L. *negotiositas*; *negotiosus*, full of business.] The state of being engaged in business. *Cudworth.*

† **NE-GŌ-TIOUS**, *a.* [L. *negotiosus*.] Busy; active; being employed. *Rogers.*

† **NE-GŌ-TIOUS-NĒSS**, *n.* Activity. *Rogers.*

NĒ-GRĒSS, *n.* A female negro. *Smart.*

NĒ-GRŌ, *n.*; pl. **NĒ-GRŌES**. [It., Sp., & Port. *negro*, black, from L. *niger*; Fr. *noir*.] One of the black, woolly-headed, flat-nosed, and thick-lipped race of men inhabiting Africa. *Eng. Cyc.*

NĒ-GRŌ, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, negroes.

NĒ-GRŌ-CŌRN, *n.* Indian millet. *Simmonds.*

NĒ-GRŌ-HĒAD, *a.* Noting a kind of tobacco (otherwise called *Cavendish tobacco*) softened with molasses and pressed into cakes. *Simmonds.*

NĒ-GRŌ-LŌID, *a.* [negro and Gr. *ἰδω*, form.] Relating to men who resemble negroes. *Wright.*

NĒ-GŪN'DŌ, *n.* (Bot.) A genus of timber-trees, having pinnated leaves, and dioecious, apetalous flowers, found in northern temperate regions, particularly in North America. *Gray.*

NĒ-GŪS, *n.* A beverage composed of wine, water, sugar, lemon, and nutmeg;—so named because first made by Colonel *Negus*, in Queen Anne's time. *Malone.*

† **NĒIF** (nĒf), *n.* [Su. Goth. *neafice*; Icel. *nefi*; Dan. *neave*; Scot. *neive*, *neif*.] The fist. “Sweet knight, I kiss thy *neif*.” *Shak.*

† **NĒIFE**, or † **NĒIF** (nĒf), *n.* [L. *nativus*, native; *nascor*, *natus*, to be born.] A female in a state of feudal vassalage. *Blackstone.*

NEIGH (nā), *v. n.* [A. S. *hneagan*; Dan. *knaggar*; Sw. *gnagga*.] [i. NEIGHED; pp. NEIGHING, NEIGHED.] To utter the cry or voice of a horse; to whinny. *Shak.*

NEIGH (nā), *n.* The voice or cry of a horse. *Shak.*

NEIGH'BOR (nā'bur), *n.* [A. S. *neahbur*, *neihbur*; *neah*, near, and *bur*, a dwelling; Dut. *nabuur*; Ger. *neahbar*; Dan. & Sw. *nabo*.]

1. One who lives near, or in the neighborhood.

Masters, my good friends, mine honest neighbors. *Shak.*

2. An intimate; a confidant. [R.]

No more shall be the neighbor to my counsels. *Shak.*

3. One who is near in nature, and therefore entitled to good offices; a fellow-creature; a human being; one having a humane or neighborly disposition.

The gospel allows no such terms as a stranger, makes every man my neighbor. *Sprat.*

Which now of these three, thinkest thou, was neighbor to him that fell among thieves? *Luke* x. 36.

NEIGH'BOR (nā'bur), *a.* Near to another; adjoining; next. “The neighbor room.” *Shak.*

NEIGH'BOR (nā'bur), *v. a.* [i. NEIGHBORED; pp. NEIGHBORING, NEIGHBORED.]

1. To adjoin; to border on. “The . . . hills that neighbor the shore.” [R.] *Sandys.*

2. † To acquaint with; to make near. *Shak.*

NEIGH'BOR (nā'bur), *v. n.* To inhabit the vicinity. “Princes who do neighbor near.” [R.] *Davies.*

† **NEIGH'BOR-ĒSS** (nā'bur-ēs), *n.* A female neighbor. *Wickliffe.*

NEIGH'BOR-HOOD (nā'bur-hūd), *n.* 1. Place near; the adjoining district; vicinity; vicinage; environs:—a small district.

The gentle neighborhood of grove and spring
Would soon unbecom all their echoes mid. *Milton.*

2. Those who live near each other; neighbors collectively.

Sees his soul inside through his whited skin. *Milton.*

3. Neighborly kindness or regard. [R.]

Plant neighborhood and Christian-like accord
In their sweet bosoms. *Shak.*

Syn.—*Neighborhood* has reference to the inhabitants; *vicinity*, to something that is near. A pleasant or populous neighborhood, in the vicinity of the city or metropolis.

NEIGH'BOR-ING (nā'bur-ing), *a.* Living or being near. “Some neighboring nation.” *Shak.*

NEIGH'BOR-LI-NĒSS (nā'bur-lē-nēs), *n.* The state or the quality of being neighborly. *Scott.*

NEIGH'BOR-LY (nā'bur-lē), *a.* Like or becoming a neighbor; friendly; obliging; kind; civil; attentive. *Shak.*

NEIGH'BOR-LY (nā'bur-lē), *ad.* With social civility. “Being neighborly admitted.” *Milton.*

NEIGH'BOR-SHIP (nā'bur-shīp), *n.* The state of being near each other. [R.] *Miss Baillie.*

† **NEIGH'BOR-STAINED** (nā'bur-stānd), *a.* Stained with the blood of neighbors. *Shak.*

NEIGH'ING (nā'ing), *n.* The voice or cry of a horse; a neigh; a whinnying.

Shrill neighings fill the neighboring plain. *Dryden.*

|| **NEI'THER** (nē'ther) [nē'ther, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. C. W. b.; nē'ther, W. m. Johnston; nē'ther or nē'ther, K. W. r.—See **EITHER**], *conj.* [A. S. *nathor*, *nauthor*, *nauthor*; *ne*, not, and *athor*, either.] Not either.

It is commonly used, in the first branch of a sentence, instead of *nor*, when the latter branch or branches are to commence with *nor*; as, “Fight neither with small nor great.” 1 Kings xxii. 31. It is also often used instead of *nor* in the second branch of a negative, or of a prohibition. “Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it.” Gen. iii. 3.

“Sometimes, at the end of a sentence, it follows as a negative, and, though not very grammatically, yet emphatically, after another negative. In old English, two negatives denied.” *Johnson.* “Men come not to the knowledge of which are thought in nature, till they come to the use of reason, nor then neither.” *Locke.*

|| **NEI'THER** (nē'ther), *pron. & a.* Not either; nor one nor the other.

Both? one? or neither? *Shak.*

NĒM-A-CĀN'THŪS, *n.* (Geol.) A genus of fossil fishes, from the oolitic and liassic strata. *Agassiz.*

NĒM-A-LĒNE, *a.* [Gr. *νήμα*, a thread.] (Min.) Having the form of threads; fibrous. *Wright.*

NĒM-A-LĒTE, *n.* [Gr. *νήμα*, a thread, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (Min.) A fibrous variety of brucite.

NE-MĀU'SA, *n.* (Astron.) An asteroid discovered by Laurent in 1858. *Lovering.*

NĒM. CŌN. [A contraction for L. *nemine contradicente*.] No one speaking against or opposing; unanimously. *Todd.*

NĒM. DĒS. [A contraction for L. *nemine dissente*.] No one dissenting. *Brande.*

NĒME-AN, *a.* [L. *Nemeus*, from Gr. *Νέμεν*, *Nemea*.] Pertaining to Nemea, a city in Argolis, in ancient Greece. “*Nemean* games.” *Andrews.*

Often incorrectly spelt and pronounced *Nem-an*.

NĒME-SĒS, *n.* [Gr.] (Myth.) The goddess of retributive justice or vengeance. *Leverett.*

NĒM'O-RĀL, *a.* [L. *nemoralis*; *nemus*, *memoris*, a grove.] Pertaining to a grove. [R.] *Bailey.*

NĒM'O-ROŪS, *a.* [L. *memorosus*; *nemus*, *memoris*, a grove; Sp. *memoroso*.] Pertaining to a grove, or wood; woody; nemoral. [R.] *Everlyn.*

† **NĒMP'NĒ** (nĒm'nē), *v. a.* To name. *Chaucer.*

NĒMŠ, *n.* [Arab.] (Zool.) The ichneumon. *Fischer.*

† **NĒ-MĒ-Ā**, *n.* [Gr.] A funeral song. *Todd.*

NĒN'U-PHĀR (nĒn'u-far), *n.* The water-lily. *P. Cyc.*

NE-ŌD'A-MŌDE, *n.* [Gr. *νεοδαμῖος*; *neos*, new, and *damōs*, the people.] One newly made a citizen. [Ancient Greece.] *Mitford.*

NE-ŌG'A-MĒST, *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, and *γαμέω*, to marry.] A person recently married. *Ash.*

NE-ŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, and *γραφῆ*, writing.] A new system of writing. *Genit. Mag.*

NĒ-Q-LŌ'GĒ-AN, *n.* Neologist. *Brit. Crit.*

NĒ-Q-LŌ'GĒ-AN, *a.* Neologic. *Ch. Ōb.*

NĒ-Q-LŌ'GĒ-AN-ĪSM, *n.* Neologism. *Ec. Rev.*

NĒ-Q-LŌ'GĒ'IC, *a.* Pertaining to neology;

NĒ-Q-LŌ'GĒ'ICAL, *a.* containing new words. “A . . . neological dictionary.” *Chesterfield.*

NE-OL-Q-GISM, *n.* 1. A new word or phrase, or the new use of a word. *Johnson.*
2. The invention or the use of new words or phrases; neology. *Brit. Crit.*

NE-OL-Q-GIST, *n.* 1. One who introduces new words or phrases into a language. *Ch. Ob.*
2. (*Theol.*) A rationalist. *Buck.*

NE-OL-Q-GIS'TIC, } *a.* Relating to neology;
NE-OL-Q-GIS'TI-CAL, } neological. *Ec. Rev.*

NE-OL-Q-GI-ZÄ'TION, *n.* The act of neologizing. [*R.*] *Jefferson.*

NE-OL-Q-GIZE, *v. n.* To introduce or use new words or terms. [*R.*] *Jefferson.*

NE-OL-Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr.* νέος, new, and λόγος, a word; *It. & Sp.* neologia; *Fr.* neologie.]
1. Invention or use of new words and phrases. They endeavor, by a sort of neology of their own, to confound all ideas of right and wrong. *Boothby.*
2. (*Theol.*) A name given to a modern system of interpretation of the Scriptures, introduced, in the last century, in Germany; rationalistic interpretation; rationalism. *Brande.*

NE-Q-ME'NI-A, *n.* [*Gr.* νεομηνία; νέος, new, and μήνη, the moon; μήνη, a month; *L.* neomenia; *Fr.* néoménie.] The time of new moon; the beginning of the month. *Chambers.*

† NE-OM'E-NY, *n.* Neomenia. *Wickliffe.*

NE-Q-NISM, *n.* Neologism. [*R.*] *Hunter.*

NE-Q-NÓ'MI-AN, *n.* [*Gr.* νέος, new, and νόμος, a law.] (*Theol.*) One who believes the gospel to be a new law. *Buck.*

NE-Q-NÓ'MI-AN, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Neonomians. *Buck.*

NE-Q-NÓ'MI-AN-ISM, *n.* (*Theol.*) The doctrine of the Neonomians. *Ash.*

NE-Q-PHI-LÓ'S-Q-PHER, *n.* [*Gr.* νέος, new, and *Eng.* philosopher.] An innovator in philosophy, or a philosopher having new views. *Qu. Rev.*

NE-Q-PHYTE (né'-q-ft), *n.* [*Gr.* νεόφυτος, newly planted; νέος, new, and φυτόν, a plant; φάω, to grow; *L.* neophytus; *It. & Sp.* neofito; *Fr.* néophyte.]
1. A name given by the early Christians to one newly converted to Christianity. *Brande.*
2. A name given in the Roman Catholic Church to a convert made among the heathen, to a person entering on the priestly office, to a person newly received into the communion of the church, and, though rarely, to a novice in a monastery. *Brande.*
3. A beginner; a tyro. *B. Jonson.*

NE-Q-PHYTE, *a.* Newly entered on some state. "Your neophyte player." *B. Jonson.*

NE-Q-PLÄ-TÓN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Neoplatonism. *Hallam.*

NE-Q-PLÄ-TQ-NÍ'CIAN (-nísh'an), *n.* [*Fr.* néoplatonicien.] A Neoplatonist. *Brande.*

NE-Q-PLÄ-TQ-NISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Neoplatonists.

NE-Q-PLÄ-TQ-NIST, *n.* [*Gr.* νέος, new, and Πλάτων, Plato.] A mystical philosopher of the school of Ammonius Saccus and Plotinus, who mixed some of the tenets of ancient Platonism with others derived from a variety of sources, but particularly from the demonology of the East. *Brande.*

NE-Q-RÄ'MA, *n.* [*Gr.* νεώς, a temple, and ὁράω, a view; ὁράω, to see.] A panorama representing the interior of a large building in which the spectator appears to be placed. *Sat. Mag.*

NE-Q-TÉR'IC, } *a.* [*Gr.* νεωτερικὸς; νεώτερος,
NE-Q-TÉR'IC-AL, } comp. of νέος, young, new;
L. neotericus.] Recent in origin; modern; new; late.
Diverse ends, some being ancient, others neoterical. *Bacon.*

† NE-Q-TÉR'IC, *n.* One of modern times. *Burton.*

NĒP, *n.* [*L.* nepeta.] (*Bot.*) The herb catmint or catnip. *Ep. Hall.*

NĒP-ÄU-LĒSE, *n.* (*Geog.*) The natives of Nepaul, a kingdom of Northern Hindostan. *Earnshaw.*

NĒPE, *n.* A square blanket used by the Indians, to wrap the foot and ankle in. *Simmonds.*

NE-PĒN'THE, *n.* [*Gr.* νηπειθής; νη, not, and πένθος, grief.] Among the ancients, an Egyptian drug, which had an exhilarating effect, and which was supposed to obliterate all sorrow from the memory of those who partook of it; — thought by many to have been opium. *W. Smith.*

NĒP'E-TÄ, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of deciduous, herbaceous plants; catmint; catnip. *Loudon.*

NĒPH'E-LINE, *n.* [*Gr.* νεφέλη, a cloud.] (*Min.*) An anhydrous silicate of alumina and soda, occurring in the older lavas of Vesuvius, in transparent crystals, which become clouded in nitric acid. *Dana.*

NĒPH'EW (nĒv'vū or nĒf'fū) [nĒv'vū, *S. W. P. J.* E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wr.; nĒf'fū, *W. B.*], *n.* [*L.* nepos; *It.* nepote, *nipote*; *Sp.* nepote, *neto*; *Fr.* neveu. — *A. S.* nefu, *neva*; *Ice.* nef; *Old Ger.* nevo; *Ger.* neffe; *Dut.* neef; *Old Eng.* neve.]
1. † A grandchild, or other lineal descendant. *Spenser. Hooker. Shak. B. Jonson.*
But if any widow have children or nephews. 17. v. 4.
2. The son of a brother or a sister. *Locke.*
This word is uniformly pronounced nĒv'vū by the English orthoepists; but in the United States it is often pronounced nĒf'fū. Smart remarks that "p with h, in almost all cases, is pronounced f. In Stephen, this sound is vocalized, that is, converted into v; and likewise in nephew, almost the only word in which the combination occurs that is not immediately referable to a Greek origin."
Nephews, like the Latin nepotes, meant, at the time when the common version of the Bible was made, grandchildren and other lineal descendants, being so employed by Hooker, Shakspeare, and other writers of the Elizabethan period." *Trench.*

NE-PHÄL'G-I-A, *n.* [*Gr.* νεφολή, the kidneys, and ἄλγος, pain.] (*Med.*) Neuralgic pain in the kidneys. *Dunglison.*

NĒPH'RITE, *n.* [*Gr.* νεφροί, the kidneys.] (*Min.*) A hard, tough, translucent stone, and not a distinct mineral, formerly worn as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys; jade. *Dana.*

NE-PHĒRIT'IC, } *a.* [*Gr.* νεφριτικός; νεφροί, the
NE-PHĒRIT'IC-AL, } kidneys; *It.* nefritico; *Fr.* néphrétique.]
1. Of, or pertaining to, the kidneys; "Nephritic pains."
2. Affected with disease of the kidneys. "Nephritic persons."
3. Relieving disorders of the kidneys; as, "Nephritic medicines."
Nephritic stone, nephritis; jade. — *Nephritic wood*, the wood of *Moringa guilandina*, or *hyperanthera*, formerly used to cure diseases of the kidneys. *Dunglison.*

NE-PHĒRIT'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine for diseases of the kidneys, particularly for the gravel, or stone in the bladder. *Bailey.*

NE-PHĒRITIS, *n.* [*L.* from *Gr.* νεφρίτις; νεφροί, the kidneys.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the kidneys. *Dunglison.*

NE-PHĒRÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr.* νεφροί, the kidneys, and γράφω, to describe.] An anatomical description of the kidneys. *Dunglison.*

NĒPH-RO-LITH'IC, *a.* [*Gr.* νεφροί, the kidneys, and λίθος, a stone.] (*Med.*) Pertaining to the stone, or calculi in the kidneys. *Dunglison.*

NE-PHĒRÖL-Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr.* νεφροί, the kidneys, and λόγος, a discourse.] A treatise on the kidneys; — the science relating to the kidneys. *Dunglison.*

NE-PHĒRÖT-Q-MY, *n.* [*Gr.* νεφροί, the kidneys, and τέμνω, to cut.] (*Med.*) Dissection of the kidney: — the operation of extracting calculi from the kidney by cutting. *Dunglison.*

NĒ PLÜS ÜL'TRA. [*L.*] No more beyond; the utmost reach. *Qu. Rev.*

NĒP-Q-TÄL, *a.* [*L.* nepotalis; nepos, nepotis, a nephew.] Pertaining to nephews. *Gent. Mag.*

|| NĒP-Q-TISM [nĒp'-q-tizm, *W. J. F. Sm. C. W. R.* nĒp'-q-tizm, *S. P. K.*], *n.* [*Fr.* nepotisme; *L.* nepos, nepotis, a nephew.]
1. Fondness for nephews. *Johnson.*
2. Undue patronage bestowed by the popes upon the members of their family, as by appointing them to high offices in the church, or making them important grants. *Addison.*
3. Favoritism shown to relations; patronage bestowed in consideration of family relationship, and not of merit. *Ency.*

|| NĒP-Q-TIST, *n.* One who practises nepotism.

NĒP'TUNE, *n.* 1. (*Myth.*) The god of the ocean.
2. (*Astron.*) One of the principal planets, and the remotest at present known. It was discovered in 1846, by Dr. Galle, of Berlin, in consequence of the investigations of Le Verrier, of Paris. *Brande.*

NĒP-TÜ'NI-AN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the ocean.
2. (*Geol.*) Formed by water or aqueous solution; as, "Neptunian rocks."
Neptunian theory, (*Geol.*) the theory of Werner, which refers the formation of all rocks and strata to the agency of water; — opposed to the *Vulcanian* or *Plutonian* theory. *Clearland.*

NĒP-TÜ'NI-AN, } *n.* One who adopts the Nep-
NĒP-TÜ-NIST, } tunian theory in geology. *Lyell.*

NĒ'RE-ID, *n.*; pl. NĒ'RE-ID-S. [*Gr.* Νηρείς, *Nepet-*
dos; *Nepetis*, a sea-god; *νυφός*, flowing.]
1. (*Myth.*) A sea-nymph; one of the daughters of the sea-god Neireus. *W. Smith.*
2. (*Zool.*) A marine worm of the genus *Nereis*; sea-centiped. *P. Cyc.*

NĒ'RE-ID, *a.* Pertaining to Nereids. *Fawkes.*

NĒ'RE-ID'I-AN, *n.* (*Zool.*) One of a family of dorsibranchiate annellidans, of which the genus *Nereis* is the type. *Brande.*

NE-RĒ'TA, *n.* [*L.*] (*Conch.*) A genus of marine, univalve shell-fishes, characterized by the columella being in a straight line, and the aperture closed by an operculum. *Brande.*

NĒ'RĒTE, *n.* (*Conch.*) One of the nerita. *Wright.*

NĒR'I-TITE, *n.* (*Pal.*) A petrified shell of the genus *Nerita*. *Wright.*

NĒR'I-ÜM, *n.* [*Gr.* νηρός, wet.] (*Bot.*) A genus of flowering, evergreen shrubs; oleander. *Loudon.*

NĒR-Q-LI, *n.* The essential oil of orange flowers obtained by distillation. *Ure.*

NERVE (nerv), *n.* [*Gr.* νῆρον; *L.* nervus; *It.* nervo; *Sp.* nervio; *Fr.* nerf.]
1. (*Anat.*) One of the fine, filiform organs of sensation and motion, which, proceeding from the brain and spinal cord, are distributed in the substance of nearly all the tissues of the body. The nerves are acids of the same substance as that which composes the encephalon and spinal marrow. *Dunglison.*
2. A ligament; a tendon; a sinew. Strong Thiers had discharged a speeding blow Full on his neck, and cut the *nervus* two. *Pope.*
3. Strength; power; force; might. He led me on to mighty deeds, Above the nerve of mortal arm. *Milton.*
4. Power or ability to remain unmoved and collected, as in time of peril, alarm, or excitement; coolness; courage; as, "It requires nerve to walk on the edge of a precipice."
5. (*Bot.*) A name given by the old botanists to one of the parallel veins extending from the base to the apex of a leaf. *Gray.*

NĒRVE (nerv), *v. a.* [*i.* NERVED; *pp.* NERVING, NERVEN.] To give or impart strength, power, or vigor to; to strengthen; to energize. Tremendous goddess, nerve this lifted arm. *Mil.*

NĒRVED (nĒrv'ed or nĒrv'd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting a leaf, the veins of which run parallel from the base to the apex. *Loudon.*

NĒRVE'LESS, *a.* Without nerve, strength, force, or vigor; weak. *Walpole.*

NĒR-VI-MÖ'TION, *n.* [*L.* nervus, a nerve, and motio, motion.] (*Bot.*) The power of self-motion in leaves. *Loudon.*

NĒR'VINE, *a.* (*Med.*) Acting on the nerves or the nervous system. *Smart.*

NĒR'VINE, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine for nervous affections. *Dunglison.*

NĒR-VÖSE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Nerved. *Loudon.*

NĒR-VÖS'I-TY, *n.* [*L.* nervositas.] The quality of being nervous or nervose. [*L.*] *Hawkins.*

NĒR'VOUS, *a.* [*L.* nervosus; *nervus*, a nerve; *It.* & *Sp.* nervoso; *Fr.* nerveux.]
1. Full of nerves; abounding in nerves. Parts very nervous and exquisitely sensible. *Barron.*
2. Of, or pertaining to, the nerves; as, "The nervous system"; "Nervous diseases."
3. Well strung; sinewy; strong; vigorous. "What nervous arms he boasts!" *Pope.*

4. Forcible or spirited, as style.
The pleadings . . . were then short, *nervous*, and perspicacious. *Blackstone*.

5. Having weak or diseased nerves; easily agitated or excited; irritable; timid; fearful.
"Poor, weak, *nervous* creatures." *Cheyne*.

6. This last sense Johnson styles "medical cant"; Smart, "colloquial."

NĒR'VOUS-J, *ad.* 1. In a nervous manner; with strength or vigor; forcibly; powerfully.
He thus *nervously* describes the strength of custom. *Warton*.

2. With weakness of the nerves. *Smart*.

NĒR VOUS-NĒSS, *n.* 1. The state or the quality of being nervous or strong; vigorosity; strength; force; power. *Warton*.

2. Weakness or agitation of nerves. *Smart*.

NĒR'VURE, *n.* [Fr. *nerf*, a nerve.]
1. (*Ent.*) A corneous tube for expanding the wing and keeping it tense. *Brande*.

2. (*Bot.*) A vein of a leaf. *Brande*.

†NĒR'VY, *a.* Sinewy; strong; nervous. *Shak.*

NĒS'CJ-ĒNCE (nĒsh'ē-ēns), *n.* [L. *nescientia*; *nescio*, *nesciens*, to be ignorant.] Ignorance; the state of not knowing. *Bp. Hall*.

NĒSH, *a.* [A. S. *hnesc*, *nesc*.]
1. Soft; tender; weak; delicate; easily hurt. *Local, Eng.*

2. Hungry. [Suffolk, Eng.] *Wright*.

—NĒSS. [A. S. *nes*, *nys*, *nis*. — "The same word as *ness*, a promontory." *Richardson*.] A termination of nouns, denoting state or quality; as, *goodness*, *holiness*.

†NĒSS, *n.* [A. S. *nas*, *nesse*, *nose*; Scot. *ness*, *nes*. — "Perhaps from the (A. S.) verb *nesan*, *neosan*, *risere* (to go to see, to visit), meaning any thing seen, evident, conspicuous, and hence, prominent, projecting." *Richardson*. — See *Nose*.] A promontory; a cape; a headland; — written also *naze*. — See *NAZE*.

We weighed anchor, and bare clear of the *ness*. *Blackwall*.

It is now used as a termination of the names of promontories or headlands; as, *Dungeness*, *Sheerness*.

NĒST, *n.* [A. S. *nest*, *nyst*; Dut. & Ger. *nest*; Sw. *ndste*; W. *nyth*. — L. *nidus*; It. & Sp. *nido*; Fr. *nid*.]
1. The bed or place of retreat formed by a bird, for laying her eggs and hatching and rearing her young. *Cowley*.

2. A place where insects, and sometimes where beasts, are produced. *Bentley*.

3. A snug, well-protected abode or habitation; a place of retreat or residence. *Shak.*

Some of our ministers, having *lives* offered to them, will neither for *rest* of religion nor warning souls to God, be drawn forth from their warm *nests*. *Spenser*.

4. A number of tubs, boxes, &c., placed one within another. *Simmonds*.

5. (*Geol.*) A detached included mass of a particular mineral or rock. *Wright*.

NĒST, *v. a.* [*i.* NESTED; *pp.* NESTING, NESTED.] To place or house, as in a nest.
Who *nested* himself into the chief power of Geneva. *South*.

NĒST, *v. n.* To build a nest or nests.
Did she [the dove] not *nest* in secret holes? *Hammars*.

NĒST'-ĒGG, *n.* An egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it.
Books and money laid for show, Like *nest-eggs*, to make clients lay. *Iludibras*.

NĒS'TLE (nĒs'tl), *v. n.* [A. S. *nestlian*.] [*i.* NESTLED; *pp.* NESTLING, NESTLED.]
1. To make or to occupy a nest.
The kingfisher . . . *nestles* in hollow banks. *L'Estrange*.

2. To lie close, as a bird in her nest; to snuggle.
Their purpose was to *nestle* in some strong place of the wild country, and there *nestle* till success came. *Bacon*.

3. To move about uneasily; to fidget. *Boag*.

4. To trifle. [Sussex, Eng.] *Wright*.

NĒS'TLE (nĒs'tl), *v. a.* 1. To house or shelter, as in a nest. *South*.

2. To cherish, as a bird her young. *Chapman*.

NĒST'LING (nĒs'tlĭng), *n.* [A. S. *nestling*.]
1. A young bird in the nest, or just taken from it. *Barrington*.

2. A canary-bird brought up by hand. *Rees*.

3. †A nest. *Bacon*.

NĒST'LING (nĒs'tlĭng), *a.* Newly hatched. "*Nestling* linnet." *Barrington*.

NĒS-TŌ'RĪ-AN, *n.* One of the followers of Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople, in the fifth century, who held that in Christ there were not only two natures, but also two persons, of which the one was divine, being the eternal word, and the other human, being the man Jesus, of which alone Mary was mother. *Buck*.

NĒS-TŌ'RĪ-AN, *a.* 1. Of, or relating to, the Nestorians. *Buck*.

2. Old; experienced; — from *Nestor*, the aged warrior in the Iliad. *Smart*.

NĒS-TŌ'RĪ-AN-ISM, *n.* (*Ecc. Hist.*) The doctrine of the Nestorians. *Buck*.

NĒT, *n.* [A. S. & Dut. *net*; Ger. *netz*; Dan. *net*; Sw. *nat*; Icel. *net*.]
1. A texture of twine or thread, with large meshes, commonly used as a snare for fish, birds, &c. *Shak.*

2. Any thing or work made with interstices or meshes like a net.
Nets of checker-work . . . for the chapters. 1 *Kings* vii 17.

NĒT, *v. a.* [*i.* NETTED; *pp.* NETTING, NETTED.] To produce or yield as clear produce. *Todd*.

NĒT, *v. n.* To knit a net; to knit. *Seward*.

NĒT, *a.* [It. *netto*; Sp. *neto*; Fr. *net*.]
1. Clear; pure; without flaw, spot, or stain. "Net ivory." [R.] *Spenser*.

2. (*Com.*) Noting merchandise, as wine, coffee, rice, &c., which is pure, clean, or unadulterated: — that remains after the deduction of all charges or outlay; as, "*Net profits*"; — clear of all tare or tret or other deductions; as, "*Net weight*." — Sometimes written *neat* and *nett*.

NĒTH'ER, *a.* [A. S. *nythera*, *neothra*; Dut. *neder*; Ger. *nieder*; Dan. *neder*; Sw. *nedre*.]
1. Lower; not upper. "The *neither* . . . millstone." *Deut.* xxiv. 6.

Upper, *nether*, and surrounding fires. *Milton*.

2. Belonging to the regions below; infernal. "This *nether* empire." *Milton*.

†NĒTH'ER-MŌRE, *a.* Lower; nether. *Wickliffe*.

NĒTH'ER-MŌST, *a.*; *superl.* of *nether*. Lowest. "The *nethermost* abyss." *Milton*.

†NĒTH'ER-STŌCKS, *n. pl.* Stockings, as opposed to breeches or upper-stocks. *Shak.*

NĒTH'I-NĪM, *n. pl.* [Heb. נְתִינִים], the given, or the devoted.] Among the Jews, servants who were under the Levites in the ministry of the tabernacle and the temple. *Kitt*.

NĒ'TOP, *n.* [Indian.] A friend or crony. *Pickering*.

NĒT'TING, *n.* 1. A piece of net-work. *Johnson*.

2. (*Naut.*) A net-work of robes or small lines, used for stowing away sails and hammocks, and also for defence against boarding. *Dana*.

NĒT'TING, *n.* Urine. [Local, Eng.] *Wright*.

NĒT'TLE, *n.* [A. S. *nete*, *nettle*; Dut. *netel*; Ger. *nessel*; Dan. *nelde*; Sw. *nassla*, *nessla*.]
1. (*Bot.*) A genus of juicy herbs, having stinging hairs, or prickles; *Urtica*. *Gray*.

2. (*Naut.*) The halves of two adjoining yarns in a rope, twisted together for pointing or grafting; — commonly written *knittle*. *Dana*.

NĒT'TLE (nĒt'tl), *v. a.* [*i.* NETTLED; *pp.* NETTLING, NETTLED.] To sting; to fret; to chafe; to irritate; to vex; to harass; to tease. *Shak.*

NĒT'TLE-CLŌTH, *n.* A thick, tissue cotton, japanned, and used as a substitute for leather for the peaks of caps, waist-belts, &c. *Simmonds*.

NĒT'TLER, *n.* One who nettles or irritates. *Milton*.

NĒT'TLE-RASH, *n.* (*Med.*) An eruption on the skin, resembling the sting of a nettle. *Dunghlison*.

NĒT'TLE-TRĒĒ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Celtis*; hackberry; — lute-tree. *Gray*.

NĒT'-TRĀP, *n.* A trap with a net, for catching birds. *Barrington*.

NĒT'TY, *a.* Like a net; netted. [R.] *Browne*.

NĒT'-WORK (-wŭrk), *n.* Work having interstices or meshes like those of a net; reticulated or decussated work. *Addison*.

NEŪ'RĀL, *a.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to a nerve, or to the nervous system.

Neural arch, the arch formed by the posterior projections connected with the body of the vertebra which protect the medulla. — *Neural axis*, a term applied to the encephalon, including the spinal cord. — *Neural spines*, spinous processes. *Dunghlison*.

NEŪ-RĀL'ĠI-A, *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ἄλγος*, pain.] (*Med.*) An obstinate disease, of which the characteristic symptom is a very acute pain, exacerbating or intermittent, following the course of a nerve in one or more of its ramifications. *Dunghlison*. *P. Cyc.*

NEŪ-RĀL'ĠIC, *a.* Relating to neuralgia. *Clarke*.

NEŪ-RĀL'ĠY, *n.* Neuralgia. *Wright*.

NEŪ-RŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *γραφή*, to write.] That part of anatomy which describes the nerves. *Dunghlison*.

NEŪ-RŌ-LŌG'I-CĀL, *a.* Relating to neurology.

NEŪ-RŌL'Q-ĠIST, *n.* One who describes the nerves. *Ash*.

NEŪ-RŌL'Q-ĠY (nā-rŏl'q-je), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] That part of anatomy which treats of the nerves. *Dunghlison*.

NEU-RŌP'TER, } *n.* (*Ent.*) One of the neu-

NEU-RŌP'TE-RĀN, } roptera. *Brande*.

NEU-RŌP'TE-RĀ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *πτερόν*, a wing.] (*Ent.*) An order of insects, of which the dragon-fly and may-fly are examples, having four membranous, generally naked, and more or less transparent wings, and jaws for the purpose of mastication. *Westwood*.

NEU-RŌP'TER-ĀL, } *a.* Belonging to the neu-

NEU-RŌP'TER-OŪS, } roptera. *Roget*.

NEŪ'RQ-SPĀST, *n.* [Gr. *νεῦροσπασμός*; *νεῦρον*, a cord, and *σπᾶσμι*, to draw.] A figure put in motion by drawing strings, a puppet. [R.] *More*.

NEŪ-RŌT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve.] (*Med.*) Of, or pertaining to, the nerves; as, "*Neurotic diseases*." — acting on the nerves; nerve; as, "*Neurotic medicines*." *Ash*.

NEŪ-RŌT'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine for nervous affections; a nervine. *Crabb*.

NEŪ-RQ-TŌM'I-CĀL, *a.* Relating to neurotomy.

NEŪ'RQ-TŌME, *n.* (*Med.*) A long, narrow, two-edged scalpel, for dissecting nerves. *Dunghlison*.

NEŪ-RŌT'Q-MY, *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *τέμνω*, to cut.] (*Med.*) Dissection of the nerves: — an incised wound of a nerve. *Dunghlison*.

NEŪ-RYP-NŌL'Q-ĠIST, *n.* One skilled in neurology. *Athenaeum*.

NEŪ-RYP-NŌL'Q-ĠY, *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *ἕννοσις*, sleep, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] The philosophy of the sleep of the nerves, or animal magnetism, or a treatise on the subject. *Frank*.

NEŪ'TER (nā'ter), *a.* [L.; *ne*, not, and *uter*, either; It. & Sp. *neutro*; Fr. *neutre*.]
1. Neither one nor the other; specially, not of either side or party; taking no part or side in a contest or controversy between others; indifferent; neutral. "Who stand *neuter* in the dispute." *Addison*.

2. (*Gram.*) Noting nouns which are neither masculine nor feminine: — noting verbs which are neither active nor passive.

3. (*Bot.*) Noting flowers with neither stamens nor pistils; neutral. *Loudon*.

NEŪ'TER (nā'ter), *n.* 1. One who is not on either side; one indifferent or neutral.
Too many . . . though Christians in name, are so indifferent as to any real issue of the war, that they are rather *neutres* in regard to it. *Pearce*.

2. An animal of neither sex; — a term applied particularly to a working bee, before it was discovered that working bees were in reality undeveloped females. *Brande*.

NEŪ'TRAL (nā'tral), *a.* [L. *neutralis*, neuter.]
1. Not engaged on either side; taking no part in a contest or controversy; indifferent.
A *neutral* nation has the right of furnishing to either of the contending parties all supplies which do not fall within the description of contraband of war. *Brande*.

2. Neither good nor bad; indifferent.
Some things good and some things ill do seem, And *neutral* some, in her fantastic eye. *Davies*.

3. (*Bot.*) Noting flowers which have neither stamens nor pistils; neuter. *Gray.*

4. (*Chem.*) Noting salts in which there are as many equivalents of acid engaged as there are of oxygen in the base, or in which the acid is exactly neutralized by the base. *Silliman.*

Neutral axis, (Mech.) the axis in which the tensile and compressing forces of a beam terminate, and in which the stress is therefore nothing. *Ogilvie.* — *Neutral tint, (Water-colors.)* a factitious gray pigment, composed of blue, red, and yellow. *Fairholt.*

NEŪTRĀL, *n.* One who is not on either side.

Temple was not a mediator, he was merely a *neutral*. *Macaulay.*

† NEŪTRĀL-ĪST, *n.* A neutral. *Bullockar.*

NEŪTRĀL-Ī-TY (nū-tiāl'ē-tē), *n.* 1. The state of being neutral, or of neither side or party; particularly, the state of a nation which takes no part in a war between other nations.

2. A state between good and evil. [*r.*]

There is no health; physicians say that we at best enjoy but a *neutrality*. *Donne.*

3. The state of being of the neuter gender.

"The *neutrality* of the noun." [*r.*] *Pearson.*

4. (*Chem.*) The state or the quality of being neutral. "The *neutrality* of salts." *Silliman.*

Armed neutrality, the state of a nation which holds itself under arms, in order to repel any aggression on the part of either of the belligerents.

Syn. — See *INDIFFERENCE*.

NEŪTRĀL-Ī-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of neutralizing, or the state of being neutralized. *Brande.*

NEŪTRĀL-ĪZE, *v. a.* [*i.* NEUTRALIZED; *pp.* NEUTRALIZING, NEUTRALIZED.]

1. To render neutral; to cause to be of neither side or party. *Johnson.*

2. (*Chem.*) To destroy or render inert or imperceptible the peculiar properties of.

Acids and alkalis *neutralize* each other more or less completely. *Johnson.*

3. To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite tendencies of, as of parties or other things; to render of no effect. *Kirwan.*

NEŪTRĀL-ĪZ-ĒR, *n.* He who, or that which, neutralizes. *Ency.*

NEŪTRĀL-LY, *ad.* On neither side or part; indifferently. *Johnson.*

NEŪ-VĀNES', *n. pl.* [*Fr.*; *neuf*, nine.] In the Roman Catholic Church, prayers offered for nine successive days, in order to obtain the favor of Heaven. *Brande.*

† NEŪVEN, *v. a.* To name. *Chaucer.*

NEŪ-ĒR, *ad.* [*A. S.* *nefre*; *ne*, not, and *æfre*, ever.]

1. Not ever; not at any time; at no time.

"Never man spake like this man." *John vii. 46.*

He that cometh to me shall *never* hunger, and he that believeth on me shall *never* thirst. *John vi. 33.*

2. The phrase *never a*, formerly used, is nearly equivalent to *no*, or *not any*; but in this, *never* retains its literal meaning of *not ever*. "There was *never a* plain text." *Atterbury.* "There was *never a* son left him, save Jehoahaz." *2 Chron. xxi. 17.*

3. In no degree; not at all.

Whoever has a friend to guide him may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see *never* the worse. *South.*

3. Johnson says [1755], *never* "is used in a form of speech handed down by the best writers, but lately accused, I think, with justice, of solecism; as, 'He is mistaken, though *never* so wise.' It is now maintained that propriety requires it to be expressed thus: 'He is mistaken, though *ever* so wise;' that is, 'He is mistaken, *how* wise sooner he may be.'" — *Smart* says [1817], "Charm he *never* so wisely, i. e. 'Charm he *not* [merely wisely, but] *ever* so wisely.' — a genuine English mode of expression, though the squeamishness of grammarians has rendered it obsolete."

It is much used in composition; as, *never-fading*, *never-dying*, &c.

† NEŪ-ĒR-THE-LĀT-ĒR, *ad.* Nevertheless. *Chaucer.*

NEŪ-ĒR-THE-LESS', *ad. & conj.* [*never the less*.] Not ever the less; not at all the less; not the less; notwithstanding; however.

Samuel came no more to see Saul until the day of his death; *nevertheless* Samuel mourned for Saul. *1 Sam. xv. 35.* There will always be something that we shall wish to have finished, and be *nevertheless* unwilling to begin. *Johnson.*

Syn. — See *BUT*, *HOWEVER*.

NEŪ (nū), *a.* [*Goth.* *nūja*; *A. S.* *nīwe*, *nīowe*, *neove*, *nīwo*; *Dut.* *nīwe*; *Old Ger.* *nīwe*, *nīwe*, *nūce*; *Ger.* *neu*; *Dan.*, *Icel.*, & *Sw.* *ny*.

— *Gr.* *νέος*, originally *νέφος*; *L.* *novus*; *It.* *nuovo*; *Sp.* *nuevo*; *Fr.* *neuf*. — *Sansc.* & *Hind.* *nava*; *Per.* *navi*.

1. Lately done, made, produced, effected, or come into being; that has existed only a short time; of recent origin; fresh; novel; — opposed to *old*; as, "A *new* garment"; "A *new* book."

2. That existed before, but was not before known; recently discovered; as, "A *new* metal."

The commencement of the present century was rendered memorable in the annals of astronomy by the discovery of four new planets between Mars and Jupiter. *Obituary.*

3. Of the present day; modern; recent.

Wherever converses much among old books will be some- *Temple.*

4. Different from the former. "Steadfastly purposing to lead a *new* life." *Common Prayer.*

5. Not habituated; not accustomed or familiar; unaccustomed; unused. *Hooker.*

Two miles, or so, from the city. *Pope.*

6. Renovated; restored to the first state.

Men, after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost *new*. *Bacon.*

7. Fresh after any event or thing.

Nor dare we trust so soft a messenger, *New* from her sickness, to that northern air. *Dryden.*

8. Not of ancient extraction; not previously known or distinguished.

A superior capacity for business, and a more extensive knowledge of the world, are *new* to him. *Addison.*

It is used adverbially in composition, for *newly*; as, *new-born*, *new-found*, *new-made*.

New moon, a term applied to the moon when she begins to increase, or immediately after her conjunction with the sun. — *New Testament*, that portion of the Bible which comprises the writings of the apostles and of their immediate disciples. — *New style*. See *STYLE*.

Syn. — *New* is opposed to *old*; *novel*, to *known*; *modern*, to *ancient*. A *new* title or garment; a *new* acquaintance or customer; *modern* history; a *recent* event; *fresh* news; *fresh* vegetables; a *novel* manner or occurrence. Every thing *new* is *new*; but a thing may be *new* and not *novel*. That is *novel* the sight of which was either never seen or very rarely seen, or which is strange or unexpected; that is a *new* sight which is seen for the first time.

† NEŪ (nū), *v. a.* To make new. *Gower.*

NEŪ-BÖRN, *a.* Lately born. *Shak.*

NEŪ-CÖME' (nū-kūm'), *a.* Lately arrived; recently come. "His *new-come* guest." *Spenser.*

NEŪ-CÖM-ĒR, *n.* One who has lately come.

NEŪ-CRĒ-ĀTE', *v. a.* To produce, as a new thing; to bring into existence. [*r.*] *Shak.*

NEŪ-ĒL, *n.* [From *new*.]

1. † A new thing; a novelty. *Spenser.*

2. [*Fr.* *noyau*, a part surrounded by a casing. *Brande.* — See *NOYAU*.] (*Arch.*) The column or space about which wind the steps of a spiral staircase; — formerly written *novel*. *Brande.*

NEŪ-FĀB'RĪ-CĀT-ĒD, *a.* Newly made. *Wright.*

NEŪ-FĀN'CĪED, *a.* Newly fancied. *Wright.*

† NEŪ-FĀN'GLE, *a.* [*new* and *fangle*.] Desirous of new things. *Chaucer.*

† NEŪ-FĀN'GLE, *v. a.* To change by introducing novelties. "To control and *newfangle* the Scripture." *Milton.*

NEŪ-FĀN'GLED (nū-fāng'gled), *a.* Newly made; formed with an affectation of novelty; — used in contempt. "*Newfangled* philosophy." *Fryth.*

Those charities are not *newfangled* devices of yesterday, but are . . . as old as the reformation. *Atterbury.*

NEŪ-FĀN'GLED-NESS, *n.* The state of being newfangled; affected novelty of form. *Carew.*

† NEŪ-FĀN'GLE-NESS, *n.* Newfangledness. "Constant without *newfangledness*." *Ascham.*

† NEŪ-FĀN'GLIST, *n.* One desirous of novelty. *Tooker.*

† NEŪ-FĀN'GLY, *ad.* With a disposition for novelties. "*Newfangledly* minded." *Sir T. More.*

NEŪ-FĀSH'ION (nū-fāsh'ion), *a.* New-fashioned. "*New-fashion* words." [*r.*] *Swift.*

NEŪ-FĀSH'IONED (nū-fāsh'iond), *a.* Made in a new form, or lately come into fashion. *Ec. Rev.*

NEŪ'ING, *n.* Yeast or barm. [*Local.*] *Wright.*

NEŪ'ISH, *a.* Rather new; somewhat new. *Bacon.*

NEŪ'KIRK-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral consisting of the sesquioxide of manganese, the peroxide of iron, and water, occurring, in small needles, at *Neukirchen*, in Alsace. — gray oxide of manganese; *manganite*. *Dana.*

NEŪ'-LĀID, *a.* Recently laid. *Couper.*

NEŪ'-LĒARNED, *a.* Recently instructed. *Temple.*

NEŪ'-LĪGH'T'ĒD (-H'-), *a.* Just descended.

NEŪ'LY, *ad.* 1. Freshly; lately; recently.

The Duke of York is *newly* come from Ireland. *Shak.*

2. In a form different from the former; anew.

NEŪ'-MĀDE, *a.* Newly made or formed. "The *new-made* king." "A *new-made* grave." *Shak.*

NEŪ'-MĀKE, *v. a.* [*i.* *NEW-MADE*; *pp.* *NEW-MAKING*, *NEW-MADE*.] To make anew. *Shak.*

NEŪ'-MÖD-ĒL (nū'möd-el), *v. a.* [*i.* *NEW-MODELLED*; *pp.* *NEW-MODELLING*, *NEW-MODELLED*.] To give a new form to. *Ash.*

NEŪ'-MÖD-ĒLLED (nū'möd-ēld), *p. a.* Formed after a new model. *Smart.*

NEŪ'NESS, *n.* 1. The state or the quality of being new; recentness of origin; lateness; recentness; as, "The *newness* of a garment."

When Horace wrote his satires, the monarchy of his Caesar was in its *newness*. *Dryden.*

2. The state or the quality of being but lately known; recent change; innovation; novelty.

Newness, especially in great matters, was a worthy entertainment for a searching mind. *South.*

3. Want of practice or experience.

His newness shamed most of the others' long exercise. *Sidney.*

NEŪ-RĒD-SĀND'STONE, *n.* (*Geol.*) The sandstone immediately above coal-measures. *Brande.*

NEŪS' (nūs), *n. sing. & pl.*; commonly *singular*. [From *new*, as *goods* from *good*, *odds* from *odd*.] Recent account; fresh information, particularly from a distance; tidings; intelligence.

Grammarians differ somewhat with respect to the number of *news*; yet "the word is now," as stated by Murray, "almost universally considered as belonging to the singular number." And (Crombie says, "It is sometimes construed as a singular, and sometimes as a plural noun; the former is far the more general." "Evil *news* rules fast, while good *news* bays." *Milton*. "This is all the *news* talked of." *Pope*.

The word *news* has been fancifully derived from the initial letters of the words denoting the four cardinal points, *North, East, West, and South*; as in the following epigram, in "Wit's Recreations," first published in 1640: —

When new doth come, if any would discuss
The letter of the word, resolve it thus
News is conveyed by letter, word, or month,
And comes from North, East, West, or South.

Syn. — *News* and *tidings* are often used indiscriminately. *Tidings* are expected, and may allay anxiety; *news*, unexpected, and gratify curiosity. In time of war, the public are eager for *news*; and persons who have relatives in the army are anxious to have *tidings* from them.

NEŪS'BÖY, *n.* A boy who vends newspapers.

NEŪS'-LĒT-TER, *n.* A letter written to communicate news; — a kind of letter common before newspapers came into vogue. *Qu. Rev.*

NEŪS'MAN, *n.* One who sells or delivers newspapers; a news-vender. *Clarke.*

NEŪS'-MÖN-ĒR (nūs'mūng-ēr, 82), *n.* One who deals in news; one who busies himself in telling and hearing news. *Shak.*

NEŪS'-PĀ-PĒR, *n.* A sheet of paper, printed and published at stated intervals, for conveying intelligence of passing events; a public periodical print that announces news.

The earliest periodical newspaper published in this country (England) was the "Weekly News," which appeared in 1622. *Ed. Rev.*

The publication of regular newspapers may be referred, on the whole, to the reign of Queen Anne, when they obtained great circulation, and became the accredited organs of different factions. *Italian.*

See *JOURNAL*, and *JOURNALISM*.

NEŪS'-PĀ-PĒR-ĀL, *a.* Pertaining to newspapers. [*Colloquial.*] *Levin.*

NEŪS'-RÖÖM, *n.* A room where newspapers are read. *Morning Chronicle* [1817].

NEŪ'-STYĒLE, *n.* (*Chron.*) See *STYLE*.

NEWS'-VENDER, *n.* One who sells newspapers; a newsman. *Sat. Mag.*

NEWS'-WRITER, *n.* A writer of news. *Ash.*

NEWT (*nūt*), *n.* [Supposed by *Junius* to be corrupted from *an evet*.—See *ERT*.] An aquatic salamander.—See *ERT*. *Bell.*

“The terms *eft* and *next* are applied almost indiscriminately to all the species of lizards which are found in the British islands. *Eft* seems to be more usually applied to the land animals. *Next* is more commonly applied to the animals which inhabit ponds, wet ditches, and other damp places.” *Eng. Cyc.*

NEW-TÖ'NI-AN, *n.* A follower of Sir Isaac Newton in philosophy. *P. Cyc.*

NEW-TÖ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to, or discovered by, Sir Isaac Newton.

Newtonian philosophy, a term sometimes used to denote the doctrine of the universe, as delivered by Newton, sometimes the copiousness, or modern, or experimental philosophy, as opposed to the theories of Descartes and others: but most frequently, perhaps, the mathematical theory of gravitation. *Brande.*

NEW'-YEAR, *a.* Relating to the beginning of the year. “*New-year odes*.” *Pope.*

NEW'-YEAR'S-DAY, *n.* The first day of the year; the first day of January.

NEW'-YEAR'S-GIFT, *n.* A present made on the first day of the year. *Shak.*

NEW'-ZEA'LAND-FLAX, *n.* A fibrous substance prepared from *Phormium tenax*. *Loudon.*

NEW'-ZEA'LAND-TEA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Leptospermum*; *Leptospermum scoparium*;—the leaves of which have an agreeable, bitter flavor, and are used as tea. *Loudon.*

† NEX'-BLE, *a.* [*L. nexibilis*.] That may be knit together. *Blount.*

NEXT (*nækt*), *a.*; *superl.* of *nigh*. [*A. S. neah*, near; *sup. nyhst*, *neahst*, *next*; *Dut. naast*; *Ger. nächst*; *Dan. næst*; *Sw. nast*.]

1. Nearest in place; having no other intervening; immediately succeeding or preceding in order of place; as, “The *next* house.”

Want supplieth itself of what is *next*, and many times the *next* way. *Bacon.*

2. Nearest in time; as, “*Next* summer.”

3. Nearest in any gradation; as in degree, rank, quality, relationship, &c.

One *next* himself in power, and *next* in crime. *Milton.*

NEXT, *ad.* At the time immediately succeeding.

Friend, parent, neighbor, next to me, my next; His country, &c. *Pope.*

NÍ'AS, *n.* [*Fr. niais*.—See *NICE*.] A bird not yet old enough to leave the nest; an eyas—a novice; a simpleton. *B. Jonson.*

NÍB, *n.* [*A. S. neb*.—See *NEB*.]

1. The bill or beak of a bird. *Johnson.*

2. The point of anything, particularly of a pen. *Derham.*

3. The handle of a scythe:—the pole of a wagon. [*Local*.] *Wright.*

Smart says, “*Níb*, originally the same word as *neb*, seems now used on different occasions. We write the *neb* of a bird, but the *níb* of a pen.”

NÍBBED (*níbd*), *a.* Having a nib. *Johnson.*

NÍB'BLE (*níb'bl*), *v. a.* [*From níb*.] [*i.* NIBBLED; *pp.* NIBBLING, NIBBLED.] To bite by little at a time; to eat by small bites or nips.

The roving trout Greedily sucks in the twining bait, And tugs and nibbles the fallacious meat. *Gay.*

NÍB'BLE, *v. n.* 1. To bite by small nips;—commonly used with *at*; as, “A fish *nibbling at* the bait.”

2. To carp; to cavil; to find fault;—with *at*. I long to be *nibbling at* your vases. . . . I have really a great itch of criticism upon me. *Pope.*

NÍB'BLE, *n.* The act of biting by small nips, as a fish in trying the bait. *Johnson.*

NÍB'BLER, *n.* One that nibbles. *Wright.*

NÍB'BLING, *n.* A biting by small nips; a nibble:—a small quantity. *Harrington.*

NÍB'BLING-LÝ, *ad.* In a nibbling manner. *Clarke.*

NÍC-A-RÁ'GUA-WOOD (-wúd), *n.* An inferior kind of Brazil-wood, the produce of *Cesalpinia echinata*, used to dye a bright red. *Simmonds.*

NÍCE, *a.* [*A. S. hnesc*, *nesc*, soft, tender; *nesh*; effeminate; *Dut. nesch*; *Old Ger. neschung*; *Ger. neschere*, the eating of dainties, a dainty; *Su. Goth. nasha*; *Ger. nuschen*, to eat dainties. —“*Nice* is more various and extensive in its application than *nesh*; though they are the same word differently written and spoken.” *Richardson*.—“*Nice* [simple] is from *Fr. niais*, simple. . . . The French word is probably from *M. Goth. hnasia*; *A. S. hnesc*, *nesc*.” *Jamieson*.]

1. † Simple; silly; foolish. *Chaucer.*

Them that be so nice, And feignen them selfe to be wise. *Gower.*

2. Soft; tender; delicate; palatable; dainty; savory; delicious; luscious; as, “A *nice* bit.”

3. Delicately sensitive; scrupulous; conscientious; punctilious.

Dear love, continue *nice* and chaste. *Donne.*

4. Over-scrupulous or exact; very particular; fastidious; difficult; squeamish.

Nor be so nice in taste myself to know If what I swallow be a thrush or no. *Dryden.*

Flowers worthy of Paradise: which not *nice* art In bed and company. *Milton.*

5. Formed or made with scrupulous or minute exactness; accurate; exact; precise; as, “A *nice* calculation”; “*Nice* proportions.”

Indulge me but in love; my other passions Shall rise and fall by virtue's *nicest* rules. *Addison.*

6. Requiring scrupulous or minute exactness. “My *process* in making this *nice* and troublesome experiment.” *Newton.*

Suppose that it is a *nice* point to proportion the indignity. *LeStrange.*

7. Tender to excess; easily injured; delicate.

With how much care is a *nice* man's honor kept? *Shak.*

8. Minute; subtle; not prominent, obvious, or readily observable; as, “A *nice* distinction.”

9. Of little importance; slight; trivial.

In such a time as this, it is not meet That every *nice* offence should bear his comment. *Shak.*

10. Minutely elegant; fine; as, “*Nice* texture.”

11. Pleasing or agreeable in general; having good qualities; good; delicious. [*Colloquial*.]

To make *nice*, to be scrupulous.

He that stands upon a slippery place, Makes *nice* of no vile hold to stay him up. *Shak.*

Nice is a word much used, especially in conversation, often without any well-defined meaning. The following remarks, from Archdeacon Hare, are quoted from the “*Philological Museum*”:—

“That stupid vulgarity by which we use the word *nice* to denote almost every mode of approbation, for almost every variety of quality, and from sheer poverty of thought, or fear of saying any thing definite, wrap up every thing indiscriminately in this characterless domino,—speaking at the same breath of a *nice* cheese-cake, a *nice* tragedy, a *nice* oyster, a *nice* child, a *nice* man, a *nice* tree, a *nice* sermon, a *nice* day, a *nice* country,—as if a universal deluge of *nice* (for *nice* seems originally to have been only *nais*) had whelmed the whole island. This vulgarity has already taken even in the lowest classes, and one hears ploughboys talking of *nice* weather, and sailors of a *nice* sea.”

Syn.—See *FINICAL*.

NÍCE'LY, *ad.* 1. In a *nice* manner; scrupulously; minutely; accurately; exactly; delicately.

2. In general, in a manner to please or gratify; in the best manner; well; finely, or with minute elegance. [*Colloquial*.]

NÍ'CENE [*ní'sén*, *Ja. C. Wr.*; *ní'sén*, *P. K. Sm.*], *a.* Pertaining to Nice (*Nicæa*), an ancient city of Asia Minor.

Nicene creed, a formulary of Christian faith, composed by the council of Nice, against Arianism, A. D. 325, altered and confirmed by the council of Constantinople, A. D. 381. *Brande.*

“The council of Nice was the first, and, according to most writers, the most important general council held in the Christian church.” *Brande.*

NÍCE'NESS, *n.* 1. The state or the quality of being *nice*; minute exactness; accuracy.

Where's now that labored *nice*ness in thy dress, And all those arts that did the spark express? *Dryden.*

2. Delicate sensitiveness; delicacy; conscientiousness; scrupulousness. *Shak.*

NÍCE-TÝ [*ní'se-tý*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wr.*; *ní'se-tý*, *Wb.*], *n.*

1. † Folly; foolishness; silliness. *Chaucer.*

2. Minute exactness; accuracy; precision. “His own *nice*ty of observation.” *Johnson.*

3. Scrupulousness; delicacy; fastidiousness; carefulness, as of management; squeamishness.

Love such *nice*ty requires, One blast will put out all his fires. *Swift.*

4. A *nice* or subtle point or matter; a minute difference or distinction; subtlety. “The fineness and *nice*ties of words.” *Locke.*

The natural progress of the works of men is from rudeness to convenience, from convenience to elegance, and from elegance to *nice*ty. *Johnson.*

5. A delicacy for food; a dainty;—commonly in the plural. *Johnson.*

NÍ'CHAR (*ní'kar*), *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

NÍCHE (*ních*), *n.* [*It. nicchia*; *Sp. & Port. nicho*; *Fr. niche*;—according to *Menage* and *Landais*, from *It. nichcio*, a shell-fish, a muscle; which *Diez* refers to *Gr. nychios*, *L. mytilus*.—“Probably a *nich*, or *nook*, from the verb *nich*, to cut into” *Richardson*.] (*Arch.*) A hollow or concave recess in a wall, in which to place a statue, bust, or any similar ornament. *Brande.*

NÍCHED (*ních'ed* or *nícht*), *a.* Placed or inserted in a niche. *Ash.*

NÍCK, *n.* [*Dut. knik*, a nod, a crack; *Ger. nick*, a nod; *knick*, a crack; *Sw. nick*, a nod; *Dan. nikh*.]

1. The exact point, as of time; the critical moment or occasion. *Howell.*

Had it come in the *nick*, Had touched us to the quick. *Denham.*

2. A notch;—particularly an incision in the shank of a printing type to guide the compositor in arranging the letters properly in his composing stick. *Simmonds.*

3. A score; a reckoning;—from the old practice of keeping reckonings on tallies or notched sticks. *Shak.*

4. [*Fr. niche*, trick.] A winning throw. *Prior.*

Out of all *nick*, beyond all reckoning or calculation; inexpressibly. “He loved her out of all *nick*.” *Shak.*

NÍCK, *v. a.* [*i.* NICKED; *pp.* NICKING, NICKED.]

1. To hit; to touch luckily.

The just season of doing things must be *nicked*. *LeStrange.*

2. To cut nicks or notches in; to notch. *Shak.*

3. To break or crack by throwing something against.—See *NICKER*.

Breaks watchmen's heads and chairmen's glasses, And thence proceeds to *nicking* sashes. *Prior.*

4. † To suit, as one check-tally with another.

Words, *nicking* and resembling one another, are applicable to different significations. *Camden.*

5. To defeat or cozen, as at dice; to cheat; to deceive; to defraud. *Shak.*

To *nick* a horse, to make an incision in a horse's tail in order to make him carry it higher.—See *NICKING*. *Yount.*

NÍCK, *n.* [*A. S. hnæcan*, to kill; *Dut. nicken*;—*Low Ger. nikker*, an executioner and the devil; *Icel. níkr, nykr*, a water spirit, the devil.] In northern mythology, an evil spirit of the waters;—hence *Old Nick* for the devil, in vulgar discourse.

There is no doubt that *Nick* was a very old name for the devil. *Nares.*

NÍCK'EL (*ník'el*), *n.* (*Min.*) A white, very hard, and comparatively rare metal, occurring commonly in combination with arsenic or with sulphur, and sometimes with antimony and bismuth. It is magnetic, malleable, ductile, and laminable, and is much used in the manufacture of German silver. *Dana. Ure.*

NÍC-KÉL'IC, *a.* Relating to nickel. *Smart.*

NÍCK'ER, *n.* One who nicks;—particularly one who watches for an opportunity to pilfer, or to practise some knavish artifice. [*Low*.] *Johnson.*

Your modern musicians want art to defend their windows from common *nickers*. *Arbutnot.*

His scattered pence the flying *nicker* flings, And with the copper shower the casement rings. *Gay.*

Wright says *nickers* were “wild fellows, who amused themselves at night with breaking people's windows with half-pence.”

NÍCK'ER-TRÉE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Gutlandina*. *Loudon.*

NÍCK'ING, *n.* The act of one who nicks; the act or operation of cutting through the depress-

or and part of the lateral muscles of a horse's tail, to make him carry it higher. *Youatt.*

NICK'NACK, *n.* A trifle. — See KNICK-KNACK.

NICK-NACK'É-RY, *n.* A trifle; a toy; a knick-knack. *Franklin.*

NICK'NÁME, *n.* [Fr. *nom de nique*, a name of contempt. *Junius. Johnson.* — "In *Promptuarium Parvulorum* we have '*neke name*, or *eke name* (*agnomen*),' on which the editor remarks, 'There can be little doubt that the word is formed simply by prothesis, the final *n* being transferred from the article to the substantive.' *Notes & Queries.* — Perhaps from *nick*, to suit, and *name*.] A name given in derision, contempt, or sport; an opprobrious or a sportive appellation; by-name.

He is upbraidingly called a poet, as if it were a contemptible nickname. *B. Johnson.*
 From the names of our ancestors, come these . . . Bill and Willie, William, and Nathaniel, Mab . . . Camden.

NICK'NÁME, *v. a.* [*i.* NICKNAMED; *pp.* NICK-NAMING, NICKNAMED.] To give a name of contempt or derision to; to call by an opprobrious name or appellation.

This jargon, which they nick-name trath-hoies. *Whitaker.*
 You . . . nickname God's . . . *Shak.*

NÍC-Q-LÁ'[-TÁN, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) One of a sect of heretics in the first century, mentioned with disapprobation in *Rev. ii. 6, 15*; — so named, according to the early writers, from *Nicolas* of Antioch, mentioned in *Acts vi. 5*. *P. Cyc.*

NÍ-CÔ'TIAN (né-kô'shan), *n.* [Fr. *nicotiane*.] A plant of the genus *Nicotiana*; tobacco. *B. Johnson.*

NÍ-CÔ'TIAN (né-kô'shan), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, tobacco. [*R.*]

This gourmand sacrifices whole hecatombs to his paunch, and whiffs himself away in *nicotian* incense to the idol of his vain intemperance. *Bp. Hall.*

NÍ-CÔ-TÍ-Á'NÁ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of several species; tobacco; — so named from John *Nicot* of Nismes, who sent a specimen of it to France about 1560. *Loudon.*

NÍ-CÔ-TÍ-Á-NÍNE (né-kô'shè-a-nín), *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline body, or oil, obtained from the leaves of tobacco. It has the smell of tobacco smoke, and affords nicotine. *Silliman.*

NÍC-Q-TÍNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A very poisonous, oily liquid, heavier than water, and of a very acrid taste, obtained from tobacco; the alkaloid of tobacco. *Silliman.*

NÍC'TÁTE, *v. n.* [*L. nicto, nictatum*; Fr. *nictet*.] To wink; to nictitate. [*R.*] *Ray.*

NÍC-TÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. nictatio*.] The act of winking; nictitation. *Cockerham.*

NÍC'TÍ-TÁTE, *v. n.* To wink; to nictate. *Derham.*

NÍC'TÍ-TÁT-ING, *a.* Noting a thin membrane, with which some animals, as the eagle, can protect their eyes, without a total obstruction of vision. *Paley.*

NÍC-TÍ-TÁ'TION, *n.* Act of winking. *Brande.*

NÍD-A-MÉNT'AL, *a.* [*L. nidus, a nest*.] Pertaining to nests; noting the organs that secrete the materials of which many animals construct their nests. *Owen.*

NÍDE, *n.* [*L. nidus*; It. & Sp. *nido*; Fr. *nid*.] A nest or brood. "A *nide* of pheasants." *Johnson.*

NÍD'GÉT (níd'jet), *n.* [Fr. *nigard*.] Wright. — "Corrupted from *nothing* or *niding*." *Johnson.* — "It is formed, probably, from *idiot*, currently pronounced *ilgeot*; and a *nidget*, or *nigeot*, is no more than an *idiot*, carelessly spoken." *Nares.* — See NIDING. A worthless fellow; a coward; a poltroon; a niding; — written also *nigget*, and *nigeot*. *Camden.*

NÍD'Í-FÍ-CÁTE, *v. n.* [*L. nidifico, nidificatus*; *nidus*, a nest, and *facio*, to make; It. *nidificare*; Sp. *nidificar*.] To build or make a nest, as a bird. *Brande.*

NÍD-Í-FÍ-CÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. nidificatio*.] The act of constructing a nest. *Derham.*

† NÍD'ING, *n.* [*A. S. nithing*; Dan. & Sw. *niding*.] A low, base, worthless fellow; a coward; a poltroon; an outlaw; nidget. *Camden.*

NÍ'DQR, *n.* [*L.*] Steam or scent from food, while being cooked, or when cooked. *Bp. Taylor.*

NÍ'DQR-ÖSE, *a.* Nidorous. *Arbutnot.*

NÍ'DQR-ÖS'[-TÝ, *n.* Eructation with the taste of burnt or roast meat. *Floyer.*

NÍ'DQR-ÖUS, *a.* [*L. nidorosus*; Fr. *nidoreux*.] Resembling the smell or the taste of burnt or roast meat. *Bacon.*

NÍD'U-LÁNT, *a.* (*Bot.*) Nestling, or lying loose in pulp or cotton. *Loudon.*

† NÍD'U-LÁTE, *v. n.* [*L. nidulor, nidulus*.] To build a nest; to nidificate. *Camden.*

NÍD'U-LÁ'TION, *n.* Incubation. *Browne.*

NÍ'DÝS, *n.* [*L.*] A nest. *Smart.*

NÍÈCE (nèe), *n.* [Fr. *nièce*, from *L. neptis*, a granddaughter. — *A. S. nefens*; Old Dut. *nifte*; Frs. & Icel. *nift*.]
 1. A descendant, male or female. *Holland.*
 2. The daughter of a brother or of a sister.

† NÍÈF, *n.* [Icel. *nefi*.] A fist; neaf. *Shak.*

NÍ-ÈL'LO, *n.* [It.; Mid. *L. nigellum*, from *L. nigellus*, dim. of *niger*, black; Sp. *niel*; Old Fr. *niel*.] A black composition, consisting of silver, lead, copper, sulphur, and borax. *Brande.*

Works in *nello* were designs hatched with a steel point upon gold or silver, then engraved with the burin, and run in, while hot, with a composition called *nello*. The superfluous part of this *nello*, which remained above the surface of the plate, was then rubbed off with scrapers, and cleaned away with pumice-stone, leaving the engraved design on the plate with all the effect of a print. *Brande.*

† NÍ'FLE (ní'fl), *n.* [Norm. Fr.] A trifle. *Chaucer.*

NÍ-ÈL'LA, *n.* [*L. niger*, black.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous, polypetalous exogens, of the order *Ranunculaceæ*; fennel-flower; — so named from its black seeds. *Gray.*

NÍG'GARD, *n.* [*L. nego*, to deny. *Skinner.* — *L. nego*, to deny, or Eng. *near*, or *nigh*. *Junius.* — *A. S. neod-hyfe*, a niggard.] A meanly parsimonious person; a sordid wretch who stints every needful expense, a curmudgeon; a miser. There is not in nature any thing so perfectly distant from God, or so extremely opposite to his image, as a niggard. *Shak.*

NÍG'GARD, *a.* 1. Meanly close or parsimonious; stingy; miserly; niggardly. *Dryden. Shenstone.*
 2. Sparing; chary; not free or profuse.

Niggard of question, but of our demands most free in his reply. *Shak.*

NÍG'GARD, *v. a.* To stint; to supply sparingly. The deep of night is crept upon our talk, And nature must obey necessity. Which we will niggard with a little rest. *Shak.*

† NÍG'GARD-ÍSE, *n.* Niggardliness. *Spenser.*

NÍG'GARD-ISII, *a.* Somewhat niggardly; inclined to be niggardly. *Barret.*

NÍG'GARD-LÍ-NÈSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being niggardly; parsimony; stinginess. Devotion is counterfeited by superstition; good thrift by niggardliness, charity with van-glorious pride. *Bp. Hall.*

NÍG'GARD-LÝ, *a.* Meanly close; sordidly parsimonious; miserly; stingy; — sparing; chary. Tiberius was noted for his niggardly temper. *Arbutnot.*

Syn. — See AVARICIOUS.

NÍG'GARD-LÝ, *ad.* In a meanly close or parsimonious manner; sordidly. *Sir T. More.*

† NÍG'GARD-NÈSS, *n.* Niggardliness. *Sidney.*

† NÍG'GARD-ÖUS, *a.* Niggardly. *Sir T. More.*

† NÍG'GARD-SHÍF, *n.* Niggardliness. *Sir T. Elyot.*

† NÍG'GARD-Y, *n.* Niggardliness. *Gower.*

† NÍG'GISH, *a.* Sparing; niggardly. *Udal.*

NÍG'GLE (nig'gl), *v. a.* [Fr. *niger*, to trifle. *Cotgrave.*] [*i.* NIGGLED; *pp.* NIGGLING, NIGGLED.] To mock; to play on; to make sport or game of. [*R.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

NÍG'GLE, *v. n.* To trifle; to play. "Niggle not with your conscience." [*R.*] *Massinger.*

NÍG'GLER, *n.* One who niggles. [*R.*] *Grose.*

† NÍG'GQT, *n.* A nugget. — See NUGGET. *North.*

NÍGH (ní), *a.* [Goth. *nehwa*; *A. S. neah, neh*. — See NEAR.] [*comp.* NIGHER; *superl.* NEXT.]

Near; not remote in place or time, not distant; not far off; adjacent; closely allied.

When his [the father's] branch is yet tender, and putteth forth leaf. *Matt. xxiv. 32.*

Syn. — See NEAR.

NÍGH (ní), *prep.* At no great distance from; near.

Nigh this recess with terror they survey Where death maintains his dread, tyrannic sway. *Garth.*
 "This word is a preposition in all phrases where the preposition *to* is no longer inserted between it and the following noun." *Smart.*

NÍGH (ní), *ad.* 1. Near; at a small distance in place, or time, or in the course of events.

Let us think how nigh *Milton.*

2. Nearly; within a little. "Was I, for this, nigh wrecked upon the sea?" *Shak.*

† NÍGH (ní), *v. n.* To draw near. *Spenser.*

† NÍGH (ní), *v. a.* To come near to. *Chaucer.*

† NÍGH'LY (ní'le), *ad.* Nearly; within a little.

A cube and a sphere nighly of the same bigness. *Molyneux.*

NÍGH'NESS (ní'nèss), *n.* Nearness. [*R.*] *A. Wood.*

NÍGH (ní), *n.* [Goth. *nahts*; *A. S. niht, naht*; Dut. *nacht*; Ger. *nacht*; Dan. *nat*; Sw. *natt*. — Gr. *νύξ, νυκτός*; *L. nox, noctis*; It. *notte*; Sp. *noche*; Fr. *nuît*. — *Claubergius* and *Wachter* derive Ger. *nacht* from *neigen*, Goth. *ineivan*, *A. S. hnigan*, to incline, to descend. *Martinius* derives Gr. *νύξ* from *νύω*, to incline. "The Gr. is probably from the Gothic." *Richardson.*
 1. That part of the natural day during which the sun is below the horizon; the time between sunset and sunrise.

God saw the light was good, And light from darkness by the hemisphere Divided: light the day, and darkness night, He named. *Milton.*

2. The time after the close of life; death.

She closed her life in everlasting night. *Dryden.*

3. A state or a time of ignorance, or of intellectual or moral darkness.

When learning, after the long Gothic night, Fair o'er the western world diffused her light. *Anon.*

4. The state of being unknown or not understood; unintelligibility; obscurity.

Nature and nature's works lay hid in night. *Pope.*

To-night, this night.

It is much used in composition.

NÍGH'T'-ÁN-GLÍNG, *n.* The act of fishing by night. *Clarke.*

NÍGH'T'-BÉLL, *n.* A door-bell, as at the house of a physician, to be rung at night. *Simmonds.*

NÍGH'T'-BÍRD (ní'brd), *n.* A bird that flies only in the night. *Hammond.*

NÍGH'T'-BLÔÔM-ING, *a.* Blooming at night.

NÍGH'T'-BORN, *a.* Produced in the night, or in darkness. "Night-born adjuration." *Young.*

NÍGH'T'-BRÁWL (ní'bráwl), *n.* A riot or quarrel in the night. *Holiday.*

NÍGH'T'-BRÁWL-ÉR, *n.* One who makes brawls or disturbances in the night. *Shak.*

NÍGH'T'-BRÉÈZE, *n.* A breeze blowing in the night. *Mason.*

NÍGH'T'-CÁP, *n.* 1. A cap worn in bed. *Swift.*

2. A dram before going to bed. [*Local and vulgar.*] *Wright.*

NÍGH'T'-CÁRT, *n.* A cart for night-soil. *Clarke.*

NÍGH'T'-CRÔW, *n.* A bird that cries in the night; a night-jar. *Shak.*

NÍGH'T'-DEW, *n.* Dew formed in the night.

NÍGH'T'-DÔG, *n.* A dog that hunts in the night; — a term used by deer-stealers. *Shak.*

NÍGH'T'-DRÈSS, *n.* A dress worn at night. *Pope.*

NÍGH'T'-ÈD, *a.* Darkened; clouded; black. [*R.*] Good Hamlet, cast thy nighted color off, And let thine eye look like a friend on Denmark. *Shak.*

NÍGH'T'-FÁLL (ní'fal), *n.* [*night* and *fall*.] The close of day; evening. *Swift.*

NÍGH'T'-FÁR-ING, *n.* Travelling in the night. *Gay.*

NÍGH'T'-FÍRE, *n.* Fire in the night; — especially will-with-a-wisp; ignis fatuus. *Herbert.*

NÍGH'T'-FLÍ-ÉR, *n.* An insect or bird that flies in the night. *Kirby.*

NIGHT'-FLY, *n.* An insect that flies in the night.
NIGHT'-FOUN'DERED (-dərəd), *a.* Foundered or lost in the night. *Milton.*
NIGHT'-GLASS, *n.* A telescope for use at night.
NIGHT'-GOWN, *n.* A loose gown worn in bed, or used for an undress. *Shak.*
NIGHT'-GUARD, *n.* A guard in the night; a nocturnal watch. *Pope.*
NIGHT'-HAG, *n.* A witch supposed to wander in the night. *Milton.*
NIGHT'-HAWK, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An American fissirostral bird, of the family *Caprimulgidae*, which seeks its prey towards evening, and which differs from the night-jar principally in having the tail slightly forked, the wings reaching to the end of the tail, and the beak without bristles; *Caprimulgus Americanus* of Wilson. — See **GOAT-SUCKER**. *P. Cyc.*
 The name is sometimes given in England to the night-jar. *P. Cyc.*

NIGHT'-HERON, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of heron which prefers secluded situations in the daytime, and in the evening resorts to the low lands, marsh, or river-side, for its food, which consists of fish, frogs, mice, and insects; *Nycticorax Gardeni*. *Yarrell.*



Night-heron
(*Nycticorax Gardeni*).

NIGHT'-HOUSE, *n.* A tavern or public-house open at night. *Simmonds.*

NIGHT'-IN-GALE (nīt'in-gāl), *n.* [*A. S. nihtgale; niht, night, and gale, to sing; Dut. nagtegaal; Ger. nachtigall; Dan. nattergal; Sw. nachtergal; Old Eng. nihtgale.* — See **GALE**.] (*Ornith.*) A European migratory, passerine bird, which sings in the night, and is the sweetest of song-birds; philomel; *Philomela lusciniæ*. *Yarrell.*



Nightingale
(*Philomela lusciniæ*).

O nightingale, that on yon bloomy spray
Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still. *Milton.*

† **NIGHT'-ISH**, *a.* Belonging to, or pertaining to, the night. "The nightish owl." *Turville.*

NIGHT'-JAR (nīt'jār), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A British fissirostral bird of the family *Caprimulgidae*, characterized by having the tail rounded and a little longer than the wings, all the toes directed forwards, the middle claw pectinated, and the beak armed with strong bristles; *Caprimulgus Europæus*; — called also *goat-sucker*, *churn-owl*, and *wheel-bird*. — See **GOAT-SUCKER**. *Yarrell.*

It seeks its prey towards night and on gloomy days, and is remarkable for the loud sound it utters, resembling the hum or jarring of a spinning-wheel.

NIGHT'-KEY, *n.* A key to be used in unlocking a door at night.

NIGHT'-LAMP, *n.* A lamp to be kept burning during the night. *Clarke.*

NIGHT'-LESS, *a.* Having no night. *Phren. Jour.*

NIGHT'-LY (nīt'le), *a.* Happening by night; done by night; nocturnal. *Pope.*

Syn. — *Nightly* is a more familiar term than *nocturnal*. *Nightly* watch, disturbances, or sports; *nocturnal* dreams, darkness, or visits.

NIGHT'-LY (nīt'le), *ad.* 1. By night; in the night. "The clamorous owl, that nightly hoots." *Shak.*
 2. Every night; night after night.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And nightly to the listening earth
Repeats the story of her birth. *Addison.*

NIGHT'-MÄN, *n.*; pl. **NIGHTMEN**. One who empties privies in the night. *Johnson.*

NIGHT'-MÄRCH, *n.* A march in the night. "A disastrous night-march." *C. J. Fox.*

NIGHT'-MÄRRE, *n.* [*A. S. mara; Dut. nachtmarræ, Ger. nacht-mahr.*] A sensation of a distressing weight on the chest, and of impossi-

bility of motion, speech, or respiration, — commonly caused by indigestion, or by an uneasy posture of the body, but sometimes by severe emotions; incubus. *Dunghson.*

Æt. — *Mara*, from whence our *nightmare* is derived, was, in the Runic theology, a spirit or spectre of the night, which seized men in their sleep, and suddenly deprived them of speech and motion." *Harton.*

NIGHT'-MÄSK, *n.* A mask or visor to be worn at night. *Drayton.*

NIGHT'-PIECE (nīt'pēs), *n.* A picture painted, or so colored, as to be seen to the best advantage by candle-light. *Addison.*

† **NIGHT'-RÄIL**, *n.* A loose robe worn over the dress at night. *Addison.*

NIGHT'-RÄ-VEN (nīt'rä-vn), *n.* A bird of ill omen that cries in the night; night-heron; *Nycticorax Gardeni*. *Shak.*

NIGHT'-RĒST, *n.* Rest or repose at night. *Shak.*

NIGHT'-RÖB-BER, *n.* One who robs by night.

† **NIGHT'-RÖLE**, *n.* [Corrupted from *night-revel*. *Steevens.*] A frolic or revel at night. *Shak.*

Æt. — "Night-rule may, I think, better be interpreted such conduct as generally rules in the night." *Nares.*

NIGHT'-SĒA-SON (nīt'sē-zn), *n.* The time of night; night. *Ps. xxii. 2.*

NIGHT'-SHÄDE, *n.* 1. † The darkness of night. "The dark nightshade." *Phæa, 1562.*
 2. (*Bot.*) A deciduous, herbaceous plant of the genus *Solanum*. *Loudon.*

Deadly nightshade, a plant, the leaves, root, and berries of which are poisonous; dwale; *Atropa belladonna*. *Eng. Cyc.*

NIGHT'-SHĪN-ING, *a.* Shining in the night. "Night-shining bodies." *Wilkins.*

NIGHT'-SHĪRT, *n.* A plain loose shirt for sleeping in. *Simmonds.*

NIGHT'-SHRIEK (nīt'shrek), *n.* A shriek or outcry in the night. *Shak.*

NIGHT'-SĪT-TING, *n.* "A session in the night; a nocturnal assembly." *Milton.*

NIGHT'-SÖL, *n.* The contents of privies; — so called because removed by night. *Farm. Ency.*

NIGHT'-SPĒLL, *n.* A charm against harms or accidents at night. *Chaucer.*

NIGHT'-STĒED, *n.* A horse represented as harnessed to the chariot of Night. *Milton.*

NIGHT'-STRÜCK, *a.* Impressed with nocturnal visions. "Night-struck fancy." *Thomson.*

NIGHT'-SWĒAT, *n.* A sweat or perspiration in the night. *Mead.*

NIGHT'-TÄ-PER, *n.* A taper that shines in the night. *Shak.*

NIGHT'-THÖUGHT, *n.* A nocturnal contemplation. "Complaint, or Night-thoughts." *Young.*

NIGHT'-TIME, *n.* The time between the setting and the rising of the sun. *Pope.*

NIGHT'-TRĪP-PING, *a.* Tripping about in the night. "Some night-tripping fairy." *Shak.*

NIGHT'-VĪ'SIÖN (nīt'vīzh-ün), *n.* A vision in the night. *Dan. ii. 19.*

NIGHT'-WÄK-ING, *a.* Waking or watching during the night. *Shak.*

NIGHT'-WÄLK (nīt'wäk), *n.* A walk in the night.

NIGHT'-WÄLK-ER (nīt'wäk-er), *n.* 1. One who walks in the night, particularly one who roves about in the night with evil designs. *Ascham.*
 2. One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist. *Wright.*

NIGHT'-WÄLK-ING (nīt'wäk-ing), *a.* Walking at night, particularly with evil designs. "A night-walking cudgeller." *Milton.*

NIGHT'-WÄLK-ING (nīt'wäk-ing), *n.* 1. The act of walking at night, particularly a roving about at night with evil designs.
 2. The act of walking in one's sleep; somnambulism. *Burton.*

NIGHT'-WAN-DĒR-ER (-wön-), *n.* One who wanders or roves about by night. *Milton.*

NIGHT'-WAN-DĒR-ING (-wön-), *a.* Roving in the night. "Night-wandering sailors." *Pope.*

NIGHT'-WÄR-BLING, *a.* Warbling or singing in the night. "The night-warbling bird." *Milton.*

NIGHT'-WARD, *a.* Near night or the close of the day. "Their nightward studies." *Milton.*

NIGHT'-WATCH (nīt'wäch), *n.* 1. A period in the night during which the men on guard are not changed. *Kutto.*

Æt. In the old Hebrew division of the night, the first night-watch extended from sunset to our ten o'clock, the second from ten at night till two in the morning, and from that hour till sunrise. *Kutto.*

I remember thee upon my bed, and meditate on thee in the night-watches. *Ps. lxxii. 6.*

2. A watch or guard at night. *Smart.*

NIGHT'-WATCH-ER (nīt'wäch-er), *n.* One who watches in the night. *Hulot.*

NIGHT'-WĪTCH, *n.* A night-hag. *Hulot.*

NĪ-GRĒS'CĒNT, *a.* [*L. nigresco, nigrescens*, to grow black; *niger, black*.] Growing black; approaching blackness. *Johnson.*

NĪG-RĪ-FĪ-CÄ'TIÖN, *n.* [*L. niger, black, and facio, to make*.] Act of making black. *Johnson.*

NĪ'GRINE, *n.* (*Min.*) A black ore of titanium; a variety of rutile. *Dana.*

NĪG-RĪ-TÜDE, *n.* Blackness. *Dr. Whedon.*

NĪ'GUÄ, *n.* [*Sp.*] (*Ent.*) The chigre or chigua. — See **CHIGRE**. *R. H. Dana.*

NĪ'HĪL ÄL'BÜM. [*L. white nothing*.] (*Chem.*) White oxide of zinc; flowers of zinc. *Wright.*

NĪ'HĪL DĒ'BET, or **NĪL DĒ'BET**. [*L. He owes nothing*.] (*Law*.) The general issue in debt or simple contract. *Bouvier.*

NĪ'HĪL DĪ'CIT, or **NĪL DĪ'CIT**. [*L. He says nothing*.] (*Law*.) The failure of the defendant to put in a plea or answer to the plaintiff's declaration by the day assigned. *Bouvier.*

NĪ'HĪL HÄ'BET, or **NĪL HÄ'BET**. [*L. He has nothing*.] (*Law*.) The name of a return made by a sheriff to a scire-facias or other writ, when he has not been able to serve it on the defendant. *Bouvier.*

NĪ'HĪL-ISM, *n.* 1. Nothingness; nihilism. *Dwight.*
 2. Scepticism carried to the denial of all existence. *Fleming.*

Nothing but utter scepticism and nihilism ensues. *Qu. Rev.*

NĪ-HĪL-IS'TIC, *a.* Relating to nihilism or to the doctrine of nihilism. *Ch. Examiner.*

NĪ-HĪL'-TŸ, *n.* [*Fr. nihilité; L. nihilum, nihil, nothing; ne, not, and hilum, a little thing*.] Nothingness; the state of being nothing.

Not being is considered as excluding all substance, and then all modes are necessarily excluded; and thus we call pure nihilism, or mere nothing. *Watts.*

NĪL, *n.* [*L. nothing*.] (*Com.*) A term commonly used in book-keeping to denote an entry that is cancelled. *Simmonds.*

† **NĪLL**, *v. a.* [*A. S. nyllan, nillan; ne, not, and willan, to will*.] Not to will; to refuse or reject. "I will thine offered grace." *Spenser.*

† **NĪLL**, *v. n.* To be unwilling. *Shak.*

And, will you, nill you, I will marry you.

NĪLL, *n.* Shining sparks that come off brass when melted in a furnace. *Bailey.*

NĪ-LÖM'E-TER, *n.* [*Gr. νελομέτριον; Néilos, the Nile, and μέτρον, a measure*.] A graduated rod or column for measuring the rise and fall of water in the Nile; a niloscope. *Gent. Mag.*

NĪ'LO-SCÖPE, *n.* [*Gr. νελοσκοπεῖον; Néilos, the Nile, and σκοπέω, to behold*.] Nilometer. *Ogilvie.*

NĪ-LÖT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Nile. *Clarke.*

† **NĪM**, *v. a.* [*Goth. & A. S. niman; Dut. neemen; Old Ger. nimen, nemen; Ger. nehmen*.] To take; to steal; to pilfer; to filch. *Hudibras.*

Æt. Hence Shakespeare calls one of his rogues *Nym*. "Nares — "It is still a common word among thieves." *C. Richardson.*

NĪM-BĪF'ER-OÜS, *a.* [*L. nimifer, nimbus and fero*.] Bringing storms or clouds. *Ash.*

NĪM'BLE, *a.* [*Junius suggests A. S. numol, capable, able to take; Johnson and Richardson*

refer to *nim*, to take.] Light and quick in motion or action; moving with ease and celerity; agile; brisk; lively; expert; active.

You nimble light-footed dart your blinding flames
Into his scornful eyes. *Shak.*
Through the mid seas the nimble pinnace sails. *Pope.*
Syn.—See ACTIVE.

NIM'BLE-FOOT-ED (nīm'bl-fūt-əd), *a.* Light or swift of foot. *Shak.*

NIM'BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being nimble; agility; celerity; swiftness. *Sidney.*

NIM'BLE-PIN'IONED, *a.* Swift in flight. *Shak.*

† **NIM'BLESS**, *n.* Nimbleness. *Spenser.*

NIM'BLE-WIT'ED, *a.* Ready or quick with an answer or question; quick-witted. "A certain nimble-witted counsellor at the bar." *Bacon.*

NIM'BLY, *ad.* With light, quick motion; with agility; briskly; actively. *Shak.*

NIM'BOR, *n.* A dwarf. [r.] *Clarke.*

NIM-BÖSE', *a.* [L. *nimbosus*; *nimbus*, a rain-storm.] Stormy; tempestuous. [r.] *Ash.*

NIM'BUS, *n.* [L., a storm of rain.]

1. (*Meteor.*) A term applied to a cloud that is discharging something, as rain, snow, or hail. *Cleveland.*

2. (*Paint. & Sculp.*) A halo or circular disk round the heads of sacred personages. *Fairholt.*

"The nimbus [is] peculiar to the head, the aureole to the body; and the term *glory* is extended to the former and the latter united." *Fairholt.*

† **NIM'ET-Y**, *n.* [L. *nimietas*; *nimis*, too much.] State of being too much; redundancy. *Bailey.*

† **NIM'I-OÜS**, *a.* [L. *nimis*.] Inordinate; excessive. *Mackenzie.*

† **NIM'MER**, *n.* [From *nim*.] A thief. *Hudibras.*

NIN'COM-PÖÖP, *n.* [Corrupted from L. *non compos* [mentis], not sound [of mind].] *Johnson.* A fool; a blockhead; a dolt. [Vulgar.] *Addison.*

NINE, *a.* [Goth. *nīun*; A. S. *nigon*, *nigen*; Dut. *negen*; Ger. *neun*; Dan. *ni*; Sw. *nio*; Icel. *nín*.—Gr. *ennea*; L. *novem*; It. *nove*; Sp. *neuve*; Fr. *neuf*.—Hind. *nau*; Pers. *nūh*.] One more than eight or one less than ten.

The Nine Worthies, famous personages often alluded to in old writers. They have been counted up in the following manner: Three Gentiles,—1. Hector, the son of Priam; 2. Alexander the Great; 3. Julius Cæsar. Three Jews,—1. Joshua, conqueror of Canaan; 2. David, king of Israel; 3. Judas Maccabeus. Three Christians,—1. Arthur, king of Britain; 2. Charlemagne; 3. Godfrey of Bouillon. *Nares.*

NINE, *n.* 1. The number composed of eight and one; three times three.

2. A symbol representing eight and one; as 9.

3. The nine Muses. *Campbell.*

NINE-FOLD, *a. & n.* Nine times repeated. *Milton.*

NINE-HÖLES, *n. pl.* A game in which nine holes are made in the ground in the angles and sides of a square, for the purpose of bowling a pellet into them according to certain rules. *Drayton.*

NINE-KILL-ER, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The popular name of the northern butcher-bird. *De Kay.*

NINE-MEN'S-MÖR'RIS, *n.* A game played with nine holes in the ground.—See MORRIS. *Todd.*

NINE-PENCE, *n.*; *pl.* **NINE-PEN-CES**. A silver coin no longer current, of the value of nine pence. *Gay. Smart.*

NINE-PINS, *n. pl.* A game which consists in rolling a bowl at nine pins or pieces of wood set on end; skittles. *Peacham.*

In the United States, the game is usually played with ten pins, and is often called *tenpins*.

NINE-SCÖRE, *a. & n.* Nine times twenty, or one hundred and eighty. *Addison.*

NINE-TÖEN, *a.* Nine and ten.

NINE-TÖEN, *n.* The sum of nine and ten;—the symbol representing nine and ten; as 19.

NINE-TÖENTH, *a.* Next after the eighteenth;—the ordinal of nineteen:—noting one of nineteen equal parts into which a thing is divided.

NINE-TY-ETH, *a.* Next after the eighty-ninth; the ordinal of ninety:—noting one of ninety equal parts into which a thing is divided.

NINE-TY, *a. & n.* Nine times ten:—the symbol representing nine times ten; as 90.

NINE-WÖRTHI-NESS (-wüi'-), *n.* Having worth equal to that of the celebrated nine worthies.—See NINE. *Hudibras.*

NIN'NY, *n.* [Sp. *niño*.] *Johnson. Richardson.*—Gr. *νῆψ*, foolish. *Junius.* A fool; a simpleton; a blockhead; a noodle. [Vulgar.] *Shak.*

NIN'NY-HÄM-MER, *n.* A fool; a simpleton; a dunce; a dolt; a ninny. [Vulgar.] *Arbutnot.*

NIN'SIN, *n.* A bitter root possessing medicinal properties resembling those of ginseng, being the root of *Sium nusi*. *Dunghson.*

NINTH, *n.* Next after the eighth;—the ordinal of nine:—noting one of nine equal parts into which a thing is divided.

NINTH, *n.* (*Mus.*) A dissonant interval containing an octave and a tone or a semitone:—the chord consisting of the common chord with the eighth raised one note. *Moore.*

NINTH'LY, *ad.* In the ninth place. *Sherwood.*

NIP, *v. a.* [Dut. *knippen*; Ger. *kneipen*; Dan. *knibe*; Sw. *nypa*.] [*i.* NIPPED; *pp.* NIPPING, NIPPED.]

1. To pinch, bite, or cut, as with nails, teeth, pincers, &c. *Bacon.*

2. To bite as frost; to blast; to destroy.

The first-born bloom of spring
Nipped with the freezing teeth of winter's frost. *Milton.*

3. To satirize; to taunt sarcastically.

Soothing such as be present, nipping any that is absent. *Ascham.*

To nip in the bud, to destroy or kill in infancy or the first stage. "It is easy to guess to what perfection I might have brought this work, had it not been nipped in the bud." *Arbutnot.*

NIP, *n.* 1. A pinch, as with the nails, teeth, pincers, &c.; a bite. *Ascham.*

2. A small cut; a cutting off. *Shak.*

3. A blast; a blight. *Stepney.*

4. A dram; a nipper. [Local.] *Wright.*

5. (*Naut.*) A short turn in a rope. *Dana.*

6. † A satirical hit; a taunt. *W. Lily.*

7. † A thief; a cutpurse; a nipper. *Decker.*

NIP'PER, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, nips.

2. One of the fore teeth of a horse. *Youatt.*

3. A cutpurse; a pickpocket. *Decker.*

4. A dram; a nip. [Local and vulgar.]

NIP'PER-ING, *n.* (*Naut.*) The act of fastening two parts of a rope together in order to prevent it from rendering. *Ogilvie.*

NIP'PER-KIN, *n.* A little cup; a tankard. [r.] *Lye.*

NIP'PERS, *n. pl.* 1. Small pincers; tweezers;—instruments for cutting up loaf sugar. *Simmonds.*

2. (*Naut.*) A number of yarns marled together, used for fastening the messenger to the cable. *Dana.*

NIP'PING, *p. a.* That nips; pinching; biting.

NIP'PING-LY, *ad.* Bitingly; sarcastically. *Johnson.*

† **NIP-PI-TÄ-TÖ**, *n.* Strong liquor. *Beau. & Fl.*

NIP'PLE (nīp'pl), *n.* [A. S. *nypele*.]

1. A conical protuberance on the breast of a female, by which milk is drawn by the sucking young; the teat; the dug; the pap. *Shak.*

2. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated. *Derham.*

3. Any thing that projects in the form of a nipple, as that part of a percussion lock on which the cap is placed. *Ogilvie.*

NIP'PLE-SHIELD, *n.* A protection for the breast, worn by females. *Simmonds.*

NIP'PLE-WÖRT (nīp'pl-würt), *n.* An herb formerly used for sore nipples; *Lapsana communis*.

NIP'TER, *n.* [Gr. *νίπτο*, to wash.] (*Ecll.*) The ceremony of washing the feet, observed by members of the Greek Church on Good Friday. *Hook.*

† **NIS**. [A. S. *ne*, not, and *is*, is.] Is not. *Spenser.*

NIS'AN (nī'san, K. Sm. Wr.; nī'san, Wb.), [n. Heb. נִסָּן.] The name given, after the captivity, to the first month of the Hebrew civil year, originally called *Abib*. It began with the new moon of April, or, according to the Rabbins, of March. *Kitt.*

NIS' PRI'US, *n.* [L., unless before.] (*Law.*) A phrase denoting the system of trial of issues of fact, in civil cases, before a jury, as distinguished from the argument of issues and questions of law before the court in bench. *Burill.*

The original of which name is this: all causes commenced in the courts of Westminster-Hall, are, by the course of the courts, appointed to be tried on a day fixed in some Easter or Michaelmas Term, by a jury returned from the county wherein the cause of action arises: but with this proviso, "Nisi Prius" *justitiam ad assisas capiendas venerint*; that is, "unless before" the day prefixed, the judges of assize come into the court in question, which they always do in the vacation between each Easter and Michaelmas Term, and then, on the return of the verdict given by the jury to the court above, the judges there give judgment for the party for whom the verdict is found. *Whishaw.*

NIT, *n.* [A. S. *hnitu*; Dut. *neet*; Ger. *niss*; Dan. *gnid*; Sw. *gnät*.] The egg of a louse or other small insect. *Derham.*

NIT'EN-CY, *n.* 1. [L. *nitore*, *nitens*, to strive.] Endeavor; effort. [r.] *Boyle.*

2. [L. *niteo*, *nitens*, to shine.] Brightness; lustre. [r.] *Johnson.*

† **NIT'ING**, *n.* [A. S. *niþing*.] A coward; a dastard; a poltroon; a niding. *Bailey.*

NIT'ID (nī'tid, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; nī'tid, P. K.), *a.* [L. *nitidus*; *niteo*, to shine; It. & Sp. *nitido*.] 1. Shining; bright; lustrous. "A clean and nitid color." [r.] *Boyle.*

2. Gay; spruce;—used of persons. [r.] *Herce.*

NITRATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of nitric acid with a base; as, "Nitrate of silver." *Silliman.*

NITRÄT-ED, *a.* Combined with nitre or nitric acid. *Smart.*

NITRA-TINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A nitrate of soda found in crystals in Peru. *Simmonds.*

NITRE (nī'ter), *n.* [Gr. *νίτρον*, native soda, natron; L. *nitrum*; It. & Sp. *nitro*, nitre; Fr. *nitre*.] A colorless, crystalline, anhydrous salt, of a cooling, slightly bitter taste, unalterable in the air, and insoluble in alcohol;—used in the manufacture of gunpowder, in the production of nitric acid, in medicine, as a manure, and for preserving meat, &c.; saltpetre; nitrate of potassa.

Nitre is generated spontaneously in the soil, by the gradual decomposition of animal matters, and crystallizes on its surface, in several parts of the world, especially in India, whence is derived nearly the whole of this salt used in Great Britain. In the United States it is obtained by decomposing the carbonate of potassa contained in wood-ashes, the nitrate of lime, found abundantly in caverns in some of the Western States. It is sometimes made artificially, especially in Germany and France, by halving with fermenting urine a mixture of animal matter and calcareous soil. Nitre crystallizes from the juices of certain plants, and commonly exists, in small quantity, in rain-water. *Brande. Silliman. Johnston.*

Cubic nitre, nitrate of soda;—so called because it crystallizes in rhombs. *Brande.*—Sweet spirits of nitre, hyponitrous ether mixed with alcohol;—much used in medicine. *Johnston.*

NITRIC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, nitre.

Nitric acid, an intensely acid and corrosive liquid, when pure, colorless, but commonly of a reddish color, consisting of one equivalent of nitrogen and five equivalents of oxygen, obtained by heating nitrate of potassa (nitre), or nitrate of soda, with strong sulphuric acid. It is powerful solvent of the metals, and decomposes all vegetable substances. It is popularly called *aqua-fortis*.—Nitric oxide, a colorless, tasteless, inodorous gas, consisting of one equivalent of nitrogen and two of oxygen, obtained by adding nitric acid to metallic copper, deutoxide or binoxide of nitrogen;—also called *nitrous gas*, and *nitrous air*. *Silliman. Brande.*

NITRI-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* The process of converting into nitre. *Furn. Ency.*

NITRI-FY, *v. a.* To convert into nitre. *Ure.*

NITRITE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of nitrous acid with a base. *Brande.*

NITRO-Ä-ER-AL, *a.* [Gr. *νίτρον*, natron, and *αἰρ*, air.] Containing, or impregnated with, nitre and air. *Ray.*

NITRO-BENZIDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A liquid of a

light yellow color, and very sweet taste, obtained by adding benzine to concentrated, hot, nitric acid. *P. Cyc.*

NĪ'TRQ-ĜĒN, *n.* [Gr. *νίτρον*, natron, and *γεννᾶν*, to produce.] (*Chem.*) A colorless, tasteless, inodorous, and unflammable gas, which constitutes four fifths of our atmosphere, with the oxygen in which it is not chemically combined, but merely mechanically mingled; azote.

NĪ'TRQ-ĜĒ'NĒ-OŪS, *a.* Relating to nitrogen:—producing nitre. *Smart.*

NĪ'TRQ-ĜĒN-IZE, *v. a.* To impregnate with nitrogen; to azotize. *Hoblyn.*

NĪ'TRQ-GLŶC'E-RĪNE, *n.* A powerful explosive compound, being a yellow oily liquid prepared by the action of strong nitric acid on glycerine.

NĪ'TRQ-LEŪ'CATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of nitroleucic acid with a base.

NĪ'TRQ-LEŪ'CIC, *a.* [nitrogen and leucine.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid formed by heating leucine with nitric acid. *Wright.*

NĪ'TRQ-MĒ-TER, *n.* [Gr. *νίτρον*, natron, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of nitre. *Ure.*

NĪ'TRQ-MŪ-RI-ĀT'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid composed of nitric acid and muriatic (hydrochloric) acid, used as a solvent for gold and platinum;—also called *aqua regia*. *Silliman.*

Aqua regia does not, strictly speaking, oxidize gold and platinum; it causes merely their combination with chlorine. *Ure.*

NĪ'TRQ-NĀPH'THA-LĀSE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow crystalline substance obtained by boiling naphthaline in nitric acid, and consisting of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. *P. Cyc.*

NĪ'TRQ-NĀPH'THA-LĒSE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance obtained by boiling nitronaphthalase in nitric acid. *P. Cyc.*

NĪ'TRQSE, *a.* Pertaining to nitre; nitrous; nitry. *Mead.*

† **NĪ'TRQSE**, *n.* The quality of nitre. *Cotgrave.*

NĪ'TRQ-SUL-PHŪ'RE-OŪS, *a.* Containing nitre and sulphur. *Ray.*

NĪ'TROUS, *a.* Pertaining to, partaking of, or resembling nitre; nitry; nitrosee.

Nitrous acid, a thin, anhydrous liquid, of a strong, disagreeable odor, and pungent, acid taste, consisting of one equivalent of nitrogen and four equivalents of oxygen. It is a very powerful oxidizing agent. *P. Cyc.*—*Nitrous oxide*, a colorless gas, of a sweetish taste, and rather agreeable odor, obtained by heating crystallized nitrate of ammonia; protoxide of nitrogen. When respired, it produces, in most persons, an exhilarating effect somewhat similar to intoxication;—whence it is sometimes called *laughing* or *intoxicating gas*. *Ure. Brande.*

NĪ'TRY, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, nitre; nitrous; nitrosee. [R.] *Gay.*

NĪTS-CHĀN'DI, *n.* [Turk.] A secretary of state in Turkey. *Smart.*

NĪ'TER, *n.* (*Ent.*) The horse-bee, that deposits nits on horses. *Wright.*

NĪT'TI-LŶ, *ad.* Lousily; with nits. *Hayward.*

NĪT'TY, *a.* 1. [From *nĭt*.] Abounding with nits, or the eggs of lice. *B. Jonson.*

2. † [L. *nitidus*.] Splendid; gay. *Marston.*

† **NĪ'VAL**, *a.* [L. *nivalis*; *nĭx*, *nĭvis*, snow.] Pertaining to snow; snowy; niveous. *Bailey.*

NĪV'E-OŪS [nĭv'e-ŭs, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wr.*; nĭv'yus, *K.*], *a.* [L. *niveus*; *nĭx*, *nĭvis*, snow; It. & Sp. *nevoso*.] Snowy; resembling snow; nival. [R.] "A pure and *niveous* white." *Browne.*

NĪ'VETTE, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of peach. *Simmonds.*

NĪX, *n.* A kind of fairy. *W. Scott.*

NĪ-ZĀM, *n.* The title of the native sovereign of Hyderabad, in India, derived from *Nizam-ul-Mulk*, who, after the death of Aurungzebe, obtained possession of the Mahometan conquests in the Deccan, his name being assumed as a title by his successors in the sovereignty. *P. Cyc.*

† **NĪ'ZY**, *n.* [Old Fr. *nice*, simple.—See *NICE*.] A dunce; a simpleton. *Johnson.*

NŌ, *ad.* [Goth. *ne*, *nĭ*; A. S. *na*, no, not; Old

Ger. *ni*, *ne*; whence Dut. *neen*; *nĭ* and *een*, one; Ger. *nein*; *nĭ* and *ein*, one; Dan. *nei*.—Gr. *νῆ*, inseparable negative or privative prefix; L. *ne*, a dialectic variety of Gr. *νῆ*; L. *non*; *ne*, not, and *unum*, one; It. & Sp. *no*; Fr. *non*; Sansc. & Per. *na*. "No and *not* have the same extraction. The Dan. *n dig*, Sw. *n dig*, and Dut. *noodle*, *nude*, and *no*, mean, averse, unwilling." *Tooke.*

1. The word of negation, denial, or refusal;—opposed to *yea* or *yes*; as, "Is he sick? *No*."

2. Not in any degree; not at all; not; as, "He is no richer than my friend."

No is often used for *not*, in denying propositions, and opposed to concession or affirmation,—particularly, but somewhat pleonastically, in indirect questions. "Whether a war for the propagation of the Christian faith . . . be lawful or *no*." *Bacon*.—It is also used both before and after another negative, and between two negatives, in either case strengthening the negation.

No, not the how which so adorns the skies
So do thou, or boasts so many dyes. *Waller.*

And no man could bind him, *no*, not with chains. *Mark v. 2.*

"This is one of the words which grammarians are puzzled to class properly. 'When a grammarian knows not what to make of a word,' says Horne Tooke, 'he calls it an adverb.' *No* stands, in many of its uses, as a whole sentence; and so is neither one part of speech nor another, but is a sentence expressed by one word." *Smart.*

NŌ, *a.* Not any; none.

No wit to flatter left of all his store,
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more. *Pope.*

"It is an adjective in such phrases as *no more*, *no where*, by considering the other word to be a substantive; but the usual mode is to consider both words as an adverbial phrase." *Smart.*

NŌ, *n.* 1. A denial; the word of denial.

Discourse may want an animated *no*,
To brush the surface, and to make it flow. *Cowper.*

2. A vote, or one who votes in the negative; as, "The *noes* have it." *Hastel.*

NŌ-ĀCH'T-AN, *a.* Relating to the patriarch Noah, or to his time. *Coleridge.*

NŌB, *n.* [See *KNOB*.] 1. The head. [Low.] *Todd.*

2. One who during a strike holds out for higher wages. *De Quincey.*

† **NŌ-BĪL'I-FŶ**, *v. a.* [L. *nobilis*, noble, and *facio*, to make.] To make noble; to ennoble. *Holland.*

† **NŌ-BĪL'I-TĀTE**, *v. a.* To make noble; to ennoble; to dignify; to exalt. *Bullockar.*

† **NŌ-BĪL'I-TĀTION**, *n.* Act of ennobling. *More.*

NŌ-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *nobilitas*; *nobilis*, noble; It. *nobilità*; Sp. *nobleza*; Fr. *noblesse*.]

1. The state of being of noble rank; the state of enjoying rank above the gentry and common people, whether by antiquity of family, or by letters-patent conferred by the sovereign. *Shak.*

2. Nobleness; moral excellence; loftiness of character; greatness; grandeur; dignity.

True nobility is exempt from fear. *Shak.*

Thy nobility is not a virtue, yet the nobility of her course
Is proved to be. *Sidney.*

"This general sense is not disused, but is not common." *Smart.*

3. The persons collectively who are of noble rank, or who enjoy rank above the gentry and common people. "The nobility of Rome." *Shak.*

Lords, ladies, captains, counsellors, or priests
Their choice nobility and flower, not only
Of this, but each Philistian city round,
Met from all parts to solemnize this feast. *Milton.*

Lower nobility, a name sometimes given, in Great Britain, to the gentry. *Cyc.*

"A nobility exists in most civilized countries. In Great Britain there are five orders of nobility; viz., those of duke, marquess, earl, viscount, and baron. *Brande. Johnson.*

NŌBLE, *a.* [L. *nobilis*; *noseo*, to know; It. *nobile*; Sp. & Fr. *noble*.]

1. Of ancient or splendid family; pertaining to those in the highest rank; patrician. "A noble birth." *2 Macc. xiv. 42.*

2. Great; worthy; illustrious; elevated. "An example of a noble courage." *2 Macc. vi. 31.*

3. Free; liberal; ingenuous; candid.

These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind. *Acts xvii. 11.*

4. Magnificent; stately; splendid; grand; sublime. "A noble monument, or sentiment."

5. Principal; capital; chief. "The heart is one of the noble parts of the body." *Johnson.*

Noble metals, metals whose oxides are reduced to the metallic state by heat, being mercury, silver, and gold. *Graham.*

NŌBLE, *n.* 1. One of the nobility; a nobleman.

In the different countries of modern Europe, there are *nobles* various in their titles, and various in the privileges belonging to them. *P. Cyc.*

2. An English coin of the fourteenth century, in value 6s. 8d. sterling (about \$1.61),—so called because made of gold, one of the noble metals. *Brande.*

† **NŌBLE**, *v. a.* To ennoble. *Chaucer.*

NŌBLE-LĪV'ER-WORT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant.

NŌBLE-MĀN, *n.*; pl. **NOBLEMEN**. One of the nobility; a noble; a peer. *Shak.*

NŌBLE-MĪND'ED, *a.* Having a noble mind; magnanimous; high-minded. *Milton.*

NŌBLE-NĒSS (nŏ'bl-nēs), *n.* 1. The quality or the state of being noble; greatness; dignity; magnanimity; moral excellence or splendor.

You have not only been careful of my fortune, which was the effect of your nobleness, but you have been solicitous of my reputation, which is that of your kindness. *Dryden.*

2. The state of being noble in rank; the eminence or dignity of a nobleman; nobility. *Shak.*

3. Stateliness; magnificence; grandeur.

For nobleness of structure, it [the Abbey of Reading] was equal to most in England. *Aschmole.*

NŌBLE-SPĪR'IT-ED, *a.* Having an excellent spirit; high-minded. *Arbuthnot.*

NŌ-BLESS [nŏ-blēs, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Wr.*; nŏ-blēs, *P. Sm.*], *n.* [Fr. *noblesse*.—See *NOBLE*.]

1. Persons collectively who are noble in rank; the nobility. [R.] *Spenser. Burke.*

2. † Noble birth or condition; nobility. *Michell.*

3. † Greatness; dignity. *B. Jonson.*

NŌBLE-WOM-AN (nŏ'bl-wŭm-an), *n.* A female of noble rank; a peeress. [R.] *Cowditch.*

NŌ'BLŶ, *ad.* 1. In a noble manner; grandly; splendidly; magnificently; magnanimously.

I had rather had eleven [sons] die nobly for their country than one voluptuously surfeit out of action. *Shak.*

2. Of noble ancestors. "Nobly born." *Shak.*

NŌ'BDQ-Y, *n.* No person; no one; not any one; not any body. *Shak.*

NŌ'CENT, *a.* [L. *nocceo*, *nocens*, to hurt; It. *nocente*.]

1. Doing hurt or harm; hurtful; injurious.

"Nocent qualities." [R.] *Watts.*

2. † Not innocent; guilty. *Pearson.*

† **NŌ'CENT**, *n.* A criminal. *State Trials*, 1606.

NŌ'CENT-LŶ, *ad.* Injuriously. [R.] *Clarke.*

† **NŌ'CIVE** (nŏ'siv), *a.* [L. *nocivus*; *nocere*, to hurt; It. & Sp. *nocivo*.] Hurtful; injurious. "Some *nocive* or hurtful thing." *Hooker.*

† **NŌCK**, *n.* A notch;—used particularly of an arrow. *Martin.*

† **NŌCK**, *v. a.* To place upon the notch. *Chapman.*

† **NŌCK'ED**, *a.* Notched. *Chaucer.*

NŌC-TĀM-BU-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *nox*, *noctis*, night, and *ambulo*, to walk about.] The act of walking in one's sleep; somnambulation. *Bailey.*

NŌC-TĀM-BU-LĪSM, *n.* Somnambulism; sleep-walking; night-walking. [R.] *Hoblyn.*

NŌC-TĀM-BU-LĪST, *n.* One who walks in his sleep; a sleep-walker; a night-walker. *Ash.*

† **NŌC-TĀM-BU-LŌ**, *n.* [Sp.] A noctambulist; a sleep-walker. *Arbuthnot.*

NŌC'THO-RA, *n.* (*Zool.*) A South American quadrumanous mammal, of nocturnal habits, allied to the lemurs, distinguished by having the inside of the hands and ears naked and flesh-colored, the face naked and of a sooty black, the fingers of the fore hands incapable of extension, and the tail not prehensile; *Dowroucouli*. *P. Cyc.*

NŌC'TĪD-I-AL, *a.* [L. *nox*, *noctis*, night, and *diēs*, day.] Comprising a night and a day. "The *noctidial* day." [R.] *Holder.*

† **NŌC-TŶF'ER-OŪS**, *a.* [L. *nox*, *noctis*, night, and *fero*, to bring.] Bringing night. *Bailey.*

NŌC-TĪ-LŪ'CA, *n.* [L., something that shines in

the night; nox, noctis, night, and lucro, to shine.]
A term applied by the ancients to some of the older chemical philosophers to phosphorus. *Brande.*

NOC-TÏL'U-COÛS, *a.* Shining in the night. "Myriads of *noctilucous* nereids." *Pennant.*

NOC-TÏV'A-GÄNT, *a.* [L. *nox, noctis*, night, and *vagor, vagans*, to wander.] Wandering about in the night; night-wandering. *Bailey.*

NOC-TÏV'A-GÄ'TÏON, *n.* The act of wandering in the night; night-walking. *Gayton.*

NOC-TÏV'A-GOÛS, *a.* [L. *noctivagus*; *nox*, night, and *vagor*, to wander.] Noctivagant; night-wandering. *Buckland.*

NOC'TQ-GRÄPH, *n.* A writing-frame for the blind. *Simmonds.*

NOC'TU-A-RY, *n.* [L. *nox, nocte*, or *noctu*, night.] An account of what passes in the night;—opposed to *diary*. *Addison.*

NOC'TÛLE, *n.* [L. *noctu*, by night.] (*Zoöl.*) A large kind of bat; *Vespertilio noctula*. *Smart.*

NOC'TÛRN, *n.* [L. *nocturnus*, by night; Fr. *nocturne*.] (*Ecccl.*) A formulary of devotion formerly used in the Roman Catholic Church at midnight.—it now forms a part of the service of matins. *Brande.*

NOC'TÛRNÄL, *a.* [L. *nocturnus*; *noctu*, by night; It. *notturno*; Sp. *nocturno, nocturnal*; Fr. *nocturne*.] Of, or pertaining to, night; nightly. "The *nocturnal* habits of certain animals." *Maunder.*

Syn.—See **NIGHTLY**.

NOC'TÛRNÄL, *n.* An instrument formerly used for astronomical observations in the night, particularly for taking the altitude of stars in polar latitudes. *Watts.*

NOC'TÛRNÄL-LY, *ad.* Nightly; by night. *Clarke.*

†NOC'U-MËNT, *n.* [It. *nocummento*; L. *nocuus*, hurtful; Sp. *nocimento*.] Harm; injury. *Bale.*

†NOC'U-OÛS, *a.* [L. *nocuus*; *noceo*, to hurt.] Hurtful; noxious; deleterious. *Bailey.*

NÖD, *v. n.* [*Skinner* and *Johnson* refer to Gr. *νῆμα, n. nūto*.—*Tooke* says, "The past tense of the A. S. verb *knigan*, to bend, is *hnaah*, which, by the addition of the participial termination *ed*, forms *nahed, nah'd, nad* (a broad), *nod*."—W. *nod*, to mark.] [*z. NODDED; pp. NODDING, NODDED.*]

1. To bend down or incline with a quick motion; as, "Grass *nodding* in the wind."

2. To incline the head with a quick motion, as in assent, or by way of salutation.

Cassius is

A wretched creature, and must bend his body
If Caesar carelessly but *nod* on him. *Shak.*

3. To incline the head with a quick motion in drowsiness or sleepiness; to be drowsy.

She shall watch all night;
And *nod* their heads, and throw their eyes on thee. *Shak.*

And with the clamor keep her still awake.
Your two predecessors . . . never pleased their readers
more than when they were *nodding*. *Addison.*

NÖD, *v. a.* 1. To bend down or incline with a quick motion.

See, how the giddy multitude do point,
And *nod* their heads, and throw their eyes on thee. *Shak.*

2. To call, direct, or command, by a quick inclination of the head. *Shak.*

3. To signify by a quick inclination of the head; as, "To *nod* approbation."

NÖD, *n.* [W. *nod*, a token, a mark.]

1. Act of one who nods; a quick declination; a bending down suddenly.

Like a drunken sailor on a mast,
Ready with every *nod* to tumble down. *Shak.*

2. A quick declination of the head, as in command.

A look or *nod* only ought to correct them [children] when they do amiss. *Locke.*

3. A quick declination of the head in drowsiness. *Locke.*

4. A slight bow or obeisance. "Will he give you the *nod*?" *Shak.*

NÖDÄL, *a.* [From *node*.]

1. (*Mus.*) Noting points in a string extended between two fixed objects, which, when the string is put in vibration, are found to remain at rest. *Wright.*

2. Noting lines which remain at rest on the surface of an elastic body, usually a plate, whose parts are in a state of vibration. *P. Cyc.*

NÖ'DÄT-ED *a.* [L. *nodus, nodatus*, to make knotty; *nodus*, a knot.]

1. Knotted; having knots. *Smart.*

2. (*Geom.*) Noting a hyperbola which by turning round crosses itself. *Wright.*

NQ-DÄ'TÏON, *n.* [L. *nodatio*.] State of being knotted, or act of making knots. [*R.*] *Cockeram.*

†NÖD'DEN (*nöd'dn*), *a.* Bent; inclined. *Thomson.*

NÖD'DER, *n.* One who nods; a drowsy person.

NÖD'DING, *p. a.* 1. Inclining the head quickly.

2. (*Bot.*) Having a drooping position. *Loudon.*

NÖD'DLE (*nöd'dl*), *n.* The head, in contempt;—sometimes contracted to *noll*. *Shak.*

He'll lay on gifts with hands, and place
On dullest *noddle* light and grace. *Hudibras.*

NÖD'DY, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *naudin*.]

1. A simpleton; a fool; an idiot. *Burton.*

2. An aquatic bird remarkable for its stupidity; a booby.—See **BOOBY**. *P. Cyc.*

3. An old game at cards. *B. Jonson.*

4. A kind of small two-wheeled vehicle drawn usually by one horse. *Wright.*

NÖDE, *n.* [L. *nodus*; It. & Sp. *nodo*; Fr. *nœud*.]

1. A knot; a knob. *Johnson.*

2. (*Surg.*) A hard concretion or incrustation which forms around joints affected with rheumatism or gout. *Dunglison.*

3. "Some include under this name exostoses, articular calculi, ganglions, and even the chronic swellings of the joints known under the name of *white swellings*." *Dunglison.*

3. (*Astron.*) One of the two opposite points at which the orbit of a planet or a comet intersects the plane of the ecliptic, or at which the orbit of a satellite intersects that of its primary. *P. Cyc.*

Ascending node, (*Astron.*) the node which a planet, comet, or satellite crosses from south to north.—*Descending node*, the node which a planet, comet, or satellite crosses from north to south.—*Line of the nodes*, a straight line joining the two nodes. *Olmsted. Brande.*

4. (*Geom.*) A small oval figure made by the intersection of one branch of a curve with another.

5. (*Dialling*.) A small hole in the gnomon of a dial which indicates the hour by its light. *Francis.*

6. (*Bot.*) The point of a stem at which a leaf is developed. *Gray.*

7. (*Lit.*) A plot, as of a poem. *Rees.*

8. (*Mus.*) A point of rest at which a vibrating string divides itself in producing its harmonic sounds. *Dwight.*

NO-DÖSE (129), *a.* [L. *nodosus*; *nodus*, a knot; It. & Sp. *nodoso*; Fr. *nœveux*.] Having nodes or knots; knotty. "*Nodose* horns." *Hill.*

NO-DÖS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *nodositas*; *nodosus*, knotty; It. *nodosità*; Fr. *nodosité*.]

1. The state or the quality of being *nodose* or knotty; knottiness. *Smart.*

2. A complication or knot. *Johnson.*

†NQ-DÖ'SOÛS, *a.* Knotty; *nodose*. *Cockeram.*

†NÖ'DOÛS, *a.* *Nodose*; knotty. *Browne.*

NÖD'U-LÄR, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the form of, a nodule. *Smart.*

NÖD'ÛLE (*nöd'yäl*) [*nöd'yäl*, S. J.; *nöd'yäl*, W.; *nöd'ül*, Ja. K. Sm. Wr.], *n.* [L. *nodulus*, dim. of *nodus*, a knot; It. *nodulo*; Fr. *nodule*.] A little knot or lump; a small rounded mass of irregular shape. *Lyell.*

NÖD'ÜLED (*nöd'yäld*), *a.* Having nodules, or little knots or lumps. *Darwin.*

NÖD'U-LÖSE, *a.* Having little knobs. *Gray.*

NÖ'EL, *n.* See **NOWEL**. *Todd.*

†NÖ-E-MÄT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *νοῦμα, νοῦματος*, the understanding; *εἰς*, understanding.] Pertaining to the understanding; *noetic*. *Cudworth.*

NQ-E'MÏCS, *n.* [Gr. *νοῦμα*, the understanding.] The science of the understanding; intellectual science; metaphysics; psychology. [*R.*] *Ojicite.*

NQ-Ë'TIÄNS, *n. pl.* (*Ecccl. Hist.*) The followers of *Noëtus*, who, in the third century, pretended

that he was another Moses sent by God, and that his brother was another Aaron. *Hook.*

NQ-ËT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *νοητικός; νοῦμα*, to perceive.] Pertaining to the understanding; intellectual.

All learning, whether *noetic* or manual, of book or hand, proceeds to it. *Goul. Waterhouse.*

NÖG, *n.* 1. [An abbreviation of *noggin*.] A mug; a *noggin*. *Skinner.*

2. Ale. "A quart of *nog*." *Swift.*

3. A piece of wood inserted in a wall, for fastening window-frames, &c. *Francis.*

4. A treenail. *Burn.*

5. (*Mining*.) One of the square blocks of wood piled up to support the roof of a mine. *Simmonds.*

Nog of a mill, a little piece of wood, which, rubbing against the hopper, makes the corn fall from it. *Cotgrave.*

NÖG, *v. a.* 1. (*Naut.*) To fasten by a treenail. *Burn.*

2. To fill with brickwork. *Smart.*

†NÖG'ÆN, *a.* Made of hemp. "A hard, coarse, *noggen-shirt*." *Escape of King Charles.*

NÖG'ÆIN, *n.* 1. A small mug or cup. *Heywood.*

2. A gill in measure. *Simmonds.*

NÖG'ÆING, *n.* (*Arch.*) Brickwork in panels carried up between quarters, or upright pieces of timber. *Brande.*

†NÖ'ÄNCE, *n.* See **NOYANCE**, and **ANNOYANCE**.

†NÖIE, *v. a.* See **NOY**, and **ANNOY**. *Tusser.*

NÖILS, *n. pl.* Short pieces and knots of wool left after combing out the tops. *Simmonds.*

†NÖINT, *v. a.* [Fr. *oint*.] To anoint. *Huileot.*

†NÖI'OÛS, *a.* See **NOYOUS**. *Spenser.*

NÖISE (*nöiz*), *n.* [Fr. *noise*, strife, quarrel, dispute:—Arm. *noes*;—referred by *Sculiger* and *Menage* to L. *noxa, noxia*, hurt, strife; *noceo*, to hurt.]

1. Any kind of sound. "A melodious *noise* of birds." *Wisd. xvii. 18.*

Great motions of nature pass without sound or *noise*. *Bacon.*

2. A loud sound or confusion of sounds; clamor; outcry; din; vociferation; uproar.

And when Joshua heard the *noise* of the people as they shouted, he said unto Moses, There is *noise* of war in the camp. *Ex. xxxii. 17.*

3. Loud boasting or importunate talk; clamorous or violent discussion.

What *noise* have we had about transplantation of diseases and transfusion of blood! *Baker.*

4. Frequent public talk or conversation.

Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague which has made so much *noise* in all ages, and never caught the least infection. *Addison.*

5. † Music; a concert.

Divinely-warbled voice
Answering the stringed *noise*. *Milton.*

Syn.—See **SOUND**.

NÖISE, *v. n.* To make a noise; to sound. *Milton.*

NÖISE, *v. a.* [*z. NOISED; pp. NOISING, NOISED.*] To spread by rumor or report; to publish. "All these sayings were *noised* abroad." *Luke i. 65.*

†NÖISE'FÛL, *a.* Loud; noisy. *Feltham.*

NÖISE'LESS, *a.* Without noise or sound; silent. "The . . . *noiseless* foot of time." *Shak.*

NÖISE'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without noise or sound; silently. *Bryant.*

NÖISE'LESS-NËSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being noiseless. *Clarke.*

NÖISE'-MÄK-ER, *n.* One who makes a noise; a clamorer. *Shak.*

NÖI'SI-LY, *ad.* In a noisy manner; with noise.

NÖI'SI-NËSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being noisy; loudness of sound; clamorousness.

NÖI'SOME (*nöi'sum*), *a.* [L. *noctivus*; *noceo*, to hurt; It. & Sp. *noctivo*; Old Fr. *noisif*.]

1. Hurtful; injurious; pernicious; mischievous; detrimental; baneful; noxious.

All my plants I save from nightly ill
Of *noisome* winds and blasting vapors chill. *Milton.*

2. Injurious to health; unwholesome; insalubrious. "The *noisome* pestilence." *Prior.*

Gravice, *noisome* from the neighboring fens. *Dryden.*

MIÊN, SĪR; MÔVE, NÖR, SÒN; BŪLL, BŪR, RŪLE. — Ç, Ğ, ğ, ğ̃, *soft*; Ć, Ć̃, ċ, ċ̃, *hard*; Ş as z; X as gz. — THIS, this.

NŌN-ĀL-IĒN-Ā'TIŌN (-āl-yen-ā'shūn), *n.* Failure or refusal to alienate: — also the state of not being alienated. *Blackstone.*

NŌN-ĀP-PĒAR'ANCE, *n.* Failure to appear. *Ash.*

NŌN-ĀP-PŌINT'MENT, *n.* Failure to appoint, or to be appointed; neglect of appointment. *Smart.*

NŌN-ĀS-SŪMP'SIT, *n.* [L., *He did not undertake.*] (*Law.*) The general issue in an action of assumption. *Burrill.*

NŌN-ĀT-TĒND'ANCE, *n.* Want of attendance; failure to attend. *Roget.*

NŌN-ĀT-TĒNTIŌN, *n.* Want of attention. *Ash.*

NŌN-BJ-TŪ'MI-NOŪS, *a.* Not bituminous. *Clarke.*

NŌNCE, *n.* [Of uncertain origin. — *Skinner* imagines it to come from *own* or *once*, or from Ger. *nutz*, use, advantage. — *Tyrolt* and *Ritson* suppose it to be from L. *pro nunc*; and that from this came for the *nunc*, and so, for the *nonce*. — *Jamieson*, who had been anticipated by *Serenius*, prefers Su. Goth. *naenna*, *naennas*, Icel. *nenna*, to prevail with one's self to do a thing, to have a mind to do it. — *Richardson* says, "Anciently written *nonces* or *nanas*; and *once* was formerly written *nonas*, *anes*; in the expression for the *nonce*, *nonce* is corruptly used for *once*; for the *once*, this *once*, the or this *one* thing, *one* occasion, for an especial purpose. — Mr. *Gifford* observes, "The aptitude of many of our monosyllables, beginning with a vowel, to assume the *n* is well known, but the progress of this expression is distinctly marked in our early writers; *a ones*, *an ones*, for the *ones*, for the *nanas*, for the *nonces*, for the *nonces*." — *Wright* says, "The phrase for the *nonces*, corrupted into for the *nonce*, represents the A. S. for *than ones*, i. e. for the occasion." — Scot. *nanas*, *nanys*. — See **ONCE**.] The present time or purpose; a single occasion or exigency; design.

I have cases of buckram for the *nonce* to inmask our noted outward garments. *Shak.*

Coming ten times for the *nonce*, I never yet could see it flow but once. *Cotton.*

The muse of the tailor's clever boy was ever ready for the *nonce*. *Dr. Doan.*

NONCHALANCE (nŏn'shā-lāns'), *n.* [Fr.] Indifference; carelessness; coolness. *Qu. Rev.*

NONCHALANT (nŏn'shā-lāng'), *a.* [Fr.; Old Fr. *nonchalant*, *nonchalant*, to have little or no care for a thing; *non*, not, and *chaloir*, to concern one's self for.] Indifferent; careless; negligent; cool. *Ec. Rev.*

NŌN-CLĀIM, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) The omission or neglect of one that ought to challenge his right within a time limited, by which neglect he was barred of his right or of his entry. *Burrill.*

NŌN-CŌ-HĒ'SIŌN (-kŏ-hē'shūn), *n.* Want of cohesion. *Wright.*

NŌN-CŌ-ĪN-CI-DĒNCE, *n.* Want of coincidence.

NŌN-CŌ-ĪN-CI-DĒNT, *a.* Not coincident. *Wright.*

NŌN-CŌM-MĪS'SIŌNED (nŏn-kŏm-mīsh'und), *a.* Having no commission. *Crabb.*

Non-commissioned officers, in the navy, officers below the rank of lieutenant; in the army, those below the rank of ensign or cornet. *Brande.*

NŌN-CŌM-MĪT'TAL, *a.* Not committed; forbearing to commit one's self. *Channing.*

NŌN-CŌM-PLĒ'TIŌN, *n.* Want of completion.

NŌN-CŌM-PLĪ'ANCE, *n.* Failure of compliance.

NŌN-CŌM'POS, } *a.* [L.] Of unsound
NŌN-CŌM'POS MĒN'TYS, } mind; idiotic.

Sometimes used as a noun, for idiot.

NŌN-CŌN-CLŪD'ING, *a.* Not concluding. *Wright.*

NŌN-CŌN-CŪR', *v. n.* To fail or refuse to concur.

NŌN-CŌN-CŪR', *v. a.* Not to concur with; to refuse concurrence to. [R.] *Th. Hutchinson.*

NŌN-CŌN-CŪR'RĒNCE, *n.* Failure, or refusal, to concur. *Ash.*

NŌN-CŌN-DŪCT'ING, *a.* Not conducting or transmitting; particularly noting substances which conduct with comparative slowness or difficulty electricity or heat.

NŌN-CŌN-DŪCT'OR, *n.* A substance that does not conduct or transmit; — particularly a sub-

stance which conducts with comparative slowness or difficulty electricity or heat.

Bodies are divided . . . into conductors and *non-conductors* of electricity, or, more properly, into good and bad conductors. *Silliman.*

NŌN-CŌN-FŌRM'ING, *a.* Not conforming; refusing to conform; — particularly, in England, refusing to conform to the established church; dissenting. *Burke.*

NŌN-CŌN-FŌRM'IST, *n.* One who refuses to conform; — particularly, in England, one who refuses to conform to the established church; a Protestant dissenter. *Rees.*

It [the term] belongs, more properly, to the large body [said to be 2000] of clergy, who, at the restoration [of Charles II.], refused to subscribe to the act of uniformity, and were, in consequence, ejected from their benefices, on St. Bartholomew's day, 1662." *Brande.*

Syn. — See **HERETIC**.

NŌN-CŌN-FŌRM'ITY, *n.* Want or failure of conformity, — particularly, in England, the principles or state of non-conformists; Protestant dissent from the Church of England. — See **NON-CONFORMIST**. *P. Cyc.*

NŌN-CŌN-TĀ'GIŌUS (-tā'jūs), *a.* Not contagious.

NŌN-CŌN-TĀ'GIŌUS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of not being contagious. *Wright.*

NŌN-CŌN-TĒM-PŌ-RĀ-NĒ-OŪS, *a.* Not contemporaneous. *Wright.*

NŌN-CŌN-TĒNT', *n.* One who votes in the negative in the British House of Lords. *Hastel.*

NŌN-CŌN-TRĪB'Ū-TING, *a.* Not contributing.

NŌN-CŌN-TRĪB'Ū-TŌ-RY, *a.* That does not contribute; not contributing. *J. Bailey.*

NŌN-DE-LĪV'ER-Y, *n.* The failure or omission of delivery. *Blackstone.*

NŌN-DEP-Q-Ū'TIŌN, *n.* A failure to deposit. *Wright.*

NŌN'DĒ-SCRIPT, *a.* Not yet described. *Todd.*

NŌN'DĒ-SCRIPT, *n.* Any thing, as a plant or an animal, not yet described or classed. *P. Cyc.*

NŌN DĒT'I-NĒT. [L., *He does not detain.*] (*Law.*) The general issue in an action of detainure.

NŌN-DE-VĒL'OP-MĒNT, *n.* A failure of development. *Wright.*

NŌN-DIS-CŌV'ER-Y, *n.* A failure to discover.

NŌNE [nŏn, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. W. r.; nŏn, W. b.], *a.* & *pron.* [A. S. *nan*; *ne*, not, and *an*, one.]

1. Not one; — used of persons and things. Ye shall see when *none* pursueth you. *Lev. xxvi. 17.* None of the least advantages. *Addison.*

2. Not any; — anciently used instead of *no* before a vowel.

Six days shall ye gather it [manna]; but on the seventh day, which is the Sabbath, in it there shall be *none*. *Ex. xvi. 26.* Thou shalt have *none* assurance of thy life. *Deut. xxviii. 66.*

None of often signifies emphatically nothing. "My people would not hearken to my voice; and Israel would *none* of me." *Ps. lxxxi. 11.*

"Through the frequent ellipsis of the substantive, it [none] has become a pronoun in many forms of construction, and is, in consequence, used as a plural quite as frequently as a singular." *Smart.*

In at this gate *none* pass
The vigilance here placed, but such as come
Well known from heaven. *Milton.*

NŌN-E-LĒCT', *n. sing. & pl. (Eccel.)* A person or persons not elected to salvation. *Faber.*

The creation of the *non-elect* is for the display of God's justice, power, sovereignty, holiness, and truth. *A. Toplady.*

NŌN-E-LĒC'TIŌN, *n.* Failure of an election.

NŌN-E-LĒC'TRIC, } *a.* (*Elec.*) Noting a
NŌN-E-LĒC'TRIC-AL, } substance which is not
electric; conducting electricity. *Brande.*

NŌN-E-LĒC'TRIC, *n. (Elec.)* A substance which is not an electric; a conductor of electricity, as a metal. *Brande.*

NŌN-ĒM-PHĀT'IC, *a.* Not emphatic. *Wright.*

NŌN-ĒN'TI-TY, *n. 1.* Non-existence; inexistence. Nothing cannot bring its no self out of nonentity into something. *Bentley.*

2. Any thing not existing; nothing.

There was no such thing as rendering evil for evil, when evil was truly a nonentity. *South.*

NŌN-Ē-PĪS'CO-PĀL, *a.* Not episcopal. *Wright.*

NŌN-Ē-PĪS-CŌ-PĀ'LI-ĀN, *n.* One who is not an Episcopalian. *Wright.*

NŌNES, *n. pl.* [L. *nona*; *nomus*, for *novenus*, ninth; *novem*, nine.]

1. (*Roman Calendar.*) The fifth day of every month of the year except March, May, July, and October, in which it was the seventh; — so named because it was the ninth before the ides. *W. Smith.*

2. [See **NOON**.] Prayers formerly celebrated in the Catholic Church at noon. *Todd.*

NŌNĒ-SŌ-PRET'TY (-prīt'tē), *n. (Bot.)* London-pride; — also called *Nancy-pretty*. *Wright.*

NŌNĒ-SPĀR'ING, *a.* That spares no one; merciless. "None-sparing war." *Shak.*

NŌN-ĒS-SĒN'TIAL, *a.* Not essential. *Wright.*

NŌN-ĒS-SĒN'TIAL, *n.* That which is not essential or necessary. *Wright.*

NŌN ĒST FĀC'TUM. [L., *is not [his] deed.*] (*Law.*) A plea where an action is brought upon a bond or any other deed, and the defendant denies that to be his deed whereon he is impleaded. *Whishaw.*

NŌN ĒST IN-VĒN'TUS. [L., *He has not been found.*] (*Law.*) The return made by the sheriff when the defendant is not to be found in his bailiwick or county. *Whishaw.*

NŌNĒ-SŪCH (nŏn'-), *n. 1.* A person or a thing without an equal. "The very *nonesuch* of true courtesy." *Rowlands, 1613.*

2. A kind of apple. *Johnson.*

Black nonesuch, trefoil-seed; *white nonesuch*, ryegrass-seed. [Norfolk, Eng.] *Wright.* — *Nonesuch clay*, a kind of clay obtained in Worcestershire, Eng., used for making melting-pots for green glass-making. *Rees.*

NŌN-ĒX-CŌM-MŪ'NĪ-CA-BLE, *a.* Not excommunicable. *Clarke.*

NŌN-ĒX-Ē-CŪ'TIŌN, *n.* Non-performance.

NŌN-ĒX-ĪST'ENCE, *n. 1.* The state or condition of not existing; want of existence. *Baxter.*

2. A thing having no existence. "Not only real verities, but also *non-existences*." *Browne.*

NŌN-ĒX-ĪST'ENT, *a.* Not having existence.

NŌN-ĒX-PŌR-TĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Failure or suspension of exportation. *Perry.*

NŌN-ĒX-TĒN'SILE, *a.* That cannot be extended or stretched. *Wright.*

NŌN-FĒA'SANCE, *n. (Law.)* An offence of omission of what ought to be done. *Tomlins.*

NŌN-FŌS-SĪ-LĪF'ER-OŪS, *a.* Not producing fossils; not converting into fossils. *Maunder.*

NŌN-FŪL-FIL'MENT, *n.* Failure to fulfil.

NŌ-NĪLL'ION (nŏ-nīl'yūn), *n.* [L. *nonus*, ninth, and Eng. *million*.] According to the English method of numeration, the number obtained by involving a million to the ninth power, represented by a unit with fifty-four ciphers annexed; — according to the French method, in general use on the continent of Europe and in the United States, the number obtained by multiplying 1000 into itself nine times, represented by a unit with thirty ciphers annexed. *Greenleaf.*

NŌN-ĪM-PŌR-TĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Failure or suspension of importation. *Perry.*

NŌN-IN-HĀB'ITĀNT, *n.* One who is not an inhabitant. *Ld. Stowell.*

NŌN-JŪ'RANT, *a.* Nonjuring. [R.] *Chambers.*

NŌN-JŪR'ING, *a.* [L. *non*, not, and *juro*, to swear.] Not swearing allegiance; — applied to those in Great Britain who refused to swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

The nonjuring prelates were Sancroft, Turner, Lake, Ken, White, Lloyd, Thomas, and Frampton. *Smollett.*

NŌN-JŪ-RŌR, or **NŌN-JŪ'RŌR** [nŏn'jā-rŏr, W. F. K. Sm.; nŏn-jā'rŏr, S. P. J. Ja. W. r. W. b.], *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) One of the party, composed chiefly of clergy, who at the revolution refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

The original nonjurors were peaceable and honest men, for the most part; but many of them soon became implicated in all the violence of the Jacobite faction. *Brande.*

NŌN-JŪ'RŌR-ISM, *n. (Eng. Hist.)* The principles of the nonjurors. *Eng. Rev.*

NÖN-MA-LIG'NANT, *a.* Not malignant. *Clarke.*
NÖN-MAN-U-FÄC'TUR-ING, *a.* Not manufacturing. *Clarke.*
NÖN-MEM'BER, *n.* One who is not a member.
NÖN-MEM'BER-SHIP, *n.* The state of not being a member. *Clarke.*
NÖN-METÄL'LIC, *a.* Not metallic. *Clarke.*
NÖN-NÄT'U-RÄL, *a.* Not natural; not in a natural, but in a figurative, sense. *Smart.*
NÖN-NÄT'U-RÄLS, *n. pl.* [*L. non naturalia*; *non*, not, and *naturalis* (pl. *naturalia*), natural; *natura*, nature.] A term under which the ancient physicians comprehended air, meat, and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, the retentions and excretions, and the affections of the mind, as being necessary to life, but not forming a part of the living body. *Dunglison.*
NÖN'NY, *n.* [See *NINNY*.] A ninny; a dolt; a numskull; a simpleton. *Stevens.*
NÖN-Q-BE'DI-ENCE, *n.* Neglect of obedience.
NÖN-QB-SERV'ANCE, *n.* Failure or omission to observe; want of observance. *Smart.*
NÖN-QB-STÄN'TE, [*L.*] (*Law.*) Notwithstanding; notwithstanding any thing to the contrary;—a clause in a patent, &c., licensing a thing to be done, which some former statute would otherwise restrain. *Whishaw.*
NÖN-Q-GE-NÄ'R-I-AN, *n.* Nonagenarian. *Baldwin.*
NÖN-PA-RÄIL', *n.* [*Fr. non*, not, and *pareil*, equal.]
 1. A person or thing having no equal; a none-such. "The *nonpareil* of beauty." *Shak.*
 2. A kind of apple. *Johnson.*
 3. A small sugar-plum. *Simmonds.*
 4. A narrow ribbon. *Simmonds.*
 5. (*Printing.*) A kind of type, larger than ruby, and smaller than emerald, as in the following line:—
 Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. *Matt. xix. 19.*
NÖN-PA-RÄIL' (-räl'), *a.* Having no equal; peerless. "The most *nonpareil* beauty." *Whitlock.*
NÖN-PA-RISH'ION-ER, *n.* One who is not a parishioner. *Sir J. Nichol.*
NÖN-PÄY'MENT, *n.* Neglect of payment.
NÖN-PER-FÖRM'ANCE, *n.* Failure or neglect to perform; want of performance. *Shak.*
NÖN'PLÜS, *n.* [*L. non*, not, and *plus*, more.] A state in which one is unable to do or say more; puzzle; complete perplexity. "Their understanding is perfectly at a *nonplus*." *Locke.*
NÖN'PLÜS, *v. a.* [*i. nonplussed*; *pp. nonplussing*, *nonplussed*.] To confound; to puzzle; to put to a stand; to disconcert.
 The sin that is a pitch beyond all those must needs be such an one as must *nonplus* the devil himself. *South.*
NÖN-PÖN-DER-ÖS'I-TY, *n.* Want of weight.
NÖN-PÖN-DER-ÖÜS, *a.* Having no weight.
†NÖN-PÖW'ER, *n.* Want of power. *Chaucer.*
NÖN-PRÄP-A-RÄ'TION, *n.* Want of preparation.
NÖN-PRÄ-EN-TÄ'TION, *n.* Failure or neglect of presentation. *Toller.*
NÖN-PRQ-DÜC'TION, *n.* Failure to produce.
NÖN-PRQ-FÄS'ION-ÄL, *a.* Not belonging to a profession; not proceeding from professional men. *Wright.*
NÖN-PRQ-FY'CIEN-CY, *n.* Want of proficiency.
NÖN-PRQ-FY'CIENT (-fäsh'ent), *n.* One who has made no progress in an art or study. *Bp. Hall.*
NÖN'-PRÖS, *n.* [Abbreviation of *L. non prosequitur*, he does not prosecute.] (*Law.*) The name of a judgment rendered against a plaintiff for neglecting to prosecute his suit, according to law and the rules of the court. *Boutier.*
 "When a nonsuit, or non prosequitur, is ordered, the plaintiff is said to be non-prossed." *Whishaw.*
NÖN'-PRÖSSED (-präst), *a.* (*Law.*) Permitted to be dropped. *Blackstone.*
NÖN-RE-CÜR'RENT, *a.* Not recurring; not recurring.
NÖN-RE-CÜR'RING, *a.* coming a second time.

†NÖN-RE-GÄRD'ANCE, *n.* Want of regard; slight. "You to *non-regardance* cast my faith." *Shak.*
NÖN-RE'GENT, *n.* (*Eng. Universities.*) A master of arts whose regency has ceased. *Hull.*
NÖN-REN-DI'TION, *n.* Neglect of rendition.
NÖN-RE-SÄM'BLANCE, *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilarity; unlikeness. *Wright.*
NÖN-RÄS'I-DENCE, *n.* The state of being non-resident; particularly the state of a clergyman who resides away from his cure.
 The leases of beneficed clergymen are further restrained, in case of their *non-residence*, by statute. *Blackstone.*
NÖN-RÄS'I-DENT, *n.* One not residing in a particular place; one who lives away or at a distance;—particularly one who does not reside at the place of his official duties, as a clergyman who lives away from his cure.
 I am confident there are not ten clergymen in the kingdom who, properly speaking, can be termed *non-residents*. *Swift.*
NÖN-RÄS'I-DENT, *a.* Not residing in a particular place; living or dwelling away or at a distance; particularly, not residing at the place of one's official duties.
 Licensed pluralists are allowed to demise the living on which they are *non-resident* to their curates only. *Blackstone.*
NÖN-RE-SIST'ANCE, *n.* The state of making no resistance; submission to power or authority without opposition; passive obedience; particularly, the doctrine which inculcates the unlawfulness, on religious grounds, of resistance by force to the commands of a prince or a magistrate. *Brande.*
 The clerical principles of passive obedience and *non-resistance* were renounced at the revolution by the last of the several parties who declared for them. *Bolingbroke.*
NÖN-RE-SIST'ANT, *a.* Making no resistance; passively obedient; submissive; unopposing. "Non-resistant principles." *Arbutnot.*
NÖN-RE-SIST'ING, *a.* Making no resistance.
NÖN'-SÄNE, *a.* [*L. non*, not, and *sanus*, sound, healthy.] Unsound in mind. *Blackstone.*
NÖN'SENSE, *n.* 1. No sense; that which has no sense or meaning, or which is not to be understood or comprehended; unmeaningness; folly.
 You may rest satisfied that what is *nonsense* upon a principle of reason will never be sense on a principle of religion. *South.*
 2. Words without sense or meaning; unmeaning or ungrammatical language.
 Nonsense is that which is neither true nor false. *S. Butler.*
 The literal sense is hard to flesh and blood; but *nonsense* never can be understood. *Dryden.*
 3. Things of no importance; trifles. *Thomson.*
NÖN'SENSE-VÄRSE, *n.* Verse made of words taken promiscuously, without regard to any thing except measure. *Crabb.*
NÖN-SÄN'SI-CÄL, *a.* Unmeaning; foolish; irrational; preposterous; absurd; trifling. *Ray.*
NÖN-SÄN'SI-CÄL-LY, *ad.* Without meaning; absurdly; foolishly. *L'Estrange.*
NÖN-SÄN'SI-CÄL-NÄSS, *n.* The state of being nonsensical. *Johnson.*
NÖN-SÄN'SI-TIVE, *n.* One destitute of feeling or sensation. [*R.*]
 Whatsoever we preach of contentedness in want, no precepts can so gain upon nature as to make her a *non-sensitive*. *Feltham.*
NÖN-SÄN'SI-TIVE, *a.* Not sensitive; wanting sensation. [*R.*] *Smart.*
NÖN SÄQ'U-TUR (*nön-säk'wä-tur*). [*L.*, *It does not follow*; *non*, not, and *sequor*, to follow.] (*Logic.*) An inference or conclusion not warranted by the premises. *Qu. Rev.*
NÖN-SLÄVE'HÖLD-ING, *a.* Not possessing slaves. *Wright.*
NÖN-SQ-LÜ'TION, *n.* Failure of solution or of being solved. *Broome.*
NÖN-SÖL'VÄN-CY, *n.* Inability to pay debts; insolvency. [*R.*] *Swift.*
NÖN-SÖL'VÄNT, *a.* Unable to pay debts; insolvent. [*R.*] *Johnson.*
NÖN-SPÄR'ING, *a.* Merciless. *Shak.*
NÖN-SUB-MIS'SION, *n.* Want of submission.

NÖN-SUB-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Not submissive. *Wright.*
NÖN'SÜT (-süt), *n.* (*Law.*) A failure to follow up a cause; a relinquishment of a cause on the part of the plaintiff at the trial, either voluntarily or by the order of the court. *Burrill.*
NÖN'SÜT, *v. a.* [*i. nonsuited*; *pp. nonsuiting*, *nonsuited*.] To stop or quash in legal process. *Swift.*
†NÖN-SÜRE'TY (-shür'te), *n.* Want of surety; insecurity. *Earl of Worcester.*
NÖN-TÄN'URE, *n.* (*Law.*) A plea by a tenant in a real action, where he is not in fact the tenant of the freehold, denying that he was the tenant of the freehold of the land or rent demanded. *Burrill.*
NÖN-TÄRM, *n.* (*Law.*) A vacation between two terms of court. *Boutier.*
NÖN'TRON-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of iron of a greenish yellow, or pale greenish color, occurring in small nodules in an ore of manganese, in the arrondissement of Nontron, France. *P. Cyc.*
NÖN-Ü-NI-FÖRM'IST, *n.* One who believes that the causes which formerly produced changes in the earth are not now operating in the same manner. *Wright.*
NÖN-Ü-SÄNCE, *n.* Neglect to use. *Browne.*
NÖN-Ü'SER, *n.* (*Law.*) Neglect to use, as a franchise. *Burrill.*
NÖÖ'DLE (nö'dl), *n.* [*From noddle*, or *noddy*.] *Johnson.* A simpleton; a blockhead; a fool.
NÖÖ'DLE-JÄES, *n. pl.* [*Dut.*] Wheat dough or paste prepared like macaroni. [*N. Y.*] *Bartlett.*
NOOK (nök or nük, 5l), *n.* [*Gael. niuc*, a nook; *Scot. neuk*.—*Ger. nacken*.—*From nock*, or *notch*.] *Lye.* A corner; a retired place; a recess or retreat. *Milton.*
 Nook of land, in old records, a measure or description of land of uncertain quantity. *Whishaw.*
NÖ-Q-LÖG'I-CÄL, *a.* Pertaining to noölogy, or the science of intellectual facts. *Hamilton.*
NÖ-ÖL'Q-GIST, *n.* One versed in noölogy. *Kant.*
NÖ-ÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr. voüs, voüs*, the mind, and *lógos*, a discourse.] The science of intellectual facts, or the facts of the intellect. *Fleming.*
NÖÖN, *n.* [*A. S. non*; *Dut. noon*; *Old Ger. none*.—*Old Fr. none, noüme*.—*W. nawn*; *Gael. noin*; *Scot. none*.—*Supposed to be derived from L. nona [hora]*, the ninth hour, at which the cena, or chief meal [of the Romans] was eaten; whence the other nations called the time of their dinner or chief meal, though earlier in the day, by the same name. *Johnson.*—*Somner* says that *A. S. non* signified the ninth hour of the day, which was at three o'clock.—"The word formerly signified three o'clock afternoon, or the ninth hour, when the *nones* were said." *Jamieson.*—"This manner of reckoning is said to be derived from the Romans." *Richardson.*—"Serenius says that the ancient Icelanders divided the day into four intervals, of which *noon*, so called, was that from twelve to three." *Todd.*] The middle of the day; the time when the sun is in the meridian; twelve o'clock; midday. *Shak.*
Noon of night, midnight. [*Poetical.*] *Dryden.*
NÖÖN, *a.* Pertaining to the middle of the day; meridional. "The *noon* . . . bell." *Young.*
NÖÖN'DÄY, *n.* The time of noon; midday. *Shak.*
 The dimness of our intellectual eyes Aristotle fitly compares to those of an owl at *noonday*. *Boyle.*
NÖÖN'DÄY, *a.* Pertaining to midday; meridional. "The *noonday* sky." *Addison.*
NÖÖN'ING, *n.* 1. Repose or rest at noon. *Hulot.*
 2. A repast at noon. *Addison.*
†NÖÖN'SHÜN, *n.* A repast at noon; a luncheon; a nunchion.—See *NUNCHION*. *Browne.*
†NÖÖN'STÄD (-städ), *n.* The station of the sun at noon; the meridian. *Drayton.*
 Beyond the *noonstead* so far drove his team. *Browne.*
NÖÖN'TIDE, *n.* Time of noon; midday. *Shak.*
NÖÖN'TIDE, *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional. "Noontide repast." *Milton.*

NÓÔSE, or **NÔÔSE** [nôz, S. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; nôs, W. F. W.], *n.* [Of uncertain etymology. — From *L. nexilis*, tied together. *Lye*. — “*Skinner* hesitates between the *L. nodus*, a knot, and *Dut. noose*, *noxa*. — Perhaps from *A. S. cnytan*, to tie.” *Richardson*.] A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn. “The knot of *noose*.” *Hudibras*.

A rope and a *noose* are no jesting matters. *Arbutnot.*

NÔÔSE (nôz), *v. a.* [*i.* NOOSED; *pp.* NOOSING, NOOSED.] To tie or to catch in a noose; to ensnare; to entrap. *Wilkie*.

NÔPAL, *n.* [Mexican.] (*Bot.*) A Mexican plant upon which the cochineal insect breeds; Indian fig; *Cactus opuntia*. *Vre*.

NÔPE, *n.* 1. A bird; the bullfinch or redtail. [Local.] “The *nope*, the red-breast.” *Drayton*.
2. A blow on the head. [Local, Eng.] *Hunter*.

NÖR, *conj.* [A. S. *ne*. — *ne* and *or*. *Skinner*.] A negative particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition; — correlative to *neither* and *not*. “I *neither* love *nor* fear thee.” *Shak*.

The eye is not satisfied with seeing, *nor* the ear filled with hearing. *Eccles.* i. 8.

Neither is sometimes included in *nor*, and *nor* is sometimes poetically used for *neither*.

Thou hast *nor* ear *nor* soul to apprehend the sublime notion. *Milton*.

“It sometimes begins a sentence in prose, with a reference to some negative meaning, expressed or implied, which has preceded.” *Smart*.

NÖRI-A, *n.* [Sp.] A machine or engine for drawing water. *Velasquez*.

NÖRM, *n.* [*L. norma*.] A rule; a model; a pattern; a precept. [R.] *Coleridge*.

NÖRMA, *n.* (*Astron.*) A constellation between Scorpio and Lupus. *P. Cyc*.

NÖRMAL, *a.* [*L. normalis*; *norma*, a rule; *It. normale*; *Fr. normal*.]

1. According to rule or principle; regular.

2. (*Geom.*) Perpendicular; — noting a perpendicular line drawn to the tangent line of a curve, or the tangent plane of a surface. *P. Cyc*.

Normal groups, (*Geol.*) groups of certain rocks taken as a standard. — *Normal school*, a school in which the pupils are trained to become teachers. *H. Mann*.

NÖRMAL, *n.* 1. (*Geom.*) A perpendicular to the tangent to a curve at the point of contact. *Nichol*.

2. (*Crystallography*.) A line passing through the origin and perpendicular to another line or to a plane. *Eliot*.

NÖRMAN, *n.* [*North* and *man*.]

1. A northman; — applied at first to a Scandinavian or Norwegian, and then to a native or inhabitant of Normandy. *Verstegan*.

2. (*Naut.*) A wooden bar on which the cable is fastened to the windlass. *Mar. Dict*.

NÖRMAN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Normandy or to the Normans; as, “*Norman architecture*.”

NÖRÖY, *n.* [Old Fr., *North-king*; *Fr. nord*, *north*, and *roy*, king.] In England, the title of the third of the three kings at arms, whose jurisdiction lies to the north of the Trent. *Brande*.

NÖRSE, *n.* The language of ancient Scandinavia, or of the Scandinavian Goths; old Danish. *Bosworth*.

NÖRSE, *a.* Relating to the language of ancient Scandinavia. *Qu. Rev*.

NÖRTH, *n.* [A. S. *north*; *Dut. noord*; *Ger., Dan., & Sw. nord*; *Icel. norðr*. — *Mid. L. northus*; *It., Sp., & Port. norte*; *Fr. nord*.]

1. One of the four cardinal points, being that point of the horizon which in northern latitudes is opposite to the sun when in the meridian and on the left hand of a person facing the east.

2. A region, tract, or country, or a part of a region, tract, or country, situated nearer the north point than another; — a somewhat indefinite term. “The families of the *north*.” *Jer. xxv. 9*. “The Percies of the *north*.” *Shak*.

He will stretch out his hand against the *north* and destroy Assyria. *Zeph.* ii. 13.

3. The north-wind. *Shak*.

NÖRTH, *a.* Pertaining to, or being in or towards, the north; northern. “The *north* parts.”

NÖRTH-EAST’ (*north est*’) *n.* The point of the compass midway between north and east. *Prior*.

NÖRTH-EAST’, *a.* Being midway between the north and east; pertaining to, or proceeding from, the north-east; north and east; north-eastern. “The *north-east* coasts.” *Heylin*. “The *north-east* wind.” *Shak*.

NÖRTH-EAST’ER-LY, *a.* North-east. *Hale*.

NÖRTH-EAST’ERN, *a.* Being in, or pertaining to, the north-east; north-east. *Jour. of Science*.

NÖRTH’ER-LI-NÉSS, *n.* State of being northerly.

NÖRTH’ER-LY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or being in, the north; towards the north; northern. “Those *northerly* nations.” *Drayton*.
2. Proceeding from the north. “*Northerly* and southerly winds.” *Derham*.

NÖRTH’ERN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or being in, or towards, the north; north; northerly.
When Agrean with all his northern powers Besieged Albracca. *Milton*.
2. Proceeding from the north. “The angry *northern* wind.” *Shak*.
3. Being north of the equator; as, “The *northern* hemisphere.”

Northern lights. See *AURORA BOREALIS*.

NÖRTH’ERN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of the north; a northerner. *Hallam*.

NÖRTH’ERN-ER, *n.* An inhabitant of the north; — opposed to *southerner*. [U. S.] *Abbott*.

NÖRTH’ERN-LY, *ad.* Towards the north. *Hakewill*.

NÖRTH’ERN-MÖST, *a.* Farthest to the north; most northern. *Ed. Rev*.

NÖRTH’-IN-FLÄT’ED, *a.* Filled with wind from the north. “*North-inflated* tempest.” *Thomson*.

NÖRTH’ING, *n.* 1. (*Naut.*) The difference of latitude made in sailing toward. *Brande*.

2. (*Astron.*) The distance of a heavenly body northward from the equinoctial.

3. (*Surveying*.) The distance advanced towards the north in running any course; — opposed to *southing*. *Davies & Peck*.

NÖRTH’MÁN, *n.*; pl. **NÖRTH’MÉN**. An inhabitant of the north of Europe; an ancient Scandinavian. *Coleridge*.

NÖRTH-PÖLE, *n.* (*Geog.*) That point of the northern hemisphere which is ninety degrees from the equator; the northern extremity of the imaginary axis of the earth. *Francis*.

NÖRTH-STÄR, *n.* A star very nearly vertical to the north pole; the polestar; the lodestar. *Shak*.

NÖRTH-ÖM-BRI-AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Northumberland, England. *Eng. Ency*.

NÖRTH’WARD, *a.* Being towards the north.

NÖRTH’WARD, } *ad.* Towards the north. —
NÖRTH’WARDS, } See *BACKWARD*.

Northward beyond the mountains we will go, Where rocks lie covered with eternal snow. *Dryden*.

NÖRTH’WARD-LY, *a.* Having a northern direction; towards the north. *E. Everett*.

NÖRTH’WARD-LY, *ad.* Towards the north; in a northern direction. *Everett*.

NÖRTH-WÉST, *n.* The point of the compass midway between north and west.

NÖRTH-WÉST, *a.* North-western; north-west-erly.

NÖRTH-WÉST’ER-LY, *a.* 1. Towards the north-west; north-western. *Hildreth*.

2. Proceeding from the north-west; as, “A *north-westerly* wind.”

NÖRTH-WÉST’ERN, *a.* Being in, or pertaining to, the north-west; north-westerly. *Drayton*.

NÖRTH-WIND, *n.* The wind from the north.

When the fierce *north-wind*, with his airy forces, Rears up the Baltic to a foaming fury. *Watts*.

NÖR-WÉ’GI-AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging to Norway or to its inhabitants.

NÖR-WÉ’GI-AN, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Norway.

† **NÖR-WÉ’YAN**, *a.* Norwegian. *Shak*.

NÖSE (nôz), *n.* [A. S. *nose*, *nase*; *Frs. nose*; *Dut. neus*; *Ger. nase*; *Dan. næse*; *Sw. nasa*; *Icel.*

noos; *Scot. nease*, *neis*. — *Slav. nos*. — *L. nasus*; *It. naso*; *Sp. nariz*; *Fr. nez*. — *Sansc. nasa*. — “Undoubtedly of the same origin with *A. S. nes*, a naze, or ness; the latter so common a termination to the names of projecting headlands, e. g. *Dungeness*, *Sheerness*.” *Richardson*. — See *Ness*.]

1. (*Anat.*) The prominent or projecting part of the face; the organ of smell and the emunctory of the parts near it, having two similar cavities through which the air is conveyed to and from the lungs in respiration. *Dunglison*.

2. The end or projecting part of any thing. “The *nose* of the bellows.” *Holder*.

3. Scent; sagacity.

We are not offended with a dog for a better *nose* than his master. *Collier*.

Nose of wax, a proverbial expression for any thing or any person very mutable and accommodating. *Burton*. — To hold the *nose* to the grindstone. See *GRINDSTONE*. — To lead by the *nose*, to lead blindly, as a bear by the ring in his nose. *Shak*. — To put one’s *nose* out of joint, to put out or supplant one in the affections of another. — To thrust one’s *nose* into any affair, to meddle impudently with it.

NÖSE, *v. a.* 1. To smell; to scent. *Holmshed*.

You shall *nose* him as you go up the stairs. *Shak*.

2. To face; to oppose to the face, or impudently; to use insolently. *A. Wood*.

3. To make to do as one pleases; to lead by the nose; as, “To *nose* one about.”

4. To utter or pronounce through the nose. A budget-piest that *noses* a long prayer. *Cowley*.

† **NÖSE**, *v. n.* To look insolent; to bluster. *Shak*.

NÖSE-BÄND, *n.* A strap passing over the nose, as of a horse’s bridle. *Booth*.

NÖSE-BLEED, *n.* 1. A bleeding at the nose.

2. An herb; millfoil; yarrow; *Achillea millefolium*; — so called from its supposed efficacy in cases of bleeding at the nose. *Johnson*.

NÖSED (nôzd), *a.* Having, or furnished with, a nose; as, “*Long-nosed*.”

The slaves are *nosed* like vultures. How wild they look! *Deau & Fl*.

NÖSE-FISH, *n.* A fish having a flat, blunt snout; — called also *broad-snout*. *Wright*.

NÖSE-GAY, *n.* [*nose* and *gay*. *Johnson*.] A bunch of flowers for smell; a posy. *Shak*.

NÖSE-LESS, *a.* Having no nose.

My shanks, sunk eyes, and *noseless* face. *Gay*.

NÖSE-PIECE, *n.* The nozzle of a hose or a pipe. *Simmonds*.

NÖSE-RING, *n.* A ring for the nose. *Simmonds*.

NÖSE-SMÄRT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A pungent plant of the genus *Nasturtium*. — See *NASTURTIUM*. *Johnson*.

† **NÖSE-THIRIL**, *n.* See *NOSTRIL*. *Chaucer*.

NÖS’ING, *n.* (*Arch.*) The moulding or projecting rounded part of the tread of a step. *Brande*.

NÖS’LE (nôz’l), *n.* See *NOZLE*. *Todd*.

NÖS-O-CÖM’-ÄL, *a.* [*L. nosocomium*, a hospital.] Relating to a hospital. *Wright*.

NÖS-O-CÖM’-ÄM, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. νοσοκομειον*.] (*Med.*) A hospital. *Dunglison*.

|| **NÖSÖG’RA-PHY**, *n.* [*Gr. νόσος*, disease, and γράφω, to write.] A description of diseases; nosology. *Dunglison*.

|| **NÖS-Q-IÖG’I-CAL**, *a.* Pertaining to nosology. “*Nosological* systems.” *Dunglison*.

|| **NÖSÖL’Q-GIST**, *n.* One versed in nosology or the doctrine of diseases. *P. Cyc*.

|| **NÖSÖL’Q-GY**, or **NÖSÖL’Q-GY** [nô-söl’q-jö, S. J. K. Sm. W. F. W.; nô-zöl’q-jö, W. F. Ja. R.], *n.* [*Gr. νόσος*, disease, and λόγος, a discourse.] (*Med.*) The doctrine of diseases; pathology: — that branch of medical science which treats of the classification and nomenclature of diseases. *Dunglison*.

|| † **NÖSÖ-PO-ÉT’IC**, *a.* [*Gr. νόσος*, disease, and ποιέω, capable of making; ποίω, to make.] Producing diseases; morbid. *Arbutnot*.

NÖS-TÄL’GI-A, *n.* [*Gr. νοσταλγία*, to be homesick; νόστος, a return home, and ἄλγος, to feel pain, to be sick.] (*Med.*) A species of melancholy resulting from absence from one’s home or country; homesickness. *Brande*.

NOS-TÁL-GIC, *a.* Relating to nostalgia; homesick. *P. May.*

NÓS-TÁL-GY, *n.* Nostalgia. [R.] *Buchanan.*

NÓS-TRIL, *n.* [A. S. *nosuthryl*; *nosu*, the nose, and *thryel*, *thyr*, a hole, an aperture; *thrylan*, to drill, to bore.] One of the two apertures of the nose.

The nostrils are useful both for respiration and smelling, but the principal use is smelling. *Brande.*

NÓS-TRUM, *n.*; pl. NÓS-TRUMS. [L. *noster*, *nostrum*, ours.] A quack medicine retained for profit in the hands of the discoverer, or his assignee; a patent medicine; an arcanum. *Brande.*

NÖT, *ad.* [A. S. *naht*, *noht*, *nocht*; *ne*, not, and *ah*, *auht*, *auht*, ought; Dut. *niet*; Ger. *nicht*; Scot. *nocht*.—See NAUGHT.] The negative particle; a word expressing negation, denial, or refusal; as, "He is *not* faithful."

Having eyes, see ye *not* and, having ears, hear ye *not*? and do ye *not* understand? *Mark viii. 18.*

—In the first member of a negative sentence, it is correlative to *nor* or *neither*. "Not for price nor reward." *Isa. xlv. 13.* "I was *not* in safety, *neither* had I rest." *Job iii. 26.*—Qualifying the substantive verb, it denotes exclusion of being. "The wicked are overthrown, and are *not*." *Prov. xii. 7.*

† NÖT, *a.* Shorn.—See NORR. *Todd.*

NÖ-TA-BË-WE, [L.] "Mark well;"—used to point out something that deserves particular notice.—Commonly abbreviated to *N. B.*

NÖ-TA-BÏL-I-TY, *n.* A notable thing or person; a person of distinction. *Chaucer. Qu. Rev.*

NÖT'A-BLE [nöt'a-bl, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; nöt'a-bl, *S. E.*], *a.* [L. *notabilis*; *nota*, a mark; *nosco*, *notus*, to know; *It. notabile*; *Sp. & Fr. notable*.]

1. Worthy of notice; remarkable; memorable; signal; distinguished; noted.

That indeed notable miracle hath been done by them is known to all who were in Jerusalem, and we cannot forget it. *Acts iv. 16.*

Both armies lay still, without any notable action, for the space of ten days. *Clarendon.*

2. Easily seen or observed; observable; conspicuous; manifest; palpable.

Mark the scene, and note, and notable scene. *Shak.*

3. Well or publicly known; notorious.

A most notable coward, and infinite and endless liar. *Shak.*

—When this word signifies remarkable, it ought to be pronounced nót'a-ble; and when it means careful or bustling, nót'a-ble. The adverb follows the same analogy; not ought this distinction (though a blemish in language) to be neglected. *Walker.*

NÖT'A-BLE [nöt'a-bl, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wr.*], *a.* Observant or attentive,—especially to matters of housewifery or domestic economy; careful; active; bustling; industrious; as, "A notable woman"; "A notable housekeeper."

This absolute monarch was as notable a guardian of the fortunes as of the lives of his subjects. When any man grew rich, to keep him from being dangerous to the state, he sent for all his goods. *Addison.*

NÖT'A-BLE, *n.* 1. A person or a thing worthy of notice. [R.] *Addison.*

2. (*French Hist.*) One of the men of rank, or deputies of the states, under the old regime or monarchy, appointed and convoked, on certain occasions, by the king. *Brande.*

NÖT'A-BLE-NËSS, *n.* The quality or state of being worthy of notice, or of being noted; remarkableness, whether in a good or a bad sense.

NÖT'A-BLE-NËSS, *n.* Bustling activity; industriousness; carefulness; thrift. [R.] *Johnson.*

NÖT'A-BLY, *ad.* 1. In a manner worthy of notice; remarkably; memorably; signally; manifestly.

2. With show of consequence or importance.

Mention Spain or Poland, and he talks very notably; but if you go out of the gazette, you drop him. *Addison.*

NÖT'A-BLY, *ad.* Industriously; carefully. *Smart.*

NÖ-TAL, *a.* [Gr. *νῆρος*, the back.] Belonging to the back; dorsal. *Dunghison.*

NÖ-TÁN'DA, *n. pl.* [L. *noto*, *notandus*, to mark, to note.] Things to be observed. *Hawkins.*

NÖ-TÁR-I-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or done or taken by, a notary. "Any notarial act." *P. Cyc.*

NÖ-TA-RY, *n.* [L. *notarius*; *nota*, a mark; *It. notaro*; *Sp. notario*; *Fr. notaire*.]

1. Among the Romans, a stenographic writer employed to take notes of contracts, trials, and public proceedings. *Wright.*

2. In modern usage, an officer authorized to attest contracts or writings of any kind.

—In practice, his business is now limited to the attestation of deeds and wills, to make them authentic in foreign countries, and to draw up such as relate to commercial transactions. He presents bills of exchange, takes the affidavits of masters of ships, in regard to the damage their vessels have sustained, &c. *P. Cyc.*

Ecclesiastical notary, in the early ages of the church, an officer employed to collect and preserve the acts of the martyrs. — *Apostolical and imperial notary*, a notary formerly appointed by the pope or an emperor, to exercise his function in a foreign country.

NÖ-TA-RY-PÛB'LIC, *n.* A notary. *P. Cyc.*

NÖ-TATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Marked with spots or lines of a different color. *Gray.*

NÖ-TÄ-TION, *n.* [L. *notatio*; *nota*, a mark; *Sp. notacion*; *Fr. notation*.]

1. The act of noting; the act, art, or practice of signifying, or representing anything by marks, signs, or symbols; — a system of signs and symbols, as for representing direction, quantity, and magnitude.

Mathematical notation embraces two distinct subjects, namely, symbols of number and quantity, and symbols of operation. *Brande.*

2. The notice or knowledge of a word, afforded by its original use or etymology. [R.]

Conscience, according to the very notation of the word, imports a double knowledge. *South.*

3. An argument from etymology. *B. Jonson.*

NÖTCH, *n.* [From *nick*, to cut into. *Richardson.* — Teut. *noche*. *Todd.* — Gael. & Ir. *neag*.]

1. A hollow cut into any thing; a nick; an indentation. "Ten equal notches." *Swift.*

2. An opening or pass through a range of mountains; as, "The Notch of the White Mountains." [U. S.] *J. Farmer.*

NÖTCH, *v. a.* [*3. NOTCHED*; *pp. NOTCHING, NOTCHED*.] To cut a hollow into; to cut in small hollows. "Who notches sticks." *Pope.*

The middle claw of the heron and cormorant is toothed and notched like a saw. *Paley.*

NÖTCH'BÖRD, *n.* (*Arch.*) The board which receives the ends of the steps in a staircase. *Brande.*

NÖTCH'ING, *n.* 1. The act of making a notch.

2. A notch, as in timber: — an incision.

NÖTCH'WËED, *n.* (*Bot.*) An herbaceous plant with triangular, dentate leaves; *Orach*. *Johnson.*

† NÖT'E, [Contracted from *ne note*.] Know not, or could not. *Chaucer. Spenser.*

NÖTE, *n.* [L. *nota*; *nosco*, *notus*, to know; *It. & Sp. nota*; *Fr. & Ger. note*.]

1. That by which something is known, or which is marked or observed; a mark or token.

Whoever appertain to the visible body of the church, they have also the notes of external holiness. *Watts.*

2. Symbol; mark; sign; character; as, "The note of exclamation [!]"

3. A comment or observation on an author, as in elucidation of some passage in the text, usually placed at the bottom of the page, but sometimes contained in a separate book; annotation; remark. "The history of the notes [to Pope's Homer] has never been traced." *Johnson.*

4. A short writing or record; a memorandum; a minute; as, "To make a note of an event."

5. *pl.* A writing used by a speaker in pronouncing a discourse, containing either the heads of the discourse or the discourse in full.

I cannot get over the prejudice of taking some little offence at the clergy for perpetually reading their sermons; perhaps my frequent hearing of foreigners, who never make use of notes, may have added to my disgust. *Swift.*

6. A short letter; a billet. *Dryden.*

7. A diplomatic communication. *Smart.*

8. A subscribed paper, acknowledging a debt, and promising payment; as, "A bank-note."

9. Notice; heed; observation. "We take no note of time, but by its loss." *Young.*

10. The state of being observed. "Small matters . . . continually in use and in note." *Bacon.*

11. Reputation; distinction; consequence. "Andronicus and Junia, my kinsmen, who are of note among the apostles." *Rom. xvi. 7.*

12. A musical sound; tune; voice.

The wakeful bird tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton.*

13. (*Mus.*) A character which, by its place on the staff, represents a particular sound, and, by its form, determines the time of such sound. — the sound represented by a note. *Moore.*

—There are six notes in ordinary use, — the *semitbreve*, *minim*, *crotchet*, *quaver*, *semiquaver*, and *demisemiquaver*, each being double the time of the next one to the right. To these may be added the ancient *breve*, which is twice as long as the *semitbreve*, and the modern *demiquaver*, or *half-demisemiquaver*. *P. Cyc.*

14. (*Printing*.) A remark or statement in the margin, or at the foot of the page, containing the book, chapter, date, &c., in referring to an authority; or giving an abstract of some portion of the text, a parallel passage, or a different reading. *Brande.*

Note of hand, a note on demand. — *Shoulder note*, (*Printing*.) a note at the top of the page on the outer margin, containing the book, chapter, or date, or all of them.

Syn. — See REMARK.

NÖTE, *v. a.* [L. *noto*; *nota*, a mark, a note; *It. notare*; *Sp. notar*; *Fr. noter*. — See NOTE, *n.*] [*3. NOTED*; *pp. NOTING, NOTED*.]

1. To mark; to put a note or mark on; to distinguish with a mark.

Can we once imagine that Christ's body . . . was ever afflicted with malady, or enfeebled with infirmity, or marked with deformity? *Walsall, 1615.*

2. To notice; to remark; to observe.

The gravity and stillness of your youth. The world hath noted, and your name is great in mouths of wisest counsel. *Shak.*

3. To set down in writing; to make a memorandum of. "Note it in a book." *Isa. xxx. 8.*

4. To designate; to denote. "The termination [un] notes commonly diminution." *Johnson.*

5. (*Mus.*) To set down or write in musical characters; to prick. [R.] *Johnson.*

NÖTE, *v. a.* [A. S. *hnitan*, *hnat*.] To strike or gore with the horns. [North of Eng.] *Wright.*

NÖTE-BOOK (nöt'bák), *n.* 1. A book in which notes or memorandums are written. *Shak.*

2. (*Com.*) A book in which notes of hand are registered. *Craig.*

NÖT'ED, *a.* Much known by reputation or report; remarkable; eminent; distinguished; celebrated. "A noted chemist." *Boyle.*

Syn. — *Noted* is used in either a good or a bad sense; *notorious*, almost always in a bad sense. Men may be noted for talents or eccentricities, for virtues or vices; *notorious*, for vices. A noted character; a notorious or a noted villain.

NÖT'ED-LY, *ad.* With observation. *Shak.*

NÖT'ED-NËSS, *n.* The state of being noted; conspicuousness; eminence; celebrity. *Boyle.*

† NÖTE-FÛL, *a.* Tuneful. *Chaucer.*

NÖTE'LESS, *a.* Not attracting notice. *Decker.*

NÖTE'LET, *n.* A short note or billet. *C. Lamb.*

NÖTE'-PÄ-PËR, *n.* Paper for writing notes upon.

NÖT'ER, *n.* 1. One who notes, or takes notice.

2. An annotator. *Gregory.*

NÖTE'WOR-THY (nöt'wür-thē), *a.* Deserving notice. "Some rare, noteworthy object." *Shak.*

|| NÖTH'ING (nüth'ing) [nüth'ing, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wr.*; nüth'ing, *IV. 5.*], *n.* [no and thing.]

1. No thing; not any thing; nonentity; nihility; non-existence; inexistence.

We say there is nothing in the cup, in a vulgar sense, when we mean there is no liquor in it; but we cannot say there is nothing in the cup, in a strict philosophical sense, while there is air in it. *Watts.*

2. No quantity, part, or degree. "Nothing of courage." *Clarendon.*

3. No importance, value, or use.

There is nothing in the seemingly form of the church. *Spenser.*

4. No possession, estate, or fortune.

A man that from very nothing is grown into an unspeakable estate. *Shak.*

5. A thing of no proportion.

The charge of making the ground and otherwise is great, but nothing to the profit. *Bacon.*

6. A thing of no importance; a trifle.

'Tis nothing, says the fool. But, says the friend, This nothing, sir, will bring you to your end. *Dryden.*

To make nothing of, to make no difficulty or trouble of; to consider light, trifling, or unimportant. "We make nothing of suffering our souls to be slaves to our lusts." *Ray.*

|| NÖTH'ING, *ad.* In no degree; not at all. "Auria, *nothing* dismayed." *Knolles*.

Adam, with such counsel *nothing* swayed. *Milton*.

|| NÖTH-ING-Ä-RI-ÄN, *n.* One who is of no particular religious belief or denomination. *Ch. Ob.*

|| NÖTH'ING-ISM, *n.* Nothingness. [R.] *Coleridge*.

|| NÖTH'ING-NÉSS (nũth'ing-nés), *n.* 1. Nihilism; non-existence. *More*.

2. Nothing; a thing of no value. *Hudibras*.

NÖ'TICE (nũ'tis), *n.* [L. *notitia*; *nosco*, *notus*, to know; It. *notizia*; Sp. *noticia*; Fr. *notice*.]

1. The act of remarking or observing; cognizance; observation; heed; regard;—usually preceded by *take*.

The notice of this fact will lead us to some very important conclusions. *Trench*.

The state of the mind of the native difference betwixt the two is not the same. *Shak.*

2. Information; intelligence; advice. *Shak.*

She will beshrew me much that Romeo hath had no notice of these accidents.

3. Intimation beforehand; premonition; warning; as, "He gave him four days' notice."

This is done with little notice. *Locke*.

4. Respectful attention or treatment; civility.

How ready is envy to mingle with the notices which we take of other persons! *Watts*.

5. A paper communicating information.

NÖ'TICE, *v. a.* [*i.* NOTICED; *pp.* NOTICING, NOTICED.]

1. To note; to take notice or cognizance of; to observe; to remark; to heed; to regard; to attend to:—to remark upon. *T. Howard*, 1808.

I shall only stop to notice one principle, which he [Hartley] makes of supreme importance, and that is, the law of transference. *Morell*.

2. To treat with attention or civility. *Wright*.

Syn.—See REMARK.

NÖ'TICE-Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be noticed; worthy of notice or observation; observable. [A modern word, in good use.] *Wordsworth*.

NÖ'TICE-Ä-BLY, *ad.* In a noticeable manner; so as to be noticed. *Blackwood*.

NÖ'TICE-BÖARD, *n.* A board on which bills or placards may be stuck. *Simmonds*.

NÖ'TI-CER, *n.* One who notices. *Pope*.

NÖ'TI-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of notifying or making known; notice; information.

2. A writing or paper communicating notice; an advertisement. *Smart*.

NÖ'TI-FY, *v. a.* [L. *notifico*; *notus*, known, and *facio*, to make; It. *notificare*; Sp. *notificar*; Fr. *notifier*.] [*i.* NOTIFIED; *pp.* NOTIFYING, NOTIFIED.]

1. To make known; to declare; to publish;—used with *to*. "There are other kind of laws which *notify* the will of God." *Hooker*.

Such protest must also be notified, within fourteen days after, to the drawer. *Blackstone*.

2. To give notice to; to inform; to apprise; as, "This is to *notify* the public"; or, "The public are hereby *notified*."

This use of *notify* is common in this country, though it is not sanctioned by good English usage; and it was long since censured by Dr. Witherspoon. It is common in this country to say, "I *notified* him of this matter"; but in England, "I *notified* this matter to him."

3. To distinguish; to characterize. [R.]

Making them throw light on some great principle which usually marked and notified his hand. *W. H.*

NÖ'TION (nũ'shun), *n.* [L. *notio*; *nosco*, *notus*, to know; It. *nozione*; Sp. *notion*; Fr. *notion*.]

1. That rational notice or knowledge of a thing which consists in the perception of relations which it bears to other things, and which is of such a nature that one man's notion of the same thing may be very different from another's, inasmuch as he may perceive different, or more, relations; representation of anything formed by the mind; idea; conception.

It is generally, and often even by metaphysicians, used interchangeably with *idea*, or *conception*, or as a general term for *mental apprehension*.

That notion of hunger, cold, sound, color, thought, wish, or fear, which is in the mind, is called the idea of hunger, cold, sound, color, &c. *Watts*.

It would be of service to establish a distinction in the usage of "idea" and "notion." Locke and Bolingbroke both attempt it, but with no effect. *C. Richardson*.

The whole sum of our notions may be reduced to two great classes—those which relate to being and those which relate to power or activity. . . . With respect to the former, the object of the notion is the object with the nervous system, the mind, &c. . . . the mind is the object of the notion.

2. Sentiment; opinion. "The extravagant notion they entertain of themselves." *Addison*.

3. † Understanding; intellectual power.

So told, as earthly notion can receive. *Milton*.

4. A small ware; a trifle;—commonly in the plural. [Colloquial and low, U.S.] *Pickering*.

Syn.—"Notion is more general in its signification than *idea*. *Idea* is merely a conception, or at most a necessary and universal conception. *Notion* implies all this and more,—a judgment or series of judgments, and a certain degree of knowledge of the object. Thus we speak of having no notion or knowledge of a thing, and of having some notion or knowledge." *Fleming*.—See IDEA, OPINION, PERCEPTION.

NÖ'TION-ÄL, *a.* 1. Existing in mind or idea only; ideal; imaginary; not real.

Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior*.

2. Dealing in notions or ideas, not in realities; visionary. "Notional dictators." *Glanvill*.

Notional word, a name given by Dr. Becker to a word which expresses notions, or abstract conceptions, that is, things which are the objects of the understanding;—opposed to *form-words*, or *relational words*, that is, words which express only relations of our conceptions. *Prof. J. W. Gibbs*.

All *notional words* denoting either, first, some real or supposable existence, or, secondly, some real or supposable action. *Morell*.

NÖ'TION-ÄL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being notional; empty, ungrounded opinion. *Glanvill*.

NÖ'TION-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In idea or conception only; not in reality. *Norris*.

NÖ'TION-ÄTE, *a.* Notional. [R.] *Month. Rev.*

NÖ'TION-IST, *n.* One who indulges in odd or extravagant notions or ideas on any subject; a visionary. [R.] *Bp. Hopkins*.

NÖ-TÖ-NÖC'TÄ, *n.* [Gr. *vōros*, the back, and *νῆκρς*, swimming, from *νίχω*, to swim.] (*Ent.*) A genus of hemipterous insects that swim on the back; boat-fly. *Brande*.

NÖ-TÖ-RĪ-E-TY, *n.* [It. *notorietà*; Sp. *notoriedad*; Fr. *notoriété*.]—See NOTORIOUS.

1. The state of being notorious, or publicly or generally observed or known; as, "The *notoriety* of the affair."

2. Public notice or knowledge. "Subjects . . . so exposed to *notoriety*." *Addison*.

NÖ-TÖ-RI-OÜS, *a.* [Mid. L. *notorius*, pointing out, making known; L. *noto*, to mark, to designate; It. & Sp. *notorio*; Fr. *notoire*.] Publicly or generally known; manifest or evident to the world; apparent; not hidden; conspicuous; noted;—commonly used in a bad sense; as, "A *notorious* villain"; "A *notorious* fact."

Syn.—See EVIDENT, NOTED.

NÖ-TÖ-RI-OÜS-LY, *ad.* So as to be publicly or generally observed or known. *South. Dryden*.

NÖ-TÖ-RI-OÜS-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being notorious; notoriety. *Overbury*.

† NÖTT, *a.* [A.S. *hnót*.] Shorn. *Chaucer*.

† NÖTT, *v. a.* To shear. *Stowe*.

† NÖTT'-HÉÄD-ED, *a.* Having a shorn head. "Nott-headed country gentleman." *Chapman*.

† NÖTT'-PÄT-ED, *a.* Having a shorn head. *Shak.*

NÖ'TV'S, *n.* [L.] The south wind. *Milton*.

NÖT'WHEÄT (-hwät), *n.* [A.S. *knot*, smooth.] Smooth, unbarbed wheat. *Curew*.

NÖT-WITH-STÄND'ING, *conj.* 1. Although.

A person languishing under an ill habit of body may lose several ounces of blood, notwithstanding it will weaken him for a time. *Addison*.

2. Nevertheless; however. *Shak. Luke x. 11.*

The knowledge is small which we have on earth concerning things that are done in heaven; notwithstanding, this much we know even of saints in heaven, that they pray. *Hooker*.

Now little used, in either of the above senses, by good writers. — See NOTWITHSTANDING, *prep.*

Syn.—See BUT, HOWEVER.

NÖT-WITH-STÄND'ING, *prep.* Without hindrance or obstruction from; not preventing; in despite or defiance of; in spite of.

Those on whom Christ bestowed his grace were transported, notwithstanding his prohibition. *Rev. of Can. Chety.*

In these senses, *notwithstanding* has obviously the force of a preposition, yet it is, when thus used, designated by Ash as an adverb, and by the other English lexicographers it is designated, in all the forms in which it is used, as a conjunction. Dr. Johnson remarks upon it as follows: "This word, though, in conformity to other writers, called here a conjunction, is properly a participial adjective, as it is compounded of *not* and *withstanding*, and answers exactly to the Latin *non obstante*. It is most properly and analogically used in the ablative case absolute, with a noun; as, 'He is rich notwithstanding his loss.' Dr. Webster considers *notwithstanding*, in all cases, as a participle, "constituting, either with or without *this* or *that*, the case absolute or independent." It obviously has more the nature of a participle than of a participial adjective; yet it cannot properly be called a participle, for there is no verb to *notwithstanding*. In the above example, "He is rich notwithstanding his loss," *notwithstanding* may be more properly regarded as a preposition, governing *loss* in the objective case, than construed as a participle in the case absolute with *loss*.

Syn.—*Notwithstanding* and *in spite of* are nearly synonymous, but *notwithstanding* is the milder expression. *Notwithstanding* his youth, he has made good progress in his studies;—*in spite of* great disadvantages, he has made great improvement.

NOUGAT (nũ'gä'), *n.* [Fr., from L. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.] A sweetmeat composed of sweet almonds and sugar. *Merville*.

NOUGHT (nawt), *n.* [A.S. *nawuht*, *nawht*, *noht*.]—See NAUGHT. Nothing.

This word is often written both *nought* and *naught*; but as it corresponds to *ought* (any thing), it is more properly written *naught*. Dr. Johnson says, "As we write *ought*, not *ought*, for any thing, we should, according to analogy, write *naught*, not *nought*, for nothing; but a custom has irreversibly prevailed of using *naught* for bad, and *nought* for nothing." Walker says, "Commonly, though improperly, written *nought*." But Smart says, "*Nought* is the proper spelling when the word is used in the sense of nothing."

† NOÜL, *n.* The head; noll. *Spenser*.

† NOÜLD (nald), [*nc* would.] Would not. "The Goodman would stay." *Spenser*.

NÖÜ'ME-NÖN, *n.* [Gr. *νοῦς*, the mind.] In the philosophy of Kant, an object in itself, not relatively to us;—opposed to *phenomenon*. *Htening*.

NÖÜN, *n.* [L. *nomen*, a name.—See NAME.] (*Gram.*) The name of any thing, or a word used as a name;—by some grammarians distinguished into noun-substantive and noun-adjective; by others, restricted to the substantive.

Common noun, the name of a sort, kind, or class; as, "man," "city."—*Proper noun*, a name appropriated to an individual; as, "John," "London."

† NOÜR'ICE (nũ'r'is), *n.* [L. *nutrix*; Fr. *nourrice*.] A nurse. *Sir T. Elyot*.

NOÜR'ISH (nũ'r'ish), *v. a.* [L. *nutrio*; It. *nutrire*; Sp. *nutrir*; Fr. *nourrir*.] [*i.* NOURISHED; *pp.* NOURISHING, NOURISHED.]

1. To feed and cause to grow; to promote the growth or strength of; to supply with nutriment; to nurture.

He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it. *Isa. xlv. 14*. The food which *nourishes* the infant is not sufficient for the mother. *Macculay*.

2. To provide with sustenance; to support; to maintain. "And Joseph *nourished* his father and his brethren." *Gen. xlvii. 12*.

3. To encourage; to foster or foment.

What madness was it, with such proofs, to *nourish* their contentions! *Hooker*.

4. To rear or bring up; to train; to educate. Pharaoh's daughter took him up, and *nourished* him for her own son. *Acts vii. 21*.

Syn.—To *nourish* and *nurture* are both derived from the same Latin verb, *nutrio*, and are used both in a physical and moral sense; *nurture*, chiefly in a moral sense. Persons *nurture*, *cherish*, and *foster*; persons and things *nourish*. A mother *nourishes* her infant with her breast, *cherishes* it in her bosom, and *nurtures* it with care, while it is dependent upon her. A child is *nourished* and *nurtured*; benevolent feelings are *cherished*; prejudices are *fostered*.

NOÜR'ISH (nũ'r'ish), *v. n.* To gain nourishment. Fruit-trees grow full of moss, . . . whereby the parts *nourish* themselves. *Bacon*.

† NOÛR'ISH (nūr'ish), *n.* A nurse. *Lydgate.*
 NOÛR'ISH-ABLE (nūr'ish-ə-bl), *a.* 1. † That nourishes; nourishing. *Bp. Hall.*
 2. That may be nourished. "The *nourishable* parts [of the body]." *Greiv.*
 NOÛR'ISH-ER (nūr'ish-er), *n.* He who, or that which, nourishes. *Shak.*
 NOÛR'ISH-ING, *p. a.* Affording nourishment; promoting growth or strength; nutritious.
 NOÛR'ISH-ING-LY, *ad.* Nutritively; cherishingly.
 NOÛR'ISH-MENT (nūr'ish-mēnt), *n.* That which nourishes; food; aliment; sustenance. *Dryden.*
 † NOÛR'ITURE (nūr'it-ūr), *n.* Nurture. *Spenser.*
 † NOUR'SLE (nūr'sl), *v. a.* To nuzzle. *Spenser.*
 † NOÛRS'LING (nurs'ling), *n.* A nursling. *Spenser.*
 NŌŪS, *n.* [Gr. *νοῦς*.] Mind; the understanding; — used ludicrously. *Smurt.*
 † NOÛS'EL (nūs'el), *v. a.* Same as NOUR'SLE.
 † NOÛS'LE — See NŪZZLE.
 1. To nurse up; to nuzzle. *Shak.*
 2. To insnare or entrap. *Wilson.*
 NO-VĀ'U-LITE, *n.* [L. *novacula*, a sharpened knife, a razor, and Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) An argillaceous slate, containing fine silicious particles, used for hones; razor-stone; Turkey oil-stone. *Brande.*
 NO-VĀ'TIAN (-shan), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect founded in the third century by Novatian, a presbyter of Rome, who denied readmission into the church to all who had once lapsed. *Brande.*
 NO-VĀ'TIAN-ISM (-shan-izm), *n.* The doctrine or opinions of the Novatians. *Bp. Hall.*
 † NO-VĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *novatio*.] Innovation. *Land.*
 † NO-VĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] An innovator. *Bailey.*
 NŌV'EL [nāv'el, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.], *a.* [L. *novellus*, dim. of *novus*, new; It. *novello*; Sp. *novel*; Fr. *nouveau*, *nouvel*.]
 1. New; of recent origin or introduction; not before known or heard of; unusual; strange.
 Not to have it supposed that I am setting up any novel pretensions for the hon or my own country. *Walpole.*
 2. (*Civil Law*.) Appendant to the code and of later enactment. "By the *novel* constitutions, burial may not be denied to any one." *Ayliffe.*
Novel dissolutio, (*Law*.) the name of an old remedy given for a new or recent dissolutio. When a tenant in fee simple, fee tail, or for term of life, was put out, and disseised of his lands or tenements, rents and the like, he might sue out a writ of assize or *novel disseisin*. *Bouvier.*
 3. Walker says, "Nothing is so vulgar and childish as to hear *novel* and *heaven* with the *e* distinct, and *novel* and *chicken* with the *e* suppressed." Either the remark is a little extravagant, or prejudices are grown a little more reasonable since it was written." *Smart.* — It is often pronounced nāv'el in the U. S.
 Syn. — See NEW.
 NŌV'EL, *n.* 1. † A novelty. *Sylvester*, 1621.
 2. A species of fictitious composition in prose; a tale; a romance; a fable; a story.
 A comparison between the *novel* and other imaginative compositions, such as narrative, lyrical, or dramatic poetry, will show that, while the latter depend for their effect on our tastes and sympathies, the former requires us to be interested in the incidents of the plot, as well as in the characters of the persons. *P. Cyp.*
 3. (*Law*.) A new or a supplemental constitution. — See NOVEL, *a.* *Ayliffe.*
 Syn. — *Novel*, *romance*, *fable*, and *tale* are all used to denote works of fiction. A story may be either true or false. *Novel* is a term applied to a work longer and more elaborate than a *fable* or a *tale*. A *novel* treats of the occurrences and manners of recent times, and brings into notice a great variety of characters. A *romance* treats of wild adventures of a more remote period, particularly of the age of chivalry. A wonderful *romance*; an interesting *novel*; an instructive *fable*; an amusing *tale*.
 † NŌV'EL-ISM, *n.* Innovation. *Sir E. Dering.*
 NŌV'EL-IST, *n.* 1. † An innovator; one who introduces or upholds a new theory. *Bacon.*
 2. † A writer of news. *Tailor.*
 3. A writer of novels. *Warton.*
 A *novelist*, or writer of new tales, in the present day, is very different from a *novelist*, or upholder of new theories in politics and religion, two hundred years ago; yet the idea of newness is common to them both. *Trench.*

† NŌV'EL-IZE, *v. a.* To innovate. *Broune.*
 NŌV'EL-TY, *n.* 1. A novel thing; a new or strange thing. *Wickliffe. Chaucer.*
 2. The state of being novel; newness; recentness of origin or introduction. "Novelty is the great parent of pleasure." *South.*
 NŌ-VĒM-BER, *n.* [L., the ninth month of the old Roman year, which began in March; *novem*, nine.] The eleventh month of the year.
 † NŌV'EN-A-RY [nāv'en-a-rē, W. P. J. Sm.; nō-vēn'ā-rē, S.; nō-vēn'ēr-ē, A. W. R.], *a.* [L. *novennarius*; *novem*, nine.] Pertaining to the number nine. *Philips.*
 † NŌV'EN-A-RY, *n.* The number of nine; nine collectively. "Nine quaternions, four *novennaries*." *Holder.*
 NŌ-VĒN'N'IAL, *a.* [Mid. L. *novennus*; L. *novem*, nine, and *annus*, a year.] Done or happening every ninth year. "Novennial festival." *Potter.*
 NŌ-VĒR'CAL, *a.* [L. *novercalis*; *noverca*, a step-mother.] Of, or pertaining to, a step-mother; in the manner of a step-mother. *Derham.*
 NŌV'ICE, *n.* [L. *novitius*; *novus*, new; It. *novizio*; Sp. *novicio*; Fr. *novice*.]
 1. One who has entered a convent or other religious house, but who has not yet taken the vow, being on probation; a probationer.
 The women of the religious dress did not begin. *Brande.*
 2. One who is new, or inexperienced, or unskilled in any business; one in the rudiments; a beginner; a tyro. "I am young, a *novice* in the trade." *Dryden.*
 3. One newly converted to the Christian faith.
 Not a *novice*, lest being lifted up with pride he fall into the condemnation of the devil. *1 Tim. iii. 6.*
 NŌV'ICE-SHIP, *n.* The state of a novice; novitiate. [R.] *Scott.*
 NŌV'Ī-LŪ-NAR, *a.* [L. *novus*, new, and *luna*, the moon.] Relating to the new moon. *Bamphild.*
 NŌ-VĪ'TI-ĀTE (nō-vish'ē-āt), *n.* [It. *noviziato*; Sp. *noviciado*; Fr. *novice*.] The state or the time of being a novice; the state or the time of learning rudiments. "A long and laborious *novitiate*." *Burke.*
 † NŌ-VĪ'TIOUS (nō-vish'us), *a.* [L. *novitius*; *novus*, new.] Newly invented. *Pearson.*
 † NŌV'Ī-TY, *n.* [L. *novitas*.] Novelty. *Broune.*
 NŌW, *ad.* [Goth. & A. S. *nu*; Dut. *now*, *nu*; Old Ger. *nuon*, *nuen*; Ger. *nu*; Dan. & Sw. *nu*. — Gr. *νῦν*; L. *nunc*.]
 1. At the present time; as, "Do it *now*."
 2. A little while ago; very lately; recently.
 But now the blood of twenty thousand men Did triumph in my face, and they are dead. *Shak.*
 3. At a particular past time; at that time; as, "He had been blind for years; *now* he saw."
 4. After this; since things are so.
 How shall any man distinguish now betwixt a parasite and a man of honor, where hypocrisy and interest look so like duty and affection? *Le Sage.*
 5. It is sometimes used as a conjunction, and expresses a connection between two propositions, in which case it commonly introduces an inference from, or an explanation or amplification of, the preceding proposition.
 Then cried they all again, saying, Not this man, but Barabbas. Now, Barabbas was a robber. *John xviii. 40.*
Now and then, at one time and another; at irregular intervals; occasionally. "Now and then something requisite to refresh your character." *Dryden.* "They now and then appear." *Rogers.* — *Now*, *now* —, at one time — at another time. "Now high, now low, now master up, now miss." *Pope.* — *Now and now*, again and again. "She swooned now and now for lack of blood." *Chaucer.*
 † NŌW, *a.* Existing at the present time; present. "Our *now* happiness." *Glancvill.*
 NŌW, *n.* The present time or moment. [Poetical.] "An eternal *now* does ever last." *Cowley.*
 Not less even in this despicable *now* Than when my name filled Africa with affrights. *Dryden.*
 NŌW'Ā-DĀYS (nōw'ā-dāz), *ad.* In these days; in the present age.
 What men of spirit *nowadays* Come to give sober judgment of new plays? *Genrel.*

NŌ'WAY (nō'wā), } *ad.* Not in any manner or
 NŌ'WAYS (nō'wāz), } degree; nowise.
 Johnson says of *nowise*, "This is commonly spoken and written by ignorant barbarians *noways*."
 — "These ignorant barbarians ... are only Pope, and Swift, and Addison, and Locke, and several others of our most eminent writers." *Dr. Campbell.*
 NŌW'ED (nō'ed), *a.* [Fr. *nouer*, to knot, from L. *nōdo*.] (*Her.*) Knotted; inwreathed. *Broune.*
 † NŌW'EL (nō'el), *n.* [Fr. *noël*.] A shout of joy; — originally a shout of joy at Christmas. *Chaucer.*
 NŌW'EL, *n.* (*Founding*.) The inner part of a large loam-mould. *Simmonds.*
 † NŌW'ES (nōz), *n.* [Old Fr. *nou*. — See NŌWED.] The marriage knot. *Crashaw.*
 NŌ'WHERE (nō'hwēr), *ad.* Not in any place.
 NŌ'WISE, *ad.* [no and wise.] Not in any manner or in any degree. — See NOWAYS. *Barrow.*
 † NŌWL, *n.* See NOUL. *Shak.*
 NŌX'IOUS (nōk'shus), *a.* [L. *noxius*; *noxa*, harm; *noceo*, to harm.]
 1. Hurtful; harmful; detrimental; injurious; baneful; pernicious; destructive; unwholesome; insalubrious; as, "*Noxious* herbs."
 See, pale Orion sheds unwholesome dew:
 Arise, the pines a *noxious* shade diffuse. *Pope.*
 The word *noxious* includes the complex idea both of insalubrity and offensiveness. *Dewson.*
 2. Guilty; obnoxious. "Those who are *noxious* in the eye of the law." [R.] *Bramhall.*
 Syn. — *Noxious* denotes the power of hurting; *pernicious*, the power of destroying. Intoxicating drinks are *noxious*, the more concentrated, *pernicious*. Confinement is *hurtful* or *injurious* to health; bad company, *pernicious* to morals. *Noxious* air, *noisome* vapor or pestilence.
 NŌX'IOUS-LY (nōk'shus-lē), *ad.* Hurtfully; perniciously; injuriously. *Johnson.*
 NŌX'IOUS-NESS (nōk'shus-nēs), *n.* The quality of being noxious; hurtfulness; perniciousness.
 † NŌY, *v. a.* To annoy. *Wickliffe.*
 "Still used in the North of England." *Brockett.*
 † NŌY, *n.* Annoyance. *Hist. of Sir Chyomon.*
 † NŌY'ANCE, *n.* Annoyance. *Spenser.*
 NOY'AU (nō'yō), *n.* [Fr. — Referred by *Menage* to L. *nuccella*, dim. of *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.] A rich cordial flavored with bitter almonds, or with the kernels of peach-stones. *Brande.*
 † NŌY'ER, *n.* One who annoys; annoyer. *Tusser.*
 † NŌY'FUL, *a.* Annoying; hurtful. *Bale.*
 † NŌY'OUS, *a.* Annoying. *Spenser.*
 † NŌY'SANCE, *n.* That which annoys; offence; trespass; — now written *nuisance*. *Chaucer.*
 NŌZ'LE (nōz'z), *n.* [From *nose*.] The nose; NŌZ'ZLE (nōz'z), *n.* The end or projecting part of anything, as of a bellows. *Arbutnot.*
 NŪB, *v. a.* [From *knob*.] To push gently, as with the elbow; to nudge. [N. of Eng.] *Wright.*
 NŪ'BA, *n.* A species of manna or dew. *Crabb.*
 NŪB'BIN, *n.* A small, imperfectly formed ear of corn. [Local, U. S.] *Bartlett.*
 † NŪB'BLE, *v. a.* To beat with the fist. *Ainsworth.*
 NŪ-BĒC'U-LĀ, *n.*; pl. NŪ-BĒC'U-LĀE. [L. dim. of *nubes*, a cloud.]
 1. (*Astron.*) A nebula; — distinctively, in the plural, the Magellanic clouds. *Hind.*
 2. (*Med.*) A small speck on the cornea; — a cloud suspended in the urine. *Dunglison.*
 † NŪ-BĪF'ER-OŪS, *a.* [L. *nubifer*; *nubes* and *fero*.] Bringing or producing clouds. [R.] *Bailey.*
 † NŪ-BĪG'Ē-NOŪS, *a.* [L. *nubigena*.] Produced by clouds. *Maunder.*
 † NŪ'BI-LĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *nubilo*, *nubilatus*; *nubes*, a cloud.] To cloud. *Bailey.*
 NŪ'BILE, *a.* [L. *nubilus*; *nubo*, to marry; It. & Fr. *nubile*; Sp. *nubil*.] Marriageable; of age for marriage. *Prior.*
 NŪ-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* The state of being marriageable. [R.] *Month. Rev.*

NŪ-BI LŌSE', } *a.* [L. *nubilosus*; *nubes*, a cloud;
NŪ-BI-LOUS, } It. & Sp. *nubiloso*; Fr. *nubileux*.]
Cloudy; abounding in clouds. [R.] Scott.

NŪ-CA-MEN-TĀ'CEOUS (-shus, 66), *a.* [L. *nuca-*
menta, catkins; *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.] (Bot.) Re-
lating to, or resembling, a small nut; bearing
aments, cones, or nuts. Clarke.

†NŪ-CIF-ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut, and
fero, to bear.] Producing nuts. Bailey.

NŪ'CLĒ-ĀT-ED, *a.* Having a nucleus. Maunder.

NŪ-CLĒ'I-FŌRM, *a.* [L. *nucleus*, *nuclei*, a nu-
cleus, and *forma*, form.] (Bot.) Formed like a
nucleus, nut-shaped. P. Cyc.

NŪ-CLĒ'Q-LŪS, *n.* See ENTORLAST.

NŪ'CLĒ-ŪS, *n.*; pl. L. *nŭ'clē-i*; Eng. NŪ'CLĒ-
ŪS-ĒS. [L., from *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.]

1. The central part of any thing, or that about
which matter has accumulated, or to which it is
affixed. Johnson.

2. (Bot.) The kernel or central part of a nut
or seed;—also a term applied to the disk of the
shield of lichens, which contains the sporules
and their cases, and, by the older botanists, to
any fruit or seed contained within a husk or
shell, and to the secondary bulb of a bulbous
plant, now termed a *clove*. P. Cyc. Brande.

3. (Astron.) The central and condensed part
of a comet, sometimes called its *head*, gener-
ally forming a bright point, and conveying the
idea of a solid portion of matter. P. Cyc.

4. (Phys.) See MESORLAST.

NŪ'CŪLE, *n.* [L. *nucula*, dim. of *nux*, *nucis*, a
nut.] (Bot.) A small, hard, seed-like pericarp,
as in the oak; glans. P. Cyc.

†NŪ-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *nudatio*.] The act of
making bare or naked. Johnson.

NŪDE, *a.* [L. *nudus*; It. & Sp. *nudo*; Fr. *nud*.]
1. Bare; naked; uncovered. Hulot.

2. (Law.) Stripped or divested of force or
efficacy, void; as, "A nude contract."

Any degree of reciprocity will prevent the pact from being
nude. Blackstone.

NŪDGE, *v. a.* [Belg. *knutzen*.] To push or
touch gently, as with the elbow, in order to call
attention, or to give a hint. Ld. Eldon.

NŪDGE, *n.* A gentle push. Jameson.

NŪ-DI-BRĀN-CHI-Ā'TĀ (-hrāng-kē-ā'tā, 82), *n.*
pl. [L. *nudus*, naked, and *branchia*, gills.] (Zool.)
An order of mollusks, consisting of such as are
without shells, and have the branchia exposed
on some part of the back. Brande.

NŪ-DI-BRĀN-CHI-ATE, *a.* Pertaining to a mol-
lus of the order *Nudibranchiata*. Owen.

NŪ-DI-FĒ-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *nudus*, naked, and
facio, to make.] Act of making naked. W. Rev.

NŪ'DI-TY, *n.* [L. *nuditus*; It. *nudità*; Fr. *nudité*.]
1. The state of being naked; nakedness.

2. pl. Naked parts. Dryden. Young.

3. pl. (Paint. & Sculp.) Figures, or parts of
figures, entirely divested of drapery. Brande.

NŪ'DUM PĀC'TUM. [L., a naked pact.] (Law.)
A contract made without any consideration,
and therefore nude or void. Tomlins.

NŪ'EL, *n.* See NEWEL. Todd.

NŪ-GĀC'I-TY (nū-gās'q-te), *n.* [L. *nugacitas*;
nuge, trifles.] Futility; trifling talk or be-
havior; nonsense; drollery. More.

NŪ'QÆ, *n. pl.* [L.] Trifles; silly speeches or
verses; jokes; nonsense. Gent. Mag.

NŪ-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *nugor*, *nugatus*, to trifle;
It. *nugazione*.] The act or the practice of tri-
fling. [R.] Bacon.

NŪ'GA-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *nugatorius*; It. & Sp. *nuga-*
torio.] Trifling; of no importance; trivial;
futile; insignificant; worthless. Stewart.

NŪG'GET, *n.* A lump. "A glittering nugget of
the gold of Ophir." Ec. Rev., 1855.

"Nugget is used in Scotland, and means a
lump; as, 'A nugget of sugar'; 'A nugget of bread.'" *Notes & Queries*.

"Since the Californian and Australian discov-
eries of gold, we hear often of 'a nugget of gold';
and there has been some discussion whether the word

had been born for the present necessity, or whether it
be a recent malformation of *ingot*. . . . Nugget, very
neatly in its present form, occurs in our elder writers,
being spelt *nugget* by them. ['Nuggets of gold,'
North.] There can be little doubt that this is the
same word, . . . whilst the early form, *nugget*, makes
more plausible their suggestion that *nugget* is only
ingot disguised." *Trench*.

NŪG'GET, *v. a.* To search for nuggets. Clarke.

NŪ'GI-FY, *v. n.* [L. *nuge*, trifles, and *facio*, to
make.] To trifle. [R.] Coleridge.

NŪ'SANCE (nū'sans), *n.* [Old Fr.; Fr. *nuise*,
nuisant, to hurt, to annoy; L. *noceo*, to hurt,
Old Eng. *noyance*, *noysance*.]
1. Something that annoys or incommodes;
something noxious or offensive. "He [the
liar] is accounted a pest and a nuisance." *South*.

A wise man who does not assist with his counsels, a rich
man with his charity, and a poor man with his labor, are per-
fect nuisances in a commonwealth. *Swift*.

2. (Law.) Any thing that worketh hurt, in-
convenience, or damage. Blackstone.

Common or public nuisance, a nuisance affecting the
public, an annoyance to the community in general.
— Private nuisance, any thing done to the hurt or an-
noyance of the lands, tenements, or hereditaments of
another. Burrell.

NŪ'SANCE-R, *n.* (Law.) One who creates a
nuisance. Blackstone.

NŪL, *a.* [Fr., none, from L. *nullus*.] (Law.)
Not any; none. "Nul disseizin." Blackstone.

NŪLL, *a.* [L. *nullus*; ne, not, and *ullus*, any; It.
nulla; Sp. *nulo*; Fr. *nul*.] Void; of no legal
force; ineffectual; invalid; useless. Dryden.

NŪLL, *v. a.* To annul; to nullify. [R.] Milton.

NŪLL, *n.* Something that has no force or mean-
ing; a cipher. "Nulls or ciphers." Bacon.

NŪL'LĀH, *n.* A natural canal; a small branch
of a river. [India.] Wright.

†NŪL-LI-BĒ-FY, *n.* [L. *nullibi*, nowhere.] The
state of being nowhere. Bailey.

NŪL-LI-FĒ-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of nullifying,
or the state of being nullified. D. Webster.

NŪL-LI-FĒ-Ī-AN, *a.* [L. *nullus*, not any, none,
and *fides*, faith.] Having no faith; not de-
pending at all on faith for salvation;—opposed
to *sophidian*. "A nullifidian pagan." Feltham.

NŪL-LI-FĒ-Ī-AN, *n.* One who has no faith;
one not depending on faith for salvation. Ash.

NŪL-LI-FĒ-ER, *n.* One who nullifies. Calhoun.

NŪL-LI-FY, *v. a.* [L. *nullus*, none, and *facio*, to
make.] 1. NULLIFIED; pp. NULLIFYING, NŪL-
LIFIED.] To make null; to annul; to invali-
date; to make void or of no effect, as a law.

You will say that this nullifies all exhortations to piety. *South*.

NŪL-LI-FY-ING, *n.* The act of annulling or of
making void. Davenport.

NŪL-LI-PŌRE, *n.* [L. *nullus*, none, and *porus*, a
pore, from Gr. *poros*.] A rigid, branching, in-
articulated, calcareous, fucoid plant, allied to
corallines, formerly supposed to be a polype. Agassiz.

NŪL-LI-TY, *n.* [It. *nullità*, from L. *nullus*, none;
Sp. *nullidad*; Fr. *nullité*.]
1. Non-existence; nonentity; nothing. Bacon.

It is not the three headed hell-hound Cerberus, not the
river of tears and weeping Ceyxus, which cause the fear of
death to be infinite and interminable, but it is that increasing
intimation of nullity, or not-being. *Holland's Plutarch*.

2. Want of force or efficacy; invalidity.
"The nullity of this argument." South.

NŪL'LUM AR-BĪT'RĪ-ŪM. [L., no award.]
(Law.) The plea of the defendant prosecuted
on an arbitration-bond, for not abiding by an
award. Whishaw.

NŪMB (nūm), *a.* [Formerly written *num*.—*Skinner*
and *Tooke* derive it from *numan*, past partici-
ple of *A. S. niman*, to nim, to take away.—
"How, or why, or when the *ē* was added to it, I
know not." *Tooke*.]
1. Deprived of the power of sensation or mo-
tion; torpid; as, "Fingers numb with the cold."
Leaning long upon any part maketh it numb. Bacon.

2. Benumbing;—used by Shakspeare, in the
expression, "The numb-cold night."

Syn.—*Numb*, benumbed, or chilled with cold. Some
animals are torpid and motionless during the winter.

NŪMB (nūm), *v. a.* [v. a. NUBMED; pp. NUMBING,
NUMBED.] To deprive of the power of sensa-
tion or motion, to make torpid; to deaden.
Lazy winter numbs the laboring hand. Dryden.

†NŪMB'ED-NESS, *n.* Numbness. Wiseman.

NŪM'BER, *v. a.* [L. *numero*; *numerus*, number;
It. *numerare*; Sp. *numerar*; Fr. *nombrer*.] [v.
NUMBERED, pp. NUMBERING, NUMBERED.]
1. To count; to tell or reckon how many.

If a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy
seed also be numbered. Gen. xiii. 16.

2. To affix a number to; to designate by a
number; as, "To number houses."

3. To reckon as one among many. "He was
numbered with the transgressors." Isa. liii. 12.

NŪM'BER, *n.* [Gr. *ῥῆπος*, any thing assigned or
distributed; L. *numerus*, It. & Sp. *numero*, Fr.
nombre.]
1. That which may be counted or told; an
aggregate or assemblage of units; a collection
of things of the same kind.

Some few of you shall see the place; and then you may
send for your sick and the rest of your number. Bacon.

It has been a question whether the unit 1 is a
number. It is not only a number, but is also the base
of all numbers. The term "collection," as used in
the common definition of number, is technical, and
by convention is made to cover the case of a single
thing of the kind collected. Davies & Peck.

2. The measure of the relation between
quantities or things of the same kind. Davies.

Number, abstractly considered, conveys merely the notion
of times or repetitions. Brande.

3. A symbol or character that expresses how
many; a numeral character; a figure. P. Cyc.

4. A great assemblage; a multitude; many.

Water-lily hath a root in the ground, and so have a num-
ber of other herbs that grow in ponds. Bacon.

Number itself importeth not much in armies, where the
people are of weak courage. Bacon.

5. pl. Proportions calculated by number,
whether of times as in ancient poetry, or of
syllables as in modern poetry. Milton.

6. pl. Verses; poetry; song.

I slipped in numbers, for the numbers came. Pope.

7. (Gram.) The consideration of an object as
one or more, or the mode of signifying, by the
form of a word, whether it designates one ob-
ject or more than one.

Abstract number, (Arith.) a number the unit of which
is abstract. — Abundant number. See ABUNDANT. —
Amicable numbers, numbers each of which is equal to
the sum of all the divisors of the other. — Applicate
numbers. See APPLICATE. — Cardinal numbers. See
CARDINAL. — Composite number, a number having a
divisor. — Concrete number. See CONCRETE. — Cube
or cubic number, the product of a square number by
its root. — Defective or deficient number. See DEFEC-
TIVE. — Even numbers, 2, 4, 6, 8, &c. — Evenly even
numbers, 4, 8, 12, 16, &c. — Equate numbers. See
FIGURATE. — Fractional number, a collection of equal
parts of one; a fraction. — Golden number. See GOLD-
EN-NUMBER. — Heterogeneous numbers, numbers re-
ferred to different units. — Homogeneous numbers, num-
bers referred to the same units. — Imperfect number.
Same as DEFECTIVE NUMBER. — Irrational number, a
number incommensurable with unity. — Odd numbers,
1, 3, 5, 7, &c. — Oddly even numbers, 2, 6, 10, 14, &c. —
Oddly odd numbers, 3, 7, 11, 15, &c. — Ordinal num-
bers. See ORDINAL. — Perfect number, a number the
sum of all the divisors of which equals the number. —
Prime or primitive numbers, numbers which have no
divisors. — Polygonal numbers, numbers so called be-
cause of their relation to polygons;—thus 1, 3, 6, 10,
&c., are triangular numbers, because they indicate the
number of points that can be arranged in triangles,
and 1, 4, 9, 16, &c., are square numbers, since the
corresponding number of points may be arranged in
squares. — Pyramidal numbers, numbers formed by
summing the polygonal numbers. — Quadrangular
number. Same as SQUARE NUMBER. — Rational num-
ber, a number commensurable with unity. — Redun-
dant number, a number the sum of all the divisors in
which, except itself, exceeds the number. — Square
number, the product of a number multiplied by itself.
— Sord number. Same as IRRATIONAL NUMBER. —
Whole number, an integer. P. Cyc. 12a. & P. Brande

NŪM'BER-ER, *n.* One who numbers.

†NŪM'BER-FŪL, *a.* Numerous. Waterhouse.

NŪM'BER-LESS, *a.* More than can be counted;
countless; innumerable. Addison.

†NŪM'BER-OUS, *a.* Many in number. Drant.

NŪM'BERS, *n.* The fourth book of the Old Tes-

ament;—so named because it gives an account of the numbering of the people.

NUMB'-FISH (nūm'fish), *n.* The torpedo. *Perry.*

NUMB'BLE (nūn'bliz), *n. pl.* The entrails of a deer; nimbles. *Sir T. Elyot.*

NUMB'NESS (nūm'nēs), *n.* The state of being numb; torpor; insensibility. *Shak.*

NUM'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *numeralis*; It. *numerabile*; Sp. *numerable*.] That can be numbered or counted. *Herbert.*

NUM'ER-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, number; representing number.

Numeral letters, the seven Roman capitals, I, V, X, L, C, D, M.—*Numeral figures*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

Syn.—*Numeral* adjectives; *numeral* letters; *numerical* difference.

NUM'ER-AL, *n.* [L. *numeralis*; *numerus*, number; It. *numerales*; Sp. *numeral*; Fr. *numéral*.]

1. A character used to express a number.
2. (*Gram.*) A word denoting a number.

NUM'ER-AL-LY, *ad.* According to number.

NUM'ER-A-RY, *a.* Relating, or belonging, to a certain number. *Ayliffe.*

NUM'ER-ATE, *v. n.* [L. *numero*, *numeratus*, to number.] To reckon, to enumerate. *Lancaster.*

NUM'ER-AT'ION, *n.* [L. *numeratio*; It. *numerazione*; Sp. *numeracion*; Fr. *numération*.]

1. The act or the art of numbering.
2. (*Arith.*) The act or the art of writing or of reading numbers.

“The term is almost exclusively applied to the art of leading numbers written in the scale of tens, by the Arabic method.” *Davies & Peck.*

NUM'ER-Ā-TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. One who numbers; a numberer. *Johnson.*

2. (*Arith.*) That term of a fraction, which shows how many are taken of the parts into which a unit is supposed to be divided;—in vulgar fractions, the number above the line;—in decimals, the number at the right hand of the point.

NUM'ER'IC, *a.* Numerical. [R.] *Swift.*

NUM'ER'IC-AL, *a.* [It. & Sp. *numerico*, from L. *numerus*, number; Fr. *numérique*.]

1. Pertaining to, or denoting, number.
2. (*Algebra*.) Expressed by figures or numbers;—opposed to *literal*; as, “A numerical expression”; “Numerical equations.”—Noting the value of a quantity, irrespective of its sign;—opposed to *algebraic*. Thus, “The numerical value of —5 is greater than that of —3, but its algebraic value is less.” *Da. & P.*

Syn.—See **NUMERAL**.

NUM'ER'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* 1. In numbers or figures; as, “A quantity numerically expressed.”

2. With respect to number; as, “Things numerically different.” *Boyle.*

NUM'ER-IST, *n.* One who deals in numbers. “The doctrine of the numerists.” *Browne.*

NUM'ER-RŌ, *n.* [It. & Fr.] 1. Number.

2. (*Com.*) The figure or mark by which any one of a number of things is distinguished;—abbreviated to *No*.

NUM'ER-ŌS'ITY, *n.* [L. *numerositas*.]

1. The state of being numerous.
2. Harmony; numerous flow. “The numerosity of the sentence pleased the ear.” *Parr.*

NUM'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *numerosus*; *numerus*, number; It. & Sp. *numeroso*.]

1. Consisting of a great number; being many. Queen Elizabeth was not so much observed for having a numerous, as a wise council. *Bacon.*
2. Consisting of poetic numbers; harmonious; musical; melodious; flowing. *Dryden.*

Such prompt eloquence
Flowed from their lips in prose or numerical verse. *Milton.*

NUM'ER-OUS-LY, *ad.* In, or with, great numbers.

NUM'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality or the state of being numerous, or many. *Glanvill.*

2. The quality of consisting of poetic numbers; harmoniousness; musicalness. “The numerosness of his verse.” *Dryden.*

NUM'ER-DŌ, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds of the family *Pavonidae*, found in Africa, including the Guinea fowl and the crested pintado. *Eng. Cyc.*

NŪ-MĪŠ-MĀT'IC, } *a.* [It. & Sp. *numismatici*;
NŪ-MĪŠ-MĀT'IC-AL, } *co*; Fr. *numismatique*.]
Pertaining to numismatics, or to coins and medals. *Rudling. P. Cyc.*

NŪ-MĪŠ-MĀT'ICS [nū-miz-māt'iks, *K. Sm. R. W. Br.* *Brande*; nū-miz-mā-tiks, *Ja. Todd*], *n. pl.* [L. *numisma*, *numisma*, a coin; Fr. *numisme*; It. & Sp. *numismatica*.] The science of coins and medals. *Brande.*

NŪ-MĪŠ-MĀ-TIST, *n.* [Fr. *numismatiste*.] One versed in numismatics. *Gent. Mag.*

NŪ-MĪŠ-MĀ-TŪL'Ō-ŌIST, *n.* Numismatist. *Smart.*

NŪ-MĪŠ-MĀ-TŪL'Ō-ŌY, *n.* [Gr. *νμισμα*, a coin, and *logos*, a discourse.] The science of coins and medals; numismatics. *Gent. Mag.*

NŪM'MĀ-RY, *a.* [L. *nummarius*; *nummus*, a coin.] Relating to coin or money. *Arbuthnot.*

NŪM'MI-LAR, *a.* Nummary. [R.] *Johnson.*

NŪM'MU-LĀ-RY, *a.* [L. *nummularius*.] Relating to money; nummary; pecuniary. *P. Cyc.*

NŪM'MU-LITE, *n.* [L. *nummus*, a coin, and Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Pal.*) An extinct foraminiferous plant, resembling a small coin in shape, found chiefly in the chalk formation. *Lyell.*

NŪM-MU-LIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to nummulites; containing nummulites. *Lyell.*

NŪMPS, *n.* [Perhaps from *numb*. *Richardson*.] A weak, silly, stupid person. [Low.] *Bp. Parker.*

NŪM'SKŪLL, *n.* [*numb* and *skull*.]

1. A dullard; a dunce; a dolt; a blockhead; a simpleton; a driveller; an idiot. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The head, in burlesque. *Prior.*

NŪM'SKŪLLED (skūld), *a.* Dull; stupid; doltish; brainless; witless; idiotic. *Swift.*

NŪN, *n.* [A. S. *num*, *numme*; Dut. *non*; Old Ger. *nonne*; Ger. *nonne*; Dan. *nonne*; Sw. *nonna*.—Mid. L. *nonna*, *nonnana*, *nonnanus*; Fr. *nonnain*, *nonne*; Provencal *nona*.—*Fossius* considers it an Egyptian word, derived from the Hebrew, signifying a virgin; others refer it to It. *nonna*, a grandfather, *nonna*, a grandmother,—applied by way of honorably distinguishing the religious as *fathers* and *mothers*; others, again, think that it is *mont*, i. e. L. *monachi*, monks, by the change of *m* into *n*. *Todd* says, “The L. *nonna* first denoted a penitent woman, then a religious.”] Among the Roman Catholics, a woman who, under a vow of perpetual chastity, devotes herself to a religious life in a convent.

NŪN, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The blue titmouse, which has a white line surrounding the head; *Parus caeruleus*;—a kind of pigeon, having a white hood; *Columba vestalis*. *Eng. Cyc.*

White nun, a nun who wears a white veil;—(*Ornith.*) an aquatic bird having a white, tufted crest; the smew; *Mergus albellus*.—*Black nun*, a nun who wears a black veil.

NŪN'-BUŌY (—bōy or bwōy), *n.* A buoy tapering at each end. *Simmonds.*

NŪN'CHION (nūn'shun), *n.* A slight repast, or food eaten about noon, or between meals; a luncheon;—also written *nuncheon*, *nuntion*, and *noonshun*.—See **LUNCHEON**. *Browne.*

NŪN'CI-ĀTE (nūn'she-āt), *n.* [L. *nunciatus*.] A messenger; a nuncio. [R.] *Hoole.*

NŪN'CI-A-TŪRE (nūn'she-ātūr), *n.* [Fr. *nunciature*.] The office of a nuncio. *Clarendon.*

NŪN'CI-Ō (nūn'she-ō), *n.*; pl. **NŪN'CI-ŌS**. [L. *nuncius*; It. *nunzio*; Sp. *nuncio*; Fr. *nonce*.]

1. A bearer of news; a messenger. *Browne.*
2. The pope's ambassador at the court of an emperor or king. *Brande.*

NŪN'CU-PĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *nuncupo*, *nuncupatus*.] To name or declare publicly or solemnly. *Barrow.*

NŪN-CU-PA'TION, *n.* Act of naming. *Chaucer.*

NŪN-CU-PA'TIVE [nūn-kū'pā-tiv, *S. IV. P. J. F. Ja. K.*; nūn-kū'pā-tiv, *Sin. Wr.*], *a.* [It. & Sp. *nuncupativo*; Fr. *nuncupatif*.]

1. +Nominal; existing only in name; not real. “The nuncupative duke's . . . victory.” *Hall.*
2. Publicly or solemnly declaratory. “That nuncupative title.” *Fotherby.*
3. Verbally pronounced or declared; not written; as, “A nuncupative will.”

Testaments are divided into two sorts, written, and verbal or nuncupative. The former is committed to writing, and is of legal force, and is of great value, being de- clared to be such by the law of nature, and the law of nations, and afterwards reduced to writing. *Blackstone.*

NŪN-CŪ-PA-TŌ-RY, *a.* Nuncupative. *Swift.*

NŪN'DI-NĀL, *a.* [L. *nundinalis*; *nundina*, market-day or fair recurring every ninth day.] Pertaining to a market-day, or ninth day. *Baile.*

Nundinal letter, among the Romans, one of the first eight letters of the alphabet, which were repeated successively from the first to the last day of the year, in such a manner that one of them always expressed the market-day, which returned every ninth day.

NŪN'DI-NĀ-RY, *a.* Nundinal. *Bailey.*

NŪN'DI-NĀTE, *v. n.* [L. *nundinor*, *nundinatus*.] To buy and sell, as at fairs. *Cockeram.*

NŪN'DI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *nundinatio*.] Traffic, as at fairs and markets. *Bramhall.*

NŪNG, *n.* A large package or bale, generally applied to cloves. *Simmonds.*

NŪN'NER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *nonnerie*; *nonne*, a nun.] A house or convent of nuns. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See **ABBAY**.

NŪN'NISH, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a nun. *J. Foz.*

NŪN'NISH-NESS, *n.* State of being a nun. *J. Foz.*

NŪP, *n.* A fool. *Old Play.*

NŪ'PHAR, *n.* [Arab. *naufar*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of elegant aquatic plants, including the yellow water-lily (*Nuphar lutea*), common in Europe and America. *Eng. Cyc.*

NŪP'SON, *n.* A fool; a simpleton. *B. Jonson.*

NŪP'TIAL (—shal), *a.* [L. *nuptialis*; *nuptia*, nuptials; *nubo*, *nuptus*, to cover, to marry, to marry, as the woman,—because the head of the bride was covered with a veil; It. *nuziale*; Sp. *nupcial*; Fr. *nuptial*.] Of, or pertaining to, marriage; used or done in marriage; constituting marriage.

Here, in close recess,
With many a nuptial knot, the lovers met.
A nuptial feast, and all the joys of love.
Milton.

NŪP'TIALS (—shalz), *n. pl.* The ceremony or rites of marriage; marriage; wedding.

For nuptial rites, the bride and groom
Were dressed in white, and all the joys of love.
Dryden.

Syn.—See **MARRIAGE**.

NŪR'LY, *a.* Knurly.—See **KNURLY**. *Judd.*

NURSE, *n.* [A. S. *norice*.—L. *nutrix*; *nutrio*, to nourish; Fr. *nourrice*.—Old Eng. *nourice*, *nource*, *nourse*, *norse*.]

1. One who nourishes or supplies with nourishment, especially a woman who suckles infants, or who has the care of an infant or of a sick person.

Shall I go and call to thee a nurse of the Hebrew women,
that she may nurse the child for thee? *Ex. ii. 7.*
I will attend my husband, be his nurse, diet his sickness,
for it is my office. *Shak.*

2. One who rears, brings up, or nurtures, trains, educates, or protects. *Rome, the nurse of judgment.* *Shak.*

3. An old woman, in contempt. *Blackmore.*
4. The state of being nursed.

Can wedlock know so great a curse
As putting husbands out to nurse? *Cleaveland.*

NURSE, *v. a.* [i. **NURSED**; pp. **NURSING**, **NURSED**.]

1. To nourish; to supply with nourishment; to give or afford required food, care, attention, &c.; to take care of or tend as an infant or a sick person.

Sons went to nurse their fathers in old age;
Thou, in old age, carest how to nurse thy son. *Milton.*

2. To suckle; to feed at the breast; as, “The mother could not nurse her child.”

3. To rear, nurture, or bring up.

We were nursed upon the selfsame hill. *Milton.*

4. To encourage; to promote; to foster.


What is strength but an effect of youth, which, if time
nurse, how can it ever cease? *Davies.*

NURSE'-CHILD, *n.* A nursling. [R.] *Davies.*

NURSE'-MAID, *n.* A maid-servant who has the care of young children. *Clarke.*

NURSE'-NAME, *n.* A nickname. *Camden.*

NURSE'-POND, *n.* A pond for feeding fish. “A nurse-pond, or feeding-pond.” *Walton.*

NURS'ER, n. One who nurses or promotes. *Shak.*
NURS'ER-Y, n. 1. † The act of nursing; a nursing.
 I loved her most, and thought to act my rest
 On her kind nurse. *Shak.*
 2. † One that is nursed; a nursling. *Fuller.*
 3. A place or room where young children are taken care of or brought up.
 Public nurseries, where all parents are obliged to send their infants to be educated. *Su. ut.*
 4. A place for propagating plants, — particularly, a place for propagating trees or shrubs for transplantation. *Milton. Baron.*
 5. The place where any thing is fostered or promoted. "Fair Padua, nursery of arts." *Shak.*
 6. That which forms or educates, as a business, employment, or way of life. *Shak.*
 This keeping of cows is of itself a very idle life, and a fit nursery for a thief. *Spenser.*
 It [fishing] forms a nursery for seamen. *Fisher. Lucis.*
NURS'ER-Y-MAN, n. A man employed in the cultivation of a nursery. *London.*
NURS'ING, n. Act of one who nurses. *Ash.*
NURS'LING, n. [From *nourish*, or *nurse*.] One that is nursed; an infant; a fondling. *Dryden.*
NURS'TLE (nurs'tl), v. a. To bring up; to nourish; to nuzzle. — See **NUZZLE**. *Clarke.*
NURT'URE (nurt'yur), n. [Fr. *nourriture*; *nourrir*, to nourish. — See **NOURISH**.]
 1. Nourishment, care, attention required by a child. *Spenser.*
 2. A rearing or bringing up; moral or intellectual training; education; discipline.
 Bring them [young children] up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. *Eph. vi. 4.*
NURT'URE (nurt'yur), v. a. [i. **NURTURED**; *pp.* **NURTURING**, **NURTURED**.] To rear or bring up; to educate; to nourish; to cherish. *Bentley.*
 He was nurtured where he had been born in his first rudiments. *Wotton.*
NUS'TLE (nūs'sl), v. a. To nuzzle. *Ainsworth.*
NUT, n. [A. S. *hnūt*; Dut. *noot*; Old Ger. *nuts*; Ger. *nuss*; Dan. *nød*; Sw. *not*. — L. *nut*; It. *noce*; Sp. *nuez*; Fr. *noix*.]
 1. The fruit of certain trees and shrubs, consisting of a hard shell enclosing a kernel. *Gray.*
 2. (Mech.) A piece of iron or wood containing an internal or female screw, principally used for fastening parts together, by being screwed on the end of a shaft, rod, or bolt. *Francis.*
 3. (Naut.) A projection on the side of the shaft of an anchor for securing the stock. *Dana.*
NUT, v. n. [i. **NUTTED**; *pp.* **NUTTING**, **NUTTED**.] To gather nuts. *A. Wood.*
NUT'TANT, n. (Bot.) Having the apex bent over; nodding. *Wright.*
NU-TA'TION, n. [L. *nutatio*, a nodding; *nutatus*, to nod.]
 1. Act of nodding. *Pope.*
 2. (Astron.) A small and slow gyratory motion of the earth's axis, producing a periodical fluctuation of the apparent obliquity of the ecliptic, and of the velocity of the regression of the equinoctial points. *Herschel.*
NUT-BREAK-ER, n. (Ornith.) The nuthatch.
NUT-BROWN, a. Brown like a nut kept long. "The spicy nut-brown ale." *Milton.*
NUT-CRACK-ER, n.; pl. **NUT-CRACKERS.**
 1. An instrument for cracking nuts. *Addison.*
 2. (Ornith.) An insectivorous bird of Central Europe, rarely seen in England, generally included in the crow family, which feeds on insects, berries, and nuts, the latter of which it is said to crack in much the same way as the nuthatch; *Nucifraga Caryocatactes*. *Yarrell.*

NUT-GALL, n. An excrescence produced on the leaf-stalks and leaves of certain species of oak, especially of the *Quercus infectoria* of Asia Minor, by the puncture of a small insect, called *cynips*, and consisting chiefly of tannic acid and gallic acid. *Ure. Gray.*
NUT-HATCH, n. (Ornith.) A shy, solitary, European scansorial bird of the genus *Sitta*, which

feeds on insects, berries, and nuts, the latter of which it cracks by haxing them in a chink, and striking them with the bill; — also called *nut-breaker*, *nutjobber*, and *nutpecker*. *P. Cyc.*

NUT-HOOK (-hāk), n. 1. A pole with a hook at the end, to pull down boughs for gathering nuts.
 2. A cant term for a pilferer. *Shak.*

NUT-JOB-BER, n. (Ornith.) The nuthatch. *P. Cyc.*

NUT-LET, n. A little nut; stone of a drupe. *Gray.*

NUT-MEG, n. [It. *noce moscada*; *noce*, a nut, and *moscada*, musk; Sp. *nuez moscada*; Fr. *noix musquette*, *noix muscade*. — Old Eng. *notemuge*.] The kernel or seed of *Myristica moschata*, a tree native of the Molucca Islands, especially of Banda, but cultivated in Java, Sumatra, and elsewhere in the East, and lately in Cayenne and some of the West India islands.
 The fruit is an ovoid drupe of the size of a peach, and, when ripe, the fleshy part separates into two valves, exposing the kernel surrounded by a tough, lacerated aril, known in commerce as *mace*. The nutmeg is highly aromatic, and is much used in cookery. *P. Cyc. Ure.*

NUT-MEGGED (nūt'mēgd), a. Containing, or spiced, with nutmeg. *Warton.*
NUT-PECK-ER, n. (Ornith.) The nuthatch. *P. Cyc.*

NU-TRI-A, n. [Sp. *nutria*, *lutrio*, an otter, from Gr. *ἐνδορίς*; *iv*, in, and *ὕδωρ*, water; L. *lutra*; It. & Port. *lutra*; Fr. *lutre*. *Diciz*.] The commercial name of the skins of the *Myopotamus Bonariensis*, or coypou, an aquatic, rodent animal, resembling the beaver, but smaller. The fur is largely used in the hat manufacture. *Brande.*

†NU-TRI-CATION, n. [L. *nutricatio*, a suckling.] Manner of feeding or of being fed. *Brownie.*

NU-TRI-ENT, a. [L. *nutrio*, *nutriens*, to nourish.] Affording nourishment; nourishing. *Brande.*

NU-TRI-MENT, n. [L. *nutrimentum*; *nutrio*, to nourish; It. & Sp. *nutrimento*; Fr. *nutriment*.] That which nourishes; food, or that part of food, which promotes the growth of organized bodies; nutritive matter; aliment.
 Plants absorb their nutriment from the air and from the soil. *Gray.*

NU-TRI-MENT'AL, a. Having nutriment; nutritious; nourishing; alimental. *Arbuthnot.*

NU-TRI'TION (nu-trish'yun), n. [Low L. *nutritio*; It. *nutrizione*; Sp. *nutricion*; Fr. *nutrition*.]
 1. The act of nourishing; the process by which organized bodies convert into substances like their own the nutritive matter in their food.
 The word is sometimes used to embrace the whole series of operations by which are effected the processes of composition and decomposition in organized bodies, comprehending digestion, absorption, respiration, circulation, and assimilation. *Dunglison.*

2. That which nourishes; nutriment; aliment; support.
 Fixed like a plant on his peculiar spot,
 To draw nutrition, propagate, and rot. *Pope.*

NU-TRI'TIOUS (nu-trish'yus), a. [L. *nutritivus*; *nutrix*, *nutricis*, a nurse.] That nourishes; having or containing nutritive matter; nourishing; alimental; as, "Nutritious food."

NU-TRI'TIOUS-LY, ad. Nourishingly. *Wright.*

NU-TRI'TIOUS-NESS, n. The quality of being nutritious. *Dr. Ed. Jarvis.*

NU-TRI-TIVE, a. [It. *nutritivo*; Fr. *nutritif*.]
 1. Nourishing; that promotes the growth and supplies the waste of organized bodies.
 Upon an average, the nutritive matter in a pound of [raw] meat is not more than four ounces. . . . The nutritive matter of wheat is chiefly starch and gluten. . . . In the excellent roots, such as carrots, &c., but especially turnips, sugar is the leading nutritive matter. *Brande.*

2. Of, pertaining to, or concerned in, nutrition. "The nutritive functions." *Dunglison.*

NU-TRI-TIVE-LY, ad. Nourishingly. *Wright.*

†NU-TRI-TURE, n. Nutrition. *Harvey.*

NUT-SHELL, n. 1. The shell of a nut.
 2. Something of little value. *L'Estrange.*

NUT-TAL-LITE, n. (Min.) An anhydrous silice of alumina and lime, occurring in prismatic, bluish-gray crystals, at Bolton, Mass., and in other localities; common scapolite; — so named from Thomas Nuttall. *Dana.*

NUT'TING, n. The act of gathering; nuts. *Browne.*

NUT-TRÉE, n. A tree that bears nuts.

NUX-VOM-ICA, n. [L., *noisome nut*.] The seed of a tree of the genus *Strychnos*, growing in the East Indies. It yields strychnia and brucia, and is a very violent poison. *Gray. Brande.*

NUZ-ZLE (-zl), v. a. [Skinner thinks it a corruption of *nestle*. — Todd says, "This word, in its original signification, seems corrupted from *nourish*; but when its original meaning was forgotten, writers supposed it to come from *nozzle*, or *nose*, and in that sense used it." — Richardson says, "The application of the verbs to *nestle*, to *nurgle*, and to *nuzzle*, border so close upon each other, that it is difficult, in some instances, to discriminate the source of corruption. An infant may be said to *nestle*, to *nurgle*, or to *nuzzle* in the breast or bosom of its nurse or mother." — Smart observes, "There is often a mingled sense in using this word, which the notions derived from the several sources unite to form."] *i. NUZZLED*; *pp.* **NUZZLING**, **NUZZLED**.
 1. To nurse or bring up; to nourish. *Su. cy.*
 2. To nestle; to house as in a nest. *Stacyford.*
NUZ-ZLE, v. n. 1. To hide the head, as a child in its mother's bosom; to nestle. *Swift.*
 2. To go with the nose or head down like a hog. "Sir Roger . . . nuzzled along." *Arbuthnot.*
 3. To work its way with the nozzle or nose. "The nuzzling mole." *Spenser.*
 4. To loiter. [North of Eng.] *Wright.*

NYC-TA-LOPS, n. [Gr. *νυκτάλωψ*; *νύξ*, *νυκτός*, night, and *ὄψ*, the eye; L. *nyctalops*.] One afflicted with nyctalopia. *Coles.*

NYC-TA-LO-PY, n. [Gr. *νυκταλία*; *νυκτάλωψ*, a nyctalops; L. *nyctalopia*, and *nyctalops*; Fr. *nyctalopie*.] According to Galen, Pliney, Celsus, and other ancient writers, a disease of the eye, which renders the patient incapable of perceiving objects after sunset: — according to Hippocrates and most modern writers, a disease of the eye in which the patient sees better by night than by day. *Rees. Dunglison.*

NYC-TA-LO-RAX, n. [L., from Gr. *νυκτάλωψ*; *νύξ*, *νυκτός*, night, and *ῥάξ*, a raven. (Ornith.) A genus of grallatorial or wading birds, belonging to the family *Ardeidae*; night-heron. *Yarrell.*

NYE, n. A brood, as of pheasants. *Johnson.*

NYL-GHĀU' (ny-gāw'), n. (Zool.) A large and magnificent animal of the antelope family, inhabiting the forests of India, having ears long, broad, and rounded like those of the ox, the neck deep and compressed like that of the horse, and the tail broad, covered with hair on the sides and at the root, terminated by a long, black tuft, and descending to the houghs; *Portax tragocamelus*; — sometimes written *nylghau*. *Eng. Cyc.*

NYMPH (nymph), n. [Gr. *νύμφη*; L. *nympha*; It. & Sp. *ninfa*; Fr. *nympha*.]
 1. (Myth.) One of the beautiful female deities with which the Greeks peopled all the regions of earth and water; as, the mountain-nymphs, or *Oreades*; the dale-nymphs, or *Napeæ*; the water-nymphs, or *Naiades*; the wood-nymphs, or *Dryades*, &c. The sea-nymphs were called *Oceanides* and *Nereides*.
 2. (Poetry.) A young lady. *Shak.*
 3. (Ent.) The pupa; nymphea. *Brande.*

NYM-PHÆ, n.; pl. **NYMPHÆ.** (Ent.) An insect in the second stage of metamorphosis; the pupa, chrysalis, or aurelia. *Crabb.*

NYM-PHÆ'ia, n. [L. *nympha*, a nymph. (Bot.) A genus of aquatic plants, including the white water-lily of this country, and the sacred lotus of the Egyptians. *Gray.*



Nylghau.

obdurate, *obduratus*, to harden greatly; *ob*, used intensively, and *dure*, to harden.]

1. Hard of heart; inflexibly obstinate in ill; hardened; impenitent; stubborn; callous; unfeeling; insensible.

No such thought ever strikes his marble, *obdurate* heart, but it presently flies off and rebounds from it. *South.*
There is no flesh in man's *obdurate* heart. *Cowper.*

2. Harsh; rugged; rough.

They joined the most *obdurate* consonants without one intervening vowel. *Swift.*

4. "This word is pronounced with the accent on the second syllable by Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Barclay, Buchanan, and Mr. Perry; and on the first by Bailey, Butick, and W. Johnston. Mr. Scott accents it either on the first or second, but seems to give the preference to the latter. The poets are decidedly in favor of the penultimate accent; and when the usage of poetry does not contradict any plain analogy of prosaic pronunciation, it certainly has a respectable authority. But the verb to *indurate* is a word of exactly the same form, and has the same derivation; and yet Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Barclay, and Butick place the accent on the first syllable, and my observation fails me if there is not a strong propensity in custom to place the accent on the first syllable of the word in question. This propensity, as there is a plain analogy in favor of it, ought, in my opinion, to be indulged." *Walker.*

Syn. — See *HARD*.

† *OB'DU-RATE*, *v. a.* [L. *obdurate*.] To harden; to make obdurate or stubborn. *Barnes.*

† *OB'DU-RATE-LY*, *ad.* In an obdurate manner; stubbornly; inflexibly; impenitently.

† *OB'DU-RATE-NESS*, *n.* The quality of being obdurate; stubbornness; obduracy. *Hummond.*

† *OB-DU-RÁ-TION*, *n.* [L. *obduratio*.] The act of making obdurate; stubbornness. *Hooker.*

† *OB-DURE*, *v. a.* [L. *obdure*.] To harden; to render inflexible; to make obdurate. *Bp. Hall.*

† *OB-DUR'ED-NESS*, *n.* Obduracy. *Bp. Hall.*

† *OB-DURE'NESS*, *n.* Obduracy. *Bp. Hall.*

Q-BÉ'AH, *n.* A kind of witchcraft, prevalent among the negroes of the West Indies, said to have been introduced from Africa. *Wright.*

† *Q-BÉ'DI-BLE*, *a.* Obedient. *Bp. Hall.*

† *Q-BÉ'DI-ÉNCE* [*q-bé'de-éns*, *P. J. Ja. Sm. C. B. Wr.*; *q-bé'dy-éns*, *S. E. F. K.*; *q-bé'dje-éns*, *W.*], *n.* [L. *obedientia*; It. *obediencia*; Sp. *obediencia*; Fr. *obéissance*.] The act of obeying, or the quality of being obedient; submission to authority; compliance with command or prohibition; submissiveness: — obsequiousness.

To prayer, repentance, and *obedience* due, Though but endeavored with sincere intent, Mine ear shall not be slow, mine eye not shut. *Milton.*

Passive obedience, unqualified submission or obedience to authority, however unreasonable or unlawful the commands may be.

"The doctrine of *passive obedience*, or non-resistance, was strongly professed by the Church of England in the time of King James I." *Brande.*

Syn. — *Obedience* is used in a good sense; *submission* is relatively good, but it may be indifferent or bad; *obsequiousness* is always taken in a bad sense. *Obedience* is proper submission to authority; *obsequiousness*, servile submission or compliance. — *Passive obedience* is unqualified submission to authority or government, however arbitrary or oppressive.

† *Q-BÉ'DI-ÉN-CI-A-RY*, *n.* One who is obedient. *John Fox.*

† *Q-BÉ'DI-ÉNT*, *a.* [L. *obediens*; It. & Sp. *obediante*; Fr. *obéissant*.] Submissive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; dutiful; deferential: — compliant; obsequious.

Religion hath a good influence upon the people to make them obedient to government and peaceable one towards another. *Elliotson.*

Syn. — *Obedient servant*; *obedient or dutiful child*; *submissive* to proper authority; *obsequious* in order to gain favor; *obsequious flatterer*.

† *Q-BÉ'DI-ÉNTIAL*, *a.* [Fr. *obéissantiel*.] Obedient; according to the rule of obedience. [R.]

There is no such way of giving God the glory of his infinite knowledge as by an *obedient* practice of those duties and commands, which seem most to thwart and contradict our own. *South.*

† *Q-BÉ'DI-ÉNT-LY*, *ad.* In an obedient manner; with obedience; submissively. *Tillotson.*

† *Q-BÉ'SANCE* (*q-bé'sans* or *q-bé'sans*) [*q-bé'sans*, *W. J. F. Ja. R. Sm. R. C. B. Wr.*; *q-bé'sans*, *S.*

P. E. O. W. b.], *n.* [Fr. *obéissance*; *ob'ir*, to obey.] "Formed by corruption from *abaisance*, an act of reverence." *Johnson.* A token of willingness to obey; an act of civility or reverence made by inclination of the body or knee; a bow or a courtesy.

The *obéissance* with a low *obéissance* made. *Dryden.*

4. "Not a corruption of *abaisance* or a lowering of the body, though it comes to the same thing." *Smart.*

5. "I must retract my former pronunciation of this word, which made the diphthong *ei* like *e* in *obedience*, and adopt the sound of *a* as in the *ey* of *obey*. For the former sound we have Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry; and for the latter, Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnston. But if the authorities for this pronunciation were less weighty than they are, analogy would be clearly on the side I have adopted, as *ei*, when under the accent, is much more frequently pronounced like *ey* in *obey* than like *ey* in *key*, the latter word and *key* being the only exceptions to the general rule of pronouncing *ey* when accented; and these letters, we know, are perfectly equivalent to *ei*." *Walker.*

† *Q-BÉ'SAN-CY*, *n.* Same as *OBEISANCE*. *Pollok.*

† *Q-BÉ'SANT* (*q-bé'sant* or *q-bé'sant*), *a.* Submissive to authority; obedient. [R.] *Scott.*

† *OB-E-LIS'CAL*, *a.* Having the form of an obelisk. "An *obeliskal* stone." [R.] *Stukeley.*

† *OB'E-LISK*, *n.* [Gr. *obeliskos*; *obelis*, a spit, a pointed pillar; *o* prefixed for euphony, and *belis*, a missile; L. *obeliscus*; It. & Sp. *obelisco*; Fr. *obelisque*.]

1. A lofty, quadrangular, monolithic column, the base narrow, and the sides diminishing gradually until they terminate near the top, in a pointed four-sided pyramid.

2. "It has been frequently asserted that *obelisks* were originally erected in honor of the sun, of which they were said to be symbolical, and that they served the purposes of a gnome or sun-dial; but this opinion is now almost totally rejected, and it is generally believed that *obelisks* were nothing more than monumental structures, serving as ornaments to the open squares in which they were generally built, or intended to celebrate some important event, and to perpetuate its remembrance. They were usually adorned with hieroglyphics." *Brande.*

2. (*Printing*.) A mark of reference, thus [+]; a dagger; — sometimes used as a mark of censure, or to denote that a word is obsolete. *Grev.*

† *OB'E-LISK*, *v. a.* To mark with an obelisk, as in writing or printing. [R.] *Ch. Ob.*

† *OB'E-LIZE*, *v. a.* To mark with an obelisk; to mark as spurious or as suspicious. *Ed. Rev.*

† *OB'E-LUS*, *n.*; pl. *OB'E-LI*. [L., from Gr. *obelos*, a needle.] (*Diplomatics*.) A mark to denote a suspected passage in a book or manuscript; usually thus (—), or thus (÷). *Brande.*

† *OB-ÉQ'UI-TATE* (*ob-ék'wé-tat*), *v. n.* [L. *obsequi*, *obsequatus*.] To ride about. *Cockeram.*

† *OB-ÉQ'UI-TÁ-TION*, *n.* A riding. *Cockeram.*

† *OB'E-RÖN*, *n.* (*Medieval Myth.*) The fabled king of the fairies.

4. "Elberich (the Albrich of the 'Nibelungen Lied'), as we have said, is *Oberon*. From the usual change of *i* into *u* (as *ai*, *au*, *coi*, *con*, &c.), in the French language, *Elberich*, or *Albrich*, (derived from *Alp*, *Alf* [an *elf* or *fairy*]), becomes *Auberich*; and *Alp* not being a French termination, the diminutive *on* was substituted, and so it became *Auberion*, or *Oberon*; a much more likely origin than the usual one from *L'Aube du jour*." *Keightley.*

† *OB-ÉR-RÁ-TION*, *n.* [L. *oberro*, *oberratus*, to wander.] The act of wandering. *Bailey.*

† *Q-BÉS'*, *a.* [L. *obesus*; *ob*, used intensively, and *edo*, to eat.] Excessively fat or fleshy; very corpulent; gross. *Gayton. Sydney Smith.*

† *Q-BÉS'E'NESS*, *n.* Obesity. *Bp. Gauden.*

† *Q-BÉS'-ITY*, *n.* [L. *obesitas*; It. *obesità*; Sp. *obesidad*; Fr. *obésité*.] Excessive fatness or fleshiness; inordinate corpulence. *Grev.*

† *Q-BÉY'* (*q-bé'*), *v. a.* [L. *obedio*; *ob*, used intensively, and *audio*, to hear; It. *obedire*; Sp. *obedecer*; Fr. *obéir*.] 2. OBEYED; *pp.* OBEYING, OBEYED.] To yield obedience or submission to; to comply with, from reverence to authority.

Love and obedience to her lord she bore; She much obeyed him, but she loved him more. *Dryden.*
Let them obey who know not how to rule. *Shak.*

Some of our old writers used it as a *néb* verb, after the Latin and the French idiom, with *toi*.
His servants ye are to whom ye obey. *Rom. vi. 16.*
Yet to their general's voice they soon obeyed. *Milton.*
Syn. — See *FOLLOW*.

† *Q-BÉY'ÉR* (*q-bá'ér*), *n.* One who obeys. *Price.*

† *Q-BÉY'ING-LY*, *ad.* In an obedient manner.

† *Q-B-FIRM'*, *v. a.* [L. *obfirmo*.] To render firm, obstinate, or obdurate. *Bp. Hall.*

† *Q-B-FIR'MATE*, *v. a.* [L. *obfirmo*, *obfirmatus*.] To harden in resolution; to obfirm. *Sheldon.*

† *Q-B-FUS'CATE*, *v. a.* [L. *ob*, used intensively, and *fusco*, to obscure; It. *offuscare*, Sp. *ofuscar*, Fr. *obscurcir*.] 2. OBFUSCATED; *pp.* OBFUSCATING, OBFUSCATED.] To darken over; to cloud; to obscure. *Waterhouse.*

† *Q-B-FUS'QATE*, *a.* Darkened; obfuscated. *Elyot.*

† *OB-FUS-CÁ-TION*, *n.* Act of darkening. *Burton.*

† *OB'BIT*, or *OB'IT* [*ób'it*, *W. P. E. K. Sm. R. B. Wr.*; *ób'it*, *S. F. C. O. W. b.*], *n.* [A corruption of the L. *obit*, or *obitit*, he died.]

1. A funeral ceremony or office for the dead; a funeral rite; obsequies. *Dayton.*
2. Death; decease. *Smart.*
3. The time of a person's death. *Wood.*
4. The anniversary of the death of a benefactor, as the founder of a college.

In many of our colleges, the *obit*, or anniversary of the death of the founder, is piously observed. *Hook.*

5. A particular length of slate. *Simmonds.*

Post obit (L. *post obitum*), after death.

† *OB'I-TÉR*, *ad.* [L.] By the way.
The law concerning it is delivered *obiter* only. *Blackstone.*

† *Q-BÍT'U-AL*, *a.* Relating to deaths or to funeral ceremonies; obituary. *Smart.*

† *Q-BÍT'U-A-RÍ-LY*, *ad.* In the manner of an obituary. *Wright.*

† *Q-BÍT'U-A-RY*, *n.* [Sp. *obituario*; Fr. *obituaire*.] A register of deaths; an account of deceased persons or of a deceased person; necrology.

† *Q-BÍT'U-A-RY*, *a.* Relating to deaths or to funerals; ceremonious; obitual. *Gibbs.*

† *Q-B-JÉCT'*, *v. a.* [L. *obijicio*, *objectus*; *ob*, in the way, and *jacio*, to throw; It. *obiettare*; Sp. *objetar*; Fr. *objeter*.] 2. OBJECTED; *pp.* OBJECTING, OBJECTED.]

1. To cast or place in front; to put before; to throw or place in the way.

The mist *objected*, and condensed the skies. *Pope.*

2. To propose adversely, as a reason or charge; to state or urge, in opposition; — frequently followed by *to* or *against*.

Others *object* the poverty of the nation, and difficulties in furnishing greater supplies. *Addison.*
It was *objected against* a late painter, that he drew many graceful pictures, but few of them were like. *Dryden.*

† *Q-B-JÉCT'*, *v. n.* To oppose in words or arguments; — followed by *to*, formerly by *against*.

The king's mother *objected* openly *against* his marriage. *Nor T. More.*

† *OB'JECT*, *n.* [L. *objectus*; It. *oggetto*; Sp. *objeto*; Fr. *objet*.]

1. That which is presented to the senses or to the mind, and raises an affection or emotion.

The *object* of the present is, to show the nature and extent of the *object*. *Shak.*

2. That to which the mind directs itself; any thing aimed at, or proposed to be attained; purpose; design; intent; end; aim; view.

It ought not to be the leading *object* of any one to become an eminent metaphysician, mathematician, or poet, but to render himself happy as an individual, and an agreeable, a respectable, and a useful member of society. *Stewart.*

3. (*Grammar*.) That which is influenced or acted on by something else, as a noun or pronoun governed by a verb or a preposition. *Clarke.*

Syn. — *Object* and *subject* are often used indiscriminately, but improperly. We notice an *object*, and reflect on a *subject*. *Objects* are sensible; *subjects*, intellectual. A *subject* of reflection, of a treatise, a poem; an *object* of interest; a multiplicity of *objects*.

"The *subject* is properly, *id in quo* [that in which]; the *object*, *id circa quod* [that about which]. Hence, in psychological language, the *subject* absolutely is the mind that knows or thinks, i. e. the mind as considered as the *subject* of knowledge or thought; the *object*, that which is known or thought about." *Sir Wm. Hamilton.* — In the Middle Ages, *subject* meant

substanter, and has this sense in Descartes and Spinoza, sometimes also in Reid. Kant and Fichte have inverted the meaning: *subject* is the mind which knows; *object*, that which is known: *subjective*, the varying conditions of the knowing mind; *objective*, that which is in the constant nature of the thing known. *Fleming*.—See *AIM*.

† **OB'JECT**, *a.* Opposed; presented against.

His mercy is so *object* even unto sense. *Sanctus*.

† **OB'JECT'ABLE**, *a.* That may be objected, or opposed; objectionable. *Bp. Taylor*.

OB'JECT-GLASS, *n.* The glass of a telescope, or microscope, which is nearest to the object, and farthest from the eye. *Brande*.

OB'JECT-IFY, *v. a.* To form into an object.

This letter or sign is, in the language of modern philosophers, the idea *objectified*. *Morell*.

OB'JECT'ION, *n.* [L. *objectio*; It. *obbiezione*; Sp. *objeccion*; Fr. *objection*.]

1. The act of objecting. *Johnson*.

2. That which is, or may be, objected; adverse argument, reason, or charge.

Their scholastic divinity must make *objections* against every truth, be it never so plain. *Tyndale*.

OB'JECT'ION-ABLE, *a.* Liable to objection; that may justly be objected to; exceptible.

OB'JECT-IST, *n.* One versed in the objective philosophy or doctrine. [R.] *Ec. Rev.*

OB'JECTIVE [ob-jék-tív, IV. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wr.; ob-jék-tív, S. J.] *a.* [L. *objectivus*; It. *obbiettivo*; Sp. *objetivo*; Fr. *objectif*.]

1. Relating to the object; contained in the object; extrinsic.—relating to the object of thought, and not to the thinker; opposed to *subjective*:—having the quality of coming in the way; as, “*Objective certainty*,” i. e. certainty in outward things, in distinction from *subjective certainty*, which lies in the mind itself. The former is called *physical*, the latter *metaphysical*, certainty.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into *objective* and *subjective*. *Objective certainty* is when the proposition is certainly true in itself, and subjective, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, and the other is in our minds. *Watts*.

2. In the philosophy of the mind, *subjective* denotes what is to be referred to the thinking subject, the *ego*; *objective*, what belongs to the object of thought, the *non ego*. *Sir Wm. Hamilton*.—See *SUBJECTIVE*.

3. “*Objective* is now used to describe the absolute independent state of a thing; but by the elder metaphysicians it was applied to the aspect of things as objects of sense or understanding. So Berkeley: ‘Natural phenomena are only natural appearances. They are, therefore, such as we see and perceive them. Their real and objective natures are, therefore, one and the same.’” *Sir Wm. Hamilton*, sect. 292, where *real* and *objective* are expressly distinguished. *Fitzgerald*.

4. (*Gram.*) Noting the case which follows a verb or participle active, or a preposition; accusative.

OB'JECTIVE, *n.* (*Gram.*) The objective case.

OB'JECTIVE-LY, *ad.* In an objective manner; applied to the manner or state of an object, as existing externally with respect to the mind.

OB'JECT'IVENESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being an object; objectivity. *Hale*.

OB'JECT-IV'ITY, *n.* The quality or the state of being objective; objectiveness. *Coleridge*.

OB'JECT-LESS, *a.* Having no object. *Coleridge*.

OB'JECT'OR, *n.* One who offers objection.

OB'JECT'OR, *n.* [L. *objektor*, *objiciens*.] An objector; an opponent. [R.] *Cardinal Wiseman*.

OB-JU-RATION, *n.* [L. *objuro*, *objuratus*, to bind by oath.] Act of binding by oath. *Mander*.

OB-JUR'GATE, *v. a.* [L. *objurgo*, *objurgatus*; ob, against, and *jurgo*, to strive.] 1. OBJURGATED; pp. OBJURGATING, OBJURGATED.] To chide; to reprove; to reprehend. [R.] *Cockeram*.

OB-JUR-GATION, *n.* [L. *objurgatio*; It. *objurgazione*; Fr. *objurgation*.] The act of reproving or rebuking; reprehension. *Bramhall*.

OB-JUR-GA-TORY, *a.* [L. *objurgatorius*; It. *objurgatorio*.] Reprehensory; culpatory. *Paley*.

OB-LAN'CE-Q-LATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Lance-shaped with the tapering point downwards. *Gray*.

OB-LATE, *a.* [L. *ob*, against, and *fero*, *latus*, to bear.] (*Geom.*) Compress. 1 or flattened at the poles.

Oblate spheroid, the volume generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its conjugate axis. The figure of the earth is that of an *oblate spheroid*. *Da. & P.*

OB-LATE'NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being oblate. *Wright*.

OB-LATION, *n.* [L. *oblatio*; *offero*, *oblatus*, to offer; ob, before, and *fero*, to bring; It. *oblazione*; Sp. *oblacion*; Fr. *oblation*.]

1. An offering; a sacrifice.

The blessed *oblation* of the holy mass. *Sir T. More*.
Then scattered on his tomb her hoary hairs,
A poor *oblation*, mingled with her tears. *Druiden*.

2. This *oblation* of a heart fixed with dependence on, and affection to, him, is the most acceptable tribute we can pay him, the foundation of true devotion and life of all religion. *Locke*.

3. Alms given to the poor, or for the use of the priesthood.

The basin stands the board upon
To take the free *oblation*. *Herrick*.

† **OB-LATION-ER**, *n.* One who makes an oblation. “An *oblationer* before the Almighty.” *More*.

† **OB-LAT'RATE**, *v. n.* [L. *oblato*, *oblatus*.] To bark or rail against. *Cockeram*.

† **OB-LAT'RATION**, *n.* A snarling at. *Bp. Hall*.

† **OB-LÉC'TATE**, *v. a.* [L. *oblecto*, *oblectatus*.] To delight; to please. *Colgrave*.

† **OB-LÉC-TATION**, *n.* [L. *oblectatio*.] Delight; pleasure; delectation. *Feltham*.

OB-LI-GATE, *v. a.* [L. *obligo*, *obligatus*.] 1. OBLIGATED; pp. OBLIGATING, OBLIGATED.] To bind by contract or by duty; to place under obligation; to oblige. *Bailey*. *G. F. Clark*.

2. Richardson, in speaking of *oblige* and *obligeate*, says, “Among the common people *obligeate* is the more usual word.” The “*British Critic*” styles it “a low, colloquial inaccuracy”; and Smart says, “It is a word never heard among people who conform to the modern idiom of the upper classes, but is otherwise in frequent use.” It is much used in the U. S.

OB-LI-GATION, *n.* [L. *obligatio*; It. *obbligazione*; Sp. *obligacion*; Fr. *obligation*.]

1. That which binds; the binding power of an oath, vow, duty, promise, or contract; a duty imposed by law, human or divine, to the fulfillment of which one party is bound towards another.

Moral obligation, being the obligation of a free agent, implies a law; and a law implies a lawgiver. The will of God, therefore, is the true ground of all obligation, strictly and properly so called. *Fleming*.

While she exacts allegiance, shall admit
An obligation, on her part, to teach
Them who are born to serve her and obey. *Wordsworth*.

2. An act which binds a man to some performance; a contract; a bond. *Taylor*.

3. The binding power or force of gratitude; a favor by which one is bound in gratitude.

4. (*Law*.) A bond with condition and penalty annexed. *Brande*.

Syn.—See *DUTY*.

OB-LI-GAT'ION, *n.* (*Mus.*) See *OBLIGATO*. *Brande*.

OB-LI-GA-TORY-LY, *ad.* In an obligatory manner; by obligation. *Johnson*.

OB-LI-GA-TORY-NESS, *n.* The quality of being obligatory or binding. *Scott*.

OB-LI-GA-TORY [ob-lí-ga-tór-ē, W. J. F. Ja. R.; ob-lí-ga-tór-ē, S. E.; ob-lí-ga-tór-ē, K. Sm. Wr.], *a.* [It. *obbligatorio*; Sp. *obligatorio*; Fr. *obligatoire*.] Imposing or implying an obligation; binding; coercive;—used with *on* or *upon*.

The various duties which have now been considered all agree with each other in one common quality, that of being obligatory on rational and voluntary agents. *Stewart*.

† **OB-LIG'ER** [o-blij', Ja. K. Sm. C. O. W. b.; o-blij' or o-blij', S. W. P. F.; o-blij', J. E.], *v. a.* [L. *obligo*; ob, used intensively, and *ligo*, to bind; It. *obbligare*; Sp. *obligar*; Fr. *obliger*.] 1. OBLIGED; pp. OBLIGING, OBLIGED.]

1. To bind or constrain by physical, moral, or legal force; to impose obligations upon.

To be *obliged* is to be urged by a violent motive resulting from the command of another. *Paley*.

Religion obliges men to the practice of those virtues which conduce to the preservation of our health. *Milton*.

2. To lay under obligations of gratitude; to put into debt, or cause to be indebted.

To those hills we are *obliged* for all our metals. *Bentley*.

3. To please; to gratify; to accommodate.

Some natures are so sour and so ungrateful, that they are never to be *obliged*. *L'Estrange*.

2. “When Lord Chesterfield wrote his Letters to his son, the word *oblige* was, by many polite speakers, pronounced as if written *oblige*,—as if to give a hint of their knowledge of the French language; nay, Pope has rhymed it to this sound:—

“Depending even fools, by flatterers besieged,
And so obliging that he never is repaid.”

But it was so far from having generally obtained, that Lord Chesterfield strictly enjoined his son to avoid this pronunciation as affected. In a few years, however, it became so general that none but the lowest vulgar ever pronounced it in the English manner; but upon the publication of this nobleman's Letters, which was about twenty years after he wrote them, his authority had so much influence with the polite world as to bid fair for restoring the *i* in this word to its original rights; and we not unfrequently hear it now pronounced with the broad English *i* in those circles where, a few years ago, it would have been an infallible mark of vulgarity. *Walker*.

Smart says, “The word *oblige*, which was formerly classed with *marine*, &c., is now pronounced regularly.” John Kemble is said to have corrected the Prince of Wales [George IV.] for adhering to the former pronunciation, by saying, “It will become your royal mouth better to say *oblige*.”

Syn.—See *BIND*.

|| **Q-BLIGED**, *p. a.* Compelled; forced:—bound in gratitude; favored.

Syn.—See *INDEBTED*.

OB-LI-GEE, *n.* (*Law*.) The person to whom another, called the *obligor*, is bound by a contract. *Cowell*.

|| **Q-BLIGEMENT**, *n.* Obligation. *Milton*.

|| **Q-BLIG'ER**, *n.* One who obliges. *Wotton*.

|| **Q-BLIG'ING**, *a.* Disposed to confer favors; civil; complaisant; engaging; kind; friendly.

To all obliging, yet reserved to all. *Walsh*.

Syn.—See *AMICABLE*.

|| **Q-BLIG'ING-LY**, *ad.* In an obliging manner; civilly; complaisantly. *Addison*.

|| **Q-BLIG'ING-NESS**, *n.* 1. The quality of obliging or binding; force. [R.] *Decay of Piety*.

2. Civility; complaisance. *Sharp*.

OB-LI-GOR (130), *n.* (*Law*.) One who binds himself by contract to another, called the *obligee*.

OB-LIG'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *ob*, inversely, and *ligula*, a strap.] (*Bot.*) Applied to the corolla of a ligulate floret, when extended on the inner, instead of on the outer, side of a capitulum. *Henslow*.

† **OB-LI-QUATION**, *n.* [L. *obliquatio*.] Declination from straightness; obliquity. “The obliquation of the eyes.” *Clarke*.

|| **OB-LIQUE** (ob-lék' or ob-lík') [ob-lék', J. E. Ja. Sm. R. Wr.; ob-lík', S. W. F. C. O. B. W. b.; ob-lék' or ob-lík', P.; ob-lík' or ob-lík', K.], *a.* [L. *obliquus*; It. *obliquo*; Sp. *oblicuo*; Fr. *oblique*.]

1. Deviating from the perpendicular, or from a right line; not direct; indirect; oblique.

And, that he might their aim decline,
Advanced still in an oblique line. *Hudibras*.

2. Deviating from rectitude; sinister; bad.

The love we bear our friends,
Though ne'er so strongly grounded,
Hath in it certain oblique ends,
If to the bottom sounded. *Drayton*.

3. (*Bot.*) Having unequal sides, as a leaf; unequal-sided. *Gray*.

4. (*Anat.*) Noting certain muscles which deviate from the medial line of the body. *Palmer*.

5. (*Gram.*) Noting any case in nouns except the nominative.

An *oblique angle*, (*Geom.*) one either greater or less than a right angle.—An *oblique circle*, (*Spherical Projections*.) one whose plane is oblique to the axis of the primitive plane.—An *oblique plane*, (*Dialling*.) one which is oblique to the horizon.—An *oblique line*, (*Geom.*) one which makes, with respect to another, on one side an angle less than a right angle, and on the other side an angle greater than a right angle.—An *oblique system of coordinates*, (*Analysis*.) a system in which the coordinate axes are oblique to each other.—*Oblique projections*, projections made by lines oblique to the plane of projection.—An *oblique cylinder* or *cone*, one whose axis is oblique to the plane of its base. *Da. & P.*—*Oblique sailing*, (*Navigation*.) that which includes the calculation of oblique-angled triangles.—*Oblique sphere*, (*Geog.*) that in which the axis of the world is inclined to the horizon of the place.—*Oblique motion*, (*Mus.*) that wherein one of

the parts in harmony proceeds on the same degree of the scale, while another ascends or descends. *Warner.*

“When it becomes the custom to write this word in the English form *oblique*, it will be consistent to give up the French pronunciation, but not till then.” *Smart.*—The English orthoepists, however, are about equally divided.

||QB-LIQUE', *v. a.* (*Mil.*) To move forward to the right or the left at an angle of about 25°, by stepping sideways. *Mil. Ency.*

||QB-LIQUE'-AN'GLED, *a.* Having oblique angles; as, “An *oblique-angled triangle*.” *Clarke.*

||QB-LIQUE'LY, or QB-LIQUE'LY, *ad.* In an oblique manner; not directly; not perpendicularly. *Fell.*

||QB-LIQUE'NESS, or QB-LIQUE'NESS, *n.* The state of being oblique; obliquity. *Johnson.*

QB-LIQU'U-TY (qb-lík-wé-té), *n.* [*L. obliquitas*; *It. obliquità*; *Sp. oblicuidad*; *Fr. obliquité*.]

1. The state of being oblique; deviation from parallelism or from perpendicularity. *Milton.*
2. Deviation from physical or moral rectitude.

There can be no such thing in nature as an honest and lawful envy; but it is intrinsically evil, and imports in it an essential *obliquity*, not to be taken off or separated from it. *South.*

Obliquity of the ecliptic, (*Astron.*) the inclination of the plane of the earth's equator to the plane of the ecliptic. *Brande.*

QB-LIT'ER-ATE, *v. a.* [*L. oblitero, obliteratus*; *It. obliterare*; *Sp. obliterar*; *Fr. oblitérer*.] [*i. OBLITERATED*; *pp. OBLITERATING, OBLITERATED*.]

1. To erase, as something written; to rub or blot out; to efface; to expunge. *Johnson.*

2. To wear out; to destroy the form or figure of. “Wars and desolations *obliterate* many ancient monuments.” *Hale.*

Syn.—See ABOLISH, EFFACE.

QB-LIT'ER-ATE, *a.* (*Ent.*) Applied to impressions and elevations almost effaced. *Maunder.*

QB-LIT'ER-ATION, *n.* [*L. obliteratio*; *It. obliterazione*; *Fr. oblitération*.] The act of obliterating; effacement; extinction.

Cause, from being the name of a particular object, has become, in consequence of the obliteration of that original signification, a remarkable abbreviation in language. *Beddoes.*

QB-LIT'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* That obliterates; blotting out; erasing. *N. Brit. Rev.*

QB-LIV'IAL, *a.* Oblivious. [*r.*] *Maunder.*

QB-LIV'ION, *n.* [*L. oblivio*; *It. obblivione*; *Fr. oblivion*.]

1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance.

Thou shouldst have heard many things of worthy memory, which now shall die in *oblivion*, and thou return unexpected to thy grave. *Shak.*

2. Amnesty; a general pardon of crimes.

By the act of *oblivion*, all offences against the crown, and all particular trespasses between subject and subject, were pardoned, remitted, and utterly extinguished. *Davies.*

QB-LIV'IOUS, *a.* [*L. obliviosus*; *It. obblivioso*.]

1. Causing forgetfulness.

Down her pale cheeks new streaming sorrow flows;
Till soot, *oblivious* shade Minerva spread,
And o'er her eyes ambrosial slumber shed. *Pope.*

2. Forgetful; mindless; not remembering.

Where's your horn? answer to me for that.
Gren. An't like you, sir, I was *oblivious*. *Beau. & Fl.*

QB-LIV'IOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being oblivious; forgetfulness. *Fryth.*

†QB-LÖC'U-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] A gainsayer. *Bale.*

ÖB'LÖNG, *a.* [*L. oblongus*; *ob*, used intensively, and *longus*, long; *It. & Sp. oblongo*; *Fr. oblong*.] Extended in length more than in breadth; longer than broad. *Harris.*

ÖB'LÖNG, *n.* A rectangle whose adjacent sides are unequal. *Davies & Peck.*

“In common language, any figure approximating to this form is called an *oblong*; in fact, any body which is longer than it is wide, is often called an *oblong*. The prolate spheroid is often called an *oblong spheroid*.” *Davies & Peck.*

ÖB'LÖNG-ISH, *a.* Somewhat oblong. *Wright.*

ÖB'LÖNG-LY, *ad.* In an oblong form or manner.

ÖB'LÖNG-NESS, *n.* The state of being oblong.

ÖB'LÖNG-Ö'VATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Between the oblong and the ovate. *Crabb.*

†QB-LÖ'QUI-OÜS, *a.* Reproachful. *Naunton.*

ÖB'LO-QUI, *n.* [*L. obloquium*; *ob*, against, and *loquor*, to speak.]

1. Censorious speech; blame; slander; reproach; detraction; calumny; contumely.

Canst thou, *obloquious* tongue, condemn
The just and good, and art unsworn? *Milton.*

2. Cause of reproach; disgrace; shame. [*r.*]
My chastity's the jewel of our house,
Which were the greatest *obloquy* in the world
In me to lose. *Shak.*

Syn.—See REPROACH.

†ÖB-LUC-TÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. oblutatio*.] Opposition; resistance. *Fotherby.*

ÖB-MU-TES'GENCE, *n.* [*L. obmutesco, obmutescens*, to become dumb.]

1. Loss of speech; dumbness; muteness.
A vehement fear often produceth *obmutescence*. *Broune.*

2. Observation of silence; taciturnity.
The watchings, the midnight prayers, the *obmutescence*,
the gloom and mortification of religious orders. *Foley.*

QB-NÖX'IOUS (qb-nök'shüs), *a.* [*L. obnoxius*; *ob*, intensive, and *noxius*, hurtful; *Sp. obnoxio*.]

1. Subject, liable, or exposed, to punishment.
All the *obnoxious* and the *obnoxious*
W. *Waller.*

2. Subject; liable; answerable; exposed.
So far indulge'this fit, besides, that man,
To change *obnoxious*, be to change injured. *Armstrong.*

3. Faulty; reprehensible; blameworthy.
“Modern, and withal *obnoxious* authors.” *Fell.*

4. Hateful; odious; offensive; unpopular;—often with *to*. “*Obnoxious* doctrines.” *Qu. Rev.*

“*Obnoxious* to a political party.” *Abp. Whately.*

The use of *obnoxious*, in the latter senses, has been objected to; but it is supported by common usage and good authority. “One is popular, another *obnoxious*.” *Blackstone.*

Syn.—Offenders are *obnoxious* or *liable* to punishment; all are *subject* to death. A man, by *offensive* or *unpopular* manners or conduct, renders himself *obnoxious* or *odious* to the people. Persons only are *obnoxious* to others; things, as well as persons, are *offensive* and *odious*.—See SUBJECT.

QB-NÖX'IOUS-LY (qb-nök'shüs-le), *ad.* In an obnoxious manner; hatefully; offensively.

QB-NÖX'IOUS-NESS (qb-nök'shüs-nës), *n.* 1. The state of being obnoxious, subject, or liable.

2. Odiousness; offensiveness; unpopularity.

†QB-NÜ-BI-LÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. obnubilatio, obnubilatus*.] To cloud; to obscure. *Burton.*

†QB-NÜ-BI-LÄTION, *n.* The act of obnubilating or obscuring. *Waterhouse.*

QB-NÜN-CI-ÄTION, *n.* Denunciation. *Smart.*

Ö'BO-E, *n.* [*It. & Sp.*—*Fr. hautbois*.] A musical instrument shaped like a clarinet, and sounded through a reed; a hautboy. *Brande.*

“It is only since the beginning of the present century that the Italian form of this word came into general use; previously to that period the French name, *hautbois*, was universally current.” *Brande.*

ÖB'ÖLE, *n.* [*L. obolus*.] (*Pharmacy*.) Twelve grains, or, according to some, ten grains;—sometimes written *obol*.—See OBOLUS. *Johnson.*

ÖB'Q-LÜS, *n.*; pl. ÖB'Q-LI. [*L.*, from Gr. *δολός*.]

1. A small Greek coin, the sixth part of a dram, or somewhat less than three cents.

2. A weight; the sixth of a dram. *Leverett.*

ÖB-Ö'VÄI, *a.* (*Bot.*) See OBOVATE. *Henslow.*

ÖB-Ö'VATE, *a.* [*L. ob*, inversely, and *ovatus*, egg-shaped.] (*Bot.*) Having the shape of an egg with the smaller end downwards; as, “An *obovate leaf*.” *Gray.*

QB-RÉP'TION, *n.* [*L. obreptio*; *obrepo*, to creep slyly; *ob*, used intensively, and *repo*, to creep; *Sp. obreptio*; *Fr. obreption*.] The act of creeping on; the act of coming on suddenly or by surprise. [*r.*] *Cudworth.*

ÖB-RÉP-TI'TIOUS (öb-rép-tish'üs), *a.* [*L. obreptivus*; *It. orretizatio*; *Sp. obrepticio*; *Fr. obreptice*.] Obtained or done by surprise or in secrecy; surreptitious. *Todd.*

†ÖB'RO-GÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. obrogo, obrogatus*.] To annul; to abrogate. *Bailey.*

QB-SCÈNE' (qb-sën'), *a.* [*L. obscenus*; *It. osceno*; *Sp. obsceno*; *Fr. obscène*.]

1. Offensive to decency or to chastity of mind; immodest; indecent; shameless; indelicate; impure; filthy; causing lewd thoughts.

2. Dirty; foul; disgusting; offensive.
A girdle foul with grease binds his *obscene* attire. *Dryden.*

3. Inauspicious; ill-omened; ill-boding.
The guilty serpents and *obscene* beasts
Creep conscious to their secret rests. *Cowley.*

“This word has three original senses in Latin; the first is the usual sense in English, though the other senses are found in our poets who are familiar with the classics.” *Smart.*

QB-SCÈNE'LY, *ad.* In an obscene manner.

QB-SCÈNE'NESS (qb-sën'nes), *n.* The quality of being obscene; obscenity. *Dryden.*

QB-SCÈN'I-TY, *n.* [*L. obscenitas*; *It. oscenità*; *Sp. obscenidad*; *Fr. obscénité*.] The quality of being obscene; impurity of expression or actions; such indecency as is calculated to promote the general corruption of morals; unchastity; lewdness; immodesty.

No pardon will *obscenity* should find,
Though wit and art conspire to move your mind. *Pope.*

QB-SCÜ'RÄNT, *n.* One who opposes the progress of modern enlightenment;—applied to a class in Germany. *Brande.*

ÖB-SCÜ-RÄNT'ISM, *n.* The doctrine or influence of obscendants. *Brande.*

ÖB-SCÜ-RÄNT'IST, *n.* An opposer of the progress of knowledge; an obscurant. *N. Brit. Rev.*

ÖB-SCÜ-RÄTION, *n.* [*L. obscuratio*; *It. oscurazione*; *Sp. obscuracion*.]

1. The act of darkening. *Johnson.*

2. The state of being darkened or obscure; darkness. *Brown.*

QB-SCÜRE', *a.* [*L. obscurus*; *It. oscuro*; *Sp. obscuro*; *Fr. obscur*.]

1. Dark; unenlightened; gloomy; dim. “In the *obscure* grave.” *Shak.*

2. Living in the dark.
The *obscure* bird clamored the livelong night. *Shak.*

3. Not easily understood; abstruse; unintelligible; doubtful; indistinct; mysterious.

I explain some of the most *obscure* passages. *Dryden.*

4. Little known or noted; unnoted; renowned; unknown; unnoticed.

He says that he is an *obscure* person. *Atterbury.*

5. (*Nat. Hist.*) Applied to a surface which reflects the light but little. *Maunder.*

Syn.—See DOUBTFUL, INDISTINCT.

QB-SCURE', *v. a.* [*L. obscurare*; *obscurus*, obscure; *It. oscurare*; *Sp. oscurecer*; *Fr. obscurcir*.] [*i. OBSURED*; *pp. OBSURING, OBSURED*.]

1. To darken; to make dark; to cloud.
Sudden the thunder blackens all the skies,
And the winds wail, and the sun goes red
Mountains on mountains, and *obscur* the poles. *Pope.*

2. To make less visible, less intelligible, less glorious, less beautiful, less illustrious, or less known;—to conceal; to cover; to hide.

Thinking by this retirement to *obscur* himself from God,
He infringed the omniscience and essential ubiquity of his Maker. *Broune.*

I must be plain, then. Come, I know you are Maria; this
thin veil cannot *obscur* you. *Beau. & Fl.*

And cease not sin *obscur* thy godlike frame. *Dryden.*

†QB-SCÜRE', *n.* Obscurity; darkness. *Milton.*

QB-SCÜRE'LY, *ad.* 1. In an obscure manner; not brightly; darkly.

2. Out of sight; privately; without notice.
“*Obscurely* bred.” *Dryden.*

3. Darkly to the mind; not clearly or plainly.
“At first *obscurely* told.” *Milton.*

†QB-SCÜRE'MENT, *n.* Obscuration. *Pomfret.*

QB-SCÜRE'NESS, *n.* The state of being obscure; obscurity; indistinctness; darkness.

Syn.—See DARKNESS.

QB-SCÜR'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, obscures.

QB-SCÜR'I-TY, *n.* [*L. obscuritas*; *It. oscurità*; *Sp. oscuridad*; *Fr. obscurité*.]

1. The state of being obscure; darkness; want of light. *Esther* xi. 8.

2. An obscure place, state, or condition; privacy; retirement; seclusion.
You are not for *obscurity* designed. *Dryden.*

3. Darkness of meaning; unintelligibility.
That this part of sacred Scripture had difficulties in it,
many causes of *obscurity* did readily occur to me. *Locke.*

†OB-SE-CRĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *obsecro, obsecratus.*] To beseech; to implore. *Cockeram.*

OB-SE-CRĀTION, *n.* [L. *obsecratio*; It. *obsecrazione*; Sp. *obsecración*; Fr. *obsecration.*]

1. An earnest entreaty or supplication. *Stirlingfleet.*

2. (*Rhet.*) A figure in which the speaker implores the assistance of God or man. *Craig.*

†OB-SE-CRĀ-TQ-RY, *a.* Beseeching. *Bp. Hall.*

†OB-SE-QUĒNT, *n.* [L. *obsequor, obsequens*, to comply with.] Obedient; dutiful. *Fotherby.*

OB-SE-QUI-ENCE, *n.* [L. *obsequentia.*] Obsequiousness; compliance. [R.] *Qu. Rev.*

OB-SE-QUIES (ob-se-kwiz), *n. pl.* [L. *obsequium*, obsequiousness; *obsequor*, to follow; Sp. *obsequias*; Fr. *obseques.*] Funeral rites; funeral solemnities; — rarely used in the singular.

That the nature of obsequies might be performed around the dead. *Dryden.*

OB-SE-QUI-OUS (ob-se-kwe-us), *a.* [L. *obsequiosus*; *obsequor*, to follow; It. *obsequioso*; Sp. *obsequioso*; Fr. *obsequieux.*]

1. †Obedient; compliant; not resisting.

Besides many other qualities, he was obsequious when they were in the wrong. *Johnson.*

2. Meekly complying; basely submissive; servile; cringing; fawning.

Obsequious, artful, voluble, and gay, On Britain's fond credulity they play. *Johnson.*

3. †Pertaining to obsequies or funeral rites; funereal. "Obsequious sorrow." *Shak.*

Syn. — See OBEDEIENT.

OB-SE-QUI-OUS-LY, *ad.* 1. In an obsequious manner; submissively; servilely.

2. †With reverence for the dead. *Shak.*

OB-SE-QUI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being obsequious; obedience; compliance. *Bacon.*

2. A fawning or cringing; servility. *South.*

Syn. — See OBEDEIENCE.

†OB-SE-QUIY (ob-se-kwe), *n.* [L. *obsequium*, compliance. — See OBSEQUITES.]

1. Obsequiousness; compliance. *B. Jonson.*

2. Funeral ceremony. *Milton.*

†OB-SE-RĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *obsero, obseratus.*] To lock up; to shut in. *Cockeram.*

OB-SERV'A-BLE (ob-zerv'a-bl), *a.* [L. *observabilis*; It. *osservabile*; Fr. *observable.*]

1. That may be observed or noticed.

2. Worthy of notice; remarkable; noticeable.

And here was an end of all the troubles of this king [John]; in whom it is said, that, loving his ease so well as he did, he should run voluntarily into such troubles, especially at home, upon so small occasions as he did. *Baker.*

OB-SERV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being observable. *Scott.*

OB-SERV'A-BLY, *ad.* In a manner worthy of observation or note; remarkably. *Browne.*

OB-SERV'ANCE (ob-zerv'ans), *n.* [L. *observantia*; It. *osservanza*; Sp. *observancia*; Fr. *observance.*]

1. The act of observing or keeping, as a rule, rite, or law, by the performance of the outward ceremonies which it enjoins: — ceremony; rite.

But to my mind, — though I am native here, And to the manner born, — it is a custom More honored in the breach than the observance. *Shak.*

2. Rule of practice. *Shak.*

3. Observation; attention. [R.] *Hale.*

4. Obedient regard; respectful attention.

Having had such experience of his fidelity and observance abroad, he found himself engaged in honor to support him. *Hutton.*

Syn. — See OBSERVATION.

†OB-SERV'AN-CY, *n.* Observance. *Shak.*

OB-SERV'AN-DZ, *n. pl.* [L.] Things to be observed.

OB-SERV'ANT, *a.* [L. *obsero, observans*, to observe.]

1. Attentive; watchful; mindful; taking notice; heedful. "Observant spectators." *Raleigh.*

Wandering from clime to clime observant strayed, Their manners noted and their states surveyed. *Pope.*

2. Obedient; attentive; — with of.

We are told how observant Alexander was of his master Aristotle. *Dugby.*

Syn. — See MINDFUL.

OB-SERV'ANT, *n.* 1. †A slavish attendant. *Shak.*

2. An observer. *Hooker.*

3. *pl.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) A branch of the Fran-

ciscan order, who professed a strict observance of rules. *Brande.*

OB-SERV'ANT-LY, *ad.* In an observant manner; with observation; attentively. *Wright.*

OB-SERV'ATION, *n.* [L. *observatio*; It. *osservazione*; Sp. *observación*; Fr. *observation.*]

1. The act of observing, noting, or remarking; attention to objects or facts; notice.

Observation is better characterized by Sir John Herschel as passive experience. *Flaming.*

Yes, from the table of my memory, I'll wipe away all trivial, faded records, All laws of books, all mere, all presumptive past, That youth and observation copied there. *Shak.*

2. Notion gained by observing; note; remark; animadversion.

In my small observations of mankind, I have ever found that such as are not rather too full of spirit when they are young, degenerate to dullness in their age. *Dryden.*

3. Observance; a keeping, as of a rite. "The true observation of the Sabbath." [R.] *Barnes.*

4. Remark made in speaking or in writing. He made some very excellent observations. *Ogilvie.*

5. (*Astron. & Nar.*) The act of measuring, with some instrument proper for the purpose, the angular distance, altitude, &c., of the sun, moon, or other celestial body.

Working an observation, (*Nar.*) the process of determining the latitude or longitude by calculation, from an observation taken with an instrument, of the altitude or relative position of any of the heavenly bodies.

Syn. — *Observation* is the act of observing objects with a view of making some use of the observations; *observance* is the fulfilment of a religious or moral duty. The observations of astronomers; the observance of Sunday. The organ of observation is the eye; of experiment, the hand. Observations in astronomy, or on the heavens; experiments in chemistry, philosophy, or anatomy. Experiments are preceded and accompanied by observation. — See REMARK.

OB-SERV'ATION-AL, *a.* Relating to, or implying, observation; observant. *J. Taylor.*

OB-SERV'AT-IVE, *a.* That observes; observing; watchful; attentive. *N. Brit. Rev.*

OB-SERV'AT-QR, *n.* [L.] One who observes; a watcher; a remarker; an observer. *Dryden.*

OB-SERV'AT-Q-RY, *n.* [It. *osservatorio*; Sp. *observatorio*; Fr. *observatoire.*] A building expressly set apart for the conduct of observations concerning any great class or series of natural phenomena. *Nichol.*

Observatories are of three kinds, — astronomical, magnetical, and meteorological.

OB-SERVE' (ob-zerv'), *v. a.* [L. *obsero*; ob, used intensively, and *servo*, to heed, to keep; It. *osservare*; Sp. *observar*; Fr. *observer.*] [*i. observed*; *pp. OBSERVING, OBSERVED.*]

1. To see or behold with purpose or attention; to take note of; to notice; to remark; to watch; to regard attentively.

As when, by night, the glass Of Galileo, less assured, observes Imagined lands and regions in the moon. *Milton.*

It was our occupation to observe Such objects as the waves had tossed ashore. *Wordsworth.*

2. To regard, keep, or practise religiously or strictly; to fulfil.

A night to be much observed unto the Lord for bringing them out of Egypt. *Ex. xii. 42.*

3. To utter as a thing to be noted. *Smart.*

4. To obey; to follow. *Johnson.*

Syn. — See BEHOLD, REMARK, SEE.

OB-SERVE', *v. n.* 1. To be attentive. *Watts.*

2. To make a remark. *Pope.*

OB-SERV'ER, *n.* One who observes; one who watches or regards attentively; a close remarker.

OB-SERV'ING, *p. a.* Making observation; watchful; attentive.

OB-SERV'ING-LY, *ad.* In an observing manner; attentively; carefully. *Shak.*

OB-SËSS', *v. a.* [L. *obsideo, obsessus.*] To besiege; to compass about. *Sir T. Elyot.*

OB-SËSS'ION (ob-sesh'un), *n.* [L. *obsessio*; It. *ossessione*; Sp. *obsesión*; Fr. *obsession.*]

1. The act of besieging. *Johnson.*

2. The state of a person vexed or besieged by an evil spirit, — differing from demoniacal possession in the patient's being attacked from without and not from within. *Brande.*

The devil [is] best able to work upon them [melancholy persons], but whether by obsession or possession I will not determine. *Barton.*

OB-SËSS'ION, *n.* (*Min.*) A volcanic product, or species of lava, resembling common green bottle glass, almost black in large masses, but semi-transparent in thin fragments; — so called, according to Pliny, from a person named *Obsidius*, who first found it in Ethiopia. *Eng. Cyc.*

OB-SËSS'ION-AL (ob-sid'e-nal, *P. Ja. W'r.*; ob-sid'yun-al, *S. K. Sm.*; ob-sid'e-nal or ob-sid'je-nal, *W.*), *a.* [L. *obsidionalis*; *obsidio*, a siege; It. *ossidionale*; Sp. & Fr. *obsidional.*] Relating or belonging to a siege. *Sherwood.*

Obsidional coins. (*Nymismatics.*) coins struck in besieged places, to supply the place of current money. — *Obsidional crown.* (*Roman Ant.*) a crown granted by the state to the general who raised the siege of a beleaguered place. It was made of the grass growing on the rampart. *Brande.*

OB-SËSS'ION-LĀTION, *n.* [L. *ob, intensive*, and *sigilla*, a seal.] Act of sealing up. *Maunder.*

OB-SËSS'NĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *obsigno, obsignatus.*] To ratify; to seal up. [R.] *Barrow.*

OB-SËSS'NĀTION, *n.* [L. *obsignatio.*] The act of sealing; ratification by sealing; confirmation. [R.] *Bp. Taylor.*

OB-SËSS'NĀ-TQ-RY, *a.* Ratifying. "Merely ob-signatory signs." *Dr. Ward.*

OB-SQ-LËSS'ENCE, *n.* The state of becoming obsolete, or being obsolescent. *Smart.*

OB-SQ-LËSS'CENT, *a.* [L. *obsolesco, obsolescens*, to fall into disuse.] Becoming obsolete; going out of use.

All the words compounded of "here" and a preposition are obsolete or obsolescent. *Johnson.*

OB-SQ-LËTE (ob-so-lēt, *W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. W'r.*; ob-so-lēt, *S. P.*), *a.* [L. *obsolesco, obsoletus*, to fall into disuse.]

1. Worn out of use; fallen into desuetude; antiquated; disused; unfashionable.

From the writings of Sir Thomas Browne, Jeremy Taylor, and others, a number of obsolete words of this period might be collected, — some of them thousand years old, which have been forgotten by the world. *Rogers.*

And Echo learns politely to repeat The phrase of names for ages obsolete. *Cowper.*

Spenser, who was born in 1531, thus speaks of Spenser, who died in 1599: "Notwithstanding his obsolete language, he is still intelligible."

2. (*Nat. Hist.*) Partially indistinct; not well defined; not fully developed, as the striae on certain shells. *Maunder.*

Syn. — See ANCIENT, OLD.

OB-SQ-LËTE-NESS, *n.* The state of being obsolete or out of use. *Johnson.*

OB-STĀ-CLE (ob-stā-kl), *n.* [L. *obstaculum*; *obsto*, to oppose; ob, against, and *sto*, to stand; It. *ostacolo*; Sp. *obstaculo*; Fr. *obstacle.*] Something standing in the way or hindering; hindrance; obstruction; difficulty; impediment.

Disparity in age seems a greater obstacle to an intimate friendship than inequality of fortune. *Collier.*

Syn. — See IMPEDIMENT.

†OB-STĀ-CLE-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy. *Udal.*

†OB-STAN-CY, *n.* [L. *obstantia.*] Obstruction; a hindrance; obstacle. *B. Jonson.*

OB-STĀ PRIN-CĪP-I-ŪS. [L.] Withstand the beginnings.

OB-STĒT'RIC, } *a.* [L. *obstetrix*, a midwife; OB-STĒT'RI-CAL, } It. *ostetrico*; Fr. *obstétrique.*]

Relating to midwifery or obstetrics. *Dunghlison.*

OB-STĒT'RI-CĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *obstetrico, obstetricatus*; It. *ostetricare.*] To assist as a midwife, [R.] *Waterhouse*

OB-STĒT'RI-CĀTE, *v. n.* To perform the office of a midwife. "Nature does obstetricate." *Evelyn.*

OB-STĒT'RI-CĀTION, *n.* The office of a midwife; midwifery. [R.] *Bp. Hall.*

OB-STĒT'RI-CĪAN (ob-ste-trish'an), *n.* One who practises obstetrics; a man-midwife; a midwife; an accoucheur. *Dr. Blundel.*

OB-STĒT'RI-CĪOUS (ob-ste-trish'us), *a.* [L. *obstetricus.*] Obstetric. [R.] *Cudworth.*

OB-STĒT'RICES, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) The art or the science of delivering women in childbirth; midwifery; tocology. *Dunghlison.*

OB-STĒT'RĪ-CY, *n.* Obstetrics. [R.] *Dunglison.*

OB-STĪ-NA-CY, *n.* [L. *obstinatio*; *obstino*, to persist in; *obsto*, to stand before or against; *It. ostinazione*; *Sp. obstinación*; *Fr. obstination*.] The quality of being obstinate; stubbornness; contumacy; pertinacity; persistency.

Contumacy is a pertinacious attachment to one's own course or way of acting; *pertinacity* is an intensive and unreasonable degree of tenacity. *contumacy*, resistance to authority; *stubbornness*, resistance to, or disinclination to receive, advice. A *contumacious* soldier or servant; an *obstinate* sovereign, ruler, or person; a *stubborn* people or child; a *stubborn* or *headstrong* temper; a *perverse* disposition; an *inflexible* purpose; a *pertinacious* adherence to opinion; *obstinate* adherence to prejudice. — See *CONTUMACY*.

OB-STĪ-NATE, *a.* [L. *obstinatus*; *It. ostinato*; *Sp. obstinado*; *Fr. obstiné*.] Stubborn; contumacious; inflexible; perverse; pertinacious; headstrong; persistent; self-willed. —
So war both sides with obstinate despite,
With like revenge; and neither party bowed. *Daniel.*

OB-STĪ-NATE-LY, *ad.* In an obstinate manner; stubbornly; inflexibly; perversely. *Dryden.*

OB-STĪ-NATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being obstinate; stubbornness; obstinacy. *Bp. Hall.*

OB-STĪ-PĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *obstipo*, *obstipatus*, to lean to one side.]

1. The act of stopping up any passage. *Bailey.*
2. (*Med.*) Costiveness; tenesmus. *Dunglison.*

OB-STĒP'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *obstreperus*; *obstrepo*, to clamor at.] Loud; clamorous; noisy; turbulent; vociferous.

There are who, deaf to mad Ambition's call,
Would shrink to hear the *obstreperous* trump of fame,
Supremely blest if to their portion full
Health, competence, and peace. *Beattie.*

OB-STĒP'ER-OUS-LY, *ad.* In an obstreperous manner; loudly; clamorously; noisily. *Johnson.*

OB-STĒP'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being obstreperous; loudness; clamor; noise.

OB-STRĪC'TION, *n.* [L. *obstringo*, *obstrictus*, to bind.] Act of binding; obligation; bond. *Milton.*

OB-STRŪCT', *v. a.* [L. *obstruo*, *obstructus*; *It. ostruire*; *Sp. obstruir*; *Fr. obstruer*.] [i. OBSTRUCTED; *pp.* OBSTRUCTING, OBSTRUCTED.]

1. To block or stop up; to close; to bar.

In their passage through the glands in the lungs, they obstruct and swell them with little tumors. *Blackmore.*

2. To be in the way of; to prevent; to impede; to oppose; to retard; to hinder.

No cloud interposed,
Or star, to obstruct his sight. *Milton.*

Syn. — See *HINDER*.

OB-STRŪCT'ER, *n.* One who obstructs or hinders; a hinderer. *Whitlock.*

OB-STRŪC'TION, *n.* [L. *obstructio*; *It. ostruzione*; *Sp. obstrucción*; *Fr. obstruction*.]

1. Act of obstructing, or state of being obstructed.

2. That which obstructs; hinderance; difficulty; obstacle; impediment; barrier.

In his winter quarters, the king expected to meet with all the obstructions and difficulties his enraged enemies could lay in his way. *Clarendon.*

3. The state or condition of having the animal functions stopped or rendered motionless.

At, but to die, and go we know not where,
To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot. *Shak.*

Syn. — See *IMPEDIMENT*.

OB-STRŪC'TIVE, *a.* [*It. ostruttivo*; *Sp. obstructivo*; *Fr. obstructif*.] That obstructs; causing obstruction; hindering.

The North, impetuous, rides upon the clouds,
Dispensing round the heavens obstructive gloom. *Glover.*

OB-STRŪC'TIVE, *n.* Something that obstructs; an obstruction; impediment. *Hammond.*

OB-STRŪC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of obstruction.

OB-STRŪ-ENT, *a.* [L. *obstruo*, *obstruens*, to pile before or against; *ob*, against, and *struo*, to pile up; *It. ostruente*.] Obstructing; hindering; blocking up. *Johnson.*

OB-STRŪ-ENT, *n.* That which obstructs or blocks up; an obstruction. *Smart.*

† OB-STŪ-PE-FĀC'TION, *n.* [L. *obstupej*, —, —, *stupefactus*, to stupefy.] Stupefaction. *Bailey.*

† OB-STŪ-PE-FĀC'TIVE, *a.* Stupefying. *Abbot.*

OB-TĀIN' (ob-tān'), *v. a.* [L. *obtineo*; *ob*, used intensively, and *teneo*, to hold or keep; *It. ottenere*; *Sp. obtener*; *Fr. obtenir*.] [i. OBTAINED; *pp.* OBTAINING, OBTAINED.]

1. † To keep; to hold; to have in possession.

His mother then is mortal, but his sire
He who obtains the monarchy of heaven. *Milton.*

2. To get possession of; to get; to gain; to win; to acquire; to procure; to earn.

To love God, which was a thing far exceeding all the cunning that is possible for us in this life to obtain. *Su T. More.*
I come with resolution to obtain a suit of you. *Deau & FL.*

Syn. — See *ACQUIRE*, *GET*.

OB-TĀIN', *v. n.* 1. To continue in use; to be established; to subsist in nature or in practice.

The Theodosian code, several hundred years after Justinian's time, did obtain in the western parts of Europe. *Baker.*

2. To prevail; to succeed. [R.] *Bacon.*

OB-TĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be obtained or acquired; procurable. *Boyle.*

OB-TĀIN'ER, *n.* One who obtains. *Johnson.*

OB-TĀIN'MENT, *n.* The act of obtaining. *Milton.*

OB-TĒCT'ED, *a.* [L. *obtego*, *obtectus*, to cover; *ob*, intensive, and *tego*, to cover.] Covered. *Kirby.*

† OB-TĒM'PER-ĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *obtempero*, *obtemperatus*.] To obey. *Bailey.*

OB-TĒND', *v. a.* [L. *obtendo*; *ob*, against, and *tendo* (*Gr. tivo*, to stretch out).] [i. OBTENDED; *pp.* OBTENDING, OBTENDED.]

1. To place in opposition; to oppose. [R.]

And for a man obtend an empty cloud. *Dryden.*

2. † To pretend; to offer as a reason. *Dryden.*

† OB-TĒN'E-BRĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ob*, used intensively, and *tenebre*, darkness.] The act of darkening, or the state of being darkened.

For in every megrim or vertigo there is an *obtenebation*, joined with a semblance of turning round. *Bacon.*

OB-TĒN'SION (ob-tēn'shun), *n.* The act of obtaining. [R.] *Johnson.*

OB-TĒST', *v. a.* [L. *obtestor*; *ob*, used intensively, and *testor*, to witness; *Fr. obtester*.] [i. OBTESTED; *pp.* OBTESTING, OBTESTED.]

1. To call upon earnestly; to beseech; to implore; to supplicate; to invoke; to conjure.

Obtesting them by all that is sacred to reflect seriously on this great trust. *Burnet.*

2. To call upon to witness; to attest. [R.]

No penitential orisons arise;
Nay, he obtests the justice of the skies. *Savage.*

OB-TĒST', *v. n.* To protest. *Waterhouse.*

OB-TĒS-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *obtestatio*; *Sp. obtestación*.] The act of obtesting; solemn entreaty or injunction; obsecration.

Let me take up that *obtestation* of the Psalmist, "O all ye that love the Lord, hate the thing which is sin." *Bp. Hall.*

† OB-TĒC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *obtrectatio*.] Slander; detraction; calumny. *Barrow.*

† OB-TRĪ'TION, *n.* [L. *obtritus*.] A wearing away by friction. *Maunder.*

OB-TRŪDE', *v. a.* [L. *obtrudo*; *ob*, against, and *trudo*, to thrust.] [i. OBTRUDED; *pp.* OBTRUDING, OBTRUDED.] To thrust against or into; to offer with importunity; to offer when not wanted; to intrude.

The objects of our senses *obtrude* their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or no. *Locke.*

Syn. — See *INTRUDE*.

OB-TRŪD'ER, *n.* One who obtrudes. *Boyle.*

OB-TRŪN'CATE, *v. a.* [L. *obtruncare*, *obtruncatus*.] To deprive of a limb; to lop; to maim. *Cockeram.*

OB-TRUN-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *obtruncatio*.] The act of lopping or cutting. [R.] *Cockeram.*

OB-TRŪ'SION (ob-trū'shun), *n.* [L. *obtrusio*.]

1. Act of obtruding; intrusion. *King Charles.*
2. That which is obtruded. *Milton.*

OB-TRŪ'SION-IST, *n.* One who obtrudes, or who favors obtrusion. *Gent. Mag.*

OB-TRŪ'SIVE, *a.* Inclined to obtrude; intrusive.

Not obvious, not obtrusive, but retired,
The more desirable. *Milton.*

Syn. — See *OFFICIOUS*.

— RŪ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an obtrusive manner.

OB-TŪND', *v. a.* [L. *obtundo*; *ob*, against, and *tundo*, to beat; *It. obtundere*; *Fr. obtundre*.] [i. OBTUNDED; *pp.* OBTUNDING, OBTUNDED.] To make blunt; to blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden.

For any accident an opportunity of escape, they are not to be lost. *Boyle.*

OB-TŪN'DENT, *n.* (*Med.*) A mucilaginous, oily, or other bland medicine, supposed to sheathe parts from acrimony, and to blunt that of certain morbid secretions. *Brande.*

† OB-TŪ-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *obturo*, *obturatus*, to stop up.] The act of stopping up any thing by smearing something over it. *Cotgrave.*

OB-TŪ-RĀ-TOR, *n.* (*Anat.*) The name of two muscles of the thigh, and of a nerve. *Hoblyn.*
"The *obturator* muscles serve to move the thigh backwards, and to roll it upon its axis." *Hoblyn.*

OB-TŪS-ĀN'GU-LAR (ob-tūs-āng-gu-lar), *a.* Having an obtuse angle, or an angle larger than a right angle; obtuse-angled. *Johnson.*

OB-TŪSE', *a.* [L. *obtusio*, *obtusio*, to blunt; *It. ottuso*; *Sp. obtuso*; *Fr. obtus*.]

1. That is blunted; not pointed or acute.
2. Dull; stupid; wanting quick sensibility.

Thy senses then,
Obtuse, all taste of pleasure must forego. *Milton.*

3. Obscure; dull; as, "An obtuse sound."

An obtuse angle, (*Geom.*) an angle larger than a right angle, or one containing more than 90 degrees.

OB-TŪSE-ĀN'GLED (-gld), *a.* Having an obtuse angle; obtus-angular. *Chambers.*

Obtuse-angled triangle, a triangle having an obtuse angle.

OB-TŪSE'LY, *ad.* In an obtuse manner; dully.

OB-TŪSE'NESS, *n.* The quality of being obtuse; bluntness; — dullness; stupidity. *Johnson.*

OB-TŪ'SION (ob-tū'shun), *n.* [L. *obtusio*.] The act or the state of being obtuse; dullness. "Obtusion of the senses." *Harvey.*

OB-TŪ'SI-TY, *n.* Obtuseness; dullness. *Qu. Rev.*

OB-ŪM'BRANT, *a.* (*Ent.*) Overhanging the metathorax; — applied to the scutum. *Maunder.*

OB-ŪM'BRATE, *v. a.* [L. *obumbro*, *obumbratus*.] To shade; to adumbrate; to cloud. [R.] *Howell.*

OB-ŪM-BRĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *obumbratio*.] Act of shading; adumbration. [R.] *More.*

OB-ŪN'COUS (ob-ūng'kus, 82), *a.* [L. *obuncus*.] Very crooked; hooked. *Maunder.*

† OB-VĒN'TION, *n.* [L. *obventio*.] Income; revenue; — casual benefit. *Spenser.*

† OB-VĒR'SANT, *a.* [L. *obversor*, *obversans*, to be conversant.] Conversant; familiar. *Bacon.*

OB'VĒRSE, *n.* (*Numismatics*.) The side of a coin or medal which has the face or head upon it, the other side being the reverse. *Hamilton.*

OB-VĒRSE', *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the smaller end turned to the stock, as some leaves. *Smith.*

OB-VĒRSE'LY, *ad.* In an obverse manner. *Hill.*

OB-VĒRT', *v. a.* [L. *obverto*; *ob*, towards, and *verto*, to turn.] [i. OBVERTED; *pp.* OBVERTING, OBVERTED.] To turn towards; to place opposite. "The leaf . . . *obverted* to the light." *Boyle.*

OB'VI-ĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *obvio*; *ob*, against, and *via*, the way; *It. oviare*; *Sp. obviar*; *Fr. obvier*.] [i. OBVIATED; *pp.* OBVIATING, OBVIATED.] To meet in the way; to prevent by interception; to remove in the outset; to preclude.

To lay down every thing in its full light, so as to obviate all exceptions . . . would carry me out too far. *Boyle.*

OB-VI-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of obviating. *Scott.*

OB'VI-OUS, *a.* [L. *obvius*; *It. obvio*; *Sp. obvio*.]

1. Opposed in front; meeting in front.

I to the evil turn
My obvious breast. *Milton.*

2. Open; exposed; subject; liable. "Obvious to dispute." *Milton.*

3. Plain; evident; apparent; visible; perceptible; clear; manifest; patent; distinct; palpable.

What obvious truths the wisest hands may miss! *Cowper.*

Syn. — See *APPARENT*, *EVIDENT*, *CLEAR*.

ÖB'VI-ÖUS-LY, *ad.* In an obvious manner; evidently; clearly; plainly; manifestly. *Selden.*

ÖB'VI-ÖUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being obvious or evident; plainness; clearness. *Boyle.*

ÖB'VO-LÜTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Alternately overlapping, as the margins of leaves in a bud. *Gray.*

ÖB'VO-LÜT-ED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Obvolute. *Wright.*

ÖC, *n.* An arrow used by the Turks. *Crabb.*

ÖC'CA-MY, *n.* [Corruption of *alchemy*. *Skinner.*] A compound metal meant to imitate silver. *Steele.*

ÖC-CÄ'SION (ök-kä'zhun), *n.* [*L. occasio*; *ob.* in the way, and *cado*, to fall; *It. occasione*; *Sp. ocasion*; *Fr. occasion*.]

1. An occurrence; casualty; incident.

The laws of Christ we find rather mentioned by *occasion* in the writings of the Apostles. *Hooker.*

2. Opportunity; a particular time, favorable or unfavorable; concurrence.

See how the *occasion* of the Philistines. *Judg. xiv. 4.*

3. Accidental cause; that which gives rise to something else.

Have you ever heard what was the *occasion* and first beginning of this custom? *Spenser.*

4. Casual exigency; necessity; need.

God hath put us into an imperfect state, where we have perpetual *occasion* of each other's assistance. *Swift.*

Syn.—An eventful occurrence is an *occasion*; a propitious occurrence, an opportunity. An occurrence or incident is accidental or unexpected; an *occasion* presents itself; an opportunity is desired. We do things as opportunity offers, *occasion* requires, or necessity compels. An unexpected occurrence; a special *occasion*; a favorable opportunity; a convenient season; an unavoidable exigency; a pressing necessity; a time of need. — See CASE.

ÖC-CÄ'SION (ök-kä'zhun), *v. a.* [*ö. OCCASIONED*; *pp. OCCASIONING, OCCASIONED*.]

1. To cause incidentally; to give rise to; to be the cause of; to bring about; to produce.

That a reproach be not continued or repeated after amendment of that which *occasioned* the reproach. *South.*

2. To furnish with a reason or motive; to influence; to induce; to move; to persuade.

If we inquire what it is that *occasions* men to make several combinations of simple ideas into distinct modes, and neglect others which have as much an aptness to be combined, we shall find the reason to be the end of language. *Locke.*

† ÖC-CÄ'SION-A-BLE, *a.* That may be occasioned. *Barrow.*

ÖC-CÄ'SION-AL (ök-kä'zhun-äl), *a.* [*It. occasionele*; *Sp. ocasional*; *Fr. occasionnel*.]

1. Happening by accident; incidental; casual; accidental; as, "Occasional reflections."

2. That occurs; acting as a cause. "The ground of occasional original hereof." *Browne.*

3. Produced on some special occasion.

Those letters were not writ to all, Nor first intended but occasional. *Dryden.*

Occasional causes, (*Met.*) a phrase employed by the Cartesians to explain the mode of communicating between mind and matter. *Fleming.*

"The Cartesians held that the will was not the cause of the action of the body, but that, whenever the will required a motion, God caused the body to move in the required direction." *Brande.*

Syn.—An occasional discourse; an incidental remark; a casual occurrence or expense; an accidental circumstance. Acts of charity may be occasional, but they ought not to be casual.

ÖC-CÄ'SION-AL-ISM, *n.* (*Met.*) The system of occasional causes. — See OCCASIONAL. *Brande.*

ÖC-CÄ'SION-ÄL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being occasional. *Qu. Rev. Hallam.*

ÖC-CÄ'SION-ÄL-LY, *ad.* Incidentally; casually; accidentally; at times; now and then. *Milton.*

† ÖC-CÄ'SION-ÄTE, *v. a.* To occasion. *More.*

ÖC-CÄ'SION-ER, *n.* One who occasions; causer.

ÖC-CÄ'SIVE, *a.* [*L. occasivus, occasus*, a setting.] Pertaining to the setting sun; falling; descending; western. *Wright.*

ÖC-CE-CÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. occaecatio*.] Act of blinding or state of being blind. [*h.*] *Bp. Hall.*

ÖC'CI-DENT, *n.* [*L. occido, occidens*, to set, as the sun; *It. & Sp. occidente*; *Fr. occident*.] The place of the sun's setting; the west. "From East to Occident." *Shak.*

ÖC'CI-DENT'AL, *a.* 1. Western; — opposed to oriental. "Occidental climates." *Brande.*

2. (*Gem. Sculp.*) Applied to precious stones possessing an inferior degree of hardness and beauty. *Brande.*

† ÖC-CID'U-ÖS, *a.* [*L. occidentus*.] That goes down; western; occidental. *Blount.*

ÖC-CIP'I-TÄL, *a.* Pertaining to the occiput.

ÖC'CI-PÄT, *n.* [*L.*] The back part of the head, formed by the occipital bone. *Dunghlson.*

† ÖC-CI'SION (ök-sizh'un), *n.* [*L. occisio*.] The act of killing. *Hale.*

ÖC-CLÜDE', *v. a.* [*L. occludo, occludens*.] To shut or stop up; to close. [*ii.*] *Browne.*

ÖC-CLUD'ED, *a.* Shut up; overlapping. "This occluded bill [of the parrot]." *Paley.*

ÖC-CLÜ'DENT, *a.* That shuts up. [*R.*] *Sierne.*

ÖC-CLÜ'DENT, *n.* Any thing that closes, or shuts up. [*R.*] *Sierne.*

ÖC-CLÜSE', *a.* [*L. oclusus*.] Shut up. *Holder.*

ÖC-CLÜ'SION (-klü'zhun), *n.* [*L. oclusio*.] (*Med.*)

1. The transient approximation of the edges of a wound, by the shutting up. "The occlusion of the lips." *Dunghlson.*

2. Imperforation. *Dunghlson.*

† ÖC-CRÜS'TÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. ob*, used intensively, and *crusto*, to encrust.] To harden; to cause to be obdurate or obstinate. *More.*

ÖC-CÜLT', *a.* [*L. occulo, occultus*, to hide; *It. occulto*; *Sp. oculto*; *Fr. occulte*.] Secret; hidden; concealed; unknown; latent; abstruse.

The Aristotelians give the name of *occult* qualities not to manifest qualities, but to such qualities only as they supposed to lie hid in bodies, and to be the unknown causes of manifest effects. *Newton.*

Occult sciences, the imaginary sciences of the middle ages, — magic, alchemy, astrology, especially the former. *Brande.* — *Occult line*, (*Geom.*) a dry or obscure line, which is drawn as a necessary part of the construction of a figure or problem, but which is not intended to appear after the plan is finished. *A. Jameson.*

Syn. — See SECRET.

ÖC-CÜL-TÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. occultatio*; *It. occultazione*; *Sp. ocultacion*; *Fr. occultation*.] (*Astron.*) The eclipsing of one heavenly body by another.

"It is commonly used to denote the eclipses of stars and planets by the moon, during her revolution about the earth." *Hind.*

† ÖC-CÜLT'ED, *a.* Secret; hidden; occult. *Shak.*

ÖC-CÜLT'ING, *n.* Occultation.

The occulting or hiding of a star by the moon is a phenomenon identical in nature with a solar eclipse. *Nichol.*

ÖC-CÜLT'NESS, *n.* The state of being hid or occult; concealedness; secretness. *Johnson.*

ÖC'CU-PÄN-CY, *n.* 1. The act of taking possession; occupation; — possession. *Warburton.*

2. (*Law.*) The act of taking possession of a thing of which there is no owner; — the right acquired by taking such possession. *Brande.*

Syn. — See OCCUPATION.

ÖC'CU-PÄNT, *n.* [*L. occupo, occupans*, to occupy; *It. occupante*; *Sp. ocupante*; *Fr. occupant*.]

1. One who has the actual use or possession of a thing; a possessor; an occupier. *Bp. Hall.*

2. (*Law.*) One who takes possession of a thing of which there is no owner, or of a thing which has been abandoned. *Burritt.*

3. † A prostitute. — See OCCUPY. *Marston.*

† ÖC'CU-PÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. occupo, occupatus*.] To possess; to hold; to take; to occupy. *Bacon.*

ÖC-CU-PÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. occupatio*; *It. occupazione*; *Sp. ocupacion*; *Fr. occupation*.]

1. Act of occupying or taking possession.

2. Use; tenure; possession.

The house is in the occupation of A B. *Bourrier.*

3. The employment to which a man chiefly devotes himself; business; trade; calling; vocation. "The occupation of a printer." *Bourrier.*

He was of the same craft with them, and wrought for by their occupation they were tent-makers. *Acts xviii. 3.*

4. (*Law.*) The act of putting a man out of his freehold in time of war: — usurpation of a franchise. *Burritt.*

Syn. — Occupation signifies possession, or the act of taking possession; occupancy, the having possession.

— *Occupation* is applied to whatever employs a person at the moment of labour, or to that which calls a person out from his country employment. Regular occupation, constant employment, important business. The profession or vocation of a clergyman; the occupation of a farmer or a mechanic; the trade of a carpenter, mason, or shop-keeper, the business of a merchant. — See BUSINESS.

ÖC-CI-PÄ'TION-BRIDGE, *n.* (*Engineering.*) A bridge carried over or under a line of railway, to connect the parts of a farm or estate severed by the line. *Simmonds.*

ÖC'CI-PÄ-ER, *n.* One who occupies; a possessor.

ÖC'CI-PY, *v. a.* [*L. occupo*; *ob* and *capio*, to lay hold; *It. occupare*; *Sp. ocupar*; *Fr. occuper*.] [*i. OCCUPIED, pp. OCCUPYING, OCCUPIED*.]

1. To take or to have possession; to possess; to keep; to hold. "Constantly occupying the same individual spot." *Blackstone.*

2. To take up; to fill; to cover.

Powder, being suddenly fired altogether, ... requireth a greater space than before its body occupied. *Browne.*

3. To give employment to; to employ.

An archbishop may have cause to occupy more chaplains than six. *Act of Hen. VIII.*

4. To follow as business or employment.

They that go down to the sea in ships, and occupy their business in deep waters. *Ps. cxxv. Comm. Prayer.*

5. † To use; to expend; to apply. *Holland.*

Upon ten thousand pounds, diligently occupied, they may live in great splendour. *Johnson.*

6. † To enjoy; to know carnally. *Shak.*

Syn. — See HOLD.

† ÖC'CU-PY, *v. n.* To follow business; to traffic.

He carried his ten thousand, and delivered them for ten pounds, and said, "I have trafficked." *Luke xix.*

ÖC-CÜR', *v. n.* [*L. occorro*; *ob*, against, and *curo*, to run; *It. occorrere*; *Sp. ocurrir*; *Fr. occurrer*.] [*i. OCCURRED*; *pp. OCCURRING, OCCURRED*.]

1. † To meet; to encounter. "The resistance of the bodies they occur with." *Bentley.*

2. To come or be presented to the mind or memory; to present itself; to appear.

The mind should always be ready to turn itself to the variety of objects that occur, and allow them as much consideration as shall be thought fit. *Locke.*

3. To be met with; to appear here and there.

In Scripture, though the word "heir" occur, yet there is no such thing as heir in our author's sense. *Locke.*

4. † To obviate; to oppose; — with *to*.

I must occur to one specious objection against this proposition. *Bentley.*

5. To befall; to happen. *Richardson.*

ÖC-CÜ'RENCE, *n.* [*It. occorrenza*; *Sp. occurrencia*; *Fr. occurrence*.]

1. Act of occurring; occasional presentation.

2. That which occurs or happens; an event; a casualty; an incident; an accident.

In education, most time is to be bestowed on that which is of the greatest consequence in an ordinary course and occurrences of that life the young man is designed for. *Locke.*

Syn. — See CASE, EVENT.

ÖC-CÜ'R'ENT, *a.* [*L. occorro, occurrrens*, to meet.] Incidental; coming in the way. *Ash.*

† ÖC-CÜ'R'ENT, *n.* An incident; an occurrence.

All the news and occurrences in every particular. *Bacon.*

† ÖC-CÜRSE', *n.* [*L. occursus*.] A meeting.

A sudden accident, occurrence, or meeting. *Burton.*

† ÖC-CÜR'SION, *n.* [*L. occursio*.] A clash; a meeting; a mutual blow. *Boyle.*

Ö'CEAN (ö'shan), *n.* [*Gr. ὠκεανός*; *L. oceanus*; *It. & Sp. oceano*; *Fr. océan*.] — Probably from *Gr. ὠκός*, rapid, and *ναός*, to flow. *Liddell & Scott.*

1. The vast body of salt water which surrounds the continents and is the receptacle of their running waters; the main; the great sea.

This vast body of water is divided, by geographers, into five great basins, also called oceans; viz. the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, and the Antarctic Ocean. The superficial extent of the several great basins is not known with any certainty; nor, indeed, can their limits be exactly defined. From the nearest estimation that can be made of the extent of the continent and principal islands, it is supposed that nearly three fourths of the whole surface of the globe are covered by water. *Brande.*

Syn. — The Atlantic or Pacific Ocean; the Baltic or Black Sea; the Spanish Main (*i. e.* a part of the ocean). — He crossed the ocean; he went to sea.

2. Any immense expanse. "Those boundless oceans of eternity and immensity." *Locke.*

Ō'CEAN (ŏ'shan), *a.* Relating to the ocean. *Milton.*

Ō-CE-ĀN' I-DEŚ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *Ὠκεανίς* (pl. *Ὠκεανίδες*).] (*Grecian Myth.*) Nymphs of the ocean, regarded as the daughters of Oceanus. *W. Smith.*

Ō-CE-ĀN'IC (ŏ-shē-ān'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the ocean. "The oceanic birds." *Cook.*

Oceanic currents, certain progressive movements of the water of the ocean, whose causes are not fully understood. Of these currents, some are constant, others periodical, others variable or accidental. *Nichol.*

Ō'CEAN-STEAM-ER, *n.* A large steamer for navigating the ocean.

Ō-CEL-LAT-ED [ŏ-sel'la-ted, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; ŏ-sel-lāt-ed, *K. Wr. Wb.*], *a.* [L. *ocellatus*; *ocellus*, a little eye.] (*Zool.*) Having, or resembling, little eyes; having one spot of color within another. *Maunder.*

Ō'CE-LŌT, *n.* (*Zool.*) An animal of the feline tribe, smaller than the ounce, and having a skin most beautifully variegated; *Leopardus pardalis*.



"This animal is a native of Mexico, Paraguay, and probably Peru." *Ocelot (Leopardus pardalis). Eng. Cyc.*

ŌEH'I-MY, *n.* [Corrupted from *alchemy*.] A mixed base metal; *occamy*. *Johnson.*

Ō-EHLĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ὄχλος*, a crowd.] (*Med.*) A morbid condition induced by the crowding together of sick persons under one roof. *Gregory.*

ŌEH-LŌC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ὀχλοκρατία*; *ὄχλος*, the populace, and *κρατέω*, to govern; *It. oclocrasia*; *Sp. oclocracia*; *Fr. ochlocratie*.] A government by the mob; mobocracy; mob-rule. *Warburton.*

ŌEH-LŌ-CRĀT'IC, } *a.* Relating to an och-
ŌEH-LŌ-CRĀT'IC-AL, } locracy. *Qu. Rev.*

ŌEH-LŌ-CRĀT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In an ochlocratic manner. *Th. Walker.*

ŌEH-LŌC'RA-TY, *n.* Ochlocracy. *Downing.*

Ō'CHRA, *n.* [Gr. *ὄχρα*.] See *ŌCHRE*, and *OKRA*.

Ō-CHRA'CEOUS (ŏ-khā'shūs, 66), *a.* [It. *ocraceo*.] Ochreous; ochrey.

Ō'CHRE (ŏ'ker), *n.* [Gr. *ὄχρα*; *ὄχρος*, pale; *L. ochra*; *It. ocrea*; *Sp. ocre*; *Fr. ocre*.] (*Min.*) A native earthy mixture of silica and alumina, colored by oxide of iron, with occasionally a little calcareous matter and magnesia.

Ōchre varies in color from a pale sandy yellow to a brownish red. Native red *ochre* is commonly called *red chalk*. *Ochre* is of great value in painting, as it forms a very durable pigment. *Fairholt. Ure.*

Ō'CHRE-Ā, *n.*; *pl. ŏ'CHRE-Ā.* [L. *ochrea*, a greave, a legging.] (*Bot.*) A union of stipules round a stem. *Gray.*

Ō'CHRE-ATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with ochreæ or stipules in the form of sheaths. *Gray.*

Ō'CHRE-OUS (ŏ'kre-ŭs), *a.* [It. *ocraceo*; *Fr. ocreux*.] Consisting of, containing, or resembling, ochre; ochraceous. *Woodward.*

Ō'CHREY (ŏ'kre), *a.* Ochreous. *Woodward.*

ŌEH'RO-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicious oxide of cerium; *cerite*. *Dana.*

Ō-CHRO-LEU'COUS, *a.* [Gr. *ὄχρα*, ochre, and *λευκός*, white.] (*Bot.*) Yellowish-white; of a dull cream-color. *Gray.*

Ō'CRE-ĀT-ED, *a.* [L. *ocrea*.] Booted. *Fuller.*

ŌC'TA-CHORD, *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτάχορδος*; *L. octachordos*.] (*Mus.*) An instrument or a system of eight sounds. *Burney.*

ŌC'TA-GŌN, *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτώ*, eight, and *γωνία*, an angle; *It. ottagono*; *Sp. octogono*; *Fr. octogone*.]

1. (*Geom.*) A plane figure having eight sides and eight angles. *Brande.*
2. (*Fort.*) A place having eight sides or bastions. *Brande.*



Octagon.

ŌC-TĀG'Ō-NĀL, *a.* Pertaining to an octagon; having eight sides and eight angles. *Johnson.*

ŌC-TĀ-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* Pertaining to an octahedron; having eight sides or faces. *Smart.*

ŌC-TĀ-HĒ'DRITE, *n.* (*Min.*) An ore of titanium, commonly occurring in octahedral crystals; *anatase*. *Dana.*

ŌC-TĀ-HĒ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτώ*, eight, and *δρόα*, a base; *It. ottaedro*; *Sp. octaedro*; *Fr. octaèdre*.] (*Geom.*) A solid figure bounded by eight triangular faces. *Da. & P.*



A regular octahedron, an octahedron bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles. *Davies & Peck.*

ŌC-TĀM'E-ROŪS, *a.* [Gr. *ὀκτώ*, eight, and *μῦρος*, a part.] (*Bot.*) Having its parts in eights. *Gray.*

ŌC-TĀN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτώ*, eight, and *ἀνδρῆς*, a male.] (*Bot.*) The eighth class of plants in the Linnean system, characterized by hermaphrodite flowers with eight stamens. *Henslow.*

ŌC-TĀN'DRI-ĀN, *a.* (*Bot.*) Octandrous. *Smart.*

ŌC-TĀN'DROUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having eight stamens; octandrian. *P. Cyc.*

ŌC-TĀN'GU-LAR, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *angulus*, an angle; *It. ottangolare*; *Sp. octangular*.] (*Geom.*) Having eight angles. *Bailey.*

ŌC-TĀN'GU-LAR-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of having eight angles. *Bailey.*

ŌC'TĀNT, *n.* [L. *octans*, *octantis*; *octo*, eight; *It. ottante*; *Sp. octante*; *Fr. octant*.]

1. (*Geom.*) The eighth part of a circle; the half of a quadrant. *Davies & Peck.*

2. (*Astrol.*) An aspect, or an intermediate position, as of the moon, when she is between her syzygies and quarters. *Brande.*

3. (*Astrol. & Nav.*) A name sometimes given to *Hadley's quadrant*, a form of the quadrant in which the arc is one eighth of a circle, or 45 degrees. *Nichol.*

ŌC-TĀNUS, *n.* (*Med.*) A fever which returns every eighth day. *Brande.*

ŌC'TĀ-PLA, *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτώ* and *πλῆθος*, to unfold.] A polyglot Bible in eight languages. *Craob.*

ŌC'TAR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτώ*, eight, and *ἄρχω*, to rule; *Fr. octarchie*.] A government by eight persons. *Clarke.*

ŌC'TA-STYLE, *n.* See *OCTOSTYLE*. *Clarke.*

ŌC'TA-TEŪEH, *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτώ*, eight, and *τεῦχος*, a work; *L. octateuuchus*; *It. ottateuco*; *Sp. octateuco*; *Fr. octateuque*.] A name for the first eight books of the Old Testament. *Hammer.*

ŌC'TĀVE, *n.* [L. *octavus*; *octo*, eight; *It. ottavo*; *Sp. octavo*; *Fr. octave*.]

1. (*Eccles.*) The eighth day after some ecclesiastical festival, the feast day itself included: — the period intervening between any of the higher festivals, and the eighth day thereafter, the festival itself being included. *Brande. Eden.*

2. A small cask of wine; the eighth part of a pipe. *Simmonds.*

3. (*Mus.*) An interval of seven diatonic degrees, or twelve semitones; an eighth; as, "From C to c is an *octave*"; "A voice with a compass of two *octaves*"; — the seventh tone above or below another in the diatonic scale; as, "C and its *octaves*"; — a scale of eight tones.

Ōc' The ratio of a tone to its octave above is 2 to 1; i. e. if the vibration of a string of a given length produce the note C, half the length of the string will give its octave C. *Dwight.*

ŌC'TĀVE, *a.* Consisting of eight.
Ōcave . . . particularly, is said to have invented the *octave* rhyme, or stanza of eight lines. *Dryden.*

ŌC-TĀ'VŌ, *n.*; *pl. ŏc-tĀ'vŌs*. A book formed by folding the sheets into eight leaves each; — commonly contracted into *8vo*.

ŌC-TĀ'VŌ, *a.* [L. *octavus*, the eighth.] Having eight leaves to a sheet. *Dibdin.*

ŌC-TĒN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *annus*, a year.]

1. Happening every eighth year. *Johnson.*
2. Lasting eight years. *Johnson.*

ŌC'TILE, *n.* (*Astrol.*) Octant. *Johnson.*

ŌC-TĪL'LIŌN, *n.* (*Arith.*) According to the Eng-

lish system of numeration, the number produced by involving a million to the eighth power, represented by a unit with forty-eight ciphers annexed. — according to the French method, a unit with twenty-seven ciphers. *Greenleaf.*

ŌC-TŌ'BER, *n.* [L.; *octo*, eight; being originally the eighth month of the Roman year, reckoning from March onward; — *It. Ottobre*; *Sp. Octubre*; *Fr. Octobre*.] The tenth month of the year.

ŌC-TŌ-DEC'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *decem*, ten.] (*Min.*) Applied to a crystal whose prisms exhibit eight faces in the middle part, and with the two summits, ten faces. *Smart.*

ŌC-TŌ-DEC'I-MŌ, *a.* Having eighteen leaves to a sheet; — commonly contracted into *18mo*. *Clarke.*

ŌC-TŌ-DEC'I-MŌ, *n.* A book in which each sheet is folded so as to make eighteen leaves or thirty-six pages. *Clarke.*

ŌC-TŌ-DĒN'TATE, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *dentatus*, toothed; *dens*, (Gr. *ὀδὸς*, *ὀδόντος*), a tooth.] Having eight teeth. *Smart.*

+ ŌC-TŌ-ĒD'RĪ-CAL, *a.* Octahedral. *Bailey.*

+ ŌC-TŌ-Ē'DRITE, *n.* Octahedrite. *Brande.*

ŌC'TŌ-FID, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *findo*, to cleave.] Divided into eight parts. *Smart.*

ŌC-TŌG'A-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτώ*, and *γαμός*, marriage.] The marrying of eight wives. *Chaucer.*

ŌC-TŌ-GE-NA'RĪ-ĀN, *n.* A person who is eighty years of age. *Todd.*

|| ŌC-TŌG'E-NA-RY, or ŌC'TŌ-GE-NA-RY [ŏk-tŏ'-e-nā-rē, *W. P. K. Sm.*; ŏk'tŏ-jē-nā-rē, *Ja. C. Wr. Wb.*], *a.* [L. *octogenarius*; *It. ottogenario*; *Sp. octogenario*; *Fr. octogénaire*.] Being eighty years of age. *Aubrey.*

ŌC-TŌG'E-NA-RY, *n. l.* An octogenarian. *Wright.*
2. An instrument with eight strings. *Wright.*

ŌC'TŌ-ĒILD, *n.* [L. *octo*, eight, and A. S. *gild*, or *geld*, a payment.] (*Saxon Law*) A pecuniary compensation for an injury, amounting to eight times the value of the thing. *Burrill.*

+ ŌC-TŌG'Ō-NĀL, *a.* [Gr. *ὀκτώ*, eight, and *γωνία*, an angle; *L. octogonos*.] Octagonal. *Jodrell.*

ŌC-TŌG'Y-NOŪS, *a.* [Gr. *ὀκτώ*, eight, and *γυνή*, a female.] (*Bot.*) Having eight pistils. *Loudon.*

ŌC-TŌ-HE'DRON, *n.* Octahedron. *Brande.*

ŌC-TŌ-LŌC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *locularis*, kept in little boxes; *locus*, a place.] (*Bot.*) Having eight cells for seeds. *Smart.*

ŌC'TŌ-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *octonarius*; *It. ottonario*.] Of, or belonging to, the number eight. *Bailey.*

ŌC-TŌ-NŌC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *oculus*, an eye.] Having eight eyes.

Spiders [are] for the most part *octonocular*. *Derham.*

ŌC-TŌ-PĒT'A-LOŪS, *a.* [Gr. *ὀκτώ*, eight, and *πέταλον*, a petal.] (*Bot.*) Having eight petals.

ŌC'TŌ-PŌD, *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτώ*, eight, and *πῶς*, *πῶδες*, a foot; *It. ottopodo*.] (*Zool.*) A name applied to the eight-armed cephalopods, and also to those spiders which have eight legs. *Brande.*

ŌC-TŌ-RĀ'DI-ĀT-ED, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *Eng. radiated*.] Having eight rays. *Smart.*

ŌC-TŌ-SPĒR'MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ὀκτώ*, eight, and *σπέρμα*, seed.] (*Bot.*) Having eight seeds. *Lindley.*

ŌC'TŌ-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτώ*, eight, and *στυλος*, a style; *It. ottostilo*; *Sp. octostilo*; *Fr. octostyle*.] (*Arch.*) A temple or a portico having eight columns in front.

Ōc' "Of this kind is the famous Parthenon at Athens." *Fairholt.*

ŌC-TŌ-SYL-LĀB'IC, } *a.* Consisting of eight
ŌC-TŌ-SYL-LĀB'IC-AL, } syllables. *Ed. Rev.*

ŌC-TŌ-SYL-LĀ-BLE, *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτώ*, eight, and *συλλαβή*, a syllable; *L. octosyllabus*.] A word composed of eight syllables. *Clarke.*

ŌC-TŌ-SYL-LĀ-BLE, *a.* Octosyllabic. *Tyrolhitt.*

OCTROI (ŏk-trŏi'), *n.* [Fr., from *L. auctoritas*.] A small fiscal import duty levied in French towns on all goods entering the gates or barriers of the city. *Simmonds.*

ÖC'TU-PLE, a. [Gr. *ὀκταπλῆς*; *ὀκτώ*, eight, and *πλῆθος*, onefold; L. *octuplus*; It. *ottuplo*; Sp. *octuplo*; Fr. *ocuple*.] Eight-fold. *Bayley*.

ÖC'U-LAR, a. [L. *ocularis*; *oculus*, the eye; It. *oculare*; Sp. *ocular*; Fr. *oculaire*.] Relating to, or depending on, the eye; known by the eye; evident. "*Ocular proof*." *Shak.*

For as Thomas was an *ocular* witness of Christ's death and burial, so were the other disciples of his resurrection, having actually seen him after he was risen. *South.*

Ocular cone, (*Opt.*) the cone formed within the eye by a pencil of rays proceeding from an object; the base of the cone being on the cornea, the apex on the retina. *Dunglison.*

ÖC'U-LAR-LY, ad. By means of the eye. *Bp. Hall.*

ÖC'U-LATE, a. [L. *oculatus*; *oculus*, an eye.] Having eyes:—knowing by the eye. *Johnson.*

ÖC'U-LAT-ED, a. Full of eyes or holes. *Hill.*

ÖC'U-LI-FÖRM, a. [L. *oculus*, an eye, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of an eye. *Smith.*

ÖC'U-LIST, n. [It. & Sp. *oculista*; Fr. *oculiste*.] A surgeon who occupies himself chiefly with the management of diseases of the eye. *Bacon.*

ÖC-Y-PÖ'DI-AN, n. [Gr. *ὀκτός*, swift, and *πῶδος*, a foot.] (*Zool.*) One of a tribe of swift-running, short-tailed crustaceans. *Eng. Cyc.*

ÖD, or ÖD, n. [Gr. *ὀδός*, way.] A term applied by Reichenbach to the fancied force which gives rise to the phenomena of electro-biology, or mesmerism, and which he imagined to be developed by magnets, crystals, heat, light, electricity, chemical action, vital action, the human hand, and various other agents; the *odylic* force; *odyle*.

"Leaving the etymological derivation to be justified at some other opportunity, I will take the liberty to propose the short word *od* for the force which we are engaged in examining. Every one will admit it to be desirable that a unisyllabic word beginning with a vowel should be selected for an object which occurs universally in an infinity of complex conditions of the material world, for the sake of convenient conjunction in the manifold compound words. . . . If, then, the term *od* shall be found acceptable in general use for the force . . . for which we require and seek a name, the nomenclature for all its various kinds of derivation may be easily formed by composition, — avoiding all circumlocutions; instead of saying, 'the *od* derived from crystallization,' we may name this product *crystallo-d*, that from heat, *thermo-d*, that from electricity, briefly as *elod*, from light, *photo-d*, and so on, — *magneto-d*, *chymo-d*, *helo-d*, *artemo-d*, *tribo-d*, and for the material world generally, *panto-d*, &c." *Reichenbach.*

ÖD'A-LISK, n. [Turk. *oda*, a chamber, because *odalisks* are lodged in separate chambers, or, according to others, because they lodge and live in common in two large apartments called *odas*. *Landais*. — Fr. *odalisque*.] A female slave employed in domestic service about the persons of the wives, female relatives, &c., of the sultan; — also written *odalisque* and *odahk*. *Byron.*

ÖDD, a. [Ger. *ode*, solitary; Belg. *oed*, *oed*; Sw. *udda*, *odd*; W. *od*. — From *ooved*, *oov'd*. *Tooke*.] 1. Not divisible into two equal numbers; not even; uneven; as the numbers 3, 5, 7, &c.

2. Wanting a match; unmatched; as, "An *odd* glove":—having no one associated or united; left out of a set, number, or account; as, "An *odd* volume."

3. Exceeding a round number, or a specified number; not taken in with others; supernumerary; as, "Odd years, days, minutes," &c.

Sixteen hundred and *odd* years after the earth was made, it was destroyed by a deluge. *Barnes.*

4. Particular; peculiar; uncommon; strange; singular; eccentric; fantastic; whimsical; as, "An *odd* fancy, opinion, person, or thing."

5. Noting the only one.

For our time, the *odd* man to perform all things perfectly, whatever he doth, and to know the way to do them skillfully, whenever he list, is, in my poor opinion, *Joannes Sturm*. *Ascham.*

"Home Tooke appears to me to have erred in deriving *od* from *ooved*. If I say, 'There are three pairs and one *odd* one,' the *odd* refers to the single one, and not to the one which is wanting, yet Mr. Tooke refers it to the latter." *Dr. Crombie.*

Syn. — An *odd* glove; an *odd* or *uneven* number; an *odd*, *eccentric*, or *singular* person; a *strange* or *uncommon* occurrence; a *fantastical* or *whimsical* notion. — See **PARTICULAR.**

ÖDD-FEL-LÖW, n. A member of a charitable

society which affords assistance and relief to distressed members. *Simmonds.*

ÖDD'ITY, n. 1. Singularity; strangeness; — applied both to things and to things. *Todd.*

2. An odd or singular person or thing. *Smart.*

ÖDD'-LOOK-ING (-lûk-), *a.* Having a singular look; of unusual appearance. *Wright.*

ÖDD'LY, ad. 1. In an odd manner; not evenly. 2. Strangely; singularly; unusually.

An *oddy odd* number, (*Math.*) a number which, when divided by 4, leaves 3 for a remainder, as 7, 11, 15, &c. *Davies.*

ÖDD'NESS, n. 1. The state of being odd, or not even. *Fotherby.*

2. The quality or the state of being odd or strange; strangeness; singularity. *Collier.*

ÖDDŞ (ödz), *n. sing. & pl.* 1. Irregularity; disparity; excess of one thing compared with another. *Hooker.*

Between these two cases there are great *ödds*. *Milton.*

2. More than an even wager; more likely than the contrary.

When a man either loses or takes the thing he believes, he is brought to the *ödd* of being brought to the *ödd*. *South.*

3. Advantage; superiority; supremacy.

Mother of a hundred gods, Juno dares not give her *ödds*. *Milton.*

4. Quarrel; debate; dispute. [*n.*] *Shak.*

At öds, at variance. — *Ödds* and *ends*, refuse; scraps; fragments; remnants; oris. — See **ORTS.**

ÖDE, n. [Gr. *ὕδης*; *δεῖω*, to sing; L. *ode*; It. & Sp. *ode*; Fr. *ode*.] A short song or poem; a lyric composition.

"Among the Greeks and Romans [the *ode*] was a short lyric composition usually intended to be sung, and accompanied by some musical instrument, generally the lyre; hence the expression *lyric verse*. In the modern sense of the word, the *ode* appears to be distinguished from the song by greater length and variety, and by not being necessarily adapted to music. It is distinguished also from the ballad, and other species of lyric poetry, by its being confined to the expression of sentiment, or of imaginative thought, on a given subject not admitting of narrative, except incidentally." *Brande.*

ÖDE'-FÄC-TÖR, n. One who traffics in odes.

ÖDE'-MÄK-ER, n. A composer of odes. *Pope.*

Ö-DE'ÖN, n. [Gr. *ὀδεῖον*; *ὀδή*, a song; L. *odeum*; It. *odeon*; Fr. *odéon*.] (*Greecian Ant.*) A public building devoted to the contests of poets and musicians for honorary prizes, as the theatre was devoted to the drama, and the amphitheatre to gladiatorial shows; odeum. *Fairholt.*

"The word *odeon* has been preserved in most languages. Thus there is an *Odeon* in Paris, appropriated to theatrical and other similar purposes; and in Munich there is a concert-room with this name." *Brande.*

This word, when applied to a modern building, is often incorrectly pronounced *ö-de-ön*.

ÖD'ER-ITE, n. (*Mín.*) A mineral found in Sweden, and supposed to be a variety of black mica. *Eng. Cyc.*

Ö-DE'ÖM, n. [L., from Gr. *ὀδεῖον*.] (*Ant.*) A building in which poets and musicians contended for prizes, both in vocal and instrumental music; an odeon. — See **ODEON.** *Brande.*

Ö'DI-BLE, a. [L. *odii*, to hate.] Hatel. *Bale.*

Ö'DIC, a. [See **ÖD.**] Pertaining to the force called *od*; *odylic*. *Reichenbach.*

Ö'DI-CAL-LY, ad. In an odic manner; by the force called *od*. *Reichenbach.*

Ö'DIN, n. (*Northern Myth.*) The chief of the Scandinavian deities, regarded by the Romans as the representative of their Mercury. *Gray.*

Ö-DIN'IC, a. Pertaining to Odin. *Ferguson.*

Ö'DIOUS (ö'dyus or ö'dé-üs) [ö'dyus, S. E. F. K.; ö'dé-üs, P. J. J. C. W. R.; ö'dé-üs or ö'dé-üs, IV.; ö'dé-üs or ö'dyus, Sm.], *a.* [L. *odiosus*; *odium*, hate; *odii*, to hate; It. & Sp. *odioso*; Fr. *odieux*.] 1. Worthy of hate; hateful; detestable; abominable; execrable; offensive; disgusting.

For ever all goodness will be most charming; for ever all wickedness will be most *odious*. *Spratt.*

2. Causing hatred or envy; invidious. "Comparisons are *odious*." *Donne.*

Syn. — See **ABOMINABLE**, **OBNOXIOUS**.

Ö'DIOUS-LY, ad. In an odious manner; hatefully; detestably; invidiously. *Milton.*

Ö'DIOUS-NESS, n. The state or the quality of being odious; hatefulness; invidiousness. *Wake.*

Ö'DI-ÜM (ö'dé-üm or ö'd'yum), *n.* [L.] 1. Hatred; hate; dislike; enmity.

2. The quality of provoking hatred or envy; invidiousness.

She threw the *odium* of the fact on me, and publicly avowed her love to you. *Dryden.*

Syn. — *Odium* is great dislike or ill-will, and is commonly applied to many; *hatred* is a stronger term, and is applied to one or many. A tyrant may incur the personal *hatred* of those who know him, and the public *odium*. An *odious* public measure or tax; a *hateful* vice; an *invidious* task or remark.

Ö'DI-ÜM THE-Ö-LÖG'I-CÜM. [L., *theological hatred*.] Hatred as exhibited by polemical divines. *Scudamore.*

Ö'DIZE, v. a. To charge or impregnate with *od*, or *odyle*. "Odized water." *Reichenbach.*

Ö-DÖM'E-TER, n. [Gr. *ὀδόμετρον*; *ὀδός*, way, and *μέτρον*, a measure; It. *odometro*; Fr. *odomètre*.] An instrument for measuring the distance passed over in travelling, by registering the number of revolutions of a carriage-wheel to which it is attached. *Crombie.*

Ö-D-Q-MÉT'RICAL, a. Pertaining to an odometer, or to the measurement accomplished by it; relating to odometry. *Wright.*

Ö-DÖM'E-TROÜS, a. Odometrical. *S. Smith.*

Ö-DÖM'E-TRY, n. The measurement of distances by means of an odometer. *Allen.*

ÖD-ÖN-TÄL'GI-A, n. (*Med.*) The toothache; odontalgia. — See **ÖDONTALGY.** *Brande.*

ÖD-ÖN-TÄL'GIC, or Ö-DON-TÄL'GIC [ö-don-täl'jik, P. J. J. C. W. R. W. R.; öd-ön-täl'jik, Sm.], *a.* [It. & Sp. *odontalgico*; Fr. *odontalgique*.] Pertaining to the toothache.

ÖD-ÖN-TÄL'GIC, n. (*Med.*) A remedy for the toothache. *Dunglison.*

ÖD'ÖN-TÄL-GY, n. [Gr. *ὀδονταλγία*.] The toothache; odontalgia. *Smart.*

Ö-DÖN'TÖ, n. [Gr. *ὀδός*, *ὀδόντος*, a tooth.] A dentifrice; a kind of vegetable powder for the teeth, prepared of oriental herbs. *Rowland.*

ÖD-ÖN-TÖG'E-NY, n. [Gr. *ὀδός*, *ὀδόντος*, a tooth, and *γεννάω*, to produce.] (*Med.*) Generation or mode of development of the teeth. *Dunglison.*

Ö-DÖN'TÖ-GRÄPH, n. [Gr. *ὀδός*, *ὀδόντος*, a tooth, and *γράφω*, to describe.] An instrument to enable the millwright and engineer to measure, draw, and design the teeth of wheels. *Weale.*

ÖD-ÖN-TÖG'RA-PHY, n. [Gr. *ὀδός*, *ὀδόντος*, a tooth, and *γράφω*, to describe.] (*Med.*) A description of the teeth. *Dunglison.*

Ö-DÖN'TÖID, a. [Gr. *ὀδός*, *ὀδόντος*, a tooth, and *ειδός*, form; Fr. *odontolide*.] (*Med.*) Resembling a tooth; tooth-like. *Dunglison.*

Ö-DÖN'TÖ-LITE, n. [Gr. *ὀδός*, *ὀδόντος*, a tooth, and *λίθος*, a stone; It. *odontoliti*.] (*Pal.*) A fossil tooth or bone. *Cleaveland.*

ÖD-ÖN-TÖL'Ö-GY, n. [Gr. *ὀδός*, *ὀδόντος*, a tooth, and *λόγος*, a discourse; It. *odontologia*; Fr. *odontologie*.] (*Med.*) An anatomical treatise on the teeth. *Dunglison.*

ÖD-ÖN-TÖPH-Ö-RÍ-NÆ, n. pl. [Gr. *ὀδοντοφόροι*, bearing teeth; *ὀδός*, *ὀδόντος*, a tooth, and *φέρω*, to bear.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Gallina* and family *Tetraonidae*; American partridges; quails. *Gray.*



Ö'DÖR, n. [L. & Sp. *odor*; It. *odore*; Fr. *odeur*.] 1. Scent, whether good or bad; smell; fragrance; perfume.

Sabaean odors from the spicy shores Of Araby the blest. *Milton.*

2. That which produces odor or fragrance. [*n.*] The good are better made by ill. As odors crushed are sweeter still. *Rogers.*

Syn. — See **SMELL**.

OFFEND', v. a. [L. *offendo*; *ob*, against, and *fendo*, to strike; It. *offendere*; Sp. *ofender*; Fr. *offenser*.] [*L. OFFENDED*; *pp. OFFENDING, OFFENDED*.]

1. To assault; to assail; to attack. *Sidney*.
2. To make angry; to affront; to displease; to irritate; to fret; to vex; to chafe.

Let not a little fault of Power,
My Minion, offend the great Power. *Milton*.

3. To violate; to transgress; to disobey.

Marry, sir, he hath *offended* the law. *Shak.*

4. To injure; to hurt; to damage.

Consult how we may henceforth most *offend* our enemy;
Our own loss how repair. *Milton*.

5. To cause to commit an offence.

Whoso shall *offend* one of these little ones. *Matt. xviii. 6.*

“To *offend* originally signifies to impinge, that is, to stumble, or hit violently upon some hat lying cross our way, so as thereby to be cast down, or at least to be disordered in our posture, and stop in our progress; whence it is well transferred to denote our being through any incident temptation brought into sin, whereby a man is thrown down, or bowed from his upright estate, and interrupted from prosecuting a steady course of piety and virtue.” *Barrow*.

Syn. — See **DISPLEASE**.

OFFEND', v. n. 1. To cause anger or displeasure.

I shall *offend*, if I detain or give it. *Shak.*

2. To sin; to do wrong or injustice; to transgress; to commit any transgression or offence; — sometimes used with *against*.

He came, and with him Eve, more loath, though first
To *offend*, discountenanced both, and discomposed. *Milton*.

Our language is extremely imperfect; and in many instances, it *offends against* every part of grammar. *Swift*.

OFFENDER, n. One who offends; a guilty person; a transgressor; a criminal; a culprit.

OFFENDING, n. Offence; transgression; crime.

This is the head and front of my *offending*. *Shak.*

OFFENDRESS, n. A woman who offends. *Shak.*

† **OFFENSIBLE, a.** Hurtful. *Cotgrave*.

OFFENSIVE, a. [It. *offensivo*; Sp. *ofensivo*; Fr. *offensif*.]

1. Making, or used in making, the first attack; aggressive; assailant; — opposed to *defensive*. “An *offensive war*.” *Bacon*. “*Offensive engines*.” *Wilkins*.

2. Causing anger, pain, or disgust; disgusting; detestable; displeasing; injurious; abusive; insolent; rude; contumelious; reproachful.

The top is level; an *offensive* seat
Of war, and from the war a safe retreat. *Dryden*.

Syn. — *Offensive* smell, manner; *disgusting* or *displeasing* appearance; *abusive* language; *insolent* or *rude* manners; *injurious* conduct; — *offensive war*; *aggressive* measure. — See **INVIDIOUS, OBNOXIOUS**.

OFFENSIVE, n. A state or posture of aggression or attack; — opposed to *defensive*; as, “To act on the *offensive*.” *Clarke*.

OFFENSIVE-LY, ad. In an offensive manner.

OFFENSIVENESS, n. The state or the quality of being offensive. *Grew*.

OFFER, v. a. [L. *offero*; *ob*, in the way of, and *fero*, to bear; It. *offrire*; Sp. *ofracer*; Fr. *offrir*.] [*L. OFFERED*; *pp. OFFERING, OFFERED*.]

1. To present; to exhibit for acceptance or for rejection; to propose; to tender; to proffer. I dress the Greeks, yea, when they *offer* gifts. *Surrey's Virg.*

2. To sacrifice; to immolate.

And thereon
Offers sweet-smelling gums, and fruits, and flowers. *Milton*.

3. To bid, as a price or compensation.

Nor should'st thou *offer* all thy little store,
Will such labor yield, and *offer* more. *Dryden*.

4. To show; to furnish; to propose; to give.

“Our author *offers* no reason.” *Locke*.

To *offer violence*, to assault; to attack with hostile intentions.

Syn. — *Offer* a premium, a reward, a prayer, or a sacrifice. Give familiarly, present respectfully, and offer religiously. *Offer* a sum; *propose* terms; *bid* a price; *tender* a payment. — See **GIVE**.

OFFER, v. n. 1. To be present; to be at hand; to present itself.

The occasion *offers*, and the youth complies. *Dryden*.

2. To make an attempt or trial; — formerly sometimes used with *at*.

We came close to the shore, and *offered* to land. *Bacon*.

OFFER, n. [It. *offerta*; Sp. *oferta*; Fr. *offre*.]

1. A proposal to be accepted or rejected; that which is offered; proposition; proffer; tender.

I never liked thy talk, thy *offers* less,
Now both abhor. *Milton*.

2. The act of bidding, or the price bid.

Making by second hand their *offers*. *Swift*.

3. Effort; endeavor; attempt. [R.] *Bacon*.

Syn. — See **PROPOSITION**.

OFFERABLE, a. That may be offered; worthy of being offered. *W. Mountagu*.

OFFERER, n. One who offers or makes an offer.

OFFERING, n. 1. The act of one who offers; presentation; offer.

2. That which is offered, — particularly in worship; an oblation; a sacrifice.

“*Offerings* constituted a large portion of the Jewish worship. They consisted chiefly of bread, salt, fruits, wine, and oil, and had different names, according to the purposes for which they were employed. In a modern sense, the term *offering* is applied to certain dues payable by custom to the church, as the Easter offerings, &c.” *Brande*.

OFFERTORY, n. [L. *offertorium*; It. *offertorio*; Sp. *ofertorio*; Fr. *offertoire*.]

1. The act of offering. *Bacon*.

2. (*Eccles.*) An anthem chanted in the Catholic service, being the first part of the mass, in which the priest prepares the elements for consecration: — in the communion service of the Church of England, the sentences read while the alms or offerings are collected. *Brande*.

† **OFFERTURE, n.** An offer; an overture; a proposal; proposition. *King Charles*.

OFF-HAND, a. Done promptly, without study or hesitation; unpremeditated. *Qu. Rev.*

OFF-HAND, ad. At the moment; without deliberation or delay. *Qu. Rev.*

OFFICE (ôf'is), n. [L. *officium*, or *opificium*; *opus*, work, and *facio*, to do; It. *ufficio*; Sp. *oficio*; Fr. *office*.]

1. The station, condition, or employment of an officer; a public charge or employment; a dignity attended with a public function. “The insolence of *office*.” *Shak.*

He hath forsok the court,
Broken his staff of *office*, and dispersed
The household of the king. *Shak.*

2. Peculiar or appropriate business, employment, or function; charge; duty; service.

The first bringer of unwelcome news
Is but a long *office*; and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a sullen bell
Remembered knolling a departed friend. *Shak.*

The sun was nearly set, and after him the star
Of Hesperus, whose *office* is to bring
Twilight upon earth. *Milton*.

3. An act; — usually a voluntary act, and in a good sense; a service.

I would I could do a good *office* between you. *Shak.*

4. Act of worship. “Morning's holy *office*.” *Shak.*

5. Formulary of devotions. *Bp. Taylor*.

6. A room, house, or place of business or consultation; as, “A lawyer's or apothecary's *office*.”

7. A name given to the pantry, scullery, wash-house, store-rooms, and necessary out-houses, conveniences, and subordinate buildings of a detached dwelling-house. *Simmonds*.

Office found, (*Eng. Law*.) An inquiry executed by some officers of the crown, when certain events have occurred in consequence of which the crown becomes entitled to take possession of real or personal property. Such are the finding of treasure under certain circumstances, the intestacy of a bastard, &c. *Brande*.

Syn. — An *office* is held; a *place*, filled; a *charge*, undertaken; a *function* or *agency*, performed; *business*, transacted. — See **BUSINESS**.

† **OFFICE, v. a.** To perform; to employ. *Shak.*

OFFICE-BEARER, n. One who discharges or holds an office. *Clarke*.

OFFICER, n. [Sp. *oficiar*; Fr. *officier*.] A person invested with an office, either civil, military, naval, or ecclesiastical; a magistrate.

I am an *officer* of state, and come
To speak with Coriolanus. *Shak.*

OFFICER, v. a. [*i. OFFICERED*; *pp. OFFICERING, OFFICERED*.] To furnish with officers; to appoint officers over.

What could we expect from an army *officered* by Irish
Papists and outlaws? *Addison*.

OFFICIAL (ôf-fish'al), a. [L. *officialis*; It. *ufficiale*; Sp. *oficial*; Fr. *officiel*.]

1. Relating to an officer or office; — derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; authoritative.

“In some cases, the Latin phrase *ex officio* is made to express this meaning, as an *ex officio* information, i. e. an information by virtue of the office which the informer holds.” *Smart*.

2. Conducive by virtue of its office. [R.]

The stomach, and other parts *official* unto nutriment. *Browne*.

Official value, of merchandise, in England, is the value settled as early as 1696, by which all the articles of export are ascertained without regard to any subsequent variation in the market-price of the articles themselves; and it differs from the *declared value*, or supposed *actual value* at the time and place of importation or exportation. *T. Paken*.

OFFICIAL (ôf-fish'al), n. [Fr.] One invested with an office, particularly with authority to take cognizance of causes in ecclesiastical jurisdiction. *Camden*.

OFFICIAL-LY (ôf-fish'al-le), ad. In an official manner; by authority; by virtue of an office.

OFFICIAL-TY (ôf-fish'al-te), n. [Fr. *officialité*.] (*Law*.) The court of an official. *Brande*.

OFFICIAL-A-RY (ôf-fish'-e-a-re), a. Relating to an office; official. *Pilbington*.

OFFICIAL-ATE (ôf-fish'-e-ât), v. n. [It. *officiare*; Sp. *oficiar*; Fr. *officier*.] [*i. OFFICIATED*; *pp. OFFICIATING, OFFICIATED*.]

1. To act in any office; to discharge the duties of an office.

Who of the bishops or priests that *officiate* in the church can, with a good conscience, omit any part of that which is commanded by the aforesaid law? *Sillimant*.

2. To perform an office for another. *Johnson*.

† **OFFICIAL-ATE, v. a.** To give or furnish in consequence of office; to dispense. “Stars . . . merely to *officiate* light.” *Milton*.

OFFICIAL-ATING, p. a. Performing an office for another; acting. “*Officiating* clergy.” *Eustace*.

OFFICIAL-TOR (ôf-fish'-e-a-tôr), n. One who officiates. *Wm. Jay*.

OFFICIAL, or OFFICIAL-NAL (ôf-fish'-e-nal), J. F. Ja. Sm. R.; ôf-fish'-e-nal, P. E. K. C. B. W. R. Wb.] a. [L. *officina*, a shop; It. *officinale*; Sp. *oficinal*; Fr. *officinal*.] Relating to, used, or sold in a shop or place of business.

Official plants and drugs are those on sale in shops. *Smart*.

OFFICIALOUS (ôf-fish'us), a. [L. *officiosus*; It. *officioso*; Sp. *oficioso*; Fr. *officieux*.]

1. Doing good offices; active to perform services or benefits.

Yet not to earth are those bright luminaries
Officious, but to thee, earth's habitant. *Milton*.

You, valiant Cutts, the *officious* Muses crown. *Yallien*.

2. Interposing in affairs without being desired; busy; meddling; meddlesome; intermeddling; interfering; obtrusive; pragmatical.

Syn. — An *officious* person offers his services or assistance when they are not wanted, an *obtrusive* person obtrudes his opinion or his company when not called for; a *meddling* or *meddlesome* person intermeddles with what does not concern him.

OFFICIALOUS-LY (ôf-fish'us-le), ad. In an officious manner; busily; obtrusively. *Milton*.

OFFICIALOUSNESS (ôf-fish'us-nēs), n. The quality of being officious or pragmatic; forwardness.

OFFING, n. (*Neut.*) That part of the sea which is at a considerable distance off the shore, where there is deep water. *Rees*.

OFFSCOURING, n. [off and scour.] That which is scoured off; refuse; recement. *Lam. iii. 45*.

OFFSCUM, n. Refuse; offscouring. *Smart*.

OFFSCUM, a. Refuse; vile; rejected. *Todd*.

OFFSET, n. [off and set.]

1. A sprout; shoot of a plant; a slip: — a part separated; a detachment. *Qu. Rev.*

Some plants are raised from any part of the root, others by *offsets*. *Locke*.

2. (*Book keeping*.) A sum set off against another sum as an equivalent; a counterbalance; a set-off. *Smart*. (*h. Ob*.)

3. (*Surveying*.) A short course measured perpendicularly to a longer one. *Davies & Peck*.

5. Of long continuance; begun long ago.
He spoke to an *old* acquaintance. *Camden.*

6. Long practised; old in practice; as, "He is an *old* transgressor."
Hast thou marked the *old* way which wicked men have trodden? *Job xxxi. 15.*

7. Applied to land that has long been cleared or cultivated, in contradistinction to land newly brought under cultivation.

8. Of any specified duration; as, "Three months *old*"; "Two hours *old*."
Shak.
How *old* art thou? Not a moment more a woman for singing, nor so *old* to me as thou art. *Shak.*

9. Subsisting before something else; of the previous year; as, "The *old* crop."
Thou need'st not make new songs, but sing the *old*. *Cowley.*

10. In burlesque language, more than enough; abundant; frequent. [*n.*]
If a man were porter of hell-gate, he should have *old* turning of the key. *Shak.*
Here will be an *old* abusing of God's patience and the king's English. *Shak.*
An *old* ringing of bells. *Tarleton, 1550.*

11. Shrewd; cunning; sagacious; wise.
Vane, young in years, but in sage counsel *old*. *Milton.*

12. Applied as a term of reproach. [*Vulgar.*]
Of *old*, long ago; from ancient times. "Thy throne is established of *old*." *Ps. xciii. 2.*—*Old red-sandstone*, (*Geol.*) a series of rocks which separate the youngest strata (Transition Rocks) from the mountain limestone and coal. It is included in Murchison's Devonian system of rocks. *Brande.*

Syn.—*Old* is opposed both to *new* and to *young*; *ancient* is opposed to *modern*; *antiquated*, to *customary* or *established*; *old-fashioned*, to *new-fashioned*; *obsolete*, to the *current*, or what is now in use.—An *old* man; an *old* house; an *ancient* family; *ancient* history; an *antique* gem; an *antiquated* custom; *old-fashioned* style of dress; *obsolete* words.—*Old*, *ancient*, and *antique* rise upon each other in meaning. An *old* record; an *ancient* record, an *antique* record.—*Elderly* is less than *aged*; and *aged*, less than *old*. *Elderly* and *aged* are more respectful terms, as applied to persons, than *old*.—See *ANCIENT*, *ELDERLY*.

OLD'-AGE, *n.* The advanced period of life; senility;—opposed to *youth*. *Milton.*

OLD'-BACH-E-LQR, *n.* An unmarried man advanced in life.

OLD'-EN (ol'dn), *a.* Old; ancient; as, "*Olden* time."
Blood hath been shed ere now, I' th' *olden* time. *Shak.*
Preconception is naturally associated in our minds with the painted thunderbolt of the Innocents and Gregories of *olden* time. *Qu. Rev., 1855.*

OLD'—This word is *once* used by Shakespeare; and it does not appear to have been much used by writers of his time, or by writers who preceded him.—Johnson (1755) says, "This word is not now in use." It has, however, been much used of late, in imitation of archaic languages.

OLD'-FACED, *a.* Having an old aspect. *Shak.*

OLD'-FASH-IQ-ED (-and), *a.* Formed according to obsolete custom; out of fashion; antiquated.
The swords in the arsenal of Venice are *old-fashioned*. *Addison.*

OLD'-GEN'TLE-MAN-LY, *a.* Relating to, or like, an old gentleman. *Clarke.*

OLD'-ISH, *a.* Somewhat old. *Sherwood.*

OLD'-LÁNG-SYNE, *n.* See *AULD-LANG-SYNE*.

OLD'-MÁID, *n.* An unmarried woman advanced in life.

OLDNESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being old; antiquity;—opposed to *newness*.
We should serve in newness of spirit, and not in the *oldness* of the letter. *Rom. vii. 6.*

OLD'-OIL, *n.* The name given by watch-makers to olive-oil, after it has been purified and rendered limpid. *Ogilvie.*

† **OLD'-SAID** (-séd), *a.* Long since said. *Spenser.*

OLD'-STYLE, *n.* See *STYLE*.

OLD'-TEN'TA-MÉNT, *n.* The name given to that part of Scripture which contains the collected works of the inspired writers before the advent of Christ. *Branle.*

OLD'-WIFE, *n.*; pl. *OLD'-WIVES*. 1. A contemptuous name for a prating old woman.
Refuse profane and *old-wives'* fables. *1 Tim. iv. 7.*
2. (*Ich.*) A kind of fish; the wrasse; *Labrus maculatus*. *Yarrell.*

OL'E-A, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. élala*, an olive.] (*Bot.*)

A genus of plants, containing many species, the best known and most important of which is the olive-tree (*Olea Europæa*), which is cultivated for its fruit and oil. *Bard.*

OL'E-ÁG'I-NOÛS, *a.* [*T. olivarius*, pertaining to the olive; *olea* (*Gr.* olive; *It. olivino*; *Sp. oleaginoso*; *Fr. oléagineux*.) Possessing the properties of oil; oily; unctuous. *Arbutnot.*

OL'E-ÁG'I-NOÛS-NÉSS, *n.* Oiliness. *Boyle.*

OL'E-Á'MEN, *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) A liniment composed of oils; an oil-ointment. *Crabb.*

OL'E-ÁN'DER, *n.* [*Fr. oléandre*.] (*Bot.*) A poisonous plant, of the genus *Nerium*, native of the Indies, but found wild in southern Europe by the side of streams and the sea-coast, having large, bright-red flowers; rose-bay. *Eng. Cyc.*

OL'E-ÁST'ER, *n.* [*L.*] A genus of apetalous exogenous plants, having a soft, succulent fruit, which is sometimes eaten; *Elaeagnus*. *Eng. Cyc.*

OL'E-ATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of oleic acid and a base. *Ure.*

OL'E-CRÁ'NON, or **OL'E-CRÁ-NÖN**, *n.* [*Gr. olēn*, the ulna, and *κράνιον*, the head.] (*Anat.*) The head or projection of the elbow; a large process at the upper extremity of the ulna. *Dunghison.*

OL'E-F-ANT, or **OL'E-F-ANT** [ol'e-f-ant, *C. B. Brande*; ol'e-f-ant, *Sm.*; ol'e-f-ant, *Wb.*], *a.* [*L. oleo*, to smell, and *facio*, to make; *Fr. oléifiant*.] (*Chem.*) Noting a gas, which is a variety of bicarburetted hydrogen, containing four equivalents of carbon, and four of hydrogen, discovered in 1796, by certain associated Dutch chemists;—so named because when mixed with twice its volume of chlorine gas it is condensed, and forms a liquid compound of an oily consistence.
It is usually prepared by heating together one measure of spirits of wine with three measures of oil of vitriol. *Graham.*

OL'E-IC, *a.* [*Fr. oléique*.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid resulting from the action of alkalies upon the *elaine*, or liquid part of oils and fats. *Brande.*

OL'E-INE, *n.* [*Fr. oléine*.] (*Chem.*) The fluid portion of fats and oils; liquid oil expressed from fat;—formerly called *elaine*. *P. Cyc.*

OL'E-OM'E-TER, *n.* [*L. oleum* (*Gr. ἔλαιον*), oil, and *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument to test the quality or purity of oil. *Clarke.*

OL'E-ÖN, *n.* (*Chem.*) A liquid obtained by distilling oleic acid mixed with lime. *P. Cyc.*

OL'E-ÖP'TÈNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) The fluid portion of essential oils; elapten. *Thomson.*

OL'E-Ö-PHOS-PHÖR'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting a viscid, yellow, oily acid, or substance regarded as an acid, consisting of oleine and phosphoric acid. *Thomson.*

OL'E-Ö-RÉS'IN, *n.* A natural combination of a resin with an essential oil, forming a balsamic and terebinthinate substance. *Wright.*

OL'E-Ö-SÁC'ÉHA-RÛM, *n.* [*L. oleum*, oil, and *saccharum*, sugar.] (*Med.*) A medicine composed of essential oil and sugar;—written also *oleo-saccharum*. *Dunghison.*

OL'E-ÖSE', *a.* [*L. oleosus*.] Oily. [*n.*] "*Olé-öle-öus*," ose particles." *Ruy.*

OL'E-RA'CEOUS (ol'e-rá'shus, 66), *a.* [*L. olivaceus*; *olus*, *olvis*, a pot-herb; *Fr. olivacé*.] Relating to, or like, pot-herbs; esculent; eatable. "An herby and *olivaceous* vegetable." *Browne.*

OL-FÁCT', *v. a.* [*L. olfacto*; *oleo*, to smell, and *facio*, *factus*, to make.] To smell. [*Burlesque.*]
There is a Machiavelian plot,
Though every nose *olfact* it not. *Indubrus.*

OL-FÁCT'ION, *n.* The sense by which is perceived the impressions made on the olfactory nerves by the odorous particles in the atmosphere; the sense of smell. *Dunghison.*

OL-FÁCT'Q-RY, *a.* [*L. olfactio*, *olfactus*, to smell; *It. olfattorio*; *Sp. olfatorio*.] That pertains to the sense of smell. "*Olfactory* nerves." *Locke.*

OL-LÍB-A-NÛM, *n.* [*Gr. λίβανος*, the frankincense tree; *L. libanus*.] It appears to have been derived from the Greek *libanos*, or the Arabic *lo-*

ban, olibanum. *P. Cyc.*—"The word is probably Asiatic." *Liddell & Scott.* A gum resin obtained from *Boswellia serrata* and *Boswellia thurifera*, imported from the Levant, in yellowish white and nearly opaque drops or tears; it has a bitterish flavor, and is employed by the Roman Catholics in their churches, and generally as a perfume in sick-rooms. *Eng. Cyc.*

OL'ID, *a.* [*L. olidus*; *oleo*, to smell.] Stink-
OL'ID-ÖUS, *a.* [*ing*; fetid. "Of which *old* and despicable liquor." [*R.*] *Boyle.*

OL'I-GÁRCH, *n.* A member of an oligarchy; one of a few in power. *Ec. Rev.*

OL'I-GÁRCH-ÁL, *a.* Oligarchical. *Qu. Rev.*

OL-I-GÁRCH'IC, *a.* [*Gr. ὀλιγαρχικός*; *It. oligarchico*; *Sp. oligarquico*.] *garchico*; *Sp. oligarquico*.] Belonging to, or denoting, an oligarchy; aristocratic.
It appeared to him [Phrynichus] (which was really the case) that Alcibiades cared as little for an oligarchical as democratic government. *Smith.*

OL'I-GÁR-CHY, *n.* [*Gr. ὀλιγαρχία*; *oligos*, few, and *archa*, to govern; *It. oligarchia*; *Sp. oligarquía*; *Fr. oligarchie*.] A form of government which places the supreme power in a small, exclusive class; aristocracy. *Swift.*

OL'I-GQ CLÁSE, *n.* [*Gr. ὀλιγος*, few, and *κλάω*, to break.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring crystallized, and consisting chiefly of silica and alumina. *Eng. Cyc.*

OL'I-GÍST, *n.* [*Gr. ὀλιγιστος*, fewest.] (*Min.*) A variety of specular iron ore. *Burd.*

OL'I-GÍST, *a.* [*Gr. ὀλιγιστος*, fewest.] Re-
OL-I-GÍS'T'IC, *a.* [*Gr. ὀλιγιστος*, fewest.] Relating to iron. *Clarke.*

OL'Í-Ö (ol'e-ö or ol'is-ö) [ol'e-ö, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm.*; ol'is-ö, *S. E. F. A.*], *n.* [*L. & Sp. olla*, a pot.] A mixture; a medley; a hotch-potch. *Dryden.*
Ben Jonson, in his *Sejanus* and *Catiline*, has given us this *olio* of a play, this unnatural mixture of comedy and tragedy. *Dryden.*

OL'I-TO-RY, *a.* [*L. olitor*, a kitchen gardener, from *olus*, pot-herbs; *It. olitorio*.] Belonging to the kitchen garden. "*Olitory* seeds." *P. Cyc.*

OL-I-VÁ'CEOUS (ol'e-vá'shus, 66), *a.* [*L. olivæ*, an olive.] Relating to, or partaking of, the color of the olive. *P. Cyc.*

OL-I-VÁS'TER, *a.* [*Fr. olivastre*.] Of the color of olive; brown; tawny; olivaceous. *Baron.*

OL'IVE (ol'iv), *n.* [*Gr. ἔλαια*; *L. & Sp. oliva*; *It. olivea*; *Fr. olive*.]
1. (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree of the genus *Olea*, native of Asia, and naturalized in the south of Europe, the species chiefly cultivated in France and Italy being the *Olea Europæa latifolia*, and in Spain the *Olea Europæa latifolia*. *Loudon.*
The tree seldom exceeds thirty feet in height, and is of so great longevity that some plantations in Italy, as at Terni, are supposed to have existed from the time of Pliny. It has been celebrated in all ages as the bounteous gift of heaven, and as the emblem of peace and plenty. *Loudon.*
It differs from most trees, except the Sweet Bay (*Laurus nobilis*), some species of *Cornus*, and a very few others, in yielding a fixed oil from the pericarp, the seed being the source of fixed oils in most plants. *Eng. Cyc.*
2. The fruit, or nut, covered with fleshy pericarp, of the *Olea Europæa*, valuable for the oil expressed from it, and as a pickle. *Loudon.*
3. The color of the olive; a color composed of violet and green mixed in equal proportions. *Fairholt.*

OL'IVE, *a.* Relating to, or produced from, the olive; of the color of the olive; brown tending to a yellowish green; olivaceous. *Shak.*
Olive oil, the oil expressed from the olive sweet-oil.

OL'IVE-BRÁNCH, *n.* A branch of the olive-tree an emblem of peace.
To thee the Heavens, in thy nativity,
Showered an olive-branch and laurel crown,
As likely to be blast in peace and war. *Shak.*

OL'IVE-CÖL'ORED (-köl'örd), *a.* Having the color of an olive; brownish-green. *Goldsmith.*

OL'IVE-CRÖWN, *n.* A chaplet of olive. *West.*

ÖL'VED (öl'väd), *a.* Decorated with olive-trees.
"Each *olived* portal." *Warton.*

ÖL'VE-GRĒEN, *a.* Brownish-green; olive. *Roget.*

ÖL'V-ËN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) An arseniate of copper. *Jameson.*

ÖL'VE-WOOD (-wäd), *n.* The yellowish wood of the olive-tree, which takes a fine polish, and is used for ornamental fancy articles, and as a building material. *Simmonds.*

ÖL'VE-YARD, *n.* A yard of cultivated olive-trees.

But the seventh year thou shalt let it rest. . . In like manner thou shalt deal with thy vineyard and with thy olive-gard. *Ex. xxiii. 11.*

ÖL'V-ILE, *n.* (*Chem.*) An amylaceous substance obtained from the gum of the olive-tree. *Brande.*

ÖL'V-INE, *n.* (*Min.*) An olive-green variety of chrysolite, found in basalt and lava. *Lyell.*

ÖL'LÄ, *n.* [*Sp.*] A mixture; an olio. *B. Jonson.*

ÖL'LÄ PQ-DRÍ DÄ, *n.* [*Sp.*] A favorite dish with the Spanish, composed of various kinds of meats and vegetables boiled together. *B. Jonson.*

In England the phrase *olla podrida* is used metaphorically for any incongruous mixture. *Brande.*

ÖL'LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) The potstone. *Hamilton.*

ÖL'Q-GRÄPH, *n.* (*Law.*) See HOLOGRAPH.

Q-LYMP'PI-AD, *n.* [*Gr.* Ὀλυμπιάς, from Ὀλυμπος, a mountain; *L.* *olympus*; *It.* *olimpiada*; *Sp.* *olimpiada*; *Fr.* *olympiade*.] A Grecian epoch of four years, being the interval between the celebration of the Olympic games,—"which were said to have been instituted about 1354 years before the Christian era." *Brande.*

From the summer of this year [3229] begins the first Olympiad of the Greek chronologists.

The Olympic games were celebrated every fifth year, and the interval was called an *Olympiad*. *Cowley.*

Q-LYMP'PI-AN, } *a.* [*It.* & *Sp.* *olímpico*; *Fr.* *olympique*.] Relating to Olympia; noting public Grecian games, celebrated during five days at Olympia after the completion of every four years, in honor of Jupiter. "*Olympian* sceptre." *West.*

Olympic games, games which constituted the chief of the four great national festivals of the Greeks, celebrated at Olympia, a sacred spot on the banks of the Alpheus, every fifth year. The exact interval at which they recurred was one of forty-nine and fifty lunar months alternately, falling on months corresponding to July and August. The period between the celebrations was called an *Olympiad*. They lasted five days. *P. Cye.*

Q-LYMP'PI-ÖN'IC, *n.* An ode on an Olympic victory. *Johnson.*

ÖM'A-GRA, *n.* [*Gr.* ὤμος, shoulder, and ἄγρα, seizure.] (*Med.*) Gout in the shoulder. *Dunglison.*

ÖM'BRE (öm'bür) [öm'bür, *W. P. J. Ja. K. Sm.*; öm'bür, *N.*; öm'bür, *E.*; öm'bür, *P. W. W. D.*], *n.* [*L.* *homo*; *It.* *ombra*; *Sp.* *ombra*, or *hombre*, a man.] A game of cards played by three. *Tutler.*

ÖM-BRÖM'E-TER, *n.* [*Gr.* ὀμβρος, rain, and μέτρον, a measure.] A rain-gauge. *Brande.*

Q-MË'GA [o-më'ga, *S. W. P. J. E. F. W. D.*; o-më'ga, *Ju. Sm.*; öm'e-ga or o-më'ga, *K.*; öm'e-ga, *C. W. R.*; ö-më-ga, *H. Taylor's Calmet*], *n.* [*Gr.* ὀμέγα.] The last letter of the Greek alphabet, as *alpha* is the first.

I am Alpha and Omega.

Rev. I. R.

ÖME'LËT (öm'let) [öm'let, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. C. W. R.*; öm'e-lät or öm'let, *Sm.*; öm'e-lät, *W. D.*], *n.* [*Fr.* *omelette*, or *omelette*; *œufs mëlés*, broken or mixed eggs. *Droz. Landais*.] A fritter, or sort of pancake, made with eggs and other ingredients. *Brande.*

Ö'MËN, *n.* [*L.*] A sign or token of good or evil; a boding or foreboding; prognostic; presage.

"The essential characteristic of all omens is their happening by accident; and it is this which distinguishes them from all other modes of divination. This branch of superstition seems nearly as ancient as the world itself; and in none do we find such remarkable indications of sameness of origin. The Romans carried the science of omens to a very profound depth." *Brande.*

Syn.—The omens of the ancient heathen were drawn from the flight of birds, the entrails of beasts, &c. Omens and prognostics are drawn from external

objects; presages, from one's own feelings. Omens of good or bad events; prognostics of diseases or storms; presages of victory or defeat.

Ö'MËNED (öm'end), *a.* Containing prognostics. "*Omened* voice." *Pope.*

Q-MËN'TYM, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) The caul or adipose membrane attached to the stomach, and lying on the anterior surface of the intestines; epiploon. *Brande.*

Ö'MËR, *n.* A Hebrew measure; a gomer;—according to *Cruden* and *Dr. A. Clarke*, three quarts.—See *HOMER*. *Bailey.*

Now, an *omer* is the tenth part of an ephah. *Ex. xvi. 36.*

† ÖM-I-LËT'I-CAL, *a.* See HOMILETICAL.

† ÖM'I-NÄTE, *v. n.* [*L.* *ominor*.] To foretoken; to show a prognostic. *Decay of Piety.*

† ÖM'I-NÄTE, *v. a.* To foretoken.

I take no pleasure to *ominate* ill. *Seasonable Sermon.*

† ÖM-I-NÄ'TION, *n.* Prognostic. *Browne.*

ÖM'I-NOÜS, *a.* [*L.* *ominosus*, from *omen*.]

1. Full of foreboding; portentous; foreshowing ill; inauspicious.

Many external circumstances appear to be received in almost all countries as *ominous*. *Brande.*

2. Exhibiting tokens or signs of good.

Though he had a good, *ominous* name to have made a peace, nothing followed. *Bacon.*

ÖM'I-NOÜS-LY, *ad.* In an ominous manner.

ÖM'I-NOÜS-NËSS, *n.* Quality of being ominous.

Q-MÍS'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be omitted. *Smart.*

Q-MÍS'SION (o-mish'un), *n.* [*L.* *omissio*; *It.* *omissione*; *Sp.* *omission*; *Fr.* *omission*.] The act of omitting, or the state of being omitted; failure; neglect of duty;—opposed to *commission*. The most natural division of all offences is into those of *omission* and of *commission*. *Addison.*

Q-MÍS'SIVE, *a.* Leaving out. *Stackhouse.*

Q-MÍS'SIVE-LY, *ad.* By omission.

Q-MÏT', *v. a.* [*L.* *omitto*; *It.* *omettere*; *Sp.* *omitir*; *Fr.* *omettre*.]

1. To leave out; not to mention.

These personal comparisons I *omit*. *Bacon.*

2. To neglect to practise; to pass by.

Her father *omitted* nothing in her education. *Addison.*

Syn.—See NEGLECT.

† Q-MÏT'TANCE, *n.* Omission. *Shak.*

† QM-NË'I-TY, *n.* [*L.* *omnis*, all.] The universe. *Omnia* informed nullity into an essence. *Browne.*

ÖM'NI-BÜS, *n.*; pl. ÖM'NI-BÜS-ES. [*L.*, for all; *deire* pl., from *omnis*, all.] A long public carriage with side seats, and a door at the back end, chiefly used in and about cities.

It originated in Paris, in 1827, and derived its name from the last word of the inscription placed upon its sides: *Entreprise générale des Omnibus*. *P. Cye.*

† ÖM-NI-QOR-PÖ'RE-AL, *a.* [*L.* *omnis*, all, and *corpus*, body.] Embracing all matter.

He is both *incorporeal* and *omnincorporeal*, for there is nothing of any body which he is not. *Cuthworth.*

ÖM-NI-FÄ'R-I-Ö'S, *a.* [*L.* *omnifarius*.] Of all modes or manners, sorts or kinds. *Cuthworth.*

ÖM-NI'ER-ÖÜS, *a.* [*L.* *omnis*, all, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing all things. *Bailey.*

ÖM-NI'FIC, *a.* [*L.* *omnis*, all, and *facio*, to make.] All-creating. "The *omnific* word." *Milton.*

ÖM-NI-FÖRM, *a.* [*L.* *omnis*, all, and *forma*, form.] Having every form, shape, or figure.

The divine ideas, the *omniform* essence of God? *Norris.*

ÖM-NI-FÖRM'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being omniform, or of possessing every shape. *H. More.*

ÖM-NI'G'E-NOÜS, *a.* [*L.* *omnigenus*; *omnis* and *genus*, kind.] Consisting of all kinds. *Bailey.*

ÖM-NI-GRÄPH, *n.* [*L.* *omnis*, all, and *Gr.* γράφω, to describe.] A pentagraph. *Becker.*

ÖM-NI-FÄ'R-I-ËNT, *a.* [*L.* *omniparens*; *omnis*, all, and *paro*, to bring forth.] Bringing forth or producing all things; all-bearing. *Scott.*

ÖM-NI-PÄR'I-TY, *n.* [*L.* *omnis*, all, and *par*, *paris*, equal.] General equality. *White.*

ÖM-NI'P-A-ROÜS, *a.* All-bearing; all-producing; omniparient. *Perry.*

ÖM-NI-PËR-ÖIP'I-ËNCE, } *n.* [*L.* *omnis*, all, *ÖM-NI-PËR-ÖIP'I-ËN-CY*, } and *percipio*, *percipiens*.] Perception of every thing. *More.*

ÖM-NI-PËR-ÖIP'I-ËNT, *a.* Perceiving every thing. "An *omnipercipient* omnipresence." *More.*

QM-NIP'Q-TËNCE, } *n.* [*L.* *omnipotentia*; *ÖM-NIP'Q-TËN-CY*, } *nis*, all, and *potens*, powerful; *It.* *onnipotenza*; *Sp.* *onnipotencia*; *Fr.* *onnipotence*.] Almighty power; unlimited, infinite power.

Eternal Wisdom is their guide,
Their help *Omnipotence*. *Addison.*

QM-NIP'Q-TËNT, *a.* [*L.* *omnipotens*; *It.* & *Sp.* *onnipotente*.] Almighty; all-powerful; powerful without limit.

The perfect being must needs be *omnipotent*, both as self-existent and as immense.

The Lord God *omnipotent* reigneth. *Rev. xix. 6.*

QM-NIP'Q-TËNT, *n.* The Almighty;—one of the appellations of God.

So spake the *Omnipotent*; and with his words
All seemed well pleased. *Milton.*

QM-NIP'Q-TËNT-LY, *ad.* In an all-powerful manner; without limit.

And, to close all, *omnipotently* kind. *Young.*

ÖM-NI-PËS'ËNCE (öm-në-prë's'ens), *n.* [*L.* *omnis*, all, and *presens*, presence; *It.* *onnipresenza*; *Fr.* *onniprésence*.] The quality of being present at all places at the same time; universal presence; ubiquity.

Adam, thou know'st His *onnipresence* fills
Land, sea, and air. *Milton.*

† ÖM-NI-PËS'ËN-CY, *n.* Omnipresence. *Browne.*

ÖM-NI-PËS'ËNT, *a.* [*Fr.* *omniprésnt*.] Present every where at the same time; ubiquitary.

Omniscient Master, *omnipresent* King,
To thee, to thee, my last distress I bring. *Pryn.*

ÖM-NI-PËS'ËNT'IÄL (-shäl), *a.* Omnipresent; implying unbounded presence. *South.*

ÖM-NI'SCI-ËNCE (öm-nish'e-ens or öm-nish'ens) [*öm-nish'e-ens*, *H. J. Ja. Sm.*; *öm-nish'ens*, *S. P. F. K. R. W. R.*], *n.* [*L.* *omnis*, all, and *scientia*, knowledge; *scio*, *sciens*, to know; *It.* *onniscienza*; *Sp.* *onniscienza*; *Fr.* *onniscience*.] The power or quality of knowing all things; boundless knowledge; infinite wisdom.

To show his *omniscience*, he is said, John x. 41, to know all men—an attribute given in Scripture to God only. *Greene.*
An immense being does eternally fill the soul, an omniscient, omniscient, and infinite goodness enlarge the spirit, while it itself looks upon them. *Barnet.*

ÖM-NI'SCI-ËN-CY, *n.* Omniscience. *Browne.*

ÖM-NI'SCI-ËNT (öm-nish'e-ent), *a.* [*L.* *omnis*, all, and *scio*, *sciens*, to know; *It.* *onnisciente*.] Knowing all things; infinitely wise. *Milton.*

ÖM-NI'SCI-ËNT-LY, *ad.* By infinite knowledge.

ÖM-NI'SCIÖÜS (öm-nish'üs), *a.* Omniscient; all-knowing; all-wise. [*r.*] *Hakewill.*

ÖM-NI-SPEC'TIVE, *a.* [*L.* *omnis*, all, and *specio*, to look at.] Able to see all things.

Thee, great, omniscient, *omnipotent* Power I
Thee, first and last, thee only, I adore. *Boece.*

ÖM-NI'ÜM, *n.* [*L.* *of all*.] (*Finance*.) A term used at the stock exchange to express the aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan is now usually funded. *McCulloch.*

ÖM-NI'ÜM-GÄTH'ER-ÜM, *n.* A cant term for a miscellaneous collection of things or persons; a mixture or medley. *Selden.*

QM-NIV'A-GÄNT, *a.* [*L.* *omnis*, all, and *vago*, *vagans*, to wander.] Wandering about every where. *Maunder.*

QM-NIV'Q-RÖÜS, *a.* [*L.* *omnivorus*; *omnis*, all, and *oro*, to eat; *It.* *omnivoro*; *Fr.* *omnivore*.] Eating food of every sort indiscriminately; all-devouring.

He has not observed on the nature of vanity who does not know that it is *omnivorous*. *Burke.*

ÖM-Q-ÖÜT'Y-LË, *n.* [*Gr.* ὤμος, the shoulder, and κοιλία, a cavity; *Fr.* *omocostyle*.] (*Anat.*) The glenoid cavity of the scapula. *Dunglison.*

Q-MÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr.* ὄμος, one and the same, and γράφω, to describe.] A new art of representing objects, being a substitute for engraving, lithography, and painting. *Dr. Black.*

ÖM'O-PLATE, *n.* [Gr. ὤμος, shoulder, and πλάτης, broad; Fr. *omoplate*.] (*Anat.*) The shoulder-blade or scapula. *Dunglison.*

ÖM'PHA-CÏNE, *n.* [Gr. ὀμφήκινος, ὀμφή, unripe fruit.] A juice or oil extracted from green olives, with which ancient wrestlers were anointed. *Smart.*

ÖM-PHÄL'IC, *a.* [Gr. ὀμφαλικός, ὀμφαλός, the navel.] Relating to the navel. *Smart.*

ÖM'PHA-LQ-CËLE, *n.* [Gr. ὀμφαλός, the navel, and κύλη, a tumor; Fr. *omphalocèle*.] (*Med.*) A rupture of the navel; exomphalus. *Crabb.*

ÖM'PHA-LÖDE, *n.* [Gr. ὀμφαλός, the navel, and εἶδος, form.]

1. Omphalos; the navel. [*R.*] *Ogilvie.*

2. (*Bot.*) The mark left in the hilum by the passage of the vessels of the raphe. *Henslow.*

ÖM-PHÄL'Q-MÄN-CY, *n.* [Gr. ὀμφαλός, the navel, and μαντεία, divination.] Divination by means of the number of knots in the navel string of a child. *Crabb.*

ÖM-PHA-LÖP'SY-CHÏTE, *n.* [Gr. ὀμφαλός, the navel, and ψυχή, spirit.] (*Ecol. Hist.*) One of a sect that derived pleasure from sitting with their eyes fixed on the navel. *Bib. Rep.*

ÖM-PHA-LÖP'TER, } *n.* [Gr. ὀμφαλός, the navel, and ὀπτική, optic.] An optic glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens. *Hutton.*

ÖM'PHA-LÖS, *n.* [Gr.] (*Anat.*) Umbilicus; the navel. *Dunglison.*

ÖM-PHA-LÖT'Q-MY, *n.* [*L.* ὀμφαλός, the navel, and τέμνω, to cut.] (*Anat.*) The division of the umbilical cord or navel string. *Brande.*

ÖM'PHA-ZÏTE, *n.* Leek-green pyroxene. *Dana.*

ÖM'RÄH, *n.* A Hindoo nobleman. *Brown.*

Ö'MY, *a.* Mellow, as land. [*Local, Eng.*] *Ray.*

ÖN, *prep.* [Goth. *ana*; A. S. *on*; Dut. *aan*; Ger. *an*.—Gael. & Ir. *air*; W. & Corn. *ar*.]

1. Expressing the relation of contact with the surface of a thing, or that which supports a thing; as, "He lies *on* a bed"; "The rain falls *on* the just and *on* the unjust"; "To play *on* a drum."

2. Expressing the relation of addition or accumulation. "Pile rocks *on* rocks." *Rogers.* Michaels on mischiefs, greater still and more. *Dryden.*

3. Expressing the relation of nearness in place; contiguous to; near; at. "Their navy . . . *on* your shores." *Dryden.* "On each side." *Shak.* "The town *on* the lake." *Long. Ency.*

4. Expressing the relation of support, dependence, or reliance; as, "On his honor."

"On God's providence and on your bounty all their present support and future hopes depend." *Smollet.* He can be satisfied on more easy terms. *Dryden.*

5. Expressing the relation of a state of progression; as, "He is *on* a journey."

I see them on their winding way. *Heber.*

6. Expressing the relation of fixedness or continuance for an indefinite time; as, "His eye was *on* me"; "My attention was *on* the speaker"; "His mind was *on* an interesting subject."

7. Expressing the relation of influence, motive, or occasion; in consequence of; by reason of; because of.

"The same prevalence of gains, the world cannot pardon your concealing, *on* the same consideration." *Dryden.* The ecstasy of a harlequin on the receipt of a letter. *Dryden.*

8. Expressing the relation of time at or in which any thing happens; at the time of; as, "On the first of June"; "On the twentieth day of the month."

9. In reference to; as regards; respecting; concerning. "Compassion on the king." *Shak.* "Sorrow . . . *on* him is lost." *Dryden.*

10. Noting imprecation, denunciation, or threatening. "Sorrow *on* thee." *Shak.* "Hence *on* thy life." *Dryden.*

His blood be *on* us and on our children. *Matt. xxvii. 25.*

11. Noting invocation. "On thee, dear wife, . . . he called." *Dryden.*

12. Immediately or directly after; as, "On the arrival of the cars he departed."

On account of, by reason of.—On an average, taking a medium of all the cases.—On end, erect. "Each

particular hair to stand *on* end." *Shak.*—On fire, in a state of conflagration. "The heavens being *on* fire." 2 Pet. iii. 12.—On hand, in possession, ready; prepared.—On high, far above. "The spacious firmament *on* high." *Addison.*—On oath, under oath; sworn, as in court.—On the alert, watchful.—On the watch, keeping watch; vigilant.—On the way, moving forward; journeying.

ÖN is often used synonymously with *on*. It sometimes shows a closer connection than *on*, as, 'Upon the receipt of the letter he gave orders immediately', 'On the death of the father the son succeeded to the estate.' *Graham.*—The difference between *of* and *on*, or *upon*, appears in general to be obvious enough; and yet there are some phrases in which it is not easy to determine which of these words should be preferred." *G. Brown.*

ÖN, *adv.* 1. In progression; forward; as, "Go *on*."

So saying, *on* he led his radiant files *Milton.*

2. In continuance; in succession; without cessation or interruption.

If the tenant fail the landlord, he must fail his creditor, and he his, and so *on.* *Locke.*

Sleep *on* now, and take your rest. *Matt. xxvi. 45.*

3. In a state of constancy; not off. "He is neither *on* nor off"; i. e. irrelative. *Johnson.*

4. Upon the body, as part of dress.—See ÖRF. His clothes were neither *on* nor off; they were disordered. *Johnson.*

ÖN, *interj.* [Elliptically for *go on*.] A word of incitement.—onward; proceed.

Charge, Chester, charge! *On*, Stanley, *on!* *Scott.*

ÖN'A-GER, *n.* [*L.*, from Gr. *ὄναγρος*.]

1. (*Zool.*) The wild ass, inhabiting Mesopotamia, Persia, and India; *Equus asinus*. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. A military engine for discharging large stones. *Ainsworth.*

ÖN'AN-ISM, *n.* [From *Onan*.—See Gen. xxxviii. 9.] Self-pollution; masturbation. *Clarke.*

ONCE (wün), *adv.* [From *one*;—anciently written *an-es*, *anis*, *anys*, *ones*, *onys*, the genitive of *ane*, *an*, or *one*, *ones* (time), that *ovr* time, that single and same moment of time. *Richardson.*]

1. One time; a single time.

Once every morn he marched, and *once* at night. *Cowley.* Who this hour is he does not *once* tell us. *Locke.*

2. At a former time; formerly.

My soul had *once* some foolish fondness for thee. *Addison.*

3. At a future time; hereafter. [*R.*]

The wisdom of G. . . to acquaint David with that count which . . . *Ep. Hall.*

At *once*, at the same time. "At *once* with him they rose." *Milton.*—Instantaneously. "The light vanishes, not gradually, but all at *once*." *Newton.*

ÖN is sometimes to be rather a noun than an adverb when it has at before it, and when it is joined with an adjective; as, *this once*, *that once*. *Johnson.*—When words of an adverbial character are used after the manner of nouns, they must be parsed as nouns, and not as adverbs. *G. Brown.*—When ever any of those words which are commonly used adverbially, are made to relate directly to nouns or pronouns, they must be reckoned *adjectives*. *G. Brown.*—"The servant becomes the master of his *once* master." *Shillito.*

ÖN-CÏD'J-ÖM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants found in Mexico, some of the West Indian islands, Brazil, and Peru, including the butterfly plant (*Oncidium papilio*). *Eng. Cyc.*

ÖN-CÖT'Q-MY, *n.* [Gr. ὄγκος, a tumor, and τομή, an incision.] (*Med.*) The opening of an abscess with a cutting instrument, or the excision of a tumor. *Dunglison.*

ÖN-DIT (ön'dë), *n.* [Fr., *they say*, it is said.] A flying report; a rumor. *Qu. Rev.*

ONE (wün), *a.* [Goth. *ain*; A. S. *an*, *ane*; Frs. *ien*; Dut. *een*; Ger. *ein*; Dan. & Sw. *en*; Icel. *einu*.—Gael. & Ir. *an*; W. *un*.—Gr. *εις*, *énos*; L. *unus*; It. & Sp. *uno*; Fr. *un*.—Sansk. *eka*.]

1. Denoting a single thing or a unit; individual; single; not many; as, "One book."

2. Some one; any;—indefinitely. "One of these days." (*One* thing or other.) *Shak.*

3. Denoting a single thing in contrast with, or as different from, another.

Ask from one side of heaven unto the other. *Deut. iv. 32.* It is one thing to think right, and another thing to know the right way to lay our thoughts before others with advantage and clearness. *Locke.*

4. Single in respect to kind; the same. "All go to *one* place." *Eccles. iii. 20.* "One plague was on you all and on your lords." 1 Sam. vi. 4.

All *one*, all the same.—To be *one*, to be united.

ONE (wün), *pron.* Any single person, often referring to the speaker's self; as, "One ought to take care of *one's* self."

One another, two persons or things taken reciprocally, as in the phrase, "They love *one another*," i. e. each person loves the other.

ONE (wün) *n.*; pl. ONES. 1. A single person or a single thing;—in an indefinite sense.

Be not found here, hence with your little ones. *Shak.* There are many whose waking thoughts are wholly employed on their sleeping ones. *Addison.*

2. A distinct or particular person.

One that loved not wisely, but too well. *Shak.* Edward I. was *one* who very well knew how to use a victory, as well as obtain it. *Hale.*

3. The symbol representing one; as, 1.

ÖN Though *one*, in some of its uses, is called a noun by Johnson, and other English lexicographers generally, yet it may perhaps more properly, in all cases, be regarded as an adjective or a pronoun.

ÖN is used indefinitely, without specifying any particular individual; but when so used it is distinguished from the numeral *one*, and considered to be the *Fr. on*, which the etymologists Menage and Roquefort derive from the Old *Fr. hom*, man. Thus, *On dit*, *On fait*, are *Hom dit*, *Hom fait*. Ascham observes that formerly the English used *men* where they now use *one*. But such usage was established long before Ascham's time." *Richardson.*

At *one*, in agreement or union. "The king resolved to keep Ferdinand and Philip at *one* with themselves." *Bacon.*—In *one*, in a united body; in union. "These three agree in *one*." 1 John v. 8.—One o'clock is an elliptical expression for, and contracted from, *one of the clock*.

†ONE (wün), *v. a.* To gather or unite into a whole. *Chaucer.*

ONE'-ARCHIED (wün'ächt), *a.* Having a single arch. *Mrs. Butler.*

ONE'BËR-RY (wün'bë-rë), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Paris*, true-love; *Paris quadrifolia*.

ONE'-EYED (wün'id), *a.* Having only one eye.

ONE'-HÖRSE (wün'hörs), *a.* Drawn by a single horse; as, "A *one-horse* vehicle." *Seward.*

Q-NEI-RQ-CRÏT'IC, *n.* [Gr. *ὀνειροκριτικός*; *ὄνειρος*, a dream, and *κριτικός*, one who can discern; Sp. *onirocritico*; Fr. *onirocritique*.] An interpreter of dreams.

The *oneirocritics* borrowed their art of deciphering dreams from hieroglyphical symbols. *Warburton.*

Q-NEI-RQ-CRÏT'IC, } *a.* Interpreting dreams.

Q-NEI-RQ-CRÏT'I-CAL, } *ish.*

Q-NEI-RQ-CRÏT'I-CISM, *n.* Onirocritics. *Browne.*

Q-NEI-RQ-CRÏT'ICS, *n. pl.* The art or the science of interpreting dreams. *Bentley.*

Q-NEI-RQ-DÛN'I-A, *n.* [Gr. *ὄνειρος*, a dream, and *δύω*, pain.] (*Med.*) Disturbed imagination during sleep, including somnambulism and nightmare. *Hoblyn.*

Ö-NEI-RÖL'Q-QÏST, *n.* One versed in onirology. *N. Brit. Rev.*

Ö-NEI-RÖL'Q-QÏ, *n.* [Gr. *ὄνειρος*, a dream, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] The theory of dreams, or a discourse upon them. *Wright.*

Q-NEI-RQ-MÄN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ὄνειρος*, a dream, and *μαντεία*, divination; Sp. *oníromancia*; Fr. *oníromancie*.] Divination by dreams; the interpretation of dreams as presages of coming events. *Spenser.*

Ö-NEI-RÖS'Q-QÏST, *n.* An interpreter of dreams. *Asch.*

Ö-NEI-RÖS'Q-QÏ, *n.* [Gr. *ὄνειρος*, a dream, and *σκοπέω*, to behold.] The art of interpreting dreams. [*R.*] *Muunder.*

†ONE'LI-NESS (wün'le-nës), *n.* The state of being single or alone; singleness.

It evidently appears that there can be but one such being [as God], and that *μόνως*, unity, *oneliness* or singularity is essential to it. *Cutworth.*

†ONE'MENT (wün'ment), *n.* [From *one*.] The state of being one; union.—See ATONEMENT.

Which never can be set at *onement* more. *Ep. Hall.*

ONE'-NËRVED (wün'nërvd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with only a single nerve. *Gray.*

ONE'NESS (wün'nës), *n.* The state or the quality of being one; unity.

Our God is one, or rather *oneness* and mere unity. *Hooker.*

ÖN'E-RÄ-RY, *a.* [L. *onerarius*; *onus*, a burden.] Relating to, or fitted for, burdens. *Johnson.*

† ÖN'E-RÄ-TE, *v. u.* [L. *onero*, *oneratus*.] To load; to burden. *Bailey.*

† ÖN'E-RÄ-T'ION, *n.* The act of loading. *Bailey.*

ONE'-RIBBED (wūn'ribd), *a.* (Bot.) Furnished with only a single rib. *Gray.*

ÖN'E-RÖSE', *a.* Burdensome; onerous. [R.] *Ash.*

ÖN'ER-OÜS, *a.* [L. *onerosus*; *onus*, a burden; It. & Sp. *oneroso*; Fr. *onéreux*.] Burdensome; oppressive; heavy; weighty. *Burton.*

Syn.—See **WEIGHTY**.

ONE'-SĪD-ĒD (wūn-sīd'ed), *a.* Relating to or having but one side; partial. *Ec. Rev.*

ONE'-SĪD-ĒD-NĒSS (wūn'-), *n.* The state or the quality of being one-sided; partiality. *Latham.*

† ÖN'EY-ER, *n.* A public accountant. *Shak.*

ÖN-GÖ'ING, *n.* Procedure. *Ed. Rev.*

ÖN-GÖ'ING, *a.* Going forward; proceeding; advancing. *N. Brit. Rev.*

ÖN'ION (ūn'yūn), *n.* [L. *unio*, a kind of single onion,—because the bulb was formed of a single piece. *Menage. Cuseneure.*—Fr. *oignon*.] 1. (Bot.) The name given to several species of *Allium*, one of which (*Allium cepa*) has a bulbous, esculent root much used in cookery.

2. The name given to the bulbous root of several species of *Allium*.

ÖN'ION-FYED (-īd), *a.* Full of tears. "They weep and I am . . . onion-eyed." *Shak.*

ÖN'ION-SHĒLL, *n.* A species of oyster, of roundish form. *Booth.*

Ö-NIS' CÜS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *δνικός*.] The woodlouse. *Baird.*

ÖN-KÖT'Q-MY, *n.* See **ONCOTOMY**. *Dunglison.*

† ÖN'LESS, *conj.* Unless. *Golding.*

ÖN'-LOOK-ER (-lāk-), *n.* One who looks on; a spectator. *N. Brit. Rev.*

ÖN'LY, *a.* [A. S. *enlic*.—Old Eng. *onely*.] 1. Single; once, and no more; sole; solitary.

Of all whom fortune to my sword did bring,
This only man was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*

2. This and no other.

The only child of shadeful Savernake. *Drayton.*

3. This, above all other.

He is the only man for music. *Johnson.*

Syn.—See **ALONE**, **SOLITARY**.

ÖN'LY, *adv.* 1. Simply; merely; barely.

I propose my thoughts only as conjectures. *Burnet.*

2. So, and no otherwise.

Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually. *Gen. vi. 5.*

3. Singly; solely; without more. "He . . . offered up his only begotten son." *Heb. xi. 17.*

ÖN-Q-BR'Y-ETHS, *n.* [Gr. *δνος*, an ass, and *βόχρω*, to devour.] (Bot.) A genus of leguminous plants, the most common species of which is the common sainfoin. *Eng. Cyc.*

Ö-NÖL'Q-ÜY, *n.* [Gr. *δνος*, an ass, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A foolish way of talking. *Dr. Black.*

ÖN'Q-MÄN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *δνομα*, a name, and *μαγεία*, divination; It. *onomanzia*.] Divination by the letters of a name; nomancy. *Camden.*

—"Many fancies of this sort were current among the ancients: such as, that names in which the numerical letters amounted to the highest sum were most lucky." *Brande.*

ÖN-Q-MÄN'TI-CÄL, *a.* Relating to onomancy. An *onomantic* or *name-wizard Jew*. *Camden.*

ÖN-Q-MÄS'T[C, *a.* [Gr. *δνομα*, a name.] (Law.) Applied to the signature of an instrument, where the body of it is in the handwriting of another person. *Burrill.*

ÖN-Q-MÄS'TY-CÖN, *n.*; pl. **ONOMASTICA**. [Gr. *δνομαστικά*.] A dictionary; a lexicon. *P. Cyc.*

The earliest lexicographic work on record is an *onomasticon* of uncertain character, ascribed to the Sicilian rhetor Gorgias (440 B. C.); *onomasticon* denoting properly a collection of names or nouns, rather than of miscellaneous phrases. *Qu. Rev.*

ÖN-Q-MÄ-TĒCH'NY, *n.* [Gr. *δνομα*, a name, and

τέχνη, art.] Divination by the letters of a name; onomancy. *Rowbotham.*

Ö-NÖM-A-TÖL'Q-GĪST, *n.* One skilled in the science of names. *Clarke.*

Ö-NÖM-A-TÖL'Q-ÜY, *n.* [Gr. *δνομα*, a name, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] The science of names. *Clarke.*

Ö-NÖM'A-TÖPE, } *n.* A word whose sound cor-

ÖN-Q-MAT'Q-PY, } responds to the sound of the thing signified, as *baa*, the noise of the sheep; an onomatopœia. *Buchanan.*

ÖN-Q-MÄT-Q-PCE'IA (-pē'ya), *n.* [L., from Gr. *δνομαστική*; *δνομα*, a word, and *ποιέω*, to make.] 1. (Rhet.) The use of a word or phrase, the sound of which corresponds with or resembles the thing signified, as in the following example:

Sea-nymphs hourly ring his knell,
Hark! now I hear them, *ding-dong-bell*. *Shak.*

2. An imitative word. *Sir John Stoddart.*

Ö-NÖM-A-TÖ-PQ-ET'IC, *a.* [Gr. *δνομαστικη*.] Formed to resemble the sound of the thing signified. *Robinson.*

Ö-NÖM-Q-MÄN-CY, *n.* Onomancy. *Brande.*

Ö-NÖ'NYS, *n.* [Gr. *δνωμις*; *δνος*, an ass, and *δνειμι*, to delight, some of the species being said to be grateful to asses. *Eng. Cyc.*—L. *ononis*.] (Bot.) A genus of leguminous plants, chiefly natives of Europe; rest-harrow. *Eng. Cyc.*

ÖN'SÉT, *n.* 1. A rushing or setting upon; an attack; a storm; an assault; the first burst.

As well the soldier dieth which standeth still, as he that gives the bravest onset. *Shak.*

2. A beginning; a commencement. [R.] *Shak.*

Syn.—See **ATTACK**.

† ÖN'SÉT, *v. a.* To set upon; to begin. *Carew.*

ÖN'SÉT-TING, *n.* A rushing; onset. *Clarke.*

ÖN'SLAUGHT (ön'slāwt), *n.* [A. S. *onslagan*.] Attack; charge; assault; onset. *Hudibras.*

Niebuhr's *onslaught* on the credibility of a portion of the Latin historians. *Ch. Ob.*

—Johnson designates this word as "not in use"; but since his time its use has been revived.

ÖN'STĒAD, *n.* [Probably a corruption of *homestead*.] *Simmonds.* A single farm-house;—called also an *onset*. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*

ÖN'TÖ, *prep.* Noting entrance upon a place; on; upon; to. "They went out *onto* the Mount of Olives." *Mark xiv. 26, Sharpe's Trans.*

—This word is in provincial use in England, and in colloquial use in the United States; but it is little authorized by the use of good writers. Forby, in his "Vocabulary of East Anglia," says, "For the preposition *upon* we use *onto*, (why not as good as *into*)? *Ec.*: 'Throw some coals *onto* the fire.' *Into* is now generally, and probably has always in a great measure been, used with respect to *in*, as denoting motion. We use *onto* with a like relation to *on*; so, probably, do other provincials, and on the same warrant of antiquity. The analogy is certainly good."

"There is an awkwardness prevalent amongst all classes of society in such sentences as the following: 'He got *on to* the stage coach'; 'He jumped *on to* the floor'; 'I threw it *on to* the floor.'" *P. Guyana.*

ÖN-TQ-LÖG'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *ontologique*.—See

ÖN-TQ-LÖG'ICÄL, } **ONTOLOGY**.] Relating to ontology. *Lord Brougham.*

ÖN-TQ-LÖG'ICÄL-LY, *adv.* In an ontological manner. *Dr. Allen.*

ÖN-TÖL'Q-GĪST, *n.* [Sp. *ontologista*; Fr. *ontologiste*.] One who is versed in ontology; a metaphysician. *Johnson.*

ÖN-TÖL'Q-ÜY, *n.* [Gr. *ὄν*, *δναι*, being; *λόγος*, to be, and *λόγος*, a discourse; It. & Sp. *ontologia*; Fr. *ontologie*.] The science of existence, or of being, in itself, or its ultimate grounds and conditions; metaphysics. *Brande.*

—"Literally, the doctrine or the science of being; definitely, according to those who have treated it, the science of the affections of being in general; by some it has been considered a *department of metaphysics*; by others, as only another word for the same thing. At present the word is disused, or understood only in the latter sense." *Smart.*

Ö-NYS, *n.*; pl. **ÖN'Y-Ä.** [L.] A burden; a load; weight.

The *onus* of just condemnation. *Er. Rev.*

Ö-NYS PRQ-BÄN'DI. [L., *the burden of pro-*

ing.] (Law.) The obligation of establishing by evidence; the burden of proof. *Tomlins.*

ÖN'WARD, } *ad.* [A. S. *ondward*.] Towards

ÖN'WARD, } some point before; forward; progressively; in advance; straight forward; farther forward. — See **BACKWARD**.

Against Heaven's hand or will, not hate a jot
Of heart or hope, but still bear up, and steer
Right onward. *Milton.*

ÖN'WARD, *a.* 1. Advanced; increased; improved.

You are already so far *onward* of your way, that you have forsaken the imitation of ordinary converse. *Dryden.*

Philozenus came to see how *onward* the fruits were of his friend's labor. *Shak.*

2. Leading forward; conducting straight.

ÖN'Y-ETH [ün'e-ka, W. Ja. *W. B.*; ö'no-ka, S. K. *Sm.*], *n.* [Gr. *ὄνυχιον*, dim. of *ὄνυξ*, a claw, a nail, onyx; L. *onyx*, *onychis*.] 1. The odoriferous shell of a kind of muscle found in India. *Er. xxx. 34.*

2. The stone otherwise called *onyx*. *Calmet.*

Ö-NYEH'F-A, *n.* [See **ONYCHA**.] A whitlow near the finger-nail; paronychia. *Dunglison.*

† ÖN'Y-ETHITE, *n.* A kind of marble. *Wright.*

Ö-NYEH'Q-MÄN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ὄνυξ*, *ὄνυχος*, a nail, and *μαγεία*, divination.] Divination by the nails. *Wright.*

ÖN'YX (ön'yiks), *n.* [Gr. *ὄνυξ*; L. *onyx*; It. *onice*; Sp. *onix*; Fr. *onyx*.] 1. (Min.) A chalcedonic variety of quartz, resembling agate, but having the colors, usually a light clear brown and an opaque white, arranged in flat horizontal planes. *Dana.*

2. "Any stone exhibiting layers of two or more colors, strongly contrasted, is called an *onyx*." *Brande.*

3. (Med.) An abscess of the cornea of the eye;—so called from its resemblance to an onyx stone. *Brande.*

Ö-Q-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ὄλιθ*, an egg, and *λίθος*, a stone; It. *olithe*; Fr. *oolithe*.] (Geol.) A species of limestone rock characteristic of one of the great systems of secondary strata; *reef-stone*.

—"The substance of *oolithe* rocks consists principally of carbonate of lime, sometimes crystallized, at others granular, and usually abounding in organic remains, as shells, &c. It consists of two parts, one of which forms the matrix, is mostly colorless, often crystalline, and exhibits a number of rounded or oval cavities, each of which contains a nodule, or mass, of a corresponding form. These nodules give the stone somewhat the appearance of the roe of a fish; hence *oolithe* is sometimes called *reef-stone*." *Mic. Diet.*

Ö-Q-LIT'IC, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, *oolithe*.

On the continent of Europe, the *oolithe* system is known as "Jura kalk" and "calcaire jurassique," from the conspicuous development of the strata in the Jura Mountain. *Smithson.*

Ö-ÖL'Q-GĪST, *n.* [Fr. *oologiste*.] One versed in oology. *Palmer.*

Ö-ÖL'Q-ÜY, *n.* [Gr. *ὄλιθ*, an egg, and *λόγος*, a discourse; Fr. *oologie*.] The science of, or a treatise on, eggs. *Dr. T. M. Brewer.*

An interesting work on *oology* by Dr. Brewer. *J. Henck.*

ÖÖ-LÖNG', *n.* A kind of black tea, possessing many of the qualities of green tea. *Simmonds.*

ÖÖ'MI-ÄC, *n.* A large Esquimaux boat. *Maunder.*

ÖÖ'PAK, *n.* A species of black tea. *Simmonds.*

ÖÖST, *n.* Oust.—See **OAST**. *Fre.*

ÖÖZE, *n.* [A. S. *weo*, ooze.—"Either from Fr. *caus*, waters, or A. S. *weo*, wetness." *Johnson.*] 1. Earth so wet as to flow gently; soft mud; slime; mire. "Ooze or salt water mud." *Cuvier.*

Old Father Thames raised up his reverend head;
Deep in his ooze he sought his soggy bed. *Dryden.*

2. A soft flowing; a spring.

From his first fountain and beginning ooze,
Down to the sea each brook and torrent flows. *Prior.*

3. The liquor of a tanner's vat. *Johnson.*

ÖÖZE, *v. n.* [i. oozen; pp. oozing, oozen.] To flow gently; to percolate, as liquid through the pores of substances, or through small openings.

Our penny is as a gum, which ooze
From a honey 'tis nourished. *Shak.*

ÖÖZ'ING, *n. pl.* Issues of a fluid; ooze. *Wright.*

ÖÖZ'Y, *a.* [A. S. *weog*, oozy.] Mily; muddy; slimy.

From his oozy bed
Old Father Thames advanced his reverend head. *Pope.*

† Q-PĀ'CĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *opaco*, *opacatus*.] To shade; to cloud; to darken. *Boyle.*

Q-PĀC'I-TRY, *n.* [L. *opacitas*; It. *opacità*; Sp. *opacidad*; Fr. *opacité*.]

1. The state or the quality of being opaque; incapability of transmitting light; want of transparency; opaqueness. *Glanville.*

2. Obscurity; darkness; gloominess.

No interior discourse could penetrate those opacities of ignorance. *Cudworth.*

Q-PĀ'COUS, *a.* [L. *opacus*.] Opaque; not transparent; obscure; dark; undiaphanous. *Milton.*

Q-PĀ'COUS-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being opaque; opacity. *Evelyn.*

Q-PĀH, *n.* (*Ich.*) A large fish found chiefly in the Eastern seas, and remarkable for its rich and showy colors; king-fish; *Lampris guttatus*.



The back and sides are green, reflecting both purple and gold in different lights, *Opah (Lampris guttatus)*, and passing into yellowish-green below. Above and beneath the lateral line are numerous round, yellowish-white spots; and all the fins are bright vermillion. *Tarrell.*

Q-PĀKE', *a.* See OPAQUE. *Nares.*

Q-PĀKE'NĒSS, *n.* See OPAQUENESS. *More.*

Q-PĀL [s'pāl, *S. W. P. Ja. K. W.*; s'pāl, *Sm.*], *n.* [L. *opalus*, or *opalum*; It. & Sp. *opalo*; Fr. *opale*.] (*Min.*) A mineral consisting of silica, with from five to twelve per cent. of water, generally a little oxide of iron, and a small quantity of the alkaline earths. *Tomlinson.*

Precious or noble opal is white, bluish or yellowish-white, and exhibits a beautiful variety or play of colors, as blue, green, yellow, or red, caused probably by the numerous fissures which traverse it. *Fire opal*, or *girasole*, exhibits an internal reflection of a bright red color. *Common opal*, or *semi-opal*, has sometimes a milky opalescence, but does not reflect a play of colors. *Wood opal* is wood petrified with a hydrated silica; it is of a gray, brown, or black color, and has the structure of wood. *Tomlinson.*

Q-PĀL-ĒSCOE', *v. n.* To emit the lustre of opal; to have the iridescent tints of opal. *Cleveland.*

Q-PĀL-ĒS'CENCE, *n.* The quality of an opal; the shining lustre of opal. *Hamilton.*

Q-PĀL-ĒS'CĒNT, *a.* Resembling opal in lustre; having the iridescent tints of opal. *Fairholt.*

Q-PĀL-ĒNE, *a.* Relating to, having the nature of, or resembling, opal. *Hamilton.*

Q-PĀL-ĒZE, *v. a.* [*i.* OPALIZED; *pp.* OPALIZING, OPALIZED.] To convert into opal, or into a substance resembling opal. *Lyell.*

Q-PĀL-ĒZED, *p. a.* Formed into opal, or into a substance resembling opal.

Opalized wood, wood petrified by silica, and acquiring a structure resembling opal; wood opal. *Brande.*

Q-PĀL-JĀS'PER, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of opal, resembling jasper, but softer, and containing iron. *Tomlinson.*

Q-PĀQUE' (q-pāk'), *a.* [L. *opacus*; It. & Sp. *opaco*; Fr. *opaque*.]

1. Impervious to rays of light; not transparent. "Metals are the most opaque." *Nichol.*

Opacus bodies cast shadows and receive them. *Davies.*

2. Shady; dark; gloomy; obscure; cloudy. *Syn.* — Bodies not transparent are *opaque*; a place having no light is *dark*. A dark room; dark night; an *opaque* substance or body.

Q-PĀQUE' (q-pāk'), *n.* Opacity; opaqueness. [*n.*] Through this *opaque* of nature and of soul, This double night, transmit one plying ray To lighten and to cheer. *Young.*

Q-PĀQUE'NESS (q-pāk'nes), *n.* The state or the quality of being opaque; opacity. *More.*

Q-PĀE (sp), *v. a. & n.* To open. [Used only in poetry.] "Adam, now *ope* thine eyes." *Milton.*

For rhetoric, he could not *ope* His mouth, but out there flew a trope. *Hudibras.*

Q-PĀE, *a.* Open. [Obsolete, or used only in poetry.] "The door was *ope*." *Dryden.*

Q-PĒN (s'pa), *v. a.* [A. S. *openian*; Dut. *openen*;

Ger. *öffnen*; Dan. *aaåne*; Sw. *opna*.] [*i.* OPENED; *pp.* OPENING, OPENED.]

1. To separate, unclothe, uncover, or divide, so as to afford an entrance, passage, or view; — opposed to *shut*. "Open your purse." "I will not *open* my lips." "Ho, *open* the door." *Shak.*

Chorus. He has here writ you a letter. *Shak.*

Olivia. Open it, and read it. *Shak.*

2. To expand; to extend. "Opening his free arms, and weeping." *Shak.*

3. To show; to discover; to disclose. The English did adventure far for to *open* the north parts of America. *Abbot.*

Wise to promote whatever end he means, God *open* fruitful nature's various scenes. *Cowper.*

4. To explain; to make clear or manifest. Some things wisdom *openeth* by the sacred books of Scripture. *Hooke.*

5. To make susceptible of impression. Lydia, . . . *open* . . . *Shak.*

6. To begin; to commence; to enter on. Homer *opens* his poem with the utmost simplicity and modesty. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

Q-PĒN (s'pn), *v. n.* 1. To separate, unclothe, uncover, or divide itself; not to continue closed. The clouds methought would *open*. *Shak.*

2. To begin; to commence; to break. *Wright.*

3. (*Naut.*) To begin to appear. *Wright.*

4. (*Hunting.*) To bark on scent or view. Hark! the dog *opens*; take thy certain aim. *Gay.*

Q-PĒN (s'pn), *a.* [A. S. & Dut. *open*; Ger. *offen*; Dan. *aaåen*; Sw. *öppen*; Icel. *öppinn*.]

1. Unclosed, uncovered, separated, unobstructed, or divided, so as to afford an entrance, passage, or view; — opposed to *shut* or *fast*. "Her eyes are *open*." "This *open* air." *Shak.*

Through the gate, Wide *open* and unguarded, Satan passed. *Milton.*

Then sent Sanballat his servant, with an *open* letter in his hand. *Neh. vi. 5.*

2. Expanded; extended. He, when *Æneas* on the plain appears, Meets him with *open* arms and falling tears. *Dryden.*

3. Plain; evident; apparent. "Open shame." *Heb. vi. 6.* "His thefts were too *open*." *Shak.*

These lies are like the father that begets them; gross as a mountain, *open*, palpable. *Shak.*

4. Undisguised; sincere; unreserved; frank; artless; candid; ingenuous; undissembling; fair; unprejudiced. Truth loves *open* dealing. *Shak.*

He that is not *open* to conviction is not fit for discussion. *Whately.*

5. Having an air of ingenuousness; clear. "His countenance is *open*." *Edgeworth.*

6. Public; before all. He on a day in *open* audience. *Chaucer.*

So shall she have a just and *open* trial. *Shak.*

7. Free or accessible to all; allowed; unrestricted. "The law is *open*." *Acts xix. 38.*

8. Free for, or admitting, discussion; not decided; as, "An *open* question."

9. Exposed; unprotected; undefended. The service that I truly did his life Hath left me *open* to all injuries. *Shak.*

10. Liberal; generous; munificent. By my troth, thou hast an *open* hand. *Shak.*

11. Not closed or balanced; unsettled. "An *open* account." *Wright.*

12. Not bound by frost; mild. An *open* and warm winter portendeth a hot and dry summer. *Bacon.*

Did you ever see so *open* a winter in England? We have not had two frosty days but it pays off in rain. *Swift.*

Johnson, citing *Bacon*, defines the word, in this application, to mean, "not cloudy; not gloomy."

"The solitary example which Dr. Johnson brings from *Bacon*, shows that *not frosty*, or *mild*, is the meaning of the word; and such is the general acceptance of an *open* winter." *Todd.*

13. (*Mus.*) Applied to the string of a violin, guitar, &c., when not compressed with the finger; that is, when, without compression, it produces the very note to which it is tuned: — applied also to the note so produced. *Moore.*

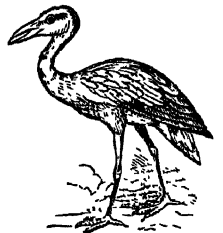
In *open*, openly. "To appear in *open*." *Beau. & Fl.* — *Open flank*, (*Fort.*) that part of the flank which is covered by the orillon. *Stocqueler.* — *Open harmony*, or *dispersed harmony*, (*Mus.*) harmony of which the notes are separated by wide intervals. *Moore.* — *Open land*, (*Agric.*) land tilled every year. *Wright.*

Syn. — See APPARENT, CANDID.

Q-PĒN-BĪLL (s'pn-), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of

wading birds allied to the storks, and having the bill gaping in the middle and touching only at the base and tips; *Anastomus*.

Van Der Hoeven.



Open-bill (*Anastomus oscitans*).

Q-PĒN-BRĒAST'ED (s'pn-brĕst'ed), *a.* Having the breast or bosom exposed. *Spectator.*

Q-PĒN-ER (s'pn-er), *n.* He who, or that which, opens.

Q-PĒN-EYED (s'pn-id), *a.* Watchful. *Shak.*

Q-PĒN-HĀND'ED, *a.* Generous; munificent. How *open-handed* Providence had been to him! *South.*

Q-PĒN-HEĀD'ED (s'pn-hĕd'ed), *a.* Having the head uncovered; bare-headed. *Chaucer.*

Q-PĒN-HEĀRT'ED, *a.* Candid; frank; artless; ingenuous; sincere; honest; generous. "He's free and *open-hearted*." *Dryden.*

Q-PĒN-HEĀRT'ED-LY, *ad.* With frankness; without reserve. *Wright.*

Q-PĒN-HEĀRT'ED-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being open-hearted; frankness; generosity. *More.*

Q-PĒN-ĪNG (s'pn-ing), *n.* 1. The act of unclosing. 2. An aperture; a breach; a chasm; a cleft; a gap. "Openings of the earth." *Woodward.*

Yet from an *opening* to the right appeared A beam of sunshine, that the dwelling cheered. *Hooke.*

3. Beginning; commencement; first appearance. "Some *openings*, some dawns of liberty." *South.*

Opening of the trenches, (*Mil.*) the commencement of works of attack against a fortress. *Gloss. Mil. Terms.*

Syn. — See BREACH.

Q-PĒN-LY (s'pn-lĕ), *ad.* 1. In an open manner; publicly; not secretly.

2. Plainly; without disguise.

Q-PĒN-MOŪTHED (s'pn-mōuthed), *a.* 1. Having the mouth open; gaping.

Nor doth 't affect this fond gentility, Whereon the fool world *open-mouthed* gazes, Thinking itself of great ability. *Drayton.*

2. Greedy; ravenous; clamorous. Ringwood, . . . a fine, *open-mouthed* dog. *Tatler.*

Q-PĒN-NĒSS (s'pn-nĕs), *n.* 1. The state of being open; freedom from obstruction or obscurity.

2. Freedom from disguise; plainness. The noble *openness* and freedom of his reflections. *Felton.*

3. Mildness, applied to the weather. "Openness of weather." *Sherwood.*

Q-PĒ-RA, *n.*; pl. OPERAS. [L. *opera*, a work; It. & Sp. *opera*, a work, an opera; Fr. *opéra*, a work, an opera.]

1. A musical drama, consisting of airs, recitatives, choruses, &c., accompanied by instruments and enriched with magnificent scenery, machinery, and other decorations, and representing some passionate action. *Moore.*

2. The building in which such a drama is represented; an opera-house. *Simmonds.*

3. The music or words of a musical drama, written or printed. *Simmonds.*

Q-PĒ-RA-BLE, *a.* Practicable. *Brown.*

Q-PĒ-RA-GLASS, *n.* A short single or double telescope used in theatres; a lorgnette. *Cowper.*

Q-PĒ-RA-HĀT, *n.* A folding hat. *Simmonds.*

Q-PĒ-RA-HOŪSE, *n.* A theatre for operas. *Clarke.*

Q-PĒ-RĀM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *opus*, *operis*, work, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An apparatus employed to indicate the number of revolutions made by the operating machine used in the dressing of cloth. *Ure.*

Q-PĒ-RANCE, } *n.* The act of operating; op-
Q-PĒ-RĀN-CY, } eration. [*n.*] *Coleridge.*

Q-PĒ-RĀNT, *a.* [L. *operator*, *operans*, to work.] Active; operative. *Shak.*

Q-PĒ-RĀNT, *n.* An operator. *Wright.*

Q-PĒ-RĀTE, *v. n.* [L. *operator*, *operatus*; *opus*, work; It. *operare*; Sp. *operar*; Fr. *opérer*.] [*i.* OPERATED; *pp.* OPERATING, OPERATED.] To

work; to act; to have agency; to produce effects; — with *upon* or *on* before the object.

Gravitation operates uniformly upon matter. *Fortin.*
A clever conjuring person operates on the mind both of a prince and a peasant. *Swift.*

OP'ER-ATE, *v. a.* To produce; to effect. *Kames.*
It is [operate] used actively by some modern writers; as, 'To operate a change,' &c.; but this usage is scarcely authorized. *Smart.*

OP'ER-AT'IC, } *a.* Relating to, or resembling,
OP'ER-AT'IC-AL, } the opera. *Gent. Mag.*

OP'ER-AT'ION, *n.* [L. *operatio*; It. *operazione*; Sp. *operacion*; Fr. *opération*.]

1. The act of operating; agency; action; production of an effect, mechanical, physical, or moral; performance; procedure; process.

That is, the act of operating, or the effect produced by it. *That false fruit*
The first operation first displayed. *Milton.*

2. Action; effect; function.

3. A manual process; a series of actions performed by the hand, or by the hand with the assistance of instruments, as in chemistry or in surgery; manipulation. *Palmer.*

4. (Mil.) The act of carrying out preconcerted measures by regular movements; motion; manœuvre. *Mil. Ency.*

5. (Math.) Something to be done, — generally some transformation to be made upon quantities, which transformation is indicated either by rules or by symbols. *Davies & Peck.*

Syn. — See PROCESS.

OP'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* [It. & Sp. *operativo*.]

1. That operates; having the power of acting. It holds in all operative principles, especially in morality, in which not to proceed is certainly to go backward. *South.*

2. Producing the desired effect; effective; efficacious; serviceable; effectual.

Your lordship may proceed how effectual and operative you please. *Shakespeare.*

3. Practical. "Operative chemistry." *Smart.*
In architecture, as in all other operative arts, the end must direct the operation. *Belsham & Wotton.*

OP'ER-A-TIVE, *n.* A laboring man; one employed in manufactures; an artisan. *Qu. Rev.*

OP'ER-A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an operative manner.

OP'ER-AT-OR, *n.* [L.] One who operates; one who performs an operation. *Addison.*

† OP'ER-A-TORY, *n.* A laboratory. *Cowley.*

Q-PER'CU-LAR, *a.* (Bot.) Covered with a lid; operculate. *Loudon.*

Q-PER'CU-LATE, } *a.* [L. *operculo*, *opercula-*
Q-PER'CU-LAT-ED, } *tus*, to cover with a lid; Fr. *operculé*.]

1. (Bot.) Furnished with an operculum or cover, as the capsules of mosses. *Gray.*

2. Furnished with an operculum, as the gills of fishes, and the shells of certain gasteropods.

OP'ER-CU-LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *operculum*, a cover, and *forma*, form.] Formed as a cover. *Loudon.*

Q-PER'CU-LUM, *n.*; pl. OPERCULA. [L., from *operio*, to cover.]

1. (Bot.) The expansion at the extremity of a pitcher, which closes its mouth; — the lid or cover of the theca of mosses. *Henslow.*

2. (Conch.) The horny or calcareous plate which closes certain univalve shells. *Woodward.*

3. (Ich.) The apparatus, supported by four bones, which protects the gills of fishes. *Brande.*

OP'ER-ET-TA, *n.* [It. dim. of *opera*.] A short musical drama of a light character. *Buchanan.*

OP'ER-OSUS (129), *a.* [L. *operosus*; *operor*, to work; It. & Sp. *operoso*.] Laborious; full of labor; toilsome; onerous; tedious; wearisome.

All these operative proceedings were adopted by one of the most decided tyrants in the rolls of history. *Burke.*

OP'ER-OSUS-LY, *ad.* Laboriously. *F. Erving.*

OP'ER-OSUSNESS, *n.* The state of being operose; laboriousness; onerousness. *Morse.*

† OP'ER-OSITY, *n.* [L. *operositas*.] Laboriousness; toilsomeness. *Bp. Hall.*

† OP'ER-OSUS, *a.* Operose. *Baxter.*

† OP'ER-TÄ-NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *opertaneus*.] Concealed; secret; private. *Smart.*

† OPE'TIDE, *n.* The ancient time of marriage, from Epiphany to Ash-Wednesday, being the time when the flowers open. *Bp. Hall.*

OPH-I-CÄI'CIC, *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *L-calcis*, *calcis*, lime.] (Min.) A rock composed of marble and serpentine. *Hamilton.*

OPH'I-CLEIDE, *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *κλειδός*, a key; Fr. *ophiclide*.] (Mus.) A large brass instrument of loud tone and deep pitch, much used in military music. *P. Cyc.*

Q-PHID'I-AN, *n.* [Gr. *ophidion*, dim. of *ophis*, a serpent.] (Herp.) One of the *Ophidia*, a genus of reptiles without feet; a serpent. *Eng. Cyc.*

Q-PHID'I-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling,
Q-PHID'I-OUS, } serpents; — noting an animal of the order *Ophidia*. *Lyell.*

Q-PHID'I-ON, *n.* [L., from Gr. *ophidion*, a little snake.] A sea-fish resembling a serpent. *Hill.*

OPH-I-Q-GLÖS'SUM, *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; adder's-tongue. *P. Cyc.*

OPH-I-Q-LÖG'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *ophiologique*.]
OPH-I-Q-LÖG'I-CAL, } Relating to ophiology.

OPH-I-ÖL-Q-GIST, *n.* [Fr. *ophiologiste*.] One versed in ophiology. *Knox.*

OPH-I-ÖL-Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *λόγος*, a discourse; Fr. *ophiologie*.] That part of natural history which treats of reptiles or serpents. *Ed. Ency.*

OPH'I-Q-MÄN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *μαντεία*, divination; Fr. *ophiomancie*.] Divination by means of serpents. *Brande.*

OPH-I-Q-MÖR'PHITE, *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *μορφή*, form; Fr. *ophiomorphite*.] (Pal.) A fossil shell of a genus of mollusks; ammonite. *Fleming.*

OPH-I-Q-MÖR'PHOUS, *a.* Having the form of a serpent. *Smart.*

OPH-I-ÖPH'A-GÖUS, *a.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *φάγο*, to eat.] Serpent-eating. "Ophiophagous nations." [u.] *Broene.*

OPH-I-SÄU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *σαύρος*, a lizard.] (Zool.) A footless lizard found in the southern portion of the U. S., nearly allied to *Amphisbæna*. *Van Der Horst.*

OPHITE, *a.* Pertaining to a serpent. *Wright.*

OPHITE, *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent.]
1. (Min.) Serpentine, or green porphyry.

It is "Chromic iron is often disseminated through it, giving it a mottled appearance, somewhat similar to the skin of a snake, whence the name *serpentine* or *ophite*." *Dana.*

2. One of a Gnostic sect of the second century, who derived their name from the veneration they had for the serpent that tempted Eve, which they pretended was Jesus Christ. *Eden.*

Q-PHIT'US, *n.* [L.] (Min.) Serpentine; green porphyry; ophite. *Woodward.*

OPH-I-T'PHUS (88-a-d'kus), *n.* [Gr. *Ὀφίτης*; *ophis*, a serpent, and *τῆς*, to have.] A constellation of the southern hemisphere; the Serpent-bearer.

Take a serpent by the head.
That fires the length of *typhus* by the head.
In the Arctic sky. *Milton.*

OPH-THÄL'MI-G, *n.* Ophthalmus. *Dunglison.*

OPH-THÄL'MIC (op-thäl'mik or of-thäl'mik) [op-thäl'mik, H. P. J. *Ja. Sm.*; of thäl'mik, S. E. K. R. C. W. — See TRYPHONOL, a.] [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*; It. & Sp. *oftalmico*; Fr. *ophthalmique*.] Relating to the eye. *Johnson.*

"Two aspirations in succession, says Mr. Elphinstone, seem disagreeable to an English ear, and therefore one of them is generally sunk. Thus *ph* and *th* in *typhus* are pronounced *diph* and *triph*. *P* is lost, as well as *h*, in *ophthalmus*; and therefore it is no wonder we hear the first *h* dropped in *ophthalmus* and *ophthalmic*, which is the pronunciation I have adopted as agreeable to analogy. Nay, such an assertion does seem to have a succession of aspirates, that the *h* is sunk in *typhus*, *typhus*, and *Demetrius*, because the *s*, which is akin to the aspirate, immediately precedes." *Walker.*

OPH-THÄL-MÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, an eye, and *γράφω*, to describe.] That part of anatomy which gives a description of the eye: — an anatomical description of the eye. *Dunglison.*

OPH-THÄL-MÖL-Q-GIST, *n.* One versed in ophthalmology. *Good.*

OPH-THÄL-MÖL-Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, an eye, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] (Med.) That part of anatomy which treats of the eye: — an anatomical treatise on the eye: — a description of the eye in health and disease. *Dunglison.*

OPH-THÄL-MÖM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, an eye, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] (Anat.) An instrument for measuring the capacity of the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye in anatomical experiments. *Dunglison.*

OPH-THÄL'MQ-SCÖPE, *n.* An instrument for examining the state of the eye. *Dunglison.*

OPH-THÄL-MÖS'Q-PY, *n.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, an eye, and *σκοπέω*, to behold.] That branch of physiognomy, which relates to the observation of the eyes. *Smart.*

OPH-THÄL-MQ-TÖL-Q-GIST, *n.* One versed in ophthalmology. *Good.*

OPH-THÄL-MQ-TÖL-Q-GY, *n.* (Med.) Ophthalmology. *Dunglison.*

OPH-THÄL-MÖT'Q-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, an eye, and *τομή*, a cutting; Fr. *ophthalmic*.] (Anat.) That branch of anatomy which treats of the dissection of the eye: — a term applied also to the extirpation of the eye. *Dunglison.*

OPH-THÄL-MY (öph-thäl-mö or öph-thäl-me), *n.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμία*; *öphthalma*, the eye; Fr. *ophthalmie*.] (Med.) Inflammation of the eye. *Brande.*

"Many persons now affectedly use *ophthalmia* instead of this word, which is of considerable age in our language." *Todd.* [Ferrand, 1616.]

ÖP'I-ATE, *n.* [It. *oppiato*; Sp. *opiato*; Fr. *opiat*.]
1. (Med.) A medicine containing opium, and having the power of inducing sleep; an anodyne; a narcotic; a sedative. *Dunglison.*

2. Any thing that quiets.
They chose atheism as an opiate. *South.*

ÖP'I-ATE, *n.* Inducing sleep; somniferous; narcotic; soporific; sedative; anodynes.

Chanted with Arabian pipe, the pastoral reed
Of Hermes, or his *opiate* bird. *Milton.*

ÖP'I-ATE, *r. a.* To affect with an opiate; to lull to sleep; to cause to slumber. *Fenton.*

ÖP'I-ÄT-ED, *p. a.* Affected by, or containing, opiates. *Martineau.*

Q-PH'ER-OLS, *a.* [L. *opifer*; *ops*, help, and *fero*, to bear.] Assisting; bringing help. *Wright.*

† OP'I-FICE, *n.* [L. *opificium*.] Workmanship; handiwork. *Bailey.*

† Q-PH'IC-ER, *n.* [L. *opifer*.] One that performs a work; an artist. *Bentley.*

† Q-PIN'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *opinabilis*; *opinor*, to think.] That may be thought. *Bailey.*

† OP-I-NA'TION, *n.* Opinion; notion. *Scott.*

† Q-PIN'A-TIVE, *a.* [Sp. *opinativo*.] Opinionative; conceited. *Burton.*

† Q-PIN'A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Conceitedly. *Morr.*

† Q-PIN'A-TOR, *n.* One who holds, or is tenacious of, an opinion. *Glanville.*

Q-PINE, *r. n.* [L. *opinor*; *i.* *OPINED*; *pp.* *OPINING*, *OPINED*.] To think; to judge; to suppose; to deem. [Antiquated.]

But I shall think much of you kind,
That you should think me so kind.
But had the strong market under ground. *Pope.*

† Q-PIN'ER, *n.* One who opines. *Bp. Taylor.*

† Q-PIN-I-ÄSTER, *n.* A dogmatist. *Milton.*

† Q-PIN-I-ÄSTRE (ö-pin-i-äster), } *a.* [Old
† Q-PIN-I-ÄSTRE (ö-pin-i-äster), } Fr. *opini-*
† Q-PIN-I-ÄSTRE (ö-pin-i-äster), } Fr. *opini-*

† Q-PIN-I-ÄTE (ö-pin-i-äte), *r. a.* To maintain obstinately. *Harrow.*

Q-PIN-I-ÄTIVE (ö-pin-i-äte), *a.* 1. Stiff in opinion; positive; dogmatic; obstinate; opinionated; opinionous; opinionacious; conceited.

OP-PŌSED' (op-pōzd'), *p. a.* Being in opposition; opposite, adverse. *Johnson.*

† OP-PŌSE'LESS, *a.* Irresistible; not to be opposed. *Shak.*

OP-PŌS'ER, *n.* One who opposes; an antagonist.

OP-PŌS'ING, *p. a.* Acting against; conflicting.

OP-PŌS'ING, *n.* Act of one who opposes. *South.*

OP'PO-SITE (op'po-zīt), *a.* [L. *oppositus*; It. *opposto*; Sp. *opuesto*; Fr. *opposite*.]

1. Placed in front; facing; on the other side.
As I bent down to look, just *opposite*
A shape within the watery gleam appeared,
Bending to look on me. *Milton.*
2. Adverse; opposed; repugnant; hostile.
But say, wert thou possessed of David's throne,
By free consent of all, none *opposite*,
Samaritan or Jew? *Milton.*
3. Contrary, different in nature and quality; unlike. "Opposite terms." *Tillotson.*
Particles of speech have divers, and sometimes almost opposite, significations. *Locke.*

Syn.—There is an essential difference between *opposite* and *contrary*. *Opposite* powers are of the same kind, as positive and negative electricity are *opposites*. Sweet and sour are *opposites*; sweet and bitter, *contraries*. The feminine character is *opposed* to the masculine; but the effeminate is its *contrary*. We say the *opposite*, not the *contrary*, sides of the street.—See ADVERSE.

"How often *opposite* and *contrary* are used as if there was no difference between them, and yet there is a most essential one,—one which we may perhaps best express by saying that *opposites* complete, while *contraries* exclude, one another. Thus the most *opposite* moral and mental characteristics may meet in one and the same person, while to say the most *contrary* did so, would be manifestly absurd;—for example, a man may be at once prudent and bold, for these are *opposites*; he could not be at once prudent and rash, for these are *contraries*. Sweet and sour are *opposites*; sweet and bitter are *contraries*." *Trench.*—See ADVERSE.

OP'PO-SITE, *n.* He who, or that which, is adverse; an opponent. *Dryden.*

OP'PO-SITE-LY, *ad.* In an opposite manner; on the other side; adversely. *Grew.*

OP'PO-SITE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being opposite.

OP-PŌS'[-T]-FŌ-L-OŪS, *a.* [*opposite* and *foli-ous*.] (*Bot.*) Noting a peduncle placed opposite to the leaf. *Smart.*

OP-PŌ-SIT'ION (op-pō-zīsh'un), *n.* [L. *oppositio*; It. *opposizione*; Sp. *oposición*; Fr. *opposition*.]

1. The act of opposing.
I mean, my lord, the *opposition* of your person in trial. *Shak.*
2. Position so as to front something else; the state of being opposite.
Before mine eyes in *opposition* sits
Grim Death, my son and foe, who sets them on. *Milton.*
3. State of being opposed; state of one thing as compared or contrasted with another.
There is the *opposition* of relation between the double and the half of contrariety in two evil and evil, blindness and seeing are opposed in the way of privation and possession; the propositions, He sits, and He does not sit, in the way of negation and affirmation. *Fleming.*
4. Hostile resistance; counteraction; hostility. "The *opposition* of his enemies." *Dryden.*
Virtue, which breaks through all *opposition*. *Milton.*
5. (*Politics*.) In England, the collective body of members from both houses of Parliament who oppose the ministry, or the measures of government, and who usually succeed to power on the dissolution of the existing ministry;—in the United States, the party that opposes the administration or the party in power. "A member of the *opposition*." *Burke.*
The right honorable gentleman would be at the head of the most violent and clamorous *opposition* that the country ever witnessed. *Shirburn.*
6. (*Astron.*) The situation of a heavenly body with respect to the sun, when its longitude differs 180°, or half the circumference. *Hind.*
Thus the moon or a planet is said to be in *opposition* with the sun when it passes the meridian at midnight. *Brande.*

OP-PŌ-SIT'ION-IST (op-pō-zīsh'un-ist), *n.* One of the opposition, or one of the party that is opposed to the existing ministry, administration, or party in power. *Byron.*

OP-PŌS'[-T]-IVE, *a.* That may be put in opposition. *Hall.*

OP-PRĒSS', *v. a.* [L. *opprimo*, *oppressus*; ob,

against, and *premo*, to press; It. *oppressare*; Sp. *oprimir*; Fr. *oppresser*.] [*2. OPPRESSED*; *pp. OPPRESSING, OPPRESSED*.]

1. To crush by a heavy burden, hardship, or severity; to bear down; to overwhelm.
I am oppressed, unlike my dream;
I am oppressed, I am already. *Shak.*
2. To overpower; to subdue.
The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely. *Shak.*

OP-PRĒSS'ION (op-prēsh'ion), *n.* [L. *oppressio*; It. *oppressione*; Sp. *opresion*; Fr. *oppression*.]

1. The act of oppressing; cruelty; severity; a ruthless domination; tyranny.
Oppression makes wise men mad, but the distemper is still the madness of the wise, which is better than the sobriety of fools. *Dunke.*
2. The state of being oppressed; misery; hardship; calamity.
Cesar himself has work; and our *oppression*
Exceeds what we expected. *Shak.*
3. (*Med.*) A state in which the patient experiences a sensation of weight in the part affected;—used abstractedly for *oppression of the chest*:—that condition, at the commencement of fevers, &c., in which the system is oppressed rather than debilitated. *Dunghison.*

Syn.—See TYRANNY.

OP-PRĒSS'IVE, *a.* [It. *oppressivo*; Sp. *opresivo*; Fr. *oppressif*.]

1. Causing or inflicting oppression; cruel; inhuman; unjustly severe; hard; rigorous; tyrannical. "Oppressive taxation." *Eustace.*
2. Heavy; overwhelming; overpowering.
To ease the soul of one oppressor's weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a state. *Pope.*

Syn.—See HARD.

OP-PRĒSS'IVE-LY, *ad.* In an oppressive or severe manner. *Burke.*

OP-PRĒSS'IVE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being oppressive. *Richardson.*

OP-PRĒSS'OR, *n.* One who oppresses; a tyrant.
The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely. *Shak.*

† OP-PRĒSS'URE, *n.* Oppression. *B. Jonson.*

OP-PRŌ-BRI-OŪS, *a.* [L. *opprobrius*; *opprobrium*, *opprobrium*; It. *obprobrio*; Sp. *oprobio*; Fr. *opprobre*.]

1. Reproachful; disgraceful; causing infamy; scurrilous; abusive; insolent; offensive.
They see themselves unjustly aspersed, and vindicate themselves in terms no less *opprobrious* than those by which they are attacked. *Addison.*
2. Blasted with infamy; infamous. "His *opprobrious* name."
Solomon he (Moloch) led by fraud to build
His temple right against the temple of God,
On the *opprobrious* hill. *Milton.*

OP-PRŌ-BRI-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In an opprobrious manner; reproachfully; scurrilously. *Shak.*

OP-PRŌ-BRI-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being opprobrious; reproachfulness; scurrility.

OP-PRŌ-BRI-ŪM, *n.* [L. *opprobrium*; ob, against, and *probrium*, virtue.] Reproach with disdain; obloquy; contumely; disgrace; infamy.
All the reproach and *opprobrium* that the most inveterate rancor can invent. *Scott.*

Syn.—See REPROACH.

OP-PRŌ-BRY, or OP'PRO-BRY, *n.* Reproach; opprobrium. [It.] *Sherwood.*
Doomed to be the scene of black guilt,
Opprobrious more enduring. *Southey.*

OP-PŪGN' (op-pūn'), *v. a.* [L. *oppugno*; ob, against, and *pugno*, to fight; It. *oppugnare*; Sp. *opugnar*.] [*1. OPPUGNED*; *pp. OPPUGNING, OPPUGNED*.] To oppose; to attack; to assail; to resist; to combat. "The open malice of those that furiously *oppugn* their welfare." *Barrow.*

Syn.—See CONFUTE.

OP-PŪG'NAN-CY, *n.* Opposition. *Shak. Qu. Rev.*

OP-PŪG'NANT, *a.* Opposing; assailing; contrary; repugnant. [It.] *Warburton.*

OP-PŪG'NANT, *n.* An opponent. [It.] *Coleridge.*

OP-PŪG-NĀTION, *n.* [L. *oppugnatio*, an assault.] Opposition; resistance. [It.] *Bp. Hall.*

OP-PŪGN'ER (op-pūn'er) [op-pūn'er. *W. Ja. K. Sm. W. B.*; op-pūgn'er, *S.*; op-pūn'er, *P.*], *n.* One who oppugns or opposes. *Milton.*

OP-SĪM'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *ὀψιμα*; *ὀψι*, late, and

μακρόν, to learn.] Education begun late in life; late erudition. [It.] *Illes.*

OP-SĪ-ŌM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ὀψις*, sight, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the extent of the limits of distinct vision in different individuals, and for determining the focal lengths of lenses necessary to correct imperfections of the eye; an optometer. *Brande.*

† OP-SŌ-NĀTION, *n.* [L. *obsonatio*.] The act of catering; a buying of provisions. *Barley.*

† OP'TA-BLE, *a.* Desirable. *Cockeram.*

† OP'TATE, *v. a.* [L. *opto*, *optatus*.] To choose; to wish for; to desire. *Cotgrave.*

† OP-TĀTION, *n.* Act of wishing. *Peucham.*

OP'TA-TIVE (op'ta-tiv, *S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. W.*; op'ta-tiv or op-tā-tiv, *W.*; op-tā-tiv, *Kenrick*), *a.* [L. *optativus*; *opto*, to wish; It. *ottativo*; Sp. *optativo*; Fr. *optatif*.]

1. Expressive of desire.
Nothing reacheth nearer God's actual infinity than this (as I may say) *optative* infinity in the soul of man. *Moutagu.*
2. (*Gram.*) Applied to a mood of the verb in Greek, which serves to express desire or wish.
"Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Entick, Barclay, and Buchanan accent this word on the first syllable; and Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, on the second. That the last is more general, particularly in grammar schools, will be readily acknowledged; but that the first is more correct and agreeable to analogy, cannot be denied; for this word is not so naturally derived from the classical *optatus* as the lower Latin *optativus*." *Walker.*

OP'TA-TIVE, *n.* A mood of the Greek verb, expressing desire. *Harvis.*

† OP'TATIVE, *a.* In most languages, except the Greek, the *optative* is only expressed by prefixing to the subjunctive an adverb of wishing. *London Ency.*

OP'TA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an optative manner.

OP'TIC, *n.* An instrument or organ of sight.
Why has not man a microscope eye?
For this plain reason, man is not a fly.
Say what the use, were finer *optics* given,
To inspect a mite, not comprehend the heaven? *Pope.*

OP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ὀπτικός*; *ὀφθαλμός*, to see; *ὀπτική*, the eye; It. *ottico*; Sp. *optico*; Fr. *optique*.]

1. Pertaining to vision or sight; as, "The *optic* nerve."
2. Pertaining to the science of optics. "*Optical* writers." *Stewart.*
Optic angle, the visual angle. See ANGLE.—*Optic* or *optical* axis, the axis of the eye. See AXIS.

OP'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an optical manner.

OP'TI-CAL-SQUARE, *n.* An instrument used by surveyors for laying out perpendicular lines. *Samuelson.*

OP-TI-GIAN (op-tīsh'an, *GG*), *n.* 1. One skilled in optics. *A. Smith.*

2. One who makes or sells optic glasses or spectacles. *Adams.*

OP'TICS, *n. pl.* That branch of physical science which treats of the phenomena of light and vision; the science which investigates the causes of light, and the changes which it undergoes in given circumstances. *Newton.*

OP'TI-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *ὀπτικός*, to see, and *γράφω*, to write.] A telescope used for copying landscapes. *Clarke.*

OP'TI-MĀ-CY, *n.* [L. *optimatus*, the aristocrats; *optimus*, the best.] Nobility; the body of nobles; men of the highest rank. *Raleigh.*

OP'TI-MATE, *a.* Noble; belonging to the nobility. *Er. Rev.*

OP-TI-MĀ-TĒS, *n. pl.* [L. *optimas*, *optimatus*, an aristocrat.]

1. The aristocratic party in ancient Rome; aristocrats;—opposed to *populares*, or the people's party. *Andrews.*
2. The best or chief men in a state. *Crabb.*

OP'TI-ME, *n.* [L.] A term applied in the university of Cambridge, England, to those who hold, next after the wranglers, the highest rank as mathematical scholars.—There are two classes, *senior optimes* and *junior optimes*. *Lee.*

OP'TI-MISM, *n.* [L. *optimus*, the best; It. *ott-*

mismo; Sp. *optimismo*.] The doctrine that the universe, being the work of an infinitely perfect being, is the best that could be created. — the doctrine that every thing is ordered eventually for the best, or the system which regards physical and moral evil as elements in the universal order of things; so that every thing is good in relation to the whole, — all being made to promote the general good.

This doctrine, under various forms, was advocated in antiquity and during the middle ages, but has been developed, in modern times, in its highest form by Leibnitz. *Fleming*.

ŌP'TI-MIST, *n.* A believer in optimism; one who considers that every thing is for the best.

D. Stewart.

"According to Mr. Stewart, under the title of *optimists* are comprehended those who admit, and those who deny, the freedom of human actions and the accountability of man as a moral agent." *Fleming*.

ŌP'TIM-I-TY, *n.* [L. *optimatus*.] The state of being best; excellence. [R.] *Bailey*.

ŌP'TION (ŏp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *optio*; *opto*, *optatus*, to wish, Sp. *opcion*; Fr. *option*.]

1. † A wish. "I shall conclude this epistle with a wish." *Def. Christianity*, 1730.

2. Power of choice; election or choice; choice; election; preference.

Might I have my *option*, O God, give me rather a little, with peace and love. *Ep. Hall*.

3. A stock-exchange term for the liberty to sell or buy stock in a time-bargain, at an agreed price. *Simmonds*.

4. (*Eccles. Law*.) The privilege possessed by an English archbishop, when he consecrates or confirms a bishop, of making choice of any living in the patronage of the said bishop, or of presenting thereto his own chaplain, or any other clergyman, when it shall next become vacant. *Eden. Hook*.

Syn. — *Option* is spoken of only as it regards one's freedom from external restraint in the act of choosing. It is left to a person's *option*; and he may make his choice.

ŌP'TION-AL, *a.* Depending on choice; leaving something to choice; discretionary; elective.

Original writs are either *optional* or *preemptory*. *Blackstone*.

ŌP'TION-AL-LY, *ad.* By way of choice. *Dwight*.

ŌP'TOM'E-TÉR, *n.* [Gr. *ōptōmē*, *ōptōmē*, to see, and *metron*, measure.] (*Optics*.) An instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision; an optometer. *Hamilton*.

ŌP'U-LENCE, *n.* [L. *opulentia*; *ops*, *opis*, property; It. *opulenza*; Sp. *opulencia*; Fr. *opulence*.] Wealth; affluence; riches; fortune.

There, in full *opulence*, a banker dwelt. Who all the joys and pangs of riches felt. *Swift*.

Syn. — See *RICHES*.

ŌP'U-LÉN-CY, *n.* Same as *OPULENCE*. [R.] *Shaks*.

ŌP'U-LÉNT, *a.* [L. *opulentus*; It. & Sp. *opulento*; Fr. *opulent*.] Rich; wealthy; affluent. "That *opulent* republic [Florence]." *Hume*.

ŌP'U-LÉNT-LY, *ad.* Richly; with affluence.

Ō-P'ŪN'TI-Ā (ŏ-pŭn'shē-ā), *n.* [*Opus* (Ὀπός), a town in Loeris.] (*Bot.*) A genus of cactaceous plants, the species of which are by gardeners called *Indian figs*. *Eng. Cyc*.

Ō-PŪS'CLE (ŏ-pŭs'sl), *n.* A little work; an opuscle or opusculum. [R.] *Scott*.

Ō-PŪS'CŪLE, *n.* A little work; an opuscle; an opusculum. [R.] *Blount*.

Ō-PŪS'CŪ-LŪM, *n.*; pl. Ō-PŪS'CŪ-LŪ. [L. dim. of *opus*, work.] A little work; opuscle. *Qu. Rev*.

"A Latin word lately much in use." *Smart*.

ŌP'US ŌP'E-RĀ'TUM. [L. *the thing done*.] (*Theol.*) A phrase applied to the administration of a religious rite or sacrament, which some suppose to be always attended with spiritual effect, irrespective of the character of the recipient. *Hook*.

ŌR. A termination of many English words, expressing an active signification, and usually denoting the doer of any act; as, *aggressor*, one who commits an aggression; *translator*, one who translates. — See *ER*.

"In many instances, and often without much

or any reason for the difference, the termination *or* is preferred to the common English termination in *er*; as, *instructor*, *collector*; which is an imitation of the Latin idiom, and indispensable in the adoption of an express Latin word, as, *professor*, *oppressor*. Hence the Latin model is often preferred to indicate a specific application of the general term; e. g. a *sailor* is he or that which sails, but a *sailor* is a seaman; a *director* is one who directs generally, but a *director* is the manager of a trading company." *Smart*.

ŌR, *conj.* [Goth. *auðthau*, A. S. *oththe*; Dut. *of*; Ger. *oder*; Dan. *eller*; Icel. *eda*; Sw. *eller*. — A contraction of the A. S. and Old Eng. *other*. *Barclay*.] A disjunctive particle that marks an alternative, generally corresponding to *either*; as, "*Either* this *or* that."

"In poetry it is often used for *either*."

Brave though we fall, and honored if we live, Or let us glory gain or glory give. *Pope*.

"Or, in written instruments, is frequently construed to mean *and*, where such construction is necessary to effectuate the intention of the parties. It has been said that there is perhaps no word in the language of more equivocal effect than *or*. Hence in England it has been excluded from indictments, though it has been admitted in American practice." *Burrill*.

† ŌR, *ad.* [A. S. *ær*, *ære*, before.] Before.

Some speak or they weigh, and attempt all they consider. *Letter to Queen Elizabeth*.

Or ever, before ever.

Or ever the silver cord be loosed. *Ecc. xii. 6*

The shepherds on the lawn, Or clear the air of the dawn. *Milton*.

ŌR, *n.* [Fr., *gold*, from L. *aurum*.] (*Her.*) One of the metals employed in blazonry, equivalent to topaz among precious stones, and to Sol among planets; — represented in engraving by a surface sprinkled with equidistant dots. *Brande*.

Ō'RA, *n.* A money of account among the Anglo-Saxons; in Domesday Book, valued at sixteen and sometimes twenty pence. *Brande*.

ŌR'ACH, *n.* (*Bot.*) The popular name of several plants of the genus *Atriplex*. *Loudon*.

ŌR'A-CLE (ŏr'a-kl), *n.* [L. *oraculum*, or *oraculum*; *oro*, to speak; *os*, *oris*, the mouth; It. *oracolo*; Sp. *oraculo*; Fr. *oracle*.]

1. A response or revelation delivered by a heathen divinity, or by supernatural wisdom.

Henceforth *oracles* are ceased. *Milton*.

The Scriptures are the *oracles* of God himself. *Hooker*.

2. The deity or god from whom a response proceeded, or was imagined to proceed. *P. Cyc*.

3. The place where the responses were given.

The most ancient *oracle* is . . . that of Merod. *Braule*.

4. (*Jewish Ant.*) The holy of holies, which contained the ark of the covenant. "The *oracle*, even . . . the most holy place." 1 *Kings* vi. 16.

5. Any place where, or any person by whom, certain decisions are obtained.

These mighty nations shall inquire their doom, The world's great *oracles* in times to come. *Pope*.

6. One famed for wisdom, or whose determinations are not to be disputed.

I am Sir *Oracle*; And when I ope my lips, let no dog bark. *Shak*.

† ŌR'A-CLE (ŏr'a-kl), *r. n.* To utter oracles. *Milton*.

Ō-RĀC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *oracularius*.] Pertaining to, uttering, or resembling, an oracle; having the authority of an oracle; wise; sagacious; prophetic; dogmatical: — ambiguous or authoritative; obscure or positive.

Fables false as hell, Yet deemed *oracular*. *Couper*.

They have something venerable and *oracular* in that undorned gravity and shortness in the expression. *Pope*.

Ō-RĀC'U-LAR-LY, *ad.* In an oracular manner.

Ō-RĀC'U-LAR-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being oracular. *Scott*.

Ō-RĀC'U-LOŪS, *a.* 1. Uttering oracles; oracular. "*Oraculous* seer." [R.] *Pope*.

These *oraculous* gems On Aaron's breast. *Milton*.

2. Ambiguous; like the ancient oracles. [R.]

As for equivocations, or *oraculous* speeches, they cannot hold out long. *Bacon*.

Ō-RĀC'U-LOŪS-LY, *ad.* Oracularly. [R.] *Dryden*.

Ō-RĀC'U-LOŪS-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being oracular; oracularness. [R.] *Johnson*.

ŌR'AI-SŌN (ŏr'ē-zon), *n.* [Fr.] An orison or prayer. — See *ORISON*. *Temple*.

Ō'RĀL, *a.* [L. *os*, *oris*, the mouth; It. *orale*; Sp. & Fr. *oral*.] Uttered by the mouth; spoken, not written, verbal, vocal; parol. "*Oral* tradition." *Tillotson*. "*Oral* discourse." *Locke*.

Syn. — See *VERBAL*.

Ō'RĀL-LY, *ad.* 1. By mouth; without writing. "Delivered *orally*." *Tillotson*.

2. † In the mouth.

That which is externally delivered in the sacrament, and orally received by the communicant. *Alty Usher*.

ŌR'ANGE, *n.* [Mod. L. *aurantia*; Low L. *aurata*, *aurca*, golden; L. *aurum* (Gr. *ἄω*, to burn), gold, — on account of the color of the fruit; It. *arancio*; Sp. *naranja*; Fr. *orange*. — Dut. *oranje*; Ger. & Dan. *orange*. — Arab. *narung*. — Sansc. *nagrungan* (*ush*, to burn); Hind. *narungee*.]

1. A tree and its fruit, of the genus *Citrus*.

The common *orange* is a middle-sized evergreen tree, with a greenish-brown bark. The two principal varieties are the sweet, or China, *orange*, and the bitter, or S.ville. The Maltese *orange*, distinguished by its red pulp, is also a noted and much esteemed sort. *Loudon*.

2. The color of an orange; a secondary color, produced by the mixture of the primaries red and yellow. *Fairholt*.

ŌR'ANGE, *a.* 1. Belonging to, or made of, or orange.

2. Of the color of orange; reddish yellow.

ŌR-ANGE-ÂDE', *n.* A mixture of the essence of orange-peel and lemon juice with water and sugar. *Wright*.

ORANGEAT (ŏr'an-zhāt'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. Candied orange peel. *Sureau*.

2. A sirup made of almonds and orange flower water; orangeade. *W. Ency*.

ŌR'ANGE-CŌL'ORED, *a.* Of the color of an orange; reddish-yellow. *Smith*.

ŌR'ANGE-GĪRL, *n.* A girl that sells oranges.

ŌR'ANGE-LĪST, *n.* A kind of wide baize. *Booth*.

ŌR'ANGE-MĀN, *n.* (*Hist.*) One of a society instituted in Ireland, in 1795, to uphold the Protestant religion and ascendancy, and to oppose the Catholic religion and influence. *Brande*.

ŌR'ANGE-MŪSK, *n.* A species of pear. *Johnson*.

ŌR'ANGE-PĒEL, *n.* The peel of an orange.

ŌR'ANGE-PĪP'PIN, *n.* A kind of apple. *Simmonds*.

ŌR'AN-GĒR-Y (ŏr'an-jēr-e, P. Ja. K. Sm. C. Wr. Wb. Rees; ŏ-rān'zhēr-e, S. W. P.; ŏ-ran'zhēr-e, J. E.), *n.* [Fr. *orange*.] A plantation of orange-trees, or a gallery to preserve orange-trees in the winter. *Spectator*.

ŌR'ANGE-SKĪN, *n.* (*Med.*) Skin having an orange hue, as that sometimes observed in newly-born infants. *Hoblyn*.

ŌR'ANGE-TĀW-NY, *n.* A color between yellow and brown. *Bacon*.

ŌR'ANGE-TĀW-NY, *a.* Partaking of yellow and brown in color. "*Orange-tawny* beard." *Shak*.

ŌR'ANGE-WĪFE, *n.* A woman who sells oranges. "An *orange-wife* and a fasset seller." *Shak*.

Ō-RĀNG'-ŌU-TĀNG', or Ō-RĀNG'-ŌU-TĀNG' [ŏ-rāng'ō-tāng', Sm. W. R.; ŏ-ran'ō-tāng, P.; ŏ-rāng'ō-tāng, K.; ŏ-rāng'ō-tāng, Wb.], *n.* [Malay, *man of the woods*. *Brande*.] (*Zool.*) A quadrumanous mammal inhabiting Borneo, Sumatra, Malacca, &c.; a species of ape; the *Simia satyrus* of Linnaeus, or the *Pithecius satyrus* of Geoffroy. It is about five feet high when full grown, and its hair is of a reddish-brown color. *Brande*.

In early youth it is remarkable for its rotundity of cranium and height of forehead; but these outward marks of superior mental power disappear as the animal advances in age. They have arms so long that the tips of the fingers can touch the ground when they stand upright; the body is covered with coarse,



Orange-utan (*Simia satyrus*).

reddish hair, the neck is short and thick, the voice has a peculiarly shrill and hollow tone, the lips are thin and protuberant, the ears small, the nose particularly flat, and the face has a bluish cast. *Maudslayi*.

O-RĀNG'-Ū-TĀN', *n.* Orang-outang. *P. Cyc.*

ŌR'Ā-RŪ, *n.* [L. *orarium*.] A stole. [R.]

Not in his alb, and cope, and *orary*
Came Urban now. *Southey*.

Ō-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *oratio*; *oro*, *oratus*, to speak; *It. oratione*; Sp. *oracion*; Fr. *oration*.]

1. A public speech; a discourse or speech delivered in public on some special occasion; an address; an harangue; a declamation.

After the procession, the king himself remaining seated in the quire, . . . made a long *oration*. *Bacon*.

2. A speech in writing that has been spoken, or is proposed to be spoken. *Smart*.

Syn. — See *SPEECH*.

† Ō-RĀ'TION, *v. n.* To make a speech. *Donne*.

ŌR'Ā-TŌR, *n.* [L.] 1. A public speaker; one who makes an elaborate speech or harangue; — particularly an eloquent public speaker

"In ancient Rome, the profession of the *orator*, who, with reference to his undertaking a client's case, was also called a *patron*, was quite distinct from that of the *jurisconsult*, and also from that of the *advocate*." *W. Smith*.

2. (*Law*.) A petitioner; one who prays for relief; — a term applied to the plaintiff or complainant in a bill of chancery. *Burrill*.

Public orator, in the English universities, the principal, and in many cases the only ostensible, agent for the university in all those matters or forms which are merely external. *London Ency.*

ŌR'Ā-TŌR'Ī-ĀL, *a.* Rhetorical, oratorical. "This sort of *oratorical* climax." [R.] *Blair*.

ŌR'Ā-TŌR'Ī-ĀL-LŪ, *ad.* Oratorically. [R.] *Swift*.

ŌR'Ā-TŌR'Ī-CĀL, *a.* Rhetorical; pertaining to, or befitting, an orator; eloquent. "He speaks in an . . . *oratorical* way." *Watts*.

ŌR'Ā-TŌR'Ī-CĀL-LŪ, *ad.* In an oratorical manner; rhetorically. *Campbell*.

ŌR'Ā-TŌR'Ī-Ō, *n.*; pl. ŌR'Ā-TŌR'Ī-Ōs. [It.]

1. (*Mus.*) A sacred musical composition, consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c., the subject of which is generally taken from the Scriptures.

"The text is generally a dramatic poem, as Handel's *Samson*; sometimes it takes the form of a narrative, as in Handel's *Israel in Egypt*; and occasionally it is of a mixed kind, as Haydn's *Creation*." *P. Cyc.*

2. A place of worship; a chapel. *Wright*.

† ŌR'Ā-TŌR'Ī-ŌŪS, *a.* [L. *oratorius*.] Pertaining to an orator; oratorical. *Bp. Taylor*.

† ŌR'Ā-TŌR'Ī-ŌŪS-LŪ, *ad.* Oratorically. *Taylor*.

The fathers oftentimes speak *oratoriously*. *Spelman*.

ŌR'Ā-TŌR'Ī-ZE, *v. n.* To act the orator. *Qu. Rev.*

ŌR'Ā-TŌ-RŪ, *n.* [L. *oratoria*; *orator*, an orator; *It. & Sp. oratoria*.]

1. The art of speaking well with the design to convince or persuade; rhetoric; elocution; eloquence; rhetorical expression.

In *oratory*, the greatest art is to hide art. *Swift*.

"The elements of *oratory* are usually comprehended under the four following divisions: *intention*, *disposition*, *expression* or *language*, and *delivery*." *P. Cyc.*

2. A place of religious worship. — particularly applied to private chapels for the convenience of private families.

"In ecclesiastical antiquities, the term is frequently given to churches in general." *Hook*.

"The name is applied by the Roman Catholics to a closet or small apartment, usually attached to bed-chambers, and intended for the purposes of private devotion." *Eden*.

Priests of the Oratory, (*Ecl. Hist.*) a congregation of monks associated for the exercise of devotion combined with religious study. There are two societies called by this name, — one in Italy, the other in France. *Hook*. *Eden*.

Syn. — See *ELOQUENCE*.

ŌR'Ā-TRĒSS, *n.* [L. *oratrix*.] A female ora-

ŌR'Ā-TRĪX, *tor.* *Cocheram*. *Warner*.

ŌRB, *n.* [L. *orbis*; *It.*, *Sp.*, & *Fr. orbe*.]

1. Any orbicular or spherical body; a sphere;

a globe; — sometimes applied to the eye, but generally to the mass of a planet or of the sun. "This *orb* of the earth." *Shak.*

The conquering *orb*, with one bright ray,
Broke through the gloom, and reenthroned the day. *Hughes*.

"*Orb* is the old name for the supposititious crystal spheres of the ancient astronomy, in which the planets were supposed to move." *Nichol*.

2. Any circular body, as a wheel; a circle.

Of his fierce chariot. *Milton*.

The Trojan chieft, who held at bay from fur,
On his Vulcanian *orb* sustained the war. *Dryden*.

3. The path described by a heavenly body; an orbit. *Dryden*.

4. Period; revolution of time. *Milton*.

5. (*Mil.*) A circular body of troops. *Burn*.

ŌRB, *v. a.* [i. ORBED; *pp.* ORRING, ORBED.]

1. To surround; to encircle. "The wheels were *orbed* with gold." *Addison*.

2. To form into a sphere. *Milton*.

ŌR'BATE, *a.* [L. *orbo*, *orbatus*, to bereave.] Childless; bereaved; destitute. [R.] *Maudslayi*.

† ŌR-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *oratio*.] The state of being orbate; privation. *Cocheram*.

ŌRBED (or'bed or orbd), *a.* Surrounded: — round; spherical; circular; orbicular.

Fit well his helm, gripe fast his *orbed* shield. *Milton*.

ŌR'BJC, *a.* [L. *orbiculus*.] Circular; spher-

ŌR'BJ-CĀL, *ical*; orbicular. *Bacon*.

ŌR'BJ-CLE (or'be-kl), *n.* A small sphere. [R.]

Such watery *orbicles* young boys do blow. *G. Fletcher*.

ŌR-BIC'U-LĀR, *a.* [L. *orbicularis*; *It. orbicolare*;

Sp. *orbicular*; Fr. *orbiculaire*.] Shaped like an orb; spherical; circular; globular. *Addison*.

ŌR-BIC'U-LĀR-LŪ, *ad.* Spherically; circularly.

ŌR-BIC'U-LĀR-NESS, *n.* The state of being orbicular or rounded. *Johnson*.

ŌR-BIC'U-LĀTE, *a.* [L. *orbiculatus*.] (*Bot.*) Circular in outline, or nearly so. *Gray*.

ŌR-BIC'U-LĀTE, *n.* A figure whose horizontal section is circular, and vertical section oval.

ŌR-BIC'U-LĀT-ĒD, *a.* Made round. *Mill*.

ŌR-BIC'U-LĀ-TION, *n.* Orbicularness. *More*.

ŌR-BIC'U-LŪS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A thick, solid mass covering over the ovary and adhering to the stamens. *Linley*.

ŌR'BIT, *n.* [L. *orbita*; *orbis*, a sphere, or a circle; *It. & Sp. orbita*; Fr. *orbite*.]

1. (*Astron.*) The imaginary line which any celestial body describes, by its proper motion or revolution; the path in which a planet travels round the sun, or a satellite round its primary.

"The circular path, or the elliptic path, in which each planet would move were it not for the perturbations from other planets, is generally called the *orbit*. The true *orbit* is the curiously twisted spiral curve through which the body really passes." *Nichol*.

2. A small orb. ["Not proper." *Johnson*.]

Or roll the lucid *orbit* of an eye. *Young*.

3. (*Anat.*) The cavity under the forehead in which the eye is fixed. *Dunglison*.

4. (*Ornith.*) The skin, generally bare, which surrounds the eye of a bird. *Baird*.

ŌR'BI-TĀL, *a.* Relating to an orbit. *P. Cyc.*

ŌR'BI-TĀR, *a.* Orbital. *Dunglison*.

ŌR-BIT'Q-LĪTE, *n.* [L. *orbis*, an orb, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] (*Zool.*) A species of millipede. *P. Cyc.*

ŌR-BIT'U-LĀ, *a.* Orbital. [R.] *Smart*.

ŌR'BI-TŪDE, *n.* [L. *orbitudo*.] Loss or want of parents or children; privation; orbiety. [R.] *Todd*.

ŌR'BI-TŪ, *n.* [L. *orbitas*.] Orbitude. [R.] *Bp. Hall*.

ŌRB'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling an orb; orbicular.

† ŌR'BY, *a.* Resembling an orb. *Chapman*.

ŌR'CA, *n.* [L. from Gr. *ὄρεα*, a great fish.] (*Zool.*) Another name for the grampus; *Phocaena orca*. *Beil*.

ŌRC, *n.* [Gr. *ὄρεα*; L. *It.*, & *Sp. orca*; Fr. *orque*.]

A sea-fish of the genus *Orca*. *Drayton*.

The haunt of seals, and *orca*, and sea-mews' clang. *Milton*.

As Poets have spoken of them [*orcs*] as monsters, and forming the guard of Neptune. By Pliny's description of one stranded in the Tiber from its bulk, it seems most like the *narwhal*, or *Monodon monoceros* of Linnaeus. *Nares*.

ŌR-CĀ'DI-ĀN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to the Orkney Islands, anciently called *Orcaades*. *Maudslayi*.

ŌR'ĒHAL, *n.* A whitish lichen, and a dye prepared from it; orchil. *McCulloch*.

ŌR'ĒHĀ-NĒT, *n.* An herb; alkanet. *Ainsworth*.

ŌR'CHARD, *n.* [M. Goth. *aurtigards*; *aurts*, an herb, and *gards* (Gr. *χῆρος*; L. *hortus*), yard; A. S. *ortgeard*; Dan. *urtegaard*; Eccl. *urtegaardr*; Sw. *ortegård*.] An enclosure devoted to the cultivation of fruit-trees.

Apples, pears, peaches, and cherries are the fruits principally cultivated in *orchards*. The term *orchard* is likewise used to signify enclosures in which filberts or walnuts are grown. *P. Cyc.*

ŌR'CHARD-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus *Dactylis*; cock's-foot. *Farm. Ency.*

ŌR'CHARD-ING, *n.* The cultivation of orchards. *Brevlyn*.

ŌR'CHARD-IST, *n.* One who cultivates orchards.

ŌR'CHĀT, *n.* [Gr. *ὄρχαρος*.] An orchard. *Philips*.

ŌR'CHĒL, *n.* A lichen. — See *ORCHIL*. *Crabb*.

ŌR'CHĒ-Q-SĒLE, *n.* See *ORCHIOSTELE*. *Dunglison*.

ŌR-CHĒ-SŪG'RĀ-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ὄρχησις*, a dance, and *γράφω*, to write; Fr. *orchestographie*.] A treatise on dancing. *Dr. Black*.

ŌR'CHĒS-TRĀ, or ŌR-CHĒS'TRA [or'kes-tra, P. K. C. Cl. W. R. H. B. Ash, Rees, Brande; or'kēs'tra, W. Ju. Sm. Nares], *n.* [Gr. *ὀρχήστρα*; *ὀρχήστρη*, a dancer; *ὀρχήστω*, to dance; L. & It. *orchestra*; Sp. *orquesta*; Fr. *orchestre*.]

1. (*Ant.*) That part of an ancient theatre between the stage and the place assigned for the audience, being the place appropriated by the Greeks to the chorus, its evolutions, and dancing, and by the Romans to senators and other distinguished persons. *W. Smith*.

2. An enclosed place for musicians in a modern theatre, immediately in front of the footlights of the stage; — also a balcony or gallery for musicians in a ball-room or a concert-room. *Warner*. *Simmonds*.

3. The musicians that perform in, or that occupy, an orchestra. *Todd*.

4. The collective mass of instruments employed in an orchestra. *Warner*.

"*Orchestra* is accented on the first syllable by Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Buchanan, Entick, Perry, and Barclay; and by Mr. Bailey and W. Johnston on the second; and by Dr. Kenrick on either. The first mode has not only the majority of votes in its favor, but is agreeable to the general analogy of words of three syllables, which, when not of our own formation, commonly adopt the antepenultimate accent. The exception to this rule will be found under the next word.

"*Orchestra* is accented on the first syllable by Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Entick, and Barclay; but Mr. Nares says it is accented on the second, as I have given it. For, notwithstanding the numbers against me, the very general rule is on my side; which is, that, when we adopt a word whole from the Latin or Greek, it ought to have the same accent as in those languages." *Walker*.

ŌR'CHĒS-TRĀL, *a.* Relating to, or befitting, an orchestra; orchestric. *Smart*.

ŌR'CHĒS-TRE (or'kes-ter. — See *ORCHESTRA*), *n.* [Fr.] A place for musicians; an orchestra. *Smith*.

ŌR-CHĒS'TRIC, *a.* Relating to the orchestra or to dancing; orchestral. *Gillies*.

ŌR'CHID, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the order *Orchidaceae*; an orchidaceous plant. *Wright*.

ŌR-CHĪ-DĀ'CEOUS (or'ke-du'shūs, ōs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to the *Orchidaceae*, an order of endogenous plants, with the stamens and style consolidated into a central column, and with an inferior ovary. *Eng. Cyc.*

ŌR-CHĪD'E-ŌUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to the orchis; orchideous. *London*.

ŌR'CHIL, or ŌR-CHĪL'Ā, *n.* [It. *orchello*, *orchila*; Sp. *orchilla*; Fr. & Ger. *orseille*.] (*Ind.*) A species of whitish lichen (*Lichen urceolus*) which

yields a beautiful purple dye; — called also *archil*, *orchal*, *orchet*, and *orchella*. *McCulloch*.

ORCHIO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. *ὄρχις*, the testicle, and *κῆλη*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A tumor of the testicle, — a term applied to several diseases of the testicle. *Dunghison*.

ORCHIS, *n.* [Gr. *ὄρχις*; *L. orchis*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, the root of which affords the preparation called salep; foolstones. *Loudon*.

ORCINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystallizable coloring principle obtained from a kind of lichen. *Brande*.

† ORD, *n.* [A. S.] An edge, or sharpness. *Gibson*.

Ord, in old English, signified *beginning*; whence probably the proverbial phrase *odds* [odds] and *ends*, for scraps or remnants. *Johnson*.

OR-DĀIN' (or-dān'), *v. a.* [*L. ordino, ordo, order*; *It. ordinare*; *Sp. ordenar*; *Fr. ordonner*.] [*i. ORDAINED*; *pp. ORDAINING, ORDAINED*.]

1. To appoint; to decree; to set apart.

It is he which was *ordained* of God to be the judge of quick and dead. *Acts xiii. 48.*

2. To establish; to settle; to institute; to enact; to order; to prescribe; to enjoin.

God, from sundry seedings, will himself. *Milton*.

3. To invest or institute with ministerial function or sacerdotal power.

Meletius was *ordained* by Arian bishops, and yet his ordination was not valid. *Stillingfleet*.

Syn. — See APPOINT.

OR-DĀIN'-ABLE, *a.* That may be ordained; that may be appointed. *Bp. Hall*.

OR-DĀIN'ER (or-dān'er), *n.* One who ordains.

OR-DĀIN'ING, *p. a.* That ordains; instituting; appointing.

OR-DĀIN'MENT, *n.* Act of ordaining; a decree; ordination. [*R.*] *Milton. Ed. Rev.*

OR-DĀI'-AN, *a.* [*Fr. ordalio, ordcal*.] Pertaining to the form of trial called the *ordcal*. "The *ordcalian* law." [*R.*] *Phillips*.

OR-DE-AL [or'de-al, *P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; or'dyal, *S. E.*; or'de-al or or'je-al, *W.*], *n.* [A. S. *ordæl*; *Dut. ordeel*; *Fr. ordal*; *Ger. urtheil*.] — *Mod. L. ordalium*; *Sp. ordalia*; *Fr. ordal*. — *Spelman* and *Richardson* derive the A. S. from *or*, great, and *deæl*, judgment; *Lye* and *Bosworth*, from *or*, priv., and *deæl*, separation, difference, that is, an impartial judgment.]

1. A form of trial among the ancient rude nations of Europe, to determine, by a supposed reference to the judgment of God, the guilt or the innocence of persons accused, as by exposing them to the danger of drowning in cold water, of being scalded in hot water, or of being burnt by fire or by hot iron.

Sp. In the trial by cold water, the persons suspected were thrown naked into a pond or a river; if they sank, they were acquitted, but if they floated without attempting to swim, it was taken for an evidence of guilt. When scalding water was the test, they were to plunge their arm in it to the elbow; if this was done without any signs of pain or marks of scalding, they were discharged; otherwise, they were adjudged to be guilty. In the *ordal* by fire, the person accused was either to hold a burning ball of iron in his hand, and move with it to a certain distance, or else to walk barefoot upon heated ploughshares, placed about a yard from each other; if, after this trial, his hands or feet were untouched, and he discovered no signs of feeling any pain, he was discharged; otherwise, he was remitted to the punishment of the law. *Hook*.

2. Any severe trial; test; experiment. *Roget*.

OR-DE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the form of trial called the *ordcal*. "Ordeal laws." *Hakewill*.

OR-DE-AL, *n.* The right of adjudging trial by ordeal within a given liberty or precinct. *Wright*.

OR-DĒR, *n.* [*L. ordo*; *It. ordine*; *Sp. orden*; *Fr. ordre*.]

1. Regular and methodical disposition; intelligent arrangement; the harmonious relation established between the parts of any thing.

Order is Heaven's first law; and, this confessed, Some are, and must be, greater than the rest. *Pope*. *Order* is the adaptation of means to an end. *Faust*. Science, in all its discoveries, tends to the discovery of universal order. *Fleming*.

2. Established process; settled mode of operation or proceeding; regulation; rule.

The moderator, when either of the disputants breaks the rules, may interpose to keep them to order. *Watts*.

3. Proper state or condition; regularity. *Locke*.

4. Mandate; precept; command; injunction; bidding; direction; instruction.

Give order to your servants. *Shal.*

5. A written direction or demand addressed to a person, usually on behalf of another, as for the payment of money.

I have received an order under your hand for a thousand pounds. *Taiter*.

6. Regular government; discipline.

There is no church where there is no order. *Pearson*.

7. Degree; class; rank. "The priests of the second order." *2 Kings xxiii. 4.*

To those bright orders uttered thus his voice. *Milton*.

8. A dignified or privileged class.

Religious orders are of three kinds: 1. Monastic; 2. Military; 3. Mendicant. *Brande*. Of all the orders of British knighthood, the most illustrious are the knights of the garter. *Mil. Encyc.*

9. Measures; care. "If any of the family be distressed, order is taken." *Brande*.

10. (*Math.*) A term of succession, arbitrarily distinguished from *degree*, used in the classification of algebraic magnitudes.

Sp. "An expression is of the first, second, third, &c., degree, according as its highest power is the first, second, third, &c., of the principal letter. But if another succession should occur, say one of differentiations, then the number of such successive operations is the order of the process. Thus a differential equation, which contains, at the highest, the fifth power of a differential coefficient, is said to be of the fifth degree, while, if the highest differential coefficient which occurs in it is the third, it is said to be of the third order." *P. Cyc.*

11. (*Rhet.*) The placing of words and members in a sentence, in such a manner as to contribute to force and beauty of expression, or to the clear illustration of the subject. *Wright*.

12. (*Nat. Hist.*) A group of objects subordinate to a class or a sub-class. It is, however, like many other general terms, used very loosely, especially by zoologists. In botany it is more definitely applied, and is used synonymously with family and tribe. *Eng. Cyc.*

13. (*Arch.*) A species of columnar arrangement, differing in its forms, proportions, and leading features, from any other. *Hoskins*.

Sp. An order, or perfect columnar composition, comprises the basement, or *stylobate*, with the column, and its entablature; but the Greeks sometimes substituted for the column the figure of a human being supporting the entablature. See *CARYATIDES*. — There are five orders of columns, three of which are Greek; viz., the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian; and one Roman, viz., the Composite, an ornamented variety of the Corinthian, to which the Italian architects of the 15th century added another, called the Tuscan. *Britton*.

14. (*Ecol.*) The name given in England to an old work containing the ritual or religious ceremonies necessary to be performed before the ordination of a priest; an ordinal. *Brande*.

15. *pl.* (*Ecol.*) The position to which ministers of the Christian religion are admitted at the time of their ordination; the sacred character or profession; — often called *holy orders*.

The great controversy between Paphopallians and Presbyterians is, the authority by which *holy orders* are conferred. *P. Cyc.*

General orders, (*Mil.*) orders issued, by the general who commands, to all the officers under him. *Steuqneler*. — *Orders of knighthood*, (*Her.*) societies of knights instituted by princes, as marks of distinction for such as have distinguished themselves in war. The British orders are, the *order of the Garter*, and the *order of the Bath*, belonging to England; the *Irish order of St. Patrick*; and the *Scottish order of the Thistle*. *Davies*. — *Order of the day*, in legislative proceedings, a subject assigned by an order of the assembly for consideration on a particular day. *Cushing*. — *In order to*, for the purpose of, as means to. "The best knowledge is that which is of greatest use in order to our eternal happiness." *Tillotson*. — *Orders in council*, (*Pol.*) orders issued by the king in council for the temporary regulation of various matters relating to trade and international intercourse. *Brande*. — (*Trade*) an official announcement or new regulation by the Privy

Council of the Board of Trade. *Simmonds*. — *Pass orders*, (*Mil.*) written directions to the sentries, &c., belonging to outposts, &c., to suffer the bearer to go through the camp or garrison unmolested. — *Sailing orders*, (*Nat. Hist.*) naval instructions given to the commanding officers of ships of war. — *Standing orders*, (*Mil.*) certain general rules and instructions, which are to be invariably followed, and are not subject to the temporary intervention of rank. *Steuqneler*. — *To be in orders*, (*Church of Eng.*) to be of the clerical order. — *To take orders*, to have a license to preach the gospel, and perform other ministerial functions.

Syn. — See CLASS, COMMAND, DIRECTION, DISPOSITION, KIND, REGULARITY, SERIES.

OR'DĒR, *v. a.* [*i. ORDERED*; *pp. ORDERING, ORDERED*.]

1. To regulate; to arrange; to adjust; to dispose; to methodize; to systematize.

So well instructed are my tears, That they would hily fall in *ordered* characters. *Milton*.

2. To manage; to carry on; to conduct. "To order well the state." *Shak.*

3. To direct with authority; to give commands to; to command; to instruct; to appoint.

They order, said I, this matter better in France. *Steuqneler*.

4. To ordain to sacerdotal function; to admit to holy orders. *Wright*.

Order arms, (*Mil.*) a command directing that the firelock be brought down to the right side of the soldier, the butt-end resting on the ground. *Mil. Encyc.*

Syn. — See APPOINT.

OR'DĒR, *v. n.* To give command; to give direction. *Milton*.

OR'DĒR-ER, *n.* One who orders or regulates.

OR'DĒR-ING, *n.* Disposition; distribution. "A due *ordering* of our words." *South*.

OR'DĒR-LESS, *a.* Disorderly; out of rule; without regularity. *Shak.*

OR'DĒR-LI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being orderly; regularity; methodicalness. *Johnson*.

OR'DĒR-LY, *a.* 1. Having order or regularity; methodical; regular; systematic.

The book requireth but *orderly* reading. *Hooker*.

2. Observant of order or method.

Men are not good but for necessity, Not *orderly* are ever born, but bred. *Daniel*.

3. Conformed to military order; well-regulated. "An *orderly* march." *Clarendon*.

Orderly book, (*Mil.*) a book in which the sergeants write down both general and regimental orders for the specific information of the officers and men. *Mil. Encyc.* — *Orderly officer*, (*Mil.*) the officer of the day. — *Orderly room*, (*Mil.*) a room in barracks, used as the public office of a regiment. — *Orderly sergeant*, (*Mil.*) a non-commissioned officer who waits on the general and other officers. *Mil. Encyc.*

Syn. — See METHODICAL.

OR'DĒR-LY, *ad.* According to order; methodically; regularly; systematically. *Hooker*.

OR'DĒR-LY, *n.* 1. (*Mil.*) One who does orderly duty; an orderly officer. *Gent. Mag.*

2. A street-sweeper. *Simmonds*.

OR'DĒR-S, *n. pl.* The ecclesiastical office; ordination or admission to the priesthood. *Ch. Ob.*

† OR-DI-NA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being ordained or appointed. *Bp. Bull*.

† OR-DI-NA-BLE, *a.* That may be ordained or appointed. *Hammond*.

OR-DI-NAI, *a.* [*L. ordinalis*; *ordo*, order; *It. ordinale*; *Sp. & Fr. ordinal*.] Noting a number which expresses order; as, second, third, fourth, &c. *Holder*.

OR-DI-NAI, *n.* 1. A number denoting order; as, second, third, fourth, &c.

2. (*Ecol.*) A book containing the forms observed in the English Church in the ordination of bishops, priests, and deacons; order. *Hook*.

OR-DI-NAI-ISM, *n.* State of being ordinal. *Latham*.

OR-DI-NANCE, *n.* [*L. ordino, ordinans*, to order; *It. ordinanza*; *Sp. ordenanza*; *Fr. ordonnance*.] 1. A decree; a law; an authoritative rule; a precept; a statute. "The commandments and ordinances of the Lord." *Luke i. 6.*

“Ordinance of Parliament is said to be the same with act of Parliament; but originally there was this difference between them, that an ordinance was but a temporary act, by way of prohibition, which the commons might alter or amend at their pleasure; and an act of Parliament is a perpetual law, not to be altered but by king, lords, and commons.” *Whishaw.*

In American law, an ordinance is an act or regulation of Congress, such as the ordinance of 13th of July, 1787, for the government of the north-western territory. *Burrill.*

2. A law or regulation of a municipal corporation. *Burrill.*

“This word [ordinance] is more usually applied to the laws of a corporation than to the acts of the legislature, as, the ordinances of the city of Philadelphia.” *Bouvier.*

3. Observance commanded. *Bp. Taylor.*

4. † Appointment.

One but of my ordinance stood up
To speak of peace or war. *Shak.*

5. † A cannon; or ordinance. *Shak.*

6. (Ecc.) An established rite, such as baptism, fasting, and the Lord's supper. *Hook.*
Syn.—See LAW.

ÖR'DI-NÄND, *n.* [L. *ordinandus*.] (Ecc. Ant.) One about to receive orders. *Brande.*

† ÖR'DI-NÄNT, *a.* Ordaining; decreeing. *Shak.*

ÖR'DI-NÄNT, *n.* (Ecc.) A prelate conferring orders. *Brande.*

ÖR'DI-NÄ-RI-LY, *ad.* 1. According to established rules; according to settled method. “That which is judged *ordinarily*.” *Hooker.*

2. Commonly; usually.

A form and person more than *ordinarily* comely. *Observer.*

ÖR'DI-NÄ-RY [ör'de-nä-re, *P. E. J. K. Sm. Wr.*; ör'de-nä-re or örd'nä-re, *W. J. F.*], *a.* [L. *ordinarius*; It. & Sp. *ordinario*; Fr. *ordinaire*.] 1. Established; settled; accustomed; conforming to the regular order.

Even then, my priests, you may make holiday,
And pray no more but *ordinary* prayers. *Gascoigne.*

2. Common; usual; often recurring.

'Tis a common tale,
An *ordinary* sorrow of man's life. *Wordsworth.*

3. Mean; wanting distinction; of low rank or merit; indifferent. “Men of common capacity, and *ordinary* judgment.” *Hooker.*

You will wonder how such an *ordinary* fellow as Wood could get his majesty's broad seal. *Swift.*

4. Ugly; not handsome; plain. “She is an *ordinary* woman.” *Johnson.*

An *ordinary* seaman, (*Naut.*) one who can make himself useful on board ship, but is not an expert or skilful sailor;—opposed to *able seaman*. *Mar. Dict.*

Syn.—Successive repetition makes a thing *ordinary*; the frequent occurrence of it makes it *common*. The *ordinary* course of nature; a *common* occurrence or opinion; *usual* practice;—*ordinary* or *common* pursuit; *ordinary* talents; *indifferent* quality; *mean* attire; *vulgar* language.—See COMMON.

ÖR'DI-NÄ-RY, *n.* 1. (*Law.*) In the civil law, a judge who had authority to take cognizance of causes in his own right, and not by deputation:—in English law, an ecclesiastical judge who has the regular, ordinary jurisdiction, independent of another:—a bishop, as having ordinary jurisdiction in his own diocese:—in old English law, a deputy of the bishop, appointed to give malefactors their neck-verses; also, to perform divine services for them, and assist in preparing them for death;—still used in the latter application:—in Scottish law, a single judge of the Court of Session, who decides with or without a jury, as the case may be. *Burrill.*

2. Settled establishment. “Wars . . . which were grown into an *ordinary*.” *Baron.*

3. (*Her.*) A portion of an escutcheon contained between straight or other lines; a charge or figure represented on a shield. *P. Cyc.*

They are divided into two classes: honorable or greater *ordinaries*, and subordinate or lesser. The honorable *ordinaries* are the *chief*, the *pale*, the *bend*, the *bend sinister*, the *fess*, the *bar*, the *chevron*, the *cross*, and the *saltire*. The subordinate or lesser *ordinaries* are the *gyron*, the *quarter*, the *canton*, the *frail*, the *pile*, the *orle*, the *traverse*, the *flancher*, the *flaunch*, the *voiders*, and, according to some authorities, the *lozenge*, the *fessie*, the *muscle*, and the *rustre*. *P. Cyc.*

4. (*Naut.*) The establishment of the shipping not in actual service, including the persons employed to take charge of it. *Mar. Dict.* *Brande.*

In *ordinary*, in actual and constant office or service. “Chaplain in *ordinary* to his majesty.” *Fell.*

Two persons rose very early, as was their *ordinary* habit. They moved in respectable life, and had their *ordinaries* allowed them by the Herald's College. Then means, however, were only *ordinary*. So far from being handsome, they were exceedingly *ordinary*. They were much shocked at the spectacle of an execution which they were compelled to pass, just as the *ordinary* of the jail was hiding farewell to the prisoners. The next scene was more pleasant, for they saw a review precisely as the legions were marching past the general in *ordinary* time. They finished their walk at an excellent *ordinary*, where was a very sumptuous entertainment.—The highest archbishop is an *ordinary* to his clergy. *R. W. Hamilton.*

ÖR'DI-NÄ-RY, or ÖRD'INÄ-RY [ör'de-nä-re, *P. J. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; örd'nä-re, *W. E. F.*; ör'ner-e, *S.*], *n.*

1. Regular price of a meal. *Shak.*

2. A place of eating where the prices are settled, or a regular meal established at a certain price. *Swift. Wright.*

† ÖR'DI-NÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *ordinō*, *ordinatus*.] To appoint; to ordain. *Daniel.*

ÖR'DI-NÄTE, *a.* Regular; methodical; orderly. *Ordinate* figures are such as have all their sides and all their angles equal. *Kay.*

ÖR'DI-NÄTE, *n.* (*Geom.*) The distance of any point of a curve from the axis of abscissas measured on another line called the *axis of ordinates*, or on a line parallel to this axis.—See *ABSCISSA*, and *COORDINATES*. *Da. & P.*

ÖR'DI-NÄTE-LY, *ad.* In a regular or methodical manner. [u.] *Skelton.*

ÖR'DI-NÄ-TION, *n.* [L. *ordinatio*; It. *ordinazione*; Sp. *ordenacion*; Fr. *ordination*.]

1. The act of ordaining or decreeing.

2. Established order or tendency consequent on a decree; foreordination.

Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happiness and misery of life respectively. *Norris.*

3. (*Ecc.*) Act of investing a man with the ministerial office or with ecclesiastical authority;—in the Episcopal Church, it is styled *confering orders*; institution.

In the Presbyterian and Congregationalist Churches, the term *ordination* is applied to the act by which a licensed preacher is inducted into the charge of a particular parish or congregation.—“*Ordination* is a public consecration of a man to the work of the ministry, an admission of him to the order of elders or bishops, and a solemn putting of him into his place and office as pastor of the church, like the stalling of a magistrate.” *Congregational Manual.*

† ÖR'DI-NÄ-TIVE, *a.* [L. *ordinativus*.] Directing; giving power. *Cutgrave.*

† ÖR'DI-NÄ-TÖR, *n.* [L.] An ordainer. *Baxter.*

ÖRD'NÄNCE, *n.* [See *ORDINANCE*.] (*Mil.*) Cannon;—a term applied to all sorts of great guns used in war, as cannons, mortars, howitzers, carronades, &c. *Shak. Brande.*

ÖRD'ÖN-NÄNCE [ör'dön-näns, *S. W. F. J. K. R. Wr.*; ör'dön'näns, *P. Sm.*], *n.* [Fr.] The proper disposition of figures in a picture, or of the parts of a building, or of any work of art. *Dryden.*

ÖRD'ÖN-NÄNT, *a.* Relating to, or implying, ordonnance. *Cokeridge.*

ÖRD'ÖRE [ör'd'yer] [ör'jür, *S. W.*; ör'd'yer, *Ja.*; ör'dür, *J. P. Sm. Wr.*], *n.* [It. *ordura*; Fr. *ordure*.] Dung; filth; excrement. *Shak.*

ÖRD'Ö-ROUS, *a.* Consisting of filth or dung. “*Ordurous* matter.” *Drayton.*

ÖRE, *n.* [Goth. *airz*; A. S. *ora*; Dut. *ertz*; Ger. *erz*; Dan. *eris*, *eris*; Sw. *eris*; Ice. *eyr*, copper.—*L. æs*, *æris*.]

1. A mineral body which is reduced to the metallic state by fire; a metal chemically combined with some mineralizing substance which completely disguises its usually recognized and useful properties. *P. Cyc.*

“The most important of these mineralizing bodies are oxygen and sulphur; the next in rank are chlorine, and the sulphuric, carbonic, and phosphoric acids.” *P. Cyc.*

2. Metal. “The liquid *ore*.” [u.] *Milton.*

ÖRE-ÄD, *n.*; pl. ÖRE-ÄD. [Gr. *Opus*, *Opus*; *opus*, a mountain.] A nymph of the mountains. *Milton.*

ÖRE'WÉED, } *n.* A kind of sea-weed. *Carew*
ÖRE'WOOD, }

† ÖRF'ÖILD, *n.* [A. S. *orf-gyld*; *orf*, property, and *gyld*, payment.] (*Eng. Law.*) The restitution of goods or money taken away by a thief by violence, if the robbery was committed in the daytime. *Ainsworth.*

† ÖR'FRÄYS (ör'fräz), *n.* [Old Fr. *orfrays*; Fr. *orfoi*.] Fringe of gold. *Chaucer.*

ÖR'GÄL, *n.* Lees of wine; argal. *Ainsworth.*

ÖR'GAN, *n.* [Gr. *ὄργανον*, an instrument, the product; *ἔργον*, work; L. *organum*; It. & Sp. *organo*; Fr. *organe*.]

1. A part of an animal or a vegetable body fitted to perform a particular action, a limb, arm, hand, eye, &c., the performance of which is denoted its *function*; as, “The eye is the *organ* of vision.”

2. A medium of communication; as, “An official gazette is the *organ* of a government.”

3. (*Mus.*) A large wind-instrument, blown by a bellows, and containing a collection of pipes of various kinds and dimensions, and of multifarious tones, under the command of a performer's fingers on a key-board.

As, in an *organ*, from one blast of wind,
To many a row of pipes the sound-board breathes. *Milton.*

There is another sort of organ, generally portable, called the *barrel organ* or *hand organ*, consisting of a movable cylinder, or barrel, set with wires, pines, and staples, which, by the revolution of the barrel, act upon the keys within, and give admission to the wind from the bellows to the pipe. *Moore.*

† ÖR'GAN, *v. a.* To form or furnish with organs; to organize. *Mannyngham.*

ÖR'GAN-BUILL'DER, *n.* One who constructs and repairs organs. *Moore.*

ÖR-GÄN'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ὀργανικός*; L. *organicus*; It. & Sp. *organico*; Fr. *organique*.]
ÖR-GÄN'I-CÄL, }

1. Relating to, containing, or acting by means of, organs. “The *organical* structure of human bodies.” *Boutley.* “An *organie* tissue.” *Palmer.*

2. (*Med.*) Vital, in contradistinction to *physical*. *Dunglison.*

3. Acting as instruments of nature or art to a certain end; instrumental.

Those *organic* arts which enable man to discourse and write perspicuously. *Milton.*

Organic chemistry, that branch of the general science of chemistry, which treats of the history, properties, and transformations of animal and vegetable substances. *Johnston.* *Organic attraction*, (*Phys.*) the phenomenon by which blood is attracted into parts which are capable of erection, and are at the same time in a state of excitement. *Hoblyn.*—*Organic disease*, (*Med.*) one that concerns the organ itself, in contradistinction to *functional*, which merely concerns the function, a lesion. *Dunglison.*—*Organic force*, (*Phys.*) that power which resides in organized bodies, on which the existence of each part depends, and which has the property of generating from organic matter the individual organs necessary to the whole. *Hoblyn.*—*Organic laws*, (*Pol.*) laws directly concerning the fundamental parts of the constitution of a state. *Brande.*—*Organic remains*, (*Pal.*) remains of plants and animals which occur among the stratified rocks. Some of these objects are obviously parts of animals and plants, and retain their original structure, more or less altered by chemical agencies since their sepulture in the earth; others are earthy, stony, or metallic bodies, moulded within or upon parts of animals or plants, and thus resembling those parts in external aspect, but having none of their internal organic structure. The footprints of reptiles and birds are also included under the term *organic remains*. *Kug. Cyr.*—*Organical description of curves*, (*Geom.*) the description of curves on a plane by instruments. *Brande.*

ÖR-GÄN'I-CÄL-LY, *ad.* By means of organs or instruments. *Locke.*

ÖR-GÄN'I-CÄL-NÉSS, *n.* State of being organic.

ÖR'GAN-I-CISM, *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease. *Dunglison.*

ÖR-GÄN-IF'IC, *a.* [L. *organum*, an organ, and *facio*, to make.] Forming organs. *Cokeridge.*

ÖR'GAN-ISM, *n.* [It. *organismo*; Fr. *organisme*.] Organical structure. “The advantageous *organism* of the eye.” *Croco.*

ÖR'GAN-IST, *n.* 1. One who plays on the organ. 2. An old name given, in the Roman Catho-

lie Church, to one of those priests who organized, or sung in parts. *Brande.*

Organists of the Hallelujah, (Mus.) a name applied, in the thirteenth century to certain priests who assisted in the performance of the mass. They were generally four in number, and derived their name from singing in parts, or organizing the melody appropriated to the word *hallelujah*. *Brande.*

ÖR-GAN-Ī-ZA-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* Capability of being organized. *Dunghson.*

ÖR-GAN-Ī'ZA-BLE, *a.* That may be organized.

ÖR-GAN-Ī-ZĀ'TION, *n.* [It. *organizzazioni*; Sp. *organización*; Fr. *organisation*.] 1. The act of organizing or endowing with organs, or instruments of operation. *Cudworth.*

2. The condition of an organized body, or the totality of the parts which constitute, and of the laws which regulate, an organized body. Natural superiority of intellect can arise only from a happier organization of the senses. *Beddoes.*

3. The act of systematizing or putting in readiness for operation, as a society, a legislature, or public body. *Dr. Gregory.*

ÖR-GAN-IZE, *v. a.* [It. *organizzare*; Sp. *organizar*; Fr. *organiser*.] [I. ORGANIZED; pp. ORGANIZING, ORGANIZED.]

1. To form with suitable organs; to form organically; to endow with parts suitably arranged to act together in a compound body. It [the cause of motion] is not the matter itself organized. *Cudworth.*

2. To distribute into parts and appoint the proper officers of, as a military body. *R. Hall.*

3. To establish and appoint the proper officers of, as of a legislative body, &c. *Ramsay.*

4. (*Mus.*) To sing in parts. *Moore.*

ÖR-GAN-IZED, *p. a.* Formed with organs; composed of several individual parts or organs, each of which has its proper function, and conduces to the existence of the entire system.

ÖR-GAN-LING, *n.* A sea-fish; orgeis. *Clarke.*

ÖR-GAN-LÜFT, *n.* The loft where the organ stands. *Taitler.*

ÖR-GAN'Q-GĒN, *n.* [Gr. *organon*, a product, and *γεννάω*, to beget.] (*Chem.*) A term applied to the four substances, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon. *Stieckhardt.*

ÖR-GAN-ÖG'E-NY, *n.* [Gr. *organon*, instrument, and *γεννάω*, to beget.] A description of the organs of a living body. *Dunghson.*

ÖR-GAN-Q-GRĀPH'IC, *a.* Relating to organography. *Knowles.*

ÖR-GAN-ÖG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who describes the organs of animal or vegetable bodies. *Craig.*

ÖR-GAN-ÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *organon*, an organ, and *γράφω*, to describe.] A description of the organs of a living body. *Dunghson.*

ÖR-GAN-ÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *organon*, an organ, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] 1. That branch of physiology which treats of the different organs of animals, but more particularly those of the human species. *Maunder.*

2. The doctrine that particular parts of the brain are fitted to serve as instruments for particular faculties of the mind; phrenology; craniology. *Fleming.*

ÖR'GA-NÖN, *n.* [Gr. *organon*; L. *organum*.] 1. An instrument; method; rule. *Origanum*, or *Origanum*, is the name often applied to a collection of Aristotle's treatises on logic, because, by the Peripatetics, logic was regarded as the instrument of science rather than a source, or a part of science, in itself. Bacon gave the name of *Novum Organum* to the second part of his *Instauratio Magna*. *Fleming.*

2. A machine to facilitate labor in architecture and the arts. *Weale.*

ÖR-GAN-ÖS'QO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *organon*, an organ, and *σκοπέω*, to behold; Fr. *organoscopie*.] The doctrine that the figure and extent of the different parts of the brain which serve as instruments for the several faculties of the mind can be discerned externally. *Fleming.*

ÖR-GAN-PIPE, *n.* The pipe of a musical organ. "That deep and dreadful organ-pipe." *Shak.*

ÖR-GAN-RĒST, *n.* (*Her.*) A figure of uncertain origin. *Smart.*

ÖR'GAN-STÖP, *n.* (*Mus.*) A gamut of tones in an organ, which are homogeneous in quality, as if belonging to some one instrument, and which the player commands by a stop or knob at the side of the key-board; a register. *Dwight.*

ÖR'GA-NŪM, *n.* [L.] See ORGANON. *Fleming.*

ÖR'GA-NY, *n.* [Gr. *organon*; L. *organum*.] — See ORGANUM. An herb; organ. *Gerarde.*

ÖR'GAN-ZINE, *n.* [Fr. *organsin*.] A kind of silk which has been twisted or thrown twice, the first twist being like the yarns which form a strand, and the second like the strands which form a rope; thus constituting a hard and compact thread, which is used as the warp or long threads for the same kind of goods as those which have tram in the web. *Simmonds.*

ÖR'GASM, *n.* [Gr. *δρασμός*; *δρᾶω*, to feel an ardent desire; It. & Sp. *orgasmo*; Fr. *orgasme*.] 1. Immoderate excitement or emotion. A mental orgasm and bodily spasm. *H. Smith.*

2. (*Med.*) A condition of excitement and turbulence in an organ, particularly the generative organs. *Palmer.*

ÖR'GEĀT (or'zhāt) [ör'zhāt, *K. Sm.*; ör'je-āt, *Ja.*; ör'zha, *Wr.*], *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *organon*, an instrument.] A sweetened emulsion of almonds, as in 'y' *almond* by a few bitter almonds and a little orange-flower water. *Brande.*

ÖR'GE-IS, *n.* A sea-fish; organling. *Ainsworth.*

ÖR'GEIS and *organling* seem a corruption of *Orkenyng*, as being taken on the Orkney coast. *Johnson.*

ÖR'GIES (ör'jiz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *orgia*; L. *orgia*; It. *orgia*; Sp. *orgias*; Fr. *orgies*.] — The Gr. *orgia* is probably from *ργον* [work], as *ργον* was used of performing sacred rites. *Liddell & Scott.*

1. A festival, or frantic revels at a festival, held by the Greeks and the Romans in honor of Dionysus or Bacchus. *Wm. Smith.*

2. Disorderly or nocturnal rites or revelry; frantic revels; bacchanals; carousal. *B. Jonson.*

† ÖR'GIL-LOÜS, *a.* [Fr. *orgueilleux*.] Conceited; proud; haughty. *Shak.*

ÖRGUES (örgez), *n. pl.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) 1. A frame of wood upon which are placed several musket-barrels, which may be fired simultaneously, used in defence of a breach. *Burn.*

2. A collection of long thick pieces of wood shod with iron and pointed, hung separately and perpendicularly by ropes over the gate of a fortress, to be used as a portcullis in cases of emergency. *Burn.*

† ÖR'GU-LOÜS, *a.* [Fr. *orgueilleux*.] Proud; haughty; disdainful. *Berners.*

ÖR'GY, *n.*; pl. ORGIES. Revelry. — See ORGIES. [Rarely used in the singular.] *Ed. Rev.*

ÖR-I-CHĀL'CEOUS (-shus, 66), *a.* Having a splendor made out of gold and of brass. *Maunder.*

ÖR-I-CHĀLEN (ör'e-kālk), *n.* [Gr. *ορχήλιος*; *δρος*, a mountain, and *χαλκός*, brass; L. *orchalcum*.] Mountain brass, a peculiar kind of mixed metal in general use among the ancient Greeks and Romans. *Brande. Spenser.*

ÖR-I-EL, *n.* [Of unsettled etymology. — *Hamper* suggests the A. S. *ofer-helun*, to cover over. — Some writers derive it from L. *aurum*, the ear; Fr. *oreille*; — Old Fr. *oriole*. — "Some have supposed it to be derived from *oriens*, the east." P. Cyc.] 1. Anciently, a sort of recess. *Gowell.*

2. (*Arch.*) A large bay or window which is made to project from the upper story of a building. *Britton.*

— "The distinction between a bay and an oriel is this: by the former is understood a projecting window, or rather a projection pierced with window-openings in its entire width, and rising immediately from the ground, whether it be confined to the lower part of the building, or carried up through one or more stories above the ground-floor; by the latter, a bay which does not descend to the ground, but is suspended over the face of the wall beneath it." P. Cyc.

ÖR-I-EL-WIN'DÖW, *n.* An oriel. — See ORIEL.

ÖR-I-EN-CY, *n.* Original freshness; brightness or strength of color. [R.] *Evelyn.*

ÖR-I-ENT, *a.* [L. *orior*, *oriens*, to rise; It. & Sp. *orient*; Fr. *orient*.]

1. Rising, as the sun.

Moon, that now meet'st the orient sun, now fleest. *Milton.*

2. Eastern; oriental. *Johnson.*

3. Shining; brilliant; bright; sparkling. His orient liquor in a crystal glass. *Milton.*

ÖR-I-ENT, *n.* 1. The part of the sky where the sun first appears; the east. And fiery Phoebus riseth up so bright, That all the Orient laugheth with the sight. *Chaucer.*

2. The countries which lie east of Europe. The respective tribes marched from the Orient to the west of Europe. *Bosworth.*

ÖR-I-ENT, *v. a.* (*Surveying*.) To mark the situation or bearing of, as of a plan, with respect to the four cardinal points. *Brande.*

ÖR-I-ENT'AL, *a.* [L. *orientalis*; It. *orientale*; Sp. *oriental*.] Eastern; placed in, or proceeding from, the East. "Oriental seas." *Bacon.*

ÖR-I-ENT'AL, *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the East; an orientalist. *Grew.*

ÖR-I-ENT'AL-ISM, *n.* 1. An eastern or oriental idiom or mode of speech. *Warton.*

2. The oriental race or character. *Salisbury.*

ÖR-I-ENT'AL-IST, *n.* 1. One versed in oriental literature. *Teignmouth.*

2. An inhabitant of the East. *Peters.*

ÖR-I-EN-TĀL'Ī-TY, *n.* The state of being oriental, or eastern. [R.] *Browne.*

ÖR-I-EN-TĀL-IZE, *v. a.* To render oriental; to conform to oriental idiom, manners, or character. *For. Qu. Rev.*

ÖR-I-EN-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. An eastern direction or aspect.

2. The act of placing a church so as to have its chancel point to the east. *Goodwin.*

Festival orientation, the presumed pointing of a church to the place of sunrise on the day of its patron saint. *Wm. Ayr.*

ÖR-I-EN-TĀ-TOR, *n.* An instrument used for placing a church so as to have an exact eastern direction. *Airy.*

† ÖR-I-ENT-NĒSS, *n.* Lustre; brightness. *Fuller.*

ÖR-I-FICE (ör'e-fis), *n.* [L. *orificium*; or, *oris*, a mouth, and *facio*, to make; It. & Sp. *orificio*, Fr. *orifice*.] An opening in the form of a mouth; a small hole; a perforation; an aperture. "The orifice of the wound." *Bacon.*

Their mouths With hideous orifice gaped on us wide. *Milton.*

ÖR-I-FLĀMB } (ör'e-flām), *n.* [Fr. ÖR-I-FLĀMME } *oriflamme* (quasi *auri flamma*), from L. *aurum*, gold, because borne on a gilded lance, and *flamma*, flame, either as being made of red cloth, or cut to resemble flame. *Landais. Dies.*] The ancient royal standard of France. The oriflamme borne at Agincourt was, according to Sir H. Nicholas, an oblong red flag, split into five points. *Fanholt.*

ÖR-I-GĀN, *n.* (*Bot.*) Origanum. *Spenser.*

Q-RIG'A-NŪM, *n.* [Gr. *organon*; *δρος*, a mountain, and *γᾶς*, beauty; L. *origanum*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of dicotyledonous, herbaceous, or somewhat shrubby plants, inhabiting the regions about the Mediterranean, the central parts of Europe and Asia, and some of the mountains of upper India; marjoram. *Baird.*

ÖR-I-GEN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Origen. *Milner.*

ÖR-I-GEN-IST, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) A follower of Origen, a presbyter of Alexandria, and a learned Christian father of the third century. *Hook.*

ÖR-I-GLN, *n.* [L. *origo*, *originis*; *orior*, to rise; It. *origine*; Sp. *origen*; Fr. *origine*.]

1. Rise; spring; source; fountain; cause; — beginning; first stage of being; derivation; original. *Prior.*

2. (*Math.*) The fixed point in any system of coordinates; the point in which coordinate axes or coordinate planes intersect each other. *Elliot.*

Syn. — *Origin* relates to the cause, beginning to the period, of existence. The origin of the earth, of evil; the beginning of the year, the world; the rise of an empire; a fountain of water; the source of the Nile.

Q-RIG'Ī-NA-BLE, *a.* That may be originated.

Q-RĪG'I-NAL, *a.* [L. *originalis*; It. *originale*; Sp. *original*; Fr. *original*, and *original*.]

1. Primitive; pristine; primeval; first; primary. "The original question." *Stillingfleet*.

2. Having new ideas; inventive.

There are very few original thinkers in the world. *D. Steuart*.
Original sin, (*Theol.*) the first sin that the first man committed;—also the imputation of it to his posterity, or that deprivation of nature which is its consequence.

Syn.—See NATIVE, PRIMARY.

Q-RĪG'I-NAL, *n.* 1. Origin; source; cause;—derivation; descent.

If we knew the *original* of all the words we meet with, we should know the ideas they convey. *Locke*.

2. That from which any thing is transcribed or copied; first copy; archetype; model.

Compare this translation with the *original*. *Addison*.

Q-RĪG'I-NAL-IST, *n.* An original thinker; a person of original genius. *Month. Rev.*

Q-RĪG'I-NAL-ITY, *n.* [It. *originalità*; Sp. *originalidad*; Fr. *originalité*.] The quality or the state of being original. *Southey*.

Q-RĪG'I-NAL-LY, *adv.* In an original manner; primarily; from the beginning; at first. *Bacon*.

Q-RĪG'I-NAL-NESS, *n.* Originality. [*n.*] *Johnson*.

Q-RĪG'I-NANT, *a.* That originates. *Coleridge*.

Q-RĪG'I-NARY, *a.* [L. *originarius*; It. & Sp. *originario*; Fr. *originnaire*.]

1. That originates; productive. [*n.*] *Cheyne*.

2. Original; primitive. [*n.*]

I am built of clay, and must resolve to my *originary* dust. *Saunders*.

Q-RĪG'I-NATE, *v. a.* [It. *originare*; Sp. *originar*.—See ORIGIN.] [*z.* ORIGINATED; *pp.* ORIGINATING, ORIGINATED.]

1. To bring into existence; to create; to cause to be; to be the origin; to invent.

Does man *originate* his own actions? *Fleming*.

2. To deduce the origin of; to derive.

The holy story *originates* skill and knowledge of arts from God. *Waterhouse*.

Q-RĪG'I-NATE, *v. n.* To have an origin; to begin or take existence; to arise; to emanate.

I consider the address . . . as *originating* in the principles of the sermon. *Burke*.

Q-RĪG'I-NATION, *n.* [L. *originatio*; It. *origine*.]

1. The act of originating or creating; first production. "The tradition of the *origination* of mankind seems to be universal." *Hale*.

2. The mode of bringing into existence.

This *eruca* is propagated . . . after the common *origination* of all caterpillars. *Ray*.

Q-RĪG'I-NATIVE, *a.* That originates. *Athenæum*.

Q-RĪG'I-NATOR, *n.* One who originates.

Q-RĪLLON, *n.* [Fr. *little ear*.] (*Fort.*) A projecting tower at the shoulder of a bastion, covering the flank from exterior view. *Mil. Ency.*

Q-RĪOLE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A name applied to birds of different groups,—the European oriole being allied to the thrushes, the American oriole to the starlings.



Baltimore oriole.

Q-RĪQ-LĪ'NÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of dentirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Turdidae*; orioles. *Gray*.

Q-RĪ'ON, *n.* [L. from Gr. *Ὠρεῖν*, a celebrated hunter, in the Grecian mythology.] (*Astron.*) The largest and brightest constellation in the southern hemisphere, situated almost in the path of the equinoctial line. *Hind*.



Orion's scorpion.

Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? *Joh xxxviii. 31.*

Q-RĪ-MŌL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *δαμάς*, a term, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] That branch of natural history which relates to the technical terms of the science; an explanation of technical terms; glossology; terminology. *Brande*.

Q-RĪ-ṢON (Q-RĪ-ṣun) [Q-RĪ-ṣun, S. W. P. J. F. Ju.

K. Sm.], *n.* [Fr. *oraison* (L. *oro*, to pray).—See ORATION.] A prayer; a supplication.

Lowly they bowed, adoring and began their *oraison*, each from his own world. *Milton*.

Some other poets, as well as Cotton, place the accent of *orison* on the second syllable.

With *orison* we well, we wise ones. *Cotton*.

ORĲ, *n.* A very large sea-fish.—See ORC.

ORLE, *n.* 1. (*Her.*) An ordinary forming a border within the shield at some distance from the edges. *Wright*.

2. (*Arch.*) A fillet under the ovolo of a capital; orlo;—written also *orlet*. *Jamieson*.

OR'LE-ANŠ, *n.* A kind of cloth made of worsted and cotton, used for dresses, &c. *Simmonds*.

OR'LŌ, *n.* [It. *a kern*.] (*Arch.*) A fillet under the ovolo of a capital; orle:—a term also sometimes applied to the plinth in the base of a column or a pedestal. *Wright*.

OR'LŌ, *n.* [Sp.] (*Mus.*) A kind of Spanish musical wind instrument. *Simmonds*.

OR'LOP, *n.* [Dut. *overloop*.] (*Naut.*) The lower deck of a ship of the line, or that on which the cables are stowed. *Dana*.

OR'MŌ-LŪ, *n.* [Fr. *or-moulu*; or, gold, and *moudre*, *moulu*, to grind, to mill.] An alloy of equal parts of copper and zinc, made to resemble fine gold; mosaic gold. *Simmonds*.

† ORN, *v. a.* [L. *orno*.] To adorn.

OR'NA-MENT, *n.* [L. *ornamentum*; *orno*, to adorn; It. & Sp. *ornamento*; Fr. *ornement*.] 1. Embellishment; decoration; that which adorns or beautifies.

I hold every man a debtor to his profession; from the which as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they to do to endeavor themselves, by way of amends, to be a help and *ornament* thereunto. *Bacon*.

2. (*Fine Arts*.) Any accessory part of a work which has the merit of adding to its beauty or effect.

Pedestals, pediments, draperies, fringes, garlands, vases, canoes, utensils of elegant and picturesque form, are the usual subjects of *ornament* in painting. *Fairholt*.

OR'NA-MENT, *v. a.* [*z.* ORNAMENTED; *pp.* ORNAMENTING, ORNAMENTED.] To embellish; to bedeck; to adorn; to decorate. *Warburton*.

OR'NA-MENT'AL, *a.* [It. *ornamentale*.] Containing, or bestowing, ornament; serving for decoration; giving embellishment.

Its radiant point and *ornamental* gold. *King*.

OR'NA-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* By means or use of ornament; so as to ornament. *Johnson*.

OR'NA-MEN-TA'TION, *n.* The act of ornamenting; embellishment. *Ruskin*.

OR'NATE, *a.* [L. *orno*, *ornatus*, to adorn.] Having ornament; decorated; fine; embellished.

A graceful and *ornate* rhetoric, taught out of the rule of Plato. *Milton*.

† OR'NATE, *v. a.* [L. *orno*, *ornatus*.] To adorn; to garnish; to decorate. *Sir T. Elyot*.

OR'NATE-LY, *adv.* In an ornate manner; with decoration; with embellishment. *Skelton*.

OR'NATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being embellished; decoration; finery. *Johnson*.

OR'NA-TŪRE, *n.* [L. *ornatura*.] Decoration; ornament. [*n.*] *B. Jonson*.

† ORN'ING, *n.* Act of adorning. *Wickliffe*.

OR-NIS-CŌP'ICS, *n.* [Gr. *ὄνις*, a bird, and *σκοπεῖν*, to behold.] Divination by fowls. *Craig*.

OR-NIS-CŌ-PĪST, *n.* One who observes and divines by the observation of birds. *Johnson*.

OR-NITH'IC, *a.* Relating to birds. *Hitchcock*.

OR-NITH-LĒH'NĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *ὄνις*, *ὄνιθος*, a bird, and *ἵχνος*, a track.] (*Pal.*) The foot-mark of a bird on stone. *Dr. Hitchcock*.

OR-NITH-LĒH-NŌL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ὄνις*, *ὄνιθος*, a bird, *ἵχνος*, a track, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] (*Pal.*) A treatise on the fossil foot-marks of birds in stone. *Dr. Hitchcock*.

OR-NITHŪL-DĪH'NĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *ὄνις*, *ὄνιθος*, a bird, *ἵχνος*, form, and *ἵχνος*, a footprint.] (*Pal.*) A fossil foot-mark like that of a bird; a mark resembling an ornithichnite. *Dr. Hitchcock*.

OR-NITH'Q-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *ὄνις*, *ὄνιθος*, a bird, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Geol.*) A fossil bird. *Hamilton*.

OR-NI-THŌ-LŌG'IC, } *a.* [Sp. *ornitologica*; Fr. *ornithologie*.] }
OR-NI-THŌ-LŌG'IC-AL, } Relating to ornithology. *Pennant*.

OR-NI-THŌL'Q-GĪST, *n.* [Fr. *ornithologie*.] One versed in ornithology. *Pennant*.

OR-NI-THŌL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ὄνις*, *ὄνιθος*, a bird, and *λόγος*, a discourse; It. & Sp. *ornitologia*; Fr. *ornithologie*.] The science which teaches the natural history and arrangement or classification of birds. *Eng. Cyc.*

OR-NITH'Q-MĀN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ὄνις*, *ὄνιθος*, a bird, and *μαντεία*, divination; It. *ornitomanzia*; Sp. *ornitomanzia*; Fr. *ornithomancie*.] Divination by the flight of birds. *Brande*.

OR'NI-THŌN, *n.* [L., from Gr. *ὄρνιθον*.] An aviary:—a poultry-house. *Weale*.

OR-NI-THŌ-RHŪN'KHUS, *n.* [Gr. *ὄνις*, *ὄνιθος*, a bird, and *ῥῆγος*, a beak.] (*Zool.*) A genus of monotrematous, ovoviviparous mammals, found in Australia and Van Diemen's Land; the duck-bill or water-mole. *Waterhouse*.



Ornithorhynchus.

Of all the mammalia yet known, the *ornithorhynchus* seems the most extraordinary in its conformation, exhibiting the perfect resemblance of the beak of a duck engraved on the head of a quadruped. *Dr. Shann*.

OR-Q-GRĀPH'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *orographique*.] }
OR-Q-GRĀPH'IC-AL, } Relating to orography; descriptive of mountains. *Hamilton*.

Q-RŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ὄρος*, a mountain, and *γράφω*, to write; Fr. *orographie*.] A description of mountains. *Greenough*.

OR-Q-LŌG'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to orology. *Smart*.

Q-RŌL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ὄρος*, a mountain, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A treatise on, or a knowledge of, mountains. *Smart*.

OR-Q-TŪND', *a.* [L. *os*, *oris*, the mouth, and *rotundus*, round.] (*Elocution*.) Noting a manner of uttering the elements of speech, which exhibits them with a fulness, clearness, strength, smoothness, and a ringing or musical quality rarely heard in ordinary speech. *P. Cyr.*

† OR'PHAN-LINE, *n.* An orphan. *Hall*.

OR'PHAN (or'phan), *n.* [Gr. *ὄρφανος*; L. *orphanus*; It. *orfano*; Sp. *huérfano*; Fr. *orphelin*.—"The root is probably Sansc. *rabbh*; L. *rapio*, our root." *Liddell & Scott*.] A child bereaved of both parents;—a term applied also to a child who has but one parent. *Johnson*. *Bouvier*.

And orphans, for their parents' timeless death, Shall rue the hour that ever thou wast born. *Shak.*

OR'PHAN, *a.* Bereft of parents, or of a parent. *Pope*.

A vulgar tragedy, an *orphan* muse. *Pope*.

OR'PHAN, *v. a.* To reduce to the state of an orphan. "Orphaned in his birth." *Young*.

OR'PHAN-AGE (or'phan-aj), *n.* [Fr. *orphelinage*.] The state of an orphan; orphanism. *Blackstone*.

OR'PHANED (or'phaned), *a.* Bereft of parents. "This orphaned world." *Warburton*.

OR'PHAN-NET, *n.* A young or a little orphan. *Johnson*.

OR'PHAN-HOOD (-hood), *n.* The state or condition of an orphan. *Nisbet*.

OR'PHAN-ISM, *n.* Orphanage. [*n.*] *Bailey*.

OR'PHAN-ŌT'RŌ-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ὄρφανος*, *δοσ*, an orphan, and *τροφή*, food; L. *orphano-trophium*.] A hospital for orphans. [*n.*] *Bailey*.

OR-PHĀ'RĪ-ŌN, *n.* A kind of musical instrument in the form of a lute. *Halliwel*.

OR-PHĒ'AN (or'phan, K. Sm. W. R.; or'phan, C. W. B. Ash), *a.* Relating to the ancient poet and musician Orpheus; musical and poetical. *P. Cyr.*

† OR'PHĒ-LINE, *n.* An orphan. *Liddell*.

OR'PHĒ'S (or'phas), *n.* [Gr. *Ὀρφεύς*.] (*Myth.*) A famous ancient poet of Thrace, who is fabled to have enchanted with the music of his lyre not only the wild beasts, but the trees and rocks upon Olympus. *W. Smith*.

ÖR PHIC, *a.* Relating to the *Orphica*, or to Orpheus; mystical; Orphean. *P. Cyc.*

ÖR'PHI-CA, *n. pl.* [L.] Certain mystic poems, falsely ascribed to Orpheus. *P. Cyc.*

ÖR'PI-MENT, *n.* [L. *auripigmentum*; *aurum*, gold, and *pigmentum*, pigment; It. *orpimento*; Sp. *oropimente*; Fr. *orpiment*.] The yellow sulphuret of arsenic, occurring native in small crystals, or usually in foliated and fibrous masses; — used as a pigment, for which purpose, however, it is usually prepared artificially, and so called in allusion to its color and because it was supposed to contain gold. *Dana.*

ÖR'PINE, *n.* [Fr. *orpin*.]

1. (*Bot.*) A succulent herbaceous plant; tuberous stone-crop; *Sedum telephium*. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. (*Paint.*) A yellow color, of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red. *Brande.*

ÖR'RE-RY, *n.* (*Astron.*) A machine for representing the motions and relative magnitudes and distances of the bodies composing the solar system; a planetarium.

ÖR This instrument was invented by Mr. Geo. Grahame, but derives its name from one made by Mr. Rowley for the Earl of Orrery, which was erroneously supposed by Sir Richard Steele, who named it after that nobleman, to be the first ever constructed. *Jamieson. Nichol.*

ÖR'RIS, *n. l.* [L. *iris*.] The *Iris Florentina*, or Florentine iris, the root of which has an aromatic odor, and subacrid taste, and is employed as a dentifrice. *Litt. Cyc.*

ÖR' [Fr. *orfröi*.] A gold or silver ornament. *Jamieson.*

ÖR' [If such a word as *orris*, in this sense, exists (which I doubt), it can only be a corruption of *orris*.] *Todd.* — See ORFRAYS.

3. A peculiar pattern in which gold and silver lace is worked. *Simmonds.*

ÖRSE'DEW, } *n.* An inferior sort of gold-leaf, }
ÖR'SE-DÜE, } made at Manheim, and sometimes }
called Manheim or Dutch gold. *McCulloch.*

ÖRT, *n.*; *pl. ORTS.* Any worthless leaving or refuse, as of fodder. — See ORTS. *Shak.*

ÖR'THITE, *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight.] (*Min.*) A silicate of cerium, iron, &c., occurring in minute, slender, columnar, embedded masses, of a blackish-gray color, and a vitreous lustre. *Eng. Cyc.*

ÖR'THO-CER'A-TITE, *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, and *κέρας*, a horn.] (*Pal.*) A straight, concaevated multilocular fossil shell, with septa regularly concave towards the mouth, perforated by a simple, nearly cylindrical siphuncle, either in, or not far removed from, the centre of the disk. *Eng. Cyc.*

ÖR'THO-CLASE, *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, and *κλάω*, to break.] (*Min.*) Felspar. *Brande.*

ÖR'THO-DÖX, *a.* [Gr. *ὀρθόδοξος*; *ὀρθός*, right, and *δόξα*, opinion; *δοκέω*, to think; L. *orthodoxus*; It. *ortodosso*; Sp. *orthodoxo*; Fr. *orthodoxe*.] Sound in opinion or doctrine; not heterodox, — particularly sound in religious opinions or doctrines; conforming, in matters of religion, to what is generally received as the right faith.

Do not confound yourself with multiplicity of authors; two is enough upon any science, provided they be plenary and orthodox. *Howell.*

If two men take Scripture for their guide, and, professing to have no other guide, come to opposite conclusions, it is quite clear that neither has a right to decide that the other is not orthodox. *Hood.*

Syn. — *Orthodox* signifies sound in doctrine; *evangelical*, agreeable to the gospel. The term *orthodox* is differently applied in different countries. In Roman Catholic countries, Roman Catholics only are esteemed *orthodox*. In the established Church of England, High-churchmen, who are generally anti-Calvinistic, are commonly styled *orthodox*, and Low-churchmen, *evangelical*. In the U. S. it is customary to style Calvinists both *orthodox* and *evangelical*.

† ÖR'THO-DÖX'AL, *a.* Orthodox. "The same orthodoxal verity." *White.*

† ÖR'THO-DÖX-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being orthodox. *Cudworth.*

† ÖR'THO-DÖX-AL-LY, *ad.* In an orthodox manner; orthodoxly. *Millon.*

† ÖR'THO-DÖX-ÄS'TI-CAI, *a.* Orthodox. "Orthodoxastical Christians." *John Fox.*

ÖR'THO-DÖX-LY, *ad.* In an orthodox manner. "So soundly and so orthodoxly settled." *Bacon.*

† ÖR'THO-DÖX-NESS, *n.* Orthodoxy. *Killingbeck.*

ÖR'THO-DÖX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθόδοξία*; It. *ortodosia*; Sp. *ortodoxia*; Fr. *orthodoxie*.] The state of being orthodox; soundness in opinion and doctrine, — particularly in matters of religion.

Orthodoxy, which, strictly speaking, means not opinion in popular language means a right faith. *Johnston.*

It was not only in his [Dr. Watts's] book, but in his mind, that *orthodoxy* was united with charity. *Johnson.*

ÖR'THO-DRÖM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to orthodromics; sailing in a direct course. *Ash.*

ÖR'THO-DRÖM'ICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, and *δρομος*, a course.] (*Naut.*) The art of sailing on a right course, or on the arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe; great-circle sailing; orthodromy. *Harris.*

ÖR'THO-DRÖM-Y, *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, and *δρομος*, a course; It. & Sp. *ortodromia*; Fr. *orthodromie*.] (*Naut.*) The art of sailing on the arc of a great circle; orthodromics. *Johnson.*

ÖR'THO-EP'IC, } *a.* Relating to orthoepy, or }
ÖR'THO-EP'IC-AL, } pronunciation. *Martin.*

ÖR'THO-EP'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In an orthoepical manner. *Smart.*

ÖR'THO-E-PÍST, *n.* One who is skilled in orthoepy or correct pronunciation. *Walker.*

ÖR'THO-E-PY [or'tho-e-pe, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm. Wb. Rees*; or'tho-e-pe or 'or'tho-e-pe, *F.*; or'tho-e-pe, *K. C. W.*.] (*Gr.* *ὀρθόεπεια*; *ὀρθός*, right, and *ἔπος*, a word; Fr. *orthopée*.) That part of prosody which treats of the pronunciation of words; correct pronunciation. *Wilkins.*

Orthoepy differs from orthography by determining how words are spoken, whereas orthography decides how they are spelt. *Latham.*

"It is not a little surprising that so few of our dictionaries of pronunciation have inserted this word, so peculiarly appropriated to the subject they have treated. It is regularly derived from the Greek *ὀρθόεπεια*, and is as necessary to our language as *orthography*, *orthodoxy*, &c. Mr. Elphinstone and Mr. Nares place the accent on the first syllable of this word, as I have done." *Walker.*

ÖR'THO-GÖN, *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, right, and *γωνία*, an angle.] A rectangled figure. *Peacham.*

QR-THÖG'Q-NÄL, *a.* [Gr. *ὀρθογώνιος*; L. *orthogonius*; It. *ortogonale*; Sp. *ortogomo*; Fr. *orthogonal*.] Rectangular; right-angled.

Orthogonal projection of a magnitude, (*Math.*) that projection which is made by projecting lines drawn perpendicular to the plane of projection. *Da. & P.*

QR-THÖG'Q-NÄL-LY, *ad.* With right-angles.

QR-THÖG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who is skilled in orthography or spelling. *Shak.*

ÖR'THO-GRÄPH'IC, } *a.* [It. & Sp. *ortografico*;
ÖR'THO-GRÄPH'IC-AL, } *co*; Fr. *orthographique*.]

1. Relating to orthography or spelling. "Some little orthographical mistakes." *Addison.*

2. Delineated according to the elevation and actual measurement without reference to the rules of perspective. *Mortimer.*

Orthographic projection, (*Geom.*) that projection in which points are projected by means of straight lines drawn through them, perpendicular to the plane of projection.

"All the projections of descriptive geometry are orthographic; also that particular kind of spherical projection called the *orthographic projection*. The name is almost exclusively applied in the latter case. The *orthographic projection* of the circles of the sphere may be regarded as the perspectives of the circle, the point of sight being at an infinite distance from the principal plane, or plane of projection, which is, in this case, the perspective plane." *Davies.*

ÖR'THO-GRÄPH'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* 1. According to the rules of spelling. *Johnson.*

2. According to the orthographic projection.

QR-THÖG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One versed in orthography; an orthographer. *Scott.*

QR-THÖG'RA-PHIZE, *v. n.* To write, or to use true orthography. *Blount.*

QR-THÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθογραφία*; *ὀρθός*, right, and *γράφω*, to write; L. *orthographia*; It. & Sp. *ortografia*; Fr. *orthographe*.]

1. The part of grammar which teaches the

nature and power of letters, and the proper method of spelling words.

Orthographia determines the correct spelling of words, and deals with language as it is written. *Latham.*

2. The art or the mode of spelling words.

Many peculiarities in our present mode of spelling may be traced to the printers, who, since the latter part of the last century, have exercised a general control over English orthography. *J. Yates.*

3. The representation of the front of a building or other object by lines which are perpendicular to each other, or which make the same angle as the corresponding lines in the object represented; — distinguished from *perspective*. *Fairholt.*

QR-THÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθολογία*; *ὀρθός*, right, and *λόγος*, a discourse; Sp. *ortologia*.] A right naming or description of things. *Fotherby.*

ÖR'THO-MÉT'RIC, *a.* (*Crystallography*.) Noting axes of crystallization which are at right angles with each other. *Dana.*

QR-THÖM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, right, and *μέτρον*, metre] The art of constructing verses correctly — the laws of versification. *Johnson.*

ÖR'THO-NY-CI'NÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, and *ὄνυξ*, a claw.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of tenuirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Certhiidae*, or creepers; mohonas. *Gray.*



ÖR'THO-NYX, *n.* (*Ornith.*) *Onthonyx spinicaudus*. A genus of passerine birds of the family *Certhiidae*, or creepers. *Gray.*

ÖR'THO-PÉD'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *orthopédique*.]
ÖR'THO-PÉD'IC-AL, } (*Med.*) Relating to orthopedy, or the art of curing natural deformities in children. *Dr. J. B. Brown.*

QR-THÖP'E-DY, *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, right, and *παῖς*, *παιδός*, a child; It. & Sp. *ortopedia*; Fr. *orthopédie*.] (*Med.*) The art of curing or remedying deformities in the bodies of children, or, generally, in the human body. *Dr. Mott.*

QR-THÖPH'Q-NY, *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, right, and *φωνή*, sound; Fr. *orthophonie*.] Systematic cultivation of the voice. *Wm. Russell.*

ÖR'THÖP-NCE'Ä (*ör-thöp-nē's*), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθόπνοια*; *ὀρθός*, straight, and *πνέω*, to break; L. *orthopnea*; Sp. *artopnea*; Fr. *orthopnée*.] (*Med.*) Impracticability of breathing in the horizontal position; necessity of being in the erect posture in order to respire. *Dunglison.*

QR-THÖP'TE-RÄ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, and *πτερόν*, a wing.] (*Ent.*) An order of insects, comprising cockroaches, crickets, grasshoppers, &c.; — so called because their inferior wings, when not in use, are folded lengthwise in narrow plaits like a fan, and are laid straight along the top or the sides of the back. *Harris.*

QR-THÖP'TE-RÄN, *n.* (*Ent.*) One of the orthoptera. *Brande.*

QR-THÖP'TE-ROÜS, *a.* (*Ent.*) Relating to the orthoptera. *Owen.*

ÖR'THO-STÄDE, *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθοστάτης*, loose, ungirded, — applied to a tunic; *ὀρθός*, straight, and *ἵστημι*, to stand.] (*Arch.*) A long and ample tunic, with straight or upright folds. *Wright.*

ÖR'THO-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, and *στυλος*, a column.] (*Arch.*) A straight range of columns. *Hosking.*

QR-THÖT'RQ-PÄL, } *a.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, and
QR-THÖT'RQ-POÜS, } *τέπειν*, to turn.] (*Bot.*)
Noting the embryo when it is straight, and so lies in the seed that the radicle is towards the hilum, owing to the inversion of the nucleus: — also applied to the entire ovule or seed, without reference to this position of the embryo, when the nucleus is straight, and the chalazae and hilum correspond. *Henslow.*

QR-THÖT'Y-POÜS, *a.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, and *τύπος*, a blow.] (*Min.*) Having a perpendicular cleavage. *Clarke.*

ÖR'TYVE, *a.* [L. *ortivus*; *ortus*, to rise; Fr. *ortive*.] (*Astron.*) Relating to the rising of a planet or star; eastern. *Brande.*

ÖR'TO-LÂN, n. [It. *ortulano*, from *L. hortulanus*, pertaining to gardens; *hortus*, a garden; — because this bird frequents the hedges of gardens. *Menage*. — Sp. *hortelano*; Fr. *ortolan*.] (*Ornith.*) A species of bird of the family *Fringillidae*, much esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh; *Emberiza hortulana*. *Yarrell*.

Ortolan (*Emberiza hortulana*).

ÖRTS, n. pl. [Irish *orda*, a fragment. *Lye*. — Gael. & Ir. *fortas*, orts. — Past part. A. S. verb *oretan*, to defile. *Tooke*. *Richardson*.] Refuse, as of hay; things left or thrown away; fragments; worthless leavings or refuse.

Let him have time a beggar's orts to crave. *Shak.*

ÖR'TYX, n. [Gr. *δρυξ*, a quail.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of partridges found in North America, including the American partridge or quail (*Oryz Virginiana*). *Audubon*.

ÖR'VAL, n. [Fr. *orvale*.] (*Bot.*) An odoriferous meadow plant, of the labiate family; *Lamium orvale*. *Loudon*.

ÖR-VI-Ë-TAN, n. [It. *orvietano*. — So called, according to some, because invented by *Orvietano*, a celebrated charlatan; or, according to others, from *Orvieto*, a town in Italy.] An antidote for poison. *Barley*.

ÖR'VAL, n. [See *ORIEL*.] (*Ant.*) A cloister or arched room in a monastery. *Wright*.

ÖR-YC'TE-RÖPE, or ÖR-YC-TËR-Q-PÛS, n. [Gr. *δρυκός*, a digger, and *πούς*, a foot.] (*Zool.*) A genus of edentate, insectivorous mammals, peculiar to Africa, and provided with feet and claws well adapted for digging. *Brande*.

Orycteropus (*Orycteropus capensis*).

ÖR-YC-TÖG-NÖS'TIC, a. Relating to oryctology. *Wright*.

ÖR-YC-TÖG-NO-SY, n. [Gr. *δρυκός*, fossil, and *γνώσις*, knowledge.] Oryctology. *Brande*.

ÖR-YC-TÖG-RA-PHY, n. [Gr. *δρυκός*, fossil, and *γράφω*, to write.] Oryctology. *Buchanan*.

ÖR-YC-TÖ-LÖG-I-CAL, a. Relating to oryctology. *Clarke*.

ÖR-YC-TÖL-Q-GY, n. [Gr. *δρυκός*, fossil, and *λόγος*, a discourse; Fr. *oryctologie*.] 1. (*Pal.*) The branch of zoological science which treats of fossil organic remains. *Brande*. 2. (*Min.*) The nomenclature, classification, and description of minerals. *Brande*.

ÖR'YX, n. [L., from Gr. *δρυξ*.] (*Zool.*) A genus of antelopes, including the gemsbok, or *Oryx gazelle*, and the white antelope, or *Oryx leucoryx*. The latter is the most celebrated of all the antelopes, being the species which is generally supposed to have given rise to the fabulous unicorn of the ancients. *Eng. Cyc.*



Oryx leucoryx.

ÖR-Y'ZA, n. [Arab. *oruz*. — Gr. *δρυζα*; L. *oryza*.] (*Bot.*) The rice-plant; rice. *P. Cyc.*

ÖS, n. pl. *ÖS'SA*. [L.] (*Anat.*) A bone. *Dunglison*.

ÖS'ENG-Q-ËLË, n. [Gr. *ὄσιν*, the scrotum, and *ἐλὴν*, a tumor; Fr. *oschœle*.] (*Med.*) A scrotal tumor, hernia, or rupture. *Dunglison*.

ÖS'CIL-LÂN-CY, n. The act of oscillating; vibration; oscillation. *Scott*.

ÖS'CIL-LÂTE, v. n. [L. *oscillo*, *oscillatus*; It. *oscillare*; Sp. *oscilar*; Fr. *osciller*.] [*i. oscillated*; *pp. oscillating, oscillated*.] To vibrate as a pendulum; to move backward and forward; to swing.

Move any body, as a pendulum, in one way, and it will continue to oscillate in an arch of the same circle until the known causes in it rest. *Burke*.

ÖS-CIL-LÂ'TION, n. [L. *oscillatio*; It. *oscillazione*; Sp. *oscilacion*; Fr. *oscillation*.] The act of oscillating; the alternate ascent and descent of a pendulous body; vibration. *Berkeley*.

Syn. — See *VIBRATION*.

ÖS-CIL-LÂ-TÖ'RË-A, n. pl. (*Bot.*) A genus of confervoid algae, composed of cylindrical filaments, enclosed singly in tubular cellulose sheaths, open at the ends, from which the filaments emerging, wave backward and forwards. *Micrographic Dict.*

ÖS'CIL-LÂ-TÖ-RY, or ÖS-CIL-LÂ-TÖ-RY [*ös'il-lâ-tö-re, K. Sm. C.*; *ös-sil'la-tür-e, S. V. P.*, *ös'il-se-lâ-tö-re, R.*, a. [It. *oscillatorio*; Sp. *oscillatorio*; Fr. *oscillatoire*.] Moving alternately one way and another, as a pendulum; swinging; vibratory. "Oscillatory motions." *Arbuthnot*.

ÖS'CIL-TÂN-CY, n. [L. *oscito*, *oscitans*, to gape; os, the mouth; Sp. *oscitanvia*.]

1. The act of yawning or gaping. *Johnson*.

2. Unusual sleepiness, dullness, or carelessness. "The oscitancy of transcribers." *South*.

Her whose winking eye And slumbering oscitancy mars the brood. *Cowper*.

ÖS'CIL-TÂNT, a. 1. Yawning; gaping. *Johnson*. 2. Sleepy; sluggish; dull; lazy. *Milton*.

ÖS'CIL-TÂNT-LY, ad. Sluggishly; carelessly. *Morre*.

ÖS'CIL-TÂTE, v. n. [L. *oscito*, *oscitatus*.] To yawn; to gape. *Johnson*.

ÖS-CIL-TÂ'TION, n. [L. *oscitatio*.] The act of yawning; *οσκιτιαν*. "My treatise of oscitation, laughter, and *οσκιτιαν*." *Tutler*.

ÖS'CU-LÂNT, a. [L. *osculo*, *osculans*, to kiss.] Tending to embrace; adhering close. *Kirby*.

ÖS'CU-LÂTE, v. a. [L. *oscular*, *osculatus*; *osculari*, a little mouth; os, a mouth; It. *osculari*.]

1. To salute with a kiss; to kiss. *Blount*.

2. (*Geom.*) To touch, as one curve another, in such a manner that the number of points common to both is the greatest possible. *Brande*.

ÖS-CU-LÂ'TION, n. [L. *osculatio*; Sp. *osculacion*; Fr. *osculation*.] (*Geom.*) The act of osculating; the contact of one curve with another, at a given point, of the highest order possible. *Davies & Peck*.

ÖS'CU-LÂ-TÖ-RY, a. [Sp. *osculatorio*; Fr. *osculatoire*.] (*Geom.*) Pertaining to, or having the nature of, an osculatrix.

Osculatory circle, a circle whose curvature is the same as that of a given curve at the point of osculation. *Davies & Peck*.

ÖS'CU-LÂ-TÖ-RY, n. A tablet with a picture of Christ and the Virgin, which, in ancient churches, was kissed by the priest and people. *Smart*.

ÖS-CU-LÂ'TRIX, n. (*Geom.*) A curve which has a higher order of contact with a given curve, at a given point, than any other curve of the same kind. *Davies*.

ÖS'CÛLE, n. [L. *osculum*, a small mouth.] A small bilabiate aperture. *Ogilvie*.

Ö'SIER (s'zier), n. [Gr. *οἶσος*, or *οἶα*; Fr. *osier*; Bret. *aozil*. *Diez*. *Landais*.] A name given to three species of salix or willow, used for various kinds of basket work, bands, &c.

Os "Any willow, however, that has long, pliant, twiggly branches, and is grown on this account, is called an *osier*." *Eng. Cyc.*

Ö'SIER (s'zier), n. Made of osier or twigs; like osier. "This *osier* cage." *Shak.*

Ö'SIERED (s'zierd), a. Covered or decorated with osiers. *Collins*.

Ö'SIER-HÖLT, n. [Eng. *osier*, and A. S. *holt*, a wood.] A place for cultivating osiers. *Craig*.

ÖS'MAN-LË, n. In Turkey, an official functionary; a placeman. *Ogilvie*.

Os "The term *Osmanlis* is often, but erroneously, applied to all Turks." *Ogilvie*.

ÖS'MA-ZÖME, n. [Gr. *ὀσμή*, smell, and *ζῶμη*, broth.] (*Chem.*) A name given by Thénard to a spirituous extract of meat; — according to Berzelius, it is not a peculiar substance, but a mixture of several different bodies, among which are lactic acid and lactates. *Eng. Cyc.*

ÖS'MEL-ÏTE, n. [Gr. *ὀσμή*, smell, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A variety of pectolite; — so named from its clayey smell. *Dana*.

ÖS-MÏ-AM'IC, n. [*οσμιαν*; *οσμιαν*? (*Chem.*) Noting an acid formed by the action of ammonia on osmic acid. *Graham*.

ÖS'MÏ-ATE, n. (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of osmic acid with a base. *Graham*.

ÖS'MÏC, a. (*Chem.*) Noting an acid composed of one equivalent of osmium and four equivalents of oxygen. *Graham*.

ÖS'MÏ-ÖÜS, a. (*Chem.*) Noting an acid composed of one equivalent of osmium and three equivalents of oxygen. *Graham*.

ÖS'MÏTE, n. (*Chem.*) A combination of osmium with some other substance. *Graham*.

ÖS'MÏ-ÛM, n. (*Min.*) A whitish metal occurring in conjunction with platinum; — so named from the extremely acid and penetrating odor of osmic acid, its volatile oxide. *Graham*.

ÖS-MÛM'E-TËR, n. [Gr. *ὄσμος*, impulsion, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] (*Chem.*) An instrument or apparatus to measure the velocity of the osmotic current. *Athenæum*.

ÖS'MÖSE, n. [Gr. *ὄσμος*, impulsion.] (*Chem.*) That property of animal membrane, or unglazed earthen ware, by which an uninterrupted communication is produced between two fluids of different densities, when placed on opposite sides of it. — See *ENDOSMOSE*, and *EXOSMOSE*. *Graham*.

Os "This phenomenon was originally designated by the correlative terms *endosmose* and *exosmose*; but it is better expressed by the shorter word *osmose*, which includes the two forms." *Graham*.

ÖS-MÖT'IC, a. Relating to osmose. *Graham*.

ÖS'MÏND, n. [A word said to be of northern origin, and applied to this plant on account of its potential qualities in medicine. *Osmunder* was one of the names of Thor, and *mund*, in A. S., is expressive of force or power. *Loudon*.] (*Bot.*) A kind of fern; a plant of the genus *Osmunda*. *Eng. Cyc.*

ÖS'NA-BÛRG, n. A coarse linen, made of flax and tow, originally manufactured at Osnaburg, in Germany. *Jamieson*.

ÖS-PHË-SI-ÖL-Q-GY, n. [Gr. *ὀσφρησις*, smell, and *λόγος*, a discourse; Fr. *osphysiologie*.] (*Med.*) A treatise on olfaction and odors. *Dunglison*.

ÖS'PREY, n. [L. *ossifraga*; os, a bone, and *frango*, to break.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Accipitres* and family *Falconide*; the bald buzzard, fishing-eagle, or fish-hawk, a large bird of prey, living principally upon fish, which it takes by darting upon them with great rapidity and undeviating aim; *Falco halietus* of Linnaeus, or *Pandion halietus* of Savigny.

Osprey (*Falco halietus*).

Os "The more common orthography of this word in the Dictionary is *osprey*, as it is found in the Bible; but the orthography of the ornithologists is *osprey*."

Os "The name is also sometimes given to the sea-eagle. *Maudslayi*."

ÖS'SE-AN (s'h'e-an), n. [L. *ossis*, bony.] (*Ich.*) A fish that has a true bony skeleton. *Brande*.

ÖS'SE-LÏT, n. [Fr., from L. *os*, a bone.] A hard substance, like a little bone, growing on the inside of a horse's knee. *Farrier's Dict.*

ÖS'SE-ÖÜS (s'h'e-ös or s'h'e-ös) (s'h'e-ös, P. Ju. C. W. R.; s'h'e-ös, K. Dav. S.; s'h'e-ös, colloquially s'h'e-ös, Sm.). a. [L. *ossis*; os, *ossis*, a bone; It. *osso*; Sp. *osso*; Fr. *ossez*.] Bony; composed of, or resembling, bone.

Ossous breccia, the cemented mass of bone found in certain caverns and fissures of rocks. *Brande*.

ÖS'SËS, n. pl. Words uttered unawares, and having the character of a presage. *Holland*.

ÖS-SËT'IC, a. Applied to an insulated tribe of people of Mount Caucasus, and to the language spoken by them. *Latham*.

ÖS-SI-CLE (ös'se-kl), *n.* [L. *ossiculum*; *os*, *ossis*, a bone.] A small bone. *Holder.*

QS-SIC-U-LÄT-ED, *a.* Furnished with small bones. *Hill.*

QS-SIF-ER-OÜS, *a.* [L. *os*, a bone, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing or forming bone. *P. Cyc.*

QS-SIF-IC, *a.* [L. *os*, a bone, and *facio*, to make; *It. ossifico*; *Sp. ossifico*; *Fr. ossifique*.] Having power to ossify or form bone. *Wiseman.*

ÖS-SI-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *ossificatio*; *It. ossificazione*; *Sp. ossificación*; *Fr. ossification*.] (*Med.*) The act of ossifying:—the formation of bone:—the development or increase of the osseous system.

“Besides the natural ossification, which we observe in the fetus and in the first periods of life, there are also accidental ossifications, such as those frequently remarked after the inflammation of serous membranes, in the parietes of arteries, &c.” *Dunglison.*

ÖS-SI-FRÄGE, *n.* [L. *ossifraga*; *ossa*, bones, and *frango*, to break; *It. ossifrago*; *Sp. ossifraga*; *Fr. orfraie*.] (*Ornith.*) A name given to the sea-eagle, or *Haliaetus albicilla*, in the earlier part of its life.—See OSPREY. *Yarrell.*

“The translators of the Bible regarded the *ossifraga* and the *ossifrago* as different birds. “They shall not be eaten, they are an abomination;—the eagle, and the *ossifraga*, and the osprey.” *Lev. xi. 13.*—“By *ossifraga*, in this passage, the lammergeyer is supposed to have been meant.” *Kitt.*

QS-SIF-RA-GOÜS, *a.* Breaking the bones. *Ash.*

ÖS-SI-FY, *v. a.* [L. *os*, *ossis*, a bone, and *facio*, to make; *It. ossificare*; *Sp. ossificar*; *Fr. ossifier*.] [*Ö. OSSIFIED*; *pp. OSSIFYING*, *OSSIFIED*.] To convert or change to bone by the deposition of calcareous matter. *Sharp.*

ÖS-SI-FY, *v. n.* To change to bone; to become bone. *Jamieson.*

QS-SIV-Q-ROÜS, *a.* [L. *ossa*, bones, and *voro*, to devour; *It. ossivoro*.] Feeding on bones. “*Ossivorous quadrupeds.*” *Grew.*

ÖS-SU-A-RY (ös'su-a-re or ös'su-a-re) [ös'su-a-re, *P. K.*; ös'su-a-re, *C.*], *n.* [L. *ossuarium*; *ossa*, bones.] A charnel-house; a place where the bones of dead people are kept. *Brown.*

ÖST, *n.* A kiln where hops and malt are dried;—written also *oast* and *oust*.—See OAST. *Johnson.*

QS-TEN-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality or the state of being ostensible. *Wright.*

QS-TEN-SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *ostendo*, to show; *It. ostensibile*; *Sp. & Fr. ostensible*.]

1. That may be shown;—that is proper or intended to be shown. *Watson.*

2. Colorable; plausible; specious. “He had, as dictator, an *ostensible* right.” *Pennell.*

3. Apparent; exhibited; shown; presented; as, “An *ostensible* design.”

Syn.—See PLAUSIBLE.

QS-TEN-SI-BLY, *ad.* In an ostensible manner.

QS-TEN-SIVE, *a.* [*It. & Sp. ostensivo*; *Fr. ostensif*.] Showing; betokening; exhibiting. *Johnson.*

Ostensive demonstration, a direct geometrical demonstration, in contradistinction to one that depends upon a *reductio ad absurdum*. *A. Jamieson.*

QS-TEN-SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an ostensive manner. “*Ostensively* exceeding wise.” *Lloyd.*

QS-TENT, *n.* [L. *ostentum*.]

1. That which is extended or shown outward, or in front; appearance; mien; show. *Shak.*

2. A portent; a prodigy; any thing ominous.

Latinus, frightened with this dire *ostent*,
For counsel to his father Faunus went. *Dryden.*

† QS-TEN-TÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *ostento*, *ostentatus*.] To display ostentatiously. *Bp. Taylor.*

ÖS-TEN-TÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *ostentatio*; *It. ostentazione*; *Sp. ostentación*; *Fr. ostentation*.]

1. Outward show; appearance. *Bacon.*

2. Ambitious display; boast; vainglory; vain show; parade; high pretension.

He knew that good and bountiful minds were sometimes inclined to *ostentation*, and ready to cover it with pretence of inclining others by their example, and therefore checks this vanity. Take heed, says he, that you do not your alms become men. *Altenburg.*

3. † A show; a spectacle. *Shak.*

Syn.—See SHOW.

ÖS-TEN-TÄ'TIOUS (ös'ten-tä'shüs), *a.* 1. Ambitious of display; boastful; vain; fond of show.

Your modesty is so far from being *ostentatious* of the good of your country, that it is known; and therefore of your own conscience, yet the best. *Dryden.*

2. Affectedly fine or showy; gaudy; as, “*Ostentatious* appearances.”

Syn.—See VAIN.

ÖS-TEN-TÄ'TIOUS-LY, *ad.* In an ostentatious manner; boastfully; vainly. *Johnson.*

ÖS-TEN-TÄ'TIOUS-NÉSS, *n.* Ostentation; vanity.

† ÖS-TEN-TÄ-TOR, *n.* [L.] One fond of show; an ostentatious person. *Sherwood.*

† QS-TÉN'TIVE, *a.* Ostentatious. *Stirling.*

† QS-TÉN'TOÜS, *a.* Ostentatious. *Felham.*

ÖS'TE-Q-CÉLE, *n.* [Gr. *στέρον*, a bone, and *κύλη*, a tumor; *Fr. ostéocèle*.] (*Med.*) A hernia in which the sac is cartilaginous:—osseous induration of one or both ribs. *Dunglison.*

ÖS-TE-Q-CÖL-LÄ, *n.* [Gr. *στέρον*, a bone, and *κόλλα*, glue.]

1. A name given to petrified carbonate of lime;—so called because it has been supposed to possess the power of favoring the formation of callous fractures. *Dunglison.*

2. An indifferent kind of glue obtained from bones. *Ure.*

QS-TE-Q-CÖPE, or ÖS'TE-Q-CÖPE, [ös'te-q-köp, *W. J. Ja.*; ös'te-q-köp, *Sm. W. R. W. b.*], *n.* [Gr. *στέροσις*; *στέρον*, a bone, and *κόπος*, pain.] Pain in the bones, or in the parts that encompass them. *Bailey.*

ÖS-TE-Q-DÉN'TINE, *n.* [Gr. *στέρον*, a bone, and *δενς*, *dentis*, a tooth.] That modification of dentine in which the tissue is traversed by irregularly disposed and ramified vascular or medullary canals, and in which some of the branches of the dentinal tubes communicate with cells, like the radiated cells of true bone. *Brande.*

ÖS-TE-Q-ÖF-NY, *n.* [Gr. *στέρον*, a bone, and *γεννώ*, to produce; *Fr. ostéogénie*.] (*Med.*) The formation or growth of bone. *Brande.*

ÖS-TE-Q-ÖG-RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *στέρον*, a bone, and *γράφω*, to describe; *Fr. ostéographie*.] (*Anat.*) A description of the bones. *Dunglison.*

ÖS'TE-Q-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *στέρον*, a bone, and *λίθος*, a stone; *Fr. ostéolithé*.] (*Pal.*) A fossil petrified bone.

ÖS-TE-Q-L-Q-ÖR, *n.* One versed in osteology; an osteologist. *Smith.*

ÖS-TE-Q-LÖG'IC, } *a.* [*Fr. ostéologique*.] Re-

ÖS-TE-Q-LÖG'IC-CAL, } lating to osteology. *Ure.*

ÖS-TE-Q-LÖG'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an osteological manner. *P. Cyc.*

ÖS-TE-Q-L-Q-GIST, *n.* One versed in osteology; an osteologist. *Smart.*

ÖS-TE-Q-L-Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *στεολογία*; *στέρον*, a bone, and *λόγος*, a discourse; *Fr. ostéologie*.] (*Med.*) That part of anatomy which treats of bones. *Dunglison.*

ÖS'TE-Q-MÄN-TY, *n.* [Gr. *στέρον*, a bone, and *μαντεία*, prophecy.] Divination by means of bones. [*U.*] *Selden.*

ÖS'TE-Q-PLÄS-TY, *n.* [Gr. *στέρον*, a bone, and *πλαστός*, formed, *πλάσσω*, to form; *Fr. ostéoplastic*.] (*Med.*) An operation to remedy the loss of a bone. *Dunglison.*

ÖS-TE-Q-ÖP-TE-RYG'I-OÜS, *a.* [Gr. *στέρον*, a bone, and *πτερόν*, a fin.] Having bones in the fins; acanthopterygious. *Roubothum.*

ÖS-TE-Q-ÖT-Q-MY, *n.* [Gr. *στέρον*, a bone, and *τομή*, a cutting; *τέμνω*, to cut; *Fr. ostéotomie*.] (*Med.*) The dissection of bones. *Dunglison.*

QS-THÉ'X-Y, *n.* [Gr. *στέρον*, a bone, and *ξίς*, a habit.] (*Med.*) An affection in which soft parts become indurated by a deposit of ossific matter.

ÖS-TI-A-RY (ös'te-a-re or öst'yar-e) [ös'te-a-re, *P. Ja. R. W. R.*; öst'yar-e, *S. K. Sm.*], *n.* [L. *ostarius*, a door-keeper; *ostium*, a door, the mouth of a river; *os*, a mouth; *It. & Sp. ostario*.]

1. The mouth or opening by which a river discharges itself; estuary. [*U.*] *Brown.*

2. (*Ecol.*) A door-keeper.

Lastly [name] *ostaries*, which used to ring the bells and open and shut the church doors. *N. Bacon.*

ÖST'LÆR (ös'tær), *n.* See HOSTLER. *Swift.*

ÖST'LÆR-Y (ös'tær-e), *n.* See HOSTELRY. *Johnson.*

ÖST'MEN, *n. pl.* Eastmen;—a name given to Danish settlers in Ireland. *Ld. Lyttelton.*

QS-TRÄ'CEAN (qs-trä'shan), *n.* [L. *ostrea*, an oyster.] (*Ich.*) One of a family of bivalves of which the oyster is the type. *Brande.*

QS-TRÄ'CION (qs-trä'shun), *n.* [Gr. *στέριον*, a small shell; *L. ostracium*.] (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes having the body clothed in an inflexible armor of hard plates, the tail-fins, mouth, and gill-openings passing, as it were, through holes in a coat of mail; trunk-fish. *Brande.*

ÖS'TRA-CISM, *n.* [Gr. *στερακισμός*; *στερακον*, a tile or tablet on which the name of the person proposed to be banished was written; *It. & Sp. ostracismo*; *Fr. ostracisme*.]

1. (*Grecian Ant.*) A form of banishment which prevailed at Athens and in some other democratical states, by which persons who, from their wealth or influence, were considered dangerous to the state, were banished for ten years, with leave to return and enjoy their estates after that period. *P. Cyc.*

2. Banishment; public censure. *Bacon.*

Virtue in courtiers' hearts
Suffers an *ostracism*, and departs. *Donne.*

ÖS'TRA-CITE, *n.* [Gr. *στερακίτης*; *στερακον*, a shell; *Fr. ostracite*.] (*Pal.*) An oyster-shell in its fossil state,—or a stone formed in the shell, the latter being dissolved. *Maunder.*

ÖS'TRA-CIZE, *v. a.* [Gr. *στερακίζω*; *στερακον*, a tile.] [*Ö. OSTRACIZED*; *pp. OSTRACIZING*, *OSTRACIZED*.] To banish by means of ostracism; to expel; to exile. *Marcel.*

ÖS'TRAN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of zircon of a grayish-brown color. *Dana.*

ÖS-TRE'ACEOUS (-shüs), *a.* [L. *ostrea*, an oyster.] Having the nature of an oyster. *Chadworth.*

ÖS-TRE-ÖPH'A-GIST, *n.* [Gr. *στέρον* (L. *ostrea*), an oyster, and *φάγω*, to eat.] One who feeds on oysters. *West Rev.*

ÖS'TRICH, *n.* [Gr. *στρούθης*, a bird (*δ μέγας στρούθος*, the great bird, the ostrich); *L. struthio*, an ostrich; *It. struzzo*; *Sp. avestruz*; *Fr. autruche*.—*Dut. struis*; *Ger. strauss*; *Dan. struds*; *Sw. struss*.—The *Fr. autruche* is from *L. aris struthio*. *W. Smith.*] (*Ornith.*) The popular name of a large bird of the genus *Struthio*; *Struthio camelus*. *Ostrich (Struthio camelus).*

The ostrich is a native of Africa, and is scarcely known beyond the limits of the Arabian deserts. Its usual height is from seven to eight feet. Its strength and speed are great. Its wings, furnished with long, soft, undulating plumes, much esteemed for ornament, are useless for flight, but of great assistance in running. It has long been celebrated for its propensity to devour minerals and other substances with indiscriminating voracity. *Eng. Cyc.*

QS-TRIF-ER-OÜS, *a.* [L. *ostrifer*.] Containing or producing oysters. *Blount.*

ÖS'TRO-GÖTH, *n.* An Eastern Goth;—opposed to *Vísigoth*, or West-Goth. *Boscworth.*

ÖT-A-CÖÜS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ὄς*, *ὠτός*, an ear, and *ἀκούω*, to hear.] Relating to, or assisting, the sense of hearing. *Ash.*

ÖT-A-CÖÜS'TIC, *n.* An instrument that assists the hearing; an ear-trumpet. *Hammond.*

ÖT-A-CÖÜS'TI-CÖN, *n.* Otacoustic. *Tomkins.*

Q-TÄL'GI-A, *n.* [Gr. *ὄς*, *ὠτός*, an ear, and *ἄλγος*, pain.] (*Med.*) The earache; otalgia. *Dunglison.*

Q-TÄL'GIC, *n.* [*Fr. otalgique*.] (*Med.*) A remedy for the earache. *Dunglison.*

Q-TÄL'GY [q-täl'g, *Dunglison*; ö'täl-jé, *Sm.*], *n.* The earache; otalgia.



Ostrich (*Struthio camelus*).

Ο Τ'Α'Ρ'Α, *n.* [Gr. *ὠτάριον*, large-eared; *ὠτός*, *ὠτός*, an ear.] (Zool.) A genus of seals that have external ears. *Eng. Cyc.*

ΟΤ'Α'Ρ'Υ, *n.* (Zool.) One of the otaria. *Wright.*

ΟΤΗ'Ε'Ρ (ūt'h'er), *pron. & a.* [Goth. *authar*; A. S. *other*; Dut. *ander*; Ger. *ander*; Dan. *anden*; Icel. *aurar*; Sw. *annan*.—"The root of [Gr.] *ἔρεος* is the same as Sansc. *antaras*; Ger. *ander*; L. *alter*, *aut*; Fr. *aut-rui*, our *either*, other." *Liddell & Scott.*

1. Not the same; not this or these; different.

Other foundation can no man lay than is laid. 1 Cor. iii. 11. He will let out his vineyard to *other* husbandmen.

Matt. xxi. 41.

2. Not this, but the contrary. "On the *other* side of the sea." *John vi. 25.*

3. Some one else;—correlative to *each*.

In lowliness of mind, let each esteem *other* better than themselves. *Phil. ii. 3.*

Each and *other* often come together, as if a compound word.

Righteousness and peace have kissed *each other*. *Ps. lxxxv. 10.*

Other, used substantively as a pronoun, takes the plural form.

Of last week, three days were fair, the *others* rainy. *Johnson.*

It is sometimes put elliptically for *other thing*.

I can expect no *other* from those that make by single sleights and rash measures than to be brought head or heels at *Glennville.*

† ΟΤΗ'Ε'Ρ-ΓΑΤΕS, *ad.* [*other* and *gate*, for way.] In another manner. *Shak.*

ΟΤΗ'Ε'Ρ-ΓΟΥΣΗ (ūt'h'er-gūz), *a. & ad.* [*other* and *guse*.] Of another kind. [Vulgar.] *Johnson.*

It Sometimes corrupted into *otherguss*. *Johnson.*

† ΟΤΗ'Ε'Ρ-WHERE (ūt'h'er-hwēr), *ad.* [*other* and *where*.] Elsewhere. *Hooker.*

† ΟΤΗ'Ε'Ρ-WHILE (ūt'h'er-hwīl), } *ad.* [*other*

† ΟΤΗ'Ε'Ρ-WHILES (ūt'h'er-hwīlz), } and *while*.]

At another time, or other times. *Homilies.*

ΟΤΗ'Ε'Ρ-WISE (ūt'h'er-wīz) [ūt'h'er-wīz, S. J. F. *Ja. K. Sm. W.*; ūt'h'er-wīz or ūt'h'er-wīz, *W.*], *ad.* [*other* and *wise*, manner.]

1. In a different manner; in another way.

The father was a worthy prince,
And merited also a better fate;
But Heaven thought *otherwise*. *Addison.*

2. By other causes.

Sir John Norris failed in the attempts of Lisbon, and returned, with the loss, by sickness and *otherwise*, of eight thousand men. *Raleigh.*

3. In other respects.

It is said truly that the best men *otherwise* are not always the best in regard of society. *Hooker.*

ΟΤ'Α'Ρ'Α'Ν, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ὠτρίων*, *ὠτρίων*; L. *otris*, the great bustard.] (Ornith.) A sub-family of birds of the order *Struthionidae* and family *Struthionidae*; bustards. The type, *Ovis tarda*, or great bustard, is abundant in Southern Russia, the Crimea, Italy, and Spain. *Gray.*



Ovis tarda.

ΟΤ'Α'Ρ'Α'Ν (ō-shē-ās', 129), *a.* [L. *otiosus*; *otium*, ease; It. *otiozo*.] Idle; indolent; leisurely. "Nothing more than an *otiose* assent." *Paley.*

ΟΤ'ΙS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *ὠρίς*.] (Ornith.) A genus of birds; the bustard.

It The species are land-birds, whose proper position in the ornithological system has caused some embarrassment to zoologists. It appears that the bustards partake of the organization of the struthious, gallinaeous, and wading-birds. *Eng. Cyc.*

Q-T'Ι'Τ'IS, *n.* [Gr. *ὠτρίς*, *ὠτρίς*, the ear.] (Med.) Inflammation of the ear. *Brande.*

Q-T'Ι'Τ'ΙS (ō'shē-ām), *n.*; pl. Q-T'Ι'Τ'IS (ō'shē-ā). [L.] Rest; leisure.

It Often used in the phrase *otium cum dignitate*, rest with dignity or respect; dignified leisure. *Clarke.*

Q-T'Ο'Q'Ο-NITE, *n.* [Gr. *ὠτρίς*, *ὠτρίς*, the ear, and *νίτις*, dust.] (Med.) A calcareous deposit found in the sacs of the vestibule of the ear. *Hoblyn.*

Q-T'Ο'Q'Α-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ὠτρίς*, *ὠτρίς*, the ear, and *γραφία*, to describe; Fr. *otographie*.] (Med.) A description of the ear. *Dunghison.*

Q-T'Ι-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ὠτρίς*, *ὠτρίς*, the ear, and *λίθος*, a stone.] A calcareous concretion found in the

labyrinth, or internal ear, of fishes and fish-like amphibia. *Hoblyn.*

Q-T'Ο'Q'Ο-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ὠτρίς*, *ὠτρίς*, an ear, and *λόγος*, a discourse; Fr. *otologie*.] (Med.) A treatise on the ear. *Dunghison.*

Q-T'Ο'Q'Α-THY, *n.* [Gr. *ὠτρίς*, *ὠτρίς*, the ear, and *πάθος*, suffering.] A diseased condition of the ears. *Dunghison.*

Q-T'Ο'Q'Α-PLAS-TIC, *n.* [Gr. *ὠτρίς*, *ὠτρίς*, the ear, and *πλαστικός*, forming.] (Med.) An operation for restoring a lost ear. *Dunghison.*

Q-T'Ο'Q'Ο-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ὠτρίς*, *ὠτρίς*, the ear, and *τέμνω*, to cut.] That part of practical anatomy which teaches the mode of dissecting and preparing the ear. *Dunghison.*

Q-T'Α'Ρ, *n.* [Arab. *otr*, quintessence.] A term applied to the oily aromas extracted from flowers, especially to the essential or volatile oil of roses;—written also *attar* and *otto*. *Brande.*

Q-T'Α'Ρ'Α-RĪ-MĀ. [It., *octuple rhyme*.] (Pros.) An Italian stanza, or form of versification, consisting of eight lines, of which the first six rhyme alternately, and the last two form a couplet. *Byron.*

Q-T'Ε'Ρ, *n.* [A. S. *oter*; Dut. & Ger. *otter*; Dan. *odder*; Icel. *otr*; Sw. *otter*.—L. *lutra*; It. *lutra*; Sp. *nutria*; Fr. *loutre*.] (Zool.) An aquatic quadruped of the family *Mustelidae* or *weasels*, and genus *Lutra*, that feeds on fish, and is valued for its fur. *Eng. Cyc.*



European river-otter (*Lutra vulgaris*).

It The species are characterized by having a large, flat head, a thick body, with short legs, webbed feet, a flat tail, and a peculiar physiognomy, that will not allow them to be confounded with any other genus. They are essentially aquatic animals, and can walk only with difficulty upon land. The common *otter* (*Lutra vulgaris*) passes the day among the rocks, and only sallies forth at night to seek its food. *Burd.*

Q-T'Ε'Ρ, *n.* A colloquial term for *amotto*.—See *ANNOTTO*. *Cushing.*

Q-T'Ε'Ρ-HOUND, *n.* A variety of hound employed in the chase of the otter. *P. Cyc.*

Q-T'Ι'Ο, *n.* Oil of roses; otar.—See *OTAR*.

Q-T'Ι'Q'Ο-MĀN, *n.*; pl. Q-T'Ι'Q'Ο-MĀNS. 1. A native of Turkey; a Turk;—so called from Othman, or Osman, a commander or sultan who ascended the throne early in the 14th century.

2. A kind of couch or sofa much used in Turkey; a reclining or easy seat. *Brande.*

3. A sort of hassock or mat. *Wright.*

Q-T'Ι'Q'Ο-MĀN, *a.* Relating to the Turks, or to Turkey; as, "The Ottoman empire."

Q-T'Ι'Q'Ο-MITE, *n.* An Ottoman; a Turk. *Shak.*

Q-T'Ι'Q'Ε-LITE, *n.* (Min.) A mineral of a grayish or a greenish color, occurring in small rounded brilliant plates, and composed of silica, alumina, protoxide of iron, protoxide of manganese and water;—found near *Ottrez*, on the borders of Luxembourg. *Eng. Cyc.*

Q-U'Α-RINE, *n.* [Fr.] (Zool.) A species of Brazilian monkey; *Myocetes Bezebul*,—called also *howling baboon*. *Fischer.*

Q-U'Β'IT, *n.* A sort of caterpillar. [R.] *Bailey.*

Q-U'Β'ETTE (ō'bhē-ēr'), *n.* [Fr., from *oublier*, to forget.] A vaulted dungeon with only one aperture in the top for the admission of air, in which persons were confined who were condemned to perpetual imprisonment. *Genl. Mag.*

Q-U'CH, *n.* [Fr. *ochre*, or *hache*, a notch.] 1. The collet of a jewel, or that part of a ring, &c., in which the jewel is set.

Onyx stones enclosed in *ouches* of gold. *Er. xxxv. 6.*

2. An ornament of gold; a caracnet. *Johnson.*

3. A brooch for fastening the dress. *Fairholt.*

4. † A blow given by a bear's tusk. *Ainsworth.*

OUGHT (awt), *n.* Any thing; ought. *Milton.*

OUGHT (awt), *r. def.* 1. † I. Was bound to pay; had a right to; owed.

There was a certain lender, which *ought* him five hundred pence, and the other fifty. *Luke vii. 41, Tindale's Trans.*

This blood which men by treason *ought*.
That followed, sir, which to myself I *ought*. *Dryden.*

2. To be bound by duty; to be owed or obliged; to be fit or necessary; should.

I *ought* to write to you means, I owe the performance of writing to you, or, I should write to you.

A discourse always *ought* to begin with a clear proposition. *Bar.*

Ought was originally the pteretic tense of the verb *to owe*, and was used as an active verb, as in the quotations above given from Tyndale and Hyden; but this use of it is now entirely obsolete. It is now used as a neuter defective verb, having no other inflection than *oughtest* for the second person singular. By some grammarians it is called an auxiliary verb, but incorrectly, for it is not followed by another verb without the particle *to*.

Grammarians differ much respecting the tense of *ought*. According to Crombie, Grant, Cobbett, Arnold, Smart, &c., it is used only in the *present*; according to Hunter, only in the *past*; and according to Murray, Webster, Fowler, Brown, &c., both in the *present* and *imperfect*.

"*Ought*, under the name of a defective verb, is now generally thought to be properly used, in this one form, in all the persons and numbers, of the *present* and *imperfect* tense of the indicative and subjunctive mood. Or, if it is really of one tense only, it is plainly an *aorist*; and hence the time must be specified by the infinitive that follows; as, 'He *ought* to go; He *ought* to have gone.' 'If thou *ought* to go; If thou *ought* to have gone.' Being originally a pteretic, it never occurs in the infinitive mood, and is entirely invariable, except in the solemn style, where we find *oughtest* in both tenses; as, 'How thou *oughtest* to behave thyself?' *Tim. iii. 15*; 'Thou *oughtest*, therefore, to have put my money to the exchangers.' *Matt. xxiv. 27*." *Gould Brown.*

Syn.—*Ought*, according to Dr. Truster, implies the obligation of duty; *should*, the obligation of custom; *ought* being the stronger term. We *should* follow the fashion, and avoid giving offence. We *ought* to speak the truth, and to serve those who have served us.

† OUGHT'NESS (aw't'nes), *n.* The quality of being right; moral obligation. *Price.*

OUI-DIRE (wē'dēr'), *n.* [Fr.] A hearsay; a rumor. *Roget.*

Q-U'Λ'OR'RIA-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ὠλκία*, the gums, and *γύγις*, a breakage; Fr. *oulorrhagie*.] (Med.) Hemorrhage from the gums. *Craig.*

Q-U'NCE, *n.* [Gr. *δυνμία*; L. *uncia*; It. *uncia*; Sp. *onza*.—Dut. *once*; Ger. *unze*, *ounce*; Sw. *uns*.—"The L. *uncia*, which is put for *uncia* (sc. parts), i. e. one part of any whole; and hence an *ounce*, an *inch*, which are different forms and applications of the same word." *Sullivan.*

1. A small weight;—in Troy weight, the 12th part of a pound; in avoirdupois, the 16th part.

It "The Troy [and the Apothecaries'] *ounce*, in England [and in the United States], weighs 480 grains, but varies considerably in other countries. The avoirdupois *ounce* is 437½ grains." *Simmonds.*

2. A gold coin of Sicily, and a silver coin of Malta. *Cyabb.*

3. A nominal money of account in some parts of the west coast of Africa, often represented by 16,000 cowries. *Simmonds.*

Q-U'NCE, *n.* [Gr. *λύξ*; L. *lynx*; It. *lonza*; Port. *onça*; Sp. *onza*; Fr. *once*.—"The French word was formerly written *lance*, but the *l*, having been mistaken for the article (*l'once*), was subsequently omitted." *Sullivan.*] (Zool.) A digitigrade carnivorous quadruped, of the genus *Felis*, a native of India, and sometimes confounded with the leopard and with the jaguar; *Felis uncia*. *Eng. Cyc.*



Ounce (*Felis uncia*).

It It is easy to distinguish the *ounce* from the leopard by the indistinctness of the markings, and also by the roughness of the fur and the busyness of the tail towards the extremity. *Wood.*

† Q-U'ND'ED, } *a.* [L. *unda*, a wave; Fr. *onde*.]

† Q-U'ND'ING, } Undulating; waving. *Chaucer.*

† Q-U'PHE (āf), *n.* ["*Thuphe* is the same as *ouf* (formerly spelt *auf*). It is formed from *elf* by the usual change of *f* into *u*." *Knightley.*] An elf; a fairy; a goblin. *Shak.*

† Q-U'PHEN (ō'fn), *a.* Elfish. *Shak.*

Q-U'R, *pron. or u.* [A. S. *ure*; Dan. *ur*; Sw. *ür*.] Belonging to us.—See *OUR*.

2. To exceed in height or in appearance.

The towers, as well as men, *out-brave* the sky. Cowley.
Hence to you mountain which *out-braves* the sky. Chas. Will.

ÖÜT-BRÄ'ZEN (bät-brä'zn), *v. a.* To bear down with impudence. Johnson.

ÖÜT-BREÄK, *n.* A breaking forth; outburst.
The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind. Shak.

ÖÜT-BREÄK-ING, *n.* The act of breaking forth; eruption; outburst; outbreak.

ÖÜT-BREÄST', *v. a.* To exceed or excel in the power of the breast. Beau. & Fl.

ÖÜT-BREÄTHIE' (bät-bräth'), *v. a.* To exhaust of breath; to deprive of breath.

Rendering faint quittance, wearied and *outh* cathed. Shak.
That sign of last *outh* cathed life did seem. Spenser.

ÖÜT-BREÄTHIE', *v. n.* To issue in the manner of the breath; to exhale.

No smoke nor steam, *outh-breathing* from the kitchen. Beau. & Fl.

ÖÜT-BRIBE', *v. a.* To exceed in bribing. Blair.

ÖÜT-BRING', *v. a.* To bring out. Chaucer.

ÖÜT-BUD', *v. n.* To put forth buds.
Whose many heads *outh-budding* ever new. Spenser.

ÖÜT-BUILD' (bät-bild'), *v. a.* [i. OUTBUILT or OUTBULDED; *pp.* OUTBUILDING, OUTBUILT or OUTBULDED.] To build more, better, or stronger than; to exceed or excel in building.

Virtue alone *outhbuilds* the Pyramids. Young.

ÖÜT-BUILD-ING, *n.* A building subordinate to, or connected with, the main building; out-house.

ÖÜT-BURN', *v. a.* To exceed in burning. Young.

ÖÜT-BURST, *n.* An outbreak. Qu. Rev.

ÖÜT-CÄNT', *v. a.* To surpass in canting. Pope.

ÖÜT-CÄ'FER, *v. a.* To surpass in capering. Byrom.

ÖÜT-CÄST', *p. a.* Thrown away; cast out; expelled; banished; exiled. Milton.

ÖÜT-CÄST, *n.* An exile; one rejected; one expelled; one banished or driven from home or country; a castaway; a reprobate. Shak.

He dies, sad *outcast* of each church and state. Pope.

† ÖÜT-CÄST-ING, *n.* An outcast. Wickliffe.

† ÖÜT-CÄPT', *conj.* Except. B. Jonson.

ÖÜT-CHÄAT', *v. a.* To surpass in cheating.

ÖÜT-CLÄAR'ANCE, *n.* Clearance from a port.
You will find the duties high at *out-clearance*. Foote.

ÖÜT-CLÄMB' (bät-klm'), *v. a.* To climb beyond.

ÖÜT-CÖM'PASS, *v. a.* To exceed due bounds; to stretch or extend beyond. Bacon.

ÖÜT-CÖURT, *n.* The exterior or outer court.
In the skirts and *out-courts* of heaven. South.

ÖÜT-CRÄFT', *v. a.* To excel in cunning. Shak.

ÖÜT-CRÄ'ER, *n.* One who proclaims a sale.
First cause the same to be cried through the city by a man with a bell, and then to be sold by the common *outcry* appointed for that purpose. Baker.

ÖÜT-CRÖP, *n.* (Geol.) The exposure of strata at the earth's surface; bassetting. Brande.

The exposure of a stratum at the surface is called, in the language of miners, its *outcrop* or bassetting. Huchcock.

ÖÜT-CRÖP', *v. a.* (Geol.) To crop out above the surface from beneath other strata. Roberts.

ÖÜT-CRÛ', *n.* 1. A loud cry or noise; cry of distress; clamor; vociferation. Milton.

2. A public sale by auction. Ainsworth.

ÖÜT-CRÛ', *v. a.* To surpass in outcry.
When they cannot outrun the conscience, they will *out-cry* it. South.

ÖÜT-CÛRSE', *v. a.* To surpass in cursing.

ÖÜT-DÄRE', *v. a.* To overcome by daring. Shak.
And make me *outdare* all my miseries. Beau. & Fl.

† ÖÜT-DÄTE', *v. a.* To antique. Hammond.

ÖÜT-DÄZ'ZLE, *v. a.* To surpass in dazzling; to exceed in brightness.

His brighter glories should *out-dazzle* thine. Fowler.

ÖÜT-DÖ', *v. a.* [i. OUTDID; *pp.* OUTDOING, OUTDONE.] To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond; to exceed.

Heavenly love shall *outdo* hellish hate. Milton.

ÖÜT'-DÖOR, *a.* Being out of the house; in the open air; exterior; as, "Out-door amusements."

ÖÜT'-DÖORS', *ad.* In the open air; abroad; out-of-doors. Black.

ÖÜT'-DRÄW', *v. n.* To draw out; to extract.
Of which he must the teeth *out-draw*. Gower.

ÖÜT'-DRÄAM', *v. n.* To dream beyond.
To promise infinitely, and *out-dream* dangers. Beau. & Fl.

ÖÜT'-DRINK', *v. a.* To exceed in drinking. Donne.

† ÖÜT'-DÜRE', *v. a.* To outlast. Beau. & Fl.

ÖÜT'-DWELL', *v. a.* To dwell or stay beyond.
"He *out-dwells* his hour." Shak.

ÖÜT'-ER, *a.* Being on the outside; exterior; external; that is without; — opposed to *inner*.
He brought me into the *outer* court. Ezek. lxxvi. 21.

ÖÜT'-ER-LY, *ad.* Towards or on the outside. [u.]
And seeth himself not *outerly* deprived. Wyatt.

ÖÜT'-ER-MÖST, *a.*; *superl.* from *outer*. Remotest from the middle or midst; outmost. Bacon.

ÖÜT'-FACE', *v. a.* To brave; to bear down by show of power; to bear down with impudence, to out-face.

If we seek to *outface* the sun, we become blind. Raleigh.

ÖÜT'-FÄL, *n.* 1. The lower end of a water-course.

2. A falling out; a quarrel. Halliwell.

† ÖÜT'-FÄNG'THIEF, *n.* [A. S. *utfangen* + *thief*.] (Old Sax. & Eng. *Laan*.) A thief from without or from abroad, taken within a lord's fee or liberty; — the privilege of trying such a thief. Burritt.

ÖÜT'-FÄWN', *v. a.* To excel in fawning. Hudibras.

ÖÜT'-FÄAST', *v. a.* To exceed in feasting. "He hath out, *cast*ed Anthony." Bp. Taylor.

ÖÜT'-FÄ-T', *v. a.* To surpass in feats. Smart.

ÖÜT'-FÄL'D, *n.* A field at a distance from the homestead. London.

ÖÜT'-FIT, *n.* 1. The act of fitting out or preparing for a voyage or expedition; equipment; means or money furnished for an expedition.

2. Allowance to a public minister of the United States on going to a foreign country, which cannot exceed a year's salary.

ÖÜT'-FIT-TER, *n.* One who fits out, or makes an outfit. Cons. Mag.

ÖÜT'-FLÄNK', *v. a.* To surpass in the extent of the flank, as one army another. Smart.

ÖÜT'-FLÄSH', *v. a.* To surpass in flashing. Clarke.

ÖÜT'-FLÄT'TER, *v. a.* To flatter more or better; to exceed or excel in flattery. Donne.

ÖÜT'-FLÖW', *v. n.* To flow out. Mackenzie.

ÖÜT'-FLÖW, *n.* The act of flowing out; efflux.
The influx of foreigners and the *outflow* of natives. Chas. Will.

ÖÜT'-FLÛ', *v. a.* [i. OUTFLUW; *pp.* OUTFLUING, or FLOWN.] To leave behind in flight. Shak.

ÖÜT'-FÖÖL', *v. a.* To exceed in folly.
The second child *out-fools* the first. Young.

† ÖÜT'-FÖRM, *n.* The external form or frame, shape, or countenance.

Cupid took vain delight in mere *out-forms*. B. Jonson.

ÖÜT'-FRÖWN', *v. a.* To overbear by frowns.
Myself could else *out-frown* false Fortune's frowns. Shak.

ÖÜT'-FÜ-NER-ÄL, *n.* Funerals out or at a distance. "For the convenience of *out-funerals*." Bp. Hall.

ÖÜT'-GÄTE, *n.* Outlet; passage outwards. "Convenient *out-gates* by divers ways." Spenser.

ÖÜT'-GAZE', *v. a.* To gaze beyond; to see further than. "Nor Montesquieu *outgaze* the sagacity of Tacitus." Willmott.

ÖÜT'-GÄN-ER-ÄL, *v. a.* [i. OUTGENERALLED; *pp.* OUTGENERALLING, OUTGENERALLED.] To exceed in military skill. Lt. Chesterfield.

ÖÜT'-GÄVE', *v. a.* To surpass in giving. Dryden.

ÖÜT'-GÖ', *v. a.* [i. OUTWENT; *pp.* OUTGOING, OUTGONE.]

1. To go beyond; to surpass; to excel. Locke.

2. To circumvent; to overreach. Denham.

ÖÜT'-GÖ, *n.* Expenditure; outlay. Lowell.

ÖÜT'-GÖ'ER, *n.* One who goes out. Farm. Ency.

ÖÜT'-GÖ'ING, *n.* 1. The act or state of going out.
The *outgoings* of the morning and evening. Ps. lxxv. 8.

2. Expenditure; outlay. Frazer's Mag.

3. Extreme border or limit.

The coast of Massachusetts also was on the north side of the river, and the *outgoings* of it were at the sea. Josh. xvii. 9.

ÖÜT'-GRIN', *v. a.* To surpass in ginning. Clarke.

ÖÜT'-GRÖUND, *n.* Ground without, or at a distance from, the main ground. Gent. Mag.

ÖÜT'-GRÖW' (-grö'), *v. a.* [i. OUTGREW; *pp.* OUTGROWING, or GROWN.] To surpass in growth; to grow beyond; to grow too great for.

Much their work *outgrew* the hands' despatch of two gardening so wide. Milton.

ÖÜT'-GRÖWTH, *n.* Excessive growth. New Englander.

ÖÜT'-GUÄRD, *n.* (Mil.) A guard posted at a distance from the main body as a defence. Burn.

ÖÜT'-GÜSH', *v. n.* To gush or flow out.

ÖÜT'-HÄUL, *n.* (Naut.) A rope used for hauling out the clew of a studding-sail. Dana.

ÖÜT'-HÄSS', *v. a.* To excel in hissing. Beau. & Fl.

ÖÜT'-HÄR'ÖD, *v. a.* [i. OUTHERODED; *pp.* OUTHERODING, or THERODEN.] To overact or surpass in violence the character of Herod as represented in the old miracle plays. "It *out-herods* Herod." Shak.

ÖÜT'-HÖÖSE, *n.* A building not included in the dwelling-house; any building belonging to a house, and only a short distance from it, as a barn, stable, coach-house, &c. Todd.

ÖÜT'-ING, *n.* A feast given to his friends by an apprentice at the end of his apprenticeship, when he is out of his time; — a going from home; an airing. [Local, Eng.] Halliwell.

ÖÜT'-JÄST', *v. a.* To overpower by jesting. "To *out-jest* his heart-struck injuries." Shak.

ÖÜT'-JILT', *v. a.* To surpass in jilting. Congreve.

ÖÜT'-JÜG'GLE, *v. a.* To surpass in juggling; to exceed in the arts of jugglery. Bp. Hall.

ÖÜT'-KNÄVE' (-nav'), *v. a.* To surpass in knavery.
This world calls it outwitting a man when he is only *out-knaved*. Estampé.

ÖÜT'-LÄ'BÖR, *v. a.* To surpass in labor. Davenant.

ÖÜT'-LÄNCE', *v. n.* To throw out. Spenser.

† ÖÜT'-LÄND, *a.* Foreign; alien. Strutt.

† ÖÜT'-LÄND-ER, *n.* A foreigner. A. Wood.

ÖÜT'-LÄND'ISH, *a.* [out and land.] 1. Belonging to a foreign land; not native; foreign; strange.

Upon the approach of the king's troops under General Will, who was used to the *outlandish* way of making war, we put in practice passive obedience. Addison.

Some seek so in *outlandish* English, that they forget also their mother's language. H. Mass.

2. Vulgar; rustic; rude; improper. Wright.

ÖÜT'-LÄST', *v. a.* To surpass in duration.

Young Maro, in his boundless mind, A work to *outlast* immortal Rome designed. Pope.

ÖÜT'-LÄUGH' (bät-lä'), *v. a.* To surpass in laughing. Dryden.

ÖÜT'-LÄW, *n.* [A. S. *utlaga*; — out and law.] (Law.) One excluded from the benefit, aid, or protection of the law; — a robber; bandit. Shak.

"In modern law, the word has a much less intense meaning, importing, however, the forfeiture of property and loss of civil rights." Burritt.

ÖÜT'-LÄW, *v. a.* [A. S. *utlaga*; — out and law.] [i. OUTLAWED; *pp.* OUTLAWING, or OUTLAWED.] To deprive of the benefit and protection of the law. Bacon.

ÖÜT'-LÄW-ING, *n.* The act of excluding from the protection of the law. North.

ÖÜT'-LÄW-RY, *n.* (Law.) The process of putting a person out of the protection of the law, both in regard to his property, and to some extent as to his person. Burritt.

"*Outlawry* has been adopted as a proceeding in American practice, though the cases in which it is resorted to are of comparatively rare occurrence." Burritt.

ÖÜT-LÄY', *v. a.* To expose; to lay out. *Drayton.*
 ÖÜT-LAY', *n.* The act of laying out or expending; expenditure. — the sum expended. *Qu. Rev.*
 ÖÜT-LÉAP', *v. a.* To pass by leaping; to leap beyond. *Johnson.*
 ÖÜT-LÉAP' (-lëp), *n.* Sally; flight; escape. *Locke.*
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 ÖÜT-LÏNE', *n.* 1. A line by which any figure is defined; the exterior line; contour: — a sketch; a delineation; a draught.
He only takes the outlines of a picture, and fills them up with masterly traits of his own fancy. *Lewis.*
 2. The general features or prominent parts.
How great soever the variety of temporal laws, it must be confessed that their outlines are the same, because the purposes to which they are adapted are exactly similar. *Hume.*
 3. (*Bot.*) The figure obtained by circumscribing a surface in a continuous line, without reference to marginal indentations. *Henslow.*
Syn. — See SKETCH.
 ÖÜT-LÏNE', *v. a.* [*i.* OUTLINED; *pp.* OUTLINING, OUTLINED.] To form an outline of. *Month. Rev.*
 ÖÜT-LÏN'Ë-ÄR', *a.* Relating to, or forming, an outline. *Trench.*
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It [conscience] accompanies man to his grave; he never outlives it; and that for this cause only, because he cannot outlive himself. *South.*
Syn. — To outline is to live longer than another; to survive, to live beyond a given period. A person cannot outline himself, though he may survive his honor. "He outlined his children, and, though dead, his fame survives him."
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 ÖÜT-LOOK (üät-läk'), *n.* A vigilant watch; look-out; vigilance. "Man's short outlook." *Young.*
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That diamond of yours out-lustres many. *Shak.*
 ÖÜT-LÏ-YING', *p. a.* 1. Lying on the outskirts or frontier. "We have taken all the outlying parts of the Spanish monarchy." *Addison.*
 2. Remote from the general scheme. *Johnson.*
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 ÖÜT-MÄN'TLE', *v. a.* To surpass in dress; to excel in ornament.
And with poetic trappings grace thy prose, Till it out-mantle all the pride of verse. *Cowper.*
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 ÖÜT-MÖST', *a.* Remotest from the middle. *Milton.*
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 ÖÜT-NËSS', *n.* Externality.
The word outness, revived by some of Kant's admirers. *Stewart.*
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 ÖÜT'-ÖF-DÖÖRŠ', *ad.* In the open air; abroad; out-doors.
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 ÖÜT'-PÄ-TÏENT', *n.* A patient not in the hospital. *Jodrell.*
 ÖÜT-PËËR', *v. a.* To surpass in nobleness. *Shak.*
 ÖÜT-PËN'SÏON-ËR', *n.* An invalid soldier or sailor, a pensioner belonging to the hospital in Chelsea or in Greenwich, who is at liberty to live where he pleases. *Simmonds.*
 ÖÜT-PÖİŠE', *v. a.* To outweigh; to exceed in weight. *Howell.*
 ÖÜT-PÖRCH', *n.* An entrance; a porch. *Milton.*
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Out-weep a hermit, and out-prays a saint. *Dryden.*
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 † ÖÜT-PRÏZE', *v. a.* To exceed in value. *Shak.*
 ÖÜT'PRÖWL', *v. n.* To look out; to watch.
I outgrowling with my countenance, Beheld him coming. *Fanshawe.*
 ÖÜT'PÛT', *n.* Quantity put out or made ready for sale. "Output of coal." *N. Brit. Rev.*
 ÖÜT-QUËNCH', *v. a.* To extinguish. *Spenser.*
 ÖÜT-RÄGE (üät-rä', S. P. *Wr.*; üät-rä', W. J. *Ja. K. R.*), *n.* [*Low L. ultragium*; from *L. ultra*, beyond; *It. oltraggio*; *Sp. ultraje*; *Fr. outrage*. — *L. ultra*, beyond, and the termination *age*. *Sullivan*. — *L. ultra*, beyond, and *ago*, to move, to attack. *Du Cange*.]
 1. Open violence; wanton abuse or mischief; a grave injury; an enormity; an insult; an affront.
He doth himself in secret shroud, To fly the vengeance for his outrage due. *Spenser.*
 2. Manifestation of rage.
See with what outrage from the frosty north The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings In battalious array. *Philips.*
"This is not a compound of the English out and rage, but nevertheless of words in Low Latin or Middle French, which had nearly the same meaning; hence the meaning of the compound is so near to that which would arise from the union of the two English words, that Phillips seems to have mistaken its etymology, and uses it in the sense of rage broken forth." *Smart.*
Syn. — See AFFRONT.
 ÖÜT'RÄGE (üät-rä', S. P. *Ja. R.*; üät-rä', W. J. *K.*), *v. a.* [*It. oltraggiare*; *Sp. ultrajar*; *Fr. outrager*.] [*i.* OUTRAGED; *pp.* OUTRAGING, OUTRAGED.] To injure violently or shamefully; to abuse or insult roughly or indecently; to treat abusively; to maltreat; to shock.
The English ambassadors were not without peril to be outraged. *Bacon.*
 † ÖÜT'RÄGE', *v. n.* To go beyond the bounds of reason or of decency. *Ascham.*

ÖÜT-RÄ'GËOUS' (-jus), *a.* [*It. oltraggioso*; *Sp. ultrajoso*; *Fr. outrageux*.]
 1. Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent. "Outrageous villanies." *Sidney.* "Outrageous talk." *Spenser.*
They viewed the vast, immeasurable abyss, Out-agueous as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild. *Milton.*
 2. Excessive; enormous; — atrocious. "Outrageous panegyric." *Dryden.* "Outrageous crimes." *Shak.*
The outrageous decking of temples and churches with gold and silver. *Hammond.*
 ÖÜT-RÄ'GËOUS-LÏ (-jus-lë), *ad.* In an outrageous manner; violently; furiously. *Spenser.*
 ÖÜT-RÄ'GËOUS-NËSS' (-jus-nëš), *n.* State of being outrageous; fury; violence. *Dryden.*
 ÖÜT-RÄN', *i.* from *OUTRUN*. See *OUTRUN*.
 † ÖÜT-RÄ'OÜŠ', *a.* Outrageous. *Berners.*
 ÖÜT-RÄP', *v. a.* To surpass in rapping. *Pope.*
 † ÖÜT'RÄY', *v. a.* To exceed; to excel. *Skelton.*
 † ÖÜT'RÄY', *v. n.* To be outrageous. *Chaucer.*
 ÖÜT-RÄZE', *v. a.* To root out; to raze. *Sandys.*
 ÖÜT-RÉ (ö-t-rä'), *a.* [*Fr.*] Extravagant; out of the common limits; overstrained; excessive.
Although this panegyric be somewhat outré, I am willing to subscribe to it. *Dr. Geddes.*
 ÖÜT-RËACH', *v. a.* To reach beyond or further than; to go beyond; to overreach. *Browne.*
 ÖÜT-RËÄD', *v. a.* To excel in reading. *Chaucer.*
 ÖÜT-RËÄ'SON (üät-rë-zn), *v. a.* To reason more or better than; to excel in reasoning. *South.*
 ÖÜT-RËCK'ON (-kn), *v. a.* To exceed in reckoning.
A power [virtue] that can preserve us after others, And make the names of men out-reckon ages. *Beau. & Fl.*
 ÖÜT-RËIGN' (üät-rän'), *v. a.* To exceed in the duration of the reign or rule; to reign through or beyond the whole of. *Spenser.*
 ÖÜT'RÏCK', *n.* A heap of hay or of corn in the open air. *Pennant.*
 ÖÜT-RÏDE', *v. a.* [*i.* OUTRODE; *pp.* OUTRIDING, OUTRIDDEN, OUTRID.] To ride beyond. *Shak.*
 ÖÜT-RÏDE', *v. n.* To travel about on horseback, or in a vehicle. *Addison.*
 ÖÜT'RÏDE', *n.* A place for riding.
Your province is the town; leave me a small outride in the country, and I shall be content. *Somerville.*
 ÖÜT'RÏD-ËR', *n.* 1. One who rides abroad or about. *Maydman.*
 2. A servant on horseback who precedes or accompanies a carriage. *Smart.*
 3. A summoner whose office is to cite men before the sheriff. *Bailey.*
 ÖÜT'RÏG-ËR', *n.* (*Naut.*) A spar rigged out to windward from the tops or cross-trees, to spread the breast backstays. *Dana.*
 ÖÜT-RÏGH'T' (üät-rî'), *ad.* 1. Immediately; at once; without delay. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Completely; entirely. *Addison.*
 ÖÜT-RÏNG', *v. a.* To exceed in the noise of ringing. *Corbet.*
 ÖÜT-RÏŠE', *v. a.* To rise earlier than. *Scott.*
 ÖÜT-RÏ'VÄL', *v. a.* To excel. *Addison.*
 ÖÜT-RÏVE', *v. a.* To sever by violence. *Fairfax.*
 † ÖÜT'RÖÄD', *n.* An excursion; an outride.
Outroads by the ways of Judea. *1 Macc. xv. 41.*
 ÖÜT-RÖÄR', *v. a.* To exceed in roaring. *Shak.*
 ÖÜT-RÖÖM', *n.* An outer room. *Fuller.*
 ÖÜT-RÖÖT', *v. a.* To eradicate; to extirpate.
 ÖÜT-RÛN', *v. a.* [*i.* OUTRAN; *pp.* OUTRUNNING, OUTRUN.]
 1. To surpass or to leave behind in running.
Thou hast Outrun the constable at last. *Butler.*
 2. To go beyond; to exceed. "We outrun the present income." *Addison.*
 ÖÜT-RÛŠH', *v. a.* To rush out; to run forcibly out. *Garth.*
 ÖÜTS', *n. pl.* Persons not holding office; — opposed to *ins.* — See *IN.*
There was then [1775] only two political parties, the ins and the outs. *J. Estlin.*

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The general outline of the country is very beautiful.
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 2. Manifestation of rage.
See with what outrage from the frosty north The early valiant swede draws forth his wings In battalious array. *Philips.*
"This is not a compound of the English out and rage, but nevertheless of words in Low Latin or Middle French, which had nearly the same meaning; hence the meaning of the compound is so near to that which would arise from the union of the two English words, that Phillips seems to have mistaken its etymology, and uses it in the sense of rage broken forth." *Smart.*
Syn. — See AFFRONT.
ÖÜT'RÄGE (öüt-rä), S. P. Ja. R.; öüt-rä, W. J. K.; v. a. [*It. oltraggiare; Sp. ultrajar; Fr. outrager.*] [*i.* OUTRAGED; *pp.* OUTRAGING, OUTRAGED.] To injure violently or shamefully; to abuse or insult roughly or indecently; to treat abusively; to maltreat; to shock.
The English ambassadors were not without peril to be outraged. *Bacon.*
† ÖÜT'RÄGE, v. n. To go beyond the bounds of reason or of decency. *Ascham.*

ÖÜT-RÄ'GËOUS (-jus), a. [*It. oltraggioso; Sp. ultrajoso; Fr. outrageux.*]
 1. Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent. "Outrageous villanies." *Sidney.* "Outrageous talk." *Spenser.*
They viewed the vast, immeasurable abyss, Out-agueous as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild. *Milton.*
 2. Excessive; enormous; — atrocious. "Outrageous panegyric." *Dryden.* "Outrageous crimes." *Shak.*
The outrageous decking of temples and churches with gold and silver. *Hammond.*
ÖÜT-RÄ'GËOUS-LY (-jus-lë), ad. In an outrageous manner; violently; furiously. *Spenser.*
ÖÜT-RÄ'GËOUS-NËSS (-jus-nëss), n. State of being outrageous; fury; violence. *Dryden.*
ÖÜT-RÄN', i. from *outrun*. See *OUTRUN*.
† ÖÜT-RÄ'OÛS, a. Outrageous. *Berners.*
ÖÜT-RÄP', v. a. To surpass in rapping. *Pope.*
† ÖÜT'RÄY, v. a. To exceed; to excel. *Skelton.*
† ÖÜT'RÄY, v. n. To be outrageous. *Chaucer.*
ÖÜT-RÄZE', v. a. To root out; to raze. *Sandys.*
OUTRÉ (ö-trä'), a. [*Fr.*] Extravagant; out of the common limits; overstrained; excessive.
Although this panegyric be somewhat outré, I am willing to subscribe to it. *Dr. Geddes.*
ÖÜT-RËACH', v. a. To reach beyond or further than; to go beyond; to overreach. *Browne.*
ÖÜT-RËÄD', v. a. To excel in reading. *Chaucer.*
ÖÜT-RËÄ'SON (öüt-rë'zn), v. a. To reason more or better than; to excel in reasoning. *South.*
ÖÜT-RËCK'ON (-kn), v. a. To exceed in reckoning.
A power [virtue] that can preserve us after others, And make the names of men out-reckon ages. *Beau. & Fl.*
ÖÜT-RËIGN' (öüt-rän'), v. a. To exceed in the duration of the reign or rule; to reign through or beyond the whole of. *Spenser.*
ÖÜT'RÏCK, n. A heap of hay or of corn in the open air. *Pennant.*
ÖÜT-RÏDE', v. a. [*i.* OUTRIDE; *pp.* OUTRIDING, OUTRIDDEN, OUTRID.] To ride beyond. *Shak.*
ÖÜT-RÏDE', v. n. To travel about on horseback, or in a vehicle. *Addison.*
ÖÜT'RÏDE, n. A place for riding.
Your province is the town; leave me a small out-ride in the country, and I shall be content. *Somerville.*
ÖÜT'RÏD-ËR, n. 1. One who rides abroad or about. *Maydman.*
 2. A servant on horseback who precedes or accompanies a carriage. *Smart.*
 3. A summoner whose office is to cite men before the sheriff. *Bailey.*
ÖÜT'RÏG-ËR, n. (*Naut.*) A spar rigged out to windward from the tops or cross-trees, to spread the breast backstays. *Dana.*
ÖÜT-RÏGT' (öüt-rî'), ad. 1. Immediately; at once; without delay. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Completely; entirely. *Addison.*
ÖÜT-RÏNG', v. a. To exceed in the noise of ringing. *Corbet.*
ÖÜT-RÏSE', v. a. To rise earlier than. *Scott.*
ÖÜT-RÏ'VAL, v. a. To excel. *Addison.*
ÖÜT-RÏVE', v. a. To sever by violence. *Fairfax.*
† ÖÜT'RÖÄD, n. An excursion; an out-ride.
Out-roads by the ways of Judea. *1 Macc. xv. 41.*
ÖÜT-RÖÄR', v. a. To exceed in roaring. *Shak.*
ÖÜT'-RÖÖM, n. An outer room. *Fuller.*
ÖÜT-RÖÖT', v. a. To eradicate; to extirpate.
ÖÜT-RÛN', v. a. [*i.* OUTRAN; *pp.* OUTRUNNING, OUTRUN.]
 1. To surpass or to leave behind in running.
Thou hast Outrun the constable at last. *Burton.*
 2. To go beyond; to exceed. "We outrun the present income." *Addison.*
ÖÜT-RÛSH', v. a. To rush out; to run forcibly out. *Garth.*
ÖÜTS, n. pl. Persons not holding office; — opposed to *ins.* — See *IN*.
There was then (1775) only two political parties, the ins and the outs. *J. Estlin.*

ÖÜT-SÄIL', v. a. To surpass in sailing. *Broome.*
† ÖÜT-SCÄPE, n. Power of escaping. *Chapman.*
ÖÜT-SCÖLD', v. a. To surpass in scolding. *Shak.*
ÖÜT-SCÖRN', v. a. To bear down by contempt; to despise. *Shak.*
ÖÜT-SCÖUR'ING, n. Any thing removed by scouring; substance scoured out. *Smart.*
ÖÜT-SÄLL', v. a. [*i.* **OUTSOLD**; *pp.* **OUTSELLING**, **OUTSOLD**.]
 1. To exceed in selling, or in the prices obtained for things sold. *Temple.*
 2. To bring a higher price than. *Shak.*
ÖÜT-SÄN-TRY', n. A sentry to guard an avenue or an entrance of a place. *Chesterfield.*
ÖÜT-SÄT', n. Opening; beginning; commencement. "This is no pleasant prospect at the outset of a political journey." *Burke.*
ÖÜT-SÄT'TLER, n. One who settles at a distance from the main body. *Kirby.*
ÖÜT-SÄINE', v. n. To emit lustre. *Shak.*
ÖÜT-SÄINE', v. a. To excel in lustre.
Homer does not only outshine all other poets in the variety, but in the force of his descriptions. *Addison.*
ÖÜT-SÄHNE', i. from *outshine*. See **OUTSHINE**.
ÖÜT-SÄHÖT', v. a. 1. To excel in shooting; to shoot better than. *Dryden.*
 2. To shoot beyond or further than. *Norris.*
ÖÜT-SÄHÖT', v. a. To exclude; to shut out. *Donne.*
ÖÜT-SÄIDE, n. 1. The external part; the surface or superficialities.
What pity that so exquisite an outside of a head should not have one grain of sense in it! *L'Estrange.*
 2. Superficial appearance; exterior. "The outside of fashionable manners." *Locke.*
 3. The utmost. [A barbarous use. *Johnson.*]
Two hundred load upon an acre they reckon the outside of what is to be laid. *Morimer.*
 4. The person; the external man. *Milton.*
Fortune forbid my outside have not charmed her. *Shak.*
 5. A part lying without any enclosed place.
I threw open the door of my chamber, and found the family standing on the outside. *Spectator.*
Syn. — See **SURFACE**.
ÖÜT-SÄIDE, a. Belonging to the superficialities; exterior; being without; consisting in show. *Ash.*
ÖÜT-SÄID'ER, n. One not belonging to, or independent of, a party, or an association. *Bartlett.*
ÖÜT-SÄIN', v. a. To exceed in sinning. *Killingbeck.*
ÖÜT-SÄIT', v. a. To sit beyond the time of. *South.*
ÖÜT-SÄKIN', n. The external skin. *Beau. & Fl.*
ÖÜT-SÄKIP', v. a. To avoid by flight. *B. Jonson.*
ÖÜT-SÄKIRT, n. A suburb; border; outpart; outpost. "The outskirts of the town." *Clarendon.*
ÖÜT-SÄLÄEP', v. a. To sleep beyond. *Shak.*
ÖÜT-SÄÖAR' (-sär'), v. a. To soar beyond; to surpass in soaring. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
ÖÜT-SÄÖUND', v. a. To exceed in sound. *Hammond.*
ÖÜT-SÄPÄR'KLE, v. a. To excel in sparkling; to sparkle more than. *Byron.*
ÖÜT-SÄPÄK', v. a. To speak something beyond; to exceed.
Rich stuffs, and ornaments of household, which I find at such proud rate, that it out-speaks Possession of a subject. *Shak.*
ÖÜT-SÄPIN', v. a. To spin out. *B. Jonson.*
ÖÜT-SÄPÖRT', v. a. To exceed in sport. *Shak.*
ÖÜT-SÄPÄRD' (-sprä'), v. a. To extend; to expand; to spread out. *Pope.*
ÖÜT-SÄPÄR'ING, v. a. To spring or cause to spring out; to rise or issue out. *Surrey.*
ÖÜT-SÄND', v. a. [*i.* **OUTSTOOD**; *pp.* **OUTSTANDING**, **OUTSTOOD**.]
 1. To resist effectually; to withstand.
His own (work)... was sure never to outstand the first attack that was made. *Woodward.*
 2. To stand out longer than; to exceed.
I have outstood my time. *Shak.*
ÖÜT-SÄND', v. n. To stand out, or protuberate from the main body. *Johnson.*

ÖÜT-SÄND'ING, a. Existing abroad; unsettled; unpaid. "Outstanding debts." *Ch. Ob.*
ÖÜT-SÄRE', v. a. To surpass in staring; to face down; to browbeat; to outface.
I would out-stare the sternest eyes that look To win thee, lady. *Shak.*
ÖÜT-SÄRT'ING, a. Rushing forth. *Craig.*
ÖÜT-SÄSTÄP', v. a. To step or go beyond. *Smart.*
ÖÜT-SÄSTÖRM', v. a. To overbear by storming; to storm more than. *Smart.*
ÖÜT-SÄSTRÄET, n. A street in the extremity of a town or in the suburbs. *Johnson.*
ÖÜT-SÄSTRÄCH', v. a. To extend; to spread out.
ÖÜT-SÄSTRÄCHED' (öüt-sträch'ed or öüt-sträch't'), p. a. Extended; stretched out.
Out-stretched he lay upon the cold ground. *Milton.*
ÖÜT-SÄSTRIDE', v. a. To surpass in striding. "Outstriding the colossus of the sun." *Johnson.*
ÖÜT-SÄSTRIP', v. a. [*i.* **OUTSTRIPPED**; *pp.* **OUTSTRIPPING**, **OUTSTRIPPED**.] To leave behind in a race; to go beyond; to outgo; to outrun.
A fox may be outwitted, and a hare outstripped. *L'Estrange.*
ÖÜT-SÄSÜBT'LE (süt'til), v. a. To surpass in subtlety. *Beau. & Fl.*
ÖÜT-SÄSÜFF'ER, v. a. To suffer or endure more than. *Davenant.*
ÖÜT-SÄSWEÄR', v. a. To overpower by swearing.
But we'll outface them, and out-swear them too. *Shak.*
ÖÜT-SÄSWEÄT', v. a. To sweat out. *Beau. & Fl.*
ÖÜT-SÄSWEÄT'EN (-swät'ten), v. a. To excel in sweetness. *Shak.*
ÖÜT-SÄSWÄLL', v. a. To swell beyond or above; to overflow. *Hewyt.*
† ÖÜT-SÄTÄKE', prep. Except. *Gower.*
ÖÜT-SÄTÄLK' (-täwk'), v. a. To overpower by talk.
This gentleman will out-talk us all. *Shak.*
ÖÜT-SÄTÄLL', v. a. To tell or count beyond; to exceed the reckoning of. *Beau. & Fl.*
† ÖÜT-SÄTÄRM, n. Outward figure. *B. Jonson.*
ÖÜT-SÄTHRÖW', v. a. To throw out. *Spenser.*
ÖÜT-SÄTÖNGUE' (-täng'), v. a. To bear down by noise. *Shak.*
ÖÜT-SÄTÖP', v. a. To overtop; to surpass. *Williams.*
† ÖÜT-SÄTÖSÜRE (öüt-yä'zhür), v. a. To surpass in exacting usury. *Pope.*
ÖÜT-SÄVÄL'VE (-vä'l'vü), v. a. To exceed in value, estimation, or price.
He gives us in this life an earnest of expected joys that out-values and transcends all those momentary pleasures it requires us to forsake. *Dryden.*
ÖÜT-SÄVÄN'QOM, v. a. To exceed in poison. *Shak.*
ÖÜT-SÄVIE' (-vi'), v. a. To exceed; to excel; to surpass; to outstrip.
For folded flocks on fruitful plains I see Britain all the world outvies. *Dryden.*
ÖÜT-SÄVIL'LAIN (-lin), v. a. To exceed in villany. "He hath out-villained villany so far." *Shak.*
ÖÜT-SÄVÖIG'P', v. a. To exceed in loudness of voice or clamor; to outtrout. *Shak.*
ÖÜT-SÄVÖTE', v. a. To conquer or exceed by voting. "Sense and appetite out-vote reason." *South.*
† ÖÜT-SÄWÄIL', n. A subject for lamentation or much moaning. *Chaucer.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄLK' (-wä'k'), v. a. To exceed in walking; to walk further, faster, or longer than. *B. Jonson.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄLL, n. 1. The outward wall of a building; the external wall. *Johnson.*
 2. Superficial appearance. *Shak.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄRD, a. 1. External; exterior; outer; — opposed to *inward*.
O, what may man within him hide, Though angel on the outward side! *Shak.*
 2. Extrinsic; extraneous; adventitious.
An outward honor for an inward toil. *Shak.*
 3. Foreign; not civil or intestine. "An outward war." *Hayward.*
 4. Tending to the outparts.
The fire will force its outward way. Or, in the prison pent, consume the prey. *Dryden.*

5. Carnal; fleshly; not spiritual.
W... and his outward... to the outward... by...
Syn. — See **EXTERIOR**.
ÖÜT-SÄWÄRD, n. External form; the exterior. "So fair an outward." [*R.*] *Shak.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄRD, ad. To outer parts; to foreign parts; as, "A ship outward bound." *Johnson.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄRD-BÖUND, a. (*Naut.*) Bound outward or to foreign parts. *Crabb.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄRD-LY, ad. Externally; not inwardly, — in appearance; not sincerely. *Hooker.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄRD-NÄSS, n. The state of being outward. *Coleridge.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄRD, ad. Towards the outer parts; outward. — See **AFTERWARD**, and **BACKWARD**.
The light falling on them [black bodies] is not reflected outwardly, but enters the bodies. *Newton.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄSH' (-wösh'), v. a. To wash out; to cleanse from. [*R.*] *Wright.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄTCH' (-wöch'), v. a. To surpass in watchfulness; to watch longer than.
Where I may oft outwatch the Bear. *Milton.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄY', n. Way, or passage, out. *Fletcher.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄÄR' (-wä'r'), v. a. [*i.* **OUTWORE**; *pp.* **OUTWEARING**, **OUTWORN**.]
 1. † To wear out.
Inglorious, unemployed, with age outworn. *Milton.*
 2. To pass or spend tediously.
By the stream, if I the night outwear, Thus spent already, how shall nature bear The dew descending and nocturnal air? *Pope.*
 3. To last longer than; to outlast. *Johnson.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄÄRY', v. a. To weary out; to fatigue greatly. *Concely.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄÄD', v. a. To extirpate, as a weed; to weed out. *Spenser.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄÄP', v. a. To exceed in weeping. *Dryden.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄÄGH' (öüt-wä'), v. a. 1. To exceed in weight; to preponderate; to overbalance. *Wilkins.*
 2. To excel in value, influence, or importance.
Your truth to him outweighs your love to me. *Dryden.*
† ÖÜT-SÄWÄÄLL', v. a. To pour out. *Spenser.*
† ÖÜT-SÄWÄÄLL', v. n. To spring or flow out.
His marble heart such soft impression tries, That, midst his wrath, his manly tears outwell. *Farfax.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄÄNT', i. from *outgo*. See **OUTGO**.
ÖÜT-SÄWÄÄRL', v. a. To whirl faster than. *Young.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄÄHÖRE', v. a. To exceed in lewdness. *Pope.*
† ÖÜT-SÄWÄÄN', v. a. To get out of. *Spenser.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄÄND', v. a. To extricate; to unloose. *Mare.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄÄNG', v. a. To outstrip in flight. *Garth.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄÄT', v. a. To overcome by stratagem; to exceed in craft or subtlety; to cheat.
After the death of Cæsar, Pompey found himself out-witted by Cæsar, and broke with him. *Toucher.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄÄRK' (-wä'rk'), v. a. [*i.* **OUTWORKED**, **OUTWROUGHT**, *pp.* **OUTWORKING**, **OUTWORKED**, **OUTWROUGHT**.] To exceed in working; to work more or better than; to outdo. *B. Jonson.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄÄRK (öüt-wä'rk), n. (*Fort.*) A term applied to all the works constructed beyond the body of the place, as ravelines, tenailles, covered ways, horn-works, lunettes, &c. *Mil. Ency.*
Syn. — See **FORTIFICATION**.
ÖÜT-SÄWÄÄRN', p. a. Worn out; effete.
The outworn rite, the old abuse. *Whitner.*
† ÖÜT-SÄWÄÄRTH' (-wä'rh'), v. a. To excel in worth, value, or price. *Shak.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄÄRST' (-rä's'), v. a. To extort by violence; to wrest out. *Spenser.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄÄRT', v. a. To surpass or excel in writing; to write more or better than. *Addison.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄÄRUGHT' (-rä'w'), p. from *outwork*. Outdone; exceeded. *B. Jonson.*
ÖÜT-SÄWÄÄV'Y', v. a. To excel in acting the zany or simpaton; to exceed in buffoonery. *B. Jonson.*

ÔU'ZEL (ô'zî), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A name common to several species of the Linnæan genus *Turdus*, or true thrushes, as the black-ouzel, or black-bird; the ring-ouzel, or ring-black-bird; and the water-ouzel, or common dipper. *Eng. Cye.*



Water-ouzel.
(*Cinclus aquaticus*.)

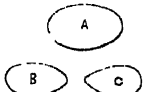
Ô'VA, *n.*; pl. of *ovum*. [L.] Eggs.—See OVUM.

Ô'VAL, *a.* [L. *ovum*, an egg; It. *ovale*; Sp. *oval*; Fr. *ovale*.] Oblong and curvilinear; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg; elliptical.—See OVAL, *n.*

Oval window, one of the holes in the hollows of the ear. *Crabb.*

Ô'VAL, *n.* A popular name for any curve figure resembling an ellipse, or the transverse section of an egg.

Under this general definition of an oval is included the ellipse, which is a regular oval. All other figures which resemble the ellipse, though without possessing its properties, are classed under the same general denomination; as the egg-shaped and the pea-shaped bodies. The three accompanying figures, A, B, C, are therefore ovals, but only the first of them is an ellipse. *Francis.*



Ô-VAL-BÛ'MEN, *n.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *albumen*, albumen.] The albumen, or white of an egg;—used in contradistinction to the albumen contained in the serum of the blood. *Brande.*

Q-VÄL'I-FÖRM, *a.* [*oval* and *form*.] Having the longitudinal section oval, and the transverse circular; oval-shaped. *Maunder.*

Ô'VAL-Lÿ, *ad.* In the manner of an oval. *Scott.*

Ô'VAL-SHAPED (-shäpt), *a.* Having the form or shape of an oval; oval. *Loudon.*

Q-VÄ'RJ-ÄL, } *a.* Relating to the ovary of females.
Q-VÄ'RJ-ÄN, } males. *Wright.*

Q-VÄ'RJ-ÖÜS, *a.* Consisting of eggs. "*Ovarious food*." *Thomson.*

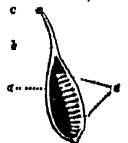
Q-VÄ'RJ-ÖM, *n.*; pl. *Q-VÄ'RJ-Ä*. [L.] (*Anat.* & *Bot.*) An ovary.—See OVARY. *Dunglison.*

Ô-VA-Rÿ, *n.* [L. *ovum*, an egg; It. *ovaja*; Sp. *ovario*; Fr. *ovaire*.]

1. (*Anat.*) One of the two organs in which the ova are formed in oviparous animals; an ovary. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Bot.*) That part of the pistil which contains the ovules or future seeds; an ovary. *Gray.*

In the figure, *a* is the ovary, *d* the ovules, or rudimentary seeds, *b* the style, *c* the stigma.



Ô'VÄTE, *a.* [L. *ovatus*; *ovum*, an egg; It. *ovato*; Sp. *ovado*.] (*Bot.*) Shaped like an egg with the broader end downwards, when applied to solid bodies, but in plane surfaces, as leaves, like the longitudinal section of an egg, broader at the base than at the apex. *Gray.*

Ô'VÄT-ED, *a.* Of an oval form; ovate. *Pennant.*

Ô'VÄTE-LÄN'Cÿ-Q-LÄTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Intermediate between ovate and lanceolate. *Lindley.*

Ô'VÄTE-ÖB'LÖNG, *a.* Oblong, as an egg; in the shape of an egg, or with the end lengthened; ovate-oblong. *Maunder.*

Ô'VÄTE-SÛ'BU-LÄTE, *a.* Having something the form of an egg and an awl, but most tending to the latter. *Maunder.*

Q-VÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *ovatio*, which *Freund* derives from *oro*, to exult, but *Richardson* and others refer to *ovis*, a sheep; It. *ovazione*; Sp. *ovacion*; Fr. *ovation*.] (*Anat.*) A lesser triumph among the Romans, granted to distinguished military leaders, in which sheep were sacrificed instead of bullocks. *Hammond.*

Ô-VÄ'TQ-Ä-CU'MI-NÄTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Egg-shaped and tapering to a point. *Loudon.*

Ô-VÄ'TQ-CÿL-IN-DRÄ'CEOUS (-shus, 66), *a.* (*Bot.*) Egg-shaped, with a cylindrical figure. *Loudon.*

Ô-VÄ'TQ-DÛL'TÜID, *a.* (*Bot.*) Triangularly egg-shaped. *Loudon.*

Ô-VÄ'TQ-ÖB'LÖNG, *a.* Ovate-oblong. *Smart.*

Ô-VÄ'TQ-RQ-TÛN'DÄTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Roundly egg-shaped. *Loudon.*

† ÔV'EL-Tÿ, *n.* (*Lavo.*) See OWELTY. *Whishaw.*

ÔV'EN (iv'vñ), *n.* [Goth. *auhn*; A. S. *ofen*; Dut. *oven*; Ger. *ofen*; Dan. *oven*; Icel. *ofn*; Sw. *ugn*; Fin. *uuni*.—W. *ffern*.] A cavity, of brick or stone work, usually arched, for baking bread, or for heating or drying various substances.—a term applied also to a chamber in a stove or range, and to an apparatus of tinned iron, used for baking.

ÔV'EN-LÛSS, *a.* Destitute of an oven. *Qu. Rev.*

ÔV'ER, *prep.* [Goth. *ofer*, *ufar*; A. S. & F. *ofer*; Dut. *over*; Ger. *über*; Dan. *over*; Icel. *yfir*; Sw. *öfver*.—Ir. *ar*, formerly *fair* or *fer*.—G. *üper*; L. *super*.—Heb. עָבַר, to pass over.]

1. Above, in place; upon. "The mercy-seat that is *over* the testimony." *Ex. xxx. 6.*

2. Above, with regard to excellence, dignity, influence, authority, or value.

Showing the advantages which the Christian world has over the heathen. *Swift.*

We will not have this man to reign *over* us. *Luke xix. 14.*

3. Across; from side to side.

To jump *over* a stream... implies to jump so as to be above it, and, in the event, beyond it. *Smart.*

4. Through, diffusively; throughout. "All the world *over*." *Hammond.*

5. More than; upwards of. *Clarke.*

Over, "Over night" is probably elliptical, implying—while I am yet *over* the night, or the night under me, i. e. in my power; hence it means *before* night." *Smart.*

Over, in poetry, is often contracted to *o'er*.

Over It has long been more or less the custom in this country to use *over* instead of *under*, in the sense of attested or signed by, as, "*over* his signature," instead of "*under* his signature." This improper use of *over* is noticed and censured by Mr. Pickering, in his "Vocabulary of Americanisms," published in 1816. He says, "A few of our writers still countenance this unwarrantable innovation; but the principle on which it is defended would unsettle the whole language. The use of the word *under* in phrases like these,—"He wrote *under* (not *over*) the signature of Junius"; "He published some papers *under* (not *over*) his own signature,"—is as well established as any English idiom."—"He has left evidence *under* his own hand." *Locke.*

This use of *over* for *under* is not yet entirely discontinued. A communication, which appeared in the "Boston Traveller," in April, 1857, thus begins: "A statement purporting to have been made *over* my signature."—See UNDER.

ÔV'ER, *ad.* 1. So as to be above the top.

Good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running *over*. *Luke vi. 38.*

2. This golden cluster the hand delivereth to the Trian, who delivereth it *over* to that son that he had chosen. *Bacon.*

3. From side to side; across; athwart.

A circular rim, above a foot *over*. *Over.*

4. More than the quantity assigned; into the bargain; besides.

The ordinary soldiers, having all their pay, and a month's pay *over*, were sent into their countries. *Hayward.*

5. From a country beyond the sea.

It hath a white berry, but is not brought *over* with the coral. *Bacon.*

6. On the surface. "Red all *over*, like an hairy garment." *Gen. xxv. 25.*

7. Throughout; from beginning to end; completely. "Have you read *over* the letters?" *Shak.*

Let them argue *over* all the topics of divine goodness and human weakness, yet how trifling must be their plea! *South.*

All *over*, above or upon in every place.—*Over* and *above*, besides; beyond what was first supposed or immediately intended.—*Over* again, once more. "Doing that *over* again which hath been done already." *Atterbury.*—*Over* against, opposite. "Over against this church stands a large hospital." *Addison.*—*Over* and *over*, with repetition; repeatedly. "Make them do it *over* and *over*." *Locke.*

"To give *over* is probably elliptical, implying a giving up of something, as attempts or hopes, &c., or of a person to that which seems inevitable." *Smart.*

Over is much used in composition, and with various meanings; but more commonly with the signification of *too*, *too much*, *more than enough*, *excess*, *abundance*.

ÔV'ER, *a.* 1. Past or beyond; discontinued.

Meditate upon the effects of anger; and the best time to do this is to look back upon anger when the fit is *over*. *Bacon.*

2. † Upper. "Her *over* lip." *Chaucer.*

ÔV'ER, *v. a.* To get over. [North of Eng.] *Pegge.*

Ô-VËR-A-BÖUND', *v. n.* To abound more than enough; to be more than sufficient; to be in excess; to superabound. *Phillips.*

Ô-VËR-ÄCT', *v. a.* To act more than enough.

He *overacted* his part, his passions, when once left loose, were too impetuous to be managed. *Atterbury.*

Ô-VËR-ÄCT', *v. n.* To act more than is requisite.

You *overact* when you should undo. *B. Jonson.*

Ô-VËR-ÄF-FËCT', *v. a.* To love too much. *Hall.*

Ô-VËR-ÄG'I-TÄTE, *v. a.* To agitate, discuss, or controvert too much. "A business so *over-agitated*." *Ep. Hall.*

ÔV'ER-ÄLLS, *n. pl.* A kind of loose trousers covering another pair. *Smart.*

Ô-VËR-ÄNÿ-I'Ë-Tÿ, *n.* Excessive anxiety. *Roget.*

Ô-VËR-ÄNX'IOUS (-ängk'shüs), *a.* Too anxious; excessively solicitous. *Maunder.*

Ô-VËR-ÄNX'IOUS-Lÿ, *ad.* In a too anxious manner; with excessive solicitude. *Ash.*

Ô-VËR-ÄRCH', *v. a.* To cover as with an arch.

A pillared shade High *overarched*, and echoing walks between. *Milton.*

Ô-VËR-ÄWE', *v. a.* [*i.* OVERAWED; *pp.* OVERAWING, OVERAWED.] To keep in awe; to intimidate; to subdue by fear.

An effeminate prince, Whom like a schoolboy you may *overawe*. *Shak.*

Ô-VËR-ÄW'ÛL, *a.* Alarming with excess of reverence. "*Over-awful* esteem." *Milton.*

Ô-VËR-BÄL'ANCE, *v. a.* To weigh down; to overpower by weight; to preponderate.

Deeds always *over-balance*, and downright practice speaks more plainly than the finest profession. *South.*

Ô-VËR-BÄL'ANCE, *n.* An excess; more than an equivalent; preponderant weight; overpoise.

Were it [the judicial power] joined with the executive, this union might soon be an *over-balance* for the legislature. *Blackstone.*

ÔV'ER-BÄR-RËN, *a.* Too barren; too sterile.

† Ô-VËR-BÄT'TLE, *a.* [See BATTLE.] Too fruitful; exuberant. *Hooker.*

Ô-VËR-BËÄR' (-bär'), *v. a.* [*i.* OVERBORR; *pp.* OVERBEARING, OVERBORNE.] To bear down by power, severity, or pride; to repress; to overpower; to subdue; to prostrate; to overthrow.

Young Laertes, in a riotous head, O'erthrew your officials. *Shak.*

Ô-VËR-BËÄR'ING, *p. a.* 1. Bearing down; overpowering; oppressive; prostrating. "[An] *overbearing* multitude of documents." *Watts.*

2. Impetuous; lordly; domineering; as, "An *overbearing* disposition or manner."

Ô-VËR-BËND', *v. a.* [*i.* OVERBENT; *pp.* OVERBENDING, OVERBENT.] To bend too much, or too intensely. *Donne.*

Ô-VËR-BÛD', *v. a.* [*i.* OVERGRADE; *pp.* OVERBIDDING, OVERBID.] To offer too much for; to offer or propose to give more than the value or fair price of; to bid more than another, or more than has already been offered for. *Beau. & FL.*

Ô-VËR-BLÖW', *v. a.* [*i.* OVERBLEW; *pp.* OVERBLOWING, OVERBLOWN.]

1. To blow or drive away.

Ied with delight, they thus beguile the way, Until the blustering storm is *overblown*. *Spenser.*

2. To cause to blow excessively.

If when I was new-blossomed, I did fear Myself unworthy of Miranda's spring, Thus *overblown* and swelled, I am rather fit to adorn his chimney than his bed. *Beau. & FL.*

Ô-VËR-BLÖW', *v. n.* (*Naut.*) To blow so hard that the ship can bear no top-sails;—used of the wind. *Mar. Dict.*

ÔV'ER-BÖÄRD, *ad.* [*over* and *board*.—See BOARD.] Off the ship; out of the ship.

The ship sprung a leak, and obliged us to throw the guns *overboard*. *Mar. Dict.*

Ô-VËR-BÖIL', *v. a.* To boil too much. *Hurtie.*

Ô-VËR-BÖLD', *a.* Too bold; impudent; barefaced; brazen-faced. *Ash.*

Ô-VER-BÔLD'LY, *ad.* Too boldly. *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-BÔRNE', *p.* from *overbear*. See *OVERBEAR*.
 Ô-VER-BÔUN'TE'-ÔUS, *a.* Too bounteous. *Milton.*
 Ô-VER-BRÊED', *v. a.* To breed to excess. *Clarke.*
 Ô-VER-BRÎM', *v. n.* To flow over the brim or edge.
 Till the cup of rage o'erbrims. *Coleridge.*
 Ô-VER-BRÔW', *v. a.* To hang over; to impend.
 Strange shades o'erbrow the valleys deep. *Colins.*
 Ô-VER-BUILD', *v. a.* To have something built over.
 Terribly arched and aquiline his nose,
 And overbuilt with most impending brows. *Courper.*
 Disparted Chaos overbuilt exclaimed. *Milton.*
 Ô-VER-BUILT', *i. & p.* from *overbuild*.
 † Ô-VER-BÛLK', *v. a.* To oppress by bulk. *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-BÛR'DEN (-dn), *v. a.* To load with too great weight; to overload. *Sir T. More.*
 Ô-VER-BÛR'DEN-SÔME, *a.* Too burdensome.
 Ô-VER-BUŞ'Y (-biz'e), *a.* Too busy. *Smart.*
 Ô-VER-BUŞ' (-br'), *v. a.* To buy at too great a price; to give too much for. *Bp. Hall.*
 Ô-VER-CÂME', *i.* from *overcome*. See *OVERCOME*.
 Ô-VER-CÂN'Q-PY, *v. a.* To cover as with a canopy.
 Quite over-canopied with luscious woodbine. *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-CÂRE, *n.* Excessive care; anxiety. *Dryden.*
 Ô-VER-CÂRE'FUL, *a.* Careful to excess. *Smart.*
 Ô-VER-CÂR'RY, *v. a.* To carry or hurry too far; to carry beyond moderate bounds. *Hayward.*
 Ô-VER-CÂRVE', *v. a.* To cut across. *Chaucer.*
 Ô-VER-CÂST', *v. a.* [*i.* *OVERCAST*; *pp.* *OVERCASTING*, *OVERCAST*.]
 1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom.
 The dawn is overcast, the morning lowers. *Addison.*
 2. To cast or compute at too high a rate.
 The king ... did much overcast his fortunes. *Bacon.*
 3. To sew over, as the rough edge of a piece of cloth. *Johnson.*
 Ô-VER-CÂST, *a.* Clouded; obscured. *Maunder.*
 Ô-VER-CÂTCH', *v. a.* To overtake. *Spenser.*
 Ô-VER-CÂU'TIOUS (-shus), *a.* Cautious to excess or more than is needful. *Smart.*
 Ô-VER-CHÂNGE, *n.* Excessive change or mutability; fickleness; inconstancy. *Beau. & Fl.*
 Ô-VER-CHÂRGÉ', *v. a.* [*i.* *OVERCHARGED*; *pp.* *OVERCHARGING*, *OVERCHARGED*.]
 1. To charge or load too much; to burden; to surcharge. "Guns o'ercharged." *Denham.*
 Our language is overcharged with consonants. *Pope.*
 An agreeable story, sufficient to employ the memory without overcharging it. *Addison.*
 2. To exaggerate; as, "To overcharge a description."
 3. To put too great a debt upon; to rate too high.
 O'ercharging your free purses with large fines. *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-CHÂRGÉ, *n.* Too great a charge; an excessive charge. *Gascoigne.*
 Ô-VER-CLÎMB' (-klîm'), *v. a.* To climb over.
 Ô-VER-CLÔUD', *v. a.* To cover with clouds, or as with clouds. *Abp. Laud.*
 Ô-VER-CLÔÛY', *v. a.* To fill beyond satiety. *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-CÔAT, *n.* An outside coat; a great-coat.
 Ô-VER-CÔLD, *a.* 1. Too cold or chilling.
 2. Too frigid or unimpassioned. "An over-cold praise." *Hall.*
 Ô-VER-CÔLD, *n.* Excessive heat or cold. *Bacon.*
 Ô-VER-CÔL'QR, *v. a.* To color too much. *Roget.*
 Ô-VER-CÔME' (-kîm'), *v. a.* [*i.* *OVERCAME*; *pp.* *OVERCOMING*, *OVERCOME*.]
 1. To subdue; to conquer; to vanquish.
 That day he overcame the Nervil. *Shak.*
 Courage never to submit or yield,
 And, what is else, not to be overcome. *Milton.*
 2. To rise above; to surmount.
 Little misfortunes that happened to them, which of themselves they could never be able to overcome. *Lau.*
 3. To overflow; to surcharge.

The unfallow'd glebe
 Yearly o'ercomes the granaries with stores. *Phillips.*
 4. To come over or upon; to invade suddenly.
 Can such things be,
 And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
 Without our spirit's wonder? *Shak.*
 Syn. — See *CONQUER*.
 Ô-VER-CÔME' (-kîm'), *v. n.* To gain the superiority; to prevail. *Rom. iii. 4.*
 Ô-VER-CÔM'ER (-kîm'er), *n.* One who overcomes.
 Ô-VER-CÔM'ING, *n.* Act of one who overcomes; conquest. *Bp. Hall.*
 Ô-VER-CÔM'ING-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a conqueror; with superiority. *More.*
 Ô-VER-CÔN'FI-DENCE, *n.* Too great confidence; excessive confidence. *Ash.*
 Ô-VER-CÔN'FI-DENT, *a.* Too confident; presumptuous; rash. *Ash.*
 Ô-VER-CÔST'LY, *a.* Too costly. *Prynne.*
 Ô-VER-CÔUNT', *v. a.* To rate or count too high; to reckon above the true value. *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-CÔV'ER, *v. a.* To cover completely. *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-CRÊD'U-LOÛS, *a.* Credulous to excess; too ready to believe. *Milton.*
 Ô-VER-CRÔW', *v. a.* To crow over as in triumph; to boast over. *Spenser.*
 Ô-VER-DÂRE, *v. a.* To dare excessively. *Warner.*
 Ô-VER-DÂR'ING, *a.* Too daring. *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-DÂRK', *ad.* Till after dark. [*R.*]
 Whitefaced would wander through Christ-Church meadows over-dark. *N. Brit. Rev.*
 Ô-VER-DÂTE', *v. a.* To date beyond the proper period. "His overdated minority." *Milton.*
 Ô-VER-DÊL'I-CATE, *a.* Delicate to excess; dainty; squeamish; nice. *Bp. Hall.*
 † Ô-VER-DÎGH'T' (-dit'), *p. a.* Covered over. "With darkness overdight." *Spenser.*
 Ô-VER-DÎL'I-GÊNT, *a.* Excessively diligent; pragmatical. *Ash.*
 Ô-VER-DÔ', *v. a.* [*i.* *OVERDID*; *pp.* *OVERDOING*, *OVERDONE*.] To do more than enough.
 Any thing so overdone is from the purpose of playing, whose end ... is to hold the mirror up to nature. *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-DÔ', *v. n.* To do too much.
 Nature ... much oftener overdoes than underdoes: you shall find twenty eggs with two yolks for one that has none. *Grew.*
 Ô-VER-DÔSE', *v. a.* To dose excessively. *Ash.*
 Ô-VER-DÔSE, *n.* An excessive dose. *Wright.*
 Ô-VER-DRÂW', *v. a.* [*i.* *OVERDREW*; *pp.* *OVERDRAWING*, *OVERDRAWN*.]
 1. To draw for beyond the amount that is due, or that stands to one's credit in a banker's or merchant's account. *Simmonds.*
 2. To represent too strongly. *Qu. Rev.*
 Ô-VER-DRÂW'ING, *n.* The act of drawing beyond one's credit.
 Ô-VER-DRÊSS', *v. a.* To dress too much. *Pope.*
 Ô-VER-DRÎNK', *v. n.* To drink too much. *Todd.*
 Ô-VER-DRÎVE', *v. a.* To drive too hard, or beyond strength. *Gen. xxxiii. 13.*
 Ô-VER-DRÔWN', *v. a.* To drown or drench excessively. "Her overdrowned eyes." *Browne.*
 Ô-VER-DRÛY', *v. a.* To dry too much. *Burton.*
 Ô-VER-DÛE', *a.* Past the time of payment; beyond the date or assigned limit, as a bill of exchange or a note. *Simmonds.*
 Ô-VER-DÛE', *v. a.* To dye too much. *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-ÊA'GER (-s'ger), *a.* Too eager; too vehement in desire; excessively ardent. *Goodman.*
 Ô-VER-ÊA'GER-LY, *ad.* With too much eagerness; too vehemently. *Milton.*
 Ô-VER-ÊAR'NEST, *a.* Excessively earnest. *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-ÊAT', *v. n.* To eat too much. *Ash.*
 Ô-VER-ÊL'Ë-GÂNT, *a.* Excessively elegant; too elegant; finical. *Clarke.*
 Ô-VER-ÊMP'TY' (-êm'te), *v. a.* To make too empty; to exhaust. [*R.*] *Carew.*

Ô-VER-ÊS'TI-MÂTE, *n.* Too high an estimate, overvaluation. *Norton.*
 Ô-VER-ÊS'TI-MÂTE, *v. a.* To estimate too high; to overvalue. *Scott.*
 Ô-VER-ÊX-CÎT'ED, *a.* Excited too much.
 Ô-VER-ÊX-CÎTE'MENT, *n.* Excessive excitement.
 Ô-VER-ÊX'QUÎŞ-ITE, *a.* Too exquisite; too nice, careful, or anxious.
 Peace, brother; be not over-exquisite
 To cast the fashion of uncertain evils. *Milton.*
 Ô-VER-ÊYE' (-vê-r'), *v. a.* 1. To superintend; to oversee. *Trag. of Solomon and Perseda, 1599.*
 2. To observe; to remark. *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-FÂLL, *n.* 1. A cataract. *Raleigh.*
 2. (*Naut.*) A shoal or bank lying near the surface of the sea, so as to endanger the safety of ships that approach it. *Mar. Dict.*
 Ô-VER-FÂR', *ad.* Too far. *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-FÂ-TÎGUE', *v. a.* To fatigue too much.
 Ô-VER-FÂ-TÎGUE', *n.* Excessive fatigue. *Clarke.*
 Ô-VER-FÊED', *v. a. & n.* To feed too much.
 Ô-VER-FÎERCE', *a.* Too fierce. *Un. Authors.*
 Ô-VER-FÎLL', *v. a.* To fill too full; to surcharge.
 Ô-VER-FÎLOAT', *v. a.* To cover with water, or as with water; to overflow.
 The great ship that floats
 Was a great vessel of water. *Dryden.*
 Ô-VER-FÎLOUR'ISH, *v. a.* To flourish or adorn superficially. *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-FÎLOW' (-fîs'), *v. n.* [*i.* *OVERFLOWED*; *pp.* *OVERFLOWING*, *OVERFLOWED*.]
 1. To be more than full; to flow over the brim or margin.
 Ere yet with blood our ditches overflow. *Dryden.*
 2. To exuberate; to abound. *Rogers.*
 Ô-VER-FÎLOW', *v. a.* 1. To fill beyond the brim or margin; to inundate; to deluge; to flood; to submerge; to drown.
 New milk, that all the winter never falls,
 And, all the summer, overflows the pails. *Dryden.*
 2. To overrun; to overspread.
 Clanius overflowed the unhappy coast. *Dryden.*
 Syn. — To overflow bespeaks abundance; to inundate, still greater abundance; to deluge, overwhelming abundance with impetuosity. The river overflowed its banks, inundated the plains, and even deluged much of the country.
 Ô-VER-FÎLOW, *n.* 1. Inundation. "After every overflow of the Nile." *Arbutnot.*
 2. Exuberance; superabundance. "An overflow of gratitude." *Broomer.*
 Ô-VER-FÎLOW'ING, *n.* Exuberance; copiousness. "The overflowings of their fancy." *Denham.*
 Ô-VER-FÎLOW'ING, *p. a.* 1. Inundating.
 2. Exuberant; abundant; copious; plentiful. "An overflowing plenty." *Rogers.*
 Ô-VER-FÎLOW'ING-LY, *ad.* Exuberantly. *Boyle.*
 Ô-VER-FÎLOWN', *p.* from *overflow*. See *OVERFLY*.
 Ô-VER-FÎLUSH', *v. a.* To flush too high. *Smart.*
 Ô-VER-FÎLÛT'TER, *v. a.* To flutter over. *Donne.*
 Ô-VER-FÎLY', *v. a.* [*i.* *OVERFLEW*; *pp.* *OVERFLYING*, *OVERFLOWN*.] To fly over.
 A sailing kite
 Can scarce o'erfly them in a day and night. *Dryden.*
 Ô-VER-FÎND, *a.* Too fond; doting. *Milton.*
 Ô-VER-FÎND'LY, *ad.* With too much fondness.
 Ô-VER-FÎRCE', *n.* Excessive force. *Dryden.*
 Ô-VER-FÎR'WARD, *a.* Forward to excess; pert; officious. *Strong.*
 Ô-VER-FÎR'WARD-NÊSS, *n.* Too great forwardness; pertness; officiousness. *Hale.*
 Ô-VER-FÎRÊE', *a.* Too free; too familiar. *Ash.*
 Ô-VER-FÎRÊE'LY, *ad.* Too freely. *Boyle.*
 Ô-VER-FÎRÊIGHT' (-fîst'), *v. a.* [*i.* *OVERFREIGHTED*; *pp.* *OVERFREIGHTING*, *OVERFREIGHTED*, *† OVERFRAUGHT*.] To freight or load too heavily. "A boat overfreighted with people." *Carew.*
 Grief that does not speak
 Whispers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it break. *Shak.*

Ö-VER-FRË'QUENT, *a.* Too frequent. *Beau. & Fl.*
 Ö-VER-FRËZE' *v. a.* To cover over with a frieze. *Hall.*
 Ö-VER-FRÛIT'FÛL (-fât'fûl), *a.* Too fruitful; too luxuriant; rank. *Dryden.*
 Ö-VER-FÛLL, *a.* Too full; surfeited. *Clarke.*
 † Ö-VER-GËT', *v. a.* To overtake. *Sidney.*
 Ö-VER-GÏLD', *v. a.* To gild over; to varnish. *More.*
 Ö-VER-GÏRD', *v. a.* To bind too closely. *Milton.*
 Ö-VER-GLÄD', *a.* Too glad; very glad. *Gower.*
 Ö-VER-GLÄNCE', *v. a.* To glance or look hastily over. "I have *overglanced* the articles." *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-GLÏDE', *v. a.* To glide over. *Wyatt.*
 Ö-VER-GÖ', *v. a.* [*i.* OVERWENT; *pp.* OVERGOING, OVERGONE.]
 1. To surpass; to excel; to exceed. *Daniel.*
 2. To go over or cover. [*u.*] *Chapman.*
 Ö-VER-GÖNE', *p.* from *overgo*. Surpassed. † Oppressed; weighed down; subdued. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-GORGE', *v. a.* To gorge too much; to glut even to loathing. *Couper.*
 Ö-VER-GRÄCE', *v. a.* To grace too much; to decorate excessively. *Beau. & Fl.*
 † Ö-VER-GRÄSSED' (-gräst'), *a.* Having too much grass; overgrown with grass. *Spenser.*
 Ö-VER-GREAT' (-grät'), *a.* Too great. "An *over-great* shyness of difficulties." *Locke.*
 Ö-VER-GREAT'NESS, *n.* Excessive greatness.
 Ö-VER-GRËED'Y, *a.* Greedy to excess. *Milton.*
 † Ö-VER-GRËEN', *v. a.* To color favorably.
 For what care I who calls me well or ill,
 So you o'ergreen my bad, my good allow? *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-GRÖSS', *a.* Excessively gross. *Bacon.*
 Ö-VER-GRÖW', *v. a.* [*i.* OVERGREW; *pp.* OVERGROWING, OVERGROWN.]
 1. To grow beyond; to rise above. *Mortimer.*
 2. To cover with growth; to overspread.
 Roof, and floor, and walls were all of gold,
 But *overgrown* with dust and old decay. *Spenser.*
 Ö-VER-GRÖW', *v. n.* To grow beyond the natural size; to grow too large.
 Him for a happy man I own
 Whose fortune is not *overgrown*. *Swift.*
 Ö-VER-GRÖWN', *p. a.* 1. Grown too large; grown over. "A huge, *overgrown* ox." *L'Estrange.*
 2. (*Naut.*) Applied to the sea when the billows are unusually rough. *Mar. Dict.*
 Ö-VER-GRÖWTH, *n.* Exuberant growth; excessive increase. *Milton.*
 Ö-VER-HÄLE' (-hawl'), *v. a.* See OVERHAUL.
 † Ö-VER-HÄND, *n.* Superiority; the upper-hand. "A great *overhand* on me." *Sir T. More.*
 Ö-VER-HÄN'DLE, *v. a.* To handle or treat too much; to discourse of too much.
 Nay, then quoth Adon, you will fall again
 Into your idle *over-handled* theme. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-HÄNG', *v. a.* [*i.* OVERHUNG; *pp.* OVERHANGING, OVERHUNG.] To jut over; to impend over; to be suspended above. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-HÄNG', *v. n.* To hang or jut over. *Milton.*
 Ö-VER-HÄNG'ING, *p. a.* Inclining from the perpendicular; jutting or projecting over.
 Ö-VER-HÄP'PY, *a.* Too happy; enjoying too much happiness. *Cotton.*
 Ö-VER-HÄRD', *a.* Excessively hard. *Ash.*
 Ö-VER-HÄRD'EN (-dn), *v. a.* To make too hard; to harden too much. *Boyle.*
 Ö-VER-HÄRD'Y, *a.* Too hardy; excessively firm, bold, daring, or confident. *Gascoigne.*
 Ö-VER-HÄSTE, *n.* Too much haste. *Bacon.*
 Ö-VER-HÄS'TI-LY, *ad.* In too great a hurry.
 Ö-VER-HÄS'TI-NESS, *n.* Too much haste; precipitancy; over-haste. *Reresby.*
 Ö-VER-HÄS'TY, *a.* Too quick; too hasty; precipitate; rash. *Hammond.*
 Ö-VER-HÄUL', *v. a.* 1. (*Naut.*) To gain upon rapidly; to overtake.
 We are *overhauling* that ship very fast. *Mar. Dict.*

2. To examine, as a vessel, person, or thing. "He *overhauled* my account." *Johnson.*
 3. † To draw or spread over. *Spenser.*
 To *overhaul* a table, (*Naut.*) to let go the fall and pull on the leading parts, so as to separate the blocks. — To *overhaul* a rope, to pull a part through a block, so as to make slack.
 Ö-VER-HËAD', *ad.* Above the head; in the zenith or the ceiling; above; aloft.
 Ö-VER-HËAR', *v. a.* [*i.* OVERHEARD; *pp.* OVERHEARING, OVERHEARD.] To hear privately or by chance, — particularly what was not meant to be heard.
 The witness, *overhearing* the word "pillory" repeated, slunk away privately. *Addison.*
 Ö-VER-HËAT', *v. a.* To heat too much. *Addison.*
 Ö-VER-HËAV'Y, *a.* Too heavy. *Sir T. More.*
 † Ö-VER-HËLE', *v. a.* To cover over. *B. Jonson.*
 † Ö-VER-HËND', *v. a.* To overtake. *Spenser.*
 Ö-VER-HÏGH' (-hî'), *a.* Too high; to too great an altitude. "Looking *over-high*." *Dryden.*
 Ö-VER-HÏGH'LY (-hî'-ly), *ad.* Too much; too greatly. "Over-*highly* commended." *Raleigh.*
 † Ö-VER-HÏP', *v. a.* To jump over. *Fryth.*
 Ö-VER-HÖN'EST-LY (-hön'est-lî), *ad.* With fastidious honesty. *Dryden.*
 Ö-VER-HÛNG', *a.* Hung or covered over.
 Ö-VER-IN'FLU-ËNCE, *v. a.* To influence too much. *Life of Sprat.*
 Ö-VER-IN'FÖRM', *v. a.* To exceed in dimension; to fill too full.
 The wit so exuberant that it *over-informs* its tenement. *Johnson.*
 Ö-VER-ÏS'SUE (-ish'shü), *n.* An excessive issue, as of bank-notes. *D. Webster.*
 Ö-VER-JËAL'OUS, *a.* Jealous to excess. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-JÖY', *v. a.* 1. To rejoice unduly; to please beyond measure; to delight too much.
 He that puts his confidence in God only is neither *overjoyed* nor *overwhelmed*; his joy is not too great, nor his sorrow too great. *B. T. M.*
 2. To rejoice or please greatly.
 The bishop [was] partly astonished and partly *overjoyed* with these speeches. *Hayward.*
 Ö-VER-JÖY', *n.* Excessive joy; transport. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-JÖYED' (-jöld'), *p. a.* Filled with joy or transport; exceedingly glad.
 Ö-VER-JÛMP', *v. a.* To jump over. *Roget.*
 Ö-VER-JÛST', *a.* Scrupulously just. *Milton.*
 Ö-VER-KÏND', *a.* Too kind; unnecessarily or excessively kind. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-KÏND'NESS, *n.* Excessive kindness. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-KNÖW'ING (-nö'-), *a.* Too knowing or cunning. "The understanding *over-knowing*, misknowing, dissembling." *Bp. Hall.*
 Ö-VER-LÄ'BOR, *v. a.* [*i.* OVERLABORED; *pp.* OVERLABORING, OVERLABORED.]
 1. To harass with toil. *Dryden.*
 2. To execute with too much care. *Johnson.*
 Ö-VER-LÄDE', *v. a.* [*i.* OVERLADED; *pp.* OVERLADING, OVERLADEN.] To lade too much; to overburden; to overload. *Suckling.*
 Ö-VER-LÄND, *a.* Performed or carried on by land, not by sea. *Ed. Rev.*
 Ö-VER-LÄND-ER, *n.* One who travels over regions or lands. *Tait.*
 Ö-VER-LÄP', *v. a.* To lap or fold over.
 The upper bill of the parrot *overlaps* the lower. *Paley.*
 Ö-VER-LÄP'PING, *n.* The act of lapping or folding over, or the part which overlaps.
 This hook and *overlapping* of the bill could not be spared, for it forms the very instrument by which the bird climbs. *Paley.*
 Ö-VER-LÄRGE', *a.* Too large; too great. *Collier.*
 Ö-VER-LÄRGE'NESS, *n.* The quality of being too large. *Cheyne.*
 † Ö-VER-LÄSH', *v. n.* To proceed to extremes; to exaggerate. *Barrow.*
 † Ö-VER-LÄSH'ING, *n.* Excess.
 Before whose bar we shall once give an account of all our *overlashings*. *Bp. Hall.*

† Ö-VER-LÄSH'ING-LY, *ad.* With exaggeration; extravagantly. *Brerewood.*
 Ö-VER-LÄTE', *a.* Delayed too long; too late.
 Such an act as can scarce be expiated with floods of *overlaid* tears. *Ep. Hall.*
 Ö-VER-LÄY' (-lä'), *v. a.* [*i.* OVERLAID; *pp.* OVERLAYING, OVERLAID.]
 1. To reach from one to the other side of; to span; to cover.
 With this portentous bridge the dark abyss. *Milton.*
 2. To cover the surface of. "Cedar, *overlaid* with gold." *Milton.*
 3. To hide or obscure by covering. "A cloud his beams doth *overlay*." *Spenser.*
 4. To oppress by something incumbent; to smother by too close covering.
 And this woman's child died in the night, because she *overlaid* it. *1 Kings iii. 16.*
 The new-born babes by nurses *overlaid*. *Dryden.*
 5. To crush; to overwhelm; to overpower.
 The strong Emetrius came in Arcite's aid,
 And Palamon with odds was *overlaid*. *Dryden.*
 In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust to the fund of their own reason, advanced, but not *overlaid*, by their commerce with books. *Swift.*
 Ö-VER-LÄY'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, overlays.
 Ö-VER-LÄY'ING, *n.* A covering. *Ez. xxxviii. 17.*
 Ö-VER-LËAP', *v. a.* To leap over; to pass over, as by a leap or jump.
 And, in contempt,
 At one slight bound high *overleaped* all bound. *Milton.*
 Ö-VER-LËARN'ED-NESS, *n.* Too much learning or knowledge. *Chapman.*
 Ö-VER-LËATH-ER, *n.* Upper-leather. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-LËAV'EN (-läv'vn), *v. a.* 1. To swell out too much, as if with leaven. *B. Jonson.*
 2. To mix too much with; to corrupt. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-LÏB'ER-AL, *a.* Too liberal; too free; abundant to excess. *Wright.*
 Ö-VER-LÏB'ER-AL-LY, *ad.* With too much liberality; too freely. *Milton.*
 Ö-VER-LÏCK', *v. a.* To rub or pass the tongue over; to lick over. *Turberville.*
 Ö-VER-LÏE', *v. a.* [*i.* OVERLAY; *pp.* OVERLYING, OVERLAIN.] To lie upon or over. *Phillips.*
 Ö-VER-LÏGT' (-lî'), *n.* Too strong light. *Bacon.*
 Ö-VER-LÏGT', *a.* Too trifling. "Ever *over-light* and merry." *Ascham.*
 † Ö-VER-LÏ-NESS, *n.* Carelessness. *Bp. Hall.*
 Ö-VER-LÏNKED' (-lînk't'), *a.* Fastened by links one over the other. *Hakluyt.*
 Ö-VER-LÏVE', *v. a.* To survive; to outlive. *Sidney.*
 Ö-VER-LÏVE', *v. n.* To live too long. *Milton.*
 Ö-VER-LÏV'ER, *n.* One who overlives another; a survivor. *Bacon.*
 Ö-VER-LÖAD', *v. a.* [*i.* OVERLOADED; *pp.* OVERLOADING, OVERLOADED.] To load with too much; to burden; to overload. *Young.*
 Ö-VER-LÖG'I-CAL, *a.* Too logical. *Milton.*
 Ö-VER-LÖNG', *a.* Too long. *Boyle.*
 Ö-VER-LOOK' (-läk'), *v. a.* [*i.* OVERLOOKED; *pp.* OVERLOOKING, OVERLOOKED.]
 1. To view from a higher place.
 Off with his head, and set it on York gates,
 So York may *overlook* the town of York. *Shak.*
 2. To be on more elevated ground than. "The pile o'erlooked the town." *Dryden.*
 3. To see from behind, or over the shoulder of, another.
 I will do it with the same respect to him as if he were alive and *overlooking* my paper while I write. *Dryden.*
 4. To look over carefully; to peruse.
 Would I had *overlooked* the letter. *Shak.*
 5. To supervise; to superintend; to oversee. He was present in person to *overlook* the magistrates. *Spenser.*
 6. To look beyond or by; to pretend not to see; to tolerate; to wink at; to excuse.
 In vain do we hope that God will *overlook* such high contradiction of sinners. *Rogers.*
 7. To disregard; to neglect; to omit; to slight.
 They *overlook* truth in the judgments they pass on adversity and prosperity. *Atterbury.*

8. † To bewitch or enchant by looking upon; a power supposed to be possessed by witches. Vile worm, thou wast *o'erlooked* even in thy birth. *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-LOOK'ER (-lâk'er), *n.* One who overlooks; a supervisor; a superintendent. *Simmonds.*
 Ô-VER-LÔÔP, *n.* (*Naut.*) Orlop. *Raleigh.*
 Ô-VER-LÔVE', *v. a.* To love too much. By nature we are as prone to overvalue as to *overlove* ourselves. *South.*
 † Ô-VER-LÔW', *a.* Too low. *Chaucer.*
 Ô-VER-LÛS'CIOUS (lûsh'us), *a.* Too luscious; excessively sweet. *Bacon.*
 Ô-VER-LÛST'Y, *a.* Too lusty. *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-LY, *a.* [*A. S. oferlice.*] 1. † Careless. *Bp. Hall.*
 2. Cursory; superficial. [*Scotticism.*] *Kames.*
 3. Excessive; too much. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*
 † Ô-VER-LY, *ad.* 1. Carelessly; slightly. *Bailey.*
 2. Extremely; very. *Chambers' Journal.*
 Ô-VER-LY'ING, *p. a.* Lying over or upon. *Overlying rocks, (Geol.)* rocks which appear lying over, or interspersed among, the stratified rocks; interjected rocks. *Ogilvie.*
 Ô-VER-MÂG'NI-FY, *v. a.* To magnify too much; to enlarge excessively. *Bp. Hall.*
 Ô-VER-MÂL'A-PERT, *a.* Too malapert. *Prynne.*
 † Ô-VER-MÂN'NER, *ad.* Excessively. *Wickliffe.*
 Ô-VER-MÂRCH', *v. a.* To march too far. The prince's horse were *overmarched*. *Baker.*
 Ô-VER-MÂST'ED, *a.* (*Naut.*) Having masts too lofty, or too bulky; top-heavy. *Gleanthus, better manned, pursued him fast, But his o'ermasted galley checked his haste.* *Dryden.*
 Ô-VER-MÂS'TER, *v. a.* To overpower; to subdue; to conquer; to master. *Raleigh.*
 Ô-VER-MÂTCH', *v. a.* To be too powerful for; to conquer; to overpower; to subdue. *Milton.*
 Ô-VER-MÂTCH, *n.* One having superior powers; one who is more than a match. "Spain is no *overmatch* for England." *Bacon.*
 Matches and *overmatches!* These terms are more applicable elsewhere than here, and fitter for other assemblies than this. *D. Webster.*
 Ô-VER-MÊAS'URE (-mêzh'ur), *v. a.* To measure or estimate too largely. *Bacon.*
 Ô-VER-MÊAS'URE (-mêzh'ur), *n.* Something given over the due measure; a surplus. *Milton.*
 Ô-VER-MÊEK', *a.* Too meek. *Uncertain Authors.*
 Ô-VER-MÊR'IT, *n.* Excessive merit. *Bacon.*
 Ô-VER-MÊR'RY, *a.* Excessively merry. *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-MÊR'RI-LY, *ad.* Too merrily. *Chaucer.*
 Ô-VER-MÛC'KLE, *a.* [*A. S. ofermicel.*] Overmuch. [*N. of Eng.*] *Todd.*
 Ô-VER-MÛGHT' (-mit'), *a.* Overmuch. *Wickliffe.*
 Ô-VER-MÛX', *v. a.* To mix too much. *Creech.*
 Ô-VER-MÔD'EST, *a.* Too bashful; too diffident. "Over-modest suitors." *Hales.*
 Ô-VER-MÔD'EST-LY, *ad.* Too modestly.
 Ô-VER-MÔIST', *a.* Too moist; too humid. *Bacon.*
 Ô-VER-MÔIST'URE, *n.* Too great a degree of moisture. *Bacon.*
 † Ô-VER-MÔRE', *ad.* Moreover. *Chaucer.*
 † Ô-VER-MÔR'ROW, *n.* The day beyond or following to-morrow. *Bible, 1551.*
 † Ô-VER-MÔST, *ad.* Over the rest. *Fabian.*
 Ô-VER-MÔUNT', *v. a.* To soar beyond. *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-MÔUH', *a.* Too much; more than enough. "Neither did he *overmuch* labor." *Raleigh.*
 Ô-VER-MÔUH', *ad.* In too great a degree. Be not righteous *overmuch*. *Eccles. vii. 16.*
 Ô-VER-MÔUH', *n.* More than enough. *Milton.*
 † Ô-VER-MÔUH'NESS, *n.* Superabundance. Superflation and *overmuchness* amplifies. *B. Johnson.*
 Ô-VER-MÛL'TI-PLY, *v. a.* To multiply or repeat too often. *Bp. Hall.*

Ô-VER-MÛL'TI-TÛDE, *v. a.* To exceed or surpass in multitude or number. *Milton.*
 Ô-VER-NÂME', *v. a.* To name over in a series. "I pray thee *overtake* them." *Shak.*
 † Ô-VER-NÂME', *v. a.* To overtake. *Chaucer.*
 Ô-VER-NÊAT', *a.* Neat to an excessive degree; unnecessarily neat. *Clarke.*
 Ô-VER-NÎCE', *a.* Too nice; nice to excess. *Gay.*
 Ô-VER-NÎCE'LY, *ad.* Too nicely. *Congreve.*
 † Ô-VER-NÎGHT' (-nit'), *n.* Night before bedtime. "I had given you this at *overnight*." *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-NÎGHT', *ad.* Through the night:— in the evening, or in the evening before. *Turberville.*
 Ô-VER-NÎP'PING, *a.* Too nipping. *Holmshead.*
 Ô-VER-NOÎSE', *v. a.* To overpower by noise. No mirth or music (would) *overnoise* your fears. *Cowley.*
 Ô-VER-NÛMER-OÛS, *a.* Too numerous; repeated too often or too frequently. *Grew.*
 Ô-VER-OF-FÊND'ED, *a.* Too much offended. "These *over-offended* ladies." *Spectator.*
 † Ô-VER-ÔF'FICE, *v. a.* To lord or domineer by virtue of office. *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-ÔF-F'ICIOUS (-of-fish'us), *a.* Too officious; too importunate. *Collier.*
 Ô-VER-PÂINT', *v. a.* To paint, color, or describe too strongly. Him whom no verse *overpaints*. *Hill.*
 Ô-VER-PÂMP'PER, *v. a.* 1. To pamper too much. 2. † To clothe luxuriantly. *Drayton.*
 † Ô-VER-PÂRT', *v. a.* To assign too high a part to. *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-PÂSS', *v. a.* [*i. OVERPASSED, OVERPAST; pp. OVERPASSING, OVERPASSED, OVERPAST.*] 1. To pass over; to cross; to traverse. A wide river's bank, Which I must needs *overpass*. *Dryden.*
 2. To pass through; to experience; to suffer. "The perils that he hath *overpassed*." *North.*
 3. To pass by unheeded; to neglect; to disregard; to overlook. It was a very common word, though Dr. Johnson has wholly *overpassed* it. *Todd.*
 Ô-VER-PÂS'SION-ATE, *a.* Too passionate.
 Ô-VER-PÂST', *p. a.* Gone; past; discontinued. Pause till this heat be somewhat *overpast*. *Drayton.*
 Ô-VER-PÂ'TIENT', *a.* More patient than is needful; too patient. *Wright.*
 Ô-VER-PÂY' (-pâ), *v. a.* [*i. OVERPAID; pp. OVERPAYING, OVERPAID.*] To pay too much for; to pay beyond the value. You have yourself your kindness *overpaid*. *Dryden.*
 † Ô-VER-PÊER', *v. a.* To overlook. *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-PÊO'PLE, *v. a.* To overstock with people or inhabitants. *Wright.*
 † Ô-VER-PÊRCH', *v. a.* To fly over. *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-PÊR'EMP-TÔ-RY, *a.* Too peremptory.
 Ô-VER-PÊR-SUÂDE', *v. a.* To persuade too much, or against inclination. Like him who, being in good health, lodged himself in a physician's house, and was *overpersuaded* by his landlord to take physic, of which he died. *Dryden.*
 Ô-VER-PÊS'TER, *v. a.* To pester or plague to excess; to be a pest or a plague to. *Raleigh.*
 Ô-VER-PÛC'TURE, *v. a.* To exceed the representation or picture of. "She [*Cleopatra*]... *o'erpicturing* that Venus." *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-PLEÂSE', *v. a.* To please too much; to gratify to excess. *Bacon.*
 Ô-VER-PLÛS, *n.* That which remains more than enough; excess; surplus; surplusage. A great deal too much of it was made, and the *overplus* remained still in the mortar. *L'Estrange.*
 Ô-VER-PLÛ', *v. a.* To employ too laboriously or intently. *Milton.*
 Ô-VER-PÔISE', *v. a.* To overbalance; to outweigh.
 Ô-VER-PÔISE, *n.* Preponderate weight. *Dryden.*
 Ô-VER-PÔL'ISH, *v. a.* To polish too nicely. "A style *overpolished*." *Blackwall.*
 Ô-VER-PÔN'DER-OÛS, *a.* Too weighty or ponderous; too burdensome. "An unfit and *overponderous* argument." *Milton.*

Ô-VER-POST', *v. a.* To get quickly over. *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-PÔTENT, *a.* Too potent or powerful; too strong. "Over-potent charms." *Milton.*
 Ô-VER-PÔW'ER, *v. a.* [*i. OVERPOWERED; pp. OVERPOWERING, OVERPOWERED.*] To be too powerful or strong; to be too much by force; to bear down; to suppress; to prostrate; to subdue. "Much light *overpowers* the eye." *Boyle.*
 Known in arms Not to be *overpowered*. *Milton.*
 Ô-VER-PÔW'ER-ÎNG, *p. a.* Bearing down by superior power; subduing. *Watts.*
 Ô-VER-PÔW'ER-ÎNG-LY, *ad.* With superior force.
 Ô-VER-PRAIS'ING, *n.* Bestowal of too great praise or commendation. *Serpent's praise, the serpent's praise, the serpent's praise.* *Milton.*
 Ô-VER-PRESS', *v. a.* 1. To bear upon with irresistible force; to overwhelm; to crush. "Over-pressed with nature's heavy load." *Dryden.*
 2. To overcome by entreaty; to press or persuade too much. *Johnson.*
 Ô-VER-PRÎZE', *v. a.* To value at too high a price. Grant me, *over-provident* father makes a prodigal son. *Garnick.*
 Nor life to *over-provident* father makes a prodigal son. *Boysse.*
 Ô-VER-PRÔMPT', *a.* Prompt to excess. *Smith.*
 Ô-VER-PRÔMPT'NESS, *n.* Excessive promptness or readiness; hastiness; precipitancy. *Hales.*
 Ô-VER-PRÔ-PÔRT'ION, *v. a.* To make of too great a proportion. *Smart.*
 Ô-VER-PRÔV'IDENT, *a.* Excessively provident. An *over-provident* father makes a prodigal son. *Johnson.*
 Ô-VER-PRÔ-VÔKE', *v. a.* To provoke too much, or to too great a degree. *Bp. Hall.*
 Ô-VER-QUÊLL', *v. a.* To quell or subdue; to beat down; to subject. *Bp. Hall.*
 Ô-VER-QUÎET-NESS, *n.* A too quiet state. "An inquietude in *over-quietness*." *Browne.*
 Ô-VER-RÂKE', *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To break in upon, as waves over a vessel's head, when she is at anchor with her head to the sea. *Mar. Dict.*
 Ô-VER-RÂN', *i.* from *overrun*. See *OVERRUN*.
 Ô-VER-RÂNK' (-rânk'), *a.* Too rank; too luxuriant. "It produces *overrank* birds." *Mortimer.*
 Ô-VER-RÂTE', *v. a.* [*i. OVERRATED; pp. OVERRATING, OVERRATED.*] To rate at too much; to estimate too highly. He [*Waller*] *overrated* his own oratory. *Johnson.*
 Ô-VER-RÊACH', *v. a.* 1. To reach beyond in any direction; to reach over. *Beddoes.*
 2. To gain a superiority or advantage over, by sagacity or craftiness; to surpass in extent of foresight; to deceive; to circumvent; to cheat. A man who had been matchless held in cunning, *overreached* where least he thought. *Milton.*
 3. To overtake. *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-RÊACH', *v. n.* To strike the hinder feet too far forward, so that the toes strike against the fore shoes;— applied to horses. *Far. Dict.*
 Ô-VER-RÊACH, *n.* (*Farriery.*) The act of striking the heel of the fore foot with the toe of the hind foot:— a strain or swelling of the master-sinew of a horse. *Wright.*
 Ô-VER-RÊACH'ER, *n.* One that overreaches; a deceiver; a cheat. *Johnson.*
 † Ô-VER-RÊAD', *v. a.* To peruse. *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-RÊAD'Î-LY, *ad.* With too much readiness; too readily. *Wright.*
 Ô-VER-RÊAD'Î-NESS, *n.* The quality of being over-ready; excess of readiness. *Wright.*
 Ô-VER-RÊAD'Y, *a.* Too ready. *Wright.*
 Ô-VER-RÊCK'ON (-rêk'kn), *v. a.* To reckon or estimate too highly. *Bp. Hall.*
 † Ô-VER-RÊD', *v. a.* To cover over with red. *Shak.*
 Ô-VER-RÊNT', *v. n.* To rent for too much; to demand or exact too high a rent. *Warner.*

Ö-VER-STÜ'DJ-Ö'S-NĒSS, *n.* Excess of studiousness. *Johnson.*

Ö-VER-SÜBT'LE (süt'tl), *a.* Too subtle. *Cook.*

† Ö-VER-SÜM, *n.* The sum or quantity over.

Ö-VER-SÜ-PĒR-STY'TIOUS, *a.* Too superstitious. *Hales.*

Ö-VER-SÜRE, *a.* Too confident. *Milton.*

Ö-VER-SWÄY', *v. a.* To overbalance; to overrule; to bear down. *Hooker.*

Ö-VER-SWĒLL', *v. a.* To swell or rise above; to overflow; to overspread. *Shak.*

Ö-VER-SWIFT', *a.* Too swift; too quick. *Bacon.*

Ö-VERT, *a.* [Fr. *ouvert*; *ouvrir*, to open (L. *aperio*, *apertus*).]

1. Open; manifest; public. "Overt and apparent virtues." *Bacon.*

2. (Law.) Open; as, "A market overt." An overt act, an open act, capable of being manifestly proved, and from which criminality may be implied. *Whishaw. Brando.*

Ö-VER-TÄKE', *v. a.* [i. *overtook*; *pp.* *overtaking*, *overtaken*.]

1. To come up with after pursuit or following; to catch by pursuit.

Or death will soon *overtake* thee in the chase. *Dryden.*

2. To take by surprise. "If a man be *overtaken* in a fault." *Gal. vi. 1.*

Ö-VER-TÄSK', *v. a.* To task too much. *Milton.*

Ö-VER-TÄX', *v. a.* To tax too heavily. *Johnson.*

Ö-VER-TĒ'DI-ÖUS, *a.* Very tedious. *Donne.*

Ö-VER-TĒMPT', *v. a.* To tempt too much. *Milton.*

Ö-VER-TĒR-RJ-BLE, *a.* Too terrible. *Bp. Hall.*

Ö-VER-THROW' (116), *v. a.* [i. *overthrew*; *pp.* *overthrowing*, *overthrown*.]

1. To throw or turn over or upside down; to overturn; to overset; to upset.

Pitaneus was a wise and valiant man; but his wife *overthrew* the table, when he had invited his friends. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. To demolish; to subvert; to level; to prostrate; to ruin; to destroy.

When the walls of Thebes he *overthrew*. *Dryden.*

3. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish.

Himself alone dispersed the Rhodian crew. The weak dislaid, the valiant *overthrew*. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See *DEFEAT*, *DEMOLISH*, *OVERTURN*.

Ö-VER-THROW' (116), *n.* 1. The state of being overthrown; subversion; ruin; destruction.

"Who caused my country's *overthrow*." *Dryden.*

2. Discomfiture; defeat; rout; dispersion.

Too well I see and rue the dire event, That, with sad *overthrow* and foul defeat, Hath lost us heaven. *Milton.*

3. Degradation; deposition. [R.] His *overthrow* heaped happiness upon him; For then, and not till then, he felt himself, And found the blessedness of being little. *Shak.*

Syn. — See *RUIN*.

Ö-VER-THROW'ER, *n.* One who overthrows.

Ö-VER-THROW'ING, *n.* Overthrow. *Chaucer.*

Ö-VER-THWÄRT', *a.* 1. Opposite; being over against. "Our *overthwart* neighbors." *Dryden.*

2. Crossing perpendicularly. *Johnson.*

3. Perverse; adverse; contrary; cross. [R.] "That *overthwart* humor." *Clarendon.*

† Ö-VER-THWÄRT', *n.* An adverse circumstance.

A heart, well-stayed, in *overthwarts* deep Hypoth amends. *Ld. Surrey.*

Ö-VER-THWÄRT', *prep.* Across; athwart. [R.] He laid a plank *overthwart* the brook. *Johnson.*

† Ö-VER-THWÄRT', *v. a.* To oppose. *Stapleton.*

† Ö-VER-THWÄRT'LY, *ad.* Across; transversely; — perversely; perversiculously. *Peacham.*

Ö-VER-THWÄRT'NESS, *n.* Posture across; — perversicacy; perverseness. [R.] *Ld. Herbert.*

Ö-VER-TILT', *v. a.* To overturn. *Richardson.*

Ö-VER-TIRE', *v. a.* To tire extremely; to overcome with fatigue. *Milton.*

Ö-VER-TIR'ING, *n.* Fatigue. *Bp. Hall.*

Ö-VER-TIT'LE, *v. a.* To give too high a title to. *Overtitling* his own quarrels to be God's cause. *Fuller.*

Ö-VERT-LY, *ad.* In an overt manner; openly.

Ö-VER-TÖIL', *v. a.* To overwork. *Drayton.*

Ö-VER-TOOK' (-tāk'), *i.* from *overtake*.

Ö-VER-TÖP', *v. a.* [i. *overtopped*; *pp.* *overtopping*, *overtopped*.]

1. To rise above; to surpass in height. To *overtop* old Pelion, or the skyish head Of old Olympus. *Shak.*

2. To excel; to surpass; to exceed; to transcend. "The soul *overtops* the body." *Harvey.*

Ö-VER-TOW'ER, *v. n.* To soar too high. *Fuller.*

Ö-VER-TRÄDE', *v. n.* To trade too much; to trade beyond one's capital or means. *N. Biddle.*

Ö-VER-TRÄD'ER, *n.* One who overtrades. *Baker.*

Ö-VER-TRÄD'ING, *n.* Act of one who overtrades; excessive trading or traffic; trading beyond one's capital, or available means. *Bacon.*

† Ö-VER-TRÄV'ÄIL, *v. a.* To overwork. *Golding.*

Ö-VER-TRĒAD', *v. a.* To tread over. *Bible, 1551.*

† Ö-VER-TRĒAT', *v. a.* To prevail upon. *Surrey.*

Ö-VER-TRĒP', *v. a.* To trip or run over. *Shak.*

Ö-VER-TROÜB'LED, *a.* Much troubled. *Bp. Hall.*

† Ö-VER-TRÖW', *v. n.* [A. S. *ofer-truwan*.] To be over-confident; to trust too much. *Wickliffe.*

Ö-VER-TRÜST', *v. a.* To trust too much; to place too much reliance on.

Some there are that do so *overtrust* their leaders' eyes, that they care not to see with their own. *Bp. Hall.*

Ö-VER-TÜM'BLE, *v. a.* To tumble over. *Daniel.*

Ö-VER-TÜRE, *n.* [It. *apertura*; Sp. *abertura*; Fr. *ouverture*.]

1. An opening; an aperture; a hole. [R.] Under its base there is an *ouverture*. *Cotton.*

2. A disclosure; a discovery. [R.] *Shak.*

3. A proposal; an offer; something offered to consideration. "Overtures towards accommodation." *Clarendon.*

4. (Mus.) An elaborate orchestral introduction or symphony to an opera, oratorio, &c.; — a term recently applied also to independent orchestral compositions resembling such introductions; as, "Concert *overtures*." *Dwight.*

Ö-VER-TÜRN' (116), *v. a.* [i. *overturned*; *pp.* *overturning*, *overturned*.]

1. To throw over or down; to overthrow; to overset; to upset.

No storm shall *overturn* what we help to build. *Atterbury.*

2. To subvert; to demolish; to destroy; to ruin.

An answer to this objection, but such a one as *overturns* his whole hypothesis. *Locke.*

3. To overpower; to conquer.

Pain excessive *overturns* all patience. *Milton.*

Syn. — To *overturn*, *overthrow*, and *subvert* generally involve destructive and unallowed acts. A vehicle or a system of economy may be *overturned*; an edifice or a government, *overthrown*; an establishment or a principle, *subverted*; natural or proper order, *inverted*; decrees, *reversed*.

Ö-VER-TÜRN' (116), *n.* The state of being overturned; a subversion; an overthrow. *Chesterfield.*

Ö-VER-TÜRN'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be overturned.

Ö-VER-TÜRN'ER, *n.* One who overturns.

Ö-VER-TÜRN'ING, *n.* Subversion; revolution.

Ö-VER-VÄL'Ä-TION, *n.* Overestimate. *Bp. Hall.*

Ö-VER-VÄL'UE (ö-*ver-väl'yü*), *v. a.* [i. *overvalued*; *pp.* *overvaluing*, *overvalued*.]

To value, estimate, or rate too highly. By humility I mean not the abjectness of a base mind, but a prudent care not to *overvalue* ourselves upon any account. *Greiv.*

Ö-VER-VÄL'Ü-ING, *n.* Overvaluation. *Hakewill.*

Ö-VER-VEIL' (-väl'), *v. a.* To cover over; to obscure; to cloud; to veil. *Shak.*

† Ö-VER-VIEW', *n.* An inspection. *Shak.*

Ö-VER-VÖTE', *v. a.* To outvote; to exceed in votes. *Prynne.*

Ö-VER-WÄLK', *v. a.* To walk over. *Sir T. More.*

Ö-VER-WÄN'TON, *a.* Wanton to excess. *Jonson.*

† Ö-VER-WÄR', *v. a.* To gain a superiority over in war; to surpass in war. *Warner.*

Ö-VER-WÄ'RY, *a.* Too wary, circumspect, or cautious. *Raleigh.*

Ö-VER-WASH', *v. a.* To overflow. *Holinshead.*

Ö-VER-WÄST'ED, *a.* Too much wasted. *Drayton.*

Ö-VER-WATCH', (ö-*ver-wöch'*), *v. a.* To subdue with long want of rest. *Milton.*

Ö-VER-WATCHED' (-wöcht'), *p. a.* Tired with too much watching. *Sidney.*

† Ö-VER-WÄX', *v. a.* To wax too much. *R. Gl.*

Ö-VER-WĒAK', *a.* Too weak; too feeble. *Raleigh.*

Ö-VER-WEÄR', *v. a.* To wear too much. *Dryden.*

Ö-VER-WĒÄRV', *v. a.* To subdue with fatigue. "O'er-wearied with watching." *Dryden.*

Ö-VER-WĒÄTH'ER (ö-*ver-wéth'er*), *v. a.* To batter or to wear by exposure to the weather. *Shak.*

Ö-VER-WĒEN', *v. n.* [over and ween. — See *WEEN*.] To think too highly or with arrogance; — to reach beyond the truth in thought, especially in the opinion of a man's self; — little used except in the participial form.

And at thy growing virtues flet their spleen, No anger find in thee. *Milton.*

Ö-VER-WĒEN'ER, *n.* A conceited person. *Hall.*

Ö-VER-WĒEN'ING, *p. a.* Thinking too highly, especially of one's self; conceited; arrogant; opinionated. "Overweening pride." *South.*

Ö-VER-WĒEN'ING-LY, *ad.* In an overweening manner; conceitedly; arrogantly. *Milton.*

Ö-VER-WEIGH' (ö-*ver-wä'*), *v. a.* To exceed in weight; to outweigh; to preponderate. *Hooker.*

Ö-VER-WEIGHT (ö-*ver-wät*), *n.* 1. Excess of weight; greater weight; preponderance.

Sinking into water is but an *overweight* of the body in respect of the water. *Bacon.*

2. A weight beyond the prescribed or legal weight. *Simmonds.*

† Ö-VER-WĒT, *n.* Excessive wetness or moisture.

Another ill accident is, *overwet* at sowing time. *Bacon.*

Ö-VER-WHĒLM' (ö-*ver-hwēlm'*), *v. a.* [i. *overwhelmed*; *pp.* *overwhelming*, *overwhelmed*.]

1. To spread over and cover with something of crushing power or weight; to immerse and bear down, as a fluid; to overflow.

The belching whale Must *overwhelm* thy corse. *Shak.*

2. To subdue; to overcome; to overpower; to crush.

To whom sad Eve, with shame nigh *overwhelmed*. *Milton.*

3. † To overlook gloomily. *Shak.*

4. † To put or place completely over.

I *overwhelm* a broader pipe about the first. *Dr. Papin.*

Ö-VER-WHĒLM', *n.* Act of overwhelming. *Young.*

Ö-VER-WHĒLM'ING, *p. a.* Covering; bearing down; crushing; overpowering; subduing.

Ö-VER-WHĒLM'ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to overwhelm. *Decay of Piety.*

Ö-VER-WHĒLM'ING-NĒSS, *n.* "The quality of being overwhelming." *Coleridge.*

† Ö-VER-WHĒLVE', *v. a.* To overwhelm. *Chaucer.*

† Ö-VER-WĒNG', *v. a.* To surpass in the length of the wing or flank; to outflank. *Milton.*

Ö-VER-WĒPE', *v. a.* To wipe or rub over. *More.*

Ö-VER-WĒSE', *a.* Wise to affectation; wise in one's own conceit; conceited.

Make not thyself *over-wise*. *Eccles. vii. 16.*

Ö-VER-WĒSE'NESS, *n.* Quality of being over-wise; pretended wisdom; self-conceit. *Raleigh.*

Ö-VER-WĒT'ED, *p. a.* Overreached in wit, cunning, or craftiness. *Swift.*

Ö-VER-WOOD'Y (ö-*ver-wüd'ë*), *a.* Abounding too much in wood. "Fruit-trees *over-woody*." *Milton.*

† **Ö-VER-WORD'** (s-ver-würd'), *v. a.* To express in too many words. *Hales.*

Ö-VER-WORK' (s-ver-würk'), *v. a. & n.* [*i.* OVERWORKED or OVERWROUGHT; *pp.* OVERWORKING, OVERWORKED or OVERWROUGHT.] To work too much, or beyond the strength; to injure or tire with work; to overtoil.

Such a pleasure as can never cloy or overwork the mind. *South.*

Ö-VER-WORK (s-ver-würk'), *n.* Excessive work: —work beyond that agreed upon. *Ed. Rev.*

Ö-VER-WÖRN', *p. a.* Worn out by time, toil, or use. "The . . . o'erworn widow." *Shak.*

Ö-VER-WRĒST'ED (-rĕst'-), *a.* Too much wrested or forced out of the proper course. *Shak.*

Ö-VER-WRĒS'TLE (s-ver-rĕs'sl), *v. a.* To subdue by wrestling. *Spenser.*

Ö-VER-WROUGHT' (s-ver-rāwt'), *i. & p.* from *overwork*.

1. Labored too much. "A work may be overwrought as well as underwrought." *Dryden.*

2. Worked all over. *Pope.*

Of Gothic structure was the northern side, Overwrought with ornaments of barbarous pride. *Pope.*

3. "In Shakespeare's 'Comedy of Errors,' tenth line before the conclusion of a. 1, the editors have properly changed *o'erwrought*, which makes little or no sense with the context, into *o'errought*, i. e. *o'er-reached*, —as being the word which the poet, in all probability, used." *Smart.*

† **Ö-VER-YĒARED'** (-yĕrd'), *a.* Too old. *Fairfax.*

† **Ö-VER-ZĒALED'** (-zĕld'), *a.* Actuated by too much zeal; over-zealous. *Fuller.*

Ö-VER-ZĒAL'OUS (s-ver-zĕl'us), *a.* Too zealous.

Ö-VĪ-CĀPS'ULE, *n.* [*L. ovum*, an egg, and *capsula*, a little chest.] (*Zool.*) An egg-bag formed by some membrane or secretion of the animal. *Owen.*

Q-VĪC'U-LAR, *a.* [*L. ovum*, an egg.] Belonging or relating to an egg. *Craig.*

Ö-VĪ-BŪS, *n.* [*L. ovis*, a sheep, and *bos*, an ox.] (*Zool.*) The generic name of a quadruped inhabiting the more northern parts of America, which by some naturalists has been considered as intermediate between the sheep and the ox; the musk-ox. — See MUSK-OX. *Eng. Cyc.*

Q-VĪD'[-AN], *a.* Relating to, or resembling, Ovid, the Roman poet. *Johnson.*

Ö-VĪ-DŪCT, *n.* [*L. ovum*, an egg, and *duco*, *ductus*, to lead; *It. oviducto*; *Fr. oviducte*.] (*Anat.*) The tube which conducts the ovum from the ovary to the uterus or to an external outlet; — in mammals, termed the *Fallopian tube*. *Brande.*

Q-VĪF'ER-ŌUS, *a.* [*L. ovum*, an egg, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Zool.*) Bearing or containing eggs; — applied to certain receptacles, in which the eggs are received after their expulsion from the organs in which they are formed. *Brande.*

Ö-VĪ-FÖRM, *a.* [*L. ovum*, an egg, and *forma*, form; *It. oviforme*.] Having the shape of an egg; egg-shaped. *Burnet.*

Q-VĪF'ER-ŌUS, *a.* [*L. ovum*, an egg, and *gero*, to bear.] Bearing eggs; oviferous. *Brande.*

Ö-VĪNE, *a.* [*L. ovinus*; *ovis*, a sheep; *Fr. ovine*.] Pertaining to sheep. *Maunder.*

Q-VĪP'A-ROUS, *a.* [*L. ovum*, an egg, and *pario*, to bring forth; *It. & Sp. oviparo*; *Fr. ovipare*.] Bringing forth or producing young by eggs, which are excluded from the body and afterwards hatched; — opposed to *viviparous*.

Birds and the great majority of reptiles are *oviparous* animals. *Eng. Ency.*

Ö-VĪ-PŌS'IT, *v. a.* To deposit, as eggs. *Kirby.*

Ö-VĪ-PŌ-ŠĪ'TION, *n.* [*L. ovum*, an egg, and *positio*, a placing.] (*Ent.*) The act of excluding eggs from the abdomen. *Baird.*

Ö-VĪ-PŌŠ'IT-QOR, *n.* [*L. ovum*, an egg, and *pono*, *positus*, to place.] (*Ent.*) The organ in insects for transmitting the eggs, during exclusion, to their appropriate place. *Baird.*

Ö-VĪ-SĀC, *n.* [*L. ovum*, an egg, and *sacculus*, a sack.] The cavity in the ovary which contains the ovum or egg. *Brande.*

Ö-VÖID, } *a.* [*L. ovum*, an egg, and *Gr. εἶδος*, *Q-VÖID'AL*, } form; *Fr. ovoïde*.] (*Bot.*) Ovate or oval in a solid form. *Gray.*

Ö-VŌ-LŌ [s'vŏ-lŏ, *Sm. Wb. Maunder*; s'vŏ-lŏ, *Asch & s'vŏ-lŏ, Crabb*], *n.* [*It. & Sp.*] (*Arch.*) A convex moulding, whose profile, in the Ionic and the Composite capitals, is generally the quadrant of a circle, which circle is sometimes termed the *quarter-round*; — it is frequently decorated with the egg-and-anchor moulding. *Fairholt.*

Q-VŌL'Q-GY, *n.* [*L. ovum*, an egg, and *Gr. λόγος*, discourse.] A treatise on eggs; oölogy. *Agassiz.*

Ö-VŌ-VĪ-VĪP'A-ROUS, *a.* [*L. ovum*, an egg, *ti-vus*, alive, and *pario*, to bring forth; *Fr. ovovivipare*.] Bringing forth young by an egg which is hatched within the body of the mother, the young one being excluded alive. *Eng. Cyc.*

3. The marsupial animals among the *Mammalia*, and the viper and salamander among reptiles, are examples of *ovoviviparous* animals. *Brande.*

Ö-VĪ-LĀ'TION, *n.* (*Anat.*) The formation of ova in the ovary, and their discharge. *Dunglison.*

Ö-VŪLE, *n.* [*L. ovulum*, a small egg; *ovum*, an egg; *It. orolo*; *Fr. ovule*.] (*Bot.*) The body which is destined to become a seed; a rudimentary seed. *Gray.*

3. "An *ovule* consists of a pulpy mass of tissue, the nucleus or kernel, and usually of one or two coats." *Gray.*

Ö-VŪ-LĪTE, *n.* [*L. ovum*, an egg, and *Gr. λίθος*, a stone.] (*Pal.*) A fossil egg. *Craig.*

Ö-VŪ-LŪM, *n.* [*L. dim. of ovum*, an egg.]

1. (*Phys.*) A small egg; — applied to the eggs of mammals from their minute size. *Brande.*

2. (*Bot.*) An ovule. — See OVULE. *Brande.*

Ö-VŪM, *n.*; pl. *ō'va* [*L. ovum*, an egg.]

1. (*Anat.*) The body formed by the female, in which, after impregnation, the development of the fetus takes place. *Brande.*

2. The *ovum* is generally formed in a special organ, called the *ovarium*; but in some of the simplest animals, as the polypes, the common cellular parenchyme of the body seems to have the unlimited faculty of producing the *ova*. *Brande.*

2. (*Arch.*) An ornament carved on an ovolo resembling an egg, as in the egg-and-tongue. — See EGG-AND-TONGUE. *Weale.*

ÖWE (ō), *v. a.* [*Goth. aigan*; *A. S. agan*; *Dut. eigenen*; *Dan. eie*; *Icel. & Norse eiga*; *Sw. ega*. — *Gr. ἔγωγε*.] "Owe is formed from the *A. S. agan*, by softening the guttural *g* into *w*, *aw*, *ove*." *Richardson.* [*i.* OWED; *pp.* OWING, OWED.]

1. † To own; to possess; to have. *Shak.*

Thou dost here usurp The name thou owest not.

2. To be indebted to; to be bound to pay. *Locke.*

English merchants owe to foreigners £100,000. 3. To be bound to ascribe: to be obliged for. *By me upheld, that he may know how frail His fallen condition is, and to mine owe All his deliverance, and to none but me.* *Milton.*

4. † To be due, as a consequence.

O, deem thy fall not owed to man's decree; Jove hated Greece, and punished Greece in thee. *Pope.* See OWED.

† **ÖWE** (ō), *v. n.* To be bound or obliged. *Fisher.*

ÖW'EL-TY, *n.* [*L. aequalitas*, equality; *aequalis*, equal.] (*Law.*) The difference which is paid, or secured, by one coparcener to another, for the purpose of equalizing a partition. *Bouvier.*

3. "A half French word, sometimes written *ovety* and *ovealty*." *Cowell.*

ÖW'EN-ITE, *n.* A follower of Robert Owen, who attempted to reorganize society. *Smart.*

ÖW'ING, *p. & a.* 1. Due as a debt. "The debt owing from one country to another." *Locke.*

2. Imputable to, as an agent; attributable to. The ruin of Greece was owing to the former [the custom of particular impeachments]. *Swift.*

3. Ascribable as an effect or consequence. His misery is owing to his carelessness. *Smart.*

3. "A practice has long prevailed among writers to use *owing*, the active participle of *owe*, in a passive sense, for *owed* or *due*. Of this impropriety some writers were aware, and having no quick sense of the force of English words, have used *due* in the sense of *consequence* or *imputation*, which by other writers is only used of debt." *Johnson.* — See DUE.

ÖWL, *n.* [*A. S. ule*; *Dut. uil*; *Ger. uule*; *Dan. ugle*; *Icel. ugla*; *Sw. ugla* and *uggla*. — *L. ulula*; *Fr. hulotte*. — *Sansc. uluka*.] — "The name appears to be formed from the howling cry of the bird." *Bosworth.*

1. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Accipitres*, family *Strigidae*, or the Linnæan genus *Strix*. *Gray.*

A falcon, towering in her pride of place, Was by a mousing owl hawked at and killed. *Shak.*

2. Owls are distinguished by having a large head, great, projecting eyes, directed forwards and surrounded with a circle or disk of loose and delicate feathers, a strong, hooked bill, crooked claws, and a downy plumage. Their sense of hearing is very acute. They feed on birds and quadrupeds, and even fish, according to the size of the species. The geographical distribution of owls is very wide, species being found in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia. Though chiefly nocturnal, some species are able to fly and see distinctly in open day. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. A kind of pigeon.

The varieties of this bird [the pigeon] produced under the various build of man, the tumblers, clowns, jugglers, runts, spots, turkeys, &c., world and a volume. *Eng. Cyc.*

ÖWL, *v. n.* (*Law.*) To carry on a contraband or unlawful trade; to skulk about with contraband goods. *Perry.*

ÖWL'ER [öwl'er, *S. W. P. Ja. K.*; äw'er, *Sm.*], *n.* (*Law.*) One who is guilty of the offence of owling. *Tait.*

ÖWL'ET, *n.* [*Fr. hulotte*.] — See OWL. An owl.

From his dark and lonely hiding-place (From his dark and lonely hiding-place) He comes forth at night, and with his wings spread, He looks upon the world, and with his eyes he sees, And with his talons he seizes his prey, And with his beak he tears it in pieces. *Coleridge.*

3. "It is not the diminutive [of owl], but is often so understood." *Smart.*

ÖWL'ING, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) The offence of transporting wool or sheep out of the kingdom.

3. "Blackstone seems to intimate that *owling* received its name from the time when it was usually committed, viz., the night, when *owls* fly; by others it is thought to be a corruption of *woolwing*." *Richardson.*

ÖWL'ISH, *a.* Resembling an owl; owl-like. "Thy dull, owlish sight." *Observer.*

ÖWL'-LIGHT (öwl'lit), *n.* Glimmering or feeble light. *Warburton.*

ÖWL'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling an owl; owl-like. "An owl-like watchman." *Donne.*

ÖWN (ōn), *a.* [*A. S. agen*; *Dut. & Ger. eigen*; *Dan. & Sw. egen*. — See OWE.] Belonging; possessed; peculiar; proper to; belonging or peculiar to me; as, "My own."

3. It is added by way of emphasis to the possessive pronouns, *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *our*, *your*, *their*.

3. "The noun-substantive, though very frequently understood, is never of necessity considered as included in the word [own], which may therefore always be deemed an adjective." *Smart.*

ÖWN (ōn), *v. a.* [See OWE.] [*i.* OWNED; *pp.* OWNING, OWNED.]

1. To possess or hold by right; to have the right to property in.

Of Camball and of Algariffe, And who had Canace to wife, That owned the virtuous ring and glass. *Milton.*

2. To acknowledge; to avow; to recognize; to confess; to allow.

Others will own their weakness of understanding. *Locke.* *Syn.* — See ACKNOWLEDGE, ALLOW, RECOGNIZE.

ÖWN'ER (ōn'er), *n.* One to whom any thing belongs; the rightful possessor or proprietor.

The owner is he who has dominion of a thing real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, which he has a right to enjoy and do with it what he pleases. *Bouvier.*

Syn. — See POSSESSOR.

ÖWN'ER-SHIP (ōn'er-shĭp), *n.* Rightful possession or property; the right by which a thing belongs to some one in particular to the exclusion of all other persons; proprietorship. *Ayliffe.*

† **ÖWRE** (ōw'r), *n.* [*L. urus*.] (*Zool.*) A quadruped; — perhaps aurochs, or *Bosurus*. *Ainsworth.*

ÖWSE, *n.* The bark of a young oak beaten small, and mixed with water; ooze. [*E.*] *Crabb.*



Barn owl (*Strix flammea*).

ÖW'SER, *n.* Same as OWSE, or OOEZ. *Crabb.*

ÖX (öks), *n.*; pl. ÖXEN. [Goth. *aihs*; A. S. *oxa*; Dut. *os*; Ger. *ochs*; Dan. *oxe*, and *okse*; Icel. *ox*; Sw. *oze*; Arm. *os*. — W. *yeh*. — Sansc. *uksha*.] (*Zool.*) The general designation for the different species and varieties of the ruminant quadrupeds belonging to the genus *Bos*; generically distinguished by having smooth, hollow, persistent horns growing on a bony core, by having the body thick and heavy, the tail long, terminated by a tuft of hair, and by four inguinal mammae. *Bell.*

The male of this genus is called a *bull*; the female, a *cow*; and the young, a *calf*. The name of *ox* is specifically given to the castrated male, and he is called an *ox-calf* or *bull-calf* until he is a twelve-month old, a *steer* until he is four years old, and after that an *ox* or *bullock*. *Maunder.*

ÖX-ÄQ'ID, *n.* (Chem.) An acid containing oxygen. *Thomson.*

ÖX-ÄL'A-MIDE, *n.* (Chem.) Oxamide. *P. Cyc.*

ÖX'A-LÄTE, *n.* [Fr.] (Chem.) A salt formed by a combination of oxalic acid with a base. *Brande.*

ÖX-ÄL'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ὄξαις*, sorrel; L. *oxalis*; Fr. *oxalique*, oxalic.] (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from *Oxalis* or sorrel.

Oxalic acid exists in the form of an acid salt of potassa, in a great number of plants, particularly in the species of *Ordis* and *Rumex*. Combined with lime, it also forms a part of several lichens. It is composed of two equivalents of carbon and three of oxygen, and is usually prepared by the action of diluted nitric acid upon sugar. *Graham.*

ÖX'A-LIS, *n.* [Gr. *ὄξαις*, sorrel; *ὄξαις*, sharp; L. *oxalis*.] (Bot.) A genus of plants the leaves of which have an acid taste; sorrel. *Loudon.*

ÖX'ÄL-ITE, *n.* (Min.) A native oxalate of iron; humboldtine. *Dana.*

ÖX'A-LYLE, *n.* [Gr. *ὄξαις*, sharp, and *ἔλη*, principle.] (Chem.) The hypothetical radical of oxalic acid; carbonic oxide. *Graham.*

ÖX-ÄM'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ὄξαις*, sharp, and Eng. *ammonia*.] (Chem.) Noting an acid produced by the destructive distillation of binoxalate of ammonia. *Brande.*

ÖX'A-MIDE, *n.* [Fr.] (Chem.) Oxalate of ammonia less two equivalents of water. *Dumas.*

ÖX'BÄNE, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

ÖX'BIRD, *n.* (Ornith.) The common name of a species of sand-piper; the dunlin; *Tringa variabilis*. *Yarrell.*

ÖX'-BÖW, *n.* A piece of curved wood put round the neck of a draught ox, and serving as a kind of collar. *Simmonds.*

ÖX'EYE (öks'ti), *n.* 1. (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Buphrasium*, so called in allusion to the broad open disk of the flowers: — a plant of the genus *Anthemis*: — a plant of the genus *Chrysanthemum*, called also *ox-eye daisy*: — a plant of the genus *Helenium*; sneeze-wort; *Helenium autumnale*. *Loudon.* Eng. *Cyc.* *Dunglison.*
2. (Ornith.) A name of the larger titmouse; *Parus major*. *Ray.*

ÖX'EYED (öks'id), *a.* Having eyes like those of an ox; having large eyes.

The Greek is *ὄξαις ὀφθαλμία* *Hpn*, which is commonly translated the venerable *ox-eyed Juno*. *Pope.*
Homer useth that epithet of *ox-eyed*, in describing Juno, because a round, black eye is the best. *Hutton.*

ÖX'FLY, *n.* (Ent.) A fly hatched under the skin of cattle; *Estrus bovis*. *Johnson.*

ÖX'-GÄLL, *n.* The fluid, or bile, contained in the gall-bladder of the ox. *Simmonds.*

ÖX'GÄNG, *n.* [Ger. *ochs*, an ox, and *gang*, a walk.] (*Old Eng. Law.*) As much land as one ox can plough in one season, varying in amount, but commonly taken for 15 acres. *Whishaw.*

ÖX'-GÖAD, *n.* A rod with a point or goad for driving oxen. *Judges* iii. 31.

ÖX'-HÄR-BÖW, *n.* A large sort of harrow; — sometimes called a *drag*. *Farm. Ency.*

ÖX'-HÄAD, *n.* The head of an ox. *Shak.*

ÖX'HÄAL (öks'häl), *n.* (Bot.) A species of hellebore; bear's-foot; *Helleborus foetidus*. *Ainsworth.*

ÖX'-HIDE, *n.* 1. The hide of an ox; the dried or the tanned skin of the ox.

2. A measure of land, being as much as could be encircled by narrow strips cut from a single hide. *Gent. Mag.*

ÖX'HÖÖF, *n.* (Bot.) The leaves of species of *Caulotretus* and *Bauhinia*, sometimes used as mucilaginous remedies. *Eng. Cyc.*

ÖX-J-DA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *oxydabilité*.] Capability of being converted into an oxide. *Wright.*

ÖX-J-DA-BLE, *a.* [It. *ossidabile*; Fr. *oxydable*.] That may be oxidized; oxidizable. *Phil. Mag.*

ÖX'-DÄTE, *v. a. & n.* [It. *ossidare*; Sp. *oxidar*; Fr. *oxyder*.] [*i.* OXIDATED; *pp.* OXIDATING, OXIDATED.] To convert into an oxide; to combine with oxygen; to oxidize. *Ure.*

ÖX-J-DÄ'TION, *n.* [It. *ossidazione*; Sp. *oxidacion*; Fr. *oxydation*.] The act of oxidizing or combining with oxygen; the process of converting metals or other substances into oxides, by combining with them a certain portion of oxygen; oxidizement; oxygenation.

"It differs from *acidification* in the addition of oxygen not being sufficient to form an acid with the substance oxidized." *Hoblyn.*

ÖX'-DÄ-TOR, *n.* A contrivance to throw an external current of air upon the flame of an argand lamp; an oxygenator. *W. Ency.*

ÖX'IDE, *n.* [Gr. *ὄξαις*, sharp. — It. *ossido*; Sp. *oxido*; Fr. *oxyde*.] (Chem.) A substance combined with oxygen without being in the state of an acid; a combination, not acid, of a simple body with oxygen. *Ure.*

The metallic oxides are a most important class of bodies. The first, second, third, &c., oxides of one base are designated by the terms *protoxide*, *deutoxide*, *trioxide*, &c.; and when the base, without becoming acid, is saturated with oxygen, it is termed a *peroxide*. *Brande.*

This word, and others of the same family, are by some written with a *y*, as *oxyde*, or *oxyd*, *oxydate*, &c.; and this orthography is in accordance with etymology. Yet the orthography of *oxide*, *oxidate*, &c., is that of the English scientific dictionaries, encyclopaedias, &c., and seems to be established by common usage, especially in chemical and scientific works. Smart says, "*Oxyde* is etymologically correct, but the other form (*oxide*, &c.) exhibits the scientific termination by which compounds are distinguished that possess no sensible properties of acids, and are supporters of combustion."

ÖX-ID-IZ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be oxidized; oxidizable. *Brande.*

ÖX-ID-IZE, *v. a.* [*i.* OXIDIZED; *pp.* OXIDIZING, OXIDIZED.] To change to the state of an oxide; to combine with oxygen; to oxidate. *Brande.*

ÖX-ID-IZE-MENT, *n.* The act of oxidizing; oxidation; oxidation. *Henry.*

ÖX-I-ÖD'IC, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, a compound of oxygen and iodine. *Brande.*

ÖX'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling the ox. *Booth.*

ÖX'LIP, *n.* [A. S. *oxan-slippa*.] (Bot.) A kind of primrose; *Primula elatior*.

I know a bank whereon the wild thyme blows,
Where the *oxlip* and the nodding violet grows. *Shak.*

So called from some likeness in the flowers to the lips of the ox, or from the grateful scent of the flowers. *Shanner.*

ÖX-ÖN'I-AN, *n.* 1. A member, or a graduate, of the University of Oxford, in England. *Qu. Rev.*

2. A kind of shoe worn by men. *Simmonds.*

ÖX'PÖCK-ER, *n.* (Ornith.) A bird of the family *Buphaginae*, or beef-eaters. *Suainson.*

ÖX'-STÄLL, *n.* A stand or stall for oxen.

ÖX'TER, *n.* [A. S. *oxta*. — L. *axilla*.] The armpit. [North of England.] *Brockett.*

ÖX'TÖNGUE (öks'täng), *n.* (Bot.) 1. A kind of plant covered with strong prickles; *Helminthia echinoides*. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. A plant of the genus *Picris*. *Loudon.*

3. A plant of the genus *Anchusa*; bugloss. *Wood.*

ÖX-Y-ÖHLÖ'RIC, *a.* (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from chlorate of potassa, and called also *perchloric* and *hyperchloric* acid. *Graham.*

ÖX-Y-CRÄTE, *n.* [Gr. *ὄξαις*, sharp, and

κραταιά, to mix; It. *ossierato*; Fr. *oxyerat*.] A mixture of water and vinegar. *Wiseinan.*

ÖX-Y-GËN, *n.* [Gr. *ὄξαις*, sharp, and *γεννάω*, to generate; "i. e. *generator of acids*, and such it was believed to be *exclusively*, at the period when the name was given to it." *Dunglison.* — It. *ossigeno*; Sp. *oxigeno*; Fr. *oxygene*.]

1. (Chem.) A colorless, inodorless, tasteless, and non-metallic elementary body.

Oxygen is a permanent gas, when uncombined, and forms one fifth part of the air of the atmosphere. In a state of combination, this element is the most extensively diffused body in nature, entering as a constituent into water, into nearly all the earths and rocks of which the crust of the globe is composed, and into almost all organic products. Many of its compounds are *acids*, — whence the name *oxygen*, given to it by Lavoisier, — but it unites in preference with single equivalents of a large proportion of the metallic class of elements, and forms bodies which are alkaline, or have the character of *bases*. Some of its compounds are neither acid nor alkaline, and are therefore called *neutral bodies*. Oxygen was discovered by Dr. Priestley in 1774, and about a year afterwards by Scheele, in Sweden, without any knowledge of Priestley's experiments. It was at first called *dephlogisticated air*, because it is non-inflammable, *empyreic* air, because it supports combustion, and *vital air*, because it is necessary to respiration. *Graham.*

"The word *oxygen* is too deeply rooted in scientific nomenclature to be safely removed; but it may be taken as a remarkable instance of an aluding word which changed its original meaning within a comparatively short period after its introduction." *Tomlinson.*

2. A manufacturing name for bleaching-powder. *Simmonds.*

ÖX-Y-GËN-ÄTE, *v. a.* [It. *ossigenare*; Sp. *oxigenar*; Fr. *oxygéner*.] To combine or impregnate with oxygen; to oxygenize. *Brande.*

ÖX-Y-GËN-ÄT-ED, *p. a.* Combined with oxygen.

ÖX-Y-GËN-Ä'TION, *n.* [It. *ossigenazione*; Sp. *oxigenacion*; Fr. *oxygénation*.] The act of oxygenating or combining with oxygen.

"A term often used as synonymous with *oxidation*; it differs, however, from it in being of more general import, every union with oxygen being an *oxygenation*; whereas *oxidation* takes place only when an oxide is formed." *Hoblyn.*

ÖX-Y-GËN-Ä-TOR, *n.* A contrivance for throwing a current of air on the flame of an argand lamp; an oxidator. *Simmonds.*

ÖX-Y-GËN-IZ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be oxygenized, or oxygenated. *Wright.*

ÖX-Y-GËN-IZE, *v. a.* [*i.* OXYGENIZED; *pp.* OXYGENIZING, OXYGENIZED.] To impregnate or combine with oxygen; to oxygenate. *P. Cyc.*

ÖX-Y-GËN-IZE-MENT, *n.* Oxygenation. *Wright.*

ÖX-Y-G'Ë-NOÜS, *a.* Relating to, or containing, oxygen. *Brande.*

ÖX-Y-GÖN, *n.* [Gr. *ὄξαις*, sharp, and *γωνία*, an angle; Sp. *oxigonio*; Fr. *oxygone*.] (Geom.) A triangle having three acute angles; an acute-angled triangle. *Davies & Peck.*

ÖX-Y-G'Q-NÄL, *a.* Having three acute angles; acute-angled. *Francis.*

ÖX-Y-GÖN'I-ÄL, *a.* Oxygonal. *Maunder.*

ÖX-Y-ILY'DRÖ-GËN, *n.* 1. (Chem.) A name given to a kind of blow-pipe by which a stream of lighted hydrogen, as it escapes from a nozzle, is supplied with pure oxygen, thus producing an intense heat. *Hoblyn.*

2. (Opt.) A kind of microscope, which has now almost entirely superseded the solar microscope; — so called because the illumination, instead of being produced by the sun's rays, is produced by burning a small piece of lime or marble in a stream of oxyhydrogen gas. *Brande.*

ÖX-Y-MËL, *n.* [Gr. *ὄξαις*, sharp, and *μέλι*, honey; L. *oxymeli*; It. *ossimele*; Sp. *ojimel*; Fr. *oxymel*.] A mixture of vinegar and honey boiled to a sirupy consistence. *Arbuthnot.*

ÖX-Y-MÖ'RON, *n.* [Gr. *ὄξαις*, sharp, and *μωρός*, foolish.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which words or phrases of contrary signification are united, thus producing a seeming contradiction; as, "Cruel kindness"; "Laborious idleness." *Andrews.*

W. Brande, Catherwood. *n.* [Arab. *basha*; Turk. *pasha*. *Buckton*.—Some derive *pacha* from Per. *pa shah*, the foot of the king; others from *pad*, a guardian, and *shah*, king. *P. Cye.*] (*Turkish Empire*.) Originally, the title given to a minister, or chief assistant of the sultan, whether military or learned.—now applied exclusively to the governor of a province;—sometimes written *pasha*, *pashaw*, and *bashaw*.

The well-known distinction of ranks between the two classes of *pachas* consists in the number of horse-tails which are carried before them as standards, the higher having three, and the lower two. *Brande.*

PACH-A-CÁ'MAC, *n.* The divinity worshipped by the ancient Peruvians as the creator of the universe;—so named from the valley of *Pachacama*, where a magnificent temple was erected to his honor. *Brande.*

PA-CHÁ'LIQ [pa-shá'lik, *Sm. R. C. B. Wb.*; pa-shá'lik, *K. Wb.*; pa-shá'lik, *Maunder*], *n.* The province or jurisdiction of a pacha. [*Turkey*.] *Walsh.*

PACH-Y-CÉPH'A-LÁ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *παχὺς*, thick, and *κεφαλή*, the head.] (*Geol.*) A tribe of *Entomostroaca*, having the head broad and shield-shaped. *Baird.*

PACH-Y-CÉPH'A-LÍ'N-Æ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *παχὺς*, thick, and *κεφαλή*, the head.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of denitrostrual birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Ampeleidae*; thick heads. *Gray.*



Pteruthius erythropterus.

PACH-Y-CÓR'MUS, *n.* [Gr. *παχὺς*, thick, and *κορμός*, the trunk of a tree.] (*Pál.*) A genus of homocercal, ganoid, fossil fishes having a very thick body. *Agassiz.*

PACH-Y-DÁCTY-LOŪS, *a.* [Gr. *παχὺς*, thick, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger.] Thick-toed. *Hitchcock.*

PACH-Y-DERM, *n.* [Gr. *παχὺς*, thick-skinned; *παχὺς*, thick, and *δέρμα*, skin.] (*Zool.*) One of the *Pachydermata*. *Kirby.*

PACH-Y-DÉR'MA-TÁ, *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) An order of mammals, distinguished for the thickness of their skins, including all the hoofed quadrupeds which do not ruminate, as the elephant, rhinoceros, horse, hog, &c. *Brande.*

PACH-Y-DÉR'MA-TOŪS, *a.* (*Zool.*) Having a thick skin; belonging to the *Pachydermata*. *Lyell.*

PACH-Y-ÓTE, *n.* [Gr. *παχὺς*, thick, and *ὄτος*, the ear.] (*Zool.*) One of a family of bats which have thick external ears. *Brande.*

PA-CHY-P'TE-RÍS, *n.* [Gr. *παχὺς*, thick, and *πτερίς*, a fern with feathery leaves; *πτερόν*, a feather.] (*Pál.*) A genus of fossil ferns. *Eng. Cye.*

PA-CÍF'IC, *a.* [*L. pacificus*; *pax*, peace, and *facio*, to make; *It. & Sp. pacifico*; *Fr. pacifique*.]

1. Making or promoting peace; conciliatory; mild; appeasing; as, "*Pacific* measures."
2. Peaceful; peaceable; gentle; tranquil; calm. "In my long life and *pacific* prosperity." *Hall.*

Syn.—*Pacific* signifies making, or disposed to make, peace; *peaceable*, disposed to be at peace, and free from war or contest; *peaceful*, being at peace, or free from agitation. *Pacific* measures; *peaceable* disposition; *peaceful* cottage; *peaceful* life; *mild* or *gentle* disposition; *conciliatory* measure.—See *GENTLE*.

PA-CÍF'I-CÁ-BLE, *a.* That may be pacified. *Hall.*

PA-CÍF'I-CAL, *a.* Pacific. [*R.*] *Wotton.*

PA-CÍF'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a pacific manner. [*R.*]

PAC-I-FI-CÁ'TION, or *PA-CÍF-I-CÁ'TION* [pás-e-fé-ká'shun, *W. P. J. F.*; pá-sif-e-ká'shun, *J. K. Sm. R. Wb.*], *n.* [*L. pacificatio*; *It. pacificazione*; *Sp. pacificación*; *Fr. pacification*.] The act of pacifying; reconciliation; adjustment. "An embassy of *pacification*." *Bacon.* "A *pacification* of wrath." *Hooker.*

PAC-I-FI-CÁ'TOR, or *PA-CÍF-I-CÁ-TOR* [pás-e-fé-ká'tur, *W. P. J. F.*; pá-sif-e-ká'tur, *J. K. Sm. R.*], *n.* [*L. pacificator*, to pacify.] One who makes or restores peace between contending parties; a peacemaker. *Warburton.*

PA-CÍF'I-CÁ-TQ-RY, *a.* [*L. pacificatorius*.] Tending

to make peace; peace-making. "*Pacificatory* . . . epistles." *Barrow.*

PÁC'[-PÍ-ÉR, *n.* One who pacifies. *Bailey.*

PÁC'[-FÝ, *v. a.* [*L. pacifico*; *pax*, peace, and *facio*, to make; *It. pacificare*; *Sp. pacificar*; *Fr. pacifier*.] [*i. PACIFIED*; *pp. PACIFYING*, *PACIFIED*.]

1. To give or restore peace to; to conciliate. He went on as far as York, to *pacify* and settle those countries. *Deacon.*

2. To appease; to calm; to still; to quiet; to tranquilize;—used of persons and things. But he will not now be *pacified*; Fabian can scarce hold him yonder. *Shak.*

Then was the king's wrath *pacified*. *Esth. vii. 10.*

Syn.—See *APPEASE*, *CONCILIATE*.

PÁC'ING, *v. a.* Moving with a pace; as, "A *pacifying* horse."

PÁCK, *n.* [*Dut. pak*; *Ger. pack*; *Dan. pakke*; *Sw. pack*, *packe*; *Gael. pac*.—*It. pacco*; *Sp. & Port. paquete*, a packet; *Fr. paquet*, a packet.] 1. A bundle tied up or lashed for carriage or transportation; as "A pedler's *pack*."

2. A pack of flour, or Indian corn-meal, flax, &c., weighs 250 lbs.; of wool, 240 lbs. net. *Simmonds.*

3. A load; a burden. "Heap on your head a *pack* of sorrows." *Shak.*

4. A great number; as, "A *pack* of troubles." *Johnson.*—Vulgarly corrupted into "A *peck* of troubles." *Smart.*

A *pack* of blessings lights upon thy back. *Shak.*

5. A complete assortment of playing cards. Shuffling and dividing a *pack* of cards. *Addison.*

6. A number of hounds kept together and hunting in company. The *fiery* fires the *pack*; they snuff, they vent, And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent. *Dryden.*

7. A number of persons confederated, as in some bad design or practice; a crew; a gang. "A *pack* of knaves and villains." *Clarendon.* I'll be revenged on the whole *pack* of you. *Shak.*

8. A term of reproach; an impostor. "An arrant naughty *pack*." *Chapman.*

9. An agreement; a pact. *North.*

PÁCK, *v. a.* [*Dut. pakken*; *Ger. packen*; *Dan. pakke*; *Sw. packa*.—From *A. S. pæcan*, to deceive. *Tooke*.—"It is probable that some verb, whence the *Dut.*, *Ger.*, *Dan.*, *Sw.*, and *Eng.* have descended, existed in the *A. S.*, meaning, as those [verbs] do, to put together, to bind or fasten up together; and that the false appearances which caused the deception were effected by the manner in which the package was performed." *Richardson.*] [*i. PACKED*; *pp. PACKING*, *PACKED*.]

1. To bind or lash together in a pack; to form into a pack;—often used with *up*; as, "To *pack* wool"; "To *pack* up rags."

2. To put and press tightly, or in close order, in a receptacle; as, "To *pack* goods in a box."

We greatly doubt whether any human being ever succeeded in *packing* more wickedness into the space of three hundred and sixty-five days (than *Bureo*). *Macaulay.*

3. To put and press things into tightly, or in close order; as, "To *pack* a trunk."

4. To put a pack upon; to load, as with a pack. "And yet our horse not *packed*." *Shak.*

5. To put together or sort, as cards, fraudulently, or so as to secure the game unfairly. *She, Eros, Packed cards with Cæsar, and false played my glory.* *Shak.*

6. To bring together and unite, as persons, iniquitously, in order by their means to secure some partial or bad end. "They have *packed* a Parliament." *Hudibras.*

A *packed* assembly of Italian Bishops. *Atterbury.*

7. To confederate, as in some bad design; to make an accomplice. *Margaret, Who, I believe, was packed in all this wrong, Hired to it by your brother.* *Shak.*

8. To send in haste. He cannot live, I hope, and must not die Till George be *packed* with post-horse up to heaven. *Shak.*

PÁCK, *v. n.* 1. To tie up goods or place them in close order in a receptacle. *Clearland.*

2. To be pressed into some receptacle; as, "The goods *packed* well." *Sm. Wt.*

3. To depart or remove in haste;—commonly with *off* or *away*. "Poor Stella must *pack* off to town." *Swift.*

That, sir, which serves and seeks for gain,

And follows but for form,

Will *pack* when it begins to rain,

And leave thee in the storm. *Shak.*

4. To concert bad measures; to confederate in some bad design; to unite in collusion. *Shak.*

Go, *pack* with him, and give the mother gold. *Shak.*

PÁCK'AGE, *n.* 1. A parcel of goods packed; a bundle; a bale; a packet; a pack.

2. The act or the manner of packing. Another perfection of the animal body is the *package*. *Paley.*

3. A charge made for packing goods. *Smart.*

4. A duty, formerly charged in the port of London, on goods imported or exported by aliens, or by the sons of aliens. *Ogilvie.*

PÁCK'CLÓTH, *n.* A coarse baling material; a cloth for packing goods in. *Johnson.*

PÁCK'DÜCK, *n.* A coarse sort of linen for packing cloths, &c. *H. B. Com.*

PÁCK'ÉR, *n.* One who packs;—specially one who makes a business of packing goods for transit by sea or land;—also a person appointed to pack beef, fish, &c. *Simmonds. Smart.*

PÁCK'ET, *n.* [*Sp. paquete*; *Fr. paquet*.]

1. A small package, bundle, or parcel;—hence a mail of letters. *Shak. Bacon. Denham.*

2. Originally, a vessel employed by government to carry the mails between countries or ports, and called also *packet-boat*;—now applied to a vessel which conveys passengers as well as freight, whether between countries or coastwise. *Brande.*

3. The pannel of a pack-horse. [*Cheshire, Eng.*] *Wright.*

PÁCK'ET, *v. a.* [*i. PACKETED*; *pp. PACKETING*, *PACKETED*.] To bind up in parcels; to pack. "Letters well sealed and *packeted*." *Swift.*

PÁCK'ET-BÓAT, *n.* A vessel employed to carry the mails.—See *PACKET*. *Maunder.*

PÁCK'ET-DÁY, *n.* The day for packing letters, or for the departure of a ship. *Simmonds.*

PÁCK'ET-SHIP, *n.* A ship that sails at stated times for carrying mails or passengers. *Qu. Rev.*

PÁCK'FÖNG, *n.* The Chinese name of the alloy of nickel and copper, commonly called *German silver*;—also written *packfong*. *Brande.*

PÁCK'-HÓRSE, *n.* A horse employed in carrying packs or loads on his back. *Locke.*

PÁCK'-HÓUSE, *n.* A warehouse. *Simmonds.*

PÁCK'-ICE, *n.* An assemblage of large floating pieces of ice. *Simmonds.*

PÁCK'ING, *n.* 1. The act of placing in close order, or of binding in a pack or bundle.

2. Any material used for filling empty spaces, as the stuffing round the piston of a steam-engine, &c. *Simmonds.*

3. (*Masonry*.) Small stones embedded in mortar, employed to fill the vacant spaces in the middle of walls. *Ogilvie.*

PÁCK'ING-PRESS, *n.* A hydraulic press used to pack bales of linen, cotton, &c., and also to draw piles, trees, &c. *P. Cye.*

PÁCK'-LÓAD, *n.* The load an animal can carry on its back. *Simmonds.*

PÁCK'MÁN, *n.*; *pl. PÁCK'MÉN*. One who carries a pack on his back; a pedler. *Todd.*

PÁCK'-PÁ-PÉR, *n.* Paper used for packing goods. *Hallivell.*

PÁCK'-SÁD-DLE, *n.* A saddle on which packs or burdens are laid. *More.*

PÁCK'-SHÉÉT, *n.* A packcloth. *Simmonds.*

PÁCK'STÁFF, *n.* A staff to support or carry a pack; a pedler's staff. *Bp. Hall.*

PÁCK'THREAD (*pák'thréd*), *n.* Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels. *Bacon.*

PÁCK'WÁX, *n.* [*Of uncertain origin. Richardson.*] A name given by butchers to a very strong ligament in the neck of quadrupeds, proceeding from one spinous process to another, and inserted in the occipital bone, the office of which appears to be to assist in supporting the weight of the head;—called also *pazwar*, *parvynary*, *farwax*, *afafax*, and *nucha*. *Dunghison. Paley.*

PACŌ, n. [Peruvian.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of llama; — called also *alpaca*. — See **ALPACA**. *P. Cyc.*

PACŌS, n. The Peruvian name of an earth-looking ore, consisting of brown oxide of iron, with minute particles of native silver disseminated through it. *Brande.*

PACT, n. [*L. pactum; paciscor, pactus*], to bargain, to covenant, or *pango, pactus* fix, to drive in, to settle or agree; *pacto, pacto*, *pago*, to agree; *It. puto; Sp. pacto; Fr. pacte.* A contract; a bargain; a covenant. *Bacon.*
Nor oath nor *pact* Achilles plights with thee. *Pope.*

PACTIŌN, n. [*L. pactio*. — See **PACT.**] A bargain; a pact. [*R.*] *Hayward.*

PACTIŌN-AL, a. Settled by bargain or agreement. "*Pactional and conditional.*" *Sanderson.*

PACTIŌN-TIŌS (pak-tish'us), a. [*L. pactitius*.] Settled by covenant or bargain. *Johnson.*

PACTŌ-LI-AN, a. Relating to the Pactolus, a river in Lydia, famous for its golden sands. *Craig.*

PAD, n. [*A. S. path, path, paad, a path; Dut. pad; Ger. pfad; Scot. paid*. — See **PATH.**]
1. A footpath; a pathway; a road. *Prior.*
Still used, in this sense, in Northamptonshire, *Eng. Wright.*
2. A roadster or horse used under the saddle; an easy-paced saddle-horse. *Addison. Dryden.*
3. A robber that infests the road, usually on foot; a highwayman; a footpad. *Johnson.*

PAD, n. [*Skinner* thinks it may be contracted from *Sp. pajado; paja, straw; It. paglia; Port. palha; Fr. paille; from L. palea, chaff, straw*. — *Richardson* says, "More probably from *A. S. pethian*, to path, and, consequentially, to tread flat, to flatten."]
1. Any thing flattened or compressed, — applied particularly to a cushion, bolster, or saddle, stuffed with straw, hair, or other soft substance. *Camden.*
2. A pannier. [*Norfolk, Eng.*] *Wright.*
3. A quire of blotting-paper. *Wright.*
4. A tub for brewing. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*
5. A measure of fish. [*Local.*] *Simmonds.*

PAD, v. n. 1. To walk; to travel on foot. *Johnson.*
2. To rob on foot, as a foot-pad. *Dr. Pope.*

PAD, v. a. [*i. PADDED; pp. PADDING, PADDED.*]
1. To walk, or go on foot in or on.
Two toasts, with all their trinkets, gone,
Padding the streets for half a crown. *Somerville.*
2. To tread or trample, as a path or road in untracked ground; hence, to beat smooth and level, as a road. *Johnson. Wright.*
3. To stuff or furnish with a pad or padding.
4. (*Calico-printing.*) To impregnate with a mordant. *Use.*

† **PAD'AR, n.** Grout; coarse flour. *Wotton.*

PAD'DER, n. A robber that infests the road; a pad; a foot-pad. [*R.*] *Hudibras.*

PAD'DING, n. 1. The act of stuffing with a soft substance, or of filling out with an inner lining.
2. (*Calico-printing.*) The impregnation of the cloth with a mordant. *Use.*
3. Material for stuffing, — particularly a kind of thick, coarse cloth, made of old rags, used as an inner lining of coat-collars, &c. *Simmonds.*

PAD'DLE (pād'dl), v. n. [*Fr. patrouiller, from patte, a paw.*] [*i. PADDED; pp. PADDLING, PADDED.*]
1. To beat water with the hand or the foot; to play in the water.
A wolf lapping at the head of a fountain, spied a lamb
paddling a good way off. *L'Estrange.*
2. To propel a boat, as with oars; to row. As the men were paddling for their lives. *L'Estrange.*
3. To finger. "*Paddling in your neck.*" *Shak.*

PAD'DLE (pād'dl), v. a. 1. To pat lightly; to touch gently. *Shak.*
2. To propel with a paddle, as a boat.
3. To trample. [*Norfolk, Eng.*] *Wright.*

PAD'DLE, n. 1. An implement for propelling or steering a canoe or boat, resembling an oar, but shorter, and having a broader blade. *Johnson.*
2. A broad part of any thing, resembling the blade of a paddle.
Thou shalt have a paddle on thy weapon. *Deut. xxiii. 13.*

3. One of the broad boards, or floats, on the circumference of the wheel of a steam-vessel; — commonly called *floats*. *Simmonds.*

4. A name of the foot of a chelonian reptile or marine saurian. *Wright.*

5. A pannel in a lock-gate, or sluice, for letting the water in; a small sluice. *Francis.*

6. An implement for stirring the sand and ashes in the calcar. *Cyc.*

7. A spade for cleaning a plough; — called also *paddle-stuff*. [*West of England.*] *Wright.*

PAD'DLE-BŌARD, n. One of the floats on the circumference of the wheel of a steam-vessel; a paddle. *Simmonds.*

PAD'DLE-BŌX, n. The case or cover of a paddle-wheel. *Simmonds.*

PAD'DLER, n. One who paddles. *Beau. & Fl.*

PAD'DLE-SHAFT, n. A shaft to the ends of which the paddle-wheels of a steam-vessel are attached, and which, being turned by the engine, causes them to revolve. *Brande.*

PAD'DLE-STAFF, n. 1. A staff with a broad iron blade, used by mole-catchers. *Wright.*
2. A spade with a long handle, used by ploughmen to free the share from earth, stubble, &c.; a paddle. — See **PADDLE**, No. 7. *Cyc.*

PAD'DOCK, n. [*Corrupted from parrock; A. S. pearroc, parruc, a park. Lye.*] Originally, an enclosure in a park, for hounds to run matches in; but now chiefly used of a small enclosure under pasture, adjoining the stables of a domain, for turning in a sick horse, a mare and foal, or any similar purpose. *Brande.*

PAD'DOCK, n. [*A. S. pad, pada; Dut. padde, padder; Sw. & Icel. padda.*] A toad. *Shak.*

PAD'DOCK-PIPE, n. A plant; horsetail. *Booth.*

PAD'DOCK-STŌNE, n. A stone vulgarly supposed to grow in the head of a toad, and to possess great magical and medical virtues. *Mason.*

PAD'DOCK-STŌL, n. A mushroom, or toadstool. [*Scot. and North of Eng.*] *Jamieson.*

PAD'DY, n. 1. Rice in the husk. *Simmonds.*
2. [*A contraction of Patrick.*] A cant term for an Irishman. *Grose.*

PAD'E-LI'ON, n. [*Fr. pas de lion, lion's step.*] A plant; the lion's-foot. *Ainsworth.*

PAD'E-SŌY, n. See **PAD'ASOY**. *Simmonds.*

PAD-DI-SHĀH', n. [*Per. pad, protector or throne, and shah, prince.*] A title of the Turkish sultan and the Persian shah. *Brande.*

PAD'LOCK, n. [*Skinner* refers to *Dut. padde, a toad, from its shape*. — *Thompson* suspects it may be a *lock* for a *pad-gate*, or a gate opening to a *path*.] A movable lock, with a semicircular link to be fastened through a staple. *Prior.*

PAD'LOCK, v. a. To fasten with a padlock: — to confine; to fetter. *Milton. Arbuthnot.*

PAD'NĀG, n. A saddle-horse; pad. *Dr. Pope.*

PAD'QW-PIPE, n. A plant; padelion. *Smart.*

PAD-ŪA-SŌY' (pād-ū-sōy') [pād-ū-sōy', K. Sm.; pād-ū-sōy', Ja. Wr.] n. [*Paduia, in Italy, and Fr. soie, silk.*] A kind of silk; — sometimes contracted into *padesoy*. *Sheridan.*

PÆ'AN (pæ'an), n. [*Gr. Παιάν; L. Pæan.*]
1. (*Gr. Myth.*) The physician of the gods; — after Homer's time, applied to Apollo.
2. Among the Greeks a hymn or chant in honor of Apollo, in thanksgiving for deliverance, — especially a triumphal song. *Liddell.*
3. A loud or joyous song. *Pope.*
4. (*Pros.*) A kind of foot; pæon. *Harris.*

PÆ-DŌ-BĀP'TIŌM, n. See **PEDOBAPTISM**.

PÆ'ON, n. [*Gr. παιών; L. pæon.*] (*Pros.*) A foot consisting of one long and three short syllables, and called first, second, third, or fourth pæon, accordingly as the long syllable occupies the first, second, third, or fourth place. *Zumpt.*

PÆ-Ō-NĀ-A, n. [*Gr. παωνία.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, of which the species *Paonia officinalis*, comprising numerous varieties, is much cultivated for its beautiful flowers; the pæony. *Loudon.*

PÆ-Q-NY, n. (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Peonia*; — written also *piony*.

PĀ-GĀCK', n. A Russian wine measure, containing ten gallons. *Crabb.*

PĀ'GAN, n. [*L. paganus, a peasant, a villager; pagus, a hamlet, a village; It. & Sp. pagano; Fr. païen.*] A heathen; a gentile; a worshipper of idols or false gods; one not a Jew, Christian, or Mahometan; — anciently written *pāen, pāyen, pūnum, pagūm, and pānym*. *Hooker. Shak.*
Pāgan, derived from *pagus*, a village, signifies properly dwellers in hamlets and villages. — *Pāgans*, or villagers, came to be applied to all the remaining votaries of the old and decaying superstitions, inasmuch as far the greater number were of this class. *Trench.* — See **HEATHEN**.
Syn. — See **GENTILE**.

PĀ'GAN, a. Relating to pagans; heathenish.
But such they were as *pagan* use required. *Dryden.*

PĀ-GĀN'IC, a. Relating to pagans; pagan. *Cudworth.*

PĀ-GĀN'IC-ĀL, a. Heathenish; pagan. *Bp. King.*

PĀ'GAN-IŌM, n. The religious worship or opinions of pagans; heathenism. *Hooker.*

† **PĀ-GĀN'I-TY, n.** Paganism. *Strype.*

PĀ'GAN-IZE, v. a. To render paganish. "So miserably depraved and *paganized*." *Shak.*

PĀ'GAN-IZE, v. n. To behave like a pagan. *Milton.*

† **PĀ'GAN-LY, a.** Like a pagan. *More.*

PĀGE, n. [*L., It., & Sp. pagina; Fr. page.*]
1. One side of a leaf of a book.
A folio volume contains four *pages* in every sheet; a quarto, eight, an octavo, sixteen; a duodecimo, twenty-four. *Brande.*
2. (*Printing.*) Types set up for one side of a leaf. "Round the *pages* of type." *Brande.*
Page cord, (*Printing.*) small, strong cord for tying round pages of types, to secure them from accidents till they are imposed. — *Page paper*, (*Printing.*) a piece of stout, smooth paper, on which a page of types is placed till a sheet is ready to be imposed. *Brande.*

PĀGE, n. [*Low L. pagius; It. paggio; Sp. & Fr. page.* — Of uncertain origin. — *Skinner, Stephens, and Dicz* refer to *Gr. παῖς, a boy, a servant*. — *Caseneuve* and *Turnèbe*, to *L. pagagogium*, a place where boys of servile birth were educated for pages; from *Gr. παιδαγωγός, a school-room or school-house*. — *Bozhorvius*, to *bagoes*, among the Persians and Macedonians, an attendant on foot of the king. — *Wachter*, to *Sw. pojke, a little boy*. — *Tooke* says that *pack, patch, and page* are the same word; viz., the past part, *pac* (differently pronounced and written with *k, ch, or ge*), of *A. S. pæcan*, to deceive by false appearances, to impose upon, and adds, "As servants were contemptuously called *harlot, varlet, ralet, and knave*, so they were called *pack, patch, and page*." To show that the office was not originally one of honor, he adduces the following passages: "The kingly hath power and freedom of a *page* to make a yoman, of a yoman to make a gentylman, of a gentylman a knight." *Dives and Pauper*. "I had rather be torne with wild horses, than any varlet should have wonne such lots, or any *page* or pricker should have had the price [prize] of me." *History of Prince Arthur.*
1. A boy-child; a boy. *Chaucer.*
In cradle it lay, and was a proper *page*. *Chaucer.*
2. A boy-servant; particularly, a boy or youth attending on a royal or noble personage, and sometimes called *page of honor*. "He had two *pages* of honor." *Bacon.*
Philip of Macedon had a *page* attending in his chamber, to tell him, every morning, Remember, O king, that thou art mortal. *Wake.*
3. A shepherd's or brick-layer's servant. [*East of Eng.*] *Wright.*
4. A boy or man attending on a legislative body; a messenger. [*U. S.*]

PĀGE, v. a. [*i. PAGED; pp. PAGING, PAGED.*]
1. To mark or number the pages of. "To *page* a book." *Johnson.*
2. To attend as a page. *Shak.*

PĀG'EANT, or PĀ'GĒANT (pā'ent, S. W. J. F. K. Sm. C. Wr.; pā'ent, P. E. R. Wb.; pā'g-ant or pā'g-ent, Ja.) n. [*Of uncertain etymology.* — *Tooke* says it is merely the pres. part., *pæccand*, of *A. S. pæccan*, to deceive by false appearances, or by imitation; and he traces the changes thus: *pæccand, pacheand, pacheant, pagant*]

1. Originally, a showy or splendid representation or exhibition in the public streets, on some festive occasion, and containing, among other objects, masked figures representing allegorical personages, with appropriate scenery:—any show, or spectacle of entertainment; pomp.

I'll play my part in future's pageant. *Shak.*
The reign of Henry VIII. was fertile in pageants of an extraordinary magnificence and splendor. *Brande.*

2. A statue or any pompous decoration in a show; an allegorical figure or representation.

The following pageant, . . . a huge floating mountain, that was split in the top, in imitation of Parnassus. *Addison.*

3. Any thing showy, but without duration or stability. "The . . . pageant of a day." *Pope.*

Speaking pageant, a pageant in which speeches in verse or prose were put into the mouths of masked figures, and sometimes a kind of dramatic entertainment performed between them.

The earliest speaking pageant of which we have any account was presented on the triumphal entry of Henry VI. into London, in 1432. *Brande.*

"Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Entick pronounce the *a* in the first syllable long, like that in *page*; but Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Nares make it short, as in *paid*. That the first is more analogous is evident, as the accented *a* is succeeded by the diphthong *ea*; but that the last is more agreeable to general usage, I have not the least doubt. The same reason holds good for the first *a* in *pageantry*; but usage is still more decidedly for the short sound of the *a* in this word than in *pageant*. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston adopt the short sound, and Entick alone the long one. About forty years ago [about 1760], when Mr. Garrick exhibited a show in honor of Shakspeare, it was universally called a *pageant*." *Walker.*

|| **PAGEANT**, *a.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious; superficial. "*Pageant pomp*." *Dryden.*

|| **PAGEANT**, *v. a.* To exhibit in a pageant or show; to represent. [*v.*] *Shak.*

PAGEANT-RY, *n.* Show; pomp; display; ostentatious exhibition or spectacle. *Dryden.*

What pageantry, what feats, what shows. *Shak.*

PAGEHOOD (-húd), *n.* The state of a page. *Scott.*

PAG-I-NA, *n.*; pl. **PAG-I-NÆ**. [*L.* a leaf or page.] (*Bot.*) The surface of a leaf. *Brande.*

PAG-I-NAL, *a.* [*L.* *pagina*, a leaf or page.] Consisting of leaves or pages. *Brown.*

PAG-I-NÁ-TION, *n.* The act of paging, or marking the pages; marks or numbers on pages. *Louides.*

PAG-ING, *n.* The act of marking or numbering the pages of a book. *Ash.*

PAGÓD, *n.* An East Indian idol; a pagoda. *Pope.*

"They worship idols called pagods." *Stillingfleet.*

PAGÓDA, *n.* [*Sansc. bhagavati*, holy house. *P. Cye.*—Corrupted from *bukhada*. *C.P. Brown.*—Per. *poutghad*, house of an idol.]

1. An East Indian temple, containing an idol.

The *pagoda* is generally of three subdivisions: first, an apartment whose ceiling is a dome rising on columns of stone or marble; this part is open to all persons, except an apartment forbidden to all but the priests; third, and last, the cell which contains the statue of the deity, enclosed with a masonry gate. *Brande.*

2. The idol in an Eastern temple. *Brande.*

3. A gold and also a silver coin current in India, in value from 8s. to 9s. sterling (\$1.94 to \$2.18). *Brande.*

PAG-OD-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral aggregate or rock, which the Chinese cut into images; agalmatolite; figure-stone; lardite. *Dana.*

PA-GŪ-RI-AN, *n.* [*L.* *pagurus*, a kind of crab-fish; from Gr. *πάγος*.] (*Zool.*) One of a family of macrourous, decapod crustaceans, most of the species of which inhabit, parasitically, the deserted shells of univalves. *Brande.*

PAID (pád), *i.* & *p.* from *pay*. See **PAY**.

PAIR'GLE (pá'gl), *n.* A kind of cowslip. *B. Jonson.*

PAIL (pál), *n.* [*Gk.* *πίλλω*, *πέλις*, *πέλος*, a wooden bowl, a milk pail; *pélus*, a basin; *Sp.* *payla*, a pan; Old Fr. *paie*, *paesle*; *Fr.* *poêle*.—*W. paeol*.] An open vessel of wood, tin, or other material, with a bail, used for carrying liquids, as water, milk, &c.

The pails high-boaming with a milky flood. *Pope.*

PAIR-BRUSH, *n.* A brush furnished with short, stiff bristles at the end, to clean the corners of vessels. *Farm. Ency.*

PAIL'FUL, *n.*; pl. **PAILFULS**. The quantity that a pail will hold. *Shak.*

PAILLASSE (pal-yás'), *n.* [*Fr.* from *paille* (*L.* *palea*), straw.] A straw bed. *Sullivan.*

PAIL-MAIL' (pál-mél'), *n.* See **PAILMALL**. *Digby.*

PAIN (pân), *n.*; pl. **PAINs**. [*A. S.* *pîn*, pain, punishment, torture; *pînan*, to punish, to torture; *Dut.* *pijn*; *Old Ger.* *pin*, *pina*, *pine*; *Ger.* *pein*; *Dan.* *pine*; *Sw.* *pina*.—*W.* *poen*; *Gael.* *pian*.—*Old Eng.* *peine*, *peyne*, *payne*.—*Gr.* *ποινή*, penalty, and *πῶνος*, toil, pain; *L.* *pœna*, penalty, pain; *It.* *Sp.*, & *Port.* *pena*; *Fr.* *peine*.—*Sansc.* *pāna*.—*Skinner* and others derive the *A. S.* from the *L.* *pœna*, *Gr.* *ποινή*; *Tooke* derives the *L.* and *Gr.* from the *A. S.*]

1. Punishment denounced or suffered; penalty; suffering or evil inflicted as a punishment.

Once more, on pain of death, all men depart. *Shak.*
Because Eusebius hath yet said nothing, we will, by way of mulct or pain, lay it on him. *Bacon.*

2. An uneasy bodily sensation, various in degree from slight uneasiness to extreme torture; suffering; distress; agony; anguish; torment.

As the pains of the touch are greater than the offences of the other senses, so likewise are the pleasures. *Bacon.*

Pain is perfect misery, the worst Of evils, and, excessive, overturns All patience. *Milton.*

3. Uneasiness of mind; mental suffering; disquietude; solicitude; anxiety; chagrin; vexation; sorrow; grief; anguish; pang.

If the church were once thus settled, we need then be in less pain for the religion of our piece. *Locke.*

What pain do you think a man must feel when his conscience lays this folly to his charge? *Law.*

4. Toil; labor; effort; task;—now used only in the plural form.—See **PAINs**.

Which I, with more than with a common pain, 'Gainst all the world will rightfully maintain. *Shak.*

5. The throes of childbirth; pangs. *Dunglison.*

She bowed herself and travailed; for her pains came upon her. *1 Sam. iv. 19.*

To take or to try a pain, (*Midwifery*.) to make an examination during labor, to ascertain its progress and character. *Dunglison.*

Syn.—*Pain* is an indefinite term with respect to the degree of suffering, whether of body or of mind. It may be very great or very small. *Pain*, *distress*, and *agony* are applied indiscriminately to what is physical and mental; *pang* and *anguish*, sometimes to what is physical, but mostly in respect to what is mental. *Pang* is a sudden, sharp pain; *agony*, a violent continued pain; *torture*, excruciating or extreme pain; *anguish*, an overwhelming pain.—See **EVIL**.

PAIN, *v. a.* [*i.* **PAINED**; *pp.* **PAINING**, **PAINED**.]

1. + To torture or inflict suffering on as a punishment; to punish.

To bring from thence men bound unto Jerusalem that they should be pained. *Wickliffe, Acts ix. 2.*

2. To cause uneasiness or suffering in, of any degree of intensity; to make uneasy; to distress; to afflict; to hurt;—applied to the body or the mind. "Excess of cold, as well as heat, pains us." *Bacon.* "A doubtful word that pains his mind." *Dryden.*

Hast thou the pretty worm of Nilus there, That kills, and pains not? *Shak.*

So shall they be sorely pained at the report of Tyre. *Isa. xxiii. 5.*

3. + To put to trouble or pains.

O, give me pardon That I, your vassal, have employed and pained Your unknown sovereignty. *Shak.*

To pain one's self, to labor; to take pains. *Spenser.*

"He pained himself" to raise his note." *Dryden.*

+ **PAIN'-A-BLE**, *a.* Inflicting pain. *Evelyn.*

PAIN'FUL, *a.* 1. Full of pain; miserable.

But is there yet no other way, besides These painful pangs, how we may come To death, and mix with our connatural dust? *Milton.*

2. Giving pain to the body or the mind; distressing; distressful; afflicting; afflictive; grievous; disquieting. "*Painful diseases*." *Milton.* "Her painful penance." *Spenser.*

Evils have been more painful to us in the prospect than by their actual pressure. *Addison.*

3. Full of labor or difficulty; requiring labor or pains; difficult. "*Painful marches*." *Dryden.*

When I thought to know this, it was too painful for me. *Ps. lxxiii. 16.*

Even I, though slow to touch the painful string, Awake from slumber, and attempt to sing. *Smith.*

4. Laborious; exercising labor; industrious; careful; painstaking. "*Painful servants*." *Swift.* "The painful husbandman." *Dryden.*

"Fuller, our church-historian, having occasion to speak of some famous divine that had lately died, exclaims, 'O the painfulness of his preaching! . . . The words are a record not of the pain which he caused to others, but of the pains which he bestowed himself; and, I believe, if we had more painful preachers in the old sense of the word, that is, who took pains themselves, we should have fewer or painful ones in the modern sense, who cause pain to their hearers.'" *Trench.*

Syn.—See **HARD**.

PAIN'FUL-LY, *ad.* 1. In a painful manner; with suffering or distress of body or of mind. *Johnson.*

2. With labor or pains; laboriously; industriously; sedulously. *Shak.* *Raleigh.*

Robin Redbreast painfully Did cover them with leaves. *Children in the Wood.*

PAIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being painful; uneasiness or distress of body or of mind.

"In weariness and painfulness." *2 Cor. xi. 27.*

2. Laboriousness; industry; painstaking.

Painfulness, by feeble means, shall be able to gain that which, in the plenty of more forcible instruments, is through sloth and negligence lost. *Hooker.*

+ **PAIN'NIM** (pá'njím), *n.* [*Fr.* *pânen*; *Norm. Fr.* *paynim*.—See **PAGAN**.] A pagan;—written also *paynim*. *Hooker.*

+ **PAIN'NIM** (pá'njím), *a.* Pagan. *Milton.*

PAIN'ING, *n.* Act of causing pain; pain. [*n.*]

To wipe his wounds, and ease their bitter paining. *Spenser.*

PAIN'LESS, *a.* Free from pain. *Fell.*

PAIN'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being painless. "Relaxation and painlessness." *Bp. Hall.*

PAINs, *n.* Labor; careful toil; care; trouble.

Syn.—*Pains* is considered by grammarians either singular or plural, and it has been used in both numbers by good writers; but though it has the plural form, yet, in these senses, according to the best usage, it is more commonly used as singular, and joined with a singular verb; as, "All my pains is sorted to no proof." *Shak.*; "The pains they had taken was very great." *Clarendon*; "No pains is taken." *Pope*; "Great pains is taken," *Priestley*; "Much pains," *Bolingbroke*.—"Your pains have," &c. *Dryden.*

PAINs'TAK-ER, *n.* One who takes pains; a laborious person. *Gay.*

PAINs'TAK-ING, *a.* Laborious; industrious; sedulous; careful.

PAINs'TAK-ING, *n.* Great labor, industry, or care; careful toil. *More.*

PAINT (pánt), *v. a.* [*Fr.* *peindre*, *peignant*, *peint*, from *L.* *pingo*; *It.* *pingere*; *Sp.* *pintar*.] [*i.* **PAINTED**; *pp.* **PAINTING**, **PAINTED**.]

1. To form a figure or likeness of in colors, to represent by colors; as, "To paint a landscape"; "To paint a portrait."

We'll have thee, as our rarer monsters are, Painted upon a pole, and under writ, "Here you may see the tyrant." *Shak.*

2. To cover or coat with paint, color, or colors; to color; as, "To paint a board."

Celled with cedar, and painted with vermilion. *Jer. xxii. 14.*

3. To deck or adorn with colors.

Such is his will that paints The earth with colors fresh, The darkest skies with store of light. *Spenser.*

4. To represent or describe to the mind; to depict; to portray; to delineate.

The word is too good to paint out her wickedness. *Shak.*

5. To embellish rhetorically. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **COLOR**.

PAINT, *v. n.* 1. To practise painting.

2. To lay colors on the face. "Does Bridget paint still?" *Shak.*

O, if to dance all night and dress all day Charmed the small-pox or chased old age away, To patch, nay, ogle, might become a saint, Nor would it sure be such a sin to paint. *Pope.*

PAINT, *n.* [*Fr.* *peinture*.—*W.* *paent*.]

1. A coloring substance used in painting; a pigment.

2. Colors representative of any thing.

Words are the paint by which their thoughts are shown, And nature is their object to be drawn. *Glanvill.*

3. A cosmetic for coloring the face. *Young.*

All paints may be said to be noxious. They injure the skin, obstruct perspiration, and thus frequently lay the foundation for cutaneous affections. *Dunglison.*

PAINT'ED, *p. a.* 1. Covered or coated with paint; as, "A painted floor."

2. Represented by colors.

"Tis the eye of childhood
That tears a painter's devil. *Shak.*

PAINTER, n. 1. One who practices painting; particularly one who paints objects by colors.

2. "Painters are divided into numerous classes, following separate branches, and include, among others, coach and chaise painters, house, sign, and fancy painters, herald painters, marine and ship painters, miniature and portrait painters, and glass painters." *Simmonds.*

2. (*Naut.*) A rope attached to the bows of a boat, used to make her fast to any thing. *Dana.*

3. A panther. [*Local, U. S.*] *Judd.*

Painter's colic, a species of colic, usually terminating in palsy, to which painters and others exposed to lead poisons are subject, — called also *lead colic*, *metallic colic*, *Devonshire colic*, *dry-belly*, &c. *Dunglison.*

PAINTER-SHIP, n. The state or condition of being a painter. [*R.*] *Bp. Gardner.*

PAINTER-STAINER, n. A painter of coats of arms belonging to heraldry, &c. *Wright.*

Company of Painter-stainers, one of the incorporated companies of the city of London.

2. This company, having the addition of *Painter-stainers* for their skill and cunning in divers mysterious works, are a society of great antiquity, having been incorporated in 1580. *Wright.*

PAINT'ING, n. 1. The act, art, or employment of laying on colors, — particularly the art of representing objects by colors.

True painting emulates the poet's lays. *Mason.*

2. A likeness or resemblance painted; something depicted; a picture. *Shak.*

3. Colors laid on; paint. *Shak.*

Syn. — See **PICTURE**.

PAINT'LESS, a. Not to be painted. *Savage.*

PAINT'RESS, n. A female painter. *Mackintosh.*

PAINT'-STRAKE, n. (*Naut.*) The uppermost strake or streak, immediately below the plank-sheer; — also called *sheer-strake*. *Ogilvie.*

PAINT'URE (pānt'yur), n. [*Fr. peinture.*] The art of painting. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

PAIR (pār), n. [*L. par*, equal; *It. pare*; *Sp. par*; *Fr. paire*.] 1. Two things of the same kind which go together, or suit or mate each other; a couple; a brace; as, "A pair of shoes."

2. It is also applied to a single thing composed essentially of two pieces suiting each other, and used only in the plural form; as, "A pair of scissors."

2. A husband and wife. *Milton. Dryden.*

3. Any number of equal or similar things taken together, or forming a set. "A pair of cards," i. e. a pack of cards. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

4. The phrase, "A pair of stairs," instead of the more modern form, "A flight of stairs," has long been, and still is, in respectable use, though it has been censured by recent grammarians. "They made a pair of stairs." *Shak.* "Up two pair of stairs." *Dr. Ch. Burney.* "Up four pair of stairs." *Charles Lamb.* "Addison occupied a garret up three pair of stairs." *Ed. Rev.* "A garret up four pair of stairs." *Macculay.*

Syn. — *Pair* signifies two things united by nature, or suited to each other; as, a pair of gloves, a pair of chickens, a pair or yoke of oxen, a pair or span of horses. A pair is also a male and a female; a couple, a male and a female, or two persons or things, a brace, two things tied together. A couple of hounds; a brace of partridges; a loving couple; a happy pair.

PAIR, v. n. [*2. PAIRED; pp. PAIRING, PAIRED.*] 1. To be joined in pairs; to couple.

Your hand, my Perdita; so turtles pair
That never mean to part. *Shak.*

2. To suit; to fit as a counterpart.

Had our prince seen this hour, he had paired
Well with his lord, there was not a full month
Between their births. *Shak.*

To pair off, in parliamentary language, to agree, as two members of opposite parties, not to vote. *Brande.*

PAIR, v. a. 1. To join in couples; to couple. "Minds . . . paired by Heaven." *Dryden.*

2. To unite as correspondent; to suit.

Glossy jet is paired with shining white. *Pope.*

3. To impair. — See **IMPAIR**. *Spenser.*

† **PAIR'ER, n.** One who hurts or injures. *Wickliffe.*

PAIR'ING, n. The practice by which two members of a legislative body, as the House of Commons, Eng., or of Congress, U. S., of opposite political opinions, agree not to vote. *Brande.*

PAIR'ING-TIME, n. Time when birds pair. *Couper.*

† **PAIR MENT, n.** Loss. *Wickliffe.*

PAIX'HAN-GUN, n. A howitzer of long bore, for throwing projectiles to a great distance; — so named from *Paizhan*, its inventor. *Simmonds.*

PAK'FONG, n. See **PACKFONG**. *Ho dyn.*

PAL, or PALL, n. An accomplice. *Grose.*

I just gave him the touch on the back of his hand as I knew he was a pal, and he thought it was his pal, and gave it the beating to him. *Dickens.*

PAL'ACE, n. [*L. palatium*; from *Palatinus*, the Palatine hill, on which Augustus had his residence. *It. palazzo*; *Sp. palacio*, *Fr. palais*.]

1. The house of an emperor, a king, or other great personage.

2. A stately or magnificent mansion. *Addison.*

PAL'ACE-COURT, n. (*Law.*) A court held under the steward of the royal household of England, with a jurisdiction of twelve miles round the palace. *Brande.*

PA-LA'CIOUS (pā-lā'shūs), a. Royal; noble; magnificent. [*R.*] *Graunt.*

PAL'A-DIN, n. [*L. palatinus*, in the Byzantine court an officer of the palace; *palatinus*, a palace; *It. paladino*; *Sp. & Fr. paladin*.] (*Romances of the Middle Ages*.) One of the lords or chieftains in Charlemagne's army; a knight-errant.

3. In the Byzantine court, the officers of the palace were regarded as the highest dignitaries of the country; hence *palatin*, or *paladin*, in the early French romances, for a lord or chieftain; and the name was thence appropriated by the Italian romantic poets to the heroes of their legends, the warriors of Charlemagne. *Brande.*

PAL-Æ-ÖG'RA-PHY, n. See **PALEOGRAPHY**.

PAL-Æ-Q-ZÖ'IC, a. [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, and ζών, an animal.] (*Pal.*) Noting an extensive group of fossiliferous strata of the earliest date.

PAL-Æ'MON, n. (*Zool.*) A genus of crustaceans; the prawn. *Baird.*

PAL-JES'TRA (pā-lēs'trā), n.; pl. PAL-JES'TRÆ. [*L.*, from *Gr. παλαίστρα*; *πάλη*, wrestling.] Among the Greeks and Romans, a school or place for wrestling; a public place for performing athletic exercises. *W. Smith.*

PAL-Æ-TI-ÖL-Q-ÖY (pā-lē-she-ō'q-je), n. [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, and λόγος, a discourse.] The science which explains the past conditions of the earth by the laws of causation. *Smart.*

PAL-A-ME-DE-F'D-E, n. pl. (*Ornith.*) A family of birds of the order *Grallæ*, including the subfamilies *Parrinæ*, and *Palamedeina*; screamers. *Gray.*

PAL-A-ME-DE-F'N-Æ, n. pl. (*Ornith.*) A subfamily of birds of the order *Grallæ*, and family *Palamedeidae*, which includes the genera *Palamedea* of Linnæus, and *Chauna* of Illiger; screamers. *Gray.*



Chauna chavaria.

PAL-LAN'KAS, n. [*Sp. palenque*, a palisade.] (*Mil.*) A kind of permanent intrenched camp, attached to Turkish frontier fortresses. *Stoetqueler.*

PAL-AN-KĒEN, n. Palanquin. *Maunder.*

PAL-AN-QUIN' (pāl-an-kēn), n. [*Hind. palkee*. *Broton.*] A covered carriage or litter used in the East for carrying a person, and borne on the shoulders of men. *Brande.*

PAL'A-TA-BLE, a. Pleasing to the palate or taste; savory; gustable; flavorful; tasteful. *Addison.*

PAL'A-TA-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of being palatable or savory. *Smart.*

PAL'A-TAL, n. A letter pronounced chiefly by the palate; — called also *palatic*.

3. The palatals are *d*, *g*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *n*, and *q*. *Brande.*

PAL'A-TAL, a. 1. Pronounced chiefly by the palate, as, certain letters. *Booth.*

2. Of, or pertaining to, the palate. "Palatal arteries." *Dunglison.*

PAL'ATE (pal'at), n. [*L. palatum*; *It. palato*; *Sp. palato*.] The roof or upper part of the cavity of the mouth, bounded above by the superior alveolar process, and below by the velum palati, a membranous curtain of muscular and cellular tissue which separates the mouth from the pharynx, and from the middle of which hangs the uvula. To this membranous organ the name *soft palate* is sometimes given, the palate proper being termed *hard palate*. *Dunglison.*

2. The organ of taste; — popularly but erroneously so considered. *Shak. Locke.*

The vulgar had, the tongue of the palate, the hard task to the palate, the tongue of the palate. *Pope.*

3. Intellectual taste; mental relish. *Taylor.*

The men of nice palate could not relish Aristotle, as dressed up by the schoolmen. *Baker.*

4. (*Bot.*) The convex base of the lower lip of a personate corolla. *Brande.*

Syn. — *Palate* is sometimes used for *taste*, but *taste* is never used for *palate*. A man who is nice in what he eats and drinks, is said to have a nice palate; but *taste* is applied to intellectual endowments, as well as to matters of sense.

† **PAL'ATE, v. a.** To perceive by the taste. *Shak.*

PA-LA'TIAL (pā-lā'shāl), a. [*L. palatium*, a palace.] Pertaining to, or befitting, a palace; magnificent. *Drummond.*

PA-LA'TIAL, a. [From *palate*.] Pertaining to the palate; palatal. [*R.*] *Barrow.*

† **PA-LA'TIAL, n.** A palatal. *Sir W. Jones.*

PA-LAT'IC (pā-lāt'ik, S. W. P. Ja.; pāl'a-tik, K. Sm. R. W. B.), a. Pertaining to, or uttered by, the palate; palatal. [*R.*] *Holder.*

PA-LAT'IC, n. A palatal. *Andrews.*

PA-LAT'INATE, n. [*It. palatinato*; *Sp. palatinado*; *Fr. & Ger. palatinat*. — See **PALATINE**.] The province or seignory of a palatine.

3. "There were formerly two states in Germany of this name, which till 1620 were under one sovereign. They were not contiguous, and were called, by way of distinction, the Upper Palatinate and the Lower Palatinate, which was called also the County Palatine of the Rhine, or the Palatinate of the Rhine." *P. Cyc.*

PA-LAT'I-NAT-ED, a. Made palatinate. *Fuller.*

PAL'A-TINE, a. [*L. palatinus*; *palatium*, a palace; *It. & Sp. palatino*; *Fr. palatin*.] Pertaining to a palace, or possessing royal privileges; — applied originally to persons holding office in the palace of a sovereign. *P. Cyc.*

County palatine, in England, one of the counties Chester, Durham, or Lancaster, over which its earl, bishop, or duke had a royal jurisdiction. The name is still applied to all of them. *Smart.*

PAL'A-TINE, n. In the middle ages a high dignity who originally held office in the court of the sovereign, being styled *comes palatii*, or count of the palace, but who afterwards obtained the privilege of exercising authority and jurisdiction over a province or district; a count palatine. *Brande.*

† **PAL'A-TIVE, a.** Pleasing to the taste; palatable. "Palative delights." *Browne.*

PA-LA'VER (pā-lā'ver, K. Sm. R. W. B.), n. [*Sp. palabra*, a word; *Port. palavra*, talk.]

1. Idle or deceitful talk. [*Low.*] *Todd.*

2. A conference; conversation. *Wright.*

PA-LA'VER, v. a. & n. [*1. PALAVERED; pp. PALAVERING, PALAVERED.*] To deceive by words; to flatter; to talk idly. [*Low.*] *Grose.*

PA-LA'VER-ER, n. One who palavers. *Mrs. Butler.*

PALÆ, a. [*L. pallidus*; *It. pallido*; *Sp. palido*; *Fr. pâle*.]

1. Not ruddy; whitish; wan; ashy; pallid. "These cheeks are pale for watching." *Shak.*

The tufted crowtoe and pale jessamine. *Milton.*

2. Not bright; dim; sombre. *Shak.*

Syn. — *Pallid* is more than *pale*; *wan*, more than *pallid*. *Paleness* is absence of color; *pallidness*, an excess of paleness; *wanness*, an excess of pallidness. *Pale face*; *pallid countenance*; *wan appearance*.

PALÆ, n. [*L. palus*; *It. & Sp. palo*; *Fr. pal, pieu*

—A. S. *pal*; Ger *pfahl*; Dan. *pæl*; Sw. *pale*.
—W. *puetl*.

1. A flat piece of wood, pointed at one end, used in fencing, or making enclosures, by being driven into the ground, and secured above, and sometimes also below, to a rail, a stake. *Shak.*
Deer creep through when a *pale* tumbles down. *Mortimer.*
2. That which encloses or bounds; a fence; a limit; a mete; a bound.

Thy wisdom,
Which, like a bourn, a *pale*, a shore, confines
Thy spacious and dilated parts. *Shak.*

3. Any thing that is enclosed; enclosure:—district.

Within the *pale* of the regicide's dominions. *Burke.*
Any man born within the *pale* of Christianity. *Atterbury.*
There is no part but the bare English *pale*, in which the Irish have not the greatest footing. *Spenser.*

4. An instrument for trying the quality of a cheese. *Simmonds.*

5. †Paleness; pallor. "His cheek . . . a deadly *pale* o'ercast." *Mallet.*

6. (*Her.*) The first and simplest kind of ordinary, bounded by two vertical lines at equal distances from the sides of the escutcheon, of which it encloses one third. *Brande.*

The *Pale*, (*Irish Hist.*) that part of Ireland to which, for some centuries after its invasion by the English, in 1172, the dominion of the latter was confined.

The limits of the *pale* seldom extended beyond the modern province of Leinster, and were frequently much less considerable. *Brande.*

PÁLE, *v. a.* [*i.* PALED; *pp.* PALING, PALED.]

1. To enclose or fence with pales or paling. The diameter of the hill of twenty feet may be *paled* in with twenty deals of a foot broad. *Mortimer.*

2. To enclose; to surround; to encompass. What'er the ocean *pales* or sky inclings. *Shak.*
Will you *pale* your head in Henry's glory,
And rob his temples of the diadem? *Shak.*

PÁLE, *v. a.* [From *pale*, *a.*] To make pale; to diminish the brightness of; to darken. The glowworm shows the matin to be near,
And 'gins to *pale* his ineffectual fire. *Shak.*

PÁLE, *v. n.* To turn or grow pale. *Hallam.*

PÁ-LE-Ā, *n.*; pl. PÁ-LE-Æ. [*L.*, *chaff*.] (*Bot.*) One of the bracts stationed upon the receptacle of *Compositæ*, between the florets:—one of the interior bracts of the flowers of grasses. *Brande.*

PÁ-LE-Ā-GEOUS (-shus, 66), *a.* (*Bot.*) Resembling, consisting of, or furnished with, *paleæ* or chaff. *P. Cyc.*

PÁL'ĒD, *a.* Having a pale or stripe. *Spenser.*

PÁLE'-BYED (pál'id), *a.* Having dim eyes. *Milton.*

PÁLE'-FACED (pál'fäst), *a.* Having a pale face.

PÁLE'-HEART-ĒD, *a.* Dispirited. *Shak.*

PÁLE'LY, *ad.* Wanly; not freshly. *Johnson.*

†PÁL'ĒN-DAR, *n.* A kind of coasting vessel. Great *paleanders* . . . running all along the sea-coast. *Knolles.*

PÁLE'NESS, *n.* The state of being pale; whiteness of look; want of ruddiness.

The blood the virgin's cheek forsook,
A livid *pale*ness spreads o'er all her look. *Pope.*

Syn.—See PALE.

PÁ-LE-Q-GRÁPH, *n.* [See PALEOGRAPHY.] An ancient manuscript. *Ec. Rev.*

PÁ-LE-ÖG-RA-PHER, *n.* One versed in paleography; a paleographer. *Wright.*

PÁ-LE-Q-GRÁPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to paleog-
PÁ-LE-Q-GRÁPH'IC-AL, } raphy. *Gent. Mag.*

PÁ-LE-ÖG-RA-PHIST, *n.* One versed in paleography. *T. Hood.*

PÁ-LE-ÖG-RA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr.* *palais*, ancient, and *γράφω*, to write; *It.* & *Sp.* *paleografía*; *Fr.* *paleographie*.]

1. The art or the science of deciphering ancient inscriptions, including a knowledge of the various characters used at different periods by the writers and sculptors of different nations, their usual abbreviations, initials, &c. *Brande.*

2. Ancient writings collectively. *Smart.*

3. An ancient manner of writing. *Ogilvie.*

PA-LE-ÖL-Q-GIST, *n.* One versed in paleology.

PÁ-LE-ÖL-Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr.* *palais*, ancient, and *λογος*, a treatise; *It.* *paleologia*.] A treatise on, or the science of, antiquities. *Smart.*

PA-LE-ÖN-TQ-LÖG'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to paleontology. *Courad.*

PÁ-LE-ÖN-TÖL-Q-GIST, *n.* One versed in paleontology. *Wurbarton.*

PÁ-LE-ÖN-TÖL-Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr.* *palais*, ancient, *εἶναι*, *ὄν*, *ὄντα*, to be, and *λογος*, a discourse; *Fr.* *paleontologie*.] The science that treats of fossil remains, both animal and vegetable. *Lyell.*

Paleontology, or the science of ancient organisms, deals, as its subject, with all the plants and animals of all geologic periods. *Hugh Miller.*

PÁ-LE-Q-SÁURUS, *n.* [*Gr.* *palais*, ancient, and *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil saurians found near Bristol, Eng. *Pictet.*

PÁ-LE-Q-THERE, *n.* See PALEOTHERIUM. *Lyell.*

PÁ-LE-Q-THER'IC-AN, *a.* Relating to the paleotherium. *Buckland.*

PÁ-LE-Q-THER'IC-UM, *n.* [*Gr.* *palais*, ancient, and *θηρίον*, a beast.] (*Pal.*) An extinct pachydermatous quadruped, of a very large size, supposed by Cuvier to have had, like the tapir, a short, fleshy proboscis. *Brande.*

PÁ-LE-ÖUS, *a.* [*L.* *palea*, chaff.] Resembling chaff; chaffy. "Puleous bodies." [*u.*] *Browne.*

PÁ-LES, *n.* (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Goldschmidt in 1857. *Lovering.*

PÁL-ES-TIN'Ē-AN, *a.* Relating to Palestine.

PA-LÉS'TRIC, } *a.* [*Gr.* *παλαιστρικός*; *παλαίσ-
PA-LÉS'TRI-CAL*, } *τρα*, palestra.—See PALÆS-
TRA.] Pertaining to the *palestra*. *Bryant.*

†PÁL'ET, *n.* [*Fr.* *pelotte*, a ball, from *L.* *pila*.] The crown of the head. *Skelton.*

PALETON (pál'e-tō), *n.* [*Fr.*] A kind of loose, thin coat. *Ec. Rev. Qu. Rev.*

PÁL'ETTE (pál'et) [pál'et, *S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm.*; *pa-lét*, *Brande*], *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L.* *paletta*, dim. of *pala*, a spade or shovel. *Ménage*.]

1. A little, thin, oval board, or slab of ivory or porcelain, on which a painter mixes his colors, and holds them by means of a thumb-hole at one end;—written also *pallet*. *Gay.*

2. (*Armor.*) One of the plates covering the points of junction at the bend of the shoulders and elbows. *Fairholt.*

PÁL'ETTE-KNIFE, *n.* A long, thin knife, rounded at the end, used by painters to mix colors on the grinding-slab. *Fairholt.*

PÁLE'WISE, *ad.* (*Her.*) In the manner of a pale. *Wood.*

PÁL'FREY, or PÁL'FREY [pál'fre, *J. F. C. Wb. Scott, Kenrick*; *pál'fre*, *S. P. E. K. Sm. Wr.*; *pál'fre* or *pál'fre*, *IV.*], *n.* [*Fr.* *palefroi*; *It.* *palefreno*; *Sp.* *palefren*; *Port.* *palefren*; *Provençal* *palefren*.—*Nicot* derives it from *Fr.* *par le frein*, by the bridle,—because horses of parade, and those rode by ladies, were led by the bridle by squires;—an etymology approved by *Casaubon* and *Richardson*.—*Dies* refers to *Mid. L.* *parafredus*, for *L.* *paraveredus*, an extra post-horse, from *Gr.* *παρά*, near, beside, beyond, and *L.* *veredus*, a post-horse; whence *Old Ger.* *pfereit*, *pfert*, *Ger.* *pfereit*, a horse.]

1. A horse for the road, or for state occasions;—opposed to *steed*, a horse for the battle.

And to the palace rode there many a rout
Of lords upon steeds and *palfreys*. *Chaucer.*

2. A gentle horse for ladies. *Addison.*

PÁL'FREYED (-fred), *a.* Riding on a palfrey. "Of *palfreyed* dames." *Tickell.*

PÁL-FI-CÁ'TION, *n.* [*L.* *palus*, a stake, a pale.] The act or the art of making ground firm by driving piles into it. *Wotton.*

PA-LÍL-Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr.* *παλλογία*; *πάλλω*, again, and *λέγω*, to speak; *L.* *palilogia*.] (*Rhet.*) The repetition of a word, or part of a sentence, for the sake of greater energy; as, "The living, the living, he shall praise thee." *Isa. xxxviii. 19.* *Brande.*

PÁL'IMP-SĒST, *n.* [*Gr.* *παλινψέστον*; *πάλλω*, again, and *ψέσω*, to rub; *L.* *palimpsestus*.] (*Ant.*) Parchment from which one writing has been erased to make room for another. *W. Smith.*

PÁL'IN-DRÖME, *n.* [*Gr.* *παλινδρομος*, running back; *πάλλω*, again, and *τρέχω*, *δρομεν*, to run.] A word,

verse, or sentence, which is the same read backwards or forwards; as, *madam, Hannah*, or this sentence, *Subi dura a rudibus*. *Peachment.*

PÁL-IN-DRÖM'IC, } *a.* Relating to palin-
PÁL-IN-DRÖM'IC-AL, } drome. *Breen.*

PÁL'ING, *n.* A fence made of pales. *Blackstone.*

PÁL-IN-GE-NĒ'ŠI-Ā (pál-in-je-nē'zhē-ā), *n.* [*Gr.* *παλιγγενεσία*; *πάλλω*, again, and *γένεσις*, birth.] A new or second birth; regeneration. *Brande.*

PÁL-IN-GĒN'Ē-SY, *n.* Palingenesia. *Clarke.*

PÁL-IN-ÖDE, *n.* [*Gr.* *παλινωδία*; *πάλλω*, again, and *ὄδῳ*, contracted from *ὁδὸς*, a way; *L.* *palinodia*.] A poem in which the poet repeats the invectives in a former satire; a recantation. *Johnson.*

†PÁL'IN-Ö-DY, *n.* A palinode. *A. Wood.*

PÁL-I-NŪ'RUS, *n.*; pl. PÁL-I-NŪ'RĒ. [*L.* *Palinurus*, the pilot of Æneas.] (*Zool.*) A genus of crustaceans; spiny lobster. *Bell.*

PÁL-I-SÁDE, *n.* [*Fr.* *palissade*, from *L.* *palus*, a stake, a pale; *It.* *palizzata*; *Sp.* *palizada*.—See PALE, *n.*] (*Fort.*) A strong stake set firmly in the ground with others:—the defence or barrier formed of palisades or stakes.

Palisades are usually about 9 feet long, from 5 to 6 inches in diameter, and sharpened at the top. They are driven into the ground to the depth of 3 or 4 feet, from 2 to 4 inches apart, and are placed at the foot of the counterscarp, in the covered way, on the baime, and in the middle of a dry ditch. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

PÁL-I-SÁDE, *v. a.* [*i.* PALISADED; *pp.* PALISADING, PALISADED.] To enclose with palisades; to fence in. *Johnson.*

PÁL-I-SÁ'DÖ, *n.*; pl. PALISADOES. Palisade. "Palisadoes for fortifications." *Mortimer.*

PÁL-I-SÁ'DÖ, *v. a.* To palisade. *Swift.*

PÁL'ISH, *a.* Somewhat pale. *Bp. Hall.*

PÁL'KEE, *n.* [*Hind.*] A palanquin. *C. P. Brown.*

PÁLL, *n.* [*L.* *pallium*; *It.* & *Sp.* *pallio*; *Old Fr.* *pall*, *paille*.—A. S. *pæll*; *Old Ger.* *phello*, *pfeller*.]

1. A cloak or mantle of state. *Spenser.*

2. The cloak or mantle of an archbishop:—a vestment sent from Rome to all archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church, and to the four Latin patriarchs of the East, on their accession. It is now a short, white cloak of lamb's wool, with a red cross encircling the neck and shoulders and falling on the back. *Brande.*

After consecration, he [the archbishop] shall have the *pall* sent him. *Ayckfe.*

The trumpet, shawm, and atabal,
Lay screened from dew by cloak and *pall*. *Coly.*

3. (*Her.*) A figure like the Roman Y, representing the pall of an archbishop. *Ency.*

4. A kind of fine cloth, of which cloaks and mantles of state were formerly made. *Nares.*

5. The covering thrown over a dead body.

And sad images
Of the stern agony, and shroud, and *pall*,
And breathless darkness, and the narrow house. *Bryant.*

6. A piece which falls between the teeth of a ratchet-wheel; a click.—See PAWL. *Francis.*

PÁLL, *v. n.* [Perhaps from *pale*. *Johnson*.—*L.* *palleo*, to be pale, to fade. *Todd*.—*W.* *pallui*, to fail, to cease.] [*i.* PALLED; *pp.* PALLING, PALL'ED.] To become vapid or insipid; to lose strength, life, or spirit.

Empty one bottle into another swiftly, lest the drink *pall*. *Bacon.*

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in the eye, and *palls* upon the sense. *Addison.*

PÁLL, *v. a.* 1. To make vapid or insipid.

Reason and reflection . . . blunt the edge of his keenest desires, and pall all his enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

2. To make spiritless; to dispirit; to depress. Base, barbarous man! the more we raise our love,
The more we *pall*, and cool, and kill his ardor. *Dryden.*

3. To weaken; to impair; to damage. I'll never follow thy *palled* fortunes more. *Shak.*

4. To cloy; to satiate; to surfeit. "Palled appetite must be gratified with sauces rather than food." *Tatler.*

5. [From *pall*, a cloak or mantle.] To cloak; to shroud; to invest.

Come, thick night,
And *pall* thee in the dunest smoke of hell. *Shak.*

† PĀLL, *n.* A nausea or nauseating. *Shaftesbury.*

PĀLLĀ, *n.* [L.] (*Roman Ant.*) A long, wide garment, worn by ladies. *Andrews.*

PĀLLĀ'DI-ŪM, *n.*; pl. L. PALLADIA; Eng. PALLADIUMS. [L., from Gr. *Palladios*; *Pallas*, *Pallās*, *Pallās*.]

1. (*Ant.*) A statue of Pallas, in Troy, said to have fallen from the skies, on the preservation of which depended the safety of the city.

2. Something that affords protection and security; bulwark; safeguard.

The trial by jury and the freedom of the press are each called the *palladium* of the British constitution. *Brande.*

3. (*Min.*) A ductile and malleable metal, of a whitish, steel-gray color, found in small, fibrous grains associated with gold and platinum. It has the hardness of fine steel, and suffers no change by exposure to the air. *Dana. Siliman.*

PĀLLĀH, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of antelope; *Antilope melampus.* *P. Cye.*

PĀLLĀS, *n.* [Gr. *Πάλλας*.]

1. (*Grecian Myth.*) The goddess of wisdom and skill, and the tutelary divinity of Athens, identified, at a later period with the Roman Minerva. *Brande.*

2. (*Astron.*) A small planet, or asteroid, discovered by Dr. Olbers in 1802, revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. *Pallas (Antilope melampus). Herschel.*

PĀLL-BEĀR-ĒR, *n.* A person who holds the pall, or walks by the side of the corpse, in a funeral procession. *Clarke.*

PĀLLĒT, *n.* 1. [Old Eng. *paillet*, referred by *Minshew* and *Junius* to Fr. *paille*, straw. — L. *palea*.] A small or rude bed. *Shak.*

2. [Fr. *palette*. — See PALETTE.] A painter's board. — See PALETTE.

3. Among potters, crucible makers, &c., a wooden tool for forming, beating, and rounding their works. *Rees' Cyc.*

4. A tool to take up the gold leaves from the pillow, and to apply and extend them. *Rees.*

5. A little, shallow dish, formerly used by surgeons to receive the blood in bleeding a patient: — hence, the quantity contained by such dish, being three ounces. *Hakevill.*

6. (*Clock and Watch-work.*) A piece connected with the pendulum or the balance, on which strikes the swing-wheel, or the balance-wheel; — also written *pallat*. *Brande.*

7. (*Her.*) A pale less in breadth than the third of an escutcheon; a narrow pale. *Brande.*

PĀLL-HÖLD-ĒR, *n.* Pall-bearer. [R.] *Smith.*

PĀLLĀL, *a.* [L. *pallium*, a mantle.] (*Conch.*) Pertaining to the mantle.

Pallial impression, the impression of the muscular margin of the mantle, being a line on the inner surface of a bivalve shell, continued between the impressions of the two adductor muscles. *Brande.*

† PĀLLĀ-MĒNT, *n.* [L. *pallium*, a mantle.] A dress; a robe. *Shak.*

† PĀLLĀRD (pāl'yard), *n.* [Fr. *pailard*; *paille*, straw, from L. *palea*. — See PALETTE.]

1. A lecher; a fornicator. *Dryden.*

2. A beggar. *Fraternity of Vagabonds, 1575.*

† PĀLLĀRD-ĪSE, *n.* [Fr. *pailardise*.] Fornication. *Sir G. Buck.*

PĀLLĀSSE' (pāl-yās'), *n.* See PAILLASSE.

PĀLLĀ-ĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *palliat*, dressed in a *pallium*, or mantle; *it. palliare*, to palliate; *Sp. paliar*; *Fr. pallier*.] [P. PALLIATED; pp. PALLIATING, PALLIATED.]

1. † To cover with a mantle or cloak; to cloak; to clothe. "Being *palliated* with a pilgrim's coat." *Herbert.*

2. † To cover or conceal; to hide; to disguise; to gloss; to varnish; to gild.

She under sweet words and saluting kisses *palliating* her hellish design. *Selden.*

3. To cover with excuse; to soften or lessen by favorable representations; to extenuate.

Monsieur St. Evremont has endeavored to *palliate* the superstitions of the Roman Catholic religion. *Addison.*

The atrocious crime of being a young man . . . I shall neither attempt to *palliate* nor deny. *Pitt.*

4. To allay or lessen, without curing; to ease; as, "To *palliate* a disease." *Johnson.*

Syn. — See EXTENUATE.

† PĀLLĀ-ĪTE, *a.* 1. Cloaked; disguised. "In habit *palliate* and dissimulated." *Haft.*

2. Allaying disease without curing it. *Fell.*

PĀLLĀ-ĪTĪON, *n.* 1. † That which cloaks or conceals; cover; disguise.

I saw clearly through the pious disguises and soft *palliations* of sinners. *King Charles.*

2. The act of palliating; concealment by excuse; extenuation by favorable representation.

Such bitter invectives against other men's faults and indulgence or *palliation* of their own, shows the *palliation* of their spleen. *Corneille's M. de Scud.*

3. Mitigation or alleviation; a palliative.

If the just cure of a disease be full of peril, let the physician resort to *palliation*. *Bacon.*

PĀLLĀ-ĪTĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *palliatif*.]

1. That palliates; extenuating. *Wotton.*

2. Mitigating or alleviating, not removing.

Consumption pulmonary seldom admits of other than a *palliative* cure. *Arbutnot.*

PĀLLĀ-ĪTĪVE, *n.* 1. That which palliates, excuses, or extenuates.

2. That which mitigates or alleviates without removing or curing. *Swift.*

A whole system ought to be produced; . . . it ought to be no *palliative*, but a legislative provision, vigorous, substantial, and effective. *Burke.*

PĀLLĀ-ĪTĪVE, *a.* Palliative. *Gent. Mag.*

PĀLLĀD, *a.* [L. *pallidus*; *paleo*, to be or look pale; *it. pallido*; *Sp. pálido*; *Fr. pâle*.] Pale; whitish; wan; not high-colored. *Spenser.*

Her cheeks assume a *pallid* tint. *Addison.*

Syn. — See PALE.

PĀLLĀ-ĪTY, *n.* Paleness. [R.] *Bailey.*

PĀLLĀ-LY, *ad.* Palely; wanly. *Bp. Taylor.*

PĀLLĀ-NĒSS, *n.* Paleness; palidity. *Feltham.*

Syn. — See PALE.

PĀLLĀNG, *p. a.* Cloying; satiating; insipid. *Ash.*

PĀLLĀ-ŪM, *n.*; pl. PĀLLĀ-ĪA. [L.]

1. (*Ant.*) The name given by the Romans, who sometimes wore it, to the *pharros*, or outer garment of the Greeks, which consisted of a blanket or large piece of cloth capable of enveloping the entire person. *Wm. Smith.*

2. The mantle or scarf sent from Rome to the archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church, on their accession. — See FALL. *Brande.*

3. (*Conch.*) The mantle of bivalves. *Owen.*

PĀLLĀ-MĀLL' (pāl-māl') [pāl-māl', S. W. P. J. F. *Ja. Sm. Wr.*], *n.* [Old Fr. *palemalle*; *pale*, a ball (L. *pila*), and *malle*, a mallet (L. *malleus*).]

1. A game formerly practised in England, which consisted in knocking with a mallet a wooden ball through an iron ring; — also the mallet with which the ball was struck, and the place where the game was played. — Written also *pail-mall*, and *pell-mell*. *Cotgrave. Evelyn.*

2. A street in the west-end of London, named from the game of *pall-mall*, which was formerly much played on the grounds which it now occupies, and afterwards on the mall in St. James's Park. — See MALL. *Nares.*

PĀLLĀ-QOR, *n.* [L.] Paleness. *Bp. Taylor.*

PĀLLM (pām), *n.* [Gr. *παλμῖν*; L. *palma*; It. & *Sp. palma*; *Fr. palme, paume*.]

1. The inner part of the hand from the wrist to the fingers, excluding the thumb. *Bacon. Shak.*

2. A handbreadth; a lineal measure of three inches. *Bacon.*

Among the Romans, there were two different *palme*; one corresponding to the breadth, and the other to the length, of the hand. The former was 2.912, the latter 6.737, English inches. The modern *palm* is different in different countries; being in Russia 2.698, in Naples 10.375, in Genoa 9.725, and in Oporto 8, English inches. *Wm. Smith. Simmonds.*

3. The broad part of a deer's horns, when full grown.

Nothing it say among Irish heads of deer, to show the mightiness of her *palm*. *Bacon & Fl.*

4. (*Naut.*) A fluke, or broad triangular part, at the end of an arm of an anchor: — a piece of leather, with a plate of iron in the middle, covering the palm, and secured at the back of the

hand, used instead of a thimble in sewing canvas. *Dana.*

5. (*Bot.*) A name applied to plants of many genera and species, of which the date-tree, or great palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*, the leaves of which are the *palms* of Scripture), and the cocoa-nut-tree (*Cocos nucifera*) are perhaps the most important. *Gray.*

6 A branch or wreath of the palm, worn among the Romans in token of victory; — hence, superiority, preeminence, victory, triumph.

A man of such . . . *Shak.*
So get the *palm* alone.

PĀLM (pām), *v. a.* [*i.* PALMED; *pp.* PALMING, PALMED.]

1. To conceal in the palm, as a juggler.

They *palm*ed the trick that lost the game. *Prior.*

2. To impose by fraud or trick. *Addison.*

For you may *palm* upon us old for new. *Dryden.*

3. To touch with the hand; to handle. *Prior.*

PĀLMĀ-CHRĪS'TĪ, *n.* [L. *palm of Christ*.] (*Bot.*)

A genus of plants, from the seeds of one species of which (*Ricinus communis*) castor-oil is obtained; *Ricinus*. *Loudon. Waller.*

PĀLMĀR, *a.* [*L. palmaris*; *palma*, a palm.]

1. Of the breadth of the hand. *Lee.*

2. (*Anat.*) Of, or pertaining to, the palm of the hand. "*Palmar* muscles." *Dunglison.*

PĀLMĀ-RY [pāl-mā-rē, K. Wb.; pām'a-rē, Sm. Wr.], *a.* [*L. palmaris*; *palma*, the palm.] That merits the palm or prize; having superior excellence or merit; capital. [R.]

Proceeding from the pen of "the first philosopher of the age" in his *palmary* and capital work! *By. Horne.*

PĀLMĀTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of palmic acid and a base. *P. Cye.*

PĀLMĀTE, } *a.* [*L. palmaris*;

PĀLMĀT-ED, } *palma*, palm.] (*Nat.*

Hist.) Having the shape of the hand; resembling the hand with the fingers spread; as, "*Palmate* leaves or roots." *Gray. "Palmated* stones." *Rees.*

PĀLM-CŌL-QOR, *n.* A color resembling that of the palm; bay-color. "The horse was of a *palm-color*." *Bryant.*

PĀLMED (pāmd), *a.* Having palms; bearing the palms of the horns aloft, as a deer. "The proud *palm*ed deer." *Drayton.*

PĀLMĒR (pā'mūr), *n.* 1. A pilgrim returned from the Holy Land; — so called from the branch of palm which he carried in commemoration of his journey; a pilgrim or crusader. *Shak.*

2. One that cozens or cogs at cards or dice by keeping some of them in his hands unseen. *Blount.*

PĀLMĒR-WORM (-wūrm), *n.* A hairy worm. *Joel* 1. 4. Probably the *caterpillar*. *Dr. A. Clarke.*

PĀLMĒT-TŌ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of palms growing in the East and West Indies; cabbage-tree; *Areca*: — a species of palm growing along the Atlantic coast of the U. S. from North Carolina to Florida; *Chamarcops palmetto*. *Loudon. Gray.*

PĀLMĒC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from palmine. *P. Cye.*

PĀLMĒFĒR-OŪS, *a.* [*L. palmifer*.] Bearing palm-trees. [R.] *Bailey.*

PĀLMĒ-GRĀDE, *a.* [*L. palma*, the palm, and *gradior*, to walk.] (*Zool.*) Walking on the whole foot. *Hitchcock.*

PĀLMĒNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, waxy substance obtained from castor-oil. *P. Cye.*

PĀLMĒ-PĒD, *a.* [*L. palmipes, palmipedis*; *palma*, the palm of the hand, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] (*Ornith.*) Web-footed. — See CENTIPED. *Ray.*

PĀLMĒ-PĒD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A fowl that has webbed feet, or the toes connected by a membrane.

The *palmipeds* form the sixth order in Cuvier's arrangement, corresponding to the *Anseres* of Linnaeus, and the *Natatorcs* of Illiger. *Brande.*

PĀLMĒS-TER, *n.* [*L. palma*, the palm of the hand.] One who deals in palmistry. *Bp. Hall.*

PĀLMĒS-TRȲ, *n.* 1. The art or practice of

telling fortunes by the lines in the palm of the hand.

Palistry, or divination from lines of our hands. *Browne*.

2. A trick with the hand. *Addison*.

PAL-MIT'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from palm-oil. *Silkman*.

PALM-OIL' (pām-ōil'), *n.* A reddish-yellow, solid oil, obtained chiefly from *Elais Guineensis*, a species of palm growing on the west coast of Africa. It is used in the manufacture of soap and candles. *Brande*.

PALM-SUN-DAY (pām-sūn-da), *n.* [*A. S. Palm-sunnan-dæg*.] The Sunday next before Easter; — so called in commemoration of Christ's entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in his way. *Wheatly*.

PALM-WINE' (pām-wīn'), *n.* A beverage made of the juice which flows from the wounded spathes of the cocoa-nut-tree and some other species of the palm, in India, where it is called *toddy*. It is also obtained from the oil-palm (*Elais Guineensis*). *Gray*.

PALM-WORM (pām-wūrm), *n.* (*Ent.*) A species of centiped found in America. *Buchanan*.

PALMY' (pām'y), *a.* 1. Bearing or abounding in palms. "The *palmy* plains." *Dryden*.

2. Flourishing; prosperous. *Burke*.

In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome. *Shak*.

Nares suggests that the word may be applied in the last sense "in allusion to the *palms* of the stag's horns, when they have attained their utmost growth."

PALP, *n.* [*Mod. L. palpus*, from *L. palpo*, to stroke, to touch gently; *Fr. palpe*.] (*Ent.*) A jointed sensiferous organ attached in pairs to the lower jaw; a feeler. *Brande*.

PALP, *v. a.* [*L. palpo*.] To feel. [*R.*] *Wright*.

PAL-PA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being perceptible by the touch; palpableness. *Arbutnot*.

PAL/PA-BLE, *a.* [*L. palpabilis*; *palpo*, *palpare*, to stroke, to touch gently; *It. palpabile*; *Sp. & Fr. palpable*. — See *PALPITATE*.]

1. That may be touched or felt; perceptible by the touch; tangible. *Shak*.

2. Easily or readily perceived; perceptible; plain; manifest; obvious. "*Palpable* mistakes." *Woodward*. "*A palpable* lie." *Mickle*.

PAL/PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being palpable; plainness; obviousness. *Johnson*.

PAL/PA-BLY, *ad.* In a palpable manner; perceptibly; plainly; obviously. *Bacon*.

PAL-PAT'ION, *n.* [*L. palpatio*.] The act of touching or feeling. *Glanwill*.

PAL-PAT'OR, *n.* (*Ent.*) One of a family of clavicorn beetles, including those which have very long palps or feelers. *Brande*.

PAL/PE-BRÁL, *a.* [*L. palpebralis*; *palpebra*, an eyelid.] Of, or pertaining to, the eyelids. *Dun*.

PAL/PE-BROUS, *a.* Having eyelids. *Smart*.

PAL/PI-FÖRM, *a.* [*Mod. L. palpus*, a palp, and *L. forma*, form.] Having the form of a palp, or feeler. *Kirby*.

PAL-PIC'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing or producing palps, or feelers. *Kirby*.

PAL/PI-TÁTE, *v. n.* [*L. palpitare*, *palpitatus*; *palpo*, to stroke, to touch gently, from *Gr. πάλω* (another form of *βállw*, to hurl, to strike, to dash), to hurl, to shake, to quake or quiver; *It. palpitare*; *Sp. palpitare*; *Fr. palpiter*.] [*i. PALPITATED*; *pp. PALPITATING*, *PALPITATED*.] To move or beat quickly or frequently, as the heart; to pulsate; to throb; — particularly, to beat, as the heart, more frequently than the natural pulsation; to flutter; to go pit-a-pat. *Martin*.

PAL-PI-TÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. palpitatio*; *palpito*, *palpitatus*, to palpitate; *It. palpitazione*; *Sp. palpitación*; *Fr. palpitation*.] The act of palpitating; a quick or frequent motion or beating, as of the heart; a throbbing, — particularly, a violent or preternaturally rapid motion of the heart, occasioned by disease, exhaustion, excitement, fright, or other cause. *Dunghison*.

I knew the company too well to feel any *palpitations* at their approach. *Tatler*.

Her bosom heaves
With *palpitations* wild. *Thomson*.

PÁL/PUS, *n.*; pl. PÁL/PÍ. [*L.* — See *PALP*.] (*Ent.*) A jointed sensiferous organ; a palp. *Burmeister*.

PÁL'S/GRÁVE (pálz'gráv), *n.* [*Ger. pfalzgraf*; *pfalz*, a palace (from *L. palatium*), and *graf*, a count; *Dut. paltysgraf*.] (*Ger. Hist.*) A count of the palace; a count palatine. *Bailey*.

PÁL'S-GRÁ-VINE', *n.* [*Ger. pfalzgräfinn*.] The wife of a palsegrave, or a lady of the rank of a palsegrave; a countess palatine. *Booth*.

PÁL'SI-CAL (pálz'e-kál), *a.* Palsied. [*R.*] *Bailey*.

PÁL'SHED (pál'zhd), *a.* Affected with palsy. *Shak*.
Let not old age long stretch his *palsied* hand. *Gay*.

PÁL'STÉR, *n.* A pilgrim's staff. *Wright*.

PÁL'SY, *n.* [*Contracted from paralysis*.] Suspension or great diminution of voluntary motion, and sometimes of sensation, in any part of the body, often accompanied with involuntary motion of the part affected; paralysis. *Dunghison*.

PÁL'SY, *v. a.* [*i. PALSIED*; *pp. PALSING*, *PALSIED*.] To affect with palsy; to paralyze. *Todd*.

PÁL'SY-WORT (-wüit), *n.* A plant once thought good for palsy. *Booth*.

PÁL'TÉR, *v. n.* [*Johnson*, *Tooke*, and others, refer to *paltry*; *Smart*, to *falter*. — See *PALTRY*.] [*i. PALTERED*; *pp. PALTERING*, *PALTERED*.] To shift; to shuffle; to dodge; to play tricks; to haggle; to prevaricate. *Milton*.

Be these juggling fiends no more believed
That *palter* with us in a double sense. *Shak*.

† PÁL'TÉR, *v. a.* To squander; to fritter away. "He *palters* his fortune." *Todd*.

PÁL'TÉR-ÉR, *n.* One who palters. *Sherwood*.

PÁL/TRI-LY, *ad.* In a paltry manner; meanly.

PÁL/TRI-NESS, *n.* State of being paltry. *Johnson*.

PÁLTRY, *a.* [*Of uncertain origin. Jamieson and Todd* refer it to Low *Ger. paltr*, a fragment, a scrap; *palte*, *palter*, a rag, a tatter; *palterig*, mean, worthless; *Dan. pialk*, a rag; *Sw. palter*, rags; *Scot. paltrie*, *peltry*, vile trash; *Old Eng. peltier*, a mean, despicable fellow; *Local Eng. paltr*, rubbish, refuse. *Johnson*, *Tooke*, and *Richardson*, with the older etymologists, derive it, with *poltroon*, from *L. pollice truncus*. — See *POLTROON*.] Mean; worthless; vile; sorry; despicable; contemptible; insignificant.

Turn your forces from this *paltry* siege,
And sár them up against a mightier task. *Shak*.

Syn. — See *CONTEMPTIBLE*.

PA-LŪ'DAL, *a.* [*L. palus*, *paludis*, a marsh.] Relating to marshes; marshy. *J. Johnson*.

PA-LŪ-DA-MÉN'TUM, *n.* [*L.*] (*Roman Ant.*) A military cloak worn by the general and principal officers. It was open in front, reached to the knees or a little lower, and hung loosely from the shoulders, being fastened across the chest by a clasp. *W. Smith*.

PÁL-U-DÍ'NÁ, *n.* [*L. palus*, a pool.] (*Conch.*) A genus of gasteropodous, operculated mollusks, inhabiting fresh water. *Eng. Cyc*.

PA-LŪ'DI-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to the paludina. *Clarke*.

PÁL'Y, *a.* 1. Pale. [*Poetic.*] *Shak*. *Gay*.
2. (*Her.*) Noting a shield divided into four or more equal parts. *Buchanan*.

PÁM, *n.* [*From palm*, victory, as *trump* from *triumph*. *Johnson*.] The knave of clubs. *Pope*.

PÁM'PÁS, *n. pl.* Extensive plains in South America, particularly in the southern part of Buenos Ayres, covered, like the prairies of North America, in their natural state, with rank grass, and affording pasturage for numerous cattle and horses. *Sir F. Head*.

PÁM'PER, *v. a.* [*Old Fr. pamprer*, to fill or cover with vine-leaves, to train or nurse, as a vine, into luxuriant growth; *pampre*, a vine-branch with leaves, from *L. pampinus*. *Junius*. *Richardson*.] [*i. PAMPERED*; *pp. PAMPERING*, *PAMPARED*.] To feed to the full with luxuries or delicacies; to feed luxuriously. "To *pamper* and strengthen it [the body]." *Spenser*.

Praise swelled thee to a proportion ready to burst: it brought thee to feed upon air, and to starve thy soul only to *pamper* thy imagination. *South*.

PÁM'PERED (pám'perd), *p. a.* Fed high or luxuriously. "Those *pampered* animals." *Shak*.

PÁM'PER-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being pampered. "*Pamperedness* and pride." *Bp. Hall*.

PÁM'PER-ÉR, *n.* One who pampers. *Cowper*.

PÁM'PER-ING, *n.* The act of one who pampers; luxurious feeding; full gratification. *Fulke*.

PÁM'PER-IZE, *v. a.* To feed luxuriously; to pamper. [*R.*] *Young* *South*.

PÁM-PÉ'RÖ, *n.*; pl. PÁM-PÉ'RÖS. A violent wind from the west or the south-west, which sweeps over the pampas in the southern part of Buenos Ayres. *Sir W. Parrish*.

PÁM'PHLET (pám'flet), *n.* [Various etymologies have been suggested for this word; as, *Fr. par un filet*, as being held together by a thread; *palme-feuillet*, a leaf to be held in the hand, a book being a thing of greater weight; *L. pagina*, *folia*, a threaded page, as being stitched with thread; *Dut. pampier*, or *papier*, paper, as being mere paper, uncovered or unbound. *Caxton* writes *pamflet*; *Chaucer*, *pamflet*.] A book consisting of only one or a few sheets, stitched together, and not bound. *Shak*. *Wotton*.

Pamphlets became of common use in political and religious controversy about the . . . 16th century. *Blonde*.

PÁM'PHLET (pám'flet), *v. n.* To write pamphlets. "In a poor *pamphlet* way." *Howell*.

PÁM-PHLET-ÉÉR' (pám-flet-ér'), *n.* A writer of, or dealer in, pamphlets. *Bp. Hall*. *Dryden*.

PÁM-PHLET-ÉÉR'ING, *n.* The writing of pamphlets. *Athenæum*.

PÁM-PHLET-ÉÉR'ING, *a.* Writing pamphlets. *Ash*.

† PÁM-PIL'ION (-yon), *n.* 1. A kind of fur. *Wright*.
2. A coat of different colors, formerly worn by servants. *Hollyband*, 1593.

PÁM-PÍN'I-FÖRM, *a.* [*L. pampinus*, a tendril, and *forma*, form.] (*Anat.*) Resembling a tendril; — applied to the spermatic arteries and veins. *Dunghison*.

PÁM'PRE (pám'per), *n.* [*Fr.* — See *PAMPER*.] (*Sculp.*) An ornament for columns, consisting of vine-leaves and grapes. *Brande*.

PÁN, *n.* [*A. S. panne*; *Dut. pan*; *Old Ger. phanne*; *Ger. pfanne*; *Sw. panna*. — *W. pan*; *Gael. panna*, *pan*.]

1. A broad, shallow vessel, used for holding provisions and for other domestic purposes; as, "A milk-*pan*"; "A frying-*pan*."

That were but to leap out of the *pan* into the fire. *Spenser*.

2. The part of the lock of a gun which holds the priming. *Boyle*.

3. The hard stratum of earth on which soil or loam lies; — so called because it retains rain-water. *Hallivell*.

4. That part of the head or skull which contains the brain; the upper part of the head.

Though he were shore full high upon his *pan*. *Chaucer*.

5. A masticatory which takes the place of tobacco and opium in many Asiatic countries. It consists of slices of the areca-nut wrapped in the fresh leaves of the betel-pepper vine, with a small quantity of quicklime. *Simmonds*.

6. A leaf of gold or silver. *Simmonds*.

† PÁN, *v. a.* To join or close together. *Ainsworth*.

PÁN, *n.* [*L.* from *Gr. Πάν*.] (*Grecian Myth.*) The god of flocks and shepherds. *W. Smith*.

PÁN'A-BÁSE, *n.* (*Mín.*) Gray copper; tetrahydrite. *Dana*.

PÁN'A-CÉ'Á, *n.*; pl. PÁN'A-CÉ'Æ; *Eng. PÁN'A-CÉ'Æ*. [*L.* from *Gr. πανάκεια*; *πάς*, *πάν*, all, and *ἄκωσι*, to cure; *Fr. panacée*.]

1. A medicine supposed to cure all diseases; a universal remedy; a catholicon. *Warton*.

2. An herb; all-heal. *Spenser*.

PÁN'A-CÉ'AN, *a.* Curing all diseases. *Whitehead*.

PA-NÁ'DÁ, *n.* [*Sp.*] Panado. *Johnson*.

PA-NÁDE', *n.* [*Fr.*] Panado. *Holland*.

PA-NÁ'DÖ [pá-ná'dö, *S. W. P. E. F. K. Sm.*; pá-ná'dö, *Ja.*], *n.* [*Sp. panado*, *panada*; *pan*, bread, from *L. panis*.] Bread boiled in water to the consistence of pulp. *Wiseeman*.

PÁN'A-RY, *n.* [*L. panarium*, a bread-basket.] A storehouse for bread; a pantry. [*R.*] *Hallivell*.

PAN'CAKE, *n.* A thin cake baked in a pan or on a griddle; a flapjack; a fritter. *Shak.*

PAN-CARTE', *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *πᾶς*, *pās*, all, and *χάρτης*, paper.] (*Diplomatics*.) A royal charter confirming to a subject the enjoyment of all his possessions, which are enumerated in the instrument. *Brande.*

PAN'CHĀ-TĀN-TRĀ, *n.* A celebrated collection of fables in the Sanscrit language. *P. Cyc.*

PANCH-WĀY, *n.* A Bengal four-oared boat for passengers. *Malcom.*

PAN-CRĀ'TIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the pancratium. "The stout pancratian toil." *Lee.*

PAN-CRĀ'TI-ĀST, *n.* [Gr. *πανκρατίας*; *L. pancratias*; Fr. *pancratiaste*. — See *PANCRATIUM*.] A combatant in the pancratium. *Andrews.*

† PAN-CRĀ'TI-ĀS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *πανκρατικός*.] Of, or pertaining to, the pancratium. "The great pancratiastic crown." *West.*

† PAN-CRĀ'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. *πᾶς*, *pās*, all, and
† PAN-CRĀ'TI-CAL, } *κράτος*, strength, might.]
Powerful in all athletic contests; very strong or powerful. *Hammond.*

[Milo] was the most pancratic man in all Greece. *Brown.*

PAN-CRĀ'TIST, *n.* One skilled in gymnastic exercises; pancratiast. *Ash.*

PAN-CRĀ'TI-ŪM (she-ūm), *n.* [L., from Gr. *πανκράτιον*; *πανκράτης*, all-powerful; *πᾶς*, *pās*, all, and *κράτος*, strength.]

1. (*Ant.*) An athletic contest practised in Greece, and thence introduced into Rome, which combined boxing and wrestling. *Wm. Smith.*

2. (*Bot.*) A genus of bulbous plants of the natural order *Amoryllidaceae*, having a funnel-shaped flower with a long tube. *P. Cyc.*

PAN'CRE-ĀS (pang-kre-ās), *n.* [Gr. *πύκναις*; *πᾶς*, *pās*, all, and *κρέας*, flesh.] (*Anat.*) A gland of the abdomen, lying transversely on the vertebral column, between the three curvatures of the duodenum, under and behind the stomach, and at the right of the spleen. It is composed of lobes and granulated lobules, distinct, and united by areolar tissue. *Dunglison.*

The pancreas of the lower animals is commonly called the *sweet-bread*. *Brande.*

PAN'CRE-ĀT'IC, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the pancreas. "Pancreatic duct." *Dunglison.*

Pancreatic juice, a fluid, resembling saliva, secreted by the pancreas, and serving to modify or digest the fatty matters of food, in order to their ultimate absorption by the lacteals. *M. Bernard.*

PAN'CRE-A-TŌID, *n.* [Gr. *πύκναις*, the pancreas, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Med.*) A tumor resembling the pancreas in structure. *Dunglison.*

PAN'CY, *n.* A pansy. — See *PANSY*. *Dryden.*

PAN'DĀ, *n.* (*Zool.*) A quadruped found in the Himalaya mountains, allied to the raccoon; *Ailurus fulgens*. *Baird.*



Panda (*Ailurus fulgens*).

PAN'DĀ-RĪZE, *v. n.* To pander. [R.] *Cotgrave.*

PAN'DĀ-ROŪS, *a.* Panderly. [R.] *Middleton.*

PAN-DE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Pan. *Moore.*

Pandean pipes, a wind instrument of great antiquity, made of reeds fastened together and tuned to each other, said to have been invented by Pan. *Moore.*

PAN'DECT, *n.* [Gr. *πανδέκτης*; *πᾶς*, *pās*, all, and *δέχομαι*, to take, to receive; *L. pandecta*.]

1. A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science. *Swift.*

2. *pl.* A digest or compilation of the Roman or civil law, made in the sixth century, by order of Justinian, from the writings of Roman jurists. It consists of fifty books, subdivided into 422 titles, or chapters, containing 9123 extracts, and constitutes the first part of the body of the civil law. *Wm. Smith.*

PAN-DEM'IC, *a.* [Gr. *πᾶς*, *pās*, all, and *δῆμος*, the people.] Incident to a whole people; epidemic. "A pandemic . . . disease." *Harvey.*

PAN-DE-MŌ'NI-ŪM, *n.*; *pl.* PAN-DE-MŌ'NI-ŪMS. [Gr. *πᾶς*, *pās*, all, and *δαίμων*, a demon.] The great hall, council-chamber, or palace of all the demons or infernal spirits.

Pandemonium, the high capital of Satan and his peers. *Milton.*

PAN'DER, *n.* [From *Pandarus*, a leader in the Trojan war, whom mediæval romances, and Shakspeare in *Troilus and Cressida*, represent as procuring for Troilus the love and good graces of Chryseis. *Skinner. Trunch.*]

1. A man who procures for another the object, or the gratification, of his lust; a male bawd; a pimp; a procurer; — formerly written *pandor*. *Dryden.*

2. One who subverts or ministers to any vicious passion or desire of another.

PAN'DER, *v. n.* [*i.* *PANDERED*; *pp.* *PANDERING, PANDERED*.] To procure the gratification of another's lust; to pimp. *Milton.*

To *pander* to, to subserve or minister to, as any vicious passion or desire of another.

PAN'DER, *v. a.* To be the pimp of. [R.] *Shak.*

PAN'DER-ĪSM, *n.* The employment of a pander or pimp. *Bp. Hall.*

PAN'DER-LY, *a.* Pimping. [R.] *Shak.*

PAN-DIC'Ū-LĀT-ED, *a.* [*L. pandiculus, pandiculus*, to stretch one's self; *pando*, to spread out, to extend.] Stretched out; extended. *Maunder.*

PAN-DIC'Ū-LĀ'TION, *n.* (*Med.*) A stretching or extension of the body, as in weariness, or desire to sleep, usually accompanied with yawning; — also observed at the commencement of certain paroxysms of fevers, hysteria, &c. *Dunglison.*

PAN'DIT, *n.* A pundit. — See *PUNDIT*. *Wright.*

PAN-DŌR', or PAN-DŌUR', *n.* One of a body of *pandurarii* soldiers, in the service of Augustus, — so called because originally raised from the mountainous districts near the village of *Pandur*, in Lower Hungary. *Ency. Am.*

PAN-DŌ'RA, *n.* [L., from Gr. *Πανδώρα*; *πᾶς*, *pās*, all, and *δῶρον*, a gift.]

1. (*Grecian Myth.*) The first woman on earth, made by Vulcan, and who received presents from all the gods. *W. Smith.*

2. (*Conch.*) A genus of bivalve mollusks having inequivalve shells. *Woodward.*

3. (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by G. Searle in 1858. *Lovering.*

Pandora's box, (*Grecian Myth.*) a box given by Jupiter to Pandora, from which, on being opened, there issued all the ills and diseases which have since continued to afflict the human race, Hope alone remaining. *Brande.*

PAN-DŌRE' [pān-dŏr', *Ja. K. Sm.*; pān-dŏr, *C. O. Wr.*], *n.* [Gr. *πανδώρα*; *L. pandura*; *It. pandura, pandoro*; *Sp. pandero*; *Fr. pandore, mandore, mandole*.] An ancient musical instrument, somewhat resembling the lute, having strings of brass; — written also *pandura, pandoran*, and *bandore*. *Drayton.*

PAN-DŌW'DY, *n.* Bread and apples baked together. *Lang.*

PAN'DRESS, *n.* A female who panders; a procurress. *Middleton.*

PAN'DU-RĀTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Panduriform. *Gray.*

PAN-DŪ'RI-FŌRM, *a.* [*L. pandura*, a pandore, and *forma*, form; *Fr. panduriforme*.] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a pandore or violin; rounded at the end, and narrowed in the middle. *Gray.*

PĀNE, *n.* [*L. pannus*, a cloth, a garment, a rag, a fillet; *Fr. pan*, the skirt of a garment, a lapet; also a part or piece, as of a wall; and a side, as of a table, a beadstead, or a roof; *It. panno*; *Sp. paño*; *Provençal pan*; *Sp. apañar*, to patch; also to wrap up, to dress. *Skinner. Landais. Diez*. — A. S. *pan*, a piece, as of cloth, a plait; *Scot. pane*, cloth, a piece.]

1. † A piece of cloth inserted in another of a different color for ornament. *Hackluyt.*

2. A distinct part or piece in any surface.

The knight showed me a *pane* of the wall, and said, "Sir, see you yonder part of the wall which is newer than all the remnant?" *Berners.*

3. A square or plate of glass. *Swift.*

The face of Eleanor owes more to that single *pane* than to all the glasses she ever consulted. *Pope.*

4. A subdivision of an irrigated piece of land, between a feeder and an outlet drain. *Ency.*

5. (*Arch.*) The side of a tower, spire, or building. *Ogilvie.*

PĀNED (pānd), *a.* Having, or ornamented with,

panes, as cloth, or a garment. "Coats of purple velvet . . . *paned* with rich cloth of silver." *Hall.*

Paned hose, breeches ornamented with cuts or openings in the cloth, where other colors were inserted in silk and drawn through.

Our diseased fathers, which ladies laugh at. *Miltinger.*

PĀN-E-GYR'IC [pān-e-jēr'ik, *P. J. F. R.*; *pan-e-jēr'ik*, *S. W. Ja. K. Sm. C.*], *n.* [Gr. *πανηγυρικός*; *πανήγυρις*, an assembly of all the people, especially for a public festival such as the Olympic games; *πᾶς*, *pās*, all, and *ἄγος*, *dyoos*, an assembly; *L. panegyricus*; *It. & Sp. panegirio*; *Fr. panegyrique*.] An oration in praise of some person or some achievement; a laudatory or encomiastic oration or discourse; a eulogy; eulogium; an encomium.

The Athenians met at the sepulchre of these slain at Marathon, and there made a *panegyric* upon them. I am not inclined . . . to make a *panegyric* upon anything which is a just and natural object of censure. *Burke.*

On me when dunces are satiric, I take it for a *panegyric*. *Swift.*

Though Smart pronounces *squirrel* and *panegyric* *squārel* and *pan-e-jēr'ik*, yet he says, "The irregular sound of *i* and *y*, in *squirrel* and *panegyric*, we may hope in time to hear reclaimed; a correspondent reformation having taken place in *spirit* and *miracle*, which were once pronounced *spēr't* and *mēr'le*." — See *ENCOMIUM*.

SYN. — See *ENCOMIUM*.

PĀN-E-GYR'IC, } *a.* Containing, or express-
PĀN-E-GYR'IC-CAL, } ing, praise or eulogy; eu-
logistic; encomiastic. *Dryden.*

PĀN-E-GYR'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* By way of panegyric or praise. *Mackintosh.*

† PĀ-NĒG'Y-RĪS, *n.* [Gr. *πανήγυρις*. — See *PANEGYRIC*.] An assembly of all the people; a public assembly or festival. *Milton. Harris.*

PĀN-E-GYR'IST, *n.* [Gr. *πανηγυριστής*; *L. panegyrista*; *It. & Sp. panegirista*; *Fr. panegyriste*.] One who makes a panegyric; a eulogist; an encomiast. *Camden.*

PĀN'E-GYR-IZE, *v. a.* [Gr. *πανηγυρίζω*.] [*i.* *PANEGYRIZED*; *pp.* *PANEGYRIZING, PANEGYRIZED*.] To make a panegyric on; to bestow great praise on; to commend highly. *Evelyn. Warton.*

PĀN'E-GYR-IZE, *v. n.* To bestow praise. *Mitford.*

† PĀN'E-GYR-Y, *n.* A panegyric. *Milton.*

PĀN'EL, *n.* [Fr. *panneau*, from *L. pannulus*, dim. of *pannus*, a cloth. — See *PANE*, and *PANNEL*.]

1. (*Arch.*) An area or compartment sunk from the general face of the surrounding work, as of a wainscot or a wall, — particularly, a piece of wood the edges of which are inserted in the groove of a frame consisting of two upright pieces called *styles*, and two transverse pieces called *rails*; as, "The *panel* of a door."

His whole history is digested into twenty-four square *panels* of sculpture in bass-relief. *Addison.*

A bungler thus, who scarce the nail can hit, With driving wrong will make the *panel* split. *Swift.*

2. (*Masonry*.) A face of a hewn stone. *Davis.*

3. (*Paint.*) A piece of board, on which, instead of canvas, a picture is painted.

The earliest paintings in oil were generally executed on *panels*. *Fairholt.*

4. (*Mining*.) A heap of ore, dressed and ready for sale. *Simmonds.*

5. (*Law*.) A schedule containing the names of the jurors whom the sheriff returns to serve on trials. *Blackstone.* The whole jury. *Wright.*

6. (*Scottish Law*.) The prisoner at the bar. *Brande.* In this sense written *pannel*.

PĀN'EL, *v. a.* [*i.* *PANEELED*; *pp.* *PANELLING, PANEELED*.] To form with panels; — to impanel. "A bridge *paneeled* with stone." *Pennant.*

PĀNE'LESS, *a.* Without panes of glass. "His *paneless* window." *Shenstone.*

† PĀN-EL-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of impanelling a jury.

PĀN'EL-LĪNG, *n.* Work made of panels. *Qu. Rev.*

PĀNG, *n.* [A. S. *pyngan*, to prick, to pierce; *pi-nan*, to torture; *pīn*, pain; *Dut. pyngen*; *Ger. peinigen*. — See *PAIN*.] A sharp and sudden pain; poignant pain or distress; a throe.

And the poor beetle that we tread upon, In corporal sufferance finds a *pang* as great As when a giant dies. *Shak.*

SYN. — See *PAIN*.

PANG, *v. a.* To give extreme pain to; to torture.
A kind word that would make another lover's heart dance
for joy, pang's poor Will. Addison.

PAN'Q-LIN (pang'qo-lin), *n.* [Javanese *pangoe-ling*. *Scba.*] (*Zool.*) An animal covered with scales overlapping each other like tiles, and which, when attacked, rolls itself up in the form of a ball; the scaly ant-eater; *Manis*.—See MANIS. Eng. Cyc.

PAN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *πανικός*; Πάν, a rural god, and the general of Bacchus in his Indian expedition, where, being surrounded by an opposing army far superior in numbers, he caused his men to raise a simultaneous shout in the middle of the night, which, favored by the echoes of a rocky valley, so surprised the enemy that they fled precipitately from their camp. *Potter*.—It. & Sp. *panico*; Fr. *panique*.] Sudden, violent, and usually groundless;—applied to fear. *Dryden*.

PAN'IC, *n.* A sudden fright,—especially without real cause; alarm; terror. *Shaftesbury*.

PAN'IC, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Panicum*; panic-grass. *Wood*.

† PAN'IC-CAL, *a.* Sudden; panic. *Camden*.

PAN'IC-FUL, *a.* Full of panic. [R.] *C. B. Brown*.

PAN'IC-GRASS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Panicum*; panic. *Gray*.

PAN'IC-CLE, *n.* [*Gr.* *πανικὴ*, dim. of *panus* (*Gr.* *πῆμα*), the thread wound on the bobbin in a shuttle.] (*Bot.*) A form of inflorescence; a compound raceme; a raceme the branches of which bear more than one flower. *Gray*.

PAN'IC-CLED (pān'ē-kld), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having panicles, as a plant; or arranged in panicles, as inflorescence. *Gray*.

PAN'IC-STRUCK, *a.* Struck with a panic; seized with sudden fright. *Burke*.

PA-NĪC'U-LATE, } *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with
PA-NĪC'U-LAT-ED, } panicles; panicle. *Crabb*.

PAN'IS-CUM, *n.* [L.—*Pliny* says so called from its flowers being in a panicle; but others derive the name from *panis*, bread, because of its uses. *Loudon*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses of many species, the best known of which is *Panicum miliaceum*, or millet; panic-grass. *Loudon*.

PA-NĪC'U-ROUS, *a.* [L. *panis*, bread, and *voro*, to devour.] Subsisting on bread. *Maunder*.

PAN-NĀDE' [pān-nād', *K. Sm. W.*; pān-nād', *Ja.*], *n.* (*Men.*) The curvet of a horse. *Ainsworth*.

PAN-NĀGE, *n.* [Low L. *pannagium*; L. *panis*, bread; Old Fr. *panage*.] (*Old Eng. Law.*) The food of swine in the woods, as mast of the oak, beech, &c.;—called also *panons* and *pannage*;—also the money taken for pannage. *Cowell*.

PAN-NĀGE, *n.* [L. *pannus*, a cloth.] A tax on cloth. *Clarke*.

PAN'NA-RY, *a.* [L. *panis*, bread.] Useful for making bread. [R.] *Loudon*.

PAN'NEL, *n.* [Fr. *panneau*, from L. *pannus*, a cloth.—See PANEL.]
1. A kind of rustic saddle. *Trusser*.
2. The stomach of a hawk. *Ainsworth*.

PAN'NI-CLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the millet kind; panic; *Panicum*. *Miller*.

PAN'NIER (pān'yur or pān'ni-er) [pān'yur, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. R. W.*; pān'ē-er, *P. Sm.*], *n.* [L. *panarium*; *panis*, bread; It. *paniera*; Sp. *panera*; Fr. *panier*.] Originally a bread-basket;—now applied to one of two baskets suspended from the back of a beast of burden, in which fruit and other things are carried. *Dryden*.

PAN'NIERED (pān'yard), *a.* Having, or furnished with, panniers. *Somerville*.

† PAN'NI-KEL, *n.* The brain-pan or skull. *Spenser*.

PAN'Q-PLIED (pān'q-plid), *a.* Furnished with panoply; completely armed. *For. Qu. Rev.*

PAN'Q-PLY, *n.* [Gr. *πανοπλία*; πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and *πλα*, arms.] A full suit of armor; complete armor. "The Christian panoply." *Ray*.
In arms they stood
Of golden panoply, resplendent host. *Milton*.

PA-NŌP'TI-CŌN, *n.* [Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and *ὅπαι*,

ὅπαι, to see.] A prison, so constructed that the inspector can see the prisoners, at all times, without being seen by them. *J. Bentham*.

PAN-Q-RĀ'MA, or PAN-Q-RĀ'MA [pān-q-rā'ma, *Sm. R. C.*; pān-q-rā'ma, *Ja. K. W. W.*], *n.* [Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and *ὅπαι*, a view; *ὅπαι*, to see.] A painting representing a complete or entire view, as of a country, a river, a city, &c.

Formerly, the term was restricted to a painting so placed as to form the surface of a hollow cylinder or rotunda, the point of view being in the centre; now extended to any painting made to pass before the eye of the spectator by being unrolled from one cylinder and wound upon another. *Wright*.

PAN-Q-RĀM'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling,
PAN-Q-RĀM'IC-CAL, } a panorama. *Qu. Rev.*

PAN-PHAR'MA-CŌN, *n.* [Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and *φάρμακον*, a medicine.] (*Med.*) A universal medicine; a panacea; catholicon. *Sir W. Scott*.

PAN'SHON, *n.* An earthen vessel wider at the top than at the bottom. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel*.

PAN-SŌPH'IC-CAL, *a.* Aiming or pretending to know every thing. [R.] *W. G. W.*

PAN'SO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and *σοφία*, wisdom; Old Fr. *panosophie*.] All wisdom. *Hartlib*.

PAN-STĒ-RE-Q-RĀ'MA, *n.* [Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all, *στερεός*, solid, and *ὅπαι*, a view; *ὅπαι*, to see.] A model of a town or country cut in relief in cork, wood, pasteboard, or other substance. *Brande*.

PAN'SY, *n.* [Fr. *pensée*, thought, pansy, from *penser*, to think.—"It probably obtained the name of *pensée*, thought, or fancy, from its fanciful appearance." *Nares*.] (*Bot.*) A plant native of cultivated fields and gardens throughout Europe, Siberia, and North America; heart's-ease; garden violet; *Viola tricolor*. *Eng. Cyc.*
Pansies, and violets, and asphodel. *Milton*.

PANT (12), *v. n.* [Fr. *panteler*, referred by *Menage* to L. *palpito*, to palpitate; by *Junius*, to Gr. *πνέω*, to mourn.] [i. PANTED; pp. PANTING, PANTED.]

1. To beat as the heart after violent exertion; to palpitate; to throb. *Crashaw*.

Yet might her piteous heart be seen to pant. *Spenser*.

2. To breathe quickly and shortly, as after violent exertion; to puff; to have the breast heaving as in short respiration; to gasp.

Pluto pants for breath from out his cell. *Dryden*.

3. To play with intermission or feeble efforts.

The whispering breeze
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope*.

4. To wish or desire earnestly; to long.

Who pants for glory finds but short repose. *Pope*.

PANT, *n.* 1. A quick motion or beating, as of the heart; a throbbing; a palpitation. *Shak.*

2. A short and quick breathing; a puff.

† PANT'A-BLE, *n.* A shoe; a slipper. [Corruption of *pantofle*.] *Sandys*.

PAN'TA-CŌSM, *n.* (*Astron.*) An instrument resembling the astrolabe; a cosmolabe.—See COSMOLABE. *Davies*.

PAN'TA-GRĀPH, *n.* [Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and *γράφω*, to write; Old Eng. *pance*.] An instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarging plans, maps, and other drawings; pantograph. *Brande*.

PAN'TA-LĒT', *n.* [Dim. of *pantaloen*.]

1. Loose drawers worn by women and children;—often restricted to a separate part extending from the knee to the ankle.

2. Trousers worn by Indian women. *Catlin*.

PAN'TA-LŌON', *n.*; pl. PANTALOONS. [It. *pantalone*, pl. *pantaloni*; Fr. *pantalon*.—A word originating among the Venetians, who wore the garment, calling it *pantaloni*, from *Pantaleon*, formerly the patron saint of Venice. *Menage*.—"Originally, a baptismal name very frequent among the Venetians, and hence applied to them, by the other states, as a common name; afterwards a name of derision, as referring to a part of their dress that then distinguished the Venetians, namely, breeches and stockings that were all of a piece." *Smart*. "His [Pantaloen's] name is said by antiquaries to be derived from the Italian words 'Pianta leone,' as it were the

'Lion planter,' in allusion to the boastful language of the Venetians." *Brande*.]

1. † A man's garment in which breeches and stockings are all of a piece. *Grey*.

2. A man's garment, extending from the waist to the feet, with a separate covering for each leg; long, close trousers. *Smart*.

3. A character in the Italian comedy or a buffoon in pantomimes;—so called from being usually dressed in pantaloons.

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipped pantaloen. *Shak.*

PAN'TA-MŌRPH, *n.* [Gr. πᾶν, all, and *μορφή*, form.] That which has all shapes. *Scudamore*.

PAN-TA-MŌR'PHIC, *a.* Having all forms; assuming all shapes. *Smart*.

PAN-TĒCH-NE-THĒ'CĀ, *n.* [Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all, *τέχνη*, an art, and *θήκη*, a chest, a repository.] A pantechnicon. *M'Gee*.

PAN-TĒCH'NI-CŌN, *n.* [Gr. *παντεχνος*, skilled in all arts; πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and *τέχνη*, an art.] A place in which every species of workmanship is collected and exposed for sale. *Brande*.

PANT'ER, *n.* One who pants. *Congreve*.

PANT'ER, *n.* † [Gr. *πᾶνθηρον*, a snare; L. *panthera*; It. *pantera*; Fr. *panthere*.—Ir. *painter*, a snare. *Lye*.] A snare or net. *Chaucer*.

PANT'ESS, *n.* [from *pant*.] The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Ainsworth*.

PAN'THĒ-ISM, *n.* [Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and *θεός*, God.] The doctrine or theory which identifies nature or the universe, in its totality, with God.

Pantheism, when explained to mean the absorption of the infinite in the finite, or of God in nature, and the doctrine of Spinoza has been so regarded by many. When explained to mean the absorption of nature in God, or the identification of nature with an exaggeration of atheism. *Fleming*.

PAN'THĒ-IST [pān'thē-ist, *Sm. Wb. W.*; pān'thē'ist, *Ja. Todd*], *n.* A believer in pantheism; one who identifies the universe with God.

The most ancient Greek philosophers were pantheists. *Brande*.

PAN'THĒ-IS'TIC, } *a.* [Fr. *panthéistique*.]
PAN'THĒ-IS'TI-CAL, } 1. Relating to pantheism; confounding God with the universe.

2. (*Sculp.*) Noting statues and figures which bear the symbols of several deities. *Brande*.

PAN'THĒ-ŌL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in pantheology. *Scott*.

PAN'THĒ-ŌL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all, *θεός*, God, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] An entire system of divinity. *Cole*.

PAN'THĒ'ON [pān'thē'on, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*, as an English word; as a classical word, pān'thē-on, *W. Sm.*; pān'thē-on or pān'thē-on, *Carr and others*], *n.* [Gr. *πανθεῖον*; πᾶνθεον, πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and *θεός*, God; L. *pantheon*.]
1. A temple dedicated to all the gods.

Hail, learning's Pantheon! Hail, the sacred ark
Where all the world of science does embark. *Cowley*.
Mark how the dread Pantheon stands,
Amid the tops of modern minds,
How swampy, how scantly, great! *Akenaide*.

2. There were two magnificent pantheons in antiquity; one at Athens, the other at Rome. The latter, now comparatively in ruins, is one of the most splendid remains of the ancients. It now forms a Christian church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints, and is generally called the Rotunda. *Brande*.

3. A work containing a view of all the gods of the ancients; as, "Tooke's Pantheon."

4. A place of public exhibition in which is found every variety of amusement. *Brande*.

PAN'THER, *n.* [Gr. *πᾶνθηρ*; L. *panthera*; It. & Sp. *pantera*; Fr. *panthere*.] (*Zool.*) A ferocious, carnivorous animal, found in Africa and Asia, of a yellow color, marked with several rows of black spots, and belonging to the family *Felidae* or genus *Felis*; *Felis pardus* of Linnaeus.—See LEOPARD. *Eng. Cyc.*

It has been a question whether the leopard and panther are distinct species, or only varieties. Cuvier separates the panther from the leopard specifically. The panther he makes the *Felis pardus* of Linnaeus, and the *Pardalis* (*ή παρδαλις*) of the ancients. *Eng. Cyc.*
American panther, the jaguar.—See JAGUAR.

PAN'THER-INE, *a.* [L. *pantherinus*.] Pertaining to, or resembling, the panther. *Cole*.

PAN'TILE, *n.* A tile with a hollow or incurved surface;—written also *pentile*. *Bryant*.

PANT'ING, *n.* The act of one who pants. *Tatler*.
PANT'ING-LY, *ad.* With palpitation or rapid breathing. *Shak.*
PANT'LER, *n.* [Fr. *panetier*; *pain*, bread, (L. *panis*).] Formerly an officer, in a great family, who had the charge of the bread. *Shak.*
PAN-TQ-CHRO-NOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς*, *πάντος*, all, *χρόνος*, time, and *μετρον*, a measure.] An astronomical instrument combining the compass, the sun-dial, and the universal time-dial, and performing the offices of all three. *Brande.*
PAN-TQ-FLE (pan-tō'f), *n.* [It. *panofola*, *pantufola*; Sp. *pantuflo*; Fr. *pantoufle*.—Ger. *pantoffel*.] A slipper. *Ascham. Sidney.*
PAN-TQ-GRAPH, *n.* [Fr. *pantographe*.] A mathematical instrument for copying;—written also *pantograph*, and less correctly *pentagraph*.
PAN-TQ-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *pantographique*.]
PAN-TQ-GRAPH'IC-AL, } Relating to pantography. *Knocles.*
PAN-TQ-GRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς*, *παντός*, all, and *γράφω*, to write; Fr. *pantographie*.] A complete description; an entire view of a thing. *Smart.*
PAN-TQ-LÖG'IC, } *a.* Relating to pantology.
PAN-TQ-LÖG'IC-AL, } *ogy.* *Qu. Rev.*
PAN-TQ-LÖG'IST, *n.* One who treats of, or is versed in, pantology. *For. Qu. Rev.*
PAN-TQ-LÖG'Y, *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς*, *παντός*, all, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A work on universal science; a work containing information on all subjects; an encyclopedia. *Wright.*
PAN-TQ-M'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς*, *παντός*, all, and *μετρον*, a measure; Fr. *pantomètre*.] An instrument for measuring all sorts of angles, elevations, and distances. *Bailey.*
PAN-TQ-M'E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring all things; universal measurement. *Cole.*
PAN-TQ-MIME, *n.* [Gr. *παντομιμος*; *πᾶς*, *παντός*, all, and *μιμεῖσθαι*, to mimic; L. *pantomimus*; It. & Sp. *pantomimo*; Fr. *pantomime*.]
 1. An actor who expresses his meaning by gestures and action, without speaking; one skilled in mimicry; a mimic; a buffoon. *Butler.*
 2. A species of theatrical entertainment, in which the whole action of the piece is represented by gesticulation, without the use of words; a dumb show. *Arbutnot.*
 3. A kind of musical entertainment connected with a dumb show. *Wright.*
PAN-TQ-MIME, *a.* Representing by gesticulation or mute action; pantomimic. *A. Smith.*
PAN-TQ-MIM'IC, } *a.* Representing only by
PAN-TQ-MIM'IC-AL, } gesture or dumb show.
Pantomimic acting, accompanied by music, has been in use among the Chinese, Persians, and other oriental people, from the oldest times. *P. Cyc.*
PAN-TQ-MIM'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of pantomime. *Wright.*
PAN-TQ-MI-MIST, *n.* An actor or a writer of pantomimes. *Gent. Mag.*
PAN'TON, } *n.* (*Farriery*.) A horseshoe
PAN'TON-SHÖE, } contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel;—called also *pantable-shoe*. *Farrier's Dict.*
PAN-TÖPH'A-GIST, *n.* An animal that eats all kinds of food. *Craig.*
PAN-TÖPH'A-GÖUS, *a.* [Gr. *παντοφάγος*; *πᾶς*, *παντός*, all, and *ἐσθίω*, *ἐφαγον*, to eat.] Eating all kinds of food; omnivorous. *Wright.*
PAN-TÖPH'A-GY, *n.* [Gr. *παντοφαγία*.] Indiscriminate eating of all things. *Wright.*
PAN'TRY, *n.* [L. *panarium*, a bread-basket; *panis*, bread; It. *panattiera*, a bread-basket, a pantry; Fr. *panetière*, a bag in which shepherds keep their bread.] A room or closet in which provisions are kept; a panary. *Wotton.*
PAN'UR-GY, *n.* [Gr. *πανουργία*; *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, all, and *ἐργω*, *ἐργω*, to do, to work.] Skill in all kinds of work or business; general skill or craft. *Bailey.*
PAN'YM, *n.* A heathen.—See **PAINIM**. *Hallivell.*
PÄ'O-LÖ, *n.* An Italian silver coin of the value of about 5d. (10 cents). *Simmonds.*

PÄP, *n.* [L. *papilla*, a nipple; Low L. *papa*; It. *pappa*, pap; Sp. & Port. *papa*.—Dut. *pap*; Ger. *papp*, *puppe*; Dan. *pap*; Sw. *papp*.]
 1. A nipple; a teat; a dug. *Spenser.*
 In waning young creatures, the best way is, never to let them suck the *paps*.
 2. A soft food for infants made with bread boiled or softened with water. *Donne.*
 3. The pulp of fruit. *Ainsworth.*
PÄP, *v. a.* To feed with pap. *Beau. & Fl.*
PA-PA', *n.* [Gr. *πάππας*, *πάππας*, commonly used in the vocative; *πάππας*, *πάππας*; L., It., Sp., Fr., Dut., Ger., & Dan. *papa*; Sw. *pappa*.—See **PÄP**.]
 1. A childish name for father. *W. Kelly.*
 While the children of the higher classes always call their parents "papa" and "mamma," the children of the peasantry usually call them "tater" and "mother."
 2. A spiritual father.—See **PÄPE**. *Ricaut.*
PÄ'PA-CY, *n.* [It. *papato*; *papa*, the pope; Fr. *papauté*.]
 1. The office, dignity or authority of the pope; popedom. "The chair of the papacy." *Bacon.*
 2. The succession of popes in the see of Rome; the popes collectively. *Brande.*
PÄ'PA-GÄY, *n.* [Sp. & Port. *papagayo*.] (*Ornith.*) A popinjay.—See **POPINJAY**. *Hamilton.*
PÄ'PAL, *a.* [It. *papale*; *papa*, the pope; Sp. & Fr. *papal*.] Of, or pertaining to, the pope; as, "The papal chair"; "Papal indulgence."
Papal crown. See **TRIPLE CROWN**.
PÄ'PA-LIN, *n.* [Old Fr.] A papist. *Herbert.*
PÄ'PAL-IST, *n.* A papist. *Baxter.*
PÄ-PÄL'I-TY, *n.* The papacy. *Berners.*
PÄ'PAL-IZE, *v. a. & n.* To cause to conform, or to conform, to the papacy. [R.] *Coeper.*
PÄ'PAL-LY, *ad.* Popishly. *Wright.*
PÄ'PAL-TY, *n.* The papacy. *Milton.*
PÄ-PA-PHÖ'BI-A, *n.* [Low L. & It. *papa*, the pope, and Gr. *φοβος*, fear.] A dread of the pope. *Bisset.*
PÄ'PA-PHY, *n.* [Low L. *papa*, the pope, and Gr. *ἐξουσία*, rule.] Papal rule. *N. Brit. Rev.*
PA-PÄ'VER, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous plants abounding in milky juice; the poppy. *P. Cyc.*
PA-PÄV-E-RÄ'CEOUS (-shus, 66), *a.* Relating or belonging to the poppy. *P. Cyc.*
PA-PÄV-ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *papavereus*; *papaver*, *papaveris*, the poppy.] Having the quality of poppies; resembling poppies. *Broune.*
PA-PÄW', *n.* [Fr. *papayer*.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Carica*, which grows in tropical America to the height of eighteen or twenty feet, with a thick, soft, herbaceous stem, naked till within about two feet of the top, and abounding in an acrid, milky juice; *Carica papaya*:—also the fruit of the *Carica papaya*, which is of the size of a melon, and is cooked for food.—Written also *pawpaw*. *Loudon. Gray.*
The papaw of North America is a species of Asimina. *Gray.*
PÄPE, *n.* [A. S. *papa*; Fr. *pape*.—See **POPE**.] A spiritual father; distinctively, the pope. *Carr.*
PÄ'PER, *n.* [Fr., Dut., & Ger. *papier*, from Gr. *πάπυρος*, (L. *papyrus*), an Egyptian rush or flag, of the liber of which writing-paper was made; It. *papiro*; Sp. *papel*; Dan. *papir*; Sw. *papper*.]
 1. A thin, flexible substance used for writing and printing on, and for various other purposes. *Gray.*
Paper is manufactured of fibrous vegetable matter, chiefly linen and cotton rags, reduced to a pulp by means of water and grinding, and is distinguished as to its use into writing, printing, drawing, tracing, wrapping, blotting, cartridge, and chancery paper, &c.; and as to its size, into foolscap, post, crown, demy, and pot paper, &c. *Brande. Simmonds.*
 2. A piece or sheet of paper.
 3. Any written paper or instrument; a writing. They brought a paper to me to be signed. *Dryden.*
 4. A printed sheet;—a newspaper. *Johnson.*
 5. (*Com.*) Bills of exchange, promissory notes, &c.; paper-money. *Clarke.*
PÄ'PER, *a.* Made or consisting of paper; slight.
PÄ'PER, *v. a.* [*i.* **PÄPERED**; *pp.* **PÄPERING**, **PÄPERED**.]

1. To cover with paper; to furnish with paper hangings; as, "To *pape* a wall or a room."
 2. To fold or enclose in paper. *Johnson.*
PÄ'PER-CÄSE, *n.* A case for holding writing and note paper, &c. *Simmonds.*
PÄ'PER-CRED'IT, *n.* (*Com.*) Any transfer made to the credit of another by means of a written paper, containing evidence of debt, as bills of exchange, promissory notes, &c.; written evidences of debt. *Smart.*
PÄ'PER-CÜR'REN-CY, *n.* Bank-notes or bank-bills; paper-money. *Crabb.*
PÄ'PER-CÜT'TER, *n.* Paper-knife. *Simmonds.*
PÄ'PER-FÄCED (-fäst), *a.* Having a face as white as paper. "Thou *pape-faced* villain." *Shak.*
PÄ'PER-FÖLD'ER, *n.* An instrument for folding sheets; a folder. *Simmonds.*
PÄ'PER-HÄNG'ER, *n.* One who covers rooms with paper. *Simmonds.*
PÄ'PER-HÄNG'INGS, *n. pl.* Stained, colored, or stamped paper, for covering the walls of rooms by being pasted on them. *Ure.*
PÄ'PER-HÖLD'ER, *n.* A frame to stretch a newspaper for reading. *Simmonds.*
PÄ'PER-KITE, *n.* A kite made of paper. *Watson.*
PÄ'PER-KNIFE, *n.* A knife for folding paper, and for cutting the leaves of books. *Simmonds.*
PÄ'PER-MÄK'ER, *n.* One who makes paper.
PÄ'PER-MÄK'ING, *n.* The art or business of making paper. *Ure.*
PÄ'PER-MÄR'BLER, *n.* One who veins or marbles paper for book-binding, &c. *Simmonds.*
PÄ'PER-MILL, *n.* A mill in which paper is made.
PÄ'PER-MÖN'EY (-mün'e), *n.* Written evidences of debt; bills of exchange; bank-notes.
PÄ'PER-STÄIN'ER, *n.* One who stains or stamps paper for paper-hangings. *Simmonds.*
PÄ'PER-WEIGHT (-wät), *n.* A small weight for keeping loose papers in their place. *Simmonds.*
PA-PES'CENT, *a.* [From *pap*.] Containing or resembling pap. "*Papescient* plants." *Arbutnot.*
PÄ'PESS, *n.* A female pope. [R.] *Bp. Hall.*
PÄ'PHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Paphos, a city of Cyprus, or to Venus, who was worshipped there.
PÄ'PHI-AN, *n.* (*Geog.*) An inhabitant of Paphos; a Cyprian. *Ency.*
PÄPIER-MÄCHÉ (páp'p'i-mä'shä), *n.* [Fr., *mashed paper*.] A composition much used in the manufacture of tea-trays, snuff-boxes, and various other fancy or ornamental articles, consisting of cuttings of paper boiled in water, and beaten in a mortar to a pulp which is boiled in a solution of gum-arabic, or of size, to give it tenacity:—articles manufactured of this substance. *P. Cyc.*
PA-PYL'Ö (pa-pil'yö), *n.* [L.] (*Ent.*) A genus of lepidopterous insects; the butterfly. *Eng. Cyc.*
PA-PYL-IO-NÄ'CEOUS (pa-pil-yo-nä'shus, 66), *a.* [L. *papilio*, *papilionis*, a butterfly.]
 1. (*Ent.*) Relating to, or like, the butterfly.
 2. (*Bot.*) Butterfly-shaped;—applied to such a corolla as that of the pea and that of the locust-tree. *Gray.*
PA-PYL'LA, *n.*; *pl.* **PA-PYL'LAE**. [L.]
 1. (*Anat.*) A nipple:—a name applied also to minute projecting filaments at the surface of several parts,—particularly of the skin and mucous membranes, and which appear to be formed by the ultimate expansion of the vessels and nerves. *Dunglison.*
 2. (*Bot.*) A small, elongated, or nipple-shaped protuberance. *Gray.*
PÄP'IL-LÄ-RY [páp'il-lä-rë, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. C. Wr. Wb.*; *pa-pil'lä-rë*, *S. P. E. K.*], *a.*
 1. Having, or covered with, papillæ or nipples. "*Papillary* parts." *Derham.*
 2. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the nipple or the papillæ. *Dunglison.*
"There is a set of words, of similar derivation and termination, which must be necessarily accented in the same way; those are axillary, maxillary, capillary, papillary, pupillary, armillary, mammillary, and

medullary. All these, except the last, which was not inserted, I had accented on the first syllable in a Rhyming and Pronouncing Dictionary published thirty years ago [in 1775]. This accentuation I still think the most agreeable to analogy." *Walker*. — See CAPILLARY.

PĀP'IL-LŌSE' (129), *a.* Papillary; papillous. *Hill*.

PĀ-PĪL'LOŪS, or PĀP'IL-LŌŪS [pā-pī'lūs, S. W. P. *Jā. K.*; pāp'e-lūs, Sm. W. R. *B. d.*], *a.* Having, or pertaining to, papillæ; papillary. *Arbutnot*.

PĀ-PĪSM (pā'pizum), *n.* [It. *papismo*; Fr. *papisme*. — See POPE.] Popery. [R.] *Bp. Bedell*.

PĀ-PĪST, *n.* [It. & Sp. *papista*; *papa*, the pope; Fr. *papiste*. — See POPE.] One who holds to the supremacy of the pope; a Roman Catholic; — a term used by Protestants. *Clarendon*.

PĀ-PĪS'TIC, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, popery;
PĀ-PĪS'TI-CAL, } popish. *Whitgift. Warton*.

PĀ-PĪS-TRY, *n.* Popery; the doctrine, ceremonies, and authority of the Roman Catholic Church; — a term used by Protestants. *Ascham*.

† PĀ-PĪZED (-pīzd), *a.* Adhering to popery. "Papized writers of that age." *Fuller*.

PĀP-PŌŌSE', *n.* A word used by the North American Indians for a child; — written also *papoose*. *Carver*.

PĀP-PŌSE', } *a.* [It. *papposo*; Fr. *pappeux*.]
PĀPPOUS, } Having, or consisting of, pappus;
downy. "Pappous plumage." *Ray*.

PĀP-PUS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *pāpos*.] (*Bot.*) The down borne on the achénium, and representing the calyx, of the thistle, dandelion, and other plants of the order *Compositæ*. *Gray*.

PĀP-PY, *a.* Resembling pap; soft; succulent. "Tender and pappy flesh." *Burnet*.

PĀP'-SPŌŌN, *n.* A spoon for feeding an infant.

PĀP'U-A, *n.*; pl. PĀP'U-ĀS. [Malay, *frizzled hair*. P. *Cyc*] A negro of the western part of Papua, or New Guinea. *P. Cyc*.

PĀP'U-LĀ, *n.*; pl. PĀP'U-LĒ. [L.] (*Med.*) A small, acuminate elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, very seldom containing a fluid or suppurating, and commonly terminating in scurf or desquamation; a pimple. *Dunghson*.

PĀP-U-LŌSE' (129), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or covered with, papulæ or pimples; pimply. *Dunghson*.

PĀP-U-LOŪS, *a.* Papulose; pimply. *Johnson*.

PĀP-Y-RĀ'GEOUS (-shus, 66), *a.* [L. *papyrusæus*; *papyrus*, the papyrus.] Of, or resembling, papyrus or paper; papyry. *Hallam*.

PĀ-PYR'E-AN, *a.* Made of the papyrus; papyraceous. "The papyrean leaf." *Dodsley*.

PĀ-PYR'Q-DĪTE, *n.* [L. *papyrus*.] (*Min.*) A mineral in thin flakes, resembling white paper. *H. Wurtz*.

PĀP-Y-RŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *pāpos*, papyrus, and *γράφω*, to write.] A method of taking impressions from a sort of pasteboard covered with a calcareous substance. *Sennefelder*.

PĀ-PY'RUS, *n.*; pl. PĀ-PY'RĪ. [L., from Gr. *papyrus*.]

1. (*Bot.*) A rush or flag found in many tropical countries, but especially in the valley of the Nile, of which writing paper was made by the ancients by cutting its inner bark into strips, and gluing them transversely; paper-plant; *Cyperus papyrus*. *P. Cyc. Gray*.

The manufacture of paper from the papyrus continued in general use down to the end of the seventh century, when it was superseded by parchment. *Brande*.

2. The material for writing made from the plant *Cyperus papyrus*; — also the scroll containing the manuscript written upon that material. *P. Cyc*.

PĀR, *n.* [L., *equal*.] A state of equality; equal value; equivalence without discount or premium; the original nominal price or full value, as of stocks; — used chiefly as a term of traffic.

"It [*par*] is used to denote a state of equality or equal value. Bills of exchange, stocks, and the like, are at *par* when they sell for their nominal value; above *par*, or below *par*, when they sell for more or less." *Bonvier*.

Par of exchange, the equivalence of a certain amount of the currency of one country in the currency of another, on the supposition that the currencies of both

are of the precise weight and purity fixed by their respective mints. Thus, according to the mint regulations of Great Britain and France, £1 sterling is equal to 35.20 francs, which is said to be the *par* between London and Paris. *McCulloch*.

PĀR, *n.* ["Evidently a dim. from Icel. *branda*, *trutta minima* (smallest trout)." *Jamieson*.] (*Ich.*) A small fish, supposed to be the young of salmon; — written also *parry*. [Scot. and North of Eng.] *Jamieson. Wright*.

PĀ-RĀ', *n.* A small Turkish copper coin.

— In Constantinople and Alexandria 40 *paras* go to the piastre of 2½d. sterling; in Greece, the *para* passes for about ¼d. *Simmonds*.

PĀR'A-BLE, *n.* [Gr. *παράβολή*; *παράβαλλω*, to throw beside or by; to compare; *παρά*, beside, and *βάλλω*, to throw; L., It., & Sp. *parabola*; Fr. *parabole*.] A short tale or fable founded on something real in nature or life, from which a moral is drawn by comparing it with something of more immediate concern; a similitude.

Hear ye, therefore, the *parable* of the sower. *Matt. xiii. 18.*

And he began to speak unto them by *parables*. *Mark xii. 1.*

In the *parable* of the talents, our Saviour plainly teaches us that men are rewarded according to the improvements they make. *Nelson*.

Syn. — "Parable is a fictitious but probable narrative, taken from the affairs of ordinary life, to illustrate some higher and less known truth. It differs from the *fable*, moving, as it does, in a spiritual world, and never transgressing the actual order of things natural; from the *myth*, there being in the latter an unconscious blending of the deeper meaning with the outward symbol, the two remaining separate, and separable in the *parable*; from the *proverb*, inasmuch as it is longer carried out, and not merely accidentally and occasionally, but necessarily, figurative; from the *allegory*, comparing, as it does, one thing with another, at the same time preserving them apart as an inner and an outer, not transferring, as does the *allegory*, the properties, and qualities, and relations of one to the other." *Trench*. — See FABLE.

PĀR'A-BLE, *v. a.* To represent by a parable. [R.]

Which by the ancient sages was thus *parabled*. *Milton*.

† PĀR'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *parabitis*; *paro*, *parare*, to prepare.] Easily procured. *Brownie*.

PĀ-RĀB'Q-LĀ, *n.*; pl. PĀ-RĀB'Q-LĀS. [L., from Gr. *παράβολή*. — See PARABOLIC.]

1. (*Geom.*) One of the conic sections formed by the intersection of the cone with a plane parallel to one of its sides, being a curve of the second order, having one or more infinite branches without rectilinear asymptotes. *Brande. Da. & P.*

— A point F, and a straight line BB', being given by position in a plane, let another point D be supposed to move in such a manner that its distance D F from the given point is always equal to its distance D H from the given straight line; the point D will trace out the *parabola*. BB' is called the *directrix* of the parabola; F, the *focus*; F C, drawn through F perpendicular to the directrix, the *axis*; any straight line parallel to C F, a *diameter*; the point in which the diameter meets the curve, the *vertex* of the diameter, and a straight line quadruple the distance between the vertex of a diameter and the directrix, the *latus rectum* or *parameter* of that diameter. *Brande*.

2. (*Rhet.*) A comparison; a simile. *Andrews*.

PĀR-A-BŌL'IC, } *a.* Gr. *παράβολικός*; It. & Sp. *parabolico*; Fr. *parabolique*.]

1. Pertaining to, or expressed by, parable or similitude; figurative. "A *parabolical* description." *South*.

2. (*Math.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the parabola.

Parabolic conoid, the solid generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis; *paraboloid*. — *Parabolic spindle*, the solid generated by the rotation of a parabola about its base or double ordinate. — *Parabolic spiral*. See HELICOID. *Brande. Da. & P.*

PĀR-A-BŌL'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* 1. In the manner of a parable; by way of parable. *Brownie*.

2. In the form of a parabola. *Johnson*.

PĀR-A-BŌL'I-FŌRM, *a.* [L. *parabola*, a parabola, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or shape of a parabola. *Ash*.

† PĀ-RĀB'Q-LĪSM, *n.* (*Algebra*.) A reduction to an equivalent state, as when the terms of an equation are divided by a known quantity, that is involved or multiplied in the first term. *Bailey*.

PĀ-RĀB'Q-LĪST, *n.* One who deals in parables; a writer of parables. *Boothroid*.

PĀ-RĀB'Q-LŌID, *n.* [Gr. *παραβολή*, a parabola, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Geom.*) The solid generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis. — a higher order of parabola. *Da. & P. Brande*.

PĀR-A-CĒL'SIAN (-shān), *n.* A follower of Paracelsus, a Swiss physician and alchemist, who died in 1541; a Paracelsist. *Bullokar*.

PĀR-A-CĒL'SIAN, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, Paracelsus, a Swiss physician. *Hakewell*.

PĀR-A-CĒL'SIST, *n.* A Paracelsian. *Brande*.

PĀR-A-CĒN-TĒ'SIS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *παράκνησις*; *παρά*, beside, at the side, and *κνέω*, to prick.] (*Med.*) The act or the operation of tapping to evacuate the collected fluid in ascites, ovarian dropsy, &c. *Dunghison*.

PĀR-A-CĒN'TRIC, } *a.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside,
PĀR-A-CĒN'TRI-CAL, } near, towards, beyond,
and *κέντρον*, centre.] Deviating from circularity.

Paracentric curve, (*Geom.*) a curve having the property that a heavy body, descending along it by the force of gravity, will approach to, or recede from, a fixed point, or centre, by equal distances in equal times; — called also the *paracentric*. — *Paracentric motion*, (*Astron.*) the rate at which a planet approaches nearer to, or recedes further from, the sun or centre of attraction, in a given interval. *Da. & P. Brande*.

PĀ-RĀCH'RO-NĪSM, *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, beyond, against, and *χρόνος*, time; Fr. *parachronisme*.] An error in chronology, by which an event is placed later than it should be. *Dr. Black*.

PĀR-A-CHŪTE' [pār-a-shūt', Sm. C. W. r.; pār-a-shūt', K.], *n.* [Fr. *parachute*, from Gr. *παρά*, against, or Fr. *parer*, to ward off, and Fr. *chute*, a fall.] A machine, resembling an umbrella, but much larger, designed to enable an aeronaut to descend safely from his balloon. *Brande*.

PĀR'A-CLĒTE, *n.* [Gr. *παράκλητος*; *παράκαλέω*, to call, to summon; L. *paracletus*; Fr. *paraclet*.] An advocate; an intercessor; — applied especially to the Holy Spirit, as an advocate, intercessor, or comforter of mankind. *Bale. Dryden*.

PĀR-A-CLOSE, *n.* See PARCLOSE. *Clarke*.

PĀR-AC-MĀS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *παράμαστικός*; *παράμαζω*, to be past or gone by.] (*Med.*) Gradually decreasing, as a distemper. *Dunghison*.

PĀR-A-CRŌS'TIC, *n.* A poetical composition, in which the first verse contains, in order, all the letters which commence the remaining verses of the poem or division.

According to Cicero, the original Sibylline verses were *paracrostics*. *Brande*.

PĀR-A-CY-ĀN'Q-GĒN, *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, near, beside, and Eng. *cyanogen*.] (*Chem.*) A black substance resembling carbon, formed by the decomposition of cyanide of mercury by heat, and having the same composition as cyanogen. *Silliman*.

PĀ-RĀDE', *n.* [Fr., from L. *paro*, *paratus*, to prepare; It. *parata*; Sp. *parada*.]

1. Ostentatious show; ostentation; display.

He is not led forth as to a review, but as to a battle; not adorned for *parade*, but execution. *Glavinil*.

Be rich; but of your wealth make no *parade*. *Swift*.

2. Pompous procession or assemblage.

The rites performed, the person paid, in state returned the grand *parade*. *Swift*.

3. Military order; array.

Forth issuing at the accustomed hour, stood armed To their night-watches in warlike *parade*. *Milton*.

4. A place or ground where troops assemble for duty or exercise; a drill-ground. *Warburton*.

5. A public walk or promenade. *Johnson*.

6. The act of parrying a thrust. *Clarke*.

Syn. — See SHOW.

PĀ-RĀDE', *v. n.* [*i.* PARADED; *pp.* PARADING, PARADED.]

1. To assemble and be marshalled in military order, as troops. *Johnson*.

2. To go about in military procession. *Scott*.

3. To walk about; to make a show. *Clarke*.

PĀ-RĀDE', *v. a.* 1. To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner; to display. *Johnson*.

2. To assemble and marshal in military order, as troops. *Campbell*.

PĀR'Ā-DĪGM (-dīm), *n.* [Gr. *παράδειγμα*; *παράδειγμα*, to show by the side of, to exhibit as an example; *παρά*, beside, near, and *δεικνύμι*, to show; *L. paradigma*; *Fr. paradigme*.]
1. An example; a model; a pattern; archetype. The archetypal *paradigm*, the idea of ideas, or form of forms. *More*.
2. (*Gram.*) An example of a word, exhibiting the changes in root or termination, or both, peculiar to words of the class to which it belongs. *Andrews*.
3. (*Rhet.*) A general term used by Greek writers in the sense of example or illustration, of which parable and fable are species. *Brande*.

PĀR'Ā-DĪG-MĀT'[C, *a.* [Gr. *παράδειγματικός*.] Exemplary; paradigmatical. *Wright*.

PĀR'Ā-DĪG-MĀT'[C, *n.* (*Eccles. Hist.*) A writer of the lives of religious persons by way of examples of Christian holiness. *Brande*.

PĀR'Ā-DĪG-MĀT'[C-AL, *a.* Exemplary. *More*.

PĀR'Ā-DĪG-MĀT'[C-AL-LY, *ad.* In the way of example or model. *Arnot*.

† **PĀR'Ā-DĪG-MĀ-TĪZE**, *v. a.* [Gr. *παράδειγματίζω*.] To set forth as a model or example. *Hammond*.

† **PĀR'Ā-DĪG-RAM-MĀT'**[C-CE, *n.* The art of forming figures in plaster. *Francis*.

PARADIS (pār'a-dē), *n.* [Fr.] The basin of a dock; an inner harbor:—the upper gallery in a play-house. *Simmonds*.

PĀR'Ā-DĪ-SĀL, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, paradise; paradisiacal. [R.] *S. Reed*.

PĀR'Ā-DĪSE, *n.* [Heb. *פֶּדֶס*; Arab. *firdaus*; Arm. *pardes*; Sansc. *paradēsa*.—Gr. *παράδεισος*; *L. paradisus*; *It. paradiso*; *Sp. paraíso*; *Fr. paradis*.]
1. Originally, in Persia, a park or pleasure-ground well watered and planted, and stocked with animals for the chase. *P. Cyc*.
2. The garden in which Adam and Eve were placed immediately after their creation; the garden of Eden. "*Paradise Lost*," *Milton*.
3. A place of bliss, particularly the blissful abode of souls after death; heaven.

Then the earth
Shall all be paradise, far happier place
Than this of Eden. *Milton*.
To-day shalt thou be with me in paradise. *Luke xxiii. 43*.

PĀR'Ā-DĪS'E-A, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of passerine birds of the order *Picæ*; the bird of paradise.—See BIRD OF PARADISE. *Eng. Cyc*.

† **PĀR'Ā-DĪS'E'AN** (pār-a-dīzh'yan), *a.* Pertaining to paradise; paradisiacal. *J. Hall*, 1646.

PĀR'Ā-DĪSED (-dīst), *a.* Having the delights of paradise. *Old Song*, 1610.

PĀR'Ā-DĪ-SĒ'[I-DE, *n. pl.* [Gr. *παράδεισος*; *L. paradisus*, a park or pleasure-ground.] (*Ornith.*) A family of conirostral birds of the order *Passeres*, including the sub-family *Paradiseidae*; birds of paradise. *Gray*.

PĀR'Ā-DĪS-E-F'[I-NĒ, *n. pl.* [See PARADISEIDEAE.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of conirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Paradiseidae*; birds of paradise. *Gray*.

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(*L. dorsum*), the back.] (*Mil.*) An elevation of earth behind a fortified place, to protect it from attack in reverse. *Stoqueler*.

PĀR'Ā-DŪX, *n.* [Gr. *παράδοξος*; *παρά*, against, contrary to, and *δόξα*, opinion. *L. paradoxum*; *It. paradosso*; *Sp. p. ridig*; *Fr. paradoxe*.]
1. A proposition or assertion which seems to be absurd, or at variance with common sense, or to contradict some previously ascertained truth, but which is nevertheless true in fact; a seeming contradiction.

In their love of God, men can never be too affectionate; it is as true, though it may seem a paradox, that in their hatred of sin men may be sometimes too passionate. *Sp. Lat.*

2. Any thing which seems to contradict known principles or received opinions.

Hydrostatic paradox. See HYDROSTATIC.—*Mechanical paradox.* See MECHANICAL.

PĀR'Ā-DŪX'AL, *a.* Paradoxical. *Bp. Hall*.

PĀR'Ā-DŪX'AL, *a.* 1. Having the nature of a paradox; apparently absurd, yet true; contrary to received opinions.

An intellect to which nothing should be paradoxical would be infinite. *Horsley*.

2. Inclined to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions;—applied to persons. *Johnson*.

Syn.—*Paradoxical* and *absurd* are applied to opinion or doctrine; *uncredible*, to fact. A *paradoxical* hypothesis; an *absurd* opinion; an *uncredible* story.

PĀR'Ā-DŪX'AL-LY, *ad.* In a paradoxical manner. *Collier*.

PĀR'Ā-DŪX'AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being paradoxical. *Johnson*.

PĀR'Ā-DŪX'AL-Q-ŪY, *n.* [Gr. *παράδοξος*, a paradox, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] The use of paradoxes. [R.] *Broune*.

PĀR'Ā-DŪX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *παράδοξία*.] The state of being paradoxical. [R.] *Coleridge*.

PĀR'Ā-DRŌME, *n.* [Gr. *παράδρομή*, a running beside.] An uncovered gallery or space in which wrestlers exercised. *Bailey*.

PĀR'Ā-F-FINE, *n.* [*L. parum*, little, and *affinis*, akin.] (*Chem.*) A white, tasteless, inodorous, crystalline substance, soluble in alcohol and ether, obtained from the less volatile portions of wood-tar, and by the dry distillation of beeswax;—so named from its little affinity for other substances. *Silliman*. *Brande*.

PĀR'ĀGE, *n.* [Fr., from *Low L. paragium*; *par*, equal; *Old Eng. Law*.] Equality of condition, blood, or dignity—equality of lands in the partition of an inheritance.—(*Feudal Law*). equality of condition between persons holding unequal portions of a fee. *Whishaw*. *Burrit*.

PĀR'Ā-GŌ'Ū, *n.* [L., from Gr. *παράγωγη*; *παρά*, beside, beyond, and *ἄγω*, to lead.]
1. (*Gram.*) The addition of a syllable or letter to the end of a word; as, *L. claudier* for *claudi*; *Eng. deary* for *dear*. *Brande*.
2. (*Surg.*) The act or the operation of fitting together the two extremities of a fractured bone, or of restoring a luxated bone to its place; coaptation. *Dunglison*.

PĀR'Ā-GŌ'Ū[C, } *a.* Pertaining to a para-
PĀR'Ā-GŌ'Ū[C-AL, } gogue; lengthening a word by the addition of a letter or a syllable at the end.

Paragogic letters, in the Semitic languages, letters which, by their addition to the ordinary form of the word, give additional emphasis or some peculiar inflection into the sense. *Brande*.

PĀR'Ā-GŌN, *n.* [*It. paragone*; *Sp. paragon*; *Fr. paragon*.] "Perhaps from Gr. *παράγω*, to go beyond." *Richardson*.—*Diez* gives the Spanish as the original word, and derives it from *para con*, in comparison with.]

1. Something supremely excellent; a model; a pattern.

This prince was . . . a very paragon. *Hall*.

2. + A companion; an associate; a fellow.

Alone he rode without his paragon. *Spenser*.

3. + Trial for superiority; rivalry; competition.

But deigned with her the paragon to make. *Spenser*.

PĀR'Ā-GŌN, *v. a.* [*Old Fr. paragonner*.] [*PARAGONED*; *pp. PARAGONING*, *PARAGONED*.] To compare; to equal. [R.] *Shak*.

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PĀR'Ā-GŌN, *v. n.* To pretend equality. *Shelton*.

PĀR'Ā-GŌR'[C, *n.* See PARAGORIC. *Crabb*.

PĀR'Ā-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. *παράγραμμα*; *παρά*, near, against, and *γραμμή*, a letter, a writing.] A play on words; a pun. *Addison*.

PĀR'Ā-GRĀM'MĀ-TĪST, *n.* A punster. *Spectator*.

PĀR'Ā-GRĀM'DĪ-NE, *n.* [*It.*, from Gr. *παρά*, against, and *L. grando*, *grandinis*, hail.] An instrument for descending hails from hail, consisting of numerous metallic points and straw ropes bound together by threads. *Buchanan*.

PĀR'Ā-GRĀPH (pār'a-graf), *n.* [Gr. *παράγραφη*, something written beside, a marginal note; *παράγραφω*, to write beside, to subjoin, as a clause; *παρά*, near, beside, and *γραφω*, to write; *It. paragrafo*; *Sp. paragrafo*, *parrafo*; *Fr. paragraphe*.]
1. Originally, some mark written in the margin to point out a portion or division of the text relating to a particular subject;—now restricted to this sign [¶], which is placed in the text, and used as a mark of reference.

The paragraph [¶] is nothing more than a capital P reversed, the white part being made black, and the black part white, for the sake of greater distinction.

2. A distinct part or section of a discourse or chapter, relating to a particular subject, sometimes indicated by the sign [¶], as in the common editions of the Bible, but commonly only by a break in the composition or lines. *Swift*.

Force yourself to reflect on what you read, paragraph by paragraph. *Coleridge*.

3. An item or notice in a newspaper. *Clarke*.

PĀR'Ā-GRĀPH, *v. a.* 1. To form into paragraphs. "*Paragrapied* in parchment." *Evelyn*.

2. To notice by a paragraph or paragraphs. *Warburton* *paragrapied* him in the Dunciad. *Blackwood*.

PĀR'Ā-GRĀPH'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *παράγραφικός*.]
PĀR'Ā-GRĀPH'IC-AL, } Pertaining to, or consisting of, paragraphs. *Cutwell*.

PĀR'Ā-GRĀPH'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By paragraphs; with distinct breaks or divisions. *Johnson*.

† **PĀR'ĀIL**, *n.* Apparel. *Chaucer*.

† **PĀR'ĀIL**, *v. a.* To apparel. *Piers Plouhtman*.

PĀR'Ā-LEIP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *παράλειψις*, an omission; *παρά*, to leave on one side, to omit; *λείπω*, beside, and *λείπω*, to leave.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a speaker pretends to omit what in reality he mentions;—written also *paralepsis*, *paralepsis*, and *paralepsys*. *Brande*.

PAR-RĀ'LI-AN, *n.* [Gr. *πάραλος*, near the sea.] A dweller near the sea. *Smart*.

PĀR'Ā-LĪ-PŌM'E-NĀ, *n. pl.* [L., from Gr. *παράλειπμενα*, things left out.—See PARALEPSIS.] (*Bibliography*). Supplementary works. *Brande*.

PĀR'Ā-LĀC'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a para-
PĀR'Ā-LĀC'TI-CAL, } allax. *Herschel*.

PĀR'Ā-LĀX, *n.* [Gr. *παράλλαξις*; *παρά*, beyond, to change or alter, to go beyond; *άλλα*, beyond, and *άλλω*, to change or alter; *It. parallasse*; *Sp. paralaje*, *paralaje*; *Fr. parallaxe*.]
1. (*Astron.*) An apparent angular variation in the position of a body, arising from a change of the point of view, being the angle subtended at the object, by a line joining the two points of view; the apparent displacement of an object as seen from two different stations. *Nichol*.

2. The longitudinal displacement of the wires in a telescope or a microscope. *P. Cyc*.

Annual or heliocentric parallax, the difference in the place of a body as seen from the earth and from the sun.—*Binocular parallax*, the angular difference of position of an object as seen by the two eyes of an observer, the head being kept at rest.—*Diurnal or geocentric parallax*, the difference between the place of a body as seen from the surface and from the centre of the earth at the same instant.—*Horizontal parallax*, the change of position which a body, appearing in the horizon as seen from the surface of the earth, would assume if viewed from the earth's centre. *Nichol*. *Herschel*. *Olmsted*.

PĀR'Ā-LĒL, *a.* [Gr. *παράλληλος*; *παρά*, beside, near, and *άλληλω*, of one another; *L. parallelus*; *It. parallelo*; *Sp. paralelo*; *Fr. parallèle*.]
1. (*Geom.*) Lying in the same direction, and

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1. (*Geom.*) Lying in the same direction, and

in all parts equally distant; as, "Parallel lines"; "Parallel circles."

2. Having the same direction or tendency; not counter or contrary to.

When honor runs parallel to the laws of God and our country, it cannot be too much cherished. Addison.

3. Continuing a resemblance through many particulars; like; similar; equal; as, "A parallel case"; "Parallel passages or readings."

Parallels of latitude, (Astron.) small circles of the celestial sphere parallel to the ecliptic. — (Geog.) small circles of the terrestrial sphere parallel to the equator. — Parallel sailing, (Naut.) sailing on a parallel of latitude. — Parallel sphere, (Spherical projections.) that position of the sphere in which the circles of latitude are parallel to the horizon. — Parallel ruler, an instrument consisting of two equal rulers connected by two cross-bars movable about joints, so that, while the distance between the two rulers is increased or diminished, their edges always remain parallel. Brande.

PÄR'AL-LËL, *n.* 1. A line which throughout its whole extent is equally distant from another line; a parallel line. Mason.

Who made the spider parallels design
Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line? Pope.

2. (Navigation.) One of the circles of the spheres, which have their planes parallel to that of the equator, and mark the latitude.

3. Direction conformable to that of another line; state of being equally distant throughout the whole extent.

Lines that from their parallel decline,
More they proceed, the more they still disjoin. Garth.

4. Conformity continued through many particulars; resemblance; similarity; likeness.

'Twixt earth's fertile fields and the moon
All parallel, exact, is run. Swift.

5. Act of tracing resemblances; comparison. A reader cannot be more rationally entertained than by . . . drawing a parallel between his own private character and that of other persons. Addison.

6. Anything resembling or equal to another; mate; match; fellow. None but himself can be his parallel. Shak. Theobald.

7. *ph.* (Printing.) The sign ||, used as a mark of reference.

8. (Mil.) A trench affording cover to besiegers and communication with their batteries, running parallel with the outline of a fortress. Glos. of Mil. Terms.

Parallels of altitude, (Geog.) small circles of the sphere parallel to the horizon. — Parallels of declination, (Astron.) small circles of the sphere parallel to the equator. — Parallels of latitude, on the terrestrial sphere, small circles parallel to the equator; on the celestial sphere, small circles parallel to the ecliptic. Brande.

PÄR'AL-LËL, *v. a.* [*i.* PARALLELED; *pp.* PARALLELING, PARALLELED.]

1. To place so as to be parallel.

The needle . . . doth parallel and place itself upon the true meridian. Browne.

2. To keep level or even; to level; to make to correspond; to conform; to adjust.

His life is paralleled
Even with the stroke and line of his great justice. Shak.

3. To correspond, or be equal, to; to resemble; to match. "He parallels Nessus." Shak.

In the fire, the destruction was so swift, sudden, vast, and miserable, as nothing can parallel in story. Dryden.

4. To show or furnish an equal; to equal.

Well may we fight for her whom we know well
The world's large spaces cannot parallel. Shak.

5. To compare as similar.

I paralleled more than once our idea of substance with the Indian philosopher's he-knew-not-what, which supported the tortoise. Locke.

PÄR'AL-LËL, *v. n.* To be like or equal. Bacon.

† PÄR'AL-LËL-A-BLE, *a.* That may be equalled or paralleled. Bp. Hall.

PÄR'AL-LËL-E-PÏ'PED, *n.* [Gr. *παράλληλη ἐπιπέδον*.] (Geom.) See PARALLELOPIPED.

PÄR'AL-LËL-ÏSM, *n.* [Fr. *parallelisme*.]

1. The state of being parallel. "The parallelism of the axis of the earth." Ray.

2. Resemblance; comparison. Warton.

† PÄR'AL-LËL-LËSS, *a.* Not to be paralleled or equalled; matchless. [i.] Beau. & Ft.

PÄR'AL-LËL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of parallels; with parallelism. Scott.

PÄR'AL-LËL-Q-GRÄM, *n.* [Gr. *παράλληλον γραμμα*; *παράλληλος*, parallel, and *γράμμα*, a writing, a drawing, from

γράφω, to write; It. *parallelogrammo*; Sp. *paralelogramo*; Fr. *parallélogramme*.] (Geom.) A right-lined, quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel. Davies & Peck.

"In common language it is sometimes limited to a rectangle longer than broad." Smart.

Parallelogram of forces, a parallelogram illustrating the principle that if the lines which each of two forces, acting singly, would have caused a body to describe in a given time make any angle whatever with one another, the line which the body will describe in that time, when both the forces act upon it at the same instant, is the diagonal of the parallelogram under the two first-mentioned lines. Brande.

PÄR-AL-LËL-Q-GRÄM'MIC, } *a.* Relating to
PÄR-AL-LËL-Q-GRÄM'MI-CÄL, } or resembling a
parallelogram. Crabb.

PÄR-AL-LËL-Q-GRAM-MÄT'IC, *a.* Relating to or like a parallelogram; parallelogramic. Brande.

PÄR-AL-LËL-Q-PÏ'PED [pär-al-lëi-q-pi'ped, *W. Ja. K. R. C. O. Wr. Wb.*; pär-al-lëi-q-pi'ped, *Sm.*], *n.* [Gr. *παράλληλος*, parallel, *ἐπίπεδος*, on the ground, flat, plane; *ἐπί*, on, and *πίον*, the ground; It. *paralleloipipedo*; Sp. *paraleloipipedo*; Fr. *paralléloipipède*.] (Geom.) A solid having six quadrilateral faces, of which the opposite ones are equal and parallel; a prism whose base is a parallelogram. Davies.

PÄR-AL-LËL-Q-PÏP'E-DÖN [pär-al-lëi-q-pi'p'e-dön, *P. Ash*], *n.* A paralleloiped. Griev.

PÄR-AL-LËL-Q-GÏSM [pä-räl-lëi-q-izim, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wr.*; pä-rä-lëi-q-izim, *S. K. Ash*], *n.* [Gr. *παράλογος*; *παράλογος*, to reason falsely; It. & Sp. *paralogismo*; Fr. *paralogisme*. — See PARALOGIZE.] (Logic & Rhet.) A reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn from premises which do not logically warrant it; — opposed to *sylogism*. Brande.

Syn. — An argument unintentionally fallacious is a *paralogism*; one intentionally fallacious, or known by the person who uses it to be fallacious, a *sophism*. *Sophistry* is fallacious reasoning; *sophism*, a fallacious argument.

PA-RÄL-Q-GÏZE, *v. n.* [Gr. *παράλογος*; *παρά*, beyond, against, and *λόγος*, a discourse, reason.] To reason falsely. Walker.

PA-RÄL-Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *παράλογος*.] False reasoning; paralogism. Browne.

PA-RÄL-Y-SIS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *παράλυσσις*; *παράλυσσις*, to loosen, relax, or disable at the side; *παρά*, beside, and *λύω*, to loosen.] (Med.) Abolition or great diminution of voluntary motion, and sometimes of sensation, in any part of the body, often accompanied with involuntary motion of the part affected; palsy. Dunglison.

PÄR-A-LY'T'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *παρὰλυτικός*; L. *paralyticus*.] Relating to, inclined to, or affected with paralysis; palsied. "Paralytic stroke." Dunglison.

PÄR-A-LY'T'IC, *n.* One affected with palsy. Hall.

PÄR-AL-Y-ZÄ'TION, *n.* Act of paralyzing. Qu. Rev.

PÄR-A-LYZE, *v. a.* [Fr. *paralyser*.] [*i.* PARALYZED; *pp.* PARALYZING, PARALYZED.] To strike or affect with paralysis; to benumb; to render torpid; to palsy; to deaden.

PÄR-A-MÄT', *n.* A Birman dissenter from Buddhism. Milcom.

PÄR-A-MËNT, *n.* [It. & Sp. *paramento*.] Furniture, ornaments, and hangings for a room of state. Weale.

PA-RÄM'E-TER, *n.* [Fr. *paramètre*, from Gr. *παρά*, beside, and *μέτρον*, a measure.]

1. (Geom.) A constant quantity entering into the equation of a curve; latus-rectum.

2. In the parabola, the *parameter* of any diameter is a third proportional to the abscissa and ordinate of any point of the curve; in the ellipse and hyperbola, it is a third proportional to the diameter and its conjugate. Davies & Peck.

2. (Crystallography.) The distance from the origin at which a line or a plane cuts the axes. Eliot.

PA-RÄ-MÖ, *n.* [Sp.] In South America, a mountainous district, covered with stunted trees, and exposed to damp, cold winds. Brande.

|| PÄR-A-MÖUNT [pä-rä-möunt, *S. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wr. Wb.*; pä-rä-möunt, *W. P. J.*], *a.* [Fr. *par*,

intensive prefix (L. *per*), and *monter*, to mount, to ascend. *Minsheu*.] Superior; above all others; of the highest rank or order; supreme; preeminent; chief; principal; — used with *to*.

Every man has some prime, paramount object, which employs his head and fills his heart, . . . and is to him above and instead of all other enjoyments whatsoever. South.

All the land in the kingdom is supposed to be holden, immediately or immediately, of the king, who is styled the lord paramount, or above all. Blackstone.

2. A term applied to the supreme lord of a fee, between whom and the tenant, or tenant paravail, there was an intermediate or mesne lord. Burrill.

|| PÄR-A-MÖUNT, *n.* The highest in rank or order; the chief.

|| PÄR-A-MÖUNT-LY, *ad.* In a paramount manner; supremely. Coleridge.

PÄR-A-MÖUR (pä-rä-möi), *n.* [Fr. *par*, by, from, and *amour*, love. — "Par amour (with love) I loved her." *Tyrwhitt's Chaucer*. — "A genuine old expression." *Tyrwhitt*. — Old Fr. *paraimer*, to love greatly.]

1. † Love; gallantry. Chaucer.

2. † A mistress. Shak.

3. A lover; a wooer. *Spenser*. — Formerly used by *Spenser* and others in a good sense; now used for a lover or a wooer only in an ill sense.

PÄR-A-NÄPH'THÄ-LINE, *n.* [Gr. *νάφθα*, near, and Eng. *naphthaline*.] (Chem.) A solid carburet of hydrogen, obtained from coal-tar, closely resembling naphthaline. Siliman.

PA-RÄN'GÖN, *n.* [Fr. — See PARAGON.] A variety of black marble which the ancients obtained from Egypt and Greece. Buchanan.

PA-RÄN'THINE, *n.* (Min.) A name given to certain compact varieties and crystals of scapolite, of white and pale blue colors. Dana.

PÄR-A-NÜT, *n.* The Brazil-nut. Simmonds.

PÄR-A-NYMPH (nimf), *n.* [Gr. *παράνυμφος*; *παρά*, near, and *νύμφη*, a bride; L. *paranympheus*; It. & Sp. *paranympho*; Fr. *paranymphe*.]

1. (Ant.) A near friend or relative of the bridegroom, who attended the bride to her marriage; a brideman. Milton.

2. An assistant; an encourager.

Sin hath got a *paranymphe* and a solicitor, a warrant and an advocate. Bp. Taylor.

PÄR-A-PËGM (-pëm), *n.*; pl. PARAPEGMS. [Gr. *παράπηγμα*; *παράπηγμα*, to fix beside; *παρά*, beside, and *πῆγμα*, to fix; L. *parapigma*; Fr. *parapégme*.] (Ant.) A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were engraved: — a table containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses of the sun and moon, the seasons, &c. Phillips.

PÄR-A-PËG'MÄ, *n.*; pl. PÄR-A-PËG'MÄ-TÄ. [L.] A parapigm. Crabb.

PÄR-A-PËT, *n.* [It. *parapetto*; *parare*, to defend, and *petto* (L. *pectus*), the breast; Sp. *parapeto*; Fr. *parapet*.]

1. (Fort.) An elevation of earth raised on the terreplein of the rampart, for covering troops and guns from the enemy's observation and fire; a breast-work. Glos. of Mil. Terms.

2. A breast-wall raised on the edge of a bridge, a quay, &c., to prevent people from falling over. Brande.

PÄR-A-PËT-ED, *a.* Having a parapet. Qu. Rev.

PÄR'APH, *n.* [Fr. *paraphe*. — A corruption of *paragraphe*. *Landais*. — Gr. *παράγρα*, to fasten or join near; *παρά*, near, and *γράφω*, to fasten, to join. Brande.] (Diplomatics or Manuscripts.) The figure formed by the flourish of the pen at the end of a signature, formerly used as a provision against forgery.

In some countries (as in Spain), the *paraph* is still a usual addition to a signature. Irvine.

PÄR'APH, *v. a.* To affix a paraph to: — to attach the initials of names to.

The meaning of the diplomatic expression *paraphed* is, that the initials of the parties concerned are attached to a document. Lant. Tunc.

A kind of protocol of what had occurred was drawn up at St. Petersburg, and signed or *paraphed* by Count Novosiloff for Russia, and Count Valentini Esterházy for Austria. Correspondent of the Times.

PÄR-A-PHËR'NAL, *a.* [Fr.] Relating to or consisting in paraphernalia. Bouciet.

PÄR-Ä-PHER-NÄ-LI-Ä, *n. pl.* [Law L., from Gr. *παρόφωρα*; *παρά*, beside, beyond, and *φωρή*, a dowry.]

1. (*Roman Law*.) The goods which a woman brought to her husband besides her dowry. — (*Eng. Law*.) the goods which a woman is allowed to have after the death of her husband, besides her dower, consisting of her apparel and ornaments, suitable to her rank. *Burrill*.
2. Ornaments; appendages; trappings. "The paraphernalia of genteel life." *J. Foster*.

PÄR-Ä-PHI-MÖ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *παράφωσις*; *παρά*, beyond, and *φίσις*, to muzzle.] (*Med.*) Strangulation of the glans penis. *Dunghison*.

PÄR-Ä-PHÖ-NI-Ä, *n.* [Gr. *παράφωνία*; *παράφω*, sounding with, harmonious; *παρά*, beside, and *φωνή*, a sound, voice.]

1. (*Mus.*) A melodic progression by the only consonances recognized in the Greek music, i. e. fifths and fourths. *Warner*.
2. (*Med.*) An affection of the voice. *Dunghison*.

PÄR-Ä-PHRÄSE (pä'r-ä-fräz), *n.* [Gr. *παράφρασις*; *παρά*, beside, and *φράσις*, phrase; *φράζω*, to speak; *L. paraphrasis*; *It. parafrasi*; *Sp. parafrasis*; *Fr. paraphrase*.]

1. An explanation or exposition of some text, or portion of a text, in which the sense of the original is expressed in a more ample manner.

The paraphrase of Erasmus upon the gospel. *Udal*.
2. A loose or free translation; — opposed to *metaphrase*.

In paraphrase, or translation with latitude, the author's words are not so strictly followed as his sense. *Dryden*.

3. A sacred song or hymn on a selected portion of Scripture.

The *psalms* are appended to the metrical version of the Psalms in the Scottish Bibles. *Ogilvie*.

PÄR-Ä-PHRÄSE, *v. a.* [*i.* PARAPHRASED; *pp.* PARAPHRASING, PARAPHRASING.] To explain, interpret, or translate with latitude; to make a paraphrase on. *Hammond*.

PÄR-Ä-PHRÄSE, *v. n.* To make a paraphrase.

† **PÄR-Ä-PHRÄSIAN**, *n.* A paraphrast. *Bp. Hall*.

PÄR-Ä-PHRÄST, *n.* [Gr. *παράφραστις*; *L. paraphrastes*; *It. & Sp. parafraste*; *Fr. paraphraste*.] One who makes a paraphrase. *Hooker*.

PÄR-Ä-PHRÄS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to, or re-
PÄR-Ä-PHRÄS'TIC-AL, } sembling, a paraphrase;
ample in explanation; free; diffuse; not literal; not verbal; as, "A paraphrastic translation."

PÄR-Ä-PHRÄS'TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a paraphrastic manner; by paraphrase. *Howell*.

PÄR-Ä-PHRE-NI'TIS, *n.* [Gr. *παράφρησις*, near, and *φρήν*, φρενός, the diaphragm.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the diaphragm; diaphragmitis; — delirium accompanying that affection. *Arbuthnot*.

PÄR-Ä-PLĒ-GI-Ä, *n.* [Gr. *παράπληγία*, palsy; *παράπλησσω*, to strike near or beside.] (*Med.*) Palsy of the lower half of the body. *Dunghison*.

PÄR-Ä-PLĒ-G-Y, *n.* Paraplegia. *Smart*.

PÄR-Ä-PLE-X-Y, *n.* [Gr. *παράπληξις*, near, and *ἀπopleξία*, apoplexy.] (*Med.*) A soporose or sleepy state resembling apoplexy. *Dunghison*.

PÄR-Ä-QUĪ'TŌ (pä-r-ä-kē'tō), *n.* A paroquet. *Shak*.

PÄR-Ä-SÄNG, *n.* [Gr. *παράσάγγη*.] An ancient Persian measure of length, reckoned differently by different authors. According to Herodotus it was equal to 30 stadia, or about 3½ English miles; according to some, 60 stadia. *Brande*.

"*Parasang* is a Persian word, and is derived from the ancient *farsang*, which is pronounced in modern Persian *farsang*. It has been changed in Arabic into *farsakh*." *P. Cye*.

PÄR-Ä-SCĒ-NY-ŪM, *n.* [Gr. *παράσκεινον*; *παρά*, beside, and *σκηνή*, a scene.] (*Ant.*) The part of a theatre behind the scenes, used by the actors as a dressing-room, and answering to the modern *green-room*; *postscenium*. *Brande*.

† **PÄR-Ä-SCĒ-ŪS'TIC** (-sū-s'is'tik), *a.* [Gr. *παράσκεινός*; *παράσκεινός*, to prepare. — See **PÄR-Ä-SCĒVE**.] Preparatory. *Cora's Doom*, 1672.

† **PÄR-Ä-SCĒ'VE**, *n.* [L., from Gr. *παράσκεινός*; *παρά*, beside, beyond, and *σκηνή*, equipment.]
1. A preparation. *Donne*.

2. Among the Jews, the evening before the Sabbath; — so called because they then prepared the things necessary for the following day. *Mark xv. 42* (*Rhemish Trans.*).

PÄR-Ä-SE-LĒ'NE, *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, and *σέληνη*, the moon.] (*Astron.*) A luminous ring near the moon; a mock moon. *Nichol*.

PÄR-Ä-SITE, *n.* [Gr. *παράσιτος*; *παρά*, beside, and *σιτός*, to feed; *σιτος*, wheat, food; *L. parasitus*; *It. parassito*; *Sp. parasito*; *Fr. parasite*.]

1. One who frequents the tables of the rich and earns his welcome by flattery; a sycophant. *Diogenes*, when mice came about him as he was eating, said, I see that even *Diogenes* nourisheth *parasites*. *Bacon*.

2. (*Bot.*) A plant which grows upon the living parts of other plants, from the juices of which it derives its nutriment. *Eng. Cyc.*

3. (*Zool.*) An animal which lives upon the bodies of other animals; — applied by Lamarck to a family of antennated arachnids; by Cuvier, Latreille, and Kirby to an order of apterous insects; and by Straus to an order of crustaceans. *Brande*.

Syn. — See **FLATTERER**.

PÄR-Ä-SIT'IC, } *a.* 1. Of, or pertaining to,
PÄR-Ä-SIT'IC-AL, } a parasite; partaking of the character or habits of a parasite; flattering; wheedling; fawning. *Bp. Hall*.

2. (*Bot.*) Growing on, and deriving nutriment from, other plants. *Eng. Cyc.*

3. (*Zool.*) Growing or living on the bodies of other animals. *Wright*.

PÄR-Ä-SIT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a parasitical manner.

PÄR-Ä-SIT'IC-AL-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being parasitical. *Scott*.

PÄR-Ä-SIT'ISM, *n.* [*Fr. parasitisme*.] The character or behavior of a parasite; flattery. *Milton*.

PÄR-Ä-SÖL, or **PÄR-Ä-SÖL** (pä'r-ä-söl, *W. Ja. C. W.*; pä'r-ä-söl, *S. J. E. F.*; pä'r-ä-söl, *Sm.*), *n.* [*It. parasole*; *parare*, to ward off, and *sole* (*L. sol*), the sun; *Sp. & Fr. parasol*.] A small umbrella, used by ladies to screen their faces from the sun.

PÄR-Ä-SÖ-LĒTTE, *n.* A small parasol. *Lyon*.

PÄR-Ä-SY-NÄX'IS, *n.* [Gr. *παράσυναξις*; *παρά*, against, and *συναξις*, an assembly.] (*Civil Law*.) An unlawful meeting; a conventicle. *Bailey*.

PÄR-Ä-TÄX'IS, *n.* [Gr. *παράταξις*, a placing beside others; *παράτασσω*, to place beside.] (*Gram.*) The mere ranging of propositions, one after another, without marking their connection or dependence; — opposed to *synaxis*. *Brande*.

PÄR-Ä-THĒR'MIC, *a.* [Gr. *παρά*, beside, and *θερμή*, heat.] Noting certain rays in the solar spectrum, which abound in the red and the orange bands. *J. Herschel*.

PÄ-RÄTH'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *παράθεσις*, a putting beside; *παράθημι*, to put beside; *παρά*, beside, and *θημι*, to put or place.]

1. (*Gram.*) A figure wherein two or more nouns are put in the same case; apposition. *Bailey*.

2. (*Rhet.*) A parenthetical notice, generally of something to be expanded. [*R.*] *Crabb*.

3. (*Printing*.) The matter contained between two brackets, marked thus, []. [*R.*] *Crabb*.

4. (*Greek Church*.) A prayer which the bishop rehearses over the catechumens, stretching his hands over them to give them benediction, which they receive bowing their heads under his hands. *Wright*.

PÄR-Ä-TŌN-NĒRRE' (-när'), *n.* [*Fr.* from Gr. *παρά*, near, against, and *Fr. tonnerre* (*L. tonitrus*), thunder.] A lightning-rod. *Sturanne*.

PÄR-Ä-VÄIL', *a.* [*Old Fr. paraval*, below, at the bottom; *par* (*L. per*), an intensive prefix, and *avaler*, to let down. *Johnson*, *Richardson*, *Burrill*. — *Old Fr. par*; by, and *availle*, avail, profit. *Coke*.] Below; at the bottom; lowest; — the correlative of *paramount*.

Let him [the pope] no longer count himself lord paramount over the princes of the world; no longer hold kings as his servants *paravai*. *Hooker*.

Tenant paravail, (*Feudal Law*.) the lowest tenant of land, holding of a mesne lord who himself held of a lord paramount. *Burrill*.

The king, therefore, was styled lord paramount; A was both tenant and lord, or was a mesne lord; and B was called *tenant paravail*, or the lowest tenant, being he who was supposed to make avail, or profit, of the land. *Blackstone*.

† **PÄR-Ä-VÄUNT**, *ad.* [*Old Fr.*] Before, either in place or in time. *Spenser*.

PÄR-BÖL, *v. a.* [*Old Fr. parbouillir*. — "From *L. pars* [a part] and *bullio*, to boil." *Sullivan*.] [*i.* PARBOILED, *pp.* PARBOILING, PARBOILED.] To boil partially; to heat in water to a certain degree, without boiling. *Bacon*.

† **PÄR-BREÄK**, *v. a.* [*See BREAK*.] To break or throw forth; to eject; to utter.

When he hath *parbreake*d his grieved mind. *Bp. Hall*.

† **PÄR-BREÄK** (pä'r-bräk), *v. n.* To vomit. *Skelton*.

† **PÄR-BREÄK** (pä'r-bräk), *n.* Vomit. *Spenser*.

PÄR-BÜC-KLE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A contrivance for hoisting or lowering a cask, &c., without tackle, as on an inclined plane. *Falconer*.

PÄR-BÜC-KLE, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle. *Dana*.

PÄR'CĒL (pä'r-sel), *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C. B.* — Sometimes pronounced pä'r'sl, *n.* [*Fr. parcelle*, a contraction of *L. particula*, dim. of *pars*, partis, a part.]

1. A part or portion taken separately. "Two parcels of the white of an egg." *Arbuthnot*.

That I would all my pilgrimage dilate,
Whereof by parcels she had something heard. *Shak*.

2. A number or quantity taken separately.

Of noble bachelors stand at my bestowing. *Shak*.

3. A small bundle or package. *Johnson*.

4. A good deal. [*Local*.] *Wright*.

5. (*Law*.) A part; a piece. "All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land." *Burrill*.

Parcel, formerly much used in composition, usually implied being partly one thing, partly another; as, *parcel-poot*, *parcel-priest*.

PÄR'CĒL, *v. a.* [*i.* PARCELLED; *pp.* PARCELLING, PARCELLED.]

1. To divide into portions; to apportion.

Those ghostly kings would *parcel* out my power. *Dryden*.

2. To make up into a mass. [*R.*] *Shak*.

To *parcel* a rope or a seam, (*Naut.*) to bind over it canvas daubed with tar. *Mar. Dict.*

† **PÄR'CĒL-BÄWD**, *n.* A half-bawd. *Shak*.

PÄR'CĒL-BOOK (-bök), *n.* (*Com.*) A register of the despatch of parcels. *Simmonds*.

PÄR'CĒL-GILT, *a.* Partly gilt. *Shak*.

PÄR'CĒL-LING, *n.* (*Naut.*) Narrow strips of tarred canvas, used to cover ropes by being wound around them, and also to raise a mouse on the stays, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

PÄR'CE-NA-RY (pä'r-se-nä-re, *K. Sm.*; pä'r'sn-ä-re, *Ja.*), *n.* [*See PARCENER*.] (*Law*.) The state or condition of holding title to lands jointly by parceners, before the common inheritance has been divided; coparcenary; — written also *parcenery*. *Bouvier*.

PÄR'CE-NĒR, *n.* [*Old Fr. parsonnier*. — *Scot. parsonere*, a partner.] (*Law*.) A co-heir; a coparcener. *Blackstone*.

"*Parceners* are so called, according to Littleton, because they may be constrained to make partition. Cowell makes the word to be *quasi parcellers*." *Burrill*.

PÄRCH, *v. a.* [*Of uncertain etymology*. — Gr. *περικαίο*, to burn round about. *Juntius*. — Perhaps *L. perecoquo*, to burn, to heat. *Skinner*. — It is, perhaps, nothing more than a contraction of *perische*, the old English way of writing our *perish*, restricted in its application to the effects of heat. *Richardson*. — *Wickliffe* writes the word *perish*, *persch*.] [*i.* PARCHED; *pp.* PARCHING, PARCHED.] To burn partially; to scorch; to dry up or shrivel; to roast; as, "To parch corn."

And vapor as the Libyan air adust
Began to parch that temperate clime. *Milton*.

PÄRCH, *v. n.* To be scorched. *Shak*.

PÄRCHED (pärch'ed or pärch't), *p. a.* Burned partially; scorched; dried up.

PÄRCH'ED-NĒSS, *n.* State of being parched. *More*.

PÄRCH'ING-LY, *ad.* Scorchingly. *Wright*.

PÄRCH'MENT, *n.* [*L. pergamina*, so called, according to *Isidore*, *Varro*, and others, because invented by *Eumenes*, king of *Pergamus*; *It.*

pergamena; Sp. *pergamina*; Port. *parquamina*; Old Fr. *parcamin*; Fr. *parchemin*.] The skin of an animal, especially of a sheep or goat, — prepared for writing on. *P. Cyc.*

In the beginning of the eighth century, the use of papyrus was almost entirely superseded by parchment. *Brande.*

† *PAR'CIT-TY*, *n.* [L. *parcitas*; *parcus*, sparing; Old Fr. *parcité*.] Sparingness. *Cotgrave.*

PARD, *n.* [Gr. *παρδος*; L. *pardus*; It. & Sp. *pardo*. — A. S. *pard*.] The leopard or the panther: — in poetry, any spotted beast. *Shak. Dryden.*

† *PARD'ALE*, *n.* [Gr. *πάρδαλις*; L. *pardalis*.] A pard. “*Pardale* swift and the tiger cruel.” *Spenser.*

PARD'DO, *n.* 1. A Chinese vessel resembling, but not so large as, a junk. *Mur. Dict.*
2. A silver coin at Goa, in the East Indies, worth about 2s. 6d. sterling (\$0.60). *Sinmonds.*

PARD'DON (*par'dn*), *v. a.* [Low L. *perdono*; *per*, used intensively, and *dono*, to give; It. *perdonare*; Sp. *perdonar*; Fr. *pardonne*.] [*i.* *PARDONED*; *pp.* *PARDONING*, *PARDONED*.]

1. To remit thoroughly, as a fault, offence, or crime, or a penalty. *Jer. xxxiii. 8.*

I pardon thee thy life before thou ask it. Shak.

2. To release from a fault or crime, or from its penalty; to forgive; to excuse; to acquit; to absolve; to discharge; to release; to clear.

Isaiah prayed for them, saying, The good Lord pardon every one. 2 Chron. xxx. 18.

Pardon me, a phrase of civil denial or slight apology.

Sir, pardon me, it is a letter for my brother. *Shak.*

Syn. — See *FORGIVE*, *EXCUSE*.

PARD'DON (*par'dn*), *n.* [It. *perdono*; Sp. *perdon*; Fr. *pardon*.]

1. Remission of a fault or crime, or of a penalty; forgiveness; absolution; acquittal.

*What better can we do than . . . prostrate fall
Before him reverent, and there confess
Humbly our faults, and pardon beg, with tears
Watering the ground? Milton.*

2. An official warrant of penalty remitted.

Will you needs be hanged with your pardons about your necks? Shak.

Syn. — *Pardon* and *forgiveness* are both used in a religious sense; but in ordinary life, *pardon* is applied to more trifling matters than *forgiveness*. We beg a person's *pardon* for a slight or an unintentional offence, and ask his *forgiveness* for a more serious injury. *Pardon* for a crime, *forgiveness* of sin; *remission* of punishment; *absolution* from sin or guilt. — See *GRACE*.

PARD'DON-A-BLE (*par'dn-a-bl*), *a.* That may be pardoned; excusable; venial. *Hooker.*

Syn. — See *VENIAL*.

PARD'DON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being pardonable; venialness. *Bp. Hall.*

PARD'DON-A-BLY, *ad.* In a manner so as to be pardoned; venially; excusably. *Dryden.*

PARD'DON-ER (*par'dn-er*), *n.* 1. One who pardons.
2. One who was formerly licensed to sell indulgences granted by the pope. *Cowell.*

PARE, *v. a.* [Fr. *parer*.] [*i.* *PARED*; *pp.* *PARING*, *PARED*.]

1. To cut off the superficial substance, or the extremities of; to scrape off; to shorten; to clip.

She shall shave her head and pare her nails. Deut. xxi. 12.
He pares his apple that will cleanly feed. Herbert.

2. To diminish or lessen by little and little.

The king began to pare a little the privilege of clergy. *Bacon.*
Syn. — To *pare* is to remove the outside or surface by a knife or other instrument; to *peel* is to pull off the rind or bark. *Pare* an apple; *peel* an orange; *peel* the bark from a tree.

PA-RĒG'MĒ-NŌN, *n.* [Gr. *παράγω*, *παρήγετον*, to derive from.] (*Rhet.*) The use of several words of the same origin in the same sentence.

PAR-E-GŌR'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that soothes or assuages; an anodyne; — especially an aromatized dilute tincture of opium. *Dunghlison.*

PAR-E-GŌR'IC, *a.* [Gr. *παρηγορικός*; *παρηγορέω*, to exhort, to soothe; *παρά*, beside, and *ἀγορεύω*, to speak; L. *paregoricus*; It. & Sp. *paregorico*; Fr. *parégorique*.] (*Med.*) Soothing; assuaging.

Paregoric elixir, a camphorated tincture of opium flavored with oil of anise-seed. *Brande.*

PA-RĒL'CON, *n.* [Gr. *παρίλω*, to draw to the side; *παρά*, beside, and *ἔλω*, to draw.] (*Gram.*)

The addition of an unnecessary syllable or particle to pronouns, verbs, and adverbs. *Andrews.*

PA-RĒL'LA, or *PA-RĒLLE*, *n.* [Fr.] (*Bot.*) A name applied to several species of crustaceous lichens which yield litmus; — applied especially to *Lecanora parella*. *Eng. Cyc.*

PA-RĒM'BO-LE, *n.* [Gr. *παρεμβολή*, an insertion beside; *παρά*, beside, and *ἐμβολή*, insertion.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a paragraph immediately relating to the subject is inserted in the middle of a sentence with which it does not grammatically cohere; — called also *paremptosis*. *Brande. Maunder.*

PAR-EMP-TŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *παρεμπνοή*, a coming in besides.] *Parembolē.* *Wright.*

PA-RĒN'CHY-MA [*pa-rĕn'-ke-ma*, *W. K. Sm. Wb. Johnson*; *par-ĕn'-ki-ma*, *Ja. Ash, Crabb, Brande, W. K. Sm.*] [*Gr.* *παρήχυμα*; *παρήχυνω*, to pour in besides; *παρά*, beside, and *ἔχυνω*, to pour in.]

1. (*Anat.*) The substance of glandular and other organs, consisting of globules united by areolar tissue, as of the liver or the kidneys; — so called because it was formerly believed that this tissue consisted of effused blood or other fluid. *Dunghlison.*

2. (*Bot.*) Soft cellular tissue, like the green pulp of leaves. *Gray.*

PAR-ĒN-CHY'M'A-TOŪS, } *a.* Relating to paren-
PA-RĒN'CHY-MOŪS, } chyma; spongy; po-
rous; pithy. *Grev.*

PA-RĒN'Ē-SIS [*pa-rĕn'-e-sis*, *W. K. C. O. Wr.*; *pa-rĕn'-e-sis*, *N. Sm.*], *n.* [*Gr.* *παράπεισις*; *παράπειω*, to advise.] Persuasion; exhortation. [*E.*]

“Dr. Johnson, in the folio edition of his Dictionary, places the accent on the penultimate syllable of this word, and Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Nares on the antepenultimate; and the latter make the *e* long. Dr. Johnson has several words of a similar termination for his accentuation; but analogy is clearer for Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Nares with respect to accent, and directly against them with respect to quantity; for it is not the long quantity of the original that can resist the shortening power of the English antepenultimate accent in this word, any more than in *diæresis*, *ephemers*, &c., which see.” *Walker.*

PAR-E-NĒT'IC, } *a.* [*Gr.* *παραιντικός*. — See
PAR-E-NĒT'IC-AL, } *PARENESIS*.] Containing
exhortations; hortatory; encouraging. *Potter.*

PAR'ENT (*par'ent*, *ll*), *n.* [L. *parens*, *parentis*; *pario*, *parens*, to bring forth, or to beget; It. *parente*; Sp. *parente*; Fr. *parent*.]

1. He that begets or she that bears young; a father or a mother.

The duty of *parents* to provide for the maintenance of their children is a principle of natural law. *Blackstone.*
Children, obey your *parents* in all things, for this is well-pleasing unto the Lord. *Col. iii. 20.*

2. That which produces; cause; source.

PARENT-AGE, or *PAR'ENT-AGE* [*par'ent-aj*, *S. W. P. J. E. F.*; *par'ent-aj*, *Ja. C.*; *par'ent-aj*, *K. Sm. W. K. Sm.*], *n.* [Fr. *parent*, a parent.] Extraction; birth; descent; condition with respect to the rank of parents. “Of noble *parentage*.” *Shak.*

Though man esteem thee low of *parentage*. *Milton.*

PA-RĒNT'AL, *a.* [L. *parentalis*; *parens*, *parentis*, a parent; Sp. *parental*.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, parents. “*Parental* control.” *S. Richardson.*

2. Becoming parents; affectionate; kind; tender; cherishing. “*Parental* care.” *Derham.*

PA-RĒNT'AL-LY, *ad.* In a parental manner; affectionately; kindly; tenderly. *Wright.*

† *PAR-ĒN-TA'TION*, *n.* [L. *parentatio*.] Funeral rites; obsequies. *May. Potter.*

PA-RĒN'THE-SIS, *n.*; pl. *PA-RĒN'THE-SĒS*. [Gr. *παρήθεσις*; *παρά*, beside, and *ἐνθήνημι*, to place in.]

1. (*Rhet.*) An incidental or explanatory remark or expression inserted in a sentence with which it has no connection in sense or in construction, as in the following lines.

Know, then, this truth (*enough for man to know*),
Virtue alone is happiness below. *Pope.*

2. Curved lines, thus (), including the words inserted. *Wilson.*

PAR-ĒN-THĒT'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or
PAR-ĒN-THĒT'IC-AL, } expressed in, a paren-
thesis. “A *parenthetical* observation.” *Hales.*

In ancient authors, a *parenthetical* form of writing is even more common than among moderns. *Luante.*

2. Using parentheses. *Tyers.*

PAR-ĒN-THĒT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In, or by, a parenthesis. *Bryant.*

PA-RĒN'TI-CIDE, *n.* [L. *parenticida*; *parens*, *parentis*, a parent, and *cædo*, to kill.] The murderer, or the murder, of a parent; a parricide. *Scott.*

PAR'ENT-LĒSS, *a.* Deprived of parents. *Smart.*

PAR'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, pares. *Tusser.*

† *PAR'ER-GY*, *n.* [Gr. *πάρεργον*; *παρά*, beside, and *ἔργον*, a work; L. *parergon*.] Something unimportant; a needless work; a superfluity. *Browne.*

PĀ-RĒS, *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *par*, equal.] (*Old Eng. Law.*) Peers; equals. *Whishaw.*

PA-RĒX'US, *n.* (*Geol.*) A genus of placoid fossil fishes. *Agassiz.*

PĀR'GAS-ITE, *n.* [From *Pargas*, in Finland. *Brande.*] A crystallized variety of hornblende, of a high lustre and rather a dark shade of green. *Dana.*

PĀR'GET, *n.* [Etymology uncertain. — L. *paries*, *parietis*, a wall. *Skinner.* — Sp. *parche*, a plaster. — “The word at first was written *pariet*.” *Todd.*]

1. Plaster for the ceilings and walls of rooms, or for chimney flues. *Spenser. Brande.*

2. Paint for the face. *Drayton.*

3. Plaster-stone; gypsum. *Francis.*

† *PĀR'GET*, *v. a. & n.* To cover with plaster: — to paint the face. *Bp. Hall. B. Jonson.*

† *PĀR'GET-ER*, *n.* A plasterer. *Barret.*

PĀR'GET-ING, *n.* (*Arch.*) A kind of finished plaster-work for external and internal walls, with raised or indented patterns. *Britton.*

† *PĀR'GE-TQ-RY*, *n.* A plastered object. *Milton.*

PĀR'GI-ŌT, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Parga, in Albania. *Ed. Rev.*

PĀR'HĒL'IC, *a.* Relating to parhelia. *Sutherland.*

PAR-HĒL'ION, or *PAR-HĒL'ION* [*par-hĕ'-le-on*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *par-hĕ'-lyon*, *S. E. K. Wb.*], *n.*; pl. *PAR-HĒL'IA*; *Eng.*, rarely, *PAR-HĒLIONS*. [Gr. *παρήλιος*; *παρά*, near, and *ἥλιος*, the sun.] A meteor, appearing as a very bright light near the sun; a mock sun. *Brande.*

PAR-HĒL'Ī-ŪM, *n.* A parhelion. [*r.*] *Francis.*

PĀ'RĪ-ĀH, *n.* [A corruption of the Tamil name *Parriar*, in the Deccan. *P. Cyc.*]

1. One of the lowest class of the inhabitants in some parts of Hindostan, who are not, properly speaking, included in any caste; — written also *pariar* and *paria*. — See *CASTE*. — *P. Cyc.*

2. The *Pariahs* form probably nine tenths of the whole population, exclusive of the Mussulmans. *Brande.*

3. One rejected; an outcast. *Wright.*

4. (*Zool.*) A species of dog found in India.

PA-RĪ'AL [*pa-rĕ'-al*, *Sm. Wb. Todd, Wr.*; *pā-rĕ'-al*, *Ja.*], *n.* A term applied to three cards of a sort in certain games; — a corruption of *pair-royal*; — also written *prial*. *Johnson. Wright.*

PĀ'RĪ-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the island of Paros.

Parian marble, a fine white marble abundant in Paros, much used by the ancient sculptors. — *Parian chronicle*, a slab of marble found in Paros, and imported, with the other Arundelian marbles, into England, in 1027, which, in its perfect state, contained a chronological account of the principal events in Greek history, from Cærops, B. C. 1582, to the archbishop of Diogenes, B. C. 264. The record of the last ninety years is now nearly obliterated. *P. Cyc. Brande.*

PĀ'RĪ-AN, *n.* A fine kind of clay used for making statuettes. *Fairholt.*

PA-RĪ'E-TAL [*pa-rĕ'-e-tal*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wr.*; *pār-e'-s'tal*, *Ash*], *a.* [L. *parietalis*; *paries*, *parietis*, a wall; It. *parietale*; Sp. *parietal*; Fr. *parietal*.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, a wall.

2. (*Anat.*) Noting two arched and irregularly square bones, occupying the lateral and upper parts of the skull, and united by the sagittal suture. *Dunghlison.*

3. (*Bot.*) Belonging to, or borne on, the walls of the ovary or pericarp. *Gray.*

PA-RĪ'E-TA-RY, *n.* [*L. parietaria; paries, parietis*, a wall; *Fr. parieture*.] (*Bot.*) A small, European shrub, which grows on old walls, &c., formerly used in medicine; wall-pellitory; *Parietaria officinalis*. *Chaucer*.

PA-RĪ'E-TĒS, *n. pl.* [*L. paries, parietis*, a wall.] (*Anat.*) Parts which enclose or bound the different cavities of the body. "The *parietes* of the cranium, chest, &c." *Dunghison*.

† **PA-RĪ'E-TĪNE**, *n.* [*L. parietina*, old fallen-down walls.] A piece or fragment of a wall. *Burton*.

PĀR'ĪN'PĀR, *n.* [*L. even odd*.] Among the Romans, the game of even or odd. *Brande*.

PĀ-RĪ'N'Ē, *n. pl.* [*L. prurius*, a titmouse.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of dentirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Luscinde*; titmouse. *Gray*.



Parus palustris.

PĀR'ING, *n.* A cutting; that which is pared off; the rind. *Shak*.

PĀR'ING-ĪR-ON, *n.* (*Farriery*.) An iron for paring a horse's hoof. *Halliwel*.

PĀ'RĪ'PĀS'SŪ, [*L.*] With equal step or pace; by similar gradation. *Macdonnel*.

PĀR'IS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants distinguished by the regularity of all the parts, and consisting of one species [*Paris quadrifolia*]; true-love; opobony: — formerly considered a powerful philter. *Loudon*. *Dunghison*.

PĀR'ISH, *n.* [*Gr. παροικία; παροικος*, dwelling beside or near; *L. parochia, parochia*; *It. parrocchia*; *Sp. parroquia*; *Fr. paroisse*.]

1. An ecclesiastical division of a town or a district, subject to the ministry of one pastor; the territorial jurisdiction of a secular priest.

The size of English *parishes* varies much in different districts. In the northern counties they are extremely large, forty square miles being no unusual area for a *parish*. *P. Cyc*.

2. The persons composing the charge of a particular priest, clergyman, or Christian minister. [*Local, U. S.*] *Upham*.

"In American law, *parishes* are recognized, and in some of the states they constitute civil divisions, corresponding to counties." *Burrill*.

PĀR'ISH, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a parish; parochial. "A *parish* priest." *Dryden*.

The *parish* allowance to poor people is very seldom a comfortable maintenance. *Lau*.

PĀR'ISH-CLERK (-klark or -klerk. — See *CLERK*), *n.* One of the lowest officers in the English Church, who leads the responses. *Gay*.

"In former times, *parish-clerks* were frequently in orders, and even at present this is sometimes the case. They are generally appointed by the incumbent; but by custom may be chosen by the inhabitants." *Brande*.

PA-RĪSH'ION-ĀL (pā-rish'un-ā), *a.* Belonging to a parish; parochial. [*N.*] *Bp. Hall*.

PA-RĪSH'ION-ĒR (pā-rish'un-ēr), *n.* One who belongs to a parish. *Spenser*. *Addison*.

PA-RĪ'SĪ-ĀN (-rīzh'e-ān), *n.* [*Fr. parisien*, of Paris.] (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant of Paris.

PĀR-I-SŪL'O-GY, *n.* [*Gr. παρῖος*, *παρά*, near, and *ῖος*, equal], almost equal, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] The use of equivocal words. *Campbell*.

PĀR-I-SYL-LĀB'IC, } *a.* [*L. p. par, paris*, equal, *PĀR-I-SYL-LĀB'IC-ĀL*, } and *syllaba*, a syllable.] Having an equal number of syllables. *Scott*.

PĀR'I-TŌR, *n.* [*L.* — See *APPARITOR*.] A beadle; a summoner; an apparitor. *Dryden*.

PĀR'I-TY, *n.* [*L. paritas; par, paris*, equal; *It. parità*; *Sp. paridad*; *Fr. parité*.] Equality; likeness. "An exact *parity* of reason." *South*.

That man that is of a perfect *parity* with Socrates. *Hale*.

The phrase *parity* of reasoning is commonly employed to denote analogical reasoning. *Alp. Whately*.

PĀRK, *n.* [*A. S. peorroc, parruc*; *Dut. perk*; *Ger. Dan.* & *Sw. park*; *Icel. parrak*. — *W. parc*; *Scot. parrok*. — *Low L. parvus*; *It. parco*; *Sp. & Port. parque*; *Fr. parc*. — *Junius* refers to *Gr. περί*, round about; *Skinner*, to *Gr. ἔπος*, an enclosure; and *Wachter* and *Serenius*, to *Su. Goth. berga*, *Ger. bergen*, to protect.]

1. An enclosure of pasture and woodland connected with a country residence, and used for purposes of recreation, but chiefly for the support of a herd of deer, though sometimes of cattle or of sheep. *Brande*.

2. A piece of ground enclosed for public recreation or amusement; as, "Hyde Park, Regent's Park, Victoria Park, in London."

Park of artillery, or artillery park, the place in an encampment assigned to the artillery, usually in the rear of the lines: — the whole collection of ordnance belonging to an army in the field, with its carriages, ammunition, wagons, and stores. — *Engineer park*, the whole collection of tools, &c., belonging to the engineer department of the army: — also, the place assigned to them in an encampment. — *Park of provisions*, the place occupied by the sutlers attached to an army. *Mil. Ency. Gloss. of Mil. Terms*.

Syn. — See *FOREST*.

PARK, *v. a.* To enclose, as in a park. *Shak*.

PARK'ER, *n.* The keeper of a park. *Skelton*.

PĀRK'ISH, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, a park; somewhat like a park. *Southey*.

PĀRK'-KĒEP-ER, *n.* One who has the care of a park. *Johnson*.

PĀRK'LEAVES (pārk'lēvz), *n. pl.* A popular name for plants of the genus *Hypericum*. *Ainsworth*.

PĀR'LANCE, *n.* [*Nor. Fr.* *Fr. parler, parlant*, to speak.] Conversation; talk; discourse.

To down his voice that doth for *par lance* come. *Heywood*.

† **PĀR'LE** (pār'), *v. n.* [*Fr. parler*.] To converse; to talk. — to hold a conference; to treat orally. Their purpose is to *parle*, to court, and dance. *Shak*.

† **PAR'LE**, *n.* Conversation; a parley. *Shak*.

PĀR'LEY (pār'lē), *v. n.* [*Low L. parabolo, parabolare*, to speak; *It. parlare*; *Sp. parlar*; *Old Fr. paroler*; *Fr. parler*. — See *PARABOLA*.] [*z. PARLEYED*; *pp. PARLEYING, PARLEYED*.] To converse; to discourse; to talk; — especially, to hold a conference with an enemy; to treat by words; — followed by *with*.

PĀR'LEY, *n.* Conversation; discourse; talk; particularly a conference between enemies; oral treaty.

Seek rather by *parley* to recover them than by the sword. *Stiney*.

To beat or sound a *parley*, (*Mil.*) to beat a drum, or sound a trumpet, as a signal for holding a conference with the enemy. *Shak*.

PĀR'LĪA-MĒNT (pār'lē-mēnt), *n.* [*Low L. parlamentum*; *It. & Sp. parlamento*; *Fr. parlement*; *parler*, to speak. — See *PARLEY*, *v.*] Originally, a meeting or assembly of persons for conference or deliberation: — now applied distinctively to the supreme legislative assembly of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the Sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons; — but it is commonly used for the two houses, without including the Sovereign.

The great councils were first called *Parliaments* in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. *Hume*.

"It was . . . an ancient custom, in several of the western kingdoms of Europe, for such potentates [sovereigns and great feudatories] to hold assemblies for their barons at the great festivals of the year termed *cours plenières* and *parlemens*; principally, however, if not entirely, for the mere purpose of show and magnificence. But occasionally such special assemblies were summoned for more important purposes; and the meeting in 1146, at which the crusade of St. Louis was undertaken, is said to furnish the first occasion on which the word *parliament* is used for a deliberative assembly. In France, however, the word was afterwards transferred to signify the principal judicial courts in that country. The only realms in which it appears to have become appropriated to the great legislative assemblies are England, Scotland, and the Norman kingdom in Sicily, [and Ireland, Canada, and Sweden, in which latter country the assembly is also called *det*]." *Brande*.

Parliament heel, (*Naut.*) the situation of a vessel when made to careen for the purpose of cleaning the upper part of her bottom, and covering it with a fresh composition. *Mar. Dict*.

Syn. — See *ASSEMBLY*.

† **PĀR'LĪA-MĒN'TĀL**, *a.* Parliamentary. *J. Foz*.

PĀR'LĪA-MĒN-TĀRĪ-ĀN, *a.* Siding with the Parliament against Charles I. *A. Wood*.

PĀR'LĪA-MĒN-TĀRĪ-ĀN, *n.* One who sided with the Parliament against Charles I. *Aubrey*.

PĀR'LĪA-MĒN'TA-RY (pār'lē-mēn'ta-rē), *a.*

1. Of, or pertaining to, Parliament. *Bacon*.
2. Enacted or passed by Parliament. *Hale*.
3. Conformed to the rules and usages of Parliament, or of legislative bodies. *R. King*.

† **PĀR'LĪA-MĒN-TĒÉR**, *n.* A parliamentarian. "Parliamenters and rebels." *A. Wood*.

PĀR'LŌR, *n.* [*It. & Sp. parlatorio*; *Fr. parloir*; *parler*, to speak.]

1. A room in a convent in which the monks or nuns converse with their friends from without, or in which novices converse with each other during the hours of recreation. *Brande*.

2. A room in a house appropriated to the common meeting and intercourse of the family; a living-room, or sitting-room; — a term often restricted to a room furnished for the reception of visitors; a drawing-room. *Spenser*. *South*.

Syn. — *Room* is a general term; *parlor* and *chamber*, particular terms. *Parlor* is a room for sitting, conversation, &c.; *chamber*, a room for sleeping.

† **PĀR'LOUS**, *a.* [A corruption of *perilous*.]

1. Perilous; dangerous. *Bale*.

2. Venturesome; fearless; daring. *Dryden*.

Written also *perloous* and *parlish*; and still used in the north of England. *Wright*.

† **PĀR'LOUS-NESS**, *n.* Perilousness: — venturesomeness; daring. *Golding*.

† **PĀR-MA-CĪT'Y**, *n.* Corruption of *spermaceti*. "Pharmacy for an inward bruise." *Shak*.

PĀR-MĒ-SĀN, *a.* [*Fr.*] Relating to Parma, in Italy; — applied particularly to a delicate sort of cheese made at Parma. *Cotgrave*.

PĀR-NĀS'SĪ-Ā, *n.* [*L. Parnassus*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbs having white flowers striped with green; grass of Parnassus. *Eng. Cyc*.

PĀR-NĀS'SĪ-ĀN (pār-nāsh'e-ān), *a.* Relating to Parnassus, a mountain in Greece, sacred to Apollo and the Muses: — hence, poetical. *Pope*.

† **PĀR'NĒL**, *n.* [*Dim. of It. puttanello*.] A loose girl; a punk; a slut. *Skinner*.

PA-RŌ'ĒHI-ĀL, *a.* [*L. parochia*, a parish. — See *PARISH*.] Belonging to a parish. *Blackstone*.

† **PA-RŌ'ĒHI-ĀL'I-TY**, *n.* The state of being parochial. *Dr. Mariot*.

PA-RŌ'ĒHI-ĀL-ĪZE, *v. a.* To render parochial; to form into a parish or parishes. *Brit. Crit*.

PA-RŌ'ĒHI-ĀL-LY, *ad.* Parish by parish. The bishop was to visit his whole diocese, parochially, every year. *Stillingfleet*.

† **PA-RŌ'ĒHI-ĀN**, *a.* Parochial. *Bacon*.

† **PA-RŌ'ĒHI-ĀN**, *n.* A parishioner. *Ld. Burleigh*.

PA-RŌD'IC, } *a.* [*Gr. παροδικός*.] Relating
PA-RŌD'I-CĀL, } to, consisting of, or resembling,
parody. *Warton*.

Parodical degrees, (*Algebra*.) a term formerly used to denote the several powers of the unknown quantity, when their indices descend or ascend in an arithmetical progression. *Crabb*.

PĀR'Q-DĪST, *n.* [*Fr. parodiste*.] One who makes or uses parodies. *Fitzosborne*. *Ch. Ob*.

PĀR'Q-DY, *n.* [*Gr. παρῶδια; παρά*, beside, and *ῶδη*, an ode; *L., It., & Sp. parodia*; *Fr. parodie*.]

1. A poetical or other composition, in which the words of an author are so imitated as to render his production ludicrous, or adapted to a new purpose; the turning of what is serious into burlesque; burlesque; travesty.

Parody is a species of burlesque; but the imitation is more close and exact than in ordinary burlesque composition. *Brande*.

2. † An adage; a proverb. *Wright*.

PĀR'Q-DY, *v. a.* [*z. PARODIED*; *pp. PARODYING, PARODIED*.] To imitate in parody; to write a parody on; to burlesque; to travesty.

I have translated or rather *parodied* a poem of Horace. *Pope*.

PĀR'QL [pār'ol, *Sm. R.*; pār'ol, *Ja. K.*], *a.* [See *PAROLE*, *n.*] (*Law*.) By word of mouth; verbal; oral; not written. "Either written or *parol*." *Blackstone*.

Parol contract, any contract not of record, nor under seal, whether written or verbal. — *Parol demurrer*, a suspension of the proceedings in an action during the non-age of an infant. *Burrill*.

PĀR'OL, *n.* [Fr. *parole*, a word spoken. — See **PAROLE**, *n.*] (*Law.*) A word spoken; word of mouth. — a plea or pleading. — the pleadings in a cause: — a suit. *Burrill.*

PĀ-RÔLE', *n.* [Fr., from Low L. *parabola*; It. *parola*. — See **PARLEY**, *v.*]

1. Word of promise or assurance. *Beau. & Ft.*

2. (*Mil.*) The promise, on honor, given by a prisoner of war when allowed to go at large, that he will reappear when required, or at an appointed time, unless discharged: — the pass-word given out daily by the commanding officer, in camp or garrison, by which to distinguish friends from foes. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

PĀ-RÔLE', *a.* Parol. — See **PAROL**. *Perry.*

PĀR-Q-MÔL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *παρομολογία*; *παρά*, beside, and *μολογία*, admission; Fr. *paromologie*.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which an orator concedes something to an adversary, in order to strengthen his own argument. *Crabb.*

PĀR-Q-NQ-MĀ'SĪ-Ā (*pār-q-nq-mā'shē-ā*), *n.* [L., from Gr. *παρονομασία*; *παρά*, beside, and *ονομασία*, a naming; *δνομα*, a name.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the same word is used in different senses, or words of similar sound are set in opposition to each other, so as to give an antithetical force to the expression; a play upon words. *Brande.*

PĀR-Q-NQ-MĀS'TIC, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to,

PĀR-Q-NQ-MĀS'TI-CAL, } paronomasia. *More.*

PĀR-Q-NQM'Ā-SY, *n.* Paronomasia. *B. Jonson.*

PĀR-Q-NYĒH'Ī-Ā (*pār-q-nik'e-ā*), *n.* [L., from Gr. *παρυνχία*; *παρά*, beside, and *δνυξ*, a nail.] (*Med.*) A phlegmonous tumor of the fingers or the toes, especially of the first phalanx; a whitlow or felon. *Dunglison.*

PĀR-Q-NYME, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *παρά*, near, and *δνομα*, a name.] A paronymous word. *Smart.*

PĀ-RŌN'Y-MOŪS, *a.* [Gr. *παρώνυμος*; *παρά*, near, and *δνομα*, a name.]

1. Noting words which are alike in sound, but differing in orthography and signification; as *air* and *heir*, *ull* and *awl*, *nay* and *may*.

It may be said that there are few or no synonymous words in a language, but many that are paronyms. *Smart.*

2. Noting words which have the same derivation; conjugate. *Whately.*

Words of the same stock or kindred, as *wise*, to be *wise*, *wisely*, are called conjugate or paronymous words. *Fleming.*

PĀ-RŌN'Y-MY, *n.* The quality of being paronymous. *Smart.*

PĀR'Q-QUĒT (*pār'q-kēt*), *n.* [It. *parucchetto*; Sp. *pariquito*; Fr. *perroquet*. — See **PARROT**.] (*Ornith.*) One of a group or genus (*Palaeornis*) of the *Psittacidae* or parrot-tribe, smaller than the common parrots, and having longer tails; — written also *parakeet*. *Grew.*



Ring parakeet (*Palaeornis Alcedo*)

PĀ-RŌT'ID [*pā-rōt'id*, *S. W. J. E.* *F. Ju. K. Sm. W. J. W. b.*; *pā-rōt'id*, *P.*], *n.* [Gr. *παρωτίς*, *παρωτίς*, the ear; Fr. *parotide*.] (*Anat.*) The largest of the salivary glands, situated under the ear and near the angle of the lower jaw; parotid gland. *Dunglison.*

PĀ-RŌT'ID, *a.* (*Anat.*) 1. Noting a gland which secretes saliva. *P. Cyc.*

2. Of, or pertaining to, the parotid. "*Parotid* arteries." *Dunglison.*

PĀ-RŌT'IS, *n.*; pl. **PĀ-RŌT'ID-ES**. [L., from Gr. *παρωτίς*, *παρωτίς*. — See **PAROTID**, *n.*]

1. (*Anat.*) The parotid gland. [*R.*] *Dunglison.*

2. (*Med.*) A hard, reddish tumor, seated under the ear. *Dunglison.*

PĀR-Q-TĪ'TIS, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the parotid; the mumps. *Dunglison.*

PĀR-QX-YSM (*pār'oks-izm*), *n.* [Gr. *παροξυσμός*; *παρόξυς*, to sharpen, to irritate; *παρά*, near, beyond, and *ξύς*, sharp; Low L. *paroxysmus*; It. *parossismo*; Sp. *paroxismo*; Fr. *paroxysme*.] (*Med.*) A periodical exacerbation or fit of a disease; a fit; a convulsion. *Dunglison.*

PĀR-QX-YSM'AL, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a paroxysm; convulsive. *Qu. Rev. Dunglison.*

PĀR-QUET' (*pār-kā*), *n.* [Fr.] An enclosure in a theatre between the orchestra and the pit: — a name now commonly applied to the whole lower floor of a theatre behind the orchestra. *Landais.*

PĀR'QUET-RY, *n.* [Fr. *parquet*, dim. of *parc*, an enclosure.] (*Arch.*) Marquetry. — See **MARQUETRY**. *Britton.*

PĀRR, *n.* 1. A small fish, supposed to be the young of the salmon. — See **PARR**. *Brande.*

2. A small leviety. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

PĀR'RĀ-KĒET, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A paroquet. *Eng. Cyc.*

PĀR'RĀL, or **PĀR'REL**, *n.* [Fr. *appareil*, apparatus. *Skinner.*] (*Naut.*) The collar by which the yard is confined to the mast. *Dana.*

PĀR-RHĒ'SĪ-Ā, *n.* [Gr. *παρρησία*; *παρά*, beyond, and *ρῆσις*, a speaking.] (*Rhet.*) Boldness or freedom of speech; rebuke. *Wright.*

PĀR-RĪ-CĪDAL, *a.* [L. *parricidālis*; *parricida*, a parricide; It. *parricidiale*.] Of, pertaining to, or committing, parricide. *May.*

PĀR-RĪ-CĪDE, *n.* [L. *parricida*; *pater*, a father, and *cædo*, to kill; It. & Sp. *parricida*; Fr. *parricide*.]

1. The murderer of one's own father, mother, child, or other near relative, patron, or of one to whom particular reverence is due. *Blackstone.*

2. The murder of one's father, mother, or child, &c. *Johnson.*

† **PĀR-RĪ-CĪD'I-OŪS**, *a.* Parricidal. *Browne.*

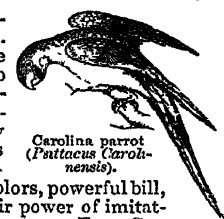
PĀR-RĪ-NĒE, *n.* pl. [L. *parra*, a bird of ill omen.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Grallæ* and family *Palamedeidae*; jacanas. *Gray.*



Parra jacana.

PĀR'ROCK, *n.* [A. S. *pearruc*.] A paddock. — See **PADDOCK**. *Wright.*

PĀR'ROT, *n.* [Fr. *perroquet*, from *perrot*, dim. of *Pierre*, Peter, — the man's name given to the bird. *Landais.* — Gael. *piorraid*.] (*Ornith.*) One of a family of scansorial birds (*Psittacidae*), remarkable for their beautiful colors, powerful bill, fleshy tongue, and their power of imitating the human voice. *Eng. Cyc.*



Carolina parrot (*Psittacus Carolinensis*)

Parrots are found in great numbers in warm climates, and principally in the torrid zone. Their food consists of fruits of almost every kind, and their natural voice is loud and harsh. *Eng. Cyc.*

PĀR'ROT-FISH, *n.* (*Ich.*) A fish of the Linnæan genus *Scarus*, chiefly inhabiting tropical seas; — so called from its very brilliant colors, and from a fancied resemblance between its mouth and the beak of a parrot. *Eng. Cyc.*

PĀR'ROT-RY, *n.* The habit of imitation, as of a parrot. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

PĀR'RY, *v. a.* [L. *parro*, to prepare; It. *parare*; Sp. *parar*; Fr. *parer*.] [*ġ. PARRIED*; pp. *PARRYING*, *PARRIED*.] To ward off; to put or turn aside, as a blow or thrust. *Couper.*

PĀR'RY, *v. n.* To ward off thrusts or blows. *Locke.*

PĀRSE, *v. a.* [L. *pars*, a part.] [*ġ. PARSED*; pp. *PARSING*, *PARSED*.] (*Gram.*) To resolve into the grammatical elements or parts of speech; to resolve or explain, as a sentence, or some related word or words, according to the definitions and rules of grammar. *Ascham.*

PĀR'SĒE, *n.* [Per. *parsi*.] One of the Persian refugees, Guebres, or fire-worshippers, driven from Persia by the persecutions of the Mahometans, now inhabiting parts of India. *Brande.*

PĀR'SĒR, *n.* One who parses. *Brown.*

PĀR-SĪ-MŌN'I-OŪS, *a.* [From *parsimony*.] Very sparing in expenditure; saving; close; stingy. A prodigal king is nearer a tyrant than a parsimonious. *Bacon.*

Syn. — See **AVARICIOUS**, **FRUGAL**.

PĀR-SĪ-MŌN'I-OŪS-LY, *ad.* With parsimony; sparingly; frugally. *Swift.*

PĀR-SĪ-MŌN'I-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being parsimonious. *L. Addison.*

PĀR'SĪ-MŌ-NY, *n.* [L. *parsimonia* and *parcimonía*; *parco*, to spare; It. & Sp. *parsimonia*; Fr. *parcimonie*.] Sparringness in expenditure; savingness; close; stingy. *Bacon.*

Syn. — See **ECONOMY**.

PARS'ING, *n.* (*Gram.*) The act or the art of resolving or explaining a sentence, or some related word or words, according to the definitions and rules of grammar. *Goold Brown.*

PĀR'SLEY (*pār'slē*), *n.* [Gr. *περσέλιον*, rock-parsley; *πέτρος*, a rock, and *έλιον*, parsley; L. *petroselinum*; It. *petrosello*, *petrosomolo*; Sp. *perejil*; Fr. *persil*. — A. S. *peterselge*; Dut. *pieterselie*; Ger. *petersike*; Dan. *persille*; Sw. *persilja*. — W. *perillys*, *persli*; Ir. *peirsil*.] (*Bot.*) A garden plant of the genus *Petroselinum*, which is extensively cultivated; *Petroselinum sativum*. *Eng. Cyc.*

PĀR'SNIP, *n.* [Corrupted from L. *pastinaca*. *Skinner.* — It. & Sp. *pastinaca*; Fr. *panais*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Pastinaca*, and its white, aromatic, mucilaginous, spindle-shaped, esculent root; — also written *parsnep*. *Eng. Cyc.*

PĀR'SON (*pār'sn*), *n.* [Law L. *ecclesiæ persona*; Norm. Fr. *personne*.]

1. One who has full possession of all the rights of a parochial church; a parish priest.

A parson, "persona ecclesiæ," is one of the persons of all the rights of a parochial church. It is a legal person, an invisible body, is represented. *Blackstone.*

2. A clergyman; a priest; a Christian minister. *Syn.* — See **CLERGYMAN**.

PĀR'SON-AGE (*pār'sn əj*), *n.* 1. A spiritual or ecclesiastical living; a benefice. *Addison.*

2. The dwelling-house of a parish priest, a clergyman, or minister. *Gray.*

PĀR'SONED (*pār'snd*), *a.* Having, pertaining to, or done by, a parson. [*R.*] *Young.*

PĀR-SŌN'IC, } *a.* Relating to a parson;

PĀR-SŌN'I-CAL, } clerical. [*R.*] *Chesterfield.*

PĀR'SON-ISII, *a.* Relating to, or somewhat like, a parson or clergyman. *Ch. Lamb.*

PĀRT, *n.* [L. *pars*, *partis*; It. & Sp. *parte*; Fr. *part*.]

1. Something less than the whole; a quantity helping to form a larger quantity; a piece; a portion; a section; division; subdivision.

They stood at the nether *part* of the mount. *Ex. xix. 17.*
Of heavenly part, and *part* of earthly blood;
A mortal woe, a mixt woe with a gail. *Dryden.*

2. A member. "All the *parts* were formed . . . into one harmonious body." *Locke.*

3. Particular division; distinct species or sort. "Sewing, knitting, spinning, and all other *parts* of housewifery." *Law.*

4. An ingredient in a mingled mass.

Many irregular and degenerate *parts* . . . continue complicated with the blood. *Blackmore.*

5. That which, in division, falls to each; dividend; apportionment; allotment; share.

He shall have the right shoulder for his *part*. *Lev. vii. 33.*

6. Proportional quantity.

The sixth *part* of an ephah. *Ezek. xiv. 13.*

7. Side; party; interest; concern.

A brand preserved to warn some prince's heart,
And make whole kingdoms take her brother's *part*. *Waller.*

8. Particular office; business; charge; duty.
To think her *part* was done. *Milton.*

9. Character assigned to an actor in a play.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances;
And one man, in his time, plays many *parts*,
His acts being seven ages. *Shak.*

10. Action; conduct; behavior.

Chide him hither straight; this *part* of his
Conjoins with my disease. *Shak.*

11. That which is assigned to a student to be performed at an exhibition or commencement.

12. *pl.* Powers; faculties; talents; abilities.

I am told he was a man of great *parts*. *Johnson*.

If *parts* allure thee, think how *Bacon* shined,
The wisest, noblest, and the best of mankind. *Pope*.

13. *pl.* Quarters; regions; districts.

When he had gone over those *parts*, and had given them
much exhortation, he came into Greece. *Acts xx. 2.*

14. (*Math.*) A quantity contained in a whole
a certain number of times. — any particular
element of a figure. *Crabb. Davies & Peck.*

15. (*Mus.*) One set of the succession of
sounds which constitute harmony. *Brande.*

Four is the fewest number of *parts* with which the chords
necessary to elaborate harmony can be completely filled. *Moore.*

16. (*Logic.*) A division of any whole.

What is to be regarded as wholes, and what as *parts*, is
determined by the mind from which they emanate. *Wilson.*

Logically, species are called *parts* of the genus
they come under, and individuals, *parts* of the species;
really, the genus is a *part* of the species, and
the species, of the individual. *Whately.*

17. (*Anat.*) The genital organs. *Dunghlison.*

In good *part*, as well done; favorably; acceptably.
— In ill *part*, as ill done; unfavorably. — For the most
part, commonly; oftener than otherwise. — In *part*,
partly; in some measure or degree. — *Parts of speech*,
(*Gram.*) the several kinds, or principal classes, into
which words are divided by grammarians. *Brown.*

Syn. — *Part* is a general term, and is opposed to
the whole, and may be formed by accident or by design;
division is a part of the whole, made by design;
portion respects individuals; *share* respects individuals
specifically referred to; *piece* is a part detached from
the whole, a *section* is a part cut off or divided from
the rest. A small or a large *part*; *divisions* of the
globe, *division* of property; *portion* of an estate; to
each his *share*; *part* of a loaf; *piece* of bread. — See
ABILITIES.

PART, *a.* Partly; in some measure. [*R.*] *Shak.*

PART, *v. a.* [*L. partio; pars, partis*, a part; *It. partire; Sp. & Fr. partir.*] [*i. PARTED; pp. PARTING, PARTED.*]

1. To separate into parts; to divide; to sever.
Thou shalt *part* it in pieces, and pour oil thereon: it is a
meat-offering. *Levit. ii. 8.*

2. To divide or separate into shares; to distribute;
to apportion; to allot; to share.
All that believed . . . sold their possessions and goods, and
parted them to all men, as every man had need. *Acts ii. 44.*

3. To separate; to disunite; to dis sever; to disjoin;
to keep apart.
The stumbling night did *part* our weary powers. *Shak.*

4. To strain out; to secrete.
The liver winds his own affair,
And *parts* and strains the vital juices. *Prior.*

5. To separate or refine, as metals. *Ure.*

6 (*Naut.*) To break, as a rope or cable. *Dana.*

Syn. — See DIVIDE, SEPARATE.

PART, *v. n.* 1. To have part; to share. "They shall *part* alike." *1 Sam. xxx. 24.*

2. To give or bestow parts; to make a distribution or apportionment.
The lot causeth contentions to cease, and *parteth* between
the mighty. *Prov. xviii. 18.*

3. To separate; to depart; to remove; — followed by *from*.
Powerful hands will not *part*
Easily from possessions won with arms. *Milton.*

4. To quit or withdraw, as one from another.
He wrung Bassanio's, and so they *parted*. *Shak.*

5. To go away; to depart; to leave.
Thy father
Embraced me, *parting* for the Etrurian land. *Dryden.*

6. To take or bid farewell; to take leave.
Upon his removal, they *parted* with him with tears in
their eyes. *Swift.*

To *part with*, to resign; to lose.
We shall *part with* neither. *Shak.*

PART'A-BLE, *a.* See PARTIBLE. *Camden.*

PART'AGE, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. partitio*. — See PARTITION.] The act of dividing or sharing; division. "This *partage* of things." *Locke.*

PART'AKE', *v. n.* [*part and take.*] [*i. PARTOOK; pp. PARTAKING, PARTAKEN.*]

1. To take a part with others; to have a share; to participate; to share; — commonly used with *of*, but sometimes with *in*.
In the rustic cot well pleased *partook*
Of labor's mean repast. *Lloyd.*

2. To have something of the property or nature.

The attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster *partakes* partly
of a judge and partly of an attorney-general. *Bacon.*

Syn. — We *partake* of that which pleases ourselves, we *participate* in that which pleases or affects others, as well as ourselves. *Partake* of a meal or of an entertainment; *participate* in joys and sorrows, pleasures and trials; *share* the burden or the spoil.

PART'AKE', *v. a.* 1. To have a part in; to share.

Let every one *partake* the general joy. *Dryden.*

2. † To give a part to with others. *Spenser.*

3. † To give a part of. *Shak.*

PART'AK'EN (*par-ia'kn*), *p.* from *partake*.

PART'AK'ER, *n.* One who partakes; a sharer; a partner; a participator. *Hooker.*

PART'AK'ING, *n.* The act of taking part; a participating; participation.

PART'ED, *a.* 1. † Possessing parts or accomplishments.

2. Separated; divided. *B. Jonson.*

3. (*Bot.*) Noting leaves cleft or divided nearly to the base. *Gray.*

PART'ER, *n.* One who parts. *Sidney.*

PART'TERRE' (*par-tar'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. (*Hort.*) A system of beds, of different shapes and sizes, in which flowers are cultivated, with intervening spaces of gravel or turf for walking on. *Brande.*

2. The pit in a French theatre. *Landais.*

† **PART**'THE'NI-AD, *n.* [*Gr. παρθένος*, a virgin.] A poem in honor of a virgin. *Harrington.*

PART'THE'NIC, *a.* [*Gr. παρθενικός; παρθένος*, a virgin.] Pertaining to the Spartan Parthenica, a class of persons who were the offspring of unmarried women. *Wright.*

PART'THE'NON, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. παρθένον; παρθένος*, a virgin, Minerva.] The magnificent temple of Minerva (*Ἀθηνά*, *Athēna*) on the Acropolis of Athens. *Brande.*

PART'THEN'O-PE, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. Παρθενόπη*.]

1. (*Myth.*) One of the Sirens, who, being unable to charm Ulysses, threw herself, in despair, into the sea.

2. (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by De Gasparis in 1850. *Herschel.*

PART'THE'NO'PI-AN, *n.* (*Zool.*) One of a tribe of crustacea, species of which are found in the English Channel, the Mediterranean Sea, and in the Indian Ocean. *Eng. Cyc.*

PART'TIAL (*par'shal*), *a.* [*L. pars, partis*, a part; *It. parziale; Sp. parcial; Fr. partial.*]

1. Inclined, without examination or reason, to favor one more than another, as one party in a cause, or one side of a question; biassed; influenced; not unprejudiced; prejudiced.

Self-love will make men *partial* to themselves and friends. *Locke.*

2. Regarding with special favor; inclined to favor or to like. [*Colloquial.*] *Wright.*

3. Comprising, or affecting, a part only; not total, general, or universal; not entire; as, "A *partial* eclipse."

The weakening of a thing is only a *partial* destruction of it. *South.*

4. (*Bot.*) Noting parts which are subdivisions of something similar; subordinate. *Gray.*

Partial differential, (*Math.*) a differential of a function of two or more variables, obtained by differentiating with respect to one of the variables only. *Davies.*

Partial involucre, (*Bot.*) an involucre. — *Partial petiole*, a division of a main leaf stalk or the stalk of a leaflet. — *Partial peduncle*, a branch of a peduncle. — *Partial umbel*, an umbellet. *Gray.*

PART'TIAL-ISM, *n.* The system of partialists; — the doctrine that only a part of the human race will be saved. *Ch. Exam.*

PART'TIAL-IST, *n.* 1. One who is partial. *Morton.*

2. One who believes the atonement to have been made only for a part of mankind. *Ogilvie.*

PART'TI-AL'(-TY (*par-she-al'e-ty*), *n.* [*It. parzialità; Sp. parcialidad; Fr. partialité.*]

1. The state or the quality of being partial; inclination or disposition to favor one more than another, irrespective of the merits of the case; undue bias of the judgment. *Spenser.*

Partiality is such an excess of personal attachment as obscures the judgment or corrupts the heart. (*Wyan.*)

2. A strong inclination; predilection. *Roget.*

† **PART**'TIAL-IZE, *v. a.* To make partial. *Shak.*

PART'TIAL-LY, *ad.* 1. With partiality. *Fox.*

2. In part; partly; not totally. *Brown.*

PART'TI-BIL'(-TY, *n.* The quality of being partible; divisibility; separability. *Robinson.*

PART'I-BLE, *a.* [*L. partibilis; It. partibile; Sp. & Fr. partible.*] That may be parted or divided; divisible; separable. *Bacon.*

PART'TI-CĒPS CRĪM'(-NĪS. [*L.*] (*Law.*) A partner in a crime; an accomplice; — applied to parties both to contracts and to offences. *Burritt.*

PART'TIC'(-PA-BLE, *a.* That may be participated or shared. [*R.*] *Norris.*

PART'TIC'(-PANT, *a.* [*L. participo, participans*, to have a part. — See PARTICIPATE.] Having a part or share; partaking; sharing; — used with *of*. "Participant of more than monkish speculations." *Wotton.*

PART'TIC'(-PANT, *n.* A participator. *Warburton.*

PART'TIC'(-PATE, *v. n.* [*L. participo, participatus; pars, partis*, a part, and *partio*, to *part*; *It. partecipare; Sp. participar; L. participare.*]

[*i. PARTICIPATED; pp. PARTICIPATING, PARTICIPATED.*] To partake; to have part or share; to take part; — commonly followed by *in*, sometimes by *of*.

His delivery, and thy joy thereon
Conceived, agreeable to a father's love,
In both which we, as next, participate. *Milton.*

Few creatures participate of the natures of plants and metals both. *Bacon.*

Syn. — See PARTAKE.

PART'TIC'(-PATE, *v. a.* To partake; to have part of; to have in common; to share. *Hooker.*

PART'TIC'(-PATION, *n.* [*L. participatio; It. partecipazione; Sp. participacion; Fr. participation.*]

1. The act or the state of participating, or sharing with others; a partaking.

Of all this I have not only had knowledge, but great participation in your joys. *Dodg.*

2. Distribution; division into shares. *Raleigh.*

PART'TIC'(-PA-TIVE, *a.* That participates; capable of partaking. *Johnson.*

PART'TIC'(-PA-TOR, *n.* One who participates; a partaker. *Smith.*

PART'TI-CIP'(-AL, *a.* [*L. participialis; participium*, a participle.] Having the nature of, or formed from, a participle. *South.*

PART'TI-CIP'(-AL, *n.* A word formed from a verb and having the nature of a participle.

The new philology embraces the participle, the infinitive, the gerund, and the supine, all under the general name of *participials*. *Dr. J. W. Gibbs.*

PART'TI-CIP'(-AL-IZE, *v. a.* To form into a participle. *Richardson.*

PART'TI-CIP'(-AL-LY, *ad.* In the manner or the sense of a participle. *Johnson.*

PART'TI-CIP'(-LE (*par'te-sip-pl*), *n.* [*L. participium; participes*, sharing; *pars, partis*, a part, and *capio*, to take; *It. & Sp. participio; Fr. participe.*]

1. Any thing that partakes of the nature of different things. *Bacon.*

2. (*Gram.*) A word, or part of speech, partaking of the nature both of a verb and of a noun or an adjective, derived from a verb with which it agrees in denoting action, being, or suffering, but from which it differs in implying no affirmative.

"English verbs have two *participles*, the first formed by adding *ing* to the simple infinitive; the second, when the verb is regular, by adding *ed*." *Smart.*

PART'TI-CLE (*par'to-kl*), *n.* [*L. particula*, dim. of *pars, partis*, a part; *It. particella, particola; Sp. partícula; Fr. particule.*]

1. A small part or portion; a little bit; an atom; a corpuscle; a molecule; a mote; a jot.

There is not one grain in the universe . . . to be spared, nor so much as any one *particle* of it that mankind may not be the better or the worse for, according as 'tis applied. *Locke.*

2. (*Latin Church.*) A crumb or little piece of consecrated bread. *Wright.*

3. (*Gram.*) An indeclinable word, as the article, adverb, preposition, conjunction, or interjection. *Locke.*

Syn. — A *particle* is a very small constituent part of a whole, and similar to it; an *atom* is that which cannot be cut or divided; a *corpuscle* is a little body (*corpus*), or a *particle* of matter; "a *molecule* is the

smallest portion of matter cognizable by any of our senses,—it is something real, and thus differs from *atom* which is not perceived, but conceived,—it is the smallest portion of matter which we can reach by our means of dividing, while *atom* is the last possible term of all division." *Fleming*.

PARTICULAR, a. [*L. particularis*; *particula*, a small part; *It. particolare*; *Sp. & Port. particular*; *Fr. particulier*.]

1. Belonging or pertaining to a single person or thing; singular; peculiar; not general.

As well for *particular* application to special occasions, as also in other manifold respects, infinite treasures of wisdom are abundantly to be found in the Holy Scriptures. *Hooker*.

2. One distinct from others; individual; specific; special. "A *particular* person." *Dryden*.

[Make] each *particular* hair to stand on end. *Shak*.

3. Relating to what is special or peculiar.

This is a geography *particular* to the medallist. *Addison*.

4. Attentive to minute points, or to things single and distinct; practising extreme care; minute; exact; precise; nice; scrupulous.

I have been *particular* in examining the reason of children's inheriting the property of their fathers. *Locke*.

5. Distinct from the whole; having something that eminently distinguishes one from others; peculiar; singular; odd; strange;—often used in contempt. *Johnson*.

Particular average, (*Law of insurance*.) a loss borne wholly by the party upon whose property it takes place;—so called in distinction from a *general average*, for which different parties contribute.—*Particular estate*, (*Law*.) an estate precedent to an estate in remainder.—*Particular ven*, a right to retain a certain chattel from the owner, until a certain claim upon it—growing out of some labor bestowed upon such chattel, or act done in relation to it—be satisfied.—*Particular tenant*, the tenant of a particular estate. *Burrill*.—*Particular Baptists*, that branch of the Baptists attached to high-Calvinistic opinions. *Brande*.

Syn.—*Particular* qualifies that which belongs to one kind only; *peculiar* and *singular* qualify that which belongs to the individual. He is *particular* whose way is that of but a small part of the community; he is *peculiar* who follows a way of his own; he is *singular* whose way is that of himself only. That is *eccentric* which is not conformed to any rule; that is *odd* which has nothing like it or suited to it; that is *strange* which one is not accustomed to see.

Particular is often used to specify an individual; *peculiar*, some quality of an individual; as a *particular* person; a *particular* day; a *particular* style or manner. A *peculiar*, or *singular*, or *eccentric* person denotes a person distinguished for some *peculiarity*, *singularity*, or *eccentricity*.—*Particularity*, *peculiarity*, and *singularity* are not always taken in a bad sense; *eccentricity*, *oddness*, and *strangeness* are never taken in a good sense.—See *CIRCUMSTANTIAL*, *SPECIAL*.

PARTICULAR, n. 1. A single instance, point, or matter.

He was giving me the *particulars* of this story. *Addison*.
Vespasian he resembled in many *particulars*. *Swift*.

2. An individual; a private person. [*R.*]
It is the greatest interest of *particulars* to advance the good of the community. *L'Estrange*.

3. † Private interest; individual concern.

They apply their minds . . . unto those branches of public prayer wherein their own *particular* is moved. *Hooker*.

4. † Private character; single self. *Shak*.

5. † A minute detail of things. *Milton*.

In *particular*, especially; peculiarly; distinctly.
"This in *particular* happens to the lungs." *Blackmore*.

PARTICULAR, n. (*Eccl.*) The doctrine of particular election. *Wright*.

PARTICULAR, n. (*Theol.*) One who holds the doctrine of God's particular decrees of salvation and reprobation. *Brande*.

PARTICULAR, n. [*It. particularità*; *Sp. particularidad*; *Fr. particularité*.]

1. The state or the quality of being particular; accuracy or completeness to minuteness; exactness as to particulars or details; minute exactness. *Burnet*.

The *particularity* of the miracle will give occasion to him to suspect the truth of what it discovers. *Sharp*.

2. Something particular; a particular circumstance; a single or minute point, incident, or matter; a detail; a speciality; a particular.

To see the titles that were most agreeable to such an emperor, the flatteries he lay most open to, with the like *particularities* only to be met with on medals. *Addison*.

3. Singleness; individuality; single act or case. [*R.*] *Hooker*.

4. Something peculiar; peculiarity; oddity.

I saw an old heathen altar with this *particularity*, that it was hollowed like a dish at one end, but not the end on which the sacrifice was laid. *Addison*.

Syn.—See *PARTICULAR*.

PARTICULARIZATION, n. The act of particularizing. [*R.*] *Coleridge*.

PARTICULARIZE, v. a. [*i. PARTICULARIZED*; *pp. PARTICULARIZING*, *PARTICULARIZED*.] To mention distinctly or in detail; to state by particulars; to show minutely; to specify.

He . . . *particularizes* his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury*.

PARTICULARIZE, v. n. To be particular; to be attentive to single or small matters. *Herbert*.

PARTICULARLY, ad. In a particular manner; distinctly; singly:—especially; chiefly.

Providence, that universally casts its eye over all the creation, is yet pleased more *particularly* to fasten it upon some. *South*.

† **PARTICULARMENT, n.** A particular. *More*.

† **PARTICULARLY, v. n.** To make mention singly or one by one; to particularize. *Camden*.

PARTITION, n. 1. Division; separation. *Ezek*.

2. (*Metallurgy*.) The operation or process of separating gold and silver from each other. *Ure*.

PARTISAN, n. [*par-ti-zān*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wv.*; *par-ti-zān*, *K.*], *n.* [*Fr. parti*, a party; *It. partigiana*.]

1. An adherent to a party; a party man.

John Locke hated tyranny and persecution as a philosopher, but his intellect preserved him from the violence of a *partisan*. *Macaulay*.

2. (*Mil.*) One skilful in the command of detached troops, who, being well acquainted with the country, is employed to gain intelligence, to surprise the enemy's convoys, and to perform other duties of desultory warfare. *Campbell*.

Syn.—See *FOLLOWER*.

PARTISAN, n. [*It. partigiano*; *Sp. partesano*; *Fr. partisans*, referred by *Menage* to *L. pertundō*.]

1. A kind of ancient halberd or pike. *Shak*.

2. A commander's leading staff; a truncheon. *Ainsworth*.

PARTISAN, a. 1. Adhering to a party or faction; factionary; biased. *Dr. Arnold*.

2. (*Mil.*) Performing desultory warfare.

PARTISANSHIP, n. The state of being a partisan or partisans; faction. *Qu. Rev*.

PARTITION, n. [*L. partio, partitus*, to divide; *pars, partis*, a part.] (*Bot.*) Divided nearly to the base; parted. *Henslow*.

PARTITION, n. [*L. partitio*; *It. partizione*; *Sp. partición*; *Fr. partition*.]

1. The act of dividing, or the state of being divided; division; separation.

Who hath made both one, and hath broken down the middle wall of *partition* between us. *Eph. ii. 14*.

2. Part divided from the rest; a separate part. "Lodged in a small *partition*." *Milton*.

3. That by which different parts are separated; division-wall. *Bacon*.

4. (*Law*.) The dividing of an estate in which several are jointly interested. *Burrill*.

5. (*Politics*.) The division of the states of a sovereign or prince, after his decease, among his heirs or among other powers.

The most celebrated *partitions* in history . . . were those of Poland by Russia, Prussia, and Austria. *Brande*.

6. (*Mus.*) The entire draught of a composition in parts; a score. *Moore*.

7. (*Bot.*) One of the segments of a parted leaf. *Henslow*.

PARTITION, v. a. [*i. PARTITIONED*; *pp. PARTITIONING*, *PARTITIONED*.]

1. To divide by a partition or partitions.

These sides I understand to be uniform without though severally *partitioned* within. *Bacon*.

2. To divide into portions or shares, as an estate or a country; to apportion. *Wright*.

PARTITIONAL, a. Having partitions or compartments; divided. *Granger*.

PARTITIONMENT, n. The act of partitioning or dividing; division. *J. Taylor*.

PARTITIVE, a. [*L. pars, partis*, a part; *It. & Sp. partitivo*; *Fr. partitif*.] (*Gram.*) Denoting a part; distributive. *Adam*.

PARTITIVE, n. (*Gram.*) A word denoting a part; a distributive. *Adam*.

PARTITIVELY, ad. Distributively. *Adam*.

PARTLET, n. [*Dim. of part. Minsheu. Skinner*.—"So called because it was the parting between the head-dress and body-dress." *Smart*.]

1. A ruff or band for the neck, formerly worn by women. *Sidney*.

2. A name for a hen, from the ruff or ring of feathers about her neck. *Dryden*.

PARTLY, ad. In part; in some measure or degree; not wholly. *Newton*.

PARTNER, n. [*From part*.]

1. One who partakes or shares with another; a partaker; a sharer; an associate; colleague. Those of the race of Shem were no *partners* in the unbelieving work of the tower. *Raleigh*.

2. An associate in business; a member of a partnership. *Brande*.

3. One who dances with another. *Shak*.

4. A husband or a wife. *Wright*.

5. *pl. (Naut.)* A framework fitted around a mast, capstan, or pump, at the dock, to support the deck against the pressure. *Brande*.

Dormant, silent, or sleeping partner. See *DORMANT*.

Syn.—See *ASSOCIATE*, *COLLEAGUE*.

† **PARTNER, v. a.** To join as a partner. *Shak*.

PARTNERSHIP, n. 1. Joint possession or interest; participation; copartnership. *Drayton*.

2. (*Law*.) A contract of two or more competent persons to place their money, effects, labor, and skill, or some or all of them, in lawful commerce or business, and to divide the profit and bear the loss in certain proportions. *Burrill*.

A community of profit between the parties is the true criterion of a *partnership*. *Bi aule*.

Syn.—See *ASSOCIATION*, *SOCIETY*.

PARTOOK (*par-tōk*), *p.* from *partake*.

PARTRIDGE, n. [*Gr. πέρδικη*; *L. perdix*; *It. perdice*; *Sp. perdiz*; *Fr. perdrix*.—*Dut. patrijs*; *Old Scot. partrik*; *Scot. partrick*; *Ir. partrig*.]

1. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Gallinæ*, family *Tetraonidae*, and sub-family *Perdixinae*, or of the genus *Perdix* of Ray, or *Tetrao* of Linnæus. *Gray*.

2. A large bombard formerly used. *Crabb*.

PARTRIDGE-WOOD (-wād), *n.* A tropical wood, much esteemed for cabinet work, on account of its variegated and patched appearance;—so called because the wild pigeons are fond of its berries. *Eng. Cyc*.

PARTS, n. pl. 1. Faculties; talents.—See *PART, 12*.

2. Quarters; regions.—See *PART, 13*.

† **PARTURE** (*par'tyur*), *n.* Departure. *Spenser*.

PARTURIENT, v. n. [*L. parturio, parturiatus*.] To bring forth young. [*R.*] *Wright*.

PARTURIENCY, n. Parturition. [*R.*] *Grant*.

PARTURIENT, a. [*L. parturio, parturiens*, to bring forth; *partus*, birth; *It. & Sp. parturiente*.] Bringing forth, or about to bring forth, young.

† **PARTURIENS, a.** Parturient. *Drayton*.

PARTURITION (*par-tu-rish'un*), *n. [*L. parturio*; *parturio*, to bring forth; *Fr. parturition*.]*

1. The act of bringing forth young; childbirth; delivery. *Brown*.

2. † That which is brought forth.

The ardency of love which we have to any new *parturition* is by some space of time abated. *Instruct. for Orat.*, 1882.

PARTY, n. [*L. pars, partis*; *It. & Sp. parte*; *Fr. parti*, *partie*.—*Dut. partij*; *Ger. partie*; *Dan. & Sw. parti*.—See *PART*.]

1. † A part; a portion. *Wickliffe. Chaucer*.

2. A number of persons in a community, united in opinion or design, in opposition to others, especially in politics; a faction.

The worst effect of *party* is its tendency to generate narrow, false, and illiberal prejudices, by teaching the adherents of one *party* to regard those that belong to an opposing *party* as unworthy of confidence. *Lifauide*.



Common partridge.
(*Perdix cinerea*).

Who, born for the universe, narrowed his mind,
And to *party* gave up what was meant for mankind.
Goldsmith.

3. A number of persons met or assembled for one purpose; a company; as, "A riding *party*."

4. A select assembly of invited guests.
I'll have a *party* at the Bedford Head. *Pope.*

5. *Id.*; cause. [*R.*]
Ægle came in to make their *party* good. *Dryden.*

6. A person concerned or having part in any affair or transaction.
Gentlemen all, I do suspect this trash
To be a *party* in this injury. *Shak.*

7. One engaged in a lawsuit; a litigant. *Shak.*
For all manner of trespass... the cause of both *parties*
... the cause of both *parties*. *Er. xxii. 9.*

8. A particular person; a person distinct from or opposed to another. *Shak. Bacon.*
Though there is a real difference between one man and another, yet the *party* who has the advantage magnifies the inequality. *Collier.*

9. (*Mil.*) A small detachment employed in any kind of duty. *Campbell.*
Syn. — See *FACTION*.

PĀR'TY, *a.* 1. Of, or pertaining to, a party. "A *party* measure." *Ch. Ob.*
2. [*Fr. parti*; *partir*, to divide.] (*Her.*) Parted or divided; — applied to all divisions of the field or of charges. *Crabb.*

PĀR'TY-CŌL'ORED (-kūl'urd), *a.* Having diversity of colors. *Shak.* "Party-colored skin." *L'Estrange.*

PĀR'TY-FĒNCE-WĀLL, *n.* A wall separating the ground belonging to one house or occupation from that of another. *Clarke.*

PĀR'TY-ĪSM, *n.* The quality of a party; party-spirit. *Wright.*

PĀR'TY-JŪ-RY, *n.* (*Law.*) A jury composed half of natives and half of foreigners or aliens; half-tongue. *Bouvier.*

PĀR'TY-MĀN, *n.*; pl. *PARTY-MEN*. A man devoted to the interests of a party; a factious man; an abettor of a party; a partisan. *Swift.*

PĀR'TY-SPĪR'IT, *n.* The spirit of partisans; prejudice or favor for one's own party. *Coleridge.*
Party-spirit enlists a man's virtues in the cause of his vices. He who would desire to have an accurate description of *party-spirit* need only go through Paul's description of charity, reversing every point in the detail. *Whately.*

PĀR'TY-SPĪR'IT-ĒD, *a.* Having the party-spirit; strongly favoring one's own party. *Ch. Ob.*

PĀR'TY-WĀLL, *n.* A wall that separates two houses, as in a block. *Moron.*

PĀ-RŪ'LIS, *n.* [*Gr. παρῴλης*; *παρά*, near, and *ὄλος*, a gun.] (*Med.*) A small abscess in the gum; a gum-boil. *Dunghison.*

PĀ-RŪS, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A Linnæan genus of birds; the tit or titmouse. *Eng. Cyc.*

PĀR'VE-NŪ', *n.* [*Fr. parvenir*, *parvenir*, to arrive at the end.] One who has recently come into notice; an upstart. *Brū. Crit.*

PĀR'VIS, *n.* [*Fr. parvis*, from *L. pervius*, that may be passed through; *per*, through, and *via*, a way. *Landais.*]

1. The porch or vestibule of a church. *Chaucer.*
"The *parvis* at St. Paul's [London] was a common place of meeting for lawyers for consultation." *Wright.*

2. A room over the porch of a church. *Hook.*
3. A law dispute among young students; a moot-court. *Whishaw.*

+ *PĀR'VI*-TŪDE, *n.* Littleness. *Glennill.*

+ *PĀR'VI*-TY, *n.* [*L. parvitas*; *It. parvità*; Old *Fr. parvité*.] Littleness; minuteness. *Ray.*

PAS (pā), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. passus*.] 1. A step.
2. Right of going before; precedence. *Arbutnot.*

+ *PĀSĒH* (pāsk), *n.* [*Heb. פֶּסַח*; *Gr. πάσχα*; *L. pascha*; *It. pasqua*; *Sp. pasqua*; Old *Fr. pasque*; *Fr. pique*. — *A. S. pasche*; *Dut. paasch*; *Ger. paschus*; *Dan. paske*; *Sw. pask*.] The passover; the feast of Easter. *Wickliffe.*

PĀS'CHAL (pās'kəl), *a.* [*L. paschalis*; *pascha*, the passover; *It. pasquale*; *Sp. pascuile*; *Fr. pascal*.] Of, or pertaining to, the passover, or to Easter. "The *paschal* lamb." *Pearson.*

Paschal cycle, the cycle which serves to ascertain when Easter occurs, formed by multiplying by each other the cycle of the sun, which consists of 28, and the cycle of the moon, consisting of 19 years. *Brande.*

PĀSĒH-ĒGG (pāsk'ēg), *n.* A hard-boiled egg, presented to young persons at Easter; easter-egg; — written also *pace-egg*. [*Eng.*] *Vares.*

PĀSĒH-FLŌW-ĒR (pāsk'-), *n.* Pasque-flower.
+ *PĀSH*, *v. a.* [*Gr. παῖω, παῖω*, to strike. *Skinmer.* — From *push. Todd*.] To push violently against; to strike; to dash; to crush. *Shak.*

PĀSH, *n.* 1. + A head. *Shak.*
2. + A blow; a stroke. *Sherwood.*
3. A fall of rain or snow; — a great number; — anything decayed. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

PĀ-SHĀ, *n.* A Turkish governor. — See *PACHA*.
PĀS-Ī-GRĀPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to pasigraphy.
PĀS-Ī-GRĀPH'IC-AL, } *Classical Journal.*

PĀ-SĪG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr. πᾶσι, πᾶσι*, all, and *γράφω*, to write.] A manner or system of writing that may be understood by all nations without translation; a universal language; pasigraphy. *Brande.*

PĀS'I-LĀ-LY, *n.* [*Gr. πᾶσι*, for all (*πᾶσι*, all), and *λάλη*, a form of speech; *Fr. pasilalie*.] A universal language; pasigraphy. *Ency. Am.*

PĀSQUE-FLŌW-ĒR (pāsk'flōw-ē), *n.* (*Bot.*) A deciduous, herbaceous plant, having large, purple flowers, and finely-cut hairy leaves; *Anemone pulsatilla*; — so called because it flowers about Easter. *Eng. Cyc.*

+ *PĀS*'QUIL (pās'kwil), *n.* [*It. pasquillo*.] A pasquinade. *Taiter.*

+ *PĀS*'QUIL, *v. a.* To pasquinade. *Burton.*
PĀS'QUI-LĀNT, *n.* A lampooner. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

+ *PĀS*'QUI-LĒR, *n.* A lampooner. *Burton.*
PĀS'QUIN, *n.* [*Fr.*] A pasquinade. *Dryden.*

PĀS'QUIN, *v. a.* To pasquinade. [*R.*] *Swift.*
PĀS-QUIN-ĀDE', *n.* [*It. pasquinata*; *Sp. pasquinada*; *Fr. pasquinade*.] A satirical writing; a placard containing sarcasm or invective; a lampoon; a personal satire.

A mutilated statue of an ancient gladiator, dug up at Rome, about 300 years ago, and now lying in the court of the Capitol, was popularly called by the Romans *Pasquino*, or *Pasquin*, from the name of a barber or collier, remarkable for his sneers and gibes, opposite to whose house it was originally set up. To this statue it was the custom to affix satirical placards reflecting on the court and church of Rome; and it is still the occasional receptacle of jocose comments on private matters. Hence *pasquinata* and *pasquillo* have become, in Italy, conventional words to signify satirical writings, and have been naturalized in other languages. In French and German they have been used in the legal vocabulary for libel. *Brande.*

Syn. — See *SATIRE*.
PĀS-QUIN-ĀDE', *v. a.* To abuse by a pasquinade; to lampoon; to satirize. *Smart.*

PĀSS (12), *v. n.* [*Low L. passo*; *L. passus*, a step; *It. passare*; *Sp. pasar*; *Port. passar*; *Fr. passer*.] [*L. PASSES*; *pp. PASSING*, *PASSED*, or *PAST*. — *Pass* is a regular verb; and *past*, for *passed*, is a correct pronunciation, but a wrong orthography for the proper participle, though a correct orthography for the adjective, preposition, and noun. *Smart.* — See *PAST*.]

1. To move in space; to go; to proceed. "Pass no further." *Shak.*
God made a wind to *pass* over the earth, and the waters were assuaged. *Gen. viii. 1.*
Avoid it [the path of the wicked], *pass* not by it, turn from it, and *pass* away. *Prov. iv. 15.*

2. To go away progressively; to elapse; to lapse; to be spent. "Ere three days *pass*." *Shak.*
The time when the thing existed is the idea of that space of duration which *passed* between some fixed period and the being of that thing. *Locke.*

3. To move or proceed from one state or condition to another.
Others, dissatisfied with what they have, . . . *pass* from just to unjust. *Temple.*

4. To depart from life; to die. [*R.*]
Q, let him *pass*. He hates him
That would upon the neck of this tough world
Stretch him out longer. *Shak.*

5. To vanish; to be lost; to disappear; to cease.
"A decree which shall not *pass*." *Ps. cxlviii. 6.*
Beauty's a charm, but soon the charm will *pass*. *Dryden.*

6. To take place; to occur; to happen.

If we would judge of the nature of spirits, we must have recourse to our own consciousness of what *passes* within our own mind. *Watts.*

7. + To go beyond bounds.

Why, this *passes*? Master Ford, you are not to go loose any longer, you must be pinioned. *Shak.*

8. + To give or bestow a regard or thought.
As for these silken-coated slaves, I *pass* not. *Shak.*

9. To gain reception or currency; to be current. "This money will not *pass*." *Johnson.*
False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood. *Felton.*

10. To receive the sanction of a legislative body, or a majority of votes. "Among the laws that *passed*." *Dryden.*

11. To omit one's turn, as in playing.

She would not play, yet must not *pass*. *Prior.*

12. To make a thrust or push, as in fencing.
They lash, they foin, they *pass*, they strive to bore
Their corselets. *Dryden.*

13. To go through the alimentary canal.

Substances hard cannot be dissolved, but they will *pass*; but such whose tenacity exceeds the powers of digestion will neither *pass* nor be converted into aliment. *Arbutnot.*

14. (*Law.*) To proceed; to be entered. *Burrill.*

To *bring* to *pass*, to cause to exist, or to be effected. "God will shortly *bring* it [the dream] to *pass*." *Gen. xli. 32.* — To *come* to *pass*, to take place; to occur, to happen. "Things which must shortly *come* to *pass*." *Rev. i. 1.* — To *let pass*, to allow or suffer to go unnoticed or disregarded. "Did I *let pass* the abuse done to my niece?" *Shak.* — To *pass* for, (*Law.*) to be delivered in one's favor, as a verdict or a judgment.

Burrill. — To *pass* on or upon, to come upon or to, to reach or affect. "Death *passed* upon all men." *Rom. v. 12.* — To give judgment or sentence. "We may not *pass* upon his life." *Shak.* — To practise, impose, or put upon. "An thou *pass* upon me, I'll no more with thee." *Shak.* — Well to *pass*, rich; well to do. *Wright.*

PĀSS, *v. a.* 1. To cause to move, go, or proceed. "Pass that beggar to his own parish." *Johnson.*
Dr. Thurston thinks the principal use of inspiration to be, to . . . *pass* the blood from the right to the left ventricle of the heart. *Devham.*

Waller *passed* over five thousand horse and foot by Newbridge. *Clarendon.*

2. To deliver to another; to transfer; to give. "I have *passed* my word and promise." *Shak.*

3. To utter; to pronounce; to deliver. "To *pass* censures." "To *pass* sentence." *Hammond.*

4. To go beyond; to overstep; to overpass. "They did *pass* those bounds." *Burnet.*

5. To surpass; to exceed; to excel. *Spenser.*
The peace of God, which *passeth* all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Jesus Christ. *Phil. iv. 7.*

6. To go through or over; to go across or along. "The horse *passed* the river." *Johnson.*
To see great Pompey *pass* the streets of Rome. *Shak.*

7. To spend, as time. "The king . . . *passed* the night fasting." *Dan. vi. 18.*
A lady who had *passed* the winter at London. *Addison.*

8. To live through; to make trial of; to undergo; to experience; as, "To *pass* the ordeal." *Smart.*

Still questioned me the story of my life,
From year to year; the battles, sieges, fortunes,
That I have *passed*. *Shak.*

9. To put an end to; to finish; to accomplish. *Shak.*
We'll *pass* the business privately and well. *Shak.*

10. To omit; to neglect; to disregard. "If you *pass* our proffered offer." *Shak.*
I *pass* their warlike pomp, their proud army. *Dryden.*

11. To admit; to allow; to approve. "Every one that *passeth* the account." *2 Kings xii. 4.*

12. To receive a majority of the votes of, as of a legislative body.
Neither of those bills has yet *passed* the House of Commons. *Swift.*

13. To enact; to sanction. "The decree may be already *passed*." *South.*

14. To thrust; to make a thrust or push with, as in fencing. *Shak.*

15. To impose or put, as a trick. *B. Jonson.*
16. To impose fraudulently; to palm off.
The indulgent mother did her care employ,
And *passed* it on her husband for a boy. *Dryden.*

17. To put into circulation; as, "To *pass* counterfeit money."

To *pass* away, to clapse. — To *pass* by, to go by, without noticing or heeding; to pay no attention or heed to; to omit; to disregard. "If we *pass* by those things which happen to our trouble." *Ep. Taylor.*

To *pass* off, to impose by fraud; to palm. "Whether, in the 17th century, an impostor . . . might not have

passed himself off as a bishop, on a rude tribe of Scots." *Macaulay*. — To pass over, to omit; to let go unnoticed or unregarded; to overlook; to disregard. "It is his glory to pass over a transgression." *Prov.* xiv. 11.

Most of the senses attributed to the verb *pass* are senses, not of the verb, but of the context; or they arise out of ellipses of words formerly used with the verb. Among the particles used with the verb are *out*, *by*, *over*, *away*, *from*, *in*, *to*, *through*, &c., with each of which a correspondent meaning is formed. By the omission of the particle, or of some word formerly employed, the verb often acquires the meaning of the whole context. Thus *to pass* simply has come to signify to pass away, to pass bounds, to pass a sentence, &c. So, *to pass a place* is to pass by a place; *to pass a river* is to pass over a river, — the neuter verb in this manner frequently becoming, or appearing, active; *to pass life* is to pass on in life, or through it; *to pass in fencing* is to make the sword pass the adversary's; *to pass an account* is to place it from under examination as being correct. In old authors, *to pass* is sometimes used for *to surpass*, which is, literally, to be above or superior while in progress. In saying, *an event comes to pass*, we mean that it comes to us in the order of time, and then passes by as an event completed. *Smart*.

PASS (12), *n.* 1. A passage; a road.

The Tyrians had no pass to the Red Sea but through the territory of Solomon. *Raleigh*.

2. A narrow entrance or avenue. "The passes of the German Rhine." *Rover*.

It would be easy to defend the passes into the whole country. *Clarendon*.

3. Permission or license to pass, or, to go or to come. "Their safe conduct or pass." *Spenser*. A gentleman had a pass to go beyond the seas. *Clarendon*.

4. An order by which a person is passed to some destination, as an order for passing a vagrant or impotent person to his own parish or place; a free ticket on a railway; a free ticket of admission to a place of amusement. *Johnson*.

5. (*Mil.*) A certificate of leave of absence for a short period only. *Campbell*.

6. A thrust or push, as in fencing. *Dryden*.

7. A manipulation of a mesmerizer. *Clarke*.

8. State; condition.

To what a pass are our minds brought! *Sidney*.

9. A jest; a joke. *Shak.*

10. A name for the third classification or quality of Russian hemp. *Simmonds*.

Pass of arms, (*Ancient Chivalry*.) a bridge, or other passage, which a knight undertook to defend, and which was not to be passed without fighting him who kept it. *Wright*.

PASS'A-BLE, *a.* [*It. passabile; passare*, to pass; *Sp. pasable; Fr. passable*.]

1. That may be passed or travelled over or through. *2 Macc.* v. 21.

2. That may pass or be received without objection; current; receivable; well-received.

In counterfeits, it is with men as with false money; one piece is more or less passable than another. *L'Estrange*.

3. Tolerable; moderate; being of a medium degree; admissible; middling; pretty good.

They are . . . of a passable reach of understanding. *Howell*.

PASS'-BLY, *ad.* Tolerably; moderately. "Passably rich." *Howell*.

PAS-SADE', *n.* [*Fr. (Man.)*] The course of a horse when made to go back and forth many times over the same piece of ground. *Wright*.

PAS-SÁ'DÓ [*pas-sá'dó*, *S. W. P. J. E. F.*; *pas-sá'dó*, *J. K. Sm. Wr.*], *n.* [*It. passata*, passage; *passare*, to pass; *Sp. pasada*; *Fr. passée*.] A pass in fencing. *Shak.*

PAS'SAGE, *n.* [*It. passaggio*; *Sp. pasaje*; *Fr. passage*.]

1. The act of passing from one place to another. His [the sun's] bright passage to the Occident. *Shak.*

Thy mortal passage, when it comes. *Milton*.

2. A place for passing; a way; a road; a path.

Direct against which opened from beneath

A passage down to the earth, a passage wide. *Milton*.

I have often stopped all the passages, to prevent the ants going to their own nests. *Addison*.

3. A passing from one country or place to another by water. *Simmonds*.

4. Sum paid for being transported over the sea or other water; fare. *Cowell*.

5. Right or liberty of passing. *Wright*.

6. The state of passing away.

Would some part of my young years
Might but redeem the passage of your age! *Shak.*

7. That which comes to pass; occurrence; event; incident; transaction. [*n.*] "Thy passages of life." *Shak.*

8. Manner of being conducted; management. "The conduct and passage of affairs." *Daines*.

9. Unsettled state; aptness, by condition or by nature, to change the place of residence.

[An ill opinion of security] entices the poorer traders, young beginners, or those of passage. *Temple*.

10. [*Fr. passage d'armes*.] An encounter; a contest; a combat. "A passage at arms." *Ogilvie*.

11. A part of a book or a writing; a single clause or place; a text.

How common were each dark passage shun, *Young*.

12. (*Her.*) The reception of a knight of Malta into the order. *Wright*.

13. (*Arch.*) A part of a building which gives access to the different apartments. *Brande*.

14. (*Mus.*) Any phrase or short portion of an air or other composition; a member of a strain or movement. *Moore*.

15. (*Legislation*.) The passing or enactment, as of a law or bill, by a legislative body. *Marshall*.

Bird of passage, a bird that passes at certain seasons from one climate to another; a migratory bird. — *In passage*, in passing; cursorily. "These fundamental knowledges have been studied but in passage." *Bacon*. — *Passage round the traverse*, (*Fort.*) an opening cut in the parapet of the covered way close to the traverses, in order to continue the communication through all parts of the covered way. *Campbell*. — *Middle passage*, see *MIDDLE*. — *North-west passage*, a passage by water supposed to exist between the northern Atlantic and the northern Pacific Oceans.

Syn. — See *PATH*, *RACE*.

† PAS'SA-GER, *n.* [*Fr.*] A passenger. *Berners*.

PAS'SANT, *a.* [*Fr. passer*, to pass.]

1. † Surpassing; excelling. *Chaucer*.

2. Cursory; careless. "Passant view." *Scott*.

3. (*Her.*) Walking. "Lion passant." *Spenser*.

En passant (ang'pas-sang'). [*Fr.*] In passing; by the way; slightly.

PASS'-BOOK (-bók), *n.* A book in which a merchant, &c., enters the items of an account, and then passes it to the customer. *Bouvier*.

PASSE (pas-sā), *a.* [*Fr.*] Past; — out of use. *Smith*.

PASSED (past), *i. & p.* from *pass*. See *PASS*.

Passed midshipman, a midshipman who, having sustained an examination, is advanced to higher rank.

PAS'SEN-GER, *n.* One who passes, or is on his way; a traveller; a wayfarer. *Milton*. *Sidney*.

Passenger pigeon, one of a species of pigeons which fly in flocks from place to place in quest of food; *Columba migratoria*, or *Ectopistes migratoria*. *Wilson*. — *Passenger falcon*, a migratory hawk. *Ainsworth*.

PASSE-PAR-TOUT (pas-par-tó'), *n.* [*Fr.* from *passer*, to pass, and *par-tout*, every where.]

1. A master-key; a pass-key. *Landais*.

2. (*Engraving*.) A plate or a block of wood, having its centre entirely cut out, and a border or ornamental design engraved round the outer part, which serves as a frame to what may be placed in the centre. *Brande*.

PAS'SER, *n.* One who passes.

PAS'SER-BY, *n.* One who passes by. *Coleridge*.

PAS'SE-RÊS, *n. pl.* [*L., sparrows*.] (*Ornith.*) An order of birds including the classes *Fissirostres*, *Tenirostres*, *Dentirostres*, and *Conirostres*.

The class *Fissirostres* includes the families *Caprimulgidae*, *Hirundinidae*, *Coraciidae*, *Trogonidae*, *Alcedinidae*, and *Meropidae*; the class *Tenirostres* includes the families *Upupidae*, *Promeropidae*, *Trochilidae*, *Mikrophagidae*, and *Certhiidae*; the class *Dentirostres* includes the families *Luscinidae*, *Turdidae*, *Muscicapidae*, *Ampelidae*, and *Laniidae*; the class *Conirostres* includes the families *Corvidae*, *Paridae*, *Sturnidae*, *Frangillidae*, *Colidae*, *Muscophagidae*, and *Eucrotidae*. *Gray*.

PAS'SE-RÎNE, *a.* [*L. passerinus*; *passer*, a sparrow; *Fr. passerine*.] (*Ornith.*) Of, or pertaining to, sparrows, or the *Passeres*. *P. Cyc.*

PAS'SE-RÎNE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Passeres*; a passerine bird. *Brande*.

PAS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [*L. passibilitas*; *It. passibilità*; *Sp. pasibilidad*; *Fr. passibilité*.] Quality of being passible; passibleness. *Hakewell*.

PAS'SI-BLE, *a.* [*L. passibilis*; *patior, passus*, to suffer; *It. passibile*; *Sp. pasible*; *Fr. passible*.]

That may feel or suffer; susceptible of suffering or of impressions from external agents.

Apollonarius . . . held even duty itself possible. *Hooker*.

PAS'SI-BLE-NÊSS, *n.* Quality of being passible; susceptibility of impressions; passibility.

PAS-SI-FLÔ'RÂ, *n.* [*L. passio*, passion, and *flos*, flower, a flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of twining plants, with beautiful flowers; — so named from a fancied resemblance between the parts of the flower and the emblems of our Saviour's crucifixion; passion-flower. *Gray*.

PAS'SIM, *ad.* [*L.*] Here and there; every where.

PASS'ING, *p. a.* Going by; proceeding; — clapping, — expiring; — surpassing; exceeding; excelling. "A passing shame." *Shak.*

PASS'ING, *ad.* Surpassingly; exceedingly. "Passing strange." *Shak.* "Passing fair." *Milton*. We learned our liege was passing well. *Gay*.

PASS'ING, *n.* The act of passing, or of going by.

PASS'ING-BELL, *n.* The bell that was formerly rung or tolled at the hour of death, to obtain prayers for the passing soul; — now used of the bell that is tolled at the death of a person.

To heaven in troops at a good man's passing-bell. *Donne*.

† PASS'ING-LY, *ad.* Surpassingly; exceedingly. "And did passingly please himself." *Camden*.

PASS'ING-NÔTE, *n.* (*Mus.*) A note introduced between two other notes, to soften a distance or melodize a passage. *Moore*.

PAS'SION (pash'un), *n.* [*L. passio* (*Gr. πάθος*); *patior, passus*, to suffer; *It. passione*; *Sp. pasión*; *Fr. passion*.]

1. An impression or effect caused by an external agent; that which is suffered or received; — opposed to action.

When [a body is] set in motion, it is rather a passion than an action in it. *Locke*.

2. Susceptibility of impressions from external agents; passibleness. [*n.*] *Bacon*.

3. Suffering; — emphatically, the last suffering of Christ.

To whom also he showed himself alive, after his passion, by many intellible proofs. *Acts* i. 3.

4. Mental feeling accompanied with desire prompting to action; sensible effect of mental impression, distinguished from mere emotion in seeking relief or gratification beyond the emotion itself; active emotion.

Passion, and apathy, and glory, and shame. *Milton*.

Take heed lest passion sway
Thy judgment to do aught which else free will
Would not admit. *Milton*.

5. Any mental feeling accompanied with desire prompting to action; any active emotion or affection of the mind, as love, hatred, joy, grief, &c.: — resentment; anger.

Of all base passions, fear is most accursed. *Shak.*

Thus while he spake, each passion dimmed his face.

I will appeal to any man whether he finds not the natural emotion of the same passion in himself which the poet describes in his feigned persons. *Dryden*.

6. Eager or vehement desire; ardor; zeal.

Where statesmen are ruled by fiction and interest, they can have no passion for the glory of their country. *Addison*.

7. Love; attachment; affection. *Dryden*. He . . . owned his passion for Amestris. *Rover*.

Syn. — See *AFFECTION*.

† PAS'SION (pash'un), *v. n.* To be extremely agitated, as with anger. *Shak.*

PAS'SION-AL (pash'un-al), *a.* [*L. passionalis*; *passio*, passion; *Fr. passionnel*.] Relating to the passions; — influenced by passion; passionate. [*n.*] *West. Rev.*

PAS'SION-A-RY (pash'un-a-ré), *n.* [*Low L. passionarius*; *L. passio*, suffering; *Sp. pasionario*; *Old Fr. passionnaire*.] A book describing the sufferings of saints and martyrs. *Warton*.

PAS'SION-ATE (pash'un-at), *a.* [*It. passionato*; *Sp. apasionado*; *Fr. passionné*.]

1. Moved by passion; feeling or expressing great commotion of mind; highly excited; vehement; warm. "Passionate affection." *Hooker*.

Good angels looked upon this ship of Noah's with a passionate concern for its safety. *Burnet*.

2. Easily moved to anger; irascible; choleric; hot-tempered; quick-tempered; angry.

It is a very common expression, that such a one is very

good-natured, but very *passionate*. The expression, indeed, is very good-natured to allow *passionate* people so much that godly king and queen deserve the least in Steele.

Syn. — See ANGRY, VIOLENT.

† PÄS'SIÖN-ÄTE, *v. a.* 1. To affect with passion.

Great pleasure, mixed with passion; that godly king and queen deserve the least in Steele.

2. To express passionately. *Shak.*

PÄS'SIÖN-ÄTE-LY (päsh'un-at-le), *ad.* In a passionate manner; vehemently; — angrily.

PÄS'SIÖN-ÄTE-NËSS, *n.* The state of being passionate; irascibility. *Boyle.*

† PÄS'SIÖNED (päsh'und), *a.* 1. Moved by passion; violently affected. *Spenser.*

2. Expressing passion; impassioned. *Spenser.*

PÄS'SIÖN-FLOW-ER (päsh'un-flö-er), *n.* (*Bot.*) A twining plant, with showy flowers; *Passiflora*. — See PASSIFLORA. *Gray.*

PÄS'SIÖN-LËSS, *a.* Not easily affected by passion; not easily moved to anger; cool. *Bp. Hall.*

PÄS'SIÖN-WËEK, *n.* The week immediately preceding Easter; — so called because in that week occurred the *passion* of our Saviour. *Brande.*

PÄS'SIVE (pä'ssiv), *a.* [*L. passivus*; *patior*, *passus*, to suffer; *It. passivo*; *Sp. pasivo*; *Fr. passif.*]

1. Receiving impression from external agents; suffering; not acting; — opposed to *active*.

The mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its simple ideas. *Locke.*

Passive virtues are of all others the severest and most sublime. *Paley.*

2. Suffering without resistance; unresisting; not opposing. "*Passive* compliance." *Johnson.*

I know that we are *passive* in the French revolution; a dull, sluggish, unresisting people by finding our situation tolerable. *Burke.*

3. (*Gram.*) Noting a verb that represents its subject, or what the nominative expresses, as acted upon; as, "*I am compelled*"; "*Cæsar was slain*"; — of, or pertaining to, a passive verb. "*Passive* participle." *G. Brown.*

Passive commerce, commerce carried on by foreigners in their own ships. See ACTIVE COMMERCE. — *Passive obedience*, (*Civil polity*.) quiet, unresisting submission to power, implying the denial of the right of resistance, or the recognition of the duty to submit, in all cases, to the existing government. — *Passive prayer*, among mystic divines, a suspension of the activity of the soul or intellectual faculties, and yielding only to the impulses of grace. — *Passive principles*, (*Chem.*) earth and water, — so called because their parts are not so swiftly moved as those of spirits, oil, and salt. *Buck. Maunder.*

PÄS'SIVE-LY (pä'ssiv-le), *ad.* 1. In a passive manner; unresistingly; inactively. *Dryden.*

2. (*Gram.*) In the form of a passive verb.

PÄS'SIVE-NËSS, *n.* The quality of being passive; passibility. *Bp. Taylor. Wollaston.*

PÄS'SIV-ITY, *n.* [*L. passivitas*, want of distinction; *It. passività*; *Fr. passivité*.]

1. Passiveness; passibility. [*n.*] *Hammond.*

2. The tendency of a body to continue in a given state, whether of motion or of rest, till disturbed by another body. *Wright.*

PÄS'S-KEY, *n.* A key that opens several locks; a master-key. *Simmonds.*

PÄS'S-LESS, *a.* Having no pass or passage. *Cowley.*

PÄS'S-MÄN, *n.*; pl. PÄS'S-MËN. A student who merely obtains a degree, without any distinction. [*Oxford Univ., Eng.*] *N. A. Rev.*

PÄS'S-Ö-VER, *n.* [*pass* and *over*.]

1. A festival of the Jews, instituted in commemoration of their providential deliverance on the night before their departure from Egypt, when the destroying angel, who put to death the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the houses of the Hebrews, which had been previously marked with the blood of the paschal lamb; the feast of unleavened bread. *Ex. xii.*

2. The sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover; the paschal lamb. 2 *Chron. xxx. 17.*

PÄS'S-PA-RÖLE, *n.* [*Fr. passe-parole*.] (*Mil.*) A command given at the head of an army, and passed from mouth to mouth to the rear. *Smart.*

PÄS'S-PÖRT, *n.* [*Fr. passe-port*; *passer*, to pass, and *port*, a harbor, i. e. a permission to leave a

harbor. *Burhill.* — *It. passaporto*; *Sp. pasaporte*.] (*Law.*) (*International law*), a document or paper carried by a merchant-vessel in time of war, to prove her nationality, and protect her from the belligerents; a sea-pass; a sea-letter. — (*American law*), a special instrument, intended for the protection of American vessels against the Barbary powers; — commonly called a *Mediterranean pass*: — a permission, granted in time of war, for the removal of persons or effects from a hostile country. — (*European law*), a warrant of protection and authority to pass from one country or place to another, granted to a person by the competent officer. *Burhill. Brande.*

A foreigner who wishes to leave the country where he has been residing generally obtains his *passport* from the minister, or agent, or consul of his own state. . . . The only civilized countries in which *passports* are not required are the British Islands and the United States of N. America. *P. Cyc.*

PÄS'S-WORD (pä's-wörd), *n.* A secret word to be given before a person is permitted to pass, as through military stations, in a secret society, &c.; a watchword; a countersign. *Qu. Rev.*

PÄS'S-WÖRT (pä's-würt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; *palswort*. *Booth.*

† PÄS'SY-MËÄS'URE (pä'ss'e-mëzh'ur), *n.* [*It. passamezzo*; *passo*, a step, and *mezzo*, middle.] An old, slow, and stately dance. *Shak.*

PÄST (12), *p. a. & a.* [*From pass*. — See *PASS*, and *PASSED*.] Having formerly been; neither present nor future; not to come; spent; gone by; ended. "For several months *past*." *Swift.*

PÄST, *n.* 1. The time gone by; past time.

The *past* is all by death possessed. *Fenton.*

2. Any thing that is past, or that portion of a thing that is past.

One sufficient reason why we should occupy ourselves with the *past* of our language is, because the present is only intelligible in the light of the *past*, often a very remote *past* indeed. *Trench.*

PÄST, *prep.* 1. Beyond; further than the extent or reach of. "*Past* cure." *Shak.*

What's gone, and what's *past* help, Should be *past* grief. *Shak.*

2. Above; more than; exceeding. [*n.*] *Bacon.*

Bows not *past* three quarters of a yard long. *Spenser.*

It is sometimes incorrectly used for *by*. "To go *past*." *Mrs. Hemans.*

PÄSTE (päst), *n.* [*Gr. πάσθη*; *πάσθη*, besprinkled, salted; *πάσθη*, to sprinkle; *L. It. & Sp. pasta*; *Old Fr. paste*; *Fr. pâte*.]

1. A viscous and tenacious mixture, as dough for bread, or earthy substances mixed to the consistence of dough, for pottery and porcelain.

He . . . raises *paste* better than any woman. *Addison.*

2. Any cement having the power of holding the particles together, as gum, boiled flour, &c.

3. A substance composed chiefly of silex, potash, borax, and oxide of lead, used in making artificial gems; strass. *Ure.*

4. (*Min.*) The mineral substance in which other substances are embedded. *Maunder.*

5. (*Com.*) An inspissated juice of licorice, or of other vegetables. *Simmonds.*

PÄSTE, *v. a.* [*i. PASTED*; *pp. PASTING, PASTED*.]

To cement or fasten with paste. *Locke.*

PÄSTE-BÖARD (päst'börd), *n.* 1. A kind of thick, stiff paper, made of several sheets of paper pasted one on another, or by macerating paper and casting it in moulds. *Addison.*

2. A board on which dough is rolled out for pastry. *Simmonds.*

PÄSTE-BÖARD, *a.* Made of pasteboard.

PÄS'TËL, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *Old Fr. paste*, paste.]

1. A crayon made of a paste composed of coloring matter and gum water; — sometimes (incorrectly) written *pastil*. *Brande.*

2. A blue dye-stuff obtained from woad, or *Isatis tinctoria*. *Ure.*

3. (*Bot.*) The plant *Isatis tinctoria*. *Dunghlison.*

PÄS'TERN, *n.* [*Old Fr. pasturon*; *Fr. pâturon*.]

1. The part of a horse's leg between the lower joint and the coronet. *Farm. Ency.*

2. † A kind of shoe; a patten. *Dryden.*

PÄS'TERN-JÖINT, *n.* Lower joint of a horse's leg.

PÄSTICCIO (pästich'yö), *n.* [*It.*]

1. An olio; a medley.

2. (*Paint.*) A picture painted by a master in a style dissimilar to that in which he generally painted. *Brande.*

3. (*Mus.*) An opera the music of which is selected from different composers. *Moore.*

PÄS'TIL, *v. a.* To fumigate with pastils. *Qu. Rev.*

PÄS'TIL, *n.* [*L. pastillus*; *It. pastillo*; *Sp. pastilla*; *Fr. pastille*.]

1. (*Pharmacy.*) A kind of lozenge. *Brande.*

2. A composition of aromatic substances, used in fumigation. — See PÄSTEL. *Dunghlison.*

PÄS'TÏLLE', *n.* [*Fr.*] A composition used in fumigation: — a lozenge; pastil. — See PÄSTIL. *Ure.*

PÄS'TIME, *n.* [*pass* and *time*. — *It. passatempo*; *Sp. pasatiempo*; *Fr. passe-temps*.] That which serves to make time pass agreeably; amusement; entertainment; sport; diversion; play. "Luxury, recreation, and *pastime*." *Watts.*

"To what grand moral purposes Bishop Butler turns the word *pastime*, . . . obliging it [the world] to own that its amusements and pleasures do not really satisfy the mind, and fill it as with the sense of abiding and satisfying joy. They are only *pastimes*; they serve only, as this word confesses, to *pass* away the time, to prevent it from weighing an intolerable burden on men's hands." *Trench.*

Syn. — See AMUSEMENT.

† PÄS'TIME, *v. n.* To sport; to recreate. *Huloet.*

PÄS-TÏ-MÄ'CÄ, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of biennial plants, with spindle-shaped roots; the parsnip. *Gray.*

PÄS'TÖR, *n.* [*L.*; *pasco*, *pastus*, to feed; *It. pastore*; *Sp. pastor*; *Fr. pasteur*.]

1. A shepherd.

The pastor shears their hoary beards, And eases of their hair the loaden herds. *Dryden.*

2. A minister who has the charge of a parish, or flock; a clergyman. *Hooker.*

Syn. — See CLERGYMAN.

PÄS'TÖR-AGE, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a pastor; pastorate. *Month. Rev.*

PÄS'TÖ-RÄL, *a.* [*L. pastoralis*; *pastor*, *pastoris*, a shepherd; *It. pastorale*; *Sp. & Fr. pastoral*.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, shepherds; rural; rustic. "*Pastoral* manners." *Gibbon.*

2. Describing the life of shepherds, or rural life. "*The pastoral* poems of Virgil." *Brande.*

3. Of, or pertaining to, a pastor; relating to the care of souls. "*Pastoral* care." *Burnet.*

Pastoral staff, the official staff of a bishop, archbishop, abbot, &c. *Fairholt.*

Syn. — See RURAL.

PÄS'TÖ-RÄL, *n.* 1. A poem descriptive of shepherds and their occupations, or of a country life; an idyl; a bucolic.

There ought to be the same difference between *pastorals* and elegies, as between the life of the country and the court. *Watts.*

2. A book relating to the care of souls. *Herbert.*

PÄS-TÖ-RÄ'LE, *n.* [*It.*]

1. (*Mus.*) A soft, rural air or movement, generally in $\frac{3}{4}$ or in $\frac{1}{2}$ measure, and proceeding much by alternate crotchets and quavers, like the Siciliano. *Dwight.*

2. A kind of dance or figure in a dance. *Smart.*

PÄS'TÖ-RÄL-LY, *ad.* 1. As living in, or belonging to, the country. "*Pastorally* sweet." *Smart.*

2. In the manner of a pastor. *Milton.*

PÄS'TÖR-ÄTE, *n.* 1. The state, office, or jurisdiction of a pastor; pastorate. *Tookey.*

2. The body of pastors in a place. *Ec. Rev.*

PÄS'TÖR-LËSS, *a.* Destitute of a pastor. *Allen.*

PÄS'TÖR-LÏKE, *a.* Becoming a pastor. *Milton.*

PÄS'TÖR-LÏNG, *n.* An inferior pastor. *Bp. Hall.*

PÄS'TÖR-LY, *a.* Becoming a pastor. *Milton.*

PÄS'TÖR-SHÏP, *n.* The state, office, or rank of a pastor; pastorate. *Bp. Bull.*

PÄS'TRY, *n.* [*It. pasticceria*; *pasta*, dough or paste; *Old Fr. pastisserie*; *Fr. pâtisserie*.]

1. Food made of paste or dough, as pies, puddings, tarts, &c.

2. † The room where pastry is made. *Shak.*

PÄS'TRY-CÖÖK (päst're-kök), *n.* One who makes and sells pastry. *Arbutnot.*

PAS'TRY-MÂN, n. One who sells articles of pastry. *Addison.*

PAST'U-RA-BLE (pást'yû-ra-bl), *a.* Fit for pasture, or that may be used for pasture. *Blackstone.*

PAST'U-RAGE, n. 1. The business or the act of pasturing cattle. *Spenser. North.*
2. Land appropriated to pasture; grazing or pasture-land; pasture. *Addison.*
3. Grass for feed. *Arbutnot.*

PAST'URE (pást'yûr, 24), *n.* [Low L., It., & Sp. *pastura*, from L. *pasco*, *pastus*, to feed; Old Fr. *pasture*; Fr. *pature*.]
1. Food of cattle, taken by grazing; grass, as eaten by cattle; pasturage. *Milton.*
2. Land grazed by cattle; pasturage. *Milton.*
3. † Human culture; education. "The first pastures of our infant age." *Dryden.*

PAST'URE (pást'yûr), *v. a.* [*i.* PASTURED; *pp.* PASTURING, PASTURED.] To supply with pasturage; to turn out to pasture; to graze. *Fuller.*

PAST'URE, v. n. To eat grass from the ground; to graze. "His pasturing herds." *Milton.*

PAST'URE-LÄND, n. Land appropriated to pasture; pasture. *Congreve. P. Cyc.*

PAST'Y, or PÄS'TY [päs'te, S. W. E. F. *Ja. K. W.*; päs'te, P. Sm. *Wb.*], *n.* [Old Fr. *pasté*; Fr. *pâté*, paste, dough.] Venison or other meat beaten to a pulp, highly seasoned, enclosed in paste, and baked without a dish. *Shak.*

PÄS'TY, a. Resembling paste. *Mander.*

PÄT, a. [Dut. *pas*; Ger. *pass*;—referred by *Wacker* to Fr. *propos* (L. *propositum*), purpose.] Fit; apt; pertinent, exactly suiting. *Zuinglius* dreamed of a text which he found very *pat* to his doctrine of the eucharist. *Alterbury.*

PÄT, ad. Fitly; aptly; in a manner exactly suitable. "Now might I do it *pat*." *Shak.*
He could find no word to come *pat* [in his verse]. *Swift.*

PÄT, n. [Old Fr. *bat*, a blow. *Skinner.*—Fr. *pattie*, a foot. *Johnson.*—It may be by a metathesis be no other than the word *tap*, a gentle blow. *Todd.*]
1. A light, quick blow; a tap; a rap; a dab. *He would not for the world rebuke Beyond a pat the school-boy duke.* *Lloyd.*
2. A small lump or mass; a dab. *Johnson.*

PÄT, v. a. [*i.* PATTED; *pp.* PATING, PATTED.] To strike lightly; to tap; to dab; to rap. *Bacon.*
Gay pats my shoulder, and you vanish quite. *Pope.*

PÄ-TÄ' CÄ, n. [Sp.] See **PATACCOON.** *Velazquez.*

PÄ-TÄ'CHE' (pä-täsh'), *n.* [Fr., from It. *patascia*.]
1. A small vessel used for conveying men, stores, or orders, from one ship or one place to another. *Ainsworth.*
2. A kind of stage-coach. *Simmonds.*

PÄT-A-CÖÖN', n. [Sp. *patcon*; Fr. *patagon*.]
1. A Spanish silver coin of the value of 4s. 8d. sterling; the Spanish dollar. *Ainsworth.*
2. The Algerine name for the piastre, valued at 1s. 6d. sterling (about \$0.36). *Simmonds.*

PÄT-A-GÖN'-AN, n. (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant of Patagonia. *Murray.*

PÄT-A-RË'MÖ, n. (*Mil.*) A small swivel with a movable chamber. *Stocqueler.*

PÄT-A-VÏN'I-TY, n. [L. *patavinitas*; *Patavium*; It. *patavinità*; Fr. *patavinité*.] A term used by critics to denote a peculiarity of the diction of *Livy*, the Roman historian, a native of *Patavium*, or *Padua*;—hence applied to the use of local words in speaking and writing. *Brande.*

PÄTCH, n. [Of uncertain etymology.—It. *pezzo*; Fr. *pièce*, a piece. *Johnson.*—*Tooke* refers to A. S. *paccan*, to deceive by false appearances, or by imitation, and says, "They who put patches on a little breach, to hide it, are careful that the color shall nearly as possible resemble that upon which they put it."]
1. A piece sewed on to cover a hole. *Patches set upon a little breach.* *Shak.*
If the shoe be ripped, or patches put, He's wounded; see the plaster on his foot. *Dryden.*
2. A piece of any thing used to cover or repair a breach. *Wright.*

3. A piece inserted in mosaic or variegated work; a part. *Locke.*

4. A small or distinct piece, as of land. "A little patch of ground." *Shak.*
Near to this dome is found a patch of green, On which the tribe their gambols do display. *Shenstone.*

5. A small piece of black silk, formerly worn on the face by ladies, for ornament. *Addison.*

6. A kind of printed and glazed cotton cloth used for curtains, covering furniture. &c.; copperplate.

7. A rogue; a knave; a paltiy or beggarly fellow. "Thou scurvy patch!" [n.] *Shak.*

8. An ill-natured, disobliging person;—a fool. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*

9. A child's clout. [West of Eng.] *Wright.*

PÄTCH, v. a. [*i.* PATCHED; *pp.* PATCHING, PATCHED.]
1. To sew on a piece or pieces to cover a hole; to mend by sewing on a piece or pieces. *Locke.*
2. To repair by fastening on a piece or pieces; to mend clumsily or hastily. *Patch an old building, not a new create.* *Dryden.*
3. To serve as a patch. *On a patch which held the world in awe, A wall to expel the winter's flaw.* *Shak.*
4. To decorate, as the face, with a piece or pieces of black silk. *Swift.*
Several ladies, who patched both sides of their faces. *Addison.*
5. To make or construct with pieces or shreds;—often followed by *up*. *We shall but patch up the story.* *Raleigh.*
6. To dress in a party-colored coat. *To patch upon, to blame.* [East of Eng.] *Wright.*

PÄTCH'ED-LY, ad. With patches. *Udal.*

PÄTCH'ER, n. One who patches or botches.

PÄTCH'E-RY, n. Bungling work; botchery; knavery. [R.] *Shak.*

PÄTCH'-ICE, n. Pieces of ice, in the sea, overlapping or nearly joining each other. *Simmonds.*

PÄTCH'ING-LY, ad. In the manner of a patch; so as to dissemble. *Foz.*

PÄTCH-ÖU'LY, n. A perfume obtained from *Podostema patchouli*, an Indian herb. *Clarke.*

PÄTCH'WORK (päch'würk), *n.* 1. Work composed of various pieces sewed together. *Pope.*
My clothes . . . looked like the patchwork. *Swift.*
2. Any thing made of pieces clumsily put together; any thing patched up. *Swift.*

PÄTCH'Y, a. Full of patches. *Athenæum.*

PÄTE, n. [Of uncertain etymology.—L. *testa*, the head, or L. *patina*, a pan; Fr. *ôte*. *Skinner.*—Perhaps Old Fr. *pâte* (Fr. *pâte*), paste, or dough. *Richardson.*—Perhaps corrupted from L. *caput*, the head. *Todd.*]
1. The head;—now used only in contempt or ridicule. *Spenser. Shak. Young.*
2. The skin of a calf's head. *Wright.*

PÄTË (pä-tä), *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A kind of platform surrounded by a parapet, and having nothing to flank it. *Brande.*

PÄT'ED, a. Having a pate;—used only in composition; as, "Long-pated." *Johnson.*

PÄT-E-FÄC'TION, n. [L. *patēfutio*; *pateo*, to open, and *facio*, to make.] The act of laying open or manifesting; a disclosing or making known; declaration; revelation. [R.] *Pearson.*

PÄ-TËL'Ä, n.; pl. L. *PA TËL'ÄS*; Eng. *PA-TËL'ÄS*. [L. dim. of *patina*, a pan.]
1. (*Anat.*) A small, rounded bone in the fore part of the knee; the kneepan. *Dunglison.*
2. (*Conch.*) A genus of gasteropodous mollusks, having a conical shell; the limpet. *Eng. Cyc. Wright.*

3. A little vase.

PÄ-TËL'I-FÖRM, a. [L. *patella*, a small pan, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a pan or dish, or like the kneepan. *Smith.*

PÄT'EL-LÏTE, n. [L. *patella* (*varán*), a plate], and Gr. *litos*, a stone. (*Pal.*) The fossil remains of the patella or limpet. *Ure.*

PÄT'EN, n. [L. *patina*, or *patena* (Gr. *varán*); It. & Sp. *patena*; Fr. *patène*.]
1. A plate. "Patens of bright gold." *Shak.*

2. (*Ecol.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a vase which serves to cover the chalice.—in the English Church, the vessel for the consecrated bread.—Written also *patin*. *Brande.*

PÄT'EN-CY, n. The quality or the state of being patent; openness. *Osborne, 1658.*

PÄT'ENT, or PÄT'ENT [pät'ent, S. P. J. E. F. *K. Sm. R. O. Wb.*; pät'ent or pä'tent, *W. Ja. C. W.*], *a.* [L. *pateo*, *patens*, to be open; It., Sp. & Fr. *patente*.]
1. Open; apparent; plain; obvious; manifest; conspicuous. "Proofs . . . only patent to Almighty God." *Salkeld, 1613.*
2. Open to the perusal of all, and conferring some exclusive right or privilege; as, "Letters patent."—See **LETTER**.
Letters patent are grants made by the sovereign to open views, or to bestow new and useful inventions usually directed to the arts, manufactures, or commerce at large. *Blackstone.*

3. Appropriated by letters patent. "A patent commodity." *Mortimer.*

4. Noting any thing patented; as, "A patent medicine"; "A patent lock."

5. (*Bot.*) Open, or spreading, as a leaf. *Gray.*
"This word, when an adjective, is by Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Buchanan pronounced with the *a* long, as in *paper*; but by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, and Entick, short, as in *pat*. But when the word is a substantive, it is pronounced with the *a* short by Mr. Nares and all those orthoepists, except Buchanan. That the adjective should by some be pronounced with the *a* long, is a remnant of that analogy which ought to prevail in all words of this kind; but the uniformity with which the substantive is pronounced with the *a* short, precludes all hope of alteration." *Walker.*

PÄT'ENT, n. [It., Sp., & Fr. *patente*.] A grant made by the government or the sovereign of a country, to some person or persons, of some privilege, property, or authority, or of the exclusive right to some new invention, discovery, or improvement. *Burill. Brande.*

PÄT'ENT, v. a. [*i.* PATENTED; *pp.* PATENTING, PATENTED.] To grant or secure by patent. *The thing patented must be a new and useful invention, discovery, or improvement.* *Hauwer.*

PÄT'ENT-A-BLE, a. That may be patented. *Dr. Flagg. Judge Crouch.*

PÄT'EN-TËË', n. One to whom a patent is granted. *Bourrier.*

PÄT'ENT-ÖF-FICE, n. An office for the granting of patents. *Simmonds.*

PÄT'ENT-RİGH'T, n. A right granted or conferred by a patent. *Burrill.*

PÄT'ENT-RÖLLS, n. pl. (*Eng. Law.*) Rolls containing the records of letters patent. *Burrill.*

PÄT'E-RÄ, n.; pl. *PÄT'E-RÄS*. [L., from *pater*, to be open.]
1. A goblet; a broad bowl. *Craba.*
2. (*Arch.*) A circular flat ornament. *Weale.*

PÄ-TËR'NÄL, a. [L. *paternus*; *pater*, a father; It. *paternale*; Sp. *paternal*; Fr. *paternel*.]
1. Of, or pertaining to, a father; fatherly; kind. "Paternal care." *Shak.*
2. Derived from one's father; hereditary. "His paternal estate." *Dryden.*
Syn.—*Fatherly*, from the Anglo-Saxon, is a more familiar and stronger term than *paternal*, which is from the Latin. *Paternal* government; *fatherly* kindness; *kind* treatment or feeling; *hereditary* title.—See **FATHERLY**.

PÄ-TËR'NÄL-LY, ad. In a paternal manner.

PÄ-TËR'NÄL-TY, n. [L. *paternitas*; *paternus*, paternal; It. *paternità*; Sp. *paternidad*; Fr. *paternité*.] The quality, state, or relation of a father; fatherhood; fatherhood. "The divine *paternity*." *Waterland.*

PÄ-TËR-NÖS'TËR, n. [L., *our Father*.]
1. The Lord's prayer. *Donne.*
2. An ornament in the shape of beads, used on bands, astragals, &c.;—so called from its resemblance to a rosary. *Francis.*

PÄTH (97), *n.*; pl. *PÄTHS*. [A. S. *paeth*, *patha*; Dut. *pad*; Mid. Ger. *pfat*, *phad*; Ger. *pfad*.—*Saane*, *patha*.—*Richardson* derives it from A. S. *perthian*, to tread; *Liddell & Scott* from Gr. *partho*, to tread; *patros*, a path.]

1. A road or way trodden, or made by treading.

The undergrowth
Of shrubs and tangled bushes had perplexed
All *paths* of men in the *path* of the way. *Milton.*

2. A way; a track; a course; a passage.

On the glad earth the golden age renew,
And thy great father's *path* to heaven pursue. *Dryden.*
The *paths* of glory lead but to the grave. *Gray.*

Syn.—*Path* is a beaten track, or foot-way, less travelled than a public road, a track is a new path, or less than a path; a way is a comprehensive term for any line of travel or conveyance. A foot path; a public or a private way; a public or turnpike road, a narrow passage; the track of a horse. — See WAY.

PĀTH, *v. a.* [i. PATHED; *pp.* PATHING, PATHED.] To make a path for, or to conduct in a path.

From thy neighboring hills her passage
Way doth *path*. *Dayton.*

PĀTH, *v. n.* To go or walk in a path; to go abroad.

PĀTH-E MĀT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *παθηματικός*; *πάθημα*, suffering, disease.] Of, or pertaining to, disease or suffering. [R.] *Chalmers.*

PĀ-THĒT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *παθητικός*; *πάθος*, passion.] *Pathetic*; *Fr. pathétique.*

1. † Showing passion; passionate. *Fuller.*
2. Affecting or exciting the passions or feelings, — particularly sorrow, pity, compassion, or sympathy; touching; moving; affecting; melting; tender. "Job's *pathetic* plaint." *Burns.*

Pathetic muscle, (*Anat.*) the oblique superior muscle of the eye. — *Pathetic nerve*, the smallest encephalic nerve. *Dunghison.*

PĀ-THĒT'IC-AL-LŶ, *ad.* In a pathetic manner.

PĀ-THĒT'IC-AL-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being pathetic. *Blackwall.*

PĀTH'FLŶ, *n.* A fly found in footpaths.

PĀTH'IC, *n.* [Gr. *παθικός*; *L. pathicus*.] A catamite. *Drayton.*

PĀTH'LESS, *a.* Having no path; untrodden. "Citizens of *pathless* woods." *Sandys.*

PĀ-THŌG'E-NŶ, *n.* [Gr. *πάθος*, suffering, and *γενεσις*, origin; *Fr. pathogénie*.] (*Med.*) That branch of pathology which relates to the production and development of disease. *Dunghison.*

PĀ-THŌG-NŌ-MŌN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *παθολογικός*, skilled in judging of diseases; *πάθος*, suffering, and *γνωμονικός*, skilled; *γνωσκω*, to know; *It. patognomonico*; *Sp. patognomico*; *Fr. pathognomonique*.] (*Med.*) Noting symptoms which are peculiar to, or characteristic of, certain diseases. *Dunghison.*

PĀ-THŌG-NŌ-MŶ, *n.* [Gr. *πάθος*, passion, and *γνώμη*, a token or sign.] The expression of the passions; the science of the signs by which the passions are indicated. *Combe.*

PĀTH-Q-LŌG'IC, *a.* [Gr. *παθολογικός*, able to treat of diseases; *It. & Sp. patologico*; *Fr. pathologique*.] — See PATHOLOGY.] Pertaining to pathology. *Dunghison.*

PĀ-THŌL-Q-GIST, *n.* [*It. & Sp. patologista*; *Fr. pathologiste*.] One versed in pathology, or the doctrine of diseases. *Dunghison.*

PĀ-THŌL-Q-GŶ, *n.* [Gr. *πάθος*, suffering, and *λόγος*, a discourse; *It. & Sp. patologia*; *Fr. pathologie*.] (*Med.*) That branch of medicine which treats of the nature and differences of diseases, their causes, symptoms, and effects; the doctrine of diseases. *Dunghison.*

PĀTH-Q-PŌE'IA (*pāth-q-pē'ye*), *n.* [Gr. *παθοναία*; *πάθος*, passion, and *ποιέω*, to make.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the passions are moved. *Crabb.*

PĀTHŌS, *n.* [Gr. *πάθος*; *πάσχω*, *ἐπαθον*, to suffer.] That which excites emotions, — especially tender emotions, as pity, compassion, or sympathy; vehemence or warmth of feeling; passion.

Where did we ever find sorrow flowing forth in such a natural, prevailing *pathos*, as in the Lamentations of *Jeremy*? *South.*

PĀTH'WĀY, *n.* A path; a narrow way to be passed on foot. *Shak.*

† **PĀT'BLE**, *a.* [*L. patibilis*.] That may be suffered; tolerable; endurable. *Bailey.*

PĀ-TĪB'U-LĀ-RŶ, *a.* [*Fr. patibulaire*, from *L. patibulum*, a gibbet.] Of, or pertaining to, a gibbet or gallows. [R.] *Bailey.*

PĀ-TIËNCE (*pā'shens*), *n.* [*L. patientia*; *patior*, *patiens* (Gr. *πάσχω*, *ἐπαθον*), to suffer; *It. pazienza*; *Sp. & Port. paciencia*; *Fr. patience*.]

1. The quality of being patient; the power or the act of suffering or bearing quietly, or with equanimity, any evil, as toil, pain, affliction, or provocation; calm endurance.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude. *Shak.*
Let us run with *patience* the race that is set before us. *Heb. xii. 1.*
He surely is most in want of another's *patience* who has none of his own. *Lavater.*

2. Perseverance; constancy or persistence in labor or exertion; diligence.

He learnt with *patience* and with meekness taught. *Harte.*

3. The quality, or the act, of expecting long, without complaint, anger, or discontent.

The husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath long *patience* for it. *Jam. v. 7.*
Have *patience* with me, and I will pay thee all. *Matth. xviii. 26.*

4. (*Bot.*) A species of dock; *Rumex patientia*; — so called from the slowness of its operation as a medicine. *London.*

Patience dock, (*Bot.*) a local name, in England, for *Polygonum bistorta*, the young shoots of which are used for greens. *London.*

Syn.—*Patience* lies in the manner and temper in bearing pain and suffering; *endurance*, in the act. *Fortitude* is allied to courage on the one hand, and to patience and resignation on the other, being a resistance to evil, rather than submission to it. *Resignation* implies religious submission. *Patience* under suffering; *endurance* of pain; *fortitude* to sustain severe trials; *perseverance* in a virtuous course; *resignation* to the dispensations of Providence.

PĀ-TIËNT (*pā'shent*), *a.* [*L. patiens*; *patior*, to suffer; *It. paziente*; *Sp. paciente*; *Fr. patient*.]

1. Suffering or enduring calmly or with equanimity any evil, as toil, pain, affliction, or provocation; calm; submissive; quiet; unresisting. "Patient in tribulation." *Rom. xii. 12.*

Comfort the feeble-minded, support the weak, be patient towards all men. *1 Thess. v. 14.*

2. Persevering; persistent; constant in exertion; diligent; continued.

Whatever I have done is due to *patient* thought. *Newton.*
3. Waiting or expecting long without complaint or discontent; not hasty, impetuous, or over eager; resigned; unrepining.

Not *patient* to expect the turns of fate. *Prior.*

PĀ-TIËNT, *n.* 1. That which receives impressions from external agents; — opposed to *agent*.

When a smith with a hammer strikes a piece of iron, the hammer and the smith are both agents or subjects of action; the iron is the *patient*, or the subject of passion; in a philosophical sense, because it receives the operation of the agent. *Watts.*

Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate, that it often involves the agent and the *patient*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. A person suffering under disease; — commonly used as a correlative to physician. *Shak.*

A physician uses various methods for the recovery of sick persons; and, though all of them are disagreeable, his *patients* are never angry. *Addison.*

† **PĀ-TIËNT** (*pā'shent*), *v. a.* To compose to patience. "Patient yourself." *Shak. T. More.*

PĀ-TIËNT-LŶ, *ad.* In a patient manner; with patience, calmness, equanimity, or constancy.

PĀT'IN, *n.* (*Eccles.*) A vessel used in the eucharist; a paten. — See PATEN. *Bp. Taylor.*

PĀT'IN-NŶ, *n.* [*It.*, from *L. patina* (Gr. *παρίων*), a dish.] (*Numismatics*.) The fine rust with which coins become covered by lying in certain soils, and which, like varnish, is preservative and ornamental; — also written *patin*. *Brande.*

PĀT'LŶ, *ad.* Fitly; aptly; suitably. *Barrow.*

PĀT'NESS, *n.* Quality of being pat; fitness; aptness; suitability; appropriateness. *Barrow.*

PĀTOIS (*pāt-wā*), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. patrius*, of a father. *Menage*.] A dialect peculiar to the peasantry or lower classes; a rustic or provincial dialect. *Brande.*

PĀ-TRĒS CON-SCRĪP'TĪ, *pl.* [*L.*, *Conscript Fathers*; *patres*, fathers, i. e. the original senators, and *conscripti*, the enrolled.] The senators of ancient Rome. *Wm. Smith.*

PĀ-TRĪ-AL, *a.* [*L. patria*, one's country.] (*Gram.*) Denoting a family or race; gentile. *Andréus.*

PĀ-TRĪ-AL, *n.* (*Gram.*) A noun derived from the name of a country, and denoting an inhabitant of that country; as, *L. Troas*, a Trojan woman; *L. Macedo*, a Macedonian. *Andréus.*

PĀ-TRĪ-ARĒH (*pā-tre-ark*), *n.* [Gr. *πατριάρχης*; *πατήρ*, *πάτρις*, a father, a race, a family, and *ἀρχή*, supreme power; *L. patriarcha*; *It. & Sp. patriarca*; *Fr. patriarche*.]

1. The father and ruler of a family; one who governs by paternal right; — applied particularly to the heads of families in the early history of the human race, and especially to the ancestors of the people of Israel down to the time of Moses. *P. Cye.*
2. (*Eccles.*) A dignity superior to an archbishop; the ecclesiastical chief of a diocese including several provinces.

The Greek church is at present governed by four *patriarchs*, namely, those of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria. *P. Cye.*

3. A dignity among the Jews, whose chief business was to instruct the people. *London Ency.*

PĀ-TRĪ-AR'CHĀL (*pā-tre-ark'al*), *a.* [*It. patriarcale*; *patriarca*, a patriarch; *Sp. patriarcal*; *Fr. patriarchal*.] Pertaining or belonging to a patriarch. "Patriarchal power." *Locke.*

Patriarchal cross, (*Her.*) a cross the shaft of which is twice crossed, the lower arms being longer than the upper ones. *London Ency.*

PĀ-TRĪ-AR'CHĀTE (*pā-tre-ark'at*), *n.* [*It. patriarcato*; *Sp. patriarcado*; *Fr. patriarchate*.] The office, dignity, rank, or jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchship. *Selden.*

† **PĀ-TRĪ-ARĒH-QŌM**, *n.* Patriarchate. *Milton.*

PĀ-TRĪ-ARĒH'IC, *a.* [Gr. *πατριάρχικός*; *L. patriarchicus*; *patriarcha*, a patriarch.] Pertaining to a patriarch; patriarchal. *Bryant.*

PĀ-TRĪ-ARĒH-IŶM, *n.* Patriarchal state or religion. *Ch. Ob.*

PĀ-TRĪ-ARĒH-SHĪP, *n.* Patriarchate. *Ayliffe.*

PĀ-TRĪ-AR-CHŶ, *n.* [Gr. *πατριάρχης*.] Patriarchate. *Brerewood.*

PĀ-TRĪ'CIAN (*pā-trīsh'an*, 66), *a.* [*L. patricius*; *patres*, fathers, or senators; *It. & Sp. patricio*; *Fr. patricien*.] Of, or pertaining to, the patricians; noble; senatorial; not plebeian. *Addison.*

PĀ-TRĪ'CIAN (*pā-trīsh'an*), *n.* 1. (*Roman Ant.*) One of the nobility; a descendant of the first senators of Rome; — a nobleman. *Brande.*

2. One who is versed in, or who adheres to, patristic theology. [R.] *Coleridge.*

PĀ-TRĪ'CIAN-IŶM (66), *n.* The state of being a patrician; the rank of patricians. *Ec. Rev.*

PĀ-TRĪ-ŌI'DĀL, *a.* [*L. pater*, *patris*, a father, and *caedo*, to kill.] Pertaining to patricide; patricidal. — See PARRICIDAL. *Booth.*

PĀ-TRĪ-ŌIDE, *n.* [*L. patricida*; *pater*, *patris*, a father, and *caedo*, to kill; *Old Fr. patricide*.] The murderer or the murder of one's own father; a patricide. — See PARRICIDE. *Booth.*

PĀ-TRĪ-MŌNĪ-AL, *a.* [*L. patrimonialis*; *patrimonium*, patrimony; *It. patrimoniale*; *Sp. & Fr. patrimonial*.] Pertaining to a patrimony; possessed by inheritance. *Dryden.*

PĀ-TRĪ-MŌNĪ-AL-LŶ, *ad.* By way of patrimony; by inheritance. *Davenant.*

PĀ-TRĪ-MŌ-NŶ, *n.* [*L. patrimonium*; *It. & Sp. patrimonio*; *Fr. patrimoine*.]

1. A paternal or hereditary right or estate; a right or an estate inherited from one's ancestors. Their ships like wasted *patrimones* show. *Dryden.*

2. Formerly, a church estate. *London Ency.*

|| **PĀ-TRĪ-ŌT** (*pā-tre-ot*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *pā-tre-ot*, *Wb. Rees*; *pā-tre-ot* or *pā-tre-ot*, *Wr.*), *n.* [Gr. *πατριώτης*, a fellow-countryman; *L. patria*, one's native country; *pater*, *patris*, a father; *It. & Sp. patriota*; *Fr. patriote*.] One who loves and faithfully serves his country; one who is patriotic.

O, once again to freedom's cause return
The patriot Tell, the Bruce of Bannockburn. *Campbell.*
Patriots have toiled, and in their country's cause
Bled nobly; and their deeds, as they deserve,
Receive proud recompense. *Cowper.*

|| **PĀ-TRĪ-ŌT**, *a.* Actuated by the love of one's country; patriotic. *Shenstone.*

|| **PĀ-TRĪ-ŌT'IC**, or **PĀ-TRĪ-ŌT'IC** [*pā-tre-ōt'ik*, *Æ.*

Ja. K. Sm.; *pā-re-ŭt'ik*, *J. F. R. Wb.*, *a.* [*Gr. πατριωτικός*; *It. patriottico*; *Sp. patriótico*; *Fr. patriotique*.] Pertaining to, or full of, patriotism; actuated by the love of one's country; as, "A patriotic citizen"; "Patriotic sentiments."

Dennis... declares, with great patriotic vehemence, that he who allows Shakespeare learning and a learning with the ancients, ought to be looked upon as a detractor from the glory of Great Britain. *Furner.*

PĀ-TRĪ-ŌT'Ī-CĀL, *a.* Patriotic. [*r.*] *Clarke.*

PĀ-TRĪ-ŌT'Ī-CĀL-LY, *ad.* In a patriotic manner; with patriotism. *Burke.*

PĀ-TRĪ-ŌT-ĪSM [*pā'trē-ŭt-izm*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *pā'trē-ŭt-izm*, *Wb.*, *n.* [*It. patriottismo*; *Sp. patriotismo*; *Fr. patriotisme*.] The quality of being patriotic; love of one's country; nationality; civism.

Patriotism must be founded in great principles, and supported by great virtues. *Bolingbroke.*
Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel. *Johnson.*

PĀ-TRĪ-PĀS'SIAN (*pā'trē-pāsh'an*), *n.* [*L. pater, patris*, a father, and *passio, passionis*, passion; *Fr. patripassien*.] (*Eccel. Hist.*) One of a sect that arose near the close of the second century, who held that God the Father himself suffered on the cross. *Buck.*

PĀ-TRĪ-PĀS'SIAN-ĪSM, *n.* The tenets or doctrines of the Patripassians. *Clissold.*

PĀ-TRĪS'TIC, *a.* [*L. pater, patris*, a father; *Fr. patristique*.] Of, or pertaining to, the ancient fathers of the Christian church. *Hallam.*

† PĀ-TRŌC'Ī-NĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. patrocinator, patrocinatorius*; *Fr. patrociner*.] To patronize; to defend; to support. *Cotgrave.*

† PĀ-TRŌC'Ī-NĀ'TION, *n.* Patronage. *Bp. Hall.*

† PĀ-TRŌC'Ī-NĀ-Y, *n.* [*L. patrociniūm*; *patronus*.] Patronage; protection; support. *Waterhouse.*

PĀ-TRŌL', *v. n.* [*Sp. patrullar, patullar*; *Fr. patrouiller*, to paw about, to paddle, as with the feet, to patrol; *pattre*, a paw. *Diez.*] [*2. PATROLLED*; *pp. PATROLLING, PATROLLED*.]

1. (*Mil.*) To go the rounds, as a body of soldiers, in a camp or garrison, to check disorder or irregularities among the troops. *Blackmore.*
2. To go the rounds in a city, as a body of police. *Wright.*

PĀ-TRŌL', *v. a.* To go or pass through. *Ash.*

PĀ-TRŌL', *n.* [*It. pattuglia*; *Sp. patrulla*; *Port. patrulha*; *Old Fr. patouille*; *Fr. patrouille*.]

1. (*Mil.*) The act of patrolling or going the rounds in a camp or garrison:—a detachment whose duty consists in going the rounds, in order to check disorder or irregularities among the troops. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

2. A body of police who go the rounds in a city, to see that the watchmen are on their stations and attending to their duty. *Wright.*

3. A mounted policeman who patrols during the night without and in the immediate vicinity of a city. *Wright.*

† PĀ-TRŌN [*pā'trūn*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *pā'trūn* or *pā'trūn*, *Wb.*; *pā'trūn*, *Wb.*, *n.* [*L. patronus*; *pater, patris*, a father; *It. patrone*; *Sp. & Fr. patron*.]

1. One who protects, supports, countenances, or encourages; a defender; a supporter; a favorer; a guardian; an advocate. *Shak.*

On man's behalf
Patron or intercessor none appeared. *Milton.*
2. A guardian saint; a saint regarded as the protector of a country, community, profession, or of an individual;—called also *patron saint*.

There amongst those saints whom thou dost see
Shall be a saint, and thine own nation's friend
And patron. *Spenser.*

St. Michael is mentioned as the *patron* of the Jews. *Dryden.*

3. (*Canon Law*.) A person who has the advocacy, or disposition of a benefice. *Wesley.*

4. (*Naut.*) A name given, in the Mediterranean, to the master of a small vessel, and to the man who steers a ship's long-boat. *Mar. Diet.*

† PĀ-TRŌN, *a.* Affording tutelary aid. "A patron saint."
Warburton.

PĀ-TRŌN-ĀGE [*pā'trūn-ā*], *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. R. C. Wb.*; *pā'trūn-ā*, *Ja. Sm.*, *n.* [*It. padronaggio, padronato*; *Sp. patronazgo*; *Fr. patronage*.]

1. The act of patronizing; protection; support; countenance; favor; encouragement.

Nor any thing doth add more estimation to true nobility than *patronage* of learning. *Drant.*

2. Guardianship, as of a saint.

Among the Roman Catholics, every vessel is recommended to the *patronage* of some particular saint. *Atkinson.*

3. (*Canon Law*.) The right of presentation to a benefice; advowson. *Johnson.*

Arms of patronage. (*Her.*) arms on the top of which are some marks of subjection and dependence. *L. Ency. Syn.*—See **COUNTENANCE**.

† PĀ-TRŌN-ĀGE, *v. a.* To patronize. *Shak.*

PĀ-TRŌN-ĀL [*pā'trūn-āl*, *W. P. J. E. F. R. C. Wb.*; *pā'trūn-āl*, *S. Ja.*, *pā'trūn-āl*, *K. Sm.*, *a.* [*L. patronalis*; *Fr. patronal*.] Relating to, or acting as, a patron; protecting; favoring; guarding. "Patronal gods." *Browne.*

"This word, like *matronal*, has a diversity of pronunciation in our dictionaries, which shows the necessity of recurring to principles, in order to fix its true sound." *Walker.*

PĀ-TRŌN-ĒSS [*pā'trūn-ēs*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. C.*; *pā'trūn-ēs*, *S. K. Wb.*; *pā'trūn-ēs* or *pā'trūn-ēs*, *Wb.*, *n.*

1. A female patron; a female who protects, supports, favors, or countenances. *Milton.*

All things should be guided by her direction, as the sovereign *patroness* and protectress of the entire piece. *Lucon.*

2. A female guardian saint. *Dryden.*

3. (*Canon Law*.) A benefice which has the right of advowson or presentation to a benefice. *Johnson.*

"I am well aware of the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent in *patronage*, *patronize*, &c., but cannot, as Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry have done, allow it that power in *patroness*; because the feminine termination *ess* is as much a subjunctive of our own as the participial termination *ing* or *ed*, or the plural number, and therefore never ought to alter the accent or quantity of the original word." *Walker.*

PĀ-TRŌN-Ī-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of patronizing; patronage. [*r.*] *Dr. J. G. Millingen.*

† PĀ-TRŌN-ĪZE [*pā'trūn-iz*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R. Wb.*; *pā'trūn-iz*, *Sm.*, *v. a.* [*† PATRONIZED*; *pp. PATRONIZING, PATRONIZED*.] To act as patron of; to protect; to support; to favor; to countenance; to encourage; to assist.

I have been *patronized* by the grandfather, the father, and the son. *Dryden.*

† PĀ-TRŌN-ĪZ-ER, *n.* One who patronizes. *Skelton.*

PĀ-TRŌN-LĒSS, *a.* Having no patron. *Shaftsbury.*

PĀ-TRŌN-NĪM'IC, *a.* [*Gr. πατρωνικός*; *πατρωνικός*, a father, and *νομία*, a name; *L. patronymicus*; *It. patronimicale*; *Sp. patronimico*; *Fr. patronymique*.] Derived from, or expressing, the name of one's father or other ancestor, as certain words. *Robertson.*

PĀ-TRŌN-NĪM'IC, *n.* A name of a person, derived from that of his father or other ancestor, or of the founder of his nation; as, *Pelides*, the son of *Peleus*; *Pitzjames*, the son of *James*.

Patronymics were chiefly employed by the classical poets of antiquity. *Brantle.*

PĀ-TRŌN', *n.* [*Dut. patroon*, a patron.—See **PATRON**.] A grantee of land to be settled under the original Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey. *Bartlett.*

PĀ-TRŌN', *n.* [*Fr. putti*; *pattic*, a paw or foot. (*Her.*) A cross, small at the centre and widening at the ends, which are very broad;—written also *patee*. *Brande.*

PĀ-TRŌN', *n.* [*Fr. patin*, from *Gr. πάρος*, a step; *παρίω*, to tread. *Borel. Diez.*]

1. A wooden shoe with an iron ring formerly worn by women under the common shoe. *Gay.*

2. The foot or base of a column. *Ainsworth.*

3. *pl.* Stilts. [*Norfolk, Eng.*] *Wright.*

PĀ-TRŌN-MĀK-ER, *n.* One who makes pattens.

PĀ-TRŌN, *v. n.* [*Fr. patte*, a paw, a foot. *Johnson.*—A frequentative of *pat*. *Richardson.*] [*† PATTERED*; *pp. PATTERNING, PATTERNED*.] To strike with a quick succession of small sounds.

Hark! while we talk, a distant *pattering* rain
Resounds.—See! up the broad, ethereal plain
Shoots the bright bow. *Savage.*

† PĀ-TRŌN, *v. n.* [From the very frequent repe-

tition of the Lord's Prayer, *Pater noster* (our Father). *Junius.*—Sw. *paetra*; Arm. *patteren*. *Serenus.*] To repeat hastily pater-nosters; to mumble. "The people *patter* and pray." *Chaucer.*

PĀ-TRŌN, *v. a.* To repeat hastily, as pater-nosters; to repeat in a muttering way; to mumble.

Sing, and say, and *patter* all day with lips only that which the heart understandeth not. *Tyndale.*

† PĀ-TRŌN, *n.* [*Fr. patron*; *Dut. patroon*.]

1. The original proposed for imitation; that which is to be copied, imitated, or followed; model; archetype; prototype; antitype; exemplar.

David gave to Solomon, his son, the *pattern* of the porch and of the houses thereof. *1 Chr. on. xxviii. 11.*

A housewife in bed, at table a slattern,
For all an example, for no one a *pattern*. *Swift.*

2. A part exhibiting the character or quality of the whole; a specimen; a sample.

A gentleman sent me for a *pattern* of stuff; if he like it, he comp. it with the whole piece, and probably we bargain. *Swift.*

3. An instance; an example; a case. *Hooker.*

4. A sufficient quantity of cloth for a garment; as, "A dress-*pattern*."

5. A design or figure cut in paper to direct the cutting of cloth; a figure.

Syn.—See **COPY**, **EXAMPLE**, **MODEL**.

PĀ-TRŌN, *v. a.* 1. To make in imitation of something; to model; to copy. *Herbert.*

2. To serve as a pattern for; to match. *Shak.*

To *pattern* after, to imitate; to copy.

PĀ-TRŌN, *n.* [*Fr. paté*.] A pasty. *Johnson.*

PĀ-TRŌN-PĀN, *n.* 1. A pan to bake patties or meat pies in. *Johnson.*

2. A patty. [*r.*] *Queen's Royal Cookery*, 1713.

PĀ-TRŌN-LOŪS, *a.* [*L. patulus*; *pateo*, to be open.] Slightly spreading; expanded. *Gray.*

† PĀU-CĪL'Q-QUĒNT, *a.* Using few words. *Ash.*

PĀU-CĪL'Q-QUY, *n.* [*L. pauciloquium*.] The speaking or utterance of few words. [*r.*] *Bailey.*

PĀU-CĪ-TY, *n.* [*L. paucitas*; *paucus*, few; *It. paucità*; *Sp. paucidad*; *Fr. paucité*.]

1. Fewness; smallness of number. *Hooker.*

2. Smallness of quantity. "This *paucity* of blood is agreeable to many... animals." *Browne.*

PĀU-CĪE, *n.* A fish; the pauhaugen.

PĀU-HĀU'GĒN, *n.* A kind of herring; man-haden. [*Indian name*.] *Farm. Ency.*

PĀUL, *n.* [*It. Paolo*; *Fr. paule*.]

1. An Italian silver coin of the value of about 5d. sterling, or 10 cents; a paolo. *Simmunds.*

2. A pawl.—See **PAWL**. *Clarke.*

PĀU-LĪ-AN-ĪST, *n.* (*Eccel. Hist.*) One of the followers of Paulus of Samosata, bishop of Antioch, in the third century. *Brande.*

PĀU-LĪ'CI-AN (*pāw-līsh'c-an*), *n.* (*Eccel. Hist.*) One of a branch of Manicheans, supposed to have appeared, in the seventh century, in Armenia, and to have derived their name from *Paulus*, one of their leaders. *P. Cye.*

PĀU-LĪNE, *a.* Relating to St. Paul. *Coleridge.*

† PĀUM (*pām*), *v. a.* To palm.—See **PALM**. *Swift.*

† PĀUNCE (*pāns*), *n.* A pansy. *Spenser.*

PĀUNCH (*pānch* or *pāwnch*) [*pāunch*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *pāwnch*, *S. E. K. Wb.*, *n.* [*L. panter*; *It. panca*; *Sp. panza, pancho*; *Fr. panse*.—*Dut. pens*; *Ger. panzen*.]

1. The first stomach of a ruminant;—the belly; the abdomen. *Dryden.*

2. (*Naut.*) A thick mat of rope-yarn placed at the slings of a yard, or elsewhere, to prevent chafing;—called also *paunch-mat*. *Dana.*

PĀUNCH, *n. a.* To pierce or rip the belly of; to eviscerate. "I *paunch* him with a stake." *Shak.*

PĀUNE, *n.* An Indian word for dough made of Indian meal, and baked for bread;—written also *pone*. *Boucher.*

PĀUP'ER, *n.* [*L.*; *It. povero*; *Sp. pobre*; *Fr. pauvre*.] A poor person,—particularly, one who is supported by alms, or by public provision.

PĀUP'ER-ĪSM, *n.* The state of being a pauper;

the state of indigent persons supported by public provision. *Johnson.*

SYN.—See POVERTY.

PÄU'PÉR-IZE, *v. a.* [*i. PAUPERIZED*; *pp. PAUPERIZING, PAUPERIZED.*] To reduce to pauperism. *Ch. Ob. Hook.*

† **PÄU-SÄ'TION**, *n.* Stay; stop; pause. *Chaucer.*

PÄUSE (*päwz*), *n.* [*Gr. παύσις*; *παύω*, to cease; *L. It., & Sp. pausa*; *Fr. pause*.—*Dut. poos*; *Ger. & Dan. pause*; *Sw. paus.*]

1. A cessation; a stop; a suspension or intermission. "An instant's pause." *Cowper.*

2. Suspense; doubt; hesitation; uncertainty. I stand in pause where I shall first begin. *Shak.*

3. A break in writing; separation of the parts of a discourse. *Locke.*

4. A temporary suspension of the voice in reading; a short stop. *Wilson.*

5. A mark indicating a temporary suspension of the voice in reading; a pause-mark. *Smart.*

6. (*Mus.*) The prolongation of a note or a rest beyond the regular time of the composition;—a character, thus [—], placed over a note or a rest, to show that it may be prolonged at the pleasure of the performer; a hold. *Moore.*

PAUSE, *v. n.* [*i. PAUSED*; *pp. PAUSING, PAUSED.*]

1. To cease, stop, or forbear for a time; to intermit speaking or action; to delay. *Shak.*

Give me leave to read philosophy; And, while I pause, serve in your harmony. *Shak.*

2. To stay judgment; to deliberate; to demur; to hesitate;—with *upon*.

SYN.—See HESITATE.

PÄUS'ER, *n.* One who pauses. *Shak.*

PÄUS'ING-LY, *ad.* After, or with, pauses. *Shak.*

PÄUT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Corchorus*, found in the East Indies. *Hamilton.*

† **PÄ-VÄDE'**, *n.* A sort of weapon. *Chaucer.*

PÄV'AN, *n.* [*It. & Sp. pavana*; *Fr. pavane*;—from *Paria*, or *Padua*, where it originated. *Menage. Skinner.*] A grave and stately dance, originally practised in Italy and Spain, and formerly in England, and now in France;—written also *pavane*, *paven*, *pavian*. *Brande.*

PÄVE, *v. a.* [*Fr. paver*, from *L. pavo*, to beat, to ram or tread down. [*i. PAVED*; *pp. PAVING, PAVED.*] To lay or floor with stone, brick, or other solid material.

The streets are paved with brick or freestone. *Adelison.*

The device of paved floors arose from the Greeks. *Holland.*

To pave the way for, to prepare the way for; to facilitate the introduction or attainment of. *Bacon.*

PÄVE'MENT, *n.* [*L. parimentum*; *It. & Sp. pavimento*; *Fr. pavement.*] A floor or covering of stone, brick, or other solid material. *Milton.*

† **PÄVE'MENT**, *v. a.* To pave; to floor with stone, or other solid material. *Bp. Hall.*

PÄV'ER, *n.* One who paves; a pavier. *Gay.*

Written *paner*, *panier*, and *pavior*.

PÄV-E-SÄDE', *n.* [*Fr. parois* (*It. panese*), a pavese.] Canvas extended along the side of a vessel in an engagement, to prevent the enemy from observing the operations on board. *Landais.*

† **PÄV'ÈSE**, *n.* [*It. pavese*; *Fr. parois.*] A shield, used in the middle ages, to cover assailants advancing to the walls of a fortress. *Brande.*

† **PÄV'ÈSE**, *v. a.* To cover with a pavese. *Berners.*

PÄV'ÄGE, *n.* [*From pave.*] (*Law.*) A tax for paving the streets or highways. *Bourvier.*

PÄV'IER (*päv'yur*), *n.* A paver. *Johnson.*

PÄ-VIL'ION (*pä-vil'yun*), *n.* [*L. papilio*, a butterfly; *pavilion*; *It. padiglione*; *Sp. pabellon*; *Fr. pavillon*.—*W. pabell*; *Old Fr. pupall*.]

1. A tent. "The royal pavilion." *Addison.*

He shall hide me in his pavilion. *Ps. xxvii. 5.*

2. (*Arch.*) A small, insulated building;—a projecting apartment on the flank of a building, usually higher than the rest of it;—a name sometimes, but improperly, given to a summer-house in a garden. *Britton. Brande.*

3. (*Her.*) A covering like a tent, investing the armory of a sovereign. *London Ency.*

4. (*Anat.*) The ala or greater part of the external ear. *Dunghison.*

5. Among lapidaries, the under side and corner of a brilliant, between the girdle and the collet. *Wright.*

PÄ-VIL'ION (*-yun*), *r. a.* 1. To furnish with tents. "The field pavilioned." *Milton.*

2. To shelter with a tent. *Pope.*

† **PÄV'IN**, *n.* A pavan.—See **PÄVAN**. *B. Jonson.*

PÄV'ING, *n.* 1. The act of making a pavement. *Johnson.*

PÄV'IOR (*-yur*), *n.* A paver or pavier. *Simmonds.*

PÄ'YÖ, *n.* [*L. a peacock*; *It. pavone*; *Fr. paon.*]

1. (*Ornith.*) A genus of gallinaceous birds of the family *Phasianidae*; the peacock. *Gray.*

2. (*Astron.*) A southern constellation between *Sagittarius* and the south pole. *Nichol.*

† **PÄ-VÖNE'**, *n.* [*It.*] A peacock. *Spenser.*

PÄ-YÖ-NI', *n.* 1. (*Conch.*) A genus of corals allied to *Fungia*, composed of thin, flat branches. *Dana.*

2. (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen shrubs;—so named from *Pavon*, a Peruvian botanist. *Loudon.*

PÄY-Q-NI'NÆ, *n. pl.* [*L. pavo*, a peacock.]

(*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Galline*, and family *Phasianidae*; peacocks. *Gray.*

PÄY-Q-NINE, *a.* [*L. pavoninus*; *pavo*, *pavonis*, a peacock.] Resembling in colors a peacock's tail; iridescent. *Cleveland.*

PÄY-Q-NINE, *n.* Peacock's-tail tarnish. *Clarke.*

PÄW, *n.* [*Sansc. pad*, a foot.—*Gr. πόδις*, *ποδός*; *L. pes*, *pedis*; *It. piede*, *pie*; *Sp. pata*; *Fr. patte*.—*W. paven*; *Arm. paw.*]

1. The foot of a quadruped that has toes. The bee and the serpent know their stings, and the bear the use of his paws. *More.*

Whatsoever goeth upon his paws, those are unclean to you. *Lev. xi. 2.*

2. The hand, in contempt. *Dryden.*

PÄW, *v. n.* [*i. PAWED*; *pp. PAWING, PAWED.*]

To draw the fore foot along any surface, as the ground; to scrape with the fore foot. *Dryden.*

PÄW, *v. a.* 1. To draw the fore foot along; to scrape with the fore foot. *Tickell.*

The courser pawed the ground with restless feet. *Dryden.*

2. To handle roughly, as with paws. *Johnson.*

3. To fawn upon, as a dog. *Ainsworth.*

PÄWED (*päwd*), *a.* 1. Having paws. *Johnson.*

2. Broad-footed. *Sherwood.*

PÄW'ING, *n.* Act of one who paws. *Jenyns.*

PÄWK, *n.* A lobster of small size. *Eng. Cyc.*

PÄWK'Y, *a.* [*A. S. pawan*, to deceive. *Jamieson.*] Sly; artful; arch; cunning. [*Scot. and North of Eng.*]

Jamieson. Grose.

PÄWL, *n.* [*W. pawl*, a stake.]

1. A piece which falls between the teeth of a ratchet-wheel; a click or detent; a short bar of iron or wood which prevents a windlass or a capstan from recoiling;—written also *pull* and *paul*. *Dana.*

2. A small coin in Guinea, equivalent to about three farthings sterling. *Crabb.*

PÄWN, *n.* [*L. pignus*; *It. pegno*; *Sp. empeño*.—*Dut. pand*; *Old Ger. pfans*, *phans*; *Ger. pfand*; *Dan. & Sw. pant.*]

1. Something given as security for repayment of money borrowed, or for the fulfilment of a promise; a pledge; a deposit.

As for mortgaging and pawning, men will not take pawns without use, or they will look for the forfeiture. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being pledged. "My honor is at pawn." *Shak.*

3. In Africa, one who has temporarily sold himself as a slave for debt. *Simmonds.*

SYN.—See DEPOSIT.

PÄWN, *n.* [*Sp. peon*; *Fr. pion.*] A piece or man of the lowest rank in chess. *Cowley.*

PÄWN, *v. a.* [*i. PAWNED*; *pp. PAWNING,*

PAWNED.] To put in pawn; to give in pledge; to pledge; to impawn. *Shak.*

She who before had mortgaged her estate, And pawned the last remaining piece of plate. *Dryden.*

PÄWN'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be pawned. *Qu. Rev.*

PÄWN'BRÖK-ER, *n.* One who lends money upon pledge; a sort of banker who advances money, at a certain rate of interest, upon the security of goods deposited in his hands. *Arbuthnot.*

PÄWN'BRÖK-ING, *n.* The business of a pawn-broker. *Id. Glenelg.*

PÄWN-ÈÈ', *n.* (*Law.*) One who receives a pawn; a person to whom goods are delivered by another in pledge; a pledgee. *Burriell.*

PÄWN'ER, *n.* One who pawns. *Smart.*

PÄWN-ÖR' (130), *n.* (*Law.*) A person who pawns goods; a pledger. *Burriell.*

PÄW-PÄW', *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Carica*; papaw.—See **PÄPAW**. *Flint.*

PÄX, *n.* [*L. peace.*] A little image of Christ, or a metallic plate with a crucifix engraved on it, which, formerly, the people used to kiss before leaving church, the ceremony being considered as the kiss of peace. *Brande.*

The word has been often confounded with *pix*. *Todd.*

PÄX'J-LÖSE, *a.* [*Gr. πᾶσαλος*; *L. pazillus*, a stake.] (*Geol.*) Resembling a little stake. *Smart.*

PÄX'WÄX, *n.* See **PACKWÄX**. *Todd.*

PÄY (*pä*), *v. a.* [*It. pagare*, from *L. paco*, *pacare*, to pacate, to pacify; *Sp. pagar*; *Fr. payer.*] [*i. PAID*; *pp. PAYING, PAID.*]

1. To discharge, as a debt; to satisfy by giving an equivalent for something received or bargained for; to give, render, or deliver, to that which is due.

Go, sell the oil, and pay thy debt. *2 Kings iv. 7.*

2. To compensate; to remunerate; to recompense; to reward.

3. To give a deserved beating or chastisement to; to punish, as with blows. *B. Jonson.*

I have peppered two of them; two, I am sure, I have paid, —two rogues in buckram suits. *Shak.*

4. (*Naut.*) To cover or smear with tar or pitch, as a seam on a vessel's bottom. *Dana.*

To pay for, to give an equivalent for:—to atone or make amends for. "If this prove true, they'll pay for't." *Shak.*

To pay off, to pay and discharge from employment. —To pay on, to keep or continue paying to go on in discharging. "Let me . . . pay on my punishment." *Milton.*

To pay out, (*Naut.*) to make or cause to run out, as a cable. "The mode of paying out the Atlantic cable." *London Times*, 1858.

PÄY, *v. n.* 1. To make compensation or recompense. "Base is the slave that pays." *Shak.*

2. To be remunerative; as, "Paying stock."

To pay down, to pay on delivery, or on the spot. —To pay off, (*Naut.*) to fall off from the wind, as the head of a vessel; to fall off. *Dana.*

To pay up, to settle an account.

PÄY, *n.* An equivalent for something received; compensation; recompense; wages; salary; hire.

Here only merit constant pay receives. *Pope.*

PÄY'Ä-BLE, *a.* 1. That may or can be paid. Thanks are a tribute payable by the poorest. *South.*

2. That is to be paid; due. The marriage-money the princess brought . . . was payable ten days after the solemnization. *Bacon.*

PÄY'-BILL, *n.* A list of persons to be paid; a pay-roll. *Simmonds.*

PÄY'-DÄY, *n.* The day of payment. *Locke.*

PÄY-ÈÈ', *n.* A person to whom, or to whose order, a bill or note is made payable. *Burriell.*

PÄY'ER, *n.* One who pays. *Bacon. & Fl.*

PÄY'-LIST, *n.* (*Mil.*) The quarterly account rendered to the war-office by a paymaster. *Campbell.*

PÄY'MÄS-TER, *n.* 1. One who pays or makes payment. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. (*Mil.*) An officer intrusted with the payment of a regiment. *Campbell.*

Paymaster-general of the forces, in England, an officer of the crown, intrusted with the funds for the payment of all the forces of the kingdom. —Paymaster of the household, in England, an officer in the household.

ard's department, intrusted with the payment of the expenses of the sovereign's household. *Brande.*

PÁY'MENT, n. 1. The act of paying. *Bacon.*
2. That which is paid; recompense; remuneration; requital; compensation.

Too little payment for so great a debt. *Shak.*

3. † Chastisement; a beating. *Ainsworth.*

PÁY'-MÍS-TRÉSS, n. A woman who pays.

PÁY'N[M], n. [Norm. Fr.] See **PAININ.** *Todd.*

PÁY'-ÖF-FÍCE, n. An office where payment of public debts is made. *Brande.*

PÁY'-ÖR' (130), n. (*Law.*) One who pays, as a bill, note, or check; — correlative of *payee.* *Boutier.*

PÁY'-RÖLL, n. A roll or register containing the names of persons to be paid.

† **PÁYŠE (pāz), v. n.** To poise. *Spenser.*

† **PÁY'ŠER (pā'zür), n.** One who poises. *Carew.*

PÁZ-A-RÉE', n. (*Naut.*) A rope attached to the clew of the foresail, and rove through a block on the swinging boom, used for guying the clews out when before the wind. *Dana.*

PĒA (pē), n.; pl. PĒAS or PEASE. [*L. pisum.*]

1. (*Bot.*) The common name of leguminous plants of the genus *Pisum*, some of the species of which are the *Pisum sativum*, or common pea, the *Pisum arvense*, or gray pea, and the *Pisum maritimum*, or sea-pea: — the fruit of these plants. *Baird.*

2. In the plural, *peas* is used when number is referred to; as, "Ten *peas*;" and *pease*, when species or quantity is denoted; as, "A bushel of *pease*."

3. An oblong weight which moves on the beam of scales.

PĒA'-BÜG, n. (*Ent.*) A small insect or beetle that breeds in peas; pea-weevil. *Harris.*

PĒACE (pēs), n. [*L. pax, pacis*; *It. pace*; *Sp. & Port. paz*; *Fr. paix*. — *A. S. pais.*]

1. A state of freedom from agitation, commotion, or disturbance; tranquillity; quiet; calm. Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is *peace*. *Ps. xxxvii. 37.*

Religion directs us rather to secure inward *peace* than outward ease. *Tillotson.*

2. Freedom or exemption from war.

Gentlemen may cry, *peace, peace!* But there is no *peace*; the war is actually begun. *Patrick Henry.*

Peace hath her victories No less renowned than war. *Milton.*

3. Reconciliation of differences; renewal of friendship; harmony; concord. *Isa. xxvii. 5.*

4. (*Law.*) Quiet; orderly behavior of the citizens or subjects of a community towards each other, and towards the government; public tranquillity; as, "To keep the *peace*." *Burrill.*

Peace of God and the church, (*Old Eng. Lan.*) rest and cessation which the king's subjects had from trouble and suit of law, between the terms and on Sundays and holidays. *Whistow.* — "To hold one's *peace*," to be silent; not to speak. "She said, and held her *peace*." *Dryden.*

Syn. — *Peace*, a comprehensive term, means cessation of trouble, or freedom from every thing that disturbs, and it is especially opposed to war; tranquillity is opposed to agitation; calm, to a storm; quiet, to disturbance; rest, to action or weariness. Individuals, families, and neighborhoods may have both *peace* and quiet. Nations are said to have *peace*, but not quiet. There may be tranquillity of the state, of the public mind, or of the mind of an individual. "A good man enjoys tranquillity in himself, *peace* with others, quiet in his family, and calm after a storm." *Blair.*

PĒACE (pēs), interj. A word commanding silence; silence! hush!

Peace! good reader, do not weep; *Peace!* the lovers are asleep. *Crashaw.*

PĒACE'A-BLE, a. 1. Free from war, tumult, or commotion; pacific; peaceful. "His *peaceable* reign." *Shak.*

The reformation of England was introduced in a *peaceable* manner by the supreme power in Parliament. *Swift.*

2. Quiet; undisturbed; tranquil. *Spenser.*

3. Not quarrelsome; amicable; mild; gentle. These men are *peaceable* with us; therefore let them dwell in the land. *Gen. xxxiv. 21.*

Syn. — See **AMICABLE, GENTLE, PACIFIC.**

PĒACE'A-BLE-NĒSS, n. The state or the quality of being peaceable; quietness; disposition to peace. "Charity and *peaceableness*." *Hammond.*

PĒACE'A-BLY, ad. In a peaceable manner; without war, tumult, or commotion; quietly.

PĒACE'-BŘĀK-ĒR, n. One who breaks or disturbs the peace. *Holyday.*

PĒACE'FŪL, a. 1. Free from war, tumult, or commotion; undisturbed; quiet; still.

That roused the Tyrrhene realm with loud alarms, And *peaceful* Italy involved in arms. *Dryden.*

2. Pacific; mild; gentle; kindly; placid.

Syn. — See **PACIFIC.**

PĒACE'FŪL-LY, ad. In a peaceful manner; quietly; undisturbedly. *Dryden.*

PĒACE'FŪL-NĒSS, n. The state of being peaceable; freedom from disturbance; quiet. *Johnson.*

PĒACE'LESS, a. Without peace or quiet; disturbed. "Affright our *peaceless* souls." *Sandys.*

PĒACE'-MĀK-ĒR, n. One who makes or promotes peace.

Blessed are the *peace-makers*; for they shall be called the children of God. *Matt. v. 9.*

PĒACE'-MĀK-ING, n. The act of making peace; reconciliation of differences. *Milton.*

PĒACE'-MĀK-ING, a. Making or bringing about peace; reconciling differences. *Ch. Ob.*

PĒACE'-ÖF-FĒR-ING, n. 1. Among the Israelites, an atoning sacrifice. *Lev. iii. 1.*

2. An offering to procure peace.

PĒACE'-ÖF-FI-CĒR, n. A justice of the peace, constable, or other civil officer, whose duty it is to preserve the peace. *Ash.*

PĒACE'-PĀRT-ĒD, a. Dismissed or separated in peace. "Peace-parted souls." *Shak.*

PĒACH (pēch), n. [*Gr. Περσικός, or Περσικόν; L. Persicus, Persian; Persicum malum, the Persian apple, the peach; It. persica, pesca; Sp. persigo, prisco; Port. pesego; Fr. pêche. — Ger. pfersehe; Dan. fersken; Sw. persica.*]

1. (*Bot.*) A fruit-tree introduced into Europe from Persia; *Amygdalus Persica*; — formerly called *Persian apple*.

2. The fruit of *Amygdalus Persica*. *Eng. Cyc.*

There are several varieties of the *peach*, which are commonly classed under the two heads of *peaches* and *nectarines*, according as their fruit is smooth or downy. *Eng. Cyc.*

PĒACH, v. n. [*Corrupted from impeach.*] To impute guilt; to accuse one of a crime; to inform against one. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

If you talk of *peaching*, I'll *peach* first, and see whose oath will be believed. *Dryden.*

PĒACH, v. a. To inform against; to accuse. "To *peach* him by letters." *John Fox.*

PĒACH'-CÖL-ÖR, n. The color of the peach-blossom; a rich pink. *Roget.*

PĒACH'-CÖL-ÖRED (-köl-ürd), a. Of the color of the peach-blossom; of a rich pink color. *Shak.*

† **PĒACH'ĒR, n.** An impeacher. *J. Fox.*

PĒA'CHICK (pē'chik), n. The chick or young of a peacock. *Southern.*

PĒACH'-STÖNE, n. 1. The stone of a peach.

2. (*Mn.*) A bluish-green soft stone. *Wale.*

PĒACH'-TRĒE, n. (*Bot.*) The tree that bears peaches; a tree of the genus *Persica*. *Wood.*

London includes the peach-tree in the genus *Amygdalus*, or almond, the common peach-tree being the *Amygdalus Persica*.

PĒACH'Y, a. Containing, or like, peaches. *Barry.*

PĒA'CÖCK (pē'kök), n. [*L. pavo (Gr. pāvō), peacock, and Eng. cock, a male bird; It. pavone; Sp. pavor; Fr. paon; — A. S. pawa; Dut. pauwe; Ger. pfaue; Dan. pafugl; Sw. pafagel.* (Ornith.)]

A bird of the order Gallinae, family Phasianida, sub-family Pannonina, and genus Pavo; peafowl. — See **PAYONINAE.** *Gray.*

The head of the peacock is surmounted by an aigret of twenty-four upright feathers. The tail cov-

erts of the male consist of feathers with loose barbs, and of unequal size, the upper one shortest, each terminated by numerous eyes or circlets of a metallic,

iridescent brilliancy. The bird has the power of erecting them into a circle or wheel, which, when the sun shines on it, presents a most beautiful display of colors. *Eng. Cyc.*

PĒA'FÖWL, n. Peacock. *Wm. Smith.*

† **PĒ'AGE, n.** [*Sp. peaje; Fr. peage.*] A toll; — written also *page* and *padge*. *J. Fox.*

PĒA'HEEN, n. The hen or female of the peacock.

PĒA'-JĀCK-ĒT, n. A loose, coarse jacket, worn by mariners, fishermen, &c. *Brockett.*

PĒAK, n. [*A. S. peac. — W. pig; Gael. beic. — It. picco; Sp. & Port. pico; Fr. pic; It. becco, a beak; Sp. pico; Fr. bec. — "The A. S. pycan, to peck, seems to be the root of all." Richard-son. — See BEAK, and PIKE.*]

1. The pointed top of a hill, mountain, or other eminence; as, "A *peak* of the Andes."

From *peak*, to *peak*, the rattling crags among, Leaps the live thunder. *Byron.*

2. Any thing pointed; a point. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. † A kind of lace. *Simmonds.*

4. (*Naut.*) The upper outer corner of a sail extended by a gaff: — the upper extremity of a yard or a gaff. *Mar. Dict.*

PĒAK, v. n. 1. To be or to become emaciated.

Woary se'nights nine times nine Shall he dwindle, *peak*, and pine. *Shak.*

2. To be or to become mean or spiritless; to make a mean figure; to sneak.

I, a dull and muddy-mottled *peack*, Like John-a-dreams, a fragment of my cause. *Shak.*

PĒAK, v. a. (*Naut.*) To raise more obliquely to the mast, as a yard or a gaff. *Falconer.*

PĒAK'ĒD, a. Having a peak or point; pointed. "His *peaked* beard." *Macaulay.*

PĒAK'ISH, a. 1. Having a peak or peaks; hilly. "Snow on *peakish* Hull." *Drayton.*

2. Having features thin or sharp, as from sickness; emaciated. *Smart.*

PĒAL (pēl), n. A loud continued sound, as of bells, thunder, or cannon; a loud noise.

And the deep thunder, *peal* on *peal*, afar. *Byron.*

"In Shakspeare, the expression 'Night's yawn ing *peal*' (*Macbeth*, act 3, sc. 2) is an allusion to evening bells, to which a beetle's hum is compared only with regard to the sleep which follows." *Smart.*

PĒAL (pēl), v. n. [*L. pello, to beat or strike, as drums. Johnson. — A. S. bellan, to bellow. Richardson.*] 1. *PEALING; pp. PEALING, PEALING.* To utter loud and solemn sounds; to resound.

Where through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault The *pealing* anthem swells the note of praise. *Gray.*

PĒAL, v. a. 1. To assail with noise; to din. [*It.*]

Nor was his ear less *pealed*. *Milton.*

2. To cause to ring or sound. *Wright.*

3. To stir or agitate: — to pour out: — to cool. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

PĒAL'ING, n. A kind of cider-apple. *Hallivell.*

PĒ'AN, n. [*Gr. παῖς.*] A *pæan*. *Smart.*

PĒ'AN-ISM, n. [*Gr. πανηγυρίς.*] A triumphal song; a *pæan*. — See **PÆAN.** *Mitford.*

PĒA'-NŪT, n. The American plant *Arachis hypogæa*, and its fruit or nut; earth-nut; ground-nut. — See **GROUND-NUT.** *Bartlett.*

PĒA'-PÖD, n. The pod or pericarp of the pea.

PĒAR (pär), n. [*Celt. pereu. Loudon. — A. S. pera; Dut. peer; Ger. birn; Dan. pære; Sw. paron; Icel. peru. — L. pirus, pyrus, a pear-tree; It. pero; Sp. pera; Fr. poire. — W. përan, the pear, from pë, sweet, mellow. Richardson.* (*Bot.*) A species of trees or shrubs of many varieties; pear-tree; *Pyrus communis* — the fruit of the *Pyrus communis*, or pear-tree. *Eng. Cyc.*

PĒAR, v. n. To peer. — See **PEER.**

PĒARCH (pērch), n. See **PERCH.**

PĒARCH'-STÖNE, n. A sort of stone. *Johnson.*

PĒAR'-GAGE, n. An instrument for measuring the exhaustion of a receiver. *Smeaton.*

PĒARL (pērl), n. [*Mid. L. perla; It. & Sp. perla; Port. perola, perla; Fr. perle. — A. S. pearl; pearl; Dut. perel; Old Ger. perala, beralu; Ger. & Dan. perle; Sw. perla.*]

1. A small, silvery-white, hard, smooth, lus-



Javanese peacock (*Pavo javanicus*).

trous substance, globular, oval, or pear-shaped, found in the interior of the shells of many species of mollusks, particularly of the pearl oyster, apparently resulting from the deposit of the nacreous substance around some nucleus; a precious substance; a gem; a jewel. *Eng. Cyc.* When he had found one pearl of great price. *Matt. xiii. 46.*

2. Any thing round and clear, as a drop of water, or a tear. *Drayton.*

3. A white speck or film growing on the eye; leucoma; albugo. *Ainsworth.*

4. The seam-stitch in a knitted stocking.

5. (*Printing.*) A kind of type intermediate between ruby and diamond.

This line is printed in pearl.

PEARL (peri), *v. a.* To adorn with pearls. *Smart.*

PEARL, *v. n.* To resemble pearls. *Spenser.*

PEARL, *a.* Relating to, or made of, pearls.

PEARL'ASH, *n.* Purified potash. *Eng. Cyc.*

PEARL'BAR-LEY, *n.* A variety of pot-barley, produced by ginding off the husks. *Loudon.*

PEARL'DIVER, *n.* One who dives for pearls.

PEARLED (peild), *a.* 1. Adorned with, or resembling, pearls. *Milton.*

2. Having a border of lace. *Simmonds.*

PEARL'EYED (peri'id), *a.* Having a white speck or film in the eye. *Johnson.*

PEARL'GRASS, *n.* Pearlwort. *Ainsworth.*

PEARL'OYSTER, *n.* (*Zool.*) A marine bivalve, from which the most precious pearls are obtained; *Aricula margaritifera.* *Eng. Cyc.*

PEARL'PLANT, *n.* Pearlwort. *Ainsworth.*

PEARL'SINTER, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of opal, of a pearly lustre, occurring in globular and botryoidal masses in volcanic tufa; fluorite. *Dana.*

PEARL'SPAR, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of dolomite with a pearly lustre. *Dana.*

PEARLSTONE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of obsidian with a pearly lustre. *Dana.*

PEARLWHITE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A light and very white powder; submuriate of bismuth. *Ure.*

PEARL'WORT (-wurt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of little matted herbs, with thread-like or awl-shaped leaves, and small flowers. *Sagina.* *Gray.*

PEARLY, *a.* 1. Containing, or abounding with, pearls. "Pearly shells." *Milton.*

2. Resembling pearls; clear; pure; transparent; nacreous. "Pearly dew." *Dryden.*

PEAR-MAIN', *n.* A variety of the apple.

The pearmain is an excellent . . . fruit. *Mortimer.*

PEAR'-SHAPED (-shap), *a.* Shaped like a pear.

PEAR'-TREE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The tree that bears pears; *Pyrus communis.*—See PEAR. *Bacon.*

PEAS'ANT (pēz'ant), *n.* [*L. paganus*; *pagnus*, a village; *It. paesano*; *Sp. & Port. paisano*; *Fr. paysan.*] One whose occupation is rural labor; a countryman; a rustic; a swain; a hind. *Shak.*

PEAS'ANT, *a.* Rustic; rural; country. *Spenser.*

PEAS'ANT-LIKE (pēz'ant-lik), *a.* Like a peasant; rude; clownish. *Milton.*

† PEAS'ANT-LY, *n.* Rustic; peasant-like. *Spenser.*

PEAS'ANT-RY (pēz'ant-rē), *n.* 1. A body of peasants. "The peasantry in France." *Locke.*

But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied.

2. † Rudeness; coarseness; rusticity. "Peasantry of language." *Butler.*

PEAS'COD, or PEAS'COD [pēz'kōd, *S. P. E. K. Sm. Wr.*; pēz'kōd, *W. J. F. Ja.*], *n.* The cod or husk of the pea; a pea-pod. *Shak.*

PEASE (pēz), *n. pl.* of pea. Peas collectively, used for food, or spoken of in quantity.—See PEA.

Pease are much in the nature of beans. *Elyot.*

PEA'-SHELL, *n.* The shell or husk of the pea; a pea-pod. *Johnson.*

PEA'STONE, *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of limestone, composed of globular concretions of the size of a pea; pisolite. *Dana.*

PEAT (pē), *n.* A kind of turf, commonly of a

black or dark brown color, occurring more or less saturated with water, as in a bog or moss. When dried it is used for fuel. *Bacon. Eng. Cyc.*

† PEAT (pēt), *n.* [*Fr. petit.*] A small, delicate person; a net. "A pretty peat." *Shak.*

PEAT'-BÖG, *n.* 1. A bog or marsh containing peat. *Gent. May.*

2. Peat in its natural state. *Brande.*

PEAT'-MOSS, *n.* A bog which has become consolidated or compressed. *Eng. Cyc.*

PEAT'Y, *a.* Containing, or like, peat. *Brande.*

PEA'-WEE'VIL, *n.* (*Ent.*) A small beetle that breeds in peas; pea-bug. *Harris.*

PE'BA, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of armadillo found in Guiana, Brazil, and Paraguay;—called also *tatouhou*, *tatu*, and *tatu-peba.* *Eng. Cyc.*



Peba (*Dasypus peba*).

PE'BLE, *n.* [*A. S. pabōb*, *pabōl*.]

1. A small, roundish stone;—strictly, a stone distinct from flints, by having veins, clouds, and other like variations, formed by incrustation round a central nucleus, but sometimes the effect of simple concretion. *Johnson.*

2. Among opticians, transparent and colorless quartz. *Brande.*

Scotch pebble, agate.—See AGATE. *Eng. Cyc.*

PE'BLE-CRY'STAL, *n.* A crystal in the form of nodules. *Woodward.*

PE'BLED (pē'bld), *a.* Abounding with pebbles. And pebbled brook that winds along the dale. *Gay.*

PE'BLE-STONE, *n.* A small stone. *Sidney.*

PE'BLY, *a.* Full of pebbles; having pebbles. "A pebbly shore." *Thomson.*

PE'CAL, *n.* See PECUL. *Crabb.*

PE-CAN', *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of American hickory, and its fruit or

PE-CAN'A, } nut, which resembles the wal-

PE-CAN'-NUT, } nut; *Carya olivæformis.* *E. Cyc.*

PE-C-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being peccable.

"Peccability of mankind." *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

PE-C-A-BLE, *a.* [*It. peccabile*, from *L. pecco*, peccare, to sin; *Sp. peccable*; *Fr. peccable*.] That may sin; liable to sin; imperfect. *Barrow.*

PE-C-A-DIL'LÖ, *n.*; *pl.* PECCADILLOES. [*Low L. peccatillum*, dim. of *L. peccatum*, a sin; *It. peccadiglio*; *Sp. peccadillo*; *Fr. peccadille*.]

1. A petty fault; a slight crime; a venial offence. *Bp. Hall. Dryden.*

2. † A kind of stiff ruff; peccadilly. *Butler.*

PE-C-ANT-CY, *n.* [*L. peccantia*.]

1. Sin; offence. *W. Montagu.*

2. State of being bad; bad quality. "The peccancy of the humors." *Wiseman.*

PE-C'ANT, *a.* [*L. peccans*; *pecco*, to sin; *It. peccante*; *Sp. peccante*; *Fr. peccant*.]

1. Sinning; guilty; criminal. "Peccant angels." *Milton.* "A peccant creature." *South.*

2. Injurious to the body; corrupting; morbid. "Peccant humors." *Dryden.*

3. Wrong; defective; informal. [*R.*]

Nor is the party cited bound to appear, if the citation be peccant in form or answer. *Aylife.*

† PE-C'ANT, *n.* An offender. *Whitlock.*

PE-C-A-RY, *n.* (*Zool.*) A gregarious, pachydermatous quadruped, resembling the hog, inhabiting Mexico and South America, having at the lower part of the back a gland which secretes a strong-smelling fluid; Mexican hog; tajaçu;—*Dicotyles tajacu*. *Gray.*



Peccary.

PE-C-Ä'VI. [*L.*] "I have sinned";—a colloquial word expressing confession or acknowledgment of a sin or an offence. *Audrey.*

PE-C'Ö, *n.* A kind of black tea; pekoe. *Adams.*

PECH'BLÉNDE, *n.* See PITCHBLÉNDE. *Brande.*

PECK, *n.* [*A. S. poeca*, a poke.—*Fr. picotin*.]

1. The fourth part of a bushel; eight quarts.

2. A great deal; a quantity; a pack.—See PACK.

In a peck of uncertainties. *Milton.*

Her finger was so small, the ring
Which she did bring;
I will have it. *Suckling.*

PECK, *v. a.* [*A. S. pycan*; *It. beccare*; *Sp. peacar*, *Fr. bequeter*.—See PICK.] [*i.* PECKED; *pp.* PECKING, PECKED.]

1. To strike with the beak, as a bird.

So doves do peck the falcon's piercing talons. *Shak.*

2. To strike with a pointed instrument, as a pick-axe; to pick. *Smart.*

3. To make by striking with the beak, or a pointed instrument; as, "To peck a hole."

4. To take up with the beak. *Shak.*

The chickens pecked the grains of corn. *Addison.*

PECK, *v. i.* 1. To strike with the beak. *North.*

2. To strike with a pointed instrument. *Carew.*

3. To take up food with the beak. *Dryden.*

4. To strike at, as with the beak; to carp at.

Mankind lie pecking at one another. *L'Estrange.*

PECK'ER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, pecks.

2. A woodpecker. *Dryden.*

† PECK'LED (-kld), *a.* Speckled. *Watson.*

PEC'TATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of peptic acid and a base. *Phil. Mag.*

PEC'TEN, *n.* [*L., a comb*.]

1. (*Ornith.*) A vascular membrane in the eyes of birds plicated with parallel folds resembling the teeth of a comb. *Brande.*

2. (*Conch.*) A genus of marine bivalves with ribs radiating from the summit of each valve to the circumference; the scallop. *Eng. Cyc.*

PEC'TIC, *a.* [*Gr. πηκτός*, curdled.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid found in many fruits, which has the property of forming a jelly. *Silliman.*

PEC'TI-NAL, *a.* [*L. pecten*, *pectinis*, a comb.] Resembling, or pertaining to, a comb. *Ash.*

PEC'TI-NAL, *n.* (*Ich.*) A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb. *Brownie.*

PEC'TI-NATE, } *a.* [*L. pectinatus*; *pec-*
PEC'TI-NATE'D, } *ten*, *pectinus*, a comb.]
(*Bot. & Anat.*) Resembling in form the teeth of a comb; having narrow and close divisions. "A pectinate leaf." *Gray.* "Pectinated muscles." *Dumglishon.*



PEC-TI-NÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. pectino*, *pectinatus*, to comb; *pecten*, *pectinis*, a comb.]

1. The act of combing. *Wright.*

2. The state of being pectinated. *Brownie.*

PEC'TINE, *n.* [*Gr. πηκτός*, curdled.] (*Chem.*) The gelatinizing principle of certain vegetables, such as currants, apples, &c. *Brande.*

PEC'TO-LITE, *n.* [*L. pecten*, a comb, and *Gr. λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A tough, whitish or grayish, hydrous silicate of alumina and soda, occurring in aggregated acicular crystals, or fibrous masses, radiated or stellar. *Dana.*

PEC'TO-RAL, *a.* [*L. pectoralis*; *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast; *It. pettorale*; *Sp. & Fr. pectoral*.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, the breast. "Pectoral muscles." *Derham.*

2. Good for affections of the chest. *Dumglishon.*

PEC'TO-RAL, *n.* 1. (*Med.*) A medicine for relieving or removing affections of the chest. *Wiseman.*

2. A breastplate, as of the Jewish high-priest. *Hammond.*

3. (*Ich.*) A pectoral fin. *Brande.*

PEC'TO-RAL-LY, *ad.* In a pectoral manner.

PEC-TÖ-R-LÖ'QUI-AL, } *a.* Relating to pecto-

PEC-TÖ-RIL'Q-QUÖUS, } riloquy. *Dumglishon.*

PEC-TÖ-RIL'Q-QUISM, } *n.* [*L. pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast, and *loquor*, to speak; *Fr. pectoriloquie*.] Speech or voice coming from the chest on applying the stethoscope.

This phenomenon is often presented by consumptive persons, and is owing to the voice resounding in the anfractuous cavities produced in the lungs by the suppurative or breaking down of tubercles. *Dumglishon.*

PE'CU, *n.* (*Com.*) A weight, varying in different countries;—written also *peca*, and *picul*.

PĒD'Ī-MĒNT, *n.* [L. *pes, pedis*, a foot.] (*Arch.*) The triangular or circular part of a portico bounded by the top of the entablature and the edges of the roof:—an ornament, resembling a pediment, placed over doors, &c. *Brande.*

PĒD'Ī-PĀLP, *n.* [L. *pes, pedis*, a foot, and *palpo*, to feel.] (*Zool.*)

1. A pulmonary arachnid having feelers in the form of pincers, or a didactyl claw, as the scorpion. *Brande.*

2. One of the three outermost pairs of jaws in certain crustaceans. *Bell.*

PĒD'Ī-ĒR, *n.* [Of uncertain etymology. — *Minshew* derives this word from Fr. *aller à pied*, to go on foot; *Skinner*, from Teut. *betteler*, a beggar; *Johnson*, from *petty dealer*; others, from Fr. *piéd poudreux*, dusty foot.—L. *pedester*, going on foot.—*Cotgrave* defines *pedlar* (*porte-panier*), a basket-carrier. The Scotch for *pedlar* is *pedder*, one who carries a *ped*, or basket; a travelling merchant.—See **PEDDLE**.] One who peddles; one who travels about the country carrying commodities for sale;—written also *peddler*, and *pedlar*.

A *pedlar's* pack that bows the bearer down. *Couper.*

This word is spelt *pedlar* in the old English dictionaries of *Cotgrave*, *Coles*, *Martin*, and *Dyche*; and *pedler* in almost all the other English dictionaries. If regularly formed as a verbal noun from the verb to *peddle*, the proper orthography would be *peddler*; but the noun *pedlar* or *pedler* appears to have been in use much longer than the verb to *peddle*, and this fact accounts for the apparent inconsistency in the orthography:—*peddle* not being found in the English dictionaries which were published before that of *Johnson*; and *Johnson* gives it only as another orthography of the verb to *peddle*.

PĒD'Ī-ĒR-ĒSS, *n.* A female pedler. *Overbury.*

PĒD'Ī-ĒR-Y, *n.* The employment of, or wares sold by, pedlers; peddlery. *Milton.*

PĒD'Ī-ĒR-Y, *a.* Sold by peddlers. *Swift.*

PĒ-DQ-BĀP'TĪSM [pē-dq-bāp'tizm, S. P. E. K. Sm. *W.* *Wb.*; pē-dq-bāp'tizm, *W.*], *n.* [Gr. *παις*, *paîs*, a child, and *βαπτισμός*, a dipping.] The baptism of infants or children. *Featley.*

PĒ-DQ-BĀP'TĪST, *n.* One that holds to, or practices, infant baptism. *Johnson.*

PĒD'Q-MĀN-CY, *n.* [L. *pes, pedis*, a foot, and Gr. *μαντεία*, prophesying.] Divination by the soles of the feet. *Smart.*

PĒ-DŌM'E-TER, *n.* [It. & Sp. *pedometro*, from L. *pes, pedis* (Gr. *ποῦς, podis*), a foot, and Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure; Fr. *podomètre*.] An instrument for registering the number of paces taken in walking, and thereby ascertaining the distance passed over. *Brande.*

It is usually in the form of a watch, and receives its movement from the motion of the body. It is sometimes applied to a carriage. *P. Cyc.*

PĒD-Q-MĒT'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a pedom-
PĒD-Q-MĒT'RI-CAL, } eter. *Wright.*

PĒ-DŪN'CLE (pē-dūng'kl, 82) [pē-dūn'kl, K. Sm. *W.* *Wb.*; pē-dūn-kl, *Ash*, *Dunglison*], *n.* [L. *pedunculatus*, *pedunculus*; *pes, pedis*, a foot; It. & Sp. *pedunculo*; Fr. *pedoncule*.]

1. (*Bot.*) The stalk of a flower or of a flower-cluster; a foot-stalk. *Gray.*

2. (*Anat.*) A term which has been applied to different prolongations or appendices of the cephalon. *Dunglison.*

3. (*Zool.*) A hollow, fleshy tube, by which *Lepadites* are attached:—a stalk or stem. *Owen.*

PĒ-DŪN'CLE (pē-dūng'kl, 82), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a peduncle; pedunculate. *Gray.*

PĒ-DŪN'CU-LAR, *a.* [It. *pedunculare*; Fr. *pedonculaire*.] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, a peduncle. *P. Cyc.*

PĒ-DŪN'CU-LATE, } *a.* [It. & Sp. *peduncula-*
PĒ-DŪN'CU-LĀT-ED, } *do*; Fr. *pedonculé*.] (*Bot.*)
Having, or growing on, a peduncle. *Gray.*

PĒĒ, *v. n.* To look with one eye. [Local.] *Wright.*

PĒĒD, *a.* Blind of one eye. [Local, Eng.] *Ray.*

PĒĒK, *v. n.* To peep; to look slyly. [Obscure or colloquial.] *Gascogne. Palgrave.*

PĒĒK'Y, *a.* Showing signs of decay, as timber. [Local.] *Dickerson.*

PĒĒL, *v. a.* [L. *pilo*, to deprive of hair; *pilus*, hair; Sp. *pelar*, to deprive of hair, to peel; Fr. *peler*.] [*i.* **PEELED**; *pp.* **PEELING**, **PEELED**.] To strip off, as skin, bark, rind, &c.; to decorate; to bark; to pare; to flay.

The skilful shepherd peeled me certain wands. *Shal.*

Syn.—See **PALE**.

PĒĒL, *v. a.* [Fr. *pillier*.—See **PILL**.] To pillage; to plunder; to pill. *Milton.*

A nation scattered and peeled. *Isa. xviii. 2.*

PĒĒL, *n.* [L. *pellis*; It. *pelle*; Sp. *peleja*; Fr. *peau*.—A. S. *fell*; Dut. *vel*; Ger. *fell*.] The skin or rind of anything. *Cowper.*

Syn.—See **SKIN**.

PĒĒL, *n.* [L., It., & Sp. *pala*; Fr. *pelle*.]

1. A kind of wooden shovel with a long handle used by bakers to put bread in and out of the oven;—written also *peal*. *B. Jonson.*

2. A large fire-shovel. [Local.] *Wright.*

3. (*Printing*.) A tool for hanging damp printed sheets on a line to dry. *Simmonds.*

PĒĒL, *n.* A fortified place; a pell. [R.]

Beneath the pell's rude battlement. *Scott.*

PĒĒL, *v. n.* 1. To be separated, or come off, as skin or rind. *Swift.*

2. To lose the skin, bark, or rind. *Smart.*

PĒĒLED (pēld), *p. a.* Naked or unprotected; bald; bare;—also written *pieled*. *Shak.*

PĒĒL'ĒR, *n.* 1. One who peels. *Johnson.*

2. A plunderer; a robber. *Tusser.*

PĒĒL-HŌUSE, *n.* A small, square tower. *Scott.*

PĒĒL'ING, *n.* Peel; skin; hide. *Forby.*

PĒĒP, *v. n.* [Gr. *πιπίω*; L. *pipio*; It. *pipilare*; Sp. *pipiar*; Fr. *pipier*.—Dut. *piepen*; Ger. *pfaffen*; Dan. *pippe*; Sw. *pipa*.] [*i.* **PEEPED**; *pp.* **PEEPING**, **PEEPED**.] To cry as a chicken or young bird; to chirp; to pulse; to pip. *B. Jonson.*

There was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth, or peeped. *Isa. x. 14.*

PĒĒP, *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.—Dut. *ophessen*, to lift up. *Skinner*.—Gr. *ἐπιπύω*, a spy; *ἐπιπύω*, to look around after. *Casaubon*.—Perhaps from *peep*, to cry as a chicken, transferred from the sound which chickens make on the first breaking of the shell to the look accompanying it. *Johnson. Richardson*.] To look curiously or slyly, as from a hiding-place.

Who is the same which at my window peeps? *Spenser.*

PĒĒP, *n.* 1. A look as from a hiding-place; a sly, quick look.

To take 't other peep at the stars. *Swift.*

2. The cry of a young bird or a chicken.

Peep of day, dawn or break of day. *Johnson.*

PĒĒP'ĒR, *n.* 1. One who peeps. *Killegrew.*

2. A young bird, or a chicken. *Bramston.*

3. A cant term for a looking-glass, and also for the eye. *Todd.*

PĒĒP'-HŌLE, } *n.* A hole to peep through.

PĒĒP'ING-HŌLE, } *Prior. L'Estrange.*

PĒĒ'PUL-TRĒĒ, *n.* The *Ficus religiosa*, or sacred fig of the East Indies. *Wright.*

PĒĒR, *n.* [L. *par*; It. *pari*; Sp. *par*; Old Fr. *pair*; Fr. *pair*.]

1. An equal; one of the same rank.

Amongst a man's peers, a man shall be sure of familiarity; and therefore it is good a little to keep state. *Bacon.*

O, what is man, great Maker of mankind,
That thou to him such great respect dost bear.
That thou adorn'st him with so bright a mind,
Mak'st him a king, and even an angel's peer? *Davies.*

2. One equal in excellence; a match; a mate.

In song he never had his peer. *Dryden.*

3. A companion; an associate; a fellow.

He all his peers in beauty did surpass. *Spenser.*

4. A nobleman; a lord;—so called because men of distinguished birth were alone considered fit companions for the king.

The first peer created by patent was Lord Beauchamp, of Holt, in Richard II.'s reign. *J. Seager.*

At present, the word is limited to the members of the upper house of Parliament, and to Scottish and Irish noblemen of correspondent rank, qualified, on election, to sit in the upper house. *Smart.*

PĒĒR, *v. n.* [L. *parso*; Old Fr. *parer*; Fr. *paratre*.] [*i.* **PEERED**; *pp.* **PEERING**, **PEERED**.]

1. To appear; to come just in sight. [R.] *Shak.*
See how his gorget peers above his gown. *B. Jonson.*

2. To peep; to look narrowly. "*Peering* in maps for poets." *Shak.*

PĒĒR, *v. a.* To constitute a peer. [R.] *Heylin.*

PĒĒR'AGE, *n.* 1. The dignity, rank, or state of a peer or nobleman. *Swift.*

2. The body of peers. *Dryden.*

No one venerates the peerage more than I do; but, my lords, I must say, the peerage solicited me, not I the peerage. *Thouloir.*

† **PĒĒR'DOM**, *n.* Peerage. *Bailey.*

PĒĒR'ESS, *n.* The wife of a peer. *Pope.*

PĒĒR'LESS, *a.* Without a peer or equal; unequalled; matchless.

With such a peerless majesty she stands. *Dryden.*

PĒĒR'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a peerless manner; without an equal; matchlessly. *B. Jonson.*

PĒĒR'LESS-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being peerless or matchless. *Bailey.*

PĒĒRT, *a.* Perk; brisk. [Local, U. S.] *Hoffman.*

† **PĒĒR'Y**, *a.* Fearful;—inquisitive. *Fielding.*

PĒĒT'SĒĒ, *n.* A species of chestnut which grows in rivers and ponds in China. *Farm. Ency.*

PĒĒ'VISH, *a.* [Etymology uncertain.—A contraction of *perverse*. *Junius*.—From *beeish*, i. e. waspish. *Skinner*.—From Sw. *pipa*, to pipe, to whine. *Serenius*.—From Scot. *peo*, to utter a mournful sound, as a bird. *Todd*.—Scot. *peuis*, *peress*; Old Eng. *peuisse*, *pevyssse*.]

1. Self-willed; obstinate. *Burton.*

No, trust me; she is *peevish*, sullen, froward. *Shak.*

2. Apt to complain; querulous; fretful; petulant; waspish; irritable; snappish; captious. A *peevish* fellow is one who has some reason in himself for being out of humor. *Spectator.*

3. Expressing querulousness, fretfulness, petulance, or disrespect. "*Peevish* tokens." *Shak.*

4. Witty; subtle. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*

Syn.—See **CAPTIOUS**, **HARSH**.

PĒĒ'VISH-LY, *ad.* In a peevish manner; querulously; fretfully. *Hayward.*

PĒĒ'VISH-NĒSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being peevish; querulousness; fretfulness.

PĒĒ'VIT, *n.* A bird.—See **PEWITT**. *Hill.*

PĒG, *n.* [Gr. *πηγμή*, to stick or fix in. *Junius*.—A. S. *piic*, a little needle or pin; *pycan*, to peck or pick. *Skinner. Richardson*.]

1. A small pointed piece of wood serving as a nail; a small wooden pin. *Addison.*

2. One of the pins of a musical instrument, on which the strings are strained. *Shak.*

3. A nickname for Margaret. *Johnson.*

To take down a peg, to depress; to lower; to humble. "And took your grandees down a peg." *Hudibras.*

PĒG, *v. a.* [*i.* **PEGGED**; *pp.* **PEGGING**, **PEGGED**.] To fasten with a peg or pegs. *Shak.*

PĒ-GĀ'SE-AN, *a.* [L. *Pegasus*.]

1. Of, or belonging to, Pegasus; swift; speedy. *Feltham.*

2. Relating to poetry; poetic. *Andrews.*

PĒG'Ā-SŪS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *Πήγασος*.]

1. (*Grecian Myth.*) A winged horse, the offspring of Neptune and Medusa. *W. Smith.*

2. (*Astron.*) A northern constellation near Cygnus; the Horse. *P. Cyc.*

3. (*Ich.*) A genus of lophobranchiate fishes, with large pectoral fins, by means of which they are enabled to take short saltatory flights through the air. *Brande.*

PĒG'Ā-ĒR, *n.* One who pegs. *Sherwood.*

† **PĒGM** (pēm), *n.* [Gr. *πηγμα*, something fastened or joined together; L. *pegma*.] A board or machine for a placard, or the placard itself, used in pageants.

In the centre or midst of the *pegm* there was an aback or square wherein this eulogy was written. *B. Jonson.*

PĒG'MA-TĪTE, *n.* (*Mm.*) Graphic granite. *Dana.*

PĒG'Q-MĀN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *πηγή*, a fountain, and *μαντεία*, a prophesying.] Divination by means of fountains. *Roget.*

PĒG'-STRĪK-ER, *n.* One who catches turtles by striking them with an iron peg having a string attached to it. *Holbrook.*

PĒG'-TĀNK-ĀRD, n. Formerly a tankard marked inside by graduated *pegs* for the purpose, it is said, of equally dividing the liquor. *Wright.*

PĒ-GŪ'ĒR, n. A native of Pegu. *Earnshaw.*

PĒ-RĀM'E-TĒR, n. [Gr. *πείρα*, proof, test, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for indicating the amount of resistance to wheel-carriages on roads of different construction. *Francis.*

PĒ-RĀS'TIC, a. [Gr. *πειραστικός*; *πειράω*, to try.] Attempting; making trial. *Smart.*

† **PĒISE (piz), n.** A weight; poise. *Spenser.*

† **PĒISE (piz), v. a.** To poise. *Sidney.*

PĒISH 'WĀ, n. The title of the military governor of the Mahrattas. *Stocqueler.*

PĒ'KAN, n. (*Zool.*) A North American species of marten; *Mustela Canadensis.* *Audubon.*

PĒ'KE-Ā, n. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants found in Guiana, which furnish the saouari or sawarra nuts of the shops. *Eng. Cyc.*

PĒ'KOE, or PĒK'OE, n. A fine kind of black-tea; — written also *pecco.* *Simmonds.*

PĒL'AGE, n. [Sp. & Fr. *pelage*, the color of the hair of a beast, from L. *pellis*, the hair.] The covering of a wild beast, consisting of hair, fur, or wool. *Thompson.*

PĒ-LĀ'GI-AN, n. (*Ecol. Hist.*) A follower of Pelagius, a British monk who lived early in the fifth century, and who denied the doctrine of original sin, and maintained free-will, as well as the merit of good works. *Bp. Hall.*

PĒ-LĀ'GI-AN, a. Relating to Pelagius, a British monk, or to his doctrine. *South.*

PĒ-LĀ'GI-AN, a. [L. *pelagus* (Gr. *πέλαγος*), the sea.] Pertaining to the sea; pelagic. *Lyell.*

PĒ-LĀ'GI-AN-ISM, n. The doctrines of Pelagius, a monk of the fifth century. *South.*

PĒ-LĀG'IC, a. [Gr. *πελαγικός*; *πέλαγος*, sea; L. *pelagicus*.] Belonging to the sea; marine. *Lyell.*

PĒL-AR-GÖN'IC, a. (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from the distilled water of *Pelargonium roseum*, or rose-geranium. *Silliman.*

PĒL-AR-GÖN'IC, n. [Gr. *πελαργός*, a stork.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants allied to the geranium; stork's-bill. *Loudon.*

PĒL'E-CAN, n. A bird. — See PELICAN.

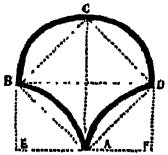
PĒL'E-CAN'I-DE, n. pl. (*Ornith.*) A family of birds of the order *Anseres*, including the sub-families *Phaetoninae*, *Plotinae*, and *Pelecaninae*; pelicans. *Gray.*

PĒL'E-CAN'INÆ, n. pl. [See PELECANIDÆ.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Anseres* and family *Pelecanidae*; pelicans. *Gray.*



Cormorant (*Graculus carbo*).

PĒL'E-CÖID, n. [Gr. *πέλεκυς*, an axe or hatchet, and *είδος*, form.] (*Geom.*) A curve somewhat resembling the head of a hatchet, consisting of two inverted quadrantal arcs (A B and A D) and a semicircle (B C D). *Francis.*



† **PĒL'E-GRINE, a.** Peregrine. *Berners.*

PĒL'E-RINE, n. A lady's long cape, with ends hanging down before. *Simmonds.*

PĒLF, n. [Old Eng. *pelfray*, *pelfray*.] — Of the same origin as *paltry*. *Todd.* — Perhaps from *piffer*. *Richardson.* Money; riches; mammon; — commonly used in a bad sense.

To the poor if he refused his *pel*.
He used them full as kindly as himself. *Swift.*

PĒLF'ISH, a. Pertaining to riches. *Stanislaus.*

† **PĒL'FRY, or PĒL'FRAY, n.** Pelf. *Cranmer.*

PĒL'I-CAN, n. [Gr. *πέλεκας*, the woodpecker; — also a water bird; *πελεκας*, to hew with an axe; *πέλεκυς*, an axe; L. *pelicanus* and *pelicanus*; It. *pellicano*; Sp. *pelicano*; Fr. *pelican*.]

1. (*Ornith.*) A large, heavy, aquatic bird of the family *Pelecanidae*, and sub-family *Pelecaninae* having a long, straight, wide, and very much depressed bill. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. Fish is the food of the *pelican*, which it captures with great adroitness, generally in shallow inlets. The upper mandible of its bill is flattened, and terminated by a very strong hook or nail, which is compressed and very much bent. The lower mandible is formed by two osseous branches, which are depressed, flexible, and united at the point; and from it is suspended a naked skin, in the form of an expansive pouch or bag, which will hold a considerable number of fish. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. (*Chem.*) An alembic from which two opposite beaks or tubes pass out and reënter at the belly of the cucurbit. *Jamieson.*

3. (*Surg.*) An instrument for extracting teeth, curved at the end like the beak of a pelican. *Dunghlison.*

PĒL'I-ŪM, n. [Gr. *πῆλιδος*, livid.] (*Min.*) A smoky-blue variety of iolite. *Dana.*

PĒL'I-ŪM, n. [Gr. *πῆλιδος*; *πῆλιδος*, livid.]

1. (*Med.*) A livid spot or bruise. *Dunghlison.*

2. (*Min.*) Pelion. — See PELIOM. *Brande.*

PĒ-LISSE' (pē-lēs'), n. [Fr., from L. *pellis*, the skin or hide of a beast. — See PILCH.]

1. A furled cloak or robe. *Guthrie.*

2. A robe or cloak of silk or other cloth worn by ladies. *Smart.*

PĒLL, n. [L. *pellis*; It. *pello*; Sp. *pelleja*; Fr. *peau*.] † The hide of an animal; a pelt. *Bailey.*

Clerk of the pells, in England, an officer of the exchequer who enters every teller's bill on a parchment roll, called *pellis acceptorum*, or roll of receipts; and also makes another roll, called *pellis exitum*, or roll of disbursements. *Bailey. Todd.*

† **PĒLL, n.** [L. *pellis*, a hide, because in early times houses were made of hides. *Skinner.* — "It seems highly probable that the origin is L. *phala*, oval towers, from *fala*, *phala*, the pillars erected in the Roman circus." *Jamieson.*

1. A house. *Speght. Skinner.*

God save the lady of this *pell*. *Chaucer.*

2. A strong or fortified place. *Jamieson.*

Written also *paile*, *peel*, *peill*, *pete*, and *pryll*.

PĒL-LĀ'GRA, n. [L. *pellis*, skin, and Gr. *ἀγρᾶ*, a catching, seizure.] (*Med.*) A disease in which the skin becomes covered with wrinkles, and assumes a scaly appearance, especially in the parts exposed to the air. *Dunghlison.*

It has been supposed to follow every where the introduction of Indian corn. *Dunghlison.*

PĒL'LET, n. [It. *palla*, *pallottolo*, from L. *pila*, a ball; Sp. *pella*; Fr. *pelotte*.]

1. A little ball. "A . . . *pellet* of yellow wax." *Baron.*

2. A bullet. [It.] *Baron. Ray.*

3. (*Arch.*) A Gothic ornament consisting of plain, flat, circular pieces arranged along a *fuscia* or band. *Francis.*

PĒL'LET, v. a. To form into pellets. *Shak.*

PĒL'LET-ED, a. Consisting of bullets. "This *pelleted* storm." *Shak.*

PĒL'LI-CLE, n. [L. *pellícula*, dim. of *pellis*, skin; It. *pellicola*; Sp. *película*; Fr. *pellicule*.]

1. A thin skin or membrane; a film. *Sharp.*

2. (*Chem.*) A film of salt or other substance which forms on the surface of solutions during evaporation. *Brande.*

PĒL'LI-TO-RY, n. [Sp. *pelitre*.]

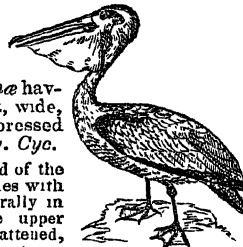
1. (*Bot.*) A genus of weeds, commonly growing on old walls or on heaps of rubbish; *Parietaria*. *Loudon.*

2. The root of the Spanish camomile (*Anthemis pyrethrum*), used in medicine. *Davis.*

Pelletory of Spain, *Anthemis pyrethrum*. *Loudon.*

PĒLI-MĒLL', ad. [Fr. *pelé-mêle*.] Mixed or mingled together; confusedly; disorderly. *Shak.*

The battle was a confused heap; the ground unequal men, horses, chariots crowded *pel-mell*. *Milum.*



Common pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*).

PĒL-LŪ'CID, a. [L. *pellucidus*; *perluceo*, to shine through, to be transparent; *per*, through, and *luceo*, to shine; It. *pellucido*; Fr. *pellucide*.] Translucent; transparent; diaphanous; limpid.

Syn. — That is *pellucid* or *translucent* which is pervious to light; that is *transparent* through which objects may be distinctly seen. Water and ground glass are *pellucid* or *translucent*; unground glass, *transparent*.

PĒL-LŪ'CID-LY, ad. In a pellucid manner; clearly; transparently. *Wright.*

PĒL-LU-CID'ITY, n. [L. *pelluciditas*; *pellucidus*, pellucid.] Pellucidness. *Locke.*

PĒL-LŪ'CID-NĒSS, n. The state or the quality of being pellucid; pellucidity. *Keil.*

PĒL-Q-PON-NĒ'SI-AN, a. [L. *Peloponnesius*, from Gr. *Πελοπόννησος* (L. *Peloponnesus*), the Peloponnesus; *Πέλοψ*, *Pélops*, Pelops, and *ήσος*, an island.] (*Geog.*) Pertaining to the Peloponnesus, a peninsula comprehending the southern part of Greece, now called the *Morea*. "The Peloponnesian war." *P. Cyc.*

PĒL-Q-PON-NĒ'SI-AN, n. A native or inhabitant of the Peloponnesus.

The next year (B. C. 427), instead of invading Attica, the Peloponnesians laid siege to Platana. *P. Cyc.*

PĒL'Q-SINE, n. (*Chem.*) A bitter, colorless substance extracted from the roots of the *Cissampelos Pareira*. *Brande.*

PĒL'Q-TĀGE, n. [Sp. *pelote*, goats' hair.] Packs or bales of Spanish wool. *Simmonds.*

PĒLT, n. [Gr. *πέλλα*; L. *pellis*; It. *pelle*; Sp. *pelleja*; Fr. *peau*.] — A. S. *fel*; Dut. *pels*; Ger. *pelz*. — See FELL.

1. The skin or hide of a beast. [It.]

A seabby tetter on their *pelts* will stick. *Dryden.*

2. The raw or undressed skin or hide of a beast with the wool or hair on it. *Brayne.*

3. The term is now restricted to the skins of sheep, and of those animals found in high latitudes, as the beaver, bear, moose-deer, marten, mink, sable, wolverine, &c. *Davis.*

3. The quarry of a hawk all torn. *Ainsworth.*

PĒLT, v. a. [Formed by syncope from *pellet*.] [i. PELTED; pp. PELTING, PELTED.]

1. To strike or assail with something thrown.

The chiding billows seem to *pelt* the clouds. *Shak.*

I might easily with stones *pelt* the metropolis to pieces. *Shak.*

2. To throw; to cast; to hurl.

My Phillis me with *pelted* apples ples. *Dryden.*

PĒLT, n. A blow or stroke from something thrown; a knock; a kick. *Percy, Relics.*

PĒLT, n. [L. *pelta*; Fr. *pelte*.] A light shield; a pelta. — See PELTA. *Old Play*, 1633.

PĒL'TA, n. [L., from Gr. *πέτρα*.]

1. (*Ant.*) A small, light shield, consisting of a frame of wood or wicker-work, covered with skin or leather, and without a rim. *W. Smith.*

2. (*Bot.*) A flat apothecium without a rim. *Henslow.*

PĒL'TATE, } a. (*Bot.*) Noting a leaf

PĒL'TAT-ED, } the petiole of which is attached at the lower side, within the margin; shield-shaped. *Gray.*

PĒL'TATE-LY, ad. (*Bot.*) In a peltate manner; so as to resemble a shield. *Gray.*

PĒLT'ER, n. 1. One who pelt.

2. † A sordid wretch; a pinch-penny. *Hulot.*

PĒL'TI-NĒRVED, a. [L. *pelta*, a shield, and Eng. *nerf*.] (*Bot.*) Noting a leaf having nerves diverging from the summit of the petiole, and spread on all sides in a plane much inclined to it. *Henslow.*

† **PĒLT'ING, a.** 1. Mean; paltry; pitiful. *Shak.*

2. Bustling; hurrying. *Baker.*

PĒLT'ING, n. An assault or striking with something thrown; a striking against; a battering.

The *pelt* of this pelted storm. *Shak.*

PĒLT'-MÖN-GER (-mōng-ēr), n. A dealer in pelts; a fell-monger. *Richardson.*

PĒLT'-RÖT, n. A disease of sheep in which the wool comes off; the naked disease. *Gylivie.*

PĒL'TRY, n. [Dut. *pelterijen*; Old Fr. *peltrie*. — See PELT.]

1. Pelts collectively; skins in their raw state, with the wool, hair, or fur on them. *Smollett.*
2. Something as common as the wool or the hair of a skin or hide; something common or worthless. *Bale.*
† PEL'TRY-WARE, n. Peltry. *Berners.*
PELT'-WOOL (pelt'wål), n. Wool from the skin of a dead sheep. *Whishaw.*
PELVIC, a. Belonging to the pelvis. *Dunglison.*
PELVIMETER, n. [Eng. *pelvis*, and Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the diameters of the pelvis. *Dunglison.*
PELVIS, n. [L. (Gr. *πέλις*), a basin.] (*Anat.*) The part of the trunk which bounds the abdomen below. *Dunglison.*
 It is a large, bony, irregular, conoidal cavity, open above and below, supporting and containing a part of the intestines, and the urinary and genital organs, and serving as a fixed point for the articulation of the lower limbs, for the attachment of their muscles, and the execution of their movements. *Dunglison.*
PEN'I-CÁN, } n. 1. Among the American INDIANS, meat of the deer or the buffalo dried and pounded. *Schoolcraft.*
 Then on pemican they feasted,
 Pemican and buffalo-marrow. *Longfellow.*
2. Dried and pounded meat, prepared with fat and raisins in a concentrated form, for long journeys and voyages, as Arctic voyages. *Kane.*
PEN, n. [L. *penna*, a feather; It. *penna*, a feather, a pen; Fr. *penne*, a feather. — A. S. *pena*, a pen; Dut. & Dan. *pen*; Iccl. *penni*.]
1. † A feather. *Spenser.*
 The proud peacock, overcharged with pens. *B. Jonson.*
2. A pointed instrument for writing, made of a quill or of a metallic substance. *Shak.*
Now, drawing, or ruling pen, a metallic pen, the part holding the ink being formed of two cheeks bowed out in the middle, and regulated by a screw. — Dotted pen, a pen for writing music, consisting of a metallic cylinder, in which a metal pin works vertically by means of a spiral spring. — Fountain or hydraulic pen, a pen so constructed as to hold a quantity of ink, that it may serve both for pen and inkstand. — Music pen, a pen having five points for drawing the five lines of the musical staff. *Francis.*
PEN, v. a. [*i.* PENNED; *pp.* PENNING, PENNED.] To write; to compose, as an author; to indite. "Petitions fairly penned." *Swift.*
PEN, v. a. [A. S. *pyndan*.] [*i.* PENT or PENNED; *pp.* PENNING, PENT or PENNED.] To shut up or confine; to incage; to coop.
 Where shepherds pen their flocks at eve. *Milton.*
PEN, n. A small enclosure, as for sheep, hogs, fowls, &c.; a coop. *Shak.*
PENAL, a. [L. *penalis*; *pæna*, punishment; It. *penale*; Sp. *penal*; Fr. *pénal*.]
1. Relating to, or inflicting, punishment; punitive. "Penal statutes." *Bouvier.*
2. Subjecting or rendering liable to punishment; as, "A penal act." *Bouvier.*
Penal action, (Law.) an action for the recovery of a penalty; an action on a penal statute. *Burrill.*
PENAL-CODE, n. (*Law.*) A code of laws relating to the punishment of crimes. *Ed. Rev.*
† PENALITY, n. [Fr. *pénalité*; *pénal*, penal.] The quality of being penal. *Browne.*
PENAL-LY, ad. In a penal manner; by penalty.
PENAL-TY, n. [It. *penalità*; Sp. *penalidad*.] 1. Punishment, whether in property or in person, imposed by law or by judicial decision. Political power is a right of making laws with penalties of death, and, consequently, all our power for preserving property and employing the force of the community in the execution of laws. *Locke.*
2. Forfeiture, or sum to be forfeited, for non-compliance with an agreement; a fine. *Shak.*
In law, the term penalty is mostly applied to a pecuniary punishment. *Bouvier.*
Syn.—See FINE.
PEN'ANCE, n. [It. *penanza*; Fr. *pénance*, penitence.]
1. Repentance. *Wickliffe.*
 To bring forth worthy fruits of penance. *Com. Prayer.*
2. Punishment, either voluntary or imposed by ecclesiastical authority, for faults, or as an expression of penitence. *Bacon.*

Penance is only the punishment inflicted: . . . a man comes not to do penance because he repents him of his sin, but because he is compelled to it, curses him, and would kill him, that sends him thither. The old canons wisely enjoin three years' penance, sometimes more, because in that time a man got a habit of virtue, and so committed that sin no more for which he did penance. *Selden.*
PEN'ANCED, a. Having undergone, or having been sentenced to suffer, penance. *Southey.*
PEN'ANCE-LESS, a. Not having undergone penance. *Piers Ploughman.*
PEN-NANG'-LAW'YERS, n. pl. (Com.) Walking-sticks made from the stems of a small palm (*Li-cuala acutifida*), in the East Indies. *Simmonds.*
PEN-NÁ'TĒS, n. pl. [L.] (Roman Ant.) Household gods, whether of a private family, or of the state as the great family of citizens. *W. Smith.*
The Lares were included among the Penates; and both names are often used synonymously. The Lares however, though included in the Penates, were not the only Penates; for each family had usually no more than one Lar, whereas the Penates are always spoken of in the plural. *W. Smith.*
PEN'-CASE, n. A case to carry pens in. *Johnson.*
PEN'CE, n.; pl. of penny. See PENNY.
PEN'CEL, n. [Old Fr. *penoncel*, dim. of *pennon*.] A little streamer at the head of a lance; pennocel; —also written *pensell*, and *pensil*. *Chaucer.*
PENCHANT (pæn-shang'), n. [Fr.] Propension; strong inclination; bent. *Ec. Rev.*
PEN'CIL, n. [L. *penicillum*; *penis*, a tail; It. *penicello*; Sp. *pinel*; Fr. *pinceau*.]
1. A small brush of hair, used by painters. The kindred arts shall in their praise conspire,
 One dip the pencil, and one string the lyre. *Pope.*
2. Figuratively, the art of painting. *Smart.*
3. An instrument for marking, drawing, or writing, consisting of a prism or cylinder of plumbago, or some pigment, or a case of wood or metal holding it. Mark with a pen or pencil the most considerable things in the books you desire to remember. *Watts.*
4. (Optics.) A number of rays, converging to, or diverging from, a point. *Nichol.*
PEN'CIL, v. a. [*i.* PENCILLED; *pp.* PENCILLING, PENCILLED.]
1. To paint. "Pencilled figures." *Shak.*
2. To mark, draw, or write with a pencil or as with a pencil. *Smart.*
PEN'CILLED (-sild), p. a. 1. Painted, marked, drawn, or written with a pencil.
2. Having pencils of rays. *Wright.*
3. (Bot.) Marked in lines, as with a pencil. *Loudon.*
PEN'CIL-LING, n. The act of painting or sketching; — a sketch. *Qu. Rev.*
PEN'CIL-SHAPED, a. Shaped like a pencil.
PEN'CRAFT, n. 1. Penmanship. *Bruce.*
2. The art of an author. *Charles Reade.*
PEN'-CUT-TER, n. He who, or that which, cuts or makes pens. *Sir J. Hawkins.*
PEND, n. Oil-cake; penock. [Oriental.] *Simmonds.*
PENDANT, n. [L. *pendeo*; Fr. *pendre*, to hang.]
1. Any thing hanging, as by way of ornament. Unripe fruit, whose verdant stalks do cleave
 Close to the tree, which grieves no less to leave
 The smiling pendant which adorns her so. *Waller.*
2. A jewel or ornament hanging at the ear; an ear-ring. *Pope.*
3. † A pendulum. *Digby.*
4. (Arch.) The springer of an arch which rests on a shaft or a corbel; — an ornamental polygonal piece of stone or timber hanging from a vault or roof; — much used in Gothic architecture. *Brande.*
5. (Her.) A part hanging from the label, resembling a drop in the Doric frieze. *London Ency.*
6. A gas-pipe, with a burner or burners, which hangs from another pipe, to which it is fastened by a screw. *Simmonds.*
7. (Fine Arts.) A picture or print, which, from uniformity of size and subject, seems to hang as a comparison to another. *Brande.*
8. (Naut.) A long, narrow piece of bunting carried at the mast-head; a pennant. *Dana.*
PEN'DENCE, n. [L. *pendeo*, *pendens*, to hang; It. *pendenza*.] Slopeness; inclination. *Wotton.*

PEN'DEN-CY, n. 1. State of being suspended; an impending or hanging. *Roget.*
2. The state of pending; suspense. *Burrill.*
 Nor can the appellant allege pendency of suit. *Ayliffe.*
PEN'DENT, a. [L. *pendens*; *pendeo*, to hang; It. *pendente*; Sp. *pendiente*; Fr. *pendant*.]
1. Hanging; pendulous; suspended. *Shak.*
2. Jutting over; projecting; overhanging. "A pendant rock." *Shak.*
PEN-DEN'TE LITTE, [L.] (Law.) While the suit is pending; during litigation. *Burrill.*
PEN-DEN'TIVE, n. [Fr. *pendentif*, from L. *pendeo*, *pendens*, to hang.] (*Arch.*) The part of a vault between the arches or arch-headed walls supporting a dome. *Brande.*
PEN'DENT-LY, ad. In a pendant manner. *Wright.*
† PEN'DICE, n. [It., a declivity, a flank or side.]
1. A penthouse. *Fairfax.*
2. A sloping roof; pentice. *Todd.*
PEN'DI-CLE, n. An appendage; one thing attached to another; a pendant. [Scot.] *Jamieson.*
PEN'DI-CLER, n. An inferior tenant. *Simmonds.*
PEND'ING, a. Depending; remaining undecided. At the period when the treaty was pending. *Brit. Crit.*
PEND'ING, prep. For the time of the continuance of; during. "Pending suit." *Ayliffe.*
Pending the discussion of this subject, a memorial was presented. *E. Everet.*
PEN'DRO, n. A disease in sheep. *Loudon.*
† PEN'DULE, n. [Fr.] A pendulum. *Excllyn.*
PEN-DU-LÖS'ITY, n. Pendulousness. *Browne.*
PEN'DU-LOUS (pæn'du-lüs, S. P. F. Ja. K. Sm. W. r.; pæn'yü-lüs, W. r.), a. [L. *pendulus*; *pendeo*, to hang; It. *spenzolato*; Sp. *pendulo*.]
1. Hanging; pendant. "The pendulous air." *Shak.* "The pendulous, round earth." *Milton.*
2. In suspense; doubtful; unsettled. *Browne.*
 In a pendulous frame of mind. *Atterbury.*
PEN'DU-LOUS-LY, ad. In the manner of something hanging; so as to be easily swayed. *Pendulously* propense to vicious examples. *Prynne.*
PEN'DU-LOUS-NESS, n. The state of being pendulous. *Johnson.*
PEN'DU-LÜM, n.; pl. PENDULÜMS. [It. *pendulo*, from L. *pendulus*, pendulous, swinging; Sp. *pendola*; Fr. *pendule*.] An instrument consisting of a weight suspended from a fixed point, so as, having been once set in motion, to swing freely to and fro, by the alternate force of momentum and gravity; as, "The pendulum of a clock." *Ballistic pendulum.* See BALLISTIC. — *Compensation pendulum*, a pendulum so constructed as to counteract the expansion and contraction of the rod by heat and cold. — *Gridiron pendulum*, a compensation pendulum constructed with parallel bars of different metals. — *Mercurial pendulum*, a compensation pendulum the bob or weight of which consists of a glass vessel partially filled with mercury. *Francis. Brande.*
PE-NËL'O-PË, n. (Ornith.) A genus of birds of the sub-family *Penelopinae*. *Eng. Cyc.*
PE-NËL'O-PË'NË, n. pl. [Gr. *πηνέλοψ*; L. *penelope*, a kind of duck.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Gallinae* and family *Crauidae*; guans. *Gray.*
PEN-E-TRA-BIL'ITY, n. [It. *penetrabilità*; Sp. *penetrabilidad*; Fr. *pénétrabilité*.] The quality of being penetrable; susceptibility of being penetrated; penetrableness. *Cheyne.*
PEN'E-TRA-BLE, a. [L. *penetrabilis*; It. *penetrabile*; Sp. & Fr. *penetrable*.]
1. That may be penetrated, pierced, or entered. Let him try thy dart,
 And pierce his only penetrable part. *Dryden.*
2. Susceptive of mental impression. Let me wring your heart: for so I shall,
 If it be made of penetrable stuff. *Shak.*
PEN'E-TRA-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of being penetrable; penetrability. *Ash.*
PEN'E-TRA-BLY, ad. In a penetrable manner.
† PEN'E-TRAIL, n. [L. *penetrat*.] The inner part; the interior. *Harvey.*

PEN-E-TRĀ'LE, *n.*; pl. **PEN-E-TRĀ'LA**. [*L.*] (*Roman Ant.*) An inner or interior part, as of a building. — a sanctuary; especially the sanctuary of the Penates. *Andrews.*

PEN'E-TRĀNCE, *n.* Penetrancy. [*R.*] *More.*

PEN'E-TRĀN-CY, *n.* The power of penetrating. "Penetrancy of judgment." *Ray.*

PEN'E-TRĀNT, *a.* [*L. penetrans*; It. & Sp. *penetrante*; Fr. *penetrant*.] Having power to penetrate, pierce, or enter. *Boyle.*

PEN'E-TRĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. penetra, penetratus*; It. *penetrare*; Sp. *penetrar*; Fr. *penetrer*.] [*i. PENETRATED*; pp. *PENETRATING, PENETRATED*.]
1. To make way into; to pierce; to enter; to perforate; to bore; to transfix.

We have penetrated the ample region . . . of Wales. *Hall.*

2. To pass into or affect, as the mind. *Johnson.*

3. To understand; to comprehend; to discern.

Things which . . . were too subtle for us to penetrate. *Ray.*

Syn. — To *penetrate* is to make an entrance into something; to *pierce*, to penetrate deeply, or pass through; to *perforate* and *bore*, to make a hole through with an instrument. Water *penetrates* leather, the earth, &c.; the body is *pierced* by an arrow; wood is *perforated* by worms or by an instrument, and *bored* by an auger. — *Penetrate* and *pierce* are often used in a moral or improper sense; as, "The mind *penetrates*;" "The eye *pierces*."

PEN'E-TRĀTE, *v. n.* 1. To make way; to pass. Born where Heaven's influence scarce can penetrate. *Pope.*

2. To make way intellectually.

We have not yet *penetrated* into the inside and reality of the thing. *Locke.*

PEN'E-TRĀT-ING, *p. a.* 1. That penetrates; piercing; permeating. "Marrow is of all . . . oily substances the most *penetrating*." *Arbutnot.*

2. Having penetration; discerning; sagacious; keen; acute; as, "A *penetrating* mind."

Penetrating wound, (*Surg.*) a wound which penetrates one of the great splanchnic cavities. *Dunghison.*

Syn. — See *KEEN*.

PEN'E-TRĀT-ING-LY, *ad.* In a penetrating manner; piercingly; discerningly. *Wright.*

PEN'E-TRĀTION, *n.* [*L. penetratio*; It. *penetracione*; Sp. *penetracion*; Fr. *pénetration*.]
1. The act of penetrating or entering. *Milton.*

2. Act of comprehending; acuteness; discernment; sagacity; insight. *Watts.*

Syn. — See *DISCERNMENT, SAGACITY*.

PEN'E-TRĀT-IVE, *a.* [*It. & Sp. penetrativo*; Fr. *pénétratif*.]
1. That penetrates; penetrating; piercing.

2. Acute; keen; discerning; sagacious. "Penetrative wisdom." *Swift.*

PEN'E-TRĀT-IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being penetrative; penetration. *Bailey.*

PEN'FISH, *n.* (*Ich.*) A kind of eelpout, having a rough skin. *Wright.*

PEN'FOLD, *n.* See *PINFOLD*. *Simmonds.*

PEN'GUIN (pén'gwín), *n.* [*W. pen, head, and gwin, white*.] *Johnson.* — *L. pinguis, fat*. *Grew.*

1. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Anseres*, family *Alcidae*, and sub-family *Spheniscinae*. It has short legs, very small wings, which are useful only in swimming, and stands perpendicularly. *Gray.*

2. A fruit common in the West Indies. *Müller.*



Penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*).

PEN'HOLD-ER, *n.* An instrument or case for holding a pen. *Simmonds.*

PEN'I-CIL, *n.* [*L. penicillus, a painter's brush*.]
1. (*Zoöl.*) A small tuft of diverging hairs.

2. (*Surg.*) A penicillus. *Wright.*

PEN-I-CIL-LĀTE, } a 'Pencil' Supporting one
PEN-I-CIL-LĀT-ED, } or more small bundles of
diverging hairs: — shaped like a pencil. *Kirby.*

PEN-I-CIL-LUS, *n.* [*L., a painter's brush*.]
1. (*Surg.*) A small compress or roll of lint; a tent; a pledget. *Dunghison.*

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of corallines consisting of jointed, calcareous, thread-like stems. *Blainville.*

PEN-IN'SU-LĀ (pén-in'shū-lā, *S. W. J. F.*; pen-in'sū-lā, *P. Ju. K. Sm.*), *n.*; pl. **PENINSULAS**. [*L. peninsula*; *penē*, almost, and *insula*, an island.] A piece of land almost surrounded by water, but joined by a narrow neck to the continent or main-land. *Carew.*

PEN-IN'SU-LĀR, *a.* Relating to, or like, a peninsula. *Napier.*

Peninsular war, (*Hist.*) the war between Spain and Portugal, at the commencement of the present century, aided by the British and the French. *Brande.*

PEN-IN'SU-LĀTE, *v. a.* To form into, or to cause to become, a peninsula. *Holnshed.*

PEN-IN'SU-LĀT-ED, *a.* Almost surrounded by water; formed into a peninsula. *Wyndham.*

PEN-IN'SU-LĀT-ING, *p. a.* Almost surrounding with water. *Ogilvie.*

PEN'IS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) The male organ of generation. *Dunghison.*

PEN'I-TENCE, *n.* [*L. penitentia*; It. *penitenza*; Sp. *penitencia*; Fr. *penitence*.]
1. The state of being penitent; sorrow for sin or offences; repentance; contrition.

To be *penitent*, and *penitence* has room for . . . the doom. *Dryden.*

2. (*Rom. Cath. Ch.*) Penance. *Brande.*

Syn. — See *REPENTANCE*.

PEN'I-TEN-CY, *n.* Penitence. *Taylor.*

PEN'I-TEN-SER, *n.* One who receives the confessions of a penitent; a penitentiary. *Berners.*

PEN'I-TENT, *a.* [*L. penitens*; It. & Sp. *penitente*; Fr. *penitent*.] Suffering pain or sorrow of heart on account of sin; repentant; contrite. *Milton.*

PEN'I-TENT, *n.* 1. One who is penitent or sorrowful for sin; a repentant. *Bacon.*

2. One under censures of the church, but admitted to penance. *Stillingfleet.*

3. One under the direction of a confessor. *Johnson.*

4. *pl.* In Roman Catholic countries, particularly in Italy, certain religious fraternities, distinguished by the different shape and color of their robes, as, "The white *penitents*"; "The black *penitents*," &c. *Hook.*

Order of Penitents of St. Magdalen, a religious order established in the thirteenth century at Marseilles, for the reception of reformed courtesans. — *Congregation of Penitents*, an order established at Paris, with a similar view. *Wright.*

PEN-I-TEN'TIAL (pén-e-tén'shāl), *a.* [*It. penitenziale*; Sp. *penitencial*.]
1. Proceeding from, or expressing, penitence. "Penitential tears." "Penitential Psalms."

2. Pertaining to penitence; enjoined as penitence. "A *penitential* rule." *Howell.*

PEN-I-TEN'TIAL, *n.* [*Fr. penitential*.]
1. (*Eccl.*) A collection of canons used in the Roman Catholic Church, prescribing the time and manner of penance, the forms of prayer to be used for the reception of those who entered into penance, and for reconciling penitents by solemn absolution. *Hook.*

2. † A penitent. *Hudibras.*

PEN-I-TEN'TIAL-LY, *ad.* In a penitential manner; contritely. *Wright.*

PEN-I-TEN'TI-A-RI-SHIP, *n.* The office of a penitentiary. *Wood.*

PEN-I-TEN'TIA-RY (pén-e-tén'shā-re), *n.* [*It. penitenziario, penitenziere*; Sp. *penitenciario*.]
1. In the ancient Christian Church, a presbyter or priest in every church who received the private confessions of the people. *Hook.*

2. One who does penance; a penitent. *Carew.*

3. In the court of Rome, an office in which are examined and delivered secret bulls, dispensations, &c. *Buck.*

4. An officer in some cathedrals, vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases referred to him. *Buck.*

5. A place for penance. *Ainsworth.*

6. A prison in which convicted offenders are subjected to a course of discipline and instruction, with a view to their reformation; a work-house; a house of correction.

The chief object in *penitentiaries*, besides conferring moral and religious instruction on the prisoners, is to employ them in some useful labor. *Brande.*

PEN-I-TEN'TIA-RY (pén-e-tén'shā-re), *a.* [*Fr. penitenciaire*.] Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance. *Bp. Bramhall.*

Penitentiary house, a penitentiary. *Blackstone.*

PEN'I-TENT-LY, *ad.* In a penitent manner; with penitence; repentantly. *Bp. Hall.*

PEN'KNIFE (pén'nif), *n.* A small knife for making or mending pens. *Bacon.*

PEN'MAN, *n.*; pl. **PENMEN**. 1. One who writes or professes the art of writing; a chirographer or a writer. "A dexterous *penman*." *Massej.*

2. An author. "The holy *penmen*." *Atterbury.*

PEN'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The use of the pen; the art of writing. *Massej.*

PEN'NACHED (pén'nashit), *a.* [*Fr. panaché*; *panaché*, a phrase] (*Bot.*) Diversified with natural colors, as flowers. *Evelyn.*

† **PEN'NAGE**, *n.* Plumage. *Holland.*

PEN'NANT, *n.* [See *PENDANT*, and *PENNON*.] (*Naut.*) A rope to which a purchase is hooked: — a long strap fitted at one end to a yard or mast-head, with a hook or block at the other end, for a brace to reeve through, or to hook a tackle to: — a long, narrow piece of hunting, carried at the mast-head; a pendant. *Dana.*

Broad pennant, a square piece of hunting, carried at the mast-head of a commodore's vessel. *Dana.*

PEN'NATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pinnate. *Henslow.*

PEN'NĀT-ED, *a.* [*L. pennatus*; *penna*, a wing.]
1. Having wings; winged. *Johnson.*

2. (*Bot.*) Pinnate. *Quincy.*

PEN'NED, *a.* Winged; plumed. *Hulot.*

PENNED (pēnd), *p.* from *pen*. Written: — pent.

PEN'NER, *n.* 1. One who pens or writes. *North.*

2. A case to put pens in; a pen-case. *Phillips.*

PEN'NI-FORM, *a.* [*L. penna*, a feather, and *forma*, form; Fr. *peniforme*.] Resembling in form a pen or a feather. *Rogot.*

PEN-NIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [*L. penna*, a feather, and *gero*, to bear.] Bearing feathers. *Kirby.*

PEN'NI-LESS, *a.* Without a penny; moneyless; destitute of money. *Warren.*

PEN'NI-LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being penniless or moneyless. *Wright.*

PEN'NI-NERVED, *a.* [*L. penna*, a feather, and *Eng. nerved*.] (*Bot.*) Having straight primary nerves, diverging from the midrib in a pinnate manner. *Henslow.*

PEN'NING, *n.* 1. Act or manner of writing. *Shak.*

2. Writing; composition. *B. Jonson.*

PEN'NON, *n.* [*It. pennone*, from *L. pennis*, a cloth; Sp. *pennon*; Fr. *pennon*. — *W. pennon*.]
1. A banner; a streamer; a standard. *Shak.*

2. In the middle ages, the banner of a knight, baronet, or esquire. *Brande.*

PEN'NON, *n.* [*L. penna*.] A wing; a pinion. "Fluttering his *pennons*." *Milton.*

On iron *pennons* borne, the blood-stained vulture cleaves the storm. *Shelton.*

PEN'NON-GRIL, *n.* [Old Fr.; dim. of *pennon*, a pennon.] A small flag at the head of a lance; a pencil. *Fairholt.*

PEN'NY, *n.*; pl. **PENCE**, or **PENNIES**. [*A. S. penny, penig, pening*; Dut. *penning*; Ger. *pfennig*; Dan. *penge*, money; Sw. *penning*, a penny; Ice. *penning*, cattle, money.]

1. An English copper coin of the value of four farthings, or one twelfth of a shilling, equal to about two cents.

2. "The *penny* was formerly a silver coin, first struck in England by the Saxons, containing one 240th part of their pound. Till the time of Edward I., the English *penny* was struck with a cross so deeply sunk in it that it might be easily parted into halves, thence called *half pennies*, or into four parts, thence called *fourthings*, or *farthings*." *Brande.*

3. Proverbially, a small sum. *Shak.*

4. Money in general. *Swift.*

5. The plural form, *pennies*, is used only when the pieces of coin are meant.

PEN'NY-A-LINER, *n.* A writer or author who furnishes contributions to a newspaper for a penny a line. *Qu. Rev.*

PEN'NY-CÖRD, *n.* A small cord or rope. *Shak.*
PEN'NY-CRESS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Thlaspi*, or shepherd's purse, found in cultivated stony fields; *Thlaspi arvense*. *Wood.*
PEN'NY-FATHER, *n.* A penurious person. "To be such niggish penny-fathers." *More.*
PEN'NY-GRASS, *n.* (*Bot.*) Pennyroyal. [*R.*] *Dyer.*
PEN'NY-MAIL, *n.* [*Engl.*, *Scot.*, and *A. S. mail*, tribute, rent; *Scot. mail*, *Ric.* paid in money. [*Scotland.*] *Jameson.*
PEN'NY-POST, *n.* An agency, subordinate to the general post-office, for distributing letters, at a penny, or other small sum, for each. *Gent. Mag.*
PEN'NY-POSTAGE, *n.* Postage of one penny.
PEN'NY-RÖYAL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A European, deciduous, herbaceous plant, having an aromatic, pungent taste; *Mentha Pulegium*. *Loudon.*
American pennyroyal, an aromatic plant resembling the true pennyroyal; *Hedeoma pulegioides*. *Gray.*
PEN'NY-STÖNE, *n.* A kind of coarse woollen cloth. *City Match*, 1539.
PEN'NY-WEIGHT (-wät), *n.* A weight equal to twenty-four grains, or the twentieth part of an ounce troy, being the weight of a silver penny in the time of Edward I. of Eng. *Brande.*
PEN'NY-WISE, *a.* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger; saving, or niggardly, on improper occasions. *Bacon.*
Penny-wise and pound-foolish, saving or careful in small matters, and extravagant in great ones.
PEN'NY-WORTH (pén'ne-würth) [pén'ne-würth, *S. P. E. J. K. C. Wr.*; pén'ne-würth or pén'nürth, *W. J. F.*; pén'ne-würth, colloquially pén'nürth, *Sm.*], *n.*
 1. As much as is bought for a penny. *Johnson.*
 2. Any thing bought or sold for money; a purchase. "The cheapest pennyworths." *Smith.*
 3. Something bought carelessly. *Dryden.*
 4. A small quantity of amount. *Swift.*
PEN'OCK, *n.* Oil-cake. [*Oriental.*] *Simmonds.*
PEN-Q-LÖG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to, or descriptive of, public punishments. *Wright.*
PEN-NÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [*L. pœna* (*Gr. πῶσις*), punishment, and *Gr. λόγος*, a discourse.] The science of public punishments; — more properly written *panology*. — See *PENNOLOGY*. *Wright.*
PEN'-RÄCK, *n.* A rack for pens; pen-holder.
PEN'SA-TIVE, *a.* Pensive. *Shelton.*
PENSE-FÜL, *a.* Pensive. *Sir T. Elyot.*
PEN'SI-BLE, *a.* Hanging; pensive. *Bacon.*
PEN'SILE (pén'sil), *a.* [*L. pensilis*; *pensio*, to hang; *It. pensile*; *Sp. pensil*.] Hanging; pendulous; suspended. "The pensile ball." *Prior.*
PEN'SILE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being pensile. "The pensileness of the earth." *Bacon.*
PEN-SİL'I-TY, *n.* The state of hanging or being loose; pensileness. [*R.*] *Bacon.*
PEN'SION (pén'shun), *n.* [*L. pensio*; *pensio*, to weigh, to pay; *It. pensione*; *Sp. & Fr. pension*.]
 1. A payment of money; a rent. "Pensions and wages." *1 Esdras* iv. 53.
 2. A sum of money paid to some churches in lieu of tithes. *Smart.*
 3. An allowance or annual sum paid on any account; — particularly an allowance from a government for services rendered. *Addison.*
 4. An assembly of the members of the society of Gray's Inn, to consult on their affairs. [*Eng.*] *Whitshaw.*
 5. A French boarding-house or boarding-school. *Simmonds.*
PEN'SION (pén'shun), *v. a.* [*i. PENSIONED*; *pp. PENSIONING, PENSIONED*.] To grant a pension or an allowance to. *Addison.*
PEN'SION-A-RY, *a.* [*Sp. pensionado*; *Fr. pensionnaire*.]
 1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, pensions. "Pensionary obligations." *Howell.*
 2. Maintained by pensions. "Pensionary spies." *Donne.*
Grand pensionary, formerly, the prime minister of the states of Holland. *Brande.*

PEN'SION-A-RY, *n.* [*It. pensionario*; *Fr. pensionnaire*.] One receiving a pension. *Edw. Hall.*
PEN'SION-ER (pén'shun-er), *n.* 1. One who receives a pension. *Camden. Pope.*
 2. A dependant. *Collier.*
 3. At the university of Cambridge, and at that of Dublin, a student who lives at his own expense, or who pays for his commons out of his own income; — corresponding to *commoner* at Oxford, Eng. *Brande.*
 4. One of an honorable band of forty gentlemen, instituted by Henry VII., who form a sort of guard to the king's person, receiving a pension of £100 per annum. *Long. Ency.*
PEN'SIVE (pén'siv), *a.* [*L. penso*, to weigh, to ponder; *It. pensivo*; *Sp. pensativo*; *Fr. pensatif*.]
 1. Thoughtful; employed in serious or melancholy reflection; meditative; reflective; sad. Anxious cares the pensive nymph oppressed. *Pope.*
 2. Expressing sad thoughtfulness. "These pensive numbers." *Prior.*
PEN'SIVED (-sivd), *a.* Thought on, or brooded over. "Pensived and subdued desires." *Shak.*
PEN'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a pensive manner; sadly; with pensiveness. *Spenser.*
PEN'SIVE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being pensive; thoughtfulness with sadness; melancholy.
PEN'-SLIDES (-slidz), *n.* An instrument for drawing maps or plans. *Simmonds.*
PEN'STÖCK, *n.* [*pen* and *stock*.]
 1. A trough or confined place for supplying water to a mill or water-wheel; a sluice; a pen-trough. *Todd.*
 2. The barrel of a pump. *Clarke.*
 3. The handle of a pen. *Clarke.*
PEN'T, *i. & p.* from *pen*. Shut up. — See *PEN*.
PENT, *n.* A confined accumulation. *Milton.*
PEN-TA-CÁP'SU-LÄR, *a.* [*Gr. πέντε*, five, and *L. capsula*.] Having five capsules or cells. *Bailey.*
PEN-TA-CHÖRD, *n.* [*Gr. πεντάχορδος*, five-stringed; *πέντε*, five, and *χορδή*, a chord; *L. pentachordus*, five-stringed; *It. pentacordo*; *Sp. pentacordio*; *Fr. pentacorde*.]
 1. A five-stringed musical instrument. *Bailey.*
 2. A system or scale of five sounds. *Wright.*
PEN-TA-CLE (-kl), *n.* A figure whose basis is a double triangle, used by the astrologers and mystics of the middle ages, and not unfrequently in early ornamental art. *Fairholt.*
PEN-TA-CÖC'COUS, *a.* [*Gr. πέντε*, five, and *κόκκος*, a kernel, a berry.] (*Bot.*) Having, or consisting of, five united cells with one seed in each; five-seeded. *Crabb.*
PEN-TÄC'R-I-NITE, *n.* [*Gr. πέντε*, five, and *κρίνον*, a lily.] (*Pal.*) One of a genus of nearly extinct pedunculated, five-armed star-fishes, allied to the encrinite. *Van Der Hoeven.*
PEN-TA-CRÖS-TIC, *n.* [*Gr. πέντε*, five, and *Eng. acrostic*.] A set of verses so disposed as to have five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse. *London Ency.*
PEN-TA-CRÖS-TIC, *a.* Noting the kind of verses called *pentacrostic*. *Wright.*
PEN-TA-DÄC-TYL, *n.* [*Gr. πεντάδακτυλος*, five-fingered; *πέντε*, five, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger; *L. pentadactylus*, a kind of shell-fish.]
 1. (*Ich.*) A fish of the East Indian seas, having five black streaks on each side resembling the prints of five fingers; — also called *five-fingered fish*. *Wright.*
 2. (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Ricinus*; — also called *five-fingers*. *Smart.*
PEN-TA-GÖN, *n.* [*Gr. πεντάγωνον*; *πέντε*, five, and *γωνία*, an angle; *L. pentagonium*; *It. & Sp. pentagono*; *Fr. pentagone*.]
 1. (*Geom.*) A plane figure having five angles; a five-sided polygon. *Davies & Peck.*
 2. (*Fort.*) A fort with five bastions. *Wright.*
PEN-TÄG-Q-NÄL, *a.* [*It. pentagonale*.] Having five angles; five-angled; five-cornered. *Martin.*
PEN-TÄG-Q-NÄL-LY, *ad.* In a pentagonal manner. *Brown.*
PEN-TÄG-Q-NOÜS, *a.* Pentagonal. *Wright.*

PEN-TÄ-GRÄPH, *n.* A pantograph. — See *PANTOGRAPH*. *Francis.*
PEN-TÄ-GRÄPH'IC, *a.* See *PANTOGRAPHIC*.
PEN-TÄ-G'YÄN'I-A, *n. pl.* [*Gr. πέντε*, five, and *γυνή*, a female.] (*Bot.*) A Linnaean order of plants, having flowers with five pistils. *Henslow.*
PEN-TÄ-G'YÄN'I-AN, *a.* Having five pistils or five styles; pentagynous. *P. Cyc.*
PEN-TÄG'Y-NOÜS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having five pistils or five styles. *Loudon.*
PEN-TÄ-HED'DRAL, *a.* Having five sides; pentahedrous. *Smart.*
PEN-TÄ-HED'R'I-CÄL, *a.* Having five sides. *Ash.*
PEN-TÄ-HED'RON, *n.*; *pl. PEN-TÄ-HI'DRA*. [*Gr. πέντε*, five, and *ῥῶνα*, a base.] (*Geom.*) A solid bounded by five faces. *Smart.*
PEN-TÄ-HED'ROÜS, *a.* Having five sides; pentahedral. *Woodward.*
PEN-TÄ-HÉX-A-HÉ'DRAL, *a.* [*Gr. πέντε*, five, *ἕξ*, six, and *ῥῶνα*, a base.] (*Crystallography*.) Exhibiting five ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces. *Cleaveland.*
PEN-TÄ-MÉ'KAN, *n.* [*Gr. πέντε*, five, and *ὑπό*, the ham, the hip-joint.] (*Ent.*) A coleopterous insect, having five joints on the tarsus of each leg. *Brande.*
PEN-TÄM'E-ROÜS, *a.* [*Gr. πέντε*, five, and *μέρος*, a part.] (*Bot.*) Consisting of five parts or organs, as a flower; quinary. *Gray.*
PEN-TÄM'E-TER, *n.* [*Gr. πεντάμετρος*; *πέντε*, five, and *μέτρον*, a measure; *L. pentameter*; *It. & Sp. pentámetro*; *Fr. pentamètre*.] (*Greek & Latin Pros.*) A verse consisting of five feet. *Addison.*
PEN-TÄM'E-TER, *a.* Having five metrical feet.
PEN-TÄM'Y-RÖN, *n.* [*Gr. πέντε*, five, and *ῥῶνα*, an ointment.] (*Med.*) An ancient ointment containing five ingredients which are said to have been storax, mastic, wax, opobalsam, and spikenard. *Dunglison.*
PEN-TÄN'DER, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the order *Pentandra*. *Craig.*
PEN-TÄN'DRI-A, *n.* [*Gr. πέντε*, five, and *ἄνθρωπος*, a man.] (*Bot.*) A Linnaean class of plants, characterized by hermaphrodite flowers with five stamens. *Henslow.*
PEN-TÄN'DRI-AN, *a.* Pentandrous. *Smart.*
PEN-TÄN'DROÜS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having five stamens. *Henslow.*
PEN-TÄN'GLE, *n.* [*Gr. πέντε*, five, and *L. angulus*, an angle.] (*Geom.*) A figure having five angles; a pentagon. *Brown.*
PEN-TÄN'GU-LÄR, *a.* Having five angles. *Grew.*
PEN-TÄ-PET'A-LOÜS, *a.* [*Gr. πέντε*, five, and *πέταλον*, a leaf of metal.] (*Bot.*) Noting flowers having five petals. *Loudon.*
PEN-TÄ-PHÄR'MÄ-CÖN, *n.* [*Gr. πέντε*, five, and *φάρμακον*, a drug.] (*Med.*) A medicine composed of five ingredients. *Dunglison.*
PEN-TÄ-PHYL'LOÜS, or **PEN-TÄPH'YL-LOÜS** (131), *a.* [*Gr. πέντε*, five, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having five leaves. *Smart.*
PEN-TÄP'O-DY, *n.* [*Gr. πέντε*, five, and *πούς*, ποῦς, a foot.] (*Pros.*) A measure or series of five feet. *Beck.*
PEN-TÄP-TÖTE, *n.* [*Gr. πέντε*, five, and *πῶσις*, a case.] (*Gram.*) A noun having five cases. *Smart.*
PEN-TÄRÖH-Y, *n.* [*Gr. πενταρχία*; *πέντε*, five, and *ἀρχή*, dominion, a magistracy; *Fr. pentarchie*.] A government exercised by five persons. *Brewer.*
PEN-TÄ-SPÄST, *n.* [*Gr. πέντε*, five, and *σπάω*, to draw.] An engine with five pulleys. *Johnson.*
PEN-TÄ-SPER'MOUS, *a.* [*Gr. πέντε*, five, and *σπέρμα*, a seed.] (*Bot.*) Having five seeds. *Smart.*
PEN-TÄ-STIÖH [pén'tä-stik, *Ja. Sm. Wr. Wb.*; pen-tä'stik, *Johnson, Ash, Crabb*], *n.* [*Gr. πενταστιχός*, having five lines; *πέντε*, five, and *στιχός*, a line.] A poem, poetical passage, or stanza, consisting of five verses or lines. *Bailey.*
PEN-TÄ-STYLE, *n.* [*Gr. πέντε*, five, and *στυλος*, a

pillar; It. & Sp. *pentastilo*; Fr. *pentastyle*.] (*Arch.*) A portico or a building having five columns in front. *Britton*.

PĒN'TA-TEŪCH (pĕn'ta-tūk), *n.* [Gr. *πεντατεύχος*; *πτέρυς*, five, and *τεύχος*, a book; L. *pentateuchus*; It. & Sp. *pentateuco*; Fr. *pentateuque*.] (*Bible*.) The five books of Moses, being the first five books of the Old Testament. *Bentley*.

PĒN-TA-TEŪ'CHAL, *a.* Relating to the Pentateuch. *Williams*.

PĒN'TE-CŌN-TER, *n.* [Gr. *πεντηκόντερος*; *πεντήκοντα*, fifty.] (*Grecian Ant.*) A vessel of burden with fifty oars. *Mitford*.

PĒN'TE-CŌST (pĕn'te-kōst, *P. E. Ja. K. Sm. W. Wb.*; pĕn'te-kōst, *S. W. J. F. C.*), *n.* [Gr. *πεντηκοστή*, fiftieth; L. & It. *pentecoste*; Sp. *pentecostas*; Fr. *pentecôte*.—A. S. *pentecoste*.] A feast among the Jews, so called because it was celebrated on the fiftieth day after the feast of unleavened bread, being the 15th of the month Nisan, and the next day after the feast of the Passover;—called also the *feast of weeks*, or *ingathering*;—Whitsuntide; Whit-Sunday. *Calmet*.

PĒN'TE-CŌS-TAL, *a.* Belonging to Pentecost, or to Whitsuntide. *Sanderson*.

PĒN'TE-CŌS-TALS, *n. pl.* Oblations formerly made at Pentecost or Whitsuntide, by parishioners to their parish-priest, and sometimes by inferior churches to the mother church. *Cowell*.

PĒN'TE-CŌS-TER, *n.* [Gr. *πεντηκοστήρ*; *πεντήκοντα*, fifty.] (*Gr. Ant.*) In the Spartan army, a commander of fifty men. *Mitford*.

PĒN'TE-CŌS-TYS, *n.* [Gr. *πεντηκοστής*; *πεντήκοντα*, fifty.] (*Gr. Ant.*) A division of the Spartan army consisting of fifty men. *Mitford*.

PĒN'TĒL'I-CAN, *a.* Noting a fine marble from Mount Pentelicus, near Athens. *Gray*.

PĒN'THŌŪSE, *n.* [Fr. *pente*, inclination, slope, and Eng. *house*.] A shed standing aslope from a main wall; a lean-to. *Shak*.

PĒN'TICE, *n.* [It. *pendice*, the side of a hill.] A sloping roof. [R.] *Wotton*.

†PĒN'TI-CLE, *n.* A pentic. *Fairfax*.

PĒN'TILE, *n.* A tile with a hollow or curved surface; a pantile. *Moxon*.

PĒN'TRE-MITE, *n.* (*Geol.*) One of a genus of encrinites or stone-lilies, having a columnar support. *Eng. Cyc*.

PĒN'T-RŌŌF, *n.* [Fr. *pente*, a slope, and Eng. *roof*.] A roof formed like an inclined plane, the slope being all on one side;—called also *shed-roof*. *Buchanan*.

PĒN'TROUGH (-trōf), *n.* A penstock. *Francis*.

PĒNŪLT or PĒNŪLT', *n.* A penultima or penultimate;—a contraction of *penultima*. *Brande*.

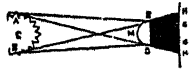
PĒNŪLT'I-MA, *n.* [L.; *pene*, almost, and *ultima*, last.] (*Gram. & Pros.*) The last syllable but one of a word; a penultimate. *Walker*.

PĒNŪLT'I-MATE, *a.* Noting the penultima, or last syllable but one of a word. *Johnson*.

PĒNŪLT'I-MATE, *n.* The last syllable but one of a word; a penultima; a penult. *Carr*.

PĒNŪM'BRA, *n.* [L. *pene*, almost, and *umbra*, a shade; It. *penombra*; Sp. *penumbra*; Fr. *pénombre*.]

1. (*Astron.*) That portion of space which in an eclipse is partly, but not entirely, deprived of light. *P. Cyc*.



In the figure, let S be the sun and M the moon; then it is obvious that, since luminous rays proceed from every part of the sun's disc, there will be no part of the shadow in which the light will be totally intercepted, except that included within the rays which proceed from the extreme edges of the sun and moon, A B C and B D C; the other part of the shadow, namely, from C to H, or the *penumbra*, being only partially obscured.

2. (*Paint.*) The boundary of shade and light, where the one blends with the other. *Brande*.

PĒNŪM'BRAL, *a.* Pertaining to a penumbra.

PĒNŪRI-OŪS, *a.* [It. *penurioso*.—See *PENURY*.]

1. Too saving or sparing; parsimonious; niggardly; miserly; avaricious; illiberal.

2. Not plentiful or bountiful; scanty; affording little. "My penurious hand." [R.] *Shak*.

Syn.—See *AVARICIOUS*.

PĒNŪRI-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In a penurious manner; parsimoniously; illiberally. *B. Jonson*.

PĒNŪRI-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* 1. State of being penurious; parsimoniousness; niggardliness.

2. Scantiness; not plenty. [R.] *Johnson*.

PĒNŪRY, *n.* [Gr. *πείνα*, hunger; L., It., & Sp. *penuria*, penury; Fr. *pénurie*.]

1. Extreme poverty or want; indigence; destitution. *Hooker*.

They were exposed to hardship and penury. *Sprat*.

2. Penuriousness; parsimony. *Bp. Taylor*.

Syn.—See *POVERTY*.

PĒNŪ-WĪ-PĒR, *n.* Something to wipe pens with.

PĒNŪWOM-AN (-wūm'an), *n.* A female writer.

PĒON, *n.* [Sp. *peon*, a foot-soldier.]

1. In India, a policeman.—a revenue officer.—a servant or attendant. *C. P. Brown*.

2. In France, a pawn in chess. *Todd*.

3. In Mexico, a day laborer;—usually a laborer held in servitude until a debt is discharged; a bondman for debt. *Whipple*.

4. A hive of bees. *Simmonds*.

PĒON-AGE, *n.* [Sp. *peonaje*.] The state of peons; slavery as it exists in Mexico. *Houston*.

PĒŌNĪ-A, *n.* [Sp.—See *PEON*.] (*Spanish American Law*.) A portion of land granted to a soldier in a conquered country;—a lot of land of 50 feet front and 100 feet deep. *Burrill*.

PĒŌNY, *n.* [Gr. *παῖον*; *Παῖον*, *Pæon*, according to Pliny, its discoverer; L. *pæonia*; It. & Sp. *peonia*.] (*Bot.*) A ranunculaceous plant of the genus *Pæonia*, having large, showy flowers;—also written *pæony*, and *piony*. *Eng. Cyc*.

PĒŌPLE (pĕ'pl), *n.*; *pl. PEOPLE*, or *PEOPLES*. [L. *populus*, *populus*; It. *popolo*; Sp. *pueblo*; Fr. *peuple*.—Ger. *volk*; W. *poel*.]

1. A nation;—sometimes used in the plural.

Thou must prophesy before many peoples. *Rev. x. 11*.

2. Those who compose a community; persons or men in general; folks; population.

People have lived twenty-four hours upon nothing but water. *Arbutnot*.

3. The commonalty, as opposed to persons of rank;—the populace; the vulgar.

Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favor, And strive to gain his pardon from the people. *Addison*.

4. Ancestors; fathers; kindred.

Abraham gave up the ghost, and died in a good old age, an old man, and full of years, and was gathered to his people. *Gen. xxv. 8*.

The plural form, *peoples*, is rarely used; and *people* is sometimes, though now very rarely, used with a singular verb; as, "My people doth not consider." *Isaiah i. 3*.

Syn.—See *NATION*.

PĒŌPLE (pĕ'pl), *v. a.* [*i. PEOPLED*; *pp. PEOPLED*, *PEOPLED*.] To stock with inhabitants. "The world must be peopled." *Shak*.

PĒŌPLING (pĕ'plīng), *n.* The act of stocking, or the state of being stocked, with inhabitants.

†PĒŌPLISH (pĕ'plish), *a.* Vulgar. *Chaucer*.

PĒŌR, *n.* [Heb. *בַּעַל*.] The idol of the Moabites;—called *Baal-peor*. *Josh. xxii. 17*.

PĒP-ĀS'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *πᾶσις*, to ripen.] (*Med.*) A medicine supposed to promote the concoction of diseases; a maturative. *Dunglison*.

PĒP-E-RINE, *n.* (*Geol.*) Peperino. *Hobhouse*.

PĒP-E-RĪ'NŌ, *n.* [It.] A volcanic rock, formed by cementing together sand, cinders, &c. *Brande*.

PĒP'LIS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *πῖλος*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of aquatic plants; water purslain. *Loudon*.

PĒP'Ō, *n.* [L., from Gr. *πέπων*.] (*Bot.*) A fruit of the gourd family, as a pumpkin, melon, cucumber, &c. *Gray*.

PĒPPER, *n.* [An Indian word. *W. Smith*.—Sansc. *kippali*; Gr. *πίπερ*; L. *piper*; It. *pepe*; Fr. *poivre*.—A. S. *peppor*, *pipor*; Dut. *peper*; Ger. *peffer*; Dan. *peber*; Sw. *peppar*; Icel. *pipar*.]

(*Bot.*) A plant, and its aromatic pungent seed, of the genus *Piper*, of which there are many species;—also a name given to plants, and their fruit, of the genus *Capsicum*, used for pickles. *Eng. Cyc*.

Bird pepper, a name applied to the species of *Capsicum*, particularly to *Capsicum baccatum*, or Cayenne pepper.—*Black pepper*, a climbing plant of the East Indies, *Piper nigrum*;—also the dried berry in its natural state.—*Cayenne pepper*, *Capsicum baccatum*.—*Cherry pepper*, *Capsicum cerasiforme*.—*Goat pepper*, an East Indian shrub, with small, but very pungent, fruit; *Capsicum frutescens*.—*Guinea pepper*, a plant and its fruit, native of Africa; *Capsicum annuum*.—*Jamaica pepper*, a tree, and its berry, native of South America and the West Indies, especially of Jamaica; allspice, allspice pimento; *Eugenia pimenta*.—*Long pepper*, a plant, native of the East Indies, the berries of which resemble in quality black pepper; *Piper longum*.—*Red pepper*, a plant, and its fruit, native of the West Indies; *Piper rubrum*.—*White pepper*, berries of the black pepper, deprived of the skin by steeping in water, and drying in the sun. It is less pungent than black pepper. *Eng. Cyc. Loudon. Brande*.

PĒP'PER, *v. a.* [*i. PEPPERED*; *pp. PEPPERING*, *PEPPERED*.]

1. To sprinkle with pepper. *Davies*.

2. To pelt as with pepper-corns; to hit often; to mangle with shot or with blows. *Shak*.

PĒP'PER-BIRD, *n.* A bird fond of pepper. *Ill.*

PĒP'PER-BŌX, *n.* A box for holding pepper, particularly a box or caster for sprinkling the powder of pepper. *Shak*.

PĒP'PER-BRÄND, *n.* A disease in grain; a kind of mildew; *Uredo caries*. *Farm. Ency.*

PĒP'PER-CÄKE, *n.* Pepper-gingerbread. *Todd*.

PĒP'PER-CŌRN, *n.* 1. The berry or fruit of the pepper. *Richardson*.

2. Something of inconsiderable value. *Prior*.

†PĒP'PER-ER, *n.* A grocer. *Nares*.

PĒP'PER-GĪN'GER-BRĒAD, *n.* Hot spiced gingerbread. *Shak*.

PĒP'PER-GRÄSS, *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. An evergreen trailing plant found near ponds or swamps; *Pilularia globulifera*; pillwort. *Loudon*.

2. A plant of the mustard family and genus *Lepidium*, one species of which (*Lepidium sativum*, or common garden cress) is cultivated for the table; pepperwort. *Gray*.

PĒP'PER-IDGE, *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. A tree, found in the United States, of the genus *Nyssa*,—particularly the *Nyssa multiflora*; tupelo; black or sour gum. *Gray*.

2. The barberry; *Berberis vulgaris*. *Farm. Ency.*

PĒP'PER-ING, *a.* Hot; fiery; angry. *Swift*.

PĒP'PER-ING, *n.* A beating. [Low.] *Smart*.

PĒP'PER-MINT, *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) An aromatic and pungent, deciduous, herbaceous plant, growing in wet soils; *Mentha piperita*. *Loudon*.

2. A liquor distilled from the plant. *Smart*.

PĒP'PER-MINT-TRĒE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A lofty tree which grows in New Holland; *Eucalyptus piperita*. *Loudon*.

PĒP'PER-MŌTH, *n.* (*Ent.*) A moth of the genus *Biston*;—so called from the little, irregular dots like grains of pepper on its wings. *Ogilvie*.

†PĒP'PER-NĒL, *n.* A lump or swelling. *Beau. & FL*.

PĒP'PER-PŌT, *n.* A mucilaginous soup or stew used in the West Indies. *Simmonds*.

PĒP'PER-SÄUCH (-saws), *n.* A sauce made by steeping red peppers in vinegar. *Underwood*.

PĒP'PER-SÄX'I-FRÄGE, *n.* (*Bot.*) An herbaceous plant, of the genus *Cnidium*. *Farm. Ency.*

PĒP'PER-WÄTER, *n.* A liquid prepared from powdered black pepper, used in microscopic observations. *Loudon Ency.*

PĒP'PER-WORT (-würt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Lepidium*; peppergrass. *Gray*.

PĒP'PER-Y, *a.* 1. Relating to, containing, or resembling, pepper. *Athenæum*.

2 Irritable; passionate; warm. *Hallivell*.

PĒP'SIN, *n.* [Gr. *πίσις*, digestion.] A substance found in the gastric juice of man and the lower animals. *Eng. Cyc*.

PĒP TIC, *a.* [Gr. *πῑπτικός*; *πίσσω*, to soften, to make to ferment; *L. pepticus*; *Fr. peptique*.] (*Med.*) That promotes digestion; dietetic:—easy of digestion. *Dunglison*.

PĒP TIC, *n.* (*Med.*) A substance that promotes digestion. *Dunglison*.

PĒR, *prep.* [*L.*] By; for; through.—This Latin preposition is often used in certain forms or phrases, and sometimes precedes an English word; as, *per day*, *per force*, *per man*. "A loaf *per man*"; i. e. a loaf for each man:—sometimes it precedes a Latin word; as, *per annum*, *per cent.* or *centum*. "A man *per se*"; i. e., a man who, for excellence, stands by himself, or alone.—As a prefix, especially in chemistry, *per* is often used to amplify the meaning; as, "*Peroxide* is a substance containing a maximum of oxygen." *Smart*.

† **PĒR-ĀCT'**, *v. n.* [*L. perago*, *peractus*; *per*, intensively, and *ago*, to act.] To perform; to enact. *Summary of Du Bart.* 1621.

PĒR-A-CŪTE', *a.* [*L. peracutus*; *per*, used intensively, and *acutus*, sharp.] Very sharp; very violent. "*Peracute* fevers." *Harvey*.

PĒR-AD-VĒNT'URE (*pĕr-ad-vĕnt'yur*), *ad.* [*Fr. par*, by, and *aventure*, adventure.] By chance; perchance; perhaps; it may be. [*R.*] *Shak.*

† **PĒR-AD-VĒNT'URE**, *n.* Question; doubt. "Without all *peradventure*." *South*.

† **PĒR-A-GRĀTE**, *v. a.* [*L. peragro*, *peragratu*; *per*, through, and *ager*, a field.] To wander or travel over or through. *Bailey*.

† **PĒR-A-GRĀTION**, *n.* [*L. peragratio*; *Fr. péraragration*.] The act of passing through any state or space. *Browne*.

PĒR-ĀM-BU-LĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. perambulo*, *perambulus*; *per*, through, and *ambulo*, to go.] [*i.* **PERAMBULATED**; *pp.* **PERAMBULATING**, **PERAMBULATED**.]

1. To go or walk through or over. *Johnson*.

2. To survey by passing through. *Daves*.

To view and *perambulate* Irish territories. *Daves*.

3. To survey the boundaries of. *Johnson*.

PĒR-ĀM-BU-LĀTION, *n.* [*Fr. pérambulation*.]

1. The act of passing through or over. *Bacon*.

2. A travelling survey. *Hovell*.

3. A district within which one has the right of survey; limit of jurisdiction. *Holyday*.

4. A survey of boundaries. *Whishaw*.

PĒR-ĀM-BU-LĀ-TOR, *n.* 1. One who *perambulates*.

2. An instrument to measure distances on roads, consisting chiefly of a wheel, and an index showing the number of turns of the wheel, reduced to miles, furlongs, rods, and yards. *P. Cyc.*

PĒR-ĀN-NŪM. [*L.*] By the year; annually.

PĒR-BĒND, *n.* (*Masonry*.) A serpent stone; a bond-stone. *Wright*.

PĒR-BI-SŪL'PHATE, *n.* [*L. per*, used intensively, *bis*, twice, and *Eng. sulphate*.] (*Chem.*) A sulphate with two proportions of sulphuric acid combined with an oxide at the maximum of oxidation. *Smart*.

PĒR-CA, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. πέγκν*.] (*Ich.*) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, inhabiting both salt and fresh water; the perch. *Eng. Cyc.*

PĒR CĀP'-T-Ū. [*L.*] By heads or polls; according to the number of persons. *Burrit*.

PĒR-CĀR-BU-RĒT-TED, *a.* (*Chem.*) Combined with a maximum of carbon. *Ure*.

† **PĒR-CĀSE**, *ad.* [*L. per*, by, and *casus*, accident.] Perchance; perhaps. *Chaucer*.

† **PĒR-CE-ANT**, *a.* [*Fr. perçant*; *percer*, to pierce.] Piercing; penetrating. *Spenser*.

PĒR-CĒIV'-A-BLE (*pĕr-sĕv'-a-bl*), *a.* That may be perceived; perceptible. *Locke*.

PĒR-CĒIV'-A-BLY (*pĕr-sĕv'-a-bl*), *ad.* In a manner to be perceived; perceptibly. *Johnson*.

† **PĒR-CĒIV'ANCE**, *n.* Perception. *Milton*.

PĒR-CĒIVE' (*pĕr-sĕv'*), *v. a.* [*L. percipio*; *per*, used intensively, and *cipio*, to take, to receive;

It. percipere; *Sp. percibir*; *Fr. appercevoir*.] [*i.* **PERCEIVED**; *pp.* **PERCEIVING**, **PERCEIVED**.]

1. To have impressions and consequent cognizance of through the instrumentality of the senses or bodily organs; to discover by some sensible effects; to see; to discern.

When you above *perceive* me like a crow. *Shak.*

2. To receive into the mind without the intervention of the senses; to understand; to know; to observe.

How do they come to know that themselves think, when they themselves do not *perceive* it? *Locke*.

3. To be affected by, or to receive impressions from. [*R.*]

The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempests before the air is below. *Bacon*.

Syn.—To *perceive* is to discover by the senses or by the mind. Both sensible and intellectual or spiritual objects are *perceived*; characters, motives, &c., are *discerned*; differences, colors, &c., are *discerned*; external objects are *seen* by the eyes, the truth or the falsehood of a proposition is *seen* or *perceived* by the mind.—See **SEE**.

PĒR-CĒIV'ER (*pĕr-sĕv'er*), *n.* One who perceives.

PĒR-CĒNT'AGE, *n.* A rate, allowance, or estimate by the hundred. *Tweddell*.

PĒR CĒN'TUM. [*L.*] By the hundred;—commonly abbreviated *per cent*.

PĒR'CĒPT, *n.* That which is perceived. *Sir W. H.*

PĒR-CĒP-TI-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The state or the quality of being perceptible. *Cudworth*.

2. Perception. [*R.*] *More*.

PĒR-CĒP'TI-BLE, *a.* [*L. percipio*, *perceptus*, to perceive; *It. percettibile*; *Sp. & Fr. perceptible*.]

1. That may be perceived; cognoscible by the senses or bodily organs; sensible. *Bacon*.

2. That may be perceived by the mind, or known mentally; discernible. *Smart*.

3. Capable of perceiving. [*R.*] *Bp. Greene*.

Syn.—See **SENSIBLE**.

PĒR-CĒP'TI-BLY, *ad.* In a perceptible manner.

PĒR-CĒP'TION, *n.* [*L. perceptio*; *It. percezione*; *Sp. percepcion*; *Fr. perception*.]

1. The act of perceiving; the act or the process of receiving knowledge of external objects through the instrumentality of the senses or bodily organs; perceptivity. *Watts*.

"Dr. Reid thought that '*perception* is most properly applied to the evidence which we have of external objects by our senses.' The restriction thus imposed upon the word by Reid is to be found in the philosophy of Kant, and, as convenient, has been generally acquiesced in." *Fleming*.

2. The faculty or the power of perceiving.

Matter hath no life nor *perception*. *Bentley*.

3. Intellectual apprehension or discernment; comprehension; understanding; notion; idea; as, "*The perception of one's meaning*."

4. The state or the susceptibility of being affected by something external; sensation.

This experiment discovereth *perception* in plants. *Bacon*.

Syn.—The impression of an object that is present to us, or perceived by us, is a *perception*; the revival of that impression, when the object is removed, is an *idea*; a combination of ideas by which the image is presented to the mind, a *conception*. A clear or confused *perception*; distinct or indistinct *ideas*; right or wrong *conception*; true or false *notions*.—See **DISCERNMENT**, **IDEA**, **SENSATION**.

PĒR-CĒP'TIVE, *a.* [*Fr. perceptif*.] Having the power of perceiving; perceiving. *Brooke*.

PĒR-CĒP-TIV'I-TY, *n.* The power of perception.

The difference of life and *perceptivity* between the animal and the plant. *Paley*.

PĒRCH, *n.* [*Gr. πέγκν*; *πέγκος*, dark-colored, dusky; *L. perca*; *It. pesce*; *Sp. percha*; *Fr. perche*.]

(*Ich.*) An acanthopterygious fish, of the genus *Perca*, inhabiting both fresh and salt water. It is much esteemed as an article of food. *Eng. Cyc.*



Common perch
(*Perca fluviatilis*).

PĒRCH, *n.* [*L.*, *It.*, & *Sp. pertica*; *Fr. perche*.]

1. A pole;—particularly a pole or stick on which fowls roost or sit; a roost. *Dryden*.

2. A measure of length, consisting of five yards and a half; a pole; a rod. *Brande*.

3. In land measure, a square rod, or the 160th part of an acre. *Davies & Peck*.

4. A bracket. *Ogilvie*.

PĒRCH, *v. n.* [*i.* **PERCHED**; *pp.* **PERCHING**, **PERCHED**.] To sit or roost, as a bird. *Spenser*.

PĒRCH, *v. a.* To place on a perch. *More*.

PĒR-CHĀNCE', *ad.* [*L. per*, by, and *Eng. chance*.] By chance; perhaps; peradventure. *Shak.*

PĒR-CHĀNT', *n.* [*Fr. perchier*, to perch.] Among sportsmen, a bird tied by the foot, which, by its fluttering, decoys other birds to itself. *Wright*.

PĒRCH'ER, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, perches. *Brande*.

2. A perching bird. *Brande*.

3. † A Paris candle;—also, a kind of wax candle usually set upon the altar. [*England*.] *Bailey*.

PĒR-CHLŌ-RATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of perchloric acid and a base. *P. Cyc.*

PĒR-CHLŌ-RIC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid consisting of one equivalent of chlorine and seven equivalents of oxygen. *Horsford*.

PĒR-CHLŌ-RIDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of an excess of chlorine with a base. *Brande*.

PĒRCH'-PĒST, *n.* A small crustacean which attaches itself to the mouth of a perch. *Wright*.

PĒR-CĪP'I-ENCE, *n.* The act of perceiving; perception. *Haskins*.

PĒR-CĪP'I-ENT, *a.* [*L. percipio*, *percipiens*, to perceive.] That perceives; having the power of perception. "A *percipient* creature." *Bentley*.

PĒR-CĪP'I-ENT, *n.* One who perceives. *More*.

† **PĒR-CLŌSE'**, *n.* 1. Conclusion. *Raleigh*.

2. An enclosed or confined place. *Berners*.

PĒR'CŌID, *a.* [*L. perca*, a perch, and *Gr. εἶδος*, form.] Noting, or pertaining to, the *Perca*, a family of fishes, including the perch. *Eng. Cyc.*

PĒR'CO-LĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. percolo*, *percolatus*; *per*, through, and *colo*, to strain.] [*i.* **PERCOLATED**; *pp.* **PERCOLATING**, **PERCOLATED**.] To strain through; to filter. *Hale*.

PĒR'CO-LĀTE, *v. n.* To pass through by filtration. *Swift*.

PĒR'CO-LĀT-ED, *p. a.* Passed through small interstices; filtered. *Maunder*.

PĒR'CO-LĀTION, *n.* [*L. percolatio*.] The act of percolating or straining; filtration. *Bacon*.

PĒR'CO-LĀ-TOR, *n.* A filtering machine. *Francis*.

PĒR-CŪSS, *v. a.* [*L. percutio*, *percussus*.] To force through; to strike against. [*R.*] *Bacon*.

PĒR-CŪS'SION (*pĕr-kŭsh'un*), *n.* [*L. percussio*; *It. percussione*; *Sp. percusion*; *Fr. percussio*.]

1. The act of striking; the striking of one body against another. *Bacon*.

2. The shock produced by the collision of bodies. *Brande*.

3. The effect of sound on the ear.

In double rhymes, the *percussion* is stronger. *Rymer*.

4. (*Med.*) The act of striking or tapping on any part of the surface of the body, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the subjacent part by the sound thus produced. *Dunglison*.

Auscultatory percussion, (*Med.*) a mode of auscultation by placing the ear on the chest and analyzing the sound produced by percussion. *Dunglison*.—**Centre of percussion**, (*Mech.*) that point of a moving body at which its impetus is supposed to be concentrated. *Nichol*.—**Mediate percussion**, (*Med.*) a mode of percussion which consists in interposing between the point of the fingers and the chest a finger of the other hand, or a pleximeter, and striking that instead of the chest. *Dunglison*.

PĒR-CŪS'SION-CĀP (*pĕr-kŭsh'un*), *n.* A small detonating copper cap, used with a percussion-lock, for exploding the charge of a fire-arm. *Ure*.

PĒR-CŪS'SION-GŪN, *n.* A gun discharged by a percussion-lock. *Clarke*.

PĒR-CŪS'SION-LŌCK, *n.* A lock of a gun in which fire is communicated to the charge by the explosion of detonating powder in a percussion-cap. *Wright*.

PĒR-CŪS'SION-PŌW'DER, *n.* Detonating powder.—See **DETONATING**. *Francis*.

PER-CUS'SION-STÖP, *n.* A piano-forte stop in a melodeon, which renders the touch like that of the piano-forte. *Summonds.*

PER-CUS'SIVE, *a.* Striking; striking against. *Ash.*

PER-CÜ'TIENT (per-kä'shent), *a.* [*L. percutio, percutions*, to strike.] Striking, or having power to strike. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

PÉR-DË-CÏ'NÆ, *n. pl.*

[*Gr. πειδοί; L. perdis*, a partridge.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Gallina* and family *Tetraonidae*; partridges. *Gray.*



Caccabis rufa.

PÉR-DË'M. [*L.*] By the day.

PÉR-DË-FÖIL, *n.* [*L. perdo*, to lose, and *folium*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) A tree or plant which periodically loses its leaves; a deciduous tree or plant; —opposed to *evergreen*. *Bramhall.*

PÉR-DË'TION (per-dish'un), *n.* [*L. perditio; perdo, perditus*, to lose; *It. perditione*; *Sp. perdición*; *Fr. perdition*.]

1. The state of being utterly lost; entire loss; utter ruin or destruction. "The mere perdition of the Turkish fleet." *Shak.*

2. Eternal death. "Some men's endless perdition." *Hooker.*

PÉR-DË'TION-A-BLE (per-dish'un-a-bl), *a.* Fitted for, or worthy of, perdition. [*R.*] *Pollok.*

† **PÉR-DË'**, or † **PÉR-DË'** [*per-dä'*, *S. W. J. Ja. Wr.*; *per'du*, *P. K. Sm.*], *a.* [*Fr. perdu*, lost.]

1. Lost to view; in concealment. *Hudibras.*

2. Abandoned; desperate. "A *perdue* captain." *Beau. & Ft.*

† **PÉR-DË'**, *n.* [*Fr. perdre, perdu*, to lose.]

1. One who is placed in ambush. *Datenant.*

2. A soldier sent on a forlorn hope; one in a desperate state. *Hallibell.*

† **PÉR-DË'**, *ad.* In concealment; in ambush.

"The sentinel stands *perdu*." *Abp. Saneroft.*

† **PÉR-DË-LOÛS**, *a.* Lost; thrown away. "Some wandering *perdulous* wishes." *Bramhall.*

† **PÉR-DË-RA-BLE**, *a.* [*It. perdurabile*.] Being durable; lasting; long-continued. *Shak.*

† **PÉR-DË-RA-BÏL'I-TY**, *n.* Durableness. *Chaucer.*

† **PÉR-DË-RA-BLY**, *ad.* Very durably. *Shak.*

† **PÉR-DË-RANCE**, *n.* Duration. *Fisher.*

† **PÉR-DË-TION**, *n.* Long duration. *Ainsworth.*

† **PÉR-DY'** (per-dä'), *ad.* [A corruption of the French oath *par Dieu*, by God.] Certainly; verily; in truth; —also written *pardy*. *Spenser.*

† **PÉR-Ë-GÁL**, *a.* Equal in all respects. *Spenser.*

† **PÉR-Ë-GRÄ'TION**, *n.* See *PERAGRATION*.

PÉR-Ë-GRI-NÄTE, *v. n.* [*L. peregrinor, peregrinatus*; *pergre*, abroad; *It. peregrinare*; *Sp. peregrinar*; *Fr. péregriner*.] [*i. PEREGRINATED*; *pp. PEREGRINATING, PEREGRINATED*.] To travel; to go or live abroad. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

† **PÉR-Ë-GRI-NÄTE**, *a.* That has travelled. *Shak.*

PÉR-Ë-GRI-NÄTION, *n.* [*L. peregrinatio*; *It. peregrinazione*; *Sp. peregrinación*; *Fr. pègrination*.] Travel, as from one country to another, or abode in foreign countries. *Bacon.*

PÉR-Ë-GRI-NÄTOR, *n.* A traveller. *Casaubon.*

PÉR-Ë-GRINE, *a.* [*L. peregrinus*; *It. & Sp. peregrino*; *Old Fr. peregrin*.] Foreign; not native or domestic. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Peregrine falcon, (*Ornith.*) a bird of the family *Falconidae*; *Falco peregrinus*. *Eng. Cyc.*

PÉR-Ë-GRINE, *n.* A peregrine falcon. *Selden.*

† **PÉR-Ë-GRIN'I-TY**, *n.* [*L. peregrinitas*; *Fr. périgrinité*.] Strangeness. *Cockeram.*

† **PÉR-ËMPT'** (per-ämt'), *v. a.* [*L. perimo, peremptus*.] (*Law.*) To kill; to quash. *Ayliffe.*

† **PÉR-ËMPTION**, *n.* [*L. peremptio*; *Fr. peremption*.] (*Law.*) The act of destroying or quashing; extinction. *Ayliffe.*

† **PÉR-ËMPT-I-ON**, *n.* [*L. peremptio*; *Fr. peremption*.] (*Law.*) The act of destroying or quashing; extinction. *Ayliffe.*

† **PÉR-ËMPT-I-ON**, *n.* [*L. peremptio*; *Fr. peremption*.] (*Law.*) The act of destroying or quashing; extinction. *Ayliffe.*

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† **PÉR-ËMPT-I-ON**, *n.* [*L. peremptio*; *Fr. peremption*.] (*Law.*) The act of destroying or quashing; extinction. *Ayliffe.*

† **PÉR-ËMPT-I-ON**, *n.* [*L. peremptio*; *Fr. peremption*.] (*Law.*) The act of destroying or quashing; extinction. *Ayliffe.*

ner; absolutely; positively; decisively; conclusively. *Daniel.*

† **PÉR-ËMPT-I-ON**, *n.* The quality of being peremptory; positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism. *Tillotson.*

† **PÉR-ËMPT-I-ON**, *n.* [*per'em-tür-e*, *S. J. E. F. K. Sm. R. C. Wr. W. b.*; *per'em-tür-e* or *per'em-to-re*, *W. F. Ja.*], *a.* [*L. peremptorius*; *It. & Sp. perentorio*; *Fr. péremptoire*.] That precludes, or puts an end to, all debate; decisive; positive; dogmatical; absolute; express; authoritative; imperative; final.

Peremptory challenge, (*Law.*) a kind of challenge allowed to a prisoner, against a certain number of jurors, without showing any cause.

"If we consult our orthoepists, there can scarcely be any two pronunciations more equally balanced than those that are given to this word. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Mr. Scott, and Entick are for the first; and Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Buchanan, Barclay, Fenning, and Perry, for the last. But, notwithstanding the last has these authorities to support it, I am much mistaken if the first has not obtained a complete victory. The poets incline to the side I have adopted." *Walker.*

Syn. — See *ABSOLUTE*.

PÉR-ËN'NI-AL, *a.* [*L. perennis*; *per*, through, and *annus*, a year; *Fr. pérennial*.]

1. Lasting through the year. "In those *perennial* fountains." *Cheyne.*

2. Perpetual; unceasing; lasting. *Harvey.*

3. (*Bot.*) Living from year to year. *Gray.*

PÉR-ËN'NI-AL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant that lives more than two years; —opposed to *annual* and *bien-nial*. *Brande.*

PÉR-ËN'NI-AL-LY, *ad.* Without ceasing. *Wright.*

PÉR-ËN'NI-BRÄNCH'I-ÄTE, *n.* [*L. perennis, perennial, and branchia, gills*.] One of a division of batrachian reptiles, including the species which preserve the external branchia throughout life, as the Siren, Proteus, and Menopome. *Brande.*

† **PÉR-ËN'NI-TY**, *n.* [*L. perennitas*.] The quality or the state of being perennial; perpetuity.

† **PÉR-ËR-RÄ'TION**, *n.* [*L. pererro, pererratus*, to wander through.] The act of wandering or rambling through many places. *Hovell.*

PÉR-FÄS ÄT NÄ-FÄS. [*L.*] Through or by right and wrong.

PÉR-FECT, *a.* [*L. perficio, perfectus*, to finish, to perfect; *It. perfetto*; *Sp. perfecto*; *Old Fr. parfait*.]

1. That is perfected; having perfection; not defective; complete; finished; consummate.

Whoever thinks a *perfect* work to see

Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be. *Pope.*

2. Fully informed, skilful, or accomplished; expert. "Perfect in the use of arms." *Shak.*

3. Possessing moral perfection; pure; blameless; faultless; —a sense chiefly theological.

Thou shalt be perfect with the Lord thy God. *Deut. xviii. 13.*

4. † Certain, or confident, as to a fact.

Thou art *perfect*, then, our ship hath touched upon

The deserts of Bohemia. *Shak.*

Perfect cadence, (*Mus.*) a cadence in which the chord of the dominant, or fifth, passes into the chord of the tonic or key-note to conclude a strain. — *Perfect chord*, a chord, or union of notes, which is perfectly agreeable to the ear; —also called *perfect concord* or *consonance*.

Dwight. — *Perfect flower*, (*Bot.*) a flower having both stamens and pistils. *Gray.* — *Perfect number*, (*Math.*) a number equal to the sum of all its divisors, as 6.

Da. & P. — *Perfect tense*, (*Gram.*) a tense which expresses an act completed; the preterite tense.

Syn. — See *ACCOMPLISHED, COMPLETE*.

† **PÉR-FECT** [*per'fekt*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. R. C. Wr. W. b.*; *per'fekt* or *per-fékt*, *Ja.*], *v. a.* [*L. perficio, perfectus*; *per*, through, and *facio*, to make; *It. perfettare*; *Sp. perficionar*.] [*i. PERFECTED*; *pp. PERFECTING, PERFECTED*.]

1. To make perfect; to render complete; to finish; to complete; to consummate.

If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is

perfect in us. *1 John iv. 12.*

2. To instruct fully, or make fully skilful.

"I'll perfect him withal." *Shak.*

Syn. — See *COMPLETE*.

† **PÉR-FECT-ER**, *n.* One who perfects. *Barrow.*

PÉR-FEC-TI-BÏL'I-ÄN, *n.* An adherent to, or believer in, perfectibility. [*R.*] *Ed. Rev.*

PÉR-FEC-TI-BÏL'I-TY, *n.* [*It. perfetibilità*; *Fr. perfectibilité*.] Capability of arriving at perfection; capacity of being made perfect. *Drake.*

PÉR-FEC-TI-BLE, *a.* [*It. perfetibile*; *Fr. perfectible*.] Capable of becoming perfect. *P. Mag.*

PÉR-FECT-ING, *n.* Act of one who perfects; completion. *Fabyan.*

PÉR-FECTION, *n.* [*L. perfectio*; *It. perfezione*; *Sp. perfeccion*; *Fr. perfection*.]

1. The state of being perfect; perfectness.

Many things, impossible to thought,

Have been by need to full perfection brought. *Dryden.*

2. A perfect or supremely excellent quality, trait, or endowment; a divine attribute.

If God be infinitely holy, just, and good, he must take delight in those creatures that resemble him most in these

perfections. *Atterbury.*

† **PÉR-FECTION**, *v. a.* To make perfect; to perfect. *Foot.*

PÉR-FECTION-AL, *a.* 1. Relating to perfection.

2. † Made complete. *Pearson.*

PÉR-FECTION-ÄTE, *v. a.* [*Fr. perfectionner*.] To perfect; to make perfect. [*R.*] *Fox. Dryden.*

PÉR-FECTION-ÄTING, *n.* Perfecting. *Dryden.*

PÉR-FECTION-Ä'TION, *n.* The act of making perfect. [*R.*] *For. Qu. Rev.*

PÉR-FECTION-ISM, *n.* The principles or the doctrine of perfectionists. *Ch. Ob.*

PÉR-FECTION-IST, *n.* 1. One pretending to perfection; a Puritan, in contempt. *South.*

2. One who believes in the possibility of attaining moral perfection in this life. *Willard.*

PÉR-FECTION-MENT, *n.* The act of making perfect, or the state of being perfect. *Henry.*

PÉR-FEC'TIVE, *a.* That perfects; conducing to perfection. *Mortimer.*

PÉR-FEC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* So as to perfect. *Grew.*

PÉR-FECT-LY, *ad.* In a perfect manner; completely; entirely; fully. *Hume.*

PÉR-FECT-NÆSS, *n.* 1. The state of being perfect; perfection; completeness. *Spenser.*

2. Highest goodness or virtue.

Put on charity, which is the bond of perfectness. *Col. iii. 14.*

PÉR-FER'VID, *a.* [*L. perfervidus*; *per*, used intensively, and *fervidus*, fervid.] Very fervid; very hot or ardent. *N. Brit. Rev.*

PÉR-FÏ'CIENT, *a.* [*L. perficio, perficiens*, to perform.] Effectual; performing. *Blackstone.*

PÉR-FÏ'CIENT (per-fish'ent), *n.* One who performs a work; —a term applied to one who endows a charity. *Smart.*

† **PÉR-FÏD'I-OÛS**, or **PÉR-FÏD'I-OÛS** [*per-fid'e-üs*, *J. Ja. W. b.*; *per-fid'yus*, *S. W. E. F. K. Sm.*], *a.* [*L. perfidus*; *It. & Sp. perfido*; *Fr. perfide*.]

1. Guilty of perfidy; breaking or violating good faith; treacherous; faithless; unfaithful.

2. Expressing, or proceeding from, treachery. "This *perfidious* fraud." *Milton.*

Syn. — See *FAITHLESS*.

† **PÉR-FÏD'I-OÛS-LY**, *ad.* By breach of faith; treacherously; traitorously. *Shak.*

† **PÉR-FÏD'I-OÛS-NÆSS**, *n.* The quality of being perfidious; breach of faith; treachery. *Tillotson.*

PÉR-FÏ-DY, *n.* [*L. perfidia*; *per*, through, and *fides*, faith; *It. & Sp. perfidia*; *Fr. perfidie*.] The breach or violation of faith or trust; treachery.

PÉR-FÏX, *v. a.* To fix, settle, or agree on. "Sleep till the hour *perfized*." [*R.*] *Beau. & Ft.*

† **PÉR-FLA-BLE**, *a.* [*L. perfusibilis*.] That may be blown through. *Bailey.*

† **PÉR-FLÄTE'**, *v. a.* [*L. perflo, perfatus*.] To blow through. *Harvey.*

† **PÉR-FLÄ'TION**, *n.* [*L. perflatio*.] The act of blowing through. *Woodward.*

PÉR-FÖ'LI-ÄTE, *a.* [*L. per*, through, and *folium*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Noting a leaf which surrounds its stem, and is, as it were, perforated by it. *Gray.*

PÉR-FÖ'LI-ÄT-ËD, *a.* Resembling leaves. *Hill.*

PÉR-FQ-RÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. perforo, perforatus*; *per*,

through, and *foro*, to bore; It. *perforare*; Sp. *perforar*; Fr. *perforer*.] [*i*. PERFORATED; *pp*. PERFORATING, PERFORATED.] To bore through; to pierce with a pointed instrument; to pass through; to penetrate; to transfix. *Boyle*.

Syn.—See PENETRATE.

PER'FO-RATE, } *a*. (*Bot.*) Pierced with holes,
PER'FO-RAT-ED, } or with transparent dots re-
sembling holes, as an orange leaf. *Gray*.

PER'FO-RÁ-TION, *n*. [*It. perforazione*; Sp. *perforación*; Fr. *perforation*.] The act of perforating.—a hole; an orifice. *Bacon*.

PER'FO-RÁ-TÍVE, *a*. [*Fr. perforatif*.] Having power to perforate or pierce. *Todd*.

PER'FO-RÁ-TOR, *n*. He who, or that which, perforates.—a borer. *Sharp*.

PER-FÓRCE', *ad.* [*L. per, by, and Eng. force*.] By force; by violence or compulsion. *Spenser*.

†PER-FÓRCE', *v. a*. To compel. *Mir. for Mag.*

PER-FORM' [*per-form'*, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; *per-fuim'* or *per-form'*, W., *v. a*. [*L. per-formo*; *per*, used intensively, and *formo*, to form.] [*i*. PERFORMED; *pp*. PERFORMING, PERFORMED.] To do; to execute; to accomplish; to effect; to act; to discharge; to achieve.

To perform what they did attempt. *Sulney*.

Syn.—see ACCOMPLISH, EXERT, MAKE.

PER-FORM', *v. n*. To succeed in an attempt; to act, or go through with, a part.

When a poet has performed admirably. *Watts*.

PER-FÓRM'A-BLE, *a*. That may be performed; practicable. *Browne*.

PER-FÓRM'ANCE, *n*. 1. Act of performing; operation; execution; completion; accomplishment.

His promises were, as he then was, mighty,
But his *performances*, as he now is, nothing. *Shak.*

2. Action; thing done; deed; work; production; achievement. "Her walking and other actual *performances*." *Shak.*

Few of our comic *performances* give good examples. *S. Richardson*.

Syn.—See PRODUCTION, WORK.

PER-FÓRM'ER, *n*. One who performs; actor. *Shak.*

PER-FÓRM'ING, *n*. The act of doing or executing; deed. *Swift*.

†PER-FRÍ-CÁTE, *v. n*. [*L. perfrico, perfricatus*.] To rub over. *Bailey*.

PER-FÚ'MÁ-TQ-RY, *a*. That perfumes. *Leigh*.

PER-FÚME, or PER-FÚME' (114) [*per-fum*, S. W. J. F. Ja. R. C. W.; *per-fum'*, E. K. Sm.; *per-fum'* or *per-fum*, P., *n*. [*It. profumo*; Sp. *perfume*; Fr. *parfum*.—From *L. per*, used intensively, and *fumus*, smoke.]

1. Sweet odor; pleasant scent or smell; fragrance; incense.

Plinks and maces bloom,
And every bramble sheds *perfume*. *Gay*.

2. A substance that emits a sweet odor.

The room where a *perfume* is burnt. *Digby*.

¶ Fenning, Perry, Entick, Dr. Johnson, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Kenrick place the accent on the last syllable of this word, either when a substantive or a verb. As a substantive, Scott places the accent either on the first or last, and Sheridan on the first. Mr. Nares has shown at large that the poets accent the substantive both ways. But the analogy of dissyllable nouns and verbs seems now to have fixed the accent of the substantive on the first, and that of the verb on the last." *Walker*.

Smart says, "The present colloquial use is in favor of accenting the second syllable."

Syn.—See SMELL.

PER-FÚME', *v. a*. [*It. profumare*; Sp. *perfumar*; Fr. *parfumer*.] [*i*. PERFUMED; *pp*. PERFUMING, PERFUMED.] To fill or impregnate with a sweet odor or scent; to scent.

See spley clouds from lowly Sharon rise,
And Carmel's flowery top *perfumes* the skies. *Pope*.

PER-FÚM'ER, *n*. 1. He who, or that which, perfumes.

2. One who sells perfumes.

First issued from *perfumers'* shops. *Swift*.

PER-FÚM'E-RY, *n*. 1. Perfumes in general.

2. The art of making perfumes. *Ure*.

PER-FÚNC'TQ-RÍ-LY, *ad.* In a perfunctory manner; carelessly; negligently. *Baker*.

PER-FÚNC'TQ-RÍ-NESS, *n*. Quality of being perfunctory; negligence; carelessness. *Whitlock*.

PER-FÚNC'TQ-RY, or PER-FÚNC'TQ-RY [*per-funk'to-re*, W. P. J. F. C. W.; *per-funk'to-re*, S. K. Sm.], *a*. [*L. perfunctorius*; *perfunctor*, *perfunctor*, to despatch; It. *perfuntorio*; Sp. *perfuntorio*.]

1. Done only for the sake of getting through, regardless how done. *Bp. Hall*.

2. Pertaining to a work done with the sole purpose of getting through it. *Bentley*.

3. Slight; careless; negligent; indifferent.

A slight and *perfunctory* examination of things leads men into considerable mistakes. *Woodward*.

¶ "I have differed from Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston, who accent this word on the first syllable; but have Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, Buchanan, and Entick on my side for accenting the second; and this pronunciation, without any authority, would be more eligible than the other, from the difficulty of pronouncing the un-combinable consonants in the last syllables without the assistance of accent, especially when we consider that the adverb *perfunctorily* and the possible abstract noun *perfunctoriness* must necessarily have the same accent as the adjective." *Walker*.

PER-FÚNC'TU-RÁTE, *v. a*. To perform perfunctorily or in an indifferent manner. *N. Brit. Rev.*

PER-FÚSE', *v. a*. [*L. perfundo, perfusus*; *per*, through, and *fundo*, to pour.] To pour through; to permeate; to tincture. [R.] *Harvey*.

PER-FÚ'SION (per-fu'zhun), *n*. [*L. perfusio*.] The act of perfusing or pouring over. [R.] *Maunder*.

PER-FÚ'SIVE, *a*. Diffusive. [R.] *Coleridge*.

PER-GA-MÉ'NE-OÜS, *a*. [*L. pergamenta, parch-ment*.] (*Ent.*) Consisting of a thin, semi-transparent substance; like parchment. *Brande*.

†PERGE, *v. n*. [*L. pergo*.] To go on; to proceed. *Old Play*.

PER'GQ-LÁ, *n*. [*It.*] Same as PERGULA. *Finett*.

PER'GQ-LÁ, *n*. [*L. pergo*, to go on.] (*Roman Ant.*) A kind of booth or small house, which afforded scarcely any protection except by its roof, so that passers-by could easily look into it.

¶ It is used by Plautus to signify a balcony on the outside of a house. By Winckelmann it is thought to have been an arbor, or a terrace overhanging an arbor. *Brande*.

PER-HÁPS', *ad.* [*L. per, by, and Eng. hap*.] By hap or chance; peradventure; it may be. *South*.

PER'I. A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying around, near, about.

PER'RI, *n*; pl. PER'RI'S. (*Persian Myth.*) One of a class of beings closely allied to elves or fairies, supposed to be the descendants of the fallen angels, and to be excluded from paradise until they have made atonement for their sins. *Brande*.

But naught can charm the luckless Peri;
Her soul is sad, her wings are weary. *T. Moore*.

PER-I-Á'GQ, PER-I-Á'GUA, or PER-I-Á'US'ER, *n*. A kind of boat; a pirogue. *Ligon*.

PER-I-ÁNTH, *n*. [*Gr. περί, around, and άνθος, a flower*; It. *perianzio*; Sp. *periantio*; Fr. *perianthe*.] (*Bot.*) The leaves of a flower generally, but especially when they cannot be readily distinguished into calyx and corolla. *Gray*.

PER-I-ÁNTHI-ŪM, *n*. (*Bot.*) Perianth. *Henslow*.

PER-I-ÁPT, *n*. [*Gr. περίπτω, περίπτω, to tie about*; It. *perianto*; Fr. *periapte*.] A bandage tied on for magical purposes; a charm worn as preservative against diseases or harm; an amulet. *Shak.*

PER-I-BLÉP'SIS, *n*. [*Gr. περίβλεψις, a looking about*; περί, about, and βλέπω, to look.] (*Med.*) The wild look accompanying delirium. *Dunglison*.

PER-I-B'Q-LÖS, *n*. [*Gr. περίβολος, περί, about, and βάλλω, to throw*.] (*Arch.*) A wall surrounding the precincts of a temple:—an enclosure; a court. *Britton*.

PER-I-CÁR'DI-ÁC, *a*. Pericardic. *Dunglison*.

PER-I-CÁR'DI-ÁL, *a*. Relating to the pericardium; pericardic; pericardiac. *Dunglison*.

PER-I-CÁR'DI-ÁN, } *a*. Belonging to the pericar-
PER-I-CÁR'DIC, } dium. *Phillips*.

PER-I-CÁR-DÍ'TIS, *n*. (*Med.*) Inflammation of the pericardium. *Dunglison*.

PER-I-CÁR'DI-ŪM, *n*. [*Gr. περικάρδιον; περί, about, and καρδιά, the heart*; It. & Sp. *pericardio*; Fr. *pericarde*.] (*Anat.*) A membranous sack enveloping the heart and the arterial and venous trunks which pass from or into it. *Dunglison*.

PER-I-CÁRP, *n*. [*Gr. περικάρπιον; περί, about, and καρπός, a fruit*; L. *pericarpium*; It. & Sp. *pericarpio*; Fr. *pericarpe*.] (*Bot.*) A seed vessel; the covering of a fruit; the ripened ovary. *Gray*.

PER-I-CÁR'PI-ÁL, *a*. Pericarpic. *Wright*.

PER-I-CÁR'PI-IC, *a*. (*Bot.*) Pertaining to a pericarp. *Gray*.

PER-I-CÁR'PI-ŪM, *n*. (*Bot.*) A pericarp. *Ray*.

PER'I-CHÆTH, *n*. [*Gr. περί, around, and χαιτη, foliage*.] (*Bot.*) The cluster of peculiar leaves at the base of the fruit-stalk of mosses. *Gray*.

PER-I-CHÆ'TIÁL, *a*. (*Bot.*) Pertaining to a perichæth. *Brande*.

PER-I-CHÆ'TI-ŪM (pér-è-ke'shè-ŭm), *n*. (*Bot.*) A perichæth. *P. Cyc.*

PER'I-CHÊTE, *n*. (*Bot.*) Perichæth. *Smart*.

PER-I-CHQ-RÉ'SIS, *n*. [*Gr. περιχώρησις; περί, about, and χωρέω, to go*.] A rotation. *Bp. Kaye*.

PER'I-CLÁSE, *n*. [*Gr. περί, around, and κλάσις, fracture*.] (*Mín.*) A grayish or dark-green mineral consisting of magnesia and the protoxide of iron. *Dana*.

†PER-ÍC'LI-TÁTE, *v. a*. [*L. periclitor*; *periclitatus*.] To endanger; to hazard. *Cockeram*.

†PER-ÍC-LI-TÁ'TION, *n*. [*L. periclitatio*.]

1. The state of being in danger. *Cockeram*.

2. Trial; experiment. *Johnson*.

PER-ÍC'Q-PE [pè-ik'o-pe, Sm.; pè-ik'o-pe, O.; pè-è-kòp, C. W.; *n*. [*L. from Gr. περιεσπῆ, περι-κῆνω, to clip*; περί, around, and κῆνω, to cut.] A passage or extract from a book,—particularly a passage extracted from the Bible to be read in the communion service, or other portions of the ritual, or as a text for a sermon or homily. *Smart*. *Brande*.

PER-I-GRÁ'NI-ŪM, *n*. [*Gr. περιγράνιον; περί, around, and γράνιον, the skull*; It. *pericranio*; Sp. *pericranio*; Fr. *pericrane*.] (*Anat.*) The periosteum that covers the skull. *Dunglison*.

†PER-ÍC'U-LOÜS, *a*. [*L. periculosus*.] Dangerous; hazardous; perilous. *Browne*.

PER-I-DQ-DEQ-A-HÈ'DRAL, *a*. [*Gr. περί, around, δώδεκα, twelve, and ἵδρα, a base*.] (*Crystallography*.) Noting a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, but whose secondary form is a dodecahedral prism. *Cleveland*.

PER'I-DÓT, *n*. [*Fr.*] (*Mín.*) Chrysolite. *Dana*.

PER'I-DRÔME, *n*. [*Gr. περίδρομος; περί, around, and δρόμος, ἵδραμον, to run*; It. & Sp. *peridromo*; Fr. *peridrome*.] (*Arch.*) The space in an ancient peripteral temple, between the walls of the cell and the columns;—a gallery of communication around an edifice. *Brande*.

PER-I-È'CIAN (pér-è-s'hàn), *n*. One of the *periæci*.—See PERIÆCI. *Smart*.

PER-I-ÈR'GY, *n*. [*Gr. περίεργια; περί, denoting excess, and ἔργον, a work*.]

1. ¶ Needless caution or diligence. *Bailey*.

2. (*Rhet.*) A bombastic style. [R.] *Crabb*.

PER'I-GÊE, *n*. [*It. & Sp. perigeo*; Fr. *périgée*.—Gr. περί, near, and γῆ, the earth.] (*Astron.*) The point in the orbit of a heavenly body at which it is nearest the earth;—used particularly of the moon:—opposed to *apogee*. *Herschel*.

PER-I-GÊ'UM, *n*. Perigee. *Browne*.

PER-I-GLÔT'TIS, *n*. [*Gr. περί, near, and γλωττίς, the glottis*.] (*Anat.*) A mucous membrane forming the frænum beneath the tongue. *Dunglison*.

PER'I-GÔNE, *n*. [*Fr.* from Gr. περί, around, and γωνία, a seed.] (*Bot.*) A perianth. *Gray*.

PER-I-GÔ'NI-ŪM, *n*. (*Bot.*) A perigone. *Brande*.

PER'I-GRÁPH, *n*. [*Gr. περιγραφῆ; περί, around,*

and *γυνή*, to write; Fr. *perigrapher*.] A careless or imperfect delineation. *London Ency.*

PĒR-I-GŸN'-I-ŪM, n. [Gr. *περί*, about, and *γυνή*, a female.] (*Bot.*) The bodies around the pistil: — a term applied to the closed cup or bottle-shaped body enclosing the ovary of sedges, and to one of the bristles, little scales, &c., of the flowers of some other *Cyperaceae*. *Gray.*

PĒ-RĪQ'-Y-NOŪS, a. (*Bot.*) Noting petals and stamens borne on the calyx. *Gray.*



PĒR-I-HĒ'LI-QŌN, n.; pl. PERIHELIA. [Gr. *περί*, near, and *ἥλιος*, the sun; It. & Sp. *perihelio*; Fr. *perihélie*.] (*Astron.*) The point in the orbit of a planet or comet which is nearest the sun; — opposed to *aphelion*. *Herschel.*

PĒR-I-HĒ'LI-ŪM, n. Perihelion. *Cheyne.*

PĒR-I-HĒX-A-HĒ'DRAL, a. [Gr. *περί*, around, *ἕξ*, six, and *ῥῶμα*, a base.] (*Crystallography.*) Noting a crystal whose primitive form has four sides, and its secondary six. *Cleveland.*

PĒR'-I-L, n. [L. *periculum*; *perior*, *peritus*, to try; It. *pericolo*, *periglio*; Sp. *perigro*; Fr. *péril*.] 1. Exposure to injury, loss, or destruction; danger; risk; hazard; jeopardy; venture.

2. (*Law.*) The accident by which a thing is lost. *Bouvier.*

At one's *peril*, under liability to danger; with risk. *Syn.* — See DANGER.

PĒR'-I-L, v. a. To put in danger; to expose to danger; to endanger; to imperil. *Qu. Rev.*

† **PĒR'-I-L, v. n.** To be in danger. *Milton.*

PĒR'-I-L-OŪS, a. [L. *periculosus*; It. *pericoloso*; Sp. *periglioso*; Fr. *périlleux*.] 1. Full of peril; dangerous; hazardous. "Perilous wilds." *Chaucer.* 2. † Venturesome; daring.

PĒR'-I-L-OŪS, ad. Very. [Vulgar.] "With gifts and knowledge *perilous* shrewd." *Hudibras.*

PĒR'-I-L-OŪS-LY, ad. With peril; dangerously.

PĒR'-I-L-OŪS-NĒSS, n. Dangerousness; hazard.

PĒR'-I-LŸMPH, n. [Gr. *περί*, around, and *λύμφη*, water.] (*Anat.*) A transparent, slightly viscid fluid, in the cavities of the internal ear; — also called *liquor of Cotunnus*. *Dunglison.*

PĒ-RĪM'-TĒR, n. [Gr. *περίμετρος*; *περί*, around, and *μέτρον*, a measure; L. *perimetros*; It. & Sp. *perimetro*; Fr. *périmètre*.] (*Geom.*) The line which bounds a plane figure. *Davies & Peck.*

PĒR-I-MŸ'S'-I-ŪM, n. [Gr. *περί*, around, and *μῦς*, a muscle.] (*Anat.*) The areolar membrane surrounding a muscle or its fasciculi. *Dunglison.*

PĒR-I-NĒ'UM, n. [Gr. *περίαιον*, *περίαιον*; *περί*, the scrotum; L. *perineon*.] (*Anat.*) The part of the inferior region of the trunk, between the ischiatic tuberosities, the anus, and the genital organs. *Dunglison.*

PĒR-I-NĒ'AL, a. (*Anat.*) Pertaining or belonging to the perineum. *Dunglison.*

PĒR-I-ŌC-TA-HĒ'DRAL, a. [Gr. *περί*, around, *ὀκτώ*, eight, and *ῥῶμα*, a base.] (*Crystallography.*) Noting a prism whose primitive form has four sides, and its secondary eight. *Cleveland.*

PĒR-I-QD, n. [Gr. *περίοδος*; *περί*, about, and *ὁδός*, a ray; L. *periodus*; It. & Sp. *período*; Fr. *période*.] 1. (*Astron.*) The time in which a heavenly body performs a revolution in its orbit. "The period of a planet." *Herschel.*

2. (*Chron.*) The revolution of a certain portion or interval of time within which the same facts and events recur regularly and perpetually in the same order; a circle, round, or revolution of time; a cycle. *Holder.*

3. Any specified interval of time. *Bolingbroke.*

4. A course of events memorably terminated. "The periods of an empire." *Johnson.*

5. The state or time at which any thing terminates; time; date; epoch; era; age; — limit; bound.

Beauty's empire, like to greater states,
Have certain periods set and hidden fates. *Shaksp.*

6. Length of duration. "To make plants more lasting than their ordinary period." *Baron.*

7. End; termination; conclusion. "The period of their tyranny." *Shak.*

So spake the Archangel Michael, then paused
As at the world's great period. *Milton.*

8. (*Rhet.*) A sentence so constructed as to have all the parts mutually dependent, resolvable primarily into the protasis and apodosis; — and, according to Dr. Campbell, it differs from a loose sentence in not making complete sense till we come to the close.

Periods are beautiful when they are not too long. *D. Johnson.*

The period belongs exclusively to the more elevated or solemn discourse; and when used should be mingled with shorter sentences. *Dr. J. W. Gibbs.*

9. (*Gram.*) In punctuation, a mark or dot, thus [.], placed at the end of a sentence, &c.; a full stop.

10. (*Math.*) In extraction of roots, a number of figures considered together: — the recurring part of a circulating decimal. *Da. & P. P. Cyc.*

11. (*Med.*) One of the phases of a disease, of which three are commonly enumerated; viz., the augmentation, increase, or progress, the acme, or height, and the decline: — a term sometimes used in describing an intermittent, for the time between the commencement of one paroxysm and that of the next, including the fit as well as the interval. *Dunglison.*

12. (*Mus.*) A musical sentence composed of several members: — a final cadence. *Dwight.*

Julian period. See JULIAN.—Monthly periods, (*Med.*) the menses. *Dunglison.*

Syn. — See TIME.

† **PĒR'-I-QD, v. a.** To put an end to. *Shak.*

† **PĒR'-I-QD, v. n.** To end; to cease. *Barton.*

PĒR-I-ŌD'-IC, a. [Gr. *περιοδικός*; L. *periodicus*; It. & Sp. *períodico*; Fr. *périodique*.] 1. Pertaining to a period or to periods. *Browne.*

2. Performed in a period or circuit.

His [Jupiter's] *periodical* circuit round the sun. *Watts.*

3. Happening by revolution, or regularly in a certain period of time. *Bentley.*

4. (*Gram.*) Constructed with complete grammatical dependence. *Smart.*

Periodic acid, (*Chem.*) an acid consisting of one equivalent of iodine and seven equivalents of oxygen. — *Periodic function*, (*Math.*) a function in which equal values recur in the same order, when the value of the variable is uniformly increased or diminished. *Da. & P.*

PĒR-I-ŌP'-I-CAL, n. A publication issued periodically, as a review, a magazine, &c. *Ed. Rev.*

PĒR-I-ŌP'-I-CAL-IST, n. One who publishes, or who writes for, a periodical. *N. M. Mag.*

PĒR-I-ŌP'-I-CAL-LY, ad. At regular or stated periods; regularly. *Broome.*

PĒR-I-ŌP'-I-CAL-NĒSS, n. The state of being periodical; periodicity. *Ash.*

PĒR-I-Q-DŪC'-I-TY, n. [Fr. *périodicité*.] The state or the quality of being periodical. *Ld. Brougham.*

PĒR-I-QE'-CI, n. pl. [Gr. *περίοικοι*; *περί*, about, and *οἰκω*, to dwell.] (*Geog.*) Inhabitants of the earth who live on the same parallels of latitude, but on opposite meridians. *Brande.*

PĒR-I-QE'-CI-AN, n. One of the Periœcii. *Brande.*

PĒR-I-ŌS'-TĒ-ŪM, n. [Gr. *περίοστεον*; *περί*, around, and *ὀστέον*, a bone; It. & Sp. *periosteio*; Fr. *périoste*.] (*Anat.*) A white, fibrous substance which invests the bones. *Dunglison.*

Internal periosteum, a term sometimes applied to the medullary membrane. *Dunglison.*

PĒR-I-ŌS'-TŪ-TIS, n. (*Med.*) Inflammation of the periosteum. *Dunglison.*

PĒR-I-ŌS'-TRA-CŪM, n. [Gr. *περί*, around, and *ὀστρακον*, a shell.] The epidermis of shells. *Gray.*

† **PĒR-I-PA'-TĒ-CIAN, n.** A peripatetic. *Bp. Hall.*

PĒR-I-PA'-TĒT'-IC, n. [Gr. *περιπατητικός*; *περιπατῶ*,

to walk about; *περί*, about, and *πατῶ*, to walk; L. *peripateticus*; It. & Sp. *peripatetico*.]

1. A disciple of Aristotle, in philosophy; — so called because Aristotle delivered his doctrine to his disciples while walking with them in the Lyceum, in the suburbs of Athens. *P. Cyc.*

2. Ludicrously, one who is obliged to walk, or cannot afford to ride; a pedestrian. *Tatler.*

PĒR-I-PA'-TĒT'-IC, a. Pertaining to the Peripateticism; or to the philosophy of Aristotle; Aristotelian. *Howell.*

PĒR-I-PA'-TĒT'-I-CISM, n. [It. *peripateticismo*; Sp. *peripatetismo*; Fr. *peripatétisme*.] The notions or system of philosophy of Aristotle and his followers; Aristotelianism. *Barrow.*

PĒR-I-PĒT'-AL-OŪS, a. [Gr. *περί*, around, and *πέταλον*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Noting nectaries surrounding the corolla. *Henslow.*

† **PĒ-RĪP'-E-TĒE, n.** [Gr. *περιπέτεια*; *περιπίπτω*, to fall upon.] A sudden change of fortune. *Adventurer.*

PĒ-RĪP'-E-RAL, a. Periphrastic. *Smart.*

PĒR-I-PĒR'-IC, a. 1. Relating to, or constituting, a periphery. *Smart.*

2. (*Bot.*) Situated around the outside or periphery of an organ. *Gray.*

PĒ-RĪP'-E-RY, n. [Gr. *περιφέρεια*; *περί*, around, and *φέρω*, to carry; L. *peripheria*; It. & Sp. *periferia*; Fr. *périphérie*.] (*Geom.*) The circumference of a circle, ellipse, or other curvilinear figure. *Brande.*

PĒR'-I-PHRASE, v. a. [It. *perifrasedo*; Sp. *perifrascar*; Fr. *periphraser*.] To express by circumlocution. *Bailey.*

PĒR'-I-PHRASE, n. Periphrasis. *Smart.*

PĒ-RĪP'-RA-SIS, n.; pl. PĒ-RĪP'-RA-SĒS. [L., from Gr. *περιφρασις*; *περί*, around, and *φράζω*, to speak; It. *perifrasi*; Sp. *perifrasis*; Fr. *périphrase*.] (*Rhet.*) The employment of more words than are necessary to express the idea; circumlocution; as, for *death*, we may say, *the loss of life*.

PĒR-I-PHRAS'-TIC, a. [Gr. *περιφραστικός*.]

PĒR-I-PHRAS'-TIC-CAL, a. Using periphrasis or circumlocution; expressing, or expressed by, more words than are necessary; en circumlocutory. *Scott.*

Periphrastic conjugation, conjugation with the auxiliary verb; as, *I was going*, instead of, *I went*.

PĒR-I-PHRAS'-TIC-CAL-LY, ad. With periphrasis or circumlocution. *Boswell.*

PĒR'-I-PLŪS, n. [L., from Gr. *περίπλους*; *περί*, around, and *πλοῦς*, a voyage.] A voyage round; circumnavigation. *Vincet.*

PĒR-IP-NEŪ'-MŌ-NŪ-A, n. [L.] Inflammation of the lungs; peripneumony. *Harvey.*

PĒR-IP-NEŪ-MŌN'-IC, a. [Gr. *περιπνευμονικός*; *περί*, around, and *πνεῦμα*, a lung; L., It., and Sp. *peripneumonius*; Fr. *péripleumonite*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the substance of the lungs; peripneumonia. *Dunglison.*

PĒR-IP-NEŪ-MŌN'-I-CAL, a. [Gr. *περιπνευμονικός*; *περί*, around, and *πνεῦμα*, a lung; L., It., and Sp. *peripneumonius*; Fr. *péripleumonite*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the substance of the lungs; peripneumonia. *Dunglison.*

PĒR-IP-NEŪ-MŌN'-I-CAL-LY, ad. At regular or stated periods; regularly. *Broome.*

PĒR-IP-NEŪ-MŌN'-I-CAL-NĒSS, n. The state of being periodical; periodicity. *Ash.*

PĒR-I-Q-DŪC'-I-TY, n. [Fr. *périodicité*.] The state or the quality of being periodical. *Ld. Brougham.*

PĒR-I-QE'-CI, n. pl. [Gr. *περίοικοι*; *περί*, about, and *οἰκω*, to dwell.] (*Geog.*) Inhabitants of the earth who live on the same parallels of latitude, but on opposite meridians. *Brande.*

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Internal periosteum, a term sometimes applied to the medullary membrane. *Dunglison.*

PĒR-I-ŌS'-TŪ-TIS, n. (*Med.*) Inflammation of the periosteum. *Dunglison.*

PĒR-I-ŌS'-TRA-CŪM, n. [Gr. *περί*, around, and *ὀστρακον*, a shell.] The epidermis of shells. *Gray.*

† **PĒR-I-PA'-TĒ-CIAN, n.** A peripatetic. *Bp. Hall.*

PĒR-I-PA'-TĒT'-IC, n. [Gr. *περιπατητικός*; *περιπατῶ*,

PE-RIS'CI-Ī (pe-rish'e-ī), *n.* *pl.* [Gr. *περίσκιος*; *peri*, around, and *σκιά*, a shadow.] (*Geog.*) The inhabitants within the polar circles;—so called because, as the sun in the summer does not set to them in the course of his diurnal revolution, their shadows describe a circle. *Brande.*

PĒR'I-SCŌPE, *n.* [Gr. *περί*, around, and *σκοπέω*, to look.] A view all round; a general view. *Smart.*

PĒR-I-SCŌP'IC, *a.* [Fr. *préscopique*.] Looking or viewing all around,—applied to spectacles with concavo-convex glasses, for assisting oblique vision. *Wollaston.*

PĒR'ISH, *v. n.* [L. *pereo*; *per*, through, and *eo*, to go; *It. perire*; *Sp. perecer*; *Fr. périr*.] [*i.* **PERISHED**; *pp.* **PERISHING**, **PERISHED**.]
1. To die; to expire; to lose life.

They that take the sword shall *perish* with the sword. *Mat. xxvi. 52.*

2. To be utterly destroyed, ruined, or lost; to come to nought.

The new wine will burst the bottles, and be spilled, and the bottles shall *perish*. *Luke v. 37.*

3. To decay; to waste; to wither. *Wright.*

Syn.—To *perish* expresses more than to *die*. Whatever *dies*, *perishes* to a certain extent. Every temporal thing that has life must *die*; all things *decay*; dead bodies *perish*.

† **PĒR'ISH**, *v. a.* To destroy; to bring to decay. And miseries have *perished* his good face. *Beau. & Fl.*

PĒR-IS-H-A-BİL'I-TY, *n.* Perishableness. *Sylvester.*

PĒR'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay; mortal.

This frail and *perishable* composition of flesh. *Rogers.*
Perishable goods, (*Law.*) goods which are lessened in value, and become worse, by being kept. *Bouvier.*

PĒR'ISH-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being perishable; liability to decay. *Locke.*

PĒR'ISH-A-BLY, *ad.* In a perishing manner.

PĒR'ISH-MĒNT, *n.* Act of perishing. *Ld. Stowell.*

PĒR'I-SPĒRM, *n.* [Gr. *περί*, around, and *σπέρμα*, a seed.] (*Bot.*) The albumen of a seed. *Gray.*

PĒR-I-SPĒR'IC, *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, and *σφαίρα*, a sphere.] Spherical; round. *Smart.*

PĒR-IS-SŌ-LŌG'IC-AL, *a.* Redundant in words; wordy; verbose. *Wright.*

PĒR-IS-SŌL'Ō-GY, *n.* [Gr. *περίσολογία*; *περίσος*, superfluous, and *λόγος*, a discourse; *L. & It. perissologia*; *Fr. perissologie*.] (*Rhet.*) Redundancy of words; wordiness; verbosity; macrology. *Campbell.*

PĒR-I-STÁL'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *περισταλτικός*; *περιστέλλω*, to surround, to wrap up; *It. & Sp. peristaltico*; *Fr. péristaltique*.] (*Med.*) Noting a peculiar vermicular motion of the intestine, in which the circular fibres of the muscular membrane contract successively, from above downwards, propelling the chyme from one end of the alimentary canal to the other; spiral. *Dunglison.*

PĒR-IS-TĒR'ION, *n.* [L., from Gr. *περιστέρεών*.] A plant of the genus *Verbena*, or vervain. *Bailey.*

PE-RIS'TĒ-RĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of felspar having a small percentage of magnesia. *Dana.*

PĒR'I-STŌME, *n.* [Gr. *περί*, around, and *στόμα*, the mouth.] (*Bot.*) The fringe of teeth, &c., around the orifice of the capsule of mosses. *Gray.*

PĒR-I-STŌ-MĪ-ŪM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A peristome. *P. Cyc.*

PĒR-I-STRĒPH'IC, *a.* [Gr. *περιστρέφω*, to turn round; *περί*, around, and *στρέφω*, to turn.] Noting panoramic paintings which revolve or turn on cylinders. *Black.*

PĒR'I-STYĒLE, *n.* [Gr. *περίστυλος*; *περί*, about, and *στυλος*, a pillar; *L. peristylum*; *It. peristilio*; *Sp. peristilo*; *Fr. peristyle*.] (*Arch.*) A range of columns surrounding an edifice;—any range of columns not forming a portico:—a building surrounded on the inside by a row of columns. *Britton. Francis.*

PĒR-I-STYĒL'Ī-ŪM, *n.*; *pl.* **PERISTYLIA**. [*L.*]

(*Arch.*) A court, square, or cloister, with columns on three or four sides. *Brande.*

PĒR-I-SY'S'TŌ-LĒ, *n.* [Gr. *περί*, around, and *συστολή*, contraction; *σύν*, with, and *στέλλω*, to contract; *It. & Sp. peristole*; *Fr. peristole*.] (*Med.*) The interval between the systole or contraction and the diastole or dilatation of the heart, only observed in the dying. *Dunglison.*

† **PE-RĪTE**, *a.* [*L. peritus*.] Skilful. *Whitaker.*

PĒR-I-TĒH'CI-ŪM, *n.* [Gr. *περί*, around, and *θήκη*, a box, a case.] (*Bot.*) The envelope surrounding the masses of fructification in certain fungi and lichens. *Henslow.*

PE-RĪT'Ō-MŌUS, *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, and *τέμνω*, to cut.] (*Min.*) Cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis. *Wright.*

PĒR-I-TŌ-NĒ'AL, *a.* [*Fr. péritonéal*.] Relating to the peritoneum. *P. Cyc.*

PĒR-I-TŌ-NĒ'ŪM, *n.* [*L.*, from Gr. *περιτοναίον*; *περί*, about, and *τέμνω*, to stretch.] (*Anat.*) A serous membrane lining the abdominal cavity, and extending over and enveloping most of the organs in it. *Dunglison.*

PĒR-I-TŌ-NĪ'TIS, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the peritoneum. *Dunglison.*

PĒR-I-TRŌ'CHI-ŪM, *n.* [Gr. *περιτρόχιον*; *περί*, around, and *τροχός*, a wheel.] (*Mech.*) One of the mechanical powers; the wheel and axle; axis in peritrochio. *Brande.*

PE-RĪT'Ō-PĀL, *a.* [Gr. *περιτροπος*; *περί*, around, and *τρέπω*, to turn; *Fr. peritrope*.]

1. Turning around; rotary. *Hooker.*

2. (*Bot.*) Noting a seed the axis of which is perpendicular to that of the pericarp. *Henslow.*

PĒR'I-WĪG, *n.* [*Fr. perruque*; *Old Eng. perwiche*, *perewake*.—See **PERUKE**.] A covering of false hair for the head; a wig; a peruke. *Shak.*

PĒR'I-WĪG, *v. a.* To dress in false hair. *Sylvester.*

PĒR'I-WĪG-MĀK'ER, *n.* One whose business it is to make periwigs. *Booth.*

† **PĒR'I-WĪNK**, *n.* A periwinkle. *Chaucer.*

PĒR'I-WĪN-KLE (pĒr'e-wīng-kl), *n.* [*L. pervinca*, *vinca*; *It. pervinca*; *Fr. pervenche*.—*A. S. perwinca*, *pinewincle*.] (*Bot.*) A small flowering shrub of the genus *Vinca*. *Loudon.*

PĒR'I-WĪN-KLE, *n.* [*A. S. wincle*, a shell-fish.—Said to be a corruption of *petty* and *winkle*. *Eng. Cyc.*] (*Ich.*) A gasteropodous mollusk, with a turbinate shell, of the sub-family *Littorina*, especially *Littorina littorea*. *Eng. Cyc.*

PĒR'I-WĪN-KLĪNG, *a.* Having, or flowered with, periwinkles. *Brewer.*

PĒR'JURE, *v. a.* [*L. perjuro*, *pejero*; *per*, by, beyond, and *juro*, to swear; *It. spergiurare*; *Sp. perjurar*; *Fr. parjurer*.] [*i.* **PERJURED**; *pp.* **PERJURING**, **PERJURED**.]
1. To take a false oath; to be guilty of false swearing; to taint with perjury; to forswear;—used with the reflexive pronoun. "He *perjured* himself." *Johnson.*

2. To take or make falsely. "Their *perjured* oath." *Spenser.*
Syn.—*Perjure*, from the Latin, is the more technical term; *forswear*, from the Anglo-Saxon, the more general. A person *perjures* himself, or commits perjury, by swearing falsely, when an oath is lawfully administered; a person *forswears* himself by violating any kind of oath that he has taken.

† **PĒR'JURE**, *n.* [*L. perjurus*.] A perjured or forsworn person. *Shak.*

PĒR'JURED (pĒr'jurd), *p. a.* Guilty of perjury; falsely sworn.

PĒR'JURED-LY, *ad.* With perjury. *Bp. Gardner.*

PĒR'JUR-ER, *n.* One who commits perjury.

† **PĒR-JŪ-RI-ŌUS**, *a.* [*L. perjuriosus*.] Guilty of perjury. *Sir E. Coke.*

† **PĒR-JŪ-ROUS**, *a.* Perjured. *Middleton.*

PĒR-JŪ-RY, *n.* [*L. perjurium*; *It. spergiuro*; *Sp. perjurio*; *Fr. parjure*.] False swearing; the act of taking a false oath; the crime committed when a lawful oath is administered, in some judicial proceeding, to a person who swears wil-

fully, absolutely, and falsely, in a matter material to the issue or point in question. *Whishaw.*

PĒRK, *r. n.* To hold up the head with an affected smartness; to be perk or proud.

A fit bishop of Pergamus, that *perks* thus above all kings, and emperors, and princes of the earth. *More.*

PĒRK, *v. a.* [From *perch*, *ch* changed to *k*. *Richardson*.] To set or put up; to hold up; to perch. "To be *perked* up in a glistering grief." *Shak.*

PĒRK, *a.* Pert; brisk; airy; lively; proud. "Perk as a peacock." *Spenser.*

PĒRK'ED, *p. a.* Dressed up; proud; perk. *Roget.*

PĒR'KIN, *n.* Ciderkin; water-cider. *Wright.*

PĒR'KIN-ISM, *n.* (*Med.*) A therapeutical treatment by the use of metallic tractors, invented by Dr. Elisha Perkins, of Norwich, Conn.—See **TRACTOR**. *Dunglison.*

PĒR'KIN-IST, *n.* A believer in, or practitioner of, Perkinism. *Dunglison.*

PĒR'KIN-IS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to Perkinism.

PĒRK'Y, *a.* Proud; perk. "Amid *perky* larches and pines." *Tennyson.*

PER-LĀ'CEOUS (per-lā'shus, 66), *a.* [From *pearl*.] Resembling a pearl; pearly. *Pennant.*

PĒR'LATE, *a.* [From *pearl*.] (*Chem.*) Noting the acidulous phosphate of soda, which was formerly termed *perlite acid*. *Jamieson.*

PĒR'LTE, *n.* [*Fr. perle*, pearl, and *Gr. λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A variety of felspar with a pearly lustre; pearlstone. *Beudant.*

† **PĒR'LOUS**, *a.* Perilous. *Spenser.*

PĒR-LUS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. perlustro*, *perlustratus*, to wander through; *per*, through, and *lustro*, to wander over.] The act of viewing all over; survey. [*R.*] *Howell.*

PĒR'MĀ-GY, *n.* A little Turkish boat. *Blount.*

PĒR'MĀ-NĒNCE, *n.* [*It. permanenza*; *Sp. permanencia*; *Fr. permanence*.] State of being permanent; continuance in the same state; lastingness; duration; durability. **Syn.**—See **CONTINUANCE**, **DURABILITY**.

PĒR'MĀ-NĒNT, *a.* [*L. permaneo*, *permanens*, to stay or remain to the end; *per*, through, and *maneo*, to remain; *It. & Sp. permanente*; *Fr. permanent*.] Continuing in the same state; lasting; abiding; enduring; durable; fixed. *Eternity* stands permanent and fixed. *Dryden.*

Permanent white, sulphate of barytes, a coloring matter;—also called *constant white*. *Francis.*
Syn.—See **LASTING**.

PĒR'MĀ-NĒNT-LY, *ad.* Durably; lastingly. *Boyle.*

PĒR'MĀ-NĒNT-WĀY, *n.* The finished, ballasted road of a railway. *Simmonds.*

PĒR-MĀN-GĀN'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid composed of two equivalents of manganese and seven equivalents of oxygen. *Graham.*

† **PĒR-MĀN'SION**, *n.* Permanence. *Browne.*

PĒR-MĒ-A-BİL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or the state of being permeable. *Dr. Ritchie.*

PĒR-MĒ-A-BLE, *a.* [*L. permeabilis*; *It. permeabile*; *Sp. permeable*; *Fr. perméable*.] That may be permeated; pervious. *Boyle.*

PĒR-MĒ-A-BLY, *ad.* In a permeable manner.

† **PĒR-MĒ-ANT**, *a.* Permeating. *Browne.*

PĒR-MĒ-ĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. permeo*, *permeatus*; *per*, through, and *meo*, to go; *It. permeare*.] [*i.* **PERMEATED**; *pp.* **PERMEATING**, **PERMEATED**.] To pass through, as the pores or interstices of;—applied particularly to fluids. *Woodward.*

PĒR-MĒ-ĀTION, *n.* Act of permeating. *Bp. Hall.*

PĒR'MĒ-AN, *a.* (*Geol.*) Pertaining to the rocks immediately underlying those of the new red-sandstone series.

Permian system, magnesian limestone. *Eng. Cyc.*

† **PĒR-MĒS'CI-BLE**, *a.* [*L. permisceo*, to mingle.] That may be mixed. *Blount.*

† **PĒR-MĒSS**, *n.* Permission. *Milton.*

PĒR-MĒS-SI-BİL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being permissible. *Ec. Rev.*

PER-MIS-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be permitted; allowable. *Johnson.*

PER-MIS-SI-BLY, *ad.* By permission. *Allen.*

PER-MIS-SION (per-mish'un), *n.* [*L. permissio*; *It. permesso*; *Sp. permiso*; *Fr. permission*.] The act of permitting; liberty or license granted; permission to do something; allowance; leave; license; liberty; toleration.

I speak thus by permission, not by commandment. *1 Cor. vii. 6.*
Syn. — See LEAVE, TOLERATE.

PER-MIS-SIVE, *a.* 1. That permits; granting permission or liberty; giving authority; allowing. "By his [God's] *permissive* will." *Milton.*
2. Granted; suffered without hindrance. "*Permissive* glory." *Milton.*

Permissive waste, waste which is a matter of omission only, as by suffering a house to fall for want of necessary reparations. *Burrill.*

PER-MIS-SIVE-LY, *ad.* By permission; without hindrance. *Bacon.*

† PER-MIST'ION (per-mist'yun), *n.* [*L. permistio*.] The act of mixing; permixtion. *Bailey.*

PER-MIT', *v. a.* [*L. permitto*; *per*, through, and *mitto*, to send; *It. permettere*; *Sp. permitir*; *Fr. permettre*.] [*i.* PERMITTED; *pp.* PERMITTING, PERMITTED.]

1. To give up; to give in charge; to resign; to commit; to leave; to refer. [*R.*]

Live well; how long or short, *permit* to Heaven. *Milton.*
2. To grant permission, liberty, or leave; to allow; to suffer; to tolerate; to empower; to license; to authorize.

Thou art permitted to speak for thyself. *Acts xxvi. 1.*
Syn. — See ADMIT, ALLOW, TOLERATE.

PER-MIT', or PER-MIT' (114) [per'mit, *S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm. C.*; per-mit', *P. Ja. Wb. Rees*], *n.*

1. (*Law.*) A license granted to remove goods subject to custom duties, or excise. *Whishaw.*
2. Permission; leave; liberty.

PER-MIT'TANCE, *n.* Permission. [*R.*] *Derham.*

PER-MIT-TÉE', *n.* One to whom permission or a permit is granted. *Ritchie.*

PER-MIT'TER, *n.* One who permits. *Edwards.*

† PER-MIX, *v. a.* [*L. permisco*, *permixtus*.] To mix; to mingle. *Phaer.*

PER-MIX'TION (per-mixt'yun), *n.* [*L. permixtio*; *It. permiscione*; *Sp. permiscion*; *Fr. permixtion*.] The act of mixing, or the state of being mixed. "*Permixtion* of substance." *Brerewood.*

PER-MUT-A-BLE, *a.* [*It. permutabile*; *Fr. permutable*.] Exchangeable. [*R.*] *Buckingham.*

PER-MUT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being permutable. [*R.*] *Wright.*

PER-MUT-A-BLY, *ad.* By permutation. *Wright.*

PER-MUT-A'TION, *n.* [*L. permutatio*; *It. permutazione*; *Sp. permutacion*; *Fr. permutacion*.] 1. Exchange of one thing for another. *Bacon.*

2. (*Arith. & Algebra*.) An order of succession, when several things are placed in every possible order of succession, so that each shall enter every result, and enter it but once. *Eaton.*

PER-MUTE', *v. a.* [*L. permuto*; *per*, through, and *muto*, to change; *It. permutare*; *Sp. permutar*; *Fr. permuter*.] To exchange. *Hackluyt.*

PER-MUT'ER, *n.* An exchanger. [*R.*] *Huloet.*

† PER-N, *v. a.* [Probably from *pernor*, or *pernancy*. *Nares*.] (*Law.*) To turn to profit. *Sylvester.*

PER'NA, *n.* [*L. a sea-mussel*.] (*Conch.*) A genus of marine, chonchiferous mollusks found in warm climates, having the shell gaping in front, and on each side of the hinge a row of small parallel transverse furrows. *Eng. Cyc.*

PER'NAN-CY, *n.* [Old *Fr. perner*, *parner*, to take.] (*Law.*) A taking or receiving, as of the profits of an estate.

Tithes in pernancy, tithes taken, or that may be taken, in kind. *Whishaw.*

PER'NEL, *n.* (*Bot.*) Pimpernel. *Pilkington.*

† PER-NI'CIQ, *n.* Destruction. *Hudibras.*

PER-NI'CIQUS (per-nish'us), *a.* [*L. perniciosus*; *pernicious*, destruction; *per*, used intensively, and

neco, to kill; *nez*, *necis*, death; *It. pernicioso*; *Sp. pernicioso*; *Fr. pernicious*.] Mischievous or injurious in the highest degree; very hurtful; destructive; ruinous; baleful; fatal; mischievous; noxious. "*A pernicious doctrine*."
Syn. — See NOXIOUS.

† PER-NI'CIQUS, *a.* [*L. pernix*, *pernicus*.] Nimble; brisk; quick. *Milton.*

PER-NI'CIQUS-LY (per-nish'us-le), *ad.* In a pernicious manner; destructively, mischievously.

PER-NI'CIQUS-NESS (per-nish'us-nés), *n.* The quality of being pernicious. *Bailey.*

† PER-NI'CIQ-TY, *n.* [*L. pernicietas*; *pernix*, *pernicus*, nimble.] Swiftness; celerity. *Roy.*

PER-NI-Ō, *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) A chilblain. *Dunglison.*

PER'NIS, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds of the family *Falconidae*, distinguished by having the space between the eye and the bill covered with small, scale-like feathers; honey-buzzards. *Yarrell.*

PER-NO-C-TÁ-LI-AN, *n.* One who watches all night. *Hook.*

PER-NO-C-TÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. pernoctatio*; *per*, through, and *nox*, *noctis*, night; *It. pernottamento*; *Sp. pernoctacion*.] The act of watching or tarrying through the night. *Bp. Taylor.*

PER'NÖR, *n.* [Old *Fr. parnour*; *parner*, to take.] (*Law.*) A taker or receiver, as of the profits of an estate. *Jacob.*

PER'Q-NATE, *a.* [*L. peronatus*, having rough boots; *peron*, *peronis*, a kind of rough boot.] (*Bot.*) Thickly covered with woolly matter, becoming powdery, as the stipes of fungi. *P. Cyc.*

PER'Q-NE, *n.* [*Gr. περίων*; *Fr. pérone*.] (*Anat.*) The outer bone of the leg; fibula. *Dunglison.*

PER'Q-NÉ'AL, *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the perone or fibula. *Dunglison.*

PER'Q-RÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. peroratio*; *peroro*, to plead or argue throughout; *It. perorazione*; *Sp. peroracion*; *Fr. peroraison*.]

1. The conclusion of an oration. *Shak.*

2. (*Rhet.*) The concluding part of an oration, in which either the arguments are recapitulated, or a short and comprehensive conclusion deduced from them, or a brief appeal made to the audience. *Brande.*

PEROVSKITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral consisting chiefly of titanic acid and lime;—so named from *Perovski*, of St. Petersburg. — Written also *perofskite* and *perovskite*. *Rose.*

PER-ÖX'IDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance having a maximum of oxygen. *Ure.*

PER-ÖX'I-DÍZE, *v. a.* To unite with a maximum of oxygen; to oxidize to the highest degree. *Ure.*

PER PAIS. [*Fr.*] (*Law.*) By the country or jury. *Burrill.*

PER PĀ'RĒŞ. [*L.*] (*Law.*) By one's equals or peers. *Wright.*

PER-PEND', *v. a.* [*L. perpendo*; *per*, used intensively, and *pendo*, to weigh.] To weigh carefully in the mind; to ponder. [*R.*] *Shak.*

PER-PEND'ER, *n.* [*Fr. parpaing*.] A perpend-stone. *Johnson.*

PER-PEN'DI-CLE, *n.* [*L. perpendiculum*; *Fr. perpendicule*.] Something hanging down in a straight line; a plumb-line. [*R.*] *Blount.*

PER-PEN-DÍC'U-LAR, *a.* [*L. perpendiculāris*; *perpendiculum*, a plumb-line; *perpendo*, to weigh carefully; *It. perpendicolare*; *Sp. perpendiclar*; *Fr. perpendiculaire*.]

1. Hanging, falling, or being, at right angles to the plane of the horizon. *Chaucer.*

2. (*Geom.*) Noting a line or a surface at right angles to another line or surface. *Da. & P.*

3. (*Gunnery*.) A small instrument for finding the centre line of a piece in the operation of pointing it at any object. *Davis.*

PER-PEN-DÍC'U-LAR, *n.* 1. A line falling on the plane of the horizon at right angles. *Woodward.*

2. (*Geom.*) A line falling upon or intersecting another line or a plane at right angles. *Davies.*

PER-PEN-DÍC'U-LÁR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being perpendicular. *Watts.*

PER-PEN-DÍC'U-LAR-LY, *ad.* In a perpendicular manner; at right angles. *Wotton.*

PER-PEND-STONE, *n.* A perpend-stone. *Bailey.*

† PER-PEN'SION (-shun), *n.* [*L. perpenso*, to ponder.] Consideration. *Brown.*

† PER-PEN'SI-TY, *n.* A pondering. *Swift.*

PER-PENT-STONE, *n.* A stone extending through the thickness of a wall, with both ends exposed and smoothly wrought; a bond-stone;—also written *perpend-stone*. *Britton.*

† PER-PĒS'SION (per-pēsh'un), *n.* [*L. perpassio*] Suffering; endurance. *Pearson.*

PER-PĒ-TRÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. perpetro*, *perpetratus*; *per*, used intensively, and *patro*, to perform; *It. perpetrare*; *Sp. perpetrar*; *Fr. pécher*.] [*i.* PERPETRATED; *pp.* PERPETRATING, PERPETRATED.] To do; to perform; to commit; to execute. "*Perpetrated crimes*." *Dryden.*

Syn. — To *perpetrate* is always used in a bad sense, and is a stronger term than to *commit*. Crimes are *perpetrated*; crimes, offences, and evils are *committed*.

PER-PĒ-TRÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. perpetratio*; *It. perpetracione*; *Sp. perpetracion*; *Fr. perpétration*.] The act of perpetrating; commission, as of a crime. *Wotton.*

PER-PĒ-TRÁ-TÖR, *n.* [*L.*] One who perpetrates or commits a crime. *Blackstone.*

PER-PĒT'U-AL (per-pēt'yū-al), *a.* [*L. perpetuus*; *It. & Sp. perpetuo*; *Fr. perpétuel*.]

1. Never ceasing or ending; everlasting; endless; lasting; interminable; eternal.

Let us join in the Lord in a *perpetual* covenant. *Jer. i. 5.*

2. Continuing without intermission; continual; uninterrupted; incessant; unceasing; perennial.

Perpetual curacy, (*Eng. Eccl. Law*.) a place of divine worship having parochial rights, particularly of baptism and sepulture, of which the incumbent is not removable at pleasure by the rector or vicar of any supposed mother church. *Burrill.* — *Perpetual motion*, that which possesses within itself the principle of motion, or motion which continues without inter-vention of any external cause or force. *Brande.* — *Perpetual screw*, a screw which acts against the teeth of a wheel, continuing its action unceasingly. *Watts.*

Syn. — See CONTINUAL, LASTING.

PER-PĒT'U-AL-LY, *ad.* Constantly; continually; incessantly. *Dryden.*

† PER-PĒT'U-AL-TY, *n.* The state of being perpetual. *Chaucer.*

PER-PĒT'U-ATE (per-pēt'yū-āt), *v. a.* [*L. perpetuo*, *perpetuatus*; *It. perpetuare*; *Sp. perpetuar*; *Fr. perpétuer*.] [*i.* PERPETUATED; *pp.* PERPETUATING, PERPETUATED.]

1. To make perpetual; to eternalize. *Furber.*

2. To make or cause to continue or endure without extinction or cessation. *Hammond.*

To *perpetuate testimony*, (*Law*.) to take testimony in order to preserve it for future use. *Burrill.*

PER-PĒT'U-Á'TION, *n.* [*It. perpetuazione*; *Sp. perpetuacion*; *Fr. perpétuation*.] The act of perpetuating or making perpetual. *Brown.*

PER-PĒ-TŪ'I-TY, *n.* [*L. perpetuitas*; *It. perpetuità*; *Sp. perpetuidad*; *Fr. perpétuité*.]

1. Endless duration; continuance to eternity. *Laws which God for perpetuity hath established.* *Hooker.*

2. Continued duration or existence; exemption from intermission or cessation. "*A perpetuity of exercise and action*." *Nelson.*

3. Something of which there is no end. *South.*
4. In the doctrine of annuities, the sum of money which will purchase a certain annuity to continue for ever, being the product of the annuity into the number of years in which the simple interest of any sum will equal the principal. *Brande.*

5. (*Law*.) The quality by which an estate becomes inalienable, either perpetually or for a very long period;—the estate itself so modified or perpetuated. *Burrill.*

PER-PHÖS'PHATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt in which phosphoric acid is combined with an oxide, at the maximum of oxidation. *Ure.*

PER-PLĒX', *v. a.* [*L. perpleus*, perplexed; *per*, used intensively, and *plecto*, *plexus* (*Gr.*) *πλέκω*,

to interweave.] [2. PERPLEXED; *pp* PERPLEXING, PERPLEXED.]

1. To entangle; to involve; to complicate; to make intricate; to confuse.

What was thought obscure, *perplexed*, and too hard for our weak parts, will be open to the understanding in a fair view. *Locke*.

2. To embarrass; to distract; to puzzle; to bewilder; to disturb; to distress. *Locke*.

We are *perplexed*, but not in despair. *2 Cor. iv. 3.*

3. To plague; to torment; to vex.

How might such killing eyes *perplex*. *Granville*.

Syn.—See AMAZE, DISTRESS, DISTURB.

†PER-PLĒX', *a.* Intricate; perplexed. *Glanville*.

PER-PLĒX'ED', *p. a.* Embarrassed; intricate; difficult.

PER-PLĒX'ED-LY, *ad.* Intricately. *Bp. Bull.*

PER-PLĒX'ED-NĒSS, *n.* Intricacy; difficulty; perplexity; embarrassment. *Locke*.

PER-PLĒX'ING, *p. a.* Intricate; embarrassing; puzzling; difficult; troublesome.

Syn.—See TROUBLESOME.

PER-PLĒX'I-TY, *n.* [L. *perplexitas*; It. *perplexità*; Sp. *perplexidad*; Fr. *perplexité*.]

1. Entanglement; intricacy. "The perplexity of conversation." *Stillingfleet*.

2. Embarrassment or distraction of mind; disturbance; confusion; irresolution. *Sidney*.

†PER-PLĒX'IVE-NĒSS, *n.* Tendency to perplex. "The perplexiveness of imagination." *Mora*.

†PER-PLĒX'LY, *ad.* Perplexedly. *Milton*.

†PER-PLĒXT'LY, *ad.* Perplexedly. *Gardiner*.

†PER-PQ-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *perpotatio*.] The act of drinking largely. *Bailey*.

PER-QUI-SĪTE (per'kwē-sīt), *n.* [L. *perquiro*, *perquisitus*, to ask for diligently, *per*, used intensively, and *quero*, to seek.]

1. Something obtained by industry or purchased with money, different from that obtained by inheritance. *Bouvier*.

2. Something obtained in addition to, or in lieu of, regular wages or salary.

To an honest mind, the best *perquisites* of a place are the advantages it gives a man of doing good. *Addison*.

†PER-QUI-SĪT'ED, *a.* Supplied with perquisites. "Perquisites varlets." *Savage*.

PER-QUI-SĪ'TION (per'kwē-sīsh'ūn), *n.* [It. *perquisizione*; Fr. *perquisition*.] A careful or diligent inquiry or search [u.] *Bp. Berkeley*.

†PERRIE, *n.* [Fr. *pierrie*; *pierre*, a stone.] Jewels; precious stones. *Chaucer*.

PĒR'RĪ-ĒR, *n.* [Fr. *perrier*; *pierre*, a stone.] An engine for throwing stones. [u.] *Hackluyt*.

PĒR'RON, *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) An open or uncovered staircase outside of a building. *Wright*.

PĒR'RO-QUĒT' (-kūt), *n.* [Fr.] See PAROQUET. *Perroquet ank*, (*Ornith.*) a small species of ank; *Phalerus psittacula* of Temminck, or *Alca psittacula* of Pallas. *Eng. Cyc.*

PER-RŪ'QUI-ER (per-rū'kē-er), *n.* [Fr. *perruque*, a peruke.] A wig-maker. *Brit. Crit.*

PĒR'RY, *n.* [Fr. *poire*; *poire* (L. *pirum*), a pear.] A drink made of pears. *Mortimer*.

PĒR'RY, *n.* A sudden gust of wind; a whirlwind;—written also *pirry*. [Local.] *Hackluyt*.

PĒR SĀL'TUM, [L.] By a leap or jump.

PĒR-SĀR-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *persecutio*; *persecutor*, to search through; *per*, through, and *secutor*, to search; Fr. *persecution*.] A thorough or diligent search. *Smart*.

PĒR SĒ, [L.] 1. By himself, herself, itself, or themselves; apart from others.

2. (*Logic*.) Abstractly. *Crabb*.

PĒR'SĒ-CŪTE, *v. a.* [L. *persequor*, *persecutus*; *per*, used intensively, and *sequor*, to follow after; It. *persequitare*; Sp. *perseguir*; Fr. *persécuter*.] [i. PERSECUTED; *pp* PERSECUTING, PERSECUTED.]

1. To pursue with malignity or enmity; to harass with penalties; to afflict; to distress; to oppress;—generally on account of opinions.

The wicked in his pride doth *persecute* the poor. *Ps. x. 2.*

Blessed are ye when men shall revile you, and *persecute* you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake. *Matt. v. 10.*

2. To importune or vex much. *Johnson*.

PER-SĒ-CŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *persecutio*; It. *persecuzione*, Sp. *persecucion*; Fr. *persecution*.]

1. The act or the practice of persecuting.

The Jews raised *persecution* against Paul. *Acts xiii. 20.*

2. The state of being persecuted. "Our necks are under *persecution*." *Lam. v. 5.*

PER-SĒ-CŪ-TIVE, *a.* Persecuting. [R.] *Scott*.

PER-SĒ-CŪT-OR, *n.* [L.] One who persecutes; one who malignantly harasses. *Milton*.

PER-SĒ-CŪ-TRIX, *n.* [L.] A female who persecutes, or malignantly harasses. *Ec. Rev.*

PER-SĒ-PŌL'I-TĀN, *a.* Pertaining to Persepolis. "Persepolitan architecture." *P. Cyc.*

PER'SEUS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *Περσεύς*.]

1. (*Grecian Myth.*) A son of Jupiter and Danaë, who slew Medusa. *W. Smith*.

2. (*Astron.*) A northern constellation near Taurus and Cassiopea. *P. Cyc.*

†PER-SĒV'ER, *v. n.* To persevere;—so spelt and accented frequently by Shakespeare as well as by Spenser.—See PERSEVERANCE.

Be lusty, free, *persevere* in thy service. *Chaucer*.

PĒR-SĒ-VER'ANCE, *n.* [L. *perseverantia*; It. *perseveranza*; Sp. *perseverancia*; Fr. *persévérance*.]

1. The act of persevering; persistence in a design or an undertaking; continuance in action; steadiness in pursuit; constancy.

Patience and *perseverance* overcome the greatest difficulties. *S. Richardson*.

2. †Power to distinguish; perception. *Harrington*.

3. (*Theol.*) Continuance in a state of grace;—sometimes termed *final perseverance*. *Hammond*.

Syn.—*Perseverance*, constancy, and steadiness are used in a good sense; *persistence* may be used in a good sense when it means steadiness. *Perseverance* in a right course, *constancy* of affection; *steadiness* in the pursuit of an object; *persistence* in a demand.—See CONTINUE, PATIENCE.

PĒR-SĒ-VER'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *persévérant*.] Persevering. [R.] *Whitby*.

†PĒR-SĒ-VER'ANT-LY, *ad.* Perseveringly; with constancy. *Spiritual Conquest*.

PĒR-SĒ-VĒRE', *v. n.* [L. *persevero*, *perseveratum*; *perseverus*, very strict; *per*, used intensively, and *severus*, strict; It. *perseverare*; Sp. *perseverar*; Fr. *persévérer*.] [i. PERSEVERED; *pp* PERSEVERING, PERSEVERED.] To persist or continue rigidly or steadily in any business or undertaking; to pursue steadfastly any design or attempt; not to give up or abandon any thing begun or undertaken; to go on; to pursue.

To *persevere* in any evil course makes you unhappy in this life. *Bake*.

Mr. Nares observes that this word was anciently written *persever*, and accented on the second syllable; *Sav. for etymology*.

My name is *persever*. *Ill's Well*, &c., Act iv.

'Persever not, but hear me, mighty kings.' *King John*, Act ii.

'But in her pride she doth *persever* still.' *Spenser*.

But before the time of Milton, the spelling and accentuation had been changed.

'Whence heavy *persecution* shall arise Of all who in the worship *persevere* Of spirit and truth' *Par. Lost*, xii. v. 582.

As this word is written at present, there can be no doubt of its pronunciation; and that it is very properly written so, appears from other words of the same form—*declare*, *respire*, *explore*, *procure*, &c., from *declaro*, *respiro*, *exploro*, *procuro*, &c.; and consequently from *persevero* ought to be formed *persevere*.

Not one of our orthoepists places the accent on the second syllable; yet, such is the force of prescription, that the old pronunciation is not entirely rooted out, especially in Ireland, where this pronunciation is still prevalent. *Walker*.

PĒR-SĒ-VĒR'ING, *p. a.* Persisting; constant.

PĒR-SĒ-VĒR'ING-LY, *ad.* With perseverance.

PĒR'SĪAN (pēr'shān), *n.* 1. (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant of Persia. *Morier*.

2. (*Arch.*) A male figure used instead of a column to support an entablature. *Weale*.

PĒR'SĪAN, *a.* Relating to Persia; Persian. *Britton*.

PĒR'SĪAN-BĒR'RY, *n.* The berry of the plant

Rhamnus tinctoria, used as a yellow coloring matter in calico-printing and dyeing. *Brande*.

PĒR'SĪAN-VHĒĒL, *n.* A machine for raising water above the level of a stream, consisting of a wheel with buckets attached to its rim. It is made to revolve by the current. *Brande*.

PĒR'SĪC, *a.* 1. Relating to Persia; Persian.

2. (*Arch.*) Noting an order of architecture in which an entablature is supported by the statues of men instead of columns. *Scott*.

PĒR'SĪC, *n.* The Persian language. *Wright*.

PĒR'SĪCOT (pār'sē-kōt'), *n.* [Fr., from L. *persicum malum*, a peach.] A cordial made of alcohol and the meat of peach-stones. *W. Ency.*

PĒR'SIFLAGE (pār'sē-flāzh'), *n.* [Fr.; *persifter*, to quiz; *sifter*, to hiss, to sing, from L. *sibilo*.] Idle talk, in which all the subjects are treated with levity or banter; mockery; jeer. *Qu. Rev.*

PĒR'SĪM'MON, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree and its fruit, of the genus *Diospyros*, or date-plum;—particularly *Diospyros Virginiana*, a small tree, of the middle and southern parts of the United States, bearing a plum-like fruit which is sweet and edible after exposure to frost. *Eng. Cyc. Gray*.

PĒR'SIS, *n.* A coloring matter obtained from lichens. *Simmonds*.

PĒR'SĪSM, *n.* A Persian idiom. *Clarke*.

PĒR-SĪST', *v. n.* [L. *persisto*; *per*, used intensively, and *sisto*, to stand; It. *persistere*; Sp. *persistir*; Fr. *persister*.] [i. PERSISTED; *pp* PERSISTING, PERSISTED.]

1. To continue fixed; to remain; to abide.

I had *persisted* happy. *Milton*

2. To continue firm, steadfast, or inflexible, to pursue steadily any design; to persevere.

Syn.—See CONTINUE.

PĒR-SĪST'ENCE, } *n.* [It. *persistenza*; Sp. *persistencia*; Fr. *persistence*.]

1. The state of persisting; steadiness; constancy; perseverance.

The love of God better can consist with the indeliberate commission of many sins than with an allowed *persistencia* in any one. *Gov. of Tongue*.

2. Obstinacy; contumacy; obduracy. *Shak*.

3. (*Optics*.) The duration of the impression of light on the retina after the luminous object has disappeared. *Brande*.

PĒR-SĪST'ENT, *a.* 1. That persists; steady; constant; persevering; persistent. *Rogee*.

2. (*Bot.*) Remaining beyond the period when such parts commonly fall, as the leaves of evergreens. *Gray*.

PĒR-SĪST'ING-LY, *ad.* With persistence; perseveringly; steadily. *Wright*.

PĒR-SĪS'TIVE, *a.* That persists; steady; firm; constant; persevering; persistent. *Shak*.

†PĒR-SŌLVE', *v. a.* [L. *persolvere*.] To pay wholly or completely. *Bale*.

PĒR'SON (pēr'sn) [pēr'sn, *W. P. J. F. Ja.*; pēr'sun, *S. K. W.*; pēr'sun, *colloqually* pēr'sn, *Sm.*], *n.* [L. *persona*, a mask, a personage or character, a person; It. & Sp. *persona*; Fr. *personne*.]

1. Character; personage; part. *Shak*.

He hath put on the *person*, not of a robber and murderer, but of a traitor to the state. *Hayward*.

2. †The parson or rector of a parish. *Holmshead*.

3. A being possessed of personality; an intelligent being; a man, a woman, or a child.

We must consider what *person* stands for, which, I think, is a thinking, intelligent being. *Locke*.

4. A human being; an individual; a man; one.

Be a *person's* attainments ever so great, he should always remember that he is God's creature. *S. Richardson*.

5. The body; bodily or corporal substance.

'Tis in her heart alone that you must reign; You'll find her *person* difficult to gain. *Dryden*.

6. (*Gram.*) The character which a noun or a pronoun bears, as denoting the speaker, the person spoken to, or the person spoken of.

Artificial person, (*Law*.) a corporation. *Bouvier*.—In *person*, not by a representative; himself or one's self with bodily presence. "The king in *person* visits all around." *Dryden*.

As the *o* in *person* is sunk, as in *season*,

treason, &c., so this word, being a compound of our own, and *personage* coming to us from the French, we generally suppress the *o*, but, as *personal*, *personate*, &c., come to us from the Latin, we generally preserve the *o*. This is the best reason I can give for the slight difference we find in the pronunciation of these words; and, if any one is inclined to think we ought to preserve the *o* distinctly in all of them except *person*, and even in this on solemn occasions, I have not the least objection." *Walker*.

† **PÉR'SON**, *v. a.* To personate. *Milton*.

PÉR'SON-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Having a beautiful person or body; handsome; graceful. "Scmiramis, who was very personable." *Raleigh*.
2. (*Old Eng. Law.*) Able to maintain a plea in court:—having the capacity to take a thing granted or given. *Whishaw*. *Burrill*.

PÉR'SON-AGE, *n.* [*It. personaggio*; *Sp. personaje*; *Fr. personnage*.]

1. Character assumed or represented.

The actors and personages of this fable. *Broom*.

2. A great or considerable person; a man or woman of eminence or distinction. *Sidney*.

3. Exterior appearance; stature; air. "In personage stately." [*R.*] *Hayward*.
Syn.—See **CHARACTER**.

PÉR'SON-AL [*per'sun-al*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*], *a.* [*L. personalis*; *It. personale*; *Sp. personal*; *Fr. personnel*.]

1. Relating or belonging to persons, or men or women, not to things.

Every man, so termed by way of personal difference only. *Hooker*.

2. Relating to, or affecting, a person; proper or peculiar to a person; individual.

I know no personal cause to spurn at him. *Shak*.

3. Pertaining to the person or body; corporal; exterior. "Personal charms." *Addison*.

4. In person; not by representative.

This immediate and personal speaking of God Almighty to Abraham, Job, and Moses. *W. Hale*.

5. (*Gram.*) Having the modifications of the three persons. "A personal verb." *Johnson*.

¶ The personal pronouns are, *I, thou or you, he, she, and it*, and their plurals.

Personal action, (*Law.*) an action brought for the specific goods and chattels, or for damages, or other breach of contract, or for other injury, the specific recovery of lands, tenements, and hereditaments only excepted;—opposed to *real action*.—**Personal contract**, a contract concerning personal property;—opposed to *real contract*.—**Personal estate or property**, property consisting usually of things temporary and movable, but including all subjects of property not of a freehold nature, nor descendible to the heirs at law;—opposed to *real estate or property*. *Bouvier*. *Burrill*.

† **PÉR'SON-AL**, *n.* A movable. *Todd*.

PÉR'SON-AL-ISM, *n.* The quality of being personal; personality. *Qu. Rev.*

PÉR'SON-AL-I-TY, *n.* [*It. personalità*; *Sp. personalidad*; *Fr. personnalité*.]

1. The state of being a person; individuality.

That which can contrive, which can design, must be a person. These capacities constitute personality, for they imply consciousness of thought. *Paley*.

2. A reflection or remark directly or offensively applied to a person. *Todd*.

There is yet another topic which he has been no less studious to avoid, which is *personality*. *Observer*.

3. (*Law.*) That quality of a law which concerns the condition, state, and capacity of persons. *Burrill*.

PÉR'SON-AL-IZE, *v. a.* To render personal; to personate. *Warburton*.

PÉR'SON-AL-LY, *ad.* In a personal manner; as to person; individually:—in person; not by representative.

PÉR'SON-AL-TY, *n.* (*Law.*) Personal property;—state of being a person. *Burrill*.

PÉR'SON-ATE, *v. a.* [*i. PERSONATED*; *pp. PERSONATING, PERSONATED*.]

1. To represent by a fictitious or assumed character; to act the part of; to imitate.

This lad was not to personate one that had been long before taken out of his cradle. *Bacon*.

2. To counterfeit; to feign. "Personated devotion." [*R.*] *Hammond*.

3. To resemble; to be like. "The lofty cedar personates thee." *Shak*.

4. † To describe the person of. "He shall find himself most feelingly personated." *Shak*.

† **PÉR'SON-ATE**, *v. a.* [*L. persono*; *per*, used intensively, and *sono*, to sound.] To celebrate loudly. "So personating their gods." *Milton*.

PÉR'SON-ATE, *v. n.* To play a fictitious character. "Personating with the actors." *Buch*.

PÉR'SON-ATE, *a.* [*L. personatus*; *persona*, a mark.] (*Bot.*) Noting a monopetalous, bilabiate corolla, having the orifice of the tube closed by an inflated projection of the throat. *Henslow*.

PÉR'SON-AT-ING, *n.* Personation. *Prynne*.

PÉR'SON-ATION, *n.* The act of personating or counterfeiting. *Bacon*.

PÉR'SON-A-TOR, *n.* One who personates. "Personators of those actions." *B. Jonson*.

PÉR'SON-E-I-TY, *n.* Personality. [*R.*] *Coleridge*.

PÉR'SON-I-FI-CATION, *n.* [*It. personificazione*; *Fr. personification*.]

1. The act of personifying.

2. (*Rhet.*) A figure by which inanimate objects, or abstract ideas, are represented as endued with life and action; prosopopœia. *Brande*.

PÉR'SON-I-FY, *v. a.* [*It. personificare*; *Sp. personificar*; *Fr. personnifier*.—From *L. persona*, a person, and *facio*, to make.] [*i. PERSONIFIED*; *pp. PERSONIFYING, PERSONIFIED*.] To change from a thing to a person; to represent with the attributes of a person; to ascribe to, or invest with, the qualities of an animate being.

The poets take the liberty of personifying inanimate things. *Chesnut*. *field*.

† **PÉR'SON-IZE**, *v. a.* To personify. *S. Richardson*.

PERSONNEL (*par'son-nèl'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] The persons belonging to the army or the navy, as distinguished from the *matériel*. *McCulloch*.

PÉR-SPEC'TIVE [*per-spék'tiv*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ju. K. Sm. R. C.*; *per'spek-tiv*, *Johnson*], *n.* [*It. prospettiva*; *Sp. perspectiva*; *Fr. perspective*.—From *L. perspicio*, *perspectus*, to look through; *per*, through, and *specio*, to look.]

1. † A glass through which things are viewed; a telescope or a microscope. *Sir T. Browne*.

2. A view through; a vista; a prospect.

3. (*Fine Arts.*) The art of representing or delineating on a plane surface near and distant objects, as they appear to the eye from any given distance or situation. *Brande*.

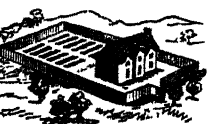
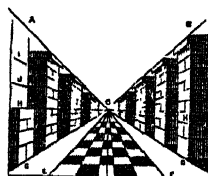
¶ In the figure, H H represents the horizon. The point O, exactly opposite the eye, is the centre of the picture. To this point all the horizontal lines, E O, G O, H O, I O, J O, A O, B O, &c., tend, and are called *vanishing lines*. The line connecting the centre of the picture and the eye is called the *principal visual ray*; and its length is the *distance* of the picture. The surface upon which the objects in the picture stand is called the *ground plane*, and the surface on which they are delineated is called the *perspective plane*.

4. A representation or picture of objects in perspective. *Wright*.

Aerial perspective, the faintness of outlines and blending of colors produced by the thicker or thinner stratum of air which pervades the optical image viewed. *Fairholt*.—**Isometrical perspective**, a kind of orthographic projection in which but a single plane of projection is used; isometrical projection. In this kind of perspective, the objects are represented at a particular angle, so as to show at the same time three contiguous sides, as is seen in the figures represented by isometrical perspective in the margin.—See **ISOMETRICAL**. *Da. & P.*

—**Linear perspective**, the art of delineating solid bodies on a plane surface, as they appear to the eye from any point. *Fairholt*.—**Oblique perspective**, perspective in which the perspective plane is taken obliquely to the principal face of the object.—**Parallel perspective**, perspective in which the perspective plane is taken parallel to the principal face of the object. *Dana*.

¶ "This word, as may be seen in Johnson, was generally accented by the poets on the first syllable; but the harshness of this pronunciation has prevented it from gaining any ground in prose." *Walker*.



PÉR-SPEC'TIVE, *a.* 1. Relating to the science of vision; optical. *Bacon*.

2. Pertaining to, or made by, perspective. "Perspective diawings." *Nichol*.

PÉR-SPEC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* Optically; through a glass; according to perspective. *Shak*.

PÉR-SPEC'TO-GRAPH, *n.* [*Eng. perspective* and *Gk. γράφω*, to describe.] An instrument for taking the points and outlines of objects. *Bigelow*.

PÉR-SPEC-TÓG'RA-PHY, *n.* The science or theory of perspective. *Wright*.

† **PÉR'SPI-CÁ-BLE**, *a.* Discernible. *Herbert*.

PÉR-SPI-CÁ'CIOUS (*per-spe-ká'shus*, 66), *a.* [*L. perspicax*, *perspicacis*; *perspicio*, to look through; *It. perspicace*; *Sp. perspicaz*; *Fr. perspicace*.] Quick-sighted; sharp of sight; discerning; acute; keen. *South*.

PÉR-SPI-CÁ'CIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a perspicacious manner; discerningly. *Johnson*.

PÉR-SPI-CÁ'CIOUS-NÉSS (*per-spe-ká'shus-nèss*), *n.* Sharpness of sight; perspicacity. *Johnson*.

PÉR-SPI-CÁ'C-I-TY, *n.* [*L. perspicacitas*; *It. & Sp. perspicacia*; *Fr. perspicacité*.] The state or the quality of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or discernment. *Burton*.

† **PÉR'SPI-CÁ-CY**, *n.* Perspicacity. *B. Jonson*.

† **PÉR-SPI'C-I-ÉNCÉ** (*-spish'è-ens*), *n.* [*L. perspicientia*.] Clear perception or discernment. *Bailey*.

† **PÉR'SPI-CÍL**, *n.* A telescope. *Crashaw*.

PÉR-SPI-CÚ'I-TY, *n.* [*L. perspicuitas*; *It. perspicuità*; *Sp. perspicuidad*; *Fr. perspicuité*.]

1. Transparency; translucency. [*R.*] *Brown*.

2. Quality of being perspicuous; easiness to be perceived or understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; clearness. *Locke*.

The first requisite of style, not only in rhetorical but in all compositions, is *perspicuity*. *Alph. W. Hately*.

Syn.—Clearness relates to ideas or thoughts; *perspicuity*, to the mode of expressing them. *Perspicuity* of style or language; *clearness* of conception. *Perspicuous* style or language; *clear* ideas.—See **CLARITY**.

PÉR-SPI'C-U-ŌUS, *a.* [*L. perspicuus*; *perspicio*, to see through; *It. & Sp. perspicuo*.]

1. That may be seen through; transparent; diaphanous. [*R.*] *Peucham*.

2. Clear to the mind or understanding; easily understood; not obscure or ambiguous.

Altho' this is no perspicuous, so undeniable, that I need not be over-industrious in the proof of it. *Sprut*.

PÉR-SPI'C-U-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* In a perspicuous manner; clearly; plainly; not obscurely. *Bacon*.

PÉR-SPI'C-U-ŌUS-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being perspicuous; freedom from obscurity; clearness; perspicuity. *Bailey*.

PÉR-SPIR-A-BÍL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being perspirable. *Wright*.

PÉR-SPIR-A-BLE [*per-spir'ə-bl*, *S. W. P. Ju. K. Sm.*], *a.* [*It. perspirabile*; *Fr. perspirable*.]

1. That perspires; emitting perspiration. [*R.*]

Their [children's] skins are most perspirable. *Bacon*.

2. That may be perspired or emitted by perspiration. *Arbuthnot*.

PÉR-SPI-RÁ'TION, *n.* [*It. perspirazione*; *Fr. perspiration*.]

1. The act of perspiring; excretion by the pores of the skin; exudation.

Insensible perspiration is the last and most perfect action of animal digest on. *Arbuthnot*.

2. Matter perspired; sweat. *P. Cy.*

According to Lavoisier and Seguin, the greatest amount of perspiration [in man] exceeds six pounds in twenty-four hours, and the smallest two pounds. *W. Hale*.

Sensible perspiration is called *sweat*. *Darwinism*.

PÉR-SPIR'A-TIVE, *a.* That perspires; performing perspiration. *Johnson*.

PÉR-SPIR'A-TÓ-RY, *a.* Performing, or pertaining to, perspiration. *Darwinism*.

PÉR-SPIRE, *v. n.* [*L. perspiro*, to breathe every where; *per*, used intensively, and *spiro*, to breathe.] [*i. PERSPIRED*; *pp. PERSPIRING, PERSPIREN*.]

1. To exude by, or through, the skin; to be excreted by the pores of the skin. *Brown*.

Water, milk, whey, taken without much exercise, so as to make them *perspire*. *Arbuthnot*.

2. To perform excretion through the pores of the skin; to sweat.

Animals prevented from perspiring die of suffocation as when their respiration is stopped. *P. Cyc.*

SYN.—A person *perspires* naturally, as in sleep; heat and exercise make him *sweat*. The moisture that passes invisibly through the pores of the skin is called *perspiration*, that which passes visibly through the pores of the skin is called *sweat*.

PERSPIRE', *v. a.* To emit by the pores of the skin. *Smollett.*

The substances *perspired* are water, carbonic acid, saline substances, lactic acid, and some organic matter. *Brande.*

PERS-STRINGE', *v. a.* [*L. perstringo*; *per*, by, and *stringo*, to bind, to touch.] To touch or glance on; to graze. [*R.*] *Burton.*

† **PERSUA-BLE** (per'swā-bl), *a.* That persuades; persuading; convincing. *Wickliffe.*

PERSUAD'A-BLE (per-swād'a-bl), *a.* That may be persuaded; persuadable. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

† **PERSUAD'A-BLY**, *ad.* So as to be persuaded; by persuasion. *Sherwood.*

PERSUADE' (per-swād'), *v. a.* [*L. persuadere*; *per*, used intensively, and *suado*, to advise; *It. persuadere*, *Sp. persuadir*; *Fr. persuader*.] [*i. PERSUADED*; *pp. PERSUADING*, *PERSUADED*.]

1. To counsel or advise with effect; to draw or incline the will of; to influence, or prevail upon, by argument, advice, expostulation, or reasons; to induce; to incite; to convince.

Thou art persuaded unto Peril. Alas! thou persuadest me to this. *Acts xxxi. 24.*

2. To inculcate; to teach. "We persuade confidence." [*R.*] *Bp. Taylor.*

SYN.—Men are *persuaded* by argument or eloquence, *prevailed upon* by entreaty, *influenced* by example or interest, *enticed* by art, and *convinced* by argument or evidence.—See **EXHORT.**

PERSUADE', *v. n.* To use persuasion. Twenty merchants have all *persuaded* with him. *Shak.*

† **PERSUADE'**, *n.* Persuasion. *Sol. and Perseda.*

PERSUAD'ED-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being persuaded; conviction. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

PERSUAD'ER, *n.* One who persuades. *Barry.*

|| **PERSUA-SI-BIL'I-TY**, *n.* Capability of being persuaded; persuasibleness. *Malbywell.*

|| **PERSUA-SI-BLE** [per-swā'se-bl, *S. P. F. Sm. W. b.*; per-swā'se-bl, *W. J. Ja. K. R.*], *a.* [*L. persuasibilis*; *It. suabile*; *Sp. & Fr. persuasible*.] That may be persuaded. "It makes us tractable and *persuasive*." *Gov. of the Tongue.*

|| **PERSUA-SI-BLE-NÉSS**, *n.* The quality of being persuadable; persuasibility. *Johnson.*

PERSUA'SION (per-swā'zhun), *n.* [*L. persuasio*; *It. persuasione*; *Sp. & Fr. persuasión*.]

1. The act or the power of persuading.

Thou hast all the arts of fine persuasion. *Ottaway.*

2. The state of being persuaded; settled opinion or conviction:—creed; belief; doctrine. "Clergy of her *persuasion*." *Blackstone.*

The most certain token of evident goodness is, if the general *persuasion* of all men does so account it. *Hooker.*

SYN.—See **CONVICTION.**

PERSUA'SIVE, *a.* [*It. & Sp. persuasivo*; *Fr. persuasif*.] That persuades or has power to persuade; inducing. "*Persuasive* evidence." *South.*

PERSUA'SIVE, *n.* That which persuades; an exhortation. *South.*

PERSUA'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In such a manner as to persuade. *Locke.*

PERSUA'SIVE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being persuasive; exhortation. *Hammond.*

PERSUA'SO-RY, *a.* Having power to persuade; persuasive. *Brown.*

PERSUL'PHATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of sulphuric acid and a peroxide. *Ure.*

PERSUL-TA'TION, *n.* [*L. persulho*, to leap through; *per*, through, and *sulho*, to leap.] (*Med.*) Exudation, as of blood, in the form of dew, at the surface of the skin, or of a membrane; diapedesis. *Scott. Dunglison.*

† **PERSWAY'**, *v. a.* To mitigate. *B. Jonson.*

PÉRT, *a.* 1. [*W. pert.*] Brisk; smart; lively; peik. "The *pert* fairies." *Milton.*

2. Saucy; froward; bold; impudent. *Addison.* All servants might challenge the same liberty, and grow *pert* upon their masters. *Collier.*

As some word is plainly wanting not so strong as *insolent*, we have been led to employ *pert* exclusively in an unfavorable sense, while yet it was free of old to use it also in a good, even as among our southern poor it still retains the meaning of *sprightly* or *lively*; a child recovering from illness, a cage-bird after moulting, are said to look quite *pert* again. *Trench.*

† **PÉRT**, *a.* [*L. apertus*.] Open; apert. *Chaucer.*

PÉRT, *n.* A pert person. [*R.*] *Goldsmith.*

† **PÉRT**, *v. n.* To behave pertly. *Bp. Gauden.*

PÉRTAIN', *v. n.* [*L. pertinere*; *per*, through, and *teneo*, to hold, to keep; *It. appartenere*; *Sp. pertenecer*; *Fr. appartenir*.] [*i. PERTAINED*; *pp. PERTAINING*, *PERTAINED*.]

1. To belong; to be the property or duty; to appertain;—used with *to*. "The cities which *pertain* to Judah." *2 Chron. xii. 4.*

2. To relate; to concern; to regard. *Peacham.*

† **PÉRT-É-BRÁ'TION**, *n.* [*L. perterebro*, to bore through.] Act of boring through. *Bailey.*

PÉRTH'ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of felspar, from Perth, in Upper Canada. *Thomson.*

PÉRTI-NÁ'CIOUS (per-te-nā'shūs, 66), *a.* [*L. pertinax*, *pertinax*; *per*, used intensively, and *tenax*, holding fast; *It. pertinace*; *Sp. pertinaz*.]

1. Adhering with obstinacy; obstinate; inflexible; stubborn; dogged; perverse. *Walton.*

2. Resolute; constant; steady. *South.*

PÉRTI-NÁ'CIOUS-LY (per-te-nā'shūs-le), *ad.* In a pertinacious manner; obstinately; stubbornly:—resolutely; steadily. *Tillotson.*

PÉRTI-NÁ'CIOUS-NÉSS, *n.* Pertinacity. *Taylor.*

PÉRTI-NÁ'C'I-TY, *n.* [*L. It. & Sp. pertinacia*; *Fr. pertinacité*.]

1. The quality of being pertinacious; stubbornness; obstinacy; doggedness. *Brown.*

2. Resolute; constant; steadiness. *Taylor.*

SYN.—See **OBSTINACY.**

† **PÉRTI-NÁ-CY**, *n.* 1. [*L. pertinacia*.] Pertinacity. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. [*L. pertinere*, to pertain.] The quality of pertaining; aptitude. *Chaucer.*

† **PÉRTI-NÁTE**, *a.* Pertinacious. *Joye.*

† **PÉRTI-NÁTE-LY**, *ad.* Pertinaciously. *Joye.*

PÉRTI-NÉNCÉ, *n.* [*It. pertinencia*; *Sp. pertinencia*; *Fr. pertinence*.] The state of being pertinent; fitness to the purpose; appropriateness; relevancy; appositeness. "*Pertinence* and brevity of expression." *South.*

PÉRTI-NÉNT, *a.* [*L. pertinere*, *pertinens*, to pertain; *It. & Sp. pertinente*; *Fr. pertinent*.]

1. Relating; concerning; pertaining. "Any thing *pertinent* unto faith." [*R.*] *Hooker.*

2. Related to the matter in hand; just to the purpose; apposite; relevant; appropriate.

What I thought *pertinent* to this business. *Baron.*

PÉRTI-NÉNT-LY, *ad.* Appositely; to the purpose. *Bp. Taylor.*

PÉRTI-NÉNT-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being pertinent; appositeness; pertinence. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

PÉRTI-NÉNTS, *n. pl.* (*Scottish Law.*) Appurtenances. *Burmill.*

† **PÉRTIN'GENT**, *a.* [*L. pertingo*, to extend to.] Reaching to; touching. *Bailey.*

PÉRT'LY, *ad.* In a pert manner; saucily. *Pope.*

PÉRT'NESS, *n.* Quality of being pert; sauciness.

† **PÉRT-TRÁN'SIENT**, *a.* [*L. pertranseo*, to pass through.] Passing through. *Bailey.*

PÉRTURB', *v. a.* [*L. perturbo*; *per*, used intensively, and *turbo*, to disturb; *It. perturbare*; *Sp. perturbar*.] [*i. PERTURBED*; *pp. PERTURBING*, *PERTURBED*.]

1. To put into confusion or disorder; to confuse; to disorder. [*R.*] *Brown.*

2. To disquiet; to disturb; to deprive of tranquillity. "Rest, rest, *perturbed* spirit." *Shak.*

PÉRTURB'ANCE, *n.* Perturbation. *Sharp.*

† **PÉRTUR'BÁTE** [per-tur'bāt, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. W. b.*; per-tur'bāt, *W. b.*], *v. a.* [*L. perturbo*, *perturbatus*.] To disquiet; to disturb; to perturb.—See **CONTEMPLATE.** *More.*

PÉRTUR-BÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. perturbatio*; *It. perturbazione*; *Sp. perturbacion*; *Fr. perturbation*.]

1. Disturbance; disorder; confusion; commotion,—particularly commotion of the passions; disquiet of mind; mental uneasiness.

I have lived to see this world is made up of *perturbations*. *Hooker.*

Restore yourselves unto your temper, fathers, And, without *perturbation*, hear me speak. *B. Jonson.*

2. Cause of disquiet. O, polished *perturbation*, golden care! *Shak.*

3. (*Astron.*) An irregularity or inequality in the motion of a body in its orbit. *Herschel.*

PÉRTUR-BÁ-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] One who disturbs.

PÉRTURB'ER, *n.* A disturber. *Sir G. Paul.*

PÉRTUSE', *a.* [*L. pertundo*, *pertusus*, to make a hole through.] Punched; pierced with holes; perforated; pertused. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

PÉRTUSED' (per-tūzd'), *a.* Bored; pierced with holes; pertuse. *Scott.*

PÉRTU'SION (per-tū'zhun), *n.* Act of piercing or perforating; a perforation. *Arbutnot.*

PÉRTUS'SIS, *n.* [*L. per*, used intensively, and *tussis*, a cough.] (*Med.*) A violent convulsive cough; the whooping-cough. *Dunglison.*

PÉRTŪKE, *n.* [*It. parucca*; *Sp. peluca*; *Fr. perruque*.—*Dut. paruk*; *Ger. perrücke*; *Dan. paryk*; *Sw. peruk*.—From *Gr. πύρκος*, red, because originally made of that color. *Wachter*.] A cap of false hair; a periwig. *Wiseman.*

PÉRTŪKE, *v. a.* To furnish or dress with perukes, or wigs. [*R.*] *Todd.*

PÉRTŪKE-MÁK'ER, *n.* A maker of perukes; a wig-maker. *Johnson.*

PÉRTŪLE, *n.* [*L. perula*, dim. of *pera*, a wallet.] (*Bot.*) The cover of a seed. *Hamilton.*

PÉRŪ'SAL, *n.* 1. Examination. "A short *perusal* of the staff." [*R.*] *Tatler.*

2. The act of reading.

This treatise requires application in the *perusal*. *Woodward.*

PÉRŪS'ER, *v. a.* [*Of uncertain origin.—L. per*, through or thoroughly, and *utor*, *usus*, to use. *Minsheu*.—It appears to be from the *Fr. pour voir*, to look through. *Richardson*.] [*i. PÉRUSED*; *pp. PÉRUSING*, *PÉRUSED*.]

1. To inspect or examine carefully. "I have *perused* her well." *Shak.*

2. To read. "*Peruse* this writing." *Shak.*

PÉRŪS'ER, *n.* One who peruses; a reader.

PÉRŪ'VI-AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Peru.

Peruvian balsam, a balsam obtained from the tree *Miroylon Peruvianum*, a tree growing in tropical South America;—also called *balsam of Peru*.—*Peruvian bark*, the bark of a tree, found in Peru, of the genus *Cinchona*, used in medicine. *Brande*.—*Peruvian cinnamon*, (*Bot.*) cinnamon from the plant *Laurus quiroz*. *Loudon*.

PÉRŪ-VINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless, oily fluid, distilled from the balsam of Peru. *Wright.*

PÉR-VÁDE', *v. a.* [*L. pervado*; *per*, through, and *vado*, to go.] [*i. PÉRVADED*; *pp. PÉRVADING*, *PÉRVADED*.]

1. To pass through, as an aperture or interstice; to permeate.

The labored chyle *pervades* the pores. *Blackmore.*

2. To pass through the whole extent of; to be diffused through.

Pervades, adjusts, and agitates the whole. *Thomson.*

PÉR-VÁD'ING, *p. a.* That pervades; passing through; penetrating.

PÉR-VÁ'SION, *n.* [*L. pervasio*.] Act of pervading; or state of being pervaded. *Boyle.*

PÉR-VÁ'SIVE, *a.* That pervades. *Shenstone.*

PÉR-VÉRSE', *a.* [*L. perverius*; *perverto*, to turn round; *It. & Sp. perverso*; *Fr. pervers*.]

1. Turned or distorted from the right. Where nature breeds.

Per verse, all monstrous, all prodigious things. *Milton*

2. Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable; untoward; wayward.

To so *perverse* a sex all grace is vain. *Dryden.*

3. Cross; petulant; capitious; spiteful.

It is known, and be *perverse*, and say thee nay. *Shak.*

Syn.—See CAPTIOUS, OBSTINACY.

† **PÉR-VERSED'** (*per-ved'*), *a.* Turned. *Phaer.*

† **PÉR-VÈRS'ÉD-LÝ**, *ad.* Perversely. *Ascham.*

PÉR-VÈRSE'LY, *ad.* In a perverse manner; crossly; peevishly. *Locke.*

PÉR-VÈRSE'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being perverse; petulance; peevishness. *Milton.*
2. † Perversion. *Bacon.*

PÉR-VÈR'SION (*per-ver'shun*), *n.* [*L. perversio*; *It. perversione*; *Sp. & Fr. perversion.*] The act of perverting, or the state of being perverted; change to something worse. "*Perversion of the laws of nature.*" *Bacon.*

PÉR-VÈR'SI-TÝ, *n.* [*L. perversitas*; *It. perversità*; *Sp. perversidad*; *Fr. perversité.*] Perverseness; crossness; petulance; frowardness. "*What strange perversity!*" *Norris.*

Syn.—See CONTUMACY.

PÉR-VÈR'SÍVE, *a.* Tending to pervert. *Todd.*

PÉR-VÈRT', *v. a.* [*L. pervertio*; *per*, used intensively, and *verto*, to turn; *It. pervertire*; *Sp. & Fr. pervertir.*] [*i.* PERVERTED; *pp.* PERVERTING, PERVERTED.]

1. To turn or distort from the true end or purpose. "*Pervert justice to extreme injustice.*" *Spenser.*

He has perverted my meaning by his glosses. *Dryden.*

2. To turn from the right; to entice to evil; to corrupt.

He in the serpent had perverted Eve. *Milton.*

† **PÉR-VÈRT'**, *v. n.* To turn to the wrong; to become a pervert. *Chaucer.*

PÉR'VERT (114), *n.* One who is perverted or turned from the right. *Qu. Rev. Trench.*

An ingenious pervert drew some attention. *Ch. Ob.*

Syn.—See CONVERT.

PÉR-VÈRT'ÉD, *p. a.* Turned aside from right; corrupted.

PÉR-VÈRT'ÉR, *n.* One who perverts. *South.*

PÉR-VÈRT'Í-BLE, *a.* That may be perverted; liable to perversion. *Mountagu.*

† **PÉR-VÈS'TI-GÁTE**, *v. a.* [*L. pervestigo*, *per-vestigatus*; *per*, used intensively, and *vestigo*, to trace.] To find out by searching. *Cockeram.*

† **PÉR-VÈS-TI-GÁ'TION**, *n.* [*L. pervestigatio.*] A thorough or diligent search. *Chillingworth.*

† **PÉR-VÍ-ÁL**, *a.* Pervious. *Chapman.*

† **PÉR-VÍ-ÁL-LÝ**, *ad.* In a pervious manner. "*To see pervially through them.*" *Chapman.*

† **PÉR-VÍ-CÁ'CIOUS** (*per-ve-ká'shús*), *a.* [*L. pervicax*, *pervicacis.*] Very obstinate. *Denham.*

† **PÉR-VÍ-CÁ'CIOUS-LÝ**, *ad.* Stubbornly. *Ash.*

† **PÉR-VÍ-CÁ'CIOUS-NESS**, *n.* Stubbornness; contumacy. *Bentley.*

† **PÉR-VÍ-CÁ'CÍ-TÝ**, *n.* Pervicacity. *Bailey.*

† **PÉR-VÍGÍ-LÁ'TION**, *n.* [*L. pervigilatio*; *pervigil*, ever watchful.] A careful watching. *Bailey.*

PÉR-VÍ-OÜS, *a.* [*L. pervius*; *per*, through, and *via*, a way.]

1. That may be passed through; admitting passage; penetrable; permeable.

He to thickets fled,
Concealed from aiming spears, not pervious to the steed. *Dryden.*

2. Pervading; permeating. "*This little, agile, pervious fire.*" [*R.*] *Prior.*

PÉR-VÍ-OÜS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being pervious.

PÉR-VÍS, *n.* See PARVIS. *Todd.*

PÉR-SÁDE' [*per-sád'*, *Ja.*; *per-zád'*, *Sm.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] The motion which a horse makes in raising his fore quarters, without advancing. *Farrier's Dict.*

PESHITO, *a.* Applied to the Syriac version of the New Testament. *Dr. Murdock.*

PÉS'KY, *a. & ad.* [Perhaps corrupted from *pestilens*.] Mischievous; troublesome;—great; much;—very. "*A pesky sight.*" *Seba Smith.* "*Pesky proud.*" *Judd.* [Colloquial and vulgar, U. S.]

PÉ'SO, *n.* [*Sp.*] A Spanish coin weighing an ounce; the dollar of exchange. *Simmonds.*

PÉS'SA-RÝ, *n.* [*Gr. πῆσος*; *L. pessus*, *pessarium*; *It. pessario*; *Sp. pessario*; *Fr. pessaire.*] (*Med.*) A solid instrument, made of cork, ivory, or elastic gum, introduced into the vagina, to support the uterus, in cases of prolapsus or relaxation of that organ. *Dunghuson.*

PÉS'SÍ-MÍSM, *n.* [*L. pessimus*, worst.] The doctrine that maintains the most unfavorable view of things;—opposed to *optimism*. *Sydney Smith.*

PÉS'SÍ-MÍST, *n.* A universal complainer;—opposed to *optimist*. *Smart.*

PÉS'SO-MÁN-CÝ, *n.* [*Gr. πῆσος*, a small, oval-shaped stone, and *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of pebbles. *Smart.*

PÉST, *n.* [*L. pestis*; *It., Sp., & Fr. peste.*] 1. A deadly or infectious disease; a plague; a pestilence.

Let fierce Achilles
The god propitiate, and the pest assuage. *Pope.*

2. Any thing noxious, mischievous, or destructive; scourge; bane; curse.

Of all vices, the most pernicious,
The pest of the human race, is pride. *Waller.*

PÉS'TÉR, *v. a.* [*It. impestare*, to infect; *Fr. empestier.*] [*i.* PESTERED; *pp.* PESTERING, PESTERED.]

1. To disturb; to harass; to annoy; to disquiet; to provoke; to nettle; to trouble.

We are pestered with mice and rats. *Mare.*

2. † To embarrass; to encumber. *Milton.*

PÉS'TÉR-ÉR, *n.* One who pesters. *Johnson.*

† **PÉS'TÉR-OÜS**, *a.* Encumbering. *Bacon.*

PÉST'-HÓÜSE, *n.* A house or hospital for persons infected with a pestilential disease. *South.*

PÉS'TÍ-DÜCT, *n.* [*L. pestis*, a pest, and *ductus*, a duct.] That which conveys contagion. *Donne.*

PÉS-TÍF'ÉR-OÜS, *a.* [*L. pestifer*, *pestiferis*; *pestis*, a pest, and *fero*, to bear; *It. & Sp. pestifero*; *Fr. pestifère.*]

1. Bringing or communicating plague; pestilential;—infectious; contagious.

The steams of pestiferous bodies taint the air. *Arbutnot.*

2. Destructive; mischievous; injurious.

Thy lewd, pestiferous, and dissonant pranks. *Shak.*

PÉS-TÍF'ÉR-OÜS-LÝ, *ad.* In a pestiferous manner; pestilentially; noxiously. *Wright.*

PÉS'TÍ-LÉNCÉ, *n.* [*L. pestilencia*; *It. pestilenza*; *Sp. pestilencia*; *Fr. pestilence.*] A contagious or infectious disease, which is epidemic, or endemic, and mortal; a plague; a pest; a contagious distemper. *Shak.*

PÉS'TÍ-LÉNT, *a.* [*L. pestilens*; *pestis*, a pest; *It. & Sp. pestilente*; *Fr. pestilent.*]

1. Producing plague; noxious; pestilential; malignant; contagious; infectious. *Bacon.*

2. Mischievous; troublesome; vexatious; pernicious. "*A pestilent fellow.*" *Acts xxiv. 5.*

PÉS'TÍ-LÉN'TIAL (*pés-te-lén'shál*), *a.* [*It. pestilenziale*; *Sp. pestilencial*; *Fr. pestilentiel.*]

1. Partaking of the nature of pestilence or plague; contagious; infectious. "*The foundation of pestilential fevers.*" *Woodward.*

2. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious. "*The pestilential design.*" *South.*

Syn.—See CONTAGIOUS.

PÉS-TÍ-LÉN'TIAL-LÝ, *ad.* By means of pestilence. *Qu. Rev.*

PÉS-TÍ-LÉN'TIOUS, *a.* Pestilential. [*R.*] *Sidney.*

PÉS-TÍ-LÉN'T-LÝ, *ad.* In a pestilent manner; mischievously; destructively. *Echard.*

† **PÉS-TÍL'Í-TÝ**, *n.* Pestilence. *John Fox.*

† **PÉS-TÍL-LÁ'TION**, *n.* The act of pounding in a mortar. *Brown.*

|| **PÉS'TLE** (*pés'sl* or *pés'tl*) [*pés'tl*, *S. W. P. J. F. K.*; *pés'sl*, *Sm.*; *W. H. H.*], *n.* [*L. pistillum*; *pisto*, *pisto*, *pistus*, to pound or bruise; *It. & Sp. pestello*; *Fr. pestil.*—*W. pestl.*]

1. An instrument for breaking substances in a mortar. *Locke.*

2. A short staff carried by a bailiff or a constable. *Chapman.*

3. The leg, or the bone of the leg, of an animal. "*A pestle of pork.*" *Old Play.*

|| **PÉS'TLE** (*pés'sl*), *v. n.* To use a pestle. "*It will be a pestling device.*" [*R.*] *B. Jonson.*

PÉS'TLE, *v. a.* To bruise with a pestle. *Smart.*

PÉT, *n.* [Old Eng. *peat*.—Of uncertain origin. From *L. impetus*, violence, or Old Fr. *despit*, *Fr. dépit*, despite, spite. *Skinner.*—From *petty*. *Junius.*—From Su. Goth. *pett*, an interjection expressing dislike or contempt. *Serenius.*—Perhaps from *It. petto*, the breast. *Jamieson.*]

1. A little favorite; a fondling; a darling. "*Cronics, pets, and favorites.*" *Tatler.*

2. A slight fit of peevishness or anger; miff. Life, given for noble purposes, must not be thrown up in a pet, or whined away in love. *Collier.*

PÉT, *v. a.* [*i.* PETTED; *pp.* PETTING, PETTED.] To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge. "*A petted child.*" *Todd.*

PÉT, *v. n.* To be in a pet; to take offence; to be in a slight passion. *Fellham.*

PÉT'ÁL, or **PÉT'ÁL** [*pét'al*, *S. P. E. Sm.*; *W. R.*; *pét'al* or *pét'al*, *W. J. F.*; *pét'al*, *Jr. K. C.*], *n.* [*Gr. πέταλον*, a leaf; *L. petalum*; *It. & Sp. petala*; a petal; *Fr. pétale.*] (*Bot.*) A leaf of a corolla; a flower leaf. *Gray.*

PÉT'ÁLED (*pét'áld*), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a petal or petals; petalaceous. *Barret.*

PÉT'ÁL'Í-FÖRM, *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a petal; petaloid; petal-shaped. *Smart.*

PÉT'Á-LÍNE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Like a petal. *Smith.*

PÉT'ÁL-ÍSM, *n.* (*Grecian Ant.*) A form of banishment among the Syracusans, for five years, by writing the name of the obnoxious person on a leaf. *W. Smith.*

PÉT'ÁL-ÍTE, *n.* [*Gr. πέταλον*, a leaf, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina and lithia, having a foliated structure. *Dana.*

PÉT'ÁL-LIKE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Resembling a petal; petal-shaped; petaloid. *Henslow.*

PÉT'Á-LOID, *a.* [*Gr. πέταλον*, a leaf, and *εἶδος*, a form.] (*Bot.*) Resembling a petal. *Henslow.*

PÉT'Á-LOÜS, *a.* Having petals. *Johnson.*

PÉT'ÁL-SHÁPED (*-shápt*), *a.* Shaped like a petal.

† **PÉT'ÁR**, *n.* A petard.—See PETARD. *Shak.*

PÉT'ÁRD', *n.* [*It. & Sp. petardo*; *Fr. petard*.—From *Fr. petar*, to crack. *Richardson.*] (*Mil.*) A kind of bell-shaped mortar, filled with gunpowder, formerly used for breaking gates, drawbridges, barricades, &c., to which it was fixed by screws. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

PÉT'ÁRD-ÉÉR', *n.* One who manages a petard.

PÉT'Á-SÍTE, *n.* [*Gr. πέταρος*, a broad, umbellated leaf.] (*Bot.*) One of a genus of plants which includes the butter-bur, and the fragrant coltsfoot. *Eng. Cyr.*

PÉT'Á-SÜS, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. πέταος*; *πεταρῶν*, to spread.]

1. (*Ant.*) A hat with a broad brim. *W. Smith.*

2. (*Arch.*) A cupola in the form of a broad-brimmed hat. *Crabb.*

PÉTATE, *n.* [*Sp. petate*, a mat made of palm.] Dried palm-leaves or grass, used for making hats, mats, &c. *Simmonds.*

PÉT'ÁUR'IST, *n.* [*Gr. πεταυριστής*, a rope-dancer.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the genus *Petaurus*. *Brand.*

PÉT'ÁUR'US, *n.* [*Gr. πεταυριστής*, a rope-dancer.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marsupial animals which leap to a considerable distance, being sustained in the air, like the flying squirrel, by means of a tegumentary membrane connecting the fore and the hind legs; flying phalanger. *Eng. Cyr.*

PÉT'É'CHÍ-KÉ (*pét-ék-é*), *n. pl.* [*It. petechie*; *Sp. petequias*; *Fr. petichies.*] (*Med.*) Small spots, resembling flea-bites in form and color, occurring on the skin in the course of severe fevers, &c. *Dunghuson.*

PÉT'É'CHÍ-ÁL [*pét-ék-é-ál*, *W. J. F. Ja.*; *pét-ék-é-ál*, *P. Sm.*; *pét-ék-é-ál*, *S. K.*], *a.* [*It. petechiale*; *Sp. petequial*; *Fr. petichial*], *a.* (*Med.*) Spotted. "*Petechial scurvy.*" *Dunghuson.*

PÉT'ÉR-BÓAT, *n.* A fishing-boat used on the Thames. *Simmonds.*

PÉT'É-RÉL, *n.* See PETREL. *Hackworth.*

PÊT-È-RÈ-RÔ, *n.* See **PEDERERO**. *Falconer.*
PÊ'TER FUNK, *n.* A person employed to bid on articles put up for sale at petty auctions, in order to raise their price. [Cant. U. S.] *Bartlett.*
† PÊ'TFR-MÂN, *n.* A fisherman; — so called from the occupation of St. Peter. [Local, Eng.] *Howell.*
PÊ'TER-PENCE, *n. pl.* A tax of a penny for every house, formerly paid annually at Lammas-day by the English poor to the pope; — called also *fee of Rome*, and *Romescot*. *Bp. Hall.*
PÊ'TERS-HÂM, *n.* A kind of rough, woollen cloth used for over-coats. *Simmonds.*
PÊ'TER-WORT (-wort), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Lymphoria*; St. Peter's wort. *Johnson.*
PÊ'TI-Û-LAR, *a.* (*Bot.*) Of, or belonging to, a petiole. *P. Cyc.*
PÊ'TI-Q-LA-RY, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to a petiole; petiolate. *Wright.*
PÊ'TI-Q-LÂTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a petiole; petioled. *Henslow.*
PÊ'TI-ÔLE, *n.* [*L. petiolus*, dim. of *pes*, *pedis*, a foot; *It. peziolo*; *Sp. peciolo*; *Fr. pétiole*.] (*Bot.*) The foot-stalk of a leaf; a leaf-stalk. — See **LEAF**. *Gray.*
PÊ'TI-ÔLED (-ôld), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a petiole; petiolate; petiolated. *Gray.*
PÊ'TI-ÔL'U-LÂTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting a leaflet raised on its own partial leaf-stalk. *Gray.*
PÊ'TI-Q-LÛLE, *n.* A foot-stalk of a leaflet. *Gray.*
PETIT (pê'te or pêt'it) [pê'têr or pêt'ê, *Sm.*; pêt'it or pêt'ê, *Ja.*; pêt'êr or pêt'ê, *K.*; pêt'ê, *R. C. B. Wb.*], *a.* [*Fr.*, from *L. petitus*, slender, delicate. *Landais.*] Small; little; inconsiderable; petty. "*Petit matters.*" *Harmar.*
 Do but view what *petit* things swell men up. *Whitlock.*
Petit jury, (*Law.*) See **JURY**. — *Petit larceny*. See **LARCENY**. — *Petit treason*, (*Eng. Law.*) the tenure of lands of the king by the service of rendering to him annually some small implement of war, as a sword, a bow, or a lance. — *Petit treason*, (*Eng. Law.*) the offence of killing a master or a husband. *Burrill.*
 "In the sense of *petty*, as opposed to *important*, *grand*, or *high*, it is generally pronounced *petty*, even when the spelling is *petit*, as, *petit* or *petty larceny*, *petit* or *petty treason.*" *Smart.*
PÊ-TI'TION (-ish'un), *n.* [*L. petitio*; *peto*, to beg; *It. petizione*; *Sp. petición*; *Fr. p. tition.*]
 1. A request; an entreaty; a supplication; a prayer. "Let my life be given at my *petition*, and my people at my request." *Esther* vii. 3.
 2. A written or printed instrument, containing a supplication or prayer addressed to a person, or to a body of persons, for the redress of some wrong, or the grant of some favor, which the latter has the right to give. *Bouvier.*
Petition of right, (*Eng. Law.*) a form of proceeding to obtain restitution from the crown of property, in which the petitioner suggests such a right as controverts the title of the crown; — (*Eng. Hist.*) a parliamentary declaration of the liberties of the people, assented to by Charles I. in the beginning of his reign. *Blackstone.*
Syn. — See **PRAYER**.
PÊ-TI'TION (pê'tish'un), *v. a.* [*i. PETITIONED*; *pp. PETITIONING, PETITIONED.*]
 1. To make a request to; to solicit; to crave; to entreat; to supplicate.
 You have *petitioned* all the gods
 For my prosperity. *Shak.*
 2. To address a written or printed prayer or supplication to; to prefer a petition to. "The right of *petitioning* the king." *Blackstone.*
 To *petition* the government for the redress of grievances. *Constitution of U. S.*
PÊ-TI'TION-A-RI-LY, *ad.* By way of petition or of begging the question. [*U.*] *Browne.*
PÊ-TI'TION-A-RY (pê'tish'un-a-ry), *a.* 1. That petitions; supplicatory. "Thy *petitionary* countrymen." *Shak.*
 2. Containing a petition. "*Petitionary prayer.*" *Hooker.* "*Petitionary epistles.*" *Swift.*
PÊ-TI-TION-ÈÈ, *n.* (*Law.*) One cited to defend against a petition. *Wright.*
PÊ-TI'TION-ÈR, *n.* One who petitions. *Bacon.*
PÊ-TY'TION-ING, *n.* The act of one who petitions; the act of asking or soliciting. *Wright.*

PÊ-TI'TI-Ô PRIN-CIP-I-I (pê'tish'e-ô). [*L. a begging of the principal thing.*] (*Logic.*) A begging of the question; the taking for granted the point which is really in dispute. *Fleming.*

PETIT-MAITRE (pêt'e-mâ'tr), *n.* [*Fr.*] A cockcomb; a fop; a dandy. *Chesterfield.*

PÊ'TI-TQ-RY, *a.* [*L. petititorius.*] Petitioning; petitionary. *Brewer.*

Petitory action or suit, (*Law.*) a suit in which the mere title to property is litigated and sought to be enforced: — (*Scotch Law.*) an action in which the plaintiff claims something as due to him by the defendant. *Burrill.*

PÊ'TMÂN, *n.* The smallest pig of a litter. [*Local, Eng.*] *Forby.*

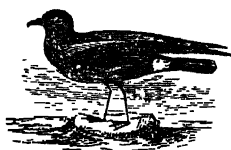
PÊ-TÔNG', *n.* Chinese white copper, an alloy of copper and nickel. *Brande.*

PÊ-TRÂ'RY, *n.* [*Sp. petraria*, from *L. petra* (*Gr. πέτρα*), a stone.] An ancient machine for throwing stones. *Southey.*

PÊ'TRE (pêt'er), *n.* Saltpetre; nitre. *Boyle.*

PÊ-TRÊ'AN, *a.* [*Gr. πέτρας*; *πέτρα*, a rock; *L. petraeus.*] Relating to a rock or stone. *Ure.*

PÊ'TREL or **PÊ'TREL**, *n.* [*Fr. p. trel*, perhaps from St. Peter, in allusion to his walking on the sea.] (*Ornith.*) An oceanic bird of the order *Anseres* and family *Procellariidae*, and subfamily *Procellarinae*. *Gray.*



Stormy petrel (*Procellaria pelagica*).

Black stormy petrel, a petrel found off the coasts of California; *Thalassidroma nictana* of Bonaparte. — *Black and white stormy petrel*, a petrel found off the coast of Florida; *Fregetta Lavenexi* of Bonaparte. — *Blue petrel*, a bird found along the coast of Peru; *Pelecanoides urinatrix* of Gray. — *Ceruleous petrel*, a petrel found off Cape Horn and the Pacific coasts. *Puffinus ceruleus* of Gmelin. — *Fulmar petrel*, a petrel found in the Northern Atlantic; *Procellaria glacialis* of Linnaeus. — *Great black petrel*, *Procellaria aequinoctialis* of Linnaeus. — *Stormy petrel*, the name given to several species of petrels, especially to the *Thalassidroma pelagica* of Vigors, or the *Procellaria pelagica* of Linnaeus, and the *Thalassidroma Wilsoni*; Mother Carey's chicken. *S. F. Bard. Eng. Cyc.*

† PÊ'TREL, *n.* See **POITREL**. *Harrington.*

PÊ-TRÊS'CENCE, *n.* The process of converting to stone; petrification. *Maunder.*

PÊ-TRÊS'CENT, *a.* [*Gr. πέτρα*, a rock.] Becoming stone; petrifying. *Boyle.*

PÊ-TRI-FÂ'C'TION, *n.* [*It. petrificazione*; *Sp. petrificación*; *Fr. pétrification.*]

1. The act of petrifying; conversion into stone or a stony substance. *Browne.*

2. That which is converted into stone or a stony substance; something petrified. *Cheyne.*

PÊ-TRI-FÂ'C'TIVE, *a.* 1. Having power to petrify or turn to stone; petrific. *Browne.*

2. Pertaining to petrification. *Smart.*

PÊ-TRIF'IC, *a.* [*L. petrificus.*] Having power to petrify; petrificative. *Maunder.*

† PÊ-TRIF'IC-ATE, *v. a.* To petrify. *J. Hall.*

PÊ-TRI-FI-CÂ'TION, *n.* 1. Petrification. *Boyle.*

2. Obduracy; callousness. *Hallywell.*

PÊ-TRI-FY, *v. a.* [*Gr. πέτρα*, a stone, and *facio*, to make; *It. petrificare*; *Sp. petrificar*; *Fr. pétrifier.*] [*i. PETRIFIED*; *pp. PETRIFYING, PETRIFIED.*]

1. To change to stone or to a stony substance. "*Petrified wood.*" *Woodward.*

2. To make callous or obdurate.

Though their souls be not yet wholly *petrified*, yet every act of sin makes gradual approaches to it. *Dec. of Chr. Prety.*

3. To fix, as with astonishment. *Goldsmith.*

PÊ-TRI-FY, *v. n.* To become stone or a stony substance. *Dryden.*

PÊ-TRINE, *a.* Relating to St. Peter. *Ec. Rev.*

PÊ-TRO-GRÂPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to petrography. *Murchison.*

PÊ-TRO-GRÂPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to petrography. *Murchison.*

PÊ-TRÔG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr. πέτρα*, a stone, and *γραφω*, to write.] The art of writing on stone.

PÊ-TROL, or **PÊ-TROL'** [pê'trôl, *S. W. Wb.*; pêt'rôl', *Ja. Sm.*], *n.* Petroleum. *Woodward.*

PÊ-TRÔ LÊ-ÛM, *n.* [*Gr. πέτρα*, a rock, and *λαίον* oil; *It. & Sp. petroleo*, *Fr. pétrole.*] A brown bitumen found in several parts of the world, especially in Persia, Birmah, and the West Indies; — called also *rock-oil* and *Barbadoes tur.* It is naphtha hardened and changed by exposure to the air. — See **NAPHTHA**. *Eng. Cyc.*

PÊ-TRO-LINE, *n.* A substance obtained by distilling the petroleum of Rangoon. *Brande.*

PÊ-TRÔL'Q-ÛY, *n.* [*Gr. πέτρα*, a stone, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A discourse or treatise concerning rocks. *Phil. Mag.*

† PÊ-TRO-NÊL, *n.* [*Old Fr. pétroanal.*] A large horse-pistol. *Beau. & Fl.*

PÊ-TRÔS-E-LI'NUM, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. πέτρα*, a rock, and *λίον*, parsley.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbs, one species of which (*Petroselinum sativum*) grows wild on rocks and old walls; parsley. *Eng. Cyc.*

PÊ-TRO-SI'LEX, or **PÊ-TRO-SI'LEX**, *n.* [*Gr. πέτρα*, a rock, and *L. silex*, a flint.] (*Min.*) An impure compact felspar. *Cleveland.*

PÊ-TRO-SI-LI'CIUS (-lish'us, 66), *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, petrosilex. *Wright.*

PÊ'TROUS, *a.* [*Gr. πέτρα*, a stone.] Relating to, or resembling, stone; stony. *Dunghison.*

PÊ'TTÂH, *n.* Town: — the outer part of a fortified town; suburb. [*India.*] *Brown.*

PÊ-TI-CÔAT, *n.* [*petty* and *coat.*] A woman's under garment extending from the waist downwards; a skirt.

It is a great compliment to the sex that the virtues are generally shown in *petticoats*. *Addison.*

PÊ-TI-CÔAT, *a.* Belonging to a petticoat, or to one that wears a petticoat; female. *Ash.*

PÊ-TI-FÔG, *v. n.* [*From petty* and *fog*, to practise.] [*i. PETTIFOGGED*; *pp. PETTIFOGGING, PETTIFOGGED.*] To play the pettifogger. *Milton.*

PÊ-TI-FÔG-GÊR, *n.* A petty or inferior lawyer. "Least cliented *pettifoggers.*" *Carew.*

PÊ-TI-FÔG-GÊ-RY, *n.* The practice of a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles. *Barrow.*

PÊ-TI-LY, *ad.* In a petty manner. *Ogilvie.*

PÊ-TI-NÊSS, *n.* The quality of being petty; smallness; littleness. *Shak.*

PÊ-TISH, *a.* In a pet; fretful; peevish; petulant. "Testy, *pettish*, peevish." *Burton.*

PÊ-TISH-LY, *ad.* In a pettish manner; in a pet; pettishly; fretfully. *Beau. & Fl.*

PÊ-TISH-NÊSS, *n.* State of being pettish; fretfulness; peevishness; petulance. *Collier.*

PÊ-TI-TÔES (pêt'tê-z), *n. pl.* [*petty* and *toes.*]

1. The toes or feet of a young pig, often used for food. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Toes or feet, ludicrously. *Shak.*

PÊ-TÔ, *n.* [*It.*, from *L. pectus.*] The breast. *In petto*, in reserve or secrecy. *Chesterfield.*

PÊ-TREL, *n.* See **POITREL**. *Sidney.*

PÊ-TY, *a.* [*Fr. petit.* — See **PETIT.**]

1. Small; little; trifling; trivial; frivolous; futile. "Some *petty* alteration." *Bacon.*

2. Inferior. "*Petty* princes." *Denham.*

Petty average, (*Maritime Law.*) a contribution by the owners of a vessel, freight, and goods, for losses sustained by the vessel and cargo, which consists of small charges. — *Petty constable*, the constable of a town or a parish. *Bouvier.*

Syn. — See **TRIFLING**.

PÊ-TY-CHAPS (-chôps), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small insessorial singing bird of the family *Luscinidae* and sub-family *Motacillinae* of Gray; becafo of the Italians; *Curruca hortensis*, *Sylvia hortensis*, or *Motacilla hortensis*; — called also *greater pettychaps* and *garden warbler*. *Eng. Cyc.*

PÊ-TY-CÔY, *n.* An herb. *Amisworth.*

PÊ-TY-WHÎN, *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub; *Genista Anglica*. *Loudon.*

PÊ-TI-LANCE, *n.* [*L. petulantia*; *It. petulanza*; *Sp. petulaneta*; *Fr. petu-*

lance.] The quality of being petulant; freakish passion; peevishness; ill-temper; fretfulness; frowardness; sauciness. *Watts.*

PET'U-LANT (pēt'yū-lant), *a.* [*L. petulans*; *It. & Sp. petulante*; *Fr. petulant.*]
1. Saucy; pert; froward; peevish; fretful; perverse; captious; snappish; irascible; waspish.

2. Wanton; licentious. [*R.*] *Spectator.*
Syn.—See CAPTIOUS.

PET'U-LANT-LY, *ad.* In a petulant manner; with petulance; peevishly. *Barrow.*

†PE-TUL'COUS, *a.* [*L. petulus*, butting, wanton.] Wanton; frisky. *Cane.*

PE-TUNSE', *n.* Petuntse. *Ure.*

PE-TUNTSE', } (pē-tūns'), *n.* (*Min.*) The Chi-
PE-TUNTZE', } nese name of a quartzose, fel-
spathic rock, used in the manufacture of por-
celain. *Dana.*

PET'WORTH (-würth), *a.* (*Geol.*) Noting a variety of marble (also called *Sussex marble*), composed of the remains of fresh-water shells, occurring in the weald-clay. *Brande.*

PET'ZITE, *n.* (*Min.*) An ore of silver, containing tellurium;—analyzed by *Petz.* *Brunde.*

PEU-CED'Á-NINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystallizable principle obtained from the plant *Peucedanum officinale*, or sulphur-wort. *P. Cyc.*

PEU'CILE, *n.* [*Gr. πικύλη*, a fir-tree.] (*Chem.*) A liquid obtained by the action of lime on the hydrochlorate of oil of turpentine. *Brande.*

PEUR'MI-CÁN, *n.* See PEMMICAN. *Maunder.*

PEW (pā), *n.* [*L. podium*, a projecting part of the amphitheatre; *Dut. puy*, a raised place or platform. *Skinner.*] An enclosure with seats, or an enclosed seat, in a church. *Addison.*

PEW, *r. a.* To furnish with pews. "The church is to be *pewed*." *Burn.*

PEW'-DÖÖR (pū'dör), *n.* The door of a pew.

PE'WET, } [pē'wet, *S.W.*
PE'WIT, } *F. Ju. Sm. C.*;
[pū'et, *P. K. Wb.*], *n.*
[*Dut. pievit.*] (*Ornith.*)
The lapwing; *Vanelus cristatus* of Brisson, or *Tringa vanellus* of Linnaeus. *Eng. Cyc.*



Pewit (*Tringa vanellus*).

PEW'-FEL-LÖW, *n.* 1. A person who sits in the same pew. *Nares.*
2. A companion. *Bp. Hall.*

PEW'-Ö-PEN-ER, *n.* An attendant in a church who opens pews for persons to enter. *Simmonds.*

PEW'TER, *n.* [*It. peltro*; *Sp. peltre*; *Old Fr. peautre, peutre.*—*Dut. peivoter, spewwater.*]
1. An alloy of tin and lead, sometimes with a little antimony and copper;—also an alloy of tin and zinc. *Ure. Thomson.*
2. Vessels or dishes made of pewter. *Addison.*

PEW'TER, *a.* Relating to, or made of, pewter. *Bacon.*
Pewter dishes with water in them.

PEW'TER-ER, *n.* A smith who works in pewter. "The motion of a *pewterer's* hammer." *Shak.*

PEW'TER-Y, *a.* Pertaining to pewter. *Clarke.*

PEW'-WOM-AN (pū'wūm-an), *n.* A woman who conducts strangers to pews in a church. *Ed. Rev.*

PĒX'-TY, *n.* [*L. pectus*; *pecto, pectus*, to comb.] The nap of cloth. *Coles.*

PĒZ'-ZÖLÖ, *a.* [*Peziza* and *Gr. εἶδος*, form.] (*Bot.*) Resembling a peziza, a kind of fungus resembling a cup in figure. *Loudon.*

PE-ZÖP-Q-RÍ'NÆ, *n. pl.*
[*Gr. πεζοπαῖος*, going on foot; *πέδος*, on foot, and *πορεύομαι*, to go.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Scansores* and family *Peittacidae*; ground-parakeets. *Gray.*



Platycercus adelaidae.

PFĒN'NING (fēn'ning), *n.* A small German cop-

per coin, of the value of only about one twelfth of a failling. *Simmonds.*

PHÁ'CA, *n.* [*Gr. φακή*, a lentil.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous plants; bastard-vetch. *Loudon.*

PHÁ'Q-O-LITE, *n.* [*Gr. φακός*, a bean, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of alumina, lime, and soda. *Dana.*

PHÆ-NŌG'Á-MOÛS, *a.* [*Gr. φαίνομαι*, to appear, and *γάμος*, marriage.] (*Bot.*) Noting plants having stamens and pistils distinctly developed, flowering; phanerogamous. *Henslow.*

PHÆ-NŌM'E-NŌN, *n.* See PHENOMENON.

PHÁ'E-TŌN, *n.* [*Gr. φαέθων*; *φαέθω*, to shine; *φῶς*, light; *L. Phaethon*; *Fr. Phaethon.*]

1. (*Grecian Myth.*) One of the steeds of Aurora.—a son of Aurora.—a son of Helios or Apollo and Climene, who, having prevailed on his father to permit him to guide the chariot of the sun for a day, and being unable to manage the fiery steeds, was dashed to the ground by Jupiter, to prevent his consuming the heavens and the earth. *Liddell. W. Smith.*
2. A four wheeled open chaise. *Young.*

PHÁ'E-TŌN, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of oceanic birds, of the order *Anseres*, family *Pelecanidae*, birds of the order *Phaethoninae*. They are generally seen far out at sea, flying very high, and with great rapidity. *Gray.*

PHÁ'E-TŌ-NÍ'NÆ, *n. pl.* [*Gr. φαέθων*, shining, radiant.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Anseres* and of the order *Pelecanidae*; birds. *Gray.*



Phaethon aethrus.

PHÁ'G-E-DE'NA, *n.* [*Gr. φαγεδαινα*; *φαγω*, to eat; *L. phagedania*.] (*Med.*) An ulcer which rapidly eats and corrodes the neighboring parts; a phagedenic ulcer. *Dunghlison.*

PHÁ'G-E-DEN'IC, *a.* [*Gr. φαγεδαινικός*; *L. phagedaenicus*; *It. & Sp. phagedenico*; *Fr. phagedénique*.] (*Med.*) Eating; corroding. *Sharp.*
Phagedenic water, a mixture of lime-water and corrosive sublimate. *Bailey.*

PHÁ'G-E-DEN'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) A substance that destroys fungous granulations in ulcers, &c. *Dunghlison.*

PHÁ'G-E-DE'NOUS, *a.* Phagedenic. *Wiseman.*

PHÁ-L-A-CRŌ'SIS, *n.* [*Gr. φαλακρός*, bald-headed.] (*Med.*) Baldness of the head. *Dunghlison.*

PHÁ-LÁN'GAL, *a.* [*Gr. φάλαγξ* (*L. phalanx*), *φάλαγγος*, a phalanx.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to a phalanx or to the phalanges. *Dunghlison.*

PHÁ-LÁN'GE-AL, *a.* Phalangal. *Ogilvie.*

PHÁ-LÁN'GE-AN, *a.* [*Fr. phalangien*; *phalange*, a phalanx.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to a phalanx or to the phalanges; phalangal. *Low.*

PHÁ-LÁN'GER, *n.* [*Fr.* from *Gr. φάλαγξ*, a phalanx.] (*Zool.*) A marsupial animal of the family *Macropidae*, or kangaroos, and genus *Phalangista*, having the second and third toes of each hind foot enclosed in a common integument very nearly to the extremity. *Waterhouse.*



Long-eared phalanger (*Phalangista*).

PHÁ-LÁN'GI-AN, *a.* Phalangal. *Dunghlison.*

PHÁ-LÁN'GI-OUS, *a.* (*Zool.*) Pertaining to spiders of the genus *Phalangium*. *Smart.*

PHÁ-LÁN'GITE, *n.* [*Gr. φαλαγγίτης*.] (*Grecian Anat.*) A soldier in a phalanx. *Mitford.*

PHÁ-LÁN-STĒ'RÍ-AN, *n.* An advocate of phalansterianism. *P. Cyc.*

PHÁ-LÁN-STĒ'RÍ-AN, *a.* Pertaining to phalansterianism. *P. Cyc.*

PHÁ-LÁN-STĒ'RÍ-AN-ISM, *n.* The principles or the system of Charles Fourier, the French socialist; socialism; fourierism. *Wright.*

PHÁ-LÁN-STĒR-ISM, *n.* Fouricrism; phalansterianism.—See SOCIALISM. *Fleming.*

PHÁ-LÁN-STĒR-Y, *n.* [*Gr. φάλαγξ*, a phalanx, and *στερεός*, solid; *Fr. phalanstère*.]

1. A community of Fourierites or phalansterians, or the edifice occupied by it. *Wright.*
2. Phalansterianism. [*R.*] *Porter.*

PHÁ-LÁN'X, or PHÁ-LÁN'X [fá'lanks, *S. E. Ja. K.*, fá'lanks or fá'lanks, *W. P. J. F.*; fá'lanks, *Sm. W.*], *n.*; *pl. L. PHA-LÁN'PĒS*; *Eng. PHA-LÁN'XES*, or PHÁ-LÁN'X-ES. [*L.* from *Gr. φάλαγξ*; *It. & Sp. falange*; *Fr. phalange*.] (*Grecian Anat.*)

1. A close body of infantry drawn up in files, a division of the army used especially by the Thebans and the Macedonians, among the latter of whom it consisted of a compact parallelogram of fifty men abreast and sixteen deep. *W. Smith.*
2. A close, compact body of men. *Milton.*

3. (*Anat.*) One of the rows of small bones which form the fingers and toes. *Dunghlison.*
4. "The pronunciation phal'anx is the more general; but phá'lank is the more analogical." *Walker.*

PHÁ-L'Á-RÍS, *n.* [*L.* from *Gr. φαλaris*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses, one species of which (*Phalaris canariensis*) furnishes canary seed. *Eng. Cyc.*

PHÁ-L'Á-RŌPE, *n.* [*Gr. φαλαρός*, having patches, and *πούς*, a foot.] (*Ornith.*) A grallatorial bird of the sub-family *Phalaropodinae* and genus *Phalaropus*, having toes with scalloped or lobated membranes. *Gray.*

PHÁ-L'Á-RŌP-Q-DÍ'NÆ, *n. pl.* [*Gr. φαλαρός*, having patches of white, and *πούς*, a foot.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Grallae* and family *Scolopacidae*; phalaropes. *Gray.*



Phalaropus hyperboreus

PHÁ-LĒ'CIAN (lā'shan), *a.* (*Pros.*) Noting a verse consisting of a spondee, a dactyl, and three trochees;—also written *Phalæcian*. *Crabb.*

PHÁ-LĒ'RÍ-DÍ'NÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Anseres* and family *Alcidae*; stari-
kis. *Gray.*



Phalaris cristata.

PHÁ-L'US, *n.* [*L.* from *Gr. φαλός*, the penis.] (*Bot.*) A genus of large terrestrial fungi, fetid and poisonous; stinkhorn. *Eng. Cyc.*

†PHÁNE, *n.* A vane. *Joy.*

PHÁN-E-RŌ-GÁ'MÍ-AN, *a.* Phanerogamic. *Wright.*

PHÁN-E-RŌ-GÁ'MÍ'IC, } *a.* [*Gr. φανερός*, appar-
PHÁN-E-RŌG'Á-MŌUS, } ent, and *γάμος*, mar-
riage.] (*Bot.*) Noting plants in which the stamens and pistils are distinctly developed, or which bear flowers and produce seeds; phanerogamous. *Henslow. Gray.*

PHANTAGIN, *n.* (*Zool.*) A quadruped covered with scales. *Goldsmith.*

PHÁN'TA-SKŌPE, *n.* [*Gr. φάντασμα*, an image, and *σκοπέω*, to see.] An instrument or apparatus for enabling persons to converge the optical axes of the eyes, or to look cross-eyed, and thereby to observe certain phenomena of binocular vision;—also called *phantasmascopes*. *Brande.*

PHÁN'TASM, *n.* [*Gr. φάντασμα*; *φαντάω*, to show; *L. phantasma*; *It. & Sp. fantasma*.] An appearance; an image;—especially, a vain or airy appearance; something appearing only to the imagination; a vision; a spectre; a phantom. "Phantasms and dreams." *Milton.*

PHÁN-TÁSM'A, *n.* [*L.*] A phantasm. [*R.*] *Shak.*

PHÁN-TÁR-MÁ-GŌ'RÍ-Á, *n.* [*Gr. φάντασμα*, a phantasm, and *αγροάωμαι*, to assemble; *It. & Sp. fantasmagoria*; *Fr. fantasmagorie*.]

1. An optical apparatus by means of which the images of objects are magnified or diminished at pleasure, and motion given to them, whereby a strong illusion is produced; a magic lantern. *Brande.*

2. Representations or illusions made by a phantasmagoria, or magic lantern. *Wright.*

PHÂN-TẮS-MA-GỜ-RI-AL, *a.* Relating to phantasmagoria; phantasmagoric. *N. A. Rev.*

PHÂN-TẮS-MA-GỜ-IC, *a.* Relating to phantasmagoria. *Coleridge.*

PHÂN-TẮS-MA-GỜ-RY, *n.* A magic lantern; phantasmagoria. *Qu. Rev.*

PHÂN-TẮS-MAL, *a.* Pertaining to a phantasm; spectral. *Gent. Mag. Bulwer Lytton.*

PHÂN-TẮS-MA-SCÔPE, *n.* Phantoscope. *Roget.*

† PHÂN-TẮS-MAT'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a phantasm; fantastical. *Cudworth.*

PHÂN-TẮS-MA-TÔG-RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *φάντασμα*, and *γραφω*, to describe.] A description of celestial appearances, as the rainbow, &c. *Crabb.*

PHÂN-TẮS-TIC, *a.* See FANTASTIC.

† PHÂN-TẮS-TRY, *n.* A fancy. *Cudworth.*

PHÂN-TẮ-SY, *n.* See FANTASY. *Todd.*

PHÂN-TQM, *n.* [Gr. *φάντασμα*; *φαίνω*, to bring into sight; *L. phantasma*; *It. & Sp. fantasma*; *Fr. phantôme, fantôme*.] An appearance; an apparition; a spectre; a phantasm, a fancied vision; an illusion. *Pope.*

Strange phantoms rising as the mists arise. *Syn.* — See APPARITION.

PHÂN-TQM-AT'IC, *a.* Relating to, or like, a phantom; fantastic. *Coleridge.*

PHÂN-TQM-CÖRN, *n.* Lank or light corn. *Clarke.*

† PHÂN-TQM-NÄ-TION, *n.* Illusion. *Pope.*

PHÄ'RAÖH, *n.* [Fr. *pharaon*.] A game of PHÄ'RA-ÖN; hazard with caids; faro. *Clarke.*

PHÄ-RÄ-ÖN'IC, *a.* Relating to the Pharaohs, or kings of Egypt. *Nicöuhr.*

† PHÄ'RE, *n.* [Fr.] A pharos. *Howell.*

PHÄ-R-I-SÄ'IC, *a.* Relating to, or like, the PHÄ-R-I-SÄ'I-CAL, Pharisees; attentive only to external forms and ceremonies; sanctimonious; externally religious; hypocritical. "Excess of outward and pharisaical holiness." *Bacon.*

PHÄ-R-I-SÄ'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a pharisaical manner; hypocritically. *Ash.*

PHÄ-R-I-SÄ'I-CAL-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being pharisaic; external observance of forms. *Puller.*

PHÄ-R-I-SÄ-ISM [fär'e-sä-izm, *Sm. R. IVb.*; fär'e-zä'izm, *Ja. K.*], *n.* The notions, doctrines, or conduct of the Pharisees; — external observance of forms and ceremonies; hypocrisy. *Hammond.*

† PHÄ-R-I-SÄ-AN, *a.* Pharisaic. *Milton.*

PHÄ-R-I-SÄ-E [fär'e-sä, *IV. Sm. R. IVb.*; fär'e-zä, *Ja. K.*], *n.* [Heb. שָׂרָה, to separate.] One of a sect among the Jews, whose religion consisted chiefly in ceremonies, and whose pretended holiness led them to separate themselves from the rest of the Jews. *Matt. v. 20.*

PHÄ-R-I-SÄ-E-ISM, *n.* The doctrines or character of a Pharisee; pharisaism. *Ec. Rev.*

PHÄ-R-MA-CEÜ'TIC, *n.* [fär-mä-sü'tik, *IV. E.*; fär-mä-sü'ti-cäl, *Ja. Sm. IVb.*; fär-mä-kü'tik, *N. K.*], *a.* [Gr. *φάρμακον*, a medicine; *It. & Sp. farmaceutico*; *Fr. pharmaceutique*.] (Med.) Relating to pharmacy; medicinal. "Pharmaceutical preparations." *Dunglison.*

PHÄ-R-MA-CEÜ'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of pharmacy. *Wright.*

|| PHÄ-R-MA-CEÜ'TICS, *n. pl.* (Med.) The science of preparing medicines; pharmacy. *Smart.*

PHÄ-R-MA-CEÜ'TIST, *n.* One who prepares medicines; an apothecary. *Dunglison.*

PHÄ-R-MA-CIST, *n.* A druggist. *West. Rev.*

PHÄ-R-MÄC'Q-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακον*, a drug, a poison, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (Min.) A hydrous arseniate of lime found with arsenical ores of cobalt and silver. *Dana.*

Magnesian pharmacolite, a mineral consisting of magnesia, arsenic acid, lime, and protoxide of manganese. *Dana.*

PHÄ-R-MA-CÖL'Q-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in, or who writes on, pharmacy. *Woodward.*

PHÄ-R-MA-CÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακον*, a medicine, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] *Johnson.*

1. Pharmacy; pharmaceuticals. *Smart.*

2. A treatise on pharmacy.

PHÄ-R-MA-CÖN, *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακον*.] A medicine; a drug; — a poison. *Hoblyn.*

PHÄ-R-MA-CQ-PCE'IA (fär-mä-kq-pē'ya), *n.*; *pl.* PHÄ-R-MA-CQ-PCE'IAS. [Gr. *φάρμακοποιία*, the preparation of medicines; *φάρμακον*, a medicine, and *ποιέω*, to make; *It. & Sp. farmaceutica*; *Fr. pharmacopée*.] A book, generally published by authority, containing directions for the preparation of medicines; a dispensatory. *Brande.*

PHÄ-R-MA-CÖP'Q-LIST, *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακοπώλη*; *φάρμακον*, a medicine, and *πώλη*, to sell; *L. pharmacopolis*; *It. farmacopola*; *Fr. pharmacopole*.] An apothecary; a druggist. *Bailey.*

PHÄ-R-MA-CQ-SID'ER-ITE, *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακον*, poison, and *σίδηρος*, iron.] (Min.) Native arseniate of iron. *Brande.*

PHÄ-R-MA-CY, *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακία*, *φάρμακον*, a medicine; *It. & Sp. farmacia*; *Fr. pharmacie*.] The art or the practice of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary or druggist. *Garth.*

† PHÄ-RÖ, *n.* A pharos. *Sir T. Herbert.*

PHÄ-RÖ, *n.* A game at cards. — See FARO. *Hoyle.*

PHÄ-RÖS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *φάρος*.] A lighthouse; — so named from the famous one on the island of Pharos, near Alexandria, in Egypt. *Davis.*

PHÄ-R'SÄNG, *n.* See PARASANG. *Todd.*

PHÄ-RYN'GE-AL, *a.* Relating to the pharynx. "Pharyngeal arteries." *Dunglison.*

PHÄ-RYN-GI'TIS, *n.* (Med.) Inflammation of the pharynx. *Dunglison.*

PHÄ-RYN-GQ-GLÖS'SAL, *a.* [Gr. *φάρυγξ*, *φάρυγγος*, the pharynx, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] (Anat.) Pertaining to the pharynx and the tongue. "Pharyngoglossal nerve." *Dunglison.*

PHÄ-RYN-GÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *φάρυγξ*, *φάρυγγος*, the pharynx, and *γραφω*, to write.] (Anat.) A description of the pharynx. *Dunglison.*

PHÄ-RYN-GÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *φάρυγξ*, *φάρυγγος*, the pharynx, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] The part of anatomy which treats of the pharynx. *Dunglison.*

PHÄ-RYN-GÖT'Q-MY (fär-in-göt'q-mē), *n.* [Gr. *φάρυγξ*, *φάρυγγος*, the pharynx, and *τέμνω*, to cut.] (Surg.) The operation of making an incision into the pharynx; laryngotomy. *Bailey.*

PHÄ-RYNX [fär'inks, *P. Sm. IVb.*; fär'inks, *IV.*], *n.* [Gr. *φάρυγξ*, *φάρυγγος*; *It. & Sp. faringe*; *Fr. pharynx*.] (Anat.) An irregularly funnel-shaped, muscular, membranous, symmetrical canal, on the median line, between the base of the cranium and the œsophagus, which gives passage to the air during respiration, and to the food at the time of deglutition. *Dunglison.*

PHÄS'CO-LÖME, *n.* [Gr. *φάσκολος*, a pouch, and *μῦς*, a mouse.] (Zool.) A burrowing marsupial of the genus *Phascolumys*; the wombat. *Brande.*

PHÄSE (fäz) [fäz, *Sm. R. Wr.*; fäs, *Wb.*], *n.*; *pl.* PHÄSSES. [Gr. *φάσις*; *φάω*, *φαίνω*, to appear; *It. & Sp. fase*; *Fr. phase*.]

1. An appearance, — particularly an appearance of the moon, or other planet. *Herschel.*

"The phases of the moon sometimes denote, in particular, the new moons, the full moons, and the quarters, these being the principal phases." *Brande.*

2. The particular state, at any given instant, of a phenomenon which undergoes a periodic change, or increases to a given point, and then diminishes in a regular gradation. *Brande.*

3. In any doctrine of the vibrations of particles, the position of a particle with reference to the entire range of its vibration. *Nichol.*

PHÄ'SEI (fä'zei), *n.* [Gr. *φάσηλος*; *L. phaselus*.] The French or kidney bean. *Ainsworth.*

PHÄ-SË'Q-LËS, *n.* [L.] (Bot.) A genus of leguminous plants; kidney-bean. *Loudon.*

PHÄ-SË-JÄN'I-DÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *φασιανός*; *L. phasianus*.] (Ornith.) A family of birds of the

order Gallina, including the sub-families *Phasianinae*, *Phasianinae*, *Gallinae*, *Meleagrinae*, and *Lophophorinae*; pheasants. *Gray.*

PHÄ-SË-JÄN'I-NÆ, *n. pl.* (Ornith.) A sub-family of birds of the order Gallina and family Phasianidae; pheasants. *Gray.*



Thaumalea picta.

PHÄ'SIS, *n.*; *pl.* PHÄ'SISES. [Gr. *φάσις*.] A phase, as of a planet. *Glanvill.*

† PHÄ'SM, *n.* [Gr. *φάσμα*.] A phantasm. *Hammond.*

† PHÄ'SMA, *n.* (Ent.) A genus of Orthoptera, resembling dead twigs. *Westwood.*

PHÄ'SMI-DÆ, *n. pl.* (Ent.) A family of Orthoptera. The genus Phasma is the type. *Baird.*

PHÄ'SA-CHÄTE, *n.* [Gr. *φάσσα*, the wood-pigeon, and *ἀγάρις*, the agate.] (Min.) The lead-colored agate. *London Ency.*

PHÄ'S'ANT (fäz'ant), *n.* [Gr. *φασιανός*; *φάσις*, a liver in Colchis or Pontus; *L. phasianus*; *It. fagiano*; *Sp. faisán*; *Fr. faisán*.] (Ornith.) A bird of the order Gallina, Golden pheasant.



family Phasianidae, and sub-family Phasianinae, found wild in Asia, and naturalized in various parts of the world. *Eng. Cyc.*

Golden pheasant, *Phasianus pictus*, or *Chrysolophus pictus*. — Silver pheasant, *Phasianus nychthemerus*, or *Gennæus nychthemerus*. *Baird.*

PHÄ'S'ANT-RY, *n.* A coop or a collection of pheasants. *Maudslayi.*

PHÄ'S'ANTS-EYE, *n.* (Bot.) An annual ranunculaceous plant with showy flowers; *Adonis autumnalis*. *Loudon.*

† PHÄ'ER, *n.* A companion. — See FERE. *Drayton.*

PHÄ'ËSE (fäz), *v. a.* 1. To comb; to fleece; to curry. *Johnson.*

2. To beat; to chastise; to humble. *Wright.*

I'll fleece you, in faith. — I'll fleece his pride. *Shak.*

3. This word is written *phasee*, *phasee*, *phase*, and *faze*; and it is used by Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and other early English writers, and has been differently explained. — See FEASE.

PHÄ'ËSE, *n.* A fit of fretfulness; peevishness. [Colloquial and vulgar, U. S.]

PHÄ'ËS'Y, *a.* Fretful; querulous; irritable. [Local, Eng.] *Forby.*

PHÄL-LO-PLÄS'TICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *φείλλω*, cork, and *πλάσσω*, to mould.] The art of modelling in cork. *Wright.*

PHÄN'A-CITE, *n.* [Gr. *φάναξ*, *φέναιος*, an impostor.] (Min.) A mineral, consisting chiefly of silica and glucina, resembling quartz. *Dana.*

PHÄN-A-KIS'TO-SCÖPE, *n.* [Gr. *φανακίζω*, to cheat, and *σκοπέω*, to see.] A philosophical toy which produces the representation of actual motion, as of flying, leaping, &c., depending for its effect on the principle of the persistence of impressions on the retina of the eye. *Brande.*

PHÄN'Ë, *n.* [Gr. *φάνη*, the osprey.] (Chem.) A colorless, fragrant liquid obtained from benzoic acid; — also called *benzen*, *benzole*, and *hydruret of phenyle*. *Silliman.* *Brande.*

PHÄN'GITE, *n.* [Gr. *φηνίτης*; *φένγω*, to shine.] (Min.) A variety of mica. *Dana.*

PHÄN'I-CINE, *n.* [Gr. *φαινέω*, purple.] A purple powder precipitated when a sulphuric solution of indigo is diluted with water. *Brande.*

PHÄN'I-CÖP'TER, *n.* [Gr. *φαινιόπτερος*; *φαινέω*, purple, and *πτερόν*, a feather; *Fr. phénicoptère*.] (Ornith.) A bird of the order Gralla; the flamingo. *Hackewill.*

PHÄN'IX (fä'niks), *n.* See PHOENIX. *Milton.*

PHÄN-Q-GÄ'M'AN, *a.* (Bot.) Phænogamous; phanerogamous. *Broune.*

PHÄN-Q-GÄM'IC, *a.* (Bot.) Phænogamous; phanerogamous. *Wright.*

PHĒ'NQL, n. Phenyle. *Sillimon.*
PHĒ-NŌM'E-NAL, a. Relating to a phenomenon, or to phenomena. *Ec. Rev.*
PHĒ-NŌM'E-NAL-LY, ad. In the manner of a phenomenon. *Coleridge.*
PHĒ-NŌM'E-NŌL'O-GY, n. [Gr. *φαινόμενον*, a phenomenon, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A description or history of phenomena. *Coleridge.*
PHĒ-NŌM'E-NŌN, n.; pl. PHENOMENA. [Gr. *φαινόμενον*; *φαίνομαι*, to appear; *L. phenomenon*; *It. & Sp. fenomeno*; *Fr. phénomène*.] An appearance, — particularly an appearance the cause of which is not immediately obvious; any thing remarkable. "The phenomena of light, of the magnet, of electricity, &c." *Brady.*
Smart says, "This word has a regular plural, as having been long adopted in our language, but the classical plural, *phenomena*, is more common in works of science." — The plural form, *phenomena*, is not common, and in works of science rarely, if ever, used.
PHĒ'NYLE, n. [Eng. *phene*, and Gr. *ὑλη*, matter.] (Chem.) A radical hydrocarbon; — also called *carbolic acid* and *phenic alcohol*. *Silliman.*
PHĒ'QN, n. [A. S. *feond*, an enemy, or *flæne*, a lance.] (Her.) The barbed head of a dart or arrow. *Blount.*
PHĪ'AL (n'ā), n. [Gr. *φιάλη*, a flat, shallow cup; *L. phiala*; *It. fiala*; *Fr. fiole*.] A small bottle; — also written *vial*.
Leyden phial. See **LEYDEN-JAR**.
PHĪ'AL, v. a. To put, or keep, in a phial. *Shenstone.*
PHĪ-GĀ'LĪ-AN, a. Noting certain marbles in the British Museum, found near the site of ancient *Phyalia*, in Greece. *P. Cyc.*
PHĪL-Δ-DEL'PHĪ-AN, n. [Gr. *φίλος*, a lover, a friend, and *δέλφος*, a brother.]
 1. (*Ecl. Hist.*) One of the sect or society, of the 17th century, called the Family of Love. *Buck.*
 2. A native or a citizen of Philadelphia.
PHĪL-Δ-DEL'PHĪ-AN, a. Pertaining to Philadelphia, or to Ptolemy Philadelphus. *Wright.*
PHĪL-AN-THRŌP'IC, } a. [Gr. *φιανθρωπικός*; *It. & Sp. filantropico*, *Fr. philanthropique*.] Relating to, or possessed of, philanthropy; loving mankind; having good will towards all men; benevolent; kind. *Horsley.*
PHĪL-AN-THRŌP'IC-LY, ad. In a philanthropical manner; with benevolence. *Godwin.*
PHĪL-AN-THRŌP'IC-NISM, n. A name given in Germany, to a system of education on what are termed natural principles. *Brande.*
PHĪL-AN-THRŌP'IC-NIST, n. An advocate of, or adherent to, philanthropinism. *Brande.*
PHĪ-LĀN'THRO-PIST, n. A person possessed of philanthropy; a lover or benefactor of mankind.
PHĪ-LĀN'THRO-PY, n. [Gr. *φιλανθρωπία*; *φίλος*, a lover, a friend, and *άνθρωπος*, man; *L. philanthropia*; *It. & Sp. filantropia*; *Fr. philanthropie*.] Love of mankind generally; general benevolence; good will to all men; humanity. *Addison.*
Syn. — *Philanthropy* and *benevolence* are sometimes used synonymously. *Philanthropy* is opposed to *malanthropy*; *benevolence*, to *malevolence*; and *humanity*, to *inhumanity* or *brutality*. — "The duties of philanthropy are sometimes opposed to those of nationality." *Taylor.*
† PHĪL'ĀU-TY, n. [Gr. *φιλαντία*; *φίλος*, a friend, and *αὐτός*, self.] Self-love. *Beaumont.*
PHĪL-HAR-MŌN'IC, a. [Gr. *φίλω*, to love, and *ἀρμονία*, harmony; *It. armonico*; *Fr. philantharmonique*.] Loving harmony or music. *Maunder.*
PHĪL-HĒL'LENĒ, n. [Gr. *φίλος*, a friend, and *Ἑλλήν*, a Greek.] A friend of the Greeks, — particularly one who espoused the cause of the Greeks in their struggle for independence against the Turks; philhellenist. *Felton.*
PHĪL-HĒL'LEN'IC, a. Relating to a philhellenist; friendly to Greece. *Maunder.*
PHĪL-HĒL'LE-NIST, n. A friend of the Greeks; a philhellene. *Wright.*
PHĪL'Ī-BĒG, n. A kilt. — See **FILLIBEG**. *Brande.*
PHĪ-LĪP'PI-AN, a. (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Philippi, a city of ancient Greece. *Wright.*

PHĪ-LĪP'PI-AN, n. (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant of Philippi. "The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Philippians." *New Testament.*
PHĪ-LĪP'PIC, n. [Gr. *φιλιππικός*, pertaining to Philip; *L. philippicus*; *It. filippico*; *Fr. philippe*, *Sp. filipica*, *Fr. philippique*.]
 1. One of the orations or harangues of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon. *Brande.*
 2. A violent personal discourse or declamation; an invective. *Bp. Hurd.*
PHĪL-IP-PINE', n. See **PHILOPENA**.
PHĪL'IP-PIZE, v. n. [Gr. *φιλιπίζω*, to be on Philip's side.] To declaim or write violently against one; to utter or write invective. *Burke.*
PHĪ-LĪS'TER, n. [Ger.] A cant name given in Germany by students to a tradesman, or other person not belonging to the university; a philistine. *Adler.*
PHĪ-LĪS'TINE, n. [Heb. פְּלִשְׁתִּי.]
 1. One of a tribe which occupied the southern coast of Palestine, to which country it gave the name. *1 Sam. xvii. 8.*
 2. A philister. *Russell.*
PHĪ-LĪS'TIN-ISM, n. The character or the manner of the Philistines. *Carlyle.*
PHĪLL'-HORSE, n. A corruption of *thill-horse*; a shaft-horse. *Shak.*
PHĪLL'LIPS-ITE, n. (*Min.*) A sulphuret of copper and iron; a variety of erubescite: — an hydrous silicate of alumina, lime, and potassium; named after J. Phillips. *Dana.*
PHĪL-LY-RĒ'A, n. [Gr. *φιλυρία*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of Mediterranean evergreen plants, many varieties of which are cultivated in gardens, bearing fruit resembling olives. *Eng. Cyc.*
PHĪL'LY-RINE, n. (*Chem.*) A substance obtained from the bark of the *Phillyrea*. *Hoblyn.*
PHĪ-LŌD'RO-MŪS, n. [Gr. *φιλόδρομος*, loving the race.] (*Zool.*) A genus of *Arachnida*, that run with great swiftness. *Barrd.*
PHĪ-LŌG'Y-NY, n. [Gr. *φίλος*, a friend, and *γυνή*, a woman.] Fondness for women; uxoriousness. Because the Turks so much admire *philogyny*. *Dryden.*
PHĪL-Q-HĒL-LĒN-AN, n. A friend of the Greeks; a philhellenist. *Dr. Arnold.*
PHĪ-LŌL'Q-GER, n. [Gr. *φιλόλογος*; *L. philologus*; *It. & Sp. filologo*; *Fr. philologue*.] One versed in philology; a philologist. *Boyle.*
PHĪL-Q-LŌG'IC, } a. [Fr. *philologique*.] Relating to philology or language; critical; grammatical. *Watts.*
PHĪL-Q-LŌG'IC-CAL, } ad. In a philological manner; by philology. *Clarke.*
PHĪ-LŌL'Q-GIST, n. One versed in philology; a philologist. *Harris.*
PHĪ-LŌL'Q-GIZE, v. n. To offer criticisms. [R.] Those who have *philologized* on this occasion. *Evelyn.*
PHĪ-LŌL'Q-GY, n. [Gr. *φιλόλογία*; *φίλω*, to love, and *λόγος*, a discourse, a word; *L. philologia*; *It. & Sp. filologia*; *Fr. philologie*.] The love, knowledge, or study of languages, or of the branches of learning connected with languages, comprising, in the common use of the term, etymology, grammar, and literary criticism; or, etymology, grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and criticism; belles-lettres.
Syn. — The province of *philology* has of late been enlarged, and been made to comprehend phonology and ideology. *Brande.*
PHĪL'Q-MĀTH (m'q-māth, P. K. Sm.; n'q-māth, Ju. Wb.), n. [Gr. *φιλομαθής*; *φίλος*, a lover, and *μαθήσθαι*, to learn.] A lover of learning; a scholar. *Chesterfield.*
PHĪL-Q-MĀTH-Ē-MĀT'IC, n. A philomath. *Settle.*
PHĪL-Q-MĀTH'IC, } a. [Fr. *philomathique*.] Relating to philomathy; — fond of learning. *Smart.*
PHĪ-LŌM'A-THY, n. [Gr. *φιλομαθεια*; *Fr. philomathie*.] Love of learning. *Maunder.*
PHĪL'Q-MĒL (m'q-mēl, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.; n'q-mēl, Ju. Wb.), n. The nightingale. *Shak.*

PHĪL-Q-MĒ'LA, n. [L., from Gr. *φιλολόγος*, the daughter of Pandion, a nightingale.]
 1. The nightingale; *ph' q-mēl*. "When *ph' q-mēl* sings." *Pope.*
 2. (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds, the most noted species of which is the nightingale. *Eng. Cyc.*
† PHĪL-Q-MĒNE, n. The nightingale. *Gascogne.*
PHĪL'Q-MŌT, a. [Fr. *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.] Colored like a dead leaf. "Another yellow, another *philomot*." — See **FILOMOT**. *Addison.*
PHĪL-Q-MŪ'SI-CAL, a. [Gr. *φίλος*, a lover, a friend, and *μουσική*, music.] Loving music. *Wright.*
PHĪL-Q-PĒ'NA, n. [Gr. *φιελίβεν*.] A species of forfeit; fillpeen. *Clarke.*
It originated in the following custom: Each of two persons, usually of opposite sexes, eats one of the kernels of an almond which is double. When they again meet, the one who is first to exclaim "Philipeen," or "Philopena," is entitled to a present from the other. This custom is said to have originated in Germany, where such presents are termed *fieliebchen*. *A Bout with the Burschens.* — Some derive the word from Gr. *φίλος*, a friend, and *L. pena*, a penalty.
PHĪL-Q-PO-LĒM'IC, a. [Gr. *φίλος*, a friend, and *πολεμικός*, warlike.] Ruling over opposite or contending natures; — an epithet applied to Minerva. *Wright.*
PHĪL-Q-PO-LĒM'IC-LY, a. Fond of polemics or controversy. *Sydney Smith.*
PHĪL-Q-PRO-GĒN'IC-TIVE-NĒSS, n. [Gr. *φίλω*, to love, and *L. progenies*, offspring.] (*Phren.*) The love of offspring. *Combe.*
PHĪ-LŌS'Q-PHĪS-TER, n. [L.] A pretender to philosophy. *H. More.*
† PHĪ-LŌS'Q-PHĪTE, v. n. [L. *philosophor*, *philosophatus*.] To philosophize. *Barrow.*
† PHĪ-LŌS'Q-PHĪT'ION, n. The act of philosophizing. *Sir W. Petty.*
PHĪ-LŌS'Q-PHĒME, n. [Gr. *φιλοσοφημα*; *φιλοσοφείω*, to discuss.] A principle of reasoning; a theorem. [R.] *Watts. Ec. Rev.*
PHĪ-LŌS'Q-PHĒR, n. [Gr. *φιλόσοφος*; *φίλος*, a lover, and *σοφία*, wisdom; *L. philosophus*; *It. & Sp. filosofo*; *Fr. philosophe*.] A person versed in philosophy; one profound in knowledge, whether natural or moral. *Hooker.*
Philosopher's stone, a substance which was fancied by the alchemists to have the power of converting base metals into gold.
**PHĪL-Q-SŌPH'IC, or PHĪL-Q-SŌPH'IC } [m'q-
 PHĪL-Q-SŌPH'IC-LY, } zōf'ik,
 S. W. J. F. Ju. E. Sm.; m'q-sōf'ik, P. C. B.
 W. W.], a.** [Gr. *φιλοσοφικός*; *L. philosophicus*; *It. & Sp. filosofico*; *Fr. philosophique*.]
 1. Pertaining or suitable to philosophy or to a philosopher. "Philosophical systems." *P. Cyc.*
 2. Formed by, or proceeding from, philosophy. "Philosophic ride." *Milton.*
 3. Skilled in philosophy. "We have our philosophical persons." *Shak.*
 4. Regulated by philosophy; frugal; abstemious. "Philosophic fare." *Dryden.*
 5. Rational; temperate; cool; calm. *Roget.*
Philosophic wool, oxide of zinc formed during the combustion of the metal, when it floats about in white flocks in the air. *Brande.*
PHĪL-Q-SŌPH'IC-LY, ad. In a philosophical manner; rationally; wisely. *Dryden.*
PHĪL-Q-SŌPH'IC-LY-NĒSS, n. The quality of being philosophical. *Ch. Ob.*
PHĪ-LŌS'Q-PHĪSM, n. [Fr. *philosophisme*, from Gr. *φίλος*, a lover, and *σοφισμα*, a sophism.] Sophistry; false philosophy. *Carlyle.*
PHĪ-LŌS'Q-PHIST, n. [Fr. *philosophiste*.] A pretender to philosophy; a sophist. *Eustace.*
PHĪ-LŌS'Q-PHIST'IC, } a. Pertaining to philosophy; a philosophism. *Wright.*
PHĪ-LŌS'Q-PHIZE, v. n. [*i. PHILOSOPHIZED; pp. PHILOSOPHIZING; to act the philosopher; to reason like a philosopher; to search into the nature and reason of things; to inquire into the causes of effects.*
 Two doctors of the schools were *philosophizing* upon the advantages of mankind above all other creatures. *L. Karntze.*
PHĪ-LŌS'Q-PHY (f-lōs'q-fē), n. [Gr. *φιλοσοφία*;

L. philosophia; It. & Sp. *filosofia*; Fr. *philosophie*.—See PHILOSOPHEI.]

1. The science of causes and principles; the investigation of the principles on which all knowledge and all being ultimately rest.

“Philosophy is the science of first principles, that, namely, which investigates the primary grounds, and determines the fundamental certainty, of human knowledge generally.” *Morell*.

“Man first examines phenomena, but he is not satisfied till he has reduced them to their causes, and when he has done so, he asks to determine the value of the knowledge he has attained. This is philosophy, properly so called, the mother and governing science, the science of sciences.” *Fleming*.

2. The principles and laws of any department of knowledge; as, “Mental philosophy”; “Moral philosophy”; “Philosophy of history”;

“The science of man does either penetrate into his nature, or are reflected on his nature, or both; which several inquiries there do arise three knowledge, divine philosophy, natural philosophy, and human philosophy.” *Bacon*.

3. An hypothesis or system for explaining natural effects; a philosophical system.

The notions of our philosophy, and the doctrines in our schools. *Locke*.

4. Reasoning; argumentation. *Rogers*.

5. Course of sciences read or taught in the schools. *Johnson*.

PHIL-O-STÖR'GY, *n.* [Gr. *φίλοστοργία*; *philos*, a lover, and *störgyn*, to love.] Affection for offspring; philoprogenitiveness. *Crabb*.

PHIL-O-TÉCH'NÍC, } *a.* [Gr. *φίλος*, a lover, *PHIL-O-TÉCH'NÍC-CAL*, } and *τέχνη*, an art; Fr. *philotechnique*.] Fond of the arts; friendly to the arts. *Maunder*.

PHIL'TER, *n.* [Gr. *φίλτρον*; *φίλω*, to love; *L. philtrum*; It. & Sp. *filtró*; Fr. *philtre*.] A potion or charm to excite love. *Addison*.

PHIL'TER, *v. a.* To charm to love. *Brooke*.

PHÍZ (niz), *n.* [Contracted from *physiognomy*.] The face, ludicrously, or in contempt. *Swift*.

PHLE-BÍ'TIS, *n.* [Gr. *φλέψ*, *φλεβός*, a vein.] (Med.) Inflammation of the inner membrane of a vein that is punctured or ruptured. *Dunglison*.

PHLE-BÖG'RA-PHÍY, *n.* [Gr. *φλέψ*, *φλεβός*, a vein, and *γράφω*, to write.] (Anat.) A description of the veins. *Dunglison*.

PHLEB'Q-LÍTE, *n.* [Gr. *φλέψ*, *φλεβός*, a vein, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (Med.) A loose concretion in the veins. *Dunglison*.

PHLE-BÜL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *φλέψ*, *φλεβός*, a vein, and *λογος*, a discourse.] The anatomy of the veins. *Dunglison*.

PHLE-BÖP'TE-RÍŠ, *n.* [Gr. *φλέψ*, *φλεβός*, a vein, and *πτερόν*, a kind of fern with feathery leaves; *πτερόν*, a feather.] (Geol.) A genus of ferns from the oölitic formation. *Eng. Cyc.*

PHLEB'OR-RHÁGE, } *n.* [Gr. *φλέψ*, *φλεβός*, a PHLEB'OR-RHÁG'I-A, } vein, and *ρῆγμα*, to break.] (Med.) Rupture of the veins. *Smart. Dunglison*.

PHLE-BÖT'Q-MÍŠT, *n.* One who practises phlebotomy or lets blood; a blood-letter. *Dunglison*.

PHLE-BÖT'Q-MÍZE, *v. a.* To let blood. *Howell*.

PHLE-BÖT'Q-MY, *n.* [Gr. *φλεβοτομία*; *φλέψ*, *φλεβός*, a vein, and *τομή*, a cutting.] (Surg.) The operation of opening a vein for the purpose of taking away blood; blood-letting; venesection. *Harvey*.

PHLEG'M (flém), *n.* [Gr. *φλέγμα*; *φλέγω*, to burn; *L. phlegma*; It. *fleuma*; Fr. *phlegme*, *flegme*.] 1. (Anat. & Med.) One of the four natural humors of which the ancients supposed the blood to be composed, and which, according to them, was cold and moist:—any aqueous or excrementitious humor, as the saliva, nasal mucus, serum, &c. *Dunglison*.

2. A stringy mucus expectorated or thrown off by vomiting. [Colloquial.] *Dunglison*.

3. Dulness; sluggishness; coldness; indifference; apathy. *Swift. Warburton*.

4. (Chem.) Water of distillation. [r.] *Boyle*.

PHLEG'MA-GÖGUE (flég'ma-gög), *n.* [Gr. *φλέγμα*, phlegm, and *αἶμα*, to drive.] A medicine formerly believed to remove phlegm. *Dunglison*.

PHLEG-MÁT'IC, or PHLEG'MA-TÍC [flég-mát'ík,

P. F. K. Sm. C. W. W. b. Ash, Rees; flég'ma-tík, *S. W. J. Ja.*; flé'ma-tík, *E.*], *a.* [Gr. *φλεγματικός*; *φλέγμα*, phlegm; *L. phlegmaticus*, It. *flemmatico*; Sp. *flemmatico*; Fr. *phlegmatique*.]

1. Abounding in phlegm. “The phlegmatic humor of the body.” *Harvey*.

2. Generating phlegm.

A neat's foot, I fear, is too phlegmatic a meat. *Shal.*

3. Dull; sluggish; cold; frigid; unfeeling.

“A heavy phlegmatic temper.” *Addison*.

“Phlegmatic, though more frequently heard with the accent on the antepenultimate, ought, if possible, to be reduced to regularity.” *Walker*.

PHLEG-MÁT'IC-CAL, *a.* Phlegmatic *Ash*.

PHLEG-MÁT'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a phlegmatic manner; sluggishly; coldly. *Lee*.

PHLEG-MÁT'IC-LY, *ad.* With phlegm; coolly.

PHLEG'MON, *n.* [Gr. *φλεγμονή*, inflammation; *φλέγω*, to burn; *L. phlegmone*; It. *flemmone*; Fr. *phlegmon*, *flegmon*.] (Med.) Inflammation of the areolar texture, attended with redness, circumscribed swelling, and increased heat and pain. *Dunglison*.

PHLEG'MON-ÖID, *a.* [Gr. *φλεγμονή*, phlegmon, and *εἶδος*, form.] (Med.) Resembling phlegmon; phlegmonous. *Wright*.

PHLEG'MO-NOÜS, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, phlegmon. *Harvey*.

PHLE-GRÉ'AN, *a.* [Gr. *φλεγραιός*; *L. Phlegraeus*.] Noting, or pertaining to Phlegra, a volcanic region near Naples. *Andrews*.

PHLEME (flém), *n.* A fœcum. *Johnson*.

PHLE'UM, *n.* [Gr. *φλέω*, a marsh or water plant.] (Bot.) A genus of grasses, one species of which (*Phleum pratense*, or timothy-grass), is cultivated for hay; cat's-tail grass. *Eng. Cyc.*

PHLO-GÍS'TIC (fló-jis'tík), *a.* [Fr. *phlogistique*.] 1. (Chem.) Partaking of phlogiston. *Adams*. 2. (Med.) Inflammatory. *Dunglison*.

PHLO-GÍS'TI-CÂTE, *v. a.* [*i.* PHLOGISTICATED; *pp.* PHLOGISTICATING, PHLOGISTICATED.] To combine with phlogiston. *Henry*.

PHLO-GÍS'TI-CÂ'TION, *n.* The act or the process of combining with phlogiston. *Wright*.

PHLO-GÍS'TON (fló-jis'ton or fló-gis'ton, *W. P. J. F. Ja.*; fló-jis'ton, *E. K. Sm. C. W. b.*; fló-gis'ton, *S.*], *n.* [Gr. *φλογιστος*, burnt; *φλέγω*, to burn.] (Chem.) The matter or principle of fire fixed in combustible bodies,—an imaginary principle by which Stahl and his followers accounted for the phenomena of combustion. *Brande*.

PHLO-RÉT'IC, *a.* (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from phloridzine. *Hoblyn*.

PHLÖR'E-TÍNE, *n.* (Chem.) A crystalline, insoluble substance obtained by boiling phloridzine in dilute acids. *Silliman*.

PHLO-RÍD'ZINE, *n.* [Gr. *φλοιός*, bark, and *ρίζα*, a root.] (Chem.) A slightly bitter substance contained in the bark of the roots of the apple, pear, cherry, and some other trees. *Silliman*.

PHLORIZEINE, *n.* (Chem.) A dark-blue substance obtained by exposing phloridzine to moist air and ammoniacal vapors. *Silliman*.

PHLÖR'I-ZINE, *n.* Phloridzine. *P. Cyc.*

PHLÖX, *n.* [*L.*, from Gr. *φλόξ*, flame.] (Bot.) A genus of plants, mostly natives of North America, having generally purple or pink flowers. *Gray*.

PHÖ'CÆ, *n.* or pl. PHÖ'CÆS. [*L.*, from Gr. *φῶκη*.] (Zool.) A genus of marine, amphibious, carnivorous mammalia; seals. *Eng. Cyc.*

PHQ-CÁ'CEAN (fó-ká'shan), *n.* (Zool.) An animal of the genus *Phoca*; a seal. *Brande*.

PHQ-CÆ'A, *n.* (Astron.) An asteroid discovered by Chacornac in 1853. *Lovering*.

PHQ-CÉN'IC, *a.* (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained by saponification from phocénine. *Brande*.

PHQ-CÉ'NINE, *n.* (Chem.) A peculiar fatty matter contained in the oil of the porpoise. *Brande*.

PHÖ'CINE, *a.* Relating to the phoca. *P. Cyc.*

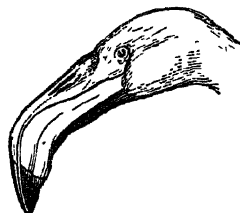
PHÖ'E'US, *n.* [*L.*, from Gr. *φῶιβος*.] (Myth.) Apollo:—the sun. *W. Smith*.

PHCE-NÍ'CEOUS (n-ísh'us, 66), *a.* [Gr. *φοινικεύς*;

φοινίς, purple-red; *L. phœniceus*.] (Bot.) Red very slightly tinged with gray. *Henslow*.

PHCE'NÍ-CÍNE, *n.* [Gr. *φοινίς*, purple-red.] (Chem.) A purple substance obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on indigo. *Brande*.

PHCE-NÍ-CÖP-TÉ-RÍ'-NÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *φοινικοπτερος*, the flamingo; *φοινίς*, crimson, and *πτερόν*, a feather; *L. phœnicopterus*.] (Ornith.) A sub-family of birds of the order *Anseres* and family *Anatidæ*; flamingoes. *Gray*.



PHCE'NIX (fē'niks), *n.* *Phœnicopterus antiquorum*. [*L.*, from Gr. *φοινίς*.] [Written also *phenix*.]

1. (Grecian Myth.) A fabled bird supposed to live for a long period, to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes. *W. Smith*.

2. (Astron.) A southern constellation near Achernar. *Niehel*.

3. (Bot.) A genus of palms common in India and the north of Africa, including the date-tree, or date-palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*). *Eng. Cyc.*

PHQ-LÁ'DE-AN, *n.* (Conch.) A mollusk of the genus *Pholas*. *Brande*.

PHÖ'LA-DÍTE, *n.* (Pal.) A fossil shell of the genus *Pholas*. *Wright*.

PHÖ'LAR-ÍTE, *n.* (Min.) A hydrous silicate of alumina, occurring in soft, white, nacreous scales;—also written *pholerite*. *Eng. Cyc.*

PHÖ'LAS, *n.* [Gr. *φωλάς*; *φωλεός*, a lurking-hole.] (Conch.) A genus of conchiferous mollusks, with a milky-white, translucent shell, inhabiting stones, madrepores, wood, and sometimes mud or sand into which they bore. *Eng. Cyc.*

PHÖL-I-DÖPH'Q-RÜS, *n.* [Gr. *φολίς*, *φολιδός*, a scale, and *φίρω*, to bear.] (Pal.) A genus of homocercal ganoid fishes locally related to *Idolodus*. *Agassiz*.

PHÖN-AS-CÉT'ICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *φωνασκία*, to practise one's voice; *φωνή*, the voice, and *ἀσκήω*, to practise.] The art or the method of restoring the voice. *Lond. Athenæum*.

PHQ-NÁ'TION, *n.* [Gr. *φωνή*, a sound, the voice.] The physiology of the voice. *Dunglison*.

PHQ-NÉT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *φωνητικός*, pertaining PHQ-NÉT'IC-CAL, } to sound or speaking.]

1. Pertaining to, or representing, articulate sounds;—opposed to *ideographic*. *Brande*. 2. Relating to phonetics; expressed by characters representing articulate sounds.

The attempt to introduce phonetic spelling, or *phonography*, was first made in the sixteenth century, and was revived twenty years ago in France. *French*.

PHQ-NÉT'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a phonetic manner.

PHQ-NÉT'ICS, *n.* The doctrine or science of articulate sounds and their modifications. *Latham*.

PHQ-NÉT-I-ZÁ'TION, *n.* The act or the art of representing sounds by phonetic characters. [*r.*] *Lond. Athenæum*.

PHÖN'IC, } *a.* Relating to phonics, or the PHÖN'IC-CAL, } doctrine of sounds; phonetic; acoustic. *Ch. Ob.*

PHÖN'ICS (fō'niks, *P. J. F. Sm. W. r.*; fō'niks, *Ja. K.*], *n. pl.* [Gr. *φωνή*, a sound.] The doctrine of sounds; acoustics; phonetics. *Brande*.

PHÖ-NO-CÁMP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *φωνή*, a sound, and *κάμπτω*, to bend.] Able to turn or inflect sound. “Phonocampitic objects.” *Derham*.

PHÖ-NO-GRÁPH, *n.* [See PHONOGRAPHY.] A type or character for expressing a sound; a character used in phonography. *Pitman*.

PHÖ-NO-GRÁPH, *v. a.* To represent, print, or express by phonography. *Gent. Mag.*

PHQ-NÖG'RA-PHER, *n.* One versed in phonography; a phonographist. *Pitman*.

PHÖ-NO-GRÁPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to phonog- PHÖ-NO-GRÁPH'IC-CAL, } raphy. *Andrews*.

PHÖ-NO-GRÁPH'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* According to phonography. *Pitman*.

PHO-NÔG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who is versed in phonography; a phonographer. *Craig.*

PHO-NÔG RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *φωνή*, a sound, and *γράφω*, to write.]

1. The art of expressing the sounds of a language by characters or symbols, one character being appropriated exclusively to each sound; — particularly a brief system of short-hand writing, used instead of stenography, and so called in distinction from *phonotypy*. *Pitman.*

The system of writing called *phonography* has acquired some interest for the public from the fact that it is applied to verbatim reporting, for which it has the advantage of supplanting all former methods of short-hand. *R. Patterson.*

2. The art of expressing ideas harmoniously and musically. *Sudre.*

PHO-NQ-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *φωνή*, a sound, and *λίθος*, a stone.] A grayish, compact, felspathic rock, yielding a metallic sound under the hammer; clinkstone. *Dana.*

PHO-NQL'Q-GER, *n.* Phonologist. *Athenæum.*

PHO-NQ-LÔG'IC, *a.* Same as PHONOLOGICAL.

PHO-NQ-LÔG'IC-CAL [fō-nq-lôj'ē-kal, *K. Sm.*; fō-nq-lôj'ē-kal, *Wb.*], *a.* Relating to phonology, or the doctrine of sounds. *Brande.*

PHO-NQL'Q-GIST, *n.* One versed in phonology.

PHO-NQL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *φωνή*, a sound, the voice, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A treatise on, or the science of, articulate sounds, and their various modifications. *Brande.*

PHO-NQ-TYPE, *n.* A type or character, indicating a sound, or modification of sound, used in phonotypic printing. *Pitman.*

PHO-NQ-TYP'IC, } *a.* Relating to phonot-
PHO-NQ-TYP'IC-CAL, } *yp.* *Pitman.*

PHO-NQT'Y-PIST, *n.* One who practises phonotypy. *Lond. Athenæum.*

PHO-NQT'Y-PY, *n.* [Gr. *φωνή*, a sound, and *τύπος*, a print, a type.] The act or the art of printing by sound, or by types or characters representing the sounds of the voice. *Pitman.*

PHO-NYGA-A-MI'NÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *φωνή*, a sound, and *γάμος*, to marry.] (*Ornith.*) A subfamily of conirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Corvidæ*; piping-crows. *Gray.*



Phonygama viridis.

PHOR'MINX, *n.* [Gr. *φόρμιγξ*.] (*Grecian Ant.*) A lyre or cithara. *W. Smith.*

PHOR'MI-ŪM, *n.* [Gr. *φορμός*, anything plaited with rushes.] (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen, herbaceous plants, the leaves of which yield a very beautiful and very strong fibre, which has been imported under the name of New Zealand flax. *Eng. Cyc.*

PHOR-Q-NÔMI-A, *n.* Phoronomics. *Brande.*

PHOR-Q-NÔM'ICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *φορέω*, to bear along, and *νόμος*, a law.] The science of motion; mechanics. [*R.*] *Brande.*

PHOS'GENE, *a.* [Gr. *φῶς*, *φῶς*, light, and *γεννάω*, to produce.] (*Chem.*) Noting a colorless gas generated by the action of chlorine on carbonic acid, in the daylight; chloro-carbonic. *Brande.*

PHOS'GEN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) Chloro-carbonate of lead. *Dana.*

PHOS'PHATE, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Chem.*) A salt formed of phosphoric acid and a base. *Brande.*

PHOS-PHAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, phosphate. *Murchison.*

PHOS'PHITE, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Chem.*) A salt formed of phosphorous acid and a base. *Brande.*

PHOSPHO-LITE, *n.* [*Eng.* *phosphorus* and Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) An earth united with phosphoric acid. *Wright.*

PHOS'PHOR, *n.* Phosphorus. [*R.*] *Addison.*

PHOS'PHOR-BATE, *v. a.* [*i.* PHOSPHORATED; *pp.* PHOSPHORATING, PHOSPHORATED.] To combine or impregnate with phosphorus. *Brande.*

PHOS'PHO-RÂT-ED, *p. a.* Impregnated with phosphorus. *Kirwan.*

PHOS-PHO'RE-OÛS, *a.* Having a luminous quality. The mollusca . . . by their phosphoreous quality illuminate the dark abyss. *Pennant.*

PHOS-PHO-RÊSCÉ' (-rê's'), *v. n.* [*i.* PHOSPHORESCED; *pp.* PHOSPHORESCING, PHOSPHORESCED.] To emit a phosphoric light, or light without heat; to shine as phosphorus. *Brande.*

PHOS-PHO-RÊSCENCE, *n.* [*Fr.*] Light or luminousness, like that of phosphorus, presented in the dark by many substances, as stale fish, the jelly-fish, &c. *Thomson.*

PHOS-PHO-RÊSC'ENT, *a.* [*Fr.*] Emitting phosphoric light; emitting light without heat. *Ure.*

PHOS-PHOR'IC, } *a.* [*Fr.* *phosphorique*.] Per-
PHOS-PHOR'IC-CAL, } taining to, containing, re-
sembling, or obtained from, phosphorus.

Phosphoric acid, (*Chem.*) an acid containing one equivalent of phosphorus and five equivalents of oxygen. *Sillman.*

PHOS'PHO-RÎTE, *n.* (*Min.*) Native phosphate of lime; a variety of apatite. *Dana.*

PHOS-PHO-RIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, phosphorite. *Wright.*

PHOS'PHO-ROÛS, *a.* 1. (*Chem.*) Noting an acid consisting of one equivalent of phosphorus, and three equivalents of oxygen. *Thomson.*

2. Having a luminous quality. *Pennant.*

PHOS'PHO-RÛS, *n.* [Gr. *φωσφόρος*; *φῶς*, light, and *ῥοῦς*, to bring; *L.* *phosphorus*.]

1. The morning-star. *Pope.*

2. (*Chem.*) A colorless, inflammable, poisonous substance, insoluble in water, formerly obtained from urine, but now chiefly from bones. It shines in the dark, and in the air yields the odor of garlic. *Thomson.*

PHOS'PHU-RÊT, *n.* A compound of phosphorus with some other substance. *Brande.*

PHOS'PHU-RÊT-ED, *a.* Combined with phosphorus. "Phosphuretted hydrogen." *Buchanan.*

PHOS-PHIY'TRÎTE, *n.* [*phosphorus* and *yttria*.] (*Min.*) Phosphate of yttria. *Ogilvie.*

PHO'TEL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree resembling the banana-tree. *Crabb.*

PHO'TI-ZÎTE, *n.* [Gr. *φῶς*, *φῶς*, light.] (*Min.*) A mixture of rhodonite and carbonate of manganese. *Dana.*

PHO-TQ-CHÊM'IC-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *φῶς*, *φῶς*, light, and *ἔγγ. chemical*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or caused by, the chemical action of light. *Brande.*

Photo-chemical induction, the peculiar action by which light increases the attraction between chemically active molecules, or overcomes the resistances to their combination. *Graham.*

PHO'TQ-GENE, *n.* [Gr. *φῶς*, *φῶς*, *φῶς*, light, and *γεννάω*, to produce.] A photograph. *Crabb.*

PHO-TQ-GEN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *φῶς*, *φῶς*, light, and *γεννάω*, to produce.] Noting a kind of drawing or picture made by the action of light on a prepared surface. *Brande.*

PHO-TÔG'Ê-NY, *n.* The art or the act of producing photogenic drawings or pictures. *P. Cyc.*

PHO'TQ-GRÂPH, *n.* A picture produced by photography. *Month. Rev.*

PHO'TQ-GRÂPH, *v. a.* To produce by photography, as a picture. *Month. Rev.*

PHO-TÔG'RA-PHER, *n.* A photographer. *Clarke.*

PHO-TQ-GRÂPH'IC, } *a.* [*Fr.* *photogra-*
PHO-TQ-GRÂPH'IC-CAL, } *phique*.] Relating to
photography. *Marsh.*

PHO-TÔG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who practises photography; a photographer. *Wright.*

PHO-TÔG-RA-PHÔM'Ê-TER, *n.* [Gr. *φῶς*, *φῶς*, light, *γράφω*, to write, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for determining the sensibility of the tablets employed in the photographic process, relatively to the amount of radiation, luminous and chemical. *Ogilvie.*

PHO-TÔG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *φῶς*, *φῶς*, light, and *γράφω*, to write; *Fr.* *photographie*.] The art or the practice of producing fac-similes or repre-

sentations of objects by the action of light on a prepared surface; photogeny; — a term applied restrictedly to the art or the practice of producing pictures by the action of light on prepared paper. *Brande.*

PHO-TQ-LÔG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to photol-
PHO-TQ-LÔG'IC-CAL, } ogy. *Clarke.*

PHO-TÔL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *φῶς*, *φῶς*, light, and *λόγος*, a discourse; *Fr.* *photologie*.] The science or doctrine of light. *Brande.*

PHO-TÔM'Ê-TER, *n.* [Gr. *φῶς*, *φῶς*, light, and *μέτρον*, a measure; *Fr.* *photomètre*.] An instrument to measure the intensity of light. *P. Cyc.*

PHO-TQ-MÊT'RIC, } *a.* [*Fr.* *photométrique*.]
PHO-TQ-MÊT'RIC-CAL, } Relating to, or produced
by, photometry, or a photometer. *Brande.*

PHO-TÔM'Ê-TRY, *n.* [*Fr.* *photométrie*.] The science or the act of measuring light. *Nichol.*

PHO-TQ-PHÔ-BI-A, *n.* [Gr. *φῶς*, *φῶς*, light, and *φοβέσθαι*, to fear.] (*Med.*) Aversion to light; nyctalopy. *Dunglison.*

PHO-TÔP'SI-A, *n.* [Gr. *φῶς*, *φῶς*, light, and *ὄψις*, sight; *Fr.* *photopsie*.] A morbid affection of the eyes, in which coruscations of light seem to play before them. *Dunglison.*

PHO-TÔP'SY, *n.* Photopsia. *Clarke.*

PHO'TQ-SPHÊRE, *n.* [Gr. *φῶς*, *φῶς*, light, and *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.] The sphere of light. *Arugo.*

PHRÂG-MÎTÊS, *n.* [Gr. *φραγμίτης*, growing in hedges; *φάγμα*, a fence.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including the reed. *Eng. Cyc.*

PHRÂSE (frâz), *n.* [Gr. *φρασίς*; *φράζω*, to speak; *L.* *phrasis*; *It.* & *Sp.* *frase*.]

1. An expression consisting of two or more words, and forming in general a part of a sentence.

To fear the Lord, and depart from evil, are phrases which the Scripture useth to express the sum of religion. *Tillotson.*

2. A mode of speech peculiar to a language; an idiom. *Johnson.*

3. Manner of expression; phraseology; style.

"Thou speakest in better phrase." *Shak.*

4. (*Mus.*) A connected group or succession of several notes or chords; a short passage not coming to a close or period. *Dwight.*

Syn. — See STYLE.

PHRÂSE (frâz), *v. a.* [*i.* PHRASED; *pp.* PHRASING, PHRASED.] To express in words; to style; to call; to term. *Shak.*

PHRÂSE (frâz), *v. n.* To employ phrases. *Prynne.*

PHRÂSE-BOOK (-hûk), *n.* A small book in which the peculiar phrases or idioms of a language are explained. *Ash.*

PHRÂSE-LESS, *a.* Speechless. *Shak.*

PHRÂSE'MAN, *n.* A maker of phrases. *Coleridge.*

PHRÂ-SE-Q-LÔG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to, or
PHRÂ-SE-Q-LÔG'IC-CAL, } consisting of, a phrase.

PHRÂ-SE-ÔL'Q-GIST, *n.* A stickler for a particular phraseology. *More.*

PHRÂ-SE-ÔL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *φρασίς*, phrase, and *λόγος*, a discourse; *It.* & *Sp.* *fraseologia*; *Fr.* *phraseologie*.]

1. Manner of expression; diction; style. *Johnson.*

2. A phrase-book. *Ainsworth.*

Syn. — See STYLE.

PHRÂS'ING, *n.* 1. Expression; phrase.

We have not tied ourselves to an uniformity of phrasing. *Translators of the Bible.*

2. (*Mus.*) The art or the manner of grouping together notes or syllables in singing or in playing. *Dwight.*

PHRÂ'TRY, *n.* [Gr. *φάτρυα*.] (*Ant.*) A subdivision of a phyle or tribe in Athens. *Smart.*

PHRÊ-NÊT'IC [frê-nêt'ik, *W. P. J. E. F. Ju. K. Sm. Wr.*; frên'ē-tik, *S.*], *a.* [Gr. *φρενικός*; *L.* *phreneticus*; *It.* & *Sp.* *frênico*; *Fr.* *phrénétique*.] Disordered in the brain; mad; frantic; frenetic. — See FRENETIC. [*R.*] *Hudibras.*

PHRÊ-NÊT'IC, *n.* A frantic person. [*R.*] *Schlen.*

PHRÊ-NÊT'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a frantic or delirious manner. [*R.*] *Wright.*

PHRĒN'IC, *a.* [Fr. *phrénique*.] (*Anat.*) Belonging to the diaphragm; diaphragmatic. *Dunglison*.

PHRĒN'ICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *φρήν*, the mind.] Mental philosophy; metaphysics. [*n.*] *Park*.

PHRĒN'ITIS, *n.* [*L.*, from Gr. *φρήν*; *φρήν*, *phrēns*, the mind.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the brain, or of the membranes of the brain; delirium; phrensy; frenzy. *Dunglison*.

PHRĒNŌLŌ'Q-ŪER, *n.* A phrenologist. *Phr. Jour.*

PHRĒNŌLŌ'Q-ŪIC, } *a.* [Fr. *phrénologique*.]
PHRĒNŌLŌ'Q-ŪI-CAL, } Relating to phrenology. *Combe*.

PHRĒNŌLŌ'Q-ŪI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a phrenological manner; according to phrenology. *Combe*.

PHRĒNŌLŌ'Q-ŪIST, *n.* [Fr. *phrénologue*.] One who is versed in phrenology. *Ch. Ob.*

PHRĒNŌLŌ'Q-ŪY, *n.* [Gr. *φρήν*, *phrēns*, the mind, and *λόγος*, a discourse; *It. frenologia*; *Fr. phrénologie*.] A science the end of which is to determine the functions of the brain in general, and of its different parts in particular, and to prove that different faculties and propensities have their special organs, and that they may be recognized by the protuberances, or by the conformation, of the cranium; craniology. *Gall. Spurzheim. Combe*.

“This word ought to mean psychology, or mental philosophy, but has been appropriated by craniologists on account of the light which their observations of the convolutions of the brain and corresponding elevations of the skull are supposed to throw on the nature and province of our different faculties.” *Fleming*.

PHRĒNŌLŌ'Q-MĀG'NET-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *φρήν*, the mind, and Eng. *magnetism*.] The power of exciting the brain by magnetic influence. *Wright*.

PHRĒN'SY, *v. a.* To infuriate. [*n.*] *Byron*.

PHRĒN'SY (*frēn'ze*), *n.* [*L. phrenesis*; *It. frenesia*; *Sp. frenesi*; *Fr. phrénésie*, *frénésie*.] Inflammation or disorder of the brain; delirium; madness; phrenitis; frenzy. — See **FRENZY**.
Demoniac phrensy, moping melancholy. *Milton*.

† **PHRĒN'TIC**, *a.* Phrenetic. *Jenks*, 1689.

† **PHRĒN'TIC**, *n.* A madman; a phrenetic. “Phrenetics, or bedlams.” *Woodward*.

† **PHRĒN'TIS-TĒR-Y**, *n.* [Gr. *φροντιστήριον*; *φρονίζω*, to think.] A school; a seminary of learning. *Corah's Doom*, &c., 1672.

PHRYG'IAN (*frī'g-an*), *a.* 1. (*Geog.*) Relating to Phrygia, an ancient province of Asia Minor.
 2. (*Mus.*) Denoting, among the ancients, a sprightly animating kind of music, particularly adapted to martial instruments. *Arbutnot*.
Phrygian stone, a kind of pumice-stone, used by the ancients as an astringent. *Wright*.

PHTH'RI-A-SIS (*the-trī'g-sis*), *n.* [*L.*, from Gr. *φθειρα*; *φθίρω*, a louse.] (*Med.*) A disease which consists in the excessive multiplication of lice on the body; the lousy disease. *Dunglison*.

PHTHIS'IC (*thz'ik*), *n.* (*Med.*) Phthisis; — a term applied popularly to a disease resembling asthma. *Harvey*.

PHTHIS'IC-CAL (*thz'ē-kal*), *a.* [Gr. *φθισικός*; *L. phthisicus*; *It. & Sp. tísico*; *Fr. phthisique*.] Having, or pertaining to, phthisis or phthisic; wasting. “Phthisical consumption.” *Harvey*.

PHTHIS'ICK-Y (*thz'ē-ke*), *a.* Having, or pertaining to, phthisic or phthisis; phthisical. *Maunder*.

PHTHIS'IC-ŪLŌ'Q-ŪY (*thz-*), *n.* [Gr. *φθίσις*, phthisis, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A treatise on phthisis. *Dunglison*.

PHTHIS'IP-NEŪ-MŌ'NI-A, } *n.* [Gr. *φθίσις*, phthisis, and *πνεύμα*, the breath.] (*Med.*) Pulmonary consumption. *Dunglison*.

PHTHIS'IS (*thī'sis* or *tī'sis*) [*thī'sis*, *S. W. F. Ja. K. Wr.*; *tī'sis*, *Sm.*; *this'is*, *P.*], *n.* [*L.*, from Gr. *φθίσις*, *φθίω*, to waste away.] (*Med.*) Progressive emaciation of every part of the body; — pulmonary consumption. *Dunglison*.

PHTHŌN-GŌM'Ē-TĒR (*thōng-gōm'ē-tēr*), *n.* [Gr. *φθγγή*, the voice, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] A measure of vocal sounds. *Smart*.

PHY'CO-MĀ-TĒR, *n.* [Gr. *σῆκος*, sea-weed, and *μήτηρ*, mother.] (*Bot.*) The gelatinous substance in which the sporules of algaceous plants first vegetate. *Brande*.

PHY-LĀC'TĒR, *n.* A phylactery. *Sandys*.

PHY-LĀC'TĒRED (*fe-lak'terd*), *a.* Wearing phylacteries; dressed like the Pharisees. *Green*.

PHY-LĀC-TĒR'IC, } *a.* Relating to phylac-
PHY-LĀC-TĒR'ICAL, } teries. [*n.*] *L. Addison*.

PHY-LĀC'TĒR-Y, *n.* [Gr. *φυλακτήριον*; *φυλάσσω*, to guard; *L. phylacterium*; *It. filateria*; *Sp. filacteria*; *Fr. phylactère*.]
 1. (*Ant.*) An amulet; a charm. *Andrews*.
 2. Among the Jews, a strip of parchment inscribed with some passage of Scripture, worn on the forehead, nearly between the eyes, or on the left arm near the heart, to remind the wearer to fulfil the law with the head and the heart. *Kittō*.
 3. A case in which the early Christians enclosed the relics of their dead. *Lond. Ency.*

PHY'LĀRĒH, *n.* [Gr. *φίλαρχος*; *φύλη*, a tribe, a division of the Grecian army, and *ἀρχή*, to command; *L. phylarchus*; *Fr. phylarque*.] (*Grecian Ant.*) The prefect of a tribe. — a commander of cavalry. *W. Smith*.

PHY'LĀRĒH-Y, *n.* [Gr. *φύλαρχία*.] The state or the office of a phylarch. *Wright*.

PHY'LE, *n.* [Gr. *φύλη*.] A tribe in Athens. *Smart*.

PHY'LĀN'THUS, *n.* [Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf, and *ἄθος*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having flowers growing on the edges of the leaves. *Loudon*.

PHY'LIS, *v. a.* [*Phyllis*, a mistress in Virgil's Eclogues.] To celebrate or court by amatory verses. “Phyllising the fair.” [*n.*] *Garth*.

PHY'LITE, *n.* [Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Miu.*) A mineral occurring in small shining scales or plates; oticlite. *Dana*.

PHY'LŌ'DI-ŪM, *n.*; *pl. PHYLLŌDIA*. [Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf, and *ἴδος*, form.] (*Bot.*) A leaf consisting of a dilated petiole which takes the place of a true blade. *Gray*.

PHY'LŌDE, *n.* See **PHYLLIDIUM**. *Smart*.

PHY'LŌPH'Ā-GĀN, *n.* [Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf, and *φάγω*, to eat.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a tribe of marsupial animals which includes the phalangiers; — one of the family of beetles which feed on the leaves of plants; a chafer. *Brande*.

PHY'LŌPHŌ'Q-ROŪS, *a.* [Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf, and *φάγω*, to bear.] Bearing leaves. *P. Cyc.*

PHY'LŌP'Ō-DĀ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf, and *πῶς*, *ποδός*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of crustaceans having feet of a flattened leaf-like form. *Baird*.

PHY'LŌQ-PŌD, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Phyllopoda*. *Brande*.

PHY'LŌQ-SŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf, and *σῶμα*, the body.] (*Zoöl.*) A family of crustaceans, noted for their rounded shape, the transparency of their teguments, and for having the carapace large, lamellar, and extended like a leaf horizontally above the base of the antennæ and a part of the thorax; glass-crab. *Eng. Cyc.*

PHY'LŌQ-STŌME, *n.* [Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf, and *στόμα*, the mouth; *Fr. phyllostome*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a family of bats, found in warm climates, having the nasal disk expanded into a distinct leaf; leaf-nosed bat. *Brande*.

PHY'LŌQ-TĀX'IS, } *n.* [Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf, and
PHY'LŌQ-TĀX'Y, } *τάξις*, an arranging.] (*Bot.*)
 The arrangement of leaves on the stem. *Gray*.

PHY'S'Ā-LIS, *n.* [Gr. *φυσάλις*.]
 1. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having the fruit enclosed in a calyx; winter cherry. *Loudon*.
 2. (*Zoöl.*) A floating, compound, heterogeneous Aculephian; Portuguese man-of-war. *Agassiz*.

PHY'S'Ā-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *φυσάω*, to blow, to swell, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Miu.*) A coarse and nearly opaque variety of topaz which intumesces when heated; — called also *pyro-phyalite*. *Dana*.



PHY'S-CŌ'NĪ-A, *n.* [Gr. *φύσκη*, the stomach and large intestine.] (*Med.*) A large tumor in the abdomen, that is neither fluctuating nor sonorous. *Dunglison*.

PHY'S-ŪI, } *n.* [*L.*, from Gr. *φυσήτης*; *φύσσω*, to
 1. (*Zoöl.*) The echalot, or sperm whale. *Baird*.
 2. A kind of filtering machine. *Francis*.

PHY'S-I-ĀN'THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *φύσις*, nature, and *ἄνθρωπος*, man.] The philosophy of human life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of man, and the remedies. *Wright*.

PHY'S'IC (*fiz'ik*), *n.* [See **PHYSICS**.]
 1. The art of healing diseases and preserving health; the science of medicine. *Locke*.
 2. A medicine or medicines; a drug. *Dryden*.
Physic, for the most part, is nothing else but the substitute for exercise and temperance. *Addison*.
 3. A purging medicine; a cathartic. *Abbot*.

PHY'S'IC (*fiz'ik*), *v. a.* [*i.* **PHYSICKED**; *pp.* **PHYSICKING**, **PHYSICKED**.] To give physic to; to purge: — to cure; to heal. *Shak*.

PHY'S'ICAL (*fiz'ē-kal*), *a.* [Gr. *φυσικός*; *L. physicus*; *It. & Sp. físico*; *Fr. physique*.]
 1. Pertaining to physics, to nature, to natural productions, or to natural philosophy; natural; bodily; corporeal; — opposed to *moral*.
 As to *physical* causes, I am inclined to doubt altogether of their operation in this particular; nor do I think that men owe any thing of their temper or genius to the air, food, or climate. *Bacon*.
 I call that *physical* certainty which doth depend upon the evidence of sense. *Wilkins*.
 2. External; — opposed to chemical. “The physical characters of a mineral.” *Wright*.
 3. Pertaining to physic, or the art of healing; medical. “A physical treatise.” *Johnson*.
 4. Used as medicine; medicinal: — cathartic; purgative. “Physical herbs.” *North*.
 5. Like physic. “A physical taste.” *Johnson*.
Physical education, education for giving strength, health, and vigor to the bodily organs and powers. — *Physical geography*. See **GEOGRAPHY**. — *Physical lever*, a real or actual lever; a lever having size, thickness, and weight; — opposed to *mathematical lever*. — *Physical science*, a term applied to the science of inorganic bodies. *Brande*.

PHY'S'ICAL-LY, *ad.* 1. In a physical manner; by natural operation; naturally. *Locke*.
 2. By means of medicine. [*n.*] *Cheyne*.

PHY'S'ICAL-NĒSS, *n.* State of being physical. *Scott*.

PHY-SĪ'CIAN (*fe-zīsh'an*), *n.* One who professes or practises medicine, or the healing art; a doctor.
Syn. — In this country, the professions or duties of a *physician* and *surgeon* are commonly united in the same person; but in England they are commonly separate; and in that country, a *surgeon* does not take the title of *doctor*. In England, an *apothecary* not only dispenses medicine, but also often prescribes it.

PHY'S'IC-ĪST, *n.* One versed in physics. *Silliman*.
 His opinions were not universally received by *physicists*. *Ec. Rev.*

PHY'S'IC-NŪT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Jatropha*, the seeds of which are violently emetic and drastic, and in large doses energetic poisons; *Jatropha curcas*. *Eng. Cyc.*

PHY'S'IC-QŌ-LŌQ'IC, *n.* Logic illustrated by physics. *Smart*.

PHY'S'IC-QŌ-LŌQ'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to physico-logic. *Swift*.

PHY'S'IC-QŌ-MĀTH-Ē-MĀT'ICS, *n. pl.* Mixed mathematics. *Crabb*.

PHY'S'IC-QŌ-THE-ŪLŌ'Q-ŪY, *n.* Natural theology, or theology enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy. *Denham*.

PHY'S'ICS, *n.* [Gr. *φυσική*; *φύσις*, nature; *φύω*, to bring forth; *L. physica*; *It. & Sp. física*; *Fr. physique*.] The science of nature; natural philosophy; — that department of science which has for its subject all things that exist independently of the mind's conception of them, and thus standing distinct from *metaphysics*, or the science which has for its subject the notions that exist in the mind only. *Watson*.

PHY'S'IC-ŪG'NQ-MĒR, *n.* One skilled in physiognomy; a physiognomist. [*n.*] *Peacham*.

PHŶS-I-QG-NŌM'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *φυσιογνωμονικός*;
PHŶS-I-QG-NŌM'I-CAL, } It. & Sp. *fisognomico*;
Fr. *physiognomonique*.] Pertaining to physiog-
nomy or physiognomics. *Browne.*

PHŶS-I-QG-NŌM'ICS, *n. pl.* 1. Physiognomy. *Chambers.*

2. (Med.) Signs in the countenance by which physicians judge of the state of a patient. *Smart.*

PHŶS-I-QG-NQ-MIST, *n.* [Fr. *physiognomoniste*.] One who is versed in physiognomy. *Dryden.*

PHŶS-I-QG-NQ-MIZE, *v. a.* To practise physiog-
nomy upon. *Southey.*

† PHŶS-I-QG-NQ-MŌN'IC, *a.* Physiognomic. *Ash.*

PHŶS-I-QG-NQ-MY [fiz-e-ŋq-me, *S. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. R. C.*; fizh'e-ŋq-me, *W.*; fiz-e-ŋq-me or fiz-e-ŋq-me, *Ja.*], *n.* [Gr. *φυσιογνωμονία*; *φύσις*, nature, and *γνώμων*, an examiner, a judge; *γινώσκω*, to know; It. & Sp. *fisonomia*; Fr. *physiognomonie*.]

1. The art of discovering the temper and character by the outward appearance, especially by the features of the face. *Bacon.*

2. Particular cast or expression of the face; appearance; countenance; face.

The end of portraits consists in expressing the true temper of those persons which it represents, and to make known their *physiognomy*. *Dryden.*

“There is a prevailing mispronunciation of this word, by leaving out the *g*, as if the word were French. If this arises from ignorance of the common rules of spelling, it may be observed that *g* is always pronounced before *n* when it is not in the same syllable; as, *sig-nify*, *indig-nity*, &c.; but if affectation be the cause of this error, Dr. Young's ‘Love of Fame’ will be the best cure for it.” *Walker.*

PHŶS-I-QG-NQ-TYPE, *n.* [Gr. *φυσιογνωμονία*, physiognomy, and *τύπος*, a print, a sketch.] A machine for taking casts and imprints of human faces or countenances. *Observer.*

PHŶS-I-QG-NQ-NY, *n.* [Gr. *φύσις*, nature, and *γένος*, *γένος*, birth.] The birth of nature. *Colebridge.*

PHŶS-I-Q-GRAPH'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to physiography. *Wright.*

PHŶS-I-QG-RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *φύσις*, nature, and *γράφω*, to write, to draw; Fr. *physiographie*.] A description of nature. *Colebridge.*

|| PHŶS-I-ŪL'Q-GER, *n.* A physiologist. *Aubrey.*

|| PHŶS-I-Q-LŌG'IC, } *a.* [L. *physiologicus*;
|| PHŶS-I-Q-LŌG'I-CAL, } It. & Sp. *fisilogico*; Fr. *physiologique*.] Pertaining to physiology. *Stewart.*

Physiological botany, a science the object of which is to explain the way in which plants live, grow, and perform their various operations, as well as the form and structure of the organs of plants, by which their operations are performed. *Gray.*

|| PHŶS-I-Q-LŌG'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a physiological manner; according to physiology. *Gent. Mag.*

|| PHŶS-I-ŪL'Q-GIST, *n.* [Fr. *physiologiste*.] One who is versed in, or who treats of, physiology.

|| PHŶS-I-ŪL'Q-GY [fiz-e-ŋl'q-je, *S. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; fizh'e-ŋl'q-je, *W.*], *n.* [Gr. *φυσιολογία*; *φύσις*, nature, and *λόγος*, a discourse; L. *physiologia*; It. & Sp. *fisilogia*; Fr. *physiologie*.]

1. The science of nature; physics. *Glanvill.*
2. The science of life, or of the phenomena of living bodies, or of natural organizations: — the science which treats of the functions of animals and vegetables. *Dr. D. Oliver.*

Vegetable physiology, that department of physiological botany which treats of the way in which plants live, grow, and perform their various operations. *Gray.*

“*Physiology and physics* were formerly considered as synonymous. The former now denotes the laws of organized bodies, the latter of unorganized. The former is distinguished into animal and vegetable. Both imply the necessity of nature as opposed to liberty of intelligence, and neither can be properly applied to mind. *Fleming.*

PHY-SIQUE' (fē-zēk'), *n.* [Fr.] Structure of the body.

PHŶS-Q-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. *φύσσω*, to blow or puff, and *κύημα*, a tumor.] (Med.) An emphysematous tumor of the scrotum; probably a case of intestinal hernia, containing much flatus. *Dunglison.*

PHŶS-Q-GRĀDE, *n.* [Gr. *φύσσω*, to blow or puff, and L. *gradior*, to go.] (Zool.) One of a tribe of Acalephans which swim by means of air-bladders; physalis, &c. *Brande.*

† PHŶS'Y, *n.* A fusee. *Locke.*

PHY-TĒL'E-PHĀS, *n.* [Gr. *φύσσω*, a plant, and *ἰλέφας*, an elephant, ivory.] (Bot.) A genus of trees found in South America, bearing hard, white seeds, about as large as a pigeon's egg, and of an oblong, ovate, triangular shape, which, under the name of *vegetable ivory*, are manufactured into buttons, knobs, toys, &c. *Eng. Cyc.*

PHY-TEŪ'MA, *n.* [L., from Gr. *φύεμα*, a plant used as an aphrodisiac.] (Bot.) A genus of deciduous, herbaceous plants; sampson. *Eng. Cyc.*

PHY-TĪPH'A-GĀN, *n.* A cetacean. *Smart.*

PHY-TIV'Q-ROŪS, *a.* [Gr. *φύσσω*, a plant, and L. *vorro*, to devour.] Feeding on plants; phytophagous; grammivorous. *Ray.*

PHŶY-TO-ĒHĒM'IS-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *φύσσω*, a plant, and Eng. *chemistry*.] The chemistry of plants; vegetable chemistry. *Philos. Mag.*

PHY-TŌCH'I-MY, *n.* [Gr. *φύσσω*, a plant, and Fr. *chimie*, chemistry.] Phyto-chemistry. *Wright.*

PHY-TŌG'E-NY, *n.* [Gr. *φύσσω*, a plant, and *γένος*, race.] The doctrine of the generation of plants. *Wright.*

PHŶY-TO-GE-ŪG-RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *φύσσω*, a plant, and Eng. *geography*.] The geography of plants.

PHŶY-TO-GRĀPH'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to phytophagy. *Wright.*

PHY-TŌG-RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *φύσσω*, a plant, and *γράφω*, to write; It. & Sp. *fitografía*; Fr. *photographie*.] That department of botany which includes the description of plants. *Henslow.*

PHŶY-TO-LĀC'CA, *n.* [Gr. *φύσσω*, a plant, and It. *lacca*, lac.] (Bot.) A genus of herbaceous plants, the fruit of which yields a red color like lac. — See *POKE*. *Loudon.*

PHŶY-TO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *φύσσω*, a plant, and *λίθος*, a stone; Fr. *phytolithe*.] (Nat. Hist.) A petrified plant; a fossil vegetable. *Scudamore.*

PHŶY-TO-LI-THŌL'Q-GIST, *n.* One who is skilled in, or who treats of, fossil plants. *Craig.*

PHŶY-TO-LI-THŌL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *φύσσω*, a plant, *λίθος*, a stone, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A treatise on fossil plants. *Craig.*

PHŶY-TO-LŌG'I-CAL, *a.* [Fr. *phytologique*.] Relating to phytology, or to plants. *Lyell.*

PHŶY-TŌL'Q-GIST, *n.* [Fr. *phytologiste*.] One versed in phytology; a botanist. *Evelyn.*

PHŶY-TŌL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *φύσσω*, a plant, and *λόγος*, a discourse; Fr. *phytologie*.] The doctrine or the science of plants, or a treatise on plants; botany. *Browne.*

PHŶY'TON, *n.* [Gr. *φύσσω*, a plant.] (Bot.) A name used to designate the pieces which by their repetition theoretically make up a plant, as a joint of stem with its leaf or pair of leaves. *Gray.*

† PHŶY'TON-ĒSS, *n.* A pythoness. *Todd.*

PHŶY-TŌN'Q-MY, *n.* [Gr. *φύσσω*, a plant, and *νόμος*, a law.] Vegetable physiology. *Park.*

PHY-TŌPH'A-GŌŪS, *a.* [Gr. *φύσσω*, a plant, and *φάγω*, to eat.] Eating, or subsisting on, plants; phytivorous. *Brande.*

PHY-TŌT'Q-MĪ'NÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *φύσσω*, a plant, and *τομή*, a cutting; *τέμνω*, to cut.] (Ornith.) A sub-family of conirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Fringillidae*; plant-cutters. *Gray.*

Birds of this family live upon vegetable food, and cut off the plants which they select close to the root with their beak, which is provided with a kind of tooth at its base. *Baird.*

PHŶY-TŌT'Q-MIST, *n.* One skilled in phytotomy.

PHŶY-TŌT'Q-MY, *n.* [Gr. *φύσσω*, a plant, and *τέμνω*, to cut.] The dissection of plants. *Wright.*

PHŶY-TŌZ'Q-ŌN, *n.*; *pl.* PHŶY-TŌZ'Q-Ō. [Gr. *φύσσω*, a plant, and *ζῷον*, an animal.] (Zool.) A term used by some naturalists as synonymous with *zoophyte*. *Brande.*

PHŶZ, *n.* See *PHIZ*. *Todd.*

PĪ, *n.* (Printing.) A confused mass of types. — See *PIB*. *Adams.*

PI-Ā'BA, *n.* (Ich.) A fresh-water Brazilian fish, about the size of the minnow. *Lond. Ency.*

† PĪ'ĀCHE, *n.* A piazza or arcade. *Coles.*

† PĪ'Ā-CLE, *n.* [L. *piaculum*; *pio*, *piare*, to expiate.] An enormous crime. *Bp. King.*

PĪ-ĀC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *piacularis*; Fr. *piaculaire*.]

1. That atones; expiatory. *Johnson.*

2. Requiring expiation. *Bp. Story.*

3. Atrociously bad; criminal. *Bp. Hall.*

† PĪ-ĀC'U-LOŪS, *a.* Very bad; piacular. *Browne.*

PĪ'Ā MĀ'TER, *n.* [L., *tender mother*.] (Anat.) A very delicate membrane which covers the brain, penetrates into its sinuous depressions, and envelops the cerebellum, the spinal prolongation, &c. *Dunglison.*

PĪ'Ā-NĒT, *n.* 1. The lesser woodpecker. *Bailey.*

2. The magpie. [Scot. and N. Eng.] *Johnson.*

PI-Ā'NIST [pē-ā'nist, *K. Sm. Wr. Maunder*; pī-ā'nist, *Wb.*], *n.* [It. *pianista*; Fr. *pianiste*.] A performer on the piano-forte. *Gent. Mag.*

PI-Ā'NŌ. [It.] (Mus.) Soft. *Moore.*

PI-Ā'NŌ, or PI-ĀN'Ō, *n.* [Fr.] A piano-forte.

PI-Ā'NŌ-FŌR'TE, or PI-ĀN'Ō-FŌR'TE (often pē-ān'Ō-fŏrt) [pē-ān'Ō-fŏr'te, *E. Ja. R.*; pē-ā'nŏ-fŏr'te, *K. Wr.*; pē-ān'Ō-fŏr'te, *Sm. C.*], *n.*; *pl.* PIANO-FORTES. [It. *piano*, soft, from L. *pianus*, even, and *forte*, strong, from L. *fortis*.] A musical stringed instrument with keys. *Todd.*

“In the *piano-forte* the strings are put in vibration by means of small hammers connected by levers with the key or finger-board.” *Brande.*

PĪ'Ā-RĪST, *n.* [L. *pius*, pious.] (Eccl. Hist.) One of a religious order founded at Rome in the 17th century, bound by a special vow to devote themselves to education. *Brande.*

PI-ĀS'SA-VA, *n.* The footstalks of a species of South American palm (*Attalea funifera*), exported from Brazil, for making brushes, and brooms; — also called *piacaba*. *Simmonds.*

PI-ĀS'TER, *n.* [It. & Sp. *piastro*; Fr. *piastre*.] A silver coin of variable value, current in several countries.

“The Italian and Spanish *piasters* are the Italian and Spanish dollars.” *Brande.*

† PĪ-Ā'TIQN, *n.* [L. *piatio*.] Expiation. *Cocker.*

PI-ĀZ'ZA, *n.*; *pl.* PIAZZAS. [It. *piazza*, a square; Sp. *plaza*; Fr. *place*.] (Arch.) An open place or square surrounded by buildings: — a covered walk, or ambulatory, supported on one side by pillars or arches. *Britton. P. Cyc.*

PĪB'BLE-PĀB'BLE, *n.* A cant word for idle talk; tattle. “No tittle-tattle nor *pibble-pubble*.” *Shak.*

PĪB'CŪRN, *n.* [W. *pip*, *piß*, a pipe, and *corn*, a horn.] In Wales, a musical pipe with a horn at each end. *Smart.*

PĪ'BRĀCH (pī-brāk), *n.* A pibroch. *Tytler.*

PĪ'BRŪCH [pī-brūk, *Ja. R.*; pē-brūk, *K. Sm.*], *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *piobaireachd*; *piob*, a pipe.] In Scotland, a Highland air, suited to the particular passion which the musician would excite or assuage, but especially, an air played on the bagpipe before the Highlanders, when they go out to battle. *Jamieson.*

PĪC, *n.* A Turkish cloth measure, varying from eighteen to twenty-eight inches. *Simmonds.*

PĪ'CA, *n.* [L.] 1. (Ornith.) A genus of passerine birds of the family *Corvidæ*, including the magpie. *Yarrell.*

2. (Med.) An appetite for what is unfit for food. *Hallywell.*

3. (Printing.) A kind of type, larger than long primer, as in the following line: —

A merry heart goes all the day.

Small *pica*, a kind of type smaller than *pica*, as in the following line: —

Sweet are the uses of adversity.

Double *pica*, two-lines *pica*, two lines double *pica*, kinds of type used for titles, heads, &c. *Adams.*

4. (Eccl.) Formerly a table or directory of devotional services; an ordinal. *Lond. Ency.*



PÍC-A-DÔR', *n.* [Sp. *pica*, a pike, a lance.] A riding-master, or a breaker of horses:—in a bull-fight, a horseman who expects to be the first to be attacked by the bull, and is armed with a spear to resist him. [Spain.] *Qu. Rev.*

PÍC-A-MAR, *n.* [L. *pix*, *picis*, pitch, and *amarus*, bitter.] The bitter principle of tar. *Brande.*

PÍC'ARD, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) One of a sect of the fifteenth century, who believed in the community of women, and went stark naked;—so named from *Picard*, a native of Flanders. *Hook.*

PÍC-A-RÔON', *n.* [Sp. *picaron*, a rogue, a villain; *picaro*, knavish; Fr. *picorer*, to go marauding.] A robber or plunderer on the sea; a pirate; a privateer;—also written *pickeroon*.

Corsica and Majorca, in all wars, have been the nests of *picarons*. *Temple.*

PÍC-A-YÛNE', *n.* [From the Carib. *Schoolcraft*.] The name of the Spanish half real, a silver coin of the value of six and a quarter cents. [Southern, U. S.] *Bartlett.*

† **PÍC'CA-DÍL**, *n.* A piccadilly. *Bp. Corbet.*

PÍC'CA-DÍL-LY, *n.* [A dim. of It. *pica*, a pike. *Richardson*.—Old Fr. *peccadilles*. *Cotgrave*.]

1. A ruff or collar of points like spear-heads, worn in the time of James I. *Watson.*

2. A street in London;—so called from the article of dress of this name. *Blount.*

PÍC'CAÛE, *n.* [Low L. *picagium*; Fr. *piquer*, to prick, to perforate.] (*Old Eng. Law*.) Money paid at fairs for leave to break the ground, to set up booths or stalls. *Ainsworth.*

PÍC'CO-LÔ, *n.* [It., *little*.] (*Mus.*) A small, shrill kind of flute; an octave flute. *Dwight.*

PÍCE, *n.* An E. Indian copper coin. *C. P. Brown.*

PÍCH'U-RÍM-BÉAN, *n.* An oblong, heavy seed obtained from a species of *Laurus* in Brazil, and other parts of South America;—also called sassafras-nut. *Brande. Simmonds.*

PÍC'F-D-Æ, *n. pl.* [L. *picus*, a woodpecker.] (*Ornith.*) A family of birds of the order *Scansores*, including the sub-families *Capitonine*, *Picumine*, *Picine*, *Gecinine*, *Melanerpinine*, *Colaptinine*, and *Yuncine*; woodpeckers. *Gray.*

PÍ-CÍ'N-Æ, *n.*

pl. [See *PÍC-D-Æ*.]

(*Ornith.*) A sub-

family of birds

of the order

Scansores and

family *Píci-*

da; woodpeckers. *Gray.*



Picus major.

PÍCK, *v. a.* [A. S. *pycan*; Dut. *pikken*; Ger. *picken*, *bicken*; Dan. *pikke*; Sw. *picka*.—W. *piyaw*.—It. *piccare*, to prick; Sp. *picar*, to prick, to pick; Fr. *piquer*.] [*z. PICKED; pp. PICKING, PICKED.*]

1. To strike with a pointed instrument; to pierce. "Pick an apple with a pin." *Bacon.*

2. To strike with a bill or beak; to peck. The eye that mocketh at his father, and despoileth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out. *Prov. xxx. 17.*

3. To open with a pointed instrument.

Did you ever find

That any art could pick the lock? *Denham.*

4. To pull off or pluck with the fingers, or a pointed instrument; as, "To pick berries."

5. To clean by separating that which adheres, by the teeth, fingers, or a pointed instrument.

Hope is a pleasant premeditation of enjoyment; as when a dog expects till his master has done picking a bone. *More.*

6. To choose; to select; to cull.

This much he may be able to pick out and willing to transfer into his new history. *Swift.*

Deep through a miry lane she picked her way. *Gay.*

7. To take with the fingers or a pointed instrument;—followed by *up*.

The acorns he picked up under an oak. *Locke.*

8. To seek industriously; to take up; to begin. "To pick a quarrel." *Bacon.*

9. To take something out of, with the fingers, or with a pointed instrument. The other night I fell asleep here, and had my pocket picked. *Shak.*

10. † To pitch. "I could pick my lance." *Shak.*

To pick a hole in one's coat, to find fault with one.

Johnson.—To pick a thank, to do some mean or servile act for the sake of gaining favor. *Harrington*.—To pick in, (*Paint*.) to restore any unevenness in a picture by making with streaks or dots with a point or a pointed brush.

PÍCK, *v. n.* 1. To eat slowly or by morsels; to nibble. *Dryden.*

2. To do any thing nicely, or with great attention to small matters. *Dryden.*

PÍCK, *n.* [Dut. *pik*.—Fr. *pique*.] 1. A sharp-pointed tool for digging or removing any thing in small quantities.

What the miners call chert and wherm . . . is so hard that the picks will not touch it. *Woodward.*

2. A fork. "He eats with picks." *Beau. & Fl.*

3. The sharp point, or pike, in the centre of a buckler. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. † A grudge; a pique. *Todd.*

5. Choice; selection; as, "To have one's pick."

6. A spot on cards. "The diamonds are certainly called picks in the North of Eng." *Todd.*

7. (*Printing*.) Foul matter collected on types so as to clog up the face of them. *Adams.*

PÍCK'A-NÍN-NY, *n.* [Probably from *picade niño*, *pequeno niño*, little infant. *Boucher*.—Probably of African origin. *Bartlett*.—From the Carib. *Schoolcraft*.] A half-caste child;—a negro or colored infant. [Southern, U. S.] *Schoolcraft.*

PÍCK'A-PÁCK, *ad.* In the manner of a pack; pickback. [Low.] *L'Estrange.*

† **PÍCK'AR-DÍL**, *n.* A piccadilly. *B. Jonson.*

PÍCK'ÁXE (pík'áks), *n.* A tool with a sharp point and a handle like that of an axe, for digging or breaking hard earth, stones, &c. *Mikon.*

PÍCK'ÁCK, *ad.* Pickapack. [Low.] *Hudibras.*

PÍCK'ED, *a.* 1. Pointed; sharp; peaked. *Mortimer.*

2. Spruce; smartly or foppishly dressed. *Shak.*

PÍCKED (pík), *p. a.* Selected; culled; collected.

Picked-up dinner, a dinner made up of the fragments remaining from former meals. [Colloquial.] *Bartlett.*

PÍCK'ED-NÉSS, *n.* 1. The state of being pointed.

2. Spruceness; foppery. *B. Jonson.*

† **PÍC-KÉER**, *v. n.* [Fr. *picorer*.]

1. To pillage; to rob. *Ainsworth.*

2. To skirmish, as soldiers. *Lovelace.*

† **PÍC-KÉER'ER**, *n.* One who pillages. *Cleaveland.*

PÍCK'ER, *n.* 1. One who picks. *Mortimer.*

2. An instrument to pick with; a pickaxe.

With an iron picker clear the earth. *Mortimer.*

PÍCK'ER-BÉND, *n.* A piece of buffalo hide, lined, but not tanned or otherwise dressed, used by weavers. *Simmonds.*

PÍCK'ER-ÉL, *n.* [Dim. of *pike*.] (*Ich.*) A freshwater pike; *Esox lucius*. *Yarrell.*

PÍCK'ER-ÉL-WÉED, *n.* An aquatic plant, fancied to breed pickerels. *Walton.*

PÍCK'ER-IDGE, *n.* A tumor on the back of cattle; a wormal. *Louden.*

PÍCK'E-RÔON', *n.* See *PICAROON*. *Crabb.*

PÍCK'E-RÔON', *v. n.* (*Mil.*) To skirmish before the main battle begins; to picket. *Crabb.*

PÍCK'ER-Y, or **PÍK'A-RY**, *n.* [Fr. *picorer*, to rob.] Rapine;—petty theft. [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*

PÍCK'ET, *n.* [It. *picchetto*; Sp. *piquete*; Fr. *piquet*.]

1. (*Fort.*) A stake used in laying out ground, to mark the bounds and angles. *Brande.*

2. A narrow, pointed board, used in making fences. *Wright.*

3. (*Mil.*) A detachment of troops forming a chain of outposts to secure the camp from any surprise from the enemy, and to keep reconnoitring parties at a distance;—also called *outlying picket*. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

4. A game at cards.—See *Piquet*. *Wright.*

5. A punishment which consists in making the offender stand with one foot on a pointed stake. *London Ency.*

Inlying picket, (*Mil.*) a detachment remaining in camp fully equipped, ready to turn out on any alarm. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

PÍCK'ET, *v. a.* [*z. PICKETED; pp. PICKETING, PICKETED.*]

1. To fortify or enclose with pickets. *Wright.*

2. To fasten to a picket. *Moore.*

3. To punish by compelling to stand with one foot on a pointed stake. *Wright.*

PÍCK'ET-FÉÑCE, *n.* A fence made of narrow pointed boards. *Chamberlain.*

PÍCK'ET-TÉE', *n.* (*Bot.*) A fine, variegated species of carnation; *picotee*. *Crabb.*

PÍCK'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who picks; the act of culling; selection; a gleanng.

2. *pl.* That which is left; refuse. *Clarke.*

3. *pl.* Pounded oyster-shells used for making walks. *Simmonds.*

PÍCK'LE (pík'kl), *n.* [Dut. *pekel*; Ger. *pükel*.—Gael. *piccal*; Ir. *pick*.—From *Benkelen*, who invented the art of pickling herrings. *Penman*.—Perhaps from Fr. *piquer*, to pierce, to be pungent. *Skinner*.]

1. Any kind of salt or acid liquor in which flesh or vegetables are preserved. "The best pickle for a walnut." *Addison.*

Some fish are . . . split, and kept in pickle. *Carew.*

2. A vegetable or substance pickled:—any thing preserved in pickle. *Johnson.*

3. Sorry plight or condition. "How cam'st thou in this pickle?" *Shak.*

4. An enclosure. [Local, Eng.] See *PICCLE*. To have a rod in pickle, to have a flogging prepared for one. *Bartlett.*

PÍCK'LE, *v. a.* [*z. PICKLED; pp. PICKLING, PICKLED.*]

1. To preserve in pickle. *Dryden.*

2. To season or imbue highly with any thing bad. "A pickled rogue." *Johnson.*

PÍCK'LE, *a.* Malicious; spiteful. "Superlatively pickle and unruly." [R.] *Capt. Graydon.*

PÍCK'LE-HÉR'RING, *n.* A merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon. *Shak.*

PÍCK'LOCK, *n.* 1. An instrument for picking locks. "The very picklock that opens the way into all cabinets." *L'Estrange.*

2. A person who picks locks. *Bp. Taylor.*

† **PÍCK'PÉN-NY**, *n.* A sharper; a skinflint. *More.*

PÍCK'-PÓCK-ET, *n.* One who picks, or steals from, the pocket of another. *Bentley.*

PÍCK'-PÓCK-ET, *a.* Privately stealing. *South.*

PÍCK'PURSE, *n.* One who steals from the purse, or the purse itself, of another. *Swift.*

PÍCK'SY, *n.* A fairy; a pixy. *Gent. Mag.*

PÍCK'THÁNK, *n.* An officious person studious to gain favor, or occasions for obtaining thanks; a flatterer; parasite. "Smiling pickthanks." *Shak.*

PÍCK'TÔÔTH, *n.* A toothpick. [R.] *Swift.*

PÍCK-WÍCK'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Pickwick, one of the characters in the "Pickwick Papers" by Charles Dickens. [Colloquial or ludicrous.]

Pickwickian sense, a merely technical or constructive sense. "Lawyers and politicians daily abuse each other in a Pickwickian sense." *Bowditch.*

PÍCK'LE (pík'kl), *n.* [From It. *piccolo*, little. *Cowell*.—From L. *picciatium*, a scrap. *Spelman*.] (*Old Eng. Law*.) A small parcel of land enclosed with a hedge; a little close;—also written *pycle*, *pightel*, *pyngle*, and *pickle*. *Cowell.*

PÍCK'NIC, *n.* [Fr. *pique-nique*.]

1. An assembly or entertainment in which the table is supplied from the contributions of those who attend;—commonly held in the open air.

Picnic, an assembly of young people of both sexes at a tavern, where every one pays his club. *Wildeyren*, 1788.

2. A small, sweet, fancy biscuit. *Simmonds.*

PÍ'CÔ (pí'ko), *n.* [Sp.] Peak; point. *Bentley.*

PÍC-Q-TÉE', *n.* (*Bot.*) A carnation having petals notched at the edges and spotted. *Smart.*

PÍC-Q-TÍNE', *n.* [Fr. *picotin*.] A peck. *Surens.*

PÍC'RINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A bitter substance procured from *Digitalis purpurea*, and said to be identical with *digitaline*. *Hoblyn.*

PÍC'RIS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *πικρός*, a bitter plant resembling lettuce; *πικρός*, bitter.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*; ox-tongue. *Eng. Cyc.*

PIC-RO-LICH'E-NINE, *n.* [Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, and *λεῖχον*, a lichen.] (*Chem.*) A bitter principle contained in a species of lichen (*Varolaria amara*); variolarine. *Thomson.*

PIC-RO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A dark-green fibrous variety of serpentine. *Dana.*

PIC-RO-MÉL, *n.* [Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, and *μέλι*, honey.] (*Chem.*) A colorless, soft, sweetish-bitter substance, forming part of the bile. *Dunglison.*

PIC-RO-PHÁR-MA-CO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, *φάρμακον*, poison, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A native arseniate of lime and magnesia, from Riechelsdorf, in Hessa. *Brande.*

PIC-RO-PHYLL, *n.* [Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] (*Min.*) A greenish-gray, foliated, fibrous variety of serpentine. *Dana.*

PIC-RO-PHYLLITE, or **PIC-RÖPH-YL-LITE** (131) *n.* [Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] (*Min.*) A species of serpentine, in dark-green foliated masses. *Brande.*

PIC-RQS-MINE, *n.* [Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, and *οσμή*, an odor.] (*Min.*) A greenish-white variety of serpentine. *Dana.*

PIC-RO-TÖX'INE, *n.* [Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, and *τοξικόν*, poison.] (*Chem.*) The bitter and poisonous principle of the East Indian plant *Cocculus Indicus*, or *Plunkenetia*. *Hoblyn.*

PÍCT, *n.* [L. *pictus*; *pingo*, *pictus*, to paint.] A painted person; — particularly one of a tribe of Scythians or Germans, who anciently settled in Scotland, and who painted their bodies. *Lee.*

PÍCT'ISH, *a.* Relating to the Picts. *Ed. Rev.*

PÍCT'OR, *n.* [L., *a painter*.] (*Astron.*) A southern constellation. *Hind.*

PÍCT-Ö'R-IAL, *a.* [L. *pictorius*; *pictor*, a painter.] Pertaining to pictures or to painters; illustrated by pictures. *Browne.*

PÍCT-Ö'R-IAL-LÝ, *ad.* In a pictorial manner; by pictures. *Observer.*

PÍCT-ÖR'IC, *a.* Illustrated by pictures; pictorial. [R.] *Maunder.*

PÍCT'U-RA-BLE (píkt'yú-rá-bl), *a.* That may be pictured or painted. *Coleridge.*

PÍCT'U-RAL (píkt'yú-rál), *a.* Relating to, or represented by, pictures. *For. Qu. Rev.*

PÍCT'U-RÁL, *n.* A representation. [R.] *Spenser.*

PÍCT'URE (píkt'yúr, 24), *n.* [L. *pictura*; *pingo*, *pictus*, to paint; *It. pictura*; *Sp. pintura*; *Fr. peinture*.]

1. A representation or likeness in colors; a painting; a drawing.

Beautiful as when first
The appropriate picture, fresh from Titian's hand,
Graced the refectory. *Wordsworth.*

2. The science or the art of painting. [R.]

Whoever loves not picture is injurious to truth and all the wisdom of poetry. *B. Johnson.*

3. Any representation, resemblance, or likeness; a semblance.

Vouchsafe this picture of thy soul to see. *Dryden.*

Syn.—Picture is any drawing, or a likeness, made by an artist in painting, in tapestry, mosaic, &c.; a painting is that which is produced by a painter; a print, a copy of a painting printed; an engraving, that which is produced by an engraver. A beautiful picture; an excellent likeness; a good painting; an engraving on copper, from which a number of prints were taken. — See **MODEL**.

PÍCT'URE (píkt'yúr), *v. a.* [*s. PICTURED*; *pp. PICTURING, PICTURED*.]

1. To represent by painting; to form an image or likeness of; to paint; to delineate.

I have not seen him so pictured. *Shak.*

2. To cover or adorn with pictures.

Bright-eyed Fancy, hovering o'er,
Scatters from her pictured urn
Thoughts that breathe and words that burn. *Gray.*

PÍCT'URE-BOOK (-bók), *n.* A book for children, containing pictures. *Simmonds.*

PÍCT'URE-CLÉAN-ÉR, *n.* A restorer of the brightness of colors, &c., in oil paintings; picture-restorer. *Simmonds.*

PÍCT'URE-FRÁME, *n.* A frame for a picture.

The old Italian picture-frames are models of taste and propriety. *Fairholt.*

PÍCT'URE-GÁL'LÉR-Y, *n.* A place for hanging or exhibiting pictures. *Simmonds.*

PÍCT'URE-LIKE, *a.* Like a picture. *Shak.*

PÍCT'UR-ÉR, *n.* A painter; a maker of pictures.

PÍCT'URE-RE-STÖR-ÉR, *n.* Picture-cleaner.

PÍCT'URE-RÖD, *n.* A kind of brass tubing, for affixing to the tops of walls in a room, to suspend pictures from. *Simmonds.*

PÍCT-U-RÉSQUE' (píkt-yú-rěsk'), *a.* [*It. pittoresco*; *pittura*, a picture; *Sp. pintoresco*; *Fr. pittoresque*.] Having that kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture; striking the mind with great power or pleasure, by the grouping or disposition of objects of vision, or by painting to the imagination any circumstance or event with the liveliness of nature; giving vivid impressions of nature or reality; graphic. "A picturesque representation." *Johnson.* "Picturesque personifications." *Watson.*

Anglesey, a tract of plain country, . . . picturesque only from the view it has of Caernarvonshire. *Gray, 1766.*

"Picturesque is a word applied to every object, and every kind of scenery, which has been, or might be, represented with good effect in painting. . . . The two qualities of roughness and of sudden variation, joined to that of irregularity, are the most efficient causes of the picturesque." *Price.*

PÍCT-U-RÉSQUE', *n.* A picturesque assemblage, in general; picturesqueness. *Brande.*

PÍCT-U-RÉSQUE'LY (píkt-yú-rěsk'le), *ad.* In a picturesque manner. *Hamilton.*

PÍCT-U-RÉSQUE'NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being picturesque. *Price.*

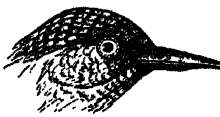
PÍCT'U-RÍNG, *n.* Act of one who pictures; — a picture. *South.*

PÍCT'U-RÍZE, *v. a.* To adorn or to represent by pictures. [R.] *Ec. Rev.*

PÍC'UL, *n.* A weight varying in different Oriental countries. — See **PEOUL**. *Malcom.*

PÍC'U-LÉT, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the sub-family *Picumnæ*. *Gray.*

PÍC-U-MÍ'NÆ, *n. pl.* [*See PÍCIDÆ*.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Scansores* and family *Picidæ*; piculets. *Gray.*



Picumnus minutissimus.

PÍD'DLE (píd'dl), *v. n.* [From *It. piccolo*, small, or from *Fr. petit*, little. *Skinner.* — Dim. of *W. bregta*, to eat. *Lye.* — See **PADDLE**.] [*s. PIDDLED*; *pp. PIDDLING, PIDDLED*.]

1. To attend to small parts rather than the main; to trifle. [R.] *Beau. & F.*

2. To pick at table; to feed squeamishly. [R.]

Content with little, I can piddle here
On broccoli and mutton round the year. *Pope.*

3. To make water; to urinate. *Smart.*

PÍD'DLER, *n.* One who piddles. *Johnson.*

PÍD'DLING, *p. a.* Busy about trifles; trifling.

PÍE (pi), *n.* [From *A. S. byegan*, to build, as of paste. *Skinner.* — Perhaps from *paste*, *Fr. pâte*. *Richardson.* — *W. pi, piog*.]

1. Crust or paste baked with something in it.

2. (*Printing*.) A confused mass of types; types mingled; — also written *pi*. *Smart.*

PÍE, *v. a.* (*Printing*.) To mingle indiscriminately, as types; — also written *pi*. *Deuks.*

PÍE, *n.* [L. *pica*.] 1. (*Ornith.*) A party-colored bird of the genus *Pica*; a magpie.

And chattering pie in dismal discords sung. *Shak.*

2. A chattering tell-tale. *Chaucer.*

PÍE, *n.* [Supposed to be from *Gr. πίναξ*, a tablet, an index or register, or to be so called because *pied* or of various colors, red, white, and black. *Nares*.] A Roman Catholic book in which was ordained the manner of saying and solemnizing the offices of the church; — written also *pye*. *Foz.*

By cock and pie, by God and the pie, or Roman Catholic service-book. *Shak.*

PÍE'BÁLD, *a.* [From *pie*, a bird.] Of various colors; diversified in color. "A piebald horse." *Spectator.* "A piebald livery of coarse patches." *Locke.*

PIÈCE (pēs), *n.* [*It. pezzo*; *Sp. pieza*; *Fr. pièce*.]

1. A part; a portion; a fragment. "A piece of bread." *Prov. vi. 26.* "A piece of new cloth." *Matt. ix. 16.* "A piece of ground." *Luke xiv. 18.*

2. A coin; a bit of money. *Gen. xxxvii. 28.*

And Babylon, for ought hard ed pieces,
Was full of them. *Prior.*

3. A general term for any kind of ordnance or fire-arm. *Stocqueler.*

Many of the ships have brass pieces. *Raleigh.*

4. A picture or painting.

Each heavenly piece unwearied we admire,
Match Raphael's grace with thy own. *Pope.*

5. A literary or a musical composition; a writing. "He wrote several pieces." *Addison.*

6. A passage in a literary composition.

A man that is in Rome can scarce see an object that does not call to mind a piece of a Latin poet or historian. *Addison.*

7. (*Her.*) An ordinary or charge. *Land. Ency.*

8. A definite quantity of cloth, according to its kind.

"A piece of muslin is ten yards; of calico, twenty-eight yards; of Irish linen, twenty-five yards; of Manchester linen, one hundred double ells, or one hundred and twenty-eight yards." *Simmonds.*

9. † A woman, as being a piece of beauty.

I had a wife, a pretty princely peer,
Which far did pass that old Greek of Greece. *Mir. for Mag.*

10. A woman, in contempt; a bad woman.

How dost he though a better Pharisee, look away, to see
Such a piece in his house? *Ep. Hall.*

11. A term of contempt or ridicule. "A piece of a lawyer." *Johnson.*

12. A little while; a short time. "Stay a piece." [*Local, Eng.*] *Todd.*

13. A short distance; a little way; as, "To go a piece with one." [*Local and vulgar, U. S.*]

Apoes, to each. "Only one eye and one ear apiece." *Mure.*

Of a piece, the same with the rest; of the same sort; like. "A poet must be of a piece with the spectators, to gain a reputation." *Dryden.*

Syn. — See **PART**.

PIÈCE (pēs), *v. a.* [*s. PÍECED*; *pp. PÍECING, PÍECED*.]

1. To mend; to patch; as, "To piece a garment."

2. To enlarge by adding a piece.

I speak too long; but 'tis to piece the time. *Shak.*

3. To join; to unite; to add. *Johnson.*

To piece out, to enlarge or increase by adding a piece or pieces. *Shak.*

† **PIÈCE** (pēs), *n.* [*Sp. pieza*, a room.] A castle; — a building. *Spenser.*

PIÈCE, *v. n.* To join; to coalesce. *Bacon.*

PIÈCE'-BRÖ-KER, *n.* A person who buys shreds and remnants of cloth from tailors, to sell again to others who want them for mending, or for other purposes. *Simmonds.*

PIÈCE'-GOODS (-gúdz), *n. pl.* Cloths of various kinds made up into pieces of certain lengths, as drills, mulls, jaconets, shirtings, &c. *Simmonds.*

PIÈCE'LESS, *a.* Not composed or made of pieces; entire; whole. *Donne.*

† **PIÈCE'LY**, *ad.* In pieces. *Hulot.*

PIÈCE'MÉAL (pēs'méi), *ad.* In or by pieces or fragments. "I'll be torn piecemeal." *Shak.*

Piecemeal they win this acre first, then that. *Pope.*

PIÈCE'MÉAL (pēs'méi), *a.* Single; separate; divided. "Piecemeal parts." *Pope.*

PIÈCE'MÉAL, *n.* A fragment; a morsel. *Volad.*

† **PIÈCE'MÉAL**, *v. a.* To divide into pieces or parts. "He took it piecemeal." *Johnson.*

PIÈCE'MÉALED (pēs'méi), *p. a.* Divided into pieces. *Colgrave.*

PIÈCE'NER, *n.* (*Manufactures*.) One who supplies the rolls of wool to the slubber. *P. May.*

PIÈQ'ER, *n.* One who pieces; a patcher. *Ash.*

PIÈCE'-WORK (-wúrk), *n.* Work done or paid for by the piece or job. *Farm. Ency. Simmonds.*

PÍED (pid), *a.* Of different colors, like the pie, or magpie; party-colored; variegated.

Meadows trim with daisies pied. *Milton.*

PÍED'NESS (pid'nēs), *n.* The state of being pied; variegation; diversity of color. *Shak.*

PRE-DÔUCHE, *n.* [Fr. *piéd*, a foot, and *adoucir*, to soften.] (*Arch.*) A little pedestal for supporting a bust, &c. *Landais.*

PIÉ-DROIT (*pé-drwa'*), *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) A pile or short pillar partly inserted in a wall. *Brande.*

PIÉL, *n.* A wedge for boring stones. *Simmonds.*

† **PIÉLED** (*péld*), *a.* Peeled; bare; bald. *Shak.*

PIENO (*pé-ā'nō*), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Full; all the instruments performing. *Moore.*

PIEP (*pēp*), *v. n.* To peep. — See **PEEP**. *Huloet.*

PIE'POW-DER-CÔURT, or **PIE'PÖÜ-DRE-CÔURT**, *n.* [Fr. *piéd*, a foot, and *poudreux*, dusty, i. e. dusty-footed dealers; *poudre*, powder. *Spelman. Skunner.*] (*Old Eng. Law.*) A court established to decide, on the spot, disputes arising at fairs and markets. *Brande.*

PIÉR (*pēr*), *n.* [Fr. *pierre*, a stone, from Gr. *πέρα*; *L. petra*. — A. S. *per*, *pere*, a pier; Dut. *beer*.]

1. (*Arch.*) One of the solid spaces between a series of openings in a wall, whether windows or arches, — more particularly the pillar-like masses of masonry flanking a window spring; — a wall or mass of stone-work supporting an arch of a bridge. *P. Cyc.*

2. A mole or jetty carried out into the sea to break the force of the waves, to form a harbor, landing-place, &c. *Brande.*

PIÉR'AGE, *n.* Toll paid by vessels for the use of a pier or wharf; wharfage: — toll for landing or walking on a pier or wharf. *Simmonds.*

|| **PIÉRCE**, or **PIÉRCE** (*pērs*, *P. E. Ja. K. Sm. W. J. F.*; *pērs*, *S. J. F.*; *pērs*, *S. J.*), *v. a.* [Fr. *percer*. — From *L. perfundo*, *peritusus*, to beat, push, or thrust through. *Caseneuve.*] [*PIÉRCE*; *pp. PIÉRCEING*, *PIÉRCE*.]

1. To thrust a pointed instrument into.

With this fatal sword, on which I did,
I pierce her opened buck and under side. *Dryden.*

2. To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into.

This cruised reed, . . . on which if a man lean, it will go
into his hand and pierce it. *2 Kings xviii. 21.*

3. To affect; to move; to touch.

Did your letters pierce the queen? *Shak.*

Syn. — See **PENETRATE**.

|| **PIÉRCE**, *v. n.* 1. To enter or penetrate, as a pointed instrument; to force a way.

Shot arrows . . . would pierce through the sides of a ship,
which were but as paper. *Bacon.*

A sword shall pierce through thy own soul. *Luke ii. 35.*

2. To dive or penetrate, as into a secret.

She would not pierce further into his meaning. *Sidney.*

3. To affect one; to move the passions.

And say she uttereth piercing eloquence. *Shak.*

|| **PIÉRCE'ABLE**, *a.* That may be pierced. *Spenser.*

PIÉR'CĒL, *n.* A kind of awl or gimlet for giving vent to casks of liquor. *Simmonds.*

|| **PIÉR'CĒR**, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, pierces.

2. An eyelet; a stiletto. *Simmonds.*

|| **PIÉR'CĒNG**, *p. a.* Penetrating; affecting; sharp; keen; severe; as, "A piercing glance."

|| **PIÉR'CĒNG**, *n.* The act of penetrating; penetration. "The piercings of a sword." *Prov. xii. 18.*

|| **PIÉR'CĒNG-LY**, *ad.* In a piercing manner; sharply. *Sherrwood.*

|| **PIÉR'CĒNG-NĒSS**, *n.* The power of piercing; sharpness; keenness. *Derham.*

PIÉR'-GLASS, *n.* A large looking-glass placed between windows. *Simmonds.*

PI-ÉR[-AN], *a.* [Gr. *Περίας*.] Relating to the Muses, who were called Pierides, from Pieria, near Mount Olympus, where they were first worshipped among the Thracians.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring. *Pope.*

† **PIÉR'SANT**, *a.* Piercing. *Chaucer.*

PIÉR'-TĀ-BLE, *n.* A table placed between windows. *Smart.*

PI'ÉT, *n.* A pie or magpie. [Local, Eng.] *Todd.*

PI'É-TISM, *n.* The principles or the practice of the Pietists. *Frey.*

PI'É-TIST, *n.* [From *piety*.] (*Ecol. Hist.*) One of a sect that sprung up in Germany in the 17th

century, noted for strict devotion and great purity of life. *Hook.*

PI-É-TIS'TIC, } *a.* Relating to, or partaking
PI-É-TIS'TI-CAL, } of, pietism. *For. Qu. Rev.*

PI'É-TY, *n.* [L. *pietas*; *pius*, pious; It. *pietà*; Sp. *piEDAD*; Fr. *piété*.]

1. The filial sentiment felt by man to God, the Father of all; a sense of dependence on the Supreme Being, producing habitual reverence, and a disposition to know and obey his laws; godliness; devotion; religion.

2. Reverence or duty to parents or to those in superior relation. *Swift.*

Syn. — See **HOLY**, **RELIGION**.

PI-É-ZÖM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *πιέω*, to press, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the compressibility of liquids. *Nichol.*

PI'F-FE-RÖ, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A fife. *Moore.*

PİG, *n.* [Dut. *bigghe*, *big*.]

1. The young of swine; a young boar or sow.

2. A mass of unforged metal, weighing from fifty to two hundred and fifty pounds.

A nodding beam or pig of lead,
May hurt the very ablest head. *Pope.*

3. Any piece of earthen ware, as a pitcher, a chimney-pot, &c. *Jamieson.*

PİG, *v. n.* 1. To bring forth pigs. *Johnson.*

2. To lie, or to act, like pigs. *C. Richardson.*

PİG'EON (*pī'un* or *pī'in*) [*pīd'-jūn*, *S. Ja. Sm.*; *pīd'jin*, *W. J. J.*], *n.* [*L. pipio*, *pipionis*, a young pipping bird; *pipio*, to pip or peep; It. *piccione*; Sp. *pinchon*; Fr. *pigeon*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Columbæ* and family *Columbidae*, some species of which are bred in boxes or dove-cots attached to a building; a dove. *Gray.*

Band-tailed pigeon, a pigeon inhabiting from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean and Mexico; *Columba fasciata* of Gay. — *Blue-headed pigeon*, a pigeon found chiefly in the West Indies; *Sturnanias cyanocephala* of Linnaeus. — *Carrier-pigeon*, a variety of *Columba livia*, which has been employed to carry messages. — *Green pigeon*, a pigeon found in India, Java, and some adjacent islands, having the middle tail-feathers green, and brilliant red eyes; *Vanago aromatica* of Cuvier. — *Ground pigeon*, a pigeon of the sub-family *Gournae*, which nests on the ground. — *Nutmeg pigeon*, a large pigeon found in India, the Moluccas, Celebes, Australia, and the Pacific islands, which feeds on fruits, especially the nutmeg; the *Carpophaga anea* of Selby. — *Oceanic fruit-pigeon*, a pigeon; *Carpophaga oceanica*. — *Passenger pigeon*, a migratory pigeon found in North America; wild pigeon; *Ectopistes migratoria* of Swainson. — *Ring-pigeon*, ring-dove; *Columba palumbus* of Linnaeus. — *Tree-pigeon*, a pigeon of the sub-family *Trochilidae*, which nests on trees. — *Tooth-billed pigeon*, a pigeon of the sub-family *Diatrochidae*. — *White-headed pigeon*, a pigeon found in the West Indies and Florida keys; *Columba leucocephala* of Linnaeus. — *Wood pigeon*, stock-dove; *Columba anas* of Linnaeus. *Eng. Cyc. Gray. S. F. Baird.*



Passenger pigeon
(*Sturnanias cyanocephala*).

PİG'EON (*pī'un*), *v. a.* To strip of money; to fleece. [Vulgar.] *Observer.*

PİG'EON-FOOT (*pī'un-fūt*), *n.* (*Bot.*) An herb; *Geranium molle*. *Ainsworth.*

PİG'EON-HEART'ED, *a.* Timid; frightened.

I never saw such pigeon-hearted people. *Beau. & Fl.*

PİG'EON-HÖLE, *n.* 1. A hole in a pigeon-house or dove-cot. *Smart.*

2. A small division or compartment in a case, for the reception of papers, &c. *Burke.*

3. (*pl.*) An old English game, in which balls were rolled through small arches. *Stevens.*

PİG'EON-HÖUSE, *n.* A house for pigeons; a dove-cot. *Hackluyt.*

PİG'EON-LİV'ERED (*-erd*), *a.* Mild; soft; gentle: — timid; pigeon-hearted. *Shak.*

PİG'EON-MATCH, *n.* A competitive trial of skill among sportsmen, in shooting at pigeons let loose from a trap. *Simmonds.*

PİG'EON-PĒA, *n.* A kind of pulse highly es-

teemed by all classes of the natives of India; the seed of the *Cytisus cajan*. *Eng. Cyc.*

PİG'EON-RY (*pī'un-rē*), *n.* A house or cage for pigeons, a dove-cot. *Loudon.*

PİG'EON-TÖED, *a.* Putting the foot straight forward, without turning out the toes. *Ogilvie.*

PİG'EON-WOOD (*-wūd*), *n.* Another name for *zebra-wood*; — used for furniture. *Simmonds.*

PİG'-EYED (*-id*), *a.* Having small, sunken eyes, like those of swine. *Booth.*

PİG'ĒER-Y, *n.* A house or an enclosure for pigs; a pigsty; a hogsty. *Loudon.*

PİG'ĒIN, *n.* [Scot., a *milk-pail*.] A small wooden vessel made in the manner of a half-barrel, and having one stave longer than the others for a handle. [Local.] *Halliwel.*

PİG'ĒISH, *a.* Relating to, or like, pigs; swinish; hoggyish; greedy. *Qu. Rev.*

PİG'-HĒAD-ĒD, *a.* 1. Having a head like a pig, or a large head. *B. Jonson.*

2. Stupid; obstinate. [Vulgar.] *Todd.*

† **PİGHT** (*pīt*), *i. & p.* from *pitch*. Pitched; trans-

fixed; pierced. *Spenser.*

† **PİGHT** (*pīt*), *v. a.* To pierce. *Wickliffe.*

† **PİGH'TĒL** (*pī'-*), *n.* A little close; a pickle. *Cowell.*

PİG'-ĪR'ON (*-i-urn*), *n.* Iron in pigs. — See **IRON**.

PİG'-LĒAD, *n.* Lead in pigs. *Booth.*

PİG-MĒ'AN, *a.* See **PYGMEAN**.

PİG'MENT, *n.* [*L. pigmentum*; *pingo*, to paint.]

1. A colored substance or material used in painting; a paint; a color. *Fairholt.*

2. (*Anat.*) A definite and well-marked coloration found in certain parts of the animal organism. *Eng. Cyc.*

PİG-MĒNT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to pigments; pigmentary; pigmentous. *Burnet.*

PİG'MEN-TA-RY, *a.* [*L. pigmentarius*.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, pigments; pigmental; pigmentous. *Ed. Rev.*

PİG-MĒN'TOVS, *a.* Pigmentary. *Walker.*

PİG'MY, *n.* A dwarf. — See **PYGMY**. *Pope.*

† **PİG'NER-ĀTE**, *v. a.* [*L. pignero*, *pigneratus*.]

1. To pledge; to pawn; to mortgage. *Blount.*

2. To take in pawn, as a pawnbroker. *Blount.*

PİG-NO-RĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. pignoratō*; *pignus*, a pledge; Fr. *pignoration*.]

1. (*Old Civil Law.*) A pledge of property and an engagement of person. *Bouvier.*

2. (*Modern Civil Law.*) The taking of cattle doing damage, by way of pledge till satisfaction is made. *Burrill.*

PİG-NO-RĀ-TİVE, *a.* [Fr. *pignoratif*.] (*Law.*) Pledging; pawning. *Bouvier.*

PİG'NŪT, *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. A genus of umbelliferous, perennial herbs, having a nearly globular, aromatic, sweet root, of which swine are very fond; earth-nut; *Bunium*. *Loudon. Eng. Cyc.*

2. A small North American walnut; hog-

nut; *Carya glabra*, or *Jugans glabra*. *Gray.*

PİG'QT-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A substance from the walls of a granite cave in Cornwall, consisting of an organic acid combined with alumina. *Dana.*

PİG'PĒN, *n.* A pen for pigs; a pigsty; piggery.

PİG'S'-FRY, *n.* Entrails of a pig. *Simmonds.*

† **PİG'S'NEY** (*pīg's'ne*), *n.* [*A. S. pīga*, a virgin; *Dan. pige*; *Sw. pīga*; *Icel. pīka*.] *Lye.* — "The Romans used *oculus* [the eye] as a term of endearment, and perhaps *pīgesie*, in vulgar language, only means *oculus* [little eye], the eyes of a pig being remarkably small." *Tyrolwhitt.* — A diminutive of *pig*. [*Nares.*] A word of endearment to a girl. *Chaucer.*

PİG'STY, *n.* A place or enclosure where pigs are kept; a piggery; a hogsty; a pigpen. *Booth.*

PİG'TAIL, *n.* 1. The hair tied behind in a ribbon, so as to resemble a pig's tail. [*Low.*] *Todd.*

2. Tobacco twisted in the form of a long rope or cord, which is afterwards wound into a ball. The tobacco he usually cheweth called *pigtail*. *Swift.*

2. That which sustains or upholds, or on which any thing rests for support; a supporter; a maintainer. "A pillar of state." *Milton*.

Syn.—*Pillar* is a general term for that which is used for a permanent prop or support, of whatever shape, or whether its construction is rude or otherwise; a *column* is a round ornamental pillar, as the Grecian order of columns.

PIL'LARED (-laid), *a.* 1. Supported by pillars or columns. "The pillared firmament." *Milton*.
2. Having the form of a pillar or column. "The pillared flame." *Thomson*.

PIL'LAR-IST, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) One of an ancient sect of Christians, who stood on a pillar, by way of mortification, or for a trial of their patience; a stylite. *Wright*.

PIL-LÂU', *n.* A Turkish dish consisting of rice, fowl or mutton, raisins, almonds, chillies, and cardamoms, boiled together. *Simmonds*.

PILLED'-GÂR'LIC (pild'-), *n.* One whose hair is fallen off by disease; a pilgarlic. *Stevens*.

† PİL'LÉR, *n.* One who pills or plunders. *Chaucer*.

† PİL'LE-RY, *n.* Plunder; robbery. *Huloet*.

PİL'LEZ, *n.* A kind of naked barley. [*Cornwall, Eng.*] *P. Cyc.*

PİL'LION (pil'yun), *n.* [*Gr. pilos, wool or hair wrought into felt; L. pilus, hair.*—*Ir. pillin, a pillion; Gael. pillean.*]

1. A cushion or soft saddle for a woman to ride on, behind a person on horseback. *Swift*.
2. A pad for a horse's back. *Johnson*.
3. A pannel; a low saddle. *Spenser*.

PİL'LO-RIED, *a.* Put in a pillory. *Wright*.

PİL'LO-RIZE, *v. a.* To put in the pillory. *Wood*.

PİL'LO-RY, *n.* [*Low L. pullorium; Fr. pilori.*—*From L. pila, a pillar. Skinner.*—*From Fr. pilleur, a piller or plunderer. Spelman.*] A frame, erected on posts, with holes and movable boards through which the head and hands of a criminal are put for punishment. *Shak.*

There is a statute of the pillory, 41 Henry III., 1250. It was totally abolished by Act 1 Victoria, June, 1837. *Huydn.*

PİL'LO-RY, *v. a.* [*Fr. pilorier.*] To punish with the pillory. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

PİL'LOW (pil'lo), *n.* [*A. S. pyle, pile; Dut. puy-luo; Ger. puhl.*—*L. pulvinum; pilvus, a felt hat; Gr. pilos, wool or hair wrought into felt.*]

1. A bag or cushion of feathers, or other soft substance, to lay the head on while sleeping, or reposing on a bed. *Bacon*.
2. In machinery, the bearing of a gudgeon or journal. *Brande*.
3. (*Naut.*) A block supporting the inner end of the bowsprit. *Dana*.
4. A cross-piece of wood serving to raise and lower the beam of a plough. *Wright*.
5. A name for plain fustian. *Simmonds*.

PİL'LOW, *v. a.* To rest or lay for support or repose, as on a pillow. *Milton*.

PİL'LOW-BEER, *n.* A pillow-case. *Johnson*.
—Written also *pillow-beer, pillow-bier*, and *pillow-ber*:—now commonly styled and written *pillow-case*.

PİL'LOW-BLOCK, *n.* A cast-iron block or stand for supporting the end of a shaft; a plumber-block. *Brande*.

Obs.—"More correctly termed *plumber block*." *Ogilvie*.
—"Sometimes, corruptly, *plumber-block*." *Brande*.

PİL'LOW-CASE, *n.* A covering or case drawn over a pillow.—See *PILLOW-BEER*. *Swift*.

PİL'LOW-LACE, *n.* Lace worked by hand on a small cushion or pillow. *Simmonds*.

PİL'LOW-SLIP, *n.* A pillow-case. *Simmonds*.

PİL'LOW-Y, *a.* Like a pillow. *Wordsworth*.

PILL'-TILE, *n.* A corrugated metal plate used in making pills. *Simmonds*.

PILL'WORT (-wärt), *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen trailing plant of the genus *Pihakaria*; pepper-grass. *Louden*.

Pİ-LÖSE' (129), *a.* [*L. pilosus; pilus, hair; It. peloso; Sp. piloso; Fr. poilu.*] (*Zool. & Bot.*) Covered with hair; hairy; pilous. *Brande*.

Pİ-LÖS'-I-TY' (pe-lös'-e-te), *n.* Hairiness. *Bacon*.

Pİ'LQT, *n.* [*It., Sp., & Port. piloto; Fr. pilote.*—*Dut. piloot.*—*From Old Fr. pile, a ship. Menage.*—*From Dut. pil, a plummet-line, and loot, lead. Skinner. Junius.*]

1. One who steers a vessel; a steersman, particularly one whose office or business it is to steer or conduct vessels in and out of harbors, or wherever the navigation requires local knowledge. *Dryden*.
2. A guide; conductor. [*Colloquial.*] *Hojet*.

Pİ'LQT, *v. a.* [*i. PILOTED; pp. PILOTING. PILOTED.*] To direct in the course; to steer.

Where the people are well educated the art of piloting a state is best learned from the writings of Plato. *Ep. Berkeley*.

Pİ'LQT-AGE, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A pilot's skill or knowledge of channels and coasts. *Raleigh*.

2. The navigation of a vessel by a pilot; the duty of a pilot. *Story*.

3. The charge or compensation of a pilot for conducting a vessel. *Bouvier*.

Pİ'LQT-BAL-LÖÖN', *n.* A small balloon sent up to try the wind. *Simmonds*.

Pİ'LQT-BIRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird found about the Caribbee Islands. *Ciabb*.

Pİ'LQT-BÖAT, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small, strongly-built cutter, belonging to a pilot, employed in beating about the coasts and approaches to ports, awaiting vessels requiring the service of a pilot. *Simmonds*.

Pİ'LQT-BRÉAD, *n.* A name sometimes given to hard biscuit; ship biscuit. *Simmonds*.

Pİ'LQT-CLÖTH, *n.* An indigo-blue woollen cloth, used for great-coats, and for the clothing of mariners and others. *Simmonds*.

Pİ'LQT-EN'GINE, *n.* (*Railroads.*) An engine sent before to clear the line, or to attend on a railway train. *Simmonds*.

Pİ'LQT-FİSH, *n.* (*Ich.*) A fish marked with conspicuous transverse bands, which follows vessels to a considerable distance, in order to feed upon what is thrown overboard; *Naucrates ductor*. *Yarrell*.



Pilot-fish.

Pİ'LQT-İNG, *n.* The act of one who pilots.

† Pİ'LQT-İSM, *n.* The duty of a pilot. *Blount*.

Pİ'LQT-JACK, *n.* (*Naut.*) A union or other flag hoisted by a vessel for a pilot. *Simmonds*.

† Pİ'LQT-RY, *n.* Pilotage. *Harris*.

Pİ'LOUS, *a.* Hairy; pilose. *Robinson*.

Pİ'L'SER, *n.* (*Ent.*) A moth or fly that runs into a flame; the candle moth. *Ainsworth*.

Pİ'L-U-LAR, *a.* Relating to pills. "Pillular mass"; "Pillular form." *Dunglison*.

Pİ'LUM, *n.* [*L.*] (*Ant.*) A heavy javelin used by the Roman infantry. *W. Smith*.

Pİ-MËL'IC, *a.* [*Gr. πικελός, fat.*] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on fatty bodies. *Brande*.

Pİ'M'EL-İTE, *n.* [*Gr. πικελός, fat, and λίθος, a stone.*] (*Min.*) An apple-green mineral, consisting of silica, protoxide of nickel, magnesia, peroxide of iron, alumina, and water. *Dana*.

† Pİ'MËNT, *n.* Wine mixed with spice or honey. He sent her piment, metho, and spiced ale. *Chaucer*.

Pİ-MËN'TA, } *n.* [*It. pimento; Sp. pimienta; Fr. piment.*] (*Bot.*) A tree, and its berry, native of South America and the West Indies, especially of Jamaica; allspice; Jamaica-pepper; *Eugenia pimenta*. *Eng. Cyc.*

† Pİ'M'GE-NËT, *n.* A small red pimple. *Hallivell*.

PİMP, *n.* One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander. *Addison*.

PİMP, *v. n.* [*i. PIMPED; pp. PIMPING, PIMPED.*] To act the pimp; to procure gratifications for the lust of others; to pander. *Swift*.

Pİ'M'PER-NËL, *n.* [*Fr. pimprenelle.*] (*Bot.*) A small, deciduous, trailing or herbaceous plant, of the genus *Anagallis*, one species of which

(*Anagallis arvensis*, or common pimpernel) bears brick-red or scarlet flowers. *Eng. Cyc.*

PİM'PIL-LÖ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of cactus; a variety of the Indian fig. *Wright*.

PİM'Pİ-NËL, *n.* Pimpinella. *Dunglison*.

PİM-PI-NËL/LA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of umbelliferous plants, principally inhabiting the meadows and mountains of Europe, and comprehending among its species the anise. *Eng. Cyc.*

† PİMP'ING, *a.* Little; petty. *Skinner*.

PİM'PLE (-pl), *n.* [*A. S. pimpel.*—*L. papula.*]

1. (*Med.*) A small, acuminate elevation of the cuticle with an inflamed base, seldom containing a fluid, or suppurating; a small red pustule; a blotch. *Dunglison*.
2. Calcined copper. *Simmonds*.

PİM'PLED (pim'pld), *a.* Having pimples; full of pimples. *Johnson*.

PİMP'-LIKE, *a.* Like a pimp; vile. *Wright*.

PİM'PLY, *a.* Full of pimples; pimped. *Pennant*.

† PİMP'SHIP, *n.* The office of a pimp. *Oldham*.

PİN, *n.* [*L. spina, spinula, a prickle, a thorn; Old Fr. espingle, eingle.*—*Dut. pen, a pin; Ger. pinne; Dan. pind; Sw. pinne.*—*W. pin; Gael. pinne; Ir. pion.*]

1. A short, pointed piece of wire with a head, used in fastening clothes. *Shak.*
2. A pointed piece of wood or of metal, used for fastening parts together; a peg; a bolt.

And chains, with pins of adamant, they made all fast. *Milton*.

3. A piece of wood or of metal to lock a wheel to the axle; a linchpin. *Johnson*.

4. A peg used in musical instruments for straining and relaxing the strings. *Johnson*.

5. † A note; a strain. [*Low.*] *L'Estrange*.

6. Anything inconsiderable or of little value.

Does care for look of living creature's eye. *Spenser*.

7. The middle point of a butt, or mark set up to shoot at with arrows. *Shak.*

8. Mood; humor;—from the custom of drinking in mugs in which a pin was fixed as a measure of the quantity drunk. "In a merry pin, i. e. in merry humor." *Wright*.

The calendar, right glad to find his friend in merry pin, retained him not a single word, but to the house went in. *Conover*.

9. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. *Hammer*.

10. A humor in a hawk's foot. *Ainsworth*.

11. A vulgar name for the half of a tub or anker of smuggled spirits. *Simmonds*.

PİN, *v. a.* [*Gael. pin.*] [*i. PINNED; pp. PINNING, PINNED.*]

1. To fasten with a pin or pins. "A paper pinned upon the breast." *Pope*.
2. To fasten; to make fast; to join; to fix.

She lifted the princess from the earth, and so locks her in embracing as if she would pin her to her heart. *Shak.*

3. [*A. S. pyndan.*] To shut up; to confine; to pen.

To pin the word of God in so narrow room. *Hooker*.

PİN-A-CQ-THË'CA, *n.* [*Gr. πίναξ, πίνακος, a picture, and θήκη, a repository.*] A repository for pictures; a picture-gallery. *Ogilvie*.

PİN'A-FÖRE, *n.* An apron for the front part of the body; a child's apron. *P. Mag. D. Coleridge*.

Pİ-NÄS'TER, *n.* [*L., from pinus (Gr. πινος), the pine.*] A species of pine inhabiting the most sterile sandy plains of France and southern Europe; the cluster pine; *Pinus pinaster*. *Eng. Cyc.*

Obs. Pinaster is Pliny's name for the wild or Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*). *Louden*.

† PINBOUKE, *n.* A sort of vessel. *Drayton*.

PİN'-CASE, *n.* A case for holding pins. *Skelton*.

PİN'CERS [pin'serz, *n.* *W. P. J. F. Ja.*], *n.* [*Fr. pincette; pincer, to pinch.*] An instrument for drawing nails, or gripping any thing to be held fast; pinchers. *Spenser*.

"This word is frequently pronounced *pinchers*." *Walker.*—See *PINCERS*.

PİNCH, *v. a.* [*It. pizzicare; Sp. pellizcar, piccar; Old Fr. pinser; Fr. pincer.*—*Dut. pijnigen;*

Ger. *pfetzen*. — From L. *pungo*, to prick, to puncture. *Menage*. — From L. *pinso*, to knead, to pack. *Sukhian*. [i. PINCHED; pp. PINCH-ING, PINCHED.]

1. To press or squeeze between two sharp points or hard substances, as between the fingers, the teeth, or the ends of some instrument; to nip.

He would *pinch* the children, in the dark, so hard, that he left the print in black and blue. *Shak.*

2. To fret; to gall; to irritate; to vex. As they *pinch* one another by the disposition, he cries out. *Shak.*

3. To gripe; to oppress; to straiten; to distress; to pain. "*Pinching* cold and scorching heat." *Milton.*

Want of room upon the earth *pinching* a whole nation. *Raleigh.*

4. To press; to drive to difficulties. The respondent is *pinched* with a strong objection. *Watts.*
5. To try or test thoroughly. "This is the way to *pinch* the question." *Collier.*

PINCH, v. n. 1. To act with a gripping force; to bear hard. "Thou . . . seest where the reasons *pinch*." *Dryden.*

A difficulty *pincheth*, nor will it easily be resolved. *Glanvill.*
2. To be sparing or frugal.

The poor, that scarce have wherewithal to eat, will *pinch* at a treat. *Dryden.*

PINCH, n. 1. The act of one who, or that which, pinches; a painful squeeze or close compression, as between the ends of the fingers, or of an instrument; a gripe; a nip. *Dryden.*

2. That which is pinched, as between the ends of the fingers; as, "A *pinch* of snuff."

3. Oppression; distress; pressure. "Necessity's hard *pinch*." *Shak.*

4. Time of distress or difficulty; a strait.

They, at a *pinch*, can bribe a vote. *Swift.*

PINCH-BECK, n. [So named from the inventor. *Brande.*] A reddish-yellow alloy of copper and zinc, containing more of the former and less of the latter than brass contains; red brass. *Ure.*

PINCH-FR, n. He who, or that which, pinches. *Ash.*

PINCH-FRS, n. pl. An instrument for drawing nails, or for gripping any thing; pincers.

"*Pincers* is correctly written, from the verb to *pinch*, and accurately represents the vulgar pronunciation of the other word; yet the form *pincers* prevails in writing." *Smart.*

PINCH-FIST, } n. A sordid person; a nig-

PINCH-PEN-NY, } gard; a miscr. *Huloet.*

PINCH'ING, p. a. Gripping; oppressing; covetous.

PINCH'ING, n. The act of one who pinches. *Clarke.*

PINCH'ING-LY, ad. In a pinching manner. *Clarke.*

PINCH-SPOT-TED, a. Discolored or livid by having been pinched. *Shak.*

PIN-CUSH-ION (-kush'un), n. A cushion or bag stuffed with cotton or other soft substance, for sticking pins in. *Addison.*

PIN'DAL, } n. Names given to the ground-nut;
PIN'DAR, } *Arachis hypogaea.* *Simmonds.*

PIN-DAR'IC, n. An ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar, the celebrated lyric poet of ancient Greece; an irregular ode. *Addison.*

PIN-DAR'IC, } a. [Gr. Πινδαρος, Pindarus; I.
PIN-DAR'I-CAL, } *Pindarus*; It. & Sp. *Pindarico*;
Fr. *Pindarique*.] Relating to, or resembling,
Pindar or his poetry. *Johnson.*

PIN'DAR-ISM, n. An imitation of Pindar. *Johnson.*

PIN'DAR-IST, n. An imitator of Pindar. *Johnson.*

† PIN'DER, n. [A. S. *pyndan*, to shut up.] A petty officer of an English manor, whose duty it was to impound stray cattle; pounder. *Wright.*

PIN'-DUST, n. Small particles of metal made in pointing pins. *Digby.*

PINE, n. [Gr. *πινος* (according to Hemsterhuis there is an old word *πινος*); L. *pinus*; It. & Sp. *pino*; Fr. *pin*. — A. S. *pinm*, *pinntreow*; Dut. *pinboom*; Ger. *pin*. — From Celtic *pin* or *pen*, a rock or mountain. *Loudon.*] (Bot.)

1. An evergreen tree, of the genus *Pinus*, inhabiting northern temperate regions, having

needle-shaped leaves, growing in pairs, threes, fours, and fives, surrounded by a membranous sheath at their base. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. There are many species of *pine*, most of which are large timber-trees. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. A pineapple. *Loudon.*

PINE, v. n. [A. S. *pinan*, to pain, to pine; Dut. *pynan*; Ger. *peinen*.] [i. PINED; pp. PINING, PINED.] To waste away with pain, grief, or distress of mind; to languish; to droop; to flag.

The wicked, with anxiety of mind,
Shall *pine* away, in sighs consume their breath. *Scot.*

Your new commander need not *pine* for action. *Phillips.*

PINE, v. a. 1. To wear out; to make to languish or waste away. "One is *ined* in prison." *Hall.*

2. To grieve for; to bemoan; to lament.

"The devil . . . saw, and *ined* his loss." *Milton.*

† PINE, n. [A. S. *pin*; Dut. *pyn*; Ger. *pein*.] Pain or suffering; woe; misery. *Spenser.*

PIN'E-AL [pin'e-al, IV. P. J. Ja. IV. W. W. B.; pin'-yal, S. K.; pin'-al, Sm.], a. [Fr. *pinéale*, from L. *pinæa*, a cone of a pine; *pinus*, a pine.] Resembling in form a cone of a pine. *Johnson.*

Pineal gland, (Anat.) a small conical body, of a pale red or grayish color, and soft consistence, between the fornix and the tubercula quadrigemina, or four medullary tubercles of the brain. *Dunglison.*

PINE'AP-LE, n. (Bot.) A tropical plant and its fruit, which resembles in form the cone of a pine; ananas; *Ananassa sativa*. *Eng. Cyc.*

"It is distinguished from the *Bromelia*, to which it was once referred, by its succulent fruit collected in a compact head." *Eng. Cyc.*

PINE'-AS-TER, n. (Bot.) See PINASTER.

PINE'-BÄR'RENS, n. pl. A term applied to level, sandy tracts covered with pines, in the southern portion of the United States. *Darby.*

PINE'-CLÄD, a. Clad with pines. *Clarke.*

PINE'-CROWNED, a. Crowned with pines. *Clarke.*

† PINE'FUL, a. Full of woe; sorrowful. *Bp. Hall.*

PINE'-HOÜSE, n. A hot-house or stove for growing pineapples; a pinery. *Simmonds.*

PINE'-KÉR-NELS, n. pl. The seeds of the stone-pine (*Pinus pinea*), which are sometimes used as an article of dessert. *Simmonds.*

PINE'-MÄR-TEN, n. (Zool.) A species of marten found in Europe, closely allied to the sable, and perhaps identical with it; *Martes martes*. — See SABLE. *Bell.*



Pine-marten
(*Mustela martes*).

PINE-NÉE'DLE-WOOL (-wöl), n. A fibrous vegetable substance obtained by treating the buds and leaves of coniferous trees with a strong solution of carbonate of soda; — used for various manufacturing purposes, and called also *pine-wood-wool*. *Simmonds.*

PIN'E-RY, n. A place or field where pineapples are raised. *Todd.*

PIN'EY, a. Piny. — See PINY.

PIN'EY, n. A kind of resin obtained from the *Vateria Indica*, a tree which grows on the coast of Malabar. *Simmonds.*

PIN'EY-TÄL'LOW, n. A fatty substance obtained from the *Vateria Indica*; — called also vegetable tallow. *Eng. Cyc.*

PIN'EY-THISTLE, n. (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Atractylis*, abounding with a gummy matter, which exudes when it is wounded; *Atractylis gummifera*. *Ogilvie.*

PIN'EY-VÄR'NISH, n. A fluid resin obtained from the *Vateria Indica*; liquid copal; pun-dum. *Eng. Cyc.*

PIN'FEATH-ER, n. A feather, from its size, assimilated to a pin; a feather beginning to shoot, or not fully grown. *Smart.*

PIN'FEATH-ERED (-erd), a. Having pinfeathers; not fledged. *Dryden.*

PIN'FÖLD, n. [A. S. *pyndan*, to shut up, and Eng. *fold*.] A place for confining beasts; a pound. *Spenser.*

PIN'FOOT-ED (pin'fât-ed), a. Having the toes of feet bordered by a membrane. *Kirby.*

† PIN'GLE (ping'gl), n. A small enclosure. "A little *pin-gle*, or plot of ground." *Holland.*

PING'STER, n. [Dut.] See PINXTER.

PIN-GUËD'I-NOÜS, a. [It. & Sp. *pinguedinoso*.] Fat; adipose. [R.] *Dr. Cogan.*

PIN-GUË'DÖ, n. [L.] (Anat.) Fat. *Dunglison.*

† PIN'GUID (ping'gwîd), a. [L. *pinguis*.] Fat; adipose; unctuous. *Mortimer.*

† PIN'GUI-Fÿ, v. a. [L. *pinguis*, fat, and *facio*, to make.] To fatten; to make fat. *Cudworth.*

PIN'GUITE, n. [L. *pinguis*.] (Min.) A hydrous silicate of iron, having a greasy feel. *Dana.*

PIN'GUI-TUDE, n. [L. *pinguitudo*; *pinguis*, fat.] Fatness; obesity. [It.] *Sir W. Scott.*

PIN'HÖLD, n. A place at which a pin holds or makes fast. *Smart.*

PIN'HÖLE, n. A hole or perforation, such as is made by a pin. *Wiseman.*

PIN'IC, a. [L. *pinus*, the fir-tree.] (Chem.) Noting an acid which is the principal resinous constituent of common resin or colophony. *Brande.*

PIN'ING, n. The act or the state of languishing; a wearing away. *Clarke.*

PIN'ION (pin'yün), n. [Sp. *piñon*; Fr. *pignon*. — L. *pinna*, a wing. *Richardson.* — Celt. *pen*, the summit of a mountain. *Huet.* — L. *tignum*, a beam, by the change of *t* into *p*. *Bochart.*]

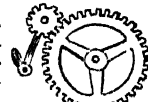
1. The joint of the wing remotest from the body. *Johnson.*

2. A feather or quill. "So poor a *pinion* of his wing." *Shak.*

3. A wing. "*Pinions* like the wind." *Swift.*
The god who mounts the winged winds
Fast to his feet the golden *pinions* binds. *Pope.*

4. A fetter or bond for the arm. *Ainsworth.*

5. (Mech.) Any small, toothed wheel working in the teeth of a larger wheel. *Grier.*



PIN'ION (pin'yün), v. a. [i. PIN-IONED; pp. PINIONING, PIN-IONED.]

1. To bind, as the wings or pinions. *Bacon.*

2. To disable or maim, as a bird, by cutting off a part of the wing. *Johnson.*

3. To confine by binding the arms or elbows to the sides; — to bind; to fasten; to shackle. *Shak.*

I will not wait *pinioned* at your master's court. *Shak.*

PIN'IONED (pin'yünd), a. Having pinions.

PIN'ION-ING, n. Something that pinions or confines. "Elbow *pinionings*." *Bp. Hall.*

† PIN'ION-IST (pin'yün-ist), n. A bird. "The flitting *pinionists* of air." *Bruene.*

PIN'ITE, n. [From the mine *Pini* at Schneeberg, in Saxony. *Brande.*] (Min.) A name given to the alkaline varieties of altered iolite. *Dana.*

PINK (pink, 82), n. [Dut. *pinken*, to twinkle with the eyes. — "Probably connected with *weinken*, A. S. *wine-ian*, be-wine-ian, corrupted into *bine-ian*, and thus (by the common change of *b* into *p*) the Dut. *pinken*." *Richardson.* — W. *pink*, gay.]

1. An eye that is small, or narrow and long; an eye with contracted lids; a small eye; — used chiefly in composition; as, "*Pink-eyed*."

2. An eyelet; a loop-hole. *C. Richardson.*

3. (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Dianthus*; — especially applied to the *Dianthus caryophyllus*, of which species there are many varieties.

Gay motleyed *pinks* and sweet jonquills she chose. *Collins.*

4. So called, according to Smart, because some of the species are marked with little spots resembling eyes. *Richardson* notices the fact that the Fr. *saule* (from L. *salix*, an eye) is also applied both in the sense of an eyelet, and of pink, a flower.

4. Red reduced to a tint by the admixture of white; a color resembling that of the common garden pink; rose-color.

The tints of pure red are all pale or deep *pinks*, or rose colors; and their varieties are simply pale or deep, until they lose their distinction in pinkish white on the one hand, or light red on the other. *D. K. Day.*

5. One of a class of pigments of a yellow or a

greenish-yellow color, prepared by precipitating vegetable juices on a white earth, such as chalk, alumina, &c. *Fairholt.*

These pigments are known as *Dutch pink*, *English pink*, and *Italian pink*. They are prepared in a manner similar to that of rose-pink, whence they derive their names, notwithstanding their difference of color. *Field.*

6. The summit of excellence; perfection.

I am the very *pink* of courtesy. *Shak.*

7. [*It. pinco*; *Fr. pinque*.—*Rus. pinnka*.] (*Naut.*) A vessel with a narrow stern and flat floor. *Burn.*

For other craft our prouder river shows

Hoyas, punks, and sloops. *Crabbe.*

So called as being a ship for searching, looking, or spying, &c. *Kilian, Richardson.*—"Fr. *pinque*, Dut. *pink*, that is, *piked*, is being casual." *Webster.*—Perhaps so called in allusion to its shape. —See No. 1.

8. (*Ich.*) A little fish; the minnow. *Cotton.*

Brown pink, a vegetal lake, of a citrine color, precipitated from decoctions of French berries, &c.—*Rose pink*, a coarse kind of lake, produced by dyeing chalk or whitening with decoction of Brazil-wood, &c. *Field.*

PINK, *n.* [*W. pinc*.] The chaffinch. *Wright.*

PINK (pink, 82), *v. a.* [*i.* PINKED; *pp.* PINKING, PINKED.]

1. To work in eyelet-holes; to pierce with small holes. *Middleton.*

2. To pierce; to stab. [*R.*]

One of them *pinked* the other in a duel. *Addison.*

3. † To select; to choose; to cull; to take.

When thou dost tell another's test, therein
Omit the *pink*, which true wit cannot need;
Pink out of tales the mirth, but not the wit. *Hobart.*

PINK, *v. n.* [*Dut. pinken*.] To make the eye small, or narrow and long; to contract the eyes.

A hungry fox lay winking and *pink*ing. *L'Estrange.*
To wink and *pink* with the eyes, still means to contract them, and peep out of the lids. *Nares.*

PINK, *a.* Resembling the most usual color of the pink; rose-red. *Smart.*

PINK'-CÔL-QRED (-urd), *a.* Having the color of the pink. *Moore.*

PINK'ER, *n.* One who cuts out flounces, &c., with a machine, for ladies' dresses. *Simmonds.*

PINK'-EYED (-id), *a.* Having little eyes, or eyes that are narrow and long. *Bp. Wilkins.*

PINK'ING-IR-ON, *n.* A cutting instrument for scolloping the edges of ribbons, &c. *Simmonds.*

PINK'-NĒE-DLE, *n.* A shepherd's bodkin. *Sherwood.*

PINK'-RÔÔT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name for the worm-grass (*Spigelia marilandica*), a poisonous narcotic and purgative, and a very powerful vermifuge; Carolina root. *Simmonds.*

PINK'-SÂU-CER, *n.* A little saucer containing safflower prepared with a small portion of soda, and used for giving a flesh tint to silk stockings, &c. *Simmonds.*

PINK'STER, *n.* [*Dut. pingster*.] Whitsunday;—written also *pingster*, and *pinster*. "*Pinkster frolics*." [*Local, N. Y.*] *Cooper.*

PINK'-STERN, *n.* (*Naut.*) A ship with a high, narrow stern, like that of a pink. *Simmonds.*

PINK'-STERNED (-sterned), *a.* (*Naut.*) Having a narrow stern, like that of a pink. *Todd.*

PIN'-MÂK-ER, *n.* One who makes pins.

PIN'-MÔN-EY (-môn-ə), *n.* Money settled upon, or allowed to, a wife, for the purpose of defraying her private expenses.

It has been conjectured that the term *pin-money* has been applied in this sense because anciently there was a tax laid for providing the English queen with pins. *Bouvier.*

PIN'NA, *n.* [*L., a feather*.] (*Bot.*) A primary branch of the petiole of a bipinnate or tripinnate leaf. *Simmonds.*

PIN'NAGE, *n.* [*L. pinus*, a pine-tree, a ship; *It. pinazza*; *Sp. pinaza*; *Fr. pinasse*.] (*Naut.*)

1. A small, light vessel, navigated with oars and sails, and having generally two masts, rigged like those of a schooner. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A ship's barge, intermediate in size between a launch and a cutter, and never manned with more than eight oars. *Simmonds.*

PIN'NA-CLE (pin'na-kl), *n.* [*L. pinna*, a feather, or Celt. *pen*, a summit, an apex; *It. pinacolo*; *Sp. pinaculo*; *Fr. pinacle*.]

1. (*Arch.*) A small, square or polygonal pillar generally applied at the angles of a building, terminating upwards pyramdally, and embellished with foliage at the angles of the pyramidal part. *Brande.*

"The word was sometimes applied to a turret and a spire, and, indeed, to any tall perpendicular member on the summit of a building." *Britton.*

2. The highest point; summit; top. *Cowley.*

PIN'NA-CLE, *v. a.* To furnish with pinnacles. "The pediment . . . is *pinnacled*." *Warton.*

PIN'NA-CLED (-kld), *a.* Having a pinnacle. *Mason.*

† PIN'NAGE, *n.* Poundage of cattle. *Hulot.*

PIN'NATE, *a.* [*L. pinnatus*, feathered; *pinna*, a feather.] (*Bot.*) Divided into a number of pairs of leaflets arranged along the sides of a common petiole. *Gray.*

PIN'NAT-ED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pinnate. *Todd.*

PIN'NATE-LY, *ad.* (*Bot.*) In a pinnate manner.

PIN'NAT'-FID, or PIN'NA-TI-FID, *a.* [*L. pinnatus*, feathered, and *findo*.] (*Bot.*) Divided in a pinnate manner, nearly down to the midrib. *Eng. Cyc.*

PIN'NAT-I-LÔ'BATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pinnately lobed. *Henslow.*

PIN'NAT'-PĒD, or PIN'NA-TI-PĒD, *a.* [*L. pinna*, a fin, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes. *Maunder.*

PIN'NAT'-PĒD, *n.* A fin-footed bird. *Brande.*

PIN'NER, *n.* 1. One who pins or fastens.

2. † A pounder of cattle. *Warton.*

3. A maker of pins; pin-maker. *Hulot.*

4. The lappet of a head-dress requiring to be pinned:—a head-dress.

How gently commences the year
Set off with *pin* and *pin* and *pin*. *Gay.*

PIN'NET, *n.* A pinnacle. *Scott.*

PIN'NI-FORM, *a.* [*L. pinna*, a wing, a fin, and *forma*, a form.] Having the form of a fin. *Hill.*

PIN'NING, *n.* 1. The act of one who pins.

2. Underpinning. [*U.*] *Forby.*

PIN'NI-PĒD, *n.* [*L. pinna*, a fin, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] (*Zool.*) A crab having the last pair of feet, if not more, terminated by a flattened joint fitted for swimming. *Brande.*

PIN'NOCK, *n.* 1. (*Ornith.*) The tomtit. *Ainsworth.*

2. A tunnel under a road to carry off the water; a culvert. [*Local, Eng.*] *Holloway.*

PIN'NON-ÂDE, *n.* A confection made chiefly of almonds and pines. *Halliwel.*

PIN'NU-LA, *n.* [*L. dim.* of *pinna*, a feather.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil plants. *Lindley.*

PIN'NU-LATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Subdivided into leaflets.

PIN'NULE, *n.* [*L. pinnulla*, dim. of *pinna*, a wing.] 1. (*Bot.*) A secondary branch of the petiole of a bipinnate or tripinnate leaf. *Gray.*

2. (*Ich.*) A small fin. *Hill.*

PIN-Q-NÂ'TA, *n.* A conserve or paste made of the kernels of the cones of the pine. *Simmonds.*

PIN'-STÛCK-ER, *n.* A person or a machine that fixes pins in paper. *Simmonds.*

PINT, *n.* [*A. S. pynt*; *Dut. pint*.—*W. peint*.—*Sp. pinta*; *Fr. pinte*.—Perhaps from *A. S. pyndan*, to shut in, to pen. *Richardson.*—From *Gr. πῖνα*, to drink. *Budé.*] Four gills, half a quart, or one eighth of a gallon. *Dryden.*

PIN-TÂ'DÔ, *n.* [*Sp. pintado*, painted; *pintar*, to paint.] (*Ornith.*) A rasorial bird of the family *Paronidae*, or peacocks; pearl-hen; Guinea-hen, or Guinea-fowl. *Eng. Cyc.*

PIN'TAIL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of duck found in the north of Europe and America, with a long, wedge-shaped tail; *Anas acuta*:—also called *pintail-duck*. *Farrell.*

PIN'TLE, *n.* 1. (*Mil.*) A long, iron pin for preventing a cannon from recoiling. *Crabb.*

2. (*Naut.*) A metal bolt or pin upon which the rudder of a ship is hung. *Dana.*

PINT'-PÔT, *n.* A pot or vessel containing a pint.



PINT'-STÔUP, *n.* A vessel or measure containing nearly three English pints. *Simmonds.*

PIN'ULE, *n.* A sight of an astrolabe. *Bailey.*

PIN'Y, *a.* Abounding with, or resembling, pines. They had their haunts in dale or *pinny* mountain. *Coleridge.*

PÎ-Q-NĒER', *n.* [*Fr. pionnier*.—From *L. pes*, *pedis*, a foot-soldier. *Menage*.]

1. (*Mil.*) A soldier employed to clear a road before an army, to work on intrenchments and fortified works, and to make mines and approaches. *Bacon.*

2. One who goes before to remove obstructions or prepare the way for others. *Milton.*

The writer of dictionaries . . . the *pioneer* of literature, doomed only to remove rubbish and clear obstructions. *Johnson.*

PÎ-Q-NĒER', *v. n.* [*i.* PIONEERED; *pp.* PIONEERING, PIONEERED.] To act as pioneer; to clear the way; to remove obstructions. *Qu. Rev.*

PÎ-Q-NĒER', *v. a.* To remove obstacles from; to clear for passage. *More.*

PÎ-Q-NĒED (pî'o-njēd), *a.* Furnished with ponies. Thy banks with *pionned* and lilled brims. *Shak.*

† PÎ-Q-NĒING, *n.* The work of pioneers. *Spenser.*

PÎ-Q-NY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A ranunculaceous plant, with showy flowers; peony.—See *PEONY*. *Todd.*

PÎ'QT, *n.* The magpie. [*Local, Eng.*] *Todd.*

PÎ'QUS, *a.* [*L. pius*; *It. & Sp. pio*; *Fr. pieux*.]

1. Having reverence for God, or for religious duties; godly; religious; devout; holy. *Milton.*

2. Dutiful or having respect or affection for parents or other near relatives; careful of duties owing to parents or near relatives; filial.

Where was the martial brother's *pius* care? *Pope.*

3. Practised under the appearance or pretence of religion. "*Pious* frauds." *King Charles.*

"The giving or not correcting false reasons for right conclusions, false grounds for right belief, false principles for right practice, the holding forth or fostering false consolations, false encouragements, or false sanctions, or conniving at their being held forth or believed,—are called *pious* frauds." *Abp. Whately.*

Syn.—See *PIOLY*.

PÎ'QUS-LY, *ad.* In a pious manner; with piety; religiously. *Addison.*

PÎ'QUS-MĒND-ED, *a.* Of a pious mind. *Wright.*

PÎP, *n.* [*Dut. pip*; *Ger. pips*.—*It. pipita*; *Sp. pepita*; *Fr. pipie*.]

1. A disease in fowls, consisting of a horny pellicle growing on the tip of the tongue.

And chickens languish of the *pip*. *Hutchins.*

2. A spot on a card. *Addison.*

3. A seed of an apple or other fruit. *Mortimer.*

4. One of the rhomboidal spaces into which the surface of a pineapple is divided. *Eng. Cyc.*

PÎP, *v. n.* [*L. pipio*; *Dut. piper*.] To chirp or cry as a chicken; to peep. *Boyle.*

PIPE, *n.* [*A. S. pip*, *pipe*; *Dut. pyp*; *Ger. pfeife*; *Dan. pibe*; *Sw. & Iceland. pipa*.—*Gael. piob*, *pib*; *Ir. piob*, *piob*; *W. pib*.—*It. pipa*, *pipa*; *Sp. pipa*; *Fr. pipeau*, *pipe*.]

1. A wind-instrument of music, in the form of a tube. "*The solemn pipe*." *Milton.*

2. A long, cylindrical, hollow body or tube of metal, glass, or other material, for conducting any thing, as water or other fluid. *Addison.*

3. A tube, of baked clay or other material, for smoking tobacco or other substance. *Bacon.*

4. One of the organs of voice and respiration. The exercises of singing openeth the breast and *pipes*. *Peacham.*

5. The key or sound of the voice. *Shak.*

6. A cask for liquids, varying in different countries and localities from sixty-eight to one hundred and fifty-six gallons;—usually estimated at one hundred and five gallons. *Simmonds.*

7. A roll kept in the English exchequer; pipe-roll.—See *PIPE-ROLL*. *Bacon.*

8. (*Mining*.) Ore running endwise into a hole, and not sinking downwards or in a vein. *Crabb.*

PIPE, *v. n.* [*i.* PIPED; *pp.* PIPING, PIPED.]

1. To play on the pipe.

We have *piyed* unto you, and ye have not danced. *Matt. xi. 17.*

2. To emit a shrill sound; to whistle. *Milton.* Within my limits lone and still.
The blackbird *pipes* in artless trill. *Warton.*

PIPE, *v. a.* To play upon a pipe. *Cartwright.*

PIPE'-CHAM-BER, *n.* A reservoir of water. *Tanner.*

PIPE' CLAY, *n.* A kind of clay used for making tobacco-pipes, earthen ware, &c. *Thomson.*

PIPED (pīpt), *a.* Formed with a pipe or tube; tubular. *Cyc.*

PIPE'-FISH, *n.* (*Ich.*) A marine fish of many species, of the family *Syngnathidae*, having a long, slender, linear or angulated body, and a greatly prolonged snout. *Tarrell.*

PIPE'-LAY-ER, *n.* A workman who lays gas mains, and water, or draining pipes. *Simmonds.*

PIPE'-LAY-ING, *n.* A cant term for the act of procuring fraudulent votes. [U. S.] *Bartlett.*

PIPE'-OFF-ICE, *n.* The office of the clerk of the pipe, an ancient office in the English Court of Exchequer. *Pol. Dict.*

PİP'ER, *n.* 1. One who plays on the pipe. 2. A pipe-fish. [Local, Eng.] *Todd.*

PİP'ER-IDGE, *n.* (*Bot.*) Pepperidge. *Johnson.*

PİP'ER-INE, *n.* [*L. piper, pepper.*] (*Chem.*) A white, tasteless, crystallizable substance, obtained from black-pepper. *Brande.*

PİPE'-RÖLL, *n.* (*Lav.*) A great roll kept in the English exchequer, said to be named from its resemblance to a pipe; — called also *pipe*. *Burwill.*

PİPE'-TRÉE, *n.* The lilac. *Johnson.*

Pİ-PETTE', *n.* [*Fr.*] A small glass pipe used by chemists. *Landais.*

PİPE'WORT (-würt), *n.* (*Bot.*) An endogenous plant of the genus *Eriocaulon*. *Eng. Cyc.*

PİP'ING, *a.* 1. Weak, feeble, or sickly, as the voice of a sick person. "This weak, piping time of peace." 2. Very hot; boiling; — from the sound of a fluid when boiling. "Piping hot." *Goldsmith.*

PİP'ING, *n.* 1. A kind of cord-trimming for ladies' dresses. *Simmonds.*

2. *pl.* (*Bot.*) Pieces cut off; cuttings. *London.*

Pİ-PİSTRĒL, *n.* A species of bat. *Craig.*

PİP'T, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small, passerine bird of the genus *Anthus*, resembling the lark. *Eng. Cyc.*

PİP'KIN, *n.* [*Dim. of pipe, a vessel.*] *Sullivan.*

A small, earthen boiler. *Pope.*

PİP'PIN, *n.* A kind of tart apple; — so named from the *pips* or spots on its skin. *Mortimer.*

Pİ-PRİ'NÆ, *n. pl.* [*L. pipio, to chirp.*] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of dentirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Ampelidae*; manakins. *Gray.*



Pipra erythrocephala.

PİP-SİS'SE-WA, *n.* (*Bot.*) An American plant of the genus *Pyrola*; wintergreen; *Pyrola umbellata*. *Dumglish.*

PİQ'UAN-CY (pīk'an-se), *n.* The state or the quality of being piquant; pungency; sharpness; tartness; severity. *Barrow.*

PİQ'UANT (pīk'ant) [*pīk'ant, IV. P. J. F. Ja.*; *pē'kant, S. Sm.*], *a.* [*Fr.*; *piquer, to prick.*]

1. Pricking; pungent; stimulating to the taste. "As piquant . . . as salt." *Addison.*

2. Sharp; tart; severe; keen; pointed; cutting. "Ralleries so piquant." *Gov. of Tongue.*

PİQ'UANT-LY (pīk'ant-le), *ad.* In a piquant manner; sharply; pungently. *Locke.*

PİQUE (pēk), *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. An offence taken; slight anger or displeasure; petty malevolence; umbrage; grudge. "A personal pique." *Addison.*

He had never any the least pique, difference, or jealousy with the king his father. *Bacon.*

2. Point; punctilio; nicety.

Add long prescription of established laws, And pique of honor to maintain a cause. *Dryden.*

3. † A depraved appetite. *Hudibras.*

Syn. — See MALICE.

PİQUE (pēk), *v. a.* [*Fr. piquer.* — See PICK.] [*i. PIQUED; pp. PIQUING, PIQUED.*]

1. To stimulate; to excite to action; to kin-

dle to emulation.

2. To offend; to irritate; to nettle; to sting; to provoke; to exasperate.

The lady was piqued by her indifference. *Female Quixote.*

3. To pride or value; to glory in; to plume; — used with the reflexive pronoun.

Men apply themselves to two or three . . . languages, and pique themselves on their skill in them. *Locke.*

PİQUE (pēk), *v. n.* To cause irritation. *Tailer.*

† PİQU-ÈÈR', *v. n.* See PICKER. *Johnson.*

† PİQU-ÈÈR'ER (pīk-er'er), *n.* A plunderer; a robber. — See PICKERER. *Swift.*

Pİ-QUÈT' (pē-kēt'), *n.* [*Fr. piquet.*] A game at cards played by two persons, with only thirty-two cards, the deuces, threes, fours, fives, and sixes being set aside; — written also *picquet*, and *picket*. *Prior.*

PİQUETTE (pē-kēt'), *n.* [*Fr.*] Acid wine, — a drink made by pouring water on the husks of grapes. *Simmonds.*

Pİ-RA-CY, *n.* [*Gr. πειρασία; L. piratica; It. & Sp. pirateria; Fr. piraterie.*]

1. The act, practice, or crime of a pirate; robbery on the sea; forcible depredation on the high seas, without lawful authority, in the spirit and intention of universal hostility. *Bouvier.*

2. Any robbery; — literary theft, or the infringement of the law of copyright. *Johnson.*

Pİ-RĀ' GUĀ, *n.* [*Sp.*] A pirogue. — See PIROGUE.

Pİ-RĀM'E-TER, *n.* [*Gr. πείρα, a trial, and μέτρον, a measure.*] An instrument for ascertaining the power required to draw carriages over roads. *Simmonds.*

Pİ-RATE (pī'rat), *n.* [*Gr. πειρατής; πειράω, to attempt; L. It., & Sp. pirate; Fr. pirate.*]

1. (*Old Saxon*) A sea-soldier. *Cowell.*

2. One who robs on the high seas; one who practises piracy; a sea-robber; a corsair.

Pirates all nations are to prosecute. *Bacon.*

3. Any robber; — particularly one who steals, or infringes upon, a copyright. *Johnson.*

Pİ-RATE, *v. a.* [*i. PIRATED; pp. PIRATING, PIRATED.*] To take by piracy. *Pope.*

Pİ-RATE, *v. n.* [*Gr. πειρατέω.*] To practise piracy; to be a pirate. *Arbutnot.*

Pİ-RAT-ED, *p. a.* Taken by piracy or robbery.

Pİ-RĀT'IC, } *a.* [*Gr. πειρατικός; L. piraticus; It. & Sp. piratico.*]

1. Pertaining to, or consisting in, piracy; robbing; predatory. "A kind of piratical trade." *Bacon.*

2. Practising piracy. *Pope.*

Pİ-RĀT'ICĀL-LY, *ad.* In a piratical manner; by piracy; by robbery. *Bryant.*

PİRL, *v. a.* To twist or twine, as in forming horse-hair into a fishing-line. *Simmonds.*

PİRN, *n.* [Perhaps from *Su. Goth. pren*, any sharp-pointed thing. *Jamieson.*] A quill or reed on which yarn is wound: — the bobbin of a spinning-wheel: — yarn wound on the bobbin. [*Scot. and Local, Eng.*] *Jamieson. Francis.*

Pİ-RÖGUE' (pē-rög'), *n.* [*It. piroga; Sp. piragua; Fr. pirogue.*] [Also written *piragua* and *perugo*.]

1. A canoe formed of a hollowed tree. *Flint.*

2. A narrow ferry-boat with two masts and a leeboard. [*Local, U. S.*] *Wright.*

PİR-ÖU-ETTE', *n.* [*Fr. pirouette.*] (*Dancing.*) A step in which the body is turned round on one foot, or on both feet, as on a pivot. *Smart.*

PİR-ÖU-ETTE', *v. n.* [*Fr. pirouetter, from L. gyro, to turn round.*] (*Dancing.*) To make a pirouette; to turn round on one foot, or on both feet. *Maudslayi.*

† PİR'RY, *n.* [*Scot. pirr, a gentle breeze, from Icel. byrr, bir, a favorable wind.*] *Jamieson.* A sudden gale or storm at sea; a squall or hurricane; — also written *pirrie*. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Pİ'SAN, *n.* (*Geog.*) An inhabitant or a native of Pisa, a city of Tuscany. *Earnshaw.*

PİS-AS-PHĀL'TI'M, *n.* Mineral pitch; pissasphalt. — See PISSASPHALT. *Brande.*

PİS'CA-RY, *n.* [*L. piscarius, piscatory; piscis, a fish.*] (*Law.*) The right of fishing in the waters of another. *Bouvier.*

† PİS-CĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. piscatio.*] The act or the practice of fishing. *Brown.*

PİS-CĀ'TOR, *n.* [*L.*] A fisherman. *Gent. Mag.*

PİS-CA-TÖ'Rİ-AL, *a.* Relating to fishes or to fishing; piscatory. *Gent. Mag.*

PİS'CA-TÖ-RY, *a.* [*L. piscatorius; It. & Sp. piscatorio; Fr. piscatoire.*] Relating to fishes or to fishing; piscatorial. *Addison.*

PİS'CĒS (pīs'sēz), *n. pl.* [*L. fishes.*]

1. The fourth class of animals of the order *Vertebrata* of Cuvier; fishes. — See ANIMAL.

2. (*Astron.*) The twelfth sign or constellation of the zodiac. *Herschel.*

PİS'Cİ-CULT-URE, *n.* [*L. piscis, a fish, and cultura, culture.*] The raising of fish. *Phil. Press.*

PİS'Cİ-FÖRM, *a.* [*L. piscis, a fish, and forma, form.*] Having the shape of a fish. *Simmonds.*

PİS-Cİ'NA, *n.* [*L., a fish-pond; piscis, a fish.*] (*Ecol.*) A water-drain near the altar, usually accompanied with decorative features. *Hook.*

PİS'Cİ-NAL, *a.* [*L. piscina, a fish-pond; piscis, a fish.*] Belonging to a fish-pond. [*R.*] *Ash.*

PİS'CİNE, *a.* [*L. piscis, a fish.*] Relating to fish or to fishes. *Smart.*

PİS-CİV-Q-ROÜS, *a.* [*L. piscis, a fish, and voro, to devour.*] Feeding or subsisting on fishes. "Piscivorous birds." *Ray.*

PİSE (pē'zā), *n.* [*Fr. pisé.*] (*Arch.*) A wall constructed of stiff earth or clay, rammed in between moulds as the work is carried up. *Brande.*

PİSH, *interj.* A word or exclamation expressing contempt; phaw. *Shak.*

PİSH, *v. n.* To express contempt. *Beau. & Fl.*

PİSH'-PĀSH, *n.* A medley. [*Low.*] *Ec. Rev.*

Pİ-Sİ-FÖRM (pī'se-form, *Sm.*; pīs'e-form, *Wb.*; piz'e-form, *W. J.*), *a.* [*L. pisum, a pea, and forma, form; Fr. pistiforme.*] Formed like a pea. *London.*

PİS'MİRE, or PİS'MIRE (pīs'mir, *W. J. F. Ja.* *Sm.*; pīs'mir, *S. P. E. K.*), *n.* [*Dut. mier; Dan. myre; Sw. myra.*]

1. (*Ent.*) A small insect of the genus *Formica*; an ant or emmet. *Mortimer.*

2. The steel-yard. [*Orkneys.*] *Simmonds.*

PİS-Q-LITE (pīs-q-lit, *Sm.*; pīs-q-lit, *C.*), *n.* [*L. pisum, a pea, and Gr. λίθος, a stone; Fr. pisolith.*] (*Min.*) A variety of calcareous spar, consisting of an agglutination of small, globular concretions like peas; the pea-stone. *Dana.*

PİSS, *v. n.* [*Dut. & Ger. pissen; Dan. pissen; Sw. pissa.* — *It. pisciare; Fr. pisser.*] To make water; to urinate. *Dryden.*

PİSS, *n.* Urine; animal water. *Pope.*

PİSS'A-BED, *n.* A small plant, growing in the grass, bearing a yellowish-white flower. *Johnson.*

PİS'SAS-PHĀLT, *n.* [*Gr. πισσαφαλτος; πισσα, pitch, and φαλτος, asphaltum; L. pissasphaltus; It. pissasfalto; Sp. pissasfalto; Fr. pissasphalte.*] A viscid variety of bitumen; mineral pitch; pissasphaltum. *Greenhill.*

PİSS'-BÜRT, *a.* Stained with urine. *Johnson.*

PİS'SO-PHĀNE, *n.* [*Gr. πισσα, pitch, and φάνη, to seem.*] (*Min.*) A substance resembling pitch in fracture and color, chiefly composed of sulphate of alumina and iron, found in the decomposing alum slates of Saalfeld and Reichenbach in Saxony. *Brande.*

PİS-TĀ'CHİŪ (pīs-tā'shō, *S. W. E. Ja. K. R.*; pīs-tā'shō, *S. Sm.*; pīs-tā'shō or pīs-tā'shō, *P.*), *n.* [*Gr. πιστάχιον; L. pistachium; It. pistacchio; Sp. pistachio; Fr. pistache.*] An oblong nut of a sweetish, unctuous taste, the fruit of *Pistacia terebinth*, a small, dicotyledonous tree found near the Mediterranean; — usually called *pistachio-nut*. *Bacon. Eng. Cyc.*

PİS-TĀ-CİTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A green silicate of alumina, iron, and lime; a variety of epidote. *Dana.*

PIS TA-RÉEN', *n.* A small Spanish silver coin, of the value of 8d. or 9d. sterling (\$0.16 to \$0.18). *Bouvier. Simmonds.*

PÍSTE (pést), *n.* [Fr., from *L. pīso, pistum*, to pound, to beat.] (*Man.*) The track or foot-print of a horse when mounted. *Johnson.*

† **PIS'TIC**, *a.* [Gr. πιστικός; πιστός, faithful.] Pure; genuine. *Sir Th. Browne.*

PIS'TIL, *n.* [*L. pistillum*, a pestle; *pinso, pinsus*, to pound; *It. pistillo*, a pistil; *Sp. pistilo*; *Fr. pistil.*] (*Bot.*) The seed-bearing organ of a flower, essentially composed of the ovary and the stigma, with sometimes an intervening style. It is the female organ of the flower. — See **OVARY**. *Henslow. Brander.*

PIS-TIL-LÁ'CEOUS (pīs-tīl-lā'shyus, 66), *a.* (*Bot.*) Growing on a pistil. *Maunder.*

PIS-TIL-LATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having, or consisting of, a pistil. *Loudon.*

† **PIS-TIL-LÁ'TION**, *n.* [*L. pistillum*, a pestle.] The act of pounding in a mortar. *Browne.*

PIS-TIL-LID'UM, *n.* [*Dim. of pistillum*, a pestle.] (*Bot.*) The body which in mosses, liverworts, &c., answers to the pistil. *Gray.*

PIS-TIL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [Eng. *pistil* and *L. fero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Having a pistil. *Smith.*

† **PIS'TLE**, *n.* An epistle: — a short lecture or lesson. *Wickliffe. Chaucer.*

PIS'TOL, *n.* [*It. & Sp. pistola*; *Fr. pistolet*. — From *Pistolé*, a village in Italy, where small poniards were made. *Landais.* — *Gael. piostal*.] A small fire-arm for the hand, first introduced from Italy in 1521. *Fairholt.*

PIS'TOL, *v. a.* [Fr. *pistoler*.] To shoot with a pistol. "I'll *pistol* thee." *Beau. & Fl.*

PIS-TQ-LADE', *n.* [Fr.] The shot or discharge of a pistol. *Crabb.*

PIS-TOLE', *n.* [*It. pistola*; *Fr. pistole*.] A European gold coin, varying in value in different countries.

— The Spanish *pistole* is the fourth of a doubloon. The French *pistole* is a money of account of the value of ten livres. On the average, the *pistole* may be valued at sixteen shillings sterling. *Simmonds. Landais.*

PIS-TQ-LÉT', *n.* 1. A little pistol; a pocket-pistol. "A gun or *pistolet*." *Casabon.*
2. A *pistole*. *Beau. & Fl.*

PIS-TOM'E-SITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized carbonate of iron and magnesia. *Brander.*

PIS'TON, *n.* [*It. pistone*; *Sp. & Fr. piston*. — From *L. pīso, pistum*, to beat or pound.] A short cylinder exactly fitting the cavity or bore of a pump or barrel, and working up and down in it alternately, causing suction. *Brander.*

PIS'TON-RÖD, *n.* The rod by which a piston is forced down and drawn up. *Simmonds.*

PIT, *n.* [*A. S. pytt, or pit*; *Dut. put*, a well; *Fr. pet*, a plash, a puddle; *Ger. pfütze*, a plash, a puddle, — in earlier times it signified also a well, a pit; *Dan. pøs*, a puddle; *Sw. puss*; *Icel. píttr*, a well. — *W. pīdeo*, a well or pit; *Ir. pit*. — *Sanse. put, putta*. — *L. puteus*, a well; *It. pozzo*; *Sp. pozo*; *Fr. puits*. — *Heb. פִּתּוּץ*, to open.]

1. A hole made in the ground; excavation.

Which of you shall have an ass or an ox fallen into a *pit*, and will not straightway pull him out on the Sabbath-day? *Luke xiv. 5.*

2. An abyss; an immeasurable gulf.

This infernal *pit* shall never hold
Celestial spirits in bondage. *Milton.*

3. The grave; Hades.

Lord, think no scorn of me, lest I become like them that go down into the *pit*. *Psa. xxviii. 1.*

4. The sunken shaft of a mine. *Simmonds.*

5. The area on which cooks fight; — hence the phrase, to *fly the pit*. *Locke.*

6. That part of a theatre or play-house which is somewhat below, or on a level with, the stage, and behind the orchestra; parquet.

7. Any cavity, depression, or dint; as, "The *arn-pits*"; "The *pit* of the stomach"; "The *pits* produced by the pustules of the small-pox." No dimpled chin, no *pit* in cheek, presented to my view. *Gascogne.*

8. The stone of a fruit, as of a cherry, plum, &c. [Local, U. S.] *Downing.*

PIT, *v. a.* [*i. PITTED*; *pp. PITTING, PITTED*.] *Granger.*

1. To lay in a pit.
2. To mark with, or press into, hollows or depressions; to indent. "A gentlewoman whose nose was *pitted* with the small-pox." *Feltham.*
3. To set in opposition or competition, as cocks in a pit; to set against one another. *Roget.*

PÍ'TA, *n.* [*Sp.*] The fibre, obtained from the leaves of the *Agave Americana*, which is made into a strong and white cordage, and also manufactured into paper in Mexico. *Simmonds.*

PÍT-A-HÁ-YA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub of tropical America, which yields a delicious fruit; the *Cactus Pitajaya* of Jacquin, or *Cereus Pitajaya* of De Candolle. *Wright.*

PÍT-A-PÁT, *n.* [An onomatopoeia formed from *pat. Richardson*.] A quick and gentle movement or sound, as of the heat or the foot. "The *pitapat* of a pretty foot." *Dryden.*

"Tis but the *pitapat* of two young hearts." *Dryden.*

PÍT-A-PÁT', *ad.* With a fluttering palpitation. The fox's heart went *pitapat*. *L'Estrange.*

PITCH, *n.* [*Gr. πικρα, or πικρα, pitch*, — also turpentine; *L. pīx*; *It. pece*; *Sp. pez*; *Fr. poix*. — *A. S. pic*; *Dut. pik*; *Ger. peck*; *Dan. beg*; *Icel. bik*; *Sw. beck*. — *Ir. pic*; *W. pyg*.] The residuum obtained by boiling tar in an open iron pot, or in a still, till the volatile matters be driven off; — called also *common* or *black pitch*. *Cre.*

— The term is often, but less properly, applied to turpentine, or the tenacious oily substance which exudes spontaneously from pines and firs. *London Ency.*

Canada or hemlock pitch, pitch obtained from *Pinus Canadensis*; — called also *hemlock gum*. — *Mineral pitch*, a viscid variety of bitumen; *maltha*; *pissasphalt*. *Dana*. — *White pitch*, the resinous juice which exudes from the *Pinus abies*; *Burgundy pitch*. *Dun-*

PITCH, *n.* 1. Any degree of elevation or height.

Between two hawks, which flies the higher *pitch*. *Shak.*

I have, perhaps, some shallow judgment.

To lowest *pitch* of abject fortune thou art fallen. *Milton.*

2. † Highest rise; height. "The *pitch* . . . of all his thoughts." *Shak.*

3. Stature; tallness.

It turned itself to Ralpho's shape,
So like in person, garb, and *pitch*,
'Twas hard to interpret which was which. *Hudibras.*

4. (*Arch.*) The angle formed by the sides of a roof; the proportion between the height and the span of a roof. *Britton.*

— "If the rafters exceed in length the width of the building, the roof is said to be of the *Elzabathan* or *knife-edge pitch*, as A B C; if they are equal to the width, the *pitch* is Gothic, as A D C; if of two thirds the width, the roof is said to be of a *truss pitch*, or of the *Roman pitch*, as A E C; a roof still flatter than this is the *Grecian pitch*, as A F C." *Francis.*

5. (*Mining*.) The limit of ground set to those who work on tribute. *Simmonds.*

6. (*Naut.*) The rising or falling of a vessel in a heavy sea. *Simmonds.*

7. (*Mus.*) The degree of acuteness or of gravity of any particular sound, or of the tuning of any instrument. *Moore.*

8. (*Wheel-work*.) The distance between the centres of two contiguous wheels. *Brander.*

Pitch-line, (*Wheel-work*.) the circle, concentric with the circumference, which passes through all the centres of the teeth. *Brander.*

PITCH, *v. a.* [*W. piclaw, piclo*, to throw. — "To *pitch* . . . has not with any probability been traced to its origin." *Richardson*.] [*i. FITCHED*, † *PIGHT*; *pp. FITCHING, FITCHEN*, † *PIGHT*.]

1. To throw; to cast; to fling.

They would wrestle and *pitch* the bar. *Spectator.*

2. To set; to fix; to plant; to settle; to order; to arrange.

King Henry (IV.) . . . came to Hounslow Heath, and there *pitched* his camp. *Grafton.*

3. (*Mus.*) To set to a key-note. *Smart.*

4. To pave with stones. *Simmonds.*

PITCH, *v. a.* [*L. pīco; pīx, pitch*.]

1. To smear with pitch.

Some *pitch* the ends of the timber in the walls, to preserve them from the mortar. *Moxon.*

2. To darken; to blacken.

Soon he found
The welkin *pitched* with sullen cloud. *Addison.*

PITCH, *v. n.* 1. To alight; to drop; to settle.

A branch of the tree whereon they [bees] *pitch*. *Mortimer.*

2. To throw one's self; to fall; to plunge.

Forward he *pitched* his head,
His arms outstretched as if for dead. *Dryden.*

3. To fix choice; — with *on* or *upon*.

I translated Chaucer, and, amongst the rest, *pitched* on the Wife of Bath's Tale. *Dryden.*

4. To fix a tent or a temporary habitation; to encamp.

They *pitched* by Emmaus, in the plain. *1 Macc. iii. 40.*

† *Pitch* and *pay*, throw down the money and pay, pay ready money.

The word is *pitch* and *pay* — trust none. *Shak.*

PITCH'-BLACK, *a.* Black as pitch. *Allen.*

PITCH'-BLÉNDE, *n.* (*Min.*) An ore of uranium of a grayish or iron-black color, and an imperfect metallic lustre. *Thomson.*

PITCH'-CÖAL, *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of bituminous coal; caking coal. *Dana.*

PITCH'ER, *n.* [From *pitch*, *v. a.*]

1. He who, or that which, pitches.

2. An instrument, like a crow or crowbar, for piercing the ground. *Mortimer.*

PITCH'ER, *n.* [*W. piser*. — *Sp. pichel*. — "The *It. bicchiere*, a beaker, a beaked or peaked cup, a cup or mug with a *peaked* spout, seems to lead to the true etymology." *Richardson*.]

1. A vessel for holding and for pouring out water and other liquors.

Over the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken, or the *pitcher* be broken at the fountain. *Ecc. xii. 6.*

2. (*Bot.*) A peculiar form of leaf, in which the petiole expands into a hollow vessel, crowned by the limb, which, in some cases, assumes the appearance of a lid. *Henslow.*

PITCH'ER-PLÁNT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Nepenthes*.

— The famous *pitcher-plants* of China and the East Indies . . . bear leaves the extremities of which are hollowed out into cup like appendages, which are generally filled with water, which seems as if confined within them by a little lid, by which the pitchers are surmounted. *Loudon.*

PITCH'-FÄR-THING, *n.* A play in which copper money is pitched into a round hole; — called also *chuck-farthing*. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

PITCH'FÖRK, *n.* [*W. pic'forch*.] A fork with which hay or grain is pitched. *Swift.*

PITCH'I-NÉSS, *n.* Blackness; darkness.

PITCH'ING, *n.* 1. The rising and falling of the head and stern of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

2. The act of throwing, as with a pitchfork.

3. A marking term for unloading, and for the small charge paid to the carrier for looking after the empty packages and cloths, and returning them correctly. *Simmonds.*

4. A kind of paving with small stones. *Ogilvie.*

PITCH'ING, *a.* Descending abruptly; declivous.

PITCH'ING-STÁ'BLEŚ, *n. pl.* A kind of shaped Cornish granite, four or six inches long, for paving. *Simmonds.*

PITCH'-LÄ-DLE, *n.* An iron ladle for lifting pitch out of a boiler. *Simmonds.*

PITCH'-ÖRE, *n.* (*Min.*) Pitchblende. *Wright.*

PITCH'-PINE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Pinus picea* of Linnaeus, so called from its abounding in resinous matter which yields pitch. *G. B. Emerson.*

— The same name is also given to the *Pinus rigida*, *Pinus palustris*, and other species of the United States. *Gray.*

PITCH'-PIPE, *n.* (*Mus.*) An instrument used by vocal practitioners to ascertain the pitch of the key in which they are about to sing.

— The *pitch-pipe* is blown at one end, like a common flute, and being shortened or lengthened by a graduated scale, is capable of producing, with mechanical exactness, all the semitonic degrees within its compass. *Moore.*

PITCH'-PLÄS-TÉR, *n.* A plaster of Burgundy pitch. *Simmonds.*

PITCH-STONE, *n.* 1. (*Min.*) A mineral of various colors, occurring massive, and consisting chiefly of silica and alumina. *Eng. Cyc.*
2. (*Geol.*) A silicious rock of igneous origin, occurring in dikes which cross the strata, or in overlying columnar masses. *Eng. Cyc.*

PITCH-WHEELS, *n. pl.* (*Mech.*) Toothed wheels which work together. *Simmonds.*

PITCH-WORK, *n.* Work done in a coal mine by those working on tribute. *Simmonds.*

PITCHY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, resembling, consisting of, or smeared with, pitch.
The planks, their pitchy coverings washed away. *Dryden.*
2. Black; dark; dismal.

Whose pitchy mantle overveiled the earth. *Shak.*
PIT-COAL (*pī'kōl*), *n.* (*Min.*) Mineral coal in general, as distinguished from charcoal;—so called because it is obtained by sinking pits into the earth. *Mortimer.*

PIT'E-OUS [*pī'tē-ūs*, *P. J. Ja. Sm. IVr.*; *pī'tyus*, *S. E. F. K.*; *pī'tē-ūs*, *IVr.*], *a.* [*From pity.*]
1. That may cause pity; exciting compassion; sorrowful; mournful; sad.

Which, when Deucalion, with a piteous look,
Beheld, he wept. *Dryden.*
2. Deserving pity or compassion; woful; doleful; pitiable. "*Piteous predicament!*" *Shak.*
3. Feeling pity or compassion; compassionate. "*Piteous o' my eyes.*" *Milton.*
4. † Pitiful; woful; piteous.

Part of our sentence, that thy seed shall bruise
The serpent's head. *piteous* amends! *Milton.*

PIT'E-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a piteous manner.

PIT'E-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being piteous; sorrowfulness; tenderness. *Johnson.*

PIT'FALL, *n.* A covered or concealed pit; a sort of gin or trap for catching wild beasts.

These hidden pitfalls are a snare to the careless,
And the surest way to ruin is to be careless. *Milton.*

† **PIT'FALL**, *v. n.* To lead into a pitfall. *Milton.*

PIT'FALL-ING, *a.* Leading into a pitfall. *Milton.*

PIT'-FISH, *n.* (*Joh.*) A small fish, a native of the Indian seas, which has the power of retracting or protruding its eyes at pleasure. *Craig.*

PITH, *n.* [*A. S. pītha*; *Dut. pik*].

1. (*Bot.*) A central column of cellular tissue, in the stems and branches of exogenous plants.

"The term is applied more generally to cellular parts, which are either called *piths*, or said to be *pithy*." *Henslow.*

2. Marrow. "The spinal . . . *pith*." *Ray.*

3. Strength; force; power. "Not arrived to *pith* and puissance." *Shak.*

4. Energy; cogency; closeness and vigor of thought and style. *Mir. for Mag.*

5. Importance; weight; moment. "Enterprises of great *pith* and moment." *Shak.*

6. The essence or quintessence; the chief part. "The *pith* of life." *Shak.*

PITH, *v. a.* To sever, as the spinal cord. *Ogilvie.*

PITH'-LY, *ad.* With strength; with force.

PITH'-NESS, *n.* The state of being pithy; energy.

PITH'LESS, *a.* Wanting pith, strength, or force.

Men who, dry and *pithless*, are debared
From man's best joys. *Churchill.*

PIT'-HOLE, *n.* A mark or cavity made by disease; a pit; a dimple. *Beau. & Fl.*

PITHY, *a.* 1. Consisting of, or containing, pith; abounding in pith. "*Pithy fibres.*" *Gray.*

2. Containing, or expressing, concentrated energy or force.

The concise and *pithy* style of his [Macchiavelli's] narration. *Buntine.*

In all these, Goodman Fact was very short, but *pithy*, for he was a plain, homespun man. *Adelton.*

PIT'-A-BLE, *a.* [*Fr. pitoyable*]. That may be pitied; deserving pity or compassion; pitiful.

Samson possesses all the terrific majesty of Prometheus chained, the mysterious distress of Oedipus, and the pitiable wretchedness of Philoctetes. *Overton.*

PIT'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being pitiable or deserving pity. *Kettlewell.*

PIT'-A-BLY, *ad.* In a pitiable manner.

† **PIT' ED-LY**, *ad.* So as to be pitied. *Feltham.*

PIT'-ER, *n.* One who pities. *Bp. Gauden.*

PIT'-FUL, *a.* [*pity* and *full*].

1. Full of pity; tender; compassionate.

2. Moving, or worthy of moving, compassion; pitiable.

In truth, 'twas strange, 'twas passing strange;
'Twas pitiful, 'twas wondrous pitiful. *Shak.*

3. Moving contemptuous pity; paltry; contemptible; despicable; sorry; mean; insignificant, base; worthless. *South. Dryden.*

Pitiful was formerly used in a good sense; as, "Be *pitiful*, be courteous" (1 Peter iii. 8); and it is still sometimes so used; but it is now used chiefly in an ill sense, as, "A *pitiful* (i. e. a base, mean, or paltry) trick or artifice."—See **CONTEMPTIBLE**.

PIT'-FUL-LY, *ad.* In a pitiful manner. *Shak.*

PIT'-FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being pitiful.

PIT'-LESS, *a.* Wanting pity or compassion; merciless; unmerciful; hard-hearted.

Fair be ye sure, but proud and *pitiless*. *Spenser.*

PIT'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without pity. *Sherwood.*

PIT'-LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being pitiless; unmercifulness. *Johnson.*

PIT'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* **PITMEN**. 1. One who, in sawing timber, stands in a pit. *Mozon.*

2. A man who works in a coal-pit. *Simmonds.*

3. One employed in mines to look after the pumps and the drainage. *Weale.*

4. The piece of timber which connects the saw of a saw-mill with the wheel that moves it. *Wright.*

PIT'PÄN, *n.* A very long, narrow canoe, with thin and flat projecting ends. [*W. I.*] *Bartlett.*

PIT'SÄW, *n.* A large saw used by two men, of whom one is in a pit. *Mozon.*

PIT'TA-CÄL, *n.* [*Gr. pitta*, pitch, and *kälos*, beautiful]. One of the six curious principles found in wood-tar; a dark-blue solid substance, somewhat like indigo. *Cree.*

PIT'TANCE, *n.* [*It. pietanza*; *Sp. pitanza*; *Fr. pitance*].—"Many etymologies have been proposed for this word. That of *l'ossius*, preferred by *Skinner*, seems the most deserving of adoption; viz. from [*L.*] *pietus*, the dole of real or pretended piety." *Richardson.* A small allowance; a little portion, or quantity; a trifle.

The ass saved a miserable *pitance* for himself. *L'Estrange.*
Halt his earned *pitance* to poor neighbors went. *Hart.*

PIT'TED, *p. a.* Marked with pits;—set against.

† **PIT'TER**, *v. n.* To patter; to murmur. *Herrick.*

PIT'TI-CITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrous sulphate of iron; vitriol ochre;—a name given also to a hydrous sulphate of arsenic and iron. *Dana.*

PIT-TÜ'-TA-RY, *a.* (*Med.*) Pertaining to the secretion of mucus or phlegm. *Reid.*

Pituitary body, a small, round body, of unknown functions, lodged in a depression on the cerebral surface of the sphenoid bone, and supposed by the ancients to secrete the mucus of the nostrils;—formerly called also *pituitary gland*, though it is not glandular. *Dunglison. Hoblyn.*

PIT'U-ITE (*pī'tyū-īt*), *n.* [*L. pituita*; *Fr. pituite*].

Phlegm; viscid mucus; serosity. *Arbuthnot.*

PIT-TÜ'-TOUS, *a.* [*L. pituitosus*; *pituita*, phlegm; *It. & Sp. pituitoso*; *Fr. pituiteux*]. Consisting of phlegm. "*Pituitous humors.*" *Brucine.*

PIT'Y, *n.* [*L. pietas*, dutiful conduct, pity; *It. pietà*; *Sp. piedad*; *Fr. pitié*].—Old Eng. *pitie*.]

1. The feeling of a humane person excited by the distress of another; commiseration; compassion; sympathy with suffering or misery.

Careless their merits or their faults to scan,
His *pity* gave each charity began. *Goldsmith.*

2. A ground or a subject of pity or of regret.

—In the last sense it has, colloquially, a plural. "Tis a thousand *pities*." *L'Estrange.*

Julius Caesar writ a collection of apophthegms; it is a *pity* his book is lost. *Bacon.*

Syn.—*Pity* and *compassion* are nearly synonymous; but *compassion* has more of tenderness, and *pity* sometimes implies an approach to contempt. *Pity* and *compassion* are to be felt for persons in distress, whether they deserve well or ill; as a family in want, or a man in disgrace, is to be *pitied*. *Commiseration* is fellow-suffering; *sympathy*, fellow-feeling; *condolence*, a participation in the grief or sorrows of others for the loss of friends.

PIT'Y, *v. a.* [*Old Fr. pitoyer*]. [*2. PITIED*; *pp. PITIYING, PITIED*]. To have compassion for; to compassionate; to regard with pity; to commiserate.

The man is to be *pitied* who, in matters of moment, has to do with a staunch metaphysician. *Beattie.*

PIT'Y, *v. n.* To be compassionate.

I will not *pity*, nor spare, nor have mercy. *Jer. xlii. 14.*

PIT'Y-ING-LY, *ad.* In a pitying manner. *Clarke.*

PIT-Y-RĪ'A-SIS, *n.* [*Gr. pityra*, bran.] (*Med.*) A superficial affection characterized by irregular patches of thin scales, which repeatedly exfoliate and recur; dandruff; scurf. *Dunglison.*

PIT-Y-RÖID, *a.* [*Gr. pityra*, bran, and *ēidos*, form.] Resembling bran. *Smurt.*

PĪ'U, [*It.*] (*Mus.*) More;—prefixed to other terms; as, *piu allegro*, a little brisker. *Warner.*

PIUMA, *n.* A mixed fabric of light texture, used for men's coats. *Simmonds.*

PĪV'OT, *n.* [*Fr. pivot*].—According to *Huet*, *pivot* is a contraction of *pievot*, a dim. of *pieu*, a stake. *Landais.*

1. A pin or short shaft on which any thing turns. *Dryden.*

2. (*Mil.*) The officer or soldier around whom the wheelings, in evolutions, are made. *Brande.*

PĪV'OT-GÜN, *n.* (*Mil.*) A piece of ordnance turning freely on a pivot, to alter the direction. *Simmonds.*

PĪX, *n.* [*Gr. πῆξις*, a small box; *L. pyxis*; *It. pis-side*; *Sp. pizide*].

1. A little box.—See **PRX**.

2. A box kept at the English mint to hold samples of coins. *Simmonds.*

PĪX'ING, *n.* [*See PRX*]. In coinage, the process of determining the weight and fineness of the gold and silver coins before they are issued from the mint. *Ogilvie.*

PĪX'Y, *n.* [*Pixy* is evidently *Puckish*, the condensing diminutive *sy* being added to *Puck*, like *Betsy*, *Nancy*, *Dixie*].—See **PRCK**.] A fairy. [*South-west of Eng.*] *Jennings.*

PĪX'Y-LĒD, *a.* Led out of the way by pixies; bewildered. *Keightley.*

PĪX'Y-RĪNG, *n.* The fairy-circle. *Hallivell.*

PĪX'Y-STÖÖL, *n.* The toud-stool. *Hallivell.*

PĪZ'ZLE, *n.* [*Dut. pees, peesrik*]. The male organ in quadrupeds. *Brucine.*

PLÄ-CA-BĪL'-I-TY, *n.* [*L. placabilitas*; *It. placabilità*; *Sp. placabilidad*; *Fr. placabilité*]. The quality of being placable; placableness.

Far be it from me to possess so little spirit as not to be able, without difficulty, to dispense the vexation of my soul, so little *placability* as not to be able, with still less difficulty, to forgive them. *Milton.*

PLÄ-CA-BLE [*plä'ka-bl*, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.* *W. H. b.*; *plä'ka-bl*, *P. Kenrick*], *a.* [*L. placabilis*; *placare*, to please; *It. placabile*; *Sp. & Fr. placable*]. That may be appeased or pacified; appeasable; reconcilable. *Hale.*

PLÄ-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Placability. *Cudworth.*

PLÄ-CÄRD', *n.* [*Sp. placarte*; *Fr. placard*].—*Dut. plakkaat*; *Ger. placat*, or *plakkat*; *Dan. placat*; *Sw. plakat*.—*Menage* derives the *Fr. placard* from *plaque*, a plate, a tablet, and *plaque* from *Gr. πλάκω*, *plakōs*, any thing flat and broad.]

1. † A license; permission. *Tusser. Fuller.*

2. A written or a printed paper posted up in some place of public resort; a card;—formerly used as a mode of publishing edicts and proclamations, but now generally used to contain a public notification, a public censure, or a libel.

At Rome, *placards* against the pope are frequently fixed, in the night time, to the statue of Pasquin. *Rees.*

PLÄ-CÄRD', *n. a.* [*Fr. placardier*]. [*2. PLACARDED*; *pp. PLACARDING, PLACARDED*].

1. To advertise or give notice of by placards; to publish by posting up. *Todd.*

2. To post; to expose to opprobrium. *Todd.*

PLÄ-CÄRT, *n.* A placard. [*n.*] *Howell.*

PLÄ-CÄTE, *v. a.* [*It. placare*, *placatus*; *It. placare*; *Sp. placar*]. To appease; to reconcile. [*A word used in Scotland.*] *Forbes. Ch. Ob.*

Therefore is he always propitiated and *placated*, both first and last. *Cudworth.*

PLACAT-ED, *p. a.* Appeased; reconciled.

The protection and beneficence of a *placated* deity is not admissible from nature. *Forbes.*

PLAC'ATE, *n.* [Fr.] (*Armo.*) A metal plate placed in front of the shoulder. *Fairholt.*

PLACE, *n.* [It. *piazza*; Sp. *plaza*; Fr. *place*. — From Gr. *πλατὺς*, *platus*, flat, broad; L. *platea*, a street, an area. *Dies.*]

1. A particular portion of space; a locality; station; situation; position; post; site; spot. See the *place* where the Lord lay. *Matt. xxviii. 6.*

2. Local relation; ubiety. *Locke.*

3. Space in general. [R.]

4. A dwelling; a seat; a residence; abode; a mansion. All bodies are contained in some *place*; But she all *place* within her. *Dantes.*

Live she for ever, and her royal *places* Be filled with praises of divested wits. *Spenser.*

5. A passage in writing, or in a printed book. Hosea saith of the Jews. They have reigned, but not by me, which *place* proveth that there are governments which God doth not avow. *Bacon.*

6. Order of priority or precedence; rank. By *place* or choice the worthiest. *Milton.*

The heavens themselves the *places*, and this centre, Observe degree, priority, and *place*. *Shak.*

7. Office; charge; public employment or post. Pensions in private were the senate's aim, And patriots for a *place* abandoned fame. *Garth.*

8. Ground; room; reason. There is no *place* of doubting but that it was the very same. *Hammond.*

9. A public square in a city. *Simmonds.*

10. (*Mil.*) A fortified town or post; a fortress; a fort. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

Place of arms, (*Mil.*) an enlargement of the covered way, where bodies of troops can be formed, to act on the defensive by flanking the covered way, and on the offensive by sorties. The reentering *place* of arms is situated at the salient angle of the covered way. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.* — *High place*, (*Bible*), a natural or artificial eminence, where worship by sacrifice or offering was made. *Kitto.* — *In place*, in company; present. *Spenser.* — *In the place of*, in the room of; instead of. — *To give place*, to make or give room or way; to yield. — *To have place*, to have existence. "Mixed government . . . hath *place* in nature and reason." *Swift.* — *To have room or reception.* "My word hath no *place* in you." *John viii. 37.* — *To take place*, to happen; to occur; to fall out; to come to pass; to come into a state of actual operation. — *To take place of*, or *before*, to take precedence of. "As a British freeholder, I should not scruple taking *place* of a French marquis." *Addison.*

Syn. — See OFFICE, SITUATION.

PLACE, *v. a.* [Fr. *placer*.] [*i.* PLACED; *pp.* PLACING, PLACED.]

1. To put in any place, rank, condition, or office; to put; to set; to lay; to station.

He placed forces in all the fenced cities. *2 Chron. xxvii. 2.*

2. To fix; to settle; to establish. Those accusations had been more reasonable, if placed on inferior persons. *Dryden.*

3. To put at interest; to invest.

To place on good security his gold. *Chapman.*

PLA-CE-'BŌ, *n.* [L., *I will please*.]

1. (*Ecc.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, the vesper hymn for the dead, beginning *Placebo Domino*. *Du Cange.*

2. (*Med.*) A medicine prescribed rather to satisfy the patient than with any expectation of its effecting a cure. *Dunglison.*

To sing *placebo*, to endeavor to curry favor.

PLACE'-BRICK, *n.* A builder's term for an inferior kind of brick, which, from being on the outside of a clamp or kiln, is only imperfectly burned. *Simmonds.*

† PLACE'FUL, *a.* Filling a place. *Chapman.*

PLACE'LESS, *a.* Without a place. *Ed. Rev.*

PLACE'MAN, *n.*; pl. PLACEMEN. One who has a place or office under a government.

The dear-bought *placeman* and the cheap buffoon. *Cowper.*

PLA-CEN'TA, *n.*; pl. PLA-CEN'TÆ. [L. *placenta*, a cake, from Gr. *πλακοῦς*, a cake.]

1. (*Anat.*) A soft, spongy, vascular body, adherent to the uterus, and connected with the fetus by the umbilical cord. *Dunglison.*

"The main function of the *placenta* appears to

be like that of the lungs in the adult. It may also be an organ for nutritive absorption." *Dunglison.*

2. (*Bot.*) The surface or part of the ovary to which the ovules are attached. *Gray.*

PLA-CEN'TAL, *a.* Pertaining to the placenta; having a placenta. *Dunglison.*

PLA-CEN-TA'TION, *n.* (*Bot.*) The arrangement of the seeds in the pericarp. *Henslow.*

PLA-CEN-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *placenta*, a cake, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Bearing the placenta. *Gray.*

PLA'CER, *n.* One who places. *Spenser.*

PLACER, *n.* [Sp.] A place where gold dust is found; a gold-field. *Clarke.*

PLAC'ID, *a.* [L. *placidus*; *placeo*, to please; It. & Sp. *placido*; Fr. *placide*.] Undisturbed; composed; unmoved; serene; tranquil; calm. Zeal alone his *placid* bosom fires. *Brooke.*

† PLA-CID'I-OUS, *a.* Gentle; placid. *Topsell.*

PLA-CID'I-TY, *n.* [L. *placiditas*; *placidus*, placid; It. *placidità*; Fr. *placidité*.] The state or the quality of being placid; mildness; gentleness; tranquillity; serenity. *Chandler.*

PLAC'ID-NESS, *n.* Placidity. *Johnson.*

PLAC'ID-LY, *ad.* In a placid manner; mildly; gently; with quietness; quietly. *Boyle.*

PLAC'IT, *n.* [L. *placitum*; *placeo*, to please.] (*Law.*) Decree or decision of some court or government. *Glancill.*

PLAC'IT-TY, *n. pl.* [L.] 1. Public courts and assemblies in the middle ages, in which the sovereign presided, when consultations were held upon the affairs of the state. *Brande.*

2. (*Law.*) A decree; a decision; — pleas; pleadings. *Whishaw.*

PLAC'IT-TORY, *a.* (*Law.*) Relating to the act or the form of pleading in courts of law. *Clayton.*

† PLACK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *plaque*, to lay on.] A petticoat; an under-petticoat. *Shak.*

"Mr. Stevens quotes an author who makes it the opening of the petticoat (on *Leas*, iii. 4); Bailey says it was the fore-part of the shift or petticoat; but it is neither." *Nares.*

PLAC'OID, } *a.* [Gr. *πλάξ*, *plax*, a plate, *πλακοῦς*, *plakous*, form.] (*Pal.*) Pertaining to the placoidians. *Agassiz.*

PLA-COID'I-AN, } (*Pal.*) One of an order of fishes, many of which are fossil, so called on account of the nature of the scales, which are in the form of plates or spines, and composed of dentine, as in the sharks and skates. *Agassiz.*

PLA-FOND', *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) A ceiling of a room; a soffit. *Francis.*

PLA'GAL, *a.* [Gr. *πλάγιος*, oblique.] (*Mus.*) Applied to those tunes or scales whose notes lie between the fifth and its octave; — opposed to *authentic*. *Dwight.*

Plagal cadence, a final cadence, in which the chord of the tonic is preceded by that of the sub-dominant.

† PLA'GES, *n. pl.* [L. *plaga*.] Regions; countries. The *plages* of the north, by land and sea. *Chaucer.*

PLA'GI-A-RISM, *n.* The act of appropriating the ideas or the language of another, and passing them for one's own; literary theft. *Walpole.*

PLA'GI-A-RIST, *n.* One who commits plagiarism; a plagiarist. "Plagiarists are always suspicious of being stolen from." *Coleridge.*

PLA'GI-A-RIZE, *v. n.* To commit literary theft; to steal literary property. *Qu. Rev.*

PLA'GI-A-RIZE, *v. a.* To steal and appropriate to one's self, as the writings, sayings, or ideas of another. *Qu. Rev.*

PLA'GI-A-RY, or PLA'GIA-RY [plā'je-a-rē, *P. J. E. F. J. R. W.*; plā'je-rē, *S. W. K. Sm. C.*] *n.* [L. *plagiarius*, a kidnapper; *plagium*, kidnapping; It. & Sp. *plagiario*; Fr. *plagiaire*.] 1. One who commits plagiarism.

Without invention a painter is but a copier, and a poet but a plagiarist of others. *Dryden.*

2. Plagiarism; literary theft or piracy. Such kind of borrowing as this, if it be not bettered by the borrower, among good authors is accounted *plagiarism*. *Milton.*

"Mr. Elphinstone and some respectable speakers pronounce this word with the first vowel short, as if written *plad-jary*, but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Peary, Mr. Buchanan, Dr. Kennick, W. Johnston, and Entick mark it with the *a* long, as if written *play-jary*. And to know which is the true pronunciation, we need only recur to analogy, which tells us that every vowel, except *i*, having the accent, and being followed by a diphthong, is long." *Walker.*

PLA'GI-A-RY, *a.* 1. + Stealing men. *Browne.* 2. Relating to plagiarism or literary theft. "A *plagiarist* sonnet-wright." *Ep. Hall.*

PLA-GI-HÉ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *πλάγιος*, oblique, and *ἔργα*, a base.] Having oblique sides. *Smart.*

PLA'GI-ON-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphuret of lead and antimony. *Brande.*

PLA'GI-OS-TOME, *n.* [Gr. *πλάγιος*, oblique, and *στόμα*, a mouth.] (*Zool.*) One of a tribe of cartilaginous fishes, comprehending all those which have the mouth situated transversely beneath the snout. — one of a genus of univalve mollusks. *Brande.*

PLAGUE (pläg), *n.* [Gr. *πληγή*, a blow; *πλάσσω*, to smite; L. *plaga*; It. *piaga*; Sp. *plaga*; Fr. *plage*. — Dut. *plaaq*, plague; Ger. & Dan. *plage*; Sw. *pläga*. — W. *plä*; Gael. *plaih*; Ir. *plaih*.]

1. A malignant fever of the most aggravated kind, with affection of the lymphatic glands of the groins and the armpits, and carbuncles; the pest; pestilence. *Dunglison.*

The *plague* is endemic in the Levant; frequently epidemic, and destroying at least two thirds of those persons whom it attacks. *Dunglison.*

2. A state of misery; pain. 1 *Kings* viii. 38.

3. Any thing troublesome or vexatious.

I am not mad, too well I feel The *plague* of each calamity. *Shak.*

Sometimes my *plague*, sometimes my darling, Kissing to-day, to-morrow snarling. *Prior.*

Cold plague, a severe form of congestive fever, seen in the Southern U. S. Bilious pneumonia, in which there is no reaction, has been so called. *Dunglison.*

PLAGUE (pläg), *v. a.* [Sp. *plagar*; Ger. *plagen*; Dan. *plage*; Sw. *pläga*.] [*i.* PLAGUED; *pp.* PLAGUING, PLAGUED.]

1. To afflict with pestilence, disease, or calamity.

Thus were they *plagued*, And worn with famine. *Milton.*

2. To trouble; to tease; to vex; to harass; to torment; to annoy; to molest; — in this sense often used ludicrously.

To see if he can start a lawsuit, and *plague* any of his neighbors. *Addison.*

† PLAGUE'FUL (pläg'fūl), *a.* Infecting with plague; abounding with plagues. *Mir. for Mag.*

PLAGUE'LESS, *a.* Free from plagues or from the plague. *Wright.*

PLAGUE'-MÄRK, *n.* A plague-token. *Dunglison.*

PLA'GUER (pläg'er), *n.* One who plagues or vexes. "Our plagues and our *plaguers*." *Browne.*

PLAGUE'-SPÖT, *n.* A plague-token. *Dunglison.*

PLAGUE'-TÖ-KEN, *n.* A mark by which one struck with the plague was known; a plague-mark; a plague spot.

"It is described as a small tubercle, somewhat resembling a wart, callous, and more or less deficient in sensibility, varying in size from that of a millet-seed to that of a bean." *Dunglison.*

PLA'GUI-LY (pläg'e-lē), *ad.* Vexatiously; troublesomely; extremely. [Low.] *Dryden.*

PLA'GUY (pläg'e), *a.* 1. Infected with the plague; pestilential. [L.]

Yea, whilst in plagues they spend their *plaguy* breath, Of all things that are feared, the least is death. *Stirling.*

2. Vexatious; troublesome. [Low.] *Hudibras.*

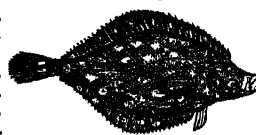
PLAICE (pläs), *n.* [L. *platessa*. — Dut. *platdij*, flat-fish; Ger. *platess*; Dan. *plattfisk*.] (*Ich.*) A species of flat-fish; *Platessa communis*.

— See FLAT-FISH.

Plaid. His mouth shrinks sideways like a scornful *plaice*. *Sp. Hall.*

PLAICE'-MÖÜTH, *n.* A wry mouth. — See PLAICE.

B. Jonson.



Plaice (*Platessa communis*).

PLAID (plād) [plād, S.W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. C. Wr.; plād or plād, K.], *n.* [M. Goth. *plāt*. — *W. plaid*, part or party; *pleth*, a fold; Gael. *plaidie*.] A striped or variegated cloth, much worn by the Highlanders of Scotland, forming a predominant part of the national costume, and indicating, by the variety of its patterns, the different Scottish clans. It is worn by both sexes, and by others besides the Highlanders.

Their breacan, or *plaid*, consists of twelve or thirteen yards of narrow stuff, wrapt round the middle, and reaches to the knees. *Pennant*.

The women also wear a *plaid*, but it is so narrow as seldom to come below the waist. *Jameson*.

“It seems doubtful,” says Dr. Jamieson, “if this be properly a Gaelic word, as it does not occur in the other Celtic dialects; unless we view it as the same with the Welsh *pleth*, *plica*, a fold. The ingenious editor of ‘Popular Ballads’ says (in Glossary), ‘The word in the Gaelic and in every other language of which I have any knowledge, means any thing broad and flat; and when applied to a *plaid* or *blanket*, signifies simply a broad, plain, unfringed piece of cloth.’” — In the Gaelic dictionaries of Shaw and of Armstrong, *plaidie* is given as a Gaelic word, and is thus defined, “a blanket, a *plaid*.”

With respect to the pronunciation of this word, Ogilvie says, “*Plaid* is usually pronounced, and often written, *plad* [plād] in England”; and it is so pronounced by the English orthoepists. Lord Byron, however, makes it rhyme with *glade*, and he says, “This word is erroneously pronounced *plad* [plād]; the proper pronunciation (according to the Scotch) is known by the orthography.”

My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the *plaid*. As daily I strode through the pine-covered glade. *Byron*.

PLAID'ING, *n.* [“Probably from *plaid*.” *Ogilvie*.]

1. A coarse woollen cloth, differing from flannel in being twilled. [Scotland.] *Ogilvie*.

2. [Old Fr.] (*European Law*.) An assembly of the kings and great men of the realm: — a court of justice. *Burrill*.

PLAİN (plān), *a.* [L. *planus*; It. *piano*; Sp. *plano*; Fr. *plain*. — “Probably connected with Sansc. *prithu*, broad; Gr. *platus*; Ger. *platt*; Eng. *flat*.” *Wm. Smith*.]

1. Smooth; level; flat; even; free from elevations or depressions; plane. — See **PLANE**.

Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects, though a man would choose to travel through a *plain* one. *Addison*.

2. Free from obstacle or difficulty; open; clear. “In *plain* fight and open field.” *Fulton*.
3. Evident; manifest; apparent; not obscure; visible; obvious; distinct; clear; certain.

Express thyself in *plain*, not doubtful words, That ground for quarrels or disputes affords. *Dryden*.

4. Void of ornament; unembellished; simple.

A crown of ruddy gold enclosed her brow, Plain without pomp, and rich without a show. *Dryden*.

5. Free from disguise; artless; honest; sincere; direct; candid; frank. *Pope*.

In choice of instruments, it is better to choose men of a *plain* sort, that are like to do that that is committed to them, and to report faithfully the success, than those that are cunning to contrive somewhat to grace themselves. *Bacon*.

6. Mere; bare; downright.

Some have at first for wits, then poets, passed, Turned critics next, and proved *plain* fools at last. *Pope*.

Plain chant or *song*, a name given to the old ecclesiastical chant, characterized by its plain, simple style, in distinction from *prick song*, or variegated music; canto fermo. *Watson*. — *Plain chart*. (*Naut.*) See **PLANE**. — *Plain sailing*. (*Naut.*) See **PLANE**.

Syn. — See **APPARENT**, **BAKE**, **CANDID**, **CLEAR**, **EVIDENT**, **LEVEL**, **SIMPLE**.

PLAİN, *ad.* In a plain manner; not obscurely; distinctly; frankly; plainly. *Addison*.

PLAİN, *n.* [Fr. *plaine*.] Level ground; open, level field; flat expanse; — often, a field of battle.

While here the ocean gains, In other parts it leaves wide, sandy *plains*. *Pope*.

Plain and *plane* are often used indiscriminately. In science and the arts, the word is generally written *plane*; but for a level, open field, *plain*.

PLAİN, *v. a.* 1. To level; to smooth; to plane.

Upon one wing the artillery was drawn, every piece having its guard of pioneers to *plane* the ways. *Hopwood*.

2. † To explain; to make plain or clear.

What's dumb in show I'll *plane* with speech. *Shak.*

† **PLAİN**, *v. n.* [Fr. *plaindre*.] To lament; to wail; to complain.

He to himself thus *plained*. *Milton*.

† **PLAİN**, *v. a.* To lament. *Spenser*.

† **PLAİN'ANT**, *n.* A plaintiff. *Butler*.

PLAİN'DACKS, *n. pl.* A term in the weaving trade for bombazettes. *Simmonds*.

PLAİN'-CHÄNT, *n.* A plain-song. *Moore*.

PLAİN'-DÉAL-ÉR, *n.* One who deals plainly or frankly. *Lechford*.

PLAİN'-DÉAL-ING, *a.* Dealing frankly; honest; open; acting without art.

It must not be denied but I am a *plain-dealing* villain. *Shak.*

PLAİN'-DÉAL-ING, *n.* Management void of art; sincerity; frankness. *Dryden*.

PLAİN'ÉR, *n.* One who plains. *Chapman*.

PLAİN'-HEART-ÉD, *a.* Having a sincere, honest heart; frank; candid; straightforward.

Free-spoken and *plain-hearted* men, that are the eyes of their country. *Milton*.

PLAİN'-HEART-ÉD-NÉSS (plān'härt-éd-nēs), *n.* Frankness; sincerity. *Hallywell*.

† **PLAİN'ING**, *n.* Complaint. *Shak.*

PLAİN'LY, *ad.* In a plain manner: — frankly; sincerely; evidently; clearly; not obscurely.

PLAİN'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being plain; flatness; levelness; evenness. *Johnson*.

2. Want of ornament; simplicity.

The excess of *plainness* in our cathedral disappoints the spectator, after so rich an approach. *Walpole*.

3. Frankness; sincerity; artlessness.

To *plainness* honor Is bound, when majesty to folly flies. *Shak.*

PLAİN'-SÖNG, *n.* The plain, unvaried chant in church service, in distinction from *prick-song*, or variegated music sung by note. *Shak.*

PLAİN'-SPÉAK-ING, *n.* Plainness or frankness of speech. *Roget*.

PLAİN'-SPÖ-KEN (plān/spö-kn), *a.* Speaking frankly; free-spoken; frank; candid; blunt.

PLAİNT (plānt), *n.* [Fr. *plainte*.]

1. Lamentation; lament; complaint; expression of sorrow; a cry; a moan; a wail.

Boottless are *plaints*, and cureless are my wounds. *Shak.*

2. A charge or accusation of injury.

There are three just grounds of war with Spain; one of *plaint*, two upon defence. *Bacon*.

3. (*Eng. Law*.) A private memorial tendered in open court to the judge, wherein the party injured sets forth his cause of action: — a proceeding in inferior courts by which an action is commenced without original writ. *Blackstone*.

† **PLAİNT'FUL**, *a.* Complaining; plaintive.

But, alas! to what a sea of miseries my *plaintful* tongue doth lead me! *Sidney*.

PLAİNT'IFF [plān'tif, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wr.; plān'tif, *Kenrick*, *Scott*], *n.* [Old Fr. *pleyn-tif*; Fr. *plaintif*, complaining; *plaindre*, to complain.] (*Law*.) One who, in a personal action, commences a suit, or seeks a remedy for an injury to his rights; — opposed to *defendant*.

Plaintiff in error, a party who sues out a writ of error, and this whether in the court below he was plaintiff or defendant. *Bourcier*.

“The word was universally, till of late years, pronounced with the first syllable like *plan*, as appears by its being adopted by Mr. Scott, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Perry, W. Johnston, and Dr. Kenrick; but a laudable desire of reforming the language has restored the diphthong to its true sound; and the first syllable of this word, like *plane*, is now the current pronunciation of all our courts of justice. Mr. Sheridan and Entick agree in this pronunciation.” *Walker*.

† **PLAİNT'IFF**, *a.* Complaining; plaintive. *Prior*.

PLAİNT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *plaintif*; *plaindre*, to complain.] Complaining; querulous; lamenting; expressive of sorrow; sorrowful; mournful; sad. “A softer and more *plaintive* tone.” *Bustace*.

Syn. — See **QUERULOUS**.

PLAİNT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In a manner expressing grief or sorrow; sorrowfully. *Smart*.

PLAİNT'IVE-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being plaintive.

PLAİNT'LESS, *a.* Without plaint or complaint; unrepining. [R.] *Savage*.

PLAİN'-WORK (plān'wûrk), *n.* Work not difficult: — common needle work, as distinguished from embroidery.

PLAİT (plāt), *n.* [W. *pleth*; Gael. *pleat*.]

1. A fold; a double, as of cloth; a plicature.

‘Tis as it sits on thee, not a *plait* altered. *Middleton*.

2. A braid, as of hair. *Craig*.

PLAİT, *v. a.* [Gr. *πλέω*; L. *plido*; It. *piegare*; Sp. *plegar*; Fr. *plier*. — Dan. *flette*; Sw. *flutta*. — W. *plethru*.] [i. **PLAİTED**; pp. **PLAİTING**, **PLAİTED**.]

1. To fold; to double.

Will she, on Sunday morn, thy neckcloth *plait*? *Gay*.

2. To weave; to braid; to plait; to mat.

I'll weave her garlands, and I'll *plait* her hair. *Prior*.

3. To entangle; to involve. [R.] *Shak.*

“There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, as if written *plete*, which must carefully be avoided.” *Walker*. — “Often wrongly pronounced *plēt*.” *Smart*. — A vulgar pronunciation in the U. S.

PLAİT'ÉR, *n.* One who plaits. *Johnson*.

PLAİK'-DİNE, *n.* [Gr. *πλάξ*, *πλακός*, a plate.] (*Min.*) A native arseniate of nickel found near Müsen in Siegen, in tabular crystals. *Brande*.

PLAİN, *n.* [L. *planus*, flat; It. *piano*, a plan; Sp. *plano*; Fr. *plan*. — Dut., Ger., Dan., & Sw. *plan*.]

1. The representation of any thing drawn on paper, or on a flat surface; a draught; a sketch; a plot; — particularly, a drawing exhibiting a horizontal section of a building. *Weale*.

Artists and *plans* relieved my solemn hours; I founded palaces and planted bowers. *Prior*.

2. A scheme; a project; a contrivance; a device; a design; method; system.

Expatiate free o'er all this scene of man; A mighty maze, but not without a *plan*. *Pope*.

Syn. — See **DESIGN**, **SYSTEM**.

PLAİN, *v. a.* [i. **PLANNED**; pp. **PLANNING**, **PLANNED**.]

1. To form a plan or draught of; to delineate or represent on a plane. *Wright*.

2. To devise; to scheme; to form in design.

Vouchsafe the means of vengeance to debate, And *plan* with all thy arts the scene of fate. *Pope*.

† **PLA'NA-RY**, *a.* Pertaining to a plane. *Bailey*.

† **PLAÑCH**, *n.* A plank. *Sir R. Fanshawe*.

PLAÑCH, *v. a.* [Fr. *plancheier*; *planche*, a board.] [i. **PLAÑCHED**; pp. **PLAÑCHING**, **PLAÑCHED**.]

To plank; to cover with boards or planks. [R.]

Planch on a piece as broad as thy cap. *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, 1551.

† **PLAÑCH'ED**, *a.* Made of boards. “A *planch*ed gate.” *Shak.* “The *planch*ed floor.” *Gorges*.

† **PLAÑCH'ER**, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A plank. *Drayton*.

2. A floor of wood. *Bacon*.

PLAÑCH'ÉR, *v. n.* To make a floor of planchers; to make a wooden floor. [R.] *Saneroff*.

PLAÑCH'ET, *n.* [Fr. *planchette*, a small board.] (*Coining*.) A piece of metal intended for a coin, with a smooth, flat surface, to be placed in the mill for receiving the die impression. *Simmonds*.

PLAÑ-CHETTE', *n.* [Fr.] 1. A small plank or board. *Simmonds*.

2. A circumferentor. *Simmonds*.

PLAÑCH'ING, *n.* 1. (*Carp.*) The act of one who planches; the laying of floors. [R.] *Bailey*.

2. A wooden flooring. “The *planchings* rotten, the walls fallen down.” *Carver*.

PLAÑE, *n.* [L. *planus*, even, flat.]

1. (*Geom.*) A surface such that, if any two points in it be taken at pleasure and joined by a straight line, that line will lie wholly in the surface; a level superficies. *Davies*.

“*Planes* are also frequently used for imaginary surfaces, supposed to cut and pass through solid bodies; and on this construction is founded the whole doctrine of conic sections. In astronomy, the same term is used for an ideal *plane* passing through certain parts or points of the heavens, as the *plane* of the horizon, of the ecliptic, equator, &c.; by which are to be understood certain ideal *planes* passing through those circles of the sphere, or on which they are supposed to be described.” *Francis*.

2. (*Carp.*) A carpenter's or joiner's tool, of many varieties, used to produce straight, flat, and even surfaces upon wood. *Moxon*.

Objective plane, (*Surveying*), the horizontal plane upon which the object to be delineated is supposed to stand; — usually taken as the horizontal plane of projection. — *Plane* of a *dial*, the plane upon which the

hour-lines of the dial are constructed. — *Plane of projection*, one of the planes to which points are referred in descriptive geometry for determining their relative position in space. — *Plane of rays*, (*Shades and Shadows*.) a plane parallel to a ray of light. — *Perspective plane*, the plane upon which the perspective of an object is drawn. — *Principal plane*, (*Spherical Projections*) the plane upon which the different circles of the sphere are projected. *Davies & Peck.*

PLÂNE, *n.* [Gr. *πλάνος*; *πλάνος*, broad; *L. planus*; *It. & Sp. platano*; *Fr. platane, plane*; so named on account of its broad leaves and spreading form.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Platanus*; the plane-tree; the platane; sycamore.

The beech, the swimming alder, and the plane. *Dryden.*

PLÂNE, *v. a.* [*L. plano*; *It. pianare*; *Fr. planer*.] [*i. PLANED*; *pp. PLANING, PLANED*.]

1. To make smooth with a plane. *Mozon.*
2. To level; to free from inequalities.

Upon this was laid another layer of small stones and cement, to plane the inequalities of rough stone in which the stones of the upper pavement were fixed. *Arbutnot.*

PLÂNE, *a.* [*L. planus*; *It. piano*; *Sp. plano*; *Fr. plan*.] (*Geom.*) Level; even; flat; — noting, or pertaining to, a surface, real or imaginary, such that if a right line touch it in two points, it will touch throughout its whole extent.

Plane angle, (*Geom.*) the angle between two straight lines in a plane. — *Plane chart*, a chart constructed so that the parallels of latitude and longitude are represented by straight lines parallel to each other, and at the same distance from each other, in every latitude. — *Plane curve*, a curve all of whose points lie in the same plane. — *Plane director*, a plane parallel to every element of a warped surface of the first class. — *Plane figure*, a portion of a plane limited by lines either straight or curved. — *Plane geometry*, that part of geometry which treats of the relations and properties of plane figures. — *Plane problem*, a problem which can be solved geometrically, by the aid of the right line and circle only. — *Plane sailing*, (*Nav.*) the method of computing the position of a ship and her path, under the supposition that the surface of the earth is a plane. — *Plane surveying*, that branch of surveying in which the earth's surface is regarded as a plane. — *Plane table*, (*Surveying*.) an instrument used for plotting in the field. — *Plane triangle*, a triangle lying entirely in the same plane. — *Plane trigonometry*, that part of trigonometry which treats of the relations and properties of the sides and angles of plane triangles. *Davies & Peck.*

PLÂNE'-CHÂRT, *n.* (*Naut.*) A chart laid down on Mercator's projection. *Simmonds.*

PLÂNE'-IR-ONS, *n. pl.* Cutting irons, either single or double, to insert in a plane. *Simmonds.*

PLÂNER, *n.* 1. One who planes. *Sherwood.*
2. (*Printing*.) A flat piece of wood, used by the compositor for forcing down the type in the form, and making the surface perfectly even. *Simmonds.*

PLÂNER-TRÉE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A North American tree of the genus *Planera*; — so named for J. S. Planer, a German botanist. *Gray.*

PLÂNE'-SCÂLE, *n.* A scale upon which are graduated chords, sines, tangents, secants, rhombs, geographical miles, &c.; — used principally by navigators. *Davies.*

PLÂNET, *n.* [Gr. *πλανήτης*; *πλανήτης*, to wander; *πλάνη*, a wandering; *L. planeta*; *It. pianeta*; *Sp. planeta*; *Fr. planète*.] (*Astron.*) An opaque celestial body, receiving its light from the sun, about which it revolves as a centre, in an orbit not very widely differing from a circle.

Five of the planets, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, have been known from the earliest ages. Uranus was discovered by Sir William Herschel on the 13th of March, 1781; and Neptune was found on Sept. 23, 1846, by Dr. Calle, of Berlin, in consequence of calculations made independently and simultaneously by M. Le Verrier, of Paris, and Mr. Adams, of London. Between Mars and Jupiter, a group of minor planets, or asteroids, has been detected since the commencement of the present century. The name *planet* was given to this class of heavenly bodies because they constantly change their relative situation in the heavens, and thus appear to wander among the constellations. *Hind. Herschel.*

Inferior planets, Mercury and Venus, which revolve in orbits interior to the earth's path. — *Superior planets*, those planets whose orbits are exterior to that of the earth. *Hind.* — *Primary planets*, those planets which revolve only about the sun, in distinction from *secondary planets*, satellites, or moons, which revolve also about their primaries.

PLÂNE'-TÂ-BLE, *n.* (*Surveying*.) An instru-

ment used for plotting in the field without the necessity of taking field notes. *Davies.*

PLÂN-ET-Â-RI-ÛM, *n.* (*Astron.*) An astronomical machine for exhibiting the relative motions of the planets, and their positions in respect of the sun; an orrery. *Brande.*

PLÂN-ET-Â-RY, *a.* [*It. & Sp. planetario*; *Fr. planetaire*.]

1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, planets. "Their planetary motions and aspects." *Milton.*
2. Under the dominion of a planet.

I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and I think I have a piece of that leaden planet in me; I am no way tacetuous. *Addison.*

3. Produced by the planets, or by a planet. "Planetary influence." *Shak.*

4. Having, or resembling, the nature of a planet; erratic; wandering. "Bright planetary Jove." *Blackmore.*

Planetary days, the days of the week as shared among the seven planets known to the ancients, each having its day; and hence, in most European languages, the days of the week are still denominated from the planets, as Sunday, Monday, &c. *Wright.*

PLÂN-ET-ED, *a.* Belonging to, or having, planets. "Planeted inhabitants." [R.] *Young.*

PLÂ-NÉT'-I-CÂL, *a.* Planetary. *Browne.*

PLÂN-ET-LESS, *a.* Destitute of planets. A shoreless sea, a sky sunless and planetless. *Shelley.*

PLÂN-ET-ÛID, *n.* [Gr. *πλανήτης*, wandering, and *ἴδιος*, form.] (*Astron.*) One of the minor planets revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter; an asteroid.

The discovery of planetoids was commenced in the present century. *Ec. Rev.*

PLÂNE'-TRÉE, *n.* [*Fr. plane*.] — See **PLÂNE**.] (*Bot.*) A plant or tree of the genus *Platanus*.

The Oriental plane-tree has palmated leaves resembling those of the common sycamore. The *Platanus occidentalis*, or American plane-tree, is also called, in the United States, by the names of *button-wood*, *water-beech*, and *sycamore*; in Canada it is called *cotton-tree*. The plane-tree of Scotland is the *Acer pseudo-platanus*, or sycamore maple. *Eng. Cyc. Loudon.*

PLÂN-ET-STRÛCK, *a.* Affected by the malignant influence of a planet; blasted. *Suckling.*

"The word is by no means disused, though the superstition is discarded." *Nares.*

PLÂN-ET-TÛLE, *n.* A little planet. *Conybeare.*

PLÂN-ET-WHÊELS, *n. pl.* (*Mech.*) A mechanical contrivance for producing a variable angular motion, such as that of the radius vector of a planet in its orbit.

"The common contrivance for this purpose consists of two elliptical wheels connected by teeth running into each other, and revolving on their foci. While the driving wheel moves uniformly, the radius vector of the other has the required motion." *Ogilvie.*

PLÂN-ÛENT, *a.* [*L. plango, plangens*, to beat.] Beating in the manner of a wave; dashing.

The seaman, who sleeps sound upon the deck, Nor hears the loud lamenting of the blast, Nor heeds the weltering of the plangent wave. *H. Taylor.*

PLÂN-I-FÔ-LI-OÛS, *a.* [*L. planus*, plain, and *folium*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Consisting of plain leaves, in circular rows round the centre. *Martin.*

PLÂ-NÛM'-E-TÛR, *n.* [*L. planus*, level, and *μετρον*, a measure.] An instrument designed to measure, by mechanical means and at once, the area of any plane figure drawn on paper. *Nichol.*

PLÂN-I-MÊ-T'R-IC, { *a.* Relating to plane-measure.
PLÂN-I-MÊ-T'R-I-CÂL, { *try.* *Johnson.*

PLÂ-NÛM'-E-TÛY, *n.* [*L. planus*, plain, and *Gr. μετρον*, to measure; *It. planimetria*; *Sp. planometria*; *Fr. planimétrie*.] That branch of applied geometry which treats of the measurement of plane areas; — opposed to *stereotomy*. *Davies.*

PLÂN-ÛNG-MÂ-CHÛNE', *n.* (*Mech.*) An instrument for reducing the surface to a true and smooth face, by means of planes, or instruments of a similar nature, which are actuated by the power of machinery. *Weale.*

PLÂN-I-PÛN-NATE, *n.* (*Ent.*) One of a tribe of neuropterous insects, which have four flat wings of nearly equal size, as the ant-lion. *Brande.*

PLÂN-I-PÛT'-A-LOÛS, *a.* [*L. planus*, flat, and *Gr.*

αλος, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having flat petals or leaves; flat-leaved. *Bailey.*

PLÂN-ÛSH, *v. a.* [*i. PLANISHED*; *pp. PLANISHING, PLANISHED*.] To polish; to smooth; to make plain, as silversmiths. *Martin.*

PLÂN-ÛSH-ÛR, *n.* A tool used by turners for smoothing brass-work. *Weale.*

PLÂN-ÛSPHÊRE, *n.* [*L. planus*, plane, and *sphæra*, a sphere; *It. & Sp. planisferio*; *Fr. planisphère*.] A projection of the various circles of the sphere upon a plane. *Davies.*

PLÂNK (plångk, 82), *n.* [*L. planca*; *Fr. planche*.] — *Dut. plank*; *Ger. & Dan. planke*; *Sw. plank*. — *W. plane*; *Gael. planc, plang*. — From *Gr. πλάτος*, anything flat and broad. *Buttmann.*
1. A broad piece of timber thicker than a board, — usually from 1½ to 4 inches thick.

Some Turkish bows are of that strength as to pierce a plank of six inches. *Hikins.*

2. Any thing resembling a plank; a slab.

Over his grave was soon after erected . . . a monument of freestone, with a plank of marble thereon. *Wood.*

PLÂNK (plångk, 82), *v. a.* [*i. PLANKED*; *pp. PLANKING, PLANKED*.] To cover or lay with planks.

The sides were planked with pine. *Dryden.*

PLÂNK'-RÔAD, *n.* A road formed upon planks laid transversely. *Simmonds.*

PLÂNK'-Y, *a.* Constructed of planks. "Before the planky gates." *Chapman.*

PLÂN-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a plan.

Now every planless measure, chance event, Will they connect. *Coleridge.*

PLÂN-NÛR, *n.* One who forms a plan or design.

PLÂ-NO-CÔM-PRESSÛD' (-prêst'), *a.* [*L. planus*, plane, and *Eng. compressed*.] (*Bot.*) Compressed down to a flattish surface. *Loudon.*

PLÂ-NO-CÔN-CÂVE, *a.* [*L. planus*, plain, and *Eng. concave*.] Flat on one side, and concave on the other. — See **LENS**. *Francis.*

PLÂ-NO-CÔN-Û-CÂL, *a.* [*L. planus*, plain, and *Eng. conical*.] Level on one side, and conical on the other. *Grew.*

PLÂ-NO-CÔN-VÛX, *a.* [*L. planus*, plain, and *Eng. convex*.] Flat on the one side, and convex on the other. — See **LENS**. *Stewart.*

PLÂ-NO-HÔR-I-ZÔN-TÂL, *a.* [*L. planus*, plain, and *Eng. horizontal*.] Having a level, horizontal surface or position. *Smart.*

PLÂ-NO-QR-BÛC-Û-LÂR, *a.* Flat and circular.

PLÂ-NÛR-BÛS, *n.* [*L. planus*, flat, and *orbis*, an orb.] (*Zool.*) A genus of fresh-water mollusks.

"The species are numerous, and distinguished by the shells being flat, discoidal, and many-whirled, all the whirls being visible equally above or below." *Baird.*

PLÂ-NO-SÛ-BU-LATE, *a.* [*L. planus*, plain, and *Eng. subulate*.] (*Bot.*) Smooth, and awl-shaped. *Browne.*

PLÂNT, *n.* [*L. planta*; *It. pianta*; *Sp. planta*; *Fr. plante*.] — *A. S. & Dut. plant*; *Ger. pflanze*; *Dan. plante*; *Icel. plantir*; *Sw. planta*. — *Ir. pluinda*; *Bret. planten*, plants; *Gael. plantit*; *W. plant*. — "The original idea seems to be what is produced or shot forth." *Bosworth.*

1. (*Bot.*) An organized being destitute of a nervous system, and nourished exclusively by the mineral kingdom; a body originating in a seed and producing seeds in its turn; any vegetable production; a vegetable.

"The differences between plants and animals seem at first sight so obvious and so great, that it would appear more natural to inquire how they resemble, rather than how they differ from each other. All these distinctions, however, gradually disappear as we come to the lower kinds of plants and the lower animals. Many animals (such as barnacles, coral animals, and polypes) are fixed to some support as completely as the plant is to the soil; while many plants are not fixed, and some move from place to place by powers of their own. All animals move some of their parts freely; yet in the extent and rapidity of the motion, many of them are surpassed by the common sensitive plant, by the Venus's fly-trap, and by some other vegetables; while whole tribes of aquatic plants are so freely and briskly locomotive,

that they have until lately been taken for animals. It is among these microscopic tribes that the animal and vegetable kingdoms most nearly approach each other, — so nearly, that it is still uncertain where to draw the line between them." *Gray.*

2. A sapling; a young tree. [*R.*]

Take a plant of stubborn oak,
And labor him with many a stubborn stroke. *Dryden.*

3. [*L. planta.*] † The sole of the foot. *Jonson.*

4. The machinery, apparatus, or fixtures by which a business or manufacture is carried on. "The plant of a brewery." *Simmonds.*

5. "There is a coarse pronunciation of this word, chiefly among the vulgar, which rhymes it with *ant*. This pronunciation seems a remnant of that broad sound which was probably given to the *a* before two consonants in all words, but which has been gradually wearing away, and which is now, except in a few words, become a mark of vulgarity." *Walker.*

PLANT, *v. a.* [*L. planto*; *It. plantare*; *Sp. plantar*; *Fr. planter*. — *A. S. plantian*.] [*i. PLANTED*; *pp. PLANTING, PLANTED.*]

1. To put into the ground in order to grow, as seeds or bulbs; to set; to insert; to root.

There are many gardens of the French king... ordering all the plants which are lately planted to be grubbed up. *Hume.*

2. To settle; to fix; to establish. "To plant a colony." *Johnson.*

I will advise you where to plant yourselves. *Shak.*

3. To fill or adorn with plants. "To plant a walk in undulating curves." *Johnson.*

4. To lay the first course of stone in building.

5. To direct or point, as a cannon. *Johnson.*

PLANT, *v. n.* To perform the act of planting.

To build, to plant, whatever you intend,
In all, let nature never be forgot. *Pope.*

PLANT'ABLE, *a.* That may be planted. *Clarke.*

† PLANT'AGE, *n.* [*L. plantago*, a plantain; *Fr. plantage*.] An herb, or herbs in general. *Shak.*

PLANTAIN (plān'tin), *n.* [*L. plantago*; *It. piantaggine*; *Fr. plantain*.] (*Bot.*)

1. A plant of the genus *Plantago*.

2. The species of this genus are numerous and herbaceous, and are found in almost all parts of the world, but chiefly in temperate and cool regions. *Burrd.*

3. A plant or tree and its fruit, of the genus *Musa*, found in the countries of the torrid zone.

4. The plantain attains a height of fifteen or twenty feet, with leaves often more than six feet long, and nearly two feet broad. Its fruit is extensively used by the inhabitants of the torrid zone as an article of food. Gerard and other old authors name it *Adam's apple*, from a notion that it was the forbidden fruit of Eden; whilst others supposed it to be the grapes brought out of the promised land by the spies of Moses. The banana is a variety of the plantain. *Loudon.* *Eng. Cyc.*

PLANTAIN-EATER, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Muscophagide* and sub-family *Muscophagine*. — See *MUSCOPHAGINE*. *Gray.*

† PLANT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to plants. *Glanvill.*

PLANT'AR, *a.* [*L. plantaris*; *planta*, the sole of the foot.] (*Anat.*) Relating, or belonging to, the sole of the foot. *Dunglison.*

PLANTATION, *n.* [*L. plantatio*; *planto*, to plant; *planta*, a plant; *It. piantazione*; *Sp. plantacion*; *Fr. plantation*.]

1. The act or the practice of planting.

In bowen and field he sought where any tuft
Of grove or garden plot more pleasant lay,
Their tendence or plantation for delight. *Milton.*

2. The place planted; — in Great Britain, exclusively applied to a piece of ground planted with trees for the purpose of producing timber or coppice wood; but in new countries not generally cultivated, and more especially in warm climates, to land appropriated to the production of important crops, as the sugar-cane, cotton, rice, tobacco, coffee, &c. *Brande.*

Let his plantations stretch from down to down,
First shade a country, and then raise a town. *Pope.*

3. † A colony; a dependency. *Bacon.*

Towns here are few, either of the old or new plantations. *Heylin.*

4. In England, this word was formerly applied to the British colonies in the West Indies and America, but never to any of the British dominions in Europe. The term *colony* is the one now more generally used. *Bourier.* *Simmonds.*

5. The act of bringing into a country; intro-

duction; establishment. "The first plantation of Christianity in this island." *K. Charles.*

Syn. — *Plantation* is a term applied to an estate usually larger than a farm; as a plantation for raising tobacco, cotton, rice, sugar, coffee, &c. A farm consists of lands in a state of pasturage and tillage, for raising the different products of agriculture.

PLANT'-CANE, *n.* The first crop of sugar-canes raised from cuttings. *Simmonds.*

PLANT'-CUT-TER, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Fringillide* and sub-family *Phytotomine*. — See *PHYTOTOXINÆ*. *Eng. Cyc.*

PLANT'-EAT-ING, *a.* Eating plants; phytophagous. *Eng. Cyc.*

PLANT'ED, *p. a.* Settled; well-grounded. *Shak.*

PLANT'ER, *n.* 1. One who plants; one who sows, sets, introduces, or establishes. *Dryden.*

2. A proprietor and cultivator, as in the Southern U. S. or the West Indies. *Locke.*

3. The naked trunk of a tree, one end of which is firmly planted in the bed of a river, while the other rises near the surface of the water. It is more dangerous to navigation than a common snag or sawyer. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

PLANT'ER-SHIP, *n.* The business of a planter.

4. "In the West Indies, *plantership* denotes the management of a sugar plantation, including not only the cultivation of the cane, but the extraction of sugar, and the making of sugar-spirits." *Crang.*

PLANT'Y-CLE, *n.* 1. A small, young plant. *Darwin.*

2. A plant in embryo; a plantule. *Smart.*

PLANT'Y-GRÁDE, *n.* [*L. planta*, the sole of the foot, and *gradior*, to walk.] An animal that walks on the whole foot, as the bear. *Kirby.*

PLANT'Y-GRÁDE, *a.* Having the whole or a part of the sole of the foot placed flat on the ground in walking, as is the case with certain carnivorous animals. *Baird.*

PLANT'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who plants. *Isa. lxi. 3.*

2. A plantation. *Ed. Rev.*

PLANT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of plants. *Ed. Rev.*

PLANT'LET, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small, undeveloped, or rudimentary plant. *Gray.*

There is hardly an exception to the fact that the *plumule* exists ready formed in the seed in some shape or other. *Gray.*

PLANT'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling plants. *Kirby.*

PLANT'-LOUSE, *n.* (*Ent.*) An insect that infests plants; an hemipterous insect of the family *Aphidæ*, or genus *Aphis*, having a very soft, and usually oval, body. *Harris.*

PLANT-TÓC'RA-CY, *n.* [*Eng. planter* and *Gr. pártos*, to rule.] A body of planters. *Ec. Rev.*

PLANT'TULE, *n.* A little plant; a planticle. *Paley.*

PLANT'Y, *n.* An Irish dance. *Smart.*

PLAQ'UET, *n.* A petticoat. — See *FLACKET*.

PLASH, *n.* [*Dut. plas*.] 1. A pond; a puddle. "A shallow *plash*." *Shak.*

2. [See the verb.] A branch partly cut off and bound to other branches. *Miller.*

PLASH, *v. a.* [*Dut. plassen*; *Ger. plitschern*; *Dan. pluske*; *Sw. pliska*. — "Formed from the sound, say the etymologists." *Richardson.*] [*i. PLASHED*; *pp. PLASHING, PLASHED.*] To dash; to disturb; to splash.

Plashing the water in magic order. *Sir T. Herbert.*

PLASH, *v. a.* [*Fr. plisser*.] To bind and interweave the branches of. *Reyn.*

Woe to the gardener's pale, the farmer's hedge
Plashed neatly, and secured with driven stakes. *Cowper.*

PLASH'ING, *n.* Act of binding and interweaving branches of trees for fences. *Simmonds.*

PLASH'ÓOT, *n.* A pool; a splash. [*n.*]

Woodcocks arrive first on the north coast, where almost every hedge serveth for a road, and every *plash* for a spring to catch them. *Carriv.*

PLASH'Y, *a.* Filled with puddles; watery; splashy. He filled up unsound and *plashy* fens. *Milton.*

PLÁSM, *n.* [*Gr. πλάσμα*; *πλάσσω*, to form; *L. plasma*.]

1. A mould; a matrix in which any thing is cast or formed. *Woodward.*

2. (*Phys.*) The fluid of the blood in which

the red particles are suspended, to which its color is due, consisting of serum holding fibrine in solution. *Brande.*

PLÁSMIA, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. πλάσμα*, a counterfeit.] (*Min.*) A faintly translucent chalcedony, approaching jasper, having a greenish color spotted with yellow and whitish dots, and a pearly lustre. *Dana.*

PLÁSMAT'IC, } *a.* [*Gr. πλασματικός*.] Giving }
PLÁSMAT'ICAL, } form; plastic. [*n.*] *More.*

PLÁST'ER (12), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμπλαστρον*, a plaster or salve; *ἐμπλάσσω*, to plaster up; *ἐν*, upon, and *πλάσσω*, to form; *L. emplastum*; *It. empiastro*, *piastro*; *Sp. emplasto*; *Fr. plâtre*. — *Dut. pleister*; *Ger. plaster*; *Dan. plaster*; *Sw. plåster*. — *Gael. plasad*; *W. plaster*.]

1. (*Arch.*) A composition of lime, sand, hair or straw, and water, employed in overlaying the interior and exterior faces of walls; mortar; stucco; cement. — a substance, generally gypsum, for casting figures and ornaments; — the material with which the fine stuff or gauge for mouldings and other parts is mixed, when quick setting is required. *Britton.* *Brande.*

2. (*Med.*) A solid and tenacious compound, adhesive at the ordinary heat of the human body, spread on linen, leather, or paper, and used as an external application. *Dunglison.*

Plaster of Paris, sulphate of lime; calcined gypsum; a powder extensively employed in making casts of statuary; — so called from having been originally obtained from Montmartre, in the environs of Paris.

PLÁST'ER, *v. a.* [*i. PLASTERED*; *pp. PLASTER-ING, PLASTERED.*]

1. To overlay or cover with plaster or mortar, or as with plaster. *Dryden.*

2. To cover with a medicated plaster. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To smooth over; to palliate. *Smart.*

PLÁST'ER-ER, *n.* One who plasters: — one who forms figures in plaster. *Wotton.*

PLÁST'ER-ING, *n.* 1. The act of covering walls, ceilings, &c., with plaster.

2. Work done in plaster. *Ecclus. xxii. 17.*

PLÁST'ER-STONE, *n.* Gypsum used for making plaster. *Vre.*

PLÁST'IO, *a.* [*Gr. πλαστικός*; *πλάσσω*, to form; *L. plasticus*; *It. & Sp. plastico*; *Fr. plastique*.]

1. Having the power to give form; formative. "The plastic chisel." *Cooper.*

Benign Creator, let thy plastic hand
Dispose thy own effect. *Prior.*

2. Capable of being moulded, modelled, or fashioned to the purpose, as clay; soft; flexible.

3. "In the arts it [*plastic*] has a more extended signification, and signifies those materials and circumstances which are susceptible of being formed and fashioned to the purpose wanted." *Brande.*

The plastic art, sculpture, as opposed to the graphic art, or design. *Kircholt.* — Plastic clay, (*Geol.*) one of the beds of the eocene tertiary formation. *Beck.* — Plastic element, (*Med.*) an element which bears within it the germs of a higher form. — Plastic force, the generative or formative power in organized bodies; plasticity. — Plastic lymph, plasma. *Dunglison.*

PLÁST'ICAL, *a.* Plastic. [*n.*] *More.*

PLÁST'IC'ITY, *n.* [*Fr. plasticité*.]

1. The quality of being plastic. *Brande.*

2. (*Med.*) The plastic force. *Dunglison.*

PLÁSTÓC'RA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr. πλαστικός*, formed, and *γράφω*, to write; *Sp. plastografía*.]

1. The art of forming figures in plaster. *Maunder.*

2. Counterfeit writing.

PLÁST'RON, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *Gr. ἐμπλαστρον*.]

1. A piece of leather stuffed, forming a texture for the breast, which a fencing-master uses for protection while teaching. *Dryden.*

2. (*Zool.*) The under part of the shell of the crab and the tortoise. *Owen.*

PLÁT, *v. a.* [See *PLAIT*.] [*i. PLATTED*; *pp. PLATTING, PLATTED.*] To plait; to weave; to form by texture; to braid; to net; to mat.

My mistress's hair is plaited in a kind of true lover's knot. *Spectator.*

PLÁT, *n.* 1. A flat or level piece of ground; a plot. "This flowery *plat*." *Milton.*

2. A map of a piece of ground or the plan of a building. *Bourier.* *Britton.*

3. Work made by platting. *Wright.*
 4. (Naut.) A braid of foxes. *Dana.*
- † PLÁT, *a.* [Gr. *πλατός*, broad; L. *latus*; Fr. *plat*; It. *piatto*.—Dut. & Dan. *plat*; Ger. *platt*; Sw. *platt*.] Flat; level; plain. *Chaucer.*
- † PLÁT, *ad.* Plainly; flatly; evenly. *Chaucer.*
- PLÁT'ÁNE, *n.* [Gr. *πλατάνος*; *πλατός*, broad; L. *platanus*; It. & Sp. *platanio*; Fr. *platane*.] A tree of the genus *Platanus*; the plane-tree. "I espied thee . . . under a *platane*." *Milton.*
- PLÁT'A-NÍST, *n.* [Gr. *πλατανιστής*; L. *platanista*; Fr. *plataniste*.] (*Ich.*) A species of dolphin found in the river Ganges; *Delphinus gangeticus* of Cuvier. *Brande.*
- PLÁT'A-NŪS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *πλατάνος*; *πλατός*, broad.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees; the plane-tree; *platane*;—so called in allusion to its broad leaves and spreading form. *Loudon.*
- PLÁT'BÁND, *n.* [Fr. *plate-bande*.]
 1. (*Arch.*) A plain band or fillet having a small projection. *Britton.*
 2. (*Gardening.*) A parterre. *Wright.*
- PLÁTE, *n.* [Gr. *πλάτος*; L. *latus*, broad;—It. *piatto*, a plate; Sp. *plata*; Fr. *plat*.—Dut. *plaat*; Ger. *platte*; Dan. *plade*; Sw. *plåt*.]
 1. A flat or extended piece of metal. *Dryden.*
 2. Armor composed of flat pieces of metal;—distinguished from mail. *Spenser.*
 3. A dish or vessel nearly flat, from which provisions are eaten at table. "The plates on which we fed." *Dryden.*
 4. Gold and silver wrought into articles of household furniture. *Cowley.*
 At your dessert bright pewter comes too late,
 When your first course was all served up in plate. *King.*
 5. (*Engraving.*) An impression from an engraved piece of copper or of steel. *Fairholt.*
 6. (*Arch.*) A piece of timber placed horizontally in a wall, to receive the ends of girders, rafters, &c. *Brande.*
 7. (*Printing.*) In stereotyping or in electrotyping, a solid sheet of metal on one side of which are the types for printing a single page.
 8. A term used by sportsmen for the reward given to the victorious horse at a race. Formerly it was usually a piece of silver plate, but is now almost universally a purse. *London Ency.*
- PLÁTE, *v. a.* [*i.* PLATED; *pp.* PLATING, PLATED.]
 1. To cover or overlay with a plate or coating of metal, as of silver. "Plated ware." *Ure.*
 A marble doorecase . . . plated with gold. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. To arm with plate-armor.
 Old warriors turned
 Their plated backs under his heel. *Milton.*
 3. To beat into laminae, or thin, flat pieces. "Adorned with plated brass." *Dryden.*
- PLÁTE'ÁR-MÓR, *n.* Armor consisting entirely of plates of metal. *Fairholt.*
- PLÁTEAUX (plá-tô') [plá-tô', K. Sm.; plát'ô, *Mander*; *n.*; pl. Fr. *PLATEAUX*; Eng. *PLATEAUX* or *PLATEAUX* (plá-tôz').]
 1. A large, ornamental dish, for the centre of a table. *Smart.*
 2. An elevated plain; a table-land. *P. Cyc.*
- PLÁTE'ÁS-KÉT, *n.* A basket for removing plates from a dinner-table. *Simmonds.*
- PLÁTE'ÁR-RÍ-ÉR, *n.* 1. A tray for bringing plates to table. *Simmonds.*
 2. A moving apparatus in the wall, with a series of shelves, to convey plates, &c., to and from the kitchen. *Simmonds.*
- PLÁT'ÉD, *p. a.* Covered with a coating of metal, as of silver:—beaten into plates. *Francis.*
- PLÁTE'FŪL, *n.*; pl. PLATEFULS. As much as a plate will hold. *Boswell.*
- PLÁTE'GLÁSS, *n.* A fine kind of glass, cast in plates, used for looking-glasses, &c. *Beyelov.*
- PLÁ'TĚL, *n.* [Fr.] A small dish. *Simmonds.*
- PLÁTE'LAY-ÉR, *n.* A workman who lays down the iron rails, and fixes them to the sleepers of a railway. *Simmonds.*
- PLÁTE'LEÁTH-ÉR, *n.* A kind of wash-leather, used for rubbing and cleaning silver or plated articles. *Simmonds.*

- PLÁTE'-MÁRK, *n.* A special mark or representation stamped on gold or silver plate.
 "For London, the local mark is a lion; Birmingham, an anchor; Sheffield, a crown and lion; Newcastle, three castles; Evers, king's head, lion, and castle; Edinburgh, castle, thistle, and king's head; Glasgow, a tree, with a bell and salmon; Ireland, a harp and the figure of Britannia. There are also certain letters, to distinguish the date of manufacture." *Simmonds.*
- PLÁT'ÉN, *n.* The plate or flat part of a printing press, by which the impression is made. *Brande.*
- PLÁTE'-PÁ-ÉR, *n.* A heavy, spongy paper, manufactured expressly for printing from engraved plates. *Fairholt.*
- PLÁTE'-PÓL-ISH-ÉR, *n.* 1. A workman who smooths copper or steel plates for engraving, &c., or who polishes plate-glass. *Simmonds.*
 2. A brush for cleaning plate. *Simmonds.*
- PLÁTE'-PŌW-ÉR, *n.* A polishing powder for brightening plate. *Simmonds.*
- PLÁTE'-PRÍNT-ÉR, *n.* A workman who prints from engraved plates.
- PLÁTE'-PRÍNT-ING, *n.* The process of taking impressions from an engraved plate. *Fairholt.*
- PLÁT'ÉR, *n.* One who coats metal articles with silver or with gold. *Simmonds.*
- PLÁTE'-RÁCK, *n.* A wooden frame fixed in a scullery to stand plates and dishes in to drain after they are washed. *Simmonds.*
- PLÁT-ÉR-ÉSQUE', *a.* [Sp. *platerisco*; *plata*, silver.] Applied to architectural enrichments resembling silver work. *Ford.*
- PLÁTE'-WÁRM-ÉR, *n.* A japanned-metal or tinned case with shelves, for holding plates that are to be warmed before a fire. *Simmonds.*
- † PLÁTE'Y, *a.* Like a plate; flat. *Sir T. Elyot.*
- PLÁT'FÓRM, *n.* [Sp. *plata-forma*; Fr. *plate-forme*.]
 1. A plan or sketch horizontally delineated, as of an intended building; a plot. *Sandys.*
 Grove nods at grove, each alley has a brother,
 And half the *platfórm* just reflects the other. *Pope.*
 2. A plan; a design; a scheme. *Bacon.*
 The whole *platfórm* of the conspiracy. *Disc. of New World.*
 3. A formal statement of principles, as of a church, or of a political party; as, "The Saybrook *platfórm*." *Dr. E. Stiles.* "The Cincinnati *platfórm*." *J. Buchanan.*
 4. (*Arch.*) A plane, level surface, for receiving the foundations of a building, for the piers of a bridge, or for other purposes:—a raised floor; a stage or scaffold. *Brande.*
 5. (*Mil.*) An elevated flooring, commonly of timber, on which cannons are placed. *Campbell.*
 6. (*Naut.*) The orlop. *Burn.*
- † PLÁT'TIC, *a.* (*Astrol.*) Noting an aspect consisting of a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailey.*
- PLÁT'I-NA [plát'e-ná, W. Ja. K. Sm.], *n.* [Sp.]
 1. A metal; platinum.—See PLATINUM. *Todd.*
 2. Twisted silver wire. *Simmonds.*
 3. An iron plate for glazing stuff. *Simmonds.*
- PLÁT'I-NA-MÓHR, *n.* Black platina. *Smart.*
- PLÁT'I-NA-YĚL'LŌW, *n.* A pigment of a pale yellow color, compounded of earth and an oxide.
- PLÁT'ING, *n.* 1. The act or the process of covering any thing with plate. *Brande.*
 2. A plate or coating of metal, as of silver.
- PLÁ-TÍN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to platinum. *Graham.*
- PLÁT-I-NÍF'ÉR-OŪS, *a.* [Eng. *platinum*, and L. *ferro*, to bear.] Containing platina. *Cokechester.*
- PLÁT'I-NÍZE, *v. a.* To coat or to combine with platina. *Graham.*
- PLÁT'I-NÍZED, *p. a.* 1. Coated or combined with platinum. "Platinized charcoal." *Miller.*
 2. Containing platinum. "A *platinized* base." *Gregory.*
- PLÁT'I-NŌDE, *n.* [Eng. *platinum*, and *odos*, a way.] (*Galvanism.*) The cathode or negative pole of a galvanic battery. *Graham.*
- PLÁT'I-NOŪS, *a.* Containing platina. *Graham.*
- PLÁT'I-NŪM, *n.* [Mod. L., from Sp. *platina*; *plata*, silver.] A grayish-white, very hard, ductile, and malleable metal, found in Brazil, the Ural Mountains, St. Domingo, Borneo, California, and other localities. Of all metals, it is the heaviest, the least expansible, and, except iron and copper, the most tenacious. *Eng. Cyc.*
Black platinum, a black powder, precipitated from solutions of platinum by zinc, sugar, &c.—*Platinum sponge*, or *spongy platinum*, platinum in a loosely coherent mass, obtained by igniting the double chloride of platinum and ammonium. It is instantly ignited by a jet of hydrogen, and kindles the gas. *Graham.*
- PLÁT'I-TŪDE, *n.* [Gr. *πλατύς*, broad; Fr. *platitude*.]
 1. Broadness; flatness; dullness; insipidity. *Platitudes* of expression are peculiarly unwelcome. *Ec. Rev.*
 2. A flat or dull remark or expression; twaddle. "Or repeat such *plattitudes*." *Ed. Rev.*
 Sature, at once so genial and good-humored, and yet so fatal, as that of Ezekiel's diglow, is, indeed, a relief after the weary *plattitudes* which have recently appeared, under the name of sature, in England. *J. Brit. Rev.*
- PLÁ-TŌN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *Πλατωνικός*; *Πλάτων*, PLÁ-TŌN'IC-AL, } Plato, an Athenian philosopher; L. *Platonius*; It. & Sp. *Platonico*; Fr. *Platonique*.] Relating to Plato, to Platonism, or to the philosophy of Plato. *Addison.*
Platonic bodies, the five regular geometrical solids, viz., the tetrahedron, the hexahedron, the octahedron, the dodecahedron, and the icosahedron. *Davies.*—*Platonic love*, a love between the sexes wholly spiritual or unmixed with carnal desires.—*Platonic year*, the period of time determined by the revolution of the equinoxes, or the period in which the stars and constellations return to their former places in respect to the equinoxes, equal to about 26,000 years; the great year. *Wright.*
- PLÁ-TŌN'IC, *n.* A Platonist. *Pope.*
- PLÁ-TŌN'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* After the manner of Plato, or the Platonists. *Wotton.*
- † PLÁ'TŌ-NÍSM, *n.* The philosophy of Plato. *More.*
 "The leading doctrine of *Platonism* is the independence of God, of spirit, and matter, as the two distinct and eternal principles by which all things exist, the one operating formatively on the other, but not creatively." *Smart.*
- † PLÁ'TŌ-NÍST [plá'tŏ-níst, Ja. K. Sm. Fr. Wb.: plát'ŏ-níst, W. P.], *n.* One who adheres to Platonism; a Platonizer. *Enfield.*
- † PLÁ'TŌ-NÍZE, *v. n.* [*i.* PLATONIZED; *pp.* PLATONIZING, PLATONIZED.] To reason or think like Plato; to follow Platonism. *Enfield.*
- † PLÁ'TŌ-NÍZ-ÉR, *n.* A Platonist. *Young.*
- PLÁ-TŌŌN', *n.* [Fr. *peloton*, a ball, a platoon.] (*Mil.*) Two files forming a subdivision of a company:—formerly a small body of soldiers drawn from a battalion to strengthen the angles of a square. *Gloss. of Mil. Terms.*
- PLÁT'TER, *n.* 1. One who plats or weaves.
 2. A large dish for holding provisions for the table. "Wash the *platter*." *Dryden.*
- PLÁT'TER-FÁCED (-fást), *a.* Having a broad, flat face. *Clarke.*
- PLÁT'TING, *n.* Slips of cane, straw, &c., woven or plaited for making hats. *McCulloch.*
- PLÁ-TŪ'RUS, *n.* [Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, and *ὄψος*, a tail.] (*Zool.*) A genus of marine snakes. *Baird.*
- PLÁT-Y-CĚPII'Á-LOŪS, *a.* [Gr. *πλατύς*, broad and flat, and *κεφαλή*, the head.] Broad-headed. *Smart.*
- PLÁT-Y-CRÍ'NITE, *n.* [Gr. *πλατύς*, broad and flat, and *κρίνον*, a lily.] (*Pal.*) One of a genus of encrinites in which the body supporting the arms is composed of a few large plates. *Pictet.*
- PLÁT'Y-PŌD, *n.* [Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, and *πῶς*, *ποδός*, a foot.] A broad-footed animal. *Smart.*
- PLÁ-TŪP'TER, *n.* [Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, and *πτερόν*, a wing.] A species of star-fish. *Smart.*
- PLÁT'Y-PŪS, *n.* [Gr. *πλατύς*, broad and flat, and *πῶς*, a foot.] (*Zool.*) A flat-footed quadruped of Australia, with a mouth like a duck's bill;—now called *ornithorhynchus*.—See ORNITHORHYNCHUS. *Eng. Cyc.*
- PLÁT'Y-RHĚNE, *n.* [Gr. *πλατύς*, flat and broad, and *ῥίς*, *ῥινός*, a nose.] (*Zool.*) The name of a section of the Linnæan genus *Simia*, including those species which have the nostrils separated by a wide interspace. *Brande.*
- PLÁU'DIT, *n.* [L. *plaudo*, to praise; *plaudite*, "do

ye praise," —the demand of applause made by the player, when he left the stage.] Applause; acclamation; a shout of applause or approbation.

Our poet's *plauditory* forgiveness here,
Wot I can't do but applaud there. *Dryden.*

PLÂU'DI-TO-RY, *a.* Giving applause; applaudive; laudatory. *Ch. Ob.*

PLÂU-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *plausibilità*; Sp. *plausibilidad*; Fr. *plausibilité*.] The quality of being plausible; specious appearance; plausibleness. The want of *plausibility* implies an internal improbability. *Dr. Campbell.*

PLÂU-SI-BLE (plâw'ze-bl), *a.* [L. *plausibilis*; *plaudo*, to applaud; It. *plausibile*; Sp. & Fr. *plausible*.]

1. † Worthy of applause. *Hackett.*

2. Having a fair appearance; apparently right; superficially pleasing; colorable; specious; ostensible.

Fiction may be as *plausible* as truth. *Dr. Campbell.*

All popular errors are *plausible*; indeed, if they were not so, they would not be popular. *Whately.*

Syn.—*Plausible, specious, ostensible, and colorable* are all used to indicate some appearance of right, but are commonly taken in a bad sense. *Plausible* is drawn from what pleases the ear; the other terms, from what pleases the eye. A *plausible* speech or argument; *specious* appearance; *ostensible* motive; *colorable* pretext.

PLÂU-SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Plausibility.

PLÂU-SI-BLY, *ad.* In a plausible manner.

PLÂU-SIVE, *a.* 1. Applauding. *Young.*
2. † Plausible. "*Plausible* words." *Shak.*

PLÂY (plâ), *v. n.* [A. S. *plegan, plegian*; *plega*, play. —Written by Robert of Gloucester, *play*.] [I. PLAYED; *pp.* PLAYING, PLAYED.]

1. To do something, not as a task, but for pleasure; to sport; to frolic.

The people sat down to eat and to drink, and rose up to play. *Ereol. xxxii. 6.*

Boys and girls, come out to play;
Moon shines as bright as day. *Old Song.*

2. To trifle; to toy; to act wantonly or thoughtlessly.

Men are apt to *play* with their healths and their lives as they do with their clothes. *Temple.*

3. To move, act, or operate with the easy effect of nature, of skill, or of contrivance.

The heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs *play*. *Cheyne.*
My wife cried out fire, and you brought out your buckets, and called for engines to *play* against it. *Dryden.*

4. To move irregularly; to wanton.

The waving sedges *play* with wind. *Shak.*

Plays on their shining arms and burnished helmets. *Addison.*

5. To do; to act; to behave. "Thou *play'st* dost most foully." *Shak.*

6. To do something fanciful. "Every fool can *play* upon the word." *Shak.*

7. To practise merriment or illusion; to make sport; to impose.

I would make use of it rather to *play* upon those I despised, than to trifle with those I loved. *Pope.*

8. To contend in a game; to game.

Charles, I will *play* no more to-night;
My mind's not on't; you are too hard for me. *Shak.*

9. To perform on a musical instrument.

Take thy harp, and melt the maid;
Play, my friend, and charm the charmer. *Granville.*

10. To personate a character in a drama; to act a part on the stage; to act. "A lord will hear you *play* to-night." *Shak.*

PLÂY, *v. a.* 1. To put in action, motion, or operation. "The engines are *played* at a fire."

2. To use or perform on, as a musical instrument. "He *plays* the organ." *Todd.*

3. To perform on a musical instrument.

By *playing* it [a composition] in a taste and style so exactly corresponding with the intention of the composer as to preserve and illustrate all the beauties of his work. *Arvon.*

4. To exhibit dramatically; to act or perform on the stage. "To *play* a . . . comedy." *Shak.*

5. To engage in; to take a part in, as a game. "To *play* games." *C. Richardson.*

6. To act; to perform; to execute.

Doubt would fain have *played* his part in her mind. *Sidney.*

7. To act the part or character of. "We *play* the fool." "To *play* the woman." *Shak.*

'Tis possible these Turks may *play* the villains. *Denham.*
To *play off*, to show or display; to exhibit.

PLÂY (plâ), *n.* [A. S. *plegu*.]

1. Action, exercise, or occupation for pleasure or delight; pastime; amusement; sport.

2. A dramatic composition; a drama; a tragedy, comedy, or farce; a composition in which characters are represented by dialogue and action.

A *play* ought to be a just image of human nature. *Dryden.*

3. A dramatic performance. *Mrs. Butler.*

4. Game or gaming; the act or the practice of contending at a game.

I never did win of you.

Nor shall not when my fancy's on my *play*. *Shak.*

5. Practice in any contest.

He was resolved not to speak distinctly, knowing his best *play* to be in the dark. *Tillotson.*

6. Action; employment; office. "The next who comes in *play*." *Dryden.*

7. Manner of acting; action; practice. "To prevent any foul *play*." *Sidney.*

8. Motion; movement, — particularly irregular motion. *Johnson.*

9. Performance on a musical instrument.

10. State of agitation or discussion.

Who never heard this question brought in *play*. *Dryden.*

11. Room for motion or action.

The *play* of the *act* exactly into one another, that they have *play*. *Johnson.*

12. Liberty of acting; scope; swing.

Should a writer give the full *play* to his mirth. *Addison.*

Syn.—*Play* and *game* both include exercise, corporeal or mental, or both; but *play* is the more indefinite term, and applied to any kind of game or sport. Children's *play*; a *play* or *drama* (tragedy or comedy) for the stage; *game* of whist, cricket, or Olympic games; *sports* of the field, rural sports; innocent amusement.

PLÂY'-ÂCT-OR, *n.* One who performs a part in a drama or play; a player. *Simmonds.*

PLÂY'-BÎLL, *n.* A bill or advertisement of a play or dramatic performance. *Johnson.*

PLÂY'-BOOK (plâ'bûk), *n.* A book containing plays or dramatic compositions. *Swift.*

PLÂY'-DÂY, *n.* A day devoted to play or sport; a day exempt from tasks or work. *Swift.*

PLÂY'-DÊBT (plâ'dêt), *n.* A debt contracted by gaming. *Arbutnot.*

PLÂY'-ER (plâ'ër), *n.* One who plays: — an actor: — a gamester. *Johnson. Bacon.*

PLÂY'-FÊL-LÔW, *n.* A companion in play. *Sidney.*

† PLÂY'-FÊL-LÔW, *n.* A playfellow. *Gower.*

PLÂY'-FÛL, *a.* Full of play; gay; merry; sportive; lively; jocose; jolly. *Addison.*

PLÂY'-FÛL-LY, *ad.* In a playful manner. *Boswell.*

PLÂY'-FÛL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being playful; sportiveness. *Clarke.*

PLÂY'-GÂME, *n.* Amusement or game of children. *Locke.*

PLÂY'-GÔ-ER, *n.* A frequenter of plays, or dramatic performances. *Mrs. Butler.*

PLÂY'-GÔ-ING, *a.* Frequenting dramatic performances. *Davies.*

PLÂY'-HÔUSE, *n.* A house for dramatic performances; a theatre. *Shak.*

PLÂY'-ING-CÂRD, *n.* One of the pieces of cardboard which are made in four suits of thirteen each, with painted figures and devices on them, for playing games with. *Simmonds.*

PLÂY'-MÂTE, *n.* A companion in play or amusement; a playfellow. *More.*

† PLÂY'-PLEAS-URE (plâ'plêzh-ër), *n.* Idle amusement. *Bacon.*

† PLÂYSE-MÔUTH, *n.* A mouth like that of a pounce; a small, demure mouth. *B. Jonson.*

PLÂY'-SÔME (plâ'sûm), *a.* Wanton; playful. *Johnson.*

The *play* of monkeys. *Hume.*

PLÂY'-SÔME-NESS, *n.* The quality of being playful; wantonness; playfulness. *B. Jonson.*

PLÂY'-THING, *n.* A thing to play with; a toy.

PLÂY'-TIME, *n.* A time for amusement or play. "Upon festivals and *play-time*." *Cowley.*

PLÂY'-WRIGHT (plâ'rit), *n.* A maker or writer of plays or dramatic compositions. *Pope.*

PLÂY'-WRIGHT, *n.* A writer of plays; a playwright. *Chambers.*

PLÊA (plê), *n.* [L. *placitum*, an opinion; *placeo*, to please; Law L. *placitum*, a lawsuit; It. *piato*; Sp. *pleito*; Fr. *plaid*, a plea. — A. S. *pleo*, danger, a debate. — See *FLEAD*.]

1. (Law.) A suit; an action: — an allegation made by a party in a cause. — an allegation of fact in a cause, as distinguished from a demurrer: — in modern practice, an answer or allegation, which, in an action, a defendant, or his lawyer, opposes to the plaintiff's declaration. — in equity practice, a special answer, showing or relying upon one or more things, as a cause why the suit should be either dismissed, delayed, or debarred. *Burrill.*

2. That which is offered in defence or justification; a defence; an excuse; an apology.

When such occasions are.

No *plea* must serve, 'tis cruelty to spare. *Denham.*

A *plea* to the action, (Law.) an answer to the merits of the cause or action. — Common *plea*, a plea agitated between common persons in civil cases. — *Dilatory plea*. See *DILATORY*. — *Plea of the crown*, a suit in the king's name, for an offence committed against his crown or dignity. *Whisham.*

† PLÊACH, *v. a.* [Fr. *plâcher*, to be plaited. — See *PLY*.] To bend; to interweave; to entwine. "Steal into the *pleached* bower." *Shak.*

PLÊAD (plêd), *v. n.* [Low L. *placito*; It. *piatore*; Sp. *pleitear*; Old Fr. *plâdier*; Fr. *plâider*. — See *PLEA*.] [I. PLEADED; *pp.* PLEADING, PLEADED.]

1. (Law.) To carry on a plea or suit: — to conduct that part of an action which consists in the allegations of the respective parties; to make allegation in a cause, especially an allegation of fact in a cause: — to make that allegation of fact, on the part of a defendant, which follows, and is opposed to, the plaintiff's declaration: — to argue at the bar. *Burrill.*

2. "It is a general rule of *pleading*, that a party, at each successive stage of the process, must demur or *plead* to the allegation of his adversary. In practice, the plaintiff is said to *declare*, the defendant to *plead*, the plaintiff to *reply*." *Burrill.*

2. To offer allegations or arguments; to reason; to argue.

Many grave persons that against her *plead*. *Spenser.*
To *plead* for that which I would not obtain.

3. To be offered as a plea; to apologize.

Since you can love, and yet your error see,
The same resistance power my *plead* for me. *Dryden.*

4. It is a regular verb; yet the Scotch use *pled*, or *plead*, for the imperfect tense and past participle, instead of *pleaded*; as also do many Americans, especially in conversation.

PLÊAD, *v. a.* 1. To allege in pleading or argument; to use as a plea.

They could not justly *pled* law of nations. *Spenser.*
If they will *plead* against me my reproach. *Joh xix. 8.*

2. To discuss; to argue; to defend.

Will you we show our title to the crown?
If not, our sword shall *pled* it in the field. *Shak.*

3. To offer as an excuse.

I will neither *pled* my age nor sickness. *Dryden.*

PLÊAD'-A-HLE, *a.* That may be pleaded; that may be alleged in plea. *Hurvell.*

PLÊAD'-ER, *n.* One who pleads; — especially one who argues in a court of justice. *Swift.*

PLÊAD'-ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who pleads.

2. (Law.) In an action at common law, an allegation of the plaintiff, or of the defendant: — in equity, a formal, written allegation or statement of either party in a suit, to maintain or to defeat it. *Burrill.*

Special *pleading*, the allegation of special or new matter, as distinguished from a direct denial of matter previously alleged on the opposite side. *Burrill.*

PLÊAD'-ING-LY, *ad.* In a pleading manner.

† PLÊAS'-ANCE, or PLÊAS'-ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *plaisance*.] Pleasantness; pleasure; gayety. *Spenser.*

PLÊAS'-ANT (plêz'ant), *a.* [Fr. *plaisant*.]

1. That pleases; giving pleasure; pleasing; agreeable; gratifying; delightful; grateful.

How good and how *pleasant* it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! *Ps. cxxxiii. 1.*

2. Good-humored; cheerful; gay; lively; merry. "Your *pleasant* fellow." *Addison.*

3. Fitted to raise mirth; amusing; facetious; trifling. "A *pleasant* argument." *Locke.*

Syn. — See *AGREEABLE*.

† **PLEAS'ANT**, *n.* A buffoon; a humorist. *Taylor.*
PLEAS'ANT-LY (plēz'ant-lē), *ad.* In a pleasant manner; agreeably; — in good humor; gayly; merrily; — lightly; ludicrously.

PLEAS'ANT-NESS, *n.* 1. The state or the quality of being pleasant; agreeableness. "The pleasantness of the place." *Sudney.*
 2. Cheerfulness; merriment; gayety.

Like the pleasantness of youth. *South.*

PLEAS'ANT-RY (plēz'an-trē), *n.* [Fr. *plaisanterie*.]
 1. Gayety; merriment; humor. *Addison.*
 2. Sprightly saying; lively talk; facetiousness.

The grave abound in pleasantries,
 The dull in repartees and points of wit. *Addison.*

PLEAS'ANT-TONGUED (-tūgd), *a.* Having pleasing speech. *Wright.*

PLEASE (plēz), *v. a.* [L. *placeo*; It. *piacere*; Sp. *placer*; Fr. *plaisir*.] [i. **PLEASED**; pp. **PLEASEING**, **PLEASED**.]
 1. To be agreeable or gratifying to; to gratify; to delight. "Whom follies please." *Pope.*
 He had this testimony, that he pleased God. *Heb. xi. 5.*
 2. To content; to satisfy.

I will please you what you will demand. *Shak.*

To be pleased, to choose; to like. "Many of our most skilful painters were pleased to recommend this author to me." *Dryden.* — To be pleased with, to approve.
Syn. — See **GRATIFY**, **SATISFY**.

PLEASE (plēz), *v. n.* 1. To be agreeable; to give or afford gratification.

What pleasing seemed, for her now pleases more. *Milton.*

2. To be pleased; to like; to choose; to prefer.

Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with ease
 Assume what sexes and what shapes they please. *Pope.*

3. To condescend; to comply. [A word of ceremony.]
 To express my desire that he would please to give me my liberty. *Swift.*

PLEAS'ED-LY, *ad.* In a way to be pleased.

PLEAS'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being pleased.

† **PLEASE'MAN**, *n.* One who servilely pleases; a pickthank. *Shak.*

PLEAS'ER, *n.* One who pleases. *Bp. Taylor.*

PLEAS'ING, *p. a.* That pleases or gratifies; giving pleasure; gratifying; agreeable; delightful.

Syn. — See **AGREEABLE**, **AMIALE**, **DELIGHTFUL**.

PLEAS'ING, *n.* The act of gratifying. *Shak.*

PLEAS'ING-LY, *ad.* In a pleasing manner.

PLEAS'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of giving or affording pleasure. *Feltham.*

PLEAS'UR-A-BLE (plēzh'ur-ā-bl), *a.* Affording pleasure; pleasing; agreeable. *Bacon.*

PLEAS'UR-A-BLE-NESS (plēzh'ur-ā-bl-nēs), *n.* The quality of pleasing. *Hammond.*

PLEAS'UR-A-BLY, *ad.* With pleasure. *Harris.*

PLEAS'URE (plēzh'ur), *n.* [It. *piacere*; Sp. *placer*; Fr. *plaisir*. — See **PLEASE**.]
 1. That which pleases; gratification of the senses or of the mind; enjoyment; delight.

He that would have the perfection of pleasure, must be moderate in the use of it. *Dr. Whicohite.*

Pleasure, or wrong or rightly understood,
 Our greatest evil or our greatest good. *Pope.*

2. Carnal or sensual gratification. *Shak.*

3. What the will dictates; will; choice; preference; purpose. *Dryden.* "He will do his pleasure on Babylon." *Isa. xlviii. 14.*

At pleasure, according to desire or choice; as one pleases. "We can at pleasure move several parts of our bodies." *Locke.*

Syn. — *Pleasure* is enjoyment derived commonly through the senses; *delight* is a high degree of satisfaction, or a lively sensation of pleasure; *joy*, an inward, though transient, feeling of enjoyment; *happiness* is a more permanent feeling, and is seated in the mind. — See **COMFORT**.

PLEAS'URE (plēzh'ur), *v. a.* To give pleasure to; to please; to gratify. [R.] *Shak.*

PLEAS'URE, *v. n.* To pursue pleasure. *C. Lamb.*

PLEAS'URE-BÖAT (plēzh'ur-böt), *n.* A boat used for excursions of pleasure. *Hume.*

PLEAS'URE-CÄR'R'AGE (plēzh'ur-kär'ij), *n.* A carriage used for pleasure. *Adams.*

† **PLEAS'URE-FÜL** (plēzh'ur-fül), *a.* Pleasant; delightful. "Pleasureful country." *Abbot.*

PLEAS'URE-GROÜND, *n.* An ornamental piece of ground devoted to pleasure or recreation.

Any very pleasing place or pleasure-ground. *Holdsworth.*

PLEAS'URE-HÖUSE, *n.* A rural mansion tastefully adorned. *Blackmore.*

PLEAS'URE-TRÄIN, *n.* A railway excursion-train. *Simmonds.*

PLEAS'URE-WÄLK (plēzh'ur-wäk), *n.* A walk or place for walking, adorned by art. *Smollet.*

PLEAS'UR-IST, *n.* One devoted to pleasure. [R.]
 The delights wherein mere pleurists place their paradise. *Brown.*

PLÉAT, *v. a.* To crimp, as linen or lace, in narrow folds. *Simmonds.*

PLÉ-BÉ'IAN (plé-bé'yan, 44), *a.* [L. *plebeius*; *plebs*, *plebis*, the common people; It. *plebeo*; Sp. *plebeyo*; Fr. *plebérien*.]
 1. Pertaining to the common people; vulgar; mean; low. "Plebeian notions." *Bacon.*
 A queen! and own a base plebeian mind! *Dryden.*
 2. Consisting of the common people. "Plebeian concourses." *King Charles.*

PLÉ-BÉ'IAN (plé-bé'yan, 44), *n.* 1. (Roman Ant.) One of the common people, as distinguished from the patricians, senators, and knights. *W. Smith.*

2. One of the common people or lower rank of citizens; one of the populace.

The nobles have the monopoly of honor, the plebeians a monopoly of all the means of acquiring wealth. *Burke.*

† **PLÉ-BÉ'IANCE** (-yans), *n.* The common people; the commonalty. *Du Bartas*, 1821.

PLÉ-BÉ'IAN-ISM (plé-bé'yan-izm), *n.* The conduct or the character of plebeians. *Foster.*

PLÉ-BÉ'IAN-IZE (plé-bé'yan-iz), *v. a.* To render plebeian or common. *Ch. Ob.*

PLÉB-I-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *plebs*, *plebis*, the common people, and *facio*, to make.] Act of making plebeian, common, or vulgar. [R.] *Coleridge.*

PLÉ-BIS'CIT, *n.* [L. *plebiscitum*; *plebs*, *plebis*, the common people, and *scitum*, an ordinance; Fr. *plebiscite*.] A law or ordinance made by the Roman plebeians or commonalty, on the requisition of a tribune, without the concurrence of the senate or patricians. *Bouvier.*

PLÉC-TOG-NÄ'TH, *n. pl.* [Gr. *πλέκω*, to connect, and *γνάθος*, a jaw.] (Ich.) An order of fishes, including those which have the maxillary bones ankylosed to the sides of the intermaxillaries, which alone form the jaws. *Brande.*

PLÉC'TOG-NÄTHE, *n.* One of the *Plectognathi*. *Brande.*

PLÉC'TOG-NÄTH'IC, *a.* (Ich.) Pertaining to the *Plectognathi*. *Scudamore.*

PLÉC'TOG-NÄ-THÖUS, *a.* (Ich.) Pertaining to the *Plectognathi*; plectognathic. *Eng. Cyc.*

PLÉC'TRO-PÖME, *n.* [Gr. *πλήκτρον*, a spur, and *πῶμα*, a lid.] A genus of percid fishes. *Brande.*

PLÉC-TRÖP-TE-RÍ'NÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *πλήκτρον*, a spur, and *πτερον*, a wing.] (Ornith.) A sub-family of birds of the order *Anseres* and family *Anatidae*; spur-winged geese. *Gray.*

PLÉC'TRUM, *n.* [L. from Gr. *πλήκτρον*; *πλήσσω*, to strike.] 1. (Grecian & Roman Ant.) A little staff or wand for striking the strings of the lyre. *W. Smith.*

2. (Anat.) The styloid process of the temporal bone: — the uvula: — the tongue. *Dunglison.*

PLÉD, *i. & p.* from *plead*. [Erroneously used for *pleaded*.] See **PLEAD**. *Sir D. Brewster.*

PLÉDGE (plēj), *n.* [Mid. L. *plegium*; Old Fr. *pleige*. — A. S. *plēhtan*, to plight. *Hicks.*]
 1. Something put in pawn; something given or deposited as security for the repayment of

money or the fulfilment of a promise; a deposit; a pawn; a gage.

If a pawnbroker receives plate or jewels as a pledge. *Blackstone.*

But threw his gauntlet as a sacred pledge
 His cause in combat the next day to try. *Spenser.*

The great humility, zeal, and devotion, which appeared to be in them, was, in all men's opinion, a pledge of their heavenless meaning. *Hobbes.*

In law, the term *pledge* is confined to personal property; and it is essential to the contract that there should be an actual delivery of the thing, as security for some debt or engagement. *Kent. Story.*

2. (Old Eng. Law.) A person who becomes security for another; a surety. *Whishaw.*

3. A hostage. *Raleigh. Dryden.*

4. A drinking of one's health; a health in drinking. — See **PLEDGE**, *v.* *Shak.*

Dead pledge, (Law) an old term for a mortgage. — *Living pledge*, an estate granted to another, for a sum of money borrowed, to be held by him until the rents and profits of it shall repay the same. *Whishaw.* — To hold in pledge, to keep as security. — To put in pledge, to pawn.

Syn. — See **DEPOSIT**.

PLÉDGE (plēj), *v. a.* [Mid. L. *plegio*; Old Fr. *pleiger*. — Ger. *pflegen*.] [i. **PLEDGED**; pp. **PLEDGING**, **PLEDGED**.]
 1. To put or deposit in pawn; to give or deposit as security for repayment of money or the fulfilment of a promise; to pawn; to plight.

An honest factor stole a gem away;
 He pledged it to the knight. *Pope.*

2. To secure by a pledge. "To pledge my vow, I give my hand." *Shak.*

3. To invite to drink by drinking first of the cup; to drink the health of.

Pledge me, my friend, and drink till thou be't wise. Conoley.

"The expression 'I'll pledge you,' in drinking, is deduced by some of our writers on popular antiquities from the times when the Danes were in possession of England. It is said to have been the custom of that people to seize the moment when a native of the island was in the act of drinking, to stab him with a knife or dagger; whence people could not drink in company unless some one present would be their pledge or surety that they should receive no harm. Others state the custom to have taken rise from the death of King Edward the Martyr, son to Edgar, who, by the contrivance of his step-mother Elfrida, was stabbed in the back as he was drinking. Brand thought the expression meant no more than that, if you took your cup or glass, I pledged myself to you that I would follow your example." *P. Cyc.*

PLÉDGE-ÉE, *n.* (Law) The person to whom a pledge is given; a pawnnee. *Burrill.*

PLÉDGE'LESS, *a.* Having no pledge. *Qu. Rev.*

PLÉDGE-ÖR' (130), *n.* (Law) One who gives a pledge; a pledger. *Blackstone.*

PLÉDGE'ER, *n.* One who pledges or offers a pledge.

PLÉDGE'É-RY, *n.* (Law) Suretyship. *Whishaw.*

PLÉDGE'ET, *n.* (Surg.) A compress of lint, with the filaments arranged parallel to each other, applied over wounds, ulcers, &c. *Dunglison.*

|| **PLÉ'AD** (plē'yad), *n.* One of the Pleiades. "The lost Pleiad." *Mrs. Hemans.*

|| **PLÉ'IA-DÉS** (plē'ya-dēs) [plē'ya-dēs, W. P. F. Sm. R.; plē'ā-dēs, S. K.; plē'ya-dēs, Ja.], *n. pl.* [L. from Gr. *Πλειάδες*.]
 1. (Grecian & Roman Myth.) The seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, placed by Jupiter among the stars. *W. Smith.*

2. (Astron.) A cluster of seven stars in the neck of Taurus, assigned by Mädler as the central point of the sidereal system. *Herschel.*

"I have preferred those orthoepists who mark these words as I have done to Mr. Sheridan, who makes the first syllable like the verb to *ply*. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Perry, the only orthoepists from whom we can know the sound of the diphthong *ea*, give it as I have done; and Johnson, by placing the accent after the *e*, seems to have done the same; but the sound we invariably give to these vowels in *plebeian* is a sufficient proof of English analogy, and that pronouncing them like *eye* is an affectation of adhering to the Greek, from which *Pleiades* is derived." *Walker.*

|| **PLÉ'IADES** (plē'yadz) [plē'yadz, W. P. F. Sm. R. Wb.; plē'adz, E. Ja.; plē'yadz, S. K.], *n. pl.* (Astron.) The Pleiades. *Dryden.*

PLÉ'IO-CÈNE, *n.* (Geol.) Pliocene. *Eng. Cyc.*

PLÉIS'TO-CÈNE, *n.* [Gr. *πλειστος*, most, and *και*

ds, new.] (*Geol.*) The newest of the tertiary strata, which contains the largest proportion of living species of shells. *Mauder.*

PLEISTO-MAGNETIC, *a.* [Gr. *πλειστος*, very much, and *μαγνητις*, magnetic.] (*Min.*) Noting minerals, as magnetite, which are highly magnetic;—used in contradistinction to *oligisto-magnetic*, noting minerals, as some varieties of hematite, which are slightly magnetic. *Alger.*

† **PLE'NAL**, *a.* [L. *plenus*.] Full; complete; plenary. "Fair and plenary view." *Beaumont.*

|| **PLE'N'A-RI-LY**, *ad.* In a plenary manner; fully; completely; entirely. *Ayliffe.*

|| **PLE'N'A-RI-NÉSS**, *n.* Fulness; completeness; plenitude. *Johnson.*

PLE'N'AR-TY, *n.* [L. *plenus*, full.] (*Eccl. Law.*) The state of an occupied benefice. *Blackstone.*

|| **PLE'N'A-RY**, or **PLE'N'A-RY** [plén'a-ré, *S. P. J. E. F. K. R.*; plén'a-ré, *Ja. Sm. C. Wr. Wb.*; plén'a-ré or plén'a-ré, *IV.*], *a.* [L. *plenus*; It. *plenario*; Sp. *pleno*; Fr. *plénier*.] Full; complete; entire. "A plenary right." *South.*

Plenary inspiration, (*Theol.*) that kind or degree of inspiration which excludes all mixture of error.

|| "Some very respectable speakers make the vowel *e* in the first syllable of this word long; but analogy and the best usage seem to shorten the *e*, as they do the *e* in *granary*. Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Buchanan, and Entick adopt the second pronunciation; and Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, the first. Nor do I see any reason that the *e* should not be short in this word as well as in *plenitude*, in which all our orthoepists, except Buchanan, pronounce the *e* as in *plenty*." *Walker.*

|| † **PLE'N'A-RY**, or **PLE'N'A-RY**, *n.* Decisive procedure. *Ayliffe.*

† **PLE'NE**, *a.* [L. *plenus*; It. *pieno*; Sp. *pleno*; Fr. *pleine*.] Full; plenary. *Brunne.*

PLE'N-I-CORN, *n.* [L. *plenus*, full, and *cornu*, a horn.] (*Zoöl.*) A ruminant quadruped having solid horns, as the deer, &c. *Brande.*

PLE'N-I-LÚ'NAR, *a.* Relating to the full moon; plenilunary. *Campbell.*

PLE'N-I-LÚ'N'A-RY, *a.* Plenilunar. *Browne.*

† **PLE'N-I-LÚ'NE**, *n.* [L. *plenilunum*; It. & Sp. *plenilunio*.] The full moon. *B. Jonson.*

PLE'NIP-O-TÉ'NCE, *n.* [L. *plenus*, full, and *PLE'NIP-O-TÉN-CY*, *p*otencia, power; It. *plenipotenza*; Sp. *plenipotencia*.] Fulness of power; absolute power. [n.] *Milton.*

PLE'NIP-O-TÉ'NT, *a.* [L. *plenus*, full, and *potens*, able.] Possessing full power. *Milton.*

PLE'N-I-PO-TÉ'NTI-A-RY (plén-e-po-tén'shè-a-ré), *n.* [It. *plenipotenziario*; Sp. *plenipotenciario*; Fr. *plenipotentiaire*.] A person invested with full power to negotiate, — particularly an ambassador or minister having full powers to settle matters connected with his mission, subject, however, to the ratification of the government by which he is authorized. *Swift.*

Syn. — See **AMBASSADOR**.

PLE'N-I-PO-TÉ'NTI-A-RY (plén-e-po-tén'shè-a-ré), *a.* Invested with full powers. "Plenipotentiary ministers." *Howell.*

PLE'NISH, *v. a.* 1. † To replenish. *Reeve.*
2. To supply with furniture, as a house; to furnish. [Scotland.] *Rudd.*

PLE'NISH-ING, *n.* The furnishing of a house; household furniture. [Scotland.] *Rudd.*

PLE'NISH-ING-NAIL, *n.* A large nail for fastening planks or floor-boards to joists. *Simmonds.*

PLE'NIST, *n.* [Fr. *pleniste*, from L. *plenus*, full.] One who holds all space to be full of matter; a plenitudinarian, — opposed to *vacuist*. *Boyle.*

PLE'N-I-TÚ'DE, *n.* [L. *plenitudo*; *plenus*, full; It. *plenitudine*; Sp. *plenitud*; Fr. *plenitude*.]
1. The state of being full; fulness; completeness; abundance. *Bentley. Bacon.*
2. Animal fulness; repletion; plethora.

Relaxation from *plenitude* is cured by spare diet. *Aristhot.*

PLE'N-I-TÚ'DI-NÁ'RI-ÁN, *n.* One who holds that there is no vacuum; a plenist. *Shaftesbury.*

PLE'N-I-TÚ'DI-NÁ-RY, *a.* Full; complete; entire; unrestricted; plenary.

A strange kind of government must that needs be wherein a subject shall have a plenitudinarian power beyond that which his lord and king's was. *N. Bacon.*

|| **PLE'N'TE-OÚS** [plén'te-ús, *P. J. Ja. Sm. W.*; plén'tyus, *E. F. K.*; plén'chus, *S.*; plén'che-ús, *IV.*], *a.* [From *plenty*.]
1. Abundant; copious; plentiful; ample.

Thou' kniz midle silver and gold at Jerusalem as *plenteous* as *olive*. *2 Chron. i. 13*
Thou, Lord, art good, and ready to forgive, and *plenteous* in mercy unto all them that call upon thee. *Ps. lxxvi. 5*

2. Yielding plenty or abundance; fruitful; productive. "The seven *plenteous* years." *Gen. xli. 34.*

Syn. — See **AMPLE**, **FERTILE**.

|| **PLE'N'TE-OÚS-LY**, *ad.* Copiously; abundantly; plentifully. *Shak.*

|| **PLE'N'TE-OÚS-NÉSS**, *n.* Abundance; copiousness; plenty. *Spenser.*

PLE'N'TI-FÚL, *a.* Yielding plenty; ample; abundant; copious; plenteous; exuberant; productive; fruitful. "A plentiful harvest." *L'Estrange.*

Syn. — See **AMPLE**, **EXUBERANT**.

PLE'N'TI-FÚL-LY, *ad.* Copiously; abundantly; plenteously; exuberantly. *Addison.*

PLE'N'TI-FÚL-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being plentiful; abundance; copiousness. *Wotton.*

PLE'N'TI-NÉSS, *n.* Plentifulness. [r.] *Raymond.*

PLE'N'TY, *n.* [Old Fr. *plente* (Old Eng. *plente*), from L. *plenus*, full.]

1. Abundance; an adequate supply; as much as is required or desired; enough.

Our land shall forth in plenty throw
Her fruits to be our food. *Milton.*

2. Fruitfulness; exuberance; profusion.

Descend in *plenty* the coming clouds. *Thomson.*

Syn. — *Plenty* is fulness, and is as much as is required; *abundance* is overflow, and more than is wanted; *exuberance* and *profusion* are more than abundance.

PLE'N'TY, *a.* Abundant; plentiful. "Water is *plenty*." *Tusser.* "If reasons were as *plenty* as blackberries." *Shak.*

Where shrubs are *plenty* and water scarce. *Goldsmith.*
The way to make money *plenty* in every man's pocket. *Franklin.*

|| *Plenty* is much used colloquially as an adjective in the sense of *plentiful*, both in this country and in England; and this use is supported by respectable authorities, though it is condemned by various critics. Johnson says, "It is used barbarously, I think, for *plentiful*;" and Dr. Campbell, in his "Philosophy of Rhetoric," says, "*Plenty* for *plentiful* appears to me so gross a vulgarism that I should not have thought it worthy of a place here, if I had not sometimes found it in works of considerable merit."

PLE'N'UM, *n.* [L. *plenus*, *plenum*, full.] Fulness of matter in space; — opposed to *vacuum*.

There are objections against a *plenum*, and objections against a *vacuum*; but one of them must certainly be true. *Johnson.*

† **PLE'N'Y-TÍ'DE**, *n.* [L. *plenus*, full, and Eng. *tide*.] A full tide. *Greene.*

PLE'Ó'II'RO-ÍSM, *n.* [Gr. *πλεον*, more, and *χρῶσις*, color.] (*Opt.*) The exhibition of several shades of color, as when a mixture of polarized and non-polarized light passes through a double-refracting crystal. *Nichol.*

PLE'Ó-NÁSM (plé'o-názm), *n.* [Gr. *πλεονασμός*; *pléon*, more; L. *pleonasmus*; It. & Sp. *pleonismo*; Fr. *pleonasma*.] (*Rhet.*) A redundant phrase or expression; the use of more words than are necessary; redundancy; as, "I saw it with these eyes." *Mason.*

PLE'Ó-NÁSTE, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *πλεοναστος*, abundant.] (*Min.*) A black variety of spine; can-dite. *Dana.*

PLE'Ó-NÁSTIC, *a.* [Gr. *πλεοναστικός*.] Pertaining to, or partaking of, pleonasm; redundant. *Blackwall.*

If he had said, "A female inventress," the expression would have been *pleonastic*. *Coulme.*

PLE'Ó-NÁSTI-CAL-LY, *ad.* Redundantly.

† **PLE'ÓPH'Q-RY**, *n.* [Gr. *πλεοφροία*.] Full persuasion or conviction; certainty. *Bp. Hall.*

† **PLESH**, *n.* A splash; a puddle. *Spenser.*

PLE-SI-Q-MÓR'PHÍSM, *n.* [Gr. *πλησις*, near, and *μορφή*, a form.] The state of crystallized substances which closely resemble, but are not identical with, each other in form. *Brande.*

PLE-SI-Q-MÓR'PHOÚS, *a.* Having a similar form, as crystals. *Brande.*

PLE'SI-Q-SÁUR, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the genus *Plesiosaurus*. *Brande.*

PLE-SI-Q-SÁU'RUS, *n.*; pl. *PLESIOSAURI*. [Gr. *πλησις*, near, and *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] (*Pal.*) A genus of extinct marine saurians, having a very long neck. *Brande.*

PLETH'Q-RA [pléth'q-ra, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; plé-thú'ia, *R.*], *n.* [Gr. *πληθώρα*; *πληθω*, to be full.] (*Med.*) Fulness of blood; superabundance or excess of blood; redundant fulness of the blood-vessels; repletion. *Dunglison.*

PLETH'Q-RÉT'IC, *a.* Plethoric. *Johnson.*

PLE-THÓR'IC, or **PLETH'Q-RÍC** [plé-thór'ik, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.*; pléth'q-rik, *W. B. Ash, Crabbe*], *a.* [Gr. *πληθωρικός*; It. & Sp. *pletorico*; Fr. *plethorique*.] Affected with, or having, plethora; having a full habit of body.

|| Although all the principal English orthoepists place the accent of this word on the second syllable, yet Mr. Todd says, "It is now usually placed on the first."

PLE-THÓR'I-CAL, *a.* Plethoric. *C. Lamb.*

PLE-THÓR'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of one who is plethoric. *C. Lamb.*

PLETH'Q-RY, *n.* Repletion; plethora. *Bp. Taylor.*

PLETH'RON, *n.* [Gr. *πλεθρον*.] (*Græcism Ant.*) A measure of length equal to 100 English feet; — also a square measure equal to 10,000 English feet. *Liddell & Scott.*

PLETH'RUM, *n.* Same as **PLETHRON**. *Smart.*

PLEÚ'RA, *n.* [Gr. *πλευρά*.] (*Anat.*) One of two thin, diaphanous, perspirable membranes which line the sides of the chest. *Dunglison.*

PLEÚ'RI-SY (plé'ri-sé), *n.* [Gr. *πλευρίτις*; *πλευρά*, the side; L. *pleuritis*, *pleuritis*; It. *pleurisia*; Sp. *pleuresia*; Fr. *pleurésie*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the pleura, commonly accompanied by lancinating pain in one side of the chest, difficulty of breathing, and cough. *Dunglison.*

PLEÚ'RI-SY-RÔÔT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, called also *butterfly-weed*; *Asclepias tuberosa*. *Gray.*

PLEÚ'RÍ'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *πλευριτικός*; L. *pleuriticus*; It. & Sp. *pleuritico*; Fr. *pleurétique*.] Pertaining to pleurisy.

PLEÚ'RÍ'TIS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *πλευρίτις*.] (*Med.*) Pleurisy. — See **PLEURISY**. *Dunglison.*

PLEÚ'RO-Á'ÉO'TI-DÁF, *n.* pl. [Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, and *μαρμαίω*, swimming.] (*Ich.*) A family of fishes which swim on their side; flat-fishes. *Brande.*

PLEÚ'RO-PNEÚ'MÓ'NI-A (-nú-), *n.* [Gr. *πλευρά*, the pleura, and *πνεῦμα*, inflammation of the lungs; *πνεύμα*, around, and *πνεύμων*, a lung disease; *πνεύμων*, a lung, and *πνέω*, to breathe.] (*Med.*) Inflammation occupying the pleura and the lung at the same time. *Dunglison.*

† **PLEV'IN**, *n.* [Law Fr. *plévine*.] (*Law.*) Security by pledge, or by pledging. *Burrill.*

PLEX'Í-FÓRM, *a.* [L. *plexus*, a twining, and *forma*, form.] In the form of net-work; complicated; intricate. *Mauder.*

PLEX-ÍM'É-TÉR, *n.* [Gr. *πληξίς*, a stroke, percussion, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] (*Med.*) An ivory plate used in examinations of the chest by percussion. *Dunglison.*

PLEX'URE, *n.* An interweaving; a texture. Their social branch the wedded *plexures* rear. *Brooke.*

PLEX'US, *n.* [L. *a* braiding, *a* twining; *plecto*, to braid or twine.] (*Anat.*) A network of blood-vessels or of nerves. *Dunglison.*

PLEYT, *n.* (*Naut.*) A kind of ship. *Simmonds.*

PLI-A-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being pliable; pliability. *Todd.*

PLI'A-BÍLÉ, *a.* [Fr.; *plier*, to bend, from L. *plūco* (Gr. *πλίσσω*), to twist, to twine.]

1. Easy to be bent; flexible; pliant. *Addison.*
2. Flexible of disposition; easily persuaded; compliant. "A *pliable* she promised to be." *Moré.*

Syn. — See **DUCTILE**.

PLI'A-BÍLÉ-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being pliable; pliability; flexibility. *Hammond.*

PLI' A-BLY, *ad.* In a pliable manner. *Wood.*

PLI' AN-CY, *n.* Easiness to be bent; pliability; flexibility. *Addison.*

PLI' ANT, *a.* [Fr.; *plier*, *pliant*, to bend.]

1. Easy to be bent; bending; flexible; flexible; limber; pliable; supple; yielding; lithe. "A finer and more *pliant* thread." *Addison.*

2. Easy to take any form; easily moulded.

As the wax melts that to the flame I hold.

Pliant and warm may still her heart remain. *Granville.*

3. Easy to be persuaded; compliant.

The will was then more ductile and *pliant* to right reason. *South.*

Syn. — See FLEXIBLE.

PLI' ANT-LY, *ad.* In a pliant manner. *Clarke.*

PLI' ANT-NESS, *n.* Quality of being pliant; flexibility; pliability. *Bacon.*

PLI' CA, *n.* [L. *plico*, to fold.] (*Med.*) A disease endemic in Poland, Lithuania, and other parts of Northern Europe, characterized by the interlacing and matting of the hair. *Dunghison.*

PLI' CÆ, *n. pl.* [L.] Folds. *Maunder.*

PLI' CATE, } *a.* [L. *plico*, *plicatus*, to fold.] *(Bot.)* Plaited or folded like a fan, as a leaf. *Loudon.*

† PLI' CA' TION, *n.* The act of folding, or a fold. *S. Richardson.*

PLI' CA' TURE [plī'k'a-tūr, *Ja. Sm. Wb.*; plī'k'a-chūr, *IV. Wr.*; plī'k'a-chōr, *S.*; plī'k'a-tūr, *P.*], *n.* [L. *plicatura*; *It. piegatura*; *Sp. plegadura*.] A fold; a double. [R.] *More.*

PLI' C-I-DEN' TINE, *n.* [L. *plica*, a fold, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] (*Anat.*) A modification of dentine, in which the substance is folded, as it were, on a series of vertical vascular plates, which radiate from the central axis of the pulp, and which is accompanied by a fluted character of the exterior of the tooth. *Brande.*

The basal part of the teeth of the wolf-fish . . . affords examples of *plicature*. *Brande.*

PLI' ERS, *n. pl.* [From *ply*.] [Also written *plyers*.]

1. Pincers for bending wire, &c. *Wiseman.*

2. (*Fort.*) A kind of balance, in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, used in raising and letting down a draw-bridge. *London Ency.*

PLI' FORM, *a.* [Fr. *pli*, a fold, and *Eng. form*.] In the form of a fold or doubling. *Wright.*

PLIGHT (plīt), *v. a.* [A. S. *plīhtan*, to expose to danger, to pledge; *Dut. verpligten*, to oblige; *Ger. verpflichten*; *Dan. forpligte*; *Sw. forplikta*. — *Mid. L. plegio*.] [i. PLIGHTED; *pp.* PLIGHTING, PLIGHTED.] To pledge; to give as security or surety. "Plighted faith." *Shak.*

New loves you seek,

New vows to plight, and plighted vows to break. *Dryden.*

† PLIGHT, *v. a.* [See *PLY*.] To plait. *Milton.*

PLIGHT (plīt), *n.* [A. S. *plīht*, *plīht*, danger; *Dut. pligt*, duty, obligation; *Ger. pflicht*, duty, a pledge; *Dan. pligt*; *Sw. plikt*; *Scot. plycht*, duty, punishment. — *Mid. L. plegium*, a pledge.] 1. Pledge; gage. "That lord, whose hand must take my *plight*." *Shak.*

2. Condition; state. "Painful *plight*." *Spenser.* "This . . . loathsome *plight*." *Milton.*

3. Good case. "Cattle in *plight*." [R.] *Tusser.*

4. † [Fr. *plier*, to bend. — See *PLY*.] A plait; a double. "Many a folded *plight*." *Spenser.*

5. † A garment of some kind. *Johnson. Todd.*

He let not lack

My *plight*, or coat, or cloak. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

"I have no doubt it has there [in this passage] the common meaning of *condition*." *Nares.*

PLIGHT' ER (plīt'ēr), *n.* He who, or that which, plights; a pledger. *Shak.*

PLIM, *v. n.* To swell. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*

PLINTH, *n.* [Gr. *πλίνθος*, a brick or tile, a plinth; *L. plintus*; *It. & Sp. plinto*; *Fr. plinthe*.] (*Arch.*) A projecting, vertical-faced member, forming the lowest part of the basement of a column, pillar, wall, or tomb. *Britton.*

PLIN' THITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina and iron, from Antrim, Ireland. *Brande.*

PLI' Q-CÈNE, *a.* [Gr. *πλινθος*, more, and *καινός*, new.] (*Geol.*) Noting the most modern tertiary deposit or formation, or the upper part of the tertiary strata; — also written *pleiocene*. *Lyell.*

"There are, in his [Lyell's] view, older and newer *pliocene* formations." *Eng. Cyc.*

PLI' Q-CÈNE, *n.* (*Geol.*) The *pliocene* formation; — written also *pleiocene*. *Lyell.*

PLI' TT, *n.* An instrument used in Russia, resembling the knout. *N. Brit. Rev.*

PLÖC, *n.* [Fr.] A mixture of hair and tar for covering a ship's bottom. *Simmonds.*

PLÖ' CE, *n.* [Gr. *πλοκή*, complication.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a word is repeated emphatically, and so as not only to express the subject, but also some quality of it; as, "In that great victory *Cæsar* was *Cæsar*"; i. e. a mighty conqueror. *Bailey. Martin.*

PLÖ-CE-I' NÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *πλοκή*, a weaving; (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of co-nirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Fringillidae*; weavers. *Gray.*



Textor allecto.

PLÖD, *v. n.* [The origin is quite obscure. *Jamieson.* — From the same root as *plough*, or *ply*. *Richardson.*] [i. PLODDING; *pp.* PLODDING, PLODDING.]

1. To travel laboriously, wearisomely, or heavily; to walk sluggishly.

Ambitious love hath so in me offended,

That barefoot *plod* I the cold ground upon. *Shak.*

2. To study heavily; to meditate.

She reasoned without *plodding* long. *Swift.*

3. To toil; to drudge; to toil. *Young.*

PLÖD' DER, *n.* One who *plods*; a dull, laborious person. "Precisians and plain *plodders*." *Warner.*

PLÖD' DING, *n.* The act of one who *plods*; slow, laborious movement or study. *Shak.*

PLÖD' DING-LY, *ad.* In a *plodding* manner. *Clarke.*

PLÖNGE, *n.* (*Mil.*) Same as *PLONGEE*. *Stoqueler.*

PLONGEE (plōn-zhā'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) The superior slope given to the parapet. *Campbell.*

PLÖN' KET, *n.* A coarse woollen cloth. *Simmonds.*

PLÖT, *n.* [Fr. *plat*. — See *PLAT*.]

1. A small extent of ground; a plat. "A chosen *plot* of fertile land." *Spenser.*

A pretty *plot*, well chose to build upon. *Shak.*

2. A plantation laid out. *Sidney.*

3. (*Surveying*.) A plan or draught of a piece of land. *Davies.*

PLÖT, *n.* [Evidently contracted from *Fr. complot*, a plot. *Johnson.* — From *plight*, to pledge. *Tooke. Richardson.*]

1. A secret plan, scheme, or design, — particularly for a bad purpose; a conspiracy; a stratagem; a scheme. "Our *plots* and wiles." *Milton.*

2. A complication of affairs or incidents, as in a play, or a story; an intrigue or knot.

Nothing must be sung between the acts

But what some way conduces to the plot. *Roscommon.*

3. Deep reach of thought; contrivance. "A man of much *plot*." [R.] *Denham.*

PLÖT, *v. n.* [i. PLOTTED; *pp.* PLOTTING, PLOTTED.]

1. To form a plot or scheme of mischief. "The wicked *plotted* against the just." *Ps. xxxvii. 12.*

She had plotted to destroy them there. *Drayton.*

2. To plan; to scheme; to contrive. "The prince did *plot* to be secretly gone." *Dryden.*

PLÖT, *v. a.* 1. To plan; to devise; to contrive. "Plotting an unprofitable crime." *Dryden.*

2. To make a plot or plan of.

This treatise *plotted* down *Cornwall.*

PLÖT' FUL, *a.* Abounding with plots. *Wright.*

PLÖ- TIF' NÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *πλώτης*, a swimmer. (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Anseres* and family *Pelecanidae*; darters. *Gray.*

PLÖT' I- NIST, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) A disciple of Plotinus, a celebrated Platonic philosopher, who, in the early ages of Christianity, taught that the human soul emanates from



Phæton ætherius.

the divine Being, to whom it is reunited at death. *Craig.*

PLÖT' — PRÖÖF, *a.* Proof against plots. *Shak.*

PLÖT' TER, *n.* One who plots. *Shak. Dryden.*

PLÖT' TING, *n.* 1. Act of forming schemes.

2. (*Surveying*.) The act of delineating upon paper the lines of a survey, drawn to a scale, and in their true relative position. *Ehott.*

PLÖT' TING-SCALE, *n.* (*Surveying*.) An instrument consisting of two ivory scales at right angles to each other, used in plotting. *Da. & P.*

PLÖUGH (plōā), *n.* [Dut. *ploeg*; *Ger. pflug*; *Dan. plov*; *Sw. plog*; *Scot. plench*. — Some derive this term from *Syr. pelak*, he ploughed.]

1. An agricultural implement for turning up the soil.

We might exercise our imagination in supposing a probable origin of a *plough* in the branch of a tree dragged along the ground in which the stump of a smaller branch made furrows as it went on. *P. Cyc.*

He that by the *plough* would thrive,

Himself must either hold or drive. *Franklin.*

2. Tillage; agriculture. *Johnson.*

3. A kind of plane for grooving. *Ainsworth.*

4. A bookbinder's instrument used for cutting the edges of books. *Davis.*

The only word we find used in the Anglo-Saxon writers for a *plough* is *sulh*; yet we are certain that some such word as *ploh* or *plag*, with this meaning, did exist in that language, not only because we know that *plough* is not an Anglo-Norman word, but because we find the word *ploh* used once in the Anglo-Saxon laws to signify what was afterwards called a *ploughland*, because an Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical document speaks of a tax levied by the church on the agriculturists under the title of *plou-almesse*, for which another document gives the synonyme *sulh-almesse*, and because, further, we find the representative of the word in the modern German *pflug*. *Thos. Wright.*

PLÖUGH (plōā), *v. n.* [i. PLOUGHED; *pp.* PLOUGHING, PLOUGHED.] To turn up the soil with a plough; to use a plough. *Shak.*

PLÖUGH (plōā), *v. a.* 1. To turn up with a plough; — sometimes followed by *up*.

Let the Volscians

Plough Rome and harrow Italy. *Shak.*

2. To furrow or divide, as in sailing.

He ploughed the Tyrrhene seas with sails displayed. *Addison.*

We launch a bark to *plough* the watery plains. *Pope.*

To *plough* in, to cover by ploughing. — To *plough* on the back, cruelly to torment, wound, or mangle. *Ps. cxxix. 3.* — To *plough* with another's heifer, to obtain something from, or against, a husband, by means of his wife. See *Judg. xiv. 18.* — To *plough* out, to turn out of the ground with a plough.

PLÖUGH' A-BLE, *a.* That may be ploughed; susceptible of tillage; arable. *E. Johnson.*

PLÖUGH' -ÄLMŚ (plōā'älmz), *n.* (*Eng. Ant.*) A contribution to the church for every ploughland or carucate. — See *CARUCATE*. *Cowell.*

PLÖUGH' BĒAM (plōā'bēm), *n.* The beam of a plough. *Farm. Ency.*

PLÖUGH' BÖTE, *n.* [*plough* and *bote*.] (*Eng. Law*.) Wood allowed to a rural tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry. *Whishaw.*

PLÖUGH' BÖY (plōā'bōy), *n.* A boy who follows the plough, or is employed in ploughing; — a rude, ignorant boy. *Watts.*

PLÖUGH' ER (plōā'ēr), *n.* One who ploughs.

PLÖUGH' FOOT (plōā'fōt), *n.* The bottom of a plough. *Baxter.*

PLÖUGH' GÄNG, *n.* Ploughgate. *Simmonds.*

PLÖUGH' GÄTE (plōā'gät), *n.* A quantity of land, computed at about 30 acres. [Eng.] *Qu. Rev.*

PLÖUGH' HĒAD (plōā'häd), *n.* The draught-iron or clevis at the end of a ploughbeam. *Farm. Ency.*

PLÖUGH' ING (plōā'jag), *n.* The act or the operation of one who ploughs. *Sheridan.*

PLÖUGH' IR-ON (plōā'ī-rm), *n.* A piece of iron forming part of a plough. *Shak.*

PLÖUGH' LÄND (plōā'länd), *n.* 1. (*Old Eng. Law*.) As much land as one team can plough in a year; a carucate. — See *CARUCATE*. *Hale.*

2. Land for tillage. *Donne.*

PLÓUGH'MĀN, *n.*; pl. **PLOUGHMEN**.

1. A man who ploughs or holds a plough; a cultivator of the soil. *Milton.*
2. An ignorant rustic; a boor. *Shak.*
3. A strong, laborious man. *Artukhnot.*

PLÓUGH'-MÓN-DAY (plóá'-mún-dá), *n.* The Monday after Twelfth-day, or the termination of the Christmas holidays. *Tusser.*

Plough-Monday next, after the twelfth-tide is past, Bids out with the plough, the worst husband is last. *Tusser.*

PLÓUGH-PÓINT, *n.* The point of a ploughshare. *Nourse.*

PLÓUGH'-SÉR-VICE (plóá'-), *n.* An ancient tenure of land; socage. *Blackstone.*

PLÓUGH'SHÁRE (plóá'-shár), *n.* [Eng. *plough*, and A. S. *scoran*, to shear, to split.] The point affixed to the fore part of the sole or bottom of a plough; a share.

They shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks. *Mic. iv. 3.*

PLÓUGH'-SHOE (plóá'-shé), *n.* A block of wood fitted to a ploughshare to keep it out of the soil.

PLÓUGH'-STÁFF (plóá'-stáf), *n.* A kind of paddle, to clear the colter and share of a plough when choked up with earth or weeds. *Ogilvie.*

PLÓUGH'-TÁIL (plóá'-tái), *n.* The handle, or the hind part, of a plough. *Dryden.*

PLÓUGH'-WRIGHT (plóá'-rit), *n.* A workman who repairs ploughs. *Simmonds.*

PLÓUT'-NÉT, *n.* A small river-fishing net shaped like a stocking. *Simmonds.*

PLÓV'ER (plúv'er), *n.* [Fr. *pluvier*, from L. *pluvialis*, *pluvia*, rain.]

1. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Grallæ*, family *Charadriadeæ*, and sub-family *Charadriina*; the lapwing. *Gray.*
2. A courtesan. [Cant.] *B. Jonson.*

Black-bellied plover, a species of plover found in North America, and on the sea-coasts of nearly all countries in the world; *Squatarola Helinetica* of Linnæus. — *Field plover*, a species of plover found in Eastern North America, in South America, and in Europe; *Actitis partridge* of Wilson. — *Golden plover*, a species of plover, with the top of the head, and the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail of a sooty black, marked with large spots of golden yellow on the borders of the barbs of the feathers; *Charadrius phaeopterus* of Linnæus, or *Charadrius Virgatus* of Borek. It is found in Europe, Northern Asia, North America, and South America. — *Gray plover*, a species of plover found in North America and in all the temperate countries of Europe; bastard plover; gray lapwing; *Squatarola cinerea* of Cuvier, or *Tringa squatarola* of Linnæus. — *Great plover*, a large species of plover found in Europe, Asia, and Africa, highly esteemed for the table; *Edicnemus crepitans* of Gray. *S. F. Bard. Eng. Cyc.*

PLÓW, *n.* An agricultural implement, for turning up the soil; a plough. — See **PLOUGH**. *South.*

PLÓCK, *v. a.* [A. S. *pluccian*; Dut. *plukken*; Ger. *plücken*; Dan. *plukke*; Sw. & Icel. *plokka*. — W. *plicio*. — Fr. *éplucher*, to pick.] [*i.* **PLUCKED**; *pp.* **PLUCKING**, **PLUCKED**.]

1. To pull with quick motion or action; to pull with a twitch. "I will *pluck* them up by the roots." *2 Chron. vii. 20.*

From the back
Of herds and flocks a thousand tugging bills
Pluck hair and wool. *Thomson.*

2. To strip by pulling something off, as feathers. "Since I *plucked* geese." *Shak.*
- To pluck up, or to pluck up heart, spirit, or courage, to rouse or resume courage; to take courage. *Knolles.*

PLÓCK, *n.* 1. Act of plucking; a sudden pull. *Ray.*

2. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal. *Johnson.*
- Courage; spirit. "Pluck and force of will." *Ch. Ob. "Show your pluck."* *Richardson.*

It appears to me that what is least forgiven in a man of any mark or likelihood is want of that article blackguardly called *pluck*. *Scott.*

PLÓCK'ER, *n.* 1. One who plucks. *Mortimer.*

2. (*Worsted Manufacture*.) A machine consisting of a pair of spiked rollers fed by an endless apron, for cleansing and straightening the fibres of wool. *Simmonds.*

PLÓG, *n.* [Dut. *plug*; Ger. *pflock*; Dan. *plæg*; Sw. *plugg*. — W. *plóc*.]

1. A piece of wood, or other substance, to stop a hole; a stopple. *Boyle.*
2. (*Arch.*) A piece of wood inserted in a

wall, cut off so as to be flush with the wall, and affording a holding surface for fixtures. *Cray.*

A plug of tobacco, a cake of pressed tobacco. *Swift.*

PLÓG, *v. a.* [*i.* **PLUGGED**; *pp.* **PLUGGING**, **PLUGGED**.] To stop with a plug. *Sharp.*

PLÓG'-CÉN-TRE-BÍT, *n.* A modified form of the ordinary centre-bit, in which the centre-point or pin is enlarged into a stout cylindrical plug, which may exactly fill a hole previously bored, and guide the tool in the process of cutting out a cylindrical counter-sink around the same, as, for example, to receive the head of a screw-bolt. *Ogilvie.*

PLÓG'-RÓD, *n.* An air-pump rod. *Simmonds.*

PLŪM, *n.* [A. S. *plume*; Dut. *pruim*; Ger. *pfume*; Dan. *blomme*; Sw. *plommon*; Icel. *plomu*, *pluma*. — See **PRUNE**.]

1. (*Bot.*) A deciduous tree or shrub, and its fruit, of the genus *Prunus*, of which there are several species and many varieties. *Gray.*
2. A grape dried in the sun; a raisin. *Shak.*
3. In cant language, now obsolescent, the sum of one hundred thousand pounds sterling; — also, a person possessing that sum. *Addison.*
4. An old kind of play. *Ainsworth.*

† **PLŪM**, *a.* Plump. *Florio.*

PLŪM'AGE, *n.* [L. *pluma*, a feather; Fr. *plume*.] The feathers of a bird. *Pope.*

PLŪ-MAS-SIÉR', *n.* [Fr.] One who prepares feathers for ornamental purposes. *Loudon.*

PLŪMB (plŭm), *n.* [L. *plumbum* (Gr. *μέλυρος*), lead, a ball of lead; It. *piombo*; Sp. *plomada*; Fr. *plomb*.] A heavy body, usually of lead, suspended at the end of a line, by which perpendicularity is ascertained; a plummet. *Cotton.*

PLŪMB (plŭm), *ad.* Perpendicularly to the horizon. "Plumb down he falls." *Milton.*

— "Often ignorantly written *plump*." *Smart.*

PLŪMB, *a.* Perpendicular to the horizon. *Reid.*

PLŪMB (plŭm), *v. a.* [*i.* **PLUMBED**; *pp.* **PLUMBING**, **PLUMBED**.]

1. To find the depth of with a plummet; to sound. [R.] *Swift.*
2. To adjust by a plumb-line. *Johnson.*

PLŪM-BÁ'GINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystallizable principle existing in the root of the *Plumbago Europæa*, or leatherwort. *P. Cyc.*

PLŪM-BÁG'Í-NOŪS, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, plumbago. *Wright.*

PLŪM-BÁ'GŪ, *n.* [L. *plumbum*, lead.] (*Min.*) Carburet of iron, used for pencils, crucibles, and for diminishing friction in heavy machinery; graphite; black-lead. *Dana.*

PLŪM'BĒ-AN, } *a.* [L. *plumbeus*; *plumbum*, *plŭm*; *plomb* (L. *plumbum*), lead; It. & Sp. *plumbo*.]

1. Consisting of, or like, lead; leaden. *Ellis.*
- To make wisdom to be regulated by such a plumb-line and flexible rule as that [the will] is, is quite to destroy the nature of it. *Cheworth.*
- Heavy; dull; stupid. *Smart.*

PLŪMB'ÉR (plŭm'er), *n.* [L. *plumbarius*; Fr. *plombier*; *plomb* (L. *plumbum*), lead.] One who works in lead. *Johnson.*

PLŪMB'ÉR-RLÓCK, *n.* A standard for supporting the end of a shaft; a pillow-block. *Ogilvie.*

PLŪMB'ÉR-Y (plŭm'er-y), *n.* [Fr. *plomberie*.]

1. The manufactures of a plumber; manufactures in lead; lead-work. *Bp. Hall.*
2. The art of working in lead. *Clarke.*

PLŪM'BÍC, *a.* Pertaining to lead; leaden. *Plumbic acid*, (*Chem.*) a term applied to the peroxide of lead. *Brande.*

PLŪM-BÍF'ÉR-OŪS, *a.* [L. *plumbum*, lead, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing lead. *Smart.*

PLŪMB'ÍNG (plŭm'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who plumbs.

2. (*Mining*.) The act or the operation of sounding or searching among mines. *Ure.*

PLŪMB'-LINE (plŭm'lin), *n.* 1. A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. *Hamilton.*

2. A line with a weight or plummet attached, used for determining perpendicularity. *Brande.*

PLŪM-BŌ-CÁL'GÍTE, *n.* [L. *plumbum*, lead, and *calx*, *calcs*, chalk.] (*Min.*) A mixed carbonate of lime and lead. *Brande.*

PLŪM'-BRŌTH, *n.* Broth containing plums or raisins. *Pope.*

PLŪMB'-RŪLE, *n.* A narrow board with parallel edges, having a line drawn up and down the middle, to the upper end of which a string is attached, bearing a plummet at the lower extremity; — used by masons, bricklayers, and carpenters to determine a perpendicular. *Simmonds.*

PLŪM'-CÁKE, *n.* Cake containing plums or raisins. *Hudibras.*

PLUME, *n.* [L. *pluma*; It. *piuma*; Sp. *pluma*; Fr. *plume*.]

1. A feather. "Wings he wore of many a colored *plume*." *Milton.*
2. A feather, or a collection of feathers, worn as an ornament.

You enemies with nodding of their *plumes*
Fan you into despair. *Shak.*

His high *plume* that nodded o'er his head. *Dryden.*

3. Pride; towering mien. *Shak.*

4. Token of honor; prize of contest.

Ambitious to win from me some *plume*. *Milton.*

5. (*Bot.*) † A plumule. *Quincy.*

PLŪME, *v. a.* [*i.* **PLUMED**; *pp.* **PLUMING**, **PLUMED**.]

1. To pick and adjust, as a bird its feathers. "She *plumes* her feathers." *Milton.*
2. To pick and adjust the feathers of.

Swans must be kept in some enclosed pond, where they may have room to come ashore and *plume* themselves. *Mortimer.*

3. To strip of feathers or plumage. *Bacon.*

The falcon from above
Trusses in middle air the tumbling dove,
Then *plumes* the prey. *Dryden.*

4. To strip; to rob; to plunder.

The king cared not to *plume* the nobility and people. *Daron.*

5. To supply with feathers; to feather. "Her lofty, *plumed* crest." *Shak.*

6. To place as a plume.

His stature reached the sky, and on his crest
Sat horrid *plumed*. *Milton.*

7. To adorn with plumes. "His *plumed* crest." *Chaucer.* "The *plumed* troop." *Shak.*

8. To pride; to boast; to value. "He *plumes* himself." *Johnson.*

PLŪME-ÁL'ŪM, *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of asbestos; feathery alum; plumose alum. *Wilkins.*

PLŪME-LĒSS, *a.* Having no plume. *Eusden.*

PLŪME-LĒT, *n.* 1. A small plume. *Wright.*

2. (*Bot.*) A plumule. *Keith.*

PLŪMĒ-Ē-Y, *n.* A collection of plumes.

Glittering with gold and scarlet *plumery*. *Southey.*

PLŪ-MĠG'ÉR-OŪS, *a.* [L. *plumiger*; *pluma*, a feather, and *gero*, to bear.] Having feathers; feather-bearing; feathered. *Bailey.*

PLŪ-MĠG'ÉR-ŌRM, *a.* [L. *plumella*, a little plume, and *forma*, a form.] Feather-shaped. *Clarke.*

PLŪM'ÍNG, *n.* Act of one who plumes. *Cook.*

PLŪ'MÍ-PĒD, *a.* [L. *plumipes*, *plumipedis*; *pluma*, a feather, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Having the feet covered with feathers. *Smart.*

PLŪ'MÍ-PĒD, *n.* A plumiped fowl. *Bailey.*

PLŪ'MÍ-NĒT, *n.* [Sp. *plomada*; *plomo* (L. *plumbum*), lead; Fr. *plomb*.]

1. A mass of lead attached to a line, used for sounding. *Shak.*
2. A mass of lead attached to a plumb-line, for ascertaining perpendicularity. *Brande.*
3. Any weight. *Duppa.* *Wilkins.*
4. A plummet-line. "Ignorance itself is a *plummet* o'er me." *Shak.*
5. A pencil wholly of lead. *Simmonds.*

PLŪM'MĒT-LÍNE, *n.* A line with a plummet attached, used for sounding. *Tyrrhitt.*

PLŪM'MÍNG, *n.* (*Mining*.) The operation of finding, by a mine-dial, the place where to sink an air-shaft, or to bring an adit to the work, or to find which way the lode inclines. *Ogilvie.*

PLŪ-MŌSE' (129), *a.* [L. *plumosus*; *pluma*, a feather; It. *piumoso*; Sp. *plumoso*; Fr. *plumeux*.]

1. Having, or resembling, feathers; feathery.

2. (*Bot.*) Noting any slender body as a bristle of a pappus, which has hairs along its sides, like the beard on a feather. *Gray.*

Plumose alum, a name formerly given to the silky, amiantine crystals sometimes found on alum-slate. It is a sulphate of alumina and iron. *Brande.*

PLŪ'MQ-SĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) Capillary or plumose sulphuret of antimony. *Brande.*

† PLU-MŌS'I-TY, *n.* The state of being plumose or having feathers. *Bailey.*

PLŪ'MOUS, *a.* Feathery; plumose. *Woodward.*

PLŪMP, *a.* [Of uncertain etymology.—From Dan., Sw., & Ger. *plump*, rude, coarse, clumsy, unwieldy. *Serenius.*—Radically the same word as *clump* and *lump*. *Richardson.*]

1. Full or distended with substance or flesh; fat and round; fleshy. *L'Estrange.*

Grows *plump*, and round, and full of mettle. *Swift.*

2. Blunt or direct, as a lie; downright. *Wright.*

† PLŪMP, *n.* A cluster; a clump; an aggregate or collection. "A *plump* of trees." *Dryden.*

PLŪMP, *v. a.* To make plump; to swell; to fatten; to fill out; to dilate. "Plumped with bloating dropsy." *Armstrong.*

A wedding at our house will *plump* me up with good cheer. *L'Estrange.*

To *plump* a vote. See *PLUMPER*, No. 3.

PLŪMP, *v. n.* [*Dut.* *plompen*; Ger. *plumpen*; Dan. *plumpe*; Sw. *plumpa*.]

1. To fall or sink down as a heavy or solid body; to fall suddenly or with violence. "How Dulcissa *plumps* into a chair." *Spectator.*

2. To grow plump; to be swelled. *Ainsworth.*

PLŪMP, *ad.* [*Dut.* *plomp*.] With a sudden or heavy fall; suddenly and heavily. *B. Jonson.*

PLŪMP'ER, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, plumps. 2. Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks. *Swift.*

3. A vote given to one candidate only, in English elections, when more than one are to be elected, which might have been divided among all the candidates. He who does this is said to *plump* his vote. *Smart.*

4. An unqualified or downright lie. *Smart.*

PLŪMP'-FACED (-fast), *a.* Having a plump face; full-faced. *Spectator.*

PLŪMP'-PIE, *n.* A pie containing plums. *Maunder.*

PLŪMP'LY, *ad.* Fully; roundly; unreservedly.

PLŪMP'NESS, *n.* The state of being plump; fullness to distention. *Newton.*

PLŪMP'-POR-RIDGE, *n.* Porridge containing plums or raisins. *Addison.*

PLŪMP'-PŪD-DING, *n.* Pudding containing plums or raisins. *Taiter.*

PLŪMP'Y, *a.* Plump; fat. [*Low.*] *Shak.*

PLŪM'-TRĒĒ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Prunus*.—See *PLUM*. *Loudon.*

PLŪ'MY-LĀ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plumule. *Brande.*

PLŪ'MŪLE, *n.* [*L.* *plumula*, dim. of *pluma*, a feather; Fr. *plumule*.] (*Bot.*) The little bud or first shoot of a germinating plantlet, above the cotyledons. *Gray.*

PLŪ'MY-LŌSE, *a.* Noting a part having hairs which branch out laterally. *Maunder.*

PLŪ'MY, *a.* Having plumes or feathers. *Milton.*

PLŪ'MY-CRĒST-ĒD, *a.* Having a crest composed of plumes. *Pope.*

PLŪN'DER, *v. a.* [*Dut.* *plunderen*; Ger. *plündern*; Dan. *plyndre*; Sw. *plundra*.—Gael. *plundrainn*.] [*i.* *PLUNDERED*; *pp.* *PLUNDERING*, *PLUNDERED*.]

1. To take the goods or property of by pillage or open force; to pillage; to spoil; to sack. *Nebuchadnezzar plunders the temple of God.* *South.*

Ships the fruits of their reaction brought, Which made in peace a treasure richer far Than what is plundered in the rage of war. *Pope.*

2. To rob, as a thief. *Pope.*

— "Plunder is a word first heard of in England

in the period immediately preceding our civil wars, between 1630 and 1640." *Trench.*—"Fuller tells us that the word *plunder* was first introduced by the soldiers who had been sent to the assistance of Gustavus Adolphus." *West. Rev.*

PLŪN'DER, *n.* 1. That which is taken from an enemy by force; spoil; rapine; booty; pillage. 2. That which is taken by theft.

3. Luggage or baggage;—so used, in cant language, in the southern and south-western parts of the United States. *Hoffman.*

Syn.—See *BOOTY*, *RAPINE*, *ROBBER*.

PLŪN'DER-AGE, *n.* (*Marine Law*.) The embezzlement of goods on board a ship. *Bouvier.*

PLŪN'DER-ER, *n.* One who plunders; a spoiler; a pillager; a robber. *Dryden.*

PLŪN'DER-FĒD, *a.* Fed by pillage. *Campbell.*

PLŪNGE (*plūn*), *v. a.* [Fr. *plonger*.—According to *Ménage*, from Low L. *plumbio*, from L. *plumbum*, lead.] [*i.* *PLUNGED*; *pp.* *PLUNGING*, *PLUNGED*.]

1. To throw, thrust, drive, or cast into water, or any substance which closes around; to immerse; to submerge. "Plunge us in the flames." *Milton.*

In proud Plexippus' bosom plunged the sword. *Dryden.*

2. To thrust or cast into any state. *Watts.*

But Jove's bolts, that plunge those he hates In cruel darkness, did in vain debates. *Pope.*

PLŪNGE, *v. n.* 1. To thrust or cast one's self, as into water; to pitch; to dive. "To *plunge* naked in the raging sea." *Dryden.*

2. To throw the body forward, and the hind legs up, as a horse. *Dryden.*

His courser *plunged*, and threw him off. *Dryden.*

PLŪNGE, *n.* 1. The act of plunging; a sudden throw or thrust; a pitch. 2. Difficulty; strait; distress. [*R.*]

She was weary of life since she was brought to that *plunge*, to conceal her husband's murder, or accuse her son. *Shelley.*

PLŪN'GEON (*plūn'jun*), *n.* A sea-bird; a kind of duck; the diver. *Ainsworth.*

PLŪNG'ER, *n.* 1. One who plunges; a diver. 2. The piston of a force-pump. *Simmonds.*

PLŪNG'ING-BĀTH, *n.* A bath where a person can dive;—also called *plunge-bath*. *Simmonds.*

† PLŪN'GY, *a.* Wet. *Chaucer.*

PLŪN'KET, *n.* A kind of blue color. *Ainsworth.*

PLŪ'PĒR-FĒCT, *a.* [*L.* *plus*, more, and Eng. *perfect*.] (*Gram.*) Noting the tense of a verb which expresses what had taken place previously to some past time, specified or implied; as, "I had seen him before I saw you." *Murray.*

PLŪ'RAL, *a.* [*L.* *pluralis*; *plus*, *pluris*, more; *It.* *plurale*; *Sp.* *plural*; *Fr.* *pluriel*.]

1. More than one. "He was the first made the number of the Saxon kings *plural*." *Drayton.*

2. (*Gram.*) Noting the number which expresses or designates more than one;—opposed to *singular*:—in some languages, as in the Greek, noting the number which expresses more than two.

— In law, the plural form of a noun may sometimes be taken to mean only one; as supposing a man were to devise to another all his property, providing he [the testator] died without children, and he died leaving one child, the devise would not take effect. *Bouvier.*

PLŪ'RAL, *n.* (*Gram.*) The plural number. *Harris.*

PLŪ'RAL-ISM, *n.* 1. The state or the quality of being plural. 2. The state or condition of a pluralist. *Ch. Ob.*

PLŪ'RAL-IST, *n.* (*Ecccl.*) A clergyman, or ecclesiastic, who holds more than one benefice, with cure of souls. *Collier.*

PLŪ'RAL'I-TY, *n.* [*L.* *pluralitas*; *plurais*, plural; *It.* *pluralità*; *Sp.* *pluralidad*; *Fr.* *pluralité*.]

1. The state of being plural. *Bacon.*

2. A number more than one. "Heretics had introduced a *plurality* of gods." *Hummond.*

3. The greater number. *Hummond.*

Take the *plurality* of the world, and they are neither wise nor good. *L'Estrange.*

4. (*Ecol.*) More benefices than one, occupied by the same clergyman:—a clergyman who holds more benefices than one. *Whishaw.*

— A candidate, in an election, receives a *plurality* of votes when he receives more than any other candidate, and he receives a *majority* of votes when he receives more than all others.—See *MAJORITY*.

PLŪ'RAL-IZE, *v. a.* [*i.* *PLURALIZED*; *pp.* *PLURALIZING*, *PLURALIZED*.] To make plural; to express in the plural form. *Hiley.*

PLŪ'RAL-LY, *ad.* In a sense implying more than one. *Cudworth.*

PLŪ'RI-ĒS, *n.* [*L.*, frequently.] (*Law*.) A writ issued subsequently to an alias of the same kind. *Bouvier.*

PLŪ'RI-FĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* [*L.* *plurifarius*.] Of divers fashions. *Blount.*

PLŪ'RI-LĪT'ER-AL, *a.* [*L.* *plus*, *pluris*, more, and *littera*, a letter.] Containing more letters than three. *Wright.*

PLŪ'RI-LĪT'ER-AL, *n.* A word consisting of more than three letters. *Wright.*

PLŪ'RI-LŪC'U-LAR, *a.* [*L.* *plus*, *pluris*, more, and *loculus*, a cell.] (*Bot.*) Having many cells; many-celled; multilocular. *Loudon.*

PLŪ'RI-PRĒ'S'ENCE, *n.* [*L.* *plus*, *pluris*, more, and *presentia*, presence.] Presence in more places than one. *Johnson.*

† PLŪ'RI-SY, *n.* [*L.* *plus*, *pluris*, more.] 1. Superabundance; excess. "Thy *plurisy* of goodness." *Massinger.*

2. Superabundance of blood; plethora. *Muscul.*

PLŪS, *n.* [*L.* *more*.] (*Algebra*.) A character thus [+], noting addition. *Davies.*

PLŪSH, *n.* [Fr. *peluche*, *pluche*.—*Dut.* *phás*; Ger. *plusch*; Dan. *plyds*; Sw. *phys*.—From L. *plius*, hair. *Richardson*.—From L. *pellis*, a skin. *Sullivan*.] A kind of cloth, having a sort of velvet nap or shag on one side. *Ure.*

PLŪSH'ER, *n.* (*Ich.*) A kind of dog-fish. *Carew.*

PLŪS-QUAM-PĒR-FĒCT, *a.* [*L.* *plus*, more, *quam*, than, and Eng. *perfect*.] (*Gram.*) *Pluperfect*. [*R.*] *Ash.*

PLŪ'TŌ, *n.* [Gr. *Πλοτων*; *L.* *Pluto*, or *Pluton*.] (*Gr.* & *Rom. Myth.*) The king of the lower world, or region of departed spirits. *W. Smith.*

PLŪ-TŌ'NI-AN, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to Pluto or to PLŪ-TŌ'NI-C, } the regions of fire:—infernal. 2. (*Geol.*) Pertaining to Plutonism.

Plutonian or *Plutonic action*, (*Geol.*) the influence of volcanic heat and other subterranean causes under pressure.—*Plutonian* or *Plutonic rocks*, rocks of igneous formation and ancient geological date.—*Plutonian* or *Plutonic theory*, the theory which maintains that the unstratified crystalline rocks were formed by igneous fusion; *Huttonian* theory; *Vulcanian* theory;—opposed to *Neptunian* or *Wernerian* theory.—See *VULCANIC*. *Eng. Cyc.* *Lyell.* *Brande.*

PLŪ-TŌ'NI-AN, } *n.* One who adopts or main- PLŪ'TŌ-NIST, } tains the Plutonian theory in geology; a Huttonian; a Vulcanian. *P. Cyc.*

PLŪ'TŌ-NISM, (*Geol.*) The Plutonian theory.

PLŪ'TŌ-NIST, *n.* (*Geol.*) An advocate of, or a believer in, the Huttonian or Plutonian theory of the earth. *Dr. Hitchcock.*

PLŪ'VI-AL, *a.* [*L.* *pluvialis*; *pluvia*, rain; *It.* *pluviale*; *Sp.* & *Fr.* *pluvial*.] Pertaining to rain; rainy; pluvious. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

† PLŪ'VI-AL, *n.* [Fr. *pluvial*.] A priest's cope or cloak for protection against rain. *Ainsworth.*

PLŪ-VI-ĀM'Ē-TER, *n.* [*L.* *pluvia*, rain, and *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of water that falls in rain; a rain-gauge;—written also *pluviometer*. *Brande.*

PLŪ-VI-A-MĒT'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to, or PLŪ-VI-A-MĒT'RIC-AL, } ascertained by, a pluviometer. *Wright.*

PLŪ-VI-ŌM'Ē-TER, *n.* A pluviometer. *Nichol.*

PLŪ'VI-OUS, *a.* [*L.* *pluvius*; *It.* & *Sp.* *pluvioso*; *Fr.* *pluvieux*.] Relating to rain; rainy; pluvial. "A moist and *pluvious* air." [*R.*] *Brown.*

PLŪ (plū), *v. a.* [Gr. *πλέω*, to twine, to weave; *L.* *plūco*, to fold, to bend; *It.* *piegare*; *Sp.* *plegar*; *Fr.* *plier*.—*A. S.* *plegan*, to play; *Dut.* *plegan*,

to use, to be accustomed; Dan. *pleie*; Ger. *pflegen*, to take care of, to apply.] [*i.* PLIED; *pp.* PLYING, PLIED.]

1. † To bend; to fold; to sway; to incline.

As men may warm wax with hands *ply*. Chaucer.

2. To work at closely or vigorously.

The hero from afar
Phes him with darts and stoncs. Dryden.

3. To employ with diligence; to apply closely or with repetition; to keep busy.

The weary Trojans *ply* their shattered oars. Dryden.
I have *plied* my needle there fifty years. Spectator.

4. To practise or perform diligently. "He sternly bade him other business *ply*." Spenser.

5. To solicit importunately.

He *plies* the duke at morning and at night. Shak.

PLÿ, v. n. 1. † To bend. "The willow *plied*, and gave way to the gust." L'Estrange.

2. To work closely or steadily; to busy one's self. "He was forced to *ply* in the streets as a porter for his livelihood." Addison.

3. To go in haste; to hasten. "Thither he *plies* undaunted." Milton.

4. (Naut.) To make headway against the direction of the wind. Mar. Dict.

PLÿ, n. 1. A fold; a plait. [R.] Arbuthnot.

2. Bent; turn; bias; cast. [R.]

The late learners cannot so well take the *ply*. Bacon.

PLÿ'ERS, n. pl. See PLIERS.

PLÿ'ING, n. 1. The act of one who plies.

2. (Naut.) The act of working against the wind. Mar. Dict.

PNEŪ-MĀT'IC (nū-māt'ik), } a. [Gr. πνευ-
PNEŪ-MĀT'IC (nū-māt'ik), } ατμικός, *pnēuma*,
wind, air; πνέω, to blow; L. *pneumaticus*; It.
pneumatico; Sp. *pneumatico*; Fr. *pneumatique*.]

1. Pertaining to air or to pneumatics. "Made by Boyle in his *pneumatic* engine." Locke.

2. Consisting of air; spirituous; vaporous; airy. "The *pneumatic* substance." Bacon.

Pneumatic paradox, a name applied to the phenomenon of two disks resisting the forces tending to separate them, when a current of air or of water is strongly urged through a tube affixed to the centre of one of the disks against the other, the latter being prevented from sliding laterally out of place by a short pin projecting into the tube. When a current of water is used, the disks may be immersed in water. This phenomenon is also called *adhesion of disks*. J. H. Abbot.

† PNEŪ-MĀT'IC-ĀL, n. A vaporous substance. Bacon.

PNEŪ-MĀT'ICS (nū-), n. 1. The science which treats of the mechanical properties, as the weight, pressure, elasticity, &c., of elastic fluids, and particularly of atmospheric air. Brande.

2. (In the Schools.) † Pneumatology. Fleming.

PNEŪ-MĀT'O-ŌLE, n. [Gr. πνεύμα, *pnēuma*, air, and *ὄλη*, a tumor.] (Med.) An emphysematous tumor of the scrotum; physocoele. Dunglison.

PNEŪ-MĀ-TO-LŌG'IC-ĀL, a. [Fr. *pneumatologie*.] Relating to pneumatology. Daddridge.

PNEŪ-MĀ-TŌL'O-GĪST, n. One versed in pneumatology. Bailey.

PNEŪ-MĀ-TŌL'O-Gÿ (nū-mā-tŏl'o-jē), n. [Gr. πνεύμα, *pnēuma*, air, spirit, and λόγος, a discourse; It. *pneumatologia*; Sp. *pneumatologia*; Fr. *pneumatologie*.] The doctrine of spiritual substances, or the science of mind or spirit, treating of the divine mind, the angelic mind, and the human mind. Reid. Hamilton.

PNEŪ-MĀ-TŌM'E-TER, n. [Gr. πνεύμα, *pnēuma*, air, and μέτρον, measure.] A gasometer constructed for the purpose of measuring the quantity of air taken into the lungs and again given out at each inspiration and expiration. Brande.

PNEŪ-MŌ-GĀS'TRIC, a. [Gr. πνεύμα, *pnēuma*, the lung, and γαστήρ, the stomach.] (Med.) Pertaining to the lungs and stomach. Dunglison.

PNEŪ-MŌG'RĀ-PHY, n. [Gr. πνεύμα, *pnēuma*, a lung, and γράφω, to write.] (Med.) An anatomical description of the lungs. Dunglison.

PNEŪ-MŌL'O-Gÿ, n. [Gr. πνεύμα, *pnēuma*, a lung, and λόγος, a discourse.] (Med.) A treatise on, or an anatomical description of, the lungs; pneumography. Dunglison.

PNEŪ-MŌM'E-TER, n. [Gr. πνεύμα, *pnēuma*, air, and μέτρον, measure.] (Med.) A spirometer. Dunglison.

PNEŪ-MŌM'E-TRY, n. (Med.) Measurement of the capacity of the lungs for air. Dunglison.

PNEŪ-MŌN'IC (nū-mŏn'ik), n. [Gr. πνεύμων, *pnēumōn*, a lung.] (Med.) Inflammation of the lungs. Dunglison.

PNEŪ-MŌN'IC (nū-mŏn'ik), a. [Gr. πνευμονικός; Fr. *pneumonique*.] Relating to the lungs; pulmonic. Dunglison.

PNEŪ-MŌN'IC (nū-mŏn'ik), n. (Med.) A medicine for the lungs; a pulmonic. Todd.

PNEŪ-MŌ-NĪT'IC, a. (Med.) Pertaining to pneumonitis, or inflammation of the lungs. Dunglison.

PNEŪ-MŌ-NĪT'IS, n. (Med.) Inflammation of the lungs; pneumonia. Dunglison.

PNEŪ-MŌ-Nÿ, n. (Med.) Pneumonia. Crabb.

PNĪ-GĀ'LI-ŌN, n. [Gr. πνίγω, *pnīgō*, to suffocate.] (Med.) The incubus, or nightmare. Dunglison.

PŌYX (nīks), n. (Grecian Ant.) A place in which assemblies of the Athenian people were held.

"It was semicircular in form, with a boundary wall, part rock and part masonry, and an area of about 12,000 square yards." Wm. Smith.

PŌ'A, n. [Gr. πόα, *poā*, grass.] (Bot.) A genus of grasses, including many species; meadow-grass; spear-grass. Gray.

PŌACH (pŏch), v. a. [Fr. *poacher*, according to *Menage*, from L. *pungo*, to pierce; *poche*, a pocket, a pouch.—See POKE.] [*i.* POACHED; *pp.* POACHING, POACHED.]

1. † To stab; to pierce; to spear.

Country people *poach* them [fish] with an instrument somewhat like a salmon-spear. Carew.

2. Originally to cook, as eggs, by boiling them slightly, when removed from the shell, in present use, to cook as eggs, by breaking them into a saucepan, and stirring them together. "So they [eggs] be *poached* or rare boiled." Bacon.

3. To begin, and not complete. Bacon.

4. To steal; to plunder by stealth. "They *poach* Parnassus." Garth.

PŌACH (pŏch), v. n. 1. † To invade; to intrude. Bacon.

2. To steal game; to carry off game privately, as in a bag. Oldham.

3. To be damp or swampy, as ground; to be in such a state of moisture, on ground, as to be pierced by the tread of cattle.

Chalky and clay lands. . . *poach* in winter. Mortimer.

PŌACH'ARD, n. See POCHARD. Johnson.

PŌACH'ER, n. One who poaches or steals game. Ken, an old *poacher* after game. Yalden.

PŌACH'Y-NĒSS, n. The state of being poachy; marshiness; wetness. Mortimer.

PŌACH'ING, n. 1. The act of one who poaches.

2. (Eng. Law.) The unlawful entry upon land for the purpose of taking game. Burrill.

PŌACH'Y (pŏch'ē), a. Easily penetrated by the feet; as marshy ground; damp; marshy.

Except your marshes be very *poachy*. Mortimer.

PŌAK, n. Waste from the preparation of skins. Simmonds.

PŌ'CAN-BŪSH, n. (Bot.) Poke; garget; *Phytolacca decandra*. Simmonds.

PŌ'CARD, n. (Ornith.) See POCHARD. Bailey.

PŌC-CŌŌN', n. A name for the *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, or blood-root. Simmonds.

PŌCH'ARD, n. [From *poach*.] (Ornith.) A species of duck inhabiting the sea, and its bays and estuaries, allied to the canvas-back duck; the *Fuligula ferina* of Ray. Eng. Cyc.

PŌCK, n. [A. S. *poc*; Dut. *pok*; Ger. *pocke*; Dan. *kopper*; Sw. *pockor*.]

1. A pustule of the small-pox, or of an eruptive distemper. Dunglison.

2. † The small-pox. Bale.

PŌCK'ARED (pŏk'ard), a. Pitted with the small-pox; pock-fretten. Craig.

PŌCK'-BRŌ-KEN, a. Marked with the small-pox; pock-fretten. Forby.

PŌCK'ET, n. [A. S. *pocca*.—Fr. *poches*, *pochette*.—See POKE, and POUCH.]

1. A small bag or pouch inserted in a garment. "Medals in his *pocket*." Addison.

2. In a billiard table, a pouch at the corners or sides, to receive the balls. Wright.

3. A large bag for holding ginger, cowry shells, hops, &c. Simmonds.

In the wool and hop trade, a *pocket* contains half a sack, or twelve stone, of fourteen pounds each; but it is a variable quantity, the articles being sold by their actual weight. Simmonds.

PŌCK'ET, v. a. [*i.* POCKETED; *pp.* POCKETING, POCKETED.]

1. To put in the pocket. Pope.

2. To take clandestinely;—used with up. "To *pocket up* the game." Prior.

To *pocket* an insult, to receive an insult without resenting it.

PŌCK'ET-BOOK (-bāk), n. A book, or note-case, for the pocket. Arbuthnot.

PŌCK'ET-CŌMB (-kām), n. A small hair-comb for the pocket. Simmonds.

PŌCK'ET-CŌM'PASS, n. A small compass, such as may be carried in the pocket. Simmonds.

PŌCK'ET-E-DĪ'TIŌN, n. An edition of a book, suitable for carrying in the pocket. Simmonds.

PŌCK'ET-FLĀP, n. The piece that covers the pocket-hole. Ash.

PŌCK'ET-FŪL, n.; pl. PŌCK'ET-FŪLS. As much as a pocket will hold. Jodrell.

PŌCK'ET-GLĀSS, n. A glass carried in the pocket.

PŌCK'ET-HĀND'KER-CHĪEF (-hāng-), n. A handkerchief for wiping the face, carried in the pocket. Simmonds.

PŌCK'ET-HŌLE, n. An aperture or opening to a pocket. Johnson.

PŌCK'ET-MŌN'EY, n. Money for the pocket, or for casual or incidental expenses. Wyman.

PŌCK'ET-PĪCK'ING, n. Act of picking the pocket. "Pocket-picking and shop-lifting." Stierne.

PŌCK'ET-PĪST'OL, n. A pistol to be carried in the pocket. Booth.

PŌCK'ET-SHĒR'IFF, n. (Eng. Law.) A sheriff appointed by the crown, and not nominated by the judges in the exchequer. Whishaw.

PŌCK'ET-VŌL'UME, n. A volume that may be carried in the pocket. Jodrell.

PŌCK'-FRĒT-TEN (pŏk'frēt-tē), a. Marked or pitted with the small-pox. Todd.

PŌCK'-HŌLE, n. A mark or pit made by the small-pox; a pock-mark. Donne.

PŌCK'Y-NĒSS, n. State of being pocky. Bailey.

PŌCK'ISH, a. Affected with small-pox.

He [the king] is called a *pockish* man in the queen's letter. Robertson.

PŌCK'-MĀRK, n. A mark or pit made by the small-pox. Todd.

PŌCK'-PĪT-TĒD, a. Marked with the small-pox; having pock-marks. Booth.

PŌCK'-WOOD (-wūd), n. (Bot.) A plant; the *Guaiacum officinale* of Linnaeus. Craig.

PŌCK'Y, a. Full of pocks. Denham.

PŌ'Ō. [It.] (Mus.) Little. "*Poco piu*," a little more. Warner.

PŌ-CŌ-CŪ'RANT-ĪSM, n. [It. *poco*, little, and *cura*, care.] Indifference. [R.] N. Brit. Rev.

PŌ-CŌ'SŌN, n. A little swamp, marsh, or fen. [A word used in Virginia and other Southern States of the U. S.] Washington.

† PŌC'Ū-LĒNT, a. [L. *potulentus*; *potulum*, a drinking-vessel.] Fit to be drunk. Bacon.

PŌC'Ū-LĪ-FŌRM, a. [L. *potulum*, a cup, and *forma*, form.] Cup-shaped. Clarke.

PŌD, v. n. 1. To swell. Clarke.

2. To yield or produce pods. Clarke.

PŌD, n. [Dut. *bode*. Skinner.—W. *cod*, a pouch.] (Bot.) A legume:—any sort of capsule. Gray.

PŌ-DĀG-E-RĪ'NÆ, n. pl. [Gr. ποδάγρης, *podāgēs*, one who has the gout; ποδός, *podós*, a foot, and *ἀγρῆς*, a seizure; L. *podager*.] (Ornith.) A sub-family of fissirostral



Podager natterl.

birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Caprimulgidae*; podagers. *Gray.*

PÖD'A-GRÄ, or **PÖ-DÄG'RÄ** [pö-däg'rä, *Ash, Crabö*; pö-dä-grä, *Brande, Dunglison*], *n.* [L., from Gr. *podägra*; *podös*, *podos*, a foot, and *ägra*, seizure.] (*Med.*) Gout in the articulations of the foot; — also used for gout generally. *Dunglison.*

PÖD'A-GRÄL, *a.* Suffering from gout. *Craig.*

PÖ-DÄG'RIC, { *a.* [Gr. *podägrikos*; L. *podag-*
PÖ-DÄG'RIC-CAL, { *ricus*.] Relating to the gout;
gouty; podagral. *Howell.*

PÖD'A-GROÜS, *a.* Afflicted with the gout in the foot; podagral. *C. R. Cockerell.*

PÖD'-ÄU-GER, *n.* A kind of auger formed with a straight channel or groove. *Ogilvie.*

PÖD'DER, *n.* A gatherer of pods. *Bailey.*

PÖD'DI-SÖY, *n.* A silk; paduasoy. *Simmonds.*

PÖDE, *n.* A tadpole. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

PÖ-DES'TÄ, *n.* [It.] A mayor, alderman, or magistrate of an Italian city. *Millhouse.*

PÖDGE, *n.* 1. † A puddle; a splash. *Skinner.*
2. Porridge. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

PÖ-DI-PÍ-NÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of web-footed birds of the order *Anseres* and family *Colymbidae*; grebes. *Gray.*

PÖ-DI-ÜM, *n.* [L.] (*Arch.*) A low wall, generally with a plinth and cornice, placed in front of a building; — a projecting basement round the interior of a building, as a shelf or seat; and round the exterior for ornamental adjuncts, such as statues, vases, &c. *Fairholt.*



Podiceps cristatus.

Sometimes the *podium* was surmounted by rails, and used as the basement for the columns of a portico. *Fairholt.*

PÖD-Q-GYN, { *n.* [Gr. *podös*, *podös*, foot, and
PÖD-Q-GYN'-I-ÜM, { *gynh*, a female.] (*Bot.*) A
support to the ovary; gynophore. *Henslow.*

PÖ-DÜL/Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *podös*, *podös*, a foot, and
kyos, a discourse.] (*Med.*) A description of, or
a treatise on, the foot. *Dunglison.*

PÖD/Q-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. *podös*, *podös*, a foot, and
spërma, seed.] (*Bot.*) The stalk of a seed. *Gray.*

PÖ-DRI'DÄ, *n.* [Sp.] See *OLLA PODRIDA*.

PÖ'E-BIRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Melophagidae*, inhabiting New Zealand, and remarkable for its power of imitating different sounds; *Prosthemadara cinnamata*. *Baird.*

PÖE-I-LIT'IC, *a.* (*Pal.*) See *POIKILITIC*.

PÖ-ÖL/Q-PÖD, *n.* [Gr. *poikilos*, varied, and *podös*,
podös, a foot.] (*Zool.*) One of a group of crustaceans having feet formed partly for walking, or for prehension, and partly branchiferous, and fitted for swimming. *Baird.*

PÖ'EM, *n.* [Gr. *poëma*; *poëma*, to make; L. *It.*, &
Sp. *poema*; Fr. *poëme*.] The work or production of a poet; a poetical or metrical composition; a piece of poetry. *Dryden.*

He [Milton] was born for whatever is arduous, and his work is not the greatest of heroic poems only because it is not the first. *Johnson.*
Even one alone verse sometimes makes a perfect poem. *B. Jonson.*

PÖ-EM-ÄT'IC, *a.* Relating to a poem. *Coleridge.*

PÖ-EN'A-MÜ, *n.* A variety of jade, or nephrite; — used in New Zealand for the manufacture of axes and other weapons. *Brande.*

PÖ-NÖL/Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *poëny*, punishment, and
kyos, a discourse.] The science of, or a treatise on, punishment.

A chair devoted to the science or art of punishment, or to penology. *F. Lieber.*

PÖ-PHÄG/Q-MYS, *n.* (*Zool.*) A name given by F. Cuvier to a genus of rodent quadrupeds found in South America, having claws adapted for burrowing; *Spalacopus* of Wagler. *Waterhouse.*



Spalacopus ater.

PÖ'E-SY, *n.* [Gr. *poësis*; *poësis*, to make; L. *poësis*; It. & Sp. *poesia*; Fr. *poésie*.]

1. The art of composing poems. *Sidney.*
2. Metrical composition; poetry. *Shak.*
3. A short conceit engraved on a ring, box, &c.; a posy. *Shak.*

PÖ'ET, *n.* [Gr. *poëtes*; L. *It.*, & Sp. *poeta*; Fr. *poëte*.] A person who, by extraordinary powers of imagination, so combines the materials of the natural and the moral world as to present them in new shapes, or unaccustomed and affecting points of view, employing for his means metrical language; an author of poems or poetry.

A poet seems in the high regions of his fancy, with his garland and singing robe, about him. *Milton.*

Three poets, in three distant ages born,
Greece, Italy, and I met and did debate,
The first in loftiness of thought surpassed,
The next in variety, in both the last.
The force of nature could not build on error
To make a third like you, the other two. *Dryden.*

PÖ'ET-ÄS-TER, *n.* A petty poet; a rhymester. *Filton.*

Horace hath exposed those trifling poetasters. *Filton.*

PÖ'ET-ÄS-TRY, *n.* Mean poetry. *Ec. Rev.*

PÖ'ET-ESS, *n.* A female poet. *Bp. Hall.*

PÖ-ET'IC, { *a.* [Gr. *poëtikós*; L. *poeticus*; It.
PÖ-ET'IC-CAL, { & Sp. *poëtico*; Fr. *poétique*.]

1. Pertaining, or suitable, to poetry. "Matters historical and poetical." *Hackluyt.*
2. Expressed in poetry. "The moral of that poetical fiction." *Hale.*

PÖ-ET'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a poetical manner; with the qualities of poetry; by poetry. *Dryden.*

PÖ-ET'ICS, *n. pl.* That branch of criticism which treats of the nature and laws of poetry; the doctrine of poetry. *Warton.*

PÖ'ET-IZE, *v. n.* [Fr. *poëtiser*.] To write poetry; to compose verses; to versify. *Donne.*

PÖ'ET-LÄU'RE-ATE, *n.* The court-poet of England. — See *LAUREATE*. *Southey.*

PÖ-ET-MU-ŠI'CIAN, *n.* One who is both poet and musician. *Clarke.*

† **PÖ'ET-RESS**, *n.* [L. *poetris*.] A poetess. "Most peerless poetress." *Spenser.*

PÖ'E-TRY, *n.* [Old Fr. *poëterie*.]

1. A composition in metrical language, produced or embellished, more or less, by a creative imagination, the end of which is to afford intellectual pleasure, by exciting elevated, agreeable, or pathetic emotions; composition uniting fiction and metre; verse; metrical composition.

The end of poetry is to please; and the name, we think, is strictly applicable to every metrical composition from which we derive pleasure without any laborious exercise of the understanding. *Jeffrey.*

Poetry is not the proper antithesis to prose, but to science. Poetry is opposed to science, and prose to metre. . . . The proper and immediate object of science is the acquirement or communication of truth, the proper object of poetry is the communication of pleasure. . . . Poetry is the art of conveying the passions, and its duty to lead them on the side of pleasure. *Conquer.*

2. The art or the practice of writing verse.

As respects the subject, poetry is divided into pastorals, satires, elegies, epigrams, &c.; as respects the manner or form of representation, into epic, lyric, and dramatic poetry, &c.; as respects the verse, into blank verse and rhyme. *Davis.*

PÖ'ET-SHIP, *n.* The state of a poet. *Cowper.*

† **PÖ'ET-SÜCK'ER**, *n.* A sucking or immature poet. [A ludicrous word.] *B. Jonson.*

PÖG'GY, *n.* A marine fish. — See *PORGY*. *Hale.*

PÖH, *interj.* An exclamation of contempt or aversion; pshaw; pish. *Johnson.*

PÖ-HÄ'GEN, *n.* (*Ich.*) See *PAUKAGEN*. *Bartlett.*

PÖIG'NAN-CY (pöi'nan-se), *n.* 1. The quality of being poignant; sharpness; keenness; severity. "Delicate poignancy of . . . wit." *Byron.*
2. Power of stimulating the palate. *Swift.*

PÖIG'NANT (pöi'nant) [pöi'nant, *W. P. E. Ja. Sm. R. C.*; pöi'nant, *S. J. F.*], *a.* [Fr. *poignant*, from L. *pungo*, *pungens*, to prick.]

1. Sharp; piercing; penetrating; severe; intense. "Poignant pain." *Norris.*

2. Keen; pointed; irritating; satirical.

There are to whom too poignant I appear,
Beyond the laws of satire too severe. *Francis.*

3. Stimulating to the organs of taste; acrid; pungent. "Poignant sauces." *Locke.*

PÖIG'NANT-LY (pöi'nant-lë), *ad.* In a poignant manner; sharply; keenly; satirically. *Todd.*

PÖI'KI-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *poikilos*, variegated.] (*Geol.*) The new red-sandstone. *Clarke.*

PÖI-KI-LIT'IC, *a.* (*Geol.*) Applied to the new red-sandstone formation. *Brande.*

PÖIND'ING, *n.* [Scot. *poind*, to distrain.] (*Scottish Law.*) A diligence or process by which the property of a debtor's movables is transferred to a creditor. *Erskine.*

PÖINT, *n.* [L. *punctum*; *pungo*, *punctus*, to prick; It. & Sp. *punta*, *punto*; Fr. *pointe*.]

1. The sharp end of any thing.

Doubts if he wielded not a wooden spear.
Without a point, he looked, the point was there. *Dryden.*
A pyramid reversed may stand for a while upon its point,
If balanced by admirable skill. *Temple.*

2. Any thing, part, or figure gradually diminishing in breadth or diameter to a sharp end; as, "The points of a backgammon board."

3. An ornamental tag affixed to the end of a ribbon used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries for tying an article of dress upon the person. *Shak. Fairholt.*

4. A steel instrument used by engravers for tracing their designs. *Brande.*

5. A piece of land, narrow at the end, extending into the sea or other body of water; a small cape. *Addison.*

6. A small space. "Point of land." *Prior.*

7. The switch of a railway. *Simmonds.*

8. An indivisible part of time; a moment. "When time's first point begun." *Darwin.*

9. Part of time next or nearest; exact moment. "At the point of death." *Shak.*

10. Exact place; station; stage.

They follow Nature in their desires, carrying them no farther than she directs, and leaving off at the point at which excess would grow troublesome. *Addison.*

11. Punctilio; nicety. "Helps to their studies of points of precedence." *Selden.*

With God the points of liberty, who made
Thee what thou art. *Milton.*

12. Degree or state; grade; measure.

Few are placed in extraordinary points of splendor. *Addison.*
The highest point outward things can bring one into is the contentment of the mind. *Swift.*

13. A sentence or turn of expression which awakens attention or wounds; the sting of an epigram.

With periods, points, and tropes he slurs his crimes. *Dryden.*

14. A spot. "The ace or size point." *Johnson.*

15. † A note or tune.

Turning your tongue divine
To a loud trumpet and a point of war. *Shak.*

16. A term formerly applied to lace wrought with the needle; — now sometimes applied to lace woven with bobbins. *London Ency.*

17. The particular place to which any thing is directed, or the particular direction in which any thing is viewed.

The poet intended to set the character of Arete in a fair point of light. *Broome.*

18. Particular respect; single thing or subject. "In point of fact." *Swift.*

With the history of Moses no book in the world, in point of antiquity, can contend. *Philoson.*

This letter is, in every point, an admirable pattern of the present polite way of writing. *Swift.*

19. The art of aiming or striking. "What a point your falcon made!" *Shak.*

20. Aim; purpose; thing desired or required. "You gain your point." *Roscommon.*

21. A single position or assertion; a single part of a complicated question; question.

Strange point and new!
Doctrine which we would know whence learned. *Milton.*
The gloss prodeeth instances that are neither pertinent nor prove the point. *Baker.*

22. Condition of body.

A lord full fat and in good point. *Chaucer.*

23. One of the qualities or properties in regard to shape, symmetry, color, appearance, &c., on which the excellence of horses or cattle depends. *Farm. Ency.*

24. (*Naut.*) A flat piece of cordage tapering from the middle towards each end, passed through the sail in a horizontal row with others, for the purpose of reefing it. *Mar. Dict.*

25. (*Her.*) An ordinary somewhat resembling the pile, but issuing from the base of the escutcheon instead of from the chief. *Brande.*

26. (*Gram.*) A character used to mark the divisions of a discourse or writing, as the comma (,), the semicolon (;), the colon (:), the period (.), the note of admiration (!), the note of interrogation (?); a stop; a mark of punctuation. — a name applied also to a character used to denote a vowel sound, as the vowel-points under Hebrew letters. *Pope.*

27. (*Mus.*) A dot or mark anciently used to distinguish tones or sounds: — a dot placed after a note to prolong its time one half. *Moore.*

28. (*Geom.*) That which has position without length, breadth, or thickness.

The extremities of a limited line are *points*. *Da. & P.*

29. (*Astron.*) A certain place marked in the heavens.

“The points where the equator and ecliptic intersect are called the *equinoctial points*; that where the sun ascends towards the north pole is called the *vernal point*; and that where he descends towards the south, the *autumnal point*. The highest and lowest points of the ecliptic are called *solstitial points*.” *Mar. Dict.*

30. (*Geog. & Nav.*) One of the thirty-two parts into which the great circle of the horizon and the compass are divided. *Mar. Dict.*

“Each has a particular name indicating its place with reference to the four principal or *cardinal points*, viz., the north, south, east, and west *points*.” *Brande.*

31. (*Persp.*) A particular pole or place with reference to the perspective plane. *Lond. Ency.*

32. (*Law.*) A proposition or a question in a case. *Bowdler.*

Acting point, (*Physic.*) the exact spot at which any impulse is given. — *Conjugate point*, (*Math.*) a point of a curve which has no consecutive points. — *Point of contact*, the point of a given line at which tangency takes place. — *Point of concurrence*, a point common to two lines, but not a point of tangency or of intersection. — *Point of contrary flexure*, or *point of inflection*, a point at which a curve, from being convex towards a line not passing through it, becomes concave towards the same line, or the reverse. — *Point of intersection*, a point in which two lines cross each other. *Da. & P.* — *Point of horse*, (*Mining.*) the spot where a vein is divided into one branch or more. *Weale.* — The melting or fusing points of solids, and the boiling and freezing points of liquids, are those degrees of heat at which melting, boiling, and freezing respectively commence. — *Point of incidence*, the place where, by striking a resisting or refracting surface, the motion is changed in direction. — *Point of sight*, *point of view*, (*Perspective.*) the point at which if the eye be placed, the picture will present the same appearance as the object itself would were the picture removed, or the point from which the object is actually viewed, to have the appearance of the picture. *Darwin.* — *Points of support*, the collected areas on the plan of the piers, walls, columns, &c., on which an edifice rests. *Brande.*

Syn. — See AIM, SNOW.

PÖINT, v. a. [*It. puntare*; *Sp. apuntar*, *puntuar*; *Old Fr. pointer*; *Fr. pointer*.] [*i.* POINTED; *pp.* POINTING, POINTED.]

1. To sharpen to a point; to make pointed.

When to my breast I lift the pointed sword. *Dryden.*

Part new grind the blunted axe and point the dart. *Dryden.*

2. To place with the point or end towards anything, as an indication or aim; to direct towards anything; to level. “The cannon were pointed against the fort.” *Johnson.*

A fixed figure for the time of scorn

To point his slow, unmoving finger at. *Shak.*

3. To indicate or show; to direct.

Either led or driven, as we point the way. *Shak.*

4. To direct the eye, notice, or attention of.

Whoever should be guided through his battles by Minerva, and pointed to every scene of them, would see nothing but subjects of surprise. *Pope.*

5. To mark or distinguish by points of punctuation; to punctuate. *Knatchbull.*

6. To put mortar with a trowel in the joints or crevices of, as a stone wall. *Simmonds.*

7. To give a point or epigrammatic force to.

He left a name at which the world grew pale

To point a moral or adorn a tale. *Johnson.*

8. To appoint. *Spenser.*

To point a rope, (*Must.*) to work the end of a rope over with knittles. — To point a sail, to put points through the eyelet holes of the reefs. — To point a yard, to brace a yard sharp up. *Mar. Dict.*

PÖINT, v. n. 1. To direct the finger for designating or calling attention to any thing; — commonly followed by *at*.

Now must the world point at poor Catherine,
And say, Lo! there is mad Petruchio's wife. *Shak.*

2. To indicate, as a sporting-dog.

He treads with caution, and he points with fear. *Gay.*

3. To show any thing distinctly; — with *at*.

To point at what time the balance of power was most equally held between their lords and commons, in Rome, would, perhaps, admit a controversy. *Sneyt*

4. To distinguish or divide sentences by points; to punctuate. *Forbes.*

PÖINT'AL, n. (*Bot.*) A pistil. [*R.*] *Crabb.*

PÖINT-BLANK', n. [*Fr. white point*.]

1. The white or central point of a target.

An arrow is shot to the point-blank, or white mark. *Johnson.*

2. (*Gunnery.*) The position of a cannon or fire-arm when the axis of the bore and the object arrived at are in the same plane, which may be either parallel or inclined to the horizon. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

PÖINT'-BLANK, a. 1. In a direct line with the object aimed at. *Brande.*

Point-blank range, the distance at which a ball from a gun, fixed at point-blank, will hit the object aimed at. *Gloss. Mil. Terms.*

2. Direct. *Stillingfleet.*

PÖINT'-BLANK, ad. In a direct line with the object; directly. *L'Estrange.*

PÖINT D'APPUI (pöwäng'däp'pwe), n. [*Fr. point of support*.] A rallying-point.

+PÖINT'-DE-VİCE, } a. Precise or nice to ex-
+PÖINT'-DE-VİSE, } cess. “Such insouciant and
point-dense companions.” *Shak.*

“It is difficult to ascertain the origin of this phrase; it appears like French, but I can find no authority in that language for a *point de vue*, though it is perfectly analogous to a *point nommé*, which is a very current form. Mr. Douce refers it to needle-work, and mentions *point lace* as similar; Mr. Gifford thinks it must have been a mathematical phrase.” *Nares.*

PÖINT'ED, a. 1. Having a sharp point; peaked. “A pointed, flinty rock.” *Dryden.*

2. Directed with personality; personal. *Smart.*

3. Having epigrammatic force; epigrammatical; poignant. “Pointed wit.” *Pope.*

PÖINT'ED-LY, ad. In a pointed manner. *Dryden.*

PÖINT'ED-NESS, n. The quality of being pointed; sharpness. *Dryden.*

PÖINT'EL, n. [*Fr. pointille*; *pointe*, a point.]

1. Something on a point. *Derham.*

2. A kind of pencil or style, — the writing implement of the middle ages. *Fairholt.*

PÖINT'ER, n. 1. One who, or that which, points.

2. The index-hand of a clock or a watch.

3. A graving-tool. *Simmonds.*

4. (*Zool.*) A variety of sporting-dog, trained to stop and point with his nose to the place of the game; the *Canis familiaris avicularis* of Linnæus. *Eng. Cyc.*

5. (*Astron.*) The two stars in the side of the dipper in the constellation *Ursa Major*; — so called because they always point nearly in a right line with the pole-star. *Olmosted.*

PÖINT'ING, n. 1. The act of one who points, or the state of being pointed; a sharpening. *Brande.*

2. Punctuation.

3. (*Masonry.*) The act of filling with mortar the crevices of a stone wall: — mortar used to point a wall. *Harris.*

PÖINT'ING-STÖCK, n. An object of ridicule or scorn. “A wonder and a pointing-stock.” *Shak.*

PÖINT'-LACE, n. Fine lace wrought with the needle instead of bobbins. *Simmonds.*

PÖINT'LESS, a. Having no point; blunt; not sharp; obtuse. *Dryden.*

PÖINT'LET-ED, a. (*Bot.*) Apiculate. *Henslow.*

PÖINT'S'MAN, n. A railway officer whose duty it is to shift the switches or movable guiding-rails on the approach or departure of trains, near junction-lines and stations. *Simmonds.*

PÖISE (pöiz), n. [*Fr. poids*. — *W. pwyys*.]

1. Weight, gravity; heaviness. *Spenser.*

2. The weight or mass of metal used in weighing with the steelyard. *Wright.*

3. Balance; equilibrium; equipoise. *Beniley.*

4. That which balances; a regulating power. Men of an unbounded imagination often want the *poise* of judgment. *Dryden.*

PÖISE (pöiz), v. a. [*L. penso*; *It. pesare*; *Sp. pesar*; *Fr. peser*. — *W. pwyysan*.] [*i.* POISED; *pp.* POISING, POISED.]

1. To balance; to hold or to place in equilibrium or equiponderance.

Nor yet was earth suspended in the sky,
Nor poised did on her own foundation lie. *Dryden.*

2. To examine or ascertain, as by the balance; to weigh. *South.*

3. To oppress with weight; to weigh down.

Lest leaden slumber *poise* me down to-morrow,
When I should mount with wings of victory. *Shak.*

PÖI'SON (pöi'zn), n. [*Sp. ponzoña*; *Fr. poison*. — *From L. potio*, a potion, a drink. *Menage*.]

1. Any substance which, if introduced into the animal economy, disturbs, suspends, or destroys some or all of the vital functions, venom; virus. “Vegetable poisons.” *Dunglison.*

Like him that knew not *poison's* power to kill,
Until, by tasting it, himself was slain. *Darwin.*

2. Any thing infectious or malignant. “The poison of sin.” *Whole Duty of Man.*

Syn. — *Poison* is a general term, and it may be deadly or otherwise, quick or slow, in its operation, *venom* is an active and malignant *poison*.

PÖI'SON (pöi'zn), v. a. [*i.* POISONED; *pp.* POISONING, POISONED.]

1. To infect with poison.

Quivers, and bows, and poisoned darts. *Roscommon.*

2. To attack, injure, or kill by poison. “He poisoned himself and died.” *2 Macc. x. 13.*

3. To taint; to corrupt; to canker.

With thy false arts *poisoned* his people's loyalty? *Rowe.*

PÖI'SON-A-BLE (pöi'zn-a-bl), a. That may be poisoned. *Todd.*

PÖI'SON-BÜLB (pöi'zn-b), n. (*Bot.*) A poisonous bulbous plant; *Brunstigia toxicaria*. *Loudon.*

PÖI'SON-ER (pöi'zn-er), n. One who poisons.

PÖI'SON-ER-ESS, n. A female who poisons.

PÖI'SON-FÄNG (pöi'zn-f), n. One of the superior, maxillary teeth of certain serpents, which convey venom in the wounds they inflict. *Eng. Cyc.*

+PÖI'SON-FÜL, a. Poisonous. *Dr. White.*

PÖI'SON-HÄM'LÖCK (pöi'zn-h), n. (*Bot.*) A biennial, poisonous herb of the genus *Conium*, with large leaves and white flowers; *Conium maculatum*. *Gray.*

PÖI'SON-İNG (pöi'zn-İng), n. The act of giving poison. “Assassinations, poisonings.” *Gray.*

PÖI'SON-İ-VY, n. (*Bot.*) Poison-oak. *Gray.*

PÖI'SON-NÜT (pöi'zn-n), n. (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree bearing poisonous seeds; *Strychnos nuxvomica*. *Loudon.*

PÖI'SON-ÖAK (pöi'zn-ö), n. (*Bot.*) A poisonous, deciduous, trailing plant; poison-ivy; *Rhus toxicodendron*. *Gray.*

PÖI'SON-OÜS (pöi'zn-ös), a. Containing poison; having the qualities of poison. *Shak.*

PÖI'SON-OÜS-LY (pöi'zn-ös-l), ad. As with poison; venomously. *South.*

PÖI'SON-OÜS-NESS (pöi'zn-ös-n), n. The quality of being poisonous. *Johnson.*

PÖI'SON-SÜ'MÄC (-shd'mäk), n. (*Bot.*) A poisonous shrub; dogwood; *Rhus venenata*. *Gray.*

PÖI'SON-TÄINT'ED, a. Tainted or infected with poison. “Poison-tainted air.” *Somerville.*

PÖI'SON-TRÉE (pöi'zn-tre), n. (*Bot.*) A poisonous tree or plant. *Miller.*

+PÖI'SURE, n. Weight. “The mere quality and poisure of goodness.” *Beau. & Fl.*

PÖI'TRÄL, n. [*L. pectorale*; *pectus*, pectoris, the breast; *It. pettorale*; *Fr. poitrail*.]

1. A breast-plate, as for a horse; — also written *petrel*, and *pettril*. *Skinner.*

2. A graving tool, or pointel. *Ainsworth.*

PÖITRINE (pwi'trin), n. [*Fr.*] (*Armor.*) The breastplate of a knight: — the overlapping scales or sheets of metal which covered the breast of a war-horse. *Fairholt.*

PÖIZE, n. See POISE.

PO-KÄL', n. [Ger.] A tall drinking-cup.

“The term is probably derived from the Latin *poculum*.” *Fairholt*.

PÖKE, n. [A. S. *pocca, poða*; Dut. *pak*, a bundle; Icel. *poki*, a bag. — Mid. L. *pochia*; Fr. *poché*.] A pouch; a pocket; a bag; a sack. “Two pigs in a poke.” *Chaucer*.

PÖKE, n. 1. The act of one who pokes; a thrust or push.

2. A lazy, dawdling person. [Low.] *Bartlett*.
3. (*Bot.*) An herbaceous plant with greenish-white flowers and round, dark-purple berries; garget; *Phytolacca decandra*. — a name sometimes applied also to a perennial herb, with large leaves, growing in meadows and swamps; white hellebore; *Veratrum viride*. *Gray. Wood*.

4. A yoke with a pole inserted, put on the necks of unruly animals. [Local, U. S.] *Bartlett*.

PÖKE, v. a. [Of uncertain origin. — From Fr. *pocher*, to bruise, as the eyes. *Richardson*.] [*i. POKED*; *pp. POKING, POKED*.]

1. To push or thrust forward, as the hand, a stick, or the horns. *C. Richardson*.

2. To feel or search for, as in the dark or in a hole. *Brown*.

3. To put a poke on. [Local, U. S.] *Bartlett*.
To poke fun, to joke; to make fun. [Vulgar.] *Judd*.
— *To poke fun at*, to joke; to ridicule. [Vulgar.] *Neal*.

PÖKE, v. n. To grope, or feel or push one's way, as in the dark.

Hang Homer and Virgil; their meaning to seek. A man must have poked into Latin and Greek. *Prior*.

PÖKE-BÜN-NET, n. A long, straight bonnet, much worn by Quakers and Methodists. *Bartlett*.

PÖKE-BÖY, } n. A person engaged in bag-
PÖKE-PÜLL-ER, } ging hops. *Simmonds*.

PÖK'ER, n. 1. He who, or that which, pokes.

2. An iron bar for stirring the fire. *Swift*.

3. A long iron bar used for driving hoops on masts; — also called *driver*. *Mar. Dict.*

PÖK'ER, n. [Dan. *pökker*, the devil. — W. *pwca*, a hobgoblin.]

1. A frightful object; a bugbear. [Vulgar, U. S.]

2. A game at cards, much practised in the southern parts of the U. S. *Bartlett*.

PÖK'ER-ISH, a. Frightful; causing fear, especially to children. [Colloquial, U. S.] *Dr. Mott*.

PÖK'ER-PİCT'URE, n. An imitation of a bistrewashed drawing, executed by singeing the surface of white wood with a heated poker.

PÖKE-WĒED, n. (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Phytolacca*. *Gray*.

PÖK'ING, a. Drudging; servile. [Low.] *Gray*.

PÖK'ING-STİCK, n. An instrument anciently used to adjust the plaits of ruffs. *Middleton*.

PÖ-LÄC'CA, n. [It.] 1. A polacre. *Brande*.

2. A Polish air and dance; polonaise. *Dwight*.

† **PÖ-LÄCK, n.** A Pole; a Polander. *Shak*.

PÖ-LÄ'CRE (pö-lä'ker) [pö-lä'ker, *K. Sm.*; pö-lä-ker, *Ja. Todd*; pö-lä'ker, *Wb. Barclay*.] [*It. polacca*; *Sp. polacre*; *Fr. polacre, polaque*.] (*Naut.*) A vessel, common in the Mediterranean, with three masts, each usually formed of one piece, and having square sails on the mainmast, and lateen sails on the fore and mizzen; — also written *polacca*, and *polaque*. *Mar. Dict.*

PÖ-LÄ'QUE (pö-lä'k'), [*Fr.*] A polacre. *Bower*.

PÖ-LÄR, a. [*It. polare*; *Sp. polar*; *Fr. polaire*.]

1. Pertaining to, or near, the pole or poles.

2. Issuing, or proceeding from, the regions near the pole. “Polar winds.” *Milton*.

Polar circles, (*Astron.*) two parallels of latitude whose planes pass through the poles of the ecliptic at the distance of 23° 28' from the pole of the earth. — *Polar clock*, an optical apparatus for ascertaining the hour of the day from the polarization of solar light. — *Polar coördinates*, (*Math.*) a system of coördinates for determining the position of any point in a plane, or in space, by reference to a fixed point and a fixed direction. They consist of a variable distance called the *radius vector*, and one variable angle in a plane, or two variable angles in space. *Ellot*. — *Polar distances*, the distance of any circle of a sphere from its

pole, measured on a great circle passing through the pole of the circle; also the distance of a point on the surface of a sphere from the pole of the sphere, measured on a great circle passing through the point and the pole. *Da. & P.* — *Polar projection*, a representation of the earth or the heavens projected on the plane of a polar circle. *Brande. Olmsted*.

PÖ-LÄR-BĒAR, n. (*Zool.*) A species of bear inhabiting the arctic regions; *Thalarectos maritimus*. — See *BEAR*. *Baird*.

PÖ-LÄR-ĒHY, n. See *POLYARCHY*. *Evanson*.

† **PÖ-LÄ-RĪ-LY, ad.** Towards a pole. *Brown*.

PÖ-LÄR-İM'E-TER, n. [*Eng. polar* and *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.] (*Physics*.) A polariscope. *Nichol*.

PÖ-LÄR'I-SCOPE, n. [*Eng. polar* and *Gr. σκοπεῖν*, to view.] (*Opt.*) An instrument variously constructed for polarizing light and testing or analyzing its properties. Its essential parts are the polarizer and the analyzer. *Brewster*.

“Every such instrument consists of a polarizer and an analyzer; the former polarizes the ray, the latter discerns that it is polarized, and enables us to trace its characteristics.” *Nichol*.

PÖ-LÄR'I-TY, n. [*It. polarità*; *Fr. polarité*.]

1. (*Physics*.) A term used to designate opposite or dissimilar properties or powers simultaneously developed by a common cause in opposite or contrasted parts, as in the extremities of a magnet, or in the sides of a polarized ray of light, situated respectively in the plane of polarization and the plane perpendicular to it.

2. The tension or state of tension of the electrolytic and metallic conductors of a voltaic or other electric circuit, in virtue of which the compound molecules of the electrolyte are arranged in alternations of dissimilar elements or components, and the molecules of the metallic conductors assume a new condition and acquire new properties, as a transverse power of attraction and repulsion, magnetizing power, power of inducing electric currents, &c. *Faraday*.

An iron bar acquires *polarity* by magnetism, and, when freely suspended from its centre of gravity, arranges itself in the magnetic meridian, and points to the magnetic poles of the earth. When light is supposed to consist of material particles from the sun, it is necessary, in order to explain certain phenomena of optics, to assume that the particles are endowed with *polarity*, which merely signifies that different sides of a particle have different physical properties. *Brande*. — See *POLARIZATION*.

PÖ-LÄR-İZ'A-BLE, a. That may be polarized; susceptible of polarization. *Phil. Mag.*

PÖ-LÄR-I-ZÄ'TION, n. [*It. polarizzazione*; *Fr. polarisation*.] (*Optics*.) The influence or action by which a ray of light, when reflected from a polished plate of any transparent substance at a certain angle, or when transmitted through a thin plate of tourmaline, cut parallel to the crystallographic axis, in a plane perpendicular to that axis, or when transmitted through a doubly refracting crystal, or when submitted to various other influences, becomes endowed with opposite or dissimilar properties in two planes, perpendicular to each other, — in virtue of which difference it is said to have *sides*, to possess *polarity*, to be polarized; — a term used to designate the peculiar properties of polarized light; — a branch of optics which treats of the phenomena of polarized light. — See *POLARIZED*. *Lloyd*.

Angle of polarization. See *POLARIZING ANGLE*. — *Plane of polarization*, the plane of primitive incidence or reflection of a ray of light polarized by simple reflection; the plane in which a polarized ray is susceptible of complete reflection; the plane perpendicular to the tourmaline plate which, when the plate extinguishes the polarized ray, is parallel to the axis of the plate, and which, when the plate transmits the polarized ray with maximum intensity, is perpendicular to that axis. *Powell*. — *Circular polarization* and *elliptical polarization*, modifications acquired by plane polarized light incident perpendicularly on Fresnel's rhomb (see *RHOMB*), internally reflected by two opposite sides in succession, and perpendicularly emergent at the other end; the light being circularly polarized when the inclination of the plane of polarization of the incident ray to the plane of reflection is 45°, and elliptically polarized when the inclination is greater or less than 45°. These modifications are acquired also in several other ways. Light circularly or elliptically polarized is reconverted into plane polarized light by being transmitted, as before, through Fresnel's rhomb. *Lloyd*. — *Magnetic circular polarization*, circular polarization impressed on plane polar-

ized light by certain transparent solids and liquids under the influence of a powerful electro-magnet, or of a helix traversed by a powerful electric current. *Faraday*. — *Rotatory polarization*, a modification acquired by plane polarized light on being transmitted perpendicularly through a plate of rock crystal cut at right angles to the optical axis, in virtue of which the plane of polarization is turned or deviated through a certain angle proportional to the thickness of the plate, and becomes, as it were, a twisted surface of double curvature; acquired also by transmission through certain liquids. *Powell*. — *Colored polarization*, a term used to designate the chromatic phenomena developed by the interferences of polarized light. *Perina*.

PÖ-LÄR-IZE, v. a. [*Fr. polariser*.] [*2. POLARIZED*; *pp. POLARIZING, POLARIZED*.] To develop polarity in; to endow with opposite or dissimilar properties in opposite or contrasted parts.

All reflecting substances are capable of *polarizing* light, if incident at proper angles. *Brande*.

PÖ-LÄR-İZED, p. a. Having opposite or dissimilar powers or properties in opposite or in contrasted parts; having polarity. — See *POLARITY*.

Polarized light, or *plane polarized light*, light having, among others, the three following characteristic properties: 1. If it is incident on a plate of glass, or other transparent substance, at the polarizing angle, and the plane of incidence coincides with the plane of polarization, it is wholly reflected; but if the plane of incidence is perpendicular to the plane of polarization, it is wholly transmitted. In intermediate planes and at other angles of incidence, it is partially reflected and partially transmitted. 2. If the polarized ray is incident perpendicularly on a thin plate of tourmaline, cut parallel to the crystallographic axis, and that axis is coincident with or parallel to the plane of polarization, the ray is wholly intercepted; but if the axis is perpendicular to the plane of polarization, the ray is transmitted with maximum intensity. 3. The polarized ray gives, on being transmitted through a doubly refracting crystal, only one image, when the principal section (see *SECTION*) of the crystal is parallel or perpendicular to the plane of polarization, while it gives two images of inferior and varying intensity in all other positions. *Powell. Pouillet*.

According to the undulatory theory, *plane polarized light* consists in a rapid succession of waves of ethereal molecules, in which the vibrations are rectilinear and transverse to the direction of propagation, and are performed in one and the same plane, while in common light the vibrations are performed in different planes. All these planes are parallel to the direction of propagation. In the *circularly polarized ray*, the ethereal molecules vibrate or revolve in circles whose planes are perpendicular to the direction of propagation; and, in the *elliptically polarized ray*, in ellipses whose major axes are perpendicular to the direction of propagation, and all in the same plane.

Oppositely or rectangularly polarized, applied to two rays or portions of polarized light whose planes of polarization are at right angles to each other.

PÖ-LÄR-İZ-ER, n. (*Opt.*) The part of the polariscope by which light is polarized; — distinguished from *analyzer*, the part by which the properties of the polarized light are analyzed.

PÖ-LÄR-İZ-ING, a. Developing polarity in; capable of endowing with polarity.

Polarizing angle, (*Opt.*) the angle of incidence, different for different transparent substances, at which light acquires maximum polarity by simple reflection; angle of polarization. The *polarizing angle* for glass is 56° 45', and for every transparent substance its tangent is equal to the index of refraction.

PÖ-LÄ-RY, a. Tending to, or having direction towards, a pole. *Brown*.

PÖL'DER, n. [*Dut.*] In Flanders, a very fertile tract of land reclaimed from the sea by embankments. *P. Cyc.*

PÖLD'WÄY, n. A kind of coarse sacking. *Weale*.

PÖLE, n. [*Gr. πόλος*, a pivot, an axis, a pole; *πολεῖν*, to turn round; *L. polus*; *It. & Sp. polo*; *Fr. pole*. — *Dut. pool*; *Ger., Dan., & Sw. pol*.]

1. One of the extremities of an axis of rotation of a sphere or a spheroid. *Brande*.

2. (*Geog.*) One of the extremities of the axis of the earth; a point ninety degrees from the equator. *Milton*.

3. (*Astron.*) One of the extremities of the axis of the celestial sphere. *Herschel*.

4. The heavens; the sky.

Befriend me, Night, best patroness of grief; Over the pole thy thickest mantle throw. *Milton*.

5. (*Physics*.) One of the opposite extremities or contrasted parts in which opposite or dissim-

ilar properties are simultaneously developed by a common cause, or which possess polarity.

The poles of a magnet are the opposite points in which the magnetic force is collected.

Magnetic pole, one of the points on the earth towards which the magnetic needle points, or where the intensity of the magnetic force is a maximum, and above which the dipping needle is vertical. *Sabine.*
Mrs. Somerville. — Pole of a circle of a sphere, one of the points in which a diameter of the sphere, perpendicular to the plane of the circle, pierces the surface of the sphere. *P. Cyc.* **Davies**. — Pole of a glass, (*Opt.*) the thickest part of a convex lens, or the thinnest part of a concave lens, which, when the lens is truly ground, is exactly in the middle of its surface. *Hutton*. — Poles of maximum cold, two points on the surface of the earth, in each hemisphere, of the least mean annual temperature, the two in the northern hemisphere being situated, one in west longitude from Greenwich 100°, and in 60° north latitude, with a mean temperature of -33° Fahrenheit; — and the other being situated in east longitude 95°, and in 80° north latitude, with a mean temperature of 1° Fahrenheit, and each surrounded by isothermal lines in returning curve lines. *Brewster*. — Poles of the voltaic battery. See **VOLTAIC**. — Poles of the ecliptic, (*Astron.*) two opposite points in the celestial sphere 90° distant from the plane of the ecliptic.

PÖLE, *n.* [*Gr. πόλις, or φαλῆς; L. palus; It. & Sp. palo; Fr. pale; A. S. pal; Dut. paal; Ger. pfahl; Dan. pæl; Sw. pale; W. pawel; Gael. poll.* — See **PALB**.]

1. A long staff or stake; a long, slender piece of wood. *Arbutnot.*

2. A staff to measure with. *Bacon.*

3. A measure of length equal to sixteen and one half feet; a rod; a perch. *Mortimer.*

4. The shaft of a cart or wagon; thill.

Bare poles, (Naut.) poles or masts having the sails all furled. *Mar. Dict.*

PÖLE, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant of Poland; a Polander.

PÖLE, *v. a.* [*Fr. POLED; pp. POLING, POLED.*]

1. To furnish with poles for support. "To pole your hops." *Mortimer.*

2. To carry on or with poles, as hay. *Smart.*

3. To push along by a pole or poles, as a boat.

PÖLE-AXE, *n.* A weapon combining a hatchet, pike, and serrated hammer, much used by cavalry in the fifteenth century. *Fairholt.*

One hung a pole-axe at his saddle bow. *Dryden.*

PÖLE-CÄT, *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *Polish cat*; but this seems to be not much better than a guess. *Eng. Cyc.*] (*Zool.*) A digitigrade, carnivorous quadruped of the family *Mustelidae*, or weasels, of which there are several species in various countries,



Polecat (*Mustela putorius*).

all of which diffuse a most disagreeable odor. *European polecat, Mustela putorius* of Linnaeus, the fur of which is known under the name of fitch; the fitcher, or fitchet weasel. — *North-American polecat*, the minx; *Mustela vison* of Gmelin. "The polecat of the North American rivers, to which the name of minx has been transferred." *Eng. Cyc.*

PÖLE-CLİPT, *a.* Clipt on a pole, as a vine. "Pole-clipt vineyards." *Shak.*

† **PÖLE/DÄ-VY**, *n.* A coarse cloth or canvas.

Your poleclavy wares will not do for me. *Howel.*

PÖLE-Ë-VIL, *n.* See **POLL-EVIL**.

PÖLE-LÄTHE, *n.* A lathe turned by passing a cord round the substance to be turned, and fastening one end to the treadle, and the other end to an elastic pole fixed above. *Francois.*

PÖL'E-MÄRCH, *n.* [*Gr. πολέμαρχος; πόλεμος, war, and άρχω, to command; Fr. polymarche.*] (*Gr. Ant.*) Originally, an officer intrusted either with the command of an army abroad, or the superintendence of the war department at home, and sometimes with both, — at a later period, an officer on whom devolved the protection and superintendence of resident aliens. *W. Smith.*

PÖLE-MÄST, *n.* (*Naut.*) A mast formed of a single tree. *Crabb.*

PÖ-LËM'IC, *n.* A disputant; a controversialist. Each stanch polemic, stubborn as a rook. *Pope.*

PÖ-LËM'IC, *a.* [*Gr. πολεμικός, warlike; πό-PO-LËM'IC-AL, λημος, war; It. & Sp. polemico; Fr. polemique.*] Controversial; disputative; disputatious. "Polemie discourses." *Fell.*

Polemie, at present, according to the popular usage, has some fantastic, fanciful connection with controversial theology. *De Quincey.*

PÖ-LËM'ICS, *n.* Controversy or disputation, especially on theological subjects. *Le. Rev.*

PÖL'E-MİST, *n.* [*Gr. πολεμιστής, a warrior.*] A controversialist; a polemic. *Nichols. Qu. Rev.*

PÖ-LËM'Q-SCÖPE, *n.* [*Gr. πόλεμος, war, and σκοπῖω, to view.*] (*Opt.*) A kind of oblique perspective glass for seeing objects which cannot be seen by direct vision. *Brande.*

† **PÖL'E-MY**, *n.* [*Gr. πολεμία.*] Contention; opposition; warfare. *Sir E. Dering.*

PÖ-LËN'TA, *n.* [*It.*] 1. In Italy, a sort of pudding made of Indian corn-meal. *W. Ency.*

2. In France, porridge made of ground chestnuts and milk. *Simmonds.*

PÖLE'STÄR, *n.* 1. A star near the celestial pole, or nearly vertical to the pole of the earth; the polar star; the load star; the north star. If a pilot, at sea, cannot see the polestar, let him steer his course by such stars as best appear to him. *King Charles.*

2. A guide; a conductor; a director. *Mede.*

PÖL'EY-GRÄSS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Lythrum*. *London Ency.*

PÖL'EY-MÖUN'TAIN, *n.* [*L. polium (Gr. πόλιον), a strong-smelling plant, and Eng. mountain.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Teucrium*, or germander; — also written *holly-mountain*. *Miller.*

PÖL'İ-AN-İTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized peroxide of manganese. *Brande.*

PÖ-LİCE' (*po-lēs'*), *n.* [*Gr. πολιτεία; πόλις, a city; L. politia; It. polizia; Sp. policia; Fr. police.*]

1. The regulation and government of a city, town, or country, so far as regard, the inhabitants, or so far as relates to the maintenance of good order, cleanliness, health, &c. *Bouvier.*

2. A body of civil officers by which a city, town, or country is regulated. *Bouvier.*

PÖ-LİCE'-CÖN'STÄ-BLE, *n.* An ordinary policeman. *Simmonds.*

PÖ LİCED' (*po-lēst'*), *a.* Policed. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

PÖ-LİCE'-İN-SPECT'OR, *n.* An inspector or superintendent of police. *Simmonds.*

PÖ-LİCE'-JÜ-RY, *n.* (*Lav.*) A name given to certain officers who collectively exercise jurisdiction in certain cases of police, as levying taxes, &c. [*Louisiana, U. S.*] *Bouvier.*

PÖ-LİCE'-MÄG'İS-TRÄTE, *n.* A stipendiary law-officer who presides at a police court, and tries and sentences offenders brought before him, upon charges preferred by the police. *Simmonds.*

PÖ-LİCE'MAN, *n.*; pl. **PÖLİCEMEN**. One of the ordinary police; a police-officer. *Ec. Rev.*

PÖ-LİCE'-ÖFFİ-CER, *n.* An officer of the civil government; a policeman. *Lewis.*

PÖ-LİCE'-SER'GEANT (*sär-or sër*), *n.* A superior police-officer. *Simmonds.*

PÖ-LİCE'-STÄ-TION, *n.* A station for the police; the place where the police assemble for orders, or to which they take offenders. *Simmonds.*

PÖ-Lİ'CİAL (*po-līsh'al*), *a.* Relating to the police. [*R.*] *E. A. Poe.*

PÖL'İ-CİED (*-süd*), *a.* Regulated by laws; having a system of laws and administration. *Young.*

PÖL'İ-CY, *n.* [*It. & Sp. politica; Fr. politique, police.* — See **PÖLİCE**, and **PÖLİTY**.]

1. The management of public affairs, whether with respect to foreign powers or internal arrangement; administration of public affairs, foreign or domestic; the art of government; government; rule. *Johnson.*

2. Management of common affairs; prudent conduct; discretion: — art; skill; address. *Sound policy is never at variance with substantial justice.* *Dr. Parr.*

Syn. — *Policy* and *polity* are both derived from the Greek word *πολιτεία*, the former signifying the art of government, the latter the form of government, and is chiefly applied to ecclesiastical government; as,

"Hooker's Ecclesiastical *Polity*." *Policy* is also often used in the senses of prudence, or the management of any business, as, "Honesty is the best policy."

PÖL'İ-CY, *n.* [*It. polizza, a note; Sp. poliza.*]

1. A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds.

2. A writing or instrument containing a contract of insurance; an instrument by which one party, in consideration of a premium, engages to indemnify another against a contingent loss, by making him a payment in compensation whenever the event shall happen by which the loss is to accrue. *Burrill.*

3. A pleasure-ground about a gentleman's estate: — alterations made in a town for the purpose of improving its appearance. [*Scotland.*] *Jamieson.*

Interest policy, a policy in which the insured has a real, substantial, assignable interest in the thing insured. — **Open policy**, a policy in which the amount of the interest insured is not fixed, but is left to be ascertained in case of loss. — **Valued policy**, a policy in which a value has been set on the goods insured, and inserted in the nature of liquidated damages, to save the necessity of proving it in case of loss. — **Wager policy**, a pretended insurance, founded on an ideal risk, where the insured has no risk in the thing insured. *Bouvier.*

† **PÖL'İ-CY**, *v. a.* To reduce to order, or to regulate by laws. *Bacon.*

PÖL'İ-CY-BOOK (*-bäk*), *n.* A book kept at an insurance-office for making entries of policies granted. *Simmonds.*

PÖL'İ-CY-HÖLD'ER, *n.* One who has a policy or contract of insurance. *Simmonds.*

PÖL'İNG, *n.* 1. The act of one who poles.

2. One of the boards used for supporting the earth during the formation of a tunnel. *Francois.*

3. (*Gardening.*) The act of dispersing worm-casts over walks with poles. *Wright.*

PÖL'İSH, *v. a.* [*L. polio; It. polire, pulire; Sp. pulir; Fr. polir.* — *Dan. polere; Sw. pokera.*] [*İ. POLISHED; pp. POLISHING, POLISHED.*]

1. To smooth or brighten, as by friction or attrition; to burnish; to furbish. *Chaucer.*

2. To refine; to civilize; to make elegant or polite. "Parts that polish life." *Milton.*

PÖL'İSH, *v. n.* To become smooth, bright, or glossy; to receive a gloss. *Bacon.*

PÖL'İSH, *n.* 1. Gloss or brightness produced by friction or attrition; lustre. *Aldison.*

2. Elegance of manners; refinement. This Roman polish and this smooth behavior. *Addison.*

PÖL'İSH, *a.* Relating to Poland, or to its inhabitants. *Murray.*

PÖL'İSH-Ä-BLE, *a.* Capable of being polished.

PÖL'İSHED (*pöl'ish*), *p. a.* 1. Made smooth and bright; rendered glossy.

2. Refined or elegant in manners; polite. **Syn.** — See **ELEGANT**, **GENTEEL**, **POLITE**.

PÖL'İSH-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being polished. "Polishedness of manners." *Cocentry.*

PÖL'İSH-ER, *n.* He who, or that which, polishes.

PÖL'İSH-İNG, *n.* 1. The act of giving a polish.

2. Act of refining; refinement. To give her girls a single winter's polishing. *Goldsmith.*

Polishing slate, a light, slaty substance found in Bohemia. *Brandt.*

PÖL'İSH-İNG-BRÜSH, *n.* A hand-brush for polishing stoves, grates, &c. *Simmonds.*

PÖL'İSH-İNG-İR'ON (*-ı'urn*), *n.* A smoothing-iron; a flat-iron. *Simmonds.*

PÖL'İSH-İNG-PÄSTE, *n.* 1. A kind of paste or blacking for harness and leather. *Simmonds.*

2. A substance compounded of oil, beeswax, and spirit varnish, for giving a polish to articles of household furniture. *Simmonds.*

PÖL'İSH-İNG-SLÄTE, *n.* A hone, slate, or whetstone. *Simmonds.*

PÖL'İSH-İNG-SNÄKE, *n.* A tool used by lithographers. *Simmonds.*

PÖL'İSH-İNG-TYN, *n.* A bookbinder's tool.

PÖL'İSH-MËNT, *n.* Polish. [*R.*] *Waterhouse.*

PÖL'İSH-PÖW'DER, *n.* A powder used for polishing articles of metal. *Simmonds.*

PQ-LÎTE', a. [L. *politus*; *polio*, *politus*, to polish; It. *pulito*; Sp. *pulido*; Fr. *poli*.]

1. † Polished; smooth; glossy. "The *polite* surface of any pellucid medium." *Newton*.

2. Polished in manners; courteous; genteel; refined; well-bred; accomplished; complaisant.

He marries, bows low, and grows *polite*. *Pope*.

Syn. — *Polite* (L. *politus*, polished) person or circle: *polished* society or manners; *refined* manners or taste; *well-bred* people; *courteous* (Fr. *cour*, court) behavior; *genteel* appearance; *elegant* style; *civil* language or treatment. *Refinement* is more than *politeness*, and relates as much to the mind as to the manners. *Civility* is less than *politeness*, *courtesy*, or *urbanity*. A man of *civility* may not be so courteous to his superiors as a man of *politeness*, nor so affable to his inferiors as a man of *urbanity*. — See **GENTEEL**.

† **PQ-LÎTE', v. a.** To make polite. *Ray*.

PQ-LÎTE'LY, ad. In a polite manner; genteelly.

PQ-LÎTE'NESS, n. Quality or state of being polite; polish or elegance of manners; refinement; gentility; courteousness; complaisance.

True *politeness* consists in being easy one's self, and in making every body about one as easy as one can. *Pope*.

Ceremonies are different in every country; but true *politeness* is every where the same. *Goldsmith*.

As charity covers a multitude of sins before God, so does *politeness* before men. *Greville*.

Syn. — See **POLITE, GENTEEL**.

PQ-LÎ-TËSSÉ', n. [Fr.] Politeness, — especially, over-acted politeness. *Smart*.

PQ-LÎ-TIC, a. [Gr. *πολιτικός*; *polis*, a city; L. *politicus*; It. & Sp. *politico*; Fr. *politique*.]

1. Civil; political. "Body *politico*." *Hooker*.

2. Wise; prudent; judicious; sagacious. "Politico, grave counsel." *Shak.*

3. Artful; cunning. "I have been *politico* with my friend, smooth with mine enemy." *Shak.*

Syn. — See **POLITICAL**.

† **PQ-LÎ-TIC, n.** A politician. *Bacon*.

PQ-LÎT'-ICAL, a. [See **POLITIC**.]

1. Pertaining to government, policy, polity, or politics. "Political wisdom." *Rogers*.

2. Pertaining to a nation or state; national; public; civil. "Political happiness." *Milton*. "The political state of Europe." *Paley*.

Political arithmetic, the art of making arithmetical calculations on the extent and value of lands, number of people, amount of taxes, &c., of a nation or commonwealth. — *Political economy*. See **ECONOMY**.

Syn. — *Political* partakes of the meaning of the nouns *polity* and *politics*, and *politic* of the noun *policy*. *Political* government; *political* or *public* measures; *political* (i. e. *wise* or *prudent*) conduct.

PQ-LÎT'-ICAL-ÏSM, n. Political zeal or partisanship. [R.] *Ch. Ob.*

PQ-LÎT'-ICAL-LY, ad. 1. With relation to government or politics. *Mede*.

2. † In a politic manner; artfully. *Knolles*.

PQ-LÎT'-CÂS'TER, n. A petty politician. "Law-jobbers and *politicasters*." [R.] *L'Estrange*.

PQ-LÎ-T'ICIAN (pôl-ē-tish'ān), n. [Fr. *politicien*.] 1. One versed in the science of government; a person skilled in, or devoted to, politics.

The man who can make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, grow on the spot where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and render more essential service to the country, than the whole race of *politicians* put together. *Swift*.

2. A man of artifice or deep contrivance. His success shall vouch him a *politician*. *South*.

† **PQ-LÎ-T'ICIAN** (pôl-ē-tish'ān), a. Politic; cunning; artful. *Milton*.

PQ-LÎ-TIC-LY, ad. In a politic manner; artfully.

PQ-LÎ-TICS, n. 1. The science or the art of government; or the administration of national or public affairs; that part of ethics which consists in the knowledge or the practice of conducting the various affairs of a state or nation; political science; political economy. *Addison*.

2. Political or public affairs, or the conduct and contentions of political parties.

Of crooked counsels and dark *politics*. *Pope*.

Syn. — See **POLITICAL**.

† **PQ-LÎ-TIZE, v. n.** To play the politician. *Milton*.

† **PQ-LÎ-TÛRE, n.** [L. *politura*.] Polish. *Donne*.

PQ-LÎ-TÛ, n. [Gr. *πολίτης*; L. *politia*.]

1. The form of government or civil constitution of a state or nation.

The *polity* of some of our neighbors hath not thought it expedient to have a king, and the improvement of the same. *Locke*.

2. Form of government; constitution. "Church government or church *polity*." *Hooker*.

3. † Policy; art; management. *B. Jonson*.

Syn. — See **POLICY, POLITICAL**.

PQ-L'KA, n. A dance of Polish origin. *Pierce*.

PQ-L'KA-JACK-ET, n. A jacket for females, knit by hand. *Simmonds*.

PQ-LL, n. [Dut. *bol*, a ball, a bulb; Ger. *bolle*.]

1. The head. "All flaxen was his *poll*." *Shak.*

2. A person; an individual. *Burrill*.

3. A list or register of heads or persons. "We are the greater *poll*." *Shak.*

4. An election, or the place of an election; — often used in the plural; as, "At the opening of the *polls*"; "To go to the *polls*."

5. At Cambridge university, Eng., one who obtains no honors, but merely receives a degree.

6. (*Ich.*) A chub; a pollard. *Johnson*.

PQ-LL, v. a. [i. POLL; pp. POLLING, POLLED.]

1. To lop, cut, or clip off the top of. "Thy woods oft *polled*." *Donne*.

2. To cut off the hair of; to shear. "He *polled* his head." *2 Sam. xiv. 26*.

3. † To tax; to impose a tax on. "[Richard] subverted the laws, *polled* the people." *Hall*.

4. † To plunder; to strip; to pill. *Spenser*.

5. To take a list or register of, as persons; to enter in a list. *Johnson*.

6. To pay, as poll-tax.

The man that *polled* but twelve pence for his head. *Dryden*.

7. To register or give, as a vote.

And *poll* for points of faith his trusty vote. *Tieckell*.

8. (*Law*). To shave or cut even, without indenting it, as a deed executed by one party only. *Blackstone*.

To *poll* a jury, (*Law*). to examine each juror separately, after a verdict has been given, as to his concurrence in it. *Burrill*. — *Polled* sheep, sheep without horns. *Mortimer*.

PQ-LL, a. (*Law*). Cut or shaved even, as a deed executed by one party only; *polled*. — See **POLL, v. a. 8**. *Blackstone*.

PQ-LL, n. The familiar name for a parrot.

Sweet *poll*! his dotting mistress cries, Sweet *poll*! the mimic bird replies. *Cowper*.

PQ-L'ACK, n. (*Ich.*) A marine fish found near rocky coasts, and sometimes mistaken for the whiting; *Merlangus pollachius*. *Yarrell*.

† **PQ-LL'AGE, n.** Taxation; oppression. *J. Fox*.

PQ-L'ARD, n. 1. Any thing *polled*, or having the top cut or lopped off: — a tree having its top cut off, that it may put forth branches. *Bacon*.

2. A stag that has cast his horns. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. A clipped coin. *Camden*.

4. A coarse product of wheat from the mill, but finer than bran. *Simmonds*.

5. (*Ich.*) The chub; the poll. *Ainsworth*.

PQ-L'ARD, v. a. To lop off; to poll. [R.] *Evelyn*.

PQ-LL'-BOOK (-bâk), n. A register of voters exercising their franchise. *Simmonds*.

PQ-LL'-CLEEK (klârk or klîrk), n. A clerk who enters the names of voters at elections as they appear and vote. *Simmonds*.

PQ-L'EN, n. [Gr. *πάλη*; *πάλλω*, to sift; L. *pollen*.] 1. A fine bran or flower. *Bailey*.

2. (*Bot.*) A pulverulent substance produced in the anthers, and discharged from them when ripe, in order to fertilize the ovules. *Gray*.

3. *Pollen*, when examined by the microscope, appears in the form of granules. *Baird*.

3. A fresh-water herring. [Local.] *Simmonds*.

PQ-L'EN-A'RÏ-OÛS, a. Consisting of pollen or meal. [R.] *Maunder*.

† **PQ-L'EN-GËR, n.** Brushwood. *Tusser*.

PQ-L'EN-ÏNE, n. (*Chem.*) A substance obtained from the pollen of plants. *Brande*.

PQ-L'EN-MÂSS, n. (*Bot.*) A term applied to pollen when the grains all cohere into a mass, as in milkweed and orchis. *Gray*.

PQ-L'EN-TÛBE, n. (*Bot.*) A tube of extreme

tenuity emitted by the contact of pollen with the stigma, supposed to conduct the impregnating matter into the ovules. *Brande*.

PQ-LL'ER, n. 1. One who polls, lops, or clips.

2. A plunderer; a robber; a piller. *Burton*.

3. One who registers a vote or a voter.

PQ-LL'-Ë-VIL (pôl-ē-vî), n. An inflamed, tender, and painful swelling in the nape of a horse's neck, between the ligament and first bone of the neck; — also written *pole-evil*. *Youatt*.

PQ-L'ÏQ-I-TÂ'TION, n. [L. *pollicitatio*; *pollicitor*, to promise; Fr. *pollicitation*.]

1. A spontaneous expression of intention to do something in favor of another; a voluntary promise. *Fleming*.

2. (*Civil Law*.) A promise not yet accepted by the person to whom it is made. *Bouvier*.

PQ-L'ÏNC'TOR, n. [L.] (*Roman Ant.*) One who washed corpses, and anointed them with oil and perfumes. *W. Smith*.

† **PQ-LL'ING, n.** Act of taxing. *Hall*.

PQ-L'Ï-NÏF'ER-OÛS, a. [Eng. *pollen* and L. *fero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Producing pollen. *Maunder*.

PQ-L'Ï-NÔSE, a. Covered with a loose, mealy powder, resembling the pollen of flowers. *Maunder*.

PQ-L'Ï-WIG, n. A tadpole. *Forby. Wright*.

Polling and *purwiggy* are provincial in England; — written by Sir T. Browne *porwigle*, — and vulgarly called, in the U. S., *pollurog*. Forby says of *purwiggy*, "It is from *perwig*, and *pollneig* is a corruption of it."

PQ-L'OCK, n. (*Ich.*) A fish. — See **POLLACK**.

PQ-LL'-TAX, n. A tax assessed by the head or poll; a capitation tax. *Burrill. Crabb*.

PQ-L'ÛTE', v. a. [L. *polluo*, *pollutus*; Fr. *polluer*.] [i. POLLUTED; pp. POLLUTING, POLLUTED.]

1. To make foul or unclean; to defile; to soil. Neither shall ye *pollute* the holy things of the children of Israel. *Num. xxiii. 32*.

2. To profane; to desecrate. "My Sabbaths they greatly *polluted*." *Ezek. xx. 12*.

3. To taint with guilt; to make guilty. Ye *pollute* yourselves with all your idols. *Ezek. xx. 31*. To leave them to their own *polluted* ways. *Milton*.

4. To corrupt by mixture of ill, physical or moral; to contaminate; to vitiate; to pervert. Envy you my praise, and would destroy With grief my pleasures, and *pollute* my joy. *Dryden*.

5. To violate; to deflower. *Wright*.

Syn. — See **CONTAMINATE**.

† **PQ-L'ÛTE', a.** Polluted. *Milton*.

PQ-L'ÛT'ËD, p. a. Defiled; corrupted; unclean.

PQ-L'ÛT'ËD-LY, ad. With, or in, pollution.

PQ-L'ÛT'ËD-NËSS, n. The state of being polluted; defilement; pollution. *Johnson*.

PQ-L'ÛT'ËR, n. One who pollutes. *Dryden*.

PQ-L'ÛT'ING, p. a. Making unclean; defiling.

PQ-L'ÛT'ION, n. [L. *pollutio*; It. *polluzione*; Sp. *polucion*; Fr. *pollution*.]

1. The act of polluting. *Ayliffe*.

2. The state of being polluted; defilement; contamination; impurity. *Milton*.

3. (*Med.*) The emission of semen at other times than during coition. *Dunghison*.

PQ-L'ÛX, n. 1. (*Gr. & Rom. Myth.*) A son of Jupiter by Leda, the wife of Tyndarus; the twin-brother of Castor. *W. Smith*.

2. (*Astron.*) A star of the second magnitude, near Castor, in the constellation Gemini or Twins. *Brande*.

3. (*Min.*) A variety of felspar, resembling quartz, found at Elba. *Dana*.

PQ-LQ-NÂÏSË' (pô-lô-nâz'), n. [Fr.] 1. A kind of woman's robe or dress, adopted from the fashion of the Poles. *Guthrie*.

2. (*Mus.*) A Polish air and dance; *polacca*.

PQ-LQ-NËSË', n. The Polish language. *Wright*.

PQ-LQ-NËSË', a. (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Poland; Polish. *P. Cyc.*

PQ-LQ-NOÏSË' (pô-lô-nâz'), n. (*Mus.*) A movement of three crotchets in a bar, with the rhythmic cæsura on the last. *Moore*.

PÖL Q-NY, *n.* A dried sausage. *Simmonds.*
†PÖL'RQN, *n.* [Fr. *épaule*, the shoulder.] Armor for the neck and shoulders. *North.*
PÖLT, *n.* [Sw. *bulta*, to beat.] A blow; a stroke; a push. [Colloquial.] *Scott.*
PÖLT'-FOOT (pöht'füt), *n.* A crooked or distorted foot; a club-foot; kyllosis. *Dunglison.*
PÖLT'-FOOT (pöht'füt), } *a.* Having distorted
PÖLT'-FOOT-ED (-füt-əd), } feet. *B. Jonson.*
PÖL'TIN, *n.* A Russian silver coin of the value of about 19d. sterling (about \$0.38). *Simmonds.*
PÖL-TRÖÖN', *n.* [It. *poltrone*; Sp. & Fr. *poltron*.—From *L. pollice truncato*, it being once a practice of cowards to cut off the thumbs, that they might not be compelled to serve in war. *Salmasius*, *Vossius*, *Tooke*, *Richardson*, *Landais*, and others.—From It. *paltro*, a bed, as cowards feign themselves sick. *Menage*.] A coward; a mean, dastardly wretch; a dastard. *Shak.*
Syn.—See **COWARD**.
†PÖL-TRÖÖN', *a.* Base; cowardly. *Hammond.*
PÖL-TRÖÖN'ER-Y, *n.* [It. *poltroneria*; Fr. *poltronnerie*.] Cowardice; baseness. *B. Jonson.*
PÖL-TRÖÖN'SH, *a.* Resembling a poltroon; cowardly. *H. R. Hamilton.*
PÖL'VER-INE, *n.* [It. *polverino*, from *L. pulvis*, dust.] Calcined ashes of a plant of the Levant that have the nature of pearl-ashes;—used in the manufacture of glass. *Ure.*
PÖ'LY, *n.* [Gr. *πάλιον*; L. *polium*.] An evergreen under-shrub; *Teucrium polium*. *Loudon.*
PÖLY, [Gr. *πολύς*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying *many*, *multiplication*, *plurality*, &c.
PÖL-Y-A-CÖÜS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *ἀκούω*, to hear.] That multiplies sounds; increasing sounds. *Bailey.*
PÖL-Y-A-CÖÜS'TICS, *n. pl.* The art of multiplying sounds;—also instruments for multiplying sounds. *Maunder.*
PÖL-Y-A-DËL'PHI-A, *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *δέλφης*, a brother.] (*Bot.*) A Linnean class of plants, including those the stamens of which are united by their filaments into several bundles or parcels. *Eng. Cyc.*
PÖL-Y-A-DËL'PHI-AN, *n.* One of the *Polydelphia*.
PÖL-Y-A-DËL'PHITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A brownish-yellow variety of garnet. *Dana.*
PÖL-Y-A-DËL'PHOUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having stamens united by their filaments into several bundles or parcels; polyadelphian. *Gray.*
PÖL-Y-ÄN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *ἀνдр*, a man, a male.] (*Bot.*) A Linnean class of plants, comprehending those which have many, or more than twenty, stamens inserted on the receptacle. *Eng. Cyc.*
PÖL-Y-ÄN'DRI-AN, *n.* One of the *Polyandria*.
PÖL-Y-ÄN'DROUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having many stamens on the receptacle. *Gray.*
PÖL-Y-ÄN'DRY, *n.* The state or practice of having more husbands than one at the same time. *Polyandry* is legalized only in Thibet. *Bowdler.*
PÖL-Y-ÄN'THUS [pö-le-än'thus, *S. W. P. J. F.* K.; pöl-ä-än'thus, *Ja. Sm. R. Wr. Wb.*], *n.*; pl. **PÖLYANTHUSES**. [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *ἄνθος*, a flower.] (*Bot.*)
 1. A variety of the oxlip primrose (*Primula elatior*), with brown flowers. *Eng. Cyc.*
 2. A bulbous plant; *Narcissus tazetta*;—also called *Narcissus polyanthus*. *Loudon.*
PÖL-Y-ÄR-CHIST, *n.* An advocate for polyarchy. "He was no *polyarchist*." *Cudworth.*
PÖL-Y-ÄR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *ἀρχή*, rule, government; Fr. *polyarchie*.] A government by many persons. *Cudworth.*
PÖL-Y-ÄR'GITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A red or brownish variety of feldspar. *Dana.*
PÖL-Y-ÄU-TÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, *αὐτός*, one's self, and *γράφω*, to write.] The art or the practice of multiplying copies of one's own hand-writing by lithography. *Genl. Mag.*

PÖL-YÄB'A-SITE, *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, much, and *βάσις*, a base.] (*Min.*) An iron-black sulphuret of silver, copper, arsenic, and antimony, occurring in thin, tabular crystals;—so named in allusion to the comparatively large amount of the base, sulphuret of silver. *Dana.*

PÖL-YÄB-Q-RI'NÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *πολυβόρος*, much-devouring; *πολύς*, much, and *βόρος*, devouring, gluttonous; *βορά*, food.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Accipitres* and family *Falconidae*; caracaras. *Gray.*



Milvago chimachima.

PÖL-Y-CÄR'PON, *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, much, many, and *καρπός*, a fruit.] (*Bot.*) A genus of annual plants including two species; all-seed. *Eng. Cyc.*

PÖL-Y-CÄR'POUS, *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *καρπός*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) Producing several pistils in the same flower. *Gray.*

†PÖL-Y-CHÖER'A-NY, *n.* [Gr. *πολυκοιρανίη*; *πολύς*, many, and *κοιρανίη*, to rule.] A government by many chiefs or princes. *Cudworth.*

PÖL-Y-CHÖRD, *n.* [Gr. *πολύς* and *χορδή*, a string.] 1. (*Mus.*) An ancient instrument having ten strings. *Roget.*

2. An apparatus for coupling two octave-notes of a piano-forte or like instrument. *Simmonds.*

PÖL-Y-CHÖRD, *a.* Having many strings. *Clarke.*

PÖL-Y-CHÖRËST, *n.* [Gr. *πολυχρηστος*; *πολύς*, many, and *χρηστός*, useful; *χρησται*, to use.] (*Chem. & Med.*) A substance of multifarious virtues, or having various uses. *Evetyln.*

Polychrest salt, a term formerly applied to the sulphate of potassa. *Brande.*

PÖL-Y-CHRO'ITE, *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *χρῶμα*, color; Fr. *polychroite*.] (*Chem.*) The coloring-matter of saffron. *Brande.*

PÖL-Y-CHRO-MÄT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *χρῶμα*, color.]

1. (*Chem.*) Noting an acid produced by the action of nitric acid upon aloes. *Brande.*

2. Having many colors; exhibiting a play of colors. *Roget.*

PÖL-Y-CHRÖ-MY, *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *χρῶμα*, color.] The ancient art or practice of coloring statuary to imitate nature, or buildings in harmonious prismatic or compound tints. *Fairholt.*

PÖL-Y-CHRÖ'NI-OÜS, *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, much, and *χρόνος*, time.] Long-enduring; chronic. *Smart.*

PÖL-Y-CÖT-Y-LË'DQN, *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *κοτυληδών*, a cavity.] (*Bot.*) A plant that has many, or more than two, cotyledons. *Wright.*

PÖL-Y-CÖT-Y-LË'DQ-NOÜS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having more than two cotyledons. *Gray.*

PÖL-Y-CÖT-Y-LË'DQ-NOÜS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having more than two cotyledons. *Gray.*

PÖL-Y-DËP'SI-A, *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, much, and *δίψη*, thirst.] (*Med.*) Excessive thirst. *Dunglison.*

PÖL-Y-Ë'DRON, *n.* See **POLYHEDRON**. *Reid.*

PÖL-Y-ËM-BRË'Q-NATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to polyembryony. *Eng. Cyc.*

PÖL-Y-ËM'BRY-O-NY, *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *ἔμβρυον*.] (*Bot.*) The impregnation and development of more than one embryo in the same seed. *Gray.*

"In most cases, all but one become subsequently obliterated; but in the orange this is not the case, and ripe seeds are met with containing more than one embryo." *Micrographic Dict.*

PÖL-Y-ËR'GUS, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of ants; the Amazon ant. *Baird.*

PÖL-Y-FÖL, *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *L. folium*, a leaf.] (*Arch.*) An ornament consisting of a moulding composed of a number of segments of circles. *Britton.*

PÖL-Y-GÄ'MI-A, *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *γάμος*, marriage.] (*Bot.*) A class of plants in the Linnean system, including those which bear hermaphrodite flowers, as well as male or female flowers, or both. *Gray.*

PÖL-Y-GÄ'MI-AN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant belonging to the class *Polygamia*. *Wright.*

PÖL-YG'A-MIST, *n.* [Fr. *polygamiste*.]

1. An advocate of polygamy. *Hammond.*
 2. One who has more than one wife; one who practises polygamy. *Johnson.*

PÖL-YG'A-MOÜS, *a.* 1. Relating to polygamy.
 2. (*Bot.*) Having male and hermaphrodite, or female and hermaphrodite, or male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers on the same or different individuals. *Eng. Cyc.*

PÖL-YG'A-MY, *n.* [Gr. *πολυγαμία*; *πολύς*, many, and *γαμέω*, to marry; It. & Sp. *polygamia*; Fr. *polygamie*.] Plurality of wives or husbands; the state or the custom of having more than one wife or husband at the same time. *Bacon.*

Polygamy has existed in Asia from time immemorial, under the old religions, and Mohammedanism adopted and confirmed the custom. . . . The Romans did not practise *polygamy*, nor did the Greeks. *P. Cyc.*

PÖL-Y-GÄR, *n.* A petty baron. [India.] *Brown.*

PÖL-Y-GÄR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *ἀρχή*, rule.] Government by several persons. *Bowdler.*

PÖL-Y-GÄS'TRI-A, *n.* See **POLYGASTRICA**.

PÖL-Y-GÄS'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *γαστήρ*, a stomach.] Pertaining to the *Polygastrica*; having many stomachs. "A genuine *polygastric* animalcule." *Agassiz.*

PÖL-Y-GÄS'TRIC, *n.* One of the *Polygastrica*.

PÖL-Y-GÄS'TRI-CÄ, *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) In Ehrenberg's classification, a subdivision of the *Infusoria*;—so called because they were supposed to possess a number of stomachs. *Eng. Cyc.*

The *Polygastrica* include all the animals now left among the *Infusoria*.—See **INFUSORIA**. *Baird.*

PÖL-YG'E-NOÜS, *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *γεννώω*, to produce.] Of many kinds. *Maunder.*

PÖL-Y-GLÖT, *n.* 1. One who understands many languages. *Howell.*

2. A book containing many languages, or in which are comprised versions in many languages. The biblical apparatus has been much enriched by the publication of *polyglots*. *Alp. Auct. Am.*

PÖL-Y-GLÖT, *a.* [Gr. *πολύγλωστος*; *πολύς*, many, and *γλῶττα*, a tongue; It. *polyglotto*; Sp. *polygloto*; Fr. *polyglotte*.] Having or containing many languages. "Polyglot Bibles." *Knatchbull.*

PÖL-Y-GÖN, *n.* [It. & Sp. *polygono*, from Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *γωνία*, an angle; Fr. *polygon*.]

1. (*Geom.*) A plane figure having many angles and many sides. *Davies & Peck.*

2. A range of buildings with several corners or divisions. *Smart.*

PÖL-YG'Q-NÄL, *a.* 1. Having many angles and many sides. *Johnson.*

2. Pertaining to a polygon. *Davies & Peck.*

Polygonal numbers, series of numbers, each term of which is formed from the preceding by adding to it the corresponding term of an arithmetical progression. *Davies.*

PÖL-Y-GQ-NÖM'E-TRY, *n.* [Eng. *polygon* and Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] The doctrine or science of polygons;—an extension of trigonometry.

PÖL-YG'Q-NOÜS, *a.* Polygonal. *Clarke.*

PÖL-YG'Q-NÖM, *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *γόνυ*, a knee, or a joint. *Loudon.*—Gr. *πολύγονος*, very productive; *πολύς*, much, and *γόνος*, offspring. *Eng. Cyc.*] (*Bot.*) A very extensive genus of herbaceous plants, including the various kinds of knotgrasses, bistorts, persicarias, and buckwheats. *Eng. Cyc.*

PÖL-YG'Q-NY, *n.* [Gr. *πολύγονον*; *πολύς*, much, and *γεννώω*, to produce, or *γόνυ*, a knee; L. *polygonum*; Fr. *polygonum*.] (*Bot.*) A weed of the genus *Polygonum*, having numerous joints; knotgrass or knotweed. *Sprenger.*

PÖL-Y-GRÄM, *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *γραμμή*, a line; Fr. *polygramme*.] A figure consisting of many lines. *Bailey.*

PÖL-Y-GRÄPH, *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *γράφω*, to write; It. & Sp. *poligrafo*; Fr. *polygraphe*.] 1. An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing; a manifold-writer. *Smart.*

2. (*Bibliography*.) A collection of different works either by one or several authors. *Brande.*

PÖL-Y-GRÄPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to polygra-
PÖL-Y-GRÄPH'ICÄL, } phy or to polygraphs.

PO-LÛG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering them. *Bailey.*

PÖL'Y-GÛN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant having many pistils, or of the order *Polygynia*. *P. Cyc.*

PÖL-Y-GÛN'-I-A, *n.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, many, and γυνή, a female.] (*Bot.*) An artificial order under the Linnæan system, containing plants which have many pistils, or, at least, many distinct styles, if the ovary is compound. *Henslow.*

PÖL-Y-GÛN'-I-AN, *a.* (*Bot.*) Polygynous. *Clarke.*

PÖL-Y-GÛN'-NOÛS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having many styles; polygynian. *Loudon.*

PÖL-Y-GÛN'-NY, *n.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, many, and γυνή, a female.] Plurality of wives; polygamy. *Smart.*

PÖL-Y-HAL-ITE, *n.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, many, and ἅλς, salt.] (*Min.*) A yellowish-red mineral containing chiefly sulphates of lime, magnesia, and potassa. *Dana.*

PÖL-Y-HÉ'DRAL, *a.* Having many faces; polyhedrous. *Turner.*

Polyhedral angle, an angle formed by three or more plane angles having a common vertex. *Davies.*

PÖL-Y-HÉ'DRI-CAL, } *a.* 1. Having many faces.
PÖL-Y-HÉ'DROÛS, } 2. Pertaining to a polyhedron. *Davies.*

PÖL-Y-HÉ'DRON, *n.*; pl. POLYHEDRA. [*Gr. πολὺς*, many, and ἑδρά, a seat; *It. & Sp. poliedro*; *Fr. polyèdre*.]

1. (*Geom.*) A solid having many faces; a solid bounded by polygons. *Davies.*

2. (*Opt.*) A polyscope. *Brande.*

PÖL-Y-HÛ'DRITE, *n.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, many, and δῖον, water.] (*Min.*) A black hydrous silicate of iron; hisingerite. *Dana.*

PÖL-Y-HÛM'NI-A, *n.* 1. (*Myth.*) One of the nine muses; the muse who presides over lyric poetry.
2. (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Chacornac in 1854. *Lovering.*

PÖL-Y-LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) Hudsonite. *Dana.*

† PÖL-Y-L'Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, much, and λογός, discourse.] Talkativeness; garrulity. *Granger.*

† PÖL-Y-L'Q-QUÉNT, *a.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, and *L. loquor*, to speak.] Talking much; talkative. *Bailey.*

PÖL-Y-MATH'IC, *a.* Relating to polymathy. *Sm.*

† PÖL-Y-M'A-TIHST, *n.* A man of various learning. *Howell.*

PÖL-Y-M'A-THY, *n.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, many, and μάθησις, to learn; *Fr. polytechnie*.] The knowledge of many things; polymathy. *Hartlib.*

PÖL-Y-M'E-RISM, *n.* (*Nat. Hist.*) The state of having many parts. *Wright.*

PÖL-Y-M'E-ROÛS, *a.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, many, and μέρος, a part.] (*Bot.*) Formed of many parts. *Gray.*

PÖL-Y-MIG'NITE, *n.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, many, and μίγμα, to mix.] (*Min.*) A black mineral of metallic lustre, containing titanic acid, zirconia, lime, yttria, oxides of iron, cerium, and manganese, with a trace of magnesia, potassa, silica, and oxide of tin. *Dana.*

PÖL-Y-M'NI-A, *n.* (*Myth.*) See POLYHYMNIA.

PÖL-Y-M-NITE, *n.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, many, and νίον, moss.] A stone marked with dendrites and black lines, so disposed as to represent rivers, marshes, and ponds. *Wright.*

PÖL-Y-MÜNN'TAIN, *n.* See POLY-MOUNTAIN.

PÖL-Y-MÖRPH, *n.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, many, and μορφή, form.] (*Conch.*) One of a tribe of small and irregular shells not referred to any known genus; — so named by Soldani. *Wright.*

PÖL-Y-MÖR'PHOUS, *a.* Of many forms. *Ec. Rev.*

PÖL-Y-MÖR-PHY, *n.* The state of having many forms. *Ec. Rev.*

PÖL-Y-NÉME, *n.* (*Ich.*) One of a group of abdominal fishes, distinguished by having the ventral fins inserted farther back than the pectorals; a fish of the genus *Polynemus*. *Smart.*

PÖL-Y-NÉ'SI-A (pöl-e-né'si-a), *n.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, many, and νῆσος, an island.] (*Geog.*) The islands of the Pacific Ocean; — particularly those to the east of the Philippines, the Moluccas, and Australia. *P. Cyc.*

PÖL-Y-NÉ'SI-AN (pöl-e-né'si-a), *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Polynesia. *Cyc.*

PÖL-Y-NÖ'MI-AL, *n.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, many, and νόμος, a name.] (*Algebra*.) An expression composed of two or more terms connected by the signs plus or minus. *Davies.*

PÖL-Y-NÖ'MI-AL, *a.* (*Algebra*.) Having many terms; multinomial.

Polynomial formula, a formula for developing any power of a polynomial without performing the successive multiplications. — *Polynomial theorem*, a theorem by which a polynomial expression is raised to its several powers. *P. Cyc. Da. & P.*

PÖL-Y-ÖM'MA-TOÛS, *a.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, many, and ὄμμα, ὄμματος, the eye.] Many-eyed. *Smart.*

PÖL-Y-ÖN'Q-MOÛS, *a.* Having many names.

The supreme God amongst the pagans was *polyonymous*. *Cudworth.*

PÖL-Y-ÖN'Q-MÛ, *n.* A multiplicity or variety of names. *Cudworth.*

PÖL-Y-ÖP'TRON, *n.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, many, and ὄψω, ὄψωμαι, to see.] (*Opt.*) A glass through which objects appear multiplied, but smaller. *Brande.*

PÖL-Y-ÖP'TRUM, *n.* Polyoptron. *Crabb.*

PÖL-Y-Q-RÄ'MA, *n.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, many, and ῥαμα, a view.] A view of many objects. *Hale.*

PÖL'YP, *n.* (*Zool.*) A polype. *Baird.*

PÖL-Y-P'A-ROÛS, *a.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, many, and *L. pario*, to bring forth.] Producing many. *Smart.*

PÖL-Y-P'A-RY, *n.* The habitation constructed by polypes, as coral, sponges, &c. *Wright.*

PÖL-Y-PÉ, or PÖL'YPE (pöl'e-pe, *K. Sm. C. B. W.*; pöl'ip, *Wb.*), *n.* [*Gr. πολύπους*; *πολύς*, many, and *πούς*, a foot; *L. polyopus*; *It. & Sp. polipo*; *Fr. polype*.] (*Zool.*) A radiate animal, having no locomotive organs, provided with a circle of retractile tentacula round the mouth, and a central gastric cavity, not communicating with an anus, and containing the reproductive organs. It is in general fissiparous, or multiplying by buds, as well as by ova. — Written also *polypus* and *polyp*. *Eng. Cyc.*

PÖL-Y-PÉ'AN, *a.* Relating to polypes. *P. Cyc.*

PÖL-Y-PÉT'A-LOÛS, *a.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, many, and πέταλον, a leaf; *Fr. polyptale*.] (*Bot.*) Having distinct petals. *Gray.*

PÖL-Y-PÉT'A-GOÛS, *a.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, many, and φάγω, to eat.] Feeding or subsisting on many things. *Kirby.*

PÖL-Y-PHÄR'MA-CÛ, *n.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, many, and φαρμακία, use of medicine.] (*Med.*) The prescribing of too many medicines, or a prescription consisting of many medicines. *Dunglison.*

PÖL-Y-PHÖN'IC, *a.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, and φωνή, a sound.] 1. Having many sounds. *Smart.*

2. (*Mus.*) Noting composition in several parts, each part moving melodiously; — opposed to *homophonous*. *Dwight.*

PÖL-Y-PHÖN'Q-NISM, *n.* Multiplicity of sounds; polyphony. *Derham.*

PÖL-Y-PHÖN'Q-NIST, *n.* One who produces many sounds; a ventriloquist. *Black.*

PÖL-Y-PHÖN'Q-NOÛS, *a.* Having many sounds; polyphonic. *Dr. Black.*

PÖL-Y-PHÖN'Q-NY, *n.* 1. Polyphonism. *Smart.*

2. (*Mus.*) Composition in several parts or voices; counterpoint. *Dwight.*

PÖL-Y-PHÖRE, *n.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, many, and φέω, to bear.] (*Bot.*) The common receptacle of many distinct carpels. *Gray.*

PÖL-Y-PHÛ'LOUS, or PÖL-Y-PHÛ'YL-LOÛS (131), *a.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, many, and φύλλον, a leaf.] Having many leaves; many-leaved. *Gray.*

PÖL-Y-PIDE, *n.* (*Zool.*) The soft or retractile portion of a polyzoon. *Eng. Cyc.*

PÖL-Y-P'IDOM, *n.* [*L. polypus*, a polype, and *domus*, a house.] (*Zool.*) A name applied to the stems or permanent fabrics of zoöphytes, upon which are placed the little cup-like cells containing the polypes or animals which construct the mass. *Baird.*

PÖL-Y-P'ER, *n.* [*Fr.*] A polypary. *Wright.*

PÖL-Y-P'IF'ER-OÛS, *a.* [*L. polypus*, polype, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing polypes. *Phillips.*

PÖL-Y-P'ITE, *n.* (*Pal.*) A fossil polype. *Smart.*

PÖL-Y-P'LEÇ'TRUM, *n.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, many, and πλέκτρον, an instrument for striking the lyre.] A kind of ancient spinet, said to have been invented by Guido, — so called from its string being agitated by a number of quills. *Moore.*

PÖL-Y-PÖDE, *n.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, many, and *πούς*, ποδός, a foot.] 1. (*Zool.*) An animal having many feet; a milliped. *Crabb.*

2. (*Bot.*) Polypody. *Drayton.*

PÖL-Y-PÖDY, *n.* [*Gr. πολυπόδιον*; *πολύς*, many, and *πούς*, ποδός, a foot; *L. polypodium*; *It. & Sp. polypodio*; *Fr. polypode*.] (*Bot.*) A fern of the genus *Polypodium*, having the theca in clusters on the back of the frond. *Eng. Cyc.*

PÖL-Y-PÖR-ITE, *n.* (*Geol.*) A fossil plant having many pores. *Smart.*

PÖL-Y-PÖR-ROÛS, *a.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, many, and πόρος, a pore.] Having many pores. *Arbuthnot.*

PÖL-Y-POÛS, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a polypus. "Polypous concretions." *Arbuthnot.*

PÖL-Y-PRÄG-MÄT'IC, } *a.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, much,
PÖL-Y-PRÄG-MÄT'IC-AL, } and *Eng. pragmatical*.] Over-busy; forward; officious. *Clarke.*

PÖL-Y-PRÄG-MÄT'IC, } *a.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, many, and
Eng. *prismatic*.] (*Min.*) Having crystals presenting many prisms in a single form. *Wright.*

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Eng. *prismatic*.] (*Min.*) Having crystals presenting many prisms in a single form. *Wright.*

PÖL-Y-PRÄG-MÄT'IC, } *a.* [*Gr. πολὺς*, many, and
Eng. *prismatic*.] (*Min.*) Having crystals presenting many prisms in a single form. *Wright.*



A figure by which conjunctions are often repeated; as, "I came, and saw, and overcame."

PÖL-Y-SYN-THÉT'IC, } a. [Gr. *πολύς*, many, PÖL-Y-SYN-THÉT'-ICAL, } σύν, together, and τι-
θῆμι, to place.] Forming a manifold compound or composition. Ec. Rev.

PÖL-Y-TÉCH'NIC, a. [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and τέχνη, an art; It. *politecnico*; Fr. *polytechnique*.] Pertaining to, or comprehending, many arts or sciences.

Polytechnic school, a school or institution in which are taught many branches of science or art. Black.

PÖL-Y-TÉCH'NI-CAL, a. Polytechnic. Clarke.

PÖL-Y-THÁL'A-MOÜS, a. [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and θάλαμος, a chamber.] Divided into several chambers. Maunders.

PÖL-Y-THÉ-ISM [pöl'e-thé-izm, IV. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; pöl-e-thé-izm, S. P. C. Wb.; pö-lé-thé-izm, K.], n. [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and θεός, a god; It. & Sp. *politeismo*; Fr. *polythéisme*.] The doctrine of, or belief in, a plurality of gods, as those of the ancient heathen mythology. Stillingsfleet.

PÖL-Y-THÉ-IST [pöl'e-thé-ist, W. Ja. Sm. Wb.; pöl-e-thé-ist, S. P. Ash; pö-lé-thé-ist, K.], n. [It. & Sp. *politeista*; Fr. *polythéiste*.] A believer in polytheism. Hume.

PÖL-Y-THÉ-ÍS'TIC, } a. Pertaining to, or PÖL-Y-THÉ-ÍS'TI-CAL, } believing in, polythe-
ism. Burke.

PÖL-Y-THÉ-ÍS'TI-CAL-LY, ad. In a polytheistical manner. Clarke.

PÖL-Y-THÉ-IZE, v. n. To adhere to polytheism, or the belief in a plurality of gods. Milman.

PÖL-Y-THI-ÖN'IC, a. [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and θείον, sulphur.] (Chem.) Applied to acids containing five atoms of oxygen, united with varying quantities of sulphur. Thomson.

PÖL-Y-TÖ-MOÜS, a. [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and τομή, a cutting; τέμνω, to cut.] (Bot.) Applied to the limb of a leaf when it is distinctly subdivided into many subordinate parts, which, however, are not jointed to the petiole, and therefore are not true leaflets. Henslow.

ÖL-Y-ZÖ'A, n. pl. [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and ζῷον, an animal.] (Zool.) Compound molluscous animals, the nervous system of which consists of a single ganglion, situated between the mouth and the anus. They have a distinct mouth, surrounded by a row of ciliated tentacles, are commonly hermaphrodite, and propagated by buds or ova. In the mature state they are mostly fixed, though some have the power of locomotion. Eng. Cyc.

PÖL-Y-ZÖ'A-RY, n. The compound structure formed by polyzoa. Eng. Cyc.

PÖL-Y-ZÖ'NAL, a. [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and ζών, a belt.] Consisting of many zones or belts.—See LENS. Brewster.

PÖL-Y-ZÖ'ON, n. One of the polyzoa. Eng. Cyc.

PÖM'ACE (püm'as), n. [L. *pomum*, an apple.]

1. The substance of ground apples after the cider is expressed. Bailey.

2. A term for pumice-stone. Simmonds.

PÖ-MÄ'CEOUS (pö-mä'sheus, 66), a. 1. Consisting of apples. "Pomaceous harvests." Phillips. 2. Pertaining to, or like, apples. Smart.

PÖ-MÄDE' [pö-mäd', S. W. P. J. F. Sm. Wb.; pö-mäd', Ja.], n. [It. *pomata*, from L. *pomum*, an apple, in allusion to the form in which it was made; Sp. *pomada*; Fr. *pommade*.] Perfumed ointment for the hair; pomatum. Simmonds.

PÖ-MÄN'DER [pö-män'dér, W. J. Sm. R.; pöm'an-dér, S. F.; pö'män-dér, P. K. Wb.], n. [Fr. *pomme d'ambro*, an apple of amber.] A ball composed of, or a small box containing, perfumes, formerly worn in the pocket or suspended from the neck or the girdle. Shak.

PÖ-MÄ'TUM, n. [See POMADE.] A perfumed ointment for the hair; pomade. Tatler.

PÖ-MÄ'TUM, v. a. To apply pomatum to. Todd.

PÖME, n. [L. *pomum*, a fruit, an apple; It. *pome*; Sp. *pomo*; Fr. *pomme*.] (Bot.) A fleshy, multilocular fruit, as the apple, pear, &c. Henslow.

† PÖME, v. n. [Fr. *pommer*.] To grow to a round head, like an apple, or a cabbage. Bailey.

PÖME-CÍT'RON (püm-sit'ron), n. A fruit resembling a lemon, but larger; citron apple. Herbert.

PÖME-GRÄN'ATE (püm-grän'at), n. [L. *pomum*, a fruit, an apple, and *granatum*, grained; It. *pomogranato*; Fr. *pomme de grenade*.]

1. (Bot.) A tropical, deciduous shrub, of the genus *Punica*, and its fruit, which is red, large, and filled with juicy, pleasant-flavored pulp and numerous seeds. Eng. Cyc.

2. (Bib.) An ornament resembling a pomegranate on the robes of the Jewish priests, and in the temple. Kutto.

PÖ-MÉL'ION (pö-mél'yun, 45), n. [Fr. *pommeau*.—See POMMEL.] The pommel or knob on the breech of a cannon; a cascabel. Crabb.

PÖ-MÉL'LOES, n. pl. A name under which forbidden fruit is sometimes sold by fruiterers. [England.] Simmonds.

PÖME-RÖY (püm'röi), } n. A sort of apple. PÖME-RÖY'AL (püm-röi'al), } Ainsworth.

PÖME-WÄ-TER, n. A large, juicy apple. Shak.

PÖM'EY, n. (Her.) The figure of an apple or a roundel, always of a green color. Craig.

PÖM'FRET, n. (Ich.) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, resembling the dory, found in the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, and the Pacific; *Stromateus*.

PÖM'FRET-CAKE, n. A licorice-cake. Simmonds.

PÖ-MÍF'ER-OÜS, a. [L. *pomum*, an apple, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing apples or the larger fruits, including gourds, &c. Arbuthnot.

PÖM'MAGE, n. [L. *pomum*, a fruit, an apple.] The substance of apples ground, before or after the cider is expressed; pomace. Loudon.

PÖMME (püm), n. [Fr., an apple.] (Her.) A device, or part of a device, like an apple. Crabb.

PÖM'MEL (püm'mel), n. [Fr. *pommeau*, from L. *pomum*, an apple.] [Also written *pummel*.] 1. A globular mass or body; a ball; a knob. "The pommel of a long sword." Hudibras.

Like *pommels* round of marble clear. Sidney.

2. The protuberant part of a saddle-bow. The starting steed was seized with sudden fright, And, bounding, o'er the pommel cast the knight. Dryden.

PÖM'MEL (püm'mel), v. a. [i. POMMELLED; pp. POMMELLING, POMMELLED.] To beat, as with a pommel or any thing thick or bulky; to bruise;—also written *pummel*. Observer.

PÖM'MELLED (püm'meld), a. (Her.) Having a pommel, as a sword or a dagger. Todd.

PÖM-Q-LÖG'I-CAL, a. Relating to pomology or to fruit. Downing.

PÖ-MÖL'Q-GIST, n. One who is versed, or interested, in pomology. Wright. Wülfel.

PÖ-MÖL'Q-ÜY, n. [L. *pomum*, a fruit, and Gr. *λόγος*, a discourse.] The art or the science of raising fruit;—a treatise on fruit. Henslow.

PÖ-MÖ'NA, n. [L., from *pomum*, a fruit.]

1. (Rom. Myth.) The goddess of the fruits of trees. W. Smith.

2. (Astron.) An asteroid discovered by Goldschmidt in 1854. Lovering.

PÖMP, n. [Gr. *πομπή*; *πέμψω*, to send; L., It., & Sp. *pompa*; Fr. *pompe*.]

1. A showy, ostentatious procession; a procession of parade and splendor. "The pomps of a Roman triumph." Addison.

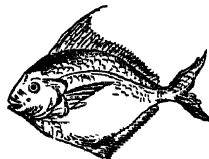
The bright pomp ascended jubilant. Milton.

2. Splendor; parade; display; show; pomposity; pageantry; grandeur; magnificence.

Vain pomp and glory of the world, I hate ye. Shak.

Syn.—See GRANDEUR, MAGNIFICENCE.

† PÖM-PÄT'IC, a. [L. *pompaticus*.] Pompous; splendid; ostentatious. Barrow.



Black pomfret (*Stromateus niger*).

PÖM'PEL-MÖÜS, n.; pl. PÖM'PEL-MÖÜS-ES. (Bot.) A full-grown shaddock; *Citrus decumana*;—called also *pompoleon*. Eng. Cyc.

PÖM'PÉT, n. A printer's blacking-ball. Cotgrave.

PÖM'PHQ-LYX, n. [L., from Gr. *πομφή*, a bubble, the slag or scoriae on the surface of smelted ore; *πομφή*, a bubble, a bluster.] White oxide of zinc, which sublimes during the combustion of the metal; flowers of zinc. Hall. Thomson.

PÖM'PI-QN, n. A pumpkin. Goodman.

PÖM'PIRE (püm'pir), n. [L. *pomum*, a fruit, an apple, and *pirum*, a pear.] An apple; a sort of pearmain. Ainsworth.

PÖM-PÖL'E-QN, n. (Bot.) Pompelmoos. Eng. Cyc.

PÖM-PÖS'I-TY, n. Pompousness; ostentatious display; ostentation; parade; boasting. Aiken.

PÖM'POUS, a. [L. *pompus*; *pompa*, pomp; It. & Sp. *pomposo*; Fr. *pompeux*.]

1. Showy; ostentatious; splendid; magnificent; grand; stately; majestic. Pope.

2. Inflated; swelling; bombastic; turgid; high-flown. "Pompous style." Roget.

Syn.—See MAGNIFICENCE, TURGID.

PÖM'POUS-LY, ad. In a pompous manner; ostentatiously; splendidly. Dryden.

PÖM'POUS-NÉSS, n. State of being pompous; ostentatiousness; display; parade. Addison.

PÖM'PTINE, a. [L. *Pomptinus*.] Noting, or pertaining to, a marshy district between Naples and Rome; Pontine. Andrews.

† PÖN, n. A pond. Drayton.

PÖN'CHÖ, n. [Sp., soft.]

1. A sort of cloak, or loose garment, worn by the Indians, and also by many of the Spanish inhabitants, of South America. Sir F. Head. 2. Stout worsted cloth; camlet. Simonds.

† PÖND, v. a. To ponder; to consider.

O my huge Lord, the God of my life, Pleasedst thou pond your suppliant's plaint. Spenser.

PÖND, n. [A. S. *pyndan*, to shut in, to confine.] A collection or body of water smaller than a lake; a small lake; a pool:—a mill-pond.

PÖN'DER, v. a. [L. *pondero*; *pondus*, a weight; It. *ponderare*; Sp. *ponderar*; Fr. *ponderer*.] [i. PONDERED; pp. PONDERING, PONDERED.] To weigh in the mind; to think upon; to consider. "Not fully pondering the matter." Bacon. Mary kept all these things, and pondered them in her heart. Luke ii. 19.

Syn.—See THINK.

PÖN'DER, v. n. To think; to muse;—with on. [An improper use of the word. Johnson.] Smart. While pondering thus on human miserie. Dryden.

PÖN'DER-A-BIL'I-TY, n. The quality or the state of being ponderable; ponderableness. Coleridge.

PÖN'DER-A-BLE, a. [L. *ponderabilis*; *pondero*, to weigh; It. *ponderabile*; Sp. *ponderable*; Fr. *ponderable*.] That may be weighed. Boicne.

PÖN'DER-A-BLE-NÉSS, n. Ponderability.

PÖN'DER-AL, a. Estimated by weight, not by number. Arbuthnot.

PÖN'DER-ANCE, n. Weight; heaviness. Smart.

† PÖN'DER-ÄTE, v. a. To ponder. Wright.

† PÖN'DER-A'TION, n. [L. *ponderatio*.] The act of weighing. Bp. Hall.

PÖN'DER-ER, n. One who ponders. Whitlock.

PÖN'DER-ING-LY, ad. With consideration.

† PÖN'DER-MÉNT, n. Act of pondering. Byrom.

PÖN'DER-ÖS'I-TY, n. [It. *ponderosità*; Sp. *ponderosidad*.] Ponderousness; weight; gravity; heaviness. Ray.

PÖN'DER-OÜS, a. [L. *ponderosus*; *pondus*, a weight; It. & Sp. *ponderoso*.]

1. Heavy; weighty. "Metals less ponderous." Bacon. "His ponderous shield." Milton.

2. Of consequence; momentous; important.

"Your... ponderous and settled project." Shak.

3. Strongly impulsive; forcible.

Pressed with the ponderous blow, Down sinks the ship within the abyss below. Dryden.

Ponderous spar, any natural combination of barytes, especially the carbonate or the sulphate. *Francis.*
Syn.—See **HEAVY**.

PÖN'DER-ÖUS-LÝ, *ad.* With great weight.

PÖN'DER-ÖUS-NËSS, *n.* Quality of being ponderous; heaviness; weight; gravity. *Bp. Taylor.*

PÖND'-LIL-Y, *n.* (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant of the genus *Nymphaea*; water-lily. *Wood.*

PÖND'WËED, *n.* (*Bot.*) An aquatic herb, of the genus *Potamogeton*. *Gray.*

Horned pondweed, an aquatic herb of the genus *Zanichellia*. *Gray.*

PÖNE, *n.* [An Indian word.] A pause.—See **PAUSE**. "A pone of corn bread." *Smith.*

PÖNE, *n.* A thin turf. [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*

PÖNE, *n.* [*L. pono*, to put.] (*Eng. Law.*)

1. A writ whereby a cause depending in the county or other inferior court is removed into the Common Pleas, and sometimes into the King's Bench. *Whishaw.*

2. The name given to the writ of attachment which formerly issued on the non-appearance of a defendant at the return of the original writ, to compel his appearance. *Burrill.*

Non—The term, in both its applications, is the initial word of the mandate of the writ. *Burrill.*

PÖN'ENT, *a.* [*It. ponente*, the west, from *L. pono*, *ponens*, to place, to set.] Western. "The levant and the *ponent* winds." *Milton.*

PÖN-ÛËË', *n.* A coarse kind of silk. *Simmonds.*

PÖN-GHËË' (*pön-gü'*), *n.* A Birman priest of the higher order. *Malcom.*

PÖN'GÖ (*pöng'gö*, 82), *n.* (*Zool.*) A name given to the largest of all known quadrupeds, the *Troglodytes gorilla*, characterized by the great size of its canine teeth. It inhabits the western shores of Africa. *Owen.*

PÖN'IARD (*pön'yard*, 41), *n.* [*L. pugio*; *pungo*, to pierce; *It. pugnale*; *Sp. puñal*; *Fr. poignard*.] A small pointed weapon for stabbing; a small dagger. *Dryden.*

PÖN'IARD (*pön'yard*), *v. a.* To stab with a poniard. *Cotgrave.*

† **PÖ-NI-BÏL'I-TÝ**, *n.* [*L. pono*, to place.] Capability of being placed. *Berrow.*

† **PÖNK**, *n.* A merry fairy.—See **PUCK**. *Shak.*

PÖNS-ÄS-I-NÖ'RUM, *n.* [*L. asses' bridge*.] A cant term in universities and colleges, for the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, from the difficulty with which many get over it; the asses' bridge.

I don't believe he passed the *Pons Asinorum* without money.

PÖNTAC, *n.* A kind of sweet wine made in Cape Colony. *Simmonds.*

PÖN'TAGE, *n.* [*L. pontagium*, from *L. pons*, *pons*, a bridge.—*W. pont*, a bridge.] (*Old Eng. Law.*) A tax or contribution for the maintenance or repair of a bridge:—a toll for passing a bridge. *Whishaw.*

PÖN'TËR, *n.* (*Glass Manufacture.*) An iron instrument by which the hot glass is taken out of the glass-pot. *Brande.*

PÖN'TIC, *a.* [*Gr. ποντικός*; *πόντος*, the sea, especially the Black Sea; *L. Ponticus*.] (*Geog.*) Pertaining to the Euxine, or Black Sea. *Smith.*

PÖN'TIFF, *n.* [*L. pontifex*, according to *Varro* and *Vossius*, from *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge, and *facio*, to make, because the first bridge over the Tiber was constructed and consecrated by the chief priest; *It. pontefice*; *Sp. pontífice*; *Fr. pontife*.]

1. A priest; a high priest. *Bacon.*

2. The pope. *Blackstone.*

PÖN-TIF'IC, *a.* [*L. pontificalis*; *It. pontificale*; *PÖN-TIF'IC-CAL*, *a.* [*L. pontificalis*; *It. pontificale*; *Sp. & Fr. pontifical*.]

1. Belonging to a high priest, pontiff, or pope; popish. "Pontifical jurisdiction." *Fulke.*

2. † [See **PÖN-TIFF**.] Bridge-building. "By wondrous art pontifical." *Milton.*

PÖN-TIF'IC-CAL, *n.* (*Ecc.*) 1. A book containing the offices used by a bishop, at consecration of churches, &c.

By the *pontifical*, no altar is to be consecrated without relics.

2. *pl.* The ensigns or dress of a bishop or priest. "Robed in his *pontificals*." *Louth.*

† **PÖN-TIF'IC-CAL'I-TÝ**, *n.* The papacy. *Abp. Usher.*

PÖN-TIF'IC-CAL-LÝ, *ad.* In a pontifical manner.

PÖN-TIF'IC-CATE, *n.* [*L. pontificatus*; *It. ponteficio*; *Sp. pontificado*; *Fr. pontificat*.] The state or the office of a pontiff or high priest; the papacy; popedom. *Addison.*

PÖN-TIF'ICE, *n.* [*L. pons*, *pontis*, a bridge, and *facio*, to make.] Bridge-work; the structure or edifice of a bridge. [*R.*] *Milton.*

† **PÖN-TIF'IC-IAL** (-fish'al), *a.* Pontifical. *Burton.*

† **PÖN-TIF'IC-IAN** (-fish'an), *a.* Pontifical. *Hall.*

† **PÖN-TIF'IC-IAN**, *n.* A papist. *Mountagu.*

PÖN'TINE, *a.* [*L. Pomptinus*, or *Pontinus*; *It. pontine*; *Fr. pontin*.] Nothing, or pertaining to, a marshy district between Naples and Rome;—written also *Pomptine*. *Andréus.*

PÖN'T-LE-VIS, *n.* (*Horsemanship.*) The action of a horse that rears so as to be in danger of coming over backwards. *Bailey.*

PÖN-TÖN', *n.* [*Fr.*] A pontoon.—See **PÖN-TÖON**.

PÖN-TÖ-NIËR', *n.* [*Fr.*] A soldier who constructs pontoon-bridges. *Maunder.*

PÖN-TÖÖN', *n.* [*Sp. & Fr. ponton*, from *L. pons*, *pontis*, a bridge.]

1. (*Mil.*) A portable floating vessel, or any buoyant body, used for supporting the platform of a bridge. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

2. (*Naut.*) A kind of barge, furnished with cranes, capstans, tackles, and other machinery, for caecening vessels, used chiefly in the Mediterranean; a lighter. *Mar. Dict.*

PÖN-TÖÖN'-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge made with pontoons. *Brande.*

PÖN-TÖÖN'-CÄR'RIAGE, *n.* A carriage made with two wheels and two side-pieces, whose fore ends are supported by timbers. *Wright.*

PÖN-T-VÖ-LÄNT', *n.* (*Mil.*) A flying-bridge; a light bridge used in sieges for surprising a post or outwork which has a narrow moat. *Buchanan.*

PÖN'NY, *n.* [Perhaps from *punny*.] *Johnson.*

1. A small horse; a horse less than fourteen hands high. *Courcier.*

2. A translation of a classical text-book. [A cant term in colleges.]

In the way of *punny*, or translation to the Greek of Father Griesbach, the New Testament was wonderfully convenient. *N. E. Magazine.*

PÖÖD, *n.* A Russian weight of about thirty-six pounds avoirdupois. *Simmonds.*

PÖÖ'DLE, *n.* A small dog with long, fine, curly hair. *Booth.*

PÖÖH, *interj.* An exclamation of contempt or of slight aversion; poh; pshaw. *Ec. Rev.*

PÖÖL, *n.* [*A. S. pol*, *pal*; *Dut. poel*; *Ger. pfuhl*; *Dan. & Sw. pöl*; *Icel. pollr*.—*Gael. poll*; *W. puwl*.—From *L. palus*, a marsh, a pool. *Skinner*.—A contraction of *puddle*. *Tooke*.] A collection of water smaller than a lake; a pond. *Bacon.*

PÖÖL, *n.* [*Fr. poule*, a chicken, a pool.] The stakes played for in certain games;—also written *poule*. *Mason.*

PÖÖL'-BALLS, *n. pl.* Ivory balls, for playing a kind of billiards. *Simmonds.*

PÖÖL'ER, *n.* A tanner's instrument for stirring vats. *Simmonds.*

PÖÖL'ING, *n.* The hollowing out of any place, by the action of a fall of water. *Ogilvie.*

PÖÖL'SNIPE, *n.* (*Ormith.*) A bird of the family *Scelopacidae* and genus *Totanus*; the red-shank. *Pennant.*

PÖÖ'NAH-LITE, *n.* [*Poonah*, in Hindostan, and *Gr. λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A variety of zeolite from Poonah, in Hindostan. *Dana.*

PÖÖP, *n.* [*L. puppis*; *It. poppa*; *Sp. popa*; *Fr. poupe*.]

1. (*Naut.*) The highest and aftermost deck; a deck raised over the after part of the spar deck. *Mar. Dict.* *Dana.*

2. (*Arch.*) The apex of a vertical board at the end of a seat or a desk; a poppy-head. *Britton.*

PÖÖP, *v. a.* [*i. POOPED*; *pp. POOPING, POOPED*.] (*Naut.*) To run into the poop or stern of, as the bow of one vessel into the stern of another. *Mar. Dict.*—To break over the stern of, as a sea. "A large, swelling sea threatened to *poop* us." *Anson.*

PÖÖP, *v. n.* [*Dut. paepen*.—See **POP**.] To make a noise:—to break wind. *Chaucer.*

PÖÖPED (*pöp'ed* or *pöpt*), *a.* (*Naut.*) Having a poop.—struck on the poop by the shock of a heavy sea. *Dana.*

PÖÖP'ING, *n.* (*Naut.*) A breaking of the sea over the taffrail on the poop. *Mar. Dict.*

PÖÖR, *a.* [*L. pauper*; *It. povero*; *Sp. pobre*; *Fr. pauvre*.]

1. Indigent; needy; necessitous; destitute; in want;—opposed to *rich*. *Prov. xix. 22.*

I wrong him to call him *poor*; they say he hath masses of money. *Shak.*

2. Lean; thin; emaciated; not fat; meagre. Seven other kine came up after them, *poor* and very ill favored. *Gen. xii. 19.*

3. Barren; sterile. "A *poor* soil." *Johnson.*

4. Of little force, value, or dignity; trifling.

That I have wronged no man will be a *poor* plea or apology at the last day. *Culamy.*

Rich gifts wax *poor* when givers prove unkind. *Shak.*

5. Paltry; mean; shabby; contemptible.

A *poor* number it was to conquer Ireland. *Bacon.*

6. Wanting good, valuable, or desirable qualities; not good, excellent, proper, or desirable; as, "A *poor* garment"; "A *poor* picture."

The maquis . . embarked in a *poor* vessel. *Clarendon.*

7. Wretched; unfortunate; ill-starred; ill-fated; luckless; unhappy; miserable.

O, how wretched

Is that *poor* man that hangs on prince's favors! *Shak.*

8. A word of tenderness; dear. "Poor, little, pretty, fluttering thing." *Prior.*

Poor in spirit, humble. "Blessed are the *poor* in spirit." *Matt. v. 3.*

Syn.—See **BARE**, **POVERTY**.

PÖÖR, *n. pl.* Indigent people; that portion of the population of a country, or those persons, who are destitute of wealth or property, and are often assisted by charity;—the opposite of the *rich*. "The rich and the *poor* meet together." *Proverbs.*

PÖÖR'-BÖX, *n.* A box to receive money for the poor. *Pope.*

PÖÖR'-HÖUSE, *n.* A house for the poor; an almshouse. *Qu. Rev.*

PÖÖR-JÖHN' (*pör-jön'*), *n.* (*Ich.*) A marine fish of the cod family; the hake; *Gadus merluccius* of Linnaeus. *Burton.*

PÖÖR'-LÄW, *n.* A law relating to the poor, or providing for the support of the poor. *Qu. Rev.*

PÖÖR'LI-NËSS, *n.* State of being poorly; feebleness; ill-health. [*R.*] *Mrs. Gore.*

PÖÖR'LY, *ad.* In a poor manner; in indigence or poverty; without wealth:—not prosperously:—meanly; basely; vilely:—without excellence or dignity.

PÖÖR'LY, *a.* Somewhat ill; feeble; indisposed. I have, for a long time, been very *poorly*. *Johnson.*

PÖÖR'NESS, *n.* 1. The state or the quality of being poor; indigence; want; poverty. "The *poorness* of his exchequer." *Burnet.*

2. Want of dignity; lowness; meanness.

"*Poorness* and degeneracy of spirit." *Addison.*

3. Want of capacity; narrowness. "The *poorness* of our conceptions." *Spectator.*

4. Want of fertility; barrenness; sterility.

"The *poorness* of the earth." *Bacon.*

PÖÖR'-RÄTE, *n.* A tax for the support of the poor. *Qu. Rev.*

PÖÖR-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Mean; cowardly; base; mean-spirited. "Poor-spirited wretch." *Dennis.*

PÖÖR-SPIR'IT-ED-NËSS, *n.* Quality of being poor-spirited; meanness; cowardice. *South.*

PÖP, *n.* [*Gr. πόππος*, a whistling, a smack; *L. poppysma*; *Old Fr. poppysme*.—"All, without doubt, from the sound." *Skinner*.—*Dut. poep*, a fart.] A small, smart, quick sound or report. "A *pop* loud enough to be heard." *Addison.*

PÖP, v. n. [*i.* POPPED; *pp.* POPPING, POPPED.] To move or act with a quick, sudden motion. "Popping upon me unexpectedly." *Addison*.
As he scratched to fetch up thought,
Forth popped the sprits so thin. *Swift*.

PÖP, v. a. To offer, present, or to put out or in suddenly with a quick motion. "He popped a paper into his hand." *Milton*.

Didst thou never pop
Thy head into a tinnan's shop?
To pop off, to put or shut off. "Did you pop me off with this slight answer?" *Beau. & Fl.*

PÖP, ad. Suddenly; unexpectedly. *Beau. & Fl.*

PÖP'-CÖRN, n. Corn or maize for parching.

PÖPE, n. [*Gr.* πάππας, pápa, a father; *L.* papa, a father, a bishop; *It.* & *Sp.* papa, a pope; *Fr.* pape.] The title of the bishop of Rome, the supreme head of the Roman Catholic Church; the sovereign pontiff. *Shak.*

Syn.—See MONARCH.

PÖPE, n. (*Ich.*) A fresh-water fish closely allied to the perch; the ruff; *Acerina vulgaris*. *Yarrell*.

PÖPE'DOM, n. The office, jurisdiction, or territory of the pope; papal dignity; papacy. *Shak.*

PÖPE JÖAN' (pöp'jōn'), n. A game at cards.
An friendly sets of too or cheap pope-jocan. *Jenner*.

† **PÖPE'LING, n.** 1. One who adheres to the pope.
2. An inferior pope. *Bp. Hall*.

PÖP'ER-Y, n. The religion, or the doctrine and discipline, of the Roman Catholic Church. *Swift*.

PÖPE'S-EYE (pöps't), n. A gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh. *Johnson*.

PÖPE'S-HÉAD, n. A long-handled broom for sweeping ceilings. *Wright*.

PÖP'-GÜN, n. A small tube used by children for shooting pellets; a child's air-gun. *Cheyne*.

PÖP'IN-JÄY, n. [*Sp.* papagayo; *papa*, a pope, a father, and *gayo*, a jay.]
1. (*Ornith.*) A parrot. *Ascham*.—A bird of the family *Psittacæ*, or woodpeckers;—green woodpecker; *Picus viridis*. *Eng. Cyc.*
2. A top; a coxcomb; a dandy. *Shak.*

PÖP'ISH, a. Relating to the pope or to popery.

PÖP'ISH-LY, ad. In a popish manner; with tendency to Roman Catholicism. *Addison*.

PÖP'LÄR, n. [*L.* populus; *It.* pioppo; *Fr.* peuplier.—*Dut.* populier; *Ger.* poppel.—*W.* poppy-sen.] (*Bot.*) A deciduous tree of the genus *Populus*, of rapid growth and having soft wood;—a name erroneously applied also to the *Liriodendron tulipifera*; tulip-tree or whitewood. *Gray*.

Lombardy poplar, a species of poplar, native of Italy, Persia, and the Himalaya, having a conical, cypress-like form, and no horizontal branches; *Populus fastigiata*.—*Silver poplar*, or *silver-leaf poplar*, an ornamental tree, native of Europe, having leaves dark green and smooth above, and very white and downy beneath; *ahelo-tree*; *white poplar*; *Populus alba*.—*White poplar*, the silver poplar, or silver-leaf poplar; *Populus alba*;—a name sometimes applied also to American aspen, or *Populus tremuloides*. *Eng. Cyc.*

PÖP'LÄR, a. Belonging to, or made of, poplar.

PÖP'LÄRD (-lär), a. Covered with, or containing, poplars. *Jones*.

PÖP'LIN, n. A silk and worsted stuff, of which there are many varieties, as watered, figured, brocaded, tissue, &c. *Simmonds*.

PÖP-LIT'E-AL, a. [*L.* poples, *poplitis*, the ham; *It.* poplite; *Fr.* poplitaire.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the ham or posterior part of the knee-joint. "Popliteal artery." *Dunghison*.

PÖP-LIT'IC, a. Same as POPLITEAL. *Crabb*.

PÖP'PET, n. 1. A puppet.—See PUPPET. *Todd*.
2. (*Naut.*) A perpendicular piece of timber fixed to the fore-and-aft part of bilgeways, to support a vessel in launching. *Dana*.

PÖP'PLE, n. Poplar. [*Local and vulgar.*] *Forby*.

PÖP'PY, n. (*Bot.*) A herbaceous plant of several species, belonging to the genus *Papaver*, and bearing large, showy, but fugacious flowers. *Eng. Cyc.*

But pleasures are like poppies spread;
You seize the flower, its bloom is shed. *Burns*.

One species of the poppy, *Papaver somniferum*, is extensively cultivated in warm climates on account of its milky juice, which, when inspissated, forms the opium of commerce, and also for the sake of the bland oil obtained from the seeds. *Loudon*.

PÖP'PY-HÉAD, n. ["From *L. puppis*, the stern of a ship." *Britton*.—*Fr.* poupee.] (*Arch.*) The apex of a vertical board at the end of a seat or desk, carved into an ornamental finial, pommel, or crest;—called also poop, and poppy. *Britton*.

PÖP'U-LACE, n. [*L.* populus; *It.* popolaccio; *Sp.* populacho; *Fr.* populace.] The common people; commonalty; the multitude; the vulgar.

Now swarms the poplar, a countless throng
Youth and old age, stout and feeble, young. *Pope*.

† **PÖP'U-LÄ-CY, n.** The populace. *King Charles*.

PÖP'U-LÄR, a. [*L.* popularis; *populus*, a people; *It.* popolare; *Sp.* popular; *Fr.* populaire.]

1. Pertaining to, or derived from, the common people. "So the popular vote inclines." *Milton*.

Where I have the honor to sit as judge, neither royal nor popular applause shall ever protect the guilty. *Mansfield*.

2. Suitable to the common people; familiar; plain; easy to be understood.

Homilies are plain and popular instructions. *Hooker*.

3. Beloved by, or pleasing to, the people; acceptable to the people.

Such as were popular

And well-deserving were advanced by grace. *Daniel*.
The old general was set aside, and Prince Rupert put into the command, which was no popular change. *Clarendon*.

4. † Studious of the favor of the people; seeking popularity. *Holland*.

5. Prevailing among the people; prevalent. "A popular distemper." *Johnson*.

Popular action, (*Law*), an action given by statute to any person who will sue for the penalty. *Bowyer*.

PÖP-U-LÄR'-I-TY, n. [*L.* popularitas; *It.* popolarità; *Sp.* popularidad; *Fr.* popularité.]

1. The state of being popular; the state of being beloved or esteemed by, or acceptable to, the people; favor of the people. *Bacon*.

It has been imputed to me, by the noble earl on my left, that I too am running the race of popularity. If the noble earl means by popularity that applause bestowed by after ages on good and virtuous actions, I have long been struggling in the race. . . . But if he means that mushroom popularity which is raised without merit and lost without a crime, he is much mistaken in his opinion. *Mansfield*.

2. That which is popular.

Popularities and circumstances which sway the ordinary judgment. *Bacon*.

PÖP-U-LÄR-I-ZÄ'TION, n. Act of popularizing, or state of being popularized. *Qu. Rev.*

PÖP-U-LÄR-IZE, v. a. [*i.* POPULARIZED; *pp.* POPULARIZING, POPULARIZED.] To render popular; to make common or easy; to spread among the people. [*Modern.*] *Coleridge*.

Philosophy has been completely popularized, and mingles with every order of society from the palace to the cottage. *Robt. Hall*.

PÖP'U-LÄR-IZ-ER, n. One who popularizes.

PÖP'U-LÄR-LY, ad. 1. In a popular manner; so as to please the common people. *Dryden*.

2. According to the conceptions or apprehensions of the common people. *Brown*.

PÖP'U-LÄTE, v. n. [*It.* popolare, from *L.* populus, a people.] [*i.* POPULATED; *pp.* POPULATING, POPULATED.] To people; to furnish with inhabitants. *Gent. Mag.*

Nearly the whole peninsula (Chersonesus) was before populated by a race different to the Dines and similar to the Angles. *Banworth*.

PÖP'U-LÄTE, v. n. To breed people. *Bacon*.

PÖP-U-LÄ'TION, n. [*L.* populatio; *It.* popolazione; *Sp.* poblacion; *Fr.* population.]

1. The inhabitants of a town, district, country, &c.; number of people. "The population of a kingdom." *Bacon*.

2. The act of populating or peopling. *Smurt*.

Law or principle of population, the law or rule according to which population increases. *Brande*.

PÖP'U-LI-CIDE, n. [*L.* populus, a people, and *cado*, to kill.] The killing of the people. *Ec. Rev.*

PÖP'U-LINE, n. [*L.* populus, a poplar.] (*Chem.*) A crystallizable substance, separated from the bark of the aspen, or *Populus tremula*. *Brande*.

† **PÖP-U-LÖS'I-TY, n.** [*L.* populositas.] Populousness; number of people. *Brown*.

PÖP'U-LOÜS, a. [*L.* populosus; *populus*, people;

It. popoloso; *Sp.* populoso; *Fr.* populeux.] Full of people or inhabitants; numerously inhabited, thickly settled; crowded. *Milton*.

PÖP'U-LOÜS-LY, ad. With much population or people. *Johnson*.

PÖP'U-LOÜS-NÉSS, n. The state of being populous or abounding with people. *Howell*.

PÖR'BÄA-GLE, n. A species of shark. *Pennant*.

PÖR'CÄTE, a. [*L.* porca, a ridge between two furrows.] (*Ent.*) Noting a surface having parallel elevated longitudinal ridges. *Brande*.

PÖR'CÄ-TED, a. Having ridges; porcate. *Smart*.

PÖR'CE-LÄIN, or PÖR'CE-LÄIN [pör'se-län, *S.* *W. J. F. C.*; pör'se-län, *E. Ja.*; pös'lin, *K.*; pös'lan, *Sm.*; pör'se-län, *R.*] [*It.* porcellana; *Sp.* porcelana; *Fr.* porcelaine.]

1. A fine, translucent species of earthenware or pottery, originally made in China and Japan, but now in Europe; china-ware; china.

Some of the French and English porcelain, especially that made at Sevres and Worcester, is extremely white and duly translucent, but is more apt to crack by sudden changes of temperature, more brittle, . . . and more fusible, than the finest porcelains of Japan and China. *Brande*.

2. [*L.* portulaca.] (*Bot.*) Purslain. *Ainsworth*.
Porcelain spar, (*Min.*) a variety of garnet; scapolite. *Dana*.

PÖR'CE-LÄIN, a. Belonging to, or consisting of, porcelain. *Dryden*.

PÖR'CE-LÄIN-CLÄY, n. A species of clay consisting of alumina and silica in nearly equal proportions; kaoline; China clay. *Ure*.

PÖR'CE-LÄIN-BITTE, n. (*Min.*) An opaque, brittle variety of jasper; porcelain-jasper. *Brande*.

PÖR'CE-LÄIN-JÄS'PER, n. (*Min.*) Clay which has been rendered semi-vitreous by contact with trap-rocks; porcelainite. *Thomson*.

PÖR'CE-LÄ'NE-OÜS, a. Relating to, or containing, porcelain. *Brande*.

PÖR'CE-LÄ-NITE, n. (*Min.*) Porcelainite.—See PORCELAINITE. *Wright*.

PÖRCH, n. [*L.* porticus; *porta*, a gate; *It.* & *Sp.* portico; *Fr.* porche.]

1. (*Arch.*) An exterior appendage to a building, forming a covered approach to a door or entrance; an arched vestibule. *Spenser*.

The west front of Peterborough Minster presents the most magnificent porch, or portico, in England, if not in Europe. *Bruton*.

2. A covered walk; a portico.

Repair to Pompey's Porch, where you shall find us. *Shak.*

3. A public portico in Athens, where Zeno taught;—the stoic philosophy. *Smart*.

4. † The Turkish court; the Porte. *Hackhuyt*.

Syn.—*Porch* is a covered station, and portico a covered walk, on the outside of a building. A vestibule is a fore-room, and a hall is the first large room, within a building, both serving as an entrance.

PÖR'CINE, a. [*L.* porcinus; *porcus*, a swine.] Pertaining to, or resembling, swine. *Smart*.

† **PÖR'C'-PISCÉ, n.** A porcupine. *B. Jonson*.

PÖR'CU-PINE, n. [*It.* porco-spino, from *L.* porcus, a hog, and *spina*, a thorn, a spine; *Sp.* puerco-espin; *Fr.* porcepic.] (*Zool.*) A nocturnal rodent quadruped, about two feet long, having the

head and neck furnished with a crest of long hairs, very short hair on the legs and muzzle, and the other parts covered with spines or quills, which are longest on the back, and which, when excited, the animal raises almost at right angles with the body; *Hystrix cristata* of Linnaeus. *Eng. Cyc.*

Like quills upon the fretful porcupine. *Shak.*


PÖR'CU-PINE-FISH, n. (*Ich.*) A tropical fish covered with spines or prickles; *Diodon hystrix*.—See DRAGON, and GLOBE-FISH. *Baird*.

PÖR'CU-PINE-WOOD (-wüd), n. A species of palm, so named because, when cut horizontally, the markings of the wood resemble the quills of the porcupine. *Simmonds*.

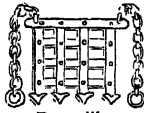


PÖRE, *n.* [Gr. *πόρος*, a passage, a pore; *L. porus*; *It. & Sp. poro*; *Fr. pore*.]
 1. (*Anat.*) A minute opening at the extremity of a vessel, at the surface of a membrane. "The pores of the skin." *Dunglison*.
 The sweat came gushing out of every pore. *Chapman*.
 2. A small opening between the constituent particles of bodies; a small spiracle or passage. "The metals have but few pores." *Nichol*.
 Any substance of the specific gravity of water must have more pores than solid parts. *Lirande*.
PÖRE, *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology. — Perhaps same as *peer*. *Richardson*.] [*i. PORED*; *pp. POKING, PORED*.] To look earnestly; to examine any thing with steady or continued attention.
 He sat down and would he stretch, And pore upon the book that babbles by. *Gray*.
 With sharpened sight pale antiquaries pore. *Pope*.
 To pore on or upon, to read or examine with steady or continued attention. "Poring upon old, unfashionable books." *Swift*.
† PÖRE/BLIND, *a.* [Gr. *ᾠπός*, blind. *Todd*.] Short-sighted; purblind. *Bacon*.
PÖR/ER, *n.* One who pores; hard student. *Temple*.
PÖR/GY, *n.* [Fr. (*Joh.*) A species of *Sparus*; — called also *paugie*, *pogy*, and *scuppaug*. *Bartlett*.]
PÖR/IFORM, *a.* [*L. porus*, a pore, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Having the form or appearance of a pore. *Wright*.
PÖR/IME, *n.* (*Geom.*) A theorem or proposition in geometry, so easy to be demonstrated as to be almost self-evident. *Crabb*.
PÖR/IN-NESS, *n.* Fulness of pores. *Wiseman*.
PÖR/ISM, *n.* [Gr. *πόρισμα*; *πορίζω*, to bring; *It. & Sp. porisma*; *Fr. porisme*.] (*Geom.*) Among the ancient geometers, a proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate, or capable of innumerable solutions. *Playfair*. — A term used by the Grecian geometers for a corollary. *Brande*.
PÖR/IS-MÄT/IC, } *a.* Relating to porism; po-
PÖR/IS-MÄT/IC-AL, } ristic. *Clarke*.
PÖR/RIS/TIC, } *a.* (*Math.*) Pertaining to a po-
PÖR/RIS/TI-AL, } rism; porismatic. *Bailey*.
PÖR/RITE, *n.* [Fr.] A madrepore with the polypidom diversiform, porous, and echinated. *Eng. Cyc.*
PÖRK, *n.* [*L. porcus*; *It. porco*; *Sp. puerco*; *Fr. porc*. — *Gael. pork*; *W. porch*.]
 1. † A swine; a hog or a pig. *Milton*.
 2. The flesh of swine, used as food. *Shak.*
 In converting Jews to Christians, you raise the price of pork. *Shak.*
PÖRK'-EAT-ER, *n.* One who feeds on pork. *Shak.*
PÖRK/ER, *n.* A hog or a pig. "Fat porkers." *Pope*.
PÖRK/ET, *n.* A young hog; a pig. *Dryden*.
PÖRK/LING, *n.* A young hog; a pig. *Trusser*.
PÖR-NÖG/RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *πορνόγραφος*, painting harlots; *πόρν*, a harlot, and *γράφω*, to write.] Licentious painting used to adorn the walls of rooms sacred to bacchanalian orgies. *Fairholt*.
PÖR/Q-CÈLE, *n.* [Gr. *πύπος*, callus, and *κίλη*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A hard tumor of the testicle or its envelopes. *Dunglison*.
PÖR-RÖS/I-TY, *n.* [*It. porosità*; *Sp. porosidad*; *Fr. porosité*.] The state or the quality of being porous; porousness.
 Some bodies, such as sponges, possess great porosity. *Nichol*.
PÖR-RÜT/IC, *n.* [Gr. *ῥόπος*, callus.] (*Med.*) A remedy for assisting the formation of callus. *Dunglison*.
PÖR/ROUS, *a.* [*It. & Sp. poroso*; *Fr. poreux*.] Having pores; having small spiracles or passages. "His porous skin." *Chapman*.
PÖR/ROUS-LY, *ad.* In a porous manner. *Clarke*.
PÖR/ROUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of having pores; porosity. *South*.
† PÖR/PEN-TINE, *n.* A porcupine. *Howell*.
PÖR/PËSS, *n.* The porpoise. *Eng. Cyc.*

PÖR-PHY-RÄ/CEOUS, *a.* Porphyritic. *Clarke*.
† PÖR/PHYRE (-ter), *n.* [Fr.] Porphyry. *Locke*.
PÖR-PHY-RIT/IC, } *a.* Relating to, or con-
PÖR-PHY-RIT/IC-AL, } taining, porphyry. *Eng. Cyc.*
Porphyritic granite, (*Min.*) granite having distinct crystals of felspar scattered through it. *Dana*.
PÖR/PHY-RIZE, *v. a.* To convert into, or cause to resemble, porphyry. *Clarke*.
PÖR-PHY-RÖX/INE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A neutral substance found in Bengal opium. *Thomson*.
PÖR/PHY-RY (pör'fe-re), *n.* [Gr. *πορφύρα*, purple; *L. porphyrites*; *It. porfiro*, *porfido*; *Sp. porfido*; *Fr. porphyre*.] (*Min.*) A very hard stone or rock, having a compact felspathic base, with crystals of felspar embedded in it. *Eng. Cyc.*
 Porphyry may be green with blotches of paler green or white, or red with white blotches or specks, besides other shades of color. The blotches of a polished surface are the felspar crystals. *Dana*.
PÖR/PHY-RY-SHÉLL, *n.* (*Conch.*) A species of murex, affording the Tyrian purple. *Buchanan*.
PÖR/POISE (pör'pus), *n.* [*L. porcus*, a hog, and *piscis*, a fish; *It. porco-pesce*; *Fr. porc-poison*.] (*Zoöl.*) A cetaceous mammal of the genus *Phocaena* of Cuvier, or *Delphinus* of Linnaeus; — also written *porpess*, *porpesse*, *porpice*, and *porpus*.
 Porpoises swim in shoals, and drive the mackerel, herrings, and salmon before them. They not only seek for prey near the surface, but often descend to the bottom in search of sand-eels and sea-worms, which they root out of the sand with their noses, in the same manner as the hogs do in the field for their food." *Eng. Cyc.*
PÖR-PQ-R/IVÖ, *n.* [*It.*] A composition of quick-silver, tin, and sulphur, which produced a yellow metallic powder, that was sometimes employed instead of gold by mediæval artists. *Fairholt*.
PÖR/PUS, *n.* A porpoise. *Swift*.
PÖR-RÄ/CEOUS (-shus, 66), *a.* [*L. porraceus*; *porrum*, a leek.] Green like a leek. *Wiseman*.
PÖR-RÉCT', *a.* [*L. porrigo*, *porrectus*, to reach out.] (*Bot. & Zool.*) Extended forward. *Loudon*.
PÖR-RÉCT'ED, *a.* Having the head prominent and elongate. *Maunder*.
† PÖR-RÉCT/ION, *n.* [*L. porrectio*.] The act of reaching forth. *Johnson*.
PÖR/RÉT, *n.* [*L. porrum*; *It. porro*, *porretta*.] A leek; a small onion; a scallion. *Brown*.
PÖR/RIDGE, *n.* [Old Fr. *porrée*, pottage, from *L. porrum*, a leek. *Skinner*.]
 1. Food made by boiling meat in water; broth; soup. *Johnson*.
 2. Food made by boiling flour, meal, or other similar substance in water, or in milk and water. "Some rice porridge." *Cartwright*.
PÖR/RIDGE-PÖT, *n.* [From *porridge*.] A pot for boiling porridge in. *Butler*.
PÖR-R/GO, *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) Scurf or scall in the head; scald-head. *Dunglison*.
PÖR/RIN-GER, *n.* 1. A vessel or bowl in which porridge, broth, milk, &c., are eaten. *Bacon*.
 2. A kind of head-dress. [Ludicrous.] *Shak.*
PÖRT, *n.* [*L. portus*, a harbor, *porta*, a gate; *porto*, to carry; *It. porto*, a harbor, *porta*, a gate; *Sp. puerto*, a harbor, *puerta*, a gate; *Fr. port*, a harbor, *porte*, a gate. — *A. S. port*, a harbor, a gate; *Ger. pforte*, a gate; *Dan., Sw., & Icel. port*. — *W. port*.]
 1. A place or station for ships to ride at anchor; a harbor; a haven. *Shak.*
 A weather-beaten vessel holds Gladly the port. *Milton*.
 2. A place for the lading and unlading of the cargoes of vessels, and the collection of duties or customs on imports and exports. *Burill*.
 3. A gate. "The city ports." [*R.*] *Shak.*
 From their Ivory port the cherubim Forth issued. *Milton*.
 4. (*Naut.*) An embrasure or hole in the side of a vessel, through which a cannon is pointed; a port-hole: — the left side of a ship; larboard. "The ship heels to port." *Mar. Dict.*

5. Carriage; bearing; mien; demeanor. "His stately port." *Fairfax*.
 Their port was more than human, as they stood. *Milton*.
 6. † State; attendance.
 Thou shalt be master, Francis, in my stead, Keep house, and port, and servants, as I should. *Shak.*
 7. The Ottoman court; the Porte. *Shaw*.
 8. A red wine exported from Oporto. *Prior*.
Port of the voice, (*Mus.*) the faculty or the habit of making the shakes, passages, and diminutions, in which the beauty of a song or piece of music consists. *Long. Ency.*
PÖRT, *v. a.* [*L. porto*; *It. portare*; *Sp. portar*; *Fr. porter*. — *W. port*.]
 1. † To bear; to carry; to convey. *Milton*.
 They are easily ported by boat into other shires. *Fuller*.
 2. (*Naut.*) To turn or put to port or larboard. "To port the helm." *Dana*.
PÖRT'A, *n.* [*L., a gate*.] (*Anat.*) The part of the liver where its vessels enter as by a gate: — the vulva. *Dunglison*.
PÖRT'A-BIL/ITY, *n.* The quality of being portable; portableness. *Ec. Rev.*
PÖRT'A-BLE, *a.* [*L. portabilis*; *It. portabile*; *Sp. portatil*; *Fr. portable*.]
 1. That may be carried or transported. "Portable commodities." *Locke*.
 2. Manageable by the hand. *Johnson*.
 3. That may be borne or suffered; supportable; endurable. "How light and portable my pains seem!" *Shak.*
 4. † That may carry or transport; navigable. "Any portable river." *Hackluyt*.
PÖRT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being portable; portability. *Johnson*.
PÖRT'-AD/MI-RAL, *n.* (*Naut.*) The officer having charge of a naval port, and the vessels of war resorting thither. *Simmonds*.
PÖRT'AGE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of carrying; carriage; transportation. *Todd*.
 2. Burden, as of a vessel. *Hackluyt*.
 3. The price of transportation. *Fell*.
 4. Sailors' wages in port: — also the amount of a sailor's wages for a voyage. *Simmonds*.
 5. † A port-hole. *Shak.*
 6. A carrying-place round waterfalls or rapids, or from one navigable river, or water, to another. *Qu. Rev.*
PÖRT'AL, *n.* [*It. portella*; *Sp. portal*; *Fr. portail*.]
 1. A gate or gateway; an entrance.
 King Richard doth appear As doth the blushing, discontented sun From out the airy portal of the east. *Shak.*
 2. (*Arch.*) The arch over a door or gateway: — the framework of a gateway: — a lesser gate where there are two gates of different dimensions. *Britton*.
 3. † A prayer-book; a portass. *Nares*.
PÖRT'AL, *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the porta of the liver. "Portal system." *Dunglison*.
 "By extension the term has been applied to an analogous system of vessels in the kidney." *Dunglison*.
† PÖRT'ANCE, *n.* Carriage; mien; port; demeanor. *Spenser*.
† PÖRT'ASS, *n.* A prayer book; a breviary; — also written *portesse*, *portise*, and *portiose*. *Chaucer*.
PÖRT'ATE, *a.* (*Her.*) Noting a cross placed athwart, as if borne on a man's shoulders. *Smart*.
† PÖRT'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *portatif*.] Portable. "Portable houses, or tents." *Gedde*.
PÖRT'-BÄR, *n.* (*Naut.*) The bar of a harbor: — a boom made of strong beams connected by chains: — a gun-port bar. *Burn*.
† PÖRT-CÄN'NON, *n.* An ornament for the knees, resembling stiff top-boots. *Hudibras*.
PÖRT'-CHÄRG-ES, *n. pl.* Charges to which a vessel or its cargo is subjected in a harbor, for wharfage, &c. *Crabb*.
† PÖRT'CLUSE, *n.* Portcul-lis. *Johnson*.
PÖRT'-CRÄY-ON, *n.* A case for holding a crayon. *Fairholt*.
 *Port-crayon.*

PORT-CŪL'LIS, *n.* [Fr. *porte*, a gate, and *coulisse*, a groove, a slide; *coulér*, to flow, to slip.]



Portcullis.

1. A frame-work consisting of timbers crossing each other in the form of a harrow, and pointed with iron, hung in grooves within the chief gateway of a fortress or town, and let down to stop passage, in case of assault or surprise, when there is not time to shut the gate. *Britton.*

2. An ancient English coin with the figure of a portcullis on the reverse. *Pinkerton.*

PORT-CŪL'LIS, *v. a.* To bar; to shut. *Shak.*

PORT-CŪL'LISED (-l'ist), *a.* Having a portcullis. "Portcullised gate." *Shenshione.*

PORTÉ, *n.* [Fr. *porte*, a gate.] The Turkish court or government, so called from the gate of the sultan's palace, where justice was administered; — termed *Sublime Porte*. *Brande.*

† PORT'ED, *a.* Having gates. *B. Jonson.*

PORTE-FEUILLE (pōr'tē'fū'ye), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A portfolio; a case for holding papers, drawings, &c. *Simmonds.*

2. The office or department of a minister of state. *Boiste.*

PORTE-MON-NAÏE, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of leathern purse for the pocket. *Simmonds.*

POR-TEND', *v. a.* [L. *portendo*; *protendo*, to stretch forth; *pro*, forward, and *tendo*, to stretch.] [*i.* PORTENDED; *pp.* PORTENDING, PORTENDED.]

1. To foreshow; to foretoken; to forbode; to presage. "Portended calamities." *Hooker.*

2. To stretch forward. "Idomeneus's portended steel." [R.] *Pope.*

Syn. — See AUGUR, FORETELL.

† POR-TEN'SION, *n.* Act of foreshowing. *Browne.*

POR-TENT', *n.* [L. *portentum*; It. & Sp. *portento*.] An omen of ill; an ill-boding prodigy. A strange portent and prodigious token from heaven. *J. Fox.*

† POR-TENT'IVE, *a.* Portentous. *Browne.*

POR-TEN'TOUS, *a.* [L. *portentosus*; It. & Sp. *portentoso*; Fr. *portentueux*.]

1. Foretokening ill; ill-boding; ominous.

This portentous figure Comes armed through our watch, so like the king That was. *Shak.*

2. Wonderful, in an ill sense; monstrous; prodigious. "Portentous animals." *South.*

POR-TEN'TOUS-LY, *adv.* In a portentous manner; ominously. *Clarke.*

POR'TER, *n.* [L. *portitor*; *porto*, to carry; It. *portatore*; Sp. *portador*; Fr. *porteur*. — W. *portor*.]

1. A person who carries burdens for hire; a carrier. *Howell.*

2. [It. *portiero*, from L. *porta*, a gate; Sp. *portero*; Fr. *portier*.] One who has charge of a gate or door; a door-keeper. *Shak.*

3. An ancient English officer who bore a rod before justices. *Houvier.*

4. A fermented malt liquor, distinguished from ale or beer by its darker color, which arises from an incipient charring of the malt, and the introduction of burned sugar; — first made in 1722. *Brande.*

POR'TER-AGE, *n.* The pay, or the business, of a porter. *Simmonds.*

POR'TER-LY, *a.* Like a porter; coarse; vulgar. "The porterly language of swearing." *Bray.*

POR'TER'S-LODGE, *n.* The lodge or tenement occupied by a porter. *Heywood.*

It was the usual place of summary punishment for the servants and dependants of the great, while they claimed and exercised the privilege of inflicting corporal punishment. *Nares.*

† POR'TESSE (pōr'tēs), *n.* A breviary. *Spenser.*

POR'T-FIRE, *n.* (*Gunnery*.) A paper tube filled with saltpetre, sulphur, and meal powder, used instead of a slow-match to discharge ordnance. *Storquer.*

POR'T-FŪ'L-Ō, or POR'T-FŪ'L-IŌ (-yō), *n.*; pl. PORTFOLIOS. [Fr. *portefeuille*; *porter* (L. *porto*), to carry, and *feuille* (L. *folium*), a leaf.] A case,

of the size and form of a large book, to keep loose papers or prints in. *Todd.*

POR'T-GLAIVE, *n.* [Fr. *porter*, to carry, and W. *glaf*, sword.] A sword-bearer. *Ainsworth.*

† POR'T'GRĀVE, } *n.* [A. S. *port*, a harbor, and } *gerefa*, a reeve, a bailiff.]
† POR'T'GRĒVE, } (Lanc.) The principal magistrate of a port town; a portreeve. *Spelman.*

POR'T'-HŌLE, *n.* (*Naut.*) An embrasure or hole in the side of a vessel, for pointing a cannon through; a port. *Dana.*

POR'T'-HOOK (-hūk), *n.* (*Naut.*) A hook in the side of a vessel to which the hinges of a port-lid are hooked. *Mar. Dict.*

POR'TI-CŌ [pōr'te-kō, P. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wr. *It. b.*; *por'te-kō*, S. W. J. F.], *n.*; pl. POR'TI-CŌS. [L. *porticus*; *porta*, a gate; It. & Sp. *portico*; Fr. *portique*.] (*Arch.*)

1. A walk covered with a roof, supported by columns, at least on one side; a place for walking under shelter. *W. Smith.*

Most Grecian towns had independent porticos. . . In the public porticos of Rome, the Romans were occasionally transacted. *W. Smith.*

2. A covered space, appendage, or projection, surrounded by columns, at the entrance of a building. *Brande.*

Syn. — See PORCII.

† POR'TI-CŪS, *n.* [L.] A portico. *B. Jonson.*

† POR'TIN-GĀL, *n.* (*Geog.*) Portugal. — A Portuguese. *Fanshawe. Byron.*

POR'TIN-GĀL, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Portugal or to its inhabitants; Portuguese. *Fanshawe.*

POR'TION (pōr'thun), *n.* [L. *portio*; It. *porzione*; Sp. *porcion*, Fr. *portion*.]

1. A part; piece, share; division.

These great portions of fragments fell into the abyss. *Burnet.*

2. A part assigned; an allotment; a dividend.

Here's their prison ordained and portion set. *Milton.*

I will divide him a portion with the great. *Isa. lii. 12.*

3. (*Law.*) The part of a parent's estate, or of the estate of one standing in the place of a parent, which is given to a child. *Bourrier.*

4. A wife's fortune. *Shak.*

Syn. — See PART.

POR'TION, *v. a.* [*i.* PORTIONED; *pp.* PORTIONED, PORTIONED.]

1. To divide; to parcel.

And portion to his tribes the wide domain. *Pope.*

2. To endow with a fortune or inheritance.

He, and a few more, were the portion of the blessed, who rest. *Pope.*

POR'TION-ER, *n.* One who portions or divides.

POR'TION-IST, *n.* [Fr. *portioniste*.]

1. In Merton College, Oxford University, Eng., a student who has a certain academical allowance or portion; a postmaster. *Wood.*

2. The incumbent of a benefice that has more rectors or vicars than one. *Smart.*

POR'TION-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a portion.

POR'TLAND-STONE, *n.* (*Geol.*) A granular limestone, of the upper part of the oolite formation, abounding in the island of Portland, upon the coast of Dorsetshire, Eng. It is much used for building. *Brande.*

POR'TLAST, *n.* A gunwale; a portoise. *Mar. Dict.*

POR'T-LID, *n.* (*Naut.*) The lid or little door which closes a port-hole. *Mar. Dict.*

POR'TLI-NESS, *n.* The state of being portly; corpulence; dignity of mien arising from largeness of person. *Spenser.*

POR'TLY, *a.* 1. Grand of mien; stately.

A portly prince, and gently to the sight, He seemed a son of Ankor for his height. *Dryden.*

2. Bulky; swelling; corpulent; stout. *Shak.*

POR'TMAN, *n.* An inhabitant or burgess of a port-town, or of one of the English Cinque Ports. *Phillips. Bailey.*

POR'T-MĀN'TEAU (pōr't-mān'tō), *n.*; pl. Fr. *PORTE-MANTAUX*; Eng. *POR'T-MĀN-TEAUS* (-tōz). [Fr. *porte-manteau*; *porter*, to carry, and *manteau*, a cloak, a mantle.] A case or bag for carrying clothes and other things necessary in travelling; a valise. *Spectator.*

POR'T-MĀN-TLE, *n.* A portmanteau.

“This seems to be the old English orthography.” *Carr's Cræven Dialect.* — *Portmanteu* is countenanced by the Dictionaries of Bailey, Dyche, Ash, and Martin, and somewhat also by vulgar, though not by good, use.

POR'TMŌTE, *n.* [A. S. *port*, a port, and *mot*, *gemot*, an assembly.] A court held in a port-town, and sometimes in an inland town. *Cowell.*

POR'TOISE, *n.* (*Naut.*) The gunwale. *Mar. Dict.*

“The yards are a portoise when they rest on the gunwale.” *Dana.*

POR'TOR, *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of marble having deep yellow veins. *Simmonds.*

POR'TRAIT (pōr'trāit), *n.* [Old Fr. *portraict*; Fr. *portrait*; *portraire*, to portray — See PORTRAY.] A picture or representation of a person or of a face; a picture drawn from life; a likeness.

In *portraits*, the grace, and, we may add, the likeness, consists more in taking the general air than in observing the exact similitude of every feature. *Str. J. Remondis.*

† POR'TRAIT, *v. a.* To portray; to draw. *Spenser.*

POR'TRAIT-PAINT'ER, *n.* A painter of portraits. *Tweedell.*

POR'TRAIT-PAINT'ING, *n.* The art or the practice of painting portraits. *Boissac.*

POR'TRAI-TŪRE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A painted resemblance; a portrait. “The portraiture of a perfect orator.” *Baker.*

2. Portrait-painting. [R.] *Walpole.*

† POR'TRAI-TŪRE, *v. a.* To portray. *Shaftesbury.*

POR-TRAY' (pōr-trā'), *v. a.* [Fr. *portraire*, from L. *protraho*, to draw or bring out.] [*i.* POR-TRAYED; *pp.* PORTRAYING, PORTRAYED.]

1. To describe by picture; to paint; to delineate; to depict; to draw; to sketch; to represent.

Our Phoenix queen was there portrayed too bright. *Dryden.*

2. To adorn with pictures. *Shields.*

Various with bountiful argument portrayed. *Milton.*

POR-TRAY'AL, *n.* The act of portraying; representation. *Monthly Mag.*

POR-TRAY'ER, *n.* One who portrays. *Richardson.*

POR'TRĒVE, *n.* [A. S. *port*, a port, and *gerefa*, a reeve, a bailiff.] (*Old Eng. Law.*) The chief officer of a port-town; a portreeve. *Warton.*

POR'TRESS, *n.* A female porter. *Milton.*

POR'T-RŌPE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope lashed to the inner ring of a port-lid, to draw it up. *Burn.*

POR'TRULE, *n.* An instrument which regulates the motion of a rule in a machine. *Morse.*

† POR'T-SĀLE, *n.* A public sale of goods to the highest bidder; an auction. *Whishaw.*

“So called because they took place in ports.” *Boutier.*

POR'T-SŌ-KEN, *n.* (*Law.*) The suburbs of a city or any place within its jurisdiction. *Whishaw.*

POR'T-TŌLL, *n.* (*Law.*) Money paid for the privilege of bringing goods into a port. *Bourrier.*

POR'T-TŌWN, *n.* A town where there is a port.

POR'TU'-GUÊSE, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Portugal.

POR'TU'-GUÊSE, *n. sing. & pl.* A native, or the natives, of Portugal. *Lardner.*

POR-TU-LĀ'CA, *n.* [L. *portulaca*; *porto*, to carry, and *lac*, milk.] (*Bot.*) A genus of polypetalous, exogenous plants; purslain. *Eng. Cyc.*

POR'T-WĀR-DEN, *n.* An officer in a port whose business it is to inspect the stowage and condition of merchandise on board of ships while in process of delivery, and, in event of damage, to note its extent and cause, to give testimony in respect to it when requested, and to serve as arbitrator between ship-master, consignee, and underwriter. *Soule.*

POR'T-WĪNE, *n.* A red wine from Oporto; port.

† POR'WIG-GLE (pōr'wig-gl), *n.* A tadpole; a polliwig. — See POLLIWIG. *Brown.*

PŌRY (pōry), *a.* Having pores; porous. *Dryden.*

† PŌGE, *n.* [A. S. *gropian*.] A cold in the head, accompanied with discharge of mucus. *Chaucer.*

PŌSE (pōz), *v. a.* [*L. pono, posui*, to put or place; *It. posare*; *Sp. posar*; *Fr. poser*, to put or place, to state, to put, as a question. — *W. posio*, to pose.] [*ĭ. POSĒD*; *pp. POSING, POSĒD.*]

1. To put to a stand or stop; to puzzle. "Learning was posed." Herbert.

Then by what name the unwelcome guest to call
Was long a question, and it posed them all. Crabbe.

2. To embarrass or perplex with questions; "She . . . posed him and sifted him." Bacon.

PŌSE (pō-zā'), *n.* [*Fr. placé*.] (*Her.*) Noting a lion, horse, or other beast, standing still, with all his feet on the ground Wright.

PŌSEER, *n.* One who, or that which, poses. Bacon.

PŌSING, *p. a.* Puzzling; perplexing; confounding.

PŌSING-LY, *ad.* In a posing manner. Clarke.

PŌS'T-ĒD, *a.* [*L. pono, positus*, to place.] Placed; put; set. Hale.

PŌS'ITION (pō-zīsh'un), *n.* [*L. positio*; *pono, positus*, to place; *It. posizione*; *Sp. posicion*; *Fr. position*.]

1. The state of being placed, or of having place; situation; station. "The position of mountains." Temple.

Place ourselves in such a position towards the object or place the object in such a position to our eye, as may give us the clearest view of it. — *Watts.*

2. Principle or proposition laid down.

Let not the proof of any position depend on the positions which follow, but always on the positions which precede. — *Watts.*

3. The advancing or advancement of a principle. Browne.

4. (*Pros.*) The state of a vowel placed before two consonants, as the first *o* in *pompous*, or before a double consonant as the *a* in *axle*. Johnson.

5. (*Arith.*) A method of solving a problem by one or two suppositions; — also called *false position*, *false supposition*, *rule of false*, and *rule of trial and error*. Davies & Peck. Brande.

Angle of position, (*Astron.*) the angle which the line between two stars makes with any fixed line, usually with a circle of declination. Nichol. — *Single position*, (*Arith.*) the method of solving problems in which the result obtained is to the result given as the assumed number to the required number. — *Double position*, the method of solving problems by assuming two numbers and working with each as though it were the true answer. Eliot.

Syn. — See CIRCUMSTANCE.

PŌS'ITION-AL (pō-zīsh'un-al), *a.* Relating to position. [R.] Browne. Edwards.

PŌS'IT-ĪVE (pōz'ē-tīv), *a.* [*L. positivus*; *It. & Sp. positivo*; *Fr. positif*.]

1. Laid down; express; direct; explicit; unequivocal; not implied. "Positive words." Bacon.

2. Absolute; real; true; actual; existing in fact; not negative. "A positive good." Bacon.

3. Confident; assured; certain; not doubtful. "He was positive as to the fact." Johnson.

4. Over-confident; dogmatic; obstinate; peremptory; stubborn in opinion.

Some positive, persisting sins we know,
That, if once wrong, must needs be always so. Pope.

5. Having power to act directly. "A positive voice [in legislation]." Swift.

Positive degree, (*Gram.*) the simple form of an adjective, or the first degree of any quality expressed by an adjective; as, "good," "strong." — *Positive electricity*, according to Dr. Franklin's theory, the electricity of a body above its natural quantity. — *Positive law*. See LAW. — *Positive quantity*, (*Algebra*) a quantity affected by the sign plus [+]; an affirmative quantity. — *Positive sign*, the sign plus [+].

PŌS'IT-ĪVE, *n.* 1. That which is capable of being affirmed; reality. South.

2. That which settles by absolute appointment. Waterland.

3. (*Gram.*) A word that affirms or denies existence. Craig.

PŌS'IT-ĪVE-LY, *ad.* In a positive manner; absolutely; — really; actually; not negatively; — certainly; indubitably; assuredly; — peremptorily; in strong terms; dogmatically.

PŌS'IT-ĪVE-NĒSS, *n.* 1. The state of being positive; actualness; reality. Norris.

2. Confidence; assurance; peremptoriness.

PŌS'IT-ĪV-ĪSM, *n.* 1. Positiveness. *N. Brit. Rev.* 2. The testimony of the senses considered as the principle of all certitude. Morell.

3. The positive philosophy, or the system of philosophy, taught by M. Auguste Comte.

This is the mission of positivism, to generalize science and to stigmatize sociality, in other words, it aims at creating a philosophy of the sciences, as a basis for a new social faith. G. H. Leves.

PŌS'IT-ĪV-ĪST, *n.* A believer in positivism. Ch. Ob.

PŌS'IT-ĪV-Ī-TY, *n.* Positiveness. [R.] Watts.

PŌS'IT-TŪRE, *n.* Position; posture. Bramhall.

PŌS'NET, *n.* [*W. posned*.] A little basin, skillet, or sauce-pan. Bacon.

PŌS-Q-LŌF'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to posology.
PŌS-Q-LŌF'IC-AL, } Wright.

PŌ-SŌL'Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr. pōsoo*, how much, and *logos*, a discourse; *Fr. posologie*.] (*Med.*) That part of medicine which relates to the doses or quantities in which medicines should be administered. Dunglison.

PŌS'PŌ-LĪTE, *n.* A kind of militia in Poland, consisting of the gentry, who, in case of invasion, are summoned to arms for the defence of the country. Ed. Ency.

PŌSS, *v. a.* To dash; to splash. [Local.] Brockett.

PŌS'SE, *n.* [*L. to be able*.]

1. Possibility. — See IN POSSE. Fleming.

2. (*Law*.) A posse-comitatus. Locke.

PŌS'SE-CŌM-Ī-TĀ-TUS, *n.* [*Law L. power of the county*, from *L. possum, posse*, to be able, and *Law L. comitatus*, a county, from *L. comes, comitis*, a count.] (*Law*.) The whole male population of a county above the age of fifteen years, which a sheriff may summon to his assistance in certain cases, as to aid him in keeping the peace, in arresting felons, &c. Burdill.

PŌS'SESS' (pōz-zēs') [pōz-zēs', S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. W. r.; pōs-sēs', W. b.], *v. a.* [*L. posideo, possessus*; *po*, an inseparable prep., denoting power or possession, and *sedeo*, to sit; *It. possedere*; *Sp. poseer*; *Fr. posséder*.] [*ĭ. POSSESSED*; *pp. POSSESSING, POSSESSED*.]

1. To have as an owner; to have the ownership of; to be the real owner, master, or proprietor of; to own.

I give tithes of all that I possess. Luke xviii. 12.

2. To have; to hold; to occupy.

Neither said any of them that aught of the things which he possessed was his own; but they had all things common. Acts iv. 32.

3. To seize; to take possession of; to obtain.

The English marched towards the River Esk, intending to possess a hill called Under-Eske. Haywood.

4. To get possession or command of; to be master of; — commonly followed by *of*.

We possessed ourselves of the kingdom of Naples. Addison.

5. To make master of in point of knowledge; to inform precisely.

Possess us, possess us; tell us something of him. Shak.

6. To have influence over, as a spirit.

Those which were possessed with devils. Matt. iv. 24.

To be possessed, to be under some influence, as of a spirit. "The man is possessed." Swift.

Syn. — See HAVE, HOLD.

PŌS'SĒS'ŌN (pōz-zēsh'un), *n.* [*L. possessio*; *It. possessione*; *Sp. posesion*; *Fr. possession*.]

1. The state of possessing or owning; ownership: — occupation; occupancy; retention.

He [Isaac] had possession of flocks, and possession of herds, and great store of servants. Gen. xxv. 14.

2. In law, possession is defined as the state of having a corporeal thing in one's hands or power, or under one's control; or the detention or enjoyment of a thing which a man holds or exercises by himself, or by another who keeps or exercises it in his name. In the common law possession has always been confined in its application to goods or chattels; *seizin* being the term invariably used to denote the possession of a freehold estate. Bunker. Burrill.

2. Any thing possessed; property; estate. "He had great possessions." Matt. xix. 22.

3. Madness caused by the internal operation of an unclean spirit; the state of being possessed by a demon or spirit. Johnson.

4. (*Internal Law*.) A country held by no other title than mere conquest. Bouvier.

Syn. — See OCCUPATION.

PŌS'SĒS'ŌN, *v. a.* To invest with possessions, or property. Carew.

PŌS'SĒS'ŌN-A-RY, *a.* Relating to, or implying, possession. Blomefield.

PŌS'SĒS'ŌN-ĒR, *n.* A possessor. Sidney.

PŌS'SĒS'ŌN-ĒR, *a.* [*L. possessivus*; *It. possessivo*; *Sp. posesivo*; *Fr. possessif*.]

1. Relating to, or having, possession. Martin.

2. (*Gram.*) Noting a case of nouns and pronouns which expresses possession, answering to the genitive in Latin. Lowth.

PŌS'SĒS'ŌN-ĒR, *n.* A pronoun denoting possession. Ash.

PŌS'SĒS'ŌN-LY, *ad.* In a possessive manner.

PŌS'SĒS'ŌR, *n.* [*L.*] One who possesses; an owner; an occupant; a proprietor. "Possessors of lands or houses." Acts iv. 34.

Syn. — Possessor is one who has actual possession of a thing, owner or proprietor, one who has a legal title to it, or to whom it belongs, though it may not be in his actual possession; master, one who has the control of it.

PŌS'SĒS'ŌR-RY, or **PŌS**'SĒS'ŌR-RY [pōz-zēs-sur-ē, J. A. Sm. R. W. r. v. b.; pōz-zēs-sur-ē, S. W. P. E. F. Ja.], *a.* [*L. possessorius*; *It. possessorio*; *Sp. posesorio*; *Fr. possessoire*.]

1. Having possession. "The true possessory lord." Howell.

2. Pertaining to possession. "A possessory feeling in the heart." Chalmers.

Possessory action, (*Law*.) an action in which the right of possession is contested. Blackstone.

PŌS'SET, *n.* [*L. posca*, a drink composed of vinegar and water. Johnson. — From *L. potio*, a drink. Minshew. — From *Fr. poser*, to place, to settle. Skinner. — *W. poset*.] Milk curdled with wine or other liquor. Shak.

PŌS'SET, *v. a.* To curdle, as milk with acids; to turn. Shak.

PŌS'SĪ-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* [*L. possibilitas*; *It. possibilità*; *Sp. posibilidad*; *Fr. possibilité*.]

1. State of being possible; power of being or of happening. "Possibility of error." Hooker.

A bare possibility that a thing may be or not be is no just cause of doubting whether a thing be or not. Tillotson.

2. Any thing that is possible. "Possibilities are as infinite as God's power." South.

3. (*Law*.) An event or thing which may or may not happen; a contingency. Whishaw.

PŌS'SĪ-BĪL-E (pōs'sē-bl), *a.* [*L. possibilis*; *posse*, to be able; *potis*, able, and *esse*, to be; *It. possibile*; *Sp. posible*; *Fr. possible*.] That may exist, be, or be done; not contrary to the nature of things; practicable; feasible.

He must not stay within doors for fear the house should fall upon him, for that is possible. — *Watts.*

Firm we subsist, but possible to swerve. Milton.

Syn. — Some things are possible which cannot be called practicable; but every thing that is practicable must, in its nature, be possible. The possible depends on the power of the agent; the practicable, on circumstances. "With God all things are possible." A practicable scheme. Possible is opposed to impossible; practicable to impracticable; practical to speculative or theoretical. "Possible relates sometimes to contingency, sometimes to power or liberty, and these senses are frequently confounded. In the first sense, we say, e. g., 'It is possible this patient may recover,' not meaning that it depends on his choice, but that we are not sure whether the event will or not be such. In the other sense, it is possible to the best man to violate every rule of morality, since, if it were out of his power to act so if he chose it, there would be no moral goodness in the case, though we are quite sure that such never will be his choice." Whately.

PŌS'SĪ-BĪL-Y, *ad.* 1. By any power really existing. "Can we possibly his love desert." Milton.

2. Without impossibility or absurdity; perhaps; perchance.

PŌS'SUM, *n.* A colloquial contraction for *opossum*. [S. and W. portion of the U. S.] Bartlett.

To play possum, to practise deception, in the manner of the opossum, who pretends to be dead when he is attacked by a dog. Bartlett.

POST, *n.* [*L. postis*; *pono, positus*, to place; *It. posta*; *Sp. poste*; *Fr. poteau*. — A. S. & Dut. *post*; Ger. *pfosten*; Dan., Sw., & W. *post*.]

1. A piece of timber or of stone fixed or set upright; a pillar; a column; a support.

The two side posts and upper post of the house. Ex. xii. 7. Fir-trees, cypresses, and cedars being, by a kind of natural rigor, inflexible downwards, are thereby fittest for posts or pillars. Newton.

2. [*It. pasto, posta*; *Sp. posta*; *Fr. poste*.] A

military station; a place where a soldier or a number of troops are stationed; position; seat.

What stalking ghost
Commands the guard, what sentries keep the post. *Dryden.*
To guard this post, he cries, that art employ,
And here detain the scattered youth of Troy. *Pope.*

3. Office; employment; place; situation; station. "Posts of profit or of trust." *Pope.*

Upon the accession of Charles, he [Ingio] was continued
in his posts under both king and queen. *Halpole.*

4. One who comes and goes between station and station, or at stated times; a messenger; — particularly, a public letter-carrier. "My days are swifter than a post." *Job ix. 25.*

The posts went with the letters from the king and his
princes throughout all Israel. *2 Chr. vi. xxx. 6.*

5. Speed; haste; hurry.

The mayor towards Guildhall hies him in all post. *Shak.*

6. A European continental itinerary measure, generally calculated in France and Germany at two leagues, but in Italy at two miles. *Simmonds.*

7. A kind of letter-paper. *Wright.*

To ride or travel post, to ride or travel as a post; to ride or travel expeditiously or swiftly. *Dryden.*

"How various are the senses in which the word *post* is employed! — *post-office*, *post-haste*; a *post* standing in the ground; a *military post*, an official *post*; to *post* a ledger. Might one not at first presume it impossible to bring all these uses of *post* to a common centre? Yet, indeed, when once on the right track, nothing is easier. *Post* is the Latin *positus*, that which is placed; the piece of timber is placed in the ground, and so a *post*; a *military station* is a *post*, for a man is placed in it, and must not quit it without orders; to travel *post* is to have certain relays of horses placed at intervals, so that on the road no delay may occur; the *post-office* is that which avails itself of this mode of communication; to *post* a ledger is to place or register its several items." *Trench.*

Syn. — See SITUATION.

POST, *n.* 1. Used in travelling quickly or from station to station, as horses or chaises.

2. † [Fr. *aposter*, to suborn.] Suborned. *Sandys.*

POST, *v. a.* [*i.* POSTED; *pp.* POSTING, POSTED.] 1. To place; to put; to set; to fix; to station.

The conscious priest, who was suborned before,
Stood ready posted at the postern door. *Dryden.*
He sent forth scouts to reconnoitre the enemy, . . .
and posted himself to the best advantage. *Jortin.*

2. To fix on a post, as a notice or an advertisement; to placard.

Those pretences to infallible cures which we daily see
posted in every corner of the streets. *South.*

3. To fix the name of on a post; to advertise, with opprobrious mention. "On pain of being posted." *Granville.*

4. (*Book-keeping*.) To transfer into the ledger, as from the journal; as, "To *post* an account"; — to transfer the accounts of into the ledger. "You have not *posted* your books these ten years." *Arbutnot.*

† To *post off*, to put off; to send away. *Shak.*

POST, *v. n.* To travel with post-horses; to travel with speed.

I posted night and day to meet you. *Shak.*

POST, *ad.* Hastily or swiftly, as a post.
Sent from Media *post* to Egypt. *Milton.*

POST. A Latin adverb and preposition, signifying *after*, *behind*, *subsequent*, *since*, &c., which enters into the composition of many English words.

POST'ABLE, *a.* That may be posted. *Mountagu.*

POST'ACT, *n.* An after-act; an act done afterwards. *Burritt.*

POST'AGE, *n.* An official charge for the transmission of letters, or other mailable matter, in the mail. *Dryden.*

POST'AGE-STAMP, *n.* An adhesive government stamp of different values, for affixing to letters to pay the postal charge. *Simmonds.*

POST'AL, *a.* [Fr.] Pertaining to the post, post-office, or mails. *London Times.*

POST'AND-PAIR', *n.* An old game at cards, played with three cards each. *B. Janson.*

POST'BAG, *n.* A mail-bag. *Simmonds.*

POST'BILL, *n.* A post-office way-bill placed in the mail-bag, or given in charge of the guard or driver. *Simmonds.*

POST-BÖY, *n.* A boy who rides as post, or drives a post-chaise. *Tatler.*

POST'CAP-TAIN, *n.* A common, unofficial title given to a captain of the royal navy, to distinguish him from a commander, who is often styled, by courtesy, a *captain*. *Simmonds.*

POST'CHAISE (*pöst'shāz*), *n.* A carriage, usually with four wheels, for travelling with post-horses; a stage-coach. *Gray.*

POST'COACH, *n.* A post-chaise. *Boswell.*

POST'DATE, *v. a.* [*L.* *post*, after, and *Eng.* *date*.] [*i.* POSTDATED; *pp.* POSTDATING, POSTDATED.] To date later than the real time. *Donne.*

POST'DATE, *n.* A date put to a bill of exchange later than the time at which it is drawn. *Crabb.*

POST'DAY, *n.* A day on which the mail arrives or departs. *Johnson.*

POST'DAY. [*L.*, after the day.] (*Law*.) The return of a writ after the day assigned: — also a fee paid in such a case. *Cowell.*

POST-DILUVIAL, *a.* After the flood; post-diluvian. *Smart.*

POST-DILUVIAL, *a.* [*L.* *post*, after, and *diluvium*, a flood.] After the deluge or flood in Noah's time. *Woodward.*

POST-DILUVIAL, *n.* A person living since the deluge. *Greco.*

POST-DISSEISER, *n.* One who disseises a second time. *Clarke.*

POST-DISSEISIN, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law*.) A writ that lies for him who, having recovered lands or tenements by force of *novel disseisin*, is again disseised by the former disseisor. *Whishaw.*

POST'ER-A, *n.* [*L.*, afterward.] (*Law*.) A record of what is done in a cause subsequent to the joining of issue and awarding of trial. *Whishaw.*

POST'ED, *a.* 1. Placed; stationed: — transferred. 2. Well-informed; instructed; — sometimes used with *up*. [*Colloquial*, U. S.]

POST'EN-TRY, *n.* 1. (*Law*.) An entry made by a merchant, at the custom-house, after the goods have been weighed, measured, or gauged, in order to make up a deficiency of the original or prime entry. *Bouvier.*

2. (*Book-keeping*.) An additional or subsequent entry. *Wright.*

POST'ER, *n.* 1. One who posts; a courier. *Shak.*

2. A printed hand-bill or placard. *Simmonds.*

POS-TE'RI-OR, *a.* [*L.*, comp. of *posterus*, coming after.]

1. Coming after in time; later; subsequent. "Hesiod was *posterior* to Homer." *Brown.*

2. Coming after in place; hinder. *Bacon.*

POS-TE'RI-ORS, *n. pl.* The hinder parts in man and other animals. *Howell.*

POS-TE'RI-OR-I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *posteriorité*.] State of being posterior; — opposed to *priority*. *Hale.*

POS-TE'RI-OR-LY, *ad.* In a posterior manner; subsequently. *Dunglison.*

POS-TER-I-TY, *n.* [*L.* *posteritas*; *It.* *posterità*; *Sp.* *posteridad*; *Fr.* *postérité*.] Succeeding generations; descendants; — opposed to *ancestors*.

Long, long, shall Greece the woes we caused by sail,
And sad *posterity* repeat the tale. *Pope.*

Nor do we intend that those who come after us shall be
denied the same high fruition. We will not flinch from *posterity*
the treasure placed in our hands to be transmitted to
other generations. *D. Webster.*

Syn. — See OFFSPRING.

POST'ERNE, *n.* [Fr. *p'terne*, from *L.* *post*, behind.]

1. (*Arch.*) A small door or gate at the back of a building; — any small door or gate, particularly by the side of a larger one. *Britton.*

2. (*Fort.*) A passage under the rampart, affording communication from the fort into the ditch, &c. *Steuquler.*

POST'ERN, *a.* Being behind; back. *Dryden.*

† POST-EX-IST', *v. n.* [*L.* *post*, after, and *Eng.* *exist*.] To exist or live after. *Cudworth.*

POST-EX-IST'ENCE, *n.* Subsequent or future existence. *Addison.*

POST-EX-IST'ENT, *a.* Existing after. *Cudworth.*

† POST-FACT', *n.* [*L.* *post*, after, and *factum*, a deed.] The representation of a fact after it has occurred. *Proceedings of some Divines, 1641.*

POST FÁC'TÓ. [*L.*] After the fact. — See EX POST FACTO. *Bowyer.*

POST-FINE, *n.* (*English Law*) A duty to the king for a fine acknowledged in his court, paid by the cognizee after the fine is fully passed; — also called *king's silver*. *Whishaw.*

POST'FIX, *n.* [*L.* *post*, after, and *Eng.* *fix*; *Fr.* *postfixe*.] (*Gram.*) A syllable, or a termination, added to the end of a word, or to the root of a word, to modify its meaning; an affix; a suffix.

POST'FIX, *v. a.* To add or annex a postfix to; to modify by a postfix. *Wright.*

POST-HACK'NEY, *n.* A hired post-horse. *Wotton.*

POST-HASTE', *n.* Haste like that of a post or courier. *Shak.*

POST-HASTE', *ad.* With the haste or speed like that of a post or courier. *Ash.*

POS-THÉT'Q-MIST, *n.* [*Gr.* *ποσθη*, the foreskin, and *τομή*, a cutting.] (*Med.*) One who performs the operation of circumcision. *Dunglison.*

POS-THÉT'Q-MY, *n.* Circumcision. *Dunglison.*

POS-THÉT'Q-PLAS'TIC, *a.* [*Gr.* *ποσθη*, dim. of *ποσθη*, the foreskin, and *πλασσω*, to form.] (*Med.*) Respecting the prepuce. *Dunglison.*

POST'-HORN, *n.* A horn or tin tube blown by a mail-carrier or a coachman. *Simmonds.*

POST'-HORSE, *n.* A horse for the use of couriers.

POST'-HOUSE, *n.* Post-office; a house where letters are taken and despatched. *Watts.*

† POST'HUMUS, *a.* Posthumous. *Purchase.*

† POST'HUMED, *a.* Posthumous. *Fuller.*

POST'HU-MOUS [*pöst'hü-mūs*, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. W. R. W. B.; *post'hü-mūs*, P. J. a. [*L.* *posthumus*; *It.* & *Sp.* *postumo*; *Fr.* *posthume*.] — *L.* *post*, after, and *humus*, the ground; *humatus*, buried. *Richardson.* — *L.* *postumus*, last, — sometimes incorrectly written *posthumus*, in consequence of an erroneous derivation from *post*, after, and *humus*, the ground. W. Smith. — "How could the *h* have ever found its way into *posthumus*, but for the erroneous assumption that it had something to do with *post humum*, instead of being the superlative of *posterus*?" *Trench.*

1. Being, remaining, or occurring after death. "This *posthumous* character." *Addison.*

2. Published after the death of the author. The *posthumous* discourses [of Dr. South] published in 1714. *South.*

3. Born after the death of the father, or when the cesarean operation is performed, after that of the mother. "A *posthumous* child." *Boutier.*

POST'HU-MOUS-LY, *ad.* After one's death.

† POS'TIC, *a.* [*L.* *posticus*.] Backward. *Brown.*

POS'TIL, *n.* [*L.* *postilla*, afterwards; *It.* *postilla*, a short note; *Sp.* *postila*; *Fr.* *postille*.]

1. A marginal note; — a name anciently given to a note in the margin of a Bible, and, subsequently, to any note which came after the text: — in the middle ages, a short explanation upon the Gospel and Epistle of the day. *Eiden.*

2. A name anciently given to a sermon or homily, usually delivered immediately after the reading of the Gospel. *Hook.*

† POS'TIL, *v. n.* To comment; to add notes. *Shelton.*

† POS'TIL, *v. a.* [*It.* *postillare*; *Sp.* *postilar*.] To illustrate with marginal notes. "Postilled in the margin with the king's hand." *Bacon.*

POS-TIL'ION [*pös-til'yün*, S. J. F. Ja. Sm.; *pös-til'yün*, W. E. K. J. a. [*Fr.* *postillon*.] One who rides on and guides one of the leaders or horses in a coach, post-chaise, or other carriage.

† POS'TIL-LATE, *v. a.* or *n.* [*It.* *postillare*.] To preach by expounding Scripture, verse by verse. *Wright.*

† POS-TIL-LÄ'TION, *n.* An exposition. *Wright.*

† POS-TIL-LÄ'TOR, *n.* An expositor. *Wright.*

† POS'TIL-LER, *n.* One who writes marginal notes; one who glosses or comments. "Postillers and commentators." *Brown.*

POST'ING, *n.* 1. Act of travelling by post: — the business of furnishing post-houses. *McCalluck.*

2. The act of transferring an account from one book to another,—particularly from the journal and waste-book to the ledger.

PÖST'ING-HÖUSE, n. A house or station where post-horses are furnished. *Clarke.*

PÖS-TIQUE' (pös-täk'), n. [Fr. *postiche*.] (*Arch.*) An ornament of sculpture when it is superadded after the work itself is done. *Wright.*

† **PÖS'TLE (pös'sl), n.** 1. An apostle. *Fisher.*
2. A comment or short gloss. *Wright.*

PÖST-LI-MÍN'I-AR, } a. [See **POSTLIMINIUM**.]
PÖST-LI-MÍN'I-OÜS, } Existing, done, or contrived subsequently. "*Postliminious* after-applications." *South.*

PÖST-LI-MÍN'I-ÜM, n. [L., from *post*, after, beyond, and *lumen*, the threshold.] (*Civil Law*.) The right by virtue of which persons and things taken by the enemy are restored to their former state, when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belong. *Bouvier.*

PÖST-LIM'I-NY, n. (*Law*.) *Postliminium*. *Burrill.*

PÖST'MAN, n.; pl. POSTMEN. 1. A courier; a letter-carrier. *Granger.*
2. (*Eng. Law*.) One of the two most experienced barristers in the Court of Exchequer (the other being called the *tubman*), who have a precedence in motions;—so called from the place in which he sits. *Whishaw.*

PÖST'-MÄRK, n. A stamp or mark put on letters in the post-office. *Bouvier.*

PÖST'MARK, v. a. [*i. POSTMARKED*; *pp. POSTMARKING, POSTMARKED*.] To put the stamp or mark of the post-office on. *Gardiner.*

PÖST'MÄS-TER, n. 1. An officer who has charge of a post-office. *Bouvier.*
2. One who has a certain academical allowance or portion; a portionist. *Todd.*
3. One who has charge of a posting-house.

PÖST'MÄS-TER-GÉN'ER-ÄL, n. The chief officer of the post-office department of a country or nation. *Bouvier.*

PÖST-ME-RID'I-AN, a. [L. *postmeridianus*; *post*, after, and *meridianus*, pertaining to midday.] 1. *Post-meridian*, or being in, the afternoon.
Over-hasty digestion is the inconvenience of *post-meridian* sleep. *Bacon.*

PÖST'-MILL, n. A wind-mill made to turn on a strong vertical post. *Bigelow.*

PÖST-MÖR'TEM, [L., after death.] Made, or happening, after death; as, "A *post-mortem* examination"; "*Post-mortem* rigidity."

PÖST'NÄTE, a. [L. *post*, after, and *natus*, born.] Born after; subsequent. [*n.*] *Bp. Taylor.*

PÖST'-NÖTE, n. (*Com.*) A bank-note payable at a distant period and not on demand; a kind of bank-note intended to be transmitted at a distance by post. *Bouvier.*
A *post-note* differs from a common bank-note in being payable to order, the latter being payable to bearer. *Craig.*

PÖST-NÜP'TIAL (-shal), a. Being, or taking place, after marriage.
Post-nuptial settlement, (Law), a conveyance generally made by the husband for the benefit of the wife. *Bouvier.*

PÖST'-ÖB'IT, n. [L. *post*, after, and *obitus*, death.] 1. (*Law*.) A bond, or an agreement, by which the obligor borrows a certain sum of money, and promises to repay it with more than the lawful interest upon the death of a person from whom he has expectation, if the obligor be then living. *Bouvier.*
2. (*Med.*) *Post-mortem*. *Dunghison.*

PÖST'-ÖB'IT, a. After death; posthumous. *Smart.*

PÖST'-ÖF-FICE, n. A place for the reception and distribution of the letters and despatches that are to be, or that have been, carried by the post. *Brande.*

PÖST-ÖR'BI-TAL, a. [L. *post*, after, behind, and *orbis*, a circle.] Pertaining to whatever is situated behind the orbits. *Maunders.*

PÖST'-PAID, a. Having the postage paid. *Greene.*

PÖST-PÖNE', v. a. [L. *postpono*; *post*, after, and

pono, to place; It. *postponere*; Sp. *posponer*.] [*i. POSTPONED*; *pp. POSTPONING, POSTPONED*.]
1. To put off; to defer till some future time; to delay; to adjourn; to procrastinate.
The most trifling amusement is suffered to *postpone* the *Kogers*.
2. To put or set aside as of less value or importance; to esteem less.
It seems the prince *postponed* the love he bore to this woman and children to that which he bore to his brother Henry. *Howell.*

PÖST-PÖNE'MENT, n. The act of postponing; a deferring till a future time; delay. *Todd.*

† **PÖST-PÖN'ENCE, n.** Dislike. *Johnson.*

PÖST-PÖN'ER, n. One who postpones. *Paley.*

PÖST-PÖ-S'ITION (pöst-po-zish'ün), n. [L. *post*, after, and *positio*, a placing.]
1. The state of being put back; a back position. *Mede.*
2. (*Mus.*) An interruption of the harmony effected by putting a discord upon the accented part of a bar, followed by a concord on the next unaccented part, but not prepared and resolved according to the rules for discords. *Moore.*

PÖST-PÖS'I-TIVE, a. Being placed after. *Tooke.*

PÖST-PRÄN'DI-ÄL, a. [L. *post*, after, and *prandium*, lunch.] Happening after dinner. *Buhoer.*

PÖST-RE-MÖTE', a. [L. *post*, and *remote*.] More remote in subsequent time or order. *Wright.*

PÖST'-RÖAD, n. A road on which the post or mail is conveyed; a post-route. *Sterne.*

PÖST'-RÖUTE (-röt or -röät), n. A post-road.

PÖST-SCÉ'N'I-ÜM, n. [L., from *post*, behind, and *scena*, a scene.] (*Arch.*) The back part of the theatre behind the scenes. *Brande.*

PÖST'SCRIP'T, n. [L. *post*, after, and *scriptum*, something written; It. *postscripta*; Fr. *post-scriptum*.] An addition made to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer;—also any addition of something omitted, made to a literary performance after it had been supposed to be finished; an appendix. *Maunders.*

PÖST'SCRIP'T-ED, a. Having a postscript; written afterwards. [*n.*] *J. Q. Adams.*

PÖST'-TÖWN, n. A town in which there is a post-office;—a town in which post-horses are kept. *Johnson.*

PÖS'TU-LÄNT, n. One who requests or demands; a canvasser; a candidate. [*n.*] *Chatterfield.*

PÖST'U-LÄTE (pöst-yu-lät), v. a. [L. *postulo*, *postulatus*; *posco*, to ask urgently; It. *postulare*; Sp. *postular*; Fr. *postuler*.]
1. To beg or assume without proof.
Not from *postulated* and precarious inferences. *Browne.*
2. To invite; to require by entreaty. *Burnet.*
3. To assume or claim as an authority. *Tooke.*

PÖST'U-LÄTE, n. [L. *postulatio*, a demand; It. *postulato*; Sp. *postulado*; Fr. *postulat*.]
1. A position or a proposition of which the truth is demanded or assumed for the purpose of future reasoning; a supposition. *Brande.*
2. (*Math.*) A self-evident problem, being less general than an axiom, which is a self-evident proposition. *Davies.*

PÖST'U-LÄ'TION, n. [L. *postulatio*; It. *postulazione*; Sp. *postulacion*; Fr. *postulation*.]
1. The act of postulating or supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption; supposition.
2. Supplication; intercession; request. [*n.*]
Presenting his *postulations* at the throne of God. *Pearson.*
3. Suit; cause. [*n.*] *Burnet.*

PÖST'U-LÄ-TÖ-RY, a. [L. *postulatorius*.]
1. Assuming without proof. *Johnson.*
2. Assumed without proof. *Browne.*

PÖST'U-LÄ'TUM, n.; pl. L. POSTULATA; Eng. POSTULATUMS. [L.] A position assumed without proof; a postulate. *Dryden.*

PÖST'U-MÖUS, a. [L. *postumus*, last.] Posthumous.—See **POSTHUMOUS**. [*n.*] *W. Smith.*

PÖST'URE (pöst'yur, 24), n. [L. *positura*; *pono*, *positus*, to place; It. & Sp. *positura*; Fr. *posture*.]
1. Place; situation; position; disposition

with regard to something else. "His noblest *posture* and station in this world." *Hale.*

2. Disposition of the parts of the body with respect to each other; position of the body; attitude. "In an abject *posture*." *Milton.*

That *posture*, and the look of filial love. *Wordsworth.*

3. State; condition; disposition.
The Lord Hopton's *posture* at Castle before he had put it into the hands of the king. *Clarendon.*
The several *postures* of his devout soul. *Atterbury.*

PÖST'URE (pöst'yur, v. a. To put or place in a particular posture.
He was raw with *posturing* himself according to the direction of the churgeons. *Lowell.*

PÖST'URE-MÄK'ER, n. One who make postures or contortions. *Spectator.*

PÖST'URE-MÄS'TER (pöst'yur-mäs'ter), n. One who teaches, or practises, postures or attitudes. "A kind of *posture-master*." *Spectator.*

PÖST'-WOOD (-wüd), n. Wood suited for gate-posts and for similar purposes. *Simmonds.*

PÖ'SY (pö'ze), n. [Contracted from *poesy*.]
1. A motto, or a verse, as upon a ring.
And the tent was replenished, and decked with this *posy*. "After busy labor cometh victorious rest." *Hall.*
2. A nosegay or bunch of flowers.
From some pretty recent verses presented with a nosegay or bouquet, the term came to be applied to *poetry*. *Sullivan.*

PÖT, n. [Dut. *pot*; Dan. *potte*; Sw. *potta*.—W. *pot*; Gael. *poit*.—Fr. *pot*.—Low L. *potus*, from L. *potius* (drink),—a metonymy by which the thing containing is taken for the thing contained. *Du Cange*.—From *pit*. *Tooke*.]
1. A hollow vessel, of any substance or material, commonly of earth or metal, used for boiling meat, holding liquids, &c. "Huge *pots* of boiling pulse." "Earthen *pots*." *Golding.*
2. A mug; a cup. *Simmonds.*
3. The quantity contained in a pot.
The soldier drinks his *pot*, and then offers payment. *Swift.*
4. A general vulgar name for the imperial quart measure. *Simmonds.*
5. A term applied to a kind of paper;—some-times written *pot*. *Simmonds.*
To go to *put*, to go to destruction or ruin. [*Low*.]
Now and then a farm went to *pot*. *Arbutnot.*

PÖT, v. a. [*i. POTTED*; *pp. POTTING, POTTED*.]
1. To preserve seasoned in a pot or pots. "Potted fowl and fish." *Dryden.*
2. To put or place in a pot. "*Pot* them in natural, not forced, earth." *Eccllyn.*
3. To put into a hogshead for draining, or into a mould for claying, as sugar. *Edwards.*

† **PÖT, v. n.** To tittle; to drink. *Shak.*

PÖ'TA-BLE, a. [L. *potabilis*; *poto* (Gr. *πιω*, *piōn*), to drink; It. *potibile*; Sp. & Fr. *potable*.] That may be drunk; drinkable. *Bacon.*

PÖ'TA-BLE, n. Something which may be drunk. "Useful in *potables*." *Philips.*

PÖ'TA-BLE-NÉSS, n. The state of being potable; drinkableness. *Johnson.*

PÖT'A-ÇER, n. [Fr.] A porringer. [*n.*] *Grew.*

PÖT'ÄLE, n. A local name for the refuse of a grain distillery, used to fatten swine. *Wright.*

PÖT'A-MÖG'RA-PHIY, n. [Gr. *ποταμός*, a river, and *γραφω*, to describe; Fr. *potamographie*.] A description of rivers; potamology. *Ogilvie.*

PÖT'A-MÖL'Q-GY, n. [Gr. *ποταμός*, a river, and *λόγος*, a discourse; Fr. *potamologie*.] A description of rivers and other streams. *Wright.*

PÖ'TANCE, n. The stud in which the lower pivot of the verge of a watch is placed. *Crabb.*

PÖ-TÄR/GÖ, n. A sauce or pickle made in the West Indies. *King.*

PÖT'ÄSH, n. [Ger. *potasche*; Dut. *potasch*; Dan. *potaske*; Sw. *potaska*.—It. *potassa*; Sp. *potasa*; Fr. *potasse*.—Eng. *pot* and *ash*.] (*Chem.*) A fixed alkali, composed of one equivalent of oxygen and one of potassium; protoxide of potassium.
Anhydrous *potash* is white, very deliquescent and caustic; moistened with water, it becomes incandescent; and it is volatilized at a high temperature.—See **ALKALI**. *Miller.*
Potash was so named from being prepared for

commercial purposes by evaporating in iron pots the lixivium of the ashes of wood. In the crude state it consists of such constituents of burned vegetables as are very soluble in water, and fixed in the fire. *Ure*.

Hydrate of potash, (*Chem.*) an alkaline compound, of one equivalent of water and one of anhydrous potash, popularly known under the name of potash. It has very powerful affinities, destroying all animal textures, and acting on silica and even platinum, and is extensively used in the arts, as in the manufacture of soft soap, of glass, and combined with nitric acid, of gunpowder. This alkali is present in all fertile soils, being derived from the disintegration of felspar and some kinds of mica, and, being soluble, is taken up and assimilated by plants, from the ashes of which it may be procured. *Miller*.

POT-TÄS'SÄ, *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as POTASH. *Miller*.

POT-TÄS'SI-ÜM (pō-täs'sē-üm), *n.* (*Chem.*) A silver-white, crystallizable metal, lighter than water, brittle at 32° Fahrenheit, malleable at a little higher temperature, soft, and capable of being welded at 60°, liquid at 130°, and distillable at a red heat, forming a green vapor.

It has a very strong affinity for oxygen, taking fire when thrown upon water or ice, and can be kept in a metallic state only in certain substances, as naphthalene, which contain no oxygen. By combination with this gas, *potassium* is converted into potash. *Miller*.

POT-TÄTION, *n.* [*L. potatio*.]

1. Act of drinking; a drinking-bout. *Johnson*.
2. A draught. "Potations pottle deep." *Shak.*
3. A species of drink. "Thin potations." *Shak.*

POT-TÄTÖ, *n.*; pl. PÖ-TÄTÖES. [*Sp. & Port. batata*; *It. patata*; *Fr. patate*.] "The inhabitants of the mountains of Quito called it [potato] *patas*, which the Spaniards corrupted into *batata*; this again their neighbors in Portugal softened into *batata* (da terra)." *P. Cyc.* A plant, *Solanum tuberosum*, and its esculent tubers.

The potato was introduced into Great Britain, from America, by Sir Walter Raleigh, in the sixteenth century. There are very many varieties of the potato, differing in earliness, form, size, color, and quality; and new varieties may readily be procured by sowing the seeds. The farina, too, is often granulated and dried, to serve as a substitute for tapioca or arrow-root; and it is much used in the manufacture of starch. *P. Cyc.*

PÖ-TA-TQ-RY, *a.* [*L. potatorius*.] Relating to drink or to drinking. [*R.*] *Bulwer*.

PÖT-BËL-LIED (-lid), *a.* Having a belly protuberant like a pot; having a prominent belly. "Pot-bellied and thick-shouldered." *Gray*.

PÖT-BËL-LY, *n.* A belly protuberant like a pot. *Arbutnot*.

PÖT-BÖY, *n.* A menial in a public-house; — especially one who carries beer-pots. *Simmonds*.

† PÖTCH, *v. n.* [*Fr. pocher*.] "Perhaps more nearly allied to *poke*." *Nares*. To thrust; to push. "I'll potch at him some way." *Shak.*

PÖTCH, *v. a.* [*Fr. pocher*.] To poach. "A potched egg." — See POACH. *Wiseman*.

PÖT-COM-PÄN'ION, *n.* A fellow-drinker. "Best pot-companion in Switzerland." *L'Estrange*.

PÖ-TËEN, *n.* [*Ir.*] Irish whiskey. *Gent. Mag.*

PÖ-TË-LÖT, *n.* [*Dut. potlood*, black lead. — *Fr. potelot*.] Sulphuret of molybdenum. *Clarke*.

PÖ-TËNCE, *n.* (*Her.*) A cross the ends of which are like the head of a crutch; potent. *Crabb*.

PÖ-TËN-CY, *n.* [*L. potentia*; *potens*, potent; *possum*, to be able; *potis*, able, and *sum*, to be; *It. potenza*; *Sp. potencia*.]

1. Physical or moral power; might; force; sway; authority; influence. *Raleigh*.
2. Efficacy; strength.

Use can master the devil, or throw him out, With wondrous potency. *Shak.*

PÖ-TËNT, *a.* [*L. potens*; *It. & Sp. potente*.]

1. Having power; powerful; puissant; mighty; forcible; strong; efficacious. *Milton*.
2. Having great authority or dominion. "Potent monarchs." *Johnson*.

Syn. — See POWERFUL.

† PÖ-TËNT, *n.* 1. A potentate. *Shak.*
2. A crutch or a staff; — so called because by it the lame are enabled to walk.

So old she was, that she never went About but it were by potent. *Chaucer*.

3. (*Her.*) See POTENCE. *Crabb*.

† PÖ-TËN-TA-CY, *n.* Sovereignty. *Barrow*.

PÖ-TËN-TÄTE [pō'tēn-tāt, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.* [*It. potentato*; *Sp. potentado*; *Fr. potentat*.] One having great power, sway, or dominion; a monarch; a prince; a sovereign.

Kings and mightiest potentates must die. *Shak.*

Syn. — See MONARCH.

PÖ-TËN-TIAL (pō'tēn-shal), *a.* [*L. potentia*, power; *It. potenziale*; *Sp. potencial*; *Fr. potentiel*.]

1. † Efficacious; powerful; potent. *Shak.*
2. Being or existing in possibility, not in act or in reality; possible.

Ice doth not only submit unto actual heat, but endureth not the potential calidity of many waters. *Brande*.

This potential and imaginary materia prima cannot exist without form. *Ridley*.

3. (*Eng. Gram.*) Noting a mood or mode of the verb, which implies possibility or liberty, power, will, or obligation; as, "I may, can, must, might, could, would, or should read."

4. (*Med.*) Noting remedies which, although energetic, do not act till some time after their application. *Dunglison*.

Potential cautery, (*Surg.*) a cautery, as a caustic alkali, &c., which is potential, in contradistinction to the hot iron, which is termed actual. *Dunglison*.

PÖ-TËN-TI-ÄL'I-TY (pō'tēn-shē-äl'e-te), *n.* The quality of being potential; possibility; not actuality. "There will be a futurity and potentiality of more for ever and ever." *Bp. Taylor*.

PÖ-TËN-TIAL-LY, *ad.* 1. In power or possibility; not in act, or positively.

The duration of human souls is only potentially infinite. *Bentley*.

2. In efficacy, not in actuality.

Both actually and potentially cold. *Boyle*.

PÖ-TËN-TI-ÄTE (pō'tēn-shē-ät), *v. a.* To give power to. [*R.*] *Coleridge*.

PÖ-TËNT-LY, *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly. *Bacon*.

PÖ-TËNT-NËSS, *n.* The quality of being potent; powerfulness; might; power. *Johnson*.

† PÖ-TËS-TÄTE, *n.* A potentate. *Wickliffe*.

† PÖ-TËS-TÄ-TIVE, *a.* [*Low L. potestativus*.] Authoritative. *Pearson*.

PÖ-TGÜN, *n.* 1. † A popgun. *Bp. Hall*.

2. A kind of small gun; a mortar. "Twelve potguns of brass that shot upward." *Hackluyt*.

PÖT-HÄNG-ËR, *n.* A hook to hang a pot on; a pothook. *Johnson*.

† PÖTH-Ë-CA-RY, *n.* [*Sp. boticario*.] The old word for *apothecary*.

Forth he goeth, — no longer would he tarry, — Unto the town, unto a pothecary. *Chaucer*.

There can be no doubt that *apothecary* and *pothecary* are the same word, whether the omission of the initial *a* was originally made in the latter here [in England] or abroad. *Richardson*.

|| PÖTH-ËR [pōth'er, *E. Ja. K. Sm. Wr. Wb.*; pūth'er, *S. W. P. J. F.*], *n.* [*To poth or pudder* is to make a pudder (powder, *Fr. poudre*, dust), to raise a dust, as a horse running. *Skinner*.]

1. Bustle; tumult; turmoil; flutter.

Didst thou not hear the poth'er o'er thy head When the great Persian conqueror, Cambyzes, Marched armies o'er thy tomb with thundering tread. *Smith*.

2. A suffocating cloud. *Drayton*.

|| PÖTH-ËR, *v. n.* To make a blustering, ineffectual effort. *Johnson*.

|| PÖTH-ËR, *v. a.* [*i. POTHERED*; *pp. POTHERING, POTHERED*.] To perplex; to confuse; to confound; to puzzle; to bother. — See BOTH-ER. *Locke*.

PÖT-HËRB (pō't'erb), *n.* An herb fit for the pot; any culinary vegetable suited for soups or stews, &c. *Tatler*.

PÖT-HOOK (pō't'hūk), *n.* 1. A hook or branch on which a pot or kettle is hung over the fire. "Pothooks and andirons." *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Any thing shaped like a pothook, as a scrawled or ill-formed letter.

Let me see her Arabian pothooks. *Dryden*.

PÖT-HÖUSE, *n.* An ale-house. *Warton*.

PÖ-TION, *n.* [*L. potio*; *It. pozione*; *Sp. pocion*;

Fr. potion.] A dose; a draught, — commonly a medicine. "Soon as the *potion* works." *Milton*.

PÖT-LID, *n.* A lid or cover of a pot. *Derham*.

PÖT-LÜCK, *n.* Such food as may by chance have been provided for the dinner; food from the pot. To take *potluck*, to partake of the family dinner. [*Colloquial*.] *Carr*.

PÖT'MAN, *n.* 1. Pot-companion. *Life of Wood*.
2. A servant at a public-house, — especially a man who takes out beer from public-houses, and collects the pots and cans again. *Simmonds*.

PÖT-MÄR-I-GÖLD, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant used in broths and soups. *W. Ency.*

PÖT-MËT-ÄL, *n.* 1. An alloy of lead and copper for making pots. *Brande*.

2. A kind of stained glass. *Simmonds*.

PÖT'-PIË, *n.* A kind of food made of pastry and meat, boiled in a pot.

† PÖT'-PIËCE, *n.* The old name for that piece of ordnance called a mortar; — so called from its resemblance to a pot. *Jamteson*.

PÖT'-PLÄNT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to the *Lecythis ollaria*, which bears a hard, woody fruit as large as a child's head, and opening by a lid like that of a jar. *Simmonds*.

PÖT-PÖUR'Rl, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A kind of pie consisting of several kinds of meat cut up and stewed together; — a mixture; a hotchpotch, a medley: — a mixture of flowers, &c., salted, and kept in a china jar. *Merle*.

2. (*Mus.*) A capriccio or fantasia in which various melodies and fragments of musical pieces are oddly contrasted. *Moore*.

† PÖT-SHÄRD, *n.* A potsherd. *Spenser*.

PÖT-SHËRD, *n.* [*Eng. pot*, and *A. S. sceard*, a fragment.] A fragment of a broken pot. He took a *potsherd* to scrape himself withal. *Job ii. 8*. He on the ashes sits, his fate deplores, And with a *potsherd* scrapes the swelling sores. *Samuels*.

PÖT-STÖNE, *n.* (*Min.*) A magnesian mineral, allied to serpentine and steatite, susceptible of a high polish; — used in the manufacture of cooking-utensils, &c., in a powder, for diminishing friction in machinery, and for removing oil stains in cloth. *Simmonds*.

PÖT-TAGE, *n.* [*It. potaggio*; *Sp. & Fr. potage*.] Any thing boiled or decocted for food; food boiled in a pot; broth with vegetables in it. *Gen*.

PÖT-TËD-MËATS, *n. pl.* Viands preserved in small jars, tin cases, &c., so closed as to prevent the entrance of air. *Simmonds*.

PÖT-TËEN, *n.* Irish whiskey; poteen. *W. Ency.*

PÖT-TËR, *n.* One whose business it is to make earthen pots or vessels.

Hath not the *potter* power over the clay? *Rom. ix. 21*.

PÖT-TËR, *v. n.* [*i. POTTERED*; *pp. POTTERING, POTTERED*.] To busy or perplex one's self about trifles; to trifle; to pudder. *Qu. Ren*.

The verb to *potter* is used colloquially in the United States in the same sense.

PÖT-TËR, *v. a.* To poke; to push; to disturb; to bother. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wilbraham*.

PÖT-TËRN-ÖRE, *n.* Ore with which potters glaze earthen vessels. *Boyle*.

PÖT-TËRS'-CLÄY, *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of clay, compact, soft, or even unctuous to the touch, used in the manufacture of coarse, red earthenware; — called also *plastic clay*. *Ure*.

PÖT-TË-RY, *n.* [*Fr. poterie*. — See POT.] 1. The vessels of baked earth made by potters; earthen-ware; clay-ware.

The better kind of pottery called Staffordshire ware. *Brande*.

The term *pottery* is applied to all ware of the opaque kind, while *porcelain* applies to that which is translucent. *Tomkinson*.

2. The manufacture of earthen-ware. "The act of *pottery*." *Ure*.

3. A place where earthen-ware is made; the manufactory of a potter. *Johnson*.

PÖT-TËNG, *n.* 1. † The act or the practice of drinking. *Shak.*

2. The act of putting or of preserving in pots.

3. The act of pouring new-made sugar into casks to cure it or drain off the molasses.—the operation of pouring soft sugar into earthen moulds, to clay it. *Simmonds.*

PÖT'TLE (pöt'tl), *n.* [*W. potel.*]

1. A measure of two quarts;—sometimes used for a tankard or pot, without reference to the measure, out of which glasses are filled.

He drinks you with facility your Dane dead drunk ere the next pottle can be filled. *Shak.*

2. A small cone-shaped basket for holding strawberries and other fruit. *Simmonds.*

PÖT'TLE-DRÄUGHT (-dräft), *n.* The taking of a pottle of liquor at one draught. *Hal iwell.*

† PÖT'U-LĒNT, *a.* [*L. potulentus.*]

1. Intoxicated; somewhat inebriated. *Bailey.*

2. That may be drunk; drinkable. *Johnson.*

PÖT-VÄL'IAŢT (pöt-väl'yant), *a.* Courageous from the effects of liquor only; rendered valiant by strong drink. *Addison.*

PÖT-WÄL'ĒR (-wöl'-),

PÖT-WÄL'ĒQ-PĒR (-wöl'qo-per), } *n.* [*Eng. pot,*
and *A. S. weal-*
lan, to boil.] A name given prior to the passing of the Reform Bill [1832] to a voter at elections of members of Parliament, in certain boroughs, in England.

It included, theoretically, all inhabitants procuring their own diet, that is, *pot-boilers* (wallpapers), or in other words all male inhabitants not chargeable to a parish as paupers. *Wright.*

PÖÜCH, *n.* [*Low L. pochia*, a bag; *Fr. poche*.—*A. S. pocca*, a bag; *Ger. bauch*, belly; *Dan. bug*, belly.]

1. A small bag; a sack,—commonly a leathern sack; a pocket. *Swift.*

2. A pot-belly; a big belly or paunch. *Johnson.*

3. (*Ornith.*) The sac attached to the bills of certain birds, as the pelican. *Wright.*

4. (*Mil.*) A case of leather lined with tin, used by soldiers to carry ammunition. *Campbell.*

5. (*Bot.*) A silicle or short pod. *Gray.*

6. (*Zool.*) A sac for the food of the young;—a marsupium. *Brande.*

PÖÜCH, *v. a.* 1. To put in a pouch; to pocket.

In January, husband that poucheth the goats, Will break up his lay, or be sowing of oats. *Tusser.*

2. To swallow. "Throat to pouch it [prey]." *Ainsworth.*

3. † To pout. *Ainsworth.*

PÖÜCH'-LĒKE, *a.* Resembling a pouch.

† PÖÜCH'-MÖÜTH, *n.* A mouth with blubbered or swelled lips. *Ash.*

† PÖÜCH'-MÖÜTHĒD (-mööthäd), *a.* Having blubber lips; blubber-lipped. *Ainsworth.*

PÖÜ-CHÖNG', *n.* A black tea; a superior kind of souchong. *Simmonds.*

PÖÜ-DRĒTTE' (pö-drät'), *n.* [*Fr.*] An artificial manure, consisting of human excrement dried in the air, and mixed with copperas, gypsum, and charcoal; dried night-soil. *Farm. Ency.*

† PÖÜL'DÄ-VĪS, *n.* A kind of sail-cloth.—See *POLE-DAVY.* *Ainsworth.*

PÖÜL'DĒR, *v. a.* See *POWDER.* *Todd.*

PÖÜL'DRÖN, *n.* That part of armor which covers the shoulders.—See *POWLDRON.* *Todd.*

Comrade, lifting high the deadly battle-axe, Through pouldron and through shoulder deeply driven, Buried in his bosom. *Southey.*

PÖÜLE (pöl), *n.* [*Fr.*] The stakes in some games of cards;—written also *pool.* *Southerne.*

PÖÜLP, *n.* [*L. pulpa*, a fleshy part; *Fr. poulpe.*] 1. (*Zool.*) The soft or animal part of one of the testaceous varieties of the *Octopoda*, a family of cephalopodous mollusks.

At this moment the shell [of the argonaut] was moved, and the poulp separated itself from it. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. One of the molluscous animals of the family *Octopoda*, which are without a shell; *Octopus vulgaris.* *Eng. Cyc.*

PÖÜLT (pölt), *n.* [*L. pullus*, a young fowl; *Fr. poulet*;—according to *Wm. Smith* a contraction of *puellus*, a boy; *puer*, a boy;—according to *Liddell & Scott*, the same as *Gr. pulo*, a young animal.] A chicken; a pullet. *King.*

† PÖÜL'TĒR (pöl'ter), *n.* Poulterer. *Shak.*

PÖÜL'TĒR-ĒR, *n.* 1. A dealer in poultry.

2. Formerly an officer in the household of the English sovereign who had charge of the poultry. *Wright.*

PÖÜL'TICE (pöl'tis), *n.* [*Gr. pollos*, porridge; *L. puls*, *pultis*, a thick pap; *It. polka*, pap.] A medicine, composed of various ingredients, as of mealy, fatty substances, of leaves of plants, of certain fruits, or crumbs of bread, &c., applied externally, to remove inflammation, under the form of a thick pap; a cataplasm. *Dunglison.*

PÖÜL'TICE (pöl'tis), *v. a.* [*i. POLLICED; pp. POLLICING, POLLICED.*] To apply a poultice to. *Johnson.*

† PÖÜL'TIVE, *n.* A poultice. "Poultives allayed pains but drew down the humors." *Temple.*

PÖÜL'TRY (pöl'tre), *n.* [*Fr. poulet*, a young fowl; *poule*, a hen.—See *PULLER.*] Different kinds of birds, as the cock and hen, the turkey, the duck, the goose, &c., reared for the production of eggs, or for the use of their bodies as food; domestic fowls. *Brande.*

PÖÜL'TRY-HÖÜSE, *n.* A structure in which poultry are kept in the night-time. *Brande.*

PÖÜL'TRY-YÄRD, *n.* A yard in which poultry are kept. *Clarke.*

PÖÜNCE, *n.* [*L. pungo*, *punctus*, to prick, to pierce, to penetrate; *It. punzone*, a blow, a punch; *Sp. punzon*, a punch.]

1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey.

'Twas a mean prey for a bird of his pounces. *Atterbury.*

2. Cloth worked in eyelet-holes.

Homily against Excess of Apparel.

PÖÜNCE, *v. n.* To seize something with the pounces or talons;—used with *on* or *upon*.

Seize him by the neck, and pounce on his prey. *Whitehead.*

PÖÜNCE, *n.* [*Fr. ponce*, pounce.—See *PONCE.*] 1. A powder, as that made from the cuttle-fish, used to prevent ink from spreading on paper. *Brande.*

2. Colored powders, used by pattern drawers for sprinkling over pricked papers. *Brande.*

PÖÜNCE, *v. a.* [*i. POUNCED; pp. POUNCING, POUNCED.*] 1. To pierce; to perforate;—to work in eyelet-holes. *Bacon.*

A short coat guarded and pounced. *Sir T. Elyot.*

2. To sprinkle through small holes. *Bacon.*

3. To sprinkle with pounce. *Smart.*

PÖÜNCE'-BÖX, *n.* A receptacle with a perforated cover for sprinkling pounce. *Simmonds.*

PÖÜNCED (pöünst), *a.* 1. Having talons. *Thomson.*

2. Ornamented with a continuous series of dots over the entire surface. *Fairholt.*

PÖÜN'CET-BÖX, *n.* A small perforated box, used for holding perfume or powder. *Shak.*

† PÖÜN'CINGS, *n. pl.* Holes stamped in clothes by way of ornament. *Beau. & F.*

PÖÜND, *n.* [*Goth. & A. S. pund*; *Dut. pond*; *Ger. pfund*; *Dan. & Sw. pund*.—*W. puwt*; *Gael. pund*.—*L. pondus*; *pendo*, to weigh; *It. pondo*.]

1. A weight of different kinds, consisting of twelve ounces troy, or sixteen avoirdupois.

The troy pound is equal to 5760 grains; the avoirdupois pound is equal to 7000 troy grains;—therefore the troy pound is to the avoirdupois pound as 144 is to 175. *Davies.*

2. A money of account consisting of twenty shillings, the value of which varies in different countries.—See *SHILLING.*

The exchange value in United States money of the pound sterling of Great Britain is that of its former value, \$4.44 4-9, which is considerably below either its intrinsic or its commercial value. The commercial value is generally about 9 per cent. more than this exchange or nominal par value, or about \$4.84. *Greenleaf.*

3. Anciently, 240 pence were equivalent to a pound [weight] of silver; hence the origin of the term as applied to money of account. *Brande.*

PÖÜND, *n.* [*A. S. pund*, a fold; *pyndan*, to shut up.] An enclosed place set apart by authority for the confinement of beasts; pinfold. *Swift.*

PÖÜND, *v. a.* [*A. S. punian.*] [*i. POUNDED; pp. POUNDING, POUNDED.*]

1. To beat with a pestle or as with a pestle; to strike repeatedly and heavily.

With cruel blows she pounds her blubbered cheeks. *Dryden.*

2. To grind with a pestle; to bray; to beat into small particles; to pulverize by beating.

Grind the spice of the air, Grind the spice the fabric rend. *Garth.*

PÖÜND, *v. a.* [*A. S. pyndan*, to shut up.] To shut up in a pound; to imprison, as in a pound.

I ordered John to let out the good man's sheep that were pounded by night. *Spectator.*

PÖÜND'AGE, *n.* 1. A certain sum deducted from a pound; a certain sum paid out of each pound.

In poundage and drawbacks I lose half my rent. *Swift.*

2. (*Law.*) An allowance made to a sheriff upon the amount levied under an execution;—estimated in England, and formerly in the United States, at so much on the pound:—(*Old Eng. Law.*) a subsidy of twelve pence in the pound granted to the king, of all manner of merchandise of every merchant, as well denizen as alien, either exported or imported. *Burrill.*

3. † The impounding of cattle. *Hulcott.*

4. A charge for impounding cattle. *Simmonds.*

PÖÜND'-BRĒACH, *n.* (*Law.*) The act or the offence of breaking a pound, for the purpose of taking out the cattle impounded. *Burrill.*

PÖÜND'-CÄKE, *n.* A rich sweet-cake;—so named because the principal ingredients are used pound for pound. *Simmonds.*

PÖÜND'-CÖV-ĒRT, *n.* [*Eng. pound and covert.*] (*Law.*) A pound which is close or covered over, such as a stable or other building. *Blackstone.*

PÖÜND'ĒR, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, pounds; an instrument used for pounding; a pestle.

2. A person or a thing denominated from a certain number of pounds, as a gun is called a six, twelve, twenty-four pounder, from the weight of the ball it carries;—a man having a yearly income of ten pounds, a ten pounder.—a note, a ten, twenty, &c., pounder, from the sum it bears. *Davis. Swift.*

3. A kind of large, heavy pear. *Dryden.*

PÖÜND'-FÖÜL'ISH, *a.* Neglecting the care of large sums in attending to little ones. "Penny-wise and pound-foolish." *Burton.*

PÖÜND'-KĒĒP-ĒR, *n.* One who has charge of a pound for cattle. *Simmonds.*

PÖÜND'-Q-VĒRT', *n.* [*Eng. pound and overt.*] (*Law.*) A pound for cattle, that is open overhead. *Blackstone.*

PÖÜND'-RÄTE, *n.* (*Law.*) A rate or payment by the pound. *Toller.*

PÖÜNX'Ä, *n.* (*Min.*) Borate of soda; borax. *Dana.*

PÖÜPE-TÖN (pö'pe-tön), *n.* [*Fr. poupée*, a doll.] 1. A puppet; a baby; a doll. *Johnson.*

2. [*Fr. poupeton*] Hashed meat. *Simmonds.*

PÖÜ'PICS (pö'piks), *n. pl.* (*Cookery.*) Veal steaks and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*

|| PÖUR (pör) [*pär, E. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb. Nares; pär, S. P. J.; pöür, W.; pär, pär, or piär, F.*], *v. a.*

[Supposed from *W. burre*, to cast. *Johnson.*—*Minsheu* derives it from *Dut. boren*, to tilt (a vessel); *Skinner*, either from the sound of falling water, or from the *L. purus* [free from dirt]. The rush of the tide is sometimes called the *bore*, which word may be traced to the *A. S. borian*, to bore, to pierce, to make an opening; to *pour* (by the change of *p* into *b*) may be the same word. *Richardson.*] [*i. Poured; pp. POTRING, POURED.*]

1. To let, as a liquid, out of a vessel, or into some place or receptacle; to throw or cast forth, as a liquid, sand, &c., from an opening, in large quantities, not as rain, in drops, but in a stream, as from a waterspout; to shed; to spill.

But, since this message came, you sink and settle, As if cold water had been poured upon you. *Dryden.*

2. To send forth in a stream, or in large quantities; to emit in a continued course or current, or in constant succession; to give vent to; to let out.

A multitude like that which the populous north Poured never from her frozen fountains. *Milton.*

The devotion of the heart . . . pours itself forth in supplications and prayers. *Duffy.*

POUR (pôr), *v. n.* 1. To issue in a stream or continued current; to stream; to flow.
It cannot rain but it *pours*. *Proverb.*

2. To rush tumultuously or in a crowd.
If the rude throng pour on with furious pace. *Gay.*

POUR'ER (pôr'êr), *n.* One that pours. *Todd.*

POUR'LEU (pôr'lê), *n.* See PURLEU. *Todd.*

POUR-PARTY, *n.* [Fr. *pour*, for, and *parti*, party.] (Law.) A division or share of lands which, before the partition, were held jointly by parceners. *Whishaw.*

POUR-POINT, *n.* [Fr.] The quilted doublet worn by soldiers and civilians in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. *Fairholt.*

POUR-PRÊTURE (pôr-prêst'yur), *n.* [Law Fr. *pour pris*, an enclosure.] (Law.) The act of wrongfully taking and appropriating to one's self any thing, whether it be jurisdiction, land, or franchise. *Brande.*

POUR-SUI-VANT, *n.* See PURSUIVANT. *Bouvier.*

POUR-TRAY' (pôr-trâ'), *v. a.* See PORTRAY. *Todd.*

POURVEY-ANCE, *n.* See PURVEYANCE.

POÛSSE (pôûs), *n.* Pulse; pease. *Spenser.*

POÛT, *n.* 1. A sullen look made by thrusting out the lips; a fit of sullenness.

A frown, a pout, a tear, a kiss. *Lloyd.*

2. (*Ich.*) A malacopterygious fish, common on the English coast, having the power of inflating a membrane which covers the eyes and other parts about the head; *Morhua lusca*;—called also *bib-pout*, and *whiting-pout*;—a fresh-water fish of the family *Siluridae*, found in the rivers of America; catfish; horn-pout; *Pimelodus catius*. *Yarrell. Storer.*

3. (*Ornith.*) A species of bird. *Carew.*

POÛT, *v. n.* [Skinner suggests Fr. *bouter*, to put or push forward. *Richardson.*] [*i.* POUTED; *pp.* POUTING, POUTED.]

1. To look sullen by thrusting out the lips.
The nurse remained *putting*, nor would she touch a bit during the whole dinner. *Arbutnot.*

2. To hang prominent, as the lips in putting; to project. "His *putting* cheeks." *Bp. Hall.*
A human head, hooked nose, and *putting* lips. *Dryden.*

POÛT'ER, *n.* 1. One who pouts. *Clarke.*

2. A kind of pigeon.—See POWTER. *Todd.*

POÛT'ING, *n.* The act of one who pouts; a fit of sullenness. *Beau. & Fl.*

POÛT'ING-LY, *ad.* In a putting manner.

POÛ'ER-TY, *n.* [L. *paupertas*; It. *poverta*; Sp. *pobreza*; Fr. *paupreté*.]

1. The state of being poor; destitution; want of means; penury; indigence; necessity; want.
Every man endeavors with his utmost care to hide his *poverty* from others and his idleness from himself. *Johnson.*

2. Meanness; defect; barrenness; poorness.
There is in all excellences of composition a kind of *poverty* or a casualty or jeopardy. *Bacon.*

Syn.—*Poverty* implies scanty means of support, and is opposed to *riches*; *indigence* implies a nearer approach to entire destitution than *poverty*; *penury* is great scarcity or want; *pauperism* implies maintenance by public charity. A poor man, and even an *indigent* man, may maintain his independence of character and self-respect; but a *pauper* is degraded both in his own eyes and in the eyes of others.

POÛ, *interj.* An exclamation of contempt. *Shak.*

POÛ'DER, *n.* [L. *pulvis*; It. *polvere*; Sp. *polvo*; Old Fr. *poudre*; Fr. *poudre*.]

1. Dust of the earth or as of the earth; minute dry particles; any substance or body comminuted or pulverized.

We wipe off against you the *powder* that cleaved to us of your city.
He took the calf which they had made and burnt it in the fire, and ground it to *powder*. *Ex. xxxii. 20.*

2. A combination of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal granulated; gunpowder. *Ure.*

3. Perfumed dust or flour for the hair. *Pope.*

POÛ'DER, *v. a.* [Fr. *poudrer*.] [*i.* POWDERED; *pp.* POWDERING, POWDERED.]

1. To reduce to powder or to dust; to pound; to comminute, or to grind to particles; to pulverize. *Spenser.*

2. To sprinkle with powder, or as with powder or dust. "Powder thy radiant hair." *Donne.*
That milky way powdered with stars. *Milton.*

3. To sprinkle with salt; to salt. [*n.*]

Salting of oysters, and *powdering* of meat, keepeth them from putrefaction. *Bacon.*

POÛ'DER, *v. n.* 1. To fall to dust.

2. †To come with violence or tumult.
Down comes a kite *powdering* upon them. *L'Estrange.*

POÛ'DER-BOX, *n.* A box for keeping powder for the hair. *Gay.*

POÛ'DER-CART, *n.* A carriage for conveying gunpowder and shot for artillery. *Simmonds.*

POÛ'DER-CHEST, *n.* (*Naut.*) 1. A chest on board a vessel for holding the gunpowder. *Davis.*

2. A chest or box filled with gunpowder, pebble-stones, and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy. *Wright.*

POÛ'DER-FLASK, *n.* A flask for gunpowder; a powder-horn. *Simmonds.*

POÛ'DER-HORN, *n.* A horn or a case used by sportsmen for carrying gunpowder. *Simmonds.*

POÛ'DER-ING-TÜB, *n.* 1. A vessel in which meat is salted. *More.*

2. The place in which a person infected with a venereal disease is cured. *Shak.*

POÛ'DER-MAG-A-ZINE', *n.* A bomb-proof building, for holding gunpowder, in fortified places. *Davis.*

POÛ'DER-MILL, *n.* A mill in which gunpowder is made. *Arbutnot.*

POÛ'DER-MINE, *n.* A cavern in which powder is placed, so as to be fired. *Rowley.*

POÛ'DER-MON'KEY, *n.* A boy who carries powder from the magazine to the gunner. *Simmonds.*

POÛ'DER-RÔOM, *n.* (*Naut.*) A room in a ship in which gunpowder is kept. *Waller.*

POÛ'DER-Y, *a.* [Fr. *poudreux*.] Pertaining to, or resembling, powder; dusty; friable. "A brown, *powdery* spar." *Woodward.*

POÛ'-DIKE, *n.* A sort of dike in a marsh or fen. The *pow-dike* in the fens of Norfolk. *Blackstone.*

POÛ'ER, *n.* [L. *posse*, to be able; *potis*, able, and *sum*, esse, to be; It. *potere*, power; Sp. *poder*; Fr. *pouvoir*.]

1. The faculty or the ability to do something; a virtue, efficacy, or force in one thing to originate or produce another; ableness.

To every thing we call a cause we ascribe *power* to produce the effect. In intelligent causes, the *power* may be without being exerted; so I have *power* to run when I sit still or walk. But in inanimate causes we conceive no *power* but what is exerted, and therefore measure the *power* of the cause by the effect which it actually produces. The *power* of an acid to dissolve iron is measured by what it actually dissolves. *Keut.*

Active *power* is the principle of action, whether imminent or transient. Passive *power* is the principle of bearing or receiving. *Fleming.*

2. Liability of a thing to be influenced by a cause; capacity to be acted upon in some particular manner; susceptibility.

It is usual to speak of a *power* of resistance in matter, and of a *power* of endurance in mind. *Fleming.*
Ice has the *power* of being melted. *Day.*

3. The origin of force; force; might; as, "The *power* of water, or of wind"; "The *power* of steam"; "The *power* of a machine."

4. Animal strength; muscular force.

The *power* both of hand and foot. *Gower.*

The supposed *power* of one horse is the unit. *Loomis.*

5. Mental ability or force; faculty of the mind.
The sudden surprise of my *powers*. *Shak.*

6. Command; authority; dominion; sovereignty; sway; rule; control; influence.

Armies, . . . the support and tools of absolute *power*. *Chesterfield.*

Dejected! No, it never shall be said
That fate had *power* upon a Spartan soul. *Dryden.*

7. One invested with dominion or authority; a sovereign; a potentate.

These two *powers* have contested their title to the kingdom of Cyprus that is in the hands of the Turk. *Addison.*
Powers and dominions, delites of heaven. *Milton.*

8. Military force; national strength; an army; a host. "Gazellus . . . issued forth with all his *power*, and gave him battle." *Knolles.*

9. A divinity; a superhuman being; an angel, good or bad.

With indignation thus he broke
His awful silence, and the *powers* bespoke. *Dryden.*

10. (*Mech.*) A force which, being applied to a

machine, produces, or tends to produce, motion;—opposed to the weight or load.

11. (*Law.*) An authority which one gives to another to act for him.—an authority enabling a person to dispose, through the medium of the statutes of uses, of an interest vested either in himself or in another person. *Burrill.*

12. (*Optics.*) Capability of producing certain optical effects, as that of lenses and mirrors, simply or in combination, to magnify the apparent linear or superficial dimensions of objects, or to assist vision. *Young.*

13. (*Arith. & Algebra.*) The result obtained by taking a quantity a certain number of times as a factor; as, " a^2 ($a \times a$) is the second power of a "; " 5^3 ($5 \times 5 \times 5$), or 125, is the third power of 5." *Davies & Peck.*

14. A great quantity or number; a good deal. [Low.] "A *power* of good things." *Johnson.*

The vessel hanging prone, a *power* of water scoops up from the sea. *Twiss.*

Power of attorney, (*Law.*) a written instrument under seal by which one party appoints another to be his attorney, and empowers such attorney to act for him. *Burrill.*—*Power of an hyperbola*, (*Geom.*) the rhombus described upon the abscissa and ordinate of the vertex of the curve when referred to its asymptotes. *Davies.*—*Conducting power*, power to transmit electricity or heat.—*Dispersive power*, (*Opt.*) the power of transparent substances to separate light into its component colors.—*Magnifying powers*, (*Opt.*) the number of times the apparent linear or superficial dimensions of an object are enlarged or multiplied.—*Mechanical powers*, (*Mech.*) the six simple machines called the *lever*, the *wheel and axle*, the *pulley*, the *inclined plane*, the *screw*, and the *wedge*. *Loomis.*—*Refractive power*, (*Opt.*) the power of transparent substances to cause light, transmitted through them, to deviate from its direction.—*The great powers of Europe*, (*Mod. Diplomacy.*) England, France, Austria, Russia, Prussia. *Brande.*

Syn.—The distinction between the *powers* and the *faculties* of the mind is, that *faculty* is more properly applied to what is natural and original, in opposition to what is acquired; as, the *faculty* of judgment, the *power* of habit; the *capacity* of acquiring habits, knowledge, &c. *Powers* are active or passive, natural or acquired. *Powers* natural and active are called *faculties*; *powers* natural and passive are called *capacities* and *receptivities*. *Habits* are acquired *powers*. Mr. Locke says, "The *power* of thinking is called the understanding, and the *power* of volition the will, and these two *powers* or abilities of the mind are called *faculties*."—See ABILITY, STRENGTH.

†POÛ'ER-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of performing. "How *powerable* time is!" *Camden.*

POÛ'ER-FUL, *a.* 1. Having power; strong; potent; forcible; mighty; efficacious; cogent; conclusive; valid. "Powerful opposition." *Ayliffe.*

2. Great; much. [Low.] *Carlton. Bartlett.*

Syn.—*Powerful* and *potent* signify having power; strong, having strength; mighty, having might. A *powerful* prince, man, or argument; a *potent* drug or medicine; a *mighty* sovereign or genius; a strong man, rope, mud, argument, or attachment; forcible expression, reasoning; vigorous effort; efficacious remedy.

POÛ'ER-FUL-LY, *ad.* In a powerful manner; potently; mightily; forcibly. *Locke.*

POÛ'ER-FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of being powerful; force; potency; power; might. *Hakewell.*

POÛ'ER-LESS, *a.* Having no power; impotent; weak; helpless. "Powerless to speak." *Pope.*

POÛ'ER-LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being powerless; impotence; weakness. *Chalmers.*

POÛ'ER-LÔOM, *n.* A loom worked by steam, water, or other power. *McCulloch.*

POÛ'ER-PRESS, *n.* A printing-press worked by steam, by water, or by other power. *Ency.*

POÛ'ER-DRON, *n.* (*Her.*) That part of armor which covers the shoulders;—written also *pouldron*. *Sandys.*

POÛ'TER, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A variety of domestic pigeon which has the power of inflating the crop; the cropper;—written also *pouter*. *Todd.*

POÛ'WÔW, *n.* 1. Among the American Indians, a kind of conjurer, sorcerer, or diviner;—an incantation preliminary to a grand hunt, a council, a warlike expedition, &c.; accompanied with dancing and great noise and confusion. *Bramer.*

2. A noisy meeting. [Vulgar, U. S.] *Imman.*

POÛ'WÔW, *v. n.* To use magical arts; to practise sorcery; to conjure. *Boucher.*

PÖX (pöks), *n.* [A contraction of *pocks*.]

1. A disease characterized by pustules; an eruptive distemper. *Burton.*
2. † The small pox. *Farmer.*
3. The venereal disease; syphilis. *Wiseman.*

PÖX, *v. a.* To communicate the pox, or venereal disease, to.

PÖY, *n.* [Sp. *apoyo*, a prop, a stay; Fr. *appui*.]
1. A rope-dancer's pole. *Johnson.*
2. A pole to impel or steer a boat. [Local, Eng.] *Pegge.*

PÖY'AL, *n.* A kind of striped cloth for covering seats. *Simmonds.*

PÖY-BIRD, *n.* A bird of New Zealand. *Cook.*

PÖY-NÁ'DÖ, *n.* A poniard. [R.] *Lily.*

PÖY-NETTE, *n.* A small bodkin. *Old Play.*

PÖY'OU, *n.* (Zoöl.) A species of armadillo very common in Paraguay; yellow-footed armadillo; *Dasyppus Encoubert*. *Eng. Cyc.*



PÖZE, *v. a.* To puzzle. — See POSE. *Shak.*

PÖZ-ZU-O-LÄ'NA, *n.* A light, porous, friable mineral, various in color, of volcanic origin, and chiefly composed of silica, alumina, and iron; — written also *pozzolana*, and so called from *Pozzuoli*, in Italy. *Cleveland. Bigelow.*
Pozzolana is the basis of water cement or hydraulic cements, otherwise called Roman cements, which have the property of hardening in a few minutes after being mixed with lime or mortar, even under water. *Bigelow.*

PRÄAM (präm), *n.* [Dut. (Naut.)] A sort of lighter used in Holland and in the Baltic; — written also *pram*, *prame*, and *prahme*. *Brande.*

† PRÄC'TIC, *a.* 1. Practical. *South.*

2. Sly; artful; treacherous. *Spenser.*

† PRÄC'TIC, *n.* Practice; — opposed to *theory*.
Of great practice with strangers. *Wotton.*

PRÄC-TI-CA-BİL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or the state of being practicable; capability of being done; feasibility; practicableness. *Stewart.*

PRÄC-TI-CA-BLE, *a.* [It. *practicabile*; Sp. & Fr. *practicable*.]

1. That may be done, practised, or accomplished; performable; feasible; possible.
2. (Mil.) Noting a breach which is easy to be entered or ascended by assailants. *Stoqueler.*

Syn. — See POSSIBLE.

PRÄC-TI-CA-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being practicable; practicability. *Locke.*

PRÄC-TI-CA-BLY, *ad.* In a practicable manner.

PRÄC-TI-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *πρακτικός*; *πράσσω*, to do; *L. practicus*; *It. pratico*; *Sp. practico*; *Fr. pratique*.]

1. Pertaining to practice, action, or use; — opposed to *speculative* or *theoretical*. *South.*
The doctrines of the Bible are all *practical*, and are intended for *practical* purposes. *Ch. Oh.*
2. Capable of, or skilled in, action or practice. *Locke.*
Tooth-drawers are *practical* philosophers, that go upon a very rational hypothesis, not to cure, but to take away, the pain affected. *Steele.*

PRÄC-TI-CAL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being practical; practicalness. *For. Qu. Rev.*

PRÄC-TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a practical manner; by practice; actually. *Howell.*

PRÄC-TI-CAL-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being practical; practicableness. *Johnson.*

PRÄC'TIOE (präk'tis), *n.* [Gr. *πρακτική*; *πράσσω*, to do; *It. pratica*; *Sp. practica*; *Old Fr. pratique*; *Fr. pratique*.]

1. Frequent repetition of the same act or acts; custom; habit; as, "The *practice* of speaking in public." *Chesterfield.*
2. Customary use; such use as begets a habit. *Dryden.*

Obsolete words may be landably revived when they are more sounding or more significant than those in *practice*. *South.*

3. Actual performance, as distinguished from *theory* or *speculation*. *Shak.*

There are two functions of the soul, contemplation and *practice*, according to that general division of objects, some of which only entertain our speculations, others also employ our actions. *South.*

4. Dexterity acquired by habit; manner.

Despite his nice fence and his active *practice*. *Shak.*

5. Act; conduct; proceeding; dealing; action; — commonly in the plural, and in a bad sense. "Covetous *practices*." 2 *Pet. xi. 14.*

6. Exercise of any profession, as of medicine.

After one or more ulcers formed in the lungs, I never, as I remember, in the course of above forty years, *practice*, saw more than two recover. *Blackmore.*

7. Artifice; stratagem. [R.] *Shak.*

With suspicion of *practice*, the king was suddenly turned. *Sidney.*

8. (Law.) The form and manner of conducting suits, actions, and other judicial proceedings at law or in equity, civil or criminal, according to the principles and regulations prescribed by law, or by the rules and decisions of the courts. *Burrill.*

9. (Arith.) A rule or method for expeditiously solving questions in proportion. *Da. & P. Syn.* — See CUSTOM.

† PRÄC'TI-SÄNT, *n.* An agent or confederate in treachery. *Shak.*

PRÄC'TISE (präk'tis), *v. a.* [*i.* PRACTISED; *pp.* PRACTISING, PRACTISED.]

1. To do, perform, or transact repeatedly, customarily, or habitually. *Shak.*

Incline not my heart to *practise* wicked words with men that work iniquity. *Ps. exli. 4.*

2. To put into action or practice; to do, perform, or perpetrate, as a trick. *Shak.*

3. To use or exercise, as a profession. "A woman that *practised* physic." *Tatler.*

4. To use or exercise for discipline or dexterity. "At *practised* distances." *Milton.*

5. † To influence by artifice; to cheat.

To *practise* the city into an address to the queen. *Swift.*

Syn. — See EXERT.

PRÄC'TISE, *v. n.* 1. To endeavor to acquire proficiency or skill by practice; as, "To *practise* on the organ"; "To *practise* with the rifle."

2. To do any thing repeatedly so as to form a habit.

And *practise* first over yourself to reign. *Waller.*

3. To use or exercise a profession, as that of medicine. *Tatler.*

4. To transact or negotiate privily.

I have *practised* with him, And found means to let the victor know That Syphax and Sempronius are his friends. *Addison.*

5. To try or use artifices or stratagems. *Shak.*

Others, by guilty artifice, and arts Of promised kindness, *practise* on our hearts. *Granville.*

PRÄC'TIS-ER, *n.* One who practises; a practitioner. "A *practiser* of new devices." *Golding.*

PRÄC'TIS-ING, *p. a.* Exercising a profession; engaged in practice.

PRÄC'TITION-ER (präk'tish'un-er), *n.* 1. One who does any thing habitually. [R.] *South.*

2. One who uses artifice. [R.] *Whitgift.*

3. One actually engaged in the exercise of any art or profession, as that of medicine.

† PRÄC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* By practice. *Warner.*

PRÆ- (præ) [L., *before*.] A prefix occurring in compound words adopted from the Latin, and denoting priority. — See PRÆ.

PRÆC'I-PE (præs'e-pe), *n.* [L., *command ye*.]

1. (Law.) An original writ, commanding a defendant to do the thing required, or to show a reason for not doing it. *Whishaw.*

2. Written instructions given by an attorney or plaintiff to the clerk of a court, for making out a writ. *Bowrier.*

PRÆ-CÖG-NĪ-TA, *n. pl.* [L. *præ*, before, and *cognosco*, *cognitus*, to know.] Things previously known, in order to understanding something else. *Locke.*

† PRÆ-CQM-MEND', *v. a.* To praise by anticipation. *Swift.*

PRÆ-CÖR-DĪ-A, *n. pl.* [L. *præ*, before, and *cor*, *corâs*, the heart.] (Anat.) The diaphragm: — also the thoracic viscera, and the epigastrium, or belly. *Dunglison.*

PRÆ-CÖR-DĪ-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the præcordia. *Holland.*

PRÆ-DĪ-AL, *n.* [L. *pradium*, land.] What arises immediately from the ground, as grain, hay, wood, fruits, &c. *Bowrier.*

PRÆF-IQ-RÄ'TION (præf-lq-rä'shun), *n.* [L. *præ*,

before, and *flos*, *floris*, a flower.] (Bot.) Estivation. — See ESTIVATION. *Gray.*

PRÆ-FÜ-LĪ-Ä'TION, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *folium*, a leaf.] (Bot.) The arrangement of the leaves in a bud; vernation. *Gray.*

PRÆL-I-ÖG'RÄ-PHY, *n.* [L. *prælium*, *prælium*, a battle, and *γράφω*, to write.] A description of battles. *Harris.*

PRÆ'MORSE, *a.* [L. *præmordeo*, *præmorsum*, to bite off the end.] (Bot.) Ending abruptly as if bitten off. *Gray.*

PRÆM-Ü-NĪ'RE (præm-y-nĪ're), *n.* [A corruption of L. *præmonere*, to forewarn.]

1. (Eng. Law.) A species of offence in the nature of a contempt against the king and his government, or a writ granted for such offence. *Whishaw.*

The statutes establishing this offence were framed to encounter the papal usurpations in England, its original meaning being the introduction of a foreign power into the kingdom, and creating *imperium in imperio*, by paying to papal process that obedience which constitutionally belonged to the sovereign alone. *Burrill.*

2. Penalty incurred by an offence against the king and his government. *South.*

3. Difficulty; distress. [Low.] *Johnson.*

PRÆ-NÖ-MEN, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *nomen*, a name.] (Roman Ant.) The first name of a person which stood before the general family name, and distinguished the individual. *Andrews.*

PRÆ-TĒX'TA, *n.* [L. *prætego*, to border; *præ*, before, and *tego*, to cover.] (Rom. Ant.) A white robe, with a broad purple border, worn by magistrates, by priests, by boys until the age of fourteen, and by girls until marriage. *W. Smith.*

PRÆ'TOR, *n.* [L.] See PRÆTOR.

PRÆ-TÖ'RĪ-ŪM, *n.*; pl. PRÆTORIA. [L.; *prætor*, a pætor.] (Rom. Ant.) The general's tent in a camp: — the residence of the governor of a province: — a large house; a palace. *W. Smith.*

PRAG-MÄT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *πραγματικός*, busy, *pragmāt'ic*, skilled in business; *πράγμα*, something done; *L. pragmaticus*; *It. pragmatico*; *Fr. pragmatique*.]

1. † Skilled in business; practical. *Milton.*

2. Assuming airs of business; impertinently busy or officious; intermeddling; conceited.

The fellow grew so *pragmatical*, that he took upon him the government of my whole family. *Arbutnot.*

Pragmatic sanction, a rescript or decree of a sovereign on weighty matters. In European history, several important ordinances or treaties are called by this name. Two of the most noted are the ordinance of Charles VII., of France, in 1438, which established the liberties of the Gallican Church, and the *Pragmatic sanction* issued, in 1724, by Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, which secured the throne to his daughter Maria Theresa. *P. Cyc. Brande.*

PRAG-MÄT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a pragmatical manner; meddlingly; impertinently. *Barrow.*

PRAG-MÄT'I-CAL-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being pragmatical. *More.*

† PRÄG-MÄ-TIST, *n.* A meddler. *Bp. Reynolds.*

PRÄHME (präm), *n.* See PRAM. *Todd.*

PRÄIRIE (prä're), *n.* [Fr. *prairie*, a meadow.] A large natural meadow, or tract of country, bare of trees, and covered with grass, as in many parts of the Mississippi valley. *Flint.*

PRÄIRIE-DÖG (prä're-), *n.* A small rodent animal, of the squirrel kind, found on the prairies west of the Missouri river; *Spermophilus ludovicianus*; — also called *prairie squirrel*. *Kinnicut.*

The *prairie-dogs* live together in great congregations, their numerous burrows, situated close together, being called *prairie-dog towns*. *Kinnicut.*

PRÄIS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be praised. *Wickliffe.*

PRÄIS'A-BLY, *ad.* In a manner so as to deserve praise. *Oxford Lat. Gram.*

PRÄISE (prätz), *n.* [Dut. *prij*, price, praise; Ger. *preis*; Dan. *pris*; Sw. *pris*. — Sp. *prez*, glory.]

1. Commendation; approval; admiration; approbation. "Love of *praise*." *A. Smith.*

2. Fame; renown; celebrity; distinction.

I will get them *praise* and fame in every land. *Zeph. iii. 19.*

3. Tribute of gratitude; laud; glorification.

He hath put a new song in my mouth, even *praise* unto our God. *Ps. xl. 3.*

Praise to God, immortal *praise*, For the love that crowns our days. *Barbault.*

4. Ground or reason of praise. *Dryden.*
He is thy praise, and he is thy God. *Dent. x. 21.*

Syn. — Praise and commendation are bestowed on persons by their superiors; honor and applause, commonly by their inferiors. A person is praised, commended, and applauded for what he does; he is admired for what he is. Praise and commendation are verbal; applause is both verbal and manual. A public performance, or a great orator, is *applauded*; a public benefactor, or an heroic action, is *extolled*. — See GLORY.

PRÄISE (präz), *v. a.* [Dut. *prĳzen*; Ger. *preisen*; Dan. *prise*; Sw. *prisa*. — See PRIZE.] [*i. PRASED*; *pp. PRASING, PRASED.*]

1. To express commendation or approbation of; to commend; to applaud. *Milton.*

We praise not Hector, though his name we know
Is great in arms; . . . *Dryden.*

2. To extol; to magnify; to do honor to; to glorify; to exalt; to bless.

Praise ye the Lord. Praise ye the Lord from the heavens;
praise him in the heights. Praise ye him, all his angels,
praise ye him, all his hosts. *Ps. cxlviii. 1, 2.*

Praise God, from whom all blessings flow. *Bp. Ken.*

Syn. — See COMMEND.

† **PRÄISE** (präz), *v. a.* To appraise. *Chaucer.*

† **PRÄISE/FÜL**, *a.* Laudable. *Sidney.*

PRÄISE/LESS, *a.* Without praise. *Sidney.*

† **PRÄISE/MENT**, *n.* Appraisal. *Fabian.*

PRÄIS'ER, *n.* 1. One who praises. *Donne.*
2. † An appraiser. *North.*

PRÄISE/WOR-THI-LY, *ad.* In a manner worthy of praise; laudably. *Spenser.*

PRÄISE/WOR-THI-NÉSS (präz'wür-thē-nēs), *n.* The state or the quality of being praiseworthy.

PRÄISE/WOR-THY (präz'wür-the), *a.* Worthy of praise; deserving commendation; commendable; laudable. "Praiseworthy things." *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — See LAUDABLE.

PRÄM, } *n.* [Dut. *praam*; Icel. *pram*.]

PRÄME, } 1. (*Naut.*) A sort of lighter, formerly used in Holland and in the Baltic; — written also *praam* and *prahme*. *Mar. Dict.*

2. (*Mil.*) A kind of flat-bottomed vessel, mounting several guns, used for covering the disembarkation of troops. *London Ency.*

PRÄNCE (12), *v. n.* [Dut. *pronken*, to shine, to strut; *prank*, show, ornament; Ger. *prangen*; Dan. *prange*; Sw. *pranka*.] [*i. PRANCED*; *pp. PRANCING, PRANCED.*]

1. To spring or bound, as a mettlesome horse. "Thy prancing steeds." *Gray.* "Our kids that frisk and prance." *Wotton.*

2. To ride with bounding movement or ostentatiously; to move in a warlike or showy manner. The insulting tyrant prancing o'er the field. *Addison.*

PRÄN'CING, *n.* The act of bounding or springing, as of a high-spirited horse. *Judg. v. 22.*

PRÄN'GÖS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of umbelliferous, perennial plants, found in Tartary. *Eng. Cyc.*

PRÄNK (prängk, 82), *v. a.* [Dut. *pranken*. — See PRANCE.] [*i. PRANKED*; *pp. PRANKING, PRANKED.*] To adorn in a showy manner; to dress to ostentation; to decorate; to prink.

In sumptuous tire she joyed herself to prink. *Spenser.*

PRÄNK (prängk), *n.* [Dut. *prank*, show, ostentation; Dan. *prang*, a jockey's trade; Sw. *prunk*, show.] A sportive or capricious action; a ludicrous or merry trick; a caper; a frolic. *Ruleigh.*
They . . . played all those pranks. *Addison.*

† **PRÄNK** (prängk), *a.* Frolicsome; full of pranks or tricks; prankish. *Brewer.*

PRÄNK'ER, *n.* One who pranks or prinks. *Burton.*

PRÄNK'ING, *n.* Ostentatious decoration or dress; prinking. "Prankings and adornings." *More.*

PRÄNK'ING-LY, *ad.* In a pranking manner. *Hall.*

PRÄNK'ISH, *a.* Inclined to play pranks; mischievous; sportive; playful. *Gent. Mag.*

PRÄSE, *n.* [Gr. *prāsivos*, of a leek-green; *prāson*, a leek; *L. prasinus*.] (*Min.*) A leek-green variety of massive quartz. *Dana.*

PRÄS'F-Q-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *prāsivos*, leek-green, and

lithos, a stone.] (*Min.*) A green prismatic, altered variety of iolite. *Dana.*

PRÄS'I-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *prāson*, a leek, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A dark leek-green, soft, fibrous mineral, found massive in Scotland. *Eng. Cyc.*

PRÄS'I-NOÜS, *a.* [Gr. *prāsivos*; *prāson*, a leek; *L. prasinus*; *It. prassinus*.] Of the color of a leek; leek-green, grass-green. *Clarke.*

PRÄ-SI'TÈS, *n.* [Gr. *prāsivus*; *prāson*, hoarhound.] (*Med.*) Wine in which the leaves of hoarhound have been infused. *Dunglison.*

PRÄ'SON (prä'sn), *n.* [Gr. *prāson*.] A leek. — also a sea-weed as green as a leek. *Bailey.*

PRÄTE, *v. n.* [Dut. *praten*; Dan. *prate*; Sw. *prata*.] [*i. PRATED*; *pp. PRATING, PRATED.*] To talk much and without weight; to be loquacious; to babble; to prattle; to chat; to gabble. And make a fool presume to prate of love. *Dryden.*

PRÄTE, *n.* [Dut. *praat*.] Continued and idle talk; unmeaning loquacity; prattle; gabble.

IF I talk to him, with his innocent prate
He will awake my mercy, which lies dead. *Shak.*

Syn. — See PRATTLE.

PRÄTE, *v. a.* To utter foolishly; to babble.

What nonsense would the fool, thy master, prate. *Dryden.*

PRÄT'ER, *n.* One who prates. *Shak.*

PRÄT'IC, *n.* [*It. pratica*; *Sp. practica*; *Fr. pratique*. — See PRACTICE.] A term used in the European ports of the Mediterranean to denote a permission to trade and communicate with the inhabitants of a place, after having performed quarantine, or upon a certificate that the vessel did not come from an infected place; — also written *pratique*. *Mar. Dict.*

PRÄT'IN-CÖLE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Charadriada*, or plovers, and genus *Glareola* of Brisson, or *Hirundo* of Linnæus, found only in the old world. *Eng. Cyc.*

PRÄT'ING, *n.* Idle talk; prate; prattle. *Bacon.*

PRÄT'ING-CÖLE, *n.* A pratincole. *Crabbe.*

PRÄT'ING-LY, *ad.* In a prating manner; with idle talk; with loquacity. *Johnson.*

PRÄT'IQUE (-ik), *n.* [*Fr.*] *Pratic*. *Bailey.*

PRÄT'TLE (prät'tl), *v. n.* [*Dim. of prate*.] [*i. PRATTLED*; *pp. PRATTLING, PRATTLED.*] To talk lightly or thoughtlessly, as a child; to talk childishly; to chatter; to chat or gabble. *Addison.*

PRÄT'TLE, *n.* Childish, puerile, or trifling talk; chatter; chat; tattle; prate. *Glanvill.*

Syn. — *Prattle*, *chatter*, *chat*, *babble*, *blab*, *prate*, *gabble*, and *tattle*, are all used to denote an improper, superfluous, or childish use of speech. *Prattle*, *chatter*, and *chat* are chiefly used in an indifferent sense, as the innocent prattle of children, the chattering of children or of birds, familiar or idle chat; but *babble*, *blab*, *prate*, *gabble*, and *tattle* are used only in a bad sense, to denote the speaking or telling that which ought not to be spoken or told.

PRÄT'TLE-MENT, *n.* Prattle. *Hayley.*

PRÄT'TLER, *n.* One who prattles. *Shak.*

PRÄT'TLING, *n.* Act of one who prattles.
The prattling about the rights of man will not be accepted in payment of a biscuit or a pound of gunpowder. *Em. Ac.*

† **PRÄV'ANT**, *a.* Supplied from military stores; provant. *Heywood.*

PRÄV'I-TY, *n.* [*L. pravitas*; *prarus*, crooked, perverse; *It. pravità*; *Sp. pravidad*.] Perversion; wickedness; depravity. [*u.*] *Milton.*

PRÄWN, *n.* (*Zool.*) A macrurous, decapodous, crustaceous animal, of the family *Palaemonida*, or shrimps, and genus *Palaemon*, generally inhabiting sandy bottoms near coasts, and used for food. *Eng. Cyc.*



Prawn (*Palaemon serratus*).

PRÄX'IS, *n.* [Gr. *praxis*; *prāson*, to do.]

1. Use; practice. *Coventry.*

2. The subject or matter of exercise; a form or an example for practice. *Clarke.*

PRÄY, *v. n.* [*L. precor*; *præx*, *precis*, a prayer; *It. pregare*; Old Fr. *præter*; Fr. *prier*.] [*i. PRAYED*; *pp. PRAYING, PRAYED.*]

1. To ask for any thing with earnestness or zeal; to entreat; to supplicate. *Dryden.*

2. To make a petition to God.
Pray that ye enter not into temptation. *Luke xxii. 40.*
Men ought always to pray, and not to faint. *Luke xviii. 1.*
I pray, or pray, that is, I pray you to tell me, or pray tell me, is a sort of adverbial or expletive phrase, or a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question.

PRÄY (piä), *v. a.* To ask for earnestly; to petition; to entreat; to supplicate; to implore; to beseech; to ask. "They began to pray him to depart out of their coats." *Mark v. 15.*

To pray in aid, (*Old Eng. Law.*) to call in for help one who has an interest in the cause. *Shak.*

PRÄY'ER (prä'er or prä'r) [piä'er, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. W. r.*; piä'er, *P.*; prä'r, *S. K.*], *n.* [*L. præx*, *precis*; *It. preghiera*; *Fr. prière*.]

1. The act of asking with earnestness or zeal; entreaty; supplication; request; petition; suit.

Prayer, among men, is supposed as means to change the person to whom we pray. *Stillington.*

2. A petition or supplication to God; orison. He continued all night in prayer to God. *Luke vi. 12.*

3. A form or formula of petition or supplication. "Two excellent prayers." *Fell.*

No man can always have the same spiritual pleasure in his prayers. *Bp. Taylor.*

4. Practice of supplication; devotion.

He is famed for mildness, peace, and prayer. *Shak.*

It may be doubted, with respect to prayer, whether it should be regarded as a dissyllable or a monosyllable. By most orthoepists it is noted as a dissyllable; but in poetry it is commonly used as a monosyllable; and it rhymes exactly with *care*, *fair*, *pair*, &c. There is a similar difficulty in regard to various other words ending in *er*; as, for example, the dissyllables *giser* and *high'er* are pronounced exactly, or nearly, like the monosyllables *göre* and *lirre*.

Syn. — *Prayer*, in its highest sense, is addressed to God, though the term is often used with reference to man, as the *prayer of a petition*. A petition is a public solicitation made to a sovereign or government, relating to some grievance. A request is a private petition, as a request to a friend; an entreaty, an urgent request for something much desired. An earnest entreaty; a civil suit.

PRÄY'ER, *n.* One who prays. *Smart.*

PRÄY'ER-BOOK (prä'er-bök), *n.* A book of public or private devotion, containing forms of prayer. *Shak.*

PRÄY'ER-FÜL, *a.* Much inclined to prayer; using prayer; praying; devout. *Ch. Ob.*

PRÄY'ER-FÜL-LY, *ad.* With much prayer; in a devout manner; devoutly. *Ec. Rev.*

PRÄY'ER-FÜL-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being prayerful. *McKean.*

PRÄY'ER-LÉSS, *a.* Not praying or using prayer; undevout. *Wilson, 1643.*

PRÄY'ER-LÉSS-LY, *ad.* Without prayer. *Wright.*

PRÄY'ER-LÉSS-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being prayerless. *Clarke.*

PRÄY'ER-MÉET-ING, *n.* A meeting or assembly for prayer. *Ec. Rev.*

† **PRÄY'ING**, *n.* The act of one who prays; a prayer. "Prayings for the dead." *Bale.*

PRÄY'ING-LY (prä'ing-le), *ad.* With prayer or supplication. *Milton.*

PRÉ- [*L. præ*.] A prefix denoting priority in time, place, or rank. The Latin form *præ* is still retained in some words scarcely naturalized.

PRÉ-AC-CÜ-SÄ'TIÖN, *n.* Previous accusation.

PRÉACH (präch), *v. a.* [*L. predico*, to proclaim; *præ*, before, and *dico*, to say; *It. predicare*, to preach; *Sp. predicar*; *Fr. prêcher*. — Dut. *prediken*; Ger. *predigen*; Dan. *predike*; Sw. *predika*.] [*i. PRÉACHED*; *pp. PRÉACHING, PRÉACHED.*]

1. To proclaim, declare, or publish, as in religious discourses or sermons.

And they departed, and went through the towns, preaching the gospel. *Luke ix. 6.*

The Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek. *Isa. lxi. 1.*

2. To inculcate or teach, as in a discourse. "While peace he *preached* in vain." *Dryden*.
- PRĒACH**, *v. n.* To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject or on a text of Scripture. Philip was found at Arotus: and, passing through, he *preached* in all the cities till he came to Cesarea. *Acts xviii. 40.* I *preached* as never sure to preach again, As a dying man to dying men. *Baxter*.
- † **PRĒACH**, *n.* [Fr. *prêche*.] A religious discourse; a sermon. *Hooker*.
- PRĒACH'ER**, *n.* One who preaches. *Bacon*.
Syn. — See **CLERGYMAN**.
- PRĒACH'ER-SHIP**, *n.* The state or the office of a preacher. *Bp. Hall*.
- PRĒACH'ING**, *n.* The act or the employment of one who preaches; a sermon. *Drummond*.
- PRĒACH'MAN**, *n.* A preacher, in contempt. Our *preachmen* are grown dog-mad. *Howell*.
- PRĒACH'MENT**, *n.* A sermon, in contempt. *Shak.*
- PRĒ-AC-QUAINT'**, *v. a.* To acquaint or inform previously. [R.] *Wright*.
Leave the care of Lady Sharlot to me; I'll *preacquaint* her. *Steele*.
- PRĒ-AC-QUAINT'ANCE**, *n.* Previous acquaintance or knowledge. *Harris*.
- PRĒ-AC'TION**, *n.* Previous action. *Browne*.
- PRĒ-AD-AM'IC**, *a.* Preadamitic. *I. Taylor*.
- PRĒ-AD-AM-ITE**, *n.* One supposed to have lived before Adam; — also one who holds there were persons existing before Adam. *Crabb*.
- PRĒ-AD-AM-IT'IC**, *a.* Existing before Adam; anterior to Adam; preadamitic. *Clarke*.
- PRĒ-AD-MIN-IS-TRĀ'TION**, *n.* Previous administration. *Pearson*.
- PRĒ-AD-MON'ISH**, *v. a.* [*i.* **PREADMONISHED**; *pp.* **PREADMONISHING**, **PREADMONISHED**.] To caution or admonish beforehand. *Milton*.
- PRĒ-AD-MO-NI'TION**, *n.* A previous warning or admonition. *Smart*.
- PRĒ-AD-VER-TISE**, *v. a.* To inform beforehand.
- PRĒ-AM-BLE**, *n.* [*L.* *præambulo*, to walk before; *It.* *preambolo*; *Sp.* *preambulo*; *Fr.* *præambule*.] 1. Something previous; an introduction or preface. "Preamble to that history." *Clarendon*.
I will not detain you with a long *preamble*. *Dryden*.
2. The introduction of a statute, bill, or act, setting forth its intent, and the circumstances which occasioned its passage. *Burritt*.
- PRĒ-AM-BLE**, *v. a.* [Fr. *præambuler*.] To preface; to introduce. [R.] *Feltham*.
- † **PRĒ-AM-BLE**, *v. n.* To go before or precede something. "A *preambling* boast." *Milton*.
- † **PRĒ-AM-BU-LA-RY**, *a.* Introductory. *Pearson*.
- PRĒ-AM-BU-LĀTE**, *v. n.* [*L.* *præambulo*, *præambulum*; *præ*, before, and *ambulo*, to walk, to go.] To walk or go before. [R.] *Jordan*.
- † **PRĒ-AM-BU-LĀ'TION**, *n.* 1. A going before. 2. A preamble. *Chaucer*.
- PRĒ-AM-BU-LĀ-TQ-RY**, *a.* Going before; preceding. [R.] *Bp. Taylor*.
- † **PRĒ-AM-BU-LOUS**, *a.* [*L.* *præambulus*.] Introductory; preambulatory. *Browne*.
- PRĒ-AN-NOUNCE'**, *v. a.* To announce before; to give notice of beforehand. *Coleridge*.
- PRĒ-AN-TE-PE-NŪL'TI-MATE**, *a.* Noting the fourth syllable from the end of a word. *Walker*.
- PRĒ-AP-PŌINT'**, *v. a.* To appoint beforehand; to fix or constitute previously. *Clarke*.
- PRĒ-AP-PRE-HENSION**, *n.* A previous apprehension; an opinion formed before examination. In shapes conformable to *preapprehension*. *Browne*.
- † **PRĒ-ASSE** (*præze*), *n.* Press; crowd. *Chapman*.
- † **PRĒ-AS'ING**, *a.* Crowding. *Spenser*.
- PRĒ-AS-SŪR'ANCE** (-shūr'ans), *n.* Previous assurance. *Clarke*.
- PRE-ĀU'DI-ENCE**, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) The right of being heard at the bar before another on account of superior rank. *Blackstone*.
- PRĒ-B'END**, *n.* [Low *L.*, *It.*, & *Sp.* *prebenda*, from *L.* *præbeo*, *præbendus*, to offer; *Fr.* *prebende*.] 1. A stipend granted to a prebendary out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church. "A *prebend* in St. Patrick's cathedral." *Sneyt*.
2. A prebendary. [Improper. *Johnson*.]
Deans and canons or *prebends* of cathedral churches. *Bacon*.
Simple *prebend*, a prebend restricted to the revenue. — *Dignitary prebend*, a prebend to which a jurisdiction is annexed. *P. Cyc.*
Syn. — See **CLERGYMAN**.
- PRĒ-B'END'AL**, *a.* Of, or belonging to, a prebend. His *prebendal* house at Windsor. *Cheslerfield*.
- PRĒ-B'EN-DA-RY**, *n.* [Low *L.* *prebendarius*; *It.* *prebendario*; *Sp.* *prebendado*; *Fr.* *prebendier*.] A clergyman of a cathedral or collegiate church, who enjoys a prebend in consideration of his officiating at stated times in the church. *Hook*.
- PRĒ-B'EN-DA-RY-SHIP**, *n.* The office of a prebendary. *Wotton*.
- † **PRĒ-B'EN-DĀTE**, *v. a.* To make a prebendary. "He was *prebendated* at Paris." *Grafton*.
- † **PRĒ-B'END-SHIP**, *n.* Prebendaryship. *Fox*.
- PRĒ-CĀ'R-I-ŌUS**, *a.* [*L.* *precarius*; *precor*, to beg, to request; *It.* & *Sp.* *precario*; *Fr.* *precuire*.] 1. Uncertain because depending on the will of another; held by courtesy. Those who live under an arbitrary, tyrannic power have no other law but the will of their prince, and consequently no privileges but what are *precarious*. *Addison*.
2. Uncertain; unsettled; doubtful; dubious. The present *precarious* state of things. *Eustace*.
Syn. — See **DOUBTFUL**.
- PRĒ-CĀ'R-I-ŌUS-LY**, *ad.* In a precarious manner; at the will of others; dependently; uncertainly.
- PRĒ-CĀ'R-I-ŌUS-NESS**, *n.* The state of being precarious; uncertainty. *Sharp*.
- † **PRĒ-CĀ'TION**, *n.* [*L.* *precatio*.] Supplication; entreaty; prayer. *Wright*.
- PRĒ-CĀ-TIVE**, *a.* Precatory. [R.] *Harris*.
- PRĒ-CĀ-TQ-RY**, *a.* [*L.* *precatorius*; *precor*, *precatus*, to beg, to ask.] Suppliant; beseeching. *Precatory words*, (*Law.*) words of entreaty, request, desire, or recommendation, employed in wills, as distinguished from direct and imperative terms. *Burritt*.
- PRĒ-CĀUTION**, *n.* [*L.* *precautio*; *It.* *precauzione*; *Sp.* *precaucion*; *Fr.* *precaution*.] Caution or care beforehand. *Addison*.
- PRĒ-CĀUTION**, *v. a.* [Fr. *précautionner*.] [*i.* **PRECAUTIONED**; *pp.* **PRECAUTIONING**, **PRECAUTIONED**.] To caution or warn beforehand. "He may be *precautioned*." *Locke*.
- PRĒ-CĀUTION-AL**, *a.* Using, or proceeding from, precaution; precautionary. [R.] *W. Mountagu*.
- PRĒ-CĀUTION-A-RY**, *a.* Using, containing, or proceeding from, precaution; preservative; preventive. *Coleridge*.
- PRĒ-CĀUTIONOUS**, *a.* Relating to, or using, precaution; precautionary. *Guardian*.
- PRĒ-CĀUTION'S-LY**, *ad.* With precaution.
- † **PRĒ-CE-DĀ'NĒ-ŌUS**, *a.* Previous. *Hammond*.
- PRĒ-CĒDE'**, *v. a.* [*L.* *precedo*; *præ*, before, and *cedo*, to go; *It.* *precedere*; *Sp.* *preceder*; *Fr.* *précéder*.] [*i.* **PRECEDEN**; *pp.* **PRECEDING**, **PRECEDED**.] 1. To go before in order of time. *Milton*.
The ruin of a state is generally *preceded* by an universal degeneracy of manners and contempt for religion. *Swift*.
2. To go before in order of place or rank. Rome . . . ought to *precede* Carthage. *Barrow*.
3. To cause to be preceded. [R.] *Wright*.
- PRĒ-CĒ'DENCE**, *n.* [*It.* *precedenza*; *Sp.* *prececedencia*; *Fr.* *cedencia*.] 1. The state or the act of going or being before; foremost place or rank; priority. None sure will claim in hell *Precedence*. *Milton*.
2. Superiority; superior influence. [R.] Being distracted with different desires, the next inquiry will be, which of them has the *precedency* in determining the will to the next action. *Locke*.
3. † Something going before; a precedent. "Some obscure *precedence*." *Shak.*
These words are sometimes erroneously pro-
- nounced with the accent on the first syllable, — a mode not countenanced by any of the orthoepists.
Syn. — See **PRIORITY**.
- PRĒ-CĒ'DENT**, *a.* [*It.* & *Sp.* *precedente*; *Fr.* *précedent*.] That precedes; going before; antecedent; previous; preceding; anterior. *Shak.*
The world, or any part thereof, could not be *precedent* to the creation of man. *Hale*.
Condition precedent, (*Law.*) in the law of contracts, a condition preceding the accruing of a right or a liability. *Burritt*.
- PRĒ-CĒ'DENT**, *n.* 1. That which, done or said before, is an example or rule for following times or for subsequent practice; an example. God, in the administration of his justice, is not tied to *precedents*. Such *precedents* are numberless: we draw our right from custom, custom is a law. *Granville*.
2. † A prognostic or indication. *Shak.*
3. † A copy or rough draft. *Shak.*
4. (*Law.*) An authority to be followed in a court of justice; — a term applied particularly to judicial decisions upon points of law arising in any given case. *Burritt*.
Syn. — See **EXAMPLE**.
- PRĒ-CĒ'DENT-ED**, *a.* Having, or authorized by, a precedent. *W'apole*.
- PRĒ-CĒ'DENTIAL** (-shāl), *a.* Being of the nature of a precedent. *Fuller*.
- PRĒ-CĒ'DENT-LY**, *ad.* Beforehand; antecedently. *Johnson*.
- PRĒ-CĒD'ING**, *p. a.* That precedes; going before; antecedent; previous.
Syn. — See **ANTECEDENT**, **PREVIOUS**.
- † **PRĒ-CĒL'**, *v. n.* [*L.* *præcello*.] To be superior; to surpass another; to excel. *Udal*.
- † **PRĒ-CĒL'LENCE**, *n.* [*Fr.* *précélence*.] Excellence. *Sheldon*.
- † **PRĒ-CĒL'LEN-CY**, *n.* Excellence. *Sheldon*.
- † **PRĒ-CĒL'LENT**, *p. a.* Excelling; surpassing. "Precellent knowledge of the truth." *Holland*.
- † **PRĒ-CĒL'LING**, *n.* Excellence. *Chaucer*.
- PRĒ-CĒN'TOR**, *n.* [*L.* *præcantor*; *præ*, before, and *cantor*, a singer.] 1. The leader of a choir; a chanter. *Fotherby*.
2. The leader of the congregation in the psalmody of the Scottish Church. *Buchanan*.
- PRĒ-CĒN'TOR-SHIP**, *n.* The office or the rank of a precursor. *Roscoe*.
- PRĒ-CEPT** [*præ'sept*, *S. W. P. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wr. IVb.*; *præ'sept* or *præ'sept*, *J.*; *præ'sept*, *Kenrick*], *n.* [*L.* *præceptum*; *præceptio*, to admonish, to instruct; *præ*, previously, and *capio*, *cepi*, to take; *It.* *precepto*; *Sp.* *precepto*; *Fr.* *précepta*.] 1. A rule authoritatively given; an order; a command; an injunction; a commandment. A *precept* or commandment consists in, and has respect to, some moral point of doctrine. *Ayliffe*.
2. A rule; a direction; a principle; a doctrine. 3. (*Law.*) A written order. *Burritt*.
Syn. — See **COMMAND**, **DOCTRINE**.
- PRĒ-CEPT**, *v. a.* To give in the form of rules or precepts; to teach. The axioms of science are *precepted* to be made convertible. *Bacon*.
- † **PRĒ-CEPTIAL** (-shāl), *a.* Preceptive. *Shak.*
- † **PRĒ-CEPTION**, *n.* [*L.* *præceptio*.] A precept. Leo calls these words a *preception*. *Bp. Hall*.
- PRĒ-CEPTIVE**, *a.* [*L.* *præceptivus*; *It.* *præceptivo*; *Sp.* *preceptivo*; *Fr.* *préceptif*.] Giving or containing precepts; preceptory; instructive.
- PRĒ-CEPTOR**, *n.* [*L.* *præceptor*; *præceptio*, *præceptus*, to order, to teach.] 1. A teacher; an instructor. *Locke*.
2. The principal instructor of an academy or other seminary; a principal. *M. Newman*.
- PRĒ-CEPTŌRI-AL**, *a.* [Fr. *préceptoral*.] Relating to a preceptor. *Smart*.
- PRĒ-CEPTQ-RY** [*præ'sept-tur-q*, *IV.*; *præ'sept-tur-q*, *Ja. Sm.*; *præ'sept-tur-q*, *K. IVr. IVb.*], *a.* Giving precepts; preceptive. *Anderson*.
- † **PRĒ-CEPTQ-RY**, *n.* In the middle ages, a kind of benefice possessed by a principal knight-templar. *Brande*.

PRĒ-ĈĖP'TRESS, *n.* A female who teaches;—especially a female at the head of an academy or other seminary; a female principal. *Clarke.*

PRĒ-ĈĖS'ŖION (prĕ-sĕsh'un), *n.* [*L. præcedo, præcessus*, to go before; *It. precessione*; *Sp. precesion*; *Fr. precession*.] The act of going before or preceding. *Johnson.*

Precession of the equinoxes, the slow shifting of the equinoxes towards the west, at the annual rate of 50'' 10'', in consequence of the earth's rotation on its axis combined with the disturbing action of the sun and moon on the protuberant matter accumulated on its equator by which its figure is rendered spheroidal;—so called because the place of the equinox among the stars, at every subsequent moment, *precedes*, with reference to the diurnal motion, that which it occupied the moment before. *Herschel.*

† **PRĒ-CI-DĀ'NE-OÛS**, *a.* [*L. præ, before, and cado, to cut, to kill*.] Cut or killed before. *Ash.*

PRĒ-CINCT (82), [prĕ-singkt, *S. P. E. K. Sm. Wr. Wb.*; prĕ-singkt', *W. Ja.*; prĕ-singkt' or prĕ-singkt', *J. F.*], *n.* [*L. præcingo, præcinctus*, to encircle; *præ, before, and cingo, to gird*; *It. precinto*.] 1. A limit; a bound; a boundary; a border; confine. "The precincts of Paradise." *Glanvill.* 2. A territorial division; a district. *Bowyer.*

† **PRĒ-CI-ŖS'Ŗ-TY** (prĕ-she-Ŗs'Ŗ-te), *n.* 1. Preciousness; worth; value. *Fabyan.* 2. Something of high price or value. *More.*

PRĒ-CIOUS (prĕsh'us, 66), *a.* [*L. pretiosus; pretium*, price, worth, value; *It. prezioso*; *Sp. precioso*; *Fr. précieux*.] 1. Of great price; costly. "A precious stone." *Johnson.* "Precious ointment." *Matt. xxvi. 7.* 2. Of great worth or value; very valuable.

How precious, also, are thy thoughts to me. *Ps. cxxxix. 17.* 3. Worthless; contemptible;—used in irony and contempt. "These precious saints." *Burke.* 4. † Overnice; fastidious. *Chaucer.*

Precious metals, gold and silver. *A. Smith.* **Syn.**—See **VALUABLE**.

PRĒ-CIOUS-LY (prĕsh'us-le), *ad.* 1. To a great price; valuably. *Dryden.* 2. Worthlessly, in irony. *Johnson.*

PRĒ-CIOUS-NĖSS (prĕsh'us-nĖs), *n.* The quality of being precious; great price or value; valuable-ness. *Wilkins.*

PRĒ-CI-PĖ, *n.* (*Lav.*) See **PRĒCIPE**.

PRĒ-CI-PĖCE (prĕs'e-pis), *n.* [*L. præcipitum; præceps, præcipitis* (old form *præcipis*), headlong; *præ, before, and caput, the head*; *It. precipizio*; *Sp. precipicio*; *Fr. précipice*.] A headlong steep; an abrupt or steep descent or declivity; a fall nearly perpendicular; a cliff. *Shak.*

PRĒ-CI-PĖT, *a.* [*L. præcipio, præcipiens*, to order.] Directing; commanding. *Clarke.*

PRĒ-CI-PĖ-TA-BĖL'Ŗ-TY, *n.* The quality or the state of being precipitable; precipitance. *Wright.*

PRĒ-CI-PĖ-TA-BĖLE, *a.* (*Chem.*) That may be precipitated, as a substance from a solution. *Brande.*

PRĒ-CI-PĖ-TANCE, } *n.* Headlong hurry; rash-
PRĒ-CI-PĖ-TAN-CY, } ness; hurry; precipitation.
Thither they haste with glad precipitancy. *Milton.*

Syn.—See **RASHNESS**.

PRĒ-CI-PĖ-TANT, *a.* [*It. precipitante*; *Sp. precipitador*.] 1. Falling or rushing headlong; precipitate. *Without longer pause,*
Downright into the world's first region throws
His flight precipitant. *Milton.*

2. Urged with violent haste; hurried; hasty. *Should he return, that troop, so blithe and bold,*
Precipitant in fear would wing their flight. *Pope.*

PRĒ-CI-PĖ-TANT-LY, *ad.* In a precipitant manner; in headlong haste or hurry. *Milton.*

PRĒ-CI-PĖ-TANT-NĖSS, *n.* The quality of being precipitant; precipitance. *Maunder.*

PRĒ-CI-PĖ-TĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. præcipito, præcipitatus*; *It. precipitare*; *Sp. precipitar*; *Fr. précipiter*.—See **PRECIPICE**.] [† **PRECIPITATED**; *pp. precipitatus, precipitatus*.] 1. To throw headlong. "To precipitate a man from some high cliff into the sea." *Wilkins.* 2. To urge on violently; to hasten; to hurry. If they be daring, it may precipitate their designs, and prove dangerous. *Bacon.*

3. (*Chem.*) To cause to be thrown down or to subside, as a substance from its solution. *Grew.*

PRĒ-CI-PĖ-TĀTE, *v. n.* 1. To fall headlong. *Shak.* 2. To hasten rashly; to hurry. *Bacon.*

3. (*Chem.*) To be thrown down or to subside, as a substance from its solution. *Grew.*

By strong water every metal will precipitate. *Bacon.*

PRĒ-CI-PĖ-TĀTE, *a.* [*It. precipitato*; *Sp. precipitado*; *Fr. précipité*.] 1. Falling or rushing with steep descent. *Prior.* 2. Steep; precipitous. [*n.*] *Brooke.* 3. Hasty; rash; headlong; reckless; indiscreet. *Clarendon.* 4. Violent; sudden; abrupt.

Mr. Gay died of a mortification of the bowels: it was the most precipitate case I ever knew, having cut him off in three days. *Arbuthnot.*

PRĒ-CI-PĖ-TĀTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance thrown down by decomposition in a solid, and generally a pulverulent state, from a liquid. *Brande.*

PRĒ-CI-PĖ-TĀTE-LY, *ad.* In a precipitate manner; headlong; hastily; rashly. *Swift.*

PRĒ-CI-PĖ-TĀTION, *n.* [*L. præcipitatio*; *It. precipitazione*; *Sp. precipitación*; *Fr. précipitation*.] 1. The act of throwing headlong. *Shak.* 2. Violent or rapid motion downwards. "Precipitation . . . of the water." *Woodward.* 3. Blind haste; rashness; hurry. *Rambler.* 4. (*Chem.*) The subsidence of a substance in a solid state from a liquid state. *Bacon.*

PRĒ-CI-PĖ-TĀTOR, *n.* One who precipitates.

† **PRĒ-CI-PĖ-TĀTION**, *a.* Precipitous. *Herbert.*

† **PRĒ-CI-PĖ-TĀTION-LY** (prĕ-s'e-pish'us-le), *ad.* Precipitously. *Decay of Christian Fidelity.*

PRĒ-CI-PĖ-TOÛS, *a.* [*L. præceps, præcipitis*; *præ, before, and caput, the head*; *It. & Sp. precipitoso*; *Fr. précipité*.] 1. Having a steep descent; steep; headlong; precipitate. "A precipitous fall." *King Charles.* 2. Hasty; rash; inconsiderate. "Advice unsafe, precipitous, and bold." *Dryden.*

PRĒ-CI-PĖ-TOÛS-LY, *ad.* In a precipitous manner; with blind or inconsiderate haste. *Brown.*

PRĒ-CI-PĖ-TOÛS-NĖSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being precipitous. *Hummond.*

PRĒ-CI-SE', *a.* [*It. & Sp. preciso, from L. præcedo, præcisus*, to cut off in front, to cut off; *præ, before, and cado, to cut*; *Fr. précis*.] 1. Limited determinately; exact; nice; scrupulous; strict; definite; accurate; correct. The precise difference between a compound and collective idea. *Watts.* 2. Formal; punctilious; prim; starch; stiff. **Syn.**—See **ACCURATE**, **FORMAL**.

PRĒ-CI-SE-LY, *ad.* 1. In a precise manner; exactly; nicely; accurately. *Hooker.* 2. With excessive formality; with too much scrupulosity; punctiliously. *Johnson.*

PRĒ-CI-SE-NĖSS, *n.* The quality of being precise; exactness; rigid nicety or formality.

A text, 1 Tim. ii. 9, which our English ladies have long since forgotten, if not rejected, as availing of Punditism and precision. *Phineas.*

PRĒ-CI-SIAN (prĕ-sizh'an), *n.* 1. One who limits or restrains. *Though Love use Reason for his precisian, he admits him not for his counsellor.* *Shak.* 2. One who is precise, very exact, or superstitiously rigorous. *A profane person calls a man of piety a precisian.* *Watts.*

PRĒ-CI-SIAN-ISM (prĕ-sizh'an-izm), *n.* The state of being a precisian; superstitious rigor; finical or unreasonable exactness. *Milton.*

PRĒ-CI-SIAN-IST, *n.* One very precise; a precisian. *Ec. Rev.*

PRĒ-CI-SION (prĕ-sizh'un), *n.* [*It. precisione*; *Sp. precisión*; *Fr. précision*.] The state of being precise; exactness; accuracy; preciseness.

The more power we have of discriminating the nicer shades of meaning, the greater facility we possess of giving force and precision to our expressions. *Whately.*

Syn.—See **JUSTNESS**.

† **PRĒ-CI-SIVE**, *a.* [*It. & Sp. preciso*.] Cutting off; exactly limiting. *Pulver.*

PRĒ-CLÛDE', *v. a.* [*L. præcludo*; *præ, before,*

and *claudo*, to close; *It. precludere*.] [*†. PRĒ-CLÛDED*; *pp. PRECLUDING, PRECLUDED*.]

1. To shut out or hinder beforehand; to hinder; to prevent; to obviate.

In them I do not find one word to preclude his majesty's power. *Johnson.*

2. To shut; to stop. [*A Latinism*] [*n.*] *Preclude your ears not against humble and honest petitions, but against all rash, rude, irrational, innovating importuners.* *Waterhouse.*

PRĒ-CLÛ'SION (prĕ-klū'zhun), *n.* [*L. præclusio*.] The act of precluding, or the state of being precluded; hindrance by some anticipation. *Todd.*

PRĒ-CLÛ'SIVE, *a.* Hindering by anticipation; shutting out. "Every act of France bespoke an intention *preclusive* of accommodation." *Burke.*

PRĒ-CLÛ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* With hindrance by anticipation. *Smart.*

† **PRĒ-CÛCE'**, *a.* [*Fr.*] Precocious. *Evelyn.*

PRĒ-CÛ-CIOUS (prĕ-kū'shus), *a.* [*L. præcox, præcocus*; *præ, before, and coquo, to cook*; *It. precoce*; *Sp. precoz*; *Fr. précoce*.] 1. Ripe before the natural time; early ripe, as plants. "Precocious trees." *Brown.* 2. Too forward; premature;—applied to the mental or the bodily powers.

To be precocious. *Byron.* Was in her eyes a thing the most atrocious.

PRĒ-CÛ-CIOUS-LY (prĕ-kū'shus-le), *ad.* In a precocious manner. *Qu. Rev.*

PRĒ-CÛ-CIOUS-NĖSS, *n.* Precocity. *Smart.*

PRĒ-CÛ-CI-TY, *n.* [*It. precocità*; *Sp. precocidad*; *Fr. précocité*.—See **PRECOCIOUS**.] 1. The state of being precocious; ripeness before the natural time; early ripeness. 2. Prematureness of mind or of body. *Howell.*

† **PRĒ-CÛ-E-TĀ'NE-AN**, *n.* [*L. præ, before, con, with, and ætas, age*.] One who lived in an age prior to that of another. *Petrarch the precatanean of our Chaucer.* *Fuller.*

PRĒ-CÛ-G'Ŗ-TĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. præcogito, præcogitatus*; *præ, before, and cogito, to think*; *It. præcogitare*.] To consider or scheme beforehand; to think upon previously. *Sherrwood.*

PRĒ-CÛ-G'Ŗ-TĀTION, *n.* [*L. præcogitatio*.] Precocious cogitation. *Maunder.*

PRĒ-CÛ-G'Ŗ-TION (prĕ-kog-nish'un), *n.* [*L. præcognitio*; *It. præcognizione*; *Sp. præcognición*.] 1. Previous knowledge or antecedent examination; foreknowledge; foresight. *Bp. Taylor.* 2. (*Scottish Lav.*) The examination of witnesses who were present at the commission of a criminal act, upon the special circumstances attending it, in order to know whether there is ground for trial, and to serve for direction to the prosecutor. *Bourier.*

PRĒ-CÛ-LĖC'TION, *n.* A collection made previously. *Clarke.*

PRĒ-CÛ-M-PÛSE, *v. a.* To compose beforehand. *He did not precompose his cursory sermons.* *Johnson.*

PRĒ-CÛ-CĖRT' (-sĕrt'), *n.* [*L. præ, before, and Eng. conceit*.] An opinion previously formed; a previous conceit. *Hooker.*

PRĒ-CÛ-CĖIVE' (-sĕv'), *v. a.* [*L. præ, before, and Eng. conceive*.] [*†. PRECONCEIVED*; *pp. PRECONCEIVING, PRECONCEIVED*.] To conceive or form an opinion of beforehand; to imagine previously; to anticipate in thought. "Preconceived opinions." *Glanvill.*

In a dead plain, the way seemeth the longer because the eye hath preconceived it shorter than the truth. *Bacon.*

PRĒ-CÛ-CĖP'TION, *n.* A previous conception; an opinion previously formed. *Hakewill.*

PRĒ-CÛ-CĖRT', *v. a.* [*L. præ, before, and Eng. concert*.] [*†. PRECONCERTED*; *pp. PRECONCERTING, PRECONCERTED*.] To concert beforehand; to contrive or to settle previously. *Qu. Rev.*

PRĒ-CÛ-CĖRT, *n.* A previous agreement; a preconceived plan. *Wright.*

PRĒ-CÛ-CĖRT'ED, *p. a.* Concerted or settled beforehand. "Preconcerted plans." *Cogan.*

PRĒ-CÛ-CĖRT'ED-LY, *ad.* In a preconceived manner. *Dr. Allen.*

PRÉ-CON-CERT'ÉD-NÈSS, *n.* The state of being preconcerted. *Coleridge.*

PRÉ-CON-CERT'ITION, *n.* The act of preconcerting. [R.] *Dwight.*

PRÉ-CON-DÈMN' (pré-kon-dém'), *v. a.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *condemn*.] To condemn beforehand. *Prynne.*

PRÉ-CON-DÈM-NÁ'TION, *n.* The act of condemning beforehand. *Clarke.*

PRÉ-CON-FORM'Í-TY, *n.* Antecedent conformity; previous resemblance or agreement. *Coleridge.*

† **PRÉ-CON'Í-ZÁTE**, *v. a.* To call; to cite; to summon. *Burnet.*

† **PRÉ-CON'Í-ZÁ'TION**, *n.* [L. *præconium*; *præco*, a crier.] Proclamation. *Bp. Hall.*

PRÉ-CÖN'QUER (-kóng'kér, 82), *v. a.* To conquer previously. "This kingdom . . . they had *pre-conquered* in their hopes." *Fuller.*

PRÉ-CON-SIGN' (pré-kon-sín'), *v. a.* To make over, or consign, beforehand. *Ash.*

PRÉ-CON-SÖL'Í-DÁT-ÉD, *a.* Consolidated previously. *Phillips.*

PRÉ-CÖN-STÍ-TÜTE, *v. a.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *constitute*.] To constitute or establish beforehand. *Wright.*

PRÉ-CÖNTRACT, *n.* A contract made before another contract; a previous contract; — particularly used in relation to marriages. *Burrill.*

PRÉ-CON-TRÁCT', *v. a.* [*i.* PRECONTRACTED; *pp.* PRECONTRACTING, PRECONTRACTED.] To contract or bargain beforehand. *Ayliffe.*

PRÉ-CON-TRÍVE, *v. a.* To contrive or plan previously. [R.] *Warburton.*

PRÉ-CÖR'DÍ-AL, *a.* [Fr. *précordial*.] (*Anat.*) See **PRÉCORDIAL**. *Dunghison.*

† **PRÉ-CÖR'RER**, *n.* A forerunner; a precursor. Foul precursor of the fiend. *Shak.*

† **PRÉ-CÜRSE**, *n.* [L. *præcursor*.] A forerunning. "Precurse of fierce events." *Shak.*

PRÉ-CÜR'SÍVE, *a.* Preceding. *Milman.*

PRÉ-CÜR'SQR, *n.* [L. *præcursor*; *præcurro*, *præcurro*, to forerun; *præ*, before, and *curro*, to run.] A predecessor; a forerunner; a harbinger; a messenger; a herald. *Shak.*

Joze's lightning, the precursors Of dreadful thunder-claps.

PRÉ-CÜR'SQ-RY, *a.* [L. *præcursorius*.] Preceding; introductory; previous. *Bacon.*

† **PRÉ-CÜR'SQ-RY**, *n.* An introduction. *Hammond.*

Virtue is the way to truth; purity of affections, a necessary precursor to depth of knowledge.

PRÉ-DÁ'CEAN (pré-dá'shan, 66), *n.* An animal of prey; a carnivorous animal. *Kirby.*

PRÉ-DÁ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* [L. *præda*, prey; *It. produce*.] Living by prey; rapacious. *Derham.*

PRÉ'DÁL, *a.* Robbing; predatory. [R.] *Boyse.*

† **PRÉ-DÁ'TION**, *n.* [L. *prædatio*.] The act of preying or pillaging. *Hall.*

PRÉD'A-TO-RÍ-LY, *ad.* In a predatory manner.

PRÉD'A-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *predatorius*; *præda*, prey; *It. predatorio*.]

1. Plundering; practising rapine. *The king called his Parliament, where he exaggerated the malice and the cruel predatory war made by Scotland. Bacon.*
2. Hungry; preying; rapacious; ravenous. *The predatory districts of Blackheath or Hounslow. Estace.*

PRÉ-DE-CÁY', *n.* Premature decay. *Browne.*

PRÉ-DE-CÉASE', *v. a.* To die before. *Shak.*

PRÉ-DE-CÉASE', *n.* The decease of one before another. *Brougham.*

PRÉ-DE-CÉASED' (-sést'), *a.* Dead before. *Shak.*

PRÉD'E-CÉS'SQR [préd-e-sés'sqr, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm. W. r.*; *pré-de-sés'sqr*, *P. Ja. C.*], *n.* [*It. predecessore*; *Sp. predecessor*; *Fr. prédécesseur*; — from *L. præ*, before, and *L. decedo*, *decessum*, to depart.] One who precedes; one who, dying first, leaves another in his place; an ancestor; a forefather; — correlative of *successor*. *Shak.*

When the cause of God and the common interest of our Christian brethren do require it, we should then as freely part with all we have as our predecessor in Christianity did.

— The word *predecessor* is applied to a body politic or corporate in the same sense as *ancestor* is applied to a natural person. *Burrill.*

Syn. — See **FOREFATHER**.

PRÉ-DE-CLÁRED' (-klárd'), *a.* Declared beforehand or previously. *Burke.*

PRÉ-DE-FÍNE, *v. a.* To define or limit beforehand; to set a limit to previously. *Bp. Hall.*

PRÉ-DE-LÍB-ÉR-Á'TION, *n.* Previous deliberation. *Roget.*

PRÉ-DE-LÍN-É-Á'TION, *n.* A previous delineation. *Annot. on Glanvill, 1682.*

PRÉ-DE-SÍGN', *v. a.* To design beforehand. *Clarke.*

PRÉ-DÈS-TÍ-NÁ-RÍ-AN, *a.* Of, or belonging to, predestination. *Hakon.*

PRÉ-DÈS-TÍ-NÁ-RÍ-AN, *n.* One who believes in predestination. *Decay of Piety.*

PRÉ-DÈS'TÍ-NÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *prædestino*, *prædestinatus*; *præ*, before, and *destino*, to determine; *It. predestinare*; *Sp. predestinar*; *Fr. predestiner*.] [*i.* PREDESTINATED; *pp.* PREDESTINATING, PREDESTINATED.] To predetermine; to foreordain; to predestine; to appoint beforehand by an irreversible decree. *For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his son. Rom. viii. 29.*

PRÉ-DÈS'TÍ-NÁTE, *v. n.* To hold predestination. "Pricks up his *predestinating* ears." *Dryden.*

PRÉ-DÈS'TÍ-NÁTE, *a.* Predestinated. "A *predestinate* scratched face." *Shak.*

PRÉ-DÈS-TÍ-NÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *prædestinatio*; *It. predestinazione*; *Sp. predestinacion*; *Fr. predestination*.] The act of predestinating; the doctrine or belief that God has from all eternity decreed whatever comes to pass; predetermination; foreordination. *Smart.*

In theology, the term is often used to signify a predetermination of God with regard to the salvation or damnation of some and not of others. *Smart.*

PRÉ-DÈS'TÍ-NÁ-TÍVE, *a.* That predestinates; foreordaining. *Coleridge.*

PRÉ-DÈS'TÍ-NÁ-TOR, *n.* 1. One who predestinates, or foreordains. *Cowley.*

2. One who holds the doctrine of predestination; a predestinarian.

PRÉ-DÈS'TÍNE (pré-dés'tín), *v. a.* [Fr. *prédestiner*.] [*i.* PREDESTINING; *pp.* PREDESTINATING, PREDESTINATED.] To decree beforehand; to predestinate; to preordain. *Drayton.*

† **PRÉ-DÈS'TÍ-NY**, *n.* Predestination. *Chaucer.*

PRÉ-DE-TÉR'MÍ-NÁ-BLE, *a.* That may be predetermined. *Coleridge.*

PRÉ-DE-TÉR'MÍ-NÁTE, *a.* Before determined. *God's . . . predetermine purpose. Bp. Richardson.*

PRÉ-DE-TÉR'MÍ-NÁ'TION, *n.* [*It. predeterminazione*; *Sp. predeterminacion*; *Fr. prédétermination*. — See **DETERMINE**.]

1. Previous determination; determination made beforehand; predestination. *Hammond.*
2. (*Scholastic Philosophy*.) That concurrence of God which determines men in the performance of their actions, good or evil; premotion; — called also *physical predetermination*. *Wright.*

PRÉ-DE-TÉR'MINE, *v. a.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *determine*.] [*i.* PREDETERMINED; *pp.* PREDETERMINING, PREDETERMINED.] To determine beforehand; to predefine. *Hale.*

PRÉ-DE-TÉR'MINE, *v. n.* To determine something beforehand. *Smart.*

PRÉ'DÍ-AL, *a.* [L. *prædium*, a farm; *It. prediale*; *Sp. predial*.] Consisting of, belonging to, or proceeding from, farms; agrarian; rural. "Predial estates." *Ayliffe.*

PRÉD'Í-CA-BÍL'Í-TY, *n.* The quality or the state of being predicable. *Their existence is nothing but predicability, or the capacity of being attributed to a subject. Reid.*

PRÉD'Í-CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *predicabilis*; *It. predicabile*; *Sp. predicable*; *Fr. prédictible*.] That may be predicated; that may be affirmed of something. *The property just now mentioned is no way predicable concerning the existence of matter. Baxter.*

PRÉD'Í-CA-BLE (préd'e-ka-bl), *n.* (*Logic*.) A term that may be affirmatively predicated of any or all the individuals of a class; a universal term. *Whately.*

Genus, species, difference, property, and accident might, with more propriety, perhaps, have been called the five classes of predicables, but use has determined them to be called the five predicables. Reid.

PRÉDÍC'A-MÈNT, *n.* [L. *predicamentum*; *prædico*, to affirm; *præ*, before, and *dico*, to say; *It. & Sp. predicamento*; *Fr. predicament*.]

1. Definite situation; position; posture; plight; attitude; — class; kind. *I shew the line and the predicament Wherein you range under this subtle king. Shak.*
2. A bad position; pass. [Colloquial.] *Smart.*

(*Logic*.) A category; one of the Aristotelian divisions, which include all possible varieties or modes of being, and therefore all that can be the subject or the matter of predication; viz., substance, quantity, quality, relation, space, time, situation, possession, action, suffering. *These most comprehensive names of things are called . . . the predicaments, because . . . predicated in the same sense of all other . . . all the objects denoted by them; whereas . . . can be correctly said of them, because no other is employed to express the full extent of their meaning. Gules.*

PRÉDÍC'A-MÈNTAL, *a.* Relating to predicaments. *Bp. Hall.*

PRÉD'Í-CÁNT, *n.* [L. *predico*, *predicans*, to affirm.]

1. † One who affirms something. *Hooker.*
2. A preaching friar; a dominican. *Maundrell.*

PRÉD'Í-CÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *predico*, *predicatus*; *præ*, before, and *dico*, to say; *It. predicare*, to preach; *Sp. predicar*, to predicate.] [*i.* PREDICATED; *pp.* PREDICATING, PREDICATED.]

1. To assert or affirm of something; as, "To predicate happiness of contentment."
2. To found. [Incorrect, U. S. *Pickering*.]

Being predicated on no previous proceedings of the legislature. John Marshall.

It ought surely to be predicated upon a full and impartial consideration of the whole subject. G. Adams.

PRÉD'Í-CÁTE, *v. n.* To affirm something of another thing; to make an affirmation. *Hale.*

PRÉD'Í-CÁTE, *n.* (*Logic*.) That which is affirmed or denied of the subject; as in the proposition, "Man is rational," where *man* is the subject, *is* the copula, and *rational* the predicate. *J. Marshall.*

PRÉD'Í-CÁTION, *n.* [L. *predicatio*; *It. predicatione*.] Affirmation concerning any thing; declaration of any position. *Locke.*

PRÉDÍC'A-TÍVE, *a.* That predicates or affirms; predicatory. *Gibbs.*

PRÉD'Í-CA-TQ-RY, *a.* Affirmative; decisive. *In the schools, in a mere grammatical way; or in the church, in a predicatorily. Bp. Hall.*

PRÉ-DÍCT', *v. a.* [L. *predico*, *predicatus*; *præ*, before, and *dico*, to say; *It. predire*; *Sp. predicir*; *Fr. prédire*.] [*i.* PREDICTED; *pp.* PREDICTING, PREDICTED.] To tell beforehand; to foretell; to foreshow; to prophesy; to prognosticate; to presage; to augur. *We saw all those things done by, and accomplished in, him [Christ], which were long before predicted to us by the prophets. Cudworth.*

Syn. — See **FORETELL**.

† **PRÉ-DÍCT'**, *n.* Prediction. *Shak.*

PRÉDÍCT'ION, *n.* [L. *predictio*; *It. predizione*; *Sp. predicción*; *Fr. prédiction*.] The act of predicting, or the thing predicted; declaration of something future; prophecy. *How soon hath thy prediction, sacred blest! Measured this transient world, the race of time. Milton.*

Syn. — See **PROPHECY**.

PRÉDÍCTÍVE, *a.* [L. *predictivus*.] That predicts; prophetic; foretelling; presaging. *A pause ensued; and then she slowly rose, With bitter smile predictive of my woes. Crabbe.*

PRÉDÍCTÍVE-LY, *ad.* By way of prediction.

PRÉDÍCT'QR, *n.* One who predicts; a foreteller.

PRÉDÍ-GÈS'TION, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *digestion*.] Digestion too soon performed. *Predigestion, or hasty digestion, fills the body full of crudities and seeds of diseases. Bacon.*

PRÉDÍ-LÈCT', *v. a.* [L. *præ* and *diligere*, *dilectus*, to choose.] To choose beforehand. *Harte.*

PRÉ-DI-LÈC'TION, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *diligere*, to love; It. *predilezione*; Sp. *predilección*; Fr. *predilection*.] A preference or liking beforehand; inclination to favor; prepossession in favor of; partiality; preference. *Warton*.

It is almost impossible not to feel a predilection for that which suits our particular turn and disposition. *Hume*.

PRÉ-DIS-CÓV'ER, *v. a.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *discover*.] To discover previously. *Dr. T. Fuller*.

PRÉ-DIS-CÓV'ER-Y, *n.* Previous discovery.

PRÉ-DIS-PÓ'NEN-CY, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *dispono*, to dispose.] A prior disposition. *Perry*.

PRÉ-DIS-PÓ'NENT, *a.* Predisposing. *Smart*.
Predisposing causes, (*Med.*) causes which render the body liable to disease. *Dunghison*.

PRÉ-DIS-PÓ'NENT, *n.* That which predisposes.

PRÉ-DIS-PÓSE, *v. a.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *dispose*.] [*i.* **PREDISPOSED**; *pp.* **PREDISPOSING**, **PREDISPOSED**.] To incline beforehand; to adapt previously. "Unless nature be predisposed to friendship." *South*.

PRÉ-DIS-PÓŠ'ING, *p. a.* That predisposes.

PRÉ-DIS-PÓŠ'ITION (-zish'un), *n.* [*It. predisposizione*; *Fr. prédisposition*.] 1. The state of being predisposed; previous adaptation or inclination; propensity. *Bacon*.

2. (*Med.*) That constitution or condition of the body which disposes it to the action of disease under the application of an exciting cause.

3. "When the disease arises solely from the predisposition, or under the additional influence of an extremely slight exciting cause, it is, by some, termed a *disposition*." *Dunghison*.

PRÉ-DÓM'I-NANCE, *n.* [*Fr. prédominance*.] **PRÉ-DÓM'I-NAN-CY**, *n.* The state of being predominant; prevalence; superiority; ascendancy; sovereignty; superior influence.

The true cause of the Pharisees' disbelief of Christ's doctrine was the *predominance* of their covetousness and ambition over their will. *South*.

In human bodies, there is an incessant warfare amongst the humors for *predominance*. *Hewell*.

PRÉ-DÓM'I-NANT, *a.* [*It. & Sp. predominante*; *Fr. prédominant*.]

1. Prevalent; prevailing; supreme; superior in influence; ascendant.

Almost every one has a predominant inclination, to which his other desires and affections submit, and which governs him, though perhaps with some intervals, through the whole course of his life. *Hume*.

2. (*Her.*) Noting that the field is but of one tincture. *Crabb*.

Syn.—See **PREVALENT**.

PRÉ-DÓM'I-NANT-LY, *ad.* In a predominant manner; with superior influence. *Brown*.

PRÉ-DÓM'I-NATE, *v. n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *dominor*, *dominatus*, to rule; It. *predominare*; Sp. *predominar*; *Fr. prédominer*.] [*i.* **PREDOMINATED**; *pp.* **PREDOMINATING**, **PREDOMINATED**.] To be first or superior in rule or power; to have rule or sway; to prevail; to be ascendant.

The style that had predominated, both in painting and architecture, in the two preceding reigns, still existed during the first years of the late king [George I]. *Walpole*.

PRÉ-DÓM'I-NATE, *v. a.* To rule over. [*R.*] *Davies*.

PRÉ-DÓM'I-NAT-ING, *p. a.* Prevailing.

PRÉ-DÓM-I-NÁ'TION, *n.* Superior influence; ascendancy; predominance. *Brown*.

PRÉ-DÓM', *v. a.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *doom*.] To doom beforehand.

Her ways
Were ways of darkness, and her death predoomed
To the black hour of midnight. *Southey*.

PRÉ-DÓR'SAL, *a.* [L. *præ*, before, and *dorsum*, the back.] (*Anat.*) Before the back. *Dunghison*.

PRÉ'DY, *a.* (*Naut.*) Applied to a ship when cleared and ready for an engagement. *Smart*.

PRÉ-E-LÈC'T', *v. a.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *elect*.] [*i.* **PREELECTED**; *pp.* **PREELECTING**, **PREELECTED**.] To elect beforehand. *J. Fox*.

PRÉ-E-LÈC'TION, *n.* Previous choice or election. *Bp. Taylor*.

PRÉ-ÈM'I-NÈNCE, *n.* [*It. preminenza*; *Sp. preminencia*; *Fr. préminence*.]

1. The state of being preëminent; superiority of excellence, power, or influence.

I plead for the *preminence* of epic poetry. *Dryden*.

That which standeth on record hath *preëminence* above that which passeth from hand to hand, and hath no pen but the tongues, no book but the ears, of men. *Hooker*.

2. Precedence; priority of place.

Painful *preëminence*! yourself to view
Above life's weakness and its comforts too. *Pope*.

Syn.—See **PRIORITY**.

PRÉ-ÈM'I-NÈNT, *a.* [*Fr. préminent*.] Having preëminence; eminent or excellent above others.

Preëminent by so much odds. *Milton*.

PRÉ-ÈM'I-NÈNT-LY, *ad.* In a preëminent manner.

PRÉ-ÈM-PLÓY', *v. a.* To employ previously. *Shak.*

PRÉ-ÈMPT'ION, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *emptio*, a purchasing; *Fr. préemption*.]

1. The first buying of a thing. *Boutier*.

2. The right or privilege of purchasing before others. "Every man should have the offer and *preemption* of his own." *Temple*.

By the laws of the United States, this right is given to settlers of public lands. *Boutier*.

3. A privilege formerly enjoyed by the crown, of buying up provisions and other necessaries, by the intervention of the king's purveyors, for the use of his royal household, at an appraised valuation, in preference to all others, and even without consent of the owner. *Blackstone*.

4. (*International Law*.) The right of a nation to detain the merchandise of strangers passing through her territories or seas, in order to afford to her subjects the preference of purchase. *Boutier*.

PRÉ-ÈMPT'IVE, *a.* Implying *preemption*. *Ency.*

PRÉ-ÈMPT'OR (pré-ém'tor), *n.* One who practises *preemption*; first purchaser. *Judge Story*.

PRÉÈN, *n.* [*A. S. preon*, a bodkin; *Dut. priem*; *Ger. pfrieme*; *Dan. preen*; *Icel. prin*, a needle.] A forked instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth. *Wright*.

PRÉÈN, *v. a.* [*See PRUNE*.] [*i.* **PREENED**; *pp.* **PREENING**, **PREENED**.] To clean, as with a preen;—said of birds that dress and oil their feathers with their beak.

To *preen* one's feathers (for feathers), as also to *preen* one's mind (for the mind), to clean through the act of reflection, to bring the mind to the instinct of reason, to bring the mind to the state of *preen*, is admirable. *Derham*.

PRÉ-ÈN-GAGE', *v. a.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *engage*.] [*i.* **PREENGAGED**; *pp.* **PREENGAGING**, **PREENGAGED**.] To engage beforehand; to attach or bind previously; to place under precedent obligation; to preoccupy.

The world has the unhappy advantage of *preengaging* our passions at a time when we have not reflection enough to look beyond the instrument to the hand whose direction it obeys. *Rogers*.

PRÉ-ÈN-GAGE'MENT, *n.* A previous engagement; precedent obligation. *Collier*.

PRÉ-E-RÈC'T', *v. a.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *erect*.] To set up; to raise up or elevate before or precedently. *Prynne*.

PRÉ-ÈS-TÁB'LISH, *v. a.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *establish*.] [*i.* **PREESTABLISHED**; *pp.* **PREESTABLISHING**, **PREESTABLISHED**.] To establish or settle beforehand. "The laws they had *preestablished*." *Prynne*.

PRÉ-ÈS-TÁB'LISHED (-lish), *a.* Previously established or settled.

Preestablished harmony, a correspondence or parallelism, according to the theory of Leibnitz, between the movements of the body and the modifications of the mind. *Hemling*.

PRÉ-ÈS-TÁB'LISH-MÈNT, *n.* A previous establishment; settlement beforehand. *Johnson*.

PRÉ-E-TÈR'N-Í-TY, *n.* Time without beginning.

To maintain the world's *preternity*. *Culworth*.

PRÉ-ÈX-ÁM-I-NÁ'TION, *n.* A previous search or examination. *Wotton*.

PRÉ-ÈX-ÁM'INE, *v. a.* To examine first. *Chitty*.

PRÉ-ÈX-IST' (pré-èx-ist'), *v. n.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *exist*.] [*i.* **PREEXISTED**; *pp.* **PREEXISTING**, **PREEXISTED**.] To exist beforehand.

General testimonies there are to prove that God is the father and creator of souls, which is equally true whether we suppose it made just as it is united to these bodies, or did *pre-exist*, and was before them. *Ulanrill*.

PRÉ-ÈX-IST'ENCE, *n.* 1. The existence of a thing before another; previous existence.

Wisdom declares her antiquity and *preëxistence* to all the works of this earth. *Du net*.

2. (*Philosophy*.) The existence of the soul before its union with the body. *Glanvill*.

3. (*Theol.*) The existence of Christ before his human birth. *Horne*.

† **PRÉ-ÈX-IST'EN-CY**, *n.* Preëxistence. *More*.

PRÉ-ÈX-IST'ENT, *a.* Existing beforehand; preceding. "His *preëxistent* state." *Pope*.

† **PRÉ-ÈX-ÍS-TI-MÁ'TION**, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *existimatio*, esteem.] Esteem beforehand. Let not mere acquests in minor parts of learning gain thy *preëxistation*. *Dr ome*.

PRÉ-ÈX-PÈC-TÁ'TION, *n.* A previous expectation. *Smart*.

PRÉF'ACE (préf'as), *n.* [L. *præfatio*; *præ*, before, and *fari*, to speak; It. *prefazio*; Sp. *prefacio*; *Fr. préface*.] Something said or written introductory to another work; observations prefixed to a literary work intended to inform the reader respecting its design, plan, &c.; introduction; prelude; proem.

Heaven's high behest no *preface* needs. *Milton*.

Syn.—*Preface*, *prelude*, *prologue*, and *exordium*, all signify something introductory to what is to follow; but they are differently applied. Thus we say a *preface* to a book, a *prelude* to a piece of music, a *prologue* to a play or drama, an *exordium* to a public discourse. *Proem*, another term for *preface*, is not much used. An *introduction* is a preliminary dissertation on the matters treated of in a book, commonly longer than a *preface*.

PRÉF'ACE, *v. a.* [*i.* **PREFACED**; *pp.* **PREFACING**, **PREFACED**.]

1. To introduce by preliminary remarks.

Wherever he gave an admonition, he *prefaced* it always with such demonstrations of tenderness. *Felt*.

2. To face; to cover. [*Ludicrous*.]

I love to wear clothes that are flush,
Not *prefacing* old rags with plush. *Cleveland*.

3. "Cleveland puns on the word when he uses it to signify to put a face or covering before or upon something." *Smart*.

PRÉF'ACE, *v. n.* To say or to do something introductory; to remark beforehand; to premise.

It is necessary to *preface* that she is the only child of a decrepit father. *Spectator*.

PRÉF'A-CÈR, *n.* One who prefates, or writes a preface. "The *prefacer* to these satires." *Woud*.

PRÉF'A-TÓ'R-I-ÁL, *a.* Introductory; prefatory. "Much *prefatorial* matter." [*R.*] *Gilpin*.

PRÉF'A-TÓ-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a preface; serving to introduce; introductory.

He had reason to usher this in with a *prefatory* caution against philosophy and vain deceit. *Waterland*.

PRÉF'ECT, *n.* [L. *præfectus*; *præficio*, *præfectus*, to set over; *præ*, before, and *facio*, to make; *It. prefetto*; *Sp. prefecto*; *Fr. préfet*.]

1. (*Roman Ant.*) A title of particular civil or military officers.

2. The pretorian *prefect* was the commander of the troops who guarded the emperor's person. The *prefect* of the city exercised authority during the consul's absence. Under the emperors his office became a permanent one. *W. Smith*.

2. An officer who has the direction of the police in a department in France. *Brande*.

PRÉF'ECT-SHÍP, *n.* The office of a prefect, chief magistrate, or commander; prefecture. *Wood*.

PRÉF'EC-TÛRE [préf'ek-túr, *W. P. J. F.*; préf'ek-túr, *It. Ju. Sm.*; préf'ek-túr, *Fr.*; préf'ek-túr, *Sp.*; préf'ek-túr, *It.*; préf'ek-túr, *Sp.*; préf'ek-túr, *Fr.*; préf'ek-túr, *Sp.*] The office, state, or jurisdiction of a prefect, chief magistrate, or commander; prefectship. *Johnson*.

3. "Though I have agreed with all our orthopists in making the first syllable of *prefect* long, I cannot follow them so implicitly in the accent and quantity of this word. All [*i. e.* who preceded Walker] but Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry place the accent on the second syllable; and the two first of these writers make the first syllable long, as in *prefect*. Mr. Perry alone has, in my opinion, given this word its true pronunciation, by placing the accent on the first syllable, and making that syllable short. This is agreeable to that general tendency of our language to an antepenultimate accentuation, with a short quantity on every vowel but *u*." *Walker*.

PRÉ-FÈR', *v. a.* [L. *præfero*; *præ*, before, and *fero*, to bear; *It. preferire*; *Sp. preferir*; *Fr.*

préférer.] [*i.* PREFERRED; *pp.* PREFERRING, PREFERRED.]

1. To bring or put forward or before; to offer; to present; to address.

My vows and prayers to thee preferred. *Sandys.*
 Prefer a bill against all kings and Parliaments. *Collier.*

2. To advance; to promote; to exalt.
 He was preferred to the bishopric of Coventry and Litchfield. *Clarendon.*

3. To esteem, regard, or value more highly than something else; to have rather; to choose.
 "In honor preferring one another." *Rom. xii. 10.*

If I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy. *Ps. cxxxvii. 6.*
And yet I prefer the life of a soldier to that of a king. *Milton.*

Syn. — See CHOOSE, PROMOTE.

PREF'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [*It.* *preferibile*; *Sp.* *preferible*; *Fr.* *préférable*.] That is to be preferred; deserving preference; eligible before something else; more desirable. *Addison.*

PREF'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being preferable. *Mountagu.*

PREF'ER-A-BLY, *ad.* In preference; by choice.

PREF'ER-ENCE, *n.* [*It.* *preferenza*; *Sp.* *preferencia*; *Fr.* *préférence*.] The act of preferring; estimation, choice, or election of one thing before another; precedence; priority. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See PRIORITY.

PREF'ER-EN'TIAL, *a.* Implying preference; that implies choice. [*R.*] *J. Story.*

PREF'ER-MENT, *n.* 1. Preference. *Browne.*
 2. Advancement in station; promotion.

If you hear of that blind traitor,
 Superior place, office, or honor. *Shak.*

All preferences should be placed upon fit men. *L'Estrange.*

Syn. — See ADVANCEMENT.

PREF'ER-RER, *n.* One who prefers. *Bp. Bancroft.*

† PREF'ER-DENCE, *n.* Previous confidence. *Baxter.*

† PREF'ER-DENT, *a.* [*L.* *præ*, before, and *fido*, to confide.] Confident beforehand. *Baxter.*

† PREF'IG'U-RATE, *v. a.* To prefigure. *Grafton.*

PREF'IG'U-RATION, *n.* [*L.* *præfiguratio*; *It.* *præfiguramento*; *Sp.* *præfiguración*.] The act of prefiguring, or the state of being prefigured; a decided representation by similitude. *Burnet.*

PREF'IG'U-RATIVE, *a.* Foreshowing by antecedent representations. *Barrow.*

PREF'IG'URE (pre-fig'yur), *v. a.* [*L.* *præfigurare*; *præ*, before, and *figura*, to form, to fashion; *Fr.* *préfigurer*.] [*i.* PREFIGURED; *pp.* PREFIGURING, PREFIGURED.] To exhibit by antecedent representation; to foreshow; to foreshadow.
 Things there [in the Old Testament] prefigured, are here [in the New Testament] performed. *Hooker.*

PREF'IG'URE-MENT, *n.* The act of prefiguring; prefiguration. *Ch. Ob.*

† PREF'INE, *v. a.* [*L.* *præfinio*.] To limit beforehand. [*R.*] *Knolles.*

† PREF'INITION (pre-f-e-nish'yun), *n.* [*L.* *præfinitio*.] Previous limitation. *Fotherby.*

PREF'IX, *v. a.* [*L.* *præfigo*, *præfixus*; *præ*, before, and *figo*, to fix; *It.* *præfiggere*; *Sp.* *præfigar*.] [*i.* PREFIXED; *pp.* PREFIXING, PREFIXED.]

1. To fix, place, or put before, or at the beginning of, something else. "He prefixed an advertisement to his book." *Johnson.*
 2. To appoint beforehand. "The prefixed hour of her awaking." *Shak.*

3. To settle; to establish; to lay down. *Locke.*
 I would prefix some certain boundary between them. *Hall.*

PREF'IX (114), *n.* A letter, syllable, or word placed at the beginning of a word to make with it a new word or to vary its signification. *Browne.*

† PREF'IXION, *n.* The act of prefixing. *Bailey.*

PREF'LO-RATION, *n.* (*Bot.*) Praefloration. *Gray.*

PREF'ÖÖL, *v. a.* To play the fool before.
 "Wherein no courtier prefooled you." *Shirley.*

† PREF'ÖRM, *v. a.* [*L.* *præ*, before, and *formo*, to form.] To form beforehand. *Shak.*

PREF'ÖRM'A-TYVR, *n.* A formative letter at the beginning of a word. *Wright.*

PRÆ-FÜL'GEN-CY, *n.* [*L.* *præfulgeo*, *præfulgens*, to shine greatly; *præ*, before, and *fulgeo*, to shine.] Superior brightness or effulgency.

The prægulency of his excellent worth. *Barrow.*

† PRÆG'N-A-BLE, *a.* [*Fr.* *prénable*; *prendre*, to take.] That may be taken by force; that may be overcome; expugnable. *Cotgrave.*

PRÆG'NANCE, *n.* 1. Pregnancy. [*R.*] *Young.*
 2. Inventive power. [*R.*] *Milton.*

PRÆG'NAN-CY, *n.* 1. The state of being pregnant or with young. *Ruy.*
 2. Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power. *Swift.*

PRÆG'NANT, *a.* [*L.* *prægnans*.]

1. With child; big with young; teeming; breeding. *Milton.*
 2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating; prolific.

All these in their pregnant causes mixt. *Milton.*

3. Full of consequence; important. *Woodward.*
 4. † Evident; plain; full; clear. "A most pregnant and unforced position." *Shak.*

5. Easy to produce or admit; apprehensive. "Am pregnant to good pity." *Shak.*

6. Ready; dexterous; witty; apt. "How pregnant sometimes his replies are!" *Shak.*

Pregnant pleading, (*Law*), a fullness in the pleading which admits or involves a matter favorable to the opposite party. *Bouvier.*

Negative pregnant, a negative that implies an affirmative. — See NEGATIVE.

PRÆG'NANT, *n.* One in a state of pregnancy; one with child. *Dunghison.*

PRÆG'NANT-LY, *ad.* In a pregnant manner; fruitfully; — fully. *South.*

† PRÆG'RA-VATE, *v. a.* [*L.* *prægravo*, to weigh down greatly.] To weigh down greatly; to press heavily; to depress. *Bp. Hall.*

PRÆ-GRÁV'T-ATE, *v. n.* [*L.* *præ*, before, and *Eng.* *gravitate*.] To be previously affected by gravitation; to descend by gravity. *Boyle.*

PRÆ-GÜS'TANT, *a.* [*L.* *prægusto*, *prægustans*, to taste beforehand; *præ*, before, and *gusto*, *gustans*, to taste.] Tasting beforehand. *S. Smith.*

PRÆ-GUS-TATION, *n.* [*It.* *prægustazione*; *Sp.* *prægustación*; *Fr.* *prégustration*.] The act of tasting beforehand; foretaste. *Dr. Walker.*

† PRÆ-HEND, *v. a.* [*L.* *prehendo*, *prehensus*, to seize.] To take, seize, or catch. *Middleton.*

PRÆ-HEN'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be taken or caught hold of. *Lawrence.*

PRÆ-HEN'SILE, *a.* [*Fr.* *préhensile*.] Adapted to seize or grasp: — taking hold. *P. Cye.*

PRÆ-HEN'SION, *n.* [*L.* *prehensio*.] The act of taking hold; a grasp; seizure. *Rogee.*

PRÆ-HEN SQ-RY, *a.* Prehensile. *Kirby.*

PRÆ-HIS-TÖR'IC, *a.* [*L.* *præ*, before, and *Eng.* *historic*.] Preceding history. *N. Brit. Rev.*

PRÆHN'ITE (præn'it), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral which occurs crystallized and massive, of a light-green color, passing into white and gray, and of a vitreous lustre. It scratches glass easily, becomes electric, and is composed of silica, alumina, lime, oxide of iron, potash, soda, and water; — first found at the Cape of Good Hope, by Colonel Prehn. *Eng. Cye.*

PRÆ-IN-DIS-PÖSE', *v. a.* To indispose beforehand. *Milman.*

PRÆ-IN-STRÜCT', *v. a.* [*L.* *præ*, before, and *Eng.* *instruit*.] [*i.* PREINSTRUCTED; *pp.* PREINSTRUCTING, PREINSTRUCTED.] To instruct before or precedently. *More.*

PRÆ-JÜDGE', *v. a.* [*L.* *præ*, before, and *Eng.* *judge*; *Fr.* *préjuger*. — See PREJUDICATE.]

1. To judge or decide beforehand; to sentence or determine before or precedently.

Yet I will not anticipate and prejudge mine own mishaps. *Wotton.*

2. To condemn beforehand; to judge unfavorably.

The cause is not to be defended or patronized by names, but arguments, much less to be prejudged or blasted by them. *Hammond.*

PRÆ-JÜDG'MENT, *n.* Previous judgment; judgment without examination. *Bp. of Kilabie.*

† PRÆ-JÜ'DI-CA-CY, *n.* Previous judgment; prepossession; prejudice. *Blount.*

† PRÆ-JÜ'DI-CÄNT, *a.* Judging or deciding beforehand. *Milton.*

PRÆ-JÜ'DI-CÄTE, *r. a.* [*L.* *præjudico*, *præjudicatus*, to judge beforehand; *præ*, before, and *judico*, to judge; *It.* *pregiudicare*; *Sp.* *prejudicar*.] To judge; to prejudge to disadvantage.

Are you, in favor of his person, bent
 Thus to prejudicate the innocent? *Sandys.*

PRÆ-JÜ'DI-CÄTE, *r. n.* To form a judgment beforehand, or without previous examination. "A prejudicating humor." *Sidney.*

PRÆ-JÜ'DI-CÄTE, *a.* [*L.* *præjudicatus*.]

1. Formed before examination. "Such a number of prejudicate opinions." *Bacon.*

2. Prejudiced; prepossessed. *Bp. Hall.*

PRÆ-JÜ'DI-CÄTE-LY, *ad.* By prejudication; with prejudice. *Derham.*

PRÆ-JÜ'DI-CÄTION, *n.* The act of prejudging; a judging beforehand. *Sherwood.*

PRÆ-JÜ'DI-CA-TIVE, *a.* [*It.* *pregiudicativo*.] Judging without examination. "Hasty prejudicative sentence." *More.*

PRÆJ'Ü-DICE (præj'yü-dis), *n.* [*L.* *præjudicium*: *præ*, before, and *judicium*, judgment; *It.* *pregiudicio*; *Sp.* *perjuicio*, *Fr.* *préjudice*.]

1. A previous judgment or a bias, favorable or unfavorable, without reason; a leaning in favor of one side of a cause for some reason other than its justice, prepossession.

2. Mischief; detriment; hurt; injury; tort.
 England and France might, through that amity,
 Breed him some prejudice. *Shak.*

3. "This word of itself means plainly no more than 'a judgment formed beforehand,' without affirming anything as to whether that judgment be favorable or unfavorable about whom it is formed. Yet so predominantly do we form harsh, unfavorable judgments of others before knowledge and experience, that a 'prejudice,' or judgment before knowledge, and not grounded on evidence, is almost always taken to signify an unfavorable anticipation about one." *Trench.*

PRÆJ'Ü-DICE (præj'yü-dis), *v. a.* [*Fr.* *préjudicier*.] [*i.* PREJUDICED; *pp.* PREJUDICING, PREJUDICED.]

1. To prepossess with unexamined opinions; to make to lean in favor of one side of a cause for some reason other than its justice; to fill with prejudice; to bias.

Suffer not any beloved study to prejudice your mind so far as to despise all other learning. *Watts.*

2. To obstruct or injure by prejudice; to injure, hurt, or impair; to be detrimental to; to injure; to damage; to diminish.

I am not to prejudice the cause of my fellow-poets, though I abandon my own defence. *Dryden.*

PRÆJ'Ü-DICED (præj'yü-dist), *p. a.* Influenced by prejudice; biased.

PRÆJ'Ü-DICIAL (præj'yü-dish'al), *a.* [*It.* *pregiudiziale*; *Sp.* *pregiudicial*; *Fr.* *préjudiciel*.]

1. Obstructed or influenced by prejudice. [*R.*] To look upon the actions of princes with a prejudicial eye. *Holyday.*

That which, in the first instance, is prejudicial, may be excellent in its remote operation. *Burke.*

2. Mischievous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental; pernicious; deleterious.

One of the young ladies reads, while the others are at work; so that the learning of the family is not at all prejudicial to its manufactures. *Addison.*

PRÆJ'Ü-DICIAL-LY (præj'yü-dish'al-le), *ad.* In a prejudicial manner. *Jackson.*

PRÆJ'Ü-DICIAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being prejudicial; hurtfulness. *Johnson.*

PRÆ-KNÖWL'EDGE, *n.* [*L.* *præ*, before, and *Eng.* *knowledge*.] Foreknowledge. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

PRÆL'A-CY, *n.* 1. Office or dignity of a prelate.

2. Episcopacy; the order of bishops. *Swift.*

3. Bishops collectively. *Hooker.*

PRÆL'ATE (præl'at, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wr.*; *præl'at, Wb.*), *n.* [*Low L.* *prælatus*, from *præfero*, *prælatus*, to prefer; *præ*, before or over, and *latus*, set; *It.* *prelato*; *Sp.* *prelado*; *Fr.* *prélat*.] (*Ecc. Hist.*) An ecclesiastic having jurisdiction over other ecclesiastics; — a term commonly applied to bishops, archbishops, and patriarchs in Christian churches.

3. Anciently mitred abbots seem also to have been called prelates. *Brands.*

† **PRĒL'ATE**, *v. n.* To prelatize. *Bale.*
 † **PRĒL-A-TĒ'I-TŸ**, *n.* Prelacy. *Milton.*
PRĒL'ATE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a prelate. "Superiorities and prelatships." *Harmer.*
PRĒL'AT-ĒSS, *n.* A female prelate. *Milton.*
PRĒ-LAT'IC, } *a.* Relating to prelates or to
PRĒ-LĀT'IC-AL, } prelates: — haughty. *Milton.*
PRĒ-LĀT'IC-AL-LŸ, *ad.* With reference to prelates or to prelacy. *Milton.*
 † **PRĒ-LĀ'TION**, *n.* [L. *prælatio*.] Preference; the setting of one above another. *More.*
 † **PRĒL'A-TĪSM**, *n.* Prelacy. *Milton.*
PRĒL'A-TĪST, *n.* One who supports, or believes in, prelacy. *Stewart.*
 † **PRĒL'A-TĪZE**, *v. n.* To advocate the doctrine of prelacy. *Milton.*
 † **PRĒL'A-TRY**, *n.* Prelacy. *Milton.*
 † **PRĒL'A-TŪRE**, } *n.* [L. *prælatura*; Fr.
 † **PRĒL'A-TŪRE-SHIP**, } *prælature*.] The state or the dignity of a prelate. *Bailey.*
 † **PRĒL'A-TŸ**, *n.* Episcopacy; prelacy. *Milton.*
PRĒ-LĒCT', *v. n.* [L. *prælego*, to read before; *præ*, before, and *lego*, *lectus*, to read.] To discourse; to lecture. [R.] *Bp. Horsley.*
PRĒ-LĒC'TION, *n.* [L. *prælectio*.] The act of reading; a lecture; a discourse. *Hale.*
PRĒ-LĒC'TOR, *n.* [L. *prælector*; *præ*, before, and *lector*, a reader.] One who reads an author to another and gives explanations; a reader; a lecturer. *Whitlock.*
PRĒ-LĪ-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *prælibatio*; *præ*, before, and *libo*, *libatus*, to taste.] A previous taste; a foretaste.
Rich prelibation of consummate joy. *Young.*
PRĒ-LĪM'IN-AR-LŸ, *ad.* Antecedently. *Maunder.*
PRĒ-LĪM'IN-ARŸ, *a.* [L. *præ*, before, and *limen*, a threshold, or entrance; It. *preliminare*; Sp. *preliminar*; Fr. *préliminaire*.] Preceding the principal matter; introductory; previous; pre-
 emial. "This preliminary chapter." *Stewart.*
Syn. — See **PREVIOUS**.
PRĒ-LĪM'IN-ARŸ, *n.* That which precedes; a preparatory step, act, or measure. *Glanvill.*
PRĒ-LĪM'IT, *v. a.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *limit*.] To limit beforehand.
 † **PRĒ-LOOK'** (-lāk'), *v. a.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *look*.] To look forward; to direct the eye or sight forward. *Surrey.*
PRĒL'ŪDE (114) [prē'ād, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C. Wr.; prē'ād, Wb.], *n.* [Old L. *præhūdus*; L. *præ*, before, and *hūdus*, a play; It. & Sp. *preludio*; Fr. *prélude*.]
 1. (*Mus.*) A short introductory composition, or extempore performance, to prepare the ear for the succeeding movements. *Moore.*
 2. Something introductory; a preface; something that only shows what is to follow. "These were the preludes of his fate." *Dryden.*
Syn. — See **PREFACE**.
 † **PRĒ-LŪDE'**, or **PRĒL'ŪDE** [prē-lād', S. W. P. J. F. K. Wb.; prē'ād, Ja. Sm.], *v. n.* [L. *præhūdo*, to play beforehand for practice or trial; *præ*, before, and *hūdo*, to play; Fr. *préluder*.] [*i.* **PRELUDER**; *pp.* **PRELUDING**, **PRELUDED**.] To serve as an introduction; to be previous to.
So Love, prebuling, plays at first with hearts, And after wounds with deeper piercing darts. *Comgreve.*
 † **PRĒ-LŪDE'** (114), *v. a.* 1. To play or ply before or precedently, — generally as preparatory or introductory to something that is to follow; to introduce; to precede. *Dryden.*
 2. To play a prelude to. "If the organist preludes an anthem of praise." *Mason.*
 † **PRĒ-LŪDER**, or **PRĒL'ŪDER**, *n.* One who plays a prelude. *Mason.*
PRĒ-LŪ'DI-AL, *a.* Serving to introduce; introductory; previous. [R.] *Ed. Rev.*
 † **PRĒ-LŪ'DI-OŪS**, *a.* Introductory. *More.*
PRĒ-LŪ'DI-ŪM, *n.* [L.] A prelude. *Bp. Taylor.*

PRĒ-LŪM'BAR, *a.* [L. *præ*, before, and *lumbus*, the loin.] (*Anat.*) Placed before the loins.
The prelumbar surface of the spinal column. *Dungham.*
PRĒ-LŪ'SIVE, *a.* Previous; indicating what is to follow; introductory. *Thomson.*
PRĒ-LŪ'SIVE-LŸ, } *ad.* Previously; introduc-
PRĒ-LŪ'SO-RI-LŸ, } torily. *Clarke.*
PRĒ-LŪ'SO-RŸ, *a.* Introductory; prelude; as, "Prelusory judgment." *Bacon.*
 † **PRĒ-MA-TŪRE'**, *a.* [L. *præmaturus*; *præ*, before, and *maturus*, ripe; It. & Sp. *prematuro*; Fr. *prémature*.]
 1. Ripe before the time or season; ripe too soon; precocious; as, "Premature fruit."
 2. Happening, existing, done, said, formed, or undertaken too soon; too early; unseasonably early; too hasty; as, "A premature birth."
PRĒ-MA-TŪRE'LY, *ad.* With too hasty ripeness; precociously; too early; too soon.
PRĒ-MA-TŪRE'NESS, } *n.* [Fr. *prématurité*.]
PRĒ-MA-TŪR-I-TŸ, } The state of being premature or before the proper time; precocity.
PRĒ-MĒ'DI-ĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *mediate*.] To advocate a cause. [R.] *Wright.*
PRĒ-MĒ'DI-TATE, *v. a.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *meditare*.] [*i.* **PREMEDITATED**; *pp.* **PREMEDITATING**, **PREMEDITATED**.] To keep the thoughts previously fixed upon with care or anxiety; to meditate upon beforehand; to consider beforehand; to predetermine; to preconceive.
To greet me with premeditated welcome. *Shak.*
PRĒ-MĒ'DI-TĀTE, *v. n.* To think carefully or studiously before or precedently; to meditate beforehand; to intend. *Hooker.*
PRĒ-MĒ'DI-TATE, *a.* Premeditated; intended. "A premeditated mischief." [R.] *Burnet.*
PRĒ-MĒ'DI-TĀT-ĒD, *p. a.* Meditated beforehand; preconceived; intended; designed; premeditated.
PRĒ-MĒ'DI-TĀTE-LŸ, *ad.* With premeditation.
He that premeditatedly cozens one does not cozen all, but only because he cannot. *Feltham.*
PRĒ-MĒ'DI-TĀTION, *n.* [L. *præmeditatio*; It. *premeditazione*; Sp. *premeditación*; Fr. *préméditation*.]
 1. The act of premeditating; predetermination; previous reflection or thought; forethought.
Hope is a pleasant premeditation of enjoyment. *More.*
 2. Design or intention previously formed.
Murder by poisoning must of necessity be done with premeditation. *Dowder.*
PRĒ-MĒR'IT, *v. a.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *merit*.] To deserve before. [R.] *King Charles.*
PRĒ-MI-AL, *a.* [L. *præmium*, a reward.] By way of reward; recompensing. [R.]
Laws penal, premlal, support a state. *Owen.*
 † **PRĒM'I-CEŸ**, *n. pl.* [L. *primitia*; Fr. *prémices*.] First fruits. *Dryden.*
 † **PRĒM'IER**, or **PRĒM'IER**, *a.* [L. *primus*; Fr. *premier*.]
 1. Prime; principal; first; chief. "Premier ministers of state." *Swift.*
 2. (*Her.*) The most ancient, when applied to any peer of any degree by creation. *Craib.*
 † **PRĒM'IER**, or **PRĒM'IER** [prēm'ier, W. F. Ja. C.; prēm'yer, S. J. E. R.; prēm'ier, P.], *n.* [Fr.] A principal minister of state; the prime minister, as of England. *Campden.*
PRĒM'IER-SHIP, *n.* The office or the dignity of a premier. *Ec. Rev.*
PRĒ-MIL-LĒN'NI-AL, *a.* Before the millennium. *Wright.*
PRĒ-MISE' (prēm'iz'), *v. a.* [L. *præmitto*, *præmisus*, to send before; *præ*, before, and *mitto*, *missus*, to send.] [*i.* **PREMISED**; *pp.* **PREMISING**, **PREMISED**.]
 1. To send before the time. *Shak.*
 2. To explain, state, or propose previously; to lay down as a previous proposition; to preface; to announce; to signify.
We must premise this as a certain and fundamental truth. *South.*
PRĒ-MISE', *v. n.* To make antecedent proposi-

tions; to state beforehand. "I must premise with three circumstances." *Swift.*
PRĒM'ISE, *n.*; *pl.* **PRĒM'IS-ES**. [L. *præmissum*; *præ*, before, and *missum*, sent; It. *premissa*; Sp. *premissa*; Fr. *prémisse*.]
 1. A thing premised; a proposition antecedently supposed or proved.
From premises erroneously brought, And therefore the deduction's nought. *Swift.*
 2. *pl.* (*Logic*.) The first two propositions of a syllogism from which a certain conclusion is established.
 A disjunctive syllogism is one whose major premise is disjunctive. *Hedge.*
 † In the syllogism, —
 All excess is sinful;
 All gluttony is excess; therefore,
 All gluttony is sinful;
 the first proposition is called the *major premise*, being that in which the *major* term (sinful) is compared with the middle (excess); the second proposition is called the *minor premise*, being that in which the *minor* term (gluttony) is compared with the middle.
 3. *pl.* (*Law*.) Statements which have been before made: — that part, in the beginning of a deed, consisting of all that precedes the *habendum*, including the date, the parties' names, and descriptions, the recitals (if any), the consideration and the receipt thereof, the grant, the description of the things granted, and the exceptions (if any): — the thing demised or granted by the deed: — that part of a bill containing a statement of the facts and circumstances of the plaintiff's case, and the names of the persons against whom he seeks redress: — lands and tenements; as, "The premises will be sold without reserve." *Burwill.*
 † "Archbishop Whately, in his 'Logic,' writes *premiss* in the singular, and *premisses* in the plural. *Premise*, like *promise*, is the proper term, and makes *premisses* in the plural." *Dr. Crombie.*
 † **PRĒMIT**, *v. a.* [L. *præmitto*, to send before.] To premise; to remark before. *Hutcheson.*
PRĒMI-ŪM, *n.*; *pl.* **PRĒMI-ŪM-ŪM**; Eng. **PRĒMI-ŪMS**. [L. *præmium*; *præ*, before, and *emo*, to take.]
 1. Something given to invite a loan or a bargain. "People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large interest." *Swift.*
 2. A reward; a recompense; a bonus.
 3. Value above the original price or cost, as opposed to *discount*.
 4. (*Law*.) The consideration paid by the insured to the insurer for making an insurance; — so called because it is paid *primo*, or before the contract shall take effect. *Bourrier.*
PRĒ-MŌN'ISH, *v. a.* [L. *præmoneo*, to warn previously; *præ*, before, and *moneo*, to warn.] [*i.* **PREMONISHED**; *pp.* **PREMONISHING**, **PREMONISHED**.] To warn or admonish beforehand.
Of these hath our loving Lord premonished us. *Bale.*
PRĒ-MŌN'ISH-MĒNT, *n.* The act of premonishing; previous admonition. *Watton.*
PRĒ-MŌN'ISH'ION (prē-mō-nish'ion), *n.* [L. *præmonitio*; It. *premonizione*; Sp. *premonición*.] Previous notice or warning; previous intelligence. *Chapman.*
PRĒ-MŌN'ITOR, *n.* [L. *præmonitor*.] One who gives premonition. *Bp. Hall.*
PRĒ-MŌN-I-TŌR-I-LŸ, *ad.* By way of premonition.
PRĒ-MŌN'I-TŌ-RŸ, *a.* [L. *præmonitorius*.] Previously admonishing; advising beforehand; as, "Premonitory symptoms." *Dungham.*
PRĒ-MŌN'STRANT, *n.* One of an order of monks instituted by St. Norbert in 1120 at *Premonstre* or *Premonstratum*, in the diocese of Laon, in Picardy, and called also *White Canons*. *Lon. Ency.*
PRĒ-MŌN'STRĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *præmonstro*; *præ*, before, and *monstro*, *monstratus*, to show.] To show or exhibit before or precedently; to fore-show. [R.] *Hartlib.*
PRĒ-MŌN'STRĀ-TĒN'SIAN (-shan), *n.* A premonstrant. *P. Cya.*
 † **PRĒ-MŌN'STRĀ'TION**, *n.* [L. *præmonstratio*.] The act of premonstrating. *Shelford.*
PRĒ-MŌN'STRĀTOR, *n.* [L. *præmonstrator*.] He who, or that which, premonstrates. *Kirby.*

PRĒ-MORSE', *a.* [L. *premordeo*, *premorsum*, to bite off.] (*Bot.*) Bitten off, as it were, at the end.
Sp. When applied to roots, it means such as are not tapering, but blunt at the end; when applied to leaves, such as end very obtusely, with unequal notches. *Maunder.*

PRĒ-MO'TION, *n.* [Fr. *prémotion*.] Previous motion. *Wright.*

PRĒM'U-NĪ-RE, *n.* [L.] (*Law.*) A writ. — See *PRĒMUNIRE*.

† PRĒ-MU-NĪTE', *v. a.* [L. *præmunio*.] To fortify. *Fotherby.*

† PRĒ-MU-NĪ'TION (*prĒ-mu-nīsh'un*), *n.* [L. *præmunio*.] An anticipation of objection. *Todd.*

PRĒ-MŪ-NĪ-TQ-RY, *a.* Defining a penalty that may be incurred. *Hody.*

PRĒN'DER, *n.* [Fr. *prendre*, to take.] (*Law.*) The power, or the right, of taking a thing before it is offered. *Whishaw.*

PRĒ-NŌ'MĒN, *n.* See *PRĒNOMEN*.

PRĒ-NŌM'I-NĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *prænominio*, *prænominatus*.] To forename. [R.] *Shak.*

PRĒ-NŌM'I-NĀTE, *a.* Forenamed. [R.] *Shak.*

PRĒ-NŌM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *nominatio*.] The state of being named or nominated first. *Browne.*

PRĒ-NŌS'TIC, *n.* [L. *prænoscio*; *præ*, before, and *noscio*, to know.] A prognostic or presage. *Gower.*

PRĒ-NŌTE', *v. a.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *note*.] To mark, signify, or designate before or precedently. *Fox.*

PRĒ-NŌ'TION, *n.* [L. *prænotio*; It. *prenotazione*; Sp. *prenotacion*; Fr. *prénotation*.] A notion or opinion previously formed: a forethought; pre-conception; pre-conviction; pre-sence. *Browne.*

† PRĒN-SĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *prensatio*.] A violent seizing. *Barrow.*

PRĒNT, *v. a.* To print. [Scottish.] *Burns.*

PRĒN'TICE, *n.* Apprentice. *Shak.*

† PRĒN'TICE-HOOD, *n.* Apprenticeship. *Chaucer.*

PRĒN'TICE-SHIP, *n.* Apprenticeship. *Pope.*

† PRĒ-NŪN-CĪ-Ā'TION (*shĕ-s'ashun*), *n.* [L. *prænunciatio*.] The act of telling before. *Bailey.*

† PRĒ-NŪN'CIOUS (*-shus*), *a.* [L. *prænuntius*.] That foretells; predictive. *Blount.*

PRĒ-OB-TĀIN' (*-ob-tān'*), *v. a.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *obtain*.] To obtain beforehand. *Smart.*

PRĒ-ŌC-CU-PĀN-CY, *n.* 1. The act of taking possession before another. *Johnson.*
 2. The right of preoccupying. *Wright.*

† PRĒ-ŌC-CU-PĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *præoccupo*.] 1. To preoccupy; to anticipate. *Bacon.*
 2. To prepossess; to fill with prejudice. *Wotton.*
Let the eye preoccupate the judgment.

PRĒ-ŌC-CU-PĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *præoccupatio*; It. *preoccupazione*; Fr. *préoccupation*.] 1. The act of preoccupying; prepossession. 2. Anticipation of objection. *South.*
By way of preoccupation, he should have said, Well, here you see your commission.

PRĒ-ŌC-CU-PŪ, *v. a.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *occupy*.] [i. *PREOCCUPIED*; *pp.* *PREOCCUPYING*, *PREOCCUPIED*.] To take previous possession of; to occupy before or precedently; to prepossess. *South.*
I think it more respectful to the reader to leave something to reflection than to preoccupy his judgment.

† PRĒ-ŌM'I-NĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *præ*, before, and *omino*, *ominatus*, to forebode.] To give a previous omen of; to presage; to predict. *Browne.*

PRĒ-Q-PĒR-CU-LŪM, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *operculum*, a cover.] (*Bot.*) The forelid or operculum of a moss. *Smart.*

PRĒ-Q-PĪN'ION (*-yun*), *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *opinion*.] An opinion antecedently formed; prepossession. [R.] *Browne.*

PRĒ-ŌP'TION, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *optio*.] The right of first choice. *Stackhouse.*

PRĒ-OR-DĀIN', *v. a.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *ordain*.] [i. *PREORDAINED*; *pp.* *PREORDAINING*, *PREORDAINED*.] To ordain beforehand; to foreordain; to predetermine; to preestablish. *Milton.*
The purposed counsel preordained and fixt.

PRĒ-ŌR'DI-NĀNCE, *n.* Antecedent or first decree. [R.] *Shak.*

† PRĒ-ŌR'DI-NĀTE, *a.* Preordained. *Sir T. Elyot.*

PRĒ-ŌR'DI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *ordination*.] The act of preordaining; predetermination. *Fotherby.*

PRĒ-PĀR'Ā-BLE, *a.* That may be prepared. *Cruik.*

† PRĒ-PĀR'Ā-RĀTE, *a.* [L. *præparatus*.] Prepared.

PRĒ-PĀR'Ā-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *præparatio*; It. *preparazione*; Sp. *preparacion*; Fr. *préparation*.] 1. Act of preparing or making ready. 2. State of being prepared; previous measures. *I will show what preparations there were in nature for this dissolution.* *Burnet.*

3. Ceremonious introduction. [R.] *Shak.*
I make bold to press, with so little preparation, upon you.

4. Any thing prepared or made by regular process; accomplishment; qualification. *Browne.*
Chemists . . . magnify their preparations.
Generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike, and learned preparations. *Shak.*

5. (*Anat.*) Any part of an animal body preserved for anatomical uses. *Dunglison.*

6. (*Mus.*) The anticipation in a chord of one note or more of a discord which is to follow, making the introduction of the latter less abrupt. *Dwight.*

PRĒ-PĀR'Ā-TĪVE, *a.* [It. & Sp. *preparativo*; Fr. *préparatif*.] Having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting; preparatory. *South.*
Would men have spent tedious days and watchful nights in the laborious quest of knowledge preparative to this work?

PRĒ-PĀR'Ā-TĪVE, *n.* 1. That which has the power of preparing or fitting a thing to any purpose. 2. That which is done in order to something else; preparation. *Dryden.*
Necessary preparatives for our voyage.

PRĒ-PĀR'Ā-TĪVE-LY, *ad.* Previously; by way of preparation. *Hale.*

PRĒ-PĀR'Ā-TŌR, *n.* [L. *preparator*.] One who prepares. [R.] *Goldsmith.*

PRĒ-PĀR'Ā-TŌ-RY, *a.* [L. *preparatorius*; It. & Sp. *preparatorio*; Fr. *préparatoire*.] 1. Antecedently necessary; preparative. 2. Introductory; previous; preliminary; antecedent; prefatory. *Hale.*

PRĒ-PĀRE', *v. a.* [L. *præparo*; *præ*, before, and *paro*, to get ready; It. *preparare*; Sp. *preparar*; Fr. *préparer*.] [i. *PREPARED*; *pp.* *PREPARING*, *PREPARED*.] 1. To cause to be fit or suitable for some end or purpose; to adapt to any purpose; to equip. *Hammond.*
Prepare men's hearts by giving them the grace of humility, repentance, and probity of heart.

2. To make or get ready; to put in order. *Milton.*
That they may prepare a city for habitation. Ps. cviii. 36.
Now prepare thee for another sight.

3. To form or fashion; to make: — to provide. *Ps. xiv. 2.*
He hath founded it upon the seas, and prepared it upon the floods.

Syn. — See *PROVIDE*.

PRĒ-PĀRE', *v. n.* 1. To take previous or introductory measures; to get ready. 2. To make all things ready; to put things in order. "Bid them prepare for dinner." *Shak.*

† PRĒ-PĀRE', *n.* Preparation. *Shak.*

PRĒ-PĀRED' (*prĒ-pār'*), *p. a.* Being in a state of preparation; ready. *Shak.*

Syn. — See *READY*.

PRĒ-PĀR'ĒD-LY, *ad.* By proper precedent measures: — in a state of preparation. *Shak.*

PRĒ-PĀR'ĒD-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being prepared. "A good preparedness for grace." *South.*

PRĒ-PĀR'ĒR, *n.* He who, or that which, prepares or previously fits for any thing.

PRĒ-PĀY', *v. a.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *pay*.] [i. *PREPAID*; *pp.* *PREPAYING*, *PREPAID*.] To pay beforehand. *R. Hill.*

PRĒ-PĀY'MENT, *n.* Payment beforehand. *Ec. Rev.*

† PRĒ-PĒNSE', *v. a.* [L. *præ*, before, and *pendo*, *pensus*, to weigh.] To weigh or examine beforehand; to consider before or precedently. *Brande.*
In very deed it was prepossessed treason.

† PRĒ-PĒNSE', *v. n.* To deliberate beforehand; to consider; to ponder. *Spenser.*

PRĒ-PĒNSE', *a.* [Nor. Fr. *prépense*.] (*Law.*) Premeditated; preconceived; contrived beforehand; aforethought; intended; designed. *Burke.*
You see, by the paper I take, that I am likely to be long, with malice prepense.

PRĒ-PĒNSE', *a.* Aforethought. "Prepensed murder." [R.] *Phillips.*

PRĒ-PĒNSE'LY, *ad.* In a prepense manner; with aforethought. *Qu. Rev.*

PRĒ-PŌL'LENCE, *n.* Prevalence; superiority. *Coventry.*

PRĒ-PŌL'LEN-CY, *n.* of force.

PRĒ-PŌL'LENT, *a.* [L. *prepollens*, very powerful; *præ*, before, and *polleo*, *pollens*, to be strong.] Superior in force or value. *Huntingford.*

† PRĒ-PŌN'DER, *v. a.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *ponder*.] To preponderate. *Wotton.*

PRĒ-PŌN'DER-ANCE, *n.* [It. *preponderanza*; Sp. *preponderancia*; Fr. *prépondérance*.] 1. The state of outweighing; superiority of weight; preponderation. *Grew.* 2. Superiority of power or influence. *Edwards.*
A preponderancy of those circumstances which have a tendency to move the inclination.

PRĒ-PŌN'DER-ANT, *a.* [L. *præponderans*.] Outweighing; over-balancing. *Reid.*

PRĒ-PŌN'DER-ATE, *v. a.* [L. *prepondero*, to outweigh; *præ*, before, and *pondero*, *ponderatus*, to weigh; It. *ponderare*; Sp. *ponderar*.] [i. *PREPONDERATED*; *pp.* *PREPONDERATING*, *PREPONDERATED*.] 1. To outweigh; to exceed in weight; to overbalance; to overpoise; to overpower. *Glennell.*
An inconsiderable weight, by distance from the centre of the balance, will preponderate greater magnitudes.

2. † To ponder or consider previously. *Shafestary.*
How many things do they preponderate! how many at once comprehend!

PRĒ-PŌN'DER-ĀTE, *v. n.* 1. To exceed in weight. *Wittke.*
That is no just balance wherein the heaviest side will not preponderate.

2. To exceed in influence or power analogous to weight; to incline to one side. *Locke.*

PRĒ-PŌN'DER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *preponderatio*; It. *preponderazione*.] The act or the state of preponderating; preponderance. *Watts.*

† PRĒ-PŌSE', *v. a.* [L. *præpono*; Fr. *préposer*.] To put or place before. *W. Percy.*

PRĒP-Q-SĪ'TION (*prĒp-q-zīsh'un*), *n.* [L. *prepositio*; It. *preposizione*; Sp. *preposicion*; Fr. *préposition*.] (*Gram.*) A particle which expresses the relation between a noun or a pronoun which it governs in the objective case, and before which it is commonly placed, and some other word in the same sentence. *Prof. Gibbs.*
Prepositions express neither essences (like substantives), nor activities (like verbs and adjectives), but only their relations.

In our old writers, preposition seems to be used as equivalent to preposition of exposition. *Richardson.*
He made a long preposition and oration concerning the allegiance which he exhorted his lords to owe and bear to him. *Fidyan.*

PRĒP-Q-SĪ'TION-ĀL (*-zīsh'un-āl*), *a.* (*Gram.*) Relating to, or like, a preposition. *Latham.*

PRĒ-PŌS'I-TĪVE, *a.* [L. *prepositivus*; It. *prepositivo*; Fr. *prépositif*.] (*Gram.*) Placed before; prefixed. *Horne Tooke.*

PRĒ-PŌS'I-TĪVE, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word or particle put before another word. *Horne Tooke.*

PRĒ-PŌS'I-TŌR, *n.* A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest; a monitor. *Martin.*

PRĒ-PŌS'I-TŪRE, *n.* [L. *praepositura*, the office of an overseer.] A provostship. *Louth.*

PRĒ-POSSĒSS' (*prĒ-poz-zēs'*), *v. a.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *possess*.] [i. *PREPOSSESSED*; *pp.* *PREPOSSESSING*, *PREPOSSESSED*.] 1. To take or seize beforehand; to preoccupy; to take previous possession of; to possess previously. *Baconmont.*
But there before her was a youthful man, who prepossessed her room.

2. To hold as a previous opinion, or opinion

previous to examination or knowledge; to influence beforehand; to bias; to prejudice.

She was *prepossessed* with the scandal of salivating. *Wisman.*

PRĒ-POŠ-ŠĒS'SION (prē-pōz-zēsh'un), *n.* 1. Previous possession; preoccupation.

2. Preconceived opinion; prejudice; bias.

The hearers and spectators of what our Saviour said and did had mighty and inveterate *prepossessions* to struggle with. *Sharp.*

PRĒ-POŠ-ŠĒS'SING, *p. a.* Taking previous possession; inviting or winning favor.

PRĒ-POŠ-ŠĒS'ING-LY, *ad.* With prepossession.

PRĒ-POŠ-ŠĒS'OR, *n.* One who prepossesses.

PRĒ-PŌŠ-TĒR-OŪS, *a.* [*L. preposterus*; *præ*, before, and *posterus*, after or behind; *It. & Sp. prepostero*; *Fr. prepostère.*]

1. Having that first which ought to be last; perverted; distorted; reversed; inverted.

The method I take may be censured as *preposterous*, because I thus treat last of the antediluvian earth, which was first in order of nature. *Woodward.*

2. Wrong; absurd; foolish; extravagant; excessive; monstrous; irrational; ridiculous. "*Preposterous* reasonings." *Woodward.*

The head-dresses of the ladies, during my youth, were of *preposterous* size. *Samuel Rogers.*

Syn. — See **ABSDRD.**

PRĒ-PŌŠ-TĒR-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In a preposterous manner or situation; absurdly; foolishly.

PRĒ-PŌŠ-TĒR-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* Inverted or wrong order or method; absurdity. *Johnson.*

†PRĒ-PŌ-TĒN-CY, *n.* [*L. prapotentia.*] Superior power; predominance. *Brown.*

†PRĒ-PŌ-TĒNT, *a.* [*L. prapotens.*] Mighty; very able or powerful. *Playfere.*

†PRĒ-PRŌP-TĒR-OŪS, *a.* [*L. praproperus*; *præ*, before, and *properus*, hasty.] Over-hasty. *Ray.*

PRĒ-PŪCE, *n.* [*L. praputium*, the foreskin; *præ*, before, and *Gr. πρότις*, dim. of *πρότις*, the foreskin; *Fr. prépuce.*] (*Anat.*) The prolongation of the integuments of the penis, which cover the glans; the skin which is removed by circumcision; the foreskin. *Dunglison.*

PRĒ-PŪ-TIAL, *a.* Relating to the prepure or foreskin. *Corbet.*

PRĒ-RĀPI-A-EL-ITE, *n.* One of a school of modern artists who profess to follow the mode of study and expression adopted by the early painters who flourished before the time of *Raphael*, and whose principal theory of action is a rigid adherence to natural forms and effects, in contradistinction to the style of rendering of any particular school of art. *Fairholt.*

PRĒ-RĒG-NANT, *n.* [*L. præ*, before, and *Eng. regnant.*] The reigning predecessor. *Warner.*

PRĒ-RĒ-MŌTE, *a.* [*L. præ*, before, and *Eng. remote.*] Remote with respect to the antecedent order or time. *Smart.*

PRĒ-RĒ-QUĪRE, *v. a.* [*L. præ*, before, and *Eng. require.*] To require previously. *Hammond.*

PRĒ-RĒQ-UI-SITE (prē-rēk'wē-zit), *a.* [*L. præ*, before, and *Eng. requisite.*] Previously necessary. "*The prerequisite . . . conditions.*" *Brown.*

PRĒ-RĒQ-UI-SITE (prē-rēk'wē-zit), *n.* Something previously necessary; requirement. *Dryden.*

PRĒ-RĒ-SŌLVE, *v. a.* [*L. præ*, before, and *Eng. resolve.*] To resolve previously; to predetermine. [*R.*] *Sir E. Dering.*

PRĒ-RŌG-A-TĪVE, *a.* [*L. prerogativus.*] Having special privileges.

Prerogative Court, (*Eccl. Law.*) a court, in England, in which all testaments are proved and administrations granted when the deceased has left *bona notabilia*, or goods to the value of five pounds, in two dioceses or jurisdictions. *Whishaw.*

Prerogative Office, the office in which the wills proved in the Prerogative Court are registered. *Blackstone.* — *Prerogative writ*, a writ issued upon some extraordinary occasion, and for which it is necessary to apply by motion to the court. *Burrill.*

PRĒ-RŌG-A-TĪVE, *n.* [*L. prerogativa*, precedence in voting; *præ*, before, and *rogatio*, rogatus, to ask; *It. & Sp. prerogativa*; *Fr. prerogative.*]

1. An exclusive or peculiar privilege, right, or authority; immunity. "*The prerogatives of man above other animals.*" *Ray.*

The *prerogatives* which God gave unto Peter. *Sp. Carver.*

2. The right or preeminence which a king enjoys alone, in contradistinction to others.

A person vested with an office is entitled to all the rights, privileges, *prerogatives*, which belong to it. *Bowyer.*

Prerogatives of the King of England are either direct or incidental, the first are such as belong to the king essentially by virtue of his high political character, such as the inviolability of his person, his right of pardon to officers, the creating of peers, &c.; the latter, such exceptions from the ordinary rules of law as are made in his favor, such as the power to levy execution before other creditors, that no costs shall be recovered against the king. *Brande.*

Syn. — See **PRIVILEGE.**

PRĒ-RŌG-A-TĪVED (-tīvd), *a.* Having an exclusive privilege or prerogative. [*n.*] *Shak.*

PRĒ-RŌG-A-TĪVE-LY, *ad.* By exclusive privilege.

PRĒ-SĀGE' (114), *v. a.* [*L. presagio*, to forebode; *præ*, before, and *sagio*, to perceive sharply; *It. presagire*; *Sp. presagiar*; *Fr. présager.*] [*2. PRESAGED*; *pp. PRESAGING, PRESAGED.*]

1. To apprehend beforehand; to divine; to forebode; to foreknow; to have a presentiment of. *Milton.*

2. To foretell; to prophesy; to foretoken; to foreshow; to predict.

My dreams *presage* some joyful news at hand. *Shak.*

PRES'AGE (114) [prēs'aj, *S. W. P. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; *præs'aj*, or *prēs'aj*, *J.*; *prēs'aj*, or *præs'aj*, *W.*; *prēs'aj*, or *præs'aj*, *F.*; *prēs'aj*, *W.*], *n.* [*L. presagium*, a presage; *It. & Sp. presagio*; *Fr. présage.*] Something that foreshows; a foreboding; an omen; portent; token; prognostic; an indication. "*Presage of victory.*" *Milton.*

Syn. — See **OMEN.**

PRĒ-SĀGE-FŪL, *a.* Foreboding; full of presage; foretelling. *Thomson.*

†PRĒ-SĀGE-MĒNT, *n.* Presage. *Wotton.*

PRĒ-SĀG-ER, *n.* One who presages; a foreteller; foreshower. *Shak.*

PRES-BY-ŌPE, *n.* One who is long-sighted or affected by presbyopia; presbyope. *Dunglison.*

PRES-BY-Ō-PI-A, *n.* [*Gr. πρεσβυς*, an old man, *πρεσβυς*, *J.*; *πρεσβυς*, the eye.] (*Med.*) Old sight; far-sightedness; the defect in vision, as in old age, when near objects are seen less distinctly than those more distant. *Dunglison.*

PRES-BY-Ō-PI-C, *a.* Far-sighted; presbytic. *P. Cyc.*

PRES-BY-TE, *n.* [*Gr. πρεσβυτης*; *Fr. presbyte.*] One who sees objects only at a distance; a long-sighted person; presbyope. *Prof. John Farrar.*

PRES-BY-TĒR, *n.* [*Gr. πρεσβυτερος*, an elder; *πρεσβυς*, old; *L. presbyter*; *Sp. presbítero*; *Old Fr. presbtre*, *prestre*; *Fr. prêtre.*] *Doderlein* derives it from *πρεσβυς*, *πρεσβυς*, to be conspicuous, and so, one that is conspicuous. *Liddell & Scott.*

1. An elder; a member of a presbytery.

2. One of an order of ministers in the Christian Church, having the spiritual care of distinct congregations, and exercising as a class a general superintendence over the concerns of the church. *Brande.*

Presbyter, or elder, is a word borrowed from the Greek translation of the Old Testament, where it commonly signifies ruler or governor, it being a note of office and dignity, not of age; and, in this sense, bishops are sometimes called *presbyters* in the New Testament. *Loud. Eny.*

2. †A Presbyterian. *Butler.*

PRES-BY-TĒ-RĀL, *a.* Relating to a presbyter or presbytery. *Gibbon. Annual Reg.*

PRES-BY-TĒ-RĀTE, *n.* [*L. presbyteratus.*] The office or station of a presbyter. *Heber.*

PRES-BY-TĒ-RĒSS, *n.* A female presbyter. *Bale.*

PRES-BY-TĒ-RĪ-AI, *a.* Presbyterian. *Holyday.*

PRES-BY-TĒ-RĪ-AN, *a.* [*Gr. πρεσβυτερος*; *It. & Sp. presbiteriano*; *Fr. presbytérien.*] Relating to Presbyterianism or to the Presbyterians; — a term for a form of ecclesiastical government.

The most noted Presbyterian church of the present day is that of Scotland, which is called the *kirk*. *P. Cyc.*

PRES-BY-TĒ-RĪ-AN, *n.* One who adheres to the form of church government that is conducted by presbyteries, or by clerical and lay presbyters. *Swift.*

PRES-BY-TĒ-RĪ-AN-ISM, *n.* The principles and discipline of Presbyterians. *Addison.*

PRES-BY-TĒ-RĪ-AN-LY, *ad.* According to Presbyterianism. *Gent. Mag.*

PRES-BY-TĒ-RĪ-ŪM, *n.* [*Gr. πρεσβυτεριον.*] A presbytery, or that part of the church in which divine offices are performed; — applied to the choir or chancel, which was the place appropriated to the bishop, priests, and other clergy. *Whishaw.*

PRES-BY-TĒR-SHĪP, *n.* Presbyterate. *Onderdonk.*

PRES-BY-TĒR-Y (prēs'hē-tēr-e) [prēs'hē-tēr-e, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. W.*; *prēs'hē-tēr-e*, *P. E. H. C. W.*], *n.* [*Gr. πρεσβυτεριον.*]

1. That form of ecclesiastical polity which vests church government in a society of clerical and lay presbyters, or of ministers and lay elders, all possessed, officially, of equal rank and power; — a body of clerical and lay presbyters; — a church court consisting of pastors and ruling elders; — eldership. *Brande.* "The laying on of the hands of the *presbytery.*" 1 Tim. iv.

2. A district comprising a number of parishes. *Clarke.*

3. (*Arch.*) That part of a Catholic church exclusively used for its priests. *Brutton.*

This word is sometimes erroneously pronounced *prēs-bē-ry* — a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthoepists.

PRES-BY-TĪ-A, *n.* [*Gr. πρεσβυς*, an old man.] (*Med.*) Far-sightedness; presbyopia. *Dunglison.*

PRES-BY-TĪC, *a.* Presbyopic. *Dunglison.*

PRĒ-SCI-ENCE (prēs'she-ens) [prēs'she-ens, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. W.*; *prēs'she-ens*, *S. H.*; *prēs'she-ens*, *P.*], *n.* [*L. præscentia*; *præ*, before, and *scientia*, knowledge; *It. prescienza*; *Sp. prescencia*; *Fr. prescience*; *Gr. προγνωσις*, foreknowledge; knowledge of future things; foresight.

Of things of the most accidental and mutable nature, God's *prescience* is certain. *South.*

PRĒ-SCI-ENT (prēs'she-ent), *a.* [*L. præsiciens*; *præ*, before, and *sciens*, knowing.] Foreknowing; prophetic. *Bacon.*

PRĒ-SCIND' (prē-sind'), *v. a.* [*L. præsindere*; *præ*, before, and *scindere* (*Gr. σχίζω*), to cut; *It. pre-scindere*; *Sp. pre-scindir.*] To cut off; to abstract; to sever. [*n.*] *Pearson.*

PRĒ-SCIND-ENT, *a.* Abstracting. *Cheyne.*

PRĒ-SCI-OŪS (prēs'she-ūs), *a.* [*L. præscius*; *præ*, before, and *sciens*, knowing.] Foreknowing; prescient. [*n.*] *Sp. Hall.*

PRĒ-SCRIBE', *v. a.* [*L. præscribo*; *præ*, before, and *scribo*, to write; *It. prescrivere*; *Sp. prescribir*; *Fr. prescrire.*] [*1. PRESCRIBED*; *pp. PRESCRIBING, PRESCRIBED.*]

1. To set down authoritatively; to order; to direct; to dictate, to appoint.

To the blank moon her office they *prescribed*. *Milton.*

2. (*Med.*) To direct as a remedy. *Swift.*

Syn. — See **APPOINT**, and **DIRECT**.

PRĒ-SCRIBE', *v. n.* 1. To give law or direction; to dictate.

A forwardness to *prescribe* to his opinions. *Locke.*

2. To form a custom which has the force of law. *Arbuthnot.*

3. (*Med.*) To write or give directions and forms of medicine for a patient. *Pope.*

4. (*Law.*) To claim a title to a thing on the ground of long or immemorial usage. *Burrill.*

A person is said to *prescribe* that he and his ancestors have used, time out of mind, to have common of pasture in such a close, which is called prescription in a man and his ancestors. *Burrill.*

PRĒ-SCRĪBER, *n.* One who prescribes. *Fotherby.*

PRĒ-SCRIPT, *a.* [*L. prescriptus*; *præ*, before, and *scribo*, scriptus, to write; *Fr. prescrit.*] Directed by precept; prescribed. *Hooker.*

PRĒ-SCRIPT, *n.* [*L. prescriptum.*]

1. A direction; a decree; a law; an ordinance; a precept; a rule; a model prescribed.

By his *prescript* a sanctuary is framed. *Milton.*

2. (*Med.*) A prescription for a patient. *Fell.*

PRĒ-SCRĪP-TĪ-BĪL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being prescriptible. *J. Story.*

PRĒ-SCRĪP-TĪ-BLE, *a.* That may be prescribed. "If the matter were *prescriptible.*" *Grafton.*

PRE-SCRIP'TION, *n.* [L. *prescriptio*; Sp. *prescripción*; Fr. *prescription*.]

1. Act of prescribing; direction; prescript.

Nor in the ways of his prescription trod. *South.*

2. A rule produced by long custom; custom continued till it has the force of law; usage.

It will be found a work of no small difficulty to dispossess a vice from that heart where long possession begins to plead prescription. *South.*

3. (Med.) A medical recipe. *Temple.*

4. (Law.) A mode of acquiring title to property by long usage; a title acquired by use and time to incorporeal hereditaments, such as a right of way or common. *Burrill.*

Prescription is a usage annexed to the person of the owner of an estate, as distinguished from custom, which is properly a local usage. *Burrill.*

Time of prescription, a length or period of time sufficient to establish the right of prescription or title by prescription. This, in England, was formerly identical with *time immemorial*, or term out of memory—a period referring to the beginning of the reign of Richard I. But now the time of prescription, in certain cases, has been shortened. *Burrill.*

PRE-SCRIP'TIVE, *a.* [L. *prescriptivus*.] Relating to prescription; pleading the authority of, or acquired by, custom. "*Prescriptive right*." *Hurd.*

† PRE-SÉ'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *préséance*.] Priority of place in sitting; precedence. *Carew.*

PRÉ'S'ENCE (préz'ens), *n.* [L. *præsentia*; It. *presenzia*; Sp. *presencia*; Fr. *présence*.]

1. The state of being present;—contrary to absence. "Your presence makes us rich." *Shak.*

2. The state of being in the view of a superior; approach face to face to a great person.

Thinking it want of education which made him so discontented with unwonted presence. *Sidney.*

3. The persons present before a great personage. "No man in the presence." *Shak.*

4. The chamber or place where an assembly is held before a prince or other great personage.

An't please your grace, the two great cardinals wait in the presence. *Shak.*

5. Port; air; mien; demeanor; behavior.

A graceful presence bespeaks acceptance. *Collier.*

6. Readiness at need; quickness at expedients; as, "Presence of mind."

7. The person of a superior.

To her the sovereign presence thus replied. *Milton.*

PRÉ'S'ENCE-CHAM'BÉR, } *n.* The chamber or
PRÉ'S'ENCE-RÔÔM, } room in which a great
person receives company. *Locke.*

PRÉ-SÉN-SÁ'TION, *n.* A precedent or previous thought or feeling. *More.*

† PRE-SÉN'SION, *n.* [L. *præsentio*.] Perception beforehand; presentiment. *Brown.*

PRÉ'S'ENT, *a.* [L. *præsens*; Fr. *présent*.]

1. Being face to face; being at hand; not absent. "Be not often present at feasts." *Sp. Taylor.*

The am'le mind keeps the several objects all within sight, and present to the soul. *Watts.*

2. Now existing; not past; not future.

Past and to come seem best; things present, worst. *Shak.*

The present hours in present mirth employ. *Prior.*

3. Quick in emergencies; ready; at hand.

If a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit. *Bacon.*

4. Favorably attentive; not neglectful; not heedless; favorable; propitious.

Nor could I hope in any place but there
To find a god so present to my prayer. *Dryden.*

5. A term used in an inscription on a letter addressed to a person residing in the place where the letter is written. [U. S.]

Present tense, (Gram.) a tense denoting an action or event as passing at the time in which it is mentioned. It likewise expresses a character, quality, general truth or customary action, &c.; as, "He is an able man"; "Vice produces misery." Preceded by the words *when*, *before*, *after*, &c., it is sometimes used to point out the relative time of a future action; as, "When he arrives, he will hear the news." In animated historical narrations, it is sometimes substituted for the imperfect tense. *Murray. G. Brown.* The present, an elliptical expression for the present time. *Milton.*—At present, at the present time; now, elliptically for the present time. *Addison.*

PRÉ'S'ENT, *n.* 1. A gift; a donative; a donation; a benefaction; an offering.

He sent part of the rich spoil . . . as a present unto Solyman. *Kneller.*

2. *pl.* (Law.) Letters; writings; as, "Know all men by these presents,"—these letters or writings now present.

Presents is a word of constant occurrence in deeds, bonds, and various other instruments, framed immediately from the L. *præsentia*, which was used with *literæ* (letters) as formal words of description in the old conveyances. The word *literæ* was sometimes suppressed; this led to the use of *præsentia* as a substantive, and ultimately to the English word *presents*. *Burrill.*

Syn. — See GIFT.

PRÉ-S'ENT', *v. a.* [L. *præsentare*, to present; It. *presentare*; Sp. *presentar*; Fr. *présenter*.] [i. PRESENTED; pp. PRESENTING, PRESENTED.]

1. To place in the presence of a superior.

They led him high applauded, and present
Before the seat supreme. *Milton.*

2. To exhibit to view or notice; to offer.

She went in peril of each noise appeared,
And of each shade that did itself present. *Spenser.*

Or hear what to my mind first thoughts present. *Milton.*

3. To give formally; to make a present of; to bestow; to grant; to confer.

Folks in mud-wall tenement
Present a turkey or a hen
To those might better spare them ten. *Prior.*

4. To put ceremoniously into the hands of another.

So ladies in romance assist their knight,
Present the spear, and arm him for the fight. *Pope.*

5. To make a present to; to favor with a gift;—usually followed by *with*.

Octavia presented the poet, for his admirable elegy on her son Marcellus. *Dryden.*

Should I present thee with rare figured plate. *Dryden.*

6. To offer openly; to proffer.

He . . . presented battle to the French navy. *Hayward.*

7. To lay before a legislature, court, or other official body for consideration; as, "To present a petition."

8. (Ecol.) To offer to the bishop of the diocese to be instituted, as a clerk. *Burrill.*

9. (Law.) To lay before a court for inquiry; to find or represent judicially; to indict; as, "A grand jury present certain offences." *B. & C. 11.*

10. (Mil.) To level; to aim; to point, — as any species of fire-arms.

To present arms, (Mil.) to put the arms or guns in a perpendicular position in front of the body, as in saluting a superior officer, or in token of respect.

Syn. — See GIVE, OFFER. *Stocquer.*

PRÉ-S'ENT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be presented, as to a church-living. *Ayliffe.*

2. That may be exhibited or represented.

Here are again two ideas not presentable but by language. *Durke.*

† PRÉ-S'EN-TÁ'NE-ŌUS, *a.* [L. *præsentaneus*; It. & Sp. *presentaneo*.] Ready; quick; immediate. "Like a presentaneous poison." *Harvey.*

† PRÉ-S'EN-TÁ-RY, *a.* Present. *Chaucer.*

PRÉ-S'EN-TÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *præsentatio*; It. *presentazione*; Sp. *presentacion*; Fr. *présentation*.]

1. The act of presenting.

2. Representation; exhibition; show. "These presentations of fighting on the stage." *Dryden.*

3. The act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice.

Presentation copy, a copy of an author's works presented by him as a mark of respect.

PRÉ-S'ENT'A-TIVE, *a.* Relating to, or admitting, presentations. "Advowson *presentative*." *Blackstone.* "To make it [the parsonage] *presentative*." *Spelman.*

PRÉ-S'EN-TÉE', *n.* [Fr. *présenté*.] (Eng. Law.) One presented to a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

PRÉ-S'ENT'ÉR, *n.* One who presents. *L'Estrange.*

† PRÉ-S'EN'TIAL (pré-zén'shál), *a.* Supposing actual presence. *Norris.*

† PRÉ-S'EN-TI-ÁL'I-TY (pré-zén-shé-ál'i-té), *n.* The state of being present. *South.*

† PRÉ-S'EN'TIAL LY (-shál-lé), *ad.* In a way which supposes actual presence. *More.*

† PRÉ-S'EN-TI-ÁTE (pré-zén'shé-át), *v. a.* To make present. *Grew.*

PRÉ-S'EN-TI-ENT (pré-sén'shé-ent), *a.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *sensit*.] Having a previous sensation, perceiving beforehand. *Wright.*

† PRÉ-S'EN-TÍ'FIC, } *a.* [L. *præsens*, present,
† PRÉ-S'EN-TÍ'FIC-AL, } and *facio*, to make.]
Making present. *More.*

† PRÉ-S'EN-TÍ'FIC-LY, *ad.* So as to make present. *More.*

PRÉ-S'ENT-I-MÉNT, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *sensit*.] A previous notion, idea, or sentiment. "A presentiment of what is to be." *Bulder.*

PRÉ-S'ENT-I-MÉNT'AL, *a.* Relating to, or having, presentiment. *Coleridge.*

† PRÉ-S'EN'TION, *n.* See PRESESSION. *Todd.*

PRÉ-S'ENT-LY, *ad.* 1. † At present; at this time; now. "All I will presently say is this." *Hooker.*

2. Immediately; at once; directly; soon.

He shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels. *Matt. xxvi. 53.*

PRÉ-S'ENT'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of presenting.

Upon the heels of my presentment. *Shak.*

2. Any thing presented; presentation; appearance.

The counterfeit presentment of two brothers. *Shak.*

3. (Law.) The notice taken by a grand jury, of their own knowledge, without any bill or indictment found before them, of any offence, nuisance, libel, &c.:—an indictment found by a grand jury:—also the writing which contains the accusation presented. *Bowyer.*

Presentment contracts, the production of a bill of exchange or promissory note to the party on whom the former is drawn for his acceptance, or to the person bound to pay either for payment. *Bowyer.*

The difference between a *presentment* and an *inquisition* is this, that the former is found by a grand jury authorized to inquire of offences generally, whereas the latter is an accusation found by a jury specially returned to inquire concerning the particular offence. *Bowyer.*

† PRÉ-S'ENT-NÉSS, *n.* Presence of mind; quickness at emergencies; presence. *Clarendon.*

PRÉSENTOIR (préz-en-twòr'), *n.* [Fr.] An ornamental cup, very shallow, and having a tall enriched stem. *Fairholt.*

PRÉ-SÉRV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be preserved.

PRÉ-S'ER-VÁ'TION, *n.* [Sp. *preservacion*.]

1. The act of preserving; care to preserve; protection. *Looke.*

2. The state of being preserved; security.

Every senseless thing, by nature's light,
Doth preservation seek, destruction shun. *Darwin.*

PRÉ-SÉRV'A-TIVE, *n.* [It. & Sp. *preservativo*; Fr. *préservatif*.] That which preserves; that which has the power of preserving or preventing; something that confers security.

Were there truth therein, it were the best preservative for princes. *Brown.*

PRÉ-SÉRV'A-TIVE, *a.* That preserves; having power to preserve; conservative. *Johnson.*

PRÉ-SÉRV'A-TO-RY, *n.* That which preserves; preservative; a conservatory. *Whitlock.*

PRÉ-SÉRV'A-TO-RY, *a.* That may tend to preserve; preservative; conservative. *Bp. Hall.*

PRÉ-SÉRVE' (pré-zér'), *v. a.* [Low L. *præservo*; *præ*, before, and *servo*, to save; It. *preservare*; Sp. *preservar*; Fr. *préservier*.] [i. PRESERVED; pp. PRESERVING, PRESERVED.]

1. To shelter from harm, danger, or injury; to protect; to shield; to keep; to secure; to save; to guard; to defend; to watch over; to spare.

To be indifferent, which of two opinions is true, is the right temper of the mind, that preserves it from being imposed on till it has done its best to find the truth. *Locke.*

2. To season, as fruit, vegetables, &c., with sugar or other substances in order to keep from decaying:—to embalm. "To preserve plums, walnuts, or cucumbers." *Johnson.*

Syn. — See KEEP.

PRÉ-SÉRVE', *n.* 1. Fruit preserved in sugar or syrup; a sweetmeat. *Mortimer.*

2. An enclosed place set apart for the preservation of game; an enclosure. *Baird.*

PRÉ-SÉRV'ÉR, *n.* 1. The person or thing that preserves, or that keeps from ruin or mischief. Sit, my preserver, by thy patient's side. *Shak.*

2. One who makes preserves of fruits.

PRESERV-ER-ESS, *n.* A female who preserves.

PRE-SHOW', *v. a.* To show beforehand or previously; to foreshow. *Rogee.*

PRE-SIDE' (*pre-zid'*) [*pre-zid'*, *Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; *pre-sid'*, *S. W. P. J. P.*], *v. n.* [*L. presideo*, to sit before; *præ*, before, and *sedeo*, to sit; *It. presedere*; *Sp. presidir*; *Fr. présider*.] [*a. PRESIDED*; *pp. PRESIDING, PRESIDED*.]

1. To sit or be set, or placed, as chief or head; to have authority over others; to act as president; as, "To *preside* over an assembly."

2. To have superintendence; to be watchful.

*O'er the plans
Of thriving peace thy thoughtful ares *preside*. Thomson.*

PRÉS-I-DENCE, *n.* Presidency; superintendence. The presence and *presidence* of a sincere religious principle. *Ed. Rev.*

PRÉS-I-DEN-CY, *n.* 1. The act of presiding; presidency; superintendence; oversight.

Without the *presidency* and guidance of some superior agent. *Ray.*

2. The office of president; as, "To be elected to the *presidency*."

3. The term of a president's office; as, "The *presidency* of Washington began April 30, 1789, and ended March 3, 1797."

PRÉS-I-DENT, *n.* [*L. presidens*; *It. & Sp. presidente*; *Fr. président*.]

1. One who presides, or who is placed in authority over others, as in an assembly.

The tutor sits in the chair as *president* or moderator, to see that the rules of disputation be observed. *Watts.*

2. A superintendent; a tutelary power.

This last complaint the indulgent ears did pierce
Of just Apollo, *president* of vice. *Waller.*

3. † A guide; a precedent.

4. The chief officer of an institution or corporation; as, "The *president* of a college."

5. The chief officer or magistrate of a republic; as, "The *president* of the United States."

PRÉS-I-DEN-TIAL, *a.* 1. Presiding over. "*Presidential* angels." *Glanvill.*

2. Relating to a president. *Qu. Rev.*

PRÉS-I-DENT-SHIP, *n.* The office of president, or his term of office; presidency. *Hooker.*

PRÉ-SID'ER, *n.* One who presides. *Williams.*

PRÉ-SID'IAL, *a.* [*L. presidialis*; *presidium*, defence; *Fr. présidial*.] Relating to, or having, a garrison. "*Presidial* castles." *Howell.*

PRÉ-SID'IAL-ARY, *a.* [*L. presidarius*; *It. presidario*.] Of, or belonging to, a garrison. "The *presidary* soldiers." *Sheldon.*

PRÉ-SID'ING, *p. a.* That presides; directing.

PRÉ-SIG-NI-FI-CÁ-TION, *n.* [*L. presignificatio*; *It. significazione*; *Sp. significacion*.] The act of presignifying. *Barrow.*

PRÉ-SIG-NI-FY, *v. a.* [*L. præ*, before, and *Eng. signify*.] [*i. PRESIGNIFIED*; *pp. PRESIGNIFYING, PRESIGNIFIED*.] To signify beforehand; to mark or denote before. *Pearson.*

PRÉ-SPÍ-NAL, *a.* [*L. præ*, before, and *spina*, the spine.] Being before the spine. *Dunglison.*

PRÉSS, *v. a.* [*L. premio, pressus*; *It. pressione*; *Fr. presser*. — *Dut. & Ger. pressen*; *Dan. presser*.] [*i. PRESSSED*; *pp. PRESSING, PRESSSED*.]

1. To compress with force or a weight applied; to crowd into a smaller space; to squeeze; to crush; to gripe.

I took the grapes, and *pressed* them into Tharsah's cup. *Gen. xl. 11.*

2. To crush with calamities; to oppress.

Enough to *press* a royal merchant down. *Shak.*

3. To urge by necessity; to constrain; to compel; to coerce; to drive; to hasten.

With hunger *pressed*, devours the pleasing ball. *Dryden.*

To purge him of that humor
That *presses* him from sleep. *Shak.*

4. To impose by constraint; to compel; to force. "He *pressed* a letter upon me." *Dryden.*

5. To affect strongly; to move; to stir.

Paul was *pressed* in spirit. *Acts.*

6. To inculcate with argument or importunity; to enforce; to enjoin; to urge; to solicit.

Be sure to *press* upon him every motive. *Addison.*

7. To hug, as in embracing. *Dryden.*

8. To force into the naval or the military service; to impress, as seamen or as soldiers.

You were *pressed* for the sea service. *Seyfr.*

9. To squeeze in order to make smooth, as cloth or paper.

PRÉSS, *v. n.* 1. To act with compulsive violence; to be distressing. "The most *pressing* difficulties." *Irillotson.*

2. To proceed or go forward with violence, energy, or perseverance towards any object.

I *press* toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. *Phil. iii. 14.*

3. To make invasion; to encroach.

On superior powers
Were we to *press*, inferiors might on ours. *Pope.*

4. To crowd; to throng.

For he had healed many, inasmuch that they *pressed* upon him for to touch him. *Mark iii. 10.*

5. To come unseasonably or importunately.

Nor *press* too near the throne. *Dryden.*

6. To have weight or influence; to operate.

When arguments *press* equally in matters indifferent, the safest method is to give up ourselves to neither. *Addison.*

7. To push; to bear. "Patroclus *presses* upon Hector too boldly." *Pope.*

PRÉSS, *n.* [*It. pressa*; *Sp. prensa*; *Fr. presse*; *Dan. & Ger. presse*.]

1. An instrument or machine by which any thing is pressed: — a wine-press; a cider-press.

The *press* is full, the fats overflow. *Joel iii. 13.*

2. The instrument used in printing; a printing-press.

Make *presses* groan, lead senators to fight. *Young.*

3. The business of printing and publishing; the literature of a country.

The *literature of the press* is the palladium of all the civil liberties of an Englishman. *Junius.*

4. A crowd; a tumult; a throng.

Who is it in the *press* that calls on me? *Shak.*

5. Violent tendency; act of pushing forward.

6. A case or frame for clothes and other uses. "Neither *press*, coffer, chest, trunk." *Shak.*

7. A commission to force men into the military or naval service, impressment. *Raleigh.*

Press of sail, as much as the wind, at any given time, will permit the ship to carry. *Mar. Dict.*

Liberty of the press, the liberty or right which all men have to print and publish whatever they may deem proper, unless, by doing so, they infringe the rights of another, as in the case of copyrights. *Bourcier.*

The *liberty of the press* is, indeed, essential to the nature of a free state; but this consists in laying no previous restraints upon publications, and not in freedom from censure for criminal matter when published. *Blackstone.*

PRÉSS-BÉD, *n.* A bed that may be turned up and enclosed in a case.

I was to sleep in a little *press-bed* in Dr. Johnson's room. *Donnell.*

PRÉSS'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, presses.

PRÉSS'-GÁNG, *n.* A detachment from a ship's crew, or a number of men, strolling about with authority to impress men into naval service; an impress-gang. *Johnson.*

PRÉSS'ING, *p. a.* Squeezing; constraining; distressing; — urgent; importunate.

PRÉSS'ING-LY, *ad.* With force; closely. *Howell.*

PRÉSS'ION, *n.* [*L. pressio*; *It. pressione*.]

1. † The act of pressing; pressure. *Newton.*

2. In the Cartesian philosophy, an endeavor to move. *Wright.*

PRÉSS'-RÓS-TER, *n.* [*L. pressus*, flattened, and *rostrum*, a beak.] (*Ornith.*) One of a tribe of wading birds, including those which have a flattened or compressed beak. *Brande.*

PRÉSS'-RÓN-TRAL, *a.* (*Ornith.*) Having a compressed or flattened beak. *Clarke.*

† **PRÉSS'-TÁNT**, *a.* Gravitating; heavy. *More.*

† **PRÉSS'LY**, *ad.* [*L. presse*.] Closely. *More.*

PRÉSS'MAN, *n.*; pl. **PRÉSSMEN**. 1. A printer who works at the press. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

2. One of a press-gang. *Chapman.*

PRÉSS'-MÓN-ÉY (*prés'mún-é*), *n.* Money given to one who is pressed into the naval service; *prest-money*. — See **PREST-MONEY**. *Gay.*

† **PRÉSS'NESS**, *n.* Closeness; compression. *Young.*

PRÉSS'-PÁCK, *v. a.* To compress by a hydraulic or other press. *Ogilvie.*

PRÉSS'-RÓOM, *n.* An apartment in which presses for any purpose are kept, — the room where the printing-presses are worked, as distinguished from a composing-room, &c. *Ogilvie.*

PRÉSS'ER-AGE, *n.* The juice of the grape extracted by the press. — a fee paid to the owner of a wine-press for its use. *Simmonds.*

PRÉSS'URE (*prés'h'ur*), *n.* [*L. & It. pressura*.]

1. The act of pressing or crushing, or the state of being pressed or crushed. *Johnson.*

2. Force acting against any thing; weight acting or resisting; gravitation.

Every thing fitted to produce the sensation of pressure, such as a weight, the elasticity of a spring, &c., is called a *pressure*. *Nat. Cur.*

Since the particles of a liquid move among each other with perfect freedom, it follows that liquids must transmit *pressure* equally in every direction. *Loomis.*

3. Affliction; grievance; distress; oppression.

To this consideration he retreats, in the midst of all his *pressures*, with comfort. *Atterbury.*

4. Character impressed; impression; stamp.

From my memory
That *press* of *pressures* *Shak.*

5. Urgency; as, "The *pressure* of public business." *Royet.*

PRÉSS'WORK (*prés'wark*), *n.* (*Printing*.) The operation of taking impressions from types, by means of the press. *Brande.*

† **PRÉST**, *a.* [*L. presto*; *præ*, before, and *sto*, to stand; *It. & Sp. presto*; *Old Fr. prest*; *Fr. prêt*.]

1. Ready; not dilatory.

Each mind is *prest*, and open every ear. *Pan far.*

2. This is said to have been the original sense of the word as used in the phrase *prest men*, i. e. men not forced into the service, as we now understand it, but men for a certain sum received, *prest* or ready to march at command. *Johnson.*

2. † Neat. — tight. *Tusser.*

† **PRÉST**, *n.* [*Old Fr. prest*.] 1. † A loan.

He required of the city a *prest* of six thousand marks. *Bacon.*

2. (*Lat.*) Duty in money to be paid by the sheriff upon his account in the exchequer in for money left in his hands. *Whishaw.*

PRÉST'A-BLE, *a.* Payable; that may be made good. [*Scotland*.] *Sir W. Scott.*

PRÉSTÁ-TION, *n.* [*L. prestatio*, a paying or performing.] (*Old Eng. Law*.) A payment or performance. — the rendering of a service. *Burriel.*

Prestation money, a sum of money paid by archdeacons yearly to their bishop. *Whishaw.*

PRÉST'ER, *n.* [*Gr. παρέρη, a meteor*; *απέρη, απέρη*, to blow into a flame.]

1. A kind of exhalation, thrown from the clouds downwards with such force as to be set on fire by the collision. *Todd.*

2. The external part of the neck which swells when one is angry. *Wright.*

3. † A priest. *Curke.*

Prestor John, "the priest John," was the name given, in the middle ages, to a supposed Christian sovereign, who was said to live somewhere in the interior of Asia. This report seems to have originated with the Nestorians. The existence of such a monarch continued to be believed in Europe till the end of the fifteenth century, when the Portuguese, having reached India, set about looking for *Prestor John* in that country, but without success; and subsequently he was erroneously supposed to be identical with the king of Habesh in Abyssinia. *P. Cyr.*

PRÉSTÉZ-ZÁ (*prés-téts'zá*), *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Quickness; rapidity. *Moore.*

PRÉSTÍGE', or **PRÉST'TIGE** (*prés-táj' or prés'tij*), *n.*; pl. **PRÉST'IGES**. [*L. præstigiū, præstigiū* *It. & Sp. prestigio*; *Fr. prestige*.]

1. Illusion; enchantment; fascination; charm. The sophisms of infidelity and the *prestiges* of imposture. *Warburton.*

2. Moral influence or advantage created by past success; auspicious circumstance or advantage; giving promise of success.

She [Elizabeth] comes to the throne with such a *prestige* as never sovereign came since the days when Isaac sang his psalm over young Hezekiah's accession. *N. Brit. Rev.*

The *prestige* of a successful battle, especially to young troops, is insatiable. *Ch. W.*

3. *Prestige* manifestly supplies a want in our tongue; it expresses something which no single word in English could express, which could only be ex-

pressed by a circumlocution, being that moral influence which past successes, as the pledge of and promise of future ones, breed. The word has thus naturally come to be of very frequent use by good English writers, for they do not feel that, in employing it, they are deserting as good or a better word of their own. At first, all used it avowedly as French, writing it in Italics. Gradually the number of those who write it in Italics will become fewer and fewer, till they cease altogether. It will then only need that the accent should be shifted, in obedience to the tendencies of the English language from the second syllable to the first, and that, instead of *pres-tige'*, it should be pronounced *pres'tige*, and its naturalization will be complete. I have little doubt that in twenty years it will be so pronounced by the great body of well-educated Englishmen. *Trench*, 1855.

Johnson inserted in his Dictionary the word *prestiges*, pl., from *L. prestigium*, as *Coles*, *Kirby*, *Bailey*, and *Martin* had done in their Dictionaries, and he retained the following definition, which was given by *Kirby*: "*Illusions; impostures; juggling tricks*"; and in this sense it is used by *Warburton*.

† *PRESTIGIATION*, *n.* [*L. prestigia*, tricks.] A deceiving; legerdemain; juggling. *Howell*.

† *PRESTIGIATOR*, *n.* A juggler. *More*.

† *PRESTIGIATORY*, *a.* Juggling. *Barrow*.

† *PRESTIGIOUS*, *a.* Practising tricks. *Bale*.

PRESTIMONY, *n.* [*L. presto*, to maintain; *præ*, before, and *sto*, to stand; Port. & Sp. *testimonio*.] (*Canon Law*.) A fund for the support of a priest, not subject to the pope or the ordinary. *Wright*.

PRESTISSIMO, *ad.* [*It.* (*Mus.*) Extremely fast or quick. *Moore*.

PRESTMONERY, *n.* Earnest money given to a soldier when he is enlisted; — so called because it binds the receiver to be ready for service at all times appointed. — See *PREST*. *Whishaw*.

PRESTO, *ad.* [*L. presto*, ready; *præ*, before, and *sto*, to stand; *It.* & *Sp. presto*.]

1. Quickly; at once; — a word used by those who show legerdemain. *Swift*.

2. (*Mus.*) In a lively manner; gayly; — implying that the movement at the beginning of which it is placed is to be performed in a very quick, though not the quickest, time. *Moore*.

† *PRESTRICTION*, *n.* [*Old L. prestrictio*.] A dimness of sight. *Milton*.

PREST-SAIL, *n.* (*Naut.*) All the sail which a ship can carry. *Clarke*.

† *PRESTULTOR*, *n.* [*L. præsultor*.] One who leads a dance. *Cudworth*.

PRESUMABLE, *a.* That may be presumed; credible; probable. *Todd*.

PRESUMBLY, *ad.* By presumption. *Browne*.

PRESUME (*prē-zūm'*), *v. n.* [*L. presumo*, to anticipate; *præ*, before, and *sumo*, to take up; *It. presumere*; *Sp. presumir*; *Fr. presumer*.] [*i. PRESUMED*; *pp. PRESUMING*, *PRESUMED*.]

1. To believe previously without examination; to suppose; to believe; to think.

We do not only presume it may be so, but actually find it so. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

2. To venture without positive leave; to dare. I to the heavenly vision thus presumed. *Milton*.

3. To form confident or arrogant opinions; — with *upon* before the cause of confidence.

Do not presume too much upon my love. *Shak.*

4. To make confident or arrogant attempts.

Placed heaven from earth so far, that earthly sight, If it presume, might err in things too high. *Milton*.

PRESUMPT, *v. a.* To take for granted; to suppose; to believe; to consider; to deem; to think; as, "Every man is to be presumed innocent till he is proved to be guilty." *Blackstone*.

PRESUMPTER, *n.* One who presumes; an arrogant person. *Hammond*.

PRESUMING, *p. a.* Supposing; — venturing without permission; confident; forward; arrogant; presumptive; presumptuous.

PRESUMPTION (*prē-zūm'shun*), *n.* [*L. presumptio*; *Fr. presumption*.]

1. The act of presuming; belief previously formed; opinion; supposition.

Though men believed in a future state, they had but confused presumptions of the nature and condition of it. *Rogers*.

2. Confidence grounded on any thing presupposed; — with *upon*.

A presumption upon this aid was the principal motive for the undertaking. *Clarendon*.

3. An argument strong, but not demonstrative; a strong probability. *Hooker*.

4. Presumptuousness; arrogance.

Let blind presumption work their ruin. *Daniel*.

5. Unreasonable confidence of divine favor.

The awe of his majesty will keep us from presumption. *Rogers*.

6. (*Law*.) A belief as to the existence of a fact not actually known, arising from its necessary or usual connection with others which are known: — an inference affirmative or disaffirmative of the existence of a disputed fact, drawn by a judicial tribunal, by a process of probable reasoning, from some one or more matters of fact, either admitted in the cause or otherwise satisfactorily established. *Burrill*.

Syn. — See *ARROGANCE*.

PRE-SUMPTIVE (*prē-zūm'tiv*), *a.* [*Fr. présomptif*.]

1. Taken by previous supposition; grounded on probable evidence; supposed. *Locke*.

2. Confident; arrogant; presumptuous.

It may not be presumptive or sceptical to doubt of both opinions. *Di ocne*.

Presumptive evidence, (*Law*.) evidence from which a presumption may be inferred. In all cases of probable reasoning, the proof is said to be *presumptive*, and the inference to which it gives rise *presumption*. *Burrill*. — *Presumptive heir*, (*Law*.) a person who, if his ancestor should die immediately, would, in the present circumstances of things, be his heir. *Burrill*.

PRE-SUMPTIVE-LY, *ad.* In a presumptive manner; by previous supposition. *Burke*.

PRE-SUMPTUOUS (*prē-zūm'tyū-ūs*), *a.* [*It.* & *Sp. presuntuoso*; *Fr. présomptueux*.]

1. Arrogant; unreasonably confident; too bold.

Minds somewhat raised by false, presumptuous hope. *Milton*.

2. Irreverent with respect to holy things.

The sins wherunto he falleth are not presumptuous. *Perkins*.

"There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word in three syllables (*prē-zūm'shūs*), which should be carefully avoided." *Walker*.

PRE-SUMPTUOUS-LY (*prē-zūm'tyū-ūs-lē*), *ad.* In a presumptuous manner; arrogantly; confidently; — irreverently.

And not suffer me to go on presumptuously. *Hammond*.

PRE-SUMPTUOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being presumptuous; unfounded confidence; irreverence. *Conybeare*.

PRE-SUPPOSAL, *n.* Presupposition; a supposal previously formed. *Hooker*.

PRE-SUPPOSE, *v. a.* [*L. præ*, before, and *Eng. suppose*.] [*i. PRESUPPOSED*; *pp. PRESUPPOSING*, *PRESUPPOSED*.] To suppose beforehand; to conjecture or surmise previously; to imply as antecedent; to take for granted; to assume.

Inasmuch as a righteous life presupposes life. *Hooker*.

PRE-SUPPOSITION (*prē-sūp-pō-zish'ūn*), *n.* [*It. presupposizione*; *Sp. presuposición*; *Fr. présupposition*.] Supposition previously formed; conjecture; surmise. *North*.

PRE-SURMISE, *n.* [*L. præ*, before, and *Eng. surmise*.] Surmise previously formed; previous supposition or suspicion. *Shak.*

PRE-TENCE, *n.* [*L. præ*, before, and *tendo*, to hold out or extend.]

1. The act of pretending, or showing, or alleging what is not real; show; appearance; pretext.

With flying speed and seeming great pretence. *Spenser*.

2. † A false argument grounded upon fictitious postulates.

This pretence against religion will . . . be baffled. *Tillotson*.

3. Assumption; claim; demand.

Primogeniture cannot have any pretence to a right of solely inheriting property or power. *Locke*.

4. Something threatened or held out to terrify.

Against the undivulged pretence I fight Of treasonous malice. *Shak.*

Escutcheon of pretence (*Her.*) is that in which a man bears the coat of arms of his wife, being an heiress. *Crabb*.

Syn. — See *PRETEXT*.

PRE-TENCELESS, *a.* Having no pretence. *Milton*.

PRE-TEND', *v. a.* [*L. pretendo*, to pretend; *præ*, before, and *tendo*, to hold out; *It. pretendere*; *Sp. pretender*; *Fr. prétendre*.] [*i. PRETENDED*; *pp. PRETENDING*, *PRETENDED*.]

1. † To hold out; to stretch forward.

His target always over her pretended. *Spenser*.

2. To represent or show deceptively; to allege falsely; to simulate, to feign, to affect.

What reason can any man pretend against religion? *Tillotson*.

3. To exhibit as a cover of something hidden.

Least that too heavenly form pretended To belish falsehood, snare them. *Milton*.

4. To lay claim to; to claim: — to profess.

Are they not rich? What more can they pretend? *Pope*.

5. † To design; to intend; to plan; to plot.

None your foes but such as shall pretend Malicious practices against his state. *Shak.*

Syn. — See *FEIGN*.

PRE-TEND', *v. n.* 1. To hold out an appearance; to put in a claim, truly or falsely.

What peace can be when both to one pretend? *Dryden*.

2. To presume an ability to do any thing; to profess presumptuously. *Browne*.

PRE-TEND'ED, *p. a.* Feigned; merely apparent; not real; hypocritical.

PRE-TEND'ED-LY, *ad.* By pretence; by false appearance or representations. *Barrow*.

† *PRE-TEND'ENCE*, *n.* Pretence. *Daniel*.

PRE-TEND'ENT, *n.* A pretender. *Rel. Wottonianæ*.

PRE-TEND'ER, *n.* 1. One who pretends: — one who pretends to a right from which he is excluded, or to which he has no just claim. *Dryden*.

2. (*Eng. Hist.*) The name by which Charles Stuart, the grandson of James II., of England, is generally known, from his having pretended a right to the British crown, from which he had been excluded. *Brande*.

PRE-TEND'ING, *p. a.* Making pretensions; simulating; acting under false appearances; acting hypocritically.

PRE-TEND'ING-LY, *ad.* Arrogantly; presumptuously.

PRE-TENSED' (*prē-tēns't*), *a.* [*L. præ*, before, and *tendo*, to tend. (*Law*.) Pretended.

When a party, out of possession of lands or tenements, claimed or sued for the possession, he was said to have a *pretensed* right and title. *Burrill*.

† *PRE-TENS'ED-LY*, *ad.* With pretension. *Draut*.

PRE-TENSION (*prē-tēn'shun*), *n.* [*It. pretensione*; *Fr. prétention*.]

1. A claim, true or false; demand; assumption.

Men indulge those opinions and practices that favor their pretensions. *L'Estrange*.

2. Fictitious appearance; pretence; conceit.

He had prejudice to all concealances and pretensions. *Felt*.

Syn. — A *pretension* implies that there is some one who pretends, but there may be a claim without an immediate claimant. A false *pretension*; a true or false claim. Those who make the highest pretensions often have but slender claims to public favor; a just demand, arrogant assumption, false pretence.

† *PRE-TENTATIVE*, *a.* That may be previously tried or attempted. *Wotton*.

PRE-TENTIOUS, *a.* [*Fr. prétentieux*.] Making pretensions; pretending; assuming; conceited; vain. *Brit. Rev. Qu. Rev.*

"*Pretentious*, the adjective of pretence, which is a word at the present moment forcing its way into existence, is now displeasing enough to delicate ears; yet no doubt it will keep its ground, for it supplies a real need, and has the analogy of the French *prétentieux* to help it. In a very little time our attitudes will use it, quite unconscious that it is not older, nor perhaps so old as they are themselves." *Trench*, 1851.

PRÉ-TER. [*L. præter*.] A particle, in words of Latin origin, signifying *beside*, *beyond*, *beyond in time*.

PRÉ-TER-HUMAN, *a.* [*L. præter*, beyond, and *Eng. human*.] Beyond what is human; superhuman. *Milman*.

PRÉ-TER-IENT, *a.* [*L. prætereo*, *præteriens*; *præter*, through, and *eo*, to go.] Passed through; anterior. "*Præterient* states." [*R.*] *Observer*.

PRÉ-TER-IM-PERFECT, *a.* [*L. præter*, beyond,

and Eng. *imperfect*.] (*Gram.*) Imperfectly past; — applied to a tense which, in its primary use, signifies a time that *was passing*; — otherwise called *imperfect*.

PRÉTER-IST, *n.* One who has regard to the past. *Ec. Rev.*

PRÉTER-ITE, or **PRÉTER-ITE** [*pré-ter-ite*, *S. K. Sm. R.*; *pré-ter-it*, *W. J. Ja. C. Wr. Wb.*], *a.* [*L. præterito, præteritus*, past; *præter*, beyond, and *eo*, to go; *Fr. præterit.*] Expressive of past time; past; noting the past or perfect tense of the verb; as, "I wrote"; — written often *preterit*.

Though "might," "could," "would," and "should" are *preterite* tenses, they are frequently employed to denote present time. *Crombie.*

PRÉTER-ITE, *n.* The past tense, or *preterite*, denotes past time. Of this there are three forms: 1. *I wrote*. This is the simple form, and represents an action which took place at some time completely past. This is expressed in English by the *preterite*, in Greek by the aorist-undefined. 2. *I was writing*. This is the progressive form, and represents the action as unfinished at a certain specified time past. "I was speaking when he entered." Here we have two acts, the act of *speaking* and the act of *entering*. Both are past as regards the time of speaking, but they are contemporary as regards each other. The progressive form is expressed by the past tense of the substantive verb and the present participle. *I was speaking, dicam, the imperfect tense of the Latin.* 3. *I did write*. This is the emphatic form. *Fowler.*

PRÉTER-ITE, *n.* The past tense. *Ash.*

PRÉTER-ITE-NESS, *n.* The state of being preterite or past; preterition. *Bentley.*

PRÉTER-ITION [*pré-ter-ish'un*], *n.* [*L. præteritio*, a passing over; *Fr. præterition.*] 1. The act of going past, or the state of being past; past time. *Bp. Hall.*

2. (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a speaker, in pretending to pass over any thing, makes a summary mention of it. *Chambers.*

3. (*Law.*) The omission by a testator of some one of his heirs who is entitled to a portion in the succession. *Bowdler.*

PRÉTER-ITIVE, *a.* (*Gram.*) Applied to verbs used only or chiefly in the preterite or past tenses. *Wright.*

PRÉTER-LAPSED [*pré-ter-läp'st*], *a.* [*L. præter-labor, præterlapsus*, to glide by; *præter*, by, and *labor*, to glide.] Past and gone. *Gram. ille.*

PRÉTER-LÉ-GAL, *a.* [*L. præter, beyond, and Eng. legal.*] Exceeding legal limits. *King Charles.*

PRÉTER-MISSION [*pré-ter-mish'un*], *n.* [*L. prætermissio*, *It. premissione*; *Sp. pretermision*; *Fr. pr'ermisson.*] 1. The act of pretermittting; omission. *Donne.*

2. (*Rhet.*) Preterition. *Wright.*

PRÉTER-MIT, *v. a.* [*L. prætermitto*, to let go by; *præter*, by or beyond, and *mitto*, to send; *It. premettere*; *Sp. pretermittir.*] [*L. prætermittit*; *pp. prætermittit, prætermittit.*] To omit; to pass by; to neglect; to disregard; to overlook. *Wyatt. Bp. Gardner.*

PRÉTER-NAT'U-RAL [*pré-ter-nät'yü-ral*], *a.* [*L. præter, beyond, and Eng. natural.*] Beyond what is natural; out of the bounds of nature; unnatural; irregular; abnormal; anomalous.

A preternatural temper of mind. *South.*
A preternatural fermentation. *Shenstone.*

Syn. — Preternatural is beside nature; supernatural, above nature; unnatural, contrary to nature. A preternatural monster; a supernatural performance or occurrence; an unnatural parent.

PRÉTER-NAT'U-RAL'ITY, *n.* Preternaturalness. [*E.*] *Smith on Old Age.*

PRÉTER-NAT'U-RAL-LY, *ad.* In a preternatural manner; different from the order of nature.

PRÉTER-NAT'U-RAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being preternatural; unnaturalness. *Johnson.*

PRÉTER-PER-FECT, *a.* [*L. præter, beyond, and perficio, perfectus*, to finish.] (*Gram.*) Perfectly past; applied to a tense which denotes time absolutely past; as, "I have done"; — otherwise called simply *perfect*. *Addison.*

PRÉTER-PLU'P-ER-FECT, *a.* [*L. præter, beyond, plus, more, and perficio, perfectus*, to finish.] (*Gram.*) More than perfectly past; applied to a time past before some other past time; as, "I had done"; — otherwise called simply *pluperfect*.

PRÉTER-VÉCTION, *n.* [*L. prætervectio*; *præter*, beyond, and *veho, vectus*, to carry.] A carrying past or round. *Potter.*

PRÉ-TEX', *v. a.* [*L. pretezo*, to weave before.] 1. To frame; to devise. *J. Knöz.*
2. To cloak; to conceal. *Edwards.*

PRÉ-TEXT', or **PRÉ-TEXT** [*pré-tékt'*, *S. W. P. E. F. Ja. Sm. C. Wb.*; *pré-tékt'*, or *pré-tékt*, *J. Wr.*; *pré-tékt*, *K. Ash.*], *n.* [*L. prætextum*; *It. pretesto*; *Sp. pretexto*; *Fr. pretexte.*] Pretence; ostensible reason; false or deceptive appearance; false allegation; pretension; excuse.

My pretext to strike at his merits. *Shak.*

Syn. — Pretext and pretence both imply intention to deceive, the former as to consequences, the latter as to facts. Pretext conceals the motive, pretence the purpose, of an action. The pretext covers the thing done; the pretence covers the thing to be done. Justice is often made a pretext for murder; and a person often obtains money or goods by false pretences.

PRÉ-TEX'TA, *n.* See **PRETEXTA**.

PRÉ-TIB'IAL, *a.* [*L. præ, before, and tibia.*] (*Anat.*) Situated before the tibia. *Dunghison.*

PRÉTOR, *n.* [*L. prætor*; *præ, before.*] 1. (*Roman Ant.*) A Roman magistrate.

Originally the *prætor* was a kind of third consul, but later two *pretors* were appointed, one of whom tried causes between Roman citizens, the other between strangers, or citizens and strangers; in later times more *pretors* were created, for the administration of provinces. *W. Smith.*

2. A magistrate or a mayor. [*R.*] *Spectator.*

PRÉ-TÓRI-AL, *a.* Relating to a pretor; judicial; pretorian. "The pretorial edicts." *Burle.*

PRÉ-TÓRI-AN, *a.* [*L. prætorianus*; *prætor*, a pretor.]

1. Pertaining to the pretor or pretors; judicial; pretorial.

The chancery had the pretorian power for equity. *Bacon.*

2. Pertaining to the body guard instituted by Augustus. *Locke.*

Gathering into one camp all the pretorian cohorts. *Gordon.*
Pretorian bands or *cohorts*, a body of troops instituted by Augustus to guard his person, composed, according to Tacitus, of nine cohorts of a thousand men each. Under Vitellius, they consisted of sixteen thousand men. *Adams.*

PRÉ-TÓRI-AN, *n.* A member of a pretorian cohort. *Gibbon.*

PRÉTOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of pretor. *Warton.*

PRÉ-TI-LY [*pré-té-lé*], *ad.* In a pretty manner; with prettiness; neatly; pleasingly.

PRÉ-TI-NESS [*pré-té-nés*], *n.* The state of being pretty; beauty without dignity; neat elegance without elevation; neatness.

Those drops of prettiness were designed to exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

PRÉ-TY [*pré-té*] [*pré-té*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wr. Wb.*; *pré-té*, *R.*], *a.* [*A. S. præte, pretty*; *Dan. prydet*, adorned; *Sv. pryglad*, adorned.]

1. Pleasing without being striking; beautiful without grandeur or dignity; moderately beautiful; handsome; neat; trim; fair; fine.

This is the prettiest low-born lass. *Shak.*

Of these idle Greeks have many pretty tales. *Raleigh.*

2. Foppish; affected; — applied in contempt. The pretty gentleman must have his airs. *Guardian.*

3. Noting scorn of a person or a thing. "A pretty fellow, indeed!" *Johnson.*

A pretty task; and so I told the fool. Who needs must undertake to please by rule. *Dryden.*

4. Not very small. [*Vulgar.*] Suffered it for a pretty while to continue. *Boyle.*

5. Well made; able-bodied; stout; brave. Observed they were pretty men, meaning not handsome, but stout, warlike fellows. *Waverley.*

Syn. — See **BEAUTIFUL**.

PRÉ-TY [*pré-té*], *ad.* [Perhaps from *Fr. près de*, *Sullivan.*] In some degree; moderately; considerably; — less than *very*; as, "Pretty well." By that means they became pretty vivid. *Newton.*

PRÉ-TY-FOOT-ED (*-füt'ed*), *a.* Having a pretty foot. *Selden.*

PRÉ-TY-ISM [*pré-té-izm*], *n.* Affected prettiness. [*R.*] *Ed. Rev.*

PRÉ-TY-SPO'KEN (*-spök'kn*), *a.* Prettily spoken; — speaking in a pretty manner.

PRÉ-TYP'Y-FY, *v. a.* [*L. præ, before, and Eng. typify.*] To foreshow by a type; to prefigure. The passion of the Messias was pretypified. *Pearson.*

PRÉ-VAIL', *v. n.* [*L. prævaleo*, to exceed in strength; *præ, before, and valeo*, to be strong; *It. prevalere*; *Sp. prevaler*; *Fr. prévaloir.*] [*i. PREVAILED*; *pp. PREVAILING, PREVAILED.*]

1. To be prevalent; to have effect, power, or influence; to operate effectually.

His mother may prevail with him. *Shak.*

2. To gain the advantage or superiority; to succeed; to prosper.

I told you then he should prevail, and speed On his bad errand. *Milton.*

To prevail with, on, or upon, to influence; to induce; to persuade. "With minds obdurate nothing prevaileth." *Hooker.* "Prevail upon some judicious friend to be your constant hearer." *Swift.*

PRÉ-VAIL'ING, *a.* 1. Having most influence; efficacious; effectual; dominant; predominant.

Tears are now prevailing orators. *Shak.*

2. Widely extended; prevalent; as, "A prevailing disease."

Syn. — See **PREVALENT**.

PRÉ-VAIL'ING-LY, *ad.* In a prevailing manner; predominantly; chiefly. *Saunders.*

PRÉ-VAIL'MENT, *n.* Prevalence. *Shak.*

PRÉV'A-LÉ-NCÉ, } *n.* 1. The state of being prev-

PRÉV'A-LÉN-CY, } alent; superiority; predom-

inance; preponderance.

That we may not give advantage to the evil spirits, either to our temptation or their prevalence. *Ep. Ithil.*

2. Influence; efficacy in producing an effect. The power and prevalence of the lawyers. *Clarendon.*

3. General existence; wide extension. The prevalence of corrupt fashion. *Rogers.*

PRÉV'A-LÉNT, *a.* [*L. prævaleo, prævalens*, to exceed in strength; *Sp. prevalente.*]

1. Exceeding in strength; gaining superiority; victorious; predominant; prevailing.

On the foughten field Michael and his angels prevailed. *Milton.*

2. Powerful; efficacious; effectual. So prevalent as to concern the mind Of God high best. *Milton.*

3. Most general; widely existing. Woodward. This was the most received and prevalent opinion. *Woodward.*

Syn. — That which habitually prevails is *prevalent*; that which actually prevails is *prevailing*; that is *predominant* which is superior in power or influence to all others. *Prevalent* opinion; *prevailing* practice or custom; *predominant* sect or party; *ruling* passion; *overruling* Providence.

PRÉV'A-LÉNT-LY, *us.* Powerfully; forcibly. He interceded more prevalently by this significant action than if he had used all the eloquence of men and angels. *Scott.*

PRÉ-VAR'Y-CATE [*pré-vär'y-kät*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. E. Wr.*; *pré-vär'y-kät*, *Sm.*], *v. n.* [*L. prævarior, prævaricatus*, to walk crookedly, to colude; *præ, before, and varico*, to straddle; *It. prævaricare*; *Sp. prævaricar*; *Fr. prévariquer.*] [*i. PREVARICATED*; *pp. PREVARICATING, PREVARICATED.*]

1. To evade the truth; to equivocate; to act or speak evasively; to quibble; to cavil; to shuffle. He prævaricates with his own understanding. *South.*

2. (*Civil Law.*) To act with unfaithfulness and want of probity. *Wright.*

PRÉ-VAR'Y-CATE, *v. a.* To pervert; to evade by a crooked course. *Bp. Taylor.*

PRÉ-VAR'Y-CATION, *n.* [*L. prævaricatio, collusion*; *Sp. prævaricacion*; *Fr. prévarication.*]

1. The act of prevaricating; a cavil; a quibble.

2. (*Civil Law.*) The acting with unfaithfulness and want of probity; — a term applied principally to the act of concealing a crime. *Bowdler.*

PRÉ-VAR'Y-CATOR, *n.* [*L. prævaricator.*]

1. One who prevaricates; a quibbler; a caviller.

2. A sort of occasional orator who used to make satirical allusions to members of the university. [*Cambridge, Eng.*] *Bp. Wren.*

3. (*Civil Law.*) One who acts with unfaithfulness and want of probity. *Kennett.*

PRÉVE, *v. a.* To prove. *Chaucer.*

PRÉ-VÉNE, *v. a.* [*L. prævenio.*] To hinder; to prevent. *Phillips.*

PRE-VĒ-NI-ĒNT, *a.* [L. *præveniēns*.] Preceding; going before. — preventive.

Prevenient grace descending.

Milton.

PRE-VĒNT', *v. a.* [L. *prævenio*; *præ*, before, and *venio*, to come; *It. prevēnire*; Sp. *prevénir*, Fr. *prévenir*.] *ĭ.* PREVENTED; *pp.* PREVENTING, PREVENTED.]

1. † To come or to go before; to precede.

The same officer told us . . . that he had *prevented* the hour, because we might have the whole day before us for business. *Bacon.*

I *prevented* the dawning of the morning. *Ps. cxix. 147.*

2. † To go before as a benefactor, or in order to anticipate the wants or desires of, to supply with what is needed beforehand.

For thou *prevenest* him with the blessings of goodness. *Ps. xxi. 3.*

Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings, with thy most gracious favor. *Common Prayer.*

3. To take up before; to anticipate. [N.]

I am sensible that in what concerns the subject of this section, I . . . *prevent* in . . . by the remarks of . . . *D. Campbell.*

4. To hinder; to obstruct; to obviate; to impede; to preclude; to thwart, to prostrate.

This your sincerest care could not *prevent*. *Milton.*

Too great confidence in success is likeliest to *prevent* it. *Atterbury.*

Syn. — See HINDER.

† PRE-VĒNT', *v. n.* To come before the usual time. "Strawberries watered . . . will *prevent* and come early." *Bacon.*

PRE-VĒNT-A-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being preventable. *Ec. Rev.*

PRE-VĒNT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be prevented; capable of being hindered. *Ep. Reynolds.*

PRE-VĒNT'A-TIVE, *n.* That which prevents; — incorrectly used for *preventive*. *Pilkington.*

PRE-VĒNT'ER, *n.* 1. † One who precedes or goes before. *Bacon.*

2. One who prevents; a hinderer. *Johnson.*

3. (*Naut.*) An additional rope or spar used as a support. *Dana.*

Preventer bolts, (*Naut.*) those which are driven at the lower end of the preventer plates to assist the strain of the chain bolts. *Wale.* — *Preventer plates*, (*Naut.*) plates of iron below the links of the chains. *Wale.*

PRE-VĒNT'ING-LY, *ad.* In a way so as to prevent or hinder. *Dr. Walker.*

PRE-VĒNT'ION, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *ventio*, a coming; *It. prevenzione*, Sp. *prevención*; Fr. *prévention*.]

1. † The act of going before. *Bacon.*

2. † Preoccupation; anticipation. *Shak.*

3. The act of preventing, or the state of being prevented; hindrance; obstruction.

Prevention of sin is one of the greatest mercies God can vouchsafe. *South.*

4. † Prejudice; prepossession. "Any *prevention* of mind." [A French sense.] *Dryden.*

5. (*Civil Law*.) The right of a judge to take cognizance of an action over which he has concurrent jurisdiction with another judge. *Bovier.*

† PRE-VĒNT'ION-AL, *a.* Preventive. *Bailey.*

PRE-VĒNT'IVE, *a.* [*It. & Sp. preventivo*; Fr. *préventif*.] Tending to prevent or hinder. *Bacon.*

Physic is *preventive* of diseases. *Brown.*

Preventive service, that which is performed by the armed police of Great Britain in guarding the coasts against smugglers. *Wright.*

PRE-VĒNT'IVE, *n.* A preservative; that which prevents; an antidote previously taken. "A natural *preventive* to some evils." *Wotton.*

PRE-VĒNT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In a preventive manner.

PRĒ-VI-OŪS, *a.* [L. *præviūs*, going before; *præ*, before, and *viā*, the way.] Going before; antecedent; prior; introductory; preliminary; anterior; preceding.

By this *prævious* intimation we may gather some hopes that the matter is not desperate. *Burnet.*

Prævious question. See QUESTION.

Syn. — *Prævious* and *antecedent* denote simply the order of succession; *preliminary*, *preparatory*, and *introductory* convey, in addition, the idea of connection between the objects which succeed each other. *Prævious* question or inquiry — *antecedent* proposition; *prior* right or claim, *preliminary* articles; *preparatory* steps; *introductory* remarks; or discourse; *preceding* statement. — See ANTECEDENT.

PRĒ-VI-OŪS-LY, *ad.* Beforehand; antecedently; before; as, "An assertion *præviūsly* made."

PRĒ-VI-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being previous.

PRĒ-VĪSE' (prē-vīz'), *v. a.* [L. *prævideo*, to see beforehand.] To foresee. [N.] *Mowatt.*

PRĒ-VĪ'SION (prē-vīzh'un), *n.* [L. *prævideo*, *prævisus*, to foresee; *præ*, before, and *video*, *visus*, to see; *It. previsione*; Sp. *prevision*; Fr. *prévision*.] Act of foreseeing, foresight. "The *prevision* of God." *Ec. Rev.*

PRĒ-WĀRN', *v. a.* [L. *præ*, before, and Eng. *warn*.] [*i.* PREWARNED; *pp.* PREWARNING, PREWARNED.] To warn beforehand. *Beau. & Fl.*

PREY (prā), *n.* [L. *præda*, pillage; *It. preda*; Sp. *presa*, Fr. *proie*; Norm. Fr. *preye*, *pieye*.]

1. Property taken in war; something taken by violence or injustice; rapine; booty; spoil; plunder; pillage.

He *preyed* on himself by the *prey* it took from the *Clarendon*.

2. Something seized, or liable to be seized, in order to be devoured; food; ravin.

Yea, mock the lion when he roars for *prey*. *Shak.*

She sees herself the monster's *prey*. *Dryden.*

3. Ravage; depredation.

Hog in sloth, fox in stealth, lion in *prey*. *Shak.*

Animal, beast, or bird of prey, an animal or bird that lives on other animals; a carnivorous animal. — See CARNIVORA.

PREY (prā), *v. n.* [*i.* PREYED; *pp.* PREYING, PREYED.]

1. To plunder; to rob; — with *on* or *upon*.

They *prey* continually unto their saint, the commonwealth, or rather not *prey* to her, but *prey* on her. *Shak.*

2. To feed by violence; — with *on* or *upon* before the object.

Their impious folly dared to *prey* *Pope.*

On herds devoted to the god of day.

3. To corrode; to waste; — with *on* or *upon*.

Language is too faint to show *Addison.*

His rage of love: it *preys* upon his life.

PREY'ER (prā'ēr), *n.* He who, or that which, preys;

a robber; a devourer; a plunderer. *Johnson.*

PREY'FUL, *a.* Inclined to prey. *Chapman.*

PRĒ-A-PĒ'AN, *n.* [L. *præpeia*.] A species of hexameter verse, so constructed as to be divisible into two portions of three feet each, having generally a trochee in the first and fourth foot and an amphimacer in the third. *Andrews.*

PRĒ-A-PĪSM, *n.* [Gr. *πραιπισμός*; *πραιπ*, a heathen god; L. *præpismus*; Fr. *præpisme*.] A permanent rigidity and erection of the penis without concupiscence. *Dunglison.*

PRICE, *n.* [L. *pretium*; *It. prezzo*; Sp. *precio*; Fr. *prix*. — Dut. *prij*; Ger. *preis*; Dan. *pris*; Sw. *pris*. — W. *pris*. — L. *pretio*, to take hold of; Fr. *prendre*, *pris*.] *Richardson.*

1. The sum for which any thing may be bought, or at which its value is rated; an equivalent in money asked or paid for any thing; cost.

I will buy it of thee at a *price*. *2 Sam. xxiv. 24.*

2. Value; estimation; supposed excellence.

We stand in some jealousy lest they . . . make the *price* and estimation of Scripture to fall. *Hooker.*

3. Reward; thing purchased by merit.

'Tis the *price* of toll: *Pope.*

The knave deserves it when he tills the soil.

Syn. — See COST.

PRICE, *v. a.* [*i.* PRICED; *pp.* PRICING, PRICED.]

1. † To pay for; to make amends for. *Spenser.*

2. To put a price on; to set a value on; to value; to appraise; to rate; to estimate. *Sandys.*

PRICE'—CŪR'RENT, *n.* A list or enumeration of various articles of merchandise with their present market prices stated. *McCulloch.*

PRICED (prist), *a.* Having a fixed price; rated at a price; as, "High *priced*." *P. May.*

PRICE'LESS, *a.* 1. Invaluable; without price.

His ignorance of the *priceless* jewel. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Of no value; worthless. *Wright.*

PRICK, *v. a.* [A. S. *prican*; Dut. *pricken*; Dan. *pricke*; Sw. *pricka*; Ir. *priccam*.] [*i.* PRICKED; *pp.* PRICKING, PRICKED.]

1. To pierce with a small puncture. "If she *pricked* her finger." *Arbuthnot.*

2. To form with an acuminate point; to

erect, as the ears; — usually with *up*. "She *pricks up* so many ears." *Bacon.*

The trumpet noise the sprightly courser hears, Paws the green turf, and *pricks* his trembling ears. *Gay.*

3. To fix or to attach by a puncture.

Prickling their points into a board. *Newton.*

Cooks . . . *prick* it on a prong of iron. *Saunders.*

4. To note by a puncture or mark.

Their names are *pricked*. *Shak.*

5. To spur; to goad; to impel; to incite.

His high courage *pricked* him forth to wed. *Pope.*

6. To pain sharply or acutely; to wound or cut; to pierce with remorse.

Now when they heard that they were *pricked* in their heart. *Acts ii. 37.*

7. To make acid; to acidify.

And turn as eager as *pricked* wine. *Thudibras.*

8. To mark, as a tune with the proper notes on a scale. *Hartlib.*

9. (*Naut.*) To run a middle seam through, as the cloth of a sail: — to trace a ship's course on a chart; as, "To *prick* a chart." *Mar. Dict.*

PRICK, *v. n.* 1. To dress one's self for show; to pink; to deck. *Johnson.*

2. To come upon the spur; to ride; to gallop.

One *pricking* towards them with hasty heat. *Spenser.*

3. To aim at a point, mark, or place. *Hawkins.*

4. To become acid, as cider. *Wright.*

PRICK, *n.* [A. S. *prica*, *pricca*; Dut. & Ger. *prick*.]

1. A sharp, slender instrument; any thing by which a puncture is made; a thorn; a sharp point; a goad.

Pins, wooden *pricks*, nails, sprigs of rosemary. *Shak.*

It is hard for thee to kick against the *pricks*. *Acts ix. 5.*

2. A thorn in the mind; a tormenting thought; remorse of conscience. *Shak.*

3. A point or mark at which archers aim.

Three or four that went to shoot at the *pricks*. *Ascham.*

4. A point; a fixed place; a mark. *Cranmer.*

5. A puncture. "Pricks in her arm." *Browne.*

6. A wooden bodkin or pin for fastening one's clothes. *Jamieson.*

7. The print of a hare in the ground. *Johnson.*

8. (*Naut.*) A quantity of spun yarn or rope laid close up together; a roll. *Dana.*

Prick measure, the measure for grain according to act of Parliament. *Jamieson.*

PRICK'ER, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, pricks.

2. A sharp-pointed instrument; a prick; a prickle; a bodkin. *Moxon.*

3. A thin plate of iron used in blasting. *Wheale.*

4. A toothed instrument used for stabbing or marking leather, &c. *Simmonds.*

5. (*Sail-making*.) A small marine-spike having generally a wooden handle. *Dana.*

6. † A light horseman. *Hayward.*

PRICK'ET, *n.* A buck in his second year; — so called from the state of his horns. *Shak.*

PRICK'ING, *n.* 1. The act of making a puncture.

2. The sensation of being pricked. "By the *pricking* of my thumbs." *Shak.*

3. (*Hunting*.) The tracing of a hare where her footing can be perceived.

4. (*Farriery*.) The driving of a nail into the soft or quick part of a horse's foot so as to cause temporary lameness. *Johnson.*

PRICK'ING—ŪP, *n.* (*Arch.*) The first coating of plaster in work of three coats; — so called because the surface is scratched up. *Brande.*

PRICK'LE (prīk'kl), *n.* [A. S. *priccle*; Ger. *prickel*; Dut. *prikkel*.]

1. (*Bot.*) A small, sharp point, or pointed shoot, growing from the bark and peeling off with it, as in the rose; a pricker. *Gray.*

2. (*Zool.*) A sharp, pointed process on a fish or other animal. *Wright.*

3. A wicker basket. [Local.] *Wright.*

4. A sieve of filberts containing about half a hundred weight. *Simmonds.*

PRICK'LE, *v. a.* [*Eng. prick*.] To pierce with any thing sharp, as a needle, &c. *Congreve.*

PRICK'LE-BÄCK (prīk'kl-bāk), *n.* (*Joh.*) A small fish; stickleback; — so named from the prickles on its sides and back. *Todd.*

PRICK'LI-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being prickly; fulness of prickles or sharp points. *Johnson.*

PRICK'LOUSE, *n.* A tailor, in contempt.

The woman ... called her husband *pricklouse*. *L'Estrange*.

PRICK'LY, *a.* Full of prickles or sharp points. "The prickly shrubs." *Dryden*.

PRICK'LY-BÜLL'HEAD, *n.* (*Ich.*) A fresh-water fish; *Cottus asper*. *Richardson*.

PRICK'LY-PEAR, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name applied to the species of the genus *Opuntia*; Indian fig.

They have jointed stems, bearing very small, awl-shaped, and usually deciduous leaves, with clusters of barbed bristles, and often spines in their axils. The common prickly pear (*Opuntia vulgaris*) is a prostrate or low plant, with a pulpy eatable berry. *Gray*.

PRICK'MAD-AM, *n.* A kind of houseleek. *Johnson*.

PRICK'-ME-DÄIN'TY, } *a.* Finical in language
PRICK'-MY-DÄIN'TY, } or manner. *Jamieson*.

"Prick-my-dainty doings." *St. Ronan*.

PRICK'-PÖST, *n.* (*Arch.*) A post framed into the breast-summer. *Crabb*.

PRICK'PUNCH, *n.* A pointed tool, of tempered steel, to prick a round mark in cold iron. *Mozon*.

PRICK'SÖNG, *n.* A song pricked down, or set to music; variegated music, in contradistinction to *plain-song*. "As you sing *pricksong*." *Shak.*

PRICK'WOOD (-wüd), *n.* A shrub, native of Europe in hedges and thickets, having tough white wood, used in making skewers, &c.; spindle-tree; *Euonymus Europæus*. *Eng. Cyc.*

PRIDE, *n.* [*A. S. prýð, pryde*; *Ger. & Dut. pracht*.] 1. Inordinate self-esteem; behavior which indicates contempt or slight esteem of others; — sometimes self-esteem simply, and distance or reserve not indicative of contempt; self-exaltation or elevation: — vanity; conceit.

Pride is that exalted idea of our state, qualifications, or attainments, which exceeds the boundaries of justice, and induces us to look down upon supposed inferiors with some degree of unmerited contempt. *Cogan*.
The disesteem and contempt of others is inseparable from *pride*. It is hardly possible to overvalue ourselves but by undervaluing our neighbors. *Clarendon*.

2. Haughtiness; loftiness of air; haughty disparagement or rude treatment of others; arrogance; insolence; insolent exultation. That barely we escaped the *pride* of France. *Shak.*
Wantonness and *pride* Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace. *Milton*.

3. Elevation; dignity.

A falcon towering in her *pride* of place. *Shak.*

4. Splendor; ostentation; show; ornament.

In this array, the war of either side Through Athens passed with military *pride*. *Dryden*.

Whose lofty trees, yel'd with summer's *pride*, Did spread so broad that heaven's light did hide. *Spenser*.

5. Generous elation of heart; self-respect.

Thus to relieve the wretched was his *pride*, And e'en his failings lean'd to virtue's side. *Goldsmith*.

6. That which causes pride.

I will cut off the *pride* of the Philistines. *Zech. ix. 6*.

7. The state of a female beast under sexual excitement.

8. (*Ich.*) A small species of lamprey; *Ammocetes branchiatus*. *Yarrell*.

Syn. — *Pride* is inordinate self-esteem, causing a person to overrate what he possesses; and it relates to the disposition and mind. *Haughtiness* and *loftiness* are indications of *pride* as manifested in the appearance and manners. A proud disposition will show itself in *haughty* manners. *Vanity* is a term of different significations; but, as connected with *pride*, it is defined by Johnson "petty *pride*"; it is applicable to small objects, and is manifested by an excessive desire to attract notice and applause. *Pride* is disagreeable and repulsive; *vanity*, ridiculous, but less offensive. *Pride* is reputed to be more common among men; *vanity*, among women. *Proud* of birth, wealth, talents, or rank; *vain* of accomplishments, beauty, or dress. "A *Pride*," says Dr. Blair, "makes us esteem ourselves; *vanity* makes us desire the esteem of others. It is just to say, as Dean Swift has done, 'that a man is too proud to be vain.' — See HAUGHTINESS.

PRIDE, *v. a.* [*A. S. pridian, to be proud*; *Dut. prachten*.] 1. PRIDED; *pp.* PRIDING, PRIDEN.] To make proud; to rate high; to indulge one's self-esteem; — used with the reflexive pronoun. "She *prides* herself on her taste in dress." *Swift*.

† PRIDE, *v. n.* To glory; to triumph.

They who *pride* in being scholars Desert thee now with golden collars. *Swift*.

† PRIDE'FUL, *a.* Insolent; proud. *W. Richardson*.

PRIDE'FUL-LY, *ad.* Very proudly; with great pride. [*Scotland*.] *Spalding*.

PRIDE'FUL-NESS, *n.* A great degree of pride or haughtiness. [*Scotland*.] *Jamieson*.

† PRIDE'LESS, *a.* Without pride. *Chaucer*.

PRID'ING-LY, *ad.* In pride of heart. *Barrow*.

† PRIE (pri), *n.* Probably an old name of *privet*.
Lop poplar and willow, elm, maple, and *pric*. *Tusser*.

† PRIEF (prēf), *n.* Proof. *Spenser*.

PRİ'ER, *n.* One who pries or inquires narrowly.

PRIEST (prēst), *n.* [*Gr. πρεσβυτερος*, an elder; *L. presbyter*; *Sp. presbitero*; *Fr. pretre*. — *A. S. preost*; *Dut. & Ger. priester*; *Dan. præst*.]

1. Anciently, among the Jews, Greeks, and Egyptians, one who offered sacrifices, or who performed sacred mediatorial offices. The high priest shall not uncover his head. *Lev. xxi. 10*.
These prayers I, thy priest, before thee bring. *Milton*.

2. (*Priest* is used to express the Greek *ιερεψ*; and the Latin *sacerdos*, which in general signify a sacrificer." *P. Cyc.*

3. (*English Church*.) One of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon and below a bishop; a presbyter. *P. Cyc. Eden*.

3. A Christian minister; a clergyman; a pastor.

Syn. — See CLERGYMAN.

PRIEST'CRÄFT, *n.* The arts and management of priests and ecclesiastical persons to gain power; religious fraud or artifice.

His discourse runs upon bigotry and *priestcraft*. *Spectator*.

PRIEST'CRÄFT-Y, *a.* Relating to, or possessed of, priestcraft. *Ch. Ob.*

PRIEST'ESS, *n.* A woman who officiated in heathen rites. *Addison*.

PRIEST'HOOD (prēst'hüd), *n.* 1. The office, rank, or character of a priest. *Whitgift*.

2. The order of men set apart for sacred offices; the order of priests. *Dryden*.

† PRIEST'ING, *n.* The duty of a priest. *Milton*.

PRIEST'ISM, *n.* The character, influence, or government of the priesthood. *Ec. Rev.*

PRIEST'LESS, *a.* Having no priest. *Pope*.

PRIEST'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a priest, or what belongs to a priest; priestly. *Shak.*

PRIEST'LI-NESS, *n.* The appearance or manner of a priest. *Johnson*.

PRIEST'LY, *a.* Relating to, or becoming, a priest; sacerdotal. "The *priestly* office." *South*.

PRIEST'RİD-DEN (-dn), *a.* Managed or governed by priests. *Swift*.

† PRIEVE (prēv), *v. a.* To prove. *Chaucer*.

PRİG, *v. a. & n.* [*A. S. priscian, to prick, to prick out, to pick out, to flich*. *Richardson*.] To steal; to flich; to prog. [*Vulgar*.] *Wright*.

A priggish and theivish servant. *Barret*.

† PRİG, *v. n.* To haggle about the price of an article; to cheapen. *Burns*.

PRİG, *n.* 1. One who prigs; a thief. *Shak.*

2. A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatic fellow; a vain pretender; a coxcomb; a puppy.

A came is a part of the dress of a *prig*. *Taiter*.

PRİG'GER-Y, *n.* The qualities of a prig; pertness; conceit. *Qu. Rev.*

PRİG'GISH, *a.* Somewhat like a prig; vain; conceited; coxcomical; affected. *Brockett*.

PRİG'GISH-LY, *ad.* In a priggish manner; conceitedly; pertly. *Booth*.

PRİG'GİSM, *n.* The qualities of a prig; conceit-ness. *Qu. Rev.*

PRİLL, *n.* 1. (*Ich.*) A fish similar to the turbot, but smaller; *Rhombus vulgaris*. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. (*Mining*.) A solid piece of pure ore or native metal: — the button of an assay. *Ansted*.

PRİLL'ION (pril'yün), *n.* Tin extracted from the slag of the furnace. *Hamilton*.

PRİM, *a.* [*Contracted from primitive*. *Johnson*.] — Old *Fr. prim*, prime, first; also thin. *Cotgrave*.] Formal; precise; affectedly nice.

This hates the filthy creature, that the *prim*. *Long*.

PRİM, *v. a.* [*i. PRIMMED*; *pp.* PRIMMING, PRIMMED.] To deck up with great or affected nicety; to prink. *Johnson*.

PRİM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of shrubs or low trees, naturalized in the United States from Europe; common privet; *Ligustrum vulgare*; — used principally for making hedges. *Gray*.

PRİM'-CY, *n.* [*L. primatus*; *It. primazia*; *Sp. primacia*; *Fr. primauté*.]

1. The office or dignity of a primate or an archbishop; the chief ecclesiastical station.

When he had now the *primacy* in his own hand. *Clarendon*.

2. Excellency; supremacy. *Barrow*.

PRİ'MÄ DÖN'NÄ, *n.* [*It. prima*, first, and *donna*, mistress, lady.] A singer who performs the principal female part in an Italian opera.

PRİ'MÄ FÄ'CI-È (prī'mä fä'shē-ē). [*L. prima*, first, and *facie*, appearance.] On the first view or appearance; at first sight.

PRİ'MÄGE, *n.* (*Com.*) A charge in addition to the freight. *Cyc. of Com.*

It was originally intended as a gratuity to the captain for his particular care of the goods, and is sometimes called *hat-money*, but it now belongs to the owners, or to the freighters by charter-party, of the vessel. *Cyc. of Com.*

PRİ'MÄL, *a.* [*L. primus*.] First; primary. *Shak.*

† PRİ-MÄL'I-TY, *n.* State of being primal. *Baxter*.

PRİ'MÄ-Rİ-LY, *ad.* Originally; at first; in the first place.

In fevers, where the heart *primarily* suffereth, we apply medicines unto the wrist. *In ovine*.

PRİ'MÄ-Rİ-NESS, *n.* The state of being primary.

PRİ'MÄ-RY, *a.* [*L. primarius*; *It. & Sp. primario*; *Fr. primaire*.]

1. First in time; original; primitive; first. Original or *primary* qualities of body. *Locke*.

The figurative relation of this word, and not the *primary* or literal, belongs to this place. *Hanmond*.

2. First in dignity; of the first place or rank; chief; principal.

3. Intended to teach the elements; elementary; as, "A *primary* school." *Mann*.

Primary colors, (*Opt.*) the simple or elementary colors, which by their union constitute white light. According to Sir Isaac Newton, white or solar light consists of the seven primary colors, — red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet, — into which, by reason of their unequal refrangibility, it is separated by transmission through a triangular prism. To Newton's seven simple colors Sir John Herschel has added an eighth, more refrangible than violet, and named by him lavender. Sir David Brewster infers from the effects produced upon white light by transmission through colored plates of glass, that it consists of only three elementary components, — red, yellow, and blue. Young regards white light as composed of a mixture of red, green, and violet. Powell regards the number of primary rays as not really seven, but infinite. The recent researches of Prof. Stokes demonstrate that, by the action of certain media, the more refrangible colors of the spectrum are convertible into others less refrangible, and the chemical rays into luminous ones, — effects due, according to the undulatory theory of light, to a retardation of the vibrations of the ethereal molecules; — (*Painting*), blue, yellow, and red, — by mixing which colors in various proportions all other colors may be obtained; primitive colors. *Fairholt*. — *Primary planets*, (*Astron.*) those which revolve round the sun as their centre, in distinction from *secondary planets*, or satellites, which revolve round the primaries. *Olmsted*. — *Primary qualities of bodies*, (*Physics*.) such qualities as are original and inseparable from them. *Wright*. — *Primary quills*, (*Ornith.*) the largest feathers of the wing. *Wright*. — *Primary rocks*, (*Geol.*) the crystalline rocks, including all the granites and the metamorphic strata underlying the lowest fossiliferous rocks; primitive rocks; hypogene rocks, — so called because they were formerly supposed to have been first formed. *Lyell*. — *Primary strata*, (*Geol.*) the lowest stratified rocks, comprising the mica schist and the gneiss, and containing no organic remains, — supposed to have been altered by heat subsequently to their deposition. *G. F. Richardson*.

Syn. — *Primary* signifies first in order of rank or dignity; *primative* and *primeral*, first in order of time; *pristine* relates to former or ancient times. *Primary planets* (as distinguished from their satellites); *primary cause*; *primitive church*, mannaia, words; *primative* time or age; *pristine* purity or simplicity; *original* meaning; *principal* design; *chief* object.

PRİ'MÄ-RY, *n.* 1. A principal thing. *Pennant*.

2. (*Ornith.*) One of the largest feathers of the wing, growing at its extremity. *Brande*.

PRİ'MÄTE, *n.* [*L. primas, primatis*; *It. primato*; *Fr. primat*.]

1. A prelate of superior dignity and power; an archbishop.

PRIMATE, *n.* In England, the Archbishop of York is entitled *Primate* of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury, *Primate* of all England. *Brande.*

2. *pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A name given by Linnæus to his first order of mammalia, including four genera, viz., *Homo*, man; *Simia*, the apes and monkeys; *Lemur*, the lemurs; and *l'espértilio*, the bats. *Brande.*

PRIMATE-SHIP, *n.* The office or the dignity of a primate; primacy. *Johnson.*

PRIMATE-TIAL (-shāl), *a.* [Fr.] Primatical. *Wright.*

PRIMATE-TIAL, *a.* Belonging to a primate or archbishop. *Barrow.*

PRIME, *a.* [L. *primus*, first; It. & Sp. *primo*.]

1. First in time or space; original; primitive; primal. "The prime creation." *Milton.*

2. Principal; chief; first-rate; highest. Humility and resignation are our prime virtues. *Dryden.*

3. Being in the first stage; early; blooming. His starry helm, unbuckled, showed him prime in manhood, where youth ended. *Milton.*

4. † Lecherous. "As prime as goats." *Shak.*

Prime figures, (*Geom.*) figures which cannot be divided into other figures more simple than themselves, as the triangle and the triangular pyramid. — *Prime number*, a number that cannot be exactly divided by any integral number except itself and unity. *Hutton.* — *Prime mover*, the initial force which puts a machine in motion. *Lib. of Useful Knowledge.* — *Prime of the moon*, (*Astron.*) the new moon for about three days after her change. — *Prime vertical*, (*Astron.*) the vertical circle which is perpendicular to the meridian and passes through the east and west points of the horizon. — *Prime vertical*, or *prime vertical dial*, (*Dialing*.) a dial projected on the plane of the prime vertical circle, or on one parallel to it. *Hutton.*

PRIME, *n.* 1. The first part of the day; the dawn; the morning.

Early and late it rung at evening and at prime. *Spenser.*

2. The beginning; the early days. Nature here waited as in her prime. *Milton.*

3. The spring of the year. Hope waits upon the flowery prime. *Waller.*

4. The spring of life; the height of health, strength, or beauty; height of perfection. Likeliest she seemed to Ceres in her prime. *Milton.*

5. The first or best part. Give him always of the prime. *Swift.*

6. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds. Hymn for the hour of prime. *Crashaw.*

7. (*Fencing.*) The first of the chief guards. *Wright.*

8. (*Chem.*) Combining proportion; equivalent. *Ure.*

PRIME, *v. n.* To serve for the charge of a gun before it can go off. "Priming powder." *Smart.*

PRIME, *v. a.* [*i.* PRIMED; *pp.* PRIMING, PRIMED.]

1. To put into a condition for going off, as a gun; to put powder in the pan of. "Prime all your firelocks." *Gay.*

2. To apply a ground or first coat of paint to; to put priming upon. *Johnson.*

PRIME-LY, *ad.* Originally; primarily; — in the best manner; excellently; very well.

PRIME-MINISTER, *n.* The head of a ministry of cabinet, particularly of the British ministry; the premier. *Bolingbroke.*

PRIME-NESS, *n.* State of being prime. *Johnson.*

PRIME-ER, *a.* [L. *primarius*.] First; original. "Primer election." *Bowyer.*

PRIMER, *n.* 1. A small prayer-book used in the service of the Roman Catholic Church.

The primer, or office of the Blessed Virgin. *Sittingfleet.*

2. An elementary book in which children are taught to read; — so named from its original resemblance to the devotional primer in containing religious lessons. *Locke.*

3. (*Printing.*) A kind of type called *long primer*, larger than bourgeois, and smaller than small pica; — also a kind of type called *great primer*, intermediate in size between English and paragon. *Adams.*

† **PRIMER-FINE**, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A fine or payment which was due to the king, at the commencement of the proceedings to levy a fine of lands. *Blackstone.*

PRIMER-RO, *n.* [*Sp. primera*.] An old game at

cards; — so called because he that first shows a certain order of cards is the winner. *Shak.*

† **PRIMER-SERZIN**, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A right which the king had, when any of his tenants in capite died seized of a knight's fee, to receive of the heir (provided he were of full age) one whole year's profits of the lands, if they were in immediate possession; and half a year's profits, if the lands were in reversion expectant on an estate for life. *Whishaw.*

PRIME-VAL, *a.* [L. *primævus*; *primus*, first, and *ævus*, age.] Of the earliest ages; original; primitive; primordial; primal; first. *Wulpole.*

Syn. — See PRIMARY.

† **PRIME-VOUS**, *a.* Primeval. *Bailey.*

† **PRIME-GENIAL**, *a.* Primogenial. *Glanvill.*

† **PRIME-GENI-ŌUS**, *a.* [L. *primigenius*.] First-born; primigenial. *Ep. Hall.*

PRIME-MINE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The outer coat of the covering of the ovule. *Gray.*

PRIMING, *n.* 1. Powder for the pan of a gun, for laying a train to ignite a mine, and for other purposes. *Simmonds.*

2. The first coat or layer of paint put upon canvas or other material; ground. *Fairholt.*

3. (*Steam-engines.*) The hot water carried along with the steam from the boiler into the cylinders. *Buchanan.*

Priming and lagging, the alternate acceleration and retardation of the times of high water, caused by the combined action of the sun and moon. *Brande.*

PRIMING-WIRE, *n.* (*Mil.*) A pointed wire for penetrating the vent of a gun. *Smart.*

PRIMIP-LAR, *a.* [L. *primipularis*; *primipilus*, the chief centurion of the triarii.] Of, or belonging to, the captain or leader of the vanguard of a Roman army. *Barrow.*

PRIMI-TI-Æ (*prī-mīsh'-ē-s*), *n. pl.* [L. *primitivus*, first fruits.]

1. (*Eng. Law.*) The first year's whole profits of a spiritual preferment. *Burrit.*

2. (*Med.*) The waters discharged before the extrusion of the fetus. *Dunglison.*

PRIMI-TIAL (*prī-mīsh'-āl*), *a.* Pertaining to primitivæ; primitive; first. [R.] *Ainsworth.*

PRIMI-TIVE, *a.* [L. *primitivus*; *primus*, first; It. & Sp. *primitivo*; Fr. *primitif*.]

1. Relating to, or established from, the beginning; original; primeval; primal. "The primitive church." *Sharp.*

2. Imitating the supposed gravity or excellence of early times; grave; solemn. *Johnson.*

3. (*Gram.*) Expressive of a word in its simplest etymological form; primary; radical; not derived. A primitive word is a word formed from no other, being itself a root from which others spring; as, *man*, *angel*.

4. (*Bot.*) The first parts developed; — applied to specific types, in opposition to forms resulting from hybridization. *Henslow.*

Primitive chord, (*Mus.*) that chord whose lowest note is of the same literal denomination as the fundamental bass of the harmony. The chord, taken in any other way, as when its lowest note is the third or the fifth of the fundamental bass, is called a *derivative*. *Moore.* — *Primitive circle*, (*Spherical Projection*.) the circle cut from the sphere to be projected, by the primitive plane. — *Primitive plane*, the plane upon which the projections are to be made; — generally taken through the centre of the sphere and made to coincide with some principal circle of the sphere, as the equator or a meridian. *Danvers.* — *Primitive colors*, (*Painting*.) See PRIMARY. — *Primitive rocks*, (*Geol.*) primary rocks. See PRIMARY.

Syn. — See PRIMARY.

PRIMI-TIVE, *n.* A primitive word. *Johnson.*

PRIMI-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Originally; at first; primarily. *Broune.*

PRIMI-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being primitive; antiquity. *Johnson.*

† **PRIMI-TY**, *n.* The state of being first, or original; primitiveness. *Pearson.*

PRIM-LY, *ad.* With primness; precisely. *Smart.*

PRIM-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being prim; affected niceness or formality. *Gray.*

PRIM-Ō. [*It.*] (*Mus.*) The first. *Moore.*

PRIME-GENIAL, *a.* [L. *primigenius*; *primus*,

first, and *gigno*, to beget.] First-born, original; primary; primitive; constituent; elemental.

Noon stands eternal here; here may thy sight

Drink in the rays of primigenial light. *Watts.*

2. "This is the usual form; but old writers more correctly use *primigenial*." *Smart.*

PRIME-GENI-TIVE, *a.* Relating to primogeniture. [R.] *Month. Rev.*

† **PRIME-GENI-TIVE**, *n.* Primogeniture. *Shak.*

PRIME-GENI-TOR, *n.* [L. *primus* and *genitor*, father.] An ancestor; a forefather. *Gayton.*

PRIME-GENI-TURE, *n.* [L. *primogenitus*, first-born; *primus*, first, and *genitus*, born; It. & Sp. *primogenitura*; Fr. *primogeniture*.]

1. The state of being the first-born; seniority of birth; eldership.

Because the Scripture affordeth the priority of order unto Sem, we cannot from hence infer his *primogeniture*. *Browne.*

2. (*Eng. Law.*) The right of the eldest son to inherit his ancestor's estate, in exclusion of younger sons. *Blackstone.*

3. "This unjust distinction has been generally abolished in the United States." *Bowyer.*

PRIME-GENI-TURE-SHIP, *n.* Right of eldership.

|| **PRIME-MOR-DIAL** [*prī-môr'dē-āl*, P. J. F. Sm. *W'r.*; *prī-môr'dē-āl*, E. F. K.; *prī-môr'dē-āl*, or *prī-môr'dē-āl*, W.] *a.* [L. *primordialis*; *primus*, first, and *ordo*, order; It. *primordiale*; Sp. & Fr. *primordial*.]

1. Original; existing from the beginning. "Primordial elements." *Stewart.*

2. (*Bot.*) Earliest formed, as the leaves which appear first after the cotyledons. *Gray.*

|| **PRIME-MOR-DIAL**, *n.* Origin; first principle. *More.*

|| **PRIME-MOR-DIAL**, *n.* A kind of plum. *Johnson.*

|| **PRIME-MOR-DIAL**, *a.* Original; primordial. "A primordial and ingenerable body." *Boyle.*

PRIME-MOR-DIAL, *n.* [*i.* *PRIME-MOR-DIAL*.] [L. *primus*, first, and *ordo*, to begin.] Beginning; commencement; origin. *Qu. Rev.*

PRIME-MOR-DIAL, *n.* Primness. [R.] *Lady Stanhope.*

PRIMP, *v. n.* To behave in a ridiculously formal or affected manner. [Local.] *Wright. Todd.*

PRIM-ROSE, *n.* [L. *primus*, first, and *rosa*, a rose.] (*Bot.*) A low perennial plant, of the genus *Primula*, bearing flowers in an umbel. *Gray.*

Sweet as the primrose peeps beneath the thorn. *Goldsmith.*

Common or European primrose, *Primula vulgaris*, flowering very early in spring. — *Evening primrose*, a plant of the genus *Oenothera*. *Gray. Wood.*

PRIM-ROSE, *a.* Flowery. "Primrose path." *Shak.*

PRIM-ROSED (-rôzd), *a.* Adorned with primroses. *Warton.*

PRIMUM-MOBIL-LE. (*Astron.*) A term applied, in the Ptolemaic system, to a vast sphere, including all the other spheres in the universe within it, and supposed to perform a diurnal revolution from east to west, carrying with it the whole of the subordinate heavens, and producing the phenomena of day and night. *Hutton.*

PRIMUM IN-TER PĀRĒS. [L.] The first among equals. *Scudamore.*

† **PRIMY**, *a.* Blooming; early. *Shak.*

PRINCE, *n.* [L. *princeps*; *primus*, first, and *capio*, to take, or *caput*, *capitis*, the head; It. & Sp. *principe*; Fr. *prince*. — Dut. *prins*; Ger. *prinz*; Dan. *prinds*; Sw. *prins*.]

1. A chief ruler; a sovereign. Forces came to be used by good princes only upon necessity of providing for their defence. *Trapp.*

2. A female sovereign; a princess. [R.] Queen Elizabeth, a prince admirable above her sex. *Camden.*

3. The chief of any body of men; chief personage. "The prince of learning." *Peacham.*

4. The son of a king or a sovereign, especially the eldest son.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but fostered up in blood by his naughty father. *Sidney.*

5. On the continent the rank of *princes* is various. In France, under the old regime, the title belonged only to certain families of high distinction, connected with the royal blood. It ranks in Germany below that of duke. *Brande.* — *Prince* is applied to God, *Dan.* viii. 11: — to Christ, as "the Prince of peace," *Isa.* ix. 6: — to the devil, as "the prince of this world," *John* xii. 31.

Prince of Wales, the title of the eldest son of the reigning sovereign of England.

Syn. — See MONARCH.

PRINT'-SHOP, n. A shop where prints are sold.

PRINT'-WORKS (-wûks), n. An establishment where cloth is printed. *Ure.*

PRĪ-ŌN'Q-DŌN, n. (Zool.) A genus of civets found in Java and India. *Baird.*

PRĪ'OR, a. [Old L. *pris* or *pri*; L. & Sp. *prior*] Preceding in time; former, antecedent; anterior; previous; foregoing. *Rojers.*
Syn. — See **ANTECEDENT**, **PREVIOUS**.

PRĪ'OR, n. [It. *priore*; Sp. *prior*; Fr. *prieur*] The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot. *Addison.*

PRĪ'OR-ATE, n. [Fr. *priorat*.] The state, government, or dignity of a prior. *Warton.*

PRĪ'OR-ĒSS, n. The head, or lady superior, of a convent of nuns. *Dryden.*

PRĪ-ŌR'I-TY, n. [It. *priorità*; Sp. *prioridad*; Fr. *priorité*.]
1. The state of being prior or first; precedence or antecedence in time. "Priority of birth." *Hayward.*
2. Precedence in place or rank; preeminence. *Shak.*
Syn. — *Priority* respects merely the order of succession; *precedence* signifies priority in going, and depends on right or privilege; *preeminence*, priority in being, and depends on merit; *preference*, priority in placing, and depends on favor. *Priority* in birth; *precedence* in rank; *preeminence* in talents; deserving the preference.

PRĪ'OR-LY, ad. Antecedently. *[R.] Geddes.*

PRĪ'OR-SHIP, n. State or office of a prior. *Johnson.*

PRĪ'OR-Y, n. A convent, in dignity, commonly regarded below an abbey. *Shak.*
Syn. — See **ABBEY**.

PRĪ'SAGE, n. [Fr. *prise*, a taking capture; *prendre*, *pris*, to take.] (*Old Eng. Law.*) A right on the part of the crown of taking two tons of wine from every vessel importing into England twenty tons or more, one before and one behind the mast, which was afterwards exchanged into a duty called *butlerage*. *Whishaw.*

PRIS-CIL'LIAN-IST, n. (Ecc. Hist.) A follower of Priscillian, bishop of Atila, in Spain, in the fourth century. *Hook.*

PRĪSE, v. & n. See **PRIZE**, and **PRV**.

† PRĪ'SER, n. One who contends for a prize. *Shak.*

PRĪSM (prĭz'm), n. [Gr. *πρίσμα*; *πρίω*, to saw; L. & Sp. *prisma*; Fr. *prisme*.]
1. (*Geom.*) A solid comprehended under several parallelograms, terminated by two equal and parallel polygons. These polygons are called the *bases* of the prism. *Peirce.*
2. (*Dioptrics.*) A triangular prism of glass used in experiments upon the refraction and dispersion of light.
3. The equal and parallel polygons are called the *bases* of the prism; the lateral parallelograms, *faces*; and the lines in which these faces meet are called the *lateral edges*; and the distance between the planes of the bases is called the *altitude*.
Achromatic prism, a combination of two prisms, which, being made of two different transparent substances of unequal dispersive powers, as flint glass and crown glass, but having their refracting angles unequal, and being inverted with respect to each other, refract an incident beam of light into a new direction *without color*. *Library of Useful Knowledge.* — **Right prism,** a prism whose lateral edges are perpendicular to the planes of the bases. — **Oblique prism,** a prism whose lateral edges are oblique to the planes of the bases. — **Triangular prism,** a prism whose bases are triangles. — **Quadrangular prism,** a prism whose bases are quadrilaterals. — **Rhombic prism,** a prism each of whose bases is a rhombus or rhomb. — **Nicol's prism,** an instrument, contrived by William Nicol, for polarizing light, and for analyzing and testing the properties of polarized light, and constructed as follows: A rhomb of Iceland crystal being reduced by natural cleavage into the form of an oblique rhomboidal prism about one inch in length and a third of an inch in breadth and in thickness, and bisected through the diagonally opposite, obtuse terminal edges, the two halves are cemented together again by Canada balsam. When a ray of light is incident upon one end of the compound prism so as to be transmitted through the first half, it is doubly refracted, and the layer of balsam receiving, at a very oblique incidence, the two

rays into which the incident ray is divided, and its index of refraction being less than that of the ordinary, and greater than that of the extraordinary ray, the former ray is totally reflected from the layer of balsam, and the latter is transmitted and emerges at the other end of the prism, parallel to the first incident ray, white and polarized. *Talbot.*

PRIS-MAT'IC, a. [It. & Sp. *prismatico*; Fr. *prismatique*.] Pertaining to, or resembling, a prism.

Prismatic colors, or primary colors, the seven colors into which a ray of light is decomposed when refracted by a prism, viz., red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. See **PRIMARY**. — **Prismatic spectrum,** the representation of the prismatic colors formed on a wall or screen by a beam of white or solar light admitted into a dark room through a small hole and refracted by a prism; solar spectrum.

PRIS-MAT'IC-AL, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, a prism; prismatic. *Ash.*

PRIS-MAT'IC-AL-LY, ad. In the form of a prism.

PRIS-MA-TŌID'AL, a. [Gr. *πρίσμα*, *πρίσμαρος*, a prism, and *είδος*, form.] Having the form of a prism; resembling a prism in form. *Smart.*

PRIS'MŌID, n. (Geom.) A solid or volume somewhat resembling a prism. *Davies & Peck.*

Right prismoid, the frustum of a wedge made by a plane parallel to the back of the wedge. *Da. & P.*

PRIS'MŌID-AL, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, a prismoid. *Davies.*

PRIS'MY, a. Like a prism; prismatic. *Jodrell.*

PRIS'ON (prĭz'zn), n. [It. *prigione*; Sp. *prision*; Fr. *prison*; *prendre*, *pris*, to take, to capture. — A. S. *prison*; Icel. *prísund*.] A place or a building for the confinement of persons for safe keeping or punishment; a jail. "Potiphar put Joseph in prison." *Gen. xxxix. 20.*

PRIS'ON, (prĭz'zn), v. a. 1. To confine in prison; to imprison; to confine. *[R.] Shak.*
2. To enchain; to captivate. *Milton.*

PRIS'ON-BASE (prĭz'zn-bas), n. A kind of rural play, consisting chiefly in running; — also called *prison-bars*, and *prisoners' base*. *Sandys.*

PRIS'ON-ER (prĭz'zn-er), n. [It. *prigioniere*; Sp. *prisionero*; Fr. *prisonnier*.]
1. A person confined in a prison. *Bacon.*
2. One taken by an enemy; a captive. *Spenser.*
3. A person under arrest. *Dryden.*

PRIS'ON-HŌUSE (prĭz'zn-hŏus), n. A prison. *I am forbid to tell the secrets of my prison-house. Shak.*

† PRIS'ON-MĒNT, n. Imprisonment. *Shak.*

PRIS'TINE, a. [L. *pristinus*; Old L. *pris*, whence *prior*; It. & Sp. *pristino*; Fr. *pristine*.] First; original; primary; primitive; ancient. "Re-instated in their pristine happiness." *Glanvill.*

PRIS'TIS, n. [L. from Gr. *πρίστis*.] (*Ich.*) A genus of rapidly swimming, chondropterygious fishes; the saw-fish. *Baird.*

PRĪTH'EE. A corruption of pray thee, or, I pray thee. "I prithe leave me." [R.] Rowe.

PRĪT'TLE-PRĀT'TLE, n. Idle or empty talk; trifling loquacity; tittle-tattle. *Bp. Bramhall.*

PRĪ'VA-CY (prĭ'va-se, P. E. Ja. Sm. C. Wr. Wb.; prĭ'va-se or prĭ'va-se, W. J. F.; prĭ'va-se, S. K.), n. [From *private*.]
1. State of being private or secret; secrecy.
2. A place of seclusion; retirement; retreat.

Her sacred privacies all open lie To each profane, inquiring, vulgar eye. Rowe.

3. + Privy; joint knowledge. Arbuthnot.

4. + Habitual silence; taciturnity. Ainsworth.

Syn. — *Privacy* is opposed to *publicity*; *solitude* is the state of being alone; *retirement* is the act of withdrawing from society or from public life. Living in *privacy* or in the *solitude* of an island, in *retirement* from business or from public life, in a *retreat* from the cares of life, and in *seclusion* from the world.

† PRĪ-VĀ'DŌ, n. [Sp.] A secret friend. Bacon.

PRĪ'VATE, a. [L. *privatus*; *privo*, *privatus*, to bereave, to deprive; It. *privato*; Sp. *privado*; Fr. *privé*.]
1. Peculiar to one's self, or to an individual; belonging to an individual, not to the community; not public or general; peculiar; particular; individual; personal.

Private wrongs are an infringement or privation of the private or civic rights belonging to individuals. Blackstone.

My end being private, I have not expressed my conceptions in the language of the schools. Digby.

PRĪ'VATE, n. 1. A secret message. *Shak.*
2. Particular business. *B. Jonson.*
3. A common soldier. *Todd.*

PRĪ-VA-TĒER', n. An armed vessel, belonging to one or more private individuals, licensed by government to take prizes from an enemy. *Swift.*

PRĪ-VA-TĒER', v. n. To fit out, or cruise in, a privateer. *Johnson.*

PRĪ-VA-TĒER'ING, n. The act or the employment of taking prizes or property, on the ocean, from an enemy, by means of privateers. *Ash.*

PRĪ-VA-TĒERS'MAN, n. One engaged in privateering. *Kingsley.*

PRĪ'VATE-LY, ad. In a private manner; secretly; not openly or publicly. *Shak.*

PRĪ'VATE-NĒSS, n. 1. The state of being private; privacy; secrecy. *Bacon.*
2. Retirement; seclusion. *Wotton.*
3. The state of a person not in office. *Johnson.*

PRĪ'VATE-WAY, n. (Law.) A right possessed by one or more persons of going over the land of another. *Whishaw.*

**PRĪ-VĀ'TION, n. [L. *privatio*; It. *privazione*; Sp. *privación*; Fr. *privation*.]
1. The state of being deprived or destitute; loss of something; deprivation; bereavement.**

No doubt but King Richard had been in great jeopardy either of *privation* of his realm, or loss of his life, or both. Hall.

2. The state of being without something; absence of something; want; destitution.

3. The act of the mind by which, in considering a subject, we separate it from any thing appendant. Johnson.

4. Act of degrading from rank or office. Bacon.

**PRĪV'AT-IVE (prĭ'va-tiv, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; prĭ'va-tiv, P. C.), a. [L. *privativus*; It. & Sp. *privativo*; Fr. *privatif*.]
1. That deprives of something. *Johnson.*
2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive.**

The privative blessings — the blessings of immunity, safeguard, liberty, and integrity — which we enjoy deserve the thanksgiving of a whole life. Bp. Taylor.

"Privative is in things what negative is in propositions." Dr. Johnson.

"Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Entick make the first syllable of this word short, as I have done; and Mr. Perry and Buchanan make it long. In defence of the first pronunciation, it may be observed that this word is not like *primacy* and *primary*, the first of which is a formative of our own, and the second derived from the Latin *primarius*, which, in our pronunciation of the Latin, does not shorten the *i* in the first syllable, as *privativus* does; and therefore these words are no rule for the pronunciation of this, which, besides the general tendency of the penultimate accent to shorten every vowel it falls on but *u*, seems to have another claim to the short vowel from its termination; thus *sanative*, *donative*, *primitive*, *derivative*, &c., all plead for the short sound." Walker.

PRĪV'AT-IVE, n. 1. That which has metaphysical existence, by the absence of something, as, *silence*, which exists by the absence of sound.

Blackness and darkness are indeed but *privatives*. Bacon.

2. (Gram.) A letter or a syllable prefixed to a word, which changes it from an affirmative to a negative sense.

PRĪV'AT-IVE-LY, ad. By privation; negatively.

PRĪV'AT-IVE-NĒSS, n. The quality of being privative. *Johnson.*

PRĪV'ET, n. (Bot.) One of a genus of plants, natives of Europe and Asia; a shrub of the genus *Ligustrum*.

The common *privet*, *Ligustrum vulgare*, is chiefly used to form hedges, and its English name seems to have been given to it from its being frequently planted to conceal *private* places. It was formerly

called *prim*, or *primor*, from its being used for verdant sculptures, or topiary-work, and for primly cut hedges. *Eng. Cyc.*

PRIV'ILEGE, *n.* [*L. privilegium*; *privus*, private, and *lex, legis*, law; *It. & Sp. privilegio*; *Fr. privilege*.] An exemption or immunity from some general duty or burden; a right peculiar to some individual or body; a peculiar advantage or benefit; prerogative; title; claim.

When the chief captain ordered him to be scourged uncondemned he pleads the legal privilege of a Roman, who was not to be scourged. *Kettlewell.*

Syn.—*Privilege* is a term applied to whatever it is desirable to have. *Privilege* and *prerogatives* consist of positive advantages; exemption and immunity, of those which are negative; but *privilege*, in its most extended sense, comprehends all the rest. *Privilege* of the nobility, of office, of a member of Congress, of citizens; *prerogative* of birth, of a sovereign, of a president, or of a parent; exemption from military duty, from taxes; immunity from labor or service. — *Right* signifies what one is entitled to, or what it is right for one to possess. Natural right; the rights of the people; legal or just claim. — "The Whigs have been contentious for the privileges of Parliament; the Tories, for the prerogatives of the crown." *W. Taylor.*

PRIV'ILEGE (*priv'e-lj*), *v. a.* [*i. PRIVILEGED*; *pp. PRIVILEGING, PRIVILEGED*.] To grant a privilege to; to invest with rights or immunities, or to exempt from something, as taxes.

The great are privileged alone
To punish all injustice but their own. *Dryden.*

Many things are, by our laws, privileged from tithes which, by the canon law, are chargeable. *Hale.*

PRIV'ILEGED (*priv'e-ljd*), *p. a.* Possessed of privileges. "A privileged place." *Sidney.*

Privileged communication, (*Law*.) a communication made to a counsel, solicitor, or attorney, in professional confidence, and which he is not permitted to divulge; a confidential communication. — *Privileged copyhold*, (*Eng. Law*.) a copyhold estate which is said to be held according to the custom of the manor, and not at the will of the lord, as common copyholds are. *Burrill*. — *Privileged debts*, such debts as an executor may pay in preference to all others, as funeral expenses, servants' wages, &c. *Whishaw*. — *Privileged villenage*, (*Eng. Law*.) a kind of villenage in which the tenants held by certain and determinate services; villenage-socage; — now called *privileged copyhold*. *Burrill*.

PRIV'ILEGE, *ad.* Secretly; privately. *Spenser.*

PRIV'ILEGE, *n.* [*Fr. privauté*.]

1. † Privacy; secrecy; seclusion.

I will unto you in *privily* discover the drift of my purpose. *Spenser.*

2. Joint knowledge; private concurrence; consciousness; cognizance; cognition.

All the doors were laid open for his departure, not without the *privily* of the Prince of Orange. *Sneyd.*

3. *pl.* Private parts; genital organs. *Abbot.*

4. (*Law*.) The mutual or successive relationship to the same rights of property. *Bowmer.*

Privy of contract, (*Law*.) the relation which subsists between two contracting parties. — *Privy of estate*, the relation which subsists between a landlord and his tenant. *Bowmer.*

PRIV'Y, *a.* [*L. privus*; *Fr. privé*.]

1. Private; appropriated to private uses; not public. "The *privy* coffer of the state." *Shak.*

2. Secret; sequestered; retired.

The sword of the great men that are slain entoreth into their *privy* chamber. *Ezek. xxi. 14.*

3. Clandestine; hidden; concealed.

He took advantage of the night for such *privy* attempts. *2 Macc. viii. 7.*

4. Admitted to participate in the knowledge of a thing; familiar or acquainted with; privately knowing.

Many being *privy* to the fact,
How hard is it to keep it unbetrayed! *Daniel.*

Privy council, the principal council of state composed of the king and of such persons as he may select. [*England*.] — *Privy councillor*, a member of the privy council. — *Privy seal*, or *privy signet*, the king's seal, which is first set to such grants or things as pass the great seal. [*England*.] *Whishaw*. — *Privy verdict*, a verdict which is delivered *privily* to a judge out of court. *Bowmer.*

PRIV'Y, *n.* 1. (*Law*.) One who is a partaker, or has an interest, in any action, matter, or thing; a person connected with another by some relation other than that of actual contract; a person whose interest in an estate is derived from the contract or conveyance of others. *Bowmer.*

— "*Privies* are properly always distinguished

from parties, from whom they derive their title, though sometimes made to include them." *Burrill.*

2. A place of retirement; a necessary. *Swift.*

PRIZE, *n.* [*Sp. presa*; *prender*, preso, to take; *Fr. prise*. — *Dut. prijs*; *Ger. preis*; *Sw. pris*.]

1. A reward gained by contest or competition, or a reward offered to one of several persons who shall perform a certain condition; premium.

Shall I be carried to the skies
On flowery beds of ease,
While others fought to win the prize,
And sunk through bloody seas? *Watts.*

2. The contest or competition itself. [*R.*]

Like one of two contending in a prize. *Shak.*

3. Money drawn by a lottery-ticket. *Simmonds.*
4. (*Maritime Law*.) The apprehension and detention at sea of a ship or other vessel, by authority of a belligerent power, either with the design of appropriating it, with the goods and effects it contains, or with that of becoming master of the whole or a part of its cargo: — the vessel or goods thus taken. *Bowmer.*

— "The distinction between a prize and booty consists in this, that the former is taken at sea and the latter on land." *Bowmer.*

PRIZE, *v. a.* [*It. apprezare*; *Sp. apreciar*; *Fr. priser*.] [*i. PRIZED*; *pp. PRIZING, PRIZED*.]

1. To estimate the value of; to rate; to appraise. "Life I prize not a straw." *Shak.*

2. To value or estimate highly; to esteem.

I prize your person, but your crown disdain. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See *ESTIMATE*.

PRIZE, *v. a.* [*Fr. presser*.] To raise or move with a lever; to force up or open; to pry. *Mar. Dict.*

PRIZE, or **PRIZE**, *n.* A lever; a pry. *Forby.*

— In the United States it is generally called a *pry*; and the same word is used as a verb to denote the use of it. — See *PRY*.

PRIZE'-FIGHT-ER, *n.* One who fights or boxes publicly for a reward. *Arbuthnot.*

PRIZE'-FIGHT-ING (*-fht-ing*), *n.* The act or the practice of fighting for a prize. *Wright.*

PRIZE'-MÄS-TER, *n.* An officer put in command of a captured vessel. *Simmonds.*

PRIZE'-MÖN-EY (*-mün-ng*), *n.* A proportion or share of the proceeds of a captured vessel, paid to the captors. *Mar. Dict.*

PRIZ'ER, *n.* 1. One who prizes. *Johnson.*

2. † A prize-fighter. *Shak.*

PRIZ'ING, *n.* (*Naut.*) The use or application of a lever to move any weighty body. *Wright.*

PRÖ, [*L. from Gr. πρό*.] For; in defence or behalf of.

Pro and con (*pro*, for, and *contra*, against), for and against. *Clarendon.*

They do not decide large questions by casting up two columns of *pro* and *con*, and striking a balance. *Nat. Rev.*

PRÖ'A, *n.* A long, narrow canoe with a sail, used about the Ladrone Islands, having the head and stern alike, but the lee side flat and the weather side rounded. It is prevented from oversetting by a frame-work extending to windward bearing a small block of wood in the form of a canoe. *Mar. Dict.*

† **PRÖACH**, *v. n.* To approach. *Fairfax.*

PRÖ-ÄU'LI-ON, *n.* [*Gr. προάβλιον*; *πρό*, before, and *άβλι*, a hall.] [*Arch.*] A vestibule. *Brande.*

PRÖB'A-BIL-ISM, *n.* (*Theol. & Ethic.*) The theory of probability, or a theory that it is right to follow, in doubtful cases, a probable opinion, though there may be an opinion still more probable. *Hallam.*

PRÖB'A-BIL-IST, *n.* One who adheres to probabilism. *Brande.*

PRÖB'A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [*L. probabilitas*; *It. probabilità*; *Sp. probabilidad*; *Fr. probabilité*.]

1. The state of being probable; that degree of evidence, or that appearance of truth, which induces belief, but not certainty; likelihood; chance. "A probability of gain." *Wilkins.*

Probability results from evidence and begets belief. *Dr. Campbell.*

As for probabilities, what thing was there ever set down as agreeable with sound reason but some probable show against it might be made? *Hooder.*

2. (*Math.*) Likelihood of the occurrence of

an event in the doctrine of chances, or the quotient obtained by dividing the number of favorable chances by the whole number of chances. *Davies & Peck.*

Syn.—See *CHANCE*.

PRÖB'A-BLE, *a.* [*L. probabilis*; *probo*, to try, to prove; *It. probabile*; *Sp. & Fr. probable*.]

1. † That may be proved.

Traditions or opinions not *probable* by Scripture. *Milton.*

2. Having more evidence for than against; that does not admit of demonstration, and does not involve absurdity or contradiction; likely. They assented to things that were neither evident nor certain, but only *probable*. *South.*

3. That renders something probable. "Probable presumption or evidence." *Blackstone.*

PRÖB'A-BLE, *n.* Any thing probable.

That of ten thousand *probable*, no one should be false ... is extremely improbable, and even cousin-german to impossible. *Chillingworth.*

PRÖB'A-BLY, *ad.* Likely; in likelihood; with appearance of truth.

Distinguish betwixt what may possibly and what will probably be done. *L'Est. ange.*

† **PRÖB'A-CY**, *n.* Proof. *Chaucer.*

† **PRÖB'AL**, *a.* Probable. *Shak.*

PRÖ'BÄNG, *n.* [*From probe*.] (*Surg.*) A slender rod of whalebone with a sponge at the end, for pushing extraneous bodies, lodged in the esophagus, into the stomach. *Dumgison.*

PRÖ'BATE, *n.* [*L. probo, probatus*, to prove.]

1. † Proof. *Skelton.*

2. (*Law*.) The proof of a will or testament, made by the executor before an officer appointed by law, and termed ordinary, surrogate, or probate judge: — the copy of a will which has been proved, made out under the seal of the ordinary, surrogate, or probate judge, and delivered to the executor with a certificate of its having been proved. *Burrill.*

PRÖ'BATE, *a.* Relating to the probate or proof of wills and testaments. *W. Phillips.*

PRÖ'BATE-DÜ'TY, *n.* A tax by government on property passing by will. *Simmonds.*

PRÖ-BÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. probatio*; *It. probazione*; *Sp. probacion*; *Fr. probation*.]

1. The act of proving; demonstration; proof. "The *probation* of propositions." *Locke.*

2. Trial; examination; essay; experiment.

In the practical part of knowledge, much will be left to experience and *probation*. *Jaen.*

3. Trial or time passed in a convent before entrance into monastic life; novitiate. *Pope.*

4. Moral trial by the experiences of life.

Of all views under which human life has ever been considered, the most reasonable, in my judgment, is that which regards it as a state of *probation*. *Paley.*

5. (*Eng. Univ.*) The examination of a student as to his qualifications for a degree. *London Ency.*

PRÖ-BÄ'TION-ÄL, *a.* Probationary. *Wheatky.*

PRÖ-BÄ'TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to probation, or serving for trial. *Bp. Taylor.*

PRÖ-BÄ'TION-ER, *n.* 1. One who is upon trial or probation. *Iryden.*

2. (*Church of Scotland*.) A student in divinity, who, producing from a professor in a university a certificate of good moral character and of his qualifications, is admitted to several trials, and, upon acquitting himself properly, receives a license to preach. *London Ency.*

PRÖ-BÄ'TION-ER-SHIP, *n.* The state of a probationer; novitiate. [*R.*] *Locke.*

PRÖ-BÄ'TION-SHIP, *n.* A state of probation; novitiate. [*R.*] *Trans. of Boccaioni.*

PRÖBÄ-TIVE, *a.* [*L. probativus*; *It. & Sp. probativo*; *Fr. probatif*.] Pertaining to, or serving for, proof or trial; probationary. *South.*

PRÖ-BÄ'TOR, *n.* [*L.*]

1. An examiner; an approver. *Maydman.*

2. (*Old Eng. Law*.) An accomplice in felony, who, to save himself, confesses the fact, and charges another as principal or accessory, against whom he is bound to make good his charge: — one who undertakes to prove a crime charged upon another. *Bowmer.*

PRŌ-BA-TŌ-RY [pŏ'ba-tŭr-ē, S. P. E. K. Sm. *Wb.*; pŏb'ā-tŭr-ē, *W. Ja. R.*], *a.* Relating to, or serving for proof or for trial. "*Probatory* chastisements." *Bramhall.*
His other heap of arguments are assertory, not *probatory*. *Lp. T aylor.*

PRŌ-BĀ-TŪM *ĒST.* [L.] It has been tried; it has been proved:—an expression added at the end of a receipt or a demonstration. *Prior.*

PRŌBE, *v. a.* [L. *probo*, to try, to examine.] [*i. PROBED; pp. PROBING, PROBED.*]

1. To try or examine thoroughly; to search.
2. To try or examine with a probe. "He gently *probed* the wound." *Dryden.*

PRŌBE, *n.* 1. Something that probes. *Smart.*
2. (*Surg.*) An instrument, usually of silver, terminated at one end by an olive-shaped button, for examining wounds, fistulas, for passing setons, &c. *Dunghlson.*

PRŌBE-SCĪS'SŌRS (pŏb'scī'zŭrs), *n. pl.* (*Surg.*) Scissors used to open wounds, of which the blade thrust into the orifice has a button at the end. *Wiseman.*

PRŌB'I-TY, *n.* [L. *probitas*; *probus*, good, upright; *It. probità*; *Sp. probidad*; *Fr. probité*.] Tried or approved goodness; uprightness; integrity; rectitude; virtue; honesty; sincerity; veracity. "The *probité* of the apostles." *Fiddes.*
Syn.—See RECTITUDE, VIRTUE.

PRŌB'LĒM, *n.* [Gr. *πρόβλημα*; *πρόβω*, to throw or put before; *πρός*, before, and *βάλλω*, to throw; *L. It., & Sp. problema*; *Fr. probléma*.]

1. A question proposed for solution, decision, or determination.

2. (*Geom.*) A question requiring some operation to be performed, as to bisect a line, to describe a circle passing through three given points. *Brande.*

3. (*Algebra*.) A question requiring some unknown truth to be investigated, or discovered and demonstrated. *Brande.*

PRŌB'LĒM-ĀT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *πρόβληματικός*; *It. problematico*; *Sp. problemático*; *Fr. problématique*.] }
Of the nature of a problem; questionable; uncertain; unsettled; disputable; doubtful; dubious. *Fleming.*

PRŌB'LĒM-ĀT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Uncertainly; doubtfully; questionably. *Bp. Hall.*

† **PRŌB'LĒM-A-TĪST**, *n.* One who proposes problems. "This learned *problematist*." *Evelyn.*

† **PRŌB'LĒM-A-TĪZE**, *v. n.* To propose problems. "Hear him *problematize*." *B. Jonson.*

PRŌBŌS-CI-DATE, *a.* (*Zool.*) Having a proboscis; proboscidian. *Wright.*

PRŌBŌS-CID'I-AN, *n.* [*Fr. proboscidiem*.] (*Zool.*) A pachydermatous mammal having a proboscis and tusks, as the elephant. *Eng. Cyc.*

PRŌBŌS-CID'I-AN, *a.* (*Zool.*) Having a proboscis; proboscideate. *Wright.*

PRŌBŌS-CID'I-FŌRM, *a.* [L. *proboscis*, *proboscidis* (Gr. *πρόσσως*, *πρόσσως*), a proboscis, and *forma*, form.] (*Zool.*) Having the form of a proboscis. *Maudslayi.*

PRŌBŌS-CIS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *πρόσσως*; *πρός*, before, and *βάσσω*, to feed; *It. Sp., & Fr. proboscide*.] The prehensile organ formed by a prolongation of the nose, of which the trunk of the elephant is an example:—the oral instrument of the *Diptera*:—the tongue of some gastropods when long enough to be protruded for some distance from the mouth. *Brande.*

PRŌCĀ-CĪOUS (66), *a.* [L. *procaz*, *procazis*; *proco*, to ask, to demand; *It. procaze*; *Sp. procaz*.] Pert; bold; petulant; saucy. [*R.*] *Barrow.*

PRŌCĀC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *procactas*; *It. procactà*; *Sp. procactad*.] The quality of being procactous; pertness; impudence; petulance. *Burton.*

PRŌ-CA-TĀRC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *προκαταρκτικός*; *πρός*, before, and *κάρχω*, to begin; *It. & Sp. procatartico*; *Fr. procatartique*.] (*Med.*) According to some authors, noting causes which tend remotely to the commencement of disease; but according to

others, noting causes which are exciting or proximate. *Dunghlson.*

PRŌ-CA-TĀR'X'IS, *n.* [Gr. *προκαταρξίς*; *προς*, before, and *κατάρχω*, to make beginning.] (*Med.*) A predisponent cause of a disease. *Quincy.*

PRŌ-CE-DĒN'DŌ, *n.* [L. [*de*] *procedendo*, of proceeding, i. e. to judgment.] (*Law.*) A writ by which a cause which has been removed from an inferior to a superior court by *certiorari*, or otherwise, is sent down again to the same court to be proceeded in there, where it appears to the superior court that it was removed on insufficient grounds:—in English practice, a writ issuing out of chancery in cases where the judges of subordinate courts delay giving judgment, commanding them to proceed to judgment:—a writ by which the commission of a justice of the peace is revived, after having been suspended. *Burrill.*

PRŌ-CĒD'ŪRE (pŏ-sēd'yur), *n.* [*Fr. procedure*.]

1. The act of proceeding or going forward; progress; operation; process; proceeding. *Hale.*
2. Manner of proceeding; course of action; management; conduct; action. *South.*
3. That which proceeds; produce. *Bacon.*

Syn.—See PROCESS.

PRŌ-CĒED', *v. n.* [L. *procedo*; *pro*, forward, and *cedo*, to go; *It. procedere*; *Sp. & Fr. proceder*.] [*i. PROCEEDED; pp. PROCEEDING, PROCEEDED.*]

1. To move, go, or come forwards or onwards; to make progress; to advance; to pass on; to pass from one step to another. "He forth on his journey did *proceed*." *Spenser.*

Fire proceeded out of their mouth. *Rev. xi. 5.*
Because he saw it pleased the Jews, he *proceeded* further to take Peter also. *Acts xii. 3.*

2. To issue; to arise; to emanate; to be produced; to come as from a source.

One Almighty is, from whom
All things proceed, and up to him return. *Milton.*
All this *proceeded* not from any want of knowledge. *Dryden.*

3. To have course; to take effect.
This rule only *proceeds* and takes place, when a person cannot of common law condemn another by his sentence. *Ayliffe.*

4. To take measures; to conduct; to act.
Proceed by process, lest parties break out,
And sack great Rome. *Shak.*

5. To be transacted; to take place.
He will, after his own fashion, tell you
What hath *proceeded* worthy note to-day. *Shak.*
Syn.—See ADVANCE, ARISE.

† **PRŌ-CĒED'**, *v. a.* To go on with. "To *proceed* this history." *Berners.*

† **PRŌ-CĒED'**, *n.* Produce;—now used in the plural.—See PROCEEDS. *Howell.*

PRŌ-CĒED'ER, *n.* One who proceeds. *Bacon.*

PRŌ-CĒED'ING, *n.* Process or movement from one thing to another; transaction; measure; procedure; progress; course; action; act.

I'll acquaint our dutiful citizens
With all your just *proceedings* in this case. *Shak.*
Syn.—See PROCESS, TRANSACTION.

PRŌ-CĒEDS, or **PRŌ-CĒEDS'** [pŏ-sēdz', *W. P. K. Wb.*; pŏs'ēdz, *Ja. C.*; pŏs'ēdz, *Sm.*], *n. pl.*

1. Produce; income; rent; receipts; rental. "The *proceeds* of an estate." *S. Richardson.*

2. Money or other articles of value obtained from the sale of property, or goods purchased with money obtained from the sale of other goods. *Burrill.*

"The term *proceeds* is sometimes properly applied to a return cargo when there has been no actual sale, as when it has been purchased on the credit of the cargo exported; and it has been said that the term *proceeds* would apply to the same goods sent back without sale, on the return voyage." *Burrill.*

PRŌ-CĒ-LEŪS-MĀT'IC (pŏs-ē-lūs-māt'ik), *a.* [Gr. *προκελευματικός*; *πρός*, before, and *κλένω*, a command; *L. proceleusmaticus*; *It. proceleusmatico*; *Fr. proceleusmatique*.]

1. (*Pros.*) Noting a foot consisting of four short syllables. *Andrews.*

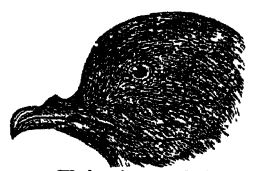
2. Encouraging; inciting; animating. "The ancient *proceleusmatic* song." *Johnson.*

PRŌ-CĒL-LĀ-RĪ-AN, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Procellariidae*; a petrel. *Smart.*

PRŌ-CĒL-LĀ-RĪ-I-DE, *n. pl.* [L. *procella*, a storm.] (*Ornith.*) A family of birds of the

order *Anseres*, including the sub-families *Procellariinae* and *Diomedinae*; petrels. *Gray.*

PRŌ-CĒL-LĀ-RĪ-I-DE, *n. pl.* [See *PROCELLARIIDÆ*.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Anseres*, and family *Procellariidae*; petrels. *Gray.*



Thalassidroma pelagica.
Stormy. Bailey.

† **PRŌ-CĒL-LOUS**, *a.* [L. *procellousus*; *procella*, a storm.] Stormy. *Bailey.*

† **PRŌ-CĒP'TION**, *n.* [L. *pro*, before, and *capio*, to take.] Preoccupation. *K. Charles.*

PRŌ-CĒR, *n.* An iron hooked at the end. *Crabb.*

† **PRŌ-CĒRE'**, *a.* [L. *procerus*.] Tall. *Evelyn.*

† **PRŌ-CĒR'I-TY**, *n.* [L. *proceritas*.] Tallness; height of stature. *Bacon.*

PRŌ-CĒSS (pŏs'es) [pŏs'es, *S. W. P. J. F. E. Ja. Sm.*; pŏs'es or pŏs'es, *K. W. R.*], *n.* [L. *processus*; *procedo*, *processus*, to proceed; *It. processo*; *Sp. proceso*; *Fr. procès*.]

1. A proceeding or moving forward; progressive course; gradual progress. "In *process* of time." *Lenon.* "Process of that war." *Knolles.*
2. Operation. "Chemical *processes*." *Boyle.*
3. Methodical management or arrangement; transaction; operation; action; conduct.

The *process* of that great day, with several of the particular circumstances of it, are fully described by our Saviour. *Nelson.*

4. † A statement; account; story. *Skellon.*

5. (*Law.*) The entire proceedings in an action or prosecution, real or personal, civil or criminal, from the beginning to the end; course of law; suit; trial:—a generic term for judicial writs.—in old practice, the means used to compel a defendant to appear in court. *Burrill.*

6. (*Anat.*) An apophysis or eminence of a bone:—any part which seems prolonged beyond others with which it is connected. *Dunghlson.*

Final process, (*Law.*) a writ of execution in an action.—*Jury process*, the process by which a jury is summoned in a cause, and their attendance enforced.—*Mesne process*. See MESNE. *Burrill.*

Syn.—*Process* is said of such things or acts as are done by rule; *proceeding* and *procedure* signify the act of going on or doing something; *progress* denotes an approximation to the end; *transaction*, something transacted or accomplished. Regular *process*; a *process* or *course* of law; a methodical *proceeding* or *procedure*; *progress* in a journey, or of life, or of improvement; *proceedings* or *transactions* of societies; *transactions* in business; *operation* of a machine or of a surgeon.

PRŌ-CĒS'SION (pŏ-sēsh'un), *n.* [L. *processio*; *It. processione*; *Sp. procession*; *Fr. procession*.]

1. The act of proceeding or issuing. *Barrow.*
The Word was God by generation, the Holy Ghost by *procession*. *Pearson.*

2. A numerous body or train marching in ceremonious solemnity; a retinue; a train.

When this vast congregation was formed into a regular *procession* to attend the ark of the covenant. *Addison.*

Syn.—*Procession* denotes a considerable number of persons going forward in regular order; *train*, persons, &c., that follow after; *retinue*, those who are retained as attendants. A funeral *procession*; a grand *procession*, followed by a train of coaches, with a numerous retinue.

PRŌ-CĒS'SION (pŏ-sēsh'un), *v. n.* To go in procession. [*R.*]

PRŌ-CĒS'SION (pŏ-sēsh'un), *v. a.* To honor or to accompany with a procession. [*R.*] *Bale.*

PRŌ-CĒS'SION-AL (pŏ-sēsh'un-əl), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, a procession.

I drive on my car in *processional* state. *Prior.*

PRŌ-CĒS'SION-AL (pŏ-sēsh'un-əl), *n.* [*Fr.*] A book relating to the processions of the Roman Catholic Church. *Gregory.*

PRŌ-CĒS'SION-AL-IST, *n.* One who walks in a procession. [*R.*] *Davies.*

PRŌ-CĒS'SION-ARY (pŏ-sēsh'un-ā-rē), *a.* [*Fr. processionnaire*.] Consisting in, or relating to, procession. "Processionary service." *Hooker.*

PRŌ-CĒS'SION-ING, *n.* (*Law.*) The act or the manner of ascertaining the boundaries of land. [Tennessee and North Carolina, U. S.] *Bowyer.*

Ä, Ê, Ì, Ö, Û, Ȳ, *long*; Ä, Ê, Ì, Ö, Û, Ȳ, *short*; A, E, I, O, U, Y, *obscure*; FÄRE, FÄR, FÄST, FÄLL; HÊRE, HÊR;

dog." *Liddell & Scott.* (*Astron.*) The principal star in the constellation *Canis Minor*. *Hind.*

PRÓD, n. 1. † A light kind of cross-bow used for killing deer, particularly by ladies when they indulged in hunting. *Fairholt.*

2. A good; — an awl; — an iron pin fixed in pattens. [*Local, Eng.*] *Grose.*

PRÓD-I-GÁL, a. [*L. prodigus; prodigo*, to drive forth, to squander; *pro*, forth, and *ago*, to drive; *It. & Sp. prodigo; Fr. prodigue.*] Excessive in expenditure; wasteful; lavish; profuse; extravagant; — with *of* before the thing. "*Prodigal of thanks.*" *Daniel.*

It is hard, if not impossible, for a prodigal person to be guilty of no other vice but prodigality. *South.*

Syn. — See **EXTRAVAGANT**.

PRÓD-I-GÁL, n. A waster; a spendthrift.

A beggar grown rich becomes a prodigal. *B. Jonson.*

PRÓD-I-GÁL-I-TY, n. [*L. prodigalitas; It. prodigalità; Sp. prodigalidad; Fr. prodigalité.*] The state or the quality of being prodigal. *Cyc.* : extravagance; profusion; lavishness; waste.

It is not always so obvious to distinguish between an act of liberality and an act of prodigality. *South.*

† **PRÓD-I-GÁL-IZE, v. n.** To play the prodigal; to be prodigal or extravagant. *Sherwood.*

PRÓD-I-GÁL-LY, ad. In a prodigal manner; profusely; lavishly; wastefully. *Dryden.*

† **PRÓD-I-GÉNCE, n.** [*L. prodigentia.*] Waste; profusion; prodigality. *Bp. Hall.*

PRÓD-I-GÍOUS (pró-dí'us), a. [*L. prodigiosus; prodigium*, a prodigy; *It. & Sp. prodigioso; Fr. prodigieux.*] Such as may seem a prodigy; extraordinary; amazing; astonishing; enormous; vast; monstrous; portentous; wonderful.

We suddenly found ourselves in an immense hall, lighted up with a prodigious number of candles. *Eustace.*

Syn. — See **ENORMOUS**.

PRÓD-I-GÍOUS-LY (pró-dí'us-le), ad. In a prodigious manner; amazingly; astonishingly.

PRÓD-I-GÍOUS-NÉSS (pró-dí'us-nés), n. The state of being prodigious; portentousness; wonderfulness; enormity. *Bp. Hall.*

PRÓD-I-GY, n. [*L. prodigium; prodico*, to predict; *pro*, before, and *dico*, to say; *It. & Sp. prodigio; Fr. prodige.*] Any thing out of the ordinary course of nature, such as formerly gave ground for omens; any thing astonishing; a wonder; a marvel; a miracle; a portent; a monster. "*Prodigies of learning.*" *Spectator.*

The neighborhood confirm the prodigy. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See **MIRACLE**.

† **PRÓD-I'TÍON (pró-dísh'un), n.** [*L. proditio.*] Treason; treachery. *Bp. Hall.*

† **PRÓD-I-TÖR, n.** [*L.*] A traitor. *Shak.*

† **PRÓD-I-TÖR-I-ÖUS, a.** Proditory. *Wotton.*

PRÓD-I-TÖ-RY, a. [*Law.*] Treasonable; treacherous. "*That proditory aid.*" *Milton.*

† **PRÓDRÖME, n.** [*Gr. πρόδρομος; L. prodromus; Fr. prodrome.*] A forerunner. *Coles.*

† **PRÓDRÖ-MÖUS, a.** Forerunning. *Allen.*

PRÓDÜCE, v. a. [*L. produco; pro*, forth, and *duco*, to lead; *It. produrre, produrre; Sp. producir; Fr. produire.*] 1. *PRODUCED; pp. PRODUCING, PRODUCE*

1. To bring forward; to offer to view; to show. Not able to produce more accusation. *Shak.*

2. To bring forth; to bear; to yield; to afford; to furnish; to supply.

This soil produces all sorts of palm-trees. *Sancho.*

3. To cause; to effect; to beget; to give rise to; to occasion; to create; to make.

Disappointment seldom cures us of expectation, or has any other effect than that of producing a moral sentence or peevish exclamation. *Johnson.*

4. To draw or lengthen out; to protract; to prolong; to extend; to lengthen.

In which great work our stay will be beyond our will produced. *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — See **AFFORD, BEAR, INTRODUCE, MAKE.**

PRÓDÜCE (pród'düs) [pród'düs, W. Ja. Sm.; pród'-jüs, S.; pród'us, J. E. F. C.; pród'düs, Ash], n. That which is produced; that which any thing yields or brings; product; production; yield.

This tax has already been so often tried, that we know the exact produce of it. *Attkin.*

Its [barley's] common produce is thirty bushels. Mortimer.

Produce is a general name for the staple commodities imported, forming large articles of consumption. Simmonds.

Syn. — See **PRODUCTION**.

† **PRÓDÜCEMENT, n.** [*It. producimento.*] Act of producing; production. *Milton.*

PRÓDÜCE'ENT, n. (*Ecol. Law.*) One who produces a witness to be examined. *Ayliffe.*

PRÓDÜCE'ER, n. One who produces. *Locke.*

PRÓDÜCE-ÍBÍL-I-TY, n. [*Sp. producibilidad.*] State or quality of being producible; producibility. *Barrow.*

PRÓDÜCE-ÍBLE, a. [*It. producibile; Sp. producible.*] That may be produced, or brought into notice, view, or being. *South.*

PRÓDÜCE-ÍBLE-NÉSS, n. The state or the quality of being producible; producibility. *Boyle.*

PRÓDÜCE'ING, n. 1. Act of one who produces.

2. (*Geom.*) The extension of a line. *Davies.*

PRÓDUCT [pród'ukt, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. W. Ivb.; pród'ukt, K. Ash], n. [*L. produco, produce*, to produce; *It. prodotto; Sp. producto; Fr. produit.*]

1. Something produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals; produce.

Our British produce of such kinds and quantities as can turn the balance of trade in our favor. *Addison.*

2. Something produced by art; work; composition; production.

This dull product of a scoffer's pen. *Wordsworth.*

3. Effect; consequence; result; issue.

Of the result of the war. *Milton.*

4. (*Math.*) The result obtained by taking one quantity as many times as there are units in another; the quantity produced by multiplying two or more quantities together.

Syn. — See **PRODUCTION**.

† **PRÓDUCT', v. a.** To produce. *Holinshead.*

PRÓDÜC'TA, n. [*L.*] (*Pal.*) A genus of extinct, fossil, bivalve shells, closely allied to the living *Terebratula*. *Brande.*

PRÓDÜC'TÍ-BLE, a. [*It. produttibile; Fr. produetible.*] Producible. [*R.*] *Maunder.*

PRÓDÜC'TÍLE, a. [*L. productilis; produco*, to produce.] That may be produced, or drawn out in length; tensile; ductile. *Johnson.*

PRÓDÜC'TÍON, n. [*L. productio; It. produzione; Sp. produccion; Fr. production.*]

1. The act of producing or bringing forth.

"The production of a beautiful effect." *Dryden.*

2. Any thing produced by nature or by art; fruit; crop; produce; product; composition; work; performance.

It is a great mortification to the vanity of man that his utmost art and industry can never equal the meanest nature's production either for beauty or value. *Thomson.*

We have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean productions. *Swift.*

3. Prolongation. "The mesentery is a production of the peritoneum." *Dunghison.*

Production of suit, (Law.) the production by a plaintiff of his suit, that is, a number of persons prepared to confirm what he had stated in his count. *Burrill.*

Syn. — *Production* signifies the act of producing and that which is produced, either by nature or art. *Product* and *produce* denote the thing produced, and are applicable chiefly, but not exclusively, to the productions of nature. *Productions* of nature or art; *products* of the fields; *products* of the country. A production or work of genius or of great labor; a distinguished or elaborate literary production or performance.

PRÓDÜC'TÍVE, a. [*It. produttivo; Sp. productivo; Fr. productif.*] That produces, or has power to produce; fertile; generative; efficient.

All their known virtue appears

Productive as in herb and plant. Milton.

There is one sort of labor which adds to the value of the subject upon which it is bestowed; there is another which has no such effect. The former, as it produces a value, may be called *productive*, the latter unproductive, labor. *A. Smith.*

Syn. — See **FERTILE**.

PRÓDÜC'TÍVE-LY, ad. In a productive manner.

PRÓDÜC'TÍVE-NÉSS, n. The state or the quality of being productive; productivity. *Todd.*

PRÓDÜC'TÍV-I-TY, n. The power of producing; productiveness. *Cotteridge.*

PRÓDÜC'TRESS, n. A female who produces.

PRÓ-E-GÜ'MI-NÁL, a. [*Gr. προηγούμενος, προηγούμενος*, to lead the way.] (*Med.*) Noting causes which are predisponent or remote. *Clarke.*

PRÓ'EM, n. [*Gr. προέμειν; pró*, before, and *oíkos*, a strain; *L. proemium; It. & Sp. proemio; Fr. pro-ème.*] Preliminary remarks; preface; introduction; prelude; exordium; prolegomena. "The proem to the digest." *Ayliffe.*

So glozed the tempter, and his proem tuned. *Milton.*

Syn. — See **PREFACE**.

† **PRÓ'EM, v. a.** To preface; to prelude. *South.*

PRÓ'EMÍ-ÁL, a. Pertaining to a proem; introductory; prefatory. [*R.*] *Hammond.*

PRÓ-EMP-TÖ'SIS [pró-ém-tö'sis, Sm. Branae, Crabbe; pró-ém-tö-sis, K. Ivb. Ash], n. [*Gr. προεμπισσω, to rush in before; pró*, before, and *εμπισσω, to rush in.*] (*Chronology.*) The lunar equation, or addition of a day necessary to prevent the new moon from happening too soon according to the civil calculation. To effect this, one day is added every 330 years, and another every 2400 years. *Brande.*

† **PRÓ-FACE', interj.** [*Old Fr. prouface.*] Much good to you; — an old exclamation of welcome. "Good Master Pope, sit: *proface!*" *Shak.*

† **PRÓF'A-NÁTE, v. a.** [*L. profano, profanatus.*] To desecrate; to profane. *Bp. Tunstall.*

PRÓF'A-NÁ'TÍON, n. [*L. profanatio; It. profanazione; Sp. profanacion; Fr. profanation.*] The act of profaning; violation of things sacred; irreverence to holy persons or things.

All profanation and invasion of things sacred is an offence against the eternal law of nature. *South.*

PRÓ-FÁNE', a. [*L. profanus; pro*, before, without, and *fanum*, a temple; *It. & Sp. profano; Fr. profane.*]

1. Irreverent to sacred persons or things; impious; blasphemous; irreligious; wicked; — particularly applied to one who uses the name of God impiously.

Somewhat allied to this [blasphemy], though in an inferior degree, is the offence of *pietisme* and common swearing and cursing. *Blackstone.*

2. Polluted; unhallowed; impure.

Nothing is *profane* that serveth to holy things. *Raleigh.*

3. Secular; not sacred; — in a good sense.

The universality of the deluge is attested by *profane* history. *Burnet.*

Syn. — See **IRRELIGIOUS, WICKED**.

PRÓ-FÁNE', v. a. [*L. profano; It. profanare; Sp. profanar; Fr. profaner.*] 1. **PROFANED; pp. PROFANING, PROFANED.**

1. To violate; to pollute; to desecrate.

He [Clodius] had profaned the holy ceremonies of the sacrifices. *North.*

2. To put to a wrong use; to abuse.

I feel me much to blame

So idly to profane the precious time. *Shak.*

PRÓ-FÁNE'LY, ad. In a profane manner; with irreverence to what is sacred. *B. Jonson.*

PRÓ-FÁNE'NESS, n. The quality of being profane; irreverence of what is sacred; profanity.

PRÓ-FÁN'ER, n. One who profanes; a violator.

PRÓ-FÁN'I-TY, n. [*L. profanitas; It. profanità; Sp. profanidad.*] The quality of being profane; irreverence for what is sacred, — particularly the use of God's name impiously; blasphemy; profaneness. *Brit. Crit. Ch. Ob.*

He [R. Hall] deplores the profanity and proficity of many of the students. *Dr. O. Gregory.*

Mr. Smart says that this word is "little authorized." It is in common use in America and in Scotland, and it is also used by respectable English authors.

† **PRÓ-FEC'TÍON, n.** [*L. profectio.*] Advance; progression. *Browne.*

PRÓ-FEC'TÍ'TÍOUS (pró-fék-tísh'us), a. [*L. profectivus; proficiscor, profectus*, to set out; *It. profectizio.*] Proceeding from; — noting property derived from ancestors. [*R.*] *Gibbon.*

PRÓ-FÉRT, n. [*L. he brings forward.*] (*Law.*) In old practice, the production in court, by a party, of an instrument alleged by him in pleading or the entry made on the record that the party so produced the instrument; — in modern

practice, an allegation formally made in a pleading where a party alleges a deed, that he shows it in court, it being in fact retained in his own custody. *Burrill.*

PRO-FESS', v. a. [*L. profiteor, professus; pro, before, and fateor, to confess; It. professare; Sp. profesar; Fr. professeur.*] [*i. PROFESSED; pp. PROFESSING, PROFESSED.*]

1. To declare openly, publicly, or in strong terms; to make public or explicit declaration or profession of; to avow; to acknowledge.

The wretched man can then advise too late
That love is not where most it is professed. *Spenser.*

2. To exhibit the appearance of; to indicate.

Yet did her face and former parts profess
A fair young maiden, full of comely glees. *Spenser.*

3. To declare publicly one's skill in, in order to invite employment; to lay claim to.

Profess not the knowledge that thou hast not. *Eccles. iii. 25.*

PRO-FESS', v. n. 1. To make profession.

2. To enter into a state of life, secular or religious, by a public declaration. "Purbeck as professed a huntress and a nun." *Drayton.*

3. †To declare friendship. *Shak.*

PRO-FESSED' (pro-fest'), p. a. Declared publicly; avowed.

PRO-FESS'ED-LY, ad. With open declaration or profession;—avowedly; undeniably.

PRO-FESS'ION (pro-fesh'un), n. [*L. professio; It. professione; Sp. profesion; Fr. profession.*]

1. The act of professing, or openly or explicitly declaring. *Swift.*

2. That which is professed; declaration; avowal. "The professions of princes, when a crown is the bait, are a slender security." *Leslie.*

3. A calling; a vocation; an occupation; a business; office; employment, especially an employment requiring a learned education, as those of divinity, law, and physic.

I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves, by way of amends, to be a help and ornament thereunto. *Bacon.*

Of the professions it may be said, that soldiers are becoming too popular, parsons too lazy, physicians too mercenary, and lawyers too powerful. *Cotton.*

4. The members of a calling or vocation, collectively considered.

It occurred to the author that a law dictionary, written entirely anew, and calculated to remedy those defects, would be useful to the profession. *Bowyer.*

5. (*Eccles. Law.*) The act of entering into a religious order. *Bowyer.*

Syn.—See BUSINESS, OCCUPATION.

PRO-FESS'ION-AL (pro-fesh'un-al), a. Pertaining to, or employed in, a profession or calling.

PRO-FESS'ION-AL-IST, n. One who practises, or belongs to, some profession. [*r.*] *Month. Rev.*

PRO-FESS'ION-AL-LY (pro-fesh'un-al-le), ad. By, or in way of, profession or calling. *Clarke.*

PRO-FESS'OR, n. [*L. professor; It. professore; Sp. profesor; Fr. professeur.*]

1. One who makes profession or open declaration of any thing. *Bacon.*

2. One who makes public declaration of his belief in Christ, and in the Christian religion.

The whole church of professors at Philippi. *Hammond.*

3. One who publicly teaches any science or art,—particularly in a university, college, &c.

4. One who practises any art or profession.

Another sergeant-painter, in this reign, was John Brown, who, if he threw no great lustre on his profession, was at least a benefactor to his profession. *Walpole.*

5. One visibly or professedly religious. *Locke.*

PRO-FES-SO'R-I-AL, a. [*L. professorius; It. professoriale; Fr. professoral.*] Pertaining to a professor. *Bentley.*

PRO-FES-SO'R-I-AL-ISM, n. The character or the quality of a professor. [*r.*] *Ec. Rev.*

PRO-FES-SO'R-I-ATE, n. [*Fr. professorat.*] State of a professor; professorship. *N. Brit. Rev.*

PRO-FESS'OR-SHIP, n. The state or the office of a professor or public teacher, as in a college. "Professorship of moral philosophy." *Stewart.*

†**PRO-FES-SO-RY, a.** [*L. professorius.*] Professorial. "Professory learning." *Bacon.*

PRO-FER, v. a. [*L. profero, to bring forth; pro,*

forward, and *fero, to bring; It. profferire; Sp. proferir; Fr. proferer.*] [*i. PROFFERED; pp. PROFFERING, PROFFERED.*]

1. To offer for acceptance; to tender. "Generous cares and proffered friendship." *Addison.*

2. To attempt voluntarily; to volunteer.

Alone the dreadful voice accept
To proffer or accept. *Milton.*

PRO-FER, n. 1. Something proposed for acceptance; an offer; a tender. *Sidney.*

Proffers not took reap thanks for their reward. *Shak.*

2. An effort; an attempt; an essay.

It is done with time, and by little and little, and with many essays and proffers. *Bacon.*

PRO-FER-ER, n. One who proffers. *Shak.*

PRO-FI'CIENCE (pro-fish'ens), n. Proficiency. "He has made good proficience." *Walpole.*

PRO-FI'CIEN-CY (pro-fish'en-se), n. Advancement or improvement in any study, art, or business; proficiency; progress. *Addison.*

Syn.—See ADVANCEMENT, IMPROVEMENT, PROGRESS.

PRO-FI'CIENT (pro-fish'ent), a. [*L. proficio, to advance; pro, forward, and facio, to make.*] Having made advancement, or having become an adept, in any study, art, or business; well qualified; competent; skilful. *Clarke.*

PRO-FI'CIENT (pro-fish'ent), n. One who has made advancement in any study, art, or business; an adept. *Boyle.*

PRO-FI'CIENT-LY (pro-fish'ent-le), ad. With proficiency. *Clarke.*

†**PRO-FI'C-I-OUS, a.** [*L. proficiuus.*] Advantageous; useful. *Harvey.*

|| **PRO-FILE, PRO-FILE', or PRO-FILE** [*pro-fel', S. P. J. F. K.; pro-fel, E. Ja. Sm.; pro-fil or pro-fel', W. Wr.; pro-fil, C.]*, n. [*It. profilo, from L. per, by, and filum, a thread; Sp. perfil; Fr. profil.*]

1. The contour of the face, viewed from one of its sides; the side-face. *Addison.*

2. (*Arch.*) The outline or contour of a building, or of a member. *Britton.*

3. (*Surveying.*) A section of a portion of the earth's surface, or its representation on paper, made to show the natural line of contour, or the lines of grade, along a proposed railroad, canal, aqueduct, &c. *Darvies.*

|| **PRO-FILE, v. a.** To draw in profile; to draw an outline of. *Holland.*

|| **PRO-FIL'IST** [*pro-fel'ist, K. Sm.; prof'e-ist, Marunder; pro-fil-ist, W. Wr.*], n. One who takes or draws a profile. [*Modern.*] *Wright.*

PRO-FIT, n. [*L. profectus; proficio, to advance, to be useful; It. profito; Fr. profit.*]

1. The amount of money obtained by the sale of commodities above the cost of purchase or production; pecuniary gain; emolument.

2. Gain; advantage; accession of good; benefit; service; avail; utility; welfare; weal.

This I speak for your own profit. *1 Cor. vii. 33.*

3. Improvement; proficiency. [*r.*] *Johnson.*

Syn.—See ADVANTAGE, AVAIL, BENEFIT, EMOLUMENT, UTILITY.

PRO-FIT, v. a. [*i. PROFITED; pp. PROFITING, PROFITED.*] To be of profit to; to benefit; to advance; to improve.

Let it profit thee to have heard,
My terrible example, the reward
Of disobedience. *Milton.*

PRO-FIT, v. n. [*L. proficio; It. profittare; Fr. profiter.*]

1. To gain advantage pecuniarily. *Arbutnot.*

2. To make improvement; to improve.

She has profited so well already by your counsel. *Dryden.*

3. To be of use or advantage; to be profitable.

What profited thy thoughts, and toils, and cares. *Prior.*

PRO-FIT-A-BLE, a. [*It. profitabile; Fr. profitable.*]

1. Affording or yielding profit; bringing gain; gainful; lucrative; remunerative. *Bacon.*

2. Useful; advantageous. *Arbutnot.*

Hermes, of profitable arts the sire. *Pope.*

PRO-FIT-A-BLE-NESS, n. 1. The quality of being profitable; gainfulness. *Johnson.*

2. Usefulness; advantageousness. *Mora.*

PRO-FIT-A-BLY, ad. With gain; gainfully;—usefully; advantageously. *Warner.*

PRO-FIT-ING, n. Gain; advantage; profit. "That thy profiting may appear to all." *1 Tim. iv. 15.*

PRO-FIT-LESS, a. Void of profit. *Shak.*

PRO-FI-GA-CY, n. The state of a profligate; the state of being lost to virtue and decency; shameless vice; depravity; profligateness.

PRO-FI-GATE, a. [*L. profligatus; profligo, to strike down; pro, forward, and fugo, to strike.*] 1. †Cast down; defeated. "The foe is profligate and won." *Hudibras.*

2. Lost to virtue; abandoned; shameless in vice; depraved; dissolute; corrupt. *Dryden.*

Melancholy objects and subjects will, at times, impress the most profigate spirits. *S. Richardson.*

Syn.—See ABANDONED.

PRO-FI-GATE, n. A profligate or abandoned person; a reprobate. *Addison.*

†**PRO-FI-GATE, v. a.** [*L. profligo, profligatus.*] To overcome; to drive away. *Harvey.*

PRO-FI-GATE-LY, ad. In a profligate manner; shamelessly; dissolutely. *Swift.*

PRO-FI-GATE-NESS, n. The quality or the state of being profligate; profligacy. *Butler.*

†**PRO-FI-GA-TION, n.** [*L. profligatio.*] Overthrow; defeat; rout. *Bacon.*

PRO-FU-ENCE, n. [*L. profuentia.*] Progress; course. [*r.*] *Wotton.*

PRO-FU-ENT, a. [*L. profuo, profuens, to flow forth; pro, forward, and fluo, to flow.*] Flowing forward, as a stream. [*r.*] *Milton.*

PRO-FU-ENT, n. [*L. profuo, profuens, to flow forth; pro, forward, and fluo, to flow.*] (*Med.*) A morbid discharge or flux.—an increased excretion attended by fever. *Dunglison.*

PRO-FÖR-MÄ, [L.] For form's sake.

†**PRO-FÖUND', v. a.** To sink deeply. *Brownie.*

PRO-FÖUND', a. [*L. profundus; It. & Sp. profundo; Fr. profond.*]

1. Having the bottom at a great depth from the surface; being or descending far below the surface; having great depth; deep. *Milton.*

2. Lowly; humble; submissive. "Profound reverence." *Duppa.*

3. Intellectually deep; penetrating deeply into any subject; not superficial; sagacious. "Profound political wisdom." *Beddoes.*

4. Deep in contrivance. "The revolvers are profound to make slaughter." *Ilos. v. 2.*

5. Having hidden or secret qualities.

Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vaporous drop profound. *Shak.*

PRO-FÖUND', n. 1. The deep; the sea; the main. "The fathomless profound." *Sandys.*

2. An abyss. "I travel this profound." *Milton.*

†**PRO-FÖUND', v. n.** To penetrate. *Glanvill.*

PRO-FÖUND-LY, ad. In a profound manner; deeply; with deep concern or insight. *Shak.*

PRO-FÖUND-NESS, n. Depth of place or of knowledge; profundity. *Hooker.*

†**PRO-FÖL'GENT, a.** [*L. pro, forth, and fulgo, to shine.*] Shining forth; effulgent. *Chaucer.*

PRO-FÖNDI-TY, n. [*L. profunditas; It. profondita; Sp. profundidad.*] The state or the quality of being profound; depth of place or of knowledge; profoundness; deepness. *Mora.*

PRO-FÖNE', a. [*L. profusus; profundo, to pour forth; It. & Sp. profuso; Old Fr. profus.*]

1. Lavish; too liberal; extravagant; improvident; prodigal. "His friends were too profuse, and his enemies too sparing." *Addison.*

2. Over-abounding; exuberant.

A green, shady bank, profuse of flowers. *Milton.*

Syn.—See EXTRAVAGANT.

†**PRO-FÖSE', v. a.** To pour forth in abundance; to lavish. *Armstrong.*

PRO-FÖSE-LY, ad. In a profuse manner; lavishly; prodigally; exuberantly. *Harle.*

PRO-FÖSE-NESS, n. The state of being profuse; profusion. *Dryden.*

PRO-FU'SION (pro-fū'zhun), *n.* [L. *profusio*; It. *profusione*; Sp. & Fr. *profusion*.]

1. The state of being profuse; lavishness; extravagance; prodigality; profuseness. Rowe.
2. Great abundance; exuberant plenty. "A great *profusion* of commodities." Addison.

† PRO-FU'SIVE, *a.* Profuse; prodigal. Evelyn.

PRŪG, *v. n.* [From L. *procurō*, to procure. Skinner. — From A. S. *præcian*, to prick. Richardson. — From Dut. *prachgen*, to beg. Todd.]

1. To go a begging; to wander about as a beggar. "Proggung for provisions." L'Estrange.
2. To steal; to filch; to prig. Johnson. [A low word. Johnson.]

PRŪG, *n.* Victuals; provisions. [Low.] Swift.

† PRO-GĒN'ER-ĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *progenero*, *progeneratus*.] To beget; to generate. Cotgrave.

† PRO-GĒN'ER-ĀTION, *n.* [L. *progeneratio*.] The act of begetting; propagation. Johnson.

PRO-GĒN'I-TOR, *n.* [L., from *prognō*, to bring forth; *pro*, forth, and *gignō* (γεννώ), to bear; It. *progenitore*; Sp. *progenitor*.] One from whom another descends in a direct line; an ancestor; a forefather. Addison.

Syn. — See FOREFATHER.

PRO-GĒN'I-TURE, *n.* A begetting. [R.] Wright.

PRŪG'E-NY, *n.* [L. *progenies*; It. & Sp. *progenie*; Fr. *progenie*.]

1. Offspring; descendants; children; issue; race. "The progeny of kings." Shak.
2. † Procreation; birth. Shak.

Syn. — See OFFSPRING.

PROG-NĀ'THUS, *a.* [Gr. πρό, before, and γνάθος, the lower jaw.] Having the lower jaw projecting forwards. "A prognathous skull." Prichard.

PRŪG'NE, *n.* [L., from Gr. Πρόκυν, daughter of Pandion, changed into a swallow.] A swallow. Dryden.

PROG-NŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. πρόγνωσις; προγινώσκω, to know beforehand.] (Med.) A judgment of the course and termination of a disease by the symptoms. Dunglison.

PROG-NŌS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. προγνώστικός; It. & Sp. *pronostico*; Fr. *prognostique*, *pronostique*.] Foreshowing or foretelling, as a disease. "Prognostic symptoms." Johnson.

PROG-NŌS'TIC, *n.* 1. That which foreshows; a sign; a token; an omen; a presage. South.

Careful observers

By sure prognostics may foretell a shower. Swift.

2. A prediction; a foretelling. Swift.

3. (Med.) A prognosis. [R.] Arbuthnot.

Syn. — See OMEN.

† PROG-NŌS'TIC, *v. a.* To prognosticate. Browne.

PROG-NŌS'TI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be foreknown or foretold. Browne.

PROG-NŌS'TI-CĀTE, *v. a.* [It. *prognosticare*; Sp. *pronosticar*.] [i. PROG-NOSTICATED; pp. PROG-NOSTICATING, PROG-NOSTICATED.] To foretell; to foreshow; to predict; prophesy. Clarendon.

Neither will nor can prognosticate

To the young gaping hear his father's fate. Dryden.

Syn. — See FORETELL, FOREPRESY.

PROG-NŌS'TI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [It. *prognosticazione*; Sp. *pronosticacion*; Fr. *prognostication*.]

1. The act of prognosticating or foreshowing; a prediction; a foretelling. "A prophecy or prognostication of things to come." Burnet.
2. A foretoken; a previous sign. Shak.

PROG-NŌS'TI-CĀ-TOR, *n.* One who prognosticates; a foreknower; a foreteller. Isa. xlvii. 13.

PRŪ'GRĀM, *n.* A programme. Bailey. "In an official program." Ed. Rev.

This is the English form of the word, long since introduced; but the French *programme* is more commonly used. — See PROGRAMME.

PRO-GRĀM'MĀ, *n.* [L.] 1. (Grecian Ant.) A law, which, having passed the Athenian senate, was fixed on a tablet for public inspection, before being proposed to the general assembly of the people. Crabb.
2. (Roman Ant.) An edict published for the purpose of making known whatever concerned the welfare of the state. Crabb.

3. A programme. [R.] Life of A. Wood.
4. † A preface. Warton.

PRŪ'GRĀMME, *n.* [Gr. πρόγραμμα; προγράφω, to write beforehand; L. & It. *programma*; Sp. *programa*; Fr. *programme*.] An old university term signifying an outline of the speeches or orations to be delivered on a particular occasion; — a term now applied to an outline or sketch of any entertainment, performance, or public ceremony; an order of exercises. B. and O.

PRŪ'GRES, *S. IV. P. J. E. F. Sm. R. C. O. Wr. Wb.*; *pr'gres*, Ja. K. Entick, *n.* [L. *progressus*; *progreior*, to advance; It. *progresso*; Sp. *progreso*; Fr. *progres*.]

1. The act of proceeding or going forward; motion or movement onwards; advancement; advance; progression; proficiency. Shak.

Out of the north, before 1 Egs pt, had been a strange progression. Raleigh.
From Egypt into the progress made to Greece, the golden fleece. Denham.

2. Formerly, in England, the travelling of the sovereign to visit different parts of his dominions; a journey of state. "Progresses of Elizabeth." Nichols.

Perhaps the most celebrated progress in English history is that of James I. from Scotland to London. Brander.

3. Intellectual or moral advancement; improvement in knowledge or in virtue.

Solon the wise his progress never ceased.
But still his learning with his days increased. Denham.

Two principles govern the moral and intellectual world. One is intellectual progress; the other, the necessary limits to that progress. Gentry.

That men, as a race, are capable of progress and improvement, is a fact attested by experience and history. Fleming.
Syn. — *Progress*, *progression*, *advance*, and *advancement*, all denote a forward movement. *Progress* or *advancement* in learning; *progression* or *advancement* from one stage to another; *advance* in wealth or in honor, *passage* by land or by water. — *Progress* in knowledge; *course* of study; *improvement* of the mind; *proficiency* in music. — See ADVANCEMENT, IMPROVEMENT, PROCESS.

† PRŪ'GRES, *v. n.* To move forward; to go on. "That doth progress on thy cheeks." Shak.

† PRŪ'GRES, *v. a.* To go forward in.

In supereminence of beatific vision, progressing the dateless and irrevoluble circle of eternity. Milton.

PRO-GRESS, *v. n.* [L. *progreior*, *progressus*; *pro*, forward, and *gradior*, to step; It. *progredire*; Sp. *prograsar*.] [i. PROGRESSED; pp. PROGRESSING, PROGRESSED.] To move, come, or go forward; to proceed; to advance.

In India, railroads and other improvements are progressing. Ch. Ob. 1823.

"This verb is accented on the first syllable by Shakespeare [B. Jonson and Gifford; but it is now always accented on the second." Craig. — Dr. Johnson inserted the word in his Dictionary, noted as "not in use." The word is also found in Milton, used in an active sense; as, "To progress a circle"; — in this sense, however, it is entirely obsolete. But the neuter verb *progress*, with the accent on the second syllable, is of modern origin or revival; and it has generally been regarded as an Americanism; and often occurs both in conversation and in published writings, though a great part of our best writers forbear the use of it. But it has of late been much used in England, and by writers of high respectability. Among the numerous English authorities that may be brought forward for the use of it, are the following: R. Southey (in 1799), Sir Robert Peel, O'Connell, Coleridge, Morell, Dick, Hood, Bulwer, Dickens, the British Critic, the Edinburgh Review, the Quarterly Review, the Monthly Review, the Eclectic Review, the Dublin Review, the Gentleman's Magazine, the Christian Observer, and the Penny Cyclopædia; and it is also inserted in the late English Dictionaries of Maunders, Knowles, Smart, Reid, Ogilvie, Boag, Clarke, and Wright.

PRO-GRESS'ION (pro-grēsh'un), *n.* [L. *progressio*; It. *progressione*; Sp. *progesion*; Fr. *progresion*.]

1. The act of advancing; motion or movement forward; progress; advancement. Locke.

2. Course; passage. Shak.

3. (Mus.) The succession of chords or movement of the parts in harmony. Dwight.

4. (Math.) A series in which the terms increase or decrease according to a uniform law. Davies & Peck.

5. (Law.) That state of a business which is neither the commencement nor the end. Bouvier.
Arithmetical progression, a series in which each term is derived from the preceding one by the addition of a constant quantity, called the common differ-

ence. The progression is said to be increasing or decreasing according as the common difference is positive or negative. — Geometrical progression, a series in which each term is derived from the preceding one by multiplying it by a constant quantity, called the ratio of the progression. If the ratio is greater than unity, the progression is increasing; if the ratio is less than unity, the progression is decreasing. — Harmonical progression, a series of numbers in harmonical proportion, or such that, of any three consecutive terms, the first is to the third as the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the second and third. The reciprocals of an arithmetical progression form an harmonical proportion. Hutton.

Syn. — See ADVANCEMENT, PROGRESS.

PRO-GRES'SION-AL (pro-grēsh'un-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or in a state of, progression. Browne.

PRO-GRES'SION-IST, *n.* An advocate for progress. Ec. Rev.

PRO-GRES'SIVE, *a.* [It. *progressivo*; Sp. *progresivo*; Fr. *progressif*.] Going or moving forward; making progress; advancing; proceeding. "Progressive motion." Browne.

Their wandering course, now high, now low, then hid, Progressive, retrograde, or standing still. Milton.

PRO-GRES'SIVE-LY, *ad.* By motion forward; by advancement. Holder.

PRO-GRES'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of progressing or advancing; advancement. Johnson.

PRŪGUE (prŭg), *v. n.* To steal; to prog. "Like a proguing knave." [Low.] Beau. & Fl.

PRO-HIB'IT, *v. a.* [L. *prohibeo*, *prohibitus*; *pro*, forth, and *habeo*, to have, to hold; It. *proibire*; Sp. *prohibir*; Fr. *prohiber*.] [i. PROHIBITED; pp. PROHIBITING, PROHIBITED.]

1. To hinder; to debar; to prevent.

Gates of burning adamant Barred over us prohibit all egress. Milton.

2. To forbid; to interdict; to inhibit.

Divine law, simply moral, commandeth or prohibiteth actions good or evil in respect of their inward nature and quality. Watts.

Syn. — See FORBID.

PRO-HIB'IT-ER, *n.* One who prohibits; a forbider; an interdicter. Sherwood.

PRO-HI-BI'TION (prŏ-he-bish'un), *n.* [L. *prohibitio*; It. *proibizione*; Sp. *prohibicion*; Fr. *prohibition*.]

1. The act of prohibiting; an interdiction; an interdict; a forbiddance.

The law of God in the ten commandments consists mostly of prohibitions; thou shalt not do such a thing. Tillotson.

2. (Law.) A writ issued by a superior court to forbid an inferior court from proceeding in a cause depending before it, on the suggestion that the cognizance of such cause does not belong to it. Burrill.

PRO-HI-BI'TION-IST, *n.* An advocate for prohibitory measures. For. Qu. Rev.

PRO-HI-BI'TIVE, *a.* [It. *proibitivo*; Fr. *prohibitif*.] That prohibits; prohibitory. Barrow.

PRO-HI-BI'TO-RY, *a.* [L. *prohibitorius*; Sp. *prohibitorio*.] Implying prohibition; prohibiting; forbidding. "Prohibitory laws." Burke.

† PRŪIN, *v. a.* [Fr. *proigner*.] To lop; to trim; to prune. "The pruning knife." B. Jonson.

† PRŪIN, *v. n.* To be employed in pruning. Bacon.

PRO-JECT, *v. a.* [L. *projicio*, *projectus*; *pro*, forward, and *jacio*, to throw; It. *progettare*; Sp. *proyectar*; Fr. *projeter*.] [i. PROJECTED; pp. PROJECTING, PROJECTED.]

1. To throw or cast forward; to throw; to cast.

Before his feet herself she did project. Spenser.

The ascending villas

Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide. Pope.

2. To exhibit the form of, as of an image thrown on a mirror.

A plan of the naked lines of longitude or latitude projected on the meridian. Watts.

3. To plan; to scheme; to contrive; to devise.

What sit we then projecting peace and war? Milton.

Syn. — See DEVISE.

PRO-JECT, *v. n.* To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut; to protrude. "The cornice projects." Johnson.

PROJ'ECT, *n.* [It. *progetto*; Sp. *proyecto*; Fr.

projet.] A plan; a scheme; a contrivance; a device; a design. "*Projects of happiness.*" *Rogers.*
Syn.—See DESIGN.

PRO-JĒC'TILE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Impelling forward.
The planets are constantly acted upon by two different forces, viz., gravity or attraction and the *projectile force*.
Cheyne.

2. Caused by projection; impelled forward.
"Projectile motion." *Arbutnot.*

PRO-JĒC'TILE, *n.* [It. *proiettile*; Sp. *projectil*; Fr. *projectile*.] (*Mech.*) A body which, having had a motion in space impressed upon it by some external force, is abandoned by that force and left to pursue its course, as a stone thrown by the hand, or a ball discharged from a cannon.
Hutton.

Projectiles, the branch of mechanics which treats of the motion, range, &c., of bodies projected into space.

PRO-JĒC'TION, *n.* [L. *projectio*; It. *projezione*; Sp. *proyeccion*; Fr. *projection*.]

1. The act of projecting or impelling forward; a throwing forwards.
Browne.

2. That which projects or juts out; a part jutting out, as of a cliff or mountain.
Crabb.

3. A plan; a design; a map.
That *projection* of the stars is best which includes in it all the stars in our horizon.
Watts.

4. The act of planning or designing. "A *projection* of a new scheme."
Johnson.

5. A scheme; a design; a project. *Darwin.*

6. (*Old Chem.*) The crisis of an operation, or the moment of transmutation of metals. *Bacon.*

7. (*Persp.*) The representation of any object on the perspective plane.
Brande.

Mercurator's projection, a representation of a portion of the sphere on a plane, in which both the meridians and the parallels of latitude are straight lines parallel to each other, and the length of the degrees of latitude is increased from the equator towards each pole in the same proportion in which that of the degrees of longitude is increased by making the meridians parallel. *Hutton.*—*Projection of a point upon a plane*, (*Descriptive Geom.*) the foot of a perpendicular to the plane drawn through the point.—*Projection of a straight line upon a plane*, the trace of a plane passed through the line and perpendicular to the plane.—*Projection of a curved line upon a plane*, the intersection of the plane with a cylinder passed through the curve and perpendicular to the given plane. *Da & P.*—*Orthographic or orthogonal projection*, projection made by projecting lines perpendicular to the plane of projection.—*Oblique projection*, projection made by oblique and parallel lines.—*Divergent projection*, projection made by lines drawn through a point called the *point of projection*.—*Spherical projection*, a representation of the surface of a sphere upon a plane according to some geometrical law, so that the different points in the representation can be accurately referred to their positions on the sphere. The plane on which the projection is made is called the *primitive plane*; and, if it passes through the centre of the sphere, the great circle cut out by it is called the *primitive circle*. When the eye is supposed to be in the axis of the primitive circle, and at an infinite distance, and the projecting lines are perpendicular to the primitive plane, the projection is called the *orthographic projection*. When the eye is supposed to be at the pole of the primitive circle, the projection is divergent, and is called the *stereographic projection*. When the eye is supposed to be in the axis of the primitive circle, and at a distance from its pole equal to the sine of 45°, the projection is also divergent, and called the *gnomonic projection*.—*Gnomonic projection*, a projection in which the eye is supposed to be at the centre of the sphere, and the principal plane is tangent to the surface of the sphere at a point which is called the *principal point*.—*Polar projection*, a projection in which the eye is supposed to be at the centre of the sphere, and the principal plane passes through one of the polar circles.

Powder of projection, a powder or substance supposed by the alchemists to be capable of transmuting baser metals into gold, or of increasing gold. *Crabb.*

†PRO-JĒC'TMENT, *n.* Project; scheme; contrivance; design; contrivance.
Clarendon.

PRO-JĒC'TOR, *n.* One who projects; a wild or extravagant schemer.
Addison.

Chemists and other *projectors*, propose to themselves things utterly impracticable.
L'Enfant.

PRO-JĒC'TURE (prō-jĕkt'ūr), *n.* [L. *projectura*; It. *projectura*; Sp. *projectura*; Fr. *projecture*.] (*Arch.*) A part jutting out; a projection. *Bailey.*

PROJET (prō-zhĕ'), *n.* [Fr., a *project*, a *plan*.] (*International Law.*) A draught of a proposed treaty or convention.
Bowdler.

PRO-LÁPSE', *v. n.* [L. *prolabor*, *prolapsus*] To fall down or forward; to protrude. [R.] *Ash.*

PRO-LÁPSE', *n.* Prolapsus. [R.] *Buchanan.*

PRO-LÁP'SUS, *n.* [L. *prolabor*, *prolapsus*, to fall forward.] (*Med.*) The falling down or protrusion of a part through the orifice with which it is naturally connected, as of the uterus, rectum, &c.
Dunghison.

PRO-LÁP'TION, *n.* [L. *prolapsio*.] Act of falling down; prolapsus.
Wright.

PRO-LÁTE', *v. a.* [L. *profero*, *prolatus*, to bring forth.] To pronounce; to utter. [R.] *Howell.*

PRO-LÁTE [prō'lāt, *S. E. W. b. Ash*; plō'lāt, *W.*; prō'lāt, *Sm. W. r.*], *a.* Extended beyond an exact sphere or figure;—opposed to *oblute*. *Cheyne.*

Pralate spheroid, (*Geom.*) a solid that may be generated by revolving an ellipse about its transverse axis. Its volume is equivalent to two thirds of that of the circumscribing cylinder.
Davies.

PRO-LÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *prolatio*, a bringing forth; It. *prolazione*; Sp. *prolacion*; Fr. *prolation*.]

1. Utterance; pronouncement. "The *prolation* of certain words."
Ray.

2. The act of deferring; delay. *Ainsworth.*

3. (*Ancient Mus.*) A method of determining the power of semibreves and minims.
Moore.

PRO-LĒG, *n.* [L. *pro*, for, and Eng. *leg.*] (*Ent.*) One of the fleshy, exarticulate, pediform, often retractile organs, which assist certain larvæ in walking and other motions, but which disappear in the perfect insect.
Brande.

PRO-L-E-GŌM'E-NA, *n. pl.* [Gr. *προλεγομένα*; *prolēgo*, to say beforehand; *pro*, before, and *lēgo*, to say.] Preliminary or anticipatory observations or remarks prefixed to a work.
Steevens.

PRO-L-E-GŌM'E-NA-RY, *a.* Introductory; preliminary; prefatory.
Ec. Rev.

PRO-L-E-GŌM'E-NŌN, *n.* [Gr. *προλεγομενον*.] An introduction.—See PROLEGOMENA. [R.]
Preface to Stokes on the Prophets, 1759.

PRO-LĒP'SIS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *προληψις*; *prolēpsis*, to anticipate; *pro*, before, and *lēpsis*, to take; Fr. *prolepsis*.]

1. (*Chron.*) The dating of an event before the time it happened; prochronism. *Theobald.*

2. (*Rhet.*) A figure by which objections are anticipated.
Bramhall.

PRO-LĒP'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. *προληπτικός*.]

PRO-LĒP'TI-CAL, } 1. Pertaining to prolepsis.

2. Previous; antecedent.
Glanvill.

3. (*Med.*) Anticipating the usual time;—applied to a periodical phenomenon, recurring at progressively shorter intervals.
Johnson.

PRO-LĒP'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* By way of anticipation; antecedently.
Bentley.

PRO-LĒP'TICS, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) The art or the science of predicting in medicine. *Dr. Laycock.*

PRO-L-E-TAIRE', *n.* [Fr.] That class of the community who depend solely upon physical labor for support; the laboring class. *Brande.*

†PRO-L-E-TA'NE-ŌUS, *a.* [L. *proletaneus*.] Having a numerous offspring.
Cole.

PRO-L-E-TÁ'R-I-AN, *a.* Mean; vile. *Iludibras.*

PRO-L-E-TÁ'R-I-AN-ISM, *n.* The state of the *proletaire* or laboring class.
G. N. Hillard.

PRO-L-E-TÁ'R-I-ÁT, *n.* The laboring class; peasantry. "The rule of the *proletariat*." *Illust. News.*

PRO-L-E-TA-RY, *n.* [L. *proletarius*.] (*Roman Ant.*) A citizen of the lowest class, who served the state with his children.
Burton.

PRO-L-I-CIDE, *n.* [L. *proles*, offspring, and *cado*, to slay.] (*Medical Jurisprudence*.) The destruction of human offspring;—a term including infanticide and foeticide.
Bowdler.

PRO-LIF'ER-ŌUS, *a.* [L. *proles*, offspring, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Noting a branch or a cluster of flowers from which another rises. *Gray.*

PRO-LIF'I-ŌA-CY, *n.* Prolificeness. *Wright.*

PRO-LIF'IC, } *a.* [It. & Sp. *prolífico*, from
PRO-LIF'I-CAL, } L. *proles*, offspring, and *facio*,
to make; Fr. *prolifère*.]

1. Having power of generating or producing;

productive; fruitful; fertilizing; fertile; generative. "Each *prolific* shower." *Pope.*
2. (*Bot.*) Proliferous. [R.] *Wright.*
Syn.—See FERTILE.

PRO-LIF'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* Productively. *Johnson.*

PRO-LIF'I-CÁ'TION, *n.* The act of producing offspring; the generation of young. *Browne.*

PRO-LIF'IC-NESS, *n.* The state of being prolific; fruitfulness.
Scott.

PRO-LIX' [pro-lix's, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.* W. r.; pro-lix's or plō'lix, *W. b.*], *a.* [L. *prolixus*; *pro*, forth, and *laxus*, loose; It. *prolisso*; Sp. *prolijo*; Fr. *prolixe*.]

1. Long; lengthened out; diffuse; not concise; wordy;—tiresome; tedious; wearisome.

Should I at large repeat
The head-roll of her vicious tricks,
My poem would be too *proli*.
Prior.

2. †Of long duration.
Ayliffe.

Syn.—See DIFFUSE.

†PRO-LIX'IOUS (-ik'shūs), *a.* 1. Prolix; long.
"His *prolixous* sea-wandering." *Nash, 1599.*

2. Causing delay; tedious; dilatory. *Shak.*

PRO-LIX'I-TY, *n.* [L. *prolixitas*; It. *proliosità*; Sp. *prolijidad*; Fr. *prolixité*.] The quality or the state of being prolix; want of brevity; tedious length.
Waterland.

Independently of the defects of language, *prolixity* is one of the deadly sins of our eldritch writers.
H. Rogers.

PRO-LIX'LY, *ad.* At great length; tediously

On these, *prolixi*ly thankful, she enlarged.
Dryden.

PRO-LIX'NESS, *n.* Prolixity. *A. Smith.*

|| PRO-LI-Q-Ū-TŌR, or PRO-LŌC'U-TŌR [prō'lī-q-ū-tūr, *S. Sm.*; plō-lo-kū-tūr, *P. Ja. W. r.*; plō-lī-q-ū-tūr, *J. F. K. R. C. W. b.*; prō-lī-q-ū-tūr, *W. r.*], *n.* [L. *pro*, for, before, and *loqui*, to speak.] One who speaks for or before others; a spokesman;—the speaker or chairman of a convocation.
South.

|| "In compliance with so many authorities, I placed the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of *interlocutor*; and nearly the same authorities oblige me to place the accent on the penultimate of this word, for so Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, Fenning, and Bailey accent it. But, surely, these two words ought not to be differently accented; and if my opinion had any weight, I would accent them both on the penultimate, as they may be considered exactly like words ending in *ator*, and ought to be accented in the same manner. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott are very singular in placing the accent on the first syllable."
Walker.—See INTERLOCUTOR.

|| PRO-LI-Q-Ū-TŌR-SHĪP, *n.* The state or the office of a prolocutor.
Johnson.

†PRO-LI-Q-GĪZE, *v. n.* [Gr. *προλογίζω*.] To deliver a prologue. [R.] *Beau. & Fl.*

PRO-LI-Q-GĪZ-ER, *n.* One who delivers a prologue;—also written *prologuizer*. [R.] *Lloyd.*

|| PRO-LŌGUE (plō'ŏg) [prō'ŏg, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; prō'ŏg, *Ja. K. W. b.*; prō'ŏg or plō'ŏg, *W. r.*], *n.* [Gr. *πρόλογος*; *pro* and *lōgos*, to speak; L. *prologus*; It. & Sp. *prologo*; Fr. *prologue*.]

1. A preface; an introduction.

2. A piece, usually in verse, recited before the representation of a play, and serving as an introduction to it.

Two truths are told
As happy *prologues* to the swelling act
Of the imperial theme.
Shak.

3. †One who delivers a prologue. *Old Play.*

Syn.—See PREFACE.

|| †PRO-LŌG'ŪTUS (plō'ŏg), *v. a.* To introduce with a formal preface.
Shak.

PRO-LŌNG', *v. a.* [It. *prolungare*, from L. *pro*, forth, and *longus*, long; Sp. *prolongar*; Fr. *prolonger*.] [*i.* PROLONGED; *pp.* PROLONGING, PROLONGED.]

1. To lengthen or draw out; to protract; to continue. "To *prolong* his life." *Surrey.*

The unhappy queen with talk *prolonged* the night. *Dryden.*

2. To put off to a distant time; to postpone.

To-morrow, in my judgment, is too sudden;
For I myself am not so well provided
As else I would be were the day *prolonged*.
Shak.

PRO-LŌNG'ATE, *v. a.* To prolong; to extend; to lengthen. [R.] *Wright.*

PRO-LŌN-GĀ'TION [prō-lōn-gā'shun, *S. P. Ja. K.*

PROMPT'LY (prɒmpt'le), *ad.* In a prompt manner; readily; quickly; expeditiously. *Bp. Taylor.*

PROMPT'NESS (prɒmpt'nes), *n.* Readiness; quickness; promptitude. *Arbutnot.*

PROMPT'NOTE (prɒmpt'note), *n.* (*Com.*) A note given to a purchaser at the time of sale, reminding him of the time of payment, &c. *Simmonds.*

PROMPT'U-A-RY (prɒmpt'yū-ā-re), *n.* [*L. promptuariū; promo, promptus, to bring forth; Fr. promptuaire.*] That which contains things in readiness for use; a storeroom; a repository.

History, that great treasury of time and promptuary of heroic actions. *Howell.*

PROMPT'U-A-RY, *a.* [*L. promptuariū.*] Pertaining to preparation. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

† **PROMPT'URE** (prɒmpt'yūr), *n.* [*From prompt.*] Suggestion; an incitement. *Shak.*

PROM'ULGATE, *v. a.* [*L. promulgo, promulgatus; It. promulgare; Sp. promulgar; Fr. promulguer.*] [*i. promulgated; pp. promulgating, promulgated.*] To make publicly or commonly known; to publish; to announce.

The decemvirs, who promulgated the twelve tables. *Home.*
The promulgated will of the legislature. *Locke.*

Syn. — See **PUBLISH.**

PROM'ULGATION, *n.* [*L. promulgatio; It. promulgazione; Sp. promulgación; Fr. promulgation.*] The act of promulgating, or the state of being promulgated; publication; open declaration. "Promulgation of the gospel." *Hooker.*

PROM'ULGATOR, or **PROM'ULGA'TOR** [prɒm-ul-gā'tur, *W. J. F.*; prɒ-mul-gā'tur, *E. J. W.*; pr-mul-gā'tur, *S.*; prɒm-ul-gā'tur, *Sm.*], *n.* [*L.*] One who promulgates; one who makes publicly or commonly known. *Warburton.*

PROM'ULGE', *v. a.* [*L. promulgo.*] [*i. promulged; pp. promulging, promulged.*] To promulgate; to publish. [*R.*] *Atterbury.*

PROM'ULGE'ER, *n.* A promulgator. *Atterbury.*

PROM'ULGOS, *n.* [*L., from Gr. πρόμαχος; πρό, before, and μάς, a temple.*] (*Arch.*) The vestibule or porch of a temple. *Brande.*

PROM'ULTION, *n.* [*It. pronazione, from L. prono, to bend forward; Sp. pronacion; Fr. pronation.*] (*Anat.*) The position of the hand when the palm is turned downward, and the thumb towards the body. *Smith.*

PROM'ULTOR, *n.* (*Anat.*) That which produces pronation; one of the two muscles of the forearm. *Dunghison.*

PROM'US, *a.* [*L. promus; It. & Sp. prono.*]
1. Bending, stooping, or leaning forwards or downwards; not erect. *Milton.*
2. Lying with the face downwards; — opposed to *supine*. "Those postures, prone, supine, and erect." *Browne.*

3. Having declivity; sloping; inclining.

For their descent a prone and sinking land. *Blackmon.*

4. Precipitous; headlong.

He speeds, and through the vast ethereal sky
Sails between worlds. *Milton.*

5. Inclined; disposed; propense.

Still prone to change, though still the slaves of state. *Pope.*

6. † Prompt; ready. "One so prone." *Shak.*

PROM'ELY, *ad.* In a prone manner; so as to bend downwards. *Todd.*

PROM'ENESS, *n.* 1. The state of being prone or bending downwards. *Browne.*

2. The state of lying with the face downwards. *Johnson.*

3. Descent; declivity. *Johnson.*

4. Inclination; disposition; propension.

The proneness of good men to commiserate want. *Atterbury.*

PROM'ING, *n.* [*From Dut. prangen, to pinch. Skinner.*] *Minshew.* — From *A. S. preon*, a bodkin; *Icel. prion*, a needle. *Todd.*

1. A sharp-pointed instrument. *Sandys.*

2. One of the spikes or tines of a fork.

I dine with forks that have but two prongs. *Swift.*

3. A pointed projection or projecting part.

PROM'ING-BUCK, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of antelope with lyrate, short, black horns, found in the southern part of Africa; spring-buck; showy goat; *Antidorcas europa*; — also written *prong-boc*. — See **SPRING-BUCK**. *Eng. Cyc.*

PROM'ING (prɒmɪŋ), *a.* Having prongs; forked.

PROM'ING-HOE (-hɔ), *n.* A hoe with prongs to break the soil. *Wright.*

PROM'ING-HORN, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of antelope inhabiting the western parts of North America, having horns hooked at the ends; *Antilocapra americana*; — called also *caprit*. *Eng. Cyc.*

† **PROM'ING-TY**, *n.* Proneness. *More.*

PROM'ING-NAL, *a.* [*L. pronominalis; pro, for, and nomen, a name; It. pronominale; Sp. & Fr. pronominal.*] Pertaining to, or having the nature of, a pronoun. "Pronominal adjectives."

PROM'ING-NAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner, or with the effect, of a pronoun. *Smart.*

† **PROM'ING-Q-TA-RY**, *a.* Prothonotary. *Bouvier.*

PROM'ING-NOUN, *n.* [*L. pronomen; pro, for, and nomen, a name, a noun; It. pronome; Sp. pronombre; Fr. pronom.*] (*Gram.*) A word that is used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of it.

Personal pronouns are used as substitutes for nouns that denote persons; they are *I, thou, he, she, it*, with their plurals *we, you or ye, and they*. Relative pronouns, in general, relate to some word or phrase going before, called the antecedent; they are *who, which, what, and that*. *Who, which, and what*, when used in asking questions, are called interrogative pronouns. Adjective pronouns (or pronominal adjectives) partake of the properties both of pronouns and adjectives, and are subdivided into the possessive, the distributive, the demonstrative, and the relative. The possessive are *my or mine, thy or thine, his, her, our, your, their*; the distributive, *each, every, either, neither*; the demonstrative, *this, that, these, those*; the indefinite, *some, other, any, one, all, such, &c.*

PROM'ING-NOUNCE, *v. a.* [*L. pronuncio; pro, forth, and nuncio, to announce; It. pronunciare; Sp. pronunciar; Fr. prononcer.*] [*i. pronounced; pp. pronouncing, pronounced.*]

1. To speak; to utter; to articulate.

He pronounced all these words unto me. *Jer. xxxvi. 18.*

2. To utter or speak formally or solemnly; to declare, as a sentence.

Absalom pronounced a sentence of death against his brother. *Locke.*

3. To speak or utter rhetorically; to deliver, as an oration. *Johnson.*

4. To declare; to announce. "Here pronounce free pardon." *Shak.*

Syn. — See **ANNOUNCE.**

PROM'ING-NOUNCE, *v. n.* To speak; to declare; to say. "How confidently soever men pronounce of themselves." *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

† **PROM'ING-NOUNCE**, *n.* Declaration. *Milton.*

PROM'ING-NOUNCE-ABLE, *a.* [*L. pronunciabilis.*] That may be pronounced. *Cutgrave.*

PROM'ING-NOUNCE'ER, *n.* One who pronounces. *Ayliffe.*

PROM'ING-NOUNCE-ING, *p. a.* 1. Speaking; uttering.

2. Pertaining to, or exhibiting, pronunciation; as, "A pronouncing dictionary" *Walker.*

PROM'ING-NOUNCE-AL, *a.* [*L. pro, for, and nubo, to marry.*] Presiding over marriage. [*R.*] *Congreve.*

PROM'ING-NOUNCE-IAL (-shāl), *a.* Pertaining to pronunciation; pronounciatory. [*R.*] *Clarke.*

PROM'ING-NOUNCE-IAL-MENT, *n.* [*Sp. pronunciamiento.*] A proclamation; a declaration. *Hogel.*

† **PROM'ING-NOUNCE-IAL-TION** (prɒm-ɪŋ-nʊn-she-ā'shun), [*prɒm-ɪŋ-nʊn-she-ā'shun, W. J. F. Jr.; prɒm-ɪŋ-nʊn-she-ā'shun, S.; prɒm-ɪŋ-nʊn-she-ā'shun, P. K. Sm. C. W.*], *n.* [*L. pronuntiatio; It. pronunziatione; Sp. pronunciación; Fr. prononciation.*]

1. The act, or the mode, of pronouncing.

The settlement of the pronunciation of the English language, upon analogical principles, was attempted by Walker more systematically than by any preceding writer. The stage, when it was trodden by the members of the royal household, — and, on great occasions, by the graduates of universities and the students of some of our courts, — was justly held the model of pronunciation. But that golden age of dramatic literature and dramatic life has long since passed away. *William Kussell.*

2. † (*Rhet.*) Delivery. *Johnson.*

Although Smart marks this word in his Dictionary thus, *prɒ-nūn-co-ā'shun*, yet he says, in his "Principles," "It is regularly pronounced *prɒ-nūn-she-ā'shun*, and by all speakers would probably be so sounded if it were related to any such verb as to *pronunciate*, in the same way as *association* and *enunciation* are related to *associate* and *enunciate*. In the absence of any such related verb, most speakers say *prɒ-nūn-se-ā'shun*, and so avoid the double occurrence of the sound of *sh* in the same word." Walker says, "The very same reasons that oblige us to pronounce *partiality*, *propitiation*, *specialty*, &c., as if written *parshality*, *propsheshun*, *speshuality*, &c., oblige us to pronounce *pronunciation* as if written *pronnunsheshun*."

The majority of the authorities above given are in favor of the sound of *sh*, and the Rev. Dr. N. H. Wheaton says, in his "Travels in England," "I was a little mortified at having my Yankee origin detected by my omitting to give the full sound of *sh* in the word *pronunciation*."

† **PROM'ING-NOUNCE-IAL-TIVE** (prɒm-ɪŋ-nʊn-she-ā-tiv), *a.* [*L. pronuntiatus.*]

1. Pertaining to pronunciation. *West. Rev.*

2. Uttering confidently; dogmatical. *Bacon.*

† **PROM'ING-NOUNCE-IAL-TOR**, *n.* [*L.*] One who pronounces. [*R.*] *Ch. Ob.*

† **PROM'ING-NOUNCE-IAL-TORY** (prɒm-ɪŋ-nʊn-she-ā-tōr-ē), *n.* Relating to pronunciation. *Johnson.*

PROOF, *n.* [*Dut. proef; Ger. probe; Dan. prøve; Sw. prof. — W. praf, praf; — It. prova; Sp. prueba; Fr. preuve.* — See **PROVE**.]

1. Test; trial; experiment; essay.

Refric, or taste thy folly, and learn by proof,
Hell-born, not to contend with spouts of heaven. *Milton.*

2. That which renders a truth certain or evident to the mind; evidence which serves to convince or persuade the mind of the reality of an event or action, or which establishes the truth of a proposition; an argument which leaves no room for doubt; demonstration.

This has neither evidence of truth nor proof sufficient to give it warrant. *Hooker.*

3. The state of being proved; the state of being established; the state of being confirmed; the state of being ascertained; the state of being ascertained by some test. *Burns.*

"[In law] proof and evidence are constantly used in practice as synonymous, and are sometimes so treated in the books. Properly speaking, however, evidence is only the medium of proof; proof is the effect of evidence." *Barrill.*

3. Armor or weapons the hardness or strength of which has been ascertained by some test.

Bellona's bridegroom lapped in proof. *Shak.*

4. The state of being conformed to a certain standard of strength, as of spirituous liquors.

High proof, first proof, second, third, or fourth proof. *Buchanan.*

5. (*Math.*) A verification of a rule or a result.

6. (*Printing & Engraving.*) An impression on paper taken for examination or correction.

To be proof against or to, having sufficient strength or firmness to resist. "Proof against all temptation." *Milton.*

"Proof to the sun." *Addison.*

Syn. — See **EXPERIMENT.**

PROOF'LESS, *a.* Being without proof. *Boyle.*

PROOF'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without proof. *Wright.*

PROOF'HOUSE, *n.* A building or a place for testing guns or gunpowder. *Simmonds.*

PROOF-SHEET, *n.* (*Printing & Engraving.*) A sheet of paper on which an impression is taken for examination or correction; a proof. *Boswell.*

PROOF-SPIR-IT, *n.* A mixture of equal weights of absolute alcohol and water. *Turner.*

Proof spirit is defined by an act of Parliament to be "such as shall, at the temperature of 51° Fahrenheit, weigh exactly twelve thirteenth parts of an equal measure of distilled water." *Müller.*

PROOF-TEXT, *n.* A text of Scripture believed to prove a particular doctrine. *Wright.*

PROOF, *v. a.* [*Dut. proffen, to cram, to stuff; Ger. proffen, proffen; Dan. proppe; Sw. proppa.*] [*i. propped; pp. propping, propped.*] To support by placing something under or against; — to support; to sustain; to uphold.

Till the bright mountains prop the incumbent sky. *Pope.*
Who cannot be new built, nor has no friends
So much as but to prop him. *Shak.*

PROP, *n.* [Dut. *prop*, a stopple; Ger. *propf*; Dan. *prop*; Sw. *propp*.] That which sustains; a support; a stay; a pillar.

Some plants creep along the ground, or wind about other trees or *prop*s, and cannot support themselves. *Bacon*.

Syn.—See **BUTRESS**, **PILLAR**, **STAFF**.

PRO-PÆ-DEŪ'TIC, } *a.* Giving preliminary
PRO-PÆ-DEŪ'TI-CAL, } instruction; teaching
beforehand. *Prof. Holmes*.

There is in short but the stupendous mirror of superior intellect. Her function is most rigidly defined. *Henry James*.

PRO-PÆ-DEŪ'TICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *προαιδώς*, to teach beforehand; *πρό*, before, and *αἰδῶ*, to instruct.] Preliminary learning, connected with any art or science. *Brande*.

PRO-PÆ-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be propagated or spread. "Propagable sort of creatures." *Boyle*.

PRO-PÆ-GĀN'DA, *n.* The name of a Roman Catholic association in Rome, founded in 1622, having the charge of missions, and styled the *Congregatio de Propaganda Fide*, or Society for propagating the Faith. *Eden*.

PRO-PÆ-GĀN'DISM, *n.* The propagation of tenets or principles. *Qu. Rev.*

PRO-PÆ-GĀN'DIST, *n.* [Fr. *propagandiste*.] One employed to propagate tenets. *Qu. Rev.*

PRO-PÆ-GĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *propago*, *propagatus*; It. *propagare*; Sp. *propagar*; Fr. *propager*.] 1. PROPAGATED; *pp.* PROPAGATING, PROPAGATED.]

1. To continue or spread by generation or successive production; to multiply.

The greater number of plants are propagated naturally by means of seeds. *Brande*.

2. To spread abroad by carrying from place to place; to diffuse; to disseminate; to promote. Those who seek truth only, and desire to propagate nothing else, freely expose their principles to the test. *Locke*.

3. To increase; to augment; to extend. Grievous of mine own life heavy in my breast, Which thou wilt propagate. *Shak.*

4. To generate; to breed; to beget. Superstitious notions, propagated in fancy, are hardly ever totally eradicated. *S. Richardson*.

Syn.—See **SPREAD**.

PRO-PÆ-GĀTE, *v. n.* To have offspring. *Milton*.

PRO-PÆ-GĀTION, *n.* [L. *propagatio*; It. *propagazione*; Sp. *propagacion*; Fr. *propagation*.]

1. The act of propagating; continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production. Men have souls rather by creation than propagation. *Hooker*.

2. Increase; extension; enlargement. "The propagation of their empire." *South*.

PRO-PÆ-GĀTOR, *n.* [L.] One who propagates.

PRO-PĒL', *v. a.* [L. *propello*; *pro*, forward, and *pello*, to drive.] 1. PROPELLED; *pp.* PROPELLING, PROPELLED.] To drive forward; to push forward; to urge on; to impel.

This [peristaltic] motion, in some human creatures, may be weak in respect to the viscosity of what is taken, so as not to be able to propel it. *Leitch*.

PRO-PĒL'LER, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, propels.

2. A screw for driving a steamboat. *Simmonds*.

3. A steam-vessel driven by a screw instead of wheels; a screw-steamer. *Tomlinson*.

PRO-PĒND', *v. n.* [L. *propendeo*; *pro*, forth, and *pēdo*, to hang; It. *propendere*.] To have an inclination; to incline; to tend. [R.]

My spiritless brethren, I propend to you in resolution to keep Helen still. *Shak.*

PRO-PĒN'DEN-CY, *n.* [L. *propendeo*, *propendens*, to hang forth.]

1. Inclination or tendency of desire. *Johnson*.

2. Preconsideration; attentive deliberation; perpendency. "Propendence of actions." *Hale*.

PRO-PĒN'DENT, *a.* (Bot.) Bending or hanging forward and downward; propending. *Loudon*.

PRO-PĒNSE', *a.* [L. *propenseo*, *propensus*, to hang forth, to be inclined; It. & Sp. *propenso*.] Inclined; disposed; prone. [R.]

He appears always propense towards the side of mercy. *Johnson*.

PRO-PĒNSE'LY, *ad.* With natural tendency.

PRO-PĒNSE'NESS, *n.* Propensity. [R.] *Donne*.

PRO-PĒN'SION (pro-pēn'shun), *n.* [L. *propensio*; It. *propensione*; Sp. & Fr. *propension*.] Natural tendency, bent, or inclination; propensity; — used both in a literal and a figurative sense.

It requires a critical nicety to find out the genus or the propensions of a child. *L'Estrange*.

Bodies that of themselves have no propensions to any determinate place do, nevertheless, move constantly and perpetually one way. *Dugès*.

PRO-PĒN'SI-TY, *n.* [From *propense*.] Natural tendency; bent of mind, disposition to any thing, good or bad; predisposition; proneness; bias; inclination. *Walpole*.

He must unavoidably feel some propensity to the good of mankind. *Hume*.

Syn.—See **TENDENCY**.

PRO-PĒR, *a.* [Gr. *πρό*, to be fitting or proper; *πρό*, fitness; L. *proprius*; It. *proprio*, *proprio*; Sp. *propio*; Fr. *propre*. — W. *prod*.]

1. Particularly belonging to an individual; peculiar to an individual; not belonging to any other person or thing; not common; particular. "The proper terms of navigation." *Dryden*. "Powers intrinsic and proper to itself." *Locke*. 2. Noting an individual.

A proper name may become common when given to several of the same kind; as, *Cæsar*. *Watts*.

3. One's own. "Our proper son." *Shak.*

Now learn the difference at your proper cost. *Dryden*.

4. Fit; adapted; suitable; meet; apt; becoming; appropriate; convenient. *Nares*.

5. Exact; accurate; correct; just. *Johnson*.

6. Literal; not figurative. [R.] *Burnet*.

7. Mere; pure. [R.]

Proper deformity seems not in the fiend So horrid, as in woman. *Shak.*

Dr. Johnson remarks that this seems to be the signification; and Smart says that this sense is "an application frequent in Shakespeare." Nares thinks the meaning is *private*, in contradistinction to common.

8. Handsome; pretty; comely; personable. Moses was a proper child. *Heb. xi. 28*.

9. (Her.) Applied to any object represented in its natural color. *Brande*.

Syn.—See **BECOMING**, **CONVENIENT**.

PRO-PĒR-ATE, *v. a.* [L. *propereo*, *properatus*.] To hasten. *Cockeram*.

PRO-PĒR-ATION, *n.* [L. *properatio*.] The act of hastening; haste. *Bailey*.

PRO-PĒR-LY, *ad.* In a proper manner; fitly; suitably; — strictly; in a strict sense.

PRO-PĒR-NESS, *n.* The quality of being proper. The propriety of the child. *Udal*.

PRO-PĒR-TY, *n.* [L. *proprietas*; *proprius*, proper; Fr. *propriété*.]

1. A peculiar quality; quality; peculiarity; attribute; — nature; characteristic.

It is a property of a triangle that it has three sides and three angles. *De Witt*.

2. That which is one's own; that to which one has an unrestricted right; possessions; estate; goods; as, "Personal property."

3. *pl.* Dresses, articles, and other appendages used by actors, or required on the stage. I will draw a bill of properties such as our play wants. *Shak.*

4. Propriety; correctness. Our poets excel in . . . smoothness and propriety. *Camden*.

5. (Logic.) A predicable which denotes something essentially conjoined to the essence of the species. *Brande*.

6. (Law.) Unrestricted and exclusive right to a thing; the right to dispose of the substance of a thing in every legal way, to possess it, to use it, and to exclude every one else from interfering with it; ownership. *Burwill*.

Literary property, the exclusive right of an author to the publication of his own works, or the exclusive right of publication acquired from an author or his assigns by transfer; copyright.

Syn.—*Faculty* implies understanding and will, and so is applicable only to mind. We speak of the properties of bodies, but not of their faculties. Of mind we may say will is a faculty or property; so that, while all faculties are properties, all properties are not faculties. *Fleming*. — See **QUALITY**.

PRO-PĒR-TY, *v. a.* 1. To invest with qualities or properties. *Shak.*

2. To seize and retain as something owned; to appropriate; to hold.

I am too high-born to be *propertied*, To be a second-hand agent of. *Shak.*

PRO-PĒR-TY-MAN, *n.* The person who has charge of the properties of a theatre. *Pope*.

PRO-PĒ-SIS (pro-pē-sis), *n.* [Gr. *προφασις*; *προφῆμι*, to foretell.] (Med.) The opinion formed of a disease; prognosis. *Dunglison*.

PRO-PĒ-CY (pro-pē-se), *n.* [Gr. *προφητεία*; *προφῆταις*, to prophesy; L. *prophetia*; It. *profezia*; Sp. *profecia*; Fr. *prophétie*.]

1. A foretelling of something that is to take place in a future time; a prediction.

Blessed is he that keepeth the sayings of the prophecy of this book. *Rev. xii. 7*.

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams. *Shak.*

2. The exercise of the office of inspired teaching in the church; — preaching. *Eden*.

Syn.—*Prophecy* of a prophet, or of a person inspired; the gift of prophecy; prediction of a discerning person, or of the almanac; divination by an augur or impostor; prognostications of a disease, or of the weather.

PRO-PĒ-SI-ER, *n.* One who prophesies. *Johnson*.

PRO-PĒ-SY (pro-pē-si), *v. a.* [*i.* **PROPHESIED**; *pp.* **PROPHESYING**, **PROPHESIED**.]

1. To foretell; to predict; to prognosticate.

I prophesy the fearfullest time to thee That ever wretched age hath looked upon. *Shak.*

2. To forewarn; to prefigure; to symbolize. Methought thy very gait did prophesy A royal nobleness. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **FORETELL**.

PRO-PĒ-SY, *v. n.* 1. To utter predictions; to vaticinate; to augur. *Titchell*.

2. To preach. *Ezek. xxxviii. 9. Bp. Taylor*.

PRO-PĒ-SY-ING, *n.* 1. The act of foretelling.

2. The act of preaching or expounding.

3. *pl.* The portion of the Old Testament written by the prophets. *Eden*.

PRO-PĒT (pro-pēt), *n.* [Gr. *προφήτης*; L. *propheta*; It. & Sp. *profeta*; Fr. *prophète*.]

1. One who prophesies; one who foretells future events; a predictor; a foreteller; a seer.

2. One having supernatural power.

What sayest thou of him, that he hath opened thine eyes? He said, He is a prophet. *John ix. 17*.

This word is frequently used in the Scriptures to signify, in general, one divinely influenced, whether the person so designated foretold future events or not. In its more strict signification, the term *prophet* is given to Elisha, Elijah, and others, who did not commit their prophecies to writing, but whose inspiration is attested in the historical books of the Old Testament, and to the sixteen whose books are collected under the subdivisions of the four greater and the twelve lesser prophets. *Eden*. *Brande*.

3. *pl.* The portion of the Old Testament written by the prophets.

On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets. *Matt. xxiii. 40*.

Schools of the prophets, (Jewish Ant.) assemblies of men distinguished by learning and wisdom, or who strove for that distinction, and were competent to appear as public orators or singers. *Kitt*.

PRO-PĒT-ESS, *n.* [Fr. *prophétesse*.] A woman who prophesies or foretells.

False prophetess! the day of change was come. *Pollok*.

PRO-PĒTIC, } *a.* [Gr. *προφητικός*; L. *pro-*
PRO-PĒTIC-AL, } *pheticus*; It. & Sp. *profético*;
Fr. *prophétique*.]

1. Relating to a prophet, or to a prophecy.

Pleasure is deaf when told of future pain. And sounds prophetic are too rough to suit Ears long accustomed to the pleasing lute. *Couper*.

2. Foretelling future events; predictive; predicting; — used with *of* before the thing foretold. "Prophetic dreams." *Bacon*.

And fears are oft prophetic of the event. *Dryden*.

PRO-PĒT-I-CAL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being prophetic; propheticity. [R.] *Coleridge*.

PRO-PĒT-I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a prophecy; with a knowledge of the future.

PRO-PĒT-I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being prophetic; propheticity. *Scott*.

† **PRÓPH'ET-ÍZE**, *v. n.* [Fr. *prophétiser*.] To give predictions. *Daniel.*

PRÓPH'ET-LIKE, *a.* Like a prophet. *Shak.*

PRÓPH'OR'IC, *a.* [Gr. *προφητικός*; *προφέρω*, to bring forward.] Enunciative. [R.] *Wright.*

PRÓPH-Y-LÁC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *προφυλακτικός*; *πρό*, before, and *φυλάσσω*, to defend.] Preventing disease; preventive; preservative. *Ferrand.*

PRÓPH-Y-LÁC'TIC, *n.* [Fr. *prophylactique*.] (*Med.*) Any means employed for the preservation of health; a preservative. *Hoblyn.*

† **PRÓ'PICE**, *a.* [Fr. *propice*.] Apt; fit. *Hall.*

† **PRÓP-I-NÁ'TION**, *n.* [L. *propinatio*.] The act of pledging or offering a cup after having first drunk part of its contents. *Potter.*

† **PRÓ-PINE'**, *v. a.* [L. *propino*.] 1. To offer in kindness, as a cup to drink. Some drop of graceful dew to us *propino*. *Chaucer.*
2. To expose; to subject. *Fotherby.*

† **PRÓ-PIN'QUÁTE**, *v. n.* [L. *propinquo*, *propinquatus*.] To approach; to draw near. *Cockeram.*

PRÓ-PIN'QUI-TY (*pró-ping'kwe-té*, 82), *n.* [L. *propinquitus*; *propinquus*, near; *prope*, near; It. *propinquità*; Sp. *propinquitad*.] 1. Nearness in time or space; proximity. *Ray.*
2. Kindred; nearness of blood; affinity.

PRÓP-I-THE'CUS, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of mammals inhabiting Madagascar, and allied to the lemur. *Bennett.*

PRÓ-PI'TI-A-BLE (*pró-pish'e-a-bl*), *a.* [L. *propitiabilis*.] That may be propitiated or made propitious; placable; appeasable; reconcilable. *Fox.*

PRÓ-PI'TI-ÁTE (*pró-pish'e-át*), *v. a.* [L. *propitio*, *propitiatus*; *propitius*, favorable; *prope*, near; It. *propitiare*; Sp. *propiciar*.] [*3. PROPITIATED; pp. PROPITIATING, PROPITIATED.*] To make propitious or favorable; to appease; to reconcile; to gain; to conciliate; to satisfy. Vengeance shall pursue the inhuman coast, Till they *propitiate* thy offended ghost. *Dryden.*

PRÓ-PI'TI-ÁTE (*pró-pish'e-át*), *v. n.* To make propitiation or atonement. *Young.*

PRÓ-PI-TI-Á'TION (*pró-pish'e-á'shun*) [*pró-pish'e-á'shun*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *pró-pe-shá'shun*, *S.*—See PRONUNCIATION], *n.* [L. *propitatio*; It. *propiazione*; Sp. *propiciacion*; Fr. *propitiation*.] 1. The act of propitiating; expiation. *Johnson.*
2. That which propitiates; reconciliation; atoning sacrifice; atonement. He [Christ] is the *propitiation* for our sins; and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world. *1 John ii. 2.*

PRÓ-PI'TI-Á-TOR (*pró-pish'e-á-tor*), *n.* One who propitiates. *Johnson.*

PRÓ-PI'TI-Á-TÓ-RÍ-LY, *ad.* In a propitiatory or conciliatory manner. *Clarke.*

PRÓ-PI'TI-Á-TÓ-RY (*pró-pish'e-á-to-ré*), *a.* [It. *propiziatorio*; Sp. *propiciatorio*; Fr. *propitiatoire*.] Having the power to make propitious; conciliatory; expiatory. The notion of a *propitiatory* sacrifice is, that it procures the pardon of all sins to the offender. *Sharp.*

PRÓ-PI'TI-Á-TÓ-RY (*pró-pish'e-á-to-ré*), *n.* The mercy-seat; the covering of the ark in the Jewish temple. *Pearson.*

PRÓ-PI'TIOUS (*pró-pish'us*), *a.* [L. *propitius*; *prope*, near; It. *propizio*; Sp. *propicio*; Fr. *propice*.] Favorable; auspicious; kind; benign; benevolent; disposed to be gracious. Let not my words offend thee, My Maker; be *propitious* while I speak. *Milton.*

Syn.—See **AUSPICIOUS**.

PRÓ-PI'TIOUS-LY (*pró-pish'us-lé*), *ad.* In a propitious manner; favorably; kindly. *Rose.*

PRÓ-PI'TIOUS-NÉSS (*pró-pish'us-nés*), *n.* The quality of being propitious; favorableness.

PRÓ-PLÁSM, *n.* [Gr. *πρόπλασμα*.] A mould; a matrix. [R.] *Woodward.*

PRÓ-PLÁS'TIC, *a.* Forming a mould. *Coleridge.*

PRÓ-PLÁS'TICE [*pró-plás'tis*, *P. K. Sm. W. R. IVb.*; *pró-plás'te-se*, *Scott*.], *n.* The art of making moulds for casting. [R.] *Bailey.*

PRÓ-PO-LÍS [*pró-po-lis*, *Ja. Sm. IVb.*; *próp-o-lis*, *K.*], *n.* [L., from Gr. *πόλις*; *πρό*, before, and *πόλις*, a city.] A red, resinous matter with which bees cover the bottom of the hive. *Dunglison.*

† **PRÓ-PONE'**, *v. a.* To propose. *Wolsey.*

PRÓ-PON'ENT, *n.* [L. *propono*, *proponens*.] (*Law.*) One who makes a proposal. *Dryden.*

PRÓ-PON'ENT, *a.* (*Ecol. Law.*) Applied to the party making or propounding an allegation. "The party *proponent*." *Burrill.*

PRÓ-POR'TION (*pró-pór'shun*), *n.* [L. *proportio*; *pro*, for, and *portio*, a part; It. *proporzione*; Sp. *proporción*; Fr. *proportion*.] 1. Comparative relation of one thing to another in respect to size, quantity, or degree; adaptation of parts to each other; symmetry. He must be little skilled in the world who thinks that men, taking much or little shall hold *proportion* only to their knowledge. *Locke.*
2. Harmonic relation or degree. *Huygen.*
3. Size as implying comparison. *Milton.*
4. A proper or just portion or part of any thing; share; as, "A *proportion* of profits." "In many instances, *proportion* may be considered almost synonymous with *fitness*, though there is a distinction between them; since every form susceptible of *proportion* may be considered either with respect to its whole as connected with the end designed, or with respect to the relation of the several parts to the end. In the first case, *fitness* is the thing considered; in the second, *proportion*. *Fitness*, therefore, expresses the general relation of means to an end, and *proportion* the proper relation of parts to an end." *Brande.*
5. (*Math.*) The relation which one quantity bears to another of the same kind in respect to magnitude or value; ratio; equality of ratios:—a name in arithmetic for the rule of three, since the three given terms together with the fourth term constitute a *proportion*. This relation may be expressed in two ways,—by the difference between the quantities, and by their quotient. The former is called an *arithmetical relation*, and the latter a *geometrical proportion*, or simply *proportion*. Four quantities are said to be in *proportion* when the first is to the second as the third is to the fourth, which is expressed algebraically thus, $a : b :: c : d$. This is equivalent to the expression $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$ or $\frac{a}{c} = \frac{b}{d}$. Hence a *proportion* may be defined to be an expression of the equality of ratios. In the above proportion, a, b, c , and d are called *terms* of the proportion; the first and fourth terms are called *extremes*; the second and third, *means*; the first and third are *antecedents*; the second and fourth are *consequents*; the first and second are the *first couplet*; and the third and fourth are the *second couplet*.—*Continued proportions*, a succession of several equal ratios. — *Discrete, or interrupted proportion*, a proportion in which the consequent of the first ratio is different from the antecedent of the second. — *Harmonical, or harmonic proportion*, a proportion in which the first is to the fourth as the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the third and fourth, as 24, 16, 12, 9; since $24 : 9 :: 8 : 3$. Three quantities are in *harmonic proportion* when the first is to the third as the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the second and third, as 6, 4, and 3. — *Reciprocal proportion*, an expression of equality between a direct and a reciprocal ratio; as $3 : 6 :: 1 : \frac{1}{2}$. — *Rhythmical proportion*, (*Mus.*) the proportion, in relation to time or measure, between the notes representing duration. *P. Cyc.* — *Rule of proportion*, (*Arith.*) the rule of three. — *Law of definite proportions*, (*Chem.*) the law of combination according to which the nature and the proportions of the constituent elements or components of every chemical compound are definite and invariable. Thus, in 100 parts of pure water there are always 88.9 of oxygen, and 11.1 of hydrogen, or eight parts of the former to one of the latter. — *Law of multiple proportions*, (*Chem.*) the law according to which, when one body combines with another in several proportions, the numbers indicating the greater proportions are simple multiples of that denoting the smallest proportion. — *Law of equivalent proportions*, (*Chem.*) the law according to which the relative quantities of the elements or components of compound bodies may be expressed by proportional numbers, or equivalents, as they are termed. Thus, the equivalent of hydrogen being assumed as 1 that of oxygen is 8, that of carbon 6, that of sulphur 16, &c. These numbers, or multiples of them, represent the proportions in which the bodies combine with each other and with other bodies, thus, the equivalent number of carbonic acid is

22, it being composed of one equivalent of carbon = 6, and two of oxygen = 16. *Müller.*—*Combining proportion*, (*Chem.*) equivalent; proportional. *Turney.*

Syn.—See **RATIO**, **SYMMETRY**.

PRÓ-POR'TION, *v. a.* [*3. PROPORTIONED; pp. PROPORTIONING, PROPORTIONED.*] 1. To adjust by comparative relation. Who poses and *proportion* sea and land. *Cowper.*
2. To form symmetrically, or with due regard to the balance of all the parts, to proportionate. Nature had *proportioned* her without any fault. *Sidney.*

PRÓ-POR'TION-A-BLE, *a.* That may be proportioned:—adjusted by comparative relation; such as fit; proportional; proportionate. *Proportionable* to the affection we bear to any thing is the earnestness of our desires, and the diligence of our pursuit after it. *South.*

PRÓ-POR'TION-A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being proportionable. *Hammond.*

PRÓ-POR'TION-A-BLY, *ad.* According to proportion; proportionally. *Locke.*

PRÓ-POR'TION-AL, *a.* [It. *proporzionale*; Sp. *proporcional*; Fr. *proportionnel*.] Relating to the proportion which objects, quantities, and numbers bear to each other; having due proportion or a settled comparative relation; proportionate; symmetrical. An extensive commerce, by producing large stocks, diminishes both interest and profits, and is always assisted in its diminution of the one by the *proportional* sinking of the other. *Hume.*

Proportional compasses, compasses or dividers with two opposite pairs of legs, turning on a common point, so that the distances between the points in the two pairs of legs are proportional. — *Proportional parts*, parts of magnitudes such that the corresponding ones, taken in their order, are proportional; that is, the first part of the first is to the first part of the second as the second part of the first is to the second part of the second, and so on. — *Proportional scale*, a scale on which are marked parts proportional to the logarithms of the natural numbers; same as **LOGARITHMIC SCALE**;—used in rough computations, and for solving problems graphically whose solution requires the aid of logarithms. *Davies & Peck.*

PRÓ-POR'TION-AL, *n.* 1. (*Math.*) A term in an arithmetical or geometrical proportion. *Hutton.*
2. (*Chem.*) Combining proportion; equivalent. *Turner.*

Mean proportional, between two quantities, the square root of their product; geometrical mean. Thus the *mean proportional* between 4 and 9 is the square root of $4 \times 9 = 6$. *Hutton.*

PRÓ-POR'TION-ÁL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being proportional. *Grew.*

PRÓ-POR'TION-ÁL-LY, *ad.* In a proportional degree; proportionably. *Newton.*

PRÓ-POR'TION-ÁTE, *a.* [L. *proportionatus*; It. *proporzionato*; Sp. *proporcionado*; Fr. *proportionné*.] Adjusted to something else, according to a comparative relation; proportional. To retribute to him, so far as conscience dictates, what is *proportionate* to his transgression. *Locke.*

PRÓ-POR'TION-ÁTE, *v. a.* [*3. PROPORTIONATED; pp. PROPORTIONATING, PROPORTIONATED.*] To adjust relatively; to adjust according to settled rates; to proportion; to equalize. The vulgar of every country possess it in certain degrees *proportionated* to their opportunities of conversation with the more enlightened. *Mickle.*

PRÓ-POR'TION-ÁTE-LY, *ad.* In a proportionate manner; proportionally. *Pearson.*

PRÓ-POR'TION-ÁTE-NÉSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being proportionate. *Hale.*

PRÓ-POR'TION-LÉSS, *a.* Wanting proportion or symmetry. *Comment on Chaucer, 1665.*

PRÓ-POR'TION-MÉNT, *n.* The act of proportioning or adjusting. *Molyneux.*

PRÓ-PO'SÁL, *n.* That which is proposed; a scheme or design offered for acceptance or consideration; an offer; a proposition. If our *proposals* once again were heard, We should compel them to a quick result. *Milton.*
This truth is not likely to be entertained readily upon the first proposal. *Atterbury.*

Syn.—See **PROPOSITION**.

PRÓ-PO'SE' (*pró-pó'sé'*), *v. a.* [L. *propono*, *propositus*; *pro*, before, and *pono*, to place; It. *proporre*; Sp. *proponer*; Fr. *proposer*.] [*3. PROPOSED; pp. PROPOSING, PROPOSED.*] To put

forward or offer for consideration or acceptance; to lay before; to bid; to tender; to proffer.

In learning any thing, there should be as little as possible first proposed to the mind, but it should be understood, proceed the mind, being understood. *Watts.*

Syn. — See OFFER.

† PRO-POSE' (piō-pōz'), *n.* [Fr. *propos.*] Talk; discourse. "To listen our *propose*." *Shak.*

PRO-POSE', *v. n.* 1. † To lay schemes; to imagine; to purpose: — to converse. *Shak.*
2. To offer one's self in marriage. *Wright.*

PRO-PÖŠ'ER, *n.* One who proposes. *Locke.*

PRO-PÖŠ'ITION (pröp-o-zish'ün), *n.* [L. *propositio*; It. *proposizione*; Sp. *proposicion*; Fr. *proposition*.]

1. A thing proposed; an offer of something for consideration or acceptance; a proposal.

The enemy sent *propositions* such as, upon delivery of a strong fortified town, after a handsome defence, are usually granted. *Clarendon.*

2. (Logic.) A sentence in which something is affirmed or denied, particularly one of the three members of a syllogism, a thought. *White.*

A compound *proposition* is the combination of two or more propositions into one; and of course the union of two or more sentences or thoughts into one compound sentiment or thought. *Gibbs.*

3. (Math.) Something to be proved or to be done.

When something is proposed to be proved, the *proposition* is called a theorem. When something is proposed to be done, the *proposition* is called a problem. In the former case, a principle is to be investigated; in the latter, a principle is to be applied. *Darwin.*

Syn. — A *proposition* is something submitted to be considered; a *proposal*, something offered to be done. *Propositum* are acceded to or rejected; *proposals* and *offers* are accepted or refused. "He demonstrated the *proposition* of Euclid, and rejected the *proposal* of his friend."

PRO-PÖŠ'ITION-AL (pröp-o-zish'ün-al), *a.* Relating to, or considered as, a proposition. "Its *propositional* sense." *Watts.*

PRO-PÖŠ'UND', *v. a.* [L. *propono*; *pro*, before, and *pono*, to place; It. *proporre*; Sp. *proponer*; Fr. *proposer*. — Anciently written *propoun*.] [*i. PRO-POUNDED*; *pp. PROPOUNDED*, *PROPOUNDED*.]

1. To offer to consider; to propose.

The *proposers* which Christianity sends to us are to be received with patience. *Ellison.*

2. (Eccles. Law.) To present or offer.

To *propound* a will is to present it to the proper court for probate. *Burnell.*

PRO-PÖŠ'UND'ER, *n.* One who propounds or proposes; a proposer. *Milton.*

PRO-PRÆ'TOR, *n.* [L. (*Roman Ant.*) The governor of a province, who had previously been a prætor at Rome. *W. Smith.*

PRO-PRÆ'TA-RY, *n.* [It. *proprietario*; Sp. *propietario*; Fr. *propriétaire*.] A possessor in his own right; one who is master of his own actions, and who has the free disposition of his property; a proprietor. *B. Franklin.*

'Tis a mistake to think ourselves stewards in some of God's gifts, and *proprietaries* in others. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PRO-PRÆ'TA-RY, *a.* Relating to a certain owner or proprietor. *Grew.*

PRO-PRÆ'TOR, *n.* [L. *proprius*, peculiar to a person.] A possessor in his own right; an owner; a proprietor.

The exterior of this mansion [Colonna] is indifferent; but its extent, its vast court, its gardens, and its furniture, are worthy the rank and dignity of its proprietor. *Eustace.*

Syn. — See POSSESSOR.

PRO-PRÆ'TÖ-RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a proprietor; proprietary. *Athenæum.*

PRO-PRÆ'TÖ-RSHIP, *n.* The state or the right of a proprietor. *Locke.*

PRO-PRÆ'TRESS, *n.* A female proprietor; a mistress. *L'Estrange.*

PRO-PRÆ'TY, *n.* [L. *proprietas*; *proprius*, peculiar; It. *proprietà*; Sp. *propiedad*; Fr. *propriété*.]

1. Exclusive right of property; property.

They compounded with Sir Nicholas Crispe for his *property* in the fort and castle. *Clarendon.*

2. The state of being proper; fitness; suitability; justness; accuracy; appropriateness.

Common use, that is the rule of propriety, affords some aid to settle the signification of language. *Locke.*

Syn. — See DECENCY, JUSTNESS, MODESTY.

PRO-PRÖC'TOR, *n.* An assistant of a proctor in the English universities. *Hook.*

PRÖPT, *p.* from *prop.* Propped. *Pope.*

PRO-PÜGN' (pro-pün'), *v. a.* [L. *propugno*; *pro*, for, and *pugno*, to fight; It. *propugnare*.] To defend; to vindicate; to contend for; to plead for; to advocate. [R.] *Hammond.*

† PRO-PÜGN'Ä-CLE, *n.* [L. *propugnaculum*.] A fortress. *Howell.*

† PRÖ-PÜGN'Ä'TION, *n.* [L. *propugnatio*.] Defence; vindication. *Shak.*

PRO-PÜGN'ER (pro-pün'er), *n.* One who propugns; a defender. *Cudworth.*

† PRÖ-PÜL-SÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *propulsio*.] The act of repelling. *Sp. Hall.*

† PRO-PÜLSE', *v. a.* [L. *propello*, *propulsus*.] To drive away; to repel; to propel. *Cotgrave.*

PRO-PÜLSION, *n.* [Sp. & Fr. *propulsion*.] The act of driving forward. *Bacon.*

PRO-PÜLSIVE, *a.* That propels; driving on; propelling. *Cotgrave.*

PRÖP-Y-LÆ'ÜM, *n.*; pl. PRÖP-Y-LÆ'Ä. [L., from Gr. *προπύλαιον*; *πρό*, before, and *πύλη*, a gate.] (*Ant.*) The entrance to a temple or sacred enclosure, consisting of a gateway flanked by buildings. *W. Smith.*

PRÖP-Y-LÖN, *n.* [L., from Gr. *προπύλον*; *πρό*, before, and *πύλη*, a gate.] (*Ant.*) A portico, gateway, or entrance; a propylæum. *W. Smith.*

PRÖ RÄ'TÄ. [L., according to the rate.] (*Com.*) In proportion.

PRÖRE, *n.* [Gr. *πρόρα*; *πρό*, before; L., It., & Sp. *prora*.] The prow of a ship. [R.]

These twelve galleys, with vermilion *prores*, beneath his conduct sought the Phrygian shores. *Pope.*

PRÖ-RÖC'TOR, *n.* An officer in a German university who presides in the senate or academic court. *Month. Rev.*

PRÖ-RÖC'TÖR-ATE, *n.* The office of prorector. *Wm. Howitt.*

PRO-RÖP'TION, *n.* [L. *prorrepo*, to creep forth.] The act of creeping onward. *Smart.*

PRÖ-RÖ-GÄTE, *v. a.* To prorogue; to put off. [R.] *Ld. Brougham.*

PRÖ-RÖ-GÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *prorogatio*; It. *prorogazione*; Sp. *prorogacion*; Fr. *prorogation*.]

1. The act of proroguing; continuance; prolongation; postponement; adjournment.

The *prorogation* and future continuance of what already he possessed. *South.*

2. In England, the continuance or adjournment of Parliament from one session to another, made by the royal authority. *Brande.*

3. (Civil Law.) The time given to do a thing beyond the time prefixed. *Bowrier.*

PRO-RÖGUE' (prö-rög'), *v. a.* [L. *prorogo*; *pro*, forward, and *rogo*, to ask; It. *prorogare*; Sp. *prorogar*; Fr. *proroger*.] [*i. PROROGUED*; *pp. PROROGUING*, *PROROGUED*.]

1. † To lengthen; to prolong; to protract. "Mirth *prorogues* life." *Burton.*

2. To put off to another time; to defer; to delay; to postpone. "Death *prorogued*." *Shak.*

3. To delay the further session of; to adjourn, as Parliament. *Bacon.*

Syn. — To *prorogue* is a term used especially with respect to the British Parliament. The Parliament is *prorogued* at the end of a session, and *adjourned* from day to day. Congress, courts, &c., are *adjourned*. *Prorogation* of Parliament; *adjournment* of Congress, or of a legislature. — See ADJOURN.

PRO-RÜP'TION, *n.* [L. *proruptio*; *prorumpo*, *proruptus*, to break forth.] The act of bursting forth or out; extrusion; outbreak. *Brown.*

PRO-SÄ'IC, } *a.* [L. *prosaicus*; It. & Sp. *prosaico*; Fr. *prosaïque*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, prose: — dull; uninteresting; prosy. *Warton.*

PRO-SÄ'IC-Ä-LY, *ad.* In a prosaic manner.

PRO-SÄ'ICISM, *n.* Prosaic manner. [R.] *Seward.*

PRO-SÄ'ISM [prö-zä'izm, *B.*; prö-zä-izm, *C.* 1. *W. F. W.*], *n.* That which is in the form of prose. *Wright.*

PRO-SÄ'IST [prö-zä'ist, *K. Sm. Ck.*; prö-zä-ist, *C. W. F. W.*], *n.* A writer of prose. [Modern.] *J. Bell.*

† PRÖ'SÄL, *a.* Prosaic. *Sir T. Browne.*

PRO-SCÆ'NT-ÜM, *n.* [L., from Gr. *προσκήνιον*; *πρό*, before, and *κήνιον*, stage.]

1. (*Ant.*) The stage of a theatre. *W. Smith.*

2. The frontispiece or ornamental framework whence the curtain hangs which separates the stage from the audience. *Brande.*

PRO-SCRİBE', *v. a.* [L. *proscribo*; *pro*, before, and *scribo*, to write; It. *proscrivere*; Sp. *proscribir*; Fr. *proscrire*.] [*i. PROSCRIBED*; *pp. PROSCRIBING*, *PROSCRIBED*.]

1. Among the ancient Romans, to offer a reward for the head of, or to sentence to some punishment which carried with it the consequences of civil death. *Bowrier.*

2. To doom to destruction; to outlaw; to banish; to exile.

Robert Vere Earl of Oxford, through the malice of the peers, was banished the realm, and *proscribed*. *Spenser.*

3. To denounce, censure, or condemn.

In the year 325, as is well known, the Arian doctrines were *proscribed* and anathematized in the famous Council of Nice. *Waterland.*

4. To interdict; to prohibit; to shut out; to exclude. *Dryden.*

PRO-SCRİB'ER, *n.* One who proscribes. *Dryden.*

PRÖ'SCRİPT, *n.* 1. An interdict. *J. Fox.*
2. One who is proscribed. *Mumder.*

PRO-SCRİP'TION, *n.* [L. *proscriptio*; It. *proscrizione*; Sp. *proscripcion*; Fr. *proscription*.] The act of proscribing, or the state of being proscribed; doom to death, or to civil death; outlawry; condemnation; denunciation; exclusion.

The most celebrated *proscription* [among the Romans] was that of the triumvirs Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus, in which Cicero was slain. *Brande.*

PRO-SCRİP'TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, proscription; proscribing. *Warton.*

PRÖŠE (proz), *n.* [L. *prosa*; *prosus*, straight on, straightforward; It. & Sp. *prosa*; Fr. *prosa*.]

1. Discourse or composition not in verse, and without metre or poetic measure.

Things unattempted yet in *prose* or rhyme. *Milton.*

2. *pl.* A part of the Roman Catholic mass in Latin verse. *Eden.*

PRÖŠE, *v. n.* [*i. PROSED*; *pp. PROSING*, *PROSED*.]

1. To write prose. *Milton.*

2. To talk or speak tediously. *Mason.*

"To *prose*, as we all now know too well, is to talk or write heavily or tediously, without spirit and without animation; but to *prose* was once very different from this; it was simply the antithesis of to *versify*, and a *proser* the antithesis of a *versifier* or poet." *Trench.*

And surely Nashe, though he a *proser* were, A branch of laurel yet deserves to bear. *Drayton.*

PRÖŠE, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, prose; prosaic; not poetic. *Addison.*

PRÖŠ'E-CÜT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be prosecuted; liable to prosecution. *Qu. Rev.*

PRÖŠ'E-CÜTE, *v. a.* [L. *prosequor*, *prosecutus*; *pro*, forward, and *sequor*, to follow; It. *prosequire*; Sp. *proseguir*; Fr. *poursuivre*.] [*i. PROSECUTED*; *pp. PROSECUTING*, *PROSECUTED*.]

1. To follow or pursue with a purpose to attain or accomplish; to endeavor to obtain.

That which is morally good is to be desired and *prosecuted*. *Willins.*

He *prosecuted* this purpose with strength of argument and close reasoning. *Locke.*

2. To continue; to carry on; to engage in; to apply to with continued purpose. *Dryden.*

The same reason which induced you to entertain this war will induce you also to *prosecute* the same. *Hayward.*

3. To pursue by law; to take the law of; to arraign; to proceed against by legal measures. *Bowrier.*

"To *prosecute* differs from to *persecute*. To *persecute* always implies some cruelty, malignity, or injustice; to *prosecute* is to proceed by legal measures, either with or without just cause." *Johnson.*

PRÖŠ'E-CÜTE, *v. n.* To carry on a legal prosecution; to go to law. *Blackstone.*

PRÖŠ'E-CÜT-ING, *p. a.* Pursuing; conducting prosecutions; as, "Prosecuting attorney."

PRŌS-E-CŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *prosecutio*; It. *proseguimento*; Sp. *prosecucion*; Fr. *poursuite*.]

1. The act of prosecuting, or the state of being prosecuted; pursuit; undertaking. "Their prosecutions of commerce." *Addison*.

2. (*Law*.) The act of conducting a judicial proceeding; — the conducting of a judicial proceeding in behalf of a complainant, as distinguished from *defence*: — the conducting of a criminal proceeding in behalf of the government, as by indictment or information. *Burrill*.

PRŌS'E-CŪ-TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. One who prosecutes; one who carries on, or pursues. *Sandys*.

2. (*Law*.) One who prosecutes another for a crime in behalf of the government. *Blackstone*.

PRŌS'E-CŪ-TRIX, *n.* A female who prosecutes. *Collinson*.

PRŌS'E-LŪTE, *n.* [Gr. *προσέλυτος*; *προσέλομαι*, *προσέλθω*, to come to; L. *proselutus*; It. & Sp. *proselito*; Fr. *proslétye*.]

1. A person brought over to a new opinion or belief in religion; a convert. *Matt. xxiii. 14*.

2. One brought over to any new opinion. Men become professors... for those opinions they were never convinced of, nor *proselutes* to. *Locke*.

Syn. — See **CONVERT**.

PRŌS'E-LŪTE, *v. a.* [*i.* **PROSELYTED**; *pp.* **PROSELYTING**, **PROSELYTIZING**.] To bring over to a new opinion, as in religion; to convert. *South*.

PRŌS'E-LŪ-TĪSM, *n.* 1. The practice or the principle of making proselytes. *Watson*.

2. **Conversion**. *Hammond*.

PRŌS'E-LŪ-TĪZE, *v. a.* [*i.* **PROSELYTIZED**; *pp.* **PROSELYTIZING**, **PROSELYTIZED**.] To proselyte; to convert. [R.] *Burke*.

PRŌS'E-LŪ-TĪZE, *v. n.* To make proselytes or converts. [R.] *L. Addison*.

†PRO-SĒM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *prosemino*, to sow.] Propagation by seed. *Hale*.

PROS-ĒN-NE-A-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *πρός*, to, *ἐνία*, nine, and *ἑδρά*, a base.] (*Min.*) Noting crystals having nine faces on each of two adjacent parts, as a variety of the tourmaline, in which the prism and one of the summits have each nine faces. *Cleveland*.

PRŌS'ER, *n.* 1. **†A** writer of prose. *Drayton*.

2. One who pros; a tedious narrator. *Todd*.

PRO-SĒR'PI-NA, *n.* (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Luther in 1853. *Lovering*.

PRO-SĪL'I-ĒN-CY, *n.* [L. *prosilio*, *prosilens*, to leap forward; *pro*, forward, and *salio*, to leap.] The act of leaping forward. [R.] *Coleridge*.

PRŌ'SI-LY, *ad.* In a prosy manner. *Qu. Rev.*

PRŌ-SI-MĒT'RI-CĀL, *a.* Consisting of both prose and verse. *Clarke*.

PRO-SĪM'I-A, *n.* [L. *pro*, for, and *simia*, an ape.] (*Zool.*) A family of lemurs. *Eng. Cyc.*

PRŌ'SI-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being prosy or dull; tediousness. *Gen. Mag.*

PRŌ'SING, *n.* Act of one who pros; dull and tiresome discourse or writing. *Qu. Rev.*

PRŌ'SING, *a.* Dull; tiresome; prosaic. *Ec. Rev.*

PRŌ-SLĀV'E-RY, *a.* In favor of slavery. *Putnam*.

PRŌ-SŌD'I-A-CĀL, *a.* Of, or relating to, prosody; prosodial; prosodical. *Walker*.

PRŌ-SŌD'I-A-CĀL-LY, *ad.* In a prosodical manner. *Smart*.

PRŌ-SŌD'I-ĀL, *a.* Relating to prosody; prosodical. *Brown*.

PRŌ-SŌD'I-ĀN [*pro-sŏ'de-an*, *W. J. Ja. Sm. Wr. Wb.*; *pro-sŏ'dyan*, *S. B. F. K.*; *pro-sŏd'i-gan*, *P.*], *n.* One skilled in prosody; a prosodist. *Brown*.

PRŌ-SŌD'I-CĀL, *a.* [*Fr.* *prosodique*.] Relating to prosody; prosodical. *Warton*.

PRŌS'Q-DĪST, *n.* One who is versed in prosody. "The exact prosodist." *Johnson*.

PRŌS'Q-DY, *n.* [Gr. *προσῳδία*; *πρός*, to, and *ᾠδή*, a song, an ode; L., It., & Sp. *prosodia*; Fr. *prosodie*.] The science, or the part of grammar, which treats of quantity, accent, versification, and the laws of harmony in metrical composition. *B. Jonson*.

Prosody deals with metre, and with accent, quantity, and the articulate sounds, as subordinate to metre. *Latham*.

PRŌS-Q-PŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *πρόσωπον*, a face, a

form, and *γράφω*, to write.] (*Rhet.*) The description of animated objects. *Brande*.

PRŌS-Q-PŌ-LĒP'SY, *n.* [Gr. *προσωποληψία*, respect of persons; *πρόσωπον*, the face, and *λήψις*, a receiving, an accepting; *λαμβάνω*, to take.] Prejudice from the first view of a person; personal partiality. *Cudworth*.

PRŌS-Q-PŌ-PĒ'IA (*prŏs-q-po-pē'ya*), *n.* [L. from Gr. *προσωποποιία*, *πρόσωπον*, a face, a form, and *ποιέω*, to make.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which inanimate objects, or abstract ideas, are personified; personification. *Dryden*.

PRŌS'PECT, *n.* [L. *prospectus*; *prospicio*, to look forward; *pro*, forward, and *specio*, to look, to see; It. *prospetto*.]

1. View as from a distance; survey; sight. Eden and all the coast in *prospect* lay. *Milton*.

2. Number or aggregate of objects presented to the eye at a distance; landscape. There is a very noble *prospect* from this place. On the one side lies a vast extent of seas, that runs abroad farther than the eye can reach, just opposite stands the green promontory of Surbiton, and on the other side the whole circuit of the Bay of Naples. *Addison*.

3. Place which affords an extended view. [R.] Him God beholding from his *prospect* high. *Milton*.

4. Object of view or of contemplation. Man to himself Is a large *prospect*. *Denham*.

5. View into futurity; foresight; anticipation. Wholash a *prospect* of the different state of perfect happiness or misery that attends all men after this life. *Locke*.

6. Expectation, or ground of expectation. Without any reasonable hope or *prospect* of enjoying them. *Athenian*.

7. Regard to something future; a looking forward; *prospectation*. Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate, that lays down his *prospect* for a distant future, or provision for the future? *Tillotson*.

Syn. — *Prospect* is that which may be seen; a *view* is that which may be or is actually seen; *landscape* is a species of *prospect* presenting a view of natural scenery. We take a *view* or *survey*; *prospects* and *landscapes* present themselves. A confined or extended *prospect*; an extensive *view*; a minute or wide *survey*; a beautiful or picturesque *landscape*.

PRŌS'PECT, *v. n.* 1. To look forward. *Johnson*.

2. To search for metals. [Local, U. S.] "A *prospecting* party." *N. Y. Literary World*.

PRO-SPĒC'TION, *n.* The act of looking forward, or providing for the future; foresight. *Paley*.

PRO-SPĒC'TIVE, *a.* [L. *prospiciendus*.]

1. That regards the future; looking forward; future; coming; — opposed to *retrospective*. Time's long and dark *prospective* glass. *Milton*.

2. That gives a prospect; relating to a prospect; viewing at a distance. *Johnson*.

3. Acting with foresight. *Chubb*.

PRO-SPĒC'TIVE, *n.* 1. A distant view. *Watson*.

2. A glass for viewing distant objects; a perspective. *Daniel*.

PRO-SPĒC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* With reference to the future; in prospect; hereafter. *Clarke*.

PRO-SPĒC'TIVE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being prospective. *Coleridge*.

PRO-SPĒC'TUS, *n.*; pl. **PRO-SPĒC'TUS-ES**. [L., a prospect, a view.] An outline or plan of a proposed undertaking, particularly of a proposed literary work or publication. *Brande*.

PRŌS'PER, *v. a.* [L. *prospero*; *pro*, for, and *specro*, to hope; It. *prosperare*; Sp. *prosperar*.] [*i.* **PROSPERED**; *pp.* **PROSPERING**, **PROSPERED**.] To make prosperous or successful; to cause to succeed; to favor; to aid.

All things concur to *prosper* our design. *Dryden*.

Whose crown may disappoint the proudest strain, Whose approbation *prospers* even mine. *Cowper*.

PRŌS'PER, *v. n.* [*Fr.* *prosperer*.] To be prosperous or successful; to go on well; to succeed; to thrive; to flourish. He that covereth his sins shall not *prosper*. *Prov. xxviii. 13*.

Whatever he doeth shall *prosper*. *Ps. i. 3*.

Syn. — See **FLOURISH**.

PRO-SĒR'I-TY, *n.* [L. *prosperitas*; It. *prosperità*; Sp. *prosperidad*; Fr. *prosperité*.] The state of being prosperous; attainment of wishes; success; good fortune; — opposed to *adversity*.

We must distinguish between *felicity* and *prosperity*; for *prosperity* leads often to ambition, and ambition to disappointment. *Lambton*.

Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament; *adversity* is the blessing of the New, which carrieth the greater benediction and the clearer revelation of God's favor. *Bacon*.

Prosperity is not without many fears and distastes, and ad discovers vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue. *Bacon*.

PRŌS'PER-OUS, *a.* [L. *prosperus*; It. & Sp. *prospero*; Fr. *prosperé*.]

1. That is prospered; successful; thriving; flourishing; fortunate; lucky; felicitous; happy.

2. That prospers; favorable; propitious; auspicious. "A *prosperous* wind." *Denham*.

Syn. — See **AUSPICIOUS**, **FORTUNATE**, **HAPPY**.

PRŌS'PER-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a prosperous manner; successfully; fortunately. *Dryden*.

PRŌS'PER-OUS-NĒSS, *n.* State of being prosperous; prosperity; success. *Johnson*.

PRŌS'PHY-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *πρόσφυσις*, a growing to; *πρός*, to, and *φύω*, to grow.] (*Med.*) A growing together of parts; — a term applied particularly to a morbid adhesion of the eyelids with themselves or with the globe of the eye. *Dunghlison*.

†PRO-SPĪ'CI-ENCE (*pro-spīsh'e-ens*), *n.* [L. *prospicio*, *prospiciens*, to look forward.] The act of looking forward. *Johnson*.

PRŌSS, *n.* Talk; gossip. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett*.

PRŌS'TĀTE, *n.* [Gr. *προστάτω*, to stand before.] (*Anat.*) A glandular, cordiform body, of the size of a chestnut, situated before the neck of the bladder, surrounding the first portion of the urethra. *Dunghlison*.

Prostate gland, the prostate; so called from its resemblance to a gland. — See **PROSTATE**. *Dunghlison*.

PROS-TĀT'IC, *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the prostate. *Dunghlison*.

PRŌS-TĀ-TĪ'TIS, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the prostate. *Dunghlison*.

†PROS-TER-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *prosterno*, to prostrate.] Dejection; depression. *Felttham*.

†PROS-TĒ'THIS, *n.* (*Med.*) Prothesis. *Bailey*.

PRŌS'THĒ-SIS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *πρόσθεσις*; *πρός*, to, and *θήμι*, to place.]

1. (*Gram.*) A figure by which one or more letters are prefixed to a word; as, loved, beloved. *Brande*.

2. (*Med.*) Prothesis. *Dunghlison*.

PROS-THĒ'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to prosthesis; — prefixed to a word, as a letter. *Qu. Rev.*

†PROS-TĪB'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *prostitulum*, a prostitute.] Meretricious. *Bale*.

PRŌS'TI-TŪTE, *v. a.* [L. *prostituo*, *prostitutus*; *pro*, before, and *statuo*, to place; It. *prostituire*; Sp. *prostituir*; Fr. *prostituer*.] [*i.* **PROSTITUTED**; *pp.* **PROSTITUTING**, **PROSTITUTED**.]

1. To sell to wickedness; to put out to hire for a base purpose; to appropriate or devote to a bad use; as, "To prostitute talents."

I pity from my soul unhappy men Who must, like lawyers, either starve or plead, And follow, right or wrong, where guineas lead. *Roscommon*.

2. To offer to a common, lewd use; to make a prostitute of; to corrupt. "Do not prostitute thy daughter." *Lev. xix. 20*.

PRŌS'TI-TŪTE, *a.* [L. *prostitutus*; It. *prostituito*; Sp. *prostituto*; Fr. *prostitué*.]

1. Sold to wickedness; devoted for hire to a bad purpose; prostituted; corrupted. "Prostitute to infamy and hate." *Drayton*.

2. Openly devoted to lewdness. *Prior*.

PRŌS'TI-TŪTE, *n.* [L., It., & Sp. *prostituta*; Fr. *prostitué*.]

1. A person devoted for hire to some base purpose; a hireling; a mercenary. *Pope*.

2. A woman devoted to common lewdness; a whore; a strumpet; courtesan; harlot. *Dryden*.

PRŌS-TI-TŪTION, *n.* [L. *prostitutio*; It. *prostituzione*; Sp. *prostitucion*; Fr. *prostitution*.]

1. Act of selling or devoting, or state of being sold or devoted, for hire or gain, to a bad purpose. "The prostitution of justice." *Bourcier*.

2. The common lewdness of a woman for gain; the practice of a strumpet. *Addison*.

PRŌS'TI-TŪ-TOR, *n.* One who prostitutes. *Hurd*.

PRŌS'TRATE, *a.* [L. *prostratus*.]

1. Lying at length; thrown down; prone; abject; prostrated; — lying as in an attitude of adoration, or as when overcome by calamity. *Milton*.

Gravelling and *prostrate* on you lake of fire, While *prostrate* here in humble grief I lie. *Pope*.

2. (*Bot.*) Lying flat on the ground. *Gray*.

PROSTRATE, *v. a.* [L. *prostrato*, *prostratus*; *pro*, forward, and *sterno*, to strew, to throw; It. *prostrare*; Sp. *postrar*.] [*i.* PROSTRATED; *pp.* PROSTRATING, PROSTRATED.]

1. To lay flat, to throw down; to overthrow; to overturn; to demolish; to destroy; to ruin.

A storm that all things doth prostrate. Spenser.
In the streets, many they slew, and hred divers places,
prostrating two parties almost entirely. Heywood.

2. To bring low; to exhaust; to reduce; to depress; as, "To be prostrated by sickness."

To prostrate one's self, to throw one's self down as in adoration, to bow in humble reverence. Duppa.

PROSTRATION, *n.* [L. *prostratio*; It. *prostrazione*; Sp. *prostracion*; Fr. *prostration*.]

1. The act of prostrating, or the state of being prostrated; demolition; overthrow. South.

2. Exhaustion; depression. "Prostration of strength." Arbuthnot.

3. (Med.) Great depression of strength; almost total loss of power over the muscles of locomotion. Dunglison.

PROSTYLE, *n.* [Gr. *πρόστυλον*; *πρό*, before, and *στυλος*, a pillar; L. *prostylus*; It. & Sp. *prostyle*; Fr. *prostyle*.] (Arch.) A portico in which the columns stand in advance of the building to which they belong. Britton.

PROSY, *a.* Partaking of the nature of prose; prosaic;—dull; tiresome. Brit. Crit.

PROSYLLOGISM, *n.* [L. *pro*, before, and Eng. *sylogism*.] (Logic.) A second syllogism proving a former one;—also a syllogism of which one premise is suppressed; enthymeme. Brande.

PROTAGONIST, *n.* [Gr. *πρωταγωνιστής*; *πρῶτος*, first, and *ἀγωνιστής*, a contender.] A chief actor in a theatre. Dryden.

PRO TANTO. [L.] (Law.) For so much.

PROTASIS [prō'tā-sis, Sm. R.; *pro-tā'sis*, IV. P. Ash, Crabbe; *prō'tā-sis*, J. A. Wb.], *n.* [L., from Gr. *πρότασις*; *πρότιναι*, to stretch out before one, to lay before.]

1. A proposition; a maxim. [R.] Bp. Morton.

2. (Rhet. & Gram.) The first part of a conditional sentence;—the first part of a period.—Opposed to *apodosis*. Andrews. Brande.

The union of *protasis* and *apodosis* produces the compactness which is required in the period. Gibbs.

3. In the ancient drama, the first part of a dramatic composition, serving to make known the characters and the plot to the audience; exposition. Brande.

PROTATIQUE, *a.* [Gr. *πρωτατικός*; L. *protaticus*; Fr. *protatique*.] Appearing in the protasis of an ancient play; introductory. Dryden.

PROTEUS, *n.* [From *Proteus*.] (Bot.) A genus of exogenous plants bearing hermaphrodite flowers. Eng. Cyc.

PROTEAN [prō'tē-an, K. C. O. Cl. Wb. Richardson; *prō'tē-an*, Sm.], *a.* Relating to Proteus; assuming different shapes. Cudworth.

PROTEAN-LY, *ad.* Like Proteus. Cudworth.

PROTECT, *v. a.* [L. *protego*, *protectus*; *pro*, before, and *tego*, to cover; It. *proteggere*; Sp. *proteger*; Fr. *protéger*.] [*i.* PROTECTED; *pp.* PROTECTING, PROTECTED.] To cover or shield from evil or injury; to shelter; to defend; to guard; to fortify; to keep or preserve in safety; to screen; to shroud. "The law protects us not." Shak.

For 'gainst the height of Ilion you never shall prevail:
Jove with his hand protects it, and makes the soldiers bold. Chaucer.

Even so does God protect us, if we be
Virtuous and wise. Wordsworth.

Syn. — See DEFEND, KEEP.

PROTECTING-LY, *ad.* In a protecting manner.

PROTECTION, *n.* [L. *protectio*; It. *protezione*; Sp. *proteccion*; Fr. *protection*.]

1. The act of protecting, or the state of being protected; shelter from evil; defence. Shak.

If the weak might find protection from the mighty, they
could not with justice lament their condition. Swift.

2. That which protects or shields; a shield.
Let them rise up and help you, and be your protection. Deut. xxxii. 38.

3. A writing or instrument which protects or secures exemption from molestation. "He had a protection during the rebellion." Johnson.

4. A freedom from arrest granted to a bankrupt, pending the adjustment of his accounts, and before he obtains his certificate. Simmonds.

5. A document given by a notary public to a seaman or other person going abroad, certifying that the bearer named therein is a citizen of the United States. Bourver.

PROTECTION-IST, *n.* One who favors the protection by law of some branch or branches of manufacture, or of some production. Ch. Ob.

PROTECTIVE, *a.* That protects; affording protection; defensive. Felham.

PROTECTOR, *n.* [L.; It. *protettore*; Sp. *protector*; Fr. *protecteur*.]

1. One who protects; a defender; a guardian.

The King of Spain, who is protector of the commonwealth. Addison.

2. Formerly, in England, an officer who had the care of the kingdom in the king's minority; a regent. Shak.

3. The title of the representative of a Roman Catholic nation or religious order at the court of Rome. London Ency.

"Cromwell took the title of 'Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland' on the 12th Dec., 1653." Brande.

PROTECTOR-AL, *a.* Relating to a protector; protectorial. Ec. Rev.

PROTECTOR-ATE, *n.* [It. *protettorato*; Sp. *protectoria*; Fr. *protectorat*.]

1. Government by a protector;—applied in history particularly to the government of England by Cromwell. Wood.

2. Authority assumed by one nation over an inferior one. Wright.

PROTECTORIAL, *a.* Relating to a protector; protectorial. Noble.

PROTECTOR-LESS, *a.* Having no protector; without a protector. Wright.

PROTECTOR-SHIP, *n.* The state or the office of a protector; protectorate. Burnet.

PROTECTRESS, *n.* [Fr. *protectrice*.] A woman who protects. Bacon.

PROTECTRIX, *n.* A protectress. Scott.

PROTÉGÉ (prō-tē-zhā'), *n.* [Fr., from *protéger*, to protect.] One under the protection or care of another. Ed. Rev.

PROTÉGÉE (prō-tē-zhā'), *n.* [Fr.] A female who is under the protection of another. Qu. Rev.

PROTEIN, *n.* [Gr. *πρωτεῖν*, to be first; *πρῶτος*, first;—in allusion to its occupying the first place in relation to the albuminous principles. Eng. Cyc.] (Chem.) A name applied by Mulder to a substance regarded by him as the basis of albumen, fibrine, and caseine, closely resembling them in composition, but not, like them, containing any sulphur, nor, like the two former, any phosphorus. By other chemists, it having never been procured free from sulphur, its existence as a distinct substance is denied. Miller.

It was through his researches on proteins that Mulder came to the conclusion that certain vegetable and animal compounds, as fibrine, albumen, legumine, gluten, &c., were first formed in the vegetable before they are appropriated by the animal. Eng. Cyc.

PROTEMPORE. [L.] For the time or occasion. Booth.

PROTEND, *v. a.* To hold out; to stretch forth. With his protended lance he makes defence. Dryden.

PROTENSE, *n.* Extension. Spenser.

PROTER-ANTHOUS, *a.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, and *άνθος*, a flower.] (Bot.) Noting plants whose leaves appear before their flowers. Lindley.

PROTERVITY, *n.* [L. *protervitas*; *protervus*, bold.] Peevishness; petulance. [R.] Bullock.

PROTEST, *v. n.* [L. *protestor*; *pro*, forth, and *testor*, to bear witness, to aver; It. *protestare*; Sp. *protestar*; Fr. *protester*.] [*i.* PROTESTED; *pp.* PROTESTING, PROTESTED.]

1. To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution; to declare or affirm with solemnity.

I have long loved her, and, I protest to you, bestowed much on her. Shak.

He protests against your votes, and swears he'll not be tried by any but his peers. Denham.

2. To make a formal declaration in writing against any public law or measure. Wright.

PROTEST, *v. a.* 1. †To give evidence of; to show; to prove. Shak.

2. To call, as a witness; to appeal to.

My journey strange, who they opposed
Protesting late supreme. Milton.

3. To make solemn declaration of; to assert; to affirm; as, "To protest one's innocence."

To protest a bill or a note, to cause a formal statement to be made in writing by a public notary, under seal, that the bill or note was, on a certain day, presented for acceptance or payment, and that such acceptance or payment was refused, thereby making a claim against the parties for the loss or damage which may arise to the holder. Burrill.

PROTEST, or **PROTEST** (114) [prō'test, J. E. Ja. K. Wb.; *pro-tēst* or *prō'test*, H.; *prō'test*, Sm. R. Ash, Nares, Entick; *pro-tēst*, S. P. F.], *n.*

1. A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against something. Chaucer. Shak.

2. A declaration in writing of dissent from a motion, resolution, or other proceeding agreed to by a majority of a legislative body. Brande.

3. (Law.) A notarial act made for want of payment of a promissory note, or for want of acceptance or payment of a bill of exchange, by which it is declared that all parties to such instruments will be held responsible to the holder for all damages, exchanges, &c.:—a declaration made by a master of a vessel before a notary, consul, or other authorized officer, at the first port reached after some damage sustained by stress of weather, stating the particulars, and showing that the damage was not occasioned by his misconduct or neglect. Bourver. Burrill.

When a protest [of a note or a bill] is made, and notice of the non-payment or non-acceptance given to the parties in proper time, they will be held responsible. Bouvier.

To note a protest, to make a declaration, as a master of a vessel, before a notary or a consul, in regard to some damage sustained by stress of weather. Burrill.

"The first pronunciation [prō'test] of this word is adopted by Mr. Sheidan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, Bailey, and Fenning; and the second [prō'test] by Mr. Nares, Dr. Ash, Dr. Johnson, and Entick. As this substantive was derived from the verb, it had formerly the accent of the verb; and that this accent was the most prevailing appears from the majority of authorities in its favor. But the respectable authorities for the second pronunciation, and the pretence of distinguishing it from the verb, may very probably establish it, to the detriment of the sound of the language, without any advantage to its signification." Walker.

PROTESTANT-CY, *n.* Protestantism. "Protestancy is called to the bar." [R.] Chillingworth.

PROTESTANT, *n.* [It. & Sp. *protestante*; Fr. *protestant*.] Originally, one of the reformers of North Germany, adherents to Luther, who, in the year 1529, protested against the decree of the Imperial Diet held at Spire. The name is now given to a member of any of the various denominations of Christians which have sprung from the adoption of the principles of the Reformation. Brande.

PROTESTANT, *a.* Belonging or pertaining to Protestants. Addison.

PROTESTANT-CAL, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, Protestants. Bacon.

PROTESTANT-ISM, *n.* The principles or the religion of Protestants. Burke.

PROTESTANT-LY, *ad.* In conformity to Protestants. Milton.

PROTESTATION, *n.* [L. *protestatio*; It. *protestazione*; Sp. *protestacion*; Fr. *protestation*.]

1. The act of protesting; a solemn declaration; asseveration. Hooker.

2. A solemn declaration of dissent. Clarendon.

3. (Law.) An oblique allegation or denial of some fact protesting that it does or does not exist, and at the same time avoiding a direct affirmation or denial. Burrill.

PROTESTER, *n.* A protester. [R.] Wright.

PROTESTING-LY, *ad.* By way of protestation.

A, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȳ, *long*: Ä, Ė, Į, Ö, Ū, ȳ, *short*: A, E, I, O, U, Y, *obscure*: FÄRE, FÄR, FÄST, FÄLL; HÊIR, HÊR;

4. To publish according to the law of testimony, before the proper officer. *Spelman.*

To *prove* *masteries*, to make trial of skill, to try who has the mastery. *Knolles.*

Syn.—See DEMONSTRATE, SHOW.

PROVE, *v. n.* 1. To make trial or experiment; to make an assay.

2. To be found by experience to be; to be found in the event; to turn out; to issue.

*Lest, on threshing-floor, his hopeful sheaves
Prove chaff.* *Milton.*
Hoping they should immortal prove. *Waller.*

3. † To be successful; to succeed. "If the experiment *proved* not." *Bacon.*

† PROVECT, *a.* [Fr. *provecere*.] Advanced. "Provect in years." *Sir T. Elyot.*

PROVED'IT-TOR, *n.* [It. *providitore*; *providere*, to provide.] An officer who furnishes supplies and provisions for the army; one who provides; a purveyor. *Bp. Taylor.*

† PROVE-É-DÖRE', *n.* A proveditor. *Friend.*

PROV'EN (pröv'vn), *p.* from *prove*. Proved.

Count o'er the rosary of truth,
And practise precepts that are *proven* wise. *P. J. Barley.*

The participle *proven* is used in Scotland and in some parts of the United States, and sometimes, though rarely, in England.—"There is a mighty difference between *not proven* and *disproven*." *Chalmers.*
"The only thing *proven* in this matter." *Ec. Rev.*

PROV'ENCE-RÖSE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of the common rose; cabbage-rose;—written also *province-rose*. *Booth.*

PROV'EN'CIAL (pröv'en'shal), *a.* [Fr. *Provençal*.] Of, or belonging to, Provence, in France. *Todd.*

PROV'EN-DER, *n.* [L. *provido*, *providenda*, to provide; It. *profenda*; Fr. *proviende*.—Dut., Ger., & Sw. *proviant*. *Diez*.] Dry food for brutes; hay, corn, or oats.

For a fortnight before you kill them, feed them with hay or other *proviender*. *Mortimer.*

PROV'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, proves.

PROV'ERB, *n.* [L. *proverbium*; *pro*, for, and *verbum*, a word; It. & Sp. *proverbio*; Fr. *proverbe*.]

1. A common and pithy expression which embodies some moral precept or admitted truth; a sententious maxim; a familiar saying; an aphorism; a saw; an adage; a by-word.

The genius, wit, and spirit of a nation are discovered in its *proverbs*. *Bacon.*

Proverbs are, for the most part, rules of moral, or, still more properly, of prudential conduct. *Brande.*

Proverbs embody the current and practical philosophy of an age or nation. *Thomson.*

A *proverb* is the wit of one and the wisdom of many. *Lord John Russell.*

2. A short dramatical composition, in which some proverb or popular saying is taken as the foundation of the plot. *Brande.*

3. (*Bible*.) A parable; a figure.

These things have I spoken unto you in *proverbs*. *John xvi. 24.*

4. *pl.* One of the books of the Old Testament.

Syn.—See AXIOM.

† PROV'ERB, *v. n.* To utter proverbs. *Milton.*

† PROV'ERB, *v. a.* 1. To mention in a proverb.

Am I not sung and *proverbed* for a fool
In every street? *Milton.*

2. † To provide with a proverb. *Shak.*

PROV'ERBI-AL, *a.* [L. *proverbialis*; It. *proverbiale*; Sp. & Fr. *proverbial*.]

1. Mentioned or comprised in a proverb. "Proverbial speeches." *Pope.*

2. Resembling or suitable to a proverb. "A proverbial obscurity." *Browne.*

PROV'ERBI-AL-ISM, *n.* A proverbial phrase or maxim. *N. A. Rev.*

PROV'ERBI-AL-IST, *n.* One who deals in or utters proverbs. *Cunningham.*

PROV'ERBI-AL-IZE, *v. a. & n.* To turn into a proverb;—to make proverbs. *Coleridge.*

PROV'ERBI-AL-LY, *ad.* In a proverbial manner.

PROV'IDE, *v. a.* [L. *providere*; *pro*, before, and *videre*, to see; It. *provvedere*; Sp. *proveer*; Fr. *pourvoir*.] [3. PROVIDED; *pp.* PROVIDING, PROVIDED.]

1. To procure beforehand; to get ready; to make ready; to prepare.

He happier seat *provides* for us. *Milton.*

2. To furnish; to supply;—followed by *with*.
Rome, by the care of the magistrates, was well *provided* with corn. *Aroundel.*

3. To stipulate beforehand; to make a previous conditional limitation concerning. *Johnson.*

4. † To foresee; to anticipate. *B. Jonson.*

To *provide against*, to take measures against.—To *provide for*, to take care of beforehand.—*Provide that*, a conjunctive phrase introducing a saving clause or condition, upon these terms; this stipulation being made. "Provide that you do no outrages." *Shak.*

Syn.—To *provide*, to *procure*, and to *prepare* relate to actions which have reference to the future, to furnish and to *supply* are employed for that which is of immediate concern. *Provide* a dinner; *procure* necessities, help; *prepare* yourself for the occasion; *furnish* a room or table; *supply* deficiencies or wants.—See FURNISH.

PROV'ID'ED, *conj.* On condition; if. *Roget.*

I will live with you *provided* you commit no outrage. *Ash.*

PROV'ID'ENCE, *n.* [L. *providentia*; *provideo*, to provide; It. *providenza*; Sp. *providencia*; Fr. *providence*.]

1. The quality of being provident; prudence; frugality; foresight; timely care; preparation.

Is there a God who can foresee
The future? Is there a God who can
Repel the future? *Elyot.*

2. The divine superintendence over all created beings; the care of God over his creatures.

That to the height of this great argument
I may escape eternal *providence*,
And justify the way of God to men. *Milton.*

3. The divine Being considered as the guardian of his creatures.

The world was left behind them, where to choose
The better part of life. *Milton.*

Syn.—See DESTINY.

PROV'ID'ENT, *a.* [L. *provido*, *providens*, to provide; It. *providente*; Sp. *providente*.] Forseeing; careful for the future; cautious; prudent; economical with respect to futurity.

A very prosperous people, flushed with great successes, are seldom so *provident*, so judicious, or so *provident*, as to perpetuate their happiness. *Atterbury.*

Syn.—See CAREFUL.

PROV'ID'ENTIAL, *a.* [Sp. *providencial*; Fr. *providential*.] Relating to, or effected by, providence. "Providential care." *Blackmore.*

What a confusion would it bring upon mankind, if those unsatisfied with the *providential* distribution of heats and colds might take the government into their own hands. *L'Estrange.*

PROV'ID'ENTIAL-LY, *ad.* By the direction or care of providence. *Addison.*

PROV'ID'ENT-LY, *ad.* In a provident manner.

PROV'ID'ENT-NESS, *n.* The quality of being provident; carefulness. *Ascham.*

PROV'ID'ER, *n.* One who provides or procures.

PROV'INCE, *n.* [L. *provincia*; according to *Richardson*, *pro*, in the sense of *procul*, afar off, and *vincio*, to conquer; according to *W. Smith* a contraction of *providentia*, providence.—It. & Sp. *provincia*; Fr. *province*.]

1. (*Roman Ant.*) A territory out of Italy, acquired by the Romans, chiefly by conquest, and brought under Roman government. *W. Smith.*

2. A dependency; a colony; as, "The province of New Brunswick."

3. A grand division of a kingdom or state, comprising several cities, towns, &c., all under the same government, and usually distinguished by the extent either of the civil or the ecclesiastical jurisdiction; a district; as, "The province of Canterbury in England."

4. Any extent of territory; a region; a tract.

Of heaven they marched, and many a *province* wide. *Milton.*

5. The office or business which properly belongs to any one; jurisdiction; power; authority.

It is the province of the court to judge of the law, that of the jury to decide on the facts. *Bowyer.*

Syn.—See DISTRICT.

PROV'INCE-RÖSE, *n.* See PROVENCE-ROSE.

PROV'IN'CIAL (pröv'in'shal), *a.* [L. *provincialis*; It. *provinciale*; Sp. & Fr. *provincial*.]

1. Relating, or belonging, to a province. "A provincial subjection." *Browne.*

2. Appendant to the principal country. "Provincial dominions." *Browne.*

3. Not courtly; rude; unpolished; countrified; rustic. "The *provincial* accent." *Swift.*

Provincial were his notions and his tone. *Harte.*

4. Belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction; not oecumenical.

A law made in a *provincial* synod is properly termed a *provincial* constitution. *Ayliffe.*

PROV'IN'CIAL (pröv'in'shal), *n.* 1. One belonging to a province. *Burke.*

2. (*Ecclesiastical*.) In Catholic countries, a monastic superior, who, under the general of his order, has the direction of all religious houses of the same fraternity in a given district, called a province of the order. *Wright.*

PROV'IN'CIAL-ISM (pröv'in'shal-izm), *n.* [It. & Sp. *provincialisimo*; Fr. *provincialisme*.] A provincial idiom, word, or phrase. *Bp. Muihsh.*

PROV'IN'CIAL-IST, *n.* An inhabitant of a province; a provincial. *Ch. Ob.*

PROV'IN'CI-ÄL'I-TY (pröv'in'she-äl'e-te), *n.* The quality of being provincial; a provincial peculiarity of language.

That circumstance must have added greatly to the *provincial* character of the language. *Warton.*

† PROV'IN'CI-ÄTE (pröv'in'she-ät), *v. a.* To turn to a province. *Howell.*

PROV'INE', *v. n.* [Fr. *provisner*.] To lay a branch of a vine, or of any tree, in the ground for propagation. *Johnson.*

PROV'IS'ION (pröv'izh'un), *n.* [L. *provisio*; It. *provisione*; Sp. & Fr. *provision*.]

1. The act of providing or procuring beforehand; provident care of futurity. *Sidney.*

2. The thing or things provided; stock collected; store;—measures taken or terms settled beforehand; preparation.

Religion lays the strictest obligations upon men to make the best *provision* for their comfortable subsistence in this world, and then its station in the next. *Tillotson.*

There was . . . no *provision* made for the abolishing of their barbarous customs. *Davies.*

3. *pl.* Food; victuals; fare; provender.

Provisions laid in large for man or beast. *Milton.*

4. † Foresight; anticipation.

I have, with such *provision* in mine art,
So safely ordered, that there is no soul,
No, not so much as put on as an hat,
But to my creature in the vessel. *Shak.*

5. (*Law*.) The property which a drawer of a bill of exchange places in the hands of a drawee. *Boutier.*

6. (*Ecclesiastical*.) A suspension by the pope of the right of patronage of benefices, that he might present persons of his own choice thereto. *Hook.*

Syn.—See FOOD.

PROV'IS'ION (pröv'izh'un), *v. a.* [3. PROVIDED; *pp.* PROVIDING, PROVIDED.]

PROV'ISIONING, *PROVISIONING*, *v. a.* To supply with provisions. "Poorly armed, scantily *provisioned*." *E. Everett.*

PROV'IS'ION-AL (pröv'izh'un-äl), *a.* [It. *provisionale*; Sp. *provisional*; Fr. *provisionnel*.]

Temporarily established; provided merely for present need. "A *provisional* pastor." *Ayliffe.*

PROV'IS'ION-AL-LY (pröv'izh'un-äl-le), *ad.* By way of provision; for the present occasion.

PROV'IS'ION-A-RY (pröv'izh'un-a-r), *a.* Making provision for the occasion; provisional. "The *provisionary* part of the act." *Burke.*

PROV'IS'Ö, *n.*; *pl.* PROV'IS'ÖS. [L.] An article or clause in a statute, deed, or other instrument, containing a condition that a certain thing shall or shall not be done, in order that an agreement contained in another article or clause shall take effect; a conditional provision or stipulation.

He doth deny his prisoners
But with *provisos* and exceptions
That we, at our own charge, shall ransom straight
His brother-in-law. *Shak.*

PROV'IS'ÖR, *n.* [L. *provisor*; Fr. *provisseur*.]

1. A provider; a steward of a religious house. *Cowell.*

2. An officer in the ancient French universities, charged with the management of their external affairs, both spiritual and temporal, and in part with their discipline also. *Brande.*

3. A person appointed to a benefice by the pope before the death of the incumbent. *Burke.*

PROV'IS'Ö-RY, *a.* [It. *provisorio*; Sp. *provisorio*; Fr. *provisoire*.]

1. Implying a proviso; conditional. *Clotgrave.*

2. Making temporary provision; provisional; temporary. *Wright.*

PROV-O-CÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *provocatio*; It. *provocazione*; Sp. *provocacion*; Fr. *provocation*.]

1. The act of provoking; cause of anger.

The unjust *provocation* by a wife of her husband, in consequence of which she suffers from his ill usage, will not entitle her to a divorce on the ground of cruelty. *Bowyer.*

Haughtiness of temper, which is ever finding out *provocations*. *Paley.*

2. State of being provoked; vexation; anger.

3. Incitement; stimulus; incitement.

Garrulity, attended with immoderate fits of laughing, is no uncommon case, when the *provocation* thereunto springs from jokes of a man's own making. *Cumberland.*

4. † An appeal to a judge. *Aykffe.*

PROV-O'CA-TIVE [pro-vó'ka-tív, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R. W. r.; pro-vók'g-tív, Sm. C.], *a.* [L. *provocativus*; It. & Sp. *provocativo*.] That provokes or incites; stimulating; inciting. *Skelton.*

PROV-O'CA-TIVE, *n.* Any thing which provokes, incites, or stimulates:—any thing taken for the purpose of transient excitement. "Artificial *provocatives* to relieve satiety." *Addison.*

PROV-O'CA-TIVE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being provocative. *Johnson.*

† PROV-O'CA-TQ-RY, *n.* [Old Fr. *provocatoire*.] A challenge; a provocative. *Cotgrave.*

PROVOK'A-BLE, *a.* That may be provoked.

Being also irascible, and therefore *provokable*. *Cudworth.*

PROV-OKE', *v. a.* [L. *provoco*; *pro*, forth, and *voco*, to call; It. *provocare*; Sp. *provocar*; Fr. *provocuer*.] [*i.* PROVOKED; *pp.* PROVOKING, PROVOKED.]

1. To challenge; to call out; to summon.

He now *provokes* the sea-gods from the shore. *Dryden.*

2. To induce by motive; to move; to incite; to stimulate; to arouse.

To *provole* to love and to good works. *Heb. x. 24.*

We may not be startled at the breaking of the exterior earth, for the face of nature hath *provoked* men to think of and observe such a thing. *Burnet.*

3. To cause; to promote; to occasion.

One *Petro* covered up his patient with warm clothes, and when the fever began to decline, gave him cold water to drink till he *provoked* sweat. *Aubinot.*

4. To excite by something offensive; to incense; to exasperate; to enrage; to irritate.

Agamemnon *provokes* Apollo against them. *Pope.*

Syn.—See ANGER, EXCITE.

† PROV-OKE', *v. n.* 1. To appeal. [A Latinism.]

Arius and Pelagius durst *provole*

To what the centuries preceding spoke. *Dryden.*

2. To produce anger. *Shak.*

† PROV-OKE'MENT, *n.* Provocation. *Spenser.*

PROVOK'ER, *n.* One who provokes; an inciter.

PROVOK'ING, *p. a.* Tending to provoke; irritating; vexing; vexatious.

PROVOK'ING-LY, *ad.* In such a manner as to provoke, or raise anger. *Ash.*

PROV'OST [próv'ust, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.], *n.* [L. *præpositus*, *præpositus*, to put before; *præ*, before, and *pono*, to place; It. *preposto*; Sp. *prebosta*; Fr. *préposé*.—A. S. *præfast*; Dut. *prevoost*, *prevoost*; Ger. *probst*, *probst*; Dan. *provst*; Icel. *præfastr*; Sw. *prost*.]

1. The chief or head of any body; as, "The *provost* of a college." *Fell.*

2. "In France, this title was formerly given to some presiding judges." *Bonnier.*

3. The head of a royal burgh, corresponding to mayor in other cities. [Scotland.] *Wright.*

PROVOST (pro-vó' or próv'ost) [pro-vó', S. W. F. Ja. K. R. W. r.; próv'ost, S. W. P. J. E. F. C. Wb.], *n.* [Corrupted from the Fr. *prévôt*.] An executioner, or a superintendent of executions. *Shak.*

Provost marshal, an officer of the English army, whose duties are to take steps for the prosecution of crime and offences against military discipline, to seize and secure deserters, to punish marauders, &c., to take charge of prisoners, and to superintend the execution of punishments. *Gloss. of Mil. Terms.*—An officer of the English navy, who has the charge of prisoners at a court martial, and to hold them in custody afterwards till the sentence passed by the court be carried into execution. *Mar. Dict.*

PROV'OST-SHIP, *n.* The office of a provost.

PROW (próa or pró) [próa, P. J. E. F. C. Wb.];

pró, S. Ja. Sm.; próa or pró, W. K.], *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτα*; *pró*, before; L. *prora*; It. *prua*; Sp. *proa*; Fr. *proue*.]

1. The head or fore part of a ship.

Youth on the *prou*, and Pleasure at the helm. *Gray.*

2. A particular kind of vessel used in the East Indies. *Wright.*

3. (*Naut.*) The pointed cut-water of a galley, polacre, or xebec, the upper part being usually furnished with a grating platform. *Mar. Dict.*

† PROW, *a.* [Fr. *preux*.] Valiant. *Spenser.*

PROV'ESS [próv'és, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; próv'és or próv'és, W. K. W. r.], *n.* [It. *prodezza*; Sp. *proeza*; Fr. *proesse*, from *prové*, tried.—*Skinner* refers to L. *probus*, good.] Bravery; courage; valor; intrepidity; military gallantry.

First seen in acts of *proesse* eminent,

And great exploits, but of true virtue void. *Milton.*

Syn.—See COURAGE.

† PROW'EST, *a.* Bravest; most valiant. *Spenser.*

PROWL [prówl, S. E. F. K. Sm. C. W. r. W. b.; pról, P. Nares; pról or pról, W. Ja.], *v. a.* [*Skinner* forms from the Fr. *proie*, prey, the verb *proier*, and thence the dim. *proieler*, from which he imagines we have the verb to *prowl*, to search for prey. *Richardson.*] [*i.* PROWLED; *pp.* PROWLING, PROWLED.]

1. To rove over; to scour or search.

He *prowls* each place, still in new colors decked. *Sidney.*

2. To collect by plunder; to pillage.

By how many tricks did he *prowl* money from all parts of Christendom. *Burton.*

PROWL, *v. n.* To rove about for plunder or prey; to prey.

Wild and savage insurrection quitted the woods, and *prowled* about our streets in the name of reform. *Burke.*

PROWL, *n.* Ramble for plunder. [Low.] *Todd.*

PROWL'ER, *n.* One who prowls or roves about for prey. "Subtle *prowlers*." *Milton.*

PROX, *n.* A ticket, or list of candidates at elections, presented to the people for their votes. [Local, Rhode Island.] *Bartlett.*

PROX'ENE, *n.* [Gr. *πρόξενος*.] An officer in ancient Sparta, who had the charge of superintending strangers. *Brande.*

PROX'E-NÉT, *n.* [Fr. *proxénète*.] A broker; a huckster; an agent. [*n.*] *More.*

PROX'IMAL, *a.* Applied to the nearest extremity of a bone; nearest; next; proximate. *Owen.*

PROX'IMATE, *a.* [L. *proximo*, *proximatus*, to approach; *proximus*, next.] Next in the series; nearest; near and immediate;—opposed to *remote* and *mediate*.

Writing a theory of the deluge, we were to show the *proximate* natural causes of it. *Burnet.*

Proximate analysis, (*Organic Chem.*) the separation of an organic compound into its proximate components;—used in contradistinction to *ultimate analysis*, which has for its object to determine the elementary composition of the proximate components which have been isolated. The separation of wheat flour into starch, sugar, gluten, ligneous fibre, and oily matter, is an instance of *proximate analysis*. *Miller.*—*Proximate principles*, (*Chem.*) same as *PROXIMATE COMPONENTS* or *CONSTITUENTS*. *David.*—*Proximate components* or *constituents*, (*Chem.*) the compound bodies which by their combination form a new compound;—used in contradistinction to *ultimate constituents*, which are the simple elements of a compound. Thus, of dry sulphate of magnesia, sulphuric acid and magnesia are the *proximate*, and sulphur, oxy-gen, and magnesium, the *ultimate constituents*. *Miller. Parnell.*

PROX'IMATE-LY, *ad.* Immediately; without intervention; next. *Bentley.*

† PROX'IME, *n.* [L. *proximus*.] Next. *Watts.*

PROX-IM'-'OÜS, *a.* Proximate. [*n.*]

This righteousness is the *proximous* cause operating to salvation. *Taylor.*

PROX-IM'-'ITY, *n.* [L. *proximitas*; *proximus*, next; It. *proximità*; Sp. *proximidad*; Fr. *proximité*.] The state of being near; nearness.

A dark conceit and a dull one have a great *proximity* in modern wit. *Warburton.*

PROX'-'MÖ. [L.] Next, or next month. *Brande.*

PROX'Y, *n.* [Contracted from *procuracy*.]

1. The substitution of a person to act for another, the agency of a substitute.

None acts a friend by a deputy, or can be familiar by proxy. *South.*

2. A person deputed; a substitute; an agent. Every peer, by license obtained from the king, may make another lord of Parliament his *proxy*, to vote for him in his absence. *Blackstone.*

A wise man will commit no business of importance to a *proxy* where he may do it himself. *L'Estrange.*

3. The instrument by which one is appointed to act for another. *Bourcier.*

4. An election, or the time of an election. [Rhode Island and Connecticut.] *Parliament.*

5. (*Eng. Law.*) A *proxy* is a power given by a parish priest to his vicar, or a vicar, on account of visitation. *Cowell.*—The written appointment of a proctor in suits in the ecclesiastical courts. *Burnell.*

PROX'Y, *v. n.* To vote or act by the agency of another. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

PROX'Y-SHIP, *n.* The office of a proxy. *Brevint.*

PRUCE, *n.* [The old name for Prussia.] Prussian leather. *Dryden.*

PRUDE, *n.* [*Fr. prude*, from L. *prudens*, prudent. *Richardson.* *Ilust. Landais.*—Supposed by some to be from L. *provida*, provident, by others from *proba*, good. *Richardson.*—*Todd* refers to the A. S. *prut*, proud; Icel. *prudr*, modest.] A woman of affected reserve, coquetry, &c. *Swift.*

The *prude* appears more virtuous, the coquette more vicious, than she really is. *Taylor.*

6. "*Prude*, a French word, means virtuous or prudent; *prudhomme* being a man of courage and probity. But where morals are greatly and almost universally relaxed, virtue is often treated as hypocrisy; and thus, in a dissolute age, and ere doubting the existence of any inward principle, the world came to designate one who affected a virtue, even as none were esteemed to do any thing more; and in this use of it, which having once acquired, it continues to retain, abides an evidence of the corrupt world, dislike to, and disbelief in, the realities of goodness, its willingness to treat them as mere hypocrisies and shows." *Trench.*

PRU'DENCE, *n.* [L. *prudencia*; It. *prudenza*; Sp. *prudencia*; Fr. *prudence*.] The quality of being prudent; the habit of acting at all times with deliberation and forethought; wisdom applied to practice; caution; discretion; carefulness.

Prudence is one of the virtues which were called cardinal by the ancient ethical writers. *Planning.*

The rules of *prudence* in general, like the laws of the stone tables, are, for the most part, prohibitive. 'Thou shalt not' is their characteristic formula; and it is an especial part of Christian *prudence* that it should be so. *Cotteridge.*

Syn.—See WISDOM.

† PRU'DEN-CY, *n.* Prudence. *Hackbitt.*

PRU'DENT, *a.* [L. *prudens*, contracted from *prudens*; *pro*, before, and *video*, to see; It. & Sp. *prudente*; Fr. *prudent*.] Foreseeing; cautious; and wise in measures and conduct; circumspect; wary; considerate; discreet; judicious.

The *prudent* man looketh well to his going. *Prov. xiv. 15.*

A prince must be prudent, of an excellent and unmatchable wit and judgment. *Shak.*

Syn.—*Prudent* characterizes the person or thing; *prudential*, the thing only. *Prudent* is opposed to *imprudent* or *inconsiderate*; *prudential*, to *voluntary*. *Prudent* man, measure, or counsel; *prudential* maxim or motives; *cautious* or *discreet* person or conduct.—A *prudential* committee is a committee having superintendence or care of some business.—See CAUTIOUS.

PRU-DEN'TIAL, *a.* 1. Proceeding from, or dictated by, prudence; politic. "Prudential rules." *Rogers.* "Prudential motives." *Tuke.*

2. Having superintendence or management of the concerns of a society, as a committee; as, "The Prudential Committee of A. B. C. F. M." Syn.—See PRUDENT.

PRU-DEN'TIAL-IST, *n.* One who adheres to, or is governed by, prudence. *Cotteridge.*

PRU-DEN-TI-AL'-'ITY (pru-dén-shé-al'-'i-té), *n.* Eligibility on principles of prudence. [*n.*] *Brown.*

PRU-DEN'TIAL-LY, *ad.* In a prudential manner; according to the rules of prudence. *South.*

PRU-DEN'TIALS (pru-dén-shé-als), *n. pl.* Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom. *Watts.*

PRU'DENT-LY, *ad.* In a prudent manner; discreetly; judiciously. *Dryden.*

PRU'DER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *pruderie*.] The state or the

conduct of a prude; excessive nicety or reserve in conduct. *Pope.*

PRUD'HOMME' (prû-dôm'), *n.* [Fr. from *L. prudens*, prudent, and *homo*, a man.] A discreet man officially selected for some equitable duty in his neighborhood. *Smart.*

PRÛ'DISH, *a.* Partaking of prudery; affectively nice, modest, or reserved. *Garrick.*

PRÛ'DISH-LY, *ad.* In a prudish manner; with affected reserve or modesty. *Pope.*

PRÛ'I-NATE, *a.* [*L. pruina*, frost.] Covered with a powder like hoar-frost; frosted. *Gray.*

PRÛ'I-NÔSE, *a.* [*L. pruinus*.] Pruinose. *Gray.*

PRÛNE, *v. a.* [From Fr. *provigner*, to lay in the ground, as stocks of vine for propagation. *Tyrwhitt.*—Old Eng. *provin*, *preen*.] [*i. PRUNED*; *pp. PRUNING, PRUNED.*]

1. To cut off the superfluous branches of; to trim; to lop; to retrench; to clip.

To *prune* those growing plants and tend these flowers. *Milton.*
You have no less right to correct me than the same hand that raised a tree has to *prune* it. *Pope.*

2. To make clean; to clear; to dress; to preen. "Many birds *prune* their feathers." *Bacon.*

PRÛNE, *v. n.* To dress for show; to prink. *Dryden.*

PRÛNE, *n.* [*Gr. πρῶν*, a plum-tree; *L. prunus*, *prunum*, a plum; *It. & Sp. pruna*; *Fr. prune*.] A dried plum. *Bacon.*

The *prunes* are a great black plum and those pats. They dry in the heat of the oven. *Locke.*

PRÛNËL, *n.* An herb; prunella. *Ainsworth.*

PRÛNËL-LA, *n.* [From Ger. *braune*, the quinsy, the croup. *Loudon.*]

1. (*Bot.*) A genus of deciduous, herbaceous plants; self-heal; all-heal. *Loudon.*
2. (*Med.*) Sore throat;—sore mouth; thrush;—also a dangerous disease characterized chiefly by pain about the sternum, or breast-bone, extending to the arms;—sometimes termed *neuralgia of the heart*. Its precise pathology is not known. *Dunglison.*
3. (*Anat.*) The pupil of the eye. *Dunglison.*
4. Fused nitre, moulded into cakes or balls, used for chemical purposes;—also called *prunella-salt*. *Maunder.*
5. A kind of woollen cloth; prunello. *Ash.*

PRÛNËL-LÔ, *n.* 1. A prune; a plum. *Ainsworth.*
2. A kind of woollen or mixed stuff, formerly used for clergymen's gowns, but now chiefly for covering shoes. *Simmonds.*

PRÛNE-TRËE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree which bears prunes; a variety of the *Prunus domestica*. *Archer.*

PRÛNER, *n.* One who prunes. *Johnson.*

PRÛNËR-OÛS, *a.* [*L. prunum*, a plum, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing plums. *Johnson.*

PRÛNING, *n.* The act of one who prunes; a trimming. *Brande.*

PRÛNING-HOOK (-hûk), *n.* A knife hooked at the point, used for pruning. *Dryden.*

PRÛNING-KNIFE, *n.* A knife for pruning.

PRÛNING-SHEARS, *n. pl.* Shears for pruning.

PRÛRI-ËNCE, } *n.* An itching; an eager desire.
PRÛRI-ËN-CY, } sive or appetite. *Burke.*

PRÛRI-ËNT, *a.* [*L. prurio*, *pruriens*, to itch.]

1. Having an itching or uneasy desire; itching; craving. "Prurient curiosity." *Warton.*
2. (*Bot.*) Stinging. *Loudon.*

PRÛRI-ËNT-NOÛS, *a.* [*L. pruriginosus*; *It. & Sp. pruriginoso*; *Fr. prurigneux*.] Pertaining or tending to prurigo. *Greenhill.*

PRÛRI-ËNT-GÔ, *n.* [*L., an itching.*] (*Med.*) A cutaneous disease characterized by severe itching, and an eruption of papules of nearly the same color as that of the adjoining cuticle. *Dunglison.*

PRÛSSIAN (prûsh'an or prûsh'an) [prûsh'an, *Sm. Wr.*; prûsh'an, *P. K. C. B. Wb.*; prûsh'an or prûsh'an, *Barnshaw*.] (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant of Prussia. *Murray.*

PRÛS'SIAN, or **PRÛS'SIAN**, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Prussia. *Horitt.*

PRÛSSIAN BLUE, (*Chem.*) a blue pigment consisting of three equivalents of protoxyd of iron and two of sesquioxide of iron,—so called because it was discovered in Prussia. *Graham.*—*soluble or basic Prussian blue*, a compound of one equivalent of sesquioxide of iron and one of Prussian blue. *Miller.*

PRÛS'SI-ATE, or **PRÛS'SI-ATE**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of Prussic acid and a base; hydrocyanate; as, "Prussate of potash." *Turner.*

PRÛS'SIC, or **PRÛS'SIC** [prûs'sik, *K. C. B. Wb.*; prûs'sik, *Sm. Wr.*], *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid composed of one equivalent of hydrogen and one of cyanogen; hydrocyanic.

PRÛSSIC ACID is a very powerful poison, a single drop of it applied to a dog's tongue causing death in a few seconds. *Turner.*

PRÛS'SINE, or **PRÛS'SINE**, *n.* A compound of two equivalents of carbon and one of nitrogen; bicarburet of nitrogen; cyanogen. *Brande.*

PRÛ-TËN'IC, *a.* Noting certain astronomical tables published in the sixteenth century. *Smart.*

PRÛY (prî), *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.—*Skinner* suggests Old Fr. *preuer*, to make trial or examination.] [*i. PRIED*; *pp. PRYING, PRIED.*]

1. To peep or look narrowly; to make close inspection, scrutiny, or examination.

To *pry* into the secrets of the state. *Shak.*
We have naturally a curiosity to be *prying* and searching into hidden secrets. *Estrange.*

PRÛY, *n.* Narrow peeping or inspection. *C. Smart.*

PRÛY, *n.* A lever employed to raise or move heavy substances; a prize. [*U. S.*, and *Local, Eng.*]

This instrument is sometimes called a *pry*. *Forby.*

PRÛY, *v. a.* [*i. PRIED*; *pp. PRYING, PRIED.*] To move or raise by means of a lever; to prize.—See **PRIZE**. [*U. S.*, and *Local, Eng.*]

PRÛY'ING, *p. a.* Inspecting closely, or looking with impertinent curiosity; inquisitive. *Creech.*

PRÛY'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who pryz, or looks with impertinent curiosity. *Brown.*
2. Act of using a pry or lever. *Hoblyn.*

PRÛY'ING-LY, *ad.* With close or narrow inspection; with impertinent curiosity. *Biblioth. Publ.*

PRÛY-TA-NË'UM, *n.* [*L., from Gr. πρυτανεύω*.] (*Ant.*) A public building in some of the Grecian cities, where the prytanes assembled to dine, and where those who had done special service to the state were entertained at the public expense. *Andrews.*

PRÛY-TA-NË'S, *n.*; *pl. PRÛY-TA-NË'S*. [*L., from Gr. πρυτανεύω*.] (*Gr. Ant.*) A member of one of the ten sections of fifty each, into which the senate of five hundred was divided. *W. Smith.*

The *prytanes* were all of the same tribe. They acted as presidents both of the council and the assemblies during 35 or 36 days, as the case might be, so as to complete the lunar year of 354 days. *W. Smith.*

PRÛY-TA-NY, *n.* [*Gr. πρυτανεία*.] The period of office of the prytanes of one section. *W. Smith.*

PSALM (sâm, 84), *n.* [*Gr. ψάλλω*, *ψάλλω*; *ψάλλω*, to play, as a stringed instrument; *L. psalmus*, *psalmia*; *It. & Sp. salmo*; *Fr. psaume*.—*Gael. salm.*] A sacred or holy song. *Peachment.*

She, her daughters, and her maids meet together at all hours of prayer in the day, and chant *psalms* and other devotions. *Wm. Laro.*

PSAL'MIST (sâl'mist or sâl'm-ist) [-al'm-ist, *W. J. F.*; sâl'mist, *S. E. Ja.*; sâl'm-ist, *P. K. Sm. Wb.*], *n.* [*Gr. ψαλμστής*; *L. psalmista*; *It. & Sp. salmista*; *Fr. psalmiste*.]

1. A writer or composer of psalms;—applied specially to David, King of Israel, as the author of the Psalms of the Old Testament. *Addison.*
2. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A clerk, precentor, or leader of music in the church. *Wright.*

PSAL'MIS-TRY (sâl'mis-trî), *n.* The act of singing psalms; psalmody. *Milton.*

PSAL-MÔD'IC (sâl-), *a.* Relating to psalmody.

PSAL-MÔD'IC-AL, *dy.* *Warton.*

PSAL'MQ-DÏST (sâl'mq-dÏst), *n.* One who sings psalms. *Hammond.*

PSAL'MQ-DÏZE, *v. n.* To practise psalmody; to sing psalms. *Cooper.*

PSAL'MQ-DÏ (sâl'mq-dÏ) [sâl'mq-dÏ, *S. W. P. J.*; *P. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; sâl'mq-dÏ, *Wb.*; sâl'mq-dÏ or sâl'mq-dÏ, *W. J. F.*], *n.* [*Gr. ψαλμωδία*; *It. & Sp. salmodia*; *Fr. psalmodie*.] Act, practice, or art of singing psalms; psalm-singing. *Mason.*

PSAL'MQ-GRÂPH (sâl'mq-grâf), *n.* A psalmographer. "David the psalmographer." *J. Fox.*

PSAL-MÔG'RA-PHER (sâl-môg'ra-fer, 84), *n.* [*L. psalmographus*, from *Gr. ψάλλω* (*L. psalmus*), a psalm, and *γράφω*, to write.] A writer of psalms; a psalmographer; a psalmist. *Loe, 1614.*

PSAL-MÔG'RA-PHIST, *n.* A writer of psalms; a psalmographer; a psalmist. *Ash.*

PSAL-MÔG'RA-PHY (sâl-môg'ra-fî), *n.* [*Fr. psalmographie*.] The act, the art, or the practice of writing psalms. *Bailey.*

PSAL'M-SÎNG-ING (sâm-), *n.* Act, art, or practice of singing psalms; psalmody. *Gent. Mag.*

PSAL'TER (sawl'ter) [sâl'ter, *S. W. P. J. F. E. Ja.*; *K. R. Wr.*; sâl'ter, *Sm.*—“Such [sâl'ter] is the present pronunciation of this word, with reference to the original Greek, and not the intervening Saxon.” *Smart*], *n.* [*L. psalterium*; *It. saltero*, *salterio*; *Sp. salterio*; *Fr. psautier*.—*A. S. psalter*.]

1. The book of Psalms;—particularly a book in which the Psalms are arranged for the service of the Church. *Common Prayer.*
2. (*Roman Catholic Church.*) A series of 150 devout sentences or aspirations, in honor of certain mysteries, as of the sufferings of Christ:—a large chaplet or rosary consisting of 150 beads. *Wright.*

PSAL'TER-Y (sawl'ter-î), *n.* [*Heb. פסלטר*; *Gr. ψαλτήριον*; *L. psalterium*; *It. & Sp. salterio*; *Fr. psalterion*.] A Hebrew stringed instrument of music. *Kitto.*

PSAM'MITE (sâm'it), *n.* [*Gr. ψάμμος*, sand.] (*Min.*) A variety of micaceous sandstone. *Smart.*

PSAM-MIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to psammite. *Rev.*

PSAR'Q-NITE, *n.* (*Geol.*) Silicified trunks of trees found in the lowest part of the Permian group in Saxony and Bohemia. *Lyell.*

PSEÛ-DE-PÏG'RA-PHOÛS, *a.* Falsely ascribed, as to an author. *Cudworth.*

PSEÛ-DE-PÏG'RA-PHY (sâ-dî), *n.* [*Gr. ψευδής*, false, and *ὑπογράφω*, inscription.] The ascription of false names of authors to works. *Brande.*

PSEÛ-DÏ-SÔD'Q-MÔN, *n.* [*Gr. ψευδής*, false, *ἴσος*, equal, and *οἶκος*, a house.] (*Arch.*) A mode of building in which the height, length, and thickness differed. *Wright.*

PSEÛ'DÔ (sâ'dô, 84), [*Gr. ψεῦδος*, a lie; *ψευδής*, false.] A prefix signifying false or counterfeit.

PSEÛ'DQ-A-PÔS'TLE, *n.* [*Gr. ψευδής*, false, and *Eng. apostle*.] A false apostle. *Scott.*

PSEÛ'DQ-BLËP'SIS, *n.* [*Gr. ψευδής*, false, and *βλέπω*, to see.] (*Med.*) A perversion of sight; false sight. *Dunglison.*

PSEÛ'DQ-BÛLB, *n.* [*Gr. ψευδής*, false, and *βολβός*, a bulb.] (*Bot.*) An enlarged aerial stem resembling a tuber, occurring only in orchidaceous plants. *Lindley.*

PSEÛ'DQ-CHÏ'NA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of *Smilax*, found in America; *Smilax pseudo-china*. *Smart.*

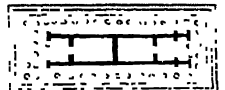
PSEÛ'DQ-CLËR'GY, *n.* False clergy. *Clarke.*

PSEÛ'DQ-DÏP'TER-AL, *a.* [*Gr. ψευδής*, false, *δύς*, twice, and *πτερόν*, a wing.] (*Arch.*) Noting a building or a temple in which the distance from each side of the cell to the columns on the flanks is equal to two intercolumniations. *Brande.*

PSEÛ'DQ-DÔX, *a.* [*Gr. ψευδής*, false, and *δόξα*, an opinion.] False in opinion. [*R.*] *Wright.*

+ **PSEÛ'DQ-E-PÏG'RA-PHOÛS**, *a.* [*Gr. ψευδής*, false, falsely registered.] Inscribed with a false name. *Cudworth.*

PSEÛ'DQ-E-PÏS'CO-PA-CY, *n.* [*Gr. ψευδής*, false, and *Eng. episcopacy*.] False episcopacy. *Milton.*



Pseudo-dipteral temple.

PSEŪ'DQ-Ē-VAN-GĒL'I-CĪSM, *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, and Eng. *evangelicism*.] A false view of evangelical doctrine. *Brit. Crit.*

PSEŪ'DQ-GA-LĒ'NA, *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, and Eng. *galena*.] (*Min.*) False galena, or black-jack. *Ure.*

PSEŪ'DQ-GRĀPH (sū'dō-grāf), *n.* False writing; pseudography. *Cockeram.*

PSEU-DŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, and *γραφή*, a writing.] False writing. *B. Jonson.*

PSEŪ-DŌL'Q-GĪST, *n.* A retailer of falsehood; a liar. *Maunder.*

PSEŪ-DŌL'Q-GY (su-dōl'ō-jē), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδολογία*; *ψευδής*, false, and *λόγος*, discourse.] Falsehood of speech; lying; mendacity. *Arbutnot.*

PSEŪ'DQ-MĀR'TYR, *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, and Eng. *martyr*.] A false martyr. *Blount.*

PSEŪ'DQ-MĒ-TĀL'LIC, *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, and Eng. *metallic*.] (*Min.*) Exhibiting lustre only when held to the light. *Smart.*

PSEŪ'DQ-MŌR'PHOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, and *μορφή*, form.] (*Crystallography*.) Noting minerals which have a form of crystallization foreign to the species to which they belong. *Dana.*

PSEŪ'DQ-NŶME (sū'dō-nīm), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, and *ὄνομα*, a name.] A false name. *Qu. Rev.*

PSEŪ-DŌN'Y-MOŪS, *a.* Having a false or fictitious name. *Ec. Rev.*

PSEŪ'DQ-PH-LŌS'Q-PHER, *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, and Eng. *philosopher*.] A false philosopher; pretender to philosophy. *Smart.*

PSEŪ'DQ-PH-LŌS'Q-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, and Eng. *philosophy*.] False philosophy. *Ch. Ob.*

PSEŪ'DQ-RĒ-PŪB'LI-CĀN, *n.* A false or pretended republican. *Clarke.*

PSEŪ'DQ-SCŌPE, *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, falsehood, and *σκοπεῖν*, to see.] (*Opt.*) A name given to the stereoscope when employed to produce what are called conversions of relief, and consisting of two reflecting prisms placed in a frame, with adjustments, so that, when applied to the eyes, each eye may see separately the reflected image of the projection which usually falls on that eye. *Brande.*

PSEŪ'DQ-SPĒR'MIC, *a.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, and *σπέρμα*, a seed.] (*Bot.*) Noting fruits whose pericarp is so closely attached to the seed that it cannot readily be distinguished from one of its integuments. *Henslow.*

PSEŪ'DQ-STĒL'LA, *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, and *L. stella*, a star.] Any kind of meteor or phenomenon appearing in the heavens and resembling a star. *Hutton.*

PSEŪ-DŌTH'Y-RŌN, *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, and *θύρα*, a door.] (*Arch.*) A false door. *Brande.*

PSEŪ'DQ-TĪN'F-A, *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, and *L. tineā*, a moth.] (*Ent.*) A caterpillar whose habitation or sheath is fixed or immovable; bee-moth. *Wright.*

PSEŪ'DQ-VOL-CĀN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, a pseudo-volcano. *Cleveland.*

PSEŪ'DQ-VOL-CĀ'NŌ, *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, and *It. volcano*.]

1. A volcano which emits smoke and sometimes flame, but never lava. *P. Cyc.*
2. A burning mine of coal. *Wright.*

PSHĀW (shaw, 84), *intrj.* Poh! pugh! — expressing contempt, disdain, or dislike. *Spectator.*

PSĪ-LĀN'THRO-PĪSM, *n.* The doctrines or principles of psilanthropists. *Coleridge.*

PSĪ-LĀN'THRO-PĪST (sī-lān'thro-pīst), *n.* [Gr. *ψίλος*, bare, mere, and *ἄνθρωπος*, a man.] One who believes Christ to have been a mere man; a humanitarian. *Coleridge.*

PSĪ-LŌM'E-LĀNE, *n.* [Gr. *ψίλος*, bare, and *μέλας*, black.] (*Min.*) A massive, botryoidal, dark-colored ore of manganese. *Dana.*

PSĪ-LŌ'THRON, *n.* [Gr. *ψιλοθρον*; *ψίλω*, to make bare or bald; *L. psilothronum*.] A substance for removing hair; a depilatory. *Dunglison.*

PSĪ-T-Ā'CEOUS (sī-t-ā'shūs), *a.* (*Ornith.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, the parrot. *P. Cyc.*

PSĪT'TA-CĪD, *a.* Psittaceous. *Wright.*

PSĪT-TĀQ'I-DÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ψιττακος*; *L. psittacus*, a parrot.] (*Ornith.*) A family of birds of the order *Scansores*, including the sub-families *Pezoponiæ*, *Ardeæ*, *Lorinæ*, *Psittacinæ*, and *Cacatinæ*; parrots. *Gray.*

PSĪT-TA-CĪ'NÆ, *n. pl.* [See **PSĪTTACIDÆ**.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Scansores* and family *Psittacidae*; parrots. *Gray.*

PSŌ'AS (sō'as), *n.*; *pl.* **PSŌÆ**. [Gr. *ψαά*.] (*Anat.*) The name of two muscles of the loins. *Dunglison.*

PSO-PHĪ'NÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ψοφίω*, to make a noise.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Grallæ* and family *Ardeidæ*; trumpeters. *Gray.*

PSŌ'RA (sō'rā), *n.* [L., from Gr. *ψορά*, *ψάω*, to rub.] (*Med.*) A cutaneous eruption of very minute pimples, itching intolerably, and terminating in scabs; the itch. *Dunglison.*

PSO-RĪ'A-SĪS (sō-rī'a-sīs), *n.* (*Med.*) State of being affected with psora: — a term now applied to a cutaneous affection consisting of rough, amorphous scales; scaly tetter; dry scall. *Dunglison.*

PSŌ'RJC (sō'), *a.* [Gr. *ψορικός*; *L. psoricus*; Fr. *psorique*.] (*Med.*) Relating to psora. *Herrington.*

PSŶ'EHĒ (sŷ'ehē), *n.* (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by De Gasparis in 1852. *Lovering.*

PSŶ-CHĪ'A-TĒR, *n.* One who treats of the diseases of the mind. *Dunglison.*

PSŶ-CHĪ'A-TRĪ'A, *n.* [Gr. *ψυχή*, the mind, *ψυχή*, the soul.] (*Med.*) Medical treatment of diseases of the mind. *Dunglison.*

PSŶ'EHIC (sŷ'ehik), *a.* [Gr. *ψυχικός*, *ψυχή*, *L. psychicus*.] Psychological. *Dunglison.*

PSŶ'EHIC-S, *n. pl.* Psychology. [n.] *Roget.*

PSŶ'EHISM (sŷ'ehizm), *n.* [Gr. *ψυχή*, the soul; Fr. *psychisme*.] The doctrine of Quesne, that there is a fluid diffused throughout all nature, animating equally all living and organized beings, and that the difference in their actions is owing to their particular organization. *Fleming.*

PSŶ-CHIQ-LŌG'IC (sŷ-ko-lŏg'ik, 84), *a.* [It. *psichologia*; *L. logia*, a discourse.] (*Psychology*.) Pertaining to psychology, or to the mind or soul. *Maty.*

PSŶ-CHIQ-LŌG'IC-LY, *ad.* In a psychological manner. *Coleridge.*

PSŶ-CHŌL'Q-GĪST, *n.* [It. *psicologista*; Fr. *psychologiste*.] One versed in psychology. *Bailey.*

PSŶ-CHŌL'Q-GY (sŷ-kŏl'ō-jē), *n.* [Gr. *ψυχή*, the mind, the soul, and *λόγος*, a discourse; *It. psicologia*; *Sp. sicologia*; *Fr. psychologie*.]

1. The doctrine of the mind or soul, as distinct from the body: — the knowledge of the mind and its faculties which is derived from examination of the facts of consciousness; the science of the mind, as manifested by consciousness; metaphysics. *Todd.*
2. A treatise on the mind or soul. *Todd.*

Gray. "Psychology has been divided into two parts: 1. The empirical, having for its object the phenomena of consciousness, and the faculties by which they are produced; 2. The rational, having for its object the nature or substance of the soul, its spirituality, immutability," &c. *Fleming.*

PSŶ-CHŌM'A-CHY (sŷ-kŏm'a-keh), *n.* [Gr. *ψυχή*, the soul, and *μάχη*, a battle.] A conflict of the soul with the body. *Walker.*

PSŶ'CHIQ-MĀN-CY (sŷ'ko-), *n.* [Gr. *ψυχή*, the soul, and *μαντεία*, prophecy.] Divination by consulting the spirits or souls of the dead. *Walker.*

PSŶ-CHQ-PĀN'NY-CHISM, *n.* [Gr. *ψυχή*, the soul, *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, all, and *νύξ*, night.] The doctrine that at



Chrysotis Dufresneanus.
cles of the loins. *Dunglison.*



Carliama cristata.



Pteronax (Tetrao lagopus).



Pterocles alchata.



Calornis metallicus.

death the soul falls asleep, and does not awake until the resurrection of the body. *Fleming.*

PSŶ-CHRŌM'E-TĒR, *n.* [Gr. *ψυχρός*, cold, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] (*Chem.*) An instrument consisting of two tubes, one of which is kept constantly moist, while the other is dry; wet-bulb hygrometer; — used in observations for determining the dew-point or the tension of the vapor in the air. *Brande. Graham.*

PSŶ-CHRŌM'E-TRY, *n.* The science which treats of the measurement of the moisture in the atmosphere; hygrometry. *Nichol.*

PSŶ-CHIRO-PHŌ'BĪ-A, *n.* [Gr. *ψυχρός*, cold, and *φοβέσθαι*, to fear.] Fear or dread of any thing cold. *Maunder.*

PSŶ'CH'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *ψυκτικός*, cooling. — Fr. *psychique*.] (*Med.*) A refrigerating medicine. *Smart.*

PTĀR'MĪ-GĀN (tār'mē-gān, 84), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A rascorial bird of the family *Tetraonidæ*, the smallest of the British grouse; white-grouse; *Tetrao lagopus*, or *Lagopus vulgaris*. *Yarrell.*

PTĒR-I-PLĒ-GĪS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *πτερόν*, a wing, and *πλήσσω*, to strike.] Pertaining to fowling, or shooting birds. *Wright.*

PTĒR-Q-CLĪ'NÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Gallinæ* and family *Tetraonidæ*; sand-grouse. *Gray.*

PTĒR-Q-DĀC'TYL (tēr-q-dāk'til), *n.* [Gr. *πτερόν*, a wing, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger.] (*Pal.*) A fossil flying reptile; — named from the fifth toe of the anterior feet being lengthened, so as to serve as the expander of a membranous wing. *Baird.*

PTĒR-Q-PŌD (tēr-q-pŏd, 84), *n.* [Gr. *πτερόν*, a wing, and *πῶς*, *ποδός*, a foot.] (*Zool.*) One of the *Pteropoda*. *Brande.*

PTĒ-RŌP'Q-DÆ, *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) A class of mollusks which live in the open sea, and have a pair of flippers or wings by which they pass rapidly through the water. *Brande.*

PTĒ-RŌP'Q-DOŪS, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, pteropods. *Wright.*

PTĒR'Y-GŪID (tēr'g-gūid, 84), *a.* [Gr. *πτερά*, wings, a wing, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Anat.*) Wing shaped. *Dunglison.*

PTĪL-Q-NŌ-RHYN-CHĪ'NÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *πτίλον*, a feather, and *ῥύγχη*, a beak.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of co-nirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Sturnidæ*; glossy starlings. *Gray.*

PTISAN (tīz-zān' or tīz'an, 81) [tīz-zān', S. W. F. *Ja. K.*; tīz'an', P. J. Sm. W. H.], *n.* [Gr. *πτισάνη*; *L. ptisana*; *It. sp. tisana*; *Fr. ptisane, tisane*.] (*Med.*)

1. A decoction of barley. *Arbutnot.*
2. An aqueous medicine containing but little or no medicinal agent. *Dunglison.*

PTŌL-E-MĀ'IC (tŏl-e-mā'ik), *a.* Relating to Claudius *Ptolemy*, an astronomer who lived in the first and second centuries of the Christian era, or to his system of the universe.

Ptolemaic system, (*Astron.*) the system of astronomy taught by *Ptolemy* and his followers, and universally prevalent till the time of Copernicus, which assumed the earth to be at rest and in the centre of the universe, and all the celestial bodies to revolve around it from east to west in circular orbits. *Nichol.*

PTŶ'A-LĪNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) An organic principle constituting about one third of the soluble solids of the saliva, and having the power of converting starch into dextrose and into sugar. *Miller.*

PTŶ'A-LĪSM (tŷ'a-lizm), *n.* [Gr. *πυαλισμός*; *πτῖω*, to spit; *It. ptialismo*; *Sp. tiakismo*; *Fr. ptya-*

lusme. (Med.) A superabundant secretion of saliva; salivation. *Dunglison.*

PTY-ĀL'O-GŌGUE (tī-ā'l-o-gōg), *n.* [Gr. πτυαλόν, spittle, and ἄγω, to drive.] (Mus.) A ptysmagogue; a sialogogue. *Dunglison.*

PTY-S/MA-GŌGUE (tīz-mā-gōg), *n.* [Gr. πτυσμα, spittle, and ἄγω, to drive.] (Med.) A medicine that promotes the discharge of saliva; a sialogogue. *Dunglison.*

†PŪ'B/LE, *a.* Pursy; fat. *Drant.*

PŪ'BĒR-ĀL, *a.* Pertaining to puberty. *Dunglison.*

PŪ'BĒR-TY, *n.* [L. *pubertas*; *pubes*, *puber*, adult; It. *pubertà*; Sp. *pubertad*; Fr. *puberté*.] The time of life at which a person is capable of procreation or of bearing young, which according to the civil law is at twelve years of age for females and fourteen for males. *Bacon.*

PŪ'BĒR/U-LĒNT, *a.* [L. *puber*, downy.] (Bot.) Covered with fine, short, almost imperceptible down; pulverulent; pulveraceous. *Gray.*

PŪ'BĒS, *n.* [L.] 1. (Anat.) The hair on the privy parts:—the middle part of the hypogastric region. *Dunglison.*
2. (Med.) Puberty. [R.] *Dunglison.*
3. (Bot.) A downy substance which grows on some plants; pubescence. *Wright.*

PŪ'BĒS/CĒNCE, *n.* [It. *pubescenza*; Sp. *pubescencia*; Fr. *pubescence*.]
1. The state of arriving at puberty; the state of puberty; nubility. *Brown.*
2. (Bot.) Down closely pressed to the surface. *Loudon.*

PŪ'BĒS/CĒN-CY, *n.* Pubescence. [R.] *Brown.*

PŪ'BĒS/CĒNT, *a.* [L. *pubescere*, *pubescens*, to arrive at puberty; It. *pubescente*; Fr. *pubescent*.]
1. Arriving at puberty; nubile. *Brown.*
2. (Bot.) Covered with pubescence; having fine or soft hairs. *Gray.*

PŪ'BIC, *a.* (Anat.) Pertaining to the pubis. "Public arch." "Public ligaments." *Dunglison.*

PŪ'BIS, *n.* (Anat.) The anterior part of one of the bones of the pelvis (*os innominatum*), corresponding to the genital organs. *Dunglison.*

PŪ'B/LIC, *a.* [L. *publicus*; *populus*, people; It. *pubblico*; Sp. *público*; Fr. *public*.]
1. Pertaining to, regarding, or affecting, the whole people, or a state, nation, or community; not private. "The public service." *White.* "The public weal." *Swift.*
2. Open to all; generally known; notorious. "A public example." *Matt. i. 10.*
3. Open for general use or entertainment. "Public houses." *Addison.* "Public highway." *4. Common; general; as, "Public opinion."*
Syn.—See COMMON, GENERAL.

PŪ'B/LIC, *n.* The people at large; the general body of mankind, or of a state, nation, or community; persons; men.
The public is more disposed to censure than to praise. *Addison.*
In public, before the people at large; in open view or general notice. *Locke.*

PŪ'B/LI-CAN, *n.* [L. *publicanus*; It. & Sp. *público*; Fr. *publicain*.]
1. (Rom. Ant.) A farmer of the public revenue:—one employed in collecting tribute or taxes; a tax-gatherer.
As Jesus sat at meat in the house, many publicans and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples. *Matt. ix. 10.*
"There were two distinct classes of publicans, — the farmers-general of the revenues, who were regarded as belonging to one of the most honorable grades of citizens, and the deputies or under-publicans, of an inferior caste, whose reputation was on a par with that of the most degraded citizens. Hence, in the New Testament, the word rendered *publicans* by the Latin translators is almost always placed in juxtaposition with sinners." *Brande.*
2. The keeper of a public drinking-house, or a house of entertainment. *Johnson.*

PŪ'B/LI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *publicatio*; It. *pubblicazione*; Sp. *publicación*; Fr. *publication*.]
1. The act of publishing or making public; divulgation; promulgation; proclamation. "Publication of heavenly mysteries." *Hooker.*
2. The act of publishing, or offering to the

public, as a book:—an edition. "The publication of these papers." *Swift.*

3 A book, pamphlet, or other literary work published. *Roget.*

4. (Law.) The formal declaration made by a testator at the time of signing his will, that it is his last will and testament. *Burnell.*

PŪ'B/LIC-HEĀRT'ED, *a.* Public-spirited. "They were public-hearted men." *Clarendon.*

PŪ'B/LIC-HŌUSE, *n.* An inn or tavern *Booth.*
In England more generally applied to a beer-shop or ale-house. *Simmonds.*

PŪ'B/LI-CĪST, *n.* A writer on the laws of nature and nations.—See LAWYER. *Burke.*

PŪ'B/LI-CĪ-TY, *n.* [It. *pubblicità*; Sp. *publicidad*; Fr. *publicité*.] The state of being public or open to the knowledge of all; notoriety. *Todd.*

PŪ'B/LIC-LY, *ad.* 1. In a public manner; openly; without concealment or limitation. *Bacon.*
2. In the name of the public. "Great rewards are publicly offered." *Addison.*

PŪ'B/LI-C-MĪND'ED, *a.* Public-spirited. *Clarke.*

PŪ'B/LI-C-MĪND'ED-NĒSS, *n.* Regard to the public good; public-spiritiveness. *South.*

PŪ'B/LI-C-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being public; publicity. [R.] *Boyle.*

PŪ'B/LI-C-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Having regard to the public interest, apart from private advantage. "The public-spirited men of their age." *Dryden.*

PŪ'B/LI-C-SPIR'IT-ED-LY, *ad.* With public spirit; with regard to the public good. *Wright.*

PŪ'B/LI-C-SPIR'IT-ED-NĒSS, *n.* Regard to the public good apart from private interest. *Delany.*

PŪ'B/LISH, *v. a.* [L. *publico*; It. *pubblicare*; Sp. *publicar*; Fr. *publier*.] [i. PUBLISHED; pp. PUBLISHED, PUBLISHED.]
1. To make public; to make publicly known; to announce; to declare; to disclose; to divulge; to proclaim; to promulgate; to utter; to advertise.
The unweary'd sun from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And, unfatigu'd, follows his daily play,
The work of an angelic hand. *Addison.*
2. To put forth or issue to the public, as a book, or an engraving; to print and offer for sale.
3. To announce or post legally, as banns of marriage, or of parties intending marriage.
Syn.—To *publish* is a general term for making any thing known. *Publish* news, books, &c. *Announce* a book, then *publish* it, and afterwards *advertise* it. A person *advertises* in order to *publish*, but he may *publish* without *advertising*. To *promulgate* is to *publish* widely, or to make known to many. To *reveal* and *disclose* is to *divulge* what was concealed or hidden. *Reveal* secrets; *divulge* or *disclose* secrets or crimes.—See ANNOUNCE, DECLARE.

PŪ'B/LISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be published; worthy or fit for publication. *Qu. Rev.*

PŪ'B/LISH-ER, *n.* One who publishes. *Atterbury.*

PŪ'B/LISH-ING, *p. a.* That publishes; as, "A publishing house."

PŪ'B/LISH-MĒNT, *n.* 1. The act of publishing; publication. [R.] *Fabian.*
2. An official notice of an intended marriage. [Local, U. S.] *Massachusetts Statutes.*

PŪC-CŌŌN', *n.* (Bot.) A North American plant, having tuberous roots, with the reddish juice of which the Indians stain themselves or their utensils; *Lithospermum hirtum*. *Gray.*

PŪCE, *a.* [Fr., from *puce*, a flea.] Dark brown or brownish purple; of a flea color;—written also *puke*. *Todd.*

†PŪ'ŌEL, *n.* [Fr. *pucelle*.] A girl; a maid; a virgin;—also written *pucelle*. *Chaucer.*

PŪ'ŌEL-AGE, *n.* [Fr.] Virginity. [R.] *Robinson.*

PŪ'ŌE-RŌN, *n.* [Fr., from *puce*, a flea.] (Ent.) A genus of hemipterous insects which live on plants; vine-fretter; plant-louse. *Loudon.*

PUCHAPAT, *n.* (Bot.) An herb whose dried tops yield a peculiarly scented product used in perfumery, the tincture of which is called the essence of patchouli, or simply patchouli; *Pogostemon patchouli*. *Archer.*

PŪCK, *n.* [Su. Goth. & Icel. *puke*, a demon. *Lye, Junius.*—Scandinavian *puki*, a boy. *Brande.*] A hend; a goblin; a spite;—particularly the fairy depicted in Shakspeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, called also *Robin Goodfellow*, *Fiar Rush*, *Pug*, *Puy-Robin*, *Puck-hairy*, *Puck-hary*, &c. *Nares. Brande.*

PŪCK-BĀLL, *n.* A kind of mushroom full of dust; a puff-ball. *Bailey.*

PŪCK'ER, *v. a.* [Old Eng. *poke*, a pocket. *Screnius.*] [i. PUCKERED; pp. PUCKERING, PUCKERED.] To gather or contract into small folds or wrinkles; to corrugate. *Spectator. Sharp.*

PŪCK'ER, *n.* 1. A small fold or wrinkle. *Johnson.*
2. Perplexity; agitation; confusion; bother. [Vulgar, Eng., Scot., and U. S.] *Hallwell.*

PŪCK'ERED (pŭk'erd), *p. a.* Gathered into puckers; wrinkled.

PŪCK'ER-ER, *n.* He who, or that which, puckers.

PŪCK'FIST, *n.* A puck-ball; a puff-ball;—used as a term of reproach. *B. Jonson.*

PŪD'DEN-ING, *n.* (Naut.) A mass or quantity of yarns, matting, or oakum, used to prevent chafing:—a thick wreath or circle of cordage fastened about a mast between the trusses, to prevent the yards from falling down, when the ropes by which they are suspended are shot away. *Dana. Mar. Dict.*

PŪD'DER, *n.* A pother; a tumult; a bustle; confusion. [Low.] *Milton. Locke.*

PŪD'DER, *v. n.* [i. PUDDERED; pp. PUDDERING, PUDDERED.] To make a pother. [Low.] *Locke.*

PŪD'DER, *v. a.* To pother; to bother; to harass; to perplex. [Low.] *Locke.*

PŪD'DING, *n.* [L. *botulus*, a sausage; Low L. *botinus*, a pudding; It. *podingo*; Sp. *puddin*, *pudding*; Fr. *boudin*.—Dut. *podding*; Ger. & Sw. *pudding*; Dan. *pudding*.]
1. A mass for food, variously compounded, boiled or baked. *Prior.*
2. Something of the consistence and softness of a pudding. *Smart.*
3. An intestine. [R.] *Shak.*
4. An intestine stuffed with edible ingredients; a kind of sausage. *Johnson.*
5. Victuals; food. [Proverbial.] *Prior.*
6. (Naut.) Puddening. *Mar. Dict.*

PŪD'DING-BĀG, *n.* A bag in which pudding is boiled. *Arbutnot.*

PŪD'DING-FISH, *n.* (Ich.) A species of fish; *Sparus radiatus*. *Hamilton.*

PŪD'DING-GRĀSS, *n.* (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Mentha*. *Wright.*

PŪD'DING-GRŌSS, *n.* A plant. *Johnson.*

PŪD'DING-HĒAD'ED, *a.* Dull; stupid. *Sterne.*

PŪD'DING-PĒE, *n.* A pudding with meat baked in it. *Hudibras.*

PŪD'DING-PIPE-TRĒE, *n.* (Bot.) A plant of the genus of *Cassia*. *Wright.*

PŪD'DING-SLĒEVE, *n.* A full sleeve, as of a clergyman in full dress. *Swift.*

PŪD'DING-STŌNE, *n.* (Min.) Rounded water-worn fragments of rock or pebbles, cemented together by another mineral substance of a silicious, argillaceous, or calcareous nature; conglomerate. *Lyell.*

PŪD'DING-TĒME, *n.* 1. The time of dinner, pudding being formerly the first dish set on the table. *Johnson.*
2. Nick of time; critical time. *Hudibras.*

PŪD'DLE (pŭd'al), *n.* [Old Eng. *podel*, *podle*, *poode*.—See POOL.]
1. A small stand or pool of dirty water; a muddy plash. *Addison.*
2. A mixture of tempered clay and sand reduced to a semi-fluid state, used for engineering purposes. *Simmonds.*

PŪD'DLE, *v. a.* [i. PUDDLED; pp. PUDDLING, PUDDLED.]
1. To make muddy or foul; to mix with dirt; to muddy. "Puddled water." *Sidney.*
2. To fill or stop up with puddle in order to exclude or stop water. *Wright.*

3. To convert into wrought iron, as cast iron. — See PUDDLING. *Ure.*

PŪD'DLE, *v. n.* To make a dirty stir; to be in a confused state; to muddle. *Junius.*

PŪD'DLER, *n.* One who puddles iron. *Wright.*

PŪD'DLE-RÖLLS, *n. pl.* A pair of large, heavy rollers, with grooved surfaces, for flattening iron into bars. *Simmonds.*

PŪD'DLING, *n.* The process of purifying cast iron of extraneous substances, as carbon, silicon, &c., by means of the intense heat of the puddling furnace, and thus converting it into wrought or malleable iron. *Ure.*

Puddling furnace, a kind of reverberatory furnace used in puddling iron. *Graham.*

PŪD'DLY, *a.* Muddy; dirty; miry. *Carew.*

PŪD'DOCK, *n.* A small enclosure; a paddock; — also written *purrock*. [*Local, Eng.*] *Bailey.*

PŪ'DEN-CY, *n.* [*L. pudor, pudens, to be ashamed.*] Modesty; shamefacedness. *Shak.*

PŪ'DEN'DA, *n. pl.* [*L.*] The private parts.

PŪ'DIC, } *a.* [*L. pudicus, modest.*] Relating
PŪ'DI-ČAL, } to the genital organs. *Dunglison.*

PŪ'DIČI-TY, *n.* [*L. pudicitia; It. pudicitia; Sp. pudicitia; Fr. pudicité.*] Modesty; chastity. "The sacred fire of pudicity." *Howell.*

† PŪE, *v. n.* To make a low, whistling sound, as a bird. *Pembroke.*

PŪ'ER, *n.* [*L.*] 1. (*Law.*) A child of either sex. — a term sometimes restricted to mean a boy. *Bowrier.*
2. A tanner's name for dog's dung, used as an alkaline steep for removing the lime from the pores, and destroying the grease in the skin, in order to fit it for receiving the tannin. *Simmonds.*

PŪ'E-RILE, *a.* [*L. puerilis; puer, pueri, a child; It. puerile; Sp. pueril; Fr. pueril.*] Pertaining to, or befitting, a child; childish; boyish; juvenile; youthful. "Puerile amusements." *Pope.*
Syn. — See YOUTHFUL.

PŪ'E-RILE-LY, *ad.* In a puerile manner; boyishly; triflingly. *Wright.*

PŪ'E-RILE-NESS, *n.* Boyishness; puerility.

PŪ'E-RIL'I-TY, *n.* [*L. puerilitas; It. puerilità; Sp. puerilidad; Fr. puerilité.*]
1. Childishness; boyishness. *Dryden.*
2. A childish or silly act, thought, or expression; folly. *Wright.*
3. (*Civil Law.*) The period of life from the age of seven years to that of puberty. *Bowrier.*

PŪ'ER-PER-AL, *a.* [*L. puerpera, a woman in childbed; puer, a child, and pario, to bear; It. puerperale; Sp. puerperal; Fr. puerpérale.*] Of, or pertaining to, childbirth. "Pangs puerperal." *Cooper.* "Puerperal fever." *Dunglison.*

PŪ'ER-PER-ROUS, *a.* Bearing children. *Smart.*

PŪ'ET, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The pewit or lapwing. — See PEWIT. *Walton.*

PŪFF, *n.* [*Dut. pof, a bounce, bop, a blow, a thump; Ger. puff, a thump; Dan. puf. — W. puffed, a puff.*]
1. A quick, short blast, as with the mouth; a small, sudden gust; a whiff.
With one fierce puff he blows the leaves away. *Dryden.*
A puff of wind blows off cap and wig. *L'Estrange.*
2. A fungous ball full of dust; a puff-ball.
3. Any thing light and porous. *Tatler.*
4. An instrument to sprinkle powder on the hair. *Ainsworth.*
5. A tumid or exaggerated commendation, as in a public notice or advertisement.
I am really driven to it, as the puff in the play-bill says, "at the desire of several persons of quality." *Cibber.*

PŪFF, *v. n.* [*It. soffiare; Sp. bufar; Fr. bouffer. — Dut. puffen; Sw. pufa. — W. pyffio.*] [*i. puffed; pp. PUFFING, PUFFED.*]
1. To blow with a short, quick blast.
Foggy south puffing with wind and rain. *Shak.*
2. To swell the cheeks with air. *Johnson.*
3. To blow with scornfulness or contempt.
As for all his enemies, he puffed at them. *Pa. x. d.*
Lost some should puff at these instances. *South.*

4. To breathe quick and hard, as after violent exertion; to pant. "The ass comes back again, puffing and blowing." *L'Estrange.*

5. To move or act with hurry or agitation.
Then came brave Glory puffing by. *Herbert.*

6. To swell with air; to be inflated. *Boyle.*

PŪFF, *v. a.* [*Dut. poffen, to bounce, to puff; Ger. puffen, to thump, to puff; Dan. puffe.*]
1. To drive or agitate with a blast of wind; to blow; — often followed by *away*. *Shak.*
The clearing north will puff the clouds away. *Dryden.*
2. To drive with a blast of breath in contempt or scorn. "I puff the prostitute away." *Dryden.*
3. To inflate or make to swell, as with air; — often followed by *up* or *out*. "The sea puffed up with winds." *Shak.*
4. To inflate as with praise or pride; to make proud or haughty; — often followed by *up*.
Think not of men above that which is written, that no one of you be puffed up one against another. *1 Cor. iv. 6.*
5. To praise or commend extravagantly or with exaggeration, as in a public notice.

PŪFF, *a.* Puffed up; proud; vain; conceited. "That puff Rogers." [*a.*] *Sir R. Fanshawe.*

PŪFF-BALL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of *Fungi*, emitting when burst a quantity of dust-like seeds or spores. *Eng. Cyc.*

PŪFF-BIRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Alcedinidae* and sub-family *Buceconinae*, having a large conical beak, which appears puffed out at the sides of the base; the barbet. *Eng. Cyc.*

PŪFF'ER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, puffs.
2. A person employed by the owner of property sold at auction to bid it up in order to raise the price. *Bowrier.*
3. (*Ich.*) The globe-fish.

PŪFF'ER-RY, *n.* The act or the practice of puffing; extravagant praise. *Felton. W. C. Bryant.*

PŪFF'IN, *n.* [*Fr. puffedin.*]
1. A kind of fish. *Johnson.*
2. A kind of fungus filled with dust. *Johnson.*
3. (*Ornith.*) A species of auk; Labrador auk: *Alca arctica*, or *Fratercula arctica*. — See COUL-TERNEB. *Yarrell.*

PŪFF'IN-ÄP'PLE, *n.* A sort of apple. *Ainsworth.*

PŪFF'IN-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being turgid or puffy. *Hill.*

PŪFF'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who puffs.
2. Extravagant or exaggerated praise. *Burke.*

PŪFF'ING-LY, *ad.* 1. Tumidly. *Sherwood.*
2. With shortness of breath. *Johnson.*

PŪFF'Y, *a.* 1. Swelled; tumid; puffed out. "A light, puffy tumor." *Wiseman.*
2. Bombastic; turgid; extravagant. "The swelling, puffy style." *Dryden.*

PŪG, *n.* [*Su. Goth. & Icel. puke. — See PUCK.*]
1. † A puke; a fiend. *Heywood.*
2. A monkey. *Hudibras.*
3. A little dog with a flat nose like that of a monkey; a pug-dog. *Eng. Cyc.*
4. A term of endearment. *Drum.*

PŪG, *n.* [*Su. Goth. purga; A. S. piga, a girl.*] A punk; a whore. [*Local and low.*] *Todd.*

PŪG, *a.* Like a monkey. *Ash.*

PŪG-DÖG, *n.* A dog with a pug-nose. *Booth.*

PŪG'-FÄCED (pŭg'fäst), *a.* Having a face resembling that of a monkey. *Palmer.*

† PŪG'GER, *v. a.* To pucker. *Morse.*

† PŪG'GING, *a.* Thieving. [*Cant.*] *Shak.*

PŪG'GING, *n.* 1. The act or the operation of working up clay for bricks. *Simmonds.*
2. (*Arch.*) A kind of mortar, laid under a floor to deaden the sound between one story and another. *Brande.*

PUGH (pŭh), *interj.* A word expressing contempt or disdain; pshaw; poh. *Johnson.*

PŪ'GIL, *n.* [*L. pugillus; pugnis, a fist; It. pugillo.*] As much as can be taken up between the thumb and the first two fingers. *Bacon.*

PŪ'GIL-ISM (pŭ'gil-izm), *n.* [*Sp. pugilismo.*] The



PUG.

act or the practice of boxing, or fighting with the fist; boxing; fisticuffs. *Todd.*

PŪ'GIL-IST, *n.* [*L. pugil; pugnis, a fist; It. pugile; Sp. pugil; Fr. pugile.*] A fighter with the fist; a boxer; a bully; a prize fighter. *Todd.*

PŪ'GIL-IST'IC, *a.* Relating to pugilism or boxing; fighting with the fists; boxing. *Qu. Rev.*

PŪG'-MILL, *n.* A mill for mixing chalk with clay for forming bricks. *Simmonds.*

PUG-NÄ'CIOUS (-shus, 66), *a.* [*L. pugnax, pugnacis; pugno, to fight; It. pugnace; Sp. pugnaz.*] Disposed or inclined to fight; quarrelsome; fighting; contentious. *Barrow.*

PUG-NÄ'CIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a pugnacious manner.

PUG-NÄC'I-TY, *n.* [*L. pugnacitas; Sp. pugnacidad; Fr. pugnacité.*] Quality of being pugnacious; inclination to fight. *Bacon.*

PŪG'NIS ET CÄL'CI-BŪS. [*L.*] With fists and heels; with all one's might. *Wright.*

PŪG'-NÖSED, *a.* Having a pug-nose. *Palmer.*

PŪH, *interj.* Noting disgust; pugh; poh. *Shak.*

PŪIS'NE (pŭ'ne), *a.* [*Fr. puisne; puis, afterwards, and nŭ, born; naitre, to be born.*]
1. † Later in time. "A puisne date." *Itale.*
2. Small; petty; inconsiderable; puny. *Shak.*
3. (*Law.*) Inferior in rank; subordinate. "A puisne judge." *Bacon.*
Also written *puisny*. — It is written *puny* when it is not used as a technical word.

PŪIS'NE (pŭ'ne), *n.*; *pl.* PŪIS'NIŖS (pŭ'niz).
1. One in an inferior rank; a junior; a subordinate. [*n.*] *Hp. Hall.*
2. An inferior judge. *Id. Campbell.*

PŪIS'NY (pŭ'ne), *a.* Inferior; puisne. *Observer.*

PŪ'IS-SÄNCE (pŭ'is-säns, *S. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; *pu-is-sans, P.*; *pŭ'is-sans or pu-is-sans, W. Fr.*), *n.* [*Fr., from L. potentia.*] Power; strength; force; might. *Spenser.*

|| PŪ'IS-SÄNT (pŭ'is-sänt, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*; *pu-is-sant, P. K. Ash, Scott, Entick.*), *a.* [*Fr.*] Powerful; strong; forcible; mighty. *Shak.*

|| PŪ'IS-SÄNT-LY, *ad.* Powerfully; mightily; forcibly; strongly. *Berners.*

|| PŪ'IS-SÄNT-NESS, *n.* Quality of being puis-sant; power; might; puissance. *Ascham.*

PŪKE, *v. n.* [*Of uncertain etymology. — Probably an onomatopoeia. Richardson.*] [*i. PŪKEN; pp. PUKING, PUKED.*] To vomit; to spew.
The infant, mewling and puking in the nurse's arms. *Shak.*

PŪKE, *n.* A substance which produces vomiting; an emetic. *Byron.*

PŪKE, *a.* Primarily, pitch-colored; — of a color between black and russet; puce. — See PUCE.

PŪK'ER, *n.* 1. One who pukes.
2. An emetic. [*n.*] *Garth.*

PŪK'ING, *n.* The act of vomiting. *Dunglison.*

PŪ'LE'HRI-TŪDE, *n.* [*L. pulchritudo; pulchro, beautiful; It. pulcritudine; Sp. pulcritud.*] Beauty; grace; handsomeness; comeliness.
Piercing our hearts with thy pulchritude. *Chaucer.*

PŪLE, *v. n.* [*Fr. pailer, from L. pipilo, pipin.*] [*i. PULED; pp. PULING, PULED.*]
1. To cry like a chicken; to chirp. *Chaucer.*
2. To whine; to cry; to whimper. "A wretched, puling fool." *Shak.*

PŪ'LER, *n.* One that pules or is weak. *Wright.*

PŪ'LEX, *n.* [*L.*] (*Ent.*) A genus of parasitic insects having a compressed, oval body, protected by a tough, coriaceous covering. It includes the common flea (*Pulex irritans*) and the chigre or chigoe (*Pulex penetrans*). *Eng. Cyc.*

PŪ'LIČ, *n.* [*L. pulex, pulicis, a flea.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Pulicaria*; flea-bane. *Scott.*

PŪ'LIČ-ENE, *a.* Pulicose. [*n.*] *Maunder.*

PŪ'LIČ-ÖSE, *a.* [*L. pulicosus; It. pulcioso; Sp. pulgoso.*] Abounding with fleas. [*n.*] *Bailey.*

PŪ'LIČ-ÖUS, *a.* Abounding with fleas. [*n.*] *Smart.*

PŪL'ING, *p. a.* Crying: — whining; childish.

PŪL'ING, *n.* A cry; a whine. *Bacon.*

PŪL'ING-LŶ, *ad.* In a puling manner; with whining; with complaint. *Beau. & Fl.*

PŪ'L'ŪL, *n.* A plant or herb. *Ainsworth.*

PŪLK, *n.* 1. A short, fat person: — a coward. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*
2. A puddle or shallow pool or pond. [Local, Eng.] *Rogers.*

PŪLK'HA, *n.* A Lapland sledge. *Smart.*

PŪLL, *v. a.* [A. S. *pullian*; Dut. *pellen*, to peel.] [*i. PULLED*; *pp. PULLING, PULLED.*]

1. To draw towards one's self; to draw; to drag; to tug; to haul; — opposed to *push*. *Shak.*
There was the weight that *pulled* me down. *Shak.*

2. To pluck; to gather, as fruit. "To *pull* the ripened pear." *Dryden.*

3. To tear; to rend; to laniate. "He hath . . . *pulled* me in pieces." *Lam. iii. 2.*

4. To impress by a printing-machine. *Smart.*

To *pull down*, to draw down: — to demolish; to subvert; to overthrow. "In political affairs . . . it is far easier to *pull down* than to build up." *Howell.*

To *pull down*, to humble. "To raise the wretched, and *pull down* the proud." *Roscommon.* — To *pull foot*, to walk fast, or to run. [Vulgar.] *Seba Smith.* — To *pull up*, to draw or haul up: — to extirpate; to eradicate. "Pulling up the old foundations of knowledge." *Locke.* — To *pull up stakes*, to remove, carrying away furniture or baggage. [Vulgar.] *Knickerbocker.*

PŪLL, *v. n.* To give a pull; to draw; to tug; as, "To *pull* at or on a rope."

To *pull apart*, to separate or break by being pulled on, as a rope.

PŪLL, *n.* 1. The act of one who pulls. "A violent *pull* upon the ring." *Swift.*
2. A contest; a struggle. *Carew.*
3. A pluck; violence suffered. *Shak.*

† PŪL'LAIL, *n.* Poultry. *Chaucer.*

PŪLL'BACK, *n.* One who, or that which, keeps back; a restraint; a drawback. *Browne.*

† PŪL'LEN, *n.* Poultry. *Beau. & Fl.*

PŪLL'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, pulls. *Shak.*

PŪL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *poulet*, dim. of *poule*, a hen, from L. *pullus*.] A young hen. *Browne.*

PŪL'LEY (pŭl'le), *n.* (Mech.)

1. One of the mechanical powers, consisting of a wheel called the *sheave*, movable about an axis, and having a groove cut in its circumference, over which a cord or rope passes; — used singly to change the direction of the power applied, and in various forms of combination to raise heavy weights. The axle is supported by a box called the *block*, which may be either movable or fixed.

A *pulley* may be regarded as a lever with equal arms, the axis being the radii of the wheel. *Loomis.*

2. A wheel placed upon a shaft for receiving a belt.

If the wheel is fixed to the shaft, and turns with it, it is called a *dead, fixed, or fast pulley*. If the wheel is not fixed to the shaft, but revolves upon it, it is called a *live, movable, or loose pulley*. These pulleys are placed, side by side, on the same shaft. The band or belt which communicates the power is placed upon the *loose pulley* when it is desired to stop the machine, and upon the *fast pulley* when it is intended to set the machine in motion. *Bigelow. Francis.*

Sliding pulley, a pulley placed upon a shaft so as to slide backwards and forwards upon it: — used for coupling and disengaging machinery. *Francis.*

PŪL'LEY (pŭl'le), *v. a.* To raise with a pulley. "Being *pulleyed* up." *Howell.*

PŪL'LEY-SHAPED (-shāpt), *a.* (Bot.) Circular, compressed, and contracted in the middle, so as to resemble a pulley. *Lindley.*

PŪL'LI-GATE, *n.* A kind of silk handkerchief; — also written *pulicat*. *Simmonds.*

PŪL'LU-LATE, *v. n.* [L. *pululo*, *pululatum*; *pululus*, dim. of *pultus*, a young animal; It. *pululare*; Sp. *pulular*; Fr. *pululer*.] To germinate; to bud; to sprout. *Granger.*

PŪL'LU-LĀ'TION, *n.* Germination; a budding or shooting forth. *Mora.*

PŪL-MO-BRĀN-CHI-Ā'TĀ (-brāng-, 82), *n.* [L.

pulmo, a lung, and *branchiæ* (Gr. *βράγχια*, gills.) (Zool.) An order of gasteropodous mollusks which have the branchiæ formed for breathing air. *Eng. Cyc.*

PŪL-MQ-BRĀN'CHI-ATE (-brāng-), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the *Pulmobranchiata*. *Wright.*

PŪL-MQ-NĀ-RY, *a.* [L. *pulmonarius*; *pulmo*, *pulmonis*, a lung; It. *polmonare*; Fr. *pulmonaire*.]

1. Pertaining to, or affecting, the lungs; pulmonary. "The *pulmonary* artery." *Arbuthnot.*

2. (Ent.) Noting arachnidans which have lungs in the form of sacs. *Brande.*

PŪL'MQ-NĀ-RY, *n.* 1. (Bot.) A deciduous, herbaceous plant of the genus *Pulmonaria*; lungwort. *Ainsworth.*

2. (Ent.) One of an order of arachnidans which have lungs in the form of sacs. *Brande.*

PŪL'MŌN'IC, *n.* 1. One affected with a disorder of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A medicine for the lungs. *Dunglison.*

PŪL'MŌN'IC, } *a.* [Sp. *pulmoniaco*; Fr. *pul-*
PŪL'MŌN'IC-AL, } *monique*.] Pertaining to, or affecting, the lungs; pulmonary. "Pulmonic consumption." *Harvey.*

PŪL-MQ-NĪF'ER-OŪS, *a.* [L. *pulmo*, *pulmonis*, a lung, and *fero*, to bear.] Having or producing lungs. *Gent. Mag.*

PŪLP, *n.* [L. *pulpa*; It. *polpa*; Sp. *pulpa*; Fr. *pulpe*.]

1. A soft mass. "Pulp of marrow." *Bacon.*

2. The soft part of fruit, as distinct from the seeds and rind.

The savory *pulp* they chew; and, in the rind, still, as they thirsted, scoop the humming stream. *Milton.*

3. The aril or exterior covering of a coffee-berry. *Simmonds.*

PŪLP, *v. a.* [*i. PULPED*; *pp. PULPING, PULPED.*]

1. To reduce to pulp. *Dunglison.*

2. To deprive of the pulp or integument, as a coffee-berry. *Edwards.*

† PŪL-PA-TŌŌN', *n.* A sort of cake. *Nares.*

PŪL'PI-NĒSS, *n.* Quality or state of being pulpy.

PŪL'PIT (pŭl'pit, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. *W. R. Wb.*; pŭl'pit, P. J., n. [L. *pulpitum*; It. & Sp. *pulpito*; Old Fr. *pulpitre*; Fr. *pupitre*.])

1. A raised structure where a speaker stands; a rostrum. *Shak.*

2. A raised structure or desk in a church, in which the preacher stands. *Dryden.*

PŪL'PIT-ĒER, *n.* A preacher, in contempt. "This pragmatical *pulpiteer*." *Dr. South.*

PŪL'PIT-ĒL'Q-QUĒNCE, *n.* The eloquence or oratory of preachers; pulpit-oratory. *Booth.*

PŪL'PIT'ICAL, *a.* Suited to the pulpit. [R.] *Ash.*

PŪL'PIT'ICAL-LŶ, *ad.* In the manner of the pulpit. [R.] *Ld. Chesterfield.*

PŪL'PIT'ISH, *a.* Like the pulpit. *Chalmers.*

PŪL'PIT-ŌR'Ā-TŌR, *n.* A preacher; — particularly, an eloquent preacher. *Wright.*

PŪL'PIT-ŌR'Ā-TŌ-RY, *n.* Oratory or eloquence of preachers. *Clarke.*

PŪLP'OUS, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, pulp; pulpy. "The redstreak's *pulpous* fruit." *Phillips.*

PŪLP'OUS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality or state of being pulpy; pulpiness. *Bailey.*

PŪLP'Y, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, pulp; soft; pulpy. *Ray.*

PŪLQUE (pŭl'ke), *n.* [Sp.] A fermented liquor, used by the Mexicans, made from the sap of the American aloe (*Agave Americana*). *Eng. Cyc.*

PŪL'SĀTE, *v. n.* [L. *pulso*, *pulsatus*, to beat, to strike.] To beat; to throb. *Darwin.*

PŪL'SĀ-TĪLE, *a.* That may be struck or beaten, as a musical instrument. *Brande.*

PŪL'SĀ-TION, *n.* [L. *pulsatio*; It. *pulsazione*; Sp. *pulsacion*; Fr. *pulsation*.]

1. A beating or throbbing, as of the heart, or of the pulse. *Browne.*
These commotions of the mind and body oppress the heart, whereby it is choked and obstructed in its pulsation. *Harvey.*

2. (Civil Law.) A beating without pain.

The Cornelian law "de injuriis" prohibited *pulsation* as well as verberation, distinguishing verberation, which was accompanied with pain, from *pulsation*, which was attended with none. *Blackstone.*

PŪL'SĀ-TĪVE, *a.* [It. *pulsativo*; Fr. *pulsatif*.] Beating; throbbing. *Goldsmith.*

PŪL-SĀ-TŌR, *n.* [L.] A striker; a beater. *Scott.*

PŪL'SĀ-TŌ-RY, *a.* [It. *pulsatorio*.] Beating like the pulse; throbbing. *Watson.*

PŪLSE, *n.*; pl. PŪLS'ES. [L. *pulsus*; *pello*, *pulsus*, to drive; It. *polso*; Sp. *pulso*; Fr. *pouls*.]

1. The beating or throbbing of the arteries, produced by the afflux of the blood propelled by the heart in its contractions. *Dunglison.*

For the sake of convenience we choose the radial artery at the wrist to detect the precise character of the pulse. *Dunglison.*

2. A throbbing; a pulsation; a throb.

If one drop of blood remain in the heart at every pulse, those, in many pulses, will grow to a considerable mass. *Arbuthnot.*

The vibrations or pulses of this medium. *Newton.*
To feel one's pulse, metaphorically, to try artfully to ascertain one's mind or opinions.

PŪLSE, *n.* [From *pull*, because *pulled* or plucked, not mown or cut. *Skinner.* — Perhaps from L. *puls*, pottage made of pulse, from Gr. *πόλτος*. *Richardson.*] Leguminous plants, as beans, peas, &c., or their seeds. *Milton.*

PŪLSE, *v. n.* [L. *pulso*.] To beat, as the heart; to pulsate. [R.] *Ray.*

PŪLSE'-GLĀSS, *n.* An instrument for producing ebullition by the heat of the hand, consisting of a small glass tube, straight or bent at right angles near each end, with a bulb at each extremity, and filled with spirits of wine and its vapor, without any admixture of air. On grasping either bulb with the hand, ebullition succeeds. It is so called from the pulsating motion produced.

PŪLSE'-LESS, *a.* Without pulse; having no pulsation. *Wordsworth.*

PŪLSE'-LESS-NĒSS, *n.* Want of pulse or pulsation. *Good.*

PŪL-SĪF'IC, *a.* [L. *pulsus*, the pulse, and *facio*, to make.] Moving or exciting the pulse; causing pulsation. *Cudworth.*

PŪL-SĪF'IC, *n.* (Med.) That which causes or excites pulsation. *Dunglison.*

PŪL-SĪ-LĒ'-GĒ-ŪM, *n.* [L. *pulsus*, the pulse, and *lego*, to read.] (Med.) A pulsimeter. *Dunglison.*

PŪL-SĪM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *pulsus*, the pulse, and *metrum*, a measure.] (Med.) An instrument for measuring the quickness or force of the pulse. *Dunglison.*

PŪL'SION (pŭl'shun), *n.* [L. *pulsio*; It. *pulsione*; Fr. *pulsion*.] The act of driving or forcing forward, in distinction to suction or traction. *Mora.*

PŪL-TĀ'CEOUS (pŭl-tā'shus, 66), *a.* [Fr. *pulcat*, from Gr. *πῶτος*, porridge; L. *puls*.] Macerated; softened; pappy. *Hamilton.*

† PŪL'TISE, *n.* A poultice. *Burton.*

PŪ'LŪ, *n.* A kind of brown thistle-down, imported from the Sandwich Islands, to mix with silk in the manufacture of hats. *Simmonds.*

PŪL'VER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be pulverized; pulverizable. *Boyle.*

PŪL'VE-RĀ'CEOUS, *a.* (Bot.) Pulverulent. *Gray.*

† PŪL'VER-ĀTE, *v. a.* To pulverize. *Cockeram.*

PŪL'VER-INE, *n.* [Fr. *pulvénin*, from L. *pulvis*, dust.] The ashes of barilla. *Ure.*

PŪL'VER-I-ZĀ-BLE, *a.* [It. *polverizzabile*; Sp. *pulverizable*.] That may be pulverized; reducible to fine powder. *P. Mag.*

PŪL'VER-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* [It. *polverizzazione*; Sp. *pulverization*; Fr. *pulvérisation*.] The act of pulverizing, or the state of being pulverized; reduction to fine powder. *Johnson.*

PŪL'VER-IZE, *v. a.* [L. *pulverizo*; *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust; It. *polverizzare*; Sp. *pulverizar*; Fr. *pulvériser*.] [*i. PULVERIZED*; *pp. PULVERISING, PULVERIZED.*] To reduce to fine powder or dust; to comminute; to triturate. *Boyle.*

PŪL'VĒR-ĪZE, *v. n.* To fall to dust. *Jamieson.*
PŪL'VĒR-Ī-ZĒR, *n.* One who, or that which, pulverizes. *Coleman.*

PŪL'VĒR-OŪS, *a.* [*It. pul. v. n.*; *It. poleroso*]. Consisting of, or pulverulent. *Smart.*

PŪL'VĒR'U-LĒNCE, *n.* State of being pulverulent; dustiness; dust or fine powder. *Johnson.*

PŪL'VĒR'U-LĒNT, *a.* [*L. pulverulentus*; *Fr. pulv. érént.*].

1. (*Bot.*) Covered with dust or powdery grains, as a plant; dusty; powdery. *P. Cyc.*

2. (*Ornith.*) Noting towels which are addicted to lying or rolling in the dust. *Wright.*

PŪL'VĪL, *n.* Sweet-scented powder. [*R.*] *Gay.*

† **PŪL'VĪL**, *v. a.* To sprinkle with pulvil. *Congreve.*

PŪL'VĪL'LO, *n.*; pl. **PŪLVILLOS**. [*L. pulvillus*, dim. of *pūvulus*, a pillow, a cushion; *It. polviglio*]. A small bag or cushion stuffed with perfumes. *Addison.*

PŪL'VĪ'NAR, *n.* [*L. a couch made of cushions*; *pūvulus*, a cushion. (*Med.*) A pillow:—a medicated pillow, as of hops. *Dunghison. Crabb.*

PŪL'VĪ-NATE, *a.* Pulvinated. *Loudon.*

PŪL'VĪ-NĀT-ĒD, *a.* (*Arch.*) Swelled like a pillow, as a frieze in the modern Ionic order. *Brande.*

PŪ'MĀ, *n.* [*Peruvian. John de Laet.* (*Zoöl.*) A rapacious quadruped of the family *Felidae*, or cats, found in North and South America; *Felis concolor*;—also called *American lion*. *Eng. Cyc.*



Puma (*Felis concolor*).

PŪ'MĪ-CĀTE, *v. a.* To smooth with pumice. *Mar.*

|| **PŪ'MĪCE**, or **PŪ'MĪCE** [*pū'mis*, *S. J. F. Sm. C.*; *pūm'is*, *P. E. J. K. Wr. Wb.*; *pū'mis* or *pūm'is*, *W.*], *n.* [*L. pumex, pumicis*]. A felspathic scoria from volcanoes with fine, linear pores, and produced by the action of gases on trachytic and other lavas. It is lighter than water, is commonly of a grayish-white color, and is used for polishing ivory, wood, marble, metals, glass, skins, parchment, &c. *Dana. Lyell.*

|| "This word ought to be pronounced *pūmīs*. In nothing is our language more regular than in preserving the *u* open when the accent is on it, and followed by a single consonant; and, therefore, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Buchanan, who give it this sound, ought rather to be followed than Mr. Elphinstone, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, who adopt the short *u*." *Walker.*

PŪ'MĪ'CEOUS (*pū-mish'us*), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, pumice. *Smart.*

|| **PŪ'MĪCE-STONE**, *n.* Pumice. *Simmonds.*

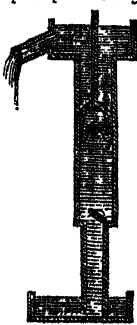
PŪ'MĪCE, *n.* Apples ground for cider; pomace.—See **POMACE**. *Forby.*

PŪ'MĒL, *n.* See **POMMEL**. *Johnson.*

PŪ'MĒL, *v. a.* To beat.—See **POMMEL**. *Wright.*

PŪMP, *n.* [*It. pompa*; *Sp. bomba*; *Fr. pompe*; *Dut. pomp*; *Ger. pumpe*; *Dan. pompe*; *Sw. pump*].—From *Gr. πῦμα*, to send forth. *Ménage*.] An hydraulic machine, variously constructed, for raising water and other liquids:—a machine for exhausting air and other gases from a close vessel, or for forcing air or other gases into such a vessel; an air-pump. *Young.*

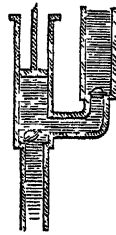
Common or suction pump, a pump constructed as follows: the lower end of a vertical pipe, called the *suction pipe*, is immersed in a well or reservoir of water, and the upper end communicates with a pipe of the same or larger bore, called the *barrel*. The barrel contains two valves, both opening upwards, the lower one being stationary, and the upper one being affixed to the upper surface of a movable, perforated plug or piston, connected by a rod with one extremity of a lever or handle. On working the pump, the air below the piston is exhausted, and water is forced into the vacuum and through the lower valve by atmospheric pressure. On the descent of the piston, the water above the lower valve, closing that valve by its weight, passes through the piston, and



Suction pump.

is then lifted to the level of the discharging tube or spout. *Bigelow.*

Forcing pump, a pump differing from the suction pump in having its piston solid, and its upper valve in a lateral discharging pipe below it, into which pipe the water is forced by the descent of the piston. *Bigelow.*



Forcing pump.

Chain pump, a pump for raising water by a series of stuffed cushions or oval blocks of wood connected with an endless rope or chain, and caused by means of two wheels or drums to rise in succession in the same barrel, carrying water in a continued stream before them.—**Cellular pump**, a modification of the chain pump, in which flat boards, usually square and placed in an inclined position, are united by endless chains, and employed instead of cushions.—**Air pump**, an instrument, variously constructed, for exhausting air from a close vessel. In its simplest form, it is similar in principle and construction to the suction pump, except that the confined air raises the lower valve, and rushes into the partial vacuum above it in virtue of its elasticity, and, being then condensed by the depression of the piston, opens the valve in it and escapes.—**Condensing pump**, a modification of the air pump for forcing air into a close vessel, differing from it in its piston being solid and its fixed valve opening towards the close vessel, so that, on the descent of the piston, the air in the barrel is forced through the fixed valve into that vessel, and is prevented from returning, when the piston is raised to admit more air into the barrel, by the closing of the valve.

PŪMP, *n.* A shoe with a thin sole. *Shak.*

PŪMP, *v. n.* [*i. PUMPED*; *pp. PUMPING, PUMPED*]. To work a pump; to raise or throw out water by a pump. *Warburton.*

PŪMP, *v. a.* 1. To raise or throw out with a pump, as water. *Blackmore.*

2. To elicit or draw out by artful questions. It is a hard matter to pump any thing out of you. *Goodman.*

3. To examine or ply with artful questions, for drawing out secrets. *Oteay.*

It is a hard matter to pump any thing out of you. *Goodman.*

PŪMP'-BRĀKE, *n.* (*Naut.*) The handle of a pump. *Simmonds.*

PŪMP'-CĀN, *n.* A vessel for pouring water into a pump, to make it work. *Crabb.*

PŪMP'-DĀLE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A tube or trough for carrying off water pumped up. *Mar. Dict.*

PŪMP'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, pumps.

PŪMP'ER-NĪCK'EL, *n.* A kind of bread made of bran, which forms the chief food of the peasantry of Westphalia. *Brande.*

PŪMP'ET-BĀLL, *n.* A printer's ball for laying ink on types; a pompet. *Hallivell.*

PŪMP'-GĒAR, *n.* The gear or apparatus of a pump. *Mar. Dict.*

PŪMP'-HOOD (-hād), *n.* (*Naut.*) A short, semi-cylindrical frame of wood, for covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump. *Mar. Dict.*

PŪMP'ING, *n.* The act of one who pumps. *Pope.*

PŪMP'ION (*pūmp'yon*), *n.* [*Old Fr. pūmpion*.—*Dut. pompen*; *Sw. pūmpa*.—From *Gr. πῦμα*, a gourd, a melon. (*Bot.*) A plant and its fruit; a pumpkin.—See **PŪMPKIN**. *Shak.*

PŪMP'KIN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A deciduous, trailing plant, and its fruit; *Cucurbita melo*. It is a native of the Levant. *Eng. Cyc.*

|| *Pumpkin*, though a corrupted orthography, is now the most common.

PŪMP'-MĀK'ER, *n.* One who makes pumps.

PŪMP'-SPĒAR, *n.* The bar to which the upper box of a pump is fastened, and which is attached to the handle. *I've.*

PŪMP'-STŌCK, *n.* The body of a pump. *Wright.*

PŪN, *n.* [*Of uncertain etymology*.—From *Isel. funalegr*, frivolous. *Serenus*.—From *fun. Todd*. *A. S. punian*, to pound;—hence the Derbyshire word to *pun*, to pound. *Dosworth*.—“Perhaps it means to beat and hammer upon

the same word.” *Nares*.] A play upon words, the wit or point of which depends on some resemblance of sound, with a difference of meaning; a kind of equivocation or quibble; a witty-cism; a conceit.

A pun can be no more engraved than it can be translated. *Addison.*

I see a chief who beats much on his puns. *Pope.*

PŪN, *v. n.* [*2. PUNNED*; *pp. PUNNING, PUNNED*]. To play on words so as to make puns; to quibble. *Taitler.*

PŪN, *v. a.* [*A. S. punian*, to beat, to pound.]

1. † To pound as in a mortar. “He would pun thee into shivers with his fist.” *Shak.*

2. To persuade by a pun. *Addison.*

PŪNCH, *v. a.* [*L. pūngo*; *Sp. punzar, punchar*.] [*i. PUNCHED*; *pp. PUNCHING, PUNCHED*.]

1. To perforate with a sharp instrument; to bore; to pierce.

Your work will sometimes require to have holes punched in it at the forge. *Holcon.*

2. To push or strike with the fist. *Bailey.*

PŪNCH, *n.* [*It. punzone*; *Sp. punzon*; *Fr. poinçon*.]

1. A pointed instrument for making small holes; a borer;—often used of an instrument contrived not only to perforate, but to cut out and take away the piece. *Morim.*

2. A blow or push. “Giving him . . . violent punches.” *Mem. of Sir Ed. Godfrey, 1682.*

3. Anything thick and short;—so called from the resemblance to a punchoon. *Richardson.*

I . . . did hear them call their fat child punch. *Pepys.*

4. A horse well set and well knit, having a short back and thin shoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with flesh. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. An impression from the matrix of a hardened steel die. *Fairholt.*

6. (*Surg.*) An instrument used for extracting the stumps of teeth. *Dunghison.*

7. (*Masonry*.) A tool for chipping. *Simmonds.*

PŪNCH, *n.* [*Sansc. panchan or pancha*, five; *Per. peny* or *punpi*, five.—*Sp. ponche*; *Fr. punch*; *Ger. punsch*; *Dut. pons*; *Dan. punsch*.—“So called from the pungency of the lemon in it.” *Booth*.—“So called, perhaps, from the agreeable pungency of its taste.” *Richardson*.] A beverage made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons;—and formerly with spice. *Johnson.*

|| This word is supposed to be of Oriental origin, and to have received its name from the number of ingredients. “At Nerule is made the best *Arrack*, or *Nepa de Goa*, with which the English on this coast make that enervating liquor called *punch* (which is Hindostan for *five*), from *five* ingredients, as the physicians name their compositions *diapente*, or from *four* things, *diatesaron*.” *Fryer's New Account of East India and Persia, 1697*. The fifth ingredient used by the Orientals is said to be jelly.—“The liquor called *punch* has become so truly English, that it is often supposed to be indigenous in this country, though its name, at least is Oriental. The Persian *pūpi*, or Sanscrit *pancha*, i. e. *five*, is the etymon of its title, and denotes the number of ingredients of which it is composed.” *Asiatic Journal*.

PŪNCH, *n.* [*It. pulcinella*]. The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet-show, represented as fat, short, and humpbacked; punchinello. *Spectator*.

Punch and Judy, a kind of dramatic exhibition with puppets.

PŪNCH, } *a.* Short; thick; fat. [*Vulgar and*
PŪNCH'Y, } local, Eng. *Todd.*

PŪNCH'-BŌWL (-bōl), *n.* A bowl to hold punch. “A *punch-bowl* painted upon a sign.” *Addison.*

PŪNCH'EON (*pūnch'eu*), *n.* [*Fr. poinçon*.]

1. A sort of puncher or punch. *Camden.*

2. A large cask or measure for liquids, containing from 84 to 120 gallons.

|| “Perhaps so called from the pointed form of the staves, the vessel bellying out in the middle, and tapering towards each end.” *Richardson.*

3. A split log, having its faces a little smoothed with an axe. [*Local, U. S.*] *Sherwood.*

4. (*Arch.*) A short post, as those in a partition above the head of a door. *Brande.*

PŪNCH'ER, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, punches.

2. An instrument that makes an impression or hole; a punch. *Grew.*

PŪN'CHIN, *n.* A short piece of timber, placed to support a weight. *Crabb.*

PŪN-CHĪ-NĒL'LŌ, *n.* [It. *pulinello*; Fr. *polichinelle*.] A sort of buffoon; a punch. *Tatler*.

PŪNCT'ATE, *a.* [L. *punctum*, a point.]

1. (Zoöl.) Having many points or minute impressions, not perforating the surface. *Brande*.
2. (Bot.) Dotted, either with minute holes or what appear such, or with minute projecting dots; punctated. *Gray*.

PŪNCT'AT-ED, *a.* 1. Drawn into a point. *Todd*.
2. Full of small holes; dotted; punctate.

PŪNCT'IC'U-LAR, *a.* Comprised in a point; punctual. [R.]

Wherein a watchful eye may also discover the punctures. *Broune*.

PŪNCT'IF-ŌRM, *a.* [L. *punctum*, a point, and *forma*, form.] (Bot.) Having the form of a point. *Loudon*.

PŪNCT'IL'IO (pŭngk'til'yō, 82), *n.*; pl. PŪNCT'IL'IO-S. [It. *puntiglio*; Sp. *puntello*; — from L. *punctum*, a point.] A nicety; a nice point in behavior; a nice point of exactness.

It [the law] may be taken as a covenant conveying life, and awarding South.

|| PŪNCT'IL'IOUS (pŭngk'til'yus) [pŭngk'til'yus, S. W. J. F. Ju. K. Sm.; pŭnk'til'e-ūs, P.], *a.* Nice; very exact; precise; scrupulous; punctual or exact to excess. "A punctilious observance of divine laws." *Rogers*.

|| PŪNCT'IL'IOUS-LY (pŭngk'til'yus-lē), *ad.* With great nicety; scrupulously. *Johnson*.

|| PŪNCT'IL'IOUS-NĒSS (pŭngk'til'yus-nēs), *n.* The quality of being punctilious; nicety; exactness.

PŪNCT'ION (pŭngk'shun, 82), *n.* [L. *punctio*.] (Surg.) A puncture. *Todd*.

PŪNCT'Ō, *n.* [L. *punctum*; *pungo*, to prick; It. & Sp. *punto*.]
1. Nice point of ceremony; punctilio. *Bacon*.
2. The point in fencing. *Shaks*.

PŪNCT'U-AL (pŭngk'ty-āl), *a.* [It. *puntuale*; Sp. *puntual*; Fr. *punctuel*.]

1. Comprised or consisting in a point. Round this opaque globe, this punctual spot. *Milton*.
2. Observing, or done at, the exact time; timely; early; prompt; seasonable. "The undeviating and punctual sun." *Cowper*.
3. Exact; accurate; minutely correct. All give punctual, unanimous, and uncontrollable testimony. *Fut*.
4. Scrupulous; punctilious; observant. "A gentleman punctual of his word." *Bacon*.

PŪNCT'U-AL-ĪST, *n.* One very exact or ceremonious. *Milton*.

PŪNCT'U-ĀL'I-TY (pŭngk'ty-āl'i-tē), *n.* [It. *punctualità*; Sp. *puntualidad*; Fr. *punctualité*.] The quality of being punctual; nicety; scrupulous exactness; punctuality. *Howell*.

PŪNCT'U-AL-LY, *ad.* In a punctual manner; nicely; exactly; scrupulously. *Raleigh*.

PŪNCT'U-AL-NĒSS, *n.* Exactness; punctuality.

PŪNCT'U-ĀTE (pŭngk'ty-āt, 82), *v. a.* [It. *punteggiare*; Sp. *puntuar*; Fr. *punctuer*.] [i. PUNCTUATED; pp. PUNCTUATING, PUNCTUATED.] To make or divide with written points, as sentences, or parts of sentences; to point. *Todd*.

PŪNCT'U-ĀTION, *n.* [It. *puntuazione*; Sp. *puntuación*; Fr. *punctuation*.] (Gram.) The art of punctuating or pointing; the art of dividing a written composition into sentences or parts of sentences, by means of marks or points. On the whole, it will be found that the art of punctuation is founded rather on grammar than on rhetoric. that its chief aim is to unfold the meaning of sentences, with the least trouble to the reader, and that it aids the delivery only in so far as it tends to bring out the sense of the writer to the best advantage. *Wilson*.

|| All legal instruments are to be construed without any regard to the punctuation; and, in a case of doubt, they ought to be construed in such a manner that they may have some effect, rather than in one in which they would be nugatory. *Bouvier*.

PŪNCT'U-ĀTOR, *n.* One who punctuates; a punctuator. *S. Phelps*.

PŪNCT'U-ĪST, *n.* One skilled in punctuation; a punctuator. *Smart*.

PŪNCT'U-LĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *punctulum*.] To mark with small spots. *Woodward*.

PŪNCT'UM CŒ'ULUM, *n.* [L.] (Anat.) The base of the optic nerve in the eye, or the circular spot of the retina behind which no part of the choroid coat lies, and which is incapable of conveying to the brain the impression of distinct vision. *P. Cyc. Brewster*.

PŪNCT'URE (pŭngk'tyur, 24, 82), *n.* [L. *punctura*; *pungo*, *punctus*, to prick; It. & Sp. *puntura*.]
1. The act of pricking or perforating. Nerves may be wounded by scission or puncture. *Wiseman*.

2. A small hole made by a pointed instrument, as a needle or a thorn. *Broune*.

PŪNCT'URE, *v. a.* [i. PUNCTURED; pp. PUNCTURING, PUNCTURED.] To prick; to pierce with a needle or pin; to perforate.

With that, he drew a lancet, in his rage, To puncture the still supplicating sage. *Garth*.

PŪN'DIT, *n.* A learned Brahmin, skilled in Sanscrit law, literature, and divinity; — written also *pandit*. [Hindustan.] *Brown*.

|| "The term is ironically used to designate any one who makes a vast show of learning, without possessing it in reality." *Brande*.

† PŪN'DLE, *n.* A short and fat woman. *Ainsworth*.

PŪN'DUM, *n.* A fluid resin obtained from the *Vateria Indica*; piney-varnish. *Eng. Cyc.*

† PŪ-NĒSE', *n.* [Fr. *punaise*.] A bed-bug; a punice. *Davenant. Hudibras*.

PŪNG, *n.* A rude sort of sleigh, or oblong box, made of boards, and placed on runners; — used in the United States.

These were sledges or pungs, coarsely framed of split saplings, and surmounted with a large crockery crate. *Judd*.

PŪN'GAR (pŭng'gar), *n.* A crab-fish. *Sherwood*.

PŪN'GENCE, *n.* Pungency. [R.]

Around the whole rise cloudy wreaths, and far Bear the warm pungence of o'erboiling tar. *Crothe*.

PŪN'GEN-CY, *n.* 1. The quality of being pungent; heat or sharpness, particularly to the tongue; acridness; acrimony; causticity; poignancy.

2. Power to pierce the mind; keenness; pointedness; smartness. "The force and pungency of these expressions." *Stillingfleet*.

PŪN'GENT, *a.* [L. *pungo*, *pungens*, to prick; It. *pungente*; Sp. *pungente*; Fr. *poignant*.]
1. Pricking; stinging; stimulating; acute; penetrating.

The pungent grains of titillating dust. *Pope*. Pain is said to be pungent when it seems as if a pointed instrument were forced into the suffering part. *Dunlop*.

2. Sharp or acrid to the tongue or palate; caustic; poignant.

Among simple tastes, such as sweet, sour, bitter, hot, pungent, there are some which are intrinsically grateful. *Szewart*.

3. Painful; distressing; severe. His passion is greater, his necessities more pungent. *Bp. Taylor*.

4. Acrimonious; peevish; tart; waspish. It consists chiefly of a sharp and pungent manner of speech. *Dryden*.

5. (Bot.) Stinging or pricking. *Loudon*.

PŪN'GENT-LY, *ad.* In a pungent manner. *Clarke*.

PŪN'GLED (pŭng'glē, 82), *a.* Shrivelled or shrunk, as grain which has been deprived of its juices by the insect called *Thrips cereulium*. *Harris*.

PŪN'IC, *a.* [L. *Punicus*; *Pani*, the Carthaginians who were descended from the *Phœnicians*.]
1. Relating to the Carthaginians. "Punic rage." "The Punic coast." *Milton*.

2. Unworthy of trust, as the Romans thought the Carthaginians were; perfidious; faithless; treacherous.

Yes, yes: his faith attesting nations own: 'Tis Punic all, and to a proverb known. *Brooke*.

PŪN'IC, *n.* The language of the ancient Carthaginians. *Smart*.

PŪN'IC-Ā FĪ'DĒŠ. [L. *Punio*, or Carthaginian faith.] Treachery; perfidiousness.

† PŪN'ICE (pŭn'is), *n.* [Fr. *punaise*.] A wall-louse; a bed-bug. *Hudibras*.

PŪ-NĪ'CEOUS (pŭ-nish'us), } *a.* [L. *punicus*; *punicum*, a pomegranate.] Of a reddish purple. *Bailey. Buchanan*.

PŪ-NĪ-NĒSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being puny; pettiness; smallness. *Johnson*.

PŪN'ISH, *v. a.* [L. *punio*; *pœna*, penalty, from Gr. *ποινή*; It. *punire*; Sp. & Fr. *punir*.] [i. PUNISHED; pp. PUNISHING, PUNISHED.]

1. To afflict with pain, loss, confinement, death, or other penalty, for some fault or crime; to chastise; to correct; to castigate; to chasten.

Slow be the strokes of the hand to share A living nation, but not a sinner. *Wordsworth*.

2. To reward, or take vengeance on, by punishing the offender.

It is an iniquity to be punished by the judges. *Job xxxi. 11.*

Syn. — See CHASTISE.

PŪN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *punissable*.] That may or ought to be punished; worthy of, or liable to, punishment. *Hooker*.

PŪN'ISH-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being punishable. *Johnson*.

PŪN'ISH-ER, *n.* One who punishes. *Milton*.

PŪN'ISH-MĒNT, *n.* [It. *punitamento*.] The act of punishing; any infliction, suffering, or pain, imposed on one who has committed a fault or crime, or has neglected the performance of a required act; a penalty; correction. My punishment is greater than I can bear. *Gen. iv. 13.*

Syn. — See CORRECTION.

† PŪ-NĪ'TION (pŭ-nish'un), *n.* [L. *punitio*; Fr. *punition*.] Punishment. *Mir. for Mag.*

PŪ-NĪ-TIVE, *a.* [It. *punitivo*.] Relating to punishment; awarding, or inflicting punishment; penal. "Any punitive law." *Hammond*.

† PŪ-NĪ-TŌ-RY, *a.* Punishing; punitive. *Bailey*.

PŪNK (pŭngk, 82), *n.* [The past part. of A. S. *pyngan*, to prick. *Richardson*. — Perhaps it is merely a corruption of *pink*. A woman is often compared to a ship. *Nares*.]
1. A prostitute; a strumpet; a bawd. *Shaks*.

2. A kind of fungus used for tinder; touchwood; spunk; *Boletus ignarius*. *Dunglison*.

PŪN'KA (pŭng'ka), *n.* A fan held in the hand, or suspended from the ceiling. [India.] *Simmonds*.

† PŪNK'LING, *n.* A punk in contempt. *Beau. & Fl.*

PŪN'NER, *n.* One who puns; a punster. *Swift*.

PŪN'NET, *n.* A small, round, and shallow basket for fruit. *Simmonds*.

PŪN'NING, *n.* The act or the practice of making puns. *Tatler*.

PŪN-NŌL'Ō-QŪY, *n.* The art of punning. *Pope*.

PŪN'STER, *n.* One given to punning; a quibbler; a punner. *Arbutnot*.

PŪNT, *n.* [A. S. *punt*. — L. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge.] (Naut.) A flat-bottomed boat, used in calking, breaming, or repairing the bottom of a ship, and also in shallow rivers and lakes for the purpose of fishing and shooting. *Mar. Dict.*

PŪNT, *v. n.* [Fr. *ponter*.] To play at basset and ombre. *Addison*.

PŪNT'ER, *n.* One who plays at faro or basset, with the keeper of a faro bank. *Bouvier*.

PŪN'TŌ, *n.* [It. & Sp., a point, from L. *punctum*.] A point: — a term used in fencing. *Wright*.

Punto dritto, a direct stroke. — Punto reverso, a back-handed stroke. *Halliwel*.

PŪN'TY, *n.* A long, solid iron rod fixed to a piece of glass, to enable the workman to move it, and mould it easily. *Simmonds*.

PŪ'NY, *a.* [Fr. *puisque*, younger. — See PUISNE.] 1. † Young; puisne. *Martin*.

2. Inferior in rate, size, or strength; little; small; weak; petty. "A puny subject." *Shaks*.

Nations would do well To extort their truncheons from the puny hands Of heroes, whose mirth and baby minds Are gratified with mischief. *Cowper*.

PŪ'NY, *n.* A young, inexperienced person. [R.] He must appear in print like a puny. *Milton*.

PŪP, *v. n.* [i. PUPPED; pp. PUPPING, PUPPED.] To bring forth whelps; — used of a bitch bringing forth young. *Johnson*.

PŪP, *n.* 1. A puppy; a whelp. *Smart*.
2. A young seal. *Simmonds*.

PŪ'PA, *n.*; pl. **PUPÆ**. [*L.*] 1. (*Ent.*) A term applied to the third stage of existence of an insect, the egg being the first stage, and the larva, or caterpillar, the second; chrysalis. *Eng. Cyc.*
2. (*Conch.*) A genus of gasteropods having a shell which somewhat resembles the pupa of an insect. *Woodward.*

PUPÉ, *n.* [*L. pupa*, a puppet.] (*Ent.*) The chrysalis or pupa. — See **PUPA**. *Wright.*

PŪ'PĒ-LŌ, *n.* Cider brandy. [*Local, U. S.*] *Judd.*

PUP'IL, *n.* [*L. pupillus*, an orphan boy; *pupilla*, dim. of *pupa*, an orphan girl, a puppet; *It. pupillo*, *pupilla*; *Sp. pupilo*, *pupila*; *Fr. pupille*.]
1. (*Anat.*) The apple of the eye; the aperture of the iris, through which the rays of light pass that impress the image of an object on the retina; — so called because it reflects the diminished image of the person who looks into it.

“This aperture can be dilated or contracted so as to allow a greater or smaller quantity of luminous rays to penetrate.” *Dunglison.*
The minds of some of our statesmen, like the pupil of the human eye, contract themselves the more the stronger light there is shed upon them. *T. Moore.*

2. One under the care of a tutor; a scholar; a student; a learner; a tyro. “Tutors should behave reverently before their pupils.” *L'Estrange.*

3. (*Civil Law*.) One under the care of a guardian; a ward: — one who is in his or her minority. *Bouvier.*

Pin-hole pupil, (*Med.*) a condition of the pupil, in typhus, in which it is so contracted as to resemble a pin-hole. *Dunglison.*

PŪ'PIL-AGE, *n.* 1. The state of being a pupil or a scholar. *Locke.*

2. Wardship; minority; pupilarity. *Spenser.*

PŪ'PIL-LĀR'[-TY], *n.* [*Fr. pupillarité*.] (*Law*.) That age of a person's life which included infancy and puerility; pupilage. *Bouvier.*

PŪ'PIL-LĀ-RY, *a.* [*L. pupillaris*; *It. pupillare*; *Sp. pupilar*; *Fr. pupillaire*. — See **CAPILLARY**.]
1. Pertaining to a pupil or ward. *Cotgrave.*

2. (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the pupil or aperture of the eye. *Dunglison.*

Pupillary membrane, (*Anat.*) a very thin membrane, which closes the central aperture of the iris in the fetus during a certain period of gestation. *Dunglison.*

PŪ'PĪ'A-ROŪS, *a.* [*L. pupa*, a puppet, and *pao*, to bring forth.] (*Ent.*) Bringing forth pupæ or pupes. *Kirby.*

PŪ'PĪ'Q-BOŪS, *a.* [*L. pupa*, a puppet, and *voro*, to devour.] Feeding on pupæ or larvæ. *Smart.*

[PŪ'PĒT], *n.* [*L. pupus*; *Fr. poupée*.]
1. A child's doll. *Fairholt.*

2. A small figure with movable limbs, made to act in a show or mock-drama; — sometimes applied to persons as a term of reproach.

The curious eye their awkward movement tires; They seem, like puppets, led about by wires. *Churchill.*

3. One of the supports of a mandrel. *Simm.*
Puppets, as used by Shakespeare in the phrase, *puppets dallying*, Mr. Nares supposes to be synonymous with *babies in the eyes*, or the miniature reflections of himself which a person sees in the pupils of another's eyes.

PŪ'PĒT-ISH, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a puppet. “*Puppetish* gaude.” *Bale.*

PŪ'PĒT-MĀN, *n.* The owner or master of a puppet-show. *Swift.*

PŪ'PĒT-PLĀY, *n.* A play with puppets; a mock drama. *Johnson.*

PŪ'PĒT-PLĀY'ER, *n.* One who manages puppets. *Hales.*

PŪ'PĒT-QUEĒN, *n.* The queen in a puppet-show. *Rowe.*

†PŪ'PĒT-RY, *n.* Affection. *Marston.*

PŪ'PĒT-SHŌW, *n.* An exhibition of puppets.

PŪ'PY, *n.* [*Fr. poupée*, a doll, a baby.]
1. The progeny of a bitch; a young dog; a whelp; a pup. “A bitch's blind puppies.” *Shak.*
2. A term of contemptuous reproach to a man, generally applied to a conceited person.

The unbred puppy, who had never seen A creature look so gay or talk so fine. *Rocheester.*

PŪ'PY, *v. n.* To bring forth puppies; to pup.

PŪ'PY-ISM, *n.* Extreme affectation; overweening conceit. *Todd.*

PŪR, or **PURR**, *n.* [“A word formed from the sound.” *Lye. Richardson.*]

1. A murmuring noise made by a cat. *Shak.*

2. A term at the game of post and pair. “All done over with pairs and purrs.” *B. Jonson.*

PŪR, *v. n.* [*i. PURRED*; *pp. PURRING*, *PURRED*.]
To murmur as a cat or a leopard in pleasure; — written also *purr*. *Gray.*

PŪR, or **PŪRR**, *v. a.* To signify by purring. [*R.*]
She saw; and *purred* applause. *Gray.*

PŪ-RĀ'NĀS, *n.*; pl. **PŪ-RĀ'NĀS**. [*Sansc., a poem.*]
One of eighteen poetical works in the Sanscrit language, containing a collection of legends and traditions written to elucidate the origin and history of some particular holy place or a certain sect, and to be read to the people for their instruction at the great festivals. *P. Cyc.*

PŪ-RĀN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the puranas. *Wright.*

PŪR'BECK-BĒDS, *n. pl.* (*Geol.*) Limestone strata belonging to the Wealden group in the south-eastern part of England, Purbeck limestone; — so named from the Isle of Purbeck. *Lyell.*

PŪR'BLIND, *a.* [Corrupted from *porcblind*, which *Skinner* derives from the verb to *poor*.] Near-sighted; short-sighted; dim-sighted; myopic.

The sunshine, that offends the *porcblind* sight, Had some other wishes, it would soon be night. *Dryden.*

PŪR'BLIND-LY, *ad.* In a purblind or short-sighted manner. *Clarke.*

PŪR'BLIND-NESS, *n.* Shortness of sight; near-sightedness; mouse-sight; myopy. *Sherwood.*

PŪR'CHAS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be purchased.
Money being the counterbalance to all things *purchaseable* by it, as much as you take off from the due of money, so much you add to the price of things exchanged for it. *Locke.*

PŪR'CHASE, *v. a.* [*It. prociaciare*; *Fr. pourchasser*. — Low *L. purchaia*, *porchaicia*, *per*, or rather, *por-chaucare*, which are derived by *Du Cange* from *Fr. pourchasser*. *Richardson.* — Low *L. perquisitio*. *Blackstone. Burritt.*] [*i. PURCHASED*; *pp. PURCHASING*, *PURCHASED*.]
1. To buy; to get by payment of an equivalent in money; to bargain for.

The field which Abraham purchased of the sons of Heth. *Gen. xxv. 10.*

2. To obtain; to procure; to acquire; to get.
Your accent is something finer than you could *purchase* in so removed a dwelling. *Shak.*

A world who would not *purchase* with a bribe? *Milton.*

3. (*Law*.) To acquire, as real estate, by other means than by descent or inheritance. *Bouvier.*
To *purchase* out, to expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit. “Nor tears nor prayers shall *purchase* out abuses.” *Shak.*

Syn. — See **BUY**.

PŪR'CHASE, *v. n.* 1. † To strive; to endeavor.
Duke John of Brabant *purchase*d greatly that the Earl of Flanders should have his daughter in marriage. *Berners.*

2. To have an advantage over something by mechanical means in raising it. “The captain *purchases* apace.” *Smart.*

PŪR'CHASE, *n.* [*Fr. pourchas*.]

1. The act of purchasing any thing; the acquisition of any thing by payment of an equivalent; stipulation; bargain. *Bouvier.*

2. That which is purchased; any thing bought with money, or obtained otherwise than by inheritance.

A *purchase* which will bring him clear, Above his rent, four pounds a year. *Swift.*

3. † Robbery; — thing stolen.

Of nightly stealths, and pillage several, Which he had got abroad by *purchase* criminal. *Spenser.*

They will steal any thing, and call it *purchase*. *Shak.*

4. Any mechanical power which increases the force applied; — a tackle. *Simmonds.*

5. † Exertion; attempt; effort.

The King of England made much *purchase* to have the daughter of the Earl of Flanders to have been married to his son Edward. *Berners.*

6. (*Law*.) The lawful acquisition of real estate by any means whatever except descent. *Bouvier.*

“There are six ways of acquiring a title by purchase, namely, 1. By deed; 2. By devise; 3. By execution; 4. By prescription; 5. By possession or occupancy; 6. By escheat. In its more limited sense,

purchase is applied only to such acquisitions of lands as are obtained by way of bargain and sale for money or some other valuable consideration.” *Bouvier.*

PŪR'CHASE-MŌN'EY, *n.* The consideration which is agreed to be paid by the purchaser of a thing in money. *Bouvier.*

PŪR'CHAS-ER, *n.* 1. One who buys for money; a buyer; a vendee. *Addison.*

2. (*Law*.) A person who acquires an estate in lands by his own act or agreement; a person who takes or comes to an estate in any other manner than by inheritance. *Burritt.*

PŪR'CHAS-ING, *n.* Act of one who purchases.

PŪR'CON, *n.* An Oriental priest of fire-worship. *Bryant.*

PŪRE, *a.* [*L. purus*; *It. & Sp. puro*; *Fr. pur*. — *A. S. pur*; *Dut. puur*; *Ger. pur*; *Dan. pur*, *puur*; *Sw. pur*. — *W. pur*.]
1. Free from mixture with any thing else; clear; clean; unsullied. “*Pure* as snow.” *Shak.*

At the well-head the purest streams arise. *Spenser.*

2. † More; sheer; very. “*Pure* fetters.” *Chaucer.* “Out of *pure* weariness.” *Clarendon.*

3. Genuine; real; unadulterated.
Pure religion, and undelled before God and the Father, is this, that the faithful should follow their master, and to him alone be devoted. *Job vi. 17.*

4. Free from guilt; guiltless; innocent; upright; honest; true; chaste.

Shall man be more *pure* than his Maker? *Job vi. 17.*
Defaming as impure what God declares *Pure*, and commands to some, leaves free to all. *Milton.*

5. Not vitiated with corrupt modes of speech.
As oft as I read those comedies, so oft doth sound in mine ear the *pure*, fine talk of Rome. *Ascham.*

6. Ritually clean; unpolluted. “*Pure* from childhood stain.” *Milton.*

All were *pure*, and killed the passover. *Ezra vi. 20.*

7. (*Law*.) Unmixed or unqualified; simple.
A *pure* feoffment was distinguished from a conditional one. *Burritt.*

Pure mathematics, that portion of mathematics which treats of the principles of the science, in contradistinction to *applied mathematics*, which treats of the application of the principles to the investigation of other branches of knowledge, or to the practical wants of life. *Da. & P.* — *Pure villenage*, (*Old Eng. Law*.) villenage where the service performed was uncertain and indeterminate, the tenant being bound to do whatever was commanded him. *Burritt.*

Syn. — See **HONEST**.

† **PŪRE**, *v. a.* To purify; to cleanse. *Chaucer.*

PŪRE'LY, *ad.* In a pure manner: — innocently: — merely: — completely.

PŪRE'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being pure; purity; clearness. “Great *pureness* of air.” *Temple.*

Whose *pureness* does no aliment require. *Dryden.*

2. Freedom from guilt or vice; innocence.
That we may evermore serve thee in holiness and *pureness* of living. *Common Prayer.*

3. Freedom from vicious modes of speech.
“*Pureness* of phrases in Terence.” *Ascham.*

PŪR'FILE (*pŪr'fil*), *n.* [*Fr. pourfilée*.] A sort of ancient trimming for woman's gowns, made of tinsel and thread; purple. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

† **PŪR'FILE**, *v. a.* [*Fr. pourfiler*.] To decorate with purple; to embroider. *Spenser.*

† **PŪR'FILE**, *v. n.* To be trimmed with purple.
The sleeve is more large and *purfiling*. *Sir T. Herbert.*

PŪR'FILE, *n.* A border of embroidery. *Shelton.*

PŪR'FLED (*pŪr'fid*), *p. a.* 1. Embroidered. “Her *purfled* scarf.” *Milton.*

2. (*Arch.*) Richly sculptured. *Francis.*

3. (*Her.*) Applied to ermines, peans, or furs, which compose a bordure. *Wright.*

† **PŪR'FLEW**, *n.* Purple. *Bailey.*

† **PŪR'GA-MĒNT**, *n.* [*L. purgamentum*.]
1. (*Med.*) A purgative; a cathartic. *Dunglison.*

2. † An excretion. *Bacon.*

PŪR-GĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. purgatio*; *It. purgazione*; *Sp. purgacion*; *Fr. purgation*.]

1. The act of cleansing or purifying from superfluous or injurious substances; evacuation; purification. *Burnet. Bacon.*

2. (*Law*.) The act of a person's clearing himself of a crime of which he was generally suspected, and accused before a judge. *Cowell.*

PURGE. There were two sorts of *purgation*, the *vulgar* and the *canonical*. *Canonical purgation* was made by the party's taking his own oath that he was innocent of the charge, which was supported by the oath of twelve purgators, who swore they believed he spoke the truth. *Common or vulgar purgation* was another name for the trial by ordeal. — See **ORDEAL**, and **PURGE**. *Burrill*.

PUR'GA-TIVE, *a.* [*L. purgativus*; *It. & Sp. purgativo*; *Fr. purgatif*.] Serving or having the power to cleanse or purge; cathartic; cleansing; absterive. "*Purgative virtue*." *Bacon*.

PUR'GA-TIVE, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which operates more powerfully on the bowels than a laxative, stimulating the muscular coat, and exciting increased secretion from the mucous coat. *Dunglison*.

PUR'GA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By purgation. *Clarke*.

PUR'GA-TÖRI-AL, *a.* Relating to purgatory. "*Purgatorial fire*." *Wheatley*.

PUR'GA-TÖRI-AN, *a.* Purgatorial. [*r.*] *Mede*.

PUR'GA-TÖRI-AN, *n.* One who believes in purgatory. *Johnson*.

PUR'GA-TÖ-RY, *n.* [*It. & Sp. purgatorio*; *Fr. purgatoire*.] (*Eccles.*) A place of expiation or purification: — according to Roman Catholics, an intermediate state of the souls of the penitent after death, and before the final judgment, during which they expiate, by certain punishments, the guilt which they have incurred through life. *P. Cyc.*

This doctrine, in a modified form, is also held by the Greek Church. *P. Cyc.*

St. Patrick's Purgatory, a cavern in the county of Donegal, Ireland, for many years the object of pilgrimages and various superstitions. *Nares*.

PUR'GA-TÖ-RY, *a.* Cleansing; expiatory. "*This purgatory interval*." *Burke*.

PURGE, *v. a.* [*L. purgo*, contracted from *purum ago*, to make clean; *It. purgare*; *Sp. purgar*; *Fr. purger*.] [*i.* PURGED; *pp.* PURGING, PURGED.]

1. To make clear or pure; to cleanse by freeing from impurities or from foreign or superfluous substances; — particularly applied to the evacuation of the body by cathartics.

Air ventilates and cools the mines, and purges and frees them from mineral exhalations. *Woodward*.
If he was not cured, he purged him with salt water. *Asbuthnot*.

2. To clear or free, as from guilt; to purify. My soul is purged from grudging hate. *Shak.*

Syphax, we'll join our ears to purge away Our country's crimes, and clear her reputation. *Addison*.

3. (*Law*.) To clear one's self of an offence with which one is charged. — See **PURGATION**.

"In modern times, a man may purge himself of an offence, in some cases, where the facts are within his own knowledge; for example, when a man is charged with a contempt of court, he may purge himself of such contempt by swearing that, in doing the act charged, he did not intend to commit a contempt." *Bowrier*.

PURGE, *v. n.* 1. To grow pure. *Johnson*.

2. To have frequent evacuations. *Patrick*.

PURGE, *n.* [*Fr. purge*.] A cathartic medicine; a medicine that evacuates the body by stool.

PURGER, *n.* He who, or that which, purges.

PURGING, *n.* (*Med.*) Diarrhœa. *Dunglison*.

PURGING-FLAX, *n.* (*Bot.*) Dwarf wild flax; *Linum catharticum*; — so called from its being used as a cathartic medicine. *Farm. Ency.*

PÜR-RI-FI-CÄ-TION, *n.* [*L. purificatio*; *It. purificazione*; *Sp. purificación*; *Fr. purification*.]

1. The act of purifying or cleansing from extraneous substances.

I discerned a considerable difference in the operations of several kinds of saltpetre, even after purification. *Boyle*.

2. The act of cleansing from guilt of pollution. Water is the symbol of purification of the soul from sin. *Ep. Taylor*.

3. A religious ceremony which consists in cleansing any thing from a supposed defilement.

Purification was generally performed by water, both among the Jews and pagans; but, among the Jews, other ceremonial observances were sometimes required. *Brande*.

† **PÜR-RI-FI-CA-TIVE**, *a.* [*It. purificativo*.] That tends to purify; purificatory. *Cotgrave*.

PÜR-RI-FI-CÄ-TOR, *n.* A purifier. *Blackwood's Mag.*

PÜR-RI-FI-CÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* Having power to purify; purificative. [*r.*] *Johnson*.

PÜR-RI-FI-ER, *n.* He who, or that which, purifies.

PÜR-RI-FÖRM, *a.* [*L. pus, puris*, pus, and *forma*, form.] (*Med.*) Appearing like pus. *Dunglison*.

PÜR-RI-FY, *v. a.* [*L. purifico*; *purus*, pure, and *facio*, to make; *It. purificare*; *Sp. purificar*; *Fr. purifier*.] [*i.* PURIFIED; *pp.* PURIFYING, PURIFIED.]

1. To make pure or clear; to free from any extraneous admixture; to cleanse; to clarify.

Toil strung the nerves and purified the blood. *Dryden*.

2. To free or cleanse from guilt or pollution.

He gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people. *Tit. ii. 14*.

3. To free from supposed defilement by some ceremonial observance.

On the seventh day, he shall purify himself, and wash his clothes, and bathe himself in water, and shall be clean at even. *Num. xix. 19*.

4. To clear from barbarisms.

He saw the French tongue abundantly purified. *Spratt*.

PÜR-RI-FY, *v. n.* To grow or become pure.

Let them [liquors] begin to purify at the same time. *Burnet*.

PÜR-RI-FY-ING, *n.* Act of cleansing; purification.

PÜR-RIM, *n.* (*Jewish Ant.*) A celebrated festival, instituted by Mordecai, at the suggestion of Esther, in the reign of Ahasuerus, king of Persia, to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews from the designs of Haman; — so called from the lots cast every day for twelve months in presence of Haman, with the view of discovering an auspicious day for the destruction of all the Jews in the Persian dominions. *Kitto*.

PÜR-RISM, *n.* [*Fr. purisme*.] Rigid purity; niceness in the use of words. *Mitford*.

PÜR-RIST, *n.* [*Fr. puriste*.] One scrupulously nice in the use of words.

We must apply certainly to English, in which you are no purist. *Chesterfield*.

PÜR-RI-TAN, *n.* An advocate for purity in religion: — one of a class of Dissenters from the Church of England, in the time of Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts, who were advocates for a greater purity of doctrine and discipline in the church.

The name *Puritan* was put upon them [the Nonconformists, A. D. 1564], and by that they were commonly known: when they had been called by that name a while, the vicious multitude of the ungodly called all *Puritans* that were strict and serious in a holy life, were they ever so conformable. So that the same name, in a bishop's mouth, signified a Nonconformist, and, in an ignorant drunkard's or swearer's mouth, a godly, obedient Christian. *Sylvester*.

PÜR-RI-TAN, *a.* Of, or belonging to, the Puritans; puritanic. *Milton*.

PÜR-RI-TÄN'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Pu-
PÜR-RI-TÄN'I-CÄL, } ritans or to their doctrines
or practice. *Walton*.

2. Strict; rigid; — used in reproach. *Prynne*.

PÜR-RI-TÄN'I-CÄL-LY, *ad.* In a puritanical manner. *Sandys*.

PÜR-RI-TÄN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines or the practice of the Puritans. *Mountagu*.

PÜR-RI-TÄN-IZE, *v. n.* To conform to Puritanism, or to the Puritans. *Mountagu*. *Hallam*.

PÜR-RI-TY, *n.* [*L. puritas*; *purus*, pure; *It. purità*; *Sp. pureza*; *Fr. pureté*.]

1. The state or the quality of being pure; freedom from mixture or foulness; cleanness; pureness; excellence. "*Purity of waters*." *Prior*.

2. Freedom from guilt; innocence. *Law*.

Purity is the feminine, truth the masculine, of honor. By the ancient courage was regarded as the main part of virtue; by us, though I hope we are not less brave, purity is so regarded now. *Hare*.

3. Chastity, modesty. *Shak*.

Syn. — See **EXCELLENCE**.

PÜR-KIN'JE-ÄN-VES-I-CLE (-ves-ē-kl), *n.* (*Zool.*) See **GERMINAL VESICLE**.

PÜRL, *n.* [Contracted from *purple*.]

1. An embroidered and puckered border.

"Velvet enriched with purl." *Sidney*.

2. A kind of edging for bone-lace. *Bailey*.

3. A circle made by the motion of a liquid.

Whose stream an easy breath does seem to blow,
Which on the sparkling gravel runs in purle,
As though the waves had been of silver curls. *Drayton*.

4. Boiled beer having gin, sugar, and spice mixed with it. *Simmonds*.

5. Two rounds in knitting. *Simmonds*.

6. *pl.* Dried dung of horses and cattle used for fuel in some parts of Scotland. *Simmonds*.

PÜRL, *v. n.* [*Sw. porla*. — *W. ffreulo*.] [*i.* PURLED; *pp.* PURLING, PURLED.]

1. To run or flow with a gentle noise, as a stream; to murmur; to ripple. "*A purling stream*." *Pope*.

All fish from sea or shore,
Freshet, or purling brook, or shell, or fin. *Milton*.

2. To rise in undulations; to move as in waves. "*Purling brimstone*." *Herbert*.

Thin, winding breath, which purled up to the sky. *Shak*.

PÜRL, *v. a.* To decorate with a purle. *B. Jonson*.

PÜR'LEÜ (pär'lä), *n.*; *pl.* PÜR'LEÜS. [*Fr. pur*, pure, and *leu*, a place. *Cowell*.]

1. (*Old Eng. Forest Law*.) Land on the borders of a forest, from which it was separated, and made pure or free from the laws of the forest. *Burrill*. *London Ency.*

2. A place bordering on another; a border; a limit. "*The purleus of St. James*." *Swift*.

PÜR'LEÜ-MÄN, *n.* A man who has the care of a purleus. *Blackstone*.

PÜR'LIN, *n.*; *pl.* PÜR'LINS. (*Arch.*) A piece of timber placed horizontally on the principal rafters of a roof to support the common rafters; — written also *purline*. *Weale*.

PÜRL'ING, *p. a.* Murmuring; rippling.

PÜRL'ING, *n.* A murmuring or rippling. *Bacon*.

PÜR-LÖIN, *v. a.* [Of doubtful etymology. — From *Old Fr. pourloigner*; *Fr. éloigner*, to remove; *loin*, far. *Skinner*.] [*i.* PURLOINED; *pp.* PURLOINING, PURLOINED.] To take by theft; to steal; to rob; to pilfer. *Milton*.

Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer sells your hog-wash. *Asbuthnot*.

PÜR-LÖIN, *v. n.* To practise theft. *Tit. ii. 10*.

PÜR-LÖIN'ER, *n.* One who purloins; a thief.

PÜR-LÖIN'ING, *n.* The act of stealing; theft.

PÜR'PART, *n.* (*Law*.) Purparty. *Burrill*.

PÜR'PÄR-TY, *n.* [*Fr. pour*, for, and *partie*, a part.] (*Law*.) A part or portion of an estate allotted to a coparcener by partition; — also written *pourparty*. *Bowrier*.

PÜR'PLE, *n.* [*Gr. πορφύρα*, a shell-fish from which the color was obtained, purple; *L. purpura*; *It. porpora*; *Sp. purpura*; *Fr. pourpre*.]

1. A color produced by the union of blue and red, the red predominating. *Fairholt*.

Among the ancients, purple was always the distinguishing badge of power and distinction. *Brande*.

2. Purple cloth, or a purple dress. *Davenant*.

O'er his livid arms
A military vest of purple flowed. *Milton*.

3. Imperial sovereignty; — purple being the badge of the Roman emperors. *Gibbon*.

4. A cardinalate. *Addison*.

5. A species of orchis. "*Nettles, daisies, and long purples*." *Shak*.

"Probably the *Orchis mascula*, or early purple, a common English flower, which, from the form of its root, had several fanciful and not very decent names." *Nares*.

Purple copper, (*Min.*) a crystalline mineral composed of sulphur, copper, and iron. *Dana*. — *Purple of Cassius*, a hydrated double stannate of gold and tin; — used in coloring the red glass of Bohemia, and, mixed with borax or some fusible glass, to give a beautiful rose color or a rich purple color to the surface of china. *Müller*. — *Purple of mollusca*, a viscid liquor secreted by certain shell-fish, the *Buccinum lapulus* and others, which dyes wool, &c., of a purple color, and is supposed to be the substance of the celebrated Tyrian dye. *Ure*.

PÜR'PLE, *a.* Red mixed with blue, the former predominating. "*Purple mantles*." *Wotton*.

PÜR'PLE, *v. a.* [*i.* PURPLED; *pp.* PURPLING, PURPLED.] To color or dye with purple. *Shak*.

Aurora had but newly chased the night,
And purpled o'er the sky with blushing light. *Dryden*.

PÜR'PLE-CÖL-QRED (pür'pl-köl'urd), *a.* Having the color of purple; purple. *Shak*.

PÜR'PLE-HÜED (hüd), *a.* Having a purplish hue; purple-colored; purple. *Shak*.

PUR'PLES (pŭr'plz), *n. pl.* (*Med.*) A disease characterized by circular spots scattered over the thighs, arms, and trunk, and occasionally attended with hemorrhage from the mouth, nostrils, or viscera, and great debility and depression of spirits; a variety of purpura;—also called *land scurvy*. *Dunghison.*

PUR'PLE-TINGED, *a.* Tinged with purple. *Pope.*

PUR'PLE-WOOD (-wŭd), *n.* (*Bot.*) The wood of the *Copaiba pubiflora* of Guiana;—extensively used for making the ramrods of muskets. *Archer.*

PUR'PLISH, *a.* Somewhat purple. *Boyle.*

PUR'PORT, *n.* [Old Fr. *purport*; Fr. *pour*, for, and *porter*, to carry.] Design; tendency; intent; import; meaning. *Spenser.*

PUR'PORT, *v. n.* [*i.* PURPORTED; *pp.* PURPORTING, PURPORTED.] To tend to show something; to intend; to design; to mean. *Bacon.*

PUR'POSE (pŭr'poz), *n.* [*L.* *propositum*; *propōno*, *propositum*, to place before; *pro*, before, and *pono*, to place, *It.* & *Sp.* *proposito*; Old Fr. *purpose*; Fr. *propos*.]

1. That which one sets before himself to be reached or accomplished; intention; intent; design; aim; object; view; final cause. "Every purpose of the Lord shall stand." *Jer. li. 29.* [The people] hired counsellors against them, to frustrate their purpose. *Ezra iv. 5.*

2. End; effect; consequence. "To what purpose is this waste." *Matt. xxvi. 8.*

3. Instance; example. [*R.*] *L'Estrange.*

4. Conversation; chat. "She in pleasant purpose did abound." *Spenser.*

5. A kind of enigma or riddle; a cross purpose. *Burton.*

Of purpose, intentionally; on purpose. "He quit the house of purpose." *Shak.*—On purpose, with design or intention; designedly; intentionally. "He travelled the world on purpose to converse with the most learned men." *Guardian.*

Syn.—See ACCOUNT, AIM, DESIGN.

PUR'POSE, *v. a.* [*i.* PURPOSED; *pp.* PURPOSING, PURPOSED.]

1. To set forth. *Wickliffe.*

2. To intend; to design; to resolve. "What the Lord hath purposed." *Isa. xix. 12.*

I have purposed it, and will not repent. *Jer. iv. 28.*

PUR'POSE, *v. n.* 1. To have an intention or design; to intend; to design; to mean.

I purposed to build a house to the Lord. *1 Kings v. 5.*

2. To discourse; to converse. *Spenser.*

PUR'POSE-ED-LY, *ad.* Intentionally; designedly.

PUR'POSE-LESS, *a.* Having no purpose or aim.

PUR'POSE-LY, *ad.* By design; by intention or purpose; intentionally. *Hooker.*

PUR'POSE-ER, *n.* 1. One who sets any thing before. *Wickliffe.*

2. One who purposes or intends.

PUR-PRĒST'URE, *n.* [Law *L.* *purprestura*, from Law Fr. *pourprendre*, to take away entirely; *pour*, for, and *prendre*, *pris*, to take.] (*Law.*)

A species of nuisance consisting of enclosing or building on land that should be common or public;—also written *pourpresture*. *Burill.*

PUR'PRISE (pŭr'priz), *n.* [Law *L.* *purprisum*; Fr. *pourpris*.] (*Law.*) A close or enclosure;—also the whole compass of a manor. *Cowell.*

PUR'PU-RA, *n.* [*L.*—See PURPLE.]

1. (*Conch.*) A genus of univalves which secrete a purple dye analogous to the Tyrian dye of the ancients. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. (*Med.*) An eruption of livid spots on the skin, caused by extravasated blood, and attended by languor, loss of muscular strength, and pain in the limbs. *Dunghison.*

PUR'PU-RATE, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Chem.*) A salt formed of purpuric acid and a base. *Brande.*

PUR'PU-RATE, *a.* Relating to purpura. *More.*

PUR'PURE, *n.* (*Her.*) Purple, represented by diagonal lines from the left to the right side of the escutcheon. *Brande.*

PUR-PŪ'RE-AL, *a.* Purple. [*R.*] *Akenside.*

PUR PŪ'RJC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting a purple acid,

obtained by treating uric or lithic acid with dilute nitric acid. *Henry.*

PUR'PU-RINE, *n.* A coloring principle obtained from madder. *Ure.*

PURRE, *n.* 1. The low, murmuring sound made by a cat; pur.—See PUR.

2. A sea lark. *Ainsworth.*

PURRE, *v. n.* [*i.* PURRED; *pp.* PURRING, PURRED.] To murmur, as a cat; to pur.—See PUR.

PURRE, *n.* Ciderkin; water-cider. *Clarke.*

PUR'REE, *n.* A coloring matter, supposed to be of animal origin, of a dark brown exteriorly, but presenting, when broken, a bright orange-yellow. It is brought from India, and hence the pigment yielded by it is called *Indian yellow*. *Milner. Booth.*

PUR'RING, *n.* The murmuring noise of a cat.

PURSE, *n.* [*It.* *borsa*, from *L.* *bursa* (*Gr.* *βύρα*), a hide; *Sp.* *bolso*; Fr. *bourse*.—Dut. *bears*; Ger. *börse*; Dan. *børs*; Sw. *börs*.]

1. A small bag for money. *Addison.*

2. A sum of money;—a sum of money offered as a prize, as in a horse-race. *Wright.*

3. The treasury, as of a nation. *Clarke.*

4. In Turkey, the sum of five hundred piastres, or £5 sterling (\$24.20). *Simmonds.*

5. In Persia, the sum of fifty tomans of ten shillings sterling each (\$121). *Simmonds.*

Sword and purse, the military power and the wealth of a nation. *Wright.*

PURSE, *v. a.* [*i.* PURSED; *pp.* PURSING, PURSED.]

1. To put into a purse. *Dryden.*

2. To contract into wrinkles or folds, as the mouth of a purse. *Thou erdest.*

And didst contract and purse thy brow together. *Shak.*

PURSE, *v. n.* To steal purses; to rob. *Beau. & Fl.*

PURSE'-BEAR-ER, *n.* One who carries the purse.

PURSE'-FUL, *n.*; *pl.* PURSEFULS. As much as a purse will hold. *Dryden.*

PURSE'-LOOM, *n.* An apparatus used by ladies for weaving or netting purses. *Simmonds.*

PURSE'-NET, *n.* A purse made of network, or a net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string, like a purse. *Mortimer.*

PURSE'-PRIDE, *n.* Pride which springs from wealth; pride of money. *Bp. Hall.*

PURSE'-PROUD, *a.* Puffed up or made proud with money or wealth; proud of wealth. *Bp. Hall.*

PURS'ER, *n.* 1. In the navy, an officer who keeps the accounts of the ship to which he belongs, and also has charge of the money, provisions, clothing, &c., on board. *P. Cyc. Brande.*

2. A person appointed by the master of a vessel to take charge of the vessel's books. *Bourier.*

3. (*Mining.*) An officer whose duty it is to keep the books, and discharge the accounts, of a mine. *Ansted.*

PURSE'-TAK-ING, *n.* The act of stealing a purse or purses. *Shak.*

PUR'SJ-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being pursy; shortness of breath. *Sherwood.*

PUR'SIVE, *a.* Short-breathed; pursy. *Ash.*

PUR'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Pursiness. *Bailey.*

PURS'LAIN (-lin), *n.* [*L.* *portulaca*; *It.* *porcellana*; Old Fr. *porcelaine*.] (*Bot.*) Purslane.—See PURSLANE. *Wiseman.*

PURS'LANE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The name of succulent shrubs or herbs of the order *Portulacaceae*. The only important species is *Portulaca oleracea*, which has been used from all antiquity as a pot-herb and in salads. *Lindley. Loudon.*

PURS'LANE-TRĒE, *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen African shrub, of the genus *Portulacaria*, with leaves resembling those of purslane. *Loudon.*

PUR-SU'-BLE, *a.* That may be followed or pursued. *Sherwood.*

PUR-SU'-AL, *n.* The act of pursuing; pursuit. "Quick pursuit." [*R.*] *Southey.*

PUR-SU'-ANCE, *n.* The act of pursuing or following out; pursuit; prosecution. *Bp. Taylor.*

PUR-SU'ANT, *a.* In consequence or prosecution of any thing; conformable. *Waterland.*

PUR-SU'ANT, *ad.* Conformably; in consequence. *Swift.*

PUR-SUE' (pŭr-sŭ'), *v. a.* [*L.* *persequor*, *per*, used intensively, and *sequor*, to follow; *It.* *prosequere*, *Sp.* *proseguir*; Fr. *poursuivre*.] [*i.* PURSUED, *pp.* PURSUING, PURSUED.]

1. To follow with a view to overtake, or for some end; to go after; to chase.

When Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his trained servants, . . . and pursued them unto Dan. *Gen. xiv. 14.*

I am like a shadow flies when substance love pursues; I see what pursues. *Shak.*

2. To go forward in, or in prosecution of; to carry on; to keep up; to prosecute; to continue.

I will pursue. *Dryden.*

3. To endeavor to obtain or attain.

We happiness pursue, we fly from pain. *Prior.*

4. To follow as an example; to imitate.

The fame of ancient matrons you pursue. *Dryden.*

5. To persecute. *Wickliffe.*

Syn.—See FOLLOW.

PUR-SUE' (pŭr-sŭ'), *v. n.* 1. To go on; to proceed; to continue; to persevere.

I have, pursues Carneades, wondered chemists should not consider. *Boyle.*

2. (*Law.*) To follow a matter judicially, as a complaining party. *Burill.*

PUR-SU'ER, *n.* 1. One who pursues. *Milton.*

2. (*Scotch Law.*) A plaintiff. *Burill.*

PUR-SUIT', *n.* [*Fr.* *poursuite*.]

1. The act of pursuing; chase; pursuance.

The foe at hand,

Whom fled we thought, will save us long pursuit. *Milton.*

2. Endeavor to obtain or attain; prosecution; as, "The pursuit of knowledge."

He concluded, with sighs and tears, to conjure them that they would no more press him to give his consent to a thing so contrary to his reason, . . . and that they would give over further pursuit of it. *Chaucer.*

3. Employment; occupation; commonly in the plural; as, "Literary pursuits."

PUR-SUI-VANT (pŭr-swŭ-vant), *n.* [*Fr.* *poursuivant*; *poursuivre*, to pursue.—See PURSUE.]

1. A follower; an attendant. *Golding.*

2. A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds. *Cumden.*

The pursuivants came next;

And, like the heralds, each his scutcheon bore. *Dryden.*

3. (*Her.*) In the Herald's College of England, a kind of probationer not admitted to the full privileges of the college, but advanced by succession into its higher offices. *Brande.*

PUR'SY (pŭr'sŭ), *a.* [*Fr.* *poussif*; *pousse*, asthma, the heaves.—*Scot.* *pursy*.] Fat and short-breathed. "Pursy insolence." *Shak.*

PUR'TE-NANCE, *n.* 1. Any thing pertaining; appurtenance. *Brumne.*

Eat not of it [the lamb] raw, nor sadden at all with water, but roast with fire; his head with his legs, and with the purtenance thereof. *Ezra. xii. 9.*

2. The pluck of an animal. *Lyly.*

PUR'RU'-LENCE, *n.* [*L.* *purulentia*; *It.* *purulenza*.]

PUR'RU'-LEN-CY, *n.* [*It.* *purulencia*; Fr. *purulencia*.] (*Med.*) Formation or secretion of pus; suppuration;—pus. *Dunghison.*

PUR'RU'-LENT (pŭr'ru-lent, *N. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. W.*; pŭr'ru-lent, *Ju. C.*), *a.* [*L.* *purulentus*; *pus*, *puris*, pus; *It.* & *Sp.* *purulento*; Fr. *purulent*.] Consisting of, or resembling, pus. *Bacon.*

PUR'RU'-LENT-LY, *ad.* In a purulent manner. *Coleridge.*

PUR-VEY' (pŭr-vŭ'), *v. a.* [*Fr.* *pourvoir*, from *L.* *provideo*; *pro*, before, and *video*, to see.] [*i.* PURVEYED; *pp.* PURVEYING, PURVEYED.]

1. To provide; to furnish. *Spenser.*

His house with all convenience was purveyed. *Dryden.*

2. To procure; to obtain. *Thomson.*

PUR-VEY' (pŭr-vŭ'), *v. n.* To purchase or supply provisions; to provide. *Milton.*

PUR-VEY'ANCE (pŭr-vŭ-ans), *n.* 1. The act of purveying; procurement of provisions. *Johnson.*

2. Victuals provided; provision. *Spenser.*

3. (*Law.*) A providing of necessaries for the king's house,—a right formerly enjoyed by the

crown of buying up provisions at an appraised valuation for the use of the royal household, and also of forcibly impressing the carriages and horses of the subject to do the king's business on the public roads. — a provision; the provision of a statute; a statute. *Washaw. Burrill.*

PUR-VEY'OR (pur-vā'ur), *n.* 1. One who purveys or supplies provisions. *Harte.*
2. A procurer; a pimp. *Addison.*
3. (*Old Eng. Law.*) An officer who supplied provisions and other necessaries for the king's house. *Cowell.*

PUR'VIEW (pūr'vū), *n.* [*Fr. pourvu, provided; pourvoir, pourvu, to provide, to purvey.*] *Bacon.*
1. † A proviso; a condition.
2. The body of a statute, as distinguished from the preamble; the providing part of a statute. *Burrill.*
3. Scope; extent; as of authority. *Wright.*
4. Superintendence. [*r.*] *Ramsay.*

PŪS, *n.* [*L., from Gr. πῶς.*] (*Med.*) A thick, yellowish-white secretion from inflamed textures, and especially from the areolar membrane; purulent matter; purulence. *Dunglison.*

PŪ'SEY-ĪSM (pā'zē-izm), *n.* The principles of a class of divines of the Church of England, so termed from Dr. E. B. *Pusey*, professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford. Their views, in relation to the doctrine and discipline of the church, are exhibited in various publications, especially in a series of "Tracts for the Times"; and they are, in many particulars, much more assimilated to the views of the Roman Catholic Church than are the views of most Protestants. *Smart. Ch. Ob.*

PŪ'SEY-ĪTE, or **PŪ'SEY-ĪST**, *n.* An adherent to, or an advocate of, Puseyism. *Smart.*

PŪSH, *v. a.* [*L. pulso; It. bussare, to knock; Fr. pousser, to push. — Gael. puc, puchd, to push; W. pwtio.*] [*s. PUSHED; pp. PUSHING, PUSHED.*]
1. To press against with force; to endeavor to move by a thrust; to force or drive by pressure. *Now they rise again, With twenty mortal murders on their crowns, To push us from our stools.* *Shak.*

2. To strike with a thrust, as of horns. *If the ox shall push a man-servant or a maid-servant.* *Exod. xxi. 32.*

3. To urge or press forward. "With rules to push his fortune." *Dryden.*

Ambition pushes the soul to such actions as are apt to procure honor to the actor. *Addison.*

4. To enforce; to press; to drive to a conclusion. "We are pushed for an answer." *Swift.*

5. To importune; to tease. *Johnson.*

PŪSH, *v. n.* 1. To make a thrust; to thrust. *A calf will so manage his head as though he would push with his horns even before they shoot.* *Ray.*

2. To make exertion; to endeavor. *Both sides resolved to push, we tried our strength.* *Dryden.*

3. To make an attack. "The king of the south shall push at him." *Dan. xi. 40.*

4. To burst out; to rush. *Johnson.*

PŪSH, *n.* 1. The act of pushing or pressing against; pressure; force impressed. *Addison.*

So great was the puissance of his push, That from his saddle quite he did him bear. *Spenser.*

2. A thrust, as with a pointed instrument. "With deadly shot and push of pike." *Knolles.*

3. Onset; attack; assault; a strong effort. "Pushes against truth." *Watts.*

4. Exigence; trial; extremity; emergency. "Tis common to talk of dying for a friend, but when it comes to the push, 'tis no more than talk." *L'Estrange.*

5. [*L. pustula.*] A pustule; a pimple. [*r.*] *Bacon.*

PŪSH'ER, *n.* One who pushes. *Sherwood.*

PŪSH'ING, *p. a.* Urging on; enterprising; driving; vigorous. *Johnson.*

PŪSH'ING-LY, *ad.* In a driving, vigorous, or enterprising manner. *Clarke.*

PŪSH'-PIN, *n.* A child's play in which pins are pushed alternately. *L'Estrange.*

† **PŪ'SIL**, *a.* [*L. pusillus.*] Very little. *Bacon.*

PŪ-SIL-LA-NĪM'I-TY, *n.* [*L. pusillanimitas; It. pusillanimità; Sp. pusillanimitad; Fr. pusilla-*

nimité.] The quality or the state of being pusillaninous; want or weakness of spirit; cowardliness; cowardice; timidity. *Shak.*

PŪ-SIL-LĀN'I-MOŪS, *a.* [*L. pusillanimitas; pusillus, very little (pusus, a little boy), and animus, the mind, It. pusillanimo; Sp. pusillanimo; Fr. pusillanime.*] Little-souled; having no spirit or courage; mean-spirited; faint-hearted; timid; timorous; cowardly. *Bacon.*

PŪ-SIL-LĀN'I-MOŪS-LY, *ad.* With pusillanimity; cowardly. *Herbert.*

PŪ-SIL-LĀN'I-MOŪS-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being pusillaninous; pusillanimity. *Johnson.*

PŪSS, *n.* [*Dut. poes, puss, a fur-tippet — L. pusa, a little girl. — Gael. & Ir. pus, a cat.*]
1. The fondling name of a cat. *Watts.*
2. The sportsman's name for a hare. *Gay.*

"The name puss is bestowed indifferently upon the cat and the hare." *Tabot.*

PŪS'SY, *n.* [*dim. of puss.*] A fondling name for a cat; a puss. *Booth.*

PŪST'U-LAR, *a.* (*Bot.*) Covered with glandular excrescences like pustules; pustulate. *Loudon.*

PŪST'U-LĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. pustulo, pustulatus.*] To form into pustules or blisters. *Stackhouse.*

PŪST'U-LĀTE, *a.* [*L. pustulatus.*] (*Bot.*) Pustular. *Loudon.*

PŪST'U-LĀT-ED, *p. a.* Formed into pustules.

PŪST'U-LĀTION, *n.* [*L. pustulatio.*] The formation or breaking out of pustules. *Dunglison.*

PŪST'ŪLE (pūs'tāl or pūs'tāl) [*pūs'tāl, E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; pūs'chāl, W. J.; pūs'chāl, S.; n. [L. & Sp. pustula; pus, pus; It. pustola; Fr. pustule.] (Med.)* An elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus. *Dunglison.*

PŪST'U-LOŪS, *a.* [*Fr. pustuleux.*] Full of, or covered with, pustules; pustular; pustulate. *Cockerm.*

PŪT, *v. a.* ["It has no cognate in the other northern languages, unless it has (and it may have) its origin in A. S. *butan* (Ger. *bieten*), by the change of *b* and *d* into their cognates *p* and *t*, and thus mean, to *bide* or stay, or cause to *bide* or stay. *Skinner* derives from Fr. *bouter*, to *but* (as a ram), to *push* or drive forwards, which G. Douglas writes, to *put*." *Richardson.* — *Lemon* refers to L. *pono, positum*, to place. — Fr. *poser*, to set. — W. *pwtio*, to push. — Dan. *putte*, to put something into.] [*s. PUT; pp. PUTTING, PUT.*]
1. To lay, place, set, bring, or cause to be, in any position, state, station, or situation. *The Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there he made the man whom he had formed.* *Gen. ii. 8.*
He hath put my brethren far from me. *Job xix. 13.*
This question asked puts me in doubt. *Milton.*
God was entreated of them, because they put their trust in him. *1 Chron. v. 30.*
Cyrus . . . made a proclamation throughout all his kingdom, and set it also in writing. *2 Chron. xxxvi. 22.*
2. To apply, as in any effort, exercise, or use. *The great difference in the notions of mankind is from the different use they put their faculties to.* *Locke.*
3. To offer for consideration; to propose; to present; to state. *We are not putting cases of dishonest men; . . . we are putting cases of men as upright as ever lived.* *Macaulay.*
Hence the expression *put case*, an old elliptical phrase, signifying *suppose the case to be*.
4. To oblige; to compel; to force. *We are put to prove things which can hardly be made plainer.* *Tillotson.*
5. To throw over one's own head, as a heavy stone. [*Scotland.*] *Jamieson.*
"Put, a very common word in our oldest writers, is of very extensive application to every kind and degree of motion. It is used as our derivatives from L. *ponere* and its compounds, with or without accompanying prepositions." *Richardson.*
To put about, to turn round, as a ship. — *To put a girl's ground* or *about*, to go or travel round. *Shak.*
Beau. & Fl. — *To put by*, to turn off or away; to thrust aside. — *To put down*, to baffle; to repress; to crush; to degrade; to confute. — *To put forth*, to propose; to extend; to emit, as a sprouting plant; to bud; to shoot; to exert; to publish, as a book. — *To put in*, to interpose; to drive; to harbor: — (*Law.*) to place in due form before a court, to place among the records of a court; as, "To put in a plea or answer." *Burrill.* — *To put in for*, to offer for. *Smart.*

PŪT, *v. n.* [*Put not*]
Beyond the sphere of your activity. *B. Jonson.*

Men-of-war ready to put to sea. *Addison.*

2. To shoot or germinate. *Bacon.*

"The common pronunciation of London is the first sound [pāt] given to this word, but in Ireland and the different counties of England it is generally pronounced regularly, so as to rhyme with *hut, nut, &c.*" *Walker.*

To put about, (*Naut.*) to change the course of a vessel so as to bring the wind on the other side; to tack. — *To put forth*, to leave a port: — to germinate; to shoot; to bud. "Where nettles put forth in abundance." *Bacon.* — *To put in*, to enter a port or harbor. "The ship put in at Samos." *Pope.* — To offer a claim. "If a man should put in to be one of the knights of Malta." *Collier.* — To use great exertions; to strive; to do one's utmost [Vulgar]. — *To put in for*, to offer one's self for; to be a candidate for. *Usher.* — *To put off*, to leave land, as a vessel. "As the hackney-boat was putting off." *Addison.* — *To put on*, to urge motion; to drive rapidly. — *To put over*, to sail overboard. — *To put up*, to offer one's self as a candidate. *L'Estrange.* — To take abode or lodgings; to lodge. *Southey.* — *To put up with*, to take or suffer without resentment, opposition, or dissatisfaction; to submit to. "To put up with an affront." "To put up with poor entertainment." *Johnson.*

PŪT [pāt, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. R. C.; pāt or pāt, W.], *r. n.*

1. To move; to go; to proceed. *Bacon.*

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— *To put in operation*, to give action or effect to. *Blackwood's Mag.* — *To put in practice*, to use, to exercise. *Dryden.* — *To put off*, to divert, to lay aside: — to defeat or delay: — to deter, to procrastinate: — to discard: — to pass fallaciously: — to vend, to sell; to get rid of: — to push from the shore. — *To put on* or *upon*, to impute: — to invest with: — to impose; to inflict: — to assume, to take: — to forward; to promote: — to incite, to instigate: — (*Law.*) to rest upon: — to submit to. "A defendant puts himself upon the country." *Burrill.* — *To put out*, to place at interest: — to extinguish: — to emit, as a plant: — to extend; to protrude: — to expel, to drive from: — to make public: — to disconcert: — to dislocate: — to offend, to displease, to anger. "The captain's wife was at the office yesterday, and seemed a little put out about it." *Dickens.* — *To put over*, to refer: — to sail over. *Smart.* — *To put to*, to lay by: — to assist with: — to punish by; to refer to; to expose. — *To put to*, to distress; to perplex, to press hard. — *To put to death*, to kill. — *To put together*, to accumulate into one sum or mass. — *To put up*, to start from cover: — to hoard; to hide: — to expose publicly; as, "These goods are put up to sale": — to pass unrevenged. "Such national injuries are not to be put up." *Addison.*

"Used with various other prepositions, it has (metaphorically and consequentially) a designation which must be inferred from the context." *Richardson.*

PŪT [pāt, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. R. C.; pāt or pāt, W.], *r. n.*

1. To move; to go; to proceed. *Bacon.*

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1. To move; to go; to proceed. *Bacon.*

porting the planks of a scaffold, one end of which rests on the ledge of the scaffold, and the other in a hole left in the wall. *Brande.*

PŪT'-OFF, *n.* An excuse; an evasion; a pre-
tense for delay. *King James.*

†PUTOUR, *n.* [It. *putta*.] A harlot. *Chaucer.*

PŪ'TRĒD'I-NOŪS, *a.* [It. *putredinso*, from *L. putredo*, rottenness; *Sp. putredinal*, putrid.] Stinking; rotten; putrid. *Floyer.*

PŪ-TRĒ-FÁC'TION, *n.* [It. *putrefazione*; *Sp. putrefaccion*; *Fr. putrefaction*.]
1. The process or the state of putrefying; rottenness. "Vegetable putrefaction." *Arbuthnot.*
2. (Chem.) The spontaneous change of azotized organic substances in contact with air and moisture, and at a certain temperature, into new and less complex compounds, usually attended, especially in the case of animal substances, with the extrication of fetid gases. *Gregory.*

PŪ-TRĒ-FÁC'TIVE, *a.* [It. *putrefattivo*; *Sp. putrefactivo*; *Fr. putrefactif*.] Pertaining to, or causing, putrefaction. *Viseman.*

PŪ-TRĒ-FÁC'TIVE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being putrefactive. *Scott.*

PŪ-TRĒ-FŶ, *v. a.* [*L. putrefacio*; *putreo*, to be rotten, and *facio*, to make; *It. putrefare*; *Sp. pudrir*, *Fr. putrifier*.] 1. PUTREFIED; *pp. PUTREFYING, PUTREFIED.*
1. To make rotten or putrid, as an animal or a vegetable substance. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To corrupt with rottenness; to make foul. *To keep them here, putrefy the air. Shak.*

PŪ-TRĒ-FŶ, *v. n.* To become rotten; to rot.

PU-TRĒS'CENCE, *n.* [It. *putrescenza*; *Sp. putricion*.] The state of putrefying or rotting; putridity; rottenness. *Browne.*

PŪ-TRĒS'CĒNT, *a.* [*L. putresco*, *putrescens*, to grow or become rotten.] Growing rotten or putrid; undergoing putrefaction;—pertaining to putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

PU-TRĒS'CIBLE, *a.* That may putrefy or become rotten; susceptible of putrefaction. *Gregory.*

PŪ-TRĒD, *a.* [*Gr. πῦμα*, to rot; Sansc. *pū*, to stink.—*L. putridus*; *putreo*, to be rotten; *It. & Sp. putrido*; *Fr. putride*.]
1. Decomposed, as animal or vegetable substances; rotten; corrupt; putrified. "Putrid blood." *Waller.*
2. Pertaining to, or proceeding from, putrefaction; putrescent. *Wright.*
3. (Med.) Noting certain affections in which the matters excreted and the transpiration itself exhale a smell of putridity,—particularly, noting a kind of fever; typhus. *Dunglison.*
Putrid fever is that kind of fever, &c. Quincy.

PU-TRĒD'-TY, *n.* [It. *putridità*; *Sp. putridion*; *Fr. putridité*.] The state of being putrid; putridness; rottenness. *Dunglison.*

PŪ-TRĒD-NĒSS, *n.* Rottenness; putridity. *Floyer.*

PŪ-TRĒ-FI-CÁ'TION, *n.* State of becoming rotten; putrefaction. [*R.*] *Confut. of N. Shaxton, 1546.*

PU-TRĒ-LAGE, *n.* [*Fr.*] Animal matter partially decomposed. *Hoblyn.*

†PŪ-TRŶ, *a.* Rotten; putrid. *Marston.*

PŪT'TĒR, *n.* One who puts. *L'Estrange.*

PŪT'TĒR, *v. n.* To trifle.—See POTTER.

PŪT'TĒR-ŌN, *n.* An inciter; an instigator. *Shak.*

PŪT'TĒR-ŌUT, *n.* Formerly, one who deposited money on going abroad, on condition of receiving great interest on his return. *Shak.*

PŪT'TING, *n.* 1. The act of one who puts.
2. Formerly, in Scotland, a game which consisted in throwing a heavy stone with the hand raised above the head. *Jamieson.*

PŪT'TING-STŌNE, *n.* A heavy stone used in the game of putting. [*Scotland.*] *Jamieson.*

PŪT'TOCK, *n.* [*L. buteo*. *Skinner.*]
1. A hawk or kite. *Shak.*
2. (Naut.) †A futtock. *Phillips.*

PŪT'TY, *n.* 1. An oxide of lead and tin;—used for polishing glass, stones and metals. *Bigelow.*

2. A mixture of linseed oil and powdered chalk;—used by glaziers. *Bigelow.*

Soft putty, a kind of putty which does not harden, composed of pulverized chalk, or whiting, and spermaceti oil.

PŪT'TY, *v. a.* To cement or fill with putty. *Ash.*

PŪT'TY-KNIFE, *n.* A blunt knife for spreading or putting on putty. *Simmonds.*

PUY. See POY.

†PŪZ'ZEL, *n.* [It. *puzzolente*, filthy. *Minshew.*] A filthy diab. *Stubbs.*

PŪZ'ZLE (pŭ'z'l), *v. a.* [From *pose*. *Skinner.*—See POSE.] 1. PUZZLED; *pp. PUZZLING, PUZZLED.*
1. To perplex; to embarrass; to bewilder; to confound; to confuse; to pose; to put to a stand.
Your presence needs must puzzle Antony. *Shak.*
He is perpetually puzzled and perplexed amidst his own blunders. *Addison.*
2. To make intricate; to entangle. "Men of subtle tempers and puzzled politics." *Taitler.*
The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate, puzzled in mazes, and perplexed with error. *Addison.*
Syn.—Puzzled by difficult questions, perplexed by conflicting opinions or statements; confounded by what is unintelligible; bewildered in a pathless desert, embarrassed with debt or difficulties, entangled in lawsuits or contests.

PŪZ'ZLE, *v. n.* To be bewildered or perplexed.
A puzzling fool, that heeds nothing. *L'Estrange.*

PŪZ'ZLE (pŭ'z'l), *n.* 1. That which puzzles; embarrassment; perplexity; a riddle. *Bacon.*
2. A toy to try ingenuity. *Simmonds.*

PŪZ'ZLE-HĒAD'ED, *a.* Having the head full of confused notions. *Johnson.*

PŪZ'ZLER, *n.* One who puzzles. *Johnson.*

PŪZ'ZLING, *p. a.* Perplexing; confusing.

PŪZ'ZLING-LY, *ad.* In a puzzling manner.

PŪZ'ZQ-LAN, } *n.* A porous, volcanic sub-
PŪZ'ZQ-LĀ'NĀ, } stance.—See POZZUOLAN I.
PŪZ'ZQ-LĀ'NŌ, } *Smart. Simmonds.*

PŶC'NITE, *n.* (Min.) A massive columnar variety of topaz, composed of silica, alumina, and fluorine. *Dana.*

PŶC'NQ-DŌNT, *n.* [*Gr. πυκνός*, thick, and *ὀδόντος*, a tooth.] (*Pal.*) One of a family of fossil fishes having thick teeth. *Brande.*

PŶC'NO-DŪS, *n.* (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil placoid fishes having teeth resembling a pavement. *Agassiz.*

PŶC'NQ-STYĒ, *n.* [It. *picnostilo*, from *Gr. πυκνός*, close, compact, and *στίλος*, a pillar; *Fr. pycnostyle*.] (*Arch.*) An arrangement of columns in which the intercolumniations are equal only to one diameter and a half of the columns. *Brande.*

PŶ-CŌN-Q-TĪ'NĒ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of dentirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Turdidae*; bulbuls. *Gray.*

PŶE. See PIE.

PŶE'BÁLD. See PIERALD.

PŶ'GARG, *n.* [*Gr. πύργος*; *πύργος*, the rump, and *ἀγρός*, white; *L. pygargus*; *Fr. pygargue*.]
1. A kind of eagle with a white tail. *Johnson.*
2. A quadruped with white buttocks. "The wild goat and the pygarg." *Deut. xiv. 5.*

PŶ-GĀR'GŪS, *n.* [*L.*] A pygarg. *Wright.*

PŶG-MĒ'AN [pĭg-mē'an, *S. W. Ja. K. Sm. Wr.*; pĭg-mē-an, *P.*], *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a pygmy; dwarfish; small; pygmy. *Arbuthnot.*

PŶG'MY, *n.* [*Gr. πύγματος*; *πύγμα*, a fist, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles (about 13½ inches); *L. pygmaeus*; *It. & Sp. pigmeo*; *Fr. pygmée*.] [*Written also pygmy.*]
1. One of an ancient fabulous race of dwarfs said to have been constantly at war with the cranes by which they were always defeated.
2. According to Homer they dwelt on the banks of Oceanus; by later writers they are usually placed near the sources of the Nile, near Thule, and on the east of the Ganges. *W. Smith.*



Pygnotus golaver.

Pygmaea are the smallest, the 1st perched on Alps. *Young.*

2. A dwarf; any thing little. *Johnson.*

3. (*Zoöl.*) A species of ape; the chimpanzee; *Simia troglodytes* of Blumenbach. *Brande.*

PŶG'MY, *a.* Dwarfish; small; pygmean. *Bentley.*

PŶL'A-GŌRE, *n.* [*Gr. πυλαγόρος*; *Πύλαι*, Pylæ, Thermopylæ, and *ἀγορά*, to assemble; *Fr. pylagore*.] (*Grecian Ant.*) A delegate or representative of a city sent to the council of Amphictyons, held near Thermopylæ. *Mitford.*

PŶ-LŌR'IC, *a.* [*It. pilorico*; *Fr. pilorique*.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the pylorus. *Dunglison.*

PŶ-LŌ'RUS, *n.*; *pl. PŶ-LŌ'RĪ.* [*Gr. πυλῶρ*; *πύλη*, a gate.] (*Anat.*) The lower or right orifice of the stomach. *Dunglison.*

†PŶ'QŌN-INGŌS, *n. pl.* Works of pioneers. *Spenser.*

PŶ'QŌT, *n.* The magpie.—See PIET.

PŶR'A-CĀNTH, *n.* (*Bot.*) The evergreen thorn; *Crataegus pyracantha*. *Mason.*

PŶR-ĀC'ID, *n.* [*Gr. πῦρ*, fire.] (*Chem.*) An acid derived from some organic substance by submitting it to the action of heat. *Hoblyn.*

PŶ'RĀL, *a.* Pertaining to a pyre. [*R.*] *Browne.*

PŶR-ĀL'Q-LĪTE, *n.* [*Gr. πῦρ*, fire, *λίθος*, other, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A white or a greenish variety of pyroxene composed essentially of silica, magnesia, and water;—so called in allusion to the change of color it presents when exposed to the action of fire. *Dana.*

PYRAME, *n.* [*Fr.*] A small water-spaniel. *Booth.*

PŶR'A-MĪD, *n.* [*Gr. πυραμῖς*, *πυραμίδος*; *I. pyramis*; *It. & Sp. piramide*; *Fr. pyramide*.—An Egyptian word. *Laddell & Scott.*]
1. (*Geom.*) A polyhedron bounded by a polygon, called the base, having any number of sides, and by triangles meeting in a common point, called the vertex.
2. A structure in the form of a pyramid; as, "The pyramids of Egypt."
3. (*Anat.*) A small bony projection in the cavity of the tympanum. *Dunglison.*
4. (*Bot.*) The American calumba; Indian lettuce; golden seal; meadow pride, *Frasera Caroliniensis*. *Dunglison.*

Axis of a pyramid, a line drawn from the vertex to the centre of the base.—*Right pyramid*, or *regular pyramid*, a pyramid whose base is a regular polygon, and in which a perpendicular, let fall from the vertex to the base, passes through the centre. A regular pyramid bounded by four equilateral triangles is called a *tetrahedron*.—*Altitude of a pyramid*, the distance from the vertex to the plane of the base.—*Convex surface of a pyramid*, the sum of the triangles which meet at the vertex.—*Frustum of a pyramid*, the part included between the base and a plane cutting it parallel to the base. If the cutting plane is oblique, the part between that plane and the base is called a *truncated pyramid*.—Pyramids are *triangular*, *quadrangular*, &c., according as their bases are triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, &c. *Davies & Peck.*

PŶ-RĀM'-I-DĀL, *a.* [It. *piramidale*; *Sp. piramidal*; *Fr. pyramidal*.] Relating to, or formed like, a pyramid; pyramidal. *Watton.*

Pyramidal numbers, a series of numbers formed from polygonal numbers by the same rules that polygonal numbers are formed from arithmetical progressions; figurate numbers.—See POLYGONAL NUMBERS and FIGURATE NUMBERS.

PŶ-RĀM'-I-DĀL-LY, *ad.* In the form of, or by means of, a pyramid. *Browne.*

PŶR'A-MĪD'IC, } *a.* Relating to, or like, a
PŶR'A-MĪD'IC-ĀL, } pyramid; pyramidal. *Locke.*

PŶR'A-MĪD'IC-ĀL-LY, *ad.* In the form of a pyramid. "They rise pyramidally." *Broomer.*

PŶR'A-MĪD'IC-ĀL-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being pyramidal. *Scott.*

PŶ-RĀM'-I-DŌID, *n.* [*Gr. πυραμῖς*, a pyramid, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Geom.*) A solid formed by the rotation of a semi-parabola about its base or greatest ordinate; the parabolic spindle. *Hutton.*

†PŶR'A-MĪS, *n.*; *pl. PŶ-RĀM'-I-DĒS.* [*L.*, from *Gr. πυραμῖς*, *πυραμῖς*.] A pyramid. *Bacon.*

PYR'A-MÖID, *n.* A pyramidoid. [*E.*] *Ogilvie.*

PY-RÄR'GIL-LITE, *n.* [*Gr.* *πῦρ*, fire, and *ἀργίλος*, clay.] (*Min.*) An altered variety of isolite of argillaceous odor and prismatic form. *Dana.*

PYRE, *n.* [*Gr.* *πῦρ*; *πῦρ*, fire; *L.* *pyra*; *It.* & *Sp.* *pira*.] A pile to be burnt; a funeral pile.

PY-RÉ'NA, *n.* [*Gr.* *πῦρ*, *πῦρ*, the stone of stone fruit.] (*Bot.*) A seed-like nutlet or stone of a small drupe. *Gray.*

PYR-E-NÉ'AN, *a.* Relating to the Pyrenees, mountains in Spain. *Earnshaw.*

PYR-E-NÉ'ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A black, or a grayish-black variety of garnet, composed of silica, lime, and peroxide of iron; — so named from the *Pyrenees*, among which it occurs. *Dana.*

PY-RÉT'ICS, *n. pl.* [*Fr.* *pyretique*, from *Gr.* *πυρετός*, fever; *πῦρ*, fire.] (*Med.*) Medicines for fevers; febrifuges. *Smart.*

PYR-E-TÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr.* *πυρετός*, a fever, and *λόγος*, a discourse; *It.* *pyretologia*; *Fr.* *pyretologie*.] (*Med.*) The doctrine of, or a treatise on, fevers. *Dunghison.*

PY-RÉX'IA, *n.* [*Gr.* *πυρεσις*, to be feverish.] (*Med.*) Fever; febrile disease. *Dunghison.*

PY-RÉX'IA, *a.* Pertaining to fevers; pyrexical; febrile; feverish. *Clarke.*

PY-RÉX'IAL, *a.* Pyrexial; febrile. *Emerson.*

PYR'GOM, *n.* [*Fr.* *pyrgome*.] (*Min.*) A dingy variety of schiste. *Dana.*

PYR-HÉ-LI-ÖM'E-TER, *n.* [*Gr.* *πῦρ*, fire, *ἥλιος*, the sun, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat in the sun's rays; actinometer. *Nichol.*

PYR'I-FÖRM, *a.* [*L.* *pyrum*, a pear, and *forma*, a form.] Shaped like a pear. *P. Cyc.*

PYR-I-TÄ'CEOUS [*pyr-e-tä'shus*, 66], *a.* Pertaining to pyrites; pyritic. *Clarke.*

PYR'ITE, *n.*; *pl.* **PYR'ITES**. (*Min.*) Pyrites.

PYR'ITE, *n.* This Anglicized form of this word, though modern, is now in good use. *Smart.*

PY-RIT'ES [*pe-rít'ez*, *S. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *pe-rít'ez* or *pir'e-téz*, *W. P. J.*; *n. sing. & pl.* [*Gr.* *πυρίτης*, of or in fire; *πῦρ*, fire.] The name of a class of crystalline minerals consisting of sulphur combined with iron, copper, nickel, or tin, of a metallic lustre, white, bronze-yellow, and of various other colors; — first applied to iron pyrites, or bisulphure of iron, in allusion to its striking fire with steel. *Dana. Lyell.*

PYR'ITE "This word is accented on the second syllable by Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Barclay, Bailey, and Fenning; and on the first by Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, and Entick. *Pyrites* is the analogical pronunciation; for, as the word is derived from the Greek *πυρίτης*, and the Latin *pyrites*, (both with the accent on the penultimate, and preserving the form of their originals,) it ought to have the accent on the same syllable." *Walker.*

PY-RIT'IC, *a.* Relating to, consisting of, or **PY-RIT'IC-AL**, *a.* resembling, pyrites. *Cleveland.*

PYR-I-TIF'ER-ÖUS, *a.* [*Eng.* *pyrites*, and *L.* *fero*, to bear.] Containing, or producing, pyrites. *Eaton.*

PYR-I-TÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [*Eng.* *pyrites*, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on pyrites. *Clarke.*

PYR'I-TOÜS, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, pyrites; pyritic. *P. Cyc.*

PYRO-, [*Gr.* *πῦρ*, *πῦρ*, fire.] A prefix used in chemistry to denote that the substance, in the name of which it occurs, is a product obtained by subjecting some other substance, as an organic acid, to the action of heat. *Booth.*

PYR-Q-AÖT'IC-SPÍR'IT, *n.* (*Chem.*) A limpid, colorless, inflammable liquid, of an agreeable, ethereal odor, and pungent taste; acetone; mesitic alcohol; — obtained by passing the vapor of strong acetic acid through a porcelain tube heated to dull redness. *Graham. Miller.*

PYR-Q-ÄC'ID, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid made by subjecting another acid to heat. *Brandé.*

PY-RÖB'Q-LI, *n. pl.* [*Gr.* *πυροβόλα*, arrows tipped with fire; *πῦρ*, *πῦρ*, fire, and *βάλλω*, to throw.] Fire-balls, used by the ancients. *Stoacquer.*

PYR'Q-EHLÖRE, *n.* [*Gr.* *πῦρ*, fire, and *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow.] (*Min.*) A mineral chiefly composed of columbic acid or of titanate acid (sometimes of both), protoxide of cerium, and lime; microlite; — so named from its becoming yellowish-green under the blowpipe. *Dana.*

PYR-Q-CIT'RIC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained by exposing citric acid under certain conditions to the action of heat. *Miller.*

PYR-Q-E-LÉC'TRIC, *a.* [*Gr.* *πῦρ*, fire, and *Eng.* *electric*.] Rendered electric, or electro-polar, by heat, as certain crystals. *Dana.*

PYR-Q-E-LÉC'TRIC-ITY, *n.* Electricity developed by heat, as in certain crystals. *Dana.*

PYR-Q-GÄL'LIC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting a feeble acid obtained in brilliant plates by the sublimation of gallic acid and certain other bodies; — much used in photographic operations. *Miller.*

PYR-Q-GÉN, *n.* [*Gr.* *πῦρ*, *πῦρ*, fire, and *γεννώ*, to produce.] The electric fluid. *Lake.*

PY-RÖF'E-NOÜS, *a.* Noting ancient melted rocks; produced by fire; igneous. *Phillips.*

PY-RÖL'A-TRY, *n.* [*Gr.* *πῦρ*, fire, and *λατρεία*, worship.] Adoration or worship of fire. *Young.*

PYR-Q-LIG'NE-ÖUS, *a.* [*Gr.* *πῦρ*, fire, and *λίγνυς*, wood; *lignum*, wood.] Noting a crude acetic acid, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood in iron retorts, and containing wood, naphtha, tarry matters, &c. *Miller.*

PYR-Q-LIG'NIC, *a.* Pyroligneous. *Hamilton.*

PYR-Q-LIG'NITE, *n.* A name formerly applied to a supposed compound of pyroligneous acid and a base.

Pyrolignite of iron, a name applied to a dark brown solution composed of the acetate of the protoxide of iron and a quantity of tarry, oily, and spumous matters produced in the destructive distillation of wood; iron-liquor; — used as a mordant. *Parnell.*

PYR-Q-LIG'NOUS, *a.* Pyroligneous. *Ure.*

PYR-Q-LITH'IC, *a.* [*Gr.* *πῦρ*, fire, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained in combination with ammonia by distilling lithic or uric acid, and called also *pyro-uric acid*. *Henry.*

PY-RÖL'Q-GIST, *n.* One who investigates, or is skilled in, the laws of heat. *Wright.*

PY-RÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr.* *πῦρ*, *πῦρ*, fire, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A treatise on heat. *Smart.*

PYR-Q-LÜ'SITE, *n.* [*Gr.* *πῦρ*, fire, and *λύω*, to wash.] (*Min.*) A dark-colored mineral, often crystalline, consisting of sesquioxide of manganese and oxygen; — extensively used to discharge the brown and green tints of glass, whence it takes its name. *Dana.*

PYR-Q-MÄ'LATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of pyromalic acid and a base. *Wright.*

PYR-Q-MÄ'LIC, *a.* [*Gr.* *πῦρ*, fire, and *μήλον* (*L.* *malum*), an apple.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained in the form of sublimated crystals by heating malic acid out of contact of air. *Henry.*

PYR-Q-MÄN-CY [*pyr'q-män-se*, *W. J. F. Sm. Wr.*; *pyr'q-män-se*, *S. E. Ja. K.*; *pe-röm'an-se* or *pyr'q-män-se*, *P. J.*; *n.* [*Gr.* *πυρομανεία*; *πῦρ*, *πῦρ*, fire, and *μανεία*, divination; *It.* *pyromanzia*; *Sp.* *pyromancia*; *Fr.* *pyromancie*.] Divination by fire.

There are four kinds of divination: hydromancy, pyromancy, aeromancy, geomancy. *Avicenna.*

PYR-Q-MÄN-TIC, *n.* One who practises pyromancy. *Herbert.*

PYR-Q-MÄN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to pyromancy.

PY-RÖM'E-TER [*pe-röm'e-ter*, *E. W. K. Sm. Crabb, Wr.*; *pyr'q-mä-ter*, *Ja.*], *n.* [*Gr.* *πῦρ*, fire, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring degrees of heat too high to be measured by common thermometers, as the heat of furnaces. *Daniell.*

PYR-Q-MÄN'TIC "The most accurate *pyrometer* is that of Daniell, which consists of a small rod of iron or platinum contained in a cylindrical cavity drilled longitudinally in a square bar of black-lead ware. The metallic rod is surmounted by a short rod of porcelain, called the index, which protrudes upwards through a ring of platinum on the top of the bar, and is tightened by a little wedge of porcelain driven through the ring. On submitting the whole to the heat to be measured, the protrusion of the index is increased by the excess of the expansion of the metallic rod above that of the black lead. This excess is accurately determined, after the instrument has been cooled, by means of a

scale whose indications are comparable with those of a common thermometer. *Miller.*

PYR-Q-MÉT'RIC, *a.* Relating to the **PYR-Q-MÉT'RI-CAL**, *a.* rometer or to pyrometry.

PY-RÖM'E-TRY, *n.* The measurement of heat, or the expansion of bodies by heat. *Craig.*

PYR-Q-MÖR'PHITE, *n.* [*Gr.* *πῦρ*, fire, and *μορφή*, form.] (*Min.*) A mineral composed essentially of phosphate of lead and chloride of lead; — so called in allusion to the crystalline form assumed by the melted globule on cooling. *Dana.*

PYR-Q-MÜ'CATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of pyromucic acid and a base. *Gregory.*

PYR-Q-MÜ'CIC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained in the form of brilliant white scales by the distillation of mucic acid. *Gregory.*

PYR'OPE, *n.* [*Gr.* *πυρόπης*, fiery-eyed; *πῦρ*, fire, and *ὤψ*, the eye.] (*Min.*) A transparent or translucent mineral of a blood-red color, composed chiefly of silice, alumina, and magnesia; — called also *Bohemian garnet*. *Dana.*

PY-RÖPH'A-NOÜS, *a.* Rendered transparent by heat. *Smart.*

PYR-Q-PHÖR'IC, *a.* [*Gr.* *πῦρ*, fire, and *φέρω*, to bear.] Noting the disintegrated or minutely divided state of certain substances, as iron, copper, carbon, &c., in which they ignite or burn when exposed to the action of certain gases separate or mixed. *Daniell.*

PY-RÖPH'Q-ROÜS, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, pyrophorus; pyrophoric. *Wright.*

PY-RÖPH'Q-RÜS, *n.* [*Gr.* *πῦρ*, fire, and *φέρω*, to bear.] A name applied to various artificial substances which ignite or become inflamed on exposure to the air. *Turner.*

PYR-Q-PHYL'LITE, or **PY-RÖPH'YL-LITE**, *n.* [*Gr.* *πῦρ*, fire, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] (*Min.*) A foliated mineral of a pearly lustre, consisting of silica, alumina, and water. *Dana.*

PYR-Q-PHY'S-A-LITE, *n.* [*Gr.* *πῦρ*, *πῦρ*, fire, *φυσάω*, to blow or puff, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A coarse, nearly opaque variety of topaz, which intumesces when heated; physalite. *Dana.*

PY-RÖRTH'ITE, *n.* [*Gr.* *πῦρ*, fire, and *ὀρθός*, straight.] (*Min.*) An impure orthite containing bitumen. *Dana.*

PYR-Q-SCLE'RITE, *n.* [*Gr.* *πῦρ*, fire, and *σκληρός*, hard.] (*Min.*) A mineral composed of silica, alumina, magnesia, and water. *Dana.*

PYR-Q-SCOPE, *n.* [*Gr.* *πῦρ*, fire, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine.] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the heat radiated from a fire. *Parkes.*

PYR-Q-SID'ER-ITE, *n.* [*Gr.* *πῦρ*, fire, and *σίδηρος*, iron.] (*Min.*) A mineral composed of peroxide of iron and water. *Dana.*

PY-RÖ'SIS, *n.* [*Gr.* *πύρωσις*, inflammation; *πῦρ*, *πῦρ*, fire.] (*Med.*) An affection consisting of a hot sensation in the stomach, with eructations of an acrid, burning liquid, which causes a distressing sensation in the parts over which it passes; — also called *waterbrash*, *waterquaim*, and *black-water*. *Dunghison.*

PY-RÖS'MA-LITE, *n.* [*Gr.* *πῦρ*, fire, and *ῥῶμα*, odor.] (*Min.*) A mineral composed chiefly of silica, peroxide of iron, and sesquioxide of manganese; — so called in allusion to the odor given off before the blowpipe. *Dana.*

PYR-Q-SÖME, *n.* [*Gr.* *πῦρ*, *πῦρ*, fire, and *σῶμα*, a body.] (*Ent.*) A compound acidian, remarkable for emitting phosphoric light. *Brandé.*

PYR-Q-TÄR'TÄR'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting two acids, one called solid pyrotartaric acid, and the other liquid pyrotartaric acid, obtained by the destructive distillation of tartaric acid. *Graham.*

PYR-Q-TÄR'TRÄTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by pyrotartaric acid and a base. *Wright.*

PYR-Q-TÉCH'NI-AN, *n.* A pyrotechnist. *Scott.*

PYR-Q-TÉCH'NI'CIAN, *n.* A pyrotechnist. *Scott.*

PYR-Q-TÉCH'NIC, *a.* [*It.* & *Sp.* *pirotecnico*.] **PYR-Q-TÉCH'NI-CAL**, *a.* [*It.* & *Sp.* *pirotecnico*.] Relating to fire-works. *P. Cyc.*

PYR-Q-TÉCH'NICS, *n. pl.* The art of making fire-works; fire-works; pyrotechny. *Johnson.*

|| PŶR-Q-TĒCH'NIST, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny; a maker of fire-works. *Stevens.*

|| PŶR-Q-TĒCH-NY [pŶr'ō-tĕk-nē, *W. P. J. F. Sm.* *Wr.*; pŶr'ō-tĕk-nē, *S. E. Ja. K.*], *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, πῦρ, fire, and τέχνη, an art, a trade; *It. & Sp. pirotecniā*; *Fr. pyrotechnie.*] The art of making fire-works, whether for amusement or the purposes of war. *Hale.*

PŶR-ŌTH'Q-NIDE, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. πῦρ, πῦρ, fire, ὀθῶν, linen, and εἶδος, form.] (*Med.*) A kind of oil produced by the combustion of textures of hemp, linen, or cotton in a copper vessel. *Dunglison.*

PŶR-ŌT'IC, *a.* [Gr. πυρρικός; πυρῶ, to burn; *It. pirotico*; *Fr. pyrotique.*] Caustic; burning. *Ash.*

PŶR-ŌT'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) A caustic medicine. *Ash.*

PŶR-Q-Ū'RIC, *a.* [Gr. πῦρ, fire, and Eng. uric.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from uric acid; pyrolithic. *Henry.*

PŶR-QX-ĒNE, *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, fire, and ξένος, a stranger.] (*Min.*) The name of a species of minerals, comprising many varieties, all of which contain a large proportion of silica, combined with various protoxides, as magnesia, lime, protoxide of iron, &c.;—so called in allusion to its occurrence in lavas, where it was supposed not to belong or to be a stranger. *Dana.*

PŶR-QX-ĒN'IC, *a.* Relating to, or having the nature of, pyroxene. *Ruschenberger.*

PŶR-ŌX'YLE (-il), *n.* (*Chem.*) Pyroxyline. *Wright.*

PŶR-QX-ŶL'IC-SPĪR'IT, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the volatile products obtained by the destructive distillation of wood at a high temperature in a close vessel;—called also *wood-spirit*, and *methylic-alcohol*. *Miller.*

|| This substance is extensively used in an impure form, under the name of *wood naphtha*, as the solvent of shellac and other resins in stiffening the basis of silk hats. *Miller.*

PŶR-ŌX'Y-LĪNE, *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, fire, and ξίλον, the cotton-tree.] (*Chem.*) A substance prepared by immersing, for a certain time, equal measures of cellulose in any form, as cotton, tow, linen, &c., in a mixture of sulphuric acid and nitric acid, each of a certain strength, whereby it undergoes a change of chemical composition and of properties, with scarcely any change of form or appearance;—called also *gun-cotton*.

|| *Pyroxyline* burns in the open air with a flash, but without either smoke or report. It is violently explosive when fired in a confined space, its explosive force being equal to that of about three times, and, when best prepared, eight times, its weight of gunpowder. The solution of pyroxyline in a mixture of ether and alcohol is called *collodion*. *C. T. Jackson.*

PŶR-RHIC [pŶr'ik], *n.* [Gr. πυρρική; *L. pyrrhica*, from πυρρικός, *Pyrrhicus*, the inventor of the dance. *Liddle & Scott.*—*It. pirrica*; *Fr. pyrrhique.*] (*Grecian Ant.*) A celebrated wardance performed to the sound of the flute in very quick and light time. *W. Smith.*

PŶR-RHIC, *n.* [Gr. πυρρικός (sc. ποῦς); *L. pyrrhichius* (sc. pes); *It. pirricchio*; *Sp. pirriquo*; *Fr. pyrrhique.*] (*Pros.*) A foot consisting of two short syllables. *Zumpt.*

PŶR-RHIC, *a.* [Gr. πυρρικός; *L. pyrrhichius.*]

1. Noting a military dance among the ancient Greeks. *Brande.*

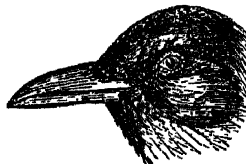
2 (*Pros.*) Noting a foot consisting of two short syllables. *W. Smith.*

PŶR-RHIC'Ī-AN, *a.* *Pyrrhic.* *Crabb.*

PŶR-RHIC'IST, *n.* [Gr. πυρρικός; (*Grecian Ant.*) A dancer of the pyrrhic. *W. Smith.*

PŶR-RHITE, *n.* [Gr. πυρρός, yellowish-red.] (*Min.*) A minute crystalline, orange-yellow mineral, consisting of columbate of zirconia, colored by oxides of iron, uranium, &c. *Dana.*

PŶR-RHO-CŌR-Ā-CĪ'NÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. πυρροκόραξ, a crow with a reddish beak; *κέρως*, reddish, and *κόραξ*, a crow; *L. pyrrhocrax.*] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of conirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Corvidæ* and choughs. *Gray.*



Pyrrhocrax Alpinus.

PŶR-RHO-NĒ'AN, *a.* [*Fr. pyrrhonien.*] *Pyrrhonic.* *Shaftesbury.*

PŶR-RHŌN'IC (pŶr-rŏn'ik), *a.* Pertaining to *Pyrrho*, or to *Pyrrhonism*. *Smart.*

PŶR-RHIC-NĪSM (pŶr'ō-nĭzm), *n.* [*It. & Sp. pyrronismo*; *Fr. pyrrhonisme.*] A system of philosophy, founded by *Pyrrho*, a *Grecian* philosopher, contemporary with *Aristotle*, which maintains that all things are equally certain and uncertain; the doctrines or philosophy of the sceptics; scepticism; universal doubt. *Fleming.*

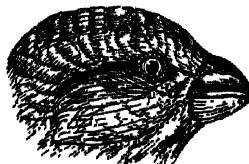
PŶR-RHO-NĪST, *n.* [*It. & Sp. pirronista.*] A believer in *pyrrhonism*; a sceptic. *Marston.*

PŶR-RHO-TĪNE, *n.* [Gr. πυρρός, yellowish-red.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a metallic lustre, composed chiefly of sulphur and iron;—distinguished from common pyrites by its inferior hardness. *Dana.*

PŶR-RHU-LĪ'NÆ,

n. pl. [Gr. πυρρός, flame-colored.]

(*Ornith.*) A sub-family of conirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Fringillidæ*; bullfinches. *Gray.*



Strobilophaga enucleator.

PŶR'Ū-LĀ, *n.* [*L. pyrum*, a pear.] (*Conch.*) A genus of mollusks, having a pyriform shell with a horny operculum. *Eng. Cyc.*

PŶR'US, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of fruit-trees; the pear.—See *PEAR*. *Eng. Cyc.*

|| PŶ-THĀG-Q-RĒ'AN [pē-thāg-q-rē'an, *W. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; pŶth-a-gŏ-re-an, *Wb.*; pŶth-a-gŏ-re-an or pŶth-a-gŏ-rē'an, *Wr.*], *a.* [Gr. Πυθαγόρας; *Pythagoras*; *L. Pythagoreus*; *It. Pitagorico*; *Sp. Pitagorico*; *Fr. Pythagoricien.*] Pertaining to *Pythagoras*, a celebrated philosopher of ancient Greece, or to his philosophy which taught the doctrine of metempsychosis, or the transmigration of souls through different orders of animal existence. *Reid. Brande.*

Pythagorean system, (*Astron.*) the system taught by *Pythagoras*, afterwards revived by *Copernicus*, and now universally received as the true system of the world. It places the sun in the centre, and makes all the planets revolve around him from west to east.—*Pythagorean theorem*, (*Geom.*) the forty seventh proposition, discovered by *Pythagoras*, of the first book of *Euclid's Elements*, viz., that the square of the longest side of a right-angled triangle is equal in area to both the squares of the two shorter sides. It is said, by ancient authors, to have sacrificed to the gods a hundred oxen in token of his gratitude for his discovery of this truth. *Hutton.*

|| PŶ-THĀG-Q-RĒ'AN, *n.* A follower of *Pythagoras* the philosopher. *Brande.*

|| PŶ-THĀG-Q-RĒ'AN-ĪSM, *n.* The doctrines or philosophy of *Pythagoras*. *Bailey.*

PŶTH-Ā-GŌR'IC, } *a.* *Pythagorean.* [*n.*]
PŶTH-Ā-GŌR'IC-ĀL, } *Henry More.*

PŶ-THĀG-Q-RĪSM, *n.* The doctrines or the philosophy of *Pythagoras*. [*n.*] *More.*

PŶ-THĀG-Q-RĪZE, *v. n.* To speculate after the manner of *Pythagoras*. [*n.*] *Wright.*

PŶTH'Ī-AD, *n.* The period of the celebration of the *Pythian games*, or the time between two celebrations of these games. *W. Smith.*

PŶTH'Ī-AN, *a.* [Gr. Πυθίας; *Pythia*, a part of *Phocis*, or *Πυθία*, *Pythia*, a priestess of *Apollo*; *L. Pythius*; *Fr. Pythien.*] Pertaining to *Pytho*, a part of *Phocis*, in ancient Greece, or to *Pythia*, a priestess of *Apollo*.

Pythian games, (*Grecian Ant.*) one of the four great national festivals celebrated in the neighborhood of *Delphi*, anciently called *Pytho*, in honor of *Apollo*, *Diana*, and *Latona*. *W. Smith.*

PŶ'THON, *n.* [*L.*, from Gr. Πύθων, *Python*, a serpent slain by *Apollo*.] (*Zool.*) A genus of large serpents of the family *Boidæ*, or boas. *Eng. Cyc.*

PŶTH'Q-NĒSS [pŶth'q-nēs, *K. Sm. Wb.*; pŶth'q-nēs, *Ja.*], *n.* [*Fr. pythouisse*, from Gr. Πυθώ, the oldest name of *Delphi*.]

1. The priestess of *Apollo* at the oracle of *Delphi*. *Milford.*

2. A female supposed to possess the power of divination; a sort of witch. *Sp. Hall.*

PŶ-THŌN'IC, *a.* [Gr. πυθωνικός; *L. pythonicus.*] Pretending to foretell future events. *Racine.*

PŶTH'Q-NĪSM, *n.* The art of foretelling future events by sorcery. *Cole.*

PŶTH'Q-NĪST, *n.* A conjurer. *Cockeram.*

PŶ-ŪL'CON, *n.*; *pl. PŶ-ŪL'CA.* [Gr. πῶν, pus, and ἔλκω, to draw.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for extracting pus from a cavity. *Dunglison.*

PŶX, *n.* [Gr. πύξις, a box; *πύξος*, boxwood; *L. pyxis*; *It. pisside*; *Sp. pixide.*] [Written also *pix.*]

1. A box in which the host is kept by the Roman Catholic priesthood;—called also *tabernacle*. *Britton.*

|| It is generally supposed that the vulgar expression of *please the pyx* is only a corruption of *please the pyx*. *Nares.*

2. A box used for the trial of gold and silver coin. *Smart.*

3. (*Naut.*) The box in which the compass is suspended. *Wright.*

4. (*Anat.*) *Pyxis*.—See *PYXIS*. *Wright.*

Trial of the pyx, a trial of coins at the English mint previous to their being put into circulation;—so called from the box in which the pieces selected for trial were kept;—also, a trial of the purity of silver-plate manufactured by silversmiths. *Wright.*

PŶX-ID'Ī-ŪM, *n.* [Gr. πύξις, *pyxis*, a box.] (*Bot.*) A pod dehiscient by a transverse circular line, so that, when ripe, the seeds and their placenta appear as if seated in a cup covered with a lid. *Gray. Lindley.*

PŶX'IS, *n.* [*L.*, from Gr. πύξις.]

1. A pyx, or box. *Wright.*

2. (*Bot.*) *Pyxidium*.—See *PYXIDIUM*. *Gray.*

3. (*Anat.*) The cavity of the hip-joint; coxylod cavity; acetabulum. *Dunglison.*

Q.

Q, a consonant, and the seventeenth letter of the alphabet, is always followed by *u*. It has the sound of *k* or *c* hard, and the *u* which follows it, when not silent, is sounded as *w*; as in the word *quail*, pronounced *kwoale*. It is said to take its name from the French *queue*, a tail, its form being that of *O* with a tail. As a numeral *Q* stands for 500, and with a dash (*q̄*), 500,000.

QUAB (kwōb), *n.* [*L. gobio*, a fish of small value." *Skinner*. — Ger. *quabbe*, or *quappe*; Dut. *kwabaal*; Dan. *qvabbe*; Sw. *qvabba*.]

1. A kind of fish.

2. † Any thing in an imperfect state.

You'll take it well enough, a scholar's fancy, *A quab*; 'tis nothing else, a very *quab*.

Ford.

QUACHA (kwā'chā), *n.* The quagga. — See *QUAGGA*.

QUA-CHIL'TŌ, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A Brazilian fowl of the moor-hen kind, of a fine black color variegated with white.

Wright.

QUACK (kwāk), *v. n.* [*Ger. quaken*; Dut. *kwaaken*; Dan. *qvække*. — An onomatopoeic word.] [*i. QUACKED*; *pp. QUACKING, QUACKED*.]

1. To cry like a duck.

Wild ducks *quack* where grasshoppers did sing. *King.*

2. To chatter boastfully; to brag loudly; to talk ostentatiously.

Hudibras.

3. To practise quackery.

QUACK, *n.* 1. The cry of a duck. *Goldsmith.*

2. A boastful pretender to medical skill; an irregular, tricking practitioner in physic; a charlatan; an empiric; a mountebank. *Dumglishon.*

3. Any boastful pretender to a science or an art. "*Quacks* in the art of teaching." *L'Estrange.*

Syn. — *Quack* is the common and popular term applied to an ignorant practitioner of medicine; *empiric* is one who makes experiments. *Quack*, *empiric*, *mountebank*, and *charlatan* are all terms applied, in the first place, to vain pretenders to medical knowledge, and, in the second place, to boastful pretenders in other departments of science.

QUACK, *a.* Pertaining to quackery; falsely pretending, or falsely alleged, to cure diseases; as, "*A quack doctor*"; "*A quack medicine*."

QUACK'ENED (kwāk'knd), *p. a.* Almost choked; quackled. [*Local, Eng.*] *Lemon.*

QUACK'ER-Y, *n.* The character and practices of a quack; irregular practice; vain and false pretensions; quackism. *Johnson.*

QUACK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat boastful and trickish, — like a quack. "*Quackish* address of the national assembly." *Burke.*

QUACK'ISM, *n.* The practice of quackery. *Ash.*

QUACK'KLE, *v. a. & n.* [*i. QUACKLED*; *pp. QUACKLING, QUACKLED*.] To interrupt in breathing; to almost choke; to suffocate. [*Provincial in Eng. and colloquial in U.S.*] *Holloway.*

QUACK'SAL-VER (kwāk'sal-ver, *S. W. P. Ja. R.*; kwāk'sā-ver, *Sm.*), *n.* [*Dut. kwaksalver*; *kwaken*, to quack, and *salz*, salve; Ger. *quacksalber*; Dan. *qvaksalver*; Sw. *qvaksalvare*.] A quack who deals chiefly in salves and ointments; a medicaster; a charlatan.

To turn mountebanks, *quacksalvers*, empirics. *Burton.*

† **QUAD** (kwōd), *a.* [*Dut. kwade*.] Evil; bad. "None *quad*," i. e. nothing bad. *Gower.*

QUAD'RA (kwōd'rā), *n.*; *L. pl. QUADRÆ*. [*L., a square*.] (*Arch.*)

1. A name given by Vitruvius to the square piece commonly called the *soke*, used to support the pedestals of statues, vases, and other ornaments. *Weale.*

2. A square moulding, frame, or border, encompassing a bass-relief, panel, &c. *Francis.*

3. The plinth or lower member of a podium. *Weale.*

4. *pl.* The bands or fillets of the Ionic base between which the scotia or hollow occurs. *Weale.*

QUAD'RA-GÈNE (kwōd'rā-jēn), *n.* [*L. quadrageni*, forty each.] (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A papal indulgence, being a remission of the temporal punishment due to sin, corresponding to forty days of ancient canonical penance. *Bp. Taylor.*

QUAD-RA-GÈS' (kwōd-), *n.* [*L., fortieth*.] The season of Lent; — so called because it consists of about forty days. *Brande.*

Quadragesima Sunday, the first Sunday in Lent and about the fortieth day from Easter. *Brande.*

QUAD-RA-GÈS'-I-MAL (kwōd-rā-jēs'e-māl), *a.* [*L. quadragesima*; *It. quadragesimale*; *Sp. cuadragesimal*; *Fr. quadragesimal*.] Relating to Lent; used in Lent; lenten. *Sanderson.*

QUAD-RA-GÈS'-I-MALS (kwōd-rā-jēs'e-mālz), *n. pl.* Offerings formerly made, on mid-lent Sunday, to the mother church. *Todd.*

QUAD-RAN-GLE (kwōd-rāng-gl), *n.* [*L. quadrangulum*; *quatuor* (Sansc. *chatur*; Gr. *tetrapa*), four, and *angulus*, an angle; *It. quadrangolo*; *Sp. cuadrangulo*; *Fr. quadrangle*.]

1. (*Geom.*) A plane figure, having four angles and consequently four sides. *Brande.*

2. (*Arch.*) A rectangular space enclosed by buildings, as a cloister or a court-yard. *Britton.*

QUAD-RAN'GU-LAR, *a.* [*L. quadrangulus*; *It. quadrangolare*; *Sp. cuadrangular*; *Fr. quadrangulaire*.] Having four angles; four-cornered. "*A quadrangular table*." *Spectator.*

QUAD-RAN'GU-LAR-LY, *ad.* In a quadrangle.

QUAD'RANS, *n.* 1. A division of the Roman *as*, consisting of one fourth of it, or three ounces when the *as* was of its full weight. *Brande.*

2. (*English Money*.) A farthing. *Cyc. of Com.*

QUAD'RANT (kwōd'rānt) [kwā'drānt, *S. W. E. F. Ja. K.*; kwōd'rānt, *P. J. Sm.*], *n.* [*L. quadrans*.]

1. The fourth part; the quarter. *Broome.*

2. The fourth part of a circle; an arc of ninety degrees, "*The quadrant of the circle of the ecliptic*." *Holder.*

3. An instrument used in astronomy, navigation, surveying, &c., for measuring angles; — so called because it originally consisted, together with various appendages, of a *quadrant* of a circle. — See *SEXTANT*. *Hutton.*

4. (*Gunnery*.) An instrument used for elevating and pointing cannon, mortars, &c.; — called also the *gunner's square*. *Brande.*

Hadley's quadrant, a quadrant for measuring angles in any plane, consisting of a graduated octant, together with various appendages, and among them two mirrors, one of which is affixed to a movable index. The image of one of the two objects whose angular distance is sought, is made by two reflections to coincide with the object as seen directly, and then by the motion of the index to coincide with the other object. The angular motion of the index (according to the law of optics, that the angle between the first and last directions of a ray of light successively reflected in the same plane by two mirrors, is equal to twice the inclination of the mirrors) is half the angle sought. The whole angle, half degrees being numbered in the graduation as degrees, is read off on the graduated arc or limb. — See *OCTANT*, and *SEXTANT*. *Farrar.*

Quadrant compass, a carpenter's compass having a quadrant of a circle attached by which it may be set at any angle. *Simmonds.* — *Quadrant of altitude*, an appendage to the artificial globe, consisting of a graduated thin slip of brass, of the length of a quarter of a great circle of the globe, capable of being riveted to the meridian at one end, and movable, upon the rivet as a centre, to all points of the horizon; — used to measure altitudes, azimuths, &c. *Hutton.*

QUA-DRÁN'TAL, *a.* [*L. quadrantalis*; *Sp. cuadrantal*.] Relating to a quadrant; included in the fourth part of a circle. *Derham.*

Quadrantal space, the fourth part of a circle. *Francis.* — *Quadrantal triangle*, a spherical triangle having one of its sides a quadrant or 90°. *Davies & Peck.*

QUA-DRÁN'TAL, *n.* 1. A cube. *Crabb.*

2. A Roman measure for fluids containing a cubic foot; amphora. *W. Smith.*

QUAD'RAT (kwōd'rāt), *n.* [See *QUADRATE*.]

1. (*Printing*.) A piece of metal cast lower in height than type so as to produce no impression on paper; used to separate words, fill up blank spaces, short lines, &c. *Brande.*

2. A mathematical instrument for measuring altitudes; quadrat; — called also a *geometrical square* and *line of shadows*. *Hutton.*

QUAD'RATE, *a.* [*L. quadratus*, squared; *It. quadrato*; *Sp. cuadrado*; *Fr. quadrat*.]

1. Square; having four equal sides. *Johnson.*

2. Divisible into four equal parts.

Thirty-six days, which is a number *quadrato*. *Halwell.*

3. Square in a figurative sense; well-proportioned; regulated; even; equal; exact. "*A quadrato*, solid wise man." *Hovell.*

4. Suited; applicable. *Harvey.*

QUAD'RATE (kwōd'rāt), *n.* 1. A square; a surface with four equal parallel sides.

Whether the exact *quadrato* or the long square be the better. *Watson.*

2. A mathematical instrument; a quadrat.

3. [*Fr. quadrat*.] (*Astrol.*) An aspect of the heavenly bodies wherein they are distant from each other 90°; quartile. *Johnson.*

QUAD'RATE (kwōd'rāt), *v. n.* [*L. quadro*, *quadratus*; *It. quadrare*; *Sp. cuadrar*; *Fr. quadrer*.] To suit; to correspond; to fit; to tally; to square; — followed by *with*.

There is a better explanation at hand which exactly *quadrates* with the sense here given. *Watson.*

QUA-DRÁT'IC, *a.* Denoting a square or pertaining to it; square.

Quadratic equation, (*Algebra*.) an equation of the second degree, containing but one unknown quantity.

QUAD-RĀ'TŌ, *n.* [*It. (Mus.)*] The note B in the natural or diatonic scale, marked thus C, — being a semitone minor higher than B mol or b; called also *quadro*. *Brande.*

QUADRATRIX (kwōd-rā'trīks) [kwōd-rā'trīks, *Sm. Ash, Crabb, Brande*; kwōd'rā'trīks, *K. Wb.*], *n.* (*Geom.*) A curve employed for finding the quadrature of other curves, and also for dividing an angle into three or more equal parts. *Da. & P.*

QUAD'RA-TŪRE (kwōd'rā-tūr), *n.* [*L. & It. quadratura*; *Sp. cuadratura*; *Fr. quadrature*.]

1. The act of squaring; the determination of the area of a curve or some portion of it, or the finding of an equal square; the finding of a square equal to the area of another figure, as a circle. "*The quadrature of curves*." *Watts.*

2. A quadrat; a square. *Milton.*

3. (*Astron.*) The position of the moon when she is 90° from the sun, or at one of the two points of her orbit equally distant from the conjunction and opposition. *Herschel.*

The quadrature of the circle is a famous problem, which has probably been the subject of more discussion and research than any other problem within the whole range of mathematical science. The problem may safely be pronounced impossible, and all attempts at the solution of it have long been abandoned by every one having the least pretension to mathematical knowledge. *Davies & Peck.*

QUAD'REL (kwōd'rēl), *n.* [*It. quadrello*.] (*Arch.*) A kind of artificial stone made of chalky earth, and dried for at least two years in the shade; — so called from being square. *Guill.*

QUAD-RĒN'NI-AL, *a.* [*L. quadriennis*; *quatuor*, four, and *annus*, a year.]

1. Comprising four years. *Johnson.*

2. Happening once in four years. *Maunder.*

QUAD-RĒN'NI-AL-LY, *ad.* Once in four years.

QUAD'RI-BLE (kwōd'rē-bl), *a.* [*L. quadro*, to make square.] That may be squared. "All *quadrable* curves." *Derham.*

QUAD-RI-CÁP'SU-LAR (kwód-re-káp'su-lar), *a.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *capsula*, a small box.] (*Bot.*) Having four capsules to a flower. *Loudon.*

QUAD-RI-CÖR'NOUS (kwód-re), *a.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *cornu*, a horn.] Having four horns; four-horned. *Smart.*

QUAD-RI-DÉC'I-MAL (kwód-re-dés'e-mal), *a.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *decem*, ten.] (*Crystallography.*) Applied to minerals the middle or prismatic part of which has four faces, and the two summits, taken together, ten faces. *Cleveland.*

QUAD-RI-DÉN'TATE, *a.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *dentatus*, toothed.] (*Bot.*) Having four teeth on the edge. *Eng. Cyc.*

QUAD-RI-ÉN'NI-AL (kwód-re-én'ne-al), *a.* [*L. quadriennus*; *quatuor*, four, and *annus*, a year; *Sp. quadrienal*; *Fr. quadriennal*, *quadriennal*.] 1. Comprising four years. *Bullock.* 2. Happening once in four years. *Todd.*

QUAD-RI-FÁ'RI-OÜS (kwód-re-fa're-üs), *a.* [*L. quadrifarius*, fourfold.] (*Bot.*) Arranged in four rows or ranks. *Loudon.*

QUAD-RI-FID (kwód-re-fid), *a.* [*L. quadrifidus*; *quatuor*, four, and *fido*, *fidi*, to cleave; *It. quadrifico*; *Fr. quadrifide*.] (*Bot.*) Split into four parts; having four incisions which extend half-way down or more; especially applied when the incisions are sharp. *Gray.*

QUAD-RI-FÖL (kwód-re-föl), *a.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *folium*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having four leaves. *Pennant.*

QUAD-RI-FÖ'LI-ATE, *a.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *folium*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Noting leaves the petiole of which bears four leaflets, growing from the same point; four-leaved. *Lindley.*

QUAD-RI-FÖRE (kwód-re-för), *n.* [*L. quadriforis*, having four openings; *quatuor*, four, and *foris*, a door.] (*Ent.*) One of a family of sessile cirripeds, comprehending those in which the opercular covering of the tube is composed of four valves or calcareous pieces. *Brande.*

QUAD-RI-FÜR-CÄT-ED (kwód-re-für-kät-ed), *a.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *furca*, a two-pronged fork.] Having four forks or prongs. *Pennant.*

QUAD-RI-GA (kwód-re-ga), *n.* [*L. quadrigæ*; *quatuor*, four, and *jugum*, a yoke.] (*Roman Ant.*) A car or chariot drawn by four horses harnessed all abreast. *Brande.*

QUAD-RI-GE-NÄ'RI-OÜS (kwód-re-je-nä're-üs), *a.* Consisting of forty. *Maunder.*

QUAD-RI-JÜ'GATE, *a.* Quadrijugous. *Craig.*

QUAD-RI-JÜ'GOUS, or **QUAD-RI-JÜ'GOÜS**, *a.* [*L. quadrijugus*.] (*Bot.*) Noting pinnate leaves, the petiole of which bears four pairs of leaflets. *Lindley.*

QUAD-RI-LÄT'ER-AL (kwód-re-lät'er-al), *a.* [*L. quadrilaterus*; *quatuor*, four, and *latus*, a side; *It. quadrilatero*; *Sp. cuadrilatero*; *Fr. quadrilatère*.] (*Geom.*) Noting a plane figure contained by four straight lines; having four sides; four-sided. *Brande.*

QUAD-RI-LÄT'ER-AL (kwód-re-lät'er-al), *n.* (*Geom.*) A plane figure contained by four straight lines; a quadrangular figure. *Brande.*

QUAD-RI-LÄT'ER-AL-NÉSS (kwód-re-lät'er-al-nés), *n.* The state of being quadrilateral. *Brady.*

QUAD-RI-LIT'ER-AL (kwód-re-lit'er-al), *a.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *littera*, a letter.] Consisting of four letters. *P. Cyc.*

QUA-DRILLE (ka-dril'), *n.* [*L. quadrula*, dim. of *quadrus*, a square; *It. quadriglio*; *Sp. cuadrilla*; *Fr. quadrille*.] 1. A game at cards played by four persons with forty cards, the four tens, nines, and eights being discarded. *Cuthorn.*

2. A kind of dance in which there are four couples in a set. *Maunder.*

QUA-DRILLE, *v. n.* To play at quadrilles. *Quin.*

QUAD-RILL'ION (kwód-ril'yun), *n.* The number expressed by a unit and twenty-four ciphers annexed, according to the English notation, but according to the French notation, in common use on the continent and in the U. S., the number expressed by a unit and fifteen ciphers annexed. *Greenleaf.*

QUAD-RI-LÖ'BATE (kwód-re-lö'bat), *a.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *Gr. lōpos*, a lobe.] (*Bot.*) Having four lobes, as a leaf. *Gray.*

QUAD-RI-LÖBED, *a.* Quadrilobate. *Craig.*

QUAD-RI-LÖC'U-LAR (kwód-re-lök'u-lar), *a.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *loculus*, a little place, a box.] (*Bot.*) Having four cells. *Loudon.*

QUAD-RI-MÉM'BRAL, *a.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *membrum*, a membrane.] Having four members; four-limbed. *Gibbs.*

QUAD-RIN (kwód-rin), *n.* [*L. quadrans*, a fourth part.] A mite; a small piece of money worth about a farthing, or half a cent. *Phillips.*

QUAD-RI-NÖ'MI-AL, *n.* (*Algebra.*) A polynomial of four terms. *Dacies.*

QUAD-RI-NÖ'MI-AL (kwód-re-nö'me-al), *a.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *nomen*, a name.] (*Algebra.*) Consisting of four terms. *Phillips.*

QUAD-RI-NÖM'I-CAL (kwód-re-nöm'e-kal), *a.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *nomen*, a name.] Consisting of four denominations or terms. *Barley.*

QUA-DRIP'AR-TITE, *a.* [*L. quadripartitus*; *quatuor*, four, and *partitus*, divided; *It. quadripartito*; *Fr. quadripartite*.] 1. Divided into four parts. "The quadripartite society." *Selden.* 2. (*Bot.*) Noting leaves divided into four segments by a midrib extending nearly to the base of the blade or midrib. *Gray.*

QUA-DRIP'AR-TITE-LY, *ad.* In a quadripartite distribution. *Hulot.*

QUAD-RI-PAR-TI'TION, *n.* [*L. quadripartitio*; *It. quadripartizione*; *Fr. quadripartition*.] A division by four, or into four corresponding parts or quarters. *Phillips.*

QUAD-RI-PÄS'CHAL (kwód-re-päs'kal), *a.* Including four passovers. *Carpenter.*

QUAD-RI-PÉN'NATE (kwód-re), *a.* Having four wings; as, "A quadripenate insect." *Brande.*

QUAD-RI-PÉN'NATE (kwód-re), *n.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *penna*, a wing.] (*Ent.*) One of a section of insects without elytra, including those which have four wings. *Brande.*

QUAD-RI-PHY'L-LOUS, or **QUAD-RIPH'YL-LOÜS** (kwód-re-fil'lus or kwód-rif'e-lüs, 131) [*kwód-rif'e-lüs*, *W. Ja. K.*; *kwód-re-fil'lus*, *Sm. K.*], *a.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *Gr. phyllon*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having four leaves. *Johnson.*

QUAD-RI-REME (kwód-re-rém), *n.* [*L. quadriremis*; *quatuor*, four, and *remus*, an oar.] A ship of war, in use among the ancient Greeks and Romans, having four banks of oars. *Brande.*

QUAD-RI-SÉC'TION, *n.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *sectio*, a section.] A division into four equal parts; a fourth part; a quarter. *Roget.*

QUAD-RI-SÜL'CATE, *n.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *sulca*, a furrow.] (*Zool.*) An ungulate quadruped having the hoof divided into four parts, corresponding to the four digits. *Brande.*

QUAD-RI-SYL-LÄB'IC, *a.* Relating to a quadrisyllable; consisting of quadrisyllables. *Wm. Smith.*

QUAD-RI-SYL-LÄ-BLE (kwód-re-sil'la-bl), *n.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *Gr. syllabē*, a syllable; *Fr. quadrisyllabe*.] A word of four syllables. *Johnson.*

QUAD-RI-VÄLVÉ, *a.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *valvæ*, leaves, folds.] (*Bot.*) Having four valves, as certain seed-pods; four-valved. *Loudon.*

QUAD-RI-VÄLVÉ (kwód-re-välv), *n.* A door with four folds or leaves. *Johnson.*

QUAD-RI-VÄLV'U-LAR, *a.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *valvæ*, leaves, folds.] Having four valves; quadrivalve. *Buchanan.*

QUAD-RIV'U-LAL (kwód-riv'u-lal), *a.* [*L. quadrivium*, a place where four ways meet; *quatuor*, four, and *via*, a way.] Having four ways meeting in a point. "Quadrivial streets." *B. Jonson.*

QUAD-RIV'U-ALS, *n. pl.* Quadrivium. *Holmshad.*

QUAD-RIV'U-UM, *n.* [*L.*] In the language of the schools, the four lesser arts,—arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy. *Brande.*

QUAD-RÖÖN' (kwód-rön'), *n.* [*L. quatuor*, four; *Sp. cuarteron*; *Fr. quarteron*.] A quarter-

blooded person; the offspring of a mulatto and a white person. *P. Cyc.*

Quadrangle says a *quadron* is the offspring of a white and a tereon, or seven eighth white, and a black quateron or quadron, the offspring of a negro and tereon, or one eighth white.

QUAD-RÖX'A-LÄTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of four equivalents of oxalic acid and one of a base. *Henry.*

QUAD-RÖX'IDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of four equivalents of oxygen and one of another element. *Graham.*

QUAD'RUM (kwód-rum), *n.* [*L.*, something square.] (*Mus.*) Same as *NATURAL*. *Brande.*

QUAD-RÜ'MÄ-NÄ, *n. pl.* [*L. quadrumanus*, four-handed; *quatuor*, four, and *manus*, a hand.] (*Zool.*) The second order of mammiferous animals in Cuvier's system, which includes monkeys, apes, &c.; quadrumanes.

QUAD-RÜ-MÄNE (kwód-rü-män), *n.* [*L. quadrumanus*.] (*Zool.*) One of the quadrumana; a mammal, having four limbs or extremities terminated by hands, as an ape, baboon, &c. *Kirby.*

QUAD-RÜ'MÄ-NOÜS [kwód-rü-mä-nüs, *K. W.*; *Wb.*; *kwód-rü-män-us*, *Sm.*], *a.* (*Zool.*) Having four limbs, each of which serves as a hand, as the monkey tribe. *Eng. Cyc.*

QUAD-RÜNE (kwód-rün), *n.* A kind of gritstone with a calcareous cement. *Maunder.*

QUAD-RÜ-PED (kwód-rü-péd), *a.* [*L. quadrupes*, quadruped; *quatuor*, four, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot; *Fr. quadrupède*.] Having four feet; four-footed. "Quadruped and winged animals." *Watts.*

QUAD-RÜ-PÉD (kwód-rü-péd), *n.* An animal having four feet; a four-footed animal. *The king of brutes, Swift.*

The term *quadruped* is no longer used in a strict zoological sense as indicative of a peculiar group of animals. *Brande.*

QUAD-RÜ-PÉ'DAL, or **QUAD-RÜ-PÉ'DAL** [kwód-rü-pé'dal, *Smart*], *a.* Having four feet. *P. Cyc.*

QUAD-RÜ-PLE (kwód-rü-pl), *a.* [*L. quadruplus*; *It. & Sp. quadruplo*; *Fr. quadruple*.] Fourfold, four times told. "Quadruple restitution." *Hooker.*

QUAD-RÜ-PLE, *n.* [*L. quadruplum*; *Fr. quadruple*.] A fourfold amount; four times as much. *Quackenboss.*

QUAD-RÜ-PLE, *v. a.* To make four times as much or as many. *Craig.*

QUAD-RÜ-PLE, *v. n.* To become four times as much or as many. *A. Smith.*

QUAD-RÜ-PLED (-pld), *a.* Made fourfold. *Ash.*

QUAD-RÜ-PLI-CÄTE (kwód-rü-pli-kät), *a.* [*L. quadruplicatus*, quadruplified; *quatuor*, four, and *plco*, *plicatus*, to fold; *It. quadruplicare*; *Fr. quadruplier*.] [*i. quadruplicatus*; *pp. quadruplicatus*, *quadruplicatus*.] To double twice; to make fourfold. *Johnson.*

QUAD-RÜ-PLI-CÄTE, *a. l.* Made fourfold. *Curke.* 2. (*Math.*) Raised to the fourth power. *Elliot.*

QUAD-RÜ-PLI-CÄTION (kwód-rü-pli-kä-shun), *n.* [*L. quadruplicatio*; *It. quadruplicazione*; *Sp. quadruplicación*.] The taking of a thing four times; act of making fourfold. *Johnson.*

QUAD-RÜ-PLY (kwód-rü-pli), *ad.* In a fourfold ratio; to a fourfold quantity. *The innocent person is quadruply recompensed. Swift.*

QUERE (kwé're), *v. imperative*. [*L. inquire*.] Inquire; search; seek;—often placed (or its abbreviation *Qu.*) before something held in doubt or to be inquired into. *Mortimer.*

QUESTOR, *n.* [*L.*, from *quæro*, to seek.] (*Roman Ant.*) See *QUESTOR*. *Brande.*

QUAFF (kwaf), *v. a.* ["The A. S. *waflan*, to wave, with the common prefix *ge*, would form *ge-waflan*; and by contraction *ge-waflan*, or *waflan*, to wave or flow in waves, to swallow in waves or gulps, in abundance." *Richardson.*—*W. coffio*, to quaff.] [*i. quaffed*; *pp. quaffing*, *quaffed*.] To swallow or drink in abundant draughts; to drink abundantly or copiously. *While the brown ale he quaffed, Loud then the champion laughed. Longfellow.*

QUAFF (kwaf), *v. n.* To drink luxuriously, or copiously. "Eat, quaff, and play." *Turberville.*

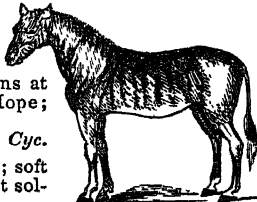
QUAFF'ER, *n.* One who quaffs. *Johnson.*

†QUAFF'ER (kwä'f'er), *v. n.* To make a motion like that made by a duck with the bill; to quaver; to shake. "To quaffer and hunt in waters and mud." *Derham.*

QUAFF'ING, *n.* A draught; a drinking. "Offerings . . . instead of quaffings." *Chapman.*

QUAG, *n.* A shaking, unstable, wet soil; a quagmire. "Quags or thorny dells." *Cowper.*

QUAG'GA, *n.* (Zool.) An animal allied to the horse and the zebra, found in herds on open plains at the Cape of Good Hope; *Asinus quagga*. *Eng. Cyc.*



Quagga (*Asinus quagga*).

QUAG'GY, *a.* Buggy; soft and tremulous; not solid; marshy.

When o'er the watery strath or quaggy moss,
They see the gliding ghosts' unbodied troop. *Coltine.*

QUAG'MIRE, *n.* ["Quagmire is quake-mire." *Richardson.*—See QUAKE.] A soft, yielding marsh; a bog that trembles under the feet; a morass; a fen; a swamp. "O'er bog and quagmire." *Shak.*

QUAG'MIRE, *v. a.* To whelm in a quagmire, or as in a quagmire. *Lacombe, 1701.*

QUAH-HAUG, *n.* [Indian.] A name given, in New England, to a large kind of conchiferous mollusk or clam, of the family *Veneridae*;—written also *quahog* and *quahog*. *Jour. of Science.*

†QUAID, *a.* Quailed; depressed. *Spenser.*

QUAIL, *n.* [Low L. *qualea*, or *qualia*; It. *quaglia*; Fr. *caille*.]

1. (Ornith.) A bird of the order *Gallina*, family *Tetraonidae*, subfamily *Perdixinae*, and genus *Coturnix*, or genus *Oryz*. *Gray.*



2. The name *quail* is, for the most part, applied by British ornithologists to species of the genus *Coturnix*. The *quail* of North America is the *Oryz Virginianus*, *Quail* (*Oryz Virginianus*). *Perdix Virginianus*, Virginian partridge, American partridge, or Virginian colin. It is usually called the *quail* in New England, and the *partridge* in Pennsylvania. The bird known as the *partridge* in New England is the *Tetrao umbellus*, or Ruffed grouse, which is called *pheasant* in the Middle and Western States. The *quail* of Upper California and the milder parts of Mexico is the *crested quail*, the *Lophortyx Californica* of Bonaparte, *Oryz Californica* of Audubon, or *Perdix Californica* of Latham. *Yarrell. Wilson. Nuttall.*

3. †A prostitute;—so named from the bird, which was supposed to be very amorous. *Shak.*

QUAIL (kwä), *v. n.* [From the habits of the bird. *Talbot.*—Dut. *kwelen*.—A. S. *cwelan*, to die.—See QUELL.] [i. QUAILED; pp. QUAILING, QUAILED.]

1. To sink into dejection; to lose spirits; to languish; to faint;—to quake; to tremble. "To make her stubborn courage quail." *Spenser.*

2. †To fade; to decline. *Hakewill.*

3. [It. *quagliare*; Sp. *coagular*; Fr. *caille*.] To curdle. [Local.] *Hallivell.*

†QUAIL, *v. a.* [A. S. *cwellan*, to kill; Dut. *kwellen*.—See QUELL.] To crush; to quell.

Then what has quailed thy stubborn heart? *Hudibras.*

QUAIL'-CALL, *n.* Same as QUAIL-PIPE. *Booth.*

QUAIL'-FIGHT-ING, *n.* A combat of quails.

Quail-fighting was a favorite amusement of the Greeks and Romans, as it still is of the Chinese. *Eng. Cyc.*

QUAIL'ING, *n.* The act or the state of one who quails. *Hakewill.*

†QUAIL'MIRE, *n.* A quagmire. "Puddles and quailmires." *Bp. Gardner.*

QUAIL'-PIPE, *n.* A pipe with which fowlers allure quails; quail-call. *Addison.*

QUAINT (kwänt), *a.* [L. *comptus*, adorned, tricked out; Old Fr. *coint*, affable. *Menage*.]

1. Nice; exact with petty elegance; neat; pretty; fanciful. [Antiquated.]

To show how quaint an orator you are. *Shak.*

The writings of Fuller are generally designated by the title of *quaint*, and with sufficient reason. *Charles Lamb.*

2. †Artful; wily; subtle.

As clerks are full subtle and quaint. *Chaucer.*

3. Strange; odd; unusual; dainty; curious; uncommon; unique. "Quaint habits." *Spenser.* "My quaint habits." *Milton.*

4. Affected, gaudy. "Quaint fopperies." *Swift.*

†QUAINTISE, *n.* Artfulness; cunning. *Chaucer.*

QUAINT'LY, *ad.* 1. In a quaint manner; nicely; exactly; with petty elegance; oddly. "Hair more quaintly curled." *B. Jonson.*

2. †Ingenuously; artfully; skillfully.

A ladder quaintly made of cords. *Shak.*

QUAINT'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being quaint; nicety; petty elegance. *Point.*

2. Oddness; strangeness; fancifulness.

The easy turns and quaintness of the song. *Drayton.*

QUAKE, *v. n.* [A. S. *cwacian*; Ger. *quackeln*.] [i. QUAKED, †QUOKE; pp. QUAKING, QUAKED.]

1. To shake with cold or fear; to tremble, as a person; to shudder; to quiver. "The people quaked for fear." *Tyndale.*

2. To shake; to move tremulously; not to be solid or firm. "Quaking mud." *Pope.*

Alone she 'gan perceive the house to quake,
And all the doors to rattle round about. *Spenser.*

†QUAKE, *v. a.* To throw into quaking; to frighten; to throw into trepidation. *Shak.*

QUAKE, *n.* A shake; a shaking; a tremulous agitation; a trembling.

For winds shut up will cause a quake. *Swelling.*

QUAK'ER, *n.* 1. One who quakes. *Smart.*

2. (Ecc. Hist.) One of a religious sect which was founded in England by George Fox, about the middle of the 17th century; a Friend.

3. The *Quakers* reject the sacraments, nor do they appoint any order of ministers, but consider the instruction and edification of their congregations to be the province of whatever person of either sex conceives himself or herself to be impelled thereto at the time by an internal suggestion of the Spirit. *Brande.*

†QUAK'ER-ING-LY, *ad.* With quaking. *Sidney.*

QUAK'ER-ISH, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, Quakers; quakerly. *C. Lamb.*

QUAK'ER-ISM, *n.* The principles or practices of the Quakers.

Plainness, simplicity, and quakerism, either in dress or manners. *Chesterfield.*

QUAK'ER-LY, *a.* Relating to, or like Quakers. "A silent, quakerly meeting." *Goodman.*

†QUAK'ER-Y, *n.* Quakerism. *Hallivell.*

QUAK'ING, *n.* A trembling; trepidation. *Ezek. xii.*

QUAK'ING-BÖG, *n.* Peat bog in a growing state, and so saturated with water that a considerable extent of surface will quake when pressed on by the foot, or any other body. *Brande.*

QUAK'ING-GRASS, *n.* (Bot.) A name given to the various species of graminaceous plants belonging to the genus *Briza*;—so called from the tremulous motion of their spikelets. *Eng. Cyc.*

QUAL'I-FI-ABLE (kwäl'e-fä-bi), *a.* That may be qualified. *Barrow.*

QUAL'I-FI-CÄ'TION (kwäl'e-fä-kä'shun), *n.* [It. *qualificazione*; Sp. *calificación*; Fr. *qualification*.]

1. The act of qualifying; adaptation.

2. That which qualifies or fits any person or thing for any use or purpose, as an office, an employment; any natural or acquired quality; capability; fitness; accomplishment. "Qualifications for preferment." *Atterbury.*

3. Extenuating circumstance; allowance; abatement; diminution; as, "A qualification of a statement." *Raleigh.*

Syn.—Qualifications for office or any station or employment; fitness for service; accomplishments of a gentleman or lady. *Qualification* serves for purposes of utility; *accomplishment* serves to adorn.

QUAL'I-FI-CÄ-TIVE, *n.* That which, or a term which, qualifies or describes a quality. *Fuller.*

QUAL'I-FI-CÄ-TOR, *n.* An officer in Roman Catholic ecclesiastical courts, whose business it is to examine and prepare causes for trial. *Wright.*

QUAL'I-FIED (kwäl'e-fid), *p. a.* 1. Having qualification; fitted; fit; capable; accomplished.

2. Partial; limited; not complete; modified.

Qualified fee, (Eng. Law.) a fee having a qualification subjoined thereto, and which must be determined whenever the qualification annexed to it is at an end—otherwise termed a *base fee*.—*Qualified indorsement*, an indorsement of a bill of exchange or a promissory note without any liability to the indorser usually made by writing the words "without recourse," *Bonier*.—*Qualified negative*, the right possessed by a chief magistrate, as the President of the United States, to negative or veto a bill passed by the legislature, subject to be overruled by a subsequent vote of the houses, taken according to a method prescribed by the constitution.—*Qualified property*, (Law.) a temporary or special interest in a thing liable to be totally divested on the happening of some particular event. *Burrill.*

QUAL'I-FIED-NESS (kwäl'e-fid-ness), *n.* The state of being qualified or fitted. *Wright.*

QUAL'I-FI-ER (kwäl'e-fä-er), *n.* He who, or that which, qualifies. *Richardson.*

QUAL'I-FY (kwäl'e-fä) [kwäl'e-fä, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wr. Wb.; kwäl'e-fä, S. E.], *v. a.* [L. *qualis*, such, and *facio*, to make; It. *qualificare*; Sp. *calificar*; Fr. *qualifier*.] [i. QUALIFIED; pp. QUALIFYING, QUALIFIED.]

1. To make fit, suitable, or competent for any thing; to furnish with qualifications for; to make capable of, as any employment, office, or privilege; to endow with fit or suitable qualities; to fit for the purpose.

The sum of one hundred pounds, in order to qualify him for a surgeon. *Swift.*

2. To abate; to soften; to diminish; to ease.

I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
But qualify the fire's extreme rage. *Shak.*

3. To modify or regulate the quality of; to limit; as, "To qualify a statement"; "An adjective qualifies a noun."

4. To regulate; to vary; to temper. "No larynx . . . to qualify the sound." *Brown.*

5. To reduce the quality or strength of; to dilute; as, "To qualify liquors."

Syn.—Persons are *qualified* for some office or station, fitted for some employment or service; things are *qualified* according to circumstances. The meaning of words is *qualified* or *modified*; the rigor of the law is *qualified* or *softened*; the severity of punishment is *qualified* or *abated*; justice is *tempered* with mercy.

QUAL'I-FY (kwäl'e-fä), *v. n.* To become qualified or fit for any office, privilege, duty, or employment;—to take an oath to discharge the duties of an office. *Qu. Rev.*

QUAL'I-FY-ING, *p. a.* That qualifies;—modifying; as, "A qualifying phrase."

QUAL'I-TÄ-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to quality; estimable according to quality. *Brande.*

Qualitative analysis, (Chem.) See ANALYSIS.

†QUAL'I-TIED (kwäl'e-tid), *a.* Disposed as to qualities or passions. *Hales.*

QUAL'I-TY (kwäl'e-tä) [kwäl'e-tä, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wr.; kwäl'e-tä, S. E.], *n.* [L. *qualitas*; *qualis*, such; It. *qualità*; Sp. *calidad*; Fr. *qualité*.]

1. The nature of a thing, relatively considered; property of a thing; attribute.

Quality is the difference which distinguishes substances. *Fleming.*

The power to produce an idea in our mind I call *quality* of the subject wherein that power is. *Locke.*

Properties, when considered in reference to some end or object, for which the thing to which they belong is designed or desired, are also called *qualities*, or that which qualifies a thing for its use or end. *Wilson.*

2. Moral characteristic, good or bad; disposition; temper; humor; mood.

To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note
The qualities of people. *Shak.*

3. Accomplishment; acquisition; acquirement; qualification. "Those *qualities* of horsemanship, dancing, and fencing." *Clarendon.*

4. Special character; part.

We . . . may be allowed some opportunities in the *quality* of standers-by. *Swift.*

5. Comparative or relative rank; the state or condition of a person.

This is to be done, what *quality* soever the persons are of. *Temple.*

6. Persons of the same profession or fraternity. "Task Ariel and all his *quality*." *Shak.*

7. Superiority of birth or station; high rank. He had all the men of *quality* his sworn enemies. *North.*

8. Persons of high rank, collectively; the gentry; the gentility.

† QUARRY (kwôr'ry), *n.* [Fr. *quarré*.]

1. A diamond-shaped piece of glass, usually framed in lead. *Mortimer.*

2. An arrow with a square head; a quarrel.

The shafts and *quarries* from their engines fly. *Fairfax.*

QUARRY (kwôr'ry), *n.* [Old Fr. *quarrier*, *querrier*, to square; Fr. *carrière*. — "From the Latin *quadrō*, to square, or make square. To *quarry* stones, means properly to *square*, i. e. to hew and prepare them for the builders." *Sullivan.*]

1. A stone-bed whence building materials are dug or cut; a stone-pit.

2. The excavation in the ground from which stone is extracted is termed a *quarry* from the circumstance that the stones are quadrated (*quarré*) or formed into rectangular blocks. *Tomlinson.*

3. A small square stone for paving. *Simmonds.*

QUARRY (kwôr'ry), *n.* [From Fr. *querir* (L. *quæro*), to seek. *Skinner*. — From *carry*. *Kennet*.]

1. Game flown at by a hawk; prey. "On the slaughtered quarry preys." *Sandys.*

2. (*Hunting*.) A part of the entrails of a beast taken, given to hounds: — also a heap of game killed. *Shak.*

QUARRY (kwôr'ry), *v. a.* [*i.* QUARRIED; *pp.* QUARRIED, QUARRIED.] To dig from a quarry. "They quarry out a white stone every part of which contains petrified fish." *Goldsmith.*

† QUARRY (kwôr'ry), *v. n.* To prey upon.

Like the vulture that is day and night quarrying upon Prometheus's liver. *L'Estrange.*

QUARRY-ING (kwôr'ry-ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who quarries.

2. A small piece, broken or chipped off, found in quarries. *Francis.*

QUARRY-MAN (kwôr'ry-mán), *n.* One who digs in a quarry; a quarrier. *Woodward.*

† QUARRY-SCORN'ING, *a.* Disdaining concealment. "Quarry-scorning mind." *Fanshawe.*

QUART, *n.* [L. *quartus*, a fourth; *quatuor*, four; It. *quarta*; Sp. *cuarta*; Fr. *quarte*. — Dut. *kwart*; Ger. *quart*. — Gael. *cairt*; W. *chwart*.]

1. † A fourth part; a quarter.

And Camber did possess the western quart. *Spenser.*

2. The fourth part of a gallon; two pints.

3. A vessel which holds a quart. *Shak.*

QUART (kart), *n.* [Fr. *quart*.] A sequence of four cards at piquet. *Martin.*

QUARTAN, *a.* [L. *quartanus*, belonging to the fourth; Fr. *quartaine*.] (*Med.*) Coming every fourth day; as, "A quartan fever." *Good.*

QUARTAN, *n.* [It. *quartana*; Sp. *cuartana*.]

1. (*Med.*) An intermittent fever or ague the paroxysms of which recur every fourth day, leaving between them two days' interval. *Dwight.*

2. A measure containing the fourth part of some other measure. *Wright.*

QUARTATION, *n.* [Fr. *quartation*.] (*Metal-lurgy*.) The process which is employed to separate gold from silver when the latter metal constitutes so small a proportion of the alloy as to be mechanically protected from the action of nitric acid, and which consists in alloying the gold with three times its weight of silver, then entirely dissolving out the silver by nitric acid. *Miller.*

QUARTER, *n.* [L. *quartus*, the fourth; *quatuor*, four; It. *quartiere*; Sp. *cuarta*; Fr. *quartier*. — Ger. *quartier*; Dut. *kwartier*; Dan. *kwarteer*; Sw. *kwarter*.]

1. The fourth part of any thing. "A quarter of an hour." *Shak.* "A quarter of a mile." *Burnet.*

2. A measure of grain, or of coal, consisting of eight bushels.

3. In some parts of the United States, a chaldron, a measure of coal, consists of 36 bushels; and, in other parts of the country, it consists of 32 bushels, or of 4 quarters, each consisting of 8 bushels. The *quarter*, however, in England, is 8 imperial bushels, a measure of grain equal to 560 pounds. *Greenleaf.*

4. The fourth part of a hundred weight. — See HUNDRED WEIGHT. *Greenleaf.*

5. In cloth measure, four nails (9 inches), or a fourth of a yard. *Greenleaf.*

6. The fourth part of a lunation. "The moon is then in her first quarter." *Brooksbey.*

7. A fourth part of a year; three months.

7. A fourth part of a slaughtered animal, including a limb. *Simmonds.*

8. The piece of leather in a shoe which forms the side from the heel to the vamp.

9. A region of the skies, as referred to the seaman's card; a point of the compass.

His praise, ye winds! that from four quarters blow. *Milton.*

When the winds in southern quarters rise. *Addison.*

10. A particular region of a town, or of a country, or of the earth; a section; a district.

A bungling cobbler, that was ready to starve at his own trade, changes his quarter, and sets up for a doctor. *L'Estrange.*

11. *pl.* (*Mil.*) Military stations; stations in which officers and soldiers are lodged; the towns or posts in which officers and soldiers are quartered; appointments occupied in barracks; cantonments: — at a siege, the encampment upon one of the principal passages round, to prevent reliefs and convoys. *Campbell.*

12. *pl.* (*Naut.*) The stations where the officers and crew of a ship of war are posted in time of action. *Cyc. of Com.*

13. *pl.* Any stations or lodgings. *Sullivan.*

14. Proper station. "They cannot but admit love, yet make it keep quarter." *Bacon.*

Swift to their several quarters hasted then The cumberous elements. *Milton.*

15. The sparing of life, as of an enemy in battle; mercy granted by a conqueror. *Dryden.*

16. "To give quarter originally meant to send a person conquered in battle to quarters, and hence to spare his life, to show quarters. 'Take me alive,' and 'Take me to your quarters' (*ἄλκιμον*), are expressions familiar to the classical student." *Sullivan.* — De Brieux says that the meaning originated from a custom of the Dutch and the Spaniards, who sometimes received as the ransom of an officer or a soldier a quarter of his pay.

17. Treatment shown to an enemy.

Mr. Wharton, who detected some hundred of the bishop's mistakes, meets with very ill quarter from his lordship. *Swift.*

18. † A quart. "By hogsheds, pipes, or butts, but not by quarters nor pints." *Hackluyt.*

19. A single game at nine-pins. *[Local.]*

20. † Friendship; amity; concord. *Shak.*

21. (*Naut.*) The part of a vessel's side between the after part of the main chains and the stern: — the part of the yard between the slings and the yard-arm. *Dana.*

22. (*Arch.*) A square panel. — *pl.* Upright posts in partitions to which the laths are nailed. *Britton.*

23. Quarters are single or double; the former being sawn stuff, two inches thick and four inches broad, the latter usually sawn to a scantling four inches square, or four inches by a less width. *Brande.*

24. (*Her.*) A division of the shield consisting of the fourth part, and being always placed in chief. *P. Cyc.*

25. *pl.* (*Astrol.*) Certain intersections in the sphere, two of which are called *oriental* and *masculine*, and two *occidental* and *feminine*. *Crabb.*

26. (*Navigation*.) The fourth part of a point or of the distance between the points, being the fourth part of 11° 15', or 2° 48'. *Hutton.*

27. *Quarter squares*, (*Math.*) a table of the fourth part of the squares of numbers. *Danies.* — *Quarters of a horse*, the *fore-quarters*, or the shoulders and fore-legs, and the *hind-quarters*, which are the hips and the hind-legs. "The quarters commence by the common consent of sporting men from about the middle of the back and extend to the lock downward, and to the tail behind." *Youatt.* — *Quarters of a horse's foot*, (*Man.*) the sides of the crust or wall of a horse's foot: — the *inner quarters* are those opposite to one another on the two opposite feet; these are always weaker than the *outer quarters*, or the quarters on the outside of each foot. A horse is said to have a *false quarter* when the hoof has a kind of cleft occasioned by casting his quarter. *Youatt.* — *Quarter of a point*, (*Naut.*) the fourth part of the distance between two cardinal points, or 2° 48'. *Cyc. of Com.* — *Quarters of a saddle*, the pieces of leather or stuff made fast to the lower parts of the sides of the saddle and hanging down below it. *Crabb.* — *On the quarter*, (*Naut.*) noting the bearing or position of an object seen between aft and on the beam. *Brande.*

QUARTER, *v. a.* [*It.* *quartare*; Sp. *cuartear*. — See QUARTER, *n.*] [*i.* QUARTERED; *pp.* QUARTERED, QUARTERED.]

1. To divide into four equal parts or quarters.

2. To divide; to separate into parts or pieces. *Lean famine, quartering steel, and climbing fire.* *Shak.*

3. To divide into distinct regions.

Then sailors quartered heaven, and found a name For every fixed and every wandering star. *Dryden.*

4 To station or lodge, as soldiers.

Where is Lord Stanley quartered? *Shak.*

5. To lodge; to find or select a temporary dwelling for. *Spectator.*

6. † To diet; to feed. *Hudibras.*

7. (*Her.*) To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

The coat of Beauchamp of Hack in the county of Somerset, now quartered by the Earl of Hertford. *Peacham.*

To quarter arms, (*Her.*) to insert the arms of another family in the divisions or quarterings of a shield; thus the arms of a wife are quartered with those of her husband, or a man's paternal arms are quartered with those of his office, &c. *Crabb.*

QUARTER, *v. n.* To remain in quarters; to have lodgings; to abide. *Swift.*

QUARTER-AGE, *n.* A quarterly allowance. *Fox.*

QUARTER-ASPECT, *n.* (*Astrol.*) The aspect of two planets, whose positions are at a distance of 90° on the zodiac. *Brande.*

QUARTER-BADGE, *n.* (*Naut.*) An ornament on the side of a ship near the stern, containing a window for the convenience of the cabin, or the representation of a window. *Mar. Dict.*

QUARTER-BILL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A list containing a note of the different stations to which the officers and crew are quartered in the time of action, and the names of the persons appointed to those stations. *Mar. Dict.*

QUARTER-BLOCK, *n.* (*Naut.*) A block fitted under the quarters of a yard on each side of the slings, for the clew-lines and sheets to reeve through. *Dana.*

QUARTER-CLOTHS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Long pieces of painted canvas fastened to the outside of the quarter-netting along the rough-tree rail on the quarter-deck, to keep out the spray of the sea. *Mar. Dict.*

QUARTER-DAY, *n.* One of the days which were usually regarded in England and in most continental countries (but not in Scotland) as beginning the four quarters of the year. *Brande.*

They are, 1. Lady day (March 25); 2. Midsummer day (June 24); 3. Michaelmas day (Sept. 29); and, 4. Christmas day (Dec. 25). *Brande.*

QUARTER-DECK, *n.* (*Naut.*) The portion of the uppermost deck of a ship between the main and mizzen masts.

This is the parade in men-of-war. *Brande.*

QUARTER-FACE, *n.* A countenance three parts averted.

Let them still Turn upon scorned verse their quarter-face. *B. Jonson.*

QUARTER-FÖIL, *n.* (*Arch.*) An ornament common in Gothic buildings, resembling a four-leaved flower; — written also *quatre-föil*.

QUARTER-GALLERY, *n.* A small balcony on the quarter of a ship, generally communicating by doors with that on the stern. *Mar. Dict.*

QUARTER-ING, *n.* 1. Act of dividing into quarters; quadripartition.

2. A part of the punishment of a traitor by dividing the body, after it is beheaded, into four parts. *Crabb.*

3. Appointment of quarters for soldiers.

How unequal were contributions and quarterings during our intestine wars! *Jura Cleri, 1681.*

4. (*Her.*) The act of dividing a shield into four or more parts; — the division of a shield by two lines fess-wise and pale-wise, meeting in the centre of the shield. *Brande.*

5. (*Arch.*) Small upright posts to which laths are nailed; quarters. *Brande.*

QUARTER-ING, *a.* (*Naut.*) Noting the direction of the wind when it blows in a line between that of the keel and the beam, and abast the latter. *Dana.*

QUARTER-LY, *a.* 1. Occurring every quarter, or four times in a year.

2. Containing, or consisting of, a fourth part. "Quarterly seasons." *Holder.*

QUARTER-LY, *ad.* 1. Once in a quarter of a year. *Johnson.*

2. (*Naut.*) Applied to the sailing of a ship when it goes at large, neither by the wind, nor before the wind, but between both. *Crabb.*

QUAR'TER-IY, n. A publication issued once a quarter, or every three months. *Ec. Rev.*

QUAR'TER-MAS'TER, n. 1. (*Mil.*) An officer whose business it is to look after the quarters of the soldiers, and to attend to their clothing, bread, ammunition, &c. *Brande.*
2. (*Naval.*) A petty officer who attends to the helm and binnacle at sea, and watches for signals, &c., when in port. *Dana.*

QUAR'TER-MAS-TER-GEN'ER-AL, n. An officer of the army whose duty it is to define the marches, to mark out the encampments, to choose head-quarters, &c. *Campbell.*

QUAR'TERN, n. [*L. quartus*, the fourth.]
1. A gill; the fourth part of a pint. *Simmonds.*
2. The fourth part of a peck. *Simmonds.*
3. A four pound loaf. *Simmonds.*

QUAR'TERN, a. Applied to a loaf made of the quarter of a stone (14 pounds) of flour.
The *quartern* loaf is generally of the weight of four pounds. *Ogilvie.*

QUAR'TE-RÖN, n. [*Fr.*] 1. A quarter of a pound. *Simmonds.*
2. The tale of some goods, or a quarter of a hundred with one added in. *Simmonds.*
3. A quadron. *Dunglison.*

QUAR'TER-ÖÖN, n. A quadron. *Bouvier.*

QUAR'TER-PIEC-ES, n. pl. (*Naut.*) Pieces of timber at the after-part of the quarter-gallery, near the taffrail. *Mar. Dict.*

QUAR'TER-POINT, n. (*Naut.*) The fourth part of a point, being the fourth part of $11^{\circ} 15'$, or $2^{\circ} 48'$; a quarter. *Hutton.*

QUAR'TER-RÄILS, n. pl. (*Naut.*) Narrow, moulded planks, reaching from the top of the stern to the gangway, and serving as a fence to the quarter-deck. *Mar. Dict.*

QUAR'TER-RÖUND, n. (*Arch.*) A moulding whose contour is either a perfect quadrant or a quarter of a circle, or what approaches to that figure; ovolo; echinus. *Brande.*

QUAR'TERS, n. pl. See **QUARTER**, Nos. 11, 12, 13.

QUAR'TER-SEAL, n. (*Law.*) The seal kept by the director of the chancery in Scotland;—so called from being in the shape of the fourth part of the great seal. *Bouvier.*

QUAR'TER-SÉS'SIONS (-sesh'unz), n. pl. (*Eng. Law.*) A court held by at least two justices, one of whom must be of the quorum, in every county, once in every quarter of a year. *Brande.*

QUAR'TER-STÄFF, n. A staff of defence.
"So called, I believe, from the manner of using it; one hand being placed at the middle, and the other equally between the middle and the end." *Johnson.*

**QUAR'TET, } n. [*L. quatuor*, four; *It. quar-*
QUAR'TETTE, } tetta; *Sp. cuartete.*
1. (*Mus.*) A piece of music for four voices, or for four instruments, generally stringed instruments, in concert:—four musical performers; a quatuor. *Dwight.*
2. (*Poetry.*) A stanza of four lines. *Mason.***

QUAR'TILE, n. (*Astrol.*) An aspect of two planets whose distance from each other is three signs of the zodiac, or 90 degrees. *Hutton.*

QUAR'TINE, n. [*It. & Fr.*] (*Bot.*) A fourth envelope of the ovule, reckoning from without inwards, found in some species of plants. *Lindley.*

QUAR'TO, n.; *pl. QUAR'TÖS, or QUAR'TÖES.* [*L. quartus*, the fourth part; *It. quarto*; *Sp. cuarto.*] A book composed of sheets of paper each folded into four leaves;—abbreviated to *4to*.

QUAR'TÖ, a. [*L. quartus*, the fourth part.] Having four leaves in a sheet. *Ed. Rev.*

QUAR'TRAIN, n. Quatrain. *Hamilton.*

QUAR'TRIDGE, n. Quarterly allowance; quarterage. [*E.*]
An idle rogue, who spends his *quartridge* in dippin at the Dog and Fartridge. *Swift.*

QUARTZ, n. [*Ger. quarz*; *Dan. & Sw. quartz.*—*It. quarzo*; *Sp. cuarzo*; *Fr. quartz.*] (*Min.*) Pure silic or silica; native oxide of silicon; rock crystal; silicious or flint earth.
It occurs massive, crystallized, granular, and

in other forms. The primary form of the crystal is a rhomboid; but it is generally met with in hexagonal prisms terminated by hexagonal pyramids. When crystallized and pure, it is called *rock-crystal*, is transparent and colorless, and capable of impressing circular polarization upon a ray of plane-polarized light. Quartz scratches glass easily, and is infusible except by a heat as intense as that of the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe. It comprises numerous varieties, many of which are colored by different substances; as purple quartz, or amethyst, supposed to be colored by oxide of manganese, rose quartz, yellow quartz, chalcedony, agate, carnelian, flint, bloodstone, jasper, hornstone, chrysoprase, colored green by nickel, sard, onyx, cat's-eye, &c. Quartz exists abundant in nature, being one of the constituents of granite, gneiss, mica slate, &c., and the sole or principal ingredient of sand, all sandstones, and quartzite. *Dana. Miller.*

QUART-ZIF-ER-ÖÖS, a. [*Eng. quartz*, and *L. fero*, to bear.] Containing, or consisting of, quartz. *Dana.*

QUART-ZITE, n. (*Min.*) An aggregate of grains of quartz, sometimes passing into compact quartz; quartz-rock. *Lyell.*

QUART-ZÖSE (kwört'zös) [kwört'zös, C. Wb.; kwört'zös, Sm.], a. [*Ger. quarzig.*—*It. quarzoso*; *Sp. cuarzo*; *Fr. quartzoux.*] Relating to, containing, or resembling, quartz. "Itacolumite is a fissile, *quartzose* rock." *Dana.*

QUARTZ'-SIN-TER, n. [*Ger. quartz-sinter*; *quartz*, quartz, and *sinter*, dross of iron.] (*Min.*) Silicious sinter.—See **SILICIOUS SINTER**.

QUART'ZY, a. Quartzose. *Ure.*

QUÄS, n. A mean sort of fermented liquor, made by pouring warm water on rye or barley meal, and drunk by the peasantry of Russia;—written also *quass*. *Brande.*

QUASH (kwösh) [kwösh, S. W. J. Ja. K. Sm. Wr. Wb.; kwäsh, P. E. F.], v. a. [*A. S. cwysan*; *Fr. quaeze*; *Dut. kwetsen*; *Ger. quetschen*; *Dan. quæse*; *Sw. quäsa*.—*Fr. casser.*—"Fr. *casser* is derived by *Caseneuve* from *quassere*, frequentative of *quater*, to shake." *Richardson.*] [*i. QUASHED*; *pp. QUASHING, QUASHED.*]
1. To beat down or in pieces; to crush.
Whales against sharp rocks . . . *quashed.* *Faller.*
2. To subdue suddenly or completely; to quell; to repress. "*Quashing* the rebellion."
Our joys are *quashed*, our hopes are blasted. *Cotton.*
3. (*Law.*) To overthrow; to annul; to nullify; to make void or without effect.
When proceedings are clearly irregular and void, courts will *quash* them. *Bouvier.*

QUASH (kwösh), v. n. [*L. quatio*, *quassum*, to shake.] To be shaken with a noise. *Ray.*

QUASH (kwösh), n. See **SQUASH**. *Ainsworth.*

QUÄ'SÄ, [L.] As if; as it were; as though.
It is used before English words to denote resemblance with a difference, and may be rendered in English by the expressions *species of*, *improper*, and sometimes *implied*, *presumed*. *Burill.*

QUÄS-I-MÖ'DÖ, n. (*Roman Catholic Calendar.*) The first Sunday after Easter. *Brande.*

QUÄS-SÄTION, n. [*L. quassatio.*] The act of shaking;—the state of being shaken. *Gayton.*

QUÄS'SI-A (kwösh'e-a), n. 1. [Named from a negro *Quassy*, who first made known the medicinal virtues of one of the species. *Eng. Cyc.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees of the natural order *Simarubaceæ*, inhabiting the tropical parts of South America, particularly Surinam and the adjoining countries.
Quassia amara, the true *quassia* of modern botanists, is a small tree with large scarlet flowers. The wood of the root was formerly in great repute as a tonic and stomachic, but is now out of use, in consequence of its being less easily procured than that of *Quassia excelsa*, a large tree native of Jamaica, which yields the *quassia* chips now so extensively employed as a bitter substance. *Eng. Cyc.*
2. The wood or bark of the *Quassia amara*, or the *Quassia excelsa*. *Brande.*

QUÄS'SINE (kwösh'e-in), n. (*Chem.*) A yellow crystalline and very bitter substance, obtained from the wood of the *Quassia amara*. *Gregory.*

QUÄS'SITE (kwösh'e-itt), n. Quassine. *Craig.*

+QUÄT (kwöt), n. 1. A pustule; a pimple. *Shak.*
2. A diminutive or a shabby person. *Dikker.*

QUÄT (kwöt), v. a. To satiate. [*Local, Eng.*] *Nares.*

+QUÄTCH (kwösch), a. Squat; flat. *Shak.*

QUÄ'TER-CÖÜS-INŠ (kä'ter-küz-znz), n. pl. Those within the first four degrees of kindred. *Skinner.*

QUÄ'TER-NA-RY, a. [*L. quaternarius*; *quatuor*, four; *Fr. quaternaire.*]
1. Consisting of four. "*Quaternary* number." *F. Gregory.*
2. (*Geol.*) Applied to strata supposed to be more recent than the upper tertiary. *Wright.*

QUÄ'TER-NA-RY, n. The number four; quaternity. "*The quaternary* elements." *Boyle.*

QUÄ'TER'NATE, a. (*Bot.*) Having verticillate appendages arranged by fours. *Henslow.*

QUÄ'TER'NATE-PIN'NATE, a. (*Bot.*) Pinnate, the pinnæ being arranged in fours. *Loudon.*

QUÄ'TER'NI-ÖN, n. [*L. quaternio*; *quatuor*, four.]
1. The number of four; a set of four, applied to persons or things. *Milton.*
2. (*Math.*) The quotient of two vectors, or of two directed right lines in space, considered as depending on a system of four geometrical elements, and as expressible by an algebraical symbol of quadriminomial form. *W. R. Hamilton.*
Calculus of quaternions, a new branch of mathematics which treats of the relations of magnitude and position of lines or bodies in space by means of *quaternions*;—discovered by Sir W. R. Hamilton.

+QUÄ'TER'NI-ÖN, v. a. To divide into files or companies. *Milton.*

QUÄ'TER'NI-TY, n. [*L. quaternio*; *quatuor*, four; *It. quaternità*; *Sp. cuaternidad.*] The number four; quaternary. *Browne.*

QUÄ'TER-ÖN, n. Quadron. *Craig.*

QUÄ-TORZE, n. [*Fr.*] In the game of piquet, four cards of the same value but of different colors above the cards of nine spots. *Landais.*

QUÄ'TRAIN [kwä'trin, S. W. J. F. R.; kwöt'rän, Sm. Wr.], n. [*Fr. quatrain.*] (*Poetry.*) A piece consisting of four lines, the rhymes usually alternate, sometimes also, especially in French poetry, intermixed, the first and fourth, second and third, rhyming together. *Brande.*

QUÄ-TRI'NÖ, n. [*It.*] A copper coin of Italy, worth about three fifths of a farthing. *Simmonds.*

QUÄT'U-ÖR, n. [*L., four.*] (*Mus.*) A quartet. *Dro.*

QUÄVE, n. To quaver. [*Local, Eng.*] *Pegge.*

+QUÄVE'MIRE, n. A quagmire. *Mir. for Mag.*

QUÄ'VER, v. n. [*Junius* derives it from *Goth. vagan*, to move; *Serentius* prefers the *Goth. quävan*, to be alive." *Todd.*—"Formed perhaps as the verb to *quaff*." *Richardson.*] [*i. QUÄVERED*; *pp. QUÄVERING, QUÄVERED.*]
1. To shake the voice; to speak or to sing with a tremulous voice. *Jones.*
2. To produce a shake or tremulous motion on a musical instrument. *Todd.*
3. To have a tremulous motion; to move to and fro tremulously; to tremble; to vibrate.
If the finger be moved with a *quavering* motion. *Newton.*

QUÄ'VER, n. [*Sp. quiebro.*] (*Mus.*) A shake of the voice, or a shake on a musical instrument:—a character, or a note, equal in duration to the eighth part of a semibreve, the quarter of a minim, or one half of a crotchet. *Moore.*

QUÄ'VERED (kwä'verd), a. Distributed into quavers, or uttered in quavers. *Harmar.*

QUÄ'VER-ER, n. One who quavers. *Cotgrave.*

QUÄ'VER-ING, n. The act of shaking the voice, or of making a quaver on a musical instrument.
Quavering, which pleases so much in music. *Bacon.*

+QUÄ'VING, n. A quavering. *Sir T. Elyot.*

QUAY (kä) [kä, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wr. Wb.; kä, S.], n. [*Low L. kaia*; *Port. caes*; *Fr. quai.*—*Ir. caigh*; *Ger. & Dan. kai*; *Dut. kaai*; *Sw. kaj.*] An artificial bank or wharf, by the side of a navigable water, for loading and unloading vessels;—written also *key*. *Blackstone.*

QUAY (kä), v. a. To furnish with quays. *Wright.*

QUAY'AGE (kä'sh), n. Money paid for the use of a quay;—written also *keyage*. *Smart.*

QUAY'-BERTH (kä'berth), n. A berth in a dock for loading or unloading a ship. *Simmonds.*

+QUË (kwä), n. Anciently, a small piece of money, less than a half-penny. *Lyght.*

† QUEACH, *v. n.* [See QUICH.] To stir. *Todd.*

† QUEACH, *n.* [A. S. *ge-wasc-an*; by contraction *wasce*, or *wascean*, to wash. *Richardson.*—"An old form of the substantive *quick*." *Todd.*] A thick, bushy plot. *Howell.*

Richardson says the word means a wash place thick set with young or little trees. *Chapman* translates *βασίλια πυρά* [close brushwood] thorniest *queaches*.

QUEACH'Y, *a.* 1. Thick; bushy. *Tuberville.*
2. Shaking; quaggy; unsolid. "Goodwin's *queachy* sands." *Drayton.*

QUEAN (kwān) [kwān, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; kwān, *S. K.*], *n.* [Goth. *gens*, a woman; A. S. *kwēna*, *quena*, a woman.—See QUEEN.]
1. A worthless woman; a woman of ill fame; a drab; a strumpet. [R.] *Dryden.*
A witch, a *quean*, an old cozening *quean*. *Shak.*
2. A young woman. [Scotland.]
O she was a dainty *quean*. *Old Song.*

3. (Mining.) A crevice in a lode. *Weale.*

QUEA'SI-NÉSS, *n.* The sickness of a nauseated stomach; qualmishness. *Milton.*

QUEA'SY (kwē'zē), *a.* [A. S. *wascean*, to wash. *Richardson.*]
1. Sick with nausea; feeling a tendency to vomit; having a nauseated stomach. *Shak.*
2. Fastidious; squeamish; delicate. *Browne.*
3. Nauseating. "A *queasy* question." *Shak.*

QUE-BEC'-OAK, *n.* A ship-building wood obtained from the *Quercus alba*. *Simmonds.*

† QUECH, *v. n.* To stir.—See QUICH. *Bacon.*

QUEEN (kwān), *n.* [M. Goth. *queins*, *quens*, a woman, a wife; Su. Goth. *gwinna*, *kona*; A. S. *ewen*, *quena*; Dan. *gvinde*; Sw. *gvinna*; Icel. *kwinnu*.—Allied to Gr. *gynē*, a woman. *Junius.*]
1. The wife of a king. "Tarquin and his *queen*." *Shak.*
2. A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom. "That *queen*, Elizabeth." *Locke.*
3. The prolific female of a swarm of bees, distinguished for her size; queen-bee.
The females are called *queens*. Only one is allowed in a hive. If several should be hatched at once, the strongest kills the others to death, and takes the command. The only business of the *queen* is to deposit her eggs in the cells formed by the workers. . . . The *queen* is the largest of the three sorts, the workers are the smallest. *Bard.*
4. A playing-card on which a queen is depicted. *Hoyle.*
5. One of the principal pieces in a game of chess.
Queen's evidence or *king's evidence*, (*Eng. Law*.) an accomplice in a felony who is admitted as evidence for the crown against his accomplices, having the hope held out to him that, if he will disclose the whole truth, he shall himself escape punishment. *Burill.*—*Queen of May* or *May-queen*, the young female crowned with flowers at the rural games held on May-day.—*Queen of the meadows*, (*Bot.*) the meadow-sweet; *Spiraea ulmaria*. *Bard.*

Syn.—See MONARCH.

QUEEN, *v. a.* (*Chess*.) To convert, as a pawn on its reaching the eighth or last rank, to a queen or other piece. *Agnes.*

QUEEN, *v. n.* To play the queen; to act the part of a queen;—used with *it*. *Shak.*

QUEEN'-AP-PLE, *n.* A kind of apple. *Mortimer.*

QUEEN'-SEED, *n.* The prolific female in a swarm of bees; queen. *Eng. Cyc.*

QUEEN'-CON-SORT, *n.* The wife of a king.

QUEEN'-DOW'-A-GER, *n.* (*Eng. Law*.) The widow of a king. *Whishaw.*

QUEEN'-GOLD, *n.* A royal duty or revenue formerly belonging to every queen of England during her marriage to the king. *Whishaw.*

QUEEN'ING, *n.* A kind of winter apple.
The winter *queening* is good for the table. *Mortimer.*

QUEEN'-LIKE, *a.* Becoming to, or resembling, a queen; queenly. *Drayton.*

QUEEN'LY, *a.* Queen-like. *Bale.*

QUEEN'-MOTH'ER, *n.* A queen dowager who is also mother of the reigning sovereign. *Brande.*

QUEEN'-POST, *n.* (*Arch.*) One of two vertical timbers in a truss of a roof.—See ROOF. *Britton.*

QUEEN'-RE'GENT, *n.* A queen who holds the crown in her own right; queen-regnant. *Whishaw.*

QUEEN'-RÉ'GANT, *n.* Queen-regent. *Whishaw.*

QUEEN'SHIP, *n.* The state, condition, or dignity of a queen. *Betham.*

QUEEN'S'-MÉT'AL, *n.* An alloy of nine parts of tin, one of antimony, one of bismuth, and one of lead;—used in the manufacture of teapots and common spoons. *Miller.*

QUEEN'S'-PIG'EON, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A large and magnificent bird of the family *Columbidae* and sub-family *Gourinae*; *Goura victoriae*. *Baird.*

QUEEN'S'-WARE, *n.* Cream-colored earthen ware. *Clarke.*

QUEEN'S'-YEL'LOW, *n.* An ancient name of Turbith mineral or yellow subsulphate of mercury. *Ure.* Queen's pigeon.

QUEER (kwēr), *a.* [Etymology doubtful.—Ger. *quer*, cross, athwart. *Todd.*—A. S. *cer*; Frs. & Dut. *keer*, a turn.] Odd; droll; strange; singular. "A *queer* fellow." *Spectator.*

QUEER'ISH, *a.* Somewhat queer; odd. *Gent. Mag.*

QUEER'LY, *ad.* In a queer manner; oddly.

QUEER'NESS, *n.* Oddness; strangeness. *Johnson.*

QUEEST (kwēt), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A kind of wild pigeon; ringdove; cushat. *Todd.*

† QUEINT (kwēt), *i. & p.* from *quench*. Quenched.
The other fire was *quent* and all agone. *Chaucer.*

QUELL, *v. a.* [A. S. *cwellan*, to kill; Dut. *kwellen*; Ger. *quelen*, to torment; Dan. *quale*; Sw. *quella*.] [2. QUELLED; pp. QUELLING, QUELLED.]
1. To deprive of life; to kill; to destroy.
The ducks cried as men would them *quell*. *Chaucer.*
2. To crush; to subdue; to reduce.
If number English courages could *quell*. *Dryden.*
3. To quiet; to allay; to calm; to check.
He hath *quelled* the wildness of the fanatic. *Warburton.*

QUELL, *v. n.* To abate; to diminish.
For winter's wrath begins to *quell*. *Spenser.*

† QUELL, *n.* A killing; murder. *Shak.*

QUELL'ER, *n.* One who quells. *Milton.*

QUELQUE-CHOSE (kēk'shōz), *n.* [Fr., something.] A trifle; a kickshaw. *Donne.*

† QUEME, *v. a.* [A. S. *cweman*.] To please.
Such merry-make holy saints doth *queme*. *Spenser.*

† QUEME'FUL, *a.* Peaceful. *Wickliffe.*

QUENCH, *v. a.* [A. S. *cwencan*.] [2. QUENCHED; pp. QUENCHING, QUENCHED.]
1. To extinguish, as a fire; to put out.
A little fire is quickly trodden out,
Which, being suffered, rivers cannot *quench*. *Shak.*
2. To destroy; to blast. "Unkindness . . . should have *quenched* her love." *Shak.*
3. To still; to repress; to stifle. "Quench his fiery indignation." *Shak.*
4. To allay, as thirst; to slake. *South.*

Syn.—See SLAKE.

† QUENCH, *v. n.* To cool; to grow or become cool. "She will not *quench*." *Shak.*

QUENCH'ABLE, *a.* That may be quenched; capable of being extinguished. *Sherwood.*

QUENCH'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, quenches; an extinguisher. *Hammond.*

QUENCH'ING, *n.* The act of extinguishing. "The *quenching* of fired houses." *Mayne.*

QUENCH'LESS, *a.* That cannot be quenched or extinguished; unextinguishable. *Shak.*

QUENCH'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a quenchless manner.

QUENCH'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being quenchless. *Clarke.*

QUER'CE-TINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) An artificial product obtained from quercitrine, in the form of minute lemon-yellow crystals. *Miller.*

QUER-CIT'RINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow crystallizable coloring matter contained in the bark of the black-oak or *Quercus tinctoria*. *Miller.*

QUER-CIT'RON, *n.* [L. *querous*, an oak, and *citrus*, the citron-tree; Fr. *quercitron*.]



1. The crushed inner portion of the bark of the *Quercus tinctoria*, or black-oak;—used in tanning leather and for dyeing yellow. *Archer.*

2. (*Bot.*) A species of oak found in North America, which is one of the loftiest trees of the forest; black-oak; yellow-barked oak; *Quercus tinctoria*. *G. B. Emerson.*

QUER'CUS, *n.* [L., an oak-tree.—From Celtic *quer*, fine, and *cuez*, a tree. *Loudon.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, many species of which are valuable for timber; the oak. *Eng. Cyc.*

QUER'RE. See QUERE.

QUER'RE, *n.* (Mining.) A small cavity or fissure. *Ansted.*

† QUER'RELE, *n.* [L. *querela*; Fr. *querelle*.] (*Law*.) A complaint to a court. *Aykfe.*

† QUER'RENT, *n.* [L. *queror*, *querens*, to complain.] (*Law*.) A complainant. *Bailey.*

† QUER'RENT, *n.* [L. *quero*, *querens*, to search for.] An inquirer; a querist. *Aubrey.*

QUER-I-MO'NI-OUS, *a.* [L. *querimonia*, a complaint.] Querulous; complaining. *Mrs. Gore.*

QUER-I-MO'NI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Querulously; complainingly. *Denham.*

QUER-I-MO'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Querulousness; complaining temper. *Bailey.*

† QUER-I-MO'NY, *n.* [L. *querimonia*.] Complaint. "His brother's daily *querimony*." *Ilak.*

QUER'IST, *n.* [L. *quero*, to search for.] One who queries; an inquirer; an asker of questions; an interrogator. *Swift.*

QUER'ITE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A saccharine substance, crystallizing in prisms, obtained from acorns. *Miller.*

QUERK, *n.* A quibble.—See QUIRK. *Todd.*

QUER'KENED (kwēr'knd), *a.* Choked. [Local, Eng.] *Carr.*

QUERL, *v. a.* [Ger. *querlen*.] To wind round; to coil; to twirl. [Local, U. S.]

QUERN, *n.* [Goth. *quairns*; A. S. *cwyrn*, *cweorn*; *cyrran*, to turn; Dut. *kweern*; Dan. *qværn*; Sw. *qværn*.] A mill for grinding grain, whether by hand or a horse;—usually a hand-mill.
But now he is in prison, in a cave,
Whereas they made him at the *quern* grind. *Chaucer.*

QUERN'-LIKE, *a.* Like a quern or mill. *Dubart.*

QUER'PO, *n.* [L. *corpus*, the body; Sp. *cuero*, the body.] A dress that fits tight to, and exposes the shape of, the body;—used only in the phrase in *querpo*.—See CUERPO.

Roy, my cloak and rapier; it fits not a gentleman of my rank to walk the streets in *querpo*. *Beau. & Fl.*

QUER'QUE-DÛLE, *n.* [L. *querquedula*, from Gr. *κέρκρον*, a boat.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of ducks, one species of which (*Anas crecca* of *Yarrell*) is the common teal.

† QUER'RY, *n.* See EQUERRY. *Bp. Hall.*

† QUER-U-LÉN'TIAL, *a.* Complaining. "Capititious and *querulential*." *Cumberland.*

QUER-U-LI'NESS, *pl.* [L. *querulus*, complaining, cooing.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of denitrostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Muscicapidae*; mourners. *Gray.*

QUER-U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *querulus*; It. *querulo*.]
1. Quarrelsome. *Holland.*
2. Apt to complain; complaining; repining. "A people hard-hearted, *querulous*." *Hooker.*
3. Expressing complaint or discontent. "A whining kind of *querulous* tone." *Howell.*

Syn.—*Querulous* (derived, like *quarrel*, from the L. *querela*) signifies inclined to murmur or complain; and it is nearly or quite synonymous with *querimonia*, a word now little used. A *querulous* or *uneasy* disposition or temper; a plaintive manner or sound.

QUER-U-LOUS-LY, *ad.* In a querulous or complaining manner. *Young.*

QUER-U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being querulous; disposition to complain. *Johnson.*



QUÉRY, *n.* [L. *quero*, to search for; imperative, *quere*, search for.]

1. A question; an inquiry; an interrogatory.

The query that I would propose to you. *Sharp.*

2. The abbreviation *Qr.* (?) *Smart.*

Syn.—Questions and queries are both put for the purpose of obtaining an answer. Questions may be reasonable or unreasonable, proper or improper; queries are commonly rational questions; interrogations are made by persons having authority. A question of importance or of mere curiosity; a philosophical query; inquiry for information; an interrogation of a magistrate to a criminal.

QUÉRY, *v. n.* [i. QUERIED; *pp.* QUERYING, QUERIED.] To ask a question or questions; to question; to express doubt.

Each prompt to query, answer, and debate,
And smit with love of poesy and prate. *Pope.*

QUÉRY, *v. a.* [L. *quero*.]

1. To examine by question; to ply with questions; to question. *Gayton.*

2. To mark with a query. *Smart.*

3. To doubt of. *Smart.*

†QUÉSE, *v. a.* To search after. *Milton.*

QUÉST, *n.* [L. *quero*, *quesitus*, to search for; Old Fr. *queste*; It. & Sp. *questa*; Fr. *quête*.]

1. The act of seeking; search. "An African . . . in quest of prey." *Addison.*

2. †Enquiry; examination. *Shak.*

3. †Searchers, collectively. *Shak.*

4. †An inquest or jury sworn to inquire.

If I were foreman of the quest. *Tuberville.*

5. Request; solicitation; invitation.

Gad not abroad at every quest and call of an untrained
hope or passion. *Herbert.*

†QUÉST, *v. n.* To go in search. *B. Jonson.*

†QUÉST, *v. a.* [L. *quero*, *quesitus*; Old Fr. *quester*; Fr. *quêter*.] To search for. *Herbert.*

†QUÉSTANT, *n.* [Old Fr. *questant*.] A seeker; a searcher; a candidate. *Shak.*

†QUÉSTER, *n.* A seeker. *Rowe.*

QUÉSTION (kwést'yún), *n.* [L. *questio*; It. *questione*; Sp. & Fr. *question*.]

1. Act of asking; a seeking by interrogation; interrogation.

2. Something asked, and requiring an answer; an interrogatory; a query. "I will not stay thy questions." *Shak.*

3. Inquiry; disquisition; investigation; trial; examination.

It is to be put to question whether it be lawful for Christian
princes to make an invasive war simply for the propagation
of the faith. *Bacon.*

4. A subject of investigation, debate, or dispute; point or topic in a controversy.

Any thing, however foreign to the question. *Waterland.*

There arose a question between some of John's disciples
and the Jews about purifying. *John iii. 25.*

5. Doubt; controversy; dispute.

Not that it brings their truth at all in question. *Locke.*

6. (*Crim. Law.*) A kind of torture employed in some countries to cause criminals to disclose their accomplices or acknowledge their crimes.

Bourier.

7. (*Logic.*) That which is to be established as a conclusion, stated in an interrogative form.

Whately.

8. (*Legislation.*) A proposition stated or propounded to a deliberative assembly for their acceptance or rejection.

Luther S. Cushing.

In question, in debate, in dispute; under trial. *General question, (Law.)* such a question as requires the witness to state all he knows, without any suggestion being made to him; as, *Who gave the blow?*

Leading question, (Law.) such a question as leads the mind of the witness to the answer, or suggests it to him; as, *Did A give the blow?*—*Previous question, (Legislation.)* a question or motion the object of which is to suppress a main question, or to suppress debate.

The form of the previous question is, *Shall the main question be now put?* and the effect of a negative decision of it, for the purpose of obtaining which it is used in the British Parliament, is to suppress the main question for the residue of the day. If the decision is in the affirmative, the main question must be put immediately in the form in which it then exists. Ordinarily, in the United States, the only object of the previous question is to obtain an affirmative decision, and thereby to suppress debate on the main question. The operation of a negative decision is different in different assemblies; in some, as, for example, in the House of Representatives of Congress, it operates to dispose of the principal or main question by suppress-

ing or removing it from before the House for the day; but in others, as in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts and the Assembly of New York, it is to leave the main question under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other way. *Luther S. Cushing.*

QUÉSTION (kwést'yún), *v. n.* [i. QUESTIONED; *pp.* QUESTIONING, QUESTIONED.]

1. To ask a question or questions; to inquire.

Unreasonable subtlety . . . will question when it cannot
answer. *Holyday.*

2. To debate by interrogatories.

I pray you, think you question with a Jew. *Shak.*

QUÉSTION (kwést'yún), *v. a.* 1. To examine by questions; to interrogate; to inquire of.

You'll question this gentleman about me. *Shak.*

2. To doubt; to be uncertain of.

And most we question what we most desire. *Prior.*

3. To call in question; to mention as not to be trusted; to have no confidence in.

His counsels derided, his prudence questioned. *South.*

To call in question, to make a subject of uncertainty or doubt; to doubt.

Syn.—See DOUBT, INQUIRE.

QUÉSTION-A-BLE (kwést'yún-a-bl), *a.* 1. That may be questioned or subjected to questions.

Thou com'st in such a questionable shape,
That I will speak to thee. *Shak.*

2. That may be questioned or doubted; doubtful; disputable; problematical.

It is questionable whether Galen ever saw the dissection of
a human body. *Baker.*

Syn.—See DOUBTFUL.

QUÉSTION-A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being questionable. *Johnson.*

QUÉSTION-A-BLY, *ad.* In a questionable manner; doubtfully. *Clarke.*

QUÉSTION-A-RY, *a.* Inquiring; asking questions. "Questionary epistles." *Pope.*

QUÉSTION-A-RY, *n.* An itinerant pedler of relics. *Sir W. Scott.*

QUÉSTION-ÉR (kwést'yún-er), *n.* One who questions; an inquirer; a querist. *Abp. Cramer.*

QUÉSTION-ING, *n.* The putting of questions; interrogation. *Fox.*

QUÉSTION-IST, *n.* 1. One who asks questions; a questioner; an inquirer.

The impudence of this hollow questionist. *Bp. Hall.*

2. A candidate for a bachelor's degree at Cambridge University, Eng. *Wright.*

QUÉSTION-LESS, *ad.* Without a question or doubt; certainly; doubtless. *Raleigh.*

QUÉST'MAN, *n.*; pl. QUESTMEN. A person chosen to inquire into abuses and misdemeanors, particularly such as relate to weights and measures, —specially, a church-warden's assistant. *Eden.*

QUÉST'MONG-ÉR (-mǝng-ér), *n.* One who delights in litigation; a starter of lawsuits. *Bacon.*

QUÉST'OR, *n.* [L. *questor*, from *quero*, to seek.] (*Roman Ant.*) One of the officers who had to do with the collecting and keeping of the public revenues:—also one of the officers who conducted the accusation of persons guilty of murder or other capital offence, and carried the sentence into execution. *W. Smith.*

QUÉST'OR-SHIP, *n.* 1. The office of a questor; —written also *questorship*.

2. The term of a questor's office. *Wright.*

†QUÉST'RIST, *n.* [Old Fr. *questeur*.] Seeker; pursuer. "Hot questrists after him." *Shak.*

QUÉST'U-A-RY (kwést'yú-a-ré), *a.* [L. *quantarius*.] Desirous of gain; studious of profit. "Lapidaries and questuary enquirers." *Broune.*

QUÉST'U-A-RY, *n.* One employed to collect profits. *Taylor.*

QUEUE (ká), *n.* [Fr.] See CUE. *Todd.*

QUIB, *n.* A sarcasm.—See QUIP. *Ainsworth.*

QUIB'BLE (kwib'bl), *n.* [Probably a corruption of *quibbled* (any thing, no matter what). *Richardson.*—From *quip*. *Todd.*]

1. A slight cavil; a quick or sharp elusion or evasion by verbal subtlety; a slight difficulty raised without necessity or propriety; a start or turn from the point in question; an evasion.

As a real difficulty requires sense and criticism to resolve it, an imaginary one may be well enough managed by a quibble. *Warburton.*

2. A low conceit depending on the sound of words; a pun. "Puns and quibbles." *Addison.*

QUIB'BLE (-bl), *v. n.* [i. QUIBBLED; *pp.* QUIBLING, QUIBBLED.]

1. To evade the point in question by some verbal subtlety, as by a play upon words; to raise a quibble without necessity or propriety; to cavil; to quibble. *L'Estrange.*

2. To play upon words; to pun. *Johnson.*

QUIB'BLER, *n.* One who quibbles. *Dryden.*

QUIB'BLING, *p. a.* Evading the point at issue by some play upon words:—punning.

QUIB'BLING, *n.* The act of one who quibbles; a playing upon words; a cavil. *Todd.*

QUIB'BLING-LY, *ad.* In a quibbling manner.

QUICE, *n.* A wood-pigeon; queest. *Cudworth.*

†QUICH, *v. n.* [Said by the editors of Spenser to be from the A. S. *cwiccan*: it is more probably to *quake*. *Richardson.*] To stir; to move.

With a strong iron chain and collar bound,
That once he [the lion] could not move or quich at all. *Spenser.*

QUICK (kwik), *a.* [Goth. *gius*; A. S. *cwic*; *cwiccan*, to quicken, to make alive; Ger. *quick*; Dut. *kwik*; Frs. *quik*; Dan. *quik*; Sw. *quik*.]

1. Having life; living; alive;—opposed to dead. [Antiquated.] "The quick body." *Gower.*

Not fully quick nor fully dead they were. *Chaucer.*

Who shall judge the quick and the dead. 1 Tim. iv. 1.

2. Active; nimble; brisk; prompt; ready.

A quick conceit in judgment. *Watson viii. 11.*

A quick eye and a nimble hand. *Shak.*

3. Swift; speedy; hasty; rapid; fleet. *Milton.*

That quick and speedy expedition. *Hooker.*

4. Pregnant; with child. "Jaquenetta, that is quick by him." *Shak.*

Quick with child, noting the condition of a pregnant woman when the motion of the fetus is felt, usually first perceptible about the 18th week. *Dunnglison.*

Life is the fundamental idea of the word quick; and in this, its primary sense, it is used in the Creed, "the quick and the dead"; so, too, the quick-set hedge is properly the living fence, as contrasted with those made of dead timbers. But motion, as it is at once of the essence, so it is also one of the most obvious signs of life; and thus quick, in a secondary sense, was applied to all which was rapid or prompt in its motions, whether bodily or mental; thus, a quick runner, a boy of quick parts; and so, too, quick-silver, and quick or fast-shifting sands. *Trench.*

Syn.—See ACTIVE, READY.

QUICK, *ad.* Nimble; swiftly; speedily; rapidly; readily; quickly. *Shak.*

If we consider how very quick the actions of the mind are performed. *Locke.*

QUICK, *n.* 1. †A live animal.

Then peeping close into the thick,
Might see the moving of some quick. *Spenser.*

2. The living flesh; the sensible parts of an animal body:—metaphorically the feelings of the mind. "Incisions down to the quick." *Sharp.*

Therefore that speech touched the quick. *Bacon.*

3. Living plants; the growing plants that are reared or set for a hedge. "A ditch and bank set with quick." *Mortimer.*

4. (*Bot.*) A name given to *Agrostis alba*, and to *Agrostis vulgaris*,—also to couch-grass (*Triticum repens*). *Loudon. Gray.*

†QUICK, *v. a.* To quicken. *Chaucer.*

†QUICK, *v. n.* To become alive. "One of the fires . . . quicked again." *Chaucer.*

QUICK'BEAM, *n.* (*Bot.*) Quicken-tree. *Mortimer.*

QUICK'EN (kwik'kn), *v. a.* [A. S. *cwiccan*.] [i. QUICKENED; *pp.* QUICKENING, QUICKENED.]

1. To make alive; to give life to; to vivify; to revive. "Men, and beasts, and fowls, with breath are quickened." *Dryden.*

Quicken us then: thou steadily we
Shall call upon thy name. *Milton.*

2. To hasten; to accelerate; to hurry.

You may . . . quicken or slack a motion. *Bacon.*

3. To sharpen; to actuate; to excite.

The desire of fame hath been no inconsiderable motive to quicken you in the pursuit of those actions which will best deserve it. *Swift.*

QUICK'EN (kwik'kn), *v. n.* 1. To become alive.

Worms which they kill with wine when they begin to quicken. *Sandys.*

2. To be in that state of pregnancy in which the child gives indications of life. "A woman quickens with child." *Johnson.*

3. To move with activity; to hasten. And keener lightnings quicken in her eyes. *Pope.*

QUICK'EN-ER, *n.* He who, or that which, quickens or makes alive. *More.*

QUICK'EN-ING, *n.* 1. The act of making alive.

Neither a proper death nor a proper quickening. *Sharp.*

2. The motion of the fœtus when felt by the mother.—See **QUICK**, *a.* No. 4. *Dunghison.*

QUICK'ENS, *n.* (*Bot.*) Dog-grass; quick-grass; *Triticum repens.* *Loudon.*

QUICK'EN-TRÉE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree valued on account of its wood and its rapid growth, the fruit of which is often used for the purpose of decoying birds into traps; *Sorbus aucuparia*, or *Pyrus aucuparia*;—called also *rowan-tree* or *roan-tree*, *fowler's service-tree*, and *mountain-ash.* *Dunghison.*

QUICK'-EYED (kwik'id), *a.* Having sharp or keen sight. "The quick-eyed trout." *Thomson.*

QUICK'-GRASS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to the species of grass *Agrostis alba*, and *Agrostis vulgaris*, and also to couch-grass (*Triticum repens*)—from the length of time they retain their vital power. *Loudon.*

QUICK'-HATCH, *n.* [From *okeecooahawgees*, the name given it by the Cree Indians. *Sir J. Richardson.*] (*Zool.*) A name given to the wolverene or glutton; *Gulo luscus* of Sabine. *Eng. Cyc.*

QUICK'-LIME, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, caustic, infusible powder, consisting of one equivalent of calcium and one of oxygen, and obtained, in a state of purity, by heating pure carbonate of lime to full redness. *Miller.*

By the combination of quick-lime with water, heat sufficient to ignite wood is produced, and it becomes hydrate of lime or slacked lime. The quick-lime of commerce is obtained by calcining in kilns any carbonate of lime, as limestone, marble, chalk, marine shells, &c. Mixed with sand and water, it forms mortar; and it is applied to various other useful purposes.

QUICK'LY, *ad.* Speedily; swiftly; with haste; without delay; soon.

QUICK'-MATCH, *n.* (*Mil.*) A match formed of threads of cotton prepared with a mixture of saltpetre, mealed powder, spirits of wine, and water. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

QUICK'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being quick; speed; velocity; celerity; swiftness. *Wilkins.*
2. Activity; briskness; readiness; promptness. "Quickness of wit." *Wotton.*
3. Sharpness; pungency.

A few drops tinge, and add a proper quickness. *Mortimer.*

Syn.—Quickness and activity may be displayed by motions on the same spot; *celerity, swiftness, speed, fleetness, rapidity*, and *velocity* are displayed by motion from one place to another. Quickness of motion, of apprehension, or hearing; *activity* of body or mind; *celerity* or *swiftness* of motion; *speed* of a runner; *fleetness* of a horse; *rapidity* of a stream; *velocity* of a cannon ball or of lightning.

QUICK'SAND, *n.* Loose or moving sand, masses of which are formed on many sea-coasts, and generally at the mouths of rivers, as those of the Nile and Senegal; loose sand into which those who pass over it are apt to sink. *Dryden.*

QUICK'-SCENT-ED, *a.* Having keen scent. *Hales.*

QUICK'SET, *v. a.* To plant with living plants, as a hedge. *Tusser.*

QUICK'SET, *n.* A living plant, as a hawthorn, set to grow, especially for a hedge. *Evelyn.*

QUICK'SET, *a.* Composed or formed of living plants; as, "A quickset hedge." *Forby.*

QUICK'-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Having sharp or keen sight; quick-eyed. *Bentley.*

QUICK'-SIGHT-ED-NESS, *n.* Sharpness of sight. "The quick-sightedness of an eagle." *Locke.*

QUICK'SIL-VER, *n.* [*quick* and *silver*.] A metal well known to the ancients, found in various localities native, but generally combined with

sulphur, as cinnabar; mercury;—so named from the great mobility of its globules and its resemblance in color to silver.

Syn. *Quicksilver*, or mercury, is the only metal which is fluid at common temperatures. It freezes at 39° Fahrenheit, in which state it is malleable and sectile, and boils at 662° Fahr. It is employed extensively in the extraction of gold and silver from their ores, and in the construction of thermometers and barometers, and its amalgams are largely used in the processes of silvering and gilding. It is the heaviest of liquids, and among the heaviest of metals, it being at 60° Fahr. 13.54 times heavier than water. *Miller.*

QUICK'SIL-VERED (-verd), *a.* 1. Overlaid with an amalgam of quicksilver and tin, or with some other amalgam; silvered. *Newton.*

2. Partaking of the nature of quicksilver. Those nimble and quicksilvered brains. *Sandys.*

QUICK'STEP, *n.* (*Mil. & Mus.*) A species of march, generally written in two crotchets in a bar;—so called because it forms an accompaniment to a brisk motion. *Moore.*

QUICK'-WIT-TED, *a.* Having ready wit. *Shak.*

QUICK'-WIT-TED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being quick-witted; readiness of wit. *Wright.*

QUID, *n.* Something chewed; a cud. [*Low.*] *Pegge.*

QUID, *v. a.* (*Man.*) To drop, as food when partly chewed. *Herbert.*

QUID'DAM, *n.* [*L.*] Somebody; some one;—used to express an unknown person. *Bouvier.*

QUID'DA-NY, *n.* [*L. cydonium*, quince-wine; *Ger. quitte*, a quince.] Marmalade; a confection of quinces made with sugar. *Bailey.*

QUID'DA-TIVE, *a.* Quidditative. *Wright.*

QUID'DIT, *n.* [Corrupted from *L. quiddit*, any thing you please.] A subtlety; an equivocation. [*Low.*] "Where be his quiddits now?" *Shak.*

QUID'DI-TA-TIVE, *a.* [*It. quidditativo*; *Sp. quidditativo*.] Constituting the essence of a thing. *J. Davenport.*

QUID'DI-TY, *n.* [*Low L. quidditas*, from *L. quid*, what; *It. quiddit*; *Sp. quiddad*; *Fr. quiddité*.] 1. (*Scholastic Philosophy*.) That which distinguishes a thing from other things and makes it what it is, and not another; essence, comprehending both the substance and qualities; the answer to the question, *quid est*? ("what is it?");—written also *quidity*. *Fleming.*

2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a subtlety; a quibble. "In thy quips and thy quiddities." *Shak.*

QUID'DLE, *v. n.* [*L. quid*, what.] To be busy about trifles; to piddle. [*Colloquial, U. S.*]

QUID'DLE, *n.* One who busies himself about trifles; a trifler; a piddler. [*Colloquial, U. S.*]

QUID'DLING, *n.* The act of one who quiddles.

QUID'DNUNG, *n.* [*L. quid*, what, and *nunc*, now.] One who is continually asking, "What now?" or, "What news?"; one who is anxious to know every thing that passes; a gossip:—a politician, in contempt. *Gent. Mag.*

QUID PRÔ QUÔ. [*L. what for what*.] (*Law.*) Something for something; that which is given in exchange for, or done in consideration of, another thing; an equivalent. *Burrill.*

QUI-ESCE' (kwî-ès'), *v. n.* [*L. quiesco*.] To be silent, as a letter; to have no sound. *Wright.*

QUI-ES'CENCE, *n.* [*L. quiescentia*; *quiesco*, *QUI-ES'CEN-CY*, *quiescens*, to rest.]

1. A state of rest; rest; repose; quiet; quietude; tranquillity; stillness. *Glanvill.*

2. Silence; want of sound. *Wright.*

QUI-ES'CENT, *a.* [*L. quiesco*, *quiescens* (*Gr. κτῖμα*), to rest; *It. quiescente*; *Fr. quiescent*.]

1. Resting; being at rest or repose; not being in action or in motion; not moving; quiet. Though the earth move, its motion must needs be as insensible as if it were quiescent. *Glanvill.*

2. Not sounded; silent; as, "A quiescent letter." *Wright.*

QUI-ES'CENT, *n.* A silent letter. *Wright.*

QUI-ES'CENT-LY, *ad.* In a quiescent manner.

QUI'ET, *a.* [*L. quietus*; *quiesco*, *quietum*; *It. Sp., & Port. quieto*; *Fr. quêt*.]

1. Resting or staying from motion; still; quiescent; unmoved; not in motion.

They . . . laid wait for him all night in the gate of the city, and were quiet all night. *Judg. xvi. 2.*

2. Tranquil; calm; peaceable; peaceable; not turbulent;—silent; free from disturbance.

She ended all her woe in quiet death. *Spenser.*
The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit. *1 Pet. iii. 4.*

3. Smooth; not ruffled.

Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **CALM**.

QUI'ET, *n.* [*L. quies, quietis*; *It. & Sp. quiete*.] State of being still or free from action or motion; freedom from disturbance; ease; rest; repose; stillness; calmness; peace; security.

Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books, Ease and alternate labor, useful life. *Thomson.*
Secure the sacred quiet of thy mind. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See **EASE**.

QUI'ET, *v. a.* [*i. QUIETED*; *pp. QUIETING, QUIETED*.]

1. To put to rest, or to bring to a state of rest; to reduce to a state of repose; to still. "Moving or quieting corporeal motion." *Locke.*

2. To cause to be calm or tranquil; to tranquillize; to calm; to pacify; to lull.

The lowest degree of faith that can quiet the soul of man is a firm conviction that God is placable. *Forbes.*

Syn.—See **PACIFY**.

QUI'ET-ER, *n.* The person or the thing that quiets. *Shak.*

QUI'ET-ING, *n.* A bringing to a state of rest, repose, or stillness. *Hall.*

QUI'ET-ISM, *n.* (*Ecc. Hist.*) A name applied to the opinions of a class of religionists who conceive the great object of religion to be the absorption of all human sentiments and passions into devout contemplation and love of God.

A Spanish priest, called Michael Molinos, in the 17th century, first embodied the principles of *quietism* in his works, which were condemned at Rome. Akin to the ideas of Molinos seem to have been those of the French Quietists. *P. Cyc.*

QUI'ET-IST, *n.* (*Ecc. Hist.*) A believer in, or an adherent to, Quietism. *Buck.*

QUI'E-TIS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Quietists or to Quietism. *Wright.*

QUI'ET-LY, *ad.* 1. In a quiet manner; calmly; without violent emotion. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. Peaceably; without disturbance; at rest; without agitation. *Johnson.*

The rebels had behaved themselves quietly. *Bacon.*

QUI'ET-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being quiet, still, or free from action or motion.

2. Freedom from disturbance; peace; tranquillity; calmness. "Quickness of conscience."

What miseries have both nations avoided, and what quietness and security attained, by their peaceful union! *Howard.*

+QUI'ET-OUS, *a.* Quiet; peaceable. *Bale.*

+QUI'ET-OUS-LY, *ad.* Quietly; peaceably. *Bale.*

+QUI'ET-SOME, *a.* Quiet; calm; still. *Spenser.*

QUI'E-TUDE, *n.* [*L. quietudo*; *It. quietudine*; *Sp. quietud*; *Fr. quietude*.] Rest; repose; tranquillity; quiet.

They disturbed her repose and quietude at home. *Howell.*

QUI-E'TUS, *a.* [*L. resting*.] (*Old Eng. Law.*) Freed; acquitted; discharged. *Whishaw.*

QUI-E'TUS, *n.* Final discharge; complete acquittance;—rest; repose; quiet;—death.

When he himself might his quietus make With a bare bodkin. *Shak.*

+QUI'IGHT (kwî), *v. a.* To disengage. *Spenser.*

QUILL, *n.* [*Ar. qalam*, a reed for writing; *Gr. κάλαμος*, a reed; *L. calamus*, a reed.—From *L. caulis* (*Gr. κaulός*), a stalk, or from *calamus*, a reed. *Skinner.* *Junius.*—*Ir. & Gael. cuille.*—*Ger. Kiel.*]

1. A large and strong feather of the wing of a goose or other large fowl;—used chiefly for making writing-pens; a pen.

The bill [of birds], the shell of the egg, and their quills. *Bacon.*
Those lives they failed to rescue by their skill Their muse would make immortal with her quill. *Garth.*

2. The spine or dart of a porcupine. *Eng. Cyc.*

3. The reed on which weavers wind the weft-yarn. *Simmonds.*

4. An instrument with which a player strikes the chords of certain stringed instruments. His flying fingers and harmonious quill. *Dryden.*

5. Anything in the form of a quill, as the plaited fold of a ruff or ruffle. *Nares.*

QUILL, *v. a.* [*i.* QUILLED; *pp.* QUILLING, QUILLED.]

1. To plait; to form in plats or folds, like quills. "Piece of white linen quilled." *Addison.* His cravat seemed quilled into a ruff. *Goldsmith.*

2. To wind on the quill, as weft-yarn. *Judd.*

QUILL-BIT, *n.* (*Carp.*) A kind of bit for boring wood. *Simmonds.*

QUILL-DRIVER, *n.* A writer; a scribbler. *Roget.*

QUILL-LET, *n.* [*L.* *quillbet*, any one; *quidlibet*, any thing. *Douce.* — For *quibbet*, a dim. of *quibble*. *Bailey.*] Subtlety; nicety; a scientific quibble; petty cant; quodlibet. [*R.*] *Shak.*

QUILL'ING, *n.* 1. The act of winding yarn on a weaver's quill. *Bartlett.*

2. A narrow bordering of net. *Simmonds.*

QUILL-NIB, *n.* A small pen made from a quill, to be used in a holder. *Simmonds.*

QUILL'WORT (-wört), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Isoetes*, growing at the bottom of ponds and lakes; — so called from its long cylindrical leaves. *Baird.*

QUILT, *n.* [*L.* *culcita*, a bed, a cushion; *It.* *coltrice*, *coltre*; *Sp.* *colcha*. — *Gael.* *cuilth*. — *Richardson* says, to quilt means to prick or stitch with a pointed instrument [as a quill], and a quilt any thing so stitched.] A cover or coverlet made by stitching one cloth over another, with some soft substance between them; an outer bed-covering. The beds were covered with magnificent quilts. *Arbuthnot.*

QUILT, *v. a.* [*i.* QUILTED; *pp.* QUILTING, QUILT-ED.] To stitch as one cloth upon another, with something soft between them. Entellus for the strife prepares. Stripped of his quilted coat, his body bares. *Dryden.*

QUILT, *v. a.* To swallow. [*Local, Eng.*] *Grose.*

QUILT'ED, *p. a.* Stitched together as a quilt.

QUILT'ER, *n.* One who quilts. *Booth.*

QUILT'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who quilts.

2. The act or process of making a quilt by an assemblage of women. [*Local, U. S.*]

3. The material used for bed covers, &c.: — a padding or lining. *Simmonds.*

QUIN'A, *n.* [The native Peruvians call the QUIN'I-A, trees *kina* or *kinken*. *Eng. Cyc.* (*Med.*) Same as QUININE.

Extract of quinia, a preparation formed by evaporating the liquor poured off the crystals of sulphate of quinia to the consistence of a pilular mass. *Dunghison.*

QUIN'A-RY, *a.* [*L.* *quinarius*; *quinque*, five; *It.* & *Sp.* *quinario*; *Fr.* *quinnaire*.] Consisting of five; containing five. *Boyle.*

QUIN'ATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting five similar parts arranged together, as five leaflets in a digitate leaf; arranged in fives. *Henslow.*

QUINCE (kwins), *n.* [*Gr.* *Κυδώνιον* *μύλον*, Cydonian apple, quince; from *Cydon*, a town in Crete; *L.* *cydonia*; *It.* *cotogna*; *Fr.* *coing*. — *Ger.* *quide*; *Dan.* *qvæde*; *Sw.* *quitten*.] (*Bot.*) A small tree of many varieties, with dark, smooth branches, oval leaves white and cottony underneath, large handsome flowers, and large fleshy fruit of an austere taste and a peculiar fragrance; *Cydonia vulgaris*; — the fruit of the *Cydonia vulgaris*, of which jellies and conserves are made, and the seeds of which yield a mucilage used by perfumers and hair-dressers, and in medicine. *Baird.*

QUINCE'-PIE, *n.* A pie made of quinces. *Bowler.*

QUINCE'-TREE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The tree which produces the fruit called quince; *Cydonia vulgaris*. — See QUINCE. *Eng. Cyc.*

QUINCH, *v. n.* [Said to be the same word as *quich*, but more probably it is *wink*, *wince*, *winst*. *Richardson.*] To stir; to flinch. *Spenser.*

QUIN'CITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral composed of silica, magnesia, protoxide of iron, and water, and found near Quincy, France, in light, car-

mine-red particles disseminated through a limestone deposit. *Dana.*

QUIN-CUN'CI'AL (kwîn-kûn'shəl), *a.* [*L.* *quincuncialis*.]

1. Having the form of a quincunx.

Manner of chequer row called quincuncial. *Holland.*

2. (*Bot.*) Noting the parts of a flower arranged in a quincunx. — See QUINCUNX, No. 3.

QUIN-CUN'CI'AL-LY, *ad.* In a quincuncial manner or order. *Brown.*

QUIN'CUNX (kwîn-kûngks), *n.*; pl. *L.* *QUIN'CUNXES*; *Eng.* *QUIN'CUNXES*. [*L.* *quincunx*; *quinque*, five, and *uncia* (*Gr.* *ὀνκία*), an ounce. — The quincunx, or piece of five ounces, was distinguished by five small balls to represent its value. *W. Smith.*

1. An order or arrangement of any * * thing, as trees in a square, one being * * placed at each corner and one in the * * middle; — also an arrangement of any * * thing in rows, as trees, so that those in each row are opposite the centre of the interval between the adjoining two * * in the right hand and left * * hand rows. * * * * *

2. (*Astr.*) The position * * of the planets when their distance from each other is five signs, or five twelfths of a circle, that is, 150 degrees. *Hutton.*

3. (*Bot.*) A term applied to parts of the flower in estivation, or of the foliage in veneration when the pieces are five in number, of which two are exterior, two interior, and the fifth covers the interior with one margin and has its other margin covered by the exterior, as in the genus *Rosa*. *Lindley.*

QUIN-DEC'A-GON, *n.* [*L.* *quinque*, five, *Gr.* *δέκα*, ten, and *γωνία*, angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure, with fifteen angles and fifteen sides. *Da. & P.*

QUIN-DE-CÉM-VIR, *n.*; pl. *L.* *QUIN-DE-CÉM-VIRI*; *Eng.* *QUIN-DE-CÉM-VIRI*. [*L.* *quindécimvir*, from *quinque*, five, *decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man.] (*Roman Ant.*) One of a body of fifteen persons who had the care of the Sibylline books. *W. Smith.*

QUIN-DE-CÉM-VI-RATE, *n.* [*L.* *quindécimviri-tas*.] The body, office, or dignity of the quindécimviri. *Wright.*

+ QUIN'DE-CIM, *n.* [*L.* *quindécim*, fifteen.] A fifteenth part of any thing. *J. Fox.*

+ QUIN'DEM, *n.* Quindécim. *Fabyan.*

+ QUIN'DISM, *n.* Quindécim. *Prynne.*

QUIN'INE, or QUIN'INE (kwe-nîn, Sm.; kwîn-in, K.; kwî-nîn, Wb.), *n.* [*Fr.* (*Med.*) An alkaline substance of a bitter taste, obtained from different species of *Cinchona*, but chiefly from the yellow bark of *Cinchona pubescens*, or *Cinchona cordifolia*, and forming the base of certain salts used in medicine: — a name sometimes applied also to sulphate of quinine, or sulphate of quinia. *Brande.*

Sulphate of quinine, or sulphate of quinia, a salt crystallizing in snow-white, light, efflorescent needles, sparingly soluble in water, and composed of sulphuric acid, quinine, and water, extensively used in medicine as a tonic and febrifuge; — called also *dusulphate* of quinia, and popularly *quinine*. *Müller.*

QUIN'IN-ISM, *n.* (*Med.*) The aggregate of encephalic or neuropathic phenomena induced by over doses of quinia. *Dunghison.*

QUIN-Ū'DINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) An uncrystallizable, resinous substance contained in the mother liquors from which the salts of quinia have been crystallized, being a mixture of several basic compounds, among which are all the alkaloids of the cinchona bark. *Müller.*

QUIN-QUA-GES'-I-M'A, *a.* [*L.*, a fiftieth.] Noting the seventh Sunday (called also Shrove Sunday), and about the fiftieth day, before Easter. *Brande.*

QUIN-QUAN'GU-LAR, *a.* [*L.* *quinguanqulus*; *quinque*, five, and *angulus*, an angle.] Having five angles or corners; five-cornered. *Woodward.*

QUIN-QUAR-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [*L.* *quinque*, five, and *articulus*, a joint.] Consisting of five articles, or of five points. [*R.*] *Sanderson.*

QUIN-QUE-ÂN'GLED (-âng'gléd), *a.* Quinquangular. *Hutton.*

QUIN-QUE-CÁP'SU-LAR, *a.* [*L.* *quinque*, five, and *capsula*, a small box.] (*Bot.*) Having five capsules. *Wright.*

QUIN-QUE-DÊN'TATE, *a.* [*L.* *quinque*, five, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] (*Bot.*) Having five teeth or indentations; five-toothed. *Pennant.*

QUIN-QUE-FÂ'RJ-OÛS, *a.* [*L.* *quinque*, five.] (*Bot.*) Disposed longitudinally in five rows; five-ranked. *Gray.*

QUIN-QUE-FÏD, *a.* [*L.* *quinguedus*; *quinque*, five, and *findo*, *fidis*, to cleave.] (*Bot.*) Cleft into five segments to the middle of the blade or somewhat deeper, as a leaf; five-cleft. *Wright.*

QUIN-QUE-FÔ'L'I-ATE, *a.* [*L.* *quinque*, five, and *fô'l'i-â-tus*, to cleave.] (*Bot.*) Cleft into five segments to the middle of the blade or somewhat deeper, as a leaf; five-cleft. *Wright.*

QUIN-QUE-FÔ'L'I-ÂT-ED, *a.* [*Bot.*] Having five leadets. *Gray.*

QUIN-QUE-LÏT'ER-AL, *a.* [*L.* *quinque*, five, and *littera*, a letter.] Consisting of five letters.

QUIN-QUE-LÔ'BATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having five lobes. *Eng. Cyc.*

QUIN-QUE-LÔBED (-lôbd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having five cells, or compartments, as a pericarp. *Eng. Cyc.*

QUIN-QUE-NËRVED (-nêvəd), *a.* [*L.* *quinque*, five, and *nervus*, a nerve.] (*Bot.*) Noting the primary nerves of a leaf when they are four in number, and so branch off from the base of the limb, that (including the mid-nerve) it becomes furnished with five ribs. *Henslow.*

QUIN-QUEN-NÂ'LÏ-A, *n.* (*Roman Ant.*) Public games instituted by Nero, and celebrated at the end of every four years. *W. Smith.*

QUIN-QUEN'NI-AL (kwîn-kwên-nê-əl), *a.* [*L.* *quinquennis*; *quinque*, five, and *annus*, a year.] Lasting five years, or occurring or taking place once in five years. A quinquennial festival in the Isle of Delos. *Potter.*

QUIN-QUEN'NI-ÛM, *n.* [*L.*] The space of five years. *For. Qu. Rev.*

QUIN-QUEP'AR-TÏTE, *a.* [*L.* *quinguepartitus*; *quinque*, five, and *pars*, *partis*, a part.] Divided into five parts. *Loudon.*

QUIN-QUE-RÊME, *n.* [*L.* *quinguremis*; *quinque*, five, and *remus*, an oar.] A galley having five seats or banks of oars. *Brande.*

QUIN-QUE-SÏLL'LA-BLE, *n.* [*L.* *quinque*, five, and *Gr.* *σύνληψις*, a syllable.] A word of five syllables. *Oswald.*

QUIN-QUE-VÂLVE, *n.* [*L.* *quinque*, five, and *valve*, valves.] A shell with five valves. *Jodrell.*

QUIN-QUE-VÂLVE, *a.* Having five valves. *Eng. Cyc.*

QUIN-QUE-VÂLV'U-LAR, *a.* [*L.* *quinque*, five, and *valva*, valves.] A shell with five valves. *Jodrell.*

QUIN'QUE-VIR, *n.*; pl. *L.* *QUIN'QUE-VIRI*; *Eng.* *QUIN'QUE-VIRI*. [*L.*, from *quinque*, five, and *vir*, a man.] (*Roman Ant.*) One of five commissioners frequently appointed under the republic as extraordinary magistrates to carry any measure into effect. *W. Smith.*

QUIN-QUIN'A, *n.* A bark obtained from several species of *cinchona*; — called also *Peruvian bark*, and *Jesuit's bark*. — See CINCHONA. *Brande.*

QUIN'SÏ (kwîn'se), *n.* [*Gr.* *κυανός*, a dog-throating, a sore throat; *κυανός*, a dog, and *ἔσχω*, to throttle; *Low L.* *cyanaucha*; *It.* *equinucha*; *Sp.* *equinucha*; *Fr.* *equinuche*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the fauces and especially of the tonsils, generally terminating in resolution or suppuration, but sometimes producing suffocation: — written also *quinsey*, — formerly *equinancy*. *Dunghison.*

QUIN'T (kwînt), *n.* [*L.* *quintus*, the fifth; *Fr.* *quinte*.] A set or suit of five, as of five cards of the same color in piquet. *Hudibras.*

QUIN'TAIN, *n.* [*Low L.* & *It.* *quintana*; *Fr.* *quintaine*. — *W.* *quintina*, a vane. *P. Roberts.*] A figure set up for tilers to run at; — written also *quintin*, and *quintel*. It was constructed in various ways, but usually consisted of a cross-bar turning upon a pole having a

broad board at one end, and a bag full of sand hanging at the other; the play was to ride against the broad end with a lance, and pass by before the sand-bag, coming round, should strike the tilter on the back. *Feltham.*

QUINTAL, n. [L. *centum*, a hundred; It. *quintale*; Sp. & Fr. *quintal*.] A gross weight which in general consists of 100 lbs., but originally of 112 lbs. *Simmonds. Brande.*

† **QUINTA-LINE, n.** A quintal. *Hackluyt.*

QUINTAN, n. [L. *quintanus*, belonging to the fifth; *quinque*, five.] (*Med.*) A fever the paroxysms of which return only every five days inclusively. *Dunglison.*

† **QUINTAIN, n.** A quintain. — See **QUINTAIN.**

Thy wakes, thy *quintals*, here thou hast.
Thy May-poles, too, with garlands graced. *Herrick.*

QUINTER-QN, n. A quintroon. *Dunglison.*

QUIN-TES-SENCE, or QUIN-TES-SENCE [kwɪn-tēs-sens, *Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb. Ash, Rees, Wr.*; kwɪn-tēs-sens, *S. P. J. E. F.*; kwɪn-tēs-sens or kwɪn-tēs-sens, *W.*], n. [L. *quinta*, fifth, and *essentia*, essence; It. *quintessenza*; Fr. *quintessence*.]

1. (*Alchemy*.) A term denoting the fifth and last, or highest and most subtle, essence of any natural body. *Crabb.*

2. An extract from any thing containing, within a small compass, its virtues or that which is most excellent; essential part; essence.

3. (*Med. & Chem.*) A term formerly applied to alcohol impregnated with the principles of some drug, or the essential oil of some vegetable substance; alcoholic tincture or essence; — the most volatile principle of any body. *Dunglison.*

QUIN-TES-SENCED (-sensed), a. Having the quintessence alone remaining. *Stirling.*

QUIN-TES-SEN-TIAL, a. Consisting of, or reduced to, the quintessence.

The pure quintessential matter of the sky. *Bp Hall.*

QUIN-TES-TER-NAL, n. (*Anat.*) The fifth osseous portion of the sternum. *Dunglison.*

QUIN-TET, n. [It. *quintetto*, from L. *quinque*, five.] (*Mus.*) A vocal or an instrumental composition in five obligato parts, in which each part is performed by a single voice or instrument. *Moore.*

QUIN-TET-TŌ, n. [It.] (*Mus.*) See **QUINTET.**

QUIN-TILE, n. [L. *quinque*, five; Fr. *quintil*.] (*Astrol. & Astron.*) An aspect of the planets when their distance from each other is a fifth part of the zodiac, or seventy-two degrees. *Hutton.*

QUIN-TILLION, n. [Fr. *quintillion*, from L. *quinque*, five.] A number expressed, according to the English notation, by a unit with thirty ciphers annexed, and according to the French notation, in common use on the Continent and in the United States, by a unit with eighteen ciphers annexed. *Greenleaf.*

QUIN-TIN, a. See **QUINTAIN.** *B. Jonson.*

QUIN-TINE, n. (*Bot.*) The fifth and innermost envelope of the ovule in some plants. *Lindley.*

QUIN-TROON, n. The offspring of a white man by a *mustiphini*, or woman who has one sixteenth part of negro blood. *Booth.*

QUIN-TU-PLE (kwɪn-tu-pl), a. [L. *quintuplex*; It. & Sp. *quintuplo*; Fr. *quintuple*.]

1. Fivefold. *Graunt.*

2. (*Mus.*) Noting a species of time now seldom used, containing five parts in a bar. *Brande.*

QUIN-TU-PLE, v. a. To make fivefold. *Coleridge.*

QUIN-TU-PLED, a. 1. Increased fivefold.

2. (*Bot.*) Applied to an arrangement which is a multiple of five. *Henslow.*

QUIN-TU-PLE-NERVED (kwɪn-tu-pl-nərvd), a. (*Bot.*) Noting leaves the midrib of which gives off two strong primary veins or branches on each side above the base. *Gray.*

QUIN-TU-PLE-RIBBED (kwɪn-tu-pl-rɪbd), a. (*Bot.*) Quintuple-nerved. *Gray.*

QUIN-ZAINE, n. (*Chron.*) The fourteenth day after a feast-day, or the fifteenth if the day of the feast be included. *Brande.*

QUIP (kwɪp), n. [From Eng. *whip* (A. S. *hweodpan*, to whip). *Junius.* — *Quibble* is more probably a corruption of *quidlibet* (any thing you please), and *quip* a further corruption of *quibble*. *Richardson.*] A sharp or smart and sarcastic saying; a sharp jest; a taunt; a quirk; a jibe; a banter; a rally. *Shak.*

Quips and cracks and wanton wiles,
Silly and sick and wreathed smiles. *Milton.*

QUIP, v. a. To cut with some sharp or sarcastic saying; to rally with bitter sarcasm; to taunt.

The more he laughs and does her closely quip,
The more he loves her. *Spenser.*

QUIP, v. n. To scoff; to mock; to jeer. "Prone to quip and gird." *Sir H. Sidney.*

QUIPŌ (kə'pō), n.; pl. QUIPŌS. [Sp.] Cords having various colors and knots, used by the ancient Peruvians, Mexicans, &c., chiefly for records and accounts. *Robertson.*

The most imperfect writing are the knotted ropes, in Mexico, called *quipos*, which, in America and in China, were employed to convey the will of sovereigns to distant provinces, and to assist generally in secular intercourse. *Prof. De Vere.*

QUIRE (kwɪr), n. [Gr. *χορός*; L. *chorus*; It. & Sp. *coro*; Fr. *choeur*.]

1. A company of singers, especially in church service.

2. The place in a church where the music is performed or the service sung. — See **CHORUS**, and **CHOIR**.

And wolves with howling fill the sacred quires. *Pope.*

QUIRE, n. [Fr. *cahier*, a book of loose sheets.] Twenty-four sheets of paper. *Greenleaf.*

QUIRE, v. n. To sing as in a choir; to sing in concert. *Shak.*

QUIR-IS-TER, n. A chorister. *Thompson.*

† **QUIR-I-TATION, n.** [L. *quiratio*.] A calling or imploring for help. *Bp. Hall.*

QUIR-ITE, n. One of the Quirites. *W. Smith.*

QUI-R-I-TĒS, n. pl. [L.] Roman citizens.

QUIRK (kwɜrk), n. [*Skinner* suggests the Ger. *zuerch*, across, awry, which is the A. S. *thwæorh*, past part. of *thwæorian*, to wrest. *Richardson.* — It may be from *jerk* or *yerk*. *Todd.*]

1. A twist or turn from the straight or right course; — an artful or subtle evasion; a subtlety; an artful distinction; a quibble; a conceit.

There are a thousand quirks to avoid the stroke of the law. *L'Estrange.*

2. A quick stroke; a sharp fit.

I've felt so many quirks of joy and grief. *Shak.*

3. A smart saying; a sharp retort; a taunt.

I may chance have some odd quirks and remnants of wit broken on me. *Shak.*

4. † A flight of fancy.

One that excels the quirk of blazoning pens. *Shak.*

5. An irregular or broken tune.

Light quirks of music broken and uneven. *Pope.*

6. In building, a piece of ground cut off from a regular ground-plot or floor, as for a court or yard. *Bailey.*

7. (*Arch.*) A small acute channel or recess used between mouldings, especially in Gothic architecture.

Quirk moulding or quirked moulding, (*Arch.*) a moulding the convexity of which is sudden, being in the form of a conic section. *Brande.*

QUIRE, v. a. To form or furnish with a quirk or small channel.

In Grecian architecture, ovolos and ogees are usually quirked at the top. *Weale.*

QUIRKED, a. Furnished with a quirk.

QUIRK-ISH, a. 1. Consisting of quirks or subtle evasions.

2. Resembling a quirk. *Wright.*

QUIS-CA-LI-NÆ, n. pl. (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of conirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Sturnidae*; boat-tails. *Gray.*



QUISH, n. Armor for the thigh; cuish. [a.] *Hall.*

† **QUISH EN, n.** Cushion. *Chaucer.*

QUIT (kwɪt), v. a. [L. *quieto*, to make quiet; *quietus*, quiet; It. *quietare*; Sp. *quitar*; Fr. *quitter*. — *Quit* is used in the sense of *pay*, either because the payment of a debt *quiets* the creditor, or rather, as *Menage* says [also *Richardson*], because he who has paid his debts is *quiet*. *Sullivan.*] [*i.* **QUITTED** or **QUIT**; *pp.* **QUITTING**, **QUITTED**, or **QUIT**.]

1. To clear; to free or set free; to deliver; — sometimes used with the *reflexive pronoun*.

To quit you of this fear, you have already looked death in the face. What have you found so terrible in it? *Wale.*

The owner of the ox shall be quit. *Exod. xxi. 28.*

2. To pay or discharge as a debt. "So much as to quit their charges." [a.] *Hooker.*

Still I shall hear and never quit the score. *Dryden.*

3. To discharge from a debt or obligation; to pay as a person; to acquit; to release; to absolve.

Before that Judge that quits each soul his hire. *Fairfax.*

4. To requite; to repay. [a.]

Edmund, enkindle all the sparks of nature To quit this horrid act. *Shak.*

5. To leave; to go away from; to depart from: — to desert; to abandon; to forsake. "Avant! quit my sight." *Shak.*

Such a superficial way of examining is to quit truth for appearance, only to serve our vanity. *Locke.*

6. To resign; to give up; to relinquish.

Quitted his title to Campaspe's charms. *Prior.*

7. To carry through; to perform.

Never worthy prince a day did quit With great hazard and with more renown. *Daniel.*

To be quit with, to be even with. "I shall be quit with thee." *Denham.* — To quit scores, to discharge from mutual obligations; to settle mutual accounts. *South.*

Syn. — See **ABANDON.**

QUIT, a. Free; clear; discharged; released; acquitted; absolved. *Burritt.*

QUI TAM, a. [L. *qui*, who, and *tam*, equally.] (*Law*.) An action brought by an informer, where part of the penalty or forfeiture is given to the king, to the state, the poor, or to some public use, and the other part to the informer; — so termed from the emphatic words of the clause in which the plaintiff was described in the old forms. *Burritt.*

QUITCH'-GRASS, n. (*Bot.*) Quick. — See **QUICK**, No. 4. "Quitch-grass or other weeds." *Mortimer.*

QUIT-CLAIM, n. [Nor. Fr. *quiteclamaunce*.] (*Law*.) The release or relinquishment of a claim: — a deed by which some right, title, interest, or claim which one person has, or is supposed to have, in or to an estate held by another, is released or relinquished. *Burritt.*

QUIT-CLAIM, v. a. [*i.* **QUITCLAIMED**; *pp.* **QUITCLAIMING**, **QUITCLAIMED**.] To release or yield up by quitclaim. *Todd.*

QUITE (kwɪt), ad. [Fr. *quite*, quit, clear; *quitterment*, entirely.]

1. Completely; perfectly; totally; entirely.

The same actions may be aimed at different ends, and arise from quite contrary principles. *Addison.*

2. In a great degree; very.

The method of punctuation which consists in dashes is quite a modern invention. *H. H. Green.*

The first definition of *quite* is that of Johnson, and it is its proper meaning, and accords with the best English usage; yet it is often used, in this country, in the sense of *very*; as, "Quite warm," "Quite cold"; and it is sometimes so used by English writers; as, "Quite recent," *Ec. Rev.*; "Quite extraordinary," *McCulloch*.

QUIT-RĒNT, n. (*Law*.) A yearly rent by the payment of which the tenant goes quit and free of all other services.

In some of the United States, a fee farm rent is so termed. *Burritt.*

QUITS, interj. An exclamation implying that claims are settled and parties are even.

QUIT-TA-BLE, a. That may be quit, left, or relinquished.

Securing a place which is not *quittable* on the change of administration. *Markland.*

† **QUIT-TAL, n.** Return; repayment; requital.

As in revenge or *quittal* of such strife. *Shak.*

QUITTANCE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance. [R.] *Shak.*
 2. Recompense; return; repayment.
 We shall forget the office of our hand
 Sooner than *quittance* of desert and merit. *Shak.*
†QUITTANCE, *v. a.* To repay; to recompense.
 As hitting best to *quittance* their debt. *Shak.*
QUITTER, *n.* 1. One who quits.
 2. †A deliverer. *Ainsworth.*
 3. Scoria of tin. *Ainsworth.*
 4. (*Farriery*.) An ulcer formed between the hair and hoof, usually on the inside quarter of a horse's foot. *Farm. Ency.*
QUITTTER-BONE, *n.* (*Farriery*.) A hard, round swelling upon the coronet, between a horse's heel and the quarter. *Farrier's Dict.*
QUIV'ER, *n.* [Fr. *couverir*, to cover.] A case or sheath for arrows.
 When, spite of woods, and floods, and ambushed men,
 I bore thee, like the *quiver*, on my back. *Campbell.*
†QUIV'ER, *a.* [Goth. *quvan*.] Nimble; active.
 "A little *quiver* fellow." *Shak.*
QUIV'ER, *v. n.* [See **QUAVER**.] [*i.* QUIVERED; *pp.* QUIVERING, QUIVERED.]
 1. To quake; to quaver; to move tremulously; to be agitated with tremulous motion.
 My shaft shall *quiver* in his heart. *W. Scott.*
 Bind the aspen ne'er to *quiver*,
 Then bend love to list for ever. *Campbell.*
 2. To shake as with tremor; to tremble; to shiver; to shudder. *Sidney.*
QUIV'ERED (kwiv'erd), *a.* 1. Furnished with a quiver. "A *quivered* nymph." *Milton.*
 2. Sheathed in, or as in, a quiver. *Pope.*
QUIV'ER-ING, *n.* The act of one who quivers or trembles; a tremulous motion.
QUIV'ER-ING, *p. a.* Trembling; waving or playing with a tremulous motion.
 The silver light, with *quivering* glance,
 Played on the water's still expanse. *W. Scott.*
QUIV'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a trembling manner.
QUI VIVE (kè-vè'). [Fr. *qui vive*; *qui*, who, and *vivre*, to live.] The cry of a French sentinel when he hears a noise; who goes there?
 To be on the *qui vive*, to be very attentive to that which passes, as a sentinel; to be on the alert. *Landau.*
QUIX-OT [C. *a.* Like Don Quixote, or his exploits; aiming at an extravagant ideal standard; absurdly romantic; visionary. *Qu. Rev.*
QUIX-OT-ISM, *n.* Romantic and absurd notions or actions, like those of Don Quixote, the celebrated hero in a novel of Cervantes. *Smart.*
QUIX-OT-RY, *n.* Quixotism. *Scott.*
QUIZ, *n.* 1. Something designed to puzzle; a hoax; a joke; a jest. *Gent. Mag.*
 2. One who quizzes; a jester; a buffoon; — an odd fellow. [Colloquial and low.] *Smart.*
 "All these words [*quiz* and its derivatives], which occur only in vulgar or colloquial use, and which Webster traces to learned roots, [Norm. *quis*, *quiz*, sought; Sp. *quisquis*; — from the root of question], originated in a joke. Daly, the manager of a Dublin play-house, wagered that a word of no meaning should be the common talk and puzzle of the city in twenty-four hours; in the course of that time, the letters *Q u i z* were chalked or pasted on all the walls of Dublin, with an effect that won the wager." *Smart.*
QUIZ, *v. a.* [*i.* QUIZZED; *pp.* QUIZZING, QUIZZED.]
 1. To puzzle; to question with pretended seriousness with a view to make sport of; to talk to puzzlingly or oddly, so as to hold up to ridicule; to mock with pretended seriousness of discourse. *Sydney Smith.*
 2. To examine narrowly with an air of mockery. *Smart.*
QUIZ-ZER, *n.* One who quizzes. *Wilberforce.*
QUIZ-ZI-CAL, *a.* Relating to, or containing, a quiz or hoax; farcical. [Colloquial.] *White.*
QUIZ-ZING, *n.* The act of one who quizzes; the act of mocking by a narrow examination, or by pretended seriousness of discourse. *Smart.*
QUIZ-ZING, *p. a.* 1. Imposing upon by talk or by questions so as to make an object of sport.
 2. Fitted for quizzing. *Smart.*
QUIZ-ZING-GLASS, *n.* A small eye-glass. *Smart.*
QUIZ-ZISM, *n.* Practice of quizzing. *Wilberforce.*

QUO'AD HOC. [L. *quoad*, as to, and *hoc*, this.] (*Law*.) As to this; as far as this is concerned; — used in pleadings to signify that, as to the thing named, the law is so and so. *Whishaw.*
QUO'AN-T-MO. [L. *quis*, what, and *animus*, mind.] With what intention or motive; with what meaning; — used frequently as a substantive in lieu of the word *animus*, design or motive. *Kent.*
†QUO'B, *v. n.* To move, as the foetus, or as the heart when throbbing. — See **QUOP**. *Dryden.*
†QUOD. Said; quoth. — See **QUOTH**. *Chaucer.*
QUOD'DY, *n.* A kind of scaled herrings which are smoked or salted in the North American provinces. *Simmonds.*
QUOD-LI-BÉT, *n.* [L., *any thing you please*.]
 1. A nice point; a subtlety; a sophism. [R.] *Prior.*
 2. (*Mus.*) A potpourri. *Dwight.*
†QUOD-LI-BÉT-RI-AN, *n.* One who talks or disputes on any subject. *Bailey.*
†QUOD-LI-BÉT-I-CAL, *a.* Such as you will; not restrained to a particular subject; noting questions anciently proposed in the schools to be debated for curiosity or entertainment. *Fulke.*
†QUOD-LI-BÉT-I-CAL-LY, *adv.* So as to be affirmed or denied as one pleases. *Browne.*
QUOIF [kwôif, S. W. P. J. F. K. Wr.; kôif, E. Ja.; *n.* [Fr. *coiffe*.] A coif. — See **COIF**. *Shak.*
QUOIF, *v. a.* [Fr. *coiffer*, or *coiffer*.] To dress with a quof or head-dress; to cap. *Addison.*
QUOIF-FURE, *n.* [Fr. *coiffure*.] A coiffure. — See **COIFFURE**. *Addison.*
QUOIL, *n.* Coil. — See **COIL**. *Johnson.*
QUOIN (kwôm or kôin) [kwôin, P. K.; kôin, E. Ja.; kwôin or kôin, W. R.; *n.* [Gr. *γώνια*, a corner; L. *cuneus*, a wedge, or a wedge-formed space; It. *conio*; Fr. *coin*. — See **COIN**.]
 1. (*Arch.*) A corner or angle of a wall, — more particularly a brick or a stone placed at the exterior angle of a building. *Britton.*
 2. (*Gunnery*.) A loose wedge of wood put under the breech of a cannon for the purpose of adjusting its elevation. *Brande.*
 3. (*Printing*.) One of the wooden wedges used for fastening the types in the forms. *Davis.*
QUOIT (kwôit) [kwôit, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.; kôit, E. Ja.; *n.* [Icel. *kuetta*, to throw violently. *Jameson*. — Gael. *coit*; W. *coeten*, a quoit.] Something, as a flat iron ring, or a flat stone, to be pitched from a distance to a certain point or object as a trial of dexterity.
 The discus of the ancients is sometimes called in English *quoit*. *Johnson.*
QUOIT, *v. n.* [*i.* QUOITED; *pp.* QUOITING, QUOITED.] To throw quoits; to play at quoits. "To *quoit*, to run." *Dryden.*
†QUOIT, *v. a.* To throw; to toss. "Quoit him down, Bardolph." *Shak.*
QUOITS, *n. pl.* A game in which quoits are thrown. *Ash.*
QUO JŪ'RE. [L., *by what right*.] (*Old Eng. Law*.) A writ to compel one who claimed common of pasture to show by what title he claimed it. *Whishaw.*
QUOLL, *n.* (*Zool.*) An animal of New Holland resembling the polecat. *Ogilvie.*
QUON'DAM (kwôn'dam), *a.* [L., *formerly*.] Having been formerly; former; past; late. "My *quondam* barber." [Colloquial.] *Dryden.*
†QUON'DAM, *n.* One formerly in office. *Lutimer.*
†QUOOK (kwôk), *i.* Quaked. *Spenser.*
†QUOP, *v. n.* To throb. — See **QUOB**. *Cleveland.*
QUO'RUM (kwô'rum), *n.* [L., *of whom*.]
 1. A term originally applied to some particular justices (usually called justices of the *quorum*), without whose presence, or the presence of one of them, no business could be transacted. *Burrit.*
 2. Such a number of an assembly, committee, or other body of men, as is sufficient to transact business, and give validity to their acts.

A term derived from the words used in the Latin form of the commission issued to justices of the peace, in which the expression occurred, "*Quorum unum A B esse volumus*," "Of whom we will that A B be one." *Brande.*
QUO'TA (kwô'ta), *n.* [L. *quota*, what (sc. *pars*); It. & Sp. *quota*; Nor. Fr. *quote*.] That part which each member of a society has to contribute or receive, in making up or dividing a certain sum; a proportional share; a portion; a contingent. *Brande.*
QUO'T-A-BLE, *a.* That may be quoted. *Ch. Ob.*
QUO-TÁ-TION (kwo-tá'shun) [kwô-tá'shun, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; kô-tá'shun, S. P.; *n.* [From *quote*.]
 1. The act of quoting; citation. *Johnson.*
 2. A passage quoted or adduced from an author as evidence or illustration; a citation. *Prior.*
 3. The price of merchandise as stated in a price current. *Craig.*
 4. †Quota; share; proportion. *Chamberlain.*
 "In this and similar words, Mr. Sheridan and several respectable orthoepists pronounce the *qu* like *k*; but, as Mr. Nares justly observes, it is not easy to say why. If it be answered that the Latins so pronounced those letters, it may be replied that, when we alter our Latin pronunciation, it will be time enough to alter those English words which are derived from that language." *Walker.*
QUO-TÁ-TION-IST, *n.* One who makes quotations; a quoter. *Milton.*
QUOTE (kwôt) [kwôt, W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. W. R. C.; kôt, S. P.; *v. a.* [Old Fr. *quoter*; Fr. *coter*.] [*i.* QUOTED; *pp.* QUOTING, QUOTEN.]
 1. To cite or adduce in the words of another.
 He will, in the middle of a session, *quote* passages out of Plato and Pindar. *Swift.*
 2. To state as the price of merchandise.
 3. †To observe; to note. *Shak. B. Jonson.*
 I am sorry that with better head and judgment,
 I had not *quoted* him. *Shak.*
 SYN. — See **CITE**.
†QUOTE, *n.* [Old Fr.] A note. *Catgrave.*
QUOTE-LESS, *a.* That cannot be quoted. *Wright.*
QUOT'ER, *n.* One who quotes; a citer.
QUOTH (kwôth or kwôth) [kwôth, F. Ja. K. Wr.; kôth, S.; kwôth or kwôth, W.; kôth or kâth, P.; kwâth, J. Sm.; *v. n.* [Goth. *githan*, to say; A. S. *cweðhan*, to say.] Said.
 Quoth he, there was a ship. *Coleridge.*
 It is used only in the imperfect tense, and in the first and third persons; as, "Quoth I," said I; "Quoth he," said he. *Sulzay.*
 "Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith pronounce the *o* in this word long, as in *both*; but Buchanan short, as in *moth*. This latter pronunciation is certainly more agreeable to the general sound of *o* before *th*, as in *broth*, *froth*, *cloth*, &c.; but my ear fails me if I have not always heard it pronounced like the *o* in *doth*, as if written *kwôth*, which is the pronunciation Mr. Elphinstone gives it, and, in my opinion, is the true one." *Walker.*
QUO-TID-I-AN [kwo-tid'e-an, P. J. Ja. Sm. Wr.; kwô-tid'yan, E. F. K.; kwô-tid'jô-an, W.; kwô-tid'zh'an, S.; *a.* [L. *quotidianus*; *quotus*, what, and *dies*, a day; It. & Sp. *quotidiano*; Fr. *quotidien*.] Happening every day; daily; diurnal. "A *quotidian* fever." *King Charles.*
QUO-TID-I-AN, *n.* 1. (*Med.*) A fever the paroxysms of which recur every day. *Dunglison.*
 2. Any thing which returns every day.
 A *quotidian* of sorrow and discontent. *Milton.*
QUO-TIENT (kwô'shent) [kwô'shent, W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C. Wr.; kô'shent, S. P.; *n.* [L. *quoties*, how many times; It. *quoziente*; Sp. *quociente*; Fr. *quotient*.] (*Arith. & Algebra*.) The result obtained by dividing one number or quantity by another; one of two factors of the dividend, the divisor being the other.
QUO WAR-RAN-TÔ (kwô-wôr-ran-tô) [kwô-wôr-ran-tô, Sm. W. B.; *n.* [L. *qui*, what, and Old Fr. *guarant*, a warrant.] (*Law*.) A writ against a person or a corporation that claims or usurps an office, franchise, or liberty, to inquire by what authority he holds his claim.
 This writ had become obsolete, having given way to informations in the nature of a *quo warranto* at the common law. *Burrit.*

R.

R, the eighteenth letter of the alphabet, a consonant, a semi-vowel, and a liquid, has a jarring or trilling effect on the tongue, and is never silent. — See PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION, 87, 88. — In etymology, it is convertible with *l*, *n*, and sometimes with *s*; and it is sometimes confounded with *w*.

“It was called the *littera canina* [dog’s letter] by the Latins, from some fancied resemblance it bears in sound to the snailing of a dog.” *Brande*.

For the *d*’s letter, and *h*’s, in the sound, the tongue is raised to the hard palate, and the teeth are about the teeth. *Johnson*.

Nurse. Doth not rosemary and Romeo begin both with a letter?

Romeo. Ay, nurse, what of that? Both with an *r*.
Nurse. Ah, mocker! that’s the dog’s name. *R* is for the dog. *Shak*.

RÄB, n. A rod used by masons to mix hair with mortar. *Leonard*.

† **RÄ-BÄTE’, v. n.** [See REBATE.] (*Falconry*.) To recover a hawk to the fist. *Ainsworth*.

† **RÄ-BÄ’TÖ, n.** [Fr. *rabat*.] A kind of ruff or neck-band; — often written *rebato*. *Shak*.

† **RÄB’BÄTE, v. a.** To abate. *Puttenham*.

† **RÄB’BÄTE, n.** Abatement. *Puttenham*.

RÄB’BET, v. a. [Fr. *raboter*, to plane; *rabot*, a plane.] [*i.* RABBED; *pp.* RABBETING, RAB-BETED.] (*Carp*.)

1. To cut straight down one side of the edge of, as a board, in order to receive, by lapping, the edge of another, cut similarly, so as to unite the two, and preserve a level surface. *Mozon*.

2. To cut a rectangular groove longitudinally in the edge of, as a board, in order to receive, by insertion, a corresponding projection formed on the edge of another. *Clarke*.

3. To join with a rabbet, as boards. *Clarke*.

RÄB’BET, n. (*Carp*.) 1. A cut made on one side of the edge of a board, or other piece of timber, to receive, by lapping, the edge of another cut in the same manner. *Britton*.

2. A rectangular groove or channel cut longitudinally in the edge of a board, or other piece of timber, to receive, by insertion, a corresponding projection formed on the edge of another. *Brande*.

RÄB’BET-ING, n. (*Carp*.) The act or the mode of joining boards at the edge by a rabbet. *Bigelow*.

RÄB’BET-JOINT, n. (*Carp*.) A joint or union made by rabbeting. *Britton*.

RÄB’BET-PLANE, n. A plane for rabbeting.

RÄB’BI (*räb’be* or *räb’bi*) [*räb’be* or *räb’bi*, *W. F. Ja.*; *räb’be*, *S. P. J.*; *räb’bi*, *E. Sm.*], *n.*; *pl.* **RÄB’BIES**. [Heb. רַבִּי, doctor, teacher; רַבִּי, my master; Gr. *πάββι*.] A title of honor given to a teacher or expounder of the Jewish law, nearly equivalent to *doctor*, or *master*. *Kitto*.

“In reading the Scripture, it should be pronounced *räb’bi*.” *Walker*.

RÄB’BIN, n. A rabbi. *Camden*.

RÄB-BIN’IC, } *a.* Relating to the rabbies or
RÄB-BIN’I-CAL, } rabbins, or to their principles. *Cudworth*. *Milton*.

RÄB-BIN’I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of the rabbins. *Bolingbroke*.

RÄB’BIN-ISM, n. 1. The doctrines of the rabbins. *Ec. Rev*.

2. An expression or phraseology peculiar to the rabbies or rabbins. *Wright*.

RÄB’BIN-IST, n. [Fr. *rabbinate*.] Among the Jews, one of those, consisting chiefly of the rabbins and their followers, who adhered to the Talmud and its traditions. *Stackhouse*.

RÄB’BIN-TIE, n. [Fr. *rabbinate*.] A rabbinist.

RÄB’BIT, n. [Dut. *robbe*, *robbeken*. *Skinner*. — Gael. *rabaid*, *rabait*, a rabbit.] (*Zool*.) A small rodent quadruped, of the family *Leporidae*, or hares, that burrows in the ground; the cony; *Lepus cuniculus*. *Bell*.



Rabbit (*Lepus cuniculus*).

“When full grown, it [the hare] is larger than the rabbit, and exceedingly like that animal, but its color is slightly different, and the black spot on the extremity of its ears is a simple method of distinguishing it. The hare does not burrow, like the rabbit.” *Wood*.

Welsh rabbit, bread and cheese toasted; — properly, *Welsh rare-bit*. *Grose*.

RÄB’BIT-RY, n. An enclosure for rabbits. *Louden*.

RÄB’BIT-WAR-RËN (-wör-rën), *n.* An enclosure for rabbits to breed in. *Simmonds*.

RÄB’BLE (*räb’bi*), *n.* [L. *rabula*, a brawling advocate, a pettifogger; *rabo*, to rave. — Dut. *rab-belen*, to rattle.]

1. A tumultuous crowd or assembly of low people; a mob; a rout. *Shak*.

2. The lowest class of people; the dregs of the people; the populace. *Addison*.

3. An iron rake for skimming of slag in calcining metals. *Simmonds*.

RÄB’BLE, v. a. [*i.* RABBED; *pp.* RABBLING, RABBLLED.] To assault in a riotous and violent manner; to mob. [Scottish.] *Jamieson*.

Unhappily, throughout a large part of Scotland, the clergy of the established church were, to use the phrase then common, *rabbled*. *Mecanlay*.

RÄB’BLE, v. n. To speak in a confused manner; to gabble. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett*.

RÄB’BLE, a. Disorderly; irregular; tumultuous. “A short *rabble* scene.” *Dryden*.

RÄB’BLE-CHÄRM’ING, a. Charming or pleasing the rabble. *South*.

RÄB’BLE-MËNT, n. A tumultuous crowd of low people; a rabble; a mob. *Spenser*.

“An old word still in use.” *Brockett*.

RÄB’BLE-RÖTE, n. A repetition of a long, round-about story. [Local, Eng.] *Grose*.

RÄB’BLE-RÖÜT, n. A tumultuous assembly; rabble. “A *rabble*-rout of scribblers.” *Ayre*.

RÄB-DÖI’DAL, a. [Gr. *πάβδος*, a rod, and *ῖδος*, form.] (*Anat*.) Noting the suture which unites the parietal bones; sagittal. [E.] *Hoblyn*.

RÄB-DÖL’Q-GY, n. [Gr. *πάβδος*, a rod, a stick, and *λόγος*, a discourse; Fr. *rabdologie*.] The art or the method of performing arithmetical operations by means of small square rods, called *Napier’s bones*, which have the numbers of the multiplication table inscribed on them in a certain order, in diagonally bisected squares; — also written *rhabdology*. — See *NAPIER’S BONES*. *Hutton*.

RÄB’DQ-MÄN-CY, n. See RHABDOMANCY.

RÄB’ID, a. [L. *rabidus*; *rabies*, madness; It. *rabido*; Sp. *rabioso*.]

1. Mad; raging; furious; fierce. “Some men are naturally . . . *rabid*.” *Watson*.

2. (*Med*.) Pertaining to hydrophobia; as, “*Rabid* virus.” *Dunghison*.

RÄB’ID-NËSS, n. The state of being rabid; rage; madness; furiousness. *Fellham*.

RÄB’I-NËT, n. A small cannon. *Ainsworth*.

RÄ’CÄ, n. A Chaldee word expressive of contempt; an empty, worthless fellow. *Kitto*.

Whoever shall say to his brother, *Raca*, shall be in danger of the council. *Matt. v. 22*.

“*Raca* denotes a certain looseness of life and manners; *fool* denotes a wicked and reprobate person.” *Kitto*.

RÄC-CÖÖN’, n. [Fr. *raton*.] (*Zool*.) A carnivorous mammal of the family *Ursidae*, or bears, inhabiting North America; *Procyon lotor* of Storr, or *Ursus lotor* of Linnaeus; — sometimes written *racoon*. *Eng. Cyc*.



Raccoon.

The average length of the *racoon* is about two feet from the nose to the tail; and the tail is about ten inches long. The head somewhat resembles that of the fox. The *racoon* feeds chiefly by night, keeping in its hole during the day, except in dull weather. One of its marked peculiarities, and on which its name of *lotor* is founded, is its habit of plunging its dry food into water before eating it. Its fur is valuable, particularly in the manufacture of hats. *Baird*.

RÄCE, n. [It. *razza*, from L. *radix*, a root; Sp. *raza*; Fr. *race*. — Dut. *ras*; Dan. *race*.]

1. A family collectively; a series of descendants from one stock; a generation; lineage. “The long *race* of Alban fathers.” *Dryden*.

2. A particular breed. “The *race* of mules fit for the plough.” *Chapman*.

3. A root; — written also *raze*. “A single root or *race* of ginger.” *Steevens*.

4. That which marks the origin or descent of any thing; original disposition. “Now I give my sensual *race* the rein.” *Shak*.

Some great *race* of fancy or judgment in contrivance. *Temple*.

5. The peculiar strength, taste, or flavor of wine which marks its origin. “Is it [Canary] of the right *race*?” *Massinger*.

6. [Sw. *resa*, a course; Icel. *raas*. — Probably the same word as *race*, family. *Richardson*.] Course; progress; career. “My *race* of glory run.” *Milton*.

7. Progress; train; process. “The prosecution and *race* of the war.” [E.] *Bacon*.

8. A running; rapid course or motion. The flight of many birds is swifter than the *race* of any beasts. *Bacon*.

9. A contest in running; a contest or trial of speed. “To describe *races* and games.” *Milton*.

He that would win the *race* must guide his horse obedient to the customs of the course. *Cowper*.

10. A strong or rapid current of water, or the meeting of two tides producing a heavy sea. “The *race* of Aderny.” *Hallivell*.

11. A canal or watercourse from a dam to a mill or a water-wheel; mill-race. *Francis*.

12. (*Bot*.) A marked variety of a species which may be perpetuated from seed. *Gray*.

Syn. — The human *race*; the Saxon *race*; the past or present *generation*; the *family* of Noah; the *house* of Hanover; the *lineage* of David; a *breed* of animals or cattle.

A *horse race*; a *foot race*; a *course* to be pursued or run; run a *race* or a *career*; the *passage* of a vessel. — See *KIND*.

RÄCE, v. n. [*i.* RACED; *pp.* RACING, RACED.] To run as in a race; to run swiftly. *Pope*.

RÄCE’-CÖURSE, n. 1. The ground or track on which races are run; race-ground. *Simmonds*.

2. A canal or watercourse leading to a mill or a water-wheel; a mill-race. *Francis*.

RÄCE’-CÜP, n. A piece of plate given as a prize at a race. *Simmonds*.

RÄCE’-GÏN-GER, n. Ginger in the root. *Smart*.

RÄCE’-GRÖÜND, n. Ground appropriated to races; race-course. *Booth*.

RÄCE’-HÖRSE, n. 1. A horse trained for racing; a horse that runs for a prize. *Addison*.

2. (*Ornith*.) A large duck with very short and small wings, which skims swiftly over the surface of the water; steamer-duck; *Micropterus brachypterus*. — See *STEAMER-DUCK*.

RAC-Ē-MĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [L. *racematio*, a grape-gleaning.]

1. A cluster, as of grapes. *Browne.*
2. Cultivation of clusters of grapes. *Burnet.*

RĀ-CĒME', *n.* [L. *racemus*, a bunch of berries or grapes, from Gr. *ῥᾶξ*, *ῥαγός*, a berry, a grape; It. *racemo*; Sp. *racimo*.] (*Bot.*) A form of inflorescence, in which the flowers, each on its own pedicel, or foot-stalk, are arranged at intervals along a common stalk, as in the currant. *Gray.*

RĀ-CĒMED' (*rā-sēmd'*), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having racemes; racemose. *Smith.*

RĀ-CĒM'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting a compound acid, called also *paratartaric acid*, consisting of dextro-tartaric and levo-tartaric acids, which has no action upon polarized light, while both its constituents impress rotatory polarization upon it, but in opposite directions; — obtained from certain varieties of the grape, especially those grown in the Vosges district in France. *Miller.*

RĀC-Ē-MĪF'ĒR-OŪS, *a.* [L. *racemus*, a cluster of berries, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing racemes or clusters; racemose. *Johnson.*

RĀC-Ē-MŌSE' (129), *a.* [L. *racemosus*; *racemus*, a cluster of berries; It. *racemoso*; Sp. *racimoso*.] (*Bot.*) Bearing racemes; — resembling a raceme. *Gray.*

RĀC'Ē-MŌŪS, or **RĀ-CĒ'MŌŪS** [*rā-s'ē-mūs*, K. C. B. Cl. Wb.; *rā-s'ē-mūs*, Sm.], *a.* (*Bot.*) Bearing racemes; racemose. *Smart.*

RĀ'CĒR, *n.* One who races; one who contends in a race: — a race-horse. *Pope.*

† **RĀCH**, *n.* [A. S. *ræcc*; Icel. *raeki*.] A setting dog. *Gentlemen's Recreation.*

RĀ-ĈĤĪL'LA, *n.* [Gr. *ῥάχis*, the spine.] (*Bot.*) A branch of inflorescence; the zigzag centre upon which the florets are arranged in the spikelets of grasses. *Brande.*

RĀ'ĈĤIS, *n.* [Gr. *ῥάχis*, the spine.] 1. (*Bot.*) The axis of inflorescence: — the petiole of the frond of a fern; — also written *rhachis*. *Henslow.*

2. (*Anat.*) The vertebral column. *Dunghison.*

RĀ-ĈĤIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or affected with, rickets; rickety. *Dunghison.*

RĀ-ĈĤIT'IS, *n.* [Gr. *ῥαχίτις*; *ῥάχis*, the spine.] 1. (*Med.*) Inflammation of the spine; a disease chiefly confined to young children, characterized principally by crookedness of the spine and of the long bones, with swelling of their extremities; rickets. *Dunghison.*

2. (*Bot.*) A disease producing abortion in the fruit or in the seed. *Henslow.*

RĀ'ĈI-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being racy. *Scott.*

RĀCK, *n.* [Dut. *rek*. — See **RACK**, *v. a.*]

1. An instrument of torture, consisting of a frame of wood, to the corners of which the sufferer was fastened by the hands and feet, and stretched, often until the joints were dislocated. "Under that prince [Henry VIII.], the remaining Tudors, James I. and Charles I. down to 1640, the rack was a common implement of torture for prisoners confined in the Tower." *Brande.*

2. Torture; torment; extreme pain. *Addison.*

A fit of the stone puts a king to the rack, and makes him as miserable as it does the meanest subject. *Temple.*

3. Any instrument for stretching.

These bows . . . were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any bender or rack. *Wilkins.*

4. A frame or stand on which things are put or spread out for use; as, "A hat-rack."

5. A grate on which bacon is laid. *Johnson.*

6. A wooden frame-work in which hay is placed for horses and cattle; crib; manger. *Addison.*

7. A distaff; — usually written *rock*. *Dryden.*

8. † Exaction. "Rents and racks." *Sundys.*

9. [A. S. *hracca*, the neck.] A neck or erag, as of mutton. *Burton.*

10. A spirituous liquor; arrack. *Johnson.*

11. Wreck; destruction. [Vulgar.] *Brockett.*

12. The pace or motion of a horse between a trot and an amble. *Wright.*

13. (*Machinery.*) A rectilinear sliding-piece, with teeth on its edge, to work with a wheel or pinion which drives or follows it. *Brande.*

14. (*Naut.*) A fairleader, or strip of board with holes in it, for running-rigging. *Dana.*

15. (*Mining.*) An inclined plane on which ore is washed. *Ansted.*

RĀCK, *n.* [A. S. *rec*; Dut. *rook*. — See **RECK**.] Vapor, as in the air or sky; a flying or thin cloud; a mist. "The clouds above which we call the rack." *Bacon.*

The solemn temples, the great globe itself, Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve, And, like this insubstantial pageant faded, Leave not a rack behind. *Shak.*

† **Nares** is mistaken in thinking the word is not now in use. *Brockett.*

RĀCK, *v. a.* [A. S. *racan*, to reach, to extend; Dut. *rekken*, to stretch; Ger. *racken*; Dan. *rekke*; Sw. *räcka*; Icel. *reka*. — *Richardson* derives the word from A. S. *wreacan*, to wreak, to revenge; Dut. *wreken*; Ger. *ruchen*.] [*i.* **RACKED**; *pp.* **RACKING**, **RACKED**.]

1. To stretch or torture on the rack.

Their joints new set to be new racked again. *Cowley.*

2. To torture; to torment; to distress; to harass. "Racked with deep despair." *Milton.*

3. To stretch; to strain; to force. "To rack invention." *Waterland.*

They, *racking* and stretching Scripture further than by God was meant, are drawn into sundry inconveniences. *Hooker.*

4. To draw off from the lees, as pure liquor. Some roll their cask about the cellar, to mix it with the lees, and after a few days' resettlement, rack it off. *Mortimer.*

5. (*Naut.*) To seize together, as two ropes, with cross-turns. *Dana.*

† **RĀCK**, *v. n.* To move like vapor in the air or sky. "The racking clouds." *Shak.*

RĀCK, *v. n.* To travel, as a horse, with a quick amble. *Clarke.*

RĀCK'—BLŌCK, *n.* (*Naut.*) A course of blocks made from one piece of wood, to serve the purpose of a rack, or fairleader. *Dana.*

RĀCK'—CHĀSE, *n.* (*Printing.*) The frame in which the chases are kept. *Simmonds.*

RĀCK'ER, *n.* 1. One who tortures by the rack.

2. One who makes exactions. *Swift.*

3. A horse that racks. *Porter.*

RĀCK'ET, *n.* [It. *racchetta*; Sp. *raqueta*; Fr. *raquette*. — From L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net. *Menage. Caseneuve.*]

1. A stringed battledoor, for striking the ball in the game of tennis. *Shak.*

2. A confused, clattering noise; disturbance; — confused or noisy talk. *Shak. Swift.*

3. A snow-shoe. [Local, U. S.] *Pickering.*

RĀCK'ET, *v. a.* [*i.* **RACKETED**; *pp.* **RACKETING**, **RACKETED**.] To strike, as with a racket. *Llewyt.*

RĀCK'ET, *v. n.* To make a racket or confused, clattering noise; to frolic. *Gray.*

RĀCK'ET—CŌURT, *n.* A tennis-court. *Simmonds.*

RĀCK'ET—ING, *n.* The act of making a racket; confused noise, as of mirth. *Gray.*

RĀCK'ET—Y, *a.* Making a racket or noise; noisy. [Vulgar.] *Todd.*

RĀCK'ING, *n.* 1. A stretching or torturing on the rack. *More.*

2. Torture; torment; extreme distress. "The rackings of conscience." *Johnson.*

3. The act of stretching or extending, as cloth on a rack. *Johnson.*

4. The act of drawing liquor from the lees.

5. The gait or motion of a horse that racks.

6. (*Mining.*) The act or operation of washing off the earth and impurities from ore. *Simmonds.*

RĀCK'ING—CĀN, *n.* A metal vessel, containing sour beer in which iron wire is steeped for wire-drawing: — a vessel for clearing wine from the lees. *Simmonds.*

RĀCK'ING—PĀCE, *n.* The pace or gait of a horse that racks. *Farrier's Dict.*

RĀCK'—PŪNCH, *n.* Funch made with arrack. *Guardian.*

RĀCK'—RĒNT, *n.* (*Law.*) A rent of the full value of the tenement, or near it. *Blackstone.*

RĀCK'—RĒNT—ĒR, *n.* One who pays rack-rent.

RĀCK'—SĀW, *n.* A saw with wide teeth. *Simmonds.*

RĀ-CŌ'VI-ĀN, *n.* (*Ecc. Hist.*) One of the Unitarians of Poland; — so called from *Racow*, a city in that country where a public seminary was erected for their church. *Brande.*

RĀ-CŌ'VI-ĀN, *a.* Pertaining to the Racovians. "Racovian catechism." *Brande.*

RĀ'CY, *a.* [L. *radix*, *radicis*, a root. — See **RACE**.]

1. Having a peculiar flavor or quality indicating its origin; tasting of the soil, flavorful; pungent. "The racy wine." *Pope.*

2. Having a strong, distinctive character of thought or language; marked by the peculiar characteristics of an author's turn of mind; as, "A racy writer."

Rich, racy verses, in which we The soil from which they come, taste, smell, and see. *Cowley.*

† **RĀD**. The old *pret.* and *part.* of *read*. *Spenser.*

RĀD'DLE, *v. a.* [*Richardson* supposes it to have been originally *wrathele*, from A. S. *wrath*, a wreath.] To twist together; to interweave. *Defoe.*

RĀD'DLE, *n.* 1. A long stick used in making a hedge. *Todd.*

2. A wooden bar with a row of upright pegs inserted in it, used by weavers to keep the warp of a proper width, and prevent it from becoming entangled when it is wound on the beam of a loom. [Local, U. S.] *Bartlett.*

RĀD'DLE—HĒDGE, *n.* A hedge made by twisting twigs or boughs together. *Tooke.*

RĀD'DOCK, *n.* See **RUDDOCK**. *Shak.*

RĀDE, *n.* An incursion. — See **RAID**. *Jamieson.*

RADEAU (*rā-dō*'), *n.* [Fr., from L. *ratia*, a raft.] A float consisting of pieces of timber bound or fastened together; a raft. *Hutchinson.*

|| **RĀ'DI-ĀL**, *a.* [It. *radiale*, from L. *radius*, a rod, a radius, a ray; Fr. *radial*.]

1. Pertaining to a rod, a radius, or a ray. *Bonnycastle. Gray.*

2. (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the radius, a bone of the fore-arm. "Radial veins." *Dunghison.*

|| **Radial curves**, (*Geom.*) curves of the spiral kind, whose ordinates all terminate in the centre of the including circle, and appear like so many semi-diameters. *Bailey.*

|| **RĀ'DI-ANCE**, } *n.* The quality or the state of

|| **RĀ'DI-AN-CY**, } being radiant; sparkling lustre; effulgence; refulgence. "The sacred radiance of the sun." *Shak.*

|| **RĀ'DI-ANT** [*rā'dē-ant*, P. J. Ja. Sm. Wb.; *rā'dyāt*, E. F. K. C.; *rā'dēnt*, S.; *rā'dē-ant* or *rā'dē-ant*, Wb.], *a.* [L. *radio*, *radians*, to emit beams; It. & Sp. *radiante*; Fr. *radiant*.]

1. Emitting rays or beams; shining; effulgent. "By her own radiant light." *Milton.*

There was a sun of gold radiant upon the top. *Bacon.*

2. (*Bot.*) Radiate. *Henslow.*

Radiant heat, heat which radiates from a body, or passes off in right lines like radii drawn from the centre to the circumference of a circle. *Brande.* — **Radiant point**, (*Opt.*) a point from which rays of light or heat proceed. *Crabb.*

Syn. — That is *radiant* or *effulgent* which emits light; that is *brilliant* which emits gleams. The *radiance* or *effulgence* of the sun; the *brilliance* or *glitter* of a diamond.

|| **RĀ'DI-ANT**, *n.* 1. (*Grom.*) A straight line proceeding from a given point, or fixed pole, about which it is conceived to revolve. *Brande.*

2. (*Opt.*) A point or a body from which rays of light proceed. *Wright.*

|| **RĀ'DI-ANT-LY**, *ad.* With radiance. *J. Fox.*

|| **RĀ'DI-ARY**, *n.*; pl. **RĀ'DI-AR-IES**. [L. *radius*, a ray.] (*Zool.*) One of the *Radiata*. *Brande.*

|| **RĀ'DI-Ā-TĀ**, *n.* [L. *radius*, a ray.] (*Zool.*) A class of invertebrate animals, chiefly marine, having the bodily organs arranged in a radiate manner around the digestive cavity; rayed animals; radiate animals. — See **ANIMAL**. *Eng. Cyc.*

|| **RĀ'DI-ĀTE** [*rā'dē-āt*, P. J. Ja. Sm. C. Wb.; *rā'dyāt*, E. F.; *rā'dēnt*, S.; *rā'dē-āt* or *rā'dē-āt*, Wb.], *v. n.* [L. *radio*, *radiatus*; *radius*, a ray; It. *radiare*.] [*i.* **RADIATED**; *pp.* **RADIATING**, **RADIATED**.]

1. To emit rays or beams; to shine.

So virtues shine more clear In them, and radiate like the sun at noon. *Howell.*

2. To issue or emanate in rays. "Light radiates from luminous bodies." *Locke.*

3. To proceed in direct lines from a body, as heat. *Brande.*

4. To emit or throw off heat in direct lines, as a body or surface. *Stikman.*

Syn. — See **SHINE**.

- RÁ'DI-ÁTE**, *v. a.* 1. To shed brightness on; to irradiate. [R.] *Waty.*
2. To emit or throw off in direct lines, as heat. *Brande.*
- RÁ'DI-ÁTE**, *a.* 1. (*Bot.*) Having the florets or marginal flowers ligulate and diverging like rays; having ray-flowers; radiant. *Gray.*
2. (*Zool.*) Belonging to the *Radiata*. *Eng. Cyc.*
- RÁ'DI-ÁT-ED**, *a.* 1. Adorned with rays. "The radiated head of the phoenix." *Addison.*
2. (*Zool.*) Belonging to the *Radiata*; radiate.
3. (*Min.*) Noting minerals so depressed as to diverge from a centre. *Phillips.*
- RÁ'DI-ÁT-ED-VEINED** (-vánd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting reticulated leaves having three or more ribs of nearly equal size, usually divergent, originating directly from the apex of the petiole; palmately veined. *Gray.*
- RÁ'DI-ÁT-ING**, *p. a.* 1. That radiates; emitting or throwing off rays. *Brande.*
2. (*Bot.*) Radiate. *Henslow.*
- RÁ-DI-Á-TION**, *n.* [L. *radiatio*; It. *radiazione*; Sp. *radiación*; Fr. *radiation*.]
1. The act or the state of radiating; emission of rays of light; beamy brightness. *Bacon.*
2. Emission or shooting forth in direct lines from a point, body, or surface. "The radiation and conduction of heat." *Brande.*
- RÁ'DI-Á-TOR**, *n.* A body which radiates or from which rays emanate. *Francis.*
- RÁD'I-CAL**, *a.* [It. *radicale*, from L. *radix*, *radix*, a root; Sp. & Fr. *radical*.]
1. Regarding the root or origin; original; fundamental; primitive. "Radical differences." *Bacon.* "A radical reform." *Ed. Rev.*
2. Implanted by nature; native. *Bacon.*
If the radical moisture of gold were separated, it might contrive to burn without being consumed. *Wilkins.*
3. Total; perfect; entire; thorough; permanent. "A radical cure." *Dunglison.*
4. (*Gram.*) Relating to the etymological root.
5. (*Bot.*) Pertaining to the root, or appearing to come from the root. *Gray.*
- Radical quantity*, (*Algebra*) a quantity to which the radical sign is prefixed. — *Radical question*, (*Astron.*) a question proposed when the lord of the ascendant and the lord of the hour are of one nature or triplicity. *Crabb.* — *Radical sign*, (*Algebra*) the sign $\sqrt{\quad}$ written before a quantity, denoting that its root is to be extracted. Thus $\sqrt{4}$ denotes the square root of 4. When any other root than the second is to be indicated, a number is placed above this sign corresponding to that root. Thus $\sqrt[3]{27}$ denotes the third or cube root of 27. — *Radical vessels*, (*Anat.*) small vessels originating in the tissues, and by their union forming larger vessels. *Dunglison.*
- RÁD'I-CAL**, *n.* 1. An advocate for radicalism, or for radical reform, as in politics. *Qu. Rev.*
2. (*Algebra*) An indicated root of an imperfect power of the degree indicated. *Da. & P.*
3. (*Chem.*) A simple or compound body capable of combining with simple bodies, and forming the base of a compound or a series of compounds. *Graham.*
4. (*Gram.*) A primitive word; a root; — a primitive letter; a letter in a root. *Wright.*
- Compound radical*, (*Chem.*) a compound body which acts like an elementary body, forming the base of other compounds. — *Conjugate radical*, a compound radical composed of two or more simpler radicals. — *Graham.* — *Organic radical*, a compound radical forming one component of organic bodies, or of bodies derived from them. All organic radicals except amidogen contain carbon. *Gregory.* — *Hypothetical radical*, a compound radical which has not been isolated or obtained in a separate state. *Miller.*
- Radicals* may be divided into two classes: 1. The basyle class, consisting of metals whose oxides are bases, hydrogen, the corresponding compound radicals, ammonium, ethyl, which are electro-positive. 2. The salt-radical class, chlorine, sulphur, oxygen, &c., with cyanogen and other compound radicals, which combine with metals and other members of the former class, and form salts or compounds partaking of the saline character. Such radicals are also termed *salogens*; they are electro-negative." *Graham.*
- RÁD'I-CAL-ISM**, *n.* [It. *radicalismo*; Fr. *radicalisme*.] The principles of radicals; radical reform, as in politics. *Brit. Crit.*
- RÁD-I-CÁL'I-TY**, *n.* 1. Origination. [R.] *Browne.*
2. State of being radical; radicalness. *Bailey.*

- RÁD'I-CAL-LY**, *ad.* 1. In a radical manner; fundamentally; originally; primitively. *Browne.*
2. With a view to radical reform.
- RÁD'I-CAL-NÉSS**, *n.* The state of being radical or fundamental. *Johnson.*
- RÁD'I-CÁNT**, *a.* [Fr.] (*Bot.*) Producing roots from the stem. *Loudon.*
- RÁD'I-CÁTE**, *v. a.* [L. *radicor*, *radicatus*; *radix*, *radix*, a root.] To root; to plant deeply. "Radicated beliefs." [R.] *Browne.*
- †RÁD'I-CÁTE**, *a.* Deeply rooted; radicated. *South.*
- RÁD-I-CÁ-TION**, *n.* 1. The act or the process of taking root, or becoming deeply infixed. "Radication of those habits." [R.] *Hammond.*
2. (*Bot.*) The disposition and arrangement of the roots of a plant. *Henslow.*
- RÁD'I-CÉL**, *n.* A small root; a rootlet. *Gray.*
- RÁD'I-CLE** (rá'dé-ki), *n.* [L. *radicula*, dim. of *radix*, *radix*, a root; It. *radicella*; Sp. *radicula*; Fr. *radicule*.] (*Bot.*)
1. The stem of the embryo, the lower end of which forms the root. *Gray.*
2. (*Bot.*) A fibre of the tap-root; a rootlet. *Henslow.*
- RÁD'I-CŪLE**, *n.* [Fr.] (*Bot.*) A radicle. *Loudon.*
- RÁ'DI-Q-LITE**, *n.* [L. *radius*, a ray, and Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.]
1. (*Min.*) A variety of natrolite. *Dana.*
2. (*Pal.*) One of a genus of fossil shells, the inferior valve of which is in the shape of a reversed cone, the superior valve convex. *Brande.*
- RÁ-DI-ŪM'E-TER**, *n.* [L. *radius*, a radius, and *metrum*, a measure.] (*Astron.*) A cross-staff; a fore-staff. — See *CROSS-STAFF*. *Hutton.*
- RÁ'DI-ŪS**, *a.* [L. *radius*, a ray.] [R.]
1. Emitting rays of light; radiant. *Fletcher.*
2. Consisting of rays of light. *Berkeley.*
- RÁD'ISH**, *n.* [L. *radix*, a root, a radish; L. *radix*; Fr. *radis*. — A. S. *radic*; Dut. *radys*; Ger. *rettig*, *radness*; Dan. *reddike*; Sw. *rattika*; Icel. *rodise*.] (*Bot.*) A cruciferous plant of the genus *Raphanus*, particularly *Raphanus sativus*, and its root, which is eaten raw for salad. *Gray.*
- RÁ'DI-ŪS** [rá'dé-ús, P. J. Ja. Sm. Wr. C.; rá'jus, S.; rá'dyus, E. F. K.; rá'dé-ús or rá'je-ús, W. L. n.; pl. L. *radices*; Eng. *radices*, [R.], [L.]]
1. (*Geom.*) Half of the diameter of a circle or sphere, or the distance from the centre to any point of the circumference. *Da. & P.*
2. The radius of curvature, at any point of a curve, is the radius of the circle which will exactly fit the curve at that point. *Hill.*
3. (*Anat.*) The shorter and the smaller of the two bones of the forearm. *Dunglison.*
4. (*Bot.*) A ray. *Loudon.*
5. (*Fort.*) A line drawn from the centre of the polygon to the end of the outer side.
- RÁ'DI-ŪS-VÉCT-OR**, *n.* [L. *radius*, a radius, and *vector*, a bearer.]
1. (*Math.*) The radius which is carried round a fixed centre, and on which a point moves, so that a curve is described by the combined motion of the radius round the centre, and of the point on the radius. *P. Cyc.*
2. The radius-vector of a point, in any system of polar coordinates, is the distance from the origin to the point. *Ellet.*
3. (*Astron.*) The imaginary line joining the centre of the sun and the centre of a planet or a comet, or the centre of a planet and that of its satellite. *Somerville.*
- RÁ'DIX**, *n.*; pl. *radices*. [L.] 1. A root, as of a word; a base. *Pilkington.*
2. (*Math.*) A term applied to any number arbitrarily made the fundamental number or base of any system. Thus ten is the *radix* of the decimal system of numeration, and also of the common system of logarithms. *P. Cyc.*
- RÁ'ER**, *n.* A cart-rail. [Local, Eng.] *Smart.*
- †RÁFF**, *v. a.* [Ger. *raffen*.] To sweep; to huddle together; — to take hastily. *Carew.*
- RÁFF**, *n.* 1. A confused heap; a jumble. "A raff of errors." *Barrow.*
2. Rags; refuse. *Gascogne.*
3. A low fellow. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*
- RÁFFLE** (-á), *n.* [Sw. *raffel*. — It. *riffa*; Sp. *rifa*; Fr. *raffle*; *faire raffle*, to sweep stakes.] A kind of lottery, in which each of a number of per-

- sons deposits or stakes a part of the value of something, for the chance of gaining it by casting dice. *Dryden.*
- RÁFFLE** (-á), *v. n.* [Dut. *raffelen*; Dan. *raffe*; Sw. *raffa*; Icel. *hraffa*, to sweep with the hand. — Sp. *rifar*; Fr. *raffler*, to carry away; *raffler tout*, to sweep stakes.] [i. RAFFLED; pp. RAFFLING, RAFFLED.] To cast dice for a prize for which each of several persons deposits or stakes a part of its value. "They were raffling for his coat." *Butler.*
- RÁFF'FLE-NÉT**, *n.* A sort of fishing-net. *Crabb.*
- RÁFF'FLER**, *n.* One who raffles. *Clarke.*
- RÁFF'FLÉ-SI-A** (ráf-flé-zhe-á), *n.* (*Bot.*) A parasitical plant of Sumatra, consisting merely of a flower of extraordinary size. This is mainly a fleshy calyx containing the organs of fructification within or beneath the rim of a huge, fleshy, central column; — so named from its discoverer, Sir T. S. Raffles. *Eng. Cyc.*
- RÁFF'-MÉR-CHANT**, *n.* A dealer in lumber; a raft-merchant. *Wright.*
- RÁFT** (12), *n.* [Of uncertain etymology. — From L. *ratis*; Fr. *radeau*. *Skinner.* — From Icel. *rafft*, a roof; *repta*, to roof. *Serenius.* — Past participle of A. S. *reafian*, to tear or take away, to reave. *Tooke. Richardson.*]
1. A float consisting of logs, boards, or other pieces of timber fastened together, so as to be conveyed from one point to another. *Pope.*
2. A large collection of timber and fallen trees, which, floating down a large river, are arrested in their course by flats. [U. S.] *Bartlett.*
- RÁFT**, *v. a.* To transport on or in a raft. *Bartlett.*
- †RÁFT**, *p.* [A. S. *reafian*, to take away.] Be-reft; rent; severed. *Spenser.*
- RÁFT'ER** (12), *n.* [A. S. *rafter*; Dan. *raft*; Icel. *rastr*.] (*Arch.*) One of the timbers of a roof, extending from the plate to the ridge. *Britton.*
- RÁFT'ER**, *v. a.* 1. To form into rafters.
2. To plough up one half of, as land, by turning the grass side of the ploughed furrow on the land that is left unploughed. *Loudon.*
- RÁFT'ERED** (ráf'terd), *a.* Built or furnished with rafters. *Pope.*
- RÁFT'ING**, *n.* The act of one who rafts. *Wright.*
- RÁFT'-MÉR-CHANT**, *n.* A lumber-merchant; a raff-merchant. *Wright.*
- RÁFTS'MAN**, *n.* A man who manages a raft.
- RÁFT'Y**, *a.* Damp; misty; cold; — rancid; musty; stale. [Local, Eng.] *Forby.*
- RÁG**, *n.* [From A. S. *hræcod*, raked, ragged; *racian*, to rake. *Lye.* — From Gr. *ράκος*, a torn garment; a rag. *Junius.*]
1. A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a fragment of cloth; a tatter; a shred.
2. A cloth. *Scudys.*
Woollen rags are used for making up into shoddy, or coarse cloth and druggs, and for flock paper, linen rags, for making lint and paper; and cotton rags, for paper-pulp. *Simmonds.*
2. *pl.* Worn or mean attire. *Shak.*
Virtue, though in rags, will keep me warm. *Dryden.*
3. A fragment or article of dress. *Hudibras.*
4. † A shabby, beggarly fellow. *Shak.*
5. (*Geol.*) A stone of coarse texture; applied indifferently to aqueous and igneous rocks. *Ansted.*
- RÁG**, *v. a.* [A. S. *wregan*, to accuse.] To rate; to scold opprobriously. [Local, Eng.] *Pegge.*
- RÁG-A-MŪF'FIN**, *n.* ["From *rag*, and I know not what else." *Johnson.* — "Perhaps derived from *ragamuffin*, the name of a demon in some of the old mysteries." *Hallivell.*] A mean, paltry fellow; a wretch; a tatterdemalion; a caitiff. "A crew of *ragamuffins*." *Swift.*
In Dr. Whitaker's edition of Piers Plouhman, *ragamuffin* is thus explained: "One of the demons of hell." To call a man *ragamuffin*, was, it seems, originally to call him a devil. *Nares.*
- RÁG'-BÖLT**, *n.* (*Naut.*) An iron pin having several bars on its shank. *Mar. Dict.*
- RÁG'-DÉAL-ÉR**, *n.* A dealer in rags.
- RÁGE**, *n.* [L. *rabies*; It. *rabbia*; Sp. *rabia*; Fr. *rage*.]
1. Anger excited to fury; violent anger; fury; madness; frenzy.
Torment, and loud desire, and furious rage. *Milton.*

2. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful. "Great rage of pain." *Bacon.*

3. Extreme eagerness; vehemence of mind. You purchase pain with all that joy can give, And die of nothing but a rage to live. *Pope.*

4. Enthusiasm; rapture; ecstasy. [R.] W's brought green poetry to her perfect age, And milk in it at which was a rage. *Cowley.*

5. Fashion; mode; vogue; as, "It is all the rage." [Colloquial.]

6. (Med.) Hydrophobia; canine madness.

RAGE, *n.* [i. RAGED; *pp.* RAGING, RAGED.]

1. To be furious or violent with anger or passion; to act impetuously or wildly; to storm. And Warwick / rages like a chafed bull. *Shak.*

2. To move as if actuated by anger. The chariots shall rage in the streets. *Nah. ii. 4.* The madding wheels of brazen chariots raged. *Milton.*

3. To toy wantonly; to play. *Gower.*

† RAGE-FÜL, *a.* Full of rage; furious. *Sidney.*

† RAGE-RY, *n.* Wantonness. *Chaucer.*

RAG-FÄIR, *n.* A market for vending old clothes and cast-off garments. *Simmonds.*

RÄGG, *n.* (Min.) Ragstone. *Wright.*

RÄG'SED, *a.* 1. Rent into tatters; tattered. With over-weathered ribs and ragged sails. *Shak.*

2. Dressed in rags or tatters. "Ragged shepherds." *Golding.*

3. Having inequalities on the surface; uneven; jagged. "Ragged rocks." *Isa. ii. 21.*

4. Rough; rugged; shaggy. What shepherd owns those ragged sheep? *Dryden.*

5. Rugged to the ear; not musical. My voice is ragged; I know I cannot please you. *Shak.*

RÄG'SED-LY, *ad.* In a ragged condition. *Hacket.*

RÄG'SED-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being ragged or dressed in tatters. *Shak.*

2. Unevenness, as of rocks. *Hacket.*

RÄG'SED-SCHÖÖL, *n.* A free school for the education of the poor. *Simmonds.*

RÄG'ING, *p. a.* Furious or violent with anger or passion;—moving as if angry.

RÄG'ING, *n.* Violence; impetuosity. Thou rulest the raging of the sea. *Ps. lxxxix. 3.*

RÄG'ING-LY, *ad.* With vehement fury. *Bp. Hall.*

† RÄ'GIOUS, *a.* Raging; furious. *Fisher.*

† RÄ'GIOUS-NESS, *n.* Violence; raging. *Vives.*

RÄG'MAN, *n.*; pl. RAGMEN. A dealer in rags.

RÄG'MAN'S-RÖLL, *n.* (Scottish Law.) A roll or record said to have been made by direction of one Ragimund, a legate from Rome, who, calling before him all the benefited clergymen in the kingdom, caused them on oath to give in the true value of their benefices, according to which they were afterwards taxed by the court of Rome. *Whishaw.*

† "Ragman, made from rage-man, stands in Piers Ploughman for the devil; probably, therefore, this tyrannical roll was originally stigmatized as the devil's roll. Cowell says that it was properly Ragimund's roll, but he seems to be mistaken." *Nares.*—Jamieson favors the derivation from *rage man*, and says of the other, "[It] evidently rests on a misnomer. No legate of the name of Ragimund ever came into this country. The name of the legate referred to was Bagimund." He also says that "the old taxation of Bagimund" is mentioned in old Scottish laws, and that, according to Spotswood, the rolls were called Bagimund's Rolls.

RÄ-GÖUT' (rä-gé'), *n.* [Fr.] A highly-seasoned dish or food. *Addison.*

RÄG'STONE, *n.* (Geol.) A stone of a coarse texture; rag.—See RAG. *Brande.*

RÄ-GÜLED, *a.* (Her.) Applied to an ordinary, when the outlines are ragged or notched after an irregular manner. *Bailey.*

RÄG'WÉED, *n.* (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Ambrosia*; *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*. *Gray.*

Great ragweed, *Ambrosia trifida*. *Dunglison.*

RÄG'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel with a notched edge. *Simmonds.*

Rag-wheel and chain, a contrivance used instead of a band or belt, when great resistance is to be overcome, and consisting of



a wheel with projecting cogs or pins which catch in the links of a chain. *Wright.*

RAG'WORT (-wurt), *n.* (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Senecio*; *Senecio Jacobaea*. *Dunglison.*

RÄID, *n.* [A. S. *rad*; *ridan*, to ride; Dut. *rid*; Ger. *ritt*; Dan. *rid*; Icel. *reid*; Sw. *ridt*.] A predatory or hostile incursion; an inroad; an invasion;—properly, an equestrian incursion. [Scotland.] *Jamieson. Robertson.*

RÄIL (räil), *n.* 1. [A. S. *hrægel*, *rayel*; Dut. *rieghel*; Ger. *riegel*.—"The A. S. *riegel* is the dim. of *rag*, or *ray*, the past tense of *wrgan*, to *rig* or cover." *Looke.*]

1. A bar of wood, iron, or other material, extending from one post or support to another; as, "The rail of a fence."

Nearly two centuries before the introduction of the locomotive steam-engine, the collieries of the North of England made use of wooden rails for the purpose of reducing the labor of drawing coals from the pit's mouth to the place of shipment. *Toulson.*

2. A railroad; a railway; as, "To travel by rail." *Qu. Rev.*

3. (Arch.) The horizontal part in any piece of framing or panelling. *Brande.*

4. (Naut.) A narrow plank nailed for ornament on some part of a ship's upper works;—a curved piece of timber extending from the bows to the continuation of the ship's stem, to support the knee of the head, and the ornamental figure affixed to it. *Mar. Dict.*

5. † A cloak or loose gown. "Cambric rails." *Beau. & Fl.*

RÄIL, *n.* [Fr. *raile*.—Ger. *raile*; Sw. *raih*.—"An onomatopoeia, formed from the cry of the bird." *Lantais.*] (Ornith.) A bird of the order *Grallæ*, family *Rallidæ*, and genus *Rallus*.



† The rails are remarkable for the compressed form of the body, which is owing to the narrowness of the sternum. They are shy, timid birds, inhabiting the borders of rivers, brooks, and moist meadows. *Baird.*

RÄIL, *v. a.* [i. RAILED; *pp.* RAILING, RAILED.]

1. To enclose with rails. "Sir Roger . . . has railed in the communion-table." *Addison.*

2. To range in a line. "All railed in ropes, like a team of horses in a cart." *Bacon.*

RÄIL, *v. n.* [Sp. *rallar*; Fr. *railler*.—Dut. *rallen*, to chatter; Sw. *ralla*.] To use insolent and reproachful language; to utter reproaches; to scoff;—formerly with *on*, now commonly with *at*.

Let it not be said that they are men of depraved understanding and depraved morals. This is to rail, not to argue. *Dolingbrooke.*

Syn.—See DECLAIM.

RÄIL, *v. n.* [Skinner suggests Fr. *rouler*, to roll.]

1. † To rush forth; to flow; to roll. *Chaucer.*

2. To ride or travel on a railroad. *Thos. Hood.*

RÄIL-CÄR, *n.* A car for transporting passengers on railroads. *Bartlett.*

RÄIL'ER, *n.* One who rails; a scoffer. *South.*

RÄIL-FENCE, *n.* A fence made of wooden rails. *Clarke.*

RÄIL'ING, *n.* 1. Act of one who rails or scoffs; insolent and reproachful language.

Strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings. *1 Tim. vi. 1.*

2. A fence or barrier made of posts and rails.

RÄIL'ING, *p. a.* Uttering or expressing reproach.

RÄIL'ING-LY, *ad.* Scoffingly; like a scoffer.

RÄIL'ER-Y (räil'er-y) [räil'er-y, S. W. P. J. F. F. Ja. K. Sm.; räil'er-y, R. C. Wb.; räil'er-y or räil'er-y, W. J. n.] [Fr. *raillerie*.] Slight satire or ridicule; satirical merriment; banter; good-humored irony; pleasantry; joke.

This is the true art of *raillerie*, when a man turns another into ridicule, and shows at the same time he is in good humor, and not urged by malice against the person he railles. *Fuller.*

† "We must not suppose this word to be the offspring of the English word *rail*, however nearly they may be sometimes allied in practice. *Raillerie* comes directly from the French word *raillerie*; and, in compliment to that language for the assistance it so often affords us, we pronounce the first syllable nearly as in the original. This, however, is not a mere compliment, like the generality of those we pay

the French, for, were we to pronounce the first syllable like *rail*, it might obscure and pervert the meaning. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kennick, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith pronounce it as I have marked it." *Walker.*

RÄILLEUR (rä-el-yur'), *n.* [Fr.] One who uses railery; a jester; a mocker. [R.] *Sprut.*

RÄIL-RÖAD, *n.* A road in which rails of iron are laid down upon a smooth solid foundation for the purpose of facilitating the motion of wheel carriages. *Nathan Hale. Tomlinson.*

† "In an extended sense of the word, it comprehends all the land, works, buildings, and machinery required for the support and use of the road or way, with its rails." *Nichol.*

RÄIL-WÄY, *n.* A railroad. *P. Cyc.*

† *Railway* is the more common term in England, and *railroad* is the more common in the United States.

RÄIL-WÄY-SLIDE, *n.* A turn-table. *Simmonds.*

RÄI'MENT, *n.* [From the old word *arrayment*.] Clothing; clothes; apparel; vesture; vestment; dress; attire.

Having food and raiment, let us be therewith content. *1 Tim. vi. 8.*

Syn.—See APPAREL.

RÄIN (rän), *v. n.* [Goth. *rignan*; A. S. *rinan*; Dut. *regen*; Ger. *regnen*; Dan. *regne*; Icel. *regna*; Sw. *regna*.—Gr. *paiven*, to make wet; L. *rigo*.] [i. RAINED; *pp.* RAINING, RAINED.]

1. To fall in drops from the clouds, as water; to drizzle;—commonly used impersonally.

Elms . . . prayed earnestly that it might rain. *Jer. v. 17.*

2. To fall or drop as rain; to flow; to distil.

They sat them down to weep; nor only tears Rained at their eyes. *Milton.*

RÄIN, *v. a.* To pour down as rain.

Israel had here furnished, had not God Rained from heaven manna. *Milton.*

RÄIN, *n.* 1. The water or the descent of water that falls in drops from the clouds; a shower.

A feeling of sadness and longing, That is not akin to pain, And cannot lighten to grief. *Longfellow.*

† "The integrant particles of a cloud or fog are hollow vesicles, capable of floating in the air, or of being kept from falling by the slightest breeze. When these vesicles break or coalesce, they produce solid drops, varying in size from the slight molecule of a drizzle up to the massive globes of a thunder-storm." *Nichol.*

2. A furrow;—a ridge. [Local.] *Wright.*

Fossil rain, (Geol.) impressions of rain on the surface of stratified rocks. *Eng. Cyc.*

RÄIN'BÉAT, *a.* Injured by rain. [R.] *Bp. Hall.*

RÄIN'BÖW, *n.* (Meteor. & Opt.) A luminous meteor in the form of a brilliant-colored arch, formed in the region of the heavens opposite to the sun by the refraction, reflection, and separation into the colors of the prismatic spectrum, which his rays undergo in the drops of falling rain; iris. *Brewster.*

† When the meteor is perfect, there are two semicircular arches, the inner and more brilliant one, called the *primary* rainbow, being produced by two refractions and one reflection, and the outer one, called the *secondary* rainbow, being produced by two refractions and two reflections. The bows consist of an infinite number of prismatic spectra arranged in the circumference of a circle, with their colors in a reverse order, the red being the outermost color of the primary and the innermost color of the secondary. The light of both is completely polarized in planes passing through the eye and the radii of the arch.

Lunar rainbow, a faint rainbow formed opposite to the moon. *Brewster.*—*Supernumerary rainbow*, a name applied to bows consisting of red and green arches sometimes seen within the primary rainbow, and in contact with it, and also on the outside of the secondary one. A third and peculiar rainbow, not concentric with the two common ones, has been seen between them. *Brewster.*

RÄIN'BÖWED (rän'böd), *a.* Furnished with a rainbow. *Dwight.*

RÄIN'BÖW-TINT'ED, *a.* Having prismatic tints like a rainbow. *Clarke.*

RÄIN'DÉER, *n.* See REINDEER.

RÄIN'FÄLL, *n.* A fall of rain. *Murchison.*

RÄIN'-GÄUGE, *n.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls on a given spot in a given time; a pluviometer; an ombrometer; a udiometer. *Tomlinson.*

RÄIN'-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being rainy.

RÄIN'-LĒSS, *a.* Destitute of rain. *A. K. Johnstone.*

RÄIN'-LĒNE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope or line used to torm the sheer of a ship. *Weale.*

RÄIN'-TĪGT (-tīt), *a.* So tight as effectually to exclude rain. *Clarke.*

RÄIN'-WÄ-TER, *n.* Water which falls in rain from the clouds.

No one has a right to build his house so as to cause the rain-water to fall over his neighbor's land, unless he has acquired a right by a grant or prescription. *Bowmer.*

RÄIN'-Y, *a.* Abounding in rain; showery; wet. A continual dropping in a very rainy day. *Prov. xxvii. 15.*

RÄIP, *n.* A rod to measure ground. *Dict. Rust.*

RÄIS'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be raised. *Hardwick.*

RÄISE (räz), *v. a.* [*Dan. reise*; *Sw. resa*.] The Goth. *reisan*, *raisan*, exists in the compounds *urraisan*, *urraisun*, to raise, rise, or cause to rise. *Junius* thinks it the same word as *rear*, by a common change of *r* into *s*. — See **RISE**. [*i. RAISED*; *pp. RAISING, RAISED*.]

1. To put, place, take, or set up; to lift; to elevate; to heighten; to uplift; to rear. "He raised a mast." *Johnson.*

The elders went to raise him up from the earth. *2 Sam. xii. 17.*

2. To erect; to build; to construct.

Raise thereon a heap of stones. *Josh. viii. 29.*

3. To exalt or elevate in condition or quality. This gentleman came to be raised to great titles. *Clarendon.* And raise my thoughts, too humble and too vile. *Spenser.*

4. To give rise to; to cause; to occasion.

One hath ventured from the deep to raise New troubles. *Milton.*

5. To bring back to life after being dead.

He was delivered for our offences, and raised again for our justification. *Rom. iv. 25.*

6. To augment; to amplify; to enlarge; to increase. "To raise my fortunes." *Shak.*

7. To give motion to; to put into action or currency; to excite.

He raiseth the stormy wind. *Ps. cvii. 28.*

8. To levy; to collect; to assemble.

He, out of smallest things, could, without end, Have raised incessant armies. *Milton.*

9. To procure to be produced or propagated: — to cause to grow; to grow. "He raised sheep." "He raised wheat." *Johnson.*

10. To make light or spongy, as dough or paste.

11. (*Law*.) To create; to constitute. "To raise a use." *Burrill.*

12. (*Naut.*) To elevate, as any distant object by a gradual approach towards it. *Mar. Dict.*

To raise a purchase, (*Naut.*) to prepare certain instruments or machines, so that, by their mutual effects, they may produce a mechanical force sufficient to overcome the weight or resistance of the object to which this machinery is applied. *Mar. Dict.* — To raise a siege, (*Mil.*) to abandon the siege of a place. *Mil. Ency.* — To raise a spirit, to call it into view.

"To raise is, in all its senses, to elevate from low to high, from mean to illustrious, from obscure to famous, or to do something that may be by an easy figure referred to local elevation." *Johnson.*

Mr. Pickering, in his "Vocabulary of Americanisms," says, "In New England, the farmers say to raise corn, wheat, &c.; but in England, at the present day, the farmers, and even the agricultural writers, say, to grow corn, &c., and this expression is now getting into use here." In the Northern States it is common to say, to raise corn, wheat, &c., and also cattle and horses; and in the Southern States the word is used in the sense of to bring up; as, "In the place in which he was raised." *Jefferson.* "You know I was raised, as they say in Virginia, among the mountains of the north." *Paulding.*

Syn. — See **BUILD**, **FOUND**, **HEIGHTEN**, **LIFT**.

RÄIS'-ER, *n.* 1. One who raises.

2. (*Arch.*) A riser. *Wright.*

RÄI'-SIN (räzn) [räzn, *S. E. K. Sm. R. C. Wr. Wb.*; räzn, *P. Ja.*; räzn, *W. J.*; räzn or räzn, *F. J.*; *Fr. raisin*; *razin*. — *Ger. rosine*; *Dan. rosin*; *racemus*, a bunch or cluster. *Richardson* and *Diez*.]

1. A grape. *Wickliffe.*

2. A ripe grape dried upon the vine, or in an oven.

Walker pronounces this word räzn; and he regards the pun contained in the following quotation from Shakespeare — "If reasons were as plenty as

blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon compulsion" as a proof that *raisin* and *reason* were pronounced exactly alike in his time; but they are now pronounced differently.

RÄIS'-ING, *n.* 1. The act of lifting up.

2. The act of erecting the frame of a building.

RÄIS'-ING-PLÄTE, *n.* (*Arch.*) The plate or longitudinal timber on which the roof stands raised or placed. *Brande.*

RAISONNÉ (rä-zo-nä'), *a.* [*Fr.*] Arranged and digested systematically; as, "A catalogue raisonné." *Coleridge.*

RÄI'-VĒL, *n.* A weaver's instrument, with pins in it; an evenner. [*Scotland.*] *Jamieson.*

RÄI'-JAH (rä'jä or rä'jä) [rä'jä, *Ja. K. Wr.*; rä'jä, *Sm.*], *n.* An hereditary prince of the Hindoos, belonging to the caste of warriors. *Brande.*

RÄI'-JAH-SHIP, *n.* The dignity or principality of a rajah. *Wright.*

RÄI'-PÖÖT', *n.* A person belonging to the military order. [*India.*] *Malcom.*

RÄKE, *n.* [*A. S. raca*; *Dut. rake*; *Ger. rechen*; *Dan. rive*; *Icel. reka*; *Sw. rufsa*. — *W. rhacan*, *rhacai*; *Ir. raca*; *Gael. rac*. — *It. & Sp. rastro*; *Fr. râtelier*.]

1. An instrument with teeth and a handle, used in hay-making and gardening. *Tusser.*

2. (*Naut.*) The projection of the upper parts of a ship at the stem and stern beyond the extremities of the keel. — the inclination of a mast from the perpendicular. *Mar. Dict.*

3. A metallic vein more or less inclined from a perpendicular. *A. Jamieson.*

4. A herd of colts. [*Local.*] *Clarke.*

Rake of a rudder, (*Naut.*) the forward part of a rudder. *Mar. Dict.* — *Rake of a mill-saw*, its forward inclination. *Wright.*

RÄKE, *n.* [See **RAKEHELL**.] A loose and dissolute man; a man devoted to vicious pleasure; a voluptuary; a debauchee; a libertine. *Addison.*

RÄKE, *v. a.* [*Goth. rikan*; *A. S. racian*; *Ger. rechen*; *Dan. rive*; *rage*; *Sw. refsä, rufsa*. — *Ir. racam*. — *Fr. racier*.] [*i. RAKED*; *pp. RAKING, RAKED*.]

1. To gather or collect with a rake.

Mow barley, and rake it, and set it on cocks. *Tusser.*

2. To clear with a rake.

As they rake the green-appearing ground, The russet hay-cock rises. *Thomson.*

3. To draw or heap together; to accumulate. Ill-gotten goods are squandered away with as little conscience as they were raked together. *D'Estrange.*

4. To scour; to search with eager diligence. The statesman rakes the town to find a plot. *Swift.*

Such an ungracious couple [Domitian and Commodus], I am sure, as a man shall not find again, if he raked all hell for them. *Ascham.*

5. To pass swiftly and violently over.

Thy thunder's roarings rake the skies. *Sandys.*

6. (*Naut.*) To fire into or cannonade, as the head or stern of a ship in the direction of her length, or along her decks. *Brande.*

To rake up, to cover with ashes, as the fire.

RÄKE, *v. n.* 1. To use a rake. *Jew.*

2. To search; to grope.

They rake into the most promising parts. *Addison.*

3. To pass with violence. *Sidney.*

4. To play the part of a rake.

Nor romped, nor raked, nor stared at public places. *Shenstone.*

5. (*Naut.*) To incline from a perpendicular, as a mast, stem, or sternpost. *Brande.*

"The bowsprit, instead of raking, is said to steep." *Brande.*

RA-KĒĒ, *n.* A kind of Russian brandy. *Simmonds.*

RÄKE'-HÄN-DLE, *n.* A rakestale. *Clarke.*

RÄKE'HĒLL, *n.* ["From *rakel*, which seems to be a corruption from *reckless*, that is, *reckless*." *Richardson*. — See **RÄKE**, *v. a.*, No. 4.] A wild, worthless, dissolute person; a rake. [*Low*.] They are taken for no better than rakehells, or the devil's black-guard. *Stanhurst.*

†RÄKE'HĒLL, *a.* Base; wild; outcast; worthless. "Amid their rakehell bands." *Spenser.*

RÄKE'HĒLL-Y, *a.* Wild; dissolute. *B. Jonson.*

RÄK'-ER, *n.* One who rakes. *Johnson.*

RÄKE'SHÄME, *n.* A base, rascally fellow; a rake; a debauchee; a rakehell. *Milton.*

RÄKE'STÄLE, *n.* The stale or handle of a rake; rake-handle. *Hallorway.*

RÄKE'-VEIN (-vân), *n.* (*Min.*) A gash or vertical fissure in rocks, cutting through all the strata, and sometimes accompanying a fault. *Ansted.*

RÄK'-ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who rakes.

2. (*Naut.*) The act of cannonading a ship on the stern so that the balls range the whole length of the decks. *Ency. Am.*

RÄK'-ING, *p. a.* That uses a rake: — that rakes or cannonades in the direction of the length; as, "A raking fire."

RÄK'-SH, *a.* Loose; dissolute. *S. Richardson.*

RÄK'-SH-LY, *ad.* In a rakish manner. *Clarke.*

RÄK'-SH-NĒSS, *n.* Dissoluteness; lewdness. *Scott.*

RÄL'-LĒN-TÄN'DÖ, *a.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Growing slower and slower; retarding. *Dwight.*

RÄL'-LĒ-ANCE, *n.* Act of rallying; rally. *Jefferson.*

RÄL'-LĒ-ER, *n.* One who rallies. *Hudibras.*

RÄL'-LĒ-DĒ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A family of birds of the order *Gallæ*, including the sub-families *Rallinæ* and *Gallinulæ*; rails. *Gray.*

RÄL'-LĒ-NĒ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Gallæ* and family *Rallinæ*; rails. *Gray.*



Rallus elegans.

RÄL'-LY, *v. a.* [*i. RALLIED*; *pp. RALLYING, RALLIED*.] [*Fr. rallier*. — "Spenser writes it *rally*." *Richardson*.] To bring back to order, as troops that may have been dispersed, or retreated in a panic: — to restore.

The Gascons, rallied, soon the fight renew. *Hoole.*

RÄL'-LY, *v. a.* [*Sp. rallar*; *Fr. rallier*. — See **RALL**.] To treat with railery, pleasantry, irony, or slight satire; to banter; to joke; to ridicule.

Railery is no longer agreeable only while the whole company is pleased with it. I would least of all be understood to except the person rallied. *Steele.*

Syn. — See **RIDICULE**, **BANTER**.

RÄL'-LY, *v. n.* 1. To come together or into order.

The Grecians rally, and their powers unite. *Dryden.*

2. To recover strength or vigor. *Smart.*

3. To exercise satirical merriment; to jest.

He rallied with a tongue as keen As Rebels or the Irish dean. *Cawthorn.*

RÄL'-LY, *n.* 1. The act of recovering order.

And that which was erewhile the duk's firm van Before old Vasco's front vouchsafe to fly, Till, with their subtle rallies, they began In small divisions hidden strength to try. *Davenant.*

2. The act of recovering strength. *Clarke.*

3. Exercise of slight satire; banter; a joke; a jest. *Johnson.*

RÄLPH'-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A fibrous hornblende.

RÄM, *n.* [*A. S. & Dut. ram*; *Ger. ram*. — "The *L. ramus* is related to this word." *Bosworth*.]

1. A male sheep. "The rams of thy flock." *Gen. xxxi. 38.*

2. Aries, the vernal sign.

The Ram, having passed the sea, serenely shines, And leads the year. *Creech.*

3. A military engine; an instrument with an iron head to batter walls; a battering-ram.

Judas called upon the Lord, who, without any rams or engines of war, did cast down Jericho, gave a fierce assault against the walls. *2 Mac. xii. 15.*

4. An hydraulic engine, called also *hydraulic ram*, or *water-ram*. — See **WATER-RAM**.

RÄM, *v. a.* [*i. RAMMED*; *pp. RAMMING, RAMMED*.]

1. To drive with violence, as with a battering-ram; to push or press hard down, or together; to force down or in; to compress.

Here many poor people roll in vast balls of snow, which they ram together, and cover from the sunshine. *Addison.*

2. To fill with anything driven hard together.

They mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouth; but the citizens made a countermine. *Hayward.*

RÄM-A-DÄN', *n.* 1. The ninth month of the Mahometan year; — written also *Rhamadan*, *Ramadhan*, and *Ramazan*. *P. Cyc.*

Islamism prescribes fasting during the month of *Ramadan*.

dan.

2. The name given to the great fast, or lent, of the Mahometans.

It commences with the new moon of the ninth month of the Mahometan year, and, while it continues, the day is spent in prayers and other devotional exercises, and a strict abstinence from food and drink from the first appearance of daybreak till sunset. *Brande. P. Cyc.*

† RĀM'AGE, *n.* [Fr., from *L. ramus*, a branch.]
1. Boughs or branches of trees. *Johnson.*
2. The warbling of birds among the branches.

When immelodious winds but made thee move,
And birds on thee then *a. nays* did bestow. *Drummond.*

† RĀM'AGE, *a.* [Fr. *ramage*.] Wild; untamed; shy. "The falcon which dieth *ramage*." *Gower.*

RĀM AGE, *v. a.* See RUMMAGE. *Johnson.*

† RĀ-MĀ'GI-OUS, *a.* Wild; ramage. *Chaucer.*

RĀM-Ā-YĀ'Nġ, *n.* [Sansk., the career or travels of Rama.] The oldest of the two great Sanscrit epic poems, which describes the life and actions of the hero Rama and his wife Sita. *Brande.*

RĀM'BERGE, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of galley. *Simmonds.*

RĀM'BLE (-bĭ), *v. n.* [The dim. of *ro. m.* *Barclay. Richardson.* — "Most probably an abbreviation of the *L. perambulo*, to wander, to travel about." *Todd.* — Ger. *rammeln*, to romp.] [*i. RAM-BLED; pp. RAMBLING, RAMBLED.*] To move or go about irregularly or without certain direction; to rove; to roam; to wander; to stroll; to range.

We must not *ramble* in this field without discernment or choice, nor even with it as we must we *ramble* too long. *Bolingbroke.*

Syn. — See WANDER.

RĀM'BLE, *n.* A wandering; an irregular excursion; a stroll. "A short Christmas *ramble*." *Swift.*

Syn. — See EXCURSION.

RĀM'BLER, *n.* One who rambles; a wanderer.

RĀM'BLING, *n.* A wandering; an irregular excursion; a rambles; a roving. "The *ramblings* of fancy." *South.*

RĀM'BLING, *p. a.* Wandering, roving; irregular; discursive. "Our *rambling* muse." *Churchill.*

RĀM'BLING-LY, *ad.* In a rambling manner.

† RĀM-BŪSE', *n.* [See BOUSE.] A compound drink, in most request at Cambridge, Eng., commonly made of eggs, ale, wine, and sugar, but in summer, of milk, wine, sugar, and rose-water. *Blount's Glossography.*

"Of this learned academical word I have not met with an example. *Bouse* meant drink." *Nares.*

† RĀM-BŪSE', *n.* Ramboose. *Bailey.*

RĀ'ME-ĀL, *a.* (Bot.) Belonging to a branch. *Gray.*

† RĀM'E-KĪN, *n.* [Fr. *ramequin*.] A small slice of bread, with farces of cheese and eggs. *Bailey.*

RĀ-MĒN'TĀ, *n. pl.* [*L.*, scrapings.] (Bot.) Thin, brown, foliaceous scales, appearing upon young shoots, especially upon the petioles and the backs of the leaves of ferns. *Lindley.*

RĀM-ĒN-TĀ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* (Bot.) Covered with ramenta. *Loudon.*

RĀ'MENTS, *n. pl.* [*L. ramenta*.]

1. Shavings or scrapings. *Bailey.*
2. (Bot.) Ramenta. — See RAMENTA.

RĀ'ME-OUS, *a.* Relating to a branch; ramous; ramose. *Smart.*

† RĀM'E-QUIN (-kĭn), *n.* [Fr.] Ramekin. *Crabb.*

RĀM-FĒE'ZLED, *a.* Fatigued; exhausted. [Low.]
I lent him [Burns] to a very sensible neighbor of mine; but his uncouth dialect spoiled all; and, before he had half read him through, he was quite *ramfazed*. *Cowper.*

"Cowper seems to have purloined the word from Burns." *Richardson.*

RĀM-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. ramus*, a branch; *It. ramificazione*; *Sp. ramificacion*; *Fr. ramification*.]

1. The act of ramifying or branching; separation into branches. *Hale.*

2. A branch or division; an offshoot.

When the radical idea branches out into parallel *ramifications*, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral? *Johnson.*

RĀM'I-FY, *v. a.* [Fr. *ramifier*.] [*i. RAMIFIED; pp. RAMIFYING, RAMIFIED.*] To separate into branches; to branch.

Whoever considers the few radical positions which the *ramified* will wonder by what energetic operation they have been brought to such an extent, and *ramified* *Johnson.*

RĀM'I-FY, *v. n.* To shoot into branches; to branch. *Johnson.*

RĀ'MIST, } *n.* A follower or disciple of Peter
RĀ'ME-AN, } *Ramus*, professor of rhetoric and
philosophy at Paris, whose system of logic was
opposed to the Aristotelian party. *Brande.*

RĀM-LINE, *n.* (*Must-making*.) A line used to get a straight middle line on a spar. *Dana.*

RĀM'MER, *n.* One that rams: — a ramrod.

RĀM'MISH, *a.* Like a ram, particularly in odor; strong-scented; rank. *Chaucer.*

RĀM'MISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ram-mish; rankness; strong scent. *Wright.*

RĀM'MY, *a.* Like a ram; ramish. *Burton.*

RĀM-Q-LĒS'ENCE, *n.* [Fr. *ramollir*, to make softer; *mollir* (*L. mollio*), to soften.] A softening; mollification. [*n.*] *Clarke.*

RĀ-MŌŌN'-TRĒĒ, *n.* (Bot.) A small, milky, drupaceous tree of the West Indies, the leaves and twigs of which are used as fodder for cattle; *Trophis Americana.* *Eng. Cyc.*

RĀ-MŌSE' (129), *a.* [*L. ramosus*; *ramus*, a branch; *It. & Sp. ramoso*; *Fr. rameux*.]

1. (Bot.) Consisting, or full, of branches; branchy. *Gray.*

2. (Min.) Noting minerals having the appearance of the branch of a tree. *Phillips.*

RĀ'MOUS, *a.* Full of branches; ramose. "A *ramous* efflorescence." *Woodward.*

RĀMP, *v. n.* [Fr. *ramper*, to creep, according to *Menage* from *L. repo* (Gr. *ῥέω*); *It. rampicare*, to creep; *rampare*, to paw.] [*i. RAMPED; pp. RAMPING, RAMPED.*]

1. To creep or climb, as a plant. *Milton.*

Furnished with climbers and tendrils, they catch hold of them, and so, *ramping* upon trees, they mount up to a great height. *It. n.*

2. To spring; to bound; to leap; to sport; to romp. "A *ramping* lion." *Spenser.*

They dance in a round, cutting capers and *ramping*. *Swift.*

3. To leap with violence; to rage. "She *rampeth* in my face." *Chaucer.*

RĀMP, *n.* 1. A spring; a leap; a bound. *Shak.*

2. A prostitute; a courtesan. [Low.] *Nares.*

3. A highwayman. [Local.] *Halliwel.*

4. (Arch.) A concave bend or slope in the cap or upper member of any piece of ascending or descending workmanship. *Brande.*

5. (Fort.) A road cut obliquely into, or added to, the interior slope of a rampart or of a parapet. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

RĀMP'AGE, *v. n.* To be riotous; to scour up and down. [Local and vulgar.] *Halliwel.*

† RĀM-PĀL'LIAN (rām-pāl'yan), *n.* [From *ramp*.] A mean wretch. *Shak.*

RĀM'PAN-CY, *n.* The state of being rampant; exuberance; excessive prevalence. "This height and *rampancy* of vice." *South.*

RĀM'PANT, *a.* [Fr. *ramper*, to ramp. — *A. S. rampend*, headlong.]

1. Overgrowing restraints or bounds; rank; exuberant; dominant; vehement; headstrong.

2. (Arch.) Noting an arch the abutments of which spring from an inclined plane. *Wcale.*

3. (Her.) Noting an animal when represented as standing erect on his hind legs, as if for attack. — See LION. *Brande.*

RĀM'PANT-LY, *ad.* In a rampant manner.

RĀM'PĀRT, *n.* [Fr. *rampart*. — From *It. riparo*, a shelter; *ripa* (*L. ripa*), a bank. *Menage*. — Probably same as *rump*. *Richardson.* — From *Sp. amparo*, protection, a parapet. *Landais.*]

1. (Fort.) An elevation of earth round a place, on which troops and guns are posted, and on which the parapet is raised. It is situated between the ditch and the town, and consists of an interior slope, terre-plein, banquette, and exterior slope or escarp. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

2. That which fortifies; a bulwark; a defence.

Syn. — See FORTIFICATION.

† RĀM'PĀRT, *v. a.* To fortify with a rampart or ramparts. *Shak.*

† RĀM'PER, *v. a.* To rampart. *J. Fox.*

† RĀM'PIER, *n.* A rampart. *Pope.*

RĀM'PI-ON, *n.* [*It. raperanzo*; *rapa* (*L. rapa*), a turnip, *Fr. rapince*. — Ger. *rapunzel*.] (Bot.) An herbaceous plant with a white esculent root, resembling a little turnip; *Campanula rapunculus*. *Eng. Cyc.*

† RĀM'PIRE, *n.* A rampart. *Dryden.*

† RĀM'PIRE, *v. a.* To fortify with ramparts. *Shak.*

RĀM'RŌD, *n.* A rod for ramming down the charge of a gun; a rammer. *Stoqueler.*

RĀM'-SHĀC-KLE, *a.* Loose; disjointed; out of repair. [Colloquial and local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

RĀM'SON, *n.* A species of garlic formerly cultivated in gardens; *Allium ursinum*. *Eng. Cyc.*

RĀM'U-LĪ, *n. pl.* [*L. dim. of ramus*, a branch.] (Bot.) Twigs or youngest shoots or branchlets; flagella. *Lindley.*

RĀM'U-LOSE, *a.* [*L. ramulosus*; *ramulus*, a little branch.] (Bot.) Full of branchlets. *Gray.*

RĀM'U-LOUS, *a.* Ramulose. *Wright.*

RĀN, *i.* from *run*. See RUN.

RĀN, *n.* 1. Open theft; rapine. [Local.] *Wright.*

2. (*Loop-making*.) Twenty cords, or lines, of twine wound on a reel, every cord being so parted by a knot as to be easily separated. *Crabb.*

RĀ'Nġ, *n.* [*L.*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of tailless batrachian reptiles; the frog. *Brande.*

RĀN-GĒS'CENT, *a.* [*L. rancesco*, *rancescens*, to grow rancid.] Becoming rancid. *Smart.*

† RĀNCH, *v. a.* To sprain; to wrench. *Dryden.*

RĀNCH, *n.* A rancho. — See RANCHO.

RĀN-CHĒ'RŌ (rān-chā'ro), *n.* [*Sp.*] In Mexico, California, &c., the steward of a rancho or mess; — also a person who lives in or on a rancho; a herdsman; a peasant. *Neuman. Bartlett.*

RĀN'CHŌ, *n.* [*Sp.*] In Mexico, California, &c., a set of persons who eat and drink together; a mess; — a rude hut covered with branches or thatch, for herdsmen, &c. — a place consisting of a few huts where travellers may find provisions; — a farming establishment for raising horses and cattle. *Neuman. Bartlett.*

RĀN'CID, *a.* [*L. rancidus*; *rancido*, *rancens*, to be rank; *It. rancido*; *Sp. rancio*; *Fr. rance*.] Having a rank smell; fetid; rank; sour; — applied to fatty substances. *Arbuthnot.*

RĀN'CID-LY, *ad.* With rancidness, or strong scent. *Wright.*

RĀN'CID'I-TY, } *n.* [*It. rancidezza*; *Sp. rancidez*;
RĀN'CID-NESS, } *Fr. rancidité*.] The state or the quality of being rancid; rank smell. *Andrews.*

RĀN'COR (rāng'kur, 82), *n.* [*L. ranceo*, to be rancid; *It. rancore*; *Sp. rancor*; *Old Fr. rancœur*; *Fr. rancure*.] Inveterate or deep malignity; implacable, personal malice; steadfast hate or enmity; virulent animosity; spite. *Addison.*

Syn. — See ENMITY, MALICE.

RĀN'COR-OUS (rāng'kur-ūs), *a.* Full of rancor; deeply malignant; implacably malicious; malevolent; malign. "A *rancorous* enemy." *Shak.*

RĀN'COR-OUS-LY (rāng'kur-ūs-ly), *ad.* With rancor; with deep malignity or hatred. *Johnson.*

RĀND, *n.* [*A. S., Dut., Dan., & Sw. rand*.]

1. † A border; an edge; a seam; a shred. "To cut me into *rand*." *Beau. & FL.*

2. Among shoemakers, a thin inner sole, as of cork. *Simmonds.*

RĀN'DĀN, *n.* A name given by millers to the finest parts of the bran of wheat. *Simmonds.*

RĀN'DQM, *n.* [*A. S. randum*, a rushing, random; *rennen*, to flow, to run. — Old Fr. *randon*, the swiftness or force of a river; Scot. *randoun*, swift motion; Old Eng. *randon*.]

1. Roving motion or course; want of direction, method, or rule; chance; hazard. "Seed at random sown." *Cowper.*

Fond love his darts at random throws. *Waller.*

2. (*Gunnery*.) The horizontal distance to which a shot is projected; range. *Hutton*

RÄN'DOM, *a.* Done at hazard; chance. "And struck a *random* blow." *Dryden.*

Random shot, (*Mil.*) a shot discharged with the axis of the gun elevated above the horizontal or point-blank direction. Were it not for the resistance of the air, the greatest range on a horizontal plane would be when the shot is discharged at an angle of 45° above the horizon. The greatest range, in practice, always lies below the elevation of 45°, and the more below it as the shot is smaller and its velocity greater. *Hutton.*

† **RÄN'DON**, *n.* Random. *Spenser.*

† **RÄN'DON**, *v. n.* [*Fr. randonner.*] To stray in a wild manner. *Old Play.*

RÄN'DY, *a.* [Perhaps from *rant*. *Todd.*] Riotous; disorderly. [*Local, Eng.*] *Grose.*

RÄNE, or **RÄNE-DEER**, *n.* [*A. S. ran, a deer.*] A reindeer. — See **REINDEER**. *Wright.*

† **RÄN'FORCE**, *n.* The ring of a gun next to the vent. *Bailey.*

RÄNG, *i.* from *ring*. *Rung.* — See **RING**.

RÄNGE, *n.* [*Fr. rang, a rank; rangée, a row.* — *A. S. hring, ring, a ring.* — See **RANK**. *Menage.*]

1. A row; a rank. "Ranges of barren mountains." *Bentley.*

2. An order; a class.

The next range of hills above him are the immaterial into which the world is dissolved. *Chaucer.*

3. † A step of a ladder. *Chaucer.*

4. A kitchen grate.

The implements of the kitchen are spits, ranges, cobirons, and pots. *Bacon.*

He was bid . . . to take off the range and let down the cinders. *L'Estrange.*

5. A kind of apparatus or stove for cooking set in a chimney. *Pond.*

6. A bolting sieve for sifting meal. *Johnson.*

7. Act of roving; an excursion; a wandering.

He may take a range all the world over. *South.*

8. Space or room for excursion; scope.

A man has not enough range of thought to look out for any good which does not relate to his own interest. *Addison.*

9. Compass taken in by any thing excursive; compass or extent of excursion. *Fell.*

Far as creation's ample range extends. *Pope.*

10. A row of townships lying between two consecutive north and south lines which are six miles apart. [*U. S.*] *Davies.*

11. [*Gunnery.*] The path which a shot describes: — the horizontal distance to which a shot or other projectile can be carried. *Hutton.*

The most effective range of musketry is from 150 to 200 yards. *Gloss. Mil. Terms.*

12. [*Naut.*] A quantity of cable placed in order for letting go the anchor, or for paying out. *Brande.*

RÄNGE, *v. a.* [*Fr. ranger.*] [*i.* **RANGED**; *pp.* **RANGING**, **RANGED**.]

1. To place or set in a row or in rows; to dispose in order; to class; to arrange. "Maccabeus ranged his army by bands." *2 Macc. xii. 20.*

A certain form and order in which we have long accustomed ourselves to range our ideas. *Watts.*

2. To rove or pass over. "To range the ditch, and force the brake." *Gay.*

3. To sail or pass in a direction parallel to or near, as the coast. *Wright.*

4. [*Arch.*] To place so that the edges shall coincide with a given line or surface. *Wright.*

Syn. — See **CLASS**, **DISPOSE**.

RÄNGE, *v. n.* 1. To rove at large; to ramble.

I saw him in the battle range about. *Shak.*

2. To be ranked or classed; to consort.

'Tis better to be lowly born, *And range with humble livers in content,*

Than be perked up in a glittering grief, *And wear a golden sorrow.* *Shak.*

3. To lie in a particular direction.

Which way the forests range, which way the rivers flow. *Drayton.*

4. To sail or pass parallel to or near any thing, as the coast. *Wright.*

5. [*Gunnery.*] To be impelled horizontally, as a shot or a shell.

The largest shot, with very small velocities, ranges farthest with an elevation of nearly 46°. *Mar. Dict.*

Syn. — See **WANDEER**.

† **RÄNGH'MENT**, *n.* Arrangement. *Waterland.*

RÄNG'ER, *n.* 1. One who ranges; a rover.

2. A robber; a highwayman. *Spenser.*

3. A dog that beats the ground. *Gay.*

4. In England, formerly, an officer in the king's forests and parks whose duty it was to

walk daily through his charge, to see, hear, and inquire of trespassers and transgressors, to recover the beasts that had strayed beyond its limits, and to present all transgressions at the next court held for the forest. *Cowell. P. Cyc.*

RÄNG'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a ranger, or keeper of a park or forest. *Todd.*

RÄNG'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who ranges.

2. [*Mil.*] The disposition of troops in proper order for an engagement, manœuvre, march, &c. *Stocqueler.*

† **RÄN'GLE**, *v. n.* To rove about. *Harrington.*

RÄN'INE, *a.* [*Fr., from L. rana, a frog.*] *Wright.*

1. Pertaining to a frog.

2. [*Anat.*] Noting a portion of the artery which terminates in the tongue, and also the corresponding vein. *Dunghson.*

RÄNK (*rängk*), *a.* [*A. S. ranc; Dut. & Ger. ranc, luxuriant in growth.* — *L. rancidus, rancid; It. rancido; Sp. rancio; Fr. rance.*]

1. High-growing; vigorous or strong in growth; luxuriant. "The bushes *ranc*." *Spenser.*

"The rankest weeds." *Addison.*

2. Producing luxuriantly; very fertile; rich.

Where land is *ranc*, it is not good to sow wheat after a fallow. *Mortimer.*

3. Strong-scented; rancid. "Rank-smelling rue." *Spenser.*

"Rank with sweat." *Swift.*

4. Of a strong taste; offensive.

Such kind of food is high and *ranc*. *Ray.*

5. Raised to a high degree; excessive; violent; rampant. "Rank idolatry." *Stillingfleet.*

6. Gross; coarse. "A name as *ranc* as any flax-wench." *Shak.*

7. Having carnal desire; salacious. *Shak.*

8. Cutting deep, as the iron of a plane. *Mozon.*

9. [*Law.*] Too large in amount; excessive, as a modus. *Burrill.*

RÄNK, *ad.* Strongly; violently; rankly. *Spenser.*

RÄNK, *n.* [*A. S. hring, ring, a ring; Dut., Dan., & Sw. rang, rank.* — *It. rango, rank, condition; Fr. rang, a rank.*]

1. A row; a range; a tier.

The rank of oysters by the murmuring stream. *Shak.*

2. A row or line of soldiers; file. *Stocqueler.*

Fierce, fiery warriors fight upon the clouds, *In ranks, and squadrons, and right form of war.* *Shak.*

3. *pl.* The order of common soldiers. *Smart.*

4. A portion as classified with respect to other portions; class; series; order. "All ranks and orders of men." *Atterbury.*

The wisdom and goodness of the Maker plainly appears in the parts of this stupendous fabric, and the several degrees and ranks of creatures in it. *Locke.*

5. Degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence; relative station; quality; grade.

These all are virtues of a meaner rank. *Addison.*

The rank is but the guinea's stamp; *The man's the gold for a' that.* *Burns.*

6. High place or station; dignity; eminence; nobility. "A man of *rank*." *Johnson.*

7. [*Mil.*] The relative situation or grade which officers hold with respect to each other, or to different departments of service. *Stocqueler.*

Officers of an inferior rank are bound to obey all the lawful commands of their superiors. *Bowyer.*

Rank and file, (*Mil.*) the body of soldiers, including the corporals, who carry firelocks. *Stocqueler.* — To take rank of, to have precedence of.

Syn. — See **CLASS**, **SERIES**.

RÄNK, *v. a.* [*Fr. ranger.*] [*i.* **RANKED**; *pp.* **RANKING**, **RANKED**.]

1. To place abreast, or in a line; to range.

In view *Stood ranked of seraphim another row.* *Milton.*

2. To place in a particular class or order; to class. "Ranking himself with princes." *Shak.*

Heresy is ranked with idolatry and witchcraft. *Deo, of Piet.*

3. To place in a particular order; to dispose or arrange methodically; to classify.

Who new shall rear you to the sun, or rank *Your tribes?* *Milton.*

Ranking all things under general and special heads. *Watts.*

Syn. — See **CLASS**.

RÄNK, *v. n.* To be ranked or ranged; to be placed; to have rank, order, or grade.

Let that one article rank with the rest. *Addison.*

RÄNK'ER, *n.* One who ranks or arranges.

RÄN'KLE (*räng'ki*), *v. n.* [*From rank, a.*] [*i.*

RANKLED; *pp.* **RANKLING**, **RANKLED**] To grow more rank, as the corrosion of a wound to fester; to be inflamed in body or mind.

Little smart did feel; *And now it is a little more and more, And is already rankled with so.* *Spenser.*

A manly that burns and rankles inward. *Rowe.*

RÄN'KLE (*räng'ki*), *v. a.* To make sore; to irritate; to inflame. *Hume.*

RÄN'KLING, *n.* The act or the state of any thing which rankles; a festering; — animosity. *Rogel.*

RÄNK'LY, *ad.* 1. In a rank manner; with vigorous growth; luxuriantly. *Spenser.*

2. Rankily; with strong scent. *More.*

3. Coarsely; grossly. "Rankly abused." *Shak.*

RÄNK'NESS, *n.* 1. State or quality of being rank; luxuriant growth; exuberance. *Dryden.*

2. Strong smell; rancidity. *Bp. Taylor.*

RÄN'NY, *n.* The shrewmouse. *Browne.*

† **RÄN'NËL**, *n.* A strumpet. *Wright.*

† **RÄN'PIKE**, *a.* Noting a tree beginning to decay at the top from age. *Drayton.*

RÄN'SACK, *v. a.* [*Dan. ransage; Sw. ransaka.* — *Gael. ransach.* — *From A. S. ran, to plunder, and saccan, to seek.* — See **SACK**.] [*i.* **RANSACKED**; *pp.* **RANSACKING**, **RANSACKED**.]

1. To search narrowly or thoroughly; to explore. "I *ransack* the several caverns." *Woodward.*

2. To plunder; to pillage; to sack. "The *ransacked* city." "Ransacked houses." *Dryden.*

Their vow is made to *ransack* Troy. *Shak.*

3. † To violate; to deflower; to ravish. *Spenser.*

RÄN'SOM, *n.* [*Dut. ransoen; Ger. ranzon; Sw. ransom.* — *Fr. rançon.*]

1. A price or sum paid for redemption from captivity, imprisonment, or punishment.

By his captivity in Austria, and the heavy ransom that he paid for his liberty, Richard was hindered to pursue the conquest of Ireland. *Darles.*

2. Release or redemption from captivity, imprisonment, or punishment; liberation.

3. [*Old Eng. Law.*] A fine: — a severe or heavy fine. *Burrill.*

4. [*International Law.*] Redemption of captured property from the hand of an enemy, particularly of property captured at sea: — a sum paid for the redemption of captured property: — a contract by which a ransom is agreed to be paid; a ransom-bill. *Burrill.*

RÄN'SOM, *v. a.* [*Dut. ransoenen; Dan. ransone; Sw. ransonera.* — *Fr. rançonner.*] [*i.* **RANSOMED**; *pp.* **RANSOMING**, **RANSOMED**.]

1. To redeem from capture, imprisonment, or punishment, as by paying a ransom; to rescue.

To ransom the women that were his prisoners. *Golding.*

Learn with wonder how this world began: *Who made, who marred, and who has ransomed man.* *Cowper.*

2. † To exact ransom of; to plunder. *Berners.*

Syn. — To ransom, rescue, and liberate are applied to persons. *Ransom* or *liberate* prisoners; *rescue* from captivity; *redeem* persons or things.

RÄN'SOM-BILL, *n.* [*International Law.*] A contract by which a sum of money is agreed to be paid for the ransom of property captured at sea, and containing also other stipulations as to the return of the vessel, &c. *Burrill.*

RÄN'SOM-ER, *n.* One who ransoms or redeems.

RÄN'SOM-LESS, *a.* Having no ransom. *Shak.*

RÄNT, *v. n.* [*See RANT, n.* — *From A. S. rendan, to rend, to tear, i. e. a passion to tatters.* *Richardson.* — *Gael. rant, to cry aloud.*] [*i.* **RANTED**; *pp.* **RANTING**, **RANTED**.] To rave in violent or high-sounding language; to be boisterous or noisy, as a speaker. *Cudworth.*

Nay, an thou 'lt mouth, I'll rant as well as thou. *Shak.*

RÄNT, *n.* [*Gael. rant, noise, rant.*] Violent or high-sounding language, without dignity; empty or boisterous declamation; fustian; rhodomontade. *Stillingfleet.*

RÄNT'ER, *n.* [*Gael. rantair, a rant.*]

1. One who rants; a noisy or boisterous declaimer.

2. [*Ecol.*] One of a religious sect of the seventeenth century who set up the light of nature under the name of Christ in men: — one of the primitive Methodists who separated from the

Wesleyan connection on the ground that the latter were deficient in zeal in not preaching the gospel in the streets, &c. *Hook. Brande.*

RÄN'TER-ISM, *n.* The practice or the tenets of the Ranters; Rantism. *Wright.*

RÄN'TI-PÖLE, *a.* [From *rant*.] Wild; roving; rakish. [Low.] *Congreve.*

RÄN'TI-PÖLE, *n.* A romping child; a rude, romping boy or girl. [Low.] *Grose.*

RÄN'TI-PÖLE, *v. n.* To run about wildly. [Low.] She used to rantpole about the house. *Arbuthnot.*

RÄNT-ISM, *n.* The practice or the doctrines of the Ranters; Rantism. *Wood.*

RÄNT'Y, *a.* Wild; noisy. [Local, Eng.] *Todd.*

RÄN'G-LÄ, *n.* [L. dim. of *rana*, a frog.] (*Med.*) A small, soft, fluctuating, semi-transparent tumor formed under the tongue by the accumulation of saliva in Wharton's duct. *Dunghson.*

RÄ-NÜN-CÜ-LÄ'CE-Æ, *n.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, including *Ranunculus* and other allied genera. *Eng. Cyc.*

RÄ-NÜN-CÜ-LÄ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting or pertaining to plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ*. *Eng. Cyc.*

RÄ-NÜN-CÜ-LÜS, *n.*; pl. *L. RÄ-NÜN'G-LI*; *Eng. RÄ-NÜN'G-LÜS-ES*. [L. dim. of *rana*, a frog; *It. ranuncolo*, or *ranunculo*; *Sp. ranunculo*; *Fr. renouële*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants comprising numerous species, and indigenous in many parts of the world; crowfoot; butter-cup;—so named by Pliny because the aquatic species grow where frogs abound. *Loudon. Gray.*

RÄNZ DES VACHES (ränz-da-väsh'), *n.* [*Fr.*, meaning literally *rows or files of the cows*.] A simple and beautiful air of the Swiss herdsmen, commonly played on a kind of long trumpet, called the Alpine horn, or Alp-horn. *P. Cyc.*

For this reason [that it produced an unconquerable longing in the Swiss soldiers for home] the hands of the Swiss regiments in foreign service were forbidden to play the *Ränz des Vaches*. *P. Cyc.*

RÄP, *n.* [*Sw. rapp*; *Dan. rap*.—*Gael. crap, crop*.] 1. A quick, smart blow; a knock; a stroke. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Counterfeit money. [*Cant.*] *Swift.*

3. A measure of yarn; a lea.—See **LEA**. *Swift.*

RÄP, *v. n.* [*A. S. hrepan*, to touch.—See **RÄP**, *n.*] [*i. RAPPE*; *pp. RAPPING, RAPPE*.] To strike with a quick, smart blow; to knock. Comes a dun in the morning, and raps at my door. *Shenstone.*

RÄP, *v. a.* To strike with a quick, smart blow; to knock. She rapped 'em o' the coxcombs with a stick. *Shak.*

With one great peal they rap the door. *Pope.*

To rap out, to utter with hasty violence, as an oath. *Addison*.—In the United States, to rap out is often used in the same manner.

RÄP, *v. a.* [*L. rapio, raptus*; *It. rapere*; *Sp. rapar*; *Fr. ravir*.] [*i. RAPPE*; *pp. RAPPING, RAPPE*, or **RÄPT**.] 1. To snatch or hurry away; to seize; to ravish.

From Oxford I was rapt by my nephew, Sir Edmund Bacon, to Redgrave. *Warton.*

2. To hurry out of one's self; to affect with rapture or ecstasy; to transport; to enrapture. "Rapt with joy." *Addison.*

Rapt into admiration of the infinite wisdom of the divine Architect. *Chapman.*

3. To exchange; to truck. [Low.] *Johnson.*

To rap and rend, to seize or snatch by violence. All they could rap and rend and pilfer. *Rudibras.*

RÄ-PÄ'CIOUS (rä-pä'shus, 86), *a.* [*L. rapax, rapacis*; *rapio*, to seize and carry off; *It. rapace*; *Sp. rapaz*; *Fr. rapace*.] 1. Disposed to seize by force or violence; given to plunder; greedy of plunder; ravenous.

Well may thy Lord, appeased, Redeem thee quite from death's rapacious claim. *Milton.*

2. Noting an animal that subsists on prey; preying; voracious. *Wright.*

3. Avaricious; grasping; greedy. *Roget.*

Syn.—Beasts of prey are rapacious; all animals, when affected by hunger, are ravenous, greedy, and voracious. A rapacious beast; a ravenous wolf; a voracious appetite.—See **FEROCIOUS**.

RÄ-PÄ'CIOUS-LY (-shus-), *ad.* In a rapacious manner; by rapine or violent robbery. *Johnson.*

RÄ-PÄ'CIOUS-NÈSS (rä-pä'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being rapacious; rapacity. *Burke.*

RÄ-PÄ'C-I-TY, *n.* [*L. rapacitas*; *It. rapacità*; *Sp. rapacidad*; *Fr. rapacité*.] 1. The quality of being rapacious; addictedness to plunder; ravenousness. *Sprat.*

2. Avariciousness; greediness of gain. *Roget.*

RÄP-Ä-RÈE', *n.* See **RÄPPAREE**. *Roget.*

RÄPE, *n.* [*L. raptus*; *rapio*, to seize; *It. ratto*; *Fr. rapt*.] 1. Act of seizing; privation; seizure.

Fig after fig came: time never made a rape. *Chapman.*

2. Something seized or taken away. [*r.*] Where now are all my hopes? O, never more Shall they revive, nor death her apes restore. *Samity.*

3. Fruit plucked from the cluster. *Ray.*

4. The refuse stalks and skins of raisins, left after making British wines, used by vinegar makers, the vinegar being filtered through the mass in large wooden vessels. *Simmonds.*

5. An Anglo-Saxon territorial division between a shire and a hundred, peculiar to the county of Sussex, Eng. *Brand.*

6. (*Law*.) The carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will. *Burrit.*

RÄPE, *n.* [*Gr. pávus*; *L. rapum, rapa*; *It. rapa*.—*Dut. rap*; *Ger. räbe*; *Sw. rofra*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the cabbage tribe, cultivated for the sake of the oil extracted from its seeds, and the succulent food it supplies to sheep; *Brassica napus*. *Eng. Cyc.*

RÄPE, *n.* Haste. *Piers Plouhman.*

RÄPE, *v. a.* To ravish. *B. Jonson.*

RÄPE'-CÄKE, *n.* The refuse, or marc remaining after the oil has been expressed from rape-seed;—used for manure. *Farm. Ency.*

RÄPE'-ÖIL, *n.* A thick, yellow oil expressed from rape-seed, used in the arts, and for burning in lamps and in lighthouses;—also called *colza-oil*. *Tomlinson.*

RÄPE'-RÖÖT, *n.* Rape. *Clarke.*

RÄPE'-SÈED, *n.* The seed of the rape from which oil is obtained. *Ure.*

RÄPE'-WINE, *n.* A kind of poor, thin wine, made from the dregs of raisins which have been pressed. *Simmonds.*

RÄ'PHÈ, *n.* [*Gr. ραφή*, a seam, a suture; *ράπτω*, to sew together.] [*Written also raphé*.] 1. (*Anat.*) A prominent line, resembling a raised seam. *Dunghson.*

2. (*Bot.*) A ridge or cord, being a continuation of the seed-stalk running from the hilum to the chalazal along the side of an anatropous or an amphitropous ovule or seed. *Gray.*

RÄPH'-DÈS, *n. pl.* [*Gr. ραφίς, ραφίδος*, a needle.] (*Bot.*) Minute, transparent, crystalline bodies, usually acicular, found in the tissue of many plants;—written also *raphides*. *Lindley.*

RÄPH'-IL-ITE, *n.* [*Gr. ραφή*, a needle.] (*Min.*) An asbestiform tremolite; a variety of hornblende. *Dana.*

RÄPH-I-O-SÄ'U'RUS, *n.* [*Gr. ράπιον*, dim. of *ραφή*, a needle, and *σαύρος*, a lizard.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil reptiles found in the lower parts of the cretaceous system. *Eng. Cyc.*

RÄP'ID, *a.* [*L. rapidus*; *rapio*, to snatch and carry away; *It. & Sp. rapido*; *Fr. rapide*.] Quick; fast; fleet; speedy; swift; brisk.

RÄP'ID, *n.*; pl. **RÄP'IDS**. A part of a river where the current is very swift;—commonly used in the plural. *Qu. Rev.*

Shooting the rapids, descending the rapids in a steamboat or other vessel. *Simmonds.*

RÄ-PID'-I-TY, *n.* [*L. rapiditas*; *It. rapidità*; *Sp. rapidas*; *Fr. rapidité*.] The state or the quality of being rapid; quickness; celerity; swiftness; velocity; speed; celerity. *Addison.*

Syn.—See **QUICKNESS**.

RÄP'ID-LY, *ad.* With rapidity or celerity; with quick or rapid motion; swiftly. *Warton.*

RÄP'ID-NÈSS, *n.* Celerity; swiftness; velocity; rapidity. *Johnson.*

RÄ'PI-ER (rä-pe-er), *n.* [*Dut. rapier*; *Ger. rapier*, a rapier.—*Fr. rapière*.] Formerly a long, straight cut-and-thrust sword;—now a small sword generally. *Stoqueler.*

RÄ'PI-ER-FISH, *n.* The sword-fish. *Grew.*

RÄP'IL, *n.* [*It.*] Pulverized volcanic substance. *Wright.*

RÄP'INE (räp'in), *n.* [*L. rapina*; *rapio*, to seize and carry away; *It. rapina*; *Sp. rapina*; *Fr. rapine*.] 1. Forceful seizure and carrying away of property; the act of plundering; plunder; pillage; spoliation; robbery. *King Charles.*

2. Violence; force. *Milton.*

Syn.—*Rapine* and *pillage* denote the taking of property, and *pillage* and *plunder*, the property taken, from another, with more or less violence, as in war; but *rapine* implies more violence than *pillage* or *plunder*. Guilty of violent rapine; pillage of a town; loaded with pillage or plunder.

† RÄP'INE (räp'in), *v. a.* To plunder. *Sir J. Buck.*

† RÄP'I-NOÜS, *a.* Rapacious. *Chapman.*

† RÄPP, *v. a.* To transport.—See **RÄP**. *B. Jonson.*

RÄP-PA-RÈE', *n.* A wild Irish plunderer;—so called from his being armed with a half-pike, termed a *rapery*. *Durnet.*

The distinction between the Irish foot-soldier and the Irish *rapier* had never been very strongly marked. It now disappeared. *Macaulay.*

RÄP-PÈE', *n.* [*Fr. râper, râpé*, to grate.] A kind of brown or black snuff made of the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco moistened. *Simmonds.*

RÄP'PEL, *n.* The beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms. *Simmonds.*

RÄP'PEN, *n.* A Swiss coin nearly equal to a penny sterling. *Simmonds.*

RÄP'PER, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, raps. *Johnson.*

2. The knocker of a door. *Sp. Parker.*

RÄP'PING, *n.* The act of one who raps. *Ed. Hall.*

† RÄP-PÖRT', *n.* [*Fr.*] Relation; correspondence; proportion. *Temple.*

† RÄPT, *v. a.* [*From the verb rap*.] 1. To carry away by violence. *Daniel.*

2. To put in ecstacy. *Drayton.*

† RÄPT, *n.* 1. An ecstacy; a trance. *Bp. Morton.*

2. Rapidity. *Brown.*

RÄPT, *p. a.* from *rap*. Seized with rapture; transported.—See **RÄP**.

† RÄPT'ER, or **† RÄPT'OR**, *n.* [*L. raptor*.] A ravisher; a plunderer. *Drayton.*

RÄP-TÖ'RES, *n.* [*L. raptor*, a robber.] (*Ornith.*) An order of birds which live by rapine, and are characterized by a strong, curved, sharp-edged, and sharp-pointed beak; birds of prey; raptors; *Accipitres*. *Brande.*

RÄP-TÖ'RJ-AL, *a.* Preying; rapacious; raptorious. "Raptorial birds." *Eng. Cyc.*

RÄP-TÖ'RJ-AL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of prey; one of the *Raptores*. *Smart.*

RÄP-TÖ'RJ-OÜS, *a.* [*L. raptorius*.] Rapacious; raptorial. *Kirby.*

RÄP'TÖRS, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) Raptores. *Smart.*

RÄPT'URE (räp'yur, 24), *n.* [*L. rapio, raptus*, to snatch and carry away.] 1. Violent rapidity. *Chapman.*

2. Extreme delight; ecstacy; transport; ravishment; enthusiasm. *Addison.*

There is a pleasure in the pathless woods; There is a rapture on the lonely shores; There is society, where none intrudes; By the deep sea, and music in its roar. *Byron.*

You grow correct that once with raptures writ. *Pope.*

Syn.—See **ECSTASY**.

RÄPT'URED (räp'yurd), *a.* Enraptured. *Thomson.*

† RÄPT'URE-IST (räp'yur-ist), *n.* An enthusiast. "Prophets and rapturists." *Spenser.*

RÄPT'U-RIZE, *v. a. & n.* To enrapture:—to become enraptured or transported. [*r.*] *N. B. Rev.*

RÄPT'UR-OÜS (räpt'yur-üs), *a.* Full of rapture; ecstatic; transporting; ravishing. *Blackmore.*

RÄPT'UR-OÜS-LÝ, *ad.* With rapture; ecstatically. *Bouth.*

RÄ'RA-Ä'VÝS, *n.* [L.] A rare bird; a rare or uncommon person or thing; a curiosity. *Wright.*

RÄRE, *a.* [L. *rarus*; It. & Sp. *raro*; Fr. *rare*. — Dut. *raar*; Ger., Dan., & Sw. *rar*.]

1. Thin; of loose texture; not thick or dense. "A rare and attenuate substance." *Bacon.*

Bodies are much more rare and porous than is commonly believed. Water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times rarer, than gold. *Newton.*

2. Thinly scattered; not dense; sparse. The cattle in the fields and meadows green; Those rare and solitary, these in flocks. *Milton.*

3. Uncommon; scarce; not frequent. We'll have you, as our rarer monsters are, Painted upon a pole. *Shak.*

4. Valuable to a degree seldom found; uncommonly excellent; incomparable. *Cowley.*

Above the rest I judge one beauty rare. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Rare is opposed to common; scarce, to plentiful. Rare is applied to that which is not often met with, and to matters of convenience and luxury; scarce, to matters of utility and necessity. A rare or uncommon plant or picture; a scarce article or commodity. Money is said to be scarce.

RÄRE, *a.* [A. S. *hreoow*, *hrere*, raw; Dut. *raaruw*; Ger. *roh*; Dan. *raa*; Sw. *rä*.] Nearly raw; imperfectly roasted or boiled; underdone.

New-laid eggs, with Baucis' busy care, Turned by a gentle fire, and roasted rare. *Dryden.*

"We have rear, to bring up, and rear or rare, signify raw." *Dean Hoar.*

"One of the first expressions that would probably strike an inexperienced Londoner, on his arrival in the United States, is rare, for underdone, meat." *C. A. Bristed.* — Yet Bailey gives to this word the definition of *rashness*; Johnson, *raw*, not fully subdued by the fire; Smart, *nearly raw*, imperfectly roasted or boiled; and the same meaning is also given by many other English dictionaries.

RÄ'REE-SHÖW (rä're-shöw), *n.* [rare and show.] A show carried about in a box; a peep-show.

Of raree-shows he sung, and Punch's feats. *Gay.*

RÄ'RE-FÄCTÍON, *n.* [It. *rarefaction*; Sp. *rarefaccion*; Fr. *rarefaction*.] The act of rarefying or the state of being rarefied; augmentation of the intervals between the particles of matter of a body, as air, whereby the same number of particles occupy a larger space; — opposed to condensation. *Burnet.*

RÄ'RE-FÄ-Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be rarefied.

RÄ'RE-FÝ (rä're-fý), *S. W. J. F. K.*; *rär'e-fý, P.*; *rär'e-fý, Ja. Sm.*, *v. a.* [L. *rarefacio*; *rarus*, rare, and *facio*, to make; It. *rarefare*; Sp. *rareficer*; Fr. *rarefier*.] 1. RAREFIED; *pp.* RAREFYING, RAREFIED. To make less dense, as an ætiform body; to augment the intervals between the particles of; — opposed to condense.

Air may be rarefied so as to occupy a volume 13,000 times greater than it occupies under the ordinary pressure. *Brande.*

RÄ'RE-FÝ, *v. n.* To become less dense. *Dryden.*

RÄ'RE-LÝ, *ad.* 1. Seldom; not often. *Swift.*

2. Finely; nicely; accurately. [R.] *Shak.*

RÄ'RE'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being rare; uncommonness; infrequency.

Let the rareness the small gift commend. *Dryden.*

2. Value arising from scarcity. *Bacon.*

3. Thinness; tenuity; rarity. *Johnson.*

RÄ'RE'RIPE, *n.* [*rat*, early, and *ripe*.] An early peach or other fruit. *Downing.*

RÄ'RE'-RIPE, *a.* Early ripe. *Wright.*

RÄ'RÍ-TÝ (rä'rí-te), *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *rär'e-te, P.*; *rär'e-te, Wb.*; *rär'e-te or rär'e-te, Wr.*, *n.* [L. *rarity*; It. *rarietà*; Sp. *raridad*; Fr. *rareté*.]

1. Uncommonness; infrequency. *Spectator.*

Also for the rarity Of Christian charity Under the sun. *Good.*

2. An uncommon or scarce thing. It would be a rarity worth the seeing, could any one show us such a thing as a perfectly reconciled enemy. *South.*

RÄ'RÍ-TÝ (rä'rí-te), *W. F.*; *rär'e-te, S. J. Ja. K. Sm.*, *n.* Thinness; subtilty; — opposed to density.

This I do . . . only that I may better demonstrate the great rarity and tenuity of their imaginary chaos. *Beatty.*

"The difference in the pronunciation of these words (rä'rí-ty and rä'rí-te) is not only necessary to convey their different signification, but to show their different etymology. The first comes to us from the French *rareté*, and the last from the Latin *rarietà*; which, therefore, according to the most settled analogy of our language, ought to have the antepenultimate syllable short." *Walker.*

RÄ'SANT, *a.* [Fr. *raser*, *rasant*, to shave.] (Fort.) Noting any thing that will scratch, scour, or clean. *Smart.*

RÄ'SCAL (rä'skal, *W. Ja. Sm.*; *räs'kal, P. Vares*), *n.* [A. S. *rascal*, a lean, worthless deer. *Junius. Johnson. Bosworth.* — "Though it is difficult to account for the introduction of the letter *s*, the true origin seems to be the old word *rahel*, or *rechel*; Fr. *raicaille*." *Richardson.* — Dut. & Ger. *rekel*.]

1. A lean deer; a deer not fit to hunt or kill. The noblest deer hath [horns] as huge as the rascal. *Shak.*

2. A sorry, mean, dishonest wretch; a scoundrel; a scapegrace; a knave; a villain. The rascal hath removed my horse. *Shak.*

RÄ'SCAL, *a.* 1. Mean; base; rascally. "The rascal and vile sort of men." [R.] *Barret.*

2. Lean; as, "Rascal deer." *Johnson.*

RÄS-CÄL'I-TÝ, *n.* 1. † Low, mean people. "The rascality and lowest of the people." *South.*

2. The act or acts of a rascal; petty villany; knavery; vile conduct. *A. Wood.*

RÄS-CÄL'LÍON (rä-skal'yün), *n.* One of the lowest people; a mean wretch; a rascal. *Hudibras.*

RÄS'CÄL-LÝ, *a.* Mean; sorry; base; worthless. Faith, madam, this is that rascally captain's plot. *Killigrew.*

RÄSE, or **RÄSE** (räz, *P. Ja. Sm.*; *räs or räs, W. F. K.*, *v. a.* [L. *rado*, *rasus*; It. *rasare*; Sp. *raser*; Fr. *raser*.] [*i.* RASED; *pp.* RASING, RASED.]

1. To touch superficially in passing; to graze. Might not the bullet that rased his cheek have gone into his head? *Shak.*

2. To blot out; to rub out; to erase; to efface; to obliterate; to cancel; to expunge. Our quick-returning folly cancels all. As the tide rushing rases what is writ In yielding sands, and smooths the lettered shore. *Young.*

3. To overthrow; to destroy completely; to raze. — See RAZE. *Milton.*

† **RÄSE,** *n.* 1. A grazing; a slight wound. *Hooker.*

2. An erasure; a cancel. *Johnson.*

3. † (*Eng. Law.*) A measure in which the commodity measured was made even with the top of the measure, by scraping or striking off all that was above it. *Burwill.*

RÄSH, *a.* [A. S. *hreoosan*, to rush; Dut. & Ger. *rasch*, rash; Dan. & Sw. *rasch*.]

1. Being or acting without caution or reflection; hasty; precipitate; headlong; reckless. This is to be bold without shame, rash without skill, full of words without wit. *Ascham.*

2. † Requiring haste; pressing; urgent. I have scarce leisure to salute you, My matter is so rash. *Shak.*

3. † Quick; sudden. "Rash gunpowder." *Shak.*

4. Dry and crumbling, as corn. [Local.] *Grosch.*

RÄSH, *n.* [It. *rascia*, serge; *raso*, satin.] † A kind of silk or satin stuff. *Johnson.*

RÄSH, *n.* [Fr. *rasche*. — It. *raschia*, the itch.] (*Med.*) A more or less viscid, circumscribed, or diffuse redness of the skin, which diminishes or disappears transiently under the pressure of the finger; an exanthem. *Dunghison.*

Lichenous rash, (*Med.*) lichen. — See LICHEN, No. 2.

† **RÄSH,** *v. a.* [It. *raschiare*.]

1. To cut into pieces; to divide; to slash. "I . . . rashed his doublet sleeve." *B. Jonson.*

"His crest is rashed away." *Dryden.*

2. To strike by a glancing blow. He dreamt the bear had rashed off his helm. *Shak.*

RÄSH'ER, *n.* ["Probably so called from the rashness or haste with which the cookery is despatched." *Richardson.*] A thin slice of bacon or pork for frying. *Shak.*

† **RÄSH'FÜL,** *a.* Hasty; rash. *Tuberville.*

RÄSH'LÍNG, *n.* One who acts rashly. *Sylvester.*

RÄSH'LÝ, *ad.* Hastily; violently; without consideration; precipitately. *South.*

RÄSH'NESS, *n.* The quality of being rash; temerity; hastiness; precipitancy.

Rashness is the error of youth, timid caution of age. *Cotton.*

Syn. — *Rashness*, *temerity*, *hastiness*, and *precipitancy*, all imply a want of deliberation and forethought. *Rashness* refers more to the act, *temerity*, to the disposition. *Hastiness* and *precipitancy* are modes or characteristics of rashness. A person who is *hasty* or *precipitate* acts without deliberation; one who is *rash* acts without prudence or forethought; one who is *foot-hasty* exposes himself to danger for some trifling object.

RÄS-KÖL'Ä'KS, *n. pl.* (*Ecol.*) The largest and most important class of dissenters from the Greek Church in Russia. *Brande.*

RÄ-SÖ'RE'S, *n. pl.* [L. *rado*, *rasus*, to scratch.] (*Ornith.*) An order of birds including the poultry, pheasants, partridges, &c., and corresponding to the *Gallinæ* of Linnæus. *Baird.*

RÄ-SÖ'RÍ-ÄL, *a.* (*Ornith.*) Noting birds of the order *Rasores*. *Swainson.*

RÄSP (12), *n.* [Dut. *rasp*; Ger. *raspel*; Dan. *raspe*; Sw. *rasp*. — It. & Sp. *raspa*; Fr. *ripe*.] A kind of large, coarse file, made rough by angular indentations. — See FILE. *Moxon.*

† **RÄSP,** *n.* [It. *raspo*.] A raspberry. *Bacon.*

RÄSP, *v. a.* [Dut. *raspen*, formerly written *raspen*, from *reiben*, to rub; *reiben*, *repens*, *raspen*, and by a common transposition of the letters *ps*, *raspen*. *Richardson.* — Ger. *raspeln*; Dan. *raspe*; Sw. *raspa*. — It. *raspare*; Sp. *raspar*; Fr. *ráper*.] [*i.* RASPED; *pp.* RASPING, RASPED.] To rub or abrade with a rasp. *Moxon.*

RÄSP'A-TQ-RÝ, *n.* [Fr. *raspatoir*.] A surgeon's rasp. *Wiseman.*

|| **RÄSP'BER-RÝ** (räz'ber-re or räs'ber-e) [räz'ber-e, P. J. F. W. F.; räs'ber-e, S. W. Ja.; räs'ber-e, K. Sm.], *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub and its fruit, of the genus *Rubus*, or bramble; — so called from the *rasping* roughness of the plant or of the fruit. *Loudon.*

|| **RÄSP'BER-RÝ-BÜSH** (räz'ber-e-büsh), *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub that bears raspberries. *Johnson.*

RÄSP'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, rasps.

RÄSP'ÍNG-MÍLL, *n.* A kind of saw-mill. *Sim.*

RÄSSE, *n.* (*Zool.*) A carnivorous quadruped of the family *Viverridæ* or civets, found in Java; *Viverra rasse*. *Eng. Cyc.*



The *rasse* yields a perfume resembling that furnished by the *Viverra civetta*, or civet cat, and highly-prized among the Javanese. *Eng. Cyc.*

RÄ'SURE (rä'zhür), *n.* [L. *rasura*; *rado*, *rasus*, to scrape.]

1. The act of scraping or shaving; erasure.

"By that *rasure* or scraping." *Bp. Fisher.*

2. The mark by which any writing is cancelled or obliterated. *Ayliffe.*

RÄT, *n.* [A. S. *ræt*; Dut. *rat*; Ger. *rattie*; Dan. *rotte*; Sw. *rätta*. — It. *ratto*; Sp. *rata*; Fr. *rat*. — Bret. *raz*. "Related to the L. *rodo*, to gnaw." *Bosworth.*] (*Zool.*) The popular name of several species of rodent quadrupeds of the genus *Mus*, allied to the mouse, but larger.

"The black rat (*Mus rattus*) was at one time the common rat of Great Britain, but it is rapidly disappearing before the brown rat (*Mus decumanus*), or Norway rat, which is a more enterprising and stronger species. This rat has now spread over the greater part of Europe, and is equally common in America, where, as in Europe, it has superseded the black rat." *Baird.*

To smell a rat, to suspect something, and be on the watch for it, as a cat for prey. *Hudibras.*

RÄT, *v. n.* [*i.* RATTED; *pp.* RATTING, RATTED.] 1. To leave when it is no longer safe, or for one's interest, to stay; to quit a falling party or cause; to forsake the weaker for the stronger party. *Lord Eldon.*

To rat is a cant term, of modern use, applied to one who

deserts his political party for the sake of nibbling the public wealth, in company with others who happen to be, or seem likely to be, in closer contact with it. *Smart.*

He now changed his party; but, I must say, without being at all liable to the imputation of a change from mercenary motives which is conveyed by the modern word *attung*. *Lord Campbell.*

2. (*Printing*.) To work at less than the established prices. *Adams.*

RĀ-TĀ-BĪL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being rata-
RĀT'A-BLE-NESS, } *ble.* *Month. Mag.*

RĀT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be rated; set at a certain value; estimated; reckoned.

I collect out of the abey book of Burton that twenty *orms* were *ratable* to two marks of silver. *Cumden.*

2. Made according to a certain rate; *pro rata*.
A *rat-a-fé* was a portion of the deceased in equal division of the property of the deceased. *Blackstone.*

3. Liable or subjected to taxation. *Wright.*

RĀT'A-BLY, *ad.* By rate; proportionably.

RĀT'A-FĪ'A (rāt-a-fē'a or rāt-a-fē'a) [rāt-a-fē'a, *S. W. P. F. Ja. K.*; rāt-a-fē'a, *J. Wb.*; rāt-a-fē'a or rāt-a-fē'a, *Sm. Wr.*], *n.* [*Sp.*] A liquor prepared by imparting to ardent spirits the flavor of various kinds of fruits, adding sugar. *Dunghison.*

It is so called from the custom of drinking such liquors at the ratification of an agreement. *Tomlinson.*

RĀ-TĀN' (rā-tān'), *n.* See RATTAN.

RĀT'AN-HY, *n.* (*Bot.*) The astringent root of a Peruvian plant (*Krameria triandra*), used as a dentifrice, &c.;—written also *rhatany* and *ratany*.—See RHATANY. *Dunghison.*

RĀT'-CĀTH-ĒR, *n.* One that catches rats.

RĀTCH, *n.* A ratchet;—a ratchet-wheel. *Bailey.*

RĀTCH'EL, *n.* (*Mining*.) Loose stones. *Weale.*

RĀTCH'ET, *n.* An arm or piece of mechanism, one extremity of which abuts against the teeth of a ratchet-wheel, the other extremity being either freely jointed to a reciprocating driver for the purpose of communicating a continuous motion to the wheel, or attached to a fixed centre, to insure the wheel against reverse motion.—See RATCHET-WHEEL. *Brande.*

RĀTCH'ET-BRACE, *n.* A tool for drilling a hole in a narrow plane, where there is not sufficient room to use the common brace. *Weale.*

RĀTCH'ET-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel having teeth like those of a saw, against which the ratchet abuts. *Brande.*



RĀTE, *n.* [*L. reor, ratus*, to reckon; *Norm. Fr. rate*.]

1. Something supposed or laid Ratchet-wheel down as of a certain value in relation to which other things are estimated; a standard.

Heretofore the rate and standard of wit was very different from what it is nowadays. *South.*

2. The price of things with relation to a standard; cost.

How many things do we value because they come, at dear rate, from Japan and China, which, if they were our own manufacture, common to be had, and for a little money, would be neglected! *Locke.*

3. An allowance according to a standard.

The one right feeble through the evil rate
Of food which in her dures she had found. *Spenser.*

4. Comparative value; proportion; ratio; degree; estimation; valuation; rank. *South.*

I am a spirit of no common rate. *Shak.*

5. Degree to, or in, which any thing is done.

She asked him how he would talk to her after marriage, if he talked at this rate before. *Addison.*

6. (*Law*.) A public valuation or assessment of estates;—a tax assessed according to the value of property; a parish tax; as, "Church rates." *Bowyer.*

7. (*Naut.*) The order or class, degree or distinction, into which ships of war are divided, according to their force, burden, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

Rate of exchange, (*Com.*) the actual price at which a bill, drawn in one country upon another country, can be bought or obtained in the former country, at any given time. *Burill.*—Rate per cent., (*Interest*.) the proportion in parts of a hundred which is paid for the use of money.

Syn.—See RATIO, TAX.

RĀTE, *v. a.* [*i. RATED*; *pp. RATING, RATED*.]

1. To value at a certain rate; to estimate; to appraise. "Rating myself as nothing." *Shak.*

You seem not high enough your joys to rate. *Dryden.*

2. To determine the rate of in respect to a variation from a standard; as, "To rate a chronometer," i. e. to determine the rate of its gain or loss in respect to true time.

3. To determine the degrees or proportions of, with regard to parts that make up a whole. *Smart.*

4. (*Naut.*) To advance or promote, as ordinary seamen. *Mar. Dict.*

Syn.—See ESTIMATE.

RĀTE, *v. n.* 1. To make an estimate. *Kettlewell.*

2. (*Naut.*) To be ranked or classed in a certain order. *Burn.*

RĀTE, *v. a.* [*A. S. hrethian*, to scold. *Richardson.*] To chide vehemently; to scold.

The good woman, on her return, finding her cakes all burnt, asked the king [Alfred] very severely, and upbraided him that he always seemed very well pleased to eat her warm cakes, though he was thus negligent in toasting them. *Hume.*

RĀT'ER, *n.* One who rates or estimates.

† RĀTH, *n.* [*Ir.*] 1. A hill. *Spenser.*

2. A castrametation or fortress. *Britton.*

† RĀTH, } *a.* [*A. S. rath*.] Early; coming be-

† RĀTHE, } fore the time; quick.

Bring the rath plumrose, that forsaken dies. *Milton.*

† RĀTH, *ad.* Soon; betimes; early. *Chaucer.*

RĀTH'ER [rāth'er, *S. P. J. E. F. R. Wr. W. b.*; rāth'er or rāther, *W.*; rāther, *Ja. K. Sm. C.*], *ad.* [*A. S. ræthe*, *rath*, quick; *rath*,—comp. *rathor*, *rather*;—sup. *rathost*, *rathest*.—In English the comparative *rather* only is now used.]

1. More readily; more willingly; in preference to; sooner; more.

You will take this *rather* than that.
Men loved darkness *rather* than light. *John III. 19.*

2. In some measure or degree; moderately; as, "She is *rather* pretty."

3. More especially; chiefly.

You are come to me in a happy time,
The *rather* for I have some part in hand. *Shak.*

4. In some degree to the contrary.

She was nothing bettered, but *rather* grew worse. *Mark v. 26.*

To have *rather*, to desire in preference.—See HAVE.

I had *rather* be a dog, and bay the moon, than such a Roman. *Shak.*

I had *rather* speak five words with my understanding than ten thousand words in an unknown tongue. *1 Cor. xiv. 19.*

"To have *rather* I think a barbarous expression, of late introduction into our language, for which it is better to say *will rather*." *Johnson.*—The expression *had rather* has been long in use, and it is supported by respectable authorities; but instead of it, the phrase *would rather* has latterly been used by good writers, and it is preferred by various grammarians.

"Dr. Johnson tells us that this word is the comparative of *rath*, a Saxon word signifying *soon*, and that it still retains its original signification; as we may say, 'I would *sooner* do a thing,' with as much propriety as 'I would *rather* do it.' Some very respectable speakers pronounce this word with the first syllable like that in *ra-ven*; and Mr. Nares has adopted this pronunciation. Dr. Ash and Bailey seem to be of the same opinion; but all the other orthoepists, from whom we can certainly know the quantity of the vowel, as Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Enrick, make it short. There is a pronunciation of this, and some few other words, which may not improperly be called diminutive. Thus, in familiar conversation, when we wish to express *very little*, we sometimes lengthen the vowel, and pronounce the word as if written *tertle*. In the same manner, when *rather* signifies *just preferable*, we lengthen the first vowel, and pronounce it long and slender, as if written *rayther*; and this, perhaps, may be the reason that the long, slender sound of the vowel has so much obtained; for usage seems to be clearly on the side of the other pronunciation, and analogy requires it, as this word is but the old comparative of the word *rath*, *soon*." *Walker.*

† RĀTH'ER, *a.* More early; being before; prior. *Wickliffe.*

RĀTH'OFF-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A species of garnet found in Sweden. *Brande.*

RĀTH'RİPE, *n.* A rareripe. [*Local, Eng.*] *Ray.*

RĀTH'-RİPE, *a.* Early ripe; rare-ripe. *Forby.*

RĀT-I-FĪ'A, *n.* See RATAFIA.

RĀT-I-FĪ-CĀTION, *n.* [*It. ratificazione*; *Sp. ratificación*; *Fr. ratification*.] The act of ratifying; the act by which a competent authority gives validity to an instrument, agreement, &c.; confirmation.

"The term is ordinarily used in international law for the sanction given by governments to treaties contracted by their representatives." *Brande.*

RĀT'I-FĪ-ĒR, *n.* He who, or that which, ratifies.

RĀT'I-FĪ-Y, *v. a.* [*L. ratus*, fixed, valid, and *facio*, to make; *It. ratificare*; *Sp. ratificar*; *Fr. ratifier*.] [*a. RATIFIED*; *pp. RATIFYING, RATIFIED*.] To approve and sanction; to make valid; to confirm; to settle; to establish.

A solemn compact let us *ratify*. *Pope.*

Syn.—*Ratify* a treaty, an agreement, a contract; confirm a report; settle a dispute; establish a principle. We approve of a contract before we consent to it, and we consent to it before we *ratify* it.—See CONFIRM.

† RĀT-I-ĪĀ-Ī'TION, *n.* Ratification; approbation; confirmation. *Bp. Taylor*

RĀT'ING, *n.* The act of one who rates.

RĀ'TI-Ō (rā'shē-ō), *n.*; pl. RĀ'TI-ŌS (rā'shē-ōz). [*L.*] 1. Literally, reason; cause.

In this consists the ratio and essential ground of the geometrical doctrine. *Hutton.*

2. The relation of one thing to another of the same kind; proportion; rate.

3. (*Math.*) The measure of the relation which one magnitude or quantity bears to another of the same kind. Thus the ratio of *a* to *b* is expressed by the fraction $\frac{a}{b}$; or, according to some

writers, by the fraction $\frac{b}{a}$; so that the ratio of two magnitudes to each other is the quotient resulting from dividing one by the other;—a name sometimes given to the rule of three in arithmetic. *Davies & Peck.*

Double or *duplex ratio*, a ratio which is equal to 2. — *Duplicate ratio*, the ratio resulting from raising the two terms of a ratio to the second power; thus the *duplicate ratio* of *a* to *b* is the ratio of *a*² to *b*², expressed thus, $\frac{a^2}{b^2}$, or thus, $\frac{b^2}{a^2}$. — *Triplicate ratio*, the ratio resulting from raising the two terms of a ratio to the third power; thus the *triplicate ratio* of *a* to *b* is the ratio of *a*³ to *b*³, expressed thus, $\frac{a^3}{b^3}$, or thus, $\frac{b^3}{a^3}$.

Triple ratio, a ratio which is equal to 3.—*Compound ratio*, the ratio resulting from multiplying together the antecedents, and also the consequents, of two or more ratios. Thus the ratio compounded of the two ratios of *a* to *b*, and *c* to *d*, is the ratio of *a* *c* to *b* *d*. — *Subduplicate ratio*, the ratio of the second roots of the terms of a ratio; thus the ratio of \sqrt{a} to \sqrt{b} is the *subduplicate ratio* of *a* to *b*. — *Sesquiquiplicate ratio*, the ratio compounded of a ratio and its subduplicate ratio. Thus the ratio of \sqrt{a} to \sqrt{b} is the *sesquiquiplicate ratio* of *a* to *b*. — *Rational ratio*, a ratio that can be expressed by two rational numbers; as the ratio of 2 to 10, or of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$. — *Irrational ratio*, a ratio that cannot be expressed by that of one rational number to another, as the ratio of $\sqrt{5}$ to $\sqrt{7}$. — *Reciprocal ratio*, the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities; thus the *reciprocal ratio* of 5 to 2 is the ratio of $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. — *Sesquialterate ratio*, a ratio which is equal to $\frac{3}{2}$. — *Sesquitercian ratio*, a ratio which is equal to $\frac{4}{3}$, or $\frac{11}{8}$. — *Subcube ratio*, a ratio which is equal to $\frac{1}{3}$. — *Subtriple ratio*, a ratio which is equal to $\frac{1}{3}$. — *Ratio of equality*, a ratio the antecedent and consequent of which are equal to each other, or which is equal to 1. — *Ratio of a geometrical progression*, the constant quantity by which each term is multiplied to produce the succeeding one. *Darves.* — *Direct ratio*, an expression used in reference to two quantities or magnitudes which have a certain ratio to each other, and are at the same time subject to increase or diminution, so that, if one increases or diminishes, the other increases or diminishes in the same proportion; thus, if a yard of cloth is worth five dollars, three yards are worth fifteen dollars, the proportion or ratio of value to quantity remaining unaltered. — *Inverse ratio*, an expression used in reference to two quantities such that, when one increases, the other necessarily diminishes in the same proportion, and, *vice versa*, when one diminishes, the other increases in the same proportion; the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities.

Syn.—*Ratio* is applied to numbers and quantity; as, arithmetical or geometrical ratio. Thus in the geometrical progression 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio is the number 2 by which each term is multiplied to produce the succeeding term. *Ratio* relates to two quantities; *proportion* to four. *Proportion* is an equality of ratios. *Rate* is employed in common concerns; as, the rate of six per cent.; the rate of ten dollars a week. *Proportion* is employed in matters of science and the arts, and has respect to size, number, and parts. The beauty of a work of art depends much on the due proportion of the different parts.

RĀ-TI-ŌC'I-NĀTE (rāsh-q-ō-ē-nāt) [rāsh-q-ō-ē-ē]

nāt, *W. P. E. Sm. W. Fr.*; ra-shō'se-nāt, *S.*; rā-shē-
dā'se-nāt, *Ja.*, *v. n.* [*L. ratiocinor, ratiocinatus*;
ratio, reason; *It. raziocinare*; *Sp. raziocinar*.]
To reason; to argue. [*u.*] *Sir W. Petty.*

[[*RĀ-TI-ŌC-I-NĀ'TION* (rāsh-e-ōs-e-nā'shūn, *W. P. J. E. F. Sm. C. W. Fr.*; rā-shē-sē-nā'shūn, *S.*; rā-shē-
dā'se-nā'shūn, *Ja.*), *n.* [*L. ratiocinatio*; *It. raziocinio*; *Sp. raziocinación*.] The act or pro-
cess of reasoning.

The schoolmen make a third act of the mind, which they
call *ratiocinatio*; and we may stile it the generation of a
judgment from others actually in our understanding. *Locke.*

[[*RĀ-TI-ŌC-I-NĀ-TĪVE* (rāsh-e-ōs-e-nā-tiv), *a.* [*L. ratio
inhibens*; *It. raziocinativo*.] Argumenta-
tive; reasoning. [*B.*] *J. S. Mill.*

RĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. ratio*, proportion; *It. razione*;
Sp. ración; *Fr. ration*.]

1. (*Mil.*) An allowance or portion of food,
ammunition, &c., assigned daily to an officer or
soldier, when troops are on service. *Burke.*

2. (*Vint.*) A certain allowance of provisions
to naval officers and seamen for their daily sub-
sistence. *Mar. Dict.*

[[*RĀ'TION-AL* (rāsh'un-āl) [*rāsh'un-āl*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. B. Cl.*; rā'shūn-āl,
Wb.], *a.* [*L. rationalis*; *ratio*, reason; *It. razionale*;
Sp. racional; *Fr. rationnel*.]

1. Having the power of, or agreeable to, reason.
It is our glory and happiness to have a *rational* nature. *Law.*

When the conclusion is deduced from the unerring dic-
tates of our faculties, we say the inference is *rational*. *Glanville.*

2. Governed by reason; reasonable; wise;
judicious. "A *rational* man." *Johnson.*

Rational divinity, (*Theol.*) that system of religion
which professes to appeal exclusively to *reason*, and
admits no tenets which the reason of man cannot
fully comprehend. *Eden.* — *Rational horizon*, (*Astron.*)
a plane, conceived to extend to the region of the stars,
passing through the centre of the earth and parallel
to the sensible horizon of the observer's station. *Herschel.* — *Rational quantity*, (*Math.*) a quantity that in-
volves no radicals; — so called in contradistinction
to *radical quantities*, which are irrational, i. e. incapa-
ble of being expressed by exact parts of unity. *Da. & P.*

It is very common in the United States to pro-
nounce *rational* and *rational* with the first syllable
long — *rā'tional*, *nā'tional*; but this mode is not coun-
tenanced by any of the English orthoepists.

Syn. — *Rational* and *reasonable* are originally de-
rived from the same Latin word, *ratio*, reason; yet
rational is more directly from the Latin *ratio*, *rationa-
lis*, and *reasonable* from the English word *reason*. *Rational*
is the more speculative term; *reasonable*, the
more common and practical. One who is possessed
of reason is *rational*; one who exercises reason, *rea-
sonable*. All men are deemed *rational*, though many
are far from being *reasonable*. A *rational* being;
a *reasonable* man. *Rational* and *reasonable*, as applied
to things, both signify in accordance with reason;
but *rational* is commonly used with reference to ab-
stract matters, and *reasonable* to the business of life;
as, a *rational* ground or motive; a *reasonable* proposi-
tion or demand.

[[*RĀ'TION-AL* (rāsh'un-āl), *n.* A rational being.
"The world of *rational*." *Young.*

RĀ-TI-Q-NĀ'LE (rāsh-e-q-nā'le) [*rāsh-e-q-nā'le*, *P. E. R.*; rā-shē-q-nā'le, *Ja. Sm.*; rāsh-un-ā'le, *K. B.*; rāsh-un-āl, *C.*; rā-shūn-ā'le, *Wb.*], *n.* [*L. rationalis*, *rationale*, *rationale*, theorectical].

1. A detail with reasons.

Holding out, as it were, to view a *rationale* of the universe.
Coventry.

2. A theoretical solution or explanation.

There cannot be a body of rules without a *rationale*, and
this *rationale* constitutes the science. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

[[*RĀ'TION-AL-ISM* (rāsh'un-āl-izm), *n.* [*Fr. ration-
alisme*.]

1. (*Phil.*) The doctrine that reason furnishes
certain elements, without which experience is
not possible.

"*Rationalism*, in philosophy, is opposed to
sensualism, *sensualism*, or *sensism*, according to which
all our knowledge is derived from sense. It is also
opposed to *empiricism*, which refers all our knowledge
to sensation and reflection, or experience." *Fleming.*

2. (*Theol.*) Interpretation of Scripture truths
on the principles of human reason: — the adop-
tion of reason as a sole and sufficient guide,
exclusive of tradition and revelation; — opposed
to *supernaturalism*. *Brit. Crit.*

[[*RĀ'TION-AL-IST* (rāsh'un-āl-ist), *n.* One who
adheres to rationalism: — one who adopts rea-
son as his only guide in philosophy or religion.

The empirical philosophers are like mimes; they only
lay up and use their store. The *rationalists* are like the spi-

ders that speak out of their own mouths. But give me a
faculty, gathered by his own virtue. *Bacon.*

[[*RĀ'TION-AL-IST*, *a.* Relating to rationalism;
rationalistic. *Hoppus.*

[[*RĀ-TION-AL-IST*, *a.* Relating to ra-
tionalism or rationalists, accordant with rationalism. *Brit. Crit.*

[[*RĀ-TION-AL-IST*, *ad.* In a rational-
istic manner. *Ec. Rev.*

[[*RĀ-TI-Q-NĀL-I-TY* (rāsh-e-q-nāl'e-ty), *n.* [*L. ra-
tionalitas*; *It. razionalità*; *Sp. racionalidad*;
Fr. rationalité.]

1. The quality of being rational; the power
of reasoning.

With piety begins all good on earth;
'Tis the first-born of rationality. *Young.*

2. Soundness or sanity of mind. *Smart.*

3. The quality of being reasonable; reasona-
bleness.

In human occurrences, there have been many well-directed
intentions, whose *rationalities* will never bear a rigid ex-
amination. *Brownie.*

[[*RĀ'TION-AL-IZE*, *v. n.* [*i. RATIONALIZED*; *pp. RATIONALIZING*, *RATIONALIZED*.] To adopt
reason as the only guide in philosophy or reli-
gion; to act the rationalist.

To *rationalize* is to ask for reasons out of place; to ask
improperly how we are to account for certain things, — to be
unwilling to believe them unless they can be accounted for,
i. e. referred to something else as a cause, to some existing
system as harmonizing with them, or taking them up into
itself. *Lock.*

[[*RĀ'TION-AL-IZE*, *v. a.* To make rational or
rationalistic. *Warburton.*

[[*RĀ'TION-AL-LY* (rāsh'un-āl-le), *ad.* In a ra-
tional manner; reasonably. *South.*

[[*RĀ'TION-AL-NESS* (rāsh'un-āl-nēs), *n.* The
quality of being rational; rationality. *Johnson.*

RĀ'T-LINES, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Small, horizontal lines
or ropes, running across the shrouds, horizon-
tally, like the rounds of a ladder, and used to
step upon in going aloft. *Dana.*

RĀ'T-LINGS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) See *RATLINES*.

RA-TŌON', *n.* [*Sp. retoño*; *retoñar*, to shoot
again; *Fr. rejeton*.] A sprout or shoot from a
plant, as the sugar-cane, which has been cut
above the neck of the root. *Velasquez.*

RĀTS'BĀNE, *n.* [*rat* and *bane*.]

1. (*Bot.*) The name applied in Sierra Leone
to the poisonous fruit of *Chaetelia toxicaria*.
Lindley.

2. White arsenic, or arsenious acid; — so
called from its being used as a poison to destroy
rats. *L'Estrange.*

RĀTS'BĀNED (rāts'bānd), *a.* Poisoned by rats-
bane. *Junius.*

RĀT-TĀIL, *a.* Applied to a small round file re-
sembling a rat's tail. *Simmonds.*

RĀT-TĀILS, *n. pl.* A virulent disease in horses,
consisting of excrescences that creep from the
pastern to the middle of the shank; — so called
from their resemblance to a rat's tail. *Youtt.*

RAT-TĀN', *n.* [*Javanese rottang*; Malay *rotan*.
Buchanan.]

1. The stem of various species of palms of
the genus *Calamus*.

The best rattans are procured from Sumatra,
Borneo, and the Malayan peninsula, and form an ex-
tensive article of commerce. They are covered with
a hard, flinty coating or glazing, and being readily
split into strips, are much used in manufacturing the
bottoms of chairs and similar articles. *Baird. Eng. Cyc.*

2. A walking-stick or cane made of rattan.

RĀT-TĒEN', *n.* [*It. rattinare*, to nap cloth; *Sp. ratina*; *Fr. ratine*. — *Dut. ratijn*; *Ger. & Sw. ratin*.] A thick, quilted or twilled, woollen
stuff. *Swift.*

RĀT-TI-NĒT', *n.* A woollen stuff somewhat
thinner and lighter than ratteen. *Buchanan.*

RĀT'TING, *n.* 1. The act of one who rats; the
act of forsaking a weaker for a stronger party.

This must be confessed to be one of the most flagrant cases
of *rattening* recorded in our party annals. *Lori Campbell.*

2. (*Printing*.) The act of a person who works
for less than the established price. *Adams.*

RĀT'TLE (rāt'tl), *v. n.* [*Dut. ratelen, reutelen*;
Ger. raseln; *Dan. rasle*. — "It is the dim. of

rate." *Richardson.*] [*i. RATTLED*; *pp. RAT-
TLING*, *RATTLED*.]

1. To make a noise by frequent collision of
bodies not very sonorous; to clatter.

The shaft of arrows shook, and rattled in their case. *Di. yden.*
Did ye not hear it? No, 't was but the wind,
Or the car rattling o'er the stony street. *Dryden.*

2. To speak eagerly and noisily. *Dryden.*

RĀT'TLE, *v. a.* 1. To move so as to make a rat-
tle or clattering noise.

Her chain she rattles, and her whip she shakes. *Dryden.*

2. To stun or drive with noise.

He should be well content with a rattling of his
of it. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To rail at clamorously; to scold; to chide.

She . . . would sometimes rattle off her servants sharply.
To rattle down the rigging, (*Naut.*) to put ratlines on
the rigging. *Dana.*

RĀT'TLE, *n.* 1. A noise made by the frequent
collision of bodies not very sonorous.

The sharp rattle of the whirling phaeton, and the graver
rattle of the loaded wagon. *Hobbes.*

2. Empty and loud talk. *Hakewell.*

3. A talkative man; a prater. *Smart.*

4. An instrument, or child's toy, for making
a clattering noise.

Behold the child, by nature's kindly law,
Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw. *Pope.*

5. *pl. (Med.)* Noise produced by the air in
passing through mucus, of which the lungs are
unable to free themselves. *Dumglishon.*

6. (*Bot.*) A species of *Rhinanthus*.
Hooker. Gray.

RĀT'TLE-BŌX, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus
Crotalaria; — so called from the rattling of the
loose seeds in the pods. *Wood.*

RĀT'TLE-BRĀINED (-brānd), *a.* Giddy; wild;
rattle-headed. *Addison.*

RĀT'TLE-HEAD, } *n.* A giddy, talkative person;
RĀT'TLE-PĀTE, } a chatterer. *Halliwel.*

RĀT'TLE-HEAD'ED, } *a.* Giddy; talkative; wild.
RĀT'TLE-PĀT'ED, } *Prynne. Johnson.*

RĀT'TLE-MŌUSE, *n.* An old name for a bat; a
flicker-mouse. *Puttenham.*

RĀT'TLE-SNĀKE, *n. (Herp.)*
The name of American
snakes of the genus *Cro-
talis*. *Baird.*

The rattlesnake is very
venomous, its bite being gen-
erally attended with rapidly
fatal effects. The extremity
of the tail is composed of sev-
eral horny membranous cells,
loosely articulated, so that a
rattling noise is produced
when the snake shakes its
tail. *Rattlesnakes* have been
supposed to possess the power
of fascinating or charming
other animals, as birds, squirrels, hares, &c., but this
supposed power is probably only the effect of terror
on the victim. *Baird.*

RĀT'TLE-SNĀKE-RŌOT', *n.* (*Bot.*) A name
given to various plants reputed to be specific
against the poison of the rattlesnake, especially
to *Nabalus albus*. *Gray.*

RĀT'TLE-SNĀKE-WĒED', *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of
the genus *Eryngium*, used in America as an
application to the bite of the rattlesnake; *Eryn-
gium aquaticum*. *Eng. Cyc.*

RĀT'TLING, *n.* Noise produced by the repeated
collision of bodies not sonorous.

They had, to affright the enemy's horses, big rattles, cov-
ered with parchment, and small stones within; but the rat-
tling of shot might have done better service. *Hayward.*

RĀT-TŌON', *n.* A raccoon. [*u.*] *Walker.*

RAUGH-WĀCK'E, *n.* [*Ger.*] (*Geol.*) The lower
bed of the zechstein or limestone formation in
Germany, the equivalent of the magnesian lime-
stone of Durham in England. *Ansted.*

RAUCI-TY, *n.* [*L. raucitas*; *raucus*, rough; *Fr. raucité*.]

1. A loud, rough noise; hoarseness; rough-
ness. "The *raucity* of a trumpet." [*u.*] *Bacon.*

2. (*Med.*) A change in the voice, which loses
its smoothness and becomes low and obscure,
as in diseases of the larynx and trachea. *Hunt.*

RAU'COUS, *a.* [*L. raucus.*] Hoarse; harsh; rough; husky. "A raucous voice." *Dunghison.*

† **RAUGHT** (*rāwt*). The old *i.* & *p.* from *reach*. Reached. *Spenser.*

† **RAUNCH**, *v. a.* See **WRENCH**. *Todd.*

RAV'AGE, *v. a.* [*Fr. ravager.*] [*i.* **RAVAGED**; *pp.* **RAVAGING**, **RAVAGED**.] To lay waste or destroy by violence of any kind; to desolate; to sack; to ransack; to spoil; to waste; to ruin; to pilage; to plunder; to devastate.

Louis XIV. ravaged defenceless countries with armies sufficient to conquer them, if they had been prepared to resist. *Bolingbroke.*

Whilst off in whirls the mad tornado flies,
Mingling the ravaged landscape with the skies. *Goldsmith.*

RAV'AGE, *n.* Spoil; ruin; waste; desolation; devastation; destruction; havoc. *Rouce.*

An obvious and exposed prey to the ravage of devouring beasts. *Beutley.*

Syn.—*Ravage* expresses less than *desolation*, *destruction*, or *ruin*. A country may be *ravaged* by an army without being *laid waste* or made entirely *desolate*. *Desolation* and *destruction* denote destruction of the inhabitants and the human improvements of a country.

RAV'AG-ER, *n.* One who ravages; a plunderer.

RAVE, *v. n.* [*Dut. reven.*—*Fr. râver.*—"Menage declares it difficult to discover the origin of this word, and writes, to little purpose. It is to act as one *reaved* or *bereaved*."] [*i.* **RAVED**; *pp.* **RAVING**, **RAVED**.] To be mad, furious, or delirious; to act or talk insanely, unreasonably, or senselessly; to rage.

Have I not cause to rave, and beat my breast,
To rend my heart with grief, and run distracted? *Addison.*

A mighty rock, 'gainst which do rare
The roaring billows in their proud disdain. *Spenser.*

RAVE, *n.* The upper side-piece of the body of a cart. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

RAV'EL (*rāv'vī*), *v. a.* [*Dut. rafelen.*] [*i.* **RAVELLED**; *pp.* **RAVELLING**, **RAVELLED**.]

1. To unweave or untwist; to disentangle; to unroll; to disclose; to unravel.

Sleep, that knits up the ravelled sleeve of care. *Shak.*

The night still ravelled what the day renewed. *Pope.*

2. To entangle; to entwine; to make intricate; to involve; to net. "To perplex the ravelled noose."

Goldsmith.

3. † To hurry over confusedly. [*n.*] *Digby.*

4. "To ravel appears to be a diminutive of *reave*, and to mean, to tear or pull asunder any thing complex or complicate, and thus, to unfold, to disclose; it has also acquired an opposite usage, from the same meaning, (to tear or pull asunder any thing whole or entire, into shreds, into ragged particles; and hence,) to pull or put into disorder or confusion, to confuse, to perplex, to entangle." *Richardson.*—See **UNRAVEL**.

RAV'EL (*rāv'vī*), *v. n.* 1. † To be unwoven or unravelled. *Spenser.*

2. To fall into perplexity or confusion.

Till, by their own perplexities involved,
They ravel more, still less resolved
But never find self-satisfying solution. *Milton.*

3. To work in perplexity; to busy one's self with intricacies.

It will be needless to ravel far into the records of older times. *Deacy of Piety.*

RAV'ELIN (*rāv'vīn*), *n.* [*It. rivellino*; *Sp. revelin*; *Fr. ravelin*.—Probably from *It. regliare*, to watch. *P. Cyc.*] (*Fort.*) A triangular work raised on the counterscarp before the curtain of a place, to cover the gates and the bridges.

4. "It consists of two faces, forming a salient angle, and is defended by the faces of the neighboring bastions. The *ravelin* is sometimes called a *half-moon*, or *semi-lune*." *Mil. Ency.*

RAV'EL-LINGS, *n. pl.* Unwoven or untwisted threads. *Clarke.*

RAV'EN (*rāv'vn*), *n.* [*A. S. hrafen*; *Dut. raaf*; *Ger. rabe*; *Dan. ravn*; *Icel. hrafn*; *Sw. ravn*.—Probably from *A. S. ræfian*, to plunder. *Johnson.*] (*Ornith.*) A large passerine bird of the genus *Corvus*, allied to the crow; *Corvus corax*.

I have seen a perfectly white raven, as to bill as well as feathers. *Boyle.*



The raven, crow, and daw seem all to have been named from their voices. *St. John Stoddart.*

5. The general color of the raven is black, finely glossed with blue; its size is equal to that of the domestic cock. The raven is celebrated for its longevity, its thievish disposition, and its power of distinct articulation. From its lugubrious croak, fetid odor, and black color, it was long considered a bird of ill omen. *Eng. Cyc. Band.*

RAV'EN (*rāv'vn*), *a.* Resembling a raven, as in color; black.

Smoothing the raven down of darkness till it smiled. *Milton.*

RAV'EN (*rāv'vn*), *v. a.* [*Goth. raubon*, to rob; *raupjan*, to pull, to pluck; *A. S. ræfian*, to seize, to destroy; *Dut. rooven*; *Ger. rauben*; *Dan. rive*; *Icel. hrifsa*; *Sw. raffa*, *rjefa*.—*Fr. ravir*.—See **RAVE**.] [*i.* **RAVENED**; *pp.* **RAVENING**, **RAVENED**.]

1. † To obtain by violence.

The sea hath ravened from that shire that whole country of Lionness. *Malcolm.*

2. To devour with rapacity; to eat greedily.

There is a conspiracy of the prophets, like a ravening lion ravening the prey. *Is. l. xxv.*

RAV'EN (*rāv'vn*), *v. n.* To prey with rapacity.

Benjamin shall raven as a wolf, in the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil. *Gen. xlix. 27.*

RAV'EN (*rāv'vn*), *n.* Prey; ravin. — See **RAVIN**. *Johnson.*

RAV'EN-ER, *n.* One who ravens or plunders.

RAV'EN-ING (*rāv'vn-ing*), *n.* Act of one who ravens; violence; a plundering. *Oberbury.*

RAV'EN-ING, *p. a.* Devouring; rapacious.

They gaped upon me with their mouths, as a ravening and a roaring lion. *Ps. xxii. 13.*

† **RAV'EN-ING-LY**, *ad.* In a ravening manner; greedily; ravenously. *Udal.*

RAV'EN-OUS (*rāv'vn-ūs*), *a.* [See **RAVEN**.] Furiously voracious; hungry to rage; rapacious.

Are wolfish, bloody, starved, and ravenous. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **FEROCIOUS**, **RAPACIOUS**.

RAV'EN-OUS-LY (*rāv'vn-ūs-le*), *ad.* In a ravenous manner; with raging voracity. *Johnson.*

RAV'EN-OUS-NESS (*rāv'vn-ūs-nēs*), *n.* The quality of being ravenous; furious voracity. *Hale.*

RAV'EN'S-DUCK, *n.* [*Ger. ravenstuck*.] A kind of canvas or sail-cloth. *Simmonds.*

RAV'ER, *n.* One who raves. *Sherwood.*

RAV'IN (*rāv'vn*), *n.* 1. Food obtained by violence; prey; plunder.

The lion strangled for his lionesses, and filled his holes with prey, and his dens with ravin. *Is. li. 12.*

2. Rapaciousness; rapine. "Exposed to the ravin of any vermin that may find them." *Ray.*

† **RAV'IN** (*rāv'vn*), *a.* Ravenous; rapacious. *Shak.*

RA-VINE (*ra-vēn*), *n.* [*Fr. ravine*, "i. e. *riven*, . . . a hollow formed by riving or tearing a course, a passage." *Richardson.*—*Landais* derives it from the barbarous *L. lacina*, or *labina*, from *L. labor*, to fall, because a *ravine* is produced by the falling of water.] A long, deep hollow, usually formed by a stream or torrent of water:—a deep pass; a gorge. *Coleridge.*

RAV'ING, *n.* Madness; fury; furious exclamation.

Our ravings and complaints are but like arrows shot up into the air at no mark, and so to no purpose. *Temple.*

RAV'ING, *a.* Furious; distracted; frenzied; mad.

RAV'ING-LY, *ad.* With frenzy; with distraction.

RAV'ISH, *v. a.* [*L. rapio*, to take by force; *It. rapire*; *Fr. ravir*.—See **RAPE**, and **RAVEN**.] [*i.* **RAVISHED**; *pp.* **RAVISHING**, **RAVISHED**.]

1. To take away by violence; to strip.

These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin, *Shak.*

Will quicken and accuse thee.

2. To violate by force; to deflower by violence; to commit rape upon. *Lam. v. 11.*

3. To enrapture; to charm; to delight; to transport. "The general being ravished with the sudden joy of this report." *Harknuy.*

RAV'ISH-ER, *n.* One who ravishes. *Spenser.*

RAV'ISH-ING, *n.* Act of one who ravishes:—rapture; transport; ravishment. *Folkham.*

RAV'ISH-ING, *p. a.* Taking by violence.—*de-*flouring by violence:—delighting; affording joy or transport.

RAV'ISH-ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to ravish; with ravishment or transport. *Chapman.*

RAV'ISH-MENT, *n.* [*Fr. ravissement*]

1. The act of ravishing; forcible violation; rape. *Br. Taylor.*

2. Transport; rapture; ecstasy; enravishment.

Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould
Breathe such divine, such murg'rous rapt'ment? *Milton.*

3. † (*Eng. Law.*) A forcible taking away, as of a ward. *Ld. Coke.*

RAV'IS-SANT, *a.* (*Her.*) Springing upon prey, as a wolf. *Buchanan.*

RAW, *a.* [*A. S. hreaw*; *Dut. raauw*; *Ger. roh*; *Dan. råt*; *Sw. rå*.]

1. Bare of skin or other covering. "His cheek-bones raw." *Spenser.*

2. Being as if bare; sore; sensitive.

And all his sinews waxon weak and raw
Through long in punishment. *Spenser.*

3. Not cooked; not subdued by heat. "Great lumps of flesh and gobbets raw." *Spenser.*

Fine meat left raw for lack of concoction. *Sir T. Elyot.*

4. Immature; unripe. *Johnson.*

5. Given in experience; unprepared; unskilful; inexperienced. "Raw troops." *Stoeger.*

6. New; untried. "Raw tricks." *Shak.*

7. Cold and damp; chilly; bleak. "A raw and gusty day." *Shak.*

8. Not prepared or treated by any process of art or nature before, in the natural or original state. "Raw silk." *Johnson.* "Raw materials." "Raw hides." *Simmonds.*

RAW'BONE, *a.* Rawboned. *Spenser.*

RAW'BONED (*-bōnd*), *a.* Having little flesh on the bones; gaunt; lean. *Shak.*

RAW'HEAD, *n.* A spectre mentioned to frighten children. "Rawhead and bloody bones." *Dryden.*

RAW'ISH, *a.* Somewhat raw. *Marston.*

RAW'LY, *ad.* 1. In a raw manner; unskilfully. 2. Without preparation; hastily. *Shak.*

RAW'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being raw. *Bacon.*

2. Unskilfulness; inexperience. "The rawness of his seamen." *Hakewill.*

3. Lack of preparation; hasty manner. *Shak.*

RAW'PORT, *n.* (*Naut.*) A port-hole, in small vessels, for working an oar in a calm. *Smart.*

RAY (*rā*), *n.* [*L. radius*; *It. raggio*; *Sp. rayo*; *Fr. rayon*, a ray; *rate*, a stroke, a line.]

1. A straight line, as of light or of heat, issuing or propagated from a central point.

The least light, or part of light, which may be stopped alone, or do suffer any thing alone, which the rest of the light doth not or suffers not, I call a ray of light. *Newton.*

A ray of white light may be divided, by refraction, into a number of distinct rays of different colors. *Brande.*

2. "The significance of the term has recently been extended. In its most general sense, it means any group of straight lines drawn from a fixed centre, whether they are contained within the same plane or otherwise. In this very general meaning it is now frequently employed in geometry." *Makol.*

2. Any lustre, corporal or intellectual. *Pope.*

3. A disease in sheep;—also called *scab*, *shub*, and *rubbers*. *Wright.*

4. † Array; order.

And all the damsels of that town in ray
Came dancing forth, and joyous carols sang. *Spenser.*

5. (*Bot.*) One of the pedicels of an umbel, which diverge from a centre:—the margin of the capitulum, as of the sunflower, when it bears ligulate flowers. *Gray.*—A species of *Lolium*, or darnel; ray-grass. *Ainsworth.*

6. (*Physic.*) An indefinitely small portion of a stream of light or heat, which, when it passes through a space free from all material substances, or through a material substance or medium perfectly uniform in its structure, moves in a direction perfectly rectilinear. A ray of light may be imagined to be described by the motion of a point of light. *Foucault.*

7. (*Ich.*) A bony or cartilaginous ossicle in the fin, supporting the membrane. *Doen.*

Fluents of the ray, the marginal fluents of the capitulum.



lum or head, especially when ligulate and different from the central ones or florets of the disk. *Lindley*. — *Pencil of luminous rays*, a small detached stream composed of a collection of rays of light accompanying each other, being parallel and forming a beam, convergent to a point, or divergent from a point. *Young*. — *Solar rays*, rays emanating from the sun, and consisting of a union of luminous, thermic, and chemical rays. — *Thermic, calorific, or heating rays*, rays which have the power of elevating the temperature of bodies, and which, when the solar beam is submitted to prismatic analysis, are most abundant near the red end of the solar spectrum. — *Chemical rays*, rays which exert a powerful chemical effect on growing plants, and on many metallic and other compounds, and which are most abundant in and beyond the blue and violet rays of the solar spectrum. *Miller*. — *Visual ray*, (*Persp.*) a straight line drawn through the eye: — in divergent projections, the projecting line of any point. *Darius*. — *Principal ray*, (*Persp.*) the line drawn through the point of sight perpendicular to the perspective plane. *Darius*. — *Ray of curvature*. Same as *RADIUS OF CURVATURE*. *Hutton*.
Syn. — See **GLEAM**.

RĀY, *n.* [*Sp. raya*; *Fr. raie*.] (*Ich.*) A cartilaginous fish, having the body horizontally flattened, and more or less discous, of the sub-order *Raïde*, which includes, among many other varieties, the skate and the torpedo. *Eng. Cyc.*

RĀY (rā), *v. a.* [*i. RAYED*; *pp. RAYING, RAYED*.]
 1. To shoot forth or emit, as rays. [*R.*]
The pastoral queen . . . rays
Her smiles, sweet-beaming, on her shepherd king. *Thomson*.
 2. To stripe; to streak. [*R.*] *Chaucer*.
 3. † To array. *Promptuarium Parvulorum*.
 4. † To defile; to bewray. *Spenser*.

RĀ'YAH, *n.* A term applied by the Turkish government to its non-Mahometan subjects, who pay the capitation tax. *Dr. Walsh*.

Under Bajazet I., the taxable *rayahs* in Turkey in Europe were numbered at 1,112,000; under Selim, the late sultan, at 1,337,000. *Brande*.

RĀYED (rād), *p. a.* 1. Striped; streaked; marked with lines. *Shak.*
 2. (*Zo. l.*) Noting animals of the class *Radiata*; radiate. *Eng. Cyc.*

RĀY'-GRASS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of grass; common darnel; rye-grass; *Lolium perenne*. *Gray*.
RĀY'LESS (rā'le-), *a.* Without rays of light; emitting no rays; dark. *Young*.

† **RĀY'ON**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A ray of light. *Spenser*.

RĀY'ON-NĀNT, *a.* [*Fr.*] (*Her.*) Darting forth rays. *Buchanan*.

RĀZE, *n.* A root, as of ginger; race. *Shak.*

RĀZE, *v. a.* [*L. rado, rasus*; *Fr. raser*. — See **RASE**.] [*i. RAZED*; *pp. RAZING, RAZED*.]

1. To erase; to efface; to obliterate; to raze. *Razing the characters of your renown.* *Shak.*
 2. To overthrow from the foundation; to demolish; to destroy; to subvert. "Cities razed and warriors slain." *Pope*.
The royal hand that razed unhappy Troy. *Dryden*.

Syn. — See **DEMOLISH**.

RĀ-ZĒÉ', *n.* [*Fr. rasé*, shaved, razed.] (*Naut.*) A vessel of war reduced to an inferior class by cutting down her upper deck, as a seventy-four cut down to a frigate. *Dana*.

RĀ-ZĒÉ', *v. a.* [*i. RAZED*; *pp. RAZING, RAZED*.] To cut down or reduce to a lower class, as a ship. *Brande*.

RĀ'ZOR, *n.* [*L. rado, rasus*, to shave; *It. rasojo*; *Fr. rasoir*.]

1. A knife or instrument for shaving off beard or hair. *Hooker*.
 2. A tusk. "Razors of a boar." *Johnson*.

RĀ'ZOR-A-BLE, *a.* Fit to be shaved. [*R.*] *Shak.*

RĀ'ZOR-BĀCK, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large species of whale inhabiting the North Sea; *Physalus Antiquorum*, or *Balena Antiquorum*. *Eng. Cyc.*

RĀ'ZOR-BILL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of auk, about fifteen inches long, abundant in the arctic regions, having a large, straight bill compressed laterally; black-billed auk; *Alca torda*. It closely resembles the common guillemot. *Yarrell*.

RĀ'ZOR-FISH, *n.* (*Conch.*) A bivalve of the genus *Solen*, having a shell resembling a razor in form. *Eng. Cyc.*



RĀ'ZOR-MĀK-ER, *n.* One who makes razors.

RĀ'ZOR-SHELL, *n.* The shell of the razor-fish.

RĀ'ZOR-STROP, *n.* A strop for sharpening razors; — written also *razor-strap*. *Spectator*.

RĀ'ZURE (rā'zhur), *n.* [*L. rasura*; *rado, rasus*, to scrape; *Fr. rasure*.] The act of erasing; erasure, — also written *rasure*. *Shak.*

RE- [*L.*] A prefix or an inseparable particle, denoting repetition, iteration, or backward action; as, "To return" — to come back; "To revise" — to live again; *repercussion* — the act of driving back. — It is much used before verbs and verbal nouns.

RĒ-AB-SÖRB', *v. a.* To absorb again or anew. "This air it greedily reabsorbs." *Kirwan*.

RĒ-AB-SÖRP'TION, *n.* The act of reabsorbing, or the state of being reabsorbed. *Tre*.

RĒ-AC-CESS', *n.* A new or fresh access; a visit renewed. "Reaccess of the sun." *Hakewill*.

RĒ-AC-CÜSE', *v. a.* To accuse again or anew. "Who reaccused Norfolk." *Daniel*.

RĒACH (rēch), *v. a.* [*A. S. ræcan*, to reach, to extend; *Dut. reiken*, to reach, *rekken*, to stretch; *Ger. reichen*, to reach, *recken*, to extend; *Dan. række*, *rekke*, to reach, to extend; *Sw. räckta*; *Icel. rekka*, to extend. — *Gr. ῥέγω, ῥέξω*, to reach; *L. rego*, to lead straight.] [*i. REACHED*; *pp. REACHING, REACHED, † RAUGHT*.]
 1. To extend; to stretch; to hold or put forth. *Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side: and be not faithless, but believing.* *John xx. 27.*
He shall flourish,
To all the plains about him. *Shak.*
 2. To extend to; to touch in extent. "His stature reached the sky." *Milton*.
A bridge of wondrous length,
From hell continued, reaching the utmost orb
Of this frail world. *Milton*.
 3. To extend something, as the hand, to; to touch by extending or holding forth something; as, "To reach a book on a table"; "To reach the top of a tree with a pole."
Having let down his sounding-line, he reaches no bottom. *Locke*.
 4. To strike or hit from a distance. *Oppat power, thy present aid afford,*
That I may reach the heart. *Dryden*.
 5. To take, as with the hand. [*R.*]
Lest, therefore, now his bolder hand
Reach also of the tree of life, and eat. *Milton*.
 6. To extend to, as with the hand, so as to deliver. "Reach me a chair." *Shak.*
 7. To come to; to arrive at. "Before this letter reaches your hands." *Pope*.
The coast so long desired
Thy troops shall reach, but, having reached, repent. *Dryden*.
 8. To attain to; to gain; to obtain.
The best accounts of the appearances of nature which human penetration can reach come short of its reality. *Cuvier*.
 9. † To overreach; to deceive. *South*.
Syn. — To reach conveys the idea of attaining a point or an object by extending or stretching. We reach an object higher than ourselves by stretching out the arm and extending it above our heads; as, to reach a hat from a peg, or a book from a shelf. A traveller reaches or arrives at the end of his journey. To reach commonly implies the idea of exertion; things extend in any manner; — water extends into the country. Views, thoughts, works, charity, &c., are extended.

RĒACH, *v. n.* 1. To be extended; to extend.

A tower, whose top may reach to heaven. *Gen. ii. 4.*
 The new world reaches quite across the torrid zone. *Boyle*.

2. To be extended far. "Great men have reaching hands." *Shak.*

3. To extend or be lengthened in time.

Your threshing shall reach unto the vintage, and the vintage shall reach unto the sowing-time. *Lev. xxv. 5.*

4. To extend the hand to take any thing.

Causes import your need of this fair fruit:
 Goddess humane, reach then, and freely taste. *Milton*.

5. To try to attain to, or to gain, something.

Reaching above our nature does no good;
 We must fall back to our old flesh and blood. *Pope*.

6. To attempt to vomit; to retch. *Cheyne*.

To reach after, at, or unto, to endeavor to attain to or to gain. "The mind reaching after a positive idea of infinity." *Locke*. "To reach at victory." *Shak.*

RĒACH, *v. n.* 1. The act of reaching; the act of touching or taking by extension, as of the hand.

For, high from ground, the branches would require
 Thy utmost reach or Adam's. *Milton*.

2. Power or ability of reaching. "There may be in a man's reach a book." *Locke*.

Out of the reach of danger, he [Junius] has been bold, out of the reach of shame, he has been confident. *Johnson*.

3. Power of attainment; limit or extent of powers or faculties; capability; capacity.

His wonder far exceeded reason's reach. *Spenser*.
 Be sure yourself and your own reach to know. *Pope*.

4. Depth of thought; penetration; contrivance; scheme.

Drawn by others, who had deeper reaches than themselves, to matters which they least intended. *Hawward*.

5. An artifice to attain some distant advantage; a fetch.

The Duke of Parma had particular reaches and ends of his own unhand, to cross the design. *Bacon*.

6. Extent; extension.

In little space
 The confines met of empyreal heaven
 And of this world, and, on the left hand, hell,
 With long reach, interposed. *Milton*.

7. A low piece of land or rock extending into the water, as on the sea-coast. *Pope*.

8. That portion of a river in which the stream preserves a straight direction. *Brande*.

RĒACH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be reached; attainable. *H. Martineau*.

RĒACH'ER, *n.* One who reaches. *Todd*.

RĒACH'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who reaches, or endeavors to attain. *Pope*.
 2. † An effort to vomit; a retching. *Holland*.

RĒACH'ING-POST, *n.* A post used in rope-making, fixed in the ground at the lower end of a ropewalk. *Crabb*.

RĒACH'LESS, *a.* That cannot be reached; unattainable. *Hall*.

RĒ-ÄCT', *v. a.* [*i. REACTED*; *pp. REACTING, REACTED*.] To act or perform again or a second time; to reëact.

RĒ-ÄCT', *v. n.* To return operation, force, impulse, or impression; to act in reciprocation or opposition. *Cudworth*.

The lungs, being the chief instrument of sanguification, and acting strongly upon the chyle to bring it to an animal fluid, must be reacted upon as strongly. *Arbuthnot*.

RĒ-ÄCT'ION, *n.* 1. The action or force which a body, acted on by another body, exerts at the same instant upon it; action or force reciprocated or returned; reciprocal action. *Young*.
 Newton's third law of motion is, that reaction is always contrary and equal to action, or that the mutual actions of two bodies are always equal, and exerted in opposite directions. *Brande*.
 2. Any action or force exerted in resisting or overcoming other action or force.
 We cannot be too much on our guard against reactions, lest we rush from one fault into another contrary fault. *Whately*.
 3. (*Chem.*) The action exerted upon each other by chemical substances, producing decomposition, new compounds, &c.
Reaction water-wheel, a water-wheel having curved vanes or buckets on which the water reacts, producing a backward rotatory motion. *Simmonds*.

RĒ-ÄCT'ION-A-RY, *a.* Implying reaction. *Black*.

RĒ-ÄCT'IVE, *a.* Relating to, or causing, reaction. *Blackmore*.

RĒ-ÄCT'IVE-LY, *ad.* By reaction. *Foster*.

RĒ-ÄCT'IVE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being reactive. *Wright*.

† **RĒAD**, *n.* [*A. S. ræd, red*; *Dut. raad*; *Scot. rede*.] Saying; sentence: — counsel. *Spenser*.

RĒAD (rād), *v. a.* [*Goth. rodian*, to speak; *A. S. rædan*, to read, to appoint, to rule, to conjecture, to advise; *ræd, red*, speech, discourse, counsel; *arædan*, to read; *Dut. redenen*, to reason; *raden*, to counsel; *rede*, speech, discourse; *raad*, counsel; *Ger. reden*, to talk, to discourse; *rede*, speech, discourse; *Dan. rede*, account; *raade*, to counsel; *raad*, advice; *Sw. rad*, advice; *Icel. ræda*, to speak; *rad*, advice. — *Ir. radham*, to say, to relate; *W. adrodd*, to relate, to declare. — *Rus. rade*, counsel; *Polish rada*.] [*i. READ*; *pp. READING, READ*.]
 1. To peruse, whether audibly or silently, as a book, or any thing written or printed.

Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find fault and discourse, but to weigh and consider. *Lucan.*

The law of God I *read*, and found it sweet,
Made it my whole delight. *Milton.*

A perfect judge will *read* each work of wit
With the same spirit that his author writ. *Pope.*

2. To discover by marks, signs, or characters.
On his dead face he *read* great magnanimity. *Spenser.*

3. To explain; to interpret. *Chaucer.*

4. To learn by observation or inspection.

From her shall *read* the perfect ways of honor. *Shak.*

5. To know or understand fully. "Who is 't
can *read* a woman?" *Shak.*

6. To study by reading; as, "To *read* law."

7. † To conjecture; to guess. *Spenser.*

8. Still so used in some parts of England. *Grose.*

8. † To counsel; to advise. *Gower.*

9. † To declare; to tell; to rehearse. *Spenser.*

READ, *v. n.* 1. To perform the act of reading.

"They *read* in the book." *Neh. viii. 8.*

2. To practise reading; to be studious in books. "Tis sure that Fleury *reads*." *Taylor.*

3. To be read; to appear in writing or printing, as a passage; as, "So the passage *reads*."

4. † To declare; to tell. *Spenser.*

READ (*rēd*), *a.* [From *read*.] Instructed in books; learned by reading. "A poet of genius . . . well *read* in Longinus." *Addison*

READ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be read; fit to be read; legible. *Hurd.*

READ'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being readable; legibility. *Ec. Rev.*

READ'A-BLY, *ad.* So as to be read; legibly.

RE-AD-DRĒSS', *v. a.* To address again. *Boyle.*

† **RE**-A-DEPT', *v. a.* [L. *re*, again, and *adipiscor*, to obtain.] To regain; to recover. *Edw. Hall.*

† **RE**-A-DEPT'ION, *n.* Act of regaining. *Bacon.*

READ'ER, *n.* 1. One who reads. *B. Jonson.*

2. One who reads much; one studious in books. *Dryden.*

3. (*Eccl.*) One whose office is to read prayers in a church:—a deacon appointed to perform divine service in a church or chapel of which no one has the cure. *Swift. Brander.*

4. The office, or rather the name, is still continued in the English Church; but in every cure the reader is a regularly ordained minister. *Eden.*

5. A person employed to correct proof; a proof-reader. *Simmonds.*

6. One who reads lectures on scientific subjects. [English universities.] *Wright.*

READ'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a reader, as of prayers in a church. *Swift.*

READ'I-LY (*rēd'ē-lē*), *ad.* In a ready manner; without delay; quickly; promptly;—willingly.

READ'I-NESS (*rēd'ē-nēs*), *n.* 1. The state of being ready; freedom from delay or obstruction; promptitude; promptness; expediteness.

He would not forget the *readiness* of their king in aiding him. *Bacon.*

2. Cheerfulness; willingness; alacrity. "A *readiness* to obey the known will of God." *South.*

3. A state of preparation; preparedness. *Shak.*

They remained near a month, that they might be in *readiness* to attend the motion of the army. *Clarendon.*

READ'ING (*rēd'ing*), *n.* 1. The act of one who reads; a perusal; the study of books. *Watts.*

The foundation of knowledge must be laid by *reading*. *Johnson.*

2. A lecture or prelection. *Johnson.*

3. Public recital. *Johnson.*

The Jews had their weekly *readings* of the law. *Hooker.*

4. The particular way in which a passage is written or printed, as a particular version or interpretation of a passage; a lection. "Various *readings*." *Churchill.*

There are in this manuscript some *readings* different from the common copies. *Waterland.*

READ'ING, *p. a.* Perusing; studious of books. *Johnson.*

Reading man, a hard student. [English universities.] *Brasted.*

READ'ING-BOOK (*-bōk*), *n.* A book containing lessons in reading.

READ'ING-BŌY, *n.* A boy employed to read copy to a proof-reader. *Simmonds.*

READ'ING-DĒSK, *n.* A desk at which reading is performed, as in a church. *Hook.*

READ'ING-HOOK (*-hōk*), *n.* An instrument of bone or ivory for marking books. *Simmonds.*

READ'ING-RŌOM, *n.* A room appropriated to reading; a room where newspapers, periodicals, &c., are read. *Simmonds.*

RE-AD-JOURN' (*-jurn'*), *v. a.* To adjourn a second time or again. *Cotgrave.*

RE-AD-JUST', *v. a.* To adjust or put in order again; readmittance. *Friedling.*

RE-AD-JUST'MENT, *n.* The act of readjusting, or the state of being readjusted. *Smith.*

RE-AD-MIS'SION (*re-ad-mis'ion*), *n.* The act of admitting again, or the state of being admitted again; readmittance. *Arbutnot.*

RE-AD-MIT', *v. a.* To admit or let in again. *Milton.*

RE-AD-MIT'TANCE, *n.* Admittance again or a second time; readmission. *Warton.*

RE-A-DŪPT', *v. a.* To adopt again. *Young.*

RE-A-DŌRN', *v. a.* To adorn again; to decorate anew. *Blackmore.*

RE-AD-VANCE', *v. n.* To advance again. *B. Jonson.*

RE-AD-VĒR'TEN-CY, *n.* The act of turning back to or reviewing. *Norris.*

READ'Y (*rēd'ē*), *a.* [A. S. *hræd*, *read*; Dut. *gereed*; Ger. *bereit*; Dan. *rede*; Sw. *redo*; Icel. *hræd*.]

1. Prepared so that there can be no delay. "A king *ready* to the battle." *Job xv. 21.*

My oxen and fatlings are killed, and all things are *ready*. *Matt. xxii. 4.*

2. Prompt; quick; expeditious. "Your *ready* mind." *2 Cor. viii. 19.* "It is *ready* sense." *Shak.*

A *ready* consent often subjects a woman to contempt. *S. Richardson.*

3. Expert; dexterous; apt; adroit. "Rzra was a *ready* scribe." *Ezra vii. 6.*

4. Willing; disposed; inclined. *Lord.* I am *ready* to go to prison with thee. *Luke xxii. 37.*

Those who should have helped him to mend things were *ready* to promote the disorders by which they might thrive than to set about tranquility. *Davenant.*

5. Being at the point; near. "I am afflicted and *ready* to die." *Ps. lxxxviii. 15.*

6. Near; at hand; handy; convenient. *A sapling pine he wrenched from out the ground, The readiest weapon that his fury found.* *Dryden.*

7. Easy; facile; opportune. *Sometimes the readiest way which a wise man hath to conquer is to fly.* *Hooker.*

To make *ready*, to make things ready; to make preparations; to prepare. "A large upper room furnished . . . ; there make *ready* for us." *Mark xiv. 15.*

Syn.—He is *ready* who is prepared at the time; he is prompt who is prepared before the time. When applied as personal characteristics, *ready* respects the will, prompt the vigor or zeal which impels to action. *Ready* for action; prompt to reply; prepared for a journey; willing to perform; eager in pursuit; quick in movement; apt to learn.—A *ready* entrance has no obstruction; an *easy* entrance is large and commodious.—Pardon *readily*; comprehend *easily*.

READ'Y, *ad.* In readiness; without delay; readily. "Ready armed." [L.] *Num. xxxii. 17.*

READ'Y, *n.* Ready money. [Vulgar.] *Arbutnot.*

READ'Y, *v. a.* To make ready. [Local, E.] *Brooke.*

READ'Y-MADE, *a.* Made or prepared beforehand; not made to order. *Simmonds.*

READ'Y-RĒCK'ON-ER, *n.* A book or a card containing tables of figures for facilitating arithmetical calculations. *Simmonds.*

READ'Y-WIT'TED, *a.* Having ready wit or apprehension; quick-witted. *Wright.*

RE-AF-FYRM', *v. a. & n.* To affirm again or to make a second affirmation. *R. Fletcher.*

RE-AF-FYRM'ANCE, *n.* Act of affirming again; a second affirmation. *Ayliffe.*

RE-AF-FŌR'EST-ED, *a.* (Law.) Converted anew into a forest. *Whishaw.*

RE-A'GENT, *n.* (Chem.) A substance used to produce a chemical reaction,—especially a reaction preparatory to the application of a test:—a term used to designate substances which, on being applied to other substances, whose composition is unknown, indicate, by the sensible effects which they produce or fail to produce,

such as precipitation, effervescence, change of color, &c., their constituent elements or components; a test. *Dr. C. T. Jackson.*

RE-AG-GRĀ-VĀ'TION, *n.* (Catholic Church.) The last monitory published after three admonitions, and before the last excommunication. *Asch.*

RE-A-GRĒE', *v. n.* To agree again. *Daniel.*

† **RE**AK (*rēk*), *n.* A rush. *Diant.*

RE'AL, *a.* [Low L. *realis*, from L. *res*, *re*, a thing; It. *reale*; Sp. *real*; Fr. *réel*.]

1. Actually being or existing; actual; absolute; not fictitious, supposititious, or imaginary. "Real and unfeigned sufferings." *Blackmore.*

We do but describe an imaginary world that is but little akin to a *real* one. *Glanville.*

2. True; genuine; not artificial; actual; positive; certain; as, "A *real* diamond."

3. Pertaining to things, not to persons; not personal.

Many are perfect in men's humors that are not greatly capable of the *real* part of business. *Bacon.*

4. (Law.) In the common law, pertaining to, or consisting of, things that are permanent, fixed, and immovable, as lands or tenements; as, "Real estate." *Blackstone.*—In the civil law, pertaining to, or consisting of, a thing whether it be movable or immovable, lands or goods. *Bouvier.*

Real action, (Law.) an action concerning real property. — **Real asset**, real estate in the hands of an heir, chargeable with the payment of the debts of the ancestor. — **Real composition**, (Eng. Hist. Law.) an agreement made between the owner of lands and a parson or vicar, with the consent of the ordinary and the patron, that such lands shall, for the future, be discharged from payment of tithes by reason of some land, or other real recompense given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof. — **Real contract**, (Civil Law.) a contract in which the obligation arose from the thing itself which is the subject of it:—(Common Law.) a contract respecting real property. — **Chattel real**, such chattels as either appertain not immediately to the person, but to something by way of dependency, as a box with the title deeds of lands, or such as issue out of some real estate, as a lease of lands. — **Real estate**, or **real property**, that which consists of land, and of all rights and profits arising from, and annexed to, land, of a permanent, immovable nature; lands, tenements, and hereditaments. — **Real injury**, (Civil Law.) an injury arising from an unlawful act, as distinguished from a *verbal injury*. — **Real servitude**, (Civil Law.) a right in which one estate or piece of land owes to another estate. — **Real statute**, (Civil Law.) a statute having principally for its object property, and not concerning persons except in relation to property. *Burrell. Bouvier.* — **Real presence**, (Rom. Cath. Church.) the actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist. *Hook.* — **Real quantity**, (Math.) a quantity not involving any operations impossible to be performed, such, for instance, as the extraction of the even root of a negative quantity;—opposed to *imaginary*. *Darwin.* — **Real image**, (Opt.) an image actually formed;—used in contradistinction to *imaginary* or *virtual image*.—See **IMAGE**.

Syn.—**Real** (from L. *real*) signifies belonging to the thing as it is, and is opposed to *figural* or *imaginary*. **Actual** (from L. *ago*, *actio*) signifies belonging to the thing done, and is opposed to *supposititious*, *conceivèd*, or *reported*. **Positive** (L. *positivus*) signifies being fixed or established, and is opposed to *uncertain* or *doubtful*. **Real existence**, and **real sentiment**; **actual performance**; **actual survey**; **positive proof**; **certain evidence**; **genuine text**; **true account**.—See **AUTHENTIC**, **CERTAIN**.

RE'AL, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish and Mexican silver coin, worth about 8d. sterling (\$0.124). *Winkler.*

† **RE**'AL, *n.* A realist. *Burton.*

RE-AL'GAR [*re-al'gar*, K. Sm. O. Wt.; *re-al-gar*, Ja. C.], *n.* (Min.) A red or orange-yellow crystalline, sectile mineral, composed of bisulphide of arsenic, or two equivalents of sulphur and one of arsenic. *Miller. Dana.*

Realgar is also artificially prepared and used as a pigment.

RE'AL-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *réalisme*.] (Met.) The doctrine that in perception there is an immediate or intuitive cognition of the external object;—opposed to *idealism*:—the doctrine that genus and species are real things, existing independently of our conceptions and expressions;—opposed to *nominalism*. *Hamilton. Whately.*

Nominalism, as such, is not a doctrine, but a system, which we now see resolved into realism. *Fr. Rev.*

RE'AL-IST, *n.* [Fr. *réaliste*.] A believer in, or an adherent of, realism. *A. Wood.*

RĒ-AL-ÍS'TIC, *a.* Relating to realism. *Ec. Rev.*
RĒ-AL-Í-TY, *n.* [It. *realità*; Sp. *realidad*; Fr. *réalité*.]

1. The state of being real; actual being or existence; fact; truth.

I would have them well versed in the Greek and Latin poets, without which a man fancies that he understands a critic, when, in *reality*, he does not comprehend his meaning. *Addison.*

2. Something that is real; something actually existing.

My neck may be an idea to you, but it is a *reality* to me. *Beattie.*

3. Something intrinsically important; not merely matter of show. *Milton.*

4. (*Law.*) Realty; immobility. *Wright.*

Syn.—See TRUTH.

RĒ-AL-ÍZ-Á-BLE, *a.* That may be realized.

RĒ-AL-Í-ZÁ'TION, *n.* [Fr. *réalisation*.] Act of realizing, or state of being realized. *Glanvill.*

RĒ-AL-ÍZE, *v. a.* [Sp. *realizar*; Fr. *réaliser*.] [*i.* REALIZED; *pp.* REALIZING, REALIZED.]

1. To make real; to bring into being or act; to effect; to perform; to accomplish.

It will be as hard to comprehend as that an empty wish should remove a man from a position which, if realized, would remove his pain. *Glanvill.*

2. To convert into land or real estate, as money. *Johnson.*

3. To make certain; to substantiate. *Roget.*

Fr.—This word, in the sense of *to make certain or substantial*, has been reputed an Americanism; but Dr. Duglison says of it, that "it is universal in England in this very sense."—It is also used in America in the sense of *to gain*; as, "To realize profit";—likewise, in the sense of *to feel or bring home to one's mind as a reality, or to feel strongly*; and this latter sense is not without English authority; as, "To realize our position." *Ec. Rev.*

RĒ-AL-ÍZ-ĒR, *n.* One who realizes. *Coleridge.*

RĒ-AL-ÍZ-ING-LY, *ad.* So as to realize.

I complained that I had always found it difficult *realizingly* to feel that I had deserved eternal punishment. *E. D. Grynn.*

RĒ-AL-LĒ(Ē) (rē al-lēj), *v. a.* To allege again; to reassert. *Cotgrave.*

RĒ-AL-LĪ'ANCE, *n.* A renewed alliance. *Clarke.*

RĒ-AL-LY, *ad.* With reality or actual existence; actually; truly; in fact. *South. Young.*

RĒ-ALM (rēlm), *n.* [L. *regnum*; *rex, regis*, a king; *It. reame*; *re, a king*; Sp. *reino*; Fr. *royaume*.]

1. A kingdom; the dominions of a king. *Shak.*

2. A royal government. [*i.*]

The ants' republic, and the realm of bees. *Pope.*

RĒ-ALM'-BÜND-ING, *a.* Bounding a realm.

RĒ-AL-NĒSS, *n.* Reality. *Coleridge.*

† RĒ-AL-TY, *n.* [It. *realità*.] Royalty. *Milton.*

RĒ-AL-TY, *n.* [From *real*.] 1. † Reality. *More.*

2. (*Law.*) The quality of being real or of relating to real estate; immobility;—opposed to *personalty*. *Whishaw.*

RĒ-AM (rēm), *n.* [A. S. *ream*, a band, a strap; *Dut. riem*; *Ger. riemen*; *Dan. & Sw. rem*; *Icel. reim, rēma*.—*It. risma*, a ream; *Sp. resma*; *Fr. rame*.]

1. A package of paper containing twenty quires. *Pope.*

2. A leather strap.—See REIM. *Simmonds.*
Printer's ream, in England, a ream of 21½ quires, or 516 sheets. *Brande.*

RĒ-AM, *v. a.* To enlarge the bore or size of, as a hole, by means of an instrument. *Smart.*

† RĒ-AME, *n.* A realm. *Spenser.*

RĒ-AN-Í-MÁTE, *v. a.* To restore to animation or life; to revive; to resuscitate. *Glanvill.*

RĒ-AN-Í-MÁ'TION, *n.* The act of reanimating, or the state of being reanimated. *Wright.*

RĒ-AN-NĒX', *v. a.* To annex again; to reunite. *Bacon.*

To repurchase and *reannex* that duchy.

RĒ-AN-NĒX-Á'TION, *n.* The act of reannexing, or the state of being reannexed. *J. K. Polk.*

RĒ-AN-ŪNT', *v. a.* To anoint again. *Drayton.*

RĒ-AN-SWĒR, *v. a.* To answer again. *Shak.*

RĒ-AP (rēp), *v. a.* [A. S. *ripan*; *rip*, a harvest; *ripa*, a handful of grain; *Dut. rapen*.] [*i.* REAPED; *pp.* REAPING, REAPED.]

1. To cut with a sickle, as grain. "Reap the harvest." *Shak.*

2. To clear of grain by means of a sickle.

Let thine eyes be on the field that they do reap. *Ruth ii. 3.*

3. To gather; to obtain; to gain; to get. *Shak.*

They that love the religion which they profess may have failed in choice, but yet they are sure to reap what they have sown. *Hooker.*

RĒ-AP, *v. n.* To perform the act of reaping.

They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. *Ps. cxxv. 3.*

RĒ-AP, *n.* [A. S. *ripa*, a handful of grain.]

1. A handful or bundle of grain laid down by a reaper, to be gathered into sheaves by the binder. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wichliffe. Wright.*

2. A company of reapers. [*Eng.*] *Forby.*

RĒ-AP'ĒR, *n.* 1. One who reaps. *Pope.*

2. A machine for harvesting grain. *Simmonds.*

RĒ-AP'ING, *n.* The act of one who reaps; the act or operation of cutting grain with a sickle.

RĒ-AP'ING-HŌOK (-hāk), *n.* A sickle. *Dryden.*

RĒ-AP'ING-MÁ-CHĪNE', *n.* A machine for reaping grain. *Buchanan.*

RĒ-AP-PÁR'ĒL, *v. a.* To apparel again. *Donne.*

RĒ-AP-PĒAR', *v. n.* To appear again. *Scott.*

RĒ-AP-PĒAR'ANCE, *n.* A second appearance.

RĒ-AP-PLĪ-CÁ'TION, *n.* A new application.

RĒ-AP-PLŪ', *v. a.* To apply again. *Clarke.*

RĒ-AP-PŌINT', *v. a.* To appoint anew; to renew the appointment of. *Jodrell.*

RĒ-AP-PŌINT'MĒNT, *n.* A renewed or second appointment. *Fox.*

RĒ-AP-PŌR'TION, *v. a.* To apportion again; to redistribute. *Wright.*

RĒ-AP-PŌR'TION-MĒNT, *n.* A second apportionment. *Clarke.*

RĒ-AP-PRŌACH', *v. n.* To approach again. *Bacon.*

RĒ-AR (rēr), *n.* [Fr. *arrière*.]

1. That which is behind; the hind part, particularly the hind portion of an army or a fleet;—opposed to *front* or *ran*. *Stoqueler.*

2. The last class; the last in order. "Caius I place in the rear." *Peacham.*

To bring up the rear, to form the rear-guard; to be in the rear. *Burn.*

† RĒ-AR, *v. a.* To place in the rear of. *Scott.*

RĒ-AR, *n.* In the rear; hindmost. *Stoqueler.*

Rear half files, (*Mil.*) the three hindmost ranks when a battalion is drawn up six deep. *Bailey.*

RĒ-AR, *a.* [A. S. *hreoow, hrere*, raw.—See RAW.]

Not sufficiently cooked; rare. *S. T. Elyot.*

RĒ-AR, *ad.* [A. S. *raethe*, quickly.] Early. [*Provincial, Eng.*] *Gay.*

RĒ-AR, *v. a.* [A. S. *raeran*, to raise, to elevate, to move; *hreran*, to move, to agitate, to raise; *Ger. rühren*, to move, to stir; *Dan. røre*; *Sw. röra*; *Icel. hrara*.] [*i.* REARED; *pp.* REARING, REARED.]

1. To raise; to elevate; to lift; to carry up.

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank your tribes? *Milton.*

High in his hands he reared the golden bowl. *Pope.*

2. To stir up; to rouse.

And seeks the turkey boar to rear with well-mouthed hounds and pointed spear. *Dryden.*

3. To bring up, as young. *Bacon.*

They flattered long in tender bliss, and reared a numerous offspring lovely as themselves. *Thomson.*

4. To raise or breed, as cattle. *Harte.*

5. † To bear away or carry away. *Spenser.*

RĒ-AR, *v. n.* To rise or stand up on the hind legs, as a horse. *Swift.*

RĒ-AR'-ÁD'MĪ-RAL, *n.* In the English navy, an officer next in rank to a vice-admiral, and who carries his flag at the mizzen-top-gallant-mast-head. *Mar. Dict.*

RĒ-AR'ĒR, *n.* One who rears or raises. *Lewis.*

RĒ-AR'-FRŌNT, *n.* (*Mil.*) A battalion, troop, or company when faced about, and standing in that position. *Crabb.*

RĒ-AR'-GUÁRD, *n.* That part of an army, regiment, or a battalion, which marches in the rear of the main body. *Brande.*

RĒ-ÁR'GŪE, *v. a.* To argue again. *Burrows.*

RĒ-AR'ING, *n.* The act of one who rears, or who brings up. *Dryden.*

RĒ-AR'-LĪNE, *n.* (*Mil.*) The line in the rear of an army. *Stoqueler.*

† RĒ-AR'LY, *ad.* Early. *Fletcher.*

RĒ-AR'-MŌUSE, *n.* [A. S. *hreremus*.] (*Zoöl.*) The leather-winged bat; *Vesperugo murinus*. *Abbot.*

RĒ-AR'-RÁNK, *n.* The last rank of a battalion, when drawn up in open order. *Brande.*

RĒ-AR'WÁRD, *n.* 1. That part of an army that marches in the rear; a rear guard. *Sidney.*

2. The hind or latter part; the tail. *Shak.*

RĒ-ÁS-CĒND', *v. n.* To ascend again. *Milton.*

RĒ-ÁS-CĒND', *v. a.* To ascend or mount again.

He mounts aloft, and reascends the skies. *Addison.*

RĒ-ÁS-CĒN'SION, *n.* Act of reascending. *Wright.*

RĒ-ÁS-CĒNT', *n.* The act of reascending; a second ascent. *Coveper.*

RĒ-Á'SON (rē'zn), *n.* [L. *ratio*; *reor, ratus*, to think; *It. ragione*; *Sp. razon*; *Port. razao*; *Old Fr. reason*; *Fr. raison*.—*Gael. & Ir. reusan*; *Arm. resoun*; *W. rheswm*.]

1. That faculty in man, of which either the exclusive, or the far higher, enjoyment distinguishes him from the rest of the animal creation; that power of the human mind by which it perceives truth; the power of deducing one proposition from another, or of proceeding from premises to conclusions or consequences; the rational faculty; discursive power; thinking principle; intellect; understanding; sense.

Pure reason or intuition holds a similar relation to the understanding that perception holds to sensation. *Mill.*

Fr.—"The word *reason* itself is far from being precise in its meaning. In common and popular discourse, it denotes that power by which we distinguish right from wrong, and by which we are enabled to combine means for the attainment of particular ends. . . . Reason is sometimes used to express the whole of those powers which elevate man above the brute, and constitute his rational nature, more especially, perhaps, his intellectual powers; sometimes to express the power of deduction or argumentation." *Stewart.*

Fr.—"It is a passive, not an active, power. . . . It is not acquirable, and it can no otherwise be assisted than by the suggestions sought for or presented. In some degree it is inherent in every man not being entirely an idiot. . . . In itself, as an ultimate principle of our nature, it is never erroneous, while we can wrong conclusions, being conclusions obtained by some artificial process, taking the place of reason, . . . or they are conclusions just in themselves, and wrong only as regards the assumptions or suggestions out of which they arise. It is a power which may, however, be lost." *Smart.*

2. Cause; ground; principle. *Hammond.*

Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things; but there is a natural and eternal reason for that goodness and virtue, and against vice and wickedness. *Tillotson.*

3. That which is alleged as a ground or cause, as of opinion; argument; proof.

I mark the business from the common eye for sundry weighty reasons. *Shak.*

In Pennsylvania, the judges are required, in giving their opinions, to give the reasons upon which they are founded. *Lawson.*

4. Efficient cause. *Dryden.*

The reason of the motion of the balance, in a wheel-watch, is by the motion of the next wheel. *Hale.*

5. Final cause; purpose; design; end.

Reason, in the English language, is sometimes taken . . . for the cause, particularly the final cause. *Locke.*

6. Ratiocination; reasoning.

When by reason she the truth hath found. *Davies.*

7. Just account; rationale. *Boyle.*

This reason did the ancient fathers render why the church was called catholic. *Pearson.*

8. Just view of things.

God brings good out of evil, and therefore it were but reason we should trust God to govern his own world. *Bp. Taylor.*

9. Right; justice; right conduct. *Spenser.*

Let it drink deep in thy most vital part: Strike home, and do me reason in thy heart. *Dryden.*

Syn.—Reason is a term having several meanings, and in one of its meanings it is allied to *understanding* and *sense*; but it is more comprehensive than either of them. The following is Coleridge's distinction between *reason* and *understanding*:—

"Understanding is discursive, and in all its judgments refers to some other faculty as its ultimate at"

thority. It is the faculty of reflection. *Reason* is fixed, and in all its decisions appeals to itself as the ground and substance of their truth. It is the faculty of contemplation. It is indeed far nearer to *sense* than to *understanding*.²¹

Ideas are received by the *understanding*, and approved or disapproved by *reason*. One who shows a want of *understanding* or *sense*, is naturally stupid; a want of *reason* may be caused by passion or prejudice. — It is the *faculty of reason* which enables us to understand a *reason* (i. e. an *argument*) in favor of any matter in dispute. A person may be said to be possessed of a good *understanding* and good *sense*, but not (in this sense) of good *reason*; yet he may be said to have a good *reason* (i. e. *motives* or *purpose*) for acting as he does.

"In the language of English philosophy, the terms *reason* and *understanding* are nearly identical, and are so used by Stewart; but in the critical philosophy of Kant, a broad distinction has been drawn between them. *Reason* is the principle of principles; — [it] either speculatively verifies every special principle, or practically determines the proper ends of human action. . . . There are unquestionably in the human mind certain necessary and universal principles, which, shining with an intrinsic light of evidence, are themselves above proof, but the authority for all mediate and contingent principles. That which is thus above reasoning is the *reason*." *Brande*. — See ACCOUNT, CAUSE.

RĒ-Ā'SON (rē'zn), *v. n.* [It. *razionare*; Sp. *razonar*; Fr. *raisonner*. — A. S. *ræsonian*.] [*i.* REASONED; *pp.* REASONING, REASONED.]

1. To use or apply the faculty of reason; to deduce conclusions justly from premises. *Locke*.

No man, in the strength of the first grace, can merit the second; for *reason* they do not who think so, unless a beggar, by receiving one alms, can merit another. *South*.

2. To discourse in order to make something understood, by adducing premises and deducing their consequences; to debate; to argue. "They reasoned among themselves." *Matt. xvi. 7*.

They reasoned high Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate. *Milton*.

3. † To talk; to discourse.

I reasoned with a Frenchman yesterday, Who told me, in the narrow passage, There miscarried a vessel of our country. *Shak.*

RĒ-Ā'SON (rē'zn), *v. a.* 1. To examine or discuss by arguments; to argue. *Durnet*.

2. To persuade or induce by argument or reasoning.

Men that will not be *reasoned* into their senses may yet be laughed or drolled into them. *L'Estrange*.

3. To defend with arguments; to plead for. This boy, that cannot tell what he would have, But kneels, and holds up hands for fellowship, Does *reason* our petition with more strength Than thou hast to deny it. *Shak.*

RĒ-Ā'SON-Ā-BLE (rē'zn-ā-blē), *a.* 1. Having the faculty of reason; endowed with reason; rational.

Since thou [death] art absolute, and canst control All things beneath a *reasonable* soul. *Beaumont*.

2. Controlled by reason; acting, speaking, or thinking in accordance with reason; judicious; sensible. "Reasonable people." *Hayward*.

3. Agreeable or conformable to reason; just; rational. "Your *reasonable* service." *Rom. xii. 1*.

A law may be *reasonable* in itself, although a man does not allow it. *Swift*.

4. Not immoderate or excessive; tolerable. Four several lands of *reasonable* quantity. *Abbot*.

Syn. — See RATIONAL, SENSIBLE.

RĒ-Ā'SON-Ā-BLE-NESS (rē'zn-ā-blē-nēs), *n.* 1. The state or the quality of being reasonable; agreeableness or conformity to reason or rational principles; rationality. "The *reasonableness* and excellence of charity." *Law*.

2. Moderation. *Johnson*.

RĒ-Ā'SON-Ā-BLY (rē'zn-ā-blē), *ad.* 1. In a reasonable manner; agreeably or conformably to reason; with reason; rationally. *Law*.

2. In a moderate degree; moderately. "Some man, *reasonably* studied in the law." *Bacon*.

RĒ-Ā'SON-ĒR (rē'zn-ēr), *n.* One who reasons.

RĒ-Ā'SON-ĪNG (rē'zn-īng), *n.* The act of applying or exercising reason; the act or the process of deducing one proposition from another, or of proceeding from premises to consequences; ratiocination; argumentation.

Your *reasonings*, therefore, on this head, amount only to what the schools call "ignoratio elenchii," proving before the question, or talking wide of the purpose. *Waterland*.

RĒ-Ā'SON-ĪNG, *p. a.* That reasons; deducing conclusions from premises. *Fleming*.

† RĒ-Ā'SON-ĪST, *n.* A rationalist. *Waterland*.

RĒ-Ā'SON-LĒSS (rē'zn-lēs), *a.* Destitute or void of reason; unreasonable. *Shak.*

RĒ-Ā'S-ĒM-BLĀGE, *n.* A renewed assemblage. "Reassembly of the scattered parts." *Harris*.

RĒ-Ā'S-ĒM-BLE, *v. a.* To assemble or collect again. *Milton*.

RĒ-Ā'S-ĒM-BLE, *v. n.* To assemble again.

RĒ-Ā'S-ĒRT', *v. a.* To assert anew. *Pope*.

RĒ-Ā'S-ĒR-TĪŌN, *n.* Act of asserting anew; a repeated assertion. *J. Q. Adams*.

RĒ-Ā'S-ĒSS-MĒNT, *n.* A renewed or repeated assessment. *Burrows*.

RĒ-Ā'S-SĪGN' (-sīn'), *v. a.* To assign again. *Ash*.

RĒ-Ā'S-SĪGN-MĒNT, *n.* A repeated assignment.

RĒ-Ā'S-SĪM-I-LĀTE, *v. a.* To assimilate again.

RĒ-Ā'S-SĪM-I-LĀ-TĪŌN, *n.* A second or a renewed assimilation. *Wright*.

RĒ-Ā'S-SŌ-CĪ-ĀTE (rē-ās-sō'she-āt), *v. n.* To associate again or anew. *Fabyan*.

RĒ-Ā'S-SŪME', *v. a.* To take again; to resume.

After Henry VIII. had *resumed* the supremacy. *Ayliffe*.

RĒ-Ā'S-SŪMP-TĪŌN (-sūm'), *n.* The act of resuming; a second assumption. *Maunder*.

RĒ-Ā'S-SŪR-ĀNCE (rē-ās-shūr'āns), *n.* 1. A second or renewed assurance; reinsurance. *Prymme*.

2. (Law.) A contract made by the first insurer of property with another insurer, for the purpose of obtaining indemnity against his own act; reinsurance. — See REINSURANCE *Burill*.

Reinsurance is prohibited in England, except in special cases." *Burill*.

RĒ-Ā'S-SŪRE' (rē-ās-shūr'), *v. a.* To assure again; to reinsure. — See REINSURE. *Dryden*.

RĒ-Ā'S-SŪR-ĒR, *n.* Reinsurer. *Wright*.

RĒ-Ā'S-TĪ-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being reasty. [Local, Eng.] *Cotgrave*.

RĒ-Ā'S-TY (rē'stē), *a.* [A corruption of *rusty*.] Covered with a kind of rust, and having a rancid taste, as bacon. [Local, Eng.] *Skelton*.

RĒ-ĀTE, *n.* A kind of water-grass. *Walton*.

RĒ-Ā-T-TĀCH', *v. a.* To attach again. *Clarke*.

RĒ-Ā-T-TĀCH-MĒNT, *n.* A second or repeated attachment. *Whishaw*.

RĒ-Ā-T-TĀIN', *v. a.* To attain again. *Daniel*.

RĒ-Ā-T-TĒMPT' (-tēmt'), *v. a.* To try again. *More*.

RĒ-ĀVE (rēv), *v. a.* [A. S. *ræfan*.] [*i.* REFT; *pp.* REAVING, REFT.] To take away by stealth or violence; to rob; to bereave. *Spenser*.

RĒ-Ā-VĒR, *n.* [A. S. *ræfere*.] A robber. *Berners*.

The footsteps of the literary reaver. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

RĒ-Ā-VĪNG, *n.* Robbery. *Turberville*.

RĒ-Ā-VŌW', *v. a.* To avow again. *Clay*.

RĒ-Ā-WAKE', *v. n.* To awake again. *Messenger*.

RĒ-BĀN'ISH, *v. a.* To banish again. *Bp. Hall*.

RĒ-BĀP-TĪSM, *n.* A second baptism. *Wright*.

RĒ-BĀP-TĪ-ZĀ-TĪŌN, *n.* A second baptism; rebaptism. *Hlooker*.

RĒ-BĀP-TĪZE', *v. a.* To baptize again. *Ayliffe*.

RĒ-BĀP-TĪZĒR, *n.* One who baptizes again.

RĒ-BĀR-BAR-I-ZĀ-TĪŌN, *n.* Act of rebarbarizing, or the state of being rebarbarized. *Milman*.

RĒ-BĀN-BĀ-RIZE, *v. a.* To reduce again to barbarism. *Annual Reg.*

RĒ-BĀTE', *v. a.* [It. *ribattere*; L. *re*, again, against, back, and *it. battere*, to beat; Sp. *rebatir*; Fr. *rebattre*.] [*i.* REBATED; *pp.* REBATING, REBATED.]

1. To beat back or to obtuseness; to blunt.

The keener edge of battle to *rebatte*. *Dryden*.

2. To make less; to reduce; to diminish; to lessen; to abate. *Drayton*.

A wise art of *rebatting* one degree of our partiality by another. *Atterbury*.

3. To cut or pare; to rabbet. — See RABBIT.

RĒ-BĀTE', *n.* 1. An iron tool, somewhat like a chisel, for dressing wood, &c. *Elmes*.

2. A piece of wood fastened to a handle, used for beating mortar. *Simmonds*.

3. A kind of hard freestone for paving. *Fleming*.

4. (Arch.) A groove sunk in the edge of a board; a rabbet. — See RABBIT. *Brande*.

5. (Mercantile Law.) A discount of interest in consequence of prompt payment. *Bouvier*.

RĒ-BĀTE-MĒNT, *n.* 1. Diminution. *Todd*.

2. (Her.) A diminution or abatement in the bearings of a coat of arms. *Wright*.

3. (Com.) Deduction of interest on account of prompt payment; rebate. *Lond. Ency.*

RĒ-BĀTE'-PLĀNE, *n.* A rabbit-plane. *Simmonds*.

† RĒ-BĀ-TŌ, *n.* A plain collar worn by gentlemen in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, which turned over on the shoulders. *Fairholt*.

RĒ-BĒAT'EN, *a.* Beaten again. *Spenser*.

RĒ-BĒC, *n.* [It. *ribeca*; Fr. *rebéc*.] (*Mus.*) A musical instrument with two or three catgut strings, and played with a bow, introduced by the Moors into Spain. *Milton*. *Nares*.

RĒ-BĒC'ŌA, *n.* A gate-breaker or riotous person; — a title given to the leader of an anti-turnpike conspiracy, which was commenced in Wales, in 1830, by breaking down the turnpike gates, the leader assuming the guise of a woman. The name was derived from a passage in Genesis xxi. 60. *Annual Register*.

RĒ-BĒL, *n.* [L. *rebellis*; *rebello*, to revolt; *re*, again, and *bello*, to make war; *bellum*, war; It. *ribello*; Sp. *rebelle*; Fr. *rebelle*.]

1. A citizen or subject who unlawfully takes up arms against the constituted authorities of a nation, to deprive them of the supreme power; one who revolts; a revolter. *Bouvier*.

The *rebels* there are up, And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shak.*

2. One who refuses to obey a superior, or the commands of a court. *Bouvier*.

RĒ-BĒL, *a.* [L. *rebellis*.] Rebellious. *Milton*.

RĒ-BĒL, *v. n.* [L. *rebello*; *re*, again, and *bello*, to make war; It. *ribellarsi*; Sp. *rebelarse*; Fr. *rebellor*.] [*i.* REBELLED; *pp.* REBELLING, REBELLED.] To take up arms or levy war unlawfully against the constituted authorities of a nation; to revolt; to resist lawful authority.

How could my hand *rebel* against my heart? How could you heart *rebel* against your reason? *Dryden*.

RĒ-BĒLLED' (rē-bēld'), *p. a.* Guilty of rebellion; rebellious. *Milton*.

† RĒ-BĒL-LĒR, *n.* One who rebels; a rebel. *Ash*.

RĒ-BĒL-LĪŌN (rē-bēl'yūn), *n.* [L. *rebellio*; It. *ribellione*; Sp. *rebelion*; Fr. *rébellion*.] The act of one who rebels; violent resistance to lawful authority; insurrection; revolt. *Locke*.

Commission of *rebellion*, (Law.) a writ (being one in the series of what was called *process of contempt*) for merely issuing out of chancery in England, generally directed to four commissioners, named by the plaintiff, commanding them to attach the defendant, wherever he may be found in the state, as a rebel and contemner of the law, so as to have him in chancery on a certain day therein named. *Bouvier*.

Syn. — See INSURRECTION, REVOLUTION.

RĒ-BĒL-LĪŌN-ĒSS (rē-bēl'yūn-nēs), *a.* Pertaining to, or engaged in, rebellion; taking arms against the government of a state; revolting; resisting lawful authority; insubordinate; disobedient.

RĒ-BĒL-LĪŌN-S-I-Y (rē-bēl'yūn-lē), *ad.* In a rebellious manner. *J. Fur.*

RĒ-BĒL-LĪŌN-NESS (rē-bēl'yūn-nēs), *n.* The quality or the state of being rebellious. *Bp. Morton*.

RĒ-BĒL-LŌW (rē-bēl'ls), *v. n.* To bellow in return; to echo back a loud, roaring noise.

The *rebellant* air the thunder broke; The *rebellowed*, and the temple shook. *Dryden*.

RĒ-BĒ-LŌVED' (-lēvd'), *a.* Beloved again.

RĒ-BĒT'ING, *n.* The act or the operation of restoring worn lines in an engraved plate by the action of acid. *Fairholt*.

RĒ-BLŌŌM', *v. n.* To bloom again. *Craob*.

† RĒ-BŌ-L'TĪŌN, *n.* [L. *reboco*, to bellow back.] The return of a bellowing sound. *Patriak*.

RĒ BÓIL', *v. n.* [L. *re*, again, and *bullio*, to boil.]
 1. To boil again; to effervesce. *Holland.*
 2. To take fire or be hot with anger or indignation. [R.] *Sir T. Elyot.*

RĒ-BÓIL', *v. a.* To boil again. *Wright.*

RĒ-BOÛND', *v. n.* [Fr. *rebondir*; *re*, back, and *bondir*, to bound.] [*i.* REBOUNDED; *pp.* REBOUNDED, REBOUNDED.] To bound, spring, or start back; to be returned; to reverberate.
 Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not rebound from one another. *Newton.*
Syn. — A ball rebounds; sounds reverberate in echoes; a snake, a weapon, the blood, or an action recoils.

RĒ-BOÛND', *v. a.* To beat or drive back; to reverberate. *Dryden.*

RĒ-BÓÛND', *n.* The act of rebounding; resilience. *Bacon.*

RĒ-BÓÛND'ING, *n.* The act of that which rebounds; repercussion; resilience. *Holland.*

RĒ-BRÁCE', *v. a.* To brace again. *Gray.*

RĒ-BRĒATHE' (*rĕ-brĕth'*), *v. a.* To breathe again.

† RĒ-BŪ'COUS, *a.* Containing or expressing rebuke; chiding. *Fabian.*

RĒ-BŪFF', *n.* [It. *rabbuffo*, from L. *re*, back, and *it. buffare*, to blow, to puff; Fr. *rebuffade*.]
 1. A beating back; a repercussion.
 The strong rebuff of some tumultuous cloud. *Milton.*
 2. A sudden check; resistance; opposition.
 A clear experiment of the rebuff we received in the progress of that experiment. *Bacon.*

RĒ-BŪFF', *v. a.* [It. *rabbuffare*.] [*i.* REBUFFED; *pp.* REBUFFING, REBUFFED.] To beat back; to repel; to check; to reject; to oppose; to refuse.
Syn. — See REFUSE, REJECT.

RĒ-BŪFF'ET, *v. a.* To buffet again; to beat back.

RĒ-BUÏLD' (*rĕ-buld'*), *v. a.* [*i.* REBUILT; *pp.* REBUILDING, REBUILT.] To build again or anew; to reconstruct; to reedify. *Clarendon.*

RĒ-BUÏLD'ER (*rĕ-buld'er*), *n.* One who rebuilds.

RĒ-BUÏLD'ING, *n.* The act of building again; reconstruction. *Holland.*

RĒ-BŪK'Á-BLE, *a.* That may be rebuked; reprehensible. *Shak.*

RĒ-BŪKE', *v. a.* [Fr. *reboucher*, to stop up again; *re*, again, and *boucher*, to stop up; *bouche*, the mouth.] [*i.* REBUKED; *pp.* REBUKING, REBUKED.] To chide; to reprehend; to reprove; to reprimand; to admonish; to remonstrate with; to blame; to check.
 The proud heaped, the penitent he cheered,
 Not so, the stern old chide he feared. *Dryden.*

RĒ-BŪKE', *n.* 1. A chiding; reproof; reprehension; reprimand; remonstrance; blame. *Shak.*
 Should vice expect to escape a chide
 Because its owner is a duke? *Swift.*
 2. A check. "So terrible a rebuke upon the forehead with his heel." [Low.] *L'Estrange.*
Syn. — See REPROOF.

† RĒ-BŪKE'FŪL, *a.* Censorious; chiding. *Huloet.*

† RĒ-BŪKE'FŪL-LŸ, *ad.* With rebuke or reprehension. *Sir T. Elyot.*

RĒ-BŪK'ER, *n.* One who rebukes; a chider.

RĒ-BŪK'ING-LŸ, *ad.* By way of rebuke. *Wright.*

RĒ-BUL-LI'TION (*rĕ-bul-lish'un*), *n.* The act of rebelling or of effervescing. *Wotton.*

RĒ-BUÖY', *v. a.* To buoy, or raise again. *Byron.*

RĒ-BUR'Y (*rĕ-bĕr'y*), *v. a.* To bury or inter again.

RĒ-BUS, *n.*; pl. *RĒ-BUS-ES*. [Fr. *rebus*, from L. *res*, rebus, a thing.]
 1. An enigmatical representation of a name or a phrase by employing figures or pictures for letters, syllables, or words; — thus the figures of a comb and a tun, or barrel, represent the family name *Compton*, and the device of a city in a cap represents *incapacity*. *Fairholt.*
 2. (Her.) A coat of arms in which allusion is made to the name of the bearer, as that of three cups for *Butler*. *Brande.*

RĒ-BŪT', *v. a.* [It. *ributtare*; *buttare*, to thrust; Fr. *rebouter*.] [*i.* REBUTTED; *pp.* REBUTTING, REBUTTED.]

1. To drive or beat back; to repulse.
 But he, not like a weary traveller,
 Their sharp assault right boldly did rebut. *Spenser.*

2. To repel or oppose by argument or evidence.
 Every homicide is presumed to be murder, unless the contrary appears from evidence which proves the death, and thus presumption is not admissible to rebut, by showing that he was not the murderer. *Bowyer.*

RĒ-BŪT', *v. n.* 1. † To retire; to retreat. *Spenser.*
 2. (Law.) To return an opposing or repelling answer.

RĒ-BŪT'TAL, *n.* (Law.) Countervailing proof.

RĒ-BŪT'TER, *n.* 1. One who rebuts.
 2. (Law.) A defendant's answer of fact to a plaintiff's surrejoinder, being the third in the series on the part of the defendant. — a bar; an estoppel. — See REPLICATION. *Burrill.*

RĒ-CÁ'DEN-CY, *n.* [L. *re*, again, and *cado*, to fall.] A second fall or descent. *Mountagu.*

RĒ-CÁL'CI-TRÁNT, *a.* Kicking back. *Ed. Rev.*

RĒ-CÁL'CI-TRÁTE, *v. a.* To kick again; to kick or strike with the heel. *Blount.*

RĒ-CÁL'CI-TRÁTION, *n.* The act of kicking back or in return. *Ed. Rev.*

RĒ-CÁLL', *v. a.* [*i.* RECALLED; *pp.* RECALLING, RECALLED.]
 1. To call or summon back. *Dryden.*
 2. To revoke; to annul; to repeal. *Cudworth.*
Syn. — To recall, repeal, revoke, retract, recant, and to abjure, all signify to call back. We call back persons; and a person recalls words or things, retracts assertions, recants opinions, and abjures what he has solemnly professed. To repeal, as commonly used, means to call back legally, and is applied to a public or legislative body; as, to repeal a law, or an act of Congress. To revoke is to call back solemnly; as, to revoke an edict or a promise, — to annul a contract. — See ABJURE.

RĒ-CÁLL', *n.* The act or the power of recalling; revocation. *Milton.*

RĒ-CÁLL'Á-BLE, *a.* That may be recalled. *Clarke.*

† RĒ-CÁLL'MENT, *n.* The act of recalling or the state of being recalled. *Smith.*

RĒ-CÁNT', *v. a.* [L. *recanto*; *re*, again, back, and *canto*, to sing.] [*i.* RECANTED; *pp.* RECANTING, RECANTED.] To retract, as an opinion or declaration; to recall; to revoke; to annul.
 I do recant
 The pardon that I late pronounced. *Shak.*
Syn. — See ABJURE, RECALL.

RĒ-CÁNT', *v. n.* To retract or revoke an opinion or declaration; to make a recantation. *Dryden.*

RĒ-CÁN-TÁTION, *n.* The act of recanting; retraction, as of an opinion; abjuration. *Sidney.*

RĒ-CÁNT'ER, *n.* One who recants. *Shak.*

RĒ-CA-PÁC'I-TÁTE, *v. a.* To qualify again.
 "Recapacitate themselves." *Atterbury.*

RĒ-CA-PÍT'U-LAR, *n.* One who recapitulates; a recapitulator. *Golden Bole.*

RĒ-CA-PÍT'U-LÁTE (*rĕ-ká-pit'yul-lar*), *v. a.* [L. *recapitulo*, *recapitulatum*; *re*, again, back, and *capitulum*, a small head, a chapter, a section; *caput*, *capitis*, a head; *it. recapitolare*; Sp. *recapitular*; Fr. *recapituler*.] [*i.* RECAPITULATED; *pp.* RECAPITULATING, RECAPITULATED.] To repeat the heads or principal points of, as of a preceding discourse or argument. *Dryden.*
 Hylobates judiciously and resentingly recapitulates your main reasons. *Moi.*
Syn. — See REPEAT.

RĒ-CA-PÍT'U-LÁTION, *n.* [It. *recapitolazione*; Sp. *recapitulacion*; Fr. *recapitulation*.] The act of recapitulating; a summing up or enumeration of the heads or principal points of a preceding discourse, &c. *South.*

RĒ-CA-PÍT'U-LÁ-TOR, *n.* One who recapitulates.

RĒ-CA-PÍT'U-LÁ-TÓ-RY, *a.* Repeating again; containing recapitulation. *Barrow.*

RĒ-CÁP'TION, *n.* [L. *re*, again, back, and *capio*, a taking; *capio*, to take.] (Law.) The act of retaking one's own goods, chattels, wife, child, or servant, without force or violence, from a person who has taken and wrongfully keeps them; reprisal. *Burrill.*

Writ of recaption, a writ to recover damages against a person who, pending a replevin for a former distress, distrains again for the same rent or service. *Burrill.*

RĒ-CÁP'TOR, *n.* One who recaptures. *Bourier.*

RĒ-CÁP'TURE (*rĕ-kápt'yur*, 24), *n.* The act of retaking; — particularly the recovery from the enemy, by a friendly force, of a prize captured by the former. *Bourier.*

RĒ-CÁP'TURE (*rĕ-kápt'yur*), *v. a.* To capture anew; to recover, as that which has been taken.

RĒ-CÁR'NI-FY, *v. a.* To convert again into flesh.
 I fell to consider that the flesh which is daily dished upon our tables is but converted grass, which is reconverted in our stomachs. *Hosack.*

RĒ-CÁR'RY, *v. a.* To carry again; to carry back.
 Pigeons carried and recarried letters. *Balton.*

RĒ-CÁST' (12), *v. a.* [*i.* RECAST; *pp.* RECASTING, RECAST.]
 1. To cast or throw again. *Florio.*
 2. To cast or mould again; to remould.
 The advocates of free inquiry have recast the annals of Christian antiquity. *Sp. Burg.*
 3. To compute again or a second time. *Wright.*

RĒ-CĒDE', *v. n.* [L. *recedo*; *re*, again, back, and *cedo*, to go; *it. recedere*.] [*i.* RECEDED; *pp.* RECEDED, RECEDED.] To go or move back; to retreat; to retire; to withdraw. *Dryden.*
 They had not authority to recede from any one proposition. *Clarendon.*
Syn. — See RETIRE.

RĒ-CĒIPT' (*rĕ-sĕt'*), *n.* [L. *recipio*, *receptus*, to receive; *it. ricetta*; Sp. *receta*; Fr. *recette*.]
 1. The act of receiving; reception; — admission. "The receipt of a letter." *Dryden.*
 2. A place of receiving. "The receipt of custom." *Matt. ix. 9.*
 3. A formulary or prescription, as of medicines; a recipe. *Shak. Pope.*
 Every defect of the mind may have a special receipt. Histories make men wise; poets, witty; the mathematicians, subtle; natural philosophers, deep; moral, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend. *Bacon.*
 4. An acknowledgment in writing of having received a sum of money or other valuable consideration; an acquittance. *Johnson.*
 5. (Old Eng. Law.) The admission of a party to defend a suit, as of a wife on default of the husband in certain cases. *Burrill.*

RĒ-CĒIPT' (*rĕ-sĕt'*), *v. a.* [*i.* RECEIPTED; *pp.* RECEIPTING, RECEIPTED.] To give a written acknowledgment for, as for money or property received; to give a receipt for. "The dinner-bills regularly receipted." *Punch. Chandler.*
 Receipt is in common use as a verb in the United States, and it has recently been introduced as a verb in some English dictionaries, as those of Craig, Clarke, &c.

RĒ-CĒIPT'-BOOK (*rĕ-sĕt'hák*), *n.* A book containing receipts. *More.*

RĒ-CĒIPT'MENT (*-sĕt'*), *n.* (Old Eng. Law.) The receiving or harboring of a felon knowingly, after the commission of a felony. *Burrill.*

RĒ-CĒIPT'OR (*rĕ-sĕt'ur*), *n.* (Law.) A person to whom goods levied on by a sheriff are delivered on his agreeing to deliver the same to the sheriff, on demand, or to pay the amount of the execution with costs. *Burrill.*

RĒ-CĒIPT'-STÁMP, *n.* A penny government stamp affixed to settled accounts. *Simmonds.*

RĒ-CĒIV'Á-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being receivable; receivableness. *Daniel Webster.*

RĒ-CĒIV'Á-BLE, *a.* That may be received.

RĒ-CĒIV'Á-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being receivable. *Whitlock.*

RĒ-CĒIVE', *v. a.* [L. *recipio*; *re*, again, back, and *capio*, to take; *it. ricevere*; Sp. *recibir*; Fr. *recevoir*.] [*i.* RECEIVED; *pp.* RECEIVING, RECEIVED.]
 1. To take; to obtain; to accept. "To receive for himself a kingdom." *Luke xiv. 12.*
 Shall we receive good at the hands of God, and shall we not receive evil? *Job ii. 10.*
 The idea of solidity we receive by our touch. *Locke.*
 2. To take into any place or state; to admit. "He was received up into heaven." *Mark xiv. 19.*
 3. To hold; to contain.

RĒ-BŌIL', v. n. [L. *re*, again, and *bullio*, to boil.]
 1. To boil again; to effervesce. *Holland.*
 2. To take fire or be hot with anger or indignation. [R.] *Sir T. Elyot.*

RĒ-BŌIL', v. a. To boil again. *Wright.*

RĒ-BŌUND', v. n. [Fr. *rebondir*; *re*, back, and *bondir*, to bound.] [i. REBOUNDED; *pp.* REBOUNDED, REBOUNDED.] To bound, spring, or start back; to be returned; to reverberate.
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RĒ-BŌUND', n. The act of rebounding; resilience. *Bacon.*

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RĒ-BRACE', v. a. To brace again. *Gray.*

RĒ-BRĒATHE' (rē-brāth'), v. a. To breathe again.

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 1. A beating back; a repercussion.
 The strong rebuff of some tumultuous cloud. *Milton.*
 2. A sudden check; resistance; opposition.
 A clear experiment of the rebuff we received in the progress of that experiment. *Burke.*

RĒ-BŪFF', v. a. [It. *rabbuffare*.] [i. REBUFFED; *pp.* REBUFFING, REBUFFED.] To beat back; to repel; to check; to reject; to oppose; to refuse.
Syn. — See REFUSE, REJECT.

RĒ-BŪFF'ET, v. a. To buffet again; to beat back.

RĒ-BUILD' (rē-bild'), v. a. [i. REBUILT; *pp.* REBUILDING, REBUILT.] To build again or anew; to reconstruct; to reedify. *Clarendon.*

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 The great rebuke of the penitent he cheered.
 No man can rebuke a fool. *Dryden.*

RĒ-BŪKE', n. 1. A chiding; reproof; reprehension; reprimand; remonstrance; blame. *Shak.*
 Should vice expect to escape rebuke
 Because its owner is a duke? *Swift.*
 2. A check. "So terrible a rebuke upon the forehead with his heel." [Low.] *L'Estrange.*
Syn. — See REPROOF.

† RĒ-BŪKE'FUL, a. Consorious; chiding. *Iluslet.*

† RĒ-BŪKE'FUL-LY, ad. With rebuke or reprehension. *Sir T. Elyot.*

RĒ-BŪK'ER, n. One who rebukes; a chider.

RĒ-BŪK'ING-LY, ad. By way of rebuke. *Wright.*

RĒ-BUL-LI'ATION (rē-bul-lī-sh'ān), n. The act of rebouling or of effervescing. *Wotton.*

RĒ-BUOY', v. a. To buoy, or raise again. *Byron.*

RĒ-BUR'Y (rē-bēr'ye), v. a. To bury or inter again.

RĒ-BUS, n.; pl. RĒ-BUS-ES. [Fr. *rebus*, from L. *res*, rebus, a thing.]
 1. An enigmatical representation of a name or a phrase by employing figures or pictures for letters, syllables, or words; — thus the figures of a comb and a tun, or barrel, represent the family name *Compton*, and the device of a city in a cap represents *incapacity*. *Fairholt.*
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1. To drive or beat back; to repulse.
 But he, not like a weary traveller,
 Their sharp assault right boldly did rebut. *Spenser.*

2. To repel or oppose by argument or evidence.
 Every homicide is presumed to be murder, unless the contrary is proved from evidence which proves the death, and this is rebutted by the defendant to rebut, by showing that he did not kill the victim. *Donner.*

RĒ-BŪT', v. n. 1. † To retire; to retreat. *Spenser.*
 2. (Law.) To return an opposing or repelling answer.

RĒ-BŪT'TAL, n. (Law.) Countervailing proof.

RĒ-BŪT'TER, n. 1. One who rebuts.
 2. (Law.) A defendant's answer of fact to a plaintiff's surrejoinder, being the third in the series on the part of the defendant. — a bar; an estoppel. — See REPLICATION. *Burhill.*

RĒ-CĀDEN-CY, n. [L. *re*, again, and *cadere*, to fall.] A second fall or descent. *Mountagu.*

RĒ-CĀL'CĪ-TRĀNT, a. Kicking back. *Ed. Rev.*

RĒ-CĀL'CĪ-TRĀTE, v. a. To kick again; to kick or strike with the heel. *Blount.*

RĒ-CĀL'CĪ-TRĀTION, n. The act of kicking back or in return. *Ed. Rev.*

RĒ-CĀLL', v. a. [i. RECALLED; *pp.* RECALLING, RECALLED.]
 1. To call or summon back. *Dryden.*
 2. To revoke; to annul; to repeal. *Cudworth.*
Syn. — To recall, repeal, revoke, retract, recant, and to abjure, all signify to call back. We call back persons; and a person recalls words or things, retracts assertions, recants opinions, and abjures what he has solemnly professed. To repeal, as commonly used, means to call back legally, and is applied to a public or legislative body; as, to repeal a law, or an act of Congress. To revoke is to call back solemnly; as, to revoke an edict or a promise, — to annul a contract. — See ABJURE.

RĒ-CĀLL', n. The act or the power of recalling; revocation. *Milton.*

RĒ-CĀLL'ABLE, a. That may be recalled. *Clarke.*

† RĒ-CĀLL'MENT, n. The act of recalling or the state of being recalled. *Smith.*

RĒ-CĀNT', v. a. [L. *recanto*; *re*, again, back, and *canto*, to sing.] [i. RECENTED; *pp.* RECENTING, RECENTED.] To retract, as an opinion or declaration; to recall; to revoke; to annul.
 I do recant
 The pardon that I late pronounced. *Shak.*
Syn. — See ABJURE, RECALL.

RĒ-CĀNT', v. n. To retract or revoke an opinion or declaration; to make a recantation. *Dryden.*

RĒ-CĀN-TĀTION, n. The act of recanting; retraction, as of an opinion; abjuration. *Sidney.*

RĒ-CĀNT'ER, n. One who recants. *Shak.*

RĒ-CA-PĀCĪ-TĀTE, v. a. To qualify again.
 "Recapacitate themselves." *Atterbury.*

RĒ-CA-PĪT'U-LĀR, n. One who recapitulates; a recapitulator. *Golden Bole.*

RĒ-CA-PĪT'U-LĀTE (rē-ka-pit'yū-lāt), v. a. [L. *recapitulum*, *recapitulatum*; *re*, again, back, and *capitulum*, a small head, a chapter, a section; *caput*, *capitis*, a head; It. *recapitolare*; Sp. *recapitular*; Fr. *recapituler*.] [i. RECAPITULATED; *pp.* RECAPITULATING, RECAPITULATED.] To repeat the heads or principal points of, as of a preceding discourse or argument. *Dryden.*
 Hypocrites judiciously and resentingly recapitulates your main reasons. *More.*
Syn. — See REPEAT.

RĒ-CA-PĪT'U-LĀTION, n. [It. *recapitolazione*; Sp. *recapitulacion*; Fr. *recapitulation*.] The act of recapitulating; a summing up or enumeration of the heads or principal points of a preceding discourse, &c. *South.*

RĒ-CA-PĪT'U-LĀ-TŌR, n. One who recapitulates.

RĒ-CA-PĪT'U-LĀ-TŌ-RY, a. Repeating again; containing recapitulation. *Barrow.*

RĒ-CĀPTION, n. [L. *re*, again, back, and *capio*, a taking; *capio*, to take.] (Law.) The act of retaking one's own goods, chattels, wife, child, or servant, without force or violence, from a person who has taken and wrongfully keeps them; reprisal. *Burhill.*

Writ of recaption, a writ to recover damages against a person who, pending a replevin for a former distress, distrains again for the same rent or service. *Burhill.*

RĒ-CĀPTŌR, n. One who recaptures. *Bourier.*

RĒ-CĀPT'URE (rē-kāpt'yūr, 24), n. The act of retaking; — particularly the recovery from the enemy, by a friendly force, of a prize captured by the former. *Bourier.*

RĒ-CĀPT'URE (rē-kāpt'yūr), v. a. To capture anew; to recover, as that which has been taken.

RĒ-CĀR'NI-FY, v. a. To convert again into flesh.
 I felt to consider that the flesh which is daily dashed upon our tables is but concocted grass, which is returning to our stomachs. *Howell.*

RĒ-CĀR'RY, v. a. To carry again; to carry back.
 Pigeons carried and recarried letters. *Walton.*

RĒ-CĀST' (12), v. a. [i. RECAST; *pp.* RECASTING, RECAST.]

1. To cast or throw again. *Florio.*

2. To cast or mould again; to remould.
 The advocates of free inquiry have recast the annals of Christian antiquity. *Sp. Burgess.*

3. To compute again or a second time. *Wright.*

RĒ-CĒDE', v. n. [L. *recedo*; *re*, again, back, and *cedo*, to go; It. *recedere*.] [i. RECEDDED; *pp.* RECEDING, RECEDDED.] To go or move back; to retreat; to retire; to withdraw. *Dryden.*
 They had not authority to recede from any one proposition. *Clarendon.*

Syn. — See RETIRE.

RĒ-CĒPT' (rē-sēr'), n. [L. *recipio*, *receptus*, to receive; It. *ricetta*; Sp. *receta*; Fr. *recette*.]

1. The act of receiving; reception; — admission. "The receipt of a letter." *Dryden.*

2. A place of receiving. "The receipt of custom." *Matt. ix. 9.*

3. A formula or prescription, as of medicines; a recipe. *Shak. Pope.*

Every defect of the mind may have a special receipt. The torments make men wise; poets, witty; the mathematicians, subtle; natural philosophers, deep; moral, grave logic and rhetoric, able to contend. *Bacon.*

4. An acknowledgment in writing of having received a sum of money or other valuable consideration; an acquittance. *Johnson.*

5. (Old Eng. Law.) The admission of a party to defend a suit, as of a wife on default of the husband in certain cases. *Burhill.*

RĒ-CĒPT' (rē-sēr'), v. a. [i. RECEIPTED; *pp.* RECEIPTING, RECEIPTED.] To give a written acknowledgment for, as for money or property received; to give a receipt for. "The dinner-bills regularly receipted." *Punch. Chandler.*

Receipt is in common use as a verb in the United States, and it has recently been introduced as a verb in some English dictionaries, as those of Craig, Clarke, &c.

RĒ-CĒPT'-BOOK (rē-sēr'hāk), n. A book containing receipts. *More.*

RĒ-CĒPT'MENT (-sēr'-), n. (Old Eng. Law.) The receiving or harboring of a felon knowingly, after the commission of a felony. *Burhill.*

RĒ-CĒPT'OR (rē-sēr'tūr), n. (Law.) A person to whom goods levied on by a sheriff are delivered on his agreeing to deliver the same to the sheriff, on demand, or to pay the amount of the execution with costs. *Burhill.*

RĒ-CĒPT'-STAMP, n. A penny government stamp affixed to settled accounts. *Simmonds.*

RĒ-CĒIV-A-BL'ITY, n. State or quality of being receivable; receivableness. *Daniel Webster.*

RĒ-CĒIV'ABLE, a. That may be received.

RĒ-CĒIV'ABLE-NESS, n. The state or the quality of being receivable. *Whitlock.*

RĒ-CĒIVE', v. a. [L. *recipio*; *re*, again, back, and *capio*, to take; It. *ricevere*; Sp. *recebir*; Fr. *recevoir*.] [i. RECEIVED; *pp.* RECEIVING, RECEIVED.]

1. To take; to obtain; to accept. "To receive for himself a kingdom." *Luke xiv. 12.*

Shall we receive good at the hands of God, and shall we not receive evil? *Job ii. 10.*

The idea of solidity we receive by our touch. *Locke.*

2. To take into any place or state; to admit. "He was received up into heaven." *Mark xiv. 19.*

3. To hold; to contain.

The brazen altar which Solomon had made was not able to receive the burnt offerings. *1 Chron. vii. 7.*

4. To take or admit intellectually; to believe.

We have set it down as a law to examine things to the bottom, and not receive [them] upon credit. *Lincoln.*

5. To allow; to permit; to tolerate. "Long received custom." *Hooker.*

6. To entertain, as a guest.

Abundance fit to honor and receive
Our heavenly stranger. *Milton.*

7. (*Law*) To take voluntarily. *Bouvier.*

Syn.—To receive and accept are modes of taking. A person takes whatever is in his way; he receives that which is offered or sent; he accepts that which is offered, if he chooses;—he receives a letter, a parcel, a favor, an injury, or an insult; he accepts a present, an offer, an excuse, or an apology;—he may receive a challenge or an offer, but declines to accept it.—See ADMIT.

RE-CEIV'ED-NESS, *n.* General allowance or belief; reception. *Boyle.*

RE-CEIV'ER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, receives.—a partaker.—a believer. *Taylor.*

2. (*Law*.) A person appointed by a court of chancery or equity to take possession of the property of a defendant, or of property which is the subject of litigation, and to hold the same and apply the profits, or dispose of the property itself, under the direction of the court:—in criminal law, one who receives stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen. *Burrill.*

3. (*Pneumatics*.) A glass vessel from which the air is exhausted in experiments with the air-pump, and in which objects to be experimented on are usually put. *Loomis.*

4. (*Chem.*) A vessel fitted to the neck of a retort, alembic, &c., for receiving the products of distillation or sublimation:—a vessel for receiving and containing gases. *Ure.*

RE-CEIV'ING, *n.* The act of one who receives.

RE-CEL'E-BRATE, *v. a.* To celebrate or commemorate anew. *B. Jonson.*

RE-CEL'E-BRÁ'TION, *n.* A renewed celebration or commemoration. *Clarke.*

RE-CEN-CY, *n.* The state of being recent; newness; freshness; recentness. *Wiseman.*

RE-CENSE', *v. a.* [*L. recensere; re, again, and censeo, to estimate.*] To review; to revise. [*R.*] Sixtus and Clements, at a vast expense, had an assembly of learned divines to recense and adjust the Latin Vulgate. *Bentley.*

RE-CEN'SION (*re-sen'shun*), *n.* [*L. recensio.*] 1. Review; enumeration; numeration; re-examination. *Meda.*

2. A review of the text of an ancient author by a critical editor; revisal. *Ed. Rev.*

RE-CENT, *a.* [*L. recens, recentis; It. recente; Sp. reciente; Fr. récent.*]

1. Of late origin, existence, or occurrence; new; novel. "No recent thing." *Cudworth.*

The ancients were of opinion that those parts, where Egypt now is, were formerly sea, and that a considerable portion of that country was recent, and formed out of the mud discharged into the neighboring sea by the Nile. *Woodward.*

2. Modern. "Among all the great and worthy persons . . . ancient or recent." [*R.*] *Bacon.*

3. Having new or fresh verdure, as in spring. O'er recent meads the exultant streamlets fly. *Thomson.*

4. New or lately come; late; fresh. *Pope.*

5. (*Geol.*) Noting, or relating to, the period coeval with the human race.

That portion of the post-pliocene group which belongs to the human epoch, and which is sometimes called recent, forms a very unimportant feature in the geological structure of the earth's crust. *Lyell.*

Syn.—See NEW.

RE-CENT-LY, *ad.* Lately; newly; freshly.

RE-CENT-NESS, *n.* Lateness of origin or occurrence; newness; freshness; recency. *Hale.*

RE-CEN'TRE (*re-sen'tur*), *v. a.* To return or restore to the centre. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

RE-CEP'TA-OLE [*re-sép'ta-kl*, *P. E. Ja. K. Sm. C. W. F.*], *n.* *Ash, Kenrick, Nares*; *re-sép'ta-kl*, *S. J. F.*; *re-sép'ta-kl* or *re-sép'ta-kl*, *W.*, [*L. receptaculum; recepto, to receive; L. recipio; It. riceptaculo; Sp. receptaculo; Fr. réceptacle.*]

1. A vessel or a place into which something is received or contained; a receiver; a recipient.

As in a vault, an ancient receptacle.

Where, for these many hundred years, the bones
Of all my buried ancestors are packed. *Shak.*

2. (*Bot.*) The axis or support of a flower; the apex of the flower-stalk:—the common basis or support of a head of flowers. *Gray.*

3. The term has also been applied to the support of the theca of certain ferns. *Brande.*

Receptacle of the seeds, (*Bot.*) the part of the ovary to which the ovules are attached, the placenta.

4. "The pronunciation *re-sép'ta-ole* is by far the more fashionable, but *re-sép'ta-ole* more agreeable to analogy and the ear." *Walker, 1804*—"The accent used to be on the first syllable." *Smart, 1836.*

RE-CEP-TÁC'I-LAR, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to a receptacle. *Clarke.*

† RE-CÉP-TA-RY, *n.* A thing received. *Browne.*

RE-CEP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Possibility of receiving; receivableness. *Glanville.*

RE-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* [*L. receptibilis.*] That may be received; receivable. *Parsons.*

RE-CEP'TION (*re-sép'shun*), *n.* [*L. receptio; receptio, to receive; It. ricevimento; Sp. recepción; Fr. réception.*]

1. The act of receiving, or the state of being received; receipt; admission; acceptance.

2. Welcome or entertainment, as of a guest.

To consult
About the great reception of their king,
Thither to come. *Milton.*

3. Opinion or notion generally admitted. [*R.*] Philosophers who have quitted the popular doctrines of their countries have fallen into as extravagant opinions as even common reception countenance. *Locke.*

4. † The act of regaining; recovery. *Bacon.*

Syn.—Reception and receipt, both come from the verb to receive; but receipt is applied to things, reception to persons or things. The receipt of a letter, of money, or of goods; reception of friends; a warm or cold reception.

RE-CEP'TIVE, *a.* [*It. ricettivo; Fr. réceptif.*] Having the power of receiving or admitting.

The imaginary space is receptive of all bodies. *Glanville.*

RE-CÉP-TIV'I-TY, *n.* [*Fr. réceptivité.*]

1. State or quality of being receptive. *Fotherby.*

2. (*Med.*) Susceptibility of certain organs to receive morbid impressions. *Dunghlison.*

RE-CÉP-TORY, or RE-CEP'TO-RY [*re-sép'tu-ry*, *S. W. J. F. R.*; *re-sép'tu-ry*, *P. K. Sm. W. R. W.*], *a.* [*L. receptorius.*] Generally admitted or received. [*R.*] *Browne.*

RE-CESS' [*re-sés*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. O. W.*].—Although all the orthoepists accept this word on the second syllable, yet we often hear it pronounced with the accent on the first. [*n.*] [*L. recessus; recedo, to recede; It. recesso; Sp. recesso.*]

1. The act of receding, withdrawing, or retiring; a withdrawing; recession. *Edw. Hall.*

2. A withdrawing or retirement from public business or concerns.

My recess hath given them confidence that I may be conquered. *King Charles.*

3. Retreat; retirement.

Fair Thames she haunts, and every neighboring grove
Sacred to soft recess and gentle love. *Prior.*

4. Remission or suspension of business or procedure; a variation; intermission.

I conceived this Parliament would find work, with convenient recesses, for the first three years. *King Charles.*

5. A place of retirement or seclusion; private abode; seclusion.

This happy place, our secret
Recess, and only consolation left. *Milton.*

6. Secret or abstruse part. "Their [the sciences] difficulties and deep recesses." *Watts.*

7. A niche or cavity, as in a wall. *Britton.*

8. [*Ger. recess.*] (*Hist.*) A decree of the diet of the old German empire. *Ayliffe.*

9. *pl.* (*Bot.*) The void spaces or sinuses between the lobes of leaves. *Lindley.*

RE-CESSED' (*re-sés't*), *a.* Furnished with recesses or niches. *P. Cyc.*

RE-CES'SION (*re-sés'shun*), *n.* [*L. recessio.*]

1. The act of receding; departure; retirement; withdrawal; retreat; retrocession.

Every degree of recession from the state of grace Christ first put us in is a recession from our hopes. *By Taylor.*

2. The act of receding or withdrawing from a claim or a demand. *Barrow.*

3. A ceding back, as of territory. *Bouvier.*

Recession of the equinoxes, (*Astron.*) precession of the equinoxes.—See PRECESSION. *Brande.*

RE-CHAB-ITE, *n.* Among the ancient Jews, one of the tribe or family of Kenites, whom Jonadab, the son of Rechab, bound to the continued observance of ancient usages, prescribing to them several rules, the principal of which were, to abstain from wine, from building houses, and from planting vines. *Jer. xxxv. 6, 7. Kitt.*

"In recent times, a branch of the body called *teetotulers* has assumed the name of *Rechabites*." *Brande.*

RE-CHÁNGE', *v. a.* [*Fr. rechanger.*] To change again. *Inyden.*

RE-CHÁRGE', *v. a.* [*Fr. recharger.*]

1. To charge or accuse in return. *Hooker.*

2. To charge again; to attack anew. *Dryden.*

RE-CHÁR'TER, *v. a.* To charter anew. *Cuthoun.*

RE-CHAR'TER, *n.* A renewed charter. *Clarke.*

† RE-CHÁSE', *v. n.* To run back. *Churucer.*

RE-CHÁS'TEN (*re-chás'sen*), *v. a.* To chasten again.

RE-CHÉAT', *n.* [*Old Fr. recept or recet.*] A term used by huntsmen, for a certain set of notes, sounded on the horn, to call the dogs off when they have lost their game. *Shak.*

RE-CHÉAT' (*re-chér'*), *v. n.* To blow or play the recheat. *Drayton.*

RECHERCHE (*rā-shér-shá'*), *a.* [*Fr.*] Sought after; choice; elegant and uncommon. *Wright.*

† RECH'LESS, *a.* Reckless. *Minsheu. Nares.*

RE-CHÔÛSE', *v. a.* To choose again. *Johnson.*

† RE-CÍD'I-VÁTE, *v. n.* To backslide. *Andrews.*

† RE-CÍD-I-VÁ'TION, *n.* A falling back; backsliding; relapse. *By Hall.*

† RE-CÍD'I-VOÛS, or RE-CÍD-I-DÍVOÛS, *a.* [*L. recidivus, falling back; recido, to fall back, to relapse.*] Liable to fall back or to backslide. *Bailey.*

REÇ'I-PÊ (*res'-e-pê*), *n.* [*L. take, imp. of recipio.*]

1. A medical prescription. *Dryden.*

2. A receipt for cooking, &c. *Simmonds.*

RE-CÍP'I-ÁN-GLE, *n.* [*Fr., from L. recipio, to take, and angulus, an angle.*] An instrument for measuring angles. *Buchanan.*

RE-CÍP'I-ÉN-CY, *n.* The act or the power of receiving; reception. *Rp. Wilson.*

RE-CÍP'I-ÉNT, *n.* [*L. recipiens, receiving.*]

1. One who receives any thing; a receiver.

2. A vessel into which any thing is distilled.

RE-CÍP'I-ÉNT, *a.* Receiving. *Jameson.*

RE-CÍP'RO-CAL, *a.* [*L. reciprocus; It. & Sp. reciproco; Fr. réciproque.*]

1. Acting by turns; alternate. *Milton.*

2. Done by each to the other; mutual; commutual. "Reciprocal duties." *S. Richardson.*

3. Interchangeable. "A definition reciprocal with the thing defined." *Watts.*

Reciprocal equation, (*Algebra*.) an equation which remains unchanged in form, when the reciprocal of the unknown quantity is substituted for that quantity. *Davies.*—Reciprocal proportion, (*Arith. & Algebra*.) an expression applied to four terms taken in order, such that the first has the same ratio to the second that the fourth has to the third, or such that the ratio of the first to the second is equal to the ratio of the reciprocal of the third to that of the fourth; thus 5, 8, 24, 15, form such a proportion, for $5 : 8 :: \frac{1}{24} : \frac{1}{15}$. *Hutton.*—Reciprocal figures, (*Geom.*) two figures of the same kind, as triangles, rectangles, &c., so related that two sides of the one may form the extremes, and the two corresponding sides of the other the means, of the same proportion. *Hutton.*—Reciprocal rectangles, those which have equivalent areas, because the base is reciprocally proportional to the altitude and the reverse. *Davies.*

RE-CÍP'RO-CAL, *n.* 1. † An alternacy. "Corruption is a reciprocal to generation." *Bacon.*

2. (*Arith. & Algebra*.) The quotient arising from dividing unity by any quantity. Thus, the reciprocal of 8 is $\frac{1}{8}$; the reciprocal of $\frac{1}{8}$ is 8.

3. The reciprocal of a fraction is the denominator divided by the numerator, or the fraction inverted. When any quantity and its reciprocal are multiplied together, the product is always equal to unity or one. *Hutton.*

RE-CÍP'RO-CÁL'I-TY, *n.* Reciprocalness; interchange; reciprocity. *Coleridge.*

RE-CÍP'RO-CAL-LÝ, *ad.* In a reciprocal manner; mutually; interchangeably. *Shak.*
Reciprocally proportional, noting two quantities such that, both being variable, the ratio of the one to the reciprocal of the other is constant, — which requires that their product should be constant, as in the equation $xy = m$, x and y are *reciprocally proportional*. *Davies.*

RE-CÍP'RO-CAL-NÉSS, *n.* Mutual return; interchange; reciprocity. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

RE-CÍP'RO-CÁTE, *v. n.* [L. *reciproco*, *reciprocatum*; *reciprocus*, reciprocal; Sp. *reciproc*; Fr. *reciproquer*.] [*i.* RECIPROCATED; *pp.* RECIPROCATING, RECIPROCATED.] To act interchangeably; to alternate. "The quick *reciprocating* breath." *Dryden.*

RE-CÍP'RO-CÁTE, *v. a.* To interchange; to exchange. "[They] *reciprocate* civilities." *Johnson.* "Reciprocated duties." *Cowper.*

RE-CÍP'RO-CÁT-ING, *p. a.* Alternating.
Reciprocating motion, (*Machinery*) a movement that takes place continually backwards and forwards in the same path; alternating motion. *Bagelow.*

RE-CÍP'RO-CÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *reciprocatio*; *It. reciprocazione*; Sp. *reciprocación*; Fr. *reciprocation*.] The act of reciprocating; interchange; alternation. *Waterland.*

RE-CÍ-PRŌC'Í-TÝ (rēs-ē-prōs'ē-tē), *n.* [Fr. *reciprocity*.]
 1. The state or the quality of being reciprocal; mutuality; reciprocalness; interchange.
 2. Reciprocal obligation or right.
 Any degree of *reciprocity* will prevent the pact from being nude. *Blackstone.*
Treaty of reciprocity, a treaty between nations which confers equal privileges, as respecting customs, charges on imports, &c. *Simmonds.*

RE-CÍP'RO-CŌR'NOUS, *a.* [L. *reciprocus*, turning back again, reciprocal, and *cornu*, a horn.] Having horns turned backwards and forwards, as those of a ram. *Scott.*

† **RE-CÍP'RO-CŌŪS**, *a.* Reciprocal. *Strype.*

RE-CÍR'CUM-CÍŖE, *v. a.* To circumcise again.

RE-CÍ'ŖION (rē-nīzh'un, 93), *n.* [L. *recisio*; *re-cido*, to cut off.] The act of cutting off. *Sherwood.*

RE-CÍ'TAL, *n.* [From *recite*.]
 1. The act of reciting; rehearsal; recitation; repetition. *Waterland.*
 2. Account; narration; narrative; history. *Pliny maketh a great recital of these.* *Blackw.*
 3. Enumeration; a telling over. [R.] *Prior.*
 4. (*Law*.) In conveyancing, the formal preliminary statement in a deed or other instrument of such deeds, agreements, or matters of fact, as are necessary to explain the reasons upon which the transaction is founded: — in pleading, the statement of matter as introductory to some positive allegation. *Burrill.*
 5. (*Mus.*) Formerly, a performance with a single voice; now, a recitative. *Moore.*
Syn. — See ACCOUNT, NARRATION.

RE-CÍ-TÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *recitatio*; *It. recitazione*; Sp. *recitación*; Fr. *recitation*.] The act of reciting; rehearsal or repetition of something learned or committed to memory. *Hammond.*

RE-CÍ-TÁ-TÍVE' (rēs-ē-tā-tīv'), *n.* [*It. & Sp. recitativo*; Fr. *recitativo*.] (*Mus.*) A sort of musical declamation, used in operas, to express some action or passion, to relate a story, or to reveal a secret or design: — a musical piece or passage in recitative. *Dwight.*

RE-CÍ-TÁ-TÍVE', *a.* Pertaining to, or performed in, recitative. "Recitative music." *Dryden.*

RE-CÍ-TÁ-TÍVE'LY, *ad.* After the manner of recitative. *Todd.*

RE-CÍ-TÁ-TÍ'VŌ, *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Recitative. *Pope.*

RE-CÍTE', *v. a.* [L. *recito*; *re*, again, and *cito*, to cite, to call; *It. recitare*; Sp. *recitar*; Fr. *reciter*.] [*i.* RECITED; *pp.* RECITING, RECITED.]
 1. To repeat, as something learned or committed to memory; to rehearse. "Such as . . . recited verses in writing." *Ecclus. xlv. 5.*
 2. To narrate; to relate; to tell. *Spenser.*
 3. To enumerate; to tell over.
 While Telephus's youthful charms,
 His rosy neck and winding arms,
 With endless rapture you recite. *Addison.*

Syn. — See REPEAT.

RE-CÍTE', *v. n.* To rehearse or repeat something committed to memory; to make a recital. *Smart.*

† **RE-CÍTE'**, *n.* [Fr. *recite*.] Recital. *Temple.*

RE-CÍT'ER, *n.* One who recites. *Burton.*

RECK, *v. a.* [A. S. *recan*, *reccan*; Old Dut. *roeken*; Old Ger. *recken*, to regard; Dan. *regte*, to take care of; Sw. *rykta*; Icel. *rekkja*; Old Eng. *reche*. — See RECKON.] To care for; to regard; to heed; to mind. [Obsolete or poetical.] "Not *recking* danger." *Sidney.*
 I reckon as little what he doth me
 As much I would. *Shak.*
 Went all his (universal) it concerns. "Of night or loneliness it *reck* me not." *Milton.*
 He recked not. *Milton.*

† **RECK**, *v. n.* To care; to heed; to mind. *Spenser.*

RECK'LESS, *a.* Careless; heedless; rash; indifferent. "I am *reckless* what I do." *Shak.*
 It made the king as *reckless* as them diligent. *Sidney.*

RECK'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a reckless manner; heedlessly; carelessly. *Udal.*

RECK'LESS-NÉSS, *n.* Heedlessness; carelessness; negligence. *Sidney.*

RECK'ON (rēk'kn), *v. a.* [A. S. *recnan*, *recan*, *reccan*, to say, to number, to reckon; Dut. *rekenen*, to count, to reckon; Ger. *rechnen*; Dan. *regne*; Sw. *rakna*; Icel. *reikna*. — See RECK.] [*i.* RECKONED; *pp.* RECKONING, RECKONED.]
 1. To count; to number; to compute; to calculate; to enumerate.
 The priest shall *reckon* unto him the money. *Ler. xxvii. 18.*
 I reckoned above two hundred and fifty on the outside of the church. *Addison.*
 2. To account; to esteem; to regard; to estimate; to repute. "Him I *reckon* not in high estate." *Milton.*

RECK'ON (rēk'kn), *v. n.* 1. To compute; to calculate; to estimate.
 When he had begun to *reckon*, one was brought unto him which owed him ten thousand talents. *Matt. xviii. 24.*
 2. To give or render an account. "All flesh shall rise and *reckon*." *Sandys.*
 3. To think; to suppose; to guess; to conjecture. [Local, Eng., and colloquial, U. S.] *Brockett. Halliwell. Pickering.*
 To *reckon* for, to pay a penalty for. "If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall *reckon* for it one day." *Sanderson.* — To *reckon* on, or upon, to lay dependence or stress on. "You *reckon* upon losing your friend's kindness." *Temple.* — To *reckon* with, to settle an account with. "Before we *reckon* with your several loves." *Shak.* — To call to punishment. "God suffers the most grievous sins of particular persons to go unpunished in this world, because his justice will have another opportunity to meet and *reckon* with them." *Tillotson.*
 "To *reckon* is used in some of the Southern States as to guess is in the Northern." *Pickering.* "I *reckon*, I guess, are idiomatic in Devonshire." *Palmer.* "To *reckon*, to suppose; to conjecture; to conclude; as, 'I *reckon* he'll come.'" *Brockett.* The provincial use in some parts of England, with respect to this word, is the same as the colloquial use in some parts of the United States.
Syn. — See CALCULATE.

RECK'ON-ER (rēk'kn-er), *n.* One who reckons.

RECK'ON-ING (rēk'kn-ing), *n.* 1. Act or process of counting or computing; computation.
 2. Account, as between debtor and creditor. "Canst thou their *reckonings* keep." *Sandys.*
 There was no *reckoning* made with them of the money delivered into their hand. *2 Kings xxii. 7.*
 3. Money charged by a host; charge. *Addison.*
 So comes a *reckoning* when the banquet's o'er. *Gay.*
 4. Estimation; esteem; account.
 You make no further *reckoning* of it [beauty] than of an outward, fading benefit nature bestowed. *Sidney.*
Dead reckoning, (*Naut.*) the method of determining the place of a ship from a record kept of the courses sailed, and the distance made on each course. *Davies.*
Syn. — See ACCOUNT.

RECK'ON-ING-BOOK (rēk'kn-ing-bāk), *n.* A book in which money received and expended is set down. *Johnson.*

RE-CLÁIM' (rē-k'lām'), *v. a.* [L. *reclamo*; *re*, again, back, and *clamo*, to call loudly; *It. reclamare*; Sp. *reclamar*; Fr. *réclamer*.] [*i.* RECLAIMED; *pp.* RECLAIMING, RECLAIMED.]
 1. To call back; to recall. [R.] *Holland.*

The headstrong horses hurried Octavius . . . along, and were deaf to his *reclaiming* them. *Dryden.*

2. To call back from error or vice; to reform. It is the intention of Providence, in all the various expressions of his goodness, to *reclaim* mankind. *Rogers.*

3. To restore or reduce to order, or to the state desired; to correct. *Bacon.*
 Much labor is required, in trees, to tame
 Their wild disorder, and in ranks *reclaim*. *Dryden.*

4. To reduce or bring from a wild to a tame state; to tame. "Are not . . . lions, tigers, and bears *reclaimed* by good usage?" *L'Estrange.*

5. To recover; to regain.
 So shall the Briton-blood their crown again *reclaim*. *Spenser.*

6. In feudal custom, to pursue and recall, as a vassal who had gone to live in another place without his lord's permission. *London Ency.*

7. (*Law*.) To demand to be returned or restored. *Bouvier.*
Syn. — *Reclaim* a man from vice; *reform* bad habits, *recover* lost property or character; *correct* errors; *tame* wild animals.

RE-CLÁIM', *v. n.* To exclaim; to cry out. *Pope.*

† **RE-CLÁIM'**, *n.* Recovery: — reformation. *Hales.*

RE-CLÁIM'ABLE, *a.* That may be reclaimed; recoverable. *Cockburn.*

RE-CLÁIM'ANT, *n.* One who contradicts or remonstrates. [R.] *Waterland.*

RE-CLÁIM'ING, *n.* The act of one who reclaims.

RE-CLÁIM'LESS, *a.* That cannot be reclaimed.

RE-CLÁ-MÁ'TION, *n.* [*It. reclamazione*; Sp. *reclamación*; Fr. *réclamation*.] The act of reclaiming, or the state of being reclaimed; recovery. *Bp. Hall.*

RE-CLÁSP', *v. a.* To clasp again. *Paley.*

RECLINÁTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting parts of the flower or of the foliage which are bent down upon their stalk. *Lindley.*

RECLINÁ'TION, *n.* 1. The act or the state of reclining. *Johnson.*
 2. (*Dialling*.) The angle by which the plane of a dial inclined to the horizon deviates from a vertical position. *Hutton.*
 3. (*Surg.*) A mode of operating for the cataract, which consists in applying the needle to the anterior surface and depressing it into the vitreous humor in such a manner that the front surface of the cataract is the upper one, and its back surface the lower one. *Dunghison.*

RE-CLINE', *v. a.* [L. *reclino*; *re*, again, back, and *clino* (Gr. *κλίνω*), to lean; *It. reclinare*; Sp. *reclinar*; Fr. *recliner*.] [*i.* RECLINED; *pp.* RECLINING, RECLINED.] To lean back; to lean sideways or to one side. *Addison.*
 The mother
 Reclined her dying head upon his breast. *Dryden.*

RE-CLINE', *v. n.* To lean; to be recumbent; to rest or repose.
 She ceased, and on a lily bank *reclined*. *Shenstone.*

RE-CLINE', *a.* [L. *reclinis*.] In a leaning posture; reclining. [R.] *Milton.*

RE-CLINED' (-klīnd'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Turned or curved downward; nearly recumbent. *Gray.*

RE-CLIN'ER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, reclines.
 2. A dial whose plane reclines from a vertical position; reclining dial. *Hutton.*

RE-CLIN'ING, *a.* (*Bot.*) Falling gradually back from the perpendicular, as the branches of the banian tree: — recumbent. *Lindley.*
Reclining dial, (*Dialling*) a dial whose plane is inclined to the vertical line which passes through its centre. *Davies & Peck.*

RE-CLŌSE' (rē-klēz'), *v. a.* To close again. *Pope.*

RE-CLŪDE', *v. a.* [L. *recludo*, to open.] To unclose; to open. [R.] *Pope.*

RE-CLŪSE' [rē-k'lūs', S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.], *a.* [Fr. *reclus*; *reclure* (L. *recludo*), to shut up; to sequester.] Shut up; secluded; sequestered; retired; solitary. *Prior.*
 I all the living day
 Consume in meditation deep, *recluse*
 From human converse. *Philips.*

RE-CLŪSE', *n.* 1. A person who lives in retirement or seclusion from the world; a hermit.
 This must be the inference of a *recluse*, that conversed only with his own meditations. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

† RĒC-QM-PĒNSE'MĒNT, *n.* Recompense; compensation. *Fabyan.*

RĒC-QM-PĒNS'ĒR, *n.* One who recompenses. *Foz.*

RĒ-CQM-PĪLE', *v. a.* To compile again or anew.

RĒ-CQM-PĪLE'MĒNT, *n.* A second or new compilation. *Bacon.*

RĒ-CQM-PŌSE', *v. a.* [Fr. *recomposer*.]

1. To compose, quiet, or tranquillize anew. "Till by music he was *recomposed*," *Bp. Taylor*.

2. To compose, form, or adjust anew. *Boyle.*

RĒ-CQM-PŌS'ĒR, *n.* One who recompenses. *More.*

RĒ-CŌM-PŌ-ŠĪ'TĪŌN (-zish'un), *n.* Act of recomposing; a new composition. *Johnson.*

RĒC-QN-CĪL'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *réconciliable*.] That may be reconciled; placable. *Nelson.*

RĒC-QN-CĪL'A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being reconciled. *Hammond.*

RĒC-QN-CĪL'A-BLY, *ad.* In a reconcilable manner.

RĒC-QN-CĪLE, *v. a.* [L. *reconcilio*; *re*, again, back, and *concilio*, to bring together; *It. reconciliare*; Sp. *reconciliar*; Fr. *réconcilier*.] [i. RECONCILED; *pp.* RECONCILING, RECONCILED.]

1. To bring back or restore to agreement, concord, or favor; to conciliate anew.

Go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother. *Matt. v. 24.* You that were sometime alienated, and enemies in your mind, by wicked works, yet now he hath reconciled. *Col. i. 21.*

2. To make to be consistent or suitable. *Pope.* The great men among the ancients understood how to reconcile in their labor with all use of state. *Locke.*

3. To bring to acquiescence or submission; as, "To be reconciled to one's fortune."

4. To adjust or settle, as differences. *Wright.*

5. † To purify; to purge; to cleanse. *Puller.*

6. † To reestablish; to reconfirm. Into her lodgings to repair a while To rest themselves, and grace to reconcile. *Spenser.*

Syn. — See CONCIULATE.

† RĒC-QN-CĪLE, *v. n.* To become reconciled. Your thoughts, though much startled at first, reconcile to it.

RĒC-QN-CĪLE-MĒNT, *n.* Reconciliation. *Milton.*

RĒC-QN-CĪL'ĒR, *n.* One who reconciles. *Fell.*

RĒC-QN-CĪL'Ā-TĪŌN, *n.* [L. *reconciliatio*; *It. reconciliazione*; Sp. *reconciliación*; Fr. *réconciliation*.]

1. The act of reconciling, or the state of being reconciled; return to, or renewal of, concord, agreement, or favor; pacification.

Nicias . . . devised what means he might use to bring Sparta and Athens to reconciliation again. *North.*

2. Agreement, as of things apparently opposite or inconsistent; harmony.

A clear and easy reconciliation of those seeming inconsistencies of Scripture. *Rogers.*

3. Atonement; expiation.

A merciful and faithful high priest, in things pertaining to God, to make reconciliation for the sins of the people. *Heb. ii. 17.*

RĒC-QN-CĪL'Ā-TQ-RY, *a.* Tending to reconcile. "The reconciliatory papers." *Bp. Hall.*

RĒ-CŌN-DĒN-SĀ'TĪŌN, *n.* A second or renewed condensation. *Clarke.*

RĒ-CŌN-DĒNSE', *v. a.* To condense anew. *Boyle.*

RĒC-QN-DĪTE, or RĒ-CŌN'DITE [rĕk'on-dit, *IV. J. Ja. C. Wr. Wb.*; rĕ-kon-dit, *S. K.*; rĕ-kōn'dit, *P. Sm. R.*; rĕk'on-dit or rĕ-kōn'dit, *F.*], *v. a.* [L. *reconditus*; *recondo*, to lay up, to hoard; *re*, again, and *condo*, to lay up; *It. & Sp. recondito*.] 1. Hidden; secret; abstruse; obscure.

This was the *recondite* sense of Moses's words. *Bp. Bull.*

2. Profound. "Recondite studies." *Felton.*

"Dr. Johnson, Dr. Asli, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Fry, and Entick accent this word on the second syllable; Mr. Sheridan and Bailey, on the last; and Fenning, only, on the first. But, notwithstanding so many authorities are against me, I am much deceived if the analogy of pronunciation be not decidedly in favor of that accentuation which I have given. We have but few instances in the language, where we receive a word from the Latin by dropping a syllable, that we do not remove the accent higher than the original. Thus, *recondite*, derived from *reconditus*, may with as much propriety remove the accent from the long penultimate as *carbuncle* from *carbunculus*, *calumny* from *calumniā*, *detriment* from *detrimentum*, *innocency* from *innocentia*, con-

troversy from *controversia*, and a thousand others. The word *incondite* must certainly follow the fortunes of the present word; and we find those orthoepists who have the word accent it as they do *recondite* — Mr. Sheridan on the last syllable, but Mr. Fenning inconsistently on the second." *Walker.*

RĒ-CŌN'DI-TQ-RY, *n.* A storehouse; a repository; a depository. *[R.] Maunder.*

RĒ-CŌN-DŪCT', *v. a.* To conduct again or back. "A guide to *reconduct* thy steps." *Dryden.*

RĒ-CŌN-DŪC'TĪŌN, *n.* [L. *reconduco*, *reconduc-tus*, to hire anew.] (*Law*.) The renewing of a former lease. *Boutvier.*

RĒ-CŌN-FIRM', *v. a.* To confirm anew.

RĒ-CŌN-JŌIN', *v. a.* To join anew. *Boyle.*

RĒ-CŌN'NING, *n.* The act of conning or knowing again. *Hobbes.*

RĒ-CŌN'NOIS-SĀNCE', *n.* [Old Fr.; Fr. *reconnaissance*.] A reconnoitring or examination of a tract of country preparatory to the march of an army, the location of a railroad, canal, &c., or for other purposes; a preliminary or rough survey. *P. Cyc. Stocqueler.*

RĒC-QN-NŌI'TRE (rĕk-on-ōi'tur) [rĕk-on-ōi'tur, *Ja. Sm. R. C.*; rĕ-kon-ōi'tur, *Wr. Wb. Davis*; rĕk-on-ōi'tur or rĕk-on-ōi'tur, *K.*], *v. a.* [Old Fr. *reconnoître*; Fr. *reconnoître*, from L. *recognoscere*, to recognize, to look over, to examine; *re*, again, back, and *cognosco*, to know.] [i. RECONNOITRED; *pp.* RECONNOITRING, RECONNOITRED.] To view, survey, or examine, particularly for military purposes; to inspect; to spy out. Edward III. *reconnoitred* the enemy. *Addison.*

RĒ-CŌN'QUĒR (rĕ-kōng'ker), *v. a.* [Fr. *reconquérir*.] To conquer or gain again. *Richardson.*

RĒ-CŌN'QUĒST, *n.* A renewed or second conquest. *Dryden.*

RĒ-CŌN'SĒ-CRĀTE, *v. a.* To consecrate anew. It [a church] shall, in such a case, be *reconsecrated*. *Ayliffe.*

RĒ-CŌN'SĒ-CRĀ'TĪŌN, *n.* A renewed or second consecration. *Burn.*

RĒ-CŌN-SĪD'ĒR, *v. a.* 1. To consider again; to renew the consideration of.

Reconsider, from time to time, and retain the friendly advice which I send you. *Chesterfield.*

2. In parliamentary usage, to take up for renewed consideration, as a vote already passed.

It has now come to be a common practice in all our deliberative assemblies, and may consequently be considered as a principle of the common parliamentary law of this country, to *reconsider* a vote already passed, whether affirmatively or negatively. *L. S. Cushing.*

RĒ-CŌN-SĪD'ĒR-Ā'TĪŌN, *n.* The act of reconsidering; a renewed or second consideration.

† RĒ-CŌN'SŌ-LĀTE, *v. a.* To console or comfort again. *Wotton.*

RĒ-CŌN-SŌL-I-DĀ'TĪŌN, *n.* A second or renewed consolidation. *De la Beche.*

RĒ-CŌN-STRŪCT', *v. a.* To construct again; to rebuild. *Tucker.*

RĒ-CŌN-STRŪC'TĪŌN, *n.* The act of reconstructing. *Belsham.*

RĒ-CŌN-TĪN'Ū-ANCE, *n.* The act or the state of recontinuance. *Drayton.*

RĒ-CŌN-TĪN'ŪE, *v. a. & n.* To continue again or anew. *Sirrling.*

RĒ-CŌN-VĒNE', *v. n.* To convene or assemble anew. "The two houses *reconvening*." *Clarendon.*

RĒ-CŌN-VĒNE', *v. a.* To convene anew.

RĒ-CŌN-VĒN'TĪŌN, *n.* (*Civil Law*.) An action brought by a party who is defendant, against the plaintiff, before the same judge. *Boutvier.*

RĒ-CŌN-VĒR'SĪŌN, *n.* A second or renewed conversion. *Weever.*

RĒ-CŌN-VĒRT', *v. a.* To convert again. *Milton.*

RĒ-CŌN-VĒY' (-vĕ'), *v. a.* To convey again.

RĒ-CŌN-VĒY'ANCE (rĕ-kon-vĕ'ans), *n.* The act of reconveying. *Blackstone.*

RĒ-CŌP'Y, *v. a.* To copy anew; to transcribe again. *Tweedell.*

RĒ-CŌRD', *v. a.* [L. *recondor*, to call to mind, to remember; *re*, again, back, and *cor*, *cordis*, the

heart; Sp. *recordar*; Fr. *recorder*.] [i. RECORDED; *pp.* RECORDING, RECORDED.]

1. † To call to mind; to remember; — followed by *of*. "Pharaoh shall record of thy service." *Wickcliffe.*

2. To register or enroll, so as to preserve the memory of; to chronicle; to note.

Those things that are recorded of him, and his impiety, are written in the Chronicles. *1 Esd. as i. 42.*

I made him my book, where my soul *recorded* The history of all my secret thoughts. *Shak. Milton.*

3. To recite; to repeat; to utter.

They longed to see the day, to hear the lark Record her hymns. *Fairfax.*

Syn. — See ENROLL.

† RĒ-CŌRD', *v. n.* To sing or repeat a tune. *Shak.*

Ye may record a little, or ye may whistle. *Beau. & Fl.*

RĒC'ORD [rĕk'ord, *P. J. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wr. Wb.*; rĕk'ord or rĕ-kord, *W. J. F.*], *n.* A register; an authentic account or memorial, as of facts or transactions. "The king made a record of these things." *Esth. xii. 4.*

An ark, and in the ark his testimony, The records of his covenant. *Milton.*

Court of Record, (Law.) See COURT. — *Debt of record*, a debt which appears to be due by the evidence of a Court of Record, as a judgment or a recognizance. — *Trial by record*, a mode of trial employed when a matter of record is pleaded, and the opposite party pleads *nil nil record*, or that there is no such matter of record existing. The issue is tried merely by the record itself, or by the inspection of the court, without witnesses or jury. *Burrill.*

§ "The noun *record* was anciently, as well as at present, pronounced with the accent either on the first or second syllable; till lately, however, it generally conformed to the analogy of other words of this kind; and we seldom heard the accent on the second syllable till a great luminary of the law, as remarkable for the justness of his elocution as his legal abilities, revived the claim this word anciently had to the ultimate accent; and, since his time, this pronunciation, especially in our courts of justice, seems to have been the most general. We ought, however, to recollect that this is overturning one of the most settled analogies of our language in the pronunciation of dissyllable nouns and verbs of the same form." *Walker.* — "Old authors," says Smart, "accent the noun as the verb; and this accentuation is sometimes still retained, as in the phrase 'a court of record.'" — It is thus accented by Dr. Watts in the following lines:—

Our nation reads the written word, That book of life, that sure record.

Syn. — *Record* signifies the thing recorded, or the collection of things recorded; *register*, the thing registered, or the place in which it is registered. A *record*, *memorial*, or *memorandum* of an event or occurrence; an *enrolment* of citizens; town records; a register of births and deaths; the archives of a city.

† RĒC-QR-DĀ'TĪŌN, *n.* [L. *recordatio*.] Remembrance; recollection. — *record*. *Shak.*

RĒ-CŌRD'ĒR, *n.* 1. One who records or registers; a keeper of the rolls of a city; a registrar.

2. (*Law*.) In old English law, a person whom a mayor or magistrate of a city or corporate town associated with himself for assistance in matters of justice and proceedings according to law; — in modern law, the chief judicial officer of a borough or city, exercising within it, in criminal matters, the jurisdiction of a court of record; the chief criminal judge of a city; — in some of the United States, a register of deeds. *Burrill. Brands.*

3. A musical instrument, anciently in use, somewhat resembling a flageolet; a kind of flute or pipe. *Shak. Bacon.*

RĒ-CŌRD'ĒR-SHĪP, *n.* The office of a recorder. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

RĒ-CŌR-PŌR-I-FĪ-CĀ'TĪŌN, *n.* [L. *re*, again, *corpus*, a body, and *facio*, to make.] The act of embodying again, or of bringing again to a bodily state. *Boyle.*

RĒ-CŌUCH', *v. n.* To lie down again. *Wotton.*

RĒ-CŌUNT', *v. a.* [It. *raccontare*, from L. *re*, again, and *It. contare*, to count; Sp. *reconar*; Fr. *recomter*.] [i. RECOUNTED; *pp.* RECOUNTING, RECOUNTED.] To repeat or relate in detail; to narrate or tell distinctly; to rehearse; to enumerate. "Recount our blessings." *Dryden.*

For him full oft the heavenly Muses led To clear Euphrates, and the secret mount, To Araby and Eden, fragrant climes: All which the sacred bard would oft recount. *Milton.*

RĒ-CŌUNT', *v. a.* To count again. *J. Lovering.*

REC-TI-FI-CÁ-TION, *n.* [It. *rettificazione*; Sp. *rectificación*; Fr. *rectification*.]

1. The act or the process of rectifying, correcting, or setting right. *Burton.*

2. (Chem.) The process of purifying or refining by distillation. *Daniel.*

Rectification of a curve, (Math.) the operation of finding an expression for the length of a definite portion of the curve. *Da. & P.*—*Rectification of motion*, the act or operation of so modifying motion as to render it rectilinear. *Young.*—*Rectification of a globe*, the adjustment of an artificial globe for solving any proposed problem.

REC-TI-FI-ER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, rectifies. *Swift.*

2. An instrument for determining the variation of the compass, in order to rectify the course of a vessel. *Scott.*

REC-TI-FY, *v. a.* [L. *rectus*, right, and *facio*, to make; It. *rettificare*; Sp. *rectificar*; Fr. *rectifier*.] [*i.* RECTIFIED; *pp.* RECTIFYING, RECTIFIED.]

1. To make or set right; to correct, to reform; to redress; to amend. *Addison.*

That wherein unsound times have done amiss, the better ages ensuing must rectify as they may. *Hooker.*

2. To adjust, as a globe, in preparation for doing something proposed. *Hutton.*

3. (Chem.) To purify or refine by distillation.

REC-TI-LÍN-E-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or bounded by, right lines; rectilinear. *Brande.*

REC-TI-LÍN-E-AL-LY, *ad.* In a rectilinear or straight line; rectilinearly. *Clarke.*

REC-TI-LÍN-E-AR, *a.* [L. *rectus*, right, and *linea*, a line; It. *rettilineo*; Sp. *rectilíneo*; Fr. *rectiligne*.] Relating to, consisting of, or bounded by, straight lines; rectilinear. *Newton.*

Rectilinear system of coordinates, a system of coordinates in which points are referred to right lines as axes. *Davies & Peck.*

REC-TI-LÍN-E-ÁR-I-TY, *n.* The state of being rectilinear, or in right lines. *Coleridge.*

REC-TI-LÍN-E-ÁR-LY, *ad.* In a rectilinear or straight line; rectilinearly. *Wright.*

REC-TI-LÍN-E-ÓUS, *a.* Rectilinear. [*n.*] *Ray.*

REC-TI-Ō (rĕk'shē-ō), *n.* [L. *rectio*; *rego*, *rectus*, to rule.] Government. *Charles Reade.*

REC-TI-ŌN (rĕk'shūn), *n.* (Gram.) State or power of one word requiring another to be put in a certain case or mode; government. *Gibbs.*

REC-TI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *rectitudo*; *rectus*, right; It. *rettitudine*; Sp. *rectitud*; Fr. *rectitude*.]

1. Rightness of motive or conduct; freedom from moral obliquity; conformity to human and divine laws; uprightness; integrity; probity; equity; justice; honesty.

Nor is the lowest herd incapable of that sincerest of pleasures, the consciousness of acting right; for rectitude does not consist in extensiveness of knowledge, but in doing the best according to the lights afforded. *Tucker.*

2. Right judgment; — a philosophical term.

They perceive a result; but they think little of the multitude of consciousness and rectitudes which go to form it. *Waley.*

3. Straightness, as of a line. [*n.*] *Johnson.*

Syn.—*Uprightness* is a rather stronger term than *rectitude*. *Rectitude* of conduct or judgment; *uprightness* of principle or character; *aguity* in the distribution of rewards and punishments; *justice* for the security of the rights of property; *honesty* of the person or action; *strict integrity* or *probity* of the person or character.

REC-TŌ, *n.* [L. *rectus*, right.] (Law.) A writ of right. *Whishaw.*

REC-TŌR, *n.* [L. *rector*; *rego*, *rectus*, to rule; It. *rettore*; Sp. *rector*; Fr. *recteur*.]

1. A ruler; a governor. "God is the supreme rector of the world." [*n.*] *Hale.*

2. In the English Church, a clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish, together with all the tithes, &c.; a pastor; a clergyman.

3. A title sometimes given to the chief officer of a college or a university, and also to the head master of a large school. *Ayliffe. Brande.*

4. The superior officer of a convent. *Hook.*

5. Among the Jesuits, the superior officer of a seminary or college. *London Ency.*

Syn.—See **CLERGYMAN**.

REC-TŌR-ATE, *n.* The office, or the state, of a rector; rectorship. *Wm. Howitt.*

REC-TŌR-ĒSS, *n.* A governess. *Drayton.*

REC-TŌR-I-AL, *a.* Relating to a rectory or to a rector. *Cotgrave.*

REC-TŌR-SHĪP, *n.* The rank or the office of a rector; rectorate. *Shak.*

REC-TŌ-RY, *n.* 1. The state or the office of a rector; rectorate. *Spelman.*

2. In England, an entire parish church, with all its rights, glebes, tithes, and other profits; a benefice. *Spelman.*

3. A rector's parsonage-house. *Burrill.*

+**REC-TRESS**, } *n.* [L. *rectrix*.] A governess; *B. Jonson.*

+**REC-TRIX**, } a rectress.

REC-TUM, *n.* [L. *rectus*, straight.] (Anat.) The third and last portion of the great intestine receiving the fecal matters from the colon, and opening outwards by the anus. *Dunghlison.*

REC-TUS IN CŪ-RĪ-A, [L.] (Law.) Right in court; free from charge or impeachment; standing at the bar and no man objecting against him on account of any offence. *Burrill.*

REC-U-BÁ-TION, *n.* [L. *recubo*, *recubatum*, to lie on the back.] Act of lying or leaning. *Brownie.*

+**REC-ŪLE**, *v. n.* [Fr. *reculer*.] To fall back; to recoil; to retreat. *Spenser.*

+**REC-ŪLE**, *n.* Recoil; retreat. *Holinshead.*

+**REC-ŪLE-MENT**, *n.* The act of recoiling or springing back. *Hammond.*

RE-CŪL-TI-VÁTE, *v. a.* To cultivate or till again or anew. *Houell.*

+**RE-CŪMB'** (rĕ-kŭm'), *v. n.* [L. *recumbo*; *re*, again, back, and *cumbo*, to lie down.] To lie or lean; to recline; to repose. [*n.*] *Allen.*

RE-CŪMB'ENCE, *n.* Recumbency. *North.*

RE-CŪMB'EN-ŌY, *n.* The act or the posture of lying or leaning, as for repose; recumbence. "Places of festival recumbency." *Brownie.*

RE-CŪMB'ENT, *a.* 1. Leaning; reclining.

The Roman recumbent . . . posture in eating. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Reposing; inactive; listless. *Young.*

RE-CŪMB'ENT-LY, *ad.* In a recumbent posture.

RE-CŪP'ER-Á-BLE, *a.* [It. *recuperabile*; Sp. *recuperable*; Fr. *recouvrable*.] That may be recovered; recoverable. [*n.*] *Chaucer.*

RE-CŪP'ER-ÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *recupero*, *recuperatus*; *re*, again, and *capio*, to take.] To recover; to regain. [*n.*] *N. Biddle.*

RE-CŪP'ER-Á-TION, *n.* [L. *recuperatio*; It. *recuperazione*; Sp. *recuperacion*; Fr. *recupération*.] Recovery, as of something lost. [*n.*] *More.*

RE-CŪP'ER-Á-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining, or tending, to recovery; restorative. [*n.*] *Cockeram.*

RE-CŪP'ER-Á-TŌ-RY, *a.* Recuperative. [*n.*] *Bailey.*

RE-CŪR', *v. n.* [L. *recurso*; *re*, again, and *curro*, to run; It. *ricorrere*; Sp. *recurrir*; Fr. *recourir*.] [*i.* RECURRED; *pp.* RECURRING, RECURRING.]

1. To run or go back, as for aid or help; to have recourse; to resort; to revert. *Locke.*

The second cause we know, but trouble not ourselves to recur to the first. *Wake.*

2. To return to the thought or mind. *Calamy.*

When any word has been used to signify an idea, that old idea will recur in the mind when the word is heard. *Watts.*

+**RE-CŪRE**, *v. a.* 1. To recover; to regain. "You shall *recure* my right." *Spenser.*

2. To recover from sickness; to cure. *Milton.*

+**RE-CŪRE**, *n.* Cure; remedy; recovery. *Sackville.*

+**RE-CŪRE/LESS**, *a.* Irremediable. *Bp. Hall.*

RE-CŪR'ENCE, *n.* The act of recurring; return; recurrence. *Brownie.*

RE-CŪR'EN-ŌY, *n.* Return; recurrence.

RE-CŪR'ENT, *a.* [It. *ricorrente*; Fr. *récurrent*.] 1. Recurring from time to time; returning at intervals. "Recurrent pains." *Harvey.*

2. (Anat.) Noting certain arterial and nervous branches which seem to reascend towards the origin of the trunk from which they emanate. *Dunghlison.*

3. (Crystallography.) Noting crystals whose faces, being counted in annular ranges from one

extremity to the other, furnish two different numbers, which succeed each other several times, as, 4, 8, 4, 8, 4. *Cleaveland.*

RE-CŪR'ING, *p. a.* Returning at intervals; recurrent.

Recurring decimals, (Arith.) same as **CIRCULATING** or **REPEATING DECIMALS**. See **CIRCULATING** — *Recurring series*, (Math.) a series in which each term is equal to the algebraic sum of the products obtained by multiplying one or more of the preceding terms by certain fixed quantities, which, taken in their order, are called the *scale of the series*. *Davies.*

+**RE-CŪR'SION**, *n.* [L. *recursum*.] Recurrence; return. *Boyle.*

RE-CŪR'VÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *recurro*, *recurvatus*.] [*i.* RECURVATED; *pp.* RECURVATING, RECURVATED.] To bend back; to recurve. *Pennant.*

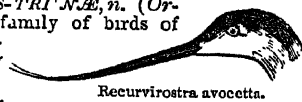
RE-CŪR-VÁ-TION, *n.* The act of recurvating; flexure backwards. *Brownie.*

RE-CŪRVE', *v. a.* [L. *recurro*; *re*, back, and *curvo*, to bend.] To bend back. *Cockeram.*

RE-CŪRVED', *a.* (Bot.) Curved outwards or backwards; recurvous; recurvated. *Gray.*

RE-CŪR-VI-RŪS'TER, *n.* [L. *recurvus*, bent back, and *rostrum*, a beak.] (Ornith.) One of the *Recurvirostrinae*. *Wright.*

RE-CUR-VI-RŪS-TRĪ'NÆ, *n.* (Ornith.) A sub-family of birds of the order *Grallæ* and family *Scolopacidae*; avocets. *Gray.*



Recurvirostra avocetta.

RE-CŪR-VI-TY, *n.* A bending or flexure backwards; recuvation. *Bailey.*

RE-CŪR'VO-PÁT'ENT, *a.* (Bot.) Bent back and spreading. *Louden.*

RE-CŪR'VOUS, *a.* [L. *recurvus*.] Bent backwards; recurved; recurvated. *Derham.*

|| **RE-CŪ'SAN-CY**, *n.* The tenets or the practice of a recusant; nonconformity. *Coke.*

|| **RE-CŪ'SANT**, or **RECŪ'SANT** [rĕ-kŭ'zant, *P. J. E. Ju. R. Wb.*; rĕk'ku-zant, *S. K. Sm. C.*; rĕ-kŭ-zant or rĕk'ku-zant, *W. W.*; *n.* [L. *recuso*, *recusans*, to object to, to refuse; Sp. *recusante*.] 1. (Eng. Hist.) One who refused to acknowledge the king's supremacy in matters of religion, when, in 1534, the Parliament set aside the pope's supremacy, and declared the supremacy of Henry VIII., as head of the church. *Eden.*

2. One who refuses to conform to the Church of England; a nonconformist. *Hook.*

3. One who refuses to acknowledge some principle or party. *Smart.*

Eden—"I must, in this word, retract my former opinion, and give the preference to the accent on the second syllable. Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston might, like myself, suppose usage on their side; but the authority of Drs. Johnson, Ash, Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Perry, Barclay, Fanning, Bailey, Dyche, and Entick is sufficient to make us suspect that usage has not so clearly decided; and therefore, though some words of this form and number of syllables depart from the accentuation of the Latin words from which they are derived, — as *ignorant*, *laborant*, *adjutant*, *permanent*, *confident*, &c., — yet the general rule seems to incline to the preservation of the accent of the original, when the same number of syllables is preserved in the English word: to say nothing of the more immediate formation of this word from the judicial verb to *recuse*." *Walker.*

|| **RE-CŪ'SANT**, *a.* Refusing to acknowledge the king's supremacy in matters of religion, or to conform to the English Church. *Clarendon.*

REC-U-SÁ-TION, *n.* [L. *recusatio*; It. *recusazione*; Sp. *recusacion*; Fr. *récusation*.] 1. + Refusal. *Cotgrave.*

2. (Civil & Canon Law.) Rejection of a judge; disapprobation of, or objection to, a person proposed or appointed as a judge. *Boutier.*

RE-CŪ'SÁ-TIVE, *a.* That recuses; refusing; denying; negative. *Bp. Taylor.*

+**RE-CŪSE'**, *v. a.* [L. *recuso*, to refuse; It. *ricusare*; Sp. *recusar*; Fr. *récusar*.] (Law.) To object against, as a judge; to refuse. *Ayliffe.*

RE-CŪ'SION (rĕ-kŭsh'un), *n.* [L. *recutio*, *recusus*, to make to rebound; *re*, back, and *quatio*, to beat.] Act of beating back. *Maunder.*

RED, a. [Goth. *rauds*; A. S. *read*, *reod*, *ruð*, *red*; Dut. *rood*; Ger. *roth*; Dan. *rød*; Sw. *röd*. — W. *rhudd*; Ir. *ruadh*. — Russ. *rdeyu*. — Sansc. *rudhira*. — L. *ruber*; It. *rosso*; Sp. *rojo*; Fr. *rouge*. — Gr. *ῥυθρός*.] Of a color resembling that of arterial blood; crimson. *Shak.*

Red man, one of the copper-colored aborigines of America; an American Indian. — *Red ornament*, a pigment; realgar. *Fairholt.*

RED, n. 1. A red color; a color resembling that of arterial blood; one of the primitive colors, of which there are many varieties, as crimson, scarlet, vermilion, orange-red, chrome-red, Indian red, &c.

The sixth red was at first of a very fair and lively scarlet, and, soon after, of a brighter color, being very pure and brisk, and the best of all the reds. *Newton.*

2. *pl. (Med.)* Catamenial discharges; the menses. *Dunghison.*

RED-DACT, v. a. [L. *redigo*, *redactus*; *re*, again, back, and *ago*, to drive.] To force, bring, or reduce to form. [R.] *Bp. Hall. West. Rev.*

RED-DAC'TION, n. The act of digesting or reducing to form, as literary materials. [R.] *Ed. Mag.*

RED-DAN', or RED-DAN [*re-dan'*, Sm. *Wb*; *re'dan*, Cl. *Brande*], n. [Fr.]

1. (Fort.) A field-work composed of two faces meeting in a salient angle directed towards the enemy. *Gloss. of Mil. Terms.*

2. A projection in a wall on uneven ground to render it level. *Craig.*

Syn. — See FORTIFICATION.

RED-ANT, n. (Ent.) A small species of ant, of a red color; *Myrmica rubra*. *Booth.*

RED-AN'TI-MO-NY, n. (Min.) A red crystalline mineral, consisting of oxide of antimony and sulphuret of antimony. *Dana.*

† **RED-DAR-GUE, v. a.** [L. *redarguo*; *re*, back, and *arguo*, to charge.] To refute. *Hakevill.*

† **RED-AR-GU'TION, n.** A refutation. *Bacon.*

† **RED-AR-GU-TO-RY, a.** Pertaining to refutation; that redargues or refutes. *Carew.*

RED-ASH, n. (Bot.) A spreading tree, with a trunk covered with a dark-ashy, or granite-gray bark; *Frazinus pubescens*; — distinguished from the *white-ash* by the down on the recent branches, on the foot-stalks, and on the lower leaves. *Emerson.*

RED-BACKED (-bakt), a. Having a red back.

RED-BAY, n. (Bot.) A tree found in swamps in some of the southern parts of the United States, bearing dark-blue berries on a red stalk; *Persea Carolinensis*, or *Laurus Carolinensis*. *Gray.*

RED-BER-RIED, a. Bearing red berries. *Miller.*

RED-BIRCH, n. (Bot.) A tree with bark of an ochrey, orange-red color in the interior, and with a close-grained, hard wood, useful for fuel and for the arts; *Betula nigra*. *Emerson.*

RED-BIRD, n. A bird of a red color, or spotted with red, as of the genus *Tanagra*. *Swainson.*

RED-BOOK (-bák), n. A book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the British government. *Brande.*

Red-book of the exchequer, an ancient volume, in manuscript, containing several miscellaneous treatises, an account of the number of hides of land in several counties before the conquest, a collection of the escuages under Henry II., Richard I., and John, and a description of the ceremonies used at the coronation of Queen Eleanor, wife to Henry III., with other matters. *Covell.*

RED-BRANCH-ING, a. Having red branches. "*Redbranching coral*." *Savage.*

RED-BREAST, n. A bird, so named from the color of its breast, as the robin. *Thomson.*

RED-BREAST-ED, a. Having a red breast.

RED-BROWN, a. (Bot.) Brown mixed with red.

RED-BÜD, n. (Bot.) A leguminous tree of the genus *Cercis*, bearing reddish-purple flowers, which appear before the leaves, in little clusters, resembling umbels, along the branches; Judas-tree. *Gray.*

RED-BURN-ING, a. Having a fiery color. "*Red-burning coals*." *Ben. Jonson.*

RED-CÁP, n. 1. (Ornith.) A bird having the top of the head red; a species of goldfinch. *Booth.*

2. A spectre with long teeth, supposed to haunt old castles in Scotland. *Jamieson.*

RED'-CÈ-DAR, n. (Bot.) An evergreen tree, abundant on both continents, having a close-grained, compact texture, and an aroma that repels insects; *Juniperus Virginiana*; — applied to many useful purposes, and so called from the red color of the heart-wood. *Emerson.*

RED'-CHALK (-chawk), n. (Min.) A red argillaceous iron ore, of an earthy appearance, and containing but little iron; redde; — used as a drawing material. *Dana.*

Its color is red of various shades, as brownish-red, cherry or blood-red, and sometimes nearly brick-red. Its hardness differs little from that of chalk. In making pencils, it is sometimes reduced to a powder, formed into a paste with gum arabic, and moulded into cylinders. *Cleveland.*

RED'-CHÈEKED (-chèkt), a. Having red cheeks.

RED'CÒAT, n. An English soldier, in contempt.

RED'-CÒAT-ED, a. Having a red coat. *Scott.*

RED'-CÒP-PER, n. (Min.) A mineral of various shades of red, consisting of oxide of copper. It occurs in octahedral crystals, and also massive, granular, and earthy. *Dana.*

RED'-CÒR-AL, n. A branched zoöphyte, consisting of a bright-red, stony axis, invested with a pale-blue fleshy substance, studded over with cellular polypi; *Corallium rubrum*. *Baird.*

Red-coral, which is susceptible of a high polish, adapting it for making beads and other trinkets, is an article of very profitable trade in the Mediterranean, where it is chiefly found. *Baird.*

RED'CRÒSS, a. Bearing a cross of a red color.

When Arthur ranged his redcross ranks. *Warton.*

RED'-CÜR-RANT, n. (Bot.) A deciduous shrub indigenous in the northern countries of Europe and in the northern part of America, and much cultivated for its fruit, which bears the same name; *Ribes rubrum*. *Emerson.*

RED'-DÈAL, n. A name applied to the timber of the Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), which is very valuable and durable. *Loudon.*

RED'DEN (rèd'dn), v. a. [*i.* REDDENED; *pp.* REDDENING, REDDENED.] To make red. *Dryden.*

RED'DEN (rèd'dn), v. n. To grow or become red; to blush. *Addison.*

RED-DÈM'DUM. [L., *to be redeemed or yielded*.] (Law.) That clause in a conveyance by which the grantor reserves some new thing to himself, out of what he had before granted, or that clause in a lease in which a rent is reserved to the lessor. *Burwill.*

RED'DISH, a. Somewhat red; inclining to red. A white bright spot, somewhat reddish. *Lev. xiii. 24.*

RED'DISH-NÈSS, n. Tendency to redness. *Boyle.*

RED-DIT'TION (rèd-dish'un), n. [L. *reditio*, or *reditio*; *reddo*, to return; Fr. *redemption*.]

1. The act of returning or restoring; restitution; restoration; rendition. *Howell.*

2. Explanation; representation. *Milton.*

RED-DI-TIVE, a. [L. *redidivus*.] (Gram.) Returning an answer. "Conjunctions discriptive, *redidive*, conditional." *Instruction for Oratory.*

RED'DLE, n. (Min.) Red-chalk. — See RED-CHALK. *Dana.*

† **RED'DOUR, n.** [Fr. *roideur*, from L. *rigor*.] Strength; firmness; force; vigor. *Chaucer.*

† **REDÈ, n.** [A. S. *red*, red; Dut. & Dan. *raad*; Scot. *rede*.] Counsel; advice; read. *Shak.*

REDÈ, v. a. To counsel; to advise. [Local.] *North.*

REDÈ, n. & v. See READ. [Obsolete or local.]

RE-DÈEM', v. a. [L. *redimo*; *re*, again, back, and *emo*, to purchase, to obtain; It. *redimere*; Sp. *redimir*; Fr. *redimer*.] [*i.* REDEEMED; *pp.* REDEEMING, REDEEMED.]

1. To buy or purchase back; to repurchase. If thy brother be waxen poor, and hath sold away some of his possession, and if any of his kin come to redeem it, then shall he redeem that which his brother sold. *Lev. xxv. 25.*

2. To deliver, recover, or rescue, from a state of captivity, penalty, or punishment, by paying a price; to ransom; to liberate; to free; to save. "Whom he redeemed from prison." *Shak.*

3. To deliver; to recover; to rescue. *Ransom Israel, O God, out of all his troubles. Ps. xlv. 22.*

I wake before the time that Romeo Comes to redeem me. *Shak.*

4. To recompense; to compensate; to atone for; to make amends for.

Having committed a fault, he became the more obsequious and pliant to redeem it. *Wotton.*

5. To pay the penalty of; to suffer for.

Which of you will be mortal, to redeem Man's mortal crime? *Milton.*

6. To improve or employ to the best purpose.

Walk in wisdom towards them that are without, redeeming the time. *Col. iv. 5.*

Syn. — See RANSOM.

RE-DÈEM'A-BLE, a. That may be redeemed; recoverable. *Berkeley.*

RE-DÈEM'A-BLE-NÈSS, n. The state of being redeemable. *Johnson.*

RE-DÈEM'ER, n. One who redeems; a ransom-er; — a name particularly applied to Christ, the Saviour of the world. *Milton.*

RE-DE-LIB'ER-ATE, v. a. To deliberate upon again; to reconsider. *Cotgrave.*

RE-DE-LIB'ER-ATE, v. n. To deliberate again; to reconsider any thing. *Wright.*

RE-DE-LIV'ER, v. a. To deliver back. *Ayliffe.*

RE-DE-LIV'ER-ANCE, n. Redelivery. *Clarke.*

RE-DE-LIV'ER-Y, n. The act of delivering back; a second or new delivery. *Bp. Hall.*

RE-DE-MAND', v. a. To demand back or again. "The duke redemands his prisoners." *Addison.*

RE-DE-MAND'A-BLE, a. That may be redeemed. *Wright.*

RE-DE-MISE', v. a. [*i.* REDEMISED; *pp.* REDEMISING, REDEMISED.] (Law.) To regrant or convey back, as an estate. *Whishaw.*

RE-DE-MISE', n. (Law.) The act of redemising; a regrant or reconveyance, as of lands. *Whishaw.*

RE-DÈMP'TION (re-dèm'shun), n. [L. *redemptio*; It. *redenzione*; Sp. *redencion*; Fr. *redemption*.] 1. The act of redeeming, or the state of being redeemed; deliverance; rescue.

Utter darkness his place, Ordained without redemption, without end. *Milton.*

2. The recovery or ransom of mankind by the mediation of Jesus Christ; salvation.

Our great redemption from above did bring. *Milton.*

The Saviour Son be glorified, Who for lost man's redemption died. *Dryden.*

RE-DÈMP'TION-A-RY, n. One who is redeemed or ransomed. *Hackluyt.*

RE-DÈMP'TION-ER, n. A term formerly applied to a foreign emigrant, who sold his services for a term of time to pay for his passage from Europe to America. *J. Bowcher.*

RE-DÈMP'TIVE (re-dèm'tiv), a. Relating to, or procuring, redemption. *Cleridge.*

RE-DÈMP'TO-RIST (re-dèm'to-rìst), n. (Eccles. Hist.) One of a monastic religious order, founded in 1732, at Naples, by Liguori, and sometimes called *Liguorists*. *Brande.*

"They are bound by the usual monastic vows, and devote themselves to the education of youth and the propagation of Catholicism. They style themselves members of the order of the Holy Redeemer, whence their name." *Brande.*

RE-DÈMP'TO-RY (re-dèm'to-re), a. Paid for ransom. "Hector's redemptory price." *Chapman.*

RE-DÈNT'ED, a. Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented; notched. *Wright.*

RE-DE-SCÈND', v. n. To descend again. *Howell.*

RED'EYE (rèd'è), n. (Ich.) A fish of the genus *Leuciscus*, remarkable for the orange-red color of the iris; the rudd; *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*. *Farrell.*

RED'-FIRE, n. A compound of nitrate of strontia, sulphur, antimony, and chlorate of potash, which burns with a red flame. *Hoblyn.*

RED'FLÈCKED (-flèkt), a. Spotted with red. "*Redflecked eyes*." *Congress.*

RED'-GÜM, n. 1. (Med.) An eruption of red, or sometimes whitish pimples, occurring in early infancy, chiefly about the face, neck, and arms, surrounded by a reddish halo, or interrupted by

irregular patches of cutaneous blush; tooth-rash. *Dunglison.*

“Dr. Willan says that this is a corruption of *Red-iron*, its variegated plots of red upon a pale ground being supposed to resemble a piece of red printed linen.” *Hoblyn.*

2. A disease or blight in grain. *Farm. Ency.*

RĒD'-GŪM-TRĒĒ, n. A lofty evergreen timber-tree of New Holland, which produces a gum-resin useful for medical purposes; *Eucalyptus resinifera*. *Loudon.*

RĒD'-HĀTRED (-hārd), a. Having red hair. *Orton.*

RĒD'-HĒAD, n. 1. A person having red hair.

2. (*Bot.*) A plant, the leaves of which are emetic; *Asclepias Curassavica*. *Dunglison.*

RĒD'-HĒAD-ĒD, a. Having a red head. *Hill.*

RĒD'-HĒĒLED (-hēld), a. Red on the heel. “Wearing red-heeled shoes.” *Taiter.*

RĒD'-HĪ-BĪ'TION (rēd-hē-bīsh'ūn), n. [*L. redhibito; redhibeo*, to give back; *re*, back, and *habeo*, to have.] (*Law.*) The avoidance of a sale on account of some defect in the thing sold, — the name of an action which the purchaser of a defective movable thing may bring to cause the sale to be annulled, and to recover the price he has paid for it. *Bouvier.*

RĒD'-HĪB'I-TQ-RY, a. (*Law.*) Pertaining to redhibition. *Burrill.*

RĒD'-HĪSS-ING, a. Glowing like fire, and making a hissing sound.

As when the red-hot metal hisses in the lake. *Pope.*

RĒD'-HŌT, a. Heated to redness; very hot. The red-hot metal hisses in the lake. *Pope.*

RĒ'DI-ĒNT, a. [*L. redeo, rediens*, to go back; *re*, back, and *eo*, to go.] Returning. *Clarke.*

RĒ-DI-ĠĒST', v. a. To digest again. *Good.*

RĒ-DI-MĪN'ISH, v. a. To lessen again. *Savage.*

RĒ-DĪN'TE-GRĀTE, v. a. [*L. redintegratio, redintegratus*; *It. reintegrare*; *Sp. reintegrar*; *Fr. reintégrer*.] To restore to wholeness or soundness; to make new; to renew; to renovate. [*R.*] Redintegrate the frame, first, of your horse. *B. Jonson.*

† **RĒ-DĪN'TE-GRĀTE, a.** Restored to wholeness or soundness; renewed; renovated. *Bacon.*

RĒ-DĪN'TE-GRĀTION, n. [*L. redintegratio*; *It. reintegrazione*; *Fr. réintégration*.]

1. Restoration to wholeness or soundness; renovation; renewal.

When Moses, with indignation of their idolatry, broke the tables of the law, God reestablished them; but when, for a greater guilt, God himself broke them, there is no possible redintegration. *Bate.*

2. (*Chem.*) The restoration of a compound, whose elements have been separated, to its former constitution. *Boyle.*

RĒD'-IR'ON-ŌRE, n. (*Min.*) An uncrystallized variety of hematite. *Dana.*

RĒD'-IR'ON-VĪT'RĪ-QI, n. (*Min.*) A deep, hyacinth-red, crystalline mineral consisting of proto-sulphate of iron, persulphate of iron, sulphate of magnesia, and water; — called also *botryogen*. *Dana.*

RĒ-DIS-BŪRSE', v. a. To refund. *Spenser.*

RĒ-DIS-CŌV'ER, v. a. To discover anew. *Salmon.*

RĒ-DIS-PŌSE', v. a. To dispose anew. *A. Baxter.*

RĒ-DIS-FĒIZE' (-sēz'), v. a. (*Law.*) To disseize anew; — written also *disseize*. *Coke.*

† **RĒ-DIS-SĒIZ'IN, n.** (*Eng. Law.*) A second disseizin of a person of the same tenements, and by the same disseizor as in a former instance; — a writ which lay in such case. *Burrill.*

RĒ-DIS-SĒI'ZOR, n. One who disseizes again.

RĒ-DIS-SŌLVE', v. a. & n. To dissolve or melt again. *Boyle.*

RĒ-DIS-TRĀIN'ER, n. One who distrains repeatedly. *Blackstone.*

RĒ-DIS-TRĪB'UTE, v. a. To distribute anew; to deal back again. *Cotgrave.*

RĒ-DĪS-TRĪ-BŪTION, n. Act of redistributing; a new distribution. *Clarke.*

† **RĒ-DĪ'TION, n.** [*L. reditio*.] A return. *Chapman.*

RĒ-DI-VĪDE', v. a. To divide again. *Bp. Hall.*

† **RĒ-DI-VĪVED', a.** Revived. *Bp. Hall.*

RĒD'-LĀC, n. (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub, being a species of sumach; *Rhus succedanea*. *Loudon.*

RĒD'-LĒAD' (-lēd), n. (*Chem.*) A compound of protoxide and peroxide of lead, of a red color; minium; — used in the manufacture of glass, in coloring sealing wax, &c. *Milner.*

RĒD'-LĒAD'-ŌRE, n. (*Min.*) A mineral of various shades of bright hyacinth-red, sometimes crystalline, and consisting of chromic acid and protoxide of lead; — called also *crocoisite*. *Dana.*

RĒD'-LĒGGED (-lēgd), a. Having red legs. *Hill.*

RĒD'-LĒT-TĒR, a. Red-lettered; — fortunate; auspicious; as, “A red-letter day.”

“In the old calendars, the saints' days were marked with red letters.” *Wright.*

RĒD'-LĒT-TĒRED (-tērd), a. Printed with, or having, red letters. *Savage.*

RĒD'-LIQ-UOR, n. (*Chem.*) A mordant used in calico printing, consisting chiefly of acetate of alumina. *Farnell.*

RĒD'LY, ad. With redness. *Cotgrave.*

RĒD'-MĀN-GĀ-NĒSE', n. (*Min.*) A rose-red or brownish mineral consisting chiefly of carbonate of manganese; — called also *diallogite*. *Dana.*

RĒD'-MĀRL, n. (*Geol.*) A name often applied to the new-red sandstone. *Lyell.*

RĒD'-MĀ-PLE, n. (*Bot.*) A tree remarkable for the variety of hues it assumes in summer and autumn, and applied to many useful purposes; *Acer rubrum*. *Emerson.*

RĒD'-MĪNT, n. A species of mint. *Booth.*

RĒD'-MŪL-BĒR-RY, n. (*Bot.*) A tree cultivated from very ancient times for ornament and shade; *Morus rubra*; — supposed to have been originally a native of Persia. *Emerson.*

RĒD'NESS, n. The quality of being red. *Broigne.*

RĒD'-ŌAK, n. (*Bot.*) A species of oak of large size and remarkable for beauty of foliage and of trunk; *Quercus rubra*. *Emerson.*

RĒD'-Ō-ĤHRE (-ker), n. (*Min.*) A soft, earthy variety of hematite; a peroxide of iron. *Dana.*

RĒD'Q-LĒNCE, } n. The quality of being red-
RĒD'Q-LĒN-CY, } lent; sweet scent; odor; fragrance; perfume.

Breathing an aromatic redolence. *Chaucer.*
Their flowers attract spiders with their redolency. *Mortimer.*

RĒD'Q-LĒNT, a. [*L. redoleo, redolens*, to emit a scent; *It. redolente*.] Diffusing fragrance, odor, or smell; odoriferous; fragrant; sweet of scent. “Honey redolent of spring.” *Dryden.*

RĒ-DOŪB'LE (rē-dūb'hl), v. a. [*re* and *double*; — *Fr. redoubler*.] [*z. REDOUBLED*; *pp. REDOUBLING, REDOUBLED*.] To double again; to increase by doubling; to augment again and again. So they redoubled strokes upon the foe. *Shak.*

When the purpose we aim at does not ensue upon our first endeavors, the mind redoubles her efforts, under an apprehension that a stronger exertion may succeed where a weaker did not. *Tucker.*

RĒ-DOŪB'LE (rē-dūb'hl), v. n. To double again; to become twice as much; to be repeated.

The argument redoubles upon us. *Addison.*

RĒ-DOŪBT' (rē-dūbt'), n. [*It. ridotto*; *Sp. reducido*; *Fr. reduite*; — from *L. reduco, reductus*, to lead back, to withdraw.] (*Fort.*) A general name for field-works, especially those which entirely enclose a post. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

Syn. — See *FORTIFICATION*.

† **RĒ-DOŪBT' (rē-dūbt'), v. a.** To dread; to reverence; to stand in awe of. *Id. Berners.*

RĒ-DOŪBT'A-BLE (rē-dūbt'a-hl), a. [*Fr. redoutable*; *redouter*, to fear.] Formidable; terrible to foes; terrible; dreadful; awful.

The queen growing more redoubtable and famous by the overthrow of the fleet of eighty-eight, the Castilians fell to despair of doing any good. *Howell.*

RĒ-DOŪBT'ED, a. [*Fr. redouté*.] Formidable. “Some such redoubted knight.” *Spenser.*

RĒ-DŪND', v. n. [*L. redundo*; *re*, back, and *undo*, to surge; *unda*, a wave; *It. ridondare*; *Sp. redundar*; *Fr. redonder*.] [*z. REDOUNDED*; *pp. REDOUNDING, REDOUNDED*.]

1. To be sent back, as a wave, by reaction.

Driven back, reënterred as a flood on those from whom it sprung. *Milton.*

2. To result, to conduce, or to proceed in the consequence; to tend; to contribute.

The care of our national commerce redounds more to the riches and prosperity of the public than any other act of government. *Addison.*

There will no small use redound from them to that manufacture. *Addison.*

RĒ-DŪND', v. n. To remain over and above.

Transpires through spirits with ease. *Milton.*

RĒ-DŪND', n. Reverberation. [*R.*]

The redound of the hills and the rocks doubled every voice of theirs. *Codrington.*

RĒD'QW-A, n. A kind of dance. *Dwight.*

RĒD'-PĪNE, n. (*Bot.*) A tall, erect species of pine, known in New England by the name of Norway pine, but different from the tree so called in Europe (*Pinus resinosa*); — so named from the reddish scales of its bark. *Emerson.*

RĒD'PŌLE, n. (*Ornith.*) A name given to two species of birds of the genus *Fringilla*, so called from the crimson color of the crown. *Nuttall.*

Lesser red-pole, *Fringilla linaria*. — Mealy red-pole, *Fringilla borealis*. *Nuttall.*

RĒD'PŌLL, n. (*Ornith.*) A redpole. *Booth.*

RĒD'-PRĒ-CĪP'I-TĀTE, n. (*Chem.*) A peroxide of mercury, commonly in the form of crystalline scales, which are black when hot, red when cold, and of an orange color when finely levigated. *Turner.*

RĒ-DRĀFT', n. [*re* and *draft*.]

1. (*Com.*) A bill of exchange drawn at the place where another bill was made payable, and where it was protested, upon the place where the first bill was drawn, or when there is no regular commercial intercourse rendering that practicable, then in the next best or most direct practicable course. *Bouvier.*

2. A second draft or copy. *Wright.*

RĒ-DRĀFT', v. a. To draft or draw again. *Clarke.*

RĒ-DRĀW', v. a. To draw again. *Clarke.*

RĒ-DRĀW', v. n. To draw a bill of exchange to meet another bill of the same amount.

Cyc. of Com.

RĒ-DRĒSS', v. a. [*re* and *dress*. — *Fr. redresser*.] [*z. REDRESSED*; *pp. REDRESSING, REDRESSED*.]

1. To set right; to amend; to correct; to repair; to rectify; to remedy; to adjust.

In yonder spring of roses intermixed With myrtle find what to redress till noon. *Milton.*

2. To relieve; to ease; — sometimes used of persons, but more properly of things.

'Tis thine, O king, the afflicted to redress. *Dryden.*

In countries of freedom, princes are bound to protect their subjects in liberty, property, and religion, to receive their petitions and redress their grievances. *Swift.*

Syn. — Redress a grievance; repair an injury; rectify or correct a mistake; amend what is wrong; relieve suffering or distress; remedy an omission or a mischief; ease pain. Redress is obtained by power or authority; relief, by active interference or assistance.

RĒ-DRĒSS', n. 1. † Reformation; amendment.

To seek reformation of civil laws is commendable, but, for us, the more necessary is a speedy redress of ourselves. *Hooker.*

2. The act of giving or receiving satisfaction for an injury sustained; relief; remedy; amends.

No, not a man comes for redress to thee. *Shak.*

3. One who gives relief; redresser. [*R.*]

Fair majesty, the refuge and redress Of those whom fate pursues and wants oppress. *Dryden.*

RĒ-DRĒSS'AL, n. Correction; rectification. *London. Exam.*

RĒ-DRĒSS'ER, n. One who redresses. *Shelton.*

RĒ-DRĒSS'IBLE, a. That may be redressed.

RĒ-DRĒSS'IVE, a. Affording redress. *Thomson.*

RĒ-DRĒSS'LESS, a. Without redress. *Sherwood.*

RĒ-DRĒSS'MENT, n. The act of redressing; relief; redress. [*R.*] *Jefferson.*

RĒ-DRĪV'EN, p. a. Driven back. *Clarke.*

RĒD'-RŌŌT, n. (*Bot.*) A name applied to a plant of the genus *Ceanothus*; *Ceanothus Americanus*; New Jersey tea; — also to a plant of the genus *Lachnanthes*; *Lachnanthes tinctoria*; stoneweed; puccoon root; *Lithospermum arvense*. *Gray. Wood.*

RED-RU-THITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphuret of copper; copper glance. *Dana.*

REDS, *n. pl.* The menses; catamenia. *Dunglison.*

RED-SÄUN'DERS-WOOD (-wäd), *n.* A name applied to a lofty evergreen tree (*Pterocarpus santalinus*) indigenous in the East Indies, and to its wood; red sandal-wood. The wood is very heavy and hard, of a fine grain, aromatic odor, bright-red garnet color, and takes a high polish. *Loudon.*

RED-SÄAR' (räd-sär'), *v. n.* [*red* and *sear*.] To break or crack under the hammer, as iron when red-hot. *Mozon.*

RED'SHANK, *n.* 1. A term of contempt formerly given to the Scotch Highlanders, on account of their bare legs. *Spenser.*
2. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the genus *Totanus*, allied to the woodcock, and having legs of a bright red; poolsnipe. *Eng. Cyc.*

RED-SIL'VER-ÖRE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a black color, sometimes approaching to cochineal-red, and consisting of sulphur, antimony, and silver;—also called *pyrargyrite*. *Dana.*

RED-SNÖW, *n.* Snow of a red color.—See *SNOW*. *John Farrar.*

RED-SÖR-REL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name applied in the West Indies to the Indian hibiscus, the calyxes and capsules of which make agreeable tarts, and by decoction, fermentation, &c., a drink called *sorrel cool drink*; *Hibiscus sabdariffa*. *Loudon.*

RED-STÄRT, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A dextrostrous bird of the family *Luscinidae*, or *Sylviidae*. *Gray.*
Common redstart, the *Motacilla Phenicura* of Linnaeus, or *Phenicura ruticilla* of Swainson.—*Black redstart*, the *Phenicura titrys* of Swainson. *Eng. Cyc.*
—*American redstart*, the *Setophaga ruticilla* of Swainson, or *Muscicapa ruticilla* of Wilson. *Nuttall.*

RED-STREÄK, *n.* 1. A kind of apple. *Philips.*
2. Cider obtained from the redstreak. *Smith.*

RED-TÄIL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The redstart. *Eng. Cyc.*

RED-TÄILED (-täld), *a.* Having a red tail.

RED-TÄ-PJST, *n.* One employed in a public office, who binds parcels with tape. *Qu. Rev.*

RED-THRÖAT-ED, *a.* Having a red throat.

RED-TÖP, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name applied especially to a species of bent-grass; herds-grass of Pennsylvania; *Agrostis vulgaris*. *Gray.*

Tall red-top, a showy grass with a spreading panicle; *Tricuspis sceleroides*.—*False red-top*, foul meadow-grass; *Poa serotina*. *Gray.*

RED-DÜB', *v. a.* [*Fr. radouber*.] To repair or make reparation for. *Grafton.*

RED-DÜCE', *v. a.* [*L. reduco*; *re*, back, and *duco*, to lead; *It. riducere*; *Sp. reducir*; *Fr. réduire*.] [*i. REDUCED*; *pp. REDUCING, REDUCED*.]
1. To bring back.
A good man will give a little out of his road to reduce the wandering traveller; but if he will not return, it will be an unreasonable compliance to go along with him to the end of his wandering. *Sp. Taylor.*

2. To bring to a former state; to restore.
It were but just
And equal to reduce me to the dust. *Milton.*

3. To bring into any state, but generally one of diminution, subordination, or order; to bring down; to lower:—to subdue; to subjugate.
His ire will quite consume us, and reduce
To nothing this essential. *Milton.*

The variations of languages are reduced to rules. *Johnson.*

4. + To atone for; to repair; to redress.
I'll rend their hearts with tearing of my hair
Till they reduce the wrongs done to my father. *Marlow.*

5. (*F. Arts.*) To copy on a small scale. *Fairholt.*

6. (*Scotch Law.*) To rescind or annul. *Burrill.*

7. (*Math.*) To bring or to convert into a different expression of equal value:—to solve, as an equation, by finding the value of the unknown quantity or quantities:—to change into a figure of a different form or magnitude; as, "To reduce a map, plan, &c., to a similar larger or smaller one, or a geometrical figure to one of equal area, but not having the same number of sides." *Hutton. Davies.*

RED-DÜCE'MENT, *n.* Reduction. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

RED-DÜ'CENT, *n.* That which reduces. *Good.*

RED-DÜ'CENT, *a.* That reduces. *Clarke.*

RED-DÜ'ÇER, *n.* One who reduces. *Sidney.*

RED-DÜ'CJ-BLE, *a.* That may be reduced.

They should be habituated to consider every excellence as reducible to principles. *Keynolds.*

RED-DÜ'CJ-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being reducible. *Boyle.*

RED-DÜCT', *v. a.* [*L. reduco, reductus*.] To reduce. "To resolve and reduct gold." *Warde.*

RED-DÜCT', *n.* (*Arch.*) A little place, taken out of a larger, to make it more uniform and regular, or for some other convenience. *Chambers.*

RED-DÜC'TI-Ö-ÄD-ÄB-SUR'DÜM (räd-dük'she-s-ä-ä), [*L. (Logic.)*] A species of argument which proves not the thing asserted, but the absurdity of whatever contradicts it. *P. Cyc.*

RED-DÜCTION, *n.* [*L. reductio*; *It. riduzione*; *Sp. reducción*; *Fr. réduction*.]
1. Act of reducing, or state of being reduced.
Some will have these years to be but months, but we have no certain evidence that they will not be at least a month a year; and if we had, we should not care to live so long. *Hale.*

2. (*Arith.*) The operation of changing the form of an expression without changing its value, or of finding for an expression in terms of one unit of measure an equivalent expression in terms of a different unit. *Davies & Peck.*

3. (*Geom.*) The operation of constructing a figure similar to a given figure, either greater or less, or of constructing a figure equivalent to a given figure in area, but having a different number of sides; as, "The reduction of a polygon to an equivalent triangle." *Davies.*

4. (*Algebra.*) The operation of finding the values of unknown quantities; solution. *Davies.*

5. (*Fine Arts.*) A smaller copy, as of a picture, a statue, &c. *Fairholt.*

6. (*Surg.*) An operation the object of which is to restore displaced parts to their original situation. *Dunglison.*

7. (*Scotch Law.*) An action brought for the purpose of rescinding, annulling, or cancelling some bond, contract, or other instrument in writing.
Reduction descending, (*Arith.*) the change of an expression in terms of the unit of one order into another equivalent to it in value, in terms of a lower order.—*Reduction ascending*, the operation of finding the value of an expression in terms of the unit of a higher order.—*Reduction of a fraction to its lowest terms*, the suppression, in the numerator and in the denominator, of all the factors common to both terms.—*Reduction of oxides, ores, or metals*, (*Chem. & Metallurgy.*) the operation of separating a metal from the substance or substances with which it is combined, by means of heat, voltaic electricity, chemical affinity, &c.

RED-DÜC'TIVE, *a.* [*It. riduttivo*; *Sp. reductivo*; *Fr. réductif*.] That reduces. *Brevint.*

RED-DÜC'TIVE, *n.* That which has power to reduce. "*Reductives* by inundations." *Hale.*

RED-DÜC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* By reduction. *Hammond.*

RED-DÜN'DANCE, *n.* [*L. redundantia*; *It. ridondanza*; *Fr. redondance*.]
1. The state of being redundant; excess; superabundance; exuberance. "Our poet's redundancy of wit." *Garth.*

2. (*Law.*) Irrelevant matter introduced in an answer or pleading. *Bouvier.*

3. (*Rhetoric.*) Diffuseness. *Clarke.*

Syn.—See *EXCESS*.

RED-DÜN'DANT, *a.* [*L. redundo, redundans*, to redound; *re*, back, and *undo*, a wave; *It. ridondante*; *Sp. redundante*; *Fr. redondant*.]
1. Full to overflowing; superabundant; exuberant; superfluous; excessive.
And the vast empires of the East no more
Four their redundant horns on Lisbon's shore. *Mickle.*

2. Using too many words or images; diffuse.
Where the author is redundant, mark those passages to be retrenched. *Watts.*

Redundant hyperbola, (*Math.*) an hyperbola having more than two asymptotes. *Davies & Peck.*

RED-DÜN'DANT-LY, *ad.* In a redundant manner; superfluously; superabundantly. *Johnson.*

RED-DÜ'PLI-CÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. reduplico, reduplicatus*; *re*, again, and *duplico*, to double; *duplex*, double; *It. raddoppiare*; *Sp. reduplicar*.] [*i. REDUPPLICATED*; *pp. REDUPPLICATING, REDUPPLICATED*.] To redouble; to repeat. *Johnson.*

RED-DÜ'PLI-CÄTE, *a.* 1. Redoubled; repeated.
That reduplicate advice of our Saviour. *Peckham.*

2. (*Bot.*) Noting parts of the flower in esti-

vation which are valvate, with the margins turned outwards. *Gray.*

RED-DÜ'PLI-CÄ-TION, *n.* [*Sp. reduplicacion*; *Fr. reduplication*.]
1. Act of doubling or state of being doubled.
2. (*Pros.*) A figure by which a verse ends with the same word as that with which the following begins. *Wright.*

RED-DÜ'PLI-CÄ-TIVE, *a.* [*Fr. reduplicatif*.] Double. "*Reduplicative propositions*." *Watts.*

RED-DÜ'PLI-CÄ-TIVE, *n.* A reduplicative word. *Philosophical Museum.*

RED-VIT'RI-QL, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a flesh color or a rose-red color, and consisting chiefly of sulphate of cobalt and water;—also called *bieberite* and *cobalt-vitriol*. *Dana.*

RED-WÄ-TER, *n.* A disease in cattle which derives its name from an appearance like blood in the urine. *R. Thompson.*

RED-WING, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A European bird of the genus *Turdus*; the red-sided thrush; the wind-thrush; the swine-pipe; *Turdus iliacus*. *E. Cyc.*

It has a beautiful note, and has been called the nightingale of Norway. The flanks and the under side of the wings are of a reddish brown. *Eng. Cyc.*

RED-WINGED (-wingd), *a.* Having red wings.

RED-WOOD (-wäd), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of buckthorn; *Rhamnus erythroxylon*. *Loudon.*

REË, *v. a.* To riddle; to sift. [*Local.*] *Mortimer.*

REË, *n.* A small Portuguese coin or a money of account equal to about one ninth of a cent.

RE-ËCH'Ö (rë-ëk's-ö), *v. n.* [*i. REECHOED*; *pp. RE-ECHOING, REECHOED*.] To return an echo; to echo back; to reverberate.

The dome reechoed to their mingled moan. *Pope.*

RE-ËCH'Ö (rë-ëk's-ö), *v. a.* To return, as an echo; to echo back; to reverberate. *Wright.*

RE-ËCH'Ö (rë-ëk's-ö), *n.* An echo returned or sent back; a reverberation.

The hills and valleys here and there resound
With the reechoes of the deep-mouthed hound. *Brown.*

RE-ËCH'Y, *a.* [*A corruption of reeky*.—See *REEKY*.] Smoky; sooty; steamy; sweaty; reeky. "In the reeky painting." *Shak.*

REËD, *n.* [*Goth. raus*; *A. S. hreod, reod*; *Dut. riat*; *Ger. rief, rohr*; *Sw. rör*.]
1. (*Bot.*) A name common to graminaceous plants of the genus *Phragmites*, or the genus *Arundo*. *Baird.*

The common reed, *Phragmites communis*, is found throughout Europe, in Siberia, Japan, North America, and Australia. It grows exclusively in places overflowed with water, forms thick coverts, and yields durable grass of great value for the purpose of thatching the roofs of buildings. *Baird.*

2. A small pipe, as being originally made of a reed. "The pastoral reed of Hermes." *Milton.*

3. An arrow, as made of a reed, and headed.
With cruel skill the backward reed
He sent; and, as he fled, he slew. *Prior.*

4. That part of the swing-frame or batten of a loom through which the threads of the warp are passed to keep them separated. *Tomlinson.*

5. (*Mus.*) A little movable tube, or flat vibrating tongue of wood or of metal, attached to the mouth of a hautboy, bassoon, or clarinet, and through which those instruments are blown:—a kind of tongue, consisting of a thin, narrow plate of brass, and which, being fixed to one end of an organ-pipe, is put into a vibratory motion by the action of the wind, and produces a reedy thickness of tone. *Moore.*

REED-BÜCK, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of antelope inhabiting South Africa; rietboc; *Eleotragus arundinaceus*;—so called from its habit of frequenting the reedy banks and beds of dry watercourses.—See *RIETHOC*. *Eng. Cyc.*

REED-BÜNT-ING, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An inseasonal conirostral bird of the family *Fringillidae* and genus *Emberiza*, frequenting marshy places, where it perches on willows, reeds, sedge, and other aquatic plants; reed-parrow; water-sparrow; king-bird; ring-bunting; chuck; *Emberiza schaniensis*. *Eng. Cyc.*

REED-CRÖWNE (krüänd), *a.* Crowned with reeds. "His reed-crowned looks." *Mason.*

REED'ED, *a.* Covered or furnished with reeds "Where houses be reeded." *Tusser.*

RĒED'EN (iē'dn), *a.* Consisting or made of reeds; reed. "*Reeden pipes.*" *Dryden.*

RĒED'-GRASS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Spartanum*; bur-reed. *Johnson.*

RĒ-ĒD-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [*re* and *edification*; Fr. *réédification*.] Act of reëdifying or rebuilding.

RĒ-ĒD'I-FY, *v. a.* [*re* and *edify*; Fr. *réédifier*] To edify again; to rebuild. *Spenser.*

RĒ-ĒD'I-FY-ING, *n.* Act of rebuilding. *Sir T. Elyot.*

RĒED'ING, *n.* (*Arch.*) A small convex moulding. *Britton.*

RĒED'LESS, *a.* Being without reeds. *May.*

RĒED'MACE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Typha*; cat-tail; *Typha latifolia*. *Gray.*

RĒED'-OR-GAN, *n.* (*Mus.*) An organ in which the keys open valves, which allow the wind from the bellows, worked by the feet of the performer, to act on the reeds; — a name for the harmonicon, melodeon, and seraphine. *Simmonds.*

RĒED'-PIPE, *n.* 1. A musical pipe made of reed. 2. A pipe in an organ in which the vibration is produced by means of a reed. *Dwight.*

RĒED'-SPĀR-RŌW, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The reed-bunting; *Emberiza schenicius*. *Eng. Cyc.*

RĒED'-STŌP, *n.* (*Mus.*) Any set or register of reed-pipes in an organ. *Dwight.*

RĒED'Y, *a.* 1. Abounding with reeds. *Thomson.* 2. (*Mus.*) Having a quality of tone like that produced by a reed. *Dwight.*

RĒED'Y-TŌNED (-tōnd), *a.* (*Mus.*) Reedy.

RĒEF, *n.* [*Dut. reef*; Ger. *reef*; Dan. *rif*; Sw. *ref*. — "Perhaps from [A. S.] *reafian*, to seize, to pull." *Richardson.*] (*Naut.*) That portion of a sail comprehended between the head of the sail and the first reef-band, or between two reef-bands. *Dana.*

RĒEF, *n.* [*Dut. rif*; Ger. *riff*; Dan. *rev*, *revle*; Sw. *refvel*.] A chain of rocks, lying generally near the surface of the water. *Mar. Dict.*

RĒEF, *v. a.* [*i.* REEFED; *pp.* REEFING, REEFED.] (*Naut.*) To reduce, as a sail, by taking in upon its head, if a square sail, and upon its foot if a fore-and-aft sail. *Dana.*

RĒEF'-BĀND, *n.* (*Naut.*) A band of stout canvas sewed on the sail across, with points in it, and earings at each end for reefing. *Dana.*

RĒEF'-CRĪN-GLE (-krīng-gl), *n.* (*Naut.*) The ring of a sail. *Simmonds.*

RĒEF'-LĪNES, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Small ropes formerly used to reef the courses, by passing them spirally through the holes of the reefs, and over the head of the sail, alternately, from the yards to the slings. *Mar. Dict.*

RĒEF'-PŌINTS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Flat pieces of cordage on a sail for tying it up, or reefing the sail in stormy weather. *Simmonds.*

RĒEF'-TĀC-KLE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A tackle used to haul the middle of each leech up towards the yard, so that the sail may be easily reefed. *Dana.*

RĒEF'Y, *a.* Full of reefs. *Clarke.*

RĒEK, *n.* [*A. S. rec*; *Dut. rook*; Ger. *rauch*; Dan. *røg*; Icel. *reykr*; Sw. *rök*.] Smoke; steam; vapor; exhalation. You common cry of cure! whose breath I hate As reek o' the rotten fens. *Shak.*

RĒEK, *n.* [*A. S. hrec*. — See *RICK*.] A pile of corn or of hay; a rick. *Dryden.*

RĒEK, *v. n.* [*A. S. recan*; *Dut. rooken*; Ger. *rauchen*; Dan. *røge*, *ryge*; Icel. *reykja*; Sw. *röka*, *ryka*.] [*i.* REEKED; *pp.* REEKGING, REEKED.] To smoke; to steam; to emit vapor; to exhale. Few chimneys reeking you shall spy. *Spenser.* Which with his beams the sun Soon dried, and on the reeking moisture fed. *Milton.*

RĒEK'Y, *a.* Smoky; tanned; black; dark. *Shak.*

RĒEL, *n.* [*A. S. hreol*, *reol*; *Dut. rol*; Ger. *rolle*; Dan. *rulle*; Icel. *hræl*; Sw. *rulle*.] 1. A turning frame, upon which yarn or thread is wound, particularly from the spindle. Thus while she [Clymene] sings, the sisters turn the wheel, Empty the woolly sock, and fill the reel. *Dryden.*

2. A lively Scottish dance: — a whirling or circular motion; a whirl. *Jamieson.* As Westmoreland was so near Scotland, you would naturally be fond of a reel. *Hannah More.*

RĒEL, *v. a.* [*i.* REELED; *pp.* REELING, REELED.] To gather off the spindle, as yarn. *Wilkins.*

RĒEL, *v. n.* [*Sw. ragla*. — See *ROLL*.] To move unsteadily; inclining first on one side, then on the other; to stagger; to vacillate; to totter. She [France] went on, indeed; but she staggered and fell under the burden of the war. *Bolingbroke.*

Syn. — See *STAGGER*.

RĒ-Ē-LECT', *v. a.* To elect again; to rechoose. "An incapacity to be reelected." *Junius.*

RĒ-Ē-LECT'ION, *n.* Repeated election. "The power of reelection." *Swift.*

RĒ-Ē-L'E-VĀTE, *v. a.* To elevate again. *Coleridge.*

RĒ-Ē-L-I-Q-I-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being reeligible. *Clarke.*

RĒ-Ē-L'I-Q-I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being reelected, or chosen again to the same office. *Knowles.*

RĒEL'ING, *n.* Act of one who reels; a tottering; a staggering. "Drunken reelings." *Cowper.*

RĒEM, *n.* [*Heb. עמר*.] The Hebrew name of a quadruped called in the Vulgate a rhinoceros, and in several other versions of the Bible a unicorn. With the tall nom, which knows no lord but me, Lowly rhinoceros, dost thou tread? *Young.*

RĒ-Ē-BĀRK', *v. a.* To embark again. "The whole army being reembarked." *Belsham.*

RĒ-Ē-BĀRK', *v. n.* To embark or go on board again. "We reembarked in our boat." *Cook.*

RĒ-Ē-BĀR-KĀ'TION, *n.* Act of reembarking.

RĒ-Ē-BĀT'TLE, *v. a.* To arm again for fight; to range again in battle array. *Milton.*

RĒ-Ē-BŪD'Y, *v. a.* To embody again. *Ash.*

RĒ-Ē-BRĀCE', *v. n.* To embrace again. *Young.*

RĒ-Ē-MĒRGE', *v. n.* To emerge again. *Potter.*

RĒ-Ē-MĒR'GENCE, *n.* The act of reëmerging, or emerging again. *Clarke.*

RĒEM'ING, *n.* The act of opening the seams between planks with a calking iron. *Simmonds.*

RĒ-Ē-ĀCT', *v. a.* To enact anew. *Arbutnot.*

RĒ-Ē-ĀCT'ION, *n.* A new enactment. *Clarke.*

RĒ-Ē-ĀCT'MENT, *n.* A repeated enactment; a reënactment. *Clarke.*

† RĒ-Ē-ĀCT'ION'TER, *n.* A rencounter. *Berners.*

RĒ-Ē-ĀCT'AGE-MĒNT, *n.* Renewed encouragement. *Brown.*

RĒ-Ē-DŌW', *v. a.* To endow again. *Jodrell.*

† RĒ-Ē-FĒRCE', *v. a.* To render fierce. *Spenser.*

RĒ-Ē-FŌRCE', *v. a.* [*i.* REENFORCED; *pp.* REENFORCING, REENFORCED.] To enforce anew or to a greater degree; to give additional force or power to; to strengthen with new assistance. The incitation of this youthful knight . . . Doth reëncourage their courage. *Drayton.* The French have reëncouraged their scattered men. *Shak.*

RĒ-Ē-FŌRCE'MENT, *n.* (*Mil.*) That part of a gun next to the breech, which is made stronger than the rest of the piece, in order to resist the force of the powder. *Stocqueler.*

RĒ-Ē-FŌRCE'MENT, *n.* The act of reëncouraging; supply of new force, as of additional troops; fresh assistance; new help. Their faith may be both strengthened and brightened by this additional reëncouragement. *Waterland.*

RĒ-Ē-GĀGE', *v. a.* To engage again. *Scott.*

RĒ-Ē-GĀGE'MENT, *n.* Renewed engagement.

RĒ-Ē-GRĀVE', *v. a.* To engrave again. *Jodrell.*

RĒ-Ē-JŌY', *v. a.* To enjoy anew. *Pope.*

RĒ-Ē-JŌY'MENT, *n.* The act of enjoying anew; a repeated enjoyment. *Clarke.*

RĒ-Ē-KĪN'DLE, *v. a.* To enkindle anew; to rekindle. *Bp. Taylor.*

RĒ-Ē-LĪST', *v. a.* To enlist again. *Clarke.*

RĒ-Ē-LĪST'MENT, *n.* A repeated enlistment.

RĒ-Ē-STĀMP', *v. a.* To enstamp anew. *Tappan.*

RĒ-Ē-ENTER, *v. a.* [*i.* REENTERED; *pp.* RE-ENTERING, REENTERED.] 1. To enter again; to enter anew. With opportunity excursion, we may chance Reënter heaven. *Milton.* 2. (*Engraving.*) To cut to the proper depth, as a line which has been worn in printing, or not bitten sufficiently deep. *Fairholt.*

RĒ-Ē-ENTER, *v. n.* To enter again. *Drayton.*

RĒ-Ē-ENTER-ING, *p. a.* Entering again: — turning inwards; — opposed to *salient*. Reëntering angle, an angle pointing inwards; an interior angle greater than two right angles. — *Reëntering polygon*, a polygon containing one or more reëntering angles. *Da. & P.* — *Reëntering place of arms*, (*Mil.*) an enlargement of the covered way of the fortress between a bastion and a ravelin, — used as a place for assembling troops previously to making sorties. *Md. Ency.*

RĒ-Ē-THRŌNE', *v. a.* To replace or reseat on a throne. *Southern.*

RĒ-Ē-THRŌNE'MENT, *n.* Act of reënthroning or state of being reënthroned. *Clarke.*

RĒ-Ē-TRANCE, *n.* The act of entering again. "Their reëntrance into life." *Hooker.*

RĒ-Ē-TRAN'T, *a.* Reëntering. *Davies.*

RĒ-Ē-TRY, *n.* (*Law.*) The resuming or retaking of a possession that one has lately foregone; — particularly applied to land. *Burrit.*

RĒ-Ē-RECT', *v. a.* To erect again. *Drayton.*

RĒ-Ē-MŌUSE, *n.* A bat. — See *REARMOUSE*.

RĒ-Ē-TĀB'LISH, *v. a.* To establish again. Peace . . . will be speedily reëstablished. *Smalridge.*

RĒ-Ē-TĀB'LISH-ER, *n.* One who reëstablishes.

RĒ-Ē-TĀB'LISH-MĒNT, *n.* The act of reëstablishing, or the state of being reëstablished; a new establishment; restoration. *Addison.*

RĒ-Ē-TĀTE', *v. a.* To reëstablish. [*R.*] *Wallis.*

RĒ-ĒVE, *n.* [*A. S. gerefa*, a companion; a reeve; *Dut. graef*; Ger. *graf*; Dan. *greve*; Sw. *grefwce*; — *ge*, together, and *fer*, *far*, a journey.] An ancient English officer of justice, inferior in rank to an alderman, — a word of general application entering into some titles yet in use. Hence *shire-reeve*, or sheriff, *borough-reeve*, *port-reeve*, &c. *Brande.*

RĒ-ĒVE, *v. a.* [*i.* ROVE; *pp.* REEVING, ROVE.] (*Naut.*) To pass, as the end of a rope, through a block, or any aperture. *Dana.*

RĒ-ĒVE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Scelopacidae* and genus *Machetes*; the female of the *ruff*, or *Machetes pugnax*. *Yarrell.*

RĒ-Ē-ĀM'I-NĀ-BLE, *a.* That may be reëxaminated. *Clarke.*

RĒ-Ē-ĀM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* A second or renewed examination. *Brown.*

RĒ-Ē-ĀM'INE, *v. a.* To examine anew. *Hooker.*

RĒ-Ē-CHĀNGE', *v. a.* To exchange again.

RĒ-Ē-CHĀNGE', *n.* (*Com.*) The amount which the holder of a bill of exchange, that has been protested for non-payment, is entitled to receive from the drawer or indorser, as indemnification for its non-payment, and the necessary expenses and interest: — the current rate of exchange payable on a bill so re-drawn. *Burrit.*

RĒ-Ē-PŌRT', *v. a.* To export again; to export after having been imported. *A. Smith.*

RĒ-Ē-PŌRT, *n.* Something reëxported. *Clarke.*

RĒ-Ē-PŌR-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of reëxporting, or the state of being reëxported. *A. Smith.*

† RĒ-Ē-ZED (rēd), *a.* Rusty or reasy. *Bp. Hall.*

RĒ-FĀSH'ION (rē-fāsh'yun), *v. a.* To fashion or form a second time. *Wright.*

† RĒ-FĒCT', *v. a.* [*L. reficio*, *refectus*; *re*, again, and *facio*, to make.] To renovate or refresh, as after hunger or fatigue. *Brown.*

RĒ-FĒCTION, *n.* [*L. refectio*; *It. refezione*; *Sp. refeccion*; Fr. *réfection*.] 1. Refreshment or repast after hunger or fatigue. *South. Curran.*

2. In convents, a spare meal, or a meal sufficient only to maintain life. *Brande.*

3. (*Civil Law.*) Reparation or reestablishment, as of a building. *Bouvier.*

REF-EC'TIVE, *a.* Tending to refresh; refreshing; restorative. *Smart.*

REF-EC'TIVE, *n.* That which refreshes; a restorative. *Clarke.*

REF-EC'TO-RY [re-fék-tur-ē, *P. E. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb. Nares, Todd, Rees, W.*; ré-fék-tür-ē, *S. J. F.*; re-fék-tur-ē or ré-fék-tür-ē, *W.*], *n.* [*It. refectorio; Sp. refectorio; Fr. refectoire.*]

1. A hall or apartment in a convent where meals are taken. *Britton.*

2. A room for refreshment, or where meals are taken. *Brande.*

“Almost all the dictionaries I have consulted, except Mr. Sheridan's, place the accent on the second syllable of this word; and yet, so prevalent has the latter accentuation been of late years, that Mr. Nares is reduced to hope it is not fixed beyond recovery. There is, indeed, one reason why this word ought not to have the accent on the first syllable, and that is, the two mutes in the second and third, which are not so easily pronounced when the accent is removed from them as the mutes and liquids in *accessory, consistory, desultory, &c.*, and therefore I am decidedly in favor of the accentuation on the second syllable, which is that adopted by Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Nares, Buchanan, Perry, Scott, Bailey, Barclay, and Entick, as all words of this termination have the accent on the same syllable.” *Walker.*

REF-EL', *v. a.* [*L. refello.*] To disprove; to refute or confute. [*R.*] *Shak.*

REF-ER', *v. a.* [*L. refero; re, again, and fero, to bear; It. riferire; Sp. referir; Fr. référer.*] [*i. REFERRED; pp. REFERRING, REFERRED.*]

1. To bear or carry back. *Chaucer. Dryden.*

2. To direct, deliver, or commit, as for information, judgment, or decision; to appeal to. Those causes the divine historian refers us to. *Burnet.*

3. To assign; to ascribe; to impute. This extraordinary man was famous for referring all his successes to Providence. *Addison.*

4. To defer; to postpone; to put off. [*R.*] My account of this voyage must be referred to the second part of my travels. *Swift.*

To refer one's self, to betake; to apply, as for direction. “The heir of this kingdom hath referred himself unto a poor, but worthy, gentleman.” *Shak.*

REF-ER', *v. n.* 1. To have relation; to relate; to appertain; to pertain; to belong.

“Breaking bread,” a phrase which manifestly refers to the eucharist. *Atterbury.*

2. To have recourse; to apply. In suits, it is good to refer to some friend of trust. *Bacon.*

3. To direct the attention; to allude. Which is that that Solomon chiefly refers to in the text. *Sharp.*

Syn.—We refer to a book, a page, a passage, or an object; we allude to an event or fact; a thing or circumstance relates or belongs to a subject. The cause relates to the effect, and the effect to the cause; a book belongs to its owner.

REF-ER-ABLE, *a.* That may be referred; referable. — See REFERABLE. *More.*

REF-ER-EE', *n.* One to whom some matter in dispute is referred, in order that he may settle it; an arbitrator; an arbiter. *L'Estrange.*

Syn.—See ARBITER.

REF-ER-ENCE, *n.* [*It. riferenza; Sp. referencia.*]

1. The act of referring, as for information or direction; allusion to. *Swift.*

2. Relation; respect; regard; concern. Sobriety, temperance, and moderation in reference to our appetites and passions. *Pulteney.*

3. (*Law.*) The submitting of a matter in dispute to a referee or referees:—a request by a person asking a credit made to the person from whom he expects it, that the latter should ascertain the character or mercantile standing of the former by calling on some other person named:—the act of sending any matter by a court of chancery, or a court exercising equitable powers, to a master or other officer, in order that he may ascertain facts, and report to the court. *Bouvier.*

REF-ER-EN-DA-RY, *n.* 1. A referee. *Bacon.*

2. Formerly, in England, an officer to whom petitions to the king were referred. *Bailey.*

3. In the early monarchies of Europe, after

the fifth century, a public officer charged with the duty of procuring, executing, and despatching diplomas and charters. *Brande.*

REF-ER-ENTIAL, *a.* Relating to, or having, reference. *Smart.*

REF-ER-ENTIAL-LY, *ad.* By way of reference.

† RE-FER-MENT, *n.* A reference. *Abp. Laud.*

RE-FER-MENT', *v. a.* To ferment anew.

Revives its fire and referments the blood. *Blackmore.*

RE-FER-MENT', *v. n.* To ferment again. *Maunder.*

RE-FER-RER, *n.* One who refers. *Scott.*

RE-FER-RIBLE, *a.* That may be referred; referable;—often written *referable*. *Brown.*

This word is given, in many of the dictionaries, in two forms, *referrible* and *referable*, and both are often met with; but *referrible* is the form that seems to be the more countenanced by the dictionaries. *Smart* says, “*Referable*, which is to be met with, violates the practice of deduction from the verb.”

RE-FIG-URE, *v. a.* To figure again. *Chaucer.*

RE-FILL', *v. a.* To fill again. *Brown.*

RE-FIND', *v. a.* To find again. *Sandys.*

RE-FINE', *v. a.* [*It. raffinare; fino, fine; Sp. refinar; Fr. raffiner.*] [*i. REFINED; pp. REFINING, REFINED.*]

1. To purify; to clear or separate from dross, sediment, or any extraneous matter; to fine. A feast of wines on the lees, of fat things full of marrow, of wines on the lees well refined. *Isa. xxv. 6.*

2. To polish; to make elegant. “*Refined wits.*” *Peacocks.* “*The refined mind.*” *Spenser.* This refined taste is the consequence of education and habit. *Reynolds.*

RE-FINE', *v. n.* 1. To grow or become pure; to be freed from dross, sediment, or any extraneous matter. The pure, limpid stream, when foul with stains, Works itself clear, and, as it runs, refines. *Addison.*

2. To improve in accuracy or in delicacy. Chaucer refined on Boccaccio, and mended his stories. *Dryden.*

How the wit brightens! how the sense refines! *Pope.*

3. To affect nicety. He makes another paragraph about our refining in controversy. *Atterbury.*

RE-FINED' (re-find'), *p. a.* 1. Purified; freed from dross, sediment, or any extraneous matter. 2. Elegant; polished; polite; cultivated. Several of the most refined writers. *Addison.*

Syn.—See ELEGANT, POLITE.

RE-FIN-ED-LY, *ad.* With refinement; with excessive or affected refinement. *Dryden.*

RE-FIN-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being refined; refinement; purity. *Barrow.*

RE-FINE-MENT, *n.* [*It. raffinamento; Fr. raffinement.*]

1. Act of refining, or state of being refined. 2. Improvement in purity or in elegance. From the civil war to this time, I doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not equalled its refinements. *Swift.*

3. Purity, polish, or elegance of manners, taste, or mind; cultivation; civility. *Reynolds.*

4. Artificial practice; subtlety. “*The refinements of irregular cunning.*” *Rogers.*

5. Affectation of nicety. The firts about town had a design to leave us in the lurch by some of their late refinements. *Addison.*

Syn.—See CIVILITY, CULTIVATION, POLITE.

RE-FIN-ER, *n.* One who refines. *Bacon.*

RE-FIN-ER'S-SWEEPS, *n. pl.* Refuse filings and dust collected from the workshops of silversmiths and jewellers, to be resmelted. *Simmonds.*

RE-FIN-ER-Y, *n.* A place or building for refining any thing, as sugar or metals. *A. Smith.*

RE-FIN-ING, *n.* 1. The act or the process of purifying, as metals, sugar, &c. *Cro.*

2. Subtlety; affected nicety; refinement. They had altogether as good take up with the dull ways of lying . . . as make use of such refinements as these. *Stillingfleet.*

RE-FIT', *v. a.* [*i. REFITTED; pp. REFITTING, REFITTED.*] To fit or prepare anew; to repair; to restore after damage or decay. *Dryden.*

RE-FIT-MENT, *n.* Act of refitting. *Ellenborough.*

RE-FIX', *v. a.* To fix again. *Wollaston.*

RE-FLÉCT', *v. a.* [*L. reflecto; re, back, and flecto, to turn; It. riflettere; Sp. reflejar; Fr. réfléchir.*] [*i. REFLECTED; pp. REFLECTING, REFLECTED.*] To turn, throw, or cast, back. Bodies close together reflect their own color. *Dryden.*

RE-FLÉCT', *v. n.* 1. To throw back rays or beams. “*Reflecting gems.*” *Shak.*

2. To bend or turn back; to be reflected. From matter better mixed always in a straight line and never . . . *Newton.*

3. To consider attentively; to ponder; to think; to deliberate; to meditate; to muse. In every action, reflect upon the end. *Ep. Taylor.*

As I much reflected, much I mourned. *Prior.*

4. To cast or bring reproach or censure. Errors of wives reflect on husbands. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See CONSIDER, THINK.

RE-FLÉCT'ED, *p. a.* Turned back, as rays of light.

RE-FLÉCT'ENT, *a.* [*L. reflectens.*]

1. Bending or flying back. “*The ray reflectent.*” *Digby.*

2. That reflects; reflecting. “*A reflectent body.*” *Digby.*

RE-FLÉCT'IBLE, *a.* That may be reflected.

RE-FLÉCT'ING, *p. a.* 1. That reflects or throws back rays. “*The reflecting surface.*” *Davies.*

2. Given to reflection; thoughtful; considerate; discreet; provident; *reflective*.

Reflecting circle, an astronomical instrument for measuring angles by means of reflected light:—a surveying instrument which combines the advantages of Hadley's quadrant and the protractor.—*Reflecting telescope*, a telescope in which one or more specula are used in connection with a lens or a combination of lenses serving as an eye-glass. *Young.*—*Reflecting goniometer*, an instrument for measuring the angles contained between contiguous faces of crystals, consisting of a vertical graduated circle turning on an axis, with a vernier and other appendages. In using it, the crystal is attached to the axis, and the instrument so adjusted that an image of the more elevated of two objects, selected at a suitable distance, may be reflected from one of the faces of the crystal and made to coincide with the other object, and then, by turning the graduated circle on its axis, he made to coincide in like manner with the same object by reflection from the second face of the crystal. The supplement of the angular motion necessary for this purpose is the angle sought. *Brooke.*

RE-FLÉCT'ING-LY, *ad.* With reflection:—with censure; reproachfully; censoriously. *Swift.*

RE-FLÉCTION, *n.* [*L. reflexio; It. riflessione; Fr. réflexion.*] [*Written also reflexion.*]

1. Act of reflecting, or state of being reflected. 2. That which is reflected. *Shak.*

As the sun in water we can bear, Yet not the sun, but his reflection there. *Dryden.*

3. The act or the process by which the mind turns itself back upon itself and its operations, or the act of turning the mind back upon its own operations. *Locke.*

When we make our own thoughts and passion, and the various operations of our minds, the objects of our attention, either while they are present or when they are recent and fresh in our memory, this act of the mind is called *reflection*. Attention is the energy of the mind directed towards things present. *Reflection* has to do with things past and the ideas of them. Attention may employ the organs of the body. *Reflection* is purely a mental operation. *Reid.*

There is one art of which every man should be master—the art of reflection. *Coldridge.*

4. Thought thrown back upon itself, or upon the past, or the absent.

What wounding reproaches of soul must he feel from the reflections on his own ingratitude! *Rogers.*

5. Attentive consideration; meditation; cogitation; deliberation; contemplation. This delight grows and improves under thought and reflection. *South.*

6. Censure or reproach cast. He died, and O, may no reflection shed Its poisonous venom on the royal head. *Prior.*

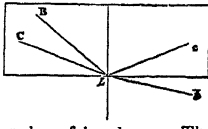
7. (*Physics.*) The rebound or turning back of moving elastic balls, of rays of light, and of heat, and of liquid and aerial waves, from a smooth opposing surface. *Libr. Useful Knowl.*

8. (*Anat.*) The folding of a membrane on itself; duplicature. *Dunghison.*

Reflection of the moon, the moon's variation, being one of the inequalities in her motion. *Hutton.*—*Law of reflection*, (*Physics.*) a law applying to perfectly elastic balls, rays of light and of heat, and liquid and aerial waves, reflected from a smooth, opposing surface.—according to which the angles of incidence and reflection are equal. *Young.*—*Plane of reflection*, (*Physics.*) the plane passing through the perpendicular to the reflecting surface at the point of incidence and

the path of the reflected body or ray of light or heat.

— *Angle of total reflection*, the minimum angle of incidence at which a ray of light traversing the denser of two media is totally reflected on arriving at the common surface bounding them. Total reflection takes place at all greater angles of incidence. The minimum angle of total reflection for plate glass is $41^{\circ} 48'$. In the figure, B L represents a ray of light within a plate of glass which is refracted, on emerging from the glass, in the direction of b; C L, another ray whose angle of incidence, or the angle made by it and the perpendicular at the point of incidence, is so large that it is totally reflected at L in the direction of c.



Syn. — See CONSIDER.

RE-FLÉCT'IVE, *a.* [It. *riflessivo*; Sp. *reflexivo*; Fr. *reflective*.]

1. Throwing back rays or images; reflecting; reflexive. "The reflective stream." *Prior*.
2. Considering the operations of the mind, or things past; musing; pondering; deliberating; cogitating. "Reflective reason." *Prior*.

Reflective pronoun, or *reflexive pronoun*, a pronoun compounded with *self*; as, *himself*, *themselves*. — *Reflective verb*, a verb which returns the action upon the agent, or which is followed by a reflexive pronoun; as, "To deny one's self."

RE-FLÉCT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In a reflective manner; by reflection. *Wrazall*.

RE-FLÉCT'IVE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being reflective. *Ec. Rev.*

RE-FLÉCT'OR, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, reflects. *Boyle*.

2. (Physics.) A smooth, polished surface used for reflecting light or heat, whether plane, convex, or concave, as a speculum or mirror: — a reflecting telescope. *Todd*.

RE-FLÉX, *a.* [L. *reflecto*, *reflexus*, to turn back; It. *riflesso*; Sp. *reflejo*; Fr. *reflexe*.]

1. Directed backward; reflective. "The reflex act of the soul." *The Hale*.
2. Noting a part of a painting illuminated by light reflected from another part. *Wright*.
3. (Bot.) Bent back; reflected. *Henslow*.

RE-FLÉX, *n.* 1. † Reflection. *Hooker*.
2. (Paint.) The illumination of one part by light reflected from another. *Brande*.

† RE-FLÉX', *v. a.* To reflect. *Shak.*

RE-FLÉXED' (re-fléksd'), *a.* (Bot.) Bent backwards or outwards. *Gray*.

RE-FLÉX-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being reflexible. "Reflexibility of rays." *Newton*.

RE-FLÉX-I-BLE, *a.* That may be reflected or thrown back. *Cheyne*.

RE-FLÉX'I-TY, *n.* Reflexibility. *Wright*.

RE-FLÉX'IVE, *a.* Reflective. *South. J. W. Gibbs*.

† RE-FLÉX'IVE-LY, *ad.* Reflectively. *South*.

† RE-FLÓAT' (re-flót'), *n.* Ebb; reflux. *Bacon*.

RE-FLO-RÉS'CENCE, *n.* A blossoming again.

RE-FLOUR'ISH, *v. n.* To flourish anew. *Milton*.

RE-FLÓW', *v. n.* To flow back; to ebb. *Browne*.

RE-FLÓW'ER, *v. n.* To flower again. *Butler*.

RE-FLÚC-TU-Á'TION, *n.* Refluence. *Clarke*.

RE-F'LU-ENCE, *n.* A flowing back. *Marlow*.

RE-F'LU-EN-CY, *n.* Refluence. *W. Mountagu*.

RE-F'LU-ENT, *a.* [L. *refluo*, *refluens*, to flow back.] Flowing back; ebbing. *Arbutnot*.

RE-FLÚX, *n.* [L. *refluo*, to flow back; It. *riflusso*; Sp. *reflujo*; Fr. *reflux*.] A flowing back; refuence. "The flux and reflux of Euripus." *Browne*.

† RE-FÓC'IL-I-ATE, *v. a.* [L. *refocillo*; *re*, again, and *focillo*, to revive.] To refresh. *Aubrey*.

† RE-FÓC'IL-I-Á'TION, *n.* [Fr. *refocillation*.] Refreshment; restoration of strength. *Middleton*.

RE-FQ-MÉNT', *v. a.* To foment again. *Cotgrave*.

RE-FÓRGE', *v. a.* [Fr. *reforger*.] To forge again; to form or fabricate anew. *Udal*.

RE-FÓRGE'ER, *n.* One who reforges. *Udal*.

RE-FÓRM', *v. a.* [L. *reformo*; *re*, again, and *formo*, to form; *forma*, form; It. *reformare*; Sp. *reformar*; Fr. *reformier*.] 1. REFORMED; 2. REFORMING, REFORMED.] To change from worse to better; to correct; to amend; to restore; to reclaim.

The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age; but that of a good one will not reform it. *Swift*.

Syn. — See RECLAIM.

RE-FÓRM', *v. n.* To change or return to a former good state; to amend. *Atterbury*.

RE-FÓRM', *n.* Reformation; amendment. *Burke*.

Syn. — See REFORMATION.

RE-FÓRM', *v. a.* To form or fashion anew.

RE-FÓRM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be reformed.

† RE-FÓR-MÁ'DÉ', *n.* A reformed. *Cotton*.

RE-FÓR-MÁ'DÓ, *n.* [Sp.] 1. A military officer deprived of his command, but retaining his rank, and perhaps his pay. *B. Jonson*.

2. A monk of a reformed order. *Weever*.

RE-FÓR-MÁ'DÓ, *a.* 1. Degraded or inferior. "A reformed saint." *Hudibras*.

2. Devoted to reformation; penitent. *Fenton*.

† RE-FÓR'MÁ-LIZE, *v. n.* To affect reformation. "The reforming Pharisees." *Loe*.

RE-FÓR-MÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *reformatio*; It. *rimformazione*; Sp. *reformacion*; Fr. *reformation*.]

1. The act of reforming, or the state of being reformed; amendment; correction; reform.

This great reformation of those who had been the greatest sinners. *Addison*.

2. (Eccl. Hist.) The change of religion effected by Martin Luther and others in the sixteenth century.

Luther's work has been called, by common consent, the reformation, and himself a reformer. *N. Brit. Rev.*

Syn. — Reformation is the act of reforming; reform, the result or the state of being reformed. A reformation commenced, ending in complete reform. Reformation in religion, reform in Parliament. Reformation of a criminal; reform in the management of business or of an institution; amendment of life.

RE-FÓR-MÁ'TION, *n.* A new formation. *Pearson*.

RE-FÓRM'A-TIVE, *a.* That reforms; forming anew; reforming; reformatory. *Wright*.

RE-FÓRM'A-TQ-RY, *a.* Relating to, or causing, reformation; reformatory. *Ch. O.*

RE-FÓRM'A-TQ-RY, *n.* An institution or establishment designed to promote the reformation of the vicious. *Reynolds*.

RE-FÓRMED' (re-formd'), *p. a.* 1. Changed or restored to a good state; amended; corrected.

2. (Eccl. Hist.) Noting, in general, those Christians who separated from the Roman Catholic Church at the era of the reformation; but, in a restricted sense, applied to those of the Swiss, Dutch, and French Protestants who separated from Luther, especially on the doctrine of consubstantiation; Calvinistic.

3. (Mil.) Noting an officer, who, after the disbandment of his company or troop, is continued on full or half pay. *Stocquer*.

RE-FÓRM'ER, *n.* 1. One who reforms. *Sprat*.

2. (Eccl. Hist.) One who commenced, or assisted in, the reformation of religion in the sixteenth century. *Bacon*.

RE-FÓRM'IST, *n.* A reformer. *Hovell*.

RE-FÓR'TI-FY, *v. a.* To fortify anew. *Burnet*.

† RE-FÓS'SION (re-fósh'un), *n.* [L. *refodio*, to dig up again.] Act of digging up again. *Bp. Hall*.

RE-FÓUND', *v. a.* To found or east anew. *Warton*.

RE-FÓUND'ER, *n.* One who refounds. *Southey*.

RE-FRÁCT', *v. a.* [L. *refringo*, *refractus*, to break; It. *refrangere*; Sp. *refringir*; Fr. *refracter*.] 1. REFRACTED; 2. REFRACTING, REFRACTED.] (Physics.) To deviate or deflect by a certain angle from a rectilinear direction, without turning back or reflecting, as a ray of light or of heat which passes from one medium into another of a different density. *Cheyne*.

RE-FRÁCT'ED, *p. a.* (Physics & Bot.) Bent suddenly, as if broken at the bend. *Gray*.

RE-FRÁCT'ING, *p. a.* That refracts; refractive; as, "A refracting medium."

Refracting telescope, a telescope in which rays of light from the various points of the object are deviated by means of suitable lenses, to the exclusion of reflectors. *Hutton*.

— *Refracting angle of a prism*, (Opt.) the angle formed by the two faces of the triangular prism used to decompose white or solar light into the prismatic colors, or colors of the solar spectrum.

— *Refracting surface*, (Opt.) a surface bounding two transparent media, at which a ray of light, in passing from one into the other, undergoes refraction.

— *Refracting medium*, a transparent body or substance,

as air, water, &c.; — so called because capable of refracting light, heat, or the chemical rays of the solar spectrum. — *Refracting or refracted dial*, a dial which shows the hour by means of some refracting transparent fluid. *Hutton*.

RE-FRÁCT'ION, *n.* [It. *rifrazione*; Sp. *refraccion*; Fr. *refraction*.] (Opt. & Heat.) The change of direction impressed upon rays of light or heat obliquely incident upon and passing through a smooth surface bounding two media not homogeneous, as air and water, — or upon rays traversing a medium, as the atmosphere, the density of which is not uniform; — so called from the appearance of distortion or fracture it gives an object viewed in part only by refracted light, as an oar partially immersed in water. *Young*.

Plane of refraction, the plane passing through the normal or perpendicular to the refracting surface, at the point of incidence, and the refracted ray. In all cases of ordinary refraction, the incident and refracted ray are in this plane. — *Angle of refraction*, the angle formed by the normal and the refracted ray, which angle is usually greater or less than the angle of incidence, according as the incident ray enters a rarer or a denser medium than it leaves, the refraction being usually towards the normal in a denser, and from it in a rarer, medium. *Porell*.

— *Index of refraction*, refractive index. See REFRACTIVE. — *Atmospheric refraction*, (Astron.) the deviation from a rectilinear course of rays of light traversing the atmosphere, by which all the visible heavenly bodies, not in the zenith, are apparently displaced, and elevated above their true place. — *Point of refraction*, the point in the refracting surface at which the incident ray undergoes refraction.

— *Axis of refraction*, the perpendicular in the refracting medium to the refracting surface at the point of refraction. Its continuation in the medium traversed by the incident ray is called the *axis of incidence*. *Hutton*.

— *Refraction of altitude*, (Astron.) the angle by which the apparent altitude of a star is increased by refraction. — *Refraction of declination*, (Astron.) the angle by which the declination of a star is increased or diminished by refraction. — *Refraction of ascension and of descension*, (Astron.) an arc of the equator by which the ascension and descension of a star, whether right or oblique, are increased or diminished by refraction.

— *Refraction of latitude or of longitude*, the angle by which the latitude or the longitude of a star is increased or diminished by refraction. — *Terrestrial refraction*, the angle by which terrestrial objects appear to be elevated above their true place in consequence of refraction. *Hutton*.

— *Double refraction*, (Opt.) the refraction of a ray of light by certain crystals and other transparent substances into two portions; one called the *ordinary ray*, because it follows the law of ordinary refraction, and the other called the *extraordinary ray*, because it follows a different law; and each producing an image visible to an eye suitably situated.

The ordinary and the extraordinary ray are both polarized, but in planes at right angles to each other. — The figure represents a rhomb of Iceland spar; *d* represents a dot on paper underneath from which a ray of light is refracted into two rays, which, emerging parallel to each other and entering the eye suitably situated, cause two virtual images to be seen at *a* and *c*, from which points the emergent rays appear to proceed. — *Axis of double refraction*, a line or fixed direction in a doubly refracting body in which a ray of light may be transmitted without suffering double refraction: optic axis; — so called because the phenomena of double refraction are related to this line. In crystals whose primitive form (see PRIMITIVE) has only one axis of figure or preeminent line, round which the figure is symmetrical, the axis of double refraction is the same as the axis of figure, as in the rhomb of Iceland spar, whose axis of double refraction is the short diagonal or line joining the two obtuse solid angles.

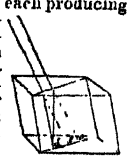
A large variety of crystals have two axes of double refraction, but no single preeminent line round which the figure is symmetrical. *Bravais*.

— *Conical refraction*, the refraction of a single ray of light, under certain conditions, into an infinite number of rays in the form of a hollow, luminous cone, and consisting of two kinds, — *external conical refraction*, and *internal conical refraction*; the ray, in the former case, issuing from the crystal as a cone, with its vertex at the point of emergence, and, in the latter, being converted into a cone on entering the crystal, and issuing as a hollow cylinder.

This remarkable phenomenon was discovered by Sir W. R. Hamilton by mathematical deduction from Fresnel's theory of double refraction, and subsequently verified by experiment by Professor H. Lloyd. *Lloyd*. *Nichol*.

RE-FRÁCT'IVE, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the power of, refraction; refracting. *Newton*.

Refractive index or *index of refraction* of a refracting medium, the ratio of the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction, constant for all incidences, when a ray of light passes obliquely from a vacuum into that medium, or the quotient resulting from the di-



vision of the sine of the angle of incidence in the vacuum by the sine of the angle of refraction in the medium. The refractive index for water is 1.336; for plate glass, 1.514; for the diamond, 2.439. *Brewster.* — *Relative refractive index of two media*, the quotient resulting from the division of the refractive index of one medium by that of the other. *Nichol.* — *Refractive* or *refracting power*, (*Opt.*) the relative degree of power or influence exerted by a diaphanous body in deviating light passing through it, the measure of which, generally adopted, is $n^2 - 1$, or the second power of the refractive index diminished by unity: — used also in the same sense as *refractive index.* *Lardner. Brewster.*

RE-FRÁC'TO-RÍ-LÝ, *ad.* In a refractory manner; obstinately; perversely. *Ash.*

RE-FRÁC'TO-RÍ-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being refractory; obstinacy; stubbornness. *Sanderson.* 2. (*Min.*) That quality of minerals by which they strongly resist the action of heat: — also the toughness of minerals by which they are able to resist repeated blows. *Phillips.*

RE-FRÁC'TO-RÝ, *a.* [*L. refractarius; refringo, refractus*, to break; *It. refrattario; Sp. refractorio; Fr. réfractaire.*] 1. Refusing obedience; obstinate; perverse; stubborn; contumacious; ungovernable; unruly. "*Refractory and sullen.*" *Bentley.* 2. (*Chem.*) Noting earths or metals that are infusible, or require an extraordinary degree of heat to fuse them, as clays, platinum, &c.: — also noting minerals so tough as to be able to resist repeated blows. *Parkes.*

RE-FRÁC'TO-RÝ, *n.* 1. A refractory or obstinate person. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.* 2. † Obstinate opposition. *Bp. Taylor.*

RE-FRÁ-GA-BLE [*ré-frá-ga-bl*, *S. W. J. K. Sm.*; *ré-frág-a-bl* or *ré-frá-ga-bl*, *P.*; *ré-frá-ga-bl* or *ré-frá-ga-bl*, *Wr.*], *a.* [*L. refragor*, to oppose, to gain say; *re*, again, and *frango*, to break.] That may be refuted; refutable. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

RE-FRÁ-GA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being refragable. *Ash.*

† RE-FRÁ-GATE, *v. n.* [*L. refragor, refragatus.*] To make opposition. *Glanvill.*

RE-FRÁIN' (*re-frán'*), *v. a.* [*L. refreno; re*, again, back, and *freno*, to curb; *frenum*, a bridle; *It. raffrenare; Sp. refrenar; Fr. refréner.*] [*RE-REFRAINED; pp. REFRAINING, REFRAINED.*] To hold back; to restrain; to withhold. *Prov. i. 15.*

RE-FRÁIN', *v. n.* To forbear; to abstain. "*Refrain from these men.*" *Acts v. 38.*

RE-FRÁIN', *n.* [*Fr.*, according to *Menage*, from *Sp. refrain*, a proverb.] (*Mus.*) The burden of a song, or that part of a song that is repeated at the end of every stanza. *Brande.*

RE-FRÁIN'ER, *n.* One who refrains. *Edw. Hall.*

† RE-FRÁIN'MENT, *n.* The act of refraining; abstinence; forbearance. *Shaftesbury.*

RE-FRÁME', *v. a.* To frame or put together again.

RE-FRÁN-GÍ-BÍL'I-TÝ, *n.* [*It. rifrangibilità; Sp. refrangibilidad; Fr. réfrangibilité.*] The quality or the state of being refrangible; susceptibility of refraction; refrangibility. *Newton.*

RE-FRÁN-GÍ-BLE, *a.* [*L. refrango, refractus*, to break; *It. rifrangibile; Sp. refrangible; Fr. réfrangible.*] Capable of being refracted, as rays of light. *Locke.*

RE-FRÁN-GÍ-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being refrangible; refrangibility. *Ash.*

† RE-FRÉ-NÁ'TION, *n.* The act of refraining or restraining. *Cotgrave.*

RE-FRÉSH', *v. a.* [*It. rinfrescare; fresco*, fresh; *Sp. refrescar; Fr. rafraichir.* — *A. S. frysan*, to freeze.] [*i. REFRESHED; pp. REFRESHING, REFRESHED.*]

1. † To cool; to refrigerate. *Chaucer.* 2. To renew, restore, or repair the strength or spirits of; to relieve after pain, fatigue, or want; to recreate; to invigorate; to revive.

Musie was ordained to refresh the mind of man. *Shal.* He was in no danger to be overtaken; so that he was content to refresh his men. *Clarendon.*

3. To improve by new touches, as something impaired; to retouch; to burnish.

The rest refresh the scaly snakes, that sold the shield of Pallas, and renew their gold. *Dryden.*

† RE-FRÉSH', *n.* Refreshment. *Daniel.*

RE-FRÉSH'ER, *n.* One who refreshes. *Thomson.*

RE-FRÉSH'FUL, *a.* Full of refreshment; invigorating; recreating; refreshing. *Thomson.*

RE-FRÉSH'ING, *n.* Relief after pain, fatigue, or want; refreshment. *Milton.*

RE-FRÉSH'ING, *p. a.* Affording refreshment; reviving; invigorating.

RE-FRÉSH'ING-LÝ, *ad.* In a refreshing manner; so as to refresh. *Clarke.*

RE-FRÉSH'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being refreshing. *Wright.*

RE-FRÉSH'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of refreshing, or the state of being refreshed; relief or restoration after pain, depression, or fatigue. *Horsley.* 2. That which refreshes, or gives fresh strength or vigor, as food or rest. *South.*

† RE-FRÉSH', *n.* A refrain. *Bailey.*

RE-FRÍG'ER-ANT, *a.* [*It. & Sp. refrigerante; Fr. réfrigérant.*] That refrigerates or cools; cooling; allaying heat; refrigerative. *Bacon.*

RE-FRÍG'ER-ANT, *n.* 1. (*Med.*) A medicine that cools, or allays the morbid temperature of the body. *Dunghlson.* 2. That which deadens or extinguishes.

This almost never fails to prove a refrigerant to passion. *Blau.*

RE-FRÍG'ER-ÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. refrigero, refrigeratus; re*, again, and *frigus*, cold; *It. refrigerare; Sp. refrigerar; Fr. rafraichir.*] [*2. REFRIGERATED; pp. REFRIGERATING, REFRIGERATED.*] To cool; to allay the heat of. *Brown.*

RE-FRÍG'ER-ÁTE, *a.* Cooled. *Edw. Hall.*

RE-FRÍG'ER-ÁTION, *n.* [*L. refrigeratio; It. refrigerazione; Sp. refrigeracion; Fr. réfrigération.*] The act of cooling, or the state of being cooled. *Bacon.*

RE-FRÍG'ER-Á-TÍVE, *a.* [*It. & Sp. refrigerativo; Fr. réfrigératif.*] Cooling; allaying heat; refrigeratory; refrigerant. *Ferrand.*

RE-FRÍG'ER-Á-TÍVE, *n.* A cooling medicine; a refrigerant. *Scott.*

RE-FRÍG'ER-Á-TOR, *n.* 1. An apparatus or box containing ice, for keeping articles of food cool. 2. An apparatus or utensil for cooling the worts of a brewhouse, or other hot liquid, without evaporation. *Ure.*

RE-FRÍG'ER-Á-TÓ-RÝ, *a.* [*L. refrigeratorium; It. refrigerazione; Fr. réfrigérateur.*] Cooling; allaying heat; refrigerative. *Bp. Berkeley.*

RE-FRÍG'ER-Á-TÓ-RÝ, *n.* 1. A vessel containing cold water for condensing the vapor or gas that arises in any process of distillation, as a common worm-tub; a refrigerator. *Parkes.* 2. Something cooling internally. *Mortimer.*

† RE-FRÍG'ER-Á-TÓ-RÝ, *n.* [*L.*] Cool refreshment; refrigeration. *South.*

† REFT, *p.* from *reave*. Deprived; bereft. *Shak.*

† REFT, *i.* from *reave*. Took away. *Spenser.*

REFT, *n.* A chink. — See *RIFT*. *Chaucer.*

REFT'UGE (*réf'uj*), *n.* [*L. refugium; refugio*, to flee back; *re*, back, and *fugio*, to flee; *It. rifugio; Sp. refugio; Fr. refuge.*] 1. Shelter from danger or distress; protection; security; safety.

Rocks, dens, and caves; but I in none of these find place or refuge. *Milton.*

2. That which shelters or protects; a place of safety or security; an asylum; a retreat.

The Lord also will be a refuge for the oppressed, a refuge in times of trouble. *Ps. ix. 9.*

The high hills are a refuge for the wild goats. *Ps. civ. 18.*

3. An expedient to secure protection; resort.

Their latest refuge was to send to him. *Shak.*

4. An expedient; a contrivance.

Light must be supplied, among graceful refuges, by terracing any story in danger of darkness. *Watson.*

Cities of refuge, six cities appointed under the Jewish dispensation for the safety of those who had accidentally caused the death of any one. *Deut. xix. 20.*

Syn. — See *ASYLUM*.

† REFT'UGE, *v. a.* [*Fr. réfugier.*] To shelter; to protect. *Shak.*

† REFT'UGE, *v. n.* To take refuge. *Sir J. Finett.*

REFT'UGE, *n.* [*Fr. réfugié; It. rifugito.*]

1. One who flies to a refuge or a place of safety. *Dryden.*

2. A person who flees from religious or political persecution in his own country, and takes refuge in another. *Dampier.*

It was originally applied to the French refugees who found an asylum in England and among various continental nations, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. *Brande.*

RE-FÚL'GENCE, *n.* [*L. refulgentia.*] The RE-FÚL'GEN-CY, *n.* state or the quality of being refulgent; splendor; brilliancy. *Knatchbull.*

RE-FÚL'GENT, *a.* [*L. refulgeo, refulgens*, to flash back, to shine bright; *re*, again, back, and *fulgeo*, to shine; *It. & Sp. refulgente; Fr. refulgent.*] Emitting a bright light; shining; splendid; resplendent; effulgent.

His refulgent arms flashed through the shady plain. *Dryden.*

RE-FÚL'GENT-LÝ, *ad.* With refulgence; with great brilliancy. *Johnson.*

RE-FÚND', *v. a.* [*L. refundo; re*, again, back, and *fundo*, to pour.] [*i. REFUNDED; pp. REFUNDING, REFUNDED.*]

1. To pour back; to turn back; to reflect.

Were the humors of the eye tinctured with any color, they would refund that color upon the object. *Rap.*

2. To repay or restore, as money given or received; to pay back.

To refund what he had wrongfully taken. *L'Estrange.*

RE-FÚND', *v. a.* To fund anew. *D. Treadwell.*

RE-FÚND'ER, *n.* One who refunds or repays.

RE-FÚR'NISH, *v. a.* To furnish anew. *Sir T. Elyot.*

RE-FÚS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be refused. *Young.*

RE-FÚS'AL, *n.* 1. The act of refusing; denial. "A flat refusal." *Bolingbroke.*

2. The right of having any thing before another; the choice of accepting or of declining; option; as, "To have the refusal of a house."

When employments go a-begging for want of hands, they shall be sure to have the refusal. *Swift.*

† RE-FÚSE' (*re-fúz'*), *n.* Refusal; denial. *Fairfax.*

RE-FÚSE' (*re-fúz'*), *v. a.* [*It. rifiutare; Sp. rehúsar; Fr. refuser.* — From *L. refuto*, to repress, to refute. *Menage.*] [*2. REFUSED; pp. REFUSING, REFUSED.*]

1. To deny, as something solicited or required; to decline. "To make them give or refuse credit." *Locke.*

2. To reject; to repudiate; to exclude. "The stone which the builders refused." *Ps. cxviii. 22.*

Refuse profane and old wives' fables. *1 Tim. iv. 7.*

Syn. — A person refuses what is asked of him for want of inclination to comply, declines what is proposed from motives of discretion, and rejects what is offered because it does not fall within his views. To *repeal* is to reject with violence; to *rebuff*, to refuse with contempt. *Refuse* assent or a request; *deny* a claim; *decline* an offer; *reject* a proposal; *repeal* a law; *rebuff* an intruder.

RE-FÚSE', *v. n.* 1. To decline to accept; not to comply.

Too proud to ask, too humble to refuse. *Carth.*

2. (*Mil.*) To keep out of that regular alignment which is formed when troops are upon the point of engaging an enemy. *Stocqueler.*

REFT'USE [*réf'ús*, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wr. Wb.*; *réf'úz*, *S. P. E.*], *n.* [*Fr. refus.*]

1. † A refusal. *Fairfax.*

2. That which is left or rejected as worthless after the rest is taken; waste or worthless matter; dregs; lees; dross; scum. *Bacon.*

The scum and refuse of the people. *Gov. of the Tongur.*

Syn. — See *DREGS*.

REFT'USE, *a.* Left as worthless when the rest is taken; worthless; waste.

Every thing vile and refuse they destroyed. *1 Sam. xv. 9.*

RE-FÚS'ER, *n.* One who refuses. *Bp. Taylor.*

RE-FÚS'ION, *n.* A new fusion. *Warburton.*

RE-FÚ'TA-BLE, *a.* That may be refuted. *Junius.*

RE-FÚ'TAL, *n.* Refutation. *Sir Jonah Barrington.*

REFT'Ú-TÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. refutatio; It. rifiutazione; Sp. refutación; Fr. réfutation.*] The act of refuting; confutation; disproof. *Bentley.*

RE-FÚ'TA-TÓ-RÝ, *a.* Relating to, or containing, refutation. "*Refutatory arguments.*" *Whately.*

RE-FÚTE', *v. a.* [*L. refuto*, to check, to drive back, to refute; *It. rifiutare; Sp. refutar; Fr. réfuter.*] [*i. REFUTED; pp. REFUTING, RE-*

FUTED.] To prove to be false or erroneous; to show the fallacy of; to disprove; to confute.

And reasons brought that no man could *refute*. *Spenser*.
Syn. — See CONFUTE.

RE-FŪT'ER, *n.* One who refutes. *Bp. Hall*.

RE-GĀIN', *v. a.* [Fr. *regagner*.] [*i.* REGAINED; *pp.* REGAINING, REGAINED.] To gain back or anew; to recover. *Milton*.

RE-GĀL, *a.* [L. *regalis*; *rex, regis*, a king; It. *regale, reale*; Sp. *real*; Fr. *régale*.] Pertaining to a king; kingly; royal. "The *regal* title." *Shak.* "Regal sovereignty." *Drayton*.

Syn. — See ROYAL.

† RE-GĀL, *n.* [Fr. *régale*.] A small, portable musical organ with keys. *Bacon*.

RE-GĀ'LE, *n.* A royal prerogative. [*R.*] *Johnson*.

RE-GĀLE', *v. a.* [It. *regalare*; Sp. *regalar*; Fr. *regaler*.] [*i.* REGALED; *pp.* REGALING, REGALED.] To gratify, as with a regal or sumptuous repast; to entertain; to refresh. *Philips*.

The gate they pass, and to the dome retire,
Where Venus oft *regales* the god of fire. *Faukes*.

RE-GĀLE', *v. n.* To feast or fare sumptuously. See the rich churl amid the social sons
Of wine and wit *regaling*. *Shenstone*.

RE-GĀLE', *n.* [Sp. *regalo*; Fr. *regal*.] — From L. *regalis*, regal. *Skinner*. A grand or sumptuous repast, as for a royal personage. *Johnson*.

RE-GĀLE'MENT, *n.* Act of regaling; refreshment; entertainment. *Phillips*.

RE-GĀ'LI-A, *n. pl.* [L.]

1. Ensigns of royalty or sovereignty, as crowns, sceptres, globes, crosses, &c. *Young*.
2. The rights, privileges, and prerogatives of a sovereign. *Brande*.

3. The privileges granted by kings to the church: — the patrimony of a church. *Brande*.
4. The ornamental dress, badges, jewels, &c., worn by freemasons, and other societies, or by high officers and dignitaries. *Simmonds*.

RE-GĀL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The state of being regal or royal; royalty; sovereignty; kingship. *Bacon*.
2. † An ensign of royalty. *Sir T. Elyot*.

RE-GĀL-LY, *ad.* In a regal manner; royally.

† RE-GĀLſ, *n. pl.* Regalia. *Berners*.

RE-GĀRD', *v. a.* [It. *riguardare*; *guardare*, to look, to guard; Fr. *regarder*.] [*i.* REGARDED; *pp.* REGARDING, REGARDED.]

1. To look back upon or towards.
A peninsula which *regardeth* the main land. *Sandys*.
2. To look at; to observe; to notice; to remark.

If you much note him,
You offend him; feed, and *regard* him not. *Shak.*

3. To have reference to; to relate to. *Johnson*.
4. To treat with respect; to value; to esteem.
The best *regarded* virgins of our clime. *Shak.*

5. To attend to; to mind; to heed.
He valued his religion beyond his own safety, and *regarded* not all the calumnies . . . of the enemies. *Steuyllect*.
If that observeth the wind shall not sow; and he that *regardeth* the clouds, shall not reap. *Ecclesiastes xi. 4*.

6. To observe or keep religiously.
He that *regardeth* the day, *regardeth* it unto the Lord. *Rom. xiv. 6*.

7. To view in the light of; to consider; to reckon.
These are not only *regarded* as authors but as partisans. *Addison*.

RE-GĀRD', *v. n.* To bear in mind; to consider; to care.

Neither *regarding* that she is my child,
Nor fearing me as if I were her father. *Shak.*

RE-GĀRD', *n.* [It. *riguardo*; Fr. *regard*.]

1. Look directed to another. [*R.*] *Dryden*.
But her with stern *regard* he thus repelled. *Milton*.

2. Relation; reference; respect; account.
To pursue and persevere in virtue, with *regard* to themselves; in justice and goodness, with *regard* to their neighbors; and piety towards God. *Watts*.

3. Attention, as to a matter of importance; consideration; notice; heed. *Atterbury*.

We observe omens . . . to command the most solemn *regard* of persons whose imagination is more busy and active than their reason. *Spenser*.

4. Respect; esteem; affection; deference; honor. "To him they had *regard*." *Acts viii. 11*.
He has rendered himself worthy of their most favorable *regards*. *A. Smith*.

5. Note; eminence; reputation; repute. "A man of meanest *regard*." [*R.*] *Spenser*.

6. A perquisite or an allowance; a fee. *Burritt*.

7. A matter demanding attention. *Spenser*.

8. † Prospect; object of sight. *Shak.*

9. (*Forest Law*.) The inspection or supervision of a forest. *Burritt*.

Court of Regards, formerly a forest court, held every third year, for the lawing or expeditation of dogs to prevent their running after the deer. *Whishaw*.

Syn. — Have a proper *regard* for all; pay attention to persons; give attention to study; show respect for the industrious, esteem for the virtuous; feel reverence for sacred things or sacred persons. — See CARE.

RE-GĀRD'A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of regard or notice; observable; remarkable. *Brownie*.

RE-GĀRD'ANT, *a.* 1. Looking back; retrospective. "His *regardant* eye." *Southey*.
2. (*Her.*) Looking behind, as a lion. — See LION. *Brunde*.

3. (*Old Eng. Law*.) Noting a villain who was annexed to the land. *Burritt*.

RE-GĀRD'ER, *n.* 1. One who regards.
2. (*Forest Law*.) An officer of the forest appointed to supervise all other officers. *Burritt*.

RE-GĀRD'FUL, *a.* Having regard; taking notice; attentive; heedful; mindful. *Hayward*.

Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every motion made by the Spirit of God to his heart. *South*.

RE-GĀRD'FUL-LY, *ad.* With regard; attentively; heedfully; respectfully. *Shak.*

RE-GĀRD'ING, *prep.* Having regard to; respecting; concerning. *Hiley*.

RE-GĀRD'LESS, *a.* 1. Without regard; heedless; careless; negligent; inattentive. *Milton*.
2. Not regarded; neglected; slighted. "A *regardless* suppliant." [*n.*] *Congreve*.

RE-GĀRD'LESS-LY, *ad.* Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently. *Sandys*.

RE-GĀRD'LESS-NESS, *n.* Heedlessness; negligence; inattention. *Whitlock*.

RE-GĀTH'ER, *v. a.* To gather anew. *Hackluyt*.

RE-GĀT'TA, *n.* [It.] A boat-race for public amusement or for a prize. *Brande*.

RE-GĒL, *n.* (*Astron.*) A star of the first magnitude in the left heel of Orion; — written also *rigel*. *Brande*.

RE-GĒN-CY (rē-jen-se), *n.* [It. *reggenza*, from L. *rego, regens*, to rule; Sp. *regencia*; Fr. *régence*.]

1. Rule; authority; government. "The sceptre of Christ's *regency*." *Hooker*.
2. The state or the government of a regent; vicarious government. *Temple*.
3. District governed by a viceregent.

Regions they passed, the mighty *regencies* Of seraphim. *Milton*.

4. A body of persons exercising vicarious government.
The *regency* transacted affairs in the king's absence. *Johnson*.

RE-GĒN'ER-A-CY, *n.* The state of being regenerated. *Hammond*.

RE-GĒN'ER-ATE, *v. a.* [L. *regenero, regeneratus*; *re*, again, and *genero*, to beget, to create; *genus*, birth, It. *rigenerare*; Sp. *regenerar*; Fr. *régénérer*.] [*i.* REGENERATED; *pp.* REGENERATING, REGENERATED.]

1. To generate anew; to reproduce. *Darvies*.
Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads,
Regenerates the plants, and new adorn the meads. *Blackmore*.

2. (*Theol.*) To renew by change of affections; to make to be born again. *Addison*.

RE-GĒN'ER-ATE, *a.* 1. Produced or created anew; reproduced. *Shak.*

2. (*Theol.*) Renewed as to the affections; born anew by grace to a Christian life. *Wake*.

RE-GĒN'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being regenerate or regenerated. *Johnson*.

RE-GĒN'ER-ATION, *n.* [L. *regeneratio*; It. *regenerazione*; Sp. *regeneracion*; Fr. *régénération*.]

1. The act of regenerating, or the state of being regenerated; reproduction.
2. (*Med.*) The reproduction of a part which has been destroyed. *Dunglison*.

3. (*Theol.*) Renewal or renovation of the af-

fections by the Spirit and grace of God; birth by grace to a Christian life; new birth.

He saved us by the washing of *regeneration* and renewing of the Holy Ghost. *Tit. iii. 5*.

Conversion is not *regeneration*, though it is a needful preliminary step, and may lead to it. *Bailett*.

RE-GĒN'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* That regenerates; producing regeneration; renewing. *Coleridge*.

RE-GĒN'ER-A-TORY, *a.* Renewing; producing regeneration; regenerative. *Clarke*.

RE-GĒNT, *a.* [L. *rego, regens*, to rule; It. *regente*; Sp. *regente*; Fr. *régent*.]

1. Ruling; governing; regnant. *Hale*.
2. Exercising vicarious authority. "He together calls . . . the *regent* powers." *Milton*.

RE-GĒNT, *n.* [It. *reggente*; Sp. *regente*; Fr. *régent*.]

1. A ruler; a governor; commander; director.
First in his east the glorious lamp was seen,
Regent of day. *Milton*.

2. One invested with vicarious authority; one who exercises the powers of a sovereign during the absence, minority, or incapacity of the latter.

Wherever there has been hereditary sovereignty, or an hereditary kingly office, it has been found necessary sometimes to have recourse to the expedient of appointing a *regent*. *P. Cye*.

3. In the English universities, a master of arts under five years' standing, and a doctor under two: — in colleges, a teacher of arts and sciences, having pupils under his care, generally of the lower classes, — those who instruct the higher classes being called *professors*. *Wright*.

"The *regents* still form the governing body of the universities, in the convocation and congregation at Oxford, and in the academical senate of Cambridge." *Brande*.

4. One of the board, appointed by the legislature, who have the superintendence of all the colleges, academies, and schools of the State of New York. *Bowdler*.

RE-GĒNT-ESS, *n.* A female regent. *Cotgrave*.

RE-GĒNT-SHIP, *n.* The state or the office of a regent; regency. *Shak.*

RE-GĒR'MI-NATE, *v. n.* To germinate or bud again. *Taylor*.

RE-GĒR-MI-NĀ'TION, *n.* A germination or sprouting anew. *Gregory*.

† RE-GĒST', *n.* A register. *Milton*.

RE-GĒT', *v. a.* To get or obtain again. *Daniel*.

† RE-G'(-BLE) (rēj'(-bl)), *a.* Governable. *Bailey*.

REG-I-C'DAL, *a.* Pertaining to a regicide. "This *regicidal* collection." *Warburton*.

REG'I-CIDE, *n.* [It. & Sp. *regicida*, from L. *rex, regis*, a king, and *cado*, to slay; Fr. *régicide*.]

1. The murderer of a king. "A *regicide* and destroyer of his king." *Burke*.
2. The murder of a king; the crime of slaying a king or a sovereign. *Pope*.
This I call *regicide* by establishment. *Burke*.

REG'I-CIDE, *a.* Relating to a regicide; regicidal. "A murderous *regicide* treason." *Burke*.

REGIME (rē-zhm'), *n.* [Fr.] Government; administration; rule. *Ec. Rev.*

REG'I-MEN, *n.* [L. *regimen*, a rule; *rego*, to rule.]

1. A rule prescribed or followed. *Burke*.
2. (*Med.*) The rational and methodical use of food and of every thing essential to life, whether in a state of health or of disease: — a particular kind of food prescribed for sickness, or a rule of diet: — that part of medicine whose object is the preservation of health; hygiene. *Dunglison*.

3. (*Gram.*) The government of nouns by verbs and other words which determine the case, or the condition of a word as governed. *Adam*.

† REG'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *regimentum*.] Rule; government; authority. *Shak. Hooker*.

The first blast of the trumpet against the monstrous *regiment* of women. *John Knox*.

The *regiment* of the soul over the body is the *regiment* of the more active part over the passive. *Hale*.

REG'I-MENT, *n.* [It. *reggimento*; Sp. *regimiento*; Fr. *régiment*.] (*Mil.*) A body of troops commanded by a colonel, consisting usually of from 800 to 1000 or 1200 men, divided into companies, each of which is commanded by a captain. *Glos. of Mil. Terms*.

RĒG'Ī-MĒNT, *v. a.* To form into a regiment or into regiments. [R.] *A. Smith.*

RĒG'Ī-MĒN'TA', *a.* Belonging to a regiment; military. *Langton.*

RĒG'Ī-MĒN'TALS, *n. pl.* (Mil.) The uniform or military dress of the army. *Stocqueler.*

RĒ-GĪM'Ī-NĀL, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, regimen. *Sir J. Forbes.*

RĒ'GĪON (rē'jun), *n.* [L. *regio*, a direction, a boundary, a region; *rego*, to rule; It. *regione*; Sp. *region*; Fr. *région*.]
1. A tract or district of land; country. "All the region round about Galilee." *Mark* i. 28.
2. A tract or portion of space. "The upper regions of the air." *Bacon.*
3. A neighboring part or portion. "The region of my heart." *Shak.*
4. † Place; rank; station; dignity. "He is of too high a region." *Shak.*
Syn.—See **DISTRICT**.

† **RĒ'GĪ-OŪS**, *a.* [L. *regius*; *rex*, *regis*, a king.] Pertaining to a king; royal. *Harrington.*

RĒG'IS-TĒR, *n.* [L. *regesta*; *regero*, *regestus*, to carry back, to transcribe, to register; *re*, back, and *gero*, to bear; Low L. *regestrum*, *regestum*; It. & Sp. *registro*; Fr. *registre*.]
1. An account regularly kept, as of acts or proceedings; a chronicle; a record; a list; a roll. Enrolled is your glorious name In heavenly registers above the sun. *Spenser.*
2. A contrivance to regulate the quantity of heat or air to be admitted. Look well to the register, And let your heat still lessen by degrees. *B. Jonson.*
3. A contrivance for recording or calculating the performance of an engine, or the rapidity of a process.
4. (Commercial Law.) An entry made at a custom-house of the time when and the place where a vessel was built, and of other particulars required by law:—a certificate of the registry of a vessel at a custom-house. *Burrill.*
5. (Printing.) One of the inner parts of the mould in which types are cast:—the dispositions of the forms so that the lines and pages printed on one side of the sheet meet exactly against those on the other side. *Chambers.*
6. (Mus.) A department of the human voice; as, "The head register":—a stop, or set of pipes, in an organ:—the knob or handle by means of which the organist commands any given stop:—the compass of a voice. *Dwight.*
7. A registrar. *Abp. Laud.*
Parish register, a book in which are recorded the baptisms of children, and the marriages and burials, in a parish.
Syn.—See **LIST**, **RECORD**.

RĒG'IS-TĒR, *v. a.* [It. *registrare*; Sp. *registrar*; Fr. *register*.] [L. REGISTERED; pp. REGISTERING, REGISTERED.]
1. To make a record of; to record. The Roman emperors registered their most remarkable buildings, as well as actions. *Addison.*
2. To enter on a list; to enroll. *Milton.*
Syn.—See **ENROLL**.

RĒG'IS-TĒR, *v. n.* (Printing.) To meet exactly as the lines and pages printed on one side of a sheet against those on the other side. *Dwight.*

RĒG'IS-TĒR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a registrar; registrarship. *Abp. Laud.*

RĒG'IS-TRAR, *n.* [Low L. *registrarius*.] One whose office or employment is to write or keep a register or record; a registrar. *Warton.*

RĒG'IS-TRAR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a registrar; registrarship. *Ed. Rev.*

RĒG'IS-TRAB-Y, *n.* A registrar. [R.] *Abp. Laud.*

RĒG'IS-TRĀTE, *v. a.* To enter on a register; to register; to record; to enroll. [R.] *Drummond.*

RĒG'IS-TRĀTION, *n.* The act of registering; enrolment; registry. *A. Smith.*

RĒG'IS-TRY, *n.* 1. The act of registering or the state of being registered; enrolment. *Grant.*
2. A place where a register is kept. *Johnson.*
3. A record of facts or proceedings; a register. *Temple.*

RĒ'QĪ-ŪS, *a.* [L. *regius*; *rex*, a king.] Pertaining to a king; royal; kingly.

Regius professor, one of those professors in the English Universities whose chairs were founded by Henry VIII.:—in the Scottish Universities, one of those professors appointed by the crown. *Brande.*

RĒ-GĪVE', *v. a.* To give again. *Young.*

† **RĒG'LE-MĒNT** (rē'gl-mēnt), *n.* [Fr.] Regulation. *Bacon.*

RĒG'LET, *n.* [L. *regula*, a rule; Fr. *réglet*.]
1. (Arch.) A flat, narrow moulding employed to separate panels or other members, or to form knots, frets, and similar ornaments. *Britton.*
2. (Printing.) A ledge of wood used, as leads are, to separate the lines:—a black border for columns of type. *Simmonds.*

RĒG'MA, *n.* (Bot.) A three or more celled, few-seeded, superior, dry fruit, the cells of which, called *cocci*, burst from the axis with elasticity into two valves. *Lindley.*

RĒG'NAN-CY, *n.* Act of reigning; rule. *Coleridge.*

RĒG'NANT, *a.* [L. *regno*, *regnans*, to reign; It. *regnante*; Sp. *reynante*; Fr. *régnant*.]
1. Reigning; regent; having regal authority. "Queens regnant." *Wotton.*
2. Ruling; predominant; prevalent; predominating. "The law was regnant." *Waller.*

† **RĒG'NĀ-TĪVE**, *a.* That rules; ruling. "Regnative prudence." *Chaucer.*

RĒ-GÖRGE', *v. a.* [re and *gorge*.—Fr. *regorger*, to overflow; to be regorged; i. e. REGORGED; pp. REGORGING, REGORGED.]
1. To vomit up; to throw back. *Hayward.*
2. To swallow eagerly; to devour. Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine, And fat regorged of bulls and goats. *Milton.*
3. To swallow again; to swallow back. Asides at highest mark regorge the food. *Dryden.*

† **RĒ-GRĀDE'**, *v. n.* [L. *regredior*.] To go back; to retire. *Dr. Hales.*

RĒ-GRĀPT', *v. a.* [Fr. *regreffer*.] To graft again. "Of grafting the same scions." *Bacon.*

RĒ-GRĀNT', *v. a.* To grant anew; to grant back. "He ... regranted their lands to them." *Ayliffe.*

RĒ-GRĀTE', *v. a.* [Fr. *regratter*, to scrape again.] [L. REGRATED; pp. REGRATING, REGRATED.]
1. † To offend much; to shock. *Denham.*
2. To buy, as provisions, and sell them again in the same market, or within four miles of it, by which the price is enhanced; to engross; to forestall. *Burrill.*
3. (Masonry.) To take off the outer surface, &c., as of an old hewn stone wall. Said to be derived from Fr. *regratter*, to scrape over again, from frauds practised in the dressing or scraping of second-hand cloth to sell again. *Brande.*

RĒ-GRĀT'ĒR, *n.* One who regrates. *Outred.*

† **RĒ-GRĀ'TĪ-A-TO-RY** (rē-grā'she-a-to-re), *n.* A return of thanks. *Skelton.*

RĒ-GRĀT'ING, *n.* The act of one who regrates. "By such engrossing and regrating." *Spenser.*

RĒ-GRĀTOR, *n.* [Fr. *regrettier*.] (Old Eng. Law.) One who regrates, or buys and sells provisions or wares at the same market. "Regrators of bread corn." *Tatler.*

RĒ-GRĒET', *v. a.* To resalute; to greet a second time. *Shak.*

RĒ-GRĒET', *n.* Return or exchange of salutation; a greeting again. From whom he bringeth sensible regrets. *Shak.*

RĒ-GRĒSS, *n.* [L. *regressus*; It. *regresso*; Sp. *regreso*; Fr. *regress*.]
1. A going back; passage back; a return;—opposed to *ingress*. *Burnet.*
2. Power or right of passing back. *Burrill.*

RĒ-GRĒSS', *v. n.* To go back; to return. *Browne.*

RĒ-GRĒSSION (rē-grēsh'un), *n.* [L. *regressio*.] The act of going back or of returning; return. "Regression into nothing." *Browne.*
Regression point, (Math.) a cusp point.—See **CUSP**.

RĒ-GRĒSS'IVE, *a.* Passing or going back. *Smart.*

RĒ-GRĒSS'IVE-LY, *ad.* In a regressive manner.

RĒ-GRĒT', *n.* [Fr. *regret*.—Dr. Knott refers to the Scotch *greit*, in A. S. *grædan*, to cry, Goth. *greitan*. *Richardson*.—From L. *regressus*, a go-

ing back,—because *regret* carries back the thoughts and feelings upon the past. *Le Duchat.*

1. Sorrow for something past; bitterness of reflection; grief; sorrow.—repentance. The remorse and inward regrets of the soul. *South.*
2. † Dislike; aversion. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

RĒ-GRĒT', *v. a.* [It. *regrettare*; Fr. *regretter*.] [L. REGRETTERED; pp. REGRETTING, REGRETTED.]
1. To grieve at; to be sorry for; to mourn for; to lament; to repent of. Calmly he looked on either life, and here Saw nothing to regret, or there to fear. *Pope.*
2. † To be uneasy at. *Glanville.*

RĒ-GRĒT'FUL, *a.* Full of regret; sorrowful. "Lost joys' regretful memory." *Fanshawe.*

RĒ-GRĒT'FUL-LY, *ad.* With regret. *Greenhill.*

RĒ-GRĒT'TA-BLE, *a.* That may be regretted.

RĒ-GUĀR'DANT, *n.* (Her.) A term denoting the position of the lion, or any other beast, when he turns his head and looks back. *Fairholt.*

† **RĒ-GUĒR'DON**, *n.* Reward; guerdon. *Shak.*

† **RĒ-GUĒR'DON**, *v. a.* To reward. *Shak.*

† **RĒG'U-LA-BLE**, *a.* That may be regulated, or adjusted by rule. *Cudworth.*

RĒG'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *regula*, a rule; *rego*, to rule; It. *regolare*; Sp. *regular*; Fr. *régulier*.]
1. Conformable to rule; agreeable or according to rule; agreeable to an ordered or prescribed course; consistent with the mode prescribed; directed or controlled by a rule or by rules; conformed to strict regulations; methodical; orderly; formal. The common cant of cities, that though the lines are good, it is not a regular piece. *Guardian.*
2. Instituted or initiated according to established rules, forms, or discipline. "A regular doctor." "Regular troops." *Johnson.*
3. Noting Catholic clergy or priests belonging to monastic orders, and bound to certain rules:—in contradistinction to *secular*. *Idem.*
4. (Gram.) Noting those verbs which form their infinitives and past participles by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the present tense, all other verbs being called *irregular*.
5. (Bot.) Having the parts all symmetrical. *Regular figure*, or *regular polygon*, (Geom.) a polygon which is both equilateral and equiangular. *Da. & P.*—*Regular pyramid*, a pyramid which has for its base a regular polygon, and the straight line drawn from whose vertex to the middle of the base is perpendicular to the base.—*Regular prism*, a prism whose bases are regular polygons, and whose sides are perpendicular to the bases. *Hutton.*—*Regular bodies*, *solids*, or *polyhedrons*, (Geom.) a term applied to the five regular geometrical bodies,—the tetrahedron, the hexahedron, the octahedron, the dodecahedron, and the icosahedron,—which are bounded by like, equal, and regular plane figures, and the solid angles of which are all equal;—called also *Platonic bodies*, because they were described by Plato.—*Regular or special deposit*, one where the thing deposited must be returned;—distinguished from *irregular or improper deposit*. *Baustier.*—*Regular troops*, troops whose conditions of enrolment are not limited to time or place;—in contradistinction to *fencible militia*, or *volunteer corps*. *Stocqueler.*
Syn.—See **CERTAIN**, **FORMAL**, **METHODICAL**.

RĒG'U-LAR, *n.* 1. (Roman Catholic Church.) One of those priests who profess and follow a certain rule of life, and observe the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. *Brande.*
2. (Mil.) A soldier belonging to a permanent army. *Stocqueler.*

RĒG'U-LĀR'Ī-TY, *n.* [It. *regolarità*; Sp. *regularidad*; Fr. *régularité*.] The state or the quality of being regular; agreeableness to rule; conformity to rule or to regulations; regular course; order; method; punctuality. Regularity is certain where it is not so apparent, as in all fluids; for regularity is a similitude continued. *Grew.*
He was a mighty lover of regularity and order. *Atterbury.*
Syn.—*Regularity* is conformity to rule; *order*, to rank. Whatever is done by rule is done with *regularity*; whatever is done by rank is done with *order*. A good *order*, once established, should be acted on with *regularity*. Maintain *order*; adopt a *method*.

RĒG'U-LAR-IZE, *v. a.* To make regular. *Qu. Rev.*

RĒG'U-LAR-LY, *ad.* In a regular manner; with regularity or order; methodically. *Dryden.*

RĒG'U-LAR-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being regular; regularity. *Boyle.*

RĒG'U-LĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. regulo, regulatus*; *It. regolare*; *Sp. regular*.] [*i. REGULATED*; *pp. REGULATING, REGULATED*.] To adjust by rule or by method; to put or to keep in order; to subject to a prescribed course; to dispose according to order; to reduce to order; to direct; to rule; to govern; to conduct; as, "To regulate one's conduct by the precepts of the Bible."

Regulate the patient in his manner of living. Wiseman.
It was never the work of philosophy to assemble multitudes, but to regulate only and govern them when they were assembled. *Cowley.*

Syn.—See CONDUCT, GOVERN.

RĒG'U-LĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [*It. regolazione*; *Sp. regulación*.]

1. The act of regulating; adjustment. *Ray.*
2. That which is established to regulate; arrangement; rule; order; law. *Blackstone.*

Syn.—See LAW.

RĒG'U-LĀ-TĪVE, *a.* That regulates, tending to regulate. *Coleridge.*

RĒG'U-LĀ-TŌR, *n.* 1. One who regulates. *Grew.*
2. (*Mech.*) A term applied to a class of contrivances which have for their object to render the power and resistance proportionate to each other, either by acting on a part of the machine which commands the supply of the power, or upon the resistance, so as to accommodate it to the varying energy of the power; as the governor of the steam-engine, pendulum of a clock, balance-wheel of a watch, &c. *Lardner.*

RĒG'U-LĪNE, *a.* Belonging to regulus. *Smart.*

RĒG'U-LĪZE, *v. a.* To reduce to regulus or pure metal. [*It.*] *Smart.*

RĒG'U-LŪS, *n.*; *pl. l. RĒG'U-LŪI*; *Eng. RĒG'U-LŪS* [*L. a prince*; *dim. of rex, regis*, a king.]

1. (*Chem.*) A name applied by the alchemists to metals separated from other substances by fusion, from their expecting to find gold, the king of the metals, as they termed it, at the bottom of the crucible—a term applied to some of the brittle or inferior metals freed from extraneous substances; as, "*Regulus of antimony*"; "*Regulus of bismuth*." *Hoblyn.*

2. (*Astron.*) A star of the first magnitude, in the zodiacal constellation of *Leo*;—called also a *Leonis*, or *Cor Leonis* (Lion's Heart). *Hutton.*
By Ptolemy and other Greeks it was called *βελίακος*, which is the Latin name *regulus*.

RĒ'GŪR, *n.* Black-soil,—a term applied to a very deep and fertile soil that covers one third part of Southern India, occupying nearly level plains;—called also *cotton soil*. *Ansted.*

RĒ-GŪR'QI-TĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. re, back*, and *gurgere, gurgitis*, a gulf.] [*i. REGURGITATED*; *pp. REGURGITATING, REGURGITATED*.] To throw or cast back; to pour back.

But not permit them [valves in animate bodies] to regurgitate and disturb the great circulation. *Bentley.*

RĒ-GŪR'QI-TĀTE, *v. n.* To be poured back; to reflow; to flow back. *More.*

RĒ-GŪR'QI-TĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [*Fr. régurgitation*.]

1. The act of regurgitating or flowing back; reabsorption. *Cudworth.*
2. (*Med.*) The act by which a canal or reservoir frees itself, without effort, from substances accumulated in it,—a term usually applied to the puking of infants. *Dunglison.*

RĒ-HĀ-BĪL'I-TĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. re, again*, and *Eng. habilitate*; *Fr. réhabiliter*.] [*i. REHABILITATED*; *pp. REHABILITATING, REHABILITATED*.] To restore to former rank, privilege, or right; to reinstate, as a criminal in a personal right which has been lost by a judicial sentence; to qualify again; to reinstate. *Brande.*

He is rehabilitated, his honor is restored, all his attendants are purged. *Burke.*

RĒ-HĀ-BĪL'I-TĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [*Fr. réhabilitation*.] (*Law*) The act of rehabilitating; a reinstatement of a person in his former ability or right, which he has lost by judicial sentence. *Bouvier.*

RĒ-HĒAR', *v. a.* [*i. REHEARD*; *pp. REHEARING, REHEARD*.] To hear again.

The cause is proper to be reheard. *Chambers.*

RĒ-HĒAR'ING, *n.* A second hearing; a second consideration. *Addison.*

RĒ-HĒARS'AL (*rĕ-hers'al*), *n.* 1. The act of rehearsing; repetition; recital; narration; relation. "*Rehearsal of our Lord's prayer*." *Hooker.*

Rehearsal of the story of the holy world. Joyce.

2. A recital in private of a play, opera, or any dramatic work, previous to exhibition. *Brumae.*

RĒ-HĒARSE' (*re-hers'*), *v. a.* [*i. REHEARSED*; *pp. REHEARSING, REHEARSED*.]

1. To repeat; to recite; to relate; to tell; to narrate; to recount.

Rehearse not unto another that which is told unto thee. Eccles. xiv. 7.

2. To recite in private, as a dramatic work, previously to public exhibition. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See REPEAT, TELL.

RĒ HĒARS'ER (*rĕ-hers'er*), *n.* One who rehearses.

RĒ-HĒAT', *v. a.* 1. To heat again.

2. † To cheer up exceedingly. *Chaucer.*

† **RĒ-HĒLM'**, *v. a.* To cover, as the head, with a helm or helmet. *Berners.*

RĒ-HĪRE', *v. a.* To hire again. *Lord Mansfield.*

RĒI'GLE (*rĕ'gl*), *n.* [*Old Fr. regle, from L. regula, a rule*.] A hollow or groove formed for any thing to run in.

A floodgate to be drawn up and let down through *regles* in the side posts. *Curcio.*

† **RĒI'GLE-MĒNT**, *n.* [*Fr. règlement*.] A rule; a canon; a regulation. *Bp. Taylor.*

REIGN (*iān*), *v. n.* [*L. regno; regnum*, kingly government; *rex, regis*, a king; *It. regnare*; *Sp. reynar*; *Fr. régner*.] [*i. REIGNED*; *pp. REIGNING, REIGNED*.]

1. To have royal power; to exercise sovereign authority; to rule as a king or sovereign; to be king.

According to the pure idea of constitutional royalty, the prince *reigns* and does not govern, yet it would be a great error to imagine that our princes merely *reign*, and never govern. *Macaulay.*

2. To be predominant; to prevail.

Pestilent diseases, which commonly *reign* in summer or autumn. *Bacon.*

3. To obtain power or dominion; to rule.

That as sin hath *reigned* unto death, even so might grace *reign* through righteousness unto eternal life by Jesus Christ our Lord. *Rom. v. 21.*

REIGN (*rān*), *n.* [*L. regnum*; *It. regno*; *Sp. reyno*; *Fr. royaume*.]

1. Kingly government; supreme or sovereign power; royal authority; royalty; sovereignty.

He who like a father held his *reign*. *Pope.*

2. Time during which a king or a sovereign has authority.

Queen country puts extol Queen Bess's *reign*. *Branston.*

3. Kingdom; dominion.

That wrath which haled to Pluto's gloomy *reign*. *Pope.*

4. Power; influence; rule; sway. "Every season's *reign*." *Chapman.*

REIGN'ER (*rān'er*), *n.* A ruler. [*R.*] *Sherwood.*

REIGN'ING (*rān'ing*), *p. a.* Exercising royal authority; having sovereign power; governing;—predominating; prevailing.

† **REIL**, *v. n.* To roll. *Chaucer.*

RĒ-IL-LŪ'MI-NĀTE, *v. a.* To reillumine.

RĒ-IL-LŪ-MI-NĀ'TIŌN, *n.* The act of reilluminating. *Craig.*

RĒ-IL-LŪ'MINE, *v. a.* To illumine anew. *Cowper.*

RĒ-IM-BĀRK', *v. n.* To reëmbark.

RĒ-IM-BŌD'Y, *v. a. & n.* To embody again; to reëmbody. *Boyle.*

RĒ-IM-BŪRS'A-BLE, *a.* [*Fr. remboursable*.] That may be or ought to be reimbursed. *Hopkins.*

RĒ-IM-BŪRSE', *v. a.* [*It. rimborsare*; *Sp. reembolsar*; *Fr. rembourser*; *re, again*, *en, in*, and *bourse, a purse*.] [*i. REIMBURSED*; *pp. REIMBURSING, REIMBURSED*.]

1. To replace in the purse or the treasury, as a sum that has been expended; to repay, as a loss or an expense, by an equivalent; to refund.

A promise of *reimbursing* after the expedition proposed what the people should give to the king. *Bolingbroke.*

2. To repay, as a person or a treasury, what has been disbursed.

As if one . . . should allege that he had a right to reimburse himself out of the pocket of the first traveller he met. *Paley.*
The *reimbursing* of the first traveller he met. *Paley.*

RĒ-IM-BURSE'MENT, *n.* [*It. rimborsamento*; *Fr. remboursement*.] The act of reimbursing; repayment. *Sherwood.*

RĒ-IM-BURS'ER, *n.* One who reimburses.

RĒ-IM-MĒRGE', *v. a.* To immerge again. *Jodrell.*

RĒ-IM-PLĀNT', *v. a.* To implant again. *Bp. Taylor.*

RĒ-IM-PŌRT', *v. a.* [*Fr. remporter*.] To convey back; to reconvey. *Young.*

RĒ-IM-PŌR-TŪNE', *v. a.* To importune again.

RĒ-IM-PŌSE', *v. a.* To impose or tax anew.

The whole parish is *reimposed* next year. *A. Smith.*

RĒ-IM-PŌ-ŠI'TIŌN (*rĕ-im-pŏ-zish'un*), *n.* The act of reimposing. *A. Smith.*

RĒ-IM-PRĒG'NATE, *v. a.* To impregnate anew. "Nor will it be *reimpregnated*." *Browne.*

RĒ-IM-PRĒSS', *v. a.* To impress anew. *Johnson.*

RĒ-IM-PRĒS'SIŌN (*rĕ-im-prĕsh'un*), *n.* A second or repeated impression. *Spelman.*

RĒ-IM-PRĪNT', *v. a.* To imprint or print again. "To *reimprint* this little treatise." *Spelman.*

RĒ-IM-PRĪŠ'ON (*-prĭz'zn*), *v. a.* To imprison anew.

RĒ-IM-PRĪŠ'ON-MĒNT, *n.* The act of imprisoning anew. *Boag.*

REIMS, *n. pl.* Strips of ox-hide, unhaird, and rendered pliable by grease, used for twisting into rope, &c. [*Cape Colony*.] *Simmonds.*

REIN (*iān*), *n.* [*L. retinaculum*; *retineo*, to restrain; *It. redina*; *Sp. rienda*; *Fr. rêne*.]

1. The strap of a bridle by which the driver or the rider of a horse guides or restrains him,—commonly used in the plural.

With hasty hand the ruling *reins* he drew; He lashed the coursers, and the coursers flew. *Pope.*

2. An instrument of curbing or restraining;—restraint; government.

The hard *reins* which both of them have borne Against the old kind king. *Shak.*

To give the reins, or to give the *rein*, to give license; to allow to be uncurbed or without restraint. *Pope.*—To take the *reins*, to assume the government or the control.

REIN (*rān*), *v. a.* [*i. REYNED*; *pp. REINING, REINED*.]

1. To govern by a rein or a bridle; to curb.

He, like a proud steed *reigned*, went haughty on. *Milton.*

2. To restrain; to control; to check. *Shak.*

† **REIN** (*rān*), *v. n.* To obey the reins. *Shak.*

RĒ-IN-CĒNSE', *v. a.* To incense anew. *Daniel.*

RĒ-IN-CITE', *v. a.* To incite again. *Lewis.*

RĒ-IN-CŌR'PŌ-RATE, *v. a.* To incorporate or embody anew. *Jodrell.*

RĒ-IN-ŌRĒASE', *v. a.* To increase or augment again. *Spenser.*

RĒ-IN-CŪR', *v. a.* To incur again. *Witherspoon.*

REIN'DĒER (*rān'dēr*), *n.* [*A. S. hranas*, reindeer, and *deor*, deer; *Dut. rendier*; *Ger. rennthier*; *Dan. rensdyr*; *Icel. hreindyr*.] (*Zool.*) A species of

deer of several varieties, having branched, recurved, round antlers, the summits of which are palmated, found in Northern Europe, Asia, and America; *Cervus tarandus* of Linnæus, *Cervus rangifer* of Ray, *Tarandus rangifer* of Bonaparte.

The southern limit of the reindeer, in America, appears to be about the parallel of Quebec; in Europe, according to Chuvier, the Baltic; in Asia, the foot of the Caucasus. It serves the Laplanders and Norwegians as a beast of burden, and supplies them with food and clothing. *Eng. Ency.*

This word is spelt *reindeer*, *raindeer*, and *reander*. Bailey, Johnson, and various other English lexicographers, spell it *reander*; some of the later ones, *reinder*, which is now the prevailing orthography in works of science and literature. *Smart in his*



Dictionary gives the form of *raindeer* as preferable to that of *reunder*; yet he says, in his Grammar, "*reunder* would have been more correct, but *reunder* seems the more common."

REIN'DÈER-MOSS', *n.* (*Bot.*) A lichen, or Lapland moss, which furnishes food for the reindeer. *Booth.*

RĒ-IN-DŪCE', *v. a.* To induce again. *Daniel.*

REIN'NĒC-KĒ', *n.* [*Ger., the fox.*] A celebrated German epic poem, in high repute in the latter part of the middle ages. *Brande.*

RĒ-IN-FĒCT', *v. a.* [*Fr. réinfecter.*] To infect again. *Quackenbos.*

RĒ-IN-FĒC'TĪ. [*L.*] The affair or business not having been done or accomplished. *Scudamore.*

RĒ-IN-FĒC'TIOUS (-shūs), *a.* That may reinfect.

RĒ-IN-FLĀME', *v. a.* To inflame anew; to rekindle. *Dryden.*

RĒ-IN-FŌRCE', *n.* (*Gunnery.*) That part of a gun nearest to the breech; reinforce. *Stocqueler.*

RĒ-IN-FŌRCE'MENT, *n.* Reinforcement.

RĒ-IN-FŌRM', *v. a.* To inform again. *Scott.*

† RĒ-IN-FŪND', *v. n.* To flow in again. *Swift.*

RĒ-IN-FUŠE', *v. a.* To infuse anew. *Oulham.*

RĒ-IN-GRĀ'TI-ATE (-grā'shē-āt), *v. a.* To ingratiate again; to put in favor again. *Milton.*

RĒ-IN-HĀB'IT, *v. a.* To inhabit again. *Mede.*

REIN'LESS (rē'n'lēš), *a.* Without rein; unchecked. "A reinless, raging horse." *Mir. for Mag.*

REINŠ (rānz), *n. pl.* [*L. ren, pl. renes; It. rene; Sp. ren; Fr. rein.*]

1. The kidneys; the lower part of the back. All living animals are fittest about the reins of the back. *Holland.*

2. The heart; the inward part considered as the seat of the affections.

The righteous God tieth the hearts and reins. *Ps. vii. 9.*
Reins of a vault, (*Arab.*) the sides or walls that sustain the arch. *Wright.*

RĒ-IN-SĒRT', *v. a.* To insert again. *Johnson.*

RĒ-IN-SĒR'TION, *n.* The act of reinserting.

RĒ-IN-SPIRE', *v. a.* To inspire anew. *Milton.*

RĒ-IN-SPIR'IT, *v. a.* To inspirit again. *Foster.*

RĒ-IN-STĀLL', *v. a.* [*Fr. réinstallor.*] [*i.* REINSTALLED; *pp.* REINSTALLING, REINSTALLED.] To install anew; to put again in possession.

That alone can reinstall thee
In David's royal seat, his true successor. *Milton.*

RĒ-IN-STĀTE', *v. a.* [*i.* REINSTATED; *pp.* REINSTATING, REINSTATED.] To instate or invest anew; to replace in possession. "David . . . re-instated him in his throne." *Gov. of the Tongue.*

RĒ-IN-STĀTE'MENT, *n.* The act of reinstating; reestablishment. *Bp. Horsley.*

RĒ-IN-STĀ'TION, *n.* The act of reinstating; reestablishment; reinstatement. *Gent. Mag.*

RĒ-IN-STRŪCT', *v. a.* To instruct anew.

RĒ-IN-SŪR'ANCE (rē-in-shūr'ans), *n.* (*Law.*) An insurance made by a former insurer, his executors, administrators, or assigns, in order to protect himself, or his estate, from the risk of his former insurance; second insurance. *Bouvier.*

RĒ-IN-SŪRE', *v. a.* To insure a second time.

RĒ-IN-TE-GRĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. re, again, and integro, integratus, to make whole; integer, whole, entire; It. reintegrare; Sp. reintegrar; Fr. réintégrer.*] To renew with regard to any state or quality; to renew; to restore; to reintegrate.

This league drove out all the Spaniards out of Germany, and reintegrated that nation in their ancient liberty. *Bacon.*

RĒ-IN-TE-GRĀ'TION, *n.* [*It. reintegrazione; Sp. reintegración; Fr. réintégration.*] The act of reintegrating; restoration. *Maunder.*

RĒ-IN-TĒR', *v. a.* To inter a second time. *Howell.*

RĒ-IN-TĒR'RO-GĀTE, *v. a.* [*Fr. réinterroger.*] To interrogate again. *Cotgrave.*

RĒ-IN-THRŌNE', *v. a.* See REENTHRONE.

† RĒ-IN-THRŌN'IZE, *v. a.* To reenthroon. *Howell.*

RĒ-IN-TICE', *v. a.* To intice again. *Ivarner.*

RĒ-IN-TRO-DŪCE', *v. a.* [*It. reintrodurre.*] To introduce again. *N. A. Rev.*

RĒ-IN-TRO-DŪC'TION, *n.* A second or repeated introduction. *Blackstone.*

RĒ-IN-ŪN'DATE, *v. a.* To inundate or submerge again. *Caldwell.*

RĒ-IN-VĒST', *v. a.* To invest anew. They reinvest thee in white innocence. *Donne.*

RĒ-IN-VĒS'TI-GĀTE, *v. a.* To investigate again.

RĒ-IN-VĒS-TI-GĀ'TION, *n.* A second investigation. *Moses Stuart.*

RĒ-IN-VĒST'MENT, *n.* A second or repeated investment. *Wright.*

RĒ-IN-VIG'OR-ĀTE, *v. a.* To invigorate or strengthen again. *Smith.*

RĒ-IN-VITE', *v. a.* [*Fr. réinviter.*] To invite a second time. *Quackenbos.*

RĒ-IN-VŌLVE', *v. a.* To involve anew. *Milton.*

REIS-ĒF-FĒN'DI, *n.* The title of one of the chief Turkish officers of state.

REIS The Reis-efendi is chancellor of the empire and minister of foreign affairs, in which capacities he negotiates with the ambassadors and interpreters of foreign nations. *Brande.*

RĒ-IS-SŪ-A-BLE (rē-ish'ū-ā-bl), *a.* That may be reissued. "Reissuable notes." *Bouvier.*

RĒ-IS-SŪŒ (rē-ish'ū), *v. a. & n.* To issue again.

† RĒIT (rēit), *n.* Sedge or sea-weed. *Bp. Richardson.*

† RĒIT'ER (rīt'er), *n.* [*Ger. arideier.*] A rider; a trooper.—especially a soldier of the German cavalry of the 14th and 15th centuries; a ruter. —See RUTTER. *Brande.*

RĒ-IT'ER-ĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. re, again, and itero, iteratus, to do a second time; It. reiterare; Sp. reiterar; Fr. réitérer.*] [*i.* REITERATED; *pp.* REITERATING, REITERATED.] To do again and again; to iterate or repeat again.

He [Christ] hath taught us that to reiterate the same requests will not be vain. *Smalridge.*

Syn. — See REPEAT.

RĒ-IT'ER-ĀTE, *a.* Repeated again and again. [*r.*] *Southey.*

RĒ-IT'ER-ĀT-ĒD-LŶ, *ad.* By reiteration; repeatedly. *Phil. Mag.*

RĒ-IT'ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [*L. reiteratio; It. reiterazione; Sp. reiteración; Fr. réitération.*] The act of reiterating; repetition. *Boyle.*

RĒ-IT'ER-Ā'TIVE, *n.* 1. A word or a part of a word that is repeated. "Prittle-prattle is a re-iterative of prattle." *Booth.*

2. (*Gram.*) A verb that expresses repeated or intense action. *Dr. A. Murray.*

RĒ-JĒCT', *v. a.* [*L. rejicio, rejectus; re, again, back, and jacio, to throw; Fr. rejeter.*] [*i.* REJECTED; *pp.* REJECTING, REJECTED.]

1. To throw aside as useless or evil; to cast off; to discard; to repel; to exclude; to eject.

Let principles . . . be admitted or rejected according as they are found to agree or disagree with it. *Beattie.*

Thou hast rejected the word of the Lord; and the Lord hath rejected thee from being king over Israel. *1 Sam. xv. 23.*

2. To refuse to receive or to accept; to decline; to repudiate; to disapprove; to slight.

Because thou hast rejected knowledge, I will also reject thee, that thou shalt be no priest to me. *Hos. iv. 6.*

Syn. — See DISAPPROVE, REFUSE.

RĒ-JĒCT'Ā-BLE, *a.* That may be rejected.

† RĒ-JĒC-TĀ'NĒ-OŪS, *a.* [*L. rejectaneus.*] Not chosen or received; rejected. *More.*

RĒ-JĒCT'ĒD, *p. a.* Thrown away; cast aside; discarded; repelled; refused; slighted.

RĒ-JĒCT'ĒR, *n.* One who rejects. *Clarke.*

RĒ-JĒCT'ION, *n.* [*L. rejectio; It. reiezione; Fr. rejection.*] The act of rejecting; refusal.

† RĒ-JĒC-TĪ'TIOUS (rē-jēk-tīsh'ūš), *a.* Implying rejection. *Cudworth.*

RĒ-JĒCT'IVE, *a.* That rejects; rejecting. *Wright.*

RĒ-JĒCT'MENT, *n.* Rejection: — that which is rejected or thrown away. *Clarke.*

RĒ-JŌICE', *v. a.* [*Sp. regocijar; Fr. réjouir.* — See JOY.] [*i.* REJOICED; *pp.* REJOICING, REJOICED.] To give or impart joy to; to make joyful; to gladden; to exhilarate.

Whose loveth wisdom rejoiceth his father. *Prov. xxix. 3.*

RĒ-JŌICE', *v. n.* To feel or experience joy or gladness; to be joyful or glad; to exult.

Rejoice in the Lord alway; and again I say, Rejoice. *Phil. iv. 4.*

We rejoice at the fortunate event which has made another happy. *Cogan.*

† RĒ-JŌICE', *n.* The act of rejoicing. *Browne.*

† RĒ-JŌICE'MENT, *n.* Rejoicing. *Golding.*

RĒ-JŌIČ'ER, *n.* One who rejoices. *Wotton.*

RĒ-JŌIČ'ING, *n.* 1. Expression of joy. *Nelson.*

He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him. *Ps. cxxvi. 6.*

2. Subject of joy; means of enjoyment.

Thy word was unto me the joy and rejoicing of mine heart. *Jer. xv. 16.*

RĒ-JŌIČ'ING-LŶ, *ad.* With joy; with exultation.

RĒ-JŌIN', *v. a.* [*Fr. rejoindre.*] [*i.* REJOINED; *pp.* REJOINING, REJOINED.]

1. To join again; to reunite. *Browne.*

2. To meet again. *Pope.*

Receive the one, and soon the other
Will follow to rejoin his brother. *Couper.*

RĒ-JŌIN', *v. n.* 1. To answer to a reply. *Dryden.*

2. (*Law.*) In pleading, to answer a plaintiff's replication by some matter of fact. *Burwill.*

RĒ-JŌIN'DER, *n.* 1. An answer to a reply.

2. (*Law.*) In pleading, a defendant's answer of fact to a plaintiff's replication. *Burwill.*

Syn. — See ANSWER, REPLICATION.

† RĒ-JŌIN'DER, *v. n.* To make a reply. *Hammond.*

† RĒ-JŌIN'DŪRE, *n.* A joining again. *Shak.*

RĒ-JŌIN'T', *v. a.* 1. To reunite the joints of. "Ezekiel saw dry bones rejoin'd." *Barrow.*

2. To fill up with fresh mortar the old joints of, as walls. *Francis.*

† RĒ-JŌLT', *n.* A repeated jolt or shock. *South.*

† RĒ-JŌLT', *v. a.* To shake again or back, as with a sudden jerk; to rebound. *Locke.*

† RĒ-JŌURN' (re-jŭrn'), *v. a.* [*Fr. réajourner.*] To adjourn; to postpone; to defer. *Wotton.*

† RĒ-JŌURN'MENT, *n.* Adjournment. *North.*

RĒ-JŪDGE', *v. a.* To judge anew; to reexamine; to call to a new trial. *Pope.*

RĒ-JŪ'VE-NĀTE, *v. a.* To restore youth to; to make young again. *Ed. Rev.*

RĒ-JŪ'VE-NĒS'CENCE, *n.* [*L. re, again, back, and juvenesco, juvenescens, to reach the age of youth; juvenis, a youth.*] Renewal of youth; state of being young again. *Chesterfield.*

RĒ-JŪ'VE-NĒS'CEN-CY, *n.* Rejuvenescence.

RĒ-JŪ'VE-NĒS'CENT, *a.* Becoming young again; renewing youth. *Gent. Mag.*

RĒ-JŪ'VE-NĪZE, *v. a.* To make young again; to rejuvenate. *Clarke.*

RĒ-KĪN'DLE, *v. a.* To kindle again. *Cheyne.*

RĒ-KĪNG', *v. a.* To make king again. *Warner.*

† RĒ-KNŌWI'EDGE (rē-nŏl'ej), *v. a.* To acknowledge. *Udal.*

RĒ-LĀDE', *v. a.* To lade anew. *Perman.*

RELAIS (rē-lā'), *n.* [*Fr., from L. relinquo, relictus, to leave.*] (*Fort.*) A narrow walk, four or five feet wide, between the rampart and the ditch, to receive the earth which may be washed down from the former. *Brande.*

RĒ-LĀND', *v. a. & n.* To land again. *A. Smith.*

RĒ-LĀPSE', *v. n.* [*L. relabor, relapsus; re, again, back, and labor, to fall or slip.*] [*i.* RELAPSED; *pp.* RELAPING, RELAPSED.]

1. To slip or slide back; to fall back.

Relapsing from a necessary guide. *Dryden.*

2. To return to a former state, as of vice or error; to backslide.

The offender he hath relapsed, the more significances he ought to give of the truth of his repentance. *Jp. Taylor.*

3. To fall back or return from a state of convalescence or recovery.

He was not well cured, and would have relapsed. *Wise man.*

RE-LAPSE', *n.* [Fr. *relaps*.]

1. A return or falling back into a former state, particularly of vice or error; lapse. *Milton.*

2. Return from a state of convalescence or recovery. *Spenser.*

3. † A person fallen back into vice or error; relapser. "Many other priests . . . would pursue me as a *relapse*." *Ex. of W. Thorpe, 1407.*

RE-LAPSE', *n.* One who relapses, as into vice or error; a backslider. *Bp. Hall.*

RE-LATE', *v. a.* [L. *refero, relatus*; *re*, again, back, and *fero*, to bring; Sp. *relatar*; Fr. *relater*.] [2. RELATED; *pp.* RELATING, RELATED.]

1. † To bring back; to return or restore.

Till tomorrow next again

Both light of heaven and strength of men relate. *Spenser.*

2. To give an account of; to tell; to recite; to narrate; to recount; to rehearse.

That she, *lately* in a sublime of air
That in the *relate* of her could reign. *Waller.*

3. To ally by kindred.

Avails thee not

To whom related or by whom begot;

A heap of dust alone remains. *Pope.*

To relate one's self, to express one's thoughts in speaking.

Syn.—See DISCLOSE, TELL.

RE-LATE', *v. n.* To have relation or respect; to pertain; to refer; to belong; to appertain.

All negative . . . words relate to positive ideas. *Locke.*

RE-LAT'ED, *p. a.* 1. Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance; akin; combined. *Pope.*

2. (*Mus.*) Relative.—See RELATIVE. *Dwight.*

RE-LAT'ER, *n.* One who relates; a narrator.

RE-LAT'ING, *p. a.* Having relation or reference; relating; pertaining; belonging; relative.

RE-LAT'ION, *n.* [L. *relatio*; It. *relazione*; Sp. *relacion*; Fr. *relation*.]

1. The act of relating; narration; recital; account; narrative; detail. *Burnet.*

2. Connection between things as a subject of the understanding.

Of the eternal relations and fitnesses of things we know nothing. *Beattie.*

Of all relations, the relations of number are the clearest, and most accurately appreciated. *Fleming.*

All created beings bear the necessary relation of servants to God. *South.*

3. Respect; reference; regard. *Locke.*

I have been importuned to make some observations on this art in relation to its agreement with poetry. *Dryden.*

4. Connection by consanguinity or affinity; alliance by blood or by marriage; relationship; kindred; connection; family tie.

Are we not to pity and supply the poor, though they have no relation to us? No relation? That cannot be. The gospel styles them all our brethren: nay, they have a nearer relation to us—our fellow-members: and both these from their relation to our Saviour himself, who calls them his brethren. *Spurgeon.*

5. A person connected by blood or by marriage; a kinsman or a kinswoman; a relative.

Dependents, friends, relations.

Savaged by woe, forget the tender tie. *Thomson.*

6. (*Law*.) In a will, means persons entitled according to the statute of distribution. *Burrill.*

7. (*Med.*) The carrying back of an act or proceeding to some past time, and giving it validity or operation from such time. *Burrill.*

8. (*Math.*) A term used in reference to two quantities which have something in common by means of which they may be compared; as, "The relations of equality and inequality"; "The relation of equivalency," &c. *Da. & P.*

9. (*Mus.*) The introduction of a dissonant sound not heard in the preceding chord. *Brande.*

Syn.—*Relation* signifies the state of being related, and a person related; *relative*, a person related. *Relations* and *relatives* denote persons related by birth, also often including those related by marriage. *Kindred* properly denotes persons related by blood, but it is also frequently used to include persons related by marriage; *kinsman*, one related by blood, or one of the same family or race.—See ACCOUNT, NARRATION.

RE-LAT'ION-AL, *a.* Having, or implying, relation. *Ch. Ob.*

RE-LAT'ION-IST, *n.* A relative. [*R.*] *Brown.*

RE-LAT'ION-SHIP, *n.* State of being related, as by blood or by alliance; connection. *Blackstone.*

RÊL'A-TIVE, *a.* [L. *relativus*; It. & Sp. *relativo*; Fr. *relatif*.]

1. Having relation or reference; connected with; belonging to; respecting; relating. *Locke.*

2. Considered not absolutely, but as belonging to, or respecting, something else; depending on, or incident to, relation.

Every thing sustains both an absolute and a relative capacity. *South.*

3. Having close or obvious connection; particular; special; positive; definite.

I'll have grounds

Wherein I'll catch the conscience of the king. *Shak.*

4. (*Logic*.) Noting a term which implies relation; not absolute; as *father, son*. *Whately.*

5. (*Gram.*) Relating to another word, to a sentence, a part of a sentence, or a phrase, called the antecedent; as, "*Relative* pronouns."

6. The relative pronouns are *who, which, and that*.

7. (*Mus.*) Noting chords, modes, or keys, which, differing from each other in only a few tones, admit of an easy and natural transition from one to the other; related. *Dwight.*

RÊL'A-TIVE, *n.* 1. Something having relation to something else. *Locke.*

2. A person connected by blood or alliance; a relation. "Friends and relatives." *Bp. Taylor.*

3. (*Gram.*) A word relating to an antecedent; a relative pronoun. *Ascham.*

4. (*Logic*.) A relative term. *Whately.*

Syn.—See RELATION.

RÊL'A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In relation to something else; not absolutely. *More.*

RÊL'A-TIVE-NÊSS, *n.* The state of being relative, or having relation. *Johnson.*

RÊL'A-TIV'-TY, *n.* Relativeness. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

RE-LA'TOR, *n.* (*Law*.) A person in whose behalf certain writs are issued, such as attachments for contempt, writs of mandamus, and informations in the nature of a *quo warranto*. *Burrill.*

RE-LA'TRIX, *n.* (*Law*.) A female relator or petitioner. *Judge Story.*

RE-LAX', *v. a.* [L. *relaxo*; *re*, again, back, and *laxo*, to loose; *laxus*, loose; It. *rilassare*; Sp. *relajar*; Fr. *relâcher, relâcer*.] [*i.* RELAXED; *pp.* RELAXING, RELAXED.]

1. To loosen; to slacken; to make less tense, tight, or close;—to unstring; to weaken.

Ran through his veins, and all his joints relaxed. *Milton.*

2. To make less severe or rigorous; to remit; to abate; to lessen; to diminish; to reduce.

Not till that day shall Jove relax his rage. *Pope.*

3. To unbend; to ease; to divert; to amuse.

"Conversation relaxes the student." *Johnson.*

4. To relieve from constipation, as the bowels.

RE-LAX', *v. n.* To abate in severity, rigor, or effort; to become lax or loose; to unbend. *Prior.*

† RE-LAX', *n.* Relaxation. *Feltham.*

RE-LAX', *a.* Relaxed; loose; lax. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

RE-LAX'A-BLE, *a.* That may be relaxed or remitted. [*R.*] *Barrow.*

RE-LAX'ANT, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that diminishes the tension of organs. *Dunlop.*

RÊL-AX-A'TION [rêl-aks-â'shun, *W. J. F. Sm. R.*; rêlaks-â'shun, *S. P. E. Ja. C. Wr. Wb.*], *n.* [L. *relaxatio*; It. *rilassazione*; Sp. *relajacion*; Fr. *relaxation*.]

1. The act of relaxing or the state of being relaxed; diminution of tension. *Bacon.*

2. Cessation or remission of restraint. *Burnet.*

3. Remission or abatement of rigor or severity. "Relaxations of the laws." *Waterland.*

4. Remission of attention or application; diversion; amusement; recreation.

There would be no business in solitude, nor proper relaxations in business. *Addison.*

Syn.—See AMUSEMENT.

RE-LAX'A-TIVE, *n.* That which relaxes; a relaxant. "You must use *relaxatives*." *B. Jonson.*

RE-LAX'A-TIVE, *a.* Tending to relax. *Good.*

RE-LAX'ING, *p. a.* Tending to relax or weaken; loosening; remitting.

RE-LÂ-Y', *n.* [Fr. *relais*; from L. *relinquo, relictus*, to leave. *Landais*.]

1. In hunting, a supply of dogs kept in readiness at certain places to relieve others that have become wearied in the pursuit. *B. Jonson.*

2. A supply of horses on the road to relieve others in a journey. *Davenant.*

3. A supply of any thing laid up or kept in store. "*Relays of joy*." *Young.*

4. Ground laid up in fallow. *C. Richardson.*

RÊ-LÂ-Y', *v. a.* To lay again. *Smollett.*

RÊ-LÊASE'-BLE, *a.* That may be released. *Selden.*

RÊ-LÊASE' (rê-lêz'), *v. a.* [L. *relinquo*, to leave; *relinquo*, to loosen; It. *rilassare*, to loosen, to relax; *rilasciare*, to release; *lassare, lasciare*, to leave; Sp. *relajar*; Fr. *relâcher*.—Goth. *lûsan*, to loose.—See LOOSE.] [*i.* RELEASED; *pp.* RELEASING, RELEASED.]

1. To set free or at liberty; to liberate; to unloose; to disengage; to discharge; to deliver.

Pilate said unto them, Whom will ye that I release unto you? Barabbas, or Jesus which is called Christ? *Mat. xxviii. 17.*

He then released the monsters from their toll. *Fawkes.*

2. To let go, as a claim; to quit; to give up.

Every creditor that lendeth ought unto his neighbor shall release it. *Deut. xv. 2.*

He had been base had he released his right. *Dryden.*

3. † To relax; to slacken; to loosen. *Hooker.*

Syn.—See DELIVER, DISENGAGE.

RÊ-LÊASE', *n.* 1. A setting free or at liberty; liberation; deliverance.

To work their cousin Montimer's release
Out of the rebel Owen Glendower's hands. *Daniel.*

From years of pain one moment of release. *Prior.*

2. Relinquishment or renunciation of some right or claim; discharge from obligation. *Bacon.*

The king made a great feast, and made a release to the provinces, and gave gifts. *Esth. ii. 18.*

3. (*Law*.) A relinquishment of some right or claim by one person in favor of another;—the conveyance of a man's interest or right in a thing to another who has possession thereof or some estate therein. *Burrill.*

4. The conveyance corresponding with a release at common law is, in the U. S., a quit-claim deed. *Burrill.*

Syn.—See DELIVERANCE.

RE-LÊASE'MENT, *n.* The act of releasing; release. [*R.*] *Milton.*

RE-LÊAS'ER, *n.* One who releases or sets free.

RÊL'E-GÂTE, *v. a.* [L. *relego, relegatus*.] To banish; to send into exile. *Bp. Taylor.*

RÊL'E-GÂTION, *n.* [L. *relegatio*.] (*Old Eng. Law*.) Banishment for a time only. *Burrill.*

RE-LÊNT', *v. a.* [It. *ralentare*; Fr. *ralentir*.—From L. *lentus*, pliant, slow; *lenis*, soft.] [*i.* RELENTED; *pp.* RELENTING, RELENTED.]

1. To make slower; to abate the velocity of; to slacken; to remit. "Often times he would relent his pace." *Spenser.*

2. To soften; to mollify. *Spenser.*

3. To dissolve; to melt. "A pearl which nothing can relent." *Davies.*

RE-LÊNT', *v. n.* 1. To soften; to grow less hard.

When opening buds salute the welcome day,
And earth, relenting, feels the genial ray. *Pope.*

2. To melt; to dissolve.

Salt of tartar, brought to fusion, and placed in a cellar, will, in a few minutes, begin to relent. *Boyle.*

All nature mourns, the skies relent in showers. *Pope.*

3. To grow less intense, as fire. *Digby.*

4. To soften in temper; to grow tender or lenient; to feel compassion; to forbear.

Can you behold
My tears, and not once relent? *Shak.*

† RE-LÊNT', *a.* Dissolved; melted. *Vulg. Horn.*

† RE-LÊNT', *n.* Remission; stay. *Spenser.*

RE-LÊNT'ING, *n.* The state of relenting or becoming compassionate; compassion.

RE-LÊNT'LESS, *a.* Unrelenting; un pitying; unmoved by kindness, tenderness, or pity; uncompassionate; implacable; unforgiving; cruel.

Thus will perant, relentless in his ira. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See IMPLACABLE.

RE-LÊNT'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a relentless manner; without compassion or pity. *Ed. Rev.*

RE-LÊNT'LESS-NÊSS, *n.* The state of being relentless; implacability. *Milman.*

†**RE-LĒNT'MENT**, *n.* The state of relenting; compassion or pity. *Taylor.*

RE-LĒS-SĒĒ', *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a release is executed. *Blackstone.*

RE-LĒS-SŌR' (130), *n.* (*Law.*) One who executes a release. *Blackstone.*

RE-LĒT', *v. a.* To let or lease again. *Qu. Rev.*

RĒL'E-VANCE, } *n.* 1. The state of being rel-
RĒL'E-VAN-CY, } evant. *Burnet.*

2. (*Scotch Law.*) Sufficiency to infer the conclusion. *Smurt.*

RĒL'E-VANT, *a.* [*Fr. relever, relevant*, to raise again, to relieve; from *L. relevo*; *re*, again, and *levo*, to raise; *levis*, light.]

1. Relieving; lending aid. *Pownall.*
2. Relating to the point; pertinent; applicable. "Rellevant evidence." *Bouvier.*

†**RĒL'E-VĀ'TION**, *n.* A raising up. *Bailey.*

RĒ-LĒ-A-BĒL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being reliable; reliability. *Coleridge.*

RĒ-LĒ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be relied upon or confided in; trustworthy. *D. Webster.* *N. B. Rev.*

It is very difficult to gain reliable information. *Sw. R. Peel.*

The expository satisfactory and reliable. *Ec. Rev.*

That which is perhaps the most brilliant of all histories seems about the least reliable of any. *Blackwood's Mag.*

Reliable (together with its derivatives, *reliability* and *reliableness*) is a very modern word, recently often met with; and it has the sanction of some highly respectable authorities; but it is ill-formed, and it cannot properly have the signification in which it is always used. Potential passive adjectives in *able* [see *ABLE*] are derived from active verbs, as *allow*, *allowable*; but adjectives derived from neuter verbs do not admit of this passive sense, as *perish*, *perishable*. In order to form a passive adjective from *rely*, we must annex *on* or *upon*, and give it the ludicrous form *reliable* or *reliuponable*, which would properly signify, "that may be relied on or upon." The adjective *unreliable*, found in the *Tattler*, and inserted by Johnson in his Dictionary, is formed on the same principle; and Johnson properly styles it "a low, corrupt word;" but *unreliable*, if there were such a word, would not admit of the sense, "not to be come at."

RĒ-LĒ-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being reliable; reliability. *Wright.*

RĒ-LĒ-ANCE, *n.* Trust; confidence; dependence. *Reliance* on the divine mercies. *S. Richardson.*
An humble behavior towards God, and a dutiful reliance on his providence. *Atterbury.*

RĒ-LĒ-ANT, *a.* Having reliance or confidence; confident. *Ec. Rev.*

RĒL'IC, *n.* [*L. reliquie; relinquuo*, to leave; *It. & Sp. reliquia; Fr. relique.*]

1. That which is left or remains after loss or decay of the rest. "A relic of a saint." *Chaucer.*

Shall we go see the relics of this town? *Shak.*

This church is very rich in relics. Among the rest they show a fragment of Thomas a Becket. *Addison.*

2. The body of a deceased person; a corpse; remains; — commonly in the plural.

Shall our relics second birth receive? *Prior.*

Thy relics, Rowe, to this fair shrine intrust. *Pope.*

Syn. — See **REMAINS**.

†**RĒL'IC-LY**, *ad.* In the manner of relics. *Donne.*

RĒL'ICT, *n.* [*L. reliquuo, relictus, relicta*, to leave, to forsake.] A woman whose husband is dead; a widow. *Garth. Hawkins.*

RĒ-LĒCT'ED, *p. a.* (*Law.*) Left permanently uncovered, as land by the retreat of the sea or other water. *Bouvier.*

RĒ-LĒCT'ION, *n.* (*Law.*) Land left permanently uncovered by the retreat of the sea or other water. *Bouvier.*

RĒ-LĒF' (*re-lāf'*), *n.* [See **RELIEVE**.]

1. Removal or alleviation of calamity, pain, sorrow, or other evil; redress; succor; help; aid. "Charitable reliefs of the needy." *Sandys.*

Thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,
Tending to some relief of my extremes. *Milton.*

2. That which removes or alleviates pain, sorrow, or other evil; means of exemption. *Fell.*

So should we make our death a glad relief
From future shame. *Dryden.*

3. Release or dismissal of sentinels from their post by the substitution of fresh ones, or

a fresh detachment of troops, ordered to replace those already upon duty. *Stocqueler.*

For this relief much thanks; 'tis bitter cold. *Shak.*

4. (*Old Eng. & Scotch Law.*) A sum of money paid by the heir of a deceased tenant, by way of fine or composition with the lord, for taking up the estate which was lapsed, or fallen in, by the death of the last tenant. *Burrill.*

RE-LĒF', *n.* [*It. rilievo; Sp. relieve; Fr. relief.*]

1. (*Sculp.*) That species of sculpture in which the figures project or stand out from the ground or plane on which they are formed; rilievo.

There are three kinds of relief: *bas-relief* (*baso-rilievo*), in which the figures project but little from the ground on which they are sculptured; *demis relief* (*demis mezzo-rilievo*), in which the figures stand out about half their natural proportions; and *high-relief* (*alto-rilievo*), in which the figures stand completely out from the ground, being attached to it only in a few places, and in others worked entirely around like a single statue. *Brande.*

2. (*Paint.*) The apparent prominence or standing out of a figure from the ground on which it is painted. *Johnson.*

3. (*Arch.*) The projection of a figure or ornament from the ground or plane on which it is formed. *Brande.*

4. (*Fort.*) The projection or prominence of a work above the ground-plan. *Glos. Mil. Terms.*

5. The exposure of any thing by the proximity of something different. *Johnson.*

Syn. — See **AID**, **REDRESS**.

RE-LĒF'LESS, *a.* Destitute of relief. *Savage.*

RE-LĒF', *n.* One who relies. *Beau. & Fl.*

RE-LĒV'A-BLE (*re-lāv'a-bl*), *a.* That may be relieved. *Hale.*

RE-LĒVE' (*re-lāv'*), *v. a.* [*L. relevo*, to lift up or raise again, to relieve; *re*, again, back, and *levo*, to raise; *levis*, light; *It. relevaro; Sp. relevar; Fr. relever*. — *A. S. hlifjan*, to lift.] [*i. RELIEVED; pp. RELIEVING, RELIEVED.*]

1. To lift or raise up again. *Piers Ploughman.*

2. To raise or remove pain, sorrow, or other evil from; to free from any evil; to succor; to help; to aid. "Relieve the poor." *Dryden.*

The Lord preserveth the strangers, he relieveth the fatherless and widows. *Ps. cxlvi. 9.*

When any chance
Relieves me from my task of servile toil. *Milton.*

3. To remove or alleviate; to allay; to mitigate; to lessen; as, "To relieve distress."

That old and antique song we heard last night,
Methought it did relieve my passion much. *Shak.*

4. To release or dismiss from a post or station, as sentinels, by substituting fresh ones.

Relieve the sentries that have watched all night. *Dryden.*

5. To right, as by law; to redress. *Johnson.*

6. To abate or diminish the severity or inconvenience of, by the interposition or juxtaposition of something dissimilar or contrasting.

The poet must not encumber his poem with too much business, but sometimes relieve the subject with a moral reflection. *Addison.*

7. To assist; to help; to support; to sustain.

Parallels, or like relations, alternately relieve each other; when neither will pass asunder, yet are they plausible together. *Brown.*

Syn. — See **ALLAY**, **HELP**.

†**RE-LĒVE'MENT**, *n.* Release; relief. *Weever.*

RE-LĒV'ER, *n.* 1. One who or that which relieves.

2. (*Gunnery.*) An iron ring with a handle, for disengaging the searcher of a gun. *Stocqueler.*

RE-LĒV'ING, *p. a.* That relieves; assisting.

Relieving tackle, (*Naut.*) a tackle hooked to the tiller, in a gale, to steer by, in case of accident to the wheel or tiller-ropes. *Dana.*

RE-LĒV'Ō (*re-lāv'ō*), *n.* [*It. rilievo.*] The prominence or projection of a figure in sculpture or in painting; relief. — See **RELIEVO**. *Dryden.*

RE-LĒG'ION (*re-lāg'*), *v. a.* To light anew.

RE-LĒG'ION (*re-lāg'ion*), *n.* [*L. religio*; — according to *Cicero*, from *relego*, to read again; according to *Lactantius* and others, from *relego*, to bind back; *It. religione; Sp. & Fr. religion.*]

1. An acknowledgment of our obligation to God as our Creator, with a feeling of reverence and love, and consequent duty or obedience to him; duty to God and to his creatures; practical piety; godliness; devotion; devoutness; holiness.

One spoke much of right and wrong.
Of justice or religion, truth, and peace. *Milton.*
Religion or virtue, in a large sense, includes duty to God and to neighbor, but in a proper sense, virtue signifies duty to God. *Matts.*
Nothing can inspire religious duty or animation but religion. *Johnson.*

2. A particular system of faith or worship.

We speak of the Greek, Hindu, Jewish, Christian, and Mohammedan religions. *P. Cya.*

3. *pl.* Religious rites. *Milton.*

Natural religion, the knowledge of God and of our duty which is derived from the light of nature or of reason. — *Revealed religion*, the knowledge of God and of our duty which comes to us from positive revelation.

Syn. — *Religion* signifies both a system of faith and worship and duty to God, as the Christian or Mahometan religion, practical religion, or the religion of the heart and life, piety, both duty to parents and duty to God; devotion, piety as applied especially to divine worship; holiness, freedom from sin. *Religion*, piety, and devotion are all human qualities; holiness, both divine and human, as the Holy One of Israel, holy angel, holy apostle, religious character or education; pious or devout person, devout or devotional feeling. — See **HOLY**.

†**RE-LĒG'ION-A-RY**, *a.* Relating to religion; pious. "His religious professions." *Bp. Bayly.*

RE-LĒG'ION-A-RY, *n.* An adherent to religion; a religionist. *[R.] Qu. Rev.*

RE-LĒG'ION-ER, *n.* A religionist. *[R.] Southey.*

RE-LĒG'ION-ISM, *n.* Religious feeling or zeal; the practice of religion. *Qu. Rev.*

RE-LĒG'ION-IST (*re-lāg'ion-ist*), *n.* One who professes a religion; — generally used in a bad sense, as synonymous with *bigot*, but sometimes in a good sense.

The boldest religionists and mock-prophets. *More.*
An enlightened scholar and a zealous religionist. *Turdell.*

RE-LĒG'ION-ITY, *n.* [*L. religiositas.*] The quality or the state of being religious; religiousness. *[R.] Wickliffe. For. Qu. Rev.*

RE-LĒG'IOUS (*re-lāg'ius*), *a.* [*L. religiosus; It. religioso; Sp. religioso; Fr. religieux.*]

1. Pertaining to religion. *Shak.*

A religious establishment is no part of Christianity, it is only the means of maintaining it. *Foley.*

2. Reverencing God and obeying his commands; disposed to the duties of religion; pious; godly; devout; holy. "Religious folk." *Chaucer.*

If any man among you seem to be religious, and biddeh not his tongue, but deceiveth his own heart, this man's religion is vain. *James i. 26.*

3. Devoted to the duties of religion. "A religious life." *Shak.*

4. Teaching or inculcating religion. "A religious book." *Wotton.*

5. Bound by a vow to a monastic life, as friars, monks, and nuns. *Abbott. Edw.*

6. Devoted or appropriated to the performance of religious service or duties. "A religious house." *Law.*

7. Exact; strict; scrupulous; conscientious.

Syn. — See **HOLY**.

RE-LĒG'IOUS (*re-lāg'ius*), *n.* One bound by a vow to a monastic life, as a friar, a monk, a nun, &c.

It is very lucky for a religious, who had so much time on his hands. *Addison.*

She was called by the inspiration of God to be a religious. *Betham.*

RE-LĒG'IOUS-LY (*re-lāg'ius-lē*), *ad.* 1. In a religious manner; piously; devoutly; reverently.

2. With strict observance; exactly; punctiliously; scrupulously; conscientiously. *Horsley.*

The privileges justly due to the members of the two Houses and their attendants are religiously to be maintained. *Bacon.*

RE-LĒG'IOUS-NĒSS (*re-lāg'ius-nēs*), *n.* The quality or the state of being religious. *Sandys.*

RE-LĒN'QUENT, *a.* Relinquishing. *[R.] Clarke.*

RE-LĒN'QUENT, *n.* One who relinquishes. *Wright.*

RE-LĒN'QUISH (*re-lāng'kwish*), *v. a.* [*L. relinquuo; re* again, back, and *quuo*, to leave; Old Fr. *ünquer, relinquar.*] [*i. RELINQUISHED; pp. RELINQUISHING, RELINQUISHED.*]

1. To depart or withdraw from; to leave; to quit; to forsake; to desert; to abandon.

The habitation there was utterly relinquished. *Abbott.*
They placed Irish tenants upon the lands relinquished by the English. *Duric.*

2. To give up, as a right or claim; to release; to forego; to renounce; to resign; to abdicate.

By which act he *relinquishes* and delivers back to God all his right to the use of that thing.

Syn. — See ABANDON.

RE-LIN'QUISH-ER, *n.* One who relinquishes.

RE-LIN'QUISH-MENT, *n.* The act of relinquishing; abandonment; renunciation. *Hooker.*

RĒL'QUA-RY, *n.* [It. *reliquario*; Sp. *relicario*; Fr. *reliquaire*.] A portable case for the relics of saints or martyrs. *T. Gray.*

RĒ-LIQUE' (re-lik'), *n.* [Fr.] A relic. *Spenser.*

RE-LI' QUI-Æ, *n. pl.* [L., from *relinquo*, to leave.] 1. Relics; remains:—fossil remains of substances. *Hamilton.*

2. (Bot.) The withered remains of leaves which, not being articulated with the stem, cannot fall off, but decay upon it; *induvie*. *Lindley.*

RĒ-LI'Q-UI-DĀTE (re-lik'-we-dāt), *v. a.* To liquidate anew, or a second time. *Wright.*

RĒ-LI'Q-UI-DĀ'TION, *n.* A second or renewed liquidation. *Clarke.*

RĒL'SH, *n.* [Fr. *relâcher*, to lick or taste anew; *lecher*, to lick. *Munshau.*]

1. The sensation produced by any thing on the palate; flavor; savor; zest; gusto; taste;—commonly a pleasing taste.

2. A small quantity just perceptible; a taste. Devotion, courage, patience, fortitude, I have no *relâsh* of them. *Shak.*

3. Liking; fondness; delight; appetite. We have such a *relâsh* for fiction as to have lost that of wit. *Addison.*

4. The power or faculty of perceiving excellence; sense; taste. A man who has any *relâsh* for fine writings. *Addison.*

5. "A *relâsh* of is actual taste; a *relâsh* for is disposition to taste." *Smart.*

6. That which gives delight or pleasure; power of pleasing. When liberty is gone, Life grows insipid, and has lost its *relâsh*. *Addison.*

7. Quality; cast; manner; flavor. It preserves some *relâsh* of old writing. *Pope.*

8. Something taken with food to increase appetite or the pleasure of eating. *Wright.*

Syn. — See TASTE.

RĒL'SH, *v. a.* [*i.* RELISHED; *pp.* RELISHING, RELISHED.]

1. To give or impart an agreeable taste to. A savory bit that served to *relâsh* wine. *Dryden.*

2. To like or enjoy the taste of, as of some kind of food. *Smart.*

3. To have a taste or liking for; to be pleased or gratified with the use of; to delight in. *Shak.*

He knows how to enjoy his advantages, and *relâsh* the honors which he enjoys. *Afterbury.*

4. To taste or smack of. 'Tis ordered well, and *relâsheth* the soldier. *Beau. & Fl.*

RĒL'SH, *v. n.* 1. To have a pleasing taste. Their greatest dainties would not *relâsh* to their palates. *Hakewill.*

2. To give pleasure or delight. It would not have *relâshed* among my other discredits. *Shak.*

3. To have a flavor or taste; to smack. A theory which, how much soever it may *relâsh* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature. *Woodward.*

RĒL'SH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be relished; gustable. *Orvery.*

RĒL'SH-ING, *p. a.* Giving a relish; having a pleasant taste; palatable; savory.

RĒ-LIVE', *v. n.* To live again; to revive. *Shak.*

† RĒ-LIVE', *v. a.* To bring back to life. *Spenser.*

RĒ-LŌAD', *v. a.* To load again. *Cook.*

RĒ-LŌAN', *v. a.* To loan again. *Clarke.*

RĒ-LŌAN', *n.* A new or second loan. *Clarke.*

RĒ-LO'CĀTE, *v. a.* To locate again. *Ogilvie.*

RĒ-LO-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. A second location. *Scott.*

2. (Law.) The renewal of a lease. *Whishaw.*

RĒ-LŌDGE' (-lŏj'), *v. a.* To lodge again. *Southey.*

† RĒ-LŌNG', *v. a.* To prolong. *Berners.*

† RĒ-LŌVE', *v. a.* To love in return. *Boyle.*

RĒ-LŪ'CĒNT, *a.* [L. *reluceo*, *relucens*, to shine back, to shine.] Throwing back light; shining; luminous; transparent; pellucid. *Thomson.*

RĒ-LŪCT', *v. n.* [L. *reductor*, *reductans*; *re*, again, back, and *luctor*, to struggle.] To struggle or strive against. [R.] *Warton.*

RĒ-LŪC'TANCE, *n.* The act of struggling against; unwillingness; repugnance; aversion; dislike. Syn. — See REPUGNANCE.

RĒ-LŪC'TAN-CY, *n.* Unwillingness; reluctance. "Their *reluctancy* to separation." *Boyle.*

RĒ-LŪC'TANT, *a.* Striving against; unwilling; averse; backward; loath. *Milton.*

RĒ-LŪC'TANT-LY, *ad.* With reluctance or resistance; with unwillingness; unwillingly.

† RĒ-LŪC'TĀTE, *v. n.* [L. *reductor*, *reductatus*.] To resist; to struggle against; to reluct. "Their *reluctating* consciences." *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

† RĒ-LŪC'TĀ'TION, *n.* Repugnance; unwillingness. "Not without some *reluctation*." *Bacon.*

RĒ-LŪME', *v. a.* [Fr. *rallumer*, from L. *re*, again, and *lumen*, a light.] To light anew; to rekindle; to reillumine. *Shak.*

RĒ-LŪMINE', *v. a.* [L. *relumino*; It. *ralluminare*.] To light anew; to relume. *Johnson.*

RĒ-LY', *v. n.* [*re*, again, and *lie*.] [*i.* RELIED; *pp.* RELYING, RELIED.] To lean or rest with confidence; to have confidence; to trust; to depend; to confide;—followed by *on* or *upon*.

Reason is not to be *relied upon* as universally sufficient to direct us what to do. *South.*

No prince can ever *rely* on the fidelity of that man who is a rebel to his Creator. *Rogers.*

RĒ-MĀIN', *v. n.* [L. *remaneo*; *re*, again, back, and *maneo* (Gr. μένω), to remain; It. *rimanere*; Sp. *remanecer*.] [*i.* REMAINED; *pp.* REMAINING, REMAINED.]

1. To abide; to continue; to endure; to stay; to tarry. "We will *remain* in friendship." *Shak.*

Thou, O Lord, *remainest* for ever, thy throne from generation to generation. *Lam. v. 19.*

2. To be left after a part is taken away. And Noah only *remained* alive and they that were with him in the ark. *Gen. vii. 23.*

3. To be left after any event. Bake that which ye will bake to-day; and that which *remaineth* over lay up until the morning. *Ex. xvi. 23.*

That a father may have some power over his children, is easily granted; but that an elder brother has so over his brethren, *remains* to be proved. *Locke.*

Syn. — See CONTINUE.

RĒ-MĀIN', *v. a.* To await; to be left to; to remain to. "While breath *remains* thee." [R.] *Milton.*

RĒ-MĀIN', *n.* 1. That which is left;—commonly in the plural. — See REMAINS. *Shak.*

A very complete *remain* of a Jewish synagogue. *Warton.*

2. † Abode; habitation; stay. *Shak.*

RĒ-MĀIN'DER, *a.* Remaining; refuse; left. "The *remainder* biscuit after a voyage." *Shak.*

RĒ-MĀIN'DER, *n.* 1. That which remains or is left; remnant; rest; residue. *Hammond.*

What madness moves you, matrons, to destroy The last *remainders* of unhappy Troy? *Dryden.*

2. A dead body; a corpse; remains. The poor *remainder* of Andronicus. *Shak.*

3. (Arith.) That which remains of the minuend after taking away the subtrahend; the quantity which being added to the subtrahend will produce the minuend. *Davies & Peck.*

4. (Law.) An estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined. *Burriß.*

Syn. — Rest, remainder, remnant, and residue, all denote the part separated from the other, and left distinct. Rest is applied to any part, large or small, and to persons or things; remainder and remnant, to the smaller part, and only to things. The rest of the company or an estate; remainder of provisions; a remnant of cloth; residue of property.

RĒ-MĀIN'DER-MĀN, *n.* (Law.) One entitled to the remainder of an estate, after a particular estate carved out of it has expired. *Bovier.*

RĒ-MĀINS', *n. pl.* 1. That which is left after a part is taken away or destroyed; relics; remnants. "The *remains* of old Rome." *Addison.*

2. A dead body; a corpse. *Pope.*

3. Things left by a deceased person, as literary productions; as, "Coleridge's *Remains*."

Syn. — Remains signifies what remains; relics, what is left. The remains of a person deceased, as a corpse or a literary production; remains of a ruined city or building, or of an organized body; as, organic remains; relics of antiquity; relics of ancient saints, their remains, garments, &c.

RĒ-MAKE', *v. a.* [*i.* REMADE; *pp.* REMAKING, REMADE.] To make anew. *Glanvill.*

RĒ-MĀND', *v. a.* [Fr. *remander*; *re*, back, and *mander*, to send, from L. *mando*, to commit, to order.] [*i.* REMANDED; *pp.* REMANDING, REMANDED.] To send or order back. *Prynne.*

The better sort . . . fled into England, and never returned, though many laws were made to *remand* them back. *Darves.*

RĒ-MĀND'MENT, *n.* The act of remanding, or the state of being remanded. *Clarke.*

RĒM'A-NĒNCE, } *n.* A remainder; remnant. RĒM'A-NĒN-CY, } [R.] *Boyle. Bp. Taylor.*

† RĒM'A-NĒNT, *a.* [L. *remaneo*, *remanens*, to remain behind.] Remaining. *Bp. Taylor.*

† RĒM'A-NĒNT, *n.* A remnant. *Bacon.*

RĒ-MĀRK', *n.* [Fr. *remarque*.]

1. The act of remarking; notice; observation. The cause, though worth the search, may yet elude Conjecture and remark. *Cooper.*

2. Notice expressed; an observation; a comment; note; annotation. *Cooper.*

Syn. — Remarks, observations, and comments are either spoken or written; notes, annotations, and commentaries, always written. Incidental remarks or observations on any subject or performance; notes and comments for illustration; minute annotations or commentaries; annotations and commentaries on the Scriptures. The statement of an individual fact is a remark; the statement of an inference, an observation.

RĒ-MĀRK', *v. a.* [It. *rimarcare*; Fr. *remarquer*; *re*, again, and *marquer*, to mark. — A. S. *mearcian*, to mark.] [*i.* REMARKED; *pp.* REMARKING, REMARKED.]

1. To take notice of; to note; to observe. 2. † To mark; to distinguish; to point out His manacles *remark* him; there he sits. *Milton.*

3. To express or observe in words. *Locke.*

Syn. — To remark and to observe are often used synonymously. To remark is to note down casually; to observe, to note down intentionally;—to remark, to record with the pen, or to express in words; to observe, to record with the eye. A traveller remarks or notices the most striking objects that he sees; a general observes the motions of his enemy. Persons observe the conduct of others; some particularly remark or notice their faults.

RĒ-MĀRK', *v. n.* To make observation; to observe; to note. *Swift.*

RĒ-MĀRK'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *remarquable*.] Worthy of remark or note; observable; noticeable; notable; extraordinary; uncommon; unusual; singular. "A *remarkable* eclipse." *Bolingbroke.*

RĒ-MĀRK'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being remarkable; worthiness of being noted; observableness. *Hammond.*

RĒ-MĀRK'A-BLY, *ad.* In a remarkable manner: in a manner or degree worthy of note; extraordinarily; uncommonly; singularly. *Milton.*

RĒ-MĀRK'ER, *n.* One who remarks. *Watts.*

RĒ-MĀR'RY, *v. a.* To marry again. *Tyndale.*

RĒ-MĀST', *v. a.* To put a new mast or new masts in; to refurnish with masts. *Clarke.*

RĒ-MĀS'TI-CĀTE, *v. a.* To masticate or chew again. *Wright.*

RĒ-MĀS-TI-CĀ'TION, *n.* A second or repeated mastication. *Wright.*

REMBLAI' (rām-blā'), *n.* [Fr.] (Fort.) The earth or materials used in filling up a trench. *Brande.*

RĒM'BLE, *v. a.* To remove. [Local, Eng.]

† RĒ-MĒAN' (rē-mān'), *v. a.* To explain the meaning of; to interpret. *Wickiffe.*

RĒ-MĒAS'URE (rē-mēzh'ur), *v. a.* To measure anew. "Their steps *remeasured*." *Fairfax.*

RĒ-MĒDI-A-BLE [rē-mē'di-ā-bl, W. J. J. K. Sm. Jr.; rē-mē'di-ā-bl, S. F.; rē-mē'di-ā-bl, F.], *a.* [Fr. *remédiable*.] That may be remedied or cured; curable. *Bacon.*

RE-MĒ'DI-Ā-BLY, *ad.* So as to be cured. *Clarke.*

RE-MĒ'DI-Ā-L, *a.* [L. *remedialis*.] Affording remedy or cure; curing; healing. *Burke*

RE-MĒ DI-Ā-L-LY, *ad.* In a remedial manner; by way of cure. *Burke.*

† RE-MĒ'DI-ĀTE, *a.* Affording remedy. *Shak.*

RE-MĒ'DI-LĒSS, or RE-MĒD'I-LĒSS [rēm'e-de-lēs, *S. W. J. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. W.*; rē-mēd'e-lēs, *P. W. b. Ash, Rees*; rēm'e-de-lēs or rē-mēd'e-lēs, *F.*], *a.* Not admitting remedy; without remedy or cure; incurable or irreparable. "A remediless delusion." "Remediless calamity." *North.*

Spenser and Milton place the accent upon the second syllable of this word, and, as Mr. Nares observes, Dr. Johnson has, on the authority of these authors, adopted this accentuation. "But this," says Mr. Nares, "is irregular; for every monosyllabic termination, added to a word accented on the antepenult, throws the accent to the fourth syllable from the end." With great respect for Mr. Nares's opinion on this subject, I should think a much easier and more general rule might be laid down for all words of this kind, which is, that those words which take the Saxon terminations after them, as *er, less, ness, lessness, ly, &c.*, preserve the accent of the radical word; therefore this and the following words ought to have the same accent as *remedy*, from which they are formed." *Walker.*

RE-MĒ'DI-LĒSS-LY, *ad.* Without remedy; incurably; irreparably. *Sidney.*

RE-MĒ'DI-LĒSS-NESS, *n.* The state of being remediless; incurableness. *Boyle.*

RE-MĒ'DY, *n.* [L. *remedium*; It. *rimedio*; Sp. *remedio*; Fr. *remède*.]

1. That which cures a disease; a medicine that cures. — See CURE. *Swift.*

2. That which recovers from, or counteracts, any uneasiness, inconvenience, or evil; — followed usually by *for* before an object.

Our griefs how swift our remedies how slow! *Prior.*
Civil government is the proper remedy for the inconveniences of a state of nature. *Locke.*

3. Means of repairing hurt or loss; reparation; restitution; restoration. *Shak.*

In the death of a man there is no remedy. *Wisd. ii. 1.*

RE-MĒ'DY, *v. a.* [L. *remedior*; *re*, again, and *medior*, to cure; It. *rimediare*; Sp. *remediar*.] [I. REMEDIED; *pp.* REMEDYING, REMEDIED.]

1. To cure; to heal. *Hooker.*

2. To repair or remove, as some evil; to redress.

Syn. — See REDRESS.

RE-MĒLT', *v. a.* To melt again. *Ash.*

RE-MĒM'BER, *v. a.* [Low L. *rememoror*; It. *rammemorare*, *rimembrare*; Sp. *rememorar*; Old Fr. *remembrer*. — See MEMORY.] [I. REMEMBERED; *pp.* REMEMBERING, REMEMBERED.]

1. To bear or keep in mind; not to forget. "Remember what I warn thee." *Milton.*

Remember thee?
Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a seat
In this distracted globe. *Shak.*

2. To bring back or recall to mind; to call to mind; to recollect.

He having once seen and remembered me. *Sidney.*

3. To preserve the memory of; to preserve from being forgotten.

Let them have their wages duly paid,
And something over to remember me. *Shak.*

4. † To put in mind; to remind. *Shak.*

It grieves my heart to be remembered thus,
By any one, of one so glorious. *Chapman.*

5. † To mention; to remark upon. *Ayliffe.*

RE-MĒM'BER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be remembered or kept in mind. *Coleridge.*

RE-MĒM'BER-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to be remembered. *Southey.*

RE-MĒM'BER-ER, *n.* One who remembers. "A remembrer of the last good office." *Wotton.*

RE-MĒM'BRANCE, *n.* [Old Fr.] 1. The act of remembering; retention in the mind or memory; memory.

The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance. *Ps. cxli. 6.*

2. The faculty by which past ideas, acts, or events are recalled to the mind; memory.

Remembrance wakes, with all her busy train,
Swells at my breast, and turns the heart to pain. *Goldsmith.*

3. Revival in the mind or memory; a calling to mind; recollection; reminiscence.

Remembrance is when the same idea recurs, without the operation of the like object on the external sensory. *Locke.*

4. The power of remembering.

These I have heard relating what was done
Ere my remembrance. *Milton.*

5. Account preserved; record.

Those proceedings and remembrances are in the Tower. *Hale.*

6. Notice of something absent.

Let your remembrance still apply to Banquo. *Shak.*

7. A token by which a person is kept in memory; a memento; a memorial; a souvenir.

There are remembrances of times
That I must move to move me. *Shak.*

8. Admonition; caution. [R.] *Shak.*

9. A memorandum; a note to assist the memory. *Chillingworth.*

10. † State of being honorably remembered.

Grace and remembrance be unto you both. *Shak.*

Syn. — See MEMORY, MONUMENT.

RE-MĒM'BRAN-CER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, reminds, or calls to remembrance; a reminder. *Shak.*

2. An officer of the English Court of Exchequer, whose chief duty it is to remind the judges of that court of such things as are to be called on or done for the king's benefit. *Brande.*

† RE-MĒM'Q-RĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *rememoro*; Fr. *remémorer*.] To remember. *Bryskett.*

† RE-MĒM'Q-RĀ'TION, *n.* Remembrance. *Hall.*

RE-MĒM'Q-RĀ-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *remémoratif*.] Calling to mind; that reminds. [R.] *Waterland.*

† RE-MĒR'CY, *v. a.* [Fr. *remercier*.] To thank. [A Gallicism.] *Spenser.*

RE-MĒ'FORM, *a.* [L. *remus*, an oar, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like an oar. *Smart.*

RE-MĒ'GĒS, *n. pl.* [L. *remex*, a rower; *pl. remiges*.] (*Ornith.*) The quill feathers of the wings, which, like oars, propel the bird through the air. *Brande.*

RE-MĒ'GRĀTE, or RE-MĒ'GRĀTE [rēm'e-grāt, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; rē-me-grāt, *S.*; rē-mī-grāt, *W. F. W. b.*], *v. n.* [L. *remigro*, *remigratum*; *re*, again, back, and *migro*, to remove, to emigrate.] To remove back again; to return. *Boyle.*

RE-MĒ-GRĀ'TION, or RE-MĒ-GRĀ'TION, *n.* Removal back again. [R.] *Hale.*

RE-MĒND', *v. a.* [I. REMINDED; *pp.* REMINDING, REMINDED.] To put in mind; to cause to remember; to bring to the remembrance of. *South.*

Many other places of Scripture, where God reminds his people that he is Jehovah. *Waterland.*

RE-MĒND'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, reminds.

RE-MĒND'FUL, *a.* Tending, or careful, to remind; calling to mind. *Clarke.*

RE-MĒ-NIS'CE, *n.* [L. *reminiscentia*, recollections; *reminiscor*, *reminiscens*, to recall to mind; It. *reminiscenza*; Sp. *reminiscencia*; Fr. *reminiscence*.] A recalling or recovery to the mind of former ideas or thoughts; recollection.

The other part of memory called *reminiscence*, which is the retrieving of a thing at present forgot or but confusedly remembered. *South.*

RE-MĒ-NIS'CEN-CY, *n.* Reminiscence. *More.*

RE-MĒ-NIS'CEN-TIAL, *n.* One who calls past events to mind. *Charles Butler.*

RE-MĒ-NIS'CEN'TIAL, *a.* Relating to reminiscence or recollection. *Brown.*

RE-MĒ'PED, *n.* [L. *remus*, an oar, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot; Fr. *remède*.] (*Ent.*) One of an order of coleopterous insects which have tarsi adapted for swimming. *Brande.*

RE-MĒSE', *n.* [Fr. *remette*, to deliver, from L. *remitto*, *remissus*.] (*Law.*) Surrender or return, as of a debt or duty. *Boatier.*

RE-MĒSE', *v. a.* [Fr. *remiser*.] [I. REMISED; *pp.* REMISING, REMISED.] (*Law.*) To give or grant back; to release, as a claim or a debt. *Blackstone.*

RE-MĒSS', *a.* [L. *remissus*; *remitto*, to send back, to yield, to slacken; *re*, again, back, and *mitto*, to send; It. *rimesso*; Sp. *remiso*; Fr. *remis*.]

1. Slackened or relaxed; not vigorous; slow. Its motion becomes more languid and remiss. *Woodward.*

2. Slack; backward; careless; negligent; neglectful; inattentive; heedless.

If, when by God's grace we have conquered the first difficulty, we are not careful to use and neglect our strength, we shall be overcome with us. *South.*

Syn. — See NEGLIGENT, SLACK.

RE-MĒSS'FUL, *a.* That remits or forgives; lenient. As though the Heavens, in their remissive doom. *Drayton.*

RE-MĒS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state or the quality of being remissible. *Ash.*

RE-MĒS-SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *remissible*.] That may be remitted or forgiven; excusable. *Feltham.*

RE-MĒ'SION (rē-mish'un), *n.* [L. *remissio*; It. *remissione*; Sp. *remision*; Fr. *remission*.]

1. † The act of sending back. *Stackhouse.*

2. The act of remitting; abatement; relaxation; moderation. "Suitors for some remission of extreme rigor." *Baron.*

This difference of intention and remission of the mind in thinking every one has experienced in himself. *Locke.*

3. Release or relinquishment, as of a debt. "The remission of a duty or tax." *Addison.*

4. Forgiveness; pardon; absolution. "For the remission of sins." *Acts ii. 38.*

5. (*Med.*) A temporary diminution of the symptoms of a disease; — particularly, diminution of the febrile symptoms, between the exacerbations of a fever. *Dunghison.*

6. (*Com.*) Act of remitting or sending to a distant place, as money.

The remission of a million every year to England. *Swift.*

Syn. — See PARDON.

RE-MĒS'SIVE, *a.* [L. *remissivus*, relaxing.] That remits; remitting. *Hackett.*

Whence'er he breathed remissive of his might. *Pope.*

RE-MĒSS'LY, *ad.* In a remiss manner; slackly; carelessly. *Hooker.*

RE-MĒSS'NESS, *n.* The state of being remiss; slackness; carelessness; negligence; inattention; want of vigor or ardor. *Arbutnot.*

Syn. — See NEGLIGENCE.

RE-MĒ'SQ-RY, *a.* Pertaining to remission or forgiveness. *Lutimer.*

RE-MĒT', *v. a.* [L. *remitto*; *re*, back, and *mitto*, to send; It. *rimettere*; Sp. *remittir*; Fr. *remettre*.] [I. REMITTED; *pp.* REMITTING, REMITTED.]

1. To relax; to make less intense; to abate. "Willingly doth God remit his ire." *Milton.*

2. To forgive; to pardon; to absolve.

Whosoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them. *John xxii. 28.*

3. To send or place back; to return.

The prisoner was remitted to the guard. *Dryden.*

4. To give or deliver up; to resign.

The Egyptian crown I to your hands I emit. *Dryden.*

5. To restore; to replace. "The archbishop was . . . remitted to his liberty." *Hayward.*

6. To refer. "A pious clause . . . that remitted all to the bishop's discretion." *Huron.*

7. (*Com.*) To send or transmit to a distant place, as money. *Addison.*

Syn. — See FORGIVE.

RE-MĒT', *v. n.* 1. To slacken; to abate; to grow less intense or vigorous; to intermit.

When our passions remit, the vehemence of our speech remit too. *Brown.*

2. (*Med.*) To grow by intervals less violent, without being intermittent, as a fever. *Johnson.*

RE-MĒT'MENT, *n.* The act of remitting; remission; suspension; remittance. *Milton.*

RE-MĒT'TAL, *n.* The act of remitting or giving up; remission; remittance. *Smart.*

RE-MĒT'TANCE, *n.* 1. The act of remitting.

2. Money or a sum remitted. *Addison.*

RE-MĒT'TENT, *a.* (*Med.*) Noting a fever which has marked exacerbations and remissions, but without intermission. *Dunghison.*

RE-MĒT'TER, *n.* 1. One who remits, as money.

2. One who forgives or pardons. *Fulke.*

3. (*Law.*) The restitution of a more ancient and certain right of possession, to a person who comes into possession through a defect of title in the previous possessor. *Whishaw.*

RE-MĒT'TOR, *n.* (*Law.*) One who makes a remittance; remitter. *Bowyer.*

RE-MĒX', *v. a.* To mix again. *Ash.*

RE-MĒNANT, *n.* [Corrupted from *remnant*.]

1. That which is left or remains; residue; remainder. "The *remnant* of my tale." *Dryden*.
I will cause the *remnant* of this people to possess all these things. *Zech. viii. 12*

2. *pl.* The ends of linen, cloth, &c. *Simmonds*.

RĒM'NANT, *a.* Remaining; yet left. [*R.*] *Prior*.

RĒ-MŌD'ĒL, *v. a.* To model anew. *Churton*.

RĒM'Q-LIN-ĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of various shades of green, composed of oxide of copper, chloride of copper, and water;—ground up in Chili and sold as a sand for letters under the name of *arsenillo*. *Dana*.

RĒ-MŌL'ĪENT (*rĕ-mŏl'yent*), *a.* [*Fr. rĕmollent.*] Mollifying; softening. *Clarke*.

RĒ-MŌL'TEN (*rĕ-mŏl'tn*), *p. a.* Melted again. "Glass already made and *remolten*." *Bacon*.

RĒ-MŌN'STRANĈE, *n.* [*It. rimostranza; Fr. remontrance.*] 1. †Show; discovery; display. "Remonstrance of my hidden power." *Shak.*
2. A strong representation, or statement of facts and reasons, against something complained of or opposed; expostulation. "The *remonstrance* which, in 1610, they made to the States of Holland against the sentence of the synod of Dort." *Eden*.

RĒ-MŌN'STRANT, *n.* One who remonstrates:—a title given to the Arminians on account of the remonstrance which, in 1610, they made to the States of Holland against the sentence of the synod of Dort. *Eden*.

RĒ-MŌN'STRANT, *a.* Expostulatory; containing reasons against some previous act. *Waterland*.

RĒ-MŌN'STRATE, *v. n.* [*L. remonstro, remonstratus; re, again, back, and monstro, to show; It. rimostrare; Fr. remontrer.*] [*i. REMONSTRATED; pp. REMONSTRATING, REMONSTRATED.*] To make a strong representation; to show or urge reasons; to expostulate.
It is a proper business of a divine to state cases of conscience, and to *remonstrate* against any growing corruptions in practice, and especially in principles. *Waterland*.

Syn.—See **EXPOSTULATE**.

RĒ-MŌN'STRĀTĪT, *v. a.* To show by a strong remonstrance. [*R.*] *Todd*.
Lastly, your majesty did exhort them, by the opportunity which the present time itself did yield unto it; which I did particularly *remonstrate* unto them. *Reliquie Wottonianæ*.

RĒM-QN-STRĀT'ION, *n.* The act of remonstrating; a remonstrance. [*R.*] *Todd*.

RĒ-MŌN'STRĀ-TŌR, *n.* One who remonstrates; a remonstrant. [*R.*] *Burnet*.

RĒM'Q-RĀ, *n.* [*L.*] 1. Something that delays; an obstacle; a hinderance.
A sufficient blind, or *remora*, in the way of honesty and good sense. *Shafesbury*.
2. (*Surg.*) An instrument intended to retain parts *in situ*. *Dunglison*.
3. (*Ich.*) A malacoapterygous fish of the genus *Echeneis*, found in the Mediterranean Sea; the sucking-fish; *Echeneis remora*. *Eng. Cyc.*
The *remora* is remarkable for a peculiar adhesive disk on the top of the head, by means of which it attaches itself to other fishes, the bottoms of vessels, or other objects floating in the sea. *Eng. Cyc.*

†**RĒM'Q-RĀTE**, *v. a.* [*L. remoror, remoratus.*] To hinder; to delay. *Johnson*.

†**RĒ-MŌRD'**, *v. a.* [*L. remordeo.*] To rebuke; to excite to remorse. *Skelton*.

†**RĒ-MŌRD'**, *v. n.* To feel remorse. *Sir T. Elyot*.

†**RĒ-MŌRD'EN-CY**, *n.* [*L. remordeo, remordens, to torment.*] Compunction. *Killingbeck*.

RĒ-MŌRSE' [*rĕ-mŏrs'*, *S. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. W. r.*; *rĕ-mŏrs'* or *rĕ-mŏrs'*, *W. P.*], *n.* [*L. remordeo, remorsus, to torment; It. rimorso; Fr. remords.*] 1. The pain of guilt; the reproach of conscience; compunction; penitence; repentance.
When remorse is blended with the fear of punishment and arises to despair, it constitutes the supreme wretchedness of the mind. *Cogan*.
2. †Commiseration; sympathy; pity.
Many little esteem of their own lives, yet, for remorse of their wives and children, would be withheld. *Spenser*.



3. †Continual anxiety; constant care.
Let him command,
And to obey shall be the *remorse*,
What bloody business ever. *Shak.*
"Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, and several respectable speakers, pronounce this word in the second manner [re-mŏrs'], but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr. Smith, in the first, and, in my opinion, with analogy and the best usage on their side. The final *e* does not lengthen the *o*, but serves only to keep the *s* from going into the sound of *z*." *Walker*.

Syn.—See **COMPUNCTION**, **REPENTANCE**.

†**RĒ-MŌRSED'** (*rĕ-mŏrs't*), *a.* Struck with remorse. *Bp. Hall*.

RĒ-MŌRSE'FŪL, *a.* 1. Full of remorse; impressed with a sense of guilt; compunctious.
This *remorseful* consciousness, too, he [Swift] might feel when looking back upon his conduct. *Scott*.
2. †Compassionate; sympathizing; tender.
O *Remorse*, thou art a gentleman, *Shak.*
3. †Tending to excite pity; pitiable. "His fellows' most *remorseful* fate." *Chapman*.

RĒ-MŌRSE'FŪL-LY, *ad.* In a remorseful manner; with remorse.

RĒ-MŌRSE'LESS, *a.* Without remorse or commiseration; uncompassionate; unpitiful; cruel; savage. "Remorseless adversaries." *South*.
Where were ye, Nymphs, when the *remorseless* deep
Closed o'er the head of your loved Lydis? *Milton*.

RĒ-MŌRSE'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without remorse.

RĒ-MŌRSE'LESS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being remorseless; savageness; cruelty. *Beaumont*.

RĒ-MŌTE', *a.* [*L. removeo, remotus, to remove; re, again, back, and moveo, to move; It. rimoto; Sp. remoto.*] 1. Distant in place, time, or connection; far; far off; not near; not nigh.
The *remoted* melancholy, day,
On the *remoted* shore, where the Po. *Goldsmith*.
2. Alien; foreign; not agreeing; not related.
All those propositions, how *remote* soever from reason, are so sacred, that men will sooner part with their lives than suffer themselves to doubt of them. *Locke*.

Syn.—See **DISTANT**.

RĒ-MŌTE'LY, *ad.* Not nearly; at a distance; far off; distantly. *Dryden*.

RĒ-MŌTE'NĒSS, *n.* The state of being remote; distance. *Addison*.

RĒ-MŌT'ION, *n.* [*L. remotio.*] The act of removing, or the state of being removed; movement. [*R.*] *Shak. De Quincey*.

RĒ-MŌULD', *v. a.* To mould anew. *Wright*.

RĒ-MŌUNT', *v. n.* [*It. rimontare; Sp. remontar; Fr. remonter.*] To mount again; to reascend.
The shortest and the surest way of arriving at real knowledge is to unlearn the lessons we have been taught, to *remount* to first principles, and take nobody's word about them. *Bolingbroke*.

RĒ-MŌUNT', *v. a.* To mount again; to reascend.
Could I *remount* the river of my years. *T. Moore*.

RĒ-MŌUNT', *n.* (*Mil.*) A supply of good horses for the service of the cavalry. *Mil. Ency.*

RĒ-MŌV-A-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being removable. *Sir R. Peel*.

RĒ-MŌV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be removed.
They are therefore *removable* at their bishop's will. *Spenser*.

RĒ-MŌV'AL, *n.* 1. The act of removing.
Every honest man will find reason enough both to bear contentedly whatever uneasy circumstances he lies under and to trust in God's mercy for the *removal* of them. *Sharp*.
2. Dismission from a post, station, or office; deprivation of office.
If the *removal* of these persons from their posts has produced such popular commotions, the continuance of them might have produced something more fatal. *Addison*.
3. State of being removed; change of place.
The sitting still of a paralytic, whilst he prefers it to a *removal*, is voluntary. *Locke*.

RĒ-MŌVE', *v. a.* [*L. removeo; re, again, back, and moveo, to move; It. rimuovere; Sp. remover; Fr. remuer.*] [*i. REMOVED; pp. REMOVING, REMOVED.*] To put from its place; to take or put away; to place at a distance; to displace; to transfer.
He longer in this paradise to dwell
Permits not; to *remove* thee I am come. *Milton*.

RĒ-MŌVE', *v. n.* To change place, to go to another place; to exchange one place for another.
The term expired, to Candia they *remove*. *Dryden*.

RĒ-MŌVE', *n.* 1. The act of moving, or the state of being removed; removal; change of place.
Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see,
My *Remotion* turns to thee,
Still the same, still the same, ceaseless pain.
I am, I was, I shall be, still the same. *Goldsmith*.
2. †Susceptibility of removal.
What is early received in any considerable strength of impress grows into our tender natures, and therefore is of difficult *remove*. *Glanville*.
3. A step in the scale of gradation.
A continued series of things that, in each *remove*, differ very little one from the other. *Locke*.
4. Interval; distance; separation.
The fiercest contentions of men are between creatures equal in nature, and capable, by the greatest distinction of circumstance, or but a very small *remove* one from another. *Rogers*.
5. The act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet. *Swift*.
6. A dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains. *Johnson*.

RĒ-MŌVED' (*rĕ-mŏvd'*), *p. a.* Remote; separate; secluded. "Some still, *removed* place." *Milton*.

RĒ-MŌV'ED-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being removed; remoteness. *Shak.*

RĒ-MŌV'ER, *n.* 1. One who removes.
2. (*Law.*) The removal of a cause or suit out of one court into another. *Bourvier*.

RĒM'PHĀN, *n.* An idol worshipped by the Israelites while in the wilderness, by some thought to be Shisur, and by others Saturn. *Kütö*.

RĒ-MŪ'GĪ-ĒNT, *a.* [*L. remugio, remugiens, to bellow back.*] Rebellowing. [*R.*] *More*.

RĒ-MŪ-NĒR-A-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* The state or the quality of being remunerable. *Pearson*.

RĒ-MŪ-NĒR-A-BLE, *a.* That may be remunerated; rewardable. *Johnson*.

RĒ-MŪ-NĒR-ĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. remuneror, remuneratus; re, again, back, and munus, munus, a gift; It. remunerare; Sp. remunerar; Fr. rémunérer.*] [*i. REMUNERATED; pp. REMUNERATING, REMUNERATED.*] To reward for service; to repay; to requite; to recompense; to compensate; to pay; to satisfy.
The great condescensions wherewith the Lord shall *remunerate* the faithful servant. *Boyle*.

RĒ-MŪ-NĒR-ĀT'ION, *n.* [*L. remuneratio; It. remunerazione; Sp. remuneracion; Fr. rémunération.*] The act of remunerating, or that which remunerates; compensation; satisfaction; reward; requital; reparation; indemnity; amends; recompense; repayment.
He [Edward I.] promised . . . that he that could *kill* him should have a great *remuneration*. *Edw. Hall*.

Syn.—See **COMPENSATION**.

RĒ-MŪ-NĒR-A-TIVE, *a.* Affording remuneration or reward; remuneratory; profitable. *Boyle*.

RĒ-MŪ-NĒR-A-TŌ-RY, *a.* Affording recompense or reward; remunerative.
Human legislators have, for the most part, chosen to make the sanction of their laws rather vindictive than *remuneratory*, or to consist rather in punishments than in actual particular rewards. *Blackstone*.

RĒ-MŪR'MŪR, *v. a.* [*L. remurmuro; re, again, back, and murmuro, to murmur; It. rimurmurare.*] [*i. REMURMURED; pp. REMURMURING, REMURMURED.*] To murmur again; to utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low sounds.
The trembling trees, in every plain and wood,
Her fate *remurmur* to the silver flood. *Pope*.

RĒ-MŪR'MŪR, *v. n.* To murmur back or again; to echo a low sound.
And a low groan *remurmured* through the shore. *Pope*.

RĒN, *n.* (*Med.*) The kidney. *Dunglison*.

RĒ-NĀIS(S)ANCE, *n.* [*Fr. new birth.*] A peculiar style of decoration revived by Raphael in the pontificate of Leo X., and resulting from, but freer than, the antique. *Fairholt*.

RĒ'NAL, *a.* [*L. renalis; renes, the reins.*] Relating to the reins or kidneys.
The precarious empiricism of judging diseases by the *renal* secretions, without sight of the patient. *Hallam*.

RĒN'ARD, *n.* [From *Renald*, or *Renaud*, a proper

name applied to the fox. *Huet.* — Ger. *reineke*.] The name of a fox in fable; — written also *reynard*. — See REYNARD. *Dryden.*

RE-NÁS'CENCE, } *n.* The state of being rena-
RE-NÁS'CEN-CY, } cent; reproduction. *Browne.*

RE-NÁS'CENT, *a.* [L. *renascor*, *renascens*, to be born again; It. *renascente*; Sp. *renascente*; Fr. *renassant*.] Produced again; rising again into being; reproduced; reappearing.

The Arabian phoenix, when five hundred years have well nigh circled, dies, and springs forth with *renascent*. *Cary.*

† RE-NÁS'CI-BLE, *a.* Possible to be produced again. *Bailey.*

RE-NÁTE', *a.* [L. *renascor*, *renatus*, to be born again.] Born again; revived. [R.] *Beau. & F.*

RE-NÁV'-GATE, *v. a. & n.* To navigate again.

† RE-NÁY', *v. a.* [L. *re*, again, back, and *nego*, to deny; It. *rinnegare*; Sp. *renegar*; Fr. *renier*.] To deny; to refuse; to disown; to renounce.

They affirmed themselves rather to die than to *renay* their very God. *Joye.*

REN-COÛN'TER, *n.* [It. *rincontro*; Sp. *reencuentro*; Fr. *rencontre*. — *re* and *encounter*.] 1. Clash; collision; shock; opposition.

Was it by mere chance that these blind parts of matter, floating in an immense space, did, after several joustings and encounters, jumble themselves into this beautiful frame of things? *Scott.*

2. An unexpected or casual engagement or combat; attack; encounter; a conflict; a fight.

REN-COÛN'TER, *v. a.* [It. *rincontrare*; Fr. *rencontrer*.] To attack; to encounter. [R.] *Spenser.*

REN-COÛN'TER, *v. n.* To clash; to come into collision; to skirmish; to encounter. *Johnson.*

REND, *v. a.* [A. S. *rendan*; Frs. *renda*; Ger. *trennen*; Icel. *rani*, *randi*. — W. *rhanu*; Bret. *ranna*.] [I. RENT; pp. RENDING, RENT.] To tear or separate with violence; to break asunder; to sunder; to sever; to dis sever; to cleave; to split; to rive; to shiver; to break; to lacerate.

O thou whose thunder rends the clouded air. *Pope.*

Syn. — See BREAK.

REND, *v. n.* To separate; to be disunited. "The rocks did rend." [R.] *Bp. Taylor.*

REND'ER, *n.* One who rends; a tearer. *Johnson.*

REND'ER, *v. a.* [L. *reddo*; *re*, back, and *do*, to give; It. *rendere*; Sp. *rendir*; Fr. *rendre*.] [i. RENDED; pp. RENDING, RENDRED.] 1. To return; to give or pay back; to bring back; to restore; — often with *back*.

They that render evil for good are mine adversaries. *Ps. xxxviii. 20.*

2. To give on demand; to assign.

St. Augustine renders another reason. *White.*

3. To invest with qualities; to make.

Because the nature of man carries him out to action, it is no wonder if the same nature renders him solicitous about the issue. *South.*

4. † To represent; to exhibit; to describe.

I heard him speak of that same brother, And he did render him the most unnatural That lived 'mongst men. *Shak.*

5. To translate; to construe. "Render it in the English a circle." *Burnet.*

6. To surrender; to yield; to give up. *Shak.*

One with whom he used to advise proposed to him to render himself upon conditions to the Earl of Essex. *Clarendon.*

7. To give to be used; to afford.

Logic renders its daily service to wisdom and virtue. *Watts.*

8. To melt down. "To render suet." *Grose.*

Rendered and floated, (*Arch.*) applied to plastering of three coats on brickwork. *Brande.* — *Rendered and set*, (*Arch.*) applied to plastering of two coats on naked brick or stone work. *Brande.* — *Rendered, floated, and set for paper*, (*Arch.*) applied to plastering of three coats; the first being lime and hair upon brickwork; the second, the same compound, with the addition of a little more hair, and then *floated* with a long rule; the third, fine stuff mixed with white hair. *Brande.*

REND'ER, *v. n.* 1. † To give an account; to state; to explain; to confess; to show.

My boon is that this gentleman may render Of whom he had this ring. *Shak.*

2. (*Naut.*) To go or pass freely through any place, as a rope. *Dana.*

REND'ER, *n.* 1. A surrender or giving up, as of a secret; a confession; an account.

May drive us to a render Where we have lived. *Shak.*

2. A return; a payment of rent. *Craig.*

3. (*Law.*) The state of being rendered, paid, or yielded. "To lie in render." *Burrit.*

REND'ER-ABLE, *a.* That may be rendered.

REND'ER-ER, *n.* One who renders or returns. *Todd.*

REND'ER-ING, *n.* 1. Act of one who renders.

2. Translation; version; construction. "The true rendering of the original." *Bp. Horsley.*

3. (*Masonry.*) The first coat of plastering on walls; pargeting. *Britton.*

RENDEZVOUS (rén'de-vô or rén'de-vôz) [rén'de-vô, S. J. K.; rán'de-vô, E.; rén'de-vô, Sm.; rén'de-vôz, W. F. Ja.; rén'de-vôz or rén'de-vô, C.; n.; pl. RENDEZVOUSES. [Fr. *rendez-vous*, render yourselves, repair.] 1. A meeting appointed. "In memory of the first occasions of their rendezvous." *Sprat.*

2. A place of meeting or resort, particularly for soldiers, seamen, troops, or fleets.

It is usual, when vessels sail under convoy, to have a rendezvous, in case of dispersion by storm, an enemy, or other accident. *Boatwar.*

"I know not," says Bishop Hurd, "how this word came to make its fortune in our language. It is an awkward and ill construction even in French." It is not often used in the plural, yet it is so used (*rendezvous*) by Bishop Sprat, Swift, and the Quarterly Review.

RENDEZVOUS (rén'de-vô or rén'de-vôz) [rén'de-vô, S. J. K.; rán'de-vô, E.; rén'de-vô, Sm.; rén'de-vôz, W. F. Ja.; v. n. [i. RENDEZVOUSED; pp. RENDEZVOUSING, RENDEZVOUSED.] To meet at a place appointed.

The rest that escaped marched towards the Thames, and, with others, rendezvoused upon Blackheath. *Sir T. Herbert.*

RENDEZVOUS (rén'de-vô or rén'de-vôz), *v. a.* To bring together to a place appointed. *Echard.*

REND'IBLE, *a.* 1. [From *rend*.] That may be rent, or broken asunder.

2. [From *render*. — Fr. *rendable*.] That may be rendered. [R.] *Cotgrave.*

REN-DI'TION (rén'dish'un), *n.* [From *render*.] 1. The act of yielding possession; surrender.

These two lords . . . were carried with him to Oxford, where they remained till the rendition of the place. *Hutchinson.*

2. A translation; a version; a rendering.

A false rendition of the sense of the place. *South.*

REN'E-GÁDE, *n.* [It. *rinegato*; Sp. *renegado*; Fr. *renégat*; L. *re*, back, and *nego*, to deny.] 1. One who apostatizes from the faith; an apostate; a backslider; a renegade.

Who would suppose it that one who was educated in the Church of England should become such a fierce and over-doing renegade? *Bp. Butler.*

2. A revolter; a deserter. *Arbutnot.*

This word, in the old English authors, is *renegate* and *runegate*.

REN'E-GÁ'DO, *n.*; pl. REN'E-GÁ'DOES.

1. An apostate from the faith; a backslider.

There lived a French *renegado* in the same place, where the Castilian and his wife were kept prisoners. *Addison.*

2. One who deserts or revolts; a deserter; a revolter; a renegade.

Some straggling soldiers might prove *renegadoes*, but they would not revolt in troops. *Dezobry & Pictet.*

† RE-NÉGE', or RE-NÉGE' [re-nég', S. J. P. K.; re-nég', C. R. Wb.; v. a. [L. *re*, again, back, and *nego*, to deny; It. *rinnegare*; Sp. *renegar*; Fr. *renier*.] To disown; to deny; to renounce.

The design of this war is to make me *renege* my conscience and thy truth. *King Charles.*

† RE-NÉGE', or RE-NÉGE', *v. n.* To deny. *Shak.*

RE-NERVE', *v. a.* To nerve anew. *Byron.*

RE-NEW' *v. a.* [Fr. *renouer*; *re* and *new*.] [i. RE-NEWED; pp. RENEWING, RENewed.] 1. To make or cause to be new again; to renovate; to restore; to repair; to revive; to refresh; to reestablish.

Though our outward man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day. *2 Cor. iv. 16.*

More exquisite than when nectarian juice Renew the life of joy in happiest hours. *Talfourd.*

2. To begin again; to recommence; to repeat.

Then can he all this story to renew. *Spenser.*

3. (*Theol.*) To transform to new life. *Heb. vi. 6.*

Syn. — See REVIVE.

RE-NEW', *v. n.* To grow afresh; to begin again.

Their temples wreathed with leaves that still renew. *Dryden.*

RE-NEW'-ABLE, *n.* The quality of being renewable. [R.] *John Tyler.*

RE-NEW'-ABLE, *a.* That may be renewed.

"Leases . . . renewable at pleasure." *Swijt.*

RE-NEW'-AL, *n.* 1. Act of renewing; renovation.

The revolution was, in many instances, . . . one of those renewals of our constitution that we have within remembrance. *Bohnbrooke.*

2. The act of beginning again; recommencement; repetition.

This declaration was constantly repeated, upon every renewal of the glorious promise to Isaac and to Jacob. *Horsley.*

RE-NEWED', *p. a.* Formed anew; renovated.

RE-NEW'ED-LY, *ad.* Anew; again. *John Davis.*

A word often used by American preachers, but not supported by good English use. *Pickering.*

RE-NEW'ED-NÉSS, *n.* State of being made anew.

RE-NEW'ER, *n.* One who renews. *Sherwood.*

RE-NEW'ING, *n.* The act of one who renews; the act of renovating or transforming to new life.

Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that perfect will of God. *Rom. xii. 2.*

RE-NEW'ING, *p. a.* Making new; restoring to a former state; renovating.

REN'-FÖRM [rén'e-förm, C. Wb.; ré-ne-förm, Sm.], *a.* [L. *renes*, the kidneys, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Having the form of kidneys; kidney-shaped. *Ure.*

RE-NI'TENCE, *n.* Renitenency. *Wollaston.*

RE-NI'TEN-CY [re-ni'ten-se, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ré-ni'ten-se, P. Wb.; ré-ni'ten-se or re-ni'ten-se, W.], *n.* [It. *renitenza*; Sp. *renitencia*.] 1. The resistance which solid bodies oppose to pressure; — particularly the resistance which the quiescent parts of a solid body oppose to the motion of the contiguous coherent parts of the same body or mass. *Fotherby. Hutton.*

2. Moral resistance; reluctance. "A certain renitenency and regret of mind." *Bp. Hall.*

RE-NI'TENT [re-ni'tent, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ré-ni'tent, P. C. Wb.; ré-ni'tent or ré-ni'tent, W.], *a.* [L. *renitor*, *renitens*, to strive against; *re*, back, and *nitro*, to strive; It. & Sp. *reniente*.] Acting against any impulse; resisting pressure, or the effect of it. *Ray.*

REN'NET, *n.* [A. S. *gerunnen*, coagulated; Dut. *runnen*, to curdle; Ger. *rinnen*, or *gerinnen*.] The prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, or an infusion of it in water, used for the purpose of coagulating milk; — written also *runnet*. *Dunglison. Miller.*

REN'NET, } *n.* ["Some derive from (Fr.)
REN'NET-ING, } *reine* (queen), the queen of apples; others from (L.) *rana* (a frog), because it is spotted like a frog. *Skinner* suggests the city *Remes*." *Richardson.* — L. *renascor*, *renatus*, to be born again. *Todd.*] A kind of apple.

Pippins grafted on a pippin stock are called *rennets*, hatched in their nature by such double extraction. *Fuller.*

RE-NÓUNCE', *v. a.* [L. *renuncio*; *re*, again, back, and *nuncio*, to declare; It. *rinunziare*; Sp. *renunciar*; Fr. *renoncer*.] [i. RENOUNCED; pp. RENOUNCING, RENOUNCED.] 1. To disown; to abnegate; to disclaim; to cast off; to reject; to repudiate; to decline; to deny.

From Thebes my birth I own; and no disgrace Can force me to renounce the honor of my race. *Dr. Johnson.*

2. To give up, as a right; to relinquish; to abandon; to forsake; to resign; to abjure; to forego. "This world I do renounce." *Shak.*

Before a person can become a citizen of the United States, he must renounce all titles of nobility. *Boatwar.*

Syn. — See ABANDON, ABJURE, DENY, DISCLAIM.

RE-NÓUNCE', *v. n.* 1. To declare renunciation. [A mere Gallicism. *Johnson.*]

He of my sons who fails to make it good By one rebellious act renounces to my blood. *Dryden.*

2. (*At cards.*) Not to follow the suit led, though the player has one of the suit in his hand.

May my partner renounce with the game in his hand. *Foot.*

RE-NÓUNCE', *n.* The act of renouncing at cards. "Prevent renounces." *Whist, a Poem.*

RE-NÓUNCE'MENT, *n.* The act of renouncing; renunciation. *Shak. P. Cya.*

RE-NÓUNCE'ER, *n.* One who renounces. *Wilkins.*

RE-NOÛNC'ING, *n.* The act of disowning or relinquishing. *Sir E. Sandys.*

RĒN'Q-VÂTE, *v. a.* [*L. renovo, renovatus, re, again, back, and novo, to make new; novus, new; It. rinnovare; Sp. renovar; Fr. renoueler.*] [*i. RENOVATED; pp. RENOVATING, RENOVATED.*] To make new; to restore to the first state; to renew; to revive; to revivify; to regenerate; to resuscitate; to reproduce.

Secondary qualities, resulting from the order wherein the elements are combined, are continually changing, and in the end, the whole is changed. *Lutcher.*
Syn.—See **REVIVE**.

RĒN'Q-VÂT-ER, *n.* One who renovates. *Foster.*

RĒN'Q-VÂ'TION, *n.* [*L. renovatio; It. rinovazione; Sp. renovación; Fr. rénovation.*] The act of renovating, or the state of being renovated; renewal; revivification; regeneration.

Renovation, the other article in the text, seems to mean a more particular kind of renewal, namely, of the mind or disposition of the man. *Stoddard.*

†**RĒ-NŪV'EL**, *v. a.* [*Fr. renouveler.*] To renew; to renovate. *Chaucer.*

†**RĒ-NŪV'EL-ANCE**, *n.* Renewal. *Chaucer.*

RĒ-NŪWN', *n.* [*It. rinomanza; Sp. renombre; Fr. renom, renommée.*] Great celebrity; fame; great reputation; notoriety; high honor; great eminence; glory; distinction; repute.

*Nor envy we
Thy great renown, nor grudge thy victory.* *Dryden.*
Syn.—See **CELEBRITY, GLORY**.

RĒ-NŪWN', *v. a.* [*It. rinomare; Fr. renommier; — from L. re, again, back, and nomen, a name.*] [*i. RENOWNED; pp. RENOWNING, RENOWNED.*] To make famous; to celebrate; to distinguish. *Stoddard.*

RĒ-NŪWNED' (*re-nound'*), *a.* Famous; celebrated; eminent; highly distinguished; illustrious. *Stoddard.*
The rest were long to tell, though far renowned. *Milton.*
Syn.—See **FAVOR**.

RĒ-NŪWN'EN-LY, *ad.* With celebrity; with fame.

RĒ-NŪWN'ER, *n.* One who gives renown. "His great renower." *[n.] Chapman.*

RĒ-NŪWN'LESS, *a.* Inglorious; without renown.

RĒNS-SE-LAER'ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of pyroxene, found in Northern New York, of various colors, soft, translucent, and of a fine texture; — wrought in a lathe into inkstands and other objects. *Dana.*

RĒNT, *i. & p. from rend.* Torn; lacerated.

†**RĒNT**, *v. a.* To tear; to lacerate; to rend. "To rend . . . her clothes." *Chaucer.*

RĒNT, *n.* [*From rend.*] A break; a breach; a separation; a fissure; a laceration.

From Lyons there is another great rent, which runs across the whole country in almost another straight line. *Addison.*

†**RĒNT**, *v. n.* To bluster; to rant. *Hudibras.*

RĒNT, *n.* [*It. rendita; Sp. renta; Fr. rente; — from L. reddo, to return; re, again, back, and do, to give. — A. S. rent; Dut., Ger., & Dan. rente; Icel. renta; Sw. renta, ranta. — W. rent.*] A certain profit in money, provisions, chattels, or labor, issuing out of lands and tenements in return for the use; income; revenue. *Blackstone.*

"A rent somewhat resembles an annuity; their difference consists in the fact that the former issues out of lands, and the latter is a mere personal charge." *Bowdler.*

RĒNT, *v. a.* [*Fr. renter.*] [*i. RENTED; pp. RENTING, RENTED.*]

1. To hold by paying rent; to take by lease. "The old man who rents it [land]." *Addison.*
2. To let to a tenant; to lease. *Swift.*

RĒNT'ABLE, *a.* That may be rented. *Johnson.*

RĒNT'AGE, *n.* [*Old Fr. rentage.*] Rent. *P. Fletcher.*

RĒNT'AL, *n.* ["Said to be corrupted from *rent-roll*."] *Burill.*

1. (*Eng. Law.*) A roll on which the rents of a manor are registered; a rent-roll. *Whishaw.*
2. Sum paid as rent; aggregate of rent. *Smart.*

RĒNT-AR-RĒAR', *n.* Unpaid rent. *Blackstone.*

RĒNT'ACHARGE, *n.* (*Law.*) A rent reserved on a conveyance of land in fee-simple, or granted out of lands by deed; — so called because, by a

covenant or clause in the deed of conveyance, the land is charged with a distress for the payment of it; — also called *fee-farm rent*. *Burill.*

RĒNT'-DAY, *n.* The day for paying rent.

RĒNT'ER, *n.* 1. One who holds by paying rent; a lessee, a tenant. *Locke.*
2. One who rents; a lessor. *Cruik.*

RĒNT'ER, *v. a.* [*Fr. rentraire.*] [*i. RENTERED; pp. RENTERING, RENTERED.*]

1. To fine-draw; to sew together so that the seam is scarcely visible. *Ogilvie.*
2. To repair, as damaged tapestry, by working in new warp. *Wright.*

RĒNT'ER-ER, *n.* One who renters; a fine-drawer.

RĒN'TIER, *n.* [*Fr.*] A fund-holder. *Clarke.*

RĒNT'-ROLL, *n.* An account or roll of rents; a rental. *Bouvier.*

RĒNT'-SECK, *n.* (*Law.*) Barren rent; a rent reserved by deed, but without any clause of distress. *Burill.*

RĒNT'-SER-VICE, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) Rent reserved out of land held by fealty or other corporeal service; — so called from such service being incident to it. *Burill.*

RĒN'T-ENT, *a.* [*L. renuo, renuens, to nod back; re, again, back, and nuo, to nod.*] (*Anat.*) Applied to two muscles which serve to throw the head back. *Smart.*

RĒ-NŪMER-ATE, *v. a.* To recount. *Maunder.*

RĒ-NŪN-CH-Ā'TION (*re-nūn-she-ā'shun*) [*re-nūn-she-ā'shun, W. P. J. Ja.; re-nūn-shā'shun, S.; re-nūn-se-ā'shun, K. C. W.* — See **PRONUNCIATION**], *n.* [*L. renunciatio; It. rinunziatione; Sp. renunciacion; Fr. renouciation.*] The act of renouncing, disowning, or relinquishing; abnegation; recantation; abjuration.

"This term is usually employed to signify the abdication or giving up of one's country at the time of choosing another." *Bouvier.*

†**RĒN-VERSE'**, *v. a.* [*Fr. renverser.*] To reverse. "Whose shield he bears reversed." *Spenser.*

RĒN-VERSE', *a.* (*Her.*) Reverse; inverted; having the head downwards. *Crabb.*

†**RĒN-VERSE'MENT**, *n.* [*Fr.*] The act of reversing. *Stukely.*

RĒ-OB-TAIN', *v. a.* To obtain again. *Mir. for Mag.*

RĒ-OB-TAIN'ABLE, *a.* That may be obtained or procured again. *Sherwood.*

RĒ-ŪC'UP-PY, *v. a.* To occupy anew. *Waxtail.*

RĒ-ŪM'E-TER, *n.* [*Gr. ūmō, to flow, and mētrō, a measure.*] (*Elec.*) An instrument for ascertaining the presence and measuring the force of electrical currents; galvanometer; galvanoscope; — written also *rheometer*. *Lardner.*

RĒ-ŪPEN (*re-ūpn*), *v. a.* To open again. *Everett.*

RĒ-ŪP-ŌSH', *v. a.* To oppose again. *Browne.*

RĒ-ŪR-DĀIN', *v. a.* [*Fr. réordonner.*] To ordain again.

They did not pretend to reordain those that had been ordained by the new book in King Edward's time. *Burnet.*

RĒ-ŪR'DER, *v. a.* To order again. *Daniel.*

RĒ-ŪR-DI-NĀ'TION, *n.* A second ordination.

RĒ-ŪR-GAN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of reorganizing, or the state of being reorganized; a new organization. *Davis.*

RĒ-ŪR-GAN-IZE, *v. a.* To organize anew; to compose or arrange again. *Scott.*

RĒ-Ū-TRŌPE, *n.* [*Gr. ūrō, a current, and trōpōs, a turn, return, to turn.*] (*Elec.*) A term applied to instruments of various construction, for reversing the direction of an electric current; commutator; — written also *rheotrope*. *Lardner.*

RĒ-PĀC'IF-Y, *v. a.* To pacify again. *Daniel.*

RĒ-PĀCK', *v. a.* To pack again. *Smith.*

RĒ-PĀCK'ER, *n.* One who repacks. *Clarke.*

RĒ-PĀID', *i. & p. from repay.* Paid anew.

RĒ-PĀINT', *v. a.* To paint anew. *Reynolds.*

RĒ-PAIR' (*re-pār*), *v. a.* [*L. reparo; re, again, back, and paro, to prepare; It. riparare; Sp.*

reparar; Fr. réparer.] [*i. REPAIRED; pp. REPAIRING, REPAIRED.*]

1. To restore or make good after injury, dilapidation, or loss; to mend; to refit; to retrieve. *Milton.*

Heaven soon repairs her mural breach. *Milton.*
And to repair his numbers, thus impaired. *Milton.*

2. To make amends for; to redress.

Repair those violent harms that my two sisters
Have in thy reverence made. *Shak.*

3. † To recover. [*A Latinism.*] *Spenser.*

Syn.—See **RECOVER, REDRESS**.

RĒ-PAIR', *n.* Act of repaiing, or state of being repaired; restoration after injury, dilapidation, or loss; reparation; amends; redress.

These roads, that yet the Roman had asserted,
Beyond the weak repair of modern toil. *Thomson.*

RĒ-PAIR' (*re-pār*), *v. n.* To betake one's self; to resort; to go. "To the shades repair." *Pope.*

RĒ-PAIR', *n.* [*Fr. repaire, a den, a lair.*]

1. † A place of resort; an abode; a retreat. *Shak.*

That we could hear no news of his repair. *Shak.*

2. † An invitation. *British Pastors.*

3. The act of betaking one's self. "Their repair to their houses." *[R.] Clarendon.*

†**RĒ-PAIR'ABLE**, *a.* Repairable. *Cotgrave.*

RĒ-PAIR'ER, *n.* One who repairs; an amender.

†**RĒ-PAIR'MENT**, *n.* Reparation; repair. *Clarke.*

RĒ-PĀND', *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting leaves having an uneven, slightly sinuous margin. *Lindley.*

RĒ-PĀND'OUS, *a.* [*L. repandus.*] Bent upwards or backwards. *Browne.*

RĒP'AR-ABLE, *a.* [*L. reparabilis; It. riparabile; Sp. reparable; Fr. réparable.*] That may be repaired; retrievable. *Ep. Taylor.*

RĒP'AR-ABLEY, *ad.* In a manner to be repaired; so as to be repairable. *Johnson.*

RĒP'AR-Ā'TION, *n.* [*L. reparatio; It. riparazione; Sp. reparación; Fr. réparation.*]

1. The act of repairing, or the state of being repaired; restoration; renewal; repair. "The repair of the highways." *Arbutnot.*

2. That which is substituted to supply waste. *I saw at Verona the famous amphitheatre that, with a few modern reparations, has all the seats entire.* *Addison.*

3. Recompense or restitution, as for an injury or loss; indemnification; amends. *Bacon.*

I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what repair I am able. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See **RESTORATION**.

RĒ-PAR'ATIVE, *a.* Tending to repair; repairing; amending; restoring. *By. Taylor.*

RĒ-PAR'ATIVE, *n.* That which repairs, amends, or restores; restorative. *Wotton.*

†**RĒ-PAR'EL**, *n.* A change of apparel. "Send him a suit of *reparel*." *Beau. & Fl.*

RĒP-AR-TĒE', *n.* [*Fr. repartie, an answer; repartir, to divide, to deal out.*] A smart reply; a witty retort.

*A man renowned for repartie
Will seldom scruple to make free
With friendship's finest feeling.* *Cowper.*

Syn.—An answer is given to a question; a reply, to an objection; a repartie, to a jocular or witty observation; a retort, to a censure or reproach. A proper answer; a satisfactory reply; a witty repartie; a severe or angry retort. — See **ANSWER**.

RĒP-AR-TĒE', *v. n.* To make smart replies. "To argue, or repartee." *Prior.*

RĒ-PĀR-TI-MI-ĒN'TŌ, *n.* [*Sp.*] A partition or distribution, as of slaves; — an assessment of taxes. *Velasquez.*

RĒ-PĀR-TĪ'TION (*-ish'un*), *n.* A division into smaller parts; a second partition. *Maunder.*

RĒ-PĀSS' (*19*), *v. a.* [*Fr. repasser.*] To pass again; to pass or travel back. *Burke.*

We have passed and now repassed the sea. *Dryden.*

RĒ-PĀSS', *v. n.* To pass, go, or move back.

*Five girdles bind the skies: the torrid zone
Glow with the passing and repassing sun.* *Dryden.*

RĒ-PĀS'SAGE, *n.* Act of passing back. *Hackney.*

RĒ-PĀST', *n.* [*Fr. repas, from L. re, used intensively, and pastus, food; pasco, pastus, to feed.*]

L Food; victuals.
Go, and get me some *repast*;
I care not what, so it be wholesome food. *Shak.*

2. The act of taking food: — a meal.
Keep regular hours for *repast* and sleep. *Arbutnot.*
What neat *repast* shall feast us. *Milton.*

3. † Refreshment by sleep; repose. *Spenser.*

† RE-PAST', v. a. To feed; to feast. *Shak.*

RE-PAST', v. n. To take food; to feast. [*R.*] *Pope.*

† RE-PAST'URE (*re-past'yur*), *n.* Food; entertainment. *Shak.*

† RE-PÁ-TRÍ-ÁTE, v. a. [*L. repatrio, repatriatum*, to return to one's country; *re*, back, and *patria*, one's country; Old Fr. *repatrier*.] To restore to one's own home or country. *Cotgrave.*

† RE-PÁ-TRÍ-Á-TÍON, n. Return or restoration to one's country. *Wotton.*

RE-PÁY', v. a. [*Fr. repayer*.] [*i. REPAID; pp. REPAYING, REPAID.*]

1. To pay back; to refund; to reimburse.
To repay that money will be a biting affliction. *Shak.*

2. To make return or requital for; to requite; to recompense; to remunerate; to compensate.
I have fought well for Persia, and repaid
The benefit of birth with honest service. *Rowe.*

RE-PÁY', v. a. To pay again, as a debt. *Clarks.*

RE-PÁY'-Á-BLE, a. That is to be repaid. *Smart.*

RE-PÁY'-MENT, n. 1. Act of repaying. *Taylor.*
2. That which is repaid. *Arbutnot.*

Syn. — See **RETRIBUTION**.

RE-PÉAL' (re-pel'), *v. a.* [*Fr. rappeler*, to call back, from *L. re*, back, and *appello*, to call.] [*i. REPEALED; pp. REPEALING, REPEALED.*]

1. † To call back; to recall.
Cancel all grudge, *repeal* these home again. *Shak.*

2. To revoke, as a law; to abrogate; to annul.
By the common law, when a statute *repeals* another, and afterwards the *repealing* statute is itself *repealed*, the first is *revived*. *Bouvier.*

Syn. — See **ABOLISH, RECALL**.

RE-PÉAL', n. 1. † Recall, as from exile. *Shak.*
2. Act of repealing; abrogation, as of a law; revocation. *Davies.*

RE-PÉAL'-Á-BÍL'-Í-TY, n. The quality or the state of being repealable; repealableness. *Clarke.*

RE-PÉAL'-Á-BLE, a. That may be repealed. *Scott.*

RE-PÉAL'-Á-BLE-NÉSS, n. The quality of being repealable; repealability. *Wright.*

RE-PÉAL'-ER, n. 1. One who repeals. *Burke.*
2. An advocate for the repeal of the union of Ireland with England. *Daniel O'Connell.*

RE-PÉAL'-ING, p. a. That repeals or abrogates; revoking; annulling. *Bouvier.*

RE-PÉAT' (re-pet'), *v. a.* [*i. REPEATED; pp. REPEATING, REPEATED.*]

1. To do, perform, make, or utter again; to iterate.
He, through his power,
Creation could repeat. *Milton.*

2. To recite; to rehearse; to recapitulate.
I can repeat whole books that I have read, and poems of some selected friends, which I have liked to charge my memory with. *B. Jonson.*

3. To try or incur again. "I the danger will repeat." *Dryden.*

Syn. — To repeat, recite, rehearse, and recapitulate, all imply the going over again of any words or actions. We repeat what we hear spoken by another; we recite and rehearse events. Repeat words, acts, &c.; write a lesson or poetry; rehearse a tragedy; recapitulate the leading heads of a discourse; recapitulate evidence. Iterate is to repeat; reiterate, to repeat again and again.

RE-PÉAT', n. 1. A repetition. *Johnson.*
2. (*Mus.*) A character denoting that a part is to be repeated. *Brande.*

RE-PÉAT'-ED, p. a. Done, made, or uttered again; iterated.

RE-PÉAT'-ED-LÝ, ad. Over and over again; again and again. *Stephens.*

RE-PÉAT'-ER, n. 1. One who, or that which, repeats. *Bp. Taylor.*
2. A watch that strikes the hours, by pressing a spring. *Johnson.*

RE-PÉAT'-ING, p. a. That repeats; reiterating.
Repeating decimal, (*Math.*) a decimal in which the same figures occur in the same order, at successive and equal intervals. *Davies & Peck.*

RE-PÉAT'-ING-CÍR-CLE, n. An astronomical instrument by which the errors of graduation may be diminished in any degree, by repeating the observation, reading it off successively on different parts of the graduated limb, and taking the mean of the values thus found. *Hoblyn.*

† RE-PÉ-DÁ-TÍON, n. [*L. repedo*, to step back.] A going back; retrogression. *More.*

RE-PÉL', v. a. [*L. repello; re*, back, and *pello*, to drive; *It. repellere; Sp. repeler*.] [*i. REPELLED; pp. REPELLING, REPELLED.*] To drive, beat, or force back; to repulse; to resist; to withstand; to parry; to reject; to refuse; to rebuff. *Milton.*
All temptation to transgress *repel*.

Syn. — See **DEFEND, REFUSE**.

RE-PÉL', v. n. 1. To act with force in opposition to force impressed. *Newton.*
2. (*Med.*) To prevent such an afflux of fluid to a part as would raise it into a tumor. *Quincy.*

RE-PÉL'-LENCE, } n. The act of repelling; re-
RE-PÉL'-LEN-CY, } pulsion. *Bush.*

RE-PÉL'-LENT, n. (*Med.*) A medicine which, when applied to a tumefied part, disperses the fluids which rendered it tumid. *Dunglison.*

RE-PÉL'-LENT, a. Driving back; having power to repel. *Bp. Berkeley.*

RE-PÉL'-LER, n. One who, or that which, repels.

RE-PÉL'-LING, p. a. Driving back; causing repulsion; repellent.

RE-PÉNT', v. n. [*Fr. repentir*, from *L. peniteo*, to make repent, *penitet*, it repents me; *panis*, punio, to punish; *pena* (*Gr. ποινή*), punishment.] [*i. REPENTED; pp. REPENTING, REPENTED.*]

1. To feel pain or sorrow on account of something one has done or left undone; to feel remorse; to be penitent; to be sorry. *Dryden.*
Upon any deviation from virtue, every rational creature so deviating should condemn, reprove, and be sorry for every such deviation — that is, *repent* of it. *South.*

2. To have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life. "Nineveh *repented* at the preaching of Jonas." *Matt. xii. 41.*

RE-PÉNT', v. a. To remember with sorrow; to be penitent for; to be sorry for. "I will . . . repent my unlawful solicitation." *Shak.*
It was formerly used impersonally, and with the reciprocal pronoun. "It *repented* me that man was made." *Prior.* "No man *repented* him of his wickedness." *Jer. viii. 6.*

RE-PÉNT, a. [*L. repo, repens*, to creep.] Creeping, as a reptile, or a plant. *Brande. Gray.*

RE-PÉNT'-ANCE, n. [*Fr. repentance.*]

1. The act of repenting, or the state of being penitent; sorrow or pain for something done or left undone; penitence; contrition; compunction; remorse. *Law.*

2. Sorrow for sin such as produces amendment or newness of life.
The remorse which issues in reformation is true *repentance*. *Dr. Campbell.*
Repentance is a change of mind, or a conversion from sin to God; not some one bare act of change, but a lasting, durable state of new life, which is called *regeneration*. *Hutcheson.*

Syn. — *Repentance* is a general term implying sorrow for something done, especially for sin; and it supposes a change of conduct. *Penitence* and *contrition* imply sorrow for sin from a religious motive. *Compunction* denotes a pricking of conscience; and *remorse*, a more severe pricking of conscience, caused by enormous crimes.

RE-PÉNT'-ANT, a. [*Fr. repentant.*]

1. Sorrowful for what has been done, or for what has been left undone; penitent. *Bp. Horne.*

2. Expressing sorrow for past conduct or for sin. "Repentant tears." *Shak.*

RE-PÉNT'-ANT, n. One who repents; a penitent. "God is ready to forgive the *repentant*." *Lightf.*

† RE-PÉNT'-ANT-LÝ, ad. With repentance; penitently. *Grafton.*

RE-PÉNT'-ER, n. One who repents. *Donne.*

RE-PÉNT'-ING, n. The act of one who repents; repentance. *Hos. xi. 8.*

RE-PÉNT'-ING-LÝ, ad. With repentance; repentantly. *Sherwood.*

RE-PÉNT'-LESS, a. Devoid of repentance. *Oldham.*

RE-PÉO'-PLE (*re-pe'pl*), *v. a.* To people anew.

RE-PÉO'-PLING (*re-pe'pling*), *n.* The act of peopling anew. *Hale.*

RE-PER-CÜSS', v. a. [*L. repercutio, repercutus; re*, again, back, and *percutio*, to strike through and through.] To beat or drive back. *Bacon.*

RE-PER-CÜSS'ÍON (*re-per-küsh'un*), *n.* [*L. repercutio; It. ripercussione; Sp. repercussion; Fr. répercussion.*]

1. The act of beating or driving back; rebound; reverberation.
In echoes there is no new elision, but a *repercussion*. *Bacon.*

2. (*Mus.*) Frequent repetition of the same sound. *Moore.*

3. (*Med.*) The disappearance of a tumor or a cutaneous eruption in consequence of the application of a repellent. *Dunglison.*

RE-PER-CÜSS'ÍVE, a. [*It. ripercussivo; Sp. repersussivo; Fr. répercussif.*]

1. That drives back or causes reverberation.
And *repercussive* rocks renewed the sound. *Pattison.*

2. Driven back; rebounding; reverberating. "The *repercussive* roar." *Thomson.*

3. (*Med.*) † Repellent. *Bacon.*

† RE-PER-CÜSS'ÍVE, n. (*Med.*) A repellent. *Bacon.*

† REP-ER-TÍ'-TÍOUS (*rep-er-tish'us*), *a.* [*L. reperio, reperitus*, to find.] Found. *Bailey.*

REP-ER-TO-RÝ [*rep'er-tür-e*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ju. K. Sm. R. C. W. B.*; *re-per'to-re*, *E. Bailey, Ash*], *n.* [*L. repertorium; reperio, reperitus*, to find; *It. & Sp. repertorio; Fr. repertoire.*] A repository in which things are arranged so as to be easily found, as a book, an index, a register, &c.; a treasury; a magazine. *Burke.*
The abridgments . . . might serve for *repertories* to learned lawyers. *Bacon.*

REP-E-TÉND', n. [*L. repeto, repetendus*, to repeat.] (*Arith.*) That part of a circulating decimal which is continually repeated. *Da. & P.*

REP-E-TÍ'-TÍON (*rep-e-tish'un*), *n.* [*L. repetitio; It. ripetizione; Sp. repeticon; Fr. répétition.*]

1. The act of repeating, or the state of being repeated; iteration. *Arbutnot.*

2. Recital; rehearsal. *Hooker. Shak.*

3. (*Law.*) The recovery of money paid under a mistake of law. *Burrill.*
Principle of repetition, (*Astron.*) an invention of Borda, by which, in measuring the angular distance of two bodies, the error of graduation may be diminished to any degree, and the errors of observation, if sufficiently numerous, are made to balance and destroy one another. *Herschel.* — See **REPEATING CIRCLE**.

Syn. — *Repetition* and *iteration* commonly, though not always, consist of the same words; and they may be sometimes proper; *tautology* supposes a sameness of words, or the same idea in different words; and it is a vicious and needless *repetition*.

REP-E-TÍ'-TÍON-ÁL (*rep-e-tish'un-ál*), } *a.* Con-
REP-E-TÍ'-TÍON-Á-RÝ (*rep-e-tish'un-á-re*), } taining
repetition; repetitious. [*R.*] *Biblioth. Bibl.*

REP-E-TÍ'-TÍO'S (*rep-e-tish'us*), *a.* Using or containing repetition; repetitional. *Anderson.*
Addison is apt to be loose and *repetitious*. *N. A. Rev.*

REP-E-TÍ'-TÍO'S-NÉSS, n. The act or the habit of making repetitions. *Bib. Repertory.*

REP'E-TÍ'-TÍVE, a. Containing repetitions; repeating; repetitional. [*U.*] *Andrews Norton*

REP'E-TÍ'-TÖR, n. [*L.*] A private teacher in a German university. *Cent. Mag.*

RE-PÍNE', v. n. [*re* and *pine*.] [*i. REPINED; pp. REPINING, REPINED.*] To vex one's self; to be discontented; to fret; to murmur; to complain; — followed by *at* or *against* before an object.
Envy will grudge, *repining* at his woe. *Chaucer.*
The *slow* *repining* were the more *repined* against because they were assigned to the rebuilding of St. Paul's Church. *Clarendon.*

RE-PÍN'-ER, n. One who repines. *Bp. Hall.*

RE-PÍN'-ING, n. Act of one who repines. *Burnet.*

RE-PÍN'-ING-LÝ, ad. In a repining manner; with repining or murmuring. *Bp. Hall*

RE-PLÁCE', *v. a.* [Fr. *replacer*.] [*i.* REPLACED; *pp.* REPLACING, REPLACED.]

1. To place or put back again; to restore to a former place; to reinstate. "He was replaced in his government." Bacon.

The youths, removed for fear, The bowls, removed for cheer. Dryden.

2. (*Crystallography*.) To take the place of; to be exchanged for; to be substituted for, or instead of.

The power of isomorphous bodies to replace each other in compounds was regarded as a law of nature. Graham.

RE-PLÁCE, *v. a.* To put in a new place; to place or locate again; to place anew.

His gods put themselves under his protection to be replaced in their promised faith. Dryden.

RE-PLÁCE-MENT, *n.* 1. Act of replacing. *Qu. Rev.*

2. (*Crystallography*.) A taking the place of; exchange of places; substitution.

This capability of mutual replacement, without change of form, has been traced to a similarity of form in the replacing substance. Dana.

RE-PLÁČ'ING, *p. a.* Taking the place of. Dana.

RE-PLÁČ'ING, *n.* The act of one who replaces; replacement. Smart.

RE-PLÁIT', *v. a.* To plait or fold again; to fold, as one part many times over another. Dryden.

RE-PLÁNT', *v. a.* [Fr. *replanter*.] To plant anew.

RE-PLÁNT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be replanted.

RE-PLÁN-TÁ'TION, *n.* The act of planting again.

The replantation of that beautiful image. Halliwell.

RE-PLÉAD', *v. n.* To plead again. Bouvier.

RE-PLÉAD'ER, *n.* (*Law*.) A second pleading; a pleading over again. Blackstone.

RE-PLÉN'ISH, *v. a.* [Old Fr. *replenir*; *repleni*, full, replete, from L. *repleo*, to fill; *plenus*, full.] [*i.* REPLENISHED; *pp.* REPLENISHING, REPLENISHED.]

1. To supply with any thing in plenty or abundance; to fill; to stock. "Multiply and replenish the earth." Gen. i. 28.

The woods replenished with deer, and the plains with fowl. Dryden.

2. To fulfill; to complete; to accomplish; to finish; to consummate; to perfect. Shak.

The most replenished sweet work of nature. Shak.

RE-PLÉN'ISH, *n.* To recover former fullness.

The humors will not replenish so soon. Bacon.

RE-PLÉN'ISH-ER, *n.* One who replenishes.

RE-PLÉN'ISH-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of replenishing.

2. That which replenishes; a supply. Cowper.

RE-PLÉTE', *a.* [L. *repletus*; *repleo*, to fill up; *re*, again, and *pleo*, to fill; *It.* & *Sp.* *repleto*; *Fr.* *replet*.] Filled to overflowing; completely full; full. "Words replete with guile." Milton.

Replete with clover-grass and foodful shrub. Phillips.

RE-PLÉTE'NESS, *n.* Fullness; repletion. Scott.

RE-PLÉ'TION, *n.* [L. *repletio*; *It.* *replezione*; *Sp.* *replecion*; *Fr.* *repletion*.]

1. The state of being replete, or completely full; exuberant fullness; surfeit. Bacon.

The stomach should never be filled to a sense of uneasy repletion. Dr. Hallam.

2. (*Med.*) Superabundance of blood in the system or in any part of it; plethora. Dunglison.

RE-PLÉ'TIVE, *a.* That makes replete; replenishing; filling. [R.] Colgrave.

RE-PLÉ'TIVE-LY, *ad.* So as to be filled. "Not in the body repletively." Sum. of Du Bartas.

RE-PLÉV'I-A-BLE, *a.* [Law L. *replegiabilis*.] That may be replevied. Johnson.

RE-PLÉV'IN, *n.* [Law L. *replevina*, from Law Fr. *replevir*, to take back on pledge.] (*Law*.) A personal action which lies to recover possession of goods wrongfully taken:—anciently, bail. Burdett.

Replevin was originally the peculiar remedy in cases of wrongful distress, but it may now be brought in all cases of unlawful taking. The word is said to have originally meant a redelivery of the pledge, or thing taken in distress, to the owner, upon his giving security to try the right of distress. But its radical meaning seems to have rather been a redelivery on pledge; and this supposition is confirmed by its ancient use in the sense of bail. Burdett.

RE-PLÉV'IN, *v. a.* To replevy. Hudibras.

RE-PLÉV'IN-SÁ-BLE, *a.* Repleviable. [R.] Hale.

RE-PLÉV'Y, *v. a.* [Law L. *replegio*, *replegiare*;

Law Fr. *replevir*; *re*, back, and *plevir*, to pledge; *plevi*, a pledge.] [*i.* REPLEVIED; *pp.* REPLEVING, REPLEVIED.] (*Law*.) To take or get back on a writ of replevin, as goods unlawfully taken:—anciently, to bail. Bouvier.

RE-PLÉV'Y, *n.* (*Law*.) Replevin. Junius.

RE-PL'LI-CÁ, *n.* [*It.* (*Paint.*) A copy of a picture taken by the hand of the same master that executed the original. Fairholt.

RE-PL'LI-CÁNT, *n.* One who makes a reply. Ch. Ob.

RE-PL'LI-CÁTE, *a.* [L. *replico*, *replicatus*, to fold back; *re*, again, back, and *placo*, to fold.] (*Bot.*) Noting leaves in vernation, and parts of the flower in estivation, which have the upper part curved back and applied to the lower. Lindley.

RE-PL'LI-CÁTE, *n.* (*Mus.*) A repetition. Burney.

RE-PL'LI-CÁT-ED, *a.* Replicate. Pennant.

RE-PL'LI-CÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *replicatio*; *It.* & *Sp.* *replica*; *Fr.* *replique*.—See REPLY.]

1. A rolling back again; rebound or repercussion, as of sound; reverberation. Shak.

2. An answer; a reply; a response. Broomer.

3. (*Law*.) The plaintiff's answer to the defendant's plea. Blackstone.

To the replication the defendant may rejoin, or put in an answer called a rejoinder, upon which the defendant may rebut, and the plaintiff answer him by a sur-rebutter; which pleas, replications, sur-rejoinders, rebutters, and sur-rebutters answer to the acceptio, replicatio, duplicatio, triplicatio, and quadruplicatio of the Roman laws. Blackstone.

RE-PLI'ER, *n.* One who replies or answers. Bacon.

RE-PLUM, *n.* [L. *replum*, a door-case.] (*Bot.*) The persistent frame of certain pods, as of prickly poppy and cress, after the valves fall away. Gray.

RE-PLÝ' (re-plí'), *v. n.* [L. *replico*, to fold or turn back, to make a replication or reply in law; *re*, again, back, and *placo*, to fold; *It.* *replicare*; *Sp.* *replicar*; *Fr.* *répliquer*.] [*i.* REPLIED; *pp.* REPLYING, REPLIED.] To make a return to an answer; to speak or write in answer or return to something written or spoken; to respond; to answer; to rejoin.

O man, who art thou that repliest against God? Rom. ix. 20.

Syn.—See ANSWER.

RE-PLÝ', *v. a.* To return for an answer.

The tempter stood, nor had what to reply. Milton.

Eurydice the rocks and river-banks replied. Dryden.

RE-PLÝ', *n.* A return to an answer; something said or written in answer or return to what is said or written by another; an answer. Shak.

Syn.—See REPARTEE.

RE-PÓL'ISH, *v. a.* [Fr. *repolir*.] To polish again.

RE-PÓNE', *v. a.* [L. *repono*.] To replace. [Scot-land.] Jamieson.

RE-PÓRT', *v. a.* [L. *reporto*, to bring back; *re*, back, and *porto*, to bring; *It.* *rapportare*; *Fr.* *rapporter*.] [*i.* REPORTED; *pp.* REPORTING, REPORTED.]

1. To bear or bring back, as an answer, or an account of something.

2. To make to return or rebound, as sound; to give or send back; to reverberate. [R.] Donne.

In Tintern is a church, with windows only from above, that reports the voice thirteen times, if you stand by the close end wall over against the door. Bacon.

3. To give an account of; to relate; to tell.

They reported his good deeds before me. Neh. vi. 19.

4. To tell or relate from one to another; to spread or to noise by popular rumor. Shak.

It is reported among the heathen, and Gashmu saith it that thou and the Jews think to rebel. Neh. vi. 6.

5. To speak of or mention, as to character;—commonly used with *of*.

A widow well reported of for good works. 1 Tim. v. 10.

We be slanderously reported. Rom. iii. 18.

6. To record or take down in writing; as,

"To report an oration or a speech."

RE-PÓRT', *v. n.* To make or bring in a report or statement, as a legislative committee. Craig.

RE-PÓRT', *n.* 1. An account, statement, or relation returned.

From Thebes sent as spies to make report. Waller.

2. Rumor; common or popular fame.

Speak ye of report, or did ye see Just cause of dread, that makes ye doubt so sore? Spenser.

3. Repute; reputation. "Evil report and good report." 2 Cor. vi. 8.

Cornelius was of good report among the Jews. Acts x. 22.

4. Sound; noise; repercussion; explosion; discharge. "The report of an ordnance." Bacon.

The lashing billows make a long report, And beat her sides. Dryden.

5. A record, account, or statement in writing of a speech, oration, &c.

6. (*Law*.) An account or relation of a case judicially argued and determined, including a statement of the facts of the case, the arguments of counsel, and the opinion of the court, expressing the reasons for the judgment or decision. Blackstone.

"The reports of judicial decisions now constitute, both in Great Britain and the United States, a principal and most authoritative source of municipal law." Burdett.

7. (*Legislation*.) A statement made by a legislative committee, of facts into which they were charged to inquire. Bouvier.

RE-PÓRT'ER, *n.* 1. One who reports or gives an account; a relater. Shak.

2. One who records or takes down in writing the words of a speaker or orator. Simmonds.

3. (*Law*.) A person who draws up a report or statement of cases decided by a court. Blackstone.

† RE-PÓRT'ING-LÝ, *ad.* By report or common fame. Shak.

RE-PÓR-TÓ'RÍ-AL, *a.* Relating to a reporter. [R.]

The reportorial corps of a newspaper. N. Y. Tribune.

RE-PÓ'SAL, *n.* 1. The act of reposing. Shak.

2. That on which one reposes. "His chief pillow and reposal." Burton.

† RE-PÓ'SANCE (re-pó'sans), *n.* Reliance. J. Hall.

RE-PÓSE', *v. a.* [L. *repono*, *repositus*, to place again, to lay up; *re*, again, back, and *pono*, to place; *It.* *riposare*; *Sp.* *reposar*; *Fr.* *reposer*.] [*i.* REPOSED; *pp.* REPOSING, REPOSED.]

1. To lay or place up; to lodge; to reposit.

Pebbles, reposed in those cliffs among the earth. Woodward.

2. To lay or place at rest; to refresh by rest.

After the toil of battle, to repose Your wearied virtue. Milton.

3. To put or place with security or confidence.

I repose upon your management what is dearest to me—my fame. Dryden.

RE-PÓSE', *v. n.* 1. To be or to lie at rest; to recline in order to rest:—to rest; to sleep.

If you be pleased, retire into my cell, And there repose. Shak.

2. To rest in confidence;—with *on* or *upon*.

Upon whose faith and honor I repose. Shak.

Syn.—See SLEEP.

RE-PÓSE', *n.* 1. Sleep; rest; quiet; quietude; ease. "Good night, and good repose." Shak.

2. (*F. Arts.*) The harmony observed when the subject is not divided into too many unconnected parts, or when nothing glares, either in the shade, light, or coloring. Brande.

RE-PÓ'S'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being at rest or in repose; repose. Trans. of Boccacini.

RE-PÓ'S'IT (re-pó's'it), *v. a.* [L. *repono*, *repositus*.] [*i.* REPOSITED; *pp.* REPOSITING, REPOSITED.]

To place, as for safety or preservation; to lay up; to lodge; to deposit.

Others reposit their young in holes, and secure themselves also therein. Derham.

RE-PÓ-S'ITION (re-pó-s'ish'un), *n.* [L. *repositio*.]

1. The act of repositing, as riches. Bp. Hall.

2. The act of replacing. "The reposition of the luxated shoulder." Wiseman.

RE-PÓ'S'IT-TO-RÝ, *n.* [L. *repositorium*; *It.* *ripostiglio*; *Sp.* *repositorio*.] A place where any thing is laid up or reposit for safety or preservation; a depository. Locke.

RE-PÓ'S'S'ESS (re-pó-z's's), *v. a.* To possess again. "To repossess those lands." Shak.

RE-PÓ'S'S'ES'SION (re-pó-z's'sh'un), *n.* A new or second possession. Raleigh.

RE-PÓUR', *v. a.* To pour anew. Mir. for Mag.

RE-PRÉ-HÉND', *v. a.* [L. *reprehendo*; *re*, again, back, and *prehendo*, to seize; *It.* *riprendere*; *Sp.* *repender*; *Fr.* *repréhends*.] [*i.* REPREHENDED; *pp.* REPREHENDING, REPREHENDED.]

1. To reprove; to chide; to reproach; to rebuke; to reprimand; to censure; to blame.
Pardon me for reprehending thee. Shak.
 2. † To find fault with, as a thing. "This color will be reprehended." *Bacon.*
 3. To accuse or charge with, as a fault; — followed by *of* before the object.
Aristippus, being reprehended of luxury. Bacon.
RĒP-RĒ-HĒND'ER, n. One who reprehends.
RĒP-RĒ-HĒN'SI-BLE, a. [L. *reprehensibilis*; It. *riprensibile*; Sp. *reprensible*; Fr. *repréhensible*.] Deserving reprehension; blamable; culpable; censurable; reprobable. *Horsley.*
RĒP-RĒ-HĒN'SI-BLE-NĒSS, n. Blamableness; culpableness; reprobableness. *Bailey.*
RĒP-RĒ-HĒN'SI-BLY, ad. In a reprehensible manner; blamably; culpably. *Johnson.*
RĒP-RĒ-HĒN'SION (rĕp-rĕ-hĕn'-shun), *n.* [L. *reprehensio*; It. *ripreensione*; Sp. *reprension*; Fr. *repréhension*.] Open blame or censure; reproof; reprimand; rebuke; reproach. *Bacon.*
Syn. — See CORRECTION, REPROOF.
RĒP-RĒ-HĒN'SIVE, a. [Fr. *repréhensif*.] Containing reproof; reprehensory. *South.*
RĒP-RĒ-HĒN'SIVE-LY, ad. With reprehension.
RĒP-RĒ-HĒN'SO-RY, a. Containing reproof; reprehensive; censorious. *Johnson.*
RĒP-RĒ-ŠĒNT', v. a. [L. *repræsentō*; *re*, again, and *præsentō*, to place before, to present; *præsent*, present; It. *ripræsentare*; Sp. *representar*; Fr. *représenter*.] [i. REPRESENTED; pp. REPRESENTING, REPRESENTED.]
 1. To exhibit by likeness or resemblance.
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac representing the heavenly fires. Milton.
 2. To set forth or exhibit in words; to show by argument, statement, or narration; to describe; to portray; to depict; to delineate.
This bank is thought the greatest load on the Genoeese, and the managers of it have been represented as a second kind of senate. Addison.
 3. To show or exhibit dramatically. "The tragedy was represented very skilfully." *Johnson.*
 4. To fill or supply the place of; to stand for vicariously; to act as a substitute for. "The Parliament represents the people." *Johnson.*
A plenipotentiary represents the sovereign or the state which delegates him at a foreign court. Brande.
RĒP-RĒ-ŠĒNT'A-BLE, a. That may be represented. *Coleridge.*
† RĒP-RĒ-ŠĒNT'ANCE, n. Representation. *Donne.*
RĒP-RĒ-ŠĒNT'ANT, a. [It. *rapresentante*.] Representing; having vicarious power. *Latham.*
† RĒP-RĒ-ŠĒNT'ANT, n. [Fr. *représentant*.] A representative. *Watson.*
RĒP-RĒ-ŠĒN-TĀ'TION, n. [L. *repræsentatio*; It. *rapresentazione*; Sp. *representacion*; Fr. *représentation*.]
 1. The act of representing, or the state of being represented; delineation; show.
 2. That which represents or exhibits; likeness; semblance; image; model.
If images are worshipped, it must be as gods, . . . or as representations of God. Stillwater.
 3. Description or exhibition in words. "The representation of the present peril." *Brande.*
 4. The act of representing, or supplying the place of, others, as in a legislative body. *Burke.*
 5. A body of representatives. *Wright.*
 6. Public exhibition; a spectacle. *Rymer.*
Syn. — See MODEL, SHOW.
RĒP-RĒ-ŠĒN-TĀ'TION-A-RY, a. Pertaining to, or implying representation; representative.
An hereditary, associated, representational system. Young.
RĒP-RĒ-ŠĒNT'A-TĪVE, a. [Fr. *représentatif*.]
 1. Representing something; exhibiting a similitude; symbolical; figurative.
They . . . own the legal sacrifices, though representative, to be proper and real. Atterbury.
 2. Bearing the character or the power of another; supplying the place of another. "A body representative of the people." *Swift.*
RĒP-RĒ-ŠĒNT'A-TĪVE, n. 1. One who, or that which, represents or exhibits; a likeness.
A statue of Rumor whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the representative of credulity. Addison.

2. One who represents, or supplies the place of another or others; a substitute; a deputy.
A representative of a deceased person . . . is one who is executor or administrator of the person described. Bouvier.
 3. A member of a legislative body. *Blackstone.*
 4. A member of the lower branch of a legislative body, commonly called the *House of Representatives*. [U. S.] *Bouvier.*
Syn. — Representative, delegate, and deputy, all denote persons or officers chosen to act for others in some political or legislative body. *Delegate* is also used for a person sent to an ecclesiastical body. A *representative* to Congress, a *delegate* to a legislative body or to an ecclesiastical council; a *deputy* to a public assembly; a *commercial agent*.
RĒP-RĒ-ŠĒNT'A-TĪVE-LY, ad. By representation; vicariously. *Barrow.*
RĒP-RĒ-ŠĒNT'A-TĪVE-NĒSS, n. The state of being representative. *Spectator.*
RĒP-RĒ-ŠĒNT'ER, n. One who represents; a representative. *Browne.*
RĒP-RĒ-ŠĒNT'MĒNT, n. Representation. *Taylor.*
RĒ-PRĒSS', v. a. [L. *reprimo*, *repressus*; *re*, again, back, and *primo*, to press; It. *reprimere*; Sp. *reprimir*; Fr. *reprimer*.] [i. REPRESSed; pp. REPRESSING, REPRESSed.]
 1. To press or force back; to restrain; to check.
Such kings Favor the innocent, repress the bold. Waller.
 2. To put down; to suppress; to subdue; to quell; to crush: — to calm; to quiet; to appease.
Some . . . endeavored to set up the sedition again, but they were speedily repressed. Haywood.
Syn. — See APPEASE, RESTRAIN.
RĒ-PRĒSS'ER, n. One who represses. *Sherwood.*
RĒ-PRĒSS'ION (rĕ-prĕsh'-un), *n.* [It. *ripressione*; Sp. *repression*; Fr. *ripression*.] The act of repressing or subduing; suppression. *Burnet.*
RĒ-PRĒS'SIVE, a. Having power or tendency to repress; repressing. *Horsley.*
RĒ-PRĒS'SIVE-LY, ad. By repression. *Allen.*
† RĒ-PRĒV'AL, n. Reprieve. *Overbury.*
RĒ-PRĒV'E' (rĕ-prĕv'), v. a. [Fr. *reprandre*, *repris*, to take back, from L. *reprĕhendo*. — See REPREHEND.] [i. REPRIEVED; pp. REPRIEVING, REPRIEVED.]
 1. To respite after sentence of death.
Having been condemned for his part in the late rebellion, his majesty had been pleased to reprove him. Addison.
 2. To grant a respite to from any evil.
Company, though it may reprove a man from his melancholy, yet cannot secure him from his conscience. South.
RĒ-PRĒV'E' (rĕ-prĕv'), n. 1. A suspension, for a certain time, of the execution of a sentence of death on a criminal. *Shak.*
The morning Sir John Iloham was to die, a reprieve was sent to suspend the execution for three days. Clarendon.
 2. Respite from any evil. *Denham.*
Syn. — *Reprieve* and *respite* both imply a release from some burden or trouble. A criminal gains from the government a *reprieve* from punishment. A *respite* from toil or suffering may come as a matter of course.
RĒP-RĒ-MĀND', v. a. [Fr. *reprimander*, from L. *reprĕhendo*, to reprehend, or *reprimō*, to repress.] [i. REPRIMANDED; pp. REPRIMANDING, REPRIMANDED.] To reprove; to chide; to reprehend; to rebuke; to censure; to admonish.
Germanicus was severely reprimanded by Tiberius for travelling into Egypt without his permission. Ardenknot.
Syn. — See ADMONISH.
RĒP-RĒ-MĀND, n. [Fr. *reprimande*.]
 1. Reproof; reprehension; rebuke; censure; blame; admonition. *Addison.*
 2. Censure pronounced by a public officer against an offender. *Bouvier.*
Syn. — See ADMONITION, REPROOF.
RĒ-PRĒNT', v. a. [i. REPRINTED; pp. REPRINTING, REPRINTED.] To print again or anew; to make a new impression of. *South.*
RĒ-PRĒNT, n. A reimpression or new edition, as of a book; — often restricted to the republication in one country of a work originally printed in another. *Todd. Scott.*
RĒ-PRĒ'SAL, n. [It. *ripræsentia*, *ripræsentia*; Sp. *representa*; Fr. *représentation*.]

1. (Law.) The retaking or repossessing one's self of that which has been unjustly taken by another; recaption: — a taking of one thing in satisfaction for another: — the capture or seizure by one nation of property belonging to another, by way of retaliation or indemnification for robbery or injury committed by the latter on the former. *Blackstone. Burrill.*
Syn. — *Reprisals* are made either by embargo, in which case it is the act of the state, or by letters of marque and reprisal, in which case it is the act of the citizen authorized by the government. The property seized, in making *reprisals*, is preserved while there is any hope of obtaining satisfaction or justice; as soon as that hope disappears, it is confiscated, and then the *reprisal* is complete. *Bouvier.*
 2. Something seized or done by way of retaliation for wrong or injury; retaliation. *Dorset.*
Letters of marque and reprisal. See LETTER, and MARQUE.
Syn. — See RETALIATION.
RĒ-PRĒZE', n. [It. *riprisa*; Fr. *reprise*.]
 1. † A taking or seizure by way of retaliation; reprisal. *Dryden.*
 2. Deductions or payments out of the value of lands, as rent-charges, annuities, &c. *Brande.*
† RĒ-PRĒZE', v. a. [Fr. *reprandre*, *repris*, from L. *reprĕhendo*.]
 1. To take back; to recover. *Howell.*
 2. To recompense; to repay. *Grunt.*
RĒ-PRĒZE', v. a. To prize anew. *Burke.*
RĒ-PRŌACH' (rĕ-prŏch'), v. a. [It. *rimproverare*, *rimprocciare*; Sp. *reprochar*; Fr. *reprŏcher*. — From Fr. *proche* (L. *proximus*), near. *Sammer.* — From L. *probo*, to reprove. *Duchat.*] [i. REPROACHED; pp. REPROACHING, REPROACHED.] To charge with any thing shameful or dishonorable; to accuse; to censure; to blame; to upbraid; to condemn; to reprove; to discredit; to disparage; to revile; to vilify.
My heart shall not reproach me so long as I live. Job xxvii. 6.
Syn. — See DISCREDIT, DISPARAGE, REVILE.
RĒ-PRŌACH' (rĕ-prŏch'), n. [Fr. *reproche*.]
 1. The act of reproaching; censure; reproof; upbraiding; condemnation; blame.
A man's first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own merit, his next, to escape the censures of the world. Addison.
 2. Infamy; shame; disgrace; obloquy; opprobrium. "Give not thine heritage to reproach." *Jarl ii. 17.*
 3. That which causes shame or disgrace; an object of censure or contempt.
We are become a reproach to our neighbors. Pa. lxxix. 4.
Syn. — *Reproach*, *obloquy*, and *contumely*, all imply contemptuous or angry treatment. *Reproach* and *obloquy* are either deserved or undeserved; *contumely* is undeserved. Base conduct is a ground of reproach and shame; it exposes the offender to obloquy and censure, and, if very base, even to infamy. Foul reproach; deserved obloquy, opprobrium, or censure; abusive but undeserved contumely.
RĒ-PRŌACH'A-BLE, a. [Fr. *reprŏachable*.]
 1. Worthy of reproach; censurable. *Johnson.*
 2. † Expressing reproach, reproachful. *Elyot.*
RĒ-PRŌACH'A-BLE-NĒSS, n. The quality of being reproachable. *Bailey.*
RĒ-PRŌACH'ER, n. One who reproaches. *Browne.*
RĒ-PRŌACH'FUL, a. 1. Containing or expressing reproach; upbraiding; opprobrious; abusive; scurrilous. "Reproachful words." *Shak.*
 2. Bringing reproach or censure; shameful; vile. "A reproachful life." *Milton.*
Syn. — *Reproachful* language may sometimes be properly used as applied to persons guilty of gross offenses; but *scurrilous*, *abusive*, or *insolent* language is always improper.
RĒ-PRŌACH'FUL-LY, ad. 1. With reproach; upbraidingly; opprobriously. "To speak reproachfully." *1 Tim. v. 14.*
 2. Shamefully; disgracefully. *Johnson.*
RĒ-PRŌACH'FUL-NĒSS, n. The quality of being reproachful. *Scott.*
RĒ-PRŌ-BATE, a. 1. Not enduring proof or trial, found to be adulterated when subjected to proof; base; rejected; discarded; reprobated. "Reprobate silver." *Jer. vi. 30.*
 2. Lost to virtue or grace; abandoned; depraved. "A reprobate mind." *Rom. i. 28.*
Syn. — See ABANDONED.

RĒP'RO-BATE, *n.* One lost to virtue or grace; one abandoned to wickedness or sin; an abandoned or depraved wretch; a villain. *Bp. Taylor.*
A reprobate, a villain, a traitor to the king, and the most unworthy man that ever lived. *Ruleigh.*

RĒP'RO-BATE, *v. a.* [*L. reprobo, reprobatus; re, again, back, and proba, to prove; It. reprobare; Sp. reprobar.*] [*l. REPROBATED; pp. REPROBATING, REPROBATED.*]

1. To disapprove; to disallow; to reject; to discard; to condemn; to censure.

Such an answer as this is *reprobated* and disallowed of in law. *Juliffe.*

2. To abandon to hopeless ruin or destruction.

Who, either without respect to any degree of amendment, is supposed to be elected to eternal bliss, or, without respect to sin, to be irreversibly *reprobated*. *Hammond.*

RĒP'RO-BATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being reprobate; wickedness; depravity. *Bailey.*

RĒP'RO-BAT-ER, *n.* One who reprobrates. *Noble.*

RĒP'RO-BĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. reprobatio; It. reprobazione; Sp. reprobacion; Fr. réprobation.*]

1. The act of reprobing or the state of being reprobated; condemnation; censure.

Set a brand of reprobation on clipped poetry and coin. *Dryden.*

2. (*Theol.*) The act of consigning, or the state of being consigned, by the absolute and free act of God to eternal punishment;—opposed to election. *Hammond. Buck. Eden.*

RĒP'RO-BĀ'TION-ER, *n.* One who holds to reprobation of the non-elect. *South.*

RĒP'RO-BĀ'TIVE, *a.* That reprobrates; condemning in strong terms; criminality. [*R.*] *Maunder.*

RĒ-PRŌ-DŪCE', *v. a.* To produce again or anew.

RĒ-PRŌ-DŪC'ER, *n.* One who produces anew.

RĒ-PRŌ-DŪC'TION, *n.* [*It. riproduzione; Sp. reproducción; Fr. reproduction.*]

1. The act or the power of producing anew.

2. That which is reproduced. *Smart.*

3. Generation. *Dunghlison.*

RĒ-PRŌ-DŪC'TIVE, *a.* That reproduces; re-producing; producing, or pertaining to reproduction. *Lyell.*

RĒ-PRŌ-MŪL'GĀTE, *v. a.* To promulgate again; to republish. *Clarke.*

RĒ-PRŌM-ŪL-GĀ'TION, *n.* A second promulgation. *Ec. Rev.*

RĒ-PRŌŌP', *n.* 1. Blame to the face; reprehension; rebuke; censure; reprimand. *Shak.*

Those best can bear *reproof* who merit praise. *Pope.*

2. † Confutation; disproof. *Shak.*

Syn.—*Reproof, reprehension, rebuke, and reprimand*, are all expressive of disapprobation of something that has been done, and are personal, being addressed to individuals inferior in age or station. *Censure* has less of personality, as a public man or a public body, or their acts, may be censured by individuals or in the newspapers. A *reproof* is administered by a parent to his child, by a master to his servant. *Rebuke* is a stronger term than *reproof*, and is administered at the time of the commission of the offence. *Reprehension* is a more general term than *reproof*, and persons of all ages and stations are liable to it. *Reprimand* is an official act, and is administered to a subordinate by one who is invested with authority. *Remonstrance* and *expostulation* are more argumentative than the other words, and imply an attempt to dissuade the object from some action or proceeding. A *remonstrance* is commonly addressed to a superior or to a public body; an *expostulation*, to an equal or inferior. It may be said, "His conduct deserves *censure*; for he acted as he did in spite of the *remonstrances*, or *expostulations* of his friends."—See **ADMONITION, ANIMADVERSION, REPREHENSION.**

RĒ-PRŌV'ABLE, *a.* Deserving reproof; blamable; censurable; reprehensible. *Bp. Taylor.*

RĒ-PRŌV'ABLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being reprovable. *Dr. Allen.*

RĒ-PRŌV'ABLEY, *ad.* In a reprovable manner.

RĒ-PRŌV'AL, *n.* The act of reproving; reproof; admonition. *Gent. Mag.*

RĒ-PRŌVE', *v. a.* [*L. reprobo, to reject, to condemn; re, again, back, and proba, to prove; It. rimproverare; Sp. reprobar; Fr. riprouver.*] [*l. REPROVED; pp. REPROVING, REPROVED.*]

1. To condemn; to blame; to reprehend; to reprimand; to chide; to censure; to rebuke.

He that *reproves* a scorner getteth . . . shame. *Prov. ix. 7.*

2. † To disprove; to refute; to confute.

Reprove my allegation, if you can. *Shak.*
To reprove of, to blame or censure for. "To *reprove* one of laziness." *Carew.*

Syn.—See **ADMONISH.**

RĒ-PRŌV'ER, *n.* One who reproves. *Locke.*

RĒ-PRŌV'ING-LY, *ad.* In a reproving manner.

RĒ-PRŪNE', *v. a.* To prune again. *Etelyn.*

RĒP'—SĪL-VER, *n.* Formerly, in England, money paid by servile tenants to their lords, to be quit of the service of reaping his grain. *Smart.*

RĒP-TĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. reptatio; repto, to creep; Fr. reptation.*] The act of creeping or crawling, as a serpent. *Brande.*

RĒP'TILE [*rĕp'til*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. Wr.*; *rĕp'til*, *Ja. C.*], *n.*

1. (*Zoöl.*) A cold-blooded vertebrate animal which moves on its belly, or by means of short legs.—See **ANIMAL.** *Brande.*

2. The reptiles constitute the order *Reptilia* of Cuvier, and embrace the creatures usually known as crocodiles, lizards, turtles, tortoises, frogs, toads, and serpents. *Eng. Cyc.*

3. One who resembles a creeping animal; a mean, grovelling, sordid wretch. *Warburton.*

RĒP'TILE, *a.* [*L. reptilis; repto, rept, to crawl; It. reptile; Sp. reptil; Fr. reptile.*]

1. Moving on the belly, or with small legs; creeping; crawling. *Thomson.*

2. Grovelling; mean; vile. *Burke.*

RĒP-TĪL'I-A, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The third class of vertebrate animals in Cuvier's classification; reptiles.—See **ANIMAL**, and **REPTILE.**

RĒP-TĪL'I-AN, *a.* Relating to the *Reptilia*, or reptiles. *Silliman.*

RĒ-PŪB'LIC, *n.* [*L. respublica; res, a thing, an affair, and publicus, publica, public; It. repubblica; Sp. republica; Fr. république.*]

1. That form of government of a state, in which the supreme power is vested in the people, or in representatives elected by the people; a commonwealth; a democracy.

2. A *republic* may be either a democracy or an aristocracy. In the former, the supreme power is vested in the whole body of the people, or in representatives elected by the people; in the latter, it is vested in a nobility, or a privileged class of comparatively a small number of persons. *Brande.*

3. The common interest; the public. [*R.*]

And life, state, glory, all they gain,
Count the *republic's*, not their own. *B. Jonson.*

Republic of letters, the whole body of people who apply themselves to study and learning, or to literature and science.

Syn.—In a well-constituted *republic* the government is administered by representatives chosen by the people, as in the United States; in a *democracy*, by the people in a body, as in some of the ancient states of Greece;—in an *aristocracy*, the power is possessed by the nobles or a privileged class of persons, as was formerly the case in the *republics* of Genoa and Venice.—See **EMPIRE.**

RĒ-PŪB'LIC-AN, *a.* Pertaining to, or consonant with, a republic; democratic. "*Republican government.*" *Montesquieu.*

RĒ-PŪB'LIC-AN, *n.* One who favors or prefers a republican government; a democrat. *Addison.*

RĒ-PŪB'LIC-AN-ISM, *n.* Attachment to a republican form of government; republican principles; democracy. *Burke.*

RĒ-PŪB'LIC-AN-IZE, *v. a.* To render republican; to convert to republican principles. *M. Young.*

RĒ-PŪB'LIC-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. A second or new publication of a printed work. *Todd.*

2. The reprint in one country of a work published in another.—See **REPRINT.** *Scott.*

3. (*Law.*) A second publication of a will. *Burwill.*

RĒ-PŪB'LISH, *v. a.* To publish anew. *Mountagu.*

RĒ-PŪB'LISH-ER, *n.* One who republishes.

RĒ-PŪD'I-A-BLE, *a.* That may be repudiated or rejected; fit to be rejected. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

RĒ-PŪD'I-ĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. repudio, repudiatus; It. ripudiare; Sp. repudiar; Fr. ripudier.*] [*l. REPUDIATED; pp. REPUDIATING, REPUDIATED.*]

1. To put away or divorce, as a wife. *Horsley.*

2. To put away; to reject; to disclaim.

Atheists . . . *repudiate* all title to the kingdom of heaven. *Bentley.*

3. To disown obligation for; to refuse to pay, as a debt. *McNutt.*

RĒ-PŪD'I-Ā'TION, *n.* [*Fr. répudiation.*]

1. The act of repudiating; rejection.

2. Disavowal of obligation for; refusal to pay a debt. *Sydney Smith.*

3. (*Civil Law.*) The putting away of a wife or a woman betrothed. *Arbuthnot. Bourrier.*

RĒ-PŪD'I-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who repudiates. *Foster.*

† RĒ-PŪGN' (*rĕ-pūn'*), *v. n.* [*L. repugno.*] To make resistance. *Sir T. Elyot.*

† RĒ-PŪGN' (*rĕ-pān'*), *v. a.* To oppose; to resist; to fight against. *Shak.*

RĒ-PŪG'NĀ-BLE, *a.* That may be opposed or resisted. [*R.*] *North.*

RĒ-PŪG'NANCE, *n.* [*L. repugnantia; It. ripugnanzza; Sp. repugnancia; Fr. repugnance.*]

1. The state of being repugnant; opposition; resistance; struggle; contest.

Why do fond men expose themselves to battle,
And let the foes quietly cut their throats
Without *repugnance*? *Shak.*

2. Contrariety; inconsistency.

Where difference is without *repugnance*, that which hath been can be no prejudice to that which is. *Hooker.*

3. Aversion; unwillingness; reluctance; dislike; antipathy.

The *repugnance* which we naturally have to labor. *Dryden.*

Syn.—*Repugnance* and *reluctance* imply an act or a feeling of opposition, and *repugnance* is akin to *disgust*, *aversion* is a strong and settled dislike, *antipathy*, a feeling of aversion generally without a well-defined cause. A person may feel a *repugnance* to show a mark of respect to a man whom he dislikes, and a *reluctance* to acknowledge his error. A miser has *aversion* to part with his money; some persons have an *antipathy* to a cat, as most persons have to snakes.

RĒ-PŪG'NANT, *a.* [*L. repugnans; It. ripugnante; Sp. repugnante; Fr. répugnant.*]

1. Opposed; opposite; contrary; adverse; antagonistic;—commonly followed by *to*.

Things in themselves evil, *repugnant* to the principles of human nature. *Silliman.*

2. † Disobedient; not yielding. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **ADVERSE.**

RĒ-PŪG'NANT-LY, *ad.* With repugnance or opposition. *Browne.*

† RĒ-PŪG'NĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. repugno, repugnatus.*] To oppose; to resist; to repugn. *Taylor.*

RĒ-PŪL'LU-LĀTE, *v. n.* [*L. repululo, repululatum; It. ripululare; Sp. repulular; Fr. repululer.*] To bud or sprout again. *Howell.*

RĒ-PŪL'LU-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of budding again. *Clarke.*

RĒ-PŪLSE', *n.* [*L. repulsa; It. ripulsa; Sp. repulsa.*]

1. State of being repulsed, or driven back; repulsion. "My *repulse* at Hull." *K. Charles.*

2. Refusal; denial. *Bailey.*

RĒ-PŪLSE', *v. a.* [*L. repello, repulsus; re, again, back, and pello, to drive; It. repulsare; Sp. repulsar.*] [*l. REPULSED; pp. REPULSING, REPULSED.*] To beat or drive back; to repel.

The Christian defendants still *repulsed* them with greater courage than they were able to assail them. *Kneller.*

RĒ-PŪLS'ER, *n.* One who repulses. *Sherwood.*

RĒ-PŪL'SION (*rĕ-pūl'shun*), *n.* [*It. repulsione; Sp. repulsion; Fr. répulsion.*]

1. Act of repelling or driving back; repulse.

2. (*Physics.*) An essential property of matter, or a force universally inherent in it, acting at minute distances, by which all bodies and their constituent particles are kept from absolute contact:—the influence or action of certain forces, as electricity, heat, and magnetism, by which bodies, under certain conditions, tend from each other, or resist each other's nearer approach;—opposed to *attraction*. *Young.*

The mutual *repulsion* of the particles of matter is a repulsive force acting equally in opposite directions, on each of the bodies concerned. *Young.*

RE-PUL'SIVE, *a.* [It. & Sp. *repulsivo*; Fr. *répulsif*.]
 1. That repulses or repels; producing repulsion; driving off; repelling; repellent. "A repulsive force." *Newton*.
 2. Forbidding in manners; cold. *Smart*.
RE-PUL'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a repulsive manner; by repulsing. *Wright*.
RE-PUL'SIVE-NÉSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being repulsive. *Clarke*.
RE-PUL'SO-RY, *a.* Tending to repulse; driving back; repulsive. *Ash*.
RE-PUR'CHASE, *v. a.* To purchase again. *Shak.*
RE-PUR'CHASE, *n.* The act of purchasing again; a new purchase. *Clarke*.
RE-PUR'I-FY, *v. a.* To purify again. *Daniel*.
RE-PU'TA-BLE, *a.* Of good repute; honorable; estimable; respectable; creditable; not disgraceful or infamous.
In the article of danger, it is as reputable to elude an enemy as to defeat one. *Broome*.
RE-PU'TA-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being reputable. *Johnson*.
RE-PU'TA-BLY, *ad.* In a reputable manner; honorably; creditably. *Atterbury*.
RE-PU'TA'TION, *n.* [L. *reputatio*; It. *reputazione*; Sp. *reputacion*; Fr. *réputation*.]
 1. Account; consideration; estimation.
For which he held his glory and his renown At no value or reputation. *Chaucer*.
 2. Character by report; opinion of character generally entertained; fame; name.
The purest treasure mortal times afford Is spotless reputation. *Shak.*
Versay, upon the Lake of Geneva, has the reputation of being extremely poor and beggarly. *Adison*.
 3. Good character by report; good name or repute; credit; celebrity.
Seeking the bubble reputation Even in the cannon's mouth. *Shak.*
Syn.—See **CELEBRITY**, **CHARACTER**, **NAME**.
RE-PU'TA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* According to repute; by reputation. *N. E. Elders*.
RE-PUTE', *v. a.* [L. *reputo*; *re*, again, and *pulo*, to think; It. *riputo*; Sp. *reputar*; Fr. *réputer*.] [*i. REPUTED*; *pp. REPUTING*, *REPUTED*.] To esteem; to estimate; to account; to regard; to reckon; to consider; to hold.
I do repute her grace The rightful heir to England's royal seat. *Dryden*.
RE-PUTE', *n.* 1. Reputation; character; name.
"A man of good repute." *Shak.*
 2. Good reputation or character. *Beaumont*.
 3. Established opinion; general estimation.
"Upheld by old repute." *Milton*.
Syn.—See **NAME**.
RE-PUT'ED, *a.* Generally considered or esteemed.
"Reputed owner." *Burritt*.
RE-PUT'ED-LY, *ad.* In common estimation; by repute. *Barrow*.
† RE-PUTE'LESS, *a.* Disreputable. *Shak.*
RE-QUÉST' (*re-kwést'*), *n.* [It. *richiesta*; Old Fr. *requeste*; Fr. *requête*.]
 1. An expression of desire to have something done or granted; an asking; a petition; an entreaty; a prayer; suit; solicitation.
Hamam stood up to make request for his life to Esther, the queen. *Esth. vii. 7.*
I will both hear and grant you your requests. *Shak.*
 2. State of being desired or sought; demand.
Knowledge and fame were in as great request as wealth among us now. *Temple*.
Court of Requests, in England, anciently, a court of equity, inferior to the Court of Chancery, of which the lord privy seal was chief judge;—in England, a court, not of record, constituted by act of Parliament, in London and other towns, for the recovery of small debts. *Brande*. *Burritt*.
Syn.—See **PRAYER**, **SOLICITATION**.
RE-QUÉST' (*re-kwést'*), *v. a.* [L. *requiro*, *requisitus*; *re*, again, and *quero*, to seek; It. *richiedere*.] [*i. REQUESTED*; *pp. REQUESTING*, *REQUESTED*.] To ask; to solicit; to entreat; to petition for. "I'll request your presence." *Shak.*
God granted him that which he requested. *1 Chron. iv. 10.*
Syn.—See **ASK**.

RE-QUÉST'ER, *n.* One who requests, a petitioner. *Junius*.
RE-QUÍCK'EN (*re-kwik'en*), *v. a.* To quicken or give life to again; to reanimate. *Shak.*
REQUÍEM (*re-kwe-em* or *rek-wé-em*) [*re-kwe-em*, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. C. W. B. b.; *rek-wé-em*, Sm.], *n.* [L. *requies*, *requiem*, 1est.].
 1. (*Roman Catholic Church*.) A mass sung for the repose of the souls of the dead;—so called from the first word of the prayer commencing "*Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine*," (Give eternal rest to them, O Lord.) *Brande*.
 2. A musical composition performed in honor of some deceased person.
The requiem composed by Mozart, Jomelli, and Cherubini are well known. *Brande*.
 3. † Rest; repose; quiet; peace. *Sandys*.
† RE-QUÍE-TO-RY, *n.* [Low L. *requietorium*.] A sepulchre. *Weever*.
RE-QUIN, *n.* [Fr.] (*Ich.*) A species of shark; the white shark, *Squalus carcharias*. *Kirby*.
RE-QUÍR'A-BLE, *a.* That may be required. "Circumstances requirable in a history." *Hale*.
RE-QUÍRE' (*re-kwi'*), *v. a.* [L. *requiro*; *re*, again, back, and *quero*, to seek; It. *richiedere*; Sp. *requerir*; Fr. *requérir*.] [*i. REQUIRED*; *pp. REQUIRING*, *REQUIRED*.]
 1. To ask as of right; to demand; to claim.
This the very law of nature teacheth us to do, and this the law of God. *Spelman*.
 2. To ask as a favor; to seek; to request. [R.]
Two things have I required of thee, deny me them not before I die. *Prov. xxx. 7.*
 3. To make necessary; to need; to want.
God gives us what he knows our wants require, And better things than those which we desire. *Dryden*.
RE-QUÍRE'MENT, *n.* That which is required; requisition. *Bailey*. *Bp. Wilberforce*. *Ch. Ob.*
For this justice is but the distributing to every thing according to the requirements of its nature. *Glavill*.
The requirements of the divine law. *John Foster*.
The great want and requirement of our age is an earnest, thoughtful, and suitable ministry. *Ec. Rev.*
RE-QUÍR'ER (*re-kwi'er*), *n.* One who requires.
RE-QUÍ-SÍTE (*re-kwé-zít*), *a.* [L. *requiro*, *requisitus*, to require; It. *requisito*; Fr. *requis*.] Required by the nature of things, or by circumstances; that cannot be dispensed with; indispensable; necessary; needful; essential.
Those who talk of liberty in Britain on any other principles than those of the British constitution talk impudently, at best, and much charity is requisite to believe no worse of them. *Bolingbroke*.
Syn.—See **NECESSARY**.
RE-QUÍ-SÍTE, *n.* Any thing necessary.
The art of coloring, and the skillful management of light and shadow, are essential requisites in his confined labors. *Reynolds*.
RE-QUÍ-SÍTE-LY (*re-kwé-zít-lé*), *ad.* In a requisite manner; necessarily. *Boyle*.
RE-QUÍ-SÍTE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being requisite; need; necessity. *Boyle*.
RE-QUÍ-SÍ'TION (*re-kwé-zish'un*), *n.* [L. *requisito*; It. *requisizione*; Fr. *réquisition*.]
 1. The act of requiring; application for a thing to be done by virtue of some right; requirement; demand; claim; exaction.
It was an incident of good fortune that I should be at Rennes at the time of this solemn requisition. The Marquis d'E. after twenty years' application to business, was called to reclaim his nobility. *Stowe*.
 2. (*International Law*.) The formal demand by one government upon another of the surrender of a fugitive criminal. *Burritt*.
RE-QUÍ-SÍ'TION-IST (*re-kwé-zish'un-íst*), *n.* One who makes requisition. *For. Qu. Rev.*
RE-QUÍ-SÍ-TÍVE (*re-kwísh'e-tív*), *a.* Pertaining to requisition; indicating demand.
Two modes of speaking: If we interrogate, it is the interrogative mode; if we require, it is the requisitive. *Harris*.
RE-QUÍ-SÍ-TÍVE, *n.* He who, or that which, makes requisition. *Harris*.
RE-QUÍ-SÍ-TOR, *n.* One empowered by a requisition to investigate facts. *H. M. Williams*.
RE-QUÍ-SÍ-TO-RY, *a.* Sought for; demanded. [R.]
RE-QUÍ-TAL, *n.* [From *requite*.] The act of requiting; return for any office, good or bad;—in a good sense, reward; recompense; com-

pensation; remuneration;—in an ill sense, retribution; retaliation.
Every receiver is debtor to his benefactor, he owes him all the good he receives from him, and is always obliged to a thankful acknowledgment, and, whenever he hath opportunity, to an equivalent requital. *Scott*.
No merit then aversion can remove, Nor ill requital can efface their love. *Waller*.
Syn.—See **COMPENSATION**, **RETALIATION**, **RETRIBUTION**.
RE-QUÍTE' (*re-kwit'*), *v. a.* [*re* and *quit*.—See **QUIT**.] [*i. REQUESTED*; *pp. REQUITTING*, *REQUITTED*.] To return good or ill; to repay; to recompense; to reward; to compensate; to reciprocate;—to retaliate; to avenge.
Guard them, and him within protect from harms, He can requite thee, for he knows the charms That call him on such gentle acts as these. *Milton*.
He hath requited me evil for good. *1 Sam. xxv. 21.*
† RE-QUÍTE'MENT, *n.* Requit. *Edw. Hall*.
RE-QUÍT'ER (*re-kwit'er*), *n.* One who requites.
† RÈRE'DÔS, *n.* (*Arch.*) The screen at the back of an altar;—the screen in front of the choir, upon which the rood was displayed.—the open hearth upon which fires were lighted, immediately under the louver, and in the centre of ancient halls. *Fairholt*.
RÈRE'FIËF, *n.* (*Scotch Law*.) An inferior fief; a portion of a fief or feud granted out to an inferior tenant. *Burritt*.
RÈ-RÈ-FINE', *v. a.* To refine again. *Massinger*.
RÈ-REIGN' (*rè-rân'*), *v. n.* To reign, rule, or govern again. *Warner*.
RÈRE'MOÛSE, *n.* [A. S. *hærrer-mus*.] A bat; a rarmouse.—See **REARMOUSE**. *Holland*.
RÈ-RÈ-SOLVE', *v. n.* To resolve again.
Resolves, and resolves, then dies the same. *Young*.
RÈRE'WÂRD, *n.* See **REARWARD**.
RÈ-RÍNG', *v. n.* To ring again; to reecho.
Hark! from the towers of Aztlán how the shouts Of clamorous joy reting. *Southey*.
RÈ-SÂIL', *v. n.* To sail again; to sail back.
Discharge this duty, and resort to Greece. *Forster*.
RÈ-SÂLE, *n.* 1. A sale at second hand. *Bacon*.
 2. A second sale made of an article.
The effect of a resale is not always to annul the first sale. *Bowyer*.
RÈ-SA-LÛTE', *v. a.* [L. *resaluto*; *re*, again, back, and *saluto*, to salute; Fr. *resaluer*.]
 1. To salute anew.
To exult the world with sacred light Leucothea waked. *Milton*.
 2. To salute in return.
Hippocrates, after a little pause, saluted him by his name; whom he resaluted. *Burton*.
† RÈS'CAT, *n.* A ransom; a release. *Hackluyt*.
RE-SCIND' (*re-sind'*), *v. a.* [L. *rescindere*; *re*, again, back, and *scindere*, to cut; It. *rescindere*; Sp. *rescindir*; Fr. *rescindre*.] [*i. RESCINDED*; *pp. RESCINDING*, *RESCINDED*.] To cut off; to abrogate, as a law; to abolish; to revoke; to vacate; to annul; to repeal; to cancel.
We read of no subsequent decree of the apostolical college rescinding the restriction which, by the act of their first assembly, they thought proper to impose. *Bp. Harleby*.
RE-SCÍND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be rescinded. *Story*.
RE-SCÍND'MENT, *n.* The act of rescinding; rescission; abrogation. *Story*.
RE-SCÍ'SÍON (*re-sízh'un*), *n.* [L. *rescisio*; It. *rescisione*; Sp. & Fr. *rescision*.] The act of rescinding or annulling; abrogation; revocation; rescindment.
If Caius sell to Marius sheep which he affirms to be sound, but they are indeed rotten, the law permits not rescission of the bargain, but forces Caius to restore so much of the price as the sheep were overvalued. *Bp. Taylor*.
RE-SCÍ'SO-RY [*re-sízh'-ur-é*, W. Ja. K. Sm. W. B. b.; *re-sízh'-úr-é*, S.; *re-sízh'-ur-é*, P.], *a.* [*It. rescissorio*; Sp. *rescisorio*; Fr. *rescisoire*.]
 1. Having the power to cut off or abrogate.
"A general act rescissory." [R.] *Burnet*.
 2. Pertaining to rescission. "*Rescissory petitions*." *Selden*.
RÈS'COUS, *n.* [Law Fr., from *recours*, to recover back.] (*Law*.) An illegal taking away and setting at liberty of a distress taken, or of a person arrested by process of law; a rescue;—a writ which lies for a rescue. *Whishaw*.

RE-SCRIBE' (re-skrīb'), *v. a.* [L. *rescribo*; *re*, again, back, and *scribo*, to write; It. *riscrivere*; Sp. *rescribir*.] [*i.* REWRITING; *pp.* REWRITING, REWRITTEN.]

1. To write back; to write in answer. *Ayliffe*.
2. To write over again; to rewrite. *Howell*.

RE-SCRIB'EN-DARY, *n.* An officer in the court of Rome who sets a value on indulgences. *Ash*.

RE-SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *rescriptum*; *re*, again, back, and *scribo*, to write; It. *rescritto*; Sp. *rescripto*; Fr. *rescrit*.]

1. (Civil Law.) An answer of a pope or an emperor to questions in jurisprudence propounded to him officially: — an edict. *Brande*.
The *rescript* was differently denominated, according to the character of those who sought it. They were called *annotations* or *subnotations* when the answer was given at the request of private citizens; *letters* or *epistles*, when given in answer to the consultation of magistrates; *pragmatic sanctions*, when given in answer to a corporation, the citizens of a province, or a municipality. The *rescripts* of the Roman emperors constitute one of the authoritative sources of the civil law. *Brande*.
2. A counterpart. *Bouvier*.

RE-SCRIPTION, *n.* [L. *rescriptio*; Fr. *rescription*.]

1. Act of writing or answering back; a rescript. You cannot oblige me more than to be punctual in *rescription*. *Loveday*.
2. (French Law.) A letter by which the maker requests some one to pay a certain sum of money, or to account for him to a third person for it. *Bouvier*.

RE-SCRIPTIVE-LY, *ad.* By rescript. *Smart*.

RES-CU-A-BLE, *a.* That may be rescued. *Gayton*.

RES-CUE (rēs'kū), *v. a.* [It. *riscuotere*; Fr. *recouvrer*; Nor. Fr. *rescure*; — from *le. re*, again, back; *excutio*, to shake or drive out, to send forth. *Diez*.] [*i.* RESCUED; *pp.* RESCUING, RESCUED.]

1. To set free from any violence, confinement, or danger; to restore to liberty or safety; to liberate; to extricate; to deliver; to redeem; to ransom; to save; to preserve.

What encouragement doth God hereby give to others to repent, when Nuevoh was rescued from the very brink of destruction by it! *Stillingfleet*.

2. To take by an illegal rescue. *Smart*.

Syn. — See DELIVER, RANSOM.

RES-CUE (rēs'kū), *n.* [It. *riscuota*; Fr. *recousse*.]

1. Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement; restoration to liberty or safety; liberation; release; redemption; ransom.

But bold Tydides to the rescue goes,
A single warrior 'midst a host of foes. *Pope*.

2. (Law.) A forcible setting at liberty, against law, of a person duly arrested. *Bouvier*.

3. (Maritime War.) The retaking by a party captured of a prize made by the enemy: — relief obtained from the arrival of fresh succors, by which a weaker party is preserved from the force of the enemy. *Bouvier*.

Syn. — See DELIVERANCE.

RES-CUE-LESS, *a.* Without rescue. *Warner*.

RES-CUE-ER, *n.* One who rescues; a deliverer.

RES-CUS-SÉE', *n.* (Law.) One in whose favor a rescous, or rescue, is made. [*R.*] *Crabb*.

RES-CUS-SÖR, or **RES-CUS-SÖR'** (130), *n.* One who makes a rescous, or rescue; rescuer. *Whishaw*.

"The party making a rescue is sometimes so called, but more properly he is a *rescuer*." *Bouvier*.

RE-SEARCH (re-särch'), *n.* [*re* and *search*. — Fr. *recherche*.] Careful search; diligent inquiry; examination; investigation; scrutiny.

Nature, the handmaid of God Almighty, doth nothing but with good advice, if we make *researches* into the true reason of things. *Howell*.

Syn. — See EXAMINATION.

RE-SEARCH', *v. a.* To search diligently or studiously; to inspect carefully; to examine; to scrutinize; to inquire; to investigate.

I have been the more desirous to *research* . . . the general passages of the said journey. *Watson*.

RE-SEARCH', *v. a.* To search again. *Wright*.

RE-SEARCH'ER, *n.* One who makes research.

RE-SEARCH'FUL, *a.* Making or implying research. [*R.*] *Coleridge*.

RE-SÉAT', *v. a.* To seat again. *Dryden*.

† **RE-SÉCT'**, *v. a.* [L. *resecto*.] To cut off. *More*.

RE-SÉCTION, *n.* [L. *resectio*; Fr. *resection*.]

1. The act of cutting or paring off. *Cotgrave*.
2. (Surg.) An operation in which the carious extremities of long bones, or the unconsolidated extremities of fractured bones forming irregular joints, are removed with the saw. *Dunghison*.

RE-SÉEK', *v. a.* To seek again. *Wright*.

RE-SÉIZE' (rē-sēz'), *v. a.* 1. To seize or lay hold on again. *Todd*.

2. (Law.) To seize or take possession of again, as that which has been disseized. *Smart*.

RE-SÉIZ'ER, *n.* 1. One who seizes again.

2. (Eng. Law.) A retaking of lands into the hands of the king, where a general livery or *ouster le main* was formerly mis-sued, contrary to the order of law. *Whishaw*.

RE-SÉIZ'URE, *n.* Repeated seizure. *Bacon*.

RE-SÉLL', *v. a.* To sell again. *Clarke*.

† **RE-SÉM'BLA-BLE**, *a.* That may be compared.

"Man . . . is to an angel *resemblable*." *Gower*.

RE-SÉM'BLANCE, *n.* [Fr. *ressemblance*.]

1. The quality of being like or resembling; likeness; similitude; similarity.

To do good is to become most like to God. It is that which of all other qualities gives us the *resemblance* of his nature and perfection. *Sharp*.

2. Something resembling; a representation.

They are but weak *resemblances* of our intentions, faint and imperfect copies, that they may acquaint us with the general design, but can never express the life of the original. *Addison*.

Syn. — See LIKENESS.

† **RE-SÉM'BLANT**, *a.* Resembling; like. *Gower*.

RE-SÉM'BLE (re-sēm'bl), *v. a.* [It. *rassemblare*; Sp. *resemblar*; Fr. *rassembler*.] [*i.* RESEMBLED; *pp.* RESEMBLING, RESEMBLED.]

1. To represent as like something else; to make like; to compare; to liken. [*R.*]

The *resembling* of the elements light, . . . *Spenser*.

2. To appear, or to be, like; to have resemblance or likeness to.

The heart benevolent and kind
The most *resembles* God. *Dumas*.

RE-SÉM'BLER, *n.* One who resembles. *Swift*.

RE-SÉM'BLING-LY, *ad.* So as to resemble.

† **RE-SÉM'I-NATE**, *v. a.* [L. *re*, again, and *semino*, to sow.] To produce again by seed. *Broune*.

RE-SÉND', *v. a.* To send again; to send back.

I sent to her, by this same excoemb,
Tokens and letters, which she did *resend*. *Shak*.

RE-SÉNT', *v. a.* [*re*, again, back, and *sentio*, to perceive; It. *risentire*; Sp. *resentirse*; Fr. *ressentir*.] [*i.* RESENTED; *pp.* RESENTING, RESENTED.]

1. To have a strong or clear perception of.
So this bird of prey *resented* a worse than earthly savor in the soul of Saul. *Fuller*.

2. To feel grateful for.
How much more should we *resent* such a testimony of God's favor (than that of an earthly prince)! *Barrow*.

3. To consider as an injury or affront; to be angry in consequence of; to take ill.

And anger wouldst *resent* the offered wrong. *Milton*.

RE-SÉNT', *v. n.* To feel resentment; to be angry.
The town highly *resented* to see a person of Sir William Temple's character and merits roughly used. *Swift*.

RE-SÉNT'ER, *n.* One who resents. *Wotton*.

RE-SÉNT'FUL, *a.* Feeling resentment; angry; malignant; easily provoked to anger; irascible.

RE-SÉNT'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a resentful manner.

† **RE-SÉNT'FÜL-MENT**, *n.* Resentment. *Daniel*.

RE-SÉNT'ING-LY, *ad.* With resentment. *More*.

RE-SÉNT'IVE (re-sēnt'iv), *a.* Ready to resent; easily excited to resentment. "The keen, *resentive* north." [*R.*] *Thomson*.

RE-SÉNT'MENT, *n.* [It. *risentimento*; Sp. *resentimiento*; Fr. *resentiment*.]

1. Strong or clear perception.

They [certain philosophers] asked whether it were possible that we could have any general concern for society, or any disinterested *resentment* of the welfare or injury of others. *Hume*.

2. † Appreciation; gratitude.

Council Book, 1651.

3. Deep sense of injury; anger prolonged; indignation; displeasure; wrath; ire; cholera.

Resentment is a lesser degree of wrath excited by smaller offences committed against less irritable minds. *Cogan*.

Syn. — See ANGER, DISPLEASURE.

† **RES'E-RATE**, *v. a.* [L. *reservo*, *reseratus*.] To open; to unlock. *Boyle*.

RE-SERV'ANCE, *n.* Reservation. *Burnet*.

RE-SER-VÁ'TION, *n.* [It. *riservazione*; Sp. *reservacion*; Fr. *réserve*.]

1. The act of reserving; the state of being reserved; reserve; concealment.

The Frenchman is more generous in his proceedings, and not so full of scruples, *reervations*, and jealousies as the Spaniard, but deals more frankly. *Howell*.

2. Something kept back or held in reserve.

With *reservation* of an hundred knights. *Shak*.

3. (Law.) In conveyancing, a clause in a deed whereby the grantor reserves some new thing to himself out of the thing granted, and not in esse before. *Burnell*.

It is distinguished from an *exception*, which is always of part of the thing granted, and of a thing in esse. *Burnell*.

Mental reservation, a saying what is true, and to be believed, so far as the words used are understood, but adding mentally some qualification which makes it not to be true, mental restriction; as when a debtor, asked by his creditor for payment of his debt, says, "I will certainly pay you to-morrow," adding to himself, "in part," — whereas the words audibly uttered referred to the whole amount. *Fleming*.

Syn. — *Reservation* and *reserve* both signify a keeping back, or something kept back. *Reserve* is used in a good sense for keeping back, or for something kept back, for future use. *Reservation* is an artful keeping back for selfish purposes. An army of *reserve*; a prudent *reserve*. Equivocators often deal in mental *reservations*.

† **RE-SERV'A-TIVE**, *a.* Reserving. *Cotgrave*.

RE-SERV'A-TO-RY, *n.* A place in which thing is reserved; a depository; a repository.

RE-SERVE' (re-zerv'), *v. a.* [L. *reservo*; *re*, again, back, and *servo*, to keep; It. *riservare*; Sp. *reservar*; Fr. *réserver*.] [*i.* RESERVED; *pp.* RESERVING, RESERVED.]

1. To keep or hold back for future use, or for some other purpose; to lay up in store.

Man over men
He made not lord; such title to himself
Reserving, human left from human free. *Milton*.

2. To keep; to retain; to hold.

Will he *reserve* his anger for ever? will he keep it to the end? *Jer. lii. 3*.

3. To take out; to except. [*R.*]

In this same decree, which so remarkably *reserves* the abstinence from blood, the Sabbath is not at all *reserved* as a thing either of necessity or expedience. *Dr. Huxley*.

Syn. — To *reserve* signifies to keep in store or hold back, and is applied to an act of prudence that is allowable; to *retain* is applied to act either lawful or unlawful. It is often proper to *reserve* something for future use; things may be lawfully or unlawfully *retained*.

RE-SERVE' (re-zerv'), *n.* 1. Store kept untouched; something reserved or kept for future use or disposal; reservation.

The virgins, besides the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a *reserve* in some other vessel for a continual supply. *Tillotson*.

2. Something concealed in the mind or intention; a secret thought, motive, or purpose.

However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain *reserves* and deviations, and with a salvo to his own private judgment. *Addison*.

3. Exception in favor or against.

Each has some darling lust which pleads for a *reserve*. *Rogers*.

What *reserve* forbids to taste? *Milton*.

4. The act or the habit of keeping back or restraining the mind or affections through modesty or prudence; caution in personal intercourse; uncommunicativeness; taciturnity.

Reserve is no more essentially connected with understanding than a church organ with devotion, or wine with good nature. *Spurgeon*.

His life was, in every part of it, set off with that graceful modesty and *reserve* which made his virtues more beautiful the more they were cast in such agreeable shades. *Addison*.

5. (Mil.) A select body of troops kept in the rear of an army in action, to give support or assistance when required. *Gloss. of Mil. Terms*.

6. (Mining.) A part of a lode laid bare by the exploring and regular work of a mine, from which the ore can be at any time removed. *Arsted*.

7. (*Chem.*) Resist.—See RESIST. Parnell.
Syn.—See RESERVATION.

RE-SĔRVĒD' (rē-zerv'd'), *a.* Having reserve; cautious in personal intercourse; not communicative; taciturn; not open; not frank; distant.

A reserved man is in continual conflict with the social part of his nature, and even grudging himself the laugh into which he is sometimes betrayed. Shenstone.

Syn.—See DISTANT.

RE-SĔRVĒD-LŶ, *ad.* With reserve; not frankly.
RE-SĔRVĒD-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being reserved; want of frankness; reserve.

RĔS-ĔR-VĔĔ' (130), *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom something is reserved;—opposed to *reservor*. Story.

RE-SĔRVĒR (rē-zerv'er), *n.* One who reserves.

RĔS-ĔR-VŌIR' (rēz-er-vwŏr'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A place where any thing is kept in store;—particularly, a cistern, tank, or pond in which water is collected and preserved for various purposes.

The vast *reservoir*, in seasons of drought, supplied the city and the adjacent country with water. Bp. Horsley.

RĔS-ĔR-VŪR, *n.* (*Law.*) One who reserves. Story.

RĔ-SĔT', *v. a.* 1. To set again or anew.

2. (*Printing.*) To set or compose anew, as types. Burney.

RE-SĔT', *n.* (*Scotch Law.*) The act of receiving goods known to have been stolen, or of harboring the person of the thief. Erskine.

RĔ-SĔT, *n.* (*Printing.*) Matter reset. Wright.

RE-SĔT', *v. a.* To receive, as stolen goods, or to harbor, as the thief. [*Scotland.*] Jamieson.

RE-SĔT'TĔR, *n.* (*Scotch Law.*) A receiver of goods, known to have been stolen. Erskine.

RĔ-SĔT'TLE, *v. a.* To settle again. "To resettle men in their just rights." Waterland.

RĔ-SĔT'TLE-MĔNT, *n.* 1. Act of settling again.

To the . . . resettlement of my discomposed soul, I consider that grief is the most absurd of all the passions. Norris.

2. The state of settling or being settled again; new settlement. "Their [the Israelites] resettlement in the Holy Land." Bp. Horsley.

RĔ-SĔPĔ, *v. a.* To shape anew. Ed. Rev.

RE-SĔPĔ', *v. a.* To ship a second time. Clarke.

RĔ-SĔPĔMENT, *n.* 1. The act of reshipping.

2. Things reshipped. Simmonds.

† RĔSĔ'-ANCE (rēz'ē-ans, *Sm.* IVr.; rē'shē-ans, *Ja.*; rē-si'ans, *S.*; rēz'yans, *K.*), *n.* [*Low L. res-antia*; *Fr. res-antise*.] (*Law.*) Residence; abode; dwelling. Bacon.

† RĔSĔ'-ANT, *n.* [*Old Fr. res-sant*.] Resident; continually dwelling in a place. Spenser.

† RĔSĔ'-ANT, *n.* A resident. Sir J. Hawkins.

RE-SĔDE' (rē-zid'), *v. n.* [*L. residere, residere*; *re*, again, and *sedeo*, to sit; *It. risiedere*; *Sp. residir*; *Fr. résider*.] [*i. RESIDED*; *pp. RESIDING, RESIDED*.]

1. To have abode; to live; to dwell; to inhabit; to sojourn; to abide;—applied to persons.

At the moated grange *resides* this dejected Mariana. Shak.

2. To continue; to remain; to stay;—applied to things. [*n.*]

Far from your capital my ship *resides*,
At Beithrus, and secure at anchor rides. Pope.

3. † To fall to the bottom; to sink; to subside; to settle. Boyle.

Syn.—See ABIDE.

RĔSĔ'-DĔNCE, *n.* [*It. residenza*; *Sp. residencia*; *Fr. résidence*;—from *L. resideo, residens*, to reside.]

1. The act, the state, or the habit of dwelling or abiding in a place; the act or the state of being resident; habitancy; inhabitancy.

"Residence imports not only personal presence in a place, but an attachment to it by those acts or habits which express the closest connection between a person and a place, as by usually sitting or lying there." Burrill.

2. A place of abode; a dwelling; a house; a mansion; a habitation; a domicile.

Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus for some time, and the residence of Tiberius for several years. Addison.

There is a difference between a man's residence

and his domicile. He may have his domicile in Philadelphia, and still he may have a residence in New York; for although a man can have but one domicile, he may have several residences. A residence is generally transient in its nature; it becomes a domicile when it is taken up with the intention of remaining there for an unlimited time. Bowser.

3. † That which settles at the bottom of liquors; sediment; lees; dregs. Bacon.

Syn.—See MANSION.

RĔSĔ'-DĔN-CŶ, *n.* Residence. Hale.

RĔSĔ'-DĔNT, *a.* [*L. resideo, residens*, to reside; *It. & Sp. residente*; *Fr. résident*.]

1. Dwelling, or having abode, in any place; living; inhabiting; abiding; residing.

He is not said to be *resident* in a place who comes thither with a purpose of retiring immediately. Ayliffe.

2. † Fixed; stationary;—applied to things. "Resident like a rock." Bp. Taylor.

RĔSĔ'-DĔNT, *n.* 1. One who resides in a place; an inhabitant. Burrill.

2. (*International Law.*) A minister of the third order, less in dignity than an ambassador or an envoy. Boucier.

The pope fears the English will suffer nothing like a resident or consul in his kingdoms. Addison.

Syn.—See AMBASSADOR.

RĔSĔ'-DĔNT-ĔR, *n.* A resident. [*n.*] Ch. Ob.

RĔSĔ'-DĔNTĔAL, *a.* Relating to residence. "His dwelling, or residential abode." Waterland.

RĔSĔ'-DĔNTĔ-Ā-RŶ (rēz-ē-dēn'shē-ā-rē), *a.* Holding residence. More.

RĔSĔ'-DĔNTĔ-Ā-RŶ, *n.* An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence. Atterbury.

RĔSĔ'-DĔNTĔ-Ā-RŶ SHĔP, *n.* The station of a residential. Wood.

RĔSĔ'-DĔNT-SĔP, *n.* The office or dignity of a resident. Wood.

RE-SĔDĔR, *n.* One who resides; a resident.

RE-SĔDĔ'-AL (rē-zid'yū-əl), *a.* [*It. residuale*.] Relating to the residue; remaining. [*n.*] Johnson.

Residual charge, (*Elec.*) a charge of electricity spontaneously acquired by coated glass, or any other coated dielectric after a discharge, owing to the slow return to the surface of that part of the original charge which had penetrated within the dielectric. Faraday.

—*Residual phenomenon*, that part of a complicated phenomenon which is left unexplained after estimating and subtracting the effects of all known causes, and which sometimes leads to, or confirms, important discoveries;—as the diminution of the periodical time of Encke's comet, from which the existence of a resisting medium, pervading the celestial regions, was inferred. Herschel. — *Residual root*, (*Math.*) a root composed of two parts or members, connected together by the sign minus, as $a - b$, or $5 - 3$. Hutton. — *Residual figure*, (*Geom.*) the figure remaining after subtracting a less figure from a greater one. Hutton. — *Residual analysis*, a branch of analysis which proceeds by taking the difference of a function in two different states, and then expressing the relation between this difference and the difference of the corresponding states of the variable. Davies & Peck.

RE-SĔDĔ'-Ā-RŶ (rē-zid'yū-ā-rē), *a.* [*It. residuario*.] Pertaining to the residue or remainder.

The *residuary* advantage of the estate. Ayliffe.

Residuary clause, (*Law.*) that clause in a will by which a testator disposes of such part of his estate as remains undisposed of by previous devises or bequests. — *Residuary devise*, the person named in a will, who is to take all the real property over and above the other devises. — *Residuary estate*, that part of a testator's estate and effects which remains after payment of debts and legacies. — *Residuary legatee*, the person to whom a testator bequeaths the residue of his personal estate, after the payment of such other legacies as are specifically mentioned in the will. Burrill.

RĔSĔ'-DŪE (rēz'ē-dū), *n.* [*L. residuum*; *re*, again, and *sedeo*, to sit; *It. & Sp. residuo*; *Fr. résidu*.]

1. The remaining part; that which is left after a part is taken; the remainder; the rest.

The *residue* . . . forsook their captives and fled. North.

2. (*Law.*) The surplus of a testator's estate remaining after all the debts and particular legacies have been discharged. Burrill.

Syn.—See REMAINDER.

RE-SĔDĔ'-ŪM, *n.* [*L.*] 1. (*Chem.*) That which remains after the volatile parts have been driven off by heat or otherwise separated. Parkes.

2. (*Law.*) Surplus; residue. Burrill.

RE-SĔGN' (rē-zin'), *v. a.* [*L. resigno*; *re*, again, back, and *signo*, to sign; *It. rassegnare*; *Sp. resignar*; *Fr. résigner*.] [*i. RESIGNED*; *pp. RESIGNING, RESIGNED*.]

1. To give up; to yield; to surrender; to renounce; to relinquish; abdicate; to abandon.

To her thou didst *resign* thy place. Milton.

To you the glorious conflict I *resign*. Pope.

2. To give up or submit in confidence; to confide;—sometimes with *up* emphatical.

What more reasonable than that we should, in all things, resign up ourselves to the will of God? Triloston

Syn.—See ABANDON.

† RE-SĔGN' (rē-zin'), *n.* Resignation. Beau. & Fl.

RĔ-SĔGN' (rē-sin'), *v. a.* To sign again. Ency.

RĔSĔ'-GNĔTĔON (rēz-ig-nā'shun), *n.* [*It. rassegnazione*; *Sp. resignacion*; *Fr. résignation*.]

1. Act of resigning or giving up; surrender.

Do that office of thine own good will, The *resignation* of thy state and crown. Shak.

2. The state of being resigned, particularly to the will of God; patience; endurance; submission; acquiescence.

Resignation superadds to patience a submissive disposition respecting the intelligent cause of our uneasiness. It acknowledges both the power and the right of a superior to afflict. Copan.

Syn.—See PATIENCE.

RE-SĔGNĔD' (rē-zind'), *p. a.* 1. Given up; surrendered; yielded.

2. Feeling resignation; submissive; patient; complying; obedient; unsisting.

Sincere, then, thy *resigned* mind. Pope.

RE-SĔGNĔD-LŶ (rē-zin'dē-lē), *ad.* With resignation; submissively; obediently. Todd.

RĔSĔ'-GNĔĔ' (rēz-ē-nē'), *n.* (*Law.*) One in favor of whom a resignation is made. Bowler.

RE-SĔGNĔR (rē-zin'er), *n.* One who resigns.

† RE-SĔGNĔMENT, *n.* Resignation. Wotton.

RE-SĔLE', *v. n.* [*L. resilio*; *re*, back, and *salio*, to leap.] [*i. RESILED*; *pp. RESILING, RESILED*.] To start back; to fly from; to recoil.

The more I *resiled* from their excessive civilities, the more I was loaded with them. Home.

How completely he [R. Hall] had *resiled* from Socialism. Rogers.

RE-SĔLĔ'-ENCE (rē-zil'ē-ens), *n.* [*L. resilio*,

RE-SĔLĔ'-ENCE (rē-zil'ē-ens), *n.* [*L. resilio*, to leap; *re*, back, and *salio*, to leap.] [*i. RESILED*; *pp. RESILING, RESILED*.] The act of starting or leaping back; a rebounding.

The common *resiliency* of the mind from one extreme to the other. Johnson.

RE-SĔLĔ'-ENT (rē-zil'ē-ent, *W. P. Ju. Sm.*; rē-sil'ent, *S. F. A.*), *a.* Starting or springing back; rebounding; recoiling. Johnson.

RĔSĔ'-LĔTĔION (rēz-ē-lēsh'ūn), *n.* The act of springing back; recoil; resiliency. Johnson.

RĔSĔ'IN, *n.* [*Gr. ῥηῖν, resin*, from *ῥέω*, to flow; *L. It. & Sp. resina*; *Fr. résine*.] (*Chem.*) A name applied to inspissated exudations from certain families of plants, and generally obtained in the form of a viscid liquid, or in a state of solution in some essential oil; resin.

Resins are brittle, inflammable, transparent or translucent, resemble each other in chemical composition, are insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, and essential oils, are insulators of electricity, become negatively electric by friction, and are extensively used as the basis of varnishes, and for other purposes. Many resins are formed by the oxidation of essential oils, are crystallizable from their solutions in alcohol, and possess acid characters, combining with alkalies, and forming what are called resinous soaps. Among the more important ones are common resin or colophony, guaiacum, lac, sandarach, mastich, elemi, and dragon's blood. Gum resins are the inspissated milky juices of many plants, consisting chiefly of the peculiar resins and essential oils of the plants mixed with a large proportion of gum. Among them are myrrh, aloes, asafetida, gamboge, scammony, &c. Turner. Miller.

RĔSĔ'-NĔFĔR-OŪS, *a.* [*L. resina*, resin, and *fero*, to bear.] Yielding resin. Tre.

RĔSĔ'-NĔ-FŔM, *a.* [*L. resina*, resin, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of resin. Smart.

RĔSĔ'-NŔ-Ĕ-LĔCTRĔC, *a.* (*Elec.*) Noting substances which become resinously or negatively electrified by friction, as amber, sealing wax, &c. Tre.

RĔSĔ'IN-OŪS, *a.* [*L. resinous*; *resina*, resin; *It.*

& *Sp. resinoso; Fr. résineux.* Containing, consisting of, or resembling, resin. *Boyle.*

Resinous electricity, one of the two kinds of electricity developed by the friction of various bodies and in numerous other ways, simultaneously with vitreous or positive electricity; negative electricity; — so called because resins and resinous substances often acquire this kind of electricity when rubbed, while the rubber, if insulated, acquires the opposite or vitreous electricity. *Young.*

RÉS-IN-OUS-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being resinous.

RÉS-[-PIS'CENCE, *n.* [*L. resipiscencia; resipisco*, to come to one's senses again; *It. recipiscenza; Fr. résipiscence.*] Wisdom alter the fact; repentance. [*R.*] *W. Mountagu.*

RÉ-SIST', *v. a.* [*L. resisto; re, again, and sisto*, to stand; *It. resistere; Sp. resistir; Fr. résister.*] [*L. RESISTEN; pp. RESISTING, RESISTED.*]

1. To strive or act against; to counteract; to oppose; to withstand; to confront.

Not more almighty to resist our might
Than wise to frustrate all our plots and wiles. *Milton.*

2. To withstand, so as not to be impressed by.
Nor keen nor solid could resist that edge. *Milton.*

Syn. — See **OPPOSE**.

RÉ-SIST', *v. n.* To make opposition. *Shak.*

RÉ-SIST', *n.* (*Applied Chem.*) A name given to various substances which are topically applied in calico printing as a means of producing a white or a colored design on a colored ground, and which have the property of preventing the attachment or development of color, when the whole surface of the cloth, afterwards impregnated with a dyeing material; — called also *resist paste*, and *reserve*. *Parnell.*

RÉ-SIST'ANCE, *n.* [*It. resistenza; Sp. resistencia; Fr. résistance.*]

1. The act of resisting; opposition.

Demetrius, seeing . . . that no resistance was made against him, sent away all his forces. *1 Mac. xi. 38.*

2. (*Physic.*) A force which acts in opposition to another so as to destroy or to diminish its effect; a power by which motion, or a tendency to motion, is impeded or prevented. *Hutton.*

Resistance of solids. (*Mech.*) the force with which the quiescent parts of solid bodies oppose the motion of other parts contiguous to them, constituting friction when the quiescent and moving bodies are only contiguous and do not cohere, and *resistance* when the resisting and resisted parts are parts of the same body or mass. *Hutton.* — *Resistance of liquids.* (*Hydrodynamics.*) the force with which bodies moving in liquids are impeded or retarded in their motion, owing partly to the inertia of the liquid, and partly to the cohesion of its particles. *Hutton.* — *Resistance of the air.* the force with which the motion of bodies, especially of projectiles, is retarded by the opposition of the air or atmosphere. — *Solid of least resistance.* the solid whose figure is such that, in its motion through a fluid, it sustains less resistance than any other of the same height, base, and contents. *Hutton.*

RÉ-SIST'ANT, *a.* Making resistance; striving against; opposing; resistive. *N. Brit. Rev.*

† **RÉ-SIST'ANT**, *n.* One who, or that which, resists. *Pearson.*

† **RÉ-SIST'ENT**, *a.* Resistant. *Bacon.*

RÉ-SIST'ER, *n.* One who resists. *Austin.*

RÉ-SIST-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being resistible. *Hammond.*

RÉ-SIST-I-BLE, *a.* That may be resisted. *Hale.*

RÉ-SIST'ING-LY, *ad.* With resistance or opposition; so as to resist. *Udal.*

RÉ-SIST'IVE, *a.* Having power to resist. *B. Jonson.*

RÉ-SIST'LESS, *a.* 1. That cannot be resisted; irresistible. "*Resistless power.*" *Dryden.*

2. That cannot resist; helpless. "*The resistless prey.*" *Spenser.*

RÉ-SIST'LESS-LY, *ad.* So as not to be resisted or denied; irresistibly. *Blackwall.*

RÉ-SIST'LESS-NÉSS, *n.* Irresistibleness. *Clarke.*

RÉS-O-LÜ-BLE [*réz-o-lü-bl*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.; ré-zöl'y bl*, *S.*], *a.* [*L. resolvable; resolu, resolutus, to resolve; It. risolvibile; Sp. resolvable; Fr. résolvable.*] That may be resolved or melted; resolvable. "*Bodies . . . resolvable by fire.*" *Boyle.*

RÉS-O-LÜ-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being resolvable; resolvableness. *Boyle.*

RÉS-O-LÜTE, *a.* [*It. risoluto; Sp. resuelto; Fr. résolu.*] Fixed or steadfast in purpose; determined; constant; firm; inflexible; stanch; persevering; unwavering; undaunted; unshaken. "*A resolute and valiant man.*" *North.*

Syn. — See **ENTERPRISING**.

RÉS-O-LÜTE, *n.* 1. A resolute or determined person. [*It.*] *Shak.*

2. † Repayment; redelivery. *Burnet.*

RÉS-O-LÜTE-LY, *ad.* In a resolute manner; with resolution; firmly. *Roscommon.*

RÉS-O-LÜTE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being resolute; fixed determination; resolution. *Boyle.*

RÉS-O-LÜ'TION (*réz-o-lü'shun*), *n.* [*L. resolutio; resolu, to resolve; It. risoluzione; Sp. resolución; Fr. resolution.*]

1. The act of separating the parts of any thing, or reducing it to its constituent parts or first principles; analysis; decomposition.

2. The state or the process of dissolving, as ice; dissolution; solution. *Digby.*

3. The act or the process of disentangling or clearing away, as perplexities; explication.

"The . . . and resolution of the difficulties that are . . . execution of the design, are the end of an . . ." *Dryden.*

4. The act of resolving; fixed or settled determination or purpose; decision; firmness; constancy; steadiness; energy; courage.

The resolution to act those monstrous things. *Clarendon.*

What reinforcement we may gain from hope,
If not, what resolution from despair. *Milton.*

5. (*Law.*) Formerly, a solemn judgment or decision of a court. *Coke.* — In the civil law, the act by which a contract, which existed and was good, is rendered null. *Bohier.*

6. (*Legislation.*) A declaration passed by a legislature or other assembly, or proposed to it for determination. *Burnet.*

7. (*Math.*) The operation of finding such values of unknown quantities as will satisfy a given equation or answer the conditions of a given problem; solution. *Dames & Peck.*

A problem may be divided into three parts — the proposition, the resolution, and the demonstration. *Brande.*

8. (*Med.*) Removal or disappearance, as of a disease. *Dunglison.*

9. (*Mus.*) A modulation, or change of harmony, by which the unaccommodating note of any discord falls to one of the concurring notes of the succeeding harmony. *Moore.*

10. † Conviction; assurance. *Old Play.*

Resolution of forces. (*Mech.*) the resolving or dividing of any one force or motion into two or more others acting in different directions, which, taken together, shall have the same effect as the single one. It is the reverse of the composition of forces or motions. *Hutton.* — *Resolution of a quantity into its factors.* the operation of finding two or more factors whose product shall be equal to the given quantity. — *Resolution of an equation.* (*Algebra.*) the operation of finding such values for the unknown quantities which enter it, as will satisfy the equation when substituted for those quantities. — same as *solution of an equation.* *Davis.* — *Resolution of a problem.* the operation of finding such values for the unknown quantities as will satisfy the conditions of the problem. — same as *solution of a problem.* *Dames & Peck.*

Syn. — See **COURAGE**, **DECISION**.

† **RÉS-O-LÜ'TION-ER**, *n.* One who joins with others in passing a resolution. *Burnet.*

RÉS-O-LÜ'TION-IST, *n.* One who makes a resolution; a resolutioner. [*R.*] *Qu. Rev.*

RÉS-O-LÜ-TIVE, *a.* [*Fr. résolutif.*] Having the power to dissolve or relax. [*R.*] *Holland.*

RÉ-SÖLV-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or the state of being resolvable. *Lord Ross.*

RÉ-SÖLV-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be resolved or separated into constituent parts; decomposable. *The serum of the blood is resolvable by a small heat.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. That may be solved; capable of solution; soluble. "*Causes best resolvable.*" *Brownne.*

3. That may be reduced into first principles. *The actions of ingratitude seem directly resolvable into pride.* *South.*

RÉ-SÖLV-A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being resolvable; resolvability. *Clarke.*

RÉ-SÖLVE' (*ré-zöl'v*), *v. a.* [*L. resolvo; re, again, and solvo, to loosen, to separate; It. risolvere;*

Sp. resolver; Fr. résoudre.] [*i. RESOLVED; pp. RESOLVING, RESOLVED.*]

1. To separate or reduce into component parts or first principles; to decompose; to decompound; to analyze.

Ye immortal souls the once were men,
Now ye are spirits. *Dryden.*

2. To reduce to a liquid state; to dissolve; to melt; to liquefy.

O that this too, too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew. *Shak.*

3. To clear or disentangle, as of difficulties; to solve; to explain; to interpret; to unfold; to decipher. "*I resolve the riddle.*" *K. Charles.*

Examine, sift, and resolve their alleged proofs. *Hooker.*

4. To free from doubt or uncertainty; to inform; to apprise; to acquaint.

I will resolve your grace immediately. *Shak.*

Resolve me, strangers, whence and what you are. *Dryden.*

5. To settle in opinion; to make certain. [*R.*] *Long since we were resolved of your truth.* *Shak.*

6. To fix in determination or purpose; to determine; to decide.

Resolved on death, resolved to die in arms. *Dryden.*

7. To fix in resolution; to confirm.

Quit presently the chapel, or resolve you
For more amazement. *Shak.*

8. † To relax; to loosen. "*His limbs resolved through idle leisure.*" *Spenser.*

9. (*Med.*) To disperse, as a tumor. *Dunglison.*

10. (*Math.*) To solve by the operation of finding what is sought or required, as an equation by finding such values for its unknown quantities as will satisfy the equation, or a problem by finding such values for the unknown quantities as will satisfy its conditions. *Hutton.*

11. (*Legislation.*) To declare by resolution or vote; as, "*Be it resolved.*" &c.

To resolve a discord, (*Mus.*) to make a discord pass into a concord. *Dwight.*

Syn. — See **SOLVE**.

RÉ-SÖLVE' (*ré-zöl'v*), *v. n.* 1. To be dissolved; to dissolve; to melt; to liquefy.

As a form of wax
Resolveth from its figure 'gainst the fire. *Shak.*

2. To determine within one's self; to form a resolution; to intend; to purpose. *Milton.*

3. To be settled in opinion. [*R.*]

Let men resolve of that as they please. *Locke.*

4. To separate into component parts or first principles, as a gas; to be decomposed. *Wright.*

5. (*Legislation.*) To make a declaration by resolution or vote.

RÉ-SÖLVE' (*ré-zöl'v*), *n.* 1. Fixed determination or purpose; resolution; intention; purpose. "*His bold resolve.*" *Denham.*

2. (*Legislation.*) A declaration passed by a legislative or other body; a resolution.

RÉ-SÖLVED' (*ré-zöl'vd*), *p. a.* 1. Fully determined. "*Resolved to die in arms.*" *Dryden.*

2. (*Legislation.*) Declared.

RÉ-SÖLV'ED-LY, *ad.* With determination, firmness, or constancy. *Grew.*

RÉ-SÖLV'ED-NÉSS, *n.* Fixedness of purpose; firmness; resolution. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

RÉ-SÖLV'END, *n.* (*Arith.*) A number which arises from increasing the remainder after subtraction, in the process of extracting the square or the cube root. *Crabb.*

RÉ-SÖLV'ENT, *a.* [*It. risolvete; Fr. résolvant.*] Having power to dissolve; causing solution; resolving; solvent. *Arbuthnot.*

RÉ-SÖLV'ENT, *n.* 1. That which dissolves or causes solution; a solvent. *Wiseman.*

2. (*Med.*) A substance which resolves or repels tumors; a discutient. *Dunglison.*

RÉ-SÖLV'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, resolves. *Hammond. Burke.*

RÉ-SÖLV'ING, *n.* Act of one who resolves; determination; resolution. *Clarendon.*

RÉS-O-NANCE (*réz-o-nâns*), *n.* [*It. risonanza; Sp. resonancia; Fr. résonnance.*]

1. Return or reverberation of sound; a resounding. *Boyle.*

2. (*Mus.*) The return of sound by the air acting on the bodies of stringed instruments. *Brande.*

3. (*Med.*) A thrilling of the voice more loud than is natural. — the sound of the voice as heard in the bronchial tubes; bronchophony. *Dunglison.*

4. (*Acoustics.*) The property of sonorous bodies by which they vibrate in unison with the vibrations of other bodies, and strengthen the original note; as, "The notes of a musical box are rendered louder by resonance when it is placed on a table." *Hoblyn.*

RĒS'Q-NĀNT, *a.* [*L. resono, resonans*, to resound; *It. risonante*; *Sp. resonante*; *Fr. resonant*.] Returning sound; resounding. *Mikon.*

RĒ-SÖRB', *v. a.* [*L. resorbeo*; *re*, again, back, and *sorbeo*, to swallow.] To swallow up. *Young.*

RĒ-SÖR'BENT, *a.* Swallowing up. *Wodhull.*

RĒ-SÖR'PTION, *n.* [*Fr. résorption*.] The act of absorbing anew; reabsorption. *Agassiz.*

RĒ-SÖRT', *v. n.* [*Fr. ressortir*, to go or come out again, to set forth; *re*, again, and *sortir*, to go or come out.] [*i. RESORTED*; *pp. RESORTING*, *RESORTED*.]

1. To have recourse; to betake one's self; to go; to repair; to apply.

Hitler the heroes and the nymphs resort. *Pope.*
[He] thought it time to resort to other counsels. *Clarendon.*
2. (*Old Eng. Law.*) To fall back; to revert. The inheritance of the son never resorted to the mother. *Hale.*

RĒ-SÖRT', *n.* 1. The act of going, repairing, or betaking one's self; recourse; application. "Speedy resort was made thither." *Golding.*

To the altars of the gods they made divine resorts. *Chapman.*

2. An assembling; a concourse; a meeting; conference. "Places of resort." *Swift.*

3. A place much frequented; as, "That city is a resort for invalids."

4. [*Fr. ressort*.] Spring; active movement or power. [*A Gallicism.*]

Some know the resort and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it. *Bacon.*

5. (*Law.*) The authority or jurisdiction of a court. *Bouvier.*

Dernier resort, the last resource. — *Last resort*, the last resource; — the highest or ultimate tribunal.

RĒ-SÖRT'ER, *n.* One who resorts, frequents, or visits; a visitor. *Shak.*

RĒ-SÖUND' (*re-zöünd'*), *v. a.* [*L. resono*; *re*, again, back, and *sono*, to sound; *It. risuonare*; *Sp. resonar*; *Fr. résonner*.] [*i. RESOUNDED*; *pp. RESOUNDING*; *RESOUNDED*.]

1. To send back or return the sound of; to echo; to reverberate.

And Albion's cliffs resound the rural lay. *Pope.*

2. To celebrate or extol by sound; to sound. The sweet singer of Israel with his psaltery loudly resounded the innumerable benefits of the almighty Creator. *Preachman.*

The man for wisdom's various arts renowned, Long exercised in woes, O muse, resound. *Pope.*

RĒ-SÖUND', *v. n.* 1. To sound or be echoed back. What is common fame, which sounds from all quarters of the world, and resounds back to them again, but generally a loud, rattling, impudent lie? *South.*

2. To be much and loudly mentioned. What resounds in fable or romance Of Uther's sons? *Milton.*

3. To echo; to reverberate. The sacred porticos resound with the continued hosannas of the multitudes. *Horsley.*

RĒ-SÖUND', *n.* Return of sound; echo. *Beaumont.*

RĒ-SÖUND, *v. a.* To sound again.

RĒ-SÖURCE' (*re-sörs'*), *n.* [*Fr. ressource*, derived by *Landais* from *recours*, recourse.] Any source of aid or support; means; expedient; resort.

His foes pursuing, and his friends pursued, Used threatenings mixed with prayers, his last resource. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See EXPEDIENT.

RĒ-SÖURCE'LESS (*re-sörs'less*), *a.* Wanting resource. "Resourceless subjection." *Burke.*

RĒ-SÖW' (*re-söw'*), *v. a.* To sow again. *Bacon.*

† RĒS'PASS, *n.* Raspberry. *Herrick.*

RĒ-SPĒAK', *v. n.* To speak again or in return; to answer; to reply. *Shak.*

RĒ-SPĒCT', *v. a.* [*L. respicio, respectus*; *re*, again, back, and *specio*, to look; *It. rispettare*;

Sp. respetar; *Fr. respecter*.] [*i. RESPECTED*; *pp. RESPECTING*, *RESPECTED*.]

1. To have regard to; to regard. *Shak.*

In orchards and gardens, we do not so much respect beauty as variety of ground for fruits, trees, and herbs. *Bacon.*

2. To have relation to; to relate to. "The allusion respects an ancient custom." *Johnson.*

3. To consider or regard with a degree of reverence; to think highly of; to esteem; to honor.

There is nothing more terrible to a guilty heart than the eye of a respected friend. *Swift.*

I always loved and respected Sir William. *Swift.*

4. † To look towards; to be directed towards. Palladius adviseth the front of his house should so respect the south. *Browne.*

RĒ-SPĒCT', *n.* [*L. respectus*; *It. rispetto*; *Sp. respecto*; *Fr. respect*.]

1. Regard; reverence; veneration; homage; honor; esteem; estimation; deference.

I found the king abandoned to neglect, Seen without awe, and served without respect. *Prior.*

2. Kind consideration; good will; favor. The Lord had respect unto Abel, and to his offering. *Gen. iv. 4.*

3. Undue consideration; partial regard. It is not good to have respect of persons in judgment. *Prov. xxiv. 23.*

4. Esteemed or respected character. [*R.*]

Many of the best respect in Rome. *Shak.*

5. Consideration; motive; influence; bias. Whatever secret respects were likely to move them. *Hooker.*

6. Relation; regard; deference.

They believed but one supreme deity, which, with respect to the various bands, met received from him, had several titles. *Tillotson.*

Syn. — Respect is felt for the general character of a person. Esteem, and still more regard, partake of affection, and relate to internal qualities. Honor and homage mean more than respect, and relate to rank and station, as well as to personal qualities. Veneration and reverence are much stronger terms than respect, and relate to personal qualities. Deference may be felt for a person on account of his knowledge on some subject, although for his character one may have little respect. — See HOMAGE.

RĒ-SPĒCT'-A-BL'ITY, *n.* The state or the quality of being respectable; worthiness of respect; estimableness; reputableness; respectableness. The great respectability of his character. *Cambierland.*

RĒ-SPĒCT'-A-BLE, *a.* [*It. rispettabile*; *Fr. respectable*.] Worthy of respect, esteem, or honor; estimable; reputable; honorable; of good quality; moderately good; pretty good. *Burke.*

Respectable witness, (*Law.*) a witness competent to testify in a court of justice. *Bourier.*

RĒ-SPĒCT'-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* State or quality of being respectable; respectability. *Johnson.*

RĒ-SPĒCT'-A-BLY, *ad.* In a respectable manner; so as to deserve respect; respectably. *Johnson.*

RĒ-SPĒCT'ED, *p. a.* Regarded or treated with respect; esteemed.

RĒ-SPECT'ER, *n.* One who respects, or one who has partial regard.

God is no respecter of persons. *Acts x. 34.*

RĒ-SPĒCT'FUL, *a.* Having or exhibiting respect or esteem; civil; dutiful; deferential; courteous. "Respectful modesty." *Thomson.*

RĒ-SPĒCT'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a respectful manner; with respect; civilly; courteously. *Dryden.*

RĒ-SPĒCT'FUL-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being respectful; civility; courtesy. *Johnson.*

RĒ-SPĒCT'ING, *prep.* Having respect or regard to; regarding; concerning. *Hiley.*

† RĒ-SPĒCT'ION, *n.* Respect; regard. *Tyndale.*

RĒ-SPĒCT'IVE (*re-spĕk'tiv*), *a.* [*It. rispettivo*; *Sp. respectivo*; *Fr. respectif*.]

1. Relating to a particular person or thing; belonging to each; particular.

When so many present themselves before their respective magistrates to take the oath. *Addison.*

2. Relative; not absolute. *Rogers.*

3. Having regard or reference. [*R.*]

The reprehension of St. Paul was not only respect to divinity, but extensive to all knowledge. *Bacon.*

4. † Worthy of respect; respectable. *Shak.*

5. † Respectful; ceremonious. *Shak.*

6. † Careful; cautious; circumspect.

He was exceeding respect and precise. *Raleigh.*

RĒ-SPĒCT'IVE-LY, *ad.* 1. In a respective man-

ner; as relating to each; as each belongs to each; particularly.

The impressions from the objects of the senses do mingle respectfully every one with his kind. *Bacon.*

2. Relatively; not absolutely. *Raleigh.*

3. † With respect. *Shak.* — partially. *Hooker.*

† RĒ-SPĒCT'IV-IST, *n.* One who respects. *J. Fox.*

RĒ-SPĒCT'LESS, *a.* Having no respect. *Howell.*

RĒ-SPĒCT'LESS-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being respectless. [*R.*] *Shelton.*

† RĒ-SPĒCT'IV-OÜS, *a.* Respectful. *Boyle.*

RĒ-SPĒLL', *v. a.* To spell again or anew.

RĒ-SPĒLL'ING, *n.* The act of spelling again.

† RĒ-SPĒRSE', *v. a.* [*L. respergo, respersus*.] To sprinkle; to scatter. *Bp. Taylor.*

RĒ-SPĒR'SION (*re-spĕr'shun*), *n.* [*L. respersio*.] The act of sprinkling again. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

RĒ-SPĒR'-A-BIL'ITY, *n.* The state or the quality of being respirable. *Med. Jour.*

RĒ-SPĒR'-A-BLE [*re-spĕr'a-bl*], *Ja. Sm. C. Wr. W. Todd*; [*res'pĕr-a-bl*, *P. K.*], *a.* [*It. respirabile*; *Fr. respirable*.]

1. That can respire. *Todd.*

2. That can be respired, as air; fit for respiration; capable of being breathed. *Dunglison.*

RĒS-PI-RĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. respiratio*; *It. respirazione*; *Sp. respiracion*; *Fr. respiration*.]

1. The act of respiring or breathing; the act or the process of inhaling air into the lungs and then exhaling it, to support life. *Harvey.*

2. "In man, the respirations are generally thirty-five per minute in the first year of life, twenty-five during the second, twenty at puberty, and eighteen in the adult age." *Dunglison.*

2. † Relief, as from toil; rest. *Milton.*

3. † Interval. *Bp. Hall.*

Respiration in plants, a function of the leaves and other parts furnished with stomata, by which carbonic acid is decomposed, and carbon assimilated into an organic compound. *Henslow.*

RĒS-PI-RĀ'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to respiration; respiratory. *Ch. Ob.*

RĒS-PI-RĀ-TOR, *n.* An instrument, commonly made of several layers of fine wire tissue, worn over the mouth to temper the air before it reaches the lungs, as in winter. *Dunglison.*

RĒ-SPĒR'-A-TÖ-RY, *a.* Pertaining to, or serving for, respiration. "Respiratory organs." *Harvey.*

RĒ-SPĒRE', *v. n.* [*L. respiro*; *re*, again, back, and *spiro*, to breathe; *It. respirare*; *Sp. respirar*; *Fr. respirer*.] [*i. RESPIRED*; *pp. RESPIRING*, *RESPIRED*.]

1. To breathe; to inhale and exhale air.

The ladies gasped, and scarcely could respire. *Dryden.*

2. To catch one's breath. *Spenser.*

3. To rest, as after toil; to repose. *Pope.*

RĒ-SPĒRE', *r. a.* To breathe out; to exhale; to send out in exhalations. *B. Jonson.*

RĒS'PITE (*res'pit*), *n.* [*Old Fr. respit*; *Fr. répit*; — according to *Ménage*, from *L. respectus*, respect; according to *Du Cange*, from *L. respiro*, to breathe.]

1. Delay, as for breathing; pause; interval. Some pause and respit only I require, Till with my tears I shall have quenched my fire. *Danham.*

2. (*Law.*) The suspension or postponement of the execution of a capital sentence; a reprieve: — extension or prolongation of time for the payment of a debt. — delay of appearance at court granted to a jury. *Burritt. Bourier.*

Syn. — See REPRIEVE.

RĒS'PITE (*res'pit*), *r. a.* [*i. RESPITED*; *pp. RESPITING*, *RESPITED*.]

1. To relieve by a pause or interval. To relieve his day-labor with respite Or with repose. *Milton.*

2. To suspend or delay, as the payment of a debt. *Clarendon.*

3. To suspend or postpone the execution of, as a capital offender; to reprieve. *Gower.*

4. (*Law.*) To delay or postpone the appearance of at court, as a jury. *Blackstone.*

RĒ-SPLĒND'ENCE, } *n.* [*L. resplendentia*; *It. resplendenza*; *Sp. resplandecer*.]

RĒ-SPLĒND'EN-CY, }

decencia; Fr. *resplendissement*.] The state or the quality of being resplendent; vivid lustre or brightness; brilliancy; splendor.

Son, thou in whom my glory I behold
In full *resplendence*, heir of all my might. *Milton*.
The *resplendency* of his own almighty goodness. *Scott*.

RE-SPLEN'DENT, *a.* [L. *resplendeo*, *resplendens*, to shine brightly; *re*, again, back, and *splendeo*, to shine; *It. risplendente*; Sp. *resplundeciente*; Fr. *resplendissant*.] Having very bright lustre; very bright or shining; brilliant; splendid.

Their fiery mouths *resplendent* bridles tied. *Pope*.

RE-SPLEN'DENT-LY, *ad.* With resplendence or brilliant lustre; brightly; splendidly. *Johnson*.

† RE-SPLEN'D[SH]-ANT, *a.* Resplendent. *Fabian*.

† RE-SPLEN'D[SH]-ING, *a.* Shining resplendently; brilliant; resplendent. *Sir T. Elyot*.

RE-SPLIT', *v. a.* To split or cleave again.

RE-SPLIT', *v. n.* To split or be rent again.

RE-SPOND', *v. n.* [L. *respondeo*; *re*, again, back, and *spondeo*, to promise; *It. rispondere*; Sp. *responder*; Fr. *répondre*.] 1. RESPONDED; *pp.* RESPONDING, RESPONDED.]

1. To answer; to reply. *Oldisworth*.

2. To be agreeable to; to correspond; to suit.

To every theme *responds* thy various lay. *Broom*.

RE-SPOND', *v. a.* To answer or correspond to.

His great deeds *respond* his speeches great. *Fairfax*.

RE-SPOND', *n.* 1. (*Ecol.*) Formerly, a short anthem interupting the reading of a chapter. *Eden*.

2. (*Arch.*) Anciently, a half-column, or pilaster corresponding to another on the opposite side of the building. *Britton*.

RE-SPOND'ENCE, *n.* The act of responding or answering; response. *Spenser*.

RE-SPOND'ENCE-Y, *n.* The act of responding; responsiveness. *Chalmers*.

RE-SPOND'ENT, *n.* [It. *rispondente*; Sp. *respondedor*; Fr. *respondant*.]

1. One who answers the opponent in a set disputation, refuting objections or overthrowing arguments. *Watts*.

2. (*Law*.) A person who answers in a suit, as in chancery: — in the civil law, one who answers or is security for another. *Ayliffe*. *Bouvier*.

3. — "A respondent in admiralty answers to a defendant at common law and in equity." *Burrit*.

RE-SPOND'ENT, *a.* Agreeable to; answerable; corresponding; suitable. *Pope*.

RE-SPOND'ENT-I-A (re-spon-dén'ti-á), *n.* (*Maritime Law*.) A loan on goods laden on board of a ship. *Bouvier*.

† RE-SPON'SAL, *a.* Responsible. *Heylin*.

† RE-SPON'SAL, *n.* 1. A response. *Chaucer*.

2. One who is responsible. *Barrow*.

RE-SPONSE', *n.* [L. *responsum*; *It. risposta*; Sp. *respuesta*; Fr. *réponse*.]

1. An answer; a reply; — particularly, an oracular answer. *Hammond*.

2. A reply to an objection in a disputation.

Returning the argument upon his adversary, after a direct response. *Watts*.

3. A short sentence read or pronounced in divine worship by the congregation in answer or alternation with the priest or minister.

To make his parishioners . . . join in the response. *Addison*.

4. (*Mus.*) A kind of anthem sung, in the Roman Catholic Church, after the morning lesson, concluding in the manner of a rondo: — in a fugue, a repetition of the given subject by another part. *Moore*.

Syn. — See ANSWER.

RE-SPON-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *risponsabilità*; Sp. *responsabilidad*; Fr. *responsabilité*.]

1. The state of being responsible; responsible-ness; accountableness; accountability. *Burke*.

The responsibility attaching upon the advisers and official servants of the crown. *Th. Horsley*.

There is no earthly thing more mean and despicable, in my mind, than an English gentleman destitute of all sense of his *responsibilities* and opportunities, and only revelling in the luxuries of our high civilization, and thinking himself a great person. *Dr. Arnold*.

2. (*Com.*) Ability to discharge obligations.

RE-SPON'SI-BLE, *a.* [It. *responsabile*; Sp. & Fr.

responsable. — From L. *respondeo*, *responsum*, to promise, to answer.]

1. Answerable; accountable; amenable.

Is the doctor willing to be *responsible*, at last, for the nature, quality, and tendency of all his notions? *Watts*. *Land*.

2. Correspondent to. [*R.*] *Beloe*.

3. (*Com.*) Capable of discharging an obligation, or able to pay a demand.

The bill I receive from one man will not be accepted as security by another, he not knowing that the bill is legal, or that he is *responsible*. *Locke*.

Syn. — See ANSWERABLE.

RE-SPON'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being responsible; responsibility. *Bailey*.

RE-SPON'SI-BLY, *ad.* In a responsible manner.

RE-SPON'SION, *n.* [L. *responsio*.]

1. The act of answering; an answer. *Bailey*.

2. An examination at Oxford University, England, about the middle of the course; — also called *hitle-go*. *Lyell*.

RE-SPON'SIVE, *a.* [It. *responsivo*; Fr. *responsif*.] Answering; making response or answer.

The vocal lay *responsive* to the strings. *Pope*.

RE-SPON'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a responsive manner; by way of response. *Sir W. Scott*.

RE-SPON'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being responsive. *Clarke*.

RE-SPON'SO-RY, *a.* Containing answer; responsive. [*R.*] *Johnson*.

RE-SPON'SO-RY, *n.* (*Mus.*) A response; an antiphony; an antiphon. *Milton*.

† RES-PÖRT', *n.* To respect; to regard. *Chaucer*.

RĚST, *n.* [A. S. *rest*, *rast*, *rest*, *repose*; Dut. *rust*; Ger. *rast*, *ruhe*; Dan. & Sw. *rast*; Icel. *rest*.]

1. Cessation from motion, action, or labor; repose; quiet; quiescence; ease.

There the wicked cease from troubling, and there the weary be at rest. *Joh. iii. 17*.

Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly, and ye shall find rest unto your souls. *Mat. xi. 28, 29*.

2. Cessation or freedom from disturbance; intermission of any annoyance; peace; tranquillity.

The Lord gave them rest round about, . . . and there stood not a man of their enemies before them. *Josh. xxi. 44*.

And the land had rest fourscore years. *Judg. iii. 30*.

3. Cessation from tillage; state of lying fallow. "A year of rest to the land." *Lev. xxv. 5*.

4. Sleep. "Retired to rest." *Milton*.

5. The last sleep; quietness of death. *Dryden*.

6. A state of happiness after death.

There remaineth, therefore, a rest to the people of God. *Heb. iv. 9*.

7. A place of repose or quiet.

Dust, our final rest and native home. *Milton*.

8. That on which any thing lies or leans for support or steadiness; a support. "Their lances in the rest." *Dryden*.

A man may think that a musket may be shot off as well upon the arm as upon a rest. *Bacon*.

9. (*Poetry*.) A pause or suspension of the voice in reading; a caesura. *Johnson*.

10. (*Mus.*) An interval during which the voice or sound is suspended: — a character indicating a suspension of the voice or sound. *Mason*. *Moore*.

11. (*Physics*.) The continuance of a body in the same place: — the continual application or contiguity to the same parts of the ambient and contiguous bodies. *Hutton*.

Absolute rest, the continuance of a body in the same part of absolute and immovable space. *Newton*. — *Relative rest*, the continuance of a body in the same part of relative space. *Newton*. — To set up one's rest, to fix one's great hope. "Sea-fights have been final to the war; but this is when princes set up their rest upon the battle." *Bacon*.

Syn. — See EASE, PEACE.

RĚST, *n.* [It. *resto*, remainder; Sp. *resto*, *resta*, remainder; Fr. *reste*, remainder.]

1. That which remains or is left after separation of a part; remainder; residue; remnant. "The rest of the money." 2 *Chron. xiv. 14*. The rest of the land shall they give to the house of Israel. *Ezek. xlv. 8*.

2. Those who remain; others. "Plato, and the rest of the philosophers." *Stillingfleet*.

Armed like the rest, the Trojan prince appears. *Dryden*.

3. (*Com.*) A surplus or guarantee fund held in reserve by a bank, to equalize its dividends, when the profits made fall below the amount required for paying the usual dividend to shareholders. *Simmonds*.

Syn. — See REMAINDER.

RĚST, *v. n.* [A. S. *restan*; Dut. *rusten*; *rasten*; Ger. *rasten*, *ruhen*; Dan. *raste*; Icel. *hressa*; Sw. *rasta*.] [*i.* RĚSTED; *pp.* RĚSTING, RĚSTED.] 1. To cease from motion, action, or labor; to stop; to repose; to take or enjoy rest or ease.

Six days shalt thou do thy work, and on the seventh day thou shalt rest. *Exod. xxiii. 12*.

No man can rest who has not worked. *Paley*.

2. To be free from disturbance or annoyance; to be tranquil; to be at peace, ease, or quiet.

My lord shall never rest, I'll watch him tame, and talk him out of patience. *Shak.*

3. To cease from being cultivated; to lie fallow.

The seventh year thou shalt let it [the land] rest. *Ex. xxiii. 11*.

4. To go to rest or to bed; to repose, as on a bed; to be asleep; to sleep; to slumber.

Should find a running banquet ere they rested. *Shak.*

5. To sleep the final sleep; to be dead.

There the prisoners rest together; they hear not the voice of the oppressor. *Job iii. 18*.

6. To be fixed in any state or opinion; to have confidence or trust; to confide.

Thou art a Jew, and restest in the law. *Rom. ii. 17*.

7. To be satisfied; to acquiesce. "Not to rest in Heaven's determination." *Addison*.

8. To lean, recline, or stand on, for support or quiet; to rely; — used of persons and things.

On him I rested, And, not without considering, fixed my fate. *Dryden*.

Sometimes it rests upon testimony. *Locke*.

Syn. — See STAND, SLEEP.

RĚST, *v. n.* [L. *resto*; *re*, again, back, and *sto*, to stand; *It. restare*; Sp. *restar*; Fr. *rester*.] To be left; to remain.

And now there rests no other shift but this. *Shak.*

Now resteth naught that needful is to tell. *Fairfax*.

RĚST, *v. a.* 1. To lay to rest; to cause to rest.

Your piety has paid All needful rites to rest my wandering shade. *Dryden*.

2. To place as on a support.

Here rests his head upon the lap of earth A youth to fortune and to fame unknown. *Gray*.

† RE-STAG'NANT, *a.* [L. *restagno*, *restagnans*.] Remaining without motion; stagnant. *Boyle*.

† RE-STAG'NATE, *v. n.* [L. *restagno*, *restagnatus*.] To stagnate. *Wiseman*.

† RE-STAG'NATION, *n.* [L. *restagnatio*.] A standing still; stagnation. *Bailey*.

RĚS'TANT, *a.* [L. *resto*, *restans*, to remain.] (*Bot.*) Noting parts of plants that do not fall off, but remain beyond the period of maturity; persistent. *Wright*.

RESTAURANT (rés'to-ràng'), *n.* [Fr.] An eating-house. *Brit. Crit.*

RESTAURATEUR (rés'to-ra-tür), *n.* One who keeps an eating-house; a restorator. *P. Cyc.*

† RES-TAU-RATION, *n.* [L. *restauratio*.] Recovery; restoration. *Hooker*.

RĚ-STEM', *v. a.* To force back against the current; to stem. *Shak.*

RĚST'FUL, *a.* Quiet; being at rest. [*R.*] *Shak.*

† RĚST'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a state of quiet. *Elyot*.

RĚST'FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of being restful; tranquillity; quiet. [*R.*] *Ec. Rev.*

RĚST'-HÄR'RÖW, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Ononis*, the species of which are mostly natives of Europe. *Eng. Cyc.*

3. The common rest-harrow (*Ononis spinosa*) was formerly very troublesome in cornfields on account of its thorny branches obstructing the progress of the harrow. *London*.

RĚST'-HÖUSE, *n.* An East Indian inn. *Clarke*.

RĚS'TIFF, *a.* [Old Fr. *restif*; Fr. *rétif*.] Unwilling to stir; resolute against going forward; obstinate; stubborn; restive. — See RESTIVE.

Impatient of the lash, and restiff to the rein. *Dryden*.

RĚS'TIFF-NESS, *n.* Obstinate reluctance; restiveness. *Bacon*.

single force which would produce the same motion as two or more forces which act on a body conjointly; the force which results from the composition of two or more forces. *Young.*

RE-SÜLT'ANT, *a.* (*Mech.*) Noting a force resulting from, or equivalent to, two or more forces acting conjointly, or a motion equivalent to two or more motions combined. *Young.*

RE-SÜLT'FUL, *a.* Having results. *Examiner.*

RE-SÜLT'ING, *p. a.* That results.

Resulting force, (Mech.) resultant force. Somerville.

RE-SUM'ABLE, *a.* That may be resumed or taken back. *Hale.*

RE-SÜME' (*re-züm'*), *v. a.* [*L. resumo; re, again, back, and sumo, to take; It. riassumere; Sp. resumir; Fr. resumer.*] [*i. RESUMED; pp. RESUMING, RESUMED.*]

1. To take back, as that which has been taken or been given away; to take again.

Sees not my love how time resumes
The glory which he lent these flowers? *Waller.*
They resume what has been obtained fraudulently, by surprise, and upon a false pretence. *Davenant.*

2. To begin again after interruption; to take up again. "To resume a discourse." *Johnson.*

RESUMÉ (*rez'u-mä'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A summary.

RE-SÜM'MON, *v. a.* To summon again. *Smart.*

RE-SÜM'MONŞ, *n.* A second summons. *Whishaw.*

RE-SÜMP'TION (*-züm-*), *n.* [*L. resumptio; It. riassunzione; Sp. resunción; Fr. résurrection.*]

1. Act of resuming or taking back. *Denham.*

2. + (*Eng. Law.*) The act of taking again into the king's hands such lands or tenements, &c., as before, on false suggestion, he had granted by letters patent to any man. *Whishaw.*

RE-SÜMP'TIVE (*re-züm'tiv*), *a.* [*L. resumptivus; Sp. resuntivo.*] Taking back. [*r.*] *Johnson.*

RE-SÜMP'TIVE, *n.* (*Med.*) A restoring medicine; a restorative. *Bailey.*

RE-SÜ'PI-NÁTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Inverted; appearing as if upside down; reversed. *Gray.*

RE-SÜ'PI-NÁT-ED, *a.* Lying with the face upwards. "Resupinated horns." *Hill.*

RE-SÜ-PI-NÁ'TION, *n.* The act of lying on the back. "A resupination of the figure." *Wotton.*

RE-SÜ-PÍNE', *a.* [*L. resupinus; re, again, back, and supinus, supine; It. risupino; Fr. resupiné.*] Lying on the back; supine. [*r.*]

He spake, and downward swayed, fell resupine,
With his huge neck aulant. *Cowper.*

RE-SÜ'P-PLÝ', *v. a.* To supply again. *Southey.*

RE-SÜR'GENCE, *n.* The act of rising again; resurrection. *Coleridge.*

RE-SÜR'GENT, *a.* [*L. resurgo, resurgens, to rise again; re, again, back, and surgo, to rise.*] Rising again, or from the dead. *Coleridge.*

RE-SÜR'GENT, *n.* One rising from the dead. *Sydney Smith.*

RE-SÜR-PRÍSE', *v. a.* To surprise anew. *Bacon.*

RE-SÜR-RÉC'TION, *n.* [*L. resurrectio; re, again, back, and surgo, to rise; It. risurrezione; Sp. resurrección; Fr. résurrection.*] The act of rising again, or the state of being risen, especially after death; revival from the dead; return to life from the grave.

Perhaps there was nothing ever done in all past ages, and which was not a public fact, so well attested as the resurrection of Christ. *Watts.*

RE-SÜR-RÉC'TION-ÍST, *n.* One who disinters human bodies for dissection. *Qu. Rev.*

RE-SÜR-RÉC'TION-MÁN, *n.* Same as **RESURRECTIONIST**. *Campbell.*

RE-SÜR-VEY' (*re-sür-vé'*), *v. a.* To survey again; to review. *Shak.*

RE-SÜR'VEY (*-vé*), *n.* A new survey. *Clarke.*

RE-SÜS'CI-TÁ-BLE, *a.* That may be resuscitated or restored to life. *Boyle.*

RE-SÜS'CI-TÁNT, *n.* One who resuscitates.

RE-SÜS'CI-TÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. resuscito, resuscitatus; re, again, back, and suscito, to raise; It. risuscitare; Sp. resucitar; Fr. ressusciter.*] [*i. RESUSCITATED; pp. RESUSCITATING, RESUSCITAT-*

ED.] To restore to life from seeming death; to revive; to revivify; to renew; to quicken.

That after death we should be resuscitated. *Glenn.*
It is difficult to resuscitate surprise when familiarity has once laid the sentiment asleep. *Paley.*

RE-SÜS'CI-TÁTE, *v. n.* To awaken; to revive.

Those birds, that yearly sleep a winter's death,
Each spring to mighty love resuscitate. *Feltham.*

RE-SÜS'CI-TÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. resuscitatio; It. risuscitazione.*] The act of resuscitating, or the state of being resuscitated; restoration to life; revival; revivification.

The resuscitation of the body from its dust is a supernatural work. *Ep. Hall.*
The extinction and resuscitation of arts. *Johnson.*

RE-SÜS'CI-TÁ-TQR, *n.* One who resuscitates or restores to life. *Clarke.*

RE-SÜS'CI-TÁ-TIVE, *a.* [*Fr. ressuscitatif.*] Tending to resuscitate; reviving. *Cutgrave.*

RÉT, *v. a.* [*Corrupted from rot.*] [*i. RETTED; pp. RETTING, RETTED.*] To ferment in water or in moisture, as flax, in order to decompose the gluten which it contains. *Ure.*

RE-TÁ'BLE, *n.* (*Arch.*) An altar-screen. *Britton.*

RE-TÁIL' [*re-tál', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. W. r.; re-tál' or ré-tál, W. b.*], *v. a.* [*It. ritagliare; Fr. retailler.*] [*i. RETAILED; pp. RETAILING, RETAILED.*]

1. To sell in small quantities, or at second hand. "A license to retail ale." *A. Smith.*

2. To deal out or dispose of in small portions.

History, which ought to record truth and to teach wisdom, often sets out with retailing fictions and absurdities. *Robinson.*

"This verb is sometimes accented on the first syllable, and the noun on the last." *Walker.*

RÉ'TÁIL [*re-tál, W. P. Ja. Sm. W. r.; re-tál', S. J. F. K.*], *n.* Sale by small quantities, or at second hand:—a dealing out in small portions.

The author, to prevent such a monopoly of sense, is resolved to deal in it himself by retail. *Addison.*

RÉ'TÁIL, *a.* Noting sale in small quantities, or at second hand. *Sydney Smith.*

RE-TÁIL'ER, or **RÉ'TÁIL-ER**, *n.* One who retails;—one who deals out in small portions.

RE-TÁIL'MENT, *n.* The act of retailing. *Clarke.*

RE-TÁIN' (*re-tán'*), *v. a.* [*L. retineo; re, again, back, and teneo, to keep; It. ritenere; Sp. retener.*] [*i. RETAINED; pp. RETAINING, RETAINED.*]

1. To keep from departure or escape; not to lose or lay aside; to hold; to detain; to withhold; to preserve; to reserve; to keep.

Let me retain
The name and all the addition to a king.
The fragrant air its coolness still retains. *Shak. Wordsworth.*

2. To keep in pay; to secure the services of, as an attorney or counsellor, by payment of a fee. "This fee is to retain you." *Sherlock.*

Syn.—See **HOLD**, **KEEP**, **RESERVE**.

RE-TÁIN', *v. n.* 1. To belong; to pertain. [*r.*]

These betray upon the tongue no heat nor coolness, but coldness mixed with a somewhat languid retching to bitterness. *Dryden.*

2. + To keep; to continue. *Donne.*

RE-TÁIN'Á-BLE, *a.* That may be retained. *Ash.*

RE-TÁIN'DER-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a retainer or dependant.

It was the policy of these kings to make them all [clergy and nobility] of their own livery or retainership. *N. Bacon.*

RE-TÁIN'ER, *n.* 1. One who retains.

One that has forgot the common meaning of words, but an admirable retainer of the sound. *Swift.*

2. An adherent; a dependant; a hanger-on. Surrounded with a multitude of retainers. *A. Smith.*

3. Act of keeping dependants, or of being in dependence. "Unlawful retainer." *Bacon.*

4. (*Law.*) The act of withholding what one has in his own hands by virtue of some right:—the act of a client, by which he engages a counsellor to manage a cause:—a retaining fee. *Boutier.*—Formerly, in English law, a servant not dwelling in his master's house, or employed by him in any distinct occupation, but wearing his livery, and attending on particular occasions. *Brande.*

RE-TÁIN'ING, *p. a.* Withholding; securing; detaining; reserving; keeping back.

Retaining wall, a wall used for the support and

maintenance of a body of earth. *Tomlinson.*—*Retaining fee, (Law.)* a fee given to a lawyer to secure his services, or prevent his acting in favor of the opposite party; a retainer. *W. Ashurst.*

RE-TÁIN'MENT, *n.* The act of retaining. *Daniel.*

RÉ-TÁKE', *v. a.* To take again. *Clarendon.*

RE-TÁK'ER, *n.* One who retakes; a recaptor.

RÉ-TÁK'ING, *n.* The act of taking again; recapture; rescue. *Bouvier.*

RE-TÁL'I-ÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. retaliio, retaliatus; re, again, back, and talis, such.*] [*i. RETALIATED; pp. RETALIATING, RETALIATED.*] To return by giving like for like; to requite, either with good or evil; to repay;—commonly used in an ill sense; to revenge.

The king expects a return in specie from them, that the kindness which he has graciously shown them may be retaliated on those of his own persuasion. *Dryden.*

And hate with hate again retaliate. *Donne.*

RE-TÁL'I-ÁTE, *v. n.* To return like for like;—particularly, to inflict an injury in return for one received; to take revenge. *A. Smith.*

RE-TÁL-I-Á'TION, *n.* The act of retaliating; requital; return of like for like, particularly of evil for evil; reprisal; revenge. "The lex talionis, or law of retaliation." *Blackstone.*

Revenge, in this case, naturally dictates retaliation. *A. Smith.*

Syn.—*Retaliation* is the return of like for like; revenge, the return of injury for injury, requital, the return of good for evil; reprisal, the act of taking in return for what has been taken, and it is practised especially in time of war. Retaliation is rarely, but requital is commonly, used in a good sense; revenge, always in a bad sense.—*Revenge* is an act of the basest passion; *vengeance*, an act of justice. Injuries are revenged; crimes, avenged.

RE-TÁL-I-Á-TIVE, *a.* Returning like for like; retaliatory; vindictive; revengeful. *Qu. Rev.*

RE-TÁL-I-Á-TQ-RY, *a.* Implying retaliation; retaliating; revenging. *George Canning.*

RE-TÁRD', *v. a.* [*L. retardo; re, again, back, and tardio, to delay; tardus, slow; It. ritardare; Sp. retardar; Fr. retarder.*] [*i. RETARDED; pp. RETARDING, RETARDED.*]

1. To obstruct in swiftness of course; to slacken; to check; to hinder; to impede; to clog.

They [metaphysics] were carried still farther, and corrupted all real knowledge, as well as retarded the progress of it. *Bohm.*

2. To delay; to put off; to defer; to protract; to prolong; to postpone; to procrastinate; to adjourn; to prorogue.

Nor kings nor nations
One moment can retard the appointed hour. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See **HINDER**.

+ **RE-TÁRD'**, *v. n.* To stay back. *Broome.*

RÉT-AR-DÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. retardatio; It. ritardazione; Sp. retardación; Fr. retardation.*]

1. The act of retarding; hinderance; delay.

2. (*Physics.*) Diminution of the velocity of a moving body, arising from resistance, as of the medium in which it moves, friction, &c., or from gravity, as in the case of bodies projected upwards, or of a planet in its passage from its perihelion to its aphelion. *Hutton.*

RE-TÁR-DA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to retard. *Mawder.*

RE-TÁRD'ER, *n.* One who retards; a hinderer.

RE-TÁRD'MENT, *n.* Retardation. [*r.*] *Cowley.*

RÉTCH (*rech or réch*) [*rech, E. Ja. K. Sm. C. W. r.; réch, S. P. W. b.; réch or réch, W. F. r.*], *v. n.* [*A. S. hræcan.*—See **REACH**.] [*i. RETCHED; pp. RETCHING, RETCHED.*] To make an effort to vomit; to heave; to keek;—often written *reach*.

"This word is derived from the same Saxon original as the verb to reach, and seems to signify the same action; the one implying the extension of the arm, and the other of the throat or lungs. No good reason, therefore, appears either for spelling or pronouncing them differently; and though Dr. Johnson has made a distinction in the orthography, the pronunciation of both is generally the same." *Walker.*

+ **RÉTCH**, *v. a.* [*A. S. recan, reccan.*—See **RECK**.] To care for; to heed; to reckon.

+ **RÉTCH'LESS**, *a.* Reckless. *Dryden.*

+ **RÉTCH'LESS-LY**, *ad.* Recklessly. *Dryden.*

RÉ-TRÁCE', or **RÉ-TRÁCE'**, *v. a.* [Fr. *retracer*.] [*i. RETRACED*; *pp. RETRACING, RETRACED*.]

1. To trace again; to trace back.

Then if the line of Turnus you *retrace*,
He springs from Inachus, of Argive race. *Pope*.

2. (*Paint.*) To renew the outline of. *Fairholt*.
To *retrace one's steps*, to go back in the same path or course in which one advanced.

RÉ-TRÁCT', *v. a.* [L. *retrahō, retractus*; *re*, again, back, and *trahō*, to draw; It. *ritrattare*; Sp. *retractar*; Fr. *retracter*.] [*i. RETRACTED*; *pp. RETRACTING, RETRACTED*.]

1. To draw back; to withdraw. *Dryden*.

Before the gates the sun of Jupiter stands,
Nor from the skies *retracts* his head or hands. *Cooke*.

2. To take back; to resume. *Woodward*.

3. To recall; to recant; to revoke; to abjure.
If his subtilties could have satisfied me, I would as freely have *retracted* this charge of idolatry as I ever made it. *Shillingfleet*.

Syn.—See **ABJURE, RECALL**.

RÉ-TRÁCT', *v. n.* 1. †To withdraw; to retreat.
That he (the Spaniard) neither might have news nor succors, nor *retract* on any side. *Hackluyt*.

2. To take back or withdraw declaration of concession; to make retraction.

She grants, denies;
Consents, *retracts*, advances, and then flies. *Granville*.

RÉ-TRÁCT', *n.* (*Farriery*.) The act of pricking a horse's foot in nailing a shoe on. *Wright*.

RÉ-TRÁCT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be retracted.
"Retractable into a sheath." *Cook*.

†**RÉ-TRÁCT'ÁTE**, *v. a.* [L. *retracto, retractatus*.] To retract. *Translators of the Bible*.

RÉT-RAC-TÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *retractatio*.] Retraction; recantation. [*n.*] *Browne*.

RÉ-TRÁCT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be drawn back; retractile; retractable. *Smith*.

RÉ-TRÁCT'ILE, *a.* Capable of being drawn back; retractable. *Pennant*.

RÉ-TRÁCT'ION, *n.* [L. *retractio*; It. *retrazione*; Sp. *retraccion*; Fr. *retraction*.]

1. The act of retracting or withdrawing.

2. Declaration of change of opinion; revocation of opinion; recantation. *Sidney*.

3. (*Med.*) State of a part when drawn towards the centre of the body or backwards. *Dunghison*.

RÉ-TRÁCT'IVE, *a.* Tending to retract; that retracts; withdrawing. *Clarke*.

RÉ-TRÁCT'IVE, *n.* That which retracts, withdraws, or takes from. *Bp. Hall*.

RÉ-TRÁCT'OR, *n.* 1. One who retracts.

2. (*Surg.*) A piece of linen employed in amputation for drawing the divided muscles upwards, and thus keeping the parts of the wound out of the way of the saw. *Hoblyn*.

†**RÉ-TRÁCT'** (*re-trákt'*), *n.* [Old Fr. *retraicte*.] Act of withdrawing; retreat. *Bacon*.

†**RÉ-TRÁIT'**, *n.* [It. *ritratto*; *ritrarre*, to draw.] Cast of countenance:—a portrait. *Spenser*.

RÉ-TRÁNS-LÁTE', *v. a.* To translate again.

RÉ-TRÁX'IT', *n.* [L. *He has withdrawn*.] (*Law*.) A withdrawal of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action. *Whishaw*.

RÉ-TRÉAD', *v. a.* To tread again. *Wordsworth*.

RÉ-TRÉAT' (*re-trét'*), *n.* [Fr. *retrait*; *retraire* (L. *retrahō*), to withdraw.—See **RETRACT**.]

1. The act of retiring; a withdrawing.

But beauty's triumph is well-timed retreat. *Pope*.

2. State of privacy or seclusion; retirement.
Here, in the calm, still mirror of retreat,
I studied Shrewsbury the wise and great. *Pope*.

3. Place of retirement;—an asylum; refuge.
He built his son a house of pleasure, and spared no cost to make a delicious retreat. *L'Estrange*.

4. (*Mil.*) The march of an army or body of men in withdrawing from the enemy or from a position:—a beat of a drum, or a sounding of trumpets, at sunset:—in the navy, the order or disposition in which a fleet or squadron declines engagement, or retires before a pursuing enemy. *Stoquer Mar. Dict.*

The retreats of Napoleon in 1814 and 1815 were neither more brilliant nor less bitter than those of Louis XVII. on the 29th of March, 1815, of Charles X. in 1830, and of Louis Philippe in 1848. *Guizot*.

Syn.—See **ASYLUM, PRIVACY**.

RÉ-TRÉAT', *v. n.* [*i. RETREATED*; *pp. RETREATING, RETREATED*.]

1. To move or go back; to withdraw; to recede; to retire. "The *retreating* sea."

He *retreated*, with his eye fixed upon her. *Arbuthnot*.

2. To go or retire to a private abode or to a place of security. *Spenser*.

3. (*Mil.*) To retire from an enemy or from a position. *Stoquer*.

Syn.—See **RETIRE**.

RÉ-TRÉAT'ED, *p. a.* Retired; gone to privacy.

RÉ-TRÉAT'MENT, *n.* Retreat. [*n.*] *John Tyler*.

RÉ-TRÉCH', *v. a.* [Fr. *retrancher*; *re*, again, and *tranche*, to cut.] [*i. RETRENCHED*; *pp. RETRENCHING, RETRENCHED*.]

1. To cut or lop off; to pare away.

The puner's hand must quench
Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts *retranch*. *Denham*.

2. To lessen; to diminish; to curtail.

We ought to *retranch* those superfluous expenses. *Atterbury*.

3. To confine; to restrict. [*n.*] *Addison*.

4. (*Mil.*) To furnish with an intrenchment.
"If the bastion were *retrrenched*." *P. Cyc.*

RÉ-TRÉCH', *v. n.* 1. To live with less expense; to diminish expenses; to economize.

2. To encroach; to trench. [*n.*]

He was forced to *retranch* deeply on his Japanese revenues. *Smyth*.

RÉ-TRÉCH'ING, *n.* Act of one who *retranches*; a curtailing; retrenchment. *Harris*.

RÉ-TRÉCH'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *retranchement*.]

1. The act of retrenching; curtailment; diminution.

I would rather be an advocate for the *retranchment* than the increase of this charity. *Atterbury*.

2. (*Mil.*) An intrenchment. *Stoquer*.

RÉ-TRÍB'UTE [*re-tríb'ut*, W. P. J. E. Ja. Sm. R. C. W. P.; *re-tríb'ut*, S. K.; *re-tríb'ut* or *re-tríb'ut*, F.], *v. a.* [L. *retribuo, retributus*; It. *retribuire*; Sp. *retribuir*; Fr. *retribuer*.] [*i. RETRIBUTED*; *pp. RETRIBUTING, RETRIBUTED*.] To pay back; to repay. [*n.*] *Herbert*.

In the state of nature, a man comes by no arbitrary power to use a criminal, but he is bound to him, so far as calm reason and conscience dictate, which is proportionate to his transgression. *Locke*.

RÉ-TRÍB'U-TER, *n.* One who makes retribution.

RÉT-RÍ-B'UTION, *n.* [L. *retributio*; It. *retribuzione*; Sp. *retribucion*; Fr. *retribution*.]

1. The act of retributing; repayment; requital; reward; recompense; compensation.

The king thought he had not remunerated his people sufficiently with good laws, which evermore was his *retribution* for treasure. *Bacon*.

2. Distribution of rewards and punishments.

"A state of *retribution* hereafter." *Addison*.

3. A salary paid for services. *Bouvier*.

Syn.—*Retribution* is more commonly used with reference to the divine government; as the *retributions* of Providence; a state of *retribution*;—*requital* of a benefit or favor; *reward* for merit; *recompense* or *compensation* for services; *repayment* of kindness or of money.

RÉ-TRÍB'U-TIVE, *a.* Making retribution; repaying. "Retributive justice." *Cudworth*.

RÉ-TRÍB'U-TÓ-RY, *a.* Retributive. *Bp. Hall*.

RÉ-TRÍB'U-BLE, *a.* That may be retrieved; recoverable; restorable. *Gray*.

RÉ-TRÍB'U-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being retrievable. *Ash*.

RÉ-TRÍB'U-BLY, *ad.* In a retrievable manner; so as to be retrieved. *Wright*.

RÉ-TRÍB'U-AL, *n.* The act of retrieving; recovery; restoration. *Coleridge*.

RÉ-TRÍÈVE' (*re-trév'*), *v. a.* [It. *ritrovare*; *ri* (L. *re*), again, and *trovare*, to find; Fr. *retrouver*.] [*i. RETRIEVED*; *pp. RETRIEVING, RETRIEVED*.]

1. To get again; to regain; to recover; to recruit; to restore; to reestablish.

Paradise is set open, and immortality *retrieved*. *Barrow*.
By this conduct we may retrieve the public credit of religion. *Ingens*.

2. To save harmless from; to make amends for; to repair. "Retrieve my fall." [*n.*] *Prior*.

3. To bring back; to recall; to reclaim.

To *retrieve* them from their cold, trivial conceits. *Berkeley*.

Syn.—See **RECOVER**.

†**RÉ-TRÍÈVE'**, *n.* 1. A seeking again. "To the *retriever*." *B. Jonson*.

2. An old sporting term for the recovery of game once sprung. *Nares*.

RÉ-TRÍÈV'ER, *n.* One who retrieves. *Harrington*.

RÉ-TRÍM', *v. a.* To trim again. *Wordsworth*.

RÉT-RÍ-MÉNT, *n.* Dregs; refuse. [*n.*] *Scott*.

RETRO-. [*L.*] A prefix signifying *backward* or *back*.

|| **RÉ-TRO-ÁCT'**, *v. n.* [*L. retro*, back, and Eng. *act*.] To act backward or in return. *W. Johnson*.

|| **RÉ-TRO-ÁCT'ION**, *n.* Action backward or in return; operation on something preceding. *Smart*.

|| **RÉ-TRO-ÁCT'IVE**, or **RÉT-RQ-ÁCT'IVE** [*re-tro-ákt'iv*, K. Sm. R. W. P.; *re-tro-ákt'iv*, P. C. B. W. b.], *a.* [*L. retro*, back, and Eng. *active*.] Acting backward, or upon something past or preceding.

|| **RÉ-TRO-ÁCT'IVE-LY**, *ad.* By acting backwards; by retroaction. *Smart*.

|| **RÉT-RQ-CÈDE**, or **RÉT-RQ-CÈDE** [*re-tro-séd*, S. Ja. K. Sm. R.; *re-tro-séd*, P. J. F. W. b.], *v. n.* [*L. retrocedo*; *retro*, back, and *cedo*, to go; It. *retrocedere*; Sp. *retroceder*.] [*i. RETROCEDED*; *pp. RETROCEDING, RETROCEDED*.] To go back; to retire; to recede. *Scott*.

|| **RÉT-RQ-CÈDE**, *v. a.* [*L. retro*, back, and *cedo*, to cede; It. *retrocedere*; Fr. *retroceder*.] To cede or grant back. *Qu. Rev.*

|| **RÉ-TRO-CÈ'DENT**, *a.* (*Med.*) Noting diseases which move about from one part of the body to another. *Reece*.

|| **RÉ-TRO-CÈS'SION** (*re-tro-sësh'un*), *n.* [*L. retrocessus*; It. *retrocessione*; Sp. *retrocesion*; Fr. *retrocession*.]

1. The act of going back; regression. "The sun's *retrocession*." *More*.

2. (*Med.*) The disappearance or metastasis of a tumor, eruption, &c., from the outer part of the body to the inner. *Dunghison*.

3. (*Law*.) The act of ceding back to a former proprietor. *Bouvier*.

|| **RÉ-TRO-DÚC'TION**, *n.* [*L. retroduco, retroductus*, to lead back; *retro*, back, and *duco*, to lead.] The act of leading or bringing back. *Smart*.

|| **RÉT-RQ-FLÈX**, *a.* [*L. retro*, back, and *flecto, flexus*, to bend.] (*Bot.*) Bent outward or backward; reflexed. *Smart*.

|| **RÉT-RQ-FLÈXED**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bent backwards; reflexed; retroflex. *Gray*.

|| **RÉT-RQ-FRÁCT'ED**, *a.* [*L. retro*, back, and *frango, fractus*, to break.] (*Bot.*) Refracted; retroflexed. *Smart*.

RÉT-RQ-GÈN'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* [*L. retro*, back, and *genero*, to beget.] Producing young by copulation backward. *Scott*.

|| **RÉT-RQ-GRÁ-DÁ'TION**, *n.* [*L. retrogradatio*; It. *retrogradazione*; Sp. *retrogradacion*; Fr. *retrogradation*.]

1. The act of retrograding, or going backward; retrogression. *Holmshed*.

2. (*Astron.*) Motion from east to west, or in a direction contrary to the order of the signs of the zodiac. *Herschel*.

|| **RÉT-RQ-GRÁDE** [*re-tro-grád*, W. P. J. E. F. K. R. W. b.; *re-tro-grád*, Ja. Sm.], *a.* [*L. retrogradus*; It. & Sp. *retrogrado*; Fr. *retrograde*.]

1. Going backward; backward. "Retrograde motion." *Bolingbroke*.

2. Declining to a worse state. *Pope*.

3. (*Astron.*) Noting motion contrary to the order of the signs, as that of the moon's nodes, or that of the inferior planets while passing from one greatest elongation to the other through their inferior conjunction. *Herschel*.

|| **RÉT-RQ-GRÁDE**, *v. n.* [*L. retrogradar*; *retro*, back, and *gradar*, to go; It. *retrogradare*; Sp. *retrogradar*; Fr. *retrograder*.] [*i. RETROGRADED*; *pp. RETROGRADING, RETROGRADED*.] To go or move backward; to recede. *Bacon*.

|| **RÉT-RQ-GRÁDE**, *v. a.* To cause to go backward or recede. *Sykes*.

|| **RÉT-RQ-GRÁD'ING-LY**, *ad.* By retrograde motion; so as to retrograde. *Qu. Rev.*

REV'EL-RÖÜT, n. 1. A riotous assembly; a mob. *Ainsworth.*

2. Tumultuous festivity or carousal. *Rowe.*

REV'EL-RY, n. The act of revelling; noisy festivity, louse jollity; carousal.

Milton.

RE VÉN'DI-CÂTE, v. a. [Fr. *revendiquer*; *re*, again, and *vendiquer* (L. *vindico*), to lay claim to.] (Civil & French Law.) To claim or demand to be restored to one's self, as property taken or seized. *Smart. Landais.*

RE VÉN'DI-CÂ-TION, n. [Fr.] (Civil & French Law.) The act or the right of demanding the restoration of property of which one claims to be owner. *Bouvier.*

RE VÉN'GE', v. a. [L. *vindico*; *vis*, vim, power, authority, and *dico*, to say, to assert; It. *vendicare*; Sp. *vengar*; Fr. *revancher*.] [*i. REVENGED*; *pp. REVENGING, REVENGED.*]

1. To inflict pain in return for, as by returning injury for injury; to take vengeance for; to retaliate.

Who leaves a brother to revenge his fate. *Pope.*

2. To take vengeance for the wrongs of; — with the reflexive pronoun, and usually followed by *on*.

Come, Antony, and, young Octavius, come;
Revenge you, selves alone on Cassius. *Shak.*
O Lord, thou knowest; remember me and visit me, and
revenge me of my persecutors. *Jer. xv. 15.*

3. To vindicate by punishment; to avenge.

The gods are just, and will revenge our cause. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See **AVENGE**.

RE VÉN'GE', v. n. To take vengeance.

A bird that will revenge upon you all. *Shak.*

RE VÉN'GE', n. [Fr. *revanche*.]

1. Act of revenging; return of an injury; infliction of injury in return; retaliation.

The beginning of revenges upon the enemy. *Deut. xxxii. 42.*

2. A settled or continued desire to inflict pain or injury in retaliation; confirmed anger, waiting only for an opportunity to retaliate.

Revenge is a kind of wild justice, which the more man's
nature runs to, the more ought law to weed it out. *Bacon.*

Revenge is an insatiable desire to sacrifice every consideration
of pity and humanity to the principle of vindictive
justice. *Cogan.*

Syn. — See **RETALIATION**.

RE VÉN'GE'-A-BLE, a. That may be revenged.

"Enduring wrong *revengeable*." *Warner.*

RE VÉN'GE'-ANCE, n. Revenge. [R.] *Vives.*

RE VÉN'GE'-FUL, a. Full of revenge; vindictive; spiteful; malicious; malignant; resentful. *Shak.*

RE VÉN'GE'-FUL-LY, ad. In a revengeful manner; vindictively. *Dryden.*

RE VÉN'GE'-FUL-NÉSS, n. The state of being revengeful; vindictiveness. *More.*

RE VÉN'GE'-LESS, a. Unrevenged. *Marston.*

† RE VÉN'GE'-MENT, n. Revenge. *Spenser.*

RE VÉN'G'ER, n. 1. One who revenges. *Spenser.*

2. One who avenges; an avenger. *Bentley.*

RE VÉN'G'ING-LY, ad. With revenge; vindictively; maliciously; spitefully. *Shak.*

REV'É-NÛE [rév'e-nû, P. Sm. C. Wb.; rév'e-nû or ré-vén'û, N. W. J. B. F. Ju. K. R. Wb.], n. [Fr. *revenir*; *revenir* (L. *revertio*), to return.]

1. Income or annual profit received from lands or other property.

Many officers are of an small *revenue* as not to furnish a
man with what is sufficient for the support of his life. *Temple.*

All men will lose one fifth of their settled *revenues*. *Locke.*

2. The income of a nation or state derived from the duties, taxes, and other sources, for the payment of the national expenses. *Brande.*

"This word seems as nearly balanced between
the accent on the first and second syllable as possible;
but as it is of the same form and origin as *avenue* and
retinue, it ought to follow the same fortune. *Retinue*
seems to have been long inclining to accent the first
syllable, and *avenue* has decidedly done so, since Dr.
Watts observed that it was sometimes accented on
the second, and by this retrocession of accent, as it
may be called, we may easily foresee that these three
words will uniformly yield to the antepenultimate
accent, the favorite accent of our language, conformably
to the general rule which accents simplex of three
syllables upon the first. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Nares, and
Bailey are for the accent on the second syllable; but

Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry,
Barclay, Fenning, and Entick accent the first. Mr.
Shendan gives both, but places the antepenultimate
accent first." *Baker.* — All the principal English
orthoepists, more recent than Walker, give the
preference to placing the accent on the first syllable.
— See **RETINUE**.

REV'É-NÛE-CÛT'TER, n. A small, swift, armed government vessel employed to prevent smuggling, and the unlawful clearance of vessels, and generally to assist the officers of the revenue. *Cyc. of Com.*

REV'É-NÛE-ÔFFI-CER, n. An officer in the service of the customs; a custom-house officer.

† RE VÉR-B', v. a. To reverberate. *Shak.*

RE VÉR-B'ER-ANT, a. Reverberating; reverberate. *Johnson.*

RE VÉR-B'ER-ÂTE, v. a. [L. *reverbero*, *reverberatus*; *re*, back, and *verbero*, to whip; It. *riverberare*; Sp. *reverberar*; Fr. *riverberer*.] [*i. REVERBERATED*; *pp. REVERBERATING, REVERBERATED.*]

1. To beat or drive back; to return, as sound.

So is the ear a sinuous cave, with a hard bone to stop and
reverberate the sound. *Bacon.*

2. To fuse or heat intensely by driving flame backward, as in a reverberatory furnace. *Brown.*

RE VÉR-B'ER-ÂTE, v. n. 1. To be sent or driven back, to bound back; to rebound.

The rays of royal majesty *reverberated* so strongly upon
Villiers, that they dispelled all clouds. *Howell.*

2. To return sound; to resound.

A drum is *reverberated*. *Shak.*

Syn. — See **REBOUND**.

† RE VÉR-B'ER-ÂTE, a. 1. Driven back. "The reverberate sound." *Drayton.*

2. Driving or beating back, as sound; reverberating; reverberant. "The reverberate hills." *Shak.* "A reverberate glass." *B. Jonson.*

RE VÉR-B'ER-Â-TION, n. [It. *riverberazione*; Sp. *reverberacion*; Fr. *riverberation*.]

1. The act of reverberating.

2. (Physics.) The driving back or reflecting of one body by another on which it impinges, as of waves of sound, by arched and other surfaces, whereby echoes are produced, or of flame from the top of glass and reverberatory furnaces. *Ency. Am.*

RE VÉR-B'ER-A-TÔ-RY, a. That reverberates; beating or driving back; reverberating.

Reverberatory furnace, a furnace for producing intense heat, in which the flame is confined by a dome or arched roof that forces it downwards upon the floor of the furnace, or the substance under operation before it passes into the chimney. *Miller.*

RE VÉR-B'ER-A-TÔ-RY, n. A reverberatory furnace. *Parkes.*

RE VÉR'E', v. a. [L. *revereor*; *re*, again, and *vereor*, to fear; It. *riverire*; Fr. *riverer*.] [*i. REVERED*; *pp. REVERING, REVERED.*] To regard with awe; to venerate; to reverence; to adore.

Marcus Aurelius, whom he . . . *revere*d as his father. *Addison.*

Syn. — See **ADORE**.

REV'ÉR-ENCE, n. [L. *reverentia*; *revereor*, to revere; It. *riverenza*; Sp. *reverencia*; Fr. *révérence*.]

1. Regard or respect mingled with awe; veneration; honor; homage; high respect; awe.

An awful *reverence* of the divine nature, proceeding from a just esteem of his perfections. *Rogers.*

2. An act of obeisance; a bow or a courtesy.

She *reverence* did, then blushed as one dismayed. *Fairfax.*

Boys paid *reverence* when a man appeared. *Dryden.*

3. A title of the clergy.

Syn. — See **AWE**, **HOMAGE**, **REGARD**, **RESPECT**.

REV'ÉR-ENCE, v. a. [*i. REVERENCED*; *pp. REVERENCING, REVERENCED.*] To regard with reverence; to revere; to venerate; to honor.

"They will reverence my son." *Mark xii. 6.*

Those that I reverence, those I fear, the wise. *Shak.*

REV'ÉR-ÉN-CER, n. One who reverences. *Swift.*

REV'ÉR-END, a. [L. *reverendus*; It. & Sp. *reverendo*; Fr. *révérend*.]

1. Worthy of reverence; venerable. "Reverend and gracious senators." *Shak.*

An awful, reverend, and religious man. *Dryden.*

2. The honorary epithet or title of the clergy.

A clergyman is styled *reverend*; a dean, *very reverend*; a bishop, *right reverend*; an archbishop, *most reverend*. In Roman Catholic countries, the members of the different religious orders are styled *reverend*. In Scotland, the principals of the universities, and the moderator of the general assembly, for the time being, are styled *very reverend*.

† REV'ÉR-END-LY, ad. Reverently. *Foz.*

REV'ÉR-ENT, a. [L. *reverens*; It. & Sp. *reverente*.]

1. Having reverence; submissive; humble.

They . . . prostrate fell
Before him *reverent*. *Milton.*

2. Expressing reverence or veneration. "Reverent awe." *Pope.* "Reverent behavior." *Joye.*

REV'ÉR-ÉN'TIAL (rév-ér-én'shal), a. [It. *reverenziale*; Sp. *reverencial*; Fr. *révérencielle*.] Expressing or proceeding from reverence; reverent. "Reverential gratitude." *Woodward.*

REV'ÉR-ÉN'TIAL-LY, ad. In a reverential manner; with reverence. *Brown.*

REV'ÉR-ENT-LY, ad. In a reverent manner; with reverence or veneration.

Low, reverently low,
Make thy stubborn knowledge bow,
To look to heaven, be blind to all below. *Prior.*

RE VÉR'ER, n. One who revere or venerates.

REV'ÉR-RIË' (rév-ér-rië'), n. [Fr. *réverie*.] Deep musing; an idle fancy; reverie. — See **REVERIE**.

RE VÉR'SAL, a. Implying reverse; intending to reverse. *Burnet.*

RE VÉR'SAL, n. The act of reversing. *Bacon.*

RE VÉR'SE', v. a. [L. *reverso*, *reversus*; *re*, again, back, and *verso*, to turn.] [*i. REVERSED*; *pp. REVERSING, REVERSED.*]

1. To turn in a contrary or opposite direction or position; to turn upside down; to invert.

A pyramid *reversed* may stand upon his point, if balanced by admissible skill. *Temple.*

2. To overturn; to subvert; to overthrow.

These can divide, and these *reverse*, the state. *Pope.*

3. To cause to change places reciprocally.

It [eunton] makes that reputable in one age which was a
vice in another, and *reverses* even the distinctions of good
and evil. *Rogers.*

4. To overthrow by a contrary decision; to make void or annul, as a sentence or judgment; to repeal; to revoke. *Milton.*

5. To bring back; to return; to recall.

And to his flesh remembrance did *reverse*
The ugly view of his detested crimes. *Spenser.*

6. (Steam-engines.) To cause to revolve in a contrary direction, as the crank of an engine, or that part to which the piston-rod is attached.

† RE VÉR'SE', v. n. To return. *Spenser.*

RE VÉR'SE', a. Turned backward; having a contrary or opposite direction; opposite. *Swift.*

Reverse bearing, (Surveying.) the bearing of a course, taken from the second end of the course, looking backwards. *Davies.* — *Reverse fire*, (Mil.) a discharge which strikes the interior slope of a parapet at any horizontal angle greater than 30°. — *Reverse operation*, (Math.) an operation in which the steps are the same as in a direct operation, but taken in a contrary order. *Davies.* — (Mil.) Fire on the enemy's rear by troops of the army the front of which the enemy is engaging. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.* *Stoquer.*

RE VÉR'SE', n. [Fr. *revers*.]

1. A contrary; an opposite. *Addison.*

The performances to which God has annexed the promises of eternity are just the *reverse* of all the pursuits of sense. *Rogers.*

2. Change; vicissitude.

The strange *reverse* of fate you see. *Dryden.*

By a strange *reverse* of things, Justinian's law, which for many ages was neglected, does now obtain. *Baker.*

3. Change for the worse; misfortune; as, "To meet with *reverses*." *Rogers.*

4. The side of a medal or coin opposed to that on which the person, or action to be commemorated, is represented; — opposed to *obverse*. *Fairholt.*

RE VÉR'SED' (-vâst'), p. a. 1. Turned in a contrary or opposite direction or position.

2. Made void; annulled, as a sentence.

3. (Conch.) Noting shells whose volutions or spiral turns are in the reverse direction of the turns of a common corkscrew. *Humble.*

RE VÉR'SED-LY, ad. In a reversed manner.

RE VÉR'SE'LESS, a. Irreversible. *Seward.*

RE-VÉRSE'LY, *ad.* In a reverse manner; on the other hand. *Pearson.*

RE-VÉRSE'ER, *n.* One who reverses. *Bouvier.*

RE-VÉRSE'[-BLE], *a.* [Fr.] Capable of being reversed. *Hale.*

RE-VÉR'SION (re-vér'shun), *n.* [L. *reversio*; It. *riverzione*, Sp. & Fr. *reversion*.]

1. The act of reverting or returning; return. "After his *reversion* home." *J. Fox.*

2. The right of succession; succession.

[Persons] who had, for recompense of services, procured the *reversion* of his office. *Clarendon.*

3. (*Law*.) The return of an estate to the original or general owner, after the determination of a limited or less estate carved out of it, and conveyed by him. *Burrill.*

4. (*Annuities*.) A payment which is not to be received, or a benefit which does not begin, until the happening of some event, as the death of a person; a reversionary payment. *Brande.*

Reversion of dip, (*Geol.*) the bending or turning over of inclined strata so as to dip in some places in a direction contrary to their general direction. *Ansted.* — *Reversion of series*, (*Algebra*.) the method or operation of finding the value of an unknown quantity which is involved in an infinite series of terms, by means of another series of terms involving the powers of the quantity to which the proposed series is equal. *Brande.*

RE-VÉR'SION-A-RY, *a.* Relating to a reversion; to be enjoyed in succession. *Arbutnot.*

RE-VÉR'SION-ER, *n.* A person who has the reversion of an estate. *Henry.*

RE-VÉR'SIS, *n.* A game at cards. *Hoyle.*

RE-VÉR'T, *v. a.* [L. *revert*; *re*, again, back, and *verto*, to turn; It. *rivertere*.] [*i.* REVERTED; *pp.* REVERTING, REVERTED.]

1. To turn or to drive back; to turn or to change to an opposite course; to reverse.

Till happy chance *revert* the cruel scene. *Prior.*

2. (*Math.*) To reverse or take in a contrary order, as the terms of a series. *Davies & Peck.*

RE-VÉR'T, *v. n.* 1. To come back; to return.

He unto her would speedily *revert*. *Spenser.*

2. (*Law*.) To fall again into the possession of the donor, or of the former proprietor.

If his tenant and patentee shall dispose of his gift without his kingly assent, the lands shall *revert* to the king. *Dacon.*

RE-VÉR'T, *n.* (*Mus.*) Return; recurrence; antistrophe. *Percham.*

RE-VÉR'T'ENT, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which restores the natural order of inverted motions in the body. *Good.*

RE-VÉR'T'ER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, reverts.

2. (*Law*.) The reverting of lands to a donor, his heirs or assigns; reversion. *Burrill.*

RE-VÉR'T'[-BLE], *a.* That may revert. *Bailey.*

RE-VÉR'T'IVE, *a.* Changing to an opposite course; reversing. *Thomson.*

RÉV-É-RY, or **RÉV-É-RIÉ'** [rév'er-s, S. W. J. F. C. Wb. Ash, Wr.; rév-ér-é, Ju. K. Sm. Entick, Rees; rév'er-é or rév-ér-é, P.], *n.* [Fr. *reverie*; *réver*, to dream.]

1. A fit of wandering thought or deep musing; a succession of ideas uncontrolled by the understanding; irregular action of the fancy or the imagination; idle fancy.

When ideas float in our mind without any reflection or regard of the understanding, it is that which the French call *réverie*. *Locke.*

2. (*Med.*) Voluntary inactivity of the whole or the greater part of the external senses to the impressions of surrounding objects during wakefulness; aphlexia. *Good.*

Both the orthography and pronunciation of this word are unsettled, some good writers and speakers using one form, and some the other. — "This word seems to have been some years floating between the accent on the first and last syllable, but to have settled at last on the former. It may still, however, be reckoned among those words which, if occasion require, admit of either. It may, perhaps, be necessary to observe that some lexicographers have written this word *reversie*, instead of *réverie*, and that, while it is thus written, we may place the accent either on the first or last syllable; but if we place the accent on the last of *réverie*, and pronounce the *y* like *e*, there arises an irregularity which forbids it; for *y*, with the accent on it, is never so pronounced. Dr. Johnson's orthography, therefore, with *y* in the last syllable, and

Mr. Sheridan's accent on the first, seem to be the most correct mode of writing and pronouncing this word." *Halker.*

Syn. — See DREAM.

RÉ-VÊST', *v. a.* [L. *revestio*; *re*, again, and *vestio*, to clothe; *vestis*, a garment; It. *riverstire*; Sp. *revestir*; Fr. *revêtir*.]

1. To clothe again.

2. To vest again; to reinvest. *Johnson.*

RÉ-VÊST', *v. n.* (*Law*.) To vest or take effect again, as a seizure. *Burrill.*

† **RÉ-VÊST'[-A-RY]**, *n.* [Fr. *revestiaire*.] A place or dressing-room in a church; vestry. *Camden.*

† **RÉ-VÊSTRY**, *n.* A revestiary; a vestry. *J. Fox.*

† **RÉ-VÊST'URE**, *n.* Vesture. *Edw. Hall.*

RÉ-VÊT', *v. a.* (*Fort.*) To face the sides of with masonry, &c.

RÉ-VÊTE'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *revêtement*; *revêtir*, to clothe.] (*Fort.*) A facing to the steep sides of a ditch or a parapet. *Stocqueler.*

— "In permanent works it is usually of masonry; in field works it may be of timber, turf, hurdles, or other material." *Stocqueler.*

RÉ-VÎBRÂTE, *v. n.* To vibrate back or again; to move like a pendulum. *Shenstone.*

RÉ-VÎBRÂTION, *n.* A vibrating back. *Wright.*

† **RÉ-VÎCTION**, *n.* [L. *revivo*, *revictum*, to live again.] Return to life. *Bp. Hall.*

RÉ-VÎCT'UAL (ré-vî'tl), *v. a.* To stock or supply again with victuals or provisions. *Kaleigh.*

RÉ-VÎCT'UAL-LING (ré-vî'tl-ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who revictuals.

2. A fresh supply of provisions. *Hackhuyt.*

† **RÉ-VÎE'** (ré-vî'), *v. a.* [From *re* and *vie*.]

1. To endeavor to rival in return. *Quarles.*

2. To accede to the proposal of, as a stake at cards, and to overtop it. *Florio.*

† **RÉ-VÎE'**, *v. n.* 1. To return the challenge of a wager at cards. *Gifford.*

2. To make a retort. *Trial of the Seven Bishops.*

RE-VIEW' (ré-vû'), *v. a.* [*re* and *view*. — Fr. *revûr*.] [*i.* REVIEWED; *pp.* REVIEWING, REVIEWED.]

1. To view or see again.

I shall *review* Sicilia; for whose sight I have a woman's longing. *Shak.*

2. To consider again; to reexamine; to revise.

Scipias says that the *Æneis* is an imperfect work, and that death prevented the divine poet from *reviewing* it. *Dryden.*

3. To notice critically, or to write a critical notice of, as a book. *Southey.*

4. To examine or inspect the state of; as, "The general *reviewed* the troops."

5. To go over again; to retrace.

Shall I the long, laborious scene *review*? *Pope.*

RE-VIEW', *v. n.* To look back.

So swift he flies that his *reviewing* eye Has lost the chasers, and his ear the cry. *Denham.*

RE-VIEW' (ré-vû'), *n.* [Fr. *revue*.]

1. The act of reviewing; a second view.

The works of nature will bear a thousand views and *reviews*. *Atterbury.*

2. Reexamination; revision; revisal.

He with great indifference considered his *reviews* and subsequent editions. *Fell.*

3. A critical notice of a literary work; reviewal; critique.

4. A periodical publication, giving critical examinations or analyses of books, a character of them, and remarks upon them; as, "The *Monthly Review*" (the oldest of the name, begun in 1749 — ended in 1844); "The *Edinburgh Review*" (1802); "The *Quarterly Review*" (1812); and "The *North American Review*" (1815).

5. (*Mil.*) An inspection of the general appearance and regular disposition of a body of troops assembled for the purpose. *Stocqueler.*

Bill of review, (*Law*.) in equity practice, a bill, in the nature of a writ of error, filed to procure an examination, alteration, or reversal of a decree made upon a former bill, and signed and enrolled. — *Commission of review*, (*Eng. Eccl. Law*.) a commission formerly sometimes granted in extraordinary cases to revise the sentence of the Court of Delegates, when it was apprehended they had been led into a material error. *Whitaker.*

Syn. — *Review* is a term of general application, *revision* and *revisal* are mostly employed in relation to what is written. An author makes a *revision* or *revisal* of his manuscript in preparing it for the press, a critic or reviewer writes a *review*, *revelal*, or *critique* of a book, in order to give an estimate of its merits. — See RETROSPECT.

RE-VIEW'[-BLE] (ré-vû'[-bl]), *a.* That may be reviewed. *Qu. Rev.*

RE-VIEW'AL, *n.* A review or critical notice of a book; a critique. *Wm. Taylor. Southey.*

Syn. — See REVIEW.

RE-VIEW'ER (ré-vû'er), *n.* 1. One who reviews.

2. One who writes a review or critical notice of a literary work. "Scotch *reviewers*." *Byron.*

Write a book, and I will be your *reviewer*. *Couper.*

† **RE-VIG'Q-RATE**, *v. a.* [Old Fr. *revigourer*.] To reinvigorate. *Cotgrave.*

RE-VIG'Q-RATE, *a.* Having fresh strength or vigor; reinvigorated. [*u.*]

The fire which seemed extinct Has risen *revigorate*. *Southey.*

RE-VÎLE, *v. a.* [*re* and *vile*.] [*i.* REVILED; *pp.* REVILING, REVILED.] To treat, act towards, or speak of, as vile, mean, or base; to treat with contumely; to apply contumelious or opprobrious language to; to speak ill of; to reproach; to vilify; to defame; to asperse; to abuse.

She still beareth him an invincible hatred, *revileth* him to his face, and talketh at him in all companies. *Swift.*

Syn. — Persons only are *reviled*; persons and things may be *reviled* and *abused*. A person may be justly or unjustly *reviled*; but to *revile*, *vilify*, *traduce*, or *abuse* is never justifiable. — See ASPERSE.

† **RE-VÎLE**, *n.* Reproach; contumely. *Milton.*

RE-VÎLEMENT, *n.* The act of reviling; reproach. "Scorns and *revilements*." *More.*

RE-VÎLER, *n.* One who reviles. *Milton.*

RE-VÎLING, *n.* The act of one who reviles.

Ready to endure persecutions, *revilings*, and all manner of slanders. *South.*

RE-VÎLING-LY, *ad.* In an abusive manner.

† **RE-VÎNCE'**, *v. a.* [L. *revinco*.] To refute. *Fox.*

RÉ-VÎN'DI-CÂTE, *v. a.* To vindicate again. *Wb.*

† **RÉV-I-RÉS'CENCE**, *n.* [L. *reviresco*, *reviresco*, to become green again.] Renewal of strength or of youth. *Warburton.*

RE-VÎS'AL, *n.* Review; reexamination; revision. "The *revisal* of these letters." *Pope.*

Syn. — See REVIEW.

RE-VÎSE' (ré-vîz'), *v. a.* [L. *reviso*, *revisus*, to revisit; *re*, again, back, and *video*, *risus*, to see; Fr. *réviser*.] [*i.* REVISED; *pp.* REVISING, REVISED.] To review; to reexamine; to look over or inspect with a view to correct or amend; as, "To *revise* a manuscript."

Barristers appointed to *revise* the list of voters. *Burrill.*

RE-VÎSE' (ré-vîz'), *n.* 1. Review; reexamination; revision. "Corrections and *revises*." *Boyle.*

2. (*Printing*.) A second or further proof of a printed sheet corrected. *Fell.*

RE-VÎS'ER, *n.* One who revises. *Bp. Kennet.*

RE-VÎ'SION (ré-vîzh'un), *n.* [L. *revisio*; It. *revisione*; Sp. *revisión*; Fr. *révision*.] The act of revising; review; revisal; reexamination. "The last *revisión* of the text." *Bp. Horsley.*

RE-VÎ'SION-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to revision;
RE-VÎ'SION-A-RY, } revisory. *Wright.*

RE-VÎS'IT', *v. a.* [L. *revisito*; Fr. *révisiter*.]

1. To visit again.

Thou I *revisit* now with bolder wing. *Milton.*

2. † To revise; to review.

They [laws] may hereafter be not only better executed, but also, if the case so require, be *revisited*.

Preface to Abstract of Acts, Canons, &c.

RE-VÎS'IT-ATION, *n.* The act of revisiting.

RE-VÎ'SO-RY, *a.* Relating to, or making, revision; that revises; revisional. *Story.*

RE-VÎ'VA-BLE, *a.* That may be revived. *Smart.*

RE-VÎ'VAL, *n.* 1. The act of reviving; recall to life, or as to life; recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity; resuscitation. "The *revival* of learning." *Warton.*

2. (*Theol.*) A renewed or increased attention to religion; an awakening. *J. Edwards.*

3. (*Law.*) An agreement to renew the legal obligation of a just debt after it has been barred by the act of limitation or lapse of time:—the act by which a judgment that has lain dormant for a year and a day is again restored to its original force. *Boutier.*

4. (*Chem.*) Reduction; revivification; as, "Revival of metals." *Henry.*

RE-VI'VAL-ĪSM, *n.* A revival of religion; excited interest with respect to religion. [*Modern.*] *Qu. Rev.*

RE-VI'VAL-ĪST, *n.* A promoter of, or an advocate for, religious revivals. *Colton.*

RE-VIVE', *v. n.* [*L. revivo; re, again, and vivo, to live; Fr. revivre.*] [*REVIVED; pp. REVIVING, REVIVEN.*]

1. To return to life; to recover life; to live again; to be resuscitated.

And the Lord heard Elijah, and the soul of the child came unto him again, and he revived. *1 Kings xvii. 22.*

2. To be restored to health, vigor, or activity; to rise from languor; to recover strength or animation; to be reinvigorated.

So corn in fields, and in the garden flowers, revive and raise themselves with moderate showers. *Waller.*

At this last sight, assured that man shall live. *Milton.*

3. (*Chem.*) To be reduced; to be freed from extraneous matters. *Wright.*

RE-VIVE', *v. a.* 1. To bring to life again; to cause to live again; to resuscitate; to reanimate.

O Lord, revive thy work in the midst of the years. *Hab. iii. 2.*

These bodies, by reason of whose mortality we died, shall be revived. *Pearson.*

2. To restore to health, vigor, or activity; to raise from languor; to rouse; to quicken; to animate; to refresh; to renew; to renovate; to reinspire. "How thy words revive my heart!" *Shak.*

Noise of arms or view of martial guise
Might not revive desire of knightly exercise. *Spenser.*

3. To renew in the memory; to bring back to the memory; to recollect.

The mind has a power, in many cases, to revive perceptions which it has once had. *Locke.*

4. To recomfort; to restore to hope.

Wilt thou not revive us again, that thy people may rejoice in thee? *Psa. lxxxv. 6.*

5. To bring into notice again.

Revive the libels, born to die,
Which Pope must bear as well as I. *Swift.*

6. (*Chem.*) To reduce, as metallic oxides.

Syn.—To *revive* is to bring to life again; to refresh, to make fresh again; to renew and renovate, to make new again. Persons, spirits, customs, &c., are revived; persons, the mind, and memory are refreshed; an engagement or the strength, renewed; the health, renovated or recovered.

RE-VIV'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, revives anything. "Revivers of all these sects." *Milton.*

RE-VIV-I-FI-CATE, *v. a.* [*L. revivificatus, restored to life; re, again, back, and vivifico, to make alive; ritus, alive, and facio, to make.*] To recall to life; to revivify. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

RE-VIV-I-FI-CATION, *n.* [*Fr. revivification.*]

1. The act of revivifying or recalling to life; recovery of life; resuscitation. *More.*

2. (*Chem.*) The reduction of the oxides and other compounds of the metals, especially of mercury, to a pure metallic state. *Parkes.*

RE-VIV-I-FY, *v. a.* [*It. revivificare; Sp. revivificar; Fr. revivifier.*—See REVIVIFICATE.] To vivify again; to recall to life; to reanimate; to resuscitate; to revive. *Stackhouse.*

RE-VIV'ING, *n.* The act of restoring to life, or of coming to life. *Milton.*

RE-VIV'ING, *p. a.* Returning to life; restoring to life; revivifying; animating.

RE-VIV'ING-LY, *ad.* In a reviving manner.

REV-I-VIS'ENCE, } *n.* [*L. reviviscencia; It. reviviscenza; Fr. reviviscence.*] Renewal of life or existence; reanimation; revival. "The reviviscence of the whole man." *Pearson.*

RE-VI'VOR, *n.* (*Law.*) A bill in chancery used

to renew an original bill which for some reason has become inoperative. *Boutier.*

REV-Q-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [*It. revocabilità; Fr. révocabilité.*] Revocableness. *N. Brit. Rev.*

REV-Q-CA-BLE, *a.* [*L. revocabilis; It. revocabile; Sp. revocable; Fr. révocable.*] That may be revoked or recalled; that may be repealed. *Milton.*

REV-Q-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being revocable; revocability. *Johnson.*

REV-Q-CA-BLY, *ad.* In a revocable manner.

†REV-Q-CATE, *v. a.* [*L. revoco.*] To recall; to revoke. *Daniel.*

REV-Q-CATION, *n.* [*L. revocatio; It. revocazione; Sp. revocacion; Fr. révocation.*]

1. The act of revoking or recalling. *Hooker.*

2. State of being revoked or recalled. *Howell.*

3. (*Law.*) The calling back of a thing granted or act done, thereby annulling it or putting an end to its legal effects: repeal; reversal; abrogation. "The revocation of a will." *Burrill.*

REV-Q-CATORIO, *a.* [*L. revocatorius; It. revocatorio; Sp. revocatorio; Fr. révocatoire.*] Tending to revoke; revoking; recalling. *Todd.*

RE-VOIC'E, *v. a.* To furnish with a voice again; to call or speak back again. *Fletcher.*

RE-VÖKE', *v. a.* [*L. revoco; re, again, back, and voco, to call; It. revocare; Sp. revocar; Fr. reviquer.*] [*REVOKED; pp. REVOKING, REVOKED.*]

1. To recall; to repeal; to reverse; to annul as an act by calling or taking it back; to make void; to cancel; to abrogate; to abolish; as, "To revoke a will"; "To revoke a privilege."

Revoke his doom, or else my sentence give. *Dryden.*

2. † To check; to repress; to restrain.

She strove their sudden rages to revoke. *Spenser.*

3. To draw back; to take back. [*R.*]

Seas are troubled when they do revoke
Their flowing waves into themselves again. *Davies.*

Syn.—See ABOLISH, RECALL.

RE-VÖKE', *v. n.* To renounce at cards. *Todd.*

RE-VÖKE', *n.* The act of renouncing at cards, or the act of failing to follow suit, when the player can follow. *Todd.*

RE-VÖKE'MENT, *n.* Revocation. [*R.*] *Shak.*

RE-VÖK'ING-LY, *ad.* In a revoking manner.

RE-VÖLT', or RE-VÖLT' [re-völt', *J. F. Ja. Sm. R. C.; re-völt', S. P. E. K. Wr. Wb. Kenrick; re-völt' or re-völt', W.*], *v. n.* [*L. revolto, revolutus, to revolve; re, again, back, and volvo, volutus, to roll; It. rivoltare; Fr. révolter.*] [*REVOLTED; pp. REVOLTING, REVOLTED.*] To fall off or turn back; to turn back or away from obedience or allegiance; to renounce allegiance; to rebel; to desert; to forsake.

Our discontented counties do revolt;
Our people quarrel with obedience. *Shak.*

All will revolt from me, and turn to him.

"This word has Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Buchanan for that pronunciation which rhymes it with malt; but that which rhymes it with bolt, jolt, &c., has the authority of Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Smith, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnston, a clear analogy, and, if I am not mistaken, the best usage, on its side." *Walker.*

RE-VÖLT', or RE-VÖLT', *v. a.* 1. To turn; to put to flight; to overturn. *Spenser.*

2. To disgust; to nauseate; to shock.

This abominable medley is made rather to revolt young and ingenuous minds. *Burke.*

RE-VÖLT', or RE-VÖLT', *n.* [*It. rivolta; Fr. révolte.*]

1. Gross departure from duty or allegiance; a renunciation of allegiance; an endeavor to overthrow legitimate authority; an insurrection; a rebellion; desertion; sedition; defection.

He was greatly strengthened, and the enemy as much enfeebled by daily revolta. *Raleigh.*

Your daughter hath made a gross revolt. *Shak.*

2. † A revolt. "You ingrate revolta." *Shak.*

Syn.—See DEFECTION, INSURRECTION, REVOLUTION.

RE-VÖLT'ED, or RE-VÖLT'ED, *p. a.* Having swerved from duty. "Revolted multitudes." *Milton.*

RE-VÖLT'ER, or RE-VÖLT'ER, *n.* One who revolts. *Milton.*

RE-VÖLT'ING, *p. a.* 1. Renouncing allegiance.

2. Repelling; shocking; nauseating; disgusting; as, "A revolting sight."

REV-Q-LÜ-BLE, *a.* [*L. revolutibilis.*] That may revolve; rotatory. *Cotgrave.*

REV-Q-LÜTE, *a.* [*Zool. & Bot.*] Rolled outwards or backwards. *Brande. Gray.*

REV-Q-LÜ'TION, *n.* [*L. revolutio; It. revoluzione; Sp. revolución; Fr. révolution.*]

1. Act of revolving; circular motion on an axis; rotation; as, "The revolution of a wheel."

2. The course or the motion of a body round a centre; motion or course of any thing which returns to the same point or state. *Herschel.*

3. The passage of time, or a space of time, measured by some revolution; periodicity.

The Persian wept over his arm, that within the revolution of a single age not a man would be left alive. *Wala.*

4. Motion backwards. *Milton.*

5. (*Astron.*) The motion or course of a heavenly body from any point in its orbit round a central body, till it returns to the same point:—the interval of time or period between two consecutive returns of a heavenly body to the same point in its orbit:—the motion of rotation of any heavenly body about its axis:—the period of one complete rotation of any heavenly body about its axis, constituting its day. *Hutton.*

6. (*Geom.*) The motion of a line about a fixed point or centre, or of one straight line about another, called the axis, in such a manner that every point of the moving line generates a circumference of a circle, whose plane is perpendicular to the axis. The surface generated is called a *surface of revolution*.

The revolution of a given line about a fixed centre generates a circle; that of a right-angled triangle about one side, as an axis, generates a cone; and that of a semicircle about its diameter generates a sphere or globe. *Hutton.*

7. (*Politics.*) An extensive change in the political constitution of a country accomplished in a short time, whether by legal or by illegal means. *Brande.*

The term revolution, in English history, is applied, by way of eminence, to the change which took place in the English government in the year 1688, universally regarded as the great era of English liberty,—when William III. and Mary acceded to the throne on the forced abdication of James II.—In the United States of America, the term revolution is applied to the separation of the Colonies from Great Britain, or to the war which effected that separation, and which began in 1775.—In French history, the change which was commenced in 1789, and terminated in the death of Louis XVI., January 23, 1793, is specifically known as the French revolution. The subsequent French revolutions are usually indicated by their respective dates, as the revolution of 1830, the revolution of 1848, &c.

Syn.—A revolution, in politics, is the consummation of a rebellion or revolt against the established or existing government.—The term revolution is applied in astronomy to the motion of a detached body round another, as that of a planet round the sun; but the motion of connected particles of matter round an axis, such as the diurnal revolution of a planet, is more usually called rotation. *P. Cyc.*

REV-Q-LÜ'TION-ARY, *a.* [*Fr. révolutionnaire.*] Relating to, originating in, promoting, or favoring, a revolution in government. *Bp. Horsley.*

REV-Q-LÜ'TION-ER, *n.* A revolutionist. *Crabb.*

REV-Q-LÜ'TION-ISM, *n.* A state of revolution:—revolutionary principles. *N. Brit. Rev.*

REV-Q-LÜ'TION-IST, *n.* One who takes part in, or who favors, a revolution in government. *Burke.*

REV-Q-LÜ'TION-IZE, *v. a.* [*REVOLUTIONIZED; pp. REVOLUTIONIZING, REVOLUTIONIZED.*] To effect a revolution or an entire change in, as the form of a government; to change thoroughly; to reform; to remodel. *Blackwood. Ec. Rev.*

RE-VÖLVE', *v. n.* [*L. revolveo; re, again, back, and volvo, to turn; (Gr. eilbo, to envelop; Goth. valjan, to turn; Fr. valser); It. rivoltare; Sp. revolver.*] [*REVOLVED; pp. REVOLVING, REVOLVED.*]

1. To perform a revolution; to roll in a circle; to turn round; to rotate; to wheel.

They do not revolve about any common centre. *Chambers.*

2. To fall back; to fall in course; to return.

On the desertion of an appeal, the jurisdiction does, *pro jure*, revolve to the judge a quo. *Argo.*

RE-VÖLVE', *v. a.* 1. To cause to turn or roll round; to circulate.

Then in the east her turn she shines,
 Revolved on heaven's great axis. *Milton.*

2. To consider; to reflect on; to meditate on.
 Ere he to gentle sleep his eyes will lay,
 His thoughts revolve the actions of the day. *Beaumont.*

RE-VÖLV'EN-CY, *n.* The act of revolving, or the state of a revolving body.
 Its own revolvency upholds the world. *Cooper.*

RE-VÖLV'ER, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, revolves.
 2. A kind of pistol the barrel of which revolves. *Coll.*

RE-VÖM'IT, *v. a.* [Fr. *revomir*.] To vomit again.

RE-VÜL'SION (re-vül'shun), *n.* [L. *revulsio*; *revell*, *revulsus*, to pluck or pull back; *re*, again, back, and *vell*, *vulsus*, to pluck; *It. revulsione*; *Sp. revulsión*; *Fr. revulsion*.]
 1. The act of revelling or drawing back; act of taking away; a withdrawing; a removal.
 The revulsion of capital from other trades, of which the *A. Smith.*
 2. (Med.) The act of turning the principle of a disease from the organ in which it seems to have taken its seat. *Dunglison.*

RE-VÜL'SIVE, *a.* [It. & *Sp. revulsivo*; *Fr. révulsif*.] Having the power of revulsion. *Bailey.*

RE-VÜL'SIVE, *n.* 1. That which has the power of subducting or withdrawing.
 The most powerful revulsive of his danger. *Dec. of Poetry.*
 2. (Med.) A remedy which produces a revulsion. *Dunglison.*

†REW (rē), *n.* A row; a rank. *Spenser.*

RE-WAKE', *v. a. & n.* To wake again. *Richardson.*

RE-WÄRD', *v. a.* [From the Old Fr. *reuerdon*, i. e. *requerdon*; *reuerdonement*, recompense. *Roquefort*.—*Requerdon* is from *regarder*, which comes from the *It. riguardare*, formed from the particle *re*, used intensively, and *guardare* (A. S. *weardian*, to guard; *Ger. warden*, to attend to), to look after, to guard. *Landuis.*
 1. To give in return; to give in exchange.
 Thou hast rewarded me good, whereas I have rewarded thee evil. *1 Sam. xxv. 17.*
 2. To repay; to recompense; to requite;—generally used in a good sense, i. e. to recompense for something good.
 The Supreme Being rewards the just, and punishes the unjust. *Broome.*
 The Son of man shall come in the glory of his Father, with his angels; and then he shall reward every man according to his works. *Matt. xvi. 27.*

RE-WÄRD', *n.* 1. A gift in token of approved merit; recompense given for good performed; compensation; remuneration; requital.
Reverdis and punishments do always presuppose something willingly done, well or ill, without which respect, though we may sometimes receive good, yet then it is only a benefit, and not a reward. *Locke.*
 2. Punishment or recompense of evil; desert; retribution.
 Only with thine eyes shalt thou behold and see the reward of the wicked. *Ps. xci. 8.*
 3. (Law.) Compensation or remuneration for services:—a sum of money paid or taken for doing or forbearing to do some act. *Burritt.*
Syn.—See COMPENSATION, DESERT, RETRIBUTION.

RE-WÄRD'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be rewarded; worthy of reward. *Hooker.*

RE-WÄRD'Ä-BLE-NESS, *n.* Worthiness of reward. *Goodman.*

RE-WÄRD'Ä-BLY, *ad.* In a rewardable manner.

RE-WÄRD'ER, *n.* One who rewards. *Shak.*

RE-WÄRD'FUL, *a.* Bestowing reward; recompensing. "Rewardful toil." [r.] *Thomson.*

RE-WÄRD'ING, *n.* Act of one who rewards; recompense; reward. *Hall.*

RE-WÄRD'LESS, *a.* Having no reward. *Pollok.*

REW'ET (rē'et), *n.* The look of a gun. [r.] *Scott.*

RE-WÖRD' (rē-wörd'), *v. a.* To repeat in the same words. *Shak.*

RE-WRITE', *v. a.* To write anew. *Young.*

REYNARD (rē'nard or rē'nard), *n.* The name of a fox in fable.—See RENARD. *Wm. Caxton.*
Reynard, which with us is a duplicate for fox, while in the French *renard* has quite excluded the

elder *vulpes*, was originally not the name of a kind, but the proper name of the fox hero, the vulpine Ulysses, in that famous beast-epic of the middle ages, *Reineke Fuchs*, the immense popularity of which we gather from many evidences. *Trench.*

RHÄ-BÄR'BA-RATE (rā-bär'ba-rat), *a.* [Low L. *rhubarbarum*, *rhubarb*.] Impregnated or tintured with rhubarb. *Floyer.*

RHÄ-BÄR'BA-RINE (rā-bär'ba-rin), *n.* (Chem.) A name formerly given to the yellow acid of rhubarb, now called *chrysophanic acid*. It crystallizes in golden-yellow crystals, and with alcoholic solutions of potash and ammonia, yields a splendid red color. *Gregory.*

RHÄB-DÖL'Q-QY (rāb-döl'q-je), *n.* [Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, a stick, and *λογος*, a discourse.] A method of performing multiplication and division by means of Napier's rods or Napier's bones.—See RABDOLOGY. *Wright.*

RHÄB'DQ-MÄN-CY (rāb'do-män-se), *n.* [Gr. *ῥαβδος*, a rod, a wand, and *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of a wand or rod.
 Of peculiar *rhabdomancy* is that which is used in universal discoveries with a forked hazel. *Browne.*

RHÄ'CHIS, *n.* (Bot.) Rachis.—See RACHIS. *Gray.*

RHÄM'NUS, *n.* [Gr. *ῥάμνος*; L. *rhamnos*.—From Celt. *ram*, branching. *Loudon*.] A widely-diffused genus of plants, one species of which, *Rhamnus catharticus* (called *Spina cervina*), has smooth, ribbed, bright green leaves, yellowish-green flowers, and berries, which are used in the arts, and sometimes in medicine, and are about the size of a pepper-corn, black externally, but within of a deep violet, the pulp enclosing three or four seeds. *Eng. Cyc.*

RHÄM-PHÄS'TI-DÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ῥάμνος*, a beak. (Ornith.) A family of birds of the order *Scansores*, including the sub-family *Rhamphastinae*; toucans. *Gray.*

RHÄM-PHÄS'TI-NÆ, *n. pl.* (Ornith.) A sub-family of birds of the order *Scansores* and family *Rhamphastidae*; toucans. *Gray.*



Rhamphastos toucanus.

RHÄ'PHÆ (rā'fe), *n.* (Bot.) Same as RAPHÆ. *Gray.*

RHÄPHI'DÆS (rā'fē-dēs), *n.* (Bot.) Raphides.—See RAPHIDES. *Gray.*

RHÄ-PÖN'TI-CINE, *n.* (Chem.) A tasteless, inodorous substance, obtained, in the form of yellow scales, from the *Rheum rhabdanticum*. *Turner.*

†RHÄP'SQ-DER (rāp'sq-der), *n.* One who composes rhapsodies; a rhapsodist. *Shaffesbury.*

RHÄP-SÖD'IO (rāp-söd'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ῥαψωδία*, *ῥαψωδία*, to stich together, and *οἶα*, a song; L. *rhapsodia*; *It. & Sp. rapsodia*; *Fr. rhapsodie*.] Belonging to, or befitting, a rhapsodist; partaking of rhapsody; unconnected rambling. "Rhapsodical stories." *Dean Martin.*

RHÄP-SÖD'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of rhapsody. *Hawkins.*

RHÄP'SQ-DIST (rāp'sq-dist), *n.* 1. One who writes, or one who recites or sings, rhapsodies or extempore verses. *Tygers.*

2. One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another. *Hutts.*

3. One of a class of persons who are said to have flourished in the age of Homer, whose occupation it was to compose, or to commit to memory, poems, which they recited for the amusement of their auditors. *Brande.*

RHÄP'SQ-DIZE (rāp'sq-diz), *v. n.* To recite rhapsodies; to act as a rhapsodist. *Athenæum.*

RHÄP'SQ-DY (rāp'sq-de), *n.* [Gr. *ῥαψωδία*, *ῥαψωδία*, to stich together, and *οἶα*, a song; L. *rhapsodia*; *It. & Sp. rapsodia*; *Fr. rhapsodie*.]

1. Anciently, a portion of an epic poem, fit for recitation at one time, as a book of the *Iliad* or the *Odyssey*. *Bentley.*

2. In modern usage, a collection of passages, thoughts, or authorities, composing a new piece, but without necessary dependence or natural connection; a number of parts, joined together, not necessarily dependent on each other; a long, rambling composition or story. *Locke.*

RHÄT'Ä-NY, *n.* The root of the *Krameria triandra*, a plant native of Peru;—used as a pow-

erful and pure astringent in cases of hemorrhage and chronic mucous discharges, and as a dentifrice.—Written also *ratanhy*. *Baird.*

RHĒ'Ä (rē'ä), *n.* (Ornith.) A genus of birds of the family *Struthionidae*; the American ostrich. *Band.*

RHEIN'-BĒR-RY (rān'bēr-ro), *n.* (Bot.) Buckthorn; *Rhamnus catharticus*. *Johnson.*

RHĒ'INE (rē'in), *n.* (Chem.) A yellow coloring substance procured from the root of the common rhubarb, and also from one of the lichens, *Parmelia palietina*, soluble in ether, and in hot alcohol, from which solutions it may be obtained in crystals of a golden-yellow, metallic lustre;—called also *chrysophanic acid*. *Müller.*

RHĒN'ISH, *a.* (Geog.) Relating to the Rhine.

RHĒN'ISH (rēn'ish), *n.* Wine from the vineyards on or near the Rhine. *Shak.*

RHĒ-ÖM'Ē-TĒR, *n.* See REOMETER.

RHĒ-ÖM'Ē-TRY (rē-öm'ē-trē), *n.* [Gr. *ῥέω*, to flow, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] (Math.) The differential and integral calculus; fluxions. *R. Park.*

RHĒ'Q-TROPÉ, *n.* See REOTROPE.

RHĒ'TI-AN (rē'shē-an), *a.* (Geog.) Relating to the ancient Rhæti, or to their country, Rhætia, lying between the north of Italy and the Danube. *P. Cyc.*

RHĒ'TÖR (rē'tör), *n.* [L., from Gr. *ῥήτωρ*.] A rhetorician. *Buller.*

RHĒ'TÖR-IC (rē'tō-rik), *n.* [Gr. *ῥητορικὴ*; L. *rhetorica*; *It. & Sp. retorica*; *Fr. rhétorique*.] In the widest sense, in which the word is occasionally used by modern writers, the art of prose composition generally; philological criticism.—in a more restricted sense, the art of oratory, or the art of addressing public assemblies; oratory; eloquence;—in an intermediate sense, the art of argumentative composition. *Brande.*

Without attempting a formal definition of the word, I am inclined to consider *rhetoric*, when reduced to a system in books, as a body of rule, derived from experience and observation, extending to all communication by language, and designed to make it efficient. *B. T. Channing.*

Syn.—See ELOQUENCE.

RHĒ-TÖR'I-CAL (rē-tör'ē-kal), *a.* [Gr. *ῥητορικός*; L. *rhetoricus*; *It. & Sp. retorico*.] Pertaining to rhetoric; oratorical; persuasive; figurative.

RHĒ-TÖR'I-CAL-LY (rē-tör'ē-kal-lē), *ad.* In a rhetorical manner; like an orator; figuratively.

RHĒ-TÖR'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being rhetorical. *Ash.*

†RHĒ-TÖR'I-CÄTE, *v. n.* [Low L. *rhetoricor*.] To play the orator. *Waterland.*

†RHĒ-TÖR-I-CÄ'TION, *n.* Rhetorical amplification. *Waterland.*

RHĒ'TÖR-I'CIAN (rē-tör'ish-an), *n.* [Fr. *rhétoricien*.]

1. One who was versed in, or one who teaches, the art of rhetoric.

The art of the *rhetoricien*, like that of the philosopher, is analytical, the art of the orator is synthetical. *Dr. Campbell.*

2. An orator. [Less proper.] *Dryden.*

†RHĒ'TÖR-I'CIAN, *a.* Rhetorical. *Blackmore.*

†RHĒ'TÖR-RIZE, *v. n.* To act the orator. *Cutgrave.*

RHĒ'TÖR-RIZE (rē'tör-riz), *v. a.* To represent by a figure of oratory. [r.] *Milton.*

RHĒ'M (rām), *n.* [Gr. *ῥέμα*; *ῥέω*, to flow; L. *rheuma*; *It. & Sp. reuma*; *Fr. rhume*.] (Med.) Any thin, watery discharge from the mucous membranes or skin, as the thin discharge from the air passages, arising from cold. *Dunglison.*

RHĒ'UM, *n.* (Bot.) A genus of plants containing several species, one of which furnishes the medicinal root called *rhubarb*;—so called from *Rha*, the ancient name of the Volga, on the borders of which it grows. *Loudon.*

RHĒ-MÄT'IO (rē-mät'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ῥευματικός*, subject to a discharge; *ῥέμα*, rheum; *It. & Sp. reumático*; *Fr. rhumatique*.]

1. Pertaining to rheumatism. *Dunglison.*

2. †Choleric; splenetic. *Shak.*

RHĒ'MÄ-TISM (rē-mä-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *ῥευματισμός*, liability to rheum; *ῥέμα*, rheum; *ῥέω*, to flow; L. *rheumatismus*, rheum; *It. & Sp. reumatismo*; *Fr. rhumatisme*.] (Med.) A kind of painful,

shifting inflammation, sometimes seated in the muscles, sometimes in the parts surrounding the joints, and at others within them. *Dunglison.*

RHEŮ'MJĊ, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from the stalks of rhubarb. *Hamilton.*

RHEŮ'MY (rē'mē), *a.* Pertaining to, or affected by, rheum. "*Rheumy eyes.*" *Dryden.*

RHĪME, *n.* See RHYME. *Todd.*

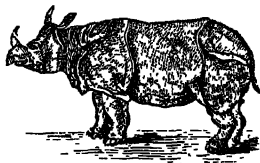
RHĪ-NĀN'THUS, *n.* [*Gr.* *ῥῖν*, a nose, and *θηός*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having their ringent corolla compressed at the upper lip so as to resemble the snout of an animal; yellow rattle. *Loudon.*

RHĪ'NŌ, *n.* [*Scot. rino.*] A cant word for money. Turn your possessions here to ready rino. *Ross.*

RHĪ-NŌ-ĊĒ'RĪ-ĀL, *a.* Rhinocercal. *Wright.*

RHĪ-NŌ-ĊĒ'RĪ-CAL, *a.* Relating to the rhinoceros; rhinocercal. *Addison.*

RHĪ-NŌ-ĊĒ'RŌS (rē-nōs-ē-rōs), *n.* [*Gr.* *ῥινόκερος*; *ῥῖς*, or *ῥῖν*, the nose, and *κέρας*, a horn; *L. rhinoceros*.] (*Zool.*) A pachydermatus animal allied to the elephant, the hippopotamus, and the tapir, and next to the elephant the most powerful of quadrupeds.



Rhinoceros Indicus.

The rhinoceros is a large, uncouth-looking animal, and inhabits the hotter regions of Asia and Africa. The principal species are the Indian rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros Indicus*, *Rhinoceros unicornis*), the Javanese rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros Javaicus*), the rhinoceros of Sumatra (*Rhinoceros Sumatrensis*), and the African or two-horned rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros Afiicanus*, or *Rhinoceros burois*). The latter, like the rhinoceros of Sumatra, has two horns, and differs from the Indian species in having the skin smoother, and in being destitute of the armor-like folds on the shoulders, neck, &c., and having instead of them merely wrinkles. *Baird.*

RHĪ-NŌ-ĊĒ'RŌS-RĪD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird, native of Java, about the size of a turkey, of a blue-black color, and having a large horny appendage at the base of the bill, in the form of a reverted horn; rhinoceros hornbill; *Buceros rhinoceros*.—See HORNBILL. *Eng. Cyc.*

RHĪ-NŌ-PLĀS'TĪC, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to rhinoplasty. *Dunglison.*

RHĪ-NŌ-PLĀS-TY, *n.* [*Gr.* *ῥῖν*, *ῥῖνός*, the nose, and *πλαστω*, to form.] (*Med.*) The operation of forming a new nose. It consists in bringing down a portion of flesh from the forehead, and causing it to adhere to the anterior part of the remains of the nose. *Med. Jour.*

RHĪ-PĪP'TĒ-RA, *n. pl.* [*Gr.* *ῥῖπῖς*, a fan, and *πτερόν*, a wing.] (*Ent.*) An order of insects called *Strepsiptera*.—See STREPSIPTERA. *Eng. Cyc.*

RHĪ-PĪP'TĒ-RĀN, *n.* (*Ent.*) One of the *Rhipiptera*. *Brande.*

RHĪ-ZŌ'MA, *n.* [*Gr.* *ῥίζωμα*, that which has taken root; *ῥίζω*, to plant.] (*Bot.*) A creeping stem or branch growing beneath the surface of the soil or partly covered by it; a rootstock. *Gray.*

RHĪ-ZŌ-MŪR'PHA, *n.* [*Gr.* *ῥίζα*, a root, and *μορφή*, form.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants belonging to the natural order of *Fungi*, having altogether the appearance of a mass of rootlets, found in damp cellars, old walls, mines, and other subterranean places, where they sometimes acquire a phosphorescent state. *Eng. Cyc.*

RHĪ-ZŌ-PHĪ-A-GŌŪS, *a.* [*Gr.* *ῥίζα*, a root, and *φάγω*, to eat.] (*Zool.*) Feeding upon roots. *Wright.*

RHĪ-ZŌPH'Ō-RA, *n.* [*Gr.* *ῥίζα*, a root, and *φῆω*, to bear, in allusion to the germination of the seed while still borne on the mother plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical plants which root and vegetate in the mud, sending down roots from the branches and forming dense thickets down to low-water mark, and covering immense tracts of coasts; the common mangrove. *Lindley.*

RHŌ'DĪ-AN (rē-dē-an), *a.* Relating to Rhodes, a celebrated island of the Archipelago. *Bowyer.*

RHŌ'DĪ-ŪM, *n.* A very hard, white, brittle, heavy metal, extracted from the ore of platinum, of which it forms about one half per cent. When pure, it is insoluble in acids, and, with the ex-

ception of iridium, is the least fusible of the metals. *Miller.*

The only use to which rhodium has hitherto been applied is the formation of nibs for metallic pens, for which it is well fitted, from its extreme hardness and unalterability. *Miller.*

RHŌ'DĪ-ZĪTE (rē-dē-zit), *n.* [*Gr.* *ῥοδίτις*, to tinge of a rose color.] (*Min.*) A mineral found in minute crystals on red tourmalines from Siberia;—supposed to be a lime boracite, and so named in allusion to the red tinge which it communicates to flame. *Dana.*

RHŌ-DŌ-DĒN'DRŌN, or RHŌ-DŌ-DĒN'DRŌN [rē-dŌ-dēn'drŌn, *Ja. R.*; rē-dŌ-dēn'drŌn, *K. Sm. C. W.* *W.*], *n.* [*Gr.* *ῥόδονδρον*, rose-tree; *ῥόδον*, the rose, and *δένδρον*, a tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs or small trees, found both in the new and the old world, and remarkable for the beauty of their evergreen leaves, and their fine, large, brilliant flowers. *Baird.*

RHŌ-DŌ-MŌN-TĀDE', *n.* See RODOMONTADE.

RHŌMB, or RHŌMB (rŭmb, *W. P. J. F.*; rŏmb, *S. J. K. Sm. W.*], *n.* [*Gr.* *ῥόμβος*, a rhombus; *L. rhombus*; *It. & Sp. rombo*; *Fr. rhombe*.]

1. (*Geom.*) An oblique-angled parallelogram whose sides are all equal; a quadrilateral which has its sides all equal, two of its opposite angles acute, and the other two obtuse; rhombus; lozenge. *Powell.*

2. (*Crystallography.*) A solid bounded by six equal and similar rhombuses, as the primitive form of Iceland crystal. *Brewster.*

Fresnel's rhomb, (*Opt.*) an oblique parallelepiped of crown glass whose index of refraction is 1.51, and its acute angles each 54° degrees, acting on light as follows:—a ray of polarized light, incident perpendicularly upon one end of the rhomb so placed that the plane of reflection shall be inclined at an angle of 45° to that of polarization, will, after two total reflections, emerge perpendicularly at the other end, circularly polarized; and, on being transmitted in like manner through a second Fresnel's rhomb, will again become plane-polarized. *Powell.*



Fresnel's rhomb.

RHŌMBĪC (rŭm'bĭk or rŏm'bĭk), *a.* Noting surfaces or planes which are rhombuses:—noting solids bounded by six planes, some or all of whose faces are rhombuses. *Dana. Brooke.*

RHŌMBŌ-ĤĒ'DRĀL, *a.* Relating to a rhombohedron. *Ed. Rev.*

RHŌMBŌ-ĤĒ'DRŌN, *n.* (*Geom. & Crystallography.*) A polyhedron bounded by six equal rhombuses; rhomb; rhomboid.

The rhombohedron, or rhomb, differs from the cube in having all its solid angles formed by acute or by obtuse angles, while the solid angles of the cube are formed by right angles. *Davies & Peck.*

RHŌMBŌID, *n.* [*Gr.* *ῥόμβος*, a rhombus, and *είδος*, form.]

1. (*Geom.*) An oblique-angled parallelogram whose adjacent sides are unequal. *Hutton.*

2. (*Crystallography.*) A solid contained within six equal and similar rhombic planes, and having two of its solid angles (called *summits*), and only two, composed each of three equal plane angles:—rhomb. *Brooke.*

Iceland spar occurs in rhomboidal masses, and is always reducible by natural cleavage into exact rhomboids, having their faces equal and similar rhombs. *Powell.*

RHŌMBŌID', *a.* Rhomboidal. *Wright.*

Rhomboid muscle, (*Anat.*) a muscle of a rhomboidal shape situated at the posterior inferior part of the neck, and at the posterior part of the back. *Wright.*

RHŌMBŌID'AL, *a.* (*Crystallography.*) 1. Resembling a rhomb; noting surfaces or planes which are rhombuses. *Brooke.*

A rhomb of Iceland spar, a solid bounded by six equal and similar rhomboidal surfaces. *Brewster.*

2. Noting surfaces or planes which are rhomboids, or solids bounded by six planes, whose bases are rhomboids; as, "A right rhomboidal prism." *Dana.*

3. Noting solids bounded wholly or in part by rhombuses. *Brooke.*

RHŌMBŌID'ĒS, *n.* A rhomboid. *Milton.*

RHŌMBŌ-SŌL-ID, *n.* (*Geom.*) A solid consisting of two equal and right cones joined together at their bases. *Hutton.*

RHŌMBŌ-SPĀR, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral consisting of carbonate of magnesia; magnesite. *Dana.*

RHŌMBUS (rŏm'bus), *n.*; *pl. L. RHOMBĪ*; *Eng. RHOMBUSES*. [*L.*] (*Geom.*) A quadrilateral having all its sides equal, its opposite sides parallel, and its angles not right angles; an equilateral, oblique-angled parallelogram. *Davies & Peck.*

RHŪ'BĀRB (rā'barb), *n.* [*Gr.* *ῥῆ*, the root of a species of *Rheum* (the *Rheum rhubarum* of Linnaeus, or *Rheum rhabarbarum* of Geibour), from 'Pā, Rha, a name of the Volga, a river of Pontus; *It. rabarbarico*; *Sp. rubarbo*; *Fr. rhabarbe*.—*Arab. rawwand*; *Per. rubar.*] (*Bot.*) A name applied to the plants of the genus *Rheum*, and also to the root of certain species used in medicine, and to the stalk of some species used for food.

Some species of *rhubarb*, especially *Rheum rhabarbarum*, or *pie-rhubarb*, are cultivated for the leaf-stalks, which, when green, are used for pies, tarts, &c., and others for the roots, which are extensively used in medicine. All the *rhubarb* of commerce, known as *Turkey* or *Russian*, and *East Indian* or *Chinese*, grows on the declivities of the chain of mountains extending from the Chinese town Sini to the Lake Kokonor, near Tibet. *London. Eng. Cyc.*

RHŪ-BĀRBĀ-EINE, *n.* Rhabarbarine. *Smart.*

RHŪ'BĀRB-Y, *a.* Relating to rhubarb. *Butler.*

RHŪMB (rŭmb), *n.* (*Navigation.*) A vertical circle which makes an angle with the meridian at any given place; the intersection of such a circle with the horizon:—the track of a ship sailing constantly toward the same point of the compass; a rhumb-line. *Hutton. Da. & I.*

Mariners distinguish the *rhumbs* by the same names as the points of the compass and the winds.

Angle of the *rhumb*, the angle at which the rhumb cuts the meridian.—Complement of the *rhumb*, the angle which the rhumb makes with the prime vertical. *Davies.*

RHŪMBŌ-LĪNE, *n.* (*Navigation.*) A line prolonged from any point of the compass in a nautical chart except the four cardinal points:—the line or course which a ship describes when sailing constantly toward the same point of the compass. *Hutton.*

The *rhumb-line*, which is also called the *loxodromic curve*, cuts all the meridians, which it crosses, at the same angle, and forms a kind of spiral that approaches nearer and nearer to the pole, and reaches it only after an infinite number of turns. *Davies & Peck.*

RHŪS (rŭs), *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr.* *ῥῖς*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the sumach. *Eng. Cyc.*

RHYME (rim), *n.* [*A. S. rim, gerim*, a number, reckoning; *Frs. rime*; *Dut. rijm*, rhyme; *Ger. reim*; *Dan. rim*; *Sw. rim*.—*It. Sp. & Port. rima*; *Fr. rime*.—*Skinner* refers the word to *Gr.* *ῥυθμός*, rhythm; but *Wachter, Ihre*, and *Tooke* consider it of northern origin.]

1. The correspondence of the sound of the last word or syllable of one verse or line to the sound of the last word or syllable of another.

In English versification, *rhyme* is, next to accent, the most important element. *Rhymes* may consist of single syllables, as *told, bold*; of two syllables, as *water, daughter*; of three, as *cheerily, wearily*. *Latham*.—While, from the irregularity of our spelling, many syllables rhyme with each other, although widely dissimilar in orthography, as *woo, pursue*, there are, on the other hand, *rhymes* which speak to the eye and not to the ear, as *wind, find*,—*gone, alone*. This is a license only rendered admissible by precedent. *Brande.*

2. Verses or lines terminating with similar sounds. "Songs and rhymes." *Denham.*

3. A composition in verse; poetry; a poem.

Things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme. *Milton.*

He knew Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme. *Milton.*

4. A word chiming or corresponding in sound with another word. *Young.*

Female rhyme, a rhyme in which the two final syllables of each verse agree, the last syllable being short, as *motion, ocean*.—Male rhyme, a rhyme in which the final syllables only agree, as *straw, com*. *plain. Brande*.—Rhyme or reason, number or sense.

RHYME (rim), *v. n.* [*A. S. rimian*, to number; *Dut. rijmen*, to rhyme; *Dan. rime*; *Sw. rimma*.—*It. rimare*; *Sp. rimar*; *Fr. rimier*.] [*i.* RHYMED; *pp. RHYMING, RHYMED*.]

1. To accord in sound; to be in rhyme.

But fagot his notions as they fell:
And, if they rhymed and rattled, all was well. *Dryden.*

2. To make rhymes or verses.

Who rhymed for hire, and patronized for pride. Pope.

RHŶME (rim), *v. a.* To put into rhyme. Wilson.

RHŶME'LESS (rim'les), *a.* Not having rhyme.

RHŶM'ER (rim'er), *n.* A maker of rhymes; a versifier; a rhymester.

The passion of love makes every one a rhymester, though not a poet. Dryden.

RHŶM'E-RY (rim'e-re), *n.* The art of rhyming or of making rhymes. Ec. Rev.

RHŶME'STER (rim'ster), *n.* A maker of rhymes; a versifier; a rhymester. Bp. Hall.

I speak of those who are only rhymesters. Denms.

RHŶM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to rhyme. Clarke.

RHŶM'IST, *n.* A rhymester; a rhymester. Cowper.

RHŶN'CHO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ῥυγχος*, a beak, and *λίθος*, a stone.] The petrified beak of a bird. Clarke.

RHŶN-CHO-PINÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ῥυγχος*, a snout, and *πίς*, appearance.] (Ornith.) A sub-family of birds of the order *Anseres* and family *Laridae*, or gulls; skimmers. Gray.

RHŶN'CHÖPS, *n.* (Ornith.) A genus of aquatic, palmiped birds having the bill and the wings very long, and including, or confined to, the *speccator*, *cut-rater*, *skimmer*, or *black skimmer* (*Rhynchops nigra*), which skims, while on the wing, the surface of the sea for its food; — written also *rynchops*. Eng. Cyc.

Rhynchops albigollis.



RHŶTHM (rithm or rithin) [rithm, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. R.; rithm, K. Sm.], *n.* [Gr. *ῥυθμός*; L. *rhythmus*; It. & Sp. *ritmo*; Fr. *rhythme*.]

1. The measure of time or movement by regularly recurring impulses or accents, as in poetry, prose, music, dancing, &c.; numerical proportion or harmony; periodical emphasis.

Rhythm differs from metre, inasmuch as rhythm is proportion applied to any motion whatever, metre is proportion applied to the motion of words spoken. . . . No English word expresses *rhythmus* better than the word "time." Harris.

Rhythm or cadence is the simplest combination, the lowest measure, by which evident order can be given to sound of either music or speech. Mitford.

2. (Med.) The order or proportion, as regards time, between the different motions of an organ, as of the heart, or of the organism in health and disease. Dunglison.

RHŶTH'MI-CAL (rith'me-kal), *a.* [Gr. *ῥυθμικός*; L. *rhythmicus*; It. & Sp. *ritmico*; Fr. *rhythmique*.]

1. Pertaining to, or having, rhythm. Mason.

2. (Med.) Periodical. Dunglison.

RHŶTH'MI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a rhythmical manner; so as to have rhythm. Beck.

RHŶTHM'LESS, *a.* Without rhythm. Coleridge.

RHŶTH-MÖM'E-TËR, *n.* [Gr. *ῥυθμός*, rhythm, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for marking time to movements in music. Gent. Mag.

RHŶTH'MUS, *n.* [L.] Rhythm. Harris.

RĪ'AL, *n.* [Sp. *real*.] A coin. — See REAL. Todd.

RĪ'AL, *n.* An English gold coin current in the reign of Henry VI. and in that of Elizabeth. Under the former its value was ten shillings; under the latter fifteen shillings. Brande.

RIANT (ri-an'), *a.* [Fr.; *rire* (L. *rideo*), to laugh.] Laughing; exciting laughter or gaiety; gay; smiling; — applied figuratively to the arts. Burke.

RĪB, *n.* [A. S. *rib*, *ribb*; Dut. *rib*; Ger. *rippe*; Dan. *ribben*; Sw. *riphen*; Icel. *riř*.]

1. (Anat.) One of the bones which project on each side of the vertebral column.

2. In the human body there are twenty-four ribs, twelve on each side. They are long, irregular, curved bones, slightly flattened, situated obliquely at the sides of the chest. The *true* or *sternal ribs* are the first seven on each side, which are articulated at one extremity to the spine, and, at the other, by their cartilages, to the sternum, or breast-bone. The *false ribs* are the remaining five, the three upper ones being united by their cartilages to the cartilage of the last *true rib*; the two others are free at their external extremities, and have been called *floating ribs*. Dunglison.

2. (Arch.) A curved timber for supporting the plaster of a vaulted roof: — a moulding on

the interior of a vaulted roof, or forming tracery on a wall, or in windows. Weale. Britton.

3. (Ship-building.) One of the timbers of a vessel which spring from the keel. Brande.

4. One of the curved parts on which any thing expanded rests for support.

Let Persian dames the umbrella's ribs display. Gay.

5. A prominence extended in the form of a line in cloth, as in corduroy. Craig.

6. Any thing long and narrow; a strip. "A small rib of land." Echard.

7. A wife; — in allusion to Eve, who was made of one of Adam's ribs. [Vulgar.] Halliwell.

8. (Mining.) A pillar of coal left for the support of the roof of a mine: — a leader or string of ore. Ansted.

9. (Bot.) The principal piece, or one of the principal pieces, of the framework of the leaf, or any similar elevated line along a body. Gray.

RĪB, *v. a.* [*i.* RIBBED; *pp.* RIBBING RIBBED.]

1. To furnish with ribs. Sandys.

2. To enclose with ribs. Shak.

3. To plough imperfectly. Loudon.

RĪB'ALD, *n.* [It. *ribaldo*; Old Fr. *ribauid*; Fr. *ribauid*. — Dut. *rabaurot*.] A mean, low, brutal, obscene wretch. "That lewd ribald." Spenser.

RĪB'ALD, *a.* Mean; low; base; vile; obscene. The *ribald* invectives which occupy the place of argument. Burke.

† RĪB'ALD-ISH, *a.* Disposed to ribaldry. Bp. Hall.

† RĪB'ALD-OÜS, *a.* Obscene; ribald. Sir T. More.

† RĪB'ALD-OÜS-LY, *ad.* With ribaldry. T. More.

† RĪB'ALD-ROÜS, *a.* Containing ribaldry; obscene; vile; base; ribald. Prynn.

RĪB'ALD-RY, *n.* Vile, brutal, obscene or ribald language; obscenity. Granville.

RĪB'AND, *n.* 1. A silk fillet; a ribbon. Chapman.

2. (Naval Arch.) A rib-band. Mar. Dict.

RĪB'AND, *v. a.* See RIBBON. B. Jonson.

RĪB'AND-ED, *p. a.* Adorned with ribands or ribbons. "A ribanded waistcoat." Beau. & Fl.

† RĪB'AUD-RĒD, *a.* Ribald; obscene. Shak.

† RĪB'AUD-ROÜS, *a.* Ribald; obscene. Barrett.

RĪB'BAND, *n.* A ribbon. — See RIBBON. Spenser.

RĪB'BAND, *n.* (Naval Arch.) A long, narrow, flexible piece of timber nailed to the outside of the ribs, so as to encompass the vessel lengthwise; — also written *riband*, and *ribbon*. Dana.

RĪBBED (ribd), *a.* Having, or furnished with, ribs.

RĪB'ING, *n.* (Arch.) The timber-work sustaining a vaulted or coved ceiling. Weale.

RĪB'BLE-RĀB'BLE, *n.* A rabble; a mob. Ash.

RĪB'BON, *n.* [Fr. *ruban*, — derived by *Ménage* from L. *rubens*, red — Referred by *Skinner* and *Lye* to Eng. *band*.]

1. A silk fillet; a woven strip of silk, satin, &c., used for trimmings, badges, or decorations. To sigh for ribbons, if thou art so silly: Mark how they grace Lord Umbra, or Sir Billy. Pope.

2. A narrow, thin strip of any thing.

3. (Her.) An ordinary which is the eighth part of a bend. Smart.

4. This word, formerly written *riband*, *ribband*, is now commonly written *ribbon*.

RĪB'BON, *v. a.* [*i.* RIBBONED; *pp.* RIBBONING, RIBBONED.] To furnish or adorn with ribbons.

RĪB'BON-GRĀSS, *n.* (Bot.) A species of *Phalaris*, or canary-grass, having variegated leaves; *Phalaris arundinacea*. Gray.

RĪB'-GRĀSS, *n.* (Bot.) A species of plantain; ribwort; ripple-grass; English plantain; *Plantago lanceolata*. Eng. Cyc.

† RĪB'IBE, *n.* 1. A rebeck. Nares.

2. An old bawd. Skelton.

† RĪB'IBLE, *n.* A rebeck; a ribibe. Chaucer.

RĪB'LESS, *a.* Having no ribs. Smith.

RĪB'RÖAST, (-röst), *v. a.* [*i.* RĪBRÖASTED; *pp.* RĪBRÖASTING, RĪBRÖASTED.] To beat soundly; to pummel. [A burlesque word.] Rutler.

RĪB'RÖAST-ING, *n.* Act of one who *ribröasts*; a sound beating; a cudgelling. Coleridge.

RĪB'-SÜP-PÖRT'ED, *a.* Supported or sustained by ribs. Clarke.

RĪB'WORT (rib'wurt), *n.* (Bot.) A species of plantain; rib-grass. Wood.

RĪC, [A. S. *ric*. — See RICH.] A termination or a prefix of nouns, denoting *richness*, or *powerful*; as, *bishopric*, *richness*, *richness* of a bishop; *Alfred*, altogether strong; *Richard*, powerful ward or keeper. Bosworth. Gibson.

RĪCE, *n.* [Gr. *ῥυζα*, *ῥυζον*; L. *oryza*; It. *riso*; Sp. *arroz*; Fr. *riz*. — Dut. *rijst*; Ger. *reis*; Dan. *ris*; Sw. *ris*.] (Bot.) A graminaceous, cereal plant (*Oryza sativa*), and its seed or grain, very extensively cultivated within the tropics and in the warmer regions of the temperate zones, and forming a most important, and in the most civilized and populous Eastern nations, the principal article of food. Baind.

2. "In respect of the predominating kinds of grain, the earth may be divided into five grand divisions or kingdoms; — the kingdom of *rice*, of maize, of wheat, of rye, and lastly, of barley and oats. The first three are the most extensive; the maize has the greatest range of temperature; but *rice* may be said to support the greatest number of the human race." Schouw.

RĪCE'-BĪRD, *n.* (Ornith.) 1. An Asiatic bird of the family *Fringillidae*, or finches, which feeds on rice; *Loria oryzivora* of Linnæus, or *Fringilla oryzivora* of Swainson. Eng. Cyc.

2. A North American bird, having beautiful plumage, which feeds on rice in the Southern States; rice-bunting; reed-bird; bobolink; *Emberiza oryzivora* of Linnæus. Wilson.



Rice-bird (Loria oryzivora).

RĪCE'-BÜNT-ING, *n.* (Ornith.) Rice-bird; bobolink. Wilson.

RĪCE'-MĪLK, *n.* Milk boiled and thickened with rice. Ash.

RĪCE'-PĀ-PER, *n.* A delicate, vegetable film, said to be a membrane of the bread-fruit-tree (*Artocarpus incisa*), imported from China, in small, square pieces, and used to make artificial flowers and fancy articles, and also as a drawing-paper for delineating richly-colored insects or flowers. Tomlinson.



Rice-bunting (Emberiza oryzivora).

RĪCE'-PÜD-DING, *n.* Pudding made of rice. Ash.

RĪCE'-WĀ-TËR, *n.* Water thickened by boiling rice in it. Dunglison.

RĪCE'-WĒË-VIL (wē-vl), *n.* A weevil which attacks rice and Indian corn in the southern part of the United States; black weevil; *Curculio oryzae* of Linnæus, or *Calandria oryzae*.

2. The *rice-weevil* resembles the wheat weevil, but is smaller, and has two large, red spots on each wing-cover. Harris.

RĪCH, *a.* [A. S. *ric*, rich, powerful; also, a prefix or termination of nouns, denoting *dominion*, *power*; Dut. *rijk*, rich, *rijk*, empire; Ger. *reich*; Dan. *rig*, rich, *rige*, empire; Sw. *rik*, rich, *rike*, empire; Icel. *rikr*, powerful. — Mid. L. *ricus*, rich; It. *ricco*; Sp. *rico*; Fr. *riche*.]

1. Abounding in money or possessions; wealthy; opulent; affluent; — opposed to *poor*. Abram was very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold. Gen. xlii. 2.

2. Sumptuous; valuable; estimable; precious; splendid. "Rich apparel." Jerk. xxvii. 24.

3. Consummate lovely smiled. Milton.

3. Abounding in something valued or precious, or in excellent or desirable qualities. "Rich odor." Walker. "Rich spices." Baker. Groves whose rich trees wept odorous gums and balms. Milton.

4. Plentifully stocked or furnished; possessing or affording abundance; plentiful; abundant. "Pastures rich in flocks." Johnson.

5. Fertile; fruitful; productive; prolific; teeming; luxuriant; as, "Rich soil." Phillips.

6. Having a pleasant taste; savory; delicious; luscious; as, "Rich wine"; "Rich fruit."

7. Highly seasoned; savory; as, "Rich food."

8. It is sometimes used as a collective noun for

rich persons. "The rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all." *Prov. xxii. 2.*

Syn.—See FERTILE.

† **RICH, v. a.** To enrich. *Gower.*

RICHES, n. pl. [It. *ricchezza*; Sp. *riqueza*; Fr. *richesse*.] Money or possessions in abundance; treasures; wealth; opulence; affluence.

Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than our necessities. *Locke.*

Riches like insects when concealed they lie, *Pope.*

A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and little wealth is better than great riches. *Prov. xxiii. 1.*

It was formerly sometimes used as in the singular number; as, "For in one hour so great riches is come to nought." *Rev. xviii. 17.*

Syn.—The term *riches* denotes a state opposed to poverty. The world is divided into *rich* and *poor*. *Wealth, opulence, and affluence*, all imply the possession of a large share of *riches*. *Wealth and opulence* are applied to communities as well as to individuals. *Affluence* denotes the increasing *wealth* of the individual. The *richness* of a language, soil, &c.; the *riches* or *wealth* of a person.

RICH'—FLÉECED (-fléet), *a.* Covered with a valuable fleece. "The rich-fleeced flock." *Spenser.*

RICH'—HAÍRED, a. Having beautiful hair. "Thou rich-haired youth." *Collins.*

RICH'—JEW-ÉLED, a. Adorned with precious jewels. "Rich-jewelled colfer." *Shak.*

RICH'—LÁ-DEN (-lá-dn), *a.* Having a valuable cargo. "Rich-laden numerous fleets." *Blackmore.*

RICH'LY, ad. 1. With riches; with opulence or affluence. "A lady richly left." *Shak.*

2. Splendidly; magnificently; sumptuously.

And first brought forth Ulysses' bed, and all that richly furnished it. *Chapman.*

3. Plenteously; bountifully. *Browne.*

4. Truly; fully; abundantly.

A chastisement which they so richly deserve. *Addison.*

RICH'NESS, n. 1. The state or the quality of being rich; wealth; opulence. *Sidney.*

2. Sumptuousness; valuableness; estimableness; preciousness; splendor. *Johnson.*

3. The state of abounding in something precious, or in desirable or excellent qualities. *Bring forth that British vale; and, be it never so rare, But Catinus with that vale for richness shall compare.* *Drayton.*

4. Fertility; fruitfulness; productiveness. "Richness of the soil." *Addison.*

5. The state of being savory, high seasoned, or delicious; pleasantness to the taste. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See RICHES.

RICH'—STÁINED, a. Stained with a high color. "The rich-stained fruitage." *Savage.*

RICH'—WROUGHT (-ráwt), *a.* Highly wrought. "Rich-wrought vests." *Potter.*

RI-GÉN'IC, a. [*ricinus communis*, castor-oil-plant.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained by distilling castor-oil. *Gregory.*

RÍCK, n. [*A. S. hreao*, a rick; *hric*, a ridge, a back; Scot. *rig*.—See RIDGE.]

1. A pile of grain or hay in the open air and protected by a covering. *Swift.*

2. A small pile of grain or hay just gathered in the field. [North of Eng.] *Mortimer.*

RICK, v. a. To pile up, as hay or grain. *Ash.*

RICK'ET-ISH, a. Rickety. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

RICK'ETS, n. pl. [*Gr. háxtrm; páxus*, the spine; *L. rachitis*; *It. rachitide*; *Sp. raquitis*; *Fr. rachitisme*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the spine; a disease, generally confined to childhood, characterized by crookedness of the long bones, with swelling of their extremities, crooked spine, prominent abdomen, large head, and, often, precocity of intellect; rachitis. It is accompanied by leanness, general debility, and indigestion. *Dunghison.*

RICK'ET-Y, a. 1. Diseased with the rickets. "The case of ricketty children." *Arbuthnot.*

2. Weak in the joints; tottering; feeble.

RICOCHET (rík-q-shé' or rík-q-shét), *a.* [*Fr. ricochet*, the bounding or skipping of a flat stone thrown obliquely on the surface of water, ricochet.] (*Mil.*)

1. Noting a mode of firing ordnance elevated but a very few degrees, so that the shot or the shell strikes the ground at a certain point, and

then bounds or skips along, destroying objects which might be secure from direct fire.

Ricochet firing is generally employed in sieges to enfilade works, to dismount artillery, and to destroy palisades, &c. *Gloss. Mil. Ferns.*

2. Pertaining to, or used for, ricochet firing; as, "A ricochet battery."

RÍC'Q-CHÉT (rík-q-shét), *v. a.* [*i. RICOCHETTED*; *pp. RICOCHETTING, RICOCHETTED*.] To operate on by ricochet firing. "The ground to be ricocheted." *P. Cyc.*

RÍC'Q-CHÉT'TING (-shét'ting), *p. a.* Used in ricochet firing. "Ricochetting batteries." *P. Cyc.*

† **RÍCT'URE** (ríkt'yur), *n.* [*L. ringor, rictus*, to gape.] A gaping. *Bailey.*

RÍCT'US, n. [*L. the opened mouth*.] (*Bot.*) The faux, or throat, as of a calyx, corolla, &c. *Henslow.*

RÍD, p. from *ride*. See *RIDE*.

RÍD, v. a. [*A. S. hreddan*; *Dut. reddan*; *Ger. retten*; *Dan. redde*; *Sw. radda*.] [*i. RÍD*; *pp. RIDDING, RÍD*.]

1. To set free; to free; to deliver; to redeem.

I will rid you out of their bondage. *Ezod. vi. 8.*

2. To clear; to disencumber; to relieve;—with *of*. "To rid thee of that care." *B. Jonson.*

Imust rid all the seas of pirates. *Shak.*

3. To remove by violence; to destroy; to kill. *I will rid evil beasts out of the land.* *Lev. xxvi. 8.*

Ah, deathsmán! you have rid this sweet young prince. *Shak.*

RÍD'DANCE, n. 1. The act of ridding or setting free; deliverance; redemption. "Riddance from all adversity." *Hooker.*

2. The act of clearing away or disencumbering.

Thou shalt not make clean riddance of the corners of thy field, when thou repeast. *Lev. xxiii. 22.*

RÍD'DEN (ríd'dn), *p.* from *ride*. See *RIDE*.

RÍD'DÉR, n. One who, or that which, rids. *Phillips.*

RÍD'DLE (ríd'dl), *n.* [*A. S. hridel*; *hreddan*, to rid, to free; *W. rhidyll*; *Gael. rideal*; *Arm. riddell*.] A coarse sieve of iron wire, for sifting coals, lime, ashes, sand, grain, &c. *Mortimer.*

RÍD'DLE, v. a. [*i. RIDDLED*; *pp. RIDDLING, RIDDLED*.]

1. To sift with a riddle or coarse sieve.

Mortimer.

2. † To weave or form with holes, or in openwork, as a garment. *Chaucer.*

3. To perforate, or make many holes in, as with shot. *Craug.*

RÍD'DLE (-dl), *n.* [*A. S. rædelse*; *arædan*, to read, to guess; *Dut. raadse*; *Ger. rathsel*.—*Tooke* refers to *A. S. wriðan*, to wreath, to twist.]

1. Something proposed, or to be solved by conjecture; a puzzling question; a dark problem; an enigma; a puzzle. *Shak.*

And he said unto them, Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness. And they could not, in three days, expound the riddle. *Judg. xiv. 14.*

2. Anything puzzling or ambiguous. *Hudibras.*

Syn.—A riddle is a verbal puzzle; a *rebus*, an *acrostic*, and a *charade* are syllabic puzzles; and they are all *enigmas*.

RÍD'DLE (ríd'dl), *v. a.* To solve; to interpret;—properly, to *unriddle*.—See UNRIDDLE.

Riddle me this, and guess him if you can. *Dryden.*

RÍD'DLE, v. n. To speak ambiguously. *Shak.*

Riddling confession ends but riddling shrift. *Shak.*

RÍD'DLER, n. One who riddles; one who speaks obscurely or ambiguously. *Home.*

RÍD'DLING-LÝ, ad. In the manner of a riddle; secretly; obscurely; ambiguously. *Donne.*

RÍDE, v. n. [*A. S. ridan*; *Dut. ryden*; *Ger. reiten*; *Dan. ride*; *Sw. rida*; *Icel. reida*.—"[High-Ger.] *reita* [carriage] and *Icel. reid* [carriage] is the same as the *rheda* of the Romans and Old Gauls, signifying a calash, chariot." *Bosworth*.] [*i. RODE*; *pp. RIDING, RODE, RÍD, RIDDEN*.]

1. To be carried on a horse, or other animal, or in any kind of vehicle or carriage.

And he made him to ride in the second chariot which he had. *Gen. xli. 41.*

To ride on a bay trotting horse. *Shak.*

I will overthrow the chariots, and those that ride in them. *Hag. ii. 21.*

2. To be carried or to travel on horseback.

Skill to ride seems a science
Proper to gentle blood.
To manage steeds, as a horse to rain. *Spenser.*

3. To be borne on the water or other fluid.

Ulysses' huge, black ship, that did at anchor ride. *Chapman.*

Now on the coasts our conquering navy rides. *Dryden.*

4. To be supported in motion; to rest.

On which heaven rides. *Shak.*

5. (*Naut.*) To lie at anchor. *Dana.*

Although the word *ride*, in popular usage, signifies to be carried in a vehicle, as well as on horseback, yet when an excursion in a vehicle or carriage is spoken of, the fashionable English phrase is, "to take a drive."

Ride, here [England], always means on horseback, when in a carriage, it is always a *drive*. *Dr. Henry Colman.*

The use of the word *ride*, both as a verb and a noun, in the sense of *being conveyed in a carriage*, has been regarded as an Americanism; and it has been maintained that the English use, and the proper meaning of *ride*, is a conveyance on horseback; and that a conveyance in a carriage is not a *ride*, but a *drive*,—and it is thus used in the following quotation from Cowper:

"Sometimes I get into a neighbor's chaise, but generally *ride*" (*i. e.* on horseback). The Quarterly Review remarks upon what has been called the American use of the word, that "it has been, for a hundred years, a noted vulgarity in England." This "noted vulgarity" has been countenanced for more than "a hundred years" by the English dictionaries; and it is sanctioned by the most eminent English lexicographers. Bailey defines the verb *to ride*, "to go on horseback, in a coach, wagon, &c.": Johnson, "to travel on horseback; to travel in a vehicle"; Richardson, "to convey or carry on a horse or other animal, or in any sort of carriage; to sit upon such an animal, or in such a carriage, whether the motion be slow or fast"; and Todd defines the noun *ride*, "an excursion in a vehicle or on horseback; as, 'To take a ride.'"

RÍDE, v. a. 1. To sit, or to place one's self, on so as to be carried. "Others... ride the air in whirlwind." *Milton.*

2. To manage insolently at will. *Collier.*

The nobility could no longer endure to be ridden by bakers, cobblers, and brewers. *Swift.*

RÍDE, n. 1. An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle.—See *RÍDE, v. n.* *Todd.*

2. A saddle-horse;—a little stream. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright. Grose.*

3. A road, or course to ride in, as in a pleasure-ground; a riding; a drive. *Todd.*

RÍDEAU (rí-dé'), *n.* [*Fr. (Fort.)*] An elevation of the earth along a plain, serving to protect a camp. *Brande.*

RÍD'ER, n. 1. One who rides. *Prior.*

2. One who manages or breaks horses. *Shak.*

3. An addition inserted in, or attached to, a manuscript, record, legislative bill, or other document, after its completion. *Brande.*

4. (*Naut.*) An interior timber placed occasionally opposite a principal one, to which it is bolted, and extending from the keelson to the beams of the lower deck;—*pl.* the second tier of casks in the hold. *Dana.*

5. (*Mil.*) A piece of wood supporting the side-pieces of an artillery-carriage. *Stocqueler.*

6. (*Com.*) A traveller who carries patterns and samples; a riding-clerk. *Wright.*

7. (*Mining.*) A stony concretion or barren part intervening in the middle of a lode. *Ansted.*

RÍD'ÉR-LÉSS, a. Without a rider. *Herbert.*

RÍDGE, n. [*A. S. hric, hring*; *Dut. rug*; *Ger. rücken*; *Dan. ryg*; *Sw. ryg*; *Icel. hrygg*.—*Gr. páxus*, the back, a ridge.]

1. The back or the top of the back. *Hudibras.*

2. An extended elevation resembling the vertebrae of the back; a protuberance.

The highest ridges of those mountains. *Ray.*

A line that forms a ridge of the nose is beautiful when it is straight. *Reynolds.*

Wheat must be sowed above furrow, . . . and laid up in round, high, warm ridges. *Mortimer.*

3. (*Arch.*) The top or upper angle of a roof;—the upper, horizontal timber in a roof, against which the rafters pitch;—the intersection of two surfaces of a vaulted ceiling. *Britton.*

4. (*Fort.*) The highest part of the glacis proceeding from the salient angle of the covered way. *Stocqueler.*

RÍDGE, v. a. [*i. RÍDGED*; *pp. RÍDGING, RÍDGED*.]

1. To form as a ridge, or into a ridge or ridges.

Bridles ranged like those that *ridge* the back
Of chafed wild boars or ruffed porcupines. *Milton.*

2. To wrinkle "A forehead *ridged*." *Cowper.*

RIDGE-BAND, n. The part of a harness that crosses the back of a horse. *Ash.*

RIDGE-BONE, n. The back-bone; the spine. "Lying . . . about the *ridge-bone*." *Holland.*

RID'GEL (rid'jel), n. [A. S. *wrgan*, to conceal. *Tooke*.—A. S. *hrig*, *hrig*, the back. *Whitaker*.] An animal half castrated. *Dryden.*

RIDGE'LET, n. A little ridge. *Loudon.*

RIDGE'LING, n. A ridgel. *Dryden.*

RIDGE'-PIECE, } n. (Arch.) A ridge-pole.
RIDGE'-PLATE, } *Wright.*

RIDGE'-POLE, n. (Arch.) A piece of timber or a board in the angle of a roof, against which the rafters pitch; ridge-piece; ridge-plate.

RIDG'ING-LY, ad. After the manner of ridges.

RIDG'Y, a. Rising in a ridge or in ridges. *Pope.*

RID'ICULE, n. [L. *ridiculum*; *rideo*, to laugh; *It. ridicolo*; Sp. *ridículo*; Fr. *ridicule*.]
1. † Something to be laughed at; a jest.
To the people and common soldiers but a trifle; to the king but a *ridicule*. *J. Fox.*
2. Wit of that species which provokes laughter, and is designed to bring the subject of it into contempt; derision; mockery; sport; satire; sarcasm.
One of those principal lights or natural mediums by which things are to be viewed, in order to thorough recognition, is *ridicule* itself; or that manner of proof by which we discern whatever is liable to just railery in any subject. *Shaftesbury*.
3. Ridiculousness; folly. "The *ridicule* of this practice." *Addison.*
— "This word is frequently mispronounced by sounding the first syllable like the adjective *red*; an inaccuracy which cannot be too carefully avoided." *Walker.*
Syn.—See **DERISION**, **RIDICULE**, v., **SATIRE**.

† **RID'ICULE, a. [Fr.]** Ridiculous. *Aubrey.*

RID'ICULE, v. a. [i. RIDICULED; pp. RIDICULING, RIDICULED.] To expose to ridicule or derision; to expose to, or treat with, contemptuous laughter or merriment; to make sport of; to satirize; to deride; to mock; to rally; to banter; to jeer. *Temple.*
They endeavor to *ridicule* and banter all human as well as divine accomplishments. *Clavel.*

Syn.—To *ridicule*, to *mock*, to *jeer*, and to *deride*, all imply a strong expression of contempt. One person *ridicules* another on account of his follies, *derides* and *mocks* him in order to make him appear contemptible, *railes* him on account of some weakness or defect, and *banters* him for accidental circumstances.—*Derision*, *mockery*, and *jeer* are personal acts, and stronger terms than *ridicule*. *Banter* and *rally* are also personal, but do not necessarily imply ill nature. Both persons and things are often *ridiculed*.

RID'ICUL-ER, n. One who ridicules. *Chesterfield.*

† **RID'IC'U-LIZE, v. a.** To ridicule. *Chapman.*

RID'IC'U-LOUS, a. [L. ridiculus; rideo, to laugh; It. ridicolo; Sp. ridiculo; Fr. ridicule.]
1. Deserving ridicule or derision; exciting laughter with contempt; laughable; ludicrous.
How many actions most *ridiculous*! *Shak.*
Hast thou been drawn to by thy fantasy!
One step above the sublime makes the *ridiculous*; and one step above the *ridiculous* makes the sublime again. *T. Paine.*
2. Pertaining to, or resembling, laughter. [R.]
The hearing of my lungs provokes me to *ridiculous* smiling. *Shak.*
Syn.—See **LUDICROUS**.

RID'IC'U-LOUS-LY, ad. In a manner worthy of ridicule. *Cudworth.*

RID'IC'U-LOUS-NESS, n. The quality of being ridiculous. *Stillington.*

RID'ING, p. a. Employed to travel or ride; travelling. "Riding apparitor." *Ayliffe.*

RID'ING, n. 1. The act of one who rides.
2. A road, as in a pleasure-ground. *Sidney.*
3. (Swg.) Displacement of the fragments of a bone, chiefly produced by the contraction of the muscles, and occasioning shortening of the limb. *Dunglison.*

RID'ING, n. [Corrupted from *riding* or *triding*, a third.] One of the three divisions or jurisdictions of the county of York, England. *Blackstone.*

RID'ING-CLERK (-klérk or -klérk), n. A mercantile traveller:—one of the six clerks in the English chancery.—See **CLERK**. *Smart.*

RID'ING-CLOAK, n. A cloak used for riding. *Ash.*

RID'ING-COAT, n. A coat used in riding. *Swift.*

RID'ING-HAB'IT, n. A dress for ladies when riding on horseback. *Clarke.*

RID'ING-HOOD (-háud), n. A hood worn by ladies when riding. *Arbuthnot.*

RID'ING-HOUSE, n. A riding-school. *Chesterfield.*

RID'ING-MAS'TER, n. A man who teaches the art of riding. *Clarke.*

RID'ING-MIS'TRESS, n. A woman who teaches the art of riding. *Clarke.*

RID'ING-RHYME, n. A rhyme in a couplet.
Fair Leda reads our poetry sometimes,
But saith she cannot like our *riding-rhymes*. *Harrington.*

RID'ING-SCHOOL, n. A school or place where the art of riding is taught. *Chesterfield.*

RID'ING-SKIRT, n. A skirt for a woman when riding. *Clarke.*

RID'ING-WHIP, n. A small whip used when riding on horseback. *Clarke.*

RID'OT'TO, n.; pl. RID'OT'TOS. [It.] A public entertainment of dancing and singing, in which the company join;—usually held on fast eves. *Rambler. Brander.*

RID'OT'TO, v. n. To attend or to frequent *ridottos*. [E.] *Cowper.*

RIE, n. See **REY**. *Miller.*

RIET'BÖC, n. [Ger. *riet*, or *ried*, a reed, and *bock*, a buck.] (Zool.) A species of antelope, found in Africa; *Antelope Eleotragus*, or *Eleotragus arundinaceus*;—so called from its habit of frequenting the reedy banks and beds of dry watercourses. *Eng. Cyc.*



Rietboe.

RIFE, a. [A. S. ríf; Icel. rífr.] Abounding; plentiful; prevalent; prevailing; common.
The plague was then *rife* in Hungary. *Knolles.*

RIFE'LY, ad. Prevalently; abundantly; commonly. "Rifely reported." *Knolles.*

RIFENESS, n. Prevalence; abundance. *Bp. Hall.*

RIF'FRÄFF, n. [A. S. *raefian*, to seize or take away; Ger. *raffen*, to snatch away, to sweep.] Refuse; sweepings:—the rabble. *Beau. & Fl.*

RIF'LE (ríf), v. a. [A. S. *raefian*, to seize or take away; Ger. *raffen*, to snatch away.—L. *rapio*, to take away; Old Fr. *raffer*.] [i. RIFLED; pp. RIFLING, RIFLED.]
1. To seize and carry away; to snatch away.
Till Time shall *rife* every youthful grace. *Pope.*
2. To rob; to pillage; to plunder. "You have *rifed* my master." *L'Estrange.*
A commander in the Parliament's rebel army *rifed* and defaced the cathedral at Lichfield. *South.*

RIF'LE, v. a. [Ger. riefeln.—Fr. rifler.] To groove, as the barrel of a firelock. *Wright.*

RIF'LE (ríf), v. n. To commit robbery. *Bp. Hall.*

RIF'LE (ríf), n. [Dan. *rifle*, a groove, a channel in a column; *riffl*, a rifle.]
1. A species of firearms the inside of the barrel of which is furrowed with spiral channels, that have the effect to give the ball a rotatory motion about an axis, by which great precision of aim is secured. *Storquer.*
2. An instrument used for whetting scythes; a mower's whetstone. *Whately.*

RIF'LE-MAN, n.; pl. RIFLEMEN. (Mil.) One of a body of troops armed with rifles. *Mil. Ency.*

RIF'LER, n. One who rifles; a robber; a pillager.

RIFT, n. [Past part. of the verb to *rise*. *Tooke*.—A. S. *raefian*, to seize. *Skinner*.]
1. A cleft; a fissure; a breach; an opening made by disruption.
She did confine thee . . .
In her unmissable nose, into eleven pine.
Within whose *ryf* impounded thou didst painfully
Remain a dozen years. *Dryden.*

2. A rapid or broken fall in a river. *Bulwer.*
3. Eruption. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett.*

RIFT, v. a. [i. RIFTED; pp. RIFTING, RIFTED.]
To rive; to split; to cleave.
At sight of him, the people with a shout
Rifted the air. *Milton.*

RIFT, v. n. 1. To be split; to burst; to open.
I'd shriek that even your ears
Should *rife* to hear me. *Shak.*

2. To belch. [North of England.] *Brockett.*

RIG, n. 1. A wanton woman; a strumpet. *Darvies.*
— "Perhaps as *rogue* is one who has covered, cloaked, or concealed purposes of thievery or deceit, so *rig* is one who has cloaked or disguised purposes of wantonness." *Richardson*.—See **RIG**, v. a.

2. A strong blast of wind; rough weather.
At that uncertain season, before the *rigs* of old Michaelmas were yet well composed. *Burke.*

3. [A. S. *hrig*.—See **RIDGE**.] A ridge; a long, rising piece of land. *Forby.*

4. [See **RIG**, v. a.] Dress; raiment; apparel.

5. A trick; a jeer; a frolic. *Wright.*

6. (Naut.) The manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of a vessel. *Brande.*
To run a *rig*, to play a trick of gayety or merriment. "He little dreamt, when he set out, of running such a *rig*." *Cowper*.—To run the *rig* upon, to practise a joke upon.

RIG, v. a. [A. S. wrgan.] [i. RIGGED; pp. RIGGING, RIGGED.]
1. To dress; to accoutre; to clothe.
Jack was *rigged* out in his gold and silver lace, with a feather in his cap, and a pretty figure he made in the world. *L'Estrange.*

2. To furnish or fit out with tackling or apparatus; as, "To *rig* a capstan."

3. (Naut.) To fit, as shrouds, stays, &c., to their respective masts and yards. *Mur. Dict.*

RIG, v. n. To play the wanton. [Eng.] *Todd.*

RIG-A-DÖÖN', n. [Fr. *rigodon*.] A kind of brisk dance, performed by one couple, said to have been brought from Provence, and to have been so called from its inventor, *Rigaud*. *Guardian.*

RIG-A-FR, n. A name applied to a species of pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), and to its wood, which is very valuable and durable, and is extensively used in the construction of houses, inferior articles of furniture, &c.;—called also *Dantzic fir*, *Russian deal*, *Scotch pine*, and *red or yellow deal*. *Loudon. Archer.*

† **RIG-GATION, n.** [L. *rigatio*.] The act of watering or sprinkling; irrigation. *Swinburne.*

RIG'GL, n. (Astron.) A star of the first magnitude in the middle of the left foot of the constellation Orion. *Nichol.*

RIG'GER, n. 1. One who rigs or dresses.
2. One who fits the rigging of a ship.
3. A cylindrical pulley; a drum. *Wright.*

RIG'GING, n. (Naut.) A general term for all the ropes of a vessel:—also a common term for the shrouds with their ratlines. *Dana.*
Running *rigging*, the ropes that reeve through blocks, and are pulled and hauled, such as braces, halyards, &c.—*Standing rigging*, ropes the ends of which are securely seized, such as stays and shrouds. *Dana.*

† **RIG'GISH, a.** Wanton; whorish; lewd. *Shak.*

RIG'GLE, v. n. See **WRIGGLE**. *Warburton.*

RIGHT (rit), a. [L. *rectus*; *rego*, to rule; *It. retto*, *ritto*; Sp. *recto*.—A. S. *riht*, *reht*; Dut. *regt*; Ger. *richt*; Dan. *ret*; Icel. *rettr*; Sw. *rätt*.—Bret. *reiz*.]
1. Straight; direct; as, "A *right* line."
The voice of a crier in [the] desert, Make ye ready the way of the Lord, make ye his paths *right*. *Matt. lit. 3. Luke's Tr.*
2. Agreeable or conformable to rule, fact, reason, truth, justice, or duty; proper; legitimate; lawful; just; rightful; true; not wrong. "The inference is certainly *right*." *Locke.*
The time is out of joint: O, cursed spite
That ever I was born to set it *right*! *Shak.*
Peter and John answered, and said unto them, Whether it be *right* in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye. *Acts iv. 19.*
What it is our duty to do we must do because it is *right*, not because any one can demand it of us. *Whewell.*

3. Happy; favorable; convenient.
The lady has been disappointed on the *right* side, and found nothing more disagreeable in the husband than she discovered in the lover. *Addison.*

4. Of, or pertaining to, the part or side opposed to the left; as, "The *right* eye."

The right hand is that which custom and those who have brought it to use in preference.

RIGHT (rit), *n.* The past part of the Latin verb *regere*, and means *ordered*, *commanded*, or *directed*. *Tooke*. — "Goodness in actions is like unto straightness, wherefore that which is well done we term right." *Hooker*. — "The application of the same word to denote a straight line and moral rectitude of conduct, has obtained in every language I know, and might, I think, be satisfactorily explained without founding the theory of morality upon a philological nostrum concerning past participles." *D. Stewart*. — "That the original and literal meaning of the word *right* is not 'ordered or commanded,' but *straight*, appears not only from the circumstance mentioned by *Mr. Stewart*, but from this, that the contrary term, *wrong*, cannot, by any twisting, be made to signify 'not ordered or directed.'" *Burclay*. — "Apparently *Tooke* was not aware that the phrase *right hand* was introduced into the Teutonic tongues at a comparatively recent period. That *right* simply means *straight*, *direct*, *will*, we think, appear from the application of its opposite, *left*, which, we venture to affirm, never means the *remaining hand*." *Qu. Rev.* vol. iv. — See **LEFT**.

RIGHT (rit), *adj.* "The adjective *right* has a much wider signification than the substantive *right*. Every thing is *right* which is conformable to the supreme rule of human action; but that only is a *right* which, being conformable to the supreme rule, is realized in society and vested in a particular person. Hence the two words may be properly opposed. We may say that a poor man has no *right* to relief; but it is *right* he should have it. A rich man has a *right* to destroy the harvest of his fields, but to do so would not be *right*." *Whateell*.

Syn. — See **LAWFUL**, **STRAIGHT**.

The right bank of a river, that bank which is on the right hand in sailing down the stream towards its mouth. — **RIGHT** *diedral angle*, (*Geom.*) an angle included between two planes perpendicular to each other. — **RIGHT** *polyhedral angle*, an angle contained within three planes at right angles to each other. — **RIGHT** *cone*, *cylinder*, *prism*, or *pyramid*, one whose axis is perpendicular to the base. — **RIGHT** *line*, a straight line, a line which does not change its direction. — **RIGHT** *sphere*, (*Spherical Projections*.) that position of the sphere in which the primitive plane coincides with the plane of the equator. — **RIGHT** *spherical angle*, a spherical angle included between the arcs of two great circles whose planes are at right angles to each other. — **RIGHT-angled cone, a cone whose axis is equal to the radius of the base; — so called because the section made by a plane passing through the axis of the cone is right-angled at the vertex. — **RIGHT** *ascension*. See **ASCENSION**. — **RIGHT** *circle*, (*Stereographic Projection of the Sphere*.) a circle perpendicular to the plane of projection, or that which is projected into a straight line. — **RIGHT** *sailing*, (*Naut.*) that in which a voyage is performed on some one of the cardinal points, east, west, north, or south. *Hutton*.**

RIGHT (rit), *interj.* An expression of approbation. "Right! cries his lordship." *Pope*.

RIGHT (rit), *ad.* 1. In a straight or direct line. This way, right down to Paradise descend. *Milton*.

2. In a right manner; conformably to rule, fact, reason, truth, justice, or duty. *Roscommon*.

3. In a great degree; very. "Right noble princes." *Shak*. "Right sorry." *B. Jonson*.

4. This sense is still used in the titles *right honorable* and *right reverend*, but in other applications it is now either antiquated or vulgar.

5. † Just. "Came he right now?" *Shak*.

6. † Immediately; at the instant.

I do see the cruel pangs of death Right in thine eyes. *Shak*.

Right away, or right off, directly. [U. S.] *Bartlett*.

RIGHT (rit), *n.* 1. That which is right; freedom from error or from fault; agreeableness or conformity to rule, fact, reason, truth, justice, or duty; propriety; lawfulness; justice; goodness; rectitude; truth; — opposed to *wrong*. His faith, perhaps, in some nice tenets might Be wrong; his life, I'm sure, was in the right. *Conley*. O that right should thus overcome might. *Shak*.

2. That which justly belongs to any one; just claim; prerogative; immunity; privilege. Born free, he sought his right. *Dryden*.

3. The side opposed to the left.

On his right The radiant image of his glory sat. *Milton*.

4. (*Law*.) A legal claim; a claim which can be enforced by legal remedies, or the infringement of which can be punished by a legal sanction; — an interest in a thing; a claim to hold or use it, or to have some benefit in or from it; ownership; property; — that quality in a per-

son by which he can do certain actions, or possess certain things which belong to him by virtue of some title. — in old English law, an accusation or charge of crime. *Pol. Dict. Burdill*.

To rights, † in a direct line; straight. "The whole tract sinks down to rights into the abyss." *Woodward*. In order, as, "To put or set things to rights." — † To do right, to pledge a person in a toast. *Shak*. — **Bill of rights**. See **BILL**. — **Natural rights**, certain rights supposed to be anterior to civil government, and to be paramount to it. "These supposed natural rights sometimes receive the additional epithets of indestructible, indestructible, inalienable, and the like." *Pol. Dict.* — **Right of right**, (*Law*.) a writ which lay to recover lands in fee-simple, unjustly withheld from the true proprietor. *Burdill*.

5. "To a right, on one side, corresponds an obligation on the other. If a man has a right to my horse, I have an obligation to let him have it. If a man has a right to the fruit of a certain tree, all other persons are under an obligation to abstain from appropriating it. Men are obliged to respect each other's rights. My obligation is to give another man his right; my duty is to do what is right. Hence duty is a wider term than obligation; just as right, the adjective, is wider than right, the substantive. Duty has no correlative, as obligation has the correlative right. What it is our duty to do we must do, because it is right, not because any one can demand it of us." *Whewell*.

6. By some writers, as Reid, duty is used as the correlative of right. — "Right always implies a correlative duty." *Richardson*.

Syn. — See **PRIVILEGE**.

RIGHT (rit), *v. a.* [2. **RIGHTED**; *pp.* **RIGHTING**, **RIGHTED**.]

1. To establish in any thing that is due or claimed; to do justice to; to relieve from wrong. So just is God to right the innocent. *Shak*.

2. (*Naut.*) To restore to an upright position; as, "To right a ship." *Todd*.

To right the helm, (*Naut.*) to put it amidships. *Dana*.

RIGHT (rit), *v. n.* (*Naut.*) To rise with the masts erect, as a ship, after having been pressed down on one side. *Mar. Dict*.

RIGHT — **AF-FECT**ED, *a.* Rightly disposed.

Right-affected son of the Church of England. *Milton*.

RIGHT — **AN-GL**ED (rit'ang-gld), *a.* (*Geom.*) Having a right angle or right angles. *Bailey*.

RIGHT — **DRAWN**, *a.* Drawn in a just cause. "My right-drawn sword." *Shak*.

† **RIGHT** — **EN** (rit'en), *v. a.* To do justice to; to right. *Isaiah* i. 17 (*Marginal reading*).

|| **RIGHT** — **EOUS** (rit'chus) [rit'chus, *S. J. B.*; rit'yus, *E. F. K. Sm. C. W.*; rit'che-us, *W. P. J.*; rit'ch-us, *Ja.*], *a.* [A. S. *riht-wis*; *riht*, right, and *wis*, wise, having wisdom.]

1. Upright in conduct from religious principle; pious; holy; just; honest; virtuous.

A title that a righteous man hath is better than the riches of many wicked. *Ps. xxxvii. 16.*

2. Agreeing with right; equitable; right.

The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether. *Ps. xix. 9.*

3. "Tis the gospel's work to reduce man to the principles of his first creation; that is, to be both good and wise. Our ancestors, it seems, were clear of this opinion. He that was pious and just was reckoned a righteous man. Godliness and integrity was called and counted righteousness. And in their old Saxon English, *righteous* was *right-wise*, and *righteousness* was originally *right-wisdom*. 'Tis the fear of God that is the beginning of wisdom; and all that seek it have a good understanding." *Feltham*.

† **RIGHT** — **E-OUSED** (rit'che-ust), *a.* Justified. *Bale*.

|| **RIGHT** — **EOUS-LY** (rit'chus-le), *ad.* In a righteous manner; justly; honestly; equitably.

|| **RIGHT** — **EOUS-NESS** (rit'chus-ness), *n.* The state or the quality of being righteous; rectitude of conduct drawn from religious principle; justice; honesty; virtue; goodness; integrity.

I say unto you, that except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven. *Mat. v. 20.*

RIGHT — **ER** (rit'er), *n.* One who rights or sets right; one who relieves from wrong. *Shelton*.

RIGHT — **FUL** (rit'ful), *a.* 1. Having the right; having the just claim; being by right.

They labored to supplant the rightful heir. *Shak*.

2. Agreeable to right or justice; just; equitable. "Rightful doom." *Milton*.

RIGHT — **FUL-LY** (rit'fal-le), *ad.* According to justice or right; justly; equitably. *Dryden*.

RIGHT — **FUL-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being right; justness. *Sidney*.

RIGHT — **HAND** (rit'hånd), *n.* The hand on the right arm; — opposed to the left hand.

RIGHT — **HAND**, *a.* Situated on the right hand; on, or in a direction from the right side; right.

RIGHT — **HAND-ED**, *a.* 1. Being in the habit of using the right hand rather than the left.

2. (*Conch.*) Noting shells the convolutions of which turn from right to left, unlike those of most turbinate univalves. *Judrell*.

RIGHT — **HAND-ED-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being right-handed; — dexterity; address. *Bailey*.

RIGHT — **HEART-ED** (rit'hart-ed), *a.* Having a right heart or disposition. *Clarke*.

RIGHT — **LY** (rit'le), *ad.* In a right manner; properly; suitably; uprightly; equitably; correctly.

RIGHT — **MIND-ED**, *a.* Having a right or an upright mind; well-disposed. *Hannah More*.

RIGHT — **MIND-ED-NESS** (rit'-), *n.* The state or the quality of being right-minded. *Clarke*.

RIGHT — **NESS** (rit'ness), *n.* 1. The quality of being right or straight; straightness. "The rightness of the line." *Bacon*.

2. Conformity to rule, fact, truth, or any other standard; justness; correctness. *South*.

RIGHT — **RUN-NING** (rit'rån-nìng), *a.* Running straight. *Clarke*.

† **RIGHT** — **WISE** (rit'wìz), *a.* Righteous. "Sooth, and chaste, and right-wise." *Wickliffe*.

† **RIGHT** — **WISE** (rit'wìz), *v. a.* To make righteous; to justify. *Chaucer*.

† **RIGHT** — **WISE-LY** (rit'wìz-le), *ad.* In a righteous manner; righteously. *Chaucer*.

† **RIGHT** — **WISE-NESS**, *n.* Righteousness. *Bible*, 1551.

RIGHT — **WHALE** (rit'hwai), *n.* (*Zool.*) The common or Greenland whale, from the upper jaw of which baleen or whalebone is obtained; *Balaena mysticetus*. — See **WHALE**. *Eng. Cyc.*

RIG — **ID** (rit'id), *a.* [*L.* *rigidus*; *rigeo*, to stiffen (*Gr.* *ryeo*, to shiver, to cool); *It.* & *Sp.* *rigido*; *Fr.* *rigide*.]

1. Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant; inflexible.

A body that is hollow may be demonstrated to be more rigid and inflexible than a solid one of the same substance and weight. *Ray*.

2. Severe; strict; rigorous; harsh; austere; stern; inflexible. "Rigid tyranny." *Massinger*.

3. Sharp; cruel. "Rigid fight." [*n.*] *Philips*.

Syn. — See **AUSTERE**, **STRICT**.

RIG — **ID-I-TY**, *n.* [*L.* *rigiditas*; *It.* *rigidità*; *Fr.* *rigidité*.]

1. The state of being rigid; resistance to change of form; inflexibility; stiffness; rigidity. *Arbutnot*.

2. Severity; harshness; rigor; austerity; — want of ease or elegance; ungracefulness. Time gives an inflexible rigidity to the manners. *Johnson*.

RIG — **ID-LY**, *ad.* In a rigid manner; stiffly; — severely; harshly; rigorously; austere.

RIG — **ID-NESS**, *n.* The quality or the state of being rigid; stiffness; inflexibility; rigidity.

RIG — **LET**, *n.* A regret. — See **REGLET**. *Moxon*.

RIG — **MA-RÔLE**, *n.* A repetition of idle words; a succession of long, foolish stories; frivolous or foolish talk. [*Colloquial*.] *Goldsmith*. *Boswell*.

3. "Whether *rigmarole* and *ragman-rolle* be the same word or not, seems still a matter of doubt. The origin of both remains unaccounted for." *Richardson*. — See **RAGMAN'S-ROLL**.

RIG — **MA-RÔLE**, *a.* Consisting of *rigmarole*; frivolous; foolish; nonsensical. *Grosa*.

† **RIG** — **QOL**, *n.* [*Old It.* *rigolo*, a small wheel. *Nares*.] A circle; a diadem. "This golden rigol." *Shak*.

RIG — **QOL**, *n.* (*Mus.*) An old kind of instrument consisting of several sticks placed by the side of each other, but separated by beads. It was played upon by being struck with a ball fixed upon the end of a stick. *Moore*.

RIG — **OR**, *n.* [*L.* *rigor*; *rigeo*, to stiffen; *It.* *rigore*; *Sp.* *rigor*; *Fr.* *rigueur*.]

1. The quality of being rigid or stiff; stiffness; inflexibility. — hardness; solidity.

The rest his look
Bound with Gorgonian *rigor* not to move. *Milton*.
The stones the *rigor* of their kind expel,
And supple into softness as they tell. *Dryden*.

2. Inflexibility in a rule, opinion, or judgment; unabated exactness; strictness; severity; sternness; harshness; asperity; inclemency.

The base, degenerate age requires
Severity and justice in its *rigor*. *Addison*.
Rigor makes it difficult for sliding virtue to recover. *S. Richardson*.

3. Voluntary pain; self-imposed restraint; asceticism; austerity; mortification. "He resumed his *rigors*." *Fell*.

4. † Force; violence; fury; rage.
With *rigor* so outrageous he smit. *Spenser*.

5. (*Med.*) A sensation of cold, with involuntary shivering of the whole body. *Dunglison*.
Syn. — See AUSTERITY.

RIG'OR-ISM, *n.* Rigid, rigorous or exact principle or practice; austerity; severity. *Qu. Rev.*

RIG'OR-IST, *n.* 1. A person of rigid principles or practice; one who is rigorous. *Coleridge*.
2. A term applied to a Jansenist. *Mosheim*.

RIG'OR-OUS, *a.* [*It.* & *Sp.* *rigoroso*; *Fr.* *rigoureux*.]

1. Full of rigor; allowing no abatement; stern; rigid; severe; austere; hard; harsh; strict; stringent; inflexible.

Are these terms hard and rigorous beyond our capacities to perform? *Rogers*.
2. Scrupulously nice; precise; exact; accurate. "A rigorous definition." *Johnson*.

3. Inclement; as, "A rigorous climate."
Syn. — See AUSTERE, HARD, HARSH, STRICT.

RIG'OR-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a rigorous manner; severely; sternly; — scrupulously; exactly.

RIG'OR-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being rigorous; severity; sternness; rigor. *Scott*.

RILE, *v. a.* [*i.* RILED; *pp.* RILING, RILED.]

1. To render turbid by stirring up the sediment; to roil. — See ROIL.

2. To vex; to make angry; to ruffle.
It is spelled *rile* by Moor, Brockett, Forby, and Holloway. — It is provincial in England, and colloquial in America.

RĪ-LĪ'VŌ, *n.* [*It.*] (*Arch.*) Relief. *Fairholt*.

RILL, *n.* [*L.* *rivulus*. *Skinner*.] A small brook; a little stream; a streamlet.

From a thousand petty rills
That tumble down the snowy hills. *Milton*.

RĪLL, *v. n.* [*i.* RILLED; *pp.* RILLING, RILLED.] To run in small streams. *Prior*.

RĪL'LET, *n.* A small stream or rill. *Carew*.

RĪM, *n.* [*A. S.* *rima*. — *W.* *rhim*, an edge.]

1. A border; a margin; an edge; a brim.
It keeps of the same thickness near its centre, while its figure is capable of variation towards the rim. *Grew*.

2. † That which surrounds something. "The rim wherein the brain is wrapped." *Sir T. Elyot*.
Struck through the belly's rim, the warrior lies
Supine, and shades eternal veil his eyes. *Pope*.

Syn. — See BORDER.

RĪM, *v. a.* [*W.* *rhimio*.] To put a rim upon. *Wright*.

RĪME, *n.* [*A. S.* *hrim*; *Dut.* *rijm*; *Dan.* *riim*; *Sw.* *rim*.] Hoar-frost; congealed dew. *Bacon*.

RĪME, *n.* [*L.* *rima*.] 1. † A hole; a chink. *Browne*.
2. A step of a ladder. [*Local, Eng.*] *Grose*.

RĪME, *v. n.* To freeze with hoar-frost. *Johnson*.

RĪME, *n.* Rhyme. — See RHYME. *Chaucer*.

RĪMER, *n.* A carpenter's tool for shaping rimbs, or the rounds of a ladder. *Simmonds*.

RĪMMED (*rimd*), *a.* Having, or furnished with, a rim or border. *Pennant*.

RĪ-MŌSE' (129), *a.* [*L.* *rimosus*; *rima*, a chink; *It.* *rimoso*.]

1. Full of clefts or chinks. *Bailey*.
2. (*Zool.*) Applied to the surface of an animal, or of any part, when it resembles the bark of a tree, having numerous minute, narrow, and nearly parallel excavations which run into each other. *Brande*.

RĪ-MŌS'Ī-TY, *n.* The state of being rimose. *Scott*.

RĪ'MOUS, *a.* Full of clefts; rimose. *Smart*.

RĪM'PLE, *n.* [*A. S.* *hrimpelle*. — *Dut.* *rimpel*; *ryten*, to rend. *Bilderdyk*. — See RUMPLE.] A wrinkle; a fold; an undulation; a ripple.

RĪM'PLE, *v. a.* [*i.* RIMPLED; *pp.* RIMPLING, RIMPLED.] To pucker; to wrinkle; to ripple.
The skin was tense, also *rimpled* and blistered. *Wiseman*.

RĪM'PLING, *n.* Undulating motion; a ripple.
As gilds the moon the *rimpling* of the brook. *Crabbe*.

RĪ'MY, *a.* Frosty; full of frozen mist. *Harvey*.

RĪND, *n.* [*A. S.* *rind*, *hrind*; *Dut.* & *Ger.* *rinde*. — *Gr.* *ῥῖνῶ*, skin, hide. — *W.* *croen*, *crwyn*, skin. — "*Rind* is related to the *Ger.* *rand*, the extremity, border, or outside of a thing, the edge, brim, brink, margin. *Bilderdyk* derives this word from the *Dut.* *verbrjten*; *Ger.* *reissen*, to rend, break, cleave, break asunder, crack, burst, — it being the quality of all bark to rend or break asunder." *Bosworth*.]

1. The outward coat or covering of trees, fruits, animals, &c.; bark; peel; husk; skin; as, "The *rind* of pork."

With fixed anchor in his scaly *rind*. *Milton*.
On the smooth *rind* the passenger shall see
Thy name engraved, and worship Helen's tree. *Dryden*.

2. (*Bot.*) A compound structure, intermediate between epidermis and bark, consisting of several or many layers of cells, and even of distinct forms of tissue, but not presenting the characteristic kinds and mode of arrangement which occur in true bark. *Micrographic Dict.*

Syn. — See SKIN.

RĪND, *v. a.* To take the rind from; to decorticate; to bark; to husk. *Bailey*.

RĪND'LE, *n.* [*Dan.* *rinde*, to flow; *Sw.* *rinna*.] A small stream; a gutter. *Ash*. *Wright*.

RĪN-FÖR-ZÄN'DŌ, *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) To be struck with force, as a note; forzando. *Moore*.

RĪNG, *n.* [*A. S.* *hring*, ring; *Dut.* *ring*, *hring*; *Frs.* *kring*; *Ger.*, *Dan.*, & *Sw.* *ring*; *Icel.* *hringr*.]

1. A round or circular line or course.

Make a ring about the corpse of Cæsar. *Shak*.

Place me, O, place me in the dusty ring
Where youthful charioteers contend for glory. *Smith*.

2. Any thing in the form of a circle, — particularly a circle of gold worn as an ornament on the finger.
The rings of iron that on the doors were hung. *Dryden*.
I have seen old Roman rings so very thick about, and with such large stones in them, that 'tis no wonder a top should find them a little cumbersome in the summer. *Addison*.

3. The betting arena on a race-course or at a market for horses. *Simmonds*.

4. (*Geom.*) A figure returning into itself, the axis being bent into a circular form. *Hutton*.

It may be plane, in which case it is the space contained between the circumferences of two concentric circles; or it may be solid, in which case it resembles a cylinder or prism bent into a circular form.

5. (*Astron.* & *Navigation*.) An instrument for measuring the sun's altitude, &c., usually of brass, suspended by a little swivel, at the distance of 45 degrees from which is a perforation to allow the sun's rays to pass and fall upon the inner, graduated, concave surface, and mark the altitude sought. *Hutton*.

Rings of Saturn, exterior, fluid, revolving rings surrounding the planet Saturn at different distances, the number of which is at least two, and, as some suppose, variable. *B. Peires*. — *Fairy ring*. See FAIRY.

RĪNG, *n.* [See RING, *v. a.*] 1. A sound as of bells, or other sonorous body. "Ring of acclamations." *Bacon*. "Cymbals' ring." *Milton*.

Stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no ring, but a flat noise or rattle. *Bacon*.

2. A number of bells harmonically tuned; a chime. *Prior*.

RĪNG, *v. a.* [*A. S.* *hringan*, *ringan*; *Dut.* & *Ger.* *ringen*; *Dan.* *ringe*; *Icel.* *hringia*; *Sw.* *ringa*.] [*i.* RUNG or RANG; *pp.* RINGING, RUNG.]

1. To strike, as a bell or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound. "Ring the alarm bell." *Shak*.

2. To cause to ring or resound.

This grave advice some sober student bears,
And loudly rings it in his fellow's ears. *Dryden*.

3. To celebrate by ringing; as, "To ring in the new year."

To ring changes upon, to produce alternations of

variegated peals from. "Easy it might be to ring other changes upon the same bells." *Norris*. — To use variously or in various senses; as, "To ring changes upon a word."

RĪNG, *v. n.* 1. To sound, as a bell or any other sonorous body, particularly a metallic one.

Ring out, ye crystal spheres. *Milton*.

2. To make a sound or music with bells.
Four bells admit twenty-four changes in ringing. *Holder*.

3. To sound; to resound.
Hercules, missing his page, called him by his name aloud,
That all the shore rung of it. *Bacon*.

4. To have the sensation of a low, continued sound; to tinkle.

My ears with hollow murmurs rung. *Phillips*.

5. To be filled with a report, noise, or talk.
Liberty's defence, my noble task,
Of which all Europe rings from side to side. *Milton*.

RĪNG, *v. a.* [*i.* RINGED; *pp.* RINGING, RINGED.]

1. To encircle; to surround; to encompass.
"Ringed about with bold adversity." *Shak*.

2. To fit with rings, as the fingers, or as a swine's snout. "Fingers richly ringed." *Piers Ploughman*.

3. (*Hort.*) To prune, by removing rings of bark from the branches or roots of fruit-trees. — See RINGING. *M'Intosh*.

RĪNG, *v. n.* To form a circle. *Spenser*.

RĪNG'-BLÄCK-BĪRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The ring-ouzel; *Turdus torquatus*. *Yarrell*.

RĪNG'-BOLT, *n.* An eye-bolt with a ring through the eye. *Dana*.

RĪNG'-BONE, *n.* A hard, callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet. *Farrier's Dict.*

RĪNG'-CHÜCK, *n.* A chuck, or appendage to a lathe, with a brass ring over the end. *Francis*.

RĪNG'-DĪ-AL, *n.* A pocket sun-dial, in the form of a ring. *Ash*.

RĪNG'-DÖVE (*ring'düv*), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of pigeon, so called from the white feathers which form a portion of a ring round its neck; the cushat; the queest; the ring-pigeon; the wood-pigeon; *Columba palumbus*. *Yarrell*.

RĪNGED, *a.* 1. Encircled or marked with rings, or as with rings. *Baird*.

2. (*Bot.*) Surrounded with elevated or depressed bands, as the roots of some plants. *Lindley*.

Ringed snake, (*Zöhl*.) the common name of harmless snakes of the genus *Natrix*. *Baird*.

RĪN'GENT, *a.* [*L.* *ringor*, *ringens*, to open the mouth wide.] (*Bot.*) Gaping open, as the corolla of the dead-nettle. *Gray*.

RĪNG'ER, *n.* 1. One who rings. *Johnson*.
2. (*Mining*.) A crow-bar. *Simmonds*.

RĪNG'-FENCE, *n.* The outer palings or wall enclosing a park or estate. *Simmonds*.

RĪNG'-FIN-GER (*ring'fing-ger*), *n.* The fourth finger of the left hand, or that next to the little finger; — so called from receiving the ring in the marriage ceremony. *Nares*.

RĪNG'-FORMED, *a.* Shaped like a ring. *Clarke*.

RĪNG'HEAD, *n.* An instrument for stretching woollen cloth. *Crabbe*.

RĪNG'ING, *n.* 1. The art of sounding or causing to sound, as bells or other sonorous bodies.

2. (*Hort.*) A species of pruning practised often on the branches of fruit-trees, and occasionally on the larger roots also. *M'Intosh*.

It is "The operation consists in removing one or more rings of the bark, by which the return of the sap is obstructed, and it is thus obliged to accumulate above the part operated upon, instead of taking its otherwise natural course downwards." *M'Intosh*.

Ringings of the ears, (*Med.*) an imaginary sound, like the ringing of a bell, the noise of wind, water, &c., heard in health or in sickness. *Dunglison*.

RĪNG'LEAD, *v. a.* To conduct. [*R.*] *Todd*.

RĪNG'LEAD-ER, *n.* 1. † One who leads the ring. "The ringleader . . . in a dance." *Barrow*.

2. The head or leader of a riotous body.
The nobility escaped; the poor people, who had been deluded by these ringleaders, were executed. *Addison*.

RĪNG'LET, *n.* 1. A small ring; a small circle.
Silver the little deep projecting orb,
And gold the ringlets that surrounded the door. *Pope*.

When fairies in their ringlets there
Do dance their nightly round. *Drayton*.

2. A curl; — applied particularly to the hair.
"Two sable ringlets." Pope.
- RING'-MAIL, *n.* (*Armor.*) Mail composed of small rings of steel sewed edgewise upon a strong garment of leather or quilted cloth. *Fairholt.*
"Ring-mail differs from chain-mail in the rings of the latter being interlaced with each other, and strongly fastened with rivets." *Fairholt.*
- † RING'-MAN, *n.* The ring-finger. *Ascham.*
- RING'-ŌU-ZEL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of thrush inhabiting Great Britain; ring-blackbird; *Turdus torquatus.* *Yarrell.*
- RING'-SAIL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small and light sail set on a mast on the taffrail; — a studding-sail set upon the gaff of a fore-and-aft sail. *Brande.*
- RING'-SHAPED (-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a ring; ring-formed. *Clarke.*
- RING'-STREAKED (-strēkt), *a.* Circularly streaked. He-goats that were; *ing-streaked* and spotted. *Gen. xxx. 35.*
- RING'-TAIL, *n.* 1. (*Ornith.*) The female of the hen-harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); — so called from its whitish tail. *Yarrell.*
2. (*Naut.*) A small sail, shaped like a jib, set abaft the spanker in light winds. *Dana.*
- RING'-TAILED (-tāld), *a.* (*Ornith.*) Applied to a young golden eagle having a tail quite white from the base to three fourths of its length, and afterwards brown to the end. *Eng. Cyc.*
- RING'-WORM (ring'wūrm), *n.* (*Med.*) A cutaneous eruption consisting of vesicles with a reddish base, uniting in rings whose area is slightly discolored; a circular herpes or tetter. *Dunghison.*
- RINSE, *v. a.* [*Fr. rincer*, from *Ger. reinigen*, to purify; *rein*, clean. *Landais.* — *Dan. rense*, to scour, to cleanse; *Sw. rensa, rensa.*] [*i. RINSED; pp. RINNING, RINSED.*]
1. To wash; to cleanse by washing. *Shak.*
2. To clear of the soap used in washing clothes, by repeatedly dipping in clear water.
They cannot boil, nor wash, nor rinse, they say. *Knig.*
- RINS'ER, *n.* One who rinses, or washes.
- RINS'ING, *n.* The act of one who rinses.
- RIO-LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A malleable mineral, consisting of selenium and silver, occurring in small hexagonal tables of a lead-gray color; selenide of silver. *Dana.*
- RIO-T, *n.* [*It. riotta*; *Fr. riote*. — "By some derived from the *L. rixa*. It is undoubtedly the same word as *riot*, differently written, and with some difference also in the application." *Richardson.*]
1. A disorderly, tumultuous excess of mirth, licentiousness, or dissipation; riotousness; a tumult; an uproar; a row; an affray; carousal.
All now was turned to jollity and game,
To luxury and riot, feast and dance. *Milton.*
2. (*Law.*) The forcible or violent doing of an act against the peace, by three or more persons assembled together for that purpose. *Burrill.*
To run riot, to move or act without control or restraint.
- RIO-T, *v. n.* [*It. riottare*, to quarrel.] [*i. RIOTED; pp. RIOTING, RIOTED.*]
1. To pass the time in, or to be occupied with, luxurious enjoyments; to banquet with noisy mirth; to revel; to carouse; to luxuriate.
And shall receive the reward of unrighteousness, as they that count it pleasure to riot in the daytime. *2 Pet. ii. 13.*
2. To be tumultuous or highly excited.
No pulse that riots, and no blood that glows. *Pope.*
3. To raise an uproar or sedition; to be seditious; to be-mutinous. *Johnson.*
- RIO-T-ER, *n.* One who riots; one who is engaged in a riot or sedition. *Blackstone.*
- RIO-T-ING, *n.* The act of one who riots; reveling; revelry. *Rom. xiii. 13.*
- † RIO-T-ISE, *n.* Dissoluteness; luxury. *Spenser.*
- RIO-T-OUS, *a.* [*It. riottoso.*]
1. Practising, or pertaining to, riot or loose festivity; luxurious; revelling. "Riotous feeders." *Shak.* "Riotous living." *Luke xv. 13.*
2. Seditious; tumultuous. *Blackstone.*
Riotous assembly, (*Eng. Crim. Law.*) the unlawful assembling of twelve persons or more to the disturbance of the peace, and not dispersing upon proclamation. *Burrill.*
- RIO-T-OUS-LY, *ad.* 1. In a riotous manner; with loose or licentious luxury. *Ecclus. xiv. 4.*
2. Seditiously; mutinously; turbulently. "Any person riotously assembled." *Blackstone.*
- RIO-T-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being riotous. *Raleigh.*
- RIO-T-RY, *n.* Riotous conduct; riot. *H. Taylor.*
- RIP, *v. a.* [*A. S. ripan*; *Dan. rive*, to rend, to rive; *Sw. riva*, to tear; *Icel. hrifva*, to seize.] [*i. RIPPED; pp. RIPPING, RIPPED.*]
1. To separate the parts of by cutting or tearing; to cut or tear open or apart.
The beast prevents the blow,
And upward rips the groin of his audacious foe. *Dryden.*
2. To take out or away by cutting or tearing. *Feolopus, because ripped from his mother's womb, was* *Hayward.*
3. To bring to view, as by tearing off something that conceals; to lay bare; to disclose; — usually followed by *up*.
They ripped up all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*
To rip out, to utter hastily, as an oath. — See *RAP.*
Syn. — See *BREAK.*
- RIP, *n.* 1. A tearing; laceration; a place ripped. "A rip in his flesh-colored doublet." *Addison.*
2. A basket to carry fish in. [*Local.*] *Concill.*
3. Any base or worthless thing or person; refuse. "A rip of a horse." [*Vulgar.*] *Todd.*
- RIP, *v. n.* 1. To be separated, as the parts of a garment, by the breaking of the stitches.
2. To swear profanely. [*Vulgar.*] *Forby.*
- RIP-PA'-RI-AN, *a.* [*L. riparius*; *ripa*, a bank.] Relating to the banks of rivers. *Bowyer.*
- RİPE, *a.* [*A. S. ripe*; *Dut. ryp*; *Ger. reif*. — "This word is related to *A. S. rypian* [to reap], and the *Eng. rip*, to separate, to tear, — for the fruits at their time of maturity split, and are torn or plucked from the place where they were brought to perfection." *Bosworth.*]
1. Brought to maturity or perfection; mature. "Ripe corn." *Wickliffe.* "Ripe fruit." *Milton.*
2. Fully prepared or qualified; fit.
Things were just ripe for a war. *Addison.*
At thirteen years old he was ripe for the university. *Fell.*
3. Finished; consummate; perfect.
He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one. *Shak.*
4. Resembling the ripeness of fruit; ruddy. "Smiles that played on her ripe lip." *Shak.*
- † RİPE, *v. n.* To grow ripe; to ripen; to mature.
And so from hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot. *Shak.*
- † RİPE, *v. a.* To make ripe; to ripen; to mature.
He is retired to ripe his growing fortunes. *Shak.*
- † RİPE, *n.* [*L. ripa*.] A bank, as of a river. "The right ripe (or bank) of the river." *Holinshead.*
- RİPE-LY, *ad.* With ripeness; maturely. *Shak.*
- Rİ-PEN (ri'pn), *v. n.* [*i. RIPENED; pp. RIPENING, RIPENED.*] To grow ripe; to be matured.
The pricking of a fruit before it ripeneth. *Bacon.*
- Rİ-PEN, *v. a.* To make ripe; to bring to maturity; to mature.
When to ripened manhood he shall grow. *Dryden.*
- RİPE-NESS, *n.* 1. State of being ripe; full or perfect growth; maturity; matureness. *Wiseman.*
2. Perfection; completion.
Upon this land a thousand thousand blessings,
Which time shall bring to ripeness. *Shak.*
3. Fitness; qualification; preparation.
Men must endure
Their going hence, even as their coming hither;
Ripeness is all. *Shak.*
Syn. — *Ripeness* and *maturity* both denote fullness of growth in fruit; but *ripeness* is commonly used in a literal, and *maturity* in a moral or figurative, sense. *Ripeness* of corn or fruit; *maturity* of judgment, of a project, or of a note. *A ripe* orange; a *mature* scheme.
- Rİ-PHĒ-AN, *a.* [*L. Rhiphaeus*.] (*Geog.*) Noting a range of mountains in the north of Asia; — also written *Rhipaan*, and *Ripean*. *Andrews.*
- Rİ-PID-Q-LİTE, *n.* [*Gr. pēlis, pēidos*, a fan, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A translucent, green mineral, crystallized in double pyramids, consisting of silica, alumina, magnesia, protoxide of iron, and water. *Dana.*
- RİP-I-Ē-NŌ, *a.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Noting instruments which swell the harmony of an orchestra, but which are not obligato; supernumerary; plenary. *Dwight.*
- † RİP-I-ER, *n.* [From *L. ripa*, a bank. *Skinner.* — From *rip*, a basket for fish. *Speelman.*] One who carried fish from the sea-shore to sell in the interior. *Corwell.*
- RİP'ER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, rips.
2. † A carrier of fish for sale. *Beau. & Fl.*
- RİP'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who rips.
2. † Discovery; disclosure. *Spenser.*
- RİP'PLE (rip'pl), *v. n.* [*A. S. hrympele*, a rimple, or rumple. *Richardson.* — A diminutive of *ruf*, *fle*; — the surface of water slightly ruffled. *Talbot.*] [*i. RIPPLED; pp. RIPPLING, RIPPLED.*]
To fret on the surface, as water running swiftly; to have a gentle, undulating motion; to purrl.
Along the vale of Eeman, which runs rapidly on near the way, rippling over the stones. *Gray.*
- RİP'PLE, *v. a.* To fret or agitate the surface of, as water; to cause to ripple. *Wright.*
- RİP'PLE (rip'pl), *n.* 1. The agitation of the surface of water, as when running swiftly. *Todd.*
2. A little wave; a rimple. *Eng. Cyc.*
- RİP'PLE, *v. a.* [*Sw. repa*, to scratch; *repa lin*, to ripple flax; *Ger. riefeln*.] To separate the seeds from the stalks of, as flax. *Maxwell.*
- RİP'PLE, *n.* [*Ger. riefel, riffe*; *Scot. ripple, riple*.] A large comb for separating the seeds from the stalks of flax, hemp, &c. *Maxwell.*
- RİP'PLE-GRASS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of plantain; ribgrass; *Plantago lanceolata*. *Gray.*
- RİP'PLE-MARK, *n.* 1. A small undulation or furrow made by rippling water, as in sand on the shore. *Brande.*
2. (*Geol.*) A mark on some rocks, as sandstones, resembling that made by ripples of water on sand. *Eng. Cyc.*
- RİP'PLE-MARKED, *a.* Having ripple-marks.
- RİP'PLET, *n.* A small ripple. *Qu. Rev.*
- RİP'PLING, *n.* 1. The flow, the breaking, or the noise, of ripples. *Fennant.*
2. Act of one who ripples flax, &c. *Maxwell.*
- RİP'PLING-LY, *ad.* In the manner of ripples.
- RİP'RAP, *n.* (*Engineering.*) A loose foundation of stones. *Simmonds.*
- † RİP'TOW-EL, *n.* A gratuity given to tenants after they had reaped their lord's corn. *Bailey.*
- RİSE (riz), *v. n.* [*M. Goth. urrisan, reisan*; *A. S. arisan*; *Dut. rijzen*; *Dan. reise*. — See *ARISE*, and *RAISE*.] [*i. ROSE; pp. RISING, RISEN.*]
1. To be raised; to go, or move up or upwards; to ascend; to mount; to arise.
I . . . saw a beast rise up out of the sea. *Rev. xiii. 1.*
Ten thousand banners rise into the air
With Orient colors waving. *Milton.*
2. To appear or come into view from below the horizon, as the sun or a star.
He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. *Matt. v. 45.*
3. To get up from a recumbent, or from a sitting, to an erect, posture.
The archbishop received him sitting; "For," said he, "I am too old to rise." *Orreny.*
4. To get up from bed or from rest.
Tarry all night, and wash your feet; and ye shall rise up early, and go on your ways.
Go to bed when she list; rise when she list. *Shak.*
5. To be raised or revived from death.
The Lord is risen indeed, and hath appeared to Simon. *Luke xxiv. 34.*
6. To spring up, as from the soil; to grow.
So man, as is most just,
Shall satisfy for man, be judged, and die,
And, dying, rise, and, rising, with him raise
His brethren, ransomed with his own dear life.
So heavenly love shall outdo hellish hate. *Milton.*
7. To gain elevation in rank, station, or fortune; to be advanced; as, "A rising man."
Some rise by sin, and some by virtue fall.
To rise in the world
No wise man that's honest should expect. *Gray.*
8. To quit or give up a siege.

He, *rising* with small honor from Gunza, and fearing the power of the Christians, was gone. *Knolles.*

9. To come into being, existence, or notice. "Many false prophets shall *rise*." *Matt. xxiv. 11.*

Among them that are born of women there hath not *risen* a greater than John the Baptist. *Matt. xi. 11.*

10. To have origin or source; to spring; as, "The River Amazon *ris*es among the Andes."

11. To be excited or produced; to arise.

A thought *rose* in me which often perplexes men of contemplative natures. *Spectator.*

A nobler gratitude *Rose* in her soul; for from that hour she loved me. *Ottway.*

12. To become greater; to increase.

It is not their nominal price only, but their real price, which *ris*es in the progress of improvement. *A. Smith.*

13. To claim or ask more.

The great duke *ris*es on them in his demands. *Addison.*

14. To break into military commotions; to take arms as for insurrection or for war.

Nation shall *ris*e against nation, and kingdom against kingdom. *Matt. xxiv. 7.*

15. To make a hostile attack.

If any man hate his neighbor, and lie in wait for him, and *ris*e up against him. *Deut. xix. 11.*

16. To be roused or excited to action.

Who will *ris*e up for me against the evil doers? *Ps. xciv. 16.*

17. To close a sitting or session, as a committee or a legislative body.

18. To expand by fermentation so as to become light or spongy, as dough.

Syn.—See *ARISE*.

RISE [*ris*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *riz*, *P. E. K.*], *n.*

1. The act of rising or mounting; ascent; elevation. "A sudden *rise* of water." *Bacon.*

2. Appearance from below the horizon, as of the sun or a star. *Waller.*

3. Elevation or advancement in rank, fortune, station, fame, &c. *Bacon.*

4. An elevated place; an elevation. *Creech.*

Such a *rise* as doth at once invite A pleasure and a reverence from the sight. *Denham.*

5. Source; origin; spring; beginning.

All wickedness taketh its *rise* from the heart. *Nelson.*

6. Increase; advance; augmentation.

The *rise* of their nominal price is the effect . . . of the *rise* in their real price. *A. Smith.*

7. Increase in price or value. "The gradual *rise* of lands." *Swift.*

8. †[*Dut. rij's*] A branch; a twig. *Chaucer.*

9. "This word very properly takes the pure sound of *s* to distinguish it from the verb, but does not adhere to this distinction so inviolably as the nouns *use*, *excuse*, &c.; for we sometimes hear 'the *rise* and fall of the Roman empire,' 'the *rise* and fall of provisions,' &c., with the *s* like *z*. The pure *s*, however, is more agreeable to analogy, and ought to be scrupulously preserved in these phrases by all correct speakers." *Walker.*

Syn.—See *ORIGIN*.

RISE'N (*riz'zn*), *p.* from *rise*. See *RISE*.

RISE'ER (*riz'er*), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, rises. *Chapman.*

2. (*Arch.*) An upright piece of wood or stone which supports a stair. *Simmonds.*

†**RISH**, *n.* A kind of plant; a rush. *P. Ploughman.*

RISE'-I-BIL'I-TY (*riz-e-bil'i-te*), *n.* [*It. risibilità*; *Sp. risibilidad*; *Fr. risibilité*.] The quality or the state of being risible; risibleness. *Dryden.*

RISE'-I-BLE [*riz'e-bl*], *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C. W.*; *ris'ibl*, *S.*; *ri'sibl*, *E.*; *ri's9-bl*, *Wb.*], *a.* [*L. risibilis*; *ideo*, *risus*, to laugh; *It. risibile*; *Sp. & Fr. risible*.]

1. Having the faculty or power of laughing, as man. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Exciting laughter; laughable; ridiculous.

A few wild blunders and *risible* absurdities. *Johnson.*

RISE'-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Risibility. *Dr. Allen.*

RISE'-I-BLY, *ad.* In a risible manner. *Clarke.*

RISE'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who rises; ascent.

2. The act of getting up, as from any reclining or sitting posture. *Chaucer.*

3. Appearance from below the horizon, as of the sun or a star. *Ps. iv. 1.*

4. A taking up arms, as for insurrection or for war; insurrection; sedition; rebellion. *Shak.*

5. Resurrection. "Questioning one with another what the *rising* from the dead should mean." *Mark xi. 10.*

6. A swelling; a tumor. *Lev. xiv. 56.*

RISE'ING, *prep.* Above; surpassing; exceeding; upwards of. "It cost *rising* 3000 dollars." *Lord.*

9. Used colloquially in the United States, but not supported by good usage.

RISK, *n.* [*It. rischio*; *Sp. riesgo*; *Fr. risque*.—*Diez* derives these words from *Sp. resco*, a steep rock, a crag or cliff, which he refers to *L. resco*, to cut off.] Hazard; danger; peril; chance of harm or loss.

Some run the *risk* of an absolute ruin for the gaining of a present supply. *L'Estrange.*

Syn.—See *CHANCE*.

RISK, *v. a.* [*A. S. hriscian*, to shake, to vibrate.—*Bret. riska*, to slip. *Wedgewood*.—*It. rischiare*, *arrischiare*; *Sp. arriesgar*; *Fr. risquer*.] [*i. RISKED*; *pp. RISKING*, *RISKED*.] To put to chance; to expose to danger; to hazard; to endanger. *Addison.*

†**RISK'ING** for those both life and limb Who would not risk one great for him. *Churchill.*

RISK'ER, *n.* One who risks. *Bulker.*

RISK'Y, *a.* Hazardous. [*Local*, U. S.] *Bartlett.*

†**RISSE**. The preterite of *rise*. *B. Jonson.*

†**RIST**. The preterite of *rise*. *Drayton.*

RI-TÄR-DÄN'DÖ, *a.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Slower and slower. *Dwight.*

RITE, *n.* [*L. ritus*; *It. & Sp. rito*; *Fr. rit, rite*.] An ordinance to be observed on solemn occasions in the church; a religious or external observance; ceremony; form. *Eden.*

RI-TÖR-NËL'LÖ, *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A short, introductory symphony to an air:—a short instrumental passage between strains:—a concluding symphony after a melody. *Moore.*

RIT'U-AL (*rit'yu-al*), *a.* [*L. ritualis*; *ritus*, a rite; *It. rituale*; *Sp. ritual*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or prescribing, rites; ceremonial. *Prior.*

RIT'U-AL, *n.* [*Fr. rituel*.] A book containing the rites or ordinances of a church. *Eden.*

RIT'U-AL-ISM, *n.* [*Fr. ritualisme*.] The system, or the observance, of rituals. *Ch. Ob.*

RIT'U-AL-IST, *n.* [*It. & Sp. ritualista*; *Fr. ritualiste*.] One who is skilled in, adheres to, or treats of, the ritual or rituals. *Gregory.*

RIT'U-AL-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining or adhering to a ritual or to rituals. *N. Brit. Rev.*

RIT'U-AL-LY, *ad.* In accordance with the ritual; by rites. *Selden.*

†**RIV'AGE**, *n.* [*Fr.*; *rive*, a bank.] A bank; a coast; a shore; a border. *Spenser.*

RIVAL, *n.* [*L. rivalis*, a person having the same brook with another, a rival; *ritus*, a brook; *It. rivale*; *Sp. & Fr. rival*.]

1. †One who partakes the same office with another; an associate; a companion; a partner. *If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus, The rivals of my watch, bid them make haste.* *Shak.*

2. One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one who emulates or strives to excel another; an antagonist; a competitor.

RIVAL, *a.* Striving in competition with; pursuing the same object or making the same claim; emulous; emulating; competing.

Equal in years, and *rival* in renown. *Dryden.*

RIVAL, *v. a.* [*i. RIVALLED*; *pp. RIVALLING*, *RIVALLED*.]

1. To strive in competition with; to compete with; to contend with; to oppose. *South.*

2. To endeavor to equal or excel; to emulate. *To rival thunder in its rapid course.* *Dryden.*

RIVAL, *v. n.* To compete. [*R.*] *Shak.*

RIVAL'I-TY, *n.* [*L. rivalitas*.]

1. †Equal rank; equality. *Shak.*

2. Rivalry; rivalryship. [*R.*] *Disraeli.*

RIVAL-RY, *n.* The quality or state of being a rival; competition; emulation. *Addison.*

Syn.—See *COMPETITION*.

RIVAL-SHIP, *n.* 1. State of a rival. *B. Jonson.*

2. Competition; emulation; rivalry. *Davenant.*

RIVE, *v. a.* [*A. S. rīft*, riven, torn; *reafan*, to take or tear away; *Dan. rive*, to rake, to tear or pull away.—*Gael. & Ir. reub*, to tear.] [*i.*

RIVED; *pp. RIVING*, *RIVEN*.] To tear or rend asunder; to split; to cleave. "Riven clouds." *Spenser.*

I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds Have rived the knotty oaks. *Shak.*

RIVE, *v. n.* To be split or rent asunder.

Freestone *rives* . . . and breaks in any direction. *Wootward*

RIVE, *n.* A rent; a tear. [*Local*, Eng.] *Brockett.*

RIV'EL (*riv'vi*), *v. a.* [*Of uncertain origin*.—See *RUFFLE*, and *SHRIVELL*.] [*i. RIVELLED*; *pp. RIVELLING*, *RIV'ELLED*.] To contract into wrinkles and contortions; to shrivel; to shrink. "A *rivelled* flower." [*R.*] *Gower. Pope.*

†**RIV'EL** (*riv'vi*), *n.* A wrinkle. *Wickliffe.*

RIV'EN (*riv'vn*), *p.* from *rive*. See *RIVE*.

RIV'ER, *n.* [*L. rivus*, a brook; *It. riviera*, a river; *Sp. río*; *Fr. rivière*.] A large inland stream of water flowing into the sea, a lake, or another river; a stream larger than a brook.

Most large *rivers* have their origin in very elevated mountains, or on high table-lands. *Brande.*

Syn.—See *BROOK*.

†**RIV'ER**, *v. a.* To hunt, as fowl on rivers, with falcons. *Guy of Warrick.*

RIV'ER, *n.* One who rives or cleaves. *Echard.*

RIV'ER-BED, *n.* The bed of a river. *Lyell.*

RIV'ER-CHAN'NEL, *n.* The channel of a river.

RIV'ER-COURSE, *n.* The course of a river.

RIV'ER-DEL'TA, *n.* A delta formed by the course of a river.—See *DELTA*. *Craig.*

RIV'ER-DRAG'ON, *n.* A crocodile. *Milton.* [A name given by Milton to the king of Egypt.]

RIV'ER-DRIV'ER, *n.* One who conducts rafts of lumber down rivers. [*Local*, U. S.] *Bartlett.*

RIV'ER-ËT, *n.* A small river; a rivulet. *Drayton.*

RIV'ER-GÖD, *n.* A tutelary deity of a river.

RIV'ER-HÖRSE, *n.* The hippopotamus. *Milton.*

RIV'ER-PLAIN, *n.* A plain by a river. *Wright.*

RIV'ER-SIDE, *n.* The bank of a river. *Gullsmith.*

RIV'ER-WÄ'TER, *n.* Water from a river. *Smart.*

†**RIV'ER-Y**, *a.* Resembling a river. "Branched with *rivery* veins." *Drayton.*

RIV'ET, *n.* [*Fr. rivet*.] A metal pin or bolt for firmly fastening together plates or pieces of metal, either having a head at one end, in which case the other is to be spread by hammering after insertion, or without a head at either end, in which case both ends are to be spread by hammering after insertion. *Tomlinson. Bigelow.*

RIV'ET, *v. a.* [*It. ribadire*; *Sp. roblar*; *Port. rebutar*; *Fr. river*.—From *L. gyro*, to turn or wheel round. *Menage*.—From *Ger. reiben*, to rub, to turn or twist. *Duchat*.—Perhaps from *It. ribattere*, to beat back, to blunt. *Richardson*.] [*i. RIVETED*; *pp. RIVETING*, *RIVETED*.]

1. To fasten with rivets. *Drayton.*

2. To drive or to clinch, as a rivet.

The pin you rivet in should stand upright to the plate you rivet it upon. *Morton.*

3. To fasten firmly; to make firm; to fix.

A similitude of nature and manners . . . must tie the holy knot, and rivet the friendship between us. *Atterbury.*

RIV'ÖSE, *a.* [*L. rivus*, a brook.] (*Zool.*) Marked with sinuate, but not parallel, furrows. *Brande.*

RIV'U-LËT, *n.* [*L. rivulus*, dim. of *ritus*, a brook.] A small stream or brook; a streamlet. *Milton.*

Syn.—See *BROOK*.

†**RIX-A'TION**, *n.* [*L. rixor*, *rixatus*, to quarrel.] A brawl; a quarrel. *Cockeram.*

RIX-A'TRIX, *n.* (*Law.*) A common scold. *Boutier.*

RIX-DÖL-LAR, *n.* [*Dut. rijkdaalder*; *rijk*, an empire, a realm, and *daalder*, a dollar; *Ger. reichthaler*; *Dan. rigsdaler*; *Sw. riksdaler*.] A silver coin of Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and other countries, varying in value in different places from about 2s. 6d. sterling (60 cts.) to about 4s. 8d. (\$1.08).

9. In the United States, the custom-house value of the *rix-dollar* of Bremen is 78½ cts., of the *rix-dollar* of Denmark, \$1.00; of that of St. Domingo and Hayti, 66 cts.; of that of Santa Cruz, St. John, and

St. Thomas, 64 cents. The *rix-dollar* or *florin* of Austria is valued at 48½ cents. *Winslow. Bouvier.*

RÖACH (röch), *n.* [A. S. *reohche*; Dut. *rog, roch*; Ger. *rokke*; Dan. *rokke*; Sw. *rocha*.]

1. (*Ich.*) A fresh-water fish of the family *Cyprinidae*, or carps, allied to the dace; *Leuciscus rutulus* of Cuvier. *Farrell.*

2. (*Naut.*) A curve in the foot of a square sail, by which the clews are brought below the middle of the foot:—the forward leech of a fore-and-aft sail. *Dana.*

As sound as a roach, probably a corruption of as sound as a rock (Fr. *roche*). *Pegge.*

RÖAD (räd), *n.* [A. S. *rad*, a riding, a way, a road; Icel. *reid*; Dut. *rid*, a ride; *reis*, a journey; Ger. *ritt*, a ride; *reise*, a journey; Dan. *ridt*, a ride; *reise*, a journey; Sw. *ridt*, a ride.]

1. An open way or public passage, as between one town, city, or place, and another; course of travel; a highway; a public path.

2. † A journey. "He from the east his flaming road begins." *Milton.*

3. An inroad; an incursion; a raid. *Bacon.*

On the road, in travelling or passing. *Law.*

Syn.—See **PATH, WAY.**

RÖAD, *n.* [Dut. & Ger. *raede*; Dan. *red*; Sw. *redd*.—It. & Sp. *radde*; Fr. *rade*.] (*Naut.*) A place at some distance from the shore, where vessels may ride at anchor; a roadstead. *Dana.*

RÖAD-BED, *n.* The bed or foundation on which rests the superstructure of a railroad. *Tanner.*

RÖAD-BOOK (-bük), *n.* A traveller's guide-book of towns, distances, &c. *Simmonds.*

RÖAD-MET-AL, *n.* Prepared stone for macadamizing roads. *Simmonds.*

RÖAD-STÉAD, *n.* (*Naut.*) The anchorage at some distance from the shore; a road. *Dana.*

RÖAD-STER, *n.* 1. A horse fitted for the road, or fit for performing journeys. *Youtt.*

2. (*Naut.*) A vessel riding at anchor in a road. *Mar. Dict.*

RÖAD-WÁY, *n.* The course of the road; the beaten or travelled part of a road. *Shak.*

RÖAM (räm), *v. n.* [A. S. *ryman*, to make room, to enlarge, to make way; Dut. *ruimen*.—"It is imagined to come from the pretences of vagrants, who always said they were going to Rome." *Johnson*.—This idea derives support from the Italian *romeo*, i. e. a pilgrim directed to Rome. *Talbot*.—See **ROOM**.] [*i.* ROAMED; *pp.* ROAMING, ROAMED.] To wander about or abroad; to range; to rove; to ramble; to stroll.

When 'er I roam, a hatervee wains to see,
My heart, untravell'd, fondly turns to thee. *Goldsmith.*

Syn.—See **WANDER.**

RÖAM (räm), *v. a.* To range; to wander over. And now wild beasts came forth the woods to roam. *Milton.*

RÖAM (räm), *n.* The act of wandering; a roaming; a ramble. "Their restless roam." *Young.*

RÖAM'ER (räm'er), *n.* One who roams; a rover; a wanderer; a stroller. *Johnson.*

RÖAM'ING (räm'ing), *n.* The act of one who roams or wanders; a ramble; a roam. *More.*

RÖAN (rän), *a.* [Sp. *roano, ruano*; Fr. *ronan*.—From *L. rufus*, grayish-yellow. *Sealiger*.] Bay, red, or black, with white or gray hairs thickly interspersed, as a horse. *Youtt.*

RÖAN, *n.* 1. A roan color. *Ash.*

2. A roan horse. *Youtt.*

3. A kind of leather generally prepared from sheepskins by means of sumach, in the same manner as morocco leather, but without the grained appearance imparted to the latter by the grooved ball or roller. *Parnell.*

RÖAN'TREE, *n.* (*Bot.*) European mountain-ash; *Pyrus aucuparia*;—also written *rowan-tree*.—See **ROWAN-TREE**. *Louden.*

RÖAR (rör), *v. n.* [A. S. *varian*.—W. *rhuo*.] [*i.* ROARED; *pp.* ROARING, ROARED.]

1. To cry with a loud, full, heavy sound, as a lion or other wild beast; to bellow. *Spenser.*

The Libyan lions hear, and, hearing, roar. *Dryden.*

2. To cry aloud, as in distress. *Shak.*

The suffering chief
Roared out for anguish, and indulged his grief. *Dryden.*

3. To make a loud noise, like that made by a lion. "When winds begin to roar." *Pope.*

The brazen throat of war had ceased to roar. *Milton.*

RÖAR (rör), *n.* [W. *rhü, rhuad*.]

1. A loud, full cry, as of a lion or other wild beast. *Thomson.*

2. A loud cry, as of one in distress. *Johnson.*

3. A loud noise, as of the wind or the sea. *Shak.*

Of the wide waters when they charge the shore. *Drayton.*

4. A clamor or outcry of merriment; a shout. Your flashes of merriment that were wont to set the table on a roar. *Shak.*

RÖAR'ER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, roars. 2. A horse affected with roaring. *Youtt.*

RÖAR'ING, *n.* 1. The act or the noise of one who, or that which, roars; a roar. 2. A disease in horses in which the larynx and the upper part of the windpipe become obstructed, causing the animal to make a peculiar noise in breathing under exertion. *Youtt.*

RÖAR'ING-LY, *ad.* In a roaring manner. *Clarke.*

RÖAR'Y, *a.* [L. *ros, roris*, dew.] Dewy; rosy. "Wings with roary May dew wet." *Fairfax.*

RÖAST (röst), *v. a.* [Dut. *roosten*; Ger. *rösten*; Dan. *riste*; Sw. *rosta*.—W. *rhostio*; Gael. *roist*.—It. *arrostire*; Fr. *rôtir*.] [*i.* ROASTED; *pp.* ROASTING, ROASTED OR ROAST.]

1. To cook, as meat, without water or other fluid, by exposing it to heat, suspended before a fire, or placed in an oven. *Prov. xii. 27.*

2. To dry or parch by exposing to heat, as coffee; to burn. *Merle.*

3. To heat violently. *Shak.*

4. To banter severely. [Colloquial.] *Atterbury.*

5. (*Metallurgy*.) To expel volatile matters from by exposing to heat, as ores. *Brande.*

To rule the roast, to govern; to control, perhaps as king of the feast. *Shak.*

"May it not be to rule the roast?—an expression of which every poultry-yard would supply an explanation." *Richardson.*

RÖAST, *a.* Roasted. "Roast pig." *C. Lamb.*

RÖAST (röst), *n.* 1. That which is roasted. *Harrington.*

2. Banter; jeering. [Colloquial.] *Todd.*

RÖAST, *v. n.* To become roasted. *Pope.*

RÖAST'ER, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, roasts. 2. An apparatus for roasting. *Simmonds.*

3. Something to be roasted, as a pig. *Smart.*

RÖAST'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who roasts. 2. (*Metallurgy*.) An operation, preparatory to that of reduction or smelting, employed in extracting metals from their ores, in which the volatile ingredients, as sulphur and arsenic, are, by means of heat, expelled or burned off, and replaced by oxygen. *Miller.*

RÖB, *n.* [It., Sp., and Fr. *rob*.—A word of Arabic origin. *Brande*.] The juice of any ripe fruit thickened before fermentation to the consistence of honey by evaporation. *Dunglison.*

RÖB, *v. a.* [A. S. *reafian*; *reaf*, spoil; Dut. *rooven*; Ger. *rauben*; Dan. *röve*; Sw. *röfva*; Icel. *hrifsa*; Scot. *reife, reiff*.—L. *rapio*; It. *rubare*; Sp. *robar*; Old Fr. *rober*; Fr. *ravir*.] [*i.* ROBBED; *pp.* ROBBING, ROBBED.]

1. To take away without right; to steal. Procure that the nourishment may not be robbed. *Bacon.*

Nor will I take from any man his due.
But thus assuming all he robs from you. *Dryden.*

2. To take anything away from by unlawful force or by secret theft; to plunder; to strip. He that is robbed, not wanting what was stolen.
Let him not know it, and he's not robbed at all. *Shak.*

By robbing Peter he paid Paul. *Rabelais.*

3. (*Law*.) To take any thing away from, as a traveller on the highway, feloniously, forcibly, and by putting him in fear. *Blackstone.*

RÖB'AND, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope-band. *Dana.*

RÖB'ER, *n.* 1. One who robs; a plunderer. *Milton.*

2. (*Law*.) One who feloniously takes goods or money from the person of another by violence or putting him in fear. *Boutier.*

Syn.—A robber makes an open attack, and takes away property by violence; a thief takes property by stealth; a pilferer is a petty thief. A robber robs and

plunders; a thief steals. *Theft, larceny, and pilfering* are clandestine acts; *robbery and plunder*, open acts of violence; *degradation* is an act of public plundering, or a gradual process of taking away.

RÖB'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The act of robbing; a plundering; theft; depredation. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*.) The act of feloniously taking money or goods from the person of another, or in his presence, against his will, by violence, or by putting him in fear. *Blackstone.*

RÖB'IN, *n.* 1. (*Com.*) A package in which pepper, &c., is imported from Ceylon. *Simmonds.*

2. A robbin of rice, in Malabar, weighs about 84 lbs. *Simmonds.*

2. A spring of a carriage. *Simmonds.*

3. (*Naut.*) A rope-band. *Todd.*

RÖBE, *n.* [Low L. *raupa, rauba*; It. *roba*; Old Sp. *rouba*; Sp. *ropa*; Fr. *robe*.—A. S. *reafian* (Ger. *rauben*), to take away, to rob; *reaf*, spoil; Old Ger. *roup*, spoil; Ger. *raub*.]

1. A long, loose garment worn over others, particularly by persons of quality on ceremonious occasions; a gown of state. *B. Jonson.*

Yet these robes of empire justly bore
Which Romulus, our sacred founder, wore. *Dryden.*

2. The dressed skin of a buffalo, wolf, &c., used in sleighs. [U. S.] *Bartlett.*

Master of the robes, an officer in the English royal household whose duty consists in ordering the sovereign's robes. *Brande.*

RÖBE, *v. a.* [*i.* ROBED; *pp.* ROBING, ROBED.] To dress or clothe, as in a robe; to invest.

† **RÖB'ERDS-MÁN**, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law*.) One of

† **RÖB'ERTS-MÁN**, *n.* a number of persons who, in the reign of Richard I., committed outrages on the borders of England and Scotland;—said to be followers of Robin Hood. *Whishaw.*

RÖB ERT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of crane's-bill; herb-robot; *Geranium Robertianum*. *Ainsworth.*

RÖB'ER-TYNE, *n.* One of an order of monks, named from Robert Floyer, their founder, in 1137. *Smart.*

RÖB'IN, *n.* (*Ornith.*) 1. A European, insessorial, singing bird, of the family *Sylviidae*, having the upper part of the breast of a reddish-orange color; *Erythaca rubecula* (*Motacilla rubecula* of Linnaeus);—also called *robin-redbreast*, *robin-redstart*, *robinet*, and *rud-dock*.—See **ERYTHACINÆ**. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. A North American, insessorial, singing bird, of the family *Merulidae*, or thrushes, having the lower part of the breast of a dark orange color; *Turdus migratorius* of Linnaeus;—also called *robin-redbreast*, and *migrating thrush*. *Wilson. Nuttall.*

RÖB'IN-NÉT, *n.* The European robin. *Eng. Cyc.*

RÖB'IN-GOOD'FÉL-LÖW (röb'in-güd'fel-lö), *n.* A kind of goblin or fairy; Puck.—See **PUCK**.

RÖB'IN-RÉD'BRÉAST, *n.* A robin.—See **ROBIN**.

RÖB'IN'S-PLÁN'TAIN (-tín), *n.* (*Bot.*) A deciduous, herbaceous plant of the order *Compositae*, the flowers of which have bluish-purple rays; *Erigeron bellidifolium*;—called also *plantain-leaved erigeron*. *Wood. Loudon.*

RÖB'IN-WÁKE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; wake-robin; *Arum maculatum*. *Crabb.*

RÖB'Q-RÁNT, *n.* (*Med.*) A strengthening medicine; a tonic; a corroborant. *Maunder.*

RÖB'Q-RÁNT, *a.* [L. *roboro, roborans*, to strengthen en.] Giving strength; strengthening. *Smart.*

† **RÖB'Q-RÁ'TION**, *n.* A strengthening. *Coles.*

† **RÖB'Q-RÉ-AN**, *a.* [L. *robur, roboris*, oak.] Made of oak; oaken. *Scott.*

† **RÖB'Q-RÉ-ÓUS**, *a.* Made of oak; strong. *Bailey.*

RÖB'UST, *a.* [L. *robustus*; *robur*, oak, strength; It. & Sp. *robusto*; Fr. *robuste*.]

1. Strong; stout; hardy; sturdy; firm; vigorous; hale; sinewy; muscular; lusty.

Survey the warlike horse; didst thou is west
With thunder his robust, distended chest? *Young.*



European robin (*Erythaca rubecula*)



American robin (*Turdus migratorius*)

2. Violent; rough; boisterous; rude. [R.]
 Romp-loving miss
 Is hauled about in gallantry & robust. *Thomson.*

3. Requiring strength or vigor. "Robust employment." [R.] *Locke.*

Syn. — A robust man can bear heat and cold, labor and hardship. *Robust* is opposed to *frail*, *strong*, to *weak*, *stout*, to *slim*. *Robust* constitution; *strong* limbs; *stout* person; a *hardy* peasant, *sturdy* oak or beggar; *sturdy* frame; *vigorous* or *firm* health.

RQ-BÜST'IOUS (rō-büst'yus), *a.* Robust. *Milton.*
 Violent; rude. *Shak.* [Obsolete or low.]

† RQ-BÜST'IOUS-LY (rō-büst'yus-lē), *ad.* With strength, vigor, or violence. *Bp. Richardson.*

† RQ-BÜST'IOUS-NÉSS, *n.* Robustness. *Sandys.*

RQ-BÜST'NÉSS, *n.* The state of being robust; strength; vigor. *Arbutnot.*

RQC, *n.* A monstrous bird of Arabian mythology; — also written *rukh*. *Brande.*

RQ-ÇÄ'ILLE, *n.* [Fr.] (Arch.) Shell work. *Smart.*

RQC'AM-BÖLE, *n.* [Fr.] (Bot.) A bulbous plant of the genus *Allium*, or garlic; *Allium scorodoprassum*. *Loudon.*

RQ-CËLL'IC, *a.* (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from *Rocella tinctoria*, or dyer's orchil, a species of lichen. *Brande.*

RÖCHE'—ÄL-UM (rösch'al-um), *n.* [Fr. *roche*, a rock.] Rock-alum. *Mortimer.*

RQ-CHËLLE'—PÖW-DERS, *n.* A term applied to powders used for making an effervescent, purgative drink when mixed in water or other liquid; — usually put in small separate packages, one containing rochelle-salt and supercarbonate of soda, the other containing tartaric acid in sufficient quantity to saturate the soda of the supercarbonate. *Thomson.*

RQ-CHËLLE'—SÄLT, *n.* (Chem.) A crystallizable double salt, soluble in water, and consisting of tartrate of potash and tartrate of soda; — used in medicine, and known also under the name of *sel de Soignette*. *Henry. Miller.*

RÖCH'ËT, or RÖCH'ËT [rösch'et, *P. K. R. Wb.*; rösch'et, *Sm. C. Wb.*; rō-chät', *E.*], *n.* [It. *rochetto*; *Sp. roquete*; *Fr. rochet*. — *A. S. rooc, roce*; *Dut. rok*, a coat; *Ger. & Sw. rock*; *Icel. rockr*, a garment.]

1. † An outer garment or frock. *Chaucer.*
2. A linen vest, like a surplice, worn by bishops under their satin robes. *Wheatly.*
3. A mantelet worn by the peers of England on occasions of ceremony. *Wright.*

RÖCH'ËT, *n.* (Ich.) The red gurnard; *Triglapini*; — also written *rotchet*. *Chambers.*

RÖCK, *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *roc*; *Arm. rock*. — It. *roccia*; *Sp. roca*; *Fr. roche*, *roc*. — *Skinner* refers these to Gr. *ρήγμα*, to break, and *Keightley* to *L. rupes*, rock.]

1. A large mass of stony matter; a large stone. "A ragged, fearful, hanging rock." *Shak.*
2. A darksome place, that, o'er yon rocks reclin'd, Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*
3. Figuratively, strength; defence; protection. "The Lord is my rock." *Ps. xviii.*
4. (Geol.) Any aggregation or collection of minerals, or of fragments of mineral matter, whether crystalline or amorphous, hard or soft, compact or loose. *Eng. Cyc.*

RÖCK, *n.* [Dut. *rokken*; *Ger. rocken*; *Dan. rok*; *Sw. rock*. — It. *rocca*; *Sp. ruca*.] A distaff held in the hand for spinning. *B. Jonson.*

Flow from the rock, my flax, and swiftly flow,
 Pursue thy thread, the spindle runs below. *Parnel.*

RÖCK, *v. a.* [Old Fr. *roquer*, *roquer*. — From *Ger. rücken*, to move; *Dan. rökke*, to move, to shake. *Skinner. Junius.*] [i. *ROCKED*; *pp. ROCKING*, *ROCKED*.]

1. To move backwards and forwards, as any thing resting on a foundation.
2. To move backwards and forwards, as in a cradle, &c. "To rock us asleep." *Tyndale.*
3. To lull; to quiet; to soothe; to tranquillize. "Sleep rock thy brain." *Shak.*

RÖCK, *v. n.* To move backwards and forwards; to reel to and fro. "The rocking town." *Philips.*

RÖCK'—ÄL-UM, *n.* The purest kind of alum; — written also *roche-alum*. *Ash.*

RÖCK'A-WAY, *n.* A four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure carriage.

RÖCK'—BÄ-SIN, *n.* A cavity or basin cut in a rock, for the purpose, as is supposed, of collecting rain for ablutions and purifications prescribed in the Druidical religion. *Lond. Ency.*

RÖCK'—BÖUND, *a.* Bound or bordered by rocks.

RÖCK'—BÜT-TER, *n.* (Min.) An opaque variety of native alum mingled with clay and oxide of iron, occurring in soft masses in the cavities or fissures of argillaceous slate, a little unctuous, and sometimes tuberoso or stalactical. *Cleveland.*

RÖCK'—CÖRK, *n.* (Min.) A variety of asbestos, the fibres of which are loosely interlaced; mountain-cork. It resembles cork in texture and lightness. *Dana.*

RÖCK'—CRËSS, *n.* (Bot.) A plant of several species, of the genus *Arabis*, bearing white or rose-colored flowers; wall-cress. *Gray.*

RÖCK'—CRÖWNE (kröänd), *a.* Crowned or surmounted by rocks. *Clarke.*

RÖCK'—CRÿS-TÄL, *n.* (Min.) Limpid quartz, consisting of pure silica, and usually crystallized in the form of a six-sided prism terminated by six-sided pyramids; — called also *mountain-crystal*, *British* or *Cornish diamond*, and, when cut for jewellery, *white-stone*. *Dana. Pereira.*

There are two varieties of rock-crystal known in optics, as *right-handed quartz* and *left-handed quartz*, — so called because, when a ray of polarized light is transmitted through plates of them in the direction of their optic axis, its plane of polarization is made to rotate towards the right by the former, and towards the left by the latter. *Lloyd.* — See *ROTATORY POLARIZATION*.

RÖCK'—DÖE (rök'dö), *n.* A species of deer. *Grew.*

RÖCK'ER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, rocks.
 2. A curved piece of a cradle, chair, &c., on which they rock.

RÖCK'ER-Y, *n.* (Gardening.) A hillock formed of stones, earth, &c., for the growth of certain plants; rockwork. *Carter.*

RÖCK'ET, *n.* [Ger. *rakets*; *Dan. & Sw. rakat*. — From *rock*, a garment. *Richardson.*]

1. † A spear with the point or head covered to prevent injury. *Froissart.*
2. (Pyrotechnics.) A cylindrical case of pasteboard or iron, filled with a very combustible composition, and attached to one end of a light wooden rod. On being fired it is projected through the air by a force arising from the combustion. *Tomlinson.*

Made of pasteboard, rockets are used as fireworks for signals; when of iron, they form terrible and destructive warlike projectiles, penetrating earth or timber to a considerable depth. *Stocqueler.*

RÖCK'ËT, *n.* [It. *ruchetta*.] (Bot.) A popular name of several plants of the cruciferous family, of the genera *Hesperis*, *Sisymbrium*, and *Cakile*. *Gray.*

RÖCK'FISH, *n.* (Ich.) An acanthopterygious, osseous fish found on sea-coasts; black goby; *Gobius niger*. *Yarrell.*

RÖCK'—HEÄRT-ËD, *a.* Hard-hearted. *Cowley.*

RÖCK'I-NÉSS, *n.* State of being rocky. *Bp. Croft.*

RÖCK'ING, *n.* The act of one who rocks, or the state of being rocked. *Goldsmith.*

RÖCK'ING—CHÄIR, *n.* A chair made to rock.

RÖCK'ING—HÖRSE, *n.* A wooden horse fixed on rockers for children. *Simmonds.*

RÖCK'ING—STÖNE, *n.* A stone naturally so balanced as easily to be rocked; a logan. *Brande.*

RÖCK'LESS, *a.* Being without rocks. *Dryden.*

RÖCK'LING, *n.* (Ich.) A fish of the Cod family, and genus *Motella*, found on certain sea-coasts. — See *WHISTLE-FISH*. *Yarrell.*

RÖCK'—MILK, *n.* (Min.) A loose, friable variety of calcite or carbonate of lime, deposited from waters containing carbonate of lime in solution; — called also *agarie mineral*. *Dana.*

RÖCK'—ÖIL, *n.* A brown bitumen; petroleum. — See *PETROLEUM*. *Eng. Cyc.*

RÖCK'—MÖSS, *n.* (Bot.) A lichen used to make the article called *cudbear*; *Lecanora tartarea*. *Archer.*

RÖCK'—PÿG-EON (-pÿ-un), *n.* (Ornith.) A species of pigeon found wild in Europe, Asia, and Africa, inhabiting rocks; *Columba livia*. *Eng. Cyc.*

RÖCK'—PLÄNT, *n.* (Bot.) A plant which grows on or among naked rocks. *Eng. Cyc.*

RÖCK'—RÄB-BIT, *n.* (Zool.) A small animal resembling a rabbit, of the genus *Hyrax*, dwelling in holes in rocks. — See *HYRAX*.

RÖCK'—RÿB-BED (-rÿbd), *a.* Having ribs of rocks.

The hills, *Rock-rabbit*
 Rock-ribbed, and ancient as the sun. (*Hyrax* Syn. *clacus*). *Bryant.*

RÖCK'—RÖÖFED, *a.* Having a roof of rock. *Clarke.*

RÖCK'—RÖSE, *n.* (Bot.) 1. A shrub or under-shrub of the genus *Cistus*, bearing large red or white flowers resembling a rose. *Eng. Cyc.*
 2. An herbaceous plant having large yellow flowers, used in medicine; frost-wort; *Helianthemum Canadense*. *Dunglison.*

RÖCK'—RÖ-BY, *n.* (Min.) A name sometimes given to a dark-red variety of garnet. *Woodward.*

RÖCK'—SÄLT, *n.* (Min.) Chloride of sodium or common salt, occurring in masses or beds, as in salt-mines; native common salt. *Dana.*

RÖCK'—SHËLL, *n.* (Conch.) A univalve having the mouth of the shell terminated by a long, straight canal. *Brande.*

RÖCK'—SÖAP, *n.* (Min.) A mineral composed chiefly of silica, alumina, and water; mountain soap. It is smooth and soapy to the touch, and adheres strongly to the tongue. *Cleveland.*

RÖCK'—TÄR, *n.* Rock-oil; petroleum. *Thomson.*

RÖCK'—WÄ-TER, *n.* Water issuing from a rock. "As clear as rock-water." *Addison.*

RÖCK'—WOOD (-wäd), *n.* (Min.) A variety of asbestos, of irregular fibrous structure, resembling wood; ligniform asbestos. *Cleveland.*

RÖCK'WORK (rök'würk), *n.* 1. (Masonry.) Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the asperities of rocks, as in basements of buildings. *Brande.*
 2. (Hort.) A hillock of stones, earth, &c., for the growth of certain plants; rockery. *P. Cyc.*

RÖCK'Y, *a.* 1. Full of rocks; abounding with rocks. "Rocky mountains." *Dryden.*
 2. Resembling a rock; hard; stony; flinty.

The rocky orb
 Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield. *Milton.*

3. Obdurate; stubborn. *Norris.*

RÖCK'Y—CHÄN'NELLED (-chän'neld), *a.* Having a rocky channel. *Thomson.*

RÖCK'Y—HÄRD, *a.* As hard as rock. *Shak.*

RÖ'CÖA, *n.* Impure arnatto. *Clarke.*

RÖD, *n.* [A. S. *rod*; *Dut. roede*; *Ger. ruthe*, *reis*; *Dan. rüs*; *Sw. ris*.]

1. A long twig or shoot of any woody plant. "Rods of green poplar." *Gen. xxx. 37.*
2. A long, slender piece of wood or other substance; as, "A fishing-rod"; "Divining rod."
3. A long stick used as an instrument of punishment; a scourge; a switch; a cudgel; birch. *I am whipped and scourged with rods.* *Shak.*
Spare the rod, and spoil the child. *Hailbrun.*
4. A wand, as a badge of authority; a sceptre. *I hande that the rod of empire might have awayed, Or waked to stay the living byre.* *Gray.*
5. A shepherd's crook. [R.]

Concerning the title of the herd, or of the flock, even of whistles or paws under the rod, the tenth shall be holy unto the Lord. *Lev. xxvii. 32.*

6. † A race or tribe of people.
7. Remember thy congregation . . . the rod of thine inheritance, which thou hast redeemed. *Ps. lxxv. 2.*
8. A scale for measuring distances. *Da. & P.*
9. A measure of length equal to 5½ yards or 16½ feet; a pole; a perch. *Davies & Peck.*

To him the rod, to accept punishment as deserved; to be humble or submissive under chastisement. *Churchill.* — *Rod of iron*, inflexible or severe rule or government. *Rev. xii. 5.*

† RÖD'DY, *a.* Full of rods or twigs. *Cotgrave.*

RÖDE, *i. & p.* from *ride*. See *RIDE*.

† RÖDE, *n.* [A. S.] A crucifix; a rood. *Chaucer.*



RÖ'DENT, *a.* [*L. rodo, rodens*, to gnaw; *It. rodente*.] That gnaws; gnawing. *Eng. Cyc.*

RÖ'DENT, *n.* [*Fr. rodent*.] (*Zool.*) An animal that gnaws; one of the *Rodentia*. *Brande.*



RÖ'DËN'TI-Ä (-dën'shë-a), *n. pl.* Skull of a rodent. (*Zool.*) An order of animals of the class *Mammalia*, comprehending rats, mice, beavers, squirrels, hares, Guinea pigs, &c., characterized by having two large incisors in each jaw, separated from the molars by a wide space, and having enamel on their front surface only, so that their posterior border being worn away more than their anterior edge, they are always kept set like a chisel; gnawers; rodents. *Eng. Cyc.*

RÖDGE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A water-fowl resembling a duck, but smaller. *Bailey.*

RÖD'Q-MËL, *n.* [*Gr. ῥόδον, a rose*, and *μέλι, honey*.] The juice of roses mixed with honey. *Stamonds.*

RÖD'Q-MÖNT, *n.* [*Rodomonte*, a blustering hero in the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto; *It. rodomonte*; *Fr. rodomont*.] A vain boaster; a braggadocio. *Sir T. Herbert.*

RÖD'Q-MÖNT, *a.* Bragging; vainly boasting. "In his rodomont fashion." *B. Jonson.*

RÖD-Q-MON-TÄDE', *n.* [*It. rodomontata*; *Fr. rodomont*.] Empty, noisy blustering or boasting; rant. *Dryden.*

RÖD-Q-MON-TÄDE', *v. n.* To brag thronically; to boast; to rant. *Johnson.*

RÖD-Q-MON-TÄ'DIST, *n.* A noisy boaster or blusterer; a braggadocio. *Terry.*

RÖD-Q-MON-TÄ'DÖ, *n.* Rodomontade. *Herbert.*

RÖD-Q-MON-TÄ'DÖR, *n.* A rodomont. *Guthrie.*

RÖE (rē), *n.* [*A. S. ra, raa, ruh*; *Dut. ree*; *Ger. reh*; *Dan. rue*; *Sw. ri*; *Icel. ra*.] (*Zool.*) A small species of deer; roebuck; *Capreolus roe*. — See **ROEBUCK**. *1 Chron. xii. 18.*

RÖE (rē), *n.* [*Ger. rogen*; *Dan. rogn*, *roe*.] The seed or spawn of osseous fishes. *Brande.*

RÖE — "The lobes in the female, called *hard roe*, contain a very large number of roundish grains, called *ova* or *eggs*, which are enclosed in a delicate, membranous tunic or bag, reaching to the side of the anal aperture, where an elongated fissure permits egress at the proper time. In the male, the lobes of *roe* are smaller than in the female, and have the appearance of two elongate masses of fat, which are called *soft roe*." *Eng. Cyc.*

RÖE'BÜCK, *n.* [*Dut. reebok*; *Ger. rehbock*; *Dan. raabuk*; *Sw. rabock*.] — See **ROE**.] (*Zool.*) A small species of deer, having erect, round horns, divided into three branches above, the lower part being deeply furrowed longitudinally; the *roe*; *Capreolus roe* of Gesner, or *Capreolus roe* of Linnaeus. *Eng. Cyc.*



Roebuck.

RÖED (röd), *a.* Impregnated with *roe*. *Pennant.*

RÖE'STÖNE, *n.* (*Min.*) A carbonate of lime consisting of minute spherical grains resembling the *roe* of a fish; oolite. *Brande.*

RQ-GÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. rogatio*; *rogo, rogatus*, to ask, to supplicate; *Fr. rogation*.] (*Erel.*) A public supplication; a litany. *Hooker.*

Rogation-week, the second week before Whitsunday, in which are the three *rogation-days*, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, next before Ascension-day, or Holy Thursday.

RÖ-QËR-J-ÄN, *n.* A name for a wig. *Dp. Hall.*

RÖ'GVE (rön), [*Of doubtful origin*. — *Skinner* and *Junius* mention, among others that have been suggested, *A. S. wregan* (*Dut. wroegen*, *Ger. ragen*), to accuse. — *Tooke* considers it the past tense and past participle of *A. S. wrgan*, to cover, to cloak. — Some derive it from *Fr. rogue*, arrogant, proud. — *Todd* derives it from *Dut. praghen*, to go a begging, whence *prog*, *progue*. — *A. S. earg*, idle, weak, timid; *Dut. & Ger. arg*, bad, mischievous, roguish; *Sw. arg*, angry, vehement. — *Gael. rogair*, a rogue, a knave.]

1. (*Eng. Criminal Law.*) A sturdy beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond. *Blackstone.*

The sheriff and the marshal may do the more good, and more terribly the idle rogue. *Spenser.*

2. A dishonest person; a knave; a villain. The rogue and fool by fits is fair and wise. *Pope.*

3. A playful knave; an arch fellow; a wag. The satirical rogue says here, that old men have gray beads. *Shak.*

4. A term of bantering or tenderness. Alas, poor rogue! I think indeed she loves. *Shak.*

RÖGUE (rög), *v. n.* 1. To act the vagabond; to wander about, as a vagrant. *Spenser.*

2. To act the rogue or knave. *Beau. & Fl.*

RÖG'UËR-Y (rög'er-e), *n.* 1. The life or employment of a vagrant. [*R.*] *Donne.*

2. Knavish tricks; dishonest practices; fraud; villany. "Thievery and roguery." *Spenser.*

3. Arch tricks; waggy. *Life of A. Wood.*

RÖGUE'SHIP (rög'ship), *n.* The qualities or personage of a rogue. *Dryden.*

RÖGUE'S-YÄRN, *n.* Yarn of a different twist and color, inserted in the cordage of the British navy, to identify it if stolen. *Brande.*

RÖGU'ISH (rög'ish), *a.* 1. Vagrant. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

2. Pertaining to, or like, a rogue or knave; knavish; dishonest; fraudulent. *Swift.*

3. Arch; wanton; waggy; mischievous. Timothy used to be playing roguish tricks. *Arbutnot.*

RÖGU'ISH-LY (rög'ish-le), *ad.* Like a rogue; knavishly; wantonly. *Grainger.*

RÖGU'ISH-NËSS (rög'ish-nës), *n.* The state or the quality of a rogue. *Johnson.*

RÖGU'Y (rög'e), *a.* Roguish; wanton. *Marston.*

RÖIL, *v. a.* [*Old Eng. reile, roile*, to roll. [*i.* *ROLLED*; *pp. ROLLING, ROLLED*.]

1. To render turbid by stirring up the sediment of; to rile; as, "To *roil* water." *Nath. Ward.*

2. To make angry; to vex; to stir up. That his friends should believe it was what *roiled* him [*Jeffreys*] exceedingly. *North.*

3. To perplex; — to fatigue. *Grose.*

— This word is provincial in England and colloquial in the United States, and it is written also *rile*. — See **RILE**.

RÖIL, *v. n.* 1. To stroll about. *Seneca's Ten Tragedies*, 1581.

2. To romp. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

RÖI'LY, *a.* Having the sediment stirred up; turbid; rily. [*Colloquial*.] *Clarke.*

RÖIN, *v. a.* To gnaw. — See **ROYNE**.

RÖIN, *n.* A scab; a scurf. *Chaucer.*

RÖIN'ISH, *a.* Scurvy; mean. — See **ROYNISH**.

RÖINT, *interj.* Be gone. — See **AROYNT**.

RÖIST, *v. n.* To bluster; to roister. *Shak.*

RÖIS'TER, *v. n.* [*Fr. rustre*, a clown. — *Icel. hrister*, a violent man. — More probably from *A. S. hreasan* (*Ger. rauschen*, to rustle; *Icel. hrasa*), to rush. *Richardson.*] To be turbulent or riotous; to bluster; to bully; to swagger; to vapor; to swell. [*R.*] *Swift.*

RÖIS'TER, *n.* A roisterer. *Abp. Laud.*

RÖIS'TER-ER, *n.* A blustering, turbulent fellow; a bully; a swaggerer; a rioter. *Brockett.*

RÖIS'TER-LY, *a.* Turbulent; violent. *Hacket.*

RÖIS'TER-LY, *ad.* Turbulently. [*R.*] *Wright.*

RÖKE, *n.* 1. Reek; mist; steam; — also written *roak*, *rook*, and *rouk*. [*Local, Eng.*] *Todd.*

2. A vein of ore. [*North of Eng.*] *Hallivell.*

RÖKE'AGE, *n.* Indian corn parched, pulverized, and mixed with sugar; — also written *yokeage*. [*Local. U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

RÖKY, *a.* Abounding in roke; reeky; misty; foggy; damp. [*Local, Eng.*] *Ray.*

RÖLE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A part; a dramatic character.

RÖLL (röl), *v. a.* [*It. rotolare*; *Sp. rodar*; *Fr. rouler*. — *Dut. & Ger. rollen*; *Dan. rulle*; *Sw. rulla*. — *Gael. & Ir. rol*; *W. rhoilo*. — From *Low L. rotulo*, to roll, from *L. rotula*, dim. of *rota*, a wheel. *Menage*.] [*i.* *ROLLED*; *pp. ROLLING, ROLLED*.]

1. To cause to turn circularly on a surface,

as a round or a spherical body, in such a manner, that at every instant the portions which have been in contact, of the surface of the body turned, and of that on which it moves, are exactly equal; as, "To *roll* a wheel."

They rolled the stone from the well's mouth. *Gen. xxix. 3.*

2. To turn round on the axis, as a wheel; to cause to revolve; to revolve.

3. To move in a circular direction. To dress, and troll the tongue, and *roll* the eye. *Milton.*

4. To move or impel with undulations. Far off from there, a slow and silent stream, Lethe, the river of oblivion, *rolls* Her watery labyrinth. *Milton.*

5. To wrap round, as any thing upon itself; as, "To *roll* a piece of parchment or paper."

The heavens shall be *rolled* together as a scroll. *Isa. xxxiv. 4.*

6. To involve; to infold; to inwrap. *Wiseman.* She rolled herself into a yellow cloth fourteen braces long. *Hackliff.*

7. To form into a round or cylindrical body by rolling. Grind red-lead, or any other color, with strong wort, and so *roll* them up into long rolls like pencils. *Peachment.*

8. To flatten, press, or level by rolling a cylindrical body on or over; as, "To *roll* dough."

9. To turn over and over, as in the mind; to meditate upon; to revolve. "Rolling resentments in my mind." [*R.*] *Swift.*

10. To cause to move on wheels or rollers; to wheel; to trundle; as, "To *roll* a sofa."

11. To beat, as a drum, with strokes so rapid as to produce a continued sound. *Smart.*

RÖLL, *v. n.* 1. To move or turn circularly on a surface, as a round or a spherical body; to be rolled. — See **ROLL**, *v. a.* No. 1.

Ha! mixt with fire, must rend the Egyptian sky, And wheel on the earth, devouring where it *rolls*. *Milton.*

2. To turn on an axis; to revolve; to rotate.

3. To move or run on wheels or rollers. "The *rolling* chair." *Dryden.*

4. To perform a periodical revolution. When thirty *rolling* years have run their race. *Dryden.*

5. To move circularly. You are fatal then when your eyes *roll* so. *Shak.*

6. To move with undulations, as water. *Pope.* The crested brooks *Rolling* on orient pearl and sands of gold. *Milton.*

7. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously. What different sorrows did within thee *roll*! *Prior.*

8. To rock from side to side, as a vessel in a heavy sea; to float in rough water. *Hackliff.*

Twice ten tempestuous nights I *rolled*, resigned To roaring billows and the warring wind. *Pope.*

9. To wallow; to welter. "Rolling in brutish vices." *Milton.*

10. To beat a drum with strokes so rapid as to produce a continued sound. *Stoquer.*

RÖLL, *n.* [*Gael. & Ir. rol*; *W. rhoil*; *Arm. roll*, a roll, a volume. — *Sp. rollo*; *Fr. rouleau*. — See **ROLL**, *v. a.*]

1. A document, as written anciently upon parchment, bark, &c., and rolled upon itself; a volume; a scroll.

The lasting *roll*, recording what we said. *Milton.*

2. Parchment on which is written the records of events, or of any public body, and when completed is rolled up for preservation. *Shak.*

The ancient public records of Great Britain consist of a great variety of *rolls*. *Burritt.*

3. A chronicle; a record; history; annals.

The eye of time beholds no name So blest as thine in all the *rolls* of fame. *Pope.*

4. A register; a catalogue; a list; a schedule. The *roll* and list of that army doth remain. *Dames.*

5. [*Fr. rôle*.] + Part; character; office. In human society, every man has his *roll* and station assigned him. *L'Extrange.*

6. The act of rolling, or the state of being rolled.

7. That which rolls; something rolling. "A *roll* of periods." *Thomson.*

8. A mass made round; a ball or a cylinder. "A circle or *roll* of wool." *Mortimer.*

Large *rolls* of fat about his shoulders hung. *Addison.*

9. Any fabric rolled up, or wound into a cylindrical form; as, "A *roll* of paper."

10. A cylinder of wood, iron, or other material, used for various purposes; a roller. Where land is cloddy, and a shower of rain comes that soaks through, use a *roll* to break the clods. *Northmore.*

11. A small loaf of bread made of dough folded or rolled together. *Merle.*

12. (*Naut.*) The rocking of a vessel from side to side, as in a heavy sea. *Brande.*

13. (*Mil.*) The uniform beating of a drum with strokes so rapid as to produce a continued sound. *Stocqueler.*

To call the roll, to call over the names of the persons composing any organized body or assembly, in order to ascertain if any, and who, are absent. — *Master of the rolls.* See MASTER.

RÖLL'Ä-BLE, *a.* Capable of being rolled. *Ash.*

RÖLL'ER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, rolls.

2. A cylinder of wood, metal, or other material, used for various purposes, as for leveling walks, for spreading dough, placing under heavy moving bodies to diminish friction, &c.

A velvet lawn, shaven by the scythe and levelled by the roller. *Johnson.*

3. (*Surg.*) A bandage in the form of a roll; a fillet. *Sharp.*

4. (*Naut.*) A heavy wave setting in upon a coast, without wind. *Brande.*

5. (*Printing.*) A wooden cylinder covered with a composition of ghee and ink, &c.; — used for inking the face of types. *Mursh.*

RÖLL'ER, *n.* [*Fr. rollier.*] (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Passeres*, family *Coraciidae*, and subfamily *Coraciinae*. — See CORACIANÆ. *Gray.*

RÖLL'IC, *v. n.* [*i. ROLLIKED*; *pp. ROLLIKING, ROLLIKED.*] To roll or romp about recklessly; to frolic. [*Low.*] *Gent. Mag.*

RÖLL'ICK-ING, *p. a.* Frolicking; frolicsome; swaggering. *Roget.*

RÖLL'ING, *p. a.* 1. That rolls; revolving.
2. Undulating; varied by small hills and valleys. "Rolling prairies." [*U. S.*] *Judge Hall.*

Rolling fiction, the resistance which a rolling body meets with from the surface on which it rolls. — *Rolling tackle*, (*Naut.*) a tackle used for steadying the yards in a heavy sea. *Dana.*

RÖLL'ING, *n.* The act of one who, or of that which, rolls; circular motion. *Brande.*

RÖLL'ING-MILL, *n.* A mill for rolling iron and other metals into plates or sheets. *Ure.*

RÖLL'ING-PIN, *n.* A cylinder of wood for rolling or spreading out dough or paste. *Wiseman.*

RÖLL'ING-PRESS, *n.* A press or machine consisting of two or more rollers or cylinders revolving very nearly in contact with each other, used for taking impressions from plates, or for rolling iron or other metal into plates, or for other purposes. *Mussey. Ure.*

RÖLL'Y-RÖLL-Y, *n.* [*From roll ball into the pool.* *Johnson.*] An old game, in which, when a ball rolls into a certain place, it wins. *Arbutnot.*

RÖM'ÄGE, *n.* Tumult. — See RUMMAGE. *Shak.*

RQ-MÄ'IC, *n.* The modern Greek language.

RQ-MÄ'IC, *a.* Pertaining to modern Greece, or to the modern Greek language. *P. Cyc.*

RÖ'MÄL, *n.* An E. Indian silk fabric. *Simmonds.*

RÖ'MAN, *a.* [*L. Romanus*; *Roma*, Rome; *It. & Sp. Romano*; *Fr. Romain.*]

1. Pertaining to Rome, or to the Romans.

2. Pertaining to, or professing, the Roman Catholic religion; Roman Catholic. *Burnet.*

3. Noting the common, upright printing-letter; not Italic.

Roman alum, a kind of alum obtained from volcanic rocks near Naples. *Brande.* — *Roman balance*, the steelyard. *Simmonds.* — *Roman candle*, a firework, in the form of a candle, which throws out bright stars in succession. *Ure.* — *Roman cement.* See CEMENT. — *Roman law.* See LAW. — *Roman ochre*, a rich, orange-yellow, transparent, and durable pigment, used in oil and water-color painting; Italian earth. *Fairholt.*

RÖ'MAN, *n.* 1. A native or a citizen of Rome.

2. One of the Christian church at Rome, to whom St. Paul addressed an epistle. "The Epistle to the Romans." *Locke.*

3. A Roman Catholic. *Lightfoot.*

RÖ'MAN-CÄTH'Q-LIC, *a.* Noting, pertaining, or adhering, to that church which regards the pope of Rome as its spiritual head. *Ch. Ob.*

RÖ'MAN-CÄTH'Q-LIC, *n.* One who adheres to the Roman Catholic religion. *Brande.*

RQ-MÄNCE', *n.* [*It. romanzo, romanza*; *Sp. romance*; *Fr. roman; romance*, a ballad.]

1. A work of fiction, in prose or verse, containing a relation of a series of adventures, usually of love or war, either marvellous or probable; a novel; — so called because this species of composition was first written in the Romance language.

The earliest modern romances were collections of chivalrous adventures chiefly founded on the lives and achievements of the noble adherents of two sovereigns, one of whom, perhaps, had only a fabulous existence, while the annals of the other have given rise to a wonderful series of fables. — Arthur and Charlemagne. *Brande.*

2. Any wild, extravagant story, or invention of the imagination; a fiction; a falsehood.

A staple of romance and lies, false tears and real piques. *Prior.*

3. (*Mus.*) A small song-like piece of vocal or instrumental music somewhat in the character of a ballad; a romanza. *Warner.*

Syn. — See NOVEL.

RQ-MÄNCE', *v. n.* [*i. ROMANCED*; *pp. ROMANCING, ROMANCED.*] To forge or tell wild, extravagant stories. *S. Richardson.*

RQ-MÄNCE', *n.* [*Sp. romance*, — in allusion to its derivation from the Roman or Latin language; *Fr. roman.*] The language which was formed from a corruption of the Latin, and which was spoken and written in the south of France and in Spain from the tenth century to the end of the thirteenth. *Flaming.*

RQ-MÄNCE', *a.* Noting, or pertaining to, the language called Romance.

"The Latin tongue, as is observed by an ingenious writer [Watson], ceased to be spoken in France about the ninth century, and was succeeded by what was called the romance tongue, a mixture of the language of the Franks and bad Latin. As the songs of chivalry became the most popular compositions in that language, they were emphatically called romans or romants." *Percy.*

RQ-MÄNCE'ER, *n.* 1. A writer of romances. *Watson.*
2. A forger of fictitious stories. *Tate.*

RQ-MÄN'CIST, *n.* A romancer. *Month. Rev.*

† RQ-MÄN'CY, *a.* Romantic. *Life of A. Wood.*

RÖ-MÄN-ÄSK', *a. & n.* See ROMANESQUE. *Mitford.*

RÖ-MÄN-ÄSQUE', *a.* [*Fr.*] Pertaining to romance; noting the language or the style of architecture or of pictorial ornament called Romanesque.

RÖ-MÄN-ÄSQUE' (rö-män-äsk'), *n.* 1. (*Lit.*) The common dialect of Languedoc, and some other districts in the south of France, being a remnant of the old Romance language. *Brande.*

2. (*Arch.*) The debased style of architecture adopted in the later Roman empire. *Fairholt.*

3. (*Paint.*) A fantastic style of ornament in which animals and foliage are represented.

RQ-MÄN'IC, *a.* Relating to Rome or to the Romans; Roman. *Ency.*

RÖ'MÄN-ISH, *a.* Roman Catholic. *Ch. Ob.*

RÖ'MÄN-ISM, *n.* The tenets of the Roman Catholics; the Roman Catholic religion. *Breint.*

RÖ'MÄN-IST, *n.* A Roman Catholic. *Bp. Hall.*

RÖ'MÄN-IST, *a.* Roman Catholic. *Kny.*

RÖ'MÄN-IZE, *v. a.* [*i. ROMANIZED*; *pp. ROMANIZING, ROMANIZED.*]

1. To fill with Roman or Latin words or idioms; to Latinize.

He [Ben Jonson] did too much Romanize our tongue. *Dryden.*
2. To convert to Romanism, or the Roman Catholic religion. *White.*

RÖ'MÄN-IZE, *v. n.* 1. To use Latin words, or follow Latin idioms. *Milton.*

2. To follow Roman Catholic opinions or customs. *Lightfoot.*

RQ-MÄNSCH', *n.* An Italian dialect of very ancient formation, spoken in the Grisons of Switzerland; Rumonsch. *Smart.*

† RQ-MÄNT', *n.* A romantic ballad; a romaunt. *Drayton.*

RQ-MÄN'TIC, *a.* [*From romance.*]

1. Pertaining to, or resembling, romance; extravagant; wild; fanciful; fantastic.

The epithet romantic is always understood to deny sound reason to whatever it is fixed upon. *John Power.*

Philosophers have maintained opinions more absurd than any of the most fabulous poets or romancers wrote. *Roll.*
A romantic scheme is one which is wild, impracticable, and yet contains something which captivates the young. *Whately.*

2. Improbable; fictitious; false. *Scott.*

3. Full of mild or fantastic scenery. *Thomson.*

RQ-MÄN'TI-CÄL, *a.* Romantic. [*R.*] *Cudworth.*

RQ-MÄN'TI-CÄL-LY, *ad.* In a romantic manner; wildly; extravagantly; fancifully. *Pope.*

RQ-MÄN'TI-CISM, *n.* Romantic or fantastic notions or feelings; a fantastic production.

"The term romanticism (an offshoot of romantic) is of recent invention, and is applied chiefly to the fantastic and unnatural productions of the modern French school of novelists, at the head of which are Victor Hugo, Balzac, 'George Sand,' &c., and their imitators in France and in other countries." *Brande.*

RQ-MÄN'TI-CIST, *n.* One imbued with romanticism. *Qu. Rev.*

RQ-MÄN'TIC-NÉSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being romantic. *Johnson.*

RQ-MÄN'ZÄ, *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A romance.

RQ-MÄN'ZQV-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A brownish variety of garnet; — named from *Romanzoff*. *Dana.*

† RQ-MÄUNT', *n.* [*Old Fr.*] A romantic ballad; a romance. "Romant of the Rose." *Chaucer.*

RQM-BÖW'LINE, *n.* (*Naut.*) Condemned canvas rope, &c. *Dana.*

RÖME [röm, Sm.; röm or röm, F.; röm, W. P. J.], *n.* [*Gr. Roma*; *L. It., & Sp. Roma*; *Fr. Rome.*] The capital city of ancient Italy and the western empire, now the seat of the pope or spiritual head of the Roman Catholic Church.

"The *o* in this word," says Walker, "seems irrevocably fixed in the English sound of that letter in *more*;" but Smart calls it the "old pronunciation, which modern practice has discontinued."

RÖME-INE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in octahedrons, and consisting chiefly of antimony, oxygen, and lime, or antimonious and antimonic acids and lime; — named from *Rome de l'Isle*. *Dana.*

† RÖME'KIN, *n.* A kind of drinking-cup. *Dateman.*

RÖME'-PÄN-NY, } *n.* An annual tribute of one
RÖME'-SCÖT, } penny from every family in
England, formerly paid to the Church of Rome
at the feast of St. Peter; Peter-pence. *Milton.*

RÖME'-SHÖT, *n.* Rome-scot. *C. Richardson.*

RÖM'ISH, *a.* 1. Roman. "A Romish stew." *Shak.*

A Romish cirque or Grecian hippodrome. *Gilphorne.*
2. Roman Catholic; papal; popish; Romanish. "The Romish Church." *Ayliffe.*

RÖM'IST, *n.* A Roman Catholic; Romanist. *South.*

RÖMP, *n.* [*A. S. rompend*, rampant. — See RAMP.]

1. A rude girl, fond of boisterous play.

She was in the due mean between one of your affected courtesans and one of your romps that have no regard to the common rules of civility. *Johnson.*

2. Rude play. "Romping miss." *Thomson.*

RÖMP, *v. n.* [*i. ROMPED*; *pp. ROMPING, ROMPED.*] To play rudely and boisterously. "You can laugh . . . and romp in full security." *Swift.*

RÖM-PÄE', *a.* [*L. rumpo*, to break.] (*Her.*) Noting an ordinary which is broken; or a chevron-head, a bend, or the like, whose upper parts are cut off; rompu; fractured. *Wright.*

RÖMP'ING, *n.* Rude, noisy play. *Maunder.*

RÖMP'ISH, *a.* Inclined to rude or rough play. *Ash.*

RÖMP'ISH-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of a romp; disposition to rude sport. *Spectator.*

RÖM-PÜ', *a.* (*Her.*) See ROMPEE. *Wright.*

† RQ-MÄN'HE', *n.* [*Fr.*] A circular shield, carried by foot soldiers to protect the upper part of the person, which it entirely covered. It had a slit in the upper part for seeing through, and one at the side for the point of the sword to pass through. *Fairholt.*

RÖN-DEAU' (rön-dö'), *n.*; pl. *RONDEAUX*; Eng. RONDEAUX (rön-dö'). [*Fr.*]

1. (*French Pros.*) A little poem of thirteen verses, of which eight have one rhyme, and five another. It is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the rondeau is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible. *Trévoux.*

2. (*Mus.*) A composition, vocal or instrumental, generally consisting of three strains the first of which closes in the original key

while each of the others is so modulated as to reconduct the ear, in an easy and natural manner, to the first strain. *Moore.*

RÖN'DEL, n. (*Fort.*) A small, round tower, erected, in some particular cases, at the foot of the bastion. *Brande.*

† **RÖN'DLE, n.** [*Fr. rondelle.*] A round mass. "Certain *rondles* given in arms." *Peacham.*

RÖN'DÖ, n. [*It. (Mus.)*] A rondeau. *P. Cyc.*

† **RÖN'DURE, n.** [*Fr. rondeur.*] A round. *Shak.*

† **RÖNG, i. & p.** from *ring*. Now *rung*. *Chaucer.*

RÖN'ION, or RÖN'YON (*rün'yün*), n. [*Fr. rogneux,* itchy, mangy; *rogue*, itch, scab.] A mangy, scabby animal or person: — a fat woman.

Around thee, witch, the rump-fed *ronyon* cries. *Shak.*

† **RÖNT, n.** A stunted animal; a runt. *Spenser.*

RÖÖD, n. [*Dut. roede.* — See *ROD.*] 1. The fourth part of an acre; forty square rods or poles.

A time there was, ere England's griefs began, When every *rood* of ground maintained its man. *Goldsmith.*

2. A perch, rod, or pole. [*Obs. or local.*] *Mortimer.*

RÖÖD, n. [*A. S. rod; Frs. rode; Icel. rodu-kross.*] A representation of the crucified Saviour, or of the Trinity, placed in Roman Catholic churches over the altar-screen. *Fairholt.*

— "Generally figures of the Holy Virgin and St. John were placed at a slight distance on each side this principal group, in allusion to John xix. 26." *Fairholt.*

RÖÖD'-BĒAM, n. A beam across the chancel, bearing the rood. *Fairholt.*

RÖÖD'LÖFT, n. (*Arch.*) A gallery in a church, containing the rood and its appendages. *Britton.*

RÖÖD'-SCRĒEN, n. (*Roman Cath. Church.*) The altar screen, above which the rood was placed. *Fairholt.*

RÖÖD'-STĒĒ-PLE, } n. (*Arch.*) A tower or steeple at the intersection of the nave and transept of a church. *Wcale.*

† **RÖÖD'-TRĒĒ, n.** The cross. *Gower.*

RÖÖD'Y, a. Luxuriant in growth. [*North of Eng.*] *Wright.*

RÖÖF, n. [*A. S. hrof, rof; Frs. rof, a roof.* — *Tooke* derives from *A. S. hrafnen*, to support; *Minshen, Junius*, and *Skinner*, from *Gr. ὀροφός*.]

1. (*Arch.*) The cover or upper part of a building.

How reverend is the face of this tall pile, Whose ancient pillars rear their marble heads To bear aloft its arched and ponderous roof! *Congreve.*

— A roof consists mainly of two parts, viz., the framing, or trussing, and the covering of shingles, slates, tiles, thatch, lead, or other materials. In the East, and in warm climates, roofs are commonly made flat on the top, while in temperate regions, exposed to rains, they are usually ridged or inclined, to facilitate the escape of water. Roofs are distinguished by their form and mode of construction, of which there is great variety, as shed, curb, hip, gable, and ogge roofs. — See *CURB-ROOF.*

In the first two cuts, which represent two kinds of framing in roofs, A is the king-post; B B are the queen posts; C C C C, the braces; D D, the tie-beams; E E E E, the principal rafters; F F is the ridge piece; G G G G are purlins, or pieces of timber running lengthwise along the roof; J J J J, common rafters; K K K K, the pole plates; L L L L, the wall plates, on which the ends of the tie beams rest.

2. A house. "Within your roof." *Chapman.*

3. The upper part or covering of any vault. "The roof of heaven." *Shak.*

4. The upper part of the mouth; the palate. Swearing till my very roof was dry With oaths of love. *Shak.*

5. (*Mining.*) The stratum overlying the coal: — the hanging part or wall of metalliferous lodes. *Ansted.*

Roof of the mouth, the palate. — See *PALATE.*

RÖÖF, v. a. [*i. ROOFED; pp. ROOFING, ROOFED.*]

1. To cover with a roof. *Creech.*

2. To enclose in a house; to shelter. Here had we now our country's honor roofed, Were the graced person of our Banquo present. *Shak.*

RÖÖF'ER, n. One who roofs or makes roofs.

RÖÖF'ING, n. A roof, or the materials for a roof.

RÖÖF'LESS, a. 1. Destitute of a roof.

2. Wanting shelter; houseless; homeless. "Their roofless heads." *Hughes.*

RÖÖF'LET, n. A small roof or covering. *Loudon.*

RÖÖF'-TRĒĒ, n. Timber for a roof. *Simmonds.*

RÖÖF'Y, a. Having a roof or roofs. *Dryden.*

|| **RÖÖK** (*räk, 51*) [*rök, S. W. P. E. Ja. K. C.; räk, J. F. Sm. IVb.*], n. [*A. S. hroc; Frs. roek; South Ger. ruck, and, in some parts, rak; Sw. roka.* — *Skinner* derives it from the *L. raucus*, hoarse. *Serenius* pronounces it formed from the sound.]

1. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the genus *Corvus*, allied to the crow; *Corvus frugiliger*.

— Rooks are readily distinguished from the other species of the crow family by their habit of constantly living in flocks together at all seasons of the year, and appearing to prefer situations in the immediate vicinity of the abodes of man. Their food consists of insects and grain. *Yarrell.*

2. A trickish, rapacious fellow; a cheat. "An old rook . . . ruined by gaming." *Wycherley.*

|| **RÖÖK, n.** [*It. rocco; Sp. roque; — from Per. rokh, a camel bearing archers. Diez.* — "Sansc. *ra'h*, an armed chariot, which the Bengalese pronounced *rot'h*, and which the Persians changed into *rokh*." *Sir Wm. Jones.*] (*Chess.*) One of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board; a castle.

— Unless prevented by some other piece, the rook moves backward, or forwards, to the right or the left, over the whole extent of the board, in lines parallel to its sides. *Agnes.*

|| **RÖÖK, v. n.** [*i. ROOKED; pp. ROOKING, ROOKED.*] [*From rook, the bird. Johnson.* — *A. S. urigan, to cover. Richardson.*]

1. To rob; to cheat. *Locke.*

2. To lie covered or close; to squat; to cower; to ruck. *Todd.*

|| **RÖÖK, v. a.** 1. To cheat; to plunder by cheating. *His [Sir J. Denham] was much rooked by gamesters. Aubrey.*

2. To cause to lie close; to shelter. The raven rooked her on the chimney's top. *Shak.*

3. To move, as the rook in chess. *Jew.*

|| **RÖÖK'ER-Y, n.** 1. A collection of rooks' nests, usually placed thickly together in the tops of tall trees, sometimes to the number of seven or eight nests on the same tree. *Yarrell.*

2. The crowded parts of a town occupied by the poorer classes. *Simmonds.*

3. A nest of disreputable houses. *Wright.*

— The name is applied by sailors to rocks and islets frequented by sea-birds for laying their eggs, and also to a resort of seals for breeding purposes. *Simmonds.*

|| **RÖÖK'WORM** (-würm), n. (*Ent.*) A species of worm or insect. *Booth.*

|| **RÖÖK'Y, n.** Inhabited by rooks. "The rooky wood." *Shak.*

RÖÖM, n. [*M. Goth. rumis; A. S. rum; Dut. ruim, the hold of a ship; ruimte, room; Old Ger. roun; Ger. raum; Dan., Icel., & Sw. rum. — Gael. & Ir. rum. — Polish rum.* — "Related to this word are the Gr. words *ῥῆμα*, an interstice, *ῥῆμα*, the street, and the *L. rima* [a cleft], the Heb. *רִמָּה*, elevation, *רִמָּה*, pl. *רִמִּיִּת*, a raised place, from *רָמַח*, to be lifted up." *Bosworth.*]

1. Space; extent of place, great or small. Give ample room and verge enough The characters of hell to trace. *Gray.*

2. Space or place unoccupied. There was no room for them in the inn. *Luke II. 7.*

3. Stead; place. "Archelaus did reign . . . in the room of his father, Herod." *Matt. II. 27.*

4. Possible admission; chance; opportunity. "Room for such an alliance." *Addison.*



Rook.

5. An interior division of a house or ship, separated from the remainder by walls or partitions, as a chamber, a parlor, a cabin.

Who sweeps a room as for thy laws Makes that and the action fine. *Herbert.*

6. † A particular place or seat; a station. They love the uppermost rooms at feasts. *Matt. xxiii. 6.*

7. † A box in a theatre. *Nares.*

8. † Office. "His high room of chancellorship." *Cavendish.*

9. A fishing station in the British North American provinces. *Simmonds.*

Syn. — See *PARLOR, SPACE.*

Lloyd's rooms, a part of the Royal Exchange in London, occupied by the Society of Underwriters, the oldest and largest establishment for marine insurance in the world; — so called from the fact that after the great fire in London which destroyed the Exchange, the Society for a long time occupied Lloyd's Coffee-House. *Tallis.*

RÖÖM, n. A valuable deep-blue dye, obtained from Assam, from a species of *Ruelhia Lindley.*

RÖÖM, v. n. To occupy a room; to lodge. *Bowen.* — Often used at American colleges.

RÖÖM'AGE, n. Space; place; room. "The roomage of her hold." *Whittier.*

† **RÖÖM'ER, ad.** Farther off. *Hackluyt.*

† **RÖÖM'FUL, a.** Having much room. "A roomful house." *Donne.*

RÖÖM'FUL, n; pl. *ROOMFULS.* As much, or as many, as a room will hold.

Where it is a man's business to entertain a whole roomful, it is unmanly to apply himself to a particular person. *Swift.*

RÖÖM'-LY, ad. Spaciously. *Clarke.*

RÖÖM'-NESS, n. The state of being roomy.

RÖÖM'LESS, a. Having no room. *Udall.*

RÖÖM'-PÄ-PER, n. Paper for covering the walls of rooms; paper-hangings. *Simmonds.*

† **RÖÖM'SÖME, a.** Spacious; roomy. *Warner.*

† **RÖÖMTH, n.** 1. Space; place; room. *Drayton.*

2. Roominess; spaciousness. *Mir. for Mag.*

† **RÖÖMTH'Y, a.** Spacious; roomy. *Fuller.*

RÖÖM'Y, a. Having room; spacious; capacious; ample; wide; large. "Roomy decks." *Dryden.*

RÖÖP, n. [*Icel. hroop.*] A hoarseness. [*Local, Eng.*] Written also *roup*. *Ray.*

RÖÖSA'-ÖLL, n. An oil distilled from the leaves of *Andropogon calamus aromaticus*; — called also *oil of Indian grass*. *Archer.*

— *Rosa*-oil has a strong rose scent, and is used for adulterating attar of roses, and in India, as a rubefacient in cases of rheumatism. *Archer.*

RÖÖST, n. [*A. S. hrost; Dut. roest.*] 1. That on which a bird sits to sleep, as a pole; a perch. *Jewel.*

2. An assemblage of fowls roosting upon the same perch. *Wright.*

At roost, in the act or state of sleep upon a roost.

RÖÖST, v. n. [*Dut. roesten.*] [*i. ROOSTED; pp. ROOSTING, ROOSTED.*]

1. To sit or sleep upon a roost or perch, as a bird; to perch. *L'Estrange.*

2. To lodge. [*Burlesque.*] *Johnson.*

RÖÖST'-CÖCK, n. The common cock. *Halliwel.*

RÖÖST'ER, n. The common dunhill cock, or male of the domestic fowl; a roost-cock. [*U. S.*] A huge turkey gobbling in the road, a rooster crowing on the fence, and ducks quacking in the ditches. *Judd.*

RÖÖST'ING, n. The act of perching. *Drayton.*

RÖÖT [*rot, S. IV. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; rät, IVb.*], n. [*Dan. rod; Sw. rot. — Gr. ῥαδίξ, a branch, a rod; L. radix, a root; It. radice; Sp. raíz. — The Gr. ῥαδίξ, L. radix, ramus, a branch, belong to the same root as the Gr. ῥαβδός, from ῥάβδω, to strike; also Eng. root, and Ger. wurzel. Wm. Smith.*]

1. (*Bot.*) The descending axis of a plant, developed from the radicle of the embryo contained in the seed, and having for its function to imbibe nourishment from the soil or whatever else is capable of furnishing it. *Gray.*

— The root is one of the three essential organs of vegetation, the stem and the leaves being the other two. It is distinguished from the stem by its irregular ramifications, the absence, in most cases, of buds.

of scales, leaves, and other appendages, of stomata, or breathing pores, upon the epidermis, and, in exogens, of pith, by its turning from the light, and generally by its burying itself in the earth. *Lindley*.

2. The esculent portion of certain plants, as the beet, turnip, parsnip, &c.

Can you eat roots and drink cold water? *Shak.*

3. The bottom; the lower part; the base; the foot. "The roots of the mountains." *Burnet.*

4. Cause; origin; source; occasion. The love of money is the root of all evil. *1 Tim. vi. 10.*

5. The first ancestor or progenitor. *Bowdler.* So deep a malice to confound the race Of mankind in one root. *Milton.*

6. (Mus.) The fundamental note of any chord. *Moore.*

7. (Surg.) The prolongations sent by scirrhus, cancerous, or other tumors into the neighboring parts. *Dunglison.*

8. (Etymology.) An articulate sound, or a combination of such sounds, expressing or referring to an emotion, imitation, or general conception, and serving, directly or indirectly, as a common portion to words in one or more languages having relation to the same emotion, imitation, or conception. *Sir J. Stoddart.*

The root of a word must consist of at least one syllable. *Goodman.*

Aerial roots, (Bot.) roots, contributing to the nourishment of the plant, which are emitted from the main trunk, as in the screw-pine, or from the branches, as in the hanyan, and then grow downwards, and establish themselves in the soil.—roots or rootlets emitted in the air, as of the ivy and other climbing woody vines, which serve merely for mechanical support, the nourishment of the plant being derived from the ordinary roots in the soil.—*Primary root*, that portion of the original axis which, avoiding the light, grows downward, fixing the plant to the soil, and absorbing nourishment from it.—*Secondary root*, a root springing from any part of a growing stem that lies on the ground or is buried beneath its surface, and produced by most creeping plants and by most branches when bent to the ground and covered with earth.—*Gray.*—The root of a nail, the portion hidden under the skin.—*Root of a quantity, (Arith. & Algebra.)* the quantity which, being taken as a factor a certain number of times, will produce that quantity.—*Root of an equation, (Algebra.)* any quantity, whether real or imaginary, which, being substituted for the unknown quantity, will satisfy that equation, that is, make the two members of it equal. *Danes.*—*Square root of a quantity*, a quantity which, being taken twice as factor, will produce that quantity.—*Cube root of a quantity*, a quantity which, being taken three times as factor, will produce that quantity. *Da. & P.*—The root of a tooth, the fang, or that part contained in the alveolus or socket. *Dunglison.*

RÔÔT, v. n. [*i.* ROOTED; *pp.* ROOTING, ROOTEN.]

1. To fix the root; to take hold by the root; to strike into the earth.

The colter must be proportioned to the soil, because in deep grounds the weeds root the deeper. *Mortimer.*

2. To become fixed, established, or confirmed.

If any irregularity chanced to intervene, and cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to root and fasten by concealment. *Fell.*

3. To turn up earth with the snout. "Rooting swine." *Browne.*

4. To seek preferment or favor by flattery or mean arts. *Meadley.*

RÔÔT, v. a. 1. To fix in the earth by the roots.

"Rooted trees." "Rooted forests." *Dryden.*

2. To cause to sink deep; to establish; to confirm.

Hannibal... was made captain of Carthage... for the natural hatred that was known to be rooted in him against the Romans, even from his very childhood. *Golding.*

3. To fix; to fasten; to prevent from moving.

Lampetta would have helped her, but she found herself withheld, and rooted to the ground. *Addison.*

4. To tear from the ground by the roots; to eradicate;—with *up*.

Where southern storms had rooted up a tree. *Dryden.*

5. To turn up, as earth, with the snout; as, "The hog roots the ground." *Wright.*

6. To exterminate; to extirpate;—with *out* or *up*.

Whom I pray the ever-living God, if it be his holy will, shortly to root out from thence. *Hacklitt.*

RÔÔT'-BÔUND, a. Fixed to the earth by a root, or as by a root. *Milton.*

RÔÔT'-BUILT (*rôt'bilt*), *a.* Built of roots. "The root-built cell." *Shenstone.*

RÔÔT'-EAT-ER, n. (*Zool.*) An animal that eats roots. *Kirby.*

RÔÔT'ED, p. a. 1. Fixed by the roots. *Hammond.*

2. Fixed; deep; radical; confirmed. Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow. *Shak.*

RÔÔT'ED-LY, ad. Deeply; strongly. *Shak.*

RÔÔT'ED-NÈSS, n. Quality of being rooted. *Booth.*

RÔÔT'ER, n. One who roots. *South.*

RÔÔT'-HÔUSE, n. 1. A house built of roots.

2. A house in which to store roots for feeding cattle during winter. *Wright.*

RÔÔT'ING, n. 1. The act of fixing by the root.

2. The act of eradicating; eradication.

3. The act of seeking promotion by flattery or mean arts. *Meadley.*

RÔÔT'LESS, a. Having no root. *Sir T. More.*

RÔÔT'LET, n. A small root; a fibre of a root.

RÔÔT'STÖCK, n. (*Bot.*) A prostrate, thickened, rooting stem, which yearly produces young branches or plants; a root-like portion of a stem on or under ground; rhizoma. *Lindley. Gray.*

RÔÔT'Y, a. Full of, or having, roots. *Chapman.*

RQ-PÄL'IC, a. [*Gr. ῥοπαλικός; ῥοπαλον, a club.*] Formed like a club. [*k.*] *Smart.*

RÔPE, n. [*M. Goth. raipa, a band, a ribbon; A. S. rap, a rope; Dut. reep; Frs. raap; Ger. reif; Dan. reb, reeb; Icel. raip, raipi; Sw. ref, rep.—Gael. & Ir. rop.*]

1. An assemblage of several strings of hemp, wire, or hide, &c., twisted together by means of a wheel so as to form a flexible and tenacious cord or band; a large cord.

The term rope is usually applied to all cordage above one inch in circumference made of hemp, spun into yarns or threads, of a certain length; a number of these yarns or threads, according to the size of the rope, are twisted together into a strand. Three of these strands twisted or laid together form a *hanser-laid rope*, and nine of them a *cable-laid rope*. When the rope is made very thick, it is called a cable; and when very small, a cord. *Tomlinson.*

2. Any row of things depending. "A rope of onions." *Johnson.*

3. The intestines of birds. "The ropes of a woodcock." *Johnson.*

Rope of sand, a bond destitute of all strength. *Locke.*—*Upon the high ropes*, elated; in high spirits. "He is one day humble, and the next on the high ropes." *Swift.*

RÔPE, v. n. [*i.* ROPED; *pp.* ROPING, ROPEN.] To have such a state or consistency, as to draw out into viscous threads; to concrete into glutinous filaments.

Viscous bodies, likewise, as pitch, wax, birdlime, cheese toasted, will draw forth and *rop*. *Bacon.*

RÔPE'-BÄND, n. (*Naut.*) A small piece of spun-yarn or marline, composed of two or three yarns, used to confine the head of the sail to the yard or gaff;—written also *robänd*, *robin*, and *robbin*. *Dana. Mar. Dict.*

RÔPE'-BÄRK, n. (*Bot.*) A shrub which grows in boggy woods and low, wet places throughout the United States; leather wood; moose-wood; swamp-wood; *Dicra palustris.* *Dunglison.*

RÔPE'-DÄN-CËR, n. One who walks or dances on a rope extended through the air. *Addison.*

RÔPE'-DÄN-CÏNG, n. The act of the rope-dancer. *Arbuthnot.*

RÔPE'-LÄD-DËR, n. A ladder made of ropes.

RÔPE'-MÄK-ËR, n. One who makes ropes. *Shak.*

RÔPE'-MÄK-ING, n. The act or the business of manufacturing ropes. *Ure.*

RÔPE'-PÛMP, n. A machine for raising water, consisting of an endless rope or bundle of ropes passing over two pulleys, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the well. The rope being put in motion by means of a large wheel connected with the upper pulley, and moving with a velocity of about eight or ten feet in a second, the water is brought up by its adhesion to the rope. *Bigelow.*

RÔP'ER, n. 1. A rope-maker. *Johnson.*

2. † A person fit for hanging. *Nares.*

† **RÔPE'-RÎPE, a.** Fit for hanging. *Chapman.*

RÔP'ER-Y, n. 1. A place where ropes are made; a rope-walk. *Stumburne.*

2. † Tricks deserving a rope or halter.

What saucy merchant was this that was so full of his ropery? *Shak.*

RÔPE'-SHÄPED (-shäpt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Formed of coarse fibres resembling cords, as the roots of the screw-pine. *Lindley.*

† **RÔPE'-TRÏCK, n.** A trick that deserves the halter. *Shak.*

RÔPE'-WÄLK (*röp'wäk*), *n.* A covered building or enclosed slip of level ground from six hundred to twelve hundred feet in length, where ropes are manufactured. *P. Cyc. Tomlinson.*

RÔ'TI'-NÈSS, n. The quality of being roty; viscosity; glutinousness. *Johnson.*

RÔ'P[SH], a. Tending to ropiness; ropy. *Scott.*

RÔ'PY, a. Drawing out into viscous threads; glutinous; stringy; viscous; adhesive; tenacious. "Ropy slime." *Blair.*

ROQUELAURE (*rök-e-lör'*) [*rök-e-lör'*, *W. J. Sm.; rök'e-lö, P. F.; rök'lo, N.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] A kind of cloak or surtout buttoned up in front, introduced by the Duke de Roquelaure in the reign of Louis XIV. *Landais.*

ROQUELO (*rök'e-lö*), *n.* Roquelaure. *Crabb.*

† **RÔ'RAL, a.** [*L. roralis.*] Dewy. *Green.*

† **RQ-RÄ'TION, n.** [*L. roratio.*] A falling of dew. *Bailey.*

† **RÔRE'ID, a.** [*L. roridus.*] Dewy. *Granger.*

RQ-RÏF'ER-OÛS, a. [*L. ros, roris, dew, and fero, to bear.*]

1. Producing dew. [*r.*] *Bailey.*

2. (*Med.*) Noting vessels which pour exhaled fluids on the surface of organs. *Dunglison.*

† **RQ-RÏF'LI-ENT, a.** [*L. ros, roris, dew, and fluo, fluens, to flow.*] Flowing with dew. *Bailey.*

RÖR'QUAL, n. [*Norw., a whale with folds. Fncy. Brit.*] (*Zool.*) A genus of cetaceous mammalia closely allied to the common whales, but distinguished by having a dorsal fin, with the throat and under parts wrinkled with deep longitudinal folds; *Balanoptera.* *Bell.*

RQ-RY, a. Dewy; roary. [*r.*] *Fairfax.*

RQ-SÄ'CEOUS (*rö-sä'shuu*), *a.* [*L. rosaceus; rosa, a rose.*] Arranged like the petals of a rose;—noting plants of the Rose family. *Gray.*

RÖS'ÄM-BÖLE, n. (*Bot.*) A bulbous plant resembling garlic; rocambole. *W. Ency.*

RÖ'SÄ-RY, n. [*L. rosarium; rosa, a rose; it. & Sp. rosario; Fr. rosaire, rosaire.*]

1. † A bed of roses; a garland of roses; a chaplet. *Proceedings against Garnet, 1800.*

2. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A series of prayers in honor of the Virgin Mary, and as an invocation to her for spiritual assistance;—a string of beads used for counting the prayers.

The *rosary* consists of a repetition of the Ave Maria and the Paternoster or Lord's Prayer, both in Latin. It is divided into decades of ten Ave Marias, each decade being preceded by the Lord's Prayer, and terminating with the Gloria Patri. The full or great *rosary* consists of fifteen decades; but the common *rosary*, which is recited generally in the evening by pious Catholics, consists of only five decades. In the great or original *rosary*, each decade is devoted to the meditation of one of the mysteries of the life of our Saviour. The first five mysteries are those of the incarnation, nativity, &c., and are styled *joyful mysteries*. The next five are those of the passion and death, and are styled *sorrowful*. The remaining five are those of the resurrection, ascension, &c., and are termed *glorious*. The name of *rosary* is figurative; it means a chaplet of spiritual roses, divided into three sets, white, red, and damask roses, corresponding to the joyful, sorrowful, and glorious mysteries. *P. Cyc.*

† **RÖS'ÇID, a.** [*L. rosceius; ros, dew.*] Consisting of, or abounding in, dew; dewy. *Bacon.*

RÖSE (*roz*), *n.* [*A. S. rose; Dut. roos; Ger. & Dan. rose; Icel. & Sw. ros.—Gr. ῥόδω; L. it. & Sp. rosa; Fr. rose.—W. rhôs; Bret. ros, rozen.—Bohemian ruz; Polish rosa.*—The name is most likely derived from the red color of the flower." *Bosworth.*]

It. rostrale; Sp. & Fr. rostral.] Resembling, a beak, adorned with a beak.

Commerce wore a *rostral* crown upon her head. *Tutler.*

RÖS'TRATE, a. [L. *rostrum*, a beak.] (Bot.) Having a beak or prolonged appendage. *Gray.*

RÖS'TRÄT-ED, a. [L. *rostratus*; *rostrum*, a beak.]

1. Adorned with a beak, as a ship. "Ten *rostrated* galleys." *Arbutnot.*
2. (Bot.) Beaked; rostrate. *Wright.*

RÖS'TRI-FÖRM, a. [L. *rostrum*, a beak, and *forma*, form.] Resembling a beak. *Kirby.*

RÖS'TRUM, n.; pl. RÖS'TRA. [L.; *rodo*, to gnaw.]

1. The bill or beak of a bird. *Johnson.*
2. (Rom. Ant.) The beak of a ship, which projected a little above the keel, and consisted of a beam to which were attached sharp-pointed irons or the head of some animal;—used for attacking another vessel:—the stage in the Roman Forum, from which the orators addressed the people;—so called from being originally adorned with the beaks of ships taken as trophies. *Wm. Smith.*
3. Any place constructed for the use of orators; a platform; a stage. *Fairholt.*
4. (Old Chem.) The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembics. *Quincy.*
5. (Med.) A name given to several old forceps, on account of their resemblance to the beaks of different birds. *Dunglison.*
6. (Bot.) A term applied to any rigid prolongation of remarkable length, or to any additional process at the end of any of the parts of the plant, including most processes and long points of an irregular character. *P. Cyc.*

RÖS'U-LATE, a. [L. *rosa*, a rose.] (Bot.) Arranged in a regular cluster of spreading leaves resembling a full or double rose, as the leaves of the houseleek. *Gray.*

RÖ'SY, a. 1. Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, color, or fragrance; blooming; red; flushed.

Now Morn, her *rosy* steps in the eastern clime Advancing, sowed the earth with orient pearl. *Milton.*

2. Made in the form of a rose. [R.] *B. Jonson.*

RÖ'SY-BÖS'QMED (rö'sp-hüz'umd), *a.* Having bosoms filled with, or resembling, roses. "The *rosy-bosomed* hours." *Gray.*

RÖ'SY-CÖL'QRED, a. Rose-colored. *Dryden.*

RÖ'SY-CRÖW'NED (rö'sp-kröänd), *a.* Crowned with roses. *Gray.*

RÖ'SY-TINT'ED, a. Having the tints of the rose. *Wright.*

RÖT, v. n. [A. S. *rotian*; Dut. *rotten*; Dan. *raadne*; Icel. *rotna*; Sw. *rutna*.] [i. ROTTED; pp. ROTTING, ROTTED.] To be decomposed by natural process, as animal or vegetable substances; to lose the organization and cohesion of parts; to putrefy; to corrupt; to decay.

And so from hour to hour we ripe and ripe, And then from hour to hour we rot and rot. *Shak.*

Syn.—To rot is a stronger term than to *putrefy* or *corrupt*. Fruits, after having arrived at maturity, *rot*; meat kept too long *putrefies*; and there is a tendency in all bodies to become *corrupted*.

RÖT, v. a. To make putrid; to bring to corruption; to cause to decay or decompose. *Bacon.*

RÖT, v. a. To destroy; to sentence to evil;—an imprecatory term; as, "Rot it." *Craven Dialect.*

RÖT, n. 1. A fatal distemper peculiar to sheep, in which their lungs are wasted.

"Many causes have been assigned for it. . . From long experience, and the almost invariable effect produced by a humid state of atmosphere, soil, and product, we are warranted in concluding these are the actual and immediate agents." *Brande.*

2. Putrefaction; corruption. *Philips.*

RÖ'Ta, n. [L., a wheel.]

1. A court of papal jurisdiction, consisting of twelve doctors. *Burnet.*
2. A club of English politicians, who, in 1659, were for establishing a form of government by rotation. *Hudibras.*

RÖT'A-CİSM, n. A vicious pronunciation of the letter *r*, common in the north of England, especially near Newcastle;—called the *burr*. *Dunglison.*

Syn. It is produced by trilling the back of the tongue against the soft palate. *Smart.*

RÖ'TA-RY, a. [L. *rota*, a wheel.] Turning on its axis, as a wheel; whirling; rotatory. *Scott.*

RÖ'TÄTE, v. n. [i. ROTATED; pp. ROTATING, ROTATED.] To move round; to revolve. *Tulloch.*

RÖ'TÄTE, v. a. To move or turn round. *Walker.*

RÖ'TÄTE, a. [L. *rota*, a wheel.] (Bot.) Noting calyxes, corollas, or other organs of which the tube is very short, and the segments flat or spreading; wheel-shaped. *Lindley.*

RÖ'TÄT-ED, a. [L. *rotatus*.] Wheel-shaped; whirled round; rotate. *Johnson.*

RQ-TÄ'TION, n. [L. *rotatio*; *roto*, to turn; *rota*, a wheel; It. *rotazione*; Sp. *rotacion*; Fr. *rotation*.]

1. Act of rotating or whirling round, as a wheel, or the state of being turned round, the motion of the different parts of a solid body, or of a system of bodies, about an axis. *Hutton.*
2. Vicissitude of succession; as, "Rotation in office"; "Rotation of crops."
3. (Geom.) The circumvolution of a plane surface round a fixed line, called the *axis of rotation*, by which certain regular solids are generated. *Hutton.*
4. (Bot.) A peculiar flowing movement of the protoplasm within the cavity of vegetable cells. *Micrographic Dict.*

RÖ'TÄ-TİVE, a. Implying or causing rotation; rotary; rotatory. *P. Cyc.*

RQ-TÄ'TQ-PLÄNE, a. (Bot.) Wheel-shaped and flat. *Smart.*

RQ-TÄ'TQ, n. [L. *rota*, a wheel.] (Anat.) A name given to several muscles that turn the parts to which they are attached upon their axes. *Dunglison.*

RÖ'TÄ-TQ-RY, a. [Fr. *rotatoire*.] Turning on an axis; whirling; running round; rotary.

The ball-and-socket joint allows a *rotatory*, or sweeping, motion. *Foley.*

RÖ'TÄ-TQ-RY, n. (Zool.) A rotifer. *Kirby.*

RÖTCH'ET, n. A kind of fish; rochet. *Chambers.*

RÖTE, n. [L. *rota*, a wheel; It. *rota*.]

1. (Mus.) An old instrument generally supposed to have been the same as the English hurdy-gurdy, the tones of which are produced by the friction of a wheel. *Moore.*
2. Repetition, as by a wheel in motion, which constantly brings round each spoke to the same place again.

These learn a *rote* of buffonery that serveth all occasions. *Swift.*

3. The noise made by the surf or swell of the sea breaking upon the shore; rut.

I hear the sea very strong and loud at the north, which is not unusual after violent atmospheric agitations, and when the wind has lulled. They call this the *rote* or rut of the sea. Either expression is correct. The Latin *rota* is the root of both words. . . As to the noise of wind and weather, the *rote* of the sea is a much louder sound, either that the wind has been blowing a quarter whence the *rote* is heard, or else is soon to spring up in that quarter. *L. Webster.*

By *rote*, by mere mechanical repetition, without exercise of the understanding.

+RÖTE, v. a. To learn by rote; to fix in the memory, without informing the understanding. "Words *roted* in your tongue." *Shak.*

RÖTE, v. n. To go out by rotation or succession, as members of a legislature. [R.] *Grey.*

RÖT'GÜT, n. 1. Bad beer. [Low.] *Harvey.*

2. Poor spirituous liquor of any sort. *Bailey.*

+RÖTH'ER-BEÄST, n. pl. [A. S. *hryther*; Frs. *rotier*, *rithier*.] Horned cattle; quadrupeds of the bovine genus; black-cattle. *Golding.*

RÖTH'ER-NÄIL, n. [A corruption of *rudder nail*.] (Naut.) A nail with a very full head, used for fastening the pintles to the rudder; rudder-nail. *Bailey.*

+RÖTH'ER-SÜLL, n. The dung of rother-beasts, or horned cattle. *Bailey.*

RÖT'I-FÄRE, n. [L. *rota*, a wheel, and *fero*, to bear.] (Zool.) A microscopic, transparent, aquatic animal, having the anterior portion of the body furnished with a disk, upon which are usually placed vibratile cilia, presenting, when in motion, the appearance of one or more revolving wheels; a wheel animalcule. *Micro. Dict.*

RÖT'-STEEP, n. A weak alkaline lye used in calico-printing. *Simmonds.*

RÖT'TEN (röt'tn), *a.* [See ROT.]

1. Putrid; putrefied; corrupt; decayed; carious. "A goodly apple *rotten* at the heart."
2. Having lost tenacity or strength from decay. "A twist of *rotten* silk." *Shak.*
3. Not sound; not hard. [R.]

They were left muddled with dirt and mire, by reason of the darkness of the *rotten* way. *Kneller.*

4. Untrustworthy; not to be depended upon; deceitful; treacherous; corrupted. *Shak.*

RÖT'TEN-LY, ad. Corruptly; putridly. *Clarke.*

RÖT'TEN-NÉSS (röt'tn-nés), *n.* The state of being rotten; putridity; putrefaction; unsoundness; decomposition; decay; corruption; cariousness.

RÖT'TEN-STÖNE, n. (Min.) A light, friable variety of tripoli, of a very fine, hard grit, consisting chiefly of alumina with a portion of silica and carbon;—used for polishing metals, &c. *Bigelow.*

RÖT'U-LAR, a. [L. *rotula*, the patella; dim. of *rota*, a wheel.] (Med.) Pertaining to the patella. *Burclay.*

RQ-TÜND', a. [L. *rotundus*; *rota*, a wheel; It. *rotondo*; Sp. *rotundo*.] Round; circular; spherical; globular. *Addison.*

RQ-TÜND'A, n. (Arch.) A round or circular building; a rotundo. *Weale.*

RQ-TÜND-DI-FÖL-OÜS, a. [L. *rotundus*, round, and *folium*, a leaf.] Having round leaves.

RQ-TÜND-DI-TY, n. [L. *rotunditas*; It. *rotondità*; Sp. *rotundidad*; Fr. *rotondité*.] Roundness; sphericity; circularity. *Shak.*

Syn.—Rotundity denotes sphericity; roundness, circularity. The *rotundity* or *sphericity* of a globe; the *roundness* of a circle or wheel. The *roundness* of the moon; the *rotundity* of a full cheek, or of an apple.

RQ-TÜND'NESS, n. Rotundity. *Clarke.*

RQ-TÜND'DÖ, n. [It. *rotondo*, round.] (Arch.) A building circular both within and without, as the Pantheon at Rome. *Gray.*

RÖU-ÄNNE', n. [Fr.] A marking iron. *Simmonds.*

RÖU'BLE (rö'h), *n.* See RUBLE. *Brande.*

RÖU'HE, n. [Fr.] A plaited quilling of net, ribbon, blonde, or any other material. *Simmonds.*

ROÜÉ (rö'é), *n. [Fr.] A person devoted to a life of pleasure and sensuality; a profligate person; a confirmed rake; a debauchee.*

Roue is a term applied to a man of profligate character and conduct, but properly and primarily means one wheeled or broken on the wheel. *Trench.*

Impure literature circulates in its worst form amongst the *roués* and debauchees of high life. *Ec. Rev.*

ROUET (rö'ä), *n. [Fr.] A small solid wheel, formerly fixed to the pans of firelocks for firing them off. *Crabb.**

ROUGE (rözh), *n. [Fr.] (Chem.) 1. Anhydrous sesquioxide of iron, obtained by igniting proto-sulphate of iron.*

Syn. It is known also under the names of *colcothar*, and *crucis of Mars*, according to the degree of levigation to which it has been submitted, and is employed, among other uses, as a red pigment, for polishing glass, and by jewellers for putting a finish to their goods. *Miller.*

2. A pigment made from the flowers of the safflower or Dyer's saffron (*Carthamus tinctorius*), by dissolving an alkali in the infusion and precipitating the coloring matter by lemon-juice;—used for painting the cheeks. *Bigelow.*

Syn.—Under the name of *rouge* several preparations are sold, most of them being carmine diluted with alumina, or even more frequently with chalk. *Fairholt.*

ROUGE (rözh), *a.* [Fr.] Red. *Darvies.*

ROUGE (rözh), *v. n.* [i. ROUGED; pp. ROUGING, ROUGED.] To paint the face or cheeks with rouge. "She *rouges*." *Todd.*

ROUGE (rözh), *v. a.* To paint or color with rouge. "A bevy of faded matrons *rouged*." *Il. Moir.*

ROUGE'-DRÄG-QN (rözh-), *n. [Fr., *red-dragon*.] A herald. *Burke.**

ROUGE-ET-NOIR (rôzh'a-nwâr'), *n.* [Fr., *red and black*.] A game at cards, played on a cloth, or table, with red and black spots on it. *Smart*.

ROUGH (rûf), *a.* [A. S. *hreoſ, hreoſ, hreoſ, rug, ruh, ruo*; Dut. *ruo, ruig*; Ger. *rau, roh, rauch*; Dan. *raa, ru*; Sw. *ra*; Old Eng. *row, rove*. — Past part. of A. S. *reufian*, to reave, to tear. *Tooke*. — From L. *rudis*, rude, unwrought, rough. *Skinner*. — From Gr. *ρῆξις*, hairy. *Junius*.]

1. Having inequalities or asperities on the surface; rugged; uneven; not smooth.

The crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain. *Isa. xl. 4.*

2. Covered with hair or feathers; shaggy; hairy. "The rough caterpillars." *Jer. li. 27.*

3. Hard-featured; coarse; not delicate. "A visage rough." *Dryden*.

4. Disordered or discomposed in appearance.

Rough from the tossing surge Ulysses moves. *Pope*.

5. Not wrought or finished by art; not polished; unpolished. "Rough diamond." *Johnson*.

6. Stormy; boisterous; tempestuous; inclement. "Rough weather." *Shak.*

7. Terrible; dreadful; fearful. On the rough edge of battle, ere it joined, Satan advanced. *Milton*.

8. Harsh or sharp to the taste. "Rough wine." *Johnson*.

9. Harsh to the ear; inharmonious; discordant; jarring. "Rough and woful music." *Shak.*

10. Acting or operating harshly; harsh; violent; severe; not gentle. "Forced him to a quicker and rougher remedy." *Clarendon*.

11. Rugged of temper or of manners; coarse; austere; rude. "Pitiless and rough." *Shak.*

A surly boatman, rough as seas and wind. *Prior*.

12. Not well digested; vague; crude. "At a rough guess." *Times*.

13. (Bot.) Noting or applied to parts covered with hard, short, rigid points, as the leaves of *Borago officinalis*. *Lindley*.

Syn. — See **COARSE**, **HARSH**.

ROUGH (rûf), *n.* 1. † Rough or stormy weather. In roughs, use songs and dances. *P. Fletcher*.

2. The state of being unwrought. "Materials or work in the rough." *Smart*.

ROUGH (rûf), *v. a.* 1. To make rough; to roughen. *Simmonds*.

2. To break, as a horse, especially for military purposes. *Crabb*.

To rough it, to pursue a rough or difficult course; to encounter obstacles or difficulties; to submit to hardships. *Qu. Rev.*

ROUGHCAST (rûf'kâst), *v. a.* [i. **ROUGHCAST**; *pp.* **ROUGHCASTING**, **ROUGHCAST**.]

1. To mould or form without nicety, or with asperities and inequalities. *Cleveland*.

2. To form in its rudiments. *Dryden*.

3. To plaster with mortar mixed with pebbles, shells, fine gravel, &c. *Brande*.

ROUGHCAST (rûf'kâst), *n.* 1. A rude model; a form in its rudiments. *Dryden*.

2. Mortar mixed with pebbles, shells, fine gravel, &c., for plastering walls. *Branton*.

ROUGHCAST-ER, *n.* One who roughcasts. *Ash*.

ROUGH-CLAD (rûf'klâd), *a.* Having rough or coarse apparel. *Thomson*.

ROUGH-DRAUGHT (rûf'drâft), *n.* A draught not perfected; a sketch; an outline. *Dryden*.

ROUGH-DRAW (rûf'drâw), *v. a.* [i. **ROUGHENED**; *pp.* **ROUGHDRAWING**, **ROUGHDRAWN**.] To draw or trace coarsely, as for first purposes. *Dryden*.

ROUGHEN (rûf'en), *v. a.* [i. **ROUGHENED**; *pp.* **ROUGHENING**, **ROUGHENED**.] To make rough.

Such difference there is in tongues, that the same figure which roughens one gives majesty to another. *Dryden*.

ROUGHEN, *v. n.* To grow rough. *Thomson*.

ROUGH-FOOT-ED (rûf'fûd-êd), *a.* Having the feet covered with feathers. "A rough-footed dove." *Johnson*.

ROUGH-HEW (rûf'hâ or rûf'hâ) [rûf'hâ, *W. Ja. C.*; rûf'hâ, *P. K. Sm. R.*], *v. a.* [i. **ROUGHHEWED**; *pp.* **ROUGHHEWING**, **ROUGHHEWN**.]

1. To hew rudely or coarsely, as for first purposes. *Farmer*.

2. To give the first form or shape to. There's a divinity that shapes our ends, Rough-hew them how we will. *Shak.*

"Dr. Farmer informed Mr. Steevens that the phrase, as used by Shakespeare, is technical. 'A woolman, butcher, and dealer in skewers lately observed to him [Dr. Farmer], that his nephew (an idle lad) could only assist him in making them; he could rough-hew them, but not shape their ends.'" *Todd*.

ROUGH-HEW-ER (rûf'hû-êr), *n.* One who rough-hews. *Gent. Mag.*

ROUGH-HEWN (rûf'hân'), *p. a.* 1. Hewn rudely or coarsely; — not yet nicely finished. *Howell*.

2. Rugged; coarse; rude; unpolished; uncivil. "A rough-hewn seaman." *Bacon*.

ROUGH-INGS (rûf'ingz), *n. pl.* Grass after mowing or reaping; rowen. [Local, Eng.] *Halloway*.

ROUGH'ISH (rûf'ish), *a.* 1. Somewhat rough. 2. (Bot.) Slightly covered with short points.

ROUGH'-LEAFED, *a.* Having rough leaves.

ROUGH'-LEGGED, *a.* Having legs rough with feathers. "Rough-legged falcon." *Pennant*.

ROUGH'LY (rûf'le), *ad.* 1. In a rough manner; with roughness; harshly. *Johnson*.

2. Boisterously; tempestuously. *Johnson*.

3. Without tenderness; rudely; severely.

The poor useth entreaties, but the rich answereth roughly. *Prov. xviii. 23.*

ROUGH'NESS (rûf'nes), *n.* 1. The state or the quality of being rough; inequality or unevenness of surface; ruggedness.

2. Harshness to the taste. *Browne*.

3. Harshness to the ear; discord. *Dryden*.

4. Coarseness of manners; rudeness. *Bacon*.

5. Violence; severity. *Johnson*.

6. Storminess; boisterousness; tempestuousness; inclemency. *Johnson*.

7. Inelegance, as of dress. *Johnson*.

ROUGH'-RID-ER (rûf'rid-êr), *n.* (Mil.) A non-commissioned officer in the cavalry regiments whose duty it is to break refractory horses, and assist the riding-master. *Stocqueler*.

ROUGH'-SHOD (rûf'shôd), *a.* Shod with shoes furnished with calks or calkings, to prevent slipping, as a horse. To ride rough-shod, to pursue a course regardless of the suffering caused.

† **ROUGHT** (râwt), *p. of reach*. Reached. *Shak.*

ROUGH'WORK (rûf'wûrk), *v. a.* [i. **ROUGH-WROUGHT**, **ROUGHWORKED**; *pp.* **ROUGHWORKING**, **ROUGHWROUGHT**, **ROUGHWORKED**.] To work over coarsely, without regard to nicety or finish. *Moxon*.

ROU-LÂDE', *n.* [Fr.] (*Mus.*) A sort of rolling variation; a run; as, "The rouldes in Handel's choruses." *Dwight*.

ROULEAU (rô-lô'), *n.*; *pl.* **ROULEAUX** (rô-lôz'). [Fr., *a roll; roller, to roll*.]

1. A little roll; — particularly a roll of current coins making a certain sum. *Pope*.

2. (Mil.) A round bundle of fascines tied together, used for covering men when the works are pushed close to a besieged town, or for masking the head of a work. *Stocqueler*.

ROU-LÊTTE' (rô-lê'), *n.* [Fr. *rouler, to roll*.]

1. A game of hazard which consists in rolling a small ball on a circle divided into red or black spaces. As this ball stops in the one or the other, the player wins or loses. *Wright*.

2. An instrument consisting of a toothed wheel inserted on a pivot in a shaft or handle, used for making a series of dotted lines on a plate. *Fairholt*.

† **RÔUN**, *v. n.* [A. S. *runian*.] To whisper. *Gower*.

† **RÔUN**, *v. a.* To address in a whisper. *Breton*.

RÔUNCE, *n.* (*Printing*.) The handle of a press by which the carriage, on which the form is laid, is run in under the platen and out again; — also the handle of a press, together with the cylinder and the belts attached to it. *Brande*.

RÔUN'CE-VÂL, *a.* [From Sp. *Roncesvalles*, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees, where gigantic bones of old heroes were pretended to be shown.]

1. Large; gigantic; strong. *Hallivell*.

2. Noting a large variety of pea, otherwise called *marrow-fat pea*. *Drayton*.

RÔUN'CE-VÂL, *n.* Any thing large or strong; a giant. *Translator of Sp. Mandeville*.

RÔUND, *a.* [L. *rotundus*; *rota*, a wheel; It. *rotondo*; Sp. *rodondo*; Fr. *ronde*. — Dut. *rond*; Ger., Dan., & Sw. *rund*.]

1. Of such a figure or form that all lines from the centre to the circumference are equal; circular; spherical; globular; cylindrical.

His ponderous shield, Ethereal temper, massy, round, and large. *Milton*.

Coursed one another down his innocent nose. The big, round tears. *Shak.*

Hollow engines, long and round, thick rammed. *Milton*.

2. Whole; entire; complete; not broken or fractional. "A round number." *Arbutnot*.

3. Smooth; continuous; flowing; full. "Style . . . round and comprehensive." *Fell*.

In his satires, Horace is quick, round, and pleasant. *Peacham*.

4. Large; great; considerable. "A round sum." *Hooker*. "A round price." *Addison*.

5. Quick; brisk. "A round trot." *Addison*.

6. Plain; fair; candid; open; upright. [a.] Round dealing is the honor of man's nature. *Bacon*.

7. Without delicacy or reserve; plain; decided; peremptory; bold. [a.]

Let his queen-mother all alone entreat him To show his guile, let him be round with him. *Shak.*

Round bodies, (*Geom.*) the right cone, the right cylinder, and the sphere. *Davies*.

RÔUND, *n.* 1. A circle; sphere; cylinder; globe.

Three or four we'll dress like urchins, With rounds of waxen tapers on their heads. *Shak.*

The mouth of Vesuvius seems a perfect round. *Addison*.

2. Motion or dance in a circle.

Then in a round the mingled bodies run; Flying they follow, and pursuing shun. *Dryden*.

Knit your hands, and beat the ground, In a light, fantastic round. *Milton*.

3. A course ending at the point where it began; a revolution.

Who, in their mighty, watchful spheres, Lead in swift rounds the months and years. *Milton*.

4. Action or performance in which any thing passes through all hands and comes back to the first.

The feast was served; the bowl was crowned; To the king's pleasure went the mirthful round. *Prior*.

5. A glass filled for drinking. [a.]

A gentle round filled to the brink, To this and t' other friend I drink. *Suckling*.

6. That which goes round a circle or company of persons; as, "Rounds of applause."

7. Rotation, as in office. *Holyday*.

8. A cylindrical cross-piece, as of a ladder, chair, &c.; a rundle; a step. *Shak.*

9. A vessel for holding beer. *Simmonds*.

10. (*Mus.*) A species of fugue in the unison resembling a catch, in which the performers follow each other through the several parts. *Moore*.

11. [It. & Sp. *ronda*; Fr. *ronde*.] (*Mil.*) A walk performed by an officer or a guard through a certain circuit of ground, as the rampart of a garrison, to see that the sentinels are diligent at their duty, and all things safe and in order — also the soldiers who perform this walk, consisting usually of an officer and six men detached from the main guard; — a general discharge of musketry or cannon in which each piece is fired once. *Stocqueler*.

Round of ammunition, one cartridge to each soldier. — *Round of beef*, &c., a cut of the thigh through and across the bone.

RÔUND, *ad.* 1. Circularly; in a circle; around. "The world turns round." *Shak.*

2. In a circuitous course; not directly. *Pope*.

3. On all sides; so as to be surrounded. In darkness and with dangers compassed round. *Milton*.

4. From first to last; without exception. She named the ancient heroes round; Explained for what they were renowned. *Swift*.

5. From one opinion, side, or party, to a contrary one. He comes round to practise his deceptions upon himself. *Gou. of the Tongue*.

RÔUND, *prep.* 1. Circularly about; around.

He led the hero round The confines of the blest Elysian ground. *Dryden*.

2. All over; in all parts of; on all sides of. "Round the world we roam." *Dryden*.

To come or to get round, to gain advantage of; to circumvent. *Milton*.

RÔUND, *v. a.* [i. **ROUNDED**; *pp.* **ROUNDING**, **ROUNDED**.]

1. To make round; to give a circular, spherical, or cylindrical form to.
Worms . . . which *round* themselves into balls. *Bacon*.

2. To surround; to encircle; to encompass.
The inclusive verge
Of golden metal that must *round* my brow. *Shak.*

3. To move round or about; to go round.
To those beyond the polar circle day
Thou bring'st the sun, and where the low sun,
Thou bring'st the light, and where your sight
Hath found a world, thou bring'st a world. *Milton.*

4. To make protuberant; to put in relief.
The figures on our modern medals are raised and *rounded*
to a very great perfection. *Addison.*

5. To make full, swelling, or flowing.
A quaint, terse, florid style, *rounded* into periods. *Swift.*
To *round* in, (*Naut.*) to haul in on, as a rope, especially a weather-brace. — To *round* up, to haul up on, as a tackle. *Dana.*

RÖUND, v. n. 1. To grow or become round. *Shak.*
2. To go round, as a guard.
While they keep watch, or nightly *rounding* walk. *Milton.*

† **RÖUND, v. a.** To address in a whisper; — corrupted from *roun*. — See *ROUN*. *Spenser.*

† **RÖUND, v. n.** To whisper. — See *ROUN*. *Sidney.*

RÖUND'A-BÖÜT, a. 1. Going round; indirect; loose. "Paraphrase is a *roundabout* way of translating." *Felton.*
2. Encompassing; encircling. *Tatler.*
3. Ample; broad; extensive. "Large, sound, *roundabout* sense." *Locke.*
It is also colloquially used as an *adverb* and a *preposition*.

RÖUND'A-BÖÜT, n. 1. A horizontal wheel on which children ride. *Smart.*
2. A kind of outer garment; a surtout. *Smart.*
3. A way round; a circuitous way.
A door opening out of our garden will save the *roundabout* by the town. *Cowper.*
4. An orbicular or spherical body.
He sees, that this great *roundabout*,
The world, with all its motley rout. *Cowper.*
5. A hedge bounding a coppiece. *Wright.*

RÖUND'A-BÖÜT-NESS, n. Circuitousness; indirectness. *Ec. Rev.*

RÖUND'-BÄCKED (röund'häkt), a. Having a round back; round-shouldered. *Clarke.*

RÖUND'DEL, n. [*Fr. rondelle; rond, round.*]
1. Any thing round; a round form, figure, or space; a circle. *Chaucer. Browne.*
2. A small, circular shield used in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. *Fairholt.*
3. (*Fort.*) A circular bastion. *Stoquer.*
4. (*Her.*) A circular ordinary. *Brande.*
5. [*Fr. rondeau.*] A roundelay. *Spenser.*

RÖUND'DE-LÄY, n. [*Old Fr. rondelet; Fr. rondeau; rond, round.*]
1. (*Poetry.*) A kind of ancient poem, consisting, commonly, of thirteen verses, eight in one rhyme and five in another; a *rondo*. *Brande.*
2. A simple, short and lively rural strain; — also a rural dance. *Spenser. Shak.*
3. † Any thing round; a roundel. *Wickcliffe.*

RÖUND'ER, n. 1. One who rounds. *Shak.*
2. A circle; a *rondure*.

RÖUND'-FÄCED, a. Having a round face. *Butler.*

RÖUND'HÄED, n. A name of contempt given in the reign of Charles I., by the cavaliers, or royal party, who wore their hair in long ringlets, to a Puritan, from the custom that prevailed among the Puritans of wearing the hair cut close to the head. *Spectator. Brande.*
The name was extended to all the republicans at the end of the reign of Charles I., and during the Commonwealth. *P. Cyc.* — Richard Baxter, in the "Narrative of his Life and Times," states, with respect to the term *roundhead*, "The original of which name is not certainly known. Some say it was because the Puritans then commonly wore short hair, and the king's party long hair; some say it was because the queen, at Strafford's trial, asked who that *roundheaded* man was, meaning Mr. Pym, because he spoke so strongly."

RÖUND'-HÄED-ED, a. Having a round head.

RÖUND'-HÖÜSE, n. 1. A constable's prison, so called from its usual form. *Pope.*
2. (*Naut.*) A cabin on the after part of the quarter-deck: — a privy or necessary near the

head of a ship, for the use of certain officers, and for the sick. *Mar. Dict.*

RÖUND'ING, n. (*Naut.*) A service of rope wound round a spar or a larger rope. *Dana.*

RÖUND'ING, a. Round; roundish. *Wright.*

RÖUND'ISH, a. 1. Approaching to roundness; somewhat round; rounding. *Boyle.*
2. (*Bot.*) Orbicular; a little inclining to be oblong. *Landley.*

RÖUND'ISH-NESS, n. State of being roundish.

RÖUND'LET, n. A little round or circle. *Gregory.*

† **RÖUND'LY, a.** Somewhat round; roundish. "Whose *roundly* form." *W. Browne.*

RÖUND'LY ad. 1. In a round form or manner. *Addison.*
2. Openly; plainly; without reserve; boldly. He affirms every thing *roundly*.
3. Briskly; with speed; swiftly. When the mind has brought itself to attention, it may be able to cope with difficulties and master them, and then it may go on *roundly*. *Locke.*
4. Completely; vigorously; in earnest. *Davies.* I would have done any thing, . . . and *roundly* too. *Shak.*

RÖUND'NESS, n. 1. The state or the quality of being round; the state of being circular, spherical, or cylindrical; rotundity; roundness. Bracelets of pearl gave *roundness* to her arm. *Prior.*
2. Fullness of flow, as of a period. *Spenser.*
3. Openness; plainness; boldness. *Raleigh.*
Syn. — See *ROTUNDITY*.

RÖUND'RIDGE, v. a. To form into round ridges by ploughing. *Wright.*

RÖUND'-RÖB-IN, n. [*Fr. rond, round, and ruban, a ribbon.*] A written petition, remonstrance, address, or other instrument, with the names of those signing it placed in a ring or circle, so that it may not be known who signed it first. *Forbes.*

RÖUND'-RÖLL-ING, a. Revolving in a circle. "Five *round-rolling* moons." *Cowper.*

RÖUND'-SHÖUL-DERED (-shöl-derd), a. Having roundness on the shoulders. *Davies.*

RÖUND'-TÄ-BLE, n. A circular table; — a term especially used in the phrase *Knights of the round-table*.
Knights of the round-table, knights of an order said to have been established in England by King Arthur, being forty in number, and so styled from their practice of sitting at a large, round, marble table, so as to avoid all distinction of rank. *Wright.*

RÖUND'TÖP, n. (*Naut.*) A platform at the head of a lower mast; a top. [*R.*] *Wood.*

RÖUND'-TÖW-ER, n. One of certain very ancient towers, found almost exclusively in Ireland, tapering from the base to a conical cap or roof which crowns the summit. *P. Cyc.*

RÖUND'-TRÄDE, n. A kind of barter on and near the Gaboon, a river in Western Africa, comprising a large assortment of miscellaneous articles; — also called *bundle-trade*. *Simmonds.*

RÖUP, v. n. [*A. S. hropan; Dut. roepen.*] To cry; to shout. [*Scotland.*] *Jamieson.*

RÖUP, v. a. To expose to sale by roup or outcry; to sell by auction. [*Scotland.*] *Jamieson.*

RÖUP, n. An outcry: — a sale of goods by auction: — a hawseness. [*Scotland.*] *Jamieson.*

RÖÜSE (röüz), v. a. [*A. S. arisan, to arise.* — See *ARISE, AROUSE, RAISE, and RISE.*] [*i. ROUSED; pp. ROUSING, ROUSED.*]
1. To raise or wake from sleep or rest; to wake; to awaken; to arouse.
On Thursday early will I *rouse* you. *Shak.*
2. To excite to thought or action; to stir up; to stimulate; to animate; to enkindle. I'll thunder in their ears their country's cause. And try to *rouse* up all that's Roman in them. *Addison.*
3. To put into action or motion; to agitate. Blustering winds, which all night long Had *roused* the sea. *Milton.*
4. To start or drive from a lair or cover. Wild boars late *roused* out of the brakes. *Spenser.* Rouse the fleet hare, and cheer the opening bound. *Pope.*
Syn. — See *AWAKEN, EXCITE*.

RÖÜSE, v. n. 1. To move or stand up; to rise.

My fell of hair
Would, at a dismal treatise, rouse, and stir
As life were in't. *Shak.*

2. To awake from sleep or repose; to get or start up. "Morpheus *rouses* from his bed." *Pope.*

† **RÖÜSE, n.** [*Dut. roes, drunkenness; Ger. rausch.* — See *CAROUSE.*]
1. A large glass filled to the utmost, in honor of a health proposed; a bumper. *Shak.*
2. A drinking bout; a carousal. *Shak.*

RÖÜSE, v. n. (*Naut.*) To pull together on a cable, hawser, &c., without the assistance of tackles or other mechanical powers. *Mar. Dict.*

RÖÜS'ER, n. 1. One who, or that which, arouses or excites. *Swift.*
2. Any thing very big. [*Vulgar.*] *Jamieson.*
3. (*Brewing.*) A rotating machine for stirring hops in the copper. *Simmonds.*

RÖÜS'ING, a. Very great or large. "A *rousing* fire." [*Low.*] *Jamieson. Wright.*

RÖÜS'ING-LY, ad. Violently; excitingly. *Clarke.*

RÖÜST, n. [*Ice. roest, raust, an estuary.*] A strong tide or current, or the turbulent part of a frith, occasioned by the meeting of rapid tides; written also *rost*. [*Orkneys.*] *Jamieson.*

RÖÜT, n. [*Dut. rot; Ger. & Dan. rotte.* — *Fr. raout, rout.*]
1. A clamorous multitude; a tumultuous crowd; a rabble. "A *rout* of people." *Spenser.*
2. A select company. *Chaucer.*
The lusty shepherd swains sat in a *rout*. *Spenser.*
3. A fashionable assembly or large evening party. *Roget. Smart.*
4. (*Eng. Law.*) The unlawful assembling of a number of persons with intent to commit by violence some unlawful act. *Blackstone.*

RÖÜT, n. [*It. rotta; Sp. rota; Fr. d'route.*] The defeat and dispersion of an army or body of troops, or the confusion of troops defeated and dispersed. *Stoquer.*
Ruin upon ruin, *rout* on *rout*,
Confusion worse confounded. *Milton.*

RÖÜT, v. a. [*i. ROUTED; pp. ROUTING, ROUTED.*]
To disperse and put into confusion by defeat.
That party of the king's horse that charged the Scots so totally *routed* and defeated their whole army, that they fled. *Clarendon.*
To put to *rout* or to put to the *rout*, to defeat and disperse, as an army or body of troops.

† **RÖÜT, v. n.** To assemble in a clamorous or tumultuous crowd. *Baron.*

† **RÖÜT, v. n.** [*A. S. hrotan.*] To snore. *Chaucer.*

† **RÖÜT, v. n.** To root, as a swine. *Edwards.*

ROUTE (rüt or röüt) [rüt, S. J. P. K. Sm. R. W.; röüt or rüt, W. J. J.; röüt, P. E. W. b., n.] [*Sp. ruta; Fr. route.* — From *L. rota, a wheel. Mnuge.*] Course travelled or to be travelled; road; way; path; passage.
Wide through the furzy field their *route* they take. *Guy.*
"Upon a more accurate observation of the best usage, I must give the preference to the first sound [rüt] of this word, notwithstanding its coincidence in sound with another word of a different meaning; the fewer French sounds of this diphthong we have in our language the better. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Smith make a difference between *rout*, a rabble, and *route*, a road; Mr. Scott gives both sounds, but seems to prefer the first; W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry pronounce both alike, and with the first sound." *Walker.* — Most of the orthoepists more recent than Walker give the preference to the pronunciation *rüt*.

RÖÜ-TÖÜVE' (rö-ten'), n. [*Fr. dim. of route, road, route.*] The ordinary, beaten way; regular course; practice; custom. *Butler.*
We have always our regular *routines* of conversation. *H. More.*

RÖÜT'ÖÜS-LY, ad. (*Law.*) In the manner of a *rout*. *Bourcier.*

RÖVE, v. n. [*A. S. roefan, to rob; Dut. rooven.* — See *ROB.*] [*i. ROVED; pp. ROVING, ROVED.*]
1. To wander about; to ramble; to stroll; to range; to roam. "A *roving* soldier." *Johnson.*
From my native land to *rove*. *Pope.*
2. † To shoot an arrow at rovers. *Spenser.*
Syn. — See *WANDER*.

RÖVE, v. a. 1. To wander or range over; to roam. "Roving the field." *Milton.*
2. To shoot at rovers, as an arrow. *Harrington.*

3. To plough into ridges by turning one furrow upon another [U. S.]
4. To draw, as a thread or cord, through an eye or aperture. *Wright.*
- RÖVE, n.** 1. A wandering; a ramble. "Thy nocturnal rove." *Young.*
2. A roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted; a slub. *Booth.*
- RÖV'ER, n.** 1. One who roves; a wanderer; a rambler:—an archer. *Young. Johnson.*
2. A fickle, inconstant person.
Man was formed to be a rover,
Foolish woman to believe. *Mendes.*
3. A robber; a pirate; a freebooter. *Holland.*
4. A kind of strong, heavy arrow, for shooting with a certain elevation. *B. Jonson. Nares.*
To shoot at rovers, (Archery.) to shoot an arrow for distance, or at a mark, but with an elevation, not point blank; or, to shoot an arrow at a distant object, instead of the butt, which was nearer. *Nares.*
Todd.—At rovers, at random; without any particular aim. *Addison. Scott.*
- RÖV'ING, n.** 1. The act of rambling or wandering. "Rovings of fancy." *Barrow.*
2. A roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted; a rove. *Paley.*
- RÖV'ING, p. a.** Rambling; wandering.
- RÖV'ING-LY, ad.** In a wandering manner. *Boyle.*
- RÖV'ING-MA-CHÏNE' (-ma-shën'), n.** A machine for winding slubs on small bobbins. *Sim.*
- RÖV'ING-NËSS, n.** The state of roving. *Clarke.*
- RÖV'ING-SHÖT, n.** A shot fired at random.
These five schemes will prove like roving-shots, some nearer and some farther off, but all at great distance from the mark. *Temple.*
- RÖW, (rö), n.** [A. S. *rawa*; Dut. *rij*; Ger. *reihe*; Dan. & Sw. *rad*.] A number ranged in a line; a series; a rank; a file.
Three rows of great stones. *Ezra vi. 4.*
- RÖW, n.** [Corrupted from *roul*.] A noisy, riotous disturbance; a brawl; a riot. [Low.] *Byron.*
- RÖW, (rö), v. a.** [A. S. *rowan*; Dut. *roeiën*; Ger. *rojen, rudem*; Dan. *roe*; Sw. *ro*; Ice. *rodr*.] [i. ROWED; pp. ROWING, ROWED.]
1. To impel, as a boat in the water, by oars at the sides. "My wandering shin I row." *Spenser.*
2. To convey, as in a boat, by rowing. *Wright.*
- RÖW, v. n.** To impel a boat or vessel in water by oars at the sides; to labor at the oar.
So when their boat rowed about five and twenty or thirty furlongs, they were joined by a fleet of the like. *John vi. 15.*
- RÖW'A-BLE, a.** That may be rowed. *B. Jonson.*
- RÖW'AN-TRËE, n.** [Su. Goth. *roun, runn*.] (Bot.) European mountain-ash; fowler's service-tree; *Pyrus aucuparia*;—written also *roan-tree, roun-tree, and royne-tree*. *Gray. Eng. Cyc.*
- RÖW'-BÖAT, n.** A boat impelled by oars. "Their small row-boats." *Smollett.*
- RÖW'DY, n.** A turbulent fellow. [Low.] *Bartlett.*
- RÖW'DY-DÖW'DY, a.** [A word formed like *rubadub*, in imitation of the beat of a drum.] Noisy; turbulent. *Notes & Queries.*
- RÖWED** (röwd), a. Having rows. "Thy necklace rowed with pearl." *Parnell.*
- RÖW'EL, n.** [Fr. *rouelle*, dim. of *rous* (L. *rota*), a wheel.]
1. † A small wheel or ring.
The golden plumes she wears
Of that proud bird which stary o'erle bears. *Sylvester.*
2. The rolling part of a canon-bit. *Spenser.*
3. The little wheel of a spur, with sharp points.
Lord Marmion turned,—well was his need,—
And dashed the rouels in his steed. *W. Scott.*
4. (Farriery.) A roll of hair, silk, or other material passed through the flesh, to provoke a discharge; a seton. *Youatt.*
- RÖW'EL, v. a.** [i. ROWELLED; pp. ROWELLING, ROWELLED.] To insert a rowel in. "Rowel the horse in the chest." *Mortimer.*
- RÖW'EN, n.** 1. A field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green.
Turn your cows that give milk into your rowens till snow comes. *Mortimer.*
2. A second growth of grass in a season;—

also called *aftermath, lattermath, rowings, rowett*, and *roughings*. [Local, Eng., and U. S.]

RÖW'ER, n. One who rows. *Dryden.*

RÖW'ETT, n. Aftermath; rowen. *P. Cyc.*

RÖW'LAND, n. One thing offered as a match for another; an equivalent;—used in connection with *Oliver*, as in the phrase, "A Rowland for an Oliver."

But, to have a Rowland for an Oliver, he sent solemn ambassadors to the King of England, offering him his daughter in marriage. *Hall.*

"These [Rowland and Oliver] were two of the most famous in the list of Charlemagne's twelve peers, and their exploits are rendered so ridiculously and equally extravagant by the old romancers, that from thence arose that saying, amongst our plain and sensible ancestors, of giving one a 'Rowland for his Oliver,' to signify the matching one incredible lie with another." *Warburton.*

RÖW'LEY-RÄGE, n. Rag-stone. *Clarke.*

RÖW'LOCK (rö'lok or rö'lk), n. (Naut.) A hollow cut in the gunwale of a boat for the oar to rest in while rowing;—written also *rollocks*. *Dana.*

RÖW'-PÖRT, n. (Naut.) A little square hole in the side of a small vessel of war, near the surface of the water, for the purpose of admitting an oar. *Mar. Dict.*

† **RÖY, n.** [Old Fr. *roy*.] A king. *Mir. for Mag.*

RÖY'AL, a. [L. *regalis*; rex, regis, a king; It. *reale*; Sp. *real*; Fr. *royal*; Old Eng. *riah*.]

1. Pertaining to, or becoming, a king; kingly; regal;—magnificent; noble; splendid. "A royal feast." *Fabian.* "Royal cheer." *Shak.*
2. (Naut.) Pertaining to the sail called a royal. "Royal yard." *Dana.*

Royal blue, a rich, deep blue prepared from smalt. — *Royal glass*, painted glass. *Britton.* — *Royal merchant*, formerly a merchant who erected or possessed a principality, or who managed the mercantile affairs of a state or kingdom. *Shak. Nares.* — *Royal mines*, (Eng. Law.) mines of gold or silver. *Burrit.*

Syn. — *Royal*, from the French (*royal*), and *regal*, from the Latin (*regalis*), are in more common use than the English term *kingly*. *Royal* authority, prerogative, or residence; *regal* state, title, or dignity; *kingly* department or Crown.

RÖY'AL, n. 1. A shoot of a stag's head. *Bailey.*
2. A large kind of paper 21 inches by 19 inches. *Simmonds.*

3. (Naut.) A light sail next above the top-gallant sail. *Dana.*

4. (Gunnery.) A small mortar. *Stoacquer.*

5. (Mil.) A soldier of the first regiment of English foot, called *The Royals*, and supposed to be the oldest regular corps in Europe. *James.*

RÖY'AL-ISM, n. [Fr. *royalisme*.] Attachment to the cause of royalty or to royal government; the principles of a royalist. *Todd Ec. Rev.*

RÖY'AL-IST, n. [Fr. *royaliste*.] An adherent to a king or to royalty;—originally, in France, an adherent to the Bourbon family, after the revolution of 1792.

Where Candish fought, the royalists prevailed:
Neither his courage nor his judgment failed. *Waller.*

RÖY'AL-IZE, v. a. To make royal. *Shak.*

RÖY'AL-LY, ad. In a royal or regal manner.

His body shall be royally interred. *Dryden.*

RÖY'AL-TY, n. [Old Fr. *royauté*; Fr. *royauté*.]
1. The character, state, or office of a king; kingship. "The royalty of her father." *Shak.*
Royalty by birth is the sweetest way of majesty. *Holyday.*

2. Emblems or badges of royalty.
Wherefore do I assume
These royalties, and not refuse to reign? *Milton.*

3. (Law.) A right or prerogative of the king. *Whishaw.*

4. (Mining.) A duty claimed on mineral produce. *Simmonds.*

† **RÖYNE, n.** A stream. *Cowell.*

† **RÖYNE, v. a.** [Fr. *rogner*.] To gnaw. *Spenser.*

† **RÖY'N'ISH, a.** [Fr. *rognéux*.] Mangy; scurvy; vile. "The roynish clown." *Shak.*

RÖY'S-TÖN-GRÖW, n. (Ornith.) The hooded crow; *Corvus cornix* of Linnaeus. *Eng. Cyc.*

† **RÖY'TE-LËT, n.** [Fr.] A petty king. *Haylin.*

† **RÖY'T'ISH, a.** Wild; irregular. *Beaumont.*

RÜB, v. a. [Dut. *wrijven*; Ger. *reiben*; Dan. *rive*. — Gael. & Ir. *rub*; W. *rhucio*.] [i. RUBBED; pp. RUBBING, RUBBED.]

1. To press or move something along the surface of, with friction.

Two bones rubbed hard against one another produce a fedid smell. *Arbutnot.*

2. To cover thinly the surface of, with something pressed along it.

Their straw-built citadels new rubbed with balm. *Milton.*

3. To put or apply with friction; as, "To rub liniment on a bruise."

4. To remove or obliterate by friction;—used with *off* or *out*.

If their minds are well principled with inward civility, a great part of the roughness which sticks to the outside time and observation will rub off. *Locke.*

A forcible object will rub out the freshest colors at a stroke. *Collier.*

5. To polish; to retouch;—used with *over*.

To rub over the defaced copy of the creation. *South.*

6. To obstruct by collision; to thwart;—to chafe; to fret; to gall. [R.]

Whose dissension, all the world well know,
Will rub the peace of the world. *Shak.*

To rub down, to clean by rubbing, as a horse; to curry. *Dryden.* — To rub up, to excite, to awaken. *South.* — To polish; to refresh; to burnish.

RÜB, v. n. 1. To pass over the surface of a body with friction; to make a friction.

It rubbed upon the sore. *Dryden.*

2. To pass, or get along, with difficulty.

No hunters, that the tops of mountains scale,
And rub through woods with toil. *Chapman.*

RÜB, n. [Gael. & Ir. *rub*; W. *rhwb*.]

1. The act of rubbing; friction. *Johnson.*

2. That against which something rubs, as any inequality in a surface;—obstruction; hindrance; obstacle; difficulty; cause of uneasiness.

Shall blow each dust, each straw, each little rub. *Shak.*

Out of the path

To sleep;—perchance, to dream; ay, there's the rub. *Shak.*

3. Severe rebuke; a sarcasm; a taunt.

Deserved this so dishonored rub. *Shak.*

4. (Bowling.) Inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl. *Fuller.*

RÜB'A-DÜB', n. An incessant noise; clatter; din.

Not a rubadub will come
To sound the music of a drum. *English Nursery Book.*
They have been beating incessantly, every month, and every day, and every hour, by the drum, and toll, and the rubadub of the abolition presses. *Daniel Webster, 1850.*

† **RÜB'BAGE, n.** Rubbish. *Wotton.*

RÜB'BER, n. 1. One who, or that which, rubs.

2. A large coarse file. *Maxon.*

3. A whetstone; a rub-stone. *Ainsworth.*

4. Any thing with which one rubs, as a polishing substance, a towel, &c. *Dryden.*

5. Gum-elastic or caoutchouc; india-rubber.

6. At whist and other games, two games won out of three, or the last of three games played, which, reckoned with another previously won, decides the contest. *Johnson.*

7. pl. A disease in sheep, occasioning great heat and itching. *Wright.*

8. (Naut.) A small instrument used to rub or flatten down the seams of a sail in sail-making. *Dana.*

9. (Elec.) The part of the common electrical machine, by the friction of which against the glass plate or cylinder electricity is developed, and which consists of a cushion of leather covered with a metallic amalgam, usually made of mercury, tin, and zinc. *Young.*

† **RÜB'BJDGE, n.** Rubbish. *Bp. Taylor.*

RÜB'BING, n. The act of one who rubs. *Holland.*

RÜB'BISH, n. [From *rub*, v., i. e. that which comes off by rubbing. *Richardson.*]

1. Whatever is cast away, as the useless pieces or fragments left of materials used in building; refuse; ruins.

A fabric, though high and beautiful, if founded on rubbish, is easily made the triumph of the winds. *Glanville.*

2. Mingled mass; confusion. *Arbutnot.*

3. Any thing vile and worthless. *Johnson.*

RÜB'BISH-Y, a. Partaking of the nature of rubbish; worthless. *De Quincey.*

RÜB'RUE, n. 1. Small, rough stones used for walls, or to fill up between walls. *Woods.*

2. pl. A miller's name for the whole of the

bran, or outside skin of the wheat, before being sorted into pollard, bran, sharps, &c. *Simmonds*.
 3. (*Mining*.) A provincial term, applied in many parts of England to a mass of broken and angular fragments underlying alluvium, and derived from the adjacent rock. *Lyell*.

RÜ'BLE-STÖNE, *n.* 1. Small rough stone; rubble. *Wright*.

2. (*Geol.*) A term applied by Kirwan to a rock composed of grains or fragments of different minerals, sometimes angular, sometimes rounded, cemented together by some argillaceous or other substance;—called also *gray-wacke*. *Cleaveland*.

3. (*Mining*.) Rubble. *Wright*.

RÜ'BLE-WÄLL, } *n.* (*Arch.*) A wall
 RÜ'BLE-WÖRK (-würk), } made of rough, irreg-
 ular stones, laid in mortar. *Bigelow*.

RÜ'BLY, *a.* Abounding in rubble. *Buckland*.

RÜ-BE-FÄ'CIËNT (rū-be-fä'shēnt), *n.* [*L. rubefacio*, to make red; *ruber*, red, and *facio*, to make.]
 (*Med.*) A medicine which causes redness of the part to which it is applied. *Dunglison*.

RÜ-BE-FÄ'CIËNT (rū-be-fä'shēnt), *a.* (*Med.*) Producing redness; making red. *Dunglison*.

RÜ-BE-FÄ'C'TION, *n.* (*Med.*) The action or effect of a rubefacient. *Dunglison*.

RÜ'BEL-LITE, *n.* [*L. rubens*, red.] (*Min.*) A brittle variety of tourmaline presenting different shades of red, as crimson, pink, violet-red, &c., and sometimes a tinge of green. Its crystals are commonly closely aggregated, and it acquires opposite electricities by heat. *Phillips*.

RÜ'BENS'-BRÖWN, *n.* A rich brown pigment, which obtains its name from the patronage bestowed on it by the great Flemish painter, *Rubens*. It is a warmer and more ochreous color than Vandyke brown. *Fairholt*.

RÜ-BE'Q-LÄ, *n.* [*L. rubeo*, to be red.] (*Med.*) The measles. *Brande*.

RÜ-BES'CENCE, *n.* [*L. rubesco*, to reddens.] The act of growing or becoming red. *Roget*.

RÜ-BES'CËNT, *a.* [*L. rubesco*, *rubescens*, to grow red; *Fr. rubescent*.] Growing red. *Scott*.

RÜ-BE-ZÄHL, *n.* [*Ger.*] A famous fabulous spirit of the Riesengebirge in Germany, celebrated in ballads, tales, &c., and represented under the various forms of a miner, hunter, monk, dwarf, giant, &c. *Brande*.

RÜ'BI-CÄN, *a.* [*L. rubeo*, to be red; *Fr. rubican*.] (*Farrery*.) Red predominating over gray, in the color of a horse,—or bay, sorrel, or black, with a light gray or white upon the flanks, but not predominant there. *Farrery's Dict.*

RÜ-BIC'A-TIVE, *n.* That which produces a reddish or ruby color. *Holland*.

RÜ'BI-CËLLE, *n.* [*L. rubeo*, to be red; *Fr. rubicelle*.] (*Min.*) A yellow or orange-red variety of spinel. *Dana*.

RÜ'BI-CÖN, *n.* (*Ancient Geog.*) A small river which formed the northern boundary of Italy, and separated it from Cisalpine Gaul.

To pass the *Rubicon*, to take a step in an undertaking, from which one will not or cannot recede;—a phrase originating from the fact that Cæsar crossed the *Rubicon* when he invaded Italy.

RÜ'BI-CÜND, *a.* [*L. rubicundus*; *Fr. rubicond*.] Inclining to redness; reddish. *Douce*.

RÜ-BI-CÜND'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being rubicund; disposition to redness; ruddiness. *Scott*.

RÜ'BLED (rū'bid), *a.* Like a ruby; red as a ruby. "The rubied cherry." *Shak*.

RÜ-BIF'IC, *a.* [*L. ruber*, red, and *facio*, to make.] Making red; as, "*Rubefac* rays." *Greene*.

RÜ-BI-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. rubefacio*, to make red; *ruber*, red, and *facio*, to make; *Fr. rubification*.] The act of making red. *Howell*.

RÜ'BI-FÖRM, *a.* [*L. ruber*, red, and *Eng. form*.] Having the nature of red; reddish.

Of those rays which pass close by the snow, the *rubiform* will be the least refracted.

RÜ'BI-FY, *v. a.* [*s. RUBIFIED*; *pp. RUBIFYING*, *RUBIFIED*.] To make red. *Chaucer*.

RÜ-BIG'I-NOÜS, *a.* [*L. rubigo*, rust.] Rusty; having the color of rust; mildewed. *Dunglison*.

RÜ-BI'GÖ, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of fungous parasitic plants, popularly known by the name of *mildew* or *blight*. *Loudon*.

†RÜ'BI-OÜS, *a.* [*L. rubeus*.] Ruddy. *Shak*.

RÜ'BLE (rū'bl), *n.* (*Com.*) A Russian coin and money of account;—written also *rouble*.

The silver *rouble* of 100 copecks is equivalent to about 3s. 3d. sterling (\$0.75), and is the standard of value in Russia. The gold *rouble* of 1799 is equal to about 3s. sterling (\$0.73). *McCulloch*. *Simmonds*.

RÜ'BRIC, *n.* [*L. ruber*, red; *It. & Sp. rubrica*; *Fr. rubrique*.—See *RED*.]

1. (*Theol.*) One of the rules and orders directing how, when, and where all things in divine service are to be performed, which were formerly printed in a red character, as now generally in Italic, and therefore called *rubrics*. All the clergy in England solemnly pledge themselves to observe the *rubrics*. *Hook*.

2. (*Civil Law*.) The title or inscription of any law or statute, because the copyists formerly drew and painted the title of laws and statutes in red letters. *Boutier*.

3. (*Lit.*) Any writing or printing in red ink in old books and manuscripts,—especially the date or place on the title-page. *Wright*.

RÜ'BRIC, *v. a.* To adorn with red; to mark with red; to rubricate. *Johnson*.

RÜ'BRIC, } *a.* [*L. rubrica*, red earth, chalk,
 RÜ'BRIC-AL, } or clay; ruddle.]

1. Red; ruddy. "I call *rubric* or red." *Newton*.

2. Marked with red; placed in rubrics. "Rubrical directions." *Warton*.

RÜ'BRIC-ATE, *v. a.* [*L. rubrico*, *rubricatus*, to color red; *Sp. rubricar*.] To tinge or to mark with a red color. *Herbert*.

RÜ'BRIC-ATE, *a.* Marked with red. *Spelman*.

RÜ-BRIL'LIAN (rū-brish'an), *n.* One versed in the rubric, or an adherent to, or advocate for, the rubric. *Qu. Rev.*

RÜ'BRIC-IST, *n.* One versed in the rubric; a rubrician. *Ec. Rev.*

RÜ-BRIL'LI-TY, *n.* [*L. rubrica*, ruddle.] Redness. "Rubricity of the Nile." *Geddes*.

RÜB-STÖNE, *n.* A stone to rub any thing upon; a stone to scour or sharpen. *Tusser*.

RÜ'BUS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including the raspberry and the blackberry; bramble. *Gray*.

RÜ'BY, *n.* [*L. ruber*, red; *It. rubino*; *Sp. rubi*; *Port. rubi*; *Fr. rubis*.—*Dan. & Sw. rubin*.—*Gael. ruban*.—See *RED*.]

1. (*Min.*) A name applied to several very hard, crystallized gems of various shades of red, some of which possess great beauty and value.

The *spinella ruby* is of a scarlet color; the *balas ruby* is rose-red; and the *almandine ruby*, violet-colored. They are all varieties of spinel, and consist chiefly of alumina and magnesia. The *oriental ruby*, called also *red sapphire*, is a variety of corundum, and consists chiefly of alumina. Rose-red quartz is sometimes called *Bahaman ruby*, and red topaz is called *Brazilian ruby*. The precious stones used in jewellery were formerly distributed into different species, according to their colors; hence all red gems, possessing a certain degree of hardness, were called *rubies*; the blue, *sapphires*; the yellow, *topazes*, &c. *Cleaveland*.

2. A red color; redness; ruddiness; rubescence.
 You can behold such sights,
 And keep the natural *ruby* of your cheeks. *Shak*.

3. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle.
 He is said to have ... *rubies* about his nose. *Capt. Jones*.

4. (*Printing*.) A type between pearl and nonpareil. *Brande*.

This line is printed in *ruby*;—called *agate* in the U. S. *J. E. Rogers*.

RÜ'BY, *a.* Of a red color; like a ruby.

Wounds, like dumb mouths, do ope their *ruby* lips. *Shak*.

†RÜ'BY, *v. a.* To make red. *Pope*.

RÜ'BY-BLËND, *n.* (*Min.*) Red sulphuret of zinc. *Dana*.

RÜ'BY-SIL'VER, *n.* (*Min.*) A sectile mineral, sometimes crystallized, and composed of sulphur, antimony, and silver; pyrrargyrite. *Dana*.

RÜ'BY-SÜL'PHUR, *n.* (*Min.*) A sectile mineral, of a resinous lustre, composed of sulphur and arsenic; realgar; red orpiment; red sulphuret of arsenic. *Dana*.

RÜ'BY-TÄIL, *a.* (*Ent.*) Noting a family of hymenopterous insects (*Chrysulidæ*), the species of which have a cylindrical body, and the under side of the abdomen, which is commonly fiery copper color or *ruby*, concave and capable of being applied to the breast, so that, when alarmed, they roll themselves up in a ball. *Baird*.

RÜ'BY-WOOD, *n.* Red saunders wood. *Simmonds*.

RÜCK, *v. n.* [*Horne Tooke* considers it as formed from the Sax. *wirigan*, to cover, and to mean, not, as *Junius* supposes, to lie quiet, or in *ambush*, but simply to lie covered.—*Ray* and *Grose* give it as a north country word, meaning to squat or shrink down. It appears to have been anciently and most frequently applied to birds. *Todd*.] [Written also *rouk*.]

1. To squat down; to lie close; to crouch; to cover. *Warner*.

2. To want to sit, as a hen. "A *rucking* hen." [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel*.

RÜCK, *v. a.* [*L. rugo*, to wrinkle; *ruqa*, a wrinkle.] To wrinkle; to crease; as, "To *ruck* up cloth or a garment." *Wright*.

RÜCK, *n.* 1. A fold; a crease. [Local.] *Forby*.

2. (*Ornith.*) A gigantic bird, probably of the vulture kind, which is called *roe* in the modern translations of the Arabian tales. *Nares*.

RÜC-TÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. ructo*, *ructatum*, to belch.] A belching, arising from wind and indigestion; an eructation. *Cockburn*.

†RÜD, *a.* [*Su. Goth. roed*.] Ruddy. *Percy's Rel.*

RÜD, *n.* 1. + Redness; blush. *Chaucer*.

2. Ruddle; red ochre. *Grose*.

3. (*Ich.*) A river fish; rudd. *Walton*.

†RÜD, *v. a.* To make red. *Spenser*.

RÜDD, *n.* (*Ich.*) A European, malacopterygious, fresh-water fish of the family *Cyprinidae*, or carps; *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*;—called also *red-eye*. *Yarrell*.

RÜD'DER, *n.* [*A. S. rother*, an oar; *Dut. roer*, *roeder*; *Ger. ruder*, a rudder; *Sw. ruder*.]

1. (*Naut.*) An instrument for steering a vessel, consisting of a flat piece or frame of wood, hung upon the stern-post by means of pintles and gudgeons. *Brande*.

2. Any thing that guides or governs. *Wright*.

RÜD'DER-CÖATS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Coverings made of well-tarred canvas, to prevent the water from coming in at the rudder-hole. *Mar. Dict.*

RÜD'DER-HÖLE, *n.* (*Naut.*) The hole in the deck through which the head of the rudder passes. *Mar. Dict.*

RÜD'DER-NÄIL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A nail used in fastening the pintle to the rudder. *Mar. Dict.*

RÜD'DER-PËN'DANTS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Strong ropes spliced in the rings of the rudder chain, to prevent the loss of the rudder. *Mar. Dict.*

RÜD'DER-PËRCH, *n.* (*Ich.*) A species of perch found in the warm parts of the Atlantic, and so named from the supposition that it follows the rudders of ships. *Penman*.

RÜD'DI-NËSS, *n.* The quality of being ruddy; healthy redness of complexion.

The *ruddiness* upon her lip is wet. *Shak*.

RÜD'DLE, *n.* [*Icel. ruddul*.—*W. rhuddul*.] Red earth; red ochre; a red iron ore. *Woodward*.

†RÜD'DLE, *v. a.* To twist; to raddle. *Holland*.

RÜD'DLE-MÄN, *n.* One employed in digging ruddle. *Burton*.

RÜD'DOCK, *n.* [*A. S. rude*, red; *rudduc*, ruddock; *W. rhuddog*, the redbreast.]

1. (*Ornith.*) The bird called robin redbreast. The ouzel shrills; the *ruddock* warbles soft. *Spenser*.

2. (*Zool.*) A species of toad.

The poisonous *ruddock* some, and shrewmouse hold. *Wat*.

3. *pl.* Gold coin; money;—"from an idea that gold is red, which, odd as it seems, was very prevalent." *Nares*.

If one be old, and have silver hairs on his beard, so he have golden ruddocks in his bags, he must be wise and honorable. *Florio.*

The golden ruddock, the goldfinch. *Nares.*

RÜD'DY, *a.* [A. S. *rude*, red. — W. *rhudd*.]
1. Of a red color, as the blood.
As dear to me as the ruddock's drops
1. 1. 1. *Shak.*

2. Approaching to redness; of the color of the human flesh in high health; florid. "A ruddy complexion." *Otway.*

3. Yellow. "Ruddy gold." [R.] *Dryden.*

RÜD'DY, *v. a.* To make ruddy. [R.] *Scott.*

RÜDE (*rdd*), *a.* [L. *rudis*, rough; It. *rude*, *rozso*; Sp. *rudo*; Fr. *rude*. — *Skinner* refers it to A. S. *rethe*, barbarous. — Dan. *vræd*; Sw. *vræd*.]
1. Rugged or rough; uneven; shapeless; ill-formed or unformed.
It was the custom to worship *rude* and unpolished stones
1. 1. 1. *Shak.*

2. Untaught; barbarous; undisciplined; uncivilized; untrained; unskilled; ignorant.
And raw in fields the *rude* imitator swarms. *Dryden.*

3. Coarse; uncivil; impolite; uncourteous; impudent; saucy; vulgar; rough.
Vane's bold answers, termed *rude* and ruffian-like, furthered his condemnation. *Dayward.*

4. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent; inclement. "The rough, *rude* sea." *Shak.*

5. Artless; inelegant; unpolished; crude. "The *rude* Irish books." *Spenser.*

6. Such as may be done with strength, without art; ordinary.
Rude work well suited with a rustic mind. *Dryden.*

RÜDE'LY (*rdd'le*), *ad.* In a rude manner; roughly; coarsely. — boisterously; tumultuously; violently; fiercely; — inelegantly; unskilfully.

RÜDE'NESS, *n.* [From *rude*. — Fr. *rudesse*.]
1. The quality of being rude; coarseness of manner; want of courtesy; incivility; impoliteness; vulgarity; clownishness.
Whose wit is *rudeness*, whose good breeding tires. *Cowper.*

2. Want of discipline; unskilfulness; ignorance.
Dryden.

3. Want of polish; artlessness; inelegance.
And leave the *rudeness* of that antique age. *Spenser.*

4. Violence; boisterousness; inclemency.
The *rudeness* of the seasons. *Evelyn.*

5. (*Crim. Law*.) An impolite action, contrary to the usual rules observed in society, committed by one person against another. *Boutier.*

RÜDEN-TÜRE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *rudens*, a rope.] (*Arch.*) The figure of a rope or a staff, with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled up, — by some called *cabling*. *Weale.*

RÜDE-RA-RY, *a.* [Low I. *ruderarius*.] Belonging to, or formed of, rubbish. *Bailey.*

RÜDE-RÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *rudratio*.] The act of paving with pebbles. *Bailey.*

RÜDES'BY (*rddz'be*), *n.* A rude fellow. "A mad-brain *rudesby* full of spleen." [R.] *Shak.*

RÜD'I-MÉNT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *rudimentum*, a first attempt; It. *rudimento*; Sp. *rudimento*.]
1. The first unshapen beginning; the first or embryotic origin of any thing; rude state.
Moss is but the *rudiment* of a plant, and the mould of earth or bark. *Bacon.*

The *rudiments* of nature are very unlike the grosser appearances. *Glanvill.*

2. The first elements or principles of a science; the first part of education; elementary instruction.
To learn the order of my fingering,
I must begin with *rudiments* of art. *Shak.*

The skill and *rudiment* austere of war. *Philips.*

3. (*Bot.*) A part of a plant imperfectly developed, or in an early state of development. *Gray.*

RÜD'I-MÉNT, *v. a.* To ground; to settle in the rudiments of any science. *Gayton.*

RÜD'I-MÉNT'AL, *a.* Initial; relating to rudiments; rudimentary. — *Spectator.*

RÜD'I-MÉNT'Ä-RY, *a.* 1. Relating to, or containing, rudiments; rudimental. *Hallam.*

2. (*Bot.*) Imperfectly developed, or in an early state of development. *Gray.*

RÜD'ISH, *a.* Somewhat rude. *Foot.*

RÜ-DÖL'PHINE, *a.* Belonging to, or noting, a

set of astronomical tables computed by Kepler, and named for the Emperor *Rudolph II. Brände.*

RÜE (*rä*), *v. a.* [Sax. *reowan*, to repent; Dut. *rouwen*; Ger. *reuen*.] [2. RÜED; pp. RÜING, RÜED.] To grieve for; to be sorry for; to repent of; to regret; to lament; to deplore.
To tempt the thing which daily yet I rue. *Spenser.*

† RÜE (*rä*), *v. n.* To have compassion. *Chaucer.*

† RÜE (*rä*), *n.* Sorrow; repentance. *Shak.*

RÜE (*rä*), *n.* [Gr. *ῥύη*, a bitter herb; L. & It. *ruta*; Sp. *ruda*; Fr. *rue* — A. S. *rud*; Dan. *rude*.] (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Ruta*.
One of the species of this genus, namely, *Ruta graveolens*, has a strong, disagreeable odor, and an acrid, bitter taste, and is called by Shakespeare and other old writers *herb of grace*, because it was used for exorcising the devil. *Taylor. Ency. Am.*

RÜE'FUL, *a.* [A. S. *reowlic*.] Mournful; woful; sad; dismal; doleful; piteous; sorrowful.
Heard on the *rueful* stream. *Milton.*

RÜE'FUL-LY, *ad.* Mournfully; sorrowfully.

RÜE'FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of being rueful; sorrowfulness; mournfulness. *Spenser.*

RÜE'ING, *n.* The act of one who rues; lamentation. "A long *rueing*." *Smith.*

† RÜ-ELLE', *n.* [Fr., a narrow street.] A circle; an assembly at a private house. *Dryden.*

RÜ-FÉS'CENT, *a.* [L. *rufescere*, to grow red.] Becoming red; reddish; rufescent. *Cyc.*

RÜFF, *n.* [A. S. *hrof*, a roof, a raised part. *Richardson.* — W. *rhuf*, that which swells or puffs out.]
1. A plaited ornament, of linen or other material, formerly worn about the neck by both sexes; a ruffle.
About his neck a *ruff*, like a plumed lantern. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Any thing collected into puckers or plaits.
Soft on the paper *ruff* its leaves I spread. *Pope.*

3. † A state of roughness; ruggedness.
As fields set all their bristles up; in such a *ruff* wert thou. *Chapman.*

4. The trump at cards; the act of trumping the cards of another suit.

5. A game of cards, resembling whist. *Nares.*

6. Elevation; exaltation; the flourishing state; the height. "And in the *rough* of his felicity." *Mir. for Mag.*

7. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Grallæ* and family *Scolopacidae*, or snipes; *Tringa pugnax*, or *Machetes pugnax*. The male is distinguished at the breeding season by a *ruff* or tuft of feathers on the upper part of the neck. *Yarrell.* — A particular species of pigeon. *Todd.*

8. (*Joh.*) A small fish. *Ruff* (*Machetes pugnax*).
of the perch family; *Perca cernua*. *Wright.*

9. (*Mil.*) A beat of a drum; a ruffle. *Wright.*

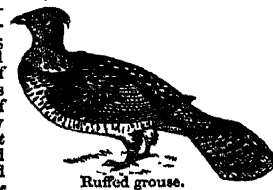
RÜFF, *v. a.* [i. RÜFFED; pp. RÜFFING, RÜFFED.]
1. To ruffle; to disorder; to disarrange.
The bird *ruffing* his feathers wide. *Spenser.*

2. At cards, to put a trump upon instead of following suit; to trump. *Todd.*

RÜFF'ED, *p. a.* Having a ruff.

Ruffed grouse, (*Ornith.*) a bird of the order *Gallinae* and family *Tetraonidae*; *Bonasa umbellus* of Bonaparte; *Tetrao umbellus* and *Tetrao togatus* of Linnaeus. This beautiful species of grouse, known by the name of *pheasant* in the Middle and Western States, and by that of *partridge* in New England, is most abundant in the Northern and Middle States, where it often prefers the most elevated and wooded districts. *Nuttall.*

RÜFF'IAN (*rüf'yan*), *n.* [It. *ruffiano*, a pimp; Sp. *rufian*; Fr. *ruffien*. — *Serenius* and *Dr. Jamieson* consider Su. Goth. *rofica*, to rob, as the original. The Scottish word is *ruffie*; our word in its elder form, *ruffin*, or *rouffin*. Some have thought it formed from the word *ruff*; the bul-



lies and swaggerers in old times wearing enormous *ruffs*, to whose mode of dress our ancient books often allude. *Todd.* — The frequent allusions to long and elaborately curled hair which go along with the word make one suspect a connection with the Sp. *rufo*, not as it means red, but crisp or curled. *Trench.*

1. † A pimp, a pander. *Prynne. Holland.*

2. A brutal fellow; a cutthroat; a robber; a scoundrel; a villain; a rascal. *Shak.*

RÜFF'IAN (*rüf'yan*), *a.* Brutal; savage. *Pope.*

† RÜFF'IAN, *v. n.* To play the ruffian; to rage. *Shak.*

RÜFF'IAN-ING, *n.* The act of one who plays the ruffian; disorderly conduct. *C. Richardson.*

RÜFF'IAN-ISH, *a.* Like a ruffian; having the qualities of a ruffian; ruffianly. *Wright.*

RÜFF'IAN-ISM (*rüf'yan-izm*), *n.* The quality or conduct of a ruffian; brutality. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

RÜFF'IAN-LIKE (*rüf'yan-lik*), *a.* Like a ruffian; dissolute; licentious; brutal. *Hayward.*

RÜFF'IAN-LY (*rüf'yan-le*), *a.* Like a ruffian; brutal. "Ruffianly . . . fashion." *Bp. Hall.*

† RÜFF'IAN-OÜS, *a.* Ruffianish. *Chapman.*

RÜF'FLE (*rüf'fl*), *v. a.* [Teut. *ruffyfelen*, to wrinkle. *Kilian.* — W. *cruffyfol*.] [i. RÜFFLED; pp. RÜFFLING, RÜFFLED.]
1. To put out of form; to make less smooth; to disorder; to disarrange; to derange.
When Contemplation prunes her *ruffled* wings. *Pope.*

2. To discompose; to disturb; to trouble; to disquiet; to harass; to vex; to plague.
Our minds *ruffled* by the disorders of the body. *Glanvill.*

3. To put out of order; to surprise.
He might the *ruffled* foe infect. *Hudibras.*

4. To throw disorderly together; to amass.
Within a thicket I reposed, when round I *ruffled* up fallen leaves in heaps. *Chapman.*

5. To contract into plaits or folds.
A small skirt of fine *ruffled* linen. *Addison.*

6. To provide or furnish with ruffles. "Her elbows *ruffled*." *Cowper.*

RÜF'FLE, *v. n.* 1. To grow rough or turbulent.
The rising winds a *ruffling* gale afford. *Dryden.*

2. To be in loose motion; to flutter; to flicker.
Her flag aloft spread *ruffling* to the wind. *Dryden.*

3. † To be rough; to jar; to be in contention. "They would *ruffle* with jurors." *Bacon.*

RÜF'FLE, *n.* 1. Plaited linen, lace, or muslin, used as an ornament, as for the neck, the breast, or the wrist; fine cloth ruffled.
Such dainties to them, their health it might hurt:
It's like sending them *ruffles* when wanting a shirt. *Goldsmith.*

2. A bustle; disturbance; contention; tumult.
Conceive the mind's perception of some object, and the consequent *ruffle* or commotion of the blood. *Watts.*

3. The turned down top of a boot hanging in a loose manner, like the ruffle of a shirt. *Nares.*

4. (*Mil.*) A vibrating sound made upon a drum, less loud than the roll. *Stocqueler.*

RÜF'FLE-LESS, *a.* Having no ruffles. *Mellen.*

RÜF'FLE-MÉNT, *n.* The act of ruffling, or the state of being ruffled; disturbance. *Wilberforce.*

RÜF'FLER, *n.* One who ruffles; a bully.
A *ruffler* is so called in a statute made for the punishment of vagabonds in the 25th year of Henry VIII. *Harmar.*

RÜF'FLING, *n.* 1. Act of plaiting.
2. Commotion; disturbance. "Great stir and *ruffling*." *Barrett.*

3. (*Mil.*) A particular beat or roll of the drum; a ruffle. *Wright.*

RÜFOUS, *a.* [L. *rufus*, red; Sp. *rufo*.] (*Bot.*) Rusty; rather redder than red-brown. *Lindley.*

RÜFT, *n.* Eructation; rift. *Dunghison.*

† RÜF'TER-HOOD (-häd), *n.* (*Falconry*.) A hood worn by a hawk when first drawn. *Bailey.*

RÜG, *n.* [L. & It. *ruga*, a fold or plait. — Dut. *rug*, shaggy; Dan. *ru*, rough; Sw. *rugg*, entangled hair; *ruggig*, rough. — See *ROUGH*.]
1. A coarse, nappy, woollen cloth or wrapper.
Clad in Irish *rug* or coarse frieze. *Peacock.*

2. A coarse coverlet for a bed. *Swift.*

3. An ornamental square of carpet for the front of a fire-place. *Simmonds.*

4. † A rough woolly or shaggy dog. *Shak.*

RŪ GĀTE, *a.* [L. *ruga*, a wrinkle.] Wrinkled; rugose; rugous. *Wright.*

RŪGĒD, *a.* [Old Fr. *rugueux*; Sw. *ruggig*, rough.—See *ROUGH*.]

1. Having a rough, ragged, uneven surface; full of unevenness and asperity; irregular; uneven; rough.

Thin bounded walks the rugged cliffs along. *Collins.*

2. Savage; brutal; cruel; rude. *South.*

3. Stormy; tumultuous; turbulent; tempestuous; boisterous. *Shak.*

4. Rough or harsh to the ear; inharmonious. *Wit will shine*

Through the harsh cadence of a rugged line. *Collins.*

5. Sour; surly; discomposed; ruffled. *Shak.*

Sleek o'er your rugged looks.

6. Rough with hair; shaggy. *Shak.*

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear.

7. Hardy; robust. [Colloquial, U. S.] *Pick.*

8. (Bot.) Scabrous. *Wright.*

RŪGĒD-LŸ, *ad.* In a rugged manner; roughly.

RŪGĒD-NĒSS, *n.* 1. The state or the quality of being rugged; roughness; asperity. *Bacon.*

2. Rudeness; coarseness of behavior. *The ruggedness of primitive barbarism. Burke.*

3. Turbulence; tempestuousness; boisterousness; storminess; as, "Winter's ruggedness."

RŪGĒNG, *n.* A coarse cloth for rugs or blankets, or for a wrapping material. *Simmonds.*

RŪG'-GŌWNED (-gōund), *a.* Wearing a coarse gown, or a gown made of rug. *Beau. & Fl.*

†RŪG'SŸ, *a.* Rugged. *Chaucer.*

RŪ'GĪN (rū'jin), *n.* A nappy cloth. *Wiseman.*

RŪ'QĪNE (rū'jen), *n.* [Fr.] An instrument for rasping bones to detach the periosteum,—either in surgical operations or for anatomical purposes. *Dunglison.*

RŪ'QĪNE (rū'jen), *v. a.* [Fr. *ruginer*, to scrape.] To scale; to scrape. [R.] *Wiseman.*

RŪ-GŌSE (129), *a.* [L. *rugosus*, wrinkled; It. *rugoso*; Sp. *rugoso*; Fr. *rugueux*.]

1. Full of wrinkles. *Wiseman.*

2. (Bot.) Covered with reticulated lines, the spaces between which are convex, as the leaves of sage. *Lindley.*

RŪ-GŌS'I-TŸ, *n.* [L. *rugositas*; Fr. *rugosité*.] The state of being wrinkled. [R.] *Bailey.*

RŪ'GŌUS, *a.* [L. *ruga*, a wrinkle.—See *RUGOSE*.] Drawn or contracted into folds, furrows, or wrinkles; rugose. *Royet.*

RŪ-GŪ-LŌSE' (129), *a.* Finely wrinkled. *Loudon.*

RŪHM'KŌRFF'S-CŌIL (rūm'kōrf-), *n.* (Elec.) A machine for inducing secondary electrical currents of great intensity;—so called from the inventor. *Miller.*

It consists mainly of two concentric helices, or coils of silk-bound copper wire, enclosing a bundle of straight iron wires. The inner helix, which is made of coarse wire, is connected with a voltaic battery, and at every breaking and closing of the electrical circuit a momentary secondary current is induced in the outer helix,—which is made of fine silk-bound wire some miles in length,—as shown by a rapid succession of sparks between its insulated ends. The machine, as improved by Mr. E. S. Ritchie, of Boston, has given a spark fourteen inches long. *Prof. W. B. Rogers.*

RŪ'IN, *n.* [L. *ruina*, a rushing, or tumbling down; *ruo*, to fall with violence, to rush down; It. & Sp. *ruina*; Fr. *ruine*.—W. *rheuin*, ruin.]

1. Destruction; fall; overthrow; prostration; that change of a thing which destroys it.

Those whom God to ruin has designed,
He fits for fate, and first destroys their mind. *Dryden.*

So Helen wept, when her too faithful glass
Reflected to her eyes the ruin of her face. *Dryden.*

2. Mischief; bane; that which destroys. *The errors of young men are the ruin of business. Bacon.*

3. pl. The remains of a building, or a city, decayed, demolished, or destroyed, or of any material object;—usually in the plural. *The Valian and the Gabilan towers shall fall, And one promiscuous ruin cover all. Addison.*

Judah shall fall, oppressed by grief and shame,
And men shall from her ruins know her name. *Prior.*

Syn.—*Ruin* is a gradual process; *destruction* and *overthrow* are acts of immediate violence; a *fall* may be accidental. A building or other things fall to ruin of themselves.

RŪ'IN, *v. a.* [i. RUINED; pp. RUINING, RUINED.]

1. To destroy; to demolish; to subvert; to overthrow.

Resolved to ruin or to rule the state. *Dryden.*
A nation loving gold must rule this place,
Our temples ruin, and our rites deface. *Dryden.*

Mark but my fall, and that that ruined me. *Shak.*

2. To deprive of felicity or of fortune; to bring to want; to make poor or miserable; to impoverish.

Though a particular merchant, with abundance of goods
In his warehouse, may sometimes be ruined, by not being
able to sell them in time, a nation or country is not liable to
the same accident. *A. South.*

To catch renown by ruining mankind. *Cowper.*

RŪ'IN, *v. n.* 1. To fall into decay; to run to ruin; to become dilapidated.

Though he his house of polished marble build,
Yet shall it run like the moth's frail cell. *Sandys.*

2. To be brought to poverty or to misery. *If we are idle, and disturb the industrious in their business, we shall ruin the faster. Locke.*

RŪ'IN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be ruined. *Watts.*

†RŪ'IN-ĀTE, *v. a.* To ruin. *Shak.*

†RŪ'IN-ATE, *a.* Falling to ruin or decay. *Shak.*

†RŪ'IN-ĀTION, *n.* Subversion; demolition; ruin. "Ruination of towns." *Camden.*

RŪ'IN-ER, *n.* One who ruins. *Chapman.*

RŪ'ING, *n.* The act of grieving; a repenting; a regretting; lamentation. *Sir T. Smith.*

RŪ'IN-I-FŌRM, *a.* [L. *ruina*, ruin, and Eng. *form*.] (Min.) Having the form or appearance of ruins. *Col. Jackson.*

RŪ'IN-OŪS, *a.* 1. Fallen to ruin; going to ruin; demolished; dilapidated; decayed. "The foundation is ruinous." *Hayward.*

2. Causing ruin; mischievous; pernicious; baneful; destructive. "That ruinous practice of gaming." *Swift.*

3. Composed of ruins; consisting of ruins. *To gaze upon a ruinous monastery. Shak.*

RŪ'IN-OŪS-LŸ, *ad.* In a ruinous manner; mischievously; destructively. *Johnson.*

RŪ'IN-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being ruinous.

RŪ'Ā-BLE, *a.* That may be ruled, or conformed to rule; governable. *Bacon.*

RŪLE (rūl), *n.* [L. *regula*, a straight piece of wood, a rule, a pattern; *rego*, to lead straight, to direct; It. *regola*; Sp. *regla*; Norm. Fr. *reule*; Fr. *regle*.—A. S. *regol*, *reogol*; Dut. & Ger. *regel*.—W. *rheol*.]

1. Government; empire; command; control; domination; direction; sway. *Remember them which have the rule over you. Heb. xiii. 7.*

His fair, large front, and eye sublime declared
Absolute rule. *Milton.*

2. An instrument with which lines are drawn or measured; a ruler. *With thy long-levell'd rule of streaming light. Milton.*

3. A precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed, or according to which something is to be done. *We owe to Christianity the discovery of the most certain and perfect rule of life. Tillotson.*

4. A canon, law, maxim, or aphorism to be observed in any art or science. *Walker.*

5. †Behavior. "This uncivil rule." *Shak.*

6. (Printing.) A metal galle. *Simmonds.*

7. (Math.) A direction or a set of directions given for performing the operations necessary to obtain a certain result. *A rule is always expressed in ordinary language; a formula, in algebraic or symbolical language. Davies & Peck.*

8. (Law.) An order made by a court for the regulation of its practice;—otherwise called a *general rule*:—an order made by a court between the parties to an action or suit, either upon the actual motion of counsel, or without motion. *Burrill.*

9. (Carp.) A folding ruler having scales to facilitate the calculations of most frequent occurrence by inspection. *Brande.*

10. (Ecc.) A system of laws or regulations by which monasteries and other religious houses are governed, and which the monks, nuns, and novices, vow at their entrance to observe. *Brande.*

11. (Fins Arts.) One of those laws and maxims founded on the general and fundamental truths of nature, by which artists are guided in their compositions. *Brande.*

12. (Gram.) The statement of a general law or analogy in respect to the forms of words, the

construction of sentences, the dependence which one word or one sentence has upon another, &c.

Rule of three, (*Arith.*) an application of the doctrine of proportion to arithmetical purposes, and divided into two cases,—*simple* or *single*, and *compound* or *double*, *rule of three*,—frequently termed also *simple* and *compound proportion*.—*Single* or *simple rule of three*, or *simple proportion*, a rule for finding from three quantities a fourth which shall have the same ratio to a given quantity of the same name, as one of the two remaining quantities, which are of the same name, has to the other.—*Double rule of three*, a rule for finding such a number for the consequent of a ratio whose antecedent is given, as shall make that ratio equal to a ratio compounded of two or more given ratios.—*Rule nisi*, (*Law*), in practice, a rule to show cause why a party should not do a certain act required, or why the object of the rule should not be enforced:—a rule which is made absolute after service, unless (*nisi*) good cause is shown to the contrary. *Burrill.*

RŪLE, *v. a.* [i. RULED; pp. RULING, RULED.]

1. To manage with power and authority; to control; to govern; to conduct. *Princes rule the people, and their own passions rule the princes, but Providence can overrule the whole. Colton.*

2. To settle or establish, as by a rule. *That's a ruled case with the schoolmen. Attorney.*

3. To mark with lines; as, "To rule paper." *4. (Law.) To require by a rule:—to determine; to decide. "A court is said to rule a point." Burrill.*

RŪLE, *v. n.* 1. To have power or command; to have control;—often with *over*. *Madness rules in brainsick men. Shak.*

We subdue, and rule over, all creatures. *Ray.*

2. (Com.) To follow a certain rule, or to be maintained at a certain rate, as prices. *Wright.*

3. (Law.) To establish or settle a rule or order of proceeding. *Parker.*

RŪLE'LESS, *a.* Being without rule. *Spenser.*

RŪL'ER, *n.* 1. One who rules; a governor.

2. A stick used in drawing lines, made flat or round; a rule. *Simmonds.*

RŪL'ING, *p. a.* 1. Governing; controlling.

2. Predominant; prevailing; prevalent. *Search then the ruling passion; there alone
The wise are constant, and the cunning known. Pope.*

RŪL'ING-LŸ, *ad.* Controllingly. *Wright.*

RŪL'ING-MA-CHĪNE, *n.* A machine for ruling paper, account-books, &c. *Simmonds.*

RŪL'Ī-CHĪES (rū'lĭ-chĭz), *n. pl.* [Dut.] Chopped meat stuffed into small bags of tripe, which are then cut into slices and fried. [Local.] *Bartlett.*

An old and favorite dish among the descendants of the Dutch in New York. *Bartlett.*

†RŪ'LY, *a.* Moderate; quiet; orderly. *Cotgrave.*

RŪM, *n.* [Sp. *ron*; Fr. *rhum*, *rum*.]

1. A spirituous liquor distilled in the West Indies from the fermented skimmings of the sugar teachees, mixed with molasses, and diluted with water. It is also distilled in the U. S. and other places from molasses. *Ure. Brande.*

2. A queer, odd person or thing;—in cant language, a poor clergyman. *C. Richardson.*

But a rabble of tenants, and rusty, dull rums. *Swift.*

The books which booksellers call *rums*, appear to be very numerous. *Nichols.*

RŪM, *a.* Old-fashioned; queer. [Low.] *Nichols.*

RŪM'BLE (rūm'bl), *n. n.* [Dut. *rommelen*; Ger. *rummeln*; Dan. *rumle*.—It. *rombare*, to buzz; Fr. *romeler*.] [i. RUMBLED; pp. RUMBLING, RUMBLED.] To make a hoarse, heavy, low, continued noise or sound, as thunder, or a carriage moving over a rough road. *In vain sought issue from the rumbling wind. Dryden.*

RŪM'BLE, *n.* 1. †A report; a rumor. *Chaucer.*

2. A seat for servants behind a carriage. *Wright.*

3. A revolving machine, used to clean small works of cast iron, which soon scrub each other bright by friction. *Simmonds.*

RŪM'BLER, *n.* He who, or that which, rumbles.

RŪM'BLING, *n.* A hoarse, low, continued noise. "The rumbling of his wheels." *Ser. xlvii. 3.*

RŪM'BLING-LŸ, *ad.* In a rumbling manner. *Wright.*

†RŪM'BOUGE, *n.* Ramboose. *Bailey.*

RŪM'-BŪB, *n.* A frog-blossom;—a cant term for a redness on the nose or the face occasioned by the practice of intemperate drinking. *Rush.*

RŪ'MEN, *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The punch, or first

cavity of the complex stomach, of a ruminant quadruped. *Brande.*

RŮ'MEX, n. [*L.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, of many species; dock. *Loudon.*

RŮM-GŮMP'TIOUS (*rŭm-gŭm'shŭs*), *a.* Sturdy in opinion; rough and surly. [*Low, Eng.*] *Forby.*

RŮ'MI-NĀL, a. Ruminant. [*R.*] *Smart.*

RŮ'MI-NĀNT, a. [*L. rumino, ruminans*, to chew the cud; *Fr. ruminant.*] Having the property of chewing the cud. *Ray.*

RŮ'MI-NĀNT, n. An animal that chews the cud. *Ray.*

The name *Ruminants* indicates the singular faculty possessed by these animals of masticating a second time their food, which they return into the mouth after a previous deglutition—a power which is the result of the structure of their stomachs, four of which they always have. Of these stomachs, the three first are so disposed that the aliment can enter at the will of the animal into any one of the three, because the oesophagus terminates at the point of communication. The fourth stomach is the true organ of digestion, analogous to the simple stomach of ordinary animals. *Cuvier. Eng. Cyc.*

RŮ-MI-NĀN'TI-A, n. pl. (*Zool.*) An order of mammiferous animals; ruminants. *Cuvier.*

RŮ'MI-NĀNT-LY, ad. By chewing. *Wright.*

RŮ'MI-NĀTE, v. n. [*L. rumino, ruminatum*, to chew the cud; *rumen*, the throat; *It. ruminare*; *Sp. ruminar*; *Fr. ruminer.*] [*i. RUMINATED*; *pp. RUMINATING, RUMINATED.*]

1. To chew the cud, as an animal. *On the grassy bank* Thomson.
2. To muse; to ponder; to meditate; to think. Of ancient prudence here he *ruminates.* Waller.

RŮ'MI-NĀTE, v. a. 1. To chew over again. *Johnson.*

2. To muse on; to meditate over and over again; to think about; to reflect upon. *Shak.*

RŮ'MI-NĀT-ED, a. (*Bot.*) Applied to the albumen of seeds which is perturbed in every direction by dry cellular tissue. *Lindley.*

RŮ-MI-NĀ'TION, n. [*L. ruminatio, a thinking over*; *It. ruminazione*; *Fr. ruminatio.*]

1. The act of ruminating. *Arbutnot.*
2. A function peculiar to ruminating animals, by which they chew a second time the food they have swallowed. *Dunglison.*
3. Act of musing; meditation; reflection. In which my often *ruminatio* wraps me. *Shak.*

RŮ'MI-NĀ-TOR, n. One who ruminates or meditates; a thinker. *Sherwood.*

RŮ'MINSCH, n. The language spoken by a part of the inhabitants of the Grisons. It is an ancient Italian dialect, supposed by some to be derived from the language of the Etruscans. *P. Cyc.*

RŮM'MAGE (*rŭm'maj*), *v. a.* [*L. rimor, to explore*; *Ger. raumen, to clear away.* *Johnson.*—Perhaps from *A. S. rum*; *Ger. raum, room.* *Todd.*—Originally a sea term, signifying “to remove goods or luggage out of a ship's hold in order to their being handsomely stowed and placed.” *Phillips.*—*Fr. rumage, a moving, from remuer, to move, to stir.*] [*i. RUMMAGED*; *pp. RUMMAGING, RUMMAGED.*] To search among many things by turning them over; to search; to examine; to explore; to ransack. “He... *rummageth* all his closets and trunks.” *Howell.*

RŮM'MAGE, v. n. To make a search by turning things over; to look among things carefully. I have often *rummaged* for old books in Little-Britain and Duck-lane. *Swift.*

RŮM'MAGE, n. [*Fr. remuage, the act of moving or stirring.*] The act of one who rummages; a search. *Dryden.*

RŮM'MA-GER, n. One who rummages. *Hackluyt.*

RŮM'MAGE-SALE, n. A clearance sale of unclaimed goods at the docks, or of odds and ends left in a warehouse. *Simmonds.*

RŮM'MA-GING, n. The act of one who rummages; rummage. *Hackluyt.*

† RŮM'MER, n. [*Dut. roemer, a wine glass.*] A glass drinking vessel. *Simmonds.*

RŮM'NEY (-nē), n. A sort of Spanish wine. *Nares.*

RŮM'QOR, n. [*L. rumor, common talk*; *It. romore*; *Sp. rumor*; *Fr. rumeur.*]

1. Flying or popular report; current hearsay; bruit; fame; talk. *Rumor is a pipe* Blown by surmises, jealousies, conjectures. *Shak.*

2. Repute; reputation; celebrity.

Great is the *rumor* of this dreadful knight. *Shak.*

RŮ'MQOR, v. a. [*i. RUMORED*; *pp. RUMORING, RUMORED.*] To spread by rumor; to report abroad; to circulate; to bruit. All abroad was *rumored* that this day Samson should be brought forth. *Milton.*

RŮ'MQOR-ER, n. One who rumors; reporter. *Shak.*

† RŮ'MQOR-OŪS, a. Famous; notorious. *Bale.*

RŮMP, n. [*Dut. romp*; *Ger. rumpf*; *Dan. rumpe.*]

1. The end of the back-bone of beasts, and (in contempt) of human beings; the stern. *Prior.*

2. The buttocks. *Hudib. as.*

3. The Rump Parliament. *Swift.*

It was agreed that, burying former enemies in oblivion, all efforts should be made for the overthrow of the *Rump*—so they called the Parliament, in allusion to that part of the animal body. *Hume.*

Rump Parliament, an epithet given, in derision, to a remnant of the English Long Parliament, which, after the resignation of Richard Cromwell, was called by a council of officers, and assembled in 1659. *Brande.*

† RŮMP'ER, n. One who favored, or who was a member of, the Rump Parliament. *A. Wood.*

RŮMP'-FED, a. Fat-bottomed; fed or fattened in the rump. *Shak. Nares.*

RŮM'PLE (*rŭm'pl*), *n.* [*A. S. hrympelle.*] A pucker; a wrinkle; a crumple; a rimple. *Dryden.*

RŮM'PLE, v. a. [*Dut. rompelen, to rumple.*] [*i. RUMPLED*; *pp. RUMPLING, RUMPLED.*] To disorder by rumples; to crush together out of shape; to wrinkle. “To *rumple* laces.” *Milton.*

RŮMP'LESS, a. Having no rump. *Lawrence.*

RŮMP'-STEĀK (*rŭmp'stāk*), *n.* A slice of beef cut from the thigh. *Simmonds.*

RŮM'PUS, n. [Perhaps from *Fr. rompue*, a rout. *Jamieson.*] A riot; a quarrel; confusion; a great noise; an uproar; a disturbance; a row. [*Vulgar.*] *R. B. Sheridan. Brockett.*

RŮM'-SWĪZ-ZLE (-zle), *n.* A water-proof fabric made in Dublin from undyed wool. *Simmonds.*

RŮN, v. n. [*M. Goth. rinnan*; *A. S. rennan*; *Fr. rena*; *Dut. rennen*; *Ger. rennen, rennen*; *Sw. rinna*; *Dan. rende*; *Icel. renna.*—*L. ruo.*] [*i. RAN*; *pp. RUNNING, RUN.*]

1. To move on the ground with the legs in such a manner that both feet at every step are off the ground at the same time, or to move on the ground with the swiftest action of the legs, as distinguished from walking, &c.; to pass with quick pace; to move swiftly; to move in a hurry; to make haste; to race. Then arose Peter and *ran* unto the sepulchre. *Luke xxiv. 12.*

2. To use the legs in motion; to go. “Till young children can *run* about.” *Locke.*

3. To pass or move quickly; to make progress; to proceed; to glide. The fire ran along upon the ground. *Ex. ix. 23.* And a low murmur *ran* along the field. *Pope.*

4. To rush violently; to fall suddenly. Those shoals of life which are concealed, to keep the unwary from *running* upon them. *Addison.*

5. To take a course at sea. *Rumming* under a certain island, which is called *Clauda*, we had much work to come by the boat. *Acts xxvii. 16.*

6. To contend in a race; as, “To *run* for the prize of a silver cup.” *Swift.*

7. To flee; to escape; not to stand;—often followed by *away*. Your child shrieks and *runs away* at a frog. *Locke.*

8. To go away by stealth; to steal away. My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew, my master. *Shak.*

9. To flow, as a liquid; to stream; to have a current; not to stagnate. See daisies open, rivers *run*. *Parnell.*

10. To emit or let flow any liquid. And *Thesba* ran red with her own native blood. *Dryden.*

11. To be liquid; to be fluid. Unfit her frosts, and tell them how to *run*. *Addison.*

12. To be fusible; to melt; to fuse. This iron heart, which no impression took From wars, melts down and *runs*, if she but look. *Dryden.* Having *run* through so much public business. *Temple.*

13. To flow as periods or metre; to have a cadence. “The lines *run* smoothly.” *Johnson.*

14. To go away; to vanish; to pass. As fast as our time *runs*, we should be glad, in most parts of our life, that it *ran* much faster. *Addison.*

15. To have a course; to go on.

Had the present war *run* against us. *Addison.*

16. To pass in thought or speech.

Raw and invidious writers propose one thing for their subject, and *run* off to another. *Fulton.*

17. To be mentioned cursorily; to proceed.

The whole *runs* on, short, like articles in an account. *Arbutnot.*

18. To have a continual tenor of any kind.

Discourses *ran* thus among the clearest observers. *Wotton.*

19. To be continually busied; to dwell.

And all on *Lausus* *ran* his restless thought. *Dryden.*

20. To be popularly known; to continue.

Men gave them their own names, by which they *run* a great while in Rome. *Temple.*

21. To have reception, success, or currency; to circulate.

“The pamphlet *ran* much among the lower people.” *Johnson.*

22. To go on by succession; to be kept up.

She saw, with joy, the line immortal *run*, Each sire impressed and glaring in his son. *Pope.*

23. To pass into some change; to become.

To rend my heart with grief, and *run* distracted. *Addison.*

24. To be in force; to have influence.

The knowledge of the process that *runneth* against him. *Bacon.*

25. To be generally received; to be current.

Neither was he ignorant what report *ran* of himself. *Knolles.*

26. To be carried on in any manner.

Concessions that *run* as high as any the most charitable Protestants make. *Atterbury.*

27. To have a track or course; to extend.

Those parts of the mines where a metalline veins *run*. *Boyle.*

28. To tend; to incline; to make transition.

A man's nature *runs* either to herbs or weeds; therefore let him seasonably water the one and destroy the other. *Bacon.*

29. To discharge pus or other matter.

Whether his flesh *run* with his issue. *Lev. xv. 3.*

30. To gallop at the top of the speed, as a horse.

31. (*Law.*) To operate; to take effect;—to pass; to follow; to go with; to accompany. A statute of limitation is said to *run* against a claim, to commence *running*, to continue to *run*, &c. *Burhill.*

A covenant is said to *run* with land where it is inseparably annexed to the estate, and passes with it. *Burhill.*

To let *run*, (*Naut.*) to make loose, as a rope; to slacken; to loosen; to let go. *Mar. Dict.*—To *run after*, to follow;—to search for; to endeavor at, though out of the way. “The mind, upon the suggestion of any new notion, *runs after* similes, to make it the clearer to itself.” *Locke.*—To *run amuck*. See *AMUCK.*—To *run away*, to flee.—To *run in debt*, to contract a debt or debts.—To *run in trust*, to get trusted; to run in debt. *Swift.*—To *run in with*, to close; to comply. “*Ramus* *run* in with the first reformers of learning.” *Baker.*—To *run on*, to be continued; as, “His account *ran* on.” To continue the same course. “*Running* on with vain prolixity.” *Drayton.*—(*Printing.*) To let the type be set on the same line, without making a paragraph.—To *run over*, to be so full as to overflow. “His mouth *runs over.*” *Dryden.* To be so much as to overflow. “Milk while it boils, or wine while it works, *runs over* the vessels they are in.” *Digby.* To recount cursorily. “I shall not *run over* all the particulars.” *Locke.* To consider cursorily; as, “To *run over* the politics of the day.” *Addison.* To run through. “Should a man *run over* the whole circle of earthly pleasures.” *South.*—To *run out*, to be at an end. “When a lease had *run out.*” *Swift.* To spread exuberantly. “The zeal of love *runs out* into suckers like a fruitful tree.” *Sp. Taylor.* To expatiate. “To *run out* into beautiful digressions.” *Addison.* To be wasted or exhausted. The estate *runs out*, and mortgages are made. *Dryden.*

To grow poor by expense disproportionate to income. From growing riches, with good cheer, To *run* out by starving here. *Swift.*

—To *run riot*, to go to excess.—To *run together*, to unite or mingle, as metals fused in the same vessel;—(*Mining.*) to fall in, as the walls of a lode, so as to render the shafts and levels impassable. *Anted.*—To *run up*, to rise; to increase; to grow.

RŮN, v. a. 1. To pierce; to stab. “He was *run* through the body.” *Spectator.*

2. To cause to go; to force; to drive; to urge. “This will *run* us into particulars.” *Locke.*

Accustomed to retired speculations, they *run* natural philosophy into metaphysical notions. *Locke.*

And falling into a place where two seas met, they *run* the ship aground. *Acts xxvii. 41.*

3. To make liquid; to melt; to fuse. The purest gold must be *run* and washed. *Fulton.*

4. To pour forth in a stream; to discharge. Which, like a fountain with a hundred spouts, Did *run* pure blood. *Shak.*

5. To incur; to fall into; to venture. Consider the hazard I have *run* to see you here. *Dryden.*

6. To import or to export without paying duty; to smuggle.

Heavy impositions are a strong temptation of *running* *Smiff*.

7. To prosecute in thought; to bear in contemplation; to trace by reflection.

The world hath not stood so long but we can still *run* it up to artless ages when mortals lived by plain nature. *Burnet*.

8. To put with force; to push; to thrust.

Some English men have run the handle into their pockets others look at the handle and run the handle out. *Wright*.

9. To maintain on a course or track; as, "To *run* a stage-coach, a railway train, a packet, &c."

10. To cause to go or pass.

11. To shape, form, or make in a mould; to found; to cast.

To *run down*, to chase to weariness. "They *run down* the stag, and the ass divided the prey very honestly." *L'Estrange*. To crush; to overbear. "And by the fate of war *run down*." *Hudibras*. To decry; to disparage. "They agreed in *running down* the reputation of that [Christianity]." *Atterbury*. (Naut.) To cause to sink; as, "To *run down* a vessel." "To *run down* a coast, (Naut.) to sail along by it." "To *run against*, to encounter. "To *run away with*, to carry off:—to hurry without deliberation. "Thoughts will *run away with* a man in pursuit of those ideas." *Locke*. "To *run out* a warp, (Naut.) to carry the end of a hawser out from a ship in a boat, and fasten to some distant place. *Mar. Dict.*—"To *run hard*, to ridicule, to decry:—to press, as with a claim. "To *run out*, to waste; to exhaust:—to extend; to prolong. "I have *run my paper out* to its usual length." *Addison*.—"To *run up*, to increase; to enlarge by additions; as, "To *run up* an account."—"To *run through*, to expend; to waste.

RUN, n. 1. The act of one who runs a race.

2. Course; motion; flow; passage. "Whereby the *run* of humors is stayed." *Bacon*.

3. Regular flow; cadence. "Any *run* of verse to please the ear." *Broome*.

4. Continued course; customary process; as, "The *run* of business."

5. That which passes under observation as usual or most general; generality.

In the common *run* of mankind, for one that is wise and good you find ten of a contrary character. *Addison*.

6. Way; will; uncontrolled course.

Our family must have their *run*. *Arbutnot*.

7. Long reception; continued success.

It is impossible for detached papers to have a general *run*, or long continuance, if not diversified with humor. *Addison*.

8. Popular censure; clamor.

You cannot but have observed, what a violent *run* there is among... weak people against university education. *Swift*.

9. General and urgent application or pressure; as, "A *run* upon a bank." *Warburton*.

10. A range or extent of ground for feeding cattle in the colonies. *Simmonds*.

11. A small stream of running water. *Nares*.

12. (Naut.) The utmost part of a ship's bottom, where it grows narrow as the floor approaches the stern-post:—course of a ship, or the distance she has sailed in a certain time:—the agreement made with the master or owner of a vessel to work a single passage. *Mar. Dict.*

13. (Mus.) A rapid ornamental phrase or figure; a roulade. *Dwight*.

A *run of stones*, a pair of millstones. *Barlett*.—"Run of a lode, (Mining.) the direction or course of a lode. *Ansted*.—"At or in the *long run*, in the final result; in the end; after all; finally. "Hath falsehood proved, at the *long run*, more for the advancement of his estate than truth?" *Tillotson*.

† RUN-A-GATE, n. [Fr. *renégat*.] A fugitive; an apostate; a renegade. *Shak.*

RUN-A-WAY (rūn'a-wē), n. [Eng. *run* and *away*.] One who flies from danger; one who departs by stealth; a deserter; a fugitive. *Shak.*

† RUN-CATION, n. [L. *runco*, *runctatus*, to weed out.] The act of clearing away weeds. *Evelyn*.

RUN-CI-NATE, a. (Bot.) Noting lyre-shaped leaves, as those of the dandelion, with sharp lobes pointing towards the base. *Gray*.

RUN-CI-NÄ'TQ-DEN'TATE, a. (Bot.) Noting leaves which are runcinate and toothed. *Loudon*.

RUN'DEL, n. A circle:—a runlet. *Wright*.

RUN'DLE, n. [From *round*, or *roundlet*.] 1. A little round; a step of a ladder. *Duppa*.

2. Something put round an axis; the wheel of a peritrochium; a circle. *Roget*.

The third mechanical faculty, styled *axis in peritrochio*, consists of an axis or cylinder, having a *roundlet* about it. *Wilkins*.

RUN'DLET, n. [From *round*, or *roundlet*.] A small cask, containing an undefined quantity, usually about 1½ gallons;—written also *runlet*. *Bacon*.

RUN'NER, n. A bard or learned man among the ancient Goths. *Wright*.

RUNES, n. pl. [Ger. *runen*; Dan. *runer*; Sw. *runa*; Icel. *runar*.] The Runic characters or letters.

The *runes* were for long periods of time in use upon materials more lasting than any others employed to the same purpose. *Watson*.

RÜNG, i. & p. from *ring*. See RING.

RÜNG, n. 1. [Gael. & Ir. *rong*, a spar.] A spar; a round or step of a ladder:—a coarse, heavy staff. [North of Eng.] *Bp. Andrews*. *Jamieson*.

2. [Su. Goth. *rong*, *rang*; Icel. *raung*.—Fr. *varangues*. *Jamieson*.] (Naut.) One of the timbers in a ship, which constitute her floor, and are bolted to the keel. *Nicholson*.

RÜNG'-HEADS, n. (Naut.) The upper ends of the floor timbers of a ship. *Simmonds*.

RÜ'NJC, a. [M. Goth. *runa*, a mystery; A. S. *run*, a magical character, a mystery.] Relating to the Goths, Scandinavians, and other nations of ancient Europe, or to their language. "Runic letters." *Temple*.

Keeping time, time, time, In a sort of *Runic* rhyme. *E. A. Poe*.

Runic wands, willow wands inscribed with mysterious characters, and used by heathen tribes of the north of Europe in the performance of magic ceremonies. *Encyc. Amer.*

RÜ'NJC, n. The language of the Goths, Scandinavians, and other ancient northern nations.

RÜ'NJC-KNÖT, n. (Arch.) A twisted ornament common on buildings of the Anglo-Saxon or Danish era. *Britton*.

RÜN'LET, n. 1. A small cask; a runlet. *Johnson*.

2. A little run or stream of water. *Bulter*.

RÜN'-MAN, n. (Naut.) A runaway or deserter from a ship of war. *Crabb*.

RÜN'NEL, n. A rivulet; a runlet. [n.] *Fairfax*.

RÜN'NER, n. 1. One who, or that which, runs; a racer. *Shak.*

2. One sent on an errand; a messenger.

3. The upper stone of a mill. *Mortimer*.

4. A species of bird. *Ainsworth*.

5. One of the timbers on which a sleigh or sledge slides. *Wright*.

6. (Bot.) A prostrate filiform stem forming at its extremity roots and a young plant, as in the strawberry. *Lindley*.

7. (Naut.) A rope rove through a single block,—increasing the power of a tackle. *Dana*.

RÜN'NET, n. [A. S. *gerunnan*, coagulated; Dut. *runnen*, to curdle.] [Written also *rennet*.]

1. The prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, or the liquor made by steeping it in water, which has the property of coagulating the albumen of milk, and converting it into curd and whey. *Brande*. *Smart*.

2. The concreted milk found in the stomachs of sucking quadrupeds which as yet have received no other nourishment than their mother's milk. *Encyc. Brit.*

RÜN'NING, p. a. 1. That runs; moving swiftly.

2. Kept for the race; racing. *Law*.

3. Having a current; flowing, as water.

4. Passing or occurring continuously, or without interruption; as, "Five days *running*."

5. Discharging pus; as, "A *running* sore."

RÜN'NING, n. 1. Act of one who, or that which, runs.

2. The discharge of a wound or sore. *Johnson*.

Running of goods, a clandestine landing of goods without paying the legal customs or duties. *Wright*.

RÜN'NING-DAYS, n. (Naut.) A term used in charters for consecutive days occupied on a voyage, &c., including Sundays, and not being therefore limited to working days. *Simmonds*.

RÜN'NING-FIGHT, n. A fight kept up while one party flees and the other pursues. *Crabb*.

RÜN'NING-FIRE, n. (Mil.) A rapid succession of firing. *Stoqueler*.

RÜN'NING-RIG'GING, n. (Naut.) The ropes that reeve through blocks, and are pulled and hauled, such as braces, halyards, &c.;—distinguished from the standing-rigging, the ends of which are securely seized, as stays, shrouds, &c. *Dana*.

RÜN'NING-THRÜSH, n. A disease in the feet of horses. *Encyc. Brit.*

RÜN'NING-TIT'LE, n. (Printing.) The title of a book, written or printed on the upper margin of each page. *Simmonds*.

RÜNN'ION (rūn'yun), n. A paltry, scurvy wretch;—written also *ronion*, and *ronyon*. *Johnson*.

RÜNT, n. [Dut. *rund*, *rind*, a bullock, an ox, a cow; Ger. *rind*, a bullock, a cow.]

1. A small or stunted animal, or one below the natural growth of its kind. *Walton*.

2. *Runt* is a name given to a small kind of black cattle brought from Wales and Scotland. It is also a term applied to the weak and stunted pigs of a litter; also to several species of pigeon. *Farm. Encyc.*—*Runt* is a jocular designation for a person of strong though low stature. *Brockett*.—A dwarf. *Wright*.

3. The dead stump of a tree:—the stump of a plant. [Local, England.] *Wright*.

4. An old woman. [Scotland.] *Jamieson*.

RÜ-PÉE', n. A coin and money of account in British India.

5. The gold *rupee* of Bombay and Madras is equal to about 29s. 2d. (\$7). The silver *sicca rupee*, coined by the East India Company at Calcutta is equal to about 2s. (\$0.40). *McCulloch*.—The value of the *sicca rupee* of Bengal, or of Bombay, as fixed by law in the collection of duties in the custom-houses of the U. S., is \$0.50, and that of the *rupee* of British India is \$0.41. *Greenleaf*.

Lac of *rupees*. See LAC.

RÜ'PERT'S-DRÖPS, n. pl. A sort of glass drops, having a long tail, remarkable for the phenomenon which they exhibit of flying into atoms when their surface is scratched, or the extremity of the tail broken off; Prince Rupert's drops;—so called because they were first brought to England by Prince Rupert, a German prince, and grandson of James I. *Lib. of Useful Knowl.*

RÜPT'ION, n. [L. *ruptio*, a breaking.] A breach; a rupture; disruption. *Wiseman*.

† RÜPT'URE-RÜY, n. [Fr. *roturier*, a plebeian.] One of the common people, a plebeian.

The exclusion of the French *rupturiers* (roturiers, for history must find a word for this class, when it speaks of other nations) from the order of nobility. *Chenier*.

RÜPT'URE (rūpt'yur, 24), n. [It. *rottura*; Sp. *rotura*; Fr. *rupture*.]

1. The act of breaking, or the state of being broken; fracture; disruption; a breach; a burst.

2. A breach of peace; open hostility.

When the parties that divide the commonwealth come to a rupture, it seems every man's duty to choose a side. *Swift*.

3. (Med.) A preternatural protrusion of the contents of the abdomen; hernia. *Sharp*.

RÜPT'URE (rūpt'yur), v. a. [i. RÜPTURED; pp. RÜPTURING, RÜPTURED.] To break; to burst.

The vessels of the brain and membranes, if ruptured, absorb the extravasated blood. *Sharp*.

RÜPT'URE, v. n. To suffer disruption. *Johnson*.

RÜPT'URE-WÖRT (-wört), n. The common name of plants of the genus *Herniaria*. *Loudon*.

RÜPT'URE-ING, n. 1. Act of one who ruptures.

2. (Bot.) The spontaneous contraction of a portion of the pericarp, by which its texture is broken through. *Lindley*.

RÜ'RAL, a. [L. *ruralis*, belonging to the country, from *rus*, the country; It. *ruvale*; Fr. *ruval*.] Relating to, existing in, or befitting the country; pastoral; rustic; country.

The statesman, lawyer, man of trade, Hunts for the refuge of some *rural* shade. *Cropper*.

Rural dean, an ecclesiastic (generally a beneficed clergyman) appointed by the bishop to superintend a certain district in his diocese. *Eden*.—*Rural deanery*, the office or jurisdiction of a rural dean; a subdivision of an archdeaconry. *P. Cur.*—*Rural economy*, the general management of territorial property, either by the proprietor or his agent. *Brande*.

Rural is used in a good sense; rustic, commonly in a bad or indifferent sense. *Rural* is applied to things; rustic, commonly to persons, or to what is personal, and implies a want of culture or polish. *Rural* life, scenery, habitation; rustic manners, person, or cottage:—pastoral poetry.

RÛ'RAL-ÏST, n. One who leads a rural life. [R.] "Our Egyptian *ruralists*." *Cowenry.*

RÛ-RÄL'I-TÛ, n. Ruralness. [R.] *Bailey.*

RÛ'RAL-LÛ, ad. In a rural manner. *Wakefield.*

RÛ'RAL-NËSS, n. Quality of being rural. *Bailey.*

†RU-RÏC'O-LÏST, n. [L. *rusticola*, a husbandman.] An inhabitant of the country. *Bailey.*

†RU-RÏG'E-NOÛS, a. [L. *rus*, the country, and *gigno*, to be born.] Born in the country. *Bailey.*

RÛSE (rüz), n. [Fr.] Artifice; stratagem; manoeuvre; trick; fraud; deceit; deception. *Ray.*

RUSE DE GUERRE (rüz/de-gär'). [Fr.] A trick of war; a stratagem. *Ed. Rev.*

RÛSH, n. [M. Goth. *raus*, a reed; A. S. *rics*, rise, a rush; Bict. *raoz*. — L. *ruscum*, butcher's broom.]

1. (Bot.) A plant of many species, of the genus *Juncus*, having a long stem or stalk, and growing plentifully in wet places. *Loudon.*
2. Any thing proverbially worthless. "I value it not a *rush*." *King Charles.*

See The *Juncus effusus*, soft rush, and the *Juncus conglomeratus*, common rush, are used for plaiting into mats, chair-bottoms, and for making small baskets. *Tomlinson.*

See Rushes were formerly used on the floors of churches and of dwelling-houses for carpets. *Britton.*

Dutch rush, a plant abounding in silica, imported into England from Holland, for the purpose of polishing wood and metal, *Equisetum hyemale.* *Archer.*

RÛSH, v. n. [A. S. *hreošan*, *reosan*, to rush; Dut. *ruischen*, to murmur; Ger. *rauschen*, to rush.]

1. To move with violence or tumultuous rapidity; to push on; to press on. *Armies rush to battle in the clouds.* *Milton.*
2. To enter with undue eagerness; to hurry. Never think it to be the part of religion to *rush* into the office of princes or ministers. *Spratt.*

†RÛSH, v. a. To push forward with violence. We shall . . . *rush* them into infinite perils. *Whole Duty of Man.*

RÛSH, n. Violent course; a driving forward. "With the *rush* of one rude blast." *Crashaw.*

RÛSH'-BEÄR-ING, n. A rural festival or parish wake held at the feast of the dedication of a church, when the parishioners brought fresh rushes to strew the church. [Eng.] *Nares.*

RÛSH'-BÛT-TQMED, a. Having a bottom of rushes. *Iving.*

RÛSH'-BÛCK-LËR, n. A bullying and violent person. "Bragging *rush-bucklers*." *More.*

RÛSH'-CÄN-DLE, n. A small, blinking taper, made by stripping a rush, except one small strip of the bark, which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow. *Shak.*

RÛSHIED (rüsh), a. Abounding with rushes. Near the *ruished* marge of Cherwell's flood. *Warton.*

RÛSH'ER, n. 1. One who rushes forward. *Whitlock.*

2. One who formerly strewed rushes on the floor at dances. *B. Jonson.*

RÛSH'-GRÄSS, n. (Bot.) The common name of gramineous plants of the genus *Vilfa*. *Gray.*

RÛSH'-NËSS, n. The state of being rushy. *Scott.*

RÛSH'ING, n. The act of one who, or that which, rushes; any commotion or violent course.

RÛSH'-LIGHT, n. A rush-candle, or the light of it; a small taper. *Tweddell.*

RÛSH'-LIKE, a. Resembling a rush; weak.

RÛSH'-MÄT, n. A mat composed of rushes. *Swift.*

RÛSH'-RÏNG, n. A ring made of rush. *Nares.*

And I'll marry thee with a *rush-ring*. *D'Avenant.*

RÛSH'Y, a. 1. Abounding with rushes. *Milton.*

2. Made of rushes. "*Rushy* lance." *Tickell.*

RÛSH'Y-MÏLLS, n. pl. A sportive imitation of mills made by the shepherds in running water, and composed of rushes. *Broune. Nares.*

RÛSK, n. A light, hard cake, or bread. *Smart.*

RÛS'MÄ, n. A brown and light iron substance, with half as much quick-lime steeped in water,

of which the Turkish women made their psilothron, or unguent, for removing their hair. *Greco.*

RÛSS, a. Relating to Russia; Russian. *Murray.*

RÛSS, n. 1. A native of Russia; a Russian.

2. The language of the Russians. *Smart.*

RÛS'SËT, a. 1. A red-gray color, derived from the mixture of the three primary colors in equal strength, but in unequal proportions, consisting of two parts of red and one part each of blue and yellow. *Fairholt.*

The morn in *russet* mantle clad. *Shak.*

2. Coarse; homespun; rustic. Henceforth my wooing shall be expressed in *russet* yeas, and honest, kersey noes. *Shak.*

RÛS'SËT, n. 1. A country dress. "A fair shepherdess in her country *russet*." *Dryden.*

2. A kind of apple of a russet color and rough skin; — written also *russeting*. *Farm. Ency.*

RÛS'SËT, v. a. To give a russet color to. The blossom blows; the summer ray *russets* the plain. *Thomson.*

RÛS'SËT-TING, n. An apple or a pear of several varieties, having a rough skin, and commonly of a brownish, rusty color. *Johnson.*

RÛS'SËT-TÛ, a. Of a russet or rusty color. *Johnson.*

RÛS'SIA-LËÄTH-ER, n. A kind of leather prepared in Russia by tanning the skins of goats, sheep, and calves, with willow bark, then coloring them of a reddish color with red-sand-wood, and afterwards impregnating them with empyreumatic oil obtained from birch bark. *Parnell.*

See It is valuable for its not being subject to mould when kept in a damp situation, and for its being repulsive to insects. *Parnell.*

||RUSSIAN (rüh'an or rd'shan) [rd'shan, P. K.; rüh'an, Sm.; rd'shan or rüh'an, Earnshaw], n.

1. A native of Russia. *Clarke.*
2. The language of Russia. *P. Cyc.*

||RÛS'SIAN, or RÛS'SIAN, a. (Geog.) Relating to Russia. *Lyell.*

RÛST, n. [A. S. & Dan. *rust*; Dut. *roest*; Ger. & Sw. *rost*.]

1. (Chem.) The reddish substance formed on the surface of iron or steel when exposed to air and moisture, and consisting chiefly of hydrated peroxide of iron; — a term applied also to other metallic oxides. *P. Cyc. Turner.*
2. In a perfectly dry atmosphere iron undergoes no change; but, when moisture is likewise present, its oxidation, or *rusting*, is rapid. In the first part of the change, carbonate of protoxide of iron is generated; but the protoxide gradually passes into the hydrated peroxide, and the carbonic acid is evolved. *Rust* of iron sometimes contains ammonia, which indicates that the oxidation is probably accompanied by the decomposition of water. *Turner.*
3. The tarnished or corroded surface of any metal. *Johnson.*
4. And scour his armor from the *rust* of peace. *Dryden.*
5. Loss of power by inactivity. *Johnson.*
6. Matter bred by corruption or degeneration; any thing that obscures or tarnishes. Let her see thy sacred truths free from all *rust* and dross of human mixtures. *King Charles.*
7. Mildew in grain. *Simmonds.*

RÛST, v. n. [A. S. *rustian*, to rust.] [i. RUSTED; pp. RUSTING, RUSTED.]

1. To become rusty; to gather rust; to have the surface tarnished or corroded. Let his armor *rust* until this day. *Shak.*
2. To degenerate in idleness; to become dull from want of action or exertion. Must I *rust* in Egypt, never more appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece? *Dryden.*
3. To make rusty; to cover with rust. Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *rust* them. *Shak.*
4. To impair by time or inactivity. *Johnson.*

RÛST'-EÄT-EN, a. Corroded by rust. *Jarvis.*

RÛST'FÛL, a. Like rust; rusty. *Quarles.*

RÛS'TIC, a. [L. *rusticus*; *rus*, the country; It. & Sp. *rustico*; Fr. *rustique*.]

1. Relating to the country; rural; country. "Our *rustic* revelry." *Shak.*
2. Having the manners of those who live in the country; countenanced; plain; undecorated; simple; unpolished; untaught; artless; rough; rude; inelegant. And many a holy text around she strews, That teach the *rustic* moralist to die. *Gray.*

Rustic work, (Arch.) a mode of building in which the faces of stones employed are left rough; the sides only, where they are intended to unite, being wrought smooth. *Britton.*

RÛS'TIC, n. An inhabitant of the country; a clown; a swain; a peasant; a boor. *South.*

RÛS'TI-CÄL, a. Rustic. — See *RUSTIC*.

RÛS'TI-CÄL-LÛ, ad. In a rustic manner. *Shak.*

RÛS'TI-CÄL-NËSS, n. The quality of being rustic; rudeness; coarseness. *Johnson.*

RÛS'TI-CÄTE, v. a. [i. RUSTICATED; pp. RUSTICATING, RUSTICATED.] To compel to dwell in the country; — especially to banish into the country for a time from college. *Spectator.*

RÛS'TI-CÄTE, v. n. [L. *rusticor*, to live in the country; It. *rusticare*.] To reside in the country. "Having *rusticated* in your company." *Pope.*

RÛS-TI-CÄ'TION, n. [L. *rusticatio*, country life; Fr. *rustication*.]

1. The act of rustication, or the state of being rusticated; a residence in the country; — particularly a temporary banishment into the country from college for some offence. It seems plain, from his own verses to Diodati, that Milton had incurred *rustication* — a temporary dismission into the country, with perhaps the loss of a term. *Johnson.*
2. (Arch.) Rustic work. *Wright.*

RÛS'TIC-CHÄIR, n. A seat of twisted wood, &c., for a garden or shrubbery. *Simmonds.*

RÛS-TIC'I-TÛ, n. [L. *rus*, the country; *rusticitas*, country life; It. *rusticità*; Fr. *rusticité*.] State of being rustic; want of polish or refinement; artlessness; rudeness; simplicity. *Spenser.*

RÛS'TIC-LÛ, ad. In a rustic manner. *Chapman.*

RÛST'I-LÛ, ad. In a rusty state. *Sidney.*

RÛST'I-NËSS, n. State of being rusty. *Johnson.*

RÛS'TLE (rüs'al), v. n. [A. S. *hristan*; Ger. *raseln*; Dan. *rasle*; Sw. *rasla*; Icel. *hrista*.] [i. RUSTLED; pp. RUSTLING, RUSTLED.] To make a noise, as by the rubbing of silk or dry leaves; to make a low, continued rattle. *Profounder than rustling in unpaid-for silks.* *Shak.*

RÛS'TLE (rüs'al), n. The noise of things shaken; a rustling. *Idler.*

RÛS'TLER (rüs'ler), n. One who rustles. *Scott.*

RÛS'TLING, n. A noise, as of leaves in motion; a quick succession of small noises. *Shak.*

RÛST'Y, a. 1. Covered with rust; rusted. *Shak.*

2. Impaired by inactivity; dull; sluggish. *Shak.*
3. Surly; morose. [R.] *Clarendon.*
4. Rancid; reasty. [R.] *Skelton.*
5. (Bot.) Having the color of rust. *Loudon.*

Rusty dab, (Ich.) the popular name of the *rusty flat* fish of the genus *Platessa*, a fish found on the coasts of Massachusetts and New York, in deep water. *Storer.*

RÛT, n. [L. & It. *rota*, a wheel; Fr. *route*.]

1. A furrow or track made in the earth, as by a wheel; as, "A cart *rut*." *Chapman.*
2. The noise made by the waves of the sea breaking upon the shore; rote. — See *ROTE*. The rote, or *rut*, of the sea means only the noise produced by the action of the surf, the successive breaking of wave after wave on the shore. *Daniel Webster.*

RÛT, n. [L. *rugitus*, a roaring; — in allusion to the noise made by animals when they desire to copulate; Fr. & Arm. *rut*.] The copulation of deer, boars, &c. *Bailey.*

RÛT, v. n. [i. RUTTED; pp. RUTTING, RUTTED.] To desire to copulate, as deer, &c. *Bailey.*

RÛT, v. a. 1. To cut a line in the soil with a spade; to mark with ruts. *Loudon.*

2. To cover; to tup. *Dryden.*

RÛ'TÄ-BÄ'GA, n. (Bot.) A vegetable root of the turnip kind; Swedish turnip; a variety of *Brassica campestris*. *Loudon.*

RÛ-TÄ'CE-ÄE (rü-tä'she-ä), n. pl. (Bot.) An order of plants chiefly found in the Old World and the Southern hemisphere, and represented in gardens by the common rue (*Ruta graveolens*). *Gray.*

RÛ-TÄ'CEOUS (rü-tä'she-ä), a. (Bot.) Noting plants of the order *Rutaceae*. *Eng. Cyc.*

†RÛTH, n. [From *rue*.] 1. Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another. *Milton.*

All *ruth*, compassions, mercy he forgot. *Fairfax.*

2. Misery; sorrow. "*Woful ruth*." *Spenser.*

RU-THE'NI-ŪM, *n.* (*Chem.*) A gray, brittle, very hard metal, extracted from the ore of platinum. It is infusible before the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe, forms compounds with various other substances, and has a specific gravity of 8.6. *Miller.*

† **RŪTH'FŪL**, *a.* 1. Merciful; tender. *Johnson.*
2. Rueful; woful; sorrowful. *Beau. & Fl.*

† **RŪTH'FŪL-LY**, *ad.* Wofully; sadly. *Spenser.*

† **RŪTH'FŪL-NĒSS**, *n.* Compassionateness. *Bailey.*

RŪTH'LESS, *a.* Without pity; cruel; uncompassionate; barbarous; pitiless.
Ruin seize thee, ruthless king. Gray.

RŪTH'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without pity; cruelly; barbarously. *Johnson.*

RŪTH'LESS-NĒSS, *n.* Want of pity, mercy, or tenderness; cruelty. *Johnson.*

RŪ-TI-DŌ'SIS, *n.* [*Gr. ῥυτίδωσις*, a wrinkling; *ῥυτίς*, a wrinkle.] (*Med.*) A disease of the eye in which the cornea appears shrunk and puckered. *Dunglison.*

† **RŪ-TI-LANT**, *a.* Shining. *Evelyn.*

† **RŪ-TI-LĀTE**, *v. n. & a.* [*L. rutilo, rutilatus*, to make reddish; *Fr. rutiler*, to glisten.] To shine; to make bright. *Cockeram.*

RŪ-TILE, *n.* [*L. rutilus*, red.] (*Min.*) A brittle mineral, sometimes crystalline, of a red or reddish, a yellowish, or a black color, consisting of titanic acid. The black variety *nigrine* contains a little oxide of iron. *Dana.*

RŪ-TI-LĪNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A red compound formed by the action of oil of vitriol on salicine. *Gregory.*

RŪT'TER, *n.* 1. One that ruts.
2. [*Dut. ruiter*, a rider; *Ger. reiter*.] † A horse-soldier; a trooper; a cavalier. *Bule.*

† **RŪT'TER-KĪN**, *n.* A crafty old knave. *Cotgrave.*

† **RŪT'TI-ER**, *n.* [*Fr. route*, a road.]
1. A direction for the route or course by land or by sea. *Johnson.*
2. An old traveller:—an old soldier. *Cotgrave.*

RŪT'-TIME, *n.* The season of rutting. *Shak.*

RŪT'TISH, *a.* [*Fr. rut*, rutting.] Wanton; libidinous; salacious; lustful; lecherous. *Shak.*

RŪT'TISH-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being ruttish. *Maunder.*

† **RŪT'TLE**, *n.* The noise occasioned by difficulty in breathing; a rattle in the throat. *Burnet.*

RŪT'TY, *a.* Full of ruts; cut by wheels. *Hogarth.*

RŪ'DER, *n.* 1. A clause added, as to a bill;—more properly written *rider*.—See *RIDER*.
2. A Dutch coin worth about 25s. (\$6.05).

RŪE (r), *n.* [*A. S. ryge, rige*; *Dut. rogge*; *Ger. rocken*; *Dan. rug*; *Sw. rüg*; *Icel. rugr*.—*W. rhyg*.]
1. (*Bot.*) A plant of the family *Gramineæ* and genus *Hordeum*, nearly allied to wheat; *Hordeum Secale*:—the esculent grain of this plant. *Gray.*

† *Rye* has been cultivated from time immemorial, and is considered as coming nearer in its properties to wheat than any other grain. It is more common than wheat in many parts of the Continent of Europe, being a more certain crop, and requiring less culture and manure. It is the bread corn of Germany and Russia. In Britain it is now little known, being no longer a bread corn, and therefore of less value to the farmer than barley, oats, or peas. *Brande.*

2. A disease in the hawk. *Ainsworth.*

RŪE'-BRĒAD, *n.* Bread made of rye. *Ash.*

RŪE'-GRĀSS (rĭ'grās), *n.* (*Bot.*) A pretty good pasture grass; *Lolium perenne*;—called also *ray-grass*, and *common darnel*. *Gray.*

RŪN'CHŪPS, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of aquatic birds;—more properly written *rhynchops*.—See *RHYNCHOPS*, and *RHYNCHOPINÆ*. *Eng. Cyc.*

RŪND, *n.* A piece of iron that goes across the hole in an upper mill-stone. *Francis.*

RŪ'OT, *n.* [*Arab. a subject*.] In Hindostan, a peasant; a cultivator of the soil. *Qu. Rev.*

† In India, the *ryots*, or the cultivators, have a perpetual hereditary and transmissible right of occupancy so long as they continue to pay the share of the produce of the land demanded by the government. *Brande.*

† **RŪTH**, *n.* [*Brit. ryth*.] A ford. *Scott.*

RŪT'I-NĀ, *n.* [*Gr. ῥυτίς*, a furrow.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of cetaceans, allied to the manatee, and found in the Arctic Ocean. *Eng. Cyc.*

S.

S, the nineteenth letter of the alphabet, and found in all the languages of which we have any knowledge, abounds more in English than any other consonant. It has two sounds: first, its genuine sibilant or hissing sound, like *c* soft, as in *set*, *son*; secondly, the sound of *z*, which it often has in the middle and at the end of words, as in *wise*, *has*.—*Brande* says, "S may be regarded as a species of semivowel, from its forming a kind of imperfect sound without the aid of any of the vowels."

SĀ'ADHS, *n. pl.* [*Hind.*] An Indian sect, of modern date, who have embraced Christianity, and whose doctrine and mode of life resemble those of the Quakers;—also written *Sauds*. *Craig.*

SĀ'BA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of bean resembling the Lima bean, but smaller. *Brecht.*

SĀ-B-A-DĪLLĀ, *n.* [*Sp. cebadilla*.]
1. (*Bot.*) A species of *Veratrum*, found in the West Indies and in Mexico; *Veratrum sabadilla*; *cevadilla*; *cebadilla*:—also a plant found in Mexico; *Asagrea officinalis*. From the seeds of both these plants, but chiefly from those of the latter, the poisonous alkaloid veratria is obtained. *Lindley. Eng. Cyc.*

2. (*Com.*) A term applied to the seeds of the *Veratrum sabadilla*, and to those of the *Asagrea officinalis*; *cevadilla*; *cebadilla*. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĀ-B-A-DĪLLĪA (sāb-ā-dīl'yā), *n.* (*Chem.*) A poisonous, crystalline alkaloid, found along with veratria in white hellebore (*Veratrum sabadilla*, variety *album*);—called also *sabadilline*. *Gregory. Miller.*

SĀ-B-A-DĪLLĪNE, *n.* Sabadilla. *Gregory.*

SĀ-BĒ'AN, *n.* Sabian.—See *SABIAN*. *Ed. Ency.*

SĀ-BĒ'AN-ĪSM, *n.* Same as *SABAISM*. *Ed. Ency.*

SĀ'BA-ĪSM, *n.* A system of religion which anciently prevailed in Arabia and Mesopotamia:—one of the earliest forms of idolatry, embracing the doctrine of the unity of the Deity, together with adoration of the sun, moon, and stars.—Written also *Sabaism*, *Sabeism*, *Tsabaism*, and *Sabianism*. *P. Cyc.*

SĀ'BAI, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of palms found in the tropics. *Loudon.*

SĀ-BĀ'QTH, or **SĀB'A-ŌTH** [sā-bā'qth, *P. J. F. K. Sm. C. Johnson, Ash*; sāb'a-ōth, *W. Ja. Wb. Entick*], *n. pl.* [*Heb. סבאות*, armies; from סבא, to go forth to war.] Hosts; armies;—used as a designation of the Almighty. "The Lord of Sabaoth." *James v. 4.*

SĀ-BĀ'ŠI-A, *n. pl.* (*Myth.*) Festivals in ancient times in honor of various divinities entitled *Sabasii*.

† *Mithras*, the sun, is called *Sabasius* in ancient monuments, whence the word seems to have some connection with the root of *Sabaism* (see above); but *Bacchus* was also thus denominated, according to some, from the *Saba*, a people of Thrace, and the nocturnal *Sabasia* were celebrated in his name. *Brande.*

SĀB-BA-TĀ'RĪ-AN, *n.* (*Theol.*) 1. One who observes the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, instead of the first, as the Jews, the Seventh-day Baptists, &c. *Buck.*

The *Sabbatarians* assert that the sacred rest of the seventh day is not changed, by divine authority, from the seventh to the first day of the week. *Ekin.*

2. One who observes the Sabbath with great strictness.

I think there is as sure and effectual a foundation laid for the perpetual obligation to observe the Sabbath as the strictest of the *Sabbatarians* can desire. *Sharp.*

SĀB-BA-TĀ'RĪ-AN, *a.* (*Theol.*) Of, or belonging to, Sabbatharians:—strict in keeping the Sabbath. *Mountagu.*

SĀB-BA-TĀ'RĪ-AN-ĪSM, *n.* (*Theol.*) The tenets of the Sabbatharians. *Bp. Ward.*

SĀB'BATH, *n.* [*Heb. שבת*, to rest; *Gr. σάββαρον*; *L. sabbatum*; *It. sabbato*; *Sp. sabado*; *Fr. sabbat*; *Ger. sabbath*.]
1. The day of rest; the Lord's day; the day of cessation from labor, consecrated to religious worship, enjoined upon, and observed by, the Jews on the seventh day of the week, because "in six days God created the heavens and the earth, and rested on the seventh day," and also in commemoration of their deliverance from Egyptian bondage, from which their seventh day was dated;—but among Christians observed on the first day of the week, in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ on that day;—the Sunday of Christians; the Saturday of the Jews.

In holy duties let the day,
In holy pleasures, pass away;
How sweet a Sabbath thus to spend,
In hope of one that ne'er shall end! *Stennett.*

Yes, child of suffering, thou mayest well be sure
He who ordained the Sabbath loves the poor. *Holmes.*

2. Intermision of care and suffering; a time of rest; rest; repose; leisure.

Peaceful sleep out the Sabbath of the tomb. *Pope.*

3. The sabbatical year among the Israelites.

But in the seventh year shall be a Sabbath of rest unto the land, a Sabbath for the Lord. *Jer. xxx. 4.*

A Sabbath-day's journey, according to Dr. A. Clarke, 7½ furlongs, a little less than an English mile.

† "The Rabbins generally fix this distance at 2000 cubits. Josephus says that the Mount of Olives was five stadia from Jerusalem, which makes 625 paces. Thus the journey that was allowable on the Sabbath day was about six or seven hundred paces, or something more." *Calmet.*

SĀB'BATH-BREĀK'ER, *n.* A violator of the Sabbath. "The greatest Sabbath-breaker." *Bacon.*

SĀB'BATH-BREĀK'ING, *n.* Violation of the Sabbath. *Ch. Ob.*

SĀB'BATH LESS, *a.* 1. Without a Sabbath.
2. Without rest or intermission of labor.

This incessant and *sabbathless* pursuit of a man's fortune leaves him not tributary which we owe to God of our time. *Bacon.*

SĀB-BĀ'TIĀ (-shā), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of North American plants of the order *Gentianaceæ*, or *Gentian* family; American centaury. *Gray.*

† The *sabbatia chloroides*, which is one of the handsomest of North American plants, is found on the borders of brackish ponds in Plymouth, Mass., and thence to Virginia, and southward. *Gray.*

SĀB-BĀ'TIC, *a.* [*L. sabbaticus*; *Sp. sabbat*; *Fr. sabbatique*.]
1. Belonging to the Sabbath. "Due attendance on sabbatic duty." *Stukeley.*

2. Resembling the Sabbath; bringing intermission of labor.

Sabbatical year, every seventh year, among the Israelites, because during that year the land was allowed to lie fallow. *Forbes.*

SĀB-BĀ'TI-Ā-LY, *ad.* In a sabbatical manner.

SĀB'BA-TĪSM, *n.* [*L. sabbatum*, the Sabbath.] Observance of the Sabbath:—rest; intermission of labor. *Morse.*

SÄB'BA-TÖNS, *n. pl.* (*Armor.*) A round-toed, armed covering for the feet, worn during a part of the sixteenth century. *Fairholt.*

SÄB'BIRE, *n.* A piece of timber; a beam. *Maunder.*

SÄ-BË'AN, *n.* See **SABIAN**.

SÄ'BË-İŞM, *n.* Same as **SABIANISM**.

SÄ-BËLL'LA, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of articulated marine animals belonging to Cuvier's class *Anelida*, having branchial plumes about the head of rare delicacy and brilliancy. *Eng. Cyc.*

SÄB-ËL-LÄ'NA, *n.* [*L. sabulum*, gravel.] (*Geol.*) Coarse sand. *G. F. Richardson.*

SÄ-BËLL'IAN (*sä-bëll'yan*), *a.* Relating to Sabellus or to Sabellianism. *Pearson.*

SÄ-BËLL'IAN (*sä-bëll'yan*), *n.* (*Ecol.*) A follower of Sabellus (of the third century), who denied the distinction of persons in the Godhead, and held the scheme that has been known in modern times as that of the modal trinity. *Dr. Gregory.*

SÄ-BËLL'IAN-İŞM (*sä-bëll'yan-izm*), *n.* (*Ecol.*) The doctrine of Sabellus. *Barrow.*

SÄ'BË-AN, *n.* [*Heb. סבא*, an army or host.]

1. One of a sect of idolaters more ancient than Moses, who believed in one God, and paid adoration to the sun, moon, and stars; — called also *Sabæan*, and *Sabeen*. — See **SABAISM**. *Ency.*
2. One of an early Christian sect in Arabia and Persia, called also *Mendaites*, and *Christians of St. John*. *Brande.*

SÄ'BË-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Sabianism, Sabaism, or to the Sabians. *Wright.*

SÄ'BË-AN-İŞM, *n.* The doctrine of the Sabians. — See **SABAISM**. *Ed. Ency.*

SÄB'INE (*säb'in*), *n.* [*Fr. sabine*.]

1. (*Bot.*) A plant or shrub; *savin*. *Mortimer.*

Savine or *savin* will make fine hedges.
2. (*Ich.*) A small fish, sometimes preserved in oil for food. *Wright.*

SÄ'BËNE'S-PINE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of pine indigenous in the mountains of California; *Pinus Sabianana*. *Emerson.*

SÄ'BLE (*sä'bl*), *n.* [*Russ. sobol*; *Sw. sobel*; *Dan. sobel*; *Ger. zobel*; *Dut. sabel*. — Low *L. zibella*; *Fr. zibeline*.]

1. (*Zool.*) A small, digitigrade, carnivorous quadruped of the family *Mustelidae*, or weasels, inhabiting the northern parts of Europe and Asia, allied to the marten, and celebrated for its fur; the zibeline marten; *Mustela zibellina*. — also a small quadruped of the same family, inhabiting the northern parts of North America; American sable; pine-marten; *Mustela abietum*. — See **PINE-MARTEN**. *Eng. Cyc.*
2. (*Com.*) The fur of the sable. *Peacham.*

SÄ'BLE, *a.* 1. Of the color of sable; dark. [Used in poetry.] "*Sable-colored melancholy*." *Shak.*

Who [Night] with her *sable* mantle gan to shade the face of earth. *Spenser.*

2. (*Her.*) Black; noting one of the tinctures employed in blazonry, equivalent to the diamond among precious stones, or Saturn among planets. *Brande.*

SÄ'BLE, *v. a.* To make of a sable color; to darken; to make black, sad, or dismal. *Pope.*
And *sabled* all in black the shady sky. *Fletcher.*

SÄ'BLE-MÛSE, *n.* (*Zool.*) A rodent animal of the family *Muridae*, or rat tribe; a name applied to the lemming; *Mus Norvegicus*. *Eng. Cyc.*

SÄ'BLE-STOLED, *a.* Wearing a sable stole or long vest.

The *sable-stoled* sorcerers bear his worshipped ark. *Milton.*

SÄBLIERE (*säb'li-är*), *n.* [*Fr.* from *sable*, sand; *L. sabulum*, and *sabulum*.]

1. A sand or gravel pit. *R.* *Bailey.*

2. (*Arch.*) A piece of timber as long, but not so thick, as a beam. *R.* *Bailey.* *Martin.*

SÄ-BÖT' (*sä-bö'*), *n.* [*Fr. sabot*; *Sp. zapato*.] A sort of wooden shoe worn by the peasantry in France, Belgium, &c.

They wear large, clumsy shoes, almost as bad as the French *sabot*. *Steuern.*

SÄ'BRE (*sä'ber*), *n.* [*Fr.*; *Sp. sable*. — *Ger. sabel*; *Dut. Sw. sabel*. — *Ar. saif*, a sword. *Wachter*.] A kind of sword, with a broad, heavy blade, falcat or crooked towards the point; a dragoon's sword; a cimeter; a falchion. *Mil. Ency.*

Keen be my *sabre*, and of proof my arms. *Dryden.*

SÄ'BRE, *v. a.* To strike, cut, or kill with a sabre.

You send troops to *sabre* and bayonet us into submission. *Bulle.*

SÄ'BRE-TÄCHE, *n.* [*Fr.* — *Ger. sabel*, a sabre, and *tasche*, a leather case.] A pocket suspended from the sword-belt of a dragoon. *Mil. Ency.*

SÄB-U-LÖS'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being sabulous; sandiness; grittiness. *R.* *Bailey.*

SÄB'U-LOÜS, *a.* [*L. sabulosus*, from *sabulum*, sand.] Sandy; gritty. *R.* *Bailey.*

SÄC, *n.* [*A. S. sacc*. — See **SACK**.] (*Nat. Hist.*) A little pouch or sack; a receptacle for a liquid; as, "The lacrymal *sac*." *Dunghison.*

SÄC, *n.* [*A. S. saca*, *sacu*, contention; *Ger. sache*, a thing, a cause in law; *Dut. zaak*; *Dan. sag*; *Sw. sak*; *Icel. sok*, a court of justice, a lawsuit.] (*Law.*) The ancient privilege which a lord had within his manor of holding courts, trying causes, and imposing fines, among his vassals or tenants. *Burill.*

SÄC-CÄDE', *n.* [*Fr. saccade*.] (*Man.*) A jerk with the bridle. *Bailey.*

SÄC'CATE, *a.* [*L. saccus*, a bag.] (*Bot. & Anat.*) Bagged; formed like a sac or bag; having a bag or pouch; as, "A *saccate* petal." *Loudon.*

SÄC'CÄT-ED, *a.* *Saccate*. *Smart.*

SÄC'CHA-RÄTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the combination of saccharic acid with a salifiable base. *Prout.*

SÄC'EHÄR'IC, *a.* [*L. saccharum*, sugar.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid isomeric with mucic acid obtained from sugar, starch, gum, and lignine.

SÄC'EHÄ-RIF'ER-OÜS, *a.* [*L. saccharum*, sugar, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing sugar; as, "The *sacchariferous* maple." *Wright.*

SÄC'EHÄR'İ-FY, *v. a.* To convert into sugar. *Ure.*

SÄC'EHÄ-RİL'LA, *n.* A kind of muslin. *Simmonds.*

SÄC'EHÄ-RİM'E-TRY, *n.* [*L. saccharum*, sugar, and *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.] (*Chem.*) The process of determining the quantity of sugar in saccharine solutions. *Graham.*

SÄC'EHÄ-RİNE, or **SÄC'EHÄ-RİNE** (*säk'a-rin*, *S. W. F. Ja. K. C. W.*; *säk'a-rin*, *J. Sm.*), *a.* [*Fr. saccharin*, from *Pers. sakar*; *Sans. sakar*; *Ar. shukar*; *Gr. σάκχαρ*; *L. saccharum*, sugar.] Pertaining to sugar; having the taste or other qualities of sugar; sweet; as, "The *saccharine* matter in canes, beets," &c. *Arbuthnot.*

Saccharine fermentation. See **FERMENTATION**.

SÄC'EHÄ-RİTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral, composed chiefly of silica, alumina, soda, and lime, found in veins in serpentine at the chrysoprase mines near Frankenstein, in Silesia. *Dana.*

SÄC'EHÄ-RİZE, *n. a.* [*i.* **SACCHARIZED**; *pp.* **SACCHARIZING**, **SACCHARIZED**.] To impregnate with sugar; to form into sugar. *Grainger.*

SÄC'EHÄ-RÖID, *a.* [*Gr. σάκχαρ*, sugar, and *ρίδος*, form, likeness.] (*Geol.*) Noting stones which have the texture of loat-sugar; saccharoidal. *Lyell.*

SÄC'EHÄ-RÖID, *n.* A stone which resembles loaf-sugar in texture. *Smart.*

SÄC'EHÄ-RÖID'AL, *a.* (*Min.*) Same as **SACCHAROID**. *Ainsworth.*

SÄC'EHÄ-RÖM'E-TER, *n.* [*L. saccharum*, sugar, and *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.] A hydrometer adapted by its scale to indicate the proportion of sugar, or the saccharine matter of malt, contained in a solution of any specific gravity. *Ure.*

SÄC'EHÄ-RÛM, *n.* [*L. saccharum*, sugar.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical plants from which sugar is obtained; the sugar-cane. *Gray.*

SÄC'EHÖ-LÄC'TATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of saccholactic acid with a base; saccholate; mucate. *Graham.*

SÄC'EHÖ-LÄC'TIC, *a.* [*L. saccharum*, sugar, and *lac*, milk.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid, called also *mucic acid*, obtained from the sugar of milk. *Ure.*

SÄC'EHÖ-LATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of saccholactic acid and a base. *Kane.*

SÄC'EHÜL'MIC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid of a color nearly black, obtained by boiling cane sugar in dilute sulphuric acid. *Gregory.*

SÄC'EHÜL'MINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline substance, of a color nearly black, obtained by boiling cane sugar in dilute sulphuric acid. *Gregory.*

SÄC'ÇI-FÖRM, *a.* [*L. saccus*, a bag, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a sack.

SÄC'CO-MÛS, *n.* [*Gr. σάκκος*, a pouch, and *μῦς*, a mouse.] (*Zool.*) A genus of mammalia of the family *Muridae*, characterized by having cheek pouches; the pouched rat. The only known species is a native of North America. *Baird.*

SÄC'CO-PHÄR'YNX, *n.* [*Gr. σάκκος*, a bag, and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx.] (*Ich.*) An anguilliform fish whose body, capable of being inflated like a sack, is terminated by a very long and slender whip-like tail; the bottle-fish; *Saccopharynx ampullaceus*. *Storer.*

SÄC'CÜLE, *n.* [*L. sacculus*.] A little sac. *Smart.*

SÄ-ÇËL'LÛM, *n.* [*Arch.*] A small, unroofed enclosure containing an altar sacred to some deity. — also a small monumental chapel within a church, generally in the form of a square canopied enclosure. *Fairholt.*

SÄ-Ç-ER-DÖ'TAL [*säs-er-dö'tal*, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. C. W.*; *sä-ser-dö'tal*, *P.*], *a.* [*L. sacerdotilis*, from *sacerdos*, a priest; *It. sacerdotale*; *Sp. & Fr. sacer dotal*.] Belonging to the priesthood or to a priest; priestly. "*Sacerdotal* garments." *Stillingleet.*

SÄ-Ç-ER-DÖ'TAL-İŞM, *n.* The quality or character of the priesthood; priestcraft. *Brit. Rev.*

SÄ-Ç-ER-DÖ'TAL-LY, *ad.* In a sacerdotal or priestly manner. *Dr. Allen.*

SÄCH'EL, *n.* [*L. sacculus*. — *W. sachell*, a bag.] A small sack or bag. — See **SACHEL**. *Junius.*

SÄ'CHEM, *n.* [*Indian*.] An American Indian chief or prince; a chief of a tribe. *Mason.*

SÄ'CHEM-DÖM, *n.* The rule or jurisdiction of a sachem. *R.* *Dwight.*

SÄ'CHEM-SHİP, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a sachem. *Miles.*

SÄCHET (*säsh-ä'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A scent-bag, or perfume cushion; a sweet-bag. *Simmonds.*

SÄ-CHİEV'ER-ËL, *n.* An iron door, or blower, at the mouth of a stove. *Hallwell.*

SÄCK, *n.* [*Gr. σάκος*; *L. saccus*; *It. sacca*, *saccaga*; *Sp. saco*; *Fr. sac*. — *Goth. sakkus*; *A. S. sac*, *sac*; *Ger. sack*; *Dut. zak*; *Dan. säk*; *Sw. sack*. — *Gael. & Ir. sac*; *W. sach*. — *Heb. סַךְ*.] It is observable of this word, that it is found in all languages, and it is therefore conceived to be antediluvian. *Johnson.*

1. A bag; a pouch; — commonly a large bag for holding corn, wool, &c.

The term *sack*, in the sense of a bag, is found in all the European and many of the Asiatic languages. *Brande.*

Then Joseph commanded to fill their *sacks* with corn, and to restore every man's money into his *sack*. *Gen. xlii. 25.*

2. The measure of three bushels. *Johnson.*

SÄCK, *v. a.* To put into sacks or bags. *Betterton.*

SÄCK, *n.* [*L. sagum*; *Gr. σάκος*, a soldier's coarse cloak; *Sp. sayo*; *Fr. sayon*.]

1. A kind of square cloak worn by the ancient Britons, originally made of skin. *Craig.*

2. A loose robe formerly worn by women.

The finest loose *sacks* the ladies used to be put in. *B. Jonson.*

3. A loose outer garment or surcoat worn by men. *Simmonds.*

SÄCK, *v. a.* [*Sp. & Port. sacar*, *saquear*; *It. saccheggiare*; *Fr. saccager*. — *Skinner* refers it to *A. S. sacre*, war, strife.] [*i.* **SACKED**; *pp.* **SACKING**, **SACKED**.] To take by storm; to plunder or pillage, as a town or city.

The pope himself was ever after unfortunate, Rome being twice taken and *sacked* in his reign. *South.*

SÄCK, *n.* [*Sp. sacco*, *saqueo*.] The act of one who sacks a town; the storm and pillage of a town; spoliation. "*The sack of Troy*." *Dryden.*

SÄCK, *n.* [*Sp. seco*, dry; *Fr. sec*.] A Spanish wine, of a dry kind; sherry wine. *Blount.*

It is the same wine which is now called *sherry*. — Falstaff calls it *Sherry sack*, that is, *sack* from Xeres, in Spain. *P. Cyc.* — The same wine, undoubtedly, which is now named *sherry*; — *sack* from Xeres Nares.

SACK. Dr. Parry finds the ancient mode of spelling to be *sack*, and then concluded that *sack* is a corruption of *sec*, signifying merely a dry wine. The term *sec* is still used as a substantive by the French, to denote a Spanish wine. *J. Noake, Gent. Mag. Aug. 1837.*

SACK'AGE, *n.* The act of sacking. *Feltham.*

SACK'BUT, *n.* [*Fr. saquebute*; *Sp. sacabuche*, the tube of a pump, and a sackbut, from *sacar*, to draw, and *buche*, the stomach (because in blowing this instrument the breath is drawn up with great force from the stomach); *Port. sacabuzza, saquebuzo.*] (*Mus.*) A brass wind instrument of the trumpet species; a kind of bass trumpet in which one tube slides within another, so that it may be drawn out to different lengths, from eight to fifteen feet, according to the pitch of the note required; the *trombone* of the Italians; the *posaune* of the Germans. — See **TROMBONE**.

The trumpets, sackbuts, psalteries, and fife
Make the sun dance. *Shak.*

SACK. An ancient *sackbut* was found in the ruins of Pompeii, and appears to have resembled our modern trombone, which was formed by the Italians from the one they discovered in the ashes of Vesuvius, where it had been buried nearly two thousand years. *Moore.*

SACK' CLOTH, *n.* Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse, rough cloth, sometimes worn in mourning or mortification. *Spenser.*

Thou hast turned for me my mourning into dancing: thou hast put off my sackcloth, and girded me with gladness. *Ps. xxx. 11.*

Thrice every week in ashes she did sit,
And next her wrinkled skin rough sackcloth wore. *Spenser.*

SACK' CLOTHED (*sak'klōthd*), *a.* Wearing, or clothed with, sackcloth. *Bp. Hall.*

SACK'ER, *n.* One who sacks a town. *Barret.*

SACK'FUL, *n.*; pl. **SACKFULS**. As much as a sack will hold. "*Sackfuls* of dross." *Swift.*

SACK'ING, *n.* The act of one who sacks or plunders a town. *Barret.*

SACK'ING, *n.* [*A. S. sæccing*, from *sac*, a bag.]

1. Coarse cloth or canvas fastened to a bedstead, and supporting the bed. *Johnson.*

2. Cloth of which sacks are made. *Simmonds.*

SACK'LESS, *a.* [*A. S. sacless*, from *sac*, contention, and *less*, less.] Quiet; harmless; innocent; weak; simple. [*North of Eng.*] *Brockett.*

SACK'-PÖS-SET, *n.* A posset made of milk, sack, and other ingredients. *Swift.*

SACRAL, *a.* (*Anat.*) Of, or pertaining to, the sacrum. "The *sacral* arteries, &c." *Dunglison.*

SACRA-MENT (*sak'ra-ment*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*), *n.* [*L. sacramentum*, an oath, from *sacro*, *sacrare*, to devote; *It. & Sp. sacramento*; *Fr. sacrement.*]

1. Any solemn oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.

Here I begin the sacrament to all. *B. Jonson.*

2. (*Roman Ant.*) The military oath taken by Roman soldiers: — a pledge made in certain suits, alike by plaintiff and defendant. *IV. Smith.*

3. (*Theol.*) A religious rite or ceremony; an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; a solemn religious ordinance, enjoined by Christ upon his followers, as baptism and the Lord's supper; — the eucharist; the communion: — among the ancient Christian writers, a mystery.

This word *sacrament* is as much to say as an holy sign, and representeth always some promise of God. *Tyndale.*

In the writings of the ancient fathers, all articles which are peculiar to Christian faith, all duties of religion containing that which sense or natural reason cannot of itself discern, are most commonly named *sacraments*. *Hooker.*

Among Protestants, there are two sacraments: viz., baptism and the eucharist or Lord's supper; — among Catholics, seven: viz., baptism, confirmation, eucharist, penance, orders, matrimony, and extreme unction. *Eden.*

"This word, with *sacrifice*, *sacrilege*, and *sacristy*, is sometimes pronounced with the *a* in the first syllable long, as in *sacred*; but this is contrary to one of the clearest analogies in the language." *Walker.* — The English orthoepists are unanimous against the practice.

† **SACRA-MENT**, *v. a.* To bind by an oath.

When desperate men have sacramented themselves. *Abp. Laud.*

SACRA-MENT'AL, *a.* 1. Relating to a sacrament; partaking of the nature of a sacrament; sacredly binding. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. Bound by oath; solemnly pledged or consecrated.

The sacramental host of God's elect. *Cowper.*

SACRA-MENT'AL, *n.* Something relating to, or having the nature of, a sacrament. [*R.*]

These words, "cup" and "testament," be sacramentals. *Bp. Monton.*

SACRA-MENT'AL-ISM, *n.* Government by the priesthood; priestly authority. [*R.*] *N. Brit. Rev.*

SACRA-MENT'AL-LY, *ad.* After the manner of a sacrament. *Bp. Hall.*

SACRA-MENT'ARI-AN, *n.* (*Theol.*) One who differs in opinion, as to the sacraments, from the Roman Catholics, who apply the term reproachfully to Protestants. *Tyndale.*

SACRA-MENT'ARI-AN, *a.* (*Theol.*) 1. Pertaining to the sacraments; sacramental. *Craig.*

2. Pertaining to the Sacramentarians.

SACRA-MENT'ARY, *n.* [*Low L. sacramentarium.*] (*Theol.*)

1. An ancient book of the Roman Church, containing the prayers and ceremonies practised in the sacraments. *Abp. Usher.*

2. A sacramentarian; — a term of reproach given by Roman Catholics to Protestants.

But if they be sacramentarians that shamefully abuse and corrupt the holy sacraments, then may M. Harding and his friends rightly be called sacramentarians. *Jewell.*

SACRA-MENT'ARY, *a.* (*Theol.*) Relating to the Sacramentarians, or to the sacraments.

He would have charged Chrysostom himself with his sacramentary quarrel. *Jewell.*

SACRA-MENT'UM, *n.* [*L.*] (*Arch.*) A small family chapel in a Roman house, devoted to a particular deity: — the adytum of a temple. *Britton.*

† **SACRATE**, *v. a.* [*L. sacro*, *sacraus*.] To make sacred; to consecrate. *Waterhouse.*

SACRED, *a.* [*L. sacer*, *sacra*, sacred, cursed; *It. Sp. & Port. sacro*; *Fr. sacré*. — *W. cysepredig.*]

1. Relating to God, or to his worship; devoted to religious uses; ordained by God; divine; hallowed; holy; not profane; not secular. "The sacred mysteries of Heaven." *Milton.*

2. Relating to religion; religious; theological; as, "Sacred music"; "Sacred history."

Smit with the love of sacred song. *Milton.*

3. Relating to the Scriptures; as, "The sacred writers"; "The sacred text." *Arbutnot.*

4. Dedicated; consecrated; devoted; — with to. A temple sacred to the queen of love. *Dryden.*

5. Entitled to reverence; venerable; sainted. The free breath of a sacred king. *Shak.*

6. Inviolable; not to be profaned or lightly dealt with.

The sacred honor of himself, his queen,
His hopeful son's, his babe's, betrays to slander. *Shak.*
Secrets of marriage still are sacred held. *Dryden.*

7. † Accursed; fraught with evil.

Our empress, with her sacred wit,
To villany and vengeance consecrate. *Shak.*

Sacred majesty, a title once applied to the kings of England. *Wakefield.* — A sacred place, (*Law*) a spot where one is buried. *Craig.*

Syn. — See **HOLY**.

SACRED-BEAN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A huge aquatic plant resembling the water-lily, and held sacred in China and Japan; *Nelumbium speciosum*. *Gray.*

SACRED-LY, *ad.* In a sacred manner; religiously; inviolably; strictly. *South.*

SACRED-NESS, *n.* State of being sacred; sanctity; holiness; inviolability. *South.*

SACRIFIC, *a.* [*L. sacrificus*.] Employed in sacrifice. *Cockeram.*

† **SACRIFIC**, *v. a.* [*L. sacrificare*.] To sacrifice.

† **SACRIFIC-ABLE**, *a.* That may be sacrificed. "Whatsoever was sacrificable." *Broune.*

† **SACRIFIC-CANT**, *n.* [*L. sacrificans*.] A sacrificer; one who offers a sacrifice. *Hallivell.*

† **SACRIFIC-ATOR**, *n.* [*Fr. sacrificateur*.] A sacrificer. *Broune.*

SACRIFIC-TO-BY, *a.* [*Fr. sacrificateire*.] Offering sacrifice. [*R.*] *Sherwood.*

† **SACRIFIC-FICE** (*sak'rif-iz*, 66) [*sak'rif-iz*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*], *v. a.* [*L. sacrifico*, from *sacrum*, sacred, and *facio*, to make; *It.*

sacrificare; *Sp. sacrificar*; *Fr. sacrifier*.] [*i. SACRIFICED*; *pp. SACRIFICING*, *SACRIFICED*.]

1. To offer to Heaven; to immolate upon an altar by way of atonement, propitiation, or thanksgiving.

And it was so, that when they that bare the ark of the Lord had gone six paces, he sacrificed oxen and fatlings. *2 Sam. vi. 13.*

Christ, our ransom, is sacrificed for us. *1 Cor. v. 7.*
And let us be ever ready offices of thanksgiving, and declare his works with rejoicing. *Ps. cxv. 22.*

2. To destroy or give up, or suffer to be lost, for the sake of something else; to devote with loss; as, "To sacrifice one's own comfort for that of another."

They talk of principles, but notions prize,
And all to one loved folly sacrifice. *Pope.*

Condemn to death by a civil years
To be a punishment and every fears. *Prior.*

3. To destroy; to kill. *Johnson.*

In the words *sacrifice*, *suffice*, and *discern*, *c* is allowed, by the common consent of orthoepists, and by general usage, to take the sound of *z*. Some speakers, however, pronounce *sacrifice* with the proper sound of *c* soft, and smart countenances this pronunciation of it when used as a noun; yet he says it is "the practice of most speakers [to pronounce it *sacrific-iz*], and according to this practice is the word marked in all former pronouncing dictionaries." — See **SACRIFICE**, *n.*, and **SACRAMENT**.

† **SACRIFIC-FICE** (*sak'rif-iz*, 66), *v. n.* To make offerings to God, as on an altar.

That we may sacrifice to the Lord our God. *Exod. xiii. 18.*

† **SACRIFIC-FICE** (*sak'rif-iz*, 66) [*sak'rif-iz*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R. C.*; *sak'rif-iz*, *Sm. W. R.*], *n.* [*L. sacrificium*; *It. sacrificio*, *sacrificio*; *Sp. sacrificio*; *Fr. sacrifice*.]

1. The act of one who sacrifices. "Religious rites of sacrifice." *Milton.*

2. That which is sacrificed; an offering made to God by way of atonement, propitiation, or thanksgiving.

The fire came down from heaven, and consumed the burnt offering and the *sacra* gifts. *2 Chron. vi. 1.*

Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
And lift my soul to heaven. *Shak.*

I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service. *Rom. xii. 1.*

3. Destruction, surrender, or loss for the sake of something else; devotion with loss; that which is given up or lost for something else.

He made a sacrifice of his friendship to his interest. *Johnson.*

4. Any thing destroyed. *Johnson.*

† **SACRIFIC-FIER** (*sak'rif-iz-er*), *n.* One who sacrifices. "Sacrificers, but not butchers." *Shak.*

SACRIFICIAL (*sak'rif-iz-shl*), *a.* Relating to sacrifice; included in sacrifice; performing sacrifice. "Sacrificial rites." *Bp. Taylor.*

SACRILEGE (*sak'rif-iz*), *n.* [*L. sacrilegium*, from *sacrum*, that which is sacred, and *lego*, to steal; *It. & Sp. sacrilegio*; *Fr. sacrilège*.] The crime of appropriating to one's self, or to secular use, what is devoted to religion; the crime of violating or profaning things sacred; profanation. — See **SACRAMENT**.

And the hid treasures in her sacred tomb
With sacrilege to dig. *Spenser.*

SACRILEGIOUS (*sak'rif-iz-shus*), *a.* [*L. sacrilegius*.] Relating to, or implying, sacrilege; polluted with the crime of sacrilege; violating things sacred; impious; irreverent.

Most sacrilegious murder hath broke ope
The Lord's anointed temple. *Shak.*

SACRILEGIOUS-LY (*sak'rif-iz-shus-ly*), *ad.* In a sacrilegious manner; with sacrilege. *South.*

SACRILEGIOUS-NESS (*sak'rif-iz-shus-nēs*), *n.* The quality of being sacrilegious; desecration.

SACRILEGIST, *n.* One who commits sacrilege. Antiochus Epiphanes, the sacrilegist. *Spelman.*

† **SACRIFING**, *p. a.* [*Fr. sacrer*, to consecrate.] Consecrating; sacred. *Shak. Chapman.*

SACRIFING-BELL, *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A small bell rung before the elevation of the host.

I'll startle you
Worse than the *sacrifing-bell*. *Shak.*

SACRIST, *n.* 1. A sexton; a sacristan. *Ayliffe.*
2. A person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir, and take care of the books. *Busby.*

SACRISTAN, *n.* [*It. sagrestano*; *Sp. sacristán*;

Fr. *sacristain*;—from L. *sacer*, sacred.] One who has the care of the vessels of a church; a vestry-keeper; a sexton. [R.] *Bailey*.

SACRISTY, *n.* [It. *sagristia*, *sagrestia*; Sp. *sacristia*; Fr. *sacristie*.] An apartment in a church in which the sacred utensils and sacerdotal vestments are kept; the vestry-room. *Addison*.

†SACROSANCT, *a.* [L. *sacrosanctus*, from *sacer*, sacred, and *sanctus*, holy.] Inviolable; sacred. The tribune, armed with his *sacrosanct* and inviolable authority. *Holland*.

SACRUM, *n.* [L. *os sacrum*, the sacred bone.] (*Anat.*) The triangular bone which forms the posterior part of the pelvis and terminates the vertebral column;—so called because it protects the genital organs. *Dunghison*.

SAD, *a.* ["The etymology of this word has scarcely been attempted. *Minshew* derives it from Ger. *schatt*, shade, because sad people affect solitude (or the shade). It seems clearly to be the past participle *sæt*, *sæd*, *sad*, of the A. S. verb active *settan* or *sætan*, to set, and to mean set, settled, sedate." *Richardson*.—"Probably a contraction of *sagged*, heavy, burdened, overwhelmed, from *to sag*, to load." *Johnson*.—"The earliest usage of *sad* seems to have been in the sense of settled, steady, firm. "A sad stone" (i. e. a set, fixed, firm stone). *Wickliffe*. "O stormy people, *unsad* (i. e. unsettled), and ever untrue." *Chaucer*.—"Sad, to be sick."]

1. † Earnest, serious; sedate. *Surrey*.

2. Full of grief; sorrowful; cast down with affliction; afflicted; heavy; melancholy; dull; depressed; desponding; cheerless; downcast. *Shak.*

My soul grows *sad* with troubles.

Let us sit upon the ground,
And tell *sad* stories of the death of kings. *Shak.*

Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life. *Pope*.

3. Expressive of sorrow; gloomy; dismal; mournful; doleful; lugubrious; grievous. *Shak.*

Moreover, when ye fast, be not, as the hypocrites, of a *sad* countenance. *Matt. vi. 16.*

4. Serious; sober; sombre; grave; sedate; staid; not light; not volatile.

If it were an embassy of weight, choice was made of some *sad* person, of known judgment and experience, and not of a young man not weighed in state matters. *Bacon*.

5. Calamitous; disastrous; afflictive; causing sorrow; spreading gloom; deplorable; dire; as, "A *sad* accident."

6. Bad; vexatious; troublesome; mischievous; as, "He was a *sad* rogue." [Burlesque.]

These qualifications make him a *sad* husband. *Addison*.

A *sad* fellow is one who does serious things, things of serious consequence, and thus a mischievous fellow. *Richardson*.

7. Dark-colored; inclined to black. [R.]

Wood or woad is used by the dyers to lay the foundation of all *sad* colors. *Mortimer*.

8. † Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

With that high hand, more *sad* than lump of lead, Uplifting high. *Spenser*.

9. Cohesive; close; firm; not light. [R.]

Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad*. *Mortimer*.

†SAD, *v. a.* To make sad; to sadden. "This *sad*ded the English." *N. Bacon*.

SAD'DA, *n.* A work in the Persian language, being a summary of the Zendavesta;—also written *Sadder*. *Buchanan*.

SAD'DEN (sād'dn), *v. a.* [i. SADDENED; pp. SADDENING, SADDENED.]

1. To make sad; to make sorrowful.

And heaven-bred horror, on the Grecian part,
Sat on each face, and *sadden*ed every heart. *Pope*.

2. † To make dark-colored. *Johnson*.

3. † To make heavy; to make cohesive.

The very soft water, lying long upon the bottoms of the sea... doth so compress and *sadden* them by its weight. *Ray*.

SAD'DEN (sād'dn), *v. n.* To become sad or sorrowful. "Troy *sadden*ed at the view." *Pope*.

SAD'DER, *n.* A summary of the Zendavesta in Persian;—also written *Sadda*. *Brande*.

SAD'DLE, *n.* [A. S. *sadel*, *sadol*, *sadul*, *sadl*; Old Ger. *satal*, *sedal*, *sattel*; Ger. *sattel*; Dut. *zadel*; Dan. & Sw. *sadel*.—Gael. & Ir. *sadh*, a saddle.—Russ. *siedlo*.—W. *sadell*, a pack-saddle.—L. *sedile*, a seat, from *sedeo*, to sit; It. & Port. *sella*; Sp. *silla*; Fr. *selle*.]

1. A leather seat or pad put upon the back of a horse, for the accommodation of the rider.

2. Something in shape or use like a saddle.

It is a pretty high island, and very remarkable by reason of two saddles, or risings and fallings on the top. *Dampier*.

3. A joint of meat with the ribs on each side; as, "A saddle of venison." *Simmonds*.

4. (*Naut.*) A piece of wood hollowed out to fit on the yard to which it is nailed, having a hollow in the upper part for the boom to rest in:—a similar piece of wood on the bowsprit. *Mar. Dict.*

To put the saddle on the right horse, to ascribe blame to whom it properly belongs. [Colloquial.]

SAD'DLE, *v. a.* [i. SADDLED; pp. SADDLING, SADDLED.]

1. To cover or furnish with a saddle.

Saddle white Surrey for the field. *Shak.*

2. To load; to burden; to encumber.

Each *saddled* with his burden on his back. *Dryden*.

SAD'DLE-BACKED (sād'dl-bākt), *a.* Low in the back, with an elevated head and neck, as a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

SAD'DLE-BAGS, *n. pl.* Leathern bags carried on horseback, one on each side. *W. Mrg.*

SAD'DLE-BOW (sād'dl-bō), *n.* [A. S. *sadel-boga*.] The arch at the upper and forward part of the saddle, made so as to fit the forward part of the horse's back.

And rein his proud head to the saddle-bow. *Shak.*

SAD'DLE-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth for a saddle; part of the furniture of a riding horse. *Boscwell*.

SAD'DLE-GALL, *n.* An excoriation of a horse's back by the saddle. *Craig*.

SAD'DLE-GIRTH, *n.* The band or strap which passes under a horse's belly and confines the saddle. *Wright*.

SAD'DLE-HORSE, *n.* A horse used for riding with a saddle. *Booth*.

SAD'DLE-MAKER, *n.* One whose business it is to make saddles; a saddler. *Johnson*.

SAD'DLER, *n.* One whose trade it is to make saddles; a saddle-maker. *Shak.*

SAD'DLE-RY (sād'dle-rē), *n.* 1. The manufacture of saddles; the saddler's trade. *McCulloch*.

2. Saddles and other articles of horse gear made by a saddler. *Simmonds*.

3. Materials for making saddles. *McCulloch*.

SAD'DLE-SHAPED (-shāpt), *p. a.* 1. (*Bot.*) Bending down at the sides, so that a rounded form is given to the upper part. *Henslow*.

2. (*Geol.*) Noting strata bent on each side of a mountain and not broken at the top. *Bakewell*.

SAD'DLE-TRÉE, *n.* The frame of a saddle.

SAD'DU-CĒ'AN, *a.* Relating to the Sadducees, and to their doctrine. *Ash*.

SAD'DU-CĒĒ, *n.* [Gr. *Σαδδουκαῖος*.] One of an ancient sect among the Jews, who, in the time of our Saviour, denied the resurrection of the dead, and the existence of angels and spirits;—so called from the founder of the sect, *Saddoc*, a Jewish rabbi, who lived about 250 years B. C.

The *Sadducees* say that there is no resurrection, neither angel nor spirit. *Acts xxiii. 8.*

SAD'DU-CĒĒ'ISM, *n.* The principles of the Sadducees; Sadducism. *N. Brit. Rev.*

SAD'DU-CĒĒ'ISM, *n.* The tenets of the Sadducees; Sadduceism. *More*.

SAD'DU-CĒZE, *v. n.* To conform to the tenets of the Sadducees. *Atterbury*.

SAD'-EYED (sād'id), *a.* Having a sad eye.

The *sad-eyed* justice, with his surly hum. *Shak.*

SAD'-HEART-ED, *a.* Sorrowful. *Shak.*

SAD'-IRON (-i-rn), *n.* An iron instrument for smoothing cloth; a flat-iron. *Simmonds*.

SAD'LY, *ad.* 1. With sadness; sorrowfully; mournfully; miserably; grievously.

2. So as to cause sadness; calamitously; afflictively; badly; as, "It turned out *sadly*."

3. Gravely; seriously. "Think *sadly* of what hath been spoken." *Whole Duty of Man*.

4. In a dark color;—this color being an emblem of sadness. "Sadly attired." *B. Jonson*.

SAD'NESS, *n.* 1. State of being sad; sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection; melancholy.

And he, repulsed (a short tale to make),
Fell into a *sadness*, then into a fast. *Shak.*

2. Gloom of countenance; a sad look.

Dim sadness did not spare
Celestial visages. *Milton*.

3. Seriousness; sedateness; gravity.

Tell me in *sadness* who she is. *Shak.*

SADR, *n.* (*Bot.*) The name given by the Arabs of Barbary to the lote-bush, the berry of which they use for food; *Zizyphus lotus*. *Lindley*.

SAFE, *a.* [L. *salvus*; It. & Sp. *salvo*; Fr. *sauf*.—"Probably the same as the Gr. *bios*, whole, Sansc. *saiva*, 'omnis'; others connect it with Gr. *σῶς*, *σῶν*, safe. *W. Smith*."]

1. Free from danger; out of harm's way; as, "Safe from enemies"; "Safe from storms."

All souls that will be *safe*, fly from my side. *Shak.*

2. Free from hurt or injury; sound; unscathed; undamaged.

I long that we were *safe* and sound aboard. *Shak.*

3. Secure; well-protected; not likely to get lost; as, "Money *safe* in a bank."

Ay, but the doors be locked, and keys kept *safe*. *Shak.*

4. Confering security; trusty; trustworthy; as, "A *safe* place"; "A *safe* guide."

Some smooth ascent, or *safe*, sequestered bay. *Pope*.

5. No longer dangerous; placed beyond the power of doing harm. [Ludicrous.]

Banquo's *safe*.
Ay, my good lord, *safe* in a ditch. *Shak.*

SAFE, *n.* 1. A place of safety; a place for repositing things where they will be secure from fire, from insects, &c.; particularly, an iron box or closet, made fire proof, in which papers, money, &c., may be kept;—often called a *salamander safe*.

2. A chest or cupboard in which meats and provisions are kept cool and secure from noxious animals; a refrigerator. *Simmonds*.

3. † A buttery; a pantry. *Ainsworth*.

†SAFE, *v. a.* To render safe. *Shak.*

SAFE'-CONDUCT, *n.* [Fr. *sauf-conduit*.] That which gives a safe passage; a protection or guard through an enemy's country; a convoy; a safeguard; a pass; a passport.

A trumpet was sent to Sir William Waller, to desire a *safe-conduct* for a gentleman. *Clarendon*.

SAFE'-CONDUCT, *v. a.* To give a safe passage to; to convoy or guard through an enemy's country. *Shak.*

SAFE'-CONDUCTING the rebels from their ships.

SAFE'GUARD (sāf'gārd), *n.* 1. He who, or that which, defends; a defence; a protection; a security; a bulwark.

His mercy shall be our *safeguard*. *Hooker*.

2. A guard through an interdicted road granted by the possessor; a convoy. *Johnson*.

3. A pass; a passport; a safe-conduct.

On *safeguard* he came to me. *Shak.*

4. An outer petticoat worn by women on horseback to protect their other clothing. *Mason*.

SAFE'GUARD, *v. a.* To guard; to protect.

To *safeguard* thine own life.

The best way is to venge my Gloster's death. *Shak.*

SAFE'-KEEP'ING, *n.* The act of keeping safe from injury or from escape. *Wyman*.

SAFE'-LODGED (-lōjd), *a.* Lodged in safety.

SAFE'LY, *ad.* 1. In a safe manner; without danger, hurt, or injury.

God *safely* quit her of her burden. *Shak.*

2. Without chance of escape; securely.

Till then I'll keep him dark and *safely* locked. *Shak.*

SAFE'NESS, *n.* The state of being safe; safety.

SAFE'-PLEDGE, *n.* (*Law*.) A security given for a man's appearance at a day assigned. *Whishaw*.

SAFE'TY, *n.* The state of being safe, or out of danger; freedom from danger; security. *Shak.*

Out of this nettle, danger, we pluck this flower, *safety*. *Shak.*

Syn.—*Safety* implies the absence of danger; security, the absence of all apprehension of danger. Those who are out of danger are *safe*; those who are beyond the reach or the fear of danger, *secure*;—*safe* with respect to the present; *secure* in relation to the future. Complete *safety*; well-grounded or false *security*.—"We cannot endure to be disturbed or awakened from our pleasing lethargy, for we care not to be *safe*, but to be *secure*; not to escape hell, but to live pleasantly." *Bp. Taylor*.

SAFE'TY-ARCH, *n.* (*Arch.*) An arch formed in the substance of a wall, to relieve the part below it from the superincumbent weight; a discharging arch. *Ogilvie*.

SAFE'TY-BELT, *n.* A belt or buoy worn by swimmers as a security from drowning; a safety-buoy; a life-preserver. *Simmonds.*

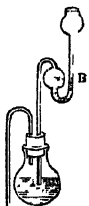
SAFE'TY-BUOY, *n.* A safety-belt. *Simmonds.*

SAFE'TY-LAMP, *n.* A lamp, invented by Sir Humphrey Davy, which is surmounted by a fine wire-gauze cylinder, impervious to flame, and thereby burns without danger in an explosive atmosphere, as in the fire-damp in mines.

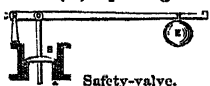
The wire-gauze covering, in an explosive mixture of air and fire-damp, becomes filled with a lambent flame, which it intercepts by reason of its being a good conductor of heat, cooling the mixture below the point of ignition. *Miller.*

SAFE'TY-PLUG, *n.* A bolt, used in steam-boilers, having the centre filled with a fusible metal, which is melted by the increased temperature when the water gets too low. *Weale.*

SAFE'TY-TUBE, *n.* A tube of various forms used in distillations, the preparation of gases, &c. (as B in the figure), to prevent the bursting of vessels from the sudden disengagement of gases, and their collapse from the sudden condensation of vapors or gases; to prevent the mingling of fluids contained in different vessels connected together by tubes; and to prevent explosion in that form of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, in which the oxygen and hydrogen are contained in the same vessel. *C. T. Jackson.*



SAFE'TY-VÁLVE, *n.* A valve (B) opening outwards from a steam-boiler (A), and kept down by a weight (E), so adjusted upon a lever (C D) as to permit the escape of the steam when its tension becomes so great as to cause danger of explosion; — also a valve attached to the steam-boiler and opening inwards, kept up by a counter weight on a lever, and serving to prevent the weight of the atmosphere from crushing in the sides of the boiler when the engine stops working, and the steam cools. *Bigelow.*



SÁF'FLÓW, *n.* (*Bot.*) Safflower. *Mortimer.*

SÁF'FLÓW-ÉR, *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. A plant of the genus *Carthamus*, cultivated in India, Egypt, &c., on account of its flowers, which are used as a dye-stuff, and for making rouge; bastard saffron; *Carthamus tinctorius*. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. A name applied to cakes composed of the florets of the *Carthamus tinctorius*, pressed together, dried, and packed in bales. *Archer.*

|| **SÁF'FRON** (*sáfrun* or *sáfrun*) [*sáfrun*, *S. J. K. Sm. C. W.*; *sáfrun*, *W. P. J. P.*], *n.* [*Ar. zafaran*, yellow. *Archer.* — Moorish & Sp. *azafran*. — It. *zafferano*; Fr. *safran*. — Ger. & Sw. *saffran*; Dan. *safran*. — *W. suffrum*. (*Bot.*)

1. An ornamental bulbous plant of the genus *Crocus*, bearing purple flowers with yellow stigmas; *Crocus sativus*. *Loudon.*

2. The dried pistils of the *Crocus sativus*, or saffron, used in medicine, &c. *Simmonds.*

|| **SÁF'FRON** (*sáfrun*), *a.* Having the color of saffron; yellow. *Shak.*

|| **SÁF'FRON** (*sáfrun*), *v. a.* To tinge with saffron; to make yellow; to gild. *Chaucer.*

|| **SÁF'FRON-Y**, *a.* Having the color of saffron; yellow; saffron. *Todd.*

SÁG, *v. n.* [*M. Goth. & A. S. sigan*, to fall, to sink; Frs. *signa*; Dut. *zakken*, to fall.] [*i. SAGGED*; pp. *SAGGING*, *SAGGED*.] To sink in the middle when supported at both ends, as a long pole; to sink down by its own weight; to hang heavy, or on one side; to give way; to subside; to settle; to bend; to fail; to droop; to yield; to swag. — See **SWAG**.

|| When the joists of a floor or the rafters of a roof bend or droop, they are said by builders to *sag*; and this word is used by Shakespeare, meaning to droop. *Dean Hoar.*

The mind I sway by and the heart I bear
Shall never say with doubt nor shake with fear. *Shak.*
To sag to leeward, (*Naut.*) to drift to leeward. *Dana.*

|| **SÁG**, *v. a.* To cause to sink or give way; to load; to burden. *Johnson.*

SÁG, *n.* The act or state of sagging or sinking in the middle; sagging. *Francis.*

SÁ'GÁ, *n.*; pl. *SÁ'GÁS*. An old heroic Scandinavian tale; the general name of those ancient compositions which comprise both the history and the mythology of the northern European nations. *Brande.*

SÁ-GÁ'CIOUS (*sa-gá'shus*, 66), *a.* [*L. sagax*, *sagacis*, from *sagis*, *sagire*, to perceive quickly by the senses; It. *sagace*; Sp. *sagaz*; Fr. *sagace*.]

1. Quick of scent. "Sagacious hounds." *Dryden.* "Sagacious of his quarry." *Milton.*

2. Quick in mental penetration; shrewd; discerning; sapient; wise; sage; judicious.

Only *sagacious* heads light on these observations. *Locke.*

SÁ-GÁ'CIOUS-LY (*sa-gá'shus-le*), *ad.* In a sagacious or shrewd manner; sagely. *Burke.*

SÁ-GÁ'CIOUS-NÉSS (*sa-gá'shus-nés*), *n.* The quality of being sagacious; sagacity. *Cudworth.*

SÁ-GÁC'I-ITY, *n.* [*L. sagacitas*; Fr. *sagacité*.]

1. Quickness of scent, in animals.

2. Quality of being sagacious; penetration; shrewdness; quick discernment; acuteness.

A quickness in the mind to find out these intermediate ideas . . . and to apply them right is, I suppose, that which is called *sagacity*. *Locke.*

Syn. — *Sagacity* signifies natural and quick discernment, and it is often applied to animals. Natural *sagacity*; the *sagacity* of a dog; *penetration* to understand difficulties or abstruse matters; *discernment* to discriminate; *shrewdness* to discern consequences and intentions; *acuteness* of intellect. — A *sagacious* dog, a *sapient* animal; a *sage* or *wise* philosopher; a *grave* divine; an *acute* reasoner; a *shrewd* manager. — See **DISCERNMENT**, **WISDOM**.

SÁG'A-MÓRE, *n.* 1. A term applied by the North American Indians to a chief of second rank, the first in authority being called *sachem*; — sometimes used as synonymous with the latter title. *Hutchinson.*

[The Indians] were governed by sachems, kings, and *sagamos*, petty lords. *Lechford.*

Sagimores, sachem, or powwow. *Longfellow.*

2. A juice used in medicine. *Johnson.*

SÁG'A-PÉN, *n.* [*Gr. sayánnov*; *L. sagapenum*; Arab. *sagbeniy*.] A concrete gum-resin, having the odor of garlic, and an acrid, bitterish taste, obtained from a Persian plant. *Thompson.*

SÁG'A-PÉ'NQM, *n.* [*L.*] Sagapen. *McCulloch.*

SÁ'GAR, *n.* A species of ancient weapon. *Bryant.*

SÁG'A-THY, *n.* A kind of serge; a slight wool-len stuff. *Tatler.*

SÁGE, *n.* [*L., It., & Sp. salvia*; *salvo*, to save; Fr. *sauger*.] (*Bot.*) A labiate plant or herb of the genus *Salvia*, of which there are many species; — so called in allusion to its reputed healing qualities. *Loudon.*

|| Common garden sage (*Salvia officinalis*) was formerly much used in medicine as a sudorific, aromatic, astringent, and antiseptic, and it is now used in cookery. *Loudon.*

SÁGE, *a.* [*L. saga*, a female diviner; *sagus*, prophetic; *sagax*, sagacious, from *sagis*, to perceive quickly; It. *saggio*; Fr. *sage*.]

1. Wise; prudent; sapient; sagacious; discerning; acute; shrewd.

To sage philosophy next lend thine ear. *Milton.*

2. Judicious; well-judged; to the purpose.

Vane, young in years, but in sage counsel old. *Milton.*

3. Grave; solemn; serious. *Shak.*

And if aught else great bards beside
In sage and solemn tunes have sung. *Milton.*

SÁGE, *n.* A man of gravity and wisdom; a wise man; a philosopher.

He thought as a sage, but he felt as a man. *Boswell.*

SÁGE'-ÁP'PLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) An excrescence upon a species of sage (*Salvia pomifera*) caused by the puncture of an insect. *Loudon.*

SÁGE'-CHÉESE, *n.* A kind of cheese, flavored, and colored green, with the juice of sage. The juice of spinach is also usually added to heighten the color. *Farm. Ency.*

SÁGE'LY, *ad.* Wisely; sagaciously; shrewdly.

SÁ-GÉN'E', *n.* A Russian measure of length, equal to about seven English feet; — written also *sachine* and *sashen*. *Simmonds.*

SAGE'NESS, *n.* Wisdom; prudence; sagacity; shrewdness; gravity. *Ascham.*

SÁG'E-NITE, *n.* (*Min.*) Another name for rutile. — See **RUTILE**. *Dana.*

SÁG-E-NÓP'TE-RIS, *n.* (*Pal.*) A fossil genus of ferns; one of the coal-plants. *Eng. Cyc.*

SÁGE'-RÓSE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant and flower. *Ash.*

SÁGE'-WÍL'LÓW, *n.* (*Bot.*) A diœcious, spreading, tufted bush, growing in the openings and on the borders of dry, sandy woods; *Salix tristis*; — called also *dwarf gray-willow*. *Emerson.*

SÁG'ÉER, *n.* The cylindrical or oval case of fire-clay in which fine stoneware is enclosed while baking in the kiln; — written also *seggar*. *Ure.*

SÁG'ÉING, *n.* The act of sinking or hanging down; a bending under superincumbent weight.

SÁG'I-NÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. sagino*, *saginitus*.] To glut; to fatten; to pamper. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

SÁ-GÍ'T'TA, *n.* [*L., an arrow*.]

1. (*Astron.*) A northern constellation. *Hind.*

2. (*Arch.*) A name sometimes used for the key-piece of an arch. *Weale.*

SÁG'IT-TAL [*sád'jé-tal*, *W. P. J. Sm. R. C. W. b.*; *sa-jit'tal*, *S. K.*; *sa-jit'tal* or *sad'jé-tal*, *W. r.*], *a.* [*L. sagittalis*, from *sagitta*, an arrow.] Belonging to an arrow; resembling an arrow.

The *sagittal suture*, (*Anat.*) the suture which unites the two parietal bones of the skull; — so called because it meets the coronal suture as an arrow meets the string of the bow. *Dunghison.*

SÁG-IT-TÁ'RI-A, *n.* [*L. sagitta*, an arrow.] (*Bot.*) A genus of marsh or aquatic plants, chiefly perennial herbs, some species of which have arrow-shaped leaves; arrow-head. *Gray.*

SÁG-IT-TÁ'RI-ÜS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Astron.*) The Archer; the ninth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of November.

SÁG'IT-TA-RY, *n.* [*L. sagittarius*.]

1. (*Myth.*) An animal half man, half horse, armed with a bow and quiver; a centaur; an archer.

The dreadful *sagittary* *Shak.*

2. An arsenal or depository of arrows. *Shak.*

SÁG'IT-TA-RY, *a.* Belonging to an arrow; proper for an arrow. [*R.*] *Brown.*

SÁG'IT-TÁTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like the head of an ancient arrow; — applied to leaves, anthers, &c. *Loudon.*

SÁ'GÖ, *n.* [*Malay & Javanese sagu*.] A species of nutritious, granulated fecula or starch, obtained from the interior of the trunk of various palm-trees and species of *Cycas*, inhabiting the islands and coasts of the Indian Ocean. *Lindley.*

SÁ-GÜYN', *n.* [*Indian*.] (*Zool.*) A species of sapajou or South American monkey with a hairy tail, not prehensile, and whose teeth do not project; the squirrel monkey; — called also *sagouan*. *Eng. Cyc.*

SÁ'GRÁ, *n.* (*Ent.*) A genus of coleopterous insects, many species of which, remarkable for brilliant red, purple, and green colors, are brought from the East. *Eng. Cyc.*

SÁ-GÜ'E'RÜS, *n.* A genus of palms. *Lindley.*

SÁ'GÜM, *n.* [*L.*] The military dress of the Roman magistrates and dignitaries; a cloak fastened at the breast with a clasp. *Brande.*

SÁ'GÜS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of palm-trees, yielding *sagu*, found in the islands of the Indian Archipelago. *Eng. Cyc.*

SÁ'GY, *a.* Full of, or seasoned with, *sage*. *Cotgrave.*

SÁH'LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A dingy-greenish, coarse-foliated variety of pyroxene, so called from *Sahla*, in Sweden, where it is found. *Dana.*

SÁ'I, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Zool.*) A species of sapajou or South American monkey. *Fischer.*

SÁ'IC, or **SÁ'IK**, *n.* [*Fr. saïque*.] A Turkish merchant-vessel of the Levant, having but one mast, and that very high. *Bailey.*

SAID (*sád*), *i. & p.* from *say*. 1. Declared; related; uttered; reported.

2. *Affirmed*; before mentioned; as, "The said plaintiff." *Hale.*

SÄI'GA, n. (Zool.) A species of antelope; *Saiga Tartarica*. Eng. Cyc.

SÄI'KYR, n. (Mil.) A species of small cannon formerly in use. Stocquer.

SAIL (säl), n. [A. S. *segel*, *sægell*; Dut. *zeil*; Ger. & Sw. *segel*; Dan. *sejl*; Icel. *segl*. — W. *hwyl*.]

1. A piece, or a number of pieces joined by sewing, of canvas, mat, or other similar material, by the action of the wind on which, when extended, a vessel is moved on the water.

Sails are of two kinds: *square sails*, which hang from yards, their foot lying across the line of the keel, as the courses, topsails, &c., and *fore-and-aft sails*, which are set upon gaffs, or on stays, their foot running with the line of the keel, as jib, spanker, &c. Dana.

2. A ship; a vessel.

I have sixty *sails*; Caesar none better. Shak.

3. A number of ships; — in this sense used as a collective noun in the plural number; as, "A fleet of twenty *sails*."

A portly *sail* of ships make hitherward. Shak.

4. A wing; a van. [In poetry.] Spenser.

To make *sail*, to spread out more sail. — To set *sail*, to expand or spread out the sails; hence, to commence a voyage. — To shorten *sail*, to take in a part of the sails. — To strike *sail*, to lower a sail: — hence, to abate pomp or assertion of superiority. [Colloquial.]

How many nobles then should hold their places
That must sit like *sails* to spirits of vile sort! Shak.

SÄIL, v. n. [*i.* SAILED; *pp.* SAILING, SAILED.]

1. To be carried along, as a ship, by the pressure of wind upon sails.

My boat *sails* freely both with wind and stream. Shak.

2. To go or pass by sea; to be conveyed in a vessel on the water.

And when we had *sailed* over the sea of Cyprus, Paphlagonia, we came to Myra, a city of Lycia.

3. To swim, as a fish; to pass smoothly along; to glide; to float.

Like little dolphins, when they *sail*
In the vast shadow of the British whale. Dryden.

4. To fly without striking with the wings.

Down thither prone in flight
He speeds, and through the vast ethereal sky
Soil between worlds and worlds with steady wing. Milton.

SÄIL, v. a. 1. To pass or cross by means of sails; to pass in a vessel; to navigate.

A thousand ships were manned to *sail* the sea. Dryden.

2. To fly through; to pass through, as if sailing.

Sublime she *sails*
The aerial space, and mounts the winged gales. Pope.

3. To direct or manage the motion of a vessel; as, "Can he *sail* a ship?" Ogilvie.

SÄIL'A-BLE, a. That may be sailed through; passable by shipping; navigable. Cotgrave.

SÄIL'-BÖRNE, p. a. Carried by sails. Falconer.

SÄIL'-BRÖÄD (säl'bräwd), a. Broad or spreading like a sail. "Sail-broad vans." Milton.

SÄIL'-CLÖTH, n. A species of cloth used for sails; duck or canvas. McCulloch.

SÄIL'ER, n. 1. One that sails; a seaman; a sailor.

2. A sailing vessel; a ship, or boat, propelled by sails. "She is a good *sailer*." Todd.

Syn. — See SAILOR.

SÄIL'FISH, n. (Ich.) A name applied to the hanking-shark; *Selachus maximus*. Yarrell.

SÄIL'-HOOK (-häk), n. (*Sail-making*.) A small hook used for holding the seams of a sail square in the act of sewing. Mar. Dict.

SÄIL'ING, n. (Naut.) 1. The act of one who, or that which, sails: — the act of setting sail; the motion of a vessel on the water.

No more *sailing* by the star. Shak.

2. The art or rules of navigation; the art or the act of shaping, determining, or representing a ship's course by means of charts. Mar. Dict.

Current sailing, the method of determining a ship's course and distance when her own motion is combined with that of a current. — *Globular sailing*, the method of resolving the cases of sailing on the supposition that the earth is spherical. — *Great circle sailing*, the method of determining a ship's course so that her track may be on an arc of a great circle, as being the shortest distance between two points on the earth. — *Mercator's sailing*, that in which problems are solved according to the principles applied in Mercator's projection. See PROJECTION. — *Middle latitude sailing*, that in which the problems are solved by means of the middle latitude, — that is, half the sum of the latitudes of the extreme points of the course.

— *Oblique sailing*, the application of oblique-angled plane triangles to the solution of problems in navigation. — *Plane sailing*, that in which the problems are solved on the supposition that the surface of the earth is a plane; — applicable only for small distances. — *Parallel sailing*, the method of finding what distance a ship runs due east or west, in sailing from one meridian to another, in any parallel of latitude. — *Traverse sailing*, the method of working or calculating traverses or compound courses so as to bring them into one. — *Windward sailing*, the art of working the ship towards that quarter of the compass from which the wind blows. Mar. Dict. — *Sailing directions*, directions for navigating vessels to and from different ports. — *Sailing order*, the order of sailing; the general disposition of a fleet of ships when proceeding on a voyage or expedition. — *Sailing-term*, a term applied to a ship when she is in the best state for sailing. Mar. Dict.

SÄIL'ING-MÄS'TER, n. (Naut.) An officer on board a ship of war, who has the charge of the navigating of a ship under the direction of the captain. Park.

SÄIL'ING-MÄTCH, n. A contest for speed between yachts or boats; a regatta. Simmonds.

SÄIL'LESS, a. Destitute of sails. Pollok.

SÄIL'-LÖFT, n. A place where sails are made, repaired, and kept. King.

SÄIL'-MÄK-ER, n. A maker of sails. Shak.

SÄIL'-MÄK-ING, n. The art or the occupation of making sails. Maunders.

SÄIL'-NEEDLE, n. A large needle used by sail-makers.

SÄIL'OR, n. One of the crew of a ship or vessel, — usually one of those before the mast; a seaman; a mariner.

My father, as nurse said, did never fear,
But cried, Good seamen! to the sailors, calling
His kingly hands with hauling of the ropes. Shak.

Syn. — *Sailor* is a person or a vessel that sails. *Sailor* is a seafarer by employment, and is a term mostly applied to common sailors, who, in the sea-phrase, are before the mast. The term *seaman* is applied to the superior class of the crew, to the officers and pilots; *mariner*, to such as gain their living by sea, but are their own masters. *Waterman* is a fresh-water sailor, employed on lakes, rivers, or canals.

SÄIL'OR-LIKE, a. Like a sailor. Abbot.

SÄIL'-RÖÖM, n. (Naut.) A place enclosed on the orlop deck, where sails are stowed. Mar. Dict.

SÄIL'Y, a. Like a sail. "Sailly wings." Drayton.

SÄIL'-YÄRD, n. [A. S. *segel-gyrd*, *segl-gyrd*.] (Naut.) A pole suspended on the mast of a ship, to extend a sail to the wind. Mar. Dict.

SÄIM, n. [A. S. *seim*; Dut. *zeem*, oiled leather; Ger. *seim*, mucilage, slime. — W. *saim*, grease.] Lard; goose-grease. [Local, Eng.] Brockett.

† **SÄIN, i. & p. from say.** Used for say. "As wizards *säin*." Spenser: — said. Shak.

SÄIN'FÖIN, or SÄIN'FÖIN [sä'n'föin, K. Sm. C. W. W. b.; sä'n'föin, W. J. F.; sä'n'föin, S. E.] n. [Fr.; from *saint*, sacred, or *sain*, wholesome, and *föin*, hay; L. *santum fanum*, sound hay.] (Bot.) A leguminous plant of the genus *Onobrychis*, one species of which, *Onobrychis sativa*, or common sainfoin, is cultivated for fodder; — written also *saintfoin*. Eng. Cyc.

SÄINT (saint), n. [L. *sanctus*, sacred; It. & Sp. *santo*, *santa*; Fr. *saint*.]

1. A person eminent for piety and virtue; a sanctimonious or very religious person.

And seem a *saint* when most I play the devil. Shak.

2. One of the blessed in heaven. Shak.

3. A term applied to the apostles and other holy persons named in Scripture; as, "Saint Paul"; "Saint Matthew."

4. One canonized by the church; as, "Saint George"; "Saint Helena."

His study is his tillyard, and his loves
Are brazen images of canonized saints. Shak.

SÄINT, v. a. [*i.* SAINTED; *pp.* SAINTING, SÄINT-ED.] To number among saints; to reckon among saints by public decree; to canonize.

Not he that makes a woman better by his words
I'll have him *sainted*. Beaumont & Fletcher.

SÄINT, v. n. To live or act as a saint; to act with a show of piety; — sometimes with *ff.* [R.]

To sin, and never for to *saint*. Shak.

Whether the charmer sinner it or *saint* it. Pope.

SÄINT-ÄN'DREW'S-CROSS, n. 1. A cross in the form of the letter X. Crabbe.

2. (Bot.) A low North American shrub, hav-

ing petals scarcely exceeding the outer sepals, and approaching each other in pairs over them, in the form of a St. Andrew's cross; *Ascyrum Cruz-Andree*. Gray.

SÄINT-ÄN'THO-NY'S-FIRE, n. (Med.) The vulgar name for *erysipelas*. Dunglison.

SÄINT'-CÜTH'BERT'S-BEÄDS, n. pl. (Pal.) The separated, perforated, circular pieces or plates of the stem of a fossil species of encrinite (*Encrinites moniliformis*); — called also *lily-stones*, and *wheel-stones*. Buckland.

SÄINT'ED, p. a. 1. Holy; pious; virtuous. "A most *sainted* king." Shak.

2. Consecrated; sacred; hallowed. Milton.

† **SÄINT'ER, v. n.** See SAUNTER.

† **SÄINT'ESS, n.** A female saint. Bp. Fisher.

SÄINT'FÖIN, n. (Bot.) Same as SAINFOIN.

SÄINT'-IG-NÄ'TIUS'S-BÄAN, n. (Bot.) The seed of the *Ignatia amara*, used in India under the name of *papeeta*, for cholera. Eng. Cyc.

SÄINT'ISM, n. The character or the profession of saintship. Wood.

SÄINT-JÖHN'S'-BRÄÄD, n. (Bot.) A plant found wild in all the countries skirting the Mediterranean, especially in the Levant, the pods of which contain a sweet, nutritious pulp that is a common article of food in the countries where the tree grows wild; Carob-tree; Algaroba-tree; locust-tree; *Ceratonia siliqua*; — supposed by some to have been the food of St. John in the wilderness. Eng. Cyc.

SÄINT-JÖHN'S'-WORT (-wurt), n. The common name of plants of the genus *Hypericum*, one species of which, *Hypericum perforatum*, the common people of Germany and France gather with great ceremony on St. John's day, and have in the windows and about their houses as a charm. Eng. Cyc.

SÄINT'-LIKE, a. 1. Suiting, becoming, or belonging to, a saint. "Saint-like sorrow." Shak.

2. Resembling a saint. "A *saint-like* and immaculate prince." Bacon.

SÄINT'-LI-NÄSS, n. The quality of being saintly.

SÄINT'LY, a. Like a saint; becoming a saint. "Wrongs, with *saintly* patience borne." Milton.

SÄINT'-MÄRTIN'S-HÄRB, n. (Bot.) A small, herbaceous, very mucilaginous plant, used for medicinal purposes; *Santalea erecta*. Lindley.

SÄINT-ÖL'Q-GIST, n. (Theol.) One who treats of the lives of the saints. [R.] Ch. Ob.

SÄINT-PÄTER'S-WORT, n. (Bot.) A low, shrubby plant, with pale, black-dotted leaves and yellow flowers; *Ascyrum stans*. Gray.

SÄINTS'-BÄLL, n. The smaller church bell, so called because formerly it was rung when the priest came to those words of the mass, *Sancte, Sancte, Sancte, Deus Sabaoth*, (Holy, holy, holy is the Lord of Hosts), that all persons absent might fall on their knees; sacring-bell. Bp. Hall.

SÄINT'-SÄÄM-ING, a. Having the appearance of a saint. Mountagu.

SÄINT'SHIP, n. The character or the qualities of a saint. South.

SÄINT-SI-MÖN'-ÄN, n. A follower of the French socialist, Claude Henri, Count de St. Simon, who was born in 1760 and died in 1825, and whose views of society and human destiny are contained in a variety of writings, especially in a short treatise entitled the *Nouveau Christianisme* (New Christianity).

This book (*Nouveau Christianisme*) does not contain any scheme of a new religion, such as the disciples of Count de St. Simon afterwards invented, but rebukes both the Catholic and the Protestant sects for their neglect of the main principle of Christianity, — the elevation of the lower classes, — and proposes association and just division of the fruits of common labor (in due proportion to the merits or capacity of the recipient) as the true remedy for the present social evils. Brande.

SÄINT-SI-MÖN'-ÄN-ISM, n. The system or doctrines of the St. Simonians. Clarke.

SÄINT-VITUS'S-DÄNCE, n. (Med.) A convulsive or irregular and involuntary motion of one or more limbs, and of the face and trunk, — a disease that commonly occurs in childhood, — and is generally connected with torpor of the sys-

tem. especially of the digestive organs; chorea; — so called because the movements resemble dancing. *Dunglison.*

SĀ'JŌU, n. (Zo'l.) A name applied to the *Cebus* of Geoffroy, a division of the *Sapajous*, a group of South American monkeys, one of the most common species of which is the weeper, or *Cebus Apella*. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĀKE, n. [A. S. *saca*, *sacu*, contention; Dut. *sak*, thing, cause; Frs. *sak*, thing, cause; Ger. *sache*, a thing, a cause in law. — See *SAC*.]

1. Final cause; end; purpose; reason. "For empire's sake." "For glory's sake." *Milton.*

2. Account; regard to any person or thing. "Would I were young, for your sake." *Shak.*

Syn. — See *ACCOUNT*.

SĀ'KĒR, n. [Fr. *sacre*.] A species of hawk. *Chapman.*

2. (Mil.) A piece of artillery. *Derham.*

SĀK'ĒR-ĒT, n. The male of a saker. *Bailey.*

SĀ'KĪ, n. (Zool.) A monkey belonging to the genus *Pithecia*, having a bushy tail, and noted for its savage temper; the fox-tailed monkey.

SĀ The term *sak*, in its general application, designates any American monkey whose tail is not prehensile. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĀL, n. [L., *salt*.] (Chem.) The term for a salt, used in chemistry and pharmacy. *Dunglison.*

SĀL'A-BLE, a. That may be sold; vendible; fit for sale; marketable. "Salable things." *Carew.*

SĀL'A-BLE-NĒSS, n. The state of being salable.

SĀL'A-BLY, ad. In a salable manner. *Wright.*

SĀL-AB-SĪN'THĪ-I, n. An impure carbonate of potash, obtained by lixiviating the ashes of wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*); — called also *salt of wormwood*. *Wood & Bache.*

SĀ-LĀ'CIOUS (sā-lā'shūs), a. [L. *salax*, *salacis*; *salio*, to leap; It. *salace*; Sp. *salaz*.] Lustful; lecherous; lewd; lascivious. *Dryden.*

SĀ-LĀ'CIOUS-LY, ad. Lecherously; lustfully.

SĀ-LĀ'CIOUS-NĒSS, n. The quality of being salacious; salacity. *Bailey.*

SĀ-LĀ'CĪ-TY, n. [L. *salacitas*.] The quality of being salacious; lust; lechery. *Brown.*

SĀL'AD, n. [It. *insalata*, from L. *sal*, salt; Sp. *ensalada* (quasi *salada*, salted); Fr. *salade*. — Ger., Sw., & Dan. *salat*. — Gael. *salaid*.] Food of raw herbs, as lettuce, celery, radishes, watercresses, &c., generally dressed with vinegar, salt, oil, mustard, and other condiments. — Vulgarly corrupted to *sallet*. *B. Jonson.*

Salad-cream, a prepared dressing for salads. — *Salad-oil*, Florence or olive oil, for mixing with salads. — *Salad-spoon*, a spoon, usually of wood or ivory, for mixing and serving salad. *Simmonds.*

SĀL'AD-ING, n. Vegetables for salad. *Sat. Mag.*

SĀL-AB-RĀ'TUS, n. See *SALERATUS*. *Wood & Bache.*

SĀL'AL-BĒR'RY, n. (Bot.) The fruit of *Gaultheria shallon*, growing in the valley of the Oregon, about the size of a common grape, of a dark purple color, and of sweet, pleasant flavor. *Farm. Ency. Gray.*

SĀL-A-LĒM'BRŌTH, n. (Chem.) A double salt known to the alchemists, consisting of chloride of mercury and chloride of ammonium. *Graham.*

SĀ-LĀM', n. [Per.] A Persian salutation: — a Hindoo salutation or act of worship; — written also *salaam*. *Sir T. Herbert. C. P. Brown.*

SĀL'A-MĀN-DĒR, n. [Gr. *σαλμάνδρα*; L., It., & Sp. *salamandra*; Fr. *salamandre*.]

1. (Zool.) A batrachian reptile of the family *Salamandridæ*, closely allied to the newts and frogs. The common salamander (*Salamandra maculosa*) inhabits Central Europe, and the mountainous parts of the south of Europe. Its color is black, with yellow spots; the tail is cylindrical, and the body is covered with warty glands which secrete a milky, glutinous, and acrid fluid.

SĀ Anciently, the bite of the salamander was considered fatal, and any thing its saliva had touched was said to become poisonous. But the grand absurdity of all was the belief that the salamander was incombustible; that it not only resisted the action of

fire, but extinguished it; and, when it saw the flame, charged it as an enemy. *Eng. Cyc.*

There is an ancient received tradition of the *salamander* that it liveth in the fire, and hath force also to extinguish the fire. *Bacon.*

I have not the least entertainment of yours with fire any more. *Shak.*

2. A large poker. *Hallivell.*

3. An iron plate for culinary purposes. *Wright.*

Salamander's wool, or *salamander's hair*, the name given by old writers to asbestos, from which fire-proof cloth was made. *Bacon. Woodward.*

SĀL'A-MĀN-DĒR-SĀFE, n. An American name for the patent fire-proof iron safe. *Simmonds.*

SĀL'A-MĀN'DRINE, a. Resembling a salamander; having the fabled incombustible quality of the salamander.

A certain *salamandrine* quality that made it capable of living in the midst of fire. *Aldison.*

SĀL-AM-MŌ'NĪ-ĀC, n. (Chem.) A salt consisting of chlorine and ammonium; chloride of ammonium; — called also *hydrochlorate of ammonia*, and *muriate of ammonia*. *Miller.*

SĀ *Salammoniac* occurs ready formed about volcanoes, as at Etna and Vesuvius, in the vicinity of ignited coal-seams, and in some animal products, as in guano from the Linnæa islands. — The *ἄλς ἀμμωνιακή* (*sāl-ammōniak*) of Dioscorides, Celsus, and Pliny, is proved by Beckmann to be common rock-salt dug in Egypt, near the oracle of Ammon. The name was afterwards transferred to the muriate of ammonia when subsequently manufactured in Egypt. *Dana.*

SĀL'AM-STŌNE, n. (Min.) An ornamental stone which occurs in small, transparent crystals, of a pale-reddish or bluish color. *Ure.*

SĀL'A-RĪED (sāl'ar-id), p. a. Having a salary. "A *salaried* person." *Qu. Rev.*

SĀL'A-RY, n. [L. *salarium*, literally salt-money, from *sal*, salt, which was a part of the pay of Roman soldiers; It. & Sp. *salarío*; Fr. *salire*.] An annual or periodical payment for service; a stipulated periodical recompense; a stipend; wages; hire; an allowance.

Syn. — See *ALLOWANCE*.

SĀL'A-RY, v. a. [Nor. Fr. *salarier*.] [*i. SALARIED; pp. SALARYING, SALARIED.*] To settle a salary upon; to pay a salary to. [*R.*] *Ch. Ob.*

SĀL-DE-DŪ-Ō-BUS, n. [L.] Sulphate of potash. *Thomson.*

SĀL-DĪ-FŪ-RĒT'I-CŪS, n. [L., *diuretic salt*.] (Chem.) The old name of acetate of potash. *Ure.*

SĀLE, n. [M. Goth. *saljan*, to deliver, to offer; A. S. *syllian*, *sellian*, *selan*, to sell. — See *SELL*.]

1. The act of selling; the exchange of goods or property for money. "Who, in that *sale*, sells pardon." *Shak.*

2. Opportunity to sell; market for; vent.

Knowing that they shall have ready *sale* for them at those towns. *Spenser.*

3. An auction.

4. State of being venal or subject to be sold.

Which sets the liberty of a commonwealth to *sale*. *Aldison.*

On *sale*, or for *sale*, venal; to be sold.

SĀLE, n. [Either from A. S. *selan*, to bind, *sæl*, a cord, or *selan* (L. *salignus*), belonging to a willow.] † A wicker basket. *Spenser.*

†SĀL-E-BRŌS'I-TY, n. [L. *salebrosus*, rough.] The state of being rough, as a road. *Feltham.*

†SĀL'E-BRŌUS, a. [L. *salebrosus*.] Rough; uneven; jolting; rugged. *Cotton.*

SĀ-LĒ'NĪ-Ā, n. (Pal.) A genus of fossil echini of the lowest grade and most simple structure. *Agassiz.*

SĀL-E-NĪX'UM, n. (Chem.) The old name of bisulphate of potash. *Wood & Bache.*

SĀ-LĒP' (sā-lēp', Sm. B.; sāl'ep, Wb.), n. [Turk. & Fr.] (Med.) A nutritive substance prepared from the succulent roots of *Oreohis muscula*, and various other orchidaceous plants, and consisting almost entirely of bassorine; — called also *salop*, and *salopon*. — See *SALOP*. *Lindley.*

SĀL-E-RĀ'TUS, n. [L. *sal*, salt, and *aer*, air.] A salt intermediate in composition between a carbonate and a bicarbonate of potash, prepared from pearlash by exposing it to carbonic acid gas; — much used in making bread, to neutralize acetic acid, or tartaric acid, and thus render the bread light by the escape of the carbonic acid gas. *Adams.*

SĀLES'MAN, n.; pl. SALSMEN. One who sells goods or merchandise; one employed in selling.

SĀL'ĒT, n. Salad. — See *SALAD*. *Boyle.*

SĀLE'WORK (-wŭrk), n. Work made for sale; — hence work of an ordinary quality.

I see no more in you than in the ordinary Of Nature's *salework*. *Shak.*

SĀL'-GĒM, n. (Chem.) Rock-salt; fossil *SĀL-GĒM'MĒE, salt.* *Wood & Bache.*

SĀL'I-ĀNT, a. (Her.) See *SALIENT*. *Peacham.*

SĀL'IC (sāl'ik, P. Sm. Wb. Ash), a. [Fr. *salique*, derived from the *Salians*, or *Salian* Franks. *Boiste.*] (Law.) Applied to a body of laws framed by the *Salians* or *Salian* Franks, after their settlement in Gaul under their king Pharamond, about the beginning of the fifth century; — applied also to that fundamental law of France which excluded females from succession to the crown; — written also *Salique*. *Burriel.*

From the *Salians* originated the *Salic* code of laws, drawn up in Latin before the time of Clovis. *Am. Ency.*

SĀL-I-CĀ'CE-Æ, n. pl. [L., from *salix*, *salicis*, a willow.] (Bot.) An order or family of plants; the willow family. *Gray.*

SĀL-I-CĀ'CEOUS (-shūs, 66), a. (Bot.) Noting a plant of the willow family. *Smurt.*

SĀL-I-CĪ'LOUS, a. (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from the flowers of meadow-sweet (*Spiræa ulmaria*) and from salicine, being an oily, colorless liquid, of a fragrant, aromatic odor, and a burning taste, and the principal ingredient of the essence of meadow-sweet. *Gregory. Miller.*

SĀL'I-CĪNE, n. [L. *salix*, *salicis*, a willow.] (Chem.) A white, crystallizable, very bitter febrifuge, obtained from the bark of the willow and various other trees. *Kane. Lindley.*

According to Magendie, *salicine* arrests the progress of a fever with the same power as sulphate of quinine. *Lindley.*

SĀL-I-CĪN'Æ-Æ, n. pl. (Bot.) Same as *SALICACEÆ*. *Burriel.*

SĀL-I-CŌR'NĒ-Æ, n. (Bot.) A genus of plants or weeds, inhabiting salt marshes and sea beaches; glasswort; samphire. *Gray.*

SĀL'I-ĒNT (sāl'ē-ent, W. P. J. Ja. Sm. R. W.; sāl'yent, S. B. P.; sāl'yent, K.), a. [L. *salio*, *salians*, to leap.]

1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps

"Frogs and *salient* animals." *Brown.*

2. Projecting; standing out prominently; as, "The *salient* points of a discourse, or a picture."

3. (Her.) Being in a leaping posture, as a lion. *Brande.*

Salient angle, (Geom. & Fort.) an angle of a polygon or of a fort projecting outwards; — distinguished from a *reentering* angle.

SĀL'I-ĒNT, n. (Fort.) A projection. *Maunder.*

SĀL'I-ĒNT-LY, ad. In a salient manner.

SĀ-LĪ'FER-ŪS, a. [L. *sal*, salt, and *fero*, to produce; Fr. *salifère*.] Producing salt.

The *saliferous system*, (Geol.) the new red sandstone system; — so called from the salt with which it is associated in some parts of England. *Ansted.*

SĀL'I-FĪ-A-BLE, a. (Chem.) Capable of being salified or converted into a salt.

Salifiable base, an earth, alkali, metallic oxide, or organic base which is capable of combining with an acid in a definite proportion, so as to form a salt. *Henry.*

SĀL-I-FĪ-Ā'TION, n. [It. *salificazione*; Fr. *salification*.] (Chem.) The act of salifying or forming into a salt. *Ure.*

SĀL'I-FY, v. a. [L. *sal*, salt, and *facio*, to make; It. *salificare*; Fr. *salifier*.] [*i. SALIFIED; pp. SALIFYING, SALIFIED.*] (Chem.) To convert or form into salt; to cause to combine with a base, as an acid, so as to form a salt. *Henry.*

SĀL'I-GŌT, n. [Fr.] (Bot.) A plant; the water-thistle. *Cotgrave.*

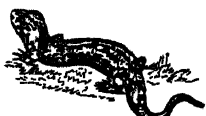
SĀ-LĪ'NG, n. [L., It., & Sp.] Salt-works; — a salt-marsh, or salt-pond; a saline. *Simmonds.*

SĀL-I-NĀ'TION, n. [From L. *sal*, salt.] The act of washing with salt liquor. *Greenhill.*

SĀ-LĪNE' (sāl'īn', S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. W. Wb.; sāl'īn' or sāl'īn, W.; sāl'īn, C.), a. [L. *salinus*; It. & Sp. *salino*; Fr. *salin*.]

1. Consisting of salt; impregnated with salt; containing salt; briny. *Goldsmith.*

2. Resembling salt; suggestive of salt; salty; as, "A *saline* taste."



Salamander
(*Salamandra maculosa*).

“As this word is derived from the Latin *salinus*, by dropping a syllable, the accent ought, according to the general rule of formation, to remove to the first. Thus accentuation, however, is adopted only by Dr. Johnson, Buchanan, and Bailey, as Sheridan, Kenrick, Ash, Nares, W. Johnston, Scott, Perry, Barclay, Fenning, Entick, and Smith accent the second syllable.” *Walker*.

SALINE, *n.* [L. *salina*; *sal*, salt; It. & Sp. *salina*; Fr. *saline*.] A repository of salt; a salt-pit; a salt-spring. *Scott*.

SALIN, *n.* A dry, saline, reddish substance, obtained from the ashes of potato leaves, &c. *Loudon*.

SALINENESS, *n.* State of being saline. *Smart*.

SAL-IP-ROUS, *a.* [L. *sal*, *salis*, salt, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing salt. *Craig*.

SAL-IP-FORM, *a.* [L. *sal*, *salis*, salt, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of salt. *Smart*.

SAL-IP-NOMETER, *n.* [L. *sal*, *salis*, salt, and *metrum*, a measure.] A salt-gauge for indicating the density of the sea-water in the marine steam-boiler. *Simmonds*.

SAL-IP-TERRENE, *a.* [L. *sal*, *salis*, salt, and *terrenus*, earthy; *terra*, earth.] Partaking of salt and earth. *Smart*.

SAL-IP-NOUS, *a.* [L. *salinus*, from *sal*, salt.] Containing salt; saline. [R.] *Brown*.

SALIQUE (*sál'ik*), *a.* [Fr.] *Salic*. — See **SALIC**.

SALITE, *v.* a. [L. *salio*.] To salt. [R.] *Wright*.

SALIVA, *n.*; pl. *salivæ*. [Gr. *saliv*; L. It., & Sp. *saliva*; Fr. *salive*.] An inodorous, insipid, transparent, slightly viscid fluid, that is secreted by the parotid, sub-maxillary, and sublingual glands, and poured into the mouth by certain ducts; spittle. Its use is to moisten the mouth, to mix with the food, and to assist in the process of digestion. *Dunglison*.

The *saliva* contains ptyaline, soda, salts of potash and soda, salts of lime, sulphocyanide of potassium, and occasionally lactates of the alkalies. It is slightly alkaline in health, and acid in some inflammatory affections. *Miller*, *Gregory*.

“As this word is a perfect Latin word, all our dictionaries very properly accent it on the second syllable. But *salivæ*, which is a formative of our own, has no such title to the penultimate accent; this pronunciation, however, is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Scott, Barclay, Fenning, Entick, and Johnson's quarto; but Mr. Perry and Dr. Johnson's folio place the accent on the first syllable, and, in my opinion, more correctly.” *Walker*.

SAL-IP-VAL [*sá-lip'val*, *S. F. J. K. Sm. R.*; *sál'ip-val* or *sá-lip'val*, *W.*], *a.* [It. *salivale*; Sp. *salival*.] Relating to saliva; salivary. *Grew*.

SAL-IP-VANT, *a.* Promoting salivation. *Caldwell*.

SAL-IP-VANT, *n.* (*Med.*) That which promotes salivation; a sialogogue. *Dunglison*.

SAL-IP-VARY, *a.* [L. *salivarius*; Fr. *salivaire*.] (*Med.*) Relating to saliva or spittle; as, “The salivary glands.” *Dunglison*.

SAL-IP-VATE, *v.* a. [L. *salivo*, *salivatus*; *saliva*; It. *salivare*; Sp. *salivar*; Fr. *saliver*.] [*i.* **SALIVATED**; *pp.* **SALIVATING**, **SALIVATUD**.] (*Med.*) To purge by the salivary glands; to cause to secrete saliva abundantly, usually by means of mercury. *Wiseman*, *Dunglison*.

SAL-IP-VATION, *n.* [L. *salivatio*; It. *salivazione*; Sp. *salivacion*; Fr. *salivation*.] (*Med.*) The act of salivating; excessive flow or secretion of saliva, as that produced by mercury, &c. *Dunglison*.

SAL-IP-VOUS [*sá-lip'vus*, *S. F. J. K. Sm. R.*; *sá-lip'vus* or *sál'ip-vus*, *W. P.*], *a.* [L. *salivocous*.] Relating to, or containing, saliva; salivary. *Dunglison*.

SALIX, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees or bushes, usually growing near water, containing the willow, the osier, and the sallow. *Eng. Cyc.*

SALLET, *n.* [It. *celata*; from L. *celo*, *celare*, to conceal; Sp. *celada*; Fr. *salade*.] A light kind of helmet, introduced during the fifteenth century, chiefly worn by foot-soldiers; — also written *salado*. *Fairhol*.

SALLET, *n.* A corruption of *salad*. *Boyle*.

SALLET-ING, *n.* A salading. [R.] *Mortimer*.

SAL-LI-ANCE, *n.* A sally. *Spenser*.

SAL-LÖW (*sál'lö*), *n.* [A. S. *salh*, *salig*. — L. *salix*; It. *salcio*, *salce*; Fr. *saule*.] (*Bot.*) A common name for some small species of willow or osier.

Sallows and reeds on banks of rivers born. *Dryden*.

SAL-LÖW, *a.* [A. S. *salwrig*, *salwrig*, *saluaci*; Dut. *saluw*. — Fr. *sale*, dirty.] Yellow, as from illness; yellow; pale; of a sickly color.

Praising the lean and *sallow* abstinence. *Milton*.

SAL-LÖW-NESS (*sál'lö-nés*), *n.* The state of being *sallow*; yellowness; sickly paleness. *Addison*.

SAL-LÖW-THORN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small shrub found on the east and south-east coasts of Great Britain and other parts of Europe, which yields a coloring matter for dyeing yellow, and bears small orange-colored berries that form with sugar a pleasant preserve; sea-buckthorn; *Hippophaë rhamnoides*. *Baird*.

SAL-LY, *n.* [Fr. *sallie*, from L. *salio*, to leap.]

1. An eruption or issue, as from a place besieged; a sortie; a quick egress. *Bacon*.

2. An excursion; a digression.

3. A quick or sprightly exertion; a spring or flight of intellect or fancy. “These passages were intended for sallies of wit.” *Stillingfleet*.

4. An act of levity, extravagance, or wild gayety; an extravagant flight; a frolic; an escapade; an overleaping of bounds. *Denham*.

Might learn from the wisdom of age, And be cheered by the sallies of youth. *Cowper*.

SAL-LY, *v.* n. [L. *salio* (Gr. *salōmai*), to leap; It. *salire*, to ascend, to mount; Sp. *salir*; Fr. *sallir*.] [*i.* **SALLIED**; *pp.* **SALLYING**, **SALLIED**.] To rush out, as a body of troops, from a besieged place; to issue suddenly; to make an irruption.

And now, all girth in arms, the ports set wide, They sallied forth, Ulysses being their guide. *Chapman*.

SAL-LY-LÜNN, *n.* A kind of sweet tea-cake, which is toasted and buttered. [Local.] *Simmonds*.

SAL-LY-PÖRT, *n.* L. (*Fort.*) An opening in the glacis of a fort, affording free egress and ingress to troops engaged in a sally or a sortie; a postern gate. *Stoqueler*.

2. (*Naval*) In fire-ships, the place of escape for train-firers. *Mar. Dict.*

SAL-MA-GÜN'DI, *n.* [Fr. *salmigondis*, from L. *sulgama*, pickles; *sal*, salt (Gr. *salin*, brine; *als*, salt), and *condita*, preserved. *Landais*.]

1. A mixture of chopped meat, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions; hodgepodge. *Cotgrave*.

2. A medley; an olio; a miscellany; a collection of light, miscellaneous reading. *W. Irving*.

SAL-MI-AC, *n.* (*Chem.*) A contraction for *sal-ammoniac*. [R.] *Wright*.

SAL-MIS (*sál'mis*), *n.* [Fr.] Jugged hare; a ragout of game previously roasted. *Simmonds*.

SALM'ON (*sám'un*), *n.* [L. *salmo*; It. *salmone*; Sp. *salmón*; Fr. *sau-mon*. — “Some will have them termed *salmons*, a *saliendo*” (L. *salio*, to leap). *Fuller*.] (*Ich.*) A malacopterygian fish of the genus *Salmo*, — particularly the *Salmo salar*.

The common salmon (*Salmo salar*) is highly esteemed as an article of food. It may be stated generally that salmon runs the summer in the sea, or near the mouth of estuaries; in autumn they push up rivers, diverging to the tributary streams; in winter they inhabit the pure fresh water, and in spring descend again to the sea. *Yarrell*.

SALM'ON-COLOR, *n.* A golden-orange tinge.

SALM'ON-ÉT (*sám'on-ét*), *n.* (*Ich.*) A little salmon; a samlet. *Johnson*.

SAL-MO-NÖID, *n.* [L. *salmo*, a salmon, and Gr. *nōos*, form.] (*Ich.*) One of a family of soft-finned, abdominal fishes, of which the salmon is the type. *Brande*.

SALM'ON-PÉEL (*sám'un-péel*), *n.* (*Ich.*) A young salmon, under two pounds in weight. *Maurer*.

SALM'ON-PIPE (*sám'un-pipe*), *n.* A device for catching salmon. *Crabb*.

SALM'ON-TRÖÜT (*sám'un-tröüt*), *n.* (*Ich.*) A species of salmon which enters rivers to deposit its spawn, and is sometimes found in lakes and



Salmon.

streams at a great distance from the sea; sea-trout; *Salmo trutta*. *Yarrell*.

SAL-Q-GEN, *n.* [L. *sal*, salt, and Gr. *γεννω*, to produce.] (*Chem.*) The electro-negative component of haloïd salts; salt-radical. *Graham*.

SALONS (*sa-lông*), *n. pl.* [Fr., from *salon*, a drawing-room.] Assemblies or parties of fashionable people; fashionable circles; high life. *Landais*.

SA-LÖÖN, *n.* [A. S. *sel*, *sele*; Ger. *saal*; Dut. *saal*; Dan. & Sw. *sal*; Icel. *salr*. — It. *sala*, *salone*; Sp. *sala*, *salon*; Fr. *salle*, *salon*.]

1. (*Arch.*) A lofty, spacious apartment in a house, a palace, or a theatre; a spacious hall or room; a state-room. *Britton*.

2. A large room or hall; a parlor; a reception room; a drawing-room. *Rogée*.

3. A place of refreshment. *Clarke*.

4. The public cabin in a ship or a steamer.

SAL'QF, or **SA-LÖÖP**, *n.* See **SALBP**. *Archer*.

SALP, *n.* (*Zool.*) One of the *Salpæ*. *Eng. Cyc.*

SAL'P-A, *n.* [L. *a stock-fish*.] (*Zool.*) A genus of free compound *Tunicata*. *Woodward*. *Eng. Cyc.*

SAL'PI-CÖN, or **SAL-P'YÖN** [*sál'pé-kön*, *Sm. W. b.*; *sál'pé-kön*, *K. Johnson*], *n.* [Sp., from *salpicar*, to bespatter; Fr. *salpicon*.] (*Cooking*.) A kind of farce or stuffing, put into holes cut in legs of beef, veal, &c. *Bailey*.

SAL'PÍNX, *n.* [Gr. *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet.] (*Anat.*) The eustachian tube, or channel, between the mouth and the ear. *Dunglison*.

SAL-PÖL-Y-CHREST, *n.* (*Chem.*) The old name of a substance of which the basis is sulphate of potash. *Wood & Bachs*.

SAL-PRÍ-NËL'LA, *n.* (*Chem.*) Fused nitre, or nitrate of potash, cast into cakes or balls. *Üre*.

SAL'SA-FY, *n.* See **SALSIFY**. *Lindley*.

SAL-SA-MËN-TA'RI-OÜS, *a.* [L. *salsamentarius*.] Being salt or salted. *Bailey*.

SAL'SI-FY, *n.* [Fr. *salsifis*.] (*Bot.*) A plant, the long and tapering roots of which are of a mild and sweetish flavor, and are boiled or stewed like carrots; oyster-plant; *Tragopogon porrifolius*; — written also *salsafy*. *Loudon*.

SAL-SÏ-LA, *n.* [Sp.] (*Bot.*) A twining, tuberous-rooted plant, cultivated in Peru and the West Indies for its roots, which are used like the tubers of the potato; *Alstræmeria salsilla*. *Loudon*.

SAL-SQ-AC'ID, *a.* [L. *salsus*, salt, and *acidus*, acid.] Applied to substances which are both salt and acid. *Floyer*.

SAL-SÖ'DA, *n.* (*Com.*) Carbonate of soda. *Simmonds*.

SAL-SQ-LA, *n.* [L. *salsus*, salt.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbs or slightly shrubby branching plants of the sea-shore, with fleshy and rather awl-shaped leaves; saltwort; — so named in allusion to the alkaline salts these plants contain. *Gray*.

SAL-SQ-LA'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* Having the character of plants of the genus *Salsola*. *Perkins*.

SAL-SÛ-GI-NOÜS, *a.* [L. *salsugo*, *salsuginis*, saltiness.] Saltish; somewhat salt. [R.] *Boyle*.

SALT, *n.* [M. Goth., Frs., Dan., Sw., & Icel. *salt*; A. S. *salt*, *sealt*; Ger. *sals*. — Gr. *als*; L. *sal*; It. *sale*; Sp. & Port. *sal*; Fr. *sel*.]

1. A substance used for seasoning, being the chloride of sodium or muriate of soda, and generally known as *common salt*. It is obtained by evaporation from the waters of the sea, of saline lakes or springs, and from the earth in a crystallized state, or in the form of *rock-salt*. *Üre*.

2. That which preserves from corruption.

Ye are the salt of the earth. *Mat. v. 13*.

3. Taste; savor; seasoning; smack; relish.

The spice and salt that seasons a man. *Shak.*

We have some salt in us, we are the sons of women. *Shak.*

4. Wit; humor; piquancy; smartness; poignancy; pungency. “Attic salt.” *Riley*.

5. A vessel for holding salt; a salt-cellar.

“Sails of pure, beaten gold.” *Middleton*.

At the ancient, long dinner-table, a large salt was placed in the middle; those sitting at the upper end, being above the salt, were the superior guests; the others were below the salt. *Hallwell*.

Such persons existed every where; but they were always below the salt. *Henry Cockburn*.

6. *pl.* Marshes flooded by the tides. *Sussex.*
 7. An old sailor; as, "He is an old salt."
 [Cant term.] *Clarke.*
 8. (*Chem.*) A term applied to a very large class of compounds, having no characteristic property common to them all, consisting each of two components, simple or compound, and possessing properties materially different from those of either of its components.

The term *salt* was originally employed to denote common salt, but was afterwards generalized; and it has gradually acquired a very extensive and not very definite application. Chemists are not agreed in respect to the constitution of salts. According to the generally received theory of their constitution, they are mostly comprised in the following groups or orders: 1. Salts resulting from the union of an oxygen acid and a salifiable base, and called *oxy-salts*; as nitrate of potash, consisting of nitric acid and potash, and sulphate of ammonia, consisting of sulphuric acid and oxide of ammonium. Except certain organic bases, as aniline, the bases of this group of salts contain oxygen. 2. Salts resulting from the union of a simple metal, or of a component chemically equivalent to a metal, as ammonium, and the characteristic element or component in a hydrogen acid, and called *haloid salts*; as chloride of sodium, the type of haloid salts, and cyanide of potassium, composed of cyanogen, the characteristic component in hydrocyanic acid, and potassium. 3. Salts resulting from the union of a sulphur acid and a sulphur base, and called *sulphur-salts*, and also *sulphosalts*, in which sulphur performs the same function as oxygen in the oxy-salts; as sulpharseniate of potassium, which consists of sulphurarsenic acid and sulphide of potassium. Besides the three principal groups of salts, there are others of less importance, among which are salts analogous in their constitution to sulphur-salts, called *tellurium-salts*, *selenium-salts*, &c.

Neutral, acid, and alkaline salts, salts which have respectively a neutral, acid, or alkaline reaction with test paper. As applied to the constitution of salts, the terms *neutral, acid, and basic*, have been variously used. The view now generally received is, that a *neutral salt* contains as many equivalents of acid as of oxygen in the base, an *acid salt* more than one equivalent of acid to one of base, and a *basic salt* fewer equivalents of acid than of base. — *Monobasic salt*, a salt in which one equivalent of the acid is united to one equivalent of the base. — *Bibasic or dibasic salt*, a salt in which one equivalent of the acid is united to two equivalents of the base. — *Tribasic salt*, a salt in which one equivalent of the acid is united to three equivalents of the base. — *Double salt*, a salt consisting of two salts combined together; as common alum, which is a compound of sulphate of potash and sulphate of alumina. — *Triple salt*, a designation formerly applied to certain double salts, as Rochelle salt, supposed to consist of an acid combined with two bases; but now applied only to the tribasic salt, phosphate of ammonia and magnesia, otherwise called *triple phosphate*. — *Super-salt*, a salt in which the proportion of the acid predominates over that of the base. — *Bi-salt*, an oxy-salt, as bisulphate of potash, in which there are two equivalents of the acid to one of the base: — a haloid salt, as bichloride of tin, in which there are two equivalents of the electro-negative component to one of the electro-positive component. — *Proto-salt*, an oxy-salt of which the base is a protoxide, or contains but one equivalent of oxygen, as protosulphate of iron: — a haloid salt containing but one equivalent of the electro-negative element or component, as protoxide of iron. — *Per-salt*, an oxy-salt of which the base is a peroxide: — a haloid salt containing the greatest number of equivalents of the electro-negative component capable of combining with the electro-positive component. — *Sesqui-salt*, an oxy-salt having a sesquioxide for its base, as sesquisulphate of iron: — an oxy-salt in which there are three equivalents of the acid to two of the base; as sesquicarbonate of ammonia, which is a hydrated compound of three equivalents of carbonic acid and two of oxide of ammonium: — a haloid salt in which there are three equivalents of the electro-negative and two of the electro-positive component; as sesquichloride of iron, which consists of three equivalents of chlorine and two of iron. *Graham. Miller.* — *Incompatible salts*, salts which cannot coexist in solution without mutual decomposition. *Henry.* — *Bitter salt*, or *hair-salt*, native Epsom salt, or sulphate of magnesia. *Brande.* — *Fusible salt*. See MICROSCOPIC SALT. — *Marine salt*, culinary or common salt; chloride of sodium. — *Homborg's sedative salt*, boric acid. — *Spirit of salt*, muriatic acid dissolved in water. *Brande.* — *Barytic salt*, an oxy-salt whose base is baryta, or oxide of barium. *Brande.* — *Deliquescent salt*, a salt which attracts moisture from the air and becomes liquid. *Turner.* — *Efflorescent salt*, a crystalline salt which loses its water of crystallization by exposure to the air, and crumbles into a powder. *Turner.* — *Isomorphous salts*. See ISOMORPHOUS. — *Microcosmic salt*, a tribasic phosphate of soda, oxide of ammonium, and water; — called also *juvile salt*. *Miller.* — *Metallic salt*, a designation formerly applied to salts having bases known to be metallic oxides, in contradistinction to other

salts, called *alkaline and earthy salts*, not then known to contain metals. It is applicable, according to the present views of chemists, to all salts except those which have bases derived from organic bodies. — *Binary theory of salts, or salt-radical theory*, a theory which assimilates all salts, as it respects their chemical constitution, to the type of chloride of sodium or common salt, regarding them as consisting of two portions: one, a non-metallic element, as chlorine, or an equivalent compound body, as sulphurion, which is called the *radical* of the salt; and the other, a metal, or an equivalent compound body, as ammonium, equivalent to a metal, which has been called by Graham the *basyle* of the salt. According to this view, the salt known by the name of *sulphate of soda* is a compound of sulphurion and sodium, or sulphionide of sodium; and hydrated acids, as oil of vitriol or sulphurionide of hydrogen, are salts of hydrogen, which comports itself, in combination, as a metal, and may really be a metallic vapor. This theory was proposed by Sir Humphrey Davy, and has been adopted by many eminent chemists. *Miller. Kane. Graham.*

SALT, a. 1. Having the taste of, or preserved by, salt; impregnated with salt; as, "Salt fish."
 A leap into salt water very often gives a new motion to the spirit and a new turn to the blood. *Addison.*

2. Abounding with salt; yielding salt; as, "Salt springs"; "Salt marshes."

In a salt land, and not inhabited. *Jer. xvii. 6.*

3. Growing in a salt-marsh; as, "Salt grass."

4. Bitter; pungent. "The pride and salt scorn of his eyes." *Shak.*

SALT, a. [*L. salto, saltans, to leap; salio, to leap; saltax, salacious.*] Lecherous; salacious. *Salt* Cleopatra, soften thy wam lip. *Shak.*

SALT, v. a. [*i. SALTED; pp. SALTING, SALTED.*] To season or impregnate with salt; to sprinkle with salt; as, "To salt a fish."

If the salt have lost his savor, wherewith shall it be salted? *Matt. v. 13.*

SALT, v. n. To deposit salt from a saline fluid; as, "The brine begins to salt." *Wright.*

† **SALT, n.** [*L. saltus; Old Fr. sault.*] The act of leaping; a skip; a leap. *B. Jonson.*

SALTANT, a. [*L. salto, saltans, to leap.*]

1. Jumping; dancing; rampant. *Holland.*

2. (*Her.*) A term applied to the squirrel, weasel, rat, and all vermin, and also to the cat, grayhound, ape, and monkey, when in a position springing forward. *Ogilvie.*

SALT-TA-RÉLLÔ, n. [*It. (Mus.)*] A sort of Italian dance, differing from the *tarantella* by the hitch in the first half of the measure. *Dwight.*

SALTATE, v. n. [*L. salto, saltatum.*] To leap; to jump; to skip. *Month. Rev.*

SALTATION, n. [*L. saltatio; It. saltazione; Sp. saltacion; Fr. saltation.*]

1. The act of leaping or jumping. *Braccone.*

2. Beating or palpitation, as of an artery.

Its [an artery's] saltation and florid color. *Wieman.*

SALT-TA-TÔR-ŌUS, a. [*L. saltatorius; It. saltatorio.*] Saltatory; leaping. *Kirby.*

SALT-TA-TÔ-RY, a. Adapted to leaping; jumping; skipping; dancing. *Brande.*

SALT-BÔX, n. 1. A box for holding salt.

2. A sort of musical instrument. *Doswell.*

SALT-CAKE, n. (*Chem.*) A name applied to the sulphate of soda, made from sulphuric acid and common salt, as a preliminary step in the manufacture of carbonate of soda. *Miller.*

SALT-CÂT, n. A lump of salt, made at the salt-works, which attracts pigeons. *Mortimer.*

SALT-CEL-LAR, n. [*Fr. salière, salt-cellar.* *Todd.*] A small vessel for holding salt on the table. "A triangular salt-cellar." *Wotton.*

SALT'ER, n. 1. One who salts. *Greenhill.*

2. One who makes, or sells, salt. *Holmshed.*

SALT'ERN, n. A salt-work. *Mortimer.*

SALT'-GRÊEN, a. Sea-green; green like the sea. "Salt-green streams." *Shak.*

SALT'TIER, n. [*Fr. sautoir.*]

1. (*Her.*) A cross with two feet, as if capable of leaping, as an X, or an ordinary in the form of the cross of St. Andrew; — also written *saltire*. *Peacham.*

2. A dancer. "They call themselves salt-tiers." *Shak.*

† **SALT-TIN-BÂN'ŌO, n.** [*Fr. salimbanque, from It. saltare in banco, to leap upon a bench.*] A quack; a mountebank. *Braccone.*

SALT'ING, n. 1. The act of one who salts.

2. A salt-water marsh. *Loudon.*

SALT'TIRE, n. [*Fr. sautoir.*] (*Her.*) See **SALTIER**.

SALT'ISH, a. Somewhat salt. *Mortimer.*

SALT'ISH-LY, ad. As if saltish. *Wright.*

SALT'ISH-NESS, n. Quality of being saltish.

SALT'-JUNK, n. Hard, dry, salted beef, supplied to ships. *Simmonds.*

SALT'LESS, a. Having no salt; not tasting of salt; insipid. *Braccone.*

SALT'-LICK, n. A saline spring, resorted to by buffaloes, deer, &c. — See **LICK**. *Flint.*

Within gunshot of this place was a salt-lick, much frequented by wild animals, such as rhinoceroses. *Anderson.*

SALT'LY, ad. With taste of salt. *Johnson.*

SALT'-MÂRSH, n. A marsh sometimes overflowed with salt-water. *Ash.*

SALT'-MINE, n. A mine which yields rock-salt.

The principal salt-mines are at Wieliczka in Poland, Cracow, and at St. Asphelt in the North of Holland. *Brande.*

SALT'NESS, n. 1. State of being salt or impregnated with salt. "Saltiness of the soil." *Cook.*

2. The taste of salt.

Men ought to find the difference between saltiness and bitterness. *Bacon.*

SALT'-OF-ÂM'BER, n. (*Chem.*) The old name of succinic acid. *Ure.*

SALT'-OF-BEN-ZŌIN', n. (*Chem.*) The old name of benzoic acid. *Ure.*

SALT'-OF-CÂ-NÂL', n. (*Chem.*) An old name of sulphate of magnesia. *Ure.*

SALT'-OF-CÔL'QO-THÂR, n. (*Chem.*) An old name of sulphate of iron. *Ure.*

SALT'-OF-ÊP'SQM, n. (*Chem.*) An old name of sulphate of magnesia. *Mortimer.*

SALT'-OF-HÂRTS'HORN, n. (*Chem.*) Carbonate of ammonia; — so called in allusion to its being obtained from the horns of the hart (*Cervus elephas*). *Brande.*

SALT'-OF-LÊM'ONS, n. (*Chem.*) A salt consisting of two equivalents of oxalic acid and one of potash; binoxalate of potash; — called also *essential salt of lemons* and *salt of sorrel*, and used for removing iron-moulds from linen. *Ure.*

SALT'-OF-SÂ'T'URN, n. A name applied by alchemists to acetate of lead; sugar of lead. *Brande.*

SALT'-OF-SEIGNETTE (-sên-yôt'), n. (*Chem.*) Rochelle-salt. *Ure.*

SALT'-OF-SÔ'DÂ, n. (*Chem.*) An old name of carbonate of soda. *Ure.*

SALT'-OF-SÔR'RÊL, n. (*Chem.*) See **SALT-OF-LEMONS**.

SALT'-OF-SÛL'VI'ÛS, n. (*Chem.*) An old name of acetate of potash. *Brande.*

SALT'-OF-TÂR'TAR, n. (*Chem.*) Pure carbonate of potash; — so called in allusion to its having been first prepared from cream of tartar, or bitartrate of potash. *Wood & Buche.*

SALT'-OF-VÊ'NUS, n. (*Chem.*) Sulphate of copper; blue-vitriol. *Miller.*

SALT'-PÊR'LÂTE, n. (*Chem.*) An old name of phosphate of soda. *Ure.*

SALT'-PÂN, n. A salt-pit. *Bacon.*

SALT-PÊ'TRE (-pê'tr), n. (*Chem.*) Nitrate of potash; nitre. *Thomson.*

Salt-petre, in Latin *sal-petre*, rather so called because, "exudat e petris," it usually sweats out of rocks, than because it is wrought up . . . to a rocky or stony consistency. *Fell.*

SALT-PÊ'TRŌUS, a. Resembling, or partaking of the character of, saltpetre; impregnated with saltpetre. *Wright.*

SALT'-PÎT, n. A pit or place where salt is obtained; a salt-mine; a salt-work. *Zeph. ii. 9.*

SALT'-RÂD'Û-CÂL, n. (*Chem.*) A term applied, in the binary theory of salts, to any body, whether simple or compound, which forms a salt with a metal, or a compound body, as ammonium, equivalent to a metal; as, *chlorine* in chloride of sodium, and *sulphurion* in sulphurionide of potassium, otherwise called *sulphate of potash*. *Graham.*

SALT'-RÂK-ÊR, n. A collector of salt in natural salt ponds, or enclosures of the sea. *Simmonds.*

SALT'-RHEÛM (-râm), n. [*Eng. salt, and Gr. ῥέω, flux, a floating humor, from ῥέω, to flow;*

Fr. *rhume*] (Med.) A popular name, in the United States, for various cutaneous affections of the eruptive and herpetic forms; a kind of herpes; an affection of the skin. *Dinglison.*

SALT'-RIV-ER, *n.* An imaginary river up which defeated politicians, &c., are supposed to be sent to oblivion. [Cant. U. S.] *Bartlett.*

He rowed the tories up and over Salt-River. *D. Crockett.*

☞ The phrase *To row up Salt river* has its origin in the fact that there is a small stream of that name in Kentucky, the passage of which is made difficult and laborious as well by its tortuous course as by the abundance of shallows and bars. The real application of the phrase is to the unhappy wight who has the task of propelling the boat up the stream; but in political or slang usage it is to those who are *rowed up*. *J. Luman.*

SALT'SĒA, *a.* Pertaining to the ocean. *Shak.*

SALT'-SĒD'A-TIVE, *n.* (Chem.) An old name of boracic acid. *Lre.*

SALT'-SPRING, *n.* A spring which yields salt.

SALT'-WÄ-TER, *n.* Water containing salt; seawater. *Brande.*

SALT'-WÄ-TER, *a.* Relating to the sea; of the sea; used at sea. "Thou salt-water thief." *Shak.*

SALT'-WORK (-würk), *n.*; pl. SALT-WORKS. A salt-pan; a place where salt is made. *Addison.*

SALT'WORT (-würk), *n.* A plant of the genus *Salsola*, especially *Salsola kali*. *Eng. Cyc.*

†SALT'Y, *a.* Somewhat salt. *Cotgrave.*

SA-LŪ'BRI-OŪS, *a.* [L. *saluber*, *salubris*, from *salus*, health; *salvus*, safe; It. Sp., & Fr. *salubre*.—See *SAFE*.] Promoting health; wholesome; healthful; healthy; salutary.

The draught is nauseous, though *salubrious*. *Knox.*

Syn.—See *HEALTHY*.

SA-LŪ'BRI-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In a salubrious manner; so as to promote health. *Burke.*

SA-LŪ'BRI-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being salubrious; wholesomeness; healthfulness; salubrity. *Allen.*

SA-LŪ'BRI-TY, *n.* [L. *salubritas*; It. *salubrità*; Sp. *salubridad*; Fr. *salubrité*.] The quality of being salubrious; salubrity. *Mason.*

SAL'U-TÄ-RI-LY, *ad.* In a salutary manner.

SAL'U-TÄ-RI-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being salutary. *Johnson.*

SAL'U-TÄ-RY, *a.* [L. *salutaris*, from *salus*, health, safety; It. *salutare*; Fr. *salutaire*.]

1. Wholesome; healthful; safe; contributing to health; as, "Salutary diet, exercise, &c."

2. Contributing to the general safety or advantage; beneficial; as, "A salutary example."

SAL'U-TÄ-TION, *n.* [L. *salutatio*; It. *salutazione*; Sp. *salutación*; Fr. *salutation*.] The act or style of saluting; a salute; an act of civility; a greeting; an address.

The early village cock

Hath twice done *salutation* to the morn. *Shak.*

Beware of the scribes, which love to go in long clothing,

and love *salutations* in the market-place. *Mark xii. 38.*

SA-LŪ-TÄ-TÖ-BI-AN, *n.* A student in a college, in the United States, who pronounces the salutatory oration at Commencement. [Local.] *Hall.*

SA-LŪ-TÄ-TQ-RI-LY, *ad.* In a salutatory manner.

SA-LŪ-TÄ-TQ-RY, *a.* [L. *salutatorius*.] Containing salutations; greeting;—applied to an oration which introduces the exercises of Commencement in American colleges. [U. S.] *Kirkland.*

†SA-LŪ-TÄ-TQ-RY, *n.* [Low L. *salutatorium*.] A place of greeting. *Milton.*

SA-LŪTE', *v. a.* [L. *saluto*; *salus*, health, *salvus*, safe, well; It. *salutare*; Sp. *saludar*; Fr. *saluer*.—See *SAFE*.] [*i.* SALUTED; *pp.* SALUTING, SALUTED.]

1. To greet; to show civility or respect to, by words or by ceremonies; to hail; to address; to welcome; to congratulate; to treat with kindness. "Our friends *salute* thee." *3 John 14.*

2. To please; to gratify. [*r.*]

Would I had no being,

If this *salute* my blood a jot. *Shak.*

3. To kiss. *Addison.*

4. (Mil.) To show honor to, by firing guns, lowering colors, presenting arms, &c. *Stocqueler.*

SA-LŪTE', *n.* 1. A salutation; a greeting; an expression of respect, civility, or kind wishes. "The first *salutes* of our three friends." *Addison.*

2. A kiss. "There cold *salutes*, but here a lover's kiss." *Roscommon.*

3. (Mil. & Nav.) An exhibition of respect and honor, performed by a discharge of artillery or small arms, by striking colors, &c. *Stocqueler.*

Syn.—A *salute* is given in different modes by word or by action; *salutation* is the act of saluting, and is always personal. Guns are fired by way of *salute*; bows are given in the way of a *salutation*. A *greeting* is a mode of salutation indicative of great satisfaction or joy.

SA-LŪT'ER, *n.* One who salutes. *Bowyer.*

SAL-U-TIF'ER-OŪS, *a.* [L. *salutifer*, from *salus*, health, and *fero*, to bring; It. & Sp. *salutifero*.] Bringing health; causing or producing health; healthy; salutary; healthful; wholesome.

Though God be but one, yet hath he about himself innumerable auxiliary powers, all of them *salutiferous*, and producing good of that which is made. *Cudworth.*

SAL-U-TIF'ER-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In a salutiferous manner. *Cudworth.*

SAL-VA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being salvable; the possibility of being saved. *Sanderson.*

SAL'VA-BLE, *a.* [L. *salvo*, *salvare*, to save.] That may be saved; that may be kept safe. *Cudworth.*

SAL'VA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Salvability. *Ash.*

SAL'VA-BLY, *ad.* In a salvable manner. *Craig.*

SAL'VAGE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *salvus*, safe.] (Mar. Law.) A compensation for saving or preserving a vessel or its cargo from wreck or loss. *Burwill.*

†SAL'VAGE, *a.* [Old Fr. *saubage*.—See *SAVE*.] Rude; cruel; savage. *Wright.*

SAL-VA-TĒL'LA, *n.* [L., literally, *safety-vein*, from *salvo*, to save.] (Anat.) A vein of the arm, terminating on the back of the fingers;—so called by the ancients, who opened it in certain diseases, as in melancholic and hypochondriacal affections. *Dunglison.*

SAL-VÄ-TION, *n.* [Low L. *salvatio*; It. *salvazione*; Sp. *salvacion*.—See *SAFE*.]

1. Deliverance from evil; the state of being saved; escape from danger; security. *Ex. xiv. 3.*

2. (Theol.) Deliverance from the effects of sin; redemption from eternal death; reception to heaven or eternal bliss.

The gospel is the power of God to *salvation*. *Rom. i. 16.*

3. That which saves; cause of salvation.

The Lord is my light and my *salvation*. *Ps. xxvii. 1.*

SAL'VA-TQ-RY, *n.* A place where anything is preserved; a repository; a conservatory. *Hale.*

|| SALVE (säv or sälv) [sälv, P. E. K. Sm. R. *IVr*. *Wb.*; sälv, W. J. F.; sälv or sälv, *Ja.*; sälv, *C.*], *n.* [L. *salvus*, safe.—A. S. *sealf*; Ger. *salbe*; Dut. *zalf*, *salve*; Dan. *salve*; Sw. *salva*.—Gael. *sabhl*.]

1. A glutinous composition or ointment applied to wounds and hurts; cerate.

A *salve* for any sore that may betide. *Shak.*

2. Help; remedy; corrective; antidote.

"Some *salve* for perjury." *Shak.*

☞ "Dr. Johnson tells us that this word is originally and properly *salv*; which, having *salves* in the plural, the singular, in time, was borrowed from it; *sealf*, Saxon, undoubtedly from *salvus*, Latin. There is some diversity among our orthoepists about the *l* in this word and its verb. Mr. Sheridan marks it to be pronounced; Mr. Smith, W. Johnston, and Barclay make it mute; Mr. Scott and Mr. Perry give it both ways; and Mr. Nares says it is mute in the noun, but sounded in the verb. The mute *l* is certainly countenanced in this word by *calor* and *halve*; but, as they are very irregular, and are the only words where the *l* is silent in this situation, (for *valve*, *delve*, *solvo*, &c., have the *l* pronounced,) and as this word is of Latin origin, the *l* ought certainly to be preserved in both words: for, to have the same word sounded differently to signify different things, is a defect in language that ought as much as possible to be avoided." *Walker.*

|| SALVE (säv or sälv), *v. a.* [L. *salvo*, to save.—Goth. *salbon*; A. S. *sealfan*; Dut. *zalven*; Ger. *salben*; Dan. *salve*.] [*i.* SALVED; *pp.* SALVING, SALVED.]

1. To anoint or dress with *salve*; to heal, assuage, or mitigate with medicaments applied.

Many skillful leeches him abide,

To *salve* his hurts. *Spenser.*

2. To help; to remedy; to mend; to gloss over by a *salvo* or excuse.

Some seek to *salve* their blotted name

With others' blot, till all do taste of shame.

And this *salved* all duty. *Sidney.*

3. + [L. *salvo*, hail.] To salute. *Spenser.*

SÄLV'ER [sälv'er, S. W. P. J. F. *Ja. K. Sm. R.* C. W. b.], *n.* [L. *salvo*, to save.] A plate on which any thing is presented.

Between each act the trembling *salvers* ring. *Pope.*

†SÄLV'ER (säv'er), *n.* One who *salves*; one who pretends to cure; as, "A quack-*salver*." *Ogilvie.*

SÄLV'ER-SHÄPED (-shäpt), *a.* (Bot.) Noting a calyx, a corolla, or other organ, of which the tube is long and slender and the limb flat, as in phlox. *Lindley.*

SÄLV'VĒ, *n.* [L. *salvia*, from *salvo*, to save,—in allusion to the reputed healing qualities of the sage.] (Bot.) A genus of plants containing many species, the best known of which is *Salvia officinalis*, or garden sage. *Gray.*

SÄLV'VÖ, *n.*; pl. SÄLV'VÖES, or SÄLV'VÖS. [L. *salve jure*, the right being safe.]

1. Something reserved when other things are granted; an exception; a reservation; a saving; an excuse.

What *salvoes* or qualifying considerations. *Waterland.*

With any private *salvoes* or evasions. *Addison.*

2. (Mil. & Nav.) A salute by firing guns; as, "A *salvo* of artillery." *Burn.*

SÄLV'VÖ-LÄT'I-LE (Anglicized SÄLV-VÖLÄ-TĒLE), *n.* [L. *volatile salt*.] (Chem.) A volatile salt having a strong, pungent odor, and composed of three equivalents of carbonic acid and two of oxide of ammonium; sesquicarbonate of ammonia;—popularly called also *carbonate of ammonia*. *Miller.*

SÄLV'VOR, *n.* (Law.) One who saves a ship or cargo from wreck or destruction. *Boutwell.*

SÄ-MÄ'RA, *n.* [L. *samera*, *samara*, the seed of the elm.] (Bot.) A nut of an achenium, or any other indehiscent fruit, furnished with a wing, like that of the maple, ash, and elm; a key. *Gray.*

SA-MÄR'I-TAN, *n.* An inhabitant of the Samaria city or district of Samaria; one of a sect of the Jews who believed in the Pentateuch only, and with whom other Jews refused to have dealings. *Hook.*

SA-MÄR'I-TAN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to Samaria or to the Samaritans. *P. Cyc.*

2. Noting a sort of Hebrew alphabet. *Walton.*

SÄM'A-RÖID, *a.* [L. *samera*, *samara*, the seed of the elm, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] (Bot.) Resembling a samara. *Brande.*

SA-MÄR'RA, *n.* See *SIMAR*. *Todd.*

SÄM'BÖ, *n.* The offspring of a negro and a mulatto. *Ency.*

SÄM'BŪKE, *n.* [Gr. *σαμβύκη*, from *Σάμβυξ*, *Sambuz*, the inventor; L. *sambuca*.] (Mus.) An ancient, triangular, stringed instrument, used by the Greeks; a kind of harp. *Moore.*

Lutes, harps, all manner of pipes, barbitons, *sambukes*, with other instruments. *Ascham.*

SÄME, *a.* [Goth. *sama*; A. S. *same*; Dut. *zamen*; Dan. *samme*, the same; Sw. *samma*, *samme*; Icel. *samr*; Ger. *samm*; *zusammen*, together.—Sansc. *sam*, together; Arm. *tsam*, to place together.—Root *sem* or *sim*, "one"; whence *sem-el*, *sem-per*, *sim-plex*, *sin-gulus*, *sim-ilis*, *sim-ul*, *sin-cerus*; Gr. *ἴσα*, *ἴσος*. W. Smith.]

1. Not distinguishable from others; identical; not different; not another.

And as a vesture shalt thou fold them up, and they shall be changed; but thou art the same, and thy years shall not fail. *Ileb. i. 12.*

What matter where, if I be still the same? *Milton.*

2. Being of the like kind, sort, or degree.

The same plant produceth as great a variety of juices as there is in the same animal. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Denoting that which was mentioned before.

Whatever is done to my brother (if he be a Christian man), that same is done to me. *Tyndale.*

☞ In comparisons, *same* is followed by *as* or *with*. "The metaphor is the same in the verses as in the model." *Addison.* "Which is of the same force with that form which our Saviour used." *Addison.*

†SÄME, *ad.* Together. *Spenser.*

SÄME'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being the same; or not distinguishable from others; identity.

One in agreement, consent, and *sameness* of will. *Cudworth.*

2. Undistinguishable resemblance; near likeness; correspondence; similarity; want of variety; monotony. *Swift.*

Syn.—See *IDENTITY*.

SA-MÈS'TRE, n. A variety of coral. *Simmonds.*
†SA-MÈTTE, n. [Old Fr. *samet.*] A sort of satin or silk stuff. *Chaucer.*
SA-MI-AN, a. Relating to the island of Samos. Fill high the cup with *Samtan* wine. *Byron.*
Samian earth, or Samian stone, [L. Samius lapis.] (Geol.) a species of marl from Samos. Brande.
SĀ-MĪ-ĒL, n. [Arab.] A hot, arid wind, common in Africa, Arabia, Syria, &c.; the simoom or simoon; the kamsin. *P. Cyc.*
†SA-MĪTE, n. [Old Fr.] A silk stuff. *Spenser.*
SĀM'LET, n. [*Ich.*] A species of small salmon; the part; *Salmo salmulus.* *Yarrell.*
SĀM-Q-THRĀ'CIAN, n. A native of Samothracia.
SĀMP, n. [Indian *navsaump.*] Indian corn broken coarse and boiled, to be eaten with milk or butter. *Naussaump, a kind of meal pottage unparched. From thus the English call their samp, which is Indian corn beaten and boiled, and eaten hot or cold, with milk or butter. Roger Williams.*
SĀM'PĀN, n. A small boat or punt, in which a Chinese family live on Canton River. *Smart.*
SĀM'PHIRE (sām'fir) [*sām'fir, S. W. P. Ja. Sm.; sām'fir, C. Wb.] n.* [Fr. *Saint Pierre.*] (*Bot.*)
 1. The common name of plants of the genus *Cyrtium*, one species of which (*Cyrtium maritimum*) is used as a pickle, an ingredient in salads, and as a pot-herb. Half way down Hangs one that gathers *samphire*, dreadful trade! Methinks he seems no bigger than his head. *Shak.*
 2. The common name of low saline plants of the genus *Salicornia*; glasswort. *Gray.*
SĀM'PLE [*sām'pl, W. Ja. K. Sm. R.; sām'pl, P. J. F.] n.* [*L. exemplum; Sp. ejemplo; Fr. exemple.*] — *Gael. samplair.* — *Exemplum* is probably a euphonic form of *exemptum*, from *eximo*, to take out; but *Pott* derives it from *ex*, from, and *amplus*, much. *W. Smith.*
 1. That which is taken out of a large quantity, as a fair representation of the whole; a part shown as a specimen of the whole; a specimen. 'Tis sufficient if I bring a *sample* of some goods in this voyage. *Dryden.*
 2. Any thing selected as a model for imitation; an example; a pattern. *Fairfax.*
†SĀM'PLE, v. a. To give a sample of; to exemplify. Learning to *sample* earth's embroidery. *Browne.*
SĀM'PLER, n. [*L. exemplar; It. esemplare; Sp. ejemplar; Fr. exemplaire.*] — *Gael. samplair.* A pattern of work; a specimen, — particularly of a girl's improvement in needlework. Our girls forsake their *samplers* to teach kingdoms wisdom. *Miller.*
SĀM'SHŌO, n. A Chinese spirit distilled from rice; — also written *samshu.* *Stuart.*
SĀM'SON'S-POST, n. (*Naut.*) 1. A sort of pillar in a ship's hold, between the lower deck and the keelson, under the edge of a hatchway, furnished with notches as steps, to ascend or descend by. *Mar. Dict.*
 2. A temporary or movable pillar, carrying a leading block, for various purposes. *Brande.*
||SĀN-Ā-BĪL'-I-TY, n. The quality of being sanable; sanableness; curableness. *Med. Jour.*
||SĀN-Ā-BLE [*sān'-ā-bl, S. W. P. F. Ju. K. Sm. R. Wr.; sān'-ā-bl, Nares, Buchanan, a.*] [*L. sanabilis, from sano, to cure; It. sanabile; Sp. sanable.*] — See **SANE.** That may be cured or healed; curable; remediable. [*R.*] *More.*
||SĀN-Ā-BLE-NĒSS, n. Sanability. *Ash.*
SANĀT, n. An Indian calico. *Simmonds.*
†SA-NĀ'TION, n. [*L. sanatio.*] The act of healing or curing. *Wiseman.*
SĀN-Ā-TIVE, a. [*L. sano, sanatus, to cure; It. & Sp. sanativo.*] Having a power or tendency to heal or cure; healing; sanatory. *Bacon.*
SĀN-Ā-TIVE-NĒSS, n. The quality of being sanative; power or tendency to heal. *Johnson.*
SĀN-Ā-TQ-BY, a. [*L. sanator, a healer; It. sanatorio.*] Tending to promote health; healing; curing; sanative. *Dr. Francois.*
SĀN-BE-MĪ'TŌ, n. [*Sp. Sambenito; It. San Benito.*] A yellow garment, worn by those condemned by the Inquisition to be burned for heresy. *Barrett.*

†SĀNCE'BĒLL, n. A corruption of *saint's-bell.* — See **SAINT'S-BELL.** *Beau. & Fl.*
†SĀNC'TI-FI-CĀTE, v. a. [*L. sanctifico, sanctificatus.*] — See **SANCTIFY.** To sanctify. *Barrow.*
SĀNC'TI-FI-CĀ'TION, n. [*L. sanctificatio; It. santificazione; Sp. santificación; Fr. sanctification.*] (*Theol.*)
 1. The act of sanctifying or purifying from the dominion of sin. Another of these ordinary operations of the Spirit is *sanctification*; which consists in purifying our wills and affections from those wicked inclinations and inordinate lusts which countermand God's will in us, and set us at enmity against him. *Scott.*
 2. The act of consecrating or setting apart to a sacred end or office; consecration. In the ordering of priests, there were both visible and invisible *sanctification.* *Burnet.*
 3. The state of being sanctified or made holy; progressive conformity of the heart and life to the will of God. *Hook.*
 Concerning the righteousness of *sanctification*, we deny it not to be inherent. *Hooker.*
SĀNC'TI-FIED, p. a. 1. Consecrated; hallowed. "Sanctified and pious bonds." *Shak.*
 2. Affecting holiness. [Ironical.] *Hodgson.*
SĀNC'TI-FI-ER, n. 1. One who sanctifies.
 2. (*Theol.*) The Holy Spirit. *Bp. Taylor.*
SĀNC'TI-FY (sāngk'tē-fē), v. a. [*L. sanctifico, from sanctus, holy, and facio, to make; It. santificare; Sp. santificar; Fr. sanctifier.*] [*i. SANCTIFIED; pp. SANCTIFYING, SANCTIFIED.*]
 1. (*Theol.*) To free from the power of sin; to cleanse from corruption; to make holy. And such were some of you; but ye are washed, but ye are sanctified. *1 Cor. vi. 11.*
 2. To make a means of holiness. But the grace of God is pleased to move us by ways suitable to our nature, and to *sanctify* these sensible helps to higher purposes. *South.*
 3. To ordain or set apart to sacred ends; to consecrate; to hallow. God blessed the seventh day, and *sanctified* it. *Gen. ii. 3.* And thou shalt put them upon Aaron thy brother, and his sons with him, and shalt anoint them, and consecrate them, and *sanctify* them, that they may minister unto me in the priest's office. *Exod. xxviii. 41.*
 4. To make free from guilt; to lend a legal or a religious sanction to; to sanction. The holy man, amazed at what he saw, Made haste to *sanctify* the bliss by law. *Dryden.*
 5. To secure from violation; to keep pure. Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line. *Pope.*
 6. To confess and celebrate as holy. *Cruden.* Sanctify the Lord of hosts himself. *Isa. viii. 13.*
SĀNC'TI-FY-ING-LY, ad. In a sanctifying manner. *Clarke.*
SĀNC-TYL'Q-QUĒNT, a. [*L. sanctus, holy, and loquor, loquens, to speak.*] Speaking holily. *Clarke.*
SĀNC-TI-MŌ'NĪ-ĀL, a. Sanctimonious. *Barley.*
SĀNC-TI-MŌ'NĪ-OŪS (sāngk'tē-mō'nē-ūs), a. [*L. sanctimonia, sanctity.*]
 1. Sacred; saintly; holy. "Sanctimonious ceremonies." *Shak.*
 2. Having or affecting the appearance of sanctity. "Sanctimonious avarice." *Milton.*
SĀNC-TI-MŌ'NĪ-OŪS-LY, ad. In a sanctimonious manner. *Beau. & Fl.*
SĀNC-TI-MŌ'NĪ-OŪS-NĒSS, n. The state of being sanctimonious. *Ash.*
SĀNC'TI-MŌ-NY, n. [*L. sanctimonia, from sanctus, holy; It. & Sp. santimonia.*] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; the appearance or pretence of holiness. Her pretence is a pilgrimage; which holy undertaking, with most austere *sanctimony*, she accomplished. *Shak.*
SĀNC'TION, n. [*L. sanctio; It. sanzione; Sp. sancion; Fr. sanction.*]
 1. That which sanctions, authorizes, confirms, or renders obligatory; the act of confirming or sanctioning; confirmation; ratification; support; countenance; authority; as, "The sanction of law, of holy writ, of public opinion, &c." Wanting *sanction* and authority, it is only yet a private work. *Bober.*
 2. That confirmation or proof of validity which a law derives from the certainty with which it is enforced; the efficacy of law; the enforcement of obedience.

These were the rewards and punishments which formed the sanction of the Mosiac law. *Whately.*

By Locke, Paley, and Bentham the term *sanction*, or enforcement of obedience, is applied to reward as well as to punishment; but Mr. Austin confines it to the latter, perhaps because human laws only punish, and do not reward. *Fleming.*

3. A law; a decree ratified. [Improper.]

'Tis the first *sanction* nature gave to man, Each other to assist in what they can. *Denham.*

SĀNC'TION (sāngk'shun), v. a. [*i. SANCTIONED; pp. SANCTIONING, SANCTIONED.*] To give a sanction, validity, or authority to; to ratify; to legalize; to confirm; to countenance; to support; to authorize; to warrant; to allow. *Burke.* Old principles *sanctioned* by the laws. *Burke.*

SĀNC'TION-Ā-RY, a. Relating to, or implying, a sanction. *Ec. Rev.*

SĀNC'TI-TŪDE, n. [*L. sanctitudo, from sanctus, holy; It. santitudine.*] Holiness; sacredness; saintliness; sanctity. *Milton.*

SĀNC'TI-TY (sāngk'tē-tē), n. [*L. sanctitas; It. santità; Sp. santidad.*]

1. The state of being holy; holiness.

Then heaven and earth renewed shall be made pure To *sanctity* that shall receive no stain. *Milton.*

2. Goodness; purity; godliness. "The *sanctity* of their manners." *Addison.*

3. Sacredness; inviolability.

Of nuptial *sanctity* and marriage rites. *Milton.*

4. A saint; a holy being. [*R.*] About him all the *sanctities* of heaven Stood thick as stars. *Milton.*

†SĀNC'TU-Ā-RIZE, v. a. To shelter by a sanctuary, or by means of sacred privileges. No place indeed should murder *sanctuarize.* *Shak.*

SĀNC'TU-Ā-RY (sāngk'tyū-ā-re), n. [*L. sanctuarium; It. & Sp. santuario; Fr. sanctuaire.*]

1. (*Arch.*) The *penetralia*, or most retired and sacred part of a temple: — the presbytery or eastern part of the choir of a church in which the altar is placed. *Britton.*

2. A holy place; a temple; a consecrated building; a place of worship; a church; holy ground. Let it not be imagined that they contribute nothing to the happiness of the country who only serve God in the duties of a holy life, who attend his *sanctuary*, and daily address his goodness. *Rogers.*

3. An asylum sacred from the reach of civil power; a place of protection. She was as safe as in a *sanctuary.* *Spenser.*

4. Refuge in a sacred place; shelter; protection. *Dryden.*

SĀNC'TUM SĀNC-TŌ'RUM. [L.] The Holy of Holies; the innermost or holiest place of the Jewish temple, where the ark was kept; the sanctuary. *Crabb.*

SĀND, n. [*A. S. sand; Ger. Dan., & Sw. sand; Dut. zand.*] — Gr. *ἄμμος*, probably from Gr. *ῥάω*, to crumble away; [*L. sabulum.*]

1. Small particles or grains of quartz or other minerals not cohering together; particles or grains arising from the breaking or crumbling of stone; minute grains of stone. Sand hath always its root in clay, and there be no veins of sand any great depth within the earth. *Jacobs.* The sands are numbered that make up my life. *Shak.*

2. pl. Barren country covered with sand. Beneath Gibraltar to the Libyan sands. *Milton.*

SĀND, v. a. [*i. SANDED; pp. SANDING, SANDED.*]

1. To strew or sprinkle with sand; to cover with sand. "The *sanded* valley." *Thomson.*

2. †To drive upon the sand. *Burton.*

SĀN'DAL, n. [*Gr. σάνδαλον, sandálion, — according to Hemsterhuis for sandalium, from sandis, sandis, a board, plank, or any thing made thereof; L. sandalium; It. sandalo; Sp. sandalia; Fr. sandale.*] A shoe, consisting of a sole strapped to the foot, with an enclosure for the heel, and sometimes for the toes, but leaving the upper part of the foot bare; a loose shoe; a sort of slipper. Originally *sandalis* were made of leather; but they afterwards became articles of great luxury, being made of gold, silver, or other precious stuff, and most beautifully ornamented. *Brumide.*

While the still Morn went out with *sandal* gray. *Milton.*

SĀN-DĀL'I-FŌRM, a. [*Gr. sandálion, a slipper, and L. forma, form.*] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a sandal or slipper. *Craig.*

SÂN'DAL-WOOD (-wûd), *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. A wood remarkable for its agreeable fragrance, which repels insects; *Santalum album*;—used in India, where it is indigenous, as a medicine and as a perfume; also used for making working-boxes, small cabinets, &c. *Lindley. Archer.*

2. A wood produced by *Santalum Freycinetianum*, and *Santalum paniculatum*, which are indigenous in the Sandwich Islands. *Lindley.*

Red-sandal-wood, red-saunders-wood.—See **RED-SAUNDERS-WOOD.** *Archer.*

SÂN'DA-RĀCH, *n.* [*L. sandaraca.*]

1. A resin in small tears obtained from the *Thuja articulata* (or *Callitris quadrivalvis*), a small coniferous tree growing in the northern parts of Africa. It is of a pale-yellow color, of a faint, aromatic smell, transparent and brittle, and is used as incense, in varnishes, and when pulverized, as pounce. *Ure.*

2. *(Min.)* Red sulphuret of arsenic; red orpiment; ruby sulphur. *Wright.*

SÂN'D-BĀG, *n.* A bag or a repository for sand.

Sand-bags, bags of earth, employed to repair breaches and embrasures, to form revetments of parapets, and cover of infantry. *Stoqueler.*

SÂN'D-BĀLL, *n.* A ball of soap mixed with sand for toilet use. *Simmonds.*

SÂN'D-BĀNK, *n.* A bank of sand. *Goldsmith.*

SÂN'D-BĀTIL, *n.* (*Chem.*) A vessel containing sand which is interposed between the fire and the vessel intended to be heated;—used in various chemical processes in which a regulated heat is required. *Ure.*

SÂN'D-BLĪND, *a.* Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear to fly before them. "Alack, sir, I am sand-blind." *Shak.*

SÂN'D-BŌX, *n.* A box for holding sand; a box with a perforated top, for sprinkling paper newly inked with sand. *Owen.*

SÂN'D-BŌX-TRĒE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of evergreen South American trees, of the genus *Hura*, one species of which (*Hura crepitans*) has a very elegant form, resembling a depressed sphere, with rounded ribs symmetrically arranged, and bearing fruit whose pericarp bursts, when it is ripe, with a loud crack. *Loudon.*

SÂN'D-BŪG, *n.* (*Ent.*) An insect. *Smart.*

SÂN'D-CRĀCK, *n.* A crack in a horse's hoof.

SÂN'D-DRIFT, *n.* Drifting or drifted sand; a body of drifted sand. *Clarke.*

SÂN'D-ĒD, *p. a.* 1. Covered with sand; sandy.

In well sand-dried lands little or no snow lies. *Motimer.*

2. Sprinkled with sand; as, "Sanded paper."

3. Of a sandy color; speckled; marked with small dusky spots. *Steevens.*

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So flewed, so sanded. *Shak.*

4. Short-sighted. [North of Eng.] *Grose.*

SÂN'D-ĒEL, *n.* (*Ich.*) A fish which attains the length of between twelve and fifteen inches, resembles an eel, and buries itself in the sand; *Ammodytes tobianus.* *Yarrell.*

SÂN'DER-LĪNG, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small wading bird, of the order *Grallæ* and family *Charadriadæ*, inhabiting the shores of Great Britain and Ireland, and obtaining its food, shrimps, annelides, &c., by probing the moist sands of the sea-shores; *Calidris arenaria.* *Yarrell.*

SÂN'DERS, *n.* See **SANDAL-WOOD.** *Wiseman.*

SÂN'DERS-BLŪE, *n.* See **SAUNDERS-BLUE.**

SÂN'D-FLĒA, *n.* (*Ent.*) A small crustacean; the beach-flea; sandhopper.—See **AMPHIPOD.** *Gould.*

SÂN'D-FLOOD, *n.* A flowing of sand in a desert. *Smart.*

SÂN'D-FLÿ, *n.* (*Ent.*) A minute, troublesome fly; a midge; *Simulium nocturnum.* *Harris.*

SÂN'D-GLĀSS, *n.* An hour-glass. *Boswell.*

SÂN'D-GROŪSE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Tetraonidæ* and sub-family *Pteroclinæ*,—particularly *Pterocles arenarius*.—See **GROUSE**, and **PTEROCLINÆ.** *Gray.*

SÂN'D-HĒAT, *n.* The heat of warm or hot sand.

SÂN'D-HĪLL, *n.* A hill of sand; a hill covered with sand. *Pennant.*

SÂN'D-HŌP-PĒR, *n.* (*Ent.*) A small crustaceous animal, of the genus *Talitrus*, inhabiting the sandy shores of the sea; sand-flea; sea-flea.—See **AMPHIPOD.** *Roget.*

SÂN'D-I-NĒSS, *n.* State of being sandy. *South.*

SÂN'D'ISH, *a.* Like sand; loose; not compact. "Fresh sandish earth." [R.] *Evelyn.*

SÂN'D'I-VĒR, *n.* [*Fr. saint-de-verre*, dross of glass.] (*Chem.*) The scum, consisting chiefly of saline substances, which rises to the surface of the fused materials in the process of making glass;—called also *glass-gall.* *Brande.*

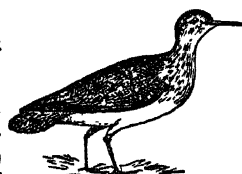
SÂN'D'DIX, *n.* [*L.* from *Gr. δαδίξ*, a bright-red color.] (*Min.*) An old term applied by the alchemists to red lead prepared by calcining carbonate of lead;—written also *sandy.* *Brande.*

SÂN'D-LĀNCE, *n.* (*Ich.*) A fish which resembles the sand-eel, but is smaller, and of a more brownish hue; *Ammodytes lancea.* *Eng. Cyc.*

SÂN'D-MĀR-TĪN, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of swallow; *Hirundo riparia*;—called also the *bank-martin.* *Eng. Cyc.*

SÂN'D-PĀ-PĒR, *n.* Rough paper for polishing; paper covered with emery or grains of glass for rubbing wood, &c. *Simmonds.*

SÂN'D-PĪP-ĒR, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A wading bird of several species, of the family *Charadriadæ*, allied to the snipe, the plover, the curlew, &c. *Yarrell.*



Common sand-piper
(*Triturus hypoleucos*).

SÂN'D-PRĪDE, *n.* (*Ich.*) A small fish, six or seven inches long, and about the thickness of a quill, living chiefly in the mud of freshwater streams, and said to be much preyed upon by eels; pride; mud-lamprey; *Ammocetes branchialis* of Cuvier. *Yarrell.*

SÂN'D-SMĒLT, *n.* (*Ich.*) A small, handsome fish of the mullet family; the British atherine; *Atherina presbyter.* *Yarrell.*

SÂN'D-STĀR, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of star-fish with five long, slender arms attached to a circular central disk; *Opithura testurata.* *Forbes.*

SÂN'D-STŌNE, *n.* (*Min.*) Stone composed of agglutinated particles or grains of sand of different varieties, some calcareous, and some silicious; a species of freestone. *Dana.*

SÂN'D-STŪRM, *n.* A violent commotion of sand. *Goldsmith.*

SÂN'D-TŪBE, *n.* A vitrified tube formed in the sand by lightning; a fulgurite. *Eng. Cyc.*

SÂN'D-WĀSP (-wôsp), *n.* (*Ent.*) A hymenopterous insect belonging to a group called *Fossoræ*, or diggers; *Ammophila sabulosa.*

The female of the sand-wasp digs a hole in the sand in roadsides, &c., in which she deposits an egg, together with the larva of a moth to serve as food for the larva when hatched. *Barcl.*

SÂN'D-WĪCH (sând'wîd), *n.* Two slices of bread with a slice of meat between them. *Buhoer.*

SÂN'D-WORM (-würm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of *Annelida* that inhabits the sand. *Pennant.*

SÂN'D-WŌRT (-wür), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Arenaria.* *Farm. Ency.*

SÂN'D'Y, *a.* 1. Abounding with sand; full of sand; covered with sand.

O'er sandy wilds where yellow harvests spread. *Pope.*

2. Consisting of sand; arenaceous; crumbling; unsolid. "A sandy foundation." *Bacon.*

3. Of the color of sand; reddish-yellow.

A sandy color, which is one of the true denotements of a bloodhound. *Stevens.*

SÂN'DÿX, *n.* [*L.*] See **SANDIX.** *Brande.*

SĀNE, *a.* [*L. sanus*; It. & Sp. *sano*; Fr. *sain*.—Perhaps akin to *Gr. σάνος, σάν, safe.*] Sound; healthy; not disordered; not insane;—generally applied to the mind. *Crichton.*

SĀNE'NESS, *n.* The state of being sane; sanity; soundness of mind. *Bailey.*

SĀNG, *i.* from *sing.* See **SINO.**

SĀN-GĀ-RĒE', *n.* [*Sp. sangre*, blood; Fr. *sang gris.* *Bonaparte.*] A beverage made of wine, water, sugar, &c.;—said to have been first used in the West Indies. *Dr. Madden.*

SĀNG'-FRŌID' (sáng'fwa'), *n.* [*Fr. sang*, blood, and *froid*, cold.] Cold blood; coolness; freedom from ardor; indifference. *Sheridan.*

SĀN'GĪ-ĀC, *n.* A Turkish officer, governor of a sangiate, or a district forming part of a pachalic.—See **SANJAK.** *Brande.*

SĀN'GĪ-Ā-CĀTE, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a sangiac. *Ency.*

SĀN'GU' (sáng'gu, 82), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Abyssinian ox, noted for the great size of its horns. *Vasey.*

SĀN-GUĪF'ER-OŪS (sáng-gwīf'er-ūs), *a.* [*L. sanguis*, blood, and *fero*, to carry; It. & Sp. *sangüifero*.] Conveying blood; as, "A sanguiferous vessel." *Derham.*

SĀN-GUĪ-FĪ-CĀ'TION (sáng-gwē-fē-kā'shun), *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. sanguis*, blood, and *facio*, to make; It. *sanguificazione*; Sp. *sanguificación*; Fr. *sanguification*.] The act of sanguifying; the production of blood; the conversion of the chyle into blood; hæmotosis. *Dunglison.*

SĀN'GUĪ-FĪ-ER (sáng'gwē-fī-er), *n.* [*L. sanguis*, blood, and *facio*, to make.] A producer of blood; that which sanguifies. *Floyd.*

SĀN-GUĪ-FĪ-OŪS (sáng-gwīf'ī-ūs), *a.* [*L. sanguis*, blood, and *fluo*, to flow.] Running or flowing with blood. *Clarke.*

SĀN'GUĪ-FĪ-Y (sáng'gwē-fī), *v. n.* [*L. sanguis*, blood, and *facio*, to make; It. *sanguificare*; Sp. *sangüificar*; Fr. *sanguifier*.] [*i.* **SANGUIFIED**; pp. **SANGUITING**, **SANGUITIED**.] To produce blood.

I walk, see, hear, digest, sanguify, and carnify by the power of an individual soul. *Hale.*

SĀN-GUĪ-NA-RĪ-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the poppy family; blood-root. *Gray.*

SĀN'GUĪ-NA-RĪ-LY, *ad.* In a sanguinary manner; bloodily. *Clarke.*

SĀN-GUĪN'A-RĪNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A stermutatory gray powder, obtained from bloodwort (*Sanguinaria Canadensis*). It is alkaline and yields red salts. *Gregory.*

SĀN'GUĪ-NA-RĪ-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being sanguinary; bloodthirstiness. *Maunder.*

SĀN'GUĪ-NA-RY (sáng'gwē-nā-rē), *a.* [*L. sanguinaris*; It. & Sp. *sanguinario*; Fr. *sanguinaire*.] 1. Bloody; attended with bloodshed; as, "A sanguinary conflict." *Howell.*

2. Cruel; bloodthirsty; murderous.

One sheltered here
Has never heard the sanguinary yell
Of cruel man. *Cowper.*

Syn.—*Sanguinary* relates to the shedding of blood; bloody, to the presence of blood. A sanguinary battle or conflict; a bloody sword or garment. *Sanguinary* is also applied to the temper of persons; as, a sanguinary, bloodthirsty, or cruel tyrant. *Bloodthirsty* is also applied to animals; as, a bloodthirsty (not sanguinary) tiger.

SĀN'GUĪ-NA-RY, *n.* [*Fr. sanguinaire*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Sanguinaria.* *Ainsworth.*

SĀN'GUINE (sáng'gwīn), *a.* [*L. sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, blood; It. *sanguigno*, *sanguineo*; Sp. *sanguineo*, *sanguino*; Fr. *sanguin*.]

1. Of the color of blood; red; crimson.

Of his complexion he was sanguine. *Chaucer.*

This fellow
Upbalded me about the rose I wear,
Saying the sanguine color of the leaves
Did represent my master's blushing cheeks. *Shak.*

2. Abounding in blood; full of blood; plethoric. "The choleric fell short of the longevity of the sanguine." *Brown.*

3. Having the life, the animation, of blood; cheerful; lively; ardent; warm. "Sanguine tempers." *Swift.*

4. Hopeful; confident; inclined to expect much; assured in one's own mind; as, "He is sanguine about the success of his plans."

+ **SĀN'GUINE**, *n.* 1. Blood color. *Spenser.*

2. Bloodstone. *Cotgrave.*

+ **SĀN'GUINE**, *v. a.* 1. To stain with blood; to ensanguine. *Fanshawe.*

2. To make of a blood color. *Beau. & Fl.*

SĀN'GUINE-LY, *ad.* Ardently; confidently.

SÂN'GUINE-NÉSS, *n.* 1. Redness. *Wright.*
2. Fulness of blood; plethora. *Wright.*
3. The state of being sanguine; ardor; confidence; hopefulness. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

SÂN-GUIN'E-OÛS (sâng-gwîn'e-ûs), *a.* [L. *sanguineus*; It. *sanguineo*, *sanguigno*; Sp. *sanguineo*, *sanguino*.]

1. Relating to the blood; constituting blood. "*Sanguineous* particles." *Browne.*
2. Consisting of blood; of the nature of blood. "*Sanguineous* discharges." *Dunglison.*
3. Abounding with, or containing, blood; full of blood; plethoric.

A plethoric constitution, in which true blood abounds, is called *sanguineous*. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Of a red, crimson, or blood color. *Ogilvie.*

† SÂN-GUIN'I-TY, *n.* Sanguineness. *Swift.*

SÂN-GUIN'TV'Q-ROÛS, *a.* [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *voro*, to devour.] Devouring blood, or subsisting on blood. *Clarke.*

SÂN-GUIN'Q-LËN-CY, *n.* [It. *sanguinolentia*.] Bloodiness. *More.*

SÂN-GUIN'Q-LËNT, *a.* [L. *sanguinolentus*; It. & Sp. *sanguinolento*; Fr. *sanguinolent*.] Bloody; tinged with blood. *Dunglison.*

SÂN'GUI-SÛGE, *n.* [L. *sanguisuga*, from *sanguis*, blood, and *sugo*, to suck.] (*Zool.*) One of a genus of aquatic worms, of the class *Annelida*, provided with a sucker at each end of the body, containing the medical leeches, the most common of which is the *Sanguisuga medicinalis*, found in stagnant fresh water; horse-leech; bloodsucker. *Eng. Cyc.*

SÂN'HE-DRËM [sân'he-drîm, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; sân'hê-drîm, *Taylor's Calmet*], *n.* [Heb. שֹׁפֵט; Gr. *εὐδίκη*, from *εὖ*, together, and *δίκη*, a seat.] The highest judicial tribunal, or chief council, among the Jews, consisting of seventy-one members, including the high-priest, who presided. *Brande.*

SÂN'I-CLE (sân'e-kl), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sano*, to heal.] (*Bot.*) The common name of a genus of deciduous, herbaceous plants; black snakeroot; *Sanicula*; — so called from their supposed vulnerary qualities. *Loudon. Gray.*

SÂN'NI-ËS (sân'ne-æ), *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A thin, unhealthy, purulent discharge from wounds and sores. *Dunglison.*

SÂN'NI-OÛS, *a.* (*Med.*) Emitting sanies; ichorous; serous. *Dunglison.*

SÂN'I-TA-RY, *a.* [L. *sanitas*, health; It. *sanitario*; Fr. *sanitaire*.] Pertaining to health.

The sanitary condition of New Orleans as illustrated by its mortality statistics. *J. C. Simonds.*

SÂN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *sanitas*; It. *sanità*, *sanitade*, *sanitate*; Sp. *sanidad*; Fr. *santé*.] The state of being sane; soundness of mind; saneness.

How pregnant sometimes his replies are!
A happiness that often madness lifts on,
Which sanity and reason could not be
So prosperously delivered of. *Shak.*

SÂN'JÂK, *n.* A military division of the Turkish empire; the commander of the division; — called also *sangiac*, *sanjak bey*, or *bey*. *P. Cyc.*

SÂNK (sângk), *i.* from *sink*. See *SINK*.

SÂN'PÂN, *n.* A Chinese boat; scampan. *Smart.*

† SÂNS (sânz), *prep.* [Fr., from L. *sine*; It. *senza*.] Without; destitute of.

Sans teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* every thing. *Shak.*

SÂNS CËR'F-MQ-NIË. [Fr.] Without ceremony; unceremoniously.

SÂN'SCËRIT, *n.* [Hind. *sanscritu*, polished.] The learned language of Hindostan and of the Bramins; — now obsolete, but the parent of most of the East Indian languages. *Colebrooke.*

The *Sanscrit* is that ancient tongue which once prevailed throughout all Hindoostan, from the Gulf of Bengal to the Arabian Sea, and from the southern extremity of the country to the Himalaya Mountains on the north. The *Sanscrit* is the most composite, flexible, and complete language yet known. It admits of being perfectly analyzed, by merely reducing its compound words to simple elements which exist in the language itself. It contains the roots of the various European dialects, of the Latin, Greek, Celtic, German, and Slavonic. The fact that all its words are composed of its own elements, and contain no ex-

otic terms, proves it to be very near its primitive state. *Bosworth.*

SÂNS'—CU-LÖTTE' (sânz'ku-lôt'), *n.* [Fr., from *sans*, without, and *culotte*, breeches.]

1. A man shabbily dressed; a tatterdemalion; a ragamuffin. *Ed. Rev.*

2. A radical republican; a Jacobin. *Boiste.*
This was one of the words which were added to the French language during the Revolution. The name was first given to the most indigent class of people, and afterwards it was appropriated to the partisans of the constitution of 1793, as an honorable title. *Gaul.*

SÂNS-CU-LÖTT'ISM, or SÂNS-CU'LOT-TISM, *n.* The principles of *sans-culottes*. *Carlyle.*

SÂNS-SÔU-CË' (sâng-sô-sé'), *a.* [Fr.] Without care; with unconcern. *Ency.*

SÂN'TA-LËNE, *n.* The coloring matter of red-sandal-wood or red-saunders-wood. *Brande.*

SÂN'TËR, *v. n.* See *SAUNTER*. *Todd.*

SÂN'TQÛN, *n.* A Turkish priest; a kind of dervis; — a hermit. *Herbert.*

SÂN'TQ-NÏNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A bitter, volatile, crystallizable substance, with feeble acid properties, existing in the flowering tops and seeds of several species of *Artemisia*, from one of which, *Artemisia santonica*, it derives its name. *Kane. Gregory.*

SÂP, *n.* [A. S. *sap*, *sapp*; Ger. *safft*; Dut. *sap*; Dan. *sæbe*, *sæft*; Sw. *såft*, *saf*. — Gr. *δρῆς*; L. & It. *sapa*, boiled must of wine; Fr. *sive*.]

1. A general name for the juices of a plant.

Ascending sap, the crude sap, consisting chiefly of carbonic acid and water, absorbed by the roots and carried up to the leaves, and constituting, together with what is absorbed by the leaves, the food of the plant. — *Descending sap*, elaborated sap containing organized compounds, suited to the nutrition of the plant. *Henslow.*

2. Sap-wood. — See *SAP-WOOD*. *Wright.*

3. A simpleton; a ninny; a blockhead; a saphead. [A cant term.] *Wilberforce.*

SÂP, *n.* [It. *zappa*, a spade.] (*Mil.*) A trench for undermining. *Stoquer.*

SÂP, *v. a.* [It. *zappare*; Sp. *zapar*; Fr. *saper*.] [*i.* SAPPED; *pp.* SAPPING, SAPPED.] To subvert by digging under ground or removing the foundation; to undermine. "To *sap* the foundation." *Knox.*

SÂP, *v. n.* (*Mil.*) To proceed by mine; to proceed invisibly. *Pope.*

SÂP'A-JÔ, } *n.* [Fr. *sapajou*, from the Indian.]

SÂP-A-JÔU', } (*Zool.*) The name of a group of South American monkeys, including in its largest sense, the species of the genus *Ateles*, *Lagothrix*, and *Cebus*, the last of which are also termed *sajous*. *Eng. Cyc.*

SÂ-PÂN'-WOOD (-wâd), *n.* A kind of wood produced by *Casalpinia sapan*, a tree indigenous in the East Indies, and yielding a good red dye, and used very extensively for that purpose; — written also *sappan-wood*. *Archer.*

Sapan-wood-root, or *sapan-root*, the root of *Casalpinia sapan*, imported from Singapore and other places as a dye-stuff. It imparts a yellow color, and is sometimes called *yellow-wood*. *Archer.*

SÂP'FÛL, *a.* Full of sap; sappy. *Coleridge.*

SÂP'GRËEN, *n.* The inspissated juice of the berries of the buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*). It is transparent, and chiefly used in water colors. *Bigelow.*

SÂP'HËAD, *n.* A blockhead. [Cant.] *Hallivell.*

SÂ-PHË'NA, *n.* [Gr. *σάφης*, manifest.] (*Anat.*) A name given to two subcutaneous veins of the foot and leg. *Dunglison.*

SÂPH'IRE, *n.* See *SAPPHIRE*. *Johnson.*

SÂP'ID, *a.* [L. *sapidus*; It. *sapido*; Fr. *sapide*.] Perceivable by the sense of taste; palatable; stimulating the palate; tasteful; having a high relish or flavor; relishing; savory.

Camele, to make the water *sapid*, do raise the mind with their feet. *Browne.*

"I think," says he, "I shall now chiefly apply myself to the reading of such books as are rather persuasive than instructive; such as are *sapid*, pathetic, and divinely relishing." *Knox.*

SÂ-PÏD'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of bodies that
SÂ-PÏD-NËSS, } gives them taste; tastefulness;
flavor; sapor. *Browne. Bp. Taylor.*

SÂ-PÏ-ËNCE, *n.* [L. *sapientia*; It. *sapienza*; Sp. *sapiencia*; Fr. *sapience*.] Quality of being sapient; wisdom; sagacity; knowledge. *Grevo.*

Immense, and all the Father, in him shone. *Milton.*
Syn. — See *WISDOM*.

SÂ-PÏ-ËNT, *a.* [L. *sapiens*; It. & Sp. *sapiente*.] Having wisdom; wise; sagacious. "The *sapient* king." [Commonly ironical.] *Milton.*
No Solon ever looked so *sapient* as he does, when he is on the point of making a bet. *Knox.*

SÂ-PÏ-ËN'TIAL, *a.* [L. *sapientialis*.] Pertaining to, or teaching wisdom. [R.] *Bp. Hall.*

† SÂ-PÏ-ËN'TIAL-LY, *ad.* Wisely. *Baxter.*

† SÂ-PÏ-ËN'TIOÛS, *a.* Sapiential. *Chambers.*

SÂ-PÏ-ËN-TÏZE, *v. a.* To make wise. [R.] *Coleridge.*

SÂ-PÏ-ËN-T-LY, *ad.* Wisely; sagaciously. *Wright.*

SÂP-IN-DA'CËOÛS (-shus, 66), *a.* [L. *sapo Indicus*, Indian soap.] (*Bot.*) Noting an order of trees of which the *Sapindus*, a genus of South American trees, is the type. *Smart.*

SÂP'LESS, *a.* 1. Without sap; wanting vital juice.

Pithless arms, like to a withered vine
That droops his *sapless* branches to the ground. *Shak.*

2. Decayed; dry; old.

Now *sapless* on the verge of death he stands. *Dryden.*

SÂP'LING, *n.* A young tree, full of sap. *Milton.*

SÂP-Q-DÏL'LA, *n.* See *SAPPODILLA*. *Wright.*

SÂP-Q-DÏL'LA-WOOD (-wâd), *n.* The wood of a West Indian tree of the genus *Achras*; — used for furniture. *Simmonds.*

SÂP-Q-NÂ'CËOÛS (sâp-q-nâ'shus, 66), *a.* [L. *sapo*, *saponis*, soap.] Having the qualities of soap; resembling soap; soapy. *Arbuthnot.*

SÂP-Q-NÂ'C'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being saponaceous or soapy. *Dublin Rev.*

† SÂP'Q-NÂ-RY, *a.* Saponaceous. *Boyle.*

SÂ-PÛN'I-FÏ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be saponified or converted into soap. *Phil. Mag.*

SÂ-PÛN'I-FÏ-CÂTION, *n.* [It. *saponificazione*; Fr. *saponification*.] The act of saponifying or converting into soap. *Brande.*

In the process of *saponification*, animal fats, or fixed vegetable oils, are boiled in a solution of potash or soda, and undergo a new arrangement, whereby they are converted into one or more fatty acids and glycerine. The new acids combine with the alkali and constitute soap, which, after due evaporation, collects on the surface of the water, while the glycerine remains in solution. *Müller.*

SÂ-PÛN'I-FY, *v. a.* [L. *sapo*, *saponis*, soap, and *facio*, to make; Fr. *saponifier*.] [*i.* SÂPONI-FIED; *pp.* SÂPONIFYING, SÂPONIFIED.] To convert into soap. *Ure.*

SÂP'Q-NÏNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless, friable, stermutatory substance extracted from the roots of soap-wort (*Saponaria officinalis*) and various other plants by means of boiling alcohol. *Miller.*

Sapone is soluble in water, yielding a somewhat opalescent liquid which froths strongly, on agitation, like a solution of soap. *Miller.*

SÂP'Q-NÏTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A soft mineral, of a greasy lustre and various colors, composed of silica, alumina, magnesia, and water. *Dana.*

SÂP'Q-NÛLE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A combination of a volatile or an essential oil with a base. *Wright.*

SÂ'PÛR, *n.* [L. *sapor*; It. *sapore*; Sp. *sabor*.] Taste; savor; power of affecting the palate. "There is some *sapor* in all aliments." *Browne.*

SÂP-Q-RÏF'IC, *a.* [It. *saporifico*, from L. *sapor*, taste, and *facio*, to make; Fr. *saporifique*.] Producing taste, flavor, or relish. *Johnson.*

SÂP-Q-RÏF'IC-NËSS, *n.* The quality of being saporific. *Scott.*

SÂP-Q-RÛS'I-TY, *n.* The quality of exciting taste or affecting the palate. *Clarke.*

SÂP'Q-RÛS, *a.* Savory; tasteful. [R.] *Bailey.*

SÂP-PÂN'-WOOD, *n.* See *SAPAN-WOOD*.

SÂP'PÂR, } *n.* (*Min.*) Another name for *hy-*
SÂP'PÂRE, } *anite*. *Craig.*

SÂP'PËR, *n.* [Fr. *sapeur*.] (*Mil.*) One who saps; one who digs a sap or trench. *Stoquer.*

SĀP'PHIC (săf'fik), *a.* [Gr. *σαπφικός*, from *Σάπφω*, a Grecian poetess; *L. sapphicus*.]

1. Pertaining to Sappho; in the style or manner of Sappho. "*Sapphic ode*." *Mason*.
2. Noting a kind of verse, of eleven syllables, said to have been invented by Sappho.

The *sapphic* verse consists of five feet—the first a trochee, the second a spondee, the third a dactyl, and the fourth and fifth trochees. *Andrews*.

SĀP'PHIC (săf'fik), *n.* A sapphic verse. *Ed. Rev.*

SĀP'PHIRE (săf'fir) [săf'fir, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; săf'fir, *P.*], *n.* [Gr. *σάπφειρος*; *L. sapphirus*; *It. zaffiro*; *Sp. zafir, zafiro*; *Fr. saphir*] A precious gem, consisting almost entirely of pure crystallized alumina, inferior in hardness only to the diamond, not attacked by acids, electrified by friction, possessing the power of impressing double refraction on rays of light, and comprising several varieties which have obtained names dependent on their color and lustre.

Red sapphire, a variety of sapphire of a lively and intense red, and sometimes aurora-red, which is the most highly esteemed, perfect specimens of it, weighing four carats, having been valued at half the price of a diamond of the same size;—called also *oriental ruby*.—*White or limpid sapphire*, a colorless or grayish and transparent or translucent variety of sapphire.—*Blue sapphire*, a variety of sapphire the best specimens of which are of an azure or indigo blue color;—called also *oriental sapphire*.—*Yellow sapphire*, a yellow variety of sapphire which, when exposed to strong heat, loses its color,—called also *oriental topaz*.—*Violet sapphire*, a variety of sapphire of a violet color, which is also called *oriental emethyst*.—*Chatoyant sapphire*, a variety of sapphire, sometimes translucent and nearly limpid, reflecting slight tints of blue and red, and sometimes reflecting a pearly light.—*Asteriated sapphire*, a variety of sapphire which, when cut and viewed in certain directions, exhibits a bright, opalescent star of six rays;—also called *asteria*, a name used by Pliny. The same crystal of sapphire sometimes exhibits a union of two or three different colors. *Cleveland. Phillips. Dana.*

SĀP'PHIRE, *a.* Resembling sapphire. *Milton.*

SĀP'PHIR-INE (săf'fir-in) [săf'fir-in, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.*; săf'fir-in, *Sm.*], *a.* Made of, or like, sapphire. "A lovely *sapphirine* blue." *Boyle.*

SĀP'PHIR-INE (săf'fir-in), *n.* (*Min.*) A pale blue or green translucent mineral, of a vitreous lustre, and consisting of alumina, silica, and magnesia;—so named in allusion to its sapphire color. *Dana.*

SĀP'PI-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being sappy; succulence; juiciness. *Terry.*

SĀP-PO-DĪL-LĀ, *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. A name applied to plants of the genus *Achras*, natives of the West Indies and some parts of S. America. *Lindley.*

2. The sappodilla plum.

The breakfast consists of excellent fried fish, fine southern honey, . . . various hot cakes, tea and coffee, bananas, *sappodilla*. *Mrs. J. W. Howe.*

Sappodilla plum, the fruit of several species of *Achras*, esteemed as an article of the dessert. *Lindley.*

SĀP'PY, *a.* [*A. S. sepiq.*—See *SAP*.]

1. Abounding in sap; juicy; succulent. "*Sappy plants*." *Shaks.*
2. Young; not firm; weak; soft.

When he had passed this weak and *sappy* age. *Hayward.*

3. Silly; underwitted. [Colloquial.] *Bartlett.*

† **SĀP'PY**, *a.* [Gr. *σῆπις*, to become rotten. *Todd*.] Musty; tainted;—sometimes written *sapy*. "*Sappy* or unsavory flesh." *Barret.*

SĀ-PRŪPH'A-GĀN, *n.* [Gr. *σαπρός*, rotten, and *φῶγω*, to eat.] (*Ent.*) A coleopterous insect which feeds on decomposing animal and vegetable matter. *Brande.*

SĀP'-RŌT, *n.* A disease of timber; dry-rot.

SĀP'SĀ-GŌ, *n.* [Ger. *schaubzieger*.] A kind of Swiss cheese, of a dark olive-green color;—written also *chapsager*. *Farm. Ency.*

SĀP'SŪCK-ER, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A name given to the species of woodpeckers, *Picus varius*, *Picus villosus*, and *Picus pubescens*. [*U. S.*] *Wilson.*

SĀP'-TUBE, *n.* A vessel conveying sap. *Clarke.*

SĀP'-WOOD (-wŭd), *n.* (*Bot.*) The albumen of a tree, being the newly-formed and light-colored wood which is next to the bark, and through which the sap flows most freely;—so called in contradistinction to the *heart-wood*, the older, central, and more solid part of the trunk. *Gray.*

SĀR'A-BA-ITRE, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) A kind of oriental monk or cenobite. *Waddington.*

SĀR'A-BĀND, *n.* [*It. sarabanda*; *Sp. zarabanda*; *Fr. sarabande*.]

1. A Spanish dance, said to be derived from the Saracens.

No more for Moorish *sarabands* they call. *Harte.*

2. (*Mus.*) A dance tune in triple time, of a stately character, similar to the minuet. *Brande.*

SĀR'A-CĒN, *n.* [Derived by *Du Cange* from *Sarah*, the wife of Abraham; by *Hottinger* from Arab. *saraca*, to steal; by *Forster* from *sahra*, a desert. But the true derivation is from Arab. *sharheyn*, "the eastern people," first corrupted by the Greeks into *Sarakēnoi*; *L. Saraceni*. *P. Cyc.*] A name given to the Arabs after their settlement in Europe; a Mahometan. *P. Cyc.*

SĀR'A-CĒN'IC, } *a.* 1. Relating to the Sara-
SĀR'A-CĒN'I-CAL, } cons. *P. Cyc.*

2. (*Arch.*) Noting that species of decoration which was introduced into Europe by the Arabs or Saracens. *Fairholt.*

SĀR'A-SĪN, *n.* (*Arch.*) A portcullis. *Britton.*

SĀR'CĀSM, *n.* [Gr. *σαρκασμός*, from *σαρκάζω*, to tear flesh, to speak bitterly; *σάρξ*, *sarkós*, flesh; *L. sarcasmus*; *It. & Sp. sarcasmo*; *Fr. sarcasme*.] A keen, reproachful, and scornful expression; a keen reproach; a taunt; a cutting jest; satire, personal and severe; a gibe.

I grant the *sarcasm* is too severe. *Couper.*

SYN.—See *SATIRE*.

† **SĀR-CĀS'MOUS**, *a.* Sarcastical. *Hudibras.*

SĀR-CĀS'TIC, } *a.* Keenly satirical; taunt-
SĀR-CĀS'TI-CAL, } ing; cutting; severe. *South.*

SĀR-CĀS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a sarcastic manner; severely. *Waterland.*

SĀR'CĒL, *n.* (*Falconry*.) The pinion or outer joint of a hawk's or a bird's wing. *Booth.*

SĀRCE'NET (sars'net), *n.* [*Fr.*, from Low *L. saracenicum*, silk made by the Saracens.] Fine, thin, woven silk.

These are they that cannot bear the heat

Of figured silks, and under *saracens* sweat. *Dryden.*

SĀR'CLE (săr'kl), *v. a.* [*L. sarculo*, from *sarculum*, a hoe or weeding tool; *It. sarchiellare*; *Fr. sarcler*.] To weed, as corn. [*R.*] *Ainsworth.*

SĀR-CŌB'A-SĪS, *n.* [Gr. *σάρξ*, *sarkós*, flesh, and *βίσις*, a base.] (*Bot.*) A many-celled fruit, having its cells dry, indehiscent, few-seeded, and cohering by a common style round a common axis. *Lindley.*

SĀR'CO-CĀRP, *n.* [Gr. *σάρξ*, *sarkós*, flesh, and *καρπός*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) The flesh of fruits; the intermediate fleshy layer between the epicarp and the endocarp. *P. Cyc.*

SĀR'CO-CĒLE, *n.* [*Fr. sarcocèle*, from Gr. *σάρξ*, flesh, and *κῆλη*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A tumefaction of the testicle. *Dunglison.*

SĀR'CO-CŌL, *n.* [Gr. *σάρξ*, *sarkós*, flesh, and *κόλλα*, glue.] (*Bot.*) A sub-viscid, sweetish, somewhat nauseous gum-resin, said to be produced by the *Penæa sarcocolla*, an evergreen shrub which grows in the northern part of Africa;—used by the Arabians for flesh wounds. *Turner. Lindley.*

SĀR-CŌ-DĒR'MĀ, *n.* [Gr. *σάρξ*, *sarkós*, flesh, and *δέρμα*, skin.] (*Bot.*) A layer in some seeds more or less apparent between the internal and external integuments of the testa, answering to the sarcocarp, but regarded as being a portion of the outer integument. *Lindley.*

SĀR'CO-LĪNE, *a.* (*Min.*) Flesh-colored. *Clarke.*

SĀR'CO-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *σάρξ*, *sarkós*, flesh, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A very brittle, flesh-red or reddish-white, crystalline mineral, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, and lime. *Dana.*

SĀR-CŌ-LŌG'IC, } *a.* (*Anat.*) Relating to
SĀR-CŌ-LŌG'I-CAL, } sarcology. *Smart.*

SĀR-CŌL'Q-GĪST, *n.* (*Anat.*) One versed in sarcology. *Dunglison.*

SĀR-CŌL'Q-GŶ, *n.* [Gr. *σάρξ*, flesh, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] (*Anat.*) That part of anatomy which treats of the fleshy parts of the body. *Brande.*

SĀR-CŌ'MĀ, *n.* [Gr., from *σάρξ*, flesh.]

1. (*Med.*) An excrescence or lump having a fleshy consistence; a morbid tumor. *Dunglison.*
2. (*Bot.*) A fleshy disk. *Henslow.*

SĀR-CŌM'A-TOŪS, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to sarcoma. *Dunglison.*

SĀR-CŌPH'A-GŌŪS, *a.* [Gr. *σαρκοφάγος*, from *σάρξ*, flesh, and *φάγω*, to eat; *L. sarcophagus*.] Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh. *Johnson.*

SĀR-CŌPH'A-GŪS, *n.*; pl. *L. SĀR-CŌPH'A-GŪ*; Eng. *SĀR-CŌPH'A-GŪS-ES*;—the former plural is the more common. [Gr. *σαρκοφάγος*; *σάρξ*, *sarkós*, flesh, and *φάγω*, to devour; *L. sarcophagus*.]

1. A species of stone used by the ancients for making coffins. *Blount.*

2. Near unto Assos, a city in Thracia, there is found in the quarries a certain stone called *sarcophagus*. . . The reason of that name is this, because that, within the space of forty days, it is known for certain to consume the bodies of the dead which are bestowed therein. *Holland.*

2. A coffin made of the stone called *sarcophagus*;—a coffin made of stone.

The same device upon several *sar* *co* *phagi*. *Addison.*

SĀR-CŌPH'A-GŶ (sar-kŏf'a-jē), *n.* [Gr. *σάρξ*, flesh, and *φάγω*, to eat.] The practice of eating flesh. There was no *sarcophagy* before the flood. *Broune.*

SĀR-CŌPH'I-LŪS, *n.* [Gr. *σάρξ*, *sarkós*, flesh, and *φίλος*, to love.] (*Zoöl.*) A sub-genus of carnivorous, marsupian quadrupeds found in Australia. *Waterhouse.*

SĀR-CŌ-RĀM-PHĪ'NÆ, *n.*

pl. [Gr. *σάρξ*, *sarkós*, flesh, and *ῥάμφος*, a beak.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Accipitres* and family *Vulturidae*; condors. *Gray.*



SĀR-CŌ-RĀM'PHUS, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds of the family *Vulturidae*; condor. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĀR-CŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr., from *σάρξ*, *sarkós*, flesh.] (*Med.*) The formation of flesh;—a fleshy tumor; sarcoma. *Dunglison.*

SĀR-CŌT'IC, *n.* [*Fr. sarcotique*, from Gr. *σάρξ*, flesh.] (*Med.*) A medicine which fills up ulcers with new flesh; an incarnative. *Wiseman.*

SĀR-CŌT'IC, *a.* (*Med.*) Generating or breeding new flesh; incarnative. *Dunglison.*

† **SĀR-CŪ-LĀ'TION**, *n.* [*L. sarculatio*, from *sarculus*, a light hoe.] The act of weeding with a hoe or rake. *Bailey.*

SĀRD, *n.* [Gr. *σάρδιον*, from *Sardes*, the capital of Lydia; *L. sarda*.] (*Min.*) A deep brownish-red chalcedony, which, when held up to the light, is of a blood-red color. *Dana.*

SĀRD'A-CHĀTE, *n.* [Gr. *σαρδάχης*; *σάρδιον* and *ἀχάτης*, agate; *L. sardachates*; *Fr. sardachate*.] (*Min.*) A variety of agate containing layers of sard or carnelian. *Dana.*

SĀR'DAN, *n.* (*Ich.*) The sardine. *Smart.*

SĀR'DĒL, *n.* (*Ich.*) The sardine.—See *SARDINE*.

SĀR'DĒN, *n.* (*Min.*) A species of chalcedony; the carnelian;—also called *sardine*, and *sardius*.

|| **SĀR'DINE**, or **SĀR'DĒNE** [săr'djn, *P. F. K.*; săr'djn, *S. W. J. Ja.*], *a.* [Gr. *σάρδιον*, sard; *L. sardina*, *sarda*.] (*Min.*) Relating to the sardius; as, "The *sardine* stone." *Ency.*

|| **SĀR'DINE**, or **SĀR'DĒNE**, *n.* (*Min.*) See *SARDĒL*.

|| **SĀR'DINE**, or **SĀR'DĒNE**, *n.* [Gr. *σαρδίνιον*, *sárdina*, a kind of tunny caught near Sardinia; *L. sardina*, *sarda*; *Sp. sardina*; *Fr. sardine*.] (*Ich.*) A small fish, allied to the anchovy, caught in large quantities on the coast of Provence, Spain, Portugal, Italy, &c., and of Florida; *Engraulis melele*. When preserved in oil, it is much esteemed as an article of food. *Eng. Cyc.*

Sardines, which abound upon our southern shores. *Agassiz.* When perfectly fresh, *sardines* are accounted excellent fish. *McCulloch.*

SĀR'DĪN'I-ĀN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Sardinia.

SĀR'DĪN'I-ĀN, *n.* A native of Sardinia. *Thomas.*

SĀR'DI'ŪS, *n.* [Gr. *σάρδιον*.] (*Min.*) A precious stone; sard; sardel; sardoim. *Rev. xxi. 20.*

SAR'DÖIN, *n.* (Min.) Sard; sardius. *Smart.*

SAR-DÖ'NI-AN, *a.* Sardoniac. *Bp. Hall.*

SAR-DÖN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *σάρδωνος*, —probably from Gr. *σαίγω*, to gripe like a dog; —others write *σάρδωνος*, deriving it from *σάρδωνος*, a plant of Sardinia (*Σαρδία*), which was said to screw up the face of the eater; L. *sardonius*; It. *sardonico*; Fr. *sardonique*.] Forced or feigned, as applied to laughter, smiles, or grins; noting that bitter laugh or smile which conceals one's real feelings. "Strained sardonic smiles." *Wotton.*

The sardonic grin of a bloody ruffian. *Burke.*

Sardoniac laugh, a convulsive laugh, said to have been first observed in those who ate the herb *sardonia*, a species of ranunculus, which grows in Sardinia.

This same island [Sardinia] is free from all kinds of poisonous and deadly herbs, excepting one herb, which resembles parsley, and which, they say, causes those who eat it to die laughing. From this circumstance, Homer first, and others after him, call laughter, which conceals some noxious design, *Sardoniac* [Sardonic]. *Taylor.*

SAR-DÖN'IC, *n.* Linen of Colchis. *Clarke.*

SAR'DO-NÏX [sar'do-niks, IV. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.; sar-dō'niks, S. E.], *n.* [Gr. *σάρδωνος*, from *Σαρδωνία*, belonging to Sardes, a city of Asia Minor, and *νύξ*, a nail; L. *sardonius*.] (Min.) A chalcedonic variety of quartz resembling agate, and containing layers of sard and white chalcedony. *Dana.*

The name *sardonyx* has sometimes been applied to a reddish-yellow or nearly orange variety of chalcedonic quartz resembling carnelian; and also to carnelians whose colors are in alternate bands of red and white, and which, when the stone is cut in certain directions, resemble flesh seen through the finger nail. *Cleveland.*

SÄ'REË, *n.* A cotton fabric worn by Indian women, wrapped around the person: —an embroidered long scarf of gauze or silk. *Simmonds.*

SÄR'GUS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *σάργος*, the name of a sea-fish.] (Ich.) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes of the family *Sparidae*. *Storer.*

SÄ-RIGUE' (sä'rag'), *n.* [Fr., from *Cariqueya*, the Brazilian name for the genus.] (Zool.) A marsupial mammal nearly allied to the Virginian opossum. *Eng. Cyc.*

SÄRK, *n.* [A. S. *syrc*, a shirt; Ger. *schürze*, an apron; Dan. *særk*, a shift; Sw. *särk*. —From Gr. *σάρκινος*, silken; L. *sericum*, silk, of which sarcs were first made. *Richardson.*] A shirt; a shift. [North of Eng.] *Arbuthnot. Burns.*

SÄRK'ING, *n.* Thin boards for lining, &c.; boarding for slates. *Louden.*

SÄR'LÄC, *n.* (Zool.) The sarlyk. *Clarke.*

SÄR'LYK, *n.* (Zool.) The *Bos pophagus* of Col. H. Smith, or *Bos grunniens* of Linnaeus; the grunting ox of Tartary; the yak, or the svargoy; the bubul. *Eng. Cyc.*

SÄR-MÄ'TIAN, *a.* Relating to Sarmatia (the SAR-MÄT'IC, } ancient name for Poland) and to its inhabitants. *P. Cyc.*

SÄR'MENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sarmentum*; sarpo, to trim.] (Bot.) A long, flexible twig; a runner. *Gray.*

SÄR-MEN-TÄ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* (Bot.) Having sarments, either spreading or procumbent. *Gray.*

SÄR-MEN-TÖSE', *a.* [L. *sarmentosus*; It. & SAR-MEN'TOUS, } Sp. *sarmentoso*; Fr. *sarmentueux*.] (Bot.) Noting long, flexible twigs; sarmentaceous. *Henslow.*

SÄRN, *n.* 1. A pavement, or stepping-stone. [Local, Eng.] *Johnson.*

2. A sort of oath. *Salop.*

SÄ'RÖNG, *n.* A sort of petticoat worn by females in the East. *Simmonds.*

SÄ'RÖS, *n.* An ancient astronomical period or cycle, the origin and length of which are unknown; — supposed by Halley, Hutton, and others, to have been a period of two hundred and twenty-three years and ten days, after which eclipses return very nearly in the same order and of the same magnitude. *Brande.*

SÄR'PLAR, *n.* A large bale or package of wool, containing 80 tods, a tod being two stones of 14 lbs. each. *Simmonds.*

SÄR'PLIËR (sä'r'pler), *n.* [Fr. *serpillière*.] A piece of canvas for wrapping up wares; a packing-cloth. *Bailey.*

SÄR'RA-SÏN, } *n.* 1. (Bot.) A kind of birth-
SÄR'RA-SÏNE, } wort; — a name, in some parts
of the continent, for buckwheat. *Simmonds.*

2. (Port.) A kind of portcullis or hearse. *Burn.*

SÄR'SA, *n.* [Sp. *zarza*, bramble.] (Bot.) Sarsaparilla; — also written *zarza*. *Ainsworth.*

SÄR-SA-PA-RIL'LA, *n.* [It. *salsapariglia*; Sp. *zarzaparrilla*; Fr. *salseparille*. — From Sp. *zarza*, bramble, and *parilla*, a vine.] (Bot.) A name applied to the roots of several species of plants of the genus *Smilax*. *Lindley.*

The name *sarsaparilla* is given to the roots of several species of *Smilax*. The original species, *Smilax officinalis*, is a native of South America. The root is inodorous, has a mucilaginous, slightly bitter taste, and is valued as a restorative to debilitated constitutions. *Tomlinson.*

Wild sarsaparilla, the common name of plants of the genus *Aralia*, or ginseng; — especially the *Aralia nudicaulis*. *Gray.*

+SÄRSE, *n.* [Fr. *sas*, a sieve, from L. *seta*, a thick, stiff hair. *Landau.*] A fine lawn sieve; a searse. *Barret.*

+SÄRSE, *v. a.* [Fr. *sasser*.] To sift through a sarse or searse. *Bailey.*

+SÄRT, *n.* [L. *sartor, sartus*, to put in order.] A piece of wood, used in the construction of a y.

SÄR-TÖ'RI-ÜS, *n.* [L. *sartor*, a tailor.] (Anat.) A muscle, called the *tailor's muscle*, at the anterior part of the thigh, which serves to throw one leg across the other. *Dunglison.*

SÄR-TÖ'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *sartor*, a tailor.] Belonging to a tailor. *Sydney Smith.*

SÄ'RY, *n.* A dress, or simple wrapper, of cotton, worn by the females of India; — written also *saree* and *sari*. *Simmonds.*

SÄSH, *n.* [Todd says, from the wrapper or turban of the East, which Sir Thomas Herbert calls the *shash*.] A band; a girdle; a belt or scarf worn round the waist, or over the shoulders, for ornament; a silken band worn by officers in the army, by the clergy over their cassocks, and also as a part of female dress. *Gay.*

SÄSH, *n.* [Fr. *chassis*.] (Arch.) A piece of checkered framework for holding the squares of glass in a window, so formed as to be let up and down by pulleys or otherwise. *Brande.*

SÄSH, *v. a.* [*i.* SASHED; *pp.* SASHING, SASHED.] To dress with a sash; to scarf. "They are so sashed and plumed." *Burke.*

SÄSH, *v. a.* (Arch.) To furnish with sashes.

The windows are all sashed with the finest crystalline glass. *Lady Montague.*

SÄSH'-DÖÖR, *n.* (Arch.) A door with panes of glass to give light. *Simmonds.*

SÄSH'-FRÄME, *n.* (Arch.) A wooden frame into which a sash is fitted. *Brande.*

+SÄSH'ÖÖN, *n.* A leather stuffing put in a boot for the wearer's ease. *Ainsworth.*

SÄSH'-WÏN-DÖW, *n.* A window made of a wooden frame and large squares. *Ash.*

SÄ'SIN, *n.* (Zool.) The common antelope, found in all parts of India, remarkable for swiftness, and for the form and beauty of its horns; *Antelope cervicapra*. *Eng. Cyc.*

SÄS'SA-FRÄS, *n.* [It. *sassafra*, from L. *saxum*, a rock, and *frangere*, to break; Sp. *salsafra*; Fr. *sassafras*.] (Bot.) A tree of the laurel family, with spicy, aromatic bark, and very mucilaginous twigs and foliage. *Gray.*

SÄS'SA-NAGE, *n.* [Fr. *sasser*, to sift.] Stones left after sifting. *Smart.*

+SÄSSE, *n.* [Dut. *sas*.] A sluice or lock. *Pepys.*

SÄS'SQ-LÏNE, *n.* (Min.) A mineral of a pearly lustre, usually occurring in small scales and also in stalactitic forms, and consisting of bo-

racic acid and water; — so called from *Sassa* in Tuscany, where it was first found. *Dana.*

SÄS'SQ-RÖL, } *n.* (Ornith.) The rock pigeon;
SÄS'SQ-RÖL'LA, } *Columba livia.* *Craig*

SÄS'TRÄ, *n.* The shaster. — See SHASTER.

SÄT, *i. & p.* from *sit*. See SIT.

SÄ'TAN [sä'tan, S. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb.; sä'tan or sä'tan, W.; sä'tan, Nares], *n.* [Heb. שָׂטָן, an adversary; Gr. *σαῶν*, *σαῶν*; L. *satanas*.] The adversary of man; the devil; the chief of fallen angels; the impersonation of the evil principle; the arch-enemy; the evil one.

The great dragon was cast out, that old serpent called the devil, and *Satan*, which deceiveth the whole world. *Rev. xii. 9.*

To whom the arch-enemy.

And thence in heaven called *Satan*, with bold words breaking the horrid silence, thus began. *Milton.*

"This word is frequently pronounced as if written *Sattan*; but making the first syllable long is so agreeable to analogy, that it ought to be indulged wherever custom will permit, and particularly in proper names. *Cato*, *Plato*, &c., have now universally the penultimate a long and slender, and no good reason can be given why the word in question should not join this class. Mr. Nares and Buchanan only adopt the second sound; but Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Entick, and Dr. Ash, the first." *Walker.*

Syn. — See DEVIL.

SÄ-TÄN'IC, } *a.* Having the character or
SÄ-TÄN'IC-AL, } spirit of Satan; resembling Sat-
tan; belonging to, or proceeding from, the
devil; diabolical; infernal; evil; false; mal-
icious; malignant.

His weakness shall overcome satanic strength. *Milton.*

Magical and satanical delusions. *Hallwell.*

SÄ-TÄN'IC-AL-LÏ, *ad.* In a satanic manner; diabolically. *Hammond.*

SÄ-TÄN'IC-AL-NËSS, *n.* The quality of being satanical. *Ash.*

SÄ'TÄN-ÏSM, *n.* A satanic or diabolical spirit; extreme wickedness. [u.] *Elegy on Donne*, 1650.

SÄ'TÄN-ÏST, *n.* A very wicked person. [u.]
Fantastic babblers and deceitful satanists. *Granger.*

SÄTCH'EL, *n.* [Gr. *σάκος*; L. *saccus*, dim. of *saccus*, a sack; Fr. *sacchet*; Ger. *sackel*, a pouch. — W. *sachell*.] A little bag or sack, — commonly a bag used by schoolboys, or a green bag in which lawyers carry their papers.

The whining schoolboy, with his satchel,
And slumping morning face, creeping like small
Unwillingly to school. *Shak.*

SÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *satis*, from *satis*, enough; It. *saziare*; Sp. *saciar*; Fr. *rassasier*.] [*i.* SATED; *pp.* SATING, SATED.] To satiate; to glut; to surfeit; to satisfy. "Sated with rage." *Prior.*

But all to please and sate the curious taste. *Milton.*

SÄTE'LESS, *a.* Insatiable. [u.]

His satiless thirst of pleasure, gold, and fame. *Yong.*

SÄT'EL-LÏFE [sä'tel-lî, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; sä'tel'î, Kenrick], *n.*; pl. SÄT'EL-LÏTES.

1. *satelles, satellitis*; It. *satellite*; Fr. *satellite*.

1. An attendant; a follower; a body-guard.

2. (Astron.) A secondary planet, or moon, which revolves about a primary planet.

Besides the moon, which moves about the earth, four moons move about Jupiter, and five (eight) about Saturn, which are called their *satellites*. *Locke.*

"Pope has, by the license of his art, accented the plural of this word upon the second syllable, and, like the Latin plural, has given it four syllables: —

'Or ask of yonder argent fields above
Why Jove's *satellites* are less than Jove.' *Essay on Man.*

This, however, is only pardonable in poetry, and, it may be added, in good poetry." *Walker.*

SÄT-EL-LÏ'TTIOUS (-sh'us), *a.* Consisting of satellites. "Their *satellitious* attendance." *Cheyne.*

SÄ'TI-ÄTE (sä'shë-ät), *v. a.* [*i.* SATIO, *satiatum*.] [*i.* SATIATED; *pp.* SATIATING, SATIATED.]

1. To fill beyond natural desire; to satisfy; to fill; to glut; to cloy; to pall; to surfeit; to sate.

These rather woo the sense than *satiare* it. *Bacon.*

He may be *satiated*, but not satisfied. *Norris.*

2. To impregnate with as much as can be imbibed; to saturate. *Newton.*

Syn. — See SATISFY.

SÄ'TI-ÄTF (sä'shë-ät), *a.* Filled to satiety; glutted. "Satiates of applause." *Pope.*

SÄ-TI-A'TION (-shun), *n.* 1. Act of satiating.
2. State of being filled; satiety. *Whitaker.*

SÄ-TI'E-TY [sä-ti'e-tē, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. C. W. IVb.*; sä-ti'e-tē, *S.*; sä-she-tē, *E.*], *n.* [*L. satietas*; *It. sazietà*; *Sp. saciedad*; *Fr. satiété*.] The state of being satiated; fullness beyond desire or pleasure; more than enough; excess of gratification; wearisomeness of plenty, or of pleasure; repletion; surfeit.

The variety of objects dissipates care for a short time; but weariness soon ensues, and *satiety* converts the promised pleasure to indifference. *Knox.*

“The sound of the second syllable of this word has been grossly mistaken by the generality of speakers, nor is it much to be wondered at. *Ti*, with the accent on it, succeeded by a vowel, is a very uncommon predicament for an English syllable to be under; and therefore it is not surprising that it has been almost universally confounded with an apparently similar, but really different, assemblage of accent, vowels, and consonants. So accustomed is the ear to the aspirated sound of *t*, when followed by two vowels, that, whenever these appear, we are apt to annex the very same sound to that letter, without attending to an essential circumstance in this word, which distinguishes it from every other in the language. There is no English word of exactly the same form with *satiety*, and therefore it cannot, like most other words, be tried by its peers; but analogy, that grand resource of reason, will as clearly determine, in this case, as if the most positive evidence were produced.” *Walker.*

SÄT'IN, *n.* [*Ger. & Sw. satin*; *Dut. satijn*. — *From L. sata*, a coarse, stiff hair. *Menage*.] A thick, closely woven, glossy silk.

She wore a doublet of sky-color *satin*. *Sidney.*

SÄT'IN, *a.* Belonging to, made of, or like, *satin*.

SÄT'IN-BIRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A brilliant blackish-blue Australian bird of the family *Corvidæ* and genus *Kitta*; having silky feathers on the forehead; *Kitta holosericea*. *Eng. Cyc.*

SÄT-IN-DE-LÄINE', *n.* [*Fr. satin of wool*.] A black cassimere manufactured in Silesia, from wool. *Simmonds.*

SÄT'IN-NÉT, *n.* 1. A sort of thin *satin*. *Todd.*
2. A twilled stuff, or cloth, made of wool and cotton. *Simmonds.*

SÄT'IN-FLÖW-ER, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant with light purple flowers; *Lunaria rediviva*. *Wood.*

SÄT'IN-SPÄR, *n.* (*Min.*) A fibrous variety of gypsum. It is susceptible of a high polish, and exhibits the lustre of *satin*, from which circumstance it has derived its name. *Dana. Humble.*

SÄT'IN-STÖNE, *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of gypsum used by lapidaries; *satin-spar*. *Simmonds.*

SÄT'IN-TÜRK, *n.* A trade name for a superior kind of *satinet*. *Simmonds.*

SÄT'IN-WOOD (-wäd), *n.* (*Com.*) The yellow, fragrant, close-grained, heavy, and durable wood of the *Chloroxylon Swietenia*, a tree growing in the East Indies. *Beard.*

SÄT'IN-Y, *a.* Resembling, or composed of, *satin*; as, “A *satin* material.” *P. Cyc.*

SÄTION (sä'shun), *n.* [*L. satio*.] A planting or sowing with seed. [*R.*] *Clarke.*

SÄTIRE (sä'tur, sä'tr, or sä'tur) [sä'tur, *S. P. J. F.*; sä'tur, *K. Sm. R. Nares, Entick*; sä'tr, *C. Wb.*; sä'tur, sä'tur, sä'tr, or sä'tr, *W.*; sä'tur, *Ja.*; sä'tr, *Kenrick*], *n.* [*L. satura* and *satura* (sc. *lanx*, a dish), a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, food composed of various ingredients, a medley; — also a species of poetry peculiar to the Romans, in which the poets attacked the follies and vices of mankind in general; *satur*, full of food; *satis*, sat, enough. *W. Smith*. — *It. & Sp. satira*; *Fr. satire*.]

1. A composition, commonly in poetry, in which vice or folly is censured or exposed to hatred or contempt; an invective poem. If personal, it becomes a lampoon or pasquinade.

Who reads but with a lust to misapply,
Makes *satur* a lampoon, and fiction lie. *Pope.*

2. Severity of remark; ridicule; sarcasm; wit; irony; cutting humor.

Libel and *satur* are promiscuously joined together in the notions of the vulgar. *Tatler.*

Folly and vice of every sort and kind
That wound our reason or abuse our mind,
All that deserves our laughter or our hate,
To blime *satur*'s province do relate. *Brightwell.*

“The first mode [sä'tur] of pronouncing this word is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Smith. The short quantity of the first vowel is adopted by Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinstone, Buchanan, and Entick, but the quantity of the second syllable

they have not marked. The third [sä'tir] is adopted by Dr. Kenrick; and for the fourth [sä'tr] we have no authorities. But, though the first mode of pronouncing this word is the most general and the most agreeable to an English ear, the second seems to be that which is most favored by the learned, because, say they, the first syllable in the Latin *satyra* is short.” *Walker.*

Syn. — *Satur* is employed to expose and censure vices and follies, and it commonly partakes of *vet* or *humor*. It is applied both to persons and things, and the purpose of it is, or should be, not to vex, but to reform. If it is the product of personal animosity, and is designed not to reform, but to vex, it becomes malignant personal *satire*, and is styled a *lampoon* or *pasquinade*. *Irony* is *satire* in disguise; *sarcasm*, severe personal reproach; *abuse*, unjust reproach; *invective*, severe censure dictated by angry feeling or party spirit; *ridicule* is employed to make some person or thing appear ridiculous.

SÄ-TIR'IC, } *a.* [*L. satiricus*; *It. & Sp. sa-*
SÄ-TIR'IC-AL, } *trico*; *Fr. satirique*.]

1. Belonging to, or containing, *satire*; employed in writing *satire*. “A *satiric* style.” *Roscommon*. “*Satirical* writing.” *Knox.*

2. Censorious; severe in language; sarcastic; cutting; sharp; keen; taunting; biting.

Or they be moral, which for the most part be mixed with some *satirical* bitterness. *Spenser.*

SÄ-TIR'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a *satirical* manner; severely; sarcastically. *Dryden.*

SÄ-TIR'IC-AL-NÈSS, *n.* The quality of being *satirical*; severity of speech. *Fuller.*

SÄT'IR-IST, *n.* One who writes or uses *satire*.

Wycheily, in his writings, is the sharpest *satirist* of his time. *Granville.*

SÄT'IR-IZE, *v. a.* [*Fr. satiriser*.] [*i.* SATIRIZED; *pp.* SATIRIZING, SATIRIZED.] To expose by *satire*; to censure, as in a *satire*; to inveigh against; to ridicule; to lampoon.

I would not make use of him to revile the human species, and *satirize* his betters. *Addison.*

SÄT-IS-FÄCT'ION, *n.* [*L. satisfactio*; *satis*, enough, and *facio*, *factus*, to make; *It. soddisfazione*; *Sp. satisfaccion*; *Fr. satisfaction*. — See SATISFY.]

1. The act of satisfying; gratification.

The mind, having a power to suspend the execution and satisfaction of any of its desires, is at liberty to consider the objects of them. *Locke.*

2. The state of being satisfied; the state of being pleased; the sense of fulfilled desire; contentment; comfort.

No peace, no *satisfaction*, crowns his life. *Beaumont.*

The word *satisfaction* is frequently employed to express the full accomplishment of some particular desire. *Cogan.*

3. That which satisfies; compensation; indemnification; reward; remuneration; requital; amends; atonement; recompense.

The rigid *satisfaction*, death for death. *Milton.*
For the transgressions of man, man ought to make *satisfaction*. *Sheridan.*

4. Release from suspense, doubt, or uneasiness; the sense of certainty; conviction.

But for a *satisfaction* of my thought. *Shak.*

5. (*Law*.) Payment of a legal debt or demand; the discharging or cancelling of a judgment, or a mortgage, by paying the amount of it. *Burwill.*

SÄT-IS-FÄCT'IVE, *a.* Satisfactory. [*R.*] *Broune.*

SÄT-IS-FÄCT'Q-RI-LY, *ad.* In a satisfactory manner. *Broune.*

SÄT-IS-FÄCT'Q-RI-NÈSS, *n.* The quality of being satisfactory; the power of satisfying. *Boyle.*

SÄT-IS-FÄCT'Q-RY, *a.* 1. That gives satisfaction; giving content; relieving from doubt or uneasiness; gratifying; pleasing; sufficient; conclusive.

To do it in the most *satisfactory* manner. *Cook.*
Now, there could be no *satisfactory* confutation of this atheistic hypothesis. *Cudworth.*

2. Making amends; atoning. *Sanderson.*

SÄT'IS-FI-Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be satisfied. *W. R.*

SÄT'IS-FI-ÈR, *n.* One who satisfies. *Sheridan.*

SÄT-IS-FY, *v. a.* [*L. satisfacio*; *satis*, enough, and *facio*, to make; *It. soddisfare*; *Sp. satisfacer*; *Fr. satisfaire*.] [*i.* SATISFIED; *pp.* SATISFYING, SATISFIED.]

1. To please fully; to give contentment to; to gratify; to supply with enough, or with as

much as may be sought or wished; to feed to the full; to content; to suffice.

Who *satisfies* thy mouth with good things. *Ps. ciii. 5.*
Speak but one rhyme, and I am *satisfied*. *Shak.*

2. To recompense; to indemnify; to requite; to pay to the extent of claims or deserts: — figuratively, to pay off, in the sense of to punish, to despatch, to kill.

Motives not at all akin to pride frequently induce those of high rank to neglect, or even refuse, *satisfying* their creditors. *Secker.*

But that belike Iago, in the interim,
Came in and *satisfied* him. *Shak.*

3. To pay, as a debt; to discharge.

After all our just debts are *satisfied*. *Atterbury.*

4. To free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense; to set the mind at rest; to convince.

These three were thoroughly *satisfied* of the truth of the Christian religion. *Addison.*

5. (*Math.*) To preserve the equality of; as, “To *satisfy* an equation” — to fulfil; to answer; as, “To *satisfy* the conditions of a problem.”

An equation is said to be *satisfied*, when after the substitution of any expressions for the unknown quantities, the two members are equal. [*i.* SATISFIED; *pp.* SATISFYING, SATISFIED.]

Syn. — A person is *satisfied* when he has what he wants. *Plato* says that a person when he is hungry, but does not know when he is not hungry. Social enjoyments *please*, though they may not *satisfy*. To *gratify* is to please in a high degree. Those who have enough are *satisfied*; those who have more than enough, *saturated*. To *satisfy* brings pleasure; to *saturate* or *cloy*, disgust. *Satisfy* a claimant or the feelings, *recompense* a benefactor; *appease* wrath; *convince* the understanding.

SÄT'IS-FY, *v. n.* 1. To give satisfaction.

Where most she *satisfies*. *Shak.*

2. To make payment; to atone.

So man, as is most just,
Shall *satisfy* for man, be judged, and die. *Milton.*

SÄT'IS-FY-ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to satisfy.

SÄT'IVE, *a.* [*L. sativus*; *sero*, *satus*, to sow.] Sown; fit for sowing. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

SÄ'TRAP [sä'trap, *J. K. Sm. Rees*; sä'trap, *Ja.*; sä'trap or sä'trap, *W. R.*; sä'trap, *Wb.*], *n.* [*Gr. σατράπης*; *L. satrapes*, and *satrapas*; *It. satrapo*; *Sp. satrapa*; *Fr. satrapie*. — “The word *satrap* is evidently of Persian origin, but its etymology is not certain.” *P. Cyc.*] A Persian viceroy or governor of a province.

Th' innumerable host
Roll back by nations, and admit their lord
With all his *satrapas*. *Glover.*

SÄT'RA-PÄL, *a.* Relating to a satrap, or to a satrapy. *Smart.*

SÄT'RA-PÈSS, *n.* A female satrap. *Clarke.*

SÄ-TRÄP-I-CÄL', *a.* Satrapal. *Sydney Smith.*

SÄT'RA-PY [sä'trap, *Ja. K. Wb.*; sä'trap, *Sm.*], *n.* [*Gr. σατράπης*; *L. satrapea*, *satrapia*; *It. & Sp. satrapia*; *Fr. satrapie*.] The government or jurisdiction of a satrap. *Milton.*

SÄT'U-RA-BLE, *a.* That may be saturated. *Græv.*

SÄT'U-RÄNT, *a.* [*L. saturo*, *saturans*, to fill, to glut; *Fr. saturant*.] Having power to saturate; impregnating to the full. *Johnson.*

SÄT'U-RÄNT, *n.* (*Med.*) A substance which absorbs or neutralizes acid in the stomach. *Smart.*

SÄT'U-RATE (sä'tyü-rät), *v. a.* [*L. saturo*, *saturatus*, filled; *It. saturare*; *Sp. saturar*; *Fr. saturer*.] [*i.* SATURATED; *pp.* SATURATING, SATURATED.]

1. To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed; to fill full.

Awaits the morning beam.
And *saturated* earth. *Thomson.*

2. (*Chem.*) To cause to unite or combine, as an acid with an alkali, or water with a salt, till neither of the two bodies, when brought in contact, can be united to a new quantity of the other. *Henry.*

SÄT'U-RÄTE, *a.* Being full; saturated.

That dries his feathers, *saturate* with dew. *Couper.*

SÄT'U-RÄTION, *n.* [*L. saturatio*; *It. saturazione*; *Sp. saturacion*; *Fr. saturation*.]

1. The act of saturating.

2. The state of being saturated; repletion; fullness. *Merc.*

3. (*Chem.*) The combination of two bodies

to such a degree that neither can be united to a new quantity of the other. *Henry.*

Point of saturation. (Chem.) the precise term at which saturation takes place, — restricted by some writers to weaker combinations, in which there is no remarkable alteration of qualities, as in cases of solution, and used in contradistinction to *neutralization*, which is the result of more energetic affinities, and is attended with the loss of the characteristic properties of the combining bodies.

SÄT'UR-DAY, *n.* [A. S. *Sæter-dæg*; *Sætern-dæg*, Saturn's day; Dut. *zaterdag* — L. *Dies Saturni*.] The seventh and last day of the week; the day of the Jewish Sabbath.

† **SÄ-TUR'ITY**, *n.* [L. *saturitas*.] Repletion; fulness; saturation. *Warner.*

SÄT'URN [sä'turn, P. E. Sm. R. C. Wb. Rees; sä'turn, S. J. F.; sä'turn, Ja.; sä'turn or sä'turn, W. K.], *n.* [L. *Saturnus*.]

1. (Myth.) An ancient Roman deity, answering to the Greek *Xρόνος*, Chronos, or Time, under whom the golden age is fabled to have existed; one of the oldest and principal gods, the son of Coelus and Terra (heaven and earth), and the father of Jupiter.

The bright-haired Vesta, long of yore,
To solitary Saturn bore. *Milton.*

2. (Astron.) A planet of the solar system, next to Jupiter in order of remoteness from the sun, and not much inferior to that planet in magnitude. *Herschel.*

Of utmost Saturn wheeling wide his round. *Thomson.*

Till the discovery of Uranus and Neptune, Saturn was supposed to be the remotest planet from the sun. It is about 79,000 miles in diameter, exceeding the earth in bulk nearly 1000 times, is attended by eight satellites or moons, and is surrounded by bright rings. The eighth satellite was discovered in 1848, on the same day by the late W. C. Bond, of the observatory in Cambridge, Mass., and Mr. Lassell, an English astronomer. The third ring was discovered by Mr. G. P. Bond, of the same observatory, on the night of Nov. 11, 1850, and rediscovered in the latter part of the same month by Mr. Dawes, of Waterbury, England. *Herschel.*

3. (Alchemy.) The name given to lead. *Brande.*

4. (Her.) Black color in coats of arms; sable.

"The first pronunciation of this word [sä'turn] is not the most general, but by far the most analogical, and for the same reason as in *Satan*; but there is an additional reason in this word, which will weigh greatly with the learned, and that is, the *a* is long in the original Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, Perry, and Entick adopt the second pronunciation [sä'turn] of this word; and Mr. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Dr. Ash, the first." *Walker.*

SÄT'UR-NÄ-LI-A, *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient festival of Saturn, celebrated at Rome about the middle of December, lasting at first one day, but afterwards extended to seven days, during which there was unrestrained license for all classes, not excepting slaves. *W. Smith.*

SÄT'UR-NÄ-LI-AN, *a.* [L. *Saturnalia*.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, the Saturnalia.

2. Riotous; licentious; sportive; loose, like the feasts of Saturn. "This saturnalian amusement." *Burke.*

SÄ-TURN'IAN, *a.* [L. *saturnius*.]

1. (Mythol.) Relating to the reign of Saturn, or the golden age.

2. Happy; golden; innocent; simple; pure; noting a felicity and purity as of the golden age. The Augustus, born to bring Saturnian times. *Pope.*

3. (Pros.) Noting a sort of iambic verse, the oldest kind of metre among the Romans. *Smith.*

SÄT'UR'INE, *a.* [Fr. *saturnien*, from L. *Saturnus*, Saturn.]

1. Not light or mercurial, but gloomy and grave, as if born under the influence of Saturn; melancholy; heavy; sad; dull; gloomy; sedate. — See **JOVIAL**.

I may cast my readers under two general divisions, the mercurial and the saturnine. The first are the gay parts of my disciples, who require speculations of wit and humor; the others are those of a more solemn and sober turn. *Addison.*

2. (Alchemy.) Pertaining to lead. *Ogilvie.*

SÄT'URN-IST, *n.* One of a saturnine temper.

Seating himself within a darksome cave,
Such places heavy saturnists do crave. *Brown.*

SÄT'URN-ITE, *n.* (Min.) A metallic substance separated from lead in torrefaction. *Ure.*

SÄ'TYR (sä'tur or sä'tir) [sä'tur, S. P. J. F. Wb.; sä'tir, Sm.; sä'tur, Ja.; sä'tur or sä'tir, W. K.], *n.* [Gr. *satyrus*; L. *satyrus*; It. & Sp. *satiro*;

Fr. *satyre*.] (Myth.) A sylvan demigod, supposed by the ancients to have a lustful, half-brutal nature, and represented as half man, half goat.

Rough Satyrs danced, and Fauns, with cloven heel,
From the glad sound would not be absent long. *Milton.*

SÄT-Y-RÄ'-SIS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *carpiasis*.] (Med.) Lascivious madness; an excess of seminal secretion; priapism. *Dunglison.*

SÄ-TYR'IC, *a.* Relating to satyrs. *Bryant.*

SÄ-TYR'ÖN, *n.* [Gr. *satyros*, a satyr.] (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Satyrion*.

Satyrion near, with hot estringes stood. *Pope.*

SÄ-TYR'ÖM, *n.* (Bot.) A genus of plants possessing aphrodisiac properties. *Loudon.*

SÄUCE (säws), *n.* [L. *salsus*, salt; It. & Sp. *salsa*; Fr. *sauce*.]

1. Something eaten with food to improve its relish; any savory, relishing addition to food; any thing stimulating; seasoning.

Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite. *Shak.*

2. Impertinence; impudence; sauciness; insolence; pertness. [Vulgar.] *Forby.*

3. Any sort of vegetables eaten with flesh meat; culinary vegetables. [Provincial in England; colloquial or vulgar in the U. S.] *Forby.*

To serve one the same sauce, to retaliate one injury by another. [Vulgar.]

SÄUCE, *v. a.* [L. SAUCED; pp. SAUCING, SAUCED.]

1. To make savory with sauce; to accompany with something of a higher relish; to season. "To sauce thy dishes." *Shak.*

2. † To gratify with rich tastes; to pamper.

With thy most operant poison. *Shak.*

3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad.

Sorrow sauced with repentance. *Spenser.*

4. To accost with insolent or pert language; to treat impudently.

I'll sauce her with bitter words. *Shak.*

SÄUCE-A-LÖNE, *n.* (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Alliaria*; hedge-garlic; jack-by-the-hedge. *Booth.*

SÄUCE'-BÖAT, *n.* A dish or vessel with a lip for holding sauce. *Sinmonds.*

SÄUCE'BÖX, *n.* A saucy fellow. *Addison.*

SÄUCE'PÄN, *n.* A kind of skillet or cooking vessel, with a long handle. *Sneyt.*

SÄUCER, *n.* [Fr. *sauvire*.] A small, shallow pan or platter, commonly of China, in which a tea-cup is set. "Eyes like saucers." *Dryden.*

SÄUCI-LY, *ad.* Impudently; in a saucy manner.

SÄUCI-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being saucy; impudence; petulance; impertinence; pertness.

A very little wit, joined with a great deal of sauciness, will enable a man to make sport with the most serious arguments. *Scott.*

SAUCISSE (sä-säs'), } *n.* [Fr., a sausage, SAUCISSON (sä's-säng'), } from *sauce*, sauce.]

1. (Mil.) A long pipe or bag of cloth or leather, of an inch and a half diameter, filled with powder, for the purpose of firing mines, bomb-chests, &c. *Stocquer.*

2. (Port.) A long fascine or bundle of fagots, for raising batteries, repairing breaches, stopping passages, &c. *Stocquer.*

SÄUCY (säw'sp), *a.* [L. *salsus*, salt, pungent, sharp.] Contemptuous of superiors; impudent; impertinent; insolent; rude; pert; petulant; flippant; cavalier; forward. *Shak.*

Have I not reason, belidams as you are,
Saucy and overbold. *Shak.*

And with a saucy eye
Searches the heart and soul of majesty. *Denham.*

SÄUCY-BÄRK, *n.* A poisonous bark, used on the west coast of Africa. *Simmonds.*

SÄUDS, *n. pl.* [Hind.] See **SAADHS**.

SAUER-KRAUT (söär'kräut), *n.* [Ger., from *sauer*, sour, and *kraut*, cabbage.] A favorite German dish, consisting of salted or pickled cabbage, fermented till sour; sour-kraut. *W. Ency.*

SÄUL, *n.* (Bot.) The name of the best and most extensively used timber in India, produced by a gigantic tree (*Shorea robusta*), from which is also obtained a balsamic resin used in the

temples of India under the name of *ral*, or *dhooma*. *Landley.*

† **SÄUL**, *n.* An old spelling for *soul*. *Brockett.*

SAULT (sö), *n.* [Fr. *saut*.] A waterfall or rapid, as in a river; — a name applied by the early French settlers of America to some towns situated near a rapid; as, "Sault Saint Mary."

SAUN'CING-BELL, *n.* See **SANCEBELL**.

SAUN'DERS-BLUE, *n.* A name given to ultramarine; — a corruption of *cendres bleues* (blue ashes), the color being obtained from calcined lapis lazuli; — written also *sanders-blue*. *Fairholt.*

SAUN'DERS, or **SAUN'DERS-WOOD** (-wöd), *n.* Same as **SANDAL-WOOD**. — See **SANDAL-WOOD**.

|| **SAUN'TER**, or **SAUN'TER** [san'ter, J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; säwn'ter, S. P. K. W. R.; san'ter or säwn'ter, W.], *v. n.* [Johnson and others derive it from idle people who roved about the country and asked charity, under pretence of going to the holy land (Fr. *à la sainte terre*, It. *alla santa terra*). — Some refer it to Fr. *sans terre* (without a country), applied to wanderers without a home.] [*SAUNTERED*; pp. *SAUNTERING*, *SAUNTERING*.] To walk idly; to loiter; to loiter.

Loitering still on some adventure,
And growing to thy house, a centaur. *Butler.*

Sauntering about the shop, with her arms through her pocket-holes. *Butler.*

"The first mode of pronouncing this word [san'ter] is the most agreeable to analogy, it not in the most general use; but where use has formed so clear a rule as in this form, it is wrong not to follow it. Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott are for the first pronunciation; and Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston for the last." *Walker.*

Syn. — See **LINGER**.

|| **SÄUN'TER**, or **SÄUN'TER**, *n.* An idle walk; a ramble; a stroll. *Young.*

|| **SÄUN'TER-ER**, or **SÄUN'TER-ER**, *n.* One who saunters; a rambler; a stroller.

And quit the life of an insignificant saunterer about town for that of a useful country gentleman. *Berkley.*

SÄUR, *n.* Soil; dirt; — urine from the cow-house. [North of England.] *Wright.*

SÄUR'RI-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. *σαῦρα, σαῦρος*, a lizard.] (Zool.) The general term for the great family of lizards, comprising, strictly, the Linnæan genera *Lacerta* and *Draco*, but also, in the large acceptance of the term, the pterodactyls, enaliosaurs, and crocodiles. *Eng. Cyc.*

SÄUR'RI-AN, *n.* (Zool.) One of the *Sauria*; a lizard.

The principal characteristics of the *saurians* are a body elongate, rounded, and covered with imbricated or granular scales; tail elongate, tapering, rarely prehensile, generally covered with whorls of scales; limbs four, but occasionally in such a rudimentary state as to be hidden under the skin, and giving the animals the appearance of having none; toes clawed; ribs distinct, movable, and with a distinct sternum; mouth not dilatible, jaws toothed, the lower jaw-bones being united by a horny suture in front; eggs with a hard skin or shell; the young not undergoing any metamorphosis. The monitors, the lizards, the skinks, the geckos, the iguanas, and the chameleons, are examples of the *saurians*. *Baird.*

SÄUR'RI-AN, *a.* Noting a family of reptiles; relating to, or resembling, lizards. *Buckland.*

SÄUR'RÖID, *a.* [Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, and *ῥοιδος*, form.] Like *saurians*; *saurian*. *Buckland.*

SÄUR'RÖPH'-G-ÖS, *n.* [Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, and *φῶς*, to eat.] (Ornith.) A genus of birds of the family *Laniidae*, or butcher-birds. *Eng. Cyc.*

SÄUR-RO-THER'RA, *n.* (Ornith.) A genus of birds of the family *Cuculidae*, or cuckoos. *Eng. Cyc.*

SÄUR-RÖTH-R-RI', *n. pl.* (Ornith.) A sub-family of birds of the order *Scansores* and family *Cuculidae*; ground-cuckoos. *Gray.* *Geococcyx vitiensis.*

SÄUR'RY, *n.* (Ich.) A fish of the pike family; *Scombreses saurus*. *Farrall.*

SÄUR'BAGE [säw'sä], P. Ja. Sm.; säw'sä, F.; säw'sä, J. K. W. R.; säw'sä, S.; säw'sä or säw'sä, W.], *n.* [Fr. *saucisse*.] A roll of seasoned minced meat, enclosed in a skin. *Johnson.*



SÄW'DER, *n.* Flattery; blarney. [Low.] *Roget.*

SÄW'DUST, *n.* Dust or minute particles of wood, &c., made by the attrition of a saw. *Simmonds.*

SÄW'ER, *n.* One who saws; a sawyer. *Johnson.*

SÄW'-FILE, *n.* (Mech.) A file for sharpening saws. *Simmonds.*

SÄW'FISH, *n.* (Ich.) A chondropterygious fish of the genus *Pristis* and family *Squalidae*, nearly related to the shark and to the ray, and so called from the extension of its snout into a long, flat blade, furnished with a row of sharp spines, on each side, like a large-toothed saw; *Pristis antiquorum*.



Sawfish.

The sawfish sometimes attains the length of twelve, or even fifteen, feet, and is a formidable enemy to the largest whales. *Baird.*

SÄW'FLY, *n.* (Ent.) The common name of several genera of hymenopterous insects of the family *Tenthredinidae*,—so called from the saw-like character and action of the ovipositor. *Harris.*

SÄW'-GIN, *n.* (Mech.) A cotton-gin. *Ogikie.*

SÄW'GRASS, *n.* (Bot.) A name applied to plants of the genus *Sclænus*; bog-rush. *Farm. Ency.*

SÄW'-MÄN-DRÄL, *n.* (Mech.) A holdfast for a saw in a lathe. *Simmonds.*

SÄW'-MILL, *n.* (Mech.) A mill for sawing timber, marble, stone, &c.

SÄW'NEY, *n.* 1. A stupid, silly fellow. *Brockett.*
2. A nickname for a Scotchman, — a corruption of *Sandy*, i. e. *Alexander*. *Jamieson.*

SÄW'-PÄD, *n.* A wooden handle forming a case for a small saw, which fits in at the end with a spring and screws. *Simmonds.*

SÄW'-PIT, *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed by two men. *Simmonds.*

SÄW'-SÄT, *n.* (Mech.) An instrument by which the teeth of a saw are bent alternately outwards, so as to increase the width of the kerf or cut, and prevent its being clogged with sawdust; a saw-wrest. *Tomlinson.*

SÄW'-TÖÖTHED, *a.* (Bot.) Having the margin cut into teeth pointing to the apex. *Gray.*

SÄW'TRY, *n.* (Mus.) A psaltery. *Dryden.*

SÄW'-WHÄT, *n.* (Ornith.) The Acadian owl; *Strix Acadica*. *Audubon.*

SÄW'WORT (-würt), *n.* (Bot.) A genus of plants with the habit and qualities of thistles; *Serratula*; — so called from their leaves being edged with cutting teeth. *Loudon.*

SÄW'-WRÄST (-räst), *n.* (Mech.) An instrument for setting the teeth of a saw; a saw-set. *Mozon.*

SÄW'YER, *n.* 1. One who saws timber into boards or planks; one who saws wood for fuel.

2. A large tree with its roots fastened in the bottom of a river, the top moving up and down by the action of the current; — common in the Mississippi and its tributaries. *Flint.*

SÄX'A-TILE, *a.* [L. *saxatilis*, from *saxum*, a rock.] Relating to, or living among, stones or rocks. *Smart.*

SÄX'-HÖRN, *n.* (Mus.) The name of a numerous family of brass wind instruments invented by Sax; — including the *sax-cornet*, *sax-tuba*, &c.

SÄX-I-CÄ'VOUS, *a.* [L. *saxum*, a rock, and *cavo*, to hollow.] (Zool.) Rock-boring; noting marine animals which perforate rocks. *Wright.*

SÄX'I-FRÄGE (säk'se-frä), *n.* [L. *saxifraga*, from *saxum*, a rock, and *frango*, to break.] "Many species rooting in the clefts of rocks." *Gray.* (Bot.) A genus of beautiful Alpine plants, comprising numerous species, of which most are perennial, evergreen, and herbaceous, and many are cultivated for ornament. *Loudon.*

The old idea that plants of this genus were lithotropic appears to have been derived from their name rather than their virtues. *Lindley* — *Burnet saxifraga*, the common name of plants of the genus *Pimpinella*. *Loudon.* — *Golden saxifraga*, the common name of plants of the genus *Chrysosplenium*. *Loudon.* — *Meadow saxifraga*, the common name of plants of the genus *Seseli*. *Loudon.* — *Mountain saxifraga*, a plant of the true saxifraga family; *Saxifraga oppositifolia*. *Gray.* — *Early saxifraga*, a plant bearing flowers in a

clustered cyme; *Saxifraga Virginiana*. *Gray.* — *Lettuce saxifraga*, a plant bearing elongated panicles of flowers; *Saxifraga erosa*. — *Yellow mountain saxifraga*, a plant bearing corymbose flowers; *Saxifraga aizoides*. *Gray.*

SÄX-IF'RÄ-GÖUS, *a.* [L. *saxifragus*, from *saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break.] (Med.) Dissolvent of stone in the bladder. *Brown.*

SÄX'ON, *n.* [A. S. *Seaxa*, a Saxon; pl. *Seaxe*, Saxons, from *seax*, a short sword or dagger; Ger. *Sachse*, *Sasse*, a Saxon. — L. pl. *Saxones*; It. *Sassone*.]

1. One of the people who inhabited the northern part of Germany, obtained footing in Britain about the year 440, and afterwards subdued a great part of the island.

In the third century, the Saxons were landed on the coasts of Britain, and for some time they were confined to the island of Thanet, but they afterwards spread over the whole of the island, and established themselves in the north of England, and established themselves in the north of England, and established themselves in the north of England.

The Saxons had a very extended history. After many of them had migrated to Britain, the parent stock on the continent had the name of Old Saxons. *Bosworth.*

2. The language of the Saxons, and of the Anglo-Saxons.

The terms *Saxon* and *Anglo-Saxon* are popularly used to designate that dialect of our language which prevailed to the close of the twelfth century. The use of these terms is, however, comparatively modern, and the men who spoke this dialect always called it the *English*. *P. Cye.*

The ground of our own language appertaineth to the Old Saxon. *Causton.*

The Saxons spoke the Old Saxon, now called Low German, or Platt-Deutsch. *Bosworth.*

SÄX'ON, *a.* Belonging to the Saxons, or to their language; as, "The *Saxon* Chronicle."

The Anglo-Saxons derived their being and name from the Angles, a tribe of the Saxon confederacy. *Bosworth.*

SÄX'ON-BLÜE, *n.* A solution of indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid, much used as a substantive color in dyeing cloth and silk. *Brande.*

SÄX'ON-GREEN, *n.* A color produced by dyeing yellow upon a Saxon-blue ground. *Brande.*

SÄX'ON-ISM, *n.* A Saxon idiom or phrase.

The language is full of *Saxonisms*, which abound more or less in every writer before Gower and Chaucer. *Watson.*

SÄX'ON-IST, *n.* One who is versed in the Saxon language. *Bp. Nicholson.*

SÄX'Q-PHÖNE, *n.* (Mus.) One of the family of brass instruments invented in France by M. Sax; a brass instrument, made of various sizes, soprano, alto, and bass, and played with a mouth-piece like a clarinet. *Simmonds.*

SÄY (sä), *v. a.* [A. S. *sægan*, *sægan*, *sergan*, *segan*; Dut. *zeggen*; Ger. *sagen*; Dan. *sige*; Sw. *säga*; Icel. *segja*.] [L. *scire* (scire); pp. *saying*, *said*.]

1. To speak; to utter in words; to tell; to allege; to affirm; to declare.

Take ye no thought what ye shall say. *Luke xii. 11.*

2. To repeat; to recite; to rehearse; as, "To say a lesson"; "To say prayers."

3. To pronounce or speak without singing.

Then shall be said or sung as follows. *Comm. Prayer.*

SÄY (sä), *v. n.* To speak; to tell; to utter; to relate; — often used, in poetry, before a question.

Say first, of God above or man below.

What can we reason, but from what we know? *Pope.*

SÄY, *n.* [A. S. *sagu*; Ger. *sage*; Sw. & Icel. *saga*.]

A speech; a saying; something said; a remark; observation. [Colloquial.] *L'Estrange.*

† **SÄY** (sä), *n.* [For *essay*.] 1. A sample. *Sidney.*

2. Trial by a sample or standard. *Boyle.*

† **SÄY** (sä), *n.* [It. *saia*; Fr. *saie*.] A kind of woollen cloth; serge. *Spenser.*

SÄ-YÄTTE', *n.* [Fr.] A mixed stuff of silk and cotton; — called also *sagathy*. *Simmonds.*

SÄY'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who says.

2. Something said; an expression; a declaration; a remark; an observation; a statement.

The saying pleased the whole multitude. *Acts vi. 8.*

The sacred function can never be hurt by their sayings, if not first reproached by our doings. *Atterbury.*

3. A proverb; a maxim; an aphorism.

Many are the sayings of the wise.

Exulting patience as the truest fortitude. *Milton.*

† **SÄY'-MÄS-TER**, *n.* A master of assay; one who tries the value of metals in the mint. *Nares.*

Without a say-master to authorize it? *Shirley.*

SÄY (sä), third person singular of *say*. See **SÄY**.

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SCÄB, *n.* [L. *scabies*; *scabo*, to scratch; It. *scab*.] — A. S. *scæbb*, *scæb*; Ger. *schabe*; Dan. *skab*; Sw. *skabb*.]

1. An incrustation formed over a sore or a wound, and which may be peeled off. *Dunglison.*

2. A contagious disease incident to sheep, resembling the mange in cattle. *Farm. Ency.*

3. A dirty, paltry fellow; a shabby fellow. *Shak.*

The loathsome scab in Greece. *Fairfax.*

SCÄB'BARD (skäb'bärd), *n.* The sheath or case of a sword or dagger. *Burke.*

I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult. *Clarke.*

SCÄB'BARD, *v. a.* [i. SCABBARD; pp. SCABBARDING, SCABBARDED.] To put into a scabbard or sheath; to sheathe. *Bacon.*

SCÄBBED (skäb'hed or skäbd), *a.* 1. Covered or diseased with scabs; scabby. *Dryden.*

2. Paltry; sorry; vile; shabby. *Iluloet.*

SCÄB'BED-NÄSS, *n.* Scabbiness.

SCÄB'BI-NÄSS, *n.* The state of being scabby.

SCÄB'BLE (skäb'bl), *v. a.* [i. SCABBLED; pp. SCABBLED, SCABBLED.] (Masonry.) To prepare, as stone, for the operation of hewing, by knocking off the prominences on the surface; to scapple. *Tomlinson.*

SCÄB'BY, *a.* Full of scabs; covered or diseased with scabs; scabbed. *Dunglison.*

SCÄ'BI-ÄS, *n.* [L.] (Med.) A contagious eruption; the itch; *Psora*. *Dunglison.*

SCÄ'BI-OÜS (skä'b'e-üs), *a.* [L. *scabiosus*; *scabies*, a scab; It. *scabbioso*; Fr. *scabieux*.] Consisting of scabs; scabby; itchy; scabbed; leprous. "Scabious eruptions." *Arbuthnot.*

SCÄ'BI-OÜS, *n.* (Bot.) 1. A plant of the genus *Scabiosa*, used in cutaneous diseases. *Loudon.*

2. A plant of the genus *Erigeron*; fleabane; post-weed. *Dunglison.*

† **SCÄ-BRED'I-TY**, *n.* [L. *scabredo*.] Unevenness; roughness; ruggedness. *Burton.*

SCÄ'BROUS, *a.* [L. *scabrosus*, *scaber*; It. *scabroso*; Sp. *escabroso*; Fr. *scabreux*.]

1. Rough; rugged; covered with hard, short projections, or with little asperities. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Harsh; unmusical. "His verse is scabrous and hobbling." *Dryden.*

SCÄ'BROUS-NÄSS, *n.* The state of being scabrous; roughness; ruggedness. *Johnson.*

SCÄB'WORT (-würt), *n.* (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Helenium*. *Answorth.*

SCÄD, *n.* [Gael. *sgad*.] (Ich.) A marine, acanthopterygious, scromberoid fish, allied to, and about the size of, the mackerel; *Caranx trachurus*; — called also *horse-mackerel*. *Farrell.*

SCÄF'FOLD, *n.* [A. S. *scylfr*, a shelf; Dut. *schavot*; Ger. *schaffot*; Dan. *skafot*; Sw. *schavott*. — It. *scuffale*, a shelf; Fr. *schaffaud*. — From Gr. *schaffon*, to make. *Skinner.*

1. A temporary structure or frame-work of timbers, boards, &c., erected by the wall of a building for the support of workmen; a scaffolding.

These outward beauties are but the props and scaffolds.

On which we built our love. *Incham.*

2. A gallery, stage, or platform, as for shows, or for spectators.

On banks and scaffolds under sky mid stand. *Milton.*

3. An elevated stage or platform for the execution of a criminal.

Up to some scaffold, there to lose their heads. *Shak.*

SCÄF'FOLD, *v. a.* To furnish with a scaffold or frame-work of timber. *Johnson.*

† **SCÄF'FOLD-AGE**, *n.* A scaffold; a stage. *Shak.*

SCÄF'FOLD-ING, *n.* 1. A structure of timbers, planks, &c., raised against a wall for the support of workmen; a scaffold; a frame-work. *Brande.*

2. That which supports or holds up; a frame.

Sickness, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this scaffolding of the body, may discover the inward structure. *Pope.*

3. Materials for scaffolds. *Clarke.*

SCÄF'FOLD-PÖLE, *n.* (Arch.) A long pole or timber for supporting a scaffold. *Simmonds.*

SCÄGL'IA (skägl'ya), *n.* [It. *scaglia*, a scale.] (Geol.) An Italian rock contemporaneous with the chalk formation of England. *Anders.*

SCAGLIOLA [skál-yé-ó'la], *n.* [It. *scagliola*, dim. of *scaglia*, a scale, a chip of marble.] A kind of ornamental plaster or artificial stone, like marble, prepared from gypsum. *Tomlinson.*

SCĀ'LA, *n.* [L., a ladder.] (*Surg.*) An instrument formerly used for reducing dislocations of the humerus or shoulder. *Dunglison.*

SCĀ'LA-BLE, *a.* That may be scaled. *Bullockar.*

SCA-LĀDE', *n.* [It. *scalata*, from L. *scala*, a ladder; Sp. *escalada*; Fr. *escalade*.] (*Mil.*) An escalade. *Arbutnot.*

SCA-LĀ'DŌ, *n.* A scalade. *Bacon.*

SCĀ-LĀ'RFĀ, *n.* [L., a flight of steps.] (*Zool.*) A genus of marine gastropods, having the whorls ornamented with numerous transverse ribs; wentletraps. *Woodward.*

SCĀ-LĀR'Ī-FŌRM, *a.* [L. *scalaria*, a flight of steps, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Not a vascular tissue with crossbands. *Gray.*

SCĀ'LA-RY [skál'a-ré, *W. J. Ja. R.*; skál'a-ré, *S. P. K. Sm. B. Wr.*], *a.* [L. *scala*, a ladder.] Proceeding by steps, like those of a ladder. "Scalary ascents." *Browne.*

SCĀ'LA-WĀG, *n.* A low, worthless fellow; a scapegrace. [Vulgar and local, U. S.] *Bartlett.*

SCĀLD, *v. a.* [It. *scaldare*, to heat, from L. *calidus*, hot; Sp. *escaldar*, to scald; Fr. *échauder*.] [*SCALDED*; *pp.* *SCALDING*, *SCALDED*.]

1. To burn or injure with a hot liquid, or as with a hot liquid.

2. To scorch. [Local, Eng.] *Forby.*

SCĀLD, *n.* 1. A burn caused by a hot liquor.

2. Scurf on the head. *Spenser.*

SCĀLD, *n.* A paltry; sorry; scurvy; scabby. *Shak.*

SCĀLD, or **SCĀLD** [skald, *Ju. K. R. C. B.*; skald, *Sm.*], *n.* [Ger. *skulde*; Dan. *skjald*; Sw. *skald*.] An ancient Scandinavian poet or bard.

In the old northern literature, those mythological poems of which the writers are known are properly called songs of the *scalds*, while those of unknown authors are termed eulads. *Browne.*

The ancient chronicles constantly represent the Kings of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden as attended by one or more *scalds*, for thus was the name they gave their poets. *Percy.*

SCĀLD'ER, or **SCĀLD'ER** [skál'dér, *R. C. Wb.*; skál'dér, *K. Sm.*], *n.* A Scandinavian poet or bard; a scald. *Warton.*

SCĀLD-FĪSH, *n.* [*Ich.*] A marine, malacostracous, flat fish of the family *Pleuronectidae* and genus *Rhombus*, allied to the sole, flounder, and turbot; *Rhombus Arnoglossus*. *Yarrell.*

SCĀLD-HEAD, *n.* [*Med.*] A disease of the scalp, characterized by small, light-yellow pustules; porrigo; — written also *scalded-head*. *Floyer.*

SCĀLD'IC, or **SCĀLD'IC**, *a.* Relating to, or composed by, the poets called scalds; resembling the poems of the scalds. *Warton.*

SCĀLE, *n.* [A. S. *scale*, dish of a balance, scale; Ger. *schale*, a bowl or cup, a scale; Dut. *schaal*, a bowl; Dan. *skaal*, a bowl; Sw. *skal*, a bowl. — L. *scala*, a ladder; It. *scala*, a ladder; Sp. *escala*; Fr. *échelle*, a scale or ladder. — The past participle of A. S. *scylan*, to divide, to separate, to distinguish. *Tooke.*]

1. The dish of a balance.

2. An instrument by which things are weighed; a balance. — commonly used in the plural. — "The scales turned." *Shak.*

3. *pl.* (*Astron.*) The sign Libra. *Creech.*

4. A series of steps or stairs; a means of ascending; a ladder. *Addison.*

5. A regular gradation; a graduated series. *Milton.*

6. (*Math.*) A term applied to various mathematical instruments, as the Plane scale, Gunter's scale, Diagonal scale, &c., containing several lines drawn on wood, ivory, paper, &c., and variously divided into parts equal or unequal, according to the purposes which

they are intended to serve; a graduated line or a graduated rule or ruler. *Hutton.*

7. (*Arith.*) The order of progression on which any system of notation is founded; as, "The binary or the denary scale." *Brande.*

8. (*Mus.*) The series of sounds or tones employed in music, arranged in continuous ascent or descent, by measured intervals, from any given pitch or key-note; the gamut. *Dwight.*

9. The *diatonic scale*, major or minor, is that which ascends or descends mostly by whole-tone intervals, the *chromatic scale* is that which ascends or descends altogether by half-tone intervals. *Dwight.*

10. *pl.* (*Mil.*) A sort of armor consisting of brass plates, laid like scales one over the other, to defend the glandular parts and the side-face of a dragon. They are attached to the helmet, and can be buttoned up in front. *Stocquer.*

Wollaston's scale of chemical equivalents, an instrument in which a table, or column of numbers, representing the equivalent or combining proportions of numerous chemical substances, is adapted to a logarithmically divided sliding scale. *Wollaston.*

SCĀLE, *n.* [A. S. *scale*, shells, scales; Dut. *schale*; Dan. & Sw. *skal*. — It. *scaglia*; Norm. Fr. *escal*; Fr. *écaille*.]

1. (*Zool.*) A term properly applied to the plates, generally thin, small, and imbricated, which defend the skin of fishes; — applied also to the plates clothing the skin of reptiles, which are modifications of the epidermis. *Brande.*

2. Like as they were fishes' scales. *Gower.*

3. (*Mining.*) A portion of the wall of a lode falling away in flakes; — a small portion of the air current admitted to some of the workings in coal-mines. *Ansted.*

4. *pl.* (*Bot.*) The bracts of the catkin, or any bracts which have a scaly appearance; — the leaves of the involucre of *Compositae*; — the imbricated ground-leaves which constitute the bulb; — the rudimentary leaves which cover the leaf-buds of the deciduous trees of cold climates, and shield them against sudden changes of temperature. *Loudon. Lindley. Gray.*

SCĀLE, *v. a.* [It. *scalare*. — Norm. Fr. *escalier*, from L. *scala*, a ladder.] [*i.* *SCALED*; *pp.* *SCALING*, *SCALED*.] To climb, as by ladders or by steps; to ascend; to escalate; to mount.

When a ladder, or a staircase made of cords, is set up with a pair of weighing hooks, would serve to scale another tower. *Shak.*

Let us resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks. *Shak.*

SCĀLE, *v. a.* [From *scale*, a balance.] To weigh, as in scales; to estimate aright; to compare.

Scaling his present bearing with his past. *Shak.*

SCĀLE, *v. a.* [From *scale*, of a fish.] 1. To strip or divest of scales; to take off in a thin lamina; to pare off a surface from.

Raphael was sent to scale away the whiteness of Tobit's eyes. *Rob. H. H.*

If any have counterfeited, clipped, or scaled his [the king's] moneys, or other moneys current, this is high treason. *Luttrell.*

2. To spread, as manure, gravel, or other loose materials. [North of Eng.] *Brockett.*

3. (*Naut.*) To cleanse, or clear out, as the inside of a cannon, by the explosion of a small quantity of powder. *Mar. Dict.*

4. (*Dentistry.*) To remove, as tartar, from the teeth. *Dunglison.*

SCĀLE, *v. n.* 1. To peel off in scales; to come off in thin layers or laminae.

They [the old shells of the lobster] scale off, and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon.*

2. To rise, or lend up, by steps or stairs.

Satan from hence now out the lower stair, That scaled by steps of gold to heaven's gate, Looks down with wonder. *Milton.*

3. † To separate; to depart. *Holinshead.*

SCĀLE'-BOARD, *n.* 1. (*Printing.*) A thin slip of wood used to justify a page to its true length, or make the pages register; — commonly pronounced *scal'board*. *Simmonds.*

2. A thin veneer or leaf of wood. *Simmonds.*

SCĀLED (skald), *p. a.* Having scales, like a fish; squamous; scaly. "Scaled snakes." *Shak.*

SCĀLELESS, *a.* Destitute, or deprived, of scales. "A certain scaleless fish." *Cotgrave.*

SCĀ-LĒNE', *n.* A triangle having the three sides unequal. *Morse.*

SCĀ-LĒNE', *a.* [Gr. *σκαληνός*, oblique, unequal; L. *scalenus*; Fr. *scalène*.] (*Geom.*) 1. Noting triangles which have no equal sides or angles. *Davies & Peck.*

2. Oblique, or having the axis inclined to the base, as a cone. *Davies & Peck.*

SCĀ-LĒ'NŪS, *n.* (*Anat.*) A triangular muscle of the neck, which bends it laterally. *Dunglison.*

SCĀLER, *n.* He who, or that which, scales.

SCALE'-STONE, *n.* (*Min.*) Tabular-spar; a mineral composed of thin laminae. *Buchanan.*

SCĀ'LI-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being scaly.

SCĀLING, *p. a.* Climbing, or used for climbing. *Scaling-ladder*, (*Mil.*) a ladder of various construction, used to scale walls. *Campbell.*

SCĀL-I-O'LA, *n.* See **SCAGLIOLA**. *Clarke.*

SCĀLL, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease of the skin; a kind of impetigo or psoriasis. *Dunglison.*

It is a dry scall, even a leprosy upon the head or beard. *Lex. xiii. 30.*

† **SCĀLL**, *a.* Scurvy; scabby; scald. *Shak.*

† **SCĀLLED** (skald), *a.* Scurvy; scabby; scurvy; scall; scald. *Chaucer.*

SCĀLL'ION (skál'yun), *n.* [L. *Ascalonium*, of Ascalon, in Palestine, — where the plant is found. — It. *scalognio*.] (*Bot.*) A kind of imperfect onion, not having a well-formed tuber; the shallot. — a leek; *Allium Ascalonicum*. *Jamieson.*

|| **SCĀL'LOP** (skál'lup) [skál'lup, *S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm. W. B.*; skál'lup, *E. Ja.*], *n.* [A. S. *seala*, *scala*; Dut. *schulp*, a shell.]

1. (*Conch.*) A bivalve of the genus *Pecten*, having a shell marked with ribs. *Woodward.*

2. A margin composed of segments of circles for flounces, ribbons, &c.; — written also *scalloped*. *Simmonds.*

3. Oysters with bread crumbs baked in a shell or tin. *Simmonds.*

|| **SCĀL'LOP** (skál'lup), *v. a.* [*i.* *SCALLOPED*; *pp.* *SCALLOPPING*, *SCALLOPED*.]

1. To mark or diversify at the edge with hollows or segments of a circle; to indent; to notch.

To scallop is to form or shape in likeness to the edge of the shell of the scallop, i. e. with segments of circles. *Richardson.*

2. To bake in a shell-shaped dish, as oysters.

|| **SCĀL'LOPED** (skál'lup), *p. a.* 1. Having the edge indented or cut into segments of circles. "A gentleman with a scalloped coat." *King.*

2. Baked with bread crumbs; as, "Scalloped oysters." — See **SCALLOP**.

SCĀLP, *n.* [Dut. *schelp*, *schulp*, a shell; — or, L. *scalpo*, to cut, to scrape, to carve.]

1. (*Anat.*) The integuments covering the head; — particularly the skin on the top of the head, on which the hair grows. *Dunglison.*

White beards have armed their thin and hairless scalp. *Shak.*

2. The skin of the top of the head torn off, as a badge of victory; as, "Scalps taken by the American Indians." *Cutler.*

SCĀLP, *v. a.* [L. *scalpo*, to scrape.] [*i.* *SCALPED*; *pp.* *SCALPING*, *SCALPED*.] To deprive of the scalp, or skin on the top of the head. *Beloe.*

SCĀLP'EL, *n.* [Fr.; L. *scalpellum*, from *scalpo*, to scrape; It. *scalpello*; Sp. *escalpelo*.] (*Surg.*) A cutting instrument, of variable shape and size, used to divide the soft parts in operations and dissections. *Dunglison.*

SCĀLP'ER, *n.* (*Surg.*) A tool for rasping bones; a scalping-iron. *Simmonds.*

SCĀLP'ING-IRON, *n.* (*Surg.*) A tool for scraping decayed bones; raspatory; scalper. *Clarke.*

SCĀLP'ING-KNIFE, *n.* A knife used by the Indians in taking off scalps. *Drake.*

SCĀLP'EI-FŌRM, *a.* [L. *scalprum*, a knife, and *forma*, a form.] (*Zool.*) Noting certain teeth which have a cutting edge. *Brande.*

SCAL'PRUM, *n.* [L.]

1. (*Surg.*) A knife; a raspatory. *Dunglison.*
2. (*Zool.*) The cutting edge of the incisor teeth. *Brande.*

SCA'LY, *a.* 1. Covered with scales, as a fish.

- The one seemed woman to the waist, and fair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold. *Milton.*
2. Resembling scales or laminæ. *Clarke*
 3. Faltry; mean; stingy; soury; scald. [*Vulgar.*] *Hallivell.*
 4. (*Bot.*) Furnished with scales, or scale-like in texture. *Gray.*

SCAM'BLE, *v. n.* [*Icel. skyma*; *Dut. schommelen*, to stir, to shake. — "Equivalent, apparently, to *scramble*, which has now usurped its place; and possibly of the same origin, though the etymology is uncertain." *Nares.*] [*a. SCAMBLE*; *pp. SCAMBLING, SCAMBLED.*]

1. To stir busily; to scramble; to struggle; to be turbulent; to be disorderly.

But that the *scambling* and unquiet time
Did push it out of farther question. *Shak.*

2. To shift awkwardly. *More.*

SCAM'BLE, *v. a.* To mangle; to maul. *Mortimer.*SCAM'BLE, *n.* A struggle; a scramble. *Ash.*SCAM'BLER, *n.* 1. One who scambles. [*Scottish.*]

2. A bold intruder upon one's table or generosity. *Jamieson. Steevens.*

SCAM'BLING-LY, *ad.* With turbulence, noise, or intrusion. *Sherwood.*SCAM-MÔ'NI-ATE, *a.* Made with scammony; as, "*Scammoniate medicines.*" *Wiseman.*SCAM-MO-NY, *n.* [*Gr. σκαμνία*; *L. scammonia*; *It. scamonea*; *Sp. escamonea*; *Fr. scammonée.*]

1. (*Bot.*) A plant indigenous in Syria, Cappadocia, &c., of the bindweed family; *Convolvulus scammonia.* *Baird.*

2. (*Med.*) A gum-resin obtained from the milky juice of the fresh roots of *Convolvulus scammonia*. It is light, of a dark-gray color, and becomes of a whitish-yellow when touched with the wet finger. It seldom reaches us in a pure state, but is commonly mixed with the expressed juice of the root, and often with flour, sand, or earth. The best comes from Aleppo, and a second quality from Smyrna. It is an efficacious and powerful purgative. *Eng. Cyc.*

Montpellier scammony, a drug obtained from *Cynanchum acutum*. *Lindley.*

SCAMP, *n.* [See SCAMPER.] A cheat; a knave; a swindler; a worthless fellow; a rascal. [*A modern, colloquial, low word.*] *Qu. Rev.*

Often used as to one who contracts a debt, and runs off without paying it. *Jamieson.*

SCAM'PER, *v. n.* [*Dut. schampen*, to slip aside. — *Low L. ex campo*, to run from the field; *L. ex, from, and campus, campo*, the field [*sc. of battle*]; *It. scampare*, to escape; *Fr. escamper.*] [*i. SCAMPED*; *pp. SCAMPING, SCAMPED.*]

To run with hurry or speed; to run through fear; to scud. *Addison.*

SCAM'PER, *n.* The act of scampering; a quick running or flight. *Blackwood.*SCAMP'ISH, *a.* Somewhat like a scamp; knavish. [*Colloquial and low.*] *Palmer.*SCAN, *v. a.* [*L. scando*, to climb, to mount, to scan; *It. scandire*; *Sp. escandir*; *Fr. scanner.*]

[*i. SCANNED*; *pp. SCANNING, SCANNED.*]

1. To divide, as a verse, into the feet of which it is composed; to measure, or examine by counting or pronouncing the feet of, as verse. They scan their verses upon their fingers. *Walsh.*
2. To examine critically, to scrutinize. The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be scanned and sifted. *Atterbury.*

SCAN'DAL, *n.* [*Gr. σκάνδαλον*, a snare laid for an enemy, a stumbling-block, offence, — a later form for *σκάνδαλον*, the spring of a trap; *L. scandalum*; *It. scandalo*; *Sp. escandalo*; *Fr. scandale.*]

1. Offence given by the faults of others. *Hooker.* His lustful orgies he enlarged
Even to the hill of *scandal*, by the grove
Of Moloch, homicide. *Milton.*

2. Reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; defamatory report; aspersion; reproach. My known virtue is from *scandal* free. *Dryden.*
No scandal about Queen Elizabeth, I hope. *Sheridan.*

3. (*Law*) In equity practice, an allegation in a bill, answer, or other pleading, which is unbecoming the dignity of the court to hear, or is contrary to good manners, or which charges some person with a crime not necessary to be shown in the cause. *Burritt.*

4. (*Com.*) A wine measure of Marseilles, of $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; — written also *escandal*. *Simmonds.*

+SCAN'DAL, *v. a.* To scandalize. *Shak.*+SCAN'DALE, *a.* Scandalized. *Shenstone.*SCAN'DAL-IZE, *v. a.* [*Gr. σκανδαλίζω*; *L. scandalizo*; *It. scandalizzare*; *Sp. escandalizar*; *Fr. scandaliser*] [*i. SCANDALIZED*; *pp. SCANDALIZING, SCANDALIZED.*]

1. To offend by some act supposed criminal.

I demand who they are whom we scandalize by using harmless things. *Hooker.*

2. To reproach opprobriously; to defame; to asperse; to calumniate, to slander; to vilify. "To scandalize a magistrate." *Blackstone.*

Thou dost appear to scandalize
The public right, and common cause of kings. *Daniel.*

SCAN'DAL-OUS, *a.* [*It. scandaloso*; *Sp. escandaloso*; *Fr. scandaloux.*]

1. Giving scandal or offence, as a fault. "Nothing scandalous or offensive." *Hooker.*
2. Opprobrious or defamatory, as a report.
3. Disgraceful; shameful; infamous. "Scandalous meanness." *Pope.*

SCAN'DAL-OUS-LY, *ad.* 1. In a scandalous manner; shamefully; disgracefully. *South.*

Cupid must go no more so scandalously naked. *Crowe.*

2. Censoriously. "Scandalously nice." *Pope.*

SCAN'DAL-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being scandalous. *Seeker.*SCAN'DA-LÛM MAG-NÂ'TUM, *n.* [*Law L. scandal of magnates.*] (*Eng. Law.*) Scandal or slander of great men or nobles, as of a peer, judge, or other officer of the realm. *Blackstone.*SCAN'DENT, *a.* [*L. scando*, *scandens*, to climb.] (*Bot.*) Climbing; rising by clinging to other objects for support. *Gray.*SCAN-DI-NÂ-VI-AN, *a.* Relating to Scandinavia, the ancient name of Sweden and Norway; or to the ancient literature of the north-west part of Europe, beyond the Baltic.

The ancient Scandinavian language . . . is now confined to Iceland, where it has undergone little change since the ninth century. *P. Cyc.*

SCAN-DI-NÂ-VI-AN, *n.* A native, or an inhabitant, of Scandinavia. *P. Cyc.*SCAN'NING, *n.* The dividing of a verse into the feet of which it is composed, the act of measuring the feet in a verse; scansion. *Andriens.*SCAN'SION, *n.* [*L. scansio.*] The act of scanning or measuring a verse. *Bp. Percy.*SCAN-SÔ'RES, *n.* [*L. scundo*, *scansum*, to climb.] (*Ornith.*) An order of birds, including those which have the toes arranged in pairs, two before and two behind, including the families *Ramphastidae*, *Psittacidae*, *Picidae*, and *Cuculidae*. *Gray.*SCAN-SÔ'RJ-AL, *a.* (*Ornith.*) Relating to birds of the order *Scansores*; climbing. *Eng. Cyc.*SCAN-SÔ'RJ-AL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Scansores*; a climbing bird. *Brande.*SCANT, *v. a.* [*Dan. skæne*, to spare; *Sw. skona.*] [*i. SCANTED*; *pp. SCANTING, SCANTED.*] To limit; to straiten; to stint.

Are they so scanted in their store? *B. Jonson.*

I will your serious and great business scant. *Shak.*

SCANT, *v. n.* (*Naut.*) To fail or become less. "The wind scants." *Todd.*SCANT, *n.* Scarcity; scantiness. [*r.*] *Carrus.*SCANT, *a.* 1. Not plentiful; scarce; scanty. "A scant allowance." *Milton.*

2. Parsimonious; sparing; not liberal. Be somewhat scantier of your maiden presence. *Shak.*
3. Hardly sufficient, fair, or favorable; light. "The wind was scant." *Cook.*

+SCANT, *ad.* Scarcely; hardly. *Camden.*

I scant can tell the rest for laughter. *Barrington.*

SCANT'I-LY, *ad.* With scantiness; not plentifully; sparingly; niggardly.

Scantily of me when perforce he could not
But pay me terms of honor. *Shak.*

SCANT'I-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being scanty; want of fulness or amplitude; scantness.

Alexander was much troubled at the scantness of nature itself, that there were no more worlds for him to disturb. *South.*

2. Want of space or compass; narrowness. "The scantiness of our heroic verse." *Dryden.*

+SCANT'LE, *v. n.* [*Dim. of scant.*] To be deficient; to fail; to scant. *Drayton.*SCANT'LE, *v. a.* [*It. schiantare*; *Old Fr. eschanteler.*] To divide into little pieces; to shiver. [*r.*] *Ld. Chesterfield.*SCANT'LET, *n.* A small pattern or piece; a small piece or portion. [*r.*] *Hale.*SCANT'LING, *n.* [*Fr. schantillon*, a sample. *Johnson.* — From the same root as *scant*. *Richardson.*]

1. A quantity cut for a particular purpose; a pattern. *L'Estrange.*
2. A certain proportion or quantity. *Shak.*
3. A small quantity. "Reduce desires to narrow scantlings." *Dryden.*
4. Small timbers, as the quartering for a partition, rafters, &c. *Tomlinson.*
5. The transverse dimensions of a piece of timber. *Brande.*
6. A rude sketch. *Simmonds.*

SCANT'LING, *a.* Not plentiful; small; scant. "The scantling drops distil." [*r.*] *Shenstone.*SCANT'LY, *ad.* 1. + Scarcely; hardly. *Camden.*

2. Not plentifully; penuriously. *Dryden.*

SCANT'NESS, *n.* Narrowness; smallness; scantiness. "The scantness of our capacities." *Glanvill.*SCANT'Y, *a.* 1. Wanting amplitude or sufficiency; narrow; insufficient; bare; short; scant.

His dominions were very narrow and scanty. *Lacke.*

2. Not full or copious; defective; poor. "Their language being scanty." *Locke.*
3. Sparing; parsimonious; niggardly. *Swift.*

In illustrating a point of difficulty, be not too scanty of words. *Watts.*

SYN. — See BARE, SHORT.

SCAPE, *v. a.* [*Contracted from escape.*] To escape; to shun; to avoid. [*r.*] *Shak.*SCAPE, *v. n.* To get away; to escape. *Dryden.*+SCAPE, *n.* 1. Flight from danger; an escape.

Of hair-breadth escapes in the imminent deadly breach. *Shak.*

2. Means of escape; evasion. *Donne.*
3. Freak; deviation; aberration. No scape of nature, no distempered day. *Shak.*
4. Loose act, as of vice or lowliness. *Milton.*

SCAPE, *n.* [*Gr. σκαπός*, a stem, a stalk; *L. scapus*; *Fr. scape.*]

1. (*Bot.*) A peduncle which rises from the ground, supporting the flowers on its apex. *Lindley.*
2. (*Arch.*) The apophyge or spring of a column. *Britton.*

SCAPE'GÁL-LÔWS, *n.* One who has escaped, though deserving, the gallows. *Curr.*SCAPE'GÔAT, *n.* The goat set at liberty, by the Jews, on the day of solemn expiation, and banished into the wilderness, loaded with the imprecations of the high-priest, and representing the sins of all the people. *Lev. xvi. 10. Calvert.*SCAPE'GRACE, *n.* A vile or worthless fellow; a knave. *Brit. Critic.*SCAPE'LESS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having no scape. *Clarke.*SCAPE'MENT, *n.* Escapement. *Chambers.*SCAPH'ISM, *n.* [*Gr. σκάφη*, *skapnē*, to dig; *Fr. scaphisme*] Among the ancient Persians, a barbarous kind of punishment, which consisted in confining a criminal in the hollow of a tree, with apertures for his face and limbs, which were anointed with milk and honey, and exposed to the sun, to invite flies, wasps, &c. *Scott.*SCAPH'ITE, *n.* [*Gr. σκάφη*, a trough, a boat.] (*Conch.*) One of a genus of fossil cephalopodous mollusks, having a boat-shaped shell. *Eng. Cyc.*

SCĀ'PHŌID, *a.* [Gr. *σκάφη*, a trough, a skiff, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Anat.*) Having the form of a boat; — applied to several parts. *Dunglison.*

SCĀ'PH'Ū-LĀ, *n.* [L., *a little boat*.] (*Zool.*) A genus of conchiferous fresh-water mollusks. *Baird.*

SCĀP'Ū-FORM, *a.* (*Bot.*) Scape-like. *Gray.*

SCĀP'Ū-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *σκάρος*, a staff, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A species of minerals comprising many varieties, usually occurring in distinct crystals, which are occasionally of large size, and mostly composed of silica, alumina, and lime. *Dana.*

SCĀP'PLE, *v. a.* To reduce to a straight, rough surface, as a stone; to scabble. *Weale.*

SCĀP'Ū-LĀ, *n.*; pl. *SCAPULÆ*. [L.] (*Anat.*) An irregular, broad, flat bone, of a triangular shape, situated at the posterior part of the shoulder; the shoulder-blade. *Dunglison.*

SCĀP'Ū-LAR, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A feather growing upon the shoulder, and lying along the side of the back. *Brande.*

SCĀP'Ū-LAR, } *a.* [It. *scapulare*; Sp. *escapular*.]
SCĀP'Ū-LĀ-RY, } *lar*; Fr. *scapulaire*.

1. (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the scapula, or shoulder-blade. "Scapular arteries." *Dunglison.*

2. (*Ornith.*) Noting feathers upon the shoulders and covering the sides of the back. *Brande.*

SCĀP'Ū-LĀ-RY, *n.* 1. A part of the habit of certain monastic orders, consisting of two narrow slips of cloth, of which one crosses the back or shoulders, and the other the stomach. *Brevint.*

2. (*Surg.*) A broad, linen bandage, divided into two tails. *Dunglison.*

SCĀ'PUS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *σκάπος*, a shaft.]

1. (*Bot.*) A scape. *Henslow.*

2. (*Ornith.*) The stem or trunk of a feather, including the hollow base or quill, and the solid stem supporting the barbs. *Brande.*

3. (*Arch.*) The shaft of a column. *Brande.*

SCĀR, *n.* [Gr. *σχάρα*, an eschar, a dry slough; L. *eschara*; It. & Sp. *escara*; Fr. *escarre*. — A. S. *carr*, scar; Dut. *schram*, a scratch; Ger. *schramme*; Dan. *skaar*; Sw. *skrama*. — Past participle of *sciran*, to shear, to divide. *Tooke*.]

1. A mark or seam made by the healing of flesh, as of a wound; a cicatrix.

He jests at scars that never felt a wound. *Shak.*

2. A bare, broken place on the side of a mountain; bank of a river; a cliff. *Henley.*

3. (*Bot.*) A mark or flattened place left by the fall of the leaf-stalk: — the point of attachment where the ripe seed separates from the funiculus at maturity; the hilum. *Gray.*

SCĀR, *v. a.* [*i.* SCARRED; *pp.* SCARRING, SCARRED.]

1. To mark with a scar or wound. *Shak.*

2. † To frighten; to scare. *Drayton.*

SCĀR, *n.* [Gr. *σκάρος*; L. *scarus*.] (*Ich.*) A marine fish. — See SCARUS. *Eng. Cyc.*

SCĀR'AB, *n.* A beetle; a scarabee. *Derham.*

SCĀR'A-BĒĒ, *n.* [Gr. *σκαρᾶς*, *σκαρᾶβος*; L. *scarabæus*; It. *scarabeo*; Sp. *escarabajo*; Fr. *scarabée*.] (*Ent.*) A beetle of the genus *Scarabæus*. *Say.*

SCĀR'A-MŌUCH, *n.* [It. *scaramuccia*, a skirmish; Sp. *escaramusa*; Fr. *scaramouche*, scaramouch.] A character in the old Italian comedy, dressed in the Spanish or Hispano-Neapolitan costume, and representing a military personage, a poltroon and braggadocio, who always ended by receiving a beating from Harlequin; a buffoon.

Scaramouch is to have the honor of the day, and now marches to the engagement on the shoulder of the philosopher. *Dryden.*

SCĀR-BRŌ-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A massive, pure-white mineral, void of lustre, easily scratched, and composed of alumina, silica, and water; — so called from its being found on the Yorkshire coast, near Scarborough, Eng. *Phillips.*

|| SCĀRCE [skārs, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wr. Wb.*; skārs, *S.*; skārs, *P.*; skārs, *E.*], *a.* [It. *scarso*; Sp. *escaso*. — Dut. *schaarsch*.]

1. † Sparingly; parsimonious; stingy; mean. Disperse not too outrageously, nor be not too scarce. *Rivers.*

2. Not plentiful or abundant; deficient; wanting. "Money is scarce." *Locke.*

3. Not common; rare; unfrequent.

The scarcest of all is a *Pescennius Niger* on a medallion well preserved. *Addison.*

Syn. — See RARE.

|| SCĀRCE, *ad.* Hardly; scarcely; scantily. *Dryden.*

|| SCĀRCE'LY, *ad.* 1. † Parsimoniously. *Chaucer.*

2. Hardly; barely; with difficulty. *Spenser.*

|| SCĀRCE'MENT, *n.* A rebate in building walls, or in raising banks of earth. *Loudon.*

|| SCĀRCE'NESS, *n.* Scarcity. *Addison.*

|| SCĀRCE'Ū-TY, *n.* 1. State of being scarce; want of plenty or abundance; a deficiency; dearth.

Value is more frequently raised by scarcity than by use. *Waller.*

2. Rareness; uncommonness; infrequency.

"Our scarcity of thanksgivings." *Hooker.*

3. (*Bot.*) A species of beet, native of Portugal, with very large leaves, used as a salad; white beet; *Beta cicla*. *Wood.*

Syn. — Dearth is a high degree of scarcity, or more than scarcity; famine, more than dearth. Scarcity of money or provisions; dearth of food or of corn; a distressing famine.

|| SCĀRCE'Ū-TY-RŌŌT, *n.* A variety of the *Beta cicla*, or white beet; mangel-wurzel. *Farm. Ency.*

SCĀRD, *n.* A shard. [North. of Eng.] *Todd.*

SCĀRE, *v. a.* [From It. *scorare*, to dishearten. *Skinner*. — Scot. *skar*, *skair*, to take fright. — Sw. *sky*, to shun; Icel. *skjár*, to be shunned. *Jameson*.] [*i.* SCARED; *pp.* SCARING, SCARED.]

To terrify suddenly; to frighten; to affright.

"More scared than hurt." *Dampier.*

They have scared away two of my best sheep. *Shak.*

SCĀRE'BĀBE, *n.* Something to frighten a babe or child; a bugbear. *Grose.*

SCĀRE'CRŌW, *n.* 1. Any object set up for frightening crows or other birds. *Shak.*

2. Any vain or empty terror. *Shak.*

3. The black gull. [Local, Eng.] *Pennant.*

† SCĀRE'FIRE, *n.* 1. An alarm of fire. *Herrick.*

2. A fire causing an alarm. *Fuller.*

SCĀRF, *n.* [Dut. *sjerp*; Ger. *scharpe*; Dan. *skierf*; Sw. *skarv*. — It. *ciarpo*; Fr. *écharpe*. — From A. S. *scarfe*, a fragment. *Skinner*.]

1. A piece of dress that hangs loose upon the shoulders; a loose vesture. *Dryden.*

Put on your hood and scarf, and take your pleasure. *Swift.*

2. (*Carp.*) That part of a timber which is cut away for the purpose of being joined longitudinally to another. *Tomlinson.*

SCĀRF, *v. a.* [*i.* SCARFED; *pp.* SCARFING, SCARFED.]

1. To wear loose upon the person, like a scarf.

"My sea-gown scarfed about me." *Shak.*

2. To dress in a loose vesture. *Shak.*

3. To cover or bind, as with a bandage.

Come, sealing night.
Scarv up the tender eye of plüfful day. *Shak.*

SCĀRF, *v. a.* [Sw. *skarv*, to join together. — Sp. *escarp*, to scarf.] (*Carp.*) To join together longitudinally, by halving, cutting away, or notching the ends, and fastening them by screws, bolts, straps, &c. *Tomlinson.*

SCĀRF'ING, *n.* (*Carp.*) The act of forming a scarf-joint. *Tomlinson.*

SCĀRF-JŌINT, *n.* (*Carp.*) A joint made by means of a scarf. *Tomlinson.*

SCĀRF'SKIN, *n.* A transparent, dry, thin membrane or integument, devoid of nerves and vessels, and covering the surface of the body; the cuticle; the epidermis. *Dunglison.*

SCĀR-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *scarificatio*; It. *scarificazione*; Sp. *escarificación*; Fr. *scarification*.] (*Surg.*) The act of scarifying: — an incision made by a scarificator. *Dunglison.*

SCĀR'I-FI-CĀ-TŌR, *n.* (*Surg.*) An instrument for making scarifications, consisting of a cubical box, containing ten or twelve lancets, which turn on a pivot, and, by means of a spring, make as many incisions at once. *Dunglison.*

SCĀR'I-FĪ-ĒR, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, scarifies. *Johnson.*

2. (*Agric.*) An implement resembling a harrow, for stirring and loosening the soil, without bringing up a fresh surface. *Farm. Ency.*

SCĀR'Ū-FY, *v. a.* [Gr. *σκαρῖφομαι*, to scratch up; *σκαρῖφος*, a stile for drawing; L. *scarifico*; It. *scarificare*; Sp. *escarificar*; Fr. *scarifier*.] [*i.* SCARIFIED; *pp.* SCARIFYING, SCARIFIED.] (*Surg.*) To make incisions in to draw blood, not so deep as to the large veins. *Wiseman.*

SCA-RĪ-ŌSE', } *a.* (*Bot.*) Thin, dry, and mem-
SCĀRĪ-ŌUS, } branous. *Gray.*

SCĀR-LĀ-TĪ'NA [skār-lā-tē'nā, *K. Sm. C.*; skār-lā-tē'nā, *Wb.*], *n.* [It. *scarlattina*; *scarlatta*, scarlet; Sp. *escarlátina*; Fr. *scarlatine*.] (*Med.*)

Scarlet-fever. — See SCARLET-FEVER. *Dunglison.*

SCAR-LĀT'Ū-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to scarlatina, or scarlet fever. *Dunglison.*

SCĀR'LESS, *a.* Free from scars. *Drummond.*

SCĀR'LET, *n.* [It. *scarlatta*; Sp. *escarlato*; Fr. *écarlate*. — Dut. *scharlaken*; Ger. *scharlach*; Dan. *skarlag*; Sw. *skarlak*.]

1. A brilliant red color, lighter than crimson.

2. Cloth or dress of a scarlet color. *Shak.*

SCĀR'LET, *a.* Brilliant red, lighter than crimson.

I compare thee to the Rose's bright eyes,
Whose red is likest to a her scarlet lip. *Shak.*

SCAR'LET-BĒAN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of kidney-bean, the fruit of which is used for food; *Phaseolus multiflorus*; — called also *scarlet runner*. *Loudon.*

SCAR'LET-FĒ'VER, *n.* (*Med.*) A species of fever, chiefly confined to children, characterized by a scarlet flush appearing on the face, neck, and fauces, and spreading over the whole body, terminating about the seventh day; scarlatina. *Dunglison.*

SCĀR'LET-FĪSH, *n.* A Chinese fish; the telescope carp. *Booth.*

SCĀR'LET-MĀ'PLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) Another name for red-maple; *Acer rubrum*. *Emerson.*

SCĀR'LET-ŌAK, *n.* (*Bot.*) A graceful tree, of moderate size in the Northern States, but one of the tallest oaks in other States; *Quercus coccinea*; — so called from the rich scarlet color of its leaves in autumn. *Emerson.*

† SCĀR'MAGE, } *n.* A conflict; — now spelt *skir-*
† SCĀR'MŌGE, } *mish*. *Spenser.*

SCĀRN, *n.* [A. S. *searn*, dung.] Cow-dung. [Local, north of Eng.] *Ray.*

SCĀRN'-BĒĒ, *n.* A beetle. [Local, Eng.] *Ray.*

SCĀRP, *n.* [It. *scarpa*. — See ESCARP.] (*Fort.*) The interior slope of a ditch; escarp. *Brande.*

SCĀRP, *v. a.* (*Fort.*) To cut down so as to render inaccessible, as a slope. *Stocqueler.*

SCĀRFED (skārf), *p. a.* (*Fort. & Geol.*) Having a steep face, as a slope. *St. John.*

SCĀRRED (skārd), *p. a.* 1. Marked by scars.

2. (*Bot.*) Marked with the scars left by bodies that have fallen off. *Lindley.*

SCĀR'RY, *a.* Covered with, scars. *Holmshead.*

SCĀ'RUS, *n.*; pl. *SCARI*. [L., from Gr. *σκάρος*.] (*Ich.*) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, of brilliant colors, found chiefly in tropical seas; the scar; parrot-fish. *Eng. Cyc.*

SCĀ'RY, *n.* Poor land. [Local, Eng.] *Todd.*

SCĀT, *n.* A shower of rain. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*

SCĀT, *interj.* Go off or away; begone; — used chiefly to a cat. *Hallivell.*

† SCĀTCH, *n.* [Fr. *escache*.] Scatch-mouth. *Bailey.*

SCĀTCH'ES, *n. pl.* [Fr. *échasses*.] Stilts to put the feet in for walking in dirty places. *Bailey.*

SCĀTCH'-MŌUTH, *n.* A kind of bit for a horse's bridle; scatch. *Crabb.*

SCĀTE, *n.* See SKATE. *Thomson.*

† SCĀT'E-BRŌUS, *a.* [L. *scatebra*, a gushing up of water.] Abounding with springs. *Bailey.*

|| SCĀTH, or SCĀTHE [skāth, *W. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*; skāth, *S. K. C. Wr.*], *v. a.* [M. Goth. *soathjan*; A. S. *soathan*, *soathian*; Frs. *soatha*; Dut. *schaaden*; Ger. *schaden*; Dan. *skade*; Sw. *skada*; Icel. *skedia*.] [*i.* SCATHED; *pp.* SCATH-

ING, SCATH'ED.] To injure; to harm; to damage; to destroy; to blast.

When heaven's fire
Hath scathed the forest oaks or mountain pines. *Milton.*
This word, as a verb and as a noun, is spelt *scathe* by Phillips, Coles, Kersey, Bailey, and Martin; — *scath* by Johnson and all the later principal English lexicographers except Richardson.

|| SCATH, *n.* Damage; harm; injury; mischief. Still preserved from danger, harm, and *scath*. *Fairfax.*

|| SCATH'FUL, *a.* Injurious; harmful; damaging; destructive. [*r.*] *Shak.*

|| SCATH'FUL-NÉSS, *n.* Injuriousness. *Clarke.*

|| SCATH'ING, *p. a.* Damaging; harming.

|| SCATH'LESS, *a.* Without injury. *Chaucer.*

|| SCATH'LY, *a.* Injurious; destructive. *Chaucer.*

SCAT'TER, *v. a.* [*A. S. scateran*. — *Gr. σκεδάνωμι*.] [*v.* SCATTERED; *pp.* SCATTERING, SCATTERED.]

1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle.

He scattereth the hoar-frost like ashes. *P. s. xlvii. 25.*

2. To disperse; to dissipate; to diffuse; to dispel; to distribute; to spread.

The twelve tribes that were scattered abroad. *Jas. i. 1.*

3. To sprinkle something on; to besprinkle.

Where cattle pastured late, now scattered lies
With carcasses and arms the ensanguined field. *Milton.*

Syn. — See DISPEL, SPREAD.

SCAT'TER, *v. n.* To be dissipated; to be dispersed. "The scattering clouds." *Thomson.*

SCAT'TER-BRAIN, *n.* A giddy or thoughtless person; scatter-brains. [*Colloquial.*] *Cowper.*

SCAT'TER-BRAINED (-bränd), *a.* Giddy; light-headed; thoughtless. *Brockett.*

SCAT'TER-BRAINS, *n.* A giddy person; scatter-brain. [*Colloquial.*] *Carr.*

SCAT'TERED (-terd), *a.* 1. Thrown loosely about; dispersed; diffused; spread about.

2. (*Bot.*) Used in opposition to *whorled*, or *opposite*, or *ternate*, or other such terms. *Lindley.*

SCAT'TERED-LY (skát'terd-lē), *ad.* In a scattered manner; dispersedly. *Clarke.*

SCAT'TER-ER, *n.* One who scatters. *Ash.*

SCAT'TER-ING, *p. a.* Dispersing; — dispersed.

SCAT'TER-ING, *n.* 1. Act of one who scatters. 2. That which is scattered. *South.*

SCAT'TER-ING-LY, *ad.* Loosely; dispersedly.

SCAT'TER-LING, *n.* A vagabond; a vagrant; a wanderer. "Scatterlings and outlaws." *Spenser.*

†SCA-TU'R-I-ENT, *a.* [*L. scaturio*, *scaturiens*, to gush out.] Gushing forth. *Bailey.*

†SCA-TU'R-I-G'U-NOUS, *a.* [*L. scaturiginosus*.] Abounding with springs or fountains. *Bailey.*

SCAUP, *n.* Broken shell-fish. *Willughby.*

SCAUP'-DUCK, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of duck allied to the canvas-back duck; *Fuligula Marila*. *Audubon.*

The *scap-duck* takes its name from feeding on scap, or broken shell fish. *Willughby.*

SCAUP'ER, *n.* An engraver's tool, having a semi-circular face, for clearing away the spaces between the lines of an engraving. *Fairholt.*

SCA'VAGE, *n.* [*Law L. scavagium*, from *A. S. sceawian*, to see, to show.] (*Old Eng. Law.*) A tribute exacted of merchants by the owners of fairs, for leave to show their wares. *Whishaw.*

SCA'VEN-GER, *n.* [*A. S. scafan*, to shave, to scrape. — See SHAVE.] A person who clears away filth or litter from the streets. *Bp. Hall.*

†SCEL'E-RÁT, *n.* [*L. sceleratus*; *Fr. scelerat*.] A villain; a miscreant. *Cheyne.*

SCÉ-LÉS'TIC, *a.* [*L. scelustus*; *scelus*, an evil deed.] Wicked; evil. [*r.*] *Feltbam.*

SCÉ'NA-RY, *n.* See SCENERY. *Dryden.*

SCÉNE (sēn), *n.* [*Gr. σκηνή*, a covered place, a stage; *L. & It. scena*; *Sp. escena*; *Fr. scène*.]

1. The stage of a theatre. *Milton.*

2. The place represented by the stage; the imaginary place in which the action of a play is supposed to pass.

The king is set from London, and the scene
Is now transported, gentles, to Southampton. *Shak.*

3. A division of an act of a play, or so much of an act as is performed without any supposed change of place, or consequent alteration of the painted hangings. *Shak.*

"In the French theatre, and those framed on its model, (in which unity of place is observed,) every entry of an actor constitutes a new scene. On the English stage, the subdivision called a scene is extremely arbitrary, the scenes in most plays being far more numerous than the actual changes of scene, while, at the same time, the French rule is not observed, and actors enter in the middle of a scene." *Brande.*

4. The hangings of a theatre, adapted to a play, a large painted view. *Bacon.*

5. A whole assemblage of objects, events, or actions presented or displayed; a whole series of actions and events connected and exhibited; a display; a view.

The smiling scene wide opens to the sight. *Pope.*
Through what new scenes and changes must we pass. *Addison.*

6. A place where any thing is exhibited or witnessed.

Every second place must be
A scene of . . . *Dryden.*

7. An exhibition of passionate or excited feeling, or of disorder, as in an assembly or public body. *Pike.*

†SCÉNE, *v. a.* To exhibit; to display. *Sanerfoot.*

SCÉNE'FUL, *a.* Abounding in imagery. *Collins.*

SCÉNE'-MÁN, *n.*; pl. SCENE-MEN. One employed in a theatre to manage the scenes. *Danies.*

SCÉNE'-PAINT-ER, *n.* One who paints scenes or scenery for a theatre, &c. *P. Cyc.*

SCÉNE'-PAINT-ING, *n.* The act or the art of painting scenery for a theatre, &c. *Brande.*

SCÉ'NER-Y (sē'ner-ē), *n.* 1. The appearance of a place or region, or the various objects presented to the view; landscape.

We must gain a relish of the works of nature, and be conversant in the various scenery of a country life. *Addison.*

2. The representation of a place in which an action is performed. *Pope.*

3. The disposition and succession of the scenes of a play.

To draw up the scenery of a play. *Dryden.*

4. The hangings representing the scenes of a play, or the painted representations of places used on the stage. *Twining.*

SCÉNE'-WORK (-wùrk), *n.* A dramatic exhibition. "A piece of stagers or scene-work." *Milton.*

SCÉ'NIC (sē'n'ik) [sē'n'ik, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R.*; sē'n'ik, *Sm. C.*], *a.* [*Gr. σκηνικός*; *L. scenicus*; *It. scenico*; *Sp. escénico*; *Fr. scénique*.] Pertaining to scenery; dramatic; theatrical. "The ridicule of scenic exhibition." *Warton.*

SCÉ'NI-CAL, *a.* Scenic. [*r.*] *B. Jonson.*

SCEN-O-GRÁPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to scenog-
SCEN-O-GRÁPH'IC-CAL, } raphy; perspective.

SCEN-O-GRÁPH'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In perspective.

SCÉ'NÓGRÁ-PHY (sc-nŭg'rā-fē), *n.* [*Gr. σκηνογραφία*; *σκηνη*, a scene, and *γραφω*, to write, to describe; *L. scenographia*; *It. scenografia*; *Sp. escenografía*; *Fr. scénographie*.] The art of perspective, or the representation on a plane of an object as it appears to the eye. *Greenhill.*

SCÉNT (sēnt), *n.* [*It. sentire*; *Fr. sentir*. — *L. sentio*, to perceive, as by the senses.]

1. That which affects the olfactory nerve; smell; odor. "Sweetest scents." *Milton.*

His conspiring feet, whose scent
Betrays that safety which their swiftness lent. *Denham.*

2. Power of smell; the sense of smell. *Watts.*

3. Chase followed by the smell; course.

He gained the observations of innumerable ages, and travelled upon the same scent into Ethiopia. *Temple.*

Syn. — See SMELL.

SCÉNT (sēnt), *v. a.* [*L. sentio*; *It. sentire*; *Fr. sentir*.] [*i.* SCENTED; *pp.* SCENTING, SCENTED.]

1. To smell; to perceive by the olfactory nerve.

So scented the grim feature, and upturned
His nostril wide into the murky air. *Milton.*

2. To perfume; to imbue with odor. *Pitt.*

SCÉNT, *v. n.* 1. To have odor; to smell. *Holland.*

2. To hunt animals by their scent.

The hound would scent; the wolf would growl. *Swift.*

SCÉNT'ED, *p. a.* Perfumed; imbued with odor.

SCÉNT'FUL, *a.* 1. Having scent; odorous. "A scentful nosegay." *Brown.*

2. Keen of smell; quick-scented. "The scentful osprey." *Brown.*

SCÉNT'ING-LY, *ad.* By scent or smell. [*r.*] *Fuller.*

SCÉNT'LESS (sēnt'les), *a.* Inodorous; having no scent; destitute of smell. *Cowper.*

|| SCÉP'TIC (skēp't'ik) [skēp't'uk, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.* II *r.*; sēp't'ik, *E.*], *n.* [*Gr. σκεπτικός*; *σκεπτομαι*, to look about, to spy, to consider; *L. scepticus*; *It. scettico*; *Sp. esceptico*; *Fr. sceptique*.]

1. (*Phil.*) One of the followers of the ancient Grecian philosopher Pyrrho, who denied the real existence of all qualities in bodies, except those which are essential to primary atoms, and referred every thing else to the perceptions of the mind produced by external objects, — in other words, to appearance and opinion. *Hook.*

2. One who doubts the truth or reality of any thing; a doubter.

He is a sceptic, and dares hardly give credit to his senses. *Rip. Hall.*

The dogmatist is sure of every thing, and the sceptic believes nothing. *Watts.*

3. One who denies the divine authority of the Scriptures; a deist; an infidel; freethinker.

The old orthography of this word was *sceptic*; and it is so printed in the old dictionaries which preceded those of Dr. Johnson; viz., those of Blount, Phillips, Coles, Kersey, Bailey, Dyche, Answorth, &c. &c.; but Dr. Johnson introduced the orthography *sceptic*, and in this he has been followed by a number of succeeding lexicographers, among whom are A. C. Knott, Barclay, Fenning, Barlow, Brown, Entick, Scott, Shendan, Perry, Jones, Jameson, and Richardson. But *sceptic* is preferred by Lemon, Walker, Enfield, Panton and Knight, Rees, Maunders, Smart, Reid, Craig, and Clarke. In the first edition of Dr. Webster's large Dictionary (1825), the word stands *sceptic*, pronounced *sēp'tic*; but in the second edition (1841) it is altered to *sceptic*. In encyclopedias and dictionaries of the arts and sciences, the orthography generally used is *sceptic*.

Walker, in speaking of the orthography and pronunciation of this word, says, "Dr. Johnson has not only given his approbation to the sound of *k*, but has, contrary to general practice, spelt the word *sceptic*. It is not my intention to cross the general current of polite and classical pronunciation, which is, I know, that of sounding the *c* like *k*; my objection is only to writing it with the *k*; and in this I think I am supported by the best authorities since the publication of Johnson's Dictionary."

In a notice of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, in the Monthly Review, in 1755, soon after its first publication, the following remark is found in relation to this word: "*Sceptic*, he insists, ought to be written *skeptice*, but without producing any authority in favor of that mode of spelling." In all the instances, six in number, adduced by Johnson to illustrate the use of the words *sceptic*, *sceptical*, and *scepticism*, the orthography of *sc*, and not *sk*, is used; the same is the fact with respect to all the instances, nine in number, adduced by Richardson in his Dictionary. The orthography of *sceptic*, *sceptical*, *scepticism* continues to be the prevailing and best usage; *sc* being pronounced hard, like *sk*, in these words, as in the word *scarcus*.

Syn. — See INFIDEL.

|| SCÉP'TIC, *a.* Doubting; sceptical. *Smart.*

|| SCÉP'TI-CAL (skēp'tē-kal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or partaking of, scepticism; incredulous; disbelieving; doubting.

If any one pretends to be so sceptical as to deny his own existence. *Locke.*

2. Doubting or denying the truth or authenticity of the sacred Scriptures. *Bentley.*

|| SCÉP'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a sceptical manner; doubting. *Goodman.*

|| SCÉP'TI-CAL-NÉSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being sceptical; doubt, or profession of doubt; incredulity. *Fuller.*

|| SCÉP'TI-CISM, *n.* [*It. scetticismo*; *Sp. escepticismo*; *Fr. scepticisme*.]

1. The doctrine or system of the sceptics, or followers of the Grecian philosopher Pyrrho. — See SCÉPTIC. *Brande.*

2. Doubt of the truth and authenticity of the sacred Scriptures; freethinking; deism. *Waterland.*

3. Doubt on any subject; incredulity.

The characteristic of *scepticism* is to come to no conclusion for or against. . . . Absolute certainty being unattainable, *scepticism* holds that, in the contradictions of the reason, truth is as much on one side as on the other. *Fleming.*

[SĈĖP'Ũ-CĪZE, v. n.] To doubt of every thing; to act the sceptic. [R.] *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

SĈĖP'TRE (sĉp'tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *σκήπτρον*, a staff to lean upon, a sceptre; *σκήπτω*, to lean; *L. sceptrum*; *It. scettro*; *Sp. cetro*; *Fr. sceptre*.]

1. A staff borne in the hand by kings as an emblem of sovereignty; an ensign of royalty.

I sing the man who Judah's sceptre bore. *Cowley.*
The ivory sceptre of the Kings of Rome was surmounted by an eagle. *Farholt.*

2. Royal power or authority.

The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come. *Gen. xlii. 10.*

SĈĖP'TRE (sĉp'tĕr), *v. a.* To invest with a sceptre, or with royal authority. *Bp. Hall.*

SĈĖP'TRED (sĉp'tĕrd), *p. a.* Bearing, or invested with, a sceptre. *Milton.*

SĈĖP'TRE-LESS, *a.* Having no sceptre. *Allen.*

†SĈERN, *v. a.* To discern. *Spenser.*

SĈHĀAL'STEĪN (shā'stĕin), *n.* [Ger. *schale*, a scale, and *stein*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A variety of augite; tabular spar; scale-stone. *Dana.*

SĈĀH (shā), *n.* The sovereign of Persia; shah.

SĈĤĖ'DAR, *n.* (*Astron.*) The principal star in the constellation Cassiopea. *Hind.*

SĈĤĖ'DI-ĀSM (skĉ'dĕ-āzm), *n.* [Gr. *σχηδιασμα*, something done off-hand; *σχηδόν*, off-hand.] Cursory writing on a loose sheet. *Walker.*

SCHEDULE (skĉd'yul, shĉd'yul, or sĉd'yul) [shĉd'yul, *K. Sm. R. C. O.*; sĉd'ul, *J. F.*; skĉd'ul, *W. B. Kenrick, Barclay*; sĉd'yul, *S.*; sĉd'ul or skĉd'ul, *W.*; skĉd'ul or sĉd'ul, *P.*; skĉd'ul or shĉd'ul, *Ja.*], *n.* [*L. schedula*, dim. of *scheda* (Gr. *σχῆμα*; *σχίζω*, to split), a leaf of paper; *It. schedula*; *Sp. sedula*; *Old Fr. schedule*; *Fr. cédule*.]

1. A small sheet or scroll on which something is written or printed. *Hooker.*

2. A sheet of paper or parchment, containing a detailed statement, appended to any written instrument; a record; a draft. *Burnet.*

3. An inventory; a catalogue; a list. *Shak.*

§ 2.—“In the pronunciation of this word we seem to depart both from the Latin *schedula* and the French *cédule*. If we follow the first, we ought to pronounce the word *skĉd'ul*; if the last, *shĉd'ul*; but entirely sinking the *ch* in *schedula* seems to be the prevailing mode, and too firmly fixed by custom to be altered in favor of either of its original words. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan pronounce it *skĉd'ul*; but Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Barclay, Fenning, and Shaw, *sedule*; though, if we may believe Mr. Jones, it was pronounced *skĉd'ul* in Queen Anne's time.” *Walker.*

§ 3.—“Nothing can be more evident than that, if the Greek *σχ* is to be supplied in our orthography by *ch*, and if this, in default of the extra aspiration which our language allows not to a consonant, necessarily identifies with *k*, the words *schism* and *schedule* should have the *sch* pronounced as they are in *scheme*, yet an unnecessary reference of *schedule* to its French denizenship, with some vague notion perhaps of the alliance of our English *sch* to the Teutonic *sch*, has drawn the word into the very irregular pronunciation *shĉd'ul*; while the other word, *schism*, from a notion, probably, that, as *k* is silent, the *c* should be soft before *i*, has taken the equally irregular sound *āzm*—an irregularity the more extraordinary, since in the word *sceptic* the *c* is kept hard for the purpose of showing off a familiarity with the word in Greek, although no letter intervenes between the *c* and the *e*, and consistency requires that the *c* in *scenr*, equally related to the Greek *σχ*, and the *c* in *sceptic*, should be sounded alike. As, however, on other occasions, so in this, we must give way to usage, or incur the effect of opposing it.” *Smart.*

[SCHEDULE, v. a.] To place in a schedule or catalogue; to register. *Todd.*

SĈĤĖLE'S-GRĖEN, *n.* (*Chem.*) A pigment of a delicate and beautiful green color, consisting of arsenite of copper. *Miller.*

SĈĤĖL'E-TINE, *n.* (*Min.*) A crystalline mineral composed of tungstic acid and protoxide of lead; tungstate of lead. *Dana.*

SĈĤĖL'ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A brittle mineral, sometimes crystallized, composed of tungstic acid and lime; tungstate of lime;—so named from *Scheele*, its discoverer. *Dana.*

SĈĤĖ'LĪ-ŪM (shĉ'lĕ-ūm), *n.* (*Min.*) Another name for *sheelite*. *Brande.*

SĈĤĖR'R-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A combustible mineral occurring in crystalline grains and folia,

and also in minute acicular crystals, deposited in beds of coal, and composed of carbon and hydrogen;—so named from Captain *Scheerer*, who discovered it. *Dana.*

SĈĤĖIK, *n.* See **SĤĖIK**.

SĈĤĖ'MA-TĪSM, *n.* [Gr. *σχηματισμός*, outward behavior; *σχῆμα*, form, shape.]

1. The particular form or disposition of a thing;—*h. i. n. o. t. i. b. o. d. y.* [R.] *Creech.*

2. (*Astrol.*) Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies. *Johnson.*

SĈĤĖ'MA-TĪST, *n.* A projector; a schemer. “New-fangled *schematists*.” *Fleetwood.*

SĈĤĖ'MA-TĪZE, *v. n.* [Gr. *σχηματίζω*.] To form a scheme or schemes. [R.] *Blackwood.*

SĈĤĖME (skĉm), *n.* [Gr. *σχῆμα*, a form, a plan; *εἶναι*, *εἶχον*, to have; *L. & It. schema*; *Fr. scheme*.]

1. A combination of things into one view, purpose, or design; a plan; a system.

Forming such a scheme of things as shall at once take in time and eternity. *Atterbury.*

2. A project; a design; a contrivance.

The well-concerted scheme of mischief. *Rowe.*
The baron's project was laying schemes for suppressing the protestants. *Atterbury.*

3. A lineal or mathematical diagram. *Brown.*

Syn.—See **DESIGN**, **SYSTEM**, **THEORY**.

SĈĤĖME (skĉm), *v. a.* [*z. SCHEMED*; *pp. SCHEMING*, *SCHEMED*.] To contrive; to project; to devise; to design; to plan. *Stuart.*

In his youth, he (*Coleridge*) *schemed* an epic which might have set him on the same scale as *Milton*; but it was his *schism*, while *Milton* was in every fibre, accomplished. *Bayne.*

SĈĤĖME (skĉm), *v. n.* To contrive. *Johnson.*

SĈĤĖM'ER (skĉm'er), *n.* One who schemes; a projector; a planner; a contriver. *Paley.*

SĈĤĖM'ING, *n.* The act of one who schemes; formation of a plan or project. *Shelley.*

SĈĤĖM'ING-LY, *ad.* By scheming or planning.

SĈĤĖ'MIST (skĉm'ist), *n.* A schemer. *Coventry.*

SĈĤĖNE, *n.* [Gr. *σχῆνος*; *L. schenus*; *Fr. schène*.] (*Ant.*) An Egyptian and Persian measure of length, estimated at from about thirty-two to sixty stadia. *Clarke.*

SĈĤĖR'BEN-CŌ'BALT, *n.* (*Min.*) A name formerly applied to native arsenic. *Hoblyn.*

SĈĤĖR'BET, *n.* See **SĤĖRBET**. *Clarke.*

SĈĤĖR'IF (shĉr'if), *n.* [*Arab. lord, or master*.] A title given, in the East, to those who are descended from Mahomet through his son-in-law and daughter, Ali and Fatima;—called also *emir*, and *seid*. *Brande.*

SĈĤĖ-RŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr. *ῥόπος*, dry.] (*Med.*) A dryness of the eye from want of lachrymal secretion. *Dunghison.*

SĈĤĖR-ZĀN'DO (skĉr-tān'dŏ), *ad.* [*It. from scherzare*, to sport.] (*Mus.*) In a playful manner.

SĈĤĖR'ZŌ (skĉr'tsŏ), *n.* [*It. a joke, a frolic*; *Ger. scherz*.] (*Mus.*) A playful or capricious movement in a symphony, a sonata, &c. *Dwight.*

SĈĤĖ'SIS (skĉ'sis), *n.*; pl. **SĈĤĖ'SĖS**. [Gr. *σχῆσις*; *εἶναι*, *εἶχον*, to have.]

1. The state or disposition of one thing with regard to others; habitude. *Norris.*

2. (*Rhet.*) A statement of what is affirmed to be the adversary's habitude of mind, by way of argument against him. *Crabb.*

†SĈĤĖT'IC (skĉt'-), *a.* [Gr. *σχῆτικός*.] Relative;—constitutional. *Cudworth.*

†SĈĤĖT'ICAL, *a.* [*Gr. σχῆτικός*.] Relative;—constitutional. *Cudworth.*

SĈĤĖ-DĀM', *n.* [A town in the Netherlands.] *Hollands gin.* *Simmonds.*

SĈĤĖR'ER-SPĀR, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of carbonate of lime; slate spar. *Phillips.*

SĈĤĖL'ER-SPĀR, *n.* (*Min.*) 1. A thin, foliated, cleavable variety of pyroxene. *Dana.*

2. A cleavable, massive, dark-green variety of pyroxene;—called also *bastite*. *Dana.*

SĈĤĖR'RHUS, *n.* (*Med.*) An induration of a gland. —See **SŌIRRHUS**. *Brande.*

SĈĤĖM (āzm) [*āzm*, *S. W. P. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. W. B.*], *n.* [Gr. *σχίσμα*; *σχίζω*, to split; *L. schisma*; *It. scisma*; *Sp. cisma*; *Fr. schisme*.]

1. (*Ecol.*) A separation or division in a church,

on account of disagreement in matters of faith, worship, or discipline. *Milton.*

§ “*Schism* is, strictly speaking, the renouncing allegiance to the ecclesiastical government under which one lives, whilst *heresy* is the adopting opinions and practices contrary to its laws.” *Eden.*

Use, which is the supreme law in matter of language, has determined that *heresy* relates to errors in faith, and *schism* to those in worship or discipline. *Locke.*

2. A separation or division, as in a body or class of people; discord; disunion. *1 Cor. xii. 25.*

§ “The common pronunciation of this word is contrary to every rule for pronouncing words from the learned languages, and ought to be altered. *Ch.* in English words, coming from Greek words with *χ*, ought always to be pronounced like *k*; and I believe the word in question is almost the only exception throughout the language. However strange, therefore, *schism* may sound, it is the only true and analogical pronunciation; and we might as well pronounce *scheme* *seme*, as *schism* *sizm*, there being exactly the same reason for both. But, when once a false pronunciation is fixed, as this is, it requires some daring spirit to begin the reformation; but, when once begun, as it has (what seldom happens) truth, novelty, and the appearance of Greek erudition on its side, there is no doubt of its success. Whatever, therefore, may be the fate of its pronunciation, it ought still to retain its spelling. This must be held sacred, or the whole language will be metamorphosed; for the very same reason that induced Dr. Johnson to spell *sceptick* *skeptick*, ought to have made him spell *schism* *sizm*, and *schedule* *sedule*. All our orthopists pronounce the word as I have marked it.” *Walker.*

SĈĤĖ'MA, *n.* [*L. a split*, from Gr. *σχίσμα*.] (*Ancient Mus.*) An interval of half a comma or the eighteenth part of a tone. *Moore.*

SĈĤĖ-MĀT'IC (sĉz-māt'ik), *a.* [*sĉz-māt'ik*, *K. Sm. R. W. B.*; *sĉz-māt'ik*, *Ja.*; *sĉz-māt'ik*, *W. B. Kenrick*; *sĉz-māt'ik*, *S.*; *sĉz-māt'ik*, *W.*; *sĉz-māt'ik*, *P.*; *sĉz-māt'ik*, *Ja.*], *n.* [*Gr. σχισματικός*; *L. schismaticus*; *It. scismatico*; *Sp. cismático*; *Fr. schismatique*.] Pertaining to, implying, or practising, schism; discordant; dissentient. *Bale.*

How much sower a *schismatical* or heretical spirit, in the apostolic sense of the terms, may have contributed to the formation of the different sects into which the Christian world is at present divided, no person who, in the spirit of candor and charity, chooses to put which to the test of his judgment, will be able to deny. *Dr. G. Campbell.*

SĈĤĖ'MA-TĪC (sĉz-mā-tĭk or sĉz-māt'ik) [*sĉz-mā-tĭk*, *S. W. P. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Bailey*; *sĉz-māt'ik*, *P. K. C. W. B. Scott, Enrick, Ash, Rees, W. R.*], *n.* One who practises, promotes, or adheres to, schism; one who separates from a church. *Swift.*

Syn.—See **HERETIC**.

SĈĤĖ-MĀT'IC-CAL-LY (sĉz-māt'ĕ-kāl-lĕ), *ad.* In a schismatical manner; by schism. *Burnet.*

SĈĤĖ-MĀT'IC-CAL-NĖSS (sĉz-māt'ĕ-kāl-nĕs), *n.* The state of being schismatical. *More.*

SĈĤĖ'MA-TĪZE (sĉz-mā-tĭz), *v. n.* To commit or practise schism. [R.] *Cotgrave.*

†SĈĤĖM'LESS, *a.* Without schism. *Milton.*

SĈĤĖST (shĉst), *n.* [Gr. *σχίστος*, cleavable; *σχίζω*, to split, to cleave.] (*Geol.*) A name often used as synonymous with *slate*, but more commonly limited to rocks such as gneiss, mica-schist, &c., which cannot be split into an indefinite number of parallel laminae, like rocks having a true, slaty cleavage. *Lyell.*

Argillaceous schist, (*Geol.*) a rock resembling indurated clay or shale, for the most part extremely fissile, and often affording good roofing slate, and consisting of the ingredients of gneiss, or of an extremely fine texture of mica and quartz, or talc and quartz; clay-slate;—common to the metamorphic and fossiliferous series.—*Micaceous schist*, (*Geol.*) a slaty, metamorphic rock, composed essentially of mica and quartz, the mica sometimes appearing to constitute the whole mass, mica slate.—*Hornblende schist*, (*Geol.*) a rock, usually black, and composed principally of hornblende, with a variable quantity of felspar, and sometimes grains of quartz.—*Chlorite schist*, (*Geol.*) a green, slaty rock in which chlorite in foliated plates is abundant, usually blended with minute grains of quartz, and sometimes with felspar or mica. *Lyell.*

SĈĤĖTŌSE, *a.* [*Fr. schisteux*.] (*Geol. & Min.*) **SĈĤĖTŌUS**, *a.* Having the structure of schists; composed of uneven layers of deposition, as gneiss and mica-schist. *Lyell.*

SĈĤĖZŌ-PŌD, *n.* [Gr. *σχίζω*, to split, and *ποδός*, a foot.] (*Zool.*) One of the tribe of macrourous crustaceans with slender legs, each accompanied by a long external branch, which makes it appear as if divided; *Mysis*, &c. *Brande.*

SCHLICH (shlich), *n.* [Ger. *schlich*.] (*Metallurgy*.) Pulverized gangue; slime; slich. *Ure.*

SCHNÄPPS (shnāps), *n.* [Ger.] A dram of strong spirits; — Hollands gin. *Bartlett.*

SCHÖL'AR (sköl'ār), *n.* [Gr. *σχολή* (*L. schola*), a school; Low *L. scholaris*, a scholar; *It. scolare*; *Sp. escolar*; *Fr. écolier*. — Ger. *schuler*; *Dan. skolar*.]

1. One who learns of a teacher; a pupil; a disciple; a student; a learner. *Mal. ii. 12.*

2. A person devoted to learning or letters; one who has an extended education; a learned or erudite person. *Locke.*

He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one. *Shak.*
There mark what ill the scholar's life assail —
Toll, envy, want, the patron, and the jail. *Johnson.*

3. A pedant; a man of books. *Bacon.*

4. (*Eng. Universities*.) An undergraduate belonging to the foundation of a college, and having a portion of its revenues. *Warton.*

Syn. — Scholar (*L. schola, scholaris*) refers to school, and is a learner, or a person who is, or has been, under instruction; *pupil* (*L. pupillus*, a little boy), one under the care of a tutor or teacher; *disciple* (*L. discipulus*), one under discipline or guidance; *student* (*L. studios, studens*), to be eager or zealous, to study), one engaged in study. The term *pupil* is applied only to those who are young; but the terms *scholar* and *disciple*, to both young and old. A distinguished scholar; a faithful disciple; an obedient or docile pupil; a diligent or hard student.

† **SCHÖL'AR'ITY** (sko-lār'ē-ty), *n.* [Old *Fr. scholarité*.] Scholarship. *B. Jonson.*

SCHÖL'AR-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a scholar; like a scholar; scholarly. *Howell.*

SCHÖL'AR-LY, *a.* Relating to, like, or becoming, a scholar. *Chambers.*

SCHÖL'AR-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a scholar. "Speak *scholarly* and wisely." *Shak.*

SCHÖL'AR-SHIP, *n.* 1. Learning; proficiency in literature or science.

My master's understanding and great scholarship. *Pope.*

2. Literary instruction or education. "Any other house of *scholarship*." [U.] *Milton.*

3. Maintenance for a scholar or student.
A *scholarship* not half maintains,
And college rules are heavy chains. *Warton.*

SCHÖL'AS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *σχολαστικός; σχολή*, leisure, a school; *L. scholasticus*; *It. scholastico*; *Sp. escolástico*; *Fr. scholastique*.]

1. Pertaining to a school or to schools; literary; lettered. "Scholastic learning." *Digby.*

2. Pertaining to the schools or the schoolmen of the middle ages. *Morell.*

3. Pedantic; needlessly or excessively subtle. "Scholastic speculations." *Bacon.*

Scholastic philosophy, the method of philosophizing which was practised by the schoolmen, or in the schools and universities, of the middle, or dark, ages. — *Scholastic theology*, an endeavor to arrange the orthodox system of the church, such as authority had made it, according to the rules and methods of the Aristotelian dialectics, and sometimes upon premises supplied by metaphysical reasoning. *Hallam.*

SCHÖL'AS'TIC, *n.* An adherent to scholastic philosophy or theology; a schoolman. *Milton.*

SCHÖL'AS'TI-CAL, *a.* Scholastic. *Barrow.*

SCHÖL'AS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a scholastic manner; in the manner of the schools. *Clarke.*

SCHÖL'AS'TI-CISM (sko-lās'tē-sizm), *n.* The scholastic philosophy or mode of philosophizing.

The talents of Abelard were not confined to theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and the thorny paths of scholasticism. *Warton.*

SCHÖL'LI-AST, *n.* [Gr. *σχολιαστής; σχολίαν*, a school; *σχολή*, leisure, a learned discussion; *L. scholiastes*; *It. scoliaste*; *Sp. escoliador*; *Fr. scolaste*.] One of the old grammarians, or critics, who used to write notes or annotations on the margins of the manuscripts of the ancient classical authors, called *scholia*, the fruits, as it were, of leisure; a writer of explanatory notes; a commentator; an annotator. *Brande.*

The bending shelves with ponderous schollasts groan. *Gray.*
SCHÖL'LI-AS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to a scholiast, or to the scholiasts. *Swift.*

† **SCHÖL'LI-AZE**, *v. a.* To write notes. "He thinks to *schollaze* upon the gospel." *Milton.*

† **SCHÖL'I-CAI**, *a.* [*L. scholasticus*.] Pertaining to a school; scholastic. *Hales.*

SCHÖ'LI-ÖN (skö'le-ön), *n.* [Gr. *σχόλιον*.] A scholium; an explanatory note. *Spenser.*

SCHÖ'LI-ÖM (skö'le-üm), *n.*; pl. *L. schö'LI-A*; *Eng. schö'LI-ÖMS*. [*L.*, from Gr. *σχόλιον*. — See *SCHOLIAST*.] (*Geom.*) A remark upon one or more preceding propositions, tending to show their use, connection, limitations, or the manner of their application. *Farrar.*

† **SCHÖ'LY** (skö'le), *n.* [*L. scholium*; *Fr. scholie*.] An explanatory note; a scholium. *Hooker.*

† **SCHÖ'LY** (skö'le), *v. n.* To write expositions. "A text whereupon to *scholy*." *Hooker.*

SCHÖÖL (sköl), *n.* [Gr. *σχολή*, leisure, a school; *L. schola*; *It. scuola*; *Sp. escuela*; *Fr. école*. — *A. S. scolu*; *Dut. school*; *Ger. schule*; *Dan. skole*; *Sw. skola*; *Icel. skoli*. — *Bohemian skola*. — *Bret. skol*; *W. ysgol*. — *Sanse. schala*.]

1. A place where instruction is given, or the collective body of pupils; a seminary; an academy. "Both *school* and university." *Milton.*

Their age the same, their inclinations too,
And bred together in one *school* they grew. *Drum.*

To sentence a man of true genius to the drudgery of a *school*, is to put a race-horse in a mill. *Cotton.*

In modern usage, the term is applied to any place or establishment of education, as day-schools, boarding-schools, grammar-schools, academies, colleges, universities, &c.; but it is generally restricted to places in which elementary instruction is imparted to youths.

2. The assemblage of scholars in a school. "Phemius taught a *school* in Smyrna." *Pope.*

3. A particular sect, or the system of doctrine peculiar to a sect or class of teachers. "The several *schools* of Christians." *Bp. Taylor.*

From whence *Socrates* first issued forth,
Milton.

Certain modes of drawing and painting, followed by pupils of a great master, have led to the foundation of well-defined *schools* of painters, since the revival of the art among the Byzantine and Tuscan painters of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. *Fairholt.*

4. *pl.* Distinctively, seminaries, in the middle ages, in which metaphysics, rhetoric, logic, and theology were taught by the clergy, by means of lectures.

Philosophy was, no longer confined to the *schools* and to lectures. *Novell.*

Grammar school. See *GRAMMAR-SCHOOL*. — *High school*, a school in which the languages and the higher English branches are taught. — *Normal school.* See *NORMAL*. — *Ragged school.* See *RAGGED-SCHOOL*. — *Sunday school.* See *SUNDAY-SCHOOL*. — *School of art*, a class of artists who have learned their art from a certain master, either by receiving his instructions or by studying his works, and therefore resemble him in their manner.

Syn. — A *school* for the rudiments of learning; an academy or seminary for the higher branches. There are common *schools*, district or free *schools*, boarding *schools*, classical and grammar *schools*, &c. *Academy*, as a seminary of learning, is a term often applied to institutions intermediate between a *school* and a college or university.

SCHÖÖL, *n.* [*A. S. scool*, a shoal; *Dut. school*.] A multitude, as of fishes; a shoal; — written also *scool* and *scull*. [*Local in U. S. and Eng.*] *Pickering. Wright.*

SCHÖÖL, *n. a.* [*i. SCHOOLED*; *pp. SCHOOLING*, *SCHOOLER*.]

1. To instruct; to educate; to train.

As in her virtuous rules to *school* her knight. *Spenser.*
The familiarity of the kitchen *school*ed his conceptions. *Milton.*

2. To discipline; to tutor; to control.

Let Gallio give me leave a while
To *school* him once. *Bp. Hall.*

SCHÖÖL, *a.* 1. Relating to a school or to schools.

2. Relating to the schools of the middle ages, or to the system of philosophy which was taught in them; scholastic. "School divinity." *Locke.*

As for virtue, he counted it but a *school* name. *Sidney.*

SCHÖÖL'-BOOK (-bāk), *n.* A book used for instruction in schools. *Jodrell.*

SCHÖÖL'-BOY (sköl'bōy), *n.* A boy that attends school. "The whining *school-boy*." *Shak.*

SCHÖÖL'-BRED, *a.* Educated or instructed in a school; school-taught. *Corper.*

SCHÖÖL'-COM-MIT'TEE, *n.* A committee charged with the supervision of schools. *Clarke.*

SCHÖÖL'-DAME, *n.* A school-mistress. *Echard.*

SCHÖÖL'-DÄY, *n.*; pl. *SCHÖÖL'-DÄYS*. The time during which youth are sent to school. *Shak.*

SCHÖÖL'-DIS-TRICT, *n.* A district or local division for supporting public schools. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

SCHÖÖL'-DI-VINE', *n.* One versed in, or supporting, scholastic theology. *Blackstone.*

SCHÖÖL'-DI-VIN'I-TY, *n.* Scholastic theology.

† **SCHÖÖL'-ER-Y**, *n.* Something taught, as in a school; schooling. *Spenser.*

SCHÖÖL'-FEL-LÖW (sköl'fel-lō), *n.* One bred at the same school; a school-mate. "The emulation of *school-fellows*." *Locke.*

SCHÖÖL'-GIRL, *n.* A girl that attends school; a school-maid. *Roberts.*

SCHÖÖL'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or building in which a school is kept. *Spenser.*

SCHÖÖL'ING, *n.* 1. Instruction; learning at school; tuition; education. *Johnson.*

2. Price paid to a school-teacher for instruction; compensation of an instructor. *Sherwood.*

3. A lecture; a reprimand; a reproof.

I have some private *schooling* for you both. *Shak.*

SCHÖÖL'-MAID, *n.* A girl who attends school; a school-girl. *Shak.*

SCHÖÖL'MAN, *n.*; pl. *SCHOOLMEN*. (*Middle Ages*.) One versed in, or a writer of, scholastic divinity or philosophy; a scholastic.

The most distinguished of the *scholastics* lived in the next century; the thirteenth and were Albertus Magnus, Bonaventura, and Thomas Aquinas, John Duns Scotus, Ockham, and Durandus. *Hook.*

SCHÖÖL'-MAS-TER, *n.* A man who teaches a school; an instructor; a preceptor; a teacher.

A good *school-master* mimes his precepts for children to swallow, hanging clogs on the nimbleness of his own soul, that his scholars may go along with him. *Fulton.*

SCHÖÖL'-MATE, *n.* A school-fellow. *Clarke.*

SCHÖÖL'-MIS-TRÉSS, *n.* A woman who teaches a school. *Dryden. Gay.*

SCHÖÖL'-RÖÖM, *n.* A room or apartment in which a school is kept. *Ask.*

SCHÖÖL'-TAUGHT (-tāut), *a.* Taught or educated in a school or in schools; school-bred.

Let *school-taught* pride dissemble all it can,
These little things are great to little man. *Goksmith.*

SCHÖÖL'-TEACH-ER, *n.* One who teaches school; an instructor; a preceptor. *Clarke.*

SCHÖÖL'-TEACH-ING, *n.* The business of one who teaches a school; the occupation of instructing a school. *Clarke.*

SCHÖÖL'-THE-ÖL'O-GY, *n.* Scholastic divinity; school-divinity. *Chambers.*

SCHÖÖN'ER, *n.* [*Dut. schooner*; *schoon*, beautiful; *Ger. schoner, schauer*, a schooner; *Sw. skoner*.] (*Naut.*) A small vessel, usually with two masts, but with no tops.

There are some *schooners* with three masts. *Dunn.*
A fore-and-aft *schooner*, a schooner having fore-and-aft sails only. — A topsail *schooner*, a schooner carrying a square fore topsail, and frequently, also, top gallant sail and royal. — A main topsail *schooner*, a schooner that carries square topsails, fore and aft. *Dunn.*

3. "This word, which seems to have no relation to the *Dut. schoon*, fine, fair, neat, may probably have been formed from the *A. S. scunian*, to flee, to shun. The vessel called *schooner* is swift, light, and consequently adapted for flight in circumstances where its weakness would unfit it for resistance." *Jal.* — "The first vessel of the kind is said to have been built at Gloucester, Mass., by Capt. Andrew Robinson, about the year 1711. The name was given to it from the following circumstance: Capt. R. had constructed a vessel, which he masted and rigged in the manner that *schooners* now are, and on her going off the stocks into the water, a bystander cried out, 'O, how she *schoons*!' R. instantly replied, 'A *schooner* let her be'; and from that time this class of vessels has gone by that name. Previously, vessels of this description were unknown either in this country or Europe." *Essex Memorial*, 1-38.

SCHÖÖL (sköl), *n.* (*Min.*) A name formerly applied to the black variety of tourmaline. *Dunn.*

SCHÖR-LÄ'CEÖIS (shör-lä'shüs, 66), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, schorl. *Wright.*

SCHÖR'LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A translucent, massive, sub-columnar variety of topaz, composed of silica, alumina, and fluoric acid; pyenite. *Dunn.*

SCHÖRL'OUS, a. Relating to schorl. *Dana.*
SCHÖRL'-RÖCK, n. (*Geol.*) An aggregate of schorl, or tourmaline, and quartz. *Lyell.*
SCHÖRL'Y-GRÄN'ITE, n. (*Geol.*) A kind of granite consisting of schorl or tourmaline, quartz, felspar, and mica. *Lyell.*
SCHREIGHT (skrē), n. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*
SCHRÖDE, n. A codfish or a haddock prepared for broiling by being cut open and slightly salted; — written also *serode*, and *scrod*. *C. Brown.*
SCHWEIN'FÜRTH-GRÖEN, n. (*Chem.*) A double crystallizable salt of arsenite of copper and acetate of copper, used as a pigment. *Miller.*
SCI-A-GRÄPH, n. The section of a building to show its inside; sciagraphy. *Ash.*
SCI-A-GRÄPH'IC, } a. [Gr. *σκιγραφικός*.] Re-
SCI-A-GRÄPH'ICAL, } lating to sciagraphy. Scott.
SCI-A-GRÄPH'ICAL-LY, ad. According to sciagraphy; in a sciagraphical manner. *Smart.*
SCI-ÄG'RA-PHY (si-äg'ra-fē), n. [Gr. *σκιγραφή*; *σκι*, a shadow, and *γράφω*, to write; *L. sciagraphia*; *It. sciografia*; *Fr. sciographie*.]
 1. The act of casting and delineating shadows correctly, and upon mathematical principles.
 2. The profile or vertical section of a building made by projecting the shadows of its parts.
 3. The art of finding the hour of the day or the night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars. *Hutton.*
SCI-ÄM'A-CHY, n. Sciomachy. *Johnson.*
SCI-A-THER'IC, } a. [Gr. *σκι*, a shadow, and
SCI-A-THER'ICAL, } θρῶν, to catch.] Belonging
 to a sun-dial. — See **SCOTHERIC**. *Browne.*
SCI-A-THER'ICAL-LY, ad. After the manner of a sun-dial. "*Scientifically prepared.*" *Gregory.*
SCI-ÄT'IC, n. Sciatica. *Pope.*
SCI-ÄT'ICAL (si-ät'e-ka), n. [Gr. *ισχία*; *ισχίον*, the hip. — See **ISCHIATRIC** (*Med.*) A variety of neuralgia characterized by pain following the great sciatic nerve from the ischiatic notch to the ham, and along the peroneal surface of the leg to the sole of the foot. *Dunglison.*
SCI-ÄT'IC, } a. [A contraction of *ischiatric*.
SCI-ÄT'ICAL, } — See ISCHIATRIC.] Pertaining
 to, or affecting, the parts connecting with the ischium. "*The sciatic nerve.*" *Dunglison.* "*Sciatic pains.*" *Arbutnot.*
SCI'ENCE (si'ens), n. [*L. scientia*; *scio, sciens*, to know; *It. scienza*; *Sp. ciencia*; *Fr. science*.]
 1. Knowledge; that which one knows.
 2. The knowledge of many methodically digested and arranged so as to become attainable by one; truth attained by a course of methodical study; that which we know deductively or inductively; a knowledge of laws, principles, and relations; learning.
 3. Any branch or species of knowledge.
 4. I present you with a man
 Cunning in music and the mathematics,
 To instruct her fully in those sciences. *Shak.*
Abstract science, the knowledge of reasons and their conclusions. — **Absolute science**, knowledge of the necessity and reason of a law. *Panzer.* — **Mathematical science**, knowledge of the relations and measurement of quantities; the science of mathematics. *Davies.* — **Mental science**, knowledge of the principles and laws of the mind; mental philosophy. — **Moral science**. See **MORAL**. — **Natural science**, the knowledge of causes and effects, and of the laws of nature. *Brand.* — **The natural sciences**, the sciences which treat of the three kingdoms of nature; the animal, the vegetable, and the mineral. *Baird.* — **Physical science**. See **PHYSICAL**. — **Pure science**, knowledge based on self-evident

truths, as the mathematics. *Davies.* — *The seven sciences of antiquity*, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy. *Pope.*

Syn. — The distinction between science and art is, that science is a body of principles and deductions, to explain the nature of some matter. An art is a body of precepts with practical skill for the completion of some work. A science teaches us to know; an art, to do. In art, truth is a means to an end; in science, it is the only end. Hence the practical arts are not to be classed among the sciences. *Whewell.*

"It is a part of grammatical science to say, that all words with a certain termination have a certain accent. When this is converted into a rule, it becomes part of an art." *Lewis.*

"Science and art may be said to be investigations of truth; but one, science, inquires for the sake of knowledge, the other, art, for the sake of production; and hence science is more concerned with the higher truths, art with the lower; and science never is engaged, as art is, in productive application." *Karslake.*

"Science is the result of general laws, and is sometimes called theory, as correlative with art." *Davies.*
 See **KNOWLEDGE, LITERATURE.**

SCI'ENCE, v. a. To make to be skilled or versed; to acquaint; to teach. [*R.*]

Deep science in the mazy lore
 Of mad philosophy. *Flam.*

+SCI'ENT, a. [*L. scio, sciens*, to know.] Skilful; knowing. *Cockeram.*

SCI'EN'TER, ad. [*L.*] (*Law.*) Knowingly; with knowledge; skilfully. *Bouvier.*

+SCI'ENTIAL (si-ēn'shəl), a. [*It. scienziale*.] Producing science. *B. Jonson.*

SCI'EN-TIF'IC, } a. [*L. scientia*, science, and
SCI'EN-TIF'ICAL, } facio, to make; *It. scientifico*; *Sp. científico*; *Fr. scientifique*.] Proceeding by, or founded on, the methods of science. "*Scientific observations.*" *Knoz.*

The systems of natural philosophy that have obtained are to be read more to know the hypotheses, than with hopes to gain there a comprehensive, systematic, and satisfactory knowledge of the works of nature. *Locke.*

SCI'EN-TIF'ICAL-LY, ad. In a scientific manner. "*Scientifically instructed.*" *Locke.*

SCI'L'I-CET, ad. [*L.*] (*Law.*) That is to say; to wit; namely; — abbreviated *sc.*, or *ss.*

"The word *videlet* (of similar import) is now more common." *Burnell.*

SCI'L'I-TINE, n. (*Chem.*) The bitter, purgative, and emetic principle of the squill (*Scilla maritima*). *Gregory.*

SCI'M'I-TAR (sīm'e-tar), n. A sword with a recurved blade; a kind of falchion; — written also *scymetar*, and *cimeter*. — See **CIMETER**.

SCI'M'I-TAR-SHAPED, a. (*Bot.*) Curved, fleshy, plane on the two sides, the concave border thick, the convex border thin. *Lindley.*

SCI'N'CÖID, a. [See **SCINCOIDIAN**.] Belonging to the scincoidians. *Wright.*

SCI'N'CÖID, n. (*Herp.*) A scincoidian. *Brand.*

SCI'N'CÖID'IAN, n. [Gr. *σκινκος*, a kind of lizard, and *είδος*, form.] (*Herp.*) One of a family of saurians, distinguished by having the cranium covered with great angular plates joined together at their edges, and the trunk completely covered with scales of various forms, overlapping each other like tiles or slates. *Eng. Cyc.*

SCI'NK (sīnk), n. 1. † A slunk calf. *Ainsworth.*
 2. [Gr. *σκινκος*.] (*Herp.*) A saurian reptile; a skink. *Eng. Cyc.*

SCI'N-TIL'LA, n. [*L.*] A spark; a glimmer; a faint trace; a shadow. [*L.*]

Not a scintilla of objection exists against him as an individual. *Collinson.*
 Not a scintilla of evidence. *H. Choate.*

SCI'N-TIL-LÄNT, a. [*L. scintilla*, scintillans, to sparkle.] Sparkling; emitting sparks. *Green.*

SCI'N-TIL-LÄTE, v. n. [*L. scintillo, scintillatum*; *scintilla*, a spark; *It. scintillare*; *Sp. centellar*; *Fr. scintiller*.] [*i. SCINTILLATED*; *pp. SCINTILLATING, SCINTILLATED*.]
 1. To emit sparks, or small ignited particles.
 2. To sparkle; to twinkle. *Cockeram.*

SCI'N-TIL-LÄTION, n. [*L. scintillatio*; *It. scintillazione*; *Fr. scintillation*.]
 1. The act of scintillating; a spark. *Glanvill.*
 2. Intellectual splendor; a coruscation.

Few among the experienced in didactics have read Milton's letter to Harlib with approbation: curious as it is, and displaying as it does scintillations of great genius, yet what

parent or preceptor is persuaded by it to adopt the plan in his own case or practice? *Knoz.*

3. (*Astron.*) Twinkling; — a phenomenon supposed to be due to the interference of light. *Hind.*

SCI'N-TIL-LOÜS, a. Scintillant. [*n.*] *Richardson.*

SCI'N-TIL-LOÜS-LY, ad. In a sparkling manner.

SCI-ÖG'RA-PHY, n. Sciagraphy. *Brande.*

SCI'Q-LİSM (si'q-lizm), n. Superficial knowledge; a smattering of learning. *Brit. Crit.*

SCI'Q-LİST (si'q-list), n. [*L. sciolus*; *scio*, to know.] One who thinks he knows much, and knows but little; a vain superficialist; a smatterer.

The writers against religion have been, for the most part, men of great pride and audacity, but in learning little better than sciolists. *Knoz.*

+SCI'Q-LOÜS, a. Superficial. *Howell.*

SCI-ÖM'A-CHY (si-öm'a-ke) [si-öm'a-ke, S.], n. [Gr. *σκιμαχία*; *σκι*, a shadow, and *μάχη*, a fight.] (*Ant.*) An exercise with the ancients which consisted in a mock encounter at boxing and jumping with one's own shadow. *Dunglison.*

To avoid this *sciomachy*, or imaginary combat of words, let me know, sir, what you mean by the name of tyrant. *Cunley.*

SCI'Q-MÄN-CY, n. [Gr. *σκι*, a shadow, and *μαντεία*, divination.] (*Ant.*) Divination by shadows; the art of raising or calling up ghosts. *Crabb.*

SCI'QON (si'qon), n. [Fr. *scion*. — *Minsheu* derives the word from *L. scindō, scissus*, to cut.]

1. The first young shoot produced during the year by a tree. *Brande.*

2. A part of a branch prepared to be grafted upon some other tree. *Brande.*

SCI-ÖP'TIC, a. [Gr. *σκι*, a shadow, and *ὀπτικός*, belonging to seeing or to sight.] (*Optics*.) Noting an optical instrument, called the *scioptic ball*; — also written *scioptrie*. *Hutton.*

The *scioptic ball* consists of a perforated globe of wood and a convex lens contained within it, together with an appendage in which it may be turned in any direction, like the eye. It is used for producing images in a darkened room, and in a camera obscura. *Hutton.*

SCI-ÖP'TRIC, a. Same as **SCIOPTIC**.

SCI-Q-TIÄR'IC, a. See **SCATHERIC**. *Clarke.*

SCI-Q-TIÄR'IC-CÜM TÄL-E-SCÖ'PI-ÜM, n. (*Dialling*.) An instrument, consisting of a horizontal dial, and a telescope adapted to it, for determining the true time by day and night; — invented by Molyneux. *Hutton.*

SCI'RE FÄ'CI-AS (si're-fä'she-as), n. [*L.* *You cause to know*.] (*Law.*) A judicial writ, founded upon some record, and requiring the defendant to show cause why the plaintiff should not have the advantage of such record; or, when it is issued to repeal letters-patent, why the record should not be annulled and vacated; — so called from the initial words of the writ, when in Latin, *Quod scire facias*. *Bouvier.*

SCÄR'RHÖID, n. [Gr. *σκιρρος*, scirrhous, and *είδος*, form.] (*Med.*) Resembling scirrhous. *Dunglison.*

SCÄR-RHÖS'I-TY (skär-rös'e-tē), n. (*Med.*) Induration, as of a gland. *Arbutnot.*

SCÄR'RHÖUS (skär'rhūs), a. (*Med.*) Pertaining to, or characterized by, scirrhous. *Wiseinan.*

SCÄR'RHUS (skär'rhūs) [skär'rhūs, S. W. Ja. K. Sm.], n.; pl. *scär'rhūs*; *Eng. scär'rhūs*; *Gr. σκιρρος*; *It. scirro*; *Sp. scirro*; *Fr. squirrhe*.] (*Med.*) Induration of a peculiar kind, generally affecting glandular structures, but occurring in other textures. *Dunglison.*

"This word is sometimes, but improperly, written *scirrus*, with the *s* in the first syllable instead of the *ä*; and Bailey and Fenning have given us two aspirations, and spelt it *schirrus*; both of which modes of spelling the word are contrary to the general analogy of orthography: for, as the word comes from the Greek *σκιρρος*, the latter *r* only can have the aspiration, as the first of these double letters has always the *spiritus lenis*; and the *c* in the first syllable arising from the Greek *κ*, and not the *χ*, no more reason can be given for placing the *ä* after it, by spelling it *schirrus*, than there is for spelling *scene*, from *σκηνη*, *schene*, or *scripture*, from *σκηπτω*, *schep-tre*. The most correct Latin orthography confirms this opinion, by spelling the word in question *scirrhous*; and according to the most settled analogy of our own language, and the constant method of pronouncing words from the Greek and Latin, the *c* ought to be soft before the *i* in this word, and the first syllable

should be pronounced like the first of *syr-inge*, *Sir-i-n*, &c. Whatever might have been the occasion of the false orthography of this word, its false pronunciation seems fixed beyond recovery." *Walker*.

† SCIS-CI-TÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. sciscitatio*.] The act of inquiring; inquiry. *Bp. Hall*.

SCIS'SEL (sis'sel), *n.* 1. The clippings of metals produced in manufacturing them. *Brande*.

2. Slips or plates of metals out of which circular blanks have been cut for the purpose of coinage. *Brande*.

† SCIS'SI-BLE (sis'se-bl), *a.* Scissile. *Bacon*.

SCIS'SILE (sis'sil), *a.* [*L. scissilis*; *scindo*, *scissus*, to cut, to split; *It. & Fr. scissile*.] Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge. [*r.*] *Arbutnot*.

SCIS'SION (sish'un), *n.* [*L. scissio*; *It. scissione*; *Sp. & Fr. scission*.] The act of cutting or dividing; division. *Wiseman*.

SCIS'SOR-BILL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An aquatic, palmiped bird, of the family *Laridae*, and genus *Rynchops*, or *Rhynchops*; — so named from the form of the bill, which is nearly straight, and longer than the head, with the upper mandible shorter than the lower, and having a groove into which the lower is received. *Audubon*.



Scissor-bill

SCIS'SORS (sish'zors), *n. pl.* [*L. scissor*, one who divides; *scindo*, *scissus*, to cut, to split; *It. cesoj*; *Fr. ciseaux*.] A cutting instrument, resembling shears, but smaller, consisting of two blades crossing each other, and moving on a pivot; — sometimes written *cissors*, *cisars*, *cizars*, and *scissars*. *Search*.

† SCIS'SURE (sish'ur), *n.* [*L. scissura*; *scindo*, *scissus*, to split.] A cleft; a rent. *Hammond*.

SCIT-A-MIN'E-OUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to the *Scitamineæ*, a natural order of stemless or caulescent, herbaceous, tropical plants. *Wright*.

SCITE (sit), *n.* Site. — See *SITE*. *Jacobs*.

SCIT-U-RINE, *n.* [*Gr. skituros*, a squirrel; *L. scitrus*.] (*Zool.*) A rodent of the squirrel tribe; a squirrel. *Brande*.

SCIT-U-RÖP'TE-RÜS, *n.* [*Gr. skituros*, a squirrel, and *ρῆπος*, a wing.] (*Zool.*) A genus of flying squirrels, found in Europe and North America.

SELA-VÖ'NI-AN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Slavonia; — written also *Slavonian*. *Clarke*.

SELA-VÖ'NI-AN, } *a.* Relating to Slavonia, or
SELA-VÖN'IC, } to the people of Slavonia
(*Slavia*); Slavonian. — See *SLAVONIAN*.

The numerous Slavonic languages are commonly divided into the Eastern, of which the Russian stands at the head, and the Western, of which the chief is the Polish. The Polish was the earlier cultivated, but political events have within a century widely extended the sphere of the Russian. *Sir J. Stoddart*.

† SELER'A-GÖ-GY, *n.* [*Gr. sklerós*, hard, harsh, and *γῆμα*, to lead.] Severe discipline. *Hackett*.

SELER'O-DERM, *n.* [*Gr. sklerós*, hard, firm, and *δέρμα*, skin.] (*Ich.*) One of the *Sclerodermi*, a family of plectognathous, marine, mostly tropical fishes, of brilliant colors, having conical or pyramidal snouts, and the skin rough, or covered with large, hard scales. *Brande*.

SELER'O-GËN, *n.* [*Gr. sklerós*, hard, and *γεννάω*, to produce.] (*Bot.*) The hard sedimentary matter, deposited on the inner surface of the membranous cells of plants; lignine. *Lindley*.

SELE-RÖT'IC, *n.* [*Low L. sclerotica*, from *Gr. sklerós*, hard, firm; *It. sclerotico*; *Sp. esclerotico*; *Fr. sclerotique*.]

1. (*Anat.*) A hard, resisting, opaque membrane, of a pearly white color and fibrous nature, which covers nearly four fifths of the posterior part of the globe of the eye, and has the form of a sphere truncated before; the white of the eye. *Dunglison*.

2. (*Med.*) A medicine which hardens and consolidates the part it is applied to. *Quincy*.

SELE-RÖT'IC, *a.* Noting a membrane of the eye. — See *ERY*. *Ray*.

SELE-RÖT'I-CA, *n.* [*Low L.*] (*Anat.*) One of the membranes of the eye; the sclerotic. *Brande*.

SCÖAT (sköt), *v. a.* To stop, as a wheel; to trig; to scotch. — See *SCOTCH*. *Bailey*.

SCÖB'I-FÖRM, *a.* [*L. scobis*, powder or dust produced by sawing, rasping, &c., and *forma*, form.] Having the form of scobs; like sawdust. *Wright*.

SCÖES, *n. sing. & pl.* [*L.*; *scabo*, to scrape.]

1. Any kind of powder or dust produced by sawing, filing, or boring. *Hoblyn*.

2. The scoria or dross of any metal. *Chambers*.

3. An alkali. *Dunglison*.

SCÖFF (sköf), *v. n.* [*From Gr. σκόπω*, to ape, to jeer, to scoff. *Junius*. — Probably from *A. S. scufan*, *scofan*, to shove. *Richardson*.] [*i. SCÖFFED*; *pp. SCÖFFING, SCÖFFED*.] To treat any thing with mockery, ridicule, or contempt; to mock; to jeer; — used with *at*.

And fools who came to scoff remained to pray. *Goldsmith*.
Denied that earthly ousence they choose,
God's better gift they scoff at and refuse. *Cowper*.

Syn. — To *scuff*, *gibe*, *jeer*, *mock*, and *sneer*, all imply an expression of contempt and dislike to some person or thing. A person *scuffs* by the use of opprobrious language, or by *gibes*, *jeers*, or *sneers*, and *mocks* by derisive imitation; he *scuffs* openly, and *sneers* slyly. The *scoffers* at religion are more open and avowed in their hostility; the *sneerers*, more sly, but not less malignant. To *gibe* implies more of ill nature and reproach; to *jeer*, more of ridicule.

SCÖFF, *v. a.* To treat with scoffs; to scoff at; to deride; to mock; to jeer; to ridicule.

To scoff religion is ridiculously proud and immodest. *Glanvill*.

SCÖFF, *n.* Expression of scorn, contempt, or ridicule; contumelious language; mockery; jeering; derision; railery.

Flattery more abusive and reproachful than the rudest scoffs and the sharpest invectives. *South*.

SCÖFF'ER, *n.* One who scoffs or mocks; a ridiculer; a scoomer; a mocker. *Burnet*.

SCÖFF'ER-Y, *n.* Mockery; foolishness. *Holinshead*.

SCÖFF'ING, *p. a.* Jeering; inclined to scoff. "Made the pastime of a scoffing rage." *Dryden*.

SCÖFF'ING, *n.* The act of one who scoffs.

SCÖFF'ING-LY, *ad.* In contempt or mockery; in ridicule; derisively. *Broom*.

SCÖKE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tall, perennial, herbaceous plant, with a large poisonous root, bearing long racemes of dark-purple berries, and sometimes eaten in early spring as a substitute for asparagus; poke; garret; pigeon-berry; *Phytolacca decandra*. *Gray*.

SCÖL'A-ZÖN, *n.* A kind of manure. *Simmonds*.

SCÖLD, *v. n.* [*Dut. schelden*; *Ger. schelten*; *Dan. skælde*; *Sw. skälla*. — *Thre* refers the *Sw. skälla* to the *Ger. gellen* (*A. S. gyllan*), to yell.] [*i. SCÖLDED*; *pp. SCÖLDING, SCÖLDED*.] To rail with rude clamor; to speak to another in reproachful, angry language; to brawl; — used with *at*.

He [De Burgo] showed himself so forward for [the divorce of King Henry VIII. from Queen Katharine] that the women of Oxon did not only scold at him publicly, but threw stones after him as he passed along the street. *Wood*.

SCÖLD, *v. a.* To chide in a rude, angry, clamorous manner; to rate; to berate; to scoff.

She scolded her husband, one day, out of doors. *Harell*.
Our master is not a man to be scratched and scolded out of his kingdom. *Warburton*.

SCÖLT, *n.* A woman who scolds habitually; a foul-mouthed woman; a vixen; a shrew.

A common scold, "communis rivatrix" (for our Law Latin confines it to the feminine gender), is a public nuisance to her neighborhood. *Blackstone*.

SCÖLD'ER, *n.* One who scolds. *Abp. Cranmer*.

SCÖLD'ING, *n.* Clamorous, rude, angry language or reproof; railing. *South*.

SCÖLD'ING, *p. a.* Using loud and reproachful language. "A scolding tongue." *Shak*.

SCÖLD'ING-LY, *ad.* Like a scold; railingly.

SCÖL'E-CITE, *n.* [*Gr. σκλήη*, a worm.] (*Min.*) A transparent or translucent mineral of a vitreous or silky lustre, composed of silica, alumina, lime and water, and, in some varieties, of soda. *Dana*.

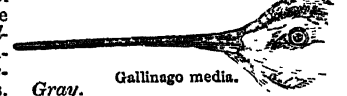
SCÖL'LÖP, *n.* A shell-fish. — See *SCALLOP*.

SCÖL'LÖP, *a.* See *SCALLOP*.

SCÖL-Q-PÄC'I-DÆ, *n. pl.* [*Gr. σκολοπάξ*; *L. scolopax*, *scolopaxis*, a snipe.] (*Ornith.*) A fam-

ily of birds of the order *Grallæ*, including the sub-families *Limosinæ*, *Totaminæ*, *Recurvirostrinæ*, *Tringinæ*, *Scolopacinae*, and *Phalaropodinae*; snipes. *Gray*.

SCÖL-Q-PÄ-C'I-NÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Grallæ* and family *Scolopacidae*; snipes. *Gray*.



Gallinago media.

SCÖL-Q-PÄ-N'DRÆ, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. σκολοπένδρα*.]

1. (*Ent.*) A genus of venomous insects of the order *Myriopoda*, possessing at least twenty-one pairs of legs, and having for the most part under logs of wood and the loose bark of decayed trees; centipeds. *Eng. Cyc*.

2. † [*Gr. σκολοπένδρον*.] An herb. *Ainsworth*.

SCÖM'BER, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. σκόμβος*.] (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes of the family *Scombridae*; the common mackerel. *Yarrell*.

SCÖM'BE-RÖID, *n.* [*Gr. σκόμβος*, a mackerel, and *είδος*, form.] (*Ich.*) A fish of the family *Scombridae*. *Brande*.

SCÖM'BRÏ-DÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ich.*) A family of marine, acanthopterygious fishes, including the mackerel, the tunny, the sword-fish, &c. *Yarrell*.

† SCÖM'FIT, *n.* Discomfit. *Wickliffe*.

† SCÖMM, *n.* [*Gr. σκόμμα*, a jibe; *L. scamma*.]

1. A taunt; a jeer; a gibe; a scoff. *Fotherby*.

2. A buffoon; an antic; a zany. *L'Estrange*.

SCÖNCE (sköns), *n.* [*Dut. schans*; *Ger. schanze*; *Dan. skanse*; *Sw. skans*. — See *ENSCONCE*.]

1. A round fortification or block-house.

No sconce or fortress of his raising was ever known either to have been forced, or yielded up, or quitted. *Milton*.

2. The head; skull: — brains; sense. [*Low*.]

Why does he suffer this rude knave, now, to knock him about the sconce with a dirty shovel? *Shak*.

3. "Perhaps as being the acropolis or citadel of the body." *Johnson*. — "Supposed, from being round and strong." *Nares*. — *Sconce*, in the sense of brains, is allied to *feel*, *skina*, to see, to perceive. *G. P. Marsh*.

3. † A lantern. *Holtyoke*.

4. A candlestick, usually taking the form of a projecting bracketed support in wood or metal, and affixed to a wall. *Fairholt*.

5. The head or part of a candlestick in which the candle is inserted. *Wright*.

6. A fixed seat or shelf. [*North of Eng.*] *Todd*.

7. A mulet or fine. *Johnson*.

SCÖNCE, *v. a.* [*i. SCÖNCED*; *pp. SCÖNCING, SCÖNCED*.] To mulet; to fine. [*Low*.] *Warton*.

SCÖÖP, *n.* [*Dut. schop*; *Ger. schuppe*; *Dan. skuffe*; *Sw. skupa*. — *Fr. escoupe*.]

1. A vessel with a long handle, used to lade water; a kind of large ladle. *Mortimer*.

2. A sweep; a swoop; a stroke.

What, all my pretty chickens and their dam At one fell swoop! *Shak*.

3. *Johnson* remarks, "Perhaps it should be sweep." — *Scoop* is the reading of the best modern editions of Shakespeare.

3. (*Surp.*) An instrument of the shape of a spoon, used to extract certain bodies. *Dunglison*.

SCÖÖP, *v. a.* [*i. SCÖÖPED*; *pp. SCÖÖPING, SCÖÖPED*.]

1. To remove or take out or up by means of a scoop or hollow implement; to lade out.

He scooped the water from the crystal flood. *Dryden*.
The savory pulp they chew; and in the mud still, as they thirsted, scoop the brimming stream. *Milton*.

2. To empty with a scoop or by lading. "To scoop the ocean." *Beau. & FL*.

3. To make hollow; to hollow out.

Those carbuncles the Indians will scoop, so as to hold above a pint. *Arbutnot*.

4. To place in hollows. [*r.*]

The mountain clusters fill, those ample stores Of water, cupped among the hollow rocks. *Thomson*.

SCÖÖP'ER, *n.* 1. One who scoops. *Johnson*.

2. A wading bird; the avocet; — so called from its long, narrow beak, arched upwards, which resembles a scoop. *Philips*.

SCÖÖP'-NËT, *n.* A net for sweeping the bottom of a river. *Simmonds*.

SCÔOP'-WHEEL, n. A water-wheel, having scoops or buckets around the circumference.

London.

SCÔPE, n. [Gr. σκοπός; σκοπέω, to see; L. *scopos*.]

1. The limit of intellectual view; that which is viewed or observed by the mind; thing aimed at; tendency, mark; aim; intention; design, purpose; drift.

His coming hither hath no farther scope.

Than for his lineal royalties

The main scope and design of all divine revelation.

2. Space; room; extent, enlargement. "A freer scope for imagination."

Ah! cut my lace asunder,

That my pent heart may have some scope to beat.

3. Freedom from restraint; liberty.

Being moody, give him line and scope.

'T was my fault to give the people scope.

4. † An act of riot, a sally.

5. † Extended quantity, as of land.

6. Length or sweep, as of a cable.

Syn.—See TENDENCY.

SCÔP'FER-OUS, a. [L. *scopa*, a broom, and *fero*, to bear.] Furnished with one or more dense brushes of hair.

SCÔP'FORM, a. [L. *scopa*, a broom, and *forma*, form.]

1. Having the form of a broom.

2. (Min.) Noting a close aggregate of minute crystals or fibres forming a little bundle, and appearing to diverge slightly from a common centre.

SCÔP'P'ED, n. [L. *scopa*, a broom, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] (Zool.) A melliferous insect having scopiferous posterior feet.

† **SCÔP'PET, v. a.** To lade out.

† **SCÔP'TIC, a.** [Gr. σκοπτικός.] Scoffing.

† **SCÔP'TI-CAL, a.** "Sceptical humor."

† **SCÔP'U-LOUS, a.** [L. *scopulosus*.] Abounding in rocks; rocky.

SCOR, n. (Med.) Excrement.

† **SCOR'BUTE, n.** The scurvy.

SCOR-BU'TIC, n. [Fr. *scorbutique*.] (Med.) One affected with scurvy.

SCOR-BU'TIC, a. [It. *scorbutico*; Sp. *es-*

SCOR-BU'TI-CAL, a. *corbutico*; Fr. *scorbutique*;—from the Low L. *scorbuticus*, scurvy, a barbarous term, probably derived from the Slavonic word *scorb*, with a Latin termination. (Hoblyn.) (Med.) Relating to, or afflicted with, scurvy. "My men growing scorbutic."

SCOR-BU'TI-CAL-LY, ad. With tendency to, or by, the scurvy.

† **SCORCE, n.** Exchange.—See SCORSE.

SCORCH, v. a. [A. S. *scorced*, scorched; Dut. *schroeijen*, to scorch.—L. *excorico*, to strip the bark from, to flay; It. *scorticare*; Fr. *écortier*; because the skin, which is, as it were, the bark of the body, falls off when scorched. Skinner.—"Skinner's opinion seems rational. Or it may be from the A. S. *scyrnan*, to scar." Richardson.] [i. SCORCHED; pp. SCORCHING, SCORCHED.]

1. To burn superficially or very slightly, so as to change the color or texture of the surface; to parch; to singe.

... Appeared to have been scorched with the fire.

2. To dry up with heat, or to blister with fire, as the skin; to burn.

3. † To freeze. "Scorched or singed by nipping cold."

SCORCH, v. n. To be burnt superficially; to be dried up by heat.

SCORCH'ING, p. a. Burning superficially.

SCORCH'ING, n. Act of burning superficially, or of drying up or blistering with heat.

SCORCH'ING-FÊN'NEL, n. A plant of the genus *Thapsia*; the deadly carrot.

SCORCH'ING-LY, ad. In a scorching manner.

SCORCH'ING-NÉSS, n. The quality or the power of scorching.

SCOR'DI-UM, n. [L.] A plant that smells like garlic; the water-germander.

SCORÉ, n. [A. S. *scor*; Dan. *skure*; Sw. *skära*; Icel. *skor*.—Ir. *scor*.—From A. S. *sceran*, *scyrnan*, to shear, to cut, to divide. Richardson.]

1. A notch, incision, or mark cut, as on a stick, and used to denote a number

Our forefathers had no other book but the score and the tally: thou hast caused printing to be used.

2. Account kept by notches, lines, or marks.

They say he parted well, and paid his score.

3. An account, in general:—reason; ground, motive.—sake.

If your terms are moderate, we'll never break off upon that score.

4. Twenty. "Some scores of lines."

"I suppose because twenty, being a round number was distinguished on tallies by a long score." Johnson.—"Score, when used for twenty, has been well and rationally accounted for by supposing that our unlearned ancestors, to avoid the embarrassment of large numbers, when they had made twice ten notches, cut off the piece or tally containing them, and afterwards counted the scores or pieces cut off, and reckoned by the number of separated pieces, or by scores." Il. Tooka.

5. † A distance of twenty yards.

6. (Mus.) The original and whole, or its transcript, of any composition;—so called from the bar which formerly was drawn through all the parts.

In score, a term applied to music in writing, when all the parts are, as it were, notched or noted down, and placed in juxtaposition. Smart.—To quit scores, to square or settle an account; to render an equivalent, to make compensation.

SCÔRE, v. a. [i. SCORED; pp. SCORING, SCORED.]

1. To mark, as by incision; to cut; to engrave

Upon his shield the like was also scored.

2. To set down as a debt or as indebted.

Madam, I know when, Instead of five, you scored me ten.

3. To note; to impute; to charge.

Your follies and debauches charge With such a whirl, the poets of your age Are fired, and cannot score them on the stage.

4. (Mus.) To form, as a score, by collecting and properly arranging under each other the several detached parts or voices, of any composition.

SCÔR'ER, n. 1. One who scores.

2. An instrument for marking timber.

SCÔ'R'IA, n.; pl. SCÔ'R'IAE. [L.] 1. The dross which floats upon the surface of metals when fused, or the vitrified portion left after the fusion of ores, &c.; recrement; slag.

2. (pl. (Geol.) Volcanic cinders.

SCÔ'R'IA-C, a. Consisting of scoræ; slaggy; scoriaceous.

The scoræ rivers that roll . . . Then sail on smooth seas to the Yangtze.

SCÔ'R'IA-GEOUS (skô-ré a'shus, 66), a. Relating to, or like, scoræ, or the dross of metals.

SCÔ'R'IA-CÁ'TION, n. [L. *scoria*, slag, and *facio*, to make.] (Metallurgy.) The art or the act of reducing a body, either entirely or in part, into scoræ.

SCÔ'R'IA-FORM, a. [L. *scoria*, slag, and *forma*, form.] Resembling scoræ.

SCÔ'R'IA-FY, v. a. [L. *scoria*, slag, and *facio*, to make.] To reduce to scoræ or dross.

SCÔ'R'IA-OUS, a. Drossy; slaggy; recrementitious; scoriaceous.

SCÔRN, v. a. [It. *schernere*; *scherno*, scorn; Sp. *escarnecer*;—from Old Ger. *skern*, mockery; *skernin*, to mock; *skerno*, jesting. Diez.—W. *ysgornio*.] [i. SCORNEO; pp. SCORNING, SCORNEO.] To hold in extreme contempt; to treat disdainfully or contemptuously; to disdain; to contemn; to despise

Back to the infernal pit I drag thee chained, And seal thee so as henceforth not to scorn The facile gates of hell too slightly barred.

Syn.—See CONTEMN.

SCÔRN, v. n. To show contempt; to disdain.

With rosy wings so richly light, As if he scorned to think of night.

SCÔRN, n. [It. *scherno*, Sp. *escarnio*.—W. *ysgorn*.—See SCÔRN, v. a.]

1. Extreme contempt; disdain; derision.

Scorn implies a mocking, scoffing spirit: it forms a kind of link in its meaning between contempt and ridicule. What a deal of scorn looks beautiful In the contempt and anger of his lip!

2. The object of contempt; that which is treated with disdain.

Is it not a most horrid ingratitude thus to make a scorn of him that made us?

† To think scorn, to disdain; to despise; to hold unworthy of regard *Sidney*.—To laugh to scorn, to deride as contemptible. "He said unto them, Give place, for the maid is not dead, but sleepeth. And they laughed him to scorn." Matt. ix. 24.

Syn.—See CONTEMPT, DERISION.

SCÔRN'ER, n. One who scorns, or disdains; a despiser; a scoffer; a derider.

SCÔRN'FUL, a. 1. Filled with scorn; showing contempt; contemptuous; disdainful.

So saying, his proud step he scornful turned.

2. Defiant; regardless; neglectful.

With him I o'er the hills had run, Scornful of winter's frost and summer's sun.

SCÔRN'FUL-LY, ad. With scorn; contemptuously.

SCÔRN'FUL-NÉSS, n. The quality of being scornful; disdain; derision.

SCÔRN'ING, n. The act of one who scorns.

† **SCÔRN'Y, a.** Deserving scorn.

SCÔR'Q DITE, n. (Min.) A crystalline mineral of vitreous lustre, of a pale leek-green or liver-brown color, and composed of arsenic acid, peroxide of iron, and water.

SCÔR'PI-Ô, n. [L.] (Astron.) A zodiacal constellation lying between Libra and Sagittarius; the eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 23d day of October; the Scorpion.

SCÔR'PI-ÔID, a. [Gr. σκορπιός, a scorpion, and *eidōs*, form.] (Bot.) Curved or circinate at the end, like the tail of a scorpion, as the inflorescence of the heliotrope.

SCÔR'PI-ON, n. [Gr. σκορπιός, σκορπίων; L. *scorpio*; It. *scorpione*; Sp. *escorpion*; Fr. *scorpion*.]

1. (Zool.) A pulmonary arachnid or pedipalp of the family *Scorpionidae*.

Eng. Cyc. Scorpions are distinguished from other groups of spiders by their having the abdomen articulated and terminated by a curved spur which they use for the purposes of attack and defence. The palpi are very large, and the terminal segment assumes the form of the lobster's claw. The number of eyes varies from eight to twelve in different species. Scorpions inhabit the hot countries of both hemispheres. They run with considerable swiftness, curving the tail, which they can turn in every direction, over the back. The wound occasioned by the species found in the southern parts of Europe is not usually dangerous, but the sting of some other and larger species produces serious and alarming symptoms. The remedy employed is ammonia.

2. (Astron.) One of the signs of the zodiac; Scorpion. The squeezing Crab and stinging Scorpion shine. Dryden. 3. A kind of whip or scourge, so called from the suffering it occasioned Calmet. Johnson. My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions. 1 Kings xii. 11. 4. A sea-fish; the sea-scorpion. Ainsworth.

SCÔR'PI-ON-FLY, n. (Ent.) An insect of the genus *Panorpa*, having the extremity of its tail armed with a forceps.

SCÔR'PI-ON-GRASS, n. (Bot.) The common name of plants of the genus *Myosotis*, including the true forget-me-not (*Myosotis palustris*).

SCÔR'PI-ON-SÉN, n. (Bot.) A small plant or shrub common in the south of Europe, having cathartic leaves; *Coronilla emerus*.

SCÔR'PI-ON'S-TAIL, n. (Bot.) A plant of several species of the genus *Scorpiurus*; caterpillar;—so called from its twisted pod, which resembles the tail of a reptile.

SCÔR'PI-ON'S-THÖRN, n. (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Ulex*.

SCÔR'PI-ON-WORT (-würt), n. (Bot.) The annual plant *Ornithopus scorpioides*.

† **SCÔRSE, v. a.** [It. *scorsa*, a course.]

1. To chase; to pursue.

2. To barter; to exchange.

† **SCÔRSE, v. n.** To deal; to barter.

† **SCÔRSE, n.** Exchange; barter.



Scorpion.

SCÖR'TA-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *scortator*, a fornicator.] Relating to fornication or lewdness. *Hindmarsh.*

SCÖR'ZA, *n.* [It.] A variety of epidote. *Dana.*

SCÖT, *n.* [A. S. *scæt*, a part or portion; Dut. *schad*, treasure; Ger. *schatz*, treasure, taxes, tribute; Dan. *skat*, wealth, treasure, tribute; Icel. *skattr*, a tribute; Sw. *skatt*, a treasure, a tax. — It. *scotto*; Sp. *escote*; Fr. *écot*.] A payment; a tax; a reckoning; escot; shot.

We may fortune to meet with such that shall pay for our scot. *Berners.*

† *Scot* and *lot*, (*Eng. Law.*) a contribution laid upon all subjects, according to their ability. *Cowell.*

“Spelman observes that it [*scot*] signifies what the authors of the middle ages called *conjectus* (a throwing together), because it was thrown together by several into one, from Sax *scote*, to throw or cast, whence *scotian*, to shoot.” *Burill.*

SCÖT, *v. a.* To scotch. — See SCOTCH.

SCÖT, *n.* [A. S. *Scotta*; Dut. *Schot*; Ger. *Schotte*; Icel. *Skottska*, a Scotchman, and also a quick runner.] A native of Scotland; a Scotchman; a North Briton. *Burns.*

† SCÖT'ALE, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) An entertainment with ale, given for the purpose of extorting money. *Spelman.*

SCÖTCH, *v. a.* [Of uncertain etymology. — *Scot*, *scutch*, to beat.] [*i.* SCOTCHED; *pp.* SCOTCHING, SCOTCHED.]

1. To cut with shallow incisions or in a slight manner; to wound slightly; to score. *Shak.*

We've scotched the snake, not killed it. *Shak.*

2. To stop, as a wheel, by putting something under it to prevent it from rolling back. *Wright.*

3. To pack, as hemp. *Wright.*

SCÖTCH, *n.* A slight cut; a shallow incision. *Walton.*

Give him four scotches with a knife. *Walton.*

SCÖTCH, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Scotland, its inhabitants, or language; Scottish.

SCÖTCH'-BÄR'LEY, *n.* Barley of which the husk has been removed; pot-barley. *Loudon.*

SCÖTCH'-BÖN'NETS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of mushroom; *Agaricus pratensis*. *Loudon.*

SCÖTCH'-CÖL'LQPS, *n. pl.* Veal cut into small pieces. *Johnson.*

SCÖTCHED-CÖL'LQPS (skötcht-), *n. pl.* Scotch collops. *King.*

SCÖTCH'-FID'DLE, *n.* The itch. [*Cant.*] *Scott.*

SCÖTCH'-FIR, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of pine which produces the red deal; Scotch-pine; *Pinus sylvestris*. *Baird.*

SCÖTCH'-HÖP'PERS, *n. pl.* A play in which boys hop over lines or scotches in the ground. *Locke.*

SCÖTCH'MAN, *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Scotland.

2. (*Naut.*) A large batten put upon rigging, to keep it from chafing. *Dana.*

SCÖTCH'-PINE, *n.* See SCOTCH-FIR. *Baird.*

SCÖTCH'-RÖSE, *n.* A species of rose (*Rosa spinosissima*), of which there are several varieties. *Loudon.*

SCÖTCH'-THIS'TLE (-this'sl), *n.* A species of thistle; — so called from its being the emblem in the arms of the Scotch nation. *Booth.*

SCÖTTER, *n.* (*Ornith.*)

A species of black duck or diver, of which there are three species, the common scoter (*Oidemia nigra*, or *Anas nigra*), the velvet-scoter (*Oidemia fusca*), and the surf-scoter (*Oidemia perspicillata*). *Yarrell.*



SCÖT-FRÉE, *a.* Without payment; unhurt.

He cannot escape yet scot-free uncontrolled. *Mir. for Mag.*

† SCÖTH, *v. a.* To wrap in darkness. *Sidney.*

SCÖT-TI-A (sköt'she-a), *n.* [Gr. *skotia*, darkness, a cavity.] (*Arch.*) A semicircular cavity or hollow moulding between the fillets of the tori, in the bases of columns and elsewhere; a cavetto; a trochilus; a casement; — so called from the deep shadow it produces. *Britton.*

SCÖT'TIST, *n.* A schoolman or scholastic who followed *Duns Scotus*, one of the leading champions of Realism in the thirteenth century, in

opposition to a Thomist, or follower of Thomas Aquinas. *Warton.*

SCÖT-O-DIN'[-A, *n.* [Gr. *skotodina*; *skotos*, darkness, and *dina*, to turn round.] (*Med.*) Giddiness, with impaired sight, often succeeded by headache; scotomy. *Dunglison.*

SCÖT'O-GRÄPH, *n.* [Gr. *skotos*, darkness, and *γράφω*, to write.] An instrument with which a person who is blind or who is in the dark may write. *Maunder.*

SCÖT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *skótoma*.] A dizziness causing dimness of sight; scotodinia. *B. Jonson.*

SCÖTS, *a.* Scottish; Scotch. *Sir W. Scott.*

SCÖT'TER-ING, *n.* A boyish sport in Herefordshire, England, of burning a bundle of pease-straw at the end of harvest. *Barley.*

SCÖT'TI-CISM, *n.* A Scottish word or idiom.

The pleadings of lawyers were equally loose and inaccurate, and that profession having furnished more authors, and the matters of which they treat mingling daily in common discourse and business, many of those vicious forms of speech which are denominated *S. oticisms* have been introduced by them into the language. *Robertson.*

SCÖT'TI-CIZE, *v. a.* To render Scottish. *N. B. R.*

SCÖT'TISH, *a.* Relating to Scotland, to its inhabitants, or to its language; Scotch. *Stewart.*

SCÖL'ER-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral found at Port Rush, Ireland, chiefly composed of silica, alumina, lime, and soda. *Dana.*

SCÖN'DRËL, *n.* [Either from the Dut. & Ger. *schande*, ignominy, or from It. *scandalo*, a hinder; *scondere*, to hide. *Skinner.*] A mean rascal; a low, petty villain; a knave; a rogue.

If your ancient but ignoble blood Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood. *Pope.*

“The instances of the usage of this word are so modern, that it seems difficult to connect it with an Anglo-Saxon origin; otherwise the first etymology of *Skinner* seems plausible.” *Richardson.*

SCÖN'DRËL, *a.* Base; disgraceful. *Warburton.*

SCÖN'DRËL-ISM, *n.* The quality of a scoundrel; baseness; rascality; turpitude. *Boswell.*

SCÖUR, *v. a.* [Goth. *skauron*, to scour; A. S. *seur*, a scouring; Dut. *schuren*, to scour; Ger. *schüren*; Dan. *skure*; Sw. *skura*. — Sp. *escurar*; Fr. *écurer*.] [*i.* SCOURED; *pp.* SCOURING, SCOURED.]

1. To rub hard with sand or any rough substance, in order to clean the surface; to clean or brighten by friction or rubbing hard.

Poor Vadius, long with learned spleen devoured, Can taste no pleasure since his shield was scoured. *Pope.*

2. To purge violently. *Johnson.*

3. To cleanse, as clothes; to whiten. *Gay.*

In some lakes, the water is so nitrous as, if foul clothes be put into it, it scoureth them of itself. *Bacon.*

4. To remove by rubbing or scouring. “A heady current scouring faults.” *Shak.*

5. To pass or range swiftly over.

This Edgar . . . used, in the summer time, to scour the sea with certain ships of war. *Fabian.*

6. To clear or free by ranging over.

The kings of Laocædon, having set out some galleys . . . to scour the sea of pirates, they met us. *Sidney.*

7. (*Mil.*) To discharge ordnance or musketry for the purpose of dislodging an enemy. “To scour the rampart.” *Mil. Ency.*

SCÖUR, *v. n.* 1. To perform the office of cleaning, as vessels, by rubbing with sand or other rough substance; to scrub.

I keep his house, and wash, wring, bake, scour, dress meat, and make the beds. *Shak.*

2. To cleanse clothes or garments.

Warm water is softer than cold, for it scoureth better. *Bacon.*

3. To be purged; to be lax.

If you turn sheep into wheat or rye to feed, let it not be too rank, lest it make them scower. *Mortimer.*

4. To range or run swiftly; to scamper.

Barbarous, scouring along the coast of Italy, struck an exceeding terror into the minds of the citizens of Rome. *Kneller.*

Swift at her call her husband scoured away. *Pope.*

SCÖUR'ER, *n.* 1. One who scours. *Martin.*

2. One who cleanses old garments. *Simmonds.*

3. A purge; a cathartic. *Johnson.*

4. One who runs swiftly. *Johnson.*

SCÖURGE (skürj) [skürj, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. Wb.; skürj, Ja.] [*L.* *corrigia*, a shoetie, a rein; It. *scoreggia*, a leather thong; Fr. *escourge*, a scourge. — Gael. *sgiuire*.]

1. A whip; a lash; a thong. And when he had made a scourge of small cords, he drove them all out of the temple. *John ii. 13.*

2. A punishment; a vindictive affliction. See what a scourge is laid upon your hate, That Heaven finds means to kill your joys with love. *Shak.*

3. One that afflicts, harasses, or destroys. Let tyrants govern with an iron rod, Oppress, destroy, and be the scourge of God. *Pope.*

4. A whip for a top. *Locke.*

SCÖURGE, *v. a.* [It. *scoreggiare*.] [*i.* SCOURGED; *pp.* SCOURGING, SCOURGED.]

1. To lash with a whip; to whip severely.

Is it lawful for you to scourge a Roman? *Acts xxii. 25.*

2. To punish; to chastise; to chasten.

He will scourge us for our iniquities, and will have mercy again. *Tob. xiii. 5.*

SCÖURG'ER (skür'er), *n.* One who scourges or punishes; a chastiser; a punisher. *Johnson.*

SCÖURG'ING (skür'ing), *n.* Punishment or chastisement by the scourge. *Heb. xi. 36.*

SCÖUR'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who scours.

2. The act of cleansing clothes.

3. A looseness; a flux; a diarrhoea. *Grant.*

4. A running swiftly. *Dryden.*

Scouring rush, (*Bot.*) the common name of plants of the genus *Equisetum*, or horsetail; — a name particularly applied to *Equisetum hyemale*. *Gray.*

† SCÖURSE (skürs), *v. a.* To barter. — See SCORSE.

SCÖUT, *n.* [Old Fr. *escout*; Fr. *écout*; *écouter*, to listen, to hear; — from *L. ausculto*, to hear; *auricula*, the external ear. — The past participle of A. S. *scotum*, to cast forth, to throw or send out, to shoot. *Tooke. Junius.*]

1. (*Mil.*) A person employed to observe the movements, and gain intelligence of the numbers, of an enemy; a spy. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

2. A servant or waiter in a college or university. [Oxford Univ., England.] *Oxford Guide.*

3. A high rock. [North of Eng.] *Grose.*

SCÖÜT, *v. n.* [*i.* SCOUTING; *pp.* SCOUTING, SCOUTED.]

1. To go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately; to act the spy.

Off on the bordering deep Encamp their legions, or with obscure wing Scout far and wide into the realm of night. *Milton.*

2. To ridicule; to sneer; — with *at*. *Johnson.*

SCÖÜT, *v. a.* 1. To travel over in searching.

“Other scouts the plain, if haply to discover at distance from the flock some carcass half devoured.” *Swift.*

2. To reject with contempt; — to hoot out or away; to ridicule; to sneer at. *C. Richardson.*

“An unauthorized till of late years, but getting into good use.” *Smart.*

SCÖV'EL (skür'vél), *n.* [W. *yagubell*. — *L. scopa*, a broom.] A sort of mop for sweeping an oven; a malkin. *Ainsworth.*

SCÖW, *n.* [Dut. *schouw*.] A flat-bottomed boat; a skow. — See SKOW.

SCÖWL, *v. n.* [A. S. *scul-eyad*, scowl-eyed. — Past participle of A. S. *scylan*, to separate. *Tooke.*] [*i.* SCOWLED; *pp.* SCOWLING, SCOWLED.]

To contract the brows, as in anger or discontent; to frown; to look angry, sour, or sullen.

Even so, or with much more contempt, men's eyes Did scowl on Richard. *Shak.*

SCÖWL, *v. a.* To drive scowlingly. [*n.*] *Milton.*

SCÖWL, *n.* 1. A look of sullenness or gloomy ire; a frowning look of anger or discontent.

A scowl of the eyes is a look or cast of the eyes with contracted brows. *C. Richardson.*

2. Gloom; darkness of aspect.

And, in the scowl of heaven, each face Grew dark as they were speaking. *Temple.*

SCÖWL'ING-LY, *ad.* With a scowl. *Johnson.*

SCRÄB'EN-EGGS, *n. pl.* A lenten dish, composed of eggs boiled hard and mixed with a seasoning of butter, salt, and pepper. *Hallirell.*

SCRÄB'BLE (skräb'bl), *v. n.* [Dut. *krabbelen*; *scrabben*, to scratch; Ger. *krabbeln*; *graben*, to engrave. — Gael. *sgrag*. — Gr. *γράφω*, to write; It. *scribo*, to write. — *Scrabble* is the diminutive of *scrape* with the mere change of *p* into *b*. *Richardson.*]

1. To make scribbled marks; to make irregular or unmeaning marks; to scribble; to scrawl.

He . . . scribbled on the doors of the gate. *1 Sam. xiii. 13.*

2. To scrape or paw with the hands; to crawl or paw as on the floor or ground; to scramble; to struggle; to scuffle; to claw. [Provincial in Eng. and colloquial in the U. S.] *Hollownay.*

SCRÄB'BLE, *v. a.* To mark with irregular lines or letters; to scribble; to scrawl. *Wright.*

SCRÄB'BLE, *n.* The act of scribbling; a scribble; a scramble. *Holloway.*

SCRÄF'FLE, *v. n.* 1. To scramble. *Brockett.*
2. To be busy or industrious. *Brockett.*
3. To shuffle; to act unfairly. *Grose.*
* This word is used in the North of England.

SCRÄG, *n.* [Gael. *sgrag*. — *Scrag* appears to be formed from *crag*. *Richardson.*] Any thing thin, lean, or meagre and rough. "A *scrag* of mutton, i. e. the small end of the neck; the man is a *scrag*, i. e. he is raw-boned." *Todd.*

SCRÄG'GED, *a.* Rough; scraggy. *Bentley.*

SCRÄG'GED-NÉSS, *n.* Scragginess. *Johnson.*

SCRÄG'GI-LY, *ad.* In a scraggy manner; meagrely; leanly; roughly. *Cotgrave.*

SCRÄG'GI-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being scraggy; leanness; roughness; scraggedness. *Johnson.*

SCRÄG'GY, *a.* 1. Rough; rugged; uneven or broken. "One steep, *scraggy* hill." *Dampier.*
2. Lean; thin; meagre. *Arbutnot.*

SCRÄM'BLE (*skräm'bl*), *v. n.* [The same with *scramble*. *Johnson.* *Todd.*] [*SCRÄMHLED*; *pp.* *SCRÄMBLING*, *SCRÄMBLED*.] To catch at any thing eagerly with the hands, as in climbing or in contending with others to get possession of something; — to struggle; to scabble. "He *scrambled* up that rock." *Johnson.*

Of other care they little reckoning make
Than how to *scramble* for the chubb's feast,
And shove away the wretched guest. *Milton.*

They must have *scrambled* with the wild beasts for crabs
and nuts. *Ray.*

SCRÄM'BLE, *n.* The act of one who scrambles; the act of catching eagerly at any thing with the hands; a struggle; a scrambling.

Amidst the confused *scramble* of politics and war. *A. Smith.*

SCRÄM'BLER, *n.* One who scrambles.

All the little *scramblers* after fame fall upon him. *Addison.*

SCRÄM'BLING, *n.* The act of one who scrambles.

SCRÄM'BLING-LY, *ad.* In a scrambling manner.

SCRÄNCH, *v. a.* [Dut. *schransen*, to eat heartily.] To crush between the teeth with noise; to craunch. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett.*

SCRÄNK'Y, *a.* Lank. — See *SKRANKY*. *Blackwood.*

SCRÄN'NEL, *a.* [The word seems connected with *cranny*, a small chink or fissure. *Richardson.*] Thin; slight; slender; lean; meagre.

And, when they list, their lean and flashy songs
Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw. *Milton.*

SCRÄN'NY, *a.* Scrannel. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett.*

SCRÄP, *n.* [A. S. *scropan*, to scrape. — From *scrape*, any thing scraped or rubbed off. *Johnson.*] 1. A small particle; a little piece; a fragment. *Scrap* of authors got by heart. *Locke.*
The *scrap* and imperfect remains of former ages. *Glanvill.*
2. A crumb; a small particle of meat left at the table.
He drinks water, and lives on wort leaves pulse like a hog,
or *scrap* like a dog. *Burton.*
3. A small piece of paper; — properly *scrip*.
Pregnant with thousands, flits the *scrap* unseen,
And silent sells a king or buys a queen. *Pope.*
4. *pl.* Pieces of fat pork left in the form of a skinny residuum in the process of extracting lard by heat. *Halliwel.*

SCRÄP'-BOOK (*-bäk*), *n.* A book in which scraps or small pieces cut out of newspapers, miscellaneous prints, &c., are pasted. *Willard.*

SCRÄPE, *v. a.* [A. S. *scropan*; Ger. & Dut. *schrapen*; Dan. *skrabe*; Sw. *skrapa*, *skafva*. — Gr. *σπάω*, to engrave, to write; L. *scribo*, to write; Old Fr. *scraper*. — Gael. *sgriob*. — See *GRAVE*.] [*i. SCRÄPED*; *pp.* *SCRÄPING*, *SCRÄPED*.] 1. To draw something, usually something edged, an edged tool or instrument, over, and in contact with, the surface of; to deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument; to rub the surface from by an edge.
Hard woods are more properly *scraped* than planed. *Mozon.*
2. To clean by rubbing; to erase. *Smart.*
3. To rub with a grating noise; to grate.

The chiming clocks to dinner call;
A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall. *Pope.*

4. To gather by penurious or trifling diligence; — commonly with *together*. *South.*

5. To insult by drawing the feet over the floor. *Grose.*

SCRÄPE, *v. n.* 1. To make a harsh noise. *Lovelace.*
2. To play ill on a fiddle. *Johnson.*
3. To draw the foot on the floor or ground. — to make an awkward bow. *Ainsworth.*

To *scrape* off, to remove or take away by scraping. *Swift.* — To *scrape* acquaintance, to curry favors by bows; to insinuate into one's familiarity. *Johnson.*

SCRÄPE, *n.* 1. A drawing of one thing, usually an edged instrument, over, and in contact with, the surface of another thing. *Ascham.*
2. The noise made by scraping, as the sound of the foot drawn over the floor. *Johnson.*
3. An act of civility; a bow. *Johnson.*
4. A state of difficulty or trouble, — generally the effect of ill conduct; perplexity; distress.
The too eager pursuit of this, his old enemy, through thick and thin, has led him into many of these *scrapes*. *Arbutnot.*

SCRÄP'ER, *n.* 1. One who scrapes; whatever is used for scraping, as an iron instrument at a doorway to take off mud from the boots, an instrument drawn by oxen or horses for scraping dirt in making cellars, roads, &c., an iron tool used for scraping the masts and decks of a ship, an engraver's instrument for working mezzotinto, a carpenter's tool for cleaning planks and casks, &c. *Simmonds.*
2. A miser; a scrape-penny. *Herbert.*
3. An awkward or vile fiddler. *Cowley.*

SCRÄP-I-Ä'NA, *n. pl.* A collection of literary scraps or fragments. [R.] *Ec. Rev.*

SCRÄP'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one that scrapes.
2. Any thing scraped off. *Boyle.*

SCRÄP'ING-LY, *ad.* In a scraping manner.

SCRÄP'-IR-ON (*-i-urn*), *n.* The cuttings and parings of iron work, which are saved, collected together, and melted again in the puddling furnaces. *Simmonds.*

† **SCRÄT**, *v. a.* To scratch. *Burton.*

† **SCRÄT**, *v. n.* To rake; to search. *Mir. for Mag.*

SCRÄT, *n.* [A. S. *scritta*.] An hermaphrodite. [Obsolete or local.] *Skinner.*

SCRÄTCH, *v. a.* [Ger. *kratzen*; Dut. *krassen*; Dan. *kradse*; Sw. *kratsa*, *kratta*. — Gael. *sgriob*, *sgrab*.] [*i.* *SCRÄTCHED*; *pp.* *SCRÄTCHING*, *SCRÄTCHED*.] 1. To tear or to mark with something sharp or pointed, as the nails.
The laboring swain
Scratched with a rake a furrow for his gain. *Dryden.*
2. To wound slightly; to hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen. *Johnson.*
3. To rub with the nails so as not to wound.
Be mindful, when invention fails,
To scratch your head and bite your nails. *Swift.*
4. To write or draw as with scratches, awkwardly, irregularly, or badly. *Swift.*
5. To dig or excavate with the claws. *Wright.*
To *scratch* out, to erase by scratching; to obliterate.

SCRÄTCH, *n.* 1. An incision ragged and shallow.
2. A laceration with the nails; a slight wound.
Heaven forbid a shallow *scratch* should drive
The Prince of Wales from such a field as this. *Shak.*
3. An irregular mark of any character. "A few *scratches* upon paper." *Search.*
The coarse file cuts deep, and makes deep *scratches* in the work. *Mozon.*
4. A small wig; a scratch-wig. *Wright.*
5. (*Boz.*) A line across the prize-ring up to which the combatants are brought when they join fight. *Wright.*
To *come up to the scratch*, to stand to the consequences, or to appear when expected. [Low.] *Wright.*

SCRÄTCH'-CRÄ'DLE, *n.* See *CRATCH-CRADLE*.

SCRÄTCH'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, scratches, — particularly a fowl that scratches for food.

SCRÄTCH'ES, *n. pl.* (*Farriery*.) An inflammation of the skin of the heel of a horse, the first appearance of which is usually a dry and scurvy state of the skin of the heel, with redness, heat, and itching; grease. *Dr. Dadd.*

SCRÄTCH'ING, *n.* The act of one who scratches.

SCRÄTCH'ING-LY, *ad.* With scratches. *Sidney.*

SCRÄTCH'-WÉED, *n.* (*Bot.*) Cleavers; goosegrass; catch-weed; *Galium aparine*. *Loudon.*

SCRÄTCH'-WIG, *n.* A thin, rough wig. *Simmonds*

† **SCRÄW**, *n.* [Ir. & Erse.] Surface or scurf. *Swift.*

SCRÄWL, *v. a.* [Corrupted from *scrabble*. *Skinner.*] [*i.* *SCRÄWLED*; *pp.* *SCRÄWLING*, *SCRÄWLED*.] To write, draw, or mark awkwardly or irregularly; to scabble; to scribble. *Swift.*

SCRÄWL, *v. n.* 1. To write unskilfully and inelegantly; to scribble.
Though with a golden pen you *scrawl*,
And scribble in a berlin. *Swift.*
2. † [From *crack*.] To crawl. *Ainsworth.*

SCRÄWL, *n.* 1. Unskilful and inelegant writing; scribble. "In Greek *scravels*." *Tieck.*
The left hand will make such a *scrawl* that it will not be legible. *Arbutnot.*
2. Broken branches; brushwood. [U. S.]

SCRÄWL'ER, *n.* One who scrawls; a clumsy and inelegant writer. *Johnson.*

SCRÄWL'ING, *p. a.* Writing unskilfully and inelegantly; scribbling.

SCRÄW'NY, *a.* Thin; scanny. [Colloquial, U. S.]

SCRÄY (*skrä*), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of sea-swallow or tern; the common tern; *Sterna hirundo*. *Ray.*

† **SCRÉ'A-BLE**, *a.* [L. *screebilis*; *scree*, to hawk, to hem.] That may be spit out. *Bailey.*

SCRÉAK (*skræk*), *v. n.* [Dan. *skrige*; Sw. *skrika*; Icel. *skrækka*. — Gael. *sgreuch*. — See *SHRIEK*.] [*i.* *SCRÉAKED*; *pp.* *SCRÉAKING*, *SCRÉAKED*.] To make a shrill noise; to shriek. [R.] *Spenser.*

SCRÉAK (*skræk*), *n.* A shriek; a creak. *Bp. Bull.*

SCRÉAM (*skrém*), *v. n.* [A. S. *hraman*, to cry aloud. *Somner.* — *Serenus* considers the word to be connected with the Sw. *skrama*, to frighten or be frightened. *Todd.* — Gael. *sgread*.] [*i.* *SCRÉAMED*; *pp.* *SCRÉAMING*, *SCRÉAMED*.] To cry out shrilly, as in terror or agony; to make a cry of terror; to shriek; — to screech, as a bird.
The fearful matrons raise a *screeching* cry,
And scible men with fluster gowns reply. *Dryden.*
I heard the owl *screech* and the crickets cry. *Shak.*
The famished eagle *screeches*, and passes by. *Gray.*

SCRÉAM, *n.* A shrill, quick, loud cry of terror or of pain; a shrill, harsh cry as that of certain birds. "Strange *screeches* of death." *Shak.*

SCRÉAM'ER, *n.* 1. One who screams. *Smart.*
2. (*Ornith.*) A name given to two species of South American birds (*Palamedea cornuta*, the horned screamer, and *Chama chararia*) placed by Vigors in the order *Grulke*; — so called from their loud, shrill cry. *Eng. Cyc.*

SCRÉAM'ING, *n.* The act of one who screams.

SCRÉECH, *v. n.* [Icel. *skraeka*; Ger. *schreien*; Dut. *schreeuwen*; Dan. *skrige*; Sw. *skrika*. — Gael. *sgreach*.] [*i.* *SCRÉECHED*; *pp.* *SCRÉECHING*, *SCRÉECHED*.] To cry out shrilly, as in terror or in anguish, or as a bird; to scream; to shriek. "Screeching owls." *Bp. Hall.*

SCRÉECH, *n.* A sharp, shrill cry, as of horror or of pain, or as of certain birds; a shriek; a scream.
A *screech* or shriek is the cry of terror or passion, perhaps it may be called sharper and harsher than a scream, but in human beings especially, scarcely to be distinguished from it. *C. Richardson.*

SCRÉECH'-ÖWL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An owl that hoots or screeches at night, regarded by the superstitious as a bird of ill-omen. *Shak.*

SCRÉECH'Y, *a.* Like a screech. *H. Cockburn.*

SCRÉED, *n.* [A. S. *screade*, a shred; *screadian*, to cut. — Gael. *scread*, a cry; *screadan*, a noise made by rending.] A shred; — a shrill sound; a cry; — an harangue. [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*

SCRÉED, *n.* (*Arch.*) A wooden rule for running mouldings; — the extreme guide on the margin of walls and ceilings for floating to, by the aid of the rules. *Brande.*

SCRÉEN, *n.* [Low L. *screena*; Old Fr. *escran*; Fr. *écran*. — *Skinner* thinks from Ger *schirmen*, to cover, to protect. — Old Fr *escran*, from L. *excerno*, to separate. *Britton.* — Probably connected with the L. *scrinium*, a case for keeping books, &c., and the Ger. *schrein*. *P. Cyc.*

1. Something that affords shelter or concealment, or something that excludes light, heat, or cold, as a movable framework.

There is a *screen* between the candle and the eye. *Bacon*.
Some ambitious men serve as *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy. *Bacon*.

2. A kind of sieve, for separating stones or lumps from earth, for parting the dust from coals, &c. *Simmonds*.

3. (*Arch.*) A partition dividing off some portion of an interior or room from the rest of its plan, without similarly contracting or shutting up the space overhead, being carried up only to a certain height, so as to admit a view over the top of it:—a colonnade or wall architecturally decorated, enclosing a court-yard in front of a building. *P. Cyc.*

SCREEN, *v. a.* [*i.* SCREENED; *pp.* SCREENING, SCREENED.]

1. To protect, as from heat, light, or cold; to cover; to shield; to shelter; to conceal; to hide.

Backed with a ridge of hills
That screened the fruits of the earth and seats of men. *Milton*.

2. To sift through a screen; to riddle.

Mixed with one part of very mellow soil screened. *Evelyn*.

SCREW (*skrû*), *n.* [*Ger.* *schraube*; *Dut.* *schroef*; *Dan.* *skruv*; *Sw.* *skruv*.]

1. A cylinder of wood or of metal grooved spirally:—one of the six mechanical powers, consisting of a spiral ridge or a groove, winding round a cylinder, or round a cylindrical perforation, so as to cut every line on the surface parallel to the axis at the same angle;—used where great pressure is required to be exerted within a small space, as in compressing cotton and other goods, for pressing books, extracting juices from solid substances, &c. *Loomis*.



The screw.

Screws are of two kinds: *convex*, also called *external* or *male*, and *concave*, also called *internal* or *female*. The first kind consists of a solid cylinder of wood or metal, on the surface of which is a projecting rib, fillet, or thread, passing spirally round so as to make equal angles with lines parallel to the axis of the cylinder. The second kind or *screw* consists of a cylindrical perforation through a solid block, the surface of the perforation being spirally grooved so as to correspond to the thread on the solid cylinder, which fits it, or to which it is adapted. *Toulminson*.

2. A nail grooved, used by carpenters for fastening pieces of wood, or wood and metal, together;—called also *wood-screws*, and *screw-nails*. *P. Cyc.*

3. A miser; an extortioner. *Halliwel*.

4. State of being stretched. "Strained to the last *screw* that he can bear." *Cowper*.

5. A rigid examination of a student by an instructor. [*College cant*, U. S.] *Yale Lit. Mag.*

Archimedes' screw. See *ARCHIMEDEAN*.—*Endless screw*, or *perpetual screw*, a screw used to convey circular motion from an axle to a toothed wheel the plane of which passes through the central line of the axle;—sometimes called by mechanics a *worm*. *Bigelow*.—*Micrometer screw*, a screw employed for the measurement of very minute motions and spaces. *Loomis*.



Endless screw.

SCREW (*skrû*), *v. a.* [*i.* SCREWED; *pp.* SCREWING, SCREWED.]

1. To turn or move by a screw; to squeeze. "The press by utmost vigor *screwed*." *Philips*.

2. To fasten with a screw, or as with a screw. To *screw* your lock on the door. *Mozon*.

3. To bring by effort; to force. *Screw* your courage to the sticking place. *Shak*.

4. To deform by contortions; to distort. He *screwed* his face into a hardened smile. *Dryden*.

5. To oppress by extortion. *Swift*.

6. To examine rigidly or minutely, as a student. [*College cant*, U. S.] *Harvardiana*.

To *screw* up, to tighten:—to bring to a certain state by violent pressure. *Swift*.—To *screw* out, to unscrew:—to press out; to extort.

SCREW'-BOLT (*skrû'bl*), *n.* A bolt secured by a screw. *Simmonds*.

SCREW'-DRIV-ER, *n.* An iron or steel tool shaped like a chisel, but terminating in a blunt edge;—used for turning screws. *Simmonds*.

SCREW'ER (*skrû'er*), *n.* He who, or that which, screws.

SCREW'-JÄCK (*skrû'jäk*), *n.* A portable machine for raising great weights by the agency of a screw, or of a combination of teeth and pinions; a jack-screw. *P. Cyc.*

In the figure the rack-work of a *screw-jack* of the second kind is shown, the stock in which it is enclosed being removed.



Screw-jack.

SCREW'-KEY, *n.* A part of a lathe. —a lever for turning the screw of a press. *Simmonds*.

SCREW'-PINE (*skrû'-*), *n.* (*Bot.*) The English name of endogenous trees and bushes of the order *Pandana*.

Some of the *screw-pines* send down aerial roots, others are weak and decumbent. They abound in the Mascaren islands, especially the Isle of France, where they are found covering sandy plains. These they send down strong aerial roots from the stem towards the earth, which quickly bury themselves when they reach the soil, thus adding to the number of mouths for extracting food from the earth, and acting as stays to prevent the stems from being blown about by the wind. *Screw-pines* are common in most tropical islands of the Old World, but rare in America. *Lindley*.

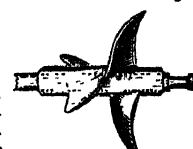


Screw-pine.

SCREW'-PRESS (*skrû'prës*), *n.* A machine for communicating pressure by means of a screw or screws. *P. Cyc.*

SCREW'-PRO-PÉL-LER, *n.*

(*Naut.*) An instrument for the propulsion of vessels, consisting of two or more twisted blades, set on an axis running parallel with the keel, and revolving beneath the water at the stern. *Brande*.



Screw-propeller.

SCREW'-SHELL (*skrû'shél*), *n.* (*Conch.*) The shell of an animal of the genus *Turbo*; wreath-shell. *Hamilton*.

SCREW'-STEAM-ER, *n.* A steam-vessel furnished with a screw;—a propeller. *Simmonds*.

SCREW'-TREE (*skrû'trê*), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of evergreen shrubby plants of the genus *Helicteres*, found in warm countries;—so called from the manner in which the fruit is twisted. *Loudon*.

SCREW'-WRENCH, *n.* A wrench used for turning screws. *Simmonds*.

† SCRIB'-BLE, *a.* [*L.* *scribo*, to write.] That may be written upon. *Old Ballad*.

† SCRIB'-BATIOUS, *a.* Skilful in, or addicted to, writing. *Barrow*.

† SCRIB'BET, *n.* A painter's pencil. *Evelyn*.

SCRIB'BLE (*scrib'bl*), *v. a.* [*L.* *scribo*, to write. —*Gael.* *scriobh*. — See *SCRIBE*.] [*i.* SCRIBBLED; *pp.* SCRIBBLING, SCRIBBLED.] To write without care or elegance; to fill with artless or worthless writing; to scrawl. "He *scribbled* a pamphlet." *Johnson*.

SCRIB'BLE, *v. n.* To write without care or beauty; to write negligently or inelegantly. My hasty hand forthwith doth *scribble* on space. *Gascoigne*.

SCRIB'BLE, *n.* Worthless or careless writing; a scrawl. "In a hasty *scribble*." *Boyle*.

SCRIB'BLE-MÉNT, *n.* A worthless or careless writing; scribble. [*n.*] *Southey*.

SCRIB'BLER, *n.* 1. One who scribbles or scrawls; a petty author.

The scribbler, pinched with hunger, writes to dine, And to your genius must conform his line. *Crèvecoeur*.

2. One who performs the act of scribbling in the manufacture of woollen cloth. *A. Smith*.

SCRIB'BLING, *n.* 1. The act of one who scribbles; the act of writing hastily or carelessly.

2. A preliminary process to carding in the woollen manufacture. *Simmonds*.

SCRIB'BLING-LY, *ad.* In a scribbling manner.

SCRIBE, *n.* [*L.* *scriba*; *scribo*, to write; *It.* *scriba*; *Sp.* *escriba*; *Fr.* *scribe*. — *Ger.* *schreiber*; *Dut.* *schrijver*; *Dan.* *skriver*; *Sw.* *skribent*.]

1. A public or professional writer; a writer. —a notary; a clerk; a secretary.

The following letter comes from some notable young female scribe. *Spectator*.

2. (*Jewish Hist.*) One of a learned body of men, also called lawyers, who were copyists, and, at the same time, interpreters, of the Mosaic law. *Kittó*.

Syn. — See WRITER.

SCRIBE, *v. a.* [*L.* *scribere*; *pp.* SCRIBING, SCRIBED.]

1. To mark or write upon. *Spenser*.

2. To score with a scribing-iron. *Simmonds*.

3. (*Carp.*) To mark and adjust with compasses; to fit, as one edge of a board, or one piece of timber or wood, to another. *Brande*.

SCRIB'ING, *n.* (*Carp.*) The act of fitting the edge of a board to another board in the same plane as the edge:—the fitting of one piece of wood to another so that their fibres may be respectively at right angles. *Brande*.

SCRIB'ING-IR-ON, *n.* An iron-pointed instrument for marking casks and timber. *Simmonds*.

SCRIG'GLE, *v. n.* To writhe; to struggle or twist about with more or less force; to squirm; to squiggle; to wriggle. [*Local*, Eng.] *Forby*.

† SCRIM'ER, *n.* [*Fr.* *escrimeur*.] A gladiator; a fencing-master. *Shak*.

SCRIM'AGE, *n.* A skirmish; a scuffle; a brawl; a riot. [*Local*.] *Halliwel*.

SCRIMP, *a.* Short; scanty. [*Local*, Eng. and U. S.] *Brockett*.

SCRIMP, *v. a.* [*Ger.* *schrumpfen*, to shrivel; *Dut.* *krimpen*; *Sw.* *skrumpta*.] [*i.* SCRIMPED; *pp.* SCRIMPING, SCRIMPED.] To spare; to be niggardly of; to make scant; to pinch. [*Local*, Eng. and U. S.] *Brockett*.

SCRIMP, *n.* A niggard; a miser. *Wright*.

SCRIMP'ING-LY, *ad.* In a scriping manner.

SCRIMP'NESS, *n.* Scantiness. [*n.*] *Bailey*.

SCRIMP'TION, *n.* A small portion; a pittance. [*Local*, Eng.] *Forby*.

† SCRINE, *n.* [*L.* *scrinium*.] A shrine. *Spenser*.

SCRINGE, *v. n.* [*Corruption of cringe*.] To shrink; to cringe. [*Local*, Eng. and U. S.] *Forby*.

SCRIP, *n.* [*Sw.* *skrippa*; *W.* *ysgreppan*, *ysgreppyn*.] A small bag; a satchel.

Carry neither purse, nor scrip, nor shoes. *Luke x. 4*.

SCRIP, *n.* [*L.* *scriptum*, something written; *scribo*, *scriptus*, to write; *Fr.* *scrip*.]

1. A small piece of paper containing a writing; a schedule; a small writing. *Lorke*.

Call them man by man, according to the scrip. *Shak*.

2. A kind of certificate in evidence of some property or interest possessed, as in bank-stock, city-stock, railway-stock, government-stock, &c.

† SCRIP'PAGE, *n.* That which is contained in a scrip or small bag. *Shak*.

SCRIPT, *n.* [*L.* *scriptum*, something written; *scribo*, *scriptus*, to write; *Old Fr.* *escript*.]

1. † A small writing; a scrip. *Chaucer*.

2. An imitation of writing or manuscript in print:—a kind of printing type formed to imitate writing. *P. Cyc.* *Simmonds*.

3. (*Leu.*) An original instrument. *Bouvier*.

SCRIP'TO-RY, *a.* [*L.* *scriptorius*.] Written; not orally delivered. [*n.*] *Swift*.

SCRIP'TU-RAL (*skript'yū-rəl*), *a.* Relating to, or in accordance with, Scripture; biblical. "The *scriptural* use of that word." *Atterbury*.

SCRIP'TU-RAL-ISM, *n.* The quality of being scriptural; adherence to Scripture. *Lyell*.

SCRIP'TU-RAL-IST, *n.* Scripturist. *Smart*.

SCRIP'TU-RAL-LY, *ad.* In a scriptural manner, according to Scriptures. *Allen*.

SCRIP'TU-RAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being scriptural. *Allen*.

SCRIP'T'URE (*skript'yūr*), *n.* [*L.* *scriptura*; *scribo*, *scriptus*, to write.]

1. Any thing written; a writing.

It is not only remembered in many *scriptures*, but famous for the death and overthrow of Crassus. *Raleigh*.

2. A term applied distinctively to the writings of the Old and the New Testament; the Bible; the Holy Scriptures; — usually in the plural.

But the *Scripture* will give him a clear precept. *South*.
Scripture is no more than writing; but this inspired writing is far above all other writings, that it is called *Scripture* — exclusively its own. *Knich*.

I have regularly and attentively read these Holy *Scriptures*, and am of opinion that this volume, independent of its divine origin, contains more sublimity and beauty, more pure morality, more important history, and finer strains of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they may have been composed. *Sir W. Jones*.

SCRIPT'URE (skrîpt'yur), *a.* Relating to the Bible or the Scriptures; scriptural. *Milton*.

SCRIP-TÛ'R-I-AN, *n.* Scripturist. [R.] *Franklin*.

SCRIP-TÛ'R-IST, *n.* One who adheres to, or is versed in, the Scripture. *Abp. Newcome*.

SCRÏ-VÊL'LÔ, *n.* A small tusk of an elephant, weighing less than twenty pounds. *Simmonds*.

SCRÏVE-NËR (skrîv'nër) [skrîv'nër, *S. W. P. J. E. F. W. R.*; skrîv-in-ër, *Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.* [It. *scrivano*, a scribe; Sp. *escribano*; Norm. Fr. *escriyer*.]
 1. Formerly, one who drew contracts or any writings, — more recently, one whose business it was to place money at interest; a kind of money-broker. *Dryden*.
 2. A writing-master. *Halliwel*.

SCRQ-BIC'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *scrobiculus*, dim. of *scrobia*, a ditch.] (Bot.) Excavated into shallow pits; pitted. *Lindley*.

SCRÖD, } *n.* A schrode. — See SCHRODE. *Riley*.
 SCRÖDE, }

SCRÖF'U-LÄ, *n.* [L. *scrofula*; *scrofa*, a breeding-sow, — because swine were supposed to be subject to a similar complaint. *Dunglison*.] (Med.) A disease characterized by indurated glandular tumors, especially about the neck, suppurating slowly and imperfectly, and healing with difficulty, — the disease ordinarily occurring in those of a sanguine temperament; struma; — vulgarly called *king's-evil*. *Dunglison*.

SCRÖF'U-LOÛS, *a.* [Fr. *scrofuleux*.] Relating to, or suffering from, scrofula. *Dunglison*.

SCRÖF'U-LOÛS-LY, *ad.* In a scrofulous manner.

SCRÖF'U-LOÛS-NËSS, *n.* The state of being scrofulous. *Ash*.

SCRÖG, *n.* A stunted shrub or bush. *Brockett*.

SCRÖLL (skröl), *n.* [Old Fr. *escroie*, which *Skinner* derives from L. *cr.* from, and *rotu*, a wheel. — Gael. *sgrol*. — Corrupted from *roll*. *Minsheu*.]
 1. A paper or parchment, usually containing some writing, and rolled up so as to conceal it.

Some made in books, some in long parchment scrolls. That were all worm-eaten and full of canker holes. *Spenser*.

The papers on which jurors' names are written and so drawn out of the box, are still sometimes called scrolls. *Burill*.

2. A flourish with the pen, at the end of a signature, or a circle of ink, or other mark with a pen, representing a seal; — allowed in some of the United States as a valid substitute for a seal; — a paraph. *Bouvier*.

3. (Arch.) A convolved or spiral ornament, applied to a common arrangement of the tessera of a Roman pavement, and to volutes of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals. *Britton*.

SCRÖLLED (skröld), *a.* Enclosed in a scroll or roll. "Scrolled works." *Pope*.

SCRÖ'TAL, *a.* Relating to the scrotum. *Mead*.

SCRÖ'TI-FÖRM, *a.* (Bot.) Purse-shaped. *Wright*.

SCRÖT'O-CËLE, *n.* [L. *scrotum*, the scrotum, and Gr. *κῆλη*, a tumor; Fr. *scrotoche*.] (Med.) Inguinal hernia, descending into the scrotum.

SCRÖ'TÛM, *n.* [L.] (Anat.) The integuments which cover the testes. *Dunglison*.

SCRÖÜGE, *v. a.* To crowd; to squeeze. [Local, Eng., and colloquial, U. S.] *Halliwel*. *Bartlett*.

SCRÖW, *n.* 1. + A scroll. *Fabian*.
 2. pl. Carriers' cuttings or small clippings from skins; — the ears and other redundancies used for making glue or size. *Simmonds*.

† SCRÖYLE, *n.* [Old Fr. *escrouelles*, king's-evil; Fr. *ecrouelles*.] A rascal; a wretch. *Shak*.

SCRÛB, *v. a.* [Ger. *schrubben*; Dut. *schrobben*; Dan. *skrubbe*; Sw. *skrubba*. — Gael. *sgrob*. — To scrub is to scrape by the change of the vowel *a* into *u*. *Richardson*.] [i. SCRUBBED; pp. SCRUBBING, SCRUBBED.] To rub hard with something coarse and rough; to scour; to cleanse.

She sits at squat, and scrubs her leathern face. *Dryden*.
 Now Moll had whirled her mop with dexterous airs,
 Prepared to scrub the entry and the stairs. *Swift*.

SCRÛB, *v. n.* To work hard; to be industrious and frugal. *Smart*.

SCRÛB, *n.* 1. A mean fellow; one that works hard and lives frugally or meanly.

And neighboring jades resolved to tarry,
 Rather than with such scrubs they'd marry. *King*.

2. Any thing mean or despicable. *Swift*.

3. A worn-out brush or broom. *Ainsworth*.

4. Dense underwood. [Local.] *Simmonds*.

SCRÛB'BED, *a.* Mean; vile; worthless; shabby; scrubby. "A little, scrubbed boy." *Shak*.

SCRÛB'BY, *a.* Mean; vile; like a scrub; shabby; stunted; scrubbed. "Scrubby trees." *Swift*.

SCRÛB'-RÄCE, *n.* A race between mean or inferior animals. *Porter*.

SCRÛFF, *n.* 1. + Scurf. *Bailey*.

2. The hinder part of the neck; scuff. [Local, Eng.] *Forby*.

SCRÛMP'TIOUS (skrûmp'shus), *a.* Nice; particular; excellent. [Local and vulgar, U. S.] *Judd*.

SCRÛNCH, *v. a.* To scranch. *Jennings*.

SCRÛ'PLE (skrû'pl), *n.* [L. *scrupulus*, a sharp or pointed pebble, a scruple; *scrupus*, a rough or sharp stone, anxiety, solicitude; It. *scrupolo*; Sp. *escrupuloso*; Fr. *scrupule*.]
 1. Difficulty of determination; perplexity, generally about minute things; inquietude of conscience; a kind of repugnance to do a thing; doubt; — an apprehension; a nicety; a delicacy.

The receiving of the king without the least scruple, pause, or question. *Bacon*.

Inordinate anxiety and unnecessary scruples, which only entangle the soul. *By Taylor*.

2. A weight equal to the third of a dram, or twenty grains, used in compounding medicines.

3. Proverbially, any small quantity. *Shak*.

SCRÛ'PLE, *v. n.* [i. SCRUPLED; pp. SCRUPLING, SCRUPLED.] To have a hesitation about doing a thing; to doubt; to hesitate; to waver; to fluctuate.

Against his better judgment. *Milton*.

Syn. — A person scruples from a feeling of doubt as to the propriety of a thing, and hesitates and wavers from various motives, particularly such as affect his interest. He may scruple to say what would give offence, hesitate to engage in an enterprise, and waver in his resolution. Conscience produces scruples; fear, hesitation; irresolution, wavering.

SCRÛ'PLE (skrû'pl), *v. a.* To doubt or hesitate about; to suspect. "He did not much scruple the honesty of these people." [R.] *Dampier*.

SCRÛ'PLER, *n.* One who has scruples; a doubter. "Away with those nice scruplers." *Graunt*.

† SCRÛ'PU-LÏST, *n.* One who doubts or scruples.

"The sceptics or scrupulists." *Shaftesbury*.

† SCRÛ'PU-LÏZE, *v. a.* To perplex with scruples.

Other articles may be so scrupulized. *Montagu*.

SCRÛ'PU-LÖS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *scrupulositas*.] The state of being scrupulous; minute and nice doubtfulness; doubt; — tenderness of conscience; over-nicety; niceness; delicacy.

This perplexity and scrupulosity about actions. *Sharp*.
 But when they have made the breach, their scrupulosity soon retires. *Decay of Piety*.

SCRÛ'PU-LOÛS, *a.* [L. *scrupulosus*; It. *scrupoloso*; Sp. *escrupuloso*; Fr. *scrupuleux*.]

1. Having scruples or doubts; hard to satisfy, or be satisfied, in determinations of conscience; conscientious; strict; punctilious.

Their weak brethren which were scrupulous. *Hooler*.
 Their flesh is so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish-days. *Locke*.

2. + Liable to be doubted; doubtful.

The justice of that cause ought to be evident, not obscure, not scrupulous. *Bacon*.

3. Given to raising objections; captious.

Equality of two domestic powers
 Breeds scrupulous faction. *Shak*.

4. Careful; vigilant; cautious; exact.

I have been the more scrupulous and wary, in regard the inferences from these observations are of importance. *Woodward*.

Syn. — See CONSCIENTIOUS.

SCRÛ'PU-LOÛS-LY, *ad.* In a scrupulous manner; carefully; nicely; anxiously. *Addison*.

SCRÛ'PU-LOÛS-NËSS, *n.* The state of being scrupulous; niceness; carefulness. *Boyle*.

SCRÛ'TÄ-BLE, *a.* [L. *scrutor*, to search carefully.] That may be scrutinized or inquired into; discoverable by inquiry. [R.] *Dec. of Piety*.

† SCRÛ'TÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *scrutatio*.] Search; examination; inquiry. *Bailey*.

SCRÛ'TÄ'TOR, *n.* [L.] One who scrutinizes; an inquirer; a searcher; an examiner. *Hales*.

SCRÛ'TI-NËER', *n.* One who scrutinizes or examines; a searcher. *Bailey*.

SCRÛ'TI-NÏZE, *v. a.* [See SCRUTINIZE.] [i. SCRUTINIZED; pp. SCRUTINIZING, SCRUTINIZED.] To search or examine closely; to inquire into; to investigate; to pry into.

Whose votes they were obliged to scrutinize. *Ayliffe*.

SCRÛ'TI-NÏZ-ER, *n.* One who scrutinizes.

SCRÛ'TI-NÏZ-ING, *p. a.* Examining closely, minutely, or critically.

SCRÛ'TI-NOÛS, *a.* Closely examining or inquiring; cautious. [R.] *Denham*.

SCRÛ'TI-NOÛS-LY, *ad.* In a scrutinous manner; by using scrutiny. *Nuttall*.

SCRÛ'TI-NY, *n.* [L. *scrutinium*; *scrutor*, to search carefully; *scruta* (Gr. *γῆρα*), trash, frippery; It. *scrutinio*; Sp. *escrutinio*; Fr. *scrutin*, ballot, balloting. — A. S. *scrudnian*, to scrutinize.]

1. Careful inquiry; a critical or close examination or investigation; close search.

I thought these worth my nearer view
 And narrow scrutiny. *Milton*.

He should be chiefly conversant in such authors as require close attention, and will abide the test of a rational, though candid, scrutiny. *Knock*.

2. In parliamentary language, an examination of the votes given at an election by a committee, at which the bad given on both sides are rejected, and the poll corrected accordingly. *Brande*.

3. (Eccles.) An examination, in the last week of Lent, of the catechumens who were to be baptized on Easter day; — used chiefly in the ancient church of Rome. *Brande*.

4. (Canon Law.) A little paper billet on which a vote is written. *Wright*.

Syn. — See EXAMINATION.

† SCRÛ'TI-NY, *v. a.* To scrutinize. *Johnson*.

SCRÛ-TOIRE (skrû-twör) [skrû-tör, *S. W. P. J. E. F.*; skrû-twör, *Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.* [Fr. *écriture*; *écrire*, to write. — See SCRIBE.] A kind of cabinet or desk with a door or lid folding downwards for the purpose of writing on. *Wright*.

† SCRÛZE, *v. a.* To squeeze; to compress. *Spenser*.

† SCRÛ, *n.* A cry. *Berners*.

SCÛD, *v. n.* [A. S. *scotan*, to shoot; Dut. *schieten*, to shoot; Dan. *skytte*; Sw. *skrida*, to advance, to skud. — See SHOOT.] [i. SCUDDLED; pp. SCUDDING, SCUDDLED.]

1. To flee; to run away with precipitation.

Away the frightened spectre scuds,
 And leaves my lady in the ruds. *Swift*.

2. (Naut.) To drive before a gale, with no sail, or with only enough to keep the vessel before the wind. *Dana*.

SCÛD, *v. a.* To pass over quickly. *Shenstone*.

SCÛD, *n.* 1. The act of scudding; a hurrying or running away with precipitation.

2. A loose, vapory cloud driven swiftly along by the wind. "The showery scuds." *Dryden*.

The blackening ocean curls, the winds arise,
 And the dark scud in swift succession flies. *Fulcomer*.

SCÛD'DING, *n.* (Naut.) A driving before a gale, with no sail, or with only sail enough to keep the vessel before the wind. *Fulcomer*.

SCÛD'DLE, *v. n.* To scud awkwardly. [R.] *Bailey*.

SCÛ'DÖ, *n.*; pl. *scû'dl*. [It., a buckler, a scudo.] An Italian gold coin worth about 64s. 11d. ster-

ling (\$15.70): — also an Italian silver coin equal to about 4s. sterling (\$0.97.) *Cyc. of Com.*

SCUFE, *n.* The racket used in striking the ball at tennis. [Scottish.] *Simmonds.*

SCUFF, *n.* The hinder part of the neck. [North of Eng.] *Brockett.*

Rough scuff, the lowest people; the rabble. [Colloquial and vulgar, U. S.]

SCUFFLE, *v. n.* [A. S. *scufan*, to shove; Sw. *skuffa*, to shove. — From *shuffle*. — See *SHUFFLE*, *SHOVE*.] [*i.* *SCUFFLED*; *pp.* *SCUFFLING*, *SCUFFLED*.] To strive or struggle roughly, blindly, or without direction for the mastery; to fight confusedly and tumultuously.

A scuffle was had with effect to great disadvantage in the battle of Tewkesbury, in which the king was slain. King Charles.

SCUFFLE, *n.* 1. A contest in which the parties struggle blindly or without direction for the mastery; a tumultuous broil or fight; a confused quarrel.

A scuffle ensued, in which Parce was knocked down by a violent blow on the head by an oar. Cook.

The dog leaps upon the serpent, and tears it to pieces; but, in the scuffle, the cradle happened to be overturned. L'Esrange.

2. A pinafore. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

3. A tool; a scuffer. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

Syn. — See **QUARREL**.

SCUFFLER, *n.* 1. One who scuffles.

2. An implement for cutting up weeds, and stirring the surface of the ground. *Farm. Ency.*

SCÜG, *n.* [Dan. *skygge*, a shade; Sw. *skugga*.] A sheltered place. [Local, Eng.] *Craven Dialect.*

SCÜG, *v. a.* To hide. [Local, Eng.]

SCÜLK, *v. n.* [See **SKULK**.] To lurk in hiding-places; to skulk. *Swift.*

SCÜLK'ER, *n.* A lurker. — See **SKULKER**. *Johnson.*

SCÜLL, *n.* [See **SKULL**.] (*Anat.*) The bone of the head; the brain-pan; the skull. *Sharp.*

SCÜLL, *n.* ["*Minsheu* derives it from the hollow-ness of a boat, like a *shell* or *skull*; or it may be, *Skinner* adds, from the Fr. *écuelle* (*écuelle*, a porringer) (*L. scutula*), a little dish or platter, — from some resemblance to a charger or platter." *Richardson.*]

1. A small boat; a cock-boat; sculler. *Sherwood.*

2. One who rows a cock-boat or sculler: — an oar so short that one man can work a pair, — most generally an oar placed over the stern of a boat and worked from side to side, the blade, which is turned diagonally, being always in the water. *Brande.*

†SCÜLL, *n.* [From A. S. *sceole*, a great company, which is undoubtedly from *seylan* (Su. Goth. *skilla*), to separate. *Jameson.* — See **SCHOOL**.] A shoal or school of fish. *Shak.*

SCÜLL, *v. a.* To impel, as a boat, by a single oar over the stern. *Jameson.*

SCÜLL'CAP, *n.* See **SKULLCAP**.

SCÜLL'ER, *n.* 1. One who sculls or rows a boat.

2. A boat rowed by one man, with two short oars or sculls. *Dryden.*

SCÜLL'ER-Y, *n.* [Ger. *schall*, a shell, a cup, a bowl; Dan. *skaal*, a bowl; Sw. *skål*; Icel. *skál*, *skaal*. — Norm. Fr. *squallerge*, a scullery; Fr. *écuelle*, a porringer. — Originally the same as *skull*. *Douglas.* — It is highly probable that a cup or bowl received this name from the barbarous custom, which prevailed among several ancient nations, of drinking out of the skulls of their enemies. *Jameson.*] A place where culinary utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleansed and kept. *Peacham.*

SCÜLL'ION (*skül'yün*), *n.* [Old Fr. *sculier*. *Roquefort.* — See **SOULERY**.] A low domestic servant who cleans the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen; a servant of the scullery. *Shak.*

†SCÜLL'ION-LY (*skül'yün-lē*), *a.* Low; base; worthless; vile. *Milton.*

†SCÜLP, *v. a.* [Gr. *σύνειμι*; L. *sculpo*, *sculpo*.] To carve; to engrave; to sculpture. *Sandys.*

SCÜLP'PIN, *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of L. *scorpius* (Gr. *σκορπίος*).] The common name of sev-

eral species of fishes having large spines upon the head. — See **DRACONCULUS**. *Storer.*

†SCÜLP'TILE, *a.* [L. *sculptilis*.] Made or formed by carving. *Brown.*

SCÜLP'TOR, *n.* [L. — See **SCULP**.] An artist who carves or cuts with the chisel images or statues out of wood, stone, or metal. *Dryden.*

SCÜLP'TRESS, *n.* A female sculptor. *Qu. Rev.*

SCÜLP'T'URAL, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, sculpture. *Maunder.*

SCÜLP'T'URE (*skülpt'yür*), *n.* [L. *sculptura*; It. *scultura*; Sp. *escultura*; Fr. *sculpture*.]

1. The art of carving or chiselling in wood, stone, or other materials, in order to form statues or visible objects from solid materials.

The term sculpture has been applied to carving, to modelling or the plastic art, to casting in metal, and to gem-engraving; but it is usually applied to the art of forming images in stone. Tomlinson.

2. The work of the sculptor; carved images or statues; carved work. *Milton.*

There, too, in living sculpture might be seen The mad affection of the Cician queen. Dryden.

3. The art of engraving on copper. *Johnson.*

SCÜLP'T'URE (*skülpt'yür*), *v. a.* [*i.* **SCULPTURED**; *pp.* **SCULPTURING**, **SCULPTURED**.] To work in sculpture; to carve; to engrave. *Pope.*

SCÜLP'TURED, *p. a.* Carved; engraved. "Massy sculptured vase." *Pope.*

SCÜLP'T'UR-ESQUE' (*skülpt'yür-ěsk'*), *a.* Relating to, or resembling, sculpture. [R.] *Knight.*

SCÜM, *n.* [Ger. *schaum*; Dut. *schuim*; Dan. & Sw. *skum*; Gael. *sgum*. — It. *schuma*; Old Fr. *escume*; Fr. *écume*.]

1. The froth or refuse that rises on the surface of heated liquors or melted metal: dross; recrement. *Simmonds.*

2. That part which is worthless or of little use.

The great and innocent are insulted by the scum and refuse of the people. Addison.

Syn. — See **DREGS**.

SCÜM, *v. a.* [*i.* **SCUMMED**; *pp.* **SCUMMING**, **SCUMMED**.] To clear the scum off; to take the scum from; to skim. *Milton.*

SCÜM'BÉR, *n.* Excrement; dung. *Ainsworth.*

SCÜM'BÉR, *v. n.* To dung. [R.] *Massinger.*

SCÜM'BÉR, *v. a.* (*Oil Painting*.) To lightly rub over with a semi-transparent color. *Clarke.*

SCÜM'BLING, *n.* (*Oil Painting*.) A blending of tints with a neutral semi-transparent color, forming a sort of glazing which, when lightly rubbed over that portion of a picture which is too bright in color, or which requires harmonizing, partially covers the ground tint. *Fairholt.*

SCÜM'MÉR, *n.* Dung; scumber. *Musarum Delicia.*

SCÜM'MÉR, *n.* One who, or that which, scums; a skimmer. "Wooded scummers." *Ray.*

SCÜM'MINGS, *n. pl.* The matter skimmed from boiling liquors. *Wright.*

SCÜM'MY, *a.* Covered with scum; vile. *Sidney.*

SCÜP'PER, *n.* [Ger. *schöpfen*, to leak. *Skinner.*] (*Naut.*) One of the holes cut in the water-ways for the water to run from the decks. *Dana.*

SCÜP'PER-HÖLE, *n.* A scupper. *Bailey.*

SCÜP'PER-HÖSE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A leather tube nailed round the scuppers of the lower deck, on the outside, to prevent the water from entering when the vessel inclines. *Mar. Dict.*

SCÜP'PER-NAIL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A nail with a broad head, for fastening leather or canvas to the scuppers. *Mar. Dict.*

SCÜP'PER-PLÜG, *n.* (*Naut.*) A plug used occasionally to stop a scupper. *Jameson.*

†SCÜR, *v. n.* To move fast; to scour. *Beau. & Fl.*

SCÜR'F, *n.* [A. S. *seorfa*, *scurf*; Dut. *schurft*; Ger. *schorff*; Dan. *skurv*; Sw. *skorff*; Icel. *scurf*. — Old L. *scarro*, to become rough. *Boe-worth.*]

1. (*Med.*) A kind of dry, military scab; small exfoliations of the cuticle. *Dunglison.*

2. Foul remains; soil; stain.

Then are they happy when, by length or time. The scurf is worn away of each committed crime. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing adhering to the surface.

There stood a hill whose grisly top Shone with a glossy scurf. *Milton.*

SCURF'Y, *n.* The state of being scurfy.

SCURF'Y, *a.* Having scurfs, scabs, or scales; resembling scurf; furfuraceous. *Johnson.*

†SCÜR'RER, *n.* One who scurs. *Beniers.*

SCÜR'RIE, *a.* [L. *scurrilis*, from *scurra*, a buffoon, a jester; It. & Fr. *scurile*.] Befitting a buffoon or vulgar jester; low; mean; grossly jocose; scurrilous. "*Scurrilous talk.*" *Burton.*

SCÜR'RIL'ITY, *n.* [L. *scurrilitas*; *scurra*, a buffoon, a jester; It. *scurrità*; Fr. *scurrité*.] The quality of being scurrilous; vulgar or abusive language; vileness of speech; grossness of reproach; mean buffoonery; scurrilousness.

British scurrility and profaneness, and restrain the licentious insolence of poets. Dryden.

SCÜR'RIL'OÜS, *a.* Using or containing offensive and vile language; grossly opprobrious or reproachful; abusive; foul; coarse; vile; low.

The same man called by Bale a scurrilous fool. Fuller.

Tied up with wit scurrilous or ignominious. Habbington.

Syn. — See **REPROACHFUL**.

SCÜR'RIL'OÜS-LY, *ad.* In a scurrilous manner; with vile language; grossly. *Dryden.*

SCÜR'RIL'OÜS-NESS, *n.* Scurrility. *Johnson.*

SCÜR'RY, *v. n.* To move rapidly. [R.] *North.*

SCÜR'VI-LY, *ad.* In a scurvy manner; vilely; basely; coarsely; meanly. *B. Jonson.*

SCÜR'VI-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being scurvy. *Sherwood.*

SCÜR'VY, *a.* 1. Diseased with the scurvy; covered with scabs; scabbled. *Lev. xxi. 20.*

2. Vile; bad; sorry; worthless; mean; low; contemptible; offensive.

I know him for a man divine and holy, Not scurvy, nor a temporary meddler. Shak.

He spoke scurvy and provoking terms. Shak.

SCÜR'VY, *n.* [See **SCURVY**.] (*Med.*) A disease which occurs either at sea or on land, characterized by livid spots on the skin from extravasated blood, by languor, loss of muscular strength, pain in the limbs, &c.

In sea scurvy, there are spots of different hues intermixed with the livid, principally at the roots of the hair; the teeth are loose; the gums are spongy and bleeding; the breath is fetid, and the debility universal and extreme. It occurs after exposure to a moist, cold, foul atmosphere, with long use of one kind of food and of stagnant water. Dunglison.

SCÜR'VY-GRÄSS, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Cochlearia*; spoonwort; — so called from its supposed efficacy in curing scurvy. *London. Phillips.*

Common scurvy-grass, Cochlearia officinalis. Eng. Cyc.

SCÜSE, *n.* Contracted from *excuse*. *Shak.*

SCÜT, *n.* [Icel. *skúti*.] The tail of a hare or other short-tailed animal. *Shak.*

SCÜ'TAGE, *n.* [Law L. *scutagium*, from L. *scutum*, a buckler.] (*Old Eng. Law.*) A sum of money assessed on those tenants by knight-service, who had not followed their lord to the wars, nor found a substitute, being a certain amount for each shield: — a compensation or satisfaction paid to tenants by knight-service in lieu of military service; escuage. *Burrill.*

SCÜ'TATE, *a.* [L. *scutatus*, armed with a buckler; *scutum*, a buckler.]

1. (*Zool.*) Covered with scales. *Brande.*

2. (*Bot.*) Having the form of a buckler; buckler-shaped. *Gray.*

SCÜTCH, *v. a.* [See **SCOTCH**.] [*i.* **SCUTCHED**; *pp.* **SCUTCHING**, **SCUTCHED**.]

1. To strike; to whip. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*

2. To dress, or break and separate the woody part of, as flax. *London.*

SCÜTCH, *n.* A wooden implement for dressing flax and hemp. *Simmonds.*

SCÜTCH'EON (*skitch'yün*), *n.* [L. *scutum*.] An escutcheon. — See **ESCUTCHEON**. *Sidney.*

SCÜTE, *n.* [L. *scutum*, a buckler.]

1. †A small shield. *Gascoigne.*
 2. A French gold coin worth \$0.80. *Burrill.*
 3. (Zool.) The scale of a reptile. *Brande.*
- SCŪ'TĒL, *n.* (Bot.) A scutellum. *Smart.*
 SCŪ'TĒL-LATE, *a.* (Bot.) Shaped like a platter or saucer; scutelliform. *Gray.*
 SCŪ'TĒL-LĀT-ĒD, *a.* Divided into surfaces resembling little plates. *Woodward.*
 SCŪ'TĒL-LĪ-FŌRM, *a.* [L. *scutella*, a waiter, and *forma*, form.] (Bot.) Shaped like a platter or saucer; scutellate. *Gray.*
 SCŪ'TĒL-LŪM, *n.* [L. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra*, a flat dish, a platter.] (Bot.) A shield with an elevated rim formed by the thallus. *Lindley.*
 SCŪ-TĪ-BRĀN'EHĪ-AN, *n.* (Zool.) One of the *Scutibranchiata*. *Eng. Cyc.*
 SCŪ-TĪ-BRĀN-CHI-Ā-TA, *n. pl.* [L. *scutum*, a buckler, and *branchia*, gills.] (Zool.) An order of gasteropodous mollusks in which the gills are protected by a shield-shaped shell. *Brande.*
 SCŪ-TĪ-BRĀNCHĪ-ATE, *n.* (Zool.) An animal of the order *Scutibranchiata*. *Wright.*
 SCŪ-TĪF'ER-OŪS, *a.* [L. *scutum*, a buckler, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing a buckler. *Blount.*
 SCŪ'TĪ-FŌRM, *a.* [L. *scutum*, a buckler, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a buckler. *Johnson.*
 SCŪ'TĪ-GER, *n.* [L. *scutum*, a buckler, and *gero*, to bear.] (Zool.) One of a genus of chilopods with unequal legs, frequenting houses and out-buildings. *Brande.*
 SCŪ'TĪ-PĒD, *n.* [L. *scutum*, a buckler, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] (Ornith.) A bird having the anterior part of the leg covered with segments of unequal horny rings, terminating on each side in a groove. *Brande.*
 SCŪ'TĪ-TLE (skŭ'tl), *n.* [L. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra*, a flat dish, a platter; It. *scodella*, a porringer; Sp. *escudillo*; Old Fr. *esculle*; Fr. *scuelle*. — A. S. *scutel*, a platter; Dut. *schotel*; Ger. *schüssel*; Celt. *scutell*; W. *ygrudell*.]
 1. A wide, shallow basket, resembling a dish or platter in form. *Tusser.*
 2. A small vessel for holding coal; a coal-hod; a coal-scuttle. *Simmonds.*
 SCŪ'TĪ-TLE, *n.* [Sp. *escotillon*; Fr. *scoutille*. — Perhaps from Dut. *schut*, a boat; or *schotel*, a porringer. *Skinner*. — More probably from A. S. *scotol*, *scotian*, to shoot. *Richardson*.]
 1. (Naut.) A small hatchway or opening in a vessel's deck or sides, or through the coverings of the hatchways and ladder-ways, and furnished with a lid for closing it. *Mur. Dict.*
 2. An opening in a floor, a roof, &c., like the hatchway of a vessel, and closing with a lid.
 3. A small grate or lid closing an opening, as in a wall. *Mortimer.*
 SCŪ'TĪ-TLE, *n.* [From *scud*, or *scuddle*.] Act of running with affected haste; a quick pace.
 She went with an easy *scuttle* out of the shop. *Spectator.*
 SCŪ'TĪ-TLE, *v. a.* [i. SCUTTLED; pp. SCUTTLING, SCUTTLING.] (Naut.) To cut holes in, as the bottom, sides, or decks of a vessel, for any purpose: — to make holes in, as a vessel, in order to sink her. *Mur. Dict. Dana.*
 SCŪ'TĪ-TLE, *v. n.* To run with affected precipitation; to scuddle. *Arbutnot.*
 SCŪ'TĪ-TLE-BUTT, *n.* (Naut.) A cask, with a hole cut in its bilge, kept on deck to hold water for daily use. *Dana.*
 SCŪ'TĪ-TLE-CĀSK, *n.* A scuttle-butt. *Clarke.*
 SCŪ'TĪ-TLE-FĪSH, *n.* A cuttle-fish. *Wright.*
 SCŪ'TŪM, *n.* [L. *a shield*.]
 1. (Roman Ant.) A shield worn by the heavy-armed infantry, either oval or of the shape of a door. *Wm. Smith.*
 2. (Old Eng. Law.) A pent-house; a lean-to; an awning. *Burrill.*
 3. (Ent.) The second section of the upper surface of a segment. *Westwood.*
 SCŪ'L-LĒ-A, *n.* (Zool.) A genus of nudibranchiate gasteropods, having tree-like gills placed on fan-like processes on the edge of the back. *Baird.*
 †SCŪ'LE, *v. a.* [A. S. *scylan*, to separate, to withdraw.] To conceal; to veil. *Chaucer.*
- SCŪ'L-LĀ'RI-AN, *n.* (Conch.) One of a tribe of macrurous decapods, distinguished by a singular conformation of the external antennæ. *Eng. Cyc.*
- SCŪM'Ī-TAR, *n.* [It. *scimitarra*; Sp. *cimitarra*; Fr. *cimeterre*.] A cutting sword with a curved blade, used chiefly by the Asiatics; — also written *cimeter*, *cimitar*, *cymetar*, *scimeter*, *scimitar*, and *simitar*. *Fairholt.*
- SCŪPH'Ū-LŪS, *n.* (Bot.) The cup-like appendage from which the seta of *Hepaticæ* arises. *Henslow.*
- SCŪ'PHUS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *σκηφος*.]
 1. (Ant.) A large drinking-cup used by the lower orders of Etrurians and Greeks. *Fairholt.*
 2. (Bot.) A kind of corona or appendage of the corolla, proceeding from the base of the limb, and forming an undivided cup, as in the *Narcissus*. *Lindley.*
- SCŪT'Ā-LĒ, *n.* [L.] A genus of highly poisonous snakes, having a stout, cylindrical body. *Baird.*
- SCŪTHE, *n.* [A. S. *siðe*; Dut. *zeis*, *zeissen*; Frs. *sièd*; Icel. *sigd*.]
 1. An instrument for mowing, consisting of a long blade affixed commonly at an acute angle to a pole or handle, called *sned*, *sneth*, or *snath*.
 While the milk-maid smeth hie the,
 And the moon or what is his wife?
 Time commonly doth give . . . an old man, bald, winged,
 with a scythe and an horn. *Prædham.*
 Dr. Johnson says, "This word is variously written by authors. I have chosen the orthography [siðe] which is at once simple and most agreeable to etymology." — Several English lexicographers who preceded Johnson, as Bailey, Martin, &c., adopted the orthography *scythe*; and this form, as was stated by Nares in 1784, and by Smart in 1841, still prevails.
 2. A curved blade affixed to the end of the axle of ancient war-chariots. *Davis.*
- SCŪTHE, *v. a.* [i. SCYTHED; pp. SCYTHING, SCYTHED.] To cut with a scythe; to mow. *Shak.*
- SCŪTHED (siðth), *a.* Armed with scythes, as a war-chariot. "The scythed car." *Warton.*
- SCŪTHE'-LIKE, *a.* Having the form of a scythe.
- SCŪTHE'MAN, *n.* One who uses a scythe; a mower. "The stooping scytheman." *Marston.*
- SCŪTHE'-STŌNE, *n.* A whetstone for sharpening scythes. *Simmonds.*
- SCŪTH'Ī-AN, *a.* Relating to Scythia. *Murray.*
- SCŪTH'Ī-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of Scythia. *Ency.*
- †SDĀIN (sdān), *n.* Disdain. *Spenser.*
- †SDĀIN } (sdān), *v. a.* To disdain. *Spenser.*
- †SDEIGN } (sdān), *v. a.* To disdain. *Spenser.*
- SDĒATH, *interj.* Noting terror. *Congreve.*
- †SDEIGN'FŪL (sdān'fūl), *a.* Disdainful. *Spenser.*
- SĒA (sē), *n.* [A. S. *sē*, *se*, *srew*; Dut. *zee*; Frs. *se*; Ger. *see*; Dan. *se*, *sie*; Sw. *sjö*; Icel. *sjár*.]
 1. A large body of salt water communicating with an ocean; as, "The Mediterranean sea"; "The sea of Azof"; "The North sea."
 2. A large body of inland water; a lake. "Walking by the sea of Galilee." *Matt. iv. 18.*
 3. The ocean; the water; — opposed to land.
 The Lord made heaven, and earth, the sea, and all that in them is. *Exod. xx. 11.*
 The sea! the sea! the open sea!
 The blue, the fresh, the ever free! *Procter.*
 4. A wave; a billow; as, "To ship a sea."
 5. The flowing or running of waves of the sea in a particular direction, as under the action of a violent wind; as, "A head sea."
 With the wind quartering and a heavy sea. *Dana.*
 6. A large quantity of any thing liquid. "That sea of blood." *King Charles.*
 7. Any thing rough and tempestuous. "A troubled sea of passion." *Milton.*
At sea, in the open sea out of sight of land. "When two vessels speak at sea." *Dana.* — *Half seas over*, half drunk. *Spectator.* — *The high seas*, the open ocean. — *Molten sea*, (*Psalm*) a large brazen reservoir in the court of Solomon's temple, containing 16,000 or 24,000 gallons. *Kitt.*
 †† Sea is much used in composition.
 Syn. — See OCEAN.
- SĒA'-ĀD-DEK, *n.* (Ich.) An acanthopterygious fish, of an elongated and slender form, having fifteen spines on the back, and a very long snout; fifteen-spined stickleback; *Gasterosteus spinachia* of Linnaeus. *Yarrell.*
- SĒA'-ĀIR, *n.* The air from, or near, the sea. *Mead.*
- SĒA'-Ā-NĒM'Ō-NE, *n.* (Zool.) A polype of the genus *Actinia*. — See ACTINIA. *Brande.*
- SĒA'-ĀPE, *n.* (Ich.) A species of shark; *Caracharias vulpes* of Cuvier; — called also *fox-shark*, *thresher*, and *sea-fox*. *Yarrell.*
- SĒA'-BĀNK, *n.* 1. The sea-shore. *Shak.*
 2. A bank or mole to prevent encroachment of the sea. *Todd.*
- SĒA'-BĀR, *n.* The common tern. *Yarrell.*
- SĒA'-BĀR-RŌW, *n.* The sea-pincushion. *G. Mag.*
- SĒA'-BĀT, *n.* A sort of flying-fish. *Cotgrave.*
- SĒA'-BĀTHED (sē'bāthd), *a.* Bathed or dipped in the sea. "Sea-bathed Hesperus." *Savids.*
- SĒA'-BĒACH, *n.* The shore of the sea. *Maunder.*
- SĒA'-BEAR, *n.* (Zool.) 1. The polar or white bear; *Ursus maritimus* of Linnaeus, or *Thalarectos maritimus* of Gray. *Eng. Cyc.*
 2. A name given to several species of seals of the genus *Arctocephalus*, especially to *Arctocephalus ursinus*; ursine seal. *Eng. Cyc.*
- SĒA'-BEARD, *n.* (Bot.) A marine plant growing in dense tufts; rock-conferva; *Conjerva ripens-tris*. *Clarke.*
- SĒA'-BEAST, *n.* An animal or monster of the sea. "That sea-beast, Leviathan." *Milton.*
- SĒA'-BĒAT (sē'bāt), } *a.* Beaten or dashed
 SĒA'-BĒAT-EN (sē'bāt-en), } by the waves of the
 sea. "Ships . . . extremely sea-beaten." *Hall.*
- SĒA'-BYRD, *n.* A bird that frequents the sea.
- SĒA'-BLŪB-BER, *n.* A marine insect. *Pennant.*
- SĒA'-BŌARD, *ad.* Towards the sea. *Todd.*
- SĒA'-BŌARD, *n.* The sea-coast; the country bordering on the sea. *Qu. Rev.*
- SĒA'-BŌARD, *a.* Bordering on the sea. *Mason.*
- SĒA'-BŌAT, *n.* (Naut.) A term applied to a vessel as respects her qualities in bad weather. "Their ships being bad sea-boats." *Brande.*
- SĒA'-BŌRD, *a.* Seaboard. *Spenser.*
- SĒA'-BŌR-DER-ING, *a.* Bordering on the sea; sea-board. "Sea-bordering shores." *Drayton.*
- SĒA'-BŌRN, *a.* 1. Born of, or produced by, the sea. "Neptune and his sea-born niece." *Waller.*
 2. Born at sea. *Clarke.*
- SĒA'-BŌRNE, *a.* Wafted or borne upon, or from, the sea. "Sea-borne breezes." *Goldsmith.*
- SĒA'-BŌUND, *a.* Bounded by the sea. *Sandys.*
- SĒA'-BŌUND-ĒD, *a.* Bounded by the sea.
- SĒA'-BŌY, *n.* A boy employed on shipboard. *Shak.*
- SĒA'-BRĒACH, *n.* An irruption of the sea by breaking the banks. *L'Estrange.*
- SĒA'-BRĒAM, *n.* (Ich.) An acanthopterygious, marine fish, having a dark patch on each side of the body near the head; *Pagellus centrodontus* of Cuvier; — also called *gilt-head*, and *red gilt-head*. *Yarrell.*
- SĒA'-BRĒD, *a.* Bred or trained upon, or for, the sea. *Congreve.*
- SĒA'-BRĒĒZE (sē'brēz), *n.* A breeze or wind blowing from the sea. *Mortimer.*
- SĒA'-BUĪLT (sē'būlt), *a.* 1. Built for the sea.
 The sea-built forts in dreadful order move. *Dryden.*
 2. Built on the sea. *Clarke.*
- SĒA'-CĀB-BAGE, *n.* (Bot.) Sea-kale; *Crambe maritima*. — See SEA-KALE. *Miller.*
- SĒA'-CĀLF (sē'kalf), *n.* (Zool.) The common seal; *Calocephalus ritulinus* of Cuvier. *Eng. Cyc.*
- SĒA'-CĀP, *n.* A cap worn on shipboard. *Shak.*
- SĒA'-CĀP-TAIN, *n.* A master of a sea-vessel.
- SĒA'-CĀRD, *n.* The card of the mariner's compass. — See CARD. *Bp. Morton.*

SĒA'-CĀRP, n. (*Ich.*) A spotted fish that lives among rocks. *Johnson.*

SĒA-CHĀNGE, n. Change effected by the sea. Nothing of him that doth fade, But doth suffer a sea-change. *Shak.*

SĒA'-CHART, n. A map of the sea, its coasts, islands, &c. *Watts.*

SĒA'-CHĪCK-WĒĒD, n. (*Bot.*) Sea-sandwort; *Honkenya peploides.* *Gray.*

SĒA'-CHĪĒF, n. A sea-captain. *Blackmore.*

SĒA'-CĪR-CLED (sē'sīr-kld), *a.* Surrounded by the sea; sea-girt. *Sandys.*

SĒA'-CLĪFF, n. A cliff bordering on the sea; — particularly an inland cliff, from which the waters have retreated in consequence of the elevation of the intervening land. *Lyell.*

SĒA'-CŌAL, n. Mineral coal; pit-coal; — so called because carried to London by sea. *Shak.*

SĒA'-CŌAST (sē'kōst), *n.* The coast or shore of the sea. "The southern sea-coast." *Bryant.*

SĒA'-CŌB, n. (*Ornith.*) A sea-gull. *Johnson.*

SĒA'-CŌLE-WORT (sē'wŭrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) Sea-cabbage; sea-kale; *Crambe maritima.* *Johnson.*

SĒA'-CŌM-PASS (sē'kŭm-pas), *n.* The mariner's compass. *Camden.*

SĒA'-CŌOT, n. (*Ornith.*) The coot. *Johnson.*

SĒA'-CŌŌT-MŌ-RĀNT, n. (*Ornith.*) A sea-crow. *Johnson.*

SĒA'-CŌW, n. (*Zool.*) 1. The walrus, or morse; *Trichechus Rosmarus*; — also called sea-horse. 2. A name applied to the cetaceous animals of the genus *Manatus*; the manatee. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĒA'-CRĀB, n. A maritime shell-fish. *Goldsmith.*

SĒA'-CRĀW-FĪSH, n. (*Zool.*) A crustacean of the genus *Palinurus*, remarkable for the hardness of its crust. The common sea-crawfish, or spiny lobster (*Palinurus vulgaris*), is in common use as a wholesome article of food. *Eng. Cyc.*



Common sea-crawfish (*Palinurus vulgaris*).

SĒA'-CRŌW (sē'krō), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of gull; laughing gull; mire-crow; *Xema ridibundus.* *Eng. Cyc.*

SĒA'-CŪR-RĒNT, n. A current in the sea.

SĒA'-DĀF-FŌ-DĪL, n. (*Bot.*) A hardy, bulbous plant; *Pancratium maritimum.* *Crabb.*

SĒA'-DĒ-I-TŶ, n. A god of the sea. *Warburton.*

SĒA'-DĒV-IL, n. (*Ich.*) 1. A large, cartilaginous, marine fish of the family *Raidae*, or rays, and genus *Cephaloptera*; horned ray. *Brande.*

2. An acanthopterygious fish without scales; *Lophius piscatorius*; — also called angler, and fishing-frog. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĒA'-DŌG, n. 1. A marine animal, — perhaps the shark. "Fierce sea-dogs." *Roscommon.*

2. The common seal; sea-calf. *R. Hamilton.*

SĒA'-DŌT-TĒR-ĒL, n. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Charadriadae*, or plovers; turnstone; *Streptopus interpres* of Illiger, or *Tringa interpres* of Gmelin. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĒA'-DRĀG-QŌN, n. [*A. S. sea-draca.*]

1. A marine fish; a species of *Cottus.* *Hill.*

2. A marine monster, somewhat resembling an alligator, and having two legs terminating in hoofs, said to have been caught on the coast of England in the middle of the seventeenth century. *Genl. Mag.*

SĒA'-DRĀKE, n. The sea-cormorant. *Johnson.*

SĒA'-DŪCK, n. (*Ornith.*) A duck which feeds for the most part in salt water, as distinguished from a pond-duck. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĒA'-ĒA-GLE, n. 1. (*Ornith.*) A large species of eagle; the bald or white-headed eagle; *Haliaetus leucocephalus.* *Eng. Cyc.*

2. (*Ich.*) A species of ray; the eagle ray; *Myliobatis aquila.* *Hill.*

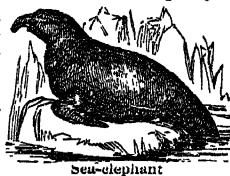
SĒA'-ĒAR, n. (*Zool.*) A gasteropodous mollusk of the family *Halitidae*, so named in allusion to

its shell, which resembles an ear in form; — also called ear-shell. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĒA'-ĒĒL, n. The conger-eel. *Johnson.*

SĒA'-ĒĒGG, n. (*Zool.*) A marine radiated animal; the sea-urchin. — See SEA-URCHIN. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĒA'-ĒĒL-E-PHANT, n. (*Zool.*) A very large species of seal, the male of which has a proboscis; *Macrorhinus proboscideus*; — also called elephant-seal, and bottle-nose. *Eng. Cyc.*



Sea-elephant

SĒA'-ĒN-CĪR-CLED (-kld), *a.* Surrounded by the sea; sea-girt. *Thomson.*

SĒA'-ĒN-GĀGE-MĒNT, n. A naval battle.

SĒA'-FĀR-ĒR, n. A mariner; a seaman; a sailor. Some mean *seafarer* in pursuit of gain. *Pope.*

Syn. — See SAILOR.

SĒA'-FĀR-ĪNG, a. Following, or pertaining to, the occupation of a seaman. *Arbutnot.*

SĒA'-FĒN-NĒL, n. (*Bot.*) Samphire. *Johnson.*

SĒA'-FĪGHT (sē'fīt), *n.* A battle on the sea or between vessels; a naval battle. *Bacon.*

SĒA'-FĪSL, n. A fish living in the sea or in salt water; a marine fish. *Swift.*

SĒA'-FŌAM, n. (*Min.*) Sea-froth. *Simmonds.*

SĒA'-FŌWL, n. A bird that lives on sea-coasts and procures its food from the sea; a marine bird. *Derham.*

SĒA'-FŌX, n. (*Ich.*) A species of shark; the sea-ape; — so called from the extraordinary length of its tail. *Hill. Eng. Cyc.*

SĒA'-FRŌTH, n. (*Min.*) A dull-white, opaque, hydrous silicate of magnesia, of which bowls of tobacco-pipes are made; meerschauum. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĒA'-GĀGE, n. The depth of water that a vessel draws. *Smart.*

SĒA'-GĀR-LAND, n. An herb. *Todd.*

SĒA'-GĪR-DLE (sē'gīr-dl), *n.* A kind of marine plant. *Johnson.*

SĒA'-GĪRT, a. Girded or encircled by the sea. "Sea-girt Ithaca." *Milton.*

SĒA'-GŌD, n. A fabulous deity of the sea, as Neptune; a marine deity. *Drayton.*

SĒA'-GŌD-DESS, n. A fabulous female deity of the sea; a marine goddess. *Pope.*

SĒA'-GŌWN, n. A short-sleeved gown or garment worn by mariners. *Shak.*

SĒA'-GRĀSS, n. (*Bot.*) A plant growing on the sea-shore. *Johnson.*

SĒA'-GRĒĒN, a. Of the color of the water of the sea; of a faint bluish green. *Pope.*

SĒA'-GRĒĒN, n. 1. The color of the sea; faint bluish-green. *Simmonds.*

2. (*Bot.*) A plant; saxifrage. *Johnson.*

SĒA'-GŪ'LL, n. (*Ornith.*) A marine bird of the family *Laridae*; a gull; a sea-mew. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĒ'AH, n. (*Ant.*) A Hebrew measure containing 661.92 Parisian cubic inches. *Kitto.*

SĒA'-HĀRE, n. (*Zool.*) A marine, tectibranchiate gasteropod of the genus *Aplysia*; — so called from its long tentacles, which cause its head to resemble that of a hare. *Brande. (rabb.)*

SĒA'-HĒATH, n. (*Bot.*) The name of evergreen, herbaceous plants of the genus *Frankenia*, growing on salt-marshes and sea-coasts. *Loudon.*

SĒA'-HĒDGE-HŌG, n. The sea-urchin, or sea-egg. — See SEA-URCHIN. *Carew.*

SĒA'-HĒN, n. (*Ornith.*) A sea-bird; the common guillemot; *Uria troile.* *Wright.*

SĒA'-HŌG, n. (*Zool.*) The porpoise. *Johnson.*

SĒA'-HŌL-IY, n. (*Bot.*) An evergreen, herbaceous, umbelliferous plant, with a branched and leafy stem, growing on the sea-shore; *Eryngium maritimum.* *Loudon.*

SĒA'-HŌLM, n. 1. A small, uninhabited island in the sea. *Johnson.*

2. (*Bot.*) The sea-holly. *Carew.*

SĒA'-HŌRSE, n. 1. (*Zool.*) The walrus or morse; sea-cow; *Trichechus Rosmarus.* *Eng. Cyc.*

2. (*Ich.*) A fish, allied to the pipe-fish, having a prehensile tail, and swimming in a vertical position; *Hippocampus brevisstris.* *Yarrell.*

3. By sea-horse Dyden means probably the hippopotamus. *Johnson.*

SĒA'-HŌRSES foundering in the slimy mud. *Dryden.*

SĒA'-Ī-DŌL, n. An idol representing a god of the sea. *Milton.*

SĒA'-ĪN-SĒCT, n. A marine insect. *Cook.*

SĒA'-KĀLE, n. (*Bot.*) A cruciferous, tuberous-rooted plant, growing on sandy shores, the shoots and leaf-stalks of which are eaten as greens; sea-colewort; sea-cabbage; *Crambe maritima.* *Loudon.*

SĒA'-KĪNG, n. An ancient Danish or Norwegian pirate. — See VIKING. *Larvig.*

SĒAL (sēl), *n.* [*L. sigillum*, a little image or figure, a seal, dim. of *signum*, a sign, a figure or image; *It. sigillo*, a seal; *Sp. sigilo*, *sello*; *Fr. sceau*. — *A. S. sigel*, *sigl*, a neck-ornament, a brooch or jewel; *Dut. zegel*, a seal; *Ger. siegel*; *Dan. segl*; *Sw. sigill*.]

1. A piece of precious stone, metal, or other hard substance, with an inscription engraved on it, used for making an impression on some soft substance, as on wax that closes letters or is affixed to legal instruments in token of performance or of authenticity. *Locke. Burvill.*

2. Wax affixed to a letter or instrument, and impressed with a seal.

Till thou canst rail the seal from off my bond. *Shak.*

Solvman showed him his own letters, asking him . . . if he knew not that seal. *Knudsen.*

3. The wax, wafer, or other adhesive substance which closes a letter or other paper.

4. That which confirms or secures; confirmation; authentication; attestation.

The prize is no otherwise valued than as the mark and seal of victory. *By. Hordley.*

The seal of mine apostleship are ye in the Lord. *1 Cor. ix. 2.*

Great seal. See GREAT-SEAL. — Privy seal. See PRIVY.

SĒAL, n. [*A. S. seol*; *Dan. sel*; *Sw. sjal*; *Icel. sel*.] (*Zool.*) A marine, carnivorous, mammiferous quadruped of the family *Phoridae*, found chiefly in high latitudes. *Eng. Cyc.*



Seal.

Seals are characterized by their limbs being short, and so enveloped in skin as to be more like fins than legs. Their neck is very short, and their head resembles that of a dog. They have the power of opening and closing the nostrils at pleasure. Their body is elongated and fusiform, and the tail very short. The soles of the feet are hairy, and they have simple toes armed with sharp claws. *Beard.*

SĒAL (sēl), *v. a.* [*i. SEALED*; *pp. SEALING*, *SEALED*.]

1. To fasten or close with a seal.

I have seen her . . . take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, and afterwards seal it. *Shak.*

A book . . . sealed with seven seals. *Rev. v. 1.*

2. To affix a seal to, as a mark of authenticity. "To seal such writs." *Housier.*

3. To confirm; to ratify. *Rom. xv. 28.*

With my hand I seal our true hearts' love. *Shak.*

4. To make fast; to fasten; to secure. They went and made the sepulchre sure, sealing the stone and setting a watch. *Matt. xxvii. 66.*

5. To close; to shut; — often followed by *up*. Seal up your lips, and give no words. *Shak.*

Now pleasing sleep hath sealed each mortal eye. *Pope.*

6. To mark with a stamp, as proof of legal size, weight, or quality; as, "To seal measures."

7. (*Carp.*) To fasten a piece of wood or iron to, as to a wall, for staples, hinges, &c. *Wright.*

SĒAL (sēl), *v. n.* To fix a seal. *Shak.*

SĒA'-LĀN-GUĀGE, n. The language of seamen; nautical phraseology. *Chambers.*

SĒA'-LĀRK, n. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Charadriadae*, or plovers, allied to the dotterel and the sand-piper. *Eng. Cyc.*

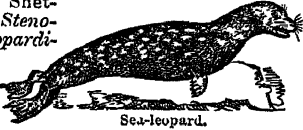
SĒA'-LĒECH, n. (*Zool.*) A leech inhabiting the sea. *Pennant.*

SĒA'-LĒGS, *n. pl.* Ability to walk on the deck of a vessel when pitching or rolling. *Wright.*

SĒA'-LĒM-QN, *n.* (*Zool.*) A marine, gasteropodous mollusk of the genus *Doris*, having a skin resembling the rind of a lemon. *Baird.*

SĒA'-LĒOP-ARD, *n.* (*Zool.*) A spotted seal found in the South Shetland Islands; *Stenohydrus leopardinus*. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĒA'-LĒR, *n.* One who seals. *Huloet.*



SĒA'-LĒT-TĒR, *n.* A document which neutral vessels are bound to carry in time of war, as an evidence of nationality, and for the purpose of protection against belligerent powers. *Burrill.*

SĒA'-LĒFE, *n.* The life of seamen. *Johnson.*

SĒA'-LĒKE, *a.* Resembling the sea. *Thomson.*

SĒA'-LĒNG, *n.* 1. The act of one who seals.

2. The act or the business of hunting and catching seals, and curing their skins.

3. (*Arch.*) Act of fixing a piece of wood or iron to a wall for staples, hinges, &c. *Wright.*

SĒA'-LĒNG-VŌY-AGE, *n.* A voyage for the purpose of taking seals. *Wright.*

SĒA'-LĒNG-WAX, *n.* Wax for sealing letters, legal instruments, &c. *Boyle.*

SĒA'-LĒ-QN, *n.* (*Zool.*) A name given to several large species of seals, but particularly to those having a mane on the neck of the male, as the *Platyrrhynchus Leoninus*. *Robt. Hamilton.*



SĒA'-LŌUSE, *n.* (*Zool.*) The Mollucca crab; *Pedicularis marinus*. *Hamilton.*

SĒA'-SKĪN, *n.* The skin of a seal. *Johnson.*

SĒAM (*sēm*), *n.* [*A. S. seam*; *Dut. zoom*; *Ger. saum*; *Dan. søm*; *Sw. sim*; *Icel. saumur*.]

1. The line or suture formed by sewing together two edges of cloth or other material.

The coat was without seam, woven from the top through-out. *John xix. 23.*

2. A line of juncture; a suture. *Smart.*

3. A long crevice or fissure. *Clarke.*

4. A scar; a cicatrix. *Johnson.*

5. The space between the edges of planks in a vessel's deck or sides. *Dryden.*

6. (*Geol. & Mining.*) A term applied to any thin layer or bed, especially to a thin layer or stratum separating thicker strata. *Aust. d.*

SĒAM, *n.* [*A. S. seam* a horse-load; a load.]

1. A measure of grain containing eight bushels; a quarter. *Piers Plouman.*

2. Still used in some parts of England. *Ray.*

3. A horse-load of timber, being about three hundred weight. [*England.*] *Simmonds.*

Seam of glass, in England, 120 lbs., or 24 stone of five lbs. *Simmonds.*

SĒAM (*sēm*), *v. a.* [*i. SEAMED*; *pp. SEAMING*, *SEAMED*.]

1. To join together by a seam. *Johnson.*

2. To mark with a cicatrix; to scar. "*Seamed* o'er with wounds." *Pope.*

SĒAM, *n.* [*A. S. seim*; *Fr. siama*; *Dut. zeem*; *W. saim*.] Hog's lard; fat; grease. *Shak.*

Still used in some parts of England. *Grose.*

SĒA'-MĀID, *n.* 1. A mermaid. *Shak.*

2. A water-nymph. *P. Fletcher.*

SĒA'-MĀLL, *n.* A gull; a sea-mew. *Ray.*

SĒA'-MĀN, *n.*; *pl. SEAMEN*. 1. One who practises navigation at sea; a mariner; a sailor. *Dryden.*

2. A merman; the male of the mermaid. "Mermaids or seamen." [*R.*] *Locke.*

SĒA'-MĀN-LĒKE, *a.* Like a skillful seaman. *Clarke.*

SĒA'-MĀN-SKĪP, *n.* The skill of a good seaman; skill in navigation. *Burke.*

† **SĒA'-MĀRQE**, *n.* The shore of the sea. *Shak.*

SĒA'-MĀRK, *n.* A point of land, or an object on land, as a light-house, to assist mariners in directing their course. *Bacon.*

SĒAM'-BLĀST, *n.* A blast made by filling with powder the seams or crevices made by a previous drill-blast. *Hale.*

SĒA'-MĒLL, *n.* A sea-mew; a gull. *Shak.*

SĒA'-MĒW (*sēm'wū*), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A marine bird of the family *Laridae*; a gull. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĒA'-MĒLE, *n.* The marine geographical mile, being the sixtieth part of a degree of latitude or of a great circle of the sphere. *Hutton.*

SĒA'-MĒLK-WORT (*-wurt*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A low, leafy, fleshy perennial growing on the sea-shore; *Glaux maritima*. *Gray.*

SĒAM'-LĒCE, *n.* Lace used by coach-trimmers to cover seams and edges. *Simmonds.*

SĒAM'-LĒSS (*sēm'les*), *a.* Having no seam. *Hall.*

SĒA'-MŌN-STĒR, *n.* A marine monster. *Milton.*

SĒA'-MŌSS, *n.* Coral. *Drayton.*

SĒA'-MŌUSE, *n.* (*Zool.*) A superbly colored, oval, dorsibranchiate, marine annelid; *Halithea aculeata* of Savigny, or *Aphrodita aculeata* of Linnaeus. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĒAM'-PRĒSS-ĒR, *n.* (*Agric.*) An implement, consisting of two cylinders, for pressing earth newly turned up by the plough. *Simmonds.*

SĒAM'-RĒNT, *n.* The separation or breaking of a seam; a breach of stitches. *Johnson.*

SĒAM'-RĒNT, *a.* Having ripped clothes; ragged. "Pooi, *seam-rent* fellows." *B. Jonson.*

SĒAM'-STĒR, *n.* A seamstress. *Gauden.*

SĒAM'-STĒSS (*sēm'stres*) [*sēm'stres*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *sēm'stres*, *P. E. Wr. W. b.*], *n.* A woman whose occupation it is to sew;—written also *sempstress*, and *semstress*. *Claveland.*

SĒA'-MŪD, *n.* A rich saline deposit from salt marshes and sea-shores. *Farm. Ency.*

SĒA'-MŪLE, *n.* A sea-mell; a sea-mew. *Smart.*

SĒAM'-Y, *a.* Having or showing a seam. *Shak.*

SĒAN (*sēn*), *n.* A net; a seine. *Sandys.*

SĒA'-NĀ-VEL, *n.* A small shell-fish resembling a navel. *Scott.*

SĒA'-NĀ-VEL-WORT (*-nā-vl-wurt*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A Syrian herb of the genus *Androsace*, by which great cures are said to be performed. *Johnson.*

SĒANCE, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. sessio*; *sedeo*, to sit.]

A session; a sitting. *R. Owen.*

SĒA'-NĒE-DLE, *n.* A marine fish allied to the pike; sea-pike; gar-fish; *Esox belone* of Linnaeus, or *Belone vulgaris* of Cuvier. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĒA'-NĒT-TLE, *n.* (*Zool.*) A marine invertebrate, radiate animal of the class *Actinophora*, some species, at least, of which possess the power of stinging. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĒAN'-NĀ-CHY, *n.* See *SENNACHY*.

SĒA'-NŪRSED (*sē'nūst*), *a.* Nursed or trained at sea or by the sea. *Smart.*

SĒA'-NŪMPH, *n.* A nymph or goddess of the sea; a marine nymph. *Broome.*

SĒA'-ON-ION (*sē'ūn-yūn*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A bulbous plant growing on certain sea-coasts; a species of squill; *Scilla maritima*. *Ainsworth.*

SĒA'-ŌŌZE (*sē'ōz*), *n.* The soft mud found on or near the sea-shore. *Mortimer.*

SĒA'-ŌRB, *n.* (*Ich.*) A marine fish almost round, with a mouth like that of a frog. *Goldsmith.*

SĒA'-ŌT-TĒR, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of otter found in the Northern Pacific, having a short tail, and valued for its fur; *Enhydra marina*;—called also *sea-beaver*. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĒA'-ŌWL, *n.* (*Ich.*) The lump-fish or lump-sucker; *Cyclopterus lumpus*. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĒA'-PĀD, *n.* The star-fish. *Johnson.*

SĒA'-PĀN-TĒR, *n.* A fish like a lamprey. *Johnson.*

SĒA'-PĀSS, *n.* A passport carried by a merchant-vessel in time of war.—See *PASSPORT*.

SĒA'-PĒN, *n.* A compound eight-armed polype resembling a quill. *Owen.*

SĒA'-PĒRCH, *n.* (*Ich.*) A perch which lives in salt water; a marine perch. *Pennant.*

SĒA'-PĒEAS-ANT, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The pin-tail duck; *Dafila caudata*. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĒA'-PĒE, *n.* 1. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Charadriade*, or plovers, living on the sea-shore; oyster-catcher; *Haematopus ostralegus*. *Yarrell.*

2. Meat stewed in a saucepan with a cover or crust of dough. *Simmonds.*

SĒA'-PĒE, *n.* A picture representing a scene at sea; a marine view. *Addison.*

SĒA'-PĒKE, *n.* (*Ich.*) A marine fish; sea-needle; garfish; *Belone vulgaris* of Cuvier. *Yarrell.*

SĒA'-PĒN-CŪSH-ION, *n.* The egg of the skate, a fish of the genus *Raja*. *Gent. Mag.*

SĒA'-PĒNK, *n.* (*Bot.*) The name of herbs or under-shrubs of the family *Plumbaginaceae*, growing near the sea. *Baird.*

SĒA'-PĒNT, *n.* A plant which grows in the sea or salt-water; a marine plant. *Gent. Mag.*

SĒA'-PĒOL, *n.* A lake of salt water. *Spenser.*

SĒA'-PĒR-CŪ-PĒNE, *n.* A sea-urchin. *Goldsmith.*

SĒA'-PĒRT, *n.* A port on the sea-coast. *Shak.*

SĒA'-PĒY (*sē'pōt*), *n.* See *SEPOY*.

SĒA'-PĒRS-LANE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A prostrate maritime herb with a succulent stem, growing on the sea-coast; *Sesuvium portulacastrum*. *Gray.*

SĒA'-QUĀKE, *n.* A concussion, or sudden and violent agitation, of the ocean. *Goldsmith.*

SĒAR (*sēr*), *v. a.* [*A. S. searian*.] [*i. SEARED*; *pp. SEARING*, *SEARED*.]

1. To dry; to wither. *Shak.*

2. To burn the surface of; to cauterize. *Rome.*

I am seared with burning steel.

To sear up, to close by cauterizing. *Temple.*

SĒAR (*sēr*), *a.* Dry; withered; no longer green. "The sear, the yellow leaf." *Shak.*

SĒA'-RĀ-VEN (*sē'rā-vn*), *n.* A bird. *Goldsmith.*

SĒARCE (*sērs*), *v. a.* [*Fr. sasser*.] To sift. "Finely searced powder of alabaster." [*R.*] *Boyle.*

SĒARCE (*sērs*), *n.* [*Fr. sas*.] A sieve; a bolter;—written also *sarse*. [*R.*] *Sherewood.*

SĒARČ-ĒR, *n.* One who sifts. [*R.*] *Cotgrave.*

SĒARCH (*sērch*), *v. a.* [*It. circare*; *Fr. chercher*.] [*i. SEARCHED*; *pp. SEARCHING*, *SEARCHED*.]

1. To look over, through, or into, in order to find something; to explore; to examine. *Fuller.*

That they may search the land of Canaan. *Numb. xlii. 2.*

Search the Scriptures: for in them ye think ye have eternal life. *John v. 39.*

Search others for their virtues, and thyself for thy vices. *Fuller.*

2. To seek; to hunt; to inquire for. *Milton.*

Enough is left besides to search and know.

3. To probe, as a wound. *Shak.*

To search out, to find by seeking. "To search out truth." *Watts.*

Syn.—To search, to explore, and to examine, all denote the looking upon places or objects in order to become acquainted with them. A person searches for objects that are hidden or removed to a certain distance, or for curiosities, he explores those that are unknown, or distant countries; and he examines those that are near. A botanist searches for rare plants; a traveller explores unknown regions; an author examines books, or investigates subjects; a person seeks whatever he wishes to find; a boy seeks birds' nests.—See *EXAMINATION*.

SĒARCH (*sērch*), *n.* 1. To make search; to seek. "Once more search with me." *Shak.*

2. To make inquiry; to inquire. *Locke.*

They have once with care sifted the matter, and searched into all the particulars.

SĒARCH (*sērch*), *n.* The act of searching; a seeking or looking for; examination; investigation; research; inquiry; quest; pursuit; exploration. *Locke.*

The orb he named

With narrow search and with inspection deep. *Milton.*

If zealous love should go in search of virtue,

Where should he find it purer than in Blanche? *Shak.*

Things which the mind may be satisfied with in its search after knowledge.

Right of search, (International Law.) the right of a belligerent power to examine and search private merchant-vessels at sea for enemy's property and articles contraband of war. *Burrill.*

“This is wholly distinct from what is termed *right of visit*, which is conceded for the sole purpose of ascertaining the real character of a vessel sailing under suspicious circumstances.” *Burrill.*

SEARCH'ABLE (sēr'ch'ā-bl), *a.* That may be searched or explored. *Cotgrave.*

SEARCH'ABLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being searchable. *Clarke.*

SEARCH'ER (sēr'ch'ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, searches; a seeker; an explorer; an examiner. “A searcher after truth.” *Watts.*

2. In London, a person appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death; a coroner. *Graunt.*

3. (*Eng. Law.*) An officer of the customs, whose duty it is to search outward-bound ships, to ascertain whether they have any prohibited or uncustomed goods on board. *Boutier.*

4. (*Gunnery.*) An instrument for examining pieces of ordnance to ascertain whether they have any cavities within. *London Ency.*

SEARCH'ING, *p. a.* Examining closely; exploring; probing. *Wiseman.*

SEARCH'ING, *n.* 1. Examination; inquisition. “Searchings of heart.” *Judy. v. 16.*

2. (*Surg.*) The operation of ascertaining, by introducing an instrument, whether a patient has a stone in the bladder. *Dunglison.*

SEARCH'ING-LY, *ad.* In a searching manner; by searching or inquiring. *Wright.*

SEARCH'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of searching or examining. *Clarke.*

SEARCH'LESS, *a.* Avoiding or eluding search or investigation; inscrutable. *Thomson.*

SEARCH'-WAR-RANT (-wōr'ant), *n.* (*Law.*) A warrant granted by a justice or a magistrate upon the oath or affirmation of a party, authorizing the search of premises, usually for goods stolen, but sometimes for other purposes. *Burrill.*

SEAR'-CLÖTH, *n.* [*A. S. sār-clath*, a sore-cloth.] A cloth to cover a sore; a plaster. *Mortimer.*

SEAR'-CLÖTH, *v. a.* To bind or cover with a sear-cloth, as a wound. *Dryden.*

SEARED (sēr'ed or sērd), *p. a.* Burnt on the surface; cauterized; hardened; callous.

SEAR'ED-NESS (sēr'ed-nēs), *n.* The state of being seared or cauterized; cauterization;—insensibility; callousness. *Ep. Hall.*

SĒA'-RĒED, *n.* (*Bot.*) A grass found on sandy sea-shores; *Calamagrostis arenaria*. *Gray.*

SĒA'-RĒ-ŠĒM'BLING, *a.* Like the sea. *Sandys.*

SĒA'-RISK, *n.* Hazard or risk at sea. *Arbutnot.*

SĒA'-RÖB-BER, *n.* A pirate; a sea-thief. *Milton.*

SĒA'-RÖB-IN, *n.* (*Ich.*) An acanthopterygious fish, of the genus *Trigla*; the gurnard. *Storer.*

SĒA'-RÖCK-ET, *n.* (*Bot.*) An annual plant of the genus *Cakile*, growing on sandy coasts. *Loudon.*

SĒA'-RÖÖM, *n.* (*Naut.*) Ample space or distance from land, rocks, or shoals, for a vessel to drive or scud without danger of shipwreck. *Mar. Dict.*

SĒA'-RÖV-ER, *n.* One who roves over the sea; a pirate; a freebooter. *Milton.*

SĒA'-RÜFF, *n.* A kind of sea-fish. *Johnson.*

SĒA'-SALT, *n.* Common salt, obtained by the evaporation of sea-water. *Simmonds.*

SĒA'-SÄND-RĒED, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the grass family, growing on sandy beaches; *Calamagrostis arenaria*. *Gray.*

SĒA'-SÄND-WORT (-wört), *n.* (*Bot.*) A very fleshy, maritime perennial plant growing on the sea-beach in large tufts in the sands; *Honkenya peploides*. *Gray.*

SĒA'-SCÖE'PI-QN, *n.* (*Ich.*) An acanthopterygious, marine fish, with a large head furnished with spines or tubercles; *Cottus scorpius*;—called also *short-spined Cottus*. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĒA'-SĒR-PENT, *n.* 1. A name applied to what has been supposed to be a large serpent inhabiting the sea.

To believe all that has been said of the *sea-serpent*, or the *kraken*, would be credulity; to reject the possibility of their existence would be presumption. *Goldsmith.*

I regard the negative evidence from the utter absence of any of the recent legends of great sea-monsters, as stronger against their actual existence, than the positive statements which have hitherto been collected with the most diligent mind in favor of their existence. *R. Owen.*

2. A species of eel inhabiting the Mediterranean; snake-eel. *Hill.*

SĒA'-SĒR-VICE, *n.* Naval service. *Swift.*

SĒA'-SHÄRK, *n.* (*Ich.*) A ravenous sea-fish; the shark. “The ravening salt sea-shark.” *Shak.*

SĒA'-SHĒLL, *n.* A shell found in the sea, or on the sea-coast; a marine shell. *Mortimer.*

SĒA'-SHÖRE, *n.* 1. The shore of the sea. *Dryden.*

2. (*Law.*) The ground between the ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark. *Burrill.*

“In the Roman law, the shore included the land as high up as the largest wave extended in winter.” *Burrill.*

SĒA'-SICK, *a.* Affected by sea-sickness. *Shak.*

SĒA'-SICK-NESS, *n.* A sickness, or nausea caused by being in a vessel tossed by the sea. *Falconer.*

SĒA'-SIDE, *n.* The shore or edge of the sea; the sea-shore. “The green sea-side.” *Pope.*

SĒA'-SLÜG, *n.* (*Zool.*) The trepang. *Beard.*

SĒA'-SNÄIL, *n.* (*Ich.*) A fish of the genus *Liparis*, allied to the lump-sucker, found on the sea-shore, under stones, at low-water mark. *Yarrell.*

SĒA'-SNÄKE, *n.* A name applied to a family of snakes (*Hydridæ*) of several genera, and mostly of small size, inhabiting the sea. *Beard.*

“The existence of this family of water-snakes has undoubtedly given rise to the notion that there is a large opulian answering to the popular view of a great sea-serpent. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĒA'SON, (sē'zn), *n.* [*It. stagione*; *Sp. estacion*; *sazon*; *Fr. saison*.—From *L. statio*, station. *Ménage*.—From *L. sectio*, a section. *Duchet.*]

1. One of the four divisions or parts of the year, namely, spring, summer, autumn, winter. “The several seasons of the year.” *Addison.*

2. A time as distinguished from others. “The season prime for sweetest scents and airs. *Milton.*

3. A fit, suitable, or convenient time. “All business should be done betimes; and there's a little trouble of doing it in season, too, as out of season. *L'Estrange.*

4. A time of some continuance, but not long. “We'll slip you for a season.” *Shak.*

5. That which gives a relish; seasoning. “Salt too little which may season give. *Shak.*

Syn.—See OCCASION, TIME.

SĒA'SON (sē'zn), *v. a.* [*It. accomciare*; *Sp. sazonnar*; *Fr. assaisonner*.] [*i. SEASONED*; *pp. SEASONING, SEASONED*.]

1. To fit by habit; to habituate; to inure. “A man should harden and season himself beyond the degree of cold whereto he lives. *Addison.*

2. To prepare for use by time; to mature;—particularly to prepare by drying. “Well seasoned timber.” *Hayward.*

3. To prepare or fit for the taste; to make palatable; to give a relish to. *Lec. ii. 13.*

“They seasoned every sacrifice, whereby a greater portion was taken by the priests. *Howe.*

4. To cause to be enjoyed; to give zest to. “You season still with spots your serious hours. *Dryden.*

5. To qualify by admixture of another ingredient; to moderate; to temper. “Earthly power doth then show likest God's When mercy seasons justice. *Shak.*

6. To imbue; to tinge or taint. “Season their younger years with prudent and pious principles. *Milton.*

SĒA'SON (sē'sn), *v. n.* 1. To become seasoned; to become mature or fit for any purpose. *Maxon.*

2. To betoken; to savor. *Beau. & Fl.*

SĒA'SON-A-BLE (sē'zn-ā-bl), *a.* Happening or done at a proper time; opportune; timely. “Mercy is seasonable in the time of affliction, as clouds of rain in the time of drought. *Eccles. v. 2.*

SĒA'SON-A-BLE-NESS (sē'zn-ā-bl-nēs), *n.* State of being seasonable; opportuneness. *Addison.*

SĒA'SON-A-BLY (sē'zn-ā-bl-ē), *ad.* In proper time; in season; opportunely. *Sprat.*

† SĒA'SON-AGE (sē'sn-ā-ē), *n.* Seasoning. *South.*

SĒA'SON-AL (sē'zn-ā-l), *a.* Relating to the seasons of the year. [*R.*]

SĒA'SON-AL, *a.* Relating to the seasons of the year. [*R.*]

SĒA'SON-AL, *a.* Relating to the seasons of the year. [*R.*]

SĒA'SONED (sē'znd), *p. a.* 1. Fitted by habit; habituated; accustomed; inured. *Shak.*

2. Prepared by time; matured;—dried.

3. Mixed with something that gives a relish; having seasoning; as, “Seasoned food.”

SĒA'SON-ER (sē'zu-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, seasons. *Johnson.*

SĒA'SON-ING (sē'zn-ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who, or of that which, seasons.

2. Something added to food to give it a relish. “Leavenings and seasonings.” *Bacon.*

3. Something added to give zest. *Addison.*

A foundation of good sense and a cultivation of learning are required to give a seasoning to a citizen. *Dryden.*

SĒA'SON-LESS, *a.* Having no seasons. *Byron.*

SĒA'SON-RING, *n.* The ring of new wood formed in a tree by one year's growth.

In the perianth and triassic ages, trees of tough fibre and with season-rings are found. *Byron.*

SĒA'-SPĒAR-GRASS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the grass family growing on the sea-coast; *Glyceria maritima*. *Gray.*

SĒA'-STÄR, *n.* The star-fish. *Sir T. Browne.*

SĒA'-STICK, *n.* A kind of herring caught and cured at sea. *A. Smith.*

SĒA'-SÜN-FLOW'ER, *n.* (*Zool.*) A polype of the genus *Actinia*; the sea-anemone. *Brande.*

SĒA'-SÜR-GEON (sē'sur-jun), *n.* A surgeon employed on shipboard. *Wiseman.*

SĒA'-SÜR-RÖUND'ED, *a.* Encircled or surrounded by the sea; sea-girt. *Pope.*

SĒA'-SWÄL-LÖW (sē'swöl-ē), *n.* (*Ornith.*) The common tern; *Sterna hirundo*. *Farrel.*

SĒAT (sēt), *n.* [*A. S. setl*; *Dut. zetel*; *Ger. sitz*; *Dan. sæde*; *Sw. sate*; *W. sodd*; *Gael. seithir*.—*L. sedes*; *sedeo*, to sit; *Sp. sede*; *Fr. si-ge.*]

1. That on which one sits or may sit, as a chair, a bench, or a stool. “Round about the throne were four and twenty seats; and upon the seats I saw four and twenty elders sitting. *Rev. iv. 4.*

2. Chair of state or post of authority; throne; tribunal. “The seat of majesty.” *Shak.*

3. Abode; residence; mansion; dwelling. “A vast multitude compelled by necessity to seek a new seat. *Raleigh.*

4. Situation; site. “The seat of Eden.” *Raleigh.*

5. Bottom, as of a chair or a sofa. *Clarke.*

6. That part of a garment on which one sits; as, “The seat of a pair of pantaloons.”

7. (*Man.*) Manner of sitting in the saddle. *Syn.*—See MANSION.

SĒAT, *v. a.* [*i. SEATED*; *pp. SEATING, SEATED*.]

1. To place on a seat; to cause to sit down. “The guests were no sooner seated but they entered into a warm debate. *Arminho.*

2. To place in a post of power or authority or place of distinction. “Thus high, by thy advice And thy assistance, is King Richard seated. *Shak.*

3. To fix; to settle; to establish; to set firm. “They had seated themselves in Nova Guinea. *Raleigh.*

4. To give or assign a seat to. *Clarke.*

5. To put a seat or bottom in, as a chair. *W. Spenser.*

† SĒAT (sēt), *v. n.* To rest; to lie down. *Spenser.*

SĒA'-TĒRM, *n.* A term or a word peculiar to seamen; a nautical or naval term. *Pope.*

SĒA'-THIEF (sē'thēf), *n.* A pirate. *Up. Curleys.*

SĒAT'ING, *n.* Leather, hair-cloth, or other materials used for covering cushions of chairs, sofas, &c. *Simmonds.*

SĒA'-TÖAD (sē'töd), *n.* An ugly fish. *Cotgrave.*

SĒA'-TÖRN, *a.* Torn by, or at, the sea. *Browne.*

SĒA'-TÖR-TOISE, *n.* (*Zool.*) A tortoise inhabiting the sea; a turtle. *Eng. Cyr.*

SĒA'-TÖST, *a.* Tossed by the sea. *Shak.*

SĒA'-TRÄV-EL-LING, *n.* Travelling or journeying by sea. *Clarke.*

SĒA'-TÜRN, *n.* A gale, breeze, or mist coming from the sea. *Scott.*

SĒA'-TÜR-TLE, *n.* 1. (*Zool.*) A sea-tortoise; a turtle. *Goldsmith.*

2. (*Ornith.*) The diver. *Hill.*

SĒA'-ÜN-CÖRN, *n.* (*Zool.*) The narwhal;—so called from its projecting tusk. *Brande.*

SĒA'-ŪR-CHIN, *n.* (*Zool.*) A marine, radiated animal of the family *Echinidae*, having an oval or circular body, sustained by a solid, calcareous shell, composed of polygonal plates disposed in radiated order in twenty rows; sea-egg. The shell supports, upon proportionable, mammillary projections, stiff spines of various forms and sizes according to the genus. *Eng. Cyc. Forbes.*



Edible sea-urchin (*Echinus esculentus*).

SĒAVES (sēvz), *n. pl.* [*Dan. siv*; *Sw. saf.*] Rushes. [*North of England.*] *Ray.*

SĒA'-VIEW (sē'vū), *n.* A prospect at sea, or of the sea; or, a picture representing a scene at sea; a marine view. *Morgan.*

SĒA'-VÖY-AGE, *n.* A journey by sea. *Swift.*

SĒAV'Y (sē'v'e), *a.* Overgrown with seaves or rushes. [*Local, Eng.*] *Ray.*

SĒA'-WALL, *n.* A wall or embankment on the shore to prevent the encroachment of the sea or tide. *Blackstone.*

SĒA'-WALLED (sē'wāld), *a.* Surrounded by the sea. "*Sea-walled garden.*" *Shak.*

SĒA'WAN, *n.* [*Indian.*] Wampum. *O'Callaghan.*

SĒA'WARD, *a.* Directed towards the sea. *Donne.*

SĒA'WARD, *ad.* Towards the sea. *Drayton.*

SĒA'-WĀRE, *n.* Weeds thrown on shore from the sea, collected and used for various purposes, as in agriculture. *Farm. Ency.*

SĒA'-WĀSP, *n.* A kind of insect. *Johnson.*

SĒA'-WĀ-TER, *n.* The salt water of the sea. *Bacon.*

SĒA'-WĒED, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of the very numerous, cellular, flowerless plants of the order *Algae*, vegetating in salt and in fresh water, and in very damp places.

Sea weeds are composed of fronds of various kinds, nourished through their whole surface by the medium in which they grow, and are propagated by spores contained in mother cells. In many of them the spores are provided with ciliary processes, which exhibit spontaneous movements. Some *sea-weeds* are of gigantic growth, attaining the length of more than a thousand feet, and others are extremely minute. Some of them are valuable for food, some for manures, and others for manufacturing purposes. *Lindley. Baird.*

SĒA'-WIFE, *n.* (*Ich.*) An oblong acanthopterygious, marine fish, allied to the wrasse; *Labrus retula* of Bloch. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĒA'-WIL-LÖW, *n.* (*Zool.*) A polype of the genus *Gorgonia*. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĒA'-WING, *n.* (*Zool.*) A bivalve mollusk allied to the muscles. *Mendoza de Costa.*

SĒA'-WITH-WIND, *n.* Bindweed. *Johnson.*

SĒA'-WOLF (sē'wāld), *n.* 1. (*Ich.*) An acanthopterygious, osseous, marine fish found in northern seas, having a smooth, blunt head, and an elongated body covered with small scales; *Anarhichas lupus*; — called also *wolf-fish*, *sea-cat*, and *cat-fish*. — See **WOLF-FISH**. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. (*Zool.*) The sea-elephant. *R. Hamilton.*

SĒA'-WORM (sē'wūrm), *n.* A kind of worm found in the mud on the sea-shore. *Pennant.*

SĒA'-WORM-WOOD (sē'wūrm-wād), *n.* (*Bot.*) A sort of wormwood growing on the sea-shore; *Asteris maritima*. *Johnson.*

SĒA'-WÖRN, *a.* Worn by the sea. *Drayton.*

SĒA'-WOR'TH-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being seaworthy; fitness for sustaining a voyage at sea, as a ship or other vessel. *P. Cyc.*

SĒA'-WOR-THY (sē'wūr-thē), *a.* Fit to go to sea; being in a state to make a sea voyage with probable safety, as a ship. *Todd.*

SĒA'-WRÄCK (sē'räk), *n.* (*Bot.*) A marine plant with the habit of sea-weeds, which has grassy, thin leaves, sheathing it at the base, and its flowers enclosed in a spathe filled with air; *Zostera marina*; — used for packing, stuffing cottagers' cushions, &c. *Lindley.*

SĒA'-CÄTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A sebate. *Turner.*

SĒ-BÄ'CEOUS (sē-bä'shūs), *a.* [*Low L. sebaceus*; from *L. sebum*, tallow, suet.] Pertaining to, resembling, or made of tallow or suet. *Todd.*

Sebaceous glands, (*Anat.*) small, rounded or pinniform hollow organs in the substance of the skin, and opening on its surface by small excretory ducts, furnishing a yellow, unctuous humor [sometimes called *sebaceous humor*], which serves to lubricate the surface of the body. *Dunglison.*

SĒ-BÄC'IC, *a.* [*Fr. sabacique.*] (*Chem.*) Noting a crystallizable acid obtained from fat and various other substances. *Miller.*

SĒ'BATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of sebatic acid and a salifiable base; — called also *sebacate*. *Miller.*

SĒ-BĒS'TĒN, *n.* [*Per. sebastin.*] (*Bot.*) A small tropical tree of the genus *Cordia*; — called also *sebastan*; — the fruit of this tree; — called also *sebasten-plum*. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĒB-ŪN-DĒĒ', } *n.* In India, an irregular, na-
SĒB'UN-DY, } tive soldier employed on police duties. *Smart.*

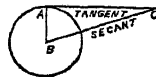
SĒ-CÄ'LE, *n.* [*L. rye.*] 1. (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses or cereal grains to which rye belongs. — See **RYE**. *Gray.*

2. Ergot; — properly *Secale cornutum*. *Brande.*

SĒ'CANT, *n.* [*It. & Sp. secante*; *Fr. sécante.*]

1. (*Geom.*) A line that cuts another, whether right or curved: — a straight line that cuts a curve in two or more points. *Hutton. Da. & P.*

2. (*Trigonometry.*) A right line drawn from the centre of a circle through one end of an arc, and terminated by a tangent drawn through the other end. *Hutton.*



SĒ'CANT, *a.* [*L. seco, secans*, to cut; *Fr. secant.*] Cutting; dividing into two parts. *Bentley.*

SĒC'CO, *n.* [*It.*] A kind of fresco-painting which absorbs the colors into the plaster, giving them a dry, sunken appearance. *Fairholt.*

SĒ-CĒDE', *v. n.* [*L. secedo*; *se*, an inseparable preposition, denoting aside, apart, and *cedo*, to go, to move; *It. secedere.*] [*i. SECEDED*; *pp. SECEDING, SECEDED.*] To withdraw from union or fellowship in society, or in any matter or business; to separate one's self; to retire.

The seceding members had again resumed their seats in the House of Commons. *Smollett.*

Syn. — See **RETIRE**.

SĒ-CĒD'ER, *n.* 1. One who secedes. *Johnson.*

2. (*Eccl. Hist.*) In Scotland, one of a numerous body who seceded from the established church in the year 1733. *P. Cyc.*

SĒ-CĒD'ING, *p. a.* That secedes; withdrawing.

SĒ-CĒRN', *v. a.* [*L. secerno*; *se*, denoting separation, and *cerno*, to separate.] [*i. SECERNED*; *pp. SECERNING, SECERNED.*] To separate from grosser matter; to secrete.

The pituita or mucus *secerned* in the nose. *Arbuthnot.*

SĒ-CĒRN'ENT, *a.* (*Med.*) Secreting. *Dunglison.*

SĒ-CĒRN'ENT, *n.* (*Anat.*) A vessel whose function it is to deposit matters separated from the blood; a secreting vessel. *Hoblyn.*

SĒ-CĒRN'ING, *p. a.* Secreting. *Dunglison.*

SĒ-CĒRN'MENT, *n.* Separation; secretion. *Kirby.*

†SĒ-CĒSS', *n.* [*L. secessus.*] Retirement. *More.*

SĒ-CĒSS'ION (sē-sēsh'un), *n.* [*L. secessio*; *It. secessione*; *Sp. secesion.*] Act of seceding or withdrawing; separation. *Bp. Hall.*

SĒ'OHİ-ŪM, *n.* The esculent fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant of South America, resembling in shape a large bell-pea, and prepared for the table like squash. *Farm. Ency.*

SĒCK'EL (sē'k'l), *n.* A small, delicious pear; — first noticed near Philadelphia, about 1770. *Hosack.*

†SĒ'CLE (sē'kl), *n.* [*L. seculum*; *Fr. siècle.*] A century; an age. *Hammond.*

SĒ-CLŪDE', *v. a.* [*L. secludo*; *se*, denoting separation, and *claudo*, to shut.] [*i. SECLUDED*; *pp. SECLUDING, SECLUDED.*]

1. To separate; to keep apart.

He is *secluded* by the infinite sacredness of his own majesty from all immediate converse and intercourse with us. *Scott.*

2. To shut out; to repel; to exclude. "*Secluding* all entrance of cold." *Boehly.*

SĒ-CLŪD'ED-LY, *ad.* In a secluded manner.

†SĒ-CLŪSE'NĒSS, *n.* Seclusion. *More.*

SĒ-CLŪ'SION (sē-klū'shun), *n.* Act of secluding, or state of being secluded; separation; retirement; privacy. *Bp. Horsley.*

Syn. — See **PRIVACY**.

SĒ-CLŪ'SIVE, *a.* Tending to seclude. *Coleridge.*

SĒC'QND, *a.* [*L. secundus*; *sequor*, to follow; *It. secondo*; *Sp. segundo*; *Fr. second.*]

1. Following, or next to, the first in place or in time; — the ordinal of two.

The first foundation was jasper, the second, sapphire, the third, a chalcidony. *Jer. xxi. 19.*
In the second year of their coming unto the house of God at Jerusalem. *Esa. vi. 8.*

2. Next to the first in rank, value, dignity, or importance; secondary; inferior.

None I know
Second to me, or like, equal, much less. *Milton.*
They are second to none in the Christian world. *Bacon.*

Syn. — *Second* relates merely to order; *secondary* implies lower merit. B is the second letter in the alphabet. A man may be second on a list, and yet he may not be secondary in estimation. *Secondary* is applied to the importance and value of things; *inferior* to all qualities and conditions. *Secondary* importance or consideration; *inferior* abilities or rank.

SĒC'QND, *n.* 1. One who backs or supports another; a supporter; a maintainer.

Being sure enough of seconds, after the first onset. *Wotton.*

2. One who attends another (called the *ring* or *ring*) in a duel, to make all necessary arrangements, and to see that the rules of the duelling code are observed by the parties. *Addison.*

3. The sixtieth part of a minute of time.

Sounds move above eleven hundred and forty English feet in a second. *Locke.*

4. (*Mus.*) An interval of one degree. *Dwight.*

5. (*Trigonometry.*) A division of a degree; the sixtieth part of a minute. *Hutton.*

SĒC'QND, *v. a.* [*L. secundo*; *It. secundare*; *Sp. secundar*; *Fr. sekunder.*] [*i. SECONDED*; *pp. SECONDING, SECONDED.*]

1. To follow in the next place.

Sin is *seconced* with sin; and a man seldom commits one sin to please, but he commits another to defend himself. *South.*

2. To back; to support; to forward; to promote; to assist; to aid; to help; to advance.

We have supplies to second our attempt. *Shak.*

The authors of the former opinion were presently seconded by other wittier and better learned. *Hooker.*

3. In deliberative assemblies, to express approval of, as a motion. *L. S. Cushing.*

Syn. — To second expresses less than to support. A person second, a motion or resolution by a simple declaration, and supports it by a speech or by influence; and he assists, forwards, and encourages in different modes.

SĒC'QND-A-Rİ-LY, *ad.* In the second degree or order; not primarily; not originally. *Digby.*

SĒC'QND-A-Rİ-NĒSS, *n.* State of being secondary.

SĒC'QND-A-RY, *a.* [*L. secundarius*; *It. secondario*; *Sp. secundario*; *Fr. secondaire.*]

1. Succeeding to the first; subordinate, or inferior to the first; not primary.

To transfer the words of Job from the first and real cause to the secondary. *Bentley.*

2. Acting by deputation or delegated authority; not the first in order or in rank.

That we were formed then, say'st thou, and the work of secondary hands, by task transferred from father to his son? *Milton.*

3. (*Astron.*) Noting a planet which revolves round another or attends it, while both revolve round the sun; — used in contradistinction to *primary*. "The planets, both primary and secondary." *Bentley.*

4. (*Med.*) Acting in subordination to another; supervening on the primary. "*Secondary symptoms.*" *Dunglison.*

5. (*Min.*) Noting a crystal, or some form of a crystal, which is constructed on the primitive form, as a substratum. *Cleaveland.*

Secondary circle, (*Astron.*) a great circle of a sphere perpendicular to another great circle; a secondary. — *Secondary current*, (*Elec.*) a momentary electrical current induced in a closed circuit conveying a current of electricity, and also in a contiguous conducting circuit, both when the primitive current begins and when it ceases to flow, — flowing, in the former case, in a direction opposite to that of the primitive current, and, in the latter case, in the same direction as

the primitive current. *Faraday*.—*Secondary fever*, (*Med.*) a fever arising after a crisis, or the discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of the small-pox or the measles. *Quincy*.—*Secondary plane*, (*Crystallography*.) a plane produced by decrements. *Brooke*.—*Secondary quill*, (*Ornith.*) a quill on the second bone of the wing. *Brande*.—*Secondary rocks or strata*, or *secondary formation*, (*Geol.*) an extensive series of the stratified rocks which compose the crust of the globe, underlying the eocene, or lowest tertiary group, and overlying the Permian group, the uppermost of the palaeozoic or primary strata, and comprising the Cretaceous, Wealden, Oolitic, Liassic, and Triassic groups. *Lyell*.

The designation *secondary strata* has been variously applied. In the early history of geology, it was applied to all the fossiliferous strata, or those supposed to be such; afterwards to the strata included between the transition and the tertiary strata.

Syn.—See SECOND.

SĒC'OND-A-RY, n. 1. One who acts in subordination to another; a delegate; a deputy; a subordinate. *Warton*.

2. (*Astron.*) A great circle of a sphere perpendicular to another great circle; a secondary circle; as, "A secondary to the ecliptic."—A secondary planet; a satellite. *Hutton*.

3. (*Ornith.*) A quill or large feather on the second bone of the wing. *Brande*.

SĒC'OND-BĒST, n. Next to the best; second-rate. "My second-best bed." *Shak.*

SĒC'OND-COŪS'IN, n. A cousin's child. *Booth*.

SĒC'OND-ĒR, n. One who seconds. *Burke*.

SĒC'OND-HĀND, a 1. Not original or primary; received from another.

They have but a second-hand or implicit knowledge. *Locke*

2. That has been used by another, as clothing; not new. *Simmonds*.

SĒC'OND-HĀND, n. Possession received from a first possessor. *Johnson*.

At second-hand, by transmission; not primarily or originally. *Temple*.

SĒC'OND-LY, ad. In the second place or order.

SĒC'ON'DŌ, n. [*It.*] (*Mus.*) The second part or voice in a concerted piece. *Dwight*.

SĒC'OND-RĀTE, n. The second order in respect to size, dignity, value, &c. "They call it thunder of the second-rate." *Addison*.

SĒC'OND-RĀTE, a. Of the second order or class; second in size, rank, or value. *Dryden*.

SĒC'ONDS, n. pl. A coarse kind of flour. *Shak.*

SĒC'OND-SĪGHT (*sĕk'und-sīt*), *n.* The power of intellectual vision, by which some persons are supposed to see or know what is to follow things now seen or known,—a faculty that has been claimed by some persons in the Highlands and islands of Scotland. *P. Cyc.*

SĒC'OND-SĪGHT-ĒD (*sĕk'und-sīt-ĕd*), *a.* Having second sight. *Addison*.

SĒCRĒ-CY, n. 1. The state of being secret or hidden; concealment; privacy.

That's not suddenly to be performed,
But with advice and silent secrecy. *Shak.*

2. Solitude; retirement; seclusion.

Thou, in thy secrecy although alone,
Beest with thyself accompanied, seekest not
Social communication. *Milton*.

3. The keeping of, or fidelity to, a secret; close silence. "For secrecy no lady closer." *Shak.*

SĒCRĒT, a. [*L. secretus; secerno, to put apart, to separate; It. segreto; Sp. secreto; Fr. secret.*]

1. Hidden; concealed; occult; latent; privy; not seen or apparent; not revealed.

The secret things belong unto . . . God. *Deut. xxx. 25.*

2. Retired; secluded; private. "Abide in a secret place." *1 Sam. xix. 2.*

There, secret in her sapphire cell,
He with the Nais wont to dwell. *Penton*.

Syn.—What is secret may be so accidentally, and be known to some one; what is hidden, concealed, or clandestine, is intentionally kept secret. Covert implies not openly expressed. Secret is opposed to well-known; hidden and concealed, to open; covert, to avowed. Latent signifies lying hid or concealed; occult, secret or unknown. A secret remedy; a hidden plot; a concealed intention; a clandestine marriage; a covert allusion; latent motive or heat; occult sciences; unknown circumstance; private reason; retired situation. —See CLANDESTINE.

SĒCRĒT, n. [*L. secretum; It. segreto; Sp. secreto; Fr. secret.*]

1. Something studiously hidden or concealed. A tale-bearer revealeth secrets. *Prov. xi. 13.*

2. Something not discovered or known. "All secrets of the deep." *Milton*.

3. *pl.* The private parts; the genital organs.

In secret, in solitude, retirement, or privacy. "Bread eaten in secret." *Prov. ix. 17.*

† **SĒCRĒT, v. a.** To keep secret. *Bacon*.

SĒC-RĒ-TĀ-RĪ-ĀL, a. Relating to a secretary. [*R.*] *Ch. Ob.*

SĒC-RĒ-TĀ-RĪ-ĀTE, n. Secretaryship. [*R.*] *Ec. Rev.*

SĒC-RĒ-TĀ-RY, n. [*Low L. secretarius, from L. secretum, a secret; It. segretario; Sp. secretario; Fr. secrétaire.*]

1. A person employed by a public or a private association, or by an individual to write letters, despatches, records, &c.; one who writes for another or for others; a writer; a scribe.

Cottington was secretary to the prince. *Clarendon*.

The presiding officer of a society, or of a church, denominated the secretary. *L. S. Cushing*.

2. A public officer intrusted with the management of some department of a government; as, "The secretary of state, of the treasury, &c."

3. (*Ornith.*) The secretary-bird. *Eng. Cyc.*

Secretary of state, a high executive officer who has the management of either the domestic or the foreign affairs of a government, or of both the domestic and foreign affairs;—the latter is the fact in relation to the government of the United States. — Secretaries of the treasury, war, navy, &c., high executive officers of these several departments.

SĒC-RĒ-TĀ-RY-BĪRD, n. (*Ornith.*) A large, long-legged bird, resembling the crane, having a tuft of plumes at the back of the head;—found in Southern Africa and the East; *Gypogeryx serpentarius*. *Eng. Cyc.*

The secretary-bird derives its name from the tufts of feathers at the back of its head, which bear a fanciful resemblance to pens stuck behind the ear. It feeds on snakes and other reptiles, of which it consumes an amazing number. *Wood*.



Secretary-bird.

SĒC-RĒ-TĀ-RY-SHĪP, n. The state or office of a secretary. *Swift*.

SĒCRĒTE, v. a. [*L. secerno, secretus; se, denoting separation, and cerno, to divide.*] [*i. SECRETED; pp. SECRETING, SECRETED.*]

1. To put aside; to hide; to conceal. *Pope*.

2. To discern or separate, as from the blood in animals, or the sap in vegetables. *Johnson*.

Syn.—See CONCEAL.

SĒCRĒ'TION (*sĕ-k'ŕi-shun*), *n.* [*L. secretio; It. secrezione; Sp. secrecion; Fr. secretion.*]

1. The act or the process of secreting; separation of substances from the blood of animals or from the sap of vegetables.

2. That which is secreted. *Dunglison*.

† **SĒCRĒT-IST, n.** A dealer in secrets. *Boyle*.

SĒC-RĒ-TĪ'TIOUS (*sĕk-rĕ-ti-sh'us*), *a.* Parted or separated by secretion. *Floyer*.

SĒCRĒ'TIVE-NĒSS, n. (*Phren.*) Disposition to secrecy or concealment. *Combe*.

SĒCRĒT-LY, ad. 1. In a secret manner; privately; privily; not openly.

Give him this letter; do it secretly. *Shak.*

2. Not obviously or apparently; latently.

Those thoughts are not wholly mine; but either they are secretly in the port or may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryden*.

SĒCRĒT-NĒSS, n. 1. The state of being hid; concealment; privacy.

2. The quality of keeping a secret. *Donne*.

SĒCRĒ'TO-RY, or SĒCRĒ-TŌ-RY [*sĕ-k'ŕi-tŏ-rĕ, W. J. F. K. Sm. R. Rees, W. J. sĕ-k'ŕi-tŏ-rĕ, P. E. Ja. W. b.; sĕk'ŕi-tŏ-rĕ, S. J.*], *a.* [*It. & Sp. secretorio; Fr. secrétatoire.*] Performing the office of secretion; secreting. *Ray*.

SĒCT, n. [*L. secta; seco, sectus, to cut off; It. setta; Sp. secta; Fr. secte.*]

1. A body of persons who follow some teacher; a body of persons united in some settled tenets, as in religion or in philosophy; a religious denomination, or a philosophical school.

Slave to no sect, who takes no private road,
But looks through nature up to nature's God. *Pope*.

Sects of old philosophers. *Dryden*.

2. A body of persons separated from the established religion of a country. *Brande*.

3. † A section or cutting; a scion. *Shak.*

SĒC-TĀ-RĪ-ĀN, a. Pertaining, or adhering, to a sect or to sects. *Barrow*.

SĒC-TĀ-RĪ-ĀN, n. One who belongs to a sect; one who dissents from the established religion or church; a sectary. *Scott*.

Syn.—See HERETIC.

SĒC-TĀ-RĪ-ĀN-ĪSM, n. State or quality of being sectarian; devotion or adherence to a sect.

SĒC-TĀ-RĪ-ĀN-ĪZE, v. a. To render sectarian; to cause to become sectarian. *Ec. Rev.*

SĒC-TĀ-RĪSM, n. Sectarianism. *K. Charles*.

SĒC-TĀ-RĪST, n. A sectary; a sectarian. *Warton*.

SĒC-TĀ-RY, n. [*It. settario; Sp. sectario; Fr. sectaire.*]

1. One attached to a sect; a sectarian. *Shak.*

2. † A follower or pupil. *Spenser*.

† **SĒC-TĀ-TŌR, n.** [*L.*] 1. An adherent to a sect; a follower; a disciple. *Raleigh*.

2. (*Old Eng. Law.*) One obliged to do suit, — especially suit at court. *Burwill*.

SĒCTILE, a. [*L. sectilis; It. settile; Fr. settile.*]

1. That may be cut or divided. *Andrews*.

2. (*Min.*) Applied to minerals which can be cut without the particles flying about, and which, when a slice is cut off, present a smooth surface. *Phillips*.

SĒCTION (*sĕk'shun*), *n.* [*L. sectio; seco, sectus, to cut off; It. seziona; Sp. seccion; Fr. section.*]

1. The act of cutting or dividing; division. "In the section of bodies." *Watton*.

2. A part divided or separated from the rest; a division; a fragment. *Johnson*.

3. A division or distinct part of a book, writing, or chapter. *Hooker*.

The production of volatile salts I reserve till I mention them in another section. *Boyle*.

4. A division or parcel of the public lands containing 640 acres. [*U. S.*] *Boutwell*.

5. (*Arch.*) A drawing or representation of the whole or a part of a building, as if cut through vertically, intended to show the construction of the interior, the height of the stories, the breadth and thickness of walls, floors, &c. *Britton*.

6. (*Printing.*) The mark { § } used to denote a division of a subject, or to make a reference to something on the margin.

7. (*Geom.*) A line formed by the intersection of two planes;—the surface made when a body is cut by a plane;—the line cut out of a surface by a plane intersecting that surface. *Hutton, Da. & P.*

Conic section, a curve cut out of the surface of a right cone, having a circular base, by a plane. *Darwin*.

Principal section, (*Opt.*) a plane passing through the optical axis of a crystal; as, a plane passing through the short diagonal of a rhomb of Iceland spar. *Pencil*.

Horizontal section of a building, a ground plan, or a section parallel to the horizon. *Hutton*.

SĒCTION-ĀL, a. Relating to, or embracing, a section or distinct part, as of a territory or country; partial. [*Modern.*] *Qu. Rev.*

SĒCTION-ĀL-LY, ad. In a sectional manner.

SĒCTION-ĀL-LYTY, n. The quality or the state of being sectional. [*U.*] *Wm. Taylor*.

SĒCTION-ĪZE, v. a. To form into parts or sections. [*U.*] *Qu. Rev.*

SĒCT'-MĀS-TĒR, n. The leader of a sect. *Barter*.

SĒCTOR, n. [*L. sector, a cutter; seco, sectus, to cut off; It. setiore, a sector; Sp. sector; Fr. secteur.*]

1. (*Geom.*) A portion of the area of a circle included between two radii and an arc. *Da. & P.*

2. (*Astron.*) An instrument for determining the zenith distances of stars;—called also zenith sector. *Brande*.—An instrument for finding the difference in right ascension and declination between two objects whose distance is

too great to be observed through a fixed telescope by means of a micrometer; — called also *astronomical sector*. *Hutton*.

3. A mathematical instrument, consisting of two rulers movable round a point, on the faces of which several scales are drawn, as of equal parts, of chords, of sines, &c. *Brande*.

Similar sectors, (*Geom.*) sectors which have equal angles included between their radii. — *Sector* of a sphere, or *spherical sector*, a solid generated by the revolution of a sector of a circle about one of its radii, or about a straight line drawn through the vertex of the sector as an axis. *Hutton*. *Davies*. — *Sector* of an ellipse, hyperbola, &c., a part resembling the circular sector, being contained between two radii, or lines drawn from the centre of the figure to the curve, and the intercepted arc or part of that curve. *Hutton*.

SĒC'U-LAR, *a.* [*L. secularis*; *seculum*, an age, a generation, a century, the world; *It. secolare*; *Sp. secular*; *Fr. séculaire*.]

1. Coming or happening once in a century. *Adisson*.

"The secular year." *Adisson*.
Though her body dies, her fame survives
A secular bird, ages of lives. *Milton*.

2. Pertaining to temporal things, or things of the present world; *It. seculare*, *a. l.*; worldly; not spiritual. "*Secular folk*." *Chaucer*.

3. (*Roman Catholic Church*.) Not bound by monastic rules; not regular. "The clergy, both secular and regular." *Temple*.

Secular equation, (*Astron.*) the numerical expression of the magnitude and period of a secular inequality. *Brande*. — *Secular games*, (*Roman Ant.*) games celebrated in honor of certain deities, and continuing three days and three nights. "If we were to judge from their name, these games would have been celebrated once in every century or *seculum*; but we do not find that they were celebrated with this regularity at any period of Roman history." *W. Smith*. — *Secular inequality*, (*Astron.*) the inequality in a disturbed orbit which remains after the mutual destruction or compensation of a much larger amount of periodical inequalities, and which requires a very long period to compensate it. *Herschel*. — *Secular refrigeration*, (*Geol.*) the periodical cooling and consequent consolidation of the crust of the globe. *Brande*. — *Secular song or poem*, a song or a poem composed for, or sung at, the secular games.

Syn. — *Secular* is opposed to *ecclesiastical*; *temporal* and *worldly*, to *spiritual* and *eternal*. *Secular* power or authority; *temporal* affairs or crown; *worldly* possessions or enjoyments. "The upper house of the British Parliament consists of lords spiritual and temporal."

SĒC'U-LAR, *n.* 1. An ecclesiastic in the Romish church not bound by monastic rules. *Johnson*.

2. A layman. *Hales*.

3. An unordained official of a cathedral or chapel, whose duties are confined to the vocal department of the choir. *Moore*.

SĒC'U-LAR-ISM, *n.* Attention or devotion to temporal or secular things; worldliness.

The aim of *secularism* is to aggrandize the present life. *Fleming*.

SĒC'U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* [*It. secolarità*; *Sp. seclariadad*; *Fr. seclariété*.] The state of being secular; attention to the things of the present life; worldliness. *Burnet*.

SĒC'U-LAR-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* [*It. secolarizzazione*; *Sp. secularización*; *Fr. sécularisation*.] The act of secularizing; conversion from spiritual appropriation to common or secular use, as of a church or church property. *Chambers*.

SĒC'U-LAR-IZE, *v. a.* [*It. secolarizzare*; *Sp. secularizar*; *Fr. seculariser*.] [*i.* SECULARIZED; *pp.* SECULARIZING, SECULARIZED.]

1. To make secular; to convert from spiritual appropriation to secular use. *Johnson*.

2. To make secular or worldly. *Bp. Horsley*.

SĒC'U-LAR-LY, *ad.* In a secular or worldly manner. *Johnson*.

SĒC'U-LAR-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being secular; worldliness; secularity. *Johnson*.

SĒC'UND, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having all the parts, by twists in their stalks, turned one way; one-sided. *Lindley*.

SĒC'UNDĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. secundo, secundus*; *secundus*, prosperous.] To make prosperous; to direct favorably. [*R.*] *Clarke*.

SĒC'UN-DĀ'TION, *n.* Prosperity. [*R.*] *Clarke*.

SĒC'UN-DĪNE, *n.*; *pl.* SĒC'UN-DĪNES. [*It. seconda; secundo* (*L. secundus*), second; *Sp. secundina*; *Fr. secondines*.]

1. (*Bot.*) The coat enclosing the ovule, lying within and next to the primine. *Lindley*.

2. (*Med.*) All that remains in the uterus after the birth of the child; viz., the placenta, a portion of the umbilical cord, and the membranes of the ovum; afterbirth; — usually in the plural. *Dunghson*.

SĒC'UN'DUM ĀR'TĒM. [*L.*] According to art; skillfully. *Hamilton*.

SĒC'UR'A-BLE, *a.* That may be secured. *Qu. Rev.*

SĒC'URE', *a.* [*L. securus*; *se* and *cura*; or *sine cura*, without care; — *It. sicuro*; *Sp. seguro*.]

1. Free from care; careless; without caution or vigilance. "Gideon went up . . . and smote the host; for the host was *secure*." *Judg.* viii. 11.

2. Free from fear or apprehension; assured. Confidence then bore thee on *secure*
To meet no danger. *Milton*.

3. Not distrustful or doubting; confident; sure; certain; — usually with *of*.
We live and act as if we were perfectly *secure* of the final
event of things. *Atterbury*.

4. Free from danger; safe. "*Secure* from fortune's blows." *Dryden*.

Syn. — See SAFETY.

SĒC'URE', *v. a.* [*It. assicurare*; *Sp. asegurar*.] [*i.* SECURED; *pp.* SECURING, SECURED.]

1. To make safe; to guard; to protect. To secure the mind from weariness. *Watts*.

2. To make certain; to put beyond hazard; to insure; to assure; to guarantee. To secure that perfect, durable happiness hereafter. *Locke*.

Men are *secured* in the quiet possession of their lives, properties, and every thing they have a right to. *Adisson*.

3. To make fast; to make firm; to fasten; as, "To *secure* a door."

SĒC'URE'LY, *ad.* 1. In a secure manner; without danger; safely. *Dryden*.

2. Without fear or apprehension; confidently. Whether any of the reasonings are inconsistent, I *securely* leave to the judgment of the reader. *Atterbury*.

†SĒC'URE'MENT, *n.* Security. *Broune*.

SĒC'URE'NESS, *n.* Safety; security. *Temple*.

SĒC'UR'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, secures.

SĒC'UR'I-FĒR, *n.* [*L. securis*, an axe or hatchet, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Ent.*) One of a tribe of boring hymenopterous insects, the females of which have a hatchet-shaped or saw-shaped appendage to the posterior part of the abdomen, for the purpose of preparing a place in which to deposit their eggs. *Brande*.

SĒC'UR'I-FORM, *a.* [*L. securis*, an axe or hatchet, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like an axe or hatchet. *Smart*.

SĒC'UR'I-PĀLP, *n.* [*L. securis*, an axe or hatchet, and *pulpa*, to touch softly.] (*Ent.*) One of a family of coleopterous insects, in which the maxillary palpi terminate in an elongated and hatchet-shaped joint. *Brande*.

SĒC'UR'I-TY, *n.* [*L. securitas*; *It. sicurezza*; *Sp. seguridad*; *Fr. sécurité*.]

1. The state of being secure; freedom from care, fear, or danger; safety. [They] seemed to live in a state of conscious security. *Cook*.

2. That which guards or protects; protection; defence; safeguard. If the providence of God be taken away, what security have we against those innumerable dangers to which human nature is continually exposed? *Tillotson*.

3. Any thing given as a pledge, as for the payment of a debt, or the performance of a contract. Exchequer bills have been generally reckoned the surest and most sound of all securities. *Swift*.

4. A person bound to secure the payment of a debt or the performance of a contract; a surety. [*R.*] *Burritt*.

Syn. — See DEPOSIT, SAFETY.

SĒ-DĀN', *n.* [Named from *Sedan*, France, where it was first made. *Johnson*. — *L. sedeo*, to sit. *Skinner*.] A kind of portable covered chair or vehicle for one person. *Dryden*.

SĒ-DĀTE', *a.* [*L. sedatus*; *sedo*, to allay, to still, to calm; *It. sedato*.] Settled; composed; tranquil; calm; quiet; unruffled; serene; undisturbed. "That calm and *sedate* temper." *Watts*.

Composed in sufferings, and in joy *sedate*.
Good without noise, without pretension great. *Pope*.

Syn. — See CALM.

SĒ-DĀTE'LY, *ad.* In a sedate manner; calmly; without agitation; tranquilly. *Locke*.

SĒ-DĀTE'NESS, *n.* State of being sedate; calmness; tranquillity; serenity. *Adisson*.

SĒ-DĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. sedatio*.] The act of calming or composing. [*R.*] *Coles*. *Atlantic Monthly*.

SĒD'Ā-TĪVE, *a.* [*It. & Sp. sedativo*; *Fr. sédatif*.] Tending to assuage; composing; calming; soothing; tranquillizing. *Boswell*.

Sedative salt, (*Chem.*) boracic acid. *Henry*.

SĒD'Ā-TĪVE, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which directly depresses the vital forces; — used to diminish preternaturally increased action. *Dunghson*.

SĒ DĒ-FĒN-DĒN'DŌ. [*L.*] (*Laro*.) In defending one's self; in self-defence. *Whishaw*.

SĒ'DĒNT, *a.* [*L. sedens*.] Sitting; quiet. *Wright*.

||SĒD'ĒN-TĀ-RĪ-LY, *ad.* In a sedentary manner.

||SĒD'ĒN-TĀ-RĪ-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being sedentary. *L. Adisson*.

||SĒD'ĒN-TĀ-RY [*sĒd'Ēn-tā-re*, *S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm. R. W. Wb.*; *sĒd'Ēn-tā-re*, *Ja.*; *sĒ-dĒn'tā-re*, *Buchanan*], *a.* [*L. sedentarius*; *sedeo*, to sit; *It. & Sp. sedentario*; *Fr. sédentaire*.]

1. Occupied in an employment which requires a sitting posture; sitting much. The Egyptians, whose sages were not *sedentary* scholastic sophists, like the Grecian, but men employed and buried in the public affairs of religion and government. *Warburton*.

2. Passed chiefly in sitting; requiring a habit of sitting. "*A sedentary life*." *Harvey*.

3. Inactive; motionless; sluggish; torpid. "*The sedentary earth*." *Milton*.

||SĒD'ĒN-TĀ-RY, *n.* (*Ent.*) One of a tribe of spiders that sit or rest in the hiding-places of their web until their prey is entangled. *Brande*.

SĒ-DE'RUNT, *n.* [*L.*, they have sat.] (*Scotch Law*.) A session or meeting of a court. *Smart*.

SĒDGE (*sĕj*), *n.* [*A. S. secg*, *sege*.] (*Bot.*) The common name of the glumaceous, endogenous plants of the order *Cyperaceæ*, resembling the grasses, but having solid and frequently angular stems, and inhabiting every latitude and every variety of situation where phænogamous vegetation can exist; a grass-like or rush-like herb. The name is given especially to plants of the genera *Carex*. *Lindley*.

SĒDGE'-BĪRD, *n.* The sedge-warbler. *Brande*.

SĒDGE'-CROWNED (*-krōnd*), *a.* Crowned with sedge. "*Sedge-crowned sisters*." *Collins*.

SĒDGED (*sĕjd*), *a.* Composed of sedge or flags. "*Sedged cloons*." *Shak*.

SĒDGE'-WĀR-BLER, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Sylviæ*, or warblers, found in summer in thick patches of reeds or willows; *Salicaria phragmitis*. *Yarrell*.

SĒDGE'Y (*sĕj'e*), *a.* Overgrown with sedge or narrow flags. "*Severn's sedgey bank*." *Shak*.

SĒ-DĪL'I-Ā, *n. pl.* [*L. seats*.] (*Eccl.*) Seats near the altar in a church for ministers officiating at the eucharist. *Hook*.

SĒD'I-MĒNT, *n.* [*L. sedimentum*; *sedeo*, to sit, to settle; *It. & Sp. sedimento*; *Fr. sédiment*.] That which subsides or settles at the bottom of a liquid; lees; dregs. *Bacon*.

Syn. — See DREGS.

SĒD-I-MĒN'TĀ-RY, *a.* Relating to, formed by, or containing, sediment. *Featherstonehaugh*.

Sedimentary rocks, (*Geol.*) rocks formed of materials thrown down from a state of suspension or solution in water. *Lyell*.

SĒ-DĪ'TION (*sĕ-dish'un*), *n.* [*L. seditio*; *se*, denoting separation, and *itio*, a beginning; *eo, itum*, to go; *It. sedizione*; *Sp. sedición*; *Fr. sédition*.] An offence, not capital, and not amounting to treason, against the government of a country, consisting in disturbing the tranquillity of the state or exciting discontent against the government, by meetings, speeches, publications, &c. *Burritt*.

Syn. — See INSURRECTION.

SĒ-DĪ'TION-Ā-RY, *n.* A promoter of sedition; a factious person. *Bp. Hall*.

SĒ-DĪ'TIOUS (*sĕ-dish'us*), *a.* [*L. seditiosus*; *It.*

sedizioso; Sp. *sedicioso*; Fr. *seditioneux*.] Pertaining to, partaking of, or inciting to, sedition; factious; refractory; turbulent; tumultuous.

With murderous rapine, and *sedition* strife. *Prior*.
Syn.—See FACTIOUS, TUMULTUOUS.

SE-DI'TIOUS-LY (se-dish'us-ls), *ad.* With sedition; in a seditious manner; factiously.

SE-DI'TIOUS-NESS (se-dish'us-nēs), *n.* The quality of being seditious; factious turbulence.

SED-LITZ-PÖW'DERS, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) A term applied to powders used for making an effervescent aperient drink; Rochelle-powders.—See ROCHELLE-POWDERS. *Wood & Bacha.*

SED-LITZ-WÄ'TER, *n.* The mineral water of Sedlitz, in Bohemia, containing a large quantity of sulphate of magnesia, a little sulphate of soda, and sulphate of lime, carbonic acid, and carbonates of lime and magnesia;—employed as a purgative. *Dumgison.*

SE-DUCE', *v. a.* [*L. seduco*, to lead aside; *se*, apart, aside, and *duco*, to lead; *It. sedurre*; Sp. *seducir*; Fr. *séduire*.] [*z.* SEDUCED; pp. SEDUCING, SEDUCED.]

1. To draw aside from the right; to lead astray; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to mislead; to deceive; to allure; to decoy; to entice.

Subtle he needs must be who could *seduce* Angels, nor think superfluous others' aid. *Milton*.
But they hearkened not; and Manassah *seduced* them to do more evil than did the nations whom the Lord destroyed before the children of Israel. *2 Kings xxi. 9.*

2. To induce to surrender chastity, as a woman.

SE-DUCE'MENT, *n.* The act of seducing;—art or means used in order to seduce.

Her hero's dangers touched the pitying power,
The nymph's *seductions* and the magic bower. *Pope*.

SE-DUC'ER, *n.* One who seduces; a corrupter.

When women send the seduced to Coventry, but countenances and even count the *seducer*, ought we not to wonder if seductions were scarce? *Colton*.

SE-DUC'IBLE, *a.* That may be seduced; corruptible. "*Seducible* understandings." *Glanville*.

SE-DUC'ING, *p. a.* Leading astray; enticing; alluring; decoying; corrupting; misleading.

SE-DUC'ING, *n.* Act of one who seduces. *Jewell*.

SE-DUC'ING-LY, *ad.* In a seducing manner.

SE-DUC'TION, *n.* [*L. seductio*; *It. seduzione*; Sp. *seducción*; Fr. *séduction*.]

1. The act of seducing; a drawing aside from the right; enticement to evil. *Browne*.

2. (*Law*.) The offence of a man who induces a woman to surrender her chastity. *Bouvier*.

SE-DUC'TIVE, *a.* Tending to seduce; apt to mislead. "*Soft seductive arts*." *Langhorne*.

SE-DUC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a seductive manner.

SE-DU'LI-TY, *n.* [*L. sedulitas*; *sedulus*, fond of sitting, sedulous; *sedeo*, to sit; *It. sedulità*.] Diligent assiduity; constant or close application; industry; sedulousness. *South*.

Man oftentimes pursues with great *sedulity* and earnestness that which cannot stand him in any *stead* for vital purpose. *Hooker*.

SE-DU'LOUS, *a.* [*L. sedulus*, fond of sitting, i. e. averse to moving or any change, persevering; *sedeo*, to sit.] Assiduous; diligent; constant in application to any business; steadily industrious; laborious. "*The sedulous bee*." *Prior*.

Be *sedulous* to discharge thy trust, to perform thy charge; be zealous for souls, and careless of money. *Sp. Taylor*.

Syn.—*Sedulous* and *assiduous* both express the habit of sitting or sticking close to a thing or employment. *Sedulous* application to learning; a *sedulous* teacher or scholar; *assiduous* attention to a person or to study; *diligent* in employment; *industrious* in habit.

SE-DU'LOUS-LY, *ad.* Assiduously; industriously; laboriously; diligently. *Philips*.

SE-DU'LOUS-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being sedulous; assiduity; assiduousness; industry; diligence; sedulity. *Boyle*.

SE'DUM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having stems crowded with leaves, and usually branched from the base, and flowers of various colors.

Many of the species have been used in medicine, especially *Sedum acre*,—called also *acid stonecrop*, and *wall-pepper*,—which, when applied to the skin, produces vesication, and, taken internally, it causes vomiting. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĒĒ, *n.* [*Gr. sēos*, a seat; *L. sedes*, a seat; *sedeo*, to sit; *It. sedia*; Sp. *sede*; Fr. *siège*.]

1. A seat;—a seat of power. *Spenser*.

2. Properly, the seat or throne on which a bishop takes his place when installed into office, but it is metaphorically used for the extent of the jurisdiction possessed by a bishop; a diocese—originally applied exclusively to the papal chair at Rome. *Brande*.

SĒĒ, *v. a.* [*Goth. saivan*; A. S. *seon*; Dut. *zien*; Ger. *sehen*; Dan. *see*; Sw. *se*.—*Junius* and *Skinner* derive it from Gr. *θεσπειν*, to see, by the change of θ into s. *Richardson*.—See SIGHT.] [*z.* SAW; pp. SEEN, SEEN.]

1. To perceive by the eye; to receive knowledge of by the eye; to behold; to desery; to view.

Uriel, no wonder if thy perfect sight,
Amid the sun's bright circle, where thou sit'st,
See far and wide. *Milton*.

2. To perceive by the mind; to take notice of; to notice; to observe; to know; to understand; to discern; to remark.

Who is so gross
As cannot see this palpable device?
Yet who can hold his seat, but see the imposture?
What can he see, but that which is not there?
I had intended to keep him out, and therefore did not care for Addison. *Addison*.

3. To mingle with; to hold intercourse with.

To an improvement in wisdom and prudence, by seeing men, and conversing with people of different tempers and customs. *Locke*.

4. To pay a visit to; to visit; to call on.

I will not see you now by the way; but I trust to tarry a while with you, if the Lord permit. *1 Cor. xvi. 7.*

5. To meet with; to feel; to experience.

What man is he that liveth, and shall not see death? *Ps. lxxxix. 48.*

Syn.—To see is a general term, and is an action either voluntary or involuntary; to perceive, voluntary; to observe, intentional. See with the eye; desery what is distant; perceive with the eye or the mind; discern with the mind. Every one who has sight sees; an astronomer observes. The eyes open to see, turn to look at, fix to behold, and roll to view.—"We see all objects before our eyes; we look at those which excite our curiosity; we behold such as cause our admiration; we men those which we are desirous of examining." *Trusler*.

SĒĒ, *v. n.* 1. To have the power of sight; to have perception of things by the eye.

Air hath some secret degree of light; otherwise cats and owls could not see in the night. *Bacon*.

2. To have a perception of things by the mind; to discern; to understand; to look;—used with *through* or *into*.

Many sagacious persons will find us out, will look under our mask, and see through all our fine pretensions. *Tillotson*.
Could you see into my secret soul.
There you might read your own dominion doubled. *Dryden*.

3. To inquire; to distinguish; to examine.

See whether fear doth make thee wrong her. *Shak.*

4. To pay attention; to be attentive; to take heed; to take care. "Mark and perform it, see'st thou." *Shak.*

When I appear, see you avoid the place. *Dryden*.

To see to, to look well after; to look at. "An altar by Jordan, a great altar to see to." *Josh. xxii. 10.*

SĒĒ, *interj.* Lo! look! observe! behold!

See! see! upon the banks of Boyne he stands. *Hallifax*.

SEĒ, *n.* The imperative mode of the verb used interjectionally.

SEĒD, *n.* [*Goth. seiths*, seeds; A. S. *sed*; Icel. *sed*; Dut. *zaad*; Ger. *saat*; Dan. *saad*; Sw. *sid*.]

1. (*Zool.*) The fecundating fluid of male animals; sperm; semen. *Dumgison*.

2. (*Bot.*) A body enclosed in a pericarp, clothed with its own integuments, and containing the rudiment of the future plant. *Lindley*.

The seed of a plant is the ovule in its most perfect and finally organized state. It is enclosed in a pericarp, is clothed with its own integuments called the *testa*, and contains the rudiment of the future plant, called the embryo, and a substance interposed between the embryo and the testa, called the albumen. The albumen is often absent. The embryo, in dicotyledonous plants, consists of the radicle, or undeveloped root, the plumule, or undeveloped stem, and the cotyledons, or undeveloped seed-leaves. *Lindley*.

3. Principle of production.

Praise of great acts he scatters as a seed,
Which may the like in coming ages breed. *Waller*.

4. First principle; original source.

The seed of whatsoever perfect virtue growth from us is a right opinion touching things divine. *Hooker*.

5. Progeny; offspring; descendants;—used to denote a single individual or many.

When God gave Canaan to Abraham, he thought fit to put his seed into the grant too. *Locke*.

6. Race; generation; birth.

Of mortal seed they were not held. *Waller*.

SĒĒD, *v. n.* [*i.* SEEDING; pp. SEEDING, SEEDING.] To grow to maturity, so as to bear or produce seed;—to shed seed. "It hath already flowered, so that I fear it will shortly seed." *Lyte*.

What'er I plant, like corn on barren earth,
By an equivocal birth,
Seeds, and runs up to poetry. *Seyt.*

SĒĒD, *v. a.* To supply with seed; to sow. *Smart*.
To seed down, to sow with grass-seed. *Smith*.

SĒĒD'-BUD, *n.* (*Bot.*) The ovule. *Lankester*.

This word was used by Lankester in rendering the German *samen-knospe*, in his Translation of Schleiden's Principles of Botany (1849), but it is not used in English works on botany. *Gray*.

SĒĒD'-CAKE, *n.* A sweet cake having aromatic seeds. "The seed-cake, the pasties." *Tusser*.

SĒĒD'-COAT, *n.* (*Bot.*) The coat or covering of a seed. *Gray*.

SĒĒD'-CÖD, *n.* A vessel for holding seed, while the husbandman is sowing it. *Whishaw*.

SĒĒD'-CÖRN, *n.* Corn for seed. *Warburton*.

SĒĒD'-DOWN, *n.* The pappus or downy substance attached to some seeds, as to those of the dandelion, thistle, &c. *Wright*.

SĒĒD'ED, *a.* 1. Bearing or having seed.

The vernal blades that rise with seeded stem. *Mason*.

2. Interspersed as with seeds.

A blue mantle, seeded with stars. *B. Jonson*.

SĒĒD'ER, *n.* One who seeds or sows. *Todd*.

SĒĒD'-GÄR-DEN, *n.* A garden for raising seed.

SĒĒD'-GRÄIN, *n.* Grain for seed. *Clarke*.

SĒĒD'-LÄC, *n.* The granular residue which remains after stick-lac has been broken from the twigs which it incrusts, freed in great part of its coloring matter by trituration in water, and dried in the sun. *Ure*.

SĒĒD'-LEAF, *n.* (*Bot.*) A cotyledon, or a leaf developed from a cotyledon, being, in monocotyledonous plants, the first leaf, and in dicotyledonous plants, one of the first pair of leaves. *Gray*.

SĒĒD'LING, *n.* A plant or a fruit produced from a seed. *Clarke*.

SĒĒD'LING, *a.* Produced from the seed. *Norey*.

SĒĒD'LI'P, *n.* [*A. S. sæd-led*.] A basket or

SĒĒD'LOP, *n.* vessel in which a sower carries seed when sowing it. *Ainsworth*.

SĒĒD'-LOBE, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the two lobes of the embryo; cotyledon. *Wright*.

+ SĒĒD'NESS, *n.* Seed-time. *Shak.*

SĒĒD'-ÖIL, *n.* (*Com.*) A term applied to oils expressed from the seeds of plants;—especially to the oil expressed from the nuts or seeds of *Jatropha curcas*; which is used for burning and for dressing cloth. *Archer*.

SĒĒD'-PEARL, (*sæd'pærl*), *n.* A very small pearl in the form of a small grain. *Boyle*.

SĒĒD'-PIÖT, *n.* A nursery in a garden, or ground on which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplanting. *Hammond*.

SĒĒDS'MAN, *n.*; pl. SĒĒDSMEN. One who sows seeds;—one who sells seeds. *Johnson*.

SĒĒD'-TIME, *n.* The season for sowing or planting.

While the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease. *Gen. viii. 22*.

SĒĒD'-VĒS-SĒL, *n.* (*Bot.*) The pericarp, being the walls of the matured ovary, and enclosing the seed. *Gray*.

SĒĒD'Y, *a.* 1. Abounding with, or containing, seeds;—running to seeds. *Johnson*.

2. Noting a peculiar flavor of certain parcels of French brandy, supposed to be derived from weeds that grow among the vines. *London Encyc.*

3. Having the appearance of poverty. *Hallucell*.
Little Flanigan here is a little *seedy*, as we say among us that practice the law. *Goldsmith*.

SEE'ING, n. The act of one who sees; sight; vision:—the sense we have of external objects by means of the eye; perception.

The organ of seeing is the eye.

Locke.

SEE'ING, conj. Since; inasmuch; it being so.

Why should not they be as well victualled, for so long a time, as the ships are victualled for a year?

SEEK, v. a. [Goth. *sokjan*; A. S. *secan*; Frs. *seka*; Dut. *zoeken*; Ger. *suchen*; Dan. *sige*; Sw. *sika*; Icel. *sækia*.—*Wachter*, with prefixing *s*, derives it from the Ger. *auge*, *ook*, *och*, the eye,—the first investigation being made by the eye. *Adelung* agrees with *Wachter*, finding Ger. *suchen*, to seek, related to Ger. *sehen*, to see; but as these words denote also tending towards, approaching, seeking, they may be from the Heb. *לָקַח*, to run about, to run to and fro, also the leg by which the body is moved forward, or a street where men walk to seek what they have in view. *Bosworth*.] [*z. SOUGHT*; *pp. SEEKING, SOUGHT*.]

1. To look for or after; to search for; to go to find; to try to find;—often with *out*, or *after*.

I sought thee in a secret cave,

He did range the town to seek me out.

To seek after, some better reason.

2. To solicit; to endeavor to gain; to ask.

And others, tempting him, sought of him a sign from heaven.

—See **SEARCH**.

SEEK, v. n. 1. To make search or inquiry.

Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. *Isa. xxxiv. 16.*

2. To endeavor; to strive; to try.

Why should he mean he will or seek to harm?

† To seek, under the necessity of seeking or searching; without knowledge or experience.

Unpractised, unprepared, and still to seek.

—To seek after, to try to find or to take; to make pursuit after. "Violent men have sought after my soul." *Ps. lxxxvi. 14.*—To seek for, to search for; to try to find. *Knolles*.—† To seek to, to seek.

And Wisdom's self
Oft seeks to sweet, retired solitude.

And in that day there shall be a root of Jesse, which shall stand for an ensign of the people; to it shall the Gentiles seek.

SEEK'ER, n. 1. One who seeks; an inquirer.

Cato is represented as a seeker to oracles.

2. (*Ecc. Hist.*) One of a sect which professed to have no determinate form of religion, but to be in search of one.

SEEK'ING, n. The act of one who seeks.

SEEK'-SÖR-RÖW (*sök'sör-rö*), *n.* One who vexes himself; a self-tormentor.

SEEL, v. a. [*Fr. siller*.] [*i. SEELED*; *pp. SEELING, SEELED*.] To close the eyelids of, as those of a hawk by passing a fine thread through them;—metaphorically, to close the eyes in any way. "A seeled dove."

To seel her father's eyes up, close as oak.

† **SEEL, v. n.** [*Fr. siller*, to bear.] (*Naut.*) To lean on one side; to roll to the leeward; to heel.

† **SEEL, n.** The agitation or rolling of a ship in foul weather.

SEEL, n. [*A. S. sæl*.] Season; time;—used especially in composition, as, *hay-seel*, *i. e.* hay-time:—a sieve. [*Local, Eng.*] *Ray. Holloway.*

† **SEEL'Y, a.** [*A. S. sælig*, happy. — See **SILLY**.] Lucky; happy;—inoffensive; harmless;—simple; silly; foolish.

SEEM, v. n. [*A. S. seman*, to appear, to seem; Ger. *ziemen*, to become; *scheinen*, to appear, to seem; Dan. *synes*; Sw. *synas*.—*L. simulo*, to make like; *similis*, like; *i. sembrare*; Sp. *semblar*; Fr. *sembler*.] [*i. SEEMED*; *pp. SEEMING, SEEMED*.] To appear; to make a show; to have semblance; to present the appearance.

So spoke the Omnipotent and with his words
All seemed well pleased—all seemed, but were not all.

It seems, it appears; it has the appearance of truth; it is so stated;—used in slight affirmation. "He had been a chief magistrate, and had, it seems, executed that high office justly and honorably."

Syn.—To appear is a stronger term than to seem. The sun appears above the horizon, and seems to move. A thing seems plausible, and appears to be true. To a common observer the heavenly bodies seem to move round the earth; but to a man of science it will clear-

ly appear that it is the earth that moves, and not the sun or the stars. He looks well, appears healthy, and seems contented.

† **SEEM, v. a.** To become; to befit; to beseeem. "Honest mirth that seemed her well." *Spenser.*

SEEM'ER, n. One who seems.

SEEM'ING, n. 1. Appearance; show; semblance.

2. Fair or goodly appearance.

For you there's rosemary and rue; these keep
Seeming and savor all the winter long.

3. † Opinion; judgment; estimate.

His persuasive words, impregn'd
With reason, to her seeming, and with truth.

SEEM'ING, p. a. Appearing; making a show or semblance; apparent.

Syn.—See **APPARENT**.

SEEM'ING-LY, ad. Apparently; in appearance.

SEEM'ING-NESS, n. Plausibility; appearance; semblance; show.

† **SEEM'LESS, a.** Unseemly; indecorous. *Spenser.*

† **SEEM'LI-LY, ad.** Decently; comely. *Hulot.*

SEEM'LI-NESS, n. The quality of being seemly; decency; comeliness; beauty.

SEEM'LY, a. Beeseming; befitting; decent; becoming; proper; suitable; appropriate; fit; meet. "To make a seemly answer."

Suspense of judgment and exercise of charity were safer
and seemlier for Christian men than the hot pursuit of these
controversies.

SEEM'LY, ad. In a decent or proper manner.

† **SEEM'LY-HED, n.** Decent or comely appearance.

SEEN, p. from *see*. Beheld; perceived. — See **SEE**.

† **SEEN, a.** Skilled; versed; accomplished. "A schoolmaster well seen in music."

SE'ER, n. 1. One who sees or perceives with the eye. "A seer of visions."

2. One who sees into the future; one who foresees; a prophet; a foreteller.

Go, preach to the coward, thou death-telling seer.

How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest,
Measured this transient world, the race of time!

SE'ER, n. A variable weight of the East Indies, that of the East Indian Company being about two pounds avoirdupois.

SEER, a. Several; divers. [*North of Eng.*] *Ray.*

SEER'HAND, n. A kind of muslin, particularly adapted for dresses.

SE'ER-SHIP, n. The state, office, or quality of a seer.

SEER'SÜCK-ER, n. A kind of linen having blue and white stripes, imported from India.

† **SEER'WOOD** (*-wäd*), } *n.* Dry wood. *Ray.*

† **SEAR'WOOD** (*-wäd*), }

SEES'AW, v. n. [Perhaps *saw-saw*, a reduplication of *saw*, and intended to express the motion to and fro, backwards and forwards, in the act of sawing. *Richardson*.] [*i. SEESAWED*; *pp. SEESAWING, SEESAWED*.] To move or play with a reciprocating motion to and fro, or up and down.

Sometimes they were like to pull John over: then it went
all of a sudden again on John's side; so they went *seesawing*
up and down from one end of the room to the other. *Arthur Knol.*

SEES'AW, n. 1. A reciprocating motion. *Pope.*

2. A kind of play in which two children, seated one at each end of a board supported on a fulcrum, move alternately upwards and downwards:—the board, as used in this play.

3. (*At Whist*.) The playing of two partners, so that each, alternately, enables the other to win the trick.

SEES'AW, a. Undulating with reciprocal motion; moving to and fro, or up and down.

SEETH, v. a. [*A. S. seothan*; Dut. *zieden*; Ger. *sieden*; Dan. *syde*; Sw. *sjuda*; Icel. *seyda*, *söda*.—*Gr. ζέω*.] [*i. SEETHED* or *† SON*; *pp. SEETHING, SEETHED* or *RODDEN*.] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor. "Seethe the pottage." *2 Kings iv. 38.*

The Scythians used to seethe the flesh in the hide, and so do the northern Irish.

SEETH'ER, n. To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot; to boil.

The boiling baths at Cairbedon,
Which seethe with secret fire eternally.

SEETH'ER, n. 1. One who seethes.

2. A boiler; a pot.

Dryden.

SE-FÄ'TIAN (*se-fä'shan*), *n.* [*Arab. sefiit*, qualification, attribute.] (*Ecc. Hist.*) One of a sect of Mohammedans, who hold the opposite opinion to the Motazelites, with respect to the eternal attributes of God.

SEG, n. Sedge; a rush. [*Local, Eng.*] *Barret.*

SEG, or SEGG, n. A castrated bull; a bull-stag. — See **BULL-STAG**. [*Scotland, and north of England*.] *Jamieson. Brockett.*

SE-GÄR', n. [*Sp. cigarro*.] A little roll of tobacco for smoking;—more correctly written *cigar*. — See **CIGAR**.

SEG'BÄN, n. [*Turkey*.] A horseman who has the care of the baggage of an army.

SEG'GAR, n. A cylindric or oval case of fire-clay, in which fine stone-ware is enclosed, to protect it from the smoke and the injurious products of combustion, while baking in the kiln;—written also *sagger*.

SEG'MENT, n. [*L. segmentum*; *seco*, to cut; *It. & Sp. segmento*; Fr. *segment*.]

1. A part cut off; a section.

2. (*Bot.*) One of the subdivisions of any part or organ.

Angle in a segment, (*Geom.*) an angle formed by lines drawn from the extremities of the chord to any point in the arc. — Angle of a segment, an angle formed by the chord and a tangent to the arc at one of its extremities. — Segment of a circle, a part of the area of a circle included between a chord and the arc which it subtends. — Segment of a sphere, a portion of a sphere cut off by a plane. — Similar segments, segments that have their chords proportional to their radii, or that have arcs containing the same number of degrees.

SEG-MEN'TAL, a. Pertaining to, consisting of, or like, a segment.

SEG-MEN-TÄ'TION, n. The act of dividing or separating into segments.

† **SEG'NI-TUDE, n.** [*L. segnis*, slow, sluggish.] Sluggishness; segnity; inactivity.

† **SEG'NI-TY, n.** [*L. segnitas*; *segnis*, sluggish.] Sluggishness; inactivity; segnitude.

SEG'RE-GÄTE, v. a. [*L. segrego*; *se*, aside, and *grego*, to gather in a flock; *gregis*, a flock; *It. segregare*; Sp. *segregar*; Fr. *ségrégier*.] [*i. SEGREGATED*; *pp. SEGREGATING, SEGREGATED*.] To set apart; to separate from others;—opposed to *aggregate*. [*R.*] *Bp. Berkeley.*

† **SEG'RE-GÄTE, a.** Select; separate.

SEG'RE-GÄT-ED, p. a. Set or placed apart; separated from others.

SEG'RE-GÄ'TION, n. [*L. segregatio*; Fr. *ségrégation*.] Separation from others.

Veins of segregation, silicious, calcareous, or other matters which have been simultaneously infiltrated from surrounding rocks into small cracks or cavities caused by a shrinking or contraction of the mass. *Lyell.*

SEID, n. A descendant of Mahomet.

SEID'LITZ-PÖW'DER, n. See **SEDLITZ-POWDER**.

SEID'LITZ-WÄ'TER, n. See **SEDLITZ-WATER**.

SEI-GNEÜ'RI-AL (*se-nü're-äl*), *a.* [*Fr. seigneurial*. — See **SEIGNIOR**.] Relating to a lord of the manor; manorial:—invested with large powers; independent.

Those lands were seigneurial.

SEIGN'IOR (*sän'yur*), *n.* [*L. senior*; *senex*, old; *It. signore*; Sp. *señor*; Fr. *seigneur*.] Among the feudists, a lord of the fee:—a title, in some European countries, equivalent to *lord* in England;—written also *signior*, and *signor*.

Most potent, grave, and reverend seigniors.

The sultan or emperor of Turkey is styled the Grand Seignior.

The most extended signification of this word includes not only a lord or peer of Parliament, but is applied to the owner of a thing; hence the owner of a hawk, and the master of a fishing-vessel, is called a seignior.

SEIGN'IOR-AGE (*sän'yur-aj*), *n.* [*Fr. seigneurie*. — See **SEIGNIOR**.] An ancient prerogative of the English crown, whereby it claimed a percentage upon every ingot of gold and silver brought to

the mint to be coined:—in commercial law, the profit derived from issuing coins at a rate above their intrinsic value. *Brande.*

SEIGN-IÖR-I-ÄL (-yö'-), *a.* Seigniorial. *Clarke.*

SEIGN'IÖR-IZE (sēn'yūr-iz), *v. a.* To rule as a seignior; to lord over. [*R.*] *Fairfax.*

SEIGN'IÖR-Y (sēn'yūr-ē), *n.* [*Fr. seigneurie.*] The right or estate which a lord has in the land held by his tenant; a lordship; a manor.

All the land in England in the hands of any layman is held of some lord, to whom the holder or tenant owes some service. It is by doing this service that the tenant is entitled to hold the land. His duty is a service, and the right of the lord is a seignior. *P. Cyc.*

SEINE (sēn), *n.* [*A. S. segne, a net. — Gr. σάγην; L. & It. sagina; Fr. seine.*] A kind of large fishing-net.

The seine is a net of about forty fathoms in length, with which they encompass a part of the sea, and draw the same on land by two ropes fastened at its ends, together with such fish as lighteth within his precinct. *Caveau.*

SEINE'-BÖAT, *n.* A fishing-boat of about fifteen tons burden, — used in the fisheries on the west coast of England, to carry the large seine or casting-net. *Simmonds.*

SEINE'-FISH-ER, *n.* One who fishes with a seine; a seiner. *Clarke.*

SEIN'ER (sēn'ēr), *n.* A fisher with a seine. *Carew.*

SEIS'IN, or SEIZ'IN (sē'zin), *n.* [*Law L. seisin; Law Fr. seisine; seiser (Fr. saisir), to seize.*]

Written *seisin* by Bailey, Martin, Brande, Whishaw, Bouvier, Burrill, &c.; — *seizin* by Johnson, Walker, Jameson, Smart, &c.

1. (*Law.*) Possession of land; possession of an estate of freehold in lands.

Seisin is properly applied to freehold; possession, to goods and chattels; although sometimes the one is used instead of the other. *Seisin in fact*, or *in deed* is actual possession of the freehold; *seisin in law* is a legal right to such possession, as where lands have descended to a party who has not entered into actual possession of them, or is by wrong disseized of them. In some of the United States, *seisin* means merely ownership; and the distinction between *seisin in deed* and *in law* is not known in practice. *Burrill.*

2. The act of taking possession.

Every indulged sin gives Satan livery and *seisin* of his heart. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Livery of *seisin*. See *LIVERY*.

SEIS-MÖM'E-TER, *n.* [*Gr. σεισμός, an earthquake; seio, to shake, and μέτρον, a measure.*] An instrument for measuring the shock of an earthquake, and other concussions. *Brande.*

SEI'-TY, *n.* [*L. se, one's self.*] Something peculiar to one's self. [*R.*] *Tatler.*

SEIZ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be seized. *Todd.*

SEIZE (sēz), *v. a.* [*Fr. saisir. — Low L. saisio, from L. sessio, sessio, a sitting, or the Gr. σάω, to strain. Menage. Du Gange. — Perhaps A. S. ceosan, to choose. Richardson. — "Till that death me cese, I will be hers." Chaucer.*]

1. To take hold of suddenly and forcibly; to take possession of by force; to lay hold on; to gripe; to grasp.

The tiger now hath seized the gentle hind. *Shak.*

At last they seize the sceptre, and regard not David's sons. *Milton.*

And hope and doubt alternate seize her soul. *Pope.*

2. To take possession of by virtue of an execution or legal authority.

His whole estate [was] confiscated and seized, and his houses pulled down. *Bacon.*

3. To lay with a gripe; to fasten; to fix. [*R.*]

So down he fell before the cruel beast, Who on his neck his bloody claws did seize. *Spenser.*

4. (*Naut.*) To bind or fasten together, as any two ropes, or different parts of one rope, with a small line or cord. *Mar. Dict.*

Syn. — See *GET*.

To be seized of, to have possession of.

So Pluto, seized of Proserpine, conveyed To hell's tremendous gloom the alighted maid. *Addison.*

To seize on, or upon, to take possession of; to lay hold on.

Jezabel projects not to seize on Naboth's vineyard without a precedent charge. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

SEIZED (sēzd), *p. a.* (*Law.*) Having possession; being in possession. *Blackstone.*

SEIZ'ER (sēz'ēr), *n.* One who seizes. *Todd.*

SEIZ'IN (sē'zin), *n.* (*Law.*) See *SEISIN*. *Hale.*

SEIZ'ING, *n.* Act of one who seizes; seizure.

SEIZ'OR, *n.* (*Law.*) One who seizes; one who takes possession. *Blackstone.*

SEIZ'URE (sē'zhur), *n.* 1. The act of seizing.

Thy lands, and all things that thou dost call thine Worth seizure, do we seize into our hands. *Shak.*

2. Possession; gripe; grasp; hold. Make o'er thy honor by a deed of trust, And give me seizure of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*

3. The thing seized. *Milton.*

4. (*Law.*) Act of taking possession by virtue of an execution or legal authority. *Bouvier.*

Syn. — See *RAPTURE*.

SE'JANT, } *a.* (*Her.*) Noting a beast sitting

SE'JE-ANT, } so as to have the fore legs straight and vertical. *Crabb.*

† SE-JÖIN', *v. a.* [*L. sejungo; se, apart, and jungo, to join.*] To separate; to disjoin. *Bp. Hall.*

SE-JU'GOUS, or SEJ'U-GÖUS [se-jä'gus, *Sm. Wr. Wb.*], *a.* [*L. sejugis, a team of six horses; sex, six, and jugum, a yoke.*] (*Bot.*) Having leaflets in six pairs, as some pinnate leaves. *Henslow.*

† SE-JÜNC'TION, *n.* [*L. sejunctio.*] The act of disjoining. *Pearson.*

† SE-JÜN'GIBLE, *a.* [*L. sejungo, to disunite.*] That may be disjoined. *Pearson.*

† SEKE, *a.* [*A. S. seoc; Dut. zieh.*] Sick. *Chaucer.*

SE'KÖS, *n.* [*Gr. σέκος.*] A place, in a pagan temple, for images; a shrine. *Maunder.*

SE-LÄ'CIAN (se-lä'shan), *n.* [*Gr. σελάγιον, a fish with cartilages instead of bones.*] (*Ich.*) One of a tribe of fishes which includes the rays and sharks. *Brande.*

SE'L'A-DÖN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A soft variety of pyroxene of different shades of green, and of an earthy or minutely crystalline appearance; — called also *green-earth*. *Dana.*

SE'LÄH, *n.* [*Heb. סֵלָה.*] A word occurring frequently in the book of Psalms.

Its meaning it is by no means easy to determine. The Septuagint translators and some commentators look upon it as a mere musical mark; whilst others, from the probable derivation of the word, consider it as synonymous with *Hallelujah*, and used therefore at the end of passages which the writer would point out as worthy of most attentive observation. *Eden.*

† SE'L'CÖUTH (sēl'köth), *a.* [*A. S. sel-cuth.*] Rarely known; uncommon. *Spenser.*

† SELD, *ad.* [*A. S. sell.*] Seldom. *Shak.*

† SELD, *a.* Rare; scarce. *Old Play.*

SEL'DÖM, *ad.* [*A. S. seldan, seldom, seld; Frs. seldom; Dut. seldom; Ger. selten; Dan. seldom; Sw. sällan; Icel. sjaldan.*] Rarely; not often; not frequently. *Hooker.*

SEL'DÖM, *a.* Rare; not frequent. [*R.*]

The seldom discharge of a higher . . . office. *Milton.*

SEL'DÖM-NÉSS, *n.* Infrequency; rareness; rarity; uncommonness. [*R.*] *Hooker.*

† SELD'-SÉEN, *a.* Seldom seen. *Drayton.*

† SELD'-SHÖWN, *a.* Seldom shown. *Shak.*

SE-LÖCT', *v. a.* [*L. seligo, selectus; se, apart, separate from, and lego, lectus (Gr. λέγω, to choose), to arrange in order.*] [*s. SELECTED; pp. SELECTING, SELECTED.*] To choose in preference to others rejected; to take in preference to others; to pick; to cull.

A hundred youth from all his train he chose. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See *CHOOSE*.

SE-LÖCT', *a.* Chosen in preference to others; culled out; selected; — nicely chosen; choice; excellent; as, "A select library."

And happy constellations on that hour Shed their select influence. *Milton.*

Features of beauty and all shapes select. *Spenser.*

SE-LÖCT'ED-LY, *ad.* With care in the selection. *Hooker.*

Workmen . . . selectively employed. *Heywood.*

SE-LÖCT'ION, *n.* [*L. selectio.*]

1. Act of selecting; act of culling; choice. While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the selection seems but arbitrary. *Brown.*

2. Aggregate of things selected.

SE-LÖCT'IVE, *a.* That selects. *N. Brit. Rev.*

SE-LÖCT'-MÄN, *n.*; pl. SE-LÖCT'-MÉN. One of a certain number of magistrates, commonly from three to seven in all, annually elected by the freemen of a town or township in some of the states of New England, to superintend and manage the affairs and government of the town. *Dane.*

SE-LÖCT'NESS, *n.* State of being select. *Johnson.*

SE-LÖCT'OR, *n.* One who selects. *Knox.*

SE-LÖN'ATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of selenic acid and a salifiable base. *Miller.*

SE-LÖN'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid composed of one equivalent of selenium and three of oxygen, and resembling closely sulphuric acid, its salts being isomorphous with the sulphates of the same bases. *Miller.*

SEL'É NIDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of selenium and a metal or an equivalent body; selenuret; as, "Selenide of bismuth." *Graham.*

SEL'É NIF'ER-OÏS, *a.* [*Eng. selenium, and L. fero, to bear.*] Containing selenium. *Graham.*

SE-LÖN'ÖUS, *a.* Noting an acid composed of one equivalent of selenium and two equivalents of oxygen. *Graham.*

SEL'É NITE, *n.* [*Gr. σελήνη, from αἰών, the moon, in allusion to its lustre; L. selenites.*] (*Min.*) A name applied to the transparent varieties of sulphate of lime. *Dana.*

SEL'É NIT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to selenite.

SEL'É NIT'-CAL, } *Chambers.*

SE-LÖN'ÜM, *n.* [Named by Berzelius, the discoverer, from *Gr. σελήνη, the moon*, on account of its resemblance to tellurium, which derived its name from *L. tellus, the earth.*] (*Chem.*) A non-metallic, tasteless, inodorous, brittle, combustible, crystallizable solid, with a glassy fracture, metallic lustre, and deep-brown color. It melts a little above 212°, and is ductile when melted; is a non-conductor of electricity and heat, and varies in specific gravity from 4.3 to 4.32. It is nearly allied to sulphur and tellurium. *Miller.*

SEL'É NIT'URET, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of selenium with some other element; selenide.

SEL'É NIT'URET-ED, *a.* Containing selenium. *Seleniuretted hydrogen, a colorless, very fetid gas, resembling hydrosulphuric acid, and composed of one equivalent of selenium and one of hydrogen, — called also hydroselenic acid. The inhalation of a bubble of the gas no larger than a pea, deprived the celebrated chemist, Berzelius, of the sense of smell for several hours. Miller.*

SEL'É NIT'URET-ED, *a.* Containing selenium. *Miller.*

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SEL'É NIT'URET-ED, *a.* Containing selenium. *Miller.*

Consciousness . . . is that that makes every one to be what he calls self. *Locke.*

In respect to the inflection in the way of case, there are no logical limitations whatever. There is nothing against the existence of a genuine form, *self's*, except the habit of the English not to use one, *myself*, or the little necessity for no

logical limitations whatever. There is nothing against the existence of a genuine form, *self's*, except the habit of the English not to use one, *myself*, or the little necessity for no

The primary signification of *self* seems to be that of an adjective. *Johnson.* — The evidence of the forms like *myself*, as well as other facts adducible from comparative philology, prove the substantial character of *self*. *Latham.*

Self, united to the personal pronouns *my*, *thy*, *him*, *her*, *our*, *yours*, *them*, and *it*, forms the class of reciprocal pronouns, or by some grammarians called compound personal pronouns, which are used in the nominative and objective cases when an action reverts upon the agent, and also when some persons are to be distinguished from others; as, "He hurt himself"; "He himself was present"; "They themselves were present."

Self is sometimes separated from its personal pronoun by an adjective; as, "His own self." When this occurs, the personal pronoun is always put in the possessive form.

Self is much used in composition.

SĔLF-Ā-BĀSED' (-bāst'), *a.* Humbled by conscious guilt; ashamed. *Law.*

SĔLF-Ā-BĀSE'MENT, *n.* Abasement or humiliation of one's self. *Watts.*

SĔLF-Ā-BĀS'ING, *a.* Abasing or humbling by the consciousness of guilt.

SĔLF-ĀB-HÖR'RENCE, *n.* Abhorrence of one's self. *Johnson.*

SĔLF-ĀB-HÖR'RING, *a.* Abhorring one's self.

SĔLF-Ā-BŪSE', *n.* 1. Abuse of one's self. *Shak.*
2. (*Med.*) Voluntary pollution; onanism; masturbation. *Dunglison.*

SĔLF-ĀC-CŪSED' (-kūzd'), *a.* Accused by one's self. *Ash.*

SĔLF-ĀC-CUS'ING, *a.* Accusing one's self. "A self-accusing look." *Sidney.*

SĔLF-ĀCT'ING, *a.* Acting of one's self or of itself. *Tre.*

SĔLF-ĀC-TĪV'I-TY, *n.* Activity in one's self or in itself; self-motion. *Bentley.*

SĔLF-ĀD-JŪST'ING, *a.* Adjusting by one's self, or by itself.

SĔLF-ĀD-MĪ-RĀ'TION, *n.* Admiration of one's self. *Ash.*

SĔLF-ĀD-MĪR'ING, *a.* Admiring one's self. *Roget.*

SĔLF-ĀF-FAIRS', *n. pl.* Affairs pertaining to one's self. "Over full of self-affairs." *Shak.*

SĔLF-ĀF-FRIGHT'ED, *a.* Frightened at one's self. *Shak.*

SĔLF-ĀG-GRĀND'IZE-MĒNT, *n.* The aggrandizement of one's self. *Clarke.*

SĔLF-ĀN-NĪ-HĪ-LĀT-ED, *a.* Annihilated by one's self. *Clarke.*

SĔLF-ĀN-NĪ-HĪ-LĀ'TION, *n.* Annihilation by one's self. *Addison.*

SĔLF-ĀP-PLĀUSE', *n.* Applause or commendation of one's self. *Goldsmith.*

SĔLF-ĀP-PLŪ'ING, *a.* Applying by one's self or alone. *Clarke.*

SĔLF-ĀP-PRŌ-BĀ'TION, *n.* Approbation of one's self. *Watts.*

SĔLF-ĀP-PRŌV'ING, *a.* Approving one's self or of one's conduct.

One self-approving hour weighs outweights
Of stupid stares and of loud huzzas. *Pope.*

SĔLF-ĀS-SŪRED' (self-ā-shŭrd'), *a.* Assured by one's self.

SĔLF-ĀT-TRĀCT'IVE, *a.* Attractive by one's self. *Clarke.*

SĔLF-BĀN'ISHED, *a.* Banished voluntarily. *Pope.*

SĔLF-BĒ-GŌT'TEN, *a.* Begotten by one's self. "That self-begotten bird." *Milton.*

SĔLF-BĒ-GŪLED', *a.* Beguiled or deceived by one's self or in itself.

SĔLF-BÖRN', *a.* Self-begotten. *Dryden.*

SĔLF-CĒN'TREI (self-cēn'terēd), *a.* Centred in one's self, or in itself.

There hangs the ball of earth and water mixt,
Self-centred and unmoved. *Dryden.*

SĔLF-CĒN'TRING, *a.* Centring in one's self.

SĔLF-CHĀR'I-TY, *n.* Self-love. *Shak.*

SĔLF-CŌM-MĀND', *n.* Command or control of one's self; self-possession; self-control; self-government. *Hume.*

SĔLF-CŌM-MŪ-NĪ-CĀ-TĪVE, *a.* Communicative of itself. *Noir.*

SĔLF-CŌM-PLĀ'CĒNT, *a.* Satisfied or pleased with one's self. *Churchill.*

SĔLF-CŌN-CĒIT', *n.* Too high opinion of one's self; vanity. *Colman.*

The weakest are the most wilful, and they that have the least reason have the most self-conceit. *Whickelo.*

Syl. — See VANITY.

SĔLF-CŌN-CĒIT'ED, *a.* Having self-conceit; egotistical; vain. *Baldwin.*

SĔLF-CŌN-CĒIT'ED-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being self-conceited; self-complacency. *Locke.*

SĔLF-CŌN-DEM-NĀ'TION, *n.* Condemnation by one's own conscience. *Roget.*

SĔLF-CŌN-DEM-N'ING, *a.* Condemning one's self. "Self-condemning expressions." *Boswell.*

SĔLF-CŌN-FĪ-DĒNCE, *n.* Confidence in one's self, or in one's own ability or capability.

Self-confidence is the first requisite to great undertakings. *Johnson.*

SĔLF-CŌN-FĪ-DĒNT, *a.* Confiding in one's self, or in one's own ability. *Mitchell.*

SĔLF-CŌN-FĪ-DĒNT-LY, *ad.* In a self-confident manner; by confiding in one's self.

SĔLF-CŌN-FĪD'ING, *a.* Confiding or trusting in one's self, or in one's own powers. *Pope.*

SĔLF-CŌN-QUEST, *n.* A conquest or victory over one's self. *Roget.*

SĔLF-CŌN-SCĪOUS (-shys), *a.* Conscious of self, or of one's existence; — conscious. *Dryden.*

SĔLF-CŌN-SCĪOUS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being self-conscious; consciousness of one's self, or of one's existence. *Locke.*

SĔLF-CŌN-SĪD'ER-ING, *a.* Considering. *Pope.*

SĔLF-CŌN-SŪMED', *a.* Consumed by one's self.

SĔLF-CŌN-SŪM'ING, *a.* Consuming of one's self. "Self-consuming care." *Spenser.*

SĔLF-CŌN-TRĀ-DĪC'TION, *n.* Contradiction or repugnancy in terms. *Addison.*

SĔLF-CŌN-TRĀ-DĪC'TŌ-RY, *a.* Contradictory in itself. *Burnet.*

SĔLF-CŌN-TRŌL', *n.* The control of one's self; self-government; self-command. *Roget.*

SĔLF-CŌN-VĪCT'ED, *a.* Convicted by one's self. *Palt* Guilt starts self-convicted, when arraigned. *Savage.*

SĔLF-CŌN-VĪC'TION, *n.* Conviction by one's consciousness. *Swift.*

SĔLF-CRĒ-ĀT'ED, *a.* Created by one's self. *Cl.*

SĔLF-DE-CĒIT', *n.* Deception proceeding from one's self. "Fatal . . . self-deceit." *Addison.*

SĔLF-DE-CĒIVED (self-de-sēvd'), *a.* Deceived by one's self. *King.*

SĔLF-DE-CĒIV'ER, *n.* One who deceives himself. *Ash.*

SĔLF-DE-CĒIV'ING, *a.* Deceiving one's self.

SĔLF-DE-CĒPT'ION, *n.* The act of deceiving one's self. *Roget.*

SĔLF-DE-FĒNCE', *n.* The act of defending one's self; the right to protect one's person and property from injury. "Self-defence, the eldest law of nature." *Rowe.*

SĔLF-DE-FĒN'SIVE, *a.* Defending one's self. *Cl.*

SĔLF-DE-LŪ'SION, *n.* The act of deluding one's self. "Strange self-delusions." *South.*

SĔLF-DE-NĪ'AL, *n.* The act of denying one's self. *Watts.*

The religion of Jesus, with all its self-denials, virtues, and devotions, is very practicable. *Watts.*

SĔLF-DE-NŪ'ING, *a.* Denying one's self; forbearing to follow one's inclinations or desires. "Self-denying frame of spirit." *South.*

Self-denying ordinance. (*Eng. Hist.*) a resolution of the Long Parliament in 1644, by which its members bound themselves not to take certain executive offices, particularly commands in the army. *Brande.*

SĔLF-DE-NŪ'ING-LY, *ad.* In a self-denying manner; with self-denial. *Clarke.*

SĔLF-DE-PĒND'ENT, *a.* Dependent on one's self. "Self-dependent power." *Goldsmith.*

SĔLF-DE-PĒND'ING, *a.* Depending on one's self.

SĔLF-DE-STROY'ED, *a.* Destroyed or ruined by one's self. *Lord Mansfield.*

SĔLF-DE-STROY'ER, *n.* One who destroys or ruins himself; a suicide. *Clarke.*

SĔLF-DE-STROY'ING, *a.* Destroying one's self.

SĔLF-DE-STRŪC'TION, *n.* Destruction of one's self; suicide. *Ch. Ob.*

SĔLF-DE-STRŪC'TIVE, *a.* Destructive to one's self. "Self-destructive ideas." *Blackmore.*

SĔLF-DE-TĒR-MĪ-NĀ'TION, *n.* Determination by one's own mind. *Locke.*

SĔLF-DE-TĒR-MĪNED, *a.* Determined or settled by one's self. *Ash.*

SĔLF-DE-TĒR-MĪN-ING, *a.* Determining by one's self, or by one's own mind. *Coleridge.*

Individual, self-moving, self-determining principle. *Pope.*

SĔLF-DE-VĪSED', *a.* Devised by one's self. *Cl.*

SĔLF-DE-VŌT'ED, *a.* Devoted by one's self; voluntarily devoted. *Clarke.*

SĔLF-DE-VŌT'E-MĒNT, *n.* Devotion of one's self to something hazardous. *Clarke.*

SĔLF-DE-VŌT'ING, *a.* Devoting one's self to some hazardous or difficult undertaking.

SĔLF-DE-VŌT'ION, *n.* Voluntary devotion of one's self to something hazardous. *Clarke.*

SĔLF-DE-VŌUR'ING, *a.* Devouring one's self. "Self-devouring silence." *Denham.*

SĔLF-DĪF-FŪ'SIVE, *a.* That diffuses itself. *Norris.*

SĔLF-DŌM'ED, *a.* Doomed by one's self. *Jones.*

SĔLF-DŪBBED', *a.* Dubbed by one's self.

SĔLF-ĒD'U-CĀT-ED, *a.* Educated by one's self, or without the help of teachers or schools. *Davis.*

SĔLF-Ē-LĒCT'ED, *a.* Elected by one's self.

SĔLF-Ē-LĒC'TIVE, *a.* Having the right to elect one's self or one's own members. *Clarke.*

SĔLF-ĒN-JŌY'MĒNT, *n.* Enjoyment of one's self; self-satisfaction. *Warburton.*

SĔLF-ĒS-TĒEM', *n.* Esteem or good opinion of one's self; — vanity.

Often nothing profits more
Than self-esteem, grounded on just and right. *Milton.*

SĔLF-ĒS-TĪ-MĀ'TION, *n.* Estimation or esteem of one's self; self-esteem. *Milner.*

SĔLF-ĒV'Ī-DĒNCE, *n.* Evidence commanding the immediate assent of the mind; evidence contained in the subject itself.

By the same self-evidence that one and two are equal to three. *Locke.*

SĔLF-ĒV'Ī-DĒNT, *a.* Evident in its own nature; apparent or manifest in itself; commanding immediate assent without proof. *Paley.*

SĔLF-ĒV'Ī-DĒNT-LY, *ad.* In a self-evident manner; by self-evidence. *Clarke.*

SĔLF-ĒX-ĀL-TĀ'TION, *n.* Exaltation or ennobling of one's self. *Knowles.*

SĔLF-ĒX-ĀLT'ING, *a.* Exalting one's self.

SĔLF-ĒX-ĀM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of examining one's own conduct and motives.

Let a man apply himself to the difficult work of self-examination by a strict scrutiny into the whole estate of his soul. *South.*

SĔLF-ĒX-CŪS'ING, *a.* Excusing one's self. *Cl.*

SĔLF-ĒX-ĪST'ENCE, *n.* Underived and independent existence; existence of one's self, independent of any other being or cause, — an attribute peculiar to God. *Paley.*

SĔLF-ĒX-ĪST'ENT, *a.* Existing without origin or dependence on another. *Greav.*

SĔLF-FĒD', *a.* Fed or nurtured by itself. *Milton.*

SĔLF-FLĀT'TER-ING, *a.* Flattering one's self. "Self-flattering delusions." *Watts.*

SĔLF-FLĀT'TER-Y, *n.* Flattery of one's self.

SĔLF-GLŌ'RĪ-OŪS, *a.* Proceeding from, or characterized by, vanity; vainglorious.

Bang free from vainness and self-glorious pride. *Shak.*

SELF-GÓV'ERNED, a. Governed by one's self.

A self-governed state is a strong state, for it is made up of strong men. *Brut. Rev.*

SELF-GÓV'ERN-MÉNT, n. 1. Government of one's self; self-control. *Paley.*

Notwithstanding all his [Dr. Johnson's] piety, *self-government*, or the command of his passions, does not seem to have been among his attainments. *Murphy.*

2. Government by the people; democracy.

Self-government, in its deepest sense, the founders of the republic learnt in our English Protestant homes, schools, and civil institutions.

Self-government makes every member of the state a man. *Dr. B.*

In a country which has reached that stage of freedom and *self-government* on which England now stands, ministers must govern in conformity with the will of the effective body of the nation. *Ed. Rev.*

SELF-GRÁT-Ū-LĀ'TIŌN, n. Gratulation of one's self. *Rogét.*

SELF-HĀRM'ING, a. Harming one's self. *Shak.*

SELF-HĒAL, n. (*Bot.*) The common name of labiate plants of the genus *Frunella*. *Loudon.*

SELF-HĒAL'ING, a. Healing, or having power to heal, itself. *Clarke.*

SELF-HŌM'Ī-CĪDE, n. The act of killing one's self; suicide; self-destruction. *Hakewill.*

SELF-HOOD (sĕlf-hūd), n. Individual or independent existence or character. [*n.*]

When the soul has tasted of the love, and been illuminated from above, still in its *selfhood* it would seek to shine, and as its own possess the light divine. *Byron.*

SELF-ĪDŌL-IZED, a. Idolized by one's self.

And, though *self-idolized* in every case, Hate thine own image in a brother's face. *Cowper.*

SELF-ĪG'NQ-RANCE, n. Ignorance of one's self.

SELF-ĪG'NQ-RANT, a. Ignorant of one's own nature or character. *Clarke.*

SELF-ĪM'MŌ-LĀT-ING, a. Immolating or sacrificing one's self. *Clarke.*

SELF-ĪM-PĀRT'ING, a. Imparting or communicating one's own self. *Norris.*

SELF-ĪM-PŌR'TANCE, n. High opinion of one's self; pride; vanity. *Cowper.*

SELF-ĪM-PŌR'TANT, a. Important in one's own esteem or opinion; vain; proud. *Ash.*

SELF-ĪM-PŌS'TURE, n. Imposition practised on one's self; self-deception; self-delusion. "A fatal *self-imposture*." *South.*

SELF-ĪN-DŪL'GENCE, n. Indulgence of one's own appetites or passions; intemperance. "The love of ease and *self-indulgence*." *Havokins.*

SELF-ĪN-FLĪCT'ED, a. Inflicted on one's self.

SELF-ĪN-SŪF-FĪ'CIĒN-CY, n. Insufficiency or incompetence of one's self. *Clarke.*

SELF-ĪN'TĒR-ĒST, n. One's own interest, or regard to one's own interest. *Duppa.*

SELF-ĪN'TĒR-ĒST-ĒD, a. Having a regard to one's own interest; selfish. *Addison.*

SELF-ĪN-VĪT'ED, a. Invited by one's self. *Clarke.*

SELF'ISH, a. Devoted wholly or unduly to one's own interest; void of due regard for others. "Selfish passions." *Cudworth.*

When they [the Presbyterians] saw he was not *selfish* (it is a word of their own new mint, some of their ministers, &c. *Hackett, 1833.*

The *selfish* heart deserves the pain it feels. *Young.*

It is possible to be *selfish* in the highest degree without being at all too much actuated by *self-love*, but unduly neglectful of others when your own gratification, of whatever kind, is concerned. *W. Hazell.*

SELF'ISH-LY, ad. With regard only or chiefly to one's own interest. *Pope.*

SELF'ISH-NÉSS, n. The quality or the state of being selfish; inordinate regard to, or pursuit of, one's own interest; undue love of self.

The weakness of the social affections and the strength of the private desires constitute *selfishness*. *Macintosh.*

Selfishness will show itself in as many different shapes as there are different dispositions in men. *W. Hazell.*

— "The undue love of self, with the postponing of the interests of all others to our own, had for a long time no word to express it in English. Help was sought from the Greek and from the Latin; 'Philauty' (*φιλαντία*) had been more than once attempted by our scholars, but found no acceptance. This failing, men turned to the Latin; one writer trying to supply the want by calling the man a 'suist,' as one seeking his own things (*sua*), and the sin itself 'suicism.' The gap, however, was not really filled up till some of the Puritan writers, drawing on our Saxon, devised

'selfish' and 'selfishness,' words which to us seem obvious enough, but which yet are not more than two hundred years old." *Dean Trench.*

Syn. — *Self-love* is not only a feeling, but a principle of action, and has happiness for its object. *Selfishness* is the pursuit of one's own gratification, without regard to, or in opposition to, the welfare of others. *Selfishness* is always used in a bad sense. *Self-love* is necessary to the existence of a rational being, and if unaccompanied by *selfishness*, is not blamable.

SELF'ISM, n. Devotedness to self; excessive self-love; selfishness. *R. W. Hamilton.*

SELF'IST, n. One devoted to self; a selfish person. [*R.*] *Isaac Taylor.*

SELF-JŪDĠ'ING, a. Judging one's self. *Clarke.*

SELF-JŪS-TĪ-FĪ-CĀ'TIŌN, n. Justification or vindication of one's self. *Smith.*

SELF-JŪS'TĪ-FĪ-ĒR, n. One who justifies himself; a justifier of one's self. *Clarke.*

SELF-KĪN'DLED, a. Kindled of itself; spontaneously kindled. *Dryden.*

SELF-KNŌW'ING (sĕlf-nŏ'ing), a. Knowing of one's self; knowing intuitively. *Milton.*

SELF-KNŌW'L'EDGE (sĕlf-nŏ'ej), n. The knowledge of one's self, or one's own character, abilities, opinions, virtues, and vices. *John Mason.*

The immorality of *self-knowledge* must often expose us to the danger of a false estimate of our own worth, and our *self-knowledge* (with divine assistance) must be in *self-knowledge*. *W. Dand.*

SELF-LEFT', a. Left to one's self. *Milton.*

SELF-LESS, a. Devoid of selfishness. "In *self-less* boyhood." *Coleridge.*

SELF-LIKE', a. Like one's self. *Sidney.*

SELF-LĪM'T-ĒD, a. (Med.) Noting diseases which appear to run a definite course, but little modified by treatment, as small-pox. *Dunglison.*

SELF-LŌATH'ING, a. Loathing one's self. *Clarke.*

SELF-LŌVE', n. That principle of man's nature which prompts him to seek his own good; the desire of happiness.

That the principle of *self-love* (or, in other words, the desire of happiness) is neither an object of approbation nor of blame, is sufficiently obvious. It is inseparable from the nature of man as a rational and a sensitive being. *J. Stewart.*

The error of Hobbes, and the school of philosophers who maintained that *man* good to others, our ultimate aim is to do good to ourselves, lay in supposing that there is any antagonism between benevolence and *self-love*. So long as *self-love* does not degenerate into selfishness, it is quite compatible with true benevolence. *Fleming.*

Syn. — See **SELFISHNESS**.

SELF-LŌV'ING, a. Seeking one's own good.

With a joyful willingness these *self-loving* reformers took possession of all vacant preferments. *Walton.*

SELF-LŪ'MĪ-NOŪS, a. Noting bodies, as the stars, flames, and substances shining when heated or rubbed, which possess in themselves the power of emitting light; luminous. *Brewster.*

SELF-MĀDE', a. Made or constituted by one's self. "Self-made fools." *Cowper.*

SELF-MĀN'TĒR-Y, n. Mastery of one's self; self-command; self-government; self-control.

What, in our view, marks the full development of manhood, and discovers it totally from the states of boyhood and youth, is a sustained *self-mastery*. *Hayne.*

SELF-MĀTE', n. A mate for one's self. *Shak.*

SELF-MĒT'AL, n. The same metal. *Shak.*

SELF-MĒT'TLE, n. Mettle or spirit that comes of itself; natural mettle.

A full-throated horse, who, being allowed his way, *Self-mettle* tries him. *Shak.*

SELF-MŌ'TIŌN, n. Motion by inherent power. Matter is not endowed with *self-motion*. *Cheyne.*

SELF-MŌVED' (sĕlf-mōvd'), a. Moved by inherent power or inclination. *Clarke.*

SELF-MŌV'ING, a. Moving by inherent power.

SELF-MŪR'DER, n. The murder of one's self; suicide; self-destruction.

By all human laws, as well as divine, *self-murder* has ever been agreed on as the greatest crime. *Temple.*

SELF-MŪR'DER-ÉR, n. One who kills or murders himself; a suicide. *Paley.*

SELF-NĒG-LĒCT'ING, n. The act or the habit of neglecting one's self.

Self-love, my leg, is not so great a sin as *self-neglecting*. *Shak.*

† **SELF'NESS, n.** Self-love; selfishness. *Sidney.*

SELF-Q-PĪN'ŌN, n. A high opinion of one's self.

Confidence, as opposed to modesty, and distinguished from decent assurance, proceeds from *self-opinion*, occasioned by ignorance or flattery. *Collier.*

SELF-Q-PĪN'IONED (-yund), a. Opinionated; conceited. "A . . . *self-opinioned* physician." *South.*

SELF-PĀR-TĪ-ĀL'Ī-TY (-shē-), n. That weakness of human nature through which men overvalue themselves when compared with others. *Kames.*

SELF-PLEĀS'ING, a. Pleasing or gratifying one's self. *Bacon.*

SELF-PŌL-LŪ'TIŌN, n. Masturbation; onanism; secret vice. *Dunglison.*

SELF-PŌS-SĒSSED' (sĕlf-pŏz-zĕst'), a. Composed; not disturbed; calm. *Ec. Rev.*

SELF-PŌS-SĒS'SIŌN (sĕlf-pŏz-zĕsh'ŏn), n. The possession of one's faculties, as in circumstances of excitement or danger; self-command; self-control; calmness; composure. *Collinson.*

SELF-PRAĪSE', n. The praise or commendation of one's self; self-applause.

Self-praise is sometimes no fault. *Broome.*

SELF-PRĒF'ER-ENCE, n. Preference of one's self to others. *Knowles.*

SELF-PRĒS-ĒR-VĀ'TIŌN, n. The act of preserving one's self. *Bentley.*

SELF-PRĒ-SĒRV'ING, a. Preserving one's self. "Self-preserving wiles." *Somerville.*

SELF-PRĪDE', n. Pride in one's own character, abilities, or reputation; self-esteem.

Self-pride is the common friend of our humanity, and, like the bell of our church, is resorted to on all occasions. It ministers alike to our festivals or our fasts, our mourning or our mourning, our weal or our woe. *Colton.*

SELF-PRŌP'A-GĀT-ING, a. Propagating itself or one's self. *Clarke.*

SELF-RĒG'IS-TĒR-ING, a. Registering itself, or marking the highest and lowest degrees of temperature which may occur in the absence of the observer, as a thermometer. *Francis.*

SELF-RĒG'U-LĀT-ED, a. Regulated by one's self, or by itself. *Clarke.*

SELF-RĒ-LĪ'ANCE, n. Reliance on one's self; confidence in one's own powers. *Rogét.*

SELF-RĒ-LY'ING, a. Relying on one's self. *Cl.*

SELF-RĒ-PĒL'ĒN-CY, n. The quality of being self-repelling; inherent repellency. *Clarke.*

SELF-RĒ-PĒL'ING, a. Repelling by its own power. *Clarke.*

SELF-RĒ-PRŌACH', n. The reproach of one's own conscience. *Hannah More.*

SELF-RĒ-PRŌACHED' (-prŏcht'), a. Reproached or smitten by one's own conscience. *Clarke.*

SELF-RĒ-PRŌACH'ING, a. Reproaching one's self; self-upbraiding. *Wright.*

SELF-RĒ-PRŌACH'ING-LY, ad. In a self-reproaching manner. *Clarke.*

SELF-RĒ-PRŌOF', n. Reproof of one's self; reproof of conscience. *Ash.*

SELF-RĒ-PRŌVEI', a. Reproved by one's self or one's own heart or conscience. *Clarke.*

SELF-RĒ-PRŌV'ING, n. The act of reproving one's self; reproof of conscience. *Shak.*

SELF-RĒ-PRŌV'ING, a. Reproving one's self. *Cl.*

SELF-RĒ-PŪL'SIVE, a. Repulsive in one's self, or in itself. *Clarke.*

SELF-RĒ-SPECT', n. Respect for one's self.

SELF-RĒ-STRAINED' (sĕlf-rĕ-strānd'), a. Restrained or controlled by one's self. *Dryden.*

SELF-RĒ-STRAIN'ING, a. Restraining or checking one's self or itself. *Clarke.*

SELF-RĒ-STRAINT', n. Restraint or control imposed on one's self; self-control. *Ash.*

SELF-RĪGH'TĒŌUS (sĕlf-rĭ-chu), a. Righteous or upright in one's own esteem. *Ch. O.*

SELF-RĪGH'TĒŌUS-NÉSS (sĕlf-rĭ-chu-nĕs), n. Righteousness, the merits of which a person attributes to himself; false or pharisaical righteousness. *Paley.*

SĚLF-RŮ'INED, *a.* Ruined by one's own conduct; self-destroyed.

Self-ruined, blindly hurried to his fate. *Armstrong.*

SĚLF-SĀC'RĪ-FICE (sělf-sāk're-fiz, 66), *n.* Sacrifice of one's self, or of self-interest. *Channing.*

SĚLF-SĀC'RĪ-FIC-ING (sělf-sāk're-fiz-ing), *a.* Sacrificing one's self, or one's own interest. *Clarke.*

SĚLF'-SAME, *a.* Exactly the same; the very same; identical. "The *self-same* hour." *Milton.*

In my school days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the *self-same* flight
The *self-same* way, with more advised watch
To find the other forth. *Shak.*

SĚLF-SĀT'IS-FIED, *a.* Satisfied with one's self. No caverned hermit rests *self-satisfied*. *Pope.*

SĚLF-SĀT'IS-FY-ING, *a.* Satisfying one's self. They travel more, still less resolved,
But never find *self-satisfying* solution. *Milton.*

SĚLF-SĚĖK'ER, *n.* One who seeks only his own interest; a selfish person. *Clarke.*

SĚLF-SĚĖK'ING, *n.* Undue attention to the interest of one's self. *Month. Rev.*

SĚLF-SĚĖK'ING, *a.* Seeking one's own interest. He is a tradesman, a *self-seeking* wretch. *Arbutnot.*

SĚLF-SLĀUGH'TER, *n.* The slaughter of one's self; suicide; self-murder.

That the Everlasting had not fixed
His canon 'gainst *self-slaughter*. *Shak.*

SĚLF-SŌUND'ING, *a.* Sounding by itself. *Clarke.*

SĚLF-SŪR'RING, *a.* Spurring, impelling, or inciting one's self. *Clarke.*

SĚLF-STYLED', *a.* Called or styled by one's self; pretended; would-be. *Roget.*

SĚLF-SUB-DUED' (sělf-sub-dād'), *a.* Subdued or overcome by one's self. *Shak.*

SĚLF-SUB-VĖR'SIVE, *a.* Subversive of itself.

SĚLF-SUF-FI'CIENCE (sělf-suf-fish'ens), *n.* Undue confidence in one's own strength, ability, competence, or merit.

He has given you all the commendation which his *self-sufficiency* could afford to any. *Dryden.*

SĚLF-SUF-FI'CIENT (sělf-suf-fish'ent), *a.* Relying or depending too much on one's self; haughty; assuming; proud; overbearing. "A rash and *self-sufficient* manner." *Watts.*

SĚLF-SUS-PĖND'ED, *a.* Suspended by itself. *Cl.*

SĚLF-SUS-PĖN'CIOUS (sělf-sus-pish'us), *a.* Suspicious of one's self. *Clarke.*

SĚLF-SUS-TAINED', *a.* Sustained by one's self.

SĚLF'-TAUGHT (-tawt), *a.* Taught by one's self. Ferguson, the *self-taught* philosopher. *Boswell.*

SĚLF-TŌR-MĖNT'ING, *a.* Tormenting one's self.

SĚLF-TŌR-MĖNT'OR, *n.* One who torments himself. "A subtle *self-tormentor*." *Savage.*

SĚLF-TŌR'TUR-ING, *a.* Torturing one's self. *Cl.*

SĚLF-TŌR'UB'LING, *a.* Troubling one's self. *Cl.*

†SĚLF-ŪNĖD' (sělf-und'), *a.* United to itself; unmingled with other things. *Sylvester.*

SĚLF-UP-BRĀID'ING, *a.* Upbraiding one's self; self-reproaching; conscience-smitten. *Clarke.*

SĚLF-VĀL'U-ING, *a.* Esteeming one's self. *Cl.*

SĚLF-VĪ'Q-LĖNCE, *n.* Violence or injury inflicted on one's self. *Young.*

SĚLF-WĪLL', *n.* Obstinacy. *Gen. xlix. 6.*

SĚLF-WĪLLED' (-wīld'), *a.* Governed only by one's own will; bent on having one's own way; not easily restrained; obstinate; headstrong.

Presumptuous are they, *self-willed*. *2 Pet. ii. 10.*

SĚLF-WOR'SHIP (sělf-wur'ship), *n.* Worship or idolizing of one's self. *Roget.*

SĚLF-WOR'SHIP-PĖR, *n.* One who worships or idolizes himself. *Clarke.*

SĚLF-WRŌNG', *n.* Wrong or injury done by a person to himself.

But lest myself be guilty of *self-wrong*,
I'll stop mine ears against the mermaid's song. *Shak.*

†SĚL'ION, *n.* [Low L. *selio*.] A ridge of land, or ground between two furrows. *Ainsworth.*

SELL, *v. a.* [Goth. *saljan*, to deliver, to offer; A. S. *sylkan*, to give, to sell; Dan. *selge*; Sw. *salja*; Icel. *selka*.] *§. SOLD; pp. SELLING,*

SOLD. To deliver, part with, or dispose of, for some equivalent in money; to exchange for money; to vend; — correlative to *buy*, and distinguished from *to barter*, which implies an exchange of one commodity for another.

As *sell* was the possession of lands or houses sold them, *barter* the exchange of things that were sold, and laid out in other things. *Acts iv. 34, 35.*

SĚLL, *v. n.* 1. To have traffic or trade with. I will buy with you, *sell* with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shak.*

2. To be sold; to have a market. Few writings *sell* which are not filled with great names. *Addison.*

SĚLL, *pron.; pl. SELLS.* Self. *B. Jonson.*

Still used in the north of England, and in Scotland. *Todd.*

†SĚLL, *n.* [L. *sella*, a seat, a saddle; Fr. *selle*.] 1. A saddle, as for a horse. *Spenser.*

2. A royal seat. *Fairfax.*

SĚL'LAN-DĖRS, *n. pl.* A disease in a horse's **SĚL'LEN-DĖRS**, *n.* hock, or back of the knee, similar to the mallinders. *Louden.*

SĚLL'ER, *n.* One who sells; a vender; a vendor.

The term *seller* is more usually applied in the sale of chattels, that of *vendor*, in the sale of estates. *Boutier.*

SĚLT'ZER-WĀ'TĖR, *n.* A highly prized medicinal mineral from *Seltzer*, near Frankfurt, in Germany. It contains chloride of sodium, carbonates of magnesium, soda, and lime, and a large quantity of free carbonic acid. *Wright.*

SĚL'VĀGE, *n.* [Skinner considers *selvage* the same as *salvage*, from its saving the cloth. — "May it not be the *self* or *selve-edge*; emphatically its own proper edge; the final edge of the piece; that which finishes or confines it?" *Richardson.* — It is written *self-edge* by Ray: "The *self-edge* makes show of the cloth." — The corresponding word in Dut. is *self-kant*; *self*, *self*, and *kant*, border, edge.]

1. The edge of a piece of cloth so woven as to prevent ravelling. *Exod. xxvi. 4.*

2. (Naut.) A kind of rope composed of yarns not twisted together, but laid parallel, and wound with marline. *Brande.*

SĚL'VĀGED (-vājēd), *a.* Having a selvage.

SĚL'VA-QĖĖ, *n.* (Naut.) A skein of rope-yarns or spungyarn marled together. *Dana.*

†SĚLVE, *a.* [See *SELF*.] Self. *Chaucer.*

SĚL'VĖDGE, *n.* Selvage. *Ex. xxvi. 4.*

SĚL'VĖDGED, *a.* Having a selvage. *Clarke.*

SĚLVEŠ (sělvz). The plural of *self*. *Locke.*

†SĚ'LY, *a.* [Ger. *selig*.] Happy; blessed. *Wickliffe.*

SĚM'-A-PHŌRE, *n.* [Gr. *σημα*, a sign, and *φωρα*, to bear.] A machine or contrivance for communicating intelligence to a distance by means of signals; a telegraph. *Tomlinson.*

SĚM'-A-PHŌR'IC, *a.* Relating to a semaphore or telegraph. *Maunder.*

SĚM'-A-PHŌR'IC-CĀL, *a.* Relating to a semaphore or telegraph. *Jackson.*

SĚM'-A-PHŌR'IC-CĀL-LY, *ad.* By means of a semaphore or telegraph. *Maunder.*

SĚM'-A-TŌL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *σημα*, a sign, and *λογος*, a discourse.] The doctrine of the use of signs, particularly of verbal signs, in the operations of thinking and reasoning, comprehending the theory of grammar, logic, and rhetoric. *Smart.*

†SĚM'BLĀ-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *semblable*.] Like; resembling; similar. "A *semblable* reason." *Broune.*

†SĚM'BLĀ-BLE, *n.* Likeness; resemblance. *Shak.*

†SĚM'BLĀ-BLY, *ad.* With resemblance. *Shak.*

SĚM'BLANCE, *n.* [L. *similis*, like; It. *sembianza*, *sembianza*; Sp. *semejanza*; Fr. *semblance*.] 1. Likeness; resemblance; similitude; representation; similarity.

That we put on the outward face and semblance of virtue, only to conceal and disguise our vice. *Rogers.*

2. Appearance; show; air; figure. Their semblance kind, and mild their gestures were. *Fairfax.*

†SĚM'BLANT, *a.* [Fr. *semblant*.] Like; resembling. *Prior.*

†SĚM'BLANT, *n.* Show; resemblance. *Spenser.*

†SĚM'BLĀ-TĪVE, *a.* Suitable to; fit for; resembling. "A *semblative* of a woman's part." *Shak.*

SĚM'BLE, *v. n.* [L. *simulo*; Fr. *sembler*.]

1. To represent; to make a likeness. *Prior.*

2. (Law.) To seem; — a word often used impersonally (*it seems*) before the statement of a point of law which has not been directly settled, but about which the court have expressed an opinion, intimating what it is. *Boutier.*

SĚMĖ (sā-mā'), *a.* [Fr. *souven*.] (Her.) Applied to a shield covered with small charges over its entire surface. *Fairholt.*

SĚ-MĖI-ŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *σημειον*, a symptom, and *γραφω*, to describe.] (Med.) A description of symptoms or signs of disease. *Dunglison.*

SĚ-MĖI-Q-LŌG'ICĀL, *a.* (Med.) Pertaining to semeiology. *Clarke.*

SĚ-MĖI-ŌL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *σημειον*, a symptom, and *λογος*, a discourse.] (Med.) That branch of pathology which treats of the signs or symptoms of diseases. *Dunglison.*

SĚ-MĖI-ŌT'IC, *a.* (Med.) Relating to the signs or symptoms of diseases. *Brande.*

SĚ-MĖI-ŌT'ICS, *n. pl.* (Med.) Semeiology. *Smart.*

SĚ'MĖN, *n.* [L.] (Anat.) The fecundating fluid of male animals; sperm; seed. *Dunglison.*

SĚ'MĖN-CŌN'TRA, *n.* (Med.) Semen-cynæ.

SĚ'MĖN-CY'NJÆ, *n.* (Med.) A drug supposed to be the product of *Artemisia contra*, which grows in Asia Minor, Persia, and other parts of the East, and consisting of globular, unexpanded flowers, mixed with their broken peduncles, and with minute, obtuse, smooth leaves; — called also *European wormseed*, *Semen contra*, and *Santonici semen*, and used as a vermifuge: — a drug of similar properties supposed by some to be derived from *Artemisia judiaca*, and by others from *Artemisia glomerata*, both of which plants grow in Palestine and Arabia; — called also *Barbary wormseed*. *Wood & Bache.*

SĚ-MĖS'TĖR, *n.* [Ger., from L. *semestris*, half-yearly; *sex*, six, and *mensis*, a month.] (Ger. Univ.) A term of six months. *Adler.*

SĚM'I (sěm'e), *n.* [L.] A word signifying half, used as a prefix in composition; as, *semi-circle*, half a circle.

SĚM-I-A-CĪD'IFĖD, *a.* Partially acidified. *Cl.*

SĚM-I-AM-PLĖX'ICĀUL, *a.* [L. *semi*, half, *amplex*, to embrace, and *caulis*, a stem.] (Bot.) Half clasping the stem, as a leaf. *Wright.*

SĚM-I-A-NĀT'RQ-POŪS, *a.* [L. *semi*, half, and Eng. *anotropous*.] (Bot.) Noting ovules differing from amphitropous ovules in the ovule being parallel to the funiculus, instead of being at right angles to it. *Lindley.*

SĚM-I-ĀN'NU-AL, *a.* Happening every half-year, or once in six months; half-yearly. *Month. Rev.*

SĚM-I-ĀN'NU-AL-LY, *ad.* Every half-year. *Hale.*

SĚM-I-ĀN'NU-LĀR, *a.* Having the form of half a ring. "A *semicircular* figure." *Greav.*

SĚM-I-ĀP'ĖR-TŪRE, *n.* Half an aperture. *Smart.*

SĚM-I-ĀRĖ-AN, *n.* (Ecol. Hist.) One who adopts, in part, the doctrines or principles of Arius; one who denies the consubstantiality of the Son with the Father, but admits the similarity of substance. *Brande.*

SĚM-I-ĀRĖ-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Semi-Arians or to their doctrines. *Wright.*

SĚM-I-ĀRĖ-AN-ISM, *n.* The principles or the doctrines of the Semi-Arians. *Buck.*

SĚM-I-BĀR-BĀRĖ-AN, *n.* A person who is but partially civilized. *Ec. Rev.*

SĚM-I-BĀR-BĀRĖ-AN, *a.* Half civilized. *Wright.*

SĚM'I-BĀR-BĀ-ROŪS, *a.* Half-civilized; semi-barbarian. *Goldsmith.*

SĚM'I-BRĖVE, *n.* (Mus.) Half a breve; a whole note; — the longest note now in common use.

The *semibreve* is now made round, but was anciently in the form of a lozenge. It is adopted as the measure-note in music, the other five characters that denote duration, as minim, crotchet, &c., being considered as proportional parts of it. *Moore. P. Cyc.*

SĚM'I-BRIĖF, *n.* (Mus.) A semibreve. *Horris.*

SĚM-I-CĀL'CINED (-sind), *a.* Half calcined. *Ure.*
SĚM-I-CĀS'TRĀTE, *v. a.* To castrate in part; to deprive of one testicle. *Smart.*
SĚM-I-CĀS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* The removal of one testicle; partial castration. *Cole.*
SĚM-I-CHĀ-ŌT'IC, *a.* Half chaotic. *Clarke.*
SĚM-I-CHŌ'RUS, *n.* (*Mus.*) A short chorus; — a chorus sung by a part of a choir. *Warner.*
SĚM-I-CHRIS'TIAN-IZED, *a.* Half or partially Christianized. *Clarke.*
SĚM-I-CIR-CLE, *n.* Half of a circle; a figure comprehended between the diameter of a circle and the portion of the circumference cut off by it. *Hutton.*
SĚM-I-CĪR-CLED (-kld), *a.* Semicircular. *Shak.*
SĚM-I-CĪR-CU-LAR, *a.* Having the form of a semicircle; half round or half circular. *Browne.*
SĚM-I-CĪR-CUM'FER-ENCE, *n.* Half of a circumference. *Bailey.*
SĚM-I-CŪ'QON, *n.* (*Punctuation.*) A point [;] used to separate such parts of a sentence as are somewhat less closely connected than those separated by a comma. *Wilson.*
SĚM-I-CŪL'UMN (-kŏl'um), *n.* Half of a column. *Smart.*
SĚM-I-CQ-LŪM'NAR, *a.* (*Bot.*) Resembling half a column. *Smart.*
SĚM-I-CQM-PĀCT', *a.* Partially compact. *Smart.*
SĚM-I-CŌN, *n.* (*Mus.*) An ancient musical instrument resembling a harp. *Moore.*
SĚM-I-CRUS-TĀ'CEOUS (-krus-tē'shus), *a.* Half or partially crustaceous. *Smart.*
SĚM-I-CRYS'TĀL-LINE, *a.* Half or imperfectly crystalline. *Clarke.*
SĚM-I-CŪ'BI-CAL, *a.* (*Math.*) Noting a parabola which may be referred to coordinate axes such that the squares of the ordinates of its points shall be to each other as the cubes of the abscissas of the same points. *Davies & Peck.*
SĚM-I-CŪ'BI-ŪM, *n.* [*L. semi*, half, and *cubo*, to lie down.] (*Med.*) A half bath, or such as receives only the hips or extremities. *Dunglison.*
SĚM-I-CY-LĪN'DRIC, *a.* Half cylindrical; **SĚM-I-CY-LĪN'DRI-CAL**, *a.* semicylindrical. "A semicylindric beak." *Hill.*
SĚ-MĪD'A-LĪTE, *n.* [*Gr. σμιδαλς*, fine wheaten flour.] (*Ecol. Hist.*) One of a sect of heretics in the sixth century who made use of wheat flour in their sacrifices; a Barsanian. *Hook.*
SĚM-I-DE-IST'IC-CAL, *a.* Half or partly deistical; inclined to deism. *Ec. Rev.*
SĚM-I-DĪ-ĀM'P-TER, *n.* (*Geom.*) Half a diameter; the radius of a circle or a sphere. *Da. & P.*
SĚM-I-DĪ-A-PĀ'QON, *n.* (*Mus.*) An imperfect octave, or an octave diminished by a minor semitone. *Brande.*
SĚM-I-DĪ-A-PĒN'TE, *n.* (*Mus.*) An imperfect or false fifth. *Moore.*
SĚM-I-DĪ-A-PHA-NĒ'I-TY, *n.* Half or imperfect transparency. *Boyle.*
SĚM-I-DĪ-ĀPH'A-NOŪS, *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent. *Woodward.*
SĚM-I-DĪ-A-TĒS'SĀ-RŌN, *n.* (*Mus.*) A defective or false fourth. *Brande.*
SĚM-I-DĪ'TONE, *n.* (*Mus.*) A lesser third; a hemiditone; a semiditone. *Moore.*
SĚM-I-DĪT'Q-NŌ, *n.* (*Mus.*) A minor third. *Brande.*
SĚM-I-DĪ-ŪR'NAL, *a.* Pertaining to, or continuing, half a day. *Brande.*
Semidurnal arc, (*Astron.*) half the arc described by a heavenly body between its rising and setting. *Hind.*
SĚM-I-DOŪB-LE (sēm'e-dūb-bl), *n.* 1. (*Ecol.*) An office or feast in the Romish breviary, that is celebrated with less solemnity than a double one, and more than a single one. *Bailey.*
 2. (*Bot.*) Having the innermost stamens perfect, while the outermost have become petaloid. *Henslow.*

SĚM'I-FLŌ-RET, *n.* (*Bot.*) A floret the corolla of which is ligulate or strap-shaped, as of the dandelion; a ligulate floret. *Gray.*
SĚM-I-FLŌS'CU-LAR, *a.* Composed of semiflorets. *Wright.*
SĚM-I-FLŌS'CULE, *n.* A semifloret. *Wright.*
SĚM-I-FLŌS'CU-LOŪS, *a.* Composed of semiflorets; semifloscular. *Bailey.*
SĚM-I-FLŪ'ID, *n.* An imperfect fluid. *Arbutnot.*
SĚM'I-FŌRM, *n.* An imperfect form. *Smart.*
SĚM'I-FŌRME, *a.* Imperfectly formed. *Clarke.*
SĚM-I-ĪN'DU-RĀT-ED, *a.* Partially or imperfectly indurated. *Smart.*
SĚM-I-LĀ-PID'IF-IED, *a.* Imperfectly lapidified or changed into stone. *Mauder.*
SĚM-I-LĒN-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* Half lenticular or convex; imperfectly resembling a lens. *Wright.*
SĚM-I-LĪQ'UID, *a.* Partially liquid. *Roget.*
SĚM-I-LI-QUID'ITY, *n.* The state of being semiliquid; partial liquidity. *Roget.*
SĚM-I-LŪ'NAR, *a.* [*L. semi*, half, and *luna*, the moon; *Fr. semilunaire*.] Resembling in form a half-moon; having the shape of a half moon. *Gray.*
SĚM-I-MĒT'AL, *n.* A half metal; an imperfect metal, — a term applied by the old chemists to the brittle metals. *Brande.*
SĚM-I-MĒ-TĀL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a semimetal, or partaking of its nature. *Wright.*
SĚM-I-MĪN'I-MĀ, *n.* (*Mus.*) A half minim or crotchet. *Brande.*
SĚM'I-NAL, *a.* [*L. seminalis*; *semen*, seed; *It. seminal*; *Sp. seminal*; *Fr. seminal*.]
 1. Of, or pertaining to, seed. *Gray.*
 2. Contained in the seed; radical; original. *Gray.*
It [Mr. Locke's book] is said, very unjustly, to contain the seminal principles of Mr. Paine's matured and expanded tree. *Knox.*
Seminal leaves, (*Bot.*) the first leaves of a plant, being developed from the cotyledons. *Humble.*
SĚM'I-NAL, *n.* Seminal state. "The seminal state of other iniquities." *Browne.*
SĚM-I-NĀL'ITY, *n.* The nature or the quality of seed; power of production. *Browne.*
SĚM'I-NA-RĪST, *n.* (*Ecol.*) A Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary. *Sheldon.*
SĚM-I-NA-RĪZE, *v. a.* To sow or plant. *Cockeram.*
SĚM'I-NA-RY, *n.* [*L. seminarium*; *semen*, seed; *It. & Sp. seminario*; *Fr. seminaire*.]
 1. The ground where any thing is sown to be transplanted; a seed-plot; a nursery. *Gray.*
Transplanting trees out of their seminary. *Mortimer.*
 2. The place or original stock whence any thing is brought; — seminal state; — seminal principle. "Matter to be converted into pestilent seminaries." *Harvey.*
 3. A place of education; a literary institution, as a school, academy, college, or university. *Gray.*
In Roman Catholic countries, seminaries are colleges appointed for the instruction and education of young persons destined for the priesthood. *Hook.*
 4. An Englishman educated as a Roman Catholic priest in a foreign seminary; a seminarist. *B. Jonson.*
 A seminarist priest, a seminarist. *Nares.*
 Syn. — See SCHOOL.
SĚM'I-NA-RY, *a.* Seminal; belonging or pertaining to seed. *Smith.*
SĚM'I-NĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. semino*, *seminatus*.] To sow; to propagate. *Waterhouse.*
SĚM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. seminatio*; *semen*, seed; *It. seminazione*; *Fr. semination*.]
 1. The act of sowing seed. *Eschlyn.*
 2. (*Bot.*) The natural dispersion of seeds. *Wright.*
SĚM'INED (sēm'ind), *a.* Covered as with seeds. "Seminifed with stars." *B. Jonson.*
SĚM-I-NĪFER'OUS, *a.* [*L. semen*, seed, and *fero*, to bear; *Fr. seminifere*.]
 1. Bearing or producing seeds. *Miller.*
 2. (*Med.*) Noting the vessels which secrete and convey the seminal fluid. *Dunglison.*

SĚM-I-NĪF'IC, *a.* [*L. semen*, seed, and *facio*, to make.] Productive of seed or semen. *Browne.*
SĚM-I-NĪF'IC-CAL, *a.* Productive of seed or semen. *Browne.*
SĚM-I-NĪF'IC-ATION, *n.* Propagation from seed or from seminal parts. [*n.*] *Hale.*
SĚM'I-NUDE, *a.* Half nude or naked. *Qu. Rev.*
SĚM'I-NŪMPH, *n.* (*Ent.*) The nymph of those insects which undergo but slight changes in passing to the perfect or imago state. *Lyonnet.*
SĚM-I-ŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* (*Med.*) Semeiography. *D.*
SĚM-I-Q-LŪG'IC-CAL, *a.* (*Med.*) Semeiological. *D.*
SĚM-I-ŪL'Q-GY, *n.* (*Med.*) Semeiology. — See SEMEIOLOGY. *Dunglison.*
SĚM-I-Q-PĀ'COUS, *a.* Half dark; semiopaque; translucent. *Boyle.*
SĚM-I-Ō'PAL, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of opal, not opalescent. *Dana.*
SĚM-I-Q-PĀQUE (-pāk'), *a.* Half opaque. *Smart.*
SĚM-I-QR-BĪC'U-LAR, *a.* Half orbicular. *Smart.*
SĚM-I-ŌR'DI-NATE, *n.* (*Math.*) The half of a chord of a curve perpendicular to an axis; — now called an ordinate. *Davies & Peck.*
SĚM-I-ŌS'SEOTIS (sēm-g-ŏsh'us), *a.* Half as hard as bone; partially bony. *Smart.*
SĚM-I-ŌT'IC, *a.* (*Med.*) Semeiotic. *Clarke.*
SĚM-I-ŌT'ICS, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Semeiotics; semeiology. *Month. Rev.*
SĚM-I-Ō'VATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Half ovate. *Gray.*
SĚM-I-Ō'X'Y-GĒ-NĀT-ED, *a.* (*Chem.*) Partially oxidized. *Wright.*
SĚM-I-Ō'X'Y-GĒN-IZED, *a.* Half oxygenized. *Ure.*
SĚM-I-PĀ'GAN, *a.* Half pagan. *Bryant.*
SĚM-I-PĀL'MATE, *a.* [*L. semi*, half, and *palmā*, a palm.] (*Zool.*) Having the toes connected together by a web extending along only their proximal half. *Brande.*
SĚM-I-PĀL'MĀT-ED, *a.* Semipalmate. *Pennant.*
SĚM-I-PA-RĀB'Q-IA, *n.* A curve of such a nature that the powers of its ordinates are to each other as the next lower powers of its abscissas. *Hutton.*
SĚM'I-PED, *n.* [*L. semi*, half, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] (*Pros.*) Half a foot, in poetry. *Smart.*
SĚM-I-PĒ'DAL, or **SĚ-MĪP'E-DAL** [sēm-e-pā'dal, *S. P. K. G. Wb. Ash*; se mīp'e-dal, *W. J.*; sēm-e-pē'dal, *Sm.*; se-mīp'e-dal or sēm-e-pē'dal, *W. J.*], *a.* Consisting of a semiped. *Phillips.*
SĚM-I-PĒ-LĀ'Q-AN, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) One who holds the Pelagian doctrine in a modified or partial manner. *Bailey.*
 The Semi Pelagians maintained, on the one hand, that the grace purchased by Christ was necessary for salvation, and that no man could persevere or advance in holiness without its perpetual support and assistance; on the other, that our natural faculties were sufficient for the beginning of repentance and amendment; that Christ died for all men; that his grace was equally offered to all men; that man was born free, and therefore capable of receiving its influences or resisting them. *Eden.*
SĚM-I-PĒ-LĀ'Q-AN, *a.* Relating to the Semi-Pelagians. *Buck.*
SĚM-I-PĒ-LĀ'Q-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Semi-Pelagians. *Milner.*
SĚM-I-PĒ-LŪ'CID, *a.* Half clear or transparent; imperfectly transparent. *Woodward.*
SĚM-I-PĒ-LŪ-CLD'ITY, *n.* The state or the quality of being semipellucid. *Clarke.*
SĚM-I-PĒR-SPIC'U-ŌUS, *a.* Imperfectly perspicuous, clear, or transparent. *Gray.*
SĚM-I-PHLO-GIS'TI-CĀT-ED, *a.* Half or partially phlogisticated. *Clarke.*
SĚM-I-PRĪ-MĪG'G-NOŪS, *a.* [*L. semi*, half, *primus*, first, and *gigno* (*Gr. γινώω*), to produce.] (*Geol.*) Of a middle nature between substances of primary and secondary formation. *Wright.*
SĚM'I-PRŌ'P, *n.* A presumption of fact. *Bouvier.*
SĚM-I-PRŌ'TQ-LITE, *n.* [*L. semi*, half, and *Gr.*

πῶρος, first, and *λίθος*, a stone.]. (*Geol.*) A semiprimitive fossil. *Wright.*

SĒM-I-QUÁ'DRATE, } *n.* (*Astrol.*) An aspect of
SĒM-I-QUÁ'R'TILE, } two planets when they are
distant from each other the half of a quartile, or
forty-five degrees. *Hutton.*

SĒM-I-QUÁ-VĒR (*sēm'e-kwā-ver*), *n.* (*Mus.*) A note whose time is half that of a quaver. *Brande.*

SĒM-I-QUÁ'VĒR, *v. a.* To sing or to play with semiquavers

With wire and catgut he concludes the day,
Quavering and semiquavering care away. *Cooper.*

SĒM-I-QUÍ'N'TILE, *n.* (*Astrol.*) An aspect of two planets when they are distant from each other half of a quintile, or thirty-six degrees. *Hutton.*

SĒM-I-RĒC'ON-DÍTE, *a.* (*Ent.*) Noting the head of an insect when it is half covered by the shield of the thorax. *Maunder.*

SĒM-I-SÁV'AGE, *a.* Half savage; partially civilized; semibarbarian. *Clarke.*

SĒM-I-SÁV'AGE, *n.* A semibarbarian; a half civilized person. *Clarke.*

SĒM-I-SĒX'TILE, *n.* (*Astrol.*) An aspect of two planets when they are distant from each other half of a sextile, or thirty degrees. *Hutton.*

SĒM-I-SQS-PÍ'RŌ, *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A pause equal to an eighth of a bar in common time. *Brande.*

SĒM-I-SPHĒR'IC, } *a.* Having the figure of
SĒM-I-SPHĒR'IC-AL, } a half sphere. *Wright.*

SĒM-I-SPHĒRŌID'AL, *a.* Having the form of a half spheroid. *Johnson.*

SĒM-I-TĒR'TIAN (*-shan*), *n.* (*Med.*) A fever having the characters of both the tertian and the quotidian intermittent. *Arbuthnot.*

SĒM-I-TĒR'TIAN, *a.* (*Med.*) Possessing the characteristics both of the tertian and quotidian intermittent fevers. *Dunglison.*

SĒ-MÍT'IC, *a.* Relating to Shem or to his descendants; shemitic. — See *SHMITIC*. *Qu. Rev.*

SĒM-I-TŌNE, *n.* [*Fr. semi-ton.*] (*Mus.*) Half a tone: — the smallest of the intervals admitted in modern music; a small second. *Warner.*

SĒM-I-TŌN'IC, *a.* (*Mus.*) Relating to a semitone; consisting of a semitone. *Dwight.*

SĒM-I-TRÁN'SĒPT, *n.* (*Arch.*) Half of a transept; a lateral projection from the nave. *Wart.*

SĒM-I-TRÁN'S-PÁR'EN-CY, *n.* The state or the quality of being semitransparent. *Rogét.*

SĒM-I-TRÁN'S-PÁR'ENT, *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; translucent. *P. Cyc.*

SĒM-I-VĒR-TÍC'IL-LÁTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Partially verticillate or whorled. *Sir J. E. Smith.*

† **SĒM-I-VÍF**, *a.* Only half alive. *Piers Ploughman.*

SĒM-I-VÍT'RE-ŌUS, *a.* Half or imperfectly vitreous; half glassy. *Smart.*

SĒM-I-VÍT'RÍ-FÍED, *a.* Partially converted into glass; half glassy. *Maunder.*

SĒM-I-VŌ'CAL, *a.* Pertaining to semivowels; half or imperfectly vocal. *Smart.*

SĒM-I-VŌW-EL, *n.* (*Gram.*) A consonant the utterance of which is only slightly obstructed by the closure of the vocal organs. *Browne.*

☞ The semivowels are *c* soft, *f*, *g* soft, *h*, *j*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *v*, *w*, *x*, *y*, *z*.

SĒM-Q-LĒI'LÁ, } *n.* [*It.*] A name applied to
SĒM-Q-LÍ'NŌ, } small, hard granules of wheat
which have resisted the millstones and become
rounded by attrition; — chiefly imported from
Italy, and used as food for infants and invalids. *Archer.*

SĒMOULE (*sā-mól'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] Semolino. *Ure.*

SĒM-PĒR-VÍ'RĒNT, *a.* [*L. semper*, always, and *viridis*, green, to be green.] Always green or flourishing; evergreen. *Smart.*

SĒM-PĒR-VÍVE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Sempervivum*. *Bacon.*

SĒM-PĒR-VÍ'VŪM, *n.* [*L. semper*, always, and *vivus*, alive.] (*Bot.*) A genus of succulent plants, very tenacious of life; houseleek. *Loudon.*

SĒM-PI-TĒR'NAL, *a.* [*L. sempiternus*; *semper*, always, and *eternus*, eternal; *It. sempiternale*; *Sp. sempiterno*; *Fr. sempiternel*.]

1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end; everlasting; endless; perpetual. *Ilale.*

2. Eternal; without either beginning or end. [Poetical and rare.] *Blackmore.*

† **SĒM-PI-TĒRNE**, *a* Sempiternal. *Gower.*

SĒM-PI-TĒR'NI-TY, *n.* [*L. sempiternitas*; *It. sempiternità*; *Fr. sempiternité*.] Future duration without end. *Hale.*

SĒM'PRE (*sēm'prā*). [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Always, or throughout. *Moore.*

SĒM-P'STĒR (*sēm'stēr*), *n.* [*A. S. seamestre*, a seamstress; *seamere*, a tailor.] One who used a needle; a seamster; a sempstress; — originally applied to females, but afterwards to males.

☞ A sempstress speak with me, say'st thou?
N. Yes, sir; she's there. *Old Play.*
He [Johnson] supposed that Walton had given up his business as a linen-dresser and sempstress. *Boswell.*

SĒM-P'STĒSS (*sēm'stēs*), *n.* A woman whose business it is to sew; a seamstress. *Todd.*

SĒM-P'STĒSS-Y (*sēm'stēs-y*), *n.* The business or employment of a seamstress. *Hunter.*

SEMUNCIA (*sē-mūn'shē-ā*), *n.* [*L.*] A small Roman coin equivalent to half an ounce, being 1-24th of the Roman pound. *Brande.*

† **SĒN**, } *ad.* [See *SINCE*.] Since. "In battle
† **SĒNS**, } won long sens." *Spenser.*

SĒN'A-RY, *a.* [*L. senarius*; *seni*, six each; *It. & Sp. senario*; *Fr. senaire*.] Relating to the number six; containing six. *Johnson.*

SĒN'ATE, *n.* [*L. senatus*; *senex*, *senis*, an old man; *It. senato*; *Sp. senado*; *Fr. sénat*.]

1. (*Ant.*) The highest deliberative assembly of the nation; the great national council.

In all the republics of antiquity, the government was divided between a senate and a popular assembly. *W. Smith.*

2. The upper house of a national assembly or of a state legislature, in many modern republics. ☞ In the senate of the United States, each state, in its political capacity, is represented upon a footing of perfect equality, like a congress of sovereigns or ambassadors; whereas in the House of Representatives, the people are directly represented. In most of the state legislatures, the people are represented in the senate as well as in the other house. *Bouvier.*

3. The executive and legislative branch of the government of Cambridge University, England.

☞ "All persons who are masters of arts, or doctors in one of the three faculties, viz., divinity, civil law, or physic, having their names upon the college boards, holding any university office, or being resident in the town of Cambridge, have votes in this assembly. The senate is divided into two houses, denominated the Regent and the Non Regent house; the former consisting of the doctors of less than two years' standing, and the masters of arts under five years' standing; the latter, of the masters of arts above five years. The doctors of more than two years' standing vote in either house at pleasure." *P. Cyc.*

4. The legislative power or department of a government. "The crown, the senate, and the bench." *A. Fonblanque.*

SĒN'ATE-CHÁM'BĒR, *n.* A chamber or room occupied by a senate. *Savage.*

SĒN'ATE-HŌUSE, *n.* A house or building in which a senate meets. *Milton.*

SĒN'A-TŌR, *n.* [*L.*] 1. A member of a senate. No person shall be a senator [in Congress] who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States. *Constitution of the U. S.*

2. (*Old Eng. Law.*) A member of the king's council; a king's councillor. *Burrill.*

SĒN'A-TŌRÍ-AL, *a.* [*L. senatorius*; *senator*, a senator; *It. & Sp. senatorio*; *Fr. sénatorial*.] Pertaining or suited to a senate or to a senator.

There is a sort of senatorial dignity about him which seems to become him exceedingly. *Reynolds.*

SĒN'A-TŌRÍ-AL-LY, *ad.* In a senatorial manner; as a senator. *Drummond.*

SĒN'A-TŌRÍ-AN, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, senators. "The senatorian rank." *Middleton.*

† **SĒN'A-TŌRÍ-ŌUS**, *a.* Senatorial. *Mora.*

SĒN'A-TŌR-SHÍP, *n.* The state, office, or dignity of a senator. *Wright.*

SĒ-NĀ'TUS-CŌN-SŪL'TŪM, *n.* [*L.*] A decree of the Roman senate. *W. Smith.*

SĒND, *v. a.* [*Goth. sandjan*; *A. S. sendan*; *Ger. senden*; *Dan. sende*; *Icel. senda*; *Sw. senda*.] *Wachter* derives it from the Old Ger. *sind*, a way, a journey. [*í. SEN*; *pp. SENDING, SENT*.]

1. To impel; to throw; to cast; to hurl.

In his right hand he held a trembling dart,
Which, like a lightning bolt, he sent
Aerial music send. *Spenser.* *Milton.*

2. To cause to go or move; to despatch.

Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest. *Matt. ix. 38.*

He . . . sent letters by posts on horseback. *Esth. viii. 10.*

3. To convey by another; to transmit.

4. To confer; to bestow; to grant; to give.

"If God send life." *Johnson.*

I pray thee, send me good speed this day, and show kindness unto my master. *Gen. xxiv. 12.*

☞ "It is used with correspondent English prepositions as equivalent to the compounds of the *L. mittere*, to emit or send forth, to immit, to dismiss to transmit, &c." *Richardson.*

SĒND, *v. n.* 1. To despatch a messenger or a message. *Shak.*

They sent the same day again to the king. *Clarendon.*

2. (*Naut.*) To pitch suddenly and violently into the trough of the sea. *Dana.*

To send for, to require by message to come, or cause to be brought.

SĒND, *n.* The motion of waves, or the impetus caused by it. *Cooper.* *Longfellow.*

† **SĒN'DAL**, *n.* [*Low L. cendahem*; *Sp. cendal*.] A sort of thin Cyprus silk. *Chaucer.*

SĒND'ĒR, *n.* One who sends. *Milton.*

SĒN'E-CA-ŌIL, *n.* Petroleum; — so called because it was formerly collected and sold by the Seneca Indians. *Dana.*

SĒN'E-GĀ, } *n.* The root of the *Polygala sen-*
SĒN'E-KĀ, } *ega*, or Seneca snake-root; — once
esteemed a specific for the bite of the rattle-
snake, and in pleurisy, &c., and called also
rattlesnake-root. *Dunglison.*

SĒN'E-GĀL, *n.* Gum-senegal. *Clarke.*

SĒN'E-GĪNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acrid and astringent substance extracted from *Polygala senega*, or Seneca snake-root. *Gregory.*

SĒ-NĒS'CENCE, *n.* [*L. senesco*, *senescens*, to grow old; *senex*, old.] The state of growing or of being old; decay by time. [*R.*] *Woodward.*

|| **SĒN'ES-CHĀL** [*sēn'e-shāl*, *P. E. Ja. K. Sm. C. Wb. Kenrick, Wr.*; *sēn'es-kāl*, *S. W. J. F.*], *n.* [*Low L. senescalus*; *It. siniscalco*, *escalco*; *Sp. senescal*; *Fr. seneschal*.] — From *L. senior*, older, and *Low L. scalas*, a servant, from *Ger. schalk*. *Wachter*.] One who had the care of feasts, domestic ceremonies, &c., in great houses, — a French title of office and dignity, derived from the middle ages, answering to that of *steward*, or *high steward*, in England. *Brande.*

☞ *Seneschal* is a word rarely used except by persons who affect a kind of refinement of style, which they think is attained by using words of exotic growth rather than words the natural growth of their own soil. In poetry and romance writing it is sometimes used for a principal officer in the household of distinguished persons, when it is thought that the word *steward* would be too familiar. *P. Cyc.*

|| **SĒN'ES-CHĀL-SHÍP**, *n.* The state, office, or dignity of a seneschal. *Sir W. Scott.*

SĒN'GRĒEN, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common houseleek; *Sempervivum tectorum*. *Dunglison.*

SĒN'ILE [*sē'nī*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wr.*; *sē'nīl*, *P.*; *sē'nīl*, *K.*], *a.* [*L. senilis*; *senex*, an old man; *It. senile*; *Sp. senil*; *Fr. sénile*.] Pertaining to, or consequent on, old age. *Boyle.*

SĒ-NÍL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being old; imbecility resulting from old age; dotage.

Mr. Edwards, when going away, again resorted to his consciousness of senility. *Boswell.*

☞ "In general, *senility* is merely a loss of energy in some of the intellectual operations, while the affections remain natural and unperverted." *Bowyer.*

of being sensible; capability of sensation or of emotion; sensibility.

The sensibleness of the eye renders it subject to pain. *Sharp.*
This feeling and sensibleness and sorrow for sin. *Hammond.*

2. Judgment; reasonableness. *Johnson.*

SĒN'SI-BLY, *ad.* 1. In a sensible manner; perceptibly to the senses or to the mind.

2. Judiciously; reasonably. *Johnson.*

SĒN-SĪF'ER-OŪS, *a.* [L. *sensus*, sense, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing sense or sensation. *L. Gaz.*

SĒN-SĪF'IC, *a.* [L. *sensus*, feeling, and *facio*, to produce.] Causing sensation. *Good.*

SĒN'SĪSM, *n.* The doctrine that all our knowledge is derived originally from the sense; sensuism; sensualism. *Fleming.*

SĒN-SĪ-TĪVE, *a.* [It. & Sp. *sensitivo*; Fr. *sensitif*.] 1. Alive to organic affections from external objects; having sense, but not reason; pertaining to, or dependent on, sense, sentient.

The sense of duty may have a sensitive love of some sense. *Hammond.*

Sensitive knowledge reaching no farther than the existence of things actually present to our senses. *Locke.*

2. Liable to quick emotions; easily affected; affected by touch; as, "A sensitive person."

SĒN-SĪ-TĪVE-LY, *ad.* In a sensitive manner.

SĒN-SĪ-TĪVE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being sensitive; sensibility. *Ash.*

SĒN-SĪ-TĪVE-PLĀNT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name applied to plants, especially of the genus *Mimosa*, which shrink or show marks of irritability on being touched, and particularly *Mimosa pudica*. *Gray.*

In certain species of *Oxalis* an irritability of so marked a kind has been found as to cause them to be classed among sensitive-plants. *Lindley.*

Wild sensitive plant, a leguminous plant growing in sandy fields near the coast of the U. S., from New England southward; *Cassia nictitans*. *Gray.*

SĒN-SĪ-TĪV'I-TY, *n.* The state of being sensitive; sensibility; sensitiveness. *Fleming.*

† SĒN-SĪVE, *a.* Sensible; feeling. *Sidney.*

SĒN-SŌ'RĪ-AL, *a.* Relating to the sensorium; sensory. *Tucker.*

SĒN-SŌ'RĪ-ŪM, *n.*; pl. L. *sensoria*; Eng. *sensoria*. [L. *sentio*, *sensus*, to discern by the senses.] (*Anat.*) The common centre of sensations; the organ by which, or place in which, the sensations of the several senses are reduced to the unity of consciousness. *Fleming.*

According to Aristotle, the sensorium was in all warm-blooded animals the heart, and therefore so in man. According to modern philosophers, the central organ is the brain; the pineal gland, according to Descartes, the ventricles, or *corpus callosum*, according to others. *Fleming.*

SĒN-SŌ-RY, *n.* The sensorium. *Bentley.*

SĒN-SŌ-RY, *a.* Relating to the sensorium; sentient; sensorial. *Belsham.*

Sensory ganglia, a series of ganglionic masses at the base of the brain, which are in direct communication with the nerves of sensation, as the optic, olfactory, auditory, and gustatory. — Sensory nerves, nerves of sensation. These are general, as those connected with the posterior part of the spinal marrow; and special, as those of the senses. *Dunglison.*

SĒN-SU-AL (-shu-al), *a.* [Low L. *sensualis*, sensitive; It. *sensuale*; Sp. *sensual*; Fr. *sensuel*.] 1. Relating to the senses; depending on the senses; affecting the senses.

Men in general are too partial in favor of a sensual appetite to take notice of truth when they have found it. *L'Esclapart.*

2. Pleasing to the senses; carnal; not spiritual. "That good which is sensual." *Hooker.*

3. Devoted to sense; lewd; voluptuous.

These be sensual, having not the spirit. *Julie 19.*
Belial, the dissolute spirit that fell, *Milton.*
The sensualist.

SĒN-SU-AL-ĪSM (sĕn'shu-al-izm), *n.* 1. Sensuality; sensual indulgence, appetite, or ideas.

2. (*Mental Philosophy*.) The theory which resolves all the mental acts and intellectual powers of man into various modifications of mere sensation; the doctrine that all our knowledge is derived originally from the senses. *Brande.*

SĒN-SU-AL-ĪST (sĕn'shu-al-izm), *n.* One devoted to sensual pleasures; a voluptuary; an epicure; a carnal person. *South.*

Syn. — A sensualist is devoted to the gratification of his senses, and is a slave of the grossest appetites; a voluptuary is devoted to the pleasures of sense; an epicure, to the indulgence of his appetite, or to the pleasures of the table.

SĒN-SU-AL-I-TY (sĕn'shu-al-i-tē), *n.* [It. *sensualità*; Sp. *sensualidad*; Fr. *sensualité*.] The quality of being sensual; devotedness to the senses or to sensual pleasures; voluptuousness.

Mar not her sense with sensuality. *Davies.*
They avoid dress lest they should have affections tainted by any sensuality. *Addison.*

SĒN-SU-AL-I-ZĀ'TION (sĕn'shu-al-i-zā'shun), *n.* The act of rendering sensual; the state of being sensualized. *Qu. Rev.*

SĒN-SU-AL-IZE (sĕn'shu-al-iz), *v. a.* [i. SENSUALIZED; pp. SENSUALIZING, SENSUALIZED.] To give up to sensuality; to make sensual; to make carnal; to carnalize.

Not to suffer one's self to be sensualized by pleasures, like those who were changed into brutes by Circe. *Pope.*

SĒN-SU-AL-LY (sĕn'shu-al-lē), *ad.* In a sensual manner. *Davies.*

SĒN-SU-AL-NĒSS, *n.* Sensuality. *Wright.*

SĒN-SU-ĪSM, *n.* Sensism; sensualism. *Fleming.*

† SĒN-SU-ŌS'I-TY, *n.* The state of being sensuous. *Scott.*

SĒN-SU-ŌŪS (sĕn'shu-ūs), *a.* Relating to sense or the senses; pertaining to sensible objects; affecting, as by images presented to the senses.

To this poetry would be made precedent, as being less subtle and fine, but more simple, sensuous, and passionate. *Milton.*

To express in one word all that appertains to the perception, considered as passive and merely recipient, I have adopted from our elder classics the word *sensuous*. *Coleridge.*

SĒN-SU-ŌŪS-LY, *ad.* In a sensuous manner; so as to affect the senses. *Coleridge.*

SĒN-SU-ŌŪS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being sensuous. *Coleridge.*

SĒNT, *v. & p.* from *sēnd*.

SĒNTENCE, *n.* [L. *sententia*, an opinion; It. *sentenza*; Sp. *sentencia*; Fr. *sentence*.] 1. Determination; decision; judgment.

Neither sentence of men grounded upon such manifest and clear proof. *Hooker.*

2. A maxim; an axiom, generally moral.

A divine sentence is in the lips of the king. *Prov. xvi. 10.*

3. (*Gram.*) An assemblage of words logically and grammatically joined so as to make a complete sense; a period in writing. — See PERIOD.

Long sentences in a short composition are like large rooms in a little house. *Shenstone.*

Every sentence, to whatever extent the relations which it comprehends may have been multiplied, is composed of only three kinds of combinations, — the predicative, the attributive, and the objective. *C. F. Becker.*

4. (*Law*.) The judgment of a court pronounced after the hearing of a cause. *Burrill.*

In the common law, sentence is exclusively used to denote the judgment in criminal cases. *Burrill.*

SĒNTENCE, *v. a.* [Fr. *sentencier*.] [i. SENTENCED; pp. SENTENCING, SENTENCED.] 1. To pass sentence upon; to pass judgment on; to condemn; to doom to punishment.

After this cold consideration, sentence me. *Shak.*
Came the mild judge and intercessor both To sentence man. *Milton.*

2. † To express in a sentence. *Felton.*

SĒN-TĒN-CĒR, *n.* One who sentences. *Southey.*

SĒN-TĒN'TĪ-ĀL (sĕn-tĕn'shāl), *a.* Pertaining to sentences. *Abp. Newcome.*

SĒN-TĒN'TĪ-ĀL-LY, *ad.* By means of sentences. *Coleridge.*

SĒN-TĒN'TĪ-Ā-RY (-shē-a-rē), *n.* One who, in former times, read lectures on the sentences of Peter Lorribard, a school divine of the twelfth century, who was Archbishop of Paris. *Wright.*

† SĒN-TĒN-TĪ-ŌS'I-TY (sĕn-tĕn'shē-ōs-i-tē), *n.* Sententiousness. *Browne.*

SĒN-TĒN'TIOUS (sĕn-tĕn'shus), *a.* [It. *sentenzioso*; Sp. *sentencioso*; Fr. *sentencieux*.] 1. Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims; short and energetic; full of meaning; very expressive; pithy; terse; sentential. *Shak.*

Eloquence, with all her pomp and charms, Foretold us useful and sententious truths. *Waller.*

2. Comprising sentences. "Sententious marks . . . such as the Chinese still retain." *Greco.*

SĒN-TĒN'TIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a sententious manner; expressively; pithily.

They describe her in part gravely and sententiously. *Bacon.*

SĒN-TĒN'TIOUS-NĒSS (sĕn-tĕn'shus-nēs), *n.* Quality of being sententious; brevity with strength. The Medea I esteem for its gravity and sententiousness. *Dryden.*

† SĒN-TĒR-Y, *n.* A sentry. *Milton.*

SĒN-TĒN-CY (sĕn'shēn-sē), *n.* State of being sententious; perception; feeling. [r.] *Barrett.*

SĒN-TĒN'T (sĕn'shēn-t), *a.* [L. *sentio*, *sentiens*, to discern by the senses.] Having sensation or the capacity of sensation; affected through the senses; sensitive; sensible. "Any sentient, conscious, or intellectual nature." *Cudworth.*

SĒN-TĒN'T (sĕn'shēn-t), *n.* A being having sensation; a sentient being. *Glanvill.*

SĒN-TĒN'T-LY, *ad.* By sensation. *Clarke.*

SĒN-TĒN'T-MĒNT, *n.* [L. *sentio*, to feel; It. *sentimento*; Sp. *sentimiento*; Fr. *sentiment*.] 1. Sensibility; feeling; emotion; tenderness.

He pretends to . . . sentiment and liberality. *Sheridan.*
I am apt to suspect . . . that reason and sentiment concur in almost all moral determinations and conclusions. *Hume.*

2. Thought; notion; opinion; judgment.

Sentiment, wisdom and goodness. *Locke.*

3. The sense considered distinctly from the language or things; a striking sentence in a composition.

Those who could no longer defend the conduct of Cato praised the sentiments. *Denina.*

4. A particular disposition of mind, as love, hatred, hope, pride, humility, &c.

So we speak of sentiments of respect, of gratitude. *Reid.*

5. (*Fine Arts*.) The idea which governs the general conception of a work of art. *Fairholt.*

"The word *sentiment*, agreeably to the use made of it by our best English writers, expresses very happily those complex determinations of the mind which result from the cooperation of our rational powers and our moral feelings. We do not speak of a man's sentiments concerning a mechanical contrivance, or a physical hypothesis, or concerning any speculative question whatever, by which the feelings are not liable to be roused or the heart affected." *Stewart.*

"The term *sentiment* is in English applied to the higher feelings." *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Syn. — See OPINION.

SĒN-TĒN'TĀL, *a.* 1. Abounding in sensibility; easily affected; having sentiment.

A sentimental mind is rather prone to overwrought feeling and exaggerated tenderness. *Eng. Syn.*

2. Exciting to sensibility; pathetic.

Perhaps there is no less danger in works called *sentimental*. They attack the heart more successfully because more cautiously. *Knox.*

3. Affecting sensibility. *Todd.*

SĒN-TĒN'TĀL-ĪSM, *n.* The quality of being sentimental; an affectation of sentiment or sensibility. *Qu. Rev.*

SĒN-TĒN'TĀL-ĪST, *n.* One who has, or who affects, sentiment or sensibility. *Montgomery.*

SĒN-TĒN'TĀL-I-TY, *n.* The state of being sentimental; affected sensibility; sentimentalism. "False pity and sentimentality." *Warton.*

SĒN-TĒN'TĀL-IZE, *v. n.* To form, cherish, or affect sentiment or sensibility. *Ec. Rev.*

SĒN-TĒN'TĀL-LY, *ad.* In a sentimental manner; with sensibility. *Clarke.*

SĒN-TĒN-NĒL, *n.* [L. *sentio*, to see; It. & Port. *sentinella*; Sp. *centinela*; Fr. *sentinelle*.] 1. (*Mil.*) A private soldier placed in some post to watch the approach of the enemy, to prevent surprises, or stop such as would pass without order; a soldier on guard. *Stocquer.*

2. † Watch; guard; duty of a sentinel. "The parson in sentinel." *Herbert.*

SĒN-TĒN-NĒL, *v. a.* To watch; to guard. *Ford.*

SĒN-TĒN-NĒLLED (sĕn'tē-nēld), *p. a.* Furnished with sentinels. *Pollok.*

SĒN-TRY, *n.* [Corrupted from *sentinel*.]

1. A soldier on guard; a sentinel. *Shak.*

2. Watch; guard; duty of a sentinel. *O'er my slumbers sentry keep. Browne.*

SĒN'TRY-BŌX, *n.* A small wooden house, serving to shelter a sentry in bad weather. *Simmonds.*

SĒN'ZĀ (sĕn'tzā). [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Without. *Moore.*

SĒPAL, *n.* [*Fr. s'pale. De Candolle.*] (*Bot.*) A division or leaf of the calyx. *Gray.*

Each leaf or separate piece of the corolla is called a *petal*; each leaf of the calyx is called a *sepal*. The *sepals* and *petals*, or, in other words, the leaves of the blossom, serve to protect, support, or nourish the parts within. *Gray.*

SĒP'A-LĪNE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to sepals. *Gray.*

SĒP'A-LŌID, *a.* (*Bot.*) Sepal-like. *Gray.*

SĒP'A-LOŪS, *a.* Sepaline. *Eng. Cyc.*

SĒP'A-RA-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being separable; divisibility.

The greatest argument of real distinction is separability and actual separation. *Norris.*

SĒP'A-RA-BLE, *a.* [*L. separabilis*; *It. separabile*; *Sp. separable*; *Fr. separable*.] That may be separated; divisible; discernible. *Locke.*

SĒP'A-RA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Separability. *Boyle.*

SĒP'A-RA-BLY, *ad.* In a state of separation.

SĒP'A-RĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. separo, separatus*, to part; *It. separare*; *Sp. separar*; *Fr. s'parer*.] [*i. SEPARATED*; *pp. SEPARATING, SEPARATED*.]

1. To disunite; to disjoin; to dispart; to make a space between; to disconnect; to divide.

Our separated fortunes
Shall keep us both the sinner. *Shak.*

2. To sever; to part; to sunder; to detach. Death from sin no power can separate. *Milton.*

3. To set apart; to segregate.

Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them. *Acts xiii. 2.*

4. To withdraw; to remove. "Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me." *Gen. xii. 9.*

Syn.—To separate is a general term, expressing an act done with or without violence; to sever implies violence; as, the head is severed from the body. Friends and things contiguous are separated; the whole is parted or divided; that which was joined, disjoined; that which was united, disunited or sundered; a part of a body or a company is detached from the rest; a person withdraws himself from society.—See **DIVIDE**.

SĒP'A-RĀTE, *v. n.* To part; to be divided or disunited. "They by consent separated." *Locke.*

SĒP'A-RĀTE, *a.* 1. Divided from the rest; parted from another; disparted; disjoined; disunited; disconnected; unconnected; distinct.

Pieces... were never separate one from the other. *Burnet.*

2. Being apart; withdrawn; removed. Ere separate he wished. *Milton.*

3. Disunited from the body; disengaged from corporeal nature.

The soul, or any separate spirit. *Locke.*

Separate estate, (*Law*.) property given or settled to the separate use of a married woman. *Burrill.*—Separate maintenance, (*Law*.) an allowance made by a husband to his wife for her separate support and maintenance. *Bowyer.*

Syn.—See **DIFFERENT**.

SĒP'A-RĀTE-LY, *ad.* In a separate manner; apart; singly; not in union; distinctly.

It is of singular use to princes if they take the opinions of their council both separately and together. *Bacon.*

SĒP'A-RĀTE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being separate.

SĒP'A-RĀT'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to separation; sectarian; schismatical. [*R.*] *Dr. T. Dwight.*

SĒP'A-RĀT'ION, *n.* [*L. separatio*, a sundering; *It. separazione*; *Sp. separacion*; *Fr. séparation*.]

1. The act of separating or the state of being separated; disjunction; disunion.

They have a dark opinion that the soul doth live after the separation from the body. *Abbot.*

As the confusion of tongues was a mark of separation, so the being of one language was a mark of union. *Bacon.*

2. The operation of disuniting things mingled; chemical analysis. *Bacon.*

3. Dissolution of marriage; divorce. *Shak.*

SĒP'A-RA-TĪSM, *n.* The principles or qualities of the Separatists. *Ch. Ob.*

SĒP'A-RA-TĪST, *n.* [*Fr. séparatiste*, a dissenter.]

1. One who separates himself, particularly from a church; a sectary; a schismatic; a seceder. *South.*

2. One of a religious sect which originated in

Dublin about the year 1803. Their principle was to return more nearly to what they conceived to be the primitive form of Christianity:—also one of a sect who dissented from the main body of the Mohammedans about the fortieth year of the Hegira,—called also *Motazalites*. *Brande.*

SĒP'A-RA-TĪS'TIC, *a.* Relating to separatists; schismatical. *Schaff.*

SĒP'A-RA-TĪVE, *a.* Tending to separate. *Boyle.*

SĒP'A-RĀ-TŌR, *n.* One that separates. *Bailey.*

SĒP'A-RA-TŌ-RY, *a.* Separative. *Cheyne.*

SĒP'A-RA-TŌ-RY, *n.* 1. (*Chem.*) A vessel for separating fluids of different densities from each other. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Surg.*) An instrument for separating the pericranium from the skull. *Wright.*

SĒ-PAWN, *n.* Maize boiled in water;—written also *sepon*. [*Local*, U. S.] *Clarke.*

†SĒP'E-L-BLE, *a.* [*L. sepelio*, to inter.] That may be buried. *Bailey.*

SĒ-PI-Ā, *n.*; pl. **SĒ-PI-Æ**. [*Gr. σῦτον*, a sack; σῦμα, a squid.]

1. (*Zool.*) A genus of oblong, naked, cephalopodous mollusks, which emit a black liquor when pursued; the cuttle-fish. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. A species of pigment prepared from a black juice secreted by certain glands of the cuttle-fish. *Brande.*

Sepia drawing, a neutral tinted picture colored with sepia. *Simmonds.*

†SĒP'E-LĪ'TION, *n.* [*L. sepelio*, to bury.] An interment; a burial. *Bp. Hall.*

SĒP'I-DĀ'CŌUS (sĕp'-dā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to mollusks of the genus *Sepia*. *Smart.*

†SĒP'I-MĒNT, *n.* [*L. sepimentum*, an enclosure.] A hedge; a fence. *Bailey.*

SĒ-PŌN, *n.* Maize boiled in water. [*Local*.] *Clarke.*

†SĒ-PŌSE (sĕ-pŏz'), *v. a.* [*L. sepono, sepositus*, to lay aside.] To set apart. *Donne.*

†SĒP-O-SĪ'TION, *n.* [*L. sepositio*, a laying aside.] The act of setting apart. *Bp. Taylor.*

SĒ-PŌY, *n.* [*Per. sipah*; *Hind. sipahee*, a soldier. *Gilchrist's Hind. Dict.*]

1. One of the native soldiers in the service of the East India Company.

The character of the *sepoys*, as soldiers, has been the subject of much discussion. They have justly been celebrated for patience and fortitude under difficulties and privations. *Brande.*

2. A messenger. [*Bombay*.] *Simmonds.*

SĒPS, *n.* [*Gr. σῆψω*, to make putrid; *L. seps*, a venomous serpent, whose bite occasioned putrefaction.] (*Zool.*) A genus of saurian reptiles which have a cylindrical, elongate body, with four very short, slender, and scaly feet terminated, in most species, by one small toe or more.

The members, in reptiles of the genus *Seps*, being merely rudimentary, the species seem to form the link between the saurians and ophidians. The typical species (*Seps chalcides*) is about a foot long, and its elongate body and pointed tail give it very much the appearance of a serpent. *Baird.*

SĒPT, *n.* [*Heb. שֵׁט*, a tribe; *It. ceppo*, the trunk of a tree; *Sp. cepa*; *Fr. cep*.] A clan; a race; a family; a generation;—used particularly of a clan in Ireland. *Spenser.*

The true and ancient Russians, a *sept* whom he had met with in one of the provinces of that vast empire. *Boyle.*

SĒPT, *n.* [*L. septum*, an enclosure.] (*Arch.*) A railing. *Britton.*

SĒP'TĀ, *n. pl.* Partitions.—See **SEPTUM**.

SĒP'TĀN-GLE, *n.* A figure having seven sides and seven angles; a heptagon. *Philips.*

SĒP-TĀN-GŪ-LAR, *a.* [*L. septem*, seven, and *angulus*, an angle.] Having seven angles or corners, and seven sides. *Bailey.*

SĒP-TĀ-RI-Ā, *n. pl.* [*L.*, from *septum*, a partition.] (*Geol.*) Flattened balls of stone, generally a kind of iron-stone, which, on being split, are seen to be separated in their interior into irregular masses. *Lyell.*

SĒP-TĒM'BĒR, *n.* [*L.*, from *septem*, seven.] The

ninth month of the year;—so called from being the seventh month from March, which was the first month of the Roman year. *Peacham.*

SĒP-TĒM'BĒRISTS, *n. pl.* The agents in the massacre which took place in Paris on September 2, 1792. *Brande.*

The term has become proverbial throughout Europe for all that is bloodthirsty and malignant in human nature. *Brande.*

SĒP-TĒM'VĪR, *n.*; pl. **SĒP-TĒM'VĪ-RĪ**. [*L. septem*, seven, and *vir*, a man.] One of seven men joined in any office. *Ainsworth.*

SĒP-TĒM'VĪ-RĀTE, *n.* The office of the septemviri; a government of seven persons. *Davies.*

SĒP-TĒN-A-RY, *a.* [*L. septenarius*, containing seven; *It. settenario*; *Sp. septenario*; *Fr. septenaire*.] Consisting of seven; as, "The septenary number." *Hakewill.*

SĒP-TĒN-A-RY, *n.* The number seven. *Brown.*

SĒP-TĒN'NI-AL, *a.* [*L. septennis*, of seven years; *septem*, seven, and *annus*, a year.]

1. Lasting seven years; as, "A septennial duration of Parliament." *Burke.*

2. Happening once in seven years. "For his septennial visit." *Howell.*

SĒP-TĒN'TRĪ-AL, *a.* Of, or belonging to, the north. *Drayton.*

SĒP-TĒN'TRĪ-Ō, *n.* [*L.*] (*Astron.*) The constellation otherwise called the Great Bear or Ursa Major. *Long. Ency.*

SĒP-TĒN'TRĪ-ŌN, *n.* [*L. septentrio*, the Great Bear, the north; *septentriones*, Seven Stars in the Great Bear or Charles's Wain; *Sp. & Fr. septentrion*.] That part of the heavens in which are the Seven Stars in the constellation *Septentrio*; the north. *Shak.*

SĒP-TĒN'TRĪ-ŌN, } *a.* [*L. septentrionalis*, } northern.] Of, or belonging to, the north; northern.

The Goths, and other septentrional nations. *Howell.*

†SĒP-TĒN'TRĪ-Ō-NĀL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being northern; northerliness. *Johnson.*

SĒP-TĒN'TRĪ-Ō-NĀL-LY, *ad.* Towards the north; northerly. *Brown.*

†SĒP-TĒN'TRĪ-Ō-NĀTE, *v. n.* [*L. septentrio*, the north.] To tend northerly. *Brown.*

SĒPT'FŌIL, *n.* [*L. septem*, seven, and *folium*, a leaf.]

1. (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Tormentilla*, the roots of which are used in the Western Isles of Scotland and in the Orkneys for tanning leather, and also for dyeing red. *Louden.*

2. A typical figure composed of seven equal segments of a circle, used in the Catholic Church to denote the number of sacraments, the gifts of the Holy Ghost, &c. *Fairholt.*

SĒP'TIC, *n.* (*Med.*) A substance which corrodes and disorganizes the soft parts without causing much pain. *Dunglison.*

SĒP'TIC, } *a.* [*Gr. σῆπτικός*, putrefying; *L. sep-*
SĒP'TI-CAL, } *ticus*; *Sp. septico*; *Fr. septicque*.] (*Med.*) Having the power to produce putrefaction; causing putrefaction. *Brown.*

Septic poisons, poisons furnished by the animal kingdom. *Dunglison.*

SĒP-TĪ-CĪ-DAL, *a.* [*L. septum*, a partition, and *caedo*, to cut.] (*Bot.*) Noting that form of dehiscence in which the dissepiments divide or split into two plates. *Linley. Gray.*

SĒP-TĪC'I-TY, *n.* Tendency to putrefaction. *Sm.*

SĒP-TĪ-FĀ'RĪ-ŌUS, *a.* [*L. septem*, seven.] (*Bot.*) Turned seven different ways. *Gray.*

SĒP-TĪF'ER-ŌUS, *a.* [*L. septum*, a partition, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Bearing the partitions or septa. *Gray.*

SĒP-TĪF'RA-GĀL, *a.* [*L. septum*, a partition, and *frango*, to break.] (*Bot.*) Noting that form of dehiscence in which the dissepiments remain coherent with the axis and separate from the valves. *Gray.*

SĒP-TĪ-LĀT'ER-ĀL, *a.* [*L. septem*, seven, and

latus, a side; pl. *latera*.] Having seven sides; as, "A *septilateral* figure." *Brown*.

SEPT-ĪN-SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *insula*, an island.] Consisting of seven islands; as, "The *Septinsular Republic*." *Qu. Rev.*

SEPT-TI-SYL-LA-BLE, *n.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *syllaba*, a syllable.] A word having seven syllables. *Oswald*.

SEPT-TU-A-GE-NĀ-RI-AN, *n.* One who is seventy years of age. *Scott*.

SEPT-TU-ĀG'E-NA-RY, *n.* One who is seventy years old; septuagenarian. *H. More*.

SEPT-TU-ĀG'E-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *septuagenarius*, of seventy; Fr. *septuagenaire*.] Consisting of seventy, or seventy years. *Brown*.

SEPT-TU-A-GĒS'I-MA, *n.* [L. *septuagesimus*, seventieth.] The third Sunday before Lent, so called from its being the seventieth day before Easter. *Hook*.

SEPT-TU-A-GĒS'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *septuagesimus*, seventieth.] Consisting of seventy. *Brown*.

SEPT-TU-A-ĠINT, *n.* [L. *septuaginta*, seventy.] A version of the Hebrew Scriptures into Greek, otherwise called the Alexandrian version of the Old Testament. *P. Cyc.*

✠ The *Septuagint* is reported by Josephus to have been made by seventy-two elders at the command of Ptolemy Philadelphus. But this account is very doubtful, and is now generally rejected. Most critics imagine that the version of the Pentateuch was made during the reign of Ptolemy Soter, and between the years 298 and 335 B. C., for the benefit of the Jews whom Ptolemy had carried into Egypt (B. C., 320), and probably under the patronage of the king; and that the name *Septuagint* is derived from the circumstance of the version having been approved by the Sanhedrim of the Alexandrian Jews. It is evident from the style of the version of the remaining books of the Old Testament, that they were translated by different hands and at different times. That the translators of the *Septuagint* were Egyptians is evident from the Coptic words which occur in the version. It was used not only by the Hellenistic Jews, but by all Jews who understood Greek; and even some of the Talmudists mention it with praise. It is constantly quoted by Josephus, and very frequently by the writers of the New Testament. *P. Cyc.*

SEPT-TU-A-ĠINT, *a.* Belonging to the version of the Old Testament called the *Septuagint*. *Ash*.

Septuagint chronology, that formed from the dates and periods of time mentioned in the *Septuagint* translation of the Old Testament. It reckons 1500 years more from the creation to Abraham than the Hebrew Bible. *Ency. Brit.*

SEPT-TU-A-RY, *n.* [L. *septem*, seven.] Any thing composed of seven; a week. *Wright*.

SEPT-TUM, *n.*; pl. *SEPT-TA*. [L.] 1. (*Anat.*) A partition; a membrane; — a term applied to several parts of the body which serve to separate one part from another; as, "The *septum* or partition between the nostrils." *Ency. Brit.* 2. (*Bot.*) A partition, as of the ovary and fruit; dissepiment. *Gray*.

SEPT-TŪ-PLE, *a.* [Low L. *septuplex*; L. *septem*, seven, and *plico*, to fold.] Seven times as much; sevenfold. *Johnson*.

SEPT-TŪ-PLE, *v. a.* To make sevenfold. Let any one figure to himself the condition of our globe, were the sun to be *septupled*. *Herschel*.

SE-PŪL'CHRAL (-kral), *a.* [L. *sepulchralis*; *sepulchrum*, a sepulchre.] Relating to a sepulchre or to burial; monumental.

Mine eye hath found that sad, *sepulchral* rock, That was the casket of Heaven's richest store. *Milton*.

SE-PŪL'CHRAL-IZE, *v. a.* To render sepulchral or solemn. *Ch. Ob.*

SE-PŪL'CHRE (sep'ul-ker) [sep'ul-ker, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. W. W. B.; sep'ul'ker, *Fennel*, *Bailey*], *n.* [L. *sepulchrum*, a burial place; It. *sepulcro*; Sp. & Port. *sepulcro*; Fr. *sepulchre*.] The place where a corpse is buried; a grave; a tomb; a monument for the dead.

✠ A tomb of the dead, among the ancients, occasionally assumed the form of an important building. The castle of St. Angelo, at Rome, is but the remains of the *sepulchre* of Hadrian. *Fairholt*.

✠ "I consider this word as having altered its original accent on the second syllable, either by the necessity or caprice of the poets, or by its similitude to the generality of words of this form and number of

syllables, which generally have the accent on the first syllable. Dr. Johnson tells us it is accented by Shakespeare and Milton on the second syllable, but by Jonson and Prior, more properly, on the first; and he might have added, as Shakespeare has sometimes done." *Walker*.

SE-PŪL'CHRE (sep-pul'ker) [sep-pul'ker, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; sep'ul-ker, P. W. B.], *v. a.* [i. *SEPULCHRED*; pp. *SEPULCHRING*, *SEPULCHRED*.] To bury; to entomb. *Shak.*

SE-PŪL'CHRED (sep-pul'kerd), *p. a.* Deposited in a sepulchre. *Milton*.

SEP'UL-TŪRE, *n.* [L. *sepultura*, a burial; Fr. *sepulture*.] Interment; burial. *Dryden*.

Syn. — See **BURIAL**.

SE-QUĀ'CIOUS (se-kwā'shus), *a.* [L. *sequax*, pursuing; *sequor*, to follow.]

1. Following; attendant. "A *sequacious* and credulous easiness." [R.] *Bp. Taylor*. 2. Yielding easily; ductile; phant. "The matter being ductile and *sequacious*." [R.] *Ray*.

† **SE-QUĀ'CIOUS-NĒSS** (se-kwā'shus-nēs), *n.* State of being sequacious; sequacity. *Bp. Taylor*.

† **SE-QUĀC'I-TY**, *n.* [L. *sequacitas*, a facility in following.]

1. The act of following. "In lazy or blind *sequacity* of other men's votes." *Whitlock*. 2. Ductility; toughness. *Bacon*.

SE-QUĀ'RI-OŪS, *a.* Following. [R.] *Roget*.

SE'QUEL (se'kwel), *n.* [L. *sequela*, that which follows, a follower; It. & Sp. *seguela*; Fr. *séquelle*.]

1. That which follows; the close; conclusion; succeeding part. "It will appear more fully in the *sequel*." *Waterland*. 2. Consequence; event; issue.

I have seen the fearful *sequel* of that experiment. *Holland*.

3. Logical sequence; consequentialness. What *sequel* is there in this argument? *Whitgift*.

SE'QUENCE (se'kwens), *n.* [L. *sequor*, *sequens*, to follow; It. *sequenza*; Fr. *séquence*.]

1. Order of succession; connection in a series. The inevitable *sequences* of sin and punishment. *Bp. Hall*. In states, arms and learning have a concurrence or near *sequence* in times. *Bacon*.

2. (*Mus.*) A regular alternate succession of similar chords. *Moore*.

SE'QUENT, *a.* Following; succeeding; consequential. [R.] *Shak.*

† **SE'QUENT**, *n.* A follower. *Shak.*

SE-QUĒN'TIAL, *a.* Succeeding; following. [R.] *Wallbridge*. *West. Rev.*

SE-QUĒN'TIAL-LY, *ad.* By sequence or succession. *J. Cassell*, 1850.

SE-QUĒS'TER (se-kwēs'ter), *v. a.* [Low L. *sequestro*, to give up for safe keeping; L. *sequester*, a mediator; It. *sequestrare*; Sp. *sequestrar*; Fr. *séquestrer*.] [i. **SEQUESTERED**; pp. **SEQUESTERING**, **SEQUESTERED**.]

1. To separate from others; to set apart. Him hath God the Father specially *sequestered* and severed and set aside out of the number of all creatures. *More*.

2. To withdraw; to remove. When men most *sequester* themselves from action. *Hooker*.

3. To set aside from the use of the owner to that of others; to sequesterate. "His annuity is *sequestered* to pay his creditors." *Johnson*.

4. To cause to retire or withdraw.

5. (*Law*.) In the civil law, to deposit, as a thing which is the subject of a controversy, in the hands of a third person, to hold for the contending parties: — in international law, to seize and appropriate to public use, as the property of an individual; to confiscate: — in ecclesiastical law, to gather, as the fruits of a void benefice, and keep them for the use of the next incumbent: — to take possession of, as the property of a defendant, and hold it until, out of the rents, tithes, and profits, the plaintiff's debt be satisfied. *Burrill*.

SE-QUĒS'TER, *v. n.* 1. To withdraw; to retire. "To *sequester* out of the world." *Milton*.

2. (*Civil & Eccl. Law*.) To decline, as a widow, to interfere with a deceased husband's estate; to renounce. *Bowrier*.

SE-QUĒS'TER, *n.* 1. Separation; sequestration. *Shak.*

2. (*Civil Law*.) A mediator or umpire between two parties; a referee. *Burrill*.

SE-QUĒS'TRĀ-BLE, *a.* That may be sequestered or sequestered. *Boyle*.

SE-QUĒS'TRĀTE, *v. a.* [i. **SEQUESTERED**; pp. **SEQUESTERING**, **SEQUESTERED**.] To separate; to set aside; to sequester. *Arbutnot*.

|| **SE-QUĒS'TRĀ'TION** (sek-wes-tra'shun), *n.* [L. *sequestratio*; It. *sequestrazione*; Sp. *sequestracion*; Fr. *séquestration*.]

1. The act of sequestering; separation. *Shak.*

2. The state of being sequestered or set aside. Since Henry Monmouth first began to reign, Before whose glory I was great in arms, This loathsome *sequestration* have I had. *Shak.*

3. Disunion; disjunction. [R.] *Boyle*.

4. (*Law*.) In the civil law, the depositing of a thing in controversy, either by the contending parties themselves, or by order of a court, in the hands of a third person called a *sequester*, to be held by him until it be ascertained which party is entitled to it: — in English practice, the taking possession of a defendant's property, by virtue of a judicial process, and holding it until some act be done or claim satisfied; as, until a defendant in equity clears himself of a contempt, or, in ecclesiastical practice, until out of the rents and profits the plaintiff's debt is levied; the taking possession of the property of a deceased person, where there is no one to claim it. — (*International Law*.) The seizure of the property of an individual, and the appropriation of it to the use of the government. *Burrill*.

|| **SE-QUĒS'TRĀ-TOR** [sek-wes-tra'tur, W. J. F. K.; sek'wes-tra'tur, S. E. Sm. W. R.; se-kwes-tra'tur, P. W. B.], *n.*

1. One who sequesters, or who takes property from another. "*Sequestrators*, men for the most part of insatiable hands." *Milton*.

2. One to whom a sequestration is made. *Bowrier*.

SE'QUIN, *n.* [It. *zecchino*; *zocca*, a mint; Sp. *zequí*, *zequin*; Fr. *sequin*.] An Italian gold coin, of the value of about 9s. 6d. sterling (\$2.29): — a Turkish gold coin worth from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 8d. sterling (\$1.81 to \$1.85). — Written also *zechin*, and *chequin*. *Simmonds*. *P. Cyc.*

SE-RĀGL'IŌ (se-rā'yo), *n.* [Per. *serai*, a palace. — It. *serraglio*; Sp. *serallo*; Fr. *sérail*.] The palace of the Turkish sultan, at Constantinople: — a place for concubines in the East; a harem.

There is a great deal more solid content to be found in a constant course of well *seraphic* conversation. *W. J. F. K.*

✠ "By Europeans it is generally confounded with the harem, and hence is sometimes used to signify a house of women kept for debauchery." *Smart*.

SE-RĀ'I, *n.* [Per., a palace.] A place for the accommodation of travellers in the East Indies; a khan; a caravansary. *Hanilton*.

SĒR-ĀL-BŪ'MĒN, *n.* [*serum* and *albumen*.] The albumen contained in the blood, the chemical reactions of which differ in some respects from those of ovalbumen, or the albumen contained in the white of an egg. *Miller*.

SE-RĀNG, *n.* The boatswain of a vessel. [East Indies.] *Simmonds*.

SĒR'APH (sēr'af), *n.*; pl. Heb. **SERAPHIM**; Eng. **SERAPHS**. [See **SERAPHIM**.] An angel of the highest rank; one of the seraphim.

As the rapt *seraph* that adores and burns. *Pope*.

✠ In the English version of the Bible, the plural form, *seraphims*, is used. "One of the *seraphims*." *Isa. vi. 6*. — See **SERAPHIM**.

SE-RĀPH'IC, *a.* [It. & Sp. *serafico*; Fr. *seraphique*.]

1. Pertaining to, or resembling, a seraph; angelic; celestial. "*Seraphic* love." *Boyle*.

2. Refined from sensuality; pure. *Swift*.

3. Burning with love or zeal. *Wright*.

SE-RĀPH'IC-ĀL-LY, *ad.* Like a seraph. *Clarke*.

SE-RĀPH'IC-ĀL-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being seraphic. *Scott*.

SE-RĀPH'IC-ŪISM, *n.* The state or the quality of a seraph. *Cudworth*.

SĒR'Ā-PHIM (sēr'ā-fim), *n. pl.* [Heb. שֵׁרָפִים; שֵׁרָפִים, to burn, to be eminent or noble; Gr. *seraphim*; L. *seraphim*; It. *serafino*; Sp. *serafin*; Fr.

seraphim. Angels of the highest rank in the celestial hierarchy, represented as surrounding the throne of God. "To thee cherubim and seraphim continually do cry." *Common Prayer.*
 See CHERUBIM, and SERAPH.

SÉR-À-PH'ÎNA, *n.* A seraphine. *Wright.*

SÉR-À-PHÎNE, *n.* (*Mus.*) A kind of small organ, resembling a melodeon, in which the tone is produced by the vibration of metallic reeds. *Dwight.*

SE-RÂ'PIS, *n.* [*L.*, from Gr. Σέρapis.] An Egyptian divinity, whose worship was introduced into Greece and Rome. *W. Smith.*

SE-RÂS'KIËR, or SÉR-AS-KIËR' [se-râs'kër, *Sm. Wr. Wb.*; se-râs-kër', *K.*; sër'as-kër, *Brande*], *n.* [*Fr. sérusquier.*] The commander-in-chief of the Turkish army; a generalissimo; a general; — written also *serasquier.* *Simmonds.*

SÉR'CËL, *n.* See SARCEL. *Booth.*

SÈRE, *a.* Dry; withered; sear.—See SEAR. *Spenser.*

†SÈRE, *n.* [*Fr. serre.*] The claw or talon of a bird of prey. *Chapman.*

SÉR-È-NÂDE', *n.* [*It. & Sp. serenata*; *Fr. sérénade.*] —From *L. serotinus*, happening late; *sero*, late. *Landais.* —From *L. serenus*, clear, serene. *Brande.*

1. A musical performance at night under windows, especially by gentlemen in the spirit of gallantry, under the windows of ladies. *Addison.*
 2. A song or piece for serenading. *Dwight.*

SÉR-È-NÂDE', *v. a.* [*Fr. sérénader.*] [*i. SERENADED*; *pp. SERENADING, SERENADED.*] To entertain with a serenade. *Spectator.*

SÉR-È-NÂDE', *v. n.* To perform a serenade
 A man might as well serenade in our region. *Tatler.*

SÉR-E-NÂ' TÂ, *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A vocal composition on an amorous subject. *Moore.*

†SÉR-È-NÂTE, *n.* A serenade. *Milton.*

SÈ-RÈNE', *a.* [*L. serenus*; *It. & Sp. sereno*; *Fr. sérén.*]

1. Clear; calm; placid; quiet.

The moon, serene in glory, mounts the sky. *Pope.*
 2. Unruffled; undisturbed; tranquil; peaceful; composed; collected.

A serene expectation of the future life. *Grew.*
 3. Applied as a title of courtesy or honor in some European countries.

The most serene Prince Leopold, Archduke of Austria. *Milton.*
Syn. — See CALM, CLEAR.

†SÈ-RÈNE', *n.* [*Fr. serein.*] Cold, damp air coming on after sunset. *Davies.*

The fogs and the serene offend us. *Daniel.*

SÈ-RÈNE', *v. a.* [*L. sereno*; *It. serenare*; *Sp. serenar*; *Fr. sérénér.*]

1. To make serene; to calm; to quiet. [*R.*]
 Makes the mind to lie
 With gentle motion, and serenest the sky. *Panshau.*

2. To clear; to brighten. [*R.*] *Philips.*

SÈ-RÈNE'LY, *ad.* In a serene manner; with serenity; calmly. *Pope.*

SÈ-RÈNE'NESS, *n.* Serenity. *Feltham.*

†SÈ-RÈN'Î-TUDE, *n.* Serenity. *Wotton.*

SÈ-RÈN'Î-TY, *n.* [*L. serenitas*; *It. serenità*; *Sp. serenidad*; *Fr. sérénité.*]

1. The state of being serene; calmness with clearness, as of the air. *Dimpier.*

2. Undisturbed state; peace; quietness. "General peace and serenity." *Temple.*

3. Calmness of mind; evenness of temper; composure; collectedness; coolness.

I cannot see how any men should ever transgress those moral rules with confidence and serenity. *Locke.*

4. A title of honor or courtesy.

The sentence of that court now sent to your serenity. *Milton.*

SÈRF, *n.* [*L. servus*, a slave; *It. servo*; *Sp. siervo*; *Fr. serf.*] A slave attached to the soil; — sometimes written *serf*.

A great part of them were serfs, and lived in a state of absolute slavery or villanage. *Hume.*

"The serf [in feudal times] was bound simply to labor on the soil where he was born, without any right to go elsewhere without the consent of his lord; but he was free to act as he pleased in his daily action. The slave, on the contrary, is the property of his master, who may require him to act as he pleases

in every respect, and who may sell him as a chattel." *Bouvier.*

SÈRF'AGE, *n.* The state or condition of a serf or of serfs; serfdom. *Qu. Rev.*

I hate the institution of serfage. *Czar Alexander II.*

SÈRF'DQM, *n.* The state or condition of serfs; serfage. *Ed. Rev.*

SÈRGE (serj), *n.* [*It. sarga*; *Sp. sarga*; *Fr. serge.*] A kind of twilled cloth, commonly of wool, but sometimes of silk. "In kersey or serge." *Hale.*

SÈRGE, *n.* A large candle used in the ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church. *Fairholt.*

SÈR'QEAN-CY (sâr'jen-se), *n.* The office of sergeant. *Hacket.*

SÈR'QEANT, or SÈR'JEANT (sâr'jent or ser'jent, 13) [sâr'jent, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. R. Wr. Wb.*; ser'jent or sâr'jent, *K.*; ser'jent, *C.*], *n.* [*It. sergente*; *Sp. sargento*; *Fr. sergent.* — From *L. servo*, *serviens*, to serve; *servus*, a servant, a slave. *Skinner.*]

The two orthographies *sergeant* and *serjeant* are both well authorized: — *sergeant* by Bailey, Martin, Johnson, Walker, Jameson, &c.; *serjeant* by Smart, Whishaw, Burrill, Brande, P. Cyc., Blackstone, &c.

1. Formerly, in England, an officer to execute the commands of magistrates, answering to the more modern bailiff of the hundred.

The magistrate sent the sergeants, saying, Let those men go. *Acts xvi. 35.*

2. In England, a lawyer of the highest rank under a judge, corresponding with *doctor* in the civil law; a sergeant-at-law.

The Court of Common Pleas is open to sergeants only for the purpose of pleading. *Brande.*

3. In England, a title sometimes given to certain of the king's servants. "Sergeant-chirurgion." *Johnson.*

4. (*Mil.*) A non-commissioned officer, of the second rank, in a company or troop. *Stocqueler.*

Color-sergeant. (*Mil.*) A sergeant appointed to guard the colors carried by an ensign. — *Covering sergeant*, a sergeant who, during the exercise of a battalion, stands or moves behind each officer commanding or acting with a platoon or a company. — *Drill sergeant*, a sergeant who, under the direction of a sergeant-major, instructs raw recruits in the principles of military exercise. — *Lance sergeant*, a corporal acting as a sergeant in a company. — *Pay-sergeant*, a sergeant employed to pay the men, and to account for all disbursements. — *Quartermaster-sergeant*, a sergeant acting under the quartermaster of a regiment. *Stocqueler.*

Sergeant-at-arms, in England, an officer whose duty it is to attend the person of the king, to arrest traitors or persons of quality offending, and to attend the lord-high-steward sitting in judgment on a traitor, &c. *Cowell.*

— In a legislative body, an officer who executes the commands of the house in apprehending delinquents or offenders, and in preserving order, &c. In the House of Lords, the *sergent-at-arms* attends upon the chancellor with the mace, and executes the orders of the house for the apprehension of delinquents. — A ministerial officer attending a court of chancery. *Brande. Burrill.* — *Sergeant of the mace*, in England, an officer who attends the lord mayor of London, or the chief magistrate of a corporate town. *Burrill.* — *Sergeant-at-law*, (*Eng. Law.*) a lawyer of the highest rank under a judge; — also called *sergeant*. *Brande.* — *Sergeant-major*, (*Mil.*) the chief non-commissioned officer in a regiment, who assists the adjutant, &c. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.* — *White sergeant*, a term of ridicule, in the British service, for a lady who interferes in military matters. *Stocqueler.*

There is a remarkable exception to the common sound of the letter *e* in the words *clerk*, *sergeant*, and a few others, where we find the *e* pronounced like the *a* in *dark* and *margin*. But this exception, I imagine, was, till within these few years, the general rule of sounding this letter before *r*, followed by another consonant. Thirty years ago, every one pronounced the first syllable of *merchant* like the monosyllable *mark*, and as it was originally written, *marchant*. *Servant* and *servant* are still heard, among the lower orders of speakers, as if written *servance* and *servant*; and even among the better sort, we sometimes have the salutation, "Sir, your *servant*;" though this pronunciation of the word singly would be looked upon as a mark of the lowest vulgarity. The proper names *Derby* and *Berkley* still retain the old sound; but even these, in polite usage, are getting into the common sound, nearly as if written *Durby* and *Burkeley*. As this modern pronunciation of the *e* has a tendency to simplify the language by lessening the number of exceptions, it ought certainly to be indulged." *Walker.*

The letters *er* are irregularly sounded *ar* in *clerk* and *sergeant*, and formerly, but not now, in *merchant*, *Derby*, and several other words." *Smart.*
 In the United States, the letters *er* are, by good

speakers, regularly sounded, as in *her*, in the words *merchant*, *servant*, *Derby*, *Berkley*, &c. The regular pronunciation of *clerk* [clerk] is also a very common, if not the prevailing, mode. Many give the same sound to *e* in *sergeant*. — See CLERK, and MERCHANT.

SÈR'QEAN-TRY (sâr'-), *n.* Sergeanty. *Johnson.*

SÈR'QEANT-SHIP (sâr'jent-shîp), *n.* The office of a sergeant. *Clarke.*

SÈR'QEAN-TY, or SÈR'JEANT-Y (sâr'jent-y or ser'jent-y), *n.* [*Low L. serjantia.*] (*Eng. Law.*) An honorary kind of feudal service due to the crown for lands held of it, and which is still retained. *Burrill.*

Grand sergeanty, a species of tenure whereby a tenant was bound, instead of serving the king generally in his wars, to do some special honorary service to the king in person, as to carry his banner, sword, &c. *Burrill.* — *Petit sergeanty*. See PETIT.

SÈR'RI-AL, *a.* Relating or belonging to, or consisting of, a series. *P. Cyc.*

SÈR'RI-AL, *n.* A work or publication issued in successive parts or numbers. *Month. Rev.*

SÈR'RI-ATE, *a.* Arranged in a series. *Clarke.*

SÈR'RI-ATE-LY, *ad.* In a series; seriatim. *Clarke.*

SÈR'RI-Â'TIM, *ad.* [*L.*] In a series; in order; one after another. *Ch. Ob.*

SÈR'RI'CEOUS (se-rish'us, 66), *a.* [*L. sericeus*; *sericus*, silken.]

1. Pertaining to, or resembling, silk; silky.
 2. (*Bot.*) Covered with silky pubescence or down. *Gray.*

SÈR'RI-CULT-URE (sâr'ri-kült-yur), *n.* [*L. sericum*, silk, and *cultura*, cultivation.] The cultivation of silk-worms. *Tomlinson.*

SÈR'RI-ËS (se'rî-ëz), *n. sing. & pl.* [*L.*; *sero*, to join or bind together.]

1. A connected or continued succession, order, or course; sequence.

An implexed series or concatenation of causes. *Cudworth.*
 The chains of the correspondence I cannot supply, having destroyed too many letters to preserve any series. *Pope.*

2. (*Arith. & Algebra.*) An indefinite number of quantities or terms which succeed each other according to some determinate law. *Hutton.*

Serises, in the plural, is, sometimes, though not often, used. "Serieses of periodic terms." *James Ivory.*

Arithmetical series, a series in which each term is derived from the preceding by the addition of a constant quantity, called the *common difference*, which may be either a positive or a negative quantity. — *Ascending series*, a series in which the powers of the indeterminate quantity increase. — *Converging series*, a series in which, the greater the number of terms taken, the nearer will their sum approach in value to a fixed quantity, called the *sum of the series*. — *Decreasing series*, a series in which the numerical value of each term is less than that of the preceding term. — *Descending series*, a series in which the powers of one of the indeterminate quantities decrease, or else increase in the denominators. *Hutton.* — *Determinate series*, a series whose terms proceed by the powers of a determinate quantity. — *Diverging series*, a series whose terms continually increase, or which has the successive sums of its terms departing farther and farther from a fixed quantity, called the *sum of the series*. — *Exponential series*, a series derived from the development of exponential functions. — *Geometrical series*, a series in which each term is derived from the preceding one by multiplying it by a constant quantity, either integral or fractional, called the *ratio of the progression*. — *Harmonical series*, a series consisting of the reciprocals of an arithmetical series or progression. — *Increasing series*, a series in which the numerical value of each term is greater than that of the preceding term. *Da. & P.* — *Indeterminate series*, a series whose terms proceed by the powers of an indeterminate quantity, with indeterminate exponents, or with indeterminate coefficients. — *Infinite series*, a series considered as infinitely continued in respect to the number of its terms, as the quotient of unity divided by 3, which is equal to the series $1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{27} + \dots$, &c. — *Interpolation of series*, the finding of intermediate terms of a series, their place in the series being given. — *Interscedent series*, a series consisting of terms having radical quantities for their exponents. — *Recurring series*, see RECURRING. — *Sum of an infinite series*, the limit which is approached more nearly by adding more terms, but which cannot be exceeded by adding any number of terms whatever. — *Summable series*, a series whose sum can be accurately found. *Hutton.*

Syn. — *Series* means succession; *order*, method or rank. A series of ages, figures, or experiments; *order* of a procession; a succession of sovereigns; a course of lectures or of events.

SÉR'IN, *n.* [Fr.] (*Ornith.*) A small passerine singing-bird, of the family *Fringillidae*, or finches; the canary-bird or canary-finch; *Fringilla canaria* of Linnaeus. *Eng. Cyc.*

SÉR'I-Ô-CÔM'IC, } *a.* Being both serious
SÉR'I-Ô-CÔM'IC-AL, } and comic. *Baldwin.*

SÉR'I-ÔUS, *a.* [L. *serius*; It. & Sp. *serio*; Fr. *sérieux*.]
1. Grave; solemn; sedate; not gay, sportive, or volatile; not light of behavior.

I am more serious than my custom. *Shak.*

How comfortable sermons were to the pagan religion and how much more so to the Christian. *Cudworth.*

2. Important; weighty; momentous; not trifling. "A very serious business." *Shak.*

3. (Med.) Attended with danger. *Dunglison.*

Syn.—See GRAVE.

SÉR'I-ÔUS-LY, *ad.* In a serious manner; gravely; in earnest. *Dryden.*

SÉR'I-ÔUS-NÊSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being serious; gravity; solemnity.

The first requisite in religion is seriousness. *Paley.*

SER'JEANT (sér'jent), *n.* See SERGEANT.

†SER-MÔC-I-NÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *sermocinatio*.]
The act of making speeches. *Peacham.*

†SER-MÔC'I-NÁ-TOR, *n.* [L. *sermocinator*, to discourse.] A preacher or a speech-maker. *Howell.*

SER'MON, *n.* [L. *sermo*, a discourse; *sero*, to join; *serta oratio*, i. e. connected speech. *W. Smith.*—It. *sermone*; Sp. & Fr. *sermon*.]
1. †A word or an expression; something said. *Wickliffe.*

2. A religious discourse delivered from the pulpit or to a congregation. *South.*

Sermons he heard, yet not so many
As left no time to practise any;
He heard them reverently, and then
His practice preached them o'er again. *Crashaw.*

3. A serious exhortation. *Smart.*

†SER'MON, *v. a.* 1. To utter in a sermon; to discourse of, as in a sermon. *Spenser.*

2. To tutor; to lesson; to teach; to instruct. "Sermon me no farther." *Shak.*

†SER'MON, *v. n.* To compose or deliver a sermon. "A weekly charge of sermoning." *Milton.*

SER-MON-ÊER, *n.* A sermonizer. *B. Jonson.*

SER-MON'I-CAL, *a.* Like a sermon. *Doddridge.*

†SER'MON-ING, *n.* Discourse; instruction; "There needeth little sermoning." *Chaucer.*

SER'MON-ISH, *a.* Partaking of the character of a sermon; somewhat like a sermon. [R.] *Ch. Ob.*

SER'MON-IST, *n.* A writer of sermons. *Dibdin.*

SER-MÔ-NI-ÛM, *n.* [Low L.] An interlude or historical play, formerly acted by the inferior orders of the Catholic clergy, assisted by youths, in the body of the church. *Cowel.*

SÉR'MON-IZE, *v. n.* [*i.* SERMONIZED; *pp.* SERMONIZING, SERMONIZED.]

1. To deliver sermons; to preach. *Nicholson.*

2. To inculcate formal precepts or rigid rules.

The dictates of a morose and sermonizing father. *Chesterfield.*

SÉR'MON-IZ-ER, *n.* A writer of sermons. *Knox.*

SÉR'MON-IZ-ING, *n.* The act of writing or preaching a sermon or sermons. *Ch. Ob.*

SÉR'MÔUN-TAIN, *n.* (Bot.) A plant with aromatic seeds and roots; heart-wort; *Laserpitium siler*, or *Siler montanum*. *Dunglison.*

SE-RÔN, or **SE-RÔON**, *n.* [Sp. *seron*, a frail, pannier, hamper, or crate; *zurron*, a game-bag, a sack, a seron; Fr. *seron*.]
1. A bale or package made of skin or hide, or a bale formed of pieces of wood, and covered or fastened with hide. *Simmonds.*

2. Cochineal, indigo, and various drugs are imported in serons or seroons. *Simmonds.*

2. A matted bale of almonds or a pannier of raisins, weighing each about 87½ lbs.:—an African weight of 185.55 grains. *Simmonds.*

SÉRÔSE, *a.* Watery; serous. *More.*

SÉRÔS'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *sérosité*.]

1. The most watery part of animal fluids, as of blood, milk, &c.; serum. *Dunglison.*

2. The fluid which exudes from the albumen of the serum of the blood when coagulated by heat. *Dunglison.*

SÉRÔ-TINE, *n.* [Fr. *sérotine*.] (Zool.) A species of bat found in England and other parts of Europe; *Vespertilio serotinus*. *Bell.*

SÉRÔUS, *a.* [It. & Sp. *seroso*; Fr. *sereux*.] Pertaining to serum; thin; watery;—used of the most watery portion of animal fluids, as of the blood. *Dunglison.*

SÉR'PENT, *n.* [L. *serpens*; *serpo* (Gr. *ἔρπω*), to creep; It. *serpente*; Sp. *serpiente*; Fr. *serpent*.]
1. (Zool.) A reptile without feet of the order *Ophidia*; a snake.

2. The serpents, with one exception (*Deirodon* of Owen, or *Coluber* of Linnaeus, which feeds on birds' eggs), subsist on living prey. Serpents can creep, glide, grasp, suspend themselves, erect themselves, leap, dart, bound, swim, and dive. *Eng. Cyc.*

3. The serpent is a symbol of eternity, and, as the symbol of renovation, is an attribute of Æsculapius, the god of the healing art; and also of his father Apollo. *Farholt.*

2. A sort of fire-work which has a serpentine motion in the air. *Dryden.*

3. A subtle, malicious person. *Wright.*

4. (Mus.) A bass wind-instrument;—so named from its convolutions. *Brande.*

5. (Astron.) A northern constellation. *P. Cyc.*

SÉR'PENT, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a serpent; serpentine;—used in composition. *Milton.*

SÉR-PEN-TÁ-RI-A, *n.* (Bot.) A name applied to the roots of numerous species of the genus *Aristolochia*, especially of *Aristolochia serpentaria*; Virginia snake-root. *Wood & Baché.*

SÉR-PEN-TÁ-RI-ÛS, *n.* (Astron.) An ancient constellation, in the northern hemisphere;—called also *Ophiucus*. *Watson.*

SÉR'PENT-CÛ-CÛM-BER, *n.* (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Trichosanthes*, resembling the cucumber; snake-gourd. *Wright.*

SÉR'PENT-ÊAT-ER, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An African bird that feeds on serpents; secretary-bird. *Baird.*

SÉR'PENT-FISH, *n.* (Ich.) A marine fish; red snake-fish; *Cepola rubescens*. *P. Cyc.*

SÉR-PEN-TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *serpens*, *serpentis*, a serpent, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a serpent. *Brande.*

SÉR-PEN-TI-G'I-NOÛS, *a.* [L. *serpens*, *serpentis*, a serpent, and *gigno*, to produce.] Bred of a serpent. *Maunder.*

SÉR-PEN-TINE (19), *a.* [L. *serpentinus*; *serpens*, a serpent; It. & Sp. *serpentino*.]
1. Pertaining to, or resembling, a serpent.

To free him from so serpentine a companion as I am. *Sidney.*

The figures and their parts ought to have a serpentine and flowing form naturally. *Dryden.*

2. Winding like a serpent; anfractuous.

"Mazes serpentine." *Blackmore.*

Serpentine line, (Geom.) a spiral line. *Crabb.*—Serpentine stone, (Min.) serpentine. *Wotton.*—Serpentine tongue, (Manege.) an expression applied to the tongue of a horse when he constantly moves it, and sometimes passes it over the bit. *London Ency.*—Serpentine verse, (Poetry.) a verse which begins and ends with the same word. *Crabb.*

SÉR-PEN-TINE, *n.* 1. (Min.) A species of rock or mineral occurring crystallized and massive, and also fibrous and foliated, and composed chiefly of hydrous silicate of magnesia. *Dana.*

2. Serpentine often constitutes mountain masses. Mixed with carbonate of lime it forms *verd antique marble*, which occurs in extensive beds. Chromic iron is often disseminated through it, giving it a mottled appearance, somewhat similar to the skin of a snake, whence the name *serpentine* or *ophite*. Common serpentine is opaque or nearly so, often of dark shades of green, and constitutes extensive beds. Precious or noble serpentine, is translucent and massive, with a rich, oil-green color, of pale or dark shades. *Dana.*

2. (Bot.) An herb of the genus *Dracontium*;—so called from being mottled like the skin of a snake. *Ainsworth.*

SÉR-PEN-TINE, *v. n.* To wind like a serpent; to meander; to serpentine. [R.] *Harte.*

SÉR-PEN-TINE-LY, *ad.* In a serpentine manner.

SÉR-PEN-TI-NOÛS, *a.* Relating to serpentine; of the nature of serpentine. *De la Beche.*

SÉR-PENT-IZE, *v. n.* To wind like a serpent; to meander. "The lane serpentinez." *Mason.*

SÉR-PENT-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a serpent; serpentine. *Clarke.*

SÉR-PENT-RY, *n.* 1. A winding like that of the serpent. *Wright.*

2. A habitation of serpents. *Keates.*

SÉR-PENT'S-TÔNGUE (-tûng), *n.* (Bot.) A name applied to plants of the genus *Ophioglossum*; adder's-tongue. *Ainsworth.*

†SÉR'PET, *n.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*

SÉR-PÎG'I-NOÛS, *a.* (Med.) 1. Pertaining to, or affected with, serpigo. *Wisean.*

2. Noting affections which creep, as it were, from one part to another. *Dunglison.*

SÉR-PÎ'GÔ, or **SÉR-PÎ'GÔ** [sér-pî'gô, S. W. b.; sér-pî'gô, J. K. Sm.; sér-pî'gô or sér-pî'gô, W.; sér-pî'gô, P.], *n.* [Low L., from L. *serpo*, to creep.] (Med.) A cutaneous disease consisting of vesicles with reddish bases, uniting in rings; ring-worm; *Herpes circinatus*. *Dunglison.*

SÉR'PU-Lâ, *n.* [L., a little snake.] (Zool.) A genus of annelids inhabiting twisting calcareous tubes, which cover stones, shells, and other marine bodies. *Baird.*

SÉR-PÛ'LE-AN, *n.* (Zool.) An annelidan of the genus *Serpula*. *Brande.*

SÉR-PÛ'LI-DAN, *n.* (Zool.) A serpulean. *Wright.*

SÉR'PU-LITE, *n.* (Pal.) A fossil annelidan of the genus *Serpula*. *Eng. Cyc.*

†SÉRRE, *v. a.* [Fr. *serrer*.] To drive or crowd together or into a little space. *Bacon.*

SÉR'RATE, } *a.* [L. *serratus*; *serra*,
SÉR'RAT-ED, } a saw.] (Bot.) Hav-
ing the margin cut into teeth point-
ing forwards, as a leaf. *Gray. Derham.*

†SÉR-RA'TION, *n.* Formation in the shape of a saw. *Bailey.*

SÉR-RA-TÛRE, *n.* [L. *serratura*, a sawing.] Indenture like the teeth of a saw. *Woodward.*

SÉR'RI-CÂ-TED, *a.* [L. *sericus*, silken.] (Zool.) Covered with short, thick, silky down. *Maunder.*

SÉR'RI-CÔRN, *n.* [L. *serra*, a saw, and *cornu*, a horn.] (Ent.) A coleopterous insect, with serrated antennæ. *Brande.*

SÉR'RIED (sér'rid), *p. a.* Close; crowded; compact. "Serried files." *Milton.*

†SÉR'RING, *n.* The act of crowding or placing close together. *Bacon.*

SÉR'RI-LÂTE, *a.* [L. *serrula*, a small saw.] (Bot.) Having minute teeth or notches; minutely serrate. *Gray.*

SÉR-RU-LÂ'TION, *n.* A notching; an indentation. *Loudon.*

†SÉR'RY, *v. a.* [Fr. *serrer*.] [*i.* SERRIED; *pp.* SERRING, SERRIED.] To crowd or press close together. *Milton.*

SÉR'TU-LÛM, *n.* (Bot.) A term sometimes applied to the simple umbel. *Lindley.*

SÉR'UM, *n.* [L.] The watery part of animal fluids, as of blood, milk, &c. *Dunglison.*

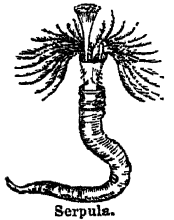
The serum of blood is the liquid which separates from the blood when coagulated at rest. It is composed of water, chloride of sodium, certain phosphates, and albumen constantly united to soda, almost in a saponaceous combination. The serum of milk, or whey, is that part of milk from which the butter and caseous matter have been separated. It contains sugar of milk, mucilage, acetic acid, phosphate of lime, and some other saline substances. *Dunglison.*

SÉR'V'A-BLE, *a.* That may be served. *Macintosh.*

†SÉR'VAGE, *n.* The state or condition of a servant; servitude. *Wickliffe.*

SÉR'VAL, *n.* (Zool.) A small tiger-cat found in Southern Africa; *Felis serval*. *Eng. Cyc.*

SÉR'VANT, *n.* [L. *servus*; Fr. *servant*.—See SERVE.]



Serpula.



1. One who serves, whether male or female; — correlative of *master*, *mistress*, or *employer*.
The *servant* is not greater than his lord. *John xii. 16.*
A *servant* is not bound to obey the unlawful commands of his master. *Paley.*
If you would have a faithful *servant*, and one whom you like, serve yourself. *Franklin.*

2. One in a state of subjection; a menial; a domestic; a drudge; a slave. *Shak.*

3. A word of civility or courtesy. *Swift.*
When our betters tell us they are our humble *servants*, but understand us to be their slaves. *Swift.*

Syn.—The term *servant* implies the general idea of one who performs service for another according to compact. A *slave* is one who is the property of the slaveholder or owner, and is subject to his will. A *domestic* is a servant, or a person hired, and employed in the house or family; a *menial*, one who labors in some low employment; a *drudge*, one who is disagreeably and laboriously employed.

† **SERV'ANT**, *v. a.* To subject. *Shak.*

† **SERV'ANT-ÉSS**, *n.* A maid-servant. *Wickliffe.*

SERV'ANT-MÁID, *n.* A female servant. *Ash.*

SERV'ANT-MÁN, *n.* A male servant. *Ash.*

SERVE, *v. a.* [*L. servio; servus*, a servant; *It. servire; Sp. & Fr. servir*.] [*3. SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED.*]

1. To work for and obey, as an inferior a superior; to do or perform labor or duties for.
Because thou art my brother, shouldst thou therefore *serve* me for nought? *Gen. xxi. 15.*
I will *serve* thee seven years for Rachel, thy younger daughter. *Gen. xxix. 18.*

2. To minister to; to wait on; to attend; to aid; to assist; to help.
A goddess among gods adored, and *served*
By angels numberless, thy daily train. *Milton.*

3. To be subordinate or subservient to.
Bodies bright and greater should not *serve*
The less not bright. *Milton.*

4. To supply with food, as at table.
Others, pampered in their shameless pride,
Are *served* in plate, and in their chariots ride. *Dryden.*

5. To perform the duties required in. "The curate *served* two churches." *Johnson.*

6. To be of use to; to contribute to; to benefit; to assist; to promote; to advance; to forward; to help. "It can *serve* another end."
Bp. Taylor.
With inspection deep
Considered every creature, which of all
Most opportune might *serve* his wiles. *Milton.*

7. To comply with; to submit to; to yield to.
They think herein we *serve* the time, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment. *Hooker.*

8. To be sufficient for; to satisfy; to content.
Nothing would *serve* them then but idling. *L'Estrange.*

9. To stand in place of something to; as,
"The falsehood *serves* them for policy." *Dryden.*

10. To behave towards; to treat; to requite.
"He *served* me ungratefully." *Johnson.*

11. To worship; to adore. "To *serve* wood and stone." *Ezek. xx. 32.*

12. To perform military duties for. "He *served* the king in three campaigns." *Johnson.*

13. (*Law.*) In practice, to deliver with judicial effect; to deliver to a person so as to charge him with the receipt of; to execute; as, "To *serve* process"; "To *serve* a writ." *Burrill.*

To *serve in*, to bring in from the kitchen, as food. "Serve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner." *Shak.* — To *serve an office*, to discharge its duties. *Johnson.* — To *serve one's self* of, to make use of. "I will *serve myself* of this concession." [*A Gallicism.*] *Chillingworth.* — To *serve out*, to distribute, as food. — To *serve a rope*, (*Naut.*) to wind small stuff, as rope-yarn, spun-yarn, &c., round a rope, to prevent it from chafing. *Dana.* — To *serve up*, to cook or prepare, and place on a table, as food. "Serving up a banquet." *Bp. Taylor.* — To expose to contempt or ridicule. [*Vulgar.*] *Bartlett.*

SERVE, *v. n.* 1. To be a servant or slave; to work for and obey another.
The hard bondage wherein thou wast made to *serve*. *Isa. xiv. 8.*

2. To be in subjection. *Isa. xliii. 24.*

3. To attend or wait on another. "My sister hath left me to *serve* alone." *Luke x. 40.*

4. To perform duty; to be dutiful; to obey.
They also *serve* who only stand and wait. *Milton.*

5. To perform military duties. *Shak.*
Many noble gentlemen . . . now *served* as private gentlemen without pay. *Knox.*

6. To officiate; to minister. "He *served* at the public dinner." *Johnson.*

7. To be sufficient for a purpose; to be of use; to conduce.
This little brand will *serve* to light your fire. *Dryden.*
Only *served* to lead us on to further visionary projects. *Swift.*

8. To be suitable; to be convenient; to suit.
As occasion *serves*, this noble queen
And prince shall follow with a fresh supply. *Shak.*

SERV'ER, *n.* 1. One who serves; a servant. *Todd.*
2. † A salver. *Randolph, 1687.*

SERV'VICE (*ser'vis*), *n.* [*L. servitium; It. servizio; Sp. servicio; Fr. service.*]

1. The act of one who serves; labor or duty performed for, or at the command of, a superior.
This poem was the last piece of *service* I did for my master, King Charles. *Dryden.*

2. Attendance of a servant on a superior.
Madam, I entreat true peace of you,
Which I will purchase with my dutieous *service*. *Shak.*

3. Place, state, or employment of a servant.
I have served Prince Florizel; but now I am out of *service*. *Shak.*

4. Duty; office; employment; business. "To qualify themselves for public *service*." *Swift.*

5. Benefit rendered; advantage; good.
I have done the state some *service*, and they know it. *Shak.*
That *service* may really be done, the medicine must be given in larger quantities. *Mead.*

6. Purpose; use; avail; utility.
All the vessels of the king's house are not for uses of honor; some be common stuff, and for mean *services*. *Spelman.*

7. Military duty or employment.
When he cometh to experience of *service* abroad, . . . he maketh a worthy soldier. *Spenser.*

8. A military achievement or exploit.
Where *services* were done at such and such a breach. *Shak.*

9. Profession of respect; homage.
Pray do my *service* to his majesty. *Shak.*

10. Public office of devotion; public worship.
The congregation was discomposed, and divine *service* broken off. *Watts.*

11. A musical composition sung in churches, consisting of choruses, trios, duets, &c. *Mason.*

12. Things required for use; furniture.
So the *service* of the house of the Lord was set in order. *2 Chron. xxxi. 35.*

13. Course or order of dishes.
Cleopatra made Antony a supper, sumptuous and royal: howbeit there was no extraordinary *service* seen on the board. *Hakewell.*

14. A set of dishes or vessels used at table; as, "A tea *service*."

15. An assortment of table-linen. *Simmonds.*

16. (*Law.*) In feudal and old English law, the duty which a tenant was bound to render to his lord in recompense for the land he held. *Davies.* — In Scotch law, the inquisition or verdict of a jury, by which the character of an heir is judicially established. — In practice, judicial delivery of a paper or execution of a process; the delivery of a pleading, notice, or other paper in a suit to the opposite party, so as to charge him with the receipt of it, and subject him to its legal effect. As applied to writs, it properly means execution without arrest. *Burrill.*

17. (*Naut.*) Rope-yarns, spun-yarn, &c., wound round a rope to prevent it from chafing. *Dana.*

18. (*Bot.*) The service-tree: — the fruit of the service-tree. "A basket of *services*." *Peacham.*
To see *service*, (*Mil.*) to be in actual collision with an enemy. *Stoqueler.*

Syn.—See **ADVANTAGE**, **AVAIL**, **BENEFIT**, **HOMAGE**, **UTILITY**.

SERV'VICE-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Doing service or good offices; conferring benefit; useful; helpful; profitable; advantageous; beneficial.
His own inclinations were to confine himself to his own business and be *serviceable* to religion and learning. *Atterbury.*
The most *serviceable* treatise that could have been published. *Swift.*

2. Active; diligent; officious. "A *serviceable* villain." [*n.*] *Shak.*

3. (*Mil.*) Capable of, or fit for, duty. *Campbell.*

SERV'VICE-A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being serviceable. *Norris.*

SERV'VICE-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to be serviceable; usefully. *Sherwood.*

† **SERV'VICE-AGE**, *n.* Servitude. *Fairfax.*

SERV'VICE-BÉR'RY, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of the fruit of several pomaceous trees and shrubs, as of *Amelanchier Canadensis* in the United

States, and of *Pyrus domestica* in England. — also the common name in the United States of *Amelanchier Canadensis*; shad-bush. *Gray.*

SERV'VICE-BOOK (*ser vis-bûk*), *n.* A book of devotion; a prayer-book. *Milton.*

SERV'VICE-MÓN'EY, *n.* Money paid for service. "Secret *service-money* to Betty." *Addison.*

SERV'VICE-PIPE, *n.* A pipe leading from water and gas mains into a house, &c. *Simmonds.*

SERV'VICE-TREE, *n.* (*Bot.*) An ornamental European tree, of two varieties, cultivated for their fruit in some parts of France, and near Genoa; *Pyrus domestica*. *Loudon.*

SERV'VI-ÉNT, *a.* [*L. servio, serviens*, to serve.]

1. That serves; serving; subordinate. [*n.*]
Then *servient* youth and magisterial old. *Dyer.*

2. (*Law.*) Noting an estate burdened with a servitude. *Burrill.*

SERV'VI-ÉTTE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A napkin for the table.

SERV'VILE (*ser'vil*, 18) [*ser'vil*, *S. H. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. H. r.*; *ser'vil*, *Ja.*], *a.* [*L. servilis; servus*, a servant; *It. servile; Sp. servil; Fr. servile.*]

1. Pertaining to a servant or slave; slavish; mean; — fawning; cringing.
She must bend the *servile* knee. *Thomson.*

2. Held in subjection or slavery; dependent.
Even fortune rules no more a *servile* land. *Pope.*

3. (*Gram.*) Noting a letter not belonging to the original root; — opposed to *radical*. *Wright.*

SERV'VILE, *n.* 1. (*Gram.*) A letter not belonging to the original root of a word: — a letter of a word which is not sounded, as the final *e* in *peace*, or in *servile*. *Elphinston.*

2. A Spanish political nickname, originally applied to one of those who opposed the changes advocated by the liberal party in the Cortes of 1808 and the following years. *Brande.*

SERV'VILE-LY, *ad.* In a servile manner; slavishly; meanly. *Dryden.*

SERV'VILE-NÉSS, *n.* Servility. [*n.*] *Johnson.*

SERV'VIL-TY, *n.* [*It. servilità; Sp. servilidad; Fr. servilité.*]

1. The state of being servile; slavery. "A slave in base *servility*." *Shak.*

2. Mean submission or dependence; slavishness; baseness. *West.*

3. Mean obedience or obsequiousness. "*Servility* to custom." *Gov. of the Tongue.*

SERV'VING, *n.* The act of one who serves. *Tynkale.*

SERV'VING, *p. a.* Acting as a servant; doing service; ministering to; attending.

SERV'VING-BOARD, *n.* (*Naut.*) An implement for serving ropes. *Dana.*

SERV'VING-MÁID, *n.* A female servant. *Bp. Bull.*

SERV'VING-MÁL'LÉT, *n.* (*Naut.*) A serving-board. *Simmonds.*

SERV'VING-MÁN, *n.* A male servant. *Shak.*

SERV'VI-TOR, *n.* [*L. servitor; It. servitore; Sp. servidor; Fr. serviteur.*]

1. A servant; an attendant: — a follower; an adherent. [*n.*] *Davies.*
And henceforth I am thy true *servitor*. *Shak.*

2. In the University of Oxford, England, an undergraduate partly supported by the college funds, corresponding to a *sizar* in the University of Cambridge. *Brande.*
Servitor of bills, (*Old Eng. Law.*) a messenger of the marshal of the court of King's Bench, who was sent with bills or writs to summon men to that court. *Whishaw.*

SERV'VI-TOR-SHÍP, *n.* The office or state of a servitor. *Boswell.*

SERV'VI-TÚDE, *n.* [*L. servitudo; It. servitù; Sp. servidumbre; Fr. servitude.*]

1. The state or condition of a servant, or more commonly of a slave; slavery; bondage.
You would have sold your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to *servitude*. *Shak.*

2. † Servants collectively; train of attendants.
A cumbrous train
Of herds, and flocks, and numerous *servitude*. *Milton.*

3. (*Law.*) A charge upon one estate for the benefit of another. *Burrill.*

Syn.—*Servitude* is the state of a servant or of a slave, and may be voluntary, but is mostly compulsory; *slavery* is compulsory servitude, *bondage*, aggravated slavery.

† **SÉR'VI-TÛRE**, *n.* Servants collectively; train of attendants. "Calling the rest of the *servi-ture*." *Milton*.

SÈS'-A-MÈ [sès'-a-mè, *K. Sm. C. Cl.*; sès'-an, *Wb.*; sès'-am, *It.*], *n.* [*Fr. sésame*.] (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Sesamum*. *Defoe*.

SÈS'-A-MÖID', } *a.* [*Gr. σάμαν*, a seed of
SÈS'-A-MÖID'AL, } *sesamum*, and *είδος*, form.]
(*Bot.*) Noting small bones situated in the substance of the tendons, near certain joints, as of the great toes. *Dunghson*.

SÈS'-A-MÛM, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. σάμαν*, the plant, *σάμαν*, the seed; *It. sesimo*; *Fr. sésame*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of annual herbaceous plants, originally natives of India, but now cultivated in many countries for the seed, which is used for food, and from which an oil is expressed; oily-grain; oil-plant. *Eng. Cyc.*

SÈS'-A-MÛM, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. σάμαν*, the plant, *σάμαν*, the seed; *It. sesimo*; *Fr. sésame*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of annual herbaceous plants, originally natives of India, but now cultivated in many countries for the seed, which is used for food, and from which an oil is expressed; oily-grain; oil-plant. *Eng. Cyc.*

SÈS'-QÛ-, [*L.*] 1. A prefix denoting one and a half, one half more, or more by a half. *Crabb*.
2. (*Chem.*) A prefix denoting a combination of three equivalents of one element or component, with two equivalents of another element or component. *Miller*.

SÈS-QÛ-ÄL'TÈR, *n.* (*Mus.*) A mixed stop of an organ, running through the scale of the instrument, and consisting of three, four, and sometimes of five ranks of pipes, tuned in thirds, fifths, and eighths. *P. Cyc.*

SÈS-QÛ-ÄL'TÈR, } *a.* [*L. sesquialter*; *ses-*
SÈS-QÛ-ÄL'TÈR-ÄL, } *qui*, more by a half, and
alter, another.] (*Geom.*) Having the ratio of one and a half to one. *Wright*.

SÈS-QÛ-ÄL'TÈR-ÄTE, *a.* (*Math.*) Noting a ratio equal to one and a half. *Hutton*.

SÈS-QÛ-ÄL'TÈR-OÛS, *a.* (*Ent.*) Noting a fascia in which both wings are traversed by a continued band, and either the primary or secondary by another. *Maunder*.

SÈS-QÛ-ÄL'TÈR-MIDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of three equivalents of bromine and two of a metal or an equivalent body; as, "*Sesquibromide of arsenic*." *Turner*.

SÈS-QÛ-ÄL'TÈR-BON-ÄTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of three equivalents of carbonic acid and two equivalents of a base; as, "*Sesquicarbonate of soda*," which is a hydrated compound of three equivalents of carbonic acid and two equivalents of soda. *Graham*.

SÈS-QÛ-ÄL'TÈR-ÖRIDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of three equivalents of chlorine and two equivalents of another body; as, "*Sesquichloride of iron*." *Graham*.

SÈS-QÛ-ÄL'TÈR-NIDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of three equivalents of cyanogen and two equivalents of a metal or other body; as, "*Sesquicyanide of cobalt*." *Graham*.

SÈS-QÛ-DÛ'PLI-CÄTE, *a.* Noting a ratio equal to two and a half, or in which the consequent is two and a half times the antecedent. *Da. & P.*

SÈS-QÛ-Q-DIDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of three equivalents of iodine and two equivalents of another body; as, "*Sesquiiodide of phosphorus*." *Turner*.

SÈS-QÛ-ÖX'IDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of three equivalents of oxygen and two equivalents of another body; as, "*Sesquioxide of lead*." *Graham*.

SÈS-QÛ-PÈ-DÄL [sès-kwip'-e-däl, *W. Ja. Wb.*; sès-kwè-pè-däl, *S. K. Sm.*], *a.* *Sesquipedalian*.

SÈS-QÛ-PÈ-DÄL'LI-AN, *a.* [*L. sesquipedalis*; *sesqui*, more by a half, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] Containing or measuring a foot and a half. *Arbut.*

SÈS-QÛ-PÈ-DÄL'I-TÛ, *n.* The space of a foot and a half. *Sterne*.

SÈS-QÛ'PLI-CÄTE, *a.* A ratio compounded of a ratio and its subduplicate ratio; as the ratio of $\sqrt{a^3}$ to $\sqrt{b^3}$, which is compounded of the ratio of a to b , and the subduplicate ratio of \sqrt{a} to \sqrt{b} . *P. Cyc.*

SÈS-QÛ-QUAD'RÄTE (-kwöd'rät), *n.* (*Astrol.*) An aspect or position of planets distant from each other by four signs and a half, or 135°. *Hutton*.

SÈS-QÛ-QUIN'TILE, *n.* (*Astrol.*) An aspect or position of planets distant from each other one fifth of a circle and a half, or 108°. *Hutton*.

SÈS-QÛ-SÄLT, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt containing two equivalents of one component to three of another. — See **SÄLT**. *Graham*.

SÈS-QÛ-SÛLPH'IDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of three equivalents of sulphur and two equivalents of a metal or other body; sesquisulphure; as, "*Sesquisulphide of cobalt*." *Miller*.

SÈS-QÛ-SÛL'PHU-RÈT, *n.* A sesquisulphide.

SÈS-QÛ-TÈR'TIÄL, *a.* Noting ratios equal to one and one third. *Hutton*.

SÈS-QÛ-TÈR'TIAN-ÄL, *a.* (*Math.*) Noting a proportion in which the ratios are each equal to one and one third. *Hutton*.

SÈS-QÛ-TÈR'TIOUS, *a.* [*L. sesqui*, more by a half, and *tertius*, third.] (*Ent.*) Noting a fascia in which a wing or elytrum contains a band and a third of a band. *Maunder*.

SÈS-QÛ-TÖNE, *n.* (*Mus.*) An interval of three semitones. *Moore*.

† **SÈSS**, *n.* An assessment; a tax; a cess. *Darves*.

† **SÈSS**, *v. a.* To assess; to tax. *North*.

SÈS'SILE, *a.* [*L. sessilis*, sitting, growing low.] (*Bot.*) Having no stalk, as a leaf destitute of a petiole, or an anther destitute of a filament. *Gray*.

SÈS'SION (sesh'un), *n.* [*L. sessio*; *sedeo*, *sessum*, to sit; *It. sessione*; *Sp. sesion*; *Fr. session*.]
1. The act or the state of one who sits.

His session at the right hand of God. *Hooler*.
2. The sitting of a court, of a council, or of a political, legislative, or other assembly.

Then of their session ended they hid cry
With trumpets' regal sound the great result. *Milton*.
3. When applied to the sitting of a court, it is frequently used in the plural. *Burrit*.

4. The time or term during which a court, a legislative body, or other assembly, sit, with no other interval than short intermissions or daily adjournments; the time between the first meeting of an assembly and its prorogation or final adjournment; as, "*A session of Congress*."

The said lord president and council shall keep four general sittings or sessions in the year, every of them to continue by the space of one whole month. *Burnet*.

5. *pl. (Law.)* The title of several courts in England and in the United States, chiefly those of criminal jurisdiction. *Burrit*.

Court of Session, the supreme civil court of Scotland, originally consisting of fifteen, but now of thirteen, judges. — *Quarter Sessions*. See **QUARTER**. — *Session of the Peace*, (*Eng. Law.*) a sitting of justices of the peace for the execution of their duties. *Whishaw*.

SÈS'SION-ÄL (sesh'un-äl), *a.* Relating to a session. *Ed. Rev.*

SÈSS'-PÖÖL, *n.* A reservoir or pit in a drain to receive sediment, and to prevent the passage of noxious effluvia; — written also *cess-pool*. *Forby*.

SÈS'TÈRCE, *n.* [*L. sestertius*; *It. sestertio*; *Sp. sestercio*; *Fr. sester ce*.] A Roman coin, originally of silver, afterwards both of silver and of brass, of the value of the fourth part of a denarius (originally 2½ asses, afterwards 4 asses), equal to about 2d. sterling (\$0.04). *W. Smith*.

Sesterc is sometimes used as an English word. If so, it ought to be used only as the translation of *sestertius*, never of *sestertium* [which was equal to 1000 *sestertii*]. *W. Smith*.

SÈS'TÈT, } *n.* [*It. sestetto*, from *L. sextus*,
SÈS'TÈTT, } sixth.] (*Mus.*) A composition for
SÈS'TÈTTE, } six distinct instruments or voices;
SÈS'TÈT'TÖ, } a concerted piece in six real parts;
— usually written *sextet*. *Dwight*.

SÈS'TÛNE, *n.* [*It. sestina*.] (*Pros.*) A stanza of six lines; a sextain. *Maunder*.

SÈT, *v. a.* [*A. S. settan*; *Ger. setzen*; *Dut. zetten*;

Dan. sætte; *Sw. sätta*. — *L. sedeo*, to sit; *sedo*, to allay, to settle; *sido*, to seat one's self, to settle.] [*a. SET*; *pp. SETTING, SET.*]

1. To put; to place; to plant; to put in any place, condition, state, or posture.

I do set my bow in the cloud. *Gen. ix. 13.*
Behold, the Lord hath set a king over you. *1 Sam. xii. 13.*
And the Lord set a mark upon Cain. *Gen. iv. 15.*

2. To put; to place; to plant; to put in any place, condition, state, or posture.

Set; our affections on things above. *Col. iii. 2.*

3. To make motionless; to fix immovably; to fasten to one spot; to fix, as in metal.

Thy eyes are almost set in thy head. *Shak.*

Too rich a jewel to be set
In vulgar metal for a vulgar use. *Dryden*.

4. To fix; to settle; to determine; to agree upon; to appoint; to state; to establish.

In studies, whatsoever a man commandeth upon himself
let him set hours for it. *Bacon*.
Set places and set hours are but parts of that worship we owe. *South*.

5. To regulate; to adjust; to conform to a standard; as, "*To set a clock or a watch*."

He rules the church's blest dominions,
And sets men's faith by his opinions. *Prior*.

6. To plant by root or slip; to transplant.

I'll not put
The dibble in earth to set one slip of them. *Shak.*

7. To variegate or adorn with detached fixed points or objects; to stud.

As with stars their bodies all
And wings were set with eyes. *Milton*.

8. To assign to a post; to depute; as, "*To set a rogue to catch a rogue*."

So the sovereign ruler of the universe is affronted by a breach of allegiance to those whom he has set over us. *Addison*.

9. To value; to estimate; to rate; to prize.

I do not set my life at a pin's fee. *Shak.*

For setting narrow hath her power to bite
The man that would not set his life at naught. *Prov. i. 25.*

10. To embarrass; to distress; to perplex.

How hard they are set in this particular. *Addison*.

11. To offer a wager at dice; to stake at play.

Who sets me else? I'll throw at all. *Shak.*

So weary with disasters, tugged with fortune,
That I would set my life on any chance. *Shak.*

12. To offer for a price; to expose to sale.

There is not a more wicked thing than a covetous man;
for such an one setteth his own soul to sale. *Eccles. x. 9.*

13. To bring to a fine edge; as, "*To set a razor*."

14. To point out without noise or disturbance; as, "*A dog sets birds*." *Johnson*.

15. (*Mus.*) To adapt with notes; as, "*To set words to music*": — to pitch or lead off the tune in singing.

Set thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute. *Dryden*.

I had one day set the hundredth psalm, and was singing the first line, in order to put the congregation into the tune. *Spectator*.

16. (*Surg.*) To restore to its natural place; to reduce from a fractured or dislocated state.

Can Honor set a leg? — no; or an arm? — no; Honor hath no skill in surgery, then! — no. *Shak.*

17. (*Naut.*) To loosen and expand, as the sails of a ship; — to observe the bearings of a distant object by the compass; as, "*To set the land, or the sun*." *Mar. Dict.*

To set about, to apply one's self to; to begin; to take in hand. "Shall we set about some revels?" *Shak.* —

To set abroad. See **ABROACH**. — To set against or set up against, to place in opposition to; to place in comparison or contrast with; to offer as an equivalent or offset; to oppose. "He was skillful enough to have lived still, if knowledge could be set up against mortality." *Shak.* — To set a-going, to cause to begin to go or move, as a wheel, a clock, a steam engine, &c. — To set apart, to separate for a particular use; to appropriate; to dedicate; to devote. "The Lord hath set apart him that is godly for himself." *Ps. lv. 3.* To reserve for future use or consideration. "All other matters for that time set apart." *Knollys*. — To set a saw, to bend every alternate tooth a little on one side, and the intermediate teeth to an equal extent on the other side, so that the opening made by the saw may be a little wider than its blade is thick, and thus prevent the binding of the latter. *Tomkinson*. — To set aside, to omit or neglect for the present; to reserve; to leave out of the account. "Setting aside all other considerations." *Tulloch*. — To reject. "To taste the true, or set the false aside." *Prior*. "To annul; to make void; as, 'To set aside an award or a verdict.' *Bouvier*. — To set at defiance, to dare to combat; to defy. — To set before, to exhibit; to display; — to propose to choice. — To set by, to reject; to dismiss; to put aside; to omit for

the present. *Bacon*. To regard; to esteem; to value. "His name was much set by." *1 Sam. xviii. 30.* — To set down, to register or make a note of; to enter in a book or record; to put in writing. "Meet it is I set it down." *Shak.* To fix; to establish. *Hooker.* — To set forth, to publish; to promulgate; to make appear. *Waller.* To display; to explain; to expound; to represent. *Spenser.* *Dryden.* To arrange; to place in order. *Shak.* To display; to show; to exhibit; to put forward. "Whom God hath set forth to be a propitiation." *Rom. iii. 25.* — To raise, as a regiment, an army, to levy, to send on expeditions. "A fleet of sixty galleys set forth by the Venetians." *Knolles.* To set forward, to advance; to promote; to further; to forward. *Hooker.* — To set free, to liberate; to acquit; to release; to clear; to emancipate. "I'll set thee free for this." *Shak.* — To set in, to put in a way to begin. "If you please to assist and set me in, I will recollect myself." *Collier.* — To set milk, to place milk in open dishes where it may remain undisturbed, so that the cream may rise: — to prepare milk with rennet for cheese. — To set much by, or to set a store by, to place a high value upon; to esteem highly. *Forby.* — To set off, to adorn; to decorate; to embellish; to recommend. "He hath a kind of honour sets him off." *Shak.* To measure or portion off, as a piece of land: — to answer for as an equivalent; to compensate; to offset. "There be some sports are painful; but their labor delight in them sets off." *Shak.* — To set on or upon, to annate; to instigate; to incite, to prompt. "Thou, traitor, hast set on thy wife to this." *Shak.* To attack; to assault. "Cassio hath been set on in the dark." *Shak.* "We set upon them, and gave them the chase." *Bacon.* To employ as in a task. "Set on thy wife to observe." *Shak.* To determine to any thing with settled purpose.

Then plainly know, my heart's dear love is set
On the fair daughter of rich Capulet:
As mine on hers, so hers is set on mine.

Shak.

— To set out, to assign; to allot. "The lot that Providence has set out for him." *L'Estrange.* To publish; to proclaim. "I will use no other authority than that excellent proclamation set out by the king." *Bacon.* To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space. *Locke.* To adorn; to embellish. "A rich habit set out with jewels." *Dryden.* To raise; to levy; to equip. *[R.] Addison.* — To show; to display; to recommend; to set off. "I could set out that best side of Luther." *Atterbury.* To show; to make manifest, to prove. "Those very reasons set out how heinous his sin was." *[R.] Atterbury.* — To set over, to appoint to the office of governor, overseer, or director over. "I have set thee over all the land of Egypt." *Gen. xli. 41.* — To set sail, (*Naut.*) to set a vessel under sail; to commence sailing. — To set to, to affix. "He . . . hath set to his seal." *John iii. 33.* — To set up, to erect. "Statues were set up to all those who had made themselves eminent for any noble action. *Dryden.* To institute; to found. "There are many excellent institutions of charity lately set up." *Atterbury.* To enable to commence a new business; as, "His father set him up in trade." To raise; to exalt; to put in power. "I will set up shepherds over them." *Jer. xxiii. 4.* To fix; to establish; to appoint. "Here will I set up my everlasting rest." *Shak.* To place in view; as, "To set up a mark, a scarecrow, &c." To raise, as the voice. "I'll set up such a note as she shall hear." *Dryden.* To advance; to propose to reception. "The authors that set up this opinion." *Burnet.* To place on a firm basis of fortune or reputation. "One lucky hit sets up a man for ever." *L'Estrange.* — To set up the rigging, (*Naut.*) to tauten it by tackles. *Dana.*

"This is one of the words," says Dr. Johnson, "that can scarcely be referred to any radical or primitive notion; it very frequently includes the idea of a change made in the state of the subject, with some degree of continuance in the state superinduced."

SĒT, v. n. 1. To sink below the horizon, as the sun at evening; to go down.

Dies ere the weary sun set in the west.

Shak.

2. To be firmly fixed. "Maketh the teeth to set hard one against another." *Bacon.*

3. To cease to be fluid; to concreate.

That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to set. *Boyle.*

4. To begin a journey; to put one's self into any posture of removal; to start; to set out.

The king is set from London.

Shak.

The faithless pirate soon will set to sea.

Dryden.

5. To catch birds with a dog that sets them (that is, lies down and points them out): — also to catch birds with a large net. "When I go a hawking or setting." *Boyle.*

6. To plant by root or slip. "To sow dry, and set wet." *Old Proverb.*

7. To flow or tend in a certain direction; as, "The tide sets to the east."

8. To apply one's self to, or to assume a posture for, some purpose.

If he sets industriously and sincerely to perform the command of Christ.

Hammond.

It is commonly used in conversation for sit, which, though undoubtedly barbarous, is sometimes found in authors. *Johnson.*

To set about, to fall to; to begin; to take the first step in. "To set about works of charity." *Atterbury.* — To set in, to begin; as, "Cold weather sets in earlier than usual." To become settled in a given state or direction. "The weather was set in to be very bad." *Addison.* To flow towards the shore; as, "The tide sets in." — To set off, to set out on any pursuit; to start. [Colloquial.] — To set on or upon, to begin a march, journey, or enterprise. *Shak. Locke.* To make an attack. "We will set on thee." *Shak.* — To set out, to have beginning. *Brown.* To begin a journey or course. "I shall set out for London to-morrow." *Addison.* — To set to, to apply one's self to any work. — To set up, to begin in business; to begin a scheme in life; as, "To set up in trade"; "To set up for one's self." To profess publicly, to make pretensions. "Men who set up for morality." *Swift.*

SĒT, p. a. 1. Regular; formal; squared by rule.

And little blessed with the set place of rule. *Shak.*
And ruled on Law's level and measured rule. *Shak.*
In good set terms, — and yet a money tool.

2. Fixed; determined; positive; stiff; unyielding; obstinate; as, "To be set in opinion."

3. Prescribed; ordained; established. "Using set and prescribed forms." *King Charles.*

SĒT, n. 1. A number of things of the same kind or suited to each other, or to be used together, of which each is a necessary complement of all the rest; a number of things of which one cannot be taken away without detriment to the whole; a complete suit or assortment; as, "A set of China ware"; "A dinner set"; "A set of chairs"; "A full set of an encyclopædia," (that is, all the volumes.)

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads.

Shak.

2. A number of persons united by some affinity of taste or character, or by a common object; a group; a clique.

Some particular set of writers.

Pope.

3. Any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground.

'Tis raised by sets or berries, like whitethorn. *Mortimer.*

4. The apparent sinking of the sun, or other heavenly body, below the horizon.

That will be ere set of sun.

Shak.

5. A wager at dice.

Dryden.

6. A game. "Play a set."

Shak.

A dead set, a concerted scheme against any one; a scheme to defraud a person by gaming. *Grose.*

SĒ'TĀ, n.; pl. sē'tæ. [*L. a bristle.*] (*Bot.*) A bristle, or a slender appendage resembling a bristle: — the stalk supporting the theca of mosses: — the awn of grasses, when it is not below the apex, but forms a termination to any of the floral bracts. *Henslow.*

SĒ-TĀ'CEOUS (sē-tā'shūs), *a.* [*L. seta, a bristle.*] 1. Set with strong hair or bristles; bristly; consisting of strong hairs; setose; setous.

The parent insect with its stiff, setaceous tail terbrates the rib of the leaf. *Derham.*

2. (*Bot.*) Having the character of a seta; bristle-shaped; setiform. *Gray.*

SĒT'-BOLT, n. (*Naut.*) An iron pin for closing planks. *Crabb.*

SĒT'-DOWN, n. A rebuff; a rebuke; an unexpected and overwhelming answer or reply. "I gave him a set-down upon the subject." *Todd.*

SĒT-ĒĒ', n. (*Naut.*) A vessel rigged with lateen-sails. — See **SETTEE**. *Simmonds.*

SĒT'FOIL, n. (*Bot.*) Septfoil. — See **SEPTFOIL**.

SĒTH'IC, a. (*Chron.*) Noting a period of 1460 years. *West. Rev.*

SĒ-TĪ'FER-OUS, a. [*L. seta, a bristle, and fero, to bear.*] Bearing bristles; setigerous. *Maunder.*

SĒ-TĪ'FÖRM, a. [*L. seta, a bristle, and forma, a form.*] Having the form of a bristle; setaceous. *Loudon.*

SĒ-TĪ'FER-OUS, a. [*L. seta, a bristle, and fero, to bear.*] Bearing bristles; setiferous. *Loudon.*

SĒT'-RĒME [sē'te-rēm, *Sm.*; sē'te-rēm, *C. Wr.*], *n.* [*L. seta, a bristle, and remus, an oar.*] (*Ent.*) A natatory leg, fringed with bristles, of an aquatic insect. *Kirby.*

SĒT'NESS, n. 1. Quality of being set or squared by rule; formality; regularity; uniformity.

The starched setness of a sententious writer.

Masters.

2. Fixedness; persistency; obstinacy. *W*

SĒT'-OFF, n. 1. A counterbalance; an offset.

2. A decoration; any thing worn or added to set off and improve the appearance. *Todd.*

3. (*Law.*) A demand of the defendant to counterbalance the previous and admitted demand of the plaintiff; a counterclaim; a cross-demand. — See **OFFSET**. *Burill.*

4. (*Arch.*) A sloping face of masonry between two divisions of a wall, or buttress, an offset. *Britton.*

SĒ'TON (sē'tn), *n.* [*Fr. seton, from L. seta, a bristle.*] (*Surg.*)

1. A twist of silk, thread, or hair passed through the skin and areolar membrane, to keep up an issue; a rowel. *Dunghison.*

2. An issue; an artificial ulcer. *Dunghison.*

SĒ-TÖSE', a. [*L. setosus, from seta, a bristle; It. setoso, full of silk; setoloso, bristly.*] (*Bot. & Zool.*) Covered with bristles or stiff hair; bristly; setaceous; setous. *Gray. Brande.*

SĒ'TOUS, a. (*Bot.*) Bristly, applied to a leaf; setose. *Loudon.*

SĒT'-SCREW (sē'tskrū), *n.* A screw, as in a clamp, for bringing pieces of wood, metal, &c., into close contact. *Wheale.*

SĒTT, n. 1. A piece placed temporarily on the head of a pile which cannot be reached by the weight of the pile-driver on account of some intervening obstacle. *Wright.*

2. A screw or other contrivance used to bring two pieces together in making masts. *Mar. Dict.*

3. (*Mining.*) A number of mines taken upon lease. *Simmonds.*

SĒT-TĒĒ', n. 1. A large, long seat, with a back.

2. (*Naut.*) A vessel very common in the Mediterranean, with a very long, sharp prow, and generally having two masts furnished with lateen-sails. *Lond. Encyc.*

SĒT-TĒĒ'-BED, n. A bed that turns up in the form of a settee. *Simmonds.*

SĒT'TER, n. 1. One who sets.

Proud setter up and puller down of kings.

Shak.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A useful sporting dog, trained to sit or crouch to the game he finds; the *Canis index*. *Youatt.*

They point as so many setters at a partridge.

Atterbury.

The setter is evidently the large spaniel improved to his peculiar size and beauty, and taught another way of making his game, viz. by sitting or crouching. . . . The setter is used for the same purpose as the pointer, which is descended from the hound. . . . Setters are not so numerous, and they are dearer, and with great difficulty obtained pure. . . . The setter is more active than the pointer. He has greater spirit and strength. He will better stand continued hard work. *Youatt.*

3. A man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered.

The devil's setters, who continually beat their brains how to draw in some innocent, unguarded heir into their hellish net.

South.

4. One who adapts words to music, or composes music to words. *Dantes.*

5. (*Gunnery.*) A round stick to drive fuses, or any other compositions, into cases made of paper. *Stoquer.*

A setter forth, a proclaimer. "He seemeth to be a setter forth of strange gods." *Acts xvii. 18.* — A setter off, whatever sets off, decorates, or recommends. "Gilders, setters off, of thy graces." *Whitlock.* — A setter on, an instigator; an inciter. *Ascham.*

SĒT'TER-FORTH, a. [*L. seta, a bristle, and tero, to bear.*] Bearing bristles; setigerous. *Maunder.*

SĒT'TER-FÖRM, a. [*L. seta, a bristle, and forma, a form.*] Having the form of a bristle; setaceous. *Loudon.*

SĒT'TER-FÖRM, a. [*L. seta, a bristle, and fero, to bear.*] Bearing bristles; setiferous. *Loudon.*

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SET'TING-COAT, n. (*Arch.*) The best kind of plastering for walls and ceilings. *Simmonds.*

SET'TING-DÖG, n. A dog taught to find game; a setter. — See **SETTER**. *Addison.*

SET'TING-PÖLE, n. A pole pointed with iron, used for propelling vessels and boats. *Burlett.*

SET'TLE (sèt'tl), *n.* [*A. S. settl, settl, gesettl; Ger. sessel; Dut. zetel.* — *L. sedile.*] A seat; a bench; — a wooden bench having a high back.

A common settle drew for either guest. *Druden.*

SET'TLE (sèt'tl), *v. a.* [From the noun *settle*, or from *setl.*] [*r. SETTLED; pp. SETTLING, SETTLED.*]

1. To place in any certain and permanent state after fluctuation, wandering, or disturbance.

I will settle you after your old estates. *Ezek. xxxvi. 11.*

2. To establish in any business or way of life.

The father thought the time drew on
Of settling in the quiet vale. *Dryden.*

3. To fix, as in an abode; to establish.

I will settle him in my house and in my kingdom forever. *1 Chron. xvii. 14.*

4. To free from ambiguity; to make clear; to determine; to decide.

Comprising such passages as are true in old authors, and settling such as are told after different manners. *Addison.*

5. To persuade to adopt some definite opinion or conduct; to free from doubt or hesitation.

It will settle the wavering and confirm the doubtful. *Swift.*

6. To make close or compact; to compress.

Cover ant-hills up, that the rain may settle the turf before the spring. *Mortimer.*

7. To fix inalienably by legal sanctions; to establish by law or custom; to confirm.

I have settled upon him a good annuity for life. *Addison.*

8. To attach inseparably; to fasten.

From your reason by detecting and settling it upon an object, the power of reason may cure the passions. *Boyle.*

9. To cause to deposit dregs or impurities.

Gathered like scum, and settled to itself. *Milton.*

10. To compose; to tranquillize; to calm.

"Settling thyself to thy devotions." *Diopha.*

11. To adjust; to regulate; to bring to a conclusion; as, "To settle a dispute."

12. To ordain as pastor of a church or parish; as, "To settle a minister." [*U. S.*] *Ch. Ez.*

13. To colonize; to people; as, "The Puritans settled New England." *Clarke.*

14. (*Law.*) To adjust; to liquidate; to balance, as an account; to pay, as a debt. *Bourcier.*

15. (*Naut.*) To lower; to cause to sink.

"Settle the main-top-sail halyards." *Mar. Dict.*

To settle the land, (*Naut.*) to cause the land to sink below the horizon, by sailing from it. *Mar. Dict.*

Syn. — See **FIX, RATIFY.**

SET'TLE, v. n. 1. To sink to the bottom of a liquid and rest, as dregs or lees; to deposit dregs; to subside.

Mud brought down by the Nilus, which settled by degrees into a firm land. *Bacon.*

2. To establish a residence; to fix one's habitation; as, "They settled in the west."

The Spinetta, descended from the Pelasgi, settled at the mouth of the river Po. *Arbutnot.*

3. To choose a method of life; to establish a domestic state; — to quit an irregular and dissuatory for a methodical life. *Johnson.*

As people marry now and settle. *Prior.*

4. To cease changing and become fixed.

The wind came about, and settled in the west. *Bacon.*

5. To take any lasting state; to become fixed.

Chyle . . . runs through all the intermediate colors, till it settles in an intense red. *Arbutnot.*

6. To assume a state of rest; to rest; to repose.

And shades eternal settle o'er his eyes. *Pope.*

7. To grow calm; to cease from agitation; to be composed; to be tranquillized; to be appeased.

Till the fury of his highness settle, Come not before him. *Shak.*

8. To sink by the force of gravity; to contract; to shrink; to become compact; as, "To allow earth to settle in embankments."

9. To become established as a pastor of a church. [*U. S.*]

SET'TLE-BED, n. A bed turned so as to form a settle, or seat. *Crabb.*

SET'TLED, p. a. Determined; fixed; established; definite; secure; conclusive.

SET'TLED-NÉSS (sèt'tld-nēs), *n.* The state of being settled; a confirmed state.

We have attained to a settledness of disposition. *Bp. Hall.*

SET'TLE-MÉNT, n. 1. The act of settling, or the state of being settled. *Johnson.*

2. An adjustment of differences; a reconciliation; as, "The settlement of a controversy."

3. The act of establishing a colony; the act of settling or peopling a place; colonization; as, "Since the settlement of the country."

4. A colony; a district newly settled.

After discovering the continent and making settlements in the islands of America, he [Columbus] was treated like a criminal, and carried over to Europe in irons. *Gulliver.*

5. Act of giving possession by legal sanction.

With settlement as good as law can make. *Dryden.*

6. An adjustment of accounts or claims; liquidation; payment. *Simmonds.*

7. The act of quitting a roving for a domestic and methodical life; the act of settling down.

Wealth, power, or settlement in the world. *L'Estrange.*

8. The sinking of the dregs or feculencies in liquor to the bottom; subsidence.

9. Lees; dregs; settlings. *Mortimer.*

10. The ordination or installation of a minister over a religious society or parish. [*U. S.*]

11. A sum of money settled upon a minister, exclusive of his salary. [*U. S.*] *Emerson.*

12. (*Law.*) A jointure granted to a wife; a disposition of property by deed, usually through a trustee, for the benefit of a wife, a child, &c.: — a legal residence by which relief is claimed from a parish. *Burill.*

It was enacted that forty days' undisturbed residence should gain any person a settlement in any parish. *A. Smith.*

The Act of Settlement (*Eng. Hist.*) was that of the 12th and 13th of William III., by which the crown was limited to the house of Hanover. *Blackstone.*

SET'TLER, n. One who settles, as in a new place or colony; a colonist.

All those colonists had established themselves in countries inhabited by savage and barbarous nations, who easily gave place to the new settlers. *A. Smith.*

SET'TLING, n. 1. The act of one who settles.

2. The act of subsiding; — subsidence.

One part being moist and the other dry occasions its settling more in one place than another, which causes cracks and settlings in the wall. *Mortimer.*

3. That which subsides; sediment; dregs.

'Tis but the lees
And settlings of a melancholy blood. *Milton.*

4. † One recently planted or settled.

Easily moved as young settlings. *Bacon.*

SET'TÔ, n. A combat; a contest; — a warm debate or argument. [*Colloquial.*] *Brockett.*

SET'TU-LÄ, n. (*Bot.*) A term applied to the stipes of certain fungi. *Henslow.*

SET'TU-LÖSE, a. [*L. seta, a bristle.*] Setose or bristly, with the bristles truncated. *Maunder.*

SET'T-WALL, n. A species of valerian. *Johnson.*

SEV'EN (sév'vn), *a.* [*A. S. seofon, seofan, seofen; Ger. sieben; Dut. zeven; Sw. sijn; Dan. syv.* — Heb. שֶׁבַע; Gr. ἑπτά; *L. septem; It. sette; Sp. siete; Fr. sept.*] One more than six; four and three.

The lexicons generally, both ancient and modern, also assign to the word and its derivatives the farther office of a round or indefinite number, to express a small number, in the sense of *several*. . . . It appears to us possible to resolve all the other passages [in the Bible], referred to by Gesenius and others to this class, into the idea of sufficiency, satisfaction, fulness, completeness, perfection, abundance, &c., intimated in the Hebrew root from which the numeral is derived. . . . It is most likely that this idea became originally associated with the number seven from the Creator having finished all his work on the seventh day; and that hence, also, it was adopted as a sacred number, or a number chiefly employed in religious concerns, in order to remind mankind of the creation and its true author. Thus there were seven offerings in making a covenant (Gen. xxi. 28); seven lamps in the golden candlestick (Ex. xxvii. 23); the blood was sprinkled seven times (Lev. iv. 16, 18); every seventh year was sabbatical, seven sabbaths of years in the jubilee (xxv. 8); seven trumpets, seven lamps, seven seals, &c. We also find the number seven introduced into forms of superstition, &c. . . . It was considered a fortunate number among

the Persians. Cicero calls it the knot and cement of all things. *Kitts.*

The Seven Stars, the cluster of stars in the neck of the constellation Taurus, — called also *Pleades*. *Hutton.* — *Seven sciences.* See **SCIENCES**. — The seven sages or wise men of Greece, a name commonly applied to seven of the earlier Greek philosophers, some of whom were legislators, viz. Pericles of Corinth, Pittacus of Mitylene, Thales, Solon, Bias, Chilo, and Cleobulus. — *Seven wonders of the world.* See **WONDERS**.

SEV'EN (sév'vn), *n.* The sum of six and one: — the symbol representing six and one; as 7.

SEV'EN-FÖLD, a. Repeated seven times; increased or multiplied seven times. *Shak.*

SEV'EN-FÖLD, ad. Seven times as much; seven times. *Gen. iv. 15.*

SEVENNIGHT (sēn'nait), *n.* A week; the time of seven nights and days, from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following; — now contracted to *seennight*, and thus used; as, "It happened on Monday *seennight*, or *seennight*," that is, on the Monday before last Monday; "It will be done on Monday *seennight*, or *seennight*," that is, on the Monday after next Monday. *Addison.*

SEV'EN-SCÖRE (sév'vn-skör), *a.* Seven times twenty; one hundred and forty.

The Countess of Devon, who lived till she was seven-score. *Bacon.*

SEV'EN-SÖME, a. Noting an arrangement or gradation by sevens. [*R.*] *N. Brit. Rev.*

SEV'EN-SÖME-NÉSS, n. An arrangement or gradation of things in the order of the number seven; a system of sevens. [*R.*] *N. Brit. Rev.*

SEV'EN-TÉEN (sév'vn-tēn), *a.* [*A. S. seofontene.*] Seven and ten; seven added to ten.

SEV'EN-TÉEN, n. The sum of seven and ten: — the symbol representing seven and ten, as 17.

SEV'EN-TÉENTH (sév'vn-tēnth), *a.* The seventh after the tenth; — the ordinal of seventeen: — noting one of seventeen parts into which a thing is divided.

SEV'ENTH (sév'vnth), *a.* 1. The first after the sixth; — the ordinal of seven.

2. Noting one of seven parts into which a thing is divided; as, "The seventh part of an apple."

SEV'ENTH (sév'vnth), *n.* 1. One part in seven; the seventh part.

2. (*Mus.*) An interval embracing seven degrees, as from A to G, &c.: — the seventh note in any scale reckoning upward from the key-note, and in this sense (if a *major seventh*) technically termed the *sensible* or *leading* note. *Dwight.*

SEV'ENTH-LY (sév'vnth-le), *ad.* In the seventh place. *Bacon.*

SEV'EN-TI-ÉTH (sév'vn-tē-éth), *a.* The next after the sixty-ninth; — the ordinal of seventy: — noting one of seventy parts into which a thing is divided.

SEV'EN-TY (sév'vn-tē), *a.* Seven times ten.

SEV'EN-TY, n. The sum of seven times ten: — the symbol representing seven times ten; as 70.

The Seventy, the seventy-two translators of the Septuagint, or Greek version of the Old Testament. *Clarke.*

SEV'ER, v. a. [*L. separo; It. separare, sevrare, scerverare; Sp. separar; Fr. séparer, severer.*] [*i. SEVERED; pp. SEVERING, SEVERED.*]

1. To divide or part by force; to separate violently; to force asunder; to rend in twain; — to detach, as one part from another; to disjoin; to disunite; to part.

Our state cannot be severed; we are one, One flesh. *Milton.*

And who can sever love from charity? *Shak.*

Death, called life, which us from life doth sever. *Milton.*

2. To put in different orders or places; to segregate; to set apart.

The angels shall come forth, and sever the wicked from among the just. *Matt. xiii. 49.*

3. To divide by distinctions; to discriminate.

This axiom is of large extent, and would be severed and refined by trial. *Bacon.*

4. To keep distinct; to keep apart.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun;
Not separated with the tacking clouds,
But severed in a pale, clear, shining sky. *Shak.*

5. (*Law.*) To divide, as a joint estate, among

several. "How an estate in joint tenancy may be severed and destroyed." *Blackstone.*

Syn. — See SEPARATE.

SEV'ER, *v. n.* 1. To make a separation; to distinguish between; to discriminate.

The Lord will sever between the cattle of Israel and the cattle of Egypt. *Ec. ix. 4.*

2. To suffer disjunction; to part or go off from one another; to be separated.

Look, love, what envious streaks Do lace the severing clouds in yonder east. *Shak.*

3. (Law.) In practice, to separate or divide. Defendants are said to sever in their pleas where each pleads separately. *Burill.*

SEV'ER-AL, *a.* [From *sever*; — Old Fr. *several*.] 1. Different; distinct from one another.

For several virtues Have I liked several women. *Shak.*

2. Divers; sundry; various; consisting of any small number more than two.

After several victories gained over us [we] might have still kept the enemy from our gates. *Addison.*

3. Single; individual; particular.

I'll kiss each several paper for amends. *Shak.*

4. † Separate; disjointed; not together.

Be several at meat and lodging. *Beau. & Fl.*

5. (Law.) Separate; distinct; exclusive; independent; the opposite of joint or common. "A several estate." "A several fishery." *Burill.*

Why should my heart think that a several plot Which my heart knows the world's wide commonplace? *Shak.*

Joint and several, (Law.) applied to a deed of obligation by which the signers are both collectively and individually bound for the whole. *Burill.*

† SEV'ER-AL, *n.* 1. State of separation. *Burill.*

More profit is quietly found Where pastures in several be. *Tusser.*

2. Each particular singly taken; detail.

There was not time enough to hear The several. *Shak.*

3. Any enclosed or separate place.

They had their several for heathen nations, their several for the people of their own nation, their several for men, their several for women, &c. *Hooker.*

4. A piece of open land, adjoining to a common field, and a kind of joint property of the landholders of a parish. *Bacon. Todd.*

5. (Old Eng. Law.) A separate share or partition. *Burill.*

† SEV'ER-AL-I-TY, *n.* Each particular singly taken; detail. *Bp. Hall.*

† SEV'ER-AL-IZE, *v. a.* To make several; to distinguish; to separate. *Bp. Hall.*

SEV'ER-AL-LY, *ad.* Distinctly; separately; apart from others.

It will not be improper to say something severally and distinctly of each. *Waterland.*

SEV'ER-AL-TY, *n.* A state of separation from the rest, or from all others. *Wotton. Bacon.*

An estate in severalty, (Law.) an estate held by a person in his own right only. *Blackstone.*

SEV'ER-ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of severing; separation; partition. *Carew.*

2. (Law.) The adoption by several defendants of several pleas, instead of joining in one plea: — the partition of a joint estate or interest. *Bowyer.*

SE-VÈRE', *a.* [L. *severus*; It. & Sp. *severo*; Fr. *sévère*.]

1. Rigid; harsh; sharp; hard; stern; rigorous; apt to punish or blame; not indulgent; — austere; morose; cruel; inexorable; relentless.

Come, you are too severe a moraliser. *Shak.*

When angry most he seemed and most severe. *Milton.*

2. Very strict or exact; regulated by rigid rules; as, "Severe discipline."

Truth, wisdom, sanctitude, severe and pure, Severe, but in true filial freedom placed. *Milton.*

3. Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; sober; sedate; stern.

With eyes severe and beard of formal cut. *Shak.*

4. Strictly methodical; rigidly exact; not lax.

I leave it rather to the delicate wit of poets than venture upon so nice a subject with my severe style. *Mare.*

5. Concise; close; not redundant.

The Latin, a most severe and compendious language, often expresses that in one word which modern tongues cannot in more. *Dryden.*

6. Keen; cutting; sarcastic; satirical.

The Lady Lizard desired him not to be so severe on his relations. *Addison.*

7. Affictive; painful; distressing; biting; extreme; hard to endure; as, "A severe pain"; "A severe climate."

Syn. — See HARSH, HARD, AUSTERE, STRICT, KEEN.

SE-VÈRE'LY, *ad.* In a severe manner; harshly; sharply; sternly; rigidly; — strictly; rigorously; — afflictively; distressingly, extremely.

SE-VÈRE'NESS, *n.* Seventy *Temple.*

SEV'ER-ITE, *n.* (Min.) A mineral composed of silica, alumina, and water; — found near St. Sever, in France. *Dana.*

SE-VÈR'I-TY, *n.* [L. *severitas*; It. *severità*; Sp. *severidad*; Fr. *sévérité*.]

1. Quality or state of being severe; harshness; hardness, sharpness; sternness; rigor; want of indulgence; acrimony; austerity.

There is a difference between an ecclesiastical censure and severity. *Ashiffe.*

Strict age and sour severity. *Milton.*

2. Strictness; rigid accuracy; rigor; exactness. "The severity of truth." *Dryden.*

3. Power of distressing; afflictiveness; extremity; as, "The severity of pain"; "The severity of the climate."

Syn. — See ACRIMONY, AUSTERITY.

SEV'ER-Y, *n.* [From *sever*.] (Arch.) A separate portion or compartment of a building; — also written *severey*, *severee*, and *civory*. *Britton.*

† SEV-O-CÀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sevocare*, *sevocare*, to call aside.] The act of calling aside. *Bailey.*

† SEW (*sū*), *v. a.* [Fr. *suivre*.] To pursue; to sue. — See SUE, *v. a.* No. 4. *Spenser.*

SEW (*sō*), *v. n.* [A. S. *sewian*, *sewian*; Dan. *syje*; Sw. *sy*. — L. *suo*.] [*i.* SEWED; *pp.* SEWING, SEWED. — SEWN is sometimes, though rarely, used as the participle.] To work with needle and thread; to stitch.

A time to read and a time to sew. *Eccles. iii. 7.*

I can sing, weave, sew, and dance. *Shak.*

SEW (*sō*), *v. a.* To join or fasten together by threads drawn with a needle.

No man seweth a piece of new cloth on an old garment. *Mat. i. 21.*

To sew up, to enclose in anything sewed. "Sew me up in the skirts of it" [a gown]. *Shak.* — To be sewed up, (Naut.) to rest upon the ground, as a ship, when there is not depth of water enough to float her. *M. Dict.*

† SEW (*sō*), *v. a.* To drain, as a pond, in order to take the fish in it. *Ainsworth.*

SEW'AGE (*sō'aj*), *n.* 1. The water flowing in sewers; the water carried off by sewers. *Martin.*

2. The system of sewers or subterranean conduits for carrying off filth or superfluous water in a city; sewerage. *Ogilvie.*

† SEW'ER (*sō'er*), *n.* [Old Fr. *escuyer*.] An ancient officer who served up a feast. *Herbert.*

SEWER (*sō'er* or *shōr*) [*shōr*, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. W. R.; *sō'er*, E. W.; *sō'er*, K.; *sōr*, vulgarly pronounced *shōr*, Sm.; *sōr*, C.] *n.* [Fr. *suivre*, to follow; *issir*, to issue. *Richardson*.] A passage to convey water under ground; a drain; — sometimes corrupted by orthography, as well as pronunciation, into *shore*.

Where houses thick and sewers annoy the air. *Milton.*

— "The corrupt pronunciation of this word is become universal, though in Junius's time it should seem to have been confined to London; for, under the word *shore*, he says, 'Common shore.' Londinensibus ita corrupte dicitur, the common sewer." Johnson has given us no etymology of this word; but Skinner tells us, "Non infelicitur *Cornelius* declinat a verbo *issir*, dictumque putat quasi *issir*, abjecta initiali syllaba." Nothing can be more natural than this derivation; the *s* going into *sh* before *u*, preceded by the accent, is agreeable to analogy, and the *u* in this case, being pronounced like *eo*, might easily draw the word into the common orthography, *sewer*; while the sound of *sh* was preserved, and the *eo*, as in *show*, *strew*, and *sew*, might soon slide into *o*, and thus produce the present anomaly." *Walker*.

SEW'ER (*sō'er*), *n.* One who sews or uses a needle. *Johnson.*

SEW'ER-AGE (*sō'er-aj* or *shōr aj*), *n.* The construction or the support of sewers; a system of drainage by means of sewers. *F. Mag.*

SEW'ING (*sō'ing*), *n.* 1. The act of one who sews.

2. Work done with the needle. *Ash.*

SEW'ING-MA-CHINE', *n.* A machine for sewing. *Ure.*

SEW'ING-NRÈ'DLE, *n.* A needle used in sewing. *Ash.*

SEW'INGS (*sō'ingz*), *n. pl.* Compound threads of silk, wound, cleaned, doubled, and thrown for sewing-silk. *Simmonds.*

SEW'ING-SILK, *n.* Silk spun into threads for sewing. *Reed.*

† SEW'STÈR (*sō'ster*), *n.* A seamstress. *B. Jonson.*

SÈX (*sēks*), *n.* [L. *sexus*; It. *Sesso*; Sp. *sexo*; Fr. *sexe*.]

1. The characteristic property by which an animal or a vegetable is male or female.

Under his forming hand a creature grew Manlike, but different sex. *Milton.*

The universality of sexes in vegetables. *Lindley.*

2. One of the two divisions of animals, male and female.

These two great sexes animate the world. *Milton.*

3. Womankind; women. *Garth.*

Unhappy sex! whose beauty is your snare. *Dryden.*

SÈX-A-GE-NÀ'R-I-AN, *n.* One who is sixty years old; a sexagenary. *Bentley.*

|| SÈX-AG'E-NA-RY [*sēks-ād'jen-a-rē*, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; *sēks-ā-jē-nār-ē*, Wb.; *sēks-ā-jē-nār-ē* or *sēks-ād'jen-a-rē*, Wv.], *a.* [L. *sexagenarius*; *sexageni*, sixty; It. *sessagenario*; Sp. *sezagenario*; Fr. *sexagenaire*.]

1. Three score; sixty. *Chesterfield.*

2. (Math.) Pertaining to the number sixty; noting a scale of numbers in which the modulus is sixty. *Davies.*

|| SÈX-AG'E-NA-RY, *n.* 1. A person sixty years old; a sexagenarian. [R.] *Wright.*

2. (Math.) A scale in which the modulus is sixty. *Davies & Peck.*

SÈX-A-GÈS'I-MA, *n.* [L. *sexagesimus*, sixty.] The second Sunday before Lent, being the sixtieth day before Easter. *Buck.*

SÈX-A-GÈS'I-MAL, *a.* Sixtieth; pertaining to the number 60. *Hutton.*

Sexagesimal, or *sexagenary arithmetic* a method of computation proceeding by sixtieths. *Hutton*. — *Sexagesimal fractions*, (Math.) fractions whose denominators are some power of 60; — called also *astronomical fractions*, because anciently no others were used in astronomical operations. *Davies & Peck.*

SÈX-A-GÈS'I-MAL, *n.* (Math.) A sexagesimal fraction. *Davies.*

SÈX'A-NA-RY, *a.* Consisting of six; sixfold.

SÈX'AN-GLE, *n.* [L. *sex*, six, and *angulus*, an angle.] (Geom.) A figure having six angles and six sides; a hexagon. *Hutton.*

SÈX'AN-GLED (*àng-gléd*), *a.* Sexangular. *Planes*

SÈX-AN'GU-LAR, *a.* Having six angles; hexagonal. *Dryden.*

SÈX-AN'GU-LAR-LY, *ad.* With six angles; hexagonally. *Johnson.*

SÈX-DEC'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *decem*, ten.] (Crystallography.) Noting a crystal the prismatic part of which has six faces, and the two summits taken together ten faces, — or the reverse. *Cleaveland.*

SÈX-DIG'IT-ISM, *n.* [L. *sex*, six, and *digitus*, a finger, a toe.] The state of having six fingers on one hand, or six toes on one foot. *Perry.*

SÈX-DIG'IT-IST, *n.* One who has six fingers on one hand, or six toes on one foot. *Perry.*

SÈX-DŪ-O-DEC'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *duodecim*, twelve.] (Crystallography.) Noting crystals, the prismatic or middle part of which has six faces, and the two summits, taken together, twelve faces, — or the reverse. *Cleaveland.*

SÈXED (*sēkst*), *a.* Having sex; — used in composition. "Gentle-sexed." *Beau. & Fl.*

SÈX E-NA-RY, *a.* (Arith.) Noting a scale of notation in which the local value of the digits increases in a sixfold proportion; sextuple. *Hutton.*

SÈX-ÈN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *sexennis*; *sex*, six, and *annus*, a year.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years. *Burke.*

SÈX-ÈN'NI-AL-LY, *ad.* Once in six years. *Clarke.*

SÈX'FID, or SÈX'I-FID, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *findo*, *findo*, to split.] (Bot.) Six-cleft. *Wright*

SĚX-I-SYL LĀ-BLE, *n.* A word having six syllables. *Oswald.*

SĚX'LESS, *a.* Destitute of sex, or of the characteristics of sex. *Shilley.*

SĚX-LÖC'U-LĀR, *a.* [*L. sex*, six, and *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, a place.] (*Bot.*) Having six cells; six-celled. *Gray.*

SĚX'TAIN (sĚks'tān), *n.* [*L. sextans*, a sixth.] A stanza of six lines. *Johnson.*

SĚX'TANS, *n.* [*L.*, from *sex*, six.]

1. (*Rom. Ant.*) A coin equal to the sixth part of an *as*. *W. Smith.*
2. (*Astron.*) The Sextant. *Hind.*

SĚX'TANT, *n.* [*It. sestante*, from *L. sextans*, a sixth; *sex*, six; *Sp. sextante*; *Fr. sextant*.]

1. (*Math.*) The sixth part of a circle, or an arc of 60 degrees. *Davies.*
2. An instrument for measuring angles by reflection, having a graduated arc equal to the circumference of a circle, and divided into 120 equal parts. It is constructed on the same principle as the quadrant. — See **QUADRANT**.

In the figure the mirror C, affixed to the movable index C E, reflects a ray of light C P, from a star to the fixed mirror D, which also reflects the ray through the telescope F, to the eye, causing an image of the star to be seen in the direction of F Q. The angle made by the first incident ray and the last reflected ray is indicated by the graduated arc A E, half degrees being numbered as degrees.

3. (*Astron.*) A constellation placed across the equator and on the south side of the ecliptic. *Hutton.*

SĚX'TA-RY, *n.* [*L. sextarius*; *sextus*, the sixth; *sex*, six.] (*Rom. Ant.*) A liquid measure containing a sixth part of a *congius*, or about an English pint. — a dry measure containing the sixteenth part of a *modius*, or about an English pint. *W. Smith.*

† **SĚX'TA-RY**, } *n.* A sacristy; a vestry.

† **SĚX'TRY**, } *Wickliffe. Bailey.*

SĚX'TĒT, *n.* (*Mus.*) A composition for six voices or six instruments; a sestet. *Warner.*

SĚX'TILE, *n.* [*Low L. sextilis*; *L. sextus*, sixth; *sex*, six.] (*Astron.*) Noting the aspect of two planets when they are distant from each other the sixth part of a circle, or 60 degrees. *Brande.*

SĚX'TILL'ION (sĚk'tyūn), *n.* A number, represented, according to the French method of numeration, by a unit with twenty-one ciphers annexed, — according to the English method, by a unit with thirty-six ciphers annexed. *Greenleaf.*

SĚX'TŪ, *n.*; pl. **SĚX'TŌS**. [*L. sextus*, sixth.] A book formed by folding each sheet into six leaves. *Southey.*

SĚX'TON, *n.* [Corrupted from *sacristan*.] A subordinate officer of a church, whose duty it is to take care of the building, the furniture, utensils, &c., and, sometimes, to dig graves. *Shak.*

SĚX'TON-ESS, *n.* A female sexton, or a sexton's wife. *Woolrych.*

† **SĚX'TON-RY**, *n.* Sextonship. *Berners.*

SĚX'TON-SHIP, *n.* The office of a sexton. *Swift.*

SĚX'TŪ-PLĒ, *a.* [*Low L. sextuplus*; *sex*, six, and *duplus*, double.]

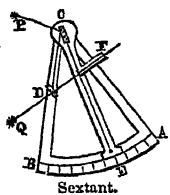
1. Sixfold; six times as much. *Browne.*
2. (*Mus.*) Noting a measure of two times, composed of six equal notes, three for each time. *Moore.*

SĚX'U-AL (sĚk'shū-əl), *a.* [*L. sexualis*; *sextus*, a sex; *It. sessuale*; *Sp. sexual*; *Fr. sexuel*.]

1. Pertaining to, or distinguishing, the sex or sexes. "Sexual attachment." *Barrington.*
2. Pertaining to the genital organs. "Sexual diseases." *Dunghison.*

Sexual system, (*Bot.*) a designation applied to the system of classification of Linneus, which is founded on the relations of the stamens, or male organs, and the pistils, or female organs, of plants; — called also the *artificial system*. *Lindley.*

SĚX'U-AL-IST, *n.* One who believes in the doc-



trine of sexes in plants, or who classifies plants according to the sexual system. *Wright.*

SĚX'U-ĀL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being distinguished by sex. *Bulwer.*

The *variety* of plants ... appears to be established beyond controversy. *Lindley.*

SĚX'U-ĀL-LY, *ad.* In a sexual manner. *Clarke.*

SĚY'BERT-ITE (sĚ pĕrt-ĭt), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral composed of silica, alumina, magnesia, lime, oxide of iron, and water; clintonite. *Dana.*

SĚÖR-ZĀN'DŌ, } [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A direction placed
SĚÖR-ZĀ'TŌ, } over a note or a passage which
 is to be played with emphasis and force. *Moore.*

SĚŪ-MĀ'TŌ, *a.* [*It.*] (*Paint.*) Intentionally smoky or misty, as certain styles. *Smart.*

SĚRĀF'FI-TŌ, *a.* [*It.*] (*Paint.*) Noting a species of painting in which a white overlaid surface is chipped away, so as to form the design from a dark ground underneath. *Smart.*

SHĀB, *n.* A disease in sheep; the scab. *Loudon.*

SHĀB, *v. n.* [*i. SHABBED*; *pp. SHABBED, SHAB-BED*.] [A low, cant word. *Johnson.*]

1. To play mean or shabby tricks. *Johnson.*
2. To slink away; — used with *off*. *Pulmer.*

SHĀB'BĒD, *a.* Shabby; mean; paltry. *A. Wood.*

SHĀB'BI-LY, *ad.* In a shabby manner; meanly; despicably. *Johnson.*

SHĀB'BI-NESS, *n.* The state of being shabby; meanness; paltriness. *Spectator.*

SHĀB'BY, *a.* [*Dut. schabberig*; *Ger. schabig*. — From *scabby*. *Lye.*]

1. Giving the notion of poverty; ragged; faded; worn. "A man with very shabby clothes." *Goldsmith.*
2. Mean; despicable; low; vile; base.

They were very shabby fellows, pitifully mounted and worse armed. *Clarendon.*

These shabby evasions are themselves sufficient arguments against those who use them. *Tooke.*

SHĀB'RĀCK, *n.* [*Hungarian*.] (*Mil.*) The cloth furniture of a troop-horse or charger. *Stoquer.*

SHĀCK, *n.* 1. Grain shaken from the ripe ear, eaten by hogs, &c., after harvest: — feed among stubble. *Homilies.*

2. A shiftless fellow; a vagabond. *Forby.*

Common at shack, (*Eng. Lav.*) a species of common by vicinage, in the counties of Norfolk, Lincoln, and Yorkshire, being the right of persons occupying lands lying together in the same common field to turn out their cattle, after harvest, to feed promiscuously in that field. *Burrill.*

SHĀCK, *v. n.* 1. To shed, as corn at harvest. [*Local, Eng.*] *Grose.*

2. To feed or pasture in the stubble. [*Local, Eng.*] *Todd.*

SHĀCK'A-TŌ-RY, *n.* An Irish hound. *Dekker.*

SHĀCK'LE, *n.* Stubble. [*Local, Eng.*] *Pegge.*

SHĀCK'LE (shāk'kl), *n.*; pl. **SHĀCK'LES** (shāk'klz). [*A. S. sceacul*; *Dut. schakel*, a link of a chain. — Per. *shakl*, the chain by which the dagger hangs to the girdle; Arab. *shakal*, to tie the feet.]

1. † A metal band or chain worn on the limbs for ornament. *Dampier.*

2. A fetter; a gyve; a handcuff; a manacle. *The forge in fetters only is employed, Our iron mines exhausted and destroyed In shackles.* *Dryden.*

3. An iron loop for coupling railway carriages, &c. *Wright.*

4. (*Naut.*) A link in a chain-cable, fitted with a movable bolt, so that the chain can be separated. *Dana.*

SHĀCK'LE (shāk'kl), *v. a.* [*i. SHACKLED*; *pp. SHACKLING, SHACKLED*.]

1. To bind the limbs of, so as to impede free motion; to fetter; to manacle; to chain.

To lead him shackled, and exposed to scorn. *Philips.*

2. To unite by a shackle, as railway carriages.

3. To impede; to embarrass; to obstruct. *You must not shackle and tie him up with rules about in-different matters.* *Locke.*

† **SHĀCK'LOCK**, *n.* A kind of shackle. *Browne.*

SHĀCK'LY, *a.* Loose; rickety. "What a shackle-old carriage!" [*Vulgar and local*.] *Bartlett.*

SHĀD, *n.* [*Ger. schade*.] (*Ich.*) A fish of the

family *Clupeida*, allied to the herring, highly esteemed for food; *Alosa finta*. *Yarrell.*

SHĀD'-BŪSH, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name in the United States of *Amelanchier Canadensis*; — called also *service-berry*. *Gray.*

SHĀD'DOCK, *n.* [A Malay word. *Latham*.] (*Bot.*) A tree allied to the orange and the lemon, cultivated chiefly in the East and West Indies; *Citrus decumana*. — the fruit of the *Citrus decumana*. *Eng. Cyc.*

SHĀDE, *n.* [*M. Goth. skadau*; *A. S. scead*, *scad*, *sced*, *sceado*, *sceadwo*; *Dut. schaduw*; *Ger. schatten*; *Dan. skygge*; *Sw. skugga*, *skygd*; *Icel. skuggi*; *W. cysgod*. — Connected with *Gr. skio*, a shade, shadow. *Junius*. — Past part. of *A. S. sceadan*, to separate, to divide. *Tooke.*]

1. Obscurity caused by the interception or interruption of the rays of light; shadow.

Under the cool shade of a sycamore. *Shak.*

The faint knights were scorched, and knew not where To run for shelter, for no shade was near. *Dryden.*

2. Darkness, as of night; obscurity; gloom.

The weaker light unwillingly declined, And to prevailing shades the mornning world resigned. *Roscommon.*

3. An obscure place, as in a grove or a wood from which the sun's rays are excluded.

Let us seek out some desolate shade, and there Weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shak.*

4. A screen intercepting light or heat; as, "A shade for the eyes." *Phillips.*

5. The figure, formed upon any surface, of a body by which the light is intercepted; a shadow.

Envy will merit as its shade pursue. *Pope.*

6. The dark part of a picture, or a part not brightly colored. *Dryden.*

The means by which the painter works, and on which the effect of light and color is produced, by the effect of light and color. *Reynolds.*

7. Gradation of light or color.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees, or shades and mixtures. *Locke.*

8. Protection; shelter. *Johnson.*

9. The soul separated from the body, so called because supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; a ghost; a spirit; a shadow; manes.

Nor e'er was to the bowers of bliss conveyed A fairer spirit or more welcome shade. *Trickell.*

10. A small quantity or degree; a little. [*Colloquial or vulgar*.] *Ogden.*

11. *pl.* The abode of spirits. *Clarke.*

12. *pl.* A wine cellar. *Clarke.*

Syn. — *Shade* and *shadow* both denote the obscuration produced by the interception of the rays of the sun or some other luminous body; but *shade* expresses more generally the absence of light, *shadow* the figure of the body which intercepts the light. Sunshine and *shade*; sit in the *shade*; the *shadow* of the sun-dial, of a tree, or a man. *Shade*, however, as well as *shadow*, is often applied to the figure of the body produced by the interception of the sun's rays, as the *shade* of a tree.

SHĀDE, *v. a.* [*A. S. sceadan*; *Dut. scheiden*, to separate.] [*i. SHADED*; *pp. SHADING, SHADED*.]

1. To shelter or screen from light or the rays of the sun; to overspread with a shade.

I went to crop the sylvan scenes, And shade our altars with their leafy greens. *Dryden.*

2. To temper with shade; to obscure; to cloud.

The full blaze of thy beams. *Milton.*

3. To shelter; to hide; to ensconce.

Ere in our own house I do shade my head, The good patricians must be visited. *Shak.*

4. To screen or cover from injury; to protect.

Leave not the faithful side That gave thee being, still shades thee and protects. *Milton.*

5. To paint in dark colors, or with gradations of colors. *Johnson.*

SHĀDE'FUL, *a.* Abounding in shade; shady.

"Shade-ful Savernake." [*R.*] *Drayton.*

SHĀDE'LESS, *a.* Without shade.

A gap in the hills, an opening *Shadeless* and shelterless. *Wordsworth.*

SHĀD'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, shades.

SHĀ'DI-LY, *ad.* With shade. *Clarke.*

SHĀ'DI-NESS, *n.* The state of being shady; umbrageousness. *Sherwood.*

SHĀD'ING, *n.* Act of one who shades; interception of light; obscuration; — act of painting with gradation of colors.

SHĀD'ŌW (shād'ō), *n.* [M. Goth. *skadau*; A. S. *scaddo*; Dut. *schaduw*. — See SHADE.]

1. The representation of an opaque body on one side of it, when it intercepts the rays of light on the other, or a portion of space from which light is intercepted by an opaque body; shade. "The shadow of this tree." *Shak.*

2. The shadow appears more intense in proportion as the illumination is stronger. . . . Shadows are said to be *right* or *versed* according to the position of the bodies projecting them and that of the planes on which they are projected. The shadow of an upright body projected on the plane of the horizon is a *right shadow*; and that of a body on a vertical plane to which the body is perpendicular, as that of a bar of iron fixed perpendicularly in a wall, is a *versed shadow*. *Brande.*

3. Darkness; obscurity; shade. "Night's sable shadows." *Denham.*

4. Shelter; protection; cover; security.

Came they under the shadow of my roof. *Gen. xix. 8.*
He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty. *Ps. xci. 1.*

5. Obscure place; privacy; shade. "To the secret shadows I retire." *Dryden.*

6. The dark part of a picture; shade.

After great lights there must be great shadows. *Dryden.*

7. Imperfect and faint representation or prefiguration; a foreshowing; adumbration.

In the glorious lights of heaven we perceive a shadow of his divine countenance. *Kellogg.*

"Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore,
And coming events cast their shadows before." *Campbell.*

8. Mystical representation; symbol. "Types and shadows of that destined seed." *Milton.*

9. Something unreal or unsubstantial; — opposed to substance.

If substance might be called that shadow seemed.
What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue! *Milton.*

10. An inseparable companion. "Sin, and her shadow, Death." *Milton.*

11. A spirit; a ghost; a phantom; a shade.
Hence, horrible shadow!
Unreal mockery, hence! *Shak.*

12. An uninvited stranger or guest. [A Latinism. *Nares.*]

I must not have my board pestered with shadows. *Massinger.*

SHĀD'ŌW, *v. a.* [2. SHADOWED; *pp.* SHADOWING, SHADOWED.]

1. To intercept light or heat from; to shade.
So fair and great, that shadowed all the ground. *Spenser.*

2. To throw a gloom over; to cloud; to darken; to obscure.

I must not see the face I love thus shadowed. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To screen; to cover; to conceal; to hide.
Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him; thereby shall we shadow
The number of our host. *Shak.*

4. To mark or paint in shadows, or with gradations of color or light; to shade. *Peacocks.*

5. To represent imperfectly or typically; to typify; to symbolize.

Augustus is shadowed in the person of Æneas. *Dryden.*
The element which shadoweth or signifieth grace. *Hooker.*

To shadow forth, to show; to indicate.

SHĀD'QW-CĀST'ING, *a.* Casting a shadow.

SHĀD'QW-GRĀSS, *n.* A kind of grass. *Johnson.*

SHĀD'QW-I-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being shadowed.

SHĀD'QW-ING, *n.* A shading; gradation of light or color; shade. *Feltham.*

† SHĀD'QW-ISH, *a.* Shadowy. *Hooker.*

SHĀD'QW-LĒSS, *a.* Having no shadow. *Pollok.*

SHĀD'QW-Y, *a.* 1. Full of shade or shadows; shady; dark; obscure; gloomy.

This shadowy desert, unfrequented woods. *Shak.*

2. Faintly or dimly representative; typical. "Shadowy expiations." *Milton.*

3. Unreal; unsubstantial. *Addison.*

SHĀ'DRĀCH (shā'drāk), *n.* A mass of iron on which the operation of smelting has failed of its intended effect. *Wright.*

SHĀ'DY, *a.* Abounding with shade; sheltered from the rays of the sun; shadowy.

The shady trees cover him with their shadow. *Job xi. 22.*

SHĀ'FLĒ, *v. n.* To move awkwardly; to walk lamely; to hobble; to shuffle. [North of England.] *Brockett.*

SHĀ'FLĒ, *n.* One who shuffles. *Hulot.*

SHĀFT, *n.* [A. S. *seafft*, *sceft*; Dut. & Ger. *shaft*; Dan. & Sw. *skift*; Icel. *skapt*. — From A. S. *seofan*, to shove, to thrust. *Tooke.*]

1. An arrow; a missile weapon.
With shafts shot out from their back-turned bow. *Sidney.*

2. The straight part of any thing. "The shaft of a steeple." *Peacocks.*

Of beaten work shall the candlestick be made, his shaft and his branches . . . shall be of the same. *Ex. xxv. 31.*

3. A long pit or opening made in the earth, as into a mine. *Carew.*

4. A pole or a thill of a carriage. *Johnson.*

5. A may-pole. *Stowe.*

6. A handle, as of a weapon. *Johnson.*

7. The stem of a feather or quill. *Wright.*

8. (*Arch.*) The part of a column between the base and the capital; the trunk: — formerly a tall spire or pinnacle: — the part of a chimney above the roof. *Britton.*

9. (*Machinery.*) A large axle. *Tomlinson.*

10. (*Ornith.*) A species of *Trochilus*, or humming-bird. *Lond. Ency.*

SHĀFT'-BĒND-ĒR, *n.* A person who bends timber by steam and pressure. *Simmonds.*

SHĀFT'ĒD, *a.* (*Her.*) Having a shaft or handle, as a spear-head. *Todd.*

SHĀFT'-HÖRSE, *n.* The horse that goes in the shafts or thills. *Crabb.*

† SHĀFT'MAN, *n.* A shaftment. *Harrington.*

† SHĀFT'MENT, *n.* [A. S. *scaftmand*.] A span; a measure of about six inches. *Ray.*

SHĀG, *n.* [A. S. *sceaga*, a bush of hair, something rough; Dan. *skæg*; Sw. *schagg*.]

1. Rough, woolly hair. *Grew.*

2. Coarse nap of cloth. "Whitney broadcloth with its shag unshorn." *Gay.*

3. A kind of cloth with a coarse nap. "Though it be lined with velvet and shag." *Waterhouse.*

4. (*Ornith.*) A species of cormorant having a tuft of feathers on the head between the eyes, at the commencement of spring; green cormorant; *Phalacrocorax graculus*. *Yarrell.*

† SHĀG, *a.* Hairly; shaggy. *Shak.*

SHĀG, *v. a.* To make shaggy or rough; to deform. *Thomson.*

SHĀG'BĀRK, *n.* (*Bot.*) A North American tree, of the genus *Carya*, or hickory, having rough, shaggy bark; *Carya alba*: — the nut of the tree *Carya alba*. *Gruy.*

SHĀG'-ĒARED (shāg'ērd), *a.* Having shaggy ears. "Shag-eared villain." *Shak.*

† SHĀGE'-BÜSH, *n.* A sackbut. *Nichols.*

SHĀG'ĒED, *a.* Hairly; rough; shaggy. *Dryden.*

SHĀG'ĒED-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being shagged; shagginess. *More.*

SHĀG'ĒI-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being shaggy; shagginess. *Cook.*

SHĀG'ĒY, *a.* 1. Rough with long hair or wool.
About his shoulders hangs the shaggy skin. *Shak.*

2. Rough; rugged. "Shaggy hill." *Milton.*

3. (*Bot.*) Covered with long, slender hairs. *Lindley.*

SHĀ-GRĒEN', *n.* [Per. *sagri*, *shagrain*. — It. *sigrino*; Fr. *chagrin*.] A dried animal skin, prepared in Astrachan, in Russia, and in the East, differing from leather in not being tanned or tawed, and resembling parchment, but having the grain or hair side granulated or covered with small, round, rough specks, produced by forcing small seeds into it when wet. *Tomlinson.*

Shagreen is said to be prepared from the skins of horses, wild asses, and camels, but was formerly erroneously supposed to be prepared from the skin of a species of whale or shark. *Üre. Brande.*

SHĀ-GRĒEN', *a.* Made of shagreen. *Wright.*

SHĀ-GRĒEN', *v. a.* See CHAGRIN. *Johnson.*

SHĀ-GRĒENED' (shā-grēnd'), *a.* Made of, having, or like, shagreen. *Pennant.*

SHĀG'-TO-BĀC'ŌO, *n.* A very strong, dark kind of tobacco, cut into fine threads. *Simmonds.*

SHĀG'-WĒAV-ĒR, *n.* One who weaves shag. *Asb.*

SHĀH, *n.* [Per., *prince*.] The title given by Europeans to the monarch or emperor of Persia.

SHĀH-NAMEH, *n.* [Per., *The Book of Kings*.] The most ancient and celebrated poem of the modern Persian language, by the poet who received as a title of honor the name *Firdous* (of paradise). *P. Cyc. Brande.*

SHĀIK, *n.* See SHEIK. *Clarke.*

† SHĀIL, *v. n.* [Ger. *schiden*, to squint, to be oblique.] To walk sidewise. [Low.] *L'Estrange.*

SHAKE, *v. a.* [A. S. *sceacan*, *scacan*; Dut. *schudden*, *schokken*; Ger. *schütten*; Sw. *shaka*.] [*i.* SHOOK; *pp.* SHAKING, SHAKEN.]

1. To cause to move with quick vibrations; to move quickly backwards or forwards; to agitate.

A fig-tree . . . shaken of a mighty wind. *Rev. vi. 13.*
She sat her husband on the noon series.
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Dryden.*

2. To make to totter, tremble, or quiver.

The rapid wheels shake heaven's basis. *Milton.*

3. To make to fall by a violent motion.

The tyrannous breathing of the north
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shak.*

4. To rid one's self of; to put away; to remove from; — followed by *off* or *from*.

At sight of thee my heart shakes off its sorrows. *Addison.*
To shake all cares and business from our age.

5. To make less firm; to move from any state of steadiness; to weaken; to endanger.

When his doctrines grew too strong to be shook [shaken] by his enemies, they persecuted his reputation. *Atterbury.*

6. To make to waver; to drive from resolution; to intimidate; to frighten.

A sly and constant knave, not to be shaken. *Shak.*

7. To trill, as a note in music. *Wright.*

To shake hands, to join hands, as two persons, and shake them, at meeting or at parting. — "Of one practice which is prevalent with you, I wish to say a word. It is that of shaking hands. Since my arrival in the country [the U. S.], I have been surrounded by crowds of well-wishers, whose greatest desire seemed to be to have a shake-hands with me. In Ireland this practice does not prevail; but here it seems to be a universal custom." *Smith O'Brien.* — To shake hands with, to unite with; to make a compact or agreement with: — to take leave of. "Nor can it be safe to a king to tarry among them who are shaking hands with their allegiance, under pretence of laying faster hold of their religion." *King Charles.*

SHĀKE, *v. n.* 1. To be agitated with a vibratory motion. *Johnson.*

2. To totter; to tremble; to quake; to quiver.

Under his burning wheels
The steadfast empyrean shook throughout. *Milton.*

3. To tremble, as with terror or emotion.

He, short of succors, and in deep despair,
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war. *Dryden.*

SHĀKE, *n.* 1. The act of shaking; wavering or vibratory motion; concussion; agitation.

No more than blossoms that would fall away with every shake of hand. *Addison.*

The great soldier's honor was composed of thicker stuff, which could endure a shake. *Herbert.*

2. A crack, fissure, or cleft in timber. *Wright.*

3. *pl.* The fever and ague: — intermittent fever. [U. S.] *Dunlop.*

4. (*Mus.*) A rapid alternation of two notes comprehending an interval not greater than one whole tone; a trill. *Moore.*

5. (*Naut.*) One of the staves of a hoghead taken apart; shook. *Dana.*

No great shakes, nothing great, excellent, or important; an inferior person or thing. *Byron.*

SHĀKE'-DŪWN, *n.* A temporary bed, as that formed on the floor or on chairs. *Wright.*

SHĀKE'-FÖRK, *n.* A fork to toss hay about; a hay-fork. *Ep. Hall.*

SHĀK'EN (shā'kn), *a.* Shaky, as timber. *Weale.*

SHĀK'ER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, shakes. "The shaker of the earth." *Pope.*

2. One of a religious denomination, styled "The United Society," that first rose in Lancashire, England, in 1747, but afterwards emigrated to the United States, — so called from a kind of dancing which they practise in their religious exercises. *Evans. Brande.*

The leader of the sect in England was Ann Lee, who emigrated to America with a few proselytes in 1774, and formed a settlement at Niakayuna, in the

State of New York. There are several settlements or villages of *Shakers* in the U. S., the chief of which is at New Lebanon, in the State of New York. They lead a life of celibacy, and all property is held in common. *Wright*.

SHÁKE-SPEÁ'RI-AN, *a.* Relating to, or like, Shakespeare. *C. Lamb.*

SHÁK'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who, or that which, shakes; concussion; agitation. 2. A trembling or quaking. *Waller.*

SHÁK'ING-QUÁK'ER, *n.* A Shaker. *Bartlett.*

SHÁ'KŌ, *n.* A military cap. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

SHÁ'KY, *a.* Noting timber which has cracks, clefts, or fissures; not sound. *Chambers.*

SHÁLE, *n.* [Corrupted from *shell*. — Ger. *schale*.] 1. A shell or husk, as of a nut. *Gower.*

2. (*Min.*) Indurated clay less fissile than schist, but splitting with tolerable facility in plates parallel to each other and to the original planes of bedding. *Ansted.*

SHÁLE, *v. a.* To shell or peel. *Browne.*

SHÁLL, *v.* [A. S. *seal*, I am obliged, I ought; Dut. *zullen*, to be obliged; *zal*, *zül*, shall; Ger. *sollen*, to be obliged; *soll*, shall; Dan. *skulle*, to be obliged; *skal*, shall; Sw. *skola*, to be obliged; *skulle*, shall; Icel. *skal*, I ought, I shall.] [*i. SHOULD*.] It is an auxiliary and defective verb, used to form the future tense. In the first person, it implies *having intention or purpose to, or being in a state to*; as, "I shall go"; "I shall die." In the second and third persons, it implies compulsion, command, promise, or threat; as, "You shall go"; "You shall die"; "They shall go"; "They shall die."

Shall and will, the two signs of the future tense in the English language, are often confounded with each other, especially by foreigners, and by persons not well versed in the language. A sad misapplication of these auxiliaries was made by the foreigner, in England, who, having fallen into the Thames, cried out, "I will be drowned, nobody shall help me." *Shall*, in the first person, simply foretells; as, "I shall speak"; — in the second and third persons, it commands, promises, or threatens; as, "You shall speak"; "He shall be rewarded"; "They shall be punished." *Will*, in the first person, promises or threatens; as, "I will do it"; — and, in the second and third persons, it simply foretells; as, "You, he, or they will do it."

The following remarks are quoted from Johnson: "The explanation of *shall*, which foreigners and provincials confound with *will*, is not easy; and the difficulty is increased by the poets, who sometimes give to *shall* an emphatical sense of *will*; but I shall endeavor, *crassa Minerva*, to show the meaning of *shall* in the future tense: 1. *I shall love*, it will be so that I must love; I am resolved to love. 2. *Shall I love?* Will it be permitted me to love? Will you permit me to love? Will it be that I must love? 3. *Thou shalt love*, I command thee to love; it is permitted thee to love; [in poetry or solemn diction.] It will be that thou must love. 4. *Shall thou love?* Will it be that thou must love? Will it be permitted to thee to love? 5. *He shall love*, it will be that he must love; it is commanded him that he love. 6. *Shall he love?* Is it permitted him to love? [in solemn language.] Will it be that he must love? 7. The plural persons follow the signification of the singulars."

"This verb is unquestionably a derivative from the Maxon *seal*, I owe or I ought, and was originally of the same import. I shall doubted, 'It is my duty,' and is precisely synonymous with *debeo* in Latin. Chaucer says, 'The faith I shall to God'; that is, 'The faith I owe to God.' 'Thou shalt not kill,' or 'Thou oughtest not to kill.' In this sense *shall* is a present tense, and denotes a present duty or obligation. But, as all duties and all commands, though present in respect to their obligation and authority, must be future in regard to their execution, so, by a natural transition observable in most languages, this word, significant of present duty, came to denote a future time. I have considered it, however, as a present tense, 1st, because it originally denoted present time; 2dly, because it still retains the form of the present, preserving thus the same analogy to *should* that can does to could, may to might, will to would; and, 3dly, because it is no singular thing to have a verb in the present tense, expressive of future time, commencing from the present moment, for such precisely is the Greek verb μέλλω, *future sum*. Nay, the verb *will* denotes present inclination, yet in some of its persons, like *shall*, expresses futurity. I have considered, therefore, the verb *shall* as a present tense, of which *should* is the preterperfect." *Crombie.*

"*Shall or will* implies present time referring to the future. *Should or would* implies past time referring to the future — that is, to time which is future in comparison with the past time. 'I shall or will teach' expresses a present disposition towards a future act; 'I

should or would teach' expresses a predisposition towards a future act. In the former, the tendency towards the future is represented as originating now; in the latter, it is represented as originating in the past." *Hunter.*

Wallis's rule, as given in Brightland and Steele's Grammar, is as follows: —

In the first person simply *shall* foretells; in the second and third persons *shall* is used to denote compulsion, command, promise, or threat; and *will* is used to denote intention or purpose.

— See WILL.

SHÁL'LI, *n.* A kind of twilled cloth, made from native goat's hair, at Angora. *Simmonds.*

SHÁL-LŌN', *n.* A worsted stuff, first made at Chalons, in France. *Simmonds.*

In blue *shāl-lōn* shall *Harrold* be clad, And *Sepo* in *shāl-lōn* purple clad. *Swift.*

SHÁL'LOP, *n.* [It. *scaloppa*; Sp. *chalupe*; Fr. *chaloupe*. — See SLOOP.] (*Naut.*) A kind of large boat with two masts, usually rigged like a schooner. *Mar. Dict.*

SHÁL-LŌT', *n.* [Fr. *échalotte*. — Dut. *sjalot*; Ger. *schalotte*.] (*Bot.*) A mild species of onion; an eschalot; *Allium ascalonicum*. *Phillips.*

SHÁL'LOW (shāl'lis), *a.* [From *shoal* and *low*. Johnson. — A. S. *scylfe*, a shelf. *Ruddiman*.]

1. Having little depth; not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the surface. That inundation, though it were *shallow*, had a long continuance. *Bacon.*

2. Not of deep tone, as sound. *Bacon.*

3. Not deep intellectually; not profound or wise; superficial; empty; ignorant; simple.

The king was neither so *shallow* nor so ill advertised as not to perceive the intention of the French king. *Bacon.*

SYN. — See SUPERFICIAL.

SHÁL'LOW, *n.* A place where the water is not deep; a shoal; a shelf; a flat.

Dashed on the *shallows* of the moving sand. *Dryden.*

† SHÁL'LOW, *v. a.* To make shallow. *Browne.*

SHÁL'LOW-BRAINED (shāl lō-brānd), *a.* Not deep intellectually; foolish; simple. *South.*

SHÁL'LOW-LY, *ad.* 1. With no great depth. 2. Simply; foolishly; superficially. *Shak.*

SHÁL'LOW-NĒSS, *n.* 1. The state of being shallow; want of depth; small depth. *Cook.*

2. Want of intellectual depth; superficialness; silliness; foolishness; ignorance.

Upright simplicity is the deepest wisdom, and perverse craft the merest *shallowness*. *Barrow.*

SHÁL'LOW-PÁT'ED, *a.* Of weak mind; silly; foolish; shallow-brained. *Ash.*

SHÁL'LOW-SĒARCH'ING, *a.* Searching superficially. *Milton.*

SHÁLM (shām), *n.* A musical instrument; a shawm. — See SHAWM. *Knolles.*

SHÁL'STŌNE, *n.* [Ger. *schalstein*; *schale*, a scale, and *stein*, a stone.] Table-spar; tabular spar; grammite. *Wright.*

SHÁLT. 2d person singular of *shall*. See SHALL.

SHÁ'LY, *a.* Pertaining to, partaking of, or resembling, shale. *Loudon.*

SHĀM, *v. a.* [W. *siomi*, to deceive; *siom*, deception. *Lye*. — Contracted from *ashamed*. *North.*] [*i. SHAMMED*; *pp. SHAMMING, SHAMMED*.]

1. To deceive by a trick; to impose upon; to trick; to cheat; to dupe; to delude.

When they find themselves fooled and *shammed* into a conviction. *L'Esrange.*

2. To obtrude by fraud or deceit; to impose. We must have a care that we do not... *sham* fallacies upon the world for current reason. *L'Esrange.*

3. To make a pretence of, in order to deceive; to feign; as, "To *sham* illness."

To *sham* Abraham, to feign sickness. — See ABRAHAM-MAN. *Grose.*

SHĀM, *v. n.* To make false pretences. *Prior.*

SHĀM, *n.* A false pretence; a trick; a fraud; a delusion; an imposture; an imposition. *Addison.*

SHĀM, *a.* Pretended; make-believe; counterfeit; false. "The *sham* quarrel." *Gay.*

SHĀ'MAN, *n.* A professor or a priest of Shamanism. *Ency.*

SHĀ'MAN, *a.* Relating to Shamanism. *Ency.*

SHĀ'MAN-ISM, *n.* The idolatrous religion of some barbarous tribes of the Finnish race, as the Ostiaks, Samojeds, &c., of Siberia. *Brande.*

SHĀ'MAN-IST, *n.* An adherent to Shamanism. *N. Brit. Rev.*

SHĀM'BLE, *v. n.* To walk awkwardly or irregularly; to hobble; to shuffle. *Garth.*

SHĀM'BLE, *n.* A kind of shelf or landing-place in the shaft of a mine. *Ash.*

SHĀM'BLEŠ (shām'blz), *n. pl.* [A. S. *scamel*, *scamol*, a bench, a stool.]

1. The stalls or benches on which butchers expose their meat for sale; — a flesh-market.

Whatever is sold in the *shambles*, that eat. 1 Cor. x. 25.

2. A slaughter-house. *Shak.*

SHĀM'BLING, *n.* An awkward, irregular walk or gait. *Dryden.*

SHĀM'BLING, *a.* Walking or moving awkwardly and irregularly. *Smith.*

SHĀME, *n.* [A. S. *sceamu*, *scamu*, *scama*, *scame*; Dut. *schaamte*; Ger. *scham*; Dan. & Sw. *skam*.]

1. The passion or feeling of a person who is conscious of having done something wrong, or injurious to reputation, or of having exposed something which, for the sake of modesty, was meant to be concealed.

Shame his ugly face did hide from living eye. *Spenser.* *Shame* causeth blushing and casting down of the eyes. Blushing is the resort of blood to the face, which, in the passion of *shame*, is the part that laboreth most. *Bacon.*

Where there is *shame* there may yet be virtue. *Johnson.* *Shame* is a painful sensation occasioned by the quick apprehension that reputation and character are in danger, or by the perception that they are lost. *Cogan.*

2. The cause or reason of shame; reproach.

God deliver the world from such guides, who are the *shame* of religion. *South.*

It is a *shame* for men to be ignorant. *Addison.*

3. Disgrace; dishonor; ignominy; infamy.

Honor and *shame* from no condition rise; Act well your part, — there all the honor lies. *Pope.*

4. The parts of the body which modesty requires should be concealed; the private parts.

Thy nakedness shall be uncovered; yea, thy *shame* shall be seen. *Iso. xlii. 3.*

To put to *shame*, to make ashamed; to shame.

SHĀME, *v. a.* [*i. SHAMED*; *pp. SHAMING, SHAMED*.]

1. To make ashamed; to put to shame; to abash; to confuse; to confound.

Of all our good; *shamed*, naked, miserable. *Milton.*

2. To disgrace; to dishonor. *Spenser.*

3. To mock at; to deride; to jeer.

Ye have *shamed* the counsel of the poor, because the Lord is his refuge. *Ps. xiv. 6.*

SHĀME, *v. n.* To be ashamed. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

SHĀME'FACED (shām'fäst), *a.* [From *shamefast*.] Bashful; modest; diffident; easily put out of countenance. — See SHAMEFASTNESS.

Your *shamefaced* virtue shunned the people's praise And senate's honors. *Dryden.*

SHĀME'FACED-LY (-fäst-), *ad.* Modestly; bashfully. *Woolton.*

SHĀME'FACED-NĒSS (shām'fäst-nēs), *n.* Modesty; bashfulness. *Dryden.*

† SHĀME'FAST, *a.* [A. S. *sceam-fast*, *scam-fast*, *scam*, *scam*, shame, and *fast*, fast, firm.] Bashful; modest; shamefaced. *Wickliffe. Cotgrave.*

† SHĀME'FAST-LY, *ad.* Modestly; bashfully; shamefacedly. *Wickliffe.*

† SHĀME'FAST-NĒSS, *n.* [A. S. *scamfastnes*.] Modesty; shamefacedness.

In like manner, also, that women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with *shamefastness* and sobriety. *Authorized Version*, 1st ed., 1611.

In manerly apparel, with *shamefastness*. *Tyndale's Trans.*, 1526.

"*Shamefast*, *shamefastness*, as *steadfast*, *steadfastness*. It is also found so written in old authors. The source of the change is obviously from the effect of *shame*, in many cases, upon the face." *Richardson.*

"It is a pity that *shamefast* and *shamefastness*, by which last word our translators rendered *σωφροσύνη* here, should have been corrupted in modern use to *shamefaced* and *shamefacedness*. The words are properly of the same formation as *steadfast*, *steadfastness*, *soothfast*, *soothfastness*, and those good old English words, now lost to us, *rootfast* and *rootfastness*. As by *rootfast* our fathers understood that which was firm and *fast* by its root, so by *shamefast*, in like manner, that which was established and made *fast* by (an honorable) *shame*. To change this into *shamefaced* is

to allow all the meaning and force of the word to run to the surface, to leave us, ethically, a far inferior word. It is very inexcusable that all modern reprints should have given in to this corruption." *Trench's Synonymes of the New Testament.*

SHAME'FUL, *a.* 1. Bringing shame; injurious to character or reputation; disgraceful; disreputable; dishonorable; scandalous; infamous.

Shameful murder of a guiltless king. Shak.

2. Raising shame in others; exciting shame. "Most shameful sight." *Spenser.*

SHAME'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a shameful manner; disgracefully; scandalously. *Milton.*

SHAME'FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of being shameful; disgracefulness. *Barnes.*

SHAME'LESS, *a.* Wanting shame or modesty; impudent; immodest; unblushing; brazen-faced; frontless; indecent; audacious.

SHAME'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a shameless manner; impudently. *Hale.*

SHAME'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of shame; impudence; immodesty. *Sidney.*

Syn. — See ASSURANCE.

SHAME'-PROOF, *a.* Callous or insensible to shame. *Shak.*

SHAM'ER, *n.* Whoever or whatever makes ashamed. *Beau. & F.*

SHAM'-FIGHT (shām'fīt), *n.* A feigned fight; a mock fight. *Cowper.*

SHAM'MEL, *n.* (*Mining.*) A method of lifting ore or water to an intermediate platform before bringing it to the surface of the ground. *Ansted.*

SHAM'MER, *n.* One who shams; a cheat; an impostor; a pretender. *Johnson.*

SHAM'MY, *n.* [*Fr. chamois*, a chamois, shammy.] A kind of soft, pliable leather, prepared by dressing in oil, originally made of the skin of the chamois, but now chiefly of the skin of sheep or does; chamois-leather; wash-leather; — also written *shamois*, and *shamoy*. *Tomlinson.*

SHAM'MY'ING, *n.* The operation in preparing certain kinds of leather, as wash-leather, of working into the skin a quantity of oil, which supplies the place of the vegetable astringent, or of the chloride of aluminum, in the processes of tanning and tawing. *Miller.*

SHAM-PÔO', *v. a.* [*Hind. champna*, to press.] [*i. SHAMPOOED*; *pp. SHAMPOOING, SHAMPOOED.*]

1. To press and rub the body and limbs, and crack the joints of, when in a warm bath, in order to mitigate pain, or to restore tone and vigor, as in the East Indies; — written also *champoo*. *Qu. Rev.*

2. To wash and rub the head and hair of, in order to cleanse the scalp and the hair.

SHAM-PÔO'ER, *n.* One who shampoos.

SHAM-PÔO'ING, *n.* The act or the process of one who shampoos. *Brande.*

SHAM'RÖCK, *n.* [*Ir. seamrog*, or *shamrog*, from Gael. *seabh*, pacific, soothing, — in allusion to its use as an anodyne in the diseases of cattle.] (*Bot.*) 1. A three-leaved plant, the national emblem of Ireland; white trefoil; white clover; Dutch clover; *Trifolium repens*. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. The original shamrock of Ireland does not appear to have been a clover, but the *Oralis acetosella*, or common wood sorrel, which has also leaves with three divisions. *Eng. Cyc.*

3. A species of medic; hop-trefoil; black-nonesuch; *Medicago lupulina*. *Loudon.*

SHANK (shāngk, 82), *n.* [*A. S. sceanca*, *sconca*, *score*, a shank; *Dut. schonk*, a bone; *schenkel*, a shank; *Ger. schenkel*; *Dan. & Sw. skank*.]

1. The part of the leg from the knee to the ankle; the middle joint of the leg.

His youthful hose well saved, a world too wide For his shrunk shank. *Shak.*

2. The large bone of the leg below the knee; the tibia. "Reeky shanks and yellow, chapelless skulls." *Shak.*

3. The whole leg. "And rest the walker's weary shanks." *Spenser.*

4. Any thing resembling a leg; a support. Standing upon four stones cut with a shank. *Ray.*

5. The long part of any instrument. "The shank of a key." *Moxon.*

6. The shaft or main part of an anchor, at one end of which the stock is fastened, and at the other the arms. *Dana.*

7. (*Arch.*) The space between the channels of a triglyph in the Doric order. *Brande.*

8. (*Founding.*) A double hand-ladle holding from two to four cwt. of melted metal. *Simmonds.*

9. (*Bot.*) A name applied to plants of the genus *Bryonia*. *Johnson.*

SHANKED (shāngkt), *a.* Having a shank. *Johnson.*

SHANK'ER, *n.* (*Med.*) See CHANCER. *Dunglison.*

SHANK'LIN-SAND, *n.* (*Geol.*) A name given to the lower green-sand, from its being found at Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight. *Ansted.*

SHANK'-PAINT-ER, *n.* (*Naut.*) A strong rope by which the lower part of the shank of an anchor is secured to the ship's side. *Dana.*

SHAN'TY, or **SHAN'TEE**, *n.* A mean cabin or shed; a slight, temporary shelter; a hut. *S. Mag.*

SHAN'TY, *a.* Showy; gay; janty. [*North of Eng.*] *Brockett.*

SHAN'TY-MAN, *n.* One who lives in a shanty; a lumberer or wood-cutter. *Simmonds.*

SHAP'ABLE, *a.* That may be shaped. I made things [of earthen ware] round and shapable. *Defoe.*

SHAPE, *v. a.* [*Goth. skapjan*; *A. S. sceapan*, *scyppan*, to shape, to make, to form; *Dut. schep-pen*, to create; *Ger. schaffen*; *Dan. skabe*; *Sw. skapa*.] [*i. SHAPED*; *pp. SHAPING, SHAPED, or SHAPEN*. — In modern use, it is regular.]

1. To mould, with respect to external dimensions; to bring to a form or figure; to form.

I that am not shaped for sportive tricks. *Shak.*

Grace shaped her limbs and beauty decked her face. *Prior.*

2. To determine the tendency or character of; to cast; to fashion; to regulate; to adjust.

To the stream, when neither friends, nor force, Nor speed, nor art avail, he shapes his course. *Denham.*

And shape my foolishness to her desire. *Prior.*

3. To image; to imagine; to conceive. *And oft my jealousy Shapes faults that are not.* *Shak.*

4. † To create; to make; to beget. *Ps. li. 5.*

SHAPE, *v. n.* To square; to suit. *Shak.*

SHAPE, *n.* 1. External appearance; form; figure. Ye have a man's shape as well as I. *Chaucer.*

2. Particular make of the trunk of the body. [They] seem to have no other wish towards the little girl, but that she may have a fair skin, a fine shape, dress well, and dance to admiration. *Lowe.*

3. Being, as moulded into form. Before the gates there sat On either side a formidable shape. *Milton.*

4. Idea; ideal; pattern. *T. Warton* to be made good by words. *Shak.*

5. Manner. [*Colloquial and low.*] *Johnson.*

Syn. — See FIGURE.

SHAPED (shāpt), *p. a.* Having a shape or form; formed; — much used in composition.

SHAP'ING, *n.* The act of one who shapes.

SHAPE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of regular shape; wanting regularity of form; wanting symmetry.

He is deformed, crooked, old, and sore, Ill-faced, worse-bodied, shapeless every where. *Shak.*

The shapeless rock or hanging precipice. *Pope.*

SHAPE'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being shapeless.

SHAPE'LI-NESS, *n.* The state of being shaped; beauty or proportion of form. *Wickliffe.*

SHAPE'LY, *a.* Symmetrical; well shaped or formed. "The shapely column." *Warton.*

SHAPE'-SMITH, *n.* One who undertakes to improve a person's shape or form. *Garth.*

SHARD, *n.* [*A. S. sceard*, a fragment, a shard; *sceran*, to cut; *Dut. schaard*, a notch in a knife; *Ger. scharte*; *Dan. skaar*; *Sw. skara*, a notch; *Icel. skard*, a rupture. — See SHARE.]

1. A fragment of an earthen vessel, of a tile, or of any brittle substance; sherd. *Milton.*

Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her. *Milton.*

2. The hard wing-case of a beetle. [Probably from a fancied resemblance to a fragment of a pot. *Nares.*]

They are his shards, and he their beetle. *Shak.*

3. The shell of an egg or a snail. *Gower.*

4. A plant; chard. — See CHARD. *Shards or mallows for the pot. Dryden.*

5. A frith or strait. In Phœdra's fit bark, over that perilous shard. *Spenser.*

6. A gap. [*Local, Eng.*] *Johnson.*

7. A kind of fish. *Johnson.*

8. A prospect through an avenue. [*Local, North of Eng.*] *Todd.*

Shard appears once to be used by Spenser in the sense of *boundary*; the boundary in question being a river. *Nares.*

SHARD'-BÖRNE, *a.* Borne along by wings that have shards or sheaths. *The shard-borne beetle, with drowsy hums. Shak.*

SHARD'ED, *a.* Having wings as within shells; sheath-winged. "The shaded beetle." *Shak.*

SHARE, *v. a.* [*A. S. scear*, *sciran*, *scirian*, *scyr-an*; *Fris. seer a*, to shear; *Dut. scheren*, *schieren*, to shear; *scheuren*, to tear, to split; *Ger. scheren*, to shear; *Dan. skære*, to shear; *Sw. skära*, to shear; *Icel. skera*, to shear. — *W. sygar*, to separate. — Sansc. *schaura*, or *chaura*, to shave.] [*i. SHARED*; *pp. SHARING, SHARED.*]

1. To divide; to part among two or more. The latest of my wealth I'll share amongst you. *Shak.*

Suppose I share my fortune equally between my children and a stranger, will it not raise them? *Swift.*

2. To partake with others; to seize or possess jointly with another or with others. Not a box of thirty nor thirty of hope. *Johnson.*

3. † To cut; to shear. Scalp, face, and shoulders the keen steel divides. And the shaven visage hangs on equal sides. *Dryden.*

SHARE, *v. n.* To have part; to have a dividend. A title to share in the goods of his father. *Locke.*

SHARE, *n.* [*A. S. scear*; *Dut. schaar*, shears; *Ger. schera*, shears; *schar*, a ploughshare; *Dan. & Sw. sax*, scissors; *Icel. skari*, scissors; *skarf*, a part. — *Ir. shara*, *searra*, a plough.]

1. A part; a portion, — particularly of any thing owned by two or more in common; an allotment; an apportionment; a dividend. In poets as true genius is but rare, True taste as seldom is the critic's share. *Pope.*

He takes his share of the profit, and yet leaves his share of the burden to be borne by others. *Swift.*

2. One of the equal proportions into which the capital stock of a company or corporation is divided. The capital stock is usually divided into equal proportions called shares. *Loudon.*

3. The proportion which descends to one of several children from his ancestor. *Bonier.*

4. The blade of a plough that cuts or cleaves the ground; a ploughshare. The shining shares full many ploughmen guide. *Pope.*

On shares with the condition of having a portion or share. — *Share and share alike*, in equal proportions. *Bouverie.* — *To go shares*, to partake together of any thing. *L'Estrange.*

Syn. — See PART.

SHARE'BEAM, *n.* That part of a plough to which the share is applied. *Ash.*

SHARE'-BÖNE, *n.* (*Anat.*) The anterior part of the bone that divides the trunk from the lower limbs; the *os pubis*. *Dunglison.*

SHARE'-BRÖ-KER, *n.* A broker who deals in railway and other shares. *Simmonds.*

SHARE'-HÖLD-ER, *n.* An owner of a share in a joint stock. *Qu. Rev.*

SHAR'ER, *n.* One who shares; a partaker.

SHAR'ING, *n.* Participation. *Spenser.*

SHARK, *n.* [Perhaps from the *A. S. scear-an*, to shear, to cut, — applied to the fish from its voracity, and to the person for his similar qualities. *Richardson.* — *Gr. καρχαρία*, a kind of shark, so called from his sharp teeth; *καρχαρος*, sharp-pointed; *L. carcharus*. *Thomson.*]

1. (*Ich.*) A name given to any fish of the family *Squalidae*, which is composed of many genera and many species.



Blue shark (*Carcharias glaucus*).

The form of the body differs much in the different genera. They are characterized, however, in general, by having a rounded body terminated by a large, conical, fleshy tail. The muzzle is rounded or pointed, depressed, and projects over the mouth; so that, when the shark is going to seize its prey, it is obliged to turn on one side or on its back. The teeth are generally large and in the form of an isosceles triangle, sometimes smooth, sometimes finely notched on their outer margin. They are arranged in several series, one within another. The skin is usually rough and covered with a multitude of little osseous tubercles. It is an extremely voracious fish, and it swims with great velocity. The white shark (*Carcharias vulgaris*) in size and voracity is the most formidable of all the species, and attains sometimes the length of thirty feet.—See HAMMER-FISH. Baird.



Hammer-headed Shark.

2. A greedy, artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks; a sharper; a cheat. Cheaters, sharks, and shifting companions. *Ep. Reynolds.*
3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine. [Low.] Wretches who live upon the shark. *South.*

SHARK, *v. n.* [*i.* SHARKED; *pp.* SHARKING, SHARKED.]

1. To prey upon another; to play the petty thief; to practise cheats; to live by fraud.

The sharking officer that receives bribes. *Dr. White.*

2. To live scantily, catching at invitations to the tables of others; to live by shifts. *Wood.*

SHARK, *v. a.* To pick up hastily or slyly. *Shak.*

SHARK'ER, *n.* One who sharks; an artful fellow. "A . . . renegade, a dirty shark." *Wotton.*

SHARK'ING, *n.* Petty rapine; trick:—the act of living scantily or by shifts. *Dr. Westfield.*

SHARP, *a.* [A. S. *scæarp*; Dut. *scherp*; Frs. *skerp*; Ger. *scharp*; Dan. & Sw. *skarp*; Icel. *skarp*; Ir. *scarb*, biting.—Turk. *scerp*.—*Skinner* refers it to the A. S. *scyran*, to shear or shave.]

1. Having a keen edge or an acute point; having an edge or a point that will cut or pierce quickly or easily; acute; not blunt; keen. "A sharp razor." *Ps. lii. 2.* "My cimeter's sharp point." *Shak.*

2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse. The form of their heads is narrow and sharp. *More.* There was seen some miles in the sea a great pillar of light, not sharp, but in form of a column. *Bacon.*

3. Acute of mind; quick of apprehension or invention; discerning; discriminating; witty; ingenious; inventive; shrewd.

The sharpest philosophers have never yet arrived at clear and distinct ideas. *Watts.* There is nothing makes men sharper, and sets their hands and wits more at work, than want. *Alderson.*

4. Quick or keen of sight;—attentive; vigilant.

As the sharpest eye discerneth nought, Except the sunbeams in the air do shine. So the best soul, with her reflecting thought, Sees not herself without some light divine. *Davies.*

5. Keen to the taste; biting; pungent; poignant; acid; tart. "A most sharp sauce." *Shak.*

6. Keen or acute to the ear; piercing the ear with a quick noise; shrill; not flat.

Let one whistle at the end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the sound strikes so sharp as you can scarce endure it. *Bacon.*

7. Severe; harsh; sarcastic. How often may we meet with those who are one while courteous, but within a small time after are so supercilious, sharp, troublesome, fierce, and exceptionable, that they . . . become the very sores and burdens of society! *South.*

8. Severely rigid; quick to punish; cruel. "The sharp Athenian law." *Shak.*

9. Eager, as for food; hungry; keen. To satisfy the sharp desire I had Of tasting those fair apples. *Milton.*

10. Fierce; ardent; fiery; impetuous. A sharp assault already is begun. *Dryden.*

11. Severely painful; acute; distressing. "A sharp torture." *Tillotson.*

12. Nipping; pinching; piercing, as the cold. "Sharp air." *Ray.* "Sharp frost." *Cook.*

13. Shrewd and exacting in business transactions; as, "A man sharp at a bargain."

14. Subtle; nice; witty; acute;—applied to things. "Sharp and subtle discourses." *Hooker.*

15. Hard;—so applied among workmen. "The sharpest sand." *Mozon.*

16. Thin in features; emaciated; lean.

His visage drawn he felt to sharp and spare. *Milton.*

17. (*Mus.*) Higher by a semitone, as a note:—above true pitch; too high.

Sharp up said of yards when braced as near fore-and-aft as possible. *Dana.*

Syn.—See ACUTE, KEEN.

SHARP, *n.* 1. A sharp or acute sound. *Shak.*

2. A pointed weapon; a rapier. *Collier.*

3. *pl.* The hard parts of the wheat, which require grinding a second time;—called also middlings. *Simmonds.*

4. (*Mus.*) A character (#) which prefixed to a note signifies that it is to be sung or played a semitone higher than it naturally would have been without such a character. *Moore.*

SHARP, *v. a.* [*i.* SHARPED; *pp.* SHARPING, SHARPED.]

1. To make sharp or keen. *B. Jonson.*

2. To make quick or discerning; to render discriminating. "To sharp my sense." *Spenser.*

3. (*Mus.*) To mark with a sharp; to make higher by a semitone; to sharpen. *Moore.*

SHARP, *v. n.* To play the sharper.

And he that sharpened, And pocketed a prize by fraud obtained, Was marked and shunned as odious. *Cowper.*

SHARP'—CÖR-NĒRED (kôr'nĕrd), *a.* Having sharp corners. *Burney.*

SHARP'—ĒDGED (-ĕjd), *a.* Having a sharp or keen edge. "Sharp-edged cimeter." *Drayton.*

SHARP'PEN (shâ'pn), *v. a.* [See SHARP, *a.*] [*i.* SHARPENED; *pp.* SHARPENING, SHARPENED.]

1. To make sharp or keen; to edge; to point.

But all the Israelites went down to the Philistines, to sharpen every man his share, and his colter, and his axe, and his mattock. *1 Sam. xiii. 20.*

The weaker their helps are, the more their need is to sharpen the edge of their own industry. *Hooker.*

2. To make quicker or keener of perception. Over-much quickness of wit, either given by nature or sharpened by study, doth not commonly bring greatest learning, best manners, or happiest life in the end. *Ascham.*

3. To make eager; to render keener, as an appetite; to make hungry.

Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite. *Shak.*

4. To make biting, sarcastic, or severe.

My haughty soul would swell, Sharpen each word, and threaten in my eyes. *Smith.*

5. To make fierce or angry.

Mine enemy sharpeneth his eyes upon me. *Job xvi. 9.*

6. To make more piercing or shrill to the ear. Enclosures not only preserve sound, but increase and sharpen it. *Bacon.*

7. To make sharp or keen to the taste; to render sour, acid, or tart. *Johnson.*

8. To make more intense, as grief, joy, pain.

9. (*Mus.*) To raise by a semitone; to make a semitone higher; to sharpen. *Dwight.*

SHARP'PEN (shâ'pn), *v. n.* To grow or become sharp. *Shak.*

SHARP'ER, *n.* One who practises sharpness, in cheating, defrauding, or gaining advantages; a tricking fellow; a cheat; a defrauder.

Sharpeners, as pikes, prey upon their own kind. *L'Estrange.*

SHARP'LY, *ad.* With sharpness; with a sharp edge or point:—keenly; acutely; vigorously:—minutely; accurately:—severely; rigorously:—acutely or wittily. *Johnson.*

SHARP'NESS, *n.* [A. S. *scæarnes*.]

1. State of being sharp in the edge or the point.

The sharpness of the weapons. *Sidney.*

2. Intellectual acuteness; quickness of apprehension; ingenuity; wit. *Addison.*

3. Quickness of sense, as of seeing or hearing.

4. The quality of being keen, biting, or piercing, as the cold. "Sharpness of the air." *Cook.*

5. Quality of being biting to the tongue; pungency; tartness. "Sharpness in vinegar." *Watts.*

6. Eagerness or keenness of appetite. "The sharpness of starving." *Sir J. Cheeke.*

7. Severity of language; sarcasm; satire.

Some did all folly with just sharpness blame, While others laughed and scorned them into shame. *Dryden.*

8. Keenness, as of pain or grief; intenseness; poignancy; painfulness; afflictiveness.

And the best quarrels in the heat are curst By those that feel their sharpness. *Shak.*

SHARP'—PÖINT-ĒD, *a.* 1. Having sharp points. "Sharp-pointed sword." *Shak.*

2. (*Bot.*) Terminating at once in a point without tapering in any degree; acute. *Lindley.*

SHARP'—SĒT, *a.* Hungry; ravenous:—eager.

An eagle sharp-set, looking about her for her prey, spied a leveret. *L'Estrange.*

SHARP'—SHÖÖT-ĒR, *n.* A rifleman; a good marksman. *Park.*

SHARP'—SHÖÖT-ING, *n.* A shooting with great skill and accuracy. *Clarke.*

SHARP'—SİGH-T-ĒD (-sīt-ĕd), *a.* Having quick or sharp sight, or quick discernment. *L'Estrange.*

SHARP'—SİGH-T-ĒD-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being sharp-sighted.

SHARP'—TÄIL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Passeres*, family *Certhidae*, and sub-family *Synallaxina*. *Gray.*

SHARP'—TÄST-ĒD, *a.* Having a sharp taste.

Sharp-tasted citrons Median climes produce; Bitter the rind, but generous is the juice. *Dryden.*

SHARP'—TÖÖTHED (shâ'p'töht), *a.* Having a sharp tooth. *Shak.*

SHARP'—VİŞ-ÄGED, *a.* Having a thin face. *Hale.*

SHARP'—WİT-ĒD, *a.* Having an acute mind; sagacious. "Very sharp-witted men." *Wotton.*

SHASH, *n.* 1. A turban. *Fuller.*

2. A sash.—See SASH. *Cotton.*

SHÄS'TĒR, } *n.* A sacred book of the Hindoos, containing the doctrines and precepts of their religion and the ceremonies of their worship, and serving as a commentary on the Veda or Vedam. *Wright.*

SHÄT'TĒR, *v. a.* [A. S. *scæteran*, to scatter.—See SCATTER, *v. a.*] [*i.* SHATTERED; *pp.* SHATTERING, SHATTERED.]

1. To break at once into many pieces; to rend, by breaking into parts; to break so as to scatter the pieces; to dash into fragments.

Black from the stroke above, the smouldering pine Stands as a shattered trunk. *Thomson.*

2. To break or dash the vigor of; to dissipate. "A man . . . of shattered humor." *Norris.*

3. To derange; to render insane or delirious; to disorder; as, "A man shattered in intellect."

SHÄT'TĒR, *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by any force applied, into fragments.

Of bodies, some are fragile, . . . some shatter, and fly in many places. *Bacon.*

SHÄT'TĒR, *n.* One part of many into which any thing is shattered; a fragment;—used chiefly in the plural. "Break it into shatters." *Swift.*

SHÄT'TĒR—BRÄIN, *n.* A person of disordered mind; a scatter-brain;—a giddy person. *Ash.*

SHÄT'TĒR—BRÄINED (-bränd), *a.* Disordered in mind;—inattentive; heedless. *Goodman.*

SHÄT'TĒR—PÄT'ĒD, *a.* Shatter-brained. [Low.]

SHÄT'TĒR—Y, *a.* Easily shattered; loose of structure; brittle; frangible. "A brittle, shattery sort of spar." *Woodward.*

SHÄVE, *v. a.* [A. S. *scæfan*; Dut. *shaven*; Ger. *schaben*; Dan. *skave*; Sw. *skafva*.—L. *scabo*, to scratch, to scrape.] [*i.* SHAVED; *pp.* SHAVING, SHAVED or SHAVEN; now commonly SHAVED.]

1. To cut or pare close to the surface, as by a razor; to cut off, as the beard.

Zelim was the first of the Ottomans that did shave his beard. *Bacon.*

2. To make bare or smooth by cutting the hair from the surface.

The Egyptians, from a very early age, shave their heads. *Beloe.*

3. To make smooth by cutting any thing from the surface.

The bending scythe Shaves all the surface of the waving green. *Gay.*

4. To cut in thin slices; to slice.

Plants bruised or shaven in leaf or root. *Bacon.*

5. To skim by passing near.

He shaves with level wing the deep, then soars Up to the fiery cone towering high. *Milton.*

6. To strip; to fleece; to oppress by extortion; to pillage. *Johnson.*

To shave off; to cut off. "I caused the hair of his

head to be shared off." *Wise man*. — To share a note, to buy a note at a great discount. [Colloquial.]

SHAVE, *v. n.* 1. To cut off the beard with a razor close to the surface.

Were I the wearer of Antonius' beard,
I would not shave to-day. *Shak.*

2. To cut closely; to cut as a razor.

3. To be hard and severe in bargains. *Baker.*

SHAVE, *n.* An instrument or tool, having a long blade and two handles, used for shaving hoops, &c.; — called also *drawing-knife*. *Chamberlin.*

SHAVE-GRASS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A cryptogamous plant having a rush-like, hollow stem, used for polishing wood, bone, ivory, and various metals, particularly brass; *Equisetum hyemale*; — called also *Dutch-rush*. *Gray. Loudon.*

SHAVE/LING, *n.* A man shaved; a monk or friar, in contempt. *Spenser.*

SHAV'ER, *n.* 1. One who shaves; a barber.
2. One whose dealings are close and keen for his own profit; — an extortioner; a plunderer.

This Lewis is a cunning shaver. *Swift.*

By these shavers the Turks were stript of all they had. *Knoles.*

☞ This word, in the United States, is applied to money brokers who purchase notes at more than legal interest. Banks, when they resort to any means to obtain a large discount, are also called *shavers* or *shaving banks*. *Bartlett.*

A young shaver, a boy. *Hallivell.*

SHAVING, *n.* 1. The act of one who shaves.

2. A thin paring of wood planed or shaved off; a thin slice pared off. *Bacon.*

To a shaving, within a small fraction; to a titlle; to a nicety. "It fits to a shaving." *Craven Dialect.*

SHAVING-BRUSH, *n.* A brush used in shaving.
SHAW, *n.* [*A. S. scauca*, a shade; *Dan. skov*, a forest; *skygge*, a shade; *Sw. skog*, a forest; *skugga*, shade; *Icel. skuggi*. — See **SHADE**.] A thicket or small wood. [*Local, Eng.*]

Thither, to seek some flocks or herds, we went,
Perhaps some had been at the greenwood shaw. *Fairfax.*

Whether ridest thou under this green shaw? *Chaucer.*

☞ The word is still in use in Staffordshire, and is frequent in the composition of names; as *Alder-shaw*, *Gentleshaw*, &c. *Todd.*

SHAW/FOWL, *n.* An artificial fowl made to shoot at. *Johnson.*

SHAWL, *n.* [*Per. shāli*; *Turk. shal*; *Hind. shāl*. — *Dut. sjaal*; *Ger. schawl*; *Dan. shawl*; *Sw. schawl*. — *It. scialle, sciallo*; *Sp. chal*; *Fr. chāle*.] A piece of cloth, long or square, made of wool, silk, wool and silk, cotton, or hair, and chiefly worn by women over the shoulders and back.

☞ The manufacture of shawls is believed to have originated in the valley of Cashmere, in the north-west of India. These shawls are considered the best that are made. They are tormented of the inner hair of a variety of the common goat reared on the cold, dry table-land of Tibet. The genuine shawl-wool has been imported into Europe, and the finest Edinburgh and Paisley shawls have been made of it. *Cyc. of Com.*

SHAWL/PIN, *n.* A pin for fastening a shawl.

SHAWM, *n.* [*Ger. schalmee*; *schallen*, to sound.] 1. (*Mus.*) A sort of pipe resembling a hautboy; — written also *shalm*.

Even from the shrillest shawm unto the cornamute. *Drayton.*

2. The stalk or haulm of the potato. *Brockett.*

3. The foliage of esculent plants. *Jamieson.*

SHAY, *n.* A chaise. [*Vulgar.*] *C. Lamb.*

SHĖ, *pron. personal, fem.* [*Goth. si*; *A. S. heo*; *Dut. zy*; *Ger. sie*; *Dan. & Icel. hún*; *Sw. hon*.] [*she, hers, her*; *pl. they, theirs, them*.]

1. The female before understood or alluded to.

The most upright of mortal men was he;

The most sincere and holy woman she. *Dryden.*

2. The woman; the female; — used substantively with some degree of contempt.

Lady, you are the cruellest she alive. *Shak.*

The shes of Italy shall not betray

My interest and his honor. *Shak.*

☞ She is also used adjectively or in composition for female. "A she-slave." *Prior*. "A she-bear." *Shak.*

SHĖAD'ING, *n.* A tithing, division, or district in the Isle of Man. *Whithaw.*

SHĖAF (*sháf*), *n.*; *pl. SHEAVES*. [*A. S. sceaf*, scaf; *scafan*, to shove; *Dut. schoof*; *Ger. schaub*.]

1. A bundle of grain in stalks bound together; a bundle of the stalks or straw of grain.

The reaper fills his greedy hands,

And binds the golden sheaves in brittle bands. *Dryden.*

2. Any bundle or collection; — particularly a bundle of arrows sufficient to fill a quiver, the number being usually twenty-four. *Fairholt.*

SHĖAF, *n.* [*Dut. schijf*.] (*Mech.*) A solid cylindrical wheel fixed in a channel and movable about an axis, as in the block of a pulley; a sheave. *Brande.*

SHĖAF, *v. n.* To make sheaves or bundles.

They that reap must sheaf and bind. *Shak.*

SHĖAF'Y, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, sheaves. *Gray.*

† **SHĖAL** (*shēl*), *v. a.* To shell; to shale. *Shak.*

SHĖAL, *n.* A hut. [*Scottish.*] *Jamieson.*

SHĖAL'INGS, *n. pl.* The coarse husks of oats taken off between millstones before the grain is kiln-dried, as in the process of preparing it for being ground into meal. *Simmonds.*

SHĖAR (*shēr*), *v. a.* [*A. S. sceran*, *sciran*, *scirian*, *scyran*; *Frs. scera*; *Dut. scheren*, *sheeren*; *Ger. scheren*; *Dan. skære*; *Sw. skura*, to cut, to carve; *Icel. skera*. — *W. ysgr*, to separate, — *Sansc. schaura*, or *chaura*, to shave. — *Akin to the Gr. κείρω*, to shear; *κείρω*, to shave. *Liddell & Scott*. — See *SHARP*; *SHARPEN*; *pp. SHEAR-ING*, *SHORN*.]

1. To take the wool or hair from by cutting or clipping it near to the surface, by means of shears, or two blades moving on a rivet.

And Laban went to shear his sheep. *Gen. xxxi. 19.*

2. To clip or cut close with shears, or as with shears; to cut; to clip.

So many months ere I shall shear the fleece. *Shak.*

He easily shears the grass whereon he feeds. *Gre.*

3. † To cut down, as with a sickle; to reap. She pulleth up some [harb] by the root,
And many with a knife she sheareth. *Gower.*

SHĖAR, *v. n.* To turn aside; to sheer. *Sandys.*

SHĖAR (*shēr*), *n.*; *pl. SHĖARS* (*shērz*). 1. An instrument to cut with; — seldom used in the singular. — See **SHEARS**. *Chaucer.*

2. State of being sheared; — a term denoting the age of sheep, as being sheared yearly.

When sheep is one shear, they will have two broad teeth before. *Bot. tamer.*

SHĖAR/BILL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A water-fowl; the *Rhynchops nigra*. — See **SHEERWATER**. *Wright.*

† **SHĖARD** (*shērd*), *n.* A fragment; shard. *Nares.*

SHĖAR'ER, *n.* 1. One who shears, — particularly one who clips the wool from the fleece. *Milton.*

2. † A reaper. *Johnson.*

SHĖAR'HULK, *n.* (*Naut.*) An old vessel fitted with shears, &c., and used for taking out and putting in the masts of other vessels. *Dana.*

SHĖAR'ING, *n.* 1. Act of one who shears; act of clipping or cutting off, as wool from sheep.

2. The act of reaping. [*Scotland.*] *Brande.*

SHĖAR/LING, *n.* A sheep that has been but once shorn. *Simmonds.*

SHĖAR/MAN, *n.* One who shears; shearer. *Shak.*

SHĖARS (*shērz*), *n. pl.* 1. An instrument to cut with, consisting of two blades, usually moving on a pin, between which the thing to be cut, is interposed; a kind of large scissors. *Shak.*
2. Any thing in the form of the blades of shears. *Johnson.*

3. An apparatus for raising heavy weights; shears. — See **SHEERS**. *Wright.*

4. † Wings. *Spenser.*

SHĖAR'STEEL, *n.* Steel prepared by laying several bars of common steel together, heating them in a furnace till they acquire the welding temperature, beating them together with forge hammers, and afterwards drawing them anew into bars for sale; — so called because shears for dressing woollen cloth are made of it.

Library of Useful Knowledge.

SHĖAR/WATER, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The name of oceanic web-footed birds of the genus *Puffinus*, having the same general characters as the true petrel, and noted for their running lightly on the surface of the water: — also the scissor-bill or sheerwater. *Audubon.*

SHĖAR/WATER-PĖTREL, *n.*

(*Ornith.*) A name applied to the Manx puffin, or Manx sheerwater; *Puffinus Anglorum*. *Baird.*



Shearwater-petrel.

SHĖAT'FISH, *n.*

(*Ich.*) A large fresh-water fish, with a long, thick, slippery body, destitute of scales, the neck dark-colored like that of the eel; *Silurus glanis*. — See **SILURIDÆ**. *Farrell.*

SHĖATH (*shēth*), *n.*; *pl. SHĖATHS*. [*A. S. scath*, *sceath*; *sceadan*, to separate, to shade, to cover; *Dut. schede*; *Old Ger. sceida*, *schaide*; *Ger. scheide*; *Dan. skede*; *Sw. skida*; *Icel. skeidr*.]

1. The case of any thing, as a knife; the scabbard of a sword, &c. *Addison.*

2. (*Bot.*) The base of leaves, as of grasses, which are wrapped round the stem. *Gray.*

3. (*Ent.*) The wing-case of coleopterous or other insects. *Eng. Cyc.*

SHĖATH'BILL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Gallinæ*, family *Chionidæ*, and subfamily *Chionidinae*. *Gray.*

SHĖATHE (*shēth*), *v. a.* [*i. SHEATHED*; *pp. SHEATHING*, *SHEATHED*.] [*See SOOTHE*.]

1. To put into, or to enclose in, a sheath or scabbard; to enclose in any case. "Draw your swords and sheathe them not." *Shak.*

The leopard keeps the claws of his fore feet turned up from the ground and sheathed in the skin of his toes. *Gre.*

2. To cover or line. *Wright.*

3. To fit with a sheath. *Shak.*

4. To defend the main body by an outward covering; to case or cover with boards, sheets of copper, &c. *Raleigh.*

5. (*Old Chem.*) To take away sharpness or acridness from. "They blunt or sheathe those sharp salts." *Arbuthnot.*

To sheathe the sword, to make peace.

SHĖATH'ER, *n.* One that sheathes. *Bampffield.*

SHĖATH'ING, *p. a.* 1. Enclosing in a sheath; covering or lining.

2. (*Bot.*) Surrounding a stem or other body by the convolute base; vaginant; — applied chiefly to the petioles of grasses. *Lindley.*

SHĖATH'ING, *n.* 1. Act of one who sheathes.

2. The casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides, to defend it from worms; a sheath.

Sheets of thin copper, nailed on with copper nails, constitute, at present, the sheathing of all the better kind of vessels. *Brande.*

SHĖATH'LESS, *a.* Having no sheath. *Eusden.*

SHĖATH'WINGED (*shēth'wīngd*), *a.* (*Ent.*) Having sheaths or cases which are folded over the wings. *Brown.*

SHĖATH'Y, *a.* Forming a sheath, or resembling a sheath. "Sheathy cases." *Brown.*

SHĖA'TREE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The butter-tree of Africa; *Bassia butyracea*. *Mungo Park.*

† **SHĖAVE**, *v. a.* [*See SHEAF*.] To bring together; to collect. *Ashmole.*

SHĖAVE, *n.* [*Dut. schijf*.] (*Naut.*) The wheel on which a rope works in a block; — called also *shiver*. *Dana.*

† **SHĖAVED** (*shēvd*), *a.* Made of straw. *Shak.*

SHĖAVE'HOLE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A channel cut in a block for the ropes to reeve through. *Dana.*

SHĖB'AN-DER, *n.* A Dutch East-India commercial officer. *Hawkesworth.*

SHĖCH'NĀH, or **SHĖ-CHĪ'NĀH** [*shēk'-nā*, *W. Sm. C.*; *shē-ki'-nā*, *P. Brande*], *n.* [*Heb. שְׂכִינָה*, from שָׁכַן, to dwell.] The Jewish name for the visible manifestation of the divine presence, which rested, in the shape of a cloud, over the mercy-seat or propitiatory, and from which God gave forth his oracles with an articulate voice; — written also *shekinah*. *Hook.*

† **SHĖCK'LA-TÖN**, *n.* [*Old Fr. ciclaton*.] Gilded leather. *Spenser.*

SHĖD, *v. a.* [*A. S. sceðan*. — See **SHADE**.] [*i. SHED*; *pp. SHEDDING*, *SHĖD*.]

1. To effuse; to pour out; to spill; to drop.
The painful service, and the drops of blood
Shed in my thankful country. *Shak.*
Cromwell, I did not think to shed a tear. *Shak.*
2. To let fall; to scatter; to diffuse; to spread.
As his command's forth shall shed
From his hand the light of life. *Prior.*
- SHED, *v. n.* To let fall the parts, as leaves, &c.
The shedding trees began the ground to strow
With yellow leaves, and bitter blasts to blow. *Dryden.*
- SHED, *n.* 1. A slight covering or building.
Yet shall it run like the moth's frail cell,
Or sheds of reeds; which summer's heat repel. *Sandys.*
2. A part of a weaver's loom. *Simmonds.*
Shed is used in composition in the sense of
effusion; as, blood-shed.
- SHED'DER, *n.* One who sheds; a spiller. "A
shedder of blood shall surely die." *Ezek. xviii. 10.*
- SHED'DING, *n.* 1. The act of spilling or of cast-
ing off. [*R.*] *Gloucester.*
2. That which is shed. *Wordsworth.*
- SHEEL'ING, *n.* A hut; a shelter; — written also
sheelling. [*Scottish.*] *Sir W. Scott.*
- SHEEN, *a.* [*A. S. sciene, sciemo, scene, sceome;*
Frs. scene; Dut. schoon; Ger. schün, shining;
beautiful. — See SHINE.] Bright; shining;
glittering; shaven. [*Used in poetry.*]
The bright sun shed his light on the sea. *Spenser.*
- SHEEN, *n.* Brightness; splendor; shine; gloss.
By fountain clear and spangled starlight sheen. *Shak.*
But far above in spangled sheen. *Milton.*
And the sheen of their spears were like the stars on the sea. *Byron.*
- SHEEN'Y, *a.* Bright; glittering; shining; fair.
"Sheeny heaven." *Milton.*
- SHEEP, *n. sing. & pl.* [*A. S. sceap, sceop, scep;*
Dut. schap; Ger. schaf.]
1. (*Zool.*) An animal that bears wool, of the
sub-tribe *Ovis*, and family *Bovidae*.
The sheep is one of those animals which man
has domesticated, and which, like the horse, dog, cat,
pig, and ox, is subjected to the greatest possible variety.
These varieties have been often described as species;
but the most distinguished zoologists of the
present day regard all the forms of *Ovis* as belonging
to the species *Ovis aries*. The domestic sheep is re-
markable for its harmlessness, timidity, and useful-
ness. Its wool is used for clothing, and its flesh for
food. *Eng. Cyc.*
2. A foolish or silly fellow. *Ainsworth.*
3. (*Theol.*) The people considered as under a
spiritual shepherd or pastor.
We are his people and the sheep of his pasture. *Ps. c. 3.*
- SHEEP'—BÈR-RY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small, handsome
tree, with simple, ovate, pointed, serrate, smooth
leaves, white flowers in flat, compound cymes,
and edible fruit; *Viburnum lentago*; — called
also *sweet viburnum*. *Gray.*
- † SHEEP'BITE, *v. n.* To practise petty thefts.
"Show your sheepbiting face." *Shak.*
- † SHEEP'BIT-ER, *n.* A petty thief. *Tusser.*
- SHEEP'OOT, *n.* An enclosure for sheep; a sheep-
pen; a sheepfold. *Shak.*
- SHEEP'POLD, *n.* The place where sheep are en-
closed; a sheepcot. *Prior.*
- SHEEP'HOOK (shēp'hōk), *n.* A hook fastened to
a pole, by which shepherds lay hold of the legs
of their sheep; a shepherd's-crook. *Bacon.*
- SHEEP'ISU, *a.* 1. † Relating to sheep. *Stafford.*
2. Bashful to silliness; shame-faced; timid;
over-modest; meanly diffident. *Locke.*
- SHEEP'ISH-LY, *ad.* With excessive modesty;
with mean diffidence; bashfully. *Ash.*
- SHEEP'ISH-NÈSS, *n.* The quality of being sheep-
ish; bashfulness; mean diffidence. *Grew.*
- SHEEP'—LAU-RÈL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small evergreen
shrub, with opposite, nearly sessile, oblong,
coriaceous leaves, and terminal, few-flowered
corymbs; *Kalmia angustifolia*. *Gray.*
- SHEEP'—MÀR-KÈT, *n.* A market for sheep.
- SHEEP'MÀS-TÈR, *n.* A feeder of sheep; a shep-
herd. *Bacon.*
- SHEEP'—PÈLT, *n.* The pelt of a sheep. *Simmonds.*
- SHEEP'—PÈN, *n.* An enclosure for sheep. *More.*
- SHEEP'—RÛN, *n.* An extent of open country de-
voted to the grazing of sheep. *Simmonds.*
- SHEEP'S'—BÈARD, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name
of plants of the genus *Tragopogon*. *Loudon.*
- SHEEP'S'—ÈYE (shēps't), *n.* A modest, diffident
look; a wishful glance.
The sheep's-eye is a look of such an one as has a sheep's-
eye, and the innocence as the simple sig-
nificance of the east. *Spectator.*
- SHEEP'S'—FOOT (-fāt), *n.* (*Printing.*) An iron
tool combining the hammer and the lever.
- SHEEP'—SHÀNK, *n.* (*Naut.*) A kind of hitch or
bend, used to shorten a rope temporarily. *Dana.*
- SHEEP'S'—HÈAD, *n.* 1. (*Ich.*) A name applied to
several kinds of fish, — especially to the *Sparus*
otus, a large fish well known for its excellent
flesh, and probably so called from the appear-
ance of its mouth and teeth. *De Kay.*
Lake sheep's-head, (*Ich.*) the *Corrina oscula*. — Three-
tailed sheep's-head, the *Chippus faber*; — a name ap-
plied by fishermen in allusion to its prolonged dorsal
and anal fin. *De Kay.*
2. A silly fellow; a dunce. *Maxwell.*
- SHEEP'—SHÈAR-ÈR, *n.* One who shears sheep.
- SHEEP'—SHÈAR-ING, *n.* 1. The act of shearing,
or the time of shearing, sheep. *Shak.*
2. The feast made when sheep are shorn.
There happened a great and solemn festivity, such as the
sheep-shearers used to be. *South.*
- SHEEP'—SHÈARS, *n. pl.* Shears for shearing
sheep. *Darves.*
- SHEEP'SKIN, *n.* The skin of a sheep: — also the
leather prepared from the skin. *Simmonds.*
- SHEEP'—SPLIT, *n.* The skin of a sheep, split by
a knife or machine into two sections. *Simmonds.*
- SHEEP'S'—SCÀ'BI-ÒUS, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common
name of the evergreen herbaceous plants of the
genus *Jasione*. *Loudon.*
- SHEEP'S'—SÜR-RÈL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A common weed
growing in pastures and waste grounds, on dry,
hard soils, having halbert-shaped leaves, very
acid, but pleasant to the taste; field sorrel;
Rumex acetosella. *Wood.*
- SHEEP'—STÈAL-ÈR, *n.* One who steals sheep.
- SHEEP'—STÈAL-ING, *n.* The crime of stealing
sheep. *Farm. Ency.*
- SHEEP'S'—WOOL (shēps'wōl), *n.* The wool of a
sheep. *Booth.*
- SHEEP'WALK (shēp'wāwk), *n.* Pasture for sheep.
"The other part sheepwalks and folds." *Milton.*
- SHEEP'—WASH (shēp'wōsh), *n.* A wash for the
fleece or skin of sheep, either to kill vermin, or
to preserve the wool. *Simmonds.*
- SHEEP'Y, *a.* Like sheep. *Chaucer.*
- SHEER, *a.* [*A. S. scir, scyr; Frs. scir; Ger.*
schier; Dan. sker; Sw. skar; Icel. skir. —
Sansc. *charu, tscharu.*]
1. † Clear and transparent like pure water.
Thou sheer, immaculate, and silver fountain. *Shak.*
2. Pure and unmixed; as, "Sheer nonsense."
Sheer ignorance, ignorance separated from any the smallest
mixture of information. *Richardson.*
3. Noting very thin fabrics of cotton or silk.
"Sheer muslin." [*U. S.*] *Barlett.*
- † SHEER, *ad.* Clean; quick; at once; sheerly.
Thrown by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements. *Milton.*
- SHEER, *v. n.* [*A. S. sciran, to shear, to divide.*]
[*i. SHEERED; pp. SHEERING, SHEERED.*] To
deviate or turn aside from a direct course, as a
ship or a horse; to shear. *Wright.*
To sheer off, to remove to a greater distance; to
steal away. — To sheer up, (*Naut.*) to approach in
nearly a parallel direction. *Mar. Dict.*
- SHEER, *v. a.* To mow lightly over; to shear. —
See SHEAR. [*Local, Eng.*] *Jennings.*
- SHEER, *n.* (*Naut.*) 1. The curve which the line
of ports or of the deck presents to the eye when
viewing the side of the ship. *Cyc. of Com.*
2. The position in which a ship is sometimes
kept when at single anchor, in order to keep
her clear of it. *Mar. Dict.*
3. The sheer-strake. *Dana.*
To break sheer, (*Naut.*) to deviate from the position
when riding by a single anchor. *Mar. Dict.*
- SHEER'—HÛLK, *n.* An old ship of war cut down
to the lower deck, and furnished with sheers, for
shipping and unshipping the masts of other ves-
sels; — written also *shear-hulk*. *Falconer.*
- † SHEER'LY, *ad.* At once; quite; absolutely.
"Outstripped them sheerly." *Beau. & Ff.*
- SHEERS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Two masts or spars,
lashed together at or near the head, and raised
to a vertical position, for lifting the masts into
and out of a vessel, and for other purposes;
shears. — See SHEARS. *Brande.*
- SHEER'—STRÀKE, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) The line
of plank on a vessel's side running fore-and-aft
under the gunwale. *Dana.*
- SHEER'WÀ-TÈR, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An aquatic bird,
a native of the tropical and temperate parts of
America; *Rhynchops nigra*; — called also *shear-*
water, cut-water, skimmer, black-skimmer, and
scissor-bill. — See SCISSOR-BILL. *Wilson.*
- SHEER-WATER, *n.* The shear-water is formed for skimming with
its thin, sharp, lower mandible, while on the wing,
the surface of the sea for its food, which consists of
small fish, shrimps, &c. *Wilson.*
- SHEET, *n.* [*A. S. scyte, scete, which Tooke* con-
siders to be the past participle of *A. S. sceotan,*
scytan, to shoot (*U. S. scete, hete.* — Shoot was
anciently also written *scete*. "As he wolde
scete an hert." *R. Gloucester.* — From *L.*
scheta (*Gr. σκῆτον*), a sheet of paper. *Sullivan.*
1. A broad and large piece of linen or of cot-
ton used as one of the coverings of a bed.
As it had been a great sheet, knit at the four corners and
let down to the earth. *Acts x. 11.*
2. As much paper as is made in one body or
piece; the quantity or piece of paper which
receives the peculiar folding for being bound in
a book, or for common use as a material to write
on. "A sheet of blank paper." *Spectator.*
3. *pl.* A book; a pamphlet.
To this the following sheets are intended for a full and dis-
tinct answer. *Water land.*
4. Any thing expanded, or broad and thin;
as, "A sheet of copper"; "A sheet of water."
Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder. *Shak.*
- SHEET, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope used in setting a sail,
to keep the clew down to its place.
With square-sails, the sheets run through each
yard-arm. With boom-sails, they haul the boom over
one way and another. They keep down the inner clew
of a studding-sail and the after clew of a jib. *Dana.*
- SHEET, *v. a.* 1. To furnish with sheets. *Johnson.*
2. To fold in a sheet, or to cover with a
sheet or as with a sheet. *The sheeted dead*
Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets. *Shak.*
Like the stag, when snow the pasture sheets,
The bark of trees thou browsedst. *Shak.*
To sheet home, (*Naut.*) to haul the clews chock out
to the sheave-holes.
- SHEET'—ÀN-CHOR (shēr'angk-qr), *n.* [Formerly
shoot-anchor. "Thus saying they make their
shoot-anchor." *Crammer.*]
1. (*Naut.*) The largest anchor in a ship, being
that upon which the mariner chiefly relies in
stress of weather. *Bacon.*
2. A chief support; a refuge. *Smart.*
- SHEET'—CÀ-BLE, *n.* (*Naut.*) The cable attached
to the sheet-anchor. *Simmonds.*
- SHEET'—CÒP-PÈR, *n.* Copper in sheets. *Ure.*
- SHEET'FÛL, *n.* As much as a sheet contains.
- SHEET'—GLÀSS, *n.* A plate of glass, run or cast
in a solid frame. *Simmonds.*
- SHEET'ING, *n.* Cloth for making sheets for beds.
- SHEET'—ÌR-ON (-i-rn), *n.* Iron in sheets.
- SHEET'—LÈAD, *n.* Lead in sheets. *Ure.*
- SHEET'—LÌNG, *n.* A small sheet. *Wilberforce.*
- SHEIK, *n.* [*Arab. shayk, or eldest.*] A title of
dignity properly belonging to the chiefs of the
Arabian tribes or clans; — the head of a mon-
astery, among the Mohammedans; — also the
title of a religious person of the higher order
who preaches in the mosques. *Brande.*
- SHEIL'LING, *n.* A hut; a shelter; — written also
sheeling. [*Scottish.*] *Jamieson.*
- SHEK'EL (shēk'kl) [*shēk'kl, W. E. K. Sm. W.*
Wd. Rees; shē'kl, S. J. F. Ja.; shē'kel, P.], *n.*
[*Heb. שֶׁקֶל; L. stolis; Fr. siele*] A weight and
a coin in use among the Jews.

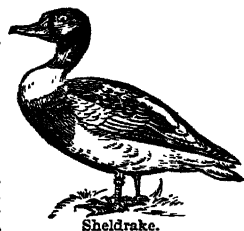
The weight of the *shekel* was about half an ounce in English avoirdupois weight, and the value of the coin was 2s. 7d. sterling (\$0.625). There were two standards of the *shekel*: the *shekel of the sanctuary*, which was used in calculating the offerings of the temple and all sums connected with the sacred law, and the *royal or profane shekel*, used for all civil payments. *Brande.*

SHEK'-I-NÄH, or SHE-KI'-NÄH, n. See **SHECHI-NÄH.** *Brande.*

SHELD, a. Speckled; piebald. [Local, Eng.] *Ray.*

SHELD'A-FLE, n. A chaffinch. *Johnson.*

SHELDRAKE, n. (*Ornith.*) A name given to the species of ducks of the genus *Tadorna*; — written also *shieldrake*.



Sheldrake.

The common sheldrake, *Tadorna vulpanser*, is common on the shores of the North Sea and the Baltic, and nestles generally in deserted rabbit burrows. *Farrell.*

SHELDÜCK, n. The female or hen of the sheldrake. *Mortimer.*

SHELF, n.; pl. SHELVES. [*A. S. scylfe.*] 1. A platform, plank, or board fixed to a wall or set in a frame to place articles upon.

Bind fast, or from their shelves
Your books will come and right themselves. *Swift.*

2. A sand-bank or a rock or ridge of rocks in the sea, rising from the main bed near the surface; a shallow; a shoal.

God wisheth none should wreck on a strange shelf. *B. Jonson.*
3. (*Mining.*) The loose stones over the firm rock, whether granite, killas, or other mineral, which forms the country in a mining district. *Ansted.*

Shallow, shelf, and shoal seem to be the same word differently written. *Richardson.*

SHELF, v. a. To lay on the shelf. *Wilkinson.*

SHELF'Y, a. 1. Full of shelves; shelvy.

Glees by the siren's cliffs a shelfy coast,
Long infamous for ships and sailors lost. *Dryden.*

2. (*Agric.*) Full of slaty, dry rock. *Carew.*

SHELL, n. [*A. S. scell, scell, scyll, sciel; Dut. schil, schel, schaal; Ger. schale; Dan. & Sw. skal.* — See **SCALE.**] 1. The hard or stony covering of certain fruits and animals; as, "The shell of a walnut, a chestnut, &c."; "The shell of an oyster, &c."

The hard, calcareous substance which protects, either partially or entirely, the testaceous mollusks externally, or supports certain of them internally, is termed *shell*. The term *shell* is also commonly applied to the covering of crustaceous animals and the crusts of *Echini*; thus people familiarly talk of the shell of a lobster, and of the shell of a sea-egg. *Eng. Cy.*

2. The hard covering or outer layer of any thing. "The shell of the earth." *Locke.*

3. The covering of an egg. *Shak.*

4. The outer part of a house. *Addison.*

5. A rough or coarse kind of coffin. *Wright.*

6. The case of a block; the frame which supports the sheave or sheaves of a block. *Wright.*

7. An engraved copper roller, used in print-works. *Simmonds.*

8. A musical instrument, — because the first lyre is said to have been made by straining strings over the shell of a tortoise.

Within the hollow of that shell
That spoke so sweetly and so well. *Dryden.*

The soul of music slumbers in the shell
Till waked and kindled by the master's spell. *S. Rogers.*

9. The superficial or external part. "This outward shell of religion." *Ayliffe.*

10. (*Gunnery.*) A hollow iron ball, which, being filled with gunpowder and fired from a mortar, bursts into pieces when the powder is exploded; bomb. *Brande.*

Message shell, a howitzer shell in the inside of which a letter or other papers are put to convey information. *Stoquer.*

SHELL, v. a. [*i. SHELLED; pp. SHELLING, SHEELED.*] 1. To take out of the shell or pod; to strip the shell or pod from. *Johnson.*

2. To separate from the ear, as Indian corn.

To shell out, to furnish money; to pay. [*Low.*]

SHELL, v. n. 1. To fall off, as a shell. *Wiseman.*

2. To cast the shell. *Johnson.*

SHELL'-BARK, n. (*Bot.*) A species of hickory, the trunk of which, when old, is very rough; shag-bark; *Carya alba.* *Gray.*

SHELL'-BÜT'TON, n. A hollow button made of two pieces of metal, one for the front, and the other for the back. *Simmonds.*

SHELL'-LÄC, } n. Seed-lac melted and formed
SHELL'-LÄC, } into thin cakes. *Tomlinson.*

SHELL'DÜCK, n. See **SHELDÜCK.** *Hill.*

SHELL'-FISH, n. Aquatic animals invested with a hard covering, either testaceous, as oysters, or crustaceous, as lobsters. *Johnson.*

The term is chiefly applied, in commerce, to crabs, lobsters, and cray-fish, oysters, muscles, periwinkles, and whelks. — See **SHELL.** *Simmonds.*

SHELL'-FLOW-ER, n. (*Bot.*) A smooth perennial plant, with an upright branching stem, bearing flowers with an inflated tubular corolla in spikes or clusters; *Chelone glabra*; — called also *snake-head* and *turtle-head.* *Gray.*

SHELL'LING, n. (*Com.*) A name sometimes given to groats. *Simmonds.*

SHELL'-JÄCK-ET, n. (*Mil.*) An undress military jacket. *Simmonds.*

SHELL'-LIME, n. Lime obtained by burning shells. *Simmonds.*

SHELL'-MÄRL, n. (*Geol.*) A deposit of clay, peat, and silt, mixed with shells which collects at the bottom of fresh-water lakes. *Ansted.*

SHELL'-MEAT, n. Shell-fish used as food. *Fuller.*

SHELLS, n. pl. The husks of the nut of the cocoa, or chocolate-tree (*Theobroma cacao*), an infusion of which is used as a beverage: — the drink made of them. *Adams.*

SHELL'WORK (shel'würk), n. Work made of, or adorned with, shells. *Cotgrave.*

SHELL'LY, a. 1. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, a shell or shells.

The snail, whose tender horns being hit,
Shrinks backward in his shell, gave with pain. *Shak.*

2. Abounding in shells; covered with shells.

The ocean rolling, and the shelly shore. *Prior.*

SHELL'TER, n. [See **SHELTER, v. a.**]

1. That which covers or defends; an asylum; a refuge; a retreat; a cover; a harbor.

Yet seek no shelter to avoid the storm.
And gains the friendly shelter of the wood. *Pope.*

2. The state of being covered or protected; protection; security.

Who into shelter takes their tender bloom? *Young.*

Syn. — See **ASYLUM, HARBOR.**

SHEL'TER, v. a. ["Formed from to *shield*, *A. S. scyldan*, to cover, to protect; preterite and past participle *shiek*, like *feel*, *felt*; *build*, *built*." *Barclay.* — See **SHIELD.**] [*i. SHELTERED; pp. SHELTERING, SHELTERED.*]

1. To cover from injury or violence. "A cove . . . sheltered from the winds." *Dampier.*

Our Saviour meek betook him to his rest
Wherever under some concourse of shades,
Whose branching arms, thick intertwined, might shield
From dews and damps of night his sheltered head,
But sheltered slept in vain. *Milton.*

2. To defend; to protect; to harbor.

What endless honor shall you gain,
To save and shelter Troy's unhappy train! *Dryden.*

3. To betake to cover.

They sheltered themselves under a rock. *Abbot.*

4. To cover from notice; to conceal. [*R.*]

In vain I strove to check my growing flame,
Or shelter passion under friendship's name. *Prior.*

Syn. — See **HARBOR.**

SHEL'TER, v. n. 1. To take shelter.

There the Indian herdsmen, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool. *Milton.*

2. To give shelter. *Thomson.*

SHEL'TER-FR, n. One who shelters. *Ash.*

SHEL'TER-LESS, a. Having no shelter; without shelter or protection. "An opening shadeless and shelterless." *Wordsworth.*

† SHEL'TER-Y, a. Affording shelter. *White.*

SHEL'TIE (shel'te), n. ["Can this have any con-

nection with *Ger. zelt*, an ambling horse; *zelter*, a Spanish horse? Or may not *sheltie* be rather a corruption of *Shetland*?" *Jamieson.*] A Shetland pony; a horse of the smallest size, in Scotland.

It is common for a man of ordinary strength to lift a *sheltie* from the ground, yet this little creature is able to carry double. *Martin.*

SHELVE (shelv), v. a. [*i. SHELVED; pp. SHELVING, SHEEVED.*]

1. To place on a shelf. *Com. on Chaucer, 1665.*

2. To put aside or out of use; to shelf. *Stuart.*

SHELVE, v. n. To slope; to incline.

We must imagine a precipice of more than an hundred yards high on the side of a mountain, which shelves away a mile above it. *Goldsmith.*

SHELV'ING, a. Having declivity; sloping.

Her chamber is aloft, far from the ground,
Built so shelving that one cannot climb it
Without apparent hazard of his life. *Shak.*

SHELV'ING, n. A rock or sand-bank lying near the surface of the sea; a shelf.

He spoke, and speaking at his stem he saw
The bold Cionthus near the shelvings draw. *Dryden.*

SHELV'Y, a. Full of shelves; abounding with sand-banks or rocks near the surface; shelvy.

I had been drowned but that the shore was shelvy and shallow. *Shak.*

SHE-MIT'IC, a. Relating to Shem, the son of Noah, or to his descendants; Semitic.

Semitic languages, the Chaldean, Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Ethiopic, and Old Phœnician.

Objections may be made to the term; as the Phœnicians or Canaanites, who took their origin from Ham, spoke a *Semitic* dialect. *Bosworth.*

SHEM'ITE, n. A descendant of Shem. *Wright.*

SHEM'I-TISM, n. An idiom or peculiarity of the Semitic languages. *Salisbury.*

† SHEND, v. a. [*A. S. scendan; Dut. schenden; Ger. schanden.*] [*i. SHENT; pp. SHENDING, SHENT.*]

1. To reproach; to scold; to blame. "I am shent for speaking to you." *Shak.*

2. To injure; to disgrace. "That knight should knighthood ever so have shent." *Spenser.*

3. To punish; to chastise. "For which ere long himself was after shent." *Harrington.*

4. To destroy; to ruin; to spoil.

But we must yield whom hunger soon will shend. *Fairfax.*

5. To protect; to defend. ["An error." *Nares.*]

SHE'-ÖAK, n. (*Bot.*) A jointed, leafless, tropical or sub-tropical tree, the young branches and young cones of which yield, when chewed, a pleasant acid, useful to persons in want of water, and very grateful also to cattle. *Lindley.*

SHE'ÖL, n. [*Heb. שְׂעוֹלָה*] The abode or world of the dead; hades. *Kütto.*

The general state of the dead is denoted in the Old Testament by the Hebrew word *sheol*. *Scars.*

SHEP'HERD (shép'erd), n. [*A. S. sceap-hyrde; sceap, a sheep, and hyrde, a keeper.*]

1. One who tends sheep in the pasture; a herdsman of sheep: — a swain.

I am shepherd to another man,
And do not shear the fleeces that I graze. *Shak.*

If that the world and love were young,
And truth in every shepherd's tongue. *Raleigh.*

2. One who ministers to a church or congregation; a pastor. *Roget.*

SHEP'HERD, v. n. To act the part of a shepherd; to take care of sheep. *Gisborne.*

SHEP'HERD-ÉSS (shép'erd-és), n. A woman who tends sheep: — a rural lass. *Sidney.*

SHEP'HERD-ÍNG (shép'erd-ing), n. Act of taking care of sheep. "Canine shepherd-ing." *Gisborne.*

† SHEP'HERD-ISH (shép'erd-ish), a. Pertaining to, resembling, or suiting, a shepherd; pastoral; rustic. *Sidney.*

SHEP'HERD-ÍSM, n. The life or occupation of a shepherd; pastoral life. *Wright.*

SHEP'HERD-LÍNG, n. A little shepherd. *Browne.*

SHEP'HERD-LÝ (shép'erd-le), a. Pastoral; rustic. "Shepherdly simplicity." *Bp. Taylor.*

SHEP'HERD'S-CLÜB, n. (*Bot.*) A species of mul-len; high-taper; *Verbascum thapsus.* *Loudon.*

SHEP'HERD'S-CROOK (-krák), *n.* An implement used by a shepherd to secure a sheep by the legs without disturbing the flock. *Stephens.*

SHEP'HERD'S-NÉE'DLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Scandix*; Venus's comb; *Scandax pecten Veneris*.

Eng. Cyc.

SHEP'HERD'S-PÖÜCH, } *n.* (*Bot.*) A

SHEP'HERD'S-PÜRSE, } plant of the genus *Capsella*, having a triangular, obovate pouch or silicle; *Capsella bursa pastoris*. *Eng. Cyc.*

SHEP'HERD'S-RÖD, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of *Dipsacus*, or teasel. *Johnson.*

SHEP'HERD'S-STÄFF, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of teasel; shepherd's-rod. *Crabb.*

SHER'BET, or **SHER-BÉT'** [sher-bét', *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Wr.*; sher-bet, *K. Sm. R. C. Wb. Ash, Dyche*], *n.* [*Per.*] A beverage in the East, somewhat like lemonade, made of water, lemon-juice, and sugar, with the addition of some other ingredients, such as rose-water, to give it a delightful perfume. *Brande.*

"The French name is *sorbet*, which, as well as the Italian *sorbetto* and the Spanish *sorbete*, is probably derived from the Latin *sorbere*, to sup." *P. Cyc.*

SHERD, *n.* A fragment of broken earthen-ware; shard. — See **SHARD**. *Dryden.*

SHE-RĒEF, or **SHIR-RĒFFE'**, *n.* A descendant of Mahomet. — See **SHERIEF**. *Malcom.*

SHER'IF, *n.* An Arabic word, which signifies noble, illustrious; — used as a title in Arabia, Egypt, and Barbary, to designate those who are descended from Mahomet, and written also *scherif*, *shereef*, *shirrif*, and *sheriffe*.

It is one of the privileges of Mecca to be governed by a *sherif* of the posterity of Hissan. *P. Cyc.*

SHER'IFF, *n.* [*A. S. scyre-gerefa*, shire-reeve.] (*Law.*) The chief civil officer of a county, specially intrusted with the execution of the laws, and the preservation of the peace.

"In England, he has judicial as well as ministerial powers, being authorized to hold courts for the trial of small causes. In his ministerial capacity, he is bound to execute all process issuing out of the superior courts. In the United States, the powers and duties of the *sheriff*, in addition to those of conservator of the peace, are chiefly ministerial, he being the officer to whom the process of the superior courts in the several states is always directed for execution. In the commencement of civil causes, he serves the writ, and, in cases requiring it, arrests and takes bail; when the cause comes to trial, he summons and returns the jury, and, when it is determined, he sees the judgment of the court carried into execution. In criminal matters, he also arrests and imprisons, he returns the jury, he has the custody of the delinquent, and he executes the sentence of the court, though it extend to death itself. His judicial powers are much more limited than in England, being chiefly confined to the taking of inquisitions on writs of inquiry of damages before a jury summoned for the purpose." *Burrill.*

Sheriff's jury, (*Law.*) a jury summoned for the taking of inquisitions before the sheriff or under-sheriff, on a writ of inquiry. *Burrill.*

SHER'IFF-AL-TY, *n.* (*Law.*) The term of a sheriff's office; shrievalty. [*R.*] *Burrill.*

† **SHER'IFF-DÖM**, } *n.* The office or jurisdiction

† **SHER'IFF-SHĪP**, } of a sheriff; bailiwick.

† **SHER'IFF-WICK**, } *Selden. Bacon.*

† **SHER'RIS**, } *n.* A kind of wine formerly

† **SHER'RIS-SÄCK**, } in much repute in England, and supposed to have been sherry. "Good *sheris-sack*." — See **SACK**, and **SHERRY**. *Shak.*

SHER'RY, *n.* A rich dry wine, of many varieties, having a deep amber color, and, when good, a fine aromatic odor; — so called from *Xeres*, not far from Cadiz, in Spain, where it is principally produced. *Cyc of Com.*

SHER'RY-VÄL'LIES, *n. pl.* Pantaloon made of thick velvet or leather, buttoned on the outside of each leg, and generally worn over other pantaloon. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

SHET'LAND-PÖNY, *n.* A small horse bred in the Shetland Islands; a sheltie. *Simmonds.*

SHEW (shō), *v. a.* [*i. SHEWED*; *pp. SHEWING, SHEWN.*] To exhibit to view; to display; to

make known; to give proof of; to prove; — written also *show*. — See **SHOW**.

"This mode of writing the verb *show* has given rise to the error of substituting *shew*, pronounced *shā*, for *showed* or *showed*, in the preterite. This corrupt colloquial use of *shew* for *showed* is now more or less common in some parts of the United States; as, "I *shew* [shā] it to him yesterday." *Pickering.*

SHEW (shō), *n.* A spectacle; show. — See **SHOW**.

SHEW'BRĒAD (shō'brēd), *n.* See **SHOWBREAD**.

SHEW'ER (shō'er), *n.* One who shews; shower.

SHĪ'AH, *n.* A Shiite. — See **SHIITE** *Hamilton.*

SHĪB'BO-LĒTH, *n.* [*Heb. שִׁבְבוֹלֶת*] a stream or flood.]

1. A word, the pronunciation of which was made a criterion, whereby the Gileadites discovered the Ephraimites to be their enemies, and not Gileadites, as they pretended to be, the Ephraimites pronouncing the word *sibboleth*, from inability to sound the aspirate. — See *Judges xi. 15-27*, and *xii. 1-6*.

That sore battle, when so many died
Without reprieve, adjudged to death
For want of well pronouncing *Sibboleth*. *Milton.*

2. A criterion of party; watchword; test.

The matter of the oaths they agreed it was time enough to dispute about whenever the *sibboleth* should be tendered. *Sir W. Scott.*

SHĪDE, *n.* [*A. S. sceadan*, to divide.] A piece of wood split off; a shingle; a small, solid piece; a billet. [*Local, Eng.*] *Grose.*

SHĪE, *v. a.* To toss obliquely; to throw askant; — written also *shy*. *Buhoer.*

SHĪELD (shēld), *n.* [*A. S. scyld*; *Dut. & Ger. schild*; *Dan. skildt*, *skjold*; *Sw. skyld*, *skild*; *Icel. skjöldur*. — *Gael. sgiath*; *Ir. sciath*. — *Heb. שִׁלְשָׁל*. — From Old Ger. *schalen*, *schelen*, *schilen*, to cover. *Adehung.*]

1. A broad piece of defensive armor held on the left arm to ward off blows, much used before the invention of gunpowder; a buckler.

His ponderous shield,
Ethereal temper, mazy, large, and round,
Hung on his shoulders like the moon. *Milton.*

"The shield varied considerably in size, form, and materials in different ages and nations. Amongst the earliest people of the world, shields of wicker-work were used; afterwards they were made of wood covered with leather, and ornamented with metal plates, and, during the middle ages, entirely of metal." *Britton.*

2. One who, or that which, gives protection; defence; protection. *Johnson.*

The terror of the Trojan field,
The Grecian honor, ornament and shield. *Dryden.*

3. (*Her.*) The field on which a coat of arms is emblazoned. *Britton.*

4. (*Bot.*) The common shield-shaped fructification of most lichens. *Gray.*

SHĪELD (shēld), *v. a.* [*i. SHĪELDED*; *pp. SHĪELDING, SHĪELDED.*]

1. To cover with a shield, or as with a shield; to secure from any injury; to defend; to protect.

Shouts of applause ran ringing through the field,
To see the son the vanquished father shield. *Dryden.*

2. To keep or ward off; to defend against.

They brought with them their usual weeds (cloths), fit to shield the cold, to which they had been inured. *Spenser.*

SHĪELD'DRÄKE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The sheldrake. — See **SHELDRAKE**. *Baird.*

SHĪELD'FERN, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of a genus of ferns; *Aspidium*; — called also *wood-fern*. *Gray.*

SHĪELD'LESS, *a.* Having no shield or defence; unshielded; unprotected; defenceless. "The shieldless maid." *Southey.*

SHĪELD'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without defence or protection. *Clarke.*

SHĪELD'LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being shieldless. *Clarke.*

SHĪELD'-SHÄPED (shēld'shapt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the form of a shield; scutate. *Lindley.*

SHĪFT, *v. n.* [*A. S. scyftan*, to divide, to verge, to decline, to drive away; *Dut. schiften*; *Ger. schichten*; *Dan. skifte*, to part; *Icel. skipta*, *skifta*, to divide; *Sw. skifta*, to shift, to divide.] [*i. SHĪFTED*; *pp. SHĪFTING, SHĪFTED.*]

1. To change place; to move.

Veritable he moved to the same place, and so not able to move the matter for their increment, it was brought to them. *Woodward.*

2. To give place to other things; to change.

If the ideas of our minds constantly change and shift in a continual succession, it would be impossible for a man to think long of any one thing. *Locke.*

3. To change the clothes, particularly the under garments or the linen. *Young.*

4. To resort to some expedient; to adopt some course in a case of difficulty.

Men in distress will look to themselves and leave their companions to shift as well as they can. *L'Estrange.*

Nature instructs every creature how to shift for itself in cases of danger. *L'Estrange.*

5. To practise indirect methods. *Raleigh.*

SHĪFT, *v. a.* 1. To transfer from one place or position to another; to change; to alter.

Shift the scene for half an hour. *Swift.*

2. To change, as clothes, particularly the under garments. "To shift a shirt." *Shak.*

3. To dress in fresh or clean clothes.

As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience to shift me. *Shak.*

To shift about, to turn quite round. *Smart.* — To shift off, to delay; to put away by some expedient. *Locke.*

SHĪFT, *n.* 1. Change; substitution.

My going to Oxford was not merely for shift of air. *Watson.*

2. Course adopted in a case of difficulty; expedient; resort; resource.

She redoubting her blows drove the stranger to no other shift but to run away without it. *Johnson.*

3. Indirect expedient; stratagem; artifice; trick; fraud; subterfuge; evasion. "Little souls on little shifts rely." *Dryden.*

4. A woman's under-garment or under-linen; a chemise. *Johnson.*

5. The time a miner works in one day. *Weale.*

Syn. — See **EVASION**.

SHĪFT'ABLE, *a.* That may be shifted. *Ash.*

SHĪFT'ER, *n.* 1. One who shifts. *Churchill.*

2. A man of artifice; a trickster. "Cozeners, shifters, outlaws." *Burton.*

"It was such a shifter, that, if truth were known, Death was half glad when he had got him down." *Milton.*

3. (*Navit.*) A person appointed to assist the ship's cook in washing, steeping, and shifting the salt provisions. *Mar. Dict.*

SHĪFT'LESS, *n.* The quality of being shifty; changeableness. *West. Rev.*

SHĪFT'ING, *p. a.* Changing place.

Shifting use, (*Law.*) a use which is made to shift or change from one person to another by matter *ex post facto*, or of after occurrence. *Burrill.*

SHĪFT'ING, *n.* 1. The act of changing. "The shiftings of ministerial measures." *Burke.*

2. Evasion; fraud; artifice; shift. "Subtle shiftings." *Mir. for Mag.*

SHĪFT'ING-LY, *ad.* By change; — cunningly.

SHĪFT'LESS, *a.* Wanting means to act or to live; destitute of energy or expedients; inefficient.

He [Aubrey] was a shiftless person. *Life of A. Wood.*

SHĪFT'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a shiftless manner.

SHĪFT'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being shiftless.

SHĪFT'Y, *a.* Changeable; shifting. [*R.*] *Ed. Rev.*

In abject and shifty poverty. *Helps.*

SHĪ'ITE, *n.* A Mahometan sectary holding religious opinions contrary to those of the Sunnites, or orthodox Mahometans; a Shiah.

The Persians are *Shiites*, and the Turks *Sunnites*. *P. Cyc.*

SHĪLF, *n.* [*Ger. schilf*, sedge.] Straw. *Wright.*

SHĪLL, *v. a.* To shell: — to put under cover. [*North of England.*] *Brockett.*

SHĪL-LÄ'LAH, } *n.* An oak sapling; a cudgel;

SHĪL-LĒ'LAH, } a club. [*Ireland.*] *Sydney Smith.*

SHĪL'LING, *n.* [*A. S. scill*, scilling; *Dut. schelling*; *Ger. schilling*; *Dan. & Sw. skilling*; *Icel. skillingur*. — Low L. *schellungus*; It. *schellino*; Port. *zelim*; Fr. *escalin*.]

1. An English silver coin of the value of 12d. sterling (\$0.242); one twentieth of a pound.

2. A term applied to different divisions of the dollar in the currency of the United States.

In Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island,

New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Texas, and Florida, the *shilling* is equivalent to one-sixth of a dollar, or sixteen cents and two thirds. In New York, Ohio, and Michigan, it is equivalent to one-eighth of a dollar, or twelve cents and a half. In North Carolina, it is equivalent to one-tenth of a dollar, or ten cents. In New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, it is equivalent to thirteen cents and one third, the dollar being reckoned at seven shillings and a half. In South Carolina and Georgia, it is equivalent to twenty-one cents and three sevenths, the dollar being reckoned at four shillings and two-thirds. *Winslow.*

“Some derive this word from the Jewish or Hebrew שָׁלַל to weigh; Lat. *Mid. siclus*; Fr. *sicle*, the fourth part of an ounce, and observe that payments were originally made by weight, as they still are in some countries. Junius refers *shilling* to the old *skella*, to sound. He pretends that all thicker coins were called *shilling*, in opposition to the coin made of thin plated metal, or bracteates, which had no sound. Wachter thinks that the *Mes. skula* [a debtor], the A. S. *scylde*, is the root of *shilling*, originally used for a fine. Other etymologists derive this word from the Ger. *schald*, shield; and thus *shilling*, or rather *schilling*, would signify a coin stamped with the arms of the prince, or any other person who has the right or privilege of coining. Frisch derives *shilling* from the Lat. *solidus*. Ibre, whose views Adelung most approves, thinks that the original signification of *shilling* is the Ger. *scheide münze*; Swed. *skilje mynt*; Dan. *skille mynt*. This opinion is confirmed by the circumstance that the oldest larger coins were marked by a deep stamped or impressed cross, in such a manner that they could be easily broken into two, three, or four pieces; the different value of *shillings* is thus easily explained.—*Seylan*, to divide, or *scale*, a balance, a scale.” *Bosworth.*

SHILL-I-SHALL-I, *ad.* [A corrupt reduplication of SHIL'LY-SHÄL'LY, a notion of shall I? Shall I, or shall I not?] In the manner of one who does not know his own mind;—an expression of indecision.

I do n't stand shill-I-shall-I then; if I say 't, I'll do 't. *Congreve.*

SHIL'LOH, *n.* [Heb. שִׁלְלוֹהֹ.] An epithet applied by Jacob on his death-bed (Gen. xlix. 10) to the personage to whom the “gathering of the nations should be”;—regarded by Christians and by the ancient Jews as a denomination of the Messiah. *Kittó.*

SHIL'LY, *ad.* See SHYLY. *Johnson.*

SHIM, *n.* (*Agric.*) A tool used for breaking up land. *Simmonds.*

SHIMMER, *v. n.* [A. S. *scymrian*, *sciman*, to glitter; *scima*, splendor; Dut. *schemeren*, to dazzle; Ger. *schimmern*, to sparkle; Dan. *skimre*, to shine faintly; Icel. *skima*; Sw. *skimra*.] To shine faintly; to glimmer; to gleam.

Twinkling faint and distant far,
Shimmers through mist each planet star. *Sir W. Scott.*

SHIMMER-ING, *n.* A faint or imperfect light; a glimmer; a gleam. *Chaucer.*

SHIN, *n.* [A. S. *scina*; Dut. *scheen*; Ger. *schiene*; Dan. *skinnebeen*, shin-bone; Sw. *skenben*.—“Probably the *skin* or *skinned* bone, the bone covered or protected by *skin* only.” *Richardson.*] The fore part of the leg, between the ankle and the knee; the spine, or anterior part of the tibia. *Dunghison.*

SHIN, *v. n.* To borrow money. [U. S.] *Barlett.*

SHIN'DY, *n.* A row; a spree; a riot. [Low.] *Neal.*

SHINE, *v. n.* [Goth. *skeinan*; A. S. *scinan*; Dut. *schijnen*; Ger. *scheinen*; Dan. *skinne*; Icel. *skina*; Sw. *skina*.] [i. *SHONE* or *SHINED*; pp. *SHINING*, *SHONE* or *SHINED*.]

1. To emit rays of light; to be luminous, bright, or brilliant; to beam; to radiate; to glitter.

We can dismiss thee ere the morning shine. *Milton.*
His face did shine as the sun, and his raiment was white as the light. *Matt. xvii. 2.*

2. To be conspicuous on any account.

Few are qualified to shine in company; but it is in most men's power to be agreeable. *Swift.*

To make one's face shine upon, to favor; to be propitious to. “The Lord make his face shine upon thee, and be gracious.” *Numb. vi. 25.*

Syn.—To *shine* expresses simply the idea of emission of light. The sun *shines*; diamonds *glisten* or *glitter*; lightning *glances*; fire *sparkles*; light *gleams* and *radiates*.

†SHINE, *v. a.* To cause to shine. *Wickliffe.*

SHINE, *n.* 1. Fair or pleasant weather.

He will accustom himself to heat and cold, and shine and rain. *Locke.*

2. Brightness; splendor; lustre; brilliancy.
Cynthia obscures her silver shine. *Shak.*

3. A liking; a fancy; as, “To take a shine to one.” [Colloquial, U. S.] *Everett.*

4. A disturbance; a row; as, “To kick up a shine.” [Local, England.] *Brockett.*

SHIN'ER, *n.* 1. One who shines. *Campbell.*

2. Cash; hard money; specie. [Low.] *Foot.*

Has she the shiners, d'ye think?

3. (*Ich.*) A name applied to several species of fish, mostly of the family *Cyprinidae*, from their shining appearance, as the *Leuciscus utidus*, or shining dace. *De Kay.*

Bay shiner, the *Leuciscus chrysotopus*.—Blunt-nosed shiner, a fish of the family *Scombridae*; *Vomer Brownii*.—New York shiner, the *Leuciscus* (or *Stilbe*) *chrysoleucas*. *De Kay.*

SHIN'NESS, *n.* See SHYNESS. *Temple.*

SHIN'GLE (shing'gl, 82), *n.* [L. *scindula*; *scindo*, to split.—Ger. *schindel*.—Holland writes it *shindale*.]

1. An oblong piece of wood, thinner at one end than at the other, used instead of slates or tiles for covering roofs. *Ray.*

2. (*Geol.*) The loose water-worn fragments of stone or gravel found on the sea-shore, or where the sea has once been. *Ansted.*

SHIN'GLE (shing'gl), *v. a.* [i. *SHINGLED*; pp. *SHINGLING*, *SHINGLED*.] To cover with shingles or tiles. *Evelyn.*

SHIN'GLED (shing'gid), *p. a.* Covered with shingles. *Piers Plouhman.*

SHIN'GLER, *n.* One who shingles. *Jodrell.*

SHIN'GLE-ROÖFED (shing'gl-röft), *a.* Having a roof covered with shingles. *Clarke.*

SHIN'GLES (shing'glz), *n. pl.* [L. *cingulum*, a girdle.] (*Med.*) A variety of herpes, or tetter, in which the vesicles spread round the body like a girdle. *Dunghison.*

SHIN'GLING (shing'gling), *n.* The act of covering with shingles; a covering of shingles. *Wright.*

SHIN'GLY (shing'gle), *a.* Abounding with gravel or shingle. *Wright.*

SHIN'ING, *n.* Emission of light; brightness; brilliancy; splendor. “The stars shall withdraw their shining.” *Joel ii. 10.*

SHIN'ING, *a.* 1. Bright; radiant; resplendent.
He was a burning and a shining light. *John v. 35.*

2. Conspicuous; illustrious; splendid. “Shining instances of virtue.” *Addison.*

3. (*Bot.*) Having a smooth, even, polished surface, as many leaves. *Lindley.*

SHIN'LEAF, *n.* (*Bot.*) A low, smooth, perennial herb, bearing a many-flowered raceme of nodding flowers; *Pyrola elliptica*. *Gray.*

SHIN'ING-LY, *ad.* In a shining manner. *Wickliffe.*

SHIN'ING-NESS, *n.* Brightness; splendor. *Spence.*

SHIN'TY, *n.* [“Perhaps from Ir. *shon*, a club.” *Jamieson*.] A Scottish game in which bats somewhat resembling a golf-club are used; hockey:—the club or stick used in playing the game. *Jamieson.*

SHIN'Y, *a.* Bright; brilliant; splendid; luminous.
It was upon a summer's shiny day. *Spenser.*

—SHIP. [A. S. *scipe*.] A termination denoting state, office, or dignity; as, *friendship*, *lordship*, *stewardship*.

SHIP, *n.* [Goth. *skip*; A. S. *scip*; Dut. *schip*; Ger. *schiff*; Dan. *skib*; Sw. *skipp*; Icel. *skip*.—Gr. *καπν*, a boat; L. *scapha*; It. *schifo*, a skiff; Port. & Sp. *esquifo*.—Bret. *skap*, a boat.—*Wachter* derives it from the Ger. *schieben*, to shove, to push, because pushed or forced on by oars; *Tooke*, from A. S. *scypian*, to make, form, frame, or shape.—“*Adelung* thinks that the idea of cavity or of a hollow space is predominant in most languages; hence *vessel* had its name from *vas*; the L. *navis*, a vessel, is related to the Ger. *napp*, a platter, a bowl; the Gr. *καπν* and *εσκιφο*, a boat, a vessel, to *αετιος* and *αετιν*, to excavate.” *Bosworth.*] (*Naut.*) Any vessel employed in navigation:—a vessel with three masts and tops to each. *Dana.*

By the late English statute of 5 and 6 Will. IV., the term *ship* is declared to include every description of vessel navigating on the water. *Burrill.*

A *ship of the line*, a man-of-war usually carrying sixty guns or upwards; a line-of-battle ship.—*Armed ship*, a vessel occasionally taken into the service of the government, in time of war, and armed and equipped in all respects like a ship-of-war. *Mar. Dict.*

Syn.—See VESSEL.

SHIP, *v. a.* [i. *SHIPPED*; pp. *SHIPPING*, *SHIPPED*.]

1. To put on board a ship; to send or transport in a ship; as, “To ship goods.”

2. To engage to serve on board a vessel as a seaman, for a certain voyage or for a specified term. *Burrill.*

3. To receive into the ship. “We shipped a heavy sea.” *Mar. Dict.*

4. To fix in its place; as, “To ship the tiller.”
The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row. *Dryden.*

SHIP, *v. n.* To engage one's self for service on board of a ship. *Wright.*

SHIP'-BISCUIT, *n.* Hard, coarse biscuit, specially prepared for use on shipboard. *Simmonds.*

SHIP'BOARD (ship'börd), *n.* A plank of a ship.
They have made all thy shipboards of fir-trees. *Ezek. xxvii. 5.*
Seldom used except in the adverbial phrase *on shipboard*, that is, in a ship.

SHIP'-BOY, *n.* A boy that serves in a ship. *Shak.*

SHIP'-BREAK-ER, *n.* A person who buys the hulls of worn-out vessels, to break up for the timber and metal they contain. *Simmonds.*

SHIP'-BRÖK-ER, *n.* A mercantile agent who transacts the business for a ship when in port, as in procuring freight, charters, &c. *Simmonds.*

SHIP'-BUILD-ER, *n.* A builder of ships; a shipwright; a naval architect. *Fowler.*

SHIP'-BUILD-ING, *n.* The art of building ships; naval architecture. *Tomlinson.*

SHIP'-CÄR-PEN-TER, *n.* A carpenter employed in the construction of ships; a shipwright. *Lee.*

SHIP'-CÄRV-ER, *n.* One who carves figure-heads, mouldings, &c., for a ship. *Simmonds.*

SHIP'-CHÄN-DLER, *n.* One who deals in cordage, sails, and other furniture and provisions for ships. *Page.*

SHIP'-CHÄN-DLER-Y, *n.* The business and commodities of a ship-chandler. *Adams.*

SHIP'-FÊ-VER, *n.* (*Med.*) A variety of typhus;—called also *putrid fever*, *jail fever*, and *hospital fever*. *Dunghison.*

SHIP'FUL, *n.* As much as a ship will hold.

SHIP'-HÖLD-ER, *n.* The owner of a ship; a ship-owner. *Smart.*

SHIP'-JÖIN-ER, *n.* A joiner employed in the construction of ships. *Simmonds.*

SHIP'LESS, *a.* Destitute of ships. *Gray.*

SHIP'LET, *n.* A small ship or vessel. *Holinshead.*

SHIP'-LÖAD, *n.* The load, cargo, or freight of a vessel. *Roget.*

†SHIP'MAN, *n.* A sailor; a seaman. *Shak.*

SHIP'-MÄS-TER, *n.* A commander or master of a ship; the captain of a vessel. *Jonah i. 6.*

SHIP'MÄTE, *n.* One who serves in the same ship. *Taylor.*

SHIP'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of shipping or putting on board a ship; transportation by water. *Smart.*

2. That which is shipped; goods or merchandise transported by water. *Craig.*

SHIP'-MÖN-ËY (ship'mün-ey), *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) A famous tax imposed by Charles I. of England, without the authority of Parliament.

This tax was first imposed in 1634, by a writ directed to the sheriff of every county, to provide a ship for the king's service, accompanied by written instructions appointing a sum of money to be levied instead. The tax was paid for about four years without opposition, or until the question of its legality was raised by the refusal of Hampden to pay his share. *Brande.*

SHIP'-ÖWN-ER, *n.* A person who owns one or more ships; a ship-holder. *Qu. Rev.*

SHIP'PEN, *n.* [A. S. *scypen*.] A stable; a cow-house. [Provincial, Eng.] *Chaucer. Ray.*

SHIP'PER, *n.* 1. The merchant or person who ships goods on board a vessel. *Burrill.*
2. One who charters or freights a vessel. *Kent.*

SHIP'PING, *n.* 1. Ships and vessels of navigation generally or collectively: tonnage.

The numbers and courage of our men, with the strength of our ships, has, for many ages past, made us a match for the greatest of neighbors at land, and an overmatch for the mightiest at sea. *Temple*

2. † Passage in a ship.

They took shipping, and came to Capernaum. *John vi. 24.*

Shipping articles, an agreement in writing made between the master of a vessel and the seamen engaging to serve on board, specifying the voyage or term for which they are shipped, and the rate of wages, and when they are to render themselves on board. *Burrill.*

SHIP'-RIGGED, *a.* (*Naut.*) Square-rigged, as a three-masted ship is; having square sails and spreading yards. *Simmonds.*

SHIP'-SHAPE, *ad.* (*Naut.*) In a seaman-like manner; according to the fashion of a ship. "The mast is not rigged ship-shape." *Mar. Dict.*

SHIP'S'-HÜS-BAND, *n.* (*Naut.*) A person appointed by the several owners of a ship, usually one of their number, to manage the concerns of the ship for the common benefit. *Burrill.*

SHIP'S'-PÄ-PERS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Papers with which a vessel is required by law to be provided, either as evidences of title, or in compliance with custom-house regulations, or the provisions of treaties, or for the protection of the ship and cargo in time of war. *Burrill.*

SHIP'-WORM, *n.* A bivalve which bores into timbers, and lines the cavity which it makes with a calcareous tube; *Teredo.* *Woodward.*

SHIP'WRECK (ship'risk), *n.* 1. The breaking or shattering of a ship or vessel, by being driven ashore, by being thrown upon rocks or shoals in the mid-seas, or by the mere force of the winds and waves in tempests. *Burrill.*

2. Broken parts, as of a shattered ship.

The shipwrecks of the Athenian and Roman theatres. *Dryden.*

3. Destruction; miscarriage; ruin.

Holding faith and a good conscience, which some, having put away, concerning faith have made shipwreck. *1 Tim. i. 19.*

SHIP'WRECK, *v. a.* [*i.* SHIPWRECKED; *pp.* SHIPWRECKING, SHIPWRECKED.]

1. To break or shatter, as a ship, by running ashore, by driving upon rocks or shoals in the mid-seas, or by the shock of winds and waves in a tempest. *Shak.*

2. To throw into distress or difficulty, as by a shipwreck; to cast away.

A little pagan monument of two persons who were shipwrecked. *Addison.*

SHIP'WRIGHT (ship'rit), *n.* A builder of ships; a ship-carpenter.

Why such impress of shipwrights, whose sole task

Does not divide the Sunday from the week? *Shak.*

SHIP'-YÄRD, *n.* A yard or piece of ground near the water in which ships or vessels are constructed. *Clarke.*

SHI-RÄZ', or **SHI-EÄZ'**, *n.* A Persian wine from Shiraz. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

SHIRE, or **SHIRE** [shir, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; shir, *S. E. Ja. K. C. W. W. b.*; shir or shir, *F.*], *n.* [*A. S.* *scir*, *scire*; *searan*, *sciran*, to shear, to divide.—*W. sir*, a shire.] In England, a territorial division, same as county:—used also in composition; as *Yorkshire*, *i. e.* the county of York.

The noble youths from distant shires resort. *Prior.*

In the United States, the word *shire* is used to form the constituent parts of two names of counties; as, *Berkshire* and *Hampshire*. In the north of England, some districts smaller than counties have the provincial appellation of *shires*, as *Richmondshire* in the North Riding of Yorkshire; *Hallamshire*, or the manor of Hallam, in the West Riding, which is nearly coterminous with the parish of Sheffield. *Branda.*

"The pronunciation of this word is very irregular, as it is the only pure English word in the language where the final *e* does not produce the long diphthongal sound of *i* when the accent is on it; but this irregularity is so fixed as to give the regular sound a pedantic stiffness. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Buchanan, however, have adopted this sound, in which they have been followed by Mr. Smith; but Mr. Elphinstone, Dr. Lowth, Dr. Konrick, Mr. Perry, and Barclay are for the irregular sound; W. Johnston gives both, but places the irregular first. It may likewise be observed, that this word, when unaccented at the end of words, as *Nottinghamshire*, *Wiltshire*, &c., is always pronounced with the *i* like *ee*." *Walker.*

Syn.—See **DISTRICT**.

† **SHIRE'-MÖTE**, *n.* [*A. S.* *scire-gemot*.] A county court; the principal court of the Saxons, held twice a year before the bishop and aldermen. *Burke.*

SHIRE'-REËVE, *n.* The reeve or bailiff of a shire, answering to the viscount of the Anglo-Normans, and the sheriff of later times. *Burke.*

SHIRE'-TÖWN, *n.* The capital town of a county or shire; the town in which county courts are held. *W. Phillips.*

SHIRK, *v. n.* [See **SHARK**.] [*i.* SHIRKED; *pp.* SHIRKING, SHIRKED.]

1. To practise mean tricks; to live scantily or by using expedients; to shark. *Grimstone.*

2. To shift; to depart; to quit;—with from.

My last letters will have taught you to expect an explosion here: one of the cities shirked from the league. *Byron.*

SHIRK, *v. a.* 1. To procure by mean tricks; to cheat; to trick; to shark.

Idle companions, that shirk living from others. *Ep. Rainbow.*

2. To get off from; to avoid; to evade. *Smart.*

SHIRK, *n.* 1. A tricking fellow; a shark. *Scott.*

2. One who seeks to avoid duty. *Wright.*

SHIRK'ING, *n.* The practice of mean tricks; trick; evasion; sharking. *Qu. Rev.*

SHIRK'Y, *a.* Trickish; deceitful; artful. [*Local, Eng.*] *Cooper.*

† **SHIRL**, *a.* Shrill.—See **SHRILL**. *Huloet.*

SHIRK, *n.* An elastic cord inserted between two pieces of cloth. *Simmonds.*

SHIRRED, *a.* Noting cloth composed of two thicknesses, with elastic cords between them. *Wright.*

SHIRT, *n.* [*Dan.* *skjorte*; *Sw.* *skjorte*.—The past part of *searan*, *scyran*, to shear. *Tooke.*] The under-garment, of cotton, flannel, linen, or silk, worn by men;—formerly, the under garment worn by either sex.

It's like sending them ruffles when wanting a shirt. *Goldsmith.*

She had her shirts and girdles of hair. *Ep. Fisher.*

SHIRT, *v. a.* [*i.* SHIRTED; *pp.* SHIRTING, SHIRTED.] To cover with a shirt, or as with a shirt. "Shirted but with air." *Dryden.*

SHIRT'ING, *n.* Cloth of a suitable width for making shirts. *McCulloch.*

SHIRT'LESS, *a.* Wanting a shirt. *Pope.*

SHIST. } (*Min.*) See **SCHIST**, and **SCHISTOSIS**. } **TÖSE**.

SHIT'TAH, } (*Heb.* שִׁטָּה) (*Bible*). A sort

SHIT'TIM, } of hard precious wood which was employed in making various parts of the tabernacle while the Israelites were wandering in the wilderness. *Kitto.*

Considerable doubts have been entertained respecting the kind of wood or tree intended by this name. We think the probability is that the *Acacia Seyal* supplied the *shititim* wood, if, indeed, the name did not denote *acacia* wood in general. *Kitto.*

† **SHIT'TLE**, *a.* Wavering; unsettled. *Mir. for Mag.*

SHIT'TLE-CÖCK, *n.* See **SHUTTLECOCK**.

† **SHIT'TLE-NËSS**, *n.* Unsettledness. *Barret.*

SHIVE [shiv, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; shiv, *W. b.*], *n.* [*Dut.* *schijf*; *Ger.* *scheide*; *Dan.* *skive*; *Sw.* *skifva*.—*Ger.* *scheiden*, to divide, to separate. *Skinner.*]

1. † A slice, as of bread. *Warner.*

2. † A shaving, or thick lamina. *Boyle.*

3. A little piece or fragment, as of flax. *Smart.*

SHIV'ER, *v. a.* [*i.* SHIVERED; *pp.* SHIVERING, SHIVERED.]

1. To break by one act into many parts; to dash to pieces; to shatter.

The ground with shivered armor strown. *Milton.*

2. (*Naut.*) To cause to shiver or flutter, as a sail, by bracing it so that the wind strikes upon the leech. *Dana.*

SHIV'ER, *v. n.* To break or fall instantaneously into many small pieces.

Hadst thou been aught but gossamer, feathers, air, So many fathoms down precipitating, Thou hadst shivered like an egg. *Shak.*

SHIV'ER, *v. n.* [*Ger.* *schauern*, *Wächter*.—In

Sicambria (the dialect spoken in Gueldres), *schoeuren*. *Kilian.*] To shudder, as with cold or fear; to quake; to tremble.

Any very harsh noise will set the teeth on edge, and make all the body shiver. *Bacon.*

Why stand we longer shivering under fear? *Milton.*

SHIV'ER, *n.* [*Ger.* *schuefer*; *Dan.* *skifer*.]

1. One fragment of many into which any thing is broken; a little piece broken off by sudden violence.

Of your white bread a shiver. *Chaucer.*

Surging waves against a solid rock, Though all to shiver dashed, the assault renew, Vain battery, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*

2. † A spindle. *Hist. R. Society.*

3. (*Naut.*) The wheel on which the rope works in a block; a sheave. *Mar. Dict.*

4. (*Min.*) A friable shale. *Craig.*

SHIV'ER, *n.* A shaking fit caused by fear, cold, or sickness; a tremor. *Johnson.*

SHIV'ER-ING, *n.* 1. The act of shaking or shuddering, as from cold or fear. *Dryden.*

2. Division; dismemberment. *Bacon.*

SHIV'ER-ING-LY, *ad.* With shivering. *Clarke.*

SHIV'ER-SPÄR, *n.* [*Ger.* *schiefer-spath*.] (*Min.*) A carbonate of lime;—more properly called *slate-spar*. *Boag.*

SHIV'ER-Y, *a.* 1. Easy to shiver; not firmly cohering; friable. "Shivery stone." *Woodward.*

2. Pertaining to, or resembling, a shiver or tremor. [*r.*]

Sad ocean's face I saw, a shivering shivery sweep. *Mallet.*

SHÖAD, *n.* (*Min.*) See **SHODE**.

SHÖAD'STÖNE, *n.* A stone occurring in a shoal. *Wright.*

SHÖAL (shöl), *n.* [*A. S.* *sceol*, a multitude, which *Tooke* considers the past part of *A. S.* *scylan*, to divide, to separate.]

1. A crowd; a great multitude; a throng; a large number together, as of fishes.

The vices of a prince draw shoals of followers. *Dec. of Pity.*

A shoal of silver fishes glides. *Walker.*

2. A shallow; a sand-bank.

The haven's mouth they durst not enter for the dangerous shoal. *Shak.*

"There is this difference [between a *shoal* and a *shallow*]: a *shoal* is never supposed to be dry, even at the lowest ebb, but *shoals* are often dry at low water." *Mar. Dict.*

SHÖAL, *v. n.* 1. To crowd; to throng. "Entrails about which . . . fish did shoal." *Chapman.*

2. To be or grow shallow. *Milton.*

3. To lounge about. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

SHÖAL, *v. a.* To get into less depth of. [*r.*]

As we were steering round its western extremity, . . . we suddenly shoaled our water. *Cook.*

SHÖAL, *a.* Shallow; obstructed by sand-banks. The boat could not come to land, the water was so shoal. *Luckly.*

SHÖAL'I-NËSS, *n.* The state of being shoal or shoaly; shallowness. *Johnson.*

SHÖAL'Y, *a.* Full of shoals; shallow. Where with his shoaly fords Vulturinus roars. *Dryden.*

SHÖAR, *n.* A prop; a shore.—See **SHORE**.

SHÖAT, *n.* A shote.—See **SHOTE**.

SHÖCK, *n.* [*Dut.* *schok*.—*Fr.* *choc*.—Past p. of the verb to *shake*. *Richardson.*—See **SHAKE**.]

1. A violent collision; a concussion. "Through the shock of fighting elements." *Milton.*

2. External violence; blow; buffet. Midst all the shocks and injuries of fortune. *Addison.*

3. The conflict of enemies; onset; assault. Twice he arose and joined the horrid shock. *Philips.*

4. A strong feeling, as of horror or dislike. Fewer shocks a statesman gives his friend. *Young.*

5. A pile of sheaves of grain, varying in number from twelve to sixteen; a stook; a haddock. Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season. *Job v. 28.*

6. (*Elec.*) A term applied to the disagreeable sensation, and the concussion, or violent muscular contraction instantaneously experienced when a charge or current of electricity passes through the body. *Faraday.*

Magnetic shocks, (*Mag.*) the sudden disturbances of the magnetic needle, which sometimes occur simul-

taneously over whole continents, and perhaps over the whole globe. *Herschel.*

7. (*Med.*) An agitation or disarrangement of the nervous system, consequent upon all severe injuries, upon sudden encephalic hemorrhage, and upon overwhelming emotions. *Dunglison.*

8. (*Com.*) A lot of sixty pieces of loose goods, as staves. *Simmonds.*

Syn.—*Shock* is a violent shake or agitation, and may affect either the body or the mind; *concussion* is a shaking together, and affects properly only the body or material substances. The *shock* of an earthquake; a *shock* caused by unexpected and painful tidings; a *concussion* of atoms or of carriages.

SHÖCK, n. [From *shag*.] A shaggy dog. *Locke.*

SHÖCK, v. a. [Dut. *schokken*.—Fr. *choquer*.] [*i.* SHOCKED; *pp.* SHOCKING, SHOCKED.]

1. To shake by violence. *Johnson.*

2. To meet in violent encounter.

Come the three corners of the world in arms
And we will *shock* them. *Shak.*

3. To strike with disgust, dread, or abhorrence; to offend; to disgust.

Julian, who loved each sober man to *shock*. *Harte.*

4. To appall; to terrify; to affright.

They who could not be *shocked* by persecution were in danger of being overcome by flattery. *Stillington.*

5. To make up into shocks, as grain.

SHÖCK, v. n. 1. To meet with hostile violence.

With horrid clangor *shocked* the ethereal arms. *Pope.*

2. To pile sheaves into shocks. "Bind fast, *shock* apace." *Tusser.*

SHÖCK-DÖG, n. A dog having very long, silky hair. *Booth.*

SHÖCK-HEAD-ED, a. Having thick, bushy hair.

SHÖCK'ING, a. That shocks; offensive; disgusting; formidable; dreadful. "Shocking villainies." *Seeker.* "Shocking corruption." *Knox.*

The conclusion is too *shocking* to appear in broad terms. *Waterland.*

Syn.—See **FORMIDABLE**.

SHÖCK'ING-LY, ad. So as to disgust; offensively.

SHÖCK'ING-NÉSS, n. The state or the quality of being shocking. *Clarke.*

SHÖD, i. & p. from *shoe*. See **SHOE**.

SHÖD'DY, n. Old woollen cloths and refuse goods torn into fibres in a mill, and respun into yarn, with the addition of a little fresh wool. *Simmonds.*

Shoddy is made into an inferior cloth, into druggot, padding, and other articles. *Simmonds.*

SHÖDE, n. (*Mining.*) A name applied to fragments of ore which have been torn off from lodes or veins of ore by rain or currents of water. *Ansted.*

SHÖDE-PIT, n. (*Mining.*) A trench cut to discover stones of ore in shodding. *Ansted.*

SHÖD'ING, n. (*Mining.*) The operation of tracing rolled metalliferous stones from a river-course to the lode whence they were broken. *Ansted.*

SHÖE (shē), n.; pl. SHÖES;—anciently, and still provincially, *shoon*. [Goth. *sko*; A. S. *scō*; Frs. *schou*, *scou*; Dut. *schoen*; Ger. *schuh*; Dan. & Sw. *sko*; Icel. *skor*.—W. *esgid*.—"Martinus derives this word from the L. *soccus*; Junius, from [the Gr.] *σκῦρος*, leather; *Ihre*, from the Old Sw. *skya*, to cover; and *Richards*, from Chal. *מִשְׁכָּה* *meshga* or *meshega*, a shoe, or Heb. *שֶׁכַח* *shecc* or *sheec*, to cover. The Dut. *handschoen*, Ger. *handschuh*, a hand-cover, glove, seem to favor this derivation." *Bosworth.*]

1. A protection or covering for the foot, usually made of leather, and consisting of a sole, a vamp, and two quarters.

They [the Greeks and Romans] had both *shoes* and sandals; the former covered the whole foot; the last consisted of one or of more soles, and were fastened with thongs above the foot. *Beloe.*

The dull swain
Treads on it daily with his clouded *shoon*. *Milton.*

2. An iron plate or rim nailed to the under surface of the foot of horses and other beasts of burden, in order to defend and preserve the hoof; a horseshoe. *Osmer.*

3. A long plate or bar of iron, or a piece of wood, fastened under the runner of a sleigh or a sled, to defend the runner from injury, or to enable it to slide over the snow more easily.

4. Any thing resembling a shoe; as, "A *shoe* for the end of a beam." *Stephens.*

5. A sort of drag or contrivance for stopping a carriage wheel. *Simmonds.*

6. (*Arch.*) The part at the bottom of a water-trunk or leaden pipe, for turning the course of the water from a building. *Francis.*

7. (*Mining.*) A kind of trough used in a crushing-mill. *Simmonds.*

8. (*Naut.*) A piece of wood for the bill of an anchor to rest upon, to save the vessel's side; also, for the heels of shears, &c. *Dana.*

SHÖE (shē), v. a. [*i.* SHOD; *pp.* SHOEING, SHOD.]

1. To fit with a shoe or with shoes; to put a shoe or shoes on.

He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and . . . can *shoe* him himself. *Shak.*

2. To cover the bottom of. *Drayton.*

SHÖE-BLÄCK (shē'bläk), n. One who cleans and blacks shoes. *Todd.*

SHÖE-BLÄCK-ER, n. A shoeblack. *Gent. Mag.*

SHÖE-BÖY (shē'boy), n. A boy that cleans shoes.

SHÖE-BÜCKLE, n. A buckle for fastening a shoe on the foot. *McCulloch.*

SHÖE-FÄCTOR, n. A factor or wholesale dealer in shoes. *Simmonds.*

SHÖE-ING-HÖRN (shē'ing-hörn), n. 1. A piece of horn, one end of which is placed in a shoe, at the heel, to facilitate the introduction of the foot.

2. One who, or that which, is used merely as a subservient assistant;—in contempt. *Spectator.*

3. An incitement to liquor, as certain kinds of food. [Low.] *Beau. & Fl.*

A gimmer of bacon well dressed is a good *shoeing-horn* to pull down a cup of wine. *Hoven of Health.*

SHÖE-LÄTCH-ET, n. A latchet or string for fastening a shoe to the foot. *Milton.*

SHÖE-LÄATH-ER, n. Leather for shoes or boots. *McCulloch.*

SHÖE-LÉSS, a. Destitute of shoes; barefoot.

SHÖE-MÄK-ER, n. One whose trade it is to make shoes. *Watts.*

SHÖE-MÄK-ING, n. The act or the business of making shoes. *McCulloch.*

SHÖE-NÄIL, n. A nail used in making shoes.

SHÖE-PÄCK, n. A mocasson made of tanned leather, the black side in. *Simmonds.*

SHÖ-ER, n. One who shoes. *Todd.*

SHÖE-STÖNE, n. A sharpening stone used by shoemakers, saddlers, &c. *Simmonds.*

SHÖE-STRÄP, n. A strap for fastening a shoe.

SHÖE-STRİNG, n. A string with which a shoe is fastened to the foot; shoetie. *Randolph.*

SHÖE-TİE (shē'ti), n. A string or ribbon for fastening a shoe to the foot; shoestring. *Crashaw.*

+SHÖG, n. [From *shock*. *Johnson*.—From *jog*, *Nares*.] A shock; a jog. *Dryden.*

+SHÖG, v. a. To shake; to shock. *Wickliffe.*

+SHÖG, v. n. To jog or move. "Will you *shog* off?" *Shak.*

+SHÖG-ÆING, n. Concussion; agitation. *Harmar.*

SHÖG-GLE, v. a. To shake; to joggle. [Local, Eng.] *Pegge.*

SHÖG-TRÖT, n. Jog-trot. *Richardson.*

SHÖNE, or SHÖNE [shön, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. *Kenrick*; shön, E. C. W. *Wb.*; shün, P.; shön or shön, K.], *i.* from *shine*. See **SHINE**.

As "This word is frequently pronounced so as to rhyme with *tone*; but the short sound of it is by far the most usual among those who may be styled polite speakers. This sound is adopted by Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Smith; nor do I find the other sound in any of our dictionaries that have the word." *Walker.*

SHÖÖ, interj. or v. n. imperative and defective. [Ger. *scheuchen*, to scare, to drive away.] Begone; go away;—a word used to drive away fowls, sheep, &c.—Written also *shough*, *shu*, and *shue*. *Lemon.*

SHÖÖK (shäk, 51) [shük, S. P. J. F. Sm. W. *Wb.*; shök, W. Ja. K.], i. from *shake*. See **SHAKE**.

SHÖÖKS (shäks), n. Staves for making hog-heads,—boards for making sugar-boxes. *Simmonds.*

+SHÖÖN, n. Plural of *shoe*. See **SHOE**. *Shak.*

SHÖÖT, v. a. [A. S. *scēotan*, *scotan*; Dut. *schieten*; Ger. *schießen*; Dan. *skyde*; Sw. *skjuta*.] [*i.* SHOT; *pp.* SHOOTING, SHOT, +SHOTTEN.]

1. To discharge so as to make fly with speed or violence. "To *shoot* an arrow." *Shak.*

And from about her shot darts of desire. *Milton.*

2. To let off, as a bow or a gun; to fire.

The two ends of a bow shot off by from the middle. E. J. M. *Shak.*

3. To strike or hit with any thing shot.

He shall surely be stoned or shot through. *Ec. xix. 13.*

4. To send or put forth; to emit. *Denham.*

When it [a grain of mustard-seed] is sown, it groweth up, . . . and shooteth out great branches. *Mat. iv. 32.*

5. To thrust or dart forth.

Beware the secret snake that *shoots* a sting. *Dryden.*

6. To drive, force, or push suddenly. "To *shoot* a bolt or lock." *Johnson.*

7. To pass through or over with swiftness.

While we were *shooting* this gulf, our soundings were from thirty to seven fathoms. *Cook.*

8. To fit by planing or paring with a chisel.

Two pieces of wood that are *shot*, that is, planed, or else pared with a paring-chisel. *Mason.*

To be *shot* of, to be discharged, cleared, or freed of. [Colloquial.] *Todd.*

SHÖÖT, v. n. 1. To perform the act of shooting, as with a bow or a gun; to fire.

The archers . . . have *shot* at him. *Gen. xlix. 23.*

2. To pass or fly, as any thing shot.

Thy words *shoot* through my heart. *Addison.*

3. To move with velocity; to dart.

Not half so swiftly *shoots* along in air
The gliding lightning. *Pope.*

4. To put forth sprouts or branches; to germinate; to bud; to sprout.

Onions, as they hang, will *shoot* forth. *Bacon.*

Where weeds and flowers promiscuous *shoot*. *Pope.*

Delightful task to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to *shoot*. *Thomson.*

5. To jut; to project; to protuberate.

The land did *shoot* out with a very great promontory. *Abbot.*

6. To be formed by emission, as from a radical particle; to be emitted.

If the menstruum be overcharged, metals will *shoot* into crystals. *Bacon.*

7. To become any thing by sudden or rapid growth. "He'll soon *shoot* up a hero." *Dryden.*

8. To be affected with a quick, darting pain.

A coming shower your *shooting* corns presage. *Swift.*

SHÖÖT, n. 1. Act of shooting; discharge; shot.

The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible *shoot*. *Bacon.*

A country fellow was making a *shoot* at a pigeon. *L'Estrange.*

2. A sprout or a young branch.

Plucking ripe clusters from the tender *shoots*. *Milton.*

3. A young swine; a shote. *Cotgrave.*

4. A shaft, pit, or trough full of water; a branch from the main trunk. *Simmonds.*

5. A passage-way on the side of a steep hill or a mountain, down which wood and timber are thrown or slid. [Local, U. S.] *Bartlett.*

6. A place where a stream, confined by rocks which appear above the water, is shot through an aperture with great force. [Canada.] *Bartlett.*

7. (*Mining.*) A vein parallel to the stratification. *Ansted.*

SHÖÖT-ER, n. One who shoots. *Dryden.*

SHÖÖT'ING, n. 1. The act of one who, or that which, shoots. *Sprat.*

2. A sensation of darting pain. *Goldsmith.*

SHÖÖT'ING-BÖX, n. A sportsman's country-seat or quarters. *Simmonds.*

SHÖÖT'ING-STÄR, n. (*Astron.*) A luminous body, often followed by a train, seen in the heavens moving with great velocity for a brief period, and then suddenly disappearing.

Shooting-stars are sometimes seen in great numbers, apparently diverging from a common point in the heavens, about the 13th of November, and also about the 10th of August. They are supposed to be meteors encountered by the earth in the progress of their circulation round the sun. There is reason to believe that one of these bodies has become attached to the

earth as a permanent satellite, revolving about it in three hours and twenty minutes, at the distance of 5000 miles from its surface. *Herschel.*

SHOOT'ING-STICK, n. (*Printing.*) A wedge-shaped piece of wood for tightening and loosening the quoins that wedge up the pages in a chase. *Brande.*

SHOOT'RESS, n. A female who shoots; a female archer. *Fairfax.*

SHOOT'Y, a. Of equal size. [*Local, Eng.*] *Clarke.*

SHÖP, n. [*A. S. sceoppa*, a storehouse, a treasury; *Dut. schap*, a shelf; *Dan. skab*, a cabinet; *Sw. skåp*.—*Fr. échoppe*, a stall, a covered stall.]

1. A place, building, or room in which things are sold; a store. "Sold in shops." *Boyle.*
2. A room or building in which mechanics work; a workshop. *Howell.*
3. An assemblage of six or eight looms occupying the lower story of a factory. *Sinmonds.*

SHÖP, v. n. To visit shops for purchasing goods. "They are shopping." *Todd.*

SHÖP'-BILL, n. An advertisement of a shop-keeper's business, or list of his goods, printed separately for distribution. *Owen.*

SHÖP'-BOARD, n. A board or bench on which any work is done. *South.*

SHÖP'BOOK (*shöp'bók*), *n.* A book in which a tradesman or a mechanic makes entries of goods sold or work done. *Locke. Bouvier.*

SHÖP'-BOY, n. A boy employed in a shop. *Ash.*

†SHÖPE. Old *pret.* of *shape*. Shaped. *Spenser.*

SHÖP'-GIRL, n. A girl employed in a shop.

SHÖP'KEËP-ER, n. One who sells goods in a shop; one who sells goods by retail; a tradesman; a storekeeper. *Addison.*

SHÖP'KEËP-ING, n. The business or employment of a shopkeeper. *Ash.*

SHÖP'LIFT-ER, n. One who, under pretence of buying, steals goods out of a shop; a shop-thief. "These women they call *shoplifters*." *Swift.*

SHÖP'LIFT-ING, n. The act or the crime of a shoplifter. *Sterne.*

SHÖP'-LIKE, a. Low; vulgar; common. "Be she never so *shop-like*." *B. Jonson.*

SHÖP'-MAID, n. A young woman who attends in a shop; shop-girl. *Jödrrell.*

SHÖP'MAN, n. 1. A shopkeeper; a tradesman.
2. One who attends in a shop; a salesman.

SHÖP'ÖC'RA-CY, n. [*Eng. shop* and *Gr. kparéu*, to rule.] The body of shopkeepers. *Ec. Rev.*

SHÖP'PER, n. One who shops. *Bartlett.*

SHÖP'PING, n. The act of visiting shops for the purchase of goods. *Byron.*

SHÖP'-RENT, n. Rent paid for the use of a shop.

SHÖP'-THIEF, n. One who steals from shops; a shoplifter. *Smart.*

SHÖP'-WALK-ER (*shöp'wák-er*), *n.* A person employed in a shop or store to direct customers to the proper department for the goods they seek, and to see that they are waited on. *Sinmonds.*

SHÖP'-WÍN-DÖW, n. The window of a shop.

SHÖP'WOM-AN (*shöp'wám-an*), *n.* A woman who serves in a shop. *Maunder.*

SHÖR'AGE, n. (*Law.*) Duty paid for goods brought on shore. *Crabb.*

†SHÖRE, i. from *shear*. Sheared.—See **SHEAR**.

SHÖRE, n. [*A. S. score*; *sciran*, to shear, to divide.] Land bordering on the sea, on a lake, or on a river. "Sea without shore." *Milton.*

The fruitful shore of muddy Nile. *Spenser.*

— "The shore of a fresh-water river is where the land and water ordinarily meet; but this is more properly called the *bank*. A river in which the tide does not ebb and flow has no shores, in the legal sense of the term." *Burrill.*

Syn.—See **COAST**.

SHÖRE, v. a. [*i. SHORRED*; *pp. SHORING, SHORED.*]

1. To support by a shore; to prop up.
They undermined the wall, and, as they wrought, *shored* it up with timber.
2. †To set on shore; to land. *Shak.*

SHÖRE, n. [*Dut. schoor.*] A piece of timber or other material used to prop up or support a wall or other thing. *Brande.*

†SHÖRE, n. A sewer. *Johnson.*

SHÖRE'LESS, p. a. Supported by a shore; propped up. "Shored houses." *Mur. for Mag.*

SHÖRE'LAND, n. Land bordering on a shore or sea-beach; the sea-coast. *Loudon.*

SHÖRE'LESS, a. Having no shore or coast; boundless. "A shoreless ocean." *Thomson.*

†SHÖR'ER, n. A prop; a shore. *Sir T. More.*

SHÖRE'-WÉED, n. (*Bot.*) A delicate aquatic plant with long, tremulous, white stamens; *Littorella lacustris*. *Loudon.*

SHÖR'ING, a. Supporting; propping. *Bacon.*

SHÖRL, n. (*Min.*) See **SCHORL**. *Wright.*

SHÖRL'ING, n. 1. †A shorn priest; a shave-ling;—in contempt. *Hallisell.*
2. The skin of a sheep shorn before being killed;—a sheep of the first year's shearing; a shearing;—a newly-shorn sheep. [*Local, Eng.*] *London. Ency. Wright.*

SHÖRN [*shörn, W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; shorn, *S.*], *p.* from *shear*. See **SHEAR**.

SHÖRT, a. [*A. S. scort*, *scort*; *Dut. kort*; *Ger. kurz*; *Dan. & Sw. kort*; *Icel. kortr.*—*L. curtus*; *It. & Sp. corto*; *Fr. court.*]

1. Not long in space or extent; not having great length or extension; not extended. "A short knife." "The way being short." *Shak.*
2. Not long in time or duration; brief.
The triumphing of the wicked is short. *Job xx. 5.*
Remember how short my time is. *Ps. lxxxix. 47.*
3. Not far distant in time; early.
He commanded those who were appointed to attend him to be ready by a short day. *Clarendon.*
4. Expired and inspired with brief intermission;—applied to the breath. "Her breath then short." *Sidney.*
5. Not reaching a certain point; falling below some standard of comparison; inadequate; defective; deficient; imperfect; scanty; insufficient;—sometimes with *of*.
Where reason came short, revelation discovered on which side the truth lay. *Locke.*
The Turks give you a quantity rather exceeding than short of your expectations. *Sandys.*
6. Being in want; wanting; destitute. "Short of succors, and in deep despair." *Dryden.*
The English were inferior, and grew short in their provisions. *Hayward.*
7. Narrow; limited; contracted; not comprehensive. "Short understandings." *Rowe.*
Men of wit and parts, but of short thoughts and little meditation, are apt to distrust every thing for a fancy. *Burnet.*
8. Laconic; brief; concise;—abrupt; sharp; pointed. "A short answer." *Johnson.*
9. [*Sw. skör.*] Crumbling easily; brittle; friable;—light and crisp, as cake.
Mair from Derbyshire was very fat, though it had so great a quantity of sand, that it was so short that, when wet, you could not work it into a ball. *Mortimer.*

To be short, not to have abundance or sufficiency; to be scantily supplied; as, "To be short of money."
—**To come short**, to fail; to be deficient.—**To cut short**, to abridge.—**To fall short**, to fail; to be deficient.

Syn.—*Short* is a generic term, of extensive application, and is opposed to *long*. A short distance; short time; short life; short essay; brief discourse; concise style; laconic answer; succinct account; summary statement; defective performance; scanty supply.

SHÖRT, n. A summary account. *Shak.*

The short on 't is, 'tis indifferent to your humble servant whatever your party says. *Dryden.*

In short, in a few words; summarily; briefly.

SHÖRT, ad. 1. Not long;—used in composition. "Short-enduring joy." *Dryden.*
2. At once; suddenly; as, "To stop short."

To be taken short, to be seized suddenly as by urgent necessity. *Swift.*—**To turn short**, to turn on the ground occupied, or without making a circuit. *Dryden.*

†SHÖRT, v. a. To shorten; to abridge. *Chaucer.*

†SHÖRT, v. n. To fail; to decrease. "His life shorteth." *Book of Good Manners*, 1486.

SHÖRT'-AL-LÖW'ANCE, n. A stipulated quantity of provisions less than the usual allowance, as on board of ships on occasions of scarcity.

SHÖRT'-ARMED (-armed), *a.* Having short arms.

SHÖRT'-BILLED (-billed), *a.* Having a short bill.

SHÖRT'-BRÉATHED (*short'brétht*), *a.* Having a short breath or respiration.

SHÖRT'-CAKE, n. Cake in which shortening is put. *Forby.*

SHÖRT'CÖM-ING, n. 1. A failure of the usual amount or quantity, as of a crop. *Dr. Chalmers.*
2. Failure or deficiency in duty. *Ch. Ob.*
In haste to make up for shortcomings. *Qu. Rev.*

SHÖRT'-DAT-ED, a. Having little time to continue or run. "Thy short-dated life." *Sandys.*

SHÖRT'-DRÄWN, a. Of short inspiration, as breath. *Wright.*

SHÖRT'-ÉARED (-éard), *a.* Having short ears.

SHÖRT'EN (*shört'en*), *v. a.* [*i. SHORTENED*; *pp. SHORTENING, SHORTENED.*]

1. To make short in space or in time; to abridge; to contract; to lessen; to reduce; to diminish; to abbreviate. "To shorten its ways to knowledge." *Locke.*
No prince nor peer shall have just cause to say,
Heaven's shorted Harry's happy life one day! *Shak.*
2. To restrain; to confine; to hinder. *Spenser.*
Where the subject is so fruitful, I am shortened by my chain. *Dryden.*
3. To lop; to deprive. "Shortened of his ears." *Dryden.*
4. To make short or light, as paste, by the addition of butter or lard. *Craig.*

SHÖRT'EN, v. n. To grow short or shorter; to be diminished. "The shortening day." *Swift.*

SHÖRT'EN-ER, n. One who, or that which, shortens. *Swift.*

SHÖRT'EN-ING, n. 1. Act of making short.
2. Something added to paste to make it short or friable, as butter or lard. *Forby.*

SHÖRT'-FÍN-GÉRED, a. Having short fingers.

SHÖRT'-FOÖT-ÉD (-füt-éd), *a.* Having short feet.

SHÖRT'-HAÍRED (-hárd), *a.* Having short hair.

SHÖRT'-HÁND, n. A contracted method of writing by using characters or symbols for words or phrases; stenography; brachygraphy. *Locke.*

SHÖRT'-HÉAD (-héd), *n.* A sailor's term for a sucking whale, under one year old. *Sinmonds.*

SHÖRT'-HÖRNEB, a. Having short horns. *Hill.*

SHÖRT'-JÖÍNT-ÉD, a. Having a short pastern, as a horse. *Clarke.*

SHÖRT'-LÉGGED (-légd), *a.* Having short legs.

SHÖRT'-LÍVED (-lívd), *a.* Not living or lasting long. "Short-lived pleasure." *Addison.*

SHÖRT'LY, ad. 1. In a little time; soon.
I must leave thee, love, and shortly, too. *Shak.*
2. In few words; briefly; concisely. *Pope.*

SHÖRT'-NÉCKED, a. Having a short neck.

SHÖRT'NESS, n. 1. Quality or state of being short. "The shortness of the distance." *Bacon.*
2. Deficiency; imperfection; limited reach.
Whatsoever is above these proceedeth of shortness of memory, or of want of a stayed attention. *Bacon.*
3. Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness.
Your plainness and your shortness please me well. *Shak.*

SHÖRT'-NÖSÉD, a. Having a short nose. *Ash.*

SHÖRT'-RÍB, n. One of the ribs below the sternum; false rib. *Wiseman.*

SHÖRTS, n. pl. The bran and coarse part of meal in mixture. *Wright.*

SHÖRT'-SÍGT, n. Short-sightedness. *Good.*

SHÖRT'-SÍGT-ÉD (*shört'sít-éd*), *a.* 1. Able to see only objects that are very near; near-sighted; myopic. *Newton.*
2. Unable to see far intellectually; not profound; imprudent; inconsiderate "Snared to the short-sighted and credulous." *L'Estrange.*

SHÖRT'-SÍGT-ÉD-NÉSS (*shört'sít'éc-nés*), *n.* 1. The state of being short-sighted; inability to see distinctly objects which are not quite near; near-sightedness; myopy. *Chambers.*
2. Short-sightedness arises from the curvature of

the surfaces of the eye, and its refracting power being too great for the distinct perception of distant objects, all the rays except those proceeding from a near distance being brought to a focus before they reach the retina. The defect may be remedied by the aid of a concave lens. *Lloyd.*

2. Defective or limited intellectual sight.

Cunning is a sort of short-sightedness. *Addison.*

SHÖRT'-TAILED (-tald), *a.* Having a short tail.

SHÖRT'-WAIST-ED, *a.* Having a short waist or body. *Dryden.*

SHÖRT'-WIND-ED, *a.* Having shortness of breath; short-breathed. *Shak.*

SHÖRT'-WINGED, *a.* Having short wings.

SHÖRT'-WIT-ED, *a.* Scant of wit or understanding; simple; foolish. *Hales.*

SHÖRTS, *n. pl.* 1. The bran and coarse part of flour;—refuse of grain. *Halliwel.*

2. Short clothes; breeches. [Local.] *Bartlett.*

SHÖR'Y, *a.* Lying near the coast, or having shores. [*n.*] *Burnet.*

SHÖT, *i. & p.* from shoot. See SHOOT.

SHÖT, *n.*; *pl.* SHOTS. [Dut. *schot*; Ger. *schoss*; Dan. *skud*; Sw. *skott*.—See SHOOT.]

1. Act of shooting; discharge as of a gun or a bow. "To kill three [ducks] at one shot." *Cook.*

He caused twenty shot of his greatest cannon to be made at the king's army. *Clarendon.*

2. A ball used for artillery or fire-arms; a ball or a bullet. *Stoquerel.*

Over one thousand great shot were spent upon the walls. *Clarendon.*

3. A small globular piece of lead used for shooting small game. *Tomlinson.*

4. The range of a missile weapon. She went and sat her down over against him, a good way off, as it were a bow-shot. *Gen. xxi. 16.*

5. Any thing emitted or discharged swiftly and violently. "Shots of rain." *Ray.*

6. A marksman; as, "He is a good shot." [Colloquial.]

Shot of a cable, (*Naut.*) the splicing of two cables together, or two cables so spliced that a vessel may ride safe in deep water. "A ship will ride easier by one shot of a cable, than by three short cables out ahead." *Lond. Ency.*

†SHÖT, *n.* [A. S. *scēat*, a part or portion.—See SCOT.] A reckoning; scot. "Let each pay his shot." *B. Jonson.*

SHÖT, *v. a.* To load with shot, as a gun. *M. Diet.*

†SHÖT'-ANCH-OR, *n.* A sheet-anchor. *Old Play.*

SHÖT'-BELT, *n.* A belt or long pouch for holding shot. *Simmonds.*

SHÖT'-BELT-ED, *a.* Wearing a shot-belt. *Wright.*

SHÖT'CLÖG, *n.* A person tolerated because he pays the shot or scot for the rest. *B. Jonson.*

SHÖTE, *n.* [A. S. *scēot*.]

1. A fish resembling the trout. *Carew.*

2. A young hog; a hog partially grown.

—This old English word is written in different forms in several of the counties of England. Cotgrave (1611) spells it *shots*, *shoot*, and *shoot*, and defines it "a hog that is a year, or under a year, old." Bailey, Martin, and Johnson spell it *shoot*; Ainsworth, *shots*; Ash, *sheat*, *Lemon*, *shot*; Moor and Forby, *shot* and *shoot*; Holloway, *shoot* and *sheet*, *Ray*, *sheat*, *shot*, and *shoot*; and Ray remarks that "in Essex they called it a *shots*." In this country, the common form is *shots*, used for a young hog, and also applied to a man in contempt; as, "A poor *shots*."

SHÖT'-FRĒE, *a.* 1. Free from being shot. *Fellham.*

2. Clear of the reckoning; scot-free. *Shak.*

3. Unpunished; acquitted. *Johnson.*

SHÖT'-GÄUGE, *n.* An instrument for measuring the diameter of round shot. *Crabb.*

SHÖTS, *n. pl.* Refuse cattle taken from a drove. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

SHÖT'TEN (shöt'm), *a.* [From shoot.]

1. Having ejected the spawn. "A shotten herring." *Shak.*

2. Having been put forth or emitted; having grown into some form by thrusting out the parts;—used in composition. "That nook-shotten isle." *Shak.*

3. Dislocated; sprained. "His horse shoul-der-shotten." *Shak.*

4. Curdled by keeping too long. *Johnson.*

SHÖT'-TÖW-ER, *n.* A tower from the top of which melted lead is dropped in the process of making shot. *Simmonds.*

SHOUGH (shök), *n.* A shaggy dog; a shock.—See SHOCK. *Shak.*

SHOUGH (shä), *interj.* An exclamation used in driving away fowls, &c.—See SHOO.

SHOULD (shüd), *v. n.* [Old Eng. *shulden*.—See SHALL.] An auxiliary and defective verb, denoting obligation, duty, possibility, or contingency.

—It is regarded as the preterite of *shall*, and is used to form the past tenses of the potential mood, but it is likewise used in the conditional present and future tenses. "He should have paid the bill yesterday." "He should do right now and always." "If I should see him, or should I see him to-morrow, I will inform him." In the first instance, *should* is used in the past tense; in the second, in the present; and, in the third, in the future. The following remarks are quoted from Dr. Johnson: "1. This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive [potential] mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed. 2. *I should go*, it is my business or duty to go. 3. *If I should go*, if it happens that I go. 4. *Thou shouldst go*, thou oughtest to go. 5. *If thou shouldst go*, if it happens that thou goest. 6. The same significations are joined in all the other persons, singular and plural."

—The difference between *should* and *would*, when used as futures in connection with past tenses, is the same as that between *shall* and *will*; that is, *should* simply foretells in the first person, and *would* threatens in the others. *Would* promises or threatens in the first, and simply foretells in the others. *Hunter.*—See OUGHT, and SHALL.

SHÖUL'DER (shöl'der), *n.* [A. S. *sculder*, *scul-dor*; Frs. *scoulder*; Dut. *schouder*; Ger. *schulter*; Dan. *skulder*; Sw. *skuldra*.—From A. S. *scylan*, to separate, to divide. *Tooke.*]

1. The part of the animal frame where the arm or the fore leg is connected with the body. To be carried on men's shoulders. *Ep. Taylor.*

We must have a shoulder of mutton. *Shak.*

2. The upper part of the back.

Adown her shoulders fell her length of hair. *Dryden.*

3. That which supports; a support;—a term emblematic of strength.

For on my shoulders do I build my seat. *Shak.*

4. A prominent part; a part projecting rectangularly, so as to furnish a rest or bearing.

When you rivet a pin into a hole, your pin must have a shoulder to it. *Mozon.*

Four parts were as little shoulders under the washing vessel. *Wickliffe.*

5. *pl.* A name given by leather-dealers to tanned or curried hides and kip-skins, and also to offal. *Simmonds.*

6. (*Fort.*) The angle of a bastion, included between the face and the flank. *Brande.*

SHÖUL'DER (shöl'der), *v. a.* [*i.* SHOULDERED; *pp.* SHOULDERING, SHOULDERED.]

1. To push with the shoulder, or as with the shoulder; to push rudely; to push with violence.

Around her numberless the rabble flowed, *Shak.*

Shouldering each other, crowding for a view. *Rowe.*

The rolling billows beat the ragged shore, *Spenser.*

As they the earth would shoulder from her seat.

2. To take upon the shoulder or the shoulders. "Giants shouldering mountains." *Glanvill.*

SHÖUL'DER-BELT, *n.* A belt worn over the shoulder, as to carry a sword. *Dryden.*

SHÖUL'DER-BLÄDE, *n.* (*Anat.*) An irregular, broad, flat, triangular bone at the posterior part of the shoulder; the scapula. *Drumhson.*

SHÖUL'DER-CLÄP'PER, *n.* One who claps another on the shoulder, as in familiarity, or to arrest him. *Shak.*

SHÖUL'DER-KNÖT, *n.* An ornamental knot worn on the shoulder; an epaulet. *Swift.*

SHÖUL'DER-SHÖT'TEN (-shöt'm), *a.* Having the shoulder dislocated or sprained. *Shak.*

SHÖUL'DER-SLĪP, *n.* Dislocation of the shoulder. "Only a strain or a shoulder-slip." *Swift.*

SHÖÜT, *n.* [From shoot. *Skinner.*] A loud, vehement cry, as of triumph or exultation.

This general applause and cheerful shout. *Shak.*

SHÖÜT, *v. n.* [*i.* SHÖUTED; *pp.* SHÖUTING, SHÖUT-ED.] To utter a loud, vehement cry, as in triumph or exultation; to exclaim; to vociferate.

Shout unto God with the voice of triumph. *Ps. xlvii. 1.*

The people will be glad, the soldiers shout. *Dryden.*

To shout at, to treat with shouts or clamor as in derision. *Ep. Hall.*

SHÖÜT'ER, *n.* One who shouts. *Dryden.*

SHÖÜT'ING, *n.* The act of one who shouts; a shout. "Shrieks and shoutings." *Dryden.*

SHÖVE (shüv), *v. a.* [A. S. *scufan*, *sceofan*; Dut. *schuiven*; Ger. *schieben*; Dan. *skuffe*; Sw. *skuffa*.] [*i.* SHOVED; *pp.* SHOVING, SHOVED.]

1. To push by main strength; to propel.

Shoving back this earth on which I sit. *Dryden.*

2. To press or rush against. *Pope.*

He used to shove and elbow his fellow-creatures. *Arbuthnot.*

To shove by, to push aside; to put by.

Offence's gilded hand may shove by justice. *Shak.*

SHÖVE (shäv), *v. n.* 1. To push any thing along. The seamen towed, and I shoved till we arrived within forty yards of the shore. *Swift.*

2. To move in a boat by pushing it along with a pole. "He . . . shoved from shore." *Garth.*

SHÖVE (shüv), *n.* The act of shoving; a push. "I then gave the boat another shove." *Swift.*

†SHÖVE'-GROÄT, *n.* A piece of metal used in the game of shovel-board. *Shak.*

SHÖV'EL (shüv'vl), *n.* [A. S. *scopf*, *sceopf*; *scufan*, to shove; Dut. *schoffel*; Ger. *schaufel*; Dan. *skovel*; Sw. *skafvel*.] An implement consisting of a broad blade or scoop with a handle.

A handbarrow, wheelbarrow, shovel, and spade. *Tusser.*

SHÖV'EL (shüv'vl), *v. a.* [*i.* SHOVELLED; *pp.* SHOVELLING, SHOVELLED.]

1. To take up and throw with a shovel.

Some hangman must put on my shroud, and lay me Where no priest shovels in dust. *Shak.*

2. To take up as with a shovel.

Ducks shovel them up as they swim. *Derham.*

†SHÖV'EL-ARD (shüv'vl-ärd), *n.* A kind of duck; a shoveller. *Broune.*

SHÖV'EL-BÖARD (shüv'vl-böard), *n.* A long board on which a play is performed by sliding metal pieces at a mark:—also the game itself. *Dryden.*

SHÖV'EL-FÜL, *n.*; *pl.* SHOVELFULS. As much as a shovel will hold. *Qu. Rev.*

SHÖV'EL-LER (shüv'vl-er), *n.* 1. One who shovels.

2. (*Ornith.*) A species of duck having a much depressed, dilated bill, rounded at the end; *Anas platyrhynchos*. *Farrell.*



SHÖW (shö), *v. a.* [A. S. *sceawian*, to look or see, to look out, to view; Dut. *schouwen*; Ger. *schaue*; Dan. *skue*; Sw. *skada*.] [*i.* SHOWED; *pp.* SHOWING, SHOWN.]

1. To present or expose to view or notice; to exhibit; to display.

He showed the riches of his glorious kingdom. *Ether 1.*

Nor want we skill or art from whence to raise Magnificence; and what can Heaven show more? *Milton.*

2. To make to see, perceive, or know; to exhibit to; to point out to.

I am sent To show thee what shall come in future days. *Milton.*

3. To make known; to make public; to disclose; to divulge; to publish; to proclaim.

I am young, and ye are very old; wherefore I was afraid, and durst not show you mine opinion. *Job xxxii. 6.*

4. To point out, as a guide; to make clear to the sight. "To show the way." *Johnson.*

5. To prove; to make manifest; to manifest.

I'll to the citadel repair, And show my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*

6. To inform; to teach; to instruct.

The time cometh when I shall no more speak unto you in proverb, but I shall show you plainly of the Father. *John xvi. 25.*

7. To afford; to bestow; to confer. "A good man shoveth favor." *Ps. cxli. 5.*

To him that is afflicted pity should be showed from his friend. *Job vi. 14.*

8. To make clear; to interpret; to discover; to explain; to expound. *Dan. v. 12.*

9. To conduct; to usher.

She . . . show him into the dining-room. *Swift.*

To show forth, to make public; to proclaim; to manifest. "Ye should show forth the praises of him."

1 Pet. ii. 9. — *To show off*, to set off; to exhibit ostentatiously, to display. *Shak.* — *To show up*, to expose.

Sh. — "This word is frequently written *shew*; but, since it is always pronounced and often written *show*, which is favored likewise by the Dutch *schouwen*, I have adjusted the orthography to the pronunciation." *Dr. Johnson.* — In the English dictionaries which preceded that of Johnson, this word is printed *shew*, and in nearly all those which have appeared since that of Johnson, it is printed *show*, yet, notwithstanding the orthography *show* is favored by the Dutch *schouwen*, by the pronunciation, and by the authority of the dictionaries in common use, the form *shew* maintains its ground by perhaps the prevailing usage of the best authors. Smart, however, says, "*Shew* is almost obsolete." — See *SHED*.

Syn. — *To show* is a more common and familiar term than *to exhibit* and *display*. We *show* to one or many; we *exhibit* or *display* in public or to great numbers. — *Show* courage, favor, or dislike; *exhibit* skill, bravery, *display* heroism or talent. — *Show*, point out, or direct the way or course; *show* or prove a statement to be true; *expound* a text; *explain* the meaning; *discover* the intention. — See *DEMONSTRATE*.

SHÖW (shö), *v. n.* 1. To be in appearance; to appear; to look; to seem. *Dryden.*

Still on we press, and here renew the carnage.
So great that in the stream the moon *showed* purple. *Philips.*

2. To have appearance; to become. "It better *showed* with you," &c. *Shak.*

To show off, to make an ostentatious exhibition of one's accomplishments. *Shak.*

SHÖW (shö), *n.* 1. Something presented or offered to view; a sight; a spectacle: an exhibition. "Public *shows* and diversions." *Spectator.*

There are poultry-*shows*, cattle-*shows*, horticultural and floral-*shows*, &c. *Simmonds.*

2. Exposure or exhibition to view or notice.

I have a letter from her,
The truth of which is so larded with my matter,
That it can be manifested
Without any other. *Shak.*

3. Ostentatious display; ostentation; parade.

I envy none their pageantry and *show*. *Young.*

4. Superficial or external appearance; resemblance; semblance, as opposed to reality.

He said, and clothed himself in coarse array.
A laboring hind in *show*; then forth he went. *Dryden.*

5. Representative action. "Expressed in dumb *show*." *Addison.*

6. (*Med.*) A mucous discharge a short time before labor.

Show of hands, a raising of hands in voting, as in a public meeting. *Wright.*

Syn. — *Show* is a general term for any thing that is exhibited or set forth to view. A *show* of wild beasts; a cattle *show*; a *show* of finery; an *exhibition* of pictures, of public performances, of horsemanship; a *display* of talents; a pleasing *sight*; a shocking *spectacle*; a theatrical *representation*. — A love of *show*; a *show* of liberality; a *parade* of equipage; an *ostentation* of learning.

SHÖW'-BILL, *n.* A large sheet containing an advertisement in large letters or devices. *Carter.*

SHÖW'-BOX, *n.* A box containing some object of curiosity to be exhibited. *Simmonds.*

SHÖW'BREAD, or **SHEW'BREAD** (shö'bred), *n.* Among the Jews, twelve loaves of unleavened bread, sprinkled with frankincense, representing the twelve tribes of Israel, placed weekly on the golden table in the outer apartment of the tabernacle, and afterwards lawfully eaten only by the priests, and in the holy place. *Kitto.*

And thou shalt set upon the table *shewbread* before me always. *Ec. xxv. 30.*

SHÖW'-CÄRD, *n.* A trader's placard. *Simmonds.*

SHÖW'-CASE, *n.* A case or box with the top and one side of glass, in which articles are placed in a shop for exhibition. *Wright.*

SHÖW'ER (shö'er), *n.* 1. One who shows; an exhibitor. *Todd.*

2. † A mirror. *Wickliffe. Exod. xxxviii. 8.*

SHÖW'ER (shö'er), *n.* [*M. Goth. skura*; A. S. *scur*; Ger. *schauer*; Sw. *skur*.]

1. A fall of rain or hail of short duration.

As *showers* that water the earth. *Ps. lxxii. 6.*

Small *showers* last long, but sudden storms are short. *Shak.*

2. A copious fall of any thing. "A sharp *shower* of arrows." *Spenser.*

3. Copious supply; liberal distribution. "The great *shower* of your gifts." *Shak.*

SHÖW'ER (shö'er), *v. a.* [*i. SHOWERED*; *pp. SHOWERING, SHOWN.*]

1. To wet with a shower or falling water.

When God hath *showered* the earth. *Milton.*

2. To bestow copiously or liberally; to distribute or scatter in abundance.

That *showers* down greatness on his friends. *Addison.*

SHÖW'ER (shö'er), *v. n.* To rain in a shower or showers. *Johnson.*

SHÖW'ER-BÄTH, *n.* A bath in which water is poured in drops upon a person. *Clarke.*

SHÖW'ER-I-NÉSS, *n.* State of being showery.

SHÖW'ER-LÉSS, *a.* Without showers. *Armstrong.*

SHÖW'ER-Y, *a.* 1. Raining in showers; abounding in showers. "The *showery* season." *Bacon.*

2. Pertaining to, or resembling, a shower. "Showery radiance." *Savage.*

SHÖW'-GLÄSS, *n.* A show-man's glass; a mirror. *Cowper.*

SHÖW'I-LY, *ad.* In a showy manner; with ostentation or parade. *Todd.*

SHÖW'I-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being showy; gaudiness; ostentation; parade. *Todd.*

SHÖW'ING, *n.* Act of one who shows; exhibition.

SHÖW'ISH, *a.* Showy. [*R.*] *Swift.*

SHÖW'-MÄN, *n.*; pl. **SHÖW'-MÉN**. One who exhibits a show or shows. *Cook.*

SHÖWN (shön), *p.* from *show*. See *SHOW*.

SHÖW'-PLÄCE, *n.* A place for public shows or exhibitions. *Shak.*

SHÖW'-STÖNE, *n.* A glass ball supposed to show future events. *Clarke.*

SHÖW'Y, *a.* 1. Splendid; gay; gaudy; fine; glaring; finical. "Every *showy* trifle." *Cook.*

2. Consisting of show; ostentatious; vain.

Men of warm imaginations neglect solid and substantial happiness for what is *showy* and superficial. *Addison.*

Syn. — See *FINICAL, VAIN*.

† **SHRÄG**, *v. a.* ["Probably *scrag*." *Richardson.*]
To lop; to trim, as trees. *Hulot.*

† **SHRÄG**, *n.* A twig of a tree cut off. *Hulot.*

† **SHRÄG'GÉR**, *n.* One that trims trees. *Hulot.*

SHRÄM, *v. a.* To shrivel; to pinch, as with cold. [*Local, Eng.*] *Holloway.*

† **SHRÄNK**, *i.* from *shrink*. Shrunk. — See *SHRINK*.

† **SHRÄP**, } *n.* A place baited with chaff to entice birds. *Bp. Bedell.*

SHRÄP'NEL, *a.* (*Gunnery.*) Noting shells filled with musket-balls and powder, which, when exploded, project the balls still farther; — so applied to the name of the inventor, General *Shrapnel*. *Stocquer.*

SHRĒD, *v. a.* [*M. Goth. skreitan*, to cut; A. S. *screadan*.] [*i. SHRED*; *pp. SHREDDING, SHRED.*]
1. To cut into small pieces or strips.

One went out into the field to gather herbs, and found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wild gourds his lap full, and came and *shred* them in the pot of pottage. *2 Kings vi. 39.*

2. † To lop; to cut; to prune. *Anderson.*

SHRĒD, *n.* 1. A small piece cut off; a strip; as, "Shreds of leather." *Bacon.*

2. A fragment; a piece; a shredding.

His panegyric is made up of half-a-dozen *shreds*. *Swift.*

SHRĒD'DING, *n.* The act of cutting off.

2. That which is cut off; a shred. *Hooker.*

3. (*Arch.*) Slight support pieces fixed below the roof and bearing up the buildings, and forming a straight line with the upper part of the rafters; — called also *struts*. *Buchanan.*

SHRĒD'DY, *a.* Consisting of shreds. *Palmer.*

SHRĒD'LESS, *ad.* Without a shred. *Clarke.*

SHRĒE'TA-LY, *n.* East Indian name for the tallipot palm (*C. ambraculifera*), from the pith of which a flour is made. *Simmonds.*

SHREW (shrd), *n.* [*schreien*, to cry out.] A peevish, brawling man; a scold; a termagant; — also a name applied, formerly, to a worthless or turbulent man. *Johnson.*

And every one spoke aloud the *shrew*. *Dryden.*

By this reckoning, more *shrew* than she. *Shak.*

Your husband, so called with a *shrew*, measures my husband's *show*. *Shak.*

It is sometimes used and rhymed as *shrow*. *Shak.*

SHREW (shrd), *n.* [*A. S. screawa*.] (*Zool.*) A small insectivorous quadruped, of the genus *Sorex* of Linnaeus; — called also *shrew-mouse*. *Bell.*



Common shrew (*Sorex araneus*).

† **SHREW** (shrd), *v. a.* To beshrew; to curse. O nice proud churl, I *shrew* his face. *Chaucer.*

SHREWD (shrd), *a.* [The participle of the verb *shrew*.]

1. † Pernicious; hurtful; dangerous.

Worldly pleasures be *shrewd* and noisome to the soul. *Fisher.*

2. Malicious; mischievous; shrewish.

Her eldest sister is so cursed and *shrewd*. *Shak.*

3. Betokening ill; bad.

A *shrewd* indication and sign whereby to judge of those who have sinned. *South.*

4. Artful; sagacious; sensible; sharp-sighted; penetrating; acute; keen; astute; arch; sly. "A man of *shrewd* discernment." *Qu. Rev.*

A man who is *shrewd*, and nothing more, understands all the ways of the world, and turns out to be a shrewd, a shrewd, a shrewd. *L. C. Rev.*

Syn. — See *KEEN*.

SHREWD'LY (shrd'ly), *ad.* 1. In a shrewd manner; mischievously; destructively.

First act of vengeance in maritime affairs had been somewhat *shrewdly*. *Hutton.*

2. Vexatiously; — used commonly of slight mischief, or in ironical expressions.

Yet seemed she not to wince, though *shrewdly* pained. *Dryden.*

3. Cunningly; sagaciously. "You apprehend passing *shrewdly*." *Shak.*

SHREWD'NESS (shrd'nes), *n.* 1. † Mischievousness; maliciousness; wickedness.

In their houses is iniquity and *shrewdness*. *Chaucer.*

2. The quality of being shrewd; sagacity; acuteness; archness.

Shrewdness is the man of activity what scholarship is to the man of letters; it is the knowledge of the content of the world, and the knowledge of the ways of men. *Ec. Rev.*

SHREW'ISH (shrd'ish), *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; petulant; clamorous.

My wife is *shrewish* when I keep not hours. *Shak.*

SHREW'ISH-LY (shrd'ish-ly), *ad.* Petulantly; peevishly; frowardly. *Shak.*

SHREW'ISH-NÉSS (shrd'ish-nés), *n.* The qualities of a shrew; frowardness; petulance; clamorosity. "I have no gift in *shrewishness*." *Shak.*

SHREW'-MÖLE (shrd'möl),

n. (*Zool.*) A small insectivorous quadruped of North America, resembling the European mole; brown mole; *Scalops aquaticus*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

The *shrew-mole* is of an elongate, cylindrical form, about six inches long, with a depressed, elongated muzzle, and a nearly naked tail. It burrows like the mole, but lives near the banks of rivers. *Baird.*

SHREW'-MÖUSE (shrd'-), *n.*; pl. **SHREW-MÖUSE**. (*Zool.*) The shrew; — so called from its resemblance to a mouse. — See *SHREW*. *Bell.*

SHRIËK (shrik), *v. n.* [*Su. Goth. shrika*; Dut. *schreien*, to cry; Ger. *schreien*; Dan. *skrike*, to cry; Sw. *skrika*.] [*i. SHRIEKED*; *pp. SHRIEKING, SHRIEKED*.] To utter a sharp, shrill cry, as in distress; to cry out in anguish or horror; to scream. "It was the owl that *shrieked*." *Shak.*

SHRIËK (shrik), *v. a.* To utter with a shriek.

[The owl] *shrieking* his baleful note. *Spenser.*

SHRIËK (shrik), *n.* An inarticulate cry of distress or anguish; a scream; a shrill outcry.

Time has been my senses would have cooled To hear a night *shriek*. *Shak.*

SHRIËK'ER, *n.* One who shrieks. *G. Crabbe*

SHRIËK'ING, *n.* The act of one who shrieks.

SHRIËK'ING, *p. a.* Uttering a sharp, shrill cry.

SHRIË'VAL (shrd'v'l), *a.* Belonging to the shrieve, or sherrif. *Dryden.*

SHRIË'VAL-TY (shrd'v'al-ty), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a sherrif; sherrifalty. *Blackstone.*

Shriev is obsolete, *sherrif* being used instead of it; yet the derivative *sherrifalty* is more in use than *sherrifalty*.

† **SHRIËVE** (shrdv), *n.* A sherrif. *Blackstone.*

† **SHRIË'V**, *n.* [*A. S. scrift*.] Confession made to a priest. *Shak. Rowe.*

SHRIFT'-FÄ-THER, *n.* A father or priest to whom confession is made. *Fairfax.*

† **SHRIGHT** (*shrit*), *p.* Shrieked. *Chaucer.*

† **SHRIGHT** (*shrit*), *n.* A shriek. *Spenser.*

SHRIKE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A denti-rostral bird of the order *Passeres*, family *Laniidae*, and genus *Lanius* of Linnaeus; butcher-bird. *Gray.*



Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*).

Shrikes live in families, and build on trees. Some of them are so courageous and cruel, that many naturalists have thereby been induced to place them among the birds of prey. *Currier.*

SHRILL, *a.* [*W. grill*, a creaking. — From the same source as *shriek*. *Richardson.* — *Bale* writes it *shirle*.] Sounding in a piercing, tremulous manner; sharp; acute.

And fetch shrill echoes from the hollow earth. *Shak.*
Up springs the lark shrill-voiced and loud. *Thomson.*

SHRILL, *v. n.* To make a shrill or piercing sound. *Shak.*
A shrilling trumpet sounded from on high. *Shak.*

SHRILL, *v. a.* To express in a shrill manner. *Shak.*
How poor Andromache shrills her dolours forth. *Shak.*

SHRILL'ING, *n.* A piercing, shrill sound. *Kirby.*

SHRILL'NESS, *n.* The quality of being shrill.

SHRILL'-TONGUED (*-tūngd*), *a.* Having a shrill voice. "Is she shrill-tongued or low?" *Shak.*

SHRIL'LY, *ad.* With a shrill noise or sound. *More.*

SHRIMP, *n.* [*A. S. scrimman*, to dry up, to wither. *Richardson.* — *Ger. krimpen*, to crimp or cramp, to draw together, because, when boiled, it draws into a gibbous shape. *Junius.* — *Ger. schrumpfen*, to shrivel. *Skinner.*]

1. (*Zool.*) A name applied to the decapod crustaceans of the families *Pulemonidae* and *Crangonidae*, but particularly of the latter, the type of which is the common shrimp, or *Crangon vulgaris*. The latter is about two and a half inches in length, and of a grayish-brown color, dotted all over with dark brown. It is esteemed for food, and is distinguished from the prawn by the absence of the long, anterior, serrated spine. *Baird.*



Common shrimp.

2. Any thing diminished or contracted in its growth; — a little, wrinkled man; a dwarf; — in contempt. *Shak.*

† **SHRIMP**, *v. a.* [*A. S. scrimman*, to wither, to contract.] To contract; to shrink. *Echard.*

SHRIMP'ING, *n.* The catching of shrimps by means of a shrimp-net. *Maunder.*

SHRIMP'-NET, *n.* A net for catching shrimps, being a dredge-net fixed on a pole, or a sweep-net dragged over the fishing ground. *Simmonds.*

SHRINE, *n.* [*A. S. scrin*; *Dut. scrin*; *Ger. schrein*; *Sw. skrin*. — *L. scrinium*, a basket or chest; *It. scrigno*; *Sp. escrino*; *Fr. érin*.] A case, box, or receptacle for something sacred, as the remains or relics of a saint.

Shrine of the mighty! can it be
That this is all remains of thee? *Byron.*

There were two sorts of shrines; the first small and portable, generally containing a single relic, and called *fenstra*; the other sort were tombs differing from the generality of such monuments only in the richness of their decorations, and in the sanctity of the persons whose remains they enshrined. *Britton.*

SHRINE, *v. a.* To place in a shrine; to enshrine. "Shrining them away for saints." *Tyndale.*

SHRINK, *v. n.* [*A. S. scrinan*.] [*i. SHRUNK*; *pp. SHRUNKING, SHRUNK.* — The preterite *shrank*, and the participle *shrunk*, are nearly obsolete.] 1. To contract spontaneously; to shrivel.

And shrink like parchment in consuming fire. *Dryden.*
2. To withdraw or fall back, as from danger; to recoil, as in terror, fright, or distress.

Many shrink when at the first would dare. *Daniel.*
Training children to suffer some pain without shrinking is a way to gain firmness and courage. *Locke.*

SHRINK, *v. a.* To make to shrink; to contract. If he lessens the revenue, he will also shrink the necessity. *By Taylor.*

SHRINK, *n.* 1. Process of shrinking; contraction into less compass; corrugation. *Woodward.*

2. Act of recoiling, as from danger.

As not a sigh, a look, a shrunk bewrays
The least felt touch of a dangerous fear. *Daniel.*

SHRINK'AGE, *n.* 1. A shrinking or contracting into a less compass. *Bartlett.*

2. An allowance for shrinking. *Clarke.*

SHRINK'ER, *n.* One who shrinks; one who retires from danger. *Old Sea-Song.*

SHRINK'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who shrinks. 2. A recoiling; contraction. *South.*

SHRINK'ING-LY, *ad.* In a shrinking or contracting manner; by shrinking. *Clarke.*

SHRITE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The thrush. *Booth.*

SHRIV'AL-TY, *n.* Shrievalty. *Johnson.*

† **SHRIVE**, *v. a.* [*A. S. scrifan*, to receive confession.] [*i. SHROVE* or *SHRIVED*; *pp. SHRIVING, SHRIVEN.*] To hear, as a priest, at confession; to administer confession to. I had rather he should shrive me than wive me. *Shak.*

† **SHRIVE**, *v. n.* To administer confession. Where holy fathers wont to shrive. *Spenser.*

SHRIV'EL (*shriv'vl*), *v. n.* [*Dut. schrumpelen*; *Ger. schrumpelen*, to draw into wrinkles.] [*i. SHRIVELLED*; *pp. SHRIVELLING, SHRIVELLED.*] To be contracted into wrinkles; to wither; to shrink; to dwindle; to contract. Leaves, if they shrivel and fold up, give them drink. *Evelyn.*

SHRIV'EL (*shriv'vl*), *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles; to cause to shrink. The scorching blast invades
The tender corn, and shrivels up the blades. *Dryden.*

SHRIV'ELLED, *a.* Contracted into wrinkles. *Cl.*

† **SHRIV'ER**, *n.* One who shrives; a confessor. "When he was made a shriver." *Shak.*

† **SHRIV'ING**, *n.* The act of one who shrives, or hears confession; shrift. *Spenser.*

SHROFF, *n.* An Indian name for an East Indian banker or money-changer. *Brown.*

SHROFF'AGE, *n.* The examination of coins, and separation of the good from the bad. *Simmonds.*

SHROUD, *n.* [*A. S. scrod*, clothing.] 1. That which protects; a shelter; a cover.

A cedar in Lebanon, with fair branches, and with a shadowing shroud. *Book xxxi. 3.*

2. The dress of a corpse; a winding sheet.

The knell, the shroud, the mattock, and the grave,
The deep, damp vault, the darkness, and the worm. *Young.*

3. The branch of a tree. *Warton.*

4. *pl. (Naut.)* A set of ropes reaching from the mast-head to the vessel's sides, to support the mast. *Dana.*

Bowsprit shrouds, those put over the head of the bowsprit, and extended on each side to the ship's bows, to support the former. — *Futtock* or *foothook shrouds*, pieces of rope communicating with the futtock plates above and cattharings below, and forming ladders. *Mar. Dict.*

SHROUD, *v. a.* [*i. SHROUDED*; *pp. SHROUDING, SHROUDED.*]

1. † To cover; to shelter; to conceal; — to protect.

Under this thick-grown brake we'll shroud ourselves. *Shak.*
Besides the faults men commit, with this immediate avowed aspect upon their religion, there are others who slyly shroud themselves under the skirt of its mantle. *Dreyn of Piety.*

2. To dress for the grave, as a dead body.

Whoever comes to shroud me, do not harm
That subtle wreath of hair about mine arm. *Donne.*

3. † To cut or lop off, as the top branches of trees. *Chambers.*

SHROUD, *v. n.* To harbor; to take shelter. *Milton.*

SHROUD'LESS, *a.* Having no shroud. *Dodsley.*

† **SHROUD'Y**, *a.* Affording shelter. *Milton.*

† **SHROVE**, *v. n.* To revel at shrovetide. *Beau. & Fl.*

SHROVE'TIDE, *n.* [*Eng. shrove, shrove, and tide.*] The time of confession; Shrove-Tuesday. And welcome merry shrovetide. *Shak.*

SHROVE'-TUESDAY (*shrōv'tāz-də*), *n.* [*Eng. shrove, shrove, and Tuesday.*] The Tuesday after

Quinquagesima Sunday, and immediately preceding Ash-Wednesday, the first day of Lent.

It was a custom of the Roman Catholics to confess their sins on that day, in order to receive the sacrament, and thereby qualify themselves for a more religious observance of Lent. Thus, in process of time, was tuned into a custom of entertainments wherein they leave off flesh and other dainties, and afterwards by degrees into sports and merriments, which still, in that church, make up the whole business of the carnival. *Eden.*

† **SHROV'ING**, *n.* The act of revelling at shrovetide; the festivity of shrovetide. *Hales.*

† **SHROW**, *n.* A shrew. — See *SHREW*. *Wright.*
Fox of that jest, I bescrew all shrows. *Shak.*

SHRUB, *n.* [*A. S. scrob*; *Ger. scroff*, rugged. — *Ir. sgrabach*, rough; *Gael. scraban*, a stunted bush.] A small, low, dwarfish tree, having branches which proceed directly from the earth without any supporting trunk; a bush. *Lindley.*
Covered with boughs and shrubs from heaven's light. *Milton.*
Syn. — See *BUSH*.

SHRUB, *n.* [*Eng. syrup*, by an easy corruption of *y* to *h*. — *shrop, shrup, shrub*. *Tooke.* — Perhaps from Arab. *sharab*, sirup.] A beverage or liquor composed of rum or other spirits, acid, and sugar. *Dunghison.*

SHRUB, *v. a.* To rid from shrubs. *Anderson.*

SHRUB'BER-Y, *n.* A plantation or growth of shrubs; shrubs collectively. *Graves.*

SHRUB'BI-NESS, *n.* State of being shrubby. *Ash.*

SHRUB'BY, *a.* 1. Having the nature of a shrub; as, "Shrubby plants." *Mortimer.*
2. Full of shrubs; bushy.

Due west it rises from this shrubby point. *Milton.*

3. Consisting of shrubs.

The goats their shrubby browse
Gnaw pendent. *Philips.*

Shrubby plant, a perennial plant, with woody stems which continue alive and grow year after year. *Gray.*

SHRUB'LESS, *a.* Destitute of shrubs. *Byron.*

† **SHRUFF**, *n.* [*Ger. schroff*, rugged.] Dress; refuse of metal tried by the fire. *Bailey.*

SHRUG, *v. n.* [*Dut. schrik*, fear. *Skinner.* — From the same root as *shriek*. *Wachter.*] [*i. SHRUGGED*; *pp. SHRUGGING, SHRUGGED.*] To express fear, aversion, or surprise by drawing up the shoulders towards the ears. With a *shrugging* kind of tremor. *Sidney.*

SHRUG, *v. a.* To contract or draw up. And shrug myself into my shell, as a tortoise. *Florio.*
He shrugs his shoulders when you talk of security. *Addison.*

SHRUG, *n.* A drawing up of the shoulders, usually expressing fear or aversion. A nod, a shrug, a scornful smile,
With caution used, may serve a while. *Swift.*

SHRUNK, *i. & p.* from *shrink*.

SHRUNK'EN (*shrunk'kn*), *p.* from *shrink*. *Shrunk.*

[Nearly obsolete.] *Spenser.*

SHÜ, *interj.* Begone! shoo! shough! — a term used to frighten poultry. *Lancashire Dialect.*

SHÜ'BIT, *n.* [*Arab.*] The aromatic and carminative fruit of *Anethum sowa*. *Simmonds.*

SHÜCK, *n.* The outer shell of the walnut, chestnut, &c. — the husk of Indian corn. *Bartlett.*

In England, the word is applied to pods as well as husks; as, *peas-shucks*. *Wright.*

SHÜD'DER, *v. n.* [*Dut. schudden*, to shake; *Ger. schüttern*, to shake.] [*i. SHÜD'DERED*; *pp. SHÜD'DERING, SHÜD'DERED.*] To shiver, or feel a tremor, as from cold, fear, horror, or aversion; to quake with cold or with fear; to tremble; to shake; to quiver; to quake. He gave me leave to put on my clothes again, for I was shuddering with cold. *Swift.*
Cæsar will shrink to hear the words thou utterst,
And shudder in the midst of all his conquests. *Addison.*

Syn. — See *SHAKE*.

SHÜD'DER, *n.* A tremor; a state of trembling. Into strong shudders, and to heavenly agues. *Shak.*

SHÜD'DER-ING, *n.* A peculiar sensation felt either externally or internally, which seems to be the result of a spasmodic movement of the parts in which it occurs; a trembling caused by fear or dread. *Dunghison.*

SHÜD'DER-ING, *a.* Trembling with horror or aversion; quaking with fear. *Clarke.*

SHÜD'DER-ING-LY, *ad.* With trembling. *Clarke.*

SHÜDE, *n.* The husks of rice and other refuse of rice-mills, largely used as an adulterating ingredient for linseed cake. *Simmonds.*

SHÜFF'LE (shüf'f), *v. a.* [Dim. of Eng. *shove*. — A. S. *scufan*, to shove.] [*i.* SHUFFLED; *pp.* SHUFFLING, SHUFFLED.]

1. To throw or to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another; to confuse.

When lots are shuffled together in a lap. *South.*
In most things good and evil lie shuffled. *South.*

2. To cause to change positions with respect to each other, as the cards of a pack.
We sure in vain the cards condemn;
Ourselves both cut and shuffled them. *Prior.*

3. To remove, or to introduce, by means of designed confusion.

Her mother,
Now firm for Dr. Caius, hath appointed
That he shall likewise shuffle her away. *Shak.*

It was contrived by your enemies, and shuffled into the papers that were seized. *Dryden.*

To shuffle off, to get rid of. "When we have shuffled off this mortal coil," *Shak.* — To shuffle up, to form tumultuously or fraudulently; to throw together in haste. "They used to shuffle up a summary proceeding by examination, without trial of jury." *Bacon.*

SHÜFF'LE (shüf'f), *v. n.* 1. To cause the cards of a pack to change positions with respect to each other.

A sharper both shuffles and cuts. *L'Estrange.*

2. To play mean tricks; to practise fraud; to evade fair questions; to prevaricate; to quibble. "A shuffling excuse." *Arbutnot.*

If a steward be suffered to run on without bringing him to a reckoning, such a sottish forbearance will teach him to shuffle. *South.*

3. To practise expedients; to contend with difficulties; to struggle; to shift.

Your life, good master,
Must shuffle for itself. *Shak.*

4. To step by pushing the feet without raising them; — to move with irregular gait.

Who like a cripple shuffled on the ground. *Drayton.*

Minding poetry,
'Tis like the forced gait of a shuffling nag. *Shak.*

SHÜFF'LE, *n.* 1. The act of one who shuffles, or steps by pushing the feet without raising them; — an irregular movement. *Bentley.*

2. A trick; an evasion; a quibble.

The gifts of nature are beyond all shams and shuffles. *L'Estrange.*

SHÜFF'LE-BOARD, *n.* The old name of *shovel-board*. *Todd.*

SHÜFF'LE-CÁP, *n.* A play at which money is shaken in a hat. *Arbutnot.*

SHÜFF'FLER, *n.* One who shuffles, or plays tricks.

SHÜFF'FLING, *n.* 1. The act of one who shuffles; act of throwing into disorder; confusion. *Locke.*
2. Trick; artifice; duplicity; fraud.

But 'tis not so above;
There is no shuffling. *Shak.*

3. Act of stepping by pushing the feet without raising them; — an irregular gait. *Johnson.*

SHÜFF'FLING, *p. a.* Throwing into confusion; — fraudulent; evasive; disingenuous; — moving by pushing the feet; moving irregularly.

SHÜFF'FLING-LY, *ad.* With a shuffle or an irregular gait. *Dryden.*

SHÜ'MÁ, *n.* [Arab.] Beeswax. *Simmonds.*

SHÜ'MÁC, *n.* Sumach. *McCulloch.*

SHÜN, *v. a.* [A. S. *scunian*; Dut. *schuwen*; Ger. *scheuen*.] [*i.* SHUNNED; *pp.* SHUNNING, SHUNNED.] To avoid; to keep clear of; to endeavor to escape; to evade; to elude; to eschew.

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal
With rapid wheels. *Milton.*

So chancier, who never saw a fox,
Yet shunned him as a sailor shuns the rocks. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See **AVOID**.

SHÜN, *v. n.* 2. To decline; to avoid to do a thing.
The lark still shuns on lofty boughs to build;
Her humble nest lies silent in the field. *Waller.*

SHÜN'LESS, *a.* Inevitable; unavoidable. *Shak.*

SHÜNT, *n.* [Contracted from *shun it*.] (Rail-roads.) A turning off to a short track, that the

principal track may be left free; a short railroad to turn from a longer. [Eng.] *Smart.*

SHÜNT, *v. a.* 1. To shove. *Bailey.*

2. To give sudden start to. [Local.] *Ash.*

3. To move off from one set of rails to another, on the line of a railroad; to switch. *Clarke.*

On approaching the King's Cross terminus the royal train was shunted into the goods station. *Litt. & Co.*

¶ This is an obsolete term recently revived, and in daily use throughout England in the railroad vocabulary. *Albert Way.*

SHÜT, *v. a.* [A. S. *scittan*, to shut up; Dut. *schutten*, to shut in; Ger. *schützen*, to shut, to dam.] [*i.* SHUT; *pp.* SHUTTING, SHUT.]

1. To close so as to prevent ingress or egress.

Shut, shut the door, good John. *Pope.*

2. To enclose; to confine; to imprison.

Go, shut thyself within thine house. *Ezek. iii. 24.*

3. To prohibit; to bar; to exclude.

Shall that be shut to man which to the beast is open? *Milton.*

4. To contract; not to keep expanded.

Nor shut thine hand from thy poor brother. *Deut. xv. 7.*

To shut out, to exclude; to deny admission to. "In such a night to shut me out!" *Shak.* — To shut up, to close up; to make impervious; to make impassable, or impossible to be entered or quitted. "You shut up the kingdom of heaven against men." *Matt. xxiii. 13.*

— To conclude; to terminate. "The kind grave shuts up the mournful scene." *Dryden.* — To get shut of any thing, to get it thrown or cast off or away, clear away; to get clear of, rid, or free; to be shot of. *Richardson.*

SHÜT, *v. n.* To be closed; to close itself.

Flowers open in the day, and shut at night. *Johnson.*

SHÜT, *p. a.* Quit; rid of; clear. [Local.] *Bartlett.*

SHÜT, *n.* 1. A close; the act of shutting.

That since the shut of evening none had seen him. *Dryden.*

2. A small door or cover; a shutter. *Newton.*

SHÜT'TER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, shuts.

2. A cover for a window, of wood or iron.

Sleep at ease; the shutters make it night. *Dryden.*

SHÜT'TLE (shüt'tl), *n.* [A. S. *sceotan*, to shoot; Dut. *schietspoel*; *schieten*, to shoot, and *spoel*, a spool, a quill; Icel. *shutul*.]

1. (Weaving.) An instrument which guides the thread it contains so as to make it form the woofs of stuffs, cloths, linen, and other fabrics, by throwing the shuttle alternately from left to right and from right to left across between the threads of the warp, which are stretched out lengthwise on the loom. *Brande. Shak.*

My days are swifter than a weaver's shuttle. *Job vii. 6.*

2. (Founding.) A gate or stop to the sow or trough by which the melted metal is let out into the mould. *Simmonds.*

SHÜT'TLE-CÖCK, *n.* 1. A cork stuck with feathers, to be driven backward and forward by players with a battledoor. *Johnson. Spenser.*

2. (Bot.) An evergreen shrub of the mallow family, indigenous in Mexico; *Periptera guineae*; — so called from the resemblance of its flowers to a shuttlecock. *Loudon.*

SHÜT'TLE-RÁCE, *n.* A sort of shelf in the weaver's loom. *Simmonds.*

SHWÁN'PÁN, *n.* A Chinese abacus, or calculating instrument. *Smart.*

SHÝ (shí), *a.* [Dut. *schyn*, shy; Ger. *scheu*; Dan. *sky*; Sw. *skygg*.]

1. Disinclined to associate with others; keeping apart from society; not free of behavior; reserved; not familiar; coy; bashful.

A shy fellow was the duke; and I believe
I know the cause of his withdrawing. *Shak.*

2. Cautious; heedful; wary; chary.

We grant, although he had much wit,
He was very shy of using it. *Hudibras.*

3. Suspicious; jealous.

Princes are, by wisdom of state, somewhat shy of their successors. *Wotton.*

SHÝ, *n.* A fling; a throw. *Bartlett.*

If his lordship gets a stone in his hand, he must have a shy at somebody. *London Punch.*

SHÝ, *v. n.* [*i.* SHIED; *pp.* SHYING, SHIED.] To turn aside or start, as a horse; to sheer. *Forby.*

SHÝ, *v. a.* To throw, as a flat stone or a shell, with a careless jerk; to fling. *Wright.*

SHÝ'LY, *ad.* In a shy manner; not familiarly.

SHÝ'NESS, *n.* The state of being shy; reservedness; bashfulness. *Ep. Horne.*

Syn. — *Shyness* arises from a disinclination to be familiar, and from thinking too much about one's self, and it generally implies caution or suspicion; *coyness* is modest or diffident reserve; *bashfulness*, an awkward timidity, *diffidence*, a feeling which arises generally from underestimating one's powers. A shy man, a diffident person; a bashful youth; a coy maid.

SÍ, *n.* (Mus.) The syllabic name of the seventh tone of any major diatonic scale. *Warner.*

SÍ'A-GÜSH, *n.* (Zool.) The caracal. *Smellie.*

SÍ-ÁL'A-GÖGUE (sí ál'a-gög), *n.* [Gr. *salon*, saliva, and *äyo*, to lead.] (Med.) That which promotes the secretion of saliva. *Dunghison.*

SÍ-AM-ÈSÈ', *n. sing. & pl.* A native or the natives of Siam. *Ency.*

SÍ-AM-ÈSÈ', *a.* Belonging to Siam. *Ec. Rev.*

† **SÍB**, *a.* [A. S. *sib*, relation.] Akin, in affinity; related by consanguinity. *Beau. & Fl.*

† **SÍB**, *n.* A relation; — a companion. *Mountagu.*

¶ It is still in use in Lincolnshire, Eng. *Halliwel.*

SÍB'BENS, *n.* An infectious disease in the mountainous parts of Scotland, resembling syphilis. *Dunghison.*

SÍ-BÈ'RÍ-AN, *a.* Relating to Siberia, a large country comprehending the most northerly parts of the Russian empire in Asia. *Ency.*

SÍ-BÈ'RÍ-AN, *n.* A native of Siberia. *P. Cye.*

SÍ-BÈ'RÍ-AN-CRÁB, *n.* (Bot.) A deciduous tree, indigenous in Siberia, bearing pink flowers in sessile umbels; *Pyrus prunifolia*. *Loudon.*

SÍ-BÈ'RÍ-AN-PEA'TRÉE, *n.* (Bot.) The common name of deciduous leguminous trees and shrubs, of the genus *Caragana*; — so called from their being indigenous in Siberia. *Loudon.*

SÍ-BÈ'RÍTE, or **SÍB'E-RÍTE** [sè-bè'rit, *Brande*; síb'e'rit, K. C. IVb.] *n.* (Min.) A variety of tourmaline; rubellite. *Phillips.*

SÍB'I-LANCE, *n.* A hissing sound. *Dr. Southey.*

SÍB'I-LANT, *a.* [L. *sibilo*, *sibilans*, to hiss; *sibilus*, a hissing, which Quintilian has recorded to be one of the three words (*mugitus*, *sibilus*, *murmur*) formed from the sound.] Having a hissing sound, or the sound of the letter *s*; hissing.

SÍB'I-LANT, *n.* A letter or character having a hissing sound, as *s* and *z*. *Latham.*

SÍB-I-LÁ'TION, *n.* The act of hissing; a hissing sound. "A sibilation or hissing." *Bacon.*

SÍB'IL-OÜS, *a.* Hissing; sibilant. *Pennant.*

SÍB'YL, *n.* [Gr. *σιβύλλα*; *Sibyls*, Doric for *Διός*, gen. of *Ζεύς*, Jupiter, and *βουλή*, counsel, i. e. she that tells the will of Jupiter; L. *sibylla*, a prophetess.] (*Myth.*) A prophetic woman of ancient Greece and Italy.

¶ Of the prophetic virgins, called *Sibyls*, who were believed to be thrown by a god into a kind of transport or insanity, in which they were able to unveil futurity, ancient writers mention ten, among whom the *Sibyl* of Cumæ, in Campania, was the most celebrated. According to O. Müller, the oracle of the *Sibyls* and the worship of Apollo were carried to Cumæ from the Trojan Ida. *Ency. Amer.*

SÍB'YL-LÍNE (lín), *a.* [L. *sibyllinus*.] Of, or belonging to, a sibyl. *Addison.*

Sibylline books, a collection of prophecies said to have been written by the Sibyl of Cumæ, and offered by her to Tarquin for sale. When the king, on account of the high price asked, refused to buy them, the old woman threw three of the books into the fire, and, on a second refusal, three more; after which, the king, alarmed, paid for the three remaining the price asked for the whole, and committed them, as an oracle, to be consulted on important political occasions, to the keeping of two men. *Ency. Amer.*

SÍB'YL-LÍST, *n.* A devotee of the sibyl. *Cudworth.*

SÍC'A-MÖRE, *n.* The sycamore. *Peacham.*

SÍC'CA, *n.* A weight for gold and silver in India, equal to 179½ troy grains. *Waterston.*

SÍC'CA-RU-PÈÈ', *n.* An East Indian coin of the value of 2s. 0.54d. sterling (\$0.494). *McCulloch.*

† **SÍC'CÁTE**, *v. a.* [L. *sicco*.] To dry. *Cockeram.*

† **SÍC-CÁ'TION**, *n.* The act of drying. *Bailey.*

SIC'CA-TIVE, *a.* [L. *siccus*, *siccatus*, to dry.] Dry-
ing; causing to dry. *Smart.*

†**SIC-CIF'IC** (sik-sif'ik), *a.* [L. *siccus*, dry, and
facio, to make.] Causing dryness. *Bailey.*

SIC'CI-TY (sik'se-te), *n.* [L. *siccitas*, drought; It.
siccità; Fr. *siccité*.] Dryness; aridity; want
of moisture. *Bacon.*

SICE (siz, 66) [siz, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.],
n. [Fr. *six*.] The number six at dice. *Dryden.*

†**SICH**, *a.* Such. [Still in vulgar use.] *Spenser.*

SICIL'IAN, *a.* Relating to Sicily. *Ency.*

SICIL'IAN, *n.* A native of Sicily. *Brydone.*

SICIL'IAN (sī-shil'e-a-na), *n.* (Mus.) Noting
a gentle, rural kind of movement, in six-eight
measure of rather a slow time, somewhat re-
sembling the *Pastorale*, and borrowing its rhyth-
mical form from the Sicilian dance. *Warner.*

SICK, *a.* [A. S. *seoc*, sick; Dut. *ziek*; Ger. *siech*;
Sw. *sjuk*; Icel. *sykk*. — Gr. *αἰσχος*, squeamish.]
1. Afflicted with disease; not well; ill; —
used with *of* before the disease.
Many are weak and sick among you. *Bible*, 1551.
Cassius, I am sick of many griefs. *Shak.*
Tended the sick, busied from couch to couch.
The curl in body call for aid; the sick
In mind are covetous of more disease. *Milton.*
2. Affected with nausea; — now used chiefly
in this sense in England. *Dunghson.*
3. Disgusted; tired; weary; — used with *of*.
Will you break the Sabbath of my days,
Now sick alike of envy and of praise? *Pope.*
4. † Corrupted. "Sick interpreters." *Shak.*
5. Applied to a place where there is sickness,
or to the bed on which a sick person lies; as,
"A sick room"; "A sick bed."
The sick and feeble parts of France. *Shak.*
Syn. — See **SICKNESS**.

†**SICK**, *v. n.* To sicken; to be ill. *Shak.*

SICK'-BED, *n.* A bed on which a sick person
lies. *Congreve.*
I could not prevail on myself to desert his sick-bed for any
scheme of amusement. *Id. More.*

SICK'-BERTH, *n.* A berth for the sick. *Clarke.*

SICK'-BRAINED, *a.* Having a disease of the
brain. *Clarke.*

SICK'EN (sik'kn), *v. a.* [i. SICKENED; pp. SICK-
ENING, SICKENED.]
1. To make sick; to disease; — to weaken.
Which should one earth, one clime, one stream, one breath,
Raise this to strength, and sicken that to death. *Prior.*
2. To weary; to disgust. *Roget.*

SICK'EN (sik'kn), *v. n.* 1. To grow sick; to fall
into disease.
My lord of S. . . and his eldest son sickened at the siege
and died at Berghen. *Hovell.*
2. To grow weak; to decay; to languish.
So sicken waning moons too near the sun. *Dryden.*
3. To feel aversion; to be disgusted.
Pensive she stood on Ilion's towery height,
Beheld the war, and sicken'd at the sight. *Pope.*

SICK'EN-ING, *p. a.* Nauseating; disgusting.

†**SICK'ER**, *a.* [L. *securus*. — Dut. *zeher*; Ger.
sicher; Dan. *sikker*.] Sure; certain. *Spenser.*

†**SICK'ER**, *ad.* Surely; certainly. *Spenser.*

†**SICK'ER-LY**, *ad.* Surely. *Robinson.*

†**SICK'ER-NESS**, *n.* Security. *Spenser.*

SICK'ISH, *a.* 1. Somewhat sick; inclined to be
sick. "The medicine did not make her sick-
ish." *Boyle.*
2. Causing nausea; nauseating; nauseous.

SICK'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a sickish manner. *Dr. Allen.*

SICK'ISH-NESS, *n.* The state of being sickish.

SICK'LE (sik'kl), *n.* [A. S. *sicel*, *sicool*; Dut. *sik-
kel*; Ger. *sichel*; Dan. *segel*, *segl*; Sw. *sichel*. —
Gr. *ἀγκύλη*, *ἀγκύλον*; L. *secula*.] A hook for
reaping grain; a short, curved reaping-hook.
Immediately he putteth in the sickle, because the harvest
is come. *Mark* iv. 28.

SICK'LED (sik'kl'd), *a.* Furnished with a sickle.
"The sickled swain." *Thomson.*

SICK'LE-MAN, *n.*; pl. **SICKLEMEN**. A reaper.
"You sunburnt sicklemen." *Shak.*

†**SICK'LER**, *n.* One who reaps with a sickle; a
reaper. *Sandys.*

SICK'LE-SHAPED, *a.* Shaped like a sickle.

†**SICK'LESS**, *a.* Not being sick. *Tuberville.*

SICK'LE-WORT (-wurt), *n.* [A. S. *sicolwort*.]
(Bot.) A plant of the genus *Coronilla*. *Wright.*

SICK'LED, *p. a.* Made sick. *Shak.*

SICK'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. State of being sickly; dis-
position to sickness; habitual disease. *Shak.*
2. Unhealthiness, as of a climate. *Graunt.*

SICK'-LIST, *n.* A list of the sick. *Clarke.*

SICK'LY, *a.* 1. Not in good health; ailing; ha-
bitually indisposed; weak; languishing.
We know what health and ease are worth, let us ask
nothing of it but pain, and we have the price. *Grew.*
2. Faint; feeble; languid.
The moon grows sickly at the sight of day. *Dryden.*
3. Marked by, or connected with, sickness.
When on my sickly couch I lay. *Swift.*
Syn. — See **SICKNESS**.

SICK'LY, *ad.* Not in health. *Shak.*

†**SICK'LY**, *v. a.* To make diseased; to sicken. *Shak.*
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought. *Shak.*

SICK'NESS, *n.* [Ger. *sucht*, passion. — See **SICK**.]
1. The state of being sick; disease; disor-
der; malady; illness.
I have been sick, and have been cured with a trial and a
di- . . . *Whately.*
2. Disorder of the stomach; nausea.
Syn. — **Sickness** denotes the state of being sick; ill-
ness, that of being ill; **indisposition**, that of being indis-
posed. Of these three terms **sickness** is the strongest,
and **indisposition** the weakest. **Sick** and **ill** are often
used indiscriminately; but **sick** often supposes the dis-
ease to proceed from within, **ill** from without; **sick**
at the stomach, **sick** of a fever; **ill** of the measles or
of wounds. **Sick** denotes a temporary state; **sickly**, a
more permanent one, as he who is **sickly** is seldom
well; a **sickly** constitution; very **sick** or **ill**, a severe
sickness; a slight **indisposition**; an **ill** state of health;
ill at ease; morbid feeling; **disordered** mind. **Sick**
often implies nausea, disgust, distaste, or dislike; as,
sick at heart; **sick** of a bargain, of company, or of the
world.
Ill and **illness**, as applied to disease, are now much
more used in the language than formerly. The term
illness is not to be found in the common version of the
Bible, or in the poetry of Shakespeare or of Milton,
sick and **sickness** being used instead of **ill** and **illness**;
as, "All manner of **sickness**"; "Heal the **sick**";
"Sick of the palsy, of fever," &c. But the terms **ill**
and **illness**, as applied to common diseases, have been
much more used within the present century than they
were previously. — See **DISEASE**.

SIC PĀS'SIM, *n.* [L.] So every where.

SID'DOW, *a.* Noting peas that boil freely. *Loudon.*

SIDE, *n.* [A. S. *side*; Frs. *sid*; Dut. *zyde*; Ger.
seite; Dan. *side*; Sw. & Icel. *side*.]
1. One of the opposite parts in man and other
animals fortified by the ribs.
But one of the knights opened his side with a spear.
John xix. 34. *Wicliffe's Trans.*
For the soft, fearful people to the flood
Commit their woolly sides. *Thomson.*
2. A part of any thing which is long and
broad, as distinguished from an end; one of the
parts of any body that run collaterally, or that,
being opposite to each other, are extended in
length; as, "The side of a house, a fence, &c."
The tables were written on both their sides; on the one
side and on the other were they written. *Ex. xxxi. 15.*
3. The part of persons on the right hand or
the left.
The lovely Thais by his side.
Sat like a blooming Eastern bride. *Dryden.*
4. Line of boundary; margin; edge; verge.
In wood or grove, by mossy fountain side. *Milton.*
5. A part considered in regard to its direc-
tion or its situation as to the points of the com-
pass.
They, looking back, all the eastern side beheld
Of Paradise. *Milton.*
6. One of two parties placed in contradistin-
ction or opposition to each other.
There began a sharp and cruel fight, many being slain and
wounded on both sides. *Knolles.*
It is granted on both sides that the fear of a deity doth uni-
versally possess the minds of men. *Tillotson.*
7. Party; interest; faction; sect.
Some, valuing those of their own side or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind. *Pope.*

8. Line of consanguinity or kindred; as, "He
is cousin by the mother's side."
9. (Geom.) A straight line forming a part of
the boundary of a plane figure; as, "The side of
a triangle, or a polygon": — the line in which
any two of the planes which bound a solid
intersect each other; as, "The side of a cube."
To choose sides, to select persons to be opposed to
each other, in any game, or other exercise of competi-
tion. — To take sides, to espouse the cause of one of
the parties in a contest.

SIDE, *a.* 1. Being on the side; lateral. "The
two side posts." *Ex. xii. 7.*
2. Oblique; indirect. "A side wind." *Swift.*
Side bar rule, (Eng. Law.) a rule authorized by the
courts to be granted by their officers as a matter of
course, without formal application being made to them
in open court; — so called because moved for by the
attorney at side bar, that is, informally. *Burrill.*

SIDE, *a.* [A. S. *sid*, *sida*, ample; Dan. *sid*, long;
Scot. *side*.] Broad; long; large; extensive.
[Local, north of Eng.] *Brockett.*
His branched cassock, a side sweeping gown. *B. Jonson.*

SIDE, *v. n.* [i. SIDED; pp. SIDING, SIDED.] To
join a party; to espouse a cause; to engage in
a faction; to take sides.
Some follow law, and some with beauty side. *Granville.*

†**SIDE**, *v. a.* 1. To be or to stand at the side of.
The pair which do each other side. *B. Jonson.*
2. To attach to a side or party.
All rising to great place is by a winding stair; and if there
be factions, it is good to side a man's self whilst rising, and
balance himself when placed. *Discon.*
3. To be equal with; to match.
[He] carried more about him in his excellent memory than
any man I ever knew, my lord Falkland only excepted, who
I think sided him. *Clarendon.*

SIDE'BOARD (sid'bōrd), *n.* A table with drawers,
&c., for dining utensils. *Britton.*

SIDE'-BOX, *n.* An enclosed seat on the side of
a theatre. *Pope.*

SIDE'-CUT, *n.* A lateral canal diverging from
the main canal. *Turner.*

SID'ED, *a.* Having a side; as, "One-sided."

SIDE'FLY, *n.* A species of insect. *Derham.*

SIDE'HILL, *n.* The side of a hill; a hillside.

SIDE'LING, *n.* A ridge or balk on the side of an
arable field. *Cowell.*

SIDE'LING, *a.* Inclined; oblique; sloping; as,
"Sidelong ground." *Francis.*

SIDE'LONG, *a.* Lateral; oblique; not in front;
not direct. "A sidelong glance." *Dryden.*

SIDE'LONG, *ad.* 1. Laterally; obliquely.
Sidelong had pushed a mountain from his seat. *Milton.*
2. On the side. "Lay pots sidelong." *Evelyn.*

SIDE'LOOK (-lōk), *n.* An oblique view. *Steele.*

SIDE'-POSTS, *n. pl.* (Corp.) A kind of truss-
posts placed in pairs. *Buchanan.*

SID'ER, *n.* One who sides or joins a party. *Sheldon.*

†**SID'ER**, *n.* Cider. — See **CIDER**. *Ash.*

SID'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *sideralis*; *sidus*, a star; It.
siderale; Fr. *sideral*.] Starry; sidereal. *Milton.*

SID'ER-AT-ED, *a.* [L. *sideror*, *sideratus*, to be
sun-struck.] Blasted; planet-struck. *Browne.*

SID'ER-A'TION, *n.* [L. *sideratio*, a blight; It.
siderazione; Fr. *sideration*.] The state of one
struck suddenly, without apparent cause, and
as if by the influence of the stars or planets: — a
blast or blight as in plants. *Dunghlison. Ray.*

SID'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *siderus*, of, or belonging to,
the constellations.] Relating to the stars;
astral; starry. "Sidereal splendors." *Coventry.*
Sidereal day, the interval of time between two suc-
cessive transits of the meridian by any star. — *Sidereal*
year, the interval of time between two successive re-
turns of the sun to the same position in respect to the
same stars, or a fixed point in space. *Herschel.*

SID'ER-ITE [sid'er-it, Ja. K. Cl. Wr. Wb.; se-
d'it, Sm.], *n.*
1. (Min.) A name applied to an indigo-blue
variety of quartz, to an arseniate of iron, and
to a carbonate of iron. *Dana.*
2. (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Sideritis*. *Clarke.*

SID'-E-RIF'TYS, *n.* [Gr. *αἰσρος*, iron.] (Bot.) A
genus of labiate plants; ironwort. *Loudon.*

SID'-E-RQ-CAL'CITE, *n.* (Min.) A name given

by Kirwan to brown spar (the *braun spath* of Werner).
Cleaveland.
 SID-E-RQ-GRÄPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to side-
 SID-E-RQ-GRÄPH'ICAL, } rography. *Eng. Cyc.*
 SID-E-RQ-GRÄPH'IC, } *n.* One who practises siderography. *Knuckles.*
 SID-E-RQ-GRÄPH'IC, } *n.* [Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron or steel, and *γράφω*, to write.] The art or practice of engraving on steel. *Ency.*
 SID-E-RQ-MÂN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, and *μαρτία*, divination.] Divination by burning straws, &c., on red-hot iron. *Crabb.*
 SID-E-RQ-MÂN-LANE, *n.* (*Min.*) An amorphous variety of orthoclase consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, peroxide of iron, and lime. *Dana.*
 SID-E-RQ-SCHIS'Q-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, and *σχίζω*, to cleave, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A silicate of iron of a velvet-black color. *Dana.*
 SID-E-RQ-SCOPE, or SI-DE'RO-SCOPE [sid'e-ro-sköp, *C. Wr. Wb.*; sid-e-rös'köp, *K.*; se-dë'rö-sköp, *Sm. O.*], *n.* [Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, and *σκοπέω*, to view.] An instrument for detecting small particles of iron in any substance. *Smart.*
 SID-E-RQX'Y-LÖN, *n.* [Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, and *ξύλον*, wood.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical trees with very hard wood. *Baird.*
 SIDE-SÄD-DLE, *n.* A woman's riding saddle, with a pommel and one stirrup. *Simmonds.*
 Queen Anne, wife of Richard II., first taught English women to ride on *side-saddles*, when, as heretofore, they rid astride. *Remains concerning Elizabeth, 1614.*
 SIDE-SÄD-DLE-FLÖW'ER, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of a genus of perennial North American plants, having tubular or pitcher-shaped leaves capable of holding water, and furnished with an arching hood in some species; *Sarracenia*; — so called from the resemblance of its stigma to a pillion. *Loudon.*
 SIDES'MÂN, *n.* [A corruption of *synodsmán*.]
 1. An assistant to a churchwarden. *Hook.*
 2. One who takes sides; a partisan. *Milton.*
 SIDE-TÄ-BLE, *n.* A table to be placed at the side of a room. *Tatler.*
 SIDE-TÄK-ING, *n.* Act of joining a party. *Hall.*
 SIDE-VIEW, *n.* An oblique view; a side-look.
 SIDE-WÄLK (sid'wawk), *n.* A walk for foot-passengers by the side of a street or road; a foot-way; a foot-path. *Sat. Mag.*
Side-walk, causeway, *trottoir*, is probably a pure American coinage. *Bristed.*
 SIDE-WÄY, *n.* A way on one side. *Southey.*
 SIDE-WÄY, *ad.* Inclining to one side; laterally; sideways. *Milton.*
 SIDE-WIND, *n.* A wind blowing laterally, or against the side. *Swift.*
 SIDE-WISE, *ad.* On or toward one side; laterally; sideways. *Newton.*
 SID'ING, *n.* 1. Attachment to a side or party. As soon as discontents drove men into *sidings*. *K. Charles.*
 2. A turn-out or place for passing, as on a railway. [England.] *Simmonds.*
 SI'DLE (si'dl), *v. n.* 1. To go or move sideways or with the side foremost. *Swift.*
 2. To lie or be placed on one side. *Swift.*
 3. To saunter. [Local, Eng.] *Swift.*
 SIDE'LING, *ad.* With the side foremost; sideways.
 SIËGE (sëj), *n.* [L. *sedes*, a seat; *sedeo*, to sit; *It. sedio*, *sede*, a seat; *assedio*, a siege; Sp. *asiento*, a seat; *sitio*, a siege; Fr. *siège*, a seat, a siege. — See *SIT*, and *SIT*.]
 1. † A seat. "Siege of justice." *Shak.*
 2. † The pope's see. *Berners.*
 3. † Place; situation; site. "The siege of his abode." *Palace of Pleasure.*
 4. † Rank; class; estimation. *Shak.*
 5. † Stool; discharge of feces. *Browne.*
 6. A continued attempt to gain possession. Love stood the *siège*, and would not yield his breast. *Dryden.*
 7. (*Mil.*) The placing of an army round or before a fortified place for the purpose of attacking it, and compelling a surrender, or the operation of attacking a fortified place under cover of earth thrown up from trenches. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

† SIËGE (sëj), *v. a.* To besiege. *Spenser.*
 SI'Ë-NITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A plutonic rock consisting of quartz, felspar, and hornblende, and resembling granite except in having hornblende as a substitute for mica; — so named because originally quarried at *Syene*, Egypt, and written also *syenite*. *Lyell.*
 SI'Ë-NIT'IC, *a.* Relating to, resembling, or containing, sienite. *Phil. Mag.*
 SI-ËR'RA, *n.* [Sp., from L. *serra*, a saw.] A saw: — a chain of hills, or a ridge of mountains and craggy rocks. *Velazquez.*
 SI-ËS'TA, *n.* [Sp.] A nap taken after dinner, in the hot part of the day. *Velazquez.*
 SI-ËS'TER, *n.* A silver coin of Bavaria, worth about 8d. (\$0.165). *Simmonds.*
 SIEUR (së'ur), *n.* [Fr.] Sir; — a title of respect or courtesy to a superior. *Landais.*
 SIEVE (siv), *n.* [A. S. *sife*, *syfe*; *siftan*, to sift; Dut. *zeef*; Ger. *sieb*; Sw. *sikt*; Icel. *sia*.]
 1. A vessel or utensil with a bottom of network, or of some material perforated, used for separating finer substances, or parts of substances, from coarser, as flour from bran, and also for uniformly mixing powders, the particles of which are so small as to freely pass through the openings. *Tomlinson.*
 2. A basket of a certain measure. *Steevens.*
 † SI'F-FLE-MËNT, *n.* [Fr. *siffler*, to whisper.] A whispering. *Brewer.*
 SIFT, *v. a.* [A. S. *siftan*; Dut. *ziften*; Ger. *sieben*, *sichten*; Dan. *sigte*; Sw. *sikta*.] [*i.* SIFTED; *pp.* SIFTING, SIFTED.]
 1. To separate by a sieve, as flour from bran: — to mix by a sieve, as powders. *Holland.*
 2. To separate; to part. *Dryden.*
 3. To examine critically; to try; to discuss. As near as I could *sift* him on that argument. *Shak.*
 Those who have not *sifted* this question to the bottom. *Horsley.*
 Syn. — See *DISCUSS*.
 SIFT'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, sifts.
 SIFT'ING, *n.* The act of one who sifts.
 SIG, *n.* Urine. [Local, England.] *Ash.*
 SIG, an Anglo-Saxon prefix signifying victory, used in proper names, as in *Sigbert*, famous for victory; *Sigward*, victorious preserver. It corresponds to Gr. *νικ*, in *Nicander*, &c., and to L. *vic*, in *Victorinus*. *Gibson.*
 SIGAULTIAN (se-gawl'shan), *a.* (*Surg.*) Noting an operation or section for the purpose of increasing the capacity of the pelvis in cases of impracticable labor; symphyseotomy; — so termed because first performed by *Sigault*, a French surgeon. *Dunglison.*
 SIGH (st), *v. n.* [A. S. *sican*; Dut. *zuchten*; Ger. *scufzen*; Dan. *sukke*; Sw. *sucka*; Old Eng. *sike*, *sithe*, *sythe*.] — Apparently the same as A. S. *sucan*, *syacan*, to suck. *Richardson.* [*i.* SIGHED; *pp.* SIGHING, SIGHED.] To inhale and expire a long breath audibly, as from grief. *Sighed*, and looked, and *sighed* again. *Dryden.*
 SIGH (st), *v. a.* 1. To emit by sighing. I loved the maid I married; never man *Sighed* truer breath. *Shak.*
 2. To express by sighing. "Sighed back her grief." *Hoole.*
 3. † To sigh for; to lament; to mourn. Ages to come, and men unborn Shall bless her name and *sigh* her fate. *Prior.*
 SIGH (st), *n.* [A. S. *sicoet*; Dut. *zuucht*; Ger. *scufzer*; Dan. *suk*; Sw. *suck*; Old Eng. *sithe*, *sythe*.] A deep or long breath or respiration, made audibly, as in grief. My *sighs* are many, and my heart is faint. *Lam. i. 22.*
 "A very extraordinary pronunciation of this word prevails in London, and, what is more extraordinary, on the stage, so different from every other word of the same force as to make it a perfect oddity in the language. This pronunciation approaches to the word *sithe*; and the only difference is, that *sithe* has the flat aspiration, as in *this*, and *sigh* the sharp one, as in *thin*. It is not easy to conjecture what could be the reason of this departure from analogy, unless it were to give the word a sound which seems an echo to the sense: but pronouncing *gh* like *th* in this word is too palpable a contempt of orthography to pass current without the stamp of the best, the most universal, and permanent usage on its side."

Walker. This "extraordinary pronunciation" of *sigh* is more or less common in some parts of the United States. It is not countenanced by any of the orthoepists.
 SIGH'ER (st'er), *n.* One who sighs. *Beau. & Fl.*
 SIGH'ING (st'ing), *n.* The act of one who sighs.
 SIGH'ING-LY (st'ing-ly), *ad.* With sighs. *Wright.*
 SIGHT (st), *n.* [A. S. *gesiht*; Dut. *gezigt*; Ger. *gesicht*; Dan. *sigt*; Sw. *sigte*.] — "The preterite perfect of *see* was anciently written *sight*; whence *sighed*, *sighd*, *sight*." *Richardson.*
 1. Act of seeing; perception by the eye; view Not to me returns Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn, Or *sight* of vernal bloom or summer's rose, Or flocks, or herds, or human face divine. *Milton.*
 Who ever loved that loved not at first *sight*? *Martlowe.*
 2. The power or the faculty of seeing; the power of perceiving objects by the eye; the sense of seeing; vision; extent or limit of vision. If bees go right to a place, they must needs have *sight*. *Bacon.*
 O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain. *Milton.*
 3. Open view; situation to be seen. *Æneas* cast his wondering eyes around, And all the Tyrrhene army had in *sight*, Stretched on the spacious plain from left to right. *Dryden.*
 4. Something to be seen; a spectacle; a show; an exhibition. "A *sight* so fair." *Milton.*
 And Moses said, I will now turn aside, and see this great *sight*, why the bush is not burned. *Ex. iii. 3.*
 Not proud Olympus yields a nobler *sight*, Though gods assembled grace his towering height. *Pope.*
 5. The organ of seeing; the eye. [R.] From the depth of hell they lift their *sight*. *Dryden.*
 6. Knowledge, notice, or examination from seeing; inspection. It was writ as a private letter to a person of piety, upon an assurance that it should never come to any one's *sight* but her own. *Wake.*
 7. One of two small holes or narrow slits made in the opaque plates affixed to certain instruments for measuring angles, and so arranged that the object to be observed may be seen through the posterior and anterior openings at the same time; sight-hole. *Lardner.*
 Their eyes of fire sparkling through *sights* of steel. *Shak.*
 8. A small, projecting piece of metal on the upper surface of the barrel, near the muzzle, of a rifle or other fire-arm, to assist the eye in aiming. *Stocquer.*
 9. A great number or quantity. If youth could know what age do crave, *Sights* of pennies youth would save. *Eng. Proverb.*
 The great man brought, on his side, a great *sight* of lawyers. *Latimer's Sermons.*
 At *sight*, on presentation. "A bill payable at *sight*." *Bouvier.* — *Field of sight*, the circular space within which objects are visible through a properly adjusted microscope or telescope; — called also *field of view*. *Hoblyn.* — To take *sight*, to take aim.
 SIGHT (st), *v. a.* To bring within sight. *Clarke.*
 SIGHT (st), *v. n.* To look along a straight line or surface, as along the barrel of a gun in aiming, or through the sight-holes of an instrument for measuring angles; to take sight. *Davies.*
 SIGHT'ED (st'ed), *a.* Having sight; — used chiefly in composition; as, "Short-sighted."
 † SIGHT'FUL, *a.* Visible; perspicuous. *Chaucer.*
 † SIGHT'FUL-NËSS (st'ful-nës), *n.* Clearness of sight; perspicuity. *Sidney.*
 SIGHT'-HÖLE, *n.* A hole to see, or to be seen, through. *Shak.*
 SIGHT'LESS (st'les), *a.* 1. Wanting sight; blind. 2. That cannot be seen; invisible. "The *sightless* couriers of the air." *Shak.*
 3. † Offensive to sight; unsightly. *Shak.*
 SIGHT'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a sightless manner.
 SIGHT'LESS-NËSS (st'les-nës), *n.* Want of sight.
 SIGHT'LI-NËSS (st'le-nës), *n.* Appearance pleasing to the eye; comeliness. *Fuller.*
 SIGHT'LY (st'le), *a.* 1. Pleasing to the eye; comely. "Sightly horses." *L'Estrange.*
 2. Having an extensive view or prospect, as a place; conspicuous. *Wright.*
 SIGHT'-SËE-ING, *n.* The act of seeing sights, or objects of curiosity. *J. B. Ireland.*
 SIGHT'-SËE-ING, *a.* Employed or engaged in seeing sights or curiosities. *Ec. Rev.*

SIGHT'-SE-ER, n. One who sees sights or curiosities. *Ec. Rev.*

SIGHT'-SHOT, n. Reach of the sight.
Till I get, as it were, out of sight-shot. *Cowley.*

SIGHTS'-MÂN (sîts'-), n. (Mus.) One who reads or sings music readily at first sight. *Moore.*

SIG'IL, n. [L. sigillum, dim. of signum, a sign.]
A seal; a signature. *Dryden.*

SIG-IL-LĀ'RĪ-Ā, n. pl. [L., from sigilla, little earthen-ware images.]

1. (*Roman Ant.*) The last two days of the Saturnalia, on which little earthen-ware images were exposed to sale and given as toys to children:—also the images themselves. *W. Smith.*

2. (*Pal.*) An extinct genus of trees found in the coal formation, with regular fluted cylindrical stems without branches, and marked at intervals by scars where leaves were inserted. They sometimes grew to the height of sixty or seventy feet. *Lyell. Ansted.*

† **SIG'IL-LĀ-TĪVE, a. [Old Fr. sigillatif, from L. sigillum, a seal.]** Fit to seal, or for a seal;—composed of wax. *Cotgrave.*

SIG'MĀ, n. The name of the Greek letter Σ, σ, s (English s).

SIG'MŌID, } a. [Gr. σ, sigma, and εἶδος, form.]
SIG-MŌID'AL, } (Bot. & Anat.) Curved like the Greek σ, or the English s. *Gray. Duglison.*

Sigmoid flexure of the colon, the last curve of the colon before its termination in the rectum. Duglison.

SIGN (sîn), n. [L. signum; It. segno; Sp. señal, signo, sena; Fr. signe;—A. S. segen, a standard; Dut. sein, a signal; Ger. zeichen, a token; Arm. sygn, syn.—Ir. sîghin.—Sansc. zagn.]

1. Anything indicating or representing something else; a token; an indication, a signal.

Signs must resemble the things they signify. Hooker.
Signs are either to represent or resemble things, or only to imitate and suggest them to the mind. Olfeld.

They made signs to his father how he would have him called. Luke i. 62.

When it is evening, ye say, It will be fair weather, for the sky is red; and in the morning, It will be foul weather to-day, for the sky is red and lowering. O ye hypocrites! ye can discern the signs of the sky, but can ye not discern the signs of the times? Matt. xvi. 2, 3.

Among all nations, and at all times, certain signs have been considered as proof of assent or dissent. Bower.

2. Something hung or placed near or over a door, as a lettered board, or a carved or painted figure, indicating the occupation of the tenant, or giving notice of what is made or sold within. "An ale-house's paltry sign." *Shak.*

3. A wonder; a miracle; a prodigy; a portent. "Signs and judgments dire." *Milton.*

Except ye see signs and wonders, ye will not believe. John iv. 48.

4. A memorial; a monument; a warning.
The earth opened her mouth, and swallowed them up together with Korah, when that company died, what time the fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became a sign. Num. xxvi. 10.

5. A mark of representation, a symbol; a type. "Holy symbols or signs." *Brerewood.*

It was usual for persons who could not write to make the sign of the cross in confirmation of a charter. Robertson.

6. A mark of distinction; cognizance; note.
When the great ensign of Messiah blazed aloft by angels borne, his sign in heaven. Milton.

7. The subscription of one's name; a signature. *Johnson.*

8. A term used by the English Church, in her formularies, to signify the relation that subsists between an external ordinance and that which it represents. *Eden.*

9. (*Mus.*) Any character. *Moore.*

10. (*Astron.*) A portion of the ecliptic or zodiac containing thirty degrees, or a twelfth part of the complete circle. *Brande.*

11. The first of the twelve signs commences at the point of the ecliptic through which the sun passes at the time of the vernal equinox, and they are counted from west to east. Their names, in the order in which they follow each other, together with the characters by which they are indicated on globes, in almanacs, and in books of astronomy, are as follows:—Aries (♈), Taurus (♉), Gemini (♊), Cancer (♋), Leo (♌), Virgo (♍), Libra (♎), Scorpio (♏), Sagittarius (♐), Capricornus (♑), Aquarius (♒), Pisces (♓).—The signs derived their names from twelve constellations of the zodiac, with which their places coincided in ancient times (above 200 years before the Christian era); but owing to the precession or westward motion of the equinoxes, the constellations are

now each about thirty degrees east of the sign of the same name.—See PRECESSION OF THE EQUINOXES *Brande. Herschel.*

11. (*Algebra.*) A symbol used to denote the relation of quantities, to indicate an operation to be performed, or to show the nature of a result of some previous operation; as, the sign ÷ (÷) for addition, the sign — (minus) for subtraction, the sign × for multiplication, &c. *Davies & Peck.*

Syn.—See MARK, SIGNAL.

SIGN (sîn), v. a. [L. signo; It. segnare; Sp. señalar; Fr. signer.—A. S. senian; Dut. seinen.]

[i. SIGNED; pp. SIGNING, SIGNED.]

1. To mark with a type or symbol.

We receive this child into the congregation of Christ's flock, and do sign him with the sign of the cross. Com. Prayer.

2. To mark with one's name or signature, as an instrument or writing; to subscribe.

Be pleased to sign these papers; they are all of great concern. Dryden.
It was usual for persons who could not write to make the sign of a cross in confirmation of a charter. From this is derived the phrase of signing, instead of subscribing a paper. Robertson.

3. To represent typically; to indicate by a sign; to signify; to betoken; to denote.

They [the sacraments and symbols] receive the names of what themselves do sign. Dp. Taylor.

4. To make known; to show; to manifest. [R.]
When the sun had made a golden set, And in the bright track of his way, Gave signal of a cloudy day to-morrow. Shak.

5. † To dress or array in insignia.
Here thy hunters stand, Sign'd in thy spoil and crimson'd in thy lethe. Shak.

SIGN (sîn), v. n. 1. † To be a sign or omen. Shak.

2. To make a sign; to give a signal. "Signifying to their heralds with his hand." *Dryden.*

SIGN'A-BLE (sîn-), a. That may be signed. *Bacon.*

SIGN'AL, n. [It. segnale; Sp. señal; Fr. signal.]

1. A sign that gives notice; any thing that gives, or that is intended to give, notice; token.

As signal that thou hearst something approach. Shak.
At a signal given, the streets with clamour ring. Dryden.

2. Notice given by a sign; indication.
The weary sun hath made a golden set, And in the bright track of his way, Gave signal of a cloudy day to-morrow. Shak.

3. (*Trigonometry.*) An object used to mark the positions of triangulation points. *Da. & P.*

Syn.—Signal is a sign previously agreed upon, which serves to give warning or notice of something, and is arbitrary; a sign enables a person to recognize some object, and may be natural. We converse with those who are present by signs; we convey information or warning to those who are at a distance by signals.

SIG'NAL, a. [It. segnalato; Sp. señalado.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable; extraordinary; distinguished. "Signal acts of cruelty." *Clarendon.* "A very signal accident." *Swift.*

SIG'NAL, v. a. To mark with a sign. *Layard.*

SIG'NAL-FIRE, n. A fire serving as a signal.

† **SIG-NĀL'I-TY, n.** The quality or the state of being signal. *Browne.*

SIG'NAL-IZE, v. a. [i. SIGNALIZED; pp. SIGNALIZING, SIGNALIZED.]

1. To make signal, eminent, or remarkable; to celebrate; to distinguish. *Addison.*

Some one eminent spirit having signalized his valor and fortune in defence of his country. Swift.

2. To make a signal or signals to. *Roget.*

3. To give notice of, by a signal, or by telegraph. "The ship was signalized about eight o'clock." *N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

Syn.—See DISTINGUISH.

SIG'NAL-LY, ad. Eminently; remarkably; memorably. *South.*

SIG'NAL-POST, } n. A pole or spar erected on

SIG'NAL-STĀFF, } some prominent or some distinguishable place, for making signals to shipping, &c. *Simmonds.*

† **SIG-NĀ'TION, n. [L. signatio.]** The act of signing; sign. *Browne.*

† **SIG'NA-TŌ-RY, a. [L. signatorius.]** Pertaining to, or used in, sealing. *Bailey.*

SIG'NA-TŪRE, n. [It. segnatura; Sp. signatura; Fr. signature.]

1. A sign or mark impressed; a stamp.

The brain being well furnished with various traces, signatures, and images. *Watts.*

Vulgar parents cannot stamp their race With signatures of such majestic grace. Pope.

2. A mark upon any body, particularly on a plant, by which it was formerly supposed its nature or medicinal use was pointed. *More.*

Herbs are distinguished by marks and signatures. Baker.

3. A mark giving proof, or proof drawn from marks. *Glanvill.*

4. The name of a person signed or subscribed as to an instrument or writing.

5. (*Eccl. Law.*) A sort of rescript without seal, containing the supplication for a pardon, the grant of the pardon, and the signature of the pope, or of his delegate. *Bourvier.*

6. (*Printing.*) A letter or figure at the bottom of the first page of each sheet, to denote the order of the sheets, and to facilitate the arranging of them for binding. *Brande.*

7. (*Mus.*) The flats or the sharps placed after the clef, at the beginning of the staff, affecting, throughout the movement, all notes of the same letter. *Brande.*

† **SIG'NA-TŪRE, v. a.** To mark or distinguish by a signature; to sign. *Cheyne.*

SIG'NA-TŪ-RIST, n. One who holds the doctrine of signatures impressed naturally on bodies, especially on plants. [R.] *Browne.*

SIGN'ER (sîn'er), n. One who signs.

SIG'NET, n. A seal for making impressions;—a sign of authority; a royal seal. *Dryden.*

Here is the hand and seal of the duke; you know the character, I doubt not, and the signet. Shak.

Privy signet, in England, one of the seals of the sovereign, used in sealing private letters and grants under the sign-manual. Brande.

(*Scottish Law.*) The signet is the seal by which the king's letters and writs for the purpose of justice are now authenticated.

Writer to the signet, (Scotland.) anciently a clerk in the office of the secretary of state, by whom writs were prepared. *Crug.*

SIG'NET-RĪNG, n. A ring containing a signet or seal. *Ayliffe.*

SIG-NĪF'I-CANCE, } n. 1. That which is sig-

SIG-NĪF'I-CAN-CY, } nified; meaning; import.
"The significance of his action." *Stillingfleet.*

2. Power of signifying; force; energy. "Terms of particular significance." *Atterbury.*

3. Importance; moment; consequence.

A circumstance of less significance has been construed into an overt act of high treason. Addison.

SIG-NĪF'I-CANT, a. [L. significans; It. & Sp. significativo; Fr. significant.]

1. Standing as a sign of something; betokening; signifying; significative; indicative.

It was well said by Plotinus that the stars were significant, but not efficient. Raleigh.

2. Expressing meaning; bearing signification. "Significant expressions." *Holder.*

3. Expressive or representative. "Such rites and ceremonies as are significant." *Hooker.*

4. Important; momentous. *Johnson.*

Syn.—A look is significant when it expresses an idea that exists in the mind, and expressive when it is made to express the whole mind or heart. Significant is used in an indifferent sense; expressive, in a good sense. A significant look may convey a good or a bad idea; but an expressive countenance expresses good feeling.

† **SIG-NĪF'I-CANT, n.** That which is significant; a sign; a token. *Shak.*

SIG-NĪF'I-CANT-LY, ad. In a significant manner. *South.*

SIG-NĪF'I-CATE, n. (Logic.) One of several things signified by a common term. *Whately.*

SIG-NĪ-FĪ-CĀ'TION, n. [L. significatio; It. significazione; Sp. significacion; Fr. signification.]

1. The act of signifying or making known by signs or words; expression.

All speaking or signification of one's mind implies an act or address of one man to another. South.

2. That which is expressed by signs or words; meaning; import; sense.

It [Lord] is a word, therefore, of large and various signification. Horner.

Tropes, which, you know, change the nature of a known word by applying to it some other signification. Dryden.

3. (*French Law.*) The notice given of a decree, sentence, or other judicial act. *Bourvier.*

Syn. — The *signification* of a word is that which it is made to signify; the *meaning*, that which it is meant to express. In this sense, we may say indifferently the proper, improper, metaphorical, general, &c., *signification* or *meaning* of words; but, in reference to individuals, *meaning* is more proper than *signification*, as to convey a *meaning*, to attach a *meaning* to a word, and not to convey or attach a *signification*. On the other hand, it is more proper to say a literal *signification* than a literal *meaning*. The common or literal *signification* of a word; the *meaning* intended to be conveyed; the import of the phrase or the terms; the *sense* or *meaning* of the writer or of the sentence.

SIG-NIF-I-CA-TIVE, *a.* [L. *significativus*; It. & Sp. *significativo*; Fr. *significatif*.]
1. Betokening by an external sign.

The holy symbols or signs are not barely *significative*.
Brerewood.
2. Having meaning or signification; strongly expressive. "*Significative words*." Camden.

SIG-NIF-I-CA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a signification manner. Abp. Usher.

SIG-NIF-I-CA-TIVE-NÈSS, *n.* The quality of being signification. West. Rev.

SIG-NIF-I-CÁ-TOR, *n.* One who, or that which, signifies. Burton.

SIG-NIF-I-CA-TQ-RY, *n.* That which signifies or represents. Bp. Taylor.

SIG-NIF-I-CÁ-VIT, *n.* [L., *he has signified*.] (*Eccl. Law*.) A writ issuing out of chancery, upon a certificate given by the ordinary of a man's standing excommunicate by the space of forty days, for his confinement in prison until he submit himself to the authority of the church; — so termed from the emphatic word in the writ. Whishaw.

SIG-NI-FŶ (*sig-nē-ti*), *v. a.* [L. *significo*; *signum*, a sign, and *facio*, to make; It. *significare*; Sp. *significar*; Fr. *signifier*.] [*i.* SIGNIFIED; *pp.* SIGNIFYING, SIGNIFIED.]

1. To make known by some sign; to express or declare by a token; to betoken; to point to.

Then Paul took the men, and, the next day, purifying himself with them, entered into the temple, to signify the accomplishment of the days of purification. Acts xxi. 26.
Nobody ever saw one animal, by its gestures and natural cries, signify to another. This is mine; that yours; I am willing to give this for that. A. Smith.

2. To make known; to declare; to proclaim.

It seemeth to me unreasonable to send a prisoner, and not wish to signify the crimes laid against him. Acts xxv. 27.

3. To mean; to express; to denote; to imply; to purport.

It is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing. Shak.

4. To import; to weigh. "What signifies the splendors of courts?" L'Estrange.

If the first of these fall, the power of Adam, were it never so great, will signify nothing to the present societies in the world. Locke.

SIG-NI-FŶ, *v. n.* To express meaning with force.
If the words be but comely and signifying. B. Jonson.

SIGNIOR (*sen'yur*), *n.* [It. *signore*.] A title of respect in some countries. — See SEIGNIOR.

† **SIGN-IOR-IZE** (*sen'yur-iz*), *v. a.* To lord over; to seigniorize. Skelton.

† **SIGN-IOR-IZE** (*sen'yur-iz*), *v. n.* To have dominion; to bear rule. Old Play.

SIGN-IOR-Y (*sen'yur-ē*), *n.* [It. *signoria*.]
1. Dominion or domain; seigniority. Shak.
2. † Priority of birth; seniority. Shak.

SIGN-MÁN-U-AL, *n.* (*Eng. Law*.) The royal signature of England written at the top of grants and letters. Whishaw.

SIGN-PAINT-ER, *n.* A painter of signs for shopkeepers, &c. Burney.

SIGN-PÖST (*sin'pöst*), *n.* A post on which a sign is suspended or fixed. Dryden.

† **SİK**, † **SİKE**, *a.* Such. — See SICK. Spenser.

SİKE, *n.* 1. † A sign. Chaucer.
2. A sick person. [Local, Eng.] Wright.
3. A small stream; a rill. [Local, Eng.] Todd.

† **SİK-ER**, *a. & ad.* Sure: — surely. Chaucer.

† **SİK-ER-NÈSS**, *n.* Sureness. Chaucer.

SİLE, *v. a.* [Sw. *sila*.] To strain or skim, as milk: — to boil gently. [Local, Eng.] Grose. Wright.

SİLE, *n.* [Sw. *sil*.]

1. A fine sieve. [Local, Eng.] Wright.
2. A young herring. Pennant.

SİLENCE, *n.* [L. *silentium*; *sileo*, to be silent; It. *silenzio*; Sp. *silencio*; Fr. *silence*.]

1. The state of being silent; absence of sound or noise; stillness; noiselessness; quiet.

Hail, happy groves, calm and secure retreat
Of sacred silence, rest's eternal seat. Roscommon.

2. The state of holding peace; forbearance of speech or utterance; — taciturnity; muteness.
Unto me men gave ear, and waited, and kept silence at my counsel. Job xxxix. 21.

I was dumb with silence: I held my peace. Ps. xxxix. 2.

3. Want of mention; oblivion; obscurity.
Thus fame shall be achieved,
And what most merits fame in silence hid. Milton.

4. Withdrawal from notice; secrecy. Johnson.

Syn. — See TACITURNITY.

SİLENCE, interj. Be silent! be still! Shak.

SİLENCE, v. a. [*i.* SILENCED; *pp.* SILENCING, SILENCED.]

1. To make silent; to put to silence; to restrain from sound or noise; to still; to hush. "Silence that dreadful bell." Shak.

Suspend the fight, and silence all our guns. Waller.

2. To restrain from speaking; to oblige to hold peace. "The ambassador is silenced." Shak.
If it please him altogether to silence me, . . . yet I hope he will give me grace even in my thoughts to praise him. Frauts.

3. To quiet; to put to rest; to put an end to.
This would silence all further opposition. Clarendon.

Sİ-LÈ-NÈ, *n.* [L. *Silenus*, the drunken attendant of Bacchus.] (*Bot.*) A genus of small inconspicuous plants, of numerous species, mostly herbaceous and annual, and usually covered with a viscid secretion; *cichely*. Loudon.

SİLENT, *a.* [L. *silens*; *sileo*, to be silent; It. *silenzioso*; Sp. *silencioso*; Fr. *silencieux*.]

1. Having no noise or sound; still; noiseless; quiet. "The silent waves." Spenser.

2. Not speaking; mute; dumb.
O my God, I cry . . . in the night season, and am not silent. Ps. xxi. 2.

3. Taciturn; not talkative; not loquacious.
Ulysses, adds he, was the most eloquent and silent of men. Washington.

4. Not mentioning or proclaiming.
This new-created world, whereof we hell
Fame is not silent. Milton.

5. Wanting efficacy; inoperative. Raleigh.

6. Not pronounced; as, "A silent letter."

Silent partner, one who assists in furnishing means to carry on a business, and shares in its profits or losses, without taking an active or ostensible part in it; a dormant partner. — See DORMANT.

Syn. — See DUMB.

† **SİLENT**, *n.* Silence, or silent period. "The silent of the night." Shak.

† **Sİ-LÈN-TI-A-RY** (*si-lèn-she-ə-rē*), *n.* [Low L. *silentarius*.] One who is appointed to keep silence or order in court: — one sworn not to divulge secrets of state. Johnson. Barrow.

SİLENT-LY, *ad.* In a silent manner; with silence or stillness; without noise or speech.

SİLENT-NÈSS, *n.* State of being silent; silence.

Sİ-LÈ-SI-A (*se-lè-she-ə*), *n.* A kind of linen originally made in Silesia, in Prussia. Smart.

Sİ-LÈ-SIAN (*se-lè-shan*), *a.* Pertaining to, or made in, Silesia. Wright.

Sİ-LÈ-SIAN, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant of Silesia. Clarke.

SİLEX, *n.* [L., *a flint*.] (*Min.*) Pure quartz, or flint; silicic acid; silica. — See SILICA. Dana.

SILHOUETTE (*sil'ə-tē*), *n.* [Fr., from *Silhouette*, a French minister of finance, the inventor or improver.] (*Fine Arts*.) A profile, or the entire figure of any thing represented in black, the form being indicated only by the outline: — a flat piece of metal, card, or other material cut so as to represent the outline of any figure. Fairholt.

The invention of what is called a *silhouette* is, however, ascribed to a remote period. — The Etruscan vases furnish, to an amazing extent, and in boundless

variety, some of the most beautifully drawn and elegant monochromes, or *silhouettes*, that have ever been executed. Brande.

SİL'I-CA, *n.* [L. *silex*, *silicis*, a flint.] (*Chem.*) A substance composed of silicon and oxygen, constituting the principal portion of most of the hard stones and minerals which compose the crust of the globe, and occurring nearly pure in rock crystal, quartz, agate, chalcedony, flint, &c. It is capable of forming salts with bases, and is hence called also *silicic acid*. Ure.

Silica was formerly ranked among the earths proper, but since the researches of Davy and Berzelius, it has been transferred to the class of acids. When prepared pure it is a white, tasteless, odorless powder, rough to the touch, gritty between the teeth, and insoluble in any acid except the fluoric. In its solid form it is quite insoluble in water, but Berzelius has shown that if presented to water, while in the nascent state, it is dissolved in large quantity. Its specific gravity is 2.66. Ure. Turner.

SİL'I-CATE, *n.* A compound of silicic acid and some base. Ure.

SİL'I-CÁT-ED, *a.* Impregnated with silica. Brande.
Silicated soap, (*Chem.*) a mixture of silicate of soda and hard soap, — usually adulterated with china clay. Parnell.

SİL'ICE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A silicle. Smart.

Sİ-LİC'IC, *a.* Derived from or containing silica.
Silicic acid, (*Chem.*) silica. — See SILICA.

SİL-I-CI-CÁL-CÁ'RE-OÜS, *a.* Consisting of silica and calcareous matter. Clarke.

SİL-I-CI-CÁLCE', *n.* [L. *silex*, flint, and *calx*, *calcis*, lime or limestone.] (*Min.*) A mixture of silica and carbonate of lime occurring in amorphous masses in Provence. Brongniart.

SİL-I-CIF-ER-OÜS, *a.* [L. *silex* and *fero*, to bear.] Containing silica. Ure.

Sİ-LİC-I-FI-CÁ-TION, *n.* Conversion into stone by the infiltration of silicic matter; petrification. Sir J. C. Ross.

Sİ-LİC'I-FIED, *p. a.* Petrified or mineralized by silicific earth. Lyell.

Sİ-LİC'I-FŶ, *v. a.* [L. *silex*, *silicis*, flint, and *facio*, to make.] To convert into silica, or to petrify by silica. Dana.

Sİ-LI'CIOUS (*se-lish'us*), *a.* [L. *silicicus*, *siliceus*; *silex*, *silicis*, flint.] Pertaining to, resembling, or containing silica. "Silicious earth." Kirwan.

Silicious sinter, (*Min.*) a light, cellular quartz. Dana.

This word is written *silicious* and *siliceous*. The orthography of *siliceous* is that which is found in nearly or quite all the common English dictionaries; but that of *siliceous* is more common in works of science. It is sometimes confounded with *silicious*.

SİL'I-CITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral composed of silica, alumina, lime, and soda; labradorite; Labrador spar. It is susceptible of a fine polish, is often very beautiful from its chatoyant reflections, and is sometimes used in jewellery. Dana.

Sİ-LİC'I-TED, *a.* Impregnated with silica. Kirwan.

Sİ-LI'C-ÜM (*se-lish'e-üm*), *n.* (*Chem.*) The name formerly applied to silicon when it was classed with the metals. — See SILICON. Turner.

Sİ-LİC'I-U-RÉT-TED, *a.* (*Chem.*) Containing, or combined with, silicon. Graham.

Silicuretted hydrogen, (*Chem.*) a remarkable gaseous compound of silicon and hydrogen, which takes fire spontaneously when it escapes into the air, producing a brilliant white light and a copious white flame. Graham.

SİL'I-CLE, *n.* [L. *silicula*, dim. of *silica*, a pod.] (*Bot.*) A pod, as that of shepherd's purse, differing from the silicle only in being short and broad; a pouch. Gray.

SİL-I-CO-FLŪ-ATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of silicofluoric acid and a salifiable base. Brande.

SİL-I-CO-FLŪ-ÖR'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid composed of hydrofluoric acid and fluoride of silicon, and combining with bases to form salts; hydrofluosilicic. Miller.

SİL'I-CO-FLŪ'O-RIDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of silicon and fluorine; as, *silico-fluoride* of potassium. Brande.

SIL'IC-ŌN, *n.* (*Chem.*) A simple, non-metallic, infusible substance, constituting the base of silica.

There are three modifications of *silicon* which exhibit different appearances and have different properties, in respect to combustibility, solubility, the power of conducting electricity, &c. Two of them are in the form of a dull powder; the other is in the form of brilliant plates possessed of metallic lustre. *Miller.*

SIL'IC-U-LA, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A silicle. *Brande.*

SIL'ICULE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A silicle. *Loudon.*

SIL'IC-U-LŌSE', *a.* [*L. silicula*, a pod.]

1. (*Bot.*) Bearing, or pertaining to, silicles. *Gray.*

2. Full of husks; husky. *Bailey.*

† **SIL'IG-I-NŌSE'**, *a.* [*L. siligo*, fine wheat.] Made of fine wheat. *Bailey.*

SIL'ING-DISH, *n.* [*Sw. sila*, to strain.] A strainer; a colander. [*Local, Eng.*] *Barret.*

SIL'QUA, *n.*; pl. *siliquæ*. [*L.*]

1. (*Bot.*) A silicle. *Henslow.*

2. (*Gold Finers.*) A carat; a weight of about four grains. *Bailey.*

SIL'IQUE' (*sē-lēk'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Bot.*) A long, narrow, two-celled pod having a false partition between the two parietal placentæ, as in plants of the mustard family. *Gray.*

SIL'QUĒL'LA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A subordinate part of such fruit as the poppy, composed of the carpel and two extended placentæ. *Henslow.*

SIL'QU-I-FŌRM, *a.* Having the form of a silique. *Clarke.*

SIL'QUŌ-SA, *n.* [*L. siliqua*, a pod.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan order of plants, containing those whose seed-vessels are siliques. *Henslow.*

SIL'QUŌSE', *a.* (*Bot.*) Bearing siliques, or pods resembling siliques. *Gray.*

SILK, *n.* [*A. S. seolc*; *Dut. zijde*; *Ger. seide*; *Dan. & Sw. silke*; *Icel. silki*. — *Ir. sioda*; *W. si-dan*. — *Russ. schilk*. — *Gr. σηκόν, Σηκός*, a people of Eastern Asia (the Chinese), from whom the ancients first obtained silk; *L. sericum*; *It. seta*; *Sp. seda*; *Fr. soie*. — *Arab. & Per. silk*, a thread. — *Chinese, se, silk*. — *Bosworth* derives the *Arab.* and *Per.* from *Arab. salaka*, to send in, to insert, to pass or go. — *Richardson* derives the *A. S.* and *Eng.* from *L. sericum* (*Gr. σηκόν*), and the *Ger., It., Fr., &c.* from *L. Sidaon*, the Sidonians or Phœnicians. — *Landais* and *Diez* derive the *It., Sp., Fr., Ger., &c.* from *L. seta*, thick, stiff hair on animals.]

1. Fine, glossy thread, spun, in the form of cocoons, by various species of caterpillars, especially by the larvæ of the genus *Bombyx*, or *Phalœna*, or the silk-worm, being secreted by two glandular organs. *Eng. Cyc. Microg. Dict.*

2. Cloth made of silk. "Rustling of silks." *Shak.* "Persian silks." *Waller.*

3. The style of maize; — so called on account of its resemblance to threads of silk. *Clarke.*

Rare silk, thread made by winding off on a reel several cocoons immersed in hot water to soften the natural gum on the filaments. *Brande.* — *Virginian silk*, a climbing plant growing in Syria; *Periploca Græca*. *Crabb.*

SILK, *a.* Pertaining to, or made of, silk; silken.

SILK'-CŌT-TON (*-kŏt'n*), *n.* The cottony substance surrounding the seeds of the silk-cotton-tree. *Simmonds.*

SILK'-CŌT-TON-TRĒĒ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of evergreen trees of the genus *Bombax*, native of South America and the East and West Indies, the seeds of which are enveloped in a cottony substance. *Loudon.*

SILK'-DRĒSS-ER, *n.* One employed in dressing, or stiffening and smoothing silk. *Simmonds.*

SILK'EN (*silk'kn*), *a.* 1. Made of silk; silk. "A silken thread." *Shak.*

3. Resembling silk; silky; soft. *Dryden.*

3. Soft; tender; delicate. "Silken language." *Watts.*

4. Dressed in silk. "A cockered, silken wanton." *Shak.*

SILK'EN (*silk'kn*), *v. a.* To make soft or smooth like silk. [*R.*] *Dyer.*

SILK'-GRASS, *n.* 1. A filamentous plant of the genus *Fucca*, or Adam's needle. *Farm. Ency.* 2. The fine fibres of *Agavevi tipara* and *Agave yuccifolia*. *Simmonds.*

SILK'-NĒSS, *n.* 1. Quality or state of being silky; softness and smoothness. *Chesterfield.*

2. Effeminacy; pusillanimity. *B. Jonson.*

SILK'MAN, *n.* A dealer in silk; a silk-mercator. "Master Smooth's, the silkman." *Shak.*

SILK'-MĒR-CĒR, *n.* A dealer in silk. *Johnson.*

SILK'-MILL, *n.* A manufactory of raw or thrown silk, or of silk goods. *Sterne.*

† **SILK'NĒSS**, *n.* Silkiness. *B. Jonson.*

SILK'-SHAG, *n.* A coarse, rough, woven silk, resembling plush. *Simmonds.*

SILK'-THROW-ER, *n.* One who twists or spins and prepares silk for weaving; one who makes thrown-silk; a silk-throwster. *Simmonds.*

SILK'-THROW-STĒR, *n.* One who twists or spins and prepares silk for weaving; a silk-thrower. *Brande.*

SILK'-TRĒĒ, *n.* (*Bot.*) An ornamental, deciduous tree, indigenous in the Levant. *Loudon.*

SILK'-WĒAV-ER, *n.* One who weaves silk.

SILK'-WĒĒD, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of perennial, upright herbs of the genus *Asclepias*, the seeds of which are furnished with a long tuft of silky hairs at the hilum; milk-weed. *Gray.*

SILK'-WORM (*-würm*), *n.* A caterpillar or larva which produces silk, especially of the *Bombyx mori*, a lepidopterous insect. Its proper food is the mulberry. *Eng. Cyc.*

SILK'-WORM-GŪT (*-würm*), *n.* A substance prepared from the entrails of silk-worms, for making lines for angling. *Tomlinson.*

SILK'-WORM-RŪT (*-würm*), *n.* A disease affecting silk-worms; muscardine. *Simmonds.*

SILK'Y, *a.* 1. Made of silk; silken. *Shenstone.*

2. Resembling silk; glossy and smooth. *Dana.*

3. Soft; tender. *Smith on Old Age.*

4. (*Bot.*) Covered with very fine, close-pressed hairs, silky to the touch. *Lindley.*

SILL, *n.* [*A. S. syl*; *Ger. schwelle*; *Dan. syld*; *Sw. syll*; *Icel. & W. sail, syl*; *Ir. & Gael. sail*, a beam. — *Low L. solum*, from *L. solum*, base, foundation, ground; *It. saglia*; *Fr. seuil*.]

1. (*Arch.*) The lower, horizontal piece of a frame, as of a door or window: — the lower horizontal part of a framed partition: — a beam or timber on which the external wall of a building rests; ground-sill. *Britton. Clarke.*

2. A shaft of a carriage [*Local.*] *Wright.*

3. A herring. [*Local, Eng.*] *Halliwel.*

SIL'LA-BŪB, *n.* A liquor made of milk and wine, or of milk and cider and sugar. *Wotton.*

SIL'LI-LY, *ad.* In a silly manner; foolishly.

SIL'LI-MAN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina; — so named from Professor *Silliman*. *Dana.*

SIL'LI-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being silly; harmless folly; simplicity. *Bentley.*

SIL'LOCK, *n.* [*Gael. shialac*. — *Sw. sill*, a herring.] A name in the Orkneys for the coal-fish, a species of *Gadus*, or cod; — also written *sellok*, *silah*, and *sialak*. *Jamieson.*

SIL'LON, *n.* [*Fr. sillon*, a furrow, from *L. sulcus*.] (*Fort.*) A work raised in the middle of a ditch, to defend it when it is too wide; — called also *enveloppe*. *Stocqueler.*

SIL'LY, *a.* [*A. S. geselig, geselig, sähig, happy*; *Ger. selig*. — *Scot. sely*; *Old Eng. seely, sely*.]

1. † Happy; fortunate. *Wickliffe.*

2. † Weak; frail. "My silly bark." *Spenser.*

3. † Rustic; rude; plain. "A fourth man in a silly habit." *Shak.*

4. † Harmless; inoffensive; artless. *Spenser.*

5. Timid; pusillanimous. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

6. Simple; witless; senseless; foolish; stupid; weak-minded; stolid.

The meanest subjects censure the actions of the greatest prince; the silliest servants, of the wisest master. *Temple.*

7. Weak from sickness or disease; sickly. [*Scot., and local, Eng.*] *Jamieson. Wright.*

Syn. — See *SIMPLE*.

† **SIL'LY-HŌW**, *n.* [*A. S. sælig, happy*, and *Dut. huire*, a hood; *Scot. silyhow*.] The membrane that covers the head of the fœtus. *Browne.*

SIL'LO, *n.* A pit or subterranean repository for grain. *Simmonds.*

SIL'PHI-ŪM, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. σίφιον*, a plant that produced a gum-resin.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tall, rough, perennial herbs, with a copious resinous juice; rosin plant. *Gray.*

SILT, *n.* [*Sw. sila*, to strain, to filter; *sylla*, to pickle.]

1. † Mud; slime; sediment. *Hale.*

2. (*Geol.*) Fine sand, clay and earth transported by running water, and often accumulated in banks, as at the mouth of rivers. *Brande.*

SILT, *v. a.* [*SILTED*; *pp. SILTING, SILTED*.] To choke or obstruct by accumulations of mud, clay, sand, or earth. *Lyell.*

SILT'Y, *a.* Of the nature of silt. *Carlyle.*

SIL'ŪRI-AN, *a.* [*L. Silures*, an ancient people of Britain.] (*Geol.*) Noting the group of primary fossiliferous strata found below the old red sandstone or Devonian group, and above the Cambrian group; — so termed by Murchison from their being best developed in that part of England and Wales formerly included in the ancient kingdom of the *Silures*, and called also *graywacke* or *graywacke series*. *Lyell.*

The *Silurian* group comprises the greater part of the strata formerly called *transition rocks* or *strata*. Some authors include in the *Silurian* group the Cambrian and Cumbrian strata, which are next above the metamorphic rocks. *Lyell. Ansted.*

SIL'ŪRI-DJĒ, *n. pl.* (*Ich.*) A family of malacopterygious fishes, of which the genus *Silurus* is the type. They are without true scales, and chiefly inhabit fresh waters in warm climates. *Baird.*



Silurus glanis.

SIL'ŪRI-DĀN, *n.* (*Ich.*) A fish of the family *Siluridae*. *Brande.*

SIL'ŪR'ŪS, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. σίλουρος*.] (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes constituting the type of the family *Siluridae*. *Baird.*

SIL'VAN, *a.* Relating to, or abounding with, woods; woody. — See *SYLVAN*. *Dryden.*

SIL'VAN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A very sectile mineral, sometimes crystallized, of a metallic lustre, and composed of tellurium, gold, and silver; — called also *graphic tellurium*, and highly valuable as an ore of gold. *Dana.*

SIL'VAŠ, *n. pl.* [*L. silva*, a wood.] Wooded plains in South America. *St. John.*

SIL'VER, *n.* [*M. Goth. silubr*; *A. S. seolfer, sylfor*; *Dut. silver*; *Ger. silber*; *Dan. sølv*; *Sw. silfver*; *Icel. silfr*. — *Russ. серебро*.]

1. A white, very malleable, ductile, tenacious, and crystallizable metal, of a brilliant lustre when polished, much used for coin and plate.

Silver has a specific gravity of 10.53; is fusible at 1773° Fahrenheit, and on cooling undergoes considerable expansion at the moment of becoming solid; is intermediate between copper and gold in hardness; is an excellent conductor of heat and electricity; is not oxidized by exposure to a dry or to a moist atmosphere, but is tarnished by sulphuretted hydrogen, a thin film of sulphide of silver being formed. *Silver* has been used as a medium of exchange by all civilized nations from the earliest ages. It occurs in small quantities in very many localities, and is found in considerable quantities in Norway, Saxony, Bohemia, Siberia, but most abundantly in Mexico and Peru. *Miller. Amer. Ency.*

2. Money or coin of silver. *Johnson.*

Antimonial silver, (*Min.*) a mineral of a metallic lustre, sometimes crystallized, and composed of silver and antimony; called also *discrete*. *Dana.* — *Arsenic silver*, (*Min.*) a mixture of mispickel, arsenical iron, and disacrite. *Dana.* — *Bismuth silver*, (*Min.*) a soft, sectile mineral, rarely presenting acicular or capillary crystallizations, generally amorphous, of a tin-white or grayish color, and consisting of bismuth, lead, silver, iron, copper, and sulphur, called also *bismuthic silver ore*. *Dana.* — *Black silver*, (*Min.*) a sectile, iron-black mineral, sometimes crystallized, of a metallic lustre, and composed of silver, antimony, and sulphur. This valuable ore of silver occurs in

Germany, Mexico, and Peru. It is also called *brittle silver ore*, *brittle silver glance*, *brittle sulphuret of silver*, and *stephanite*. *Dana*. — *Bromic silver*, (*Min.*) a sectile mineral of splendid lustre, occurring in small concretions, rarely in crystals, and consisting of bromine and silver; — called also *bromopyrite* and *bromate*, and found in Mexico, Chili, and Buitany. *Dana*. — *Horn silver*, (*Min.*) a sectile mineral, sometimes crystallized, usually massive, and looking like wax; sometimes columnar or bent columnar, and often in crusts; of various colors, more or less translucent, and composed of chlorine and silver; — valuable as a silver ore, and called also *chloride of silver*, and *kerargyrite*. *Dana*. — *Cupreous sulphuret of silver*, (*Min.*) a sectile, dark steel-gray mineral, crystallized, massive, or compact, of a metallic lustre, and composed of silver, copper, and sulphur; — called also *sulphuret of silver and copper*, and *stromeysterite*. *Dana*. — *Flexible silver ore*, (*Min.*) a variety of strombergite, and consisting of silver, iron, and sulphur. *Dana*. — *Gray silver*, (*Min.*) a sectile, brittle, crystalline mineral, of metallic lustre, of various shades of gray, and composed of sulphur, antimony, lead, and silver; — called also *freislebenite*, *antimonial sulphuret of silver*, and *sulphuret of silver and antimony*. *Dana*. — *Fulminating silver*, (*Chem.*) a very explosive black powder, formed by digesting for some hours newly precipitated oxide of silver in concentrated ammonia; — supposed by some chemists to be an ammoniuret of silver, and by others a nitride of silver. *Graham*. *Mil'ér*. — *Iodic silver*, (*Min.*) a soft, sectile, yellow, or yellowish mineral, occurring in crystals, and in thin, sectile, flexible plates, and composed of iodine and silver; — called also *iodurite*. *Dana*. — *Native silver*, (*Min.*) a white, ductile mineral, consisting of silver, with some copper, gold, platinum, antimony, and other metals; of metallic lustre, occurring crystallized, in plates, or superficial coatings, and in masses. When pure, it has a specific gravity of 10.5. It is sometimes found in masses weighing several hundred pounds. — *Ruby silver*, (*Min.*) a sectile mineral, sometimes crystallized, of a black color, sometimes approaching to cochineal-red, of a metallic, adamantine lustre, and composed of silver, antimony, and sulphur; — called also *pyrrargyrite* and *black silver*. *Dana*. — *Telluric silver*, (*Min.*) a gray, slightly malleable mineral, occurring granular and in coarse grained masses, of metallic lustre, and composed of tellurium and silver; — called also *heskite*. *Dana*. — *Vitreous silver*, (*Min.*) an opaque, blackish lead-gray mineral, sometimes crystallized, of metallic lustre, and composed of sulphur and silver; — called also *silver glance*, and *sulphuret of silver*. *Dana*. — *Silver glance*. See VITREOUS SILVER. — *Brittle silver ore*, or *ore*, (*Min.*) See BLACK SILVER. — *German silver*, a compound of copper, nickel, and zinc, of a yellowish-white color, and, when freshly polished, resembling silver; — called also *packfong*. *Miller*. — *Light-red silver ore*, (*Min.*) a sub-transparent, or sub-translucent, cochineal-red, crystallized or granular mineral, of adamantine lustre, and composed of silver, arsenic, and sulphur; — called also *proustite*. *Dana*.

SIL'VÉR, a. 1. Made or consisting of silver. "The silver cup." *Gen. xlv. 2.*

2. White like silver; silvery. *Shak.*

3. Soft and clear of sound. "Their silver voices." *Spenser.*

4. Gentle; quiet. "Silver slumber." *Spenser.*

SIL'VÉR, v. a. [*i.* SILVERED; *pp.* SILVERING, SILVERED.]

1. To cover with a thin coating of silver or of quicksilver, or of an amalgam, as of quicksilver and tin-foil in making mirrors.

As in cloth of silver and silvered rapiers. *Bacon.*
A ring silvered o'er with mercurial fumes. *Boyle.*
The inside of glass globes is silvered by pouring into them a fusible alloy of tin, lead, bismuth, and mercury. *Bigelow.*

2. To adorn with mild or soft lustre.

Smiling calmness silvered o'er the deep. *Pope.*

3. To make white or hoary.

His head
Not yet by time completely silvered o'er. *Couper.*

SIL'VÉR-BÉAT'ÉR, n. One who beats silver.

SIL'VÉR-BÉLL'-TRÉE, n. (*Bot.*) The common name of the shrubs or small trees of the genus *Halesia*; snow-drop tree. *Gray.*

SIL'VÉR-BÉR-RY, n. (*Bot.*) A deciduous tree, with oblong silvery leaves, acute at each end; *Elaeagnus argentea*. *Gray.* *Louden.*

SIL'VÉR-BÜSH, n. (*Bot.*) A leguminous evergreen undershrub; Jupiter's beard; *Anthyllis barba Jovis* of Linneus. *Crabb.*

SIL'VÉR-BÜSK'INED (*büs'kind*), *a.* Having, or wearing, silver buskins. *Milton.*

SIL'VÉRED (*sil'verd*), *p. a.* Covered with a coating of silver or of an amalgam; as, "A silvered mirror."

SIL'VÉR-F'IR, n. (*Bot.*) A species of fir, a native

of the mountains of the middle and south of Europe, often growing to the height of 100 or 150 feet, and yielding Burgundy pitch and Strasburg turpentine; *Abies picea*, or *Picea pectinata*. *Baird.*

American silver-fir, an elegant evergreen tree with a tapering trunk and numerous branches, diminishing in length in proportion to their height; balm of Gilead; *Abies balsama*. This tree yields the greenish yellow turpentine known by the name of Canada balsam. *Wood & Baché.* *Baird.*

SIL'VÉR-FISH, n. (*Ich.*) A small species of carp of a silver hue. *Hill.*

SIL'VÉR-FÖX, n. (*Zoöl.*) The black fox inhabiting the northern parts of Asia, Europe, and America, and distinguished for its rich fur; *Vulpes argenteus*. *Baird.*

SIL'VÉR-GRAIN, n. (*Bot.*) A name applied to the narrow plates of the cellular tissue of stems, otherwise termed *medullary rays*. *Gray.*

SIL'VÉR-GRAY, a. Of a gray color somewhat resembling silver. *Smellie.*

SIL'VÉR-HAÍRED (*-hárd*), *a.* Having hair of the color of silver. *Pennant.*

SIL'VÉR-ÍNG, n. 1. The act of one who silvers; — the process of covering any substance with a coating of silver, or of covering glass with an amalgam, as of quicksilver and tin-foil. *Bigelow.*
2. A coating of silver. *Wright.*

SIL'VÉR-LÉAF, n. Silver beaten into a thin leaf; foliated silver. *Ure.*

SIL'VÉR-LESS, a. Without silver or money; moneyless. *Piers Plouhman.*

SIL'VÉR-LÍNG, n. A silver coin. *Isa. vii. 23.*
"The word silvering has troubled the commentators. It is, however, a true diminutive." *Latham.*

SIL'VÉR-LÝ, ad. With the appearance of silver
Let me wipe off this honorable dew.
That silverly doth progress on thy cheeks. *Shak.*

SIL'VÉR-N, a. Made of silver; silver. *Wickliffe.*

SIL'VÉR-SHÉD'DING, a. Shedding silver, or something like it. "Silver-shedding tears." *Shak.*

SIL'VÉR-SMÝTH, n. One who works in silver. "Demetrius, a silversmith." *Acts xix. 24.*

SIL'VÉR-SÓUND'ING, a. Soft and clear of sound. "The silver-sounding instruments." *Spenser.*

SIL'VÉR-STÍCK, n. A term applied to the field-officer of the English lifeguards. *Brande.*

SIL'VÉR-THÍST'LE (*-thís'sl*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of *Acanthus*. *Miller.*

SIL'VÉR-TÓNGUED (*sil'ver-túngd*), *a.* Having a smooth tongue or speech. *Dr. Allen.*

SIL'VÉR-TRÉE, n. An evergreen diocious tree, with villous branches and silky leaves; *Leucodendron argenteum*. *Louden.*

SIL'VÉR-WÉED, n. (*Bot.*) 1. An evergreen under-shrub of the genus *Argyrea*, with leaves of a silvery texture. *Louden.*

2. An herbaceous plant with a creeping stem and silver-white leaves with silky down underneath; wild tansy; *Potentilla anserina*. *Louden.*

SIL'VÉR-Y, a. 1. Besprinkled with, or containing, silver. *Woodward.*

2. Resembling silver; white; silver.
The enamelled race whose albery wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring. *Pope.*

3. Soft and light, as tones of color. *Fairholt.*

4. (*Bot.*) White, approaching to bluish-gray, with something of a metallic lustre. *Lindley.*

SÍ'M'A, n. (*Arch.*) A cyma. — See CYMA. *Francis.*

† **SÍ'M-A-GRE** (*-gër*), *n.* [*Fr. simagrée.*] A grimace. *Dryden.*

SÍ-MÁR, n. [*It. zimarra*; *Sp. zamarra*; *Fr. zimarre.*] A kind of long gown or robe; — also written *zymar*, *cimmar*, *chammar*, *zimare*, and *zimarre*. *Dryden.*

SÍ'M-A-RÜ'BA, n. The bark of the root of *Quassia simaruba*; — used as a tonic. *Wood & Baché.*

SÍ'M'BLÖT, n. [*Fr.*] (*Weaving.*) The harness of a draw-loom. *Simmonds.*

SÍ'M'Í-A, n. [*L. simia*, a species of ape; *simus*

(*Gr. σίμης*), flat-nosed.] (*Zoöl.*) The Linnæan generic name for all the different species of quadrumanous mammals, except the lemurs, including the ape, monkey, baboon, &c. *Brande.*

SÍ'M'Í-LÁR, a. [*L. similis*, from *Gr. ὅμοις*, at once, together, *ὅμοις*, one and the same, *ὅμοιος*, similar; *It. similare*, *simile*; *Sp. similar*; *Fr. similaire.*]
1. Like; resembling; having resemblance.

The laws of England relative to those matters were the original and exemplar from whence those *similar* or parallel laws of Scotland were derived. *Hale.*

2. Homogeneous; uniform. *Boyle.*

Similar figures, (*Geom.*) figures made up of the same number of parts, which are arranged in the same manner, so that the figures shall be of the same form, and differ from each other only in magnitude. — *Similar polygons*, (*Geom.*) polygons which have the same number of sides, their angles equal each to each, and their homologous sides proportional. — *Similar arcs, sectors, segments*, (*Geom.*) those which correspond to equal angles at the centre. — Two *similar curves of the same kind*, curves such that, if a polygon can be inscribed in one of them, a similar one can be inscribed in the other. — *Similar ellipses, or hyperbolas*, those which have their axes respectively proportional to each other. In this case their eccentricities are equal. — *Similar polyhedrons*, polyhedrons bounded by the same number of mutually similar faces, similarly placed; their polyhedral angles are then equal each to each. — *Similar cones*, cones generated by the revolution of similar triangles about homologous sides. — *Similar right cylinders*, cylinders generated by the revolution of similar rectangles about homologous sides. *Da. & P.*

SÍ'M'Í-LÁR'Í-TÝ, n. [*Fr. similarité.*] State of being similar; likeness; resemblance. *Arbutnot.*
Syn. — See LIKENESS.

SÍ'M'Í-LÁR-LÝ, ad. In a similar manner; with resemblance.

Similarly divided, applied to lines so divided that any two adjoining parts of the one have to one another the same ratio with the corresponding parts of the other. *Library of Useful Knowledge.* — *Similarly placed*, applied to two lines in two similar figures, which cut corresponding sides of the figures proportionally. *Library of Useful Knowledge.*

† **SÍ'M'Í-LÁR-Y, a.** Similar. *Johnson. Reid.*

SÍ'M'Í-LÉ, n. (*Rhet.*) A comparison by which any thing is illustrated or aggrandized; a comparison of two objects, which, though in the main dissimilar, yet have resemblance in some point or points; a comparison; a similitude. *Shak.*

"The metaphor expresses with rapidity the analogy as it rises in immediate suggestion, and identifies it, as it were, with the object or emotion which it describes; the simile presents not the analogy merely, but the two analogous objects, and traces their resemblances to each other with the formality of regular comparison. The metaphor, therefore, is the figure of passion, the simile the figure of calm description." *Dr. Thomas Brown.*

"The metaphor is only a bolder and more elliptical simile." *P. Cyc.*

Syn. — *Simile* and *comparison*, as figures of rhetoric, are used synonymously; *similitude* is also used for a simile, or a prolonged and continued simile. A simile or comparison differs from a metaphor chiefly in form; the resemblance in a simile being stated, and in a metaphor implied. The phrase, "The moon bright as silver," contains a simile or comparison; the phrase, "The silver moon," contains a metaphor.

SÍ-MÍL'Í-TER, n. [*L. in like manner.*] (*Law.*) A short formula used either at the end of pleadings, or by itself, expressing the acceptance of an issue of fact tendered by the opposite party; — called also *joinder in issue*. *Burrill.*

SÍ-MÍL'Í-TÜDE, n. [*L. similitudo*; *similis*, similar; *It. similitudine*; *Sp. similitud*; *Fr. similitude.*]
1. Likeness; resemblance; image.

Let us make man in our image, man
In our similitude. *Milton.*

2. A simile; a comparison. *Wotton.*
Tasso, in his similitudes, never departed from the woods; that is, all his comparisons were taken from the country. *Dryden.*

3. (*Geom.*) The relation of figures similar to each other. *Brande.*

Syn. — See LIKENESS.

† **SÍ-MÍL'Í-TU'DÍ-NA-RÝ, a.** Similar. *Coke.*

SÍ'M'Í-LÖR, n. [*Fr.*] An alloy of copper and zinc; a golden-colored variety of brass. *Ure.*

SÍ'M'Í-OÜS, a. [*L. simia*, an ape.] Relating to, or resembling, the monkey. *Sydney Smith.*

SİM'I-TAR, *n.* See SOYMITAR, and CIMETER.

SİM'MER, *v. n.* [Written *simber* by More, and *simper* by Skinner, who thinks it the same word as *simper*. — "A word made probably from the sound." Johnson.] [*2.* SIMMERED; *pp.* SIMMERING, SIMMERED.] To boil or bubble gently, or with a gentle hissing.

Placing the vessel in warm sand, increase the heat by degrees till the spirit of wine begins to simmer. Boyle.

† SİM'NĒL, *n.* [Ger. *semmel*; Dan. *smile*; Sw. *smila*.] A sort of cake; a cracknel. Bullein.

SI-MŌ'NI-ĀC, *n.* [Fr. *simoniaque*.] One who practises simony. Bp. Bedell.

SİM-Q-NĪ'A-CAL, *a.* Guilty of, relating to, or partaking of, simony. Spectator.

SİM-Q-NĪ'A-CAL-LY, *ad.* With the guilt of simony; so as to constitute simony. Burnet.

SI-MŌ NI-ĀN, *n.* One of the followers of Simon Magus, who pretended to be the power of God sent from heaven to earth. Brander.

Saint Simonian. See SAINT-SIMONIAN.

† SI-MŌ'NI-OŪS, *a.* Simoniacal. Milton.

SİM'ON-IST, *n.* One who practises or defends simony. Burn.

SİM'ON-PŪRE, *a.* Very pure; genuine; real. [Colloquial and low, U. S.] Bartlett.

SİM-Q-NŪ [sīm'q-nē, S. IV. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; sī'mo-nē, Kenrick], *n.* [Low L. It., & Sp. *simonia*; Fr. *simonie*. — From *Simon* (Acts viii. 18, 19), who wished to purchase the power of conferring the Holy Ghost.] (*Eng. Eccl. Law.*) The crime of buying or selling church preferment, or the unlawful presentation of any one to a benefice, as for money or reward. Walton.

SI-MŌŌM', or SI-MŌŌN', *n.* [Arab. *samoom*, *simoom*.] A very hot, dry wind, blowing from a desert, and generally bearing along a quantity of fine sand, in Arabia, Syria, and the adjacent countries, chiefly about the time of the equinoxes. It is the Turkish *samel*, the *kamsin* of Syria, and the *harmattan* of Senegambia and Guinea. Brander. P. Cyc.

SİM'ŌŪS, *a.* [L. *simus*, from Gr. *αἶψα*.] Having a flat nose; snub-nosed. Browne.

SİM'PER, *v. n.* [Of doubtful origin. — From A. S. *sympian*, to banquet. Skinner. — Perhaps derived from *simmer*. Johnson. — From Sw. *semper*, affecting modesty by contortion of the face. Serenius.] [*2.* SIMPERED; *pp.* SIMPERING, SIMPERED.] To smile affectedly or in a silly manner; to smirk. Sidney.

SİM'PER, *n.* An affected or silly smile; a smirk. The conscious *simper* and the jealous leer. Pope.

SİM'PER-ER, *n.* One who simpers. Nevile.

SİM'PER-ING, *n.* Affected or silly smiling. Sidney.

SİM'PER-ING-LY, *ad.* With an affected or foolish smile; with a *simper*. Marston.

SİM'PLE (sīm'pl), *a.* [L. *simplex*; *sine*, without, and *plica*, a fold; or *semel*, once, a single time, and *plico*, to fold; *It.* *semplice*; Sp. & Fr. *simple*.] 1. Single; consisting of one thing; uncompounded; unmingled; uncombined; not complicated, complex, or compound. "Simple substances." Watts. "This simple syllogism." Shak.

The ideas they [qualities affecting the senses] produce in the mind enter by the senses *simple* and unmix'd. Locke.

2. Plain; artless; undesigning; sincere.

A simple husbandman in garments gray. Spenser.

I am a simple woman, much too weak To oppose your cunning. Shak.

3. Unadorned; unaffected; natural; plain.

In simple manners all the secret lies. Young.

4. Silly; not wise or sagacious; weak; foolish. "Shallow, simple skill." Shak.

The simple believeth every word; but the prudent man looketh well to his going. Prov. xiv. 15.

5. (*Bot.*) Having no subordinate parts or distinct ramifications; of one piece; — opposed to *compound*. Henslow.

6. (*Chem.*) Noting a body or substance which cannot be decomposed; any element. Turner.

7. (*Min.*) Applied to minerals and rocks which are homogeneous. Dana.

Simple cerate, an unctuous substance consisting of two parts by weight of lard and one of white wax; — an unctuous substance consisting of olive oil and white wax, in the proportion of a pint of the former

to twenty ounces of the latter. Wood & Baché. — Simple contract, (*Law.*) a contract not under seal. — Simple larceny. See LARCENY. — Simple obligation, (*Civil Law.*) an obligation not depending for its execution on any event provided for by the parties, or not agreed to become void on the happening of any such event. Burrill. — Simple interest. See INTEREST. — Simple quantity, (*Algebra.*) a quantity consisting of only one term; a monomial. Da. & P. — Simple equation, (*Algebra.*) an equation of the first degree. — Simple decomposition, (*Chem.*) the action of a body upon a compound of two constituents, by which it unites with one constituent and leaves the other at liberty. Henry. — Simple leaf, (*Bot.*) a leaf whose blade consists of a single piece. Lindley. — Simple minerals, individual mineral substances, as distinguished from rocks, which are usually an aggregation of simple minerals. Lyell. — Simple rocks, rocks containing some very predominant mineral and abundant in nature, as limestone, sandstone, &c. Ansted. — Simple stem, (*Bot.*) a stem which is not branched. Simple umbel, an umbel each pedicel of which bears a single flower. Lindley.

Syn. — Simple is opposed to *complex*, as, a simple substance or circumstance; a single article or instance. — A *simple* or *plain* statement; *simple* or *artless* manners. — *Simple* implies a want of knowledge or good sense; *silly* and *foolish* are stronger terms. A *simple* child; a *foolish* person or action; a *silly* speech or book; a *weak* understanding; a *dull* scholar. — See BARE.

SİM'PLE, *n.* [*It.* *semplice*; Sp. & Fr. *simple*.] 1. Something not mixed or compounded.

2. In the *MATERIA MEDICA*, a medicinal plant or herb, as having its particular virtue whereby it becomes a simple remedy. Duglison.

He would open his leather scrip, And show me *simples* of a thousand names. Milton.

† SİM'PLE, *v. n.* To gather simples or medicinal herbs. Garth.

SİM'PLE-HEART'ED, *a.* Ingenuous; open; frank. Clarke.

SİM'PLE-MİND'ED, *a.* Artless; undesigning; simple. Akenside.

SİM'PLE-MİND'ED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being simple-minded; artlessness. Ch. Ob.

SİM'PLE-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being simple. Digby.

SİM'PLER, *n.* A collector of simples; a simplist.

† SİM'PLESS, *n.* Simplicity; silliness. Spenser.

SİM'PLE-TON, *n.* A silly or foolish person. Pope.

† SİM-PLŪ'CIAN (sīm-plūsh'an), *n.* An artless, undesigning, unskilled person; — opposed to *politician*. Armoay.

SİM-PLŪ'CI-TY, *n.* [L. *simplicitas*; *It.* *semplicità*; Sp. *simplicidad*; Fr. *simplicité*.] 1. The state of being simple, or unmix'd; state of being not complex; singleness.

Mandrakes afford a papaverous, unpleasant odor in the leaf or apple, discoverable in their simplicity and mixture. Browne.

2. Artlessness; plainness; — opposed to subtlety, cunning, or duplicity. Genuine simplicity of heart is a healing and cementing principle. Of manners gentle, of affections mild; In wit a man, simplicity a child. Pope.

3. Freedom from ornament; chasteness, as in dress; — opposed to *finery*. Dryden.

4. Freedom from subtlety or abstruseness. "The simplicity of that doctrine." Hammond.

5. State of being unaffected; naturalness. "Simplicity of her manners." Female Quixote.

6. Want of wisdom; silliness; folly. How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity. Prov. i. 22.

7. (*Fine Arts.*) The quality of a work of which the elements are arranged in the most natural order; without excess or exaggeration. Brander.

SİM-PLŪ-FŪ-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of simplifying, or the state of being simplified. A. Smith.

SİM-PLŪ-FŪ, *v. a.* [L. *simplex*, simple, and *facio*, to make; *It.* *semplicare*; Sp. *simplicar*; Fr. *simplicifier*.] [*2.* SIMPLIFIED; *pp.* SIMPLIFYING, SIMPLIFIED.] To make simple or plain.

It is necessary that the music be . . . so simplified that the suplications and thanksgivings . . . may both be distinctly heard and clearly understood. Mason.

SİM-PLŪING, *n.* The act of collecting medicinal herbs. Goldsmith.

SİM-PLŪIST, *n.* One skilled in simples or medicinal herbs; a simplist. Browne.

SİM-PLŪIS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to a simplist or to simples. Wilkinson.

† SİM'PLŪ-TY, *n.* Simplicity. Piers Ploughman.

SİM'PLŪ-GE, *n.* See SYMPLOGE. Clarke.

SİM'PLY, *ad.* 1. In a simple manner; with simplicity; without art; artlessly; plainly.

Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise By simple meek. Milton.

2. Of itself; merely; barely; solely.

I will eat, and drink, and sleep as soft As I will; I shall simply the thing I am. Shak.

3. Silly; foolishly. Johnson.

† SİM'U-LĀ-CHRE (sīm'ū-lā-ker), *n.* [L. *simulacrum*.] An image. Sir T. Elyot.

† SİM'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *simulo*, to feign.] Feigned; counterfeit; specious. Shak.

Thou perjured, and thou *simular* man of virtue, That art incestuous!

SİM'U-LĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *simulo*, *simulatus*; *similis*, similar; *It.* *simulare*; Sp. *simular*; Fr. *simuler*.] [*2.* SIMULATED; *pp.* SIMULATING, SIMULATED.] To feign; to counterfeit. Thomson.

I have known many young fellows who . . . have simulated a passion which they had not. Chesterfield.

† SİM'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *simulatus*.] Feigned; counterfeited; simulated. Bale.

SİM'U-LĀT-ED, *p. a.* Counterfeited; feigned; pretended. Boswell.

SİM'U-LĀTION, *n.* [L. *simulatio*; *It.* *simulazione*, Sp. *simulacion*; Fr. *simulation*.] The act of simulating or feigning something. Bacon.

"Simulation is a pretence of what is not, and dissimulation a concealment of what is." Sir R. Steele.

SI-MŪL-TA-NĒ'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *simultanité*.] The state of being simultaneous; simultaneousness. [R.] Coleridge.

SI-MŪL-TĀ-NE-OŪS [sī-mul-tā'ne-ūs, S. W. P. J. Ja. K. Wb.; sīm-ul-tā'ne-ūs, F. Sm. R. Wr.], *a.* [*It.* & Sp. *simultaneo*; Fr. *simultané*. — From L. *simul*, at the same time, together.]

1. Happening or existing at the same time.

A like mutual and simultaneous exchange. Glanville.

2. (*Math.*) Noting two equations or a group of equations in which the unknown quantities are the same in both or in all at the same time: — noting the corresponding changes or increments that result from the relation which exists between the function and the variable. Davies.

SI-MŪL-TĀ-NE-OŪS-LY, *ad.* At the same time, together. "Acting simultaneously." Shenstone.

SI-MŪL-TĀ-NE-OŪS-NESS, *n.* The state of being simultaneous. Qu. Rev.

† SİM'UL-TY, *n.* [L. *simultas*.] Private quarrel. "To inquire after domestic *simulties*." B. Jonson.

SİM'URG, *n.* A fabulous, monstrous bird of the Persians; a roc. Brander.

SİN, *n.* [A. S. *syn*, *sin*, *synn*; Old Dut. *sunde*; Dut. *zonde*; Ger. *sünde*; Dan., Sw., & Icel. *synd*; Fin. *sindia*. — From Gr. *συν*, to injure. Junius. — From Ger. *sähen*, to expiate. Wachter. — Perhaps allied to A. S. *syndrian*, to separate, to sunder. Richardson. — "The oldest German signification of *sin* is, any transgression of the law. . . . The Latin *sons*, guilty, criminal, belongs to the same family. The Gael. *saine*, variety, sedition, discord, and the Ir. Gael. *sain*, to vary, change, are perhaps related to [A. S.] *syn*." Bosworth.]

1. Any action, word, desire, purpose, or omission contrary to the law of God; a violation of the divine law, or a voluntary failure to comply with it; depravity; wickedness; iniquity; moral evil; guilt; sinfulness; crime.

Sin is a transgression of the law. 1 John iii. 4. Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world. John i. 29.

Fools make a mock at sin. Prov. iv. 9. He is the propitiation for our sins; and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world. 1 John ii. 2.

All crimes are indeed sins, but not all sins are crimes. A sin may be in the thought or secret purpose of a man, of which neither a judge, nor a witness, nor any man can take notice. Hobbes.

2. A sin-offering, or a sacrifice for sin. For he hath made him to be sin for us, who knew no sin. 2 Cor. v. 21.

3. A person enormously wicked. [R.]

Thou scarlet sin, robbed this bewailing land Of noble Buckingham. Shak.

Original sin, "the rebellion of the first man, Adam, against his Creator." *Cruden.*

The sinfulness of that estate whereinto man fell, consists in the guilt of Adam's first sin, the want of original righteousness, and the consequent corruption of nature, which is common to all men.

The seven deadly sins, (Roman Catholic Church.) pride, idleness, envy, murder, covetousness, lust, and gluttony.

Syn. — See CRIME, EVIL.

SIN, *v. n.* [A. S. *singan*; Dut. *zondigen*.] [i. SINNED; *pp.* SINNING, SINNED.] To violate or transgress the law of God; to do wrong or wickedness; to offend against right; to trespass. "Stand in awe, and sin not." *Ps. iv. 4.*

I am a man
More sinned against than sinning. *Shak.*

† SIN, *ad.* Since. *Spenser.*

SIN-Ā-IT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Mount Sinai. *Wright.*

SIN'A-PIC, *a.* (Chem.) Noting an acid formed from sinapine by the action of potash and soda. *Miller.*

SIN'A-PINE, *n.* (Chem.) A peculiar alkali obtained from white mustard. *Miller.*

SI-NĀ'PIS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *σινῆρις*.] (Bot.) A genus of cruciferous plants with siliqueous fruit and hot, acrid seeds; mustard. *Loudon.*

SIN'A-PIS-INE, *n.* (Chem.) A white, crystallizable, bitter principle, resembling fat, extracted from mustard seeds, to which they appear to owe most of their pungency. *Kane.*

SIN'A-PIŠM, [sin'a-pizm, *K. Sm. C. Wr. Wb.*; sin'a-pizm, *P.*], *n.* [L. *sinapismus*; It. *senapismo*; Sp. *sinapismo*; Fr. *sinapisme*.] (Med.) A cataplasm made chiefly of mustard-seed, used for exciting redness, and as a counter-irritant; a mustard-plaster or poultice. *Dunglison.*

SI-NĀP'O-LINE, *n.* (Chem.) A feeble base, which crystallizes in brilliant, greasy flakes from its solution in water;—formed by digesting essence of mustard upon hydrated oxide of lead. *Miller.*

SIN-BÖRN, *a.* Born of, or sprung from, sin. "The sin-born monster." *Milton.*

SIN-BRED, *a.* Produced or bred by sin. *Milton.*

SINCE, *conj.* [A. S. *sith*, late, afterwards; *sithha*, since; *sithhan*; *sith*, after, and *thonne*, *thanne*, then; Dut. *sedert*, *sinds*, afterwards, after; Old Ger. *sith*, *sithor*; Ger. *sith*, since; Dan. *sithen*, afterwards, since; *sithst*, last, Sw. *sedan*, since; Icel. *sith*, lately, *sithan*, next, after that; Scot. *syne*, *sen*; Old Eng. *sythe*, *suth-the*, *sithenes*, *sithence*, *sith*, *sin*.—From the verb *see* (A. S. *seon*, *geseon*). Tooke.—*Wachter* derives the Ger. *sith* from A. S. *sithian*, to journey; *sith*, a journey.] Because that; seeing that; inasmuch as.

Since truth and constancy are vain,
Since neither love, nor sense of pain,
Nor force of reason can persuade,
Then let example be obeyed. *Granville.*

SINCE, *ad.* Ago; before this:—from that time. How many ages since has Virgil writ? *Roscommon.*

There arose not a prophet since in Israel. *Deut. xxxiv. 10.*

SINCE, *prep.* After; from the time of. He since the morning hour set out from heaven. *Milton.*

SIN-CERE', *a.* [L. *sincerus*, supposed by many to be compounded of *sine*, without, and *cera*, wax, and to have been applied originally to pure honey; It. & Sp. *sincero*; Fr. *sincère*.]

1. Pure; unmixed; unmingled. [R.]

There is no sincere acid in any animal juice. *Arbuthnot.*

The sincere milk of the word. *1 Pet. ii. 2.*

2. Unhurt; uninjured; intact; entire. [R.]

He tried a tough, well-chosen spear;
The inviolable body stood sincere. *Dryden.*

3. Unfeigned; real; genuine; not pretended or simulated; hearty. "His love sincere." *Shak.*

4. Honest; ingenuous; candid; open; frank; undissembling; guileless; artless.

The more sincere you are, the better it will fare with you at the great day of account. In the mean while, give us leave to be sincere too in condemning heartily what we heartily disapprove. *Waterland.*

Syn. — See CANDID, HEARTY, HONEST.

SIN-CERE'LY, *ad.* 1. Without alloy; perfectly; wholly. "Sincerely good." [R.] *Milton.*

2. Honestly; unfeignedly; without simulation or dissimulation. *Shak.*

SIN-CERE'NESS, *n.* Honesty; sincerity. *Temple.*

SIN-CÉR'I-TY, *n.* [L. *sinceritas*; It. *sincerità*; Sp. *sinceridad*; Fr. *sincérité*.] The state or the quality of being sincere; honesty; ingenuousness; candor; frankness; artlessness.

Sincerity is like travelling on a plain, beaten road, which commonly brings a man sooner to his journey's end than by ways, in which men often lose themselves. *Tillotson.*

Sincerity and sincere have a twofold meaning of great moral importance. Sincerity is often used to denote mere reality of conviction, that a man believes what he professes to believe. Sometimes, again, it is used to denote unbiassed conviction, or, at least, an earnest endeavor to shake off all prejudices, and all undue influence of wishes and passions on the judgment, and to decide impartially. *Whately.*

SIN-CIP'I-TAL, *a.* (Anat.) Pertaining to the sinciput. *Dunglison.*

Sincipital bones, the parietal bones.

SIN'CIP-PŪT, *n.* [L., *semi*, half, and *caput*, the head.] (Anat.) The top of the head:—the fore part of the cranium. *Dunglison.*

SIN-DAR', *n.* A native chief of Hindostan. *Maun.*

SIN'DON, *n.* [L., a kind of muslin, from Gr. *σινδών*.] 1. A wrapper. "Wrapped in sindons of fine linen." *Bacon.*

2. (Surg.) A small rag or round pledget, supported by a thread in the middle, introduced into the opening made by the trephine in the cranium. *Dunglison.*

SINE, *n.* [L. *sinus*, a bent or curved surface, a curve; It. & Sp. *seno*.] (Trigonometry.) A line drawn from one extremity of an arc perpendicularly to the diameter drawn through the other extremity. *Davies & Peck.*

Artificial sines, logarithmic sines, or logarithms of the sines.—Line of sines, a line in Gunter's scale, &c., divided according to the sines, or expressing the sines.—Sine of the complement, the cosine. See COSINE.—Sine of an angle, the sine of the arc which measures that angle.—Sine of incidence, of reflection, or of refraction, the sine of the angle of incidence, reflection, or refraction. *Hutton.*—Versed sine, the distance from the foot of the sine of an arc to the extremity of the arc measured on the radius passing through that extremity.

SINE, *prep.* [L.] Without.

SIN'E-CŪ-RAL, *a.* Relating to a sinecure. *Ec. Rev.*

SIN'E-CŪRE [sin'e-kūr, *S. W. P. J. F. Sm.*], *n.* [Low L. *sinecura*, from L. *sine*, without, and *cura*, care, or Low L. *cura*, a cure; Fr. *sinecure*.]

1. (Ecc.) A benefice without a cure or without the care of souls. *Ayliffe.*

2. An office which has revenue without duties or employment. *Burke.*

3. Money paid for work performed by a deputy of the recipient. *Simmonds.*

SIN'E-CŪRE, *v. a.* To place in a sinecure. *Ec. Rev.*

SIN'E-CŪ-RĪŠM, *n.* The state of one who has a sinecure. *Blackwood's Mag.*

SIN'E-CŪ-RĪST, *n.* One who holds a sinecure, or an advocate for sinecures. *Ed. Rev.*

SIN'E DĪ'E. [L., *without day*.] In legal and parliamentary language, without fixing any day for resuming the subject, or for reassembling; as, "To adjourn sine die."

SIN'E QUĀ NŌN. [L., *without which not*.] That without which the matter in hand is null; an indispensable condition. *Ed. Rev.*

SIN'EW (sin'ny), *n.* [A. S. *sinu*, *sinro*, *senro*; Dut. *zenuw*; Old Ger. *senmu*; Ger. *senne*; Dan. *sens*; Sw. *sena*; Icel. *sin*; Old Eng. *sin*.]

1. (Anat.) A fibrous white cord which transmits the motion of a muscle to a bone; a tendon.

Then imitate the action of the tiger;
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood. *Shak.*

Sinews are used by many nations as thread. *Summons.*

2. A nerve. [R.] *Davies.*

3. That which gives strength or power; as, "Money is the sinews of war." *Johnson.*

SIN'EW (sin'ny), *v. a.* To knit or join as by sinews. *Shak.*

SIN'EWED (sin'nud), *a.* 1. Having sinews. "Strong-sinewed was the youth." *Dryden.*

2. Strong; powerful; sinewy. *Shak.*

SIN'EW-I-NESS, *n.* State of being sinewy. *Scott.*

† SIN'EW-ISH (sin'ny-), *a.* Sinewy. *Holinshead.*

SIN'EW-LESS (sin'ny-less), *a.* Having no sinews or strength; weak; powerless. *Bp. Hall.*

† SIN'EW-OŪS (sin'ny-), *a.* Sinewy. *Holinshead.*

SIN'EW-SHRŪNK (sin'ny-), *a.* Having the sinews under the belly stiff and contracted, as a horse over-worked. *Farrier's Dict.*

SIN'EW-Y (sin'ny-e), *a.* 1. Consisting of, or resembling, a sinew, or sinews. *Donne.*

2. Strong; powerful; vigorous; firm; robust; sturdy. "Sinewy Ajax." *Shak.*

Syn. — See ROBUST.

SIN'FUL, *a.* Partaking of, or committing, sin; contrary to the divine law; wicked; iniquitous; unholy; unrighteous. "Pure of sinful thought." *Milton.* "Sinful men." *Num. xxxii. 14.*

I have lived a sinful life, in all sinful callings; for I have been a soldier, a captain, a raider, and a conqueror, which are all places of wickedness and vice. *Su W. Raleigh.*

Syn. — See WICKED.

SIN'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a sinful manner; wickedly.

SIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being sinful; wickedness; iniquity. *Milton.*

SING, *v. n.* [M. Goth. *siggan*; A. S. *singan*; Dut. *zingen*; Ger. *singen*; Dan. *synge*; Sw. *sjunga*; Icel. *syngta*.] [i. SANG or SANG; *pp.* SINGING, SUNG.—*Sang* is growing obsolete.]

1. To utter words with musical modulation; to chant; to carol. "Sing to the Lord." *Ps. xv. 21.* I will sing with the spirit, and I will sing with the understanding. *1 Cor. xiv. 15.*

2. To utter musical sounds, as birds; to warble. Hark! hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings. *Shak.*

3. To make a shrill, ringing sound. We hear this fearful tempest sing. *Shak.*

4. To make recital or celebration in poetry. War, he sang, is toil and trouble. *Dryden.*

SING, *v. a.* 1. To utter with musical modulations of voice; to chant; to carol; to hymn. And when they had sung a hymn, they went out into the Mount of Olives. *Mat. xxvi. 30.*

2. To relate or celebrate in poetry or verse. I sing the man who Judah's sceptre bore. *Cowley.*

The last, the happiest British king,
Whom thou shalt paint or I shall sing. *Addison.*

SINGE (sinj), *v. a.* [A. S. *sängen*; Dut. *zengen*; Ger. *sengen*.] Perhaps the sound produced by singing has given origin to the name, so near related to the verb to sing. *Bosworth.* [i. SINGED; *pp.* SINGING, SINGED.]

1. To burn the surface or ends of; to scorch. Whose beard they have singed off with brands of fire. *Shak.*

He seemed to pass
A rolling fire along, and singe the grass. *Dryden.*

2. To burn the hair or feathers from. "To singe a fowl." *Swift.*

SINGE (sinj), *n.* A slight burn. *Todd.*

SINGE'ING, *n.* 1. Act of one who singes, or the process of being singed.

2. (*Calico Printing*.) The process of removing the fibrous down or nap on the surface of cotton cloth before dyeing or printing it, by drawing it rapidly over a red-hot, semi-cylindrical bar of copper, or passing it quickly through a coal-gas flame. *Parnell.*

SIN'GER (sin'jer), *n.* One who sings. *Smart.*

SING'ER, *n.* 1. One who sings, or one skilled in singing. "A chorus of singers." *Dryden.*

2. A singing-bird. *Bacon.*

† SING'ER-ESS, *n.* A woman who sings. *Wickliffe.*

SIN-GĀ-LĒSE, *n.* *sinj. & pl.* A native, or the natives, of Ceylon; Ceylonese. *Earnshaw.*

SING'ING, *n.* The act of one who, or that which, sings; utterance of melodious sounds. *Spenser.*

SING'ING-BIRD, *n.* A bird that sings. *Addison.*

SING'ING-BOOK (sing'ing-būk), *n.* A book of tunes for singing. *Brewer.*

SING'ING-LY, *ad.* In a singing manner; with a kind of tune. *North.*

SING'ING-MAN, *n.* A man who sings, or is employed to sing, as in a cathedral. *Shak.*

SING'ING-MAS'TER, *n.* One who teaches the art of singing; a teacher of vocal music.

SING'ING-SCHŌOL, *n.* A school where singing is taught. *Clarke.*

SING'ING-WOM-AN (-wām'an), *n.* A woman who sings, or is employed to sing. 2 *Sam.* xix. 35.

SIN'GLE (sīng'gl, 82), *a.* [*L. singulus.*]

1. Only one; not double or more; sole.

Where the poetry or oratory shines, a single reading is not sufficient to satisfy a mind that has a true taste. *Watts.*

2. Particular; individual.

No single man is born with a right of controlling the opinions of all the rest. *Pope.*

3. Not compounded; simple.

Simple ideas are opposed to complex, and single ideas to compound. *Watts.*

4. Having no companion; solitary; alone.

Who single hast maintained
Against revolved multitudes the cause
Of truth. *Milton.*

5. Unmarried. "Is the single man therefore blessed? No!" *Shak.*

6. That in which one is opposed to one. "Single fight." *Dryden.*

7. † Singular; peculiar. "Being too single and precise." *Whole Duty of Man.*

8. Without taint; pure; uncorrupt.

The light of the body is the eye. if therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light. *Matt. vi. 22.*

9. † Weak; silly; simple. "Is not your chin double? your wit single?" *Shak.*

Single ale, single beer, or single drink, small beer. *Beau. & Fl. Nares.*

Syn.—See SIMPLE, SOLITARY.

SIN'GLE (sīng'gl, 82), *v. a.* [*i. SINGLED; pp. SINGLING, SINGLED.*]

1. To choose from a number; to select.

Him soon she singled from the flying train. *Dryden.*

2. To withdraw; to sequester. [*R.*]

An agent singling itself from consorts. *Hooker.*

SIN'GLE-ËN'TRY, *n.* A mode of book-keeping in which the record of every transaction is carried to the debit or the credit of only a single account.—See BOOK-KEEPING. *Brande.*

SIN'GLE-FLOW'ERED (-flōw'erd), *a.* Having a single flower. *Hill.*

SIN'GLE-HAND'ED, *a.* 1. Having only one hand. 2. Unassisted; unaided; alone. *Smith.*

SIN'GLE-HEART'ED, *a.* Without duplicity; sincere; ingenuous; upright. *Betham.*

SIN'GLE-MIND'ED, *a.* Having a single purpose.

SIN'GLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being single or only one. *Johnson.*

2. The state of having no companion. "The sober singleness of widowhood." *Mason.*

3. Simplicity; sincerity; integrity; ingenuousness. "Singleness of heart." *Law.*

SIN'GLES (sīng'glz), *n.* Reeled thread of raw silk twisted to give it strength and firmness. *Brande.*

SIN'GLE-SĒED'ED, *a.* Having only one seed.

SIN'GLE-STICK, *n.* A stout cudgel for fencing or fighting with:—also, a game with single-sticks. [*Scot., and local, Eng.*] *Todd. Jamieson.*

SIN'GLE-TRĒE, *n.* The cross-piece of a carriage to which the traces are attached; a whiffletree. *Simmonds.*

SIN'GLE-VÁLVED (-válvd), *a.* Having but one valve. *Smith.*

SIN'GLIN, *n.* A single gleaning, or a handful of gleaned grain. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

SIN'GLÖ, *n.* A fine kind of tea, with large, flat leaves, not much rolled. *Simmonds.*

SIN'GLY (sīng'gl), *ad.* 1. By one's self; only; alone; without assistant, partner, or companion. "Thou singly honest man." *Shak.*

2. Individually; particularly. "To make men singly and personally good." *Tillotson.*

3. Honestly; sincerely. *Johnson.*

SING'SONG, *n.* 1. Bad singing. *Ryder.*

2. Repetition of similar words or tones. *Sm.*

† SING'STER, *n.* A woman who sings. *Wickliffe.*

SIN'GU-LAR (sīng'gu-lar, 82), *a.* [*L. singularis; singulus, single; singuli, one to each; It. singolare; Sp. singular; Fr. singulier.*]

1. † By one's self; alone; unattended.

When he was singular or by himself. *Mark iv. 10, Wickliffe's Trans.*

2. Of which there is but one; unique.

These busts of the emperors... are all very scarce, and some of them almost singular in their kind. *Addison.*

3. Single; not complex; not compound.

That idea which represents one particular, determinate thing is called a singular idea. *Watts.*

4. Particular; unexampled; unparalleled; remarkable. "So singular a sadness." *Denham.*

5. Not common; unusual; odd; eccentric.

None seconded, as singular and rash. *Milton.*

6. (*Gram.*) Expressing only one; not plural; not dual; as, "The singular number."

Singular point of a curve, (*Math.*) a point at which the curve possesses some peculiar properties not possessed by other points. *Da. & P.—Singular term, (Logic.)* a term which stands for one individual.—*Singular proposition,* a proposition the subject of which is either a singular term, or a common term limited to one individual by a singular sign. *Whately.*

Syn.—See ODD, PARTICULAR.

† SING'GU-LAR, *n.* A particular. *More.*

† SING'GU-LAR-IST, *n.* One who affects singularity. *Barrow.*

SIN-GU-LAR-I-TY, *n.* [*L. singularitas; It. singolarità; Sp. singularidad; Fr. singularité.*]

1. The state of being singular; peculiarity.

Pliny addeth this singularity to that soil, that the second year the very falling down of the seeds yieldeth corn. *Raleigh.*

2. Uncommonness of character or form; something remarkable or curious. *Shak.*

I took notice of this little figure for the singularity of the instrument; it is not unlike a violin. *Addison.*

3. Particular privilege or prerogative. "The legal singularity of the Jewish nation." *Pearson.*

4. Character or manners different from those of others; eccentricity; oddity.

Let those who would affect singularity with success first determine to be very virtuous, and they will be sure to be very singular. *Colton.*

Syn.—See PARTICULAR.

† SING'GU-LAR-IZE, *v. a.* To make singular or single. *Johnson.*

SIN'GU-LAR-LY, *ad.* 1. In a singular manner; in a manner different from others; peculiarly.

2. So as to express one, or the singular number. *Bp. Morton.*

† SING'GULF, *n.* A sob, or a hiccough. *Spenser.*

† SING'GULT, *n.* A sob, or a hiccough. *Browne.*

SIN-GULT'OUS, *a.* Pertaining to, or affected with, hiccough. *Dunglison.*

SIN-GÜL'TUS, *n.* [*L. (Med.)*] A noise made by the sudden and involuntary contraction of the diaphragm, and the simultaneous contraction of the glottis, which arrests the air in the trachea; hiccough. *Dunglison.*

SIN'I-CAL, *a.* [*From sine.*] Pertaining to a sine or to sines.

Sineal quadrant, a kind of quadrant with an index divided by sines, and sometimes divided into equal parts. In the latter case it is used by seamen to resolve problems of plane sailing. *Hutton.*

|| SIN'IS-TER, or SI-NIS'TER [sīn'is-ter, *S. W. P. J. K. Wr. Wb.*; se-nis'ter, *F. Ja. Sm.*], *a.* [*L. sinister; It. sinistro; Sp. siniestro; Fr. sinistre.*]

1. On the left hand or side; left;—opposed to right. "His sinister cheek." *Shak.*

2. Unlucky; unfortunate; inauspicious. "A sinister birth." *B. Jonson.*

3. Evil; bad; ill; perverse; corrupt; wicked.

The Duke of Clarence was soon after, by sinister means, made clean away. *Spenser.*

Sinister aspect, (*Astrol.*) an appearance of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs, as Saturn in Aries, and Mars in the same degree of Gemini. *London. Ency.*

—This word, in the sense of left, is accented by the poets Milton, Dryden, &c., on the second syllable, though most lexicographers and orthoepists accent it on the first syllable, whether it is used in the sense of left or perverse.—Walker says, "This word, though uniformly accented on the second syllable in the poets quoted by Johnson, is as uniformly accented on the first by all our lexicographers, and is uniformly so pronounced by the best speakers. Mr. Nares tells us that Dr. Johnson seems to think that, when this word is used in its literal sense,—as,

'In his sinister hand, instead of ball.

He placed a mighty mug of potent ale," *Dryden.*

—it has the accent on the second syllable; but when in the figurative sense of corrupt, inauspicious, &c., on the first. This distinction seems not to be founded on the best usage."

|| SIN'IS-TER-HÄND'ED, *a.* Left-handed; unlucky. *Lovelace.*

SIN'IS-TER-LY, *ad.* Perversely; corruptly; unfairly. *A. Wood.*

SIN'IS-TRÄL, *a.* Belonging to, or on, the left hand; left; sinister; sinistrous. *Dunglison.*

SIN'IS-TRÄL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being sinistral. *Dr. Roget.*

SIN'IS-TRÄL-LY, *ad.* On, or towards, the left hand. *For. Qu. Rev.*

SIN-IS-TRÖR'SAL, *a.* [*L. sinistrorsus; sinister, left, and vorto, to turn.*] Rising from left to right, as a spiral line. *Smart.*

SIN'IS-TRÖRSE, *a. (Bot.)* Turned to the left. *Gray.*

|| SIN'IS-TROÜS [sīn'is-trūs, *S. W. P. F. K. Wr.*; sin'is-trūs or se-nis'trūs, *Sm.*], *a.* [*L. sinister.*]

1. Being on the left hand; left; sinister.

2. Wrong; perverse; corrupt. *Bentley.*

|| SIN'IS-TROÜS-LY, *ad.* 1. With a tendency to the left, or to use the left hand.

Many, in their infancy, are sinistrously disposed. *Browne.*

2. Wrongly; perversely; sinisterly.

To accuse, calumniate, backbite, or sinistrously interpret others. *Deane.*

SINK (sīngk, 82), *v. n.* [*M. Goth. sigenam, siguan; A. S. sican; Dut. zinken; Frs. siga; Ger. sinken; Dan. senke; Sw. sjunka; Icel. siga*] [*i. SUNK or SANK; pp. SINKING, SUNK.*]
—*Sank* is growing obsolete; and *sunken* is used as a participial adjective.

1. To descend, settle, or fall through a medium, as water; to go or tend to the bottom.

They came and filled both the ships, so that they began to sink. *Luke v. 7.*

What! will the aspiring blood of Lancaster sink in the ground? I thought it would have mounted. *Shak.*

2. To fall gradually.

The arrow went out at his heart, and he sunk down in his chariot. *2 Kings ix. 24.*

3. To penetrate or enter into any body.

David put his hand in his bag, and took thence a stone, and slung it, and smote the Philistine in his forehead, that the stone sunk into his forehead. *1 Sam. xvii. 49.*

4. To become lower; to fall or subside to a level; to settle.

The Alps and Pyreneans sink before him. *Addison.*

5. To lose prominence; to retire or recede within the surface. "Sunk are her eyes." *Dryden.*

6. To be overwhelmed or depressed.

Our country sinks beneath the yoke. *Shak.*

7. To decline; to decrease; to decay.

This republic... is still likelier to sink than increase in its dominions. *Addison.*

Let not the fire sink or slacken, but increase. *Mortimer.*

8. To fall into rest or indolence.

Wouldst thou have me sink away in pleasing dreams? *Addison.*

9. To become less, as value. *A. Smith.*

SINK, *v. a.* 1. To cause to sink; to make to settle or descend in a medium, as water. "A load would sink a navy." *Shak.*

2. To make by digging; to excavate; to dig.

In this square they sink a pit. *Addison.*

3. To depress; to degrade;—to diminish; to lessen; to reduce; to lower.

Trifling painters or sculptors bestow infinite pains upon the most insignificant parts of a figure, till they sink the grandeur of the whole. *Pope.*

They catch at all opportunities of ruining our trade, and sinking the figure we would make. *Addison.*

4. To make to fall; to plunge. "Sinking them [mountains] into the abyss." *Woodward.*

5. To plunge into ruin or destruction.

If I have a conscience, let it sink me. *Shak.*

6. To make shallower; to make less deep.

You sunk the river with repeated draughts. *Addison.*

7. To cause to decline or fail.

Thy cruel and unnatural lust of power has sunk thy father more than all his years. *Rowe.*

8. To suppress; to conceal. [*R.*]

If sent with ready money to buy any thing, and you happen to be out of pocket, sink the money, and take up the goods on account. *Swift.*

9. To suppress; to reduce;—especially to reduce, as a capital sum of money, for the sake of greater profit or interest from it. *Smart.*

SINK, *n.* 1. A drain to carry off filthy water or other foul matter;—a box or receptacle, with a drain attached, as in a kitchen, for receiving filthy water, &c. *Shak.*

Gather more filth than any sink in town. *Granville.*

2. Any place where corruption is gathered.

What *sink* of monsters, wretches of lost minds. *B. Jonson.*

SINK'ER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, sinks.

2. A weight for sinking a fishing-line or a net. *Simmonds.*

SINK'-HOLE, *n.* A hole for receiving and conducting off dirty water, &c.; a sink. *Clarke.*

SINK'ING-FUND, *n.* A fund, or provision made by Parliament, consisting of the surplusage of other funds, intended to be appropriated to the payment of the national debt; — a fund provided from other funds for the gradual payment of the debt of a government or a corporation. *Brande.*

SIN'LESS, *a.* Free from sin; guileless; pure; innocent. "His *sinless* soul." *Dryden.*

SIN'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a sinless manner; innocently.

SIN'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being sinless; freedom from sin; guilelessness. *Boyle.*

SIN'NER, *n.* One who sins; a wicked or irreligious person; — an offender.

I am not come to call the righteous, but *sinner* to repentance. *Matt. ix. 13.*

SIN'NER, *v. n.* To act the part of a sinner; to be a sinner; — used with *it*.

Whether the charmer *sinner* it or saint it. *Pope.*

† SIN'NER-ESS, *n.* A woman who sins.

Luke vii. 37, Wickliffe's Trans.

SIN'NET, *n.* (*Naut.*) See SENNET. *Crabb.*

SIN'-OF-FER-ING, *n.* An offering or sacrifice in expiation of sin. *Ezod. xxix. 14.*

SIN'-O-PER, *n.* (*Min.*) Sinople. *Ainsworth.*

SIN'-O-PITE, *n.* (*Min.*) Sinople; Sinoper. *Dana.*

SIN'-O-PLE (sin'-o-pl), *n.* [*Gr. Σινωπία*, a kind of red earth; *Σινώπη*, Sinope, a town on the Black Sea; *L. sinopsis*; *Fr. sinople*.]

1. (*Min.*) A variety of quartz of a blood-red, brownish-red, or deep-brown color, with a tinge of yellow, occurring in small crystals, and in masses, resembling some varieties of jasper; — called also *red ferruginous quartz*.

Brooke. Cleaveland.

2. (*Her.*) The continental designation of the color green; vert. *Brande.*

SIN'-OP-PRESSED' (-prést'), *a.* Oppressed with sin or a sense of sin. *Clarke.*

SIN'-POL-LUT'ED, *a.* Polluted with sin. *Dryden.*

† SINCUE (sínk), *n.* Cinque. *Beau. & Fl.*

SIN'-STUNG, *a.* Stung with remorse for sin.

SIN'TER, *n.* [*Ger. sinter*, dross of iron, scale.]

(*Min.*) A German name applied to a rock deposited from mineral waters. *Hoblyn.*

Calcareous *sinter*, a variety of concreted carbonate of lime, of various forms, and composed of a series of successive layers, concentric, plane, or undulated, and nearly or quite parallel. *Cleaveland.* — *Cerauman water*, a variety of quartz consisting of silicious tubes found in sands, supposed to be produced by lightning, and called *fulgurites*, *lightning-tubes*, and *thunder-tubes*. — See THUNDER-TUBE. *Hoblyn.* — *Pearl sinter*, a variety of opal. *Dana.* — *Quartz sinter*, stalagmic quartz, the most remarkable variety of which are the silicious concretions deposited by the celebrated hot spring in Iceland, the Geysir. *Hoblyn.* — *Silicious sinter*, a light, cellular variety of quartz. *Dana.*

SIN'TOC, *n.* The bark of a species of *Laurus* of the East Indies, used as a spice; — also written *sindoc*. [*East Indian.*] *P. Cyc.*

SIN'U-ATE, *v. a.* [*L. sinuo*, *sinuatus*; *sinus*, a curve.] [*u. SINCATED*; *pp. SINUATING*, *SINUATED*.] To wind; to bend in and out. *Woodward.*

SIN'U-ATE (sin'-yü-at), *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting a margin, as that of a leaf, rendered uneven by alternate rounded and rather large lobes and sinuses. *Henslow.*

SIN'U-AT-ED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bending in and out; sinuate. *Henslow.*

SIN'U-ATION, *n.* [*L. sinuatio*.] A bending in and out. *Hale.*

SIN'U-ÖSE', *a.* Sinuous. *Loudon.*

SIN'U-ÖS'I-TY, *n.* The state or the quality of being sinuous. *Drayton.*

SIN'U-ÖUS (sin'-yü-üs), *a.* [*L. sinuosus*; *sinus*, a bent surface, a curve; *It. & Sp. sinuoso*; *Fr.*

sinueux.] Bending in and out; winding; of a serpentine or undulating form.

Steaking the ground with *sinuous* trace. *Milton.*

SIN'U-ÖUS-LY, *ad.* In a sinuous manner; windingly. *Clarke.*

SIN'US, *n.*; pl. *SINUS*; Eng. *SINUS-ES*. [*L.*]

1. A bay of the sea, or an opening of the land. "Arms of the sea, or *sinuses*." *Burnet.*

2. A fold; a hollow. *Bibbith. Bibl. i. 235.*

3. (*Anat.*) Any cavity the interior of which is more expanded than the entrance. — a venous canal into which several vessels empty, as of the spine: — the bosom. *Dunglison.*

4. (*Surg.*) A long, narrow, hollow track leading from some abscess, &c. *Dunglison.*

5. (*Bot.*) A curved or rounded recess or concavity in the margin of an organ, as of a leaf. *Lindley.*

SIN'-WÖRN, *a.* Worn by sin. *Milton.*

SIP, *v. a.* [*A. S. sipan*; *Dut. sippen*; *Dan. sibe*; *Sw. sipa*; *Icel. syp*. — See SUP.] [*i. SIPPED*; *pp. SIPPING*, *SIPPED*.]

1. To take into the mouth by small quantities with the lips, as a fluid. *Pope.*

Charles *sipped* a little of the poisonous draught. *Bolingbroke.*

2. To drink or imbibe in small quantities. "Every herb that *sips* the dew." *Milton.*

3. To drink out of. They skim the floods and *sip* the purple flowers. *Dryden.*

SIP, *v. n.* To drink a small quantity or sparingly. He that *sips* of many arts drinks of none. *Fuller.*

SIP, *n.* A small draught taken with the lips. One *sip* of this Will beth the drooping spirit in delight Beyond the bliss of dreams. Be wise, and waste. *Milton.*

SİPE, *v. n.* To ooze or drain out slowly. [*Local*, *England*.] *Grose.*

SİPH'-LİS, *n.* (*Med.*) See SYPHILIS.

Sİ'PHÖID, *n.* A vase or apparatus for receiving and giving out gaseous waters. *Simmonds.*

Sİ'PHON (sî'fôn), *n.* [*Gr. σίφων*; *L. siphon*; *It. sifone*; *Sp. sifon*; *Fr. siphon*.]

1. An apparatus or tube for decanting a liquid from a vessel without inverting or otherwise disturbing the position of the vessel. *Young.*



The most simple form of the *siphon* is a bent tube, as B C in the figure. When the *siphon* is filled with liquid, and one branch is partly immersed in the liquid to be decanted, while the other branch descends lower than the surface of that liquid, the pressure of the atmosphere tends equally to force the liquid upwards in both branches. But the tendency of the liquid, due to its gravity, to flow downwards in the outer branch, exceeds that in the inner, in proportion as the outer orifice is lower than the surface of the liquid in the vessel, this excess destroys the equilibrium. The atmospheric pressure propagated from the surface of the liquid, thus becoming effective in the inner branch, forces the liquid up through the tube, replacing it with more liquid from the vessel, and thus maintaining the stream, till the surface of the liquid is lower than the orifice of the inner or of the outer branch. A, in the figure, represents a *siphon* provided with a lateral tube and stop-cock, for more conveniently exhausting the air from the *siphon* when it is to be filled. B represents a Wurtemburg *siphon*, which may be kept constantly filled with a liquid, and always ready for immediate use.

2. (*Zool.*) A membranous and calcareous tube which traverses the septa and the interior of polythalamous shells: — also the tubular prolongation of the mantle in certain mollusks, and, according to Latreille, the mouth of certain suctorious and apterous insects. *Brande.*

Sİ-PHÖ'NĪ-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of euphorbiaceous plants, one species of which, *Siphonia elastica*, inhabiting Guiana and Brazil, yields caoutchouc. *Lindley.*

Sİ-PHÖ'NĪO, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, a siphon. *Buckland.*

Sİ-PHÖ'NĪ-FER, *n.* [*Eng. siphon*, and *L. fero*, to bear.] (*Zool.*) One of an order of cephalopods, including those species which have a siphon contained within a polythalamous shell. *Brande.*

Sİ-PHÖ'N-Q-BRÄNCHĪ-ATE, *n.* [*Eng. siphon*, and *Gr. βράγχια*, gills.] (*Zool.*) One of an order of gastropods, including those in which the branchial cavity terminates in a tube or siphon more or less prolonged. *Brande.*

Sİ-PHÖ-NÖS'TÖME, *n.* [*Gr. σίφων, σιφωνός*, a siphon, and *σώμα*, the mouth.] (*Zool.*) One of a family of crustaceans, comprehending those which have a siphon-shaped mouth for suction. *Brande.*

Sİ'PHŪN-CLE, *n.* [*L. siphunculus*, dim. of *siphon*, a siphon.] (*Conch.*) The tube communicating with the chambers of the shells of cephalopodous mollusks, as in the nautilus, &c. *Woodward.*

Sİ'PHŪN'CLED, *a.* Possessed, or formed with, a siphuncle. *Wright.*

Sİ-PHŪN'CU-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to a siphuncle; like a siphuncle. *Wright.*

Sİ-PHŪN'CU-LAT-ED, *a.* Having a little spout or siphon. *Wright.*

† SİP'ID, *a.* Savory. *Cockerham.*

SİP'FER, *n.* One who sips. *Johnson.*

SİP'PET, *n.* A small sop; a sip. *Milton.*

SİP'UN-CLE (sîp'un-kî), *n.* [*L. siphunculus*, a little tube.] (*Zool.*) A genus of worms which burrow in the sands of the sea-shore; — classed by Cuvier with *Echinoderms*, and by Blainville with *Entozoa*. *Brande.*

Sİ'QUIS (sî'kwis), *n.* [*L., if any one*.] An advertisement or notification; — so called from the *L. sigus* (if any one) occurring in the notice.

It is applied to a notification of an intention to take holy orders, with a consequent inquiry if any one can allege impediment. *Hook.*

SİR, *n.* [*L. senior*, an aged person; *It. signore*; *Sp. señor*; *Fr. seigneur*, sire. — According to *Morin* from *Gr. κτίσις*, lord, master. *Landais*.]

1. The word of respect in compellation to man, in common conversation. *Shak.*

2. The title of a baronet and a knight, prefixed to the Christian name; as, "Sir John"; "Sir Horace Vere, his brother." *Bacon.*

3. A man; a gentleman. But, *sir*, be sudden in the execution. *Shak.*

4. A title formerly applied to a priest and curate in general. *Spenser.*

"*Dominus*, the academical title of bachelor of arts, was usually rendered by *sir* in English, at the universities; so that a bachelor who, in the books, stood *Dominus Brown*, was, in conversation, called *Sir Brown*. This was in use in some colleges even in my memory. Therefore, as most clerical persons had taken that first degree, it became usual to style them *sir*." *Nares.*

5. Formerly, a bachelor of arts, in some of the American colleges.

Voted, Sep. 6th, 1783, That *Sir* Sewall, B. A., be the instructor in the Hebrew and other learned languages for three years. *Perce's Hist. Harv. Univ.*

Sİ-RÄS'KIËR, *n.* [*Turk.*] See SERASKIER.

SİR'ÖAR, *n.* 1. A general division of a province in India; a circar. *Simmonds.*

2. A Hindoo accountant. *C. P. Brown.*

SİR'DÄR, *n.* [*Hind.*] A chief. *C. P. Brown.* A principal palankin bearer. *Simmonds.*

SİRE, *n.* [*Fr. sire*, from *L. senior*, an aged person. — See SİR.]

1. A father. [*Used in poetry.*]

Strike for your altars and your fires;
Strike for the green graves of your sires;
God, and your native land. *Ritz-Greene Hallelc.*

2. A title of honor given to kings or emperors in speaking or writing to them. *Bouvier.*

3. The male parent of a beast; — particularly used of a horse. "The horse had a good *sire*, but a bad dam." *Johnson.*

It is used in composition; as, a grand-sire.

SİRE, *v. a.* To beget. [*Used of beasts.*] *Shak.*

Sİ-RĒ'DON, *n.* (*Zool.*) The axolotl. *Eng. Cyc.*

Sİ-RĒN [sî'rĒn, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.*; pl. SİRENS. [*Gr. αἰρήνη*; *L. siren*; *It. & Sp. sirena*; *Fr. sirène*.]

1. (*Myth.*) One of the damsels, of whom some state there were two, and others three, and who lived on an island near the south-western coast of Italy, and were believed to have the power of enchanting and charming by their song any one who heard them. *W. Smith.*

2. A mermaid. "A mermaid or *siren* there buried." *Holland.*

3. An enticing or alluring woman. *Chapman.*

4. (*Zool.*) A genus of reptiles belonging to the perenni-branchiate batrachians, and peculiar to the southern portions of the U. S. *Brande.*

The *siren* has an elongated form nearly like that of an eel, three bianchial tufts on each side, no posterior feet nor any vestige of a pelvis, depressed head, the lower jaw armed with a hoary sheath and several rows of small teeth, and the upper one toothless. *Eng. Cyc.*

SIR'EN, *a.* Bewitching like a siren; alluring; dangerously fascinating. *Hammond.*

SIR'ÈNE, *n.* [Fr.] An instrument for determining the number of aerial vibrations per second corresponding to any musical sound. *Lardner.*

SIR'EN-IZE, *v. n.* To practise the arts of a siren; to entice. [*R.*] *Cockeram.*

SIR'Ï-A-SÏS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *σείσις*.] (*Med.*) An affection produced by the action of the sun on some region of the body,—head, hands, arms, &c.; a stroke of the sun; a sun-stroke; insolation. *Dunglison.*

SIRITCH, *n.* An Arab name for the sweet oil obtained by expression from the seeds of the *Sesamum orientale*, much used for food, for friction of the body, and for lamps. *Simmonds.*

SIR'I-ÛS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *σείριος*.] (*Astron.*) A star of the first magnitude in the constellation of *Canis Major*, or the Great Dog, and the brightest in the heavens; the dog-star. *Brande.*

SIR'LÖIN [sir'loin, *J. E. F. Sm. R. Wb.*; sir-loin', *Ja. Rees*], *n.* The loin, or the upper part of the loin of beef, or a piece of beef covering either kidney;—written also *surlain*. *W. Ency.*

Johnson, in his definition of *sir*, says it is "a title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humor," or, as another phrases it, "in one of his merry moods." In this account of the origin of *surlain* Johnson has been generally followed by subsequent English lexicographers who have spoken of its etymology. The king referred to, according to some, was Charles II., but, according to a greater number, James I. The following account is given by Dean Swift in his "Polite Conversation": "But pray why is it called a *surlain*?—Why, you must know that our King James I., who loved good eating, being invited to dinner by one of his nobles, and seeing a large loin of beef at his table, he drew out his sword, and in a frolic knighted it." Whether this was related by Swift in a serious or "merry mood" may be doubted, as it may well be doubted whether this is a correct account of the origin of the word.

T. T. Wilkinson (in "Notes and Queries," vol. ii.) says, "The popular tradition of knighting the *surlain* has found its way into many publications of a local tendency, and, among the rest, into the graphic 'Traditions of Lancashire,' by the late Mr. Roby." Mr. Roby, in giving an account of an entertainment given to James I. at Houghton Tower, near Blackburn, Lancashire, says, "These fooleries put the king into such good humor, that he was more witty in his speech than ordinary. Some of these sayings have been recorded, and, amongst the rest, that well-known quibble, which has been the origin of an absurd mistake, still current through the country, respecting the *surlain*. The occasion, as far as we have been able to gather, was this: Whilst he sat at meat, casting his eyes upon a noble *surlain* at the lower end of the table, he cried out, 'Bring hither that *surlain*, sirrah, for 'tis worthy of a more honorable post, being, as I may say, not *sir-loin*, but *surlain*, the noblest joint of all,' which ridiculous and desperate pun raised the wisdom and reputation of England's Solomon to the highest."

This word is not found in any English dictionary previous to that of Johnson with the orthography of *surlain*, the earlier orthography being *surloun*. Bailey's Dictionary has *surlain* of beef, corresponding to the French *surlonge de bœuf*, the obvious or probable etymology. *Surlain* is also given by Answorth; and the word occurs repeatedly in Cotgrave's Dictionary, first published in 1611, with the orthography of *surlouns* and *surloune*.—See *SURLOIN*.

SIR'NAME, *n.* See *SURNAME*.

SIR'ROCCO, *n.*; pl. *sir-rôc'côs*. [It. *sirocco*; Sp. *siroco*; Fr. *siroc*.—It may be *ventus Syriacus*, or blowing from Syria. *Skinner*.] A periodical, warm, relaxing south or south-east wind, which generally blows in the south of Italy, in Malta, Sicily, and in Dalmatia. *Brande.*

SIR'RAH (sir'rah or sir'rah) [sir'ra, *S. W. P. J. F. K.*; sir'ra, *Ja. Sm. C. Johnston*; sir'ra, *Wb.*; sir'rah, *E. Elphinstone*], *n.* or *interj.* [sir'ra, *Minshew* and *Skinner*.] An adaptation of the word *sir*, when used with anger, contempt, or insult, or in playfulness.

"This is a corruption of the first magnitude, but too general and inveterate to be remedied. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr.

Perry pronounce it as I have done. W. Johnston alone pronounces it as if written *serrah*. and Mr. Elphinstone, because it is derived from *sir* and the intersection *ah*, says it ought to have the first syllable like *sir*." *Walker.*

+ **SIRT**, *n.* [L. *syrtis*.] A bog.—See *SYRTIS*.

SIR'UP (sir'up or sir'up) [sir'rup, *S. W. J. K. Wb.*; sir'up, *P. Ja.*; sir'rup, *P. R. C.*; sir'up, colloquially sir'up, *Sm.*], *n.* [Arab. *sirab*, *siruph*.—Low L. *sirupus*; It. *siroppo*; Fr. *sirup*, *syrop*.] Vegetable juice boiled with sugar, or a saturated solution of sugar in water.

... of the world. *Shak.*

This word is spelt *sirop* by Keats, Baile, and Martin; and *sirop* by Johnson, and in the English lexicographers, yet it is now perhaps more commonly written *sirop*, as it is spelt by the P. Cyc. and in Daniel's.

SIR'UP'ED (sir'upt), *a.* Covered, or tinged with, sirup. "The *siroped* leaves." *Drayton.*

SIR'UP-Y, *a.* Resembling sirup. *Mortimer.*

SIRVENTE (sir-vangt'), *n.* [Fl.] A species of poem in common use among the Troubadours of the middle ages. *Brande.*

+ **SÏSE**, *n.* [Contracted from *assize*.] See *ASSIZE*.

SÏS'KIN, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A song-bird of the family *Fringillide*, a native of the north of Europe; aberdevine; *Fringilla spinus*. *Yarrell.*

The *siskin* visits England in autumn, remaining there during the winter, and it is called in some parts of that country the *goldfinch*. *Bard.*

SÏS'KI-WÏT, *n.* [Indian *siskiwit*.] (*Ich.*) A species of salmon caught in the *Siskiwit*, *Salmo siskiwit*. It is stout, broad and thick, of a high flavor, and very fat. *Agassiz.*

SÏSS, *v. n.* To hiss; to sizzle. [Local.] *Hallwell.*

SÏS'SÖÖ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A valuable evergreen timber tree, indigenous in the East Indies, of the genus *Dalbergia*. *Lindley.*

SÏS'TER, *n.* [M. Goth. *swistar*; A. S. *swister*, *suster*, *sweoster*, *swyster*; Old Eng. *sustre*; Dut. *suster*; Ger. *schwester*; Dan. *sister*, *syster*; Sw. *syster*; Icel. *systir*.—Sansk. *swasari*.]

1. A female born of the same parents;—correlative to *brother*. "I am the *sister* of one Claudius." *Shak.*

2. A woman of the same faith,—of the same condition,—of the same kind,—of the same church, society, or community.

"Brother" and "sister" were titles by which Christians anciently called themselves on account of their being, by the gift of God, as much as the original *brother* and *sister* of Jacob after the flesh. *Eden.*

3. One of the same kind; one of the same condition,—generally used adjectively.

Alike their leaves, but not alike they smiled
With *sister* fruits; one fertile, one was wild. *Pope.*

+ **SÏS'TER**, *v. n.* To resemble closely. *Shak.*

+ **SÏS'TER**, *v. n.* To be akin; to be near to. *Shak.*

SÏS'TER-BLOCK, *n.* A solid piece of wood, with two holes, one above the other, with or without sheaves, to pass a pulley through. *Simmonds.*

SÏS'TER-HOOD (-hâd), *n.* 1. The state or duty of a sister. "The part of *sisterhood*." *Daniel.*

2. Sisters collectively; a number of women of the same order, faith, or society. *Shak.*

SÏS'TER-IN-LAW, *n.* The sister of a husband or a wife.

SÏS'TER-LY, *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister.

SÏS'TRUM, *n.* [L., from Gr. *σειστρον*; *seistru*, to shake.] (*Mus.*) A musical instrument of percussion, anciently used in Egypt at the rites of Isis and other festivals. *P. Cyc.*

SÏS'YM'BRI-ÛM, *n.* [L., from Gr. *σισυμβριον*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants containing many species, the juice and seeds of several of which, as of *Sisymbrium officinale*, or common hedge mustard, are used in medicine. *Louden.*

SÏT, *v. n.* [Goth. *sitan*; A. S. *sittan*; Frs. *sitha*; Dut. *sitten*; Ger. *sitzen*; Dan. *sidd*; Sw. *sitta*; Icel. *sitha*.—Ir. *suidhim*, *eisidhim*, *seisim*; W. *eistedd*, *seddu*.—Gr. *ἵκαται*; L. *sedeo*; It. *sedere*; Fr. *seoir*.—Sansk. *sad*; Heb. *שָׁבַע*, to set, to place.—See *SET*.] [*SAT*; *pp.* *SITTING*, *SAT*, or *SITTEN*.—*Sitten* is now nearly obsolete.]

1. To rest on the lower extremity of the body; to rest upon the buttocks; to repose on a seat. Their wives do *sit* beside them carding wool. *May.*

2. To perch, as a bird.

A white thorn that every bud *sitteth* upon. *Baruch.*

3. To be in a seat of authority. *Burill.*

4. To be in a state of rest or idleness. Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here? *Num. xxvii. 6.*

5. To be in any local position. [*R.*]

The ships are ready, and the wind *sits* fair. *A. Phillips.*

6. To rest, as a weight or burden.

Your brother's death *sits* at your heart. *Shak.*

The calamity *sits* heavy on us. *Lp. Taylor.*

7. To settle; to abide; to stay.

Pale horror *sat* on each Arcadian face. *Dryden.*

8. To brood; to incubate.

As the partridge *sitteth* on eggs. *Jer. xvii. 11.*

9. To be adjusted; to be with respect to fitness or unfitness, decorum or indecorum.

The *sitting* of a great assembly. *Shak.*

10. To take a position in order to be painted; as, "To *sit* for a portrait." *Garth.*

11. To be in any situation or condition. [*R.*]

The merchant cannot drive his trade so well, if he *sits* at great usury. *Shak.*

12. To be convened, as an assembly of a public or authoritative kind; to be formally constituted and held for the transaction of business; to hold a session. "The Parliament *sits*." "The last general council *sat* at Trent." *Johnson.*

13. To have or to exercise authority.

One council *sits* upon life and death, the other is for taxes. *Addison.*

14. To be in any solemn assembly as a member; to be present and take part in a public body.

Three hundred and twenty men *sat* in council daily. *Macr.*

To *sit down*, to begin a siege; to rest; to settle.—To *sit out*, to be without engagement; to remain to the end.—To *sit up*, to rise from lying to sitting; not to go to bed.—To *sit at meat*, to be placed at table.

"He that *sitteth* at meat or he that *seiveth*." *Luke xxi. 27.*

—To *sit down*, to place or put one's self on a seat;—to begin a siege. "Nor would this enemy have *sat down* before it." *Clarendon.*

To *settle*; to fix an abode. "From besides Tanais the Goths, Huns, and Getae *sat down*." *Spenser.*

To *rest*; to cease, as satisfied. *Rogers.*—To *sit out*, to be without engagement or employment. [*R.*] *By. Sanderson.*—To *sit up*, to rise from lying to sitting. "He that was dead *sat up* and began to speak." *Luke vii. 15.*

To *watch*; not to go to bed.

... *sat* by the fire, and fit *May.*

SÏT, *v. a.* 1. To keep the seat upon. [*R.*]

Hardly the muse can *sit* the headstrong horse. *Prior.*

2. To place on a seat. *Prior.*

He ... calling for a chair, *sat* him down. *Ducon.*

As an active verb, it is generally used by way of ellipsis; as, "To *sit* a horse" is to *sit upon* a horse. "In our older authors we meet with 'The court was *sat*,' and 'He *sat* himself down,' in which use it is certainly active, but the practice should not be imitated." *Smart.*

SÏTE, *n.* [L. *situs*; *sedeo*, to sit.]

1. Situation; local position; locality; place; situation of a city or of a building; the plot of ground on which a building stands.

Before my view appeared a structure fair;
Its *site* uncertain fit on earth or air. *Pope.*

2. Posture or situation of a thing with respect to itself. [Improper. *Johnson.*]

And leaves the semblance of a lover fixed
In melancholy *site*, with head declined. *Thomson.*

Syn.—See *SITUATION*.

+ **SÏT'ED**, *a.* Placed; situated. *Spenser.*

SÏT'FAST, *n.* (*Farriery*.) An ulcerated sore or tumor growing on a horse's back under the saddle. *Farrier's Dict.*

+ **SÏTH**, *conj.* [A. S. *sith*.] Since; seeing that; because.

+ **SÏTH**, *adv.* Since; afterwards. *Mir. for Mag.*

+ **SÏTHE**, *n.* Time. "A thousand *sithes*." *Spenser.*

SÏFHE, *n.* An instrument for mowing; a scythe.—See *SCYTHE*. *Wickliffe. Chaucer.*

SÏTHE, *v. n.* To draw a long breath; to *suspire*; to sigh.—See *SIGH*. *Forby. Hallowsay.*

It is provincial and cockney in England, and a colloquial vulgarity in the United States.

SITHE'MAN, *n.* A scytheman. *Peacham.*

† **SITH'ENCE**, *ad.* [*sith* thence, from thence; or at once from A. S. *siththan*. *Nares.*—Contracted to *since*.] Since; in latter times. *Spenser.*

Sİ-TÜL'Q-QY, *n.* [*Gr. sitos*, food, and *logos*, a discourse.] A treatise on food. *Brande.*

SİT'TA, *n.* [*L.* from *Gr. sitron*, a kind of woodpecker.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds belonging to the family *Certhidae*; the nut-hatch. *Gray.*

SİT'TEN (sīt'tn), *p* from *sit*. Placed on a seat;—formerly used for *sat*. *Hume.*

SİT'TER, *n.* 1. One that sits. *Dacon.*

The Turks are great sitters, and seldom walk.

2. A bird that broods or incubates. *Mortimer.*

SİT-Tİ'NÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of fissirostral birds, of the order *Passeres* and family *Caprimulgidae*; oil-birds. *Gray.*



SİT'TING, *p. a.* 1. Resting on the lower extremity of *sitta* European birds;—perching, as fowls;—incubating;—occupying a place in an official capacity.

2. (*Bot.*) Sessile. *Gray.*

SİT'TING, *n.* 1. The act of one who sits. *Johnson.*

2. The posture of being on a seat.

3. Act of placing one's self, or the time during which one sits, in order to be painted. *Fairholt.*

4. A seat in a pew at church. *Simmonds.*

5. A meeting of an assembly; a session.

I wish it may be at that sitting concluded, unless the necessity of the thing press it. *Bacon.*

6. A course of study unintermitted. *Locke.*

I read it all through at one sitting.

7. A time for which one sits, as at play, or work, or a visit. *Dryden.*

8. Incubation. *Addison.*

9. *pl.* (*Law.*) The holding of a court with full form, and before all the judges. *Burrill.*

SİT'U-ATE (sīt'yū-at), *a.* [*L. situs*, situa-

SİT'U-AT-ED (sīt'yū-āt-ed), *a.* [*L. situs*, situa-

1. Placed with respect to every thing else; having a situation. *Bacon.*

So great and opulent a duchy, and *situate* so opportunely toward England.

Thus *situated*, we began to clear places in the woods. *Cook.*

2. Placed; consisting.

Earth hath this variety from heaven

Of pleasure *situate* in hill or dale. *Milton.*

SİT-U-Ā'TION, *n.* [*It. situazione*; *Sp. situacion*; *Fr. situation*.]

1. The state of being situated; local respect; position with respect to something else; location; site; station; place; locality.

Prince Caesarini has a palace in a pleasant *situation*, and set off with many beautiful walks. *Addison.*

2. Condition; state; predicament. "A *situation* of the greatest ease." *Rogers.*

3. Temporary state; circumstances. [Used of persons, in a dramatic sense.] *Johnson.*

4. Station; office; post; employment; as, "To have a good *situation*."

Syn.—*Situation* relates more especially to the relative, condition to the accidental or changeable, and state to the habitual, circumstances of a person or thing.

The *situation* of a house has respect to surrounding objects; its good or bad condition or state has respect to its want of repair. A pleasant or unpleasant *situation*; good or bad, high or low, condition; state of health or of affairs. Choose a *situation* or site; seek or fill a place; occupy a *situation*; stand in a position; remain at a post—exist in a state.—See *CASE*, *CIRCUMSTANCE*.

SİT'TUS, *n.* [*L. situs*, situation.] (*Bot.*) The peculiar mode in which parts are disposed, as well as the position which they occupy. *Henslow.*

SİT'VA, *n.* (*Hind. Myth.*) The third person of the Hindoo triad or trinity, or the Supreme Being, considered in the character of a destroyer or avenger. *Brande.*

Sİ-VA-THE-RI-ŪM, *n.* [*Siva* and *Gr. θηριον*, a wild beast.] (*Pal.*) An extinct, huge, ruminating quadruped, larger than the rhinoceros, provided with a large upper lip, or a short proboscis, and having two horns resembling those of antelopes;—found in the miocene, freshwater deposits of the sub-Himalayan hills. *Lyell.*

SİX, *a.* [*Goth. sahs*; A. S. *six*, *syz*, *sex*, *seox*; *Dut. zes*; *Frs., Dan., & Sw. sex*; *Ger. sechs*; *Icel. sex*.—*Heb. שש*.—*Gr. ἕξ*; *L. sex*; *It. sei*; *Sp. seis*; *Fr. six*.—*Sansc. shash*.] Twice three; one more than five.

SİX, *n.* The sum of three and three:—a symbol representing this sum; 6.

A cup of *six*, a cup of beer sold at six shillings the barrel. *Nares.*—To be at *six* and seven, or *sixes* and seven, is to be in a state of disorder and confusion.

SİX'-CÖR-NĒRED (-nerd), *a.* Having six corners.

SİX'FÖLD, *a.* Six times told or repeated; six times as much or as many.

SİX'PENCE, *n.* Six pennies:—a small English silver coin; half a shilling (§0.121). *Shak.*

SİX'PEN-NY, *a.* Worth sixpence. *Preston.*

SİX'-PĒT-ALLED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having six petals.

SİX'SCÖRE, *a. & n.* Six times twenty. *Sandys.*

SİX'-SİD-ED, *a.* Having six sides. *Crabb.*

SİX'TĒEN, *a.* [*A. S. sixtene*, *syrtene*.] Six and ten; twice eight. *Bacon.*

SİX'TĒEN, *n.* The sum of six and ten:—a symbol representing this sum; as 16.

SİX'TĒENTH, *a.* The sixth after the tenth;—the ordinal of sixteen:—noting one of sixteen parts into which a thing is divided.

SİX'TĒENTH, *n.* (*Mus.*) An interval consisting of two octaves and a second. *Moore.*

SİXTH, *a.* The first after the fifth;—the ordinal of six:—noting one of six parts into which a thing is divided.

SİXTH, *n.* 1. A sixth part. *Cheyne.*

2. (*Mus.*) An interval of five diatonic degrees.

There are four kinds of *sixths*, two consonant and two dissonant. The consonant *sixths* are, first, the minor *sixth*, composed of three tones and two semitones major; secondly, the major *sixth*, composed of four tones and a major semitone. The dissonant *sixths* are, first, the diminished *sixth*, composed of two tones and three major semitones; secondly, the superfluous *sixth*, composed of four tones, a major semitone, and a minor semitone. *Moore.*

SİXTH'LY, *ad.* In the sixth place. *Bacon.*

SİXTH'-RATE, *n.* A British vessel of war bearing a captain. *Simmonds.*

SİX'TY-ETH, *a.* The next after the fifty-ninth;—the ordinal of sixty:—noting one of sixty parts into which a thing is divided.

SİX'TY, *a.* [*A. S. sixtig*.] Six times ten.

SİX'TY, *n.* The sum of fifty and ten:—a symbol representing this sum; as 60.

SİZ'Ä-BLE, *a.* 1. Of suitable size.

He should be purged, sweated, vomited, and starved till he come to a *sizeable* bulk. *Arbutnot.*

2. Of considerable bulk; large. "A *sizeable* volume." *Hurd.*

SİZ'AR, *n.* A student of the lowest rank, or one admitted on easier terms, with regard to expenses, than others, at Cambridge, in England, and at Dublin, in Ireland; corresponding to *servitor* at Oxford;—written also *sizer*.

In college phraseology, a *size* is a portion of bread, meat, &c., allotted to a student; and hence the name *sizar*. *Brande.*

SİZ'AR-SHİP, *n.* The rank or the station of a sizar. *Southey.*

SİZE, *n.* [*An abbreviation of assize. Skinner.*]

1. Quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude; magnitude; bulk; bigness; greatness.

Like thee, Telemachus, in voice and *size*. *Pope.*

Objects near our view are thought greater than those of a larger size, that are more remote. *Locke.*

2. A portion of bread, meat, &c., allotted to a student distinct from the regular dinner at commons;—a settled quantity; an allowance. [*Univ., Cambridge, Eng.*] *Brande.*

3. Condition; standing; rank.

Men of a less *size* and quality. *D'Estrange.*

4. A measure of length used by shoemakers. *Wright.*

5. An instrument consisting of thin leaves fastened together at one end by a rivet, used for ascertaining the size of pearls. *Wright.*

Syn.—*Size* is a general term, applied to all kinds of dimension, great or small. *Magnitude*, from the Latin *magnitudo*, is employed in science, and is of the

same signification as the common English word *greatness*, which is not employed in science. *Bulk* denotes a considerable degree of greatness. *Great* or *small size*; the size of an animal; the *magnitude* of the planets; *quantity* of land or timber; *greatness* of mind; the *bulk* of a ship; the *bulk* of the inhabitants.

SİZE, *n.* [*W. syth*, stiffening, glue.—*Sp. sisa*.]

1. A kind of glue made by boiling down in water the clippings of parchment and the thinner kinds of skins, and used almost always in a gelatinous condition for various purposes in manufactures and the arts; sizing. *Simmonds.*

2. (*Pathology.*) The buffy coat which appears on the surface of coagulated blood drawn in inflammation. *Wright.*

SİZE, *v. a.* [*i. SIZED*; *pp. SIZING, SIZED*.]

1. To arrange according to size. *Dryden.*

2. To settle or fix by comparison with a standard. "To *size* weights and measures." *Bacon.*

3. To feed with sizes or small scraps; to supply with a small quantity of food. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. To cover with glutinous matter; to besmear with size. *Sir W. Petty.*

5. (*Mil.*) To take the *size* of, as men, for the purpose of placing them in military array, and of rendering their relative statures more effective. *Stocquerel.*

6. (*Mining.*) To separate, as the finer from the coarser parts, of a metal, by sifting them through a wire sieve. *Wright.*

SİZE, *v. n.* To score as students do in the butterfly-book at Cambridge, Eng. *Wright.*

SİZED (sīzd), *a.* 1. Adjusted according to size.

2. Having a particular magnitude. *Locke.*

Sized is used in composition; as, medium-sized.

SİZ'EL, *n.* The clippings of various metals or of slips or plates from which blanks for coins have been cut; scissel. *Simmonds.*

SİZ'ER, *n.* See *SIZAR*. *Bp. Corbet.*

SİZE'-RÖLL, *n.* A small piece of parchment added to some part of a record. *Simmonds.*

SİZ'ERS, *n. pl.* See *SCISSORS*. *Tusser.*

SİZ'ERS, *n. pl.* Machines used in Ceylon, made of perforated sheet zinc or wire gauze, for separating coffee into three sizes, the round or pea-berry, and a larger and smaller berry. *Simmonds.*

SİZE'-STİCK, *n.* A measuring stick used by shoemakers. *Wright.*

SİZ'Z-NĒSS, *n.* Glutinousness; viscosity. "A *size* and viscosity in the blood." *Arbutnot.*

SİZ'ING, *n.* 1. The act of covering with size:—pieces of skin and hide used for making glue:—a viscous or glutinous substance. *Ash.*

2. Food for a student, as bread, meat, &c., ordered in commons or from the buttery. [*Univ., Cambridge, Eng.*] *Bristed.*

SİZ'ZLE, *v. n.* To hiss from the action of fire; to effervesce. *Forby.*

SİZ'ZLE, *n.* A hiss from the action of fire; effervescence. *Halliwel.*

SİZ'ZY, *a.* Relating to size; viscous; glutinous. "The blood is *sizey*." *Arbutnot.*

SKÄD'DLE, *n.* [*A. S. scaðe*; *Dut. schade*.] Hurt; damage; injury. [*Obs. or local.*] *Bailey. Wright.*

SKÄD'DLE, *a.* [*A. S. scaðig*.] Mischievous; ravenous. [*Local, Eng.*] *Ray.*

† **SKÄD'DQNS**, *n. pl.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*

SKÄIN, *n.* [*Old Fr. escaigne*.] A knot of thread or of silk; skein.—See *SKERN*. *Johnson.*

SKÄIN (skän), *n.* [Supposed to be of Erse extraction, being chiefly borrowed from the Irish or Highlanders. *Nares.*] Anciently, a kind of sword or dagger;—written also *skeam*. *Wright.*

And for their weapons had but Irish *skauns* and darts. *Drayton.*

† **SKÄINS'MÄTE**, *n.* A messmate; a companion. *Shak.*

Scurry knave! I am none of his flit-gills, I am none of his *skaunmates*.

"I am inclined to think that the old lady means roaring or swaggering companions." *Nares.*

SKÄLD, *n.* A bard.—See *SOALD*.

SKÄTE, *n.* [*Dut. schaats*.] A sort of shoe, or a piece of wood made so as to be fastened to the bottom of the foot, and furnished with an iron

runner, used to slide or travel on the ice;—usually in the plural; as, "A pair of skates."

As they sweep
On sounding skates a thousand different ways,
In circling poise, swift as the winds, along. *Thomson.*

SKÅTE, *v. n.* [*i. skated*; *pp. skating, skated*.]
To slide on the ice by the use of skates.

A Dutchman skating upon the ice. *Tucker.*

SKÅTE, *n.* [*L. squatina*, a kind of shark. — *A. S. sceadda*.] (*Ich.*) The name given to several species of fish, having a rhomboidal body, of the genus *Raia*. — See *RAY*. *Yarrell*

The skates are very numerous on the British coasts, and some of the species are used as food. The common skate (*Raia batis*), called also the blue skate, the gray skate, and the linker, is sometimes found weighing 200 pounds. *Burd.*

SKÅT'ER, *n.* One who skates. *Smith.*

SKÅT'ING, *n.* The act of one who skates. *Nares.*

† SKÅYLEŠ, *n. pl.* Skittles or ninepins. *North.*

SKĖAN, *n.* A short sword; a skain. — See *SKAIN*.

SKĖ-DĀD'DLE, *v. n.* To hurry away in a fright or panic. [*U. S.*]

SKĖĖL, *n.* [*Ger. schale*. — See *SHELL*.] A shallow, wooden vessel, for holding milk or cream; a milking-pail. [*North of Eng.*] *Grose.*

SKĖĖT, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sort of long scoop, used to wet the decks and sides of a ship, in order to keep them cool. *Mar. Dict.*

SKĖG, *n.* 1. A kind of wild plum. *Bailey.*
2. *pl.* A sort of oats. *Farm. Ency.*

SKĖG'ØER, *n.* A little salmon. *Walton.*

SKEIN (skān), *n.* A knot of thread or of silk: — a quantity of yarn as taken off the reel.

The skein of cotton-yarn contains 80 threads of 54 inches; 17 skeins make a hank; 18 hanks a spindle. *Simmonds.*

† SKĖL'DER, *v. a.* To cheat. *B. Jonson.*

† SKĖL'ET, *n.* A mummy. *Holland.*

SKĖL'E-TÖL'O-GY, *n.* [*Gr. skeletón*, a skeleton, and *lógos*, a discourse.] (*Anat.*) A treatise on the solid parts of the body. *Dunglison.*

SKĖL'E-TON, *n.* [*Gr. skeletón* (*sc. sōma*); *skelérōs*, dried up; *It. scheletro*; *Sp. esqueleto*; *Fr. squelette*. — Old Eng. *skelēt*, a mummy.]

1. (*Anat.*) The harder parts of organized bodies, which form the framework upon which the softer tissues are fixed; — more particularly the collection of bones which, in an animal, either serve as fixed points for the attachment of the soft parts, or form cavities for enclosing and protecting important organs, or constitute the apparatus of support and the passive instrument of voluntary motion. *Eng. Cyc.*

When the bones are united by their natural ligaments, the skeleton is said to be natural; when articulated by means of wires, artificial. *Dunglison.*

2. The compages or frame of anything. "The great skeleton of the world." *Hale.*

3. A rough draught; sketch; outline; as, "Simon's 'Skeletons of Sermons.'" *Smart.*

4. A very lean person.

SKĖL'E-TON-BILL, *n.* (*Law.*) A blank paper properly stamped, in those countries where stamps are required, with the name of a person signed at the bottom. *Bowyer.*

SKĖL'E-TON-KĖY, *n.* A thin key used for several varieties of locks.

† SKĖL'LUM, *n.* [*Ger. schelm*. — Old Fr. *schelme*.] A villain; a scoundrel. *Cotgrave.*

SKĖL'LY, *v. n.* To squint. *Todd.*

SKĖL'LY, *n.* A squint. [*North of Eng.*] *Brockett.*

SKĖLE, *n.* A blow; a smart stroke. [*North of England.*] *Brockett.*

SKĖLP, *n.* The rolled sheet of wrought iron, from which a gun-barrel is made. *Simmonds.*

SKĖN, *v. n.* To squint. [*Local, Eng.*] *Holloway.*

SKĖP, *n.* 1. A coarse, round farm-basket. *Tusser.*
2. A bee-hive. [*Scotland, and provincial, Eng.*] *Farm. Ency.*

SKĖP'TIC, *n.* [*Gr. σκεπτικός*, inclined to reflection; *σκέπτομαι*, to look about or carefully, — according to *Hemsterhuis* from *σκέπας*, a covering,

or *σκέπας*, to cover, and so strictly to shade the eyes with the hand, and look steadily. — See *SCÉPTIC*.] One who doubts of every thing; sceptic. — See *SCÉPTIC*. *Johnson.*

SKĖP'TIC, } *a.* Doubtful; doubting — See
SKĖP'TI-CAL, } *SCÉPTICAL*. *Johnson.*

SKĖP'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a sceptical manner. — See *SCÉPTICALLY*. *Johnson.*

SKĖP'TI-CAL-NĖSS, *n.* The quality of being sceptical. — See *SCÉPTICALNESS*.

SKĖP'TI-CIŠM, *n.* Universal doubt. — See *SCÉPTICISM*. *Johnson.*

SKĖP'TI-CIZE, *v. n.* To doubt. — See *SCÉPTICIZE*. [*U.*] *Johnson.*

SKĖR'RY, *n.* An insulated rock. *Jamieson.*

SKĖTCH, *n.* [*Dut. schets*; *Ger. skizze*; *Dan. skitze*. — *It. schizzo*; *Sp. esquiso*; *Fr. esquisse*. — From *A. S. sceotan*, to shoot; *Dut. schieten*, *Ger. schießen*. *Look.*] A design in outline; a first or rough draught; outline; delineation.

The memorandums and rude sketches of the master. *Anson.*
To make a sketch . . . of a picture. *Dryden.*

Syn. — A sketch is an unfinished or rough draught, and may comprehend the outline and some of the details. An outline is the exterior part of a sketch; it is something more than a sketch. A hasty sketch, an outline of the plan; an accurate delineation.

SKĖTCH, *v. a.* [*Dut. schetsen*.] [*i. SKETCHED*; *pp. SKETCHING, SKETCHED*.]

1. To draw, by tracing outlines, and slightly shading; to make a rough draught of.

Some admirable design sketched out only with a black pencil. *Watts.*

2. To suggest the first notion of; to plan; to delineate; to depict.

These designs which I have only sketched, and which every one can improve. *Dryden.*

SKĖTCH'-BOOK (-bāk), *n.* A book for sketches, drawings, or outlines. *W. Irving. Simmonds.*

SKĖTCH'ER, *n.* One who sketches.

SKĖTCH'ING, *n.* The art of copying from nature for a finished work. *Fairholt.*

SKĖTCH'Y, *a.* Relating to a sketch; appertaining to a sketch or first plan; possessing the character of a sketch; unfinished. *Knight.*

SKĖW (skū), *a.* [*Dan. skiev*.] Oblique; distorted. [*U.*] *Brewer.*

† SKĖW (skū), *ad.* Awry; askew. *Huloet.*

† SKĖW (skū), *v. a.* 1. To look obliquely upon; to notice slightly. *Beau & Fl.*

2. To shape or form in an oblique way.

Windows broad within and narrow without, or skewed and closed. *Maynard note on Kings v. i.*

SKĖW (skū), *v. n.* To walk or to move obliquely: — to start aside, as a horse. [*Local.*] *L'Estrange.*

SKĖW'-BACK, *n.* (*Arch.*) The sloping abutment in brick-work and masonry, for the ends of the arched head of an aperture, as at A and B. *Brande.*



SKĖW'-BRIDGE, *n.* A kind of bridge constructed obliquely across a stream or a common road, as when either is intersected at an oblique angle by a railway. *Tomlinson.*

SKĖW'ER (skū'er), *n.* A small wooden or iron pin used to keep meat in form.

Sweetbreads and collops were with skewers pricked. *Dryden.*

SKĖW'ER (skū'er), *v. a.* To fasten with skewers.

SKĖD, *n.* 1. A piece of timber placed up and down a vessel's side to bear any articles off clear that are hoisted in. *Dana.*

2. The chain by which the wheel of a wagon is fastened, so as to prevent its turning round when descending a steep hill. *Farm. Ency.*

3. A piece of light timber upon which heavier timber is rolled or slid. *Bartlett.*

4. A short piece of wood or timber laid crosswise to support logs or timbers in making a fence with logs. [*U. S.*] *Barnes.*

SKĖFF, *n.* [*Ger. schiff*. — See *SHIP*.] A small, light, boat; a wherry. *Dryden.*

SKĖFF, *v. a.* To pass over in a skiff. *Beau. & Fl.*

SKĖL'DER, *v. n.* To live by begging or pilfering [*Local*.] *Ser W. Scott.*

SKĖL'FUL, *a.* Having skill; qualified with skill; experienced; well-versed; knowing; ingenious; dexterous; adroit; expert; able; clever.

Will you be so good as to look over the side of a thing. *Swift.*

Instructors should not only be skilful in those sciences which they teach, but have skill in the method of teaching, and patience in the practice. *Watts.*

Syn. — See *ABLE, ARTFUL, CLEVER, CUNNING*

SKĖL'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a skilful manner; ably.

SKĖL'FUL-NĖSS, *n.* The state of being skilful; ability; dexterity; expertness; skill. *Ps.*

SKĖLL, *n.* [*A. S. scylan*, to distinguish; to separate, to divide; *Dut. scheelen*, to be distinguished; *Fr. scheelen*, to differ; *Dan. skille*, to separate; *Sw. skilja*, to separate, to divide; *Icel. skilja*, to separate.]

1. Knowledge of any practice or art; readiness or dexterity in any practice; knowledge united with dexterity, power, or ability to do a thing as it ought to be done; as, "The skill of a physician or a lawyer"; "The skill of an artist."

His great wisdom and skill at negotiations. *Swift.*

2. Any particular art. "Learned in one skill." [*U.*] *Hooker.*

3. † A distinct or particular cause or reason. I think you have as little skill to fear. *Shak.*

Syn. — See *ABILITY*

† SKĖLLI, *n. n.* [*See SKILL, n.*]

1. To be knowing; to be dexterous.

There is not among us any that can skill to hew timber like unto the Sidonians. *1 Kings v. 6.*

2. To make difference; to matter; to signify.

What difference is there between gold and silver? *Herbert.*

SKĖLL, *v. a.* To know; to understand. [*Still used in some parts of England.*] *Forby.*

I skill not what it is. *Beau. & Fl.*

SKĖLLED (skūld), *a.* Having skill; knowing; dexterous; skilful; adept; proficient. *Milton.*

SKĖL'LESS, *a.* Wanting skill; artless. *Sidney.*

SKĖL'LET, *n.* [*Old Fr. esquellette*.] A small iron kettle or boiler with a handle. *Shak.*

SKĖLL'ING, *n.* A bay of a barn; — a slight addition to a cottage. *Wright.*

† SKĖILT, *n.* Difference. *Cleaveland.*

SKĖILTS, *n. pl.* Short, loose, tow trousers. [*Local, U. S.*] *Judd.*

SKĖIM, *v. a.* [*Dan. skumme*, to skim. — See *SCUM*.] [*i. SKIMMED*; *pp. SKIMMING, SKIMMED*.]

1. To clear of any gross matter, from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface; as, "To skim milk."

2. To gather from the surface of a liquid.

Whom I've seen her skim the dotted cream, And press from spongy curds the milky stream. *Gay.*

3. To brush slightly, as the surface; to pass near the surface of; to pass over superficially.

The swallow skims the river's watery face. *Dryden.*

SKĖIM, *v. n.* 1. To pass lightly; to glide along. *Filles o'er the unbending corn, and skims along the main.* *Pope.*

2. To pass near the surface: — to go over superficially. "They skim over a science." *Watts.*

† SKĖIM, *n.* [*See SCUM*.] Scum; refuse. *Bryskett.*

SKĖIM'BLE-SKĖAM'BLE, *a.* Rambling; unconnected; wandering; wild. [*Low.*] *Shak.*

SKĖIM'-CÖL-TER, *n.* The colter of a plough used for paring land. *Simmonds.*

SKĖIMMED (skūmd), *p. a.* Having the grosser matter taken from the surface: — taken from the surface of a liquid.

SKĖIM'MER, *n.* 1. One who skims; one who skims over a book or a subject. *Skelton.*

2. A shallow vessel used for skimming; a scoop. *Mortimer.*

3. (*Ornith.*) The sheer-water. *Baird.*

SKĖIM'-MĖLK, *n.* Milk from which the cream has been skimmed; skimmed milk. *Clarke.*

SKĖIM'MING, *n.* 1. The act of taking off the surface of a liquid. *Bp. Hall.*

2. That which is skimmed off.

They relished the very *skimmings* of the kettle. *Cook.*

SKIMMING-LY, *ad* By passing lightly along the surface.

SKIMMING-TON, *ad*. ["*Skimmington* has been supposed to be the name of some notorious scold of the olden time." *Todd*] Used jestingly, as in the phrase, "To ride *skimmington*."

Skim To ride *skimmington*, or riding *skimmington*, phrases used in respect to a ludicrous cavalcade in ridicule of a man beaten by his wife. It consists of a procession in which the man rides behind a woman with his face to the horse's tail, holding a distaff in his hand, at which he seems to work, the woman all the while beating him with a ladle, and those who accompany them make hideous noises, or mock-music with flying-pans, bull's-horns, &c. *Hallwell.*

Skim To ride the stang is a phrase of similar import in the north of England. *Nares.*

SKIN, *n*. [A. S. *scin*; Old Ger. *schin*; Dan. *skind*; Sw. *skinn*.—W. *skan*; Ir. *scann*, a membrane.]

1. The natural covering of the flesh of the animal body.

Sk The skin of animals is divisible into three parts or membranes: the exterior, called the *scarf-skin* or *cuticle*, under this is a thin layer of soft or pulpy matter, called the *mucous network*, which is the seat of color; and under these the *cutis*, or true skin, which is a gelatinous texture. *Brande.*

Skus may differ but affection Dwells in white. *Couper.*

2. The hide of an animal which is taken to make parchment or leather; hide; pelt. "A wild goat's shaggy *skin*." *Chapman.*

3. The body; the person. [Ludicrous.]

Wherein 'tis hard for a man to save both his *skin* and his credit. *L'Estrange.*

4. The covering or coating of vegetables; husk; peel; rind. *Johnson.*

5. (*Naut.*) The part of a sail which is outside and covers the rest when it is furled:—also, for the sides of the hold; as, "An article next the *skin*." *Dana.*

Syn.—*Sk* is a term applied to the natural covering of the flesh of men and all animals, and also to the covering of some vegetables. *Hide* is used for the skin of large animals. The *skin* of a man, sheep, bird, or fish; the *hide* of an ox or horse; the *rind* of pork or cheese; the *pelt* of an orange.

SKIN, *v. a*. [I. SKINNED; *pp.* SKINNING, SKINNED.]

1. To strip or divest of the skin; to flay; as, "To *skin* an animal."

2. To cover with skin, or as with skin. "The wound was *skinned*." *Dryden.*

Heaps of rubbish, *skinned* over with a covering of vegetables. *Addison.*

SKIN, *v. n*. To acquire a skin; to become skinned over. *Clarke.*

SKINCH, *v. a*. To stint; to scrimp; to give a short allowance. [Local, England.] *Forby.*

SKIN-DEEP, *a*. Slight; superficial. *Feltham.*

SKIN-FLINT, *n*. A very niggardly or mean person; a miser. *Johnson.*

SKIN-FUL, *n*; *pl.* SKINFULS. As much as the skin will hold. *Hawkesworth.*

SKINK (*skink*, 82), *n*. [A. S. *scenc*.]

1. † Drink; any thing potable; liquor. *Murston.*

2. † Pottage. "Scotch *skink*." *Bacon.*

SKINK (*skink*), *n*. [Gr. *skinkos*; L. *scincus* (*Zo.*)] A scaly lizard or saurian reptile, of the family *Scincidae*, found in tropical countries; and the most arid regions of temperate climates; a scincoidian.—See *SCINCROIDIAN*. *Baird.*

† **SKINK**, *v. n*. To pour out liquor. *B. Jonson.*

† **SKINK'ER**, *n*. One who serves drink. *Shak.*

SKIN'LESS, *a*. Having no skin or a slight skin. "The *skinless* bear." *Todd.*

SKIN-LIKE, *a*. Resembling the skin. *Booth.*

SKINNED (*skind*), *a*. 1. Having skin; covered with skin;—used in composition, as, *thick-skinned*, *thin-skinned*. *Sharp.*

2. Divested of skin.

SKIN'NER, *n*. 1. One who skins. *Dampier.*

2. A dealer in skins, hides, or pelts; a leather-dealer; a furrier. *Johnson.*

SKIN'N-NESS, *n*. Quality of being skinny. *Bailey.*

SKIN'NY, *a*. Consisting of skin only; wanting flesh. "Upon her *skinny* lips." *Shak.*

SKIN-WOOL (*-wål*), *n*. Wool pulled from the dead skin, not sheared from the living animal; felt-wool. *Booth.*

SKIP, *v. n*. [Dan. *kippe*, to leap.—"In A. S., *forth-scepe* is expedition, speed, despatch; but all other traces of the word are lost." *Richardson.*] [*i.* SKIPPED; *pp.* SKIPPING, SKIPPED.] To fetch quick leaps; to bound lightly, to leap, to jump; to spring. "John *skipped* from room to room." *Arbuthnot.*

To *skip over*, to pass without notice; to disregard; to neglect. "A gentleman made it a rule, in reading, to *skip over* all sentences where he spied a note of admiration at the end." *Swift.*

SKIP, *v. a*. To miss; to pass; to omit.

They who have a mind to see the issue, may *skip* these two chapters, and proceed to the following. *Burnet.*

SKIP, *n*. 1. A light leap or bound; a spring. "Fetching a little *skip*." *Sidney.*

2. (*Mus.*) A passing over or skipping of one degree, or more than one, of the scale. *Warner.*

SKIP-JACK, *n*. 1. An upstart. "To see how this *skip-jack* looks at me." *Sidney.*

2. (*Ent.*) The common name of the coleopterous insects of the family *Elaeteridae*. *Baird.*

SKIP-KEN-NEL, *n*. A lackey; a foot-boy. *Swift.*

SKIP'PER, *n*. 1. One who skips or dances.

2. A giddy, thoughtless youth; an inconsiderate youngling. *Shak.*

3. (*Ich.*) A popular name of the saury-pike; *Scomberosaurus*. *Farrell.*

4. (*Ent.*) The common name of the lepidopterous insects of the family *Hesperidae*. *Baird.*

—A name applied to the cheese-maggot.

SKIP'PER, *n*. [Dut. *schippen*; Dan. *skipper*.]

1. (*Naut.*) The master of a small merchant vessel. *Simmonds.*

2. † A ship-boy. *Congreve.*

† **SKIP'PET**, *n*. A small boat; a skiff. *Spenser.*

SKIP'PING, *a*. (*Mus.*) Applied to notes which do not proceed by conjoint degrees, nor in any regular course, but which lie at awkward and unexpected distances from each other. *Moore.*

SKIP'PING-LY, *ad*. By skips and leaps. *Howell.*

SKIP'PING-RÖPE, *n*. A short cord or rope used by children to skip over. *Simmonds.*

SKIRL, *v. n*. To scream. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett.*

SKIR'MISH, *n*. [It. *scaramuccia*, *schermugio*; Sp. *escaramuza*; Fr. *escarmouche*.—Dut. *schermutsing*; Ger. *schermützel*; Dan. *skiermysel*; Sw. *skiermysel*; W. *ysgermes*.—"The word seems to have an affinity with the A. S. *scyr*, to part, to divide." *Richardson.* "It is a derivative from *schermire*, to fight; Old Ger. *sker-man*." *Diez.*]

1. (*Mil.*) A loose, desultory kind of engagement, in presence of two armies, between small detachments sent out for the purpose either of drawing on a battle, or of concealing by their fire the movements of the troops in the rear; a slight fight in war. *Stocqueler.*

2. A contest; a contention.

They never meet but there's a *skirmish* of wit. *Shak.*

SKIR'MISH, *v. n*. [*i.* SKIRMISHED; *pp.* SKIRMISHING, SKIRMISHED.] To fight in small parties or detachments; to engage in skirmishes.

Though broken, scattered, fled, they *skirmish* still. *Parfay.*

SKIR'MISH'ER, *n*. One who skirmishes. *Barret.*

SKIR'MISH-ING, *n*. The act of fighting loosely or in small detachments. *Bp. Taylor.*

† **SKIR'ER**, *v. a*. [See *SCOUR*.] To scour; to ramble over in order to clear. *Beau. & Fl.*

† **SKIR'ER**, *v. n*. To scour; to scud; to run in haste. *Shak.*

SKIR'RET, *n*. [A corruption of *skirwort*, its old name.] (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous perennial water-plant of the genus *Sium*, native of China, and cultivated for its succulent roots or tubers; *Sium Sisarum*. *Loudon.*

Skirret of Peru, a name applied to a species of *Convolvulus*, or bindweed, the tubers, young leaves, and tender shoots of which are used for food; Spanish

potato; *Convolvulus batatas*. It is the potato of Shak. and contemporary writers, the *Solanum tuberosum* being then scarcely known in Europe. *Loudon.*

SKIRT, *n*. [Dan. *skiorte*, a shirt; Sw. *skirt*, a skirt.—"*Skirt*, *skur'd*, *skirt*, from A. S. *scyr*, to cut, to divide, to separate." *Richardson.*]

1. The lower, loose part of a garment below the waist; as, "The *skirt* of a coat or a gown."

2. A petticoat; a woman's loose under-garment extending from the waist downwards.

3. The edge of any part of dress.

A narrow band of small decorated linen which runs along the edge of a skirt. *Addison.*

4. The extreme part of any thing; the border; the edge; the margin.

That sweep the *skirt* of earth, and sweep the wood Of ancient growth. *Keats.*

5. The diaphragm or midriff in butcher's meat. *Smart.*

SKIRT, *v. a*. [*i.* SKIRTED; *pp.* SKIRTING, SKIRTED.] To border; to run along the edge of.

A narrow band of small decorated linen which runs along the edge of a skirt. *Addison.*

SKIRT'ING, *n*. (*Arch.*) A narrow board placed vertically or edgewise on the floor, round the sides of an apartment; wash-board. *Brande.*

SKIT, *n*. [A. S. *scitan*, to throw out.]

1. A light, wanton wench. *Howard.*

2. A reflection; a jeer; a gibe. [R.] *Tooke.*

SKIT, *v. a*. To cast reflections on; to asperse; to vilify. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*

SKIT'TISH, *a*. [A. S. *scitan*, to throw out.]

1. Shy; easily frightened; timid.

A restful, skittish jade had gotten a trick of rising, starting, and flying out at his own shadow. *L'Estrange.*

2. Unsteady; uncertain; fickle; changeable; wanton. "*Skittish* spirits." *Shak.*

Some men sleep in *skittish* Fortune's hall. *Shak.*

SKIT'TISH-LY, *ad*. In a skittish manner; shyly.

SKIT'TISH-NESS, *n*. The state of being skittish.

SKIT'TLE-BALL, *n*. A disk of hard wood for throwing at skittles, or ninepins. *Simmonds.*

SKIT'TLES (*skit'tlz*), *n. pl.* Ninepins. *Warton.*

SKIVE, *n*. The iron lap used in finishing or polishing the facets of diamonds. *Tomlinson.*

SKIV'ER, *n*. [A. S. *scafan*, to shave.—See *SHIVER*, and *SHIVE*.] An inferior kind of leather, made of sheep skins split by a machine, when in the state of pelt, tanned by means of smutch, and afterwards dyed. *Parnell.*

† **SKLÈRE**, *v. a*. To cover; to protect; to take care of. *Chaucer.*

SKÖL'E-CÏTE, *n*. (*Min.*) A mineral composed of silica, alumina, lime, and water; lime mesotype;—written also *scolecite*. *Dana.*

SKÖ-LÖP'SITE, *n*. (*Min.*) A massive, imperfectly granular, brittle mineral, of a grayish-white, or pale reddish-gray color, and consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, lime, and soda. *Dana.*

SKÖNCE, *n*. A scone.—See *SCONE*. *Carew.*

SKÖR'OD-ÏTE, *n*. [Gr. *skorodon*, garlic,—in allusion to its odor before the blowpipe.] (*Min.*) A pale leek-green or liver-brown mineral, of vitreous lustre, composed of arsenic acid, peroxide of iron, and water. *Dana.*

SKÖÜT, *n*. (*Ornith.*) A name applied to the guillemot. *Chambers.*

SKÖW, *n*. A small boat made of willows, &c., and covered with skins:—a flat-bottomed boat used as a lighter on rivers and canals;—written also *scoo*.—See *SCOW*. [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*

SKREËN, *n*. & *v*. See *SCREEN*. *Trusser.*

SKRIM'MAGE, *n*. A slight battle; a contest; a skirmish. [Local, U. S.] *Kendall.*

SKRIM'FY, *a*. Mean; niggard; scrimp. [Yorkshire dialect.] *Hamilton.*

SKRÏNGE, *v. a*. To squeeze violently.—See *SCRINGE*. [North of England.] *Brockett.*

SKÜE, *a*. Oblique; skew.—See *SKEW*. *Bentley.*

SKÜE-SIGHT (*sku'-sit*), *n*. (*Med.*) That kind

of vision which is accurate only when the object is placed obliquely. *Dunglison.*

SKÜG, *v. a.* To hide. — See SCUG. [Eng.] *Grose.*

SKÜLK, *v. n.* [Dut. *schuilen*; Dan. *skulke*; Sw. *skolka*. — "The origin seems to be the A. S. *scylan*, to separate, to secrete." *Richardson.*] [*i.* SKULKED; *pp.* SKULKING, SKULKED.] To lurk in hiding-places; to endeavor to keep out of sight; to hide; to lurk.

"The bones of the skull are eight in number, the frontal, the occipital, two parietal, two temporal, the sphenoid, and the ethmoid." *Dunglison.*

SKÜLK, *v. a.* To produce or bring forward clandestinely or improperly. [*r.*] *Ec. Rev.*

SKÜLK, *n.* A company or herd of foxes. *Wright.*

SKÜLK'ER, *n.* One who skulks; a lurker.

SKÜLL, *n.* [Dut. *schedel*; Dan. *skul*; Sw. *skalle*. The past part. of the A. S. *scyllan*, to divide, to separate. *Tooke*. — *Shinner* refers it to *skull*.]

1. (*Anat.*) The collection of bones which form the case for lodging the brain and its membranes, as well as their vessels, and some of the nerves; the cranium. *Dunglison.*

2. The bones of the skull are eight in number, the frontal, the occipital, two parietal, two temporal, the sphenoid, and the ethmoid. *Dunglison.*

3. The brain as the seat of intelligence.

4. Skulls that cannot teach, and will not learn. *Couper.*

5. An oar. — See SCULL.

SKÜLL, *n.* [A. S. *scæle*, a company.] A multitude, as of fishes. — See SCULL, and SHOAL. [*r.*] A knavish skull of boys and girls did pelt at him with stones. *Warner.*

SKÜLL'-CAP, *n.* 1. A head-piece or cap fitting closely to the skull. *Addison.*

2. (*Bot.*) The common name of the herbaceous and mostly deciduous, labiate plants of the genus *Scutellaria*. *London.*

SKÜLL'-FISH, *n.* A whale which is more than two years old. *Simmonds.*

SKÜM, *n.* See SCUM.

SKÜNK, *n.* [The *seecawak* of the Cree Indians.] (*Zool.*) The common name of the American quadrupeds of the genus *Mephitis*, chiefly distinguished for their excessively fetid odor, which is similar to that of the polecat, proceeding from a fluid secreted by anal glands, and used as a means of defence.

The species found in the United States is the *Mephitis chingia* of Tiedemann. *Audubon.*

Skunk-blackbird, (*Ornith.*) a common name applied to the bobolink, or *Dolichonyx orizavorus*, — called also skunk-bird.

We followed that old polyglot, the skunk blackbird, and heard him describe the way they talked at the winding up of the Tower of Babel. *H. W. Beecher.*

SKÜNK'-BIRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A common name applied to the bobolink. *Audubon.*

SKÜNK'-CAB-BAGE, *n.* (*Bot.*) An American perennial herb of the genus *Symplocarpus*, growing in moist grounds, and having a strong odor like that of the skunk, and also somewhat alliaceous; *Symplocarpus fetidus*. *Gray.*

SKÜNK'-HEAD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The pied duck; *Anas Labrador* of Wilson. *Barillet.*

SKÜNK'-WÉED, *n.* (*Bot.*) The skunk-cabbage; *Symplocarpus fetidus*. *Dunglison.*

SKÜR'RY, *n.* Haste; impetuosity. *Brockett.*

† SKÜTE, *n.* [Dut. *schuit*.] A boat or small vessel. *Williams.*

SKÜN'TE-RU-DITE, *n.* (*Mén.*) A crystalline and also massive granular mineral, of bright metallic lustre, sometimes iridescent, of a color between tin-white and pale lead-gray, and consisting of arsenic and cobalt; — so called from *Skutterud*, in Norway, where it is found. *Dana.*

SKÛ [skt, P. E. *Ja. R.*; skyt, S. J. F.; sket, W. K.; sk'j, Sm.], *n.* [Dan. *sky*, a cloud; *skymmel*, the sky; Sw. *sky*, a cloud. — Probably from the A. S. *scædan*, to shade. *Richardson.*]

1. † A cloud; a shadow. *Chaucer.*

2. The region of the clouds; the apparent

arch or vault of heaven, which, on a clear day, is of a bluish color, the firmament; the heavens.

The soft, blue sky did never melt
In his heart, he never felt
The soft, blue sky. *Wordsworth.*

3. The weather; the climate.

Thou wert better in thy grave than to answer with thy
uncovered body this enmity of the skies. *Shak.*

SKÛ'-BLÜE, *a.* Blue as the sky; cerulean, azure. *Hill.*

SKÛ'-BÖRN, *a.* Born in the sky. "Gentlest of sky-born forms." *Collins.*

SKÛ'-BUILT, *a.* Built in the sky. *Wordsworth.*

SKÛ'-CÖL-ÖR, *n.* An azure color; the color of the sky. "A light touch of sky-color." *Boyle.*

SKÛ'-CÖL-QRED, *a.* Colored like the sky; blue.

SKÛ'-DÛED (-did), *a.* Colored like the sky. *Pope.*

SKÛED (skid), *a.* Enveloped by the skies. "The shielded mountain." *Thomson.*

SKÛ'-EN-CÖUNT'ER-ING, *a.* Meeting, or reaching to, the sky. *Sterling*, 1603.

SKÛ'FY (sk'f), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the sky, ethereal. "Skyey influences." *Shak.*

SKÛ'-HÛGH, *a.* As high as the sky. *Clarke.*

SKÛ'ISH, *a.* Approaching the sky; skyey.

To o'ertop old Pelion, or the skyish head
Of blue Olympus. *Shak.*

SKÛ'LARK, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A conirostral, passerine bird of the family *Fringillidae* and the genus *Alda*, found in parts of Europe, in Asia, and in the north of Africa, celebrated for its beautiful song chanted forth far up in the air when at liberty and in its natural state; the lavezock; *Alda arvensis*. *Gray.*



Skylark.

SKÛ'LÄRK-ING, *n.* (*Naut.*) A term used by seamen for games or tricks with each other in the rigging, tops, &c., of ships; — the act of sporting or frolicking. *Mar. Dict.*

SKÛ'LIGHT (-lit), *n.* A glazed frame or window in a roof. *Arbutnot.*

SKÛ'-PÖINT-ING, *a.* Pointing to the sky. *Clarke.*

SKÛ'-RÖCK-ET, *n.* A kind of firework, or rocket, which flies high, and burns as it flies. "I considered a comet . . . as a sky-rocket." *Addison.*

SKÛ'-RÖÖFED (sk'röft), *a.* Having the sky for a roof. *Clarke.*

SKÛ'-SÄIL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A light sail, next above the royal. *Dana.*

SKÛ'-SCRÄP-ER, *n.* (*Naut.*) A name given to a sky-sail, when it is triangular. *Dana.*

SKÛ'-TINCT-URED (-tinkt-yard), *a.* Tintured by the sky. "Sky-tintured grain." *Milton.*

SKÛ'WARD, *ad.* Towards the sky. *Clarke.*

† SLÄB, *a.* Thick; slimy; viscous.

Make the gruel thick and slab. *Shak.*

SLÄB, *n.* [A. S. *slāpan*, to slip. *Richardson.*]

1. † Moist earth; slime. *Evelyn.*

2. A thin, flat piece of marble or other stone having a plane surface.

A massy slab, in fashion square or round. *Couper.*

3. The outside strip of a log or piece of timber when sawn off, as in the process of making boards. *Ray.*

4. A small mass of metal, as of tin, run into a mould. *Simmonds.*

SLÄB'BER [släb'ber, J. E. F. *Ja. R.*; slöb'ber, S. P. K. *Wb.*; släb'ber or slöb'ber, W. Sm. *Wv.*], *v. a.* [Dut. *slabben*; Ger. *schlappen*, *schlappen*. — See SLAB.] [*i.* SLABBED; *pp.* SLABBING, SLABBED.] [Sometimes written *sllobber*.]

1. † To sup up in a hasty manner, or so as to wet the lips. "To slabber pottage." *Barret.*

2. To smear with spittle or a liquid suffered to fall from the mouth or lips; to slaver; to sllobber. "He slabbered me all over." *Arbutnot.*

3. To cover with a liquid spilled.

The milk-pan and cream-pot so slabbered and tost. *Tusser.*

4. "The second sound of this word is by much the more usual one; but, as it is in direct opposition

to the orthography, it ought to be discountenanced, and the *a* restored to its true sound." *Walker.*

SLÄB'BER, *v. n.* To let the spittle fall from the mouth; to drivel; to slaver. *Swift.*

SLÄB'BER, *n.* Slimy moisture that falls from the mouth; slaver. *C. Richardson.*

SLÄB'BER-ER, *n.* One who slabbers; an idiot.

SLÄB'BER-Y, *a.* [Dut. *slubberig*; Ger. *schlabberig*.] Slippery; wet; sloppy.

Our fiost is broken since yesterday, and it is very slabbery. *St. Jt.*

SLÄB'BI-NÉSS, *n.* State of being slabby. *Bunyan.*

SLÄB'BY, *a.* 1. Thick; viscous, glutinous. "Slabby and greasy medicaments." *Wiseman.*

2. Wet; sloppy; muddy; slimy. "The slabby pavements." *Gray.*

SLÄB'-LINE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small line used to haul up the foot of a course. *Dana.*

SLÄCK, *a.* [A. S. *slæc*, *slæc*; Sw. *slak*; Icel. *slahr*. — W. *yslar*, *slach*. — Dut. *slak*, a snail.]

1. Slow; tardy; not rapid. [*r.*]

Then pace was formal, grave, and slack. *Dryden.*

2. Remiss; not eager or diligent; backward.

He once . . . was . . . just a cause. *Cowper.*

3. Relaxed; loose; not tense, tight, or rigid.

From his slack hand the gaudy weather for Eve
Down dropped, and all the faded roses shed. *Milton.*

Slack in sleep, (*Naut.*) said of a vessel when she works slowly in tacking. *Dana.*

SLÄCK, *v. n.* [*i.* SLACKED; *pp.* SLACKING, SLACKED.]

1. To be slow, remiss, or negligent; to fail.

When thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord, thou shalt not slack to pay it. *Deut. xxiii. 21.*

2. To be diminished; to abate; to slacken.

3. To become less tense, tight or rigid; to relax; to slacken; to loosen. *Clarke.*

4. To combine with water, or with water and carbonic acid, as lime; to be slaked. *Miller.*

SLÄCK, *v. a.* [A. S. *slæcin*; Dut. *slaken*; Sw. *slakna*. — W. *yslar*.] 1. To cause to be slower, to retard; to slacken.

You may sooner by . . . than ruse or cease it. *Milton.*

Well pleased with such delay, they slack their pace. *Milton.*

2. To make less tight, rigid, or tense; to loosen; to relax.

Taught not to slack nor strain its tender strings. *Pope.*

3. To make less intense; to mitigate; to abate; to remit.

To respire or . . . Of this ill mansion. *Milton.*

4. To cause to be used or applied less liberally; to cause to be withheld.

Well, I must of another errand to Sir John Falstaff from my two mistresses: what a beast am I to slack it! *Shak.*

5. To quench; to extinguish; to slake.

To all moous some succulent plant
Allotted, that poor helpless man might slack
His present thirst. *Philips.*

6. To neglect; to defer; to put off.

Well, I must of another errand to Sir John Falstaff from my two mistresses: what a beast am I to slack it! *Shak.*

7. To cause to combine with water, as lime; to slake. — See SLAKE. *Mortimer.*

SLÄCK, *ad.* Partially; imperfectly; insufficiently. "A handful of slack-dried hops." *Mortimer.*

SLÄCK, *n.* 1. (*Naut.*) The part of a rope or sail that hangs down loose. *Dana.*

2. Small coal; coal broken into parts smaller than the size of an egg. *Brande.*

3. A valley; a dell. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*

SLÄCKED'-LIME (släkt-), *n.* A compound of one equivalent of water and one equivalent of lime; hydrate of lime. *Miller.*

Slacked lime is formed by pouring water upon lime, a chemical combination taking place, attended with great heat. — *Slack-lime*, a compound of one equivalent of carbonate of lime and one of hydrate of lime, formed by lime, when exposed to the air, slowly attracting water and carbonic acid. As a result of this action, it falls to powder. *Miller.*

SLÄCK'EN (släkk'en), *v. n.* [*i.* SLACKENED; *pp.* SLACKENING, SLACKENED.]

1. To become less intense; to abate; to slack.

Will slacken, if his breath stir not their flames. *Milton.*

2. To become less rigid, tight, or tense.

SLÄCK'EN (släk'kn), *v. a.* 1. To cause to become more slow; to retard; to slack.

The other slackens his pace. *Dryden.*

2. To make to abate; to cause to be remitted.

This doctrine must supersede and slacken all industry and endeavor. *Howland.*

3. To cause to become less tense, tight, or rigid; to loosen; to relax.

Our weakened attention, like the strings of a lute, by being slackened, lose their sweetness when they are wound up again. *Scott.*

SLÄCK'LY, *ad.* In a slack manner; loosely; not tightly; not closely:—tardily; remissly.

SLÄCK'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being slack; slowness; tardiness. "A slackness to heal." *Sharp.* "Slackness of motion." *Brerewood.*

2. Remissness; inattention; negligence.

From his slackness and base cowardice These towns were lost. *Daniel.*

3. The state of being relaxed; looseness; want of tension. "Knowing well the slackness of his arm." *Blair.*

SLÄCK'-WÄ-TER, *n.* The interval between the flux and reflux of the tide, or during which the water apparently remains at rest. *Mar. Dict.*

† **SLÄDE**, *n.* [A. S. *slæd*.] A flat, low piece of ground;—a dale; a valley. *Drayton.*

SLÄG, *n.* [Ger. *schlacken*; Sw. *slagg*.—"It is perhaps the A. S. *slap*, a slough." *Richardson.*] The vitreous mass which covers the fused metals in smelting hearths; cinder; refuse.

The slag of iron works is usually called cinder. *Simmonds.*

SLÄG'GY, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, slag. *Clarke.*

SLÄIE (slä), *n.* [A. S. *slæ*.] A weaver's reed; a sley.—See **SLEY**. *Johnson.*

SLÄIN (slän), *p.* from *slay*. See **SLEY**, and **SLAY**.

SLÄKE, *v. a.* [Sw. *slucka*; Dan. *slukke*; Icel. *slækja*.] [1. SLAKED; *pp.* SLAKING, SLAKED.] 1. To quench; to extinguish; to slacken; to allay.

His thirst from ill of quenching found. *Wordsworth.*

2. To cause to combine with water, or with water and carbonic acid, as lime; to slack. *Miller.*

3. "It is used of lime; so that it is uncertain whether the original notion of to slack or slake lime is to powder or quench it." *Johnson.* Slack and slake, as applied to lime, are much confounded.

4. "There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word like the word *slack*. This is the word, as Dr. Johnson observes, from which it is evidently derived; but, as it has acquired a distinct and appropriated meaning, it is with great propriety that it differs a little from its original both in orthography and pronunciation.

"All our orthoepists unite in pronouncing this word regularly; but, as Mr. Smith observes, bucklayers and their laborers universally pronounce it with the short *a*, as if written *slack*; and it may be added that the correctest speakers, when using the participial adjective in the words *unsalted lime*, pronounce the *a* in the same manner; but this ought to be avoided." *Walker.*

"Slaked lime is usually called *slacked lime*, which implies lime loosened or reduced to powder; but the original notion is probably *quenched lime*." *Smart.*

Syn.—To *slake* is to quench partially; to *quench* or *extinguish* is to put out entirely. If a person *slakes* his thirst, he is but partially satisfied with drink; if he *quenches* it, he is entirely satisfied. *Slake* thirst; *quench* thirst or fire; *extinguish* flame.

SLÄKE, *v. n.* 1. To grow less tense; to slack.

But when the body's strongest sinews *slake*. *Davies.*

2. To abate. "The fever *slaketh*." *Barret.*

3. To be quenched; to be extinguished. "His flame did *slake*." *Browne.*

SLÄKE'LESS, *a.* That cannot be slaked; quenchless; unextinguishable; insatiable. "Slakeless thirst of change." *Byron.*

SLÄM, *v. a.* [Belg. *lamen*.—See **LAMM**.] [*i.* SLAMMED; *pp.* SLAMMING, SLAMMED.]

1. To cause to strike violently or with a loud noise; as, "He *slammed* the door." *Grose.*

2. To beat; to cuff. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*

3. To slaughter; to crush. [Low.] *Johnson.*

4. To beat by winning every trick. *Todd.*

SLÄM, *n.* 1. A violent push so as to cause noise; as, "To give the door a *slam*."

2. Defeat at cards by winning every trick.

And gave the cheaters a clear *slam*. *Loyal Song.*

3. The refuse of alum works. *Francis.*

SLÄM'-BÄNG, *ad.* With violence; so as to cause noise. [Colloquial.] *Halkiwell.*

SLÄM'KIN, } *n.* [Ger. *schlampe*.] A slat-

SLÄM'MER-KIN, } ternly woman; a trollop; a slut. [Vulgar.] *Todd.*

SLÄN'DER, *v. a.* [Su. Goth. *klander*, from *kland*, infamy. *Jamieson*.—Old Fr. *esclander*.—Sw. *klanda*, to dishonor.—See **SLANDER**, *n.*] [*i.* SLANDERED; *pp.* SLANDERING, SLANDERED.]

To injure by false and malicious reports; to censure falsely; to belie; to defame; to asperse; to calumniate.

He hath slandered thy servant unto the king. 2 Sam. xix. 27.

Syn.—See **ASPERSE**.

SLÄN'DER, *n.* [L. *scandalum*, from Gr. *σκάνδαλον*, a stumbling-block. *Johnson*.—Nor. Fr. *esclander*.—Sw. *klander*.—Anciently written *seclander*.]

1. Detraction; defamation; calumny; false reproach; utterance of injurious reports against another; backbiting; aspersion.

Whether he be a slanderer or a false friend, or behind his back, we usually find that he is the most generous, but we call him a slanderer, because we call him a liar. *Tillotson.*

The worstliest people are the most malicious. *Swift.*

In all cases of slander currency, whenever the forger of the lie is not to be found, the originator is to be sought for.

2. Disgrace; dishonor; reproach. [R.]

Thou slander of thy mother's heavy womb. *Shak.*

3. (Law.) Defamation by words spoken; the utterance of false, malicious, and defamatory words, tending to the damage and derogation of another:—in old law, defamation generally, whether oral or written. *Burrill.*

Written or printed slanders are libels. *Donner.*

Syn.—Slander, defamation, calumny, detraction, and aspersion all imply hostility, and an intention to injure the person who is the object of them. Slander or defamation is the act of maliciously uttering in words that which is false to the gross injury of a person in his reputation or honor. It is a less offence in law than libel, and is either written or printed defamation. A person slanders or calumniates another by fabricating and circulating false and injurious reports, or by communicating to others such as are already in circulation; he defames by promulgating any thing calculated to injure a person's fair fame or character; he detracts by depreciating the merit, motives, and good deeds of another; and he asperses by throwing out insinuations against a person's character or conduct. A calumniator is more despicable than a slanderer, the former term being more restricted to one who originates the false accusation.

SLÄN'DER-ER, *n.* One who slanders; a calumniator; a defamer; a detractor; backbiter. *Dryden.*

SLÄN'DER-OÜS, *a.* 1. Uttering or containing slander; defamatory; false and malicious; calumnious. "Slanderous tongues." *Shak.*

As he flatters a man opens his mouth to his mortal enemy, so by detraction and a slanderous misreport he shuts the same to his best friends. *South.*

2. Scandalous; reproachful; shameful. [R.]

The vile and slanderous death of the cross. *Homilies.*

SLÄN'DER-OÜS-LY, *ad.* With slander; calumniously. *Spenser.*

SLÄN'DER-OÜS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being slanderous; reproach. *Scott.*

† **SLÄNG**, *i.* from *slung*. Slung.—See **SLING**.

SLÄNG, *n.* 1. A fetter worn by convicts;—so called from being slung on their legs by a string to prevent slipping to the ground. *John Bee.*

2. Vile, low, or ribald language; the cant of sharpers or of the vulgar; gibberish. *Qu. Rev.*

SLÄN'GOUS, *a.* Partaking of slang. *John Bee.*

SLÄNG'WHÄNG-ER, *n.* An officious and noisy demagogue. [A cant term.] *W. Irving.*

† **SLÄNK**, *p.* from *slunk*. Slunk.—See **SLINK**.

SLÄNK, *n.* (Bot.) A species of *Alga*. *Ainsworth.*

SLÄNT, *a.* [Sw *slänta*, to slip. *Serenius*.—W. *ysglentio*, to slide.—"The A. S. *hlenigan* [hlyman, to lean], with the prefix *se*, is probably the root." *Richardson.*] Being or moving at any angle less than a right angle; oblique; inclining; sloping; slanting. "The slant lighting." *Milton.*

Upon the southern side of the slant hills. *Cowper.*

SLÄNT, *n.* 1. An inclined plane; a slope. "It lies on a slant." *Richardson.*

2. A Swedish copper coin, the one hundred and ninety-sixth part of a rik dollar. *Wright.*

A slant of wind, (Naut.) a transitory breeze. *Burn.*

SLÄNT, *v. a.* or *n.* [2. SLANTED; *pp.* SLANTING, SLANTED.] To turn aside from a perpendicular; to incline; to slope; to lean. *Fuller.*

Where the green hill so gradual slants. *Cunningham.*

SLÄNT'ING, *p. a.* Inclining; oblique; slant; sloping. "Under slanting hill." *Dodsley.*

Using sometimes slanting seldom downright, railing. *Fuller.*

SLÄNT'ING-LY, *ad.* With oblique direction; slopingly; in an indirect manner. *Clarke.*

SLÄNT'LY, } *ad.* Obliquely; not perpendicu-

SLÄNT'WISE, } larly; in a sloping manner.

SLÄP, *n.* [Ger. *schlappe*.—W. *yslap*.—From the L. *alpha*, *s*, prefixed. *Wachter*.—"Perhaps from the S. *slap*, to slip." *Richardson.*] A blow, a slap, or a slap on the hand or with something broad.

What defence can be used, in such a despicable encounter as this, but either the slap or the spurn? *Milton.*

SLÄP, *ad.* With a slap or sudden blow.

Then straight went the yard slap over their noddle. *Arbutnot.*

SLÄP, *v. a.* [*i.* SLAPPED; *pp.* SLAPPING, SLAPPED.] To strike with a flat or broad hand, as the palm hand; to give a slap; to dab; to pat. *Prior.*

SLÄP-DÄSH, *ad.* 1. All at once; slap. *Prior.*

2. With wild aim; at random. [Low.] *Smart.*

SLÄPE, *a.* Slippery; smooth. [Local, Eng.] *Ray.*

SLÄP'JÄCK, *n.* A pancake; a flapjack. *Bartlett.*

SLÄP'PER, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, slaps.

2. Any thing very large. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*

SLÄSH, *v. a.* [Icel. *slasa*. *Johnson*.—A. S. *slæmslegen*, to strike. *Richardson*.] [2. SLASHED; *pp.* SLASHING, SLASHED.]

1. To cut with long incisions; to slit.

Slashing and pinching their skin. *Sir T. Herbert.*

2. To lash. ["Improper." *Johnson*.] *King.*

3. To snap; to crack; to smack. "She slashed a whip." *More.*

SLÄSH, *v. n.* To deal blows at random with a sword or other cutting instrument.

Who, when they slash and cut to pieces, Do all with civil addresses. *Hudibras.*

SLÄSH, *n.* 1. A long cut or incision; a wound.

Cuts and slashes that had drawn blood. *Clarendon.*

2. A cut in cloth, particularly a slit made to show a bright color underneath, as in the sleeves of ancient costumes. *Shak.*

SLÄSHED (släshit), *p. a.* 1. Cut in slits; cut.

2. (Bot.) Noting leaves divided into many segments; multifid; laciniate. *Lindley.*

SLÄSH'Y, *a.* Wet and dirty; slushy; sloshy; slushy.—See **SLUSHY**. [Local.] *Brockett.*

SLÄT, *n.* [Dut. *slot*, a lock.—Gael. *slat*, a rod, a wand.—See **SLAT**.]

1. A thin, narrow piece of wood connecting parts of any framework; a sloat; as, "The slats of a cart, a blind, or a bedstead."

2. The flat step of a ladder. *Wright.*

SLÄT, *v. a.* To beat; to knock; to slap. "[I] slatted his brains out." *Marston.*

SLÄTCH, *n.* (Naut.) The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose; slack:—the period of a transitory breeze of wind;—an interval of fair weather. *Mar. Dict. Bailey. Shere.*

SLÄTE, *n.* [Jumus refers to *slit*.—*Tooke* derives from A. S. *scylan*, to scale, to separate, and traces it thus: *skalt*, *sklait*, *sklate*, *slate*.—Old Fr. *esclate*.—Gael. *sgleat*.—Old Eng. *solate*.]

1. (Min.) A name applied to several rocks which have the property of cleavage or splitting into plates, and, in some instances, in a direction oblique to the stratification.—See **SLAT-CLEAVAGE**.

2. *Schist* is often used as synonymous with *slate*; but hypogene or primary *schists*, such as gneiss, mica *schist*, and other kinds, cannot be split into an indefinite number of parallel laminae like rocks which have a true slaty cleavage. *Lyell.*

Aluminous or alum slate, a scitello kind of slate, occurring low in the coal measures, used in the manufacture of alum, and consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, carbon, sulphur, and water. *Cleveland. Graham.*—*Argillaceous* or clay slate, argillaceous schist. See **SCHIST**.—*Stonewarefield slate*, a fissile, calcareous slate, occurring in the lower oolite formation, and

abounding in organic remains;—so called from Stonesfield, Oxfordshire, near which it is found, and locally used for slating. *Ansted.*—*Chlorite slate*, chlorite schist. See *SCHIST.*—*Graphite slate*, a sectile, smooth, and sometimes unctuous slate, used by artificers for tracing lines, and, when fine, soft, and pure, for black crayons in drawing;—called also *Italian stone*. *Cleaveland.*—*Talcose slate*, a dark, slaty rock, having a somewhat greasy feel, consisting largely of talc, mixed intimately with more or less of felspar and quartz. *Dana.*—*Drawing slate or black chalk.* See *GRAPHIC SLATE.*—*Adhesive slate*, a variety of slate, of a greenish-gray color, that absorbs water rapidly with a crackling sound and the emission of air-bubbles;—so called from its adhering strongly to the tongue. *Tomlinson.*—*Slate clay*, one of the alternating beds of the coal measures. It is an infusible compound of silica and alumina, and is used for making fire-bricks. *Stourbridge clay* is a variety of it. *Tomlinson.*—*Polishing slate*, a very soft, massive slate, of a cream-yellow color in alternate stripes, dull lustre, and adhering to the tongue;—found only in Bohemia. *Ure.*—*Roof-slate*, a hard slate, dull or of feeble lustre, blackish-gray, bluish-black, bluish or reddish-brown, or greenish, &c., and characterized, in its most perfect state, by easily splitting into large, thin, and straight layers or plates, which are sonorous when struck with a hard body. The better qualities of slate are used for roofing, writing slates, and for monuments in grave-yards. *Cleaveland.*—*Hornblende slate*, a rock consisting of felspar and hornblende, with some chlorite;—used for flagging. *Dana.*—*Whet slate*, a variety of argillaceous slate, of various colors, used for sharpening instruments, under the names of *hone*, *oil-stone*, *Turkey-stone*, and *whet-stone*;—called also *navasute*. *Cleaveland.*—*Siliceous slate*, a mineral of a more or less slaty structure, occurring in masses which are usually amorphous, sometimes rounded, and almost always traversed by veins of quartz, and composed chiefly of silica, alumina, potash, and oxide of iron. *Cleaveland.*

2. A thin plate or tablet of slate for writing on.

3. A thin flat piece of slate, as used for covering the roofs of houses. *Simmonds.*

4. † A lamina; a thin plate; a flake. *Holland.*

SLATE, *v. a.* [*i. SLATED*; *pp. SLATING, SLATED.*]

To cover with slates, as a roof. *Swift.*

SLATE, *v. n.* To set a dog loose at any thing.

SLATE, *v. n.* as sheep, &c. [North of Eng.] *Ray.*

SLATE'-AXE, *n.* A mattock for shaping slates for roofing, and making holes in them to fasten them to the roof. *Simmonds.*

SLATE'-GRAY, *a.* (*Bot.*) Gray bordering on blue. *Lindley.*

SLATE'-PENN-CIL, *n.* A thin, narrow slip of soft slate for writing with. *Simmonds.*

SLAT'TER, *n.* One who manufactures slates, or who slates roofs. *Simmonds.*

SLATE'-ROCKS, *n. pl.* (*Geol.*) Rocks cleavable into an indefinite number of thin laminae, which are parallel to each other, but which are not generally parallel to the planes of true strata or layers of deposition. *Lyell.*

SLATE'-SPÄR, *n.* (*Min.*) An almost pure, translucent, sectile variety of carbonate of lime, usually white, and occurring in masses and in extremely thin tabular plates intersecting each other in various directions. *Phillips.*

SLAT'ING, *n.* 1. The act of manufacturing slates, or of covering roofs with slates. *W. Ency.*

2. Materials for slating; slates. *W. Ency.*

SLAT'TER, *v. n.* [*Lye* refers to *slut*, and *slat* does seem formed from that word, and to express the effect of laziness or sluttishness." *Richardson.*—See *SLUT.*]

1. To be sluggishly indifferent to order, neatness, or cleanliness; to be slovenly. "A dirty, slattering woman." *Ray.*

2. To move or act idly; to idle. *Halliwel.*

SLAT'TER, *v. a.* To use wastefully; to waste; to slattern. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

SLAT'TERN, *n.* An untidy woman; a slut.

This sort of woman is usually a janty slattern; she hangs on her clothes, plays her head, varies her posture, and changes place incessantly. *Spectator.*

And love can make a slattern of a slut. *Dryden.*

"Dryden distinguishes a slattern from a slut in degree only." *Richardson.*

SLAT'TERN, *a.* Sluttish; slatternly. "The slattern air." *Gay.*

SLAT'TERN, *v. a.* To waste, as a slattern; to consume carelessly or negligently.

All that I desire is, that you will never slattern away one minute in idleness. *Chesterfield.*

SLAT'TERN-LI-NÈSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being slatternly. *West. Rev.*

SLAT'TERN-LY, *a.* Not clean; slovenly; sluttish. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SLAT'TERN-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a slattern; awkwardly; negligently. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

† SLAT'TER-POUCH, *n.* A boyish game of active exercise. *Guyton.*

SLA'TY, *a.* Resembling slate; foliated in structure; laminated. *Woodward.*

Slaty cleavage, a form of divisional structure, due sometimes to successive aqueous deposition, and sometimes to crystalline or polar forces acting simultaneously and somewhat uniformly in given directions, on large homogeneous masses, the cleavage planes, in this case, being often oblique to the true stratification, and perfectly symmetrical and parallel even when the strata are contorted. *Lyell.*—*Slaty coal*, a coal of a black or nearly black color, resinous lustre, and a slaty or foliated structure, the layers of which usually divide into prismatic solids, with bases slightly rhomboidal. *Cleaveland.*

The figure represents a slate-rock divided from contiguous stratified rocks by the joints A A, B B, and traversed by a third joint J J parallel to them, and also by other joints perpendicular to them. D D are lines of cleavage oblique to the joints and to the lines of stratification S S.

Slaty gneiss, (*Geol.*) a variety of gneiss, of which the texture is usually minute, and the scales of mica or crystals of hornblende form small laminae, rendering the rock easily fissile. *Hoblyn.*

SLAUGHT'ER (slaw'ter), *n.* [*Goth. slauhts; slaha*, a blow; *A. S. slege, sliht*, slaughter; *Ger. schlach*; *Dut. slachting*.]

1. Destruction of human life by violence; massacre; carnage.

2. Act of butchering beasts for the market.

He is brought as a lamb to the slaughter. *Isa. lxi. 7.*

Syn.—See *CARNAGE*.

SLAUGHT'ER (slaw'ter), *v. a.* [Formed from *slaught*, the old past part. of *A. S. slean, slagan*, to slay. *Barelay. Richardson.*] [*i. SLAUGHTERED*; *pp. SLAUGHTERING, SLAUGHTERED.*]

1. To put to a violent death; to kill with the sword; to massacre; to slay; to kill.

Your cattle is consumed, your wife and babes. *Shak.*

2. To butcher, as beasts, for food. *Johnson.*

Syn.—See *KILL*.

SLAUGHT'ERED (slaw'terd), *p. a.* Put to a violent death; massacred; slain.

SLAUGHT'ER-ER (slaw'ter-er), *n.* One who slaughters or slays; a slayer.

SLAUGHT'ER-HÖUSE (slaw'ter-), *n.* A house in which beasts are butchered for the market. *Shak.*

SLAUGHT'ER-MÄN (slaw'ter-), *n.* A slaughterer; a slayer.

SLAUGHT'ER-OÜS (slaw'ter-üs), *a.* Destructive; murderous. "Slaughterous thoughts." *Shak.*

SLAUGHT'ER-OÜS-LY, *ad.* Murderously.

SLAVE, *n.* [*Dut. slaaf*; *Ger. sklave*; *Dan. slave*; *Sw. slaf*.—*It. schiavo*; *Sp. esclavo*; *Fr. esclave*.—The word, in its present application, is from the *Slavi* or *Sclavi* (Slavonians), reduced to servitude by the Germans." *Richardson.*]

1. One held in bondage or slavery, so as to be regarded by the law as the property of his master; one who serves from necessity, not from choice; a bondman.

The condition of servants was different from what it is now, they being generally slaves, and such as were bought and sold for money. *South.*

The banished Kent, who in disguise followed his enemy king, and did him service improper for a slave. *Shak.*

2. One who has no power of resistance. "Slaves to our passions." *Waller.*

Servant of Providence, not slave of Fate. *Wordsworth.*

3. One employed in menial offices; a drudge.

"From the Euxine to the Adriatic, in the state

of captives or subjects, or allies or enemies, of the Greek empire, they [the Slavonians] overspread the land; and the national appellation of the *Slaves* has been degraded by chance or malice from the signification of glory (*slava*, laus, gloria) to that of servitude. This conversion of a national into an appellative name appears to have arisen in the eighth century in the Oriental France, where the princes and bishops were rich in Slavonian captives. *Gibbon.*

Syn.—See *SERVANT*.

SLAVE, *v. n.* [*i. SLAVED*; *pp. SLAVING, SLAYED.*]

1. To drudge; to toil; to toil. *Swift.*

2. To procure slaves; to carry on the slave-trade. *Ed. Rev.*

† SLAVE, *v. a.* To reduce to servitude or bondage; to enslave.

Nay, grant they had saved my body, my free mind like to the pulpit. *Beau. & Fl.*

SLAVE'-BORN, *a.* Born in slavery. *Drummond.*

SLAVE'-COAST, *n.* (*Geog.*) A maritime tract of Guinea, Africa, lying between the Gold-Coast and Benin, and comprehending the populous kingdoms of Whidah, Kobo, Quitta, Popo, and Ardrak. The shores of this coast are flat, and covered with extensive salt marshes and numerous lagoons. *Wright.*

SLAVE'-CÖF-FLE, *n.* A gang of negroes for sale. *Clarke.*

SLAVE'-DEAL-ER, *n.* One who trades in slaves.

SLAVE'-HÖLD-ER, *n.* One who holds or owns slaves; slave-owner. *Ec. Rev.*

SLAVE'-HÖLD-ING, *n.* The act of holding or owning slaves. *Ec. Rev.*

SLAVE'-HÖLD-ING, *a.* Holding or owning slaves; as, "The slave-holding states."

SLAVE'-LIKE, *a.* Like or becoming a slave. "This slave-like habit." *Shak.*

SLAVE'-MER-CHANT, *n.* A merchant engaged in the slave-trade; slave-trader. *Williams.*

SLAVE'-ÖWN-ER, *n.* An owner of slaves; a slave-holder. *Ed. Rev.*

SLAV'ER, *n.* A ship or vessel employed in the slave-trade. *Ed. Rev.*

SLAV'ER, *n.* 1. [*Dut. slabben*, to slabber.—See *SLABBER*.] Spittle running from the mouth; drivel; slabber.

2. The whole body over with its slaver, it fit for deglutition, and swallows it whole. *Goldsmith.*

2. A small parcel, as of wool. *Booth.*

SLAV'ER, *v. n.* [*i. SLAVERED*; *pp. SLAVERING, SLAVERED.*]

1. To be smeared with spittle. *Shak.*

2. To emit spittle; to slabber. *Swift.*

SLAV'ER, *v. a.* To smear with slaver or spittle.

Till with white froth his gown is slavered o'er. *Dryden.*

SLAV'ER-ER, *n.* One who slavers; a diveller; a slabber; an idiot. *Johnson.*

SLAV'ER-ING-LY, *ad.* With slaver or drivel.

SLAV'ER-Y [slav'er-ē, *S. W. P. J. P. Ju. K. Sm. R.*; *slav'or, W. H.*], *n.*

1. The state of absolute subjection to the will of another; the condition of a slave; servitude; bondage.

Slavery was abolished throughout the British colonies in 1834. *Haydn.*

2. Menial or laborious offices; drudgery.

Syn.—See *SERVITUDE*.

SLAVE'-SHIP, *n.* A vessel employed in the slave-trade; a slaver. *Williams.*

SLAVE'-TRADE, *n.* The act of buying and selling men for slaves; the trade in slaves, especially as carried on by Europeans and Americans with Africa. *Brand.*

The first English expedition in the slave-trade took place in 1563; and the trade was abolished by the English Parliament in 1807. *Haydn.*

By the act of May 15, 1820, Congress declared the slave-trade piracy, punishable with death. *Bouvier.*

SLAVE'-TRÄD-ER, *n.* One who trades in slaves.

SLAV'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, slaves or slavery; servile. "Slavish tenants." *Sp. Hall.* "Slavish brains." *Denham.*

SLAV'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a slavish manner; servilely.

SLAV'ISH-NÈSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being slavish; servility. *Johnson.*

SLA-VÖN'IC, *a.* [According to some from *slava*, glory; according to others, from *slovo*, word.

SLEEP'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a sleepless manner.
 SLEEP'LESS-NÉSS, *n.* State of being sleepless; want or deprivation of sleep. *Bp. Hull.*
 SLEEP'-WÁK-ER, *n.* One who is in a state of clairvoyant sleep; a noctambulist. *Clarke.*
 SLEEP'-WÁK-ING, *n.* State of one who is in Mesmeric sleep; noctambulism.
 SLEEP'-WÁLK-ER (-wáwk-), *n.* One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist. *Dunglison.*
 SLEEP'-WÁLK-ING (-wáwk-), *n.* Act of walking while asleep; somnambulism. *Dunglison.*
 SLEEP'Y, *a.* 1. Inclined or disposed to sleep; drowsy. "*Sleepy* Morpheus." *Dryden.*
 2. Producing sleep; soporific. *Shak.*
 3. Dull; lazy; sluggish. *Shak.*
 4. Tasteless; insipid; — generally used of fruit half-rotten. [Provincial, Eng.] *Hallwell.*
 SLEEP'Y-LOOK'ING, *a.* Appearing sleepy.
 SLEET, *n.* [A. S. *sliht* (slaughter), rain, sleet; Dan. *slud*, sleet, Icel. *sletta*. — Past participle of A. S. *slean*, to slay, to beat, to cast. *Tooke*.] 1. Ram mixed with hail or snow, usually in fine particles. *Dryden.*
 Rains would have been poured down, as the vapors became cool; a next *sleet*, then snow and ice. *Cheyne.*
 2. *pl.* (*Gunnery*.) The parts of a mortar extending from the chamber to the trunnions, to strengthen that part. *Stocqueler.*
 SLEET, *v. n.* To snow or hail in fine particles, with rain mingled. *Johnson.*
 SLEETCH, *n.* Thick mud or slush at the bottom of rivers. *Simmonds.*
 SLEET'I-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being sleety. *Scott.*
 SLEET'Y, *a.* Consisting of, or bringing, sleet. "The *sleety* storm." *Warton.*
 SLEÈVE, *n.* [A. S. *sluf*, *slef*, a sleeve; *slefan*, to clothe, to cover; to put on. — W. *llaves*.] 1. That part of a garment into which the arm is thrust and by which it is covered. *Sidney.*
 2. † A strait or channel, as between England and France. *Drayton.*
 3. The knotted part of silk or of thread; sleeve. — See SLEAVE. *Johnson.*
 To laugh in one's sleeve, to laugh unperceived or secretly, as behind the sleeve, when it was large and pendulous. *South*. — To pin or hang on a sleeve, to make dependent; — an allusion to the custom of wearing a token of faith or of love on the sleeve, and swearing to maintain it. *Hooker.*
 SLEÈVE, *v. a.* To furnish with sleeves. *Clarke.*
 SLEÈVE-BÚT-TON (slév'bút-tŋ), *n.* A button for a sleeve. *Maunder.*
 SLEÈVED (slévd), *a.* Having sleeves.
 SLEÈVE-HÁND, *n.* The cuff or wristband of a sleeve. *Shak.*
 SLEÈVE'LESS, *a.* 1. Having no sleeves. "*Sleeveless* his jerkin was." *Donne.*
 2. Unreasonable; profitless; useless; fruitless; vain. "*A sleeveless errand*." [R.] *Shak.*
 SLEID (sláid), *v. a.* [See SLAIE, and SLEY.] [*i.* SLEIDED; *pp.* SLEIDING, SLEIDED.] To prepare for the weaver's sley; to sley. *Shak.*
 She weaved the *sleided* silk.
 SLEIGH (slá), *n.* [Gael. *slaid*, a drag, a sledge; A. S. *slidan*, to slide. — See SLED, and SLEDGE.] A vehicle with runners, for travelling on snow or ice.
 You hear the merry tinkle of the little bells which announce the speeding *sleigh*. *Ec. Rev.*
 It is a very common vehicle in the northern part of America, but comparatively little known in England, and there commonly called a *sledge*.
 SLEIGH'-BÉLL (slá'hél), *n.* A small bell attached to a sleigh or to some part of the harness of a horse drawing a sleigh. *Cooper.*
 SLEIGH'ING (slá'ing), *n.* 1. The act of riding or travelling in a sleigh. *P. Mag.*
 2. The state of the roads or of the travelling with respect to snow sufficient for using or running sleighs. *Barlett.*
 SLEIGHT (slit), *n.* [Icel. *slægt*, cunning. *Serenus*. *Johnson*. — From A. S. *slith*, smooth, slippery; *slithe*, deceit. *Todd*. — From A. S. *slean*, to strike, to beat, to cast. *Richardson*. — See SLIGHT, SLY.] An artful or adroit trick; a sly

SLIM, *a.* [Dut. *slim*, bad, worthless, sly; Ger. *schlamm*; Dan. & Sw. *slim*; Icel. *slæmr*.]

1. Weak; slight; trifling; inconsiderable; unsubstantial. "A slim excuse." *Barrow*.
2. Small in circumference or thickness compared to the height; slender. "A slim, young girl of seventeen." *Addison*.
3. Slight; not sufficient; — applied to workmanship. [Scotland.] *Jameson*.
4. Worthless; poor; naughty; bad. [Scott. and Local, Eng.] *Jameson*. *Grose*.

SLIME, *n.* [A. S. *slim*; Dut. *slim*; Ger. *schlamm*; Dan. *slim*; Sw. *slim*; Icel. *slim*.]

1. Moist and adhesive earth; viscous or glutinous mud or mite. *Bacon*.
2. Any viscous or glutinous substance. *Milton*.
3. (Metallurgy.) A gangue from which the metallic particles have been partially, and, when it is pure, wholly separated, by stamping and washing; — called also *sluch*. *Ure*.

SLIME'-PIT, *n.* A pit containing slime. *Clarke*.

SLIM'-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being slimy; viscosity. "The earth's sliminess." *Austin*.

SLIM'-NESS, *n.* The state of being slim. *Johnson*.

SLIM'SY, *a.* Weak; flimsy; slender; frail: — lazy; dawdling. [Local or vulgar.] *Judd*. *Wright*.

SLIM'Y, *a.* 1. Abounding with, or resembling, slime; viscous; glutinous. *Bentley*.

2. (Bot.) Covered with a viscous secretion. *Lindley*.

SLI'NESS, *n.* Designing artifice. — See **SLYNES**.

SLING, *n.* [Dut. *slinger*; Ger. *schlinge*; Dan. *slynga*; Sw. *slinga*.]

1. An instrument or weapon, anciently much used in war, for throwing stones, &c., consisting of a strap and two strings. The stone is placed in the strap, and cast by rapidly swinging the sling round and letting go one string when sufficient velocity is attained. 1 Sam. xvii. 40.
2. A throw; a stroke. "At one *sling* of thy victorious arm." *Milton*.
3. A kind of hanging bandage placed round the neck, for sustaining a wounded, lame, or a broken arm. *Dunglison*.
4. A kind of spirituous drink. *Bartlett*.
5. (Naut.) A rope or an iron band for securing a yard to the mast: — a large rope to be passed round a cask or other article which is to be hoisted or lowered. — Commonly used in the plural. *Dana*.

SLING, *v. a.* [A. S. *slingan*; Dut. *slingeren*; Ger. *schlingen*, to wind, to sling; Dan. *slynge*, *slænge*, to sling; Sw. *slinga*.] [*i.* SLUNG, †SLANG; *pp.* SLINGING, SLUNG.]

1. To throw with a sling. *Judg.* xx. 16.
2. To throw; to cast; to hurl. *Addison*.

Or *sling*s a broken rock aloft in air.

3. To hang loosely, as in a sling. *Dryden*.
4. (Naut.) To put in the slings; to put a rope round, to which to attach a tackle and hoist or lower. *Dana*.

SLING'ER, *n.* One who slings or uses a sling.

SLINK (slɪŋk, 82), *v. n.* [A. S. *slincan*; Ger. *schleichen*; Sw. *slinka*.] [*i.* SLUNK, †SLANK; *pp.* SLINKING, SLUNK.]

1. To creep or steal away; to sneak. *Milton*.
2. To miscarry, as a beast with young. *Smart*.

SLINK, *v. a.* To cast prematurely; to miscarry of. To prevent a mare's *slinking* her foal. *Mortimer*.

SLINK, *a.* Produced prematurely or before its time, as young. "Slink calves." *Student*.

SLINK, *n.* 1. The young of a beast, brought forth before its time. *Ash*.

2. A mean, low fellow; a sneak. [Local, England.] *Wright*.

SLINK'Y, *a.* Thin; lank. [Vulgar.] *Bartlett*.

SLIP, *v. n.* [A. S. *slipan*; Dut. *slippen*; Ger. *schlappen*; Dan. *slippe*; Sw. *slippa*; Icel. *slappa*.] [*i.* SLIPPED; *pp.* SLIPPING, SLIPPED.]

1. To move smoothly along the surface of any thing; to slide; to glide.

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and slippery, that the water may slip off them. *Mortimer*.

2. To move or slide out of place. "The bone slips out again." *Wiseman*.

3. To go or pass quietly or secretly; to escape.

Thus one tradesman slips away To give his partner fairer play. *Swift*.

Thrice the fitting shadow slipped away. *Dryden*.

4. To fall into error or fault; to err. *Shak*.

An elephant was known far and near, but a man of war was known when he slipped. *Beauchamp* xxi. 7.

5. To creep or enter by oversight.

Some mistakes may have slipped into it. *Pope*.

6. To cast a foal prematurely. *Halliwel*.

To let slip, to let loose from the ship or noose, as a hound. "Let slip the dogs of war." *Shak*.

SYN. — See **SLIDE**.

SLIP, *v. a.* 1. To cause to slide or glide; to put or convey secretly and quickly.

He tried to slip a powder into her drink. *Arbutnot*.

2. To omit; to lose by inadvertence or negligence. "Let us not slip the occasion." *Milton*.

3. To cut from the trunk or branches.

The branches also may be slipped and planted. *Mortimer*.

4. To leave or escape from slyly or unobserved. "Lucentio slipped me." *Shak*.

5. To let loose, as from the leash.

The impatient greyhound slipped from far. *Dryden*.

6. To throw off; to disengage one's self from. "My horse slipped his bridle." *Swift*.

7. To suffer abortion of, as a mare. *Smart*.

To slip a cable, (Naut.) to let a cable go or out. *Dana*. — To slip on, to put on in haste, as clothes. — To slip over, to pass over negligently. "With what reason can that [doctrine] about indulgences be slipped over?" *Atterbury*. *Todd*.

SYN. — See **SLIDE**.

SLIP, *n.* 1. Act of slipping; a sliding; a slide.

2. An error; a fault; a mistake. *Dryden*.

Any little slip is more conspicuous and observable in a good man's conduct than in another's. *Addison*.

3. A twig or shoot separated or cut from the main stock; a cutting. *Ray*.

The slips of their vines have been brought into Spain. *Abbot*.

4. A kind of noose for holding a dog, which slips or becomes loose by relaxation of the hand. "Greyhounds in the slips." *Shak*.

5. A long, narrow piece; a strip. "A slip of paper." "A slip of lower ground." *Addison*.

Blank slips of refuse or neglected parchment. *Warton*.

6. A kind of counterfeit coin, being brass covered with silver. *Shak*. *Steevens*.

7. Matter which slips or falls from grindstones in grinding edge-tools. *Petty*.

8. A narrow dock or place for hauling up a vessel or for building a vessel in. *Simmonds*.

9. An opening or space between wharves or in a dock. [Local, U. S.] *Bartlett*.

10. A long seat or a pew in a church, having no door. [Local, U. S.] *Bartlett*.

11. A particular quantity of yarn. [Local, Eng.] *Barret*.

12. A kind of loose frock, skirt, or petticoat worn by ladies. *Johnson*.

13. That which slips, or falls by slipping; a slide; as, "A land-slip." *Brande*.

14. A mixture of clay and flint prepared for the potter. *Wright*.

15. (Geol.) A mass of strata separated vertically or aslant. *Brande*.

16. (Printing.) A galley-proof of a column of type. *Simmonds*.

To give the slip, to desert or escape from secretly. "To give so near a friend the slip." *Hudibras*.

SLIPBOARD, *n.* A board sliding in grooves. "To draw back the slipboard on the roof." *Swift*.

SLIPCOAT, *n.* New-made cheese. *Simmonds*.

SLIPKNÖT (-nöt), *n.* A knot which runs or slips along the cord or line on which it is tied. *Moxon*.

SLIP'ON, *n.* A great-coat worn over the shoulders loosely like a cloak. [Scotland.] *Jameson*.

SLIPPER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, slips.

2. A light, thin shoe, into which the foot is easily slipped. "Fair lined slippers." *Raleigh*.

3. A kind of shoe for a wheel. *Simmonds*.

4. (Bot.) A plant or herb (probably *Helminthia echinoides*). *Johnson*.

† **SLIP'PER**, *a.* [A. S. *slipur*.] Slippery. *Spenser*.

SLIP'PERED (-perd), *a.* Wearing slippers. "The silver-slippered virgin." *Warton*.

SLIP'PER-I-LY, *ad.* In a slippery manner; with slipperiness. *Johnson*.

SLIP'PER-I-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being slippery; smoothness, as of ice. *Sharp*.

† **SLIP'PER-NESS**, *n.* Slipperiness. *Taverner*.

SLIP'PER-Y, *a.* 1. Smooth, like ice.

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and slippery. *Mortimer*.

2. Not affording firm footing. "Thou didst set them in slippery places." *Ps.* lxxiii. 18.

3. Hard to hold; slipping from the grasp.

The slippery god will try to loose his hold. *Dryden*.

4. Not standing firm; liable to slip. "Slippery standers." *Shak*.

5. Unstable; uncertain; changeable; mutable. "The slippery state of kings." *Denham*.

6. Not certain in its effect, as a trick. *Swift*.

7. Unchaste. "My wife is slippery." [R.] *Shak*.

† **SLIP'PY**, *a.* [A. S. *slipes*.] Slippery; easily slipping or sliding. *Davies*.

SLIP'-ROPE, *n.* (Naut.) A rope bent to the cable just without the hawse-hole, and brought in on the weather quarter, for slipping. *Dana*.

SLIP'SHOE, *a.* Wearing shoes slipped on, but not pulled up at the heels. *Swift*.

SLIP'SHOE (-shé), *n.* A slipper, or a shoe slipped on, but not pulled up at the heel. *Johnson*.

† **SLIP'SKIN**, *a.* Slippery; evasive. *Milton*.

SLIP'SLOP, *n.* 1. Bad liquor. *Johnson*.

2. Feeble composition. *Qu. Rev.*

SLIP'SLOP, *a.* Feeble; poor; jejune. *Roget*.

† **SLIP'STRING**, *n.* One who has loosened himself from restraint; a prodigal. *Cotgrave*.

† **SLIP'THRIFT**, *n.* A spendthrift. *Granger*.

SLISH, *n.* A cut; a wound; — a low word formed from *slash*. "Slush and slash." *Shak*.

SLIT, *v. a.* [A. S. *slitan*; Dut. *slitten*; Ger. *schleissen*; Dan. *slide*; Sw. *slita*; Icel. *slita*.] [*i.* SLIT or SLITTED; *pp.* SLITTING, SLIT or SLITTED.]

1. To cut lengthwise; to make a long cut in.

To make plants medicable, slit the root, and infuse into it the medicine. *Bacon*.

A tinned or plated body . . . slit into threads. *Newton*.

2. To divide by cutting; to sunder.

Comes the blind Fury with the abhorred shears, And slits the thin-spun life. *Milton*.

SLIT, *n.* A long cut or narrow opening. *Bacon*.

A perpendicular slit in a piece of pasteboard. *Boyle*.

SLIT'-DEAL, *n.* An inch and a quarter plank cut into two boards. *Simmonds*.

SLIT'HER, *v. n.* [A. S. *slith*, slippery.] To slide; to slip: — to lounge. [Local, Eng.] *Wright*.

SLIT'TER, *n.* One who cuts or slits. *Cotgrave*.

SLIT'TING, *p. a.* Cutting lengthwise.

Slitting rollers, rollers for dividing plates of iron into narrow rods, formed with elevated rings upon their circumferences, which reciprocally enter between each other, their edges being angular, and passing in close contact with each other, so as to cut like shears. *Bigelow*.

SLIT'TING-MILL, *n.* A mill for cutting plates or flat bars of iron into narrow rods. *Young*.

SLIVE, *v. n.* To sneak. [Local, Eng.] *Grose*.

|| **SLI'VER**, *v. a.* [A. S. *slifan*, to split, to cleave.] To split or cleave, particularly into thin pieces.

Slivers of yew Slivered in the moon's eclipse. *Shak*.

|| **SLI'VER**, or **SLI'VER** [sliv'er, S. W. P. J. F. *Ja. K. Sm. R.*; sliv'er, C. W. B.], *n.*

1. A long, thin piece split or rent off. *Shak*.

2. A long, continuous lap or twist of wool or of cotton. *Simmonds*.

SLÖAM (slöm), *n.* (Geol.) A term applied to layers of clay between layers of coal. *Brande*.

SLOAT (slöt), *n.* [Dan. *slutte*, to close. — Gael. *slat*, a rod.] A narrow piece of timber which holds larger timbers together, as of a cart; a slat. — See **SLAT**. *Baileu*.

SLÖB'BËR, *v. a.* [Dut. *slabben*.] To smear with spittle; to sllobber; to slaver. — See **SLABBER**.

SLÖB'BËR, *v. n.* To drivel; to sllobber. *Swift*.

SLÖB'BËR, *n.* Slaver or sllobber. *Todd*.

SLÖB'BËR-ËR, *n.* 1. One who slobbors or slabbers. 2. A slovenly farmer. [Local, Eng.] *Grose*.

SLÖB'BËR-Y, *a.* Moist; dank; foody. *Shak*.

† **SLÖCK**, *v. n.* To slake; to quench.

† **SLÖCK'ËN** (-kn), *Schism of the Brownists*, 1612.

SLÖCK'ING-STÖNE, *n.* (*Mining*.) A rich stone of ore from a mine, exhibited in order to induce adventurers to proceed in a mining scheme. *Ansted*.

SLÖE (slö), *n.* [A. S. *slæ*; Dut. *slæ*; Ger. *schlehe*; Dan. *slæen*; Sw. *slan*.] (*Bot.*) A thorny shrub, and its fruit, which is a globose drupe; black-thorn; *Prunus spinosa*. *Wood*.

☞ The leaves of the *slæ* have been used in Europe as a substitute for tea, and for adulterating the black tea of China. *Landley*.

SLÖ'GAN, *n.* [Scot., corrupted from *slughome*.] The war-cry or gathering-word of a clan. [Scotland.] *Jamieson*. *Ec. Rev.*

Our *slogan* is their lyke-wake dirge. *W. Scott*.

SLÖKE, *n.* An esculent substance consisting of the fronds of marine plants; laver. *Eng. Cyc.*

SLÖÖ, *n.* A slough. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwell*.

SLÖÖM, *n.* A slumber. [Local, Eng.] *Grose*.

SLÖÖM'Y, *a.* [Teut. *lome*.] Sluggish; slow; dull. [Local or obsolete.] *Skinner*. *Wright*.

SLÖÖP, *n.* [Dut. *sleep*; Ger. *schaluppe*; Dan. *sluppe*; Sw. *slup*. — It. *sciuluppa*; Sp. *chalupa*; Fr. *chaloupe*.] (*Naut.*) A fore-and-aft rigged vessel, generally of small size, with one mast and a jib-stay. *Mar. Dict.*

Sloop of war, a vessel of war, of any rig, mounting between eighteen and thirty-two guns. *Dana*.

SLÖP, *v. a.* [Of doubtful etymology. — The past participle of *slip*. *Tooke*.] [*i.* SLOPPED; *pp.* SLOPPING, SLOPPEN.]

1. To spill, as a liquid. *Richardson*.

2. To wet or soil by spilling a liquid on. *Todd*.

3. [From *lap*. *Johnson*.] To drink grossly and greedily. *Johnson*.

SLÖP, *n.* 1. Liquid spilt, as on a floor, or a spot or dirty place made by spilling a liquid. *Todd*.

2. Mean liquor; — generally used of some nauseous or useless medicinal liquor.

The sick husband here wanted for neither slops nor doctors. *L'Estrange*.

3. *pl.* A loose, lower garment, as breeches, trousers, or drawers; — formerly used in the singular. "Your French *slop*." *Shak*.

His overest *slop* is not worth a mite. *Chaucer*.

4. *pl.* Ready-made clothing. *Todd*.

5. *pl.* Dirty water, &c., from the kitchen.

6. *pl.* (*Naval*.) Clothes, bedding, &c., supplied to seamen from the ship's stores. *Mar. Dict.*

SLÖP'-BÄ-SIN, *n.* A vessel or bowl for empty.

SLÖP'-BÖWL, *n.* ing the dregs from tea-cups or coffee-cups into at table. *Simmonds*.

SLÖPE, *a.* [Of uncertain etymology. — From Dut. *slap*, slack, loose. *Skinner*. — The past participle of *slip*. *Tooke*.] Forming an angle with the plane of the horizon; oblique; sloping. "The *slope* hills." [R.] *Milton*.

SLÖPE, *n.* 1. An oblique direction; inclination to the plane of the horizon. *Johnson*.

2. A surface forming an angle with the plane of the horizon; a declivity or acclivity. *Bacon*.

The land upon this side of the island rises in a gentle slope. *Cook*.

☞ The *slope* of a plane, or its inclination to the horizon, is generally given by its tangent. Thus the *slope* $\frac{1}{2}$ is equal to the angle whose tangent is $\frac{1}{2}$; or the *slope* is said to be 1 upon 2; that is, in ascending such a plane, we rise a vertical distance of 1 in passing over a horizontal distance of 2. *Davies*.

SLÖPE, *ad.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Bore him *slope* downward to the sun. *Milton*.

SLÖPE, *v. a.* [*i.* SLOPED; *pp.* SLOPING, SLOPED.] To form or direct obliquely; to incline. *Milton*.

Though palaces and pyramids do *slope* Their heads to their foundations. *Shak*.

SLÖPE, *v. n.* 1. To take or to have an oblique direction; to slant; to incline.

☞ Starts a pace to the obedient horse. *Pope*.

2. To run away. [Local, U. S.] *Bartlett*.

SLÖPE'NESS, *n.* Obliquity; declivity. *Wotton*.

SLÖPE'WÏSE, *a.* Obliquely; with a slope; not perpendicularly. *Carew*.

SLÖP'ING, *p. a.* Having or taking an oblique direction; oblique; declivous. *Dryden*.

SLÖP'ING-LY, *ad.* Obliquely. *Digby*.

SLÖP'-PAIL, *n.* A pail or bucket for receiving slops, or for chamber use. *Simmonds*.

SLÖP'PI-NESS, *n.* State of being sloppy. *Clarke*.

SLÖP'PY, *a.* Wet under foot, as the ground; splashy; muddy and wet. *Johnson*.

SLÖP'-SELL-ËR, *n.* One who sells ready-made clothes. *Maydman*.

SLÖP'-SHÖP, *n.* A shop or place where ready-made clothes are sold. *Todd*.

SLÖP'Y, *a.* Sloping; declivous. *Cunningham*.

SLÖSH, *n.* Snow in a state of liquefaction, as in the spring; slush. *Carey*.

☞ *Sleeth, slush, slutch, slosh, and sludge* are all used for nearly the same thing.

SLÖSH'Y, *a.* Being in a state of slosh; resembling slosh; slushy. *Carey*.

SLÖT, *v. a.* [Dut. *slüten*, to shut.] To shut violently; to slam, as a door. [Local, Eng.] *Ray*.

SLÖT, *n.* [Dut. *slot*, the track of a wild beast in the snow; Icel. *slod*. — The past participle of A. S. *slitan*, to slit. *Tooke*.]

1. (*Sporting*.) The track or footprint of a deer, as followed by the scent. *Milton*.

2. (*Machinery*.) A slit or aperture in a machine to admit another part. *Smart*.

SLÖT, *n.* [Dut. *slot*.] A bolt or a bar. *Simmonds*.

SLÖTE, *n.* A trap-door in the stage of a theatre. *Simmonds*.

|| **SLÖTH** (slöth, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. *W.*; slöth, *W.*), *n.* [A. S. *slawth*, *slawth*; *slaw*, *slow*.]

1. Slowness; tardiness; dilatoriness.

This dilatory *slöth* and tricks of Rome. *Shak*.

2. Laziness; sluggishness; inactivity; idleness; indolence; torpor.

Can snore upon the flint, when restive *slöth* Finds the down pillow hard. *Shak*.

3. (*Zoöl.*) An edentate mammal, of the family *Bradypidae*, or bradypods, having very long fore legs, and living in trees, moving, resting, and sleeping suspended from the branches by the feet, which have very long claws; — so named from the remarkable slowness of its pace on the ground. *Baird*.

Three-toed *slöth*, the *Bradypus tridactylus*, or a. — Two-toed *slöth*, the *Cholapus didactylus*. *Baird*.

|| † **SLÖTH**, *v. n.* To be idle or slothful. *Gower*.

|| **SLÖTH'FUL**, *a.* Addicted to sloth; sluggish; lazy; idle; indolent; inert; inactive.

He that is *slöthful* in his work is brother to him that is a great waster. *Pron. xviii. 9*.

|| **SLÖTH'FUL-LY**, *ad.* Lazily; sluggishly; idly.

|| **SLÖTH'FUL-NESS**, *n.* Laziness; sluggishness; idleness; inertness; indolence; torpor.

Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep; and an idle soul shall suffer hunger. *Prov. xix. 15*.

SLÖT'-HÖÜND, *n.* A blood-hound. *Simmonds*.

† **SLÖT'TËR-Y**, *a.* [Dut. *slodder*, a sloven.] Squalid; dirty; sluttish or slovenly. *Chaucer*.

SLÖT'TING-MA-CHÏNE', *n.* A machine for grooving metal surfaces. *Brande*.

SLÖÜCH, *n.* [Of uncertain etymology. — Dan. *slöv*, dull, sluggish, heavy. *Serrenius*. — From Su. Goth. *slök*, a lubber. *Serrenius*. — From A. S. *slæc*, slow, slack. *Tooke*.]

1. A lazy, idle fellow; one who is stupid and clownish; a lubber. *Granger*.

2. A lazy, stooping posture or gait. *Swift*.



SLÖÜCH, *v. n.* [*i.* SLOUCHED; *pp.* SLOUCHING, SLOUCHED.] To have a downcast, clownish look; to slouch. *Chesterfield*.

SLÖÜCH, *v. a.* To make to hang or lop down; to depress. "To *slouch* the hat." *Todd*.

SLÖÜCH'ING, *n.* A stooping, awkward gait or posture. *Lloyd*.

SLÖÜCH'ING, *p. a.* Having a stooping, awkward gait or mien; awkward; uncouth.

SLÖÜGH (slöü), [slüü, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm. *W.*; slüü, *Ja. K.*], *n.* [A. S. *slög*. — Gael. *sioc*, *slöch*; Ir. *slac*, *slac*; W. *ysluc*, Old Eng. *sloue*.] A place of deep mud, a deep, miry pit; a quagmire; a morass. "Slough of Despond." *Bunyan*.

A carter had laid his wagon fast in a *slough*. *L'Estrange*.

SLÖÜGH (slüü), [slüü, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.], *n.* 1. The cast skin of a serpent; a tegument.

The body which we have to shed of this visible world is as the worm of *slough* from the cocoon. *Green*.

2. (*Surg.*) The crust or disorganized portion arising from the mortification of a part or from a foul sore; a scab; an eschar. *Dunglison*.

SLÖÜGH (slüü), *v. n.* [*i.* SLOUGHED; *pp.* SLOUGHING, SLOUGHED.] (*Surg.*) To separate from the sound flesh, as an eschar. *Johnson*.

SLÖÜGH'Y (slüü'e), *a.* Miry; boggy. *Swift*.

SLÖÜGH'Y (slüü'e), *a.* Resembling, or partaking of, a slough or eschar. *Ware*.

SLÖV'ËN (släv'en), *n.* [Dut. *slaf*, careless, negligent; *slaffen*, to neglect, to go slipshod.] A man or a boy negligent of cleanliness and neatness, or carelessly or dirtily dressed; — the correlative of *slut*. *Hooker*.

SLÖV'ËN-LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Negligence of cleanliness and neatness, particularly in dress. *Wotton*.

2. Negligence; carelessness. *Gilpin*.

SLÖV'ËN-LY, *a.* Negligent of cleanliness and neatness, particularly in dress, not neat and cleanly. "A *slövenly* fellow." *L'Estrange*.

SLÖV'ËN-LY, *ad.* In a careless manner. *Pope*.

† **SLÖV'ËN-RY**, *n.* Slovenliness. *Shak*.

SLÖW, *a.* [A. S. *slaw*, *slaw*; Dan. *slæ*, dull, heavy. — See **SLACK**.]

1. Long in moving or going a short distance; not fast; not swift; not rapid; not speedy; without celerity or velocity. "Slow but stately pace." *Shak*. "The motion is so *slow*." *Locke*.

2. Sluggish; tardy; dilatory; inactive.

To guard then shone from an expectant face. *Dryden*.

3. Late; not happening in a short time.

These changes in the heavens, though *slow*, produced like changes on sea and land. *Milton*.

4. Not ready; not prompt or quick.

I am *slow* of speech, and of a *slow* tongue. *Ec. iv. 10*.

I knew thou wert not *slow* to hear. *Addison*.

5. Acting with deliberation; not hasty, vehement, or precipitate.

Thou art a God ready to pardon, gracious and merciful, slow to anger, and of great kindness. *Job. ix. 17*.

6. Heavy in wit; dull; stupid. *Pope*.

The blockhead is a *slow* worm. *Pope*.

7. Behind in time; indicating a time earlier than the true time, as a watch or a clock.

☞ Used adverbially, particularly in composition, for *slowly*, *as*, *slow-pacing*.

Syn. — *Slow* is a general term, applied to the motion or operation of persons or things, mind or body; *dilatory* and *tardy* are applied to the operations or actions of persons. *Slow* motions or operations; *slow* at work or learning; *dilatory* in commencing; *tardy* or *sluggish* in execution; *dull* or *triduous* performance.

† **SLÖW** (slö), *v. a.* [A. S. *slæwian*.] To make slow; to slacken in pace; to delay. *Shak*.

† **SLÖW**, *n.* A moth. *Chaucer*.

SLÖW'BACK, *n.* A lubber; an idle fellow. "The *slowbacks* and lazy-bones." [R.] *Favour*.

SLÖW'-GAIT-ED, *a.* Having a slow gait; moving or going slowly. *Shak*.

SLÖW'LY (slö'le), *ad.* In a slow manner; not swiftly, quickly, or rapidly; — not soon; not hastily; tardily; — not readily; not promptly.

SLOWNESS (slô'nēs), *n.* 1. State of being slow; slow motion; want of celerity or swiftness.

Swiftness or slowness are relative ideas. *Watts.*

2. Want of promptness or quickness; tardiness; dilatoriness; procrastination. *Johnson.*

3. Dulness to admit conviction or affection. "The . . . slowness of their hearts." *Bentley.*

4. Caution in deciding; deliberation. *Johnson.*

SLÔW'-PÂCED (slô'pâst), *a.* Having a slow pace or motion; not swift. *Ash.*

SLÔWS, *n.* A disease occurring in some of the Western and Southern states;—called also *milk-sickness*, *swamp-sickness*, &c. *Dunglison.*

SLÔW'-SÎGHT-ËD, *a.* Slow to see. *More.*

SLÔW'-WÎNGED, *a.* Flying slowly. *Clarke.*

SLÔW'WORM (slô'wûrm), *n.* [A. S. *slaw-wyrm*.] (*Zool.*) An innocuous reptile, having a very brittle body, and feeding on insects, &c.; blind-worm; *Anguis fœtida*. *Baird.*

SLÛB, *n.* A roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted, used for the weft in cloth-making; a rove. *Simmonds.*

SLÛB, *v. a.* To form into slubs, as wool. *P. Mag.*

SLÛB-BËR, *v. a.* [Same as *slabber*, *slobber*, or *sluicer*. *Richardson.*] [*i.* **SLÛBBERED**; *pp.* **SLÛBBERING**, **SLÛBBERED**.] [*Rare or vulgar.*]

1. To obscure or darken, as by smearing over; to smear; to daub; to slaver; to slobber.

To slubber the gloss of your new fortunes. *Shak.*

2. To do in a slovenly, hurried manner.

Slubber not business for my sake. *Shak.*

SLÛB-BËR, *v. n.* To move or act in a slovenly or hurried manner. [*Rare or vulgar.*] *Herbert.*

SLÛB-BËR, *n.* One who makes slubs or manages the slubbing-machine. *P. Mag.*

SLÛB-BËR-DE-GÛL'LÛN (-yûn), *n.* [*slubber and gull*.] A paltry, dirty, sorry wretch. "Base slubberdegullion." [*Vulgar.*] *Hudibras.*

SLÛB-BËR-ÎNG-LÛ, *ad.* In a slovenly, hurried, or imperfect manner. *Drayton.*

SLÛB-BÎNG-BÎL'LÛ, *n.* A machine for making slubs. *P. Mag.*

SLÛB-BÎNG-MÂ-CHÎNE', *n.* 1. A machine for drawing out wool into slubs. *P. Mag.*

2. A machine for drawing out the slivers or laps of cotton, twisting them, and winding them on bobbins. *Simmonds.*

SLÛDGE (slûj), *n.* [A. S. *slog*, a slough.] Earth mixed with water; watery mire; soft mud; slosh; slush.—See **SLOSH**, and **SLUSH**. *Mortimer.*

SLÛDGE-R, *n.* An iron instrument for boring in quicksand. *Louden.*

SLÛE, *v. a.* [*i.* **SLUED**; *pp.* **SLUING**, **SLUED**.] (*Naut.*) To turn around, as a mast or boom lying on its side, by moving the ends while the centre remains stationary, or nearly stationary;—also written *slew*. *Mar. Dict.*

SLÛG, *n.* [From *slow*. *Tooke*.—Dut. *slak*, a snail.—See **SLACK**.]

1. A slow, heavy, lazy, sleepy fellow; a drone; an idler; a sluggard. *Shak.*

2. A hinderance; an obstruction; an impediment. "If it were not for this slug." *Bacon.*

3. (*Zool.*) An air-breathing, naked, gasteropodous mollusk or snail of the genus *Limax*, very injurious to vegetation. *Baird.*

4. (*Mil.*) A cylindrical, oval, or cubical piece of metal used as a bullet or shot. *Stoqueler.*

† **SLÛG**, *v. n.* To lie idle; to be drowsy. *Spenser.*

† **SLÛG**, *v. a.* To make sluggish. *Milton.*

† **SLÛG'-A-BËD**, *n.* One fond of lying in bed; a sluggard; a drone. *Shak.*

SLÛG-GÂRD, *n.* A lazy, idle, sleepy fellow; an idler; a lounge; a drone; a slug.

"Is the voice of the sluggard? I heard him complain, You have waked me too soon; I must slumber again." *Watts.*

SLÛG-GÂRD, *a.* Lazy; sluggish. *Dryden.*

† **SLÛG-GÂRD-ÎZE**, *v. a.* To make lazy, idle, or drowsy. "Living dully, *sluggardized*." *Shak.*

SLÛG-GÂRD-Y, *n.* The state of a sluggard. *Gower.*

SLÛG-GÎSH, *a.* 1. Lazy; idle; inert; slothful; inactive; indolent. "The *sluggish* beast." *Waller.* "Sluggish idleness." *Spenser.*

2. Moving slowly; not brisk; slow; as, "A sluggish stream." *Spenser.*

Syn.—See **INDOLENT**, **SLOW**.

SLÛG-GÎSH-LÛ, *ad.* Lazily; slothfully; idly; drowsily; slowly. *Milton.*

SLÛG-GÎSH-NËSS, *n.* Laziness; sloth; idleness; slowness; dulness; inertness. *Locke.*

† **SLÛG-GÛY**, *a.* Sluggish. *Chaucer.*

SLÛGS, *n. pl.* (*Mining.*) Half-roasted ore. *Sim.*

SLÛG-SNÂIL, *n.* A slug; a kind of snail. *Ash.*

SLÛICE (slûs), *n.* [Dut. *sluis*; Ger. *schleuse*; Dan. *sluse*; Sw. *sluss*.—It. *chiusa*; Sp. *esclusa*; Old Fr. *eschuse*.—From L. *claudo*, *clausus*, to shut. *Kilian*. *Richardson.*]

1. A framework of stone, timber, or other material, with a gate, serving to retain and raise the water of a river or a canal, and, when necessary, to give it passage or vent. *Brande.*

2. A vent for water; a water-course.

Two other precious drops that ready stood, Each in their crystal sluice. *Milton.*

3. The stream of water issuing through a flood-gate. *Smart.*

4. That through which any thing flows; an opening or vent.

Each sluice of affluent fortune opened soon. *Harle.*

SLÛICE (slûs), *v. a.* 1. To emit by flood-gates. *Shak.*

2. † To have carnal connection with. *Shak.*

3. To overflow, as by sluices. *Clarke.*

SLÛICE-GÂTE, *n.* The gate of a sluice; a flood-gate; a water-gate. *Clarke.*

SLÛI-CÛY (slû'se), *a.* Falling in streams or torrents, as from a sluice. "Sluicy rain." *Dryden.*

SLÛM, *n.* [Perhaps from Scot. *slump*, a marsh, a swamp.] A filthy, narrow lane, alley, or close in a city; a dark retreat.

He lives in a dirty slum. *Dickens.*

Close under the Abbey of Westminster there lie concealed labyrinths of lanes and courts, and alleys and shams. *Cardinal Newman.*

A saturnalia in some back slums. *London Dispatch.*

"Warren, in a note of his father on 'The Queen or the Pope,' asks, 'What are slums?' and where is the word to be found or explained? Is it Romish or Spanish? There is none such in our language, at least, used by gentlemen. I would ask, May not the word be derived from *asylum*? seeing that the precincts of alleys, &c., used to be in ancient times an asylum for robbers and murderers." *Notes & Queries*, vol. iii. p. 221.

SLÛM-BËR, *v. n.* [A. S. *slumerian*; Dut. *sluimeren*; Ger. *schlummern*; Dan. *slumme*; Sw. *slumra*; Old Eng. *slomer*.] [*i.* **SLUMBERED**; *pp.* **SLUMBERING**, **SLUMBERED**.]

1. To sleep lightly; to doze; to nap.

He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep. *Ps. cxxi. 4.*

2. To sleep; to repose. [*Poetical.*] *Milton.*

3. To be negligent, supine, idle, or inactive.

"Why slumbers Pope?" *Young.*

Syn.—See **SLEEP**.

SLÛM-BËR, *v. a.* 1. To make to slumber or sleep; to put or lay to sleep. *Wotton.*

2. To stupefy; to stun. *Spenser.*

SLÛM-BËR, *n.* 1. Light sleep; sleep not deep or profound. "Unquiet slumbers." *Shak.*

From carelessness it shall fall into a slumber, and from a slumber it shall settle into a deep and long sleep. *South.*

2. Sleep; repose. *Dryden.*

Boy! Lucius! fast asleep? It is no matter; Enjoy the honey-heavy dew of slumber. *Shak.*

SLÛM-BËR-ËR, *n.* One who slumbers. *Donne.*

SLÛM-BËR-ÎNG, *n.* Slumber; sleep; repose. "Slumberings upon the bed." *Job xxxiii. 15.*

SLÛM-BËR-ÎNG-LÛ, *ad.* As if slumbering. *Clarke.*

SLÛM-BËR-LËSS, *a.* Without slumber or sleep; sleepless. "Thy slumberless head." *Shelley.*

SLÛM-BËR-OÛS, *a.* Inviting or causing slumber or sleep; sleepy; soporiferous; drowsy; sleepless. "Thy slumberous shade." *Pope.*

† **SLÛM-BËR-Y**, *a.* Slumberous. *Shak.*

SLÛMP, *v. n.* [*i.* **SLUMPED**; *pp.* **SLUMPING**, **SLUMPED**.] To sink in mire, snow, or any soft

substance, as in walking; to go down, as a person through ice, or in a bog, where he breaks the surface which before bore him. [*Scot.*, and local, Eng., common, U. S.] *Jamieson.* *Forby*

By the side of yon river he weeps and he slumps, His boots filled with water as if they were pumps. *Holmes.*

SLÛMP, *n.* [Ger. *schlamm*, slime, mire, mud; Scot. *slump*, a swamp, a marsh.]

1. Boggy earth; a bog; a swamp. [*Scot.*, and local, Eng.] *Jamieson.* *Wright*

2. A dull noise made by any thing falling into a hole. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

SLÛMP-Y, *a.* Marshy; boggy; swampy;—in which one slumps. *Jamieson.*

SLÛNG, *i. & p.* from *sling*. See **SLING**.

SLÛNG'-SHÔT, *n.* A kind of weapon for striking, consisting of a metal ball attached to a short strap or string. *Annals of San Francisco*

SLÛNK (slûngk), *i. & p.* from *slink*. See **SLINK**

SLÛR, *v. a.* [Perhaps from *slut*. *Richardson*.—Dut. *slordig*, sluttish, bad.] [*i.* **SLURRED**; *pp.* **SLURRING**, **SLURRED**.]

1. To soil; to sully; to tarnish; to pollute.

They impudently slur the gospel in making it no better than a romantic legend. *Cudworth.*

2. To disparage by innuendo or insinuation, to speak of slightly; to traduce; to asperse.

3. To pass so as to leave an obscurity on; to pass lightly or inattentively.

With periods, points, and tropes he slurs his crimes. *Dryden.*

4. To cheat by sliding or slipping, as a die;—to cheat; to trick. *Complete Gamester*, 1680

To slur men of what they fought for. *Hudibras.*

5. To pronounce in a sliding manner. *Blair*

6. (*Mus.*) To perform in a smooth, gliding manner, as notes, or a passage. *Moore*

SLÛR, *n.* 1. Slight reproach or disgrace; stigma

"To put a slur upon him." *L'Estrange.*

2. A trick; an imposition. *Butler.*

3. (*Mus.*) A character placed over or

under notes not in the same degree, indicating that they are to be played or sung in a continuous manner, or to one syllable. *Moore.*

SLÛSH, *n.* [*Scot.* *slusch*, slush; Old Eng. *sluoke*.—Perhaps from Sw. *slask*, wet, filth. *Jamieson*.—A. S. *slog*, a slough; Dan. *sluske*, to puddle.—See **SLOUGH**.]

1. A pool; plashy ground. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

2. Soft mud; slosh; sludge. *Simmonds.*

3. Snow in a state of liquefaction; slosh

[*Scot.*, local, Eng., and colloquial, U. S.] *Jamieson.* *Todd.* *Bartlett.*

4. (*Naut.*) Grease or fat from salt pork and beef, skimmed from the coppers. *Simmonds.*

See **SLEETCH**, and **SLOSH**.

SLÛSH, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To smear or grease with slush, as a mast. *Dana.*

SLÛSH'-TÛB, *n.* A tub or vessel for holding slush or grease. *Simmonds.*

SLÛSH-Y, *a.* Relating to, resembling, or consisting of, slush; sloshy. *Forby.*

SLÛT, *n.* [*Frs.* *slet*, a clout; Dut. *slet*, a slut, a clout; Old Eng. *slout*.—A. S. *slæc*, *slæc*, slack, slow.—From *slow*. *Richardson*.]

1. A woman negligent of neatness or cleanliness; a slattern;—correlative of *sloven*. *King.*

2. A term of contempt for a woman. *Shak.*

3. A female dog; a bitch. *Clarke.*

SLÛTCH, *n.* Slush; slosh; sludge. *Pennant.*

SLÛTCH-Y, *a.* Miry; boggy; slushy. *Pennant.*

SLÛTH-HÔUND, *n.* A blood-hound. *Ash.*

SLÛT'TËR-Y, *n.* The qualities or the practice of a slut; sluttishness. [*R.*] *Shak.*

SLÛT'TÛSH, *a.* [*Dut.* *sletting*; *slet*, a slut.]

1. Pertaining to, or like, a slut; negligent of neatness and cleanliness; dirty; careless; uncleanly. "So *sluttish* a vice." *Sidney.*

2. Meretricious; whorish. [*R.*] *Holiday.*

SLÛT'TÛSH-LÛ, *ad.* In a sluttish manner; negligently; dirtily; not neatly. *Sandys.*

SLÛT'TÛSH-NËSS, *n.* The state of being sluttish, negligence of cleanliness and neatness; dirtiness; uncleanness. *Ray.*

SLÛY (slû), *a.* [A. S. *slith*, slippery; Dut. *sluk*.

slender, underhand; Ger. *schlau*, sly; Dan. *slu*. — Perhaps the same word as *sleight*. *Richardson*. — See **SLEIGHT**.]

1. Artful; cunning; crafty; wily; subtle; insidious; arch. "The Greekish monarch *sly*." *Fairfax*. "Sly circumspection." *Milton*.

2. + Slight; thin; fine. "Lids devised of substance *sly*." *Spenser*.

Syn. — See **CUNNING**, **SUBTLE**.

SLY'BOOTS, *n.* A cunning or sly person; a subtle fellow; a sharper. *Goldsmith*.

SLY'LY, *ad.* In a sly manner; craftily; cunningly; insidiously. *Philips*.

SLY'NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being sly; artfulness; cunning. *Swift*.

SMACK, *v. n.* [A. S. *smæccan*, to taste; Dut. *smacken*; Ger. *schmecken*; Dan. *smage*; Sw. *smacka*.] [*i.* **SMACKED**; *pp.* **SMACKING**, **SMACKED**.]

1. To have a taste, as a substance; to taste. "It *smacketh* like pepper." *Barret*.

2. To have a particular tincture, savor, or quality. "All ages *smack* of this vice." *Shak*.

3. To make a noise by separation of the lips, as after tasting, or in kissing. *Barrow*.
She kissed with *smacking* lip. *Gay*.

SMACK, *v. a.* 1. To make a noise with, as the lips on separating them after tasting or kissing.

2. To kiss with a report on separating the lips. *Donne*.

3. To make a quick, smart noise by striking with; to crack. "With what an air she *smacks* the silken thong." *Young*.

4. To strike, as with a whip. *Whitehead*.

SMACK, *n.* [A. S. *smæc*; Dut. *smaak*; Ger. *schmack*; Dan. *smag*; Sw. *smak*; Icel. *smecker*; Polish *smak*. — W. *ysmac*, a stroke.]

1. Taste; savor; flavor; — a pleasing taste. Lest dove and the cadow there finding a *smack*. *Tusser*.

2. Quality from something mixed; particular quality; tincture. "Some *smack* of age." *Shak*.

3. A small quantity; a taste. He essays the wimble, often draws it back, And deals to thirsty servants but a *smack*. *Dryden*.

4. A noise made by separating the lips, as after tasting. *Johnson*.

5. A kiss with a report on separating the lips. (He) kissed her lips All the church echoed. *Shak*.

6. A quick, smart noise, as in striking with a whip; a crack. *Richardson*.

7. A quick, smart blow, as with the flat of the hand; a slap. "A *smack* on the face." *Johnson*.

SMACK, *n.* [Dut. *smakship*.] (*Naut.*) A small sailing-vessel chiefly used in the coasting and fishing trade. *Mar. Dict.*

SMACK'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, smacks: — a loud kiss. *Ash*.

SMACK'ING, *n.* The act or the noise of one who smacks or kisses with a report. *Dryden*.

SMACK'ING, *a.* Brisk, as a breeze. *Clarke*.

SMALL, *a.* [A. S. *smæl*, *smāl*, small, slender, thin; Frs. *smel*; Dut. *smal*, narrow; Ger. *schmal*, narrow, small; Dan. & Sw. *smal*; Icel. *smar*. — W. *mal*, *ysmal*, small, light, fickle.]

1. Little; diminutive; not large; not great. "Two *small* fishes." *John vi. 9*.

2. Minute; slender; fine. *Ex. ix. 9*. Grind their bones to powder *small*. *Shak*.

3. Little in quantity, amount, duration, or number. "This *small* inheritance." *Shak*. The army of the Syrians came with a *small* company of men. *2 Chron. xxiv. 24*.

4. Little in degree or importance; inconsiderable; petty; trifling; trivial. And she said unto her, Is it a *small* matter that thou hast taken my husband? *Gen. xxx. 16*.

When therefore Paul and Barnabas had no *small* disension and disputation with them. *Acts xv. 2*

5. Of little genius or ability; insignificant. *Small* poets, *small* musicians, *Small* painters, and still *smaller* politicians. *Harte*.

6. Little in the principal quality or in strength; weak. "A *small* beer." *Swift*.

7. Soft; gentle; faint; not loud. "A still, *small* voice." *1 Kings xix. 12*.

8. Narrow-minded; mean; sordid; selfish; ungenerous; as, "A *small* man."

Syn. — See **LITTLE**.

SMALL, *n.* The small or narrow part of any thing, as of a leg. *Sidney*.

+ **SMALL**, *v. a.* To make small. *Prompt. Parv.*

SMALL'AGE, *n.* (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant; common celeri; *Apium gracile*. *Dunglison*.

SMALL'ARMS, *n. pl.* (*Mil.*) Muskets, fuses, rifles, carbines, pistols, &c. *Stocqueler*.

SMALL'BEER, *n.* A weak kind of beer. *Prior*.

SMALL'CLOTHES, *n. pl.* Breeches. *Grant*.

SMALL'COAL (*kål*), *n.* 1. Little wood-coals used for lighting fires. *Spectator*.

2. Coal in small lumps or pieces. *Simmonds*.

SMALL'CRRAFT, *n.* A vessel or vessels of small size, or smaller than a ship or a brig. *Dryden*.

SMALL'GRAINED (*-gränd*), *a.* Having, or consisting of, small grains. *Clarke*.

SMALL'ISH, *a.* Somewhat small. *Chaucer*.

SMALL'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being small; littleness in bulk, quantity, amount, number, duration, or extent. *Johnson*.

2. Want of strength; weakness. *Johnson*.

3. Softness of voice. "The *smallness* of a woman's voice." *Johnson*.

SMALL'PIECE, *n.* A Scotch coin worth about 2½d sterling (\$0.454). *Crabb*.

SMALL'POX, or **SMALL'-PÖX** [*smäl'-pöks*, S. W. J. *Ja. Wb.*; *smäl'-pöks*, F. K. *Sm. R.*], *n.* A contagious, offensive disease, characterized by fever, with pustules which appear from the third to the fifth day, and suppurate from the eighth to the tenth; *variola*. *Dunglison*.

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu introduced inoculation for the *small-pox* from Turkey in 1718. *Mayhew*. The *small-pox* was always present, filling the churchyards with corpses, tormenting with constant fear all whom it had not yet taken; and on those whose lives it spared the contagion was always ready to be reborn into a change of scene, and making the eyes of the beholders objects of horror to the lover. *Macaulay*.

SMALL'-STUFF, *n.* (*Naut.*) Spun yarn, marline, and the smallest kinds of rope. *Dana*.

SMALL'-WARES, *n. pl.* A term in trade for knitting and reel-cotton, ribbon, wire, webbing, tape, fringes, braid, buttons, laces, bindings, &c.; haberdashery. *Simmonds*.

SMALL'Y, *ad.* In a small quantity or degree; with smallness or minuteness. *Ascham*.

SMALT, *n.* [Ger. *schmalte*; *schmeltzen*, to melt; Sw. *smalts*.] A fine, blue substance made by fusing glass with the protoxide of cobalt, and used as a coloring matter for ornamenting porcelain and earthenware, for staining glass, for painting on enamel, for tinting writing-paper, and for other purposes. *Tomlinson*.

SMALT'INE, *n.* (*Min.*) A brittle, opaque mineral, of a tin-white or gray color, metallic lustre, sometimes crystallized, and consisting of arsenic combined with nickel or with cobalt, or with both of them and iron. *Dana*.

SMAR'AGD, *n.* [Gr. *σμάραγδος*; L. *smaragdus*.] The emerald. *Bale. Brando*.

SMAR'AG'DINE, *a.* Pertaining to, made of, or resembling, emerald. *Johnson*.

SMAR'AG'DITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a brilliant or emerald-green color, a silky or pearly lustre, a laminated structure, and composed of silica, alumina, lime, magnesia, oxide of chrome, and oxide of iron. *Phillips*.

SMART, *n.* [Dut. *smart*; Ger. *schmerz*; Dan. *smerte*; Sw. *smärta*.]

1. Quick, pungent, lively pain; acute or lancinating pain. "A burning *smart*." *Search*. It increased the *smart* of his present happiness to compare them with his former happiness. *Atterbury*.

2. A fellow affecting vivacity. [Cant.] *Johnson*.

3. *pl.* (*Mil.*) Smart-money. *Stocqueler*.

SMART, *v. n.* [A. S. *smeartan*; Dut. *smarten*; Ger. *schmerten*; Dan. *smerte*; Sw. *smärta*.] [*i.* **SMARTED**; *pp.* **SMARTING**, **SMARTED**.]

1. To feel a quick, lively pain; to suffer a sensation of acute, lancinating pain. Human blood, when first let, is mild, and will not make the eye or a fresh wound *smart*. *Arbutnot*.

2. To produce a sharp, quick pain. "The *smarting* scourge." *Pope*.

SMART, *a.* 1. Causing smart or sharp pain; painful; sharp. "Too *smart* a stroke." *Granville*. How *smart* a lash that speech doth give my conscience! *Shak*.

2. Vigorous; active; severe. "A *smart* skirmish in which many fell." *Clarendon*.

3. Producing any effect with force and vigor; acting vigorously. *Dryden*.

4. Acute; witty. "A *smart* reply." *Tillotson*.

5. Brisk; vivacious; lively; sprightly. "A *smart* character." *Addison*.

6. Spruce in apparel; dressed showily; pretty; gay. *Addison*.

7. Expert; dextrous; quick; clever. *Royet*.

SMART'EN (*smart'en*), *v. a.* To make smart or showy, as in dress. *Todd*.

SMART'LE (*smar'tl*), *v. n.* [Perhaps Sw. *smulta*, to melt. *Todd*.] To waste or melt away. [Local, Eng.] *Grose. Ray*.

SMART'LY, *ad.* In a smart manner; vigorously; — acutely; wittily; keenly; cleverly; — showily.

SMART'-MÖN-ËY, *n.* 1. (*Law*.) Damages beyond the value of a thing sued for, given by a jury in cases of gross misconduct or cruelty on the part of the defendant. *Burrill*.

2. (*Mil.*) Money paid by recruits to the recruiting parties in order to be released from their engagements previous to attestation; — called also *smarts*. *Stocqueler*.

3. Money paid to be delivered from an unpleasant engagement or situation. *Clarke*.

4. Money allowed to soldiers and sailors for wounds and injuries received. [Eng.] *Wright*.

SMART'NESS, *n.* 1. The state or the quality of being smart; pungency; poignancy.

2. Vigor; quickness; expertness. *Boyle*.

3. Liveliness; vivacity; wittiness. *Bp. Taylor*.

SMART'-TICK-ET, *n.* (*Naut.*) A certificate given to a wounded or disabled officer or seaman entitling him to receive a certain sum of money from a fund at Greenwich. *Mar. Dict.*

SMART'-WEED, *n.* (*Bot.*) A smooth, acrid plant growing in moist or wet ground, with slender, short, loosely-flowered, greenish, drooping spikes; *Polygonum hydropiper*. *Gray*.

SMASH, *v. a.* [*It. smaccare*, to crush, to squash. — Ger. *schmeissen*, to smite, to cast, to fling. *Todd*. — Same as *dash*. *Richardson*.] [*i.* **SMASHED**; *pp.* **SMASHING**, **SMASHED**.]

To break in pieces with violence; to dash in pieces; to mash. *Todd*.

SMASH, *n.* A dashing in pieces. *Brockett*.

SMASH'ER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, smashes. *P. Mag.*

2. Any thing very large. [Vulgar.] *Wright*.

3. One who passes counterfeit coin. *Wright*.

SMASH'ING, *n.* Act of one who smashes, or the state of being smashed. *Clarke*.

+ **SMATCH**, *v. n.* [Corrupted from *smack*.] To have a taste; to smack. *Banister*.

SMATCH, *n.* 1. A smack; a taste; a smattering. — See **SMACK**. [*i.* **SMATCHED**; *pp.* **SMATCHING**, **SMATCHED**.] *Holder. Shak*.

2. A kind of bird. *Johnson*.

SMAT'TER, *v. n.* [From *smack* or *smatch*. — See **SMACK**.] [*i.* **SMATTERED**; *pp.* **SMATTERING**, **SMATTERED**.]

1. To have a slight taste, or a slight, superficial knowledge. *Hulot*.

2. To talk superficially or with but little knowledge of the subject. Of state affairs you cannot *smatter*. *Swift*.

SMAT'TER, *n.* Superficial knowledge; a smattering. "A *smatter* of judicial astrology." *Temple*.

SMAT'TER-ER, *n.* One who has a smattering, or a slight, superficial knowledge. *Burton*.

SMAT'TER-ING, *n.* Slight, superficial knowledge; sciolism. "A little *smattering* of law." *Bp. Hall*.

SMEAR (*smer*), *v. a.* [A. S. *smearian*, *smearian*; *smere*, fat, grease; Dut. *smieren*; *smeer*, grease; Ger. *schmier*; Dan. *smire*; Sw. *smörja*; Icel. *smýria*. — Gael. *smear*, Ir. *smearam*.] [*i.* **SMEARED**; *pp.* **SMEARING**, **SMEARED**.]

1. To overspread with an unctuous, viscous, or adhesive substance; to daub; to besmear. "Three arrows *smear*d with blood." *Drayton*.

2. To soil; to contaminate; to pollute. *Shak*.
Begin to build a vessel of huge bulk, *Milton*.
Snowed round with pitch.

SMĒAR, n. [A. S. *smere*, fat, grease; Frs. *smoar*; Dut. *smeer*; Ger. *schmeer*; Dan. & Sw. *smør*.]
1. A fat or oily substance; an ointment. *Johnson.*
2. A stain; a daub. *Simmonds.*

SMĒAR'DAB, n. [*Ich.*] A species of flat-fish allied to the flounder and the sole. *Crabb.*

SMĒAR'Y (smēr'e), *a.* Dauby; adhesive. *Rowe.*

SMĒATH (smēth), *n.* A kind of sea-fowl. *Rowe.*

SMĒC'TITE, n. [Gr. *σμηκτις*, fuller's earth; *σμήνω*, to rub.] (*Min.*) A greenish, hydrous silicate of alumina, which, in certain states of humidity, appears transparent, and almost gelatinous. *Dana.*

† **SMĒETH, v. a.** To smoke; to smutch. *Johnson.*

SMĒETH, v. a. To smooth:—to rub with soot. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

SMĒG-MAT'IC, a. [Gr. *σμηγμα*, *σμημα*, an unguent, a soap.] Soapy; deterative. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

SMĒLITE, n. [Gr. *σμηλω*, to wash clean, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A greenish, hydrous silicate of alumina, rather tough hydrous alumina. *Dana.*

SMĒLL, v. a. [Of uncertain etymology.—*Minshew* derives it from Ger. *schmecken* (A. S. *smæccan*), to smack.—It is only to suppose A. S. *smæccian* or *smæghian*, a diminutive of *smæccan*, and the word, by dropping the guttural, is formed. *Richardson.*—*Thomson* mentions Belg. *smeulen*, to smoke or reek.—Dut. *smoel*, the muzzle, the mouth.] [*i.* SMELT or SMELLED; *pp.* SMELLING, SMELT or SMELLED.]
1. To perceive by the nose or the olfactory nerves; to have a sensation of by the nose, through the medium of air; to receive impressions of on the olfactory nerves by odorous particles from a body suspended in the atmosphere. "We smelled the smoke of fire." *Cook.*
Their neighbors . . . smell the same perfumes. *Collier.*
2. To find by sagacity; to perceive the intentions of;—followed by *out*. *L'Estrange.*
To smell a rat, to have strong suspicion of any thing. [*Vulgar.*] *Lowell.*

SMĒLL, v. n. 1. To affect the sense of smell; to have an odor or scent.
The violet smells to him as it does to me. *Shak.*
The butter smells of smoke. *Swift.*
2. To have a tincture; to smack.
You shall stifle in your own report,
And smell of calumny. *Shak.*

3. To exercise the sense of smell; to practise smelling. *Ex. xxx. 38.*
4. To exercise sagacity. *Shak.*

SMĒLL, n. 1. The sense or faculty by which are perceived the impressions made on the olfactory nerves by odors; the sense or the power of smelling. *Darwin.*

2. Scent; odor; quality of affecting the olfactory nerves. "The smell of a violet." *Locke.*
Syn.—The term *smell* has both an active and a passive meaning, denoting the sense or power of smelling and of receiving odor by the nose. *Smell* and *scent* are both said either of that which receives or that which gives smell; *odor*, *perfume*, and *fragrance*, of that which communicates smell. All animals are supposed to possess smell, and some, particularly dogs, possess a peculiar scent. *Smell* is indefinite in its sense, and of general application; *scent*, *odor*, *perfume*, and *fragrance* are species of smell. Every object that acts upon the olfactory nerves is said to have smell. *Scent* is commonly applied to the smell which proceeds from animal bodies; *odor* to that which is artificial or extraneous. *Smell* and *odor* may be pleasant or unpleasant; *perfume* and *fragrance* pleasant.

SMĒLL'ER, n. 1. One who smells. *Beau. & Fl.*
2. The organ of smelling. *Johnson.*

SMĒLL'FEAST, n. One who frequents good tables; a parasite. *South.*

SMĒLL'ING, n. 1. The act of one who smells.
2. The sense of smell. *1 Cor. xii. 17.*

SMĒLL'ING-BOTTLE, n. A small bottle filled with salts, or some fragrant substance, chiefly used by ladies. *Simmonds.*

SMĒLT, i. & p. from *smell*. See **SMĒLL**.

SMĒLT, n. [A. S. *smelt*.] (*Ich.*) A small fish of the family *Salmonidae* and genus *Osmerus*, resembling the common trout in form, and much esteemed for food.

Osmerus eperlanus, the common smelt, is from four to eight inches long. When first taken out of the water smelts have a strong smell of cucumber. *Yarrell.*

SMĒLT, v. a. [Dut. *smelten*, to melt; Ger. *schmelzen*; Dan. *smelte*; Sw. *smilta*.—See **SMELT**.] [*i.* SMELTED; *pp.* SMELTING, SMELTED.] To melt or fuse, as ore, for the purpose of separating metal from extraneous matter. *Deiham.*

SMĒLT'ER, n. One who smelts. *Woodward.*

SMĒLT'ER-Y, n. A building or place for smelting ores. *Wright.*

SMĒLT'ING, n. The operation of melting ores for the purpose of extracting the metal. *Ure.*

SMĒLT'ING-FURNACE, n. A furnace for smelting ores. *Ure.*

SMĒRK, v. n. To smirk.—See **SMIRK**. *Bailey.*

SMĒRK, n. A smirk.—See **SMIRK**. *Chesterfield.*

SMĒRK'Y, a. Nice; smart; junty. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

SMĒR'LIN, n. (*Ich.*) An abdominal, malacocephalous fish of the genus *Cobitis*. *Ainsworth.*

SMEW (smū), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of duck or diver; *Mergus albellus*;—called also *white-nun*, *vare-widgeon*, and *smeo*. *Yarrell.*



SMĒCK'ER, v. n. *Smeow.*
[Dan. *smigre*, to flutter; Sw. *smickra*.] To smirk; to look amorously or wantonly; to simper. *Kersey.*

SMĒCK'ER, a. Amorous; fawning. [*R.*] *Ford.*

SMĒCK'ER-ING, n. A look of amorous inclination; an amorous look; a smirk. *Dryden.*

† **SMĒCK'ET, n.** [*Dim.* of *smock*.] The under garment of a woman; a smock. *Johnson.*

SMĒCK'LY, ad. Prettily; trimly; amorously. *Ford.*

SMĒD'DUM-TAILS, n. pl. (*Mining.*) The slimy matter deposited in washing ore. *Simmonds.*

† **SMĒD'DY, n.** [A. S. *smiththe*; Ger. *schmiede*.] The shop of a smith; a smithy. *Todd.*

SMĒFT, n. A match of paper, or other light combustible substance, for firing a charge of powder, as in a mine; a fuse. *Ure.*

† **SMĒIGHT** (smīt), *v. a.* To smite. *Spenser.*

SMĒLA-CĒNE, n. (*Chem.*) A crystalline substance found in *Smilax sarsaparilla*. *Gregory.*

SMĒL'AX, n. [*L.*, from Gr. *σμίλαξ*.] A genus of monocotyledonous, evergreen, climbing shrubs, natives of the temperate and warm parts of both hemispheres.

The valuable medicine known as sarsaparilla, or sarza, is furnished by several species of *smilax*, which grow in the forests of tropical America, the West Indies, British Guiana, &c. *Bard.*

SMĒLE, v. n. [Dan. *smile*; Sw. *smila*.—The origin of this word is perhaps A. S. *smelt*, *smylt*, *smilt*, *smolt*, serene, placid, fair. *Richardson.*] [*i.* SMILED; *pp.* SMILING, SMILED.]

1. To contract the face so as to express pleasure; to express pleasure, kindness, love, or approbation by the countenance;—opposed to *frown*. "The smiling infant." *Pope.*

She smiled to see the doughty hero slain.
Pensive Beauty smiling in her tears. *Campbell.*

2. To express slight contempt, sarcasm, or derision by a smiling look.

Our king replied, which some will smile at now,
But according to the learning of that time. *Camden.*

3. To look gay and joyous. "Smiling plenty." *Shak.* "The desert smiled." *Pope.*

4. To be favorable or propitious.

Then let me not pass
Occasion which now smiles. *Milton.*

5. To ferment. [*Local, Eng.*] *Halliwel.*

SMĒLE, v. a. 1. To awe with a contemptuous smile. And sharply smile prevailing folly dead. *Young.*
2. † To receive with a smile; to smile at. *Shak.*

SMĒLE, n. 1. The act of smiling, a slight contraction of the face, expressing pleasure, approbation, kindness, or favor. *Wordsworth.*

To whom the angel, with a smile that glowed
Celestial rosy red. *Milton.*

2. Gay or joyous appearance.
The smiles of nature and the charms of art. *Addison.*

3. A contraction of the face as in smiling, expressing slight contempt, derision, &c.; as, "A derisive smile." *Roget.*

SMĒLE'FUL, a. Full of smiles; smiling. *Ch. Ob.*

SMĒLE'LESS, a. Without a smile. *Clarke.*

SMĒL'ER, n. One who smiles. *Young.*

SMĒL'ING, a. Expressing kindness, love, pleasure, or approbation by the countenance or look.

SMĒL'ING-LY, ad. With a look of pleasure. *Boyle.*

SMĒL'ING-NĒSS, n. The state of being smiling. And made despair a smilingness assume. *Dryden.*

† **SMĒLT, v. n.** To smelt. *Mortimer.*

SMĒRCH, v. a. [From *mark* or *murky*. *Johnson.*—Perhaps a corruption of *smutch*. *Nares.*] [*i.* SMIRCHED, *pp.* SMIRCHING, SMIRCHED.] To cloud; to dusk; to soil; to smutch. *Shak.*

SMIRK, v. n. [A. S. *smerecian*.] [*i.* SMIRKED; *pp.* SMIRKING, SMIRKEN.] To smile wantonly, affectedly, conceitedly, or pertly; to look affectedly soft; to smicker; to simper. *Young.*

SMIRK, n. An affected smile; a soft look. With the smirk of those delicate lips. *Jenny.*

SMIRK, a. Affected; spruce; trim. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

SMIRK'ING, p. a. That smirks; looking affectedly or conceitedly soft or kind. "A certain smirking air." *Addison.*

SMĒT, p. from *smite*. *Smitten*.—See **SMITE**.

SMĒTE, v. a. [A. S. *smitan*; Dut. *smijten*; Ger. *schmeissen*; Dan. *smide*; Sw. *smitta*.] [*i.* SMOTE; *pp.* SMITING, SMITTEN or SMIT.—*Smite* is little used.]

1. To strike, as with the hand, or with some thing held in the hand; to give a blow to.

Thou shalt smite the rock. *Ex. xvii. 6.*
If a man smite you on the face. *2 Cor. xi. 20.*

2. To kill or destroy, as by beating, or with a weapon; to slay.

The angel of the Lord smote in the camp of the Assyrians a hundred fourscore and five thousand. *2 Kings xix. 35.*

3. To blast; to destroy as by a blow. "The flax and the barley was smitten." *Ex. ix. 31.*

4. To afflict; to chasten; to punish.

Let us not smite the Lord, nor imagine, because he smites us. *Ps. lxxviii. 35.*

5. To affect with some passion.

Smite with the love of sacred song. *Milton.*
To smite with the tongue, to reproach; to revile. "Let us smite him with the tongue." *Jer. xviii. 18.*

SMĒTE, v. n. To strike; to collide.

The heart melteth, and the knees smite together. *Nah. ii. 10.*

SMĒTE, n. A blow. [*Local, Eng.*] *Farmer.*

SMĒT'ER, n. One who smites. "I gave my back to the smiters." *Isa. l. 6.*

SMĒTH, n. [*M. Goth.* *smitha*; A. S. *smith* (from *smithan*, to smite); Frs. *sméd*; Dut. *smid*, *smīt*; Ger. *schmied*, *schmid*, *schmidt*; Dan. & Sw. *sméd*.]

1. One who forges with a hammer; one who works in metals, as iron, gold, silver, copper, &c.

I saw a smith stand with his hammer thus,
The whilst his iron did on the anvil cool,
With open mouth swallowing a tailor's news. *Shak.*

There are white-smiths, black-smiths, and general smiths. *Simmonds.*

2. A workman generally; one who makes or effects any thing. *Dryden.*

† **SMĒTH, v. a.** [A. S. *smithian*.] To beat into shape, as a smith; to forge. *Chaucer.*

SMĒTH-CRAFT, n. [A. S. *smith-craft*.] The craft or art of a smith. [*R.*]

Inventors of pastorage, smithcraft, and music. *Raleigh.*

SMĒTH'ERS, n. pl. Fragments; atoms. [*Local, Eng.*] *Halliwel.*

SMĒTH'ER-Y, n. 1. The shop of a smith; a smithy; a stithy; a forge. *Todd.*

2. Work done in a smith's shop; smithing. "The din of all this smithery." *Burke.*

SMITH'ING, *n.* The act or the art of forging a mass of iron into any shape; smithery. *Moxon.*

SMITH'Y [smith'ē, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm. R.*; smith'ē, *P. Ja.*], *n.* [Su. Goth. *smida*; A. S. *smiththe*.] The shop of a smith; a smithery; a stithy; a forge. *Dryden.*

SMITT, *n.* Fine clayey ore or ochre used for marking sheep. *Woodward.*

SMIT'TEN (smitt'ēn), *pp.* from *smite*. Struck:—killed; slain.—captivated; charmed; seized with a tender passion; fascinated.—See **SMITE**.

He was himself no less smitten with Constantia. *Addison.*

SMIT'TLE, *n.* [Teut. *smettelich*.] Infection. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett.*

SMIT'TLE, *v. a.* To infect. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*

SMIT'TLE, } *a.* Infectious; contagious. [Scot-
SMIT'TLISH, } land and north of Eng.] *Brockett.*

SMÖCK, *n.* [A. S. *smoc*.]

1. The under garment of a woman; a shift; a chemise. *Chaucer. Shak. Pope.*

2. A farm-laborer's blouse or frock worn over the coat; a smock-frock. *Simmonds.*

Smock is used ludicrously in composition, for any thing relating to women. "Smock-loyalty." *Dryden.* "Smock-treason." *B. Jonson.*

SMÖCK'-FACED (-fäst), *a.* Of girlish face or complexion; maidenly; beardless. [Low.]

Leave young smock-faced beaux to guard the rear. *Fenton.*

SMÖCK'-FRÖCK, *n.* A coarse linen shirt or frock worn over the coat by laborers; a laborer's blouse; a gabardine. *Hallivell.*

SMÖCK'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a smock. *Chaucer.*

SMÖCK'-MILL, *n.* A windmill of which the top only turns to meet the wind. *Francis.*

SMÖCK'-RACE, *n.* A race run by women for the prize of a fine smock. [N. of Eng.] *Brockett.*

SMÖK'-ABLE, *a.* Capable of being smoked; fit for smoking. [R.] *For. Qu. Rev.*

SMÖKE, *n.* [A. S. *smoca*, *smic*, *smec*, *smec*; Old Frs. *smayk*; Ger. *schmauch*; Dut. *smook*; Dan. *smög*.] The visible, minutely divided, carbonaceous matter which is emitted without being consumed, from many combustible substances when undergoing combustion;—in a more extended sense, the mixture of carbonaceous matter, gaseous exhalations, and volatile products which arise from many burning bodies; sooty vapor. *P. Cyc.*

As smoke, that rises from the kindling fires, Is seen this moment, and the next expires. *Prior.*

SMÖKE, *v. n.* [A. S. *smecan*, *smecan*, *smocian*, *smokean*; Ger. *schmauchen*; Dut. *smooken*; Dan. *smöge*.] [*i.* SMOKED; *pp.* SMOKING, SMOKED.]

1. To emit smoke; to emit a dark exhalation by heat or fire; to throw off sooty particles of carbon during combustion.

To him no temple stood nor altar smoked. *Milton.*

2. To reek; to steam; to evaporate.

Which smoked with bloody execution. *Shak.*

3. To burn; to be kindled; to wax hot; to fume; to be enraged.

The angel of the Lord and his jealousy shall smoke against that man. *Deut. xxix. 24.*

4. To raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion.

Proud of his steeds, he smokes along the field. *Dryden.*

5. To inhale and exhale the smoke of burning tobacco or other substance in a cigar or a pipe. "Bibbing and smoking." *Wood.*

6. To smell or hunt out; to suspect. [R.]

I began to smoke that they were . . . mummies. *Addison.*

7. To suffer; to smart; to be punished.

Some of you shall smoke for it in Rome. *Shak.*

SMÖKE, *v. a.* 1. To expose to smoke; to hang or place in smoke; to foul or to scent with smoke; to cure or dry with smoke, as meat; to fumigate or fill with smoke, as a room.

A gambon of bacon smoked. *Huloet.*

Let's quit this ground, And smoke the temple with our sacrifices. *Shak.*

2. To use, as tobacco, for inhaling and exhaling the smoke while burning.

The practice of smoking tobacco prevails among the rich and poor, the learned and the gay. *Asiatic Journal.*

3. To use as a means for inhaling the smoke of tobacco; to draw the smoke of tobacco through into the mouth.

Sometimes I smoke a pipe at Child's. *Addison.*

4. To expel by smoke;—used with out.

This king, upon that outrage against his person, smothered the Jesuits out of his nest.

5. To smell out; to find out; to discover; to detect. "They begin to smoke me." *Shak.*

6. To sneer at; to ridicule to the face.

Thou'rt very smart, my dear, but see, smoke the doctor! *Addison.*

SMÖKE'-BLACK, *n.* Lamp-black. *Simmonds.*

SMÖKE'-BOARD, *n.* A board hung in front of a fireplace to keep the smoke from emerging into the room. *Ogilvie.*

SMÖKE'-BOX, *n.* A box at the end of a steam-boiler for receiving the smoke before it enters the chimney. *Clarke.*

SMÖKE'-CLOUD, *n.* A cloud of smoke. *Hemans.*

SMÖKE'-CON-SUM'ING, *p. a.* Consuming smoke.

SMÖKE'-DRIED, *a.* Dried by smoke. *Irving.*

SMÖKE'-DRY, *v. a.* To dry by smoke. *Mortimer.*

SMÖKE'-JACK, *n.* A machine turned round by the ascent of smoke, or by a rising current in a chimney:—an engine for turning a spit. *Booth.*

SMÖKE'LESS, *a.* Having no smoke. *Pope.*

SMÖK'ER, *n.* 1. One who smokes or dries by smoke.

2. One who uses tobacco in a cigar or pipe.

SMÖKE'-SAIL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small sail hoisted against the foremast, when a ship rides head to wind, to give the smoke of the galley or kitchen an opportunity to rise. *Mar. Dict.*

SMÖKE'-TREE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A beautiful, much cultivated, deciduous shrub; *Rhus cotinus*;—called also *Venetian sumach*, and used in Europe in dyeing and tanning. *Emerson.*

SMÖ'KI-LY, *ad.* In the manner of smoke; so as to be full of smoke. *Sherwood.*

SMÖ'KI-NESS, *n.* The state of being smoky. *Ash.*

SMÖ'KING, *n.* 1. The act of exposing to smoke.

2. The act of one who smokes tobacco.

In 1601 the Dutch introduced smoking into Java. *Tomlinson.*

SMÖ'KY, *a.* 1. Emitting smoke; fumid. "Smoky fires." *Dryden.*

2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke.

"Smoky fog." *Harvey.* "Smoky rain." *Chaucer.*

3. Noisome with smoke; blackened or impregnated with smoke. "The mark of smoky muskets." *Shak.*

4. Infested with smoke from chimneys or fireplaces. "Worse than a smoky house." *Shak.*

5. Dark; obscure; hard to understand; mystical. "Their smoky doctrine." [R.] *Skinner.*

6. Filled with smoke or a blue vapor resembling smoke; as, "A smoky atmosphere."

SMÖLT, *n.* (*Ich.*) A salmon of a year or two old, that has acquired its silver scales. *Simmonds.*

When they [salmons] remove to the sea they assume a more brilliant dress, and there become the smolt, varying in color from silver to black. *Baird.*

SMÖÖR, *v. a.* [A. S. *smoran*.] To smother:—to smear. *Wright.* "Smoozed and stifled." *Sir T. More.* [Written also *smore*.] [Local, Eng.]

SMÖÖTH, *a.* [A. S. *smooth*, *smethe*.—W. *esmwyth*.—"Smethe ground." *R. Gloucester*.]

1. Even on the surface; not rough; having no asperities; level; plane; flat. "Smooth as monumental alabaster." *Shak.*

2. Evenly spread; plane; glossy; sleek.

"The smooth-haired horses." *Pope.*

And stick musk-roses in thy sleek, smooth head. *Shak.*

3. Moving equably, without obstruction; gently flowing; unruffled; without starts or breaks.

The course of true love never did run smooth. *Shak.*

4. Having a continuous, easy flow; uttered without hesitation; voluble; soft; not harsh.

From her sweet lips smooth eloquence flows. *Gay.*

5. Bland; mild; flattering; adulatory.

The thorny point Of bare distress hath taken from me the show Of smooth civility. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **LEVEL**.

SMÖÖTH, *n.* 1. That which is smooth; the smooth part of any thing.

And she put the skins of the kids of the goats upon his hands, and upon the smooth of his neck. *Gen. xxviii. 16.*

2. A meadow, or grass field. [Local.] *Bartlett.*

Get some plantain and dandelion on the smooth for greens. *Judd.*

SMÖÖTH, *v. a.* [A. S. *smethian*, *gesmethian*.] [*i.* **SMÖÖTHED**; *pp.* **SMÖÖTHING**, **SMÖÖTHEN**.]

1. To make smooth; to make plain or even on the surface; to level; to flatten.

The god hath smoothed the waters of the deep. *Pope.*

2. To free from obstruction; to make easy.

I would remove these tedious stumbling-blocks, And smooth my way upon their headless necks. *Shak.*

3. To free from harshness or roughness; to make flowing or mellifluous.

Let Carolina smooth the tuneful lay. *Pope.*

4. To palliate; to soften; to extenuate. "To smooth his fault." *Shak.*

5. To calm; to mollify; to mitigate; to assuage; to allay.

And smooth the frowns of war with peaceful looks. *Shak.*

6. To render easy; to ease.

The difficulty smoothed, the danger shared. *Dryden.*

7. To soften with blandishment; to flatter.

Because I cannot flatter and look fair, So I will smooth you, and you shall be fair. *Shak.*

SMÖÖTH'-CHINNED (-chind), *a.* Having a smooth chin; beardless. *Drayton.*

SMÖÖTH'-DIT-TIED (dit'tid), *a.* Smoothly sung or played; having a gentle melody.

Who with his soft pipe, and smooth-dittied song. *Milton.*

SMÖÖTH'EN (-thn), *v. a.* To make smooth; to smooth. [R.] *Moran.*

SMÖÖTH'ER, *n.* One who smooths. "Smoothers and polishers of language." *Bp. Percy.*

SMÖÖTH'-FACED (-fäst), *a.* Having a soft or smooth face; mild-looking. "Words that smooth-faced wooers say." *Shak.*

SMÖÖTH'-HAIRD (-hård), *a.* Having smooth hair. "Weave the smooth-haired silk." *Milton.*

SMÖÖTH'ING-IRON, *n.* A flat iron to be heated, used by tailors and laundresses. *Simmonds.*

SMÖÖTH'ING-PLANE, *n.* (*Carp.*) A fine, short, finishing plane. *Ash.*

SMÖÖTH'LY, *ad.* In a smooth manner; not roughly; evenly;—with even glide or flow:—without obstruction; without difficulty; easily; readily:—mildly; pleasantly; flatteringly.

SMÖÖTH'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being smooth; evenness; freedom from roughness or asperity.

The nymph is all into a laurel gone; The smoothness of her skin remains alone. *Dryden.*

2. Softness or mildness to the palate; as, "The smoothness of oil, of wine, &c."

3. Softness of numbers; easy flow of style.

Virgil, though smooth where smoothness is required, is so far from affecting it that he rather shuns it. *Dryden.*

4. Blandness or gentleness of speech or of manner; bland address.

Her very silence, and her putative, Speak to the people, and they pity her. *Shak.*

In the very torrent, tempest, and (as I may say) whirlwind of your passion, you must acquire and beget a temperance that may give it smoothness. *Shak.*

SMÖÖTH'-SPÖKEN (-spök'kn), *a.* Speaking smoothly or pleasantly; flattering. *Roget.*

SMÖÖTH'-TÖNGUED (-tängd), *a.* Having a smooth tongue; using flattery; adulatory; plausible. "Smooth-tongued villain." *Armstrong.*

SMÖÖRE, *v. a.* [A. S. *smoran*.] To smother "They smored and stifled them." *Hall.*

SMÖR-ZÄ'N'DÖ, } *p. a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Gradually dying away. *Moore.*

SMÖR-ZÄ'TÖ, } *p. a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Gradually dying away. *Moore.*

SMÖTE, *i.* from *smite*. See **SMITE**.

SMÖTH'ER (smöth'er), *v. a.* [A. S. *smoran*; Dut. *smooren*; Ger. *schmören*.] [*i.* **SMÖTH'ERED**; *pp.* **SMÖTH'ERING**, **SMÖTH'ERED**.]

1. To suffocate with smoke or dust, or by exclusion of the air; to stifle.

Some smoke of those flames wherewith she was not only burned, but smothered. *Sidney.*

And, smothered in the dusty whirlwind, dies, Untimely smothered in their dusky graves. *Shak.*

2. To suppress; to extinguish; to conceal.
To smother the light of natural understanding. *Hooker.*
My thoughts, when smothered yet in but fantastical
Sunk sleep, as if of pain, that function
Shak.
Syn.—See SUFFOCATE.

SMÖTH'ER (smüth'er), *v. n.* 1. To smoke without vent; to smoulder. *Bacon.*
2. To be suppressed or kept close; to be restrained; to be repressed; to be stifled.

A man had better talk to a post than let his thoughts lie smoking and smothering. *Collier.*

SMÖTH'ER (smüth'er), *n.* 1. Smoke; thick dust. Thus must I from the smoke into the smother.

2. † A state of suppression. "After a long smother of discontent." *Bacon.*

SMÖTH'ER-ING-NESS, *n.* State of being smothery.

SMÖTH'ER-ING-LY, *ad.* So as to smother.

SMÖTH'ER-Y, *a.* Tending to smother. *Clarke.*

† SMÖÜCH, *v. a.* To salute; to kiss. *Stubbs.*

SMÖUL'DER, *v. n.* [*i.* SMOULDERED; *pp.* SMOULDERING, SMOULDERED.] To burn and smoke without flame or vent. *Sir W. Scott.*

Smoulder, smoulder, smoulder, smoulder, smother, seem to be merely different ways of writing the same word, from the A. S. smoran, to suffocate. Richardson.

SMÖUL'DER, *n.* Smoke smothered. *Gascoigne.*

SMÖUL'DER-ING, *p. a.* Burning and smoking without vent; that smoulders. *Milton.*

SMÖUL'DER-ING-NESS, *n.* State of smouldering.

† SMÖUL'DRY, *a.* Smouldering. *Spenser.*

SMÜDGE, *v. a.* 1. To stifle. [*Local.*] *Halliwel.*
2. To smear; to soil. [*Local, Eng.*] *Halliwel.*

SMÜDGE, *n.* 1. A suffocating smoke. [*North of England.*] *Grose.*

2. A heap of damp combustibles partially ignited, so as to raise a dense smoke to keep off mosquitoes. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

I have had a smudge made in a chafing-dish at my bedside. *Mrs. Clavers.*

MÜG, *a.* [*A. S. smicere; Ger. schmuck; Dut. & Dan. smuk.*—*Tooke* says, "Smug is the past part of smagan, smagan, deliberare [to deliberate], studere [to study], considerare [to consider]. Applied to the person or to dress, it means studied; that on which care and attention have been bestowed."] [*Colloquial or low.*]

1. Nice; spruce; trim; dressed with affectation of niceness; neat but not elegant.

A beggar, that used to come so smug upon the mart. *Shak.*

2. Affectedly smart. "That trim and smug saying." *Annot. on Glanville, &c., 1682.*

SMÜG, *v. a.* To adorn; to spruce. *Chapman.*

No sooner doth a young man see his sweetheart coming, but he smugs up himself. *Burton.*

SMÜG'GLE (smüg'gl), *v. a.* [*A. S. smugan, smuan, to creep; Dut. smuigen, to eat in secret; smok-kelen, to smuggle; Ger. schmuggeln; Sw. smyga, to withdraw privately.*] [*i.* SMUGGLED; *pp.* SMUGGLING, SMUGGLED.]

1. To import or export, as goods, without paying the customs or duties; to import or export unlawfully. *Martin.*

2. To introduce or convey secretly. *Todd.*

SMÜG'GLE, *v. n.* To import or export articles without paying the duties chargeable upon them.

Now there are plainly but two ways of checking this practice—either the temptation to smuggle must be diminished by lowering the duties, or the difficulties in the way of smuggling must be increased. *Cyc. of Com.*

SMÜG'GLED (smüg'gl), *p. a.* Imported or exported contrary to law, or without having the duties paid; as, "Smuggled goods."

SMÜG'GLER, *n.* 1. One who smuggles.

Snarers and smugglers here their gains divide. *Crabbe.*

2. A vessel engaged in smuggling. *Simmonds.*

SMÜG'GLING, *n.* The offence of secretly importing or exporting goods without paying the duties chargeable upon them. *Blackstone.*

SMÜG'GLY, *ad.* Neatly; sprucely. [*R.*] *Gay.*

SMÜG'NESS, *n.* Spruceness; neatness. *Sherwood.*

SMÜ'LY, *a.* Demure-looking. [*Eng.*] *Wright.*

SMÜT, *n.* [*A. S. smitta; Ger. schmutz; Dut. smet; Dan. smuds; Sw. smuts.*]

1. A spot made with soot or coal, or the like.

The steam of lamps still hanging on her cheeks
In rosy smut. *Dryden.*

2. A disease affecting almost every species of corn, the grains of which become filled with a fetid black powder, instead of containing farinaceous matter; a mildew or blight in corn, caused by a parasitical fungus (by the majority of naturalists called *Uredo segetum*) which preys upon the sap and destroys the very organic structure of the grain and chaff upon which it fixes;—called also *dustbrand, blight, burnt-corn, &c.* *Farm. Ency.*

3. Obscene language; obscenity. *Addison.*

In puns or politics, or tales or lies,
Or spite, or smut, or rhymes, or blasphemies. *Pope.*

SMÜT, *v. a.* [*i.* SMUTTED; *pp.* SMUTTING, SMUTTED.]

1. To stain or mark with smut; to blacken with soot or coal; to soil; to tarnish. *Addison.*

2. To taint with mildew.

Mildew falleth upon corn, and smuteth it. *Bacon.*

SMÜT, *v. n.* To gather mould or smut. *Mortimer.*

|| SMÜTCH [smüch, *S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.; smäch, Ja., v. a.* To blacken with smoke or soot; to smear with something dirty and black; to smut.

"What, hast smutched thy nose?" [*Low.*] *Shak.*

|| SMÜTCH, *n.* A foul spot; smut. *Cowper.*

SMÜTCH'IN, *n.* Snuff; powdered tobacco. [*R.*]

The Spanish and Irish take it most in powder or smutchin, and it mightily refreshes the brain. *Howell.*

SMÜT'-MILL, *n.* A contrivance to cleanse grain from smut or dust. *Farm. Ency.*

SMÜT'TI-LY, *ad.* 1. In a smutty manner; blackly; smokily; foully.

2. Obscenely; grossly; impurely. *Tatler.*

SMÜT'TI-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being smutty or dirty; soil from smoke, soot, or coal. *Temple.*

2. Obscenity. *Wright.*

SMÜT'TY, *a.* 1. Black with smoke, soot, or coal; dirty; foul. "The smutty air of London." *Howell.*

2. Diseased, soiled, or tainted with smut or mildew. "Smutty corn." *Locke.*

3. Obscene; indecent; not modest.

The smutty joke ridiculously lewd. *Smollett.*

SNÄCK, *n.* [*From snatch, — so much as is taken at a snatch.* *Richardson.*]

1. A share; a part taken by compact:—chiefly used in the phrase "To go snacks with one"; i. e. to share together.

At last he whispers, Do, and we go snacks. *Pope.*

2. A slight, hasty repast. [*Local, Eng.*] *Todd.*

SNÄCK'ET, *n.* The rasp of a casement; a fastening.—See SNECK. [*R.*] *Sherwood.*

SNÄC'OT, *n.* [*L. acus.*] (*Ich.*) The gar-pike or sea-needle. *Ainsworth.*

SNÄF'FLE (snäff'), *n.* [*Ger. schnäbel, a bill, a beak, a snout; Dut. snavel; Dan. & Sw. snäbel.*]

1. A bridle which crosses the nose, or which consists of a slender bit or bit-mouth.

The third of the world is yours, which with a snaffle
You may pace easy. *Shak.*

2. A snaffle-bit. *Herbert.*

SNÄF'FLE (snäff'), *v. a.* [*i.* SNAFFLED; *pp.* SNAFFLING, SNAFFLED.] To bridle; to hold as in a bridle; to manage. *Mir. for Mag.*

SNÄF'FLE-BIT, *n.* A plain, slender bit, having a joint in the middle. *Herbert.*

SNÄG, *n.* [Perhaps *snack*,—that which we may snatch, catch, or seize hold of. *Richardson.*]

1. A jag or short protuberance; a knot; a knob; a knarl.

A staff all full of little snags. *Spenser.*

2. A tooth by itself, or projecting beyond the rest; a tooth, in contempt.

In China, none hold women sweet
Except their snags are black as jet. *Prior.*

3. A tree having its roots fastened in the bottom of a river, or a branch of a tree thus fastened;—common in the Mississippi and some of its tributaries. [*U. S.*] *Flint.*

4. A branch on the antler of a deer. *Brande.*

SNÄG, *v. a.* [*i.* SNAGGED; *pp.* SNAGGING, SNAGGED.]

1. To hew roughly with an axe;—to cut the knots or branches from. [*North of Eng.*] *Todd.*

2. To stop, upset, or wreck, as a boat or vessel, by running against a tree or snag in a river.

—See SNAG, *n.* [*U. S.*] *Flint.*

SNÄG'-BÖAT, *n.* A steamboat with an apparatus for removing snags, or obstructions to navigation in rivers. *Simmonds.*

SNÄG'GED, *a.* Full of snags or protuberances; snaggy; knotty. "Snagged sticks." *More.*

SNÄG'GY, *a.* 1. Full of snags or points; abounding with knots. "A snaggy oak." *Spenser.*

2. Testy; peevish. [*North of Eng.*] *Grose.*

SNÄIL (snäil), *n.* [*A. S. snægel, snægl, snæl, snegol; Ger. schnecke; schneigel; Dan. snegl; Sw. snigel.*]

1. (*Zool.*) The common name of several genera of mollusks belonging to the classes *Gasteropoda* and *Pteropoda*;—

properly a mollusk of the genus *Helix*. *Woodward.*

I can tell why a snail has a house.—Why?—Why, to put's head in. *Shak.*

2. A sluggish person; one who moves very slowly; a drone.

Dromio, thou drone, thou snail, thou slug, thou sot. *Shak.*

3. † A tortoise.—See TORTOISE.

There be also in that country a kind of snail (testudines), that be so great that many persons may lodge them in their shells as men would in a house. *Sir John Mandeville.*

Apelles used to paint a good housewife on a snail to import that she was home-keeping. *Howell.*

When he had once enjoined himself so hard a task, he then considered the Greek proverb [Höel: χελώνης ἀρετα] that he must either eat the whole

of the tortoise, or be eaten by it. *Dryden.*

4. (*Bot.*) A plant, native of the south of Europe, cultivated for the curiosity of its pods, which resemble snail-shells; *Medicago scutellata*. *Wood.*

Many-flowered snail, (*Bot.*) a plant indigenous in the South of Europe; *Medicago helix*. *Loudon.*

The land-snails, or shell land-snails, are slow-creeping mollusks, having a glutinous body, of the family *Helicidae*. The animals respire free air in a closed chamber lined with pulmonic vessels, usually placed on the front of the back of the animal, covered by the shell, and having an opening closed by a valve on the side. The shells are various in form, and always external and capable of containing the entire animal. The pond-snails are molluscous animals of the family *Lamneidae*, belonging to the inoperculate pulmoniferous *Gasteropoda*, and containing many species, having thin, horn-colored shells. They inhabit fresh water, and have the power of floating on the surface with the back downwards, the concave surface of the foot forming a kind of boat.—also gastropodous mollusks found in fresh water, of the genus *Paludina*. The shells of these pond-snails are for the most part conical in shape, with a rounded oval mouth, and an orbicular horny operculum. The slugs or mollusks of the genus *Limax* are also called snails. *Baird.*

SNÄIL'-CLÄV-ER, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Medicago*; snail-trefoil. *Wright.*

SNÄIL'-FLÖW-ER, *n.* (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant of the genus *Phaseolus*, or kidney-bean; *Phaseolus Caracalla*. *Loudon.*

SNÄIL'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a snail; very slow.

You courtiers move so snail-like in your business.

SNÄIL'-PÄCED (snäil'päst), *a.* Moving very slow, as a snail. "Snail-paced Beggary!" *Shak.*

SNÄIL'-SHÄLL, *n.* The covering of the snail.

SNÄIL'-SLÖW, *a.* Slow as a snail. *Shak.*

SNÄIL'-TRÄ-FÖIL, *n.* (*Bot.*) The snail-claver.

SNAKE, *n.* [*A. S. snaca, snake; snican, to creep; Ger. schnake (provincial), a water-snake; Dan. snog; Sw. snok; Icel. snakr, snökr.—Sansc. naga.*] (*Zool.*) A serpent;—the general name of serpents, whether harmless or venomous, but specially a serpent of the oviparous kind, whose bite is harmless, as distinguished from a viper.

A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. *Pope.*

SNAKE, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To wind about spirally, as a rope, with spun-yarn, marline, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

SNAKE'-BIRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The darter;—so called from its long neck.—See DARTER. *Baird.*

SNAKE'GÖURD, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of climbing plants of the genus *Tricosanthes*;—so called from the fruit of one of the spe-



Snail.

cles, (*Tricosanthes anguina*) resembling a serpent. *Baird. Loudon.*

SNAKE'-HEAD, } *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) A plant of the
SNAKE'S-HEAD, } fig-wort family; the turtle-
 head; shell-flower; balmomy; *Chelone glabra*;
 — so called from the corolla resembling in shape
 the head of a reptile. *Gray.*

2. (*Railroads*). The end of an iron rail, thrown
 up in front of the car-wheels, and sometimes
 entering the car. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

SNAKE'MOSS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name for the com-
 mon club-moss, or *Lycopodium clavatum*, the
 inflammable spores of which are used in Ger-
 many, for artificial lightning on the stage, and
 also for rolling up in pills. *Simmonds.*

SNAKE'NÜT, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of the *Oph-
 ocarpon paradoxum*, a tree growing in Demara-
 ra; — so called from its large embryo resembling
 a snake coiled up. *Lindley.*

SNAKE'ROOT, *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. A name applied to
 several plants of different genera, from their
 supposed virtue of curing snake-bites. *Gray.*

Black snake-root, a name applied to certain herbs
 of the genus *Sanicula*, especially to *S. racemosa*,
 — also to *Cimicifuga racemosa*, or *Actaea racemosa*;
 — *Button-snake-root*, a name applied to plants of the
 genus *Eryngium*, especially to *Eryngium yuccifolium*,
 which is called also *rattlesnake-master*; — also to per-
 ennial herbs of the genus *Liatris*. — *Heart snake-root*,
 a species of *Asarum*, or wild ginger, *Asarum Cana-*
dense, or *Canada snake-root*. — *Virginia snake-root*, a
 species of birthwort, *Aristolochia serpentaria*, — used
 in medicine as a tonic and stimulant. — *White snake-*
root, the perennial herb *Eupatorium ageratoides*.
Gray. Dangleston.

2. The root of several plants used in medi-
 cine, and reputed to be efficacious in curing
 snake-bites. *Loudon. Simmonds.*

SNAKE'S'-HEAD-IRIS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of
 iris; *Iris tuberosa*. *Loudon.*

SNAKE'STONE, *n.* (*Pal.*) 1. An ammonite; —
 being curved like a coiled snake. *Brande.*

2. A kind of hone-slate, or whetstone ob-
 tained in Scotland. *Simmonds.*

SNAKE'WEEB, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name applied to
Aristolochia serpentaria, and to *Polygonum distor-*
tata. *Dunghlison.*

SNAKE'WOOD (-wüd), *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. A climbing
 plant of the genus *Strychnos*, a native of the
 coast of Coromandel and of Silhet, having small
 greenish-yellow flowers, a yellowish fruit as
 large as an orange, and a bitter wood, sup-
 posed to be a remedy for the bite of the *cobra de*
capello, or hooded snake; the snake-poison-
 nut; *Strychnos colubrina*. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. The common name of plants of the genus
Ophioxylon; — so called from their twisted roots
 and stems. *Eng. Cyc.*

3. The hard beautiful wood or timber obtained
 from a species of *Brosimum* (called by Aublet
Piratinera Guianensis), a tree growing in South
 America. *Lindley.*

SNÄK'ISH, *a.* Like a snake; having the form
 and qualities of a snake; snakey. *E. Erving.*

SNÄK'KY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or resembling, a
 snake; snakeish; serpentine; winding. *Spenser.*

2. Abounding in snakes; infested with
 snakes; having snakes; as, "Snakey swamps."
In his hand
He took caduceus, his snakey wand. *Milton.*

3. Insinuating; cunning; sly; deceitful.
So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, girded with snakey wiles. *Milton.*

SNÄP, *v. a.* [*Dut. snappen, snacuwen*; Ger.
schnappen; Dan. *snappe*; Sw. *snappa*. — From
 Ger. *schnebbe*, the beak of a bird, with which it
snaps or seizes its prey. *Wächter.*] [*i. SNAPPED*
 or *SNAPT*; *pp. SNAPPING, SNAPPED or SNAPT.*]
 1. To bite or catch suddenly; to catch or
 snatch at; to seize. "One of the horses snapt
 off the end of his finger." *Wiseman.*

He snaps deceitful air with empty jaws. *Gay.*

2. To break at once or suddenly, as with the
 teeth; to break short, as a brittle substance.
And, struggling to escape, they snapt the pole.
And with the splintered fragment flew to Troy. *Cowper.*

3. To strike or shut to with a quick, sharp
 sound. "Then snapt his box." *Pope.*

4. To cause to spring back and vibrate with a
 sudden sound; to twang; as, "To snap the
 strings of an instrument." *Dwight.*

5. To crack, as a whip.

6. To interrupt or break upon suddenly with
 sharp, captious, angry language; — often with *up*.
A surly, ill-bred lord,
That chides and snaps her up at every word. *Granville.*

SNÄP, *v. n.* 1. To make an effort to bite with
 eagerness, to try to seize.
If the young dace try to be a bait for the old pike, I see no
reason but I may snap at him. *Shak.*

2. To break short; to fall asunder suddenly;
 to break without bending.
With the least bending it will snap asunder. *Morton.*

3. To utter sharp, impatient, angry words,
 to snarl; as, "To snap at any one."

SNÄP, *n.* 1. An attempt to seize or bite; a quick,
 eager bite; a seizure; a catch.
They would cut an apple in two at one snap. *Carew.*

2. A sudden breaking of any thing. *Johnson.*

3. A sharp noise; the crack of a whip.

4. A catch or small fastening to a bracelet, a
 necklace, a purse, a locket, &c. *Simmonds.*

5. A greedy fellow; a snapper. *L'Estrange.*

6. A sudden turn of cold weather. "A cold
 snap." [*Colloquial, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

7. A small, round, crisp cake. *Brockett.*

SNÄP'-DRÄG-ON, *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) The common
 name of plants of the genus *Antirrhinum*. *Gray.*

2. A child's play, called also *flap-dragon*. —
 See *FLAP-DRAGON*. *Fatler. Swift.*

SNÄP'HANCE, *n.* (*Mil.*) A Dutch firelock, in-
 troduced to the English army in the time of Charles
 I.; a gun that takes no match. *Stocquer.*

SNÄP'PÄR, *n.* One who, or that which, snaps.
A snapper-up of unconsidered trifles. *Shak.*

SNÄP'PING-TURTLE, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of
 fresh-water tortoise common in the United
 States, which snaps eagerly at every thing that
 approaches it; *Chelydra serpentina*. *Agassiz.*

SNÄP'PISH, *a.* 1. Eager to bite; in the habit of
 snapping. "Snappish curs." *Addison.*

2. Sharp in reply; peevish; snarling; surly;
 waspish; tart; irascible. "Smart and snappish
 dialogue." *Cowper.*

SNÄP'PISH-LY, *ad.* In a snappish manner; tart-
 ly; peevishly; crossly. *Prior.*

SNÄP'PISH-NÄSS, *n.* The quality or the state of
 being snappish; tartness; peevishness.
He threatened, with great snappishness, to flog me. *Wakefield.*

SNÄP'PY, *a.* Snappish; cross. *Sir E. Brydges.*

SNÄP'SÄCK, *n.* [*Sw. snappäck*.] (*Mil.*) A sol-
 dier's bag; a knapsack. *South.*

SNÄPT, *i. & p.* Sometimes used for *snapped*.

† **SNÄR**, *v. n.* To snarl. *Spenser.*

SNÄRE, *n.* [*Dut. snoer*, a string, a cord; Ger.
schnur; Dan. *snor*, a string, a cord; *snare*, a
 snare; Sw. *snära*, a string, a cord; *snara*, a
 snare.]

1. Any thing set to catch an animal, particu-
 larly a bird; a gin; a net; a trap; a noose.
How sweet thou sing'st, how near the deadly snare! *Milton.*

2. Any thing by which one is ensnared. *Shak.*
A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the snare
of his soul. *Prov. xviii. 7.*

3. One of the strings of twisted raw hide
 strained upon the lower head of a drum. *Town.*

SNÄRE, *v. a.* [*i. SNARED*; *pp. SNARING, SNARED.*]
 To catch with a snare; to entrap; to entangle;
 to ensnare; to betray into unexpected trouble.
The wicked is snared in the work of his own hands. *Ps. ix. 16.*

SNÄRE-DRUM, *n.* The common small military
 drum, as distinguished from the bass-drum. —
 See *SNARE*, *n.* No. 3. *Town.*

SNÄR'ÄR, *n.* One who snares. *Middleton.*

SNÄRL, *v. n.* [*Ger. schnarren.*] [*i. SNARLED*; *pp.*
SNARLING, SNARLED.]

1. To growl as a dog or other animal; to gnarl.
That I should snarl, and bite, and play the dog. *Shak.*
Like dogs that snarl about a bone,
And play together when they've none. *Butler.*

2. To speak roughly or harshly; to talk in
 rude, grumbling tones. *Congreve.*
Sometimes my plague, sometimes my darling;
Kissing to-day, to-morrow snarling. *Prior.*

SNÄRL, *v. a.* To entangle; to complicate; to
 embarrass; to involve in knots; to twist.
And from her head oft rent her snarled hair. *Spenser.*

SNÄRL, *n.* 1. An entanglement as in twisted
 thread; a complication; a tangle. *Holloway.*
To pick a snarl out of the yarn she is winding. *Judd.*

2. An angry contest; a quarrel. [*Local,*
Eng., colloquial, U. S.] *Holloway. Bartlett.*

SNÄRL'ÄR, *n.* One who snarls; a growling, sur-
 ly, quarrelsome fellow. *Swift.*

SNÄRL'ING, *p. a.* Growling; grumbling angrily
 or peevishly; snappish; cross; waspish.

SNÄR'Y, *a.* Tending to ensnare; insidious; en-
 tangling. "Their snary webs." *Dryden.*

† **SNÄST**, *n.* [*Ger. schnauze*, a snout, a muzzle.]
 The snuff of a candle. *Bacon.*

SNÄTCH, *v. a.* [*Dut. snakken*, to gasp, to long,
 to aspire.] [*i. SNATCHED*; *pp. SNATCHING,*
SNATCHED.]

1. To catch eagerly or violently; to seize ab-
 ruptly or suddenly; to grasp; to gripe. "Nay,
 do not snatch it from me." *Shak.*

2. To seize and transport suddenly or swift-
 ly. "Snatch me to heaven." *Thomson.*

3. To take as by grasping; to take suddenly.

SNÄTCH, *v. n.* To bite, or catch eagerly at
 something. "And fiends will snatch at it." *Shak.*

SNÄTCH, *n.* 1. A hasty catch; an attempt to
 seize suddenly or abruptly.
When, then, it seems some certain snatch or so
World's good to have. *Shak.*

2. A short fit of exertion; a broken or inter-
 rupted action; a short spell or turn.
After a shower to weeding a snatch. *Tusser.*
They move by fits and snatches. *Wilkins.*

3. A small part of any thing; a fragment.
She chanted snatches of old tunes. *Shak.*

4. A shuffling answer; a quip.
Come, sir, leave me your snatches, and yield me a direct
answer. *Shak.*

5. A hasty repast; a snack. [*Scot.*] *Boswell.*

SNÄTCH'-BLÖCK, *n.* (*Naut.*) A single block,
 with an opening in its side, below the sheave,
 to receive the bight of a rope. *Dana.*

SNÄTCH'ÄR, *n.* One who snatches. *Shak.*

SNÄTCH'ING-LY, *ad.* In an abrupt or snatching
 manner; hastily; abruptly. *Johnson.*

SNÄTH, *n.* [*A. S. snæð*.] The handle or pole of
 a scythe.
It is written snæth in the United States. *Ray*
and Grove spell the word with the same meaning,
snæth; Ash, snæd and snæd; Holloway, snæd and
snæth; Evans, snæth; Baker, snæth; Wright, snæd,
snæd, and snæth. In the north of England and in
Scotland, it is called snæd. *Brockett and Jamieson.*

SNÄTHIE, *v. a.* [*M. Goth. snæthan*, to cut off;
A. S. snidan, snithan; *Dut. snijden*; Ger.
schneiden, to cut.] To prune; to lop. [*Local,*
Eng.] *Brockett.*

† **SNÄT'TÖCK**, *n.* [*From snæth.*] A chip; a
 slice; a cutting; a piece cut off. *Gayton.*

SNÄD, *n.* 1. The handle of a scythe; a snath. *Ash.*

2. A line; a string. [*Local, Eng.*] *Travis.*

SNÄK (snäk), *v. n.* [*A. S. snican*; Dan. *snige*.]
[i. SNEAKED; *pp. SNEAKING, SNEAKED.*]

1. To creep slyly, covertly, meanly, or ser-
 vily; to come or go as if afraid to be seen; to
 steal away privately; to skulk. *Shak.*
You skulked behind the fence, and sneaked away. *Dryden.*

2. To behave with meanness and servility; to
 crouch; to truckle. *South.*
The fawning, sneaking, and flattering hypocrite, that will
do or be any thing for his own advantage. *Silvius.*

† **SNÄK** (snäk), *v. a.* To hide or conceal in a
 mean or cowardly manner. *Wake.*

SNÄK (snäk), *n.* A sneaking, mean fellow.
A set of simpletons and superstitious sneaks. *Glanville.*

SNÄK'-CÜP, *n.* See *SNEAKUP*. *Shak.*

SNÄK'ÄR, *n.* 1. One who sneaks; a sneak.
 "Sneakers and time-servers." *Waterland.*

2. A small drinking-cup or punch-bowl. [*Lo-*
cal, Eng.] *Spectator.*

SNÄK'ING, *p. a.* 1. Creeping away slyly or
 meanly; stealing along.

2. Servile; mean; low; crouching; truckling.
What sneaking fellow comes yonder? *Shak.*

3. Meanly parsimonious; niggardly. *Johnson.*

SNEAK'ING-LY, ad. In a sneaking or cowardly manner; meanly; covertly.
Do all things like a man, not sneakingly. *Herbert.*

SNEAK'ING-NÈSS, n. Meanness; baseness; pitifulness; niggardliness. *Boyle.*

† SNEAKS'BY, n. A sneaking, mean, paltry fellow; a sneak; a coward. *Barrow.*

† SNEAK'UP, n. A sneak; a sneaker. *Shak.*

† SNEAP (snēp), v. a. [Dut. *snappen*, to snip, to clip; Dan. *snibbe*, a rebuke, a check.]
1. To reprimand; to rebuke or reprove quickly or abruptly; to check. *Bp. Hall.*
2. To nip or pinch, as frost. *Shak.*

† SNEAP (snēp), n. A reprimand; a check.
I will not undergo this *snēp* without reply. *Shak.*

SNEATH, } n. The handle of a scythe. — See *SNATH.*
SNEATHE, } SNATH. *Wright.*

† SNĒB, v. a. To check; to chide; to reprimand abruptly; to sneap. *Spenser.*

SNECK, n. The latch or bolt of a door; — written also *snick*. [Local, Eng.] *Ray.*

SNECK'ET, n. A string to draw up the latch of a door. [Local, Eng.] *Bailey.*

SNĒD, n. The handle of a scythe. — See *SNATH.*

SNĒD, v. a. To cut off; to lop; to snathe. — See *SNATH.* [Local, Eng.] *Todd.*

SNĒĒ, n. A knife. [Obsolete or local.]
Snack and snee, a combat with knives. [A cant phrase.] *Ash.*

SNĒĒD, n. The handle of a scythe. — See *SNATH.*

SNĒĒR, v. n. ["Apparently of the same family with *snore* and *snort*."] *Johnson.* — Perhaps connected with *snarl*. *Richardson.* — Perhaps with *sneeze*. — See *SNEEZE*. [i. *SNEERED*; pp. *SNEERING*, *SNEERED*.] *Evelyn.*
1. To show contempt or scorn by outward manner, as by turning up the nose. *Johnson.*
2. To insinuate contempt by covert expressions; to scoff; to deride; to gibe; to jeer.
Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And, without *sneering*, teach the rest to *sneer*. *Pope.*
3. To show mirth awkwardly. *Taiter.*
Syn. — See *SCOFF*.

SNĒĒR, n. A look or utterance of contemptuous or scornful ridicule; a turning up of the nose in derision; an expression of ludicrous scorn; a jeer; a gibe; a scoff.
There was a laughing devil in his *sneer*. *Byron.*
An eloquent historian, beside his more direct, and therefore fairer, attacks upon the credibility of evangelic story, has contrived to weave into his narration one continued *sneer* upon the cause of Christianity, and upon the character and writings of its ancient patrons. Who can refute a *sneer*? *Foley.*

† SNEĒR, v. a. 1. To jeer at; to scoff at.
Nor *sneered* nor bribed from virtue into shame. *Savage.*
2. To utter with contemptuous expression or grimace; to deride. *Congreve.*

SNĒĒR'ER, n. One who sneers. *Warburton.*

† SNEĒR'FUL, a. Given to sneering; sneering. "The *sneerful* maid." *Shenstone.*

SNEĒR'ING-LY, ad. In a sneering or scornful manner; contemptuously. *Mather.*

SNEĒZE, v. n. [A. S. *nesian*, to sneeze, *snytan*, to blow the nose, to snite; Dut. *niezen*; Old Ger. *nisian*; Ger. *niesen*; Dan. *nyse*; Sw. *nysa*. — Icel. *snirre*, *snerrir*.] [i. *SNEEZED*; pp. *SNEEZING*, *SNEEZED*.] To emit, spasmodically and audibly, breath and moisture, from irritation of the inner membrane of the nose.
Which tickled my nose like a straw, and made me *sneeze* violently. *Swift.*

SNEĒZE, n. The act of one who sneezes, or the noise made by sneezing; a violent emission of air with moisture, audibly, by the nose.
Harmless, if not wholesome, as a *sneeze*. *Milton.*

SNEĒZE'-WĒED, n. (*Bot.*) A plant which causes sneezing; *Helianthus autumnalis*. *Gray.*

SNEĒZE'WORT (snēz'wurt), n. (*Bot.*) A species of yarrow with white flowers; *Achillea ptarmica*. *Gray.*

SNEĒZ'ING, n. 1. The act of sneezing; sternutation. *Bacon.*

2. A medicine to promote sneezing.
Sneezings, masticatories, and nasals. *Burton.*

† SNĒLL, a. [A. S. *snel*; Dut. *snel*, Ger. *schnell*.] Nimble; active; lively. [Obsolete, or local.] *Lye.*

SNĒT, n. (*Hunting.*) The fat of a deer. *Bailey.*

† SNEW, n. The pret. of *snow*. Snowed. *Chaucer.*

† SNĒB, v. a. To check; to reprimand abruptly; to snub; to nip; to sneap. *Chaucer.*

SNĒCK, n. 1. † A small cut or mark. *Todd.*
2. A latch. — See *SNECK*. [Local.] *Todd.*

Snack and snee, a combat with knives. *Wiseman.*

SNĒCK'ER, v. n. [Probably from the sound.] [i. *SNICKERED*; pp. *SNICKERING*, *SNICKERED*.] To laugh in a sly or half-suppressed manner; to giggle; to titter; to snigger.
Ha, ha, ha! *snickered* out the woman, more afraid of paper money than the doctor's knife. *Judd.*

SNĒFF, v. n. [Dut. *snuffen*, to snuff; Ger. *schmuffeln*, *schmuffeln*, to snuffle.] [i. *SNIFFED*; pp. *SNIFFING*, *SNIFFED*.] To draw breath audibly up the nose; to snuff.
And something in the wind
Conjectured, *sniffing* round and round. *Cowper.*

SNĒFF, v. a. To draw in with the breath through the nose; to snuff. [R.] *Todd.*

SNĒFF, n. The act of sniffing. *Warton.*

SNĒFF'LE, v. n. To snuffle. *Roget.*

SNĒFT, v. n. To snort; to snuff. [R.] *Johnson.*

SNĒFT, n. A moment: — slight snow; sleet. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

SNĒFT'ING-VÁLVE, n. A valve immersed in water, and resembling a small unloaded safety-valve, at the end of a pipe through which air may be ejected from the cylinder or the condenser of a low-pressure steam-engine; a blow-valve; — so named from the peculiar noise made when the air having all escaped, the steam begins to follow and is instantly condensed by the water. *Tomlinson.*

SNĒG, n. To chop off: — to sneak. *Rogers. Wright.*

SNĒG, } n. 1. A small eel. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*
SNĒGG, } 2. A kind of sailing vessel. *Simmonds.*

SNĒG'GER, v. n. To sneer; to giggle with ill-nature; to snicker. — See *SNICKER*. *Forby.*

SNĒG'GLE, v. n. 1. To catch eels by pushing a worm with a straight needle attached to a string into their holes. *Walton.*
2. To sneer; to snicker. [Local, Eng.] *W. Rev.*

SNĒG'GLE, v. a. To catch; to snare. "I have *sniggled* him." *Beau. & Fl.*

SNĒP, v. a. [Dut. *snippen*, to snip; Ger. *schnippen*, to snap; Dan. *snubbe*.] [i. *SNIPPED*; pp. *SNIPPING*, *SNIPPED*.] To cut or nip off at once, as with shears or scissors, to clip. *Arbutnot.*

SNĒP, n. [Dut. *snippel*; Ger. *snitt*.]
1. A single cut, as with scissors; a clip. *Shak.*
2. A bit cut off; a small shred. *Wiseman.*
3. A share; a snack. "Let me go *snip* with you." [Vulgar.] *Dryden.*
4. A cant name for a tailor. *Clarke.*

SNĒPE, n. [A. S. *snite*; Dut. *snip*; Ger. *schnepfe*; Dan. *sneppe*; Sw. *snippa*.] — So named from its long bill. *Bosworth.*
1. (*Ornith.*) A small grallatorial marsh bird, of the family *Scolopacidae*, having a long, slender bill, and highly esteemed as food. *Yarrell.*
Common snipe, (Ornith.) Scolopax gallinago. — Jack snipe, Scolopax gallinula. — Solitary, double, or great snipe, Scolopax major.
2. A fool; a blockhead; a dolt. *Shak.*

SNĒPE'-BĒLL, n. The bolt which connects the body of a cart with the axle. [Local, U. S.]

SNĒPE'-FISH, n. (*Ich.*) A marine acanthopterygious fish of the family *Fistulariidae*, having a long, tubular snout; *Centriscus scolopax*; — called also *trumpet-fish*, and *bellows-fish*. *Yarrell.*

SNĒP'FER, n. One who snips: — a tailor. *Dryden.*

SNĒP'FER-SNĒP'FER, n. An effeminate young man; a frivolous fellow. [Colloquial.] *Bartlett.*
This gentle *snipper-snapper*. *Robin Hood's Visions, 1877.*



Common snipe.

† SNĒP'PET, n. A small part or share. *Butler.*

SNĒP'SNĒP, n. [Formed by reduplication of *snap*.] A 'art dialogue, with quick replies; an angry retort. [Cant.] *Pope.*

SNĒP'SNĒP, a. Short and quick. [Cant.]
A quick venew of wit, *snapsnap*, quick and home. *Shak.*

† SNĒTE, n. [A. S.] (*Ornith.*) A snipe. *Carew.*

† SNĒTE, v. a. [A. S. *snytan*; Ger. *schneuzen*; Dut. *snuten*; Dan. *snyde*; Sw. *snytta*.] To blow, as the nose; to snuff. *Grew.*
To *snute* a candle, to snuff a candle. *Jamieson.*

SNĒTHE, } a. [A. S. *snihan*, to cut.] Sharp;
SNĒTH'Y, } piercing; cutting: — applied to the wind. [Local, Eng.] *Carr.*

SNĒV'EL (sniv'vl), n. [A. S. *snofel*. *Richardson.*] Mucus running from the nose; snot. *Johnson.*

SNĒV'EL (sniv'vl), v. n. [Dim. of *sniff*, as *snuffle* is of *snuff*. *Richardson.*] [i. *SNIVELLED*; pp. *SNIVELLING*, *SNIVELLED*.]
1. To run at the nose. *Skelton.*
2. To cry, weep, or fret as children do. "Away goes he *snivelling*." *L'Estrange.*

SNĒV'EL, v. a. To make or unite in a peevish, childish, or drivelling manner. *Cowper.*

SNĒV'EL-LER (sniv'vl-ler), n. One who snivels; one who cries with snivelling.
He'd more lament when I was dead
Than all the *snivellers* round my bed. *Swift.*

SNĒV'EL-LĒNG, n. The act, or the noise, of one who snivels; a crying through the nose.

SNĒV'EL-LY (sniv'vl-e), a. Running at the nose; snotty: — pitiful; whining. *Todd.*

SNĒB, n. 1. A vulgar upstart. *Halliwel.*
2. One who, during a strike, works for lower wages, those who insist upon higher wages being called *nobs*. *De Quincey.*
3. A townsman, as opposed to a student. [Cambridge University, Eng.] *Bristed.*
4. A journeyman shoemaker. *Halliwel.*

SNĒB'BĒSH, a. Relating to, or resembling, a snob; vulgar. *Thackeray.*

SNĒB'BĒSH-LY, ad. In a snobbish manner. *Cl.*

SNĒB'BĒSH-NÈSS, n. The character or practice of a snob; snobbism. *Thackeray.*

SNĒB'BĒSHM, n. The character or practice of a snob or of snobs; snobbishness. *Clarke.*

† SNĒD, n. [A. S. *snod*.] A fillet; a ribbon. *Todd.*

SNĒD, a. Trimmed; smooth: — sly; cunning; demure. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett.*

SNĒD, n. [A. S. *snod*, a fillet.]
1. The fillet or head-band worn by a maiden. [Scotland; local, Eng.] *Jamieson. Wright.*
2. A short hair-line to which a fishing-hook is attached. [Scotland; local, Eng.] *Jamieson.*

SNĒD, v. a. To bind, as the hair. *Jamieson.*

SNĒOK, v. n. [Swed. *snoka*, to search, to search for. — Probably from *nook*, a corner. *Nares*.] To lurk; to lie in ambush. [R.] *Scott.*

SNĒOK, n. (*Ich.*) An acanthopterygious fish; sea-pike; *Centropomus undecimalis*. *Simmonds.*

SNĒOZE, v. n. To slumber; to nap. *Clarke.*

SNĒOZE, n. A short sleep; a nap. [Provincial in England, and colloquial in the U. S.]
In order that he might enjoy his short *snore* in comfort. *Qu. Rev.*

SNĒRE, v. n. [A. S. *snora*, a snoring; Dut. *snorren*, to snore; Ger. *schnarren*; Dan. *snorke*; Sw. *snarka*. — From L. *navis*, the nose. *Thomson*.] [i. *SNORED*; pp. *SNORING*, *SNORED*.] To breathe audibly through the nose in sleep. "Thou dost *snore* distinctly." *Shak.*

SNĒRE, n. The noise of one who snores; audible respiration made through the nose in sleep.

SNĒR'ER, n. One who snores. *Johnson.*

SNĒR'ING, n. Noise made by breathing through the nose in sleep. *Beaumont.*

SNĒRT, v. n. [See *SNORE*.] [i. *SNORTED*; pp. *SNORTING*, *SNORTED*.]
1. † To snore. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. To blow through the nose, as a high-met-tled horse, so as to utter a strong sound.

He chafes, he stamps, careers, and turns about: He foams, snorts, neighs, and fire and smoke breathes out. *Fairfax.*

3. To laugh outright. [Local, and low.] *Fairfax.*

† SNÖRT, *v. a.* To turn up, as the nose, in anger, scorn, or derision. *Chaucer.*

SNÖRT'ER, *n.* One who snorts. *Sherwood.*

SNÖRT'ING, *n.* 1. † A snoring. *Todd.*

2. The act of blowing through the nose, as a horse, so as to make a loud noise. "The snorting of his horses was heard." *Jer. viii. 16.*

SNÖT, *n.* [A. S. *snote*; Dut. & Dan. *snót*.] The secretion or mucus of the nose. *Dunglison.*

SNÖT, *v. a.* [A. S. *snytan*.] To blow, as the nose; to snite. [Vulgar.] *Swift.*

SNÖT'TER, *v. n.* To snivel. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*

SNÖT'TER, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope going over a yard-arm, with an eye, and used to bend a tripping line to in sending down top-gallant and royal yards in vessels of war. *Dana.*

SNÖT'TY, *a.* Dirty or foul with snot:—dirty; mean. *Arbutnot.*

SNÖÜT, *n.* [Dut. *snuit*; Ger. *schnauze*; Dan. *snude*; Sw. *snüte*.—W. *ysnid*.—Past part. of A. S. *snytan*, to snite,—that which is snited or wiped. *Richardson.*]

1. The nose of a beast,—particularly a long, projecting nose, as that of a hog. *Tusser.*

2. The nose of a man, in contempt. *Dryden.*

3. The nozzle or end, as of a pipe. *Johnson.*

SNÖÜT, *v. a.* To furnish with a nozzle or point. "Snouted and piked." *Camden.*

SNÖÜT'ED, *a.* Having a snout. *Heylin.*

SNÖÜT'Y, *a.* Resembling a beast's snout. [R.] The nose was ugly, long, and big, Broad and snouty like a pig. *Otway.*

SNÖW (snö), *n.* [Goth. *snaiws*; A. S. *snaw*; Dut. *sneeuw*; Ger. *schnee*; Dan. *snee*; Sw. *snö*; Icel. *snior*.—Ir. *sneacha*.—Bohemian *snih*; Pol. *smeg*; Slav. *sneq*, *sieg*, *sneh*.—From Gr. *snöpa*, snow; L. *nix*; It. *neve*. *Jurinus. Skinner.*]

1. Frozen water precipitated from the atmosphere in the form of white crystals or flakes.

He giveth snow like wool; he scattereth the hoar-frost like ashes. He casteth forth his ice like morsels; who can stand before his cold? *Ps. cxlviii. 16, 17.*

2. (*Naut.*) A vessel with two masts resembling the main and foremasts of a ship, and a third small mast just abaft the mainmast, carrying a sail similar to a ship's mizzen. *Mar. Dict.*

Red snow, a substance of a red hue, which is produced by the presence of an infinite number of a certain class of microscopic plants. These minute vegetable forms are composed of globules which vary in diameter from one thousandth of an inch to one three thousandths. Each globule contains from one to seven or eight cells, filled with a liquid in which are several moving spores. *Brackley.* One of the species of animalcules which produce red snow is the *Phylodina roseola* of Ehrenberg. It has a much higher organization than the other animalcules, and contains in its inside a number of red globules, which may be distinctly seen through its transparent body. These globules are its ova. *Agassiz.*—Snow-hue, or line of perpetual snow, the elevation—diminishing as latitude increases—at and above which snow never disappears. *Lardner.*

SNÖW, *v. n.* [A. S. *snisan*, *snawan*; Dut. *sneerven*.] [i. SNOWED; pp. SNOWING, SNOWED.—The preterite *sneow* has long been obsolete.] To fall in snow;—used impersonally with it.

The hills being high about them, it snows at the tops of them oftener than it rains. *Brown.*

SNÖW, *v. a.* To scatter like snow. [R.]

Till age snow white hairs on thee. *Donne.*

SNÖW'ÄP-PLE, *n.* A species of apple. *Ash.*

SNÖW'BÄLL, *n.* A round lump of snow. *Dryden.*

SNÖW'BÄLL, *v. n.* To throw snowballs.

SNÖW'BÄLL, *v. a.* To throw snowballs at. *Clarke.*

SNÖW'BÄLL, } *n.* (*Bot.*) An ornamental

SNÖW'BÄLL-TRÉE, } shrub well known in gardens and shrubberies for its fine large cymes of white flowers; a variety of *Viburnum opulus*. *Loudon.*

SNÖW'BËR-RY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant common in

cultivation, having large bright white berries; *Symphoricarpos racemosus*. *Gray.*

Creeping snowberry, (*Bot.*) the common name of a genus of trailing and creeping evergreen plants, having white globulous berries; *Chiochones*. *Gray.*

SNÖW'-BËR-RY-TRÉE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of American tropical and medicinal shrubs of the genus *Chococia*, the fruit of which consists of snow-white berries. *Baird.*

SNÖW'-BIRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small, migratory bird, of the family *Fringillide*, appearing in time of snow; *Fringilla Hudsonia*, *Fringilla hyemalis*, or *Emberiza hyemalis*. *Wilson.*

Snow-birds are frequently accompanied by the snow-bunting, the humbly-dressed yellow-bird, and the querulous chickadee. *Nuttall.*

White snow-bird, a name sometimes applied to the snow-bunting. *Wilson.*

SNÖW'-BLIND, *a.* Blind from exposure to snow; affected with snow-blindness. *W. W. Cooper.*

SNÖW'-BLIND-NESS, *n.* Blindness caused by the reflection of light from the snow. *Cooper.*

SNÖW'-BRÖTH, *n.* Very cold liquor. *Shak.*

SNÖW'-BÜNT-ING, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Fringillide*, or finches, common to both continents, and so called because the predominant color of its plumage is white; *Emberiza glacialis*, *Emberiza montana*, *Emberiza nivalis*, or *Plectrophanes nivalis*. *Wilson.*

This species, from its various changes of plumage, has been multiplied into several; and in form being allied to many genera, it has been variously placed by different ornithologists. *T. M. Brewer.*

SNÖW'-CÄPT, *a.* Capt or crowned with snow.

SNÖW'-CLÄD, *a.* Clothed or covered with snow. "Each snow-clad height." *Walker.*

SNÖW'-CRÖWNED (-kroänd), *a.* Crowned with snow; snow-capt.

From snow-crowned Skiddaw's lofty cliffs. *Drayton.*

SNÖW'DEËP, *n.* A plant or herb. *Johnson.*

SNÖW'-DRIFT, *n.* A drift of snow; a bank of snow heaped up by the wind. *Fairfax.*

SNÖW'-DRÖP, *n.* (*Bot.*) An early flowering plant with white delicate and drooping flowers; *Galanthus nivalis*;—so called from the flowers often appearing while the snow is still on the ground. *Baird.*

SNÖW'-DRÖP-TRÉE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of early blossoming, ornamental shrubs of the genus *Halesia*, the snowy-white flowers of which appear before the leaves, and hang in small bunches all along the branches, each bud producing from four to eight or nine flowers. *Loudon. Farm. Ency.*

SNÖW'-FËD, *a.* Swollen or increased by a fall of snow, as a torrent. *Thomson.*

SNÖW'-FLÄKE, *n.* A small aggregation of minute crystals of snow. *Cupid and Psyche, 1799.*

SNÖW'-FLËCK, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The snow-bunting. —See SNOW-BUNTING. *Booth.*

SNÖW'-GÖÖSE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A white species of goose common to the northern parts of both continents; *Anser hyperboreus*, or *Anas hyperborea*;—called also *white-brant*. *Wilson.*

SNÖW'-HÄIRED (-härd), *a.* Having white hair or locks. "The snow-haired sire." *Bucke.*

SNÖW'ISH, *a.* Resembling snow; white like snow; snowy. "Her snowish neck." *Warner.*

SNÖW'LESS, *a.* Without snow. *Clarke.*

SNÖW'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling snow. *Todd.*

SNÖW'-NÖD-DING, *a.* Tipped with impending snow. "Snow-nodding crags." *Dyer.*

SNÖW'-PLÖÜGH, *n.* A machine for clearing away snow from roads, railways, &c. *Simmonds.*

SNÖW'-SHÖE, *n.* A light shoe or frame worn on the feet for travelling on deep snow. *Trumbull.*

SNÖW'-SLËP, *n.* A large mass of snow which slips down from a mountain or elevated place; an avalanche of snow. *Goldsmith.*

SNÖW'-STÖRM, *n.* A storm attended with snow; a storm of snow. *Holmes.*

SNÖW'-TRÄCK, *n.* A track in snow. *Goldsmith.*

SNÖW'-WHITE (snö'hwit), *a.* White as snow "A snow-white swan." *Chaucer.*

SNÖW'Y, *a.* 1. Resembling snow; white like snow. "A snowy dove." *Shak.*

2. Abounding with snow; covered with snow. "The snowy top of cold Olympus." *Milton.*

3. Pure; unblemished; immaculate; unsullied. "Snowy innocence." *J. Hall.*

SNÜB, *n.* [See SNIB.] A jag; a snag; a knot in wood; a nub. "Ragged snubs." *Spenser.*

SNÜB, *v. a.* [Sw. *snubba*; Dan. *snibbe*, a rebuke.] [i. SNUBBED; pp. SNUBBING, SNUBBED.]

1. To check; to reprimand; to rebuke; to reprove; to chide pettishly; to rate; to scold.

In the sermons of Barrow, who certainly intended to write an elevated style, and did not seek familiar, still less vulgar, expressions, we yet meet such terms as *to rate*, *to snub*, *to gull*, *dumpish*, and the like; which we may confidently affirm were not vulgar when he used them. *Trench.*

2. To check in growth; to stunt. *Ray.*

Trees... whose heads and boughs I have observed to run out far to landward, but towards the sea to be so snubbed by the winds, as if their boughs and leaves had been pared or shaven off at that side. *Ray.*

To snub a rope, (*Naut.*) to check a rope suddenly. *Dana.*

† SNÜB, *v. n.* [Ger. *schnauben*.] To sob. *Bailey.*

SNÜB'-NÖSE, *n.* A snubbed or stunted nose; a short or a flat nose. *S. Richardson.*

SNÜB'-NÖSED (snüb'nözd), *a.* Having a flat or a short nose; having a snub-nose. *Todd.*

† SNÜDGE, *v. n.* To lie close or snug; to snuggle. "And snudge in quiet." *Herbert.*

† SNÜDGE, *n.* A miser; a niggard. *Ascham.*

SNÜFF, *n.* [Dut. *snuff*; Ger. *schnuppe*; Dan. & Sw. *snus*.—See SNIFF.]

1. † Smell; odor; scent.

In some this light goes out with an ill-savored stench; but others have a save-all to preserve it from making any snuff at all. *Howell.*

2. Resentment expressed by sniffing.

What hath been seen Either in snuffs or packings of the duke's. *Shak.*

3. Powdered tobacco or other material to be snuffed up the nose. *Pope.*

4. That part of the wick of a candle which has been charred by the flame. *Wilkins.*

5. Inhalation by the nose; sniff.

6. A candle almost burnt out. *Shak.*

To take a thing in snuff, or to take snuff at any thing, to be angry at it. [Low.] *L'Estrange.*—Up to snuff, having great penetration or acuteness. [Low.] *B. Jonson.*

SNÜFF, *v. a.* [Dut. *snuiven*; Ger. *schnuffen*.] [i. SNUFFED; pp. SNUFFING, SNUFFED.]

1. To draw in with the breath; to inhale.

"He snuffs the wind." *Dryden.*

2. To smell; to scent. *Dryden.*

3. To crop, as the snuff of a candle.

Our lamps should be dressed, our lights snuffed. *Rp. Taylor.*

SNÜFF, *v. n.* [Dut. *snuiven*.]

1. To draw or inhale breath by the nose so as to make a noise; to snort;—to inhale snuff.

The fury fires the pack; the snuff they vent, And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent. *Dryden.*

2. To sniff in contempt. *Mal. i. 13.*

Do the enemies of the church rage and snuff? *Rp. Hall.*

SNÜFF'BÖX, *n.* A small box carried in the pocket, to contain snuff. *Swift.*

SNÜFF'ER, *n.* One who snuffs. *Churchill.*

SNÜFF'ERS, *n. pl.* An instrument to snuff candles with. *Swift.*

SNÜFF'ING, *n.* Act of one who snuffs. *Beau. & Fl.*

SNÜFF'ING-LY, *ad.* In a snuffing manner; sulkily; peevishly. *Holmes.*

SNÜFF'LE (snüff'l), *v. n.* [Dut. *snuffelen*; Ger. *sniefeln*, *schnuffeln*; Dan. *snöfle*.] [i. SNUFFLED; pp. SNUFFLING, SNUFFLED.] To speak through or in the nose, or to breathe hard through the nose; to snifle.

It came to the ape to deliver his opinion, who smelt, and snuffed, and considered on't. *L'Estrange.*

SNÜFF'LER, *n.* One who snuffles. *Johnson.*

SNÜFF'LES, *n. pl.* Obstruction in the nose; a breathing hard through the nose. *Dunglison.*

SNÜFF'LING, *n.* Act of one who snuffles. *Dryden.*

SNÜFF'LING-LY, *ad.* In a snuffing manner; with snuffing. *C. Richardson.*

SNÜFF'-TA-KER, *n.* One who takes snuff; one who inhales snuff in the nose. *Tatler.*

SNÜFF'-TÄK-ING, *n.* The act or the practice of taking snuff. *Ash.*

SNÜFF'Y, *a.* 1. Grimed with snuff. *Todd.*
2. Sulky; displeased. [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*

SNÜG, *v. n.* [A. S. *snican*, to sneak, to creep; Dan. *snige*.—See SNEAK.] [*i.* SNUGGED; *pp.* SNUGGING, SNUGGED.] To lie snug or close, as in bed; to snuggle. *Sidney.*

SNÜG, *a.* 1. Close; lying close; concealed. When you lay *snug* to snap young Damon's goat. *Dryden.*
2. Compact and comfortable; being at ease. They spied a country farm. *Prior.*
Where all was *snug*, and clean, and warm.

SNÜG'GER-Y, *n.* A snug place, room, or dwelling. [R.] *Basil Hall.*

SNÜG'GLE (-gl), *v. n.* [*i.* SNUGGLED; *pp.* SNUGGLING, SNUGGLED.] To lie snug or close and warm; to cuddle; to snug; to nestle. *Johnson.*

SNÜG'G-FY, *v. a.* To make snug. [R.] *C. Lamb.*

SNÜG'LY, *ad.* In a snug manner; closely. *Todd.*

SNÜG'NESS, *n.* The state of being snug. *Warton.*

SNY'ING, *n.* (*Naut.*) A circular plank, edgewise, to work in the bows of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

SÖ, *ad.* [M. Goth. *swa*; A. S. *swa*; Dut. *zoo*; Ger. *so*; Dan. *saa*; Sw. *sa*.]

1. In like manner, preceded or followed by *as*, and noting comparison.

*As into air the purple ether flows,
And separates the sun and moon below,
So flew her soul, when she was free.* *Pope.*

2. To such a degree, or in such a manner;—often followed by *that*.

*Since, then, our Arcite is with honor dead,
Why should we mourn that he so soon is freed?* *Dryden.*

*Where the power that charms us so.
He is in Sir Roger's esteem, so that he lives in the family
rather as a relation than dependant.* *Johnson.*

*So frowned the mighty combatants, that hell
Grew darker at their iron m.* *Milton.*

3. In the same manner; likewise.

Cause all your family to do so too. *Locke.*

4. In this manner or state; thus.

Does this deserve to be rewarded so? *Dryden.*
This is certain, that so it is. *Locke.*

5. Therefore; for this reason.

*God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature,
and so capable of dominion.* *Locke.*

*It leaves instruction, and so instructors, to the sobriety of
the settled articles and rule of the church.* *Hobday.*

6. On these terms;—noting a conditional petition, and answered by *as*.

*So grant my suit as I enforce my might
In love to be thy champion.* *Dryden.*

7. In like manner;—noting concession of one proposition and assumption of another, and answering to *as*.

*As a war should be undertaken upon a just motive, so a
prince ought to consider the condition he is in when he en-
ters on it.* *Swift.*

8. In the way or state before mentioned.

He was great ere fortune made him so. *Dryden.*
*They are beautiful in themselves, and much more so in
that noble language peculiar to that great poet.* *Addison.*

9. Thus it is; this is the state.

*How sorrow shakes him!
So now the tempest tears him up by the roots.* *Dryden.*

10. Thus be it; well.

*If your father will do me any honor, so; if not, let him
kill the next Percy himself.* *Shak.*

11. Noting some latent or surd comparison, *as* being omitted.

*An astringent is not quite so proper where relaxing the
urinary passages is necessary.* *Arbuthnot.*
The Wash of Edmonton so gay. *Cowper.*
*So is sometimes used to avoid repetition; as,
"The two brothers were valiant, but the eldest was
more so"; i. e. more valiant.* *Johnson.*

12. Noting desire, used in a form of petition.

*And ready are the appellant and defendant,
The armorer and his man, to enter the lists,
So please your highness to behold the fight.* *Shak.*
*The various usages of so may be explained by
substituting it or that, and supplying the ellipses of
cause or case, state or condition, sort or kind, &c.* *Richardson.*
So forth, denoting more of the like kind. "Man-

hood, learning, and so forth." *Shak.*—*So help me
God*, on condition of my speaking the truth, or per-
forming this promise, may God help me, and not oth-
erwise. *Paley.*—*So much as*, however much; as
much as. [R.] *Pope.*—*So so*, implying discovery
or observation of some effect, well well. "So so;
it works; now, mistress, sit you fast." *Dryden.* In-
differently; not much amiss, as heretofore. "His leg
is but so so; and yet 'tis well." *Shak.*—*So then*, thus
then it is that; therefore. "To a war are required
a just quarrel, sufficient forces, and a prudent choice
of the designs; so then, I will first justify the quarrel,
balance the forces, and propound designs." *Bacon.*

SÖ, *conj.* Provided that; on condition that.

*So the doctrine be but wholesome and fitting, though
there should be a want of exactness in the manner of
reasoning, it may be overlooked.*

SÖ, *interj.* 1. Stand still;—used in quieting a cow.
2. (*Naut.*) Stop!—used as an order to stop
hauling upon any thing when it has come to its
right position. *Dana.*

SÖAK (sök), *v. a.* [A. S. *socian*, *sicerian*, to soak.—
W. *soeg*, to steep in water or other fluid.] [*i.*
SOAKED; *pp.* SOAKING, SOAKED.]

1. To macerate in any fluid or moisture; to
keep wet till the moisture is imbibed; to steep;
imbue; to drench.

*Wormwood, put into the brine you soak your corn in pre-
vents the buds eating.* *Mortimer.*

There deep Galesus soaks the yellow sands. *Dryden.*

2. To draw in through the pores; to imbibe.

To suck the moisture up and soak it in. *Dryden.*

3. To drain; to exhaust. [R.] *Bacon.*
*His forte, and his garbisons, and his feastings . . . could
not but soak his exchequer.* *Fotton.*

4. To bake thoroughly. [Local.] *Halliwel.*

SÖAK (sök), *v. n.* 1. To lie soaked; to lie steeped
in any fluid or moisture. *Shak.*

2. To enter by degrees into pores. "Rain
soaking into the strata." *Woodward.*

3. To drink liquor intemperately. [Low.] *Locke.*

SÖAK'AGE, *n.* The act of soaking or the state
of being soaked. *P. Mug.*

SÖAK'ER, *n.* One who soaks;—a great drinker.
"A maudlin kind of *soakers*." *Goodman.*

SÖAK'ING, *n.* A wetting; a drenching.

Few in the ships escaped a good soaking. *Cook.*

SÖAK'Y, *a.* Moist on the surface; steeped in
water; soggy;—written also *sacky*. *Forby.*

SÖAL, *n.* A fish; a sole.—See SOLE. *Todd.*

SÖAP (söp), *n.* [A. S. *sape*; Dut. *zeep*; Ger.
seife; Dan. *sæbe*; Sw. *sæpa*; Icel. *sæpa*.—Gr.
saipw; L. *sapo*; It. *sapone*; Sp. *saabon*; Port.
sabao; Fr. *savon*.—W. *sebon*.—Hind. *saboon*,
savin; Pers. *sabun*.—*Pliny and Martial* as-
sure us that *soap*, made *ex sebo et cinere*, from
tallow and ashes, is an invention of the Gauls."
Bosworth.] A word applied, in its most extended
signification, to all the compounds which result
from the reactions of salifiable bases with fats
and oils; but commonly applied, in a more re-
strictive sense, to detergent substances, soluble
in water and alcohol, especially when hot, but
insoluble in strong brine or concentrated solu-
tions of caustic potash or of soda; and consist-
ing, for the most part, of three fatty acids,—
termed *stearic*, *margaric*, and *oleic* acids,—or
of two of them, combined with an alkaline
base. *Miller. Wood & Bache.*

There are in commerce three varieties of soap;
hard white soap, which is made from tallow and
caustic soda; *hard yellow soap*, which is made from soda,
with tallow, palm oil, and rosin; and *soft soap*, in
which the alkali is potash, combined with fatty acids
derived usually from whale or seal oil, or tallow.
The common soft soaps contain an excess of alkali,
which adds to their detergent powers, and they usu-
ally contain the glycerine of the fat diffused through
them. *Miller. Kane.*—Most soaps contain a large
proportion of water. Olive oil soaps are composed of
a mixture of margarate and oleate of soda. The fixed
alkaline soaps are harder the more stearate and mar-
garate they contain, and softer when the oleate pre-
dominates. *Wood & Bache.*

Castile soap, or *Spanish soap*, a soap made from
olive oil and soda, and mottled by the addition of
green vitriol and sulphuretted ley to the soap while
in the pasty state. *Miller.*—*Insoluble soaps*, com-
pounds, without detergent properties, resulting from
the combination of fatty acids with metallic oxides;
as soap of the protoxide of lead, or lead plaster, and
the soap of lime or lime liniment;—also called *me-*

talhe and *earthy soaps*, and chiefly used in pharmacy.
—*Lime soap*, a name applied to insoluble compounds,
without detergent properties, of fatty acids and lime.
—*Palm soap*, a soap prepared from soda and palm oil,
with the addition of tallow to give it fineness.
—*Windsor soap*, a scented soap made of soda with one
part of olive oil and nine parts of tallow. *Wood &
Bache. Müller.*

SÖAP, *v. a.* [A. S. *sapan*; Ger. *seifen*.] To
rub or cover with soap. *C. Richardson.*

SÖAP'BÉR-RY, *n.* A red, saponaceous berry,
used in many counties for washing cloth, ob-
tained from several species of the genus *Sapin-*
dus, especially from *Sapindus saponaria*, a
middle-sized tree growing in the West Indies
and the continent of America. *Baird.*

SÖAP'BÖIL-ER, *n.* One whose trade it is to make
soap. *Addison.*

SÖAP'BÖIL-ING, *n.* The act, or the business, of
making soap. *Ash.*

SÖAP'-BÜB-BLE, *n.* A thin film of soapy water
inflated into a spherical form. *Brewster.*

The black spot seen at the highest point of a
soap-bubble, and the gorgeous tints of color seen in
other parts of it, are due to the interference of rays
reflected from its inner and outer surfaces. The
thickness of the *soap-bubble* at the black spot is the
600,000th part of an inch. *Young.*

SÖAP'-CÉ-RATE, *n.* A substance prepared from
subacetate of lead, soap, white wax, and olive
oil,—used as a sedative in external inflamma-
tion. *Wood & Bache.*

SÖAP'NÜT, *n.* A name for the seed of *Mimosa*
abstergens. *Simmonds.*

SÖAP'STÖNE, *n.* (*Min.*) 1. A very sectile, mas-
sive, generally granular variety of steatite, quite
greasy to the feel, or like soap, of a coarse-gray
or grayish-green color,—also of fine texture,
occasionally yellowish or reddish, sometimes
lamellar, but usually compact, and composed
chiefly of silica and magnesia; steatite. *Dana.*

Soapstone may be used into slabs, turned in
a lathe, or formed into tubes by boring. It is used for
stoves and fireplaces, for firestones in furnaces and
stoves, and, when ground, for diminishing friction,
and also in the manufacture of some kinds of porce-
lain. *Dana. Abbott.*

2. Another name for *saponite*.—See SAPO-
NITE. *Dana.*

SÖAP'SÜDS, *n.* Water impregnated with soap;
suds. *Mortimer.*

SÖAP'WÖRT (söp'wür), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of
plants, the mucilaginous juice of the common
species of which (*Saponaria officinalis*, or
bouncing-bet) forms a lather with water; *Sap-*
onaria. *Gray.*

SÖAP'Y, *a.* 1. Resembling, or pertaining to,
soap. "A *soapy* medicine." *Bp. Berkeley.*
2. Covered or smeared with soap. *Ash.*

SÖAR (sör), *v. n.* [*It. sorare*; Fr. *essor*, a flight.]
[*i.* SOARED; *pp.* SOARING, SOARED.]

1. To fly aloft; to rise on high; to reach or
attain great height or elevation; to tower; to
mount. "No higher than a bird can *soar*." *Shak.*

2. To mount intellectually; to tower mentally.

How high a pitch his resolution soars! *Shak.*
What the world calls misfortune and afflictions. *Addison.*

SÖAR, *n.* Towering flight; ascent. *Milton.*

SÖAR, *a.* Painful.—See SÖRE. *Todd.*

SÖAR'ING, *n.* The act of one who soars. *Todd.*

SÖÄ'VE, *ad.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) In a soft, sweet, and
engaging style; with sweetness. *Moore.*

SÖB, *v. n.* [Perhaps from the A. S. *siofian*, *seo-*
fian, to mourn. *Somner.*—"Söb seems to ex-
press a physical action, probably *supping* up
strongly, convulsively, the breath." *Richardson.*] [*i.* SOB-
BED; *pp.* SOBING, SOBED.] To heave
the breast audibly with convulsive sorrow; to
sigh convulsively; to lament; to weep.

He twenty times made pause to sob and weep. *Shak.*

SÖB, *n.* A spasmodic, sudden, and momentary
contraction of the diaphragm, immediately fol-
lowed by relaxation, by which the little air that
the contraction has caused to enter the chest is
driven out with noise,—an evidence of corpo-

real or mental suffering; a convulsive sigh; audible expression of grief or sorrow. *Pope.*

The sigh differs from the sob, the latter being involuntary. *Dunglison.*

† SÖB, *v. a.* To soak; to sop. [Cant.] *Mortimer.*

SÖB'BING, *n.* The act, or the sound, of one who sobs. "Hoarse sobbings." *Drummond.*

SÖ'BER, *a.* [L. *sobrius*; It. & Sp. *sobrio*; Fr. *sobre*.—A. S. *sifer*, pure, sober.]

1. Temperate; not accustomed to drink spirituous liquors to excess; habitually temperate; not drunken; abstinent; abstemious. *South.*

The vines give wine to the drunkard as well as to the sober man. *Sp. Taylor.*

2. Not overpowered by drink; not intoxicated by liquor; not drunk. *Hooker.*

3. Right in the understanding; sane. There was not a sober person to be had, all was tempestuous and blustering. *Dryden.*

4. Free from inordinate passion; calm; well-regulated; temperate; moderate; unimpasioned. "A grave and sober writer." *Abbot.* "Great courage and sober judgment." *Hayward.*

5. Serious; solemn; grave; sedate. Now came still Evening on, and Twilight gray Had in her sober livery all things clad. *Milton.*

Syn.—See ABSTEMIOUS.

SÖ'BER, *v. a.* [*i.* SOBERED; *pp.* SOBERING, SOBERED.] To make sober or temperate.

SÖ'BER-IZE, *v. a.* To sober. [R.] *G. Crabbe.*

SÖ'BER-IZE, *v. n.* To become sober. *Graham.*

SÖ'BER-LY, *ad.* 1. In a sober manner; temperately; without intemperance. *Johnson.*

2. Without passion; coolly; calmly. Whenever children are chastised, let it be done without passion, and soberly, laying on the blows slowly. *Locke.*

3. Sedately; seriously; gravely. *Wright.*

SÖ'BER-MIND'ED, *a.* Free from passion; calm; rational; temperate; unruffled. *Milton.*

SÖ'BER-MIND'ED-NÉSS, *n.* Freedom from inordinate passion; calmness; regularity. *Porteus.*

SÖ'BER-NÉSS, *n.* 1. The state of being sober; temperance. *Common Prayer.*

2. Freedom from inordinate passion; freedom from enthusiasm; calmness; coolness. A person noted for his soberness and skill in spagyric preparations. *Boyle.*

SÖ'BER-SÜIT'ED (-sü'ted), *a.* Dressed in modest apparel. *Thomson.*

SÖB'Q-LËS, *n.* [L. *a shoot*.] (*Bot.*) A slender stem which creeps along horizontally below the surface of the earth, emitting new plants at intervals, as that of *Triticum repens*;—a name applied also, by some botanists, to a sucker of a tree or a shrub. *Lindley.*

SÖB-Q-LÏF'ER-OÜS, *a.* [L. *soboles*, a sprout, a shoot, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Bearing shoots from near the ground. *Gray.*

SQ-BRÏ'E-TY, *n.* [L. *sobrietas*; It. *sobrietà*; Sp. *sobriedad*; Fr. *sobriété*.]

1. The state of being sober; temperance in the use of spirituous liquors; abstinence from intoxicating drinks; soberness. *Society* hath obtained to signify temperance in drinking. *Sp. Taylor.*

2. Freedom from inordinate passion; general temperance;—calmness; coolness. *Medea* and *hymen* are the sisters of the mind; temperance and chastity are the sisters of the body. *Whicote.*

3. Seriousness; sedateness; gravity. "Without any sobriety or modesty." *Waterland.*

Syn.—See ABSTINENCE.

SOBRQUET (söb'rë-kä'), *n.* [Fr.] A fanciful name; a nickname. *Brande.*

SÖC, *n.* [A. S. *soc*, *soca*, *socce*; *socan*, to seek to follow.]

1. (*Saxon & Old Eng. Law.*) The power of administering justice granted to the lord within his manor or lordship;—a manor, or a part of a manor;—liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens; *soc*, *Correll*. *Burrill.*

2. An exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all the corn which is used within the manor, or township, wherein their mill stands. *Grose.*

SÖC'AGE, *n.* [Mod. L. *sociagium*, *sociagium*,—from A. S. *soc* or *socn*, a liberty or privilege, or from Fr. *soc*, Mod. L. *soca*, *soccus*, a plough.] (*Eng. Law.*) A tenure by any certain and determinate service; plough-service. *Blackstone.*

Socage has generally been divided into *free socage* and *villain socage*. *Free socage*, a tenure by some certain and determinate service (usually in England fealty and rent); called *free* because the service was not only certain but honorable, and thus distinguished from *villain socage*, where the services, though certain, were of a baser nature. *Free socage*, called also *common socage*, is the tenure by which the great bulk of real property in England is now held. *Burrill.*

SÖC'A-ÇER, *n.* A tenant by socage. *Johnson.*

SÖ'-CALLED (sö'kald), *a.* Thus named.

SÖ-CI-A-BÏL'I-TY (sö-she-a-bil'e-të), *n.* [Fr. *sociabilité*.] The quality or the state of being sociable; sociableness. *Warburton.*

SÖ-CI-A-BLE (sö'she-a-bl) [sö'she-a-bl, *W. P. F. Ja. Sm.*; sö'she-bl, *S. J. W.*], *a.* [L. *sociabilis*; *socio*, to associate; *socius*, a companion; It. *sociabile*; Sp. & Fr. *sociable*.]

1. Fit to be conjoined or united; social.

Another law teacheth them as they are sociable parts united into one body. *Hooker.*

2. Ready to unite in a general interest; inclined to associate with others; inclined to company; companionable; friendly; familiar. To make man mild and sociable man. *Addison.*

3. Free or ready to converse; inclined to conversation; conversable;—opposed to reserved or taciturn. *Milton.*

Syn.—See SOCIAL.

SÖ-CI-A-BLE (sö'she-a-bl), *n.* A kind of phaeton, or open, four-wheeled carriage, with two seats facing each other. *Mason.*

SÖ-CI-A-BLE-NÉSS (sö'she-a-bl-nës), *n.* The quality of being sociable; disposition to associate with others; good-fellowship. *More.*

SÖ-CI-A-BLY (sö'she-a-bly), *ad.* In a sociable manner; conversably; companionably. *Milton.*

SÖ'CIAL (sö'shal), *a.* [L. *socialis*; *socius*, a companion; Fr. *sociál*.]

1. Relating to a general or public interest; relating to society. "Social morality." *Locke.*

True self-love and social are the same. *Pope.*

2. Inclined to associate or converse with others; companionable; conversable; sociable. Withers, adieu! not met with thee remove Thy mutual love. *Pope.*

3. Consisting in union or converse with another. "Social communication." *Milton.*

4. (*Bot.*) Noting plants many species of which grow together in a wild state, so as to occupy a considerable extent of ground. *Henslow.*

Syn.—Those who are formed for society are *social*; those who are inclined to have familiar intercourse with others are *sociable*. Man is a social being, yet all men are not sociable. Social duties or pleasures; sociable or companionable disposition; familiar intercourse.—See CONVIVIAL.

SÖ'CIAL-ÏSM (sö'shal-izm), *n.* [Fr. *sociálisme*.] The science of reconstructing society on entirely new bases, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. *Brande.*

Syn.—In the various forms under which society has existed, private property, individual industry and enterprise, and the right of marriage and the family, have been recognized. Of late years, several schemes of social arrangement have been proposed, in which one or all of these principles have been abandoned or modified. These schemes may be comprehended under the general term of *socialism*. The motto of them all is *solidarité*, or fellowship and mutual responsibility.—*Communism* demands a community of goods or property. *Fourierism*, or *Philanthropism*, is the system of Charles Fourier, who advocated the plan of reorganizing society into so many *phalansteries*, containing each from 500 to 2000 persons, upon principles similar to those of joint-stock companies; the members to live in one spacious edifice, cultivating a common domain, the proceeds to be shared according to the amount of capital, skill, or labor invested by each. *Saint Simonism*, or *Humanitarianism*, is the system of Claude Henri, Count de Saint Simon, who thought that the present evils of society were to be remedied by a just division of the fruits of common labor between its members. After his death his disciples formed an association, called the *St. Simonian family*, which, after the French revolution of 1830, rose rapidly into notoriety and

favor. With the notions common to many other social reformers the members of this association united the doctrine that the division of the goods of the community should be in due proportion to the merits or capacity of the recipient, and the government of the society was to be intrusted to a hierarchy consisting of a supreme pontiff, apostles, and disciples of the first, second, and third order. Practical difficulties arose in carrying the scheme into execution, and, in 1832, the association was dispersed by the French government on account of their immoral and licentious practices. *Fleming*. *Ogilvie*. *Brande.*

SÖ'CIAL-ÏST, *n.* [Fr. *sociálisme*.] An advocate of socialism. *Ch. Ob.*

SÖ-CIAL-ÏST'IC, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, socialism. *Bib. Sacra.*

SÖ-CI-ÄL'I-TY (sö-she-äl'e-të), *n.* [L. *sociabilitas*; It. *sociabilità*; Fr. *sociabilité*.] The quality of being social; socialness. [R.] *Sterne.*

SÖ'CIAL-IZE (sö'shal-iz), *v. a.* To render social:—to regulate as socialists. *Qu. Rev.*

SÖ'CIAL-LY (sö'shal-ly), *ad.* In a social way or manner; companionably. *Todd.*

SÖ'CIAL-NÉSS (sö'shal-nës), *n.* The quality or the state of being social. *Johnson.*

† SÖ-CI-ÄTE (sö'she-ät), *v. n.* [L. *socio*, *sociatus*.] To associate; to mix in company. *Shelford.*

† SÖ-CI-ÄTE, *a.* Associated; joined in fellowship or partnership. *Udal.*

SQ-CÏ'E-TY, *n.* [L. *societas*; *socius*, a companion; It. *società*; Sp. *sociedad*; Fr. *société*.]

1. Union of many in one general interest; numbers united in one interest; community.

A commonwealth is called a *society* or common doing of a multitude of persons united together and united by common accord and covenant among themselves. *St. Smith.*

2. A number of persons united together by mutual consent, in order to deliberate, determine, and act jointly for some common purpose; an association formed for the promotion of some object, either literary, religious, benevolent, political, or convivial; as, the *societies* or *academies* for promoting the cause of literature; *charitable societies*, or purposes of public charity; missionary *societies*, for sending missionaries abroad.

Societates are either incorporated and known to the law, or unincorporated, of which the law does not generally take notice. Associations formed for commercial purposes are usually styled *companies* or *partnerships*. *Societates* formed for convivial or political purposes, are most usually denominated *clubs*. *Bowdler*. *Brande.*

3. Social sympathy; companionship; fellowship; company; converse.

For solitude sometimes is best society: A short retirement urges sweet return. *Milton.*

There is society where none pretend. *Byron.*

Civil society, a state; a nation; a body politic. *Bowdler.*

Syn.—*Society* is a more general term than *company*, and is of extensive application; as a scientific, literary, religious, political, or benevolent *society*; the *Royal Society*; the *Historical Society*; a commercial *company*, the *East India Company*; a military *company*; *partnership* in trade; the general *community*. A person is said to be fond of *society* or fond of *company*.—See ASSOCIATION.

SQ-CÏN'I-AN, *a.* Of, or relating to, Socinus, Socinians, or Socinianism. *Hurd.*

SQ-CÏN'I-AN, *n.* (*Eccles. Hist.*) A follower of Lælius Socinus, and his nephew Faustus Socinus, who lived in the 16th century, and maintained that Jesus Christ was a mere man, who had no existence before he was conceived by the Virgin Mary. *Eden.*

SQ-CÏN'I-AN-ÏSM, *n.* (*Eccles. Hist.*) The tenets of the Socinians. *Bp. Hall.*

SQ-CÏN'I-AN-IZE, *v. a.* To conform or adapt to Socinianism. *Milner.*

SÖ-CI-Q-LÖG'IC, } *a.* Relating to sociology.
SÖ-CI-Q-LÖG'I-CAL, }

SÖ-CI-ÖL'O-GY (sö-she-öl'o-jë), *n.* [L. *socius*, a companion, and Gr. *lógos*, a discourse.] The science which relates to, or treats of, human society; political science. *N. Brit. Rev.*

SÖCK, *n.* [L. *soccus*, a low-heeled, light shoe; It. *socco*; Sp. *zoco*, a wooden shoe; Fr. *soque*.

|| **SOFT'EN** (sôf'fn), *v. n.* 1. To grow soft or softer; to become less hard.
Many bodies that will hardly melt will soften. *Bacon.*
2. To become less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate.
He may soften at the sight of the child. *Shak.*
3. To become more mild or warm. "The softening air is balm." *Thomson.*
|| **SOFT'EN-ER** (sôf'fn-er), *n.* One who, or that which, softens; a softener. *C. Richardson.*
|| **SOFT'EN-ING** (sôf'fn-ing), *n.* 1. The act of making soft or softer.
2. (*Painting.*) The blending of tints into harmony with each other. *Fairholt.*
|| **SOFT'-GRASS**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gramineous plant of the genus *Holcus*. *Loudon.*
|| **SOFT'-HEAD-ED**, *a.* Having a weak or feeble intellect. *Bailey.*
|| **SOFT'-HEART-ED**, *a.* 1. Having a soft or kind heart; kind-hearted; gentle; meek. *Milton.*
2. Cowardly; effeminate; unmanly. *Shak.*
|| **SOFT'ISH**, *a.* Somewhat soft; inclining to softness. *Chambers.*
|| **SOFT'LING**, *n.* An effeminate person. *Woolton.*
|| **SOFT'LY**, *ad.* In a soft manner; with softness.
|| **SOFT'NER** (sôf'ner), *n.* One who, or that which, softens; a softener. *Swift.*
|| **SOFT'NESS**, *n.* 1. The quality of being soft; that quality in bodies, in virtue of which their particles yield more or less to the action of external force; — opposed to *hardness*.
2. Mildness; kindness; meekness; tenderness; gentleness. *Dryden.*
For contemplation he, and valor, formed;
For softness she, and sweet, attractive grace. *Milton.*
3. Vicious delicacy; effeminacy; voluptuousness. "Softnesses of the court." *Clarendon.*
4. Pusillanimity; timorousness; want of valor.
This virtue could not proceed out of fear or softness; for he was valiant and active. *Bacon.*
5. A small degree of strength or intensity of sound; — opposed to *loudness*. *Cook.*
Softness of sounds is distinct from exility of sounds. *Bacon.*
6. Easiness to be affected or influenced; pliancy; pliability; facility.
Such was the ancient simplicity and softness of spirit. *Hooker.*
|| **SOFT'-VOICED** (sôft'vôist), *a.* Having a soft or gentle voice. *Clarke.*
***OGGY**, *a.* ["Perhaps from *A. S. sugan*, to suck, to absorb." *Richardson.* — *W. soegi*, to steep. — See *SOAK*.] Soaked with water or moisture; thoroughly damp; moist throughout; as, "Soggy land"; "Soggy timber."
The warping condition of this green and soggy multitude. *B. Jonson.*
SÔ-HÔ, *interj.* A form of calling from a distant place; a sportsman's halloo. *Shak.*
SOL-DISANT (swâ'dé-zang'), *a.* [Fr.] Pretended; would-be; self-styled. *Ch. Ob.*
SÖIL, *v. a.* [Goth. *saulnjan*; *A. S. selan*; *Dan. søle*; *Icel. & Sw. söla*. — *Ir. salaighim*; *Gael. sa-leich*. — Fr. *salir, souiller*.] [*i.* **SOILED**; *pp.* **SOILING**, **SOILED**.]
1. To make dirty; to foul; to pollute; to stain; to sully; to tarnish; to defile.
I would not soil these pure ambrosial woods
With the rank vapors of this sun-worm mould. *Milton.*
2. To manure; to dung. *South.*
3. To feed, as horses or cattle, with cut grass and other green food, which has the effect of purging them. *Shak. Farm. Ency.*
Syn. — See **STAIN**.
SÖIL, *n.* [See **SOIL**, *v.*] 1. Dirt; filth; foul earth or other foul matter; compost.
The place which is shown for the haven is on a level with the town, and has probably been stopped up by the great heaps of dirt that the sea has thrown into it; for all the soil on that side of Ravenna has been left there insensibly by the sea's discharging itself upon it for many years. *Addison.*
2. Blot; stain; spot; tarnish; defacement.
That would be a great soil in the new gloss of your marriage. *Shak.*
3. [*L. solum*; *It. suolo*; *Fr. sol*.] A superficial layer of earth more or less mixed with the remains of animal and vegetable substances in a state of decomposition; mould; loom.
Spring unlocks the flowers to paint the laughing soil. *Heber.*
***A soil** may be described as sandy, clayey, marly, or calcareous, according as silica, alumina, or lime is the prevailing ingredient. *Miller.*

4. Land; country. "In foreign soil." *Shak.*
All hail! thou noble land,
Our fathers' native soil. *Allston.*
To take soil, † to wallow in the mire, as swine.
Cotgrave. — To take to the water, as a hunted deer.
Wm. Browne.
Syn. — See **LAND**.
† **SÖIL'-NËSS**, *n.* Stain; foulness. *Bacon.*
SÖIL'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who soils.
2. A mode of feeding horses and cattle, in the stable, with grass and other green food. *P. Cyc.*
SÖIL'LESS, *a.* Destitute of soil or mould. *Wright.*
SÖIL'URE (söil'yur), *n.* Stain; pollution; defilement; — incontinence. [*n.*] *Shak.*
† **SÖIL'Y**, *a.* Dirty; foul; soiled. *Ash.*
SOIRÉE (swâ-râ'), *n.* [Fr.; from *soir*, evening.] An evening party. *Brande.*
|| **SÖ'JOURN** (sö'jurn) [sö'jurn, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wr. C.*; sö'jurn or so-jurn, *P.*; so-jurn', *Kenrick, Entick*; sö'jurn, *Ash*], *v. n.* [*It. soggiornare*; *Fr. séjourner*; — from *L. sub-diurno*, to tarry for some days. *Menage. Skinner.*] [*i.* **SOJOURNED**; *pp.* **SOJOURNING**, **SOJOURNED**.]
To dwell or abide for a time; to have a temporary abode; to live as not at home.
Say, uncle Gloster, if our brother come,
Where shall we *sojourn* till our coronation? *Shak.*
* "This verb and noun, as may be seen in Johnson, are variously accented by the poets; but our modern orthoepists have, in general, given the accent to the first syllable of both words. Dr. Kenrick, Entick, and Buchanan, accent the second syllable; but Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheildan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Bailey, Barclay, and Fenning, the first. Mr. Scott gives both accents, but that on the first syllable the first place." *Walker.*
Syn. — See **ABIDE**.
SÖ'JOURN (sö'jurn), *n.* [*It. soggiorno*; *Fr. séjour*.] A temporary residence or abode.
Scarce viewed the Gallian towns,
And once a year Jerusalem, few days' short sojourn. *Milton.*
|| **SÖ'JOURN-ER**, *n.* One who sojourns; a temporary dweller. *Dryden.*
|| **SÖ'JOURN-ING**, *n.* The act of one who sojourns; temporary abode. *Ez. xii. 40.*
|| **SÖ'JOURN-MËNT**, *n.* The act or the time of sojourning; sojourning. [*n.*] *Sir H. Hallford.*
SÖKE, *n.* 1. (*Law.*) Soc. — See *Soc. Spelman.*
2. A territorial division subsisting in Lincolnshire, Eng. *Brande.*
SÖKE'MAN, *n.* (*Law.*) See *SOCMAN*. *Whishaw.*
SÖKE'MAN-RY, *n.* (*Law.*) Socage. *Blackstone.*
SÖKE'REËVE, *n.* (*Law.*) A rent-gatherer in a lord's soke. *Crabb.*
SÖL, *n.* [*L.*] 1. (*Myth.*) The sun.
2. (*Old Chem.*) Gold. *Dunglison.*
3. A French copper coin; a sou. *Landais.*
4. A Swiss copper coin and money of account. *Wright.*
5. (*Her.*) The color of gold in the coats of sovereign princes. *Wright.*
SÖL [söl, *Ja. K. R. Wr. C.*; söl, *O. Wb.*], *n.* (*Mus.*) The name given to the note G of the musical scale; — sometimes applied to the fifth tone of any major diatonic scale. *Dwight.*
SÖL'ACE, *v. a.* [*L. solatium*, solace; — *It. sollazare*, to solace; *Sp. solazar*; *Old Fr. solacier*.] [*i.* **SOLACED**; *pp.* **SOLACING**, **SOLACED**.] To console; to comfort; to cheer; to relieve; to soothe.
We will with some strange pastime solace them. *Shak.*
† **SÖL'ACE**, *v. n.* To take comfort; to be consoled; to be cheered.
But one thing to rejoice and solace in,
And cruel Death hath caught it from my sight. *Shak.*
SÖL'ACE, *n.* [*L. solatium*; *solor*, to console; *It. sollazzo*; *Sp. solaz*; *Old Fr. solace*.] Comfort in grief; consolation; alleviation; that which gives comfort; relief; recreation.
Though sight be lost,
Life yet hath many solaces. *Milton.*
Syn. — See **COMFORT**.
SÖL'ACE-MËNT, *n.* The act of solacing, or that which solaces; solace; consolation. [*n.*]
There [they] discovered some large springs. This proved their solacement and relief. *Gordon.*
† **SÖ-LÄ'CIOUS** (sö-lä'shüs), *a.* [Fr. *solacieux*.] Affording solace or comfort. *Bale.*

SÖ'LÄK, *n.* An archer belonging to the personal guard of the Grand Seignior. *Crabb.*
SÖL-Ä-NÄ'CE-Æ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A family of plants, most of which are tropical, and possess narcotic qualities, and some are highly poisonous; nightshade family. *Baird.*
SÖL-Ä-NÄ'CEOUS (-nä'shüs), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, plants of the family *Solanaceæ*.
SÖ-LÄN'DER, *n.* [Fr. *solander*.] A disease in horses. *Bailey.*
SÖ'LAND-GÖÖSE, or **SÖ'LAN-GÖÖSE**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of pelican; the gannet. — See *GANNET*. *Todd. Eng. Cyc.*
SÖ-LÄ'NÄ-A, *n.* (*Chem.*) A poisonous alkaloid; solanine. — See *SOLANINE*. *Brande.*
SÖL'Ä-NËNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline, very bitter, acrid, and highly poisonous alkaloid, occurring in the common potato plant, and many other species of *Solanum*; — called also *solanina*. *Gregory.*
* The injurious properties of unripe potatoes result from the presence of *solanine*. It exists abundantly in the early shoots (under ground) and buds of the tubers. *Kane.*
SÖ-LÄ'VO, *n.* [Sp.] A hot, oppressive wind, which blows occasionally in the Mediterranean, particularly on the eastern coast of Spain; a modification of the *sirocco*. *Brande.*
SÖL'Ä-NÖID, *a.* [*L. solanum*, the nightshade (*Solanum tuberosum* (*Bot.*), the potato), and *Gr. εἶδος*, form.] (*Med.*) Noting a cancer which resembles a potato. *Dunglison.*
SÖ-LÄ'NÜM, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of several species, including the potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) and the egg-plant (*Solanum melongena*). *Gray. Eng. Cyc.*
* The tomato, or love-apple, was formerly classed in this genus, but is now separated from it, and called *Lycopersicon esculentum*. *Gray.*
SÖ'LÄR, *a.* [*L. solaris*; *sol*, *solis*, the sun; *It. solare*; *Sp. solar*; *Fr. solaire*.]
1. Pertaining to, proceeding from, or resembling the sun; sunny.
His soul proud science never taught to stray
Far as the solar walk or milky way. *Pope.*
2. Measured by the sun. "Any day of any solar month." *Holder.*
3. Born under, or in, the predominant influence of the sun. "Solar people." *Dryden.*
4. Produced by the action of the sun; as, "Solar salt."
Solar apex, the point in space, situated in the constellation Hercules, towards which the sun is moving. *Herschel.* — *Solar flowers* (*Bot.*) flowers which open and shut daily at certain hours. *Wright.* — *Solar cycle*, (*Astron.*) a period of twenty-eight Julian years, after the lapse of which the same days of the week, on the Julian system, would always return to the same days of each month throughout the year. The place of any year A. D., as, 1859, in this cycle is found by adding 9 to the year and dividing by 28. The remainder is the number sought. *Herschel.* — *Solar eclipse*, the partial or total disappearance of the sun's disk in consequence of the moon passing between the sun and the earth. — *Total solar eclipse*, a solar eclipse in which the whole of the sun's disk disappears for a short time. — *Partial solar eclipse*, a solar eclipse in which only a part of the sun's disk disappears. — *Annular solar eclipse*, a solar eclipse in which the edge of the sun appears for a few minutes as a narrow ring of light, projecting on all sides beyond the dark circle occupied by the moon in its centre. *Herschel.* — *Solar day*, the interval of time between two successive arrivals of the sun on the same meridian. The actual solar day is never two days in succession of the same length. — *Mean solar day*, the average of all the solar days throughout the year. — *Solar year*, the year as measured by the apparent motion of the sun in the heavens. It is either *astronomical* or *civil*. *Hutton.* — *Astronomical solar year*, the year which is determined precisely by astronomical observations. It is of two kinds, *tropical* and *sidereal*; the former being the time the sun takes in passing through the twelve signs of the zodiac, and the latter, the time between two successive returns of the sun to the same star. *Hutton.* — *Civil solar year*, a solar year consisting of an exact or integral number of days, as determined by civil governments. It is among civilized nations, at the present time, the same as the Julian year, consisting of 365 days, with an additional day every fourth year. *Hutton.* — *Solar month*, the time in which the sun passes through one entire sign of the ecliptic. *Hutton.* — *Civil solar month*, same as *civil* or *calendar month*. — *Solar spots*, large, irreg-

ular, black spots visible occasionally on the disk of the sun, generally on two zones parallel to its equator, of changing forms and dimensions, being sometimes at least 45,000 miles in diameter, and indicating by their motion from east to west a rotation of the sun about its axis, — supposed to be caused by the displacement of the upper and luminous strata of the sun's atmosphere by ascending portions of the subjacent, non-luminous, transparent strata, whereby the dark, solid body of the sun is exposed to view. *Herschel* — *Solar microscope*, a microscope for producing on a screen or wall, in a darkened room, highly magnified images of minute objects illuminated by reflected solar rays. It is composed essentially, in its most simple form, of a plain mirror and two converging lenses. The mirror, being placed on the outside of a window shutter, and capable of being adjusted according to the direction of the sun, reflects through an aperture in it a beam of solar light which is concentrated upon the object by the first lens. The object being thus strongly illuminated and situated a little before the focus of the second lens, an inverted, highly magnified image of it is formed on the screen. In many forms of the instrument, there are additional parts, as a second mirror, a third lens, &c. *Farrar*. — *Solar system*, a name applied to the sun and the various bodies that revolve around it. *Herschel*. — *Solar phosphori*, a name applied to certain bodies which have the property of absorbing the rays of light, of retaining them for some time, and of again evolving them unchanged, and unaccompanied by sensible heat, as the diamond, putrid fish. *Henry*.

SÖ'LÄR, *n.* A solar. — See **SOLLÄR**. *Britton*.

SÖ-LÄR-I-ZÄ'TION, *n.* (*Photography*.) A term denoting the injurious effects produced upon photographic pictures by too long exposure to the action of light in the camera, as indistinctness of outline, obliteration of the high lights, loss of relief, &c. *Whipple*.

SÖ'LÄR-IZE, *v. n.* (*Photography*.) To become injured by too long exposure to the action of light in the camera. — See **SOLARIZATION**. *Whipple*.

SÖ'LÄR-IZE, *v. a.* (*Photography*.) To injure by solarization. — See **SOLARIZATION**. *Whipple*.

SÖ'LÄR-Y, *a.* Solar. [*R.*] *Boyle*.

SÖLD, *i. & p. from sell*. See **SELL**.
Sold note, an instrument in writing, given by a broker to a buyer of merchandise, in which it is stated that the goods therein mentioned have been sold to him. *Bouvier*.

SÖLD, *n.* [*It. soldo*; *Sp. sueldo*; *Fr. solde*. — *Ger. sold*.] (*Mil.*) Military pay; the wages of a soldier. *Spenser* *Stocqueler*.

† **SÖL-DÄ'DÖ**, *n.* [*Sp.*] A soldier. *Marston*.

SÖL'DAN [söl'dän, *S. P. Ja. Sm. R. Wr. IVb.*; söl'dän, *W. J. F. K.*], *n.* A sultan. *Milton*.

† **SÖL'DA-NËL**, *n.* [*Low L. soldanella*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Soldanella*. *Miller*.

SÖL'DA-NËL'LA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of alpine plants with round leaves, and remarkable for the manner in which their corolla is cut or lacerated. *Loudon*.

|| **SÖL'DER** (söl'der or säw'der) [söl'der, *W. P. J. Ja. R.*; säw'der, *K. Sm. C.*; söl'der or säw'der, *Ja. Wr.*; söl'der, *S.*; söl'der, *F.*], *v. a.* [*L. solido*, to make solid, to fasten together; *solidus*, solid; *It. soldare*, *soldare*, to solder; *Sp. soldar*; *Fr. souder*.] [*i. SOLDERED*; *pp. SOLDERING, SOLDERED*.] To unite or fasten, as the edges or surfaces of metals, by partial fusion, or by the insertion of an alloy which is more fusible than the metals to be united; to cement; to solder; — often written *soder*. — See **SODER**. *Tomlinson*.

“Dr. Johnson seems to favor writing this word without the *l*, as it is sometimes pronounced; but the many examples he has brought, where it is spelt with *l*, show sufficiently how much this orthography is established. — Though our orthoepists agree in leaving out the *l*, they differ in pronouncing the *o*. Sheridan sounds the *o* as in *sod*; W. Johnston as in *sober*; and Mr. Nares as the diphthong *aw*. Mr. Smith says that Mr. Walker pronounces the *l* in this word, but every workman pronounces it as rhyming with *fodder*; to which it may be answered, that workmen ought to take their pronunciation from scholars, and not scholars from workmen.” *Walker*

|| **SÖL'DER** (söl'der or säw'der), *n.* An alloy for uniting the edges or surfaces of metals, which is more fusible than the metals to be united; *soder*. *Tomlinson*.

|| **SÖL'DER-ER** (söl'der-er or säw'der-er), *n.* One who solders. *Johnson*.

|| **SÖL'DER-ING**, *n.* The act or the process of uniting the edges or surfaces of metals by means of solder. *Tomlinson*.

SÖL'DIER (söl'jer), *n.* [*It. soldato*; *Sp. soldado*; *Old Fr. soudoyer, soudier*; *Fr. soldat*. — *Dut. soldaat*; *Ger., Dan., & Sw. soldat*. — Some refer this word to *L. soldurn*, retainers of a chieftain; others to *L. solidus* or *soldus*, the pay of a soldier. — See **SÖLD**, *n.*]

1. A man employed in the military service of a sovereign or of a state; a member of a military company or of an army; a fighting man; — a warrior.

Full of strange oaths, and hoarse, like a parrot, he swore that he was a soldier. *Shak.*

2. A member of a military company who is not an officer; a common soldier; a private.

It were meet that any one, before he came to be a captain, should have been a soldier. *Spenser*.

“In its limited acceptation, the word means a common soldier, but in its more enlarged sense, it comprehends every grade from the private to the general officer.” *Mil. Encyc.*

SÖL'DIER-CRÄB (söl'jer-), *n.* (*Zool.*) The hermit-crab. — See **HERMIT-CRAB**. *Bell*.

SÖL'DIER-ËSS (söl'jer-äs), *n.* A female soldier or warrior. *Beau. & Fl.*

SÖL'DIER-ING (söl'jer-ing), *n.* The business or employment of soldiers. *Wilderforce*.

SÖL'DIER-LIKE (söl'jer-like), *a.* Resembling, or becoming, a soldier; martial; soldierly.

I will maintain the word with my sword to be a soldier-like word, and a word of good command. *Shak.*

Syn. — See **MARTIAL**.

SÖL'DIER-LY (söl'jer-ly), *a.* Becoming, pertaining to, or resembling, a soldier; martial; military; warlike; valiant; brave. *Sidney*.

SÖL'DIER-SHIP (söl'jer-ship), *n.* The state or the quality of a soldier; military character; martial or military skill. *Cowper*.

SÖL'DIER-WOOD (söl'jer-wüd), *n.* (*Bot.*) An elegant, evergreen, leguminous shrub, indigenous in the West Indies; *Inga purpurea*. *Loudon*.

SÖL'DIER-Y (söl'jer-y), *n.* 1. A body of military men; soldiers collectively.

Great numbers of soldiers about him like a camp. *Milton*.

2. Common soldiers, as distinguished from the officers. *Addison*.

3. † Soldiership; military service. *Sidney*.

SÖL'DIER-Y, *a.* Having a military quality; military; soldierly. “Soldiery ballads.” *Milton*.

SÖLE, *n.* [*A. S. sol*; *Dut. zool*; *Ger. sohle*; *Sw. sola*. — *L. solea, solum*; *It. suola*; *Sp. suela*; *Fr. sole*. — See **SILL**.]

1. The bottom or under surface of the foot.

Such resting found the sole of unblest feet. *Milton*.

2. The foot. “Weary soles.” [*R.*] *Spenser*.

3. The bottom part of a shoe or boot.

Sandals . . . consisted of one or more soles, and were fastened with thongs above the foot. *Beloe*.

4. The flat, bottom part of any thing, upon which it rests. “Soles of wheels.” *Mortimer*.

The strike-block is a plane shorter than the pointer, having its sole made exactly flat and straight. *Mason*.

5. (*Naut.*) A piece of timber fastened to the foot of the rudder, to make it level with the false keel. *Dana*.

6. (*Farriery*.) A sort of horn under a horse's foot, which is more tender than the other horn that encompasses the foot. *London Encyc.*

7. (*Ich.*) A malacostracous fish of the family *Pleuronectidae*, distinguished by the flattened form of the body, and in having both the eyes on one side; — so called from its flatness, in which it resembles the sole of the foot. *Eng. Cyc.*

8. (*Agric.*) The bottom part of a plough, to the fore part of which is affixed the point or share; — called also *shade*. *P. Cyc.* The bottom of a furrow. *Farm. Encyc.*

9. (*Mining*.) The bottom of a mine; — applied to horizontal veins or lodes. *Watson*.

SÖLE, *v. a.* [*i. SOLED*; *pp. SOLING, SOLED*.] To furnish with a sole, or with soles. *Swift*.

I soled my shoes with wood.

SÖLE, *a.* [*L. solus*; *It. & Sp. solo*; *Fr. seul*.] 1. Single; only; alone; solitary; individual; without any other; unaccompanied.

To do aught good never will be our task, But ever to do ill our sole delight. *Milton*.

2. (*Law*.) Composed of a single person. “A sole corporation.” *Bouvier*. — Unmarried. *Ayliffe*.
Syn. — See **SOLITARY**.

SÖL'F-CÏSM, *n.* [*Gr. σολοικισμός; σόλοικος*, speaking incorrectly; *It. & Sp. solecismo*; *Fr. solécisme*; — said to come from the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of *Soli* in Cilicia.]

1. (*Rhet.*) An offence against the rules of grammar by the use of words in a wrong construction; false syntax. *Waterland*.

Modern grammarians designate by *solecism* any word or expression which does not agree with the established usage of writing or speaking. But as customs change, that which at one time is considered a *solecism*, may at another be regarded as correct language. A *solecism*, therefore, differs from a *barbarism*, inasmuch as the latter consists in the use of a word or expression which is altogether contrary to the spirit of the language, and can, properly speaking, never become established as correct language. *P. Cyc.*

2. Any unfitness, incongruity, or impropriety. It is the *solecism* of power to think to command the end, and yet not endure the means. *Bacon*.

Syn. — See **BARBARISM**.

SÖL'F-CÏST, *n.* [*Gr. σολοικιστής*.] One who commits a solecism. *Blackwall*.

SÖL'F-CÏST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to, or con-
SÖL'F-CÏST'IC-ÇAL, } taining, a solecism, or solecisms. *Crombie*.

SÖL'F-CÏST'IC-ÇAL-LY, *ad.* In a solecistical manner; with solecism. *Wollaston*.

SÖL'F-CÏZE, *v. n.* [*Gr. σολοικίζω*.] To practise solecism; to commit a solecism. *More*.

SÖLE'-LEÄTH ER, *n.* Thick, stout leather suitable for soles of shoes and boots. *Simmonds*.

SÖLE'LY, *ad.* With no other person or thing; singly; only; alone.

To rest the cause solely on logical disputation. *Waterland*.

SÖL'ËMN (söl'ëm), *a.* [*L. sollemnis, sollemnis*; *It. solenne*; *Sp. solemne*; *Fr. solennel, solennel*; — from *Oscan sollus*, all, and *L. annus*, a year.]

1. Ritual; ceremonial; formal; religiously regular and grave. “Solemn feasts.” *Milton*.

The necessary business of a man's calling, with some, will not afford much time for set and solemn prayer. *W. D. of Man*.

2. Causing a feeling of seriousness, reverence, or awe; awful; sober; serious; sacred.

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight, And all the air a solemn stillness holds. *Gray*.

3. Affectedly serious, grave, or important. “A solemn coxcomb.” *Swift*.

How would an old Roman laugh, were it possible for him to see the solemn dissertations that have been made on these weighty subjects. *Addison*.

4. Having a regular form; with all the forms of a proceeding. “Solemn war.” *Burritt*.

Syn. — See **FORMAL**, **GRAVE**.

SÖL'ËMN-BRÄTH'ING, *a.* Diffusing or inspiring solemnity. *Gray*.

SÖL'ËM-NËSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being solemn; solemnity. *Broune*.

SÖL'ËM-NË-TY, *n.* [*L. sollemnitas, sollemnitas*; *It. solennità*; *Sp. solennidad*; *Fr. solennité, solennité*.]

1. A ritual or ceremonial observance performed at stated times; a rite.

Great was our cause; our old solemnities From no blind zeal or fond tradition rise; But, saved from death, our *Argives* nearly pay These grateful honors to the god of day. *Pope*.

2. Any celebration or ceremony calculated to inspire a feeling of seriousness, reverence, or awe; a religious ceremony.

What funeral pomp shall floating Tiber see, When, rising from his bed, he views the sad solemnity! *Dryden*.

3. Gravity; seriousness. “The solemnity of their [the Spanish] language.” *Addison*.

4. Affected gravity or seriousness. *Solemnity's a cover for a sot.* *Young*.

5. (*Law*.) The formality necessary to render a contract, agreement, &c., valid. *Bouvier*.

† **SÖL'ËM-NË-ZÄTE**, *v. a.* To solemnize. *Burnet*.

SÖL'ËM-NË-ZÄ'TION, *n.* The act of solemnizing;

celebration. "The solemnization of the marriage between Charles and Anne." *Bacon*.

SÖL'EM-NIZE, *v. a.* [It. *solemnizzare*; Sp. *solemnizar*; Fr. *solemniser*.] [*i.* SOLEMNIZED; *pp.* SOLEMNIZING, SOLEMNIZED.]

1. To dignify by solemn ceremonies or formalities; to celebrate in due form; to perform religiously; as, "To solemnize a marriage."

2. To make solemn or serious; to impress with reverence or awe. *Dr. O. Gregory*.

Idle talk unfit to solemnize the mind. *Wilberforce*.

This use of *solemnize* is common in the United States; and, though modern in England, it is now supported by respectable English authorities.

Syn.—See CELEBRATE.

SÖL'EM-NİZ-ING, *p. a.* Making, or tending to make, solemn or serious.

What a calming, elevating, solemnizing view of the tasks which we find ourselves engaged in! *Trench*.

SÖL'EM-NİZ-ER, *n.* One who solemnizes. *Todd*.

SÖL'EMN-LY (söl'em-le), *ad.* In a solemn manner; with solemnity. *Bacon*.

SÖL'EN, *n.* [Gr. *σολήν*, a channel.]
1. (*Anat.*) The vertebral or spinal canal. *Dunghison*.

2. (*Surg.*) A semicircle of thin wood or strips of wood used for preventing the contact of the bed clothes in wounds, fractures, &c.; a cradle. *Dunghison*.

3. (*Zool.*) A genus of marine mollusks; the razor-fish. — See RAZOR-FISH. *Brande*.

SÖL'E-NÄ'CEAN (-shan), *n.* (*Zool.*) One of a family of bivalve mollusks, of which the razor-fish or solen is the type. *Brande*.

SÖL'E-NÄ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* (*Zool.*) Relating to the solenaceans. *P. Cyc*.

SÖLE'NESS, *n.* Single state; individuality; singleness. [*r.*] *Ld. Chesterfield*.

SÖL'EN-ITE, *n.* (*Pal*) A fossil solen. *Humble*.

SQ-LËN'Q-DÖN, *n.* [Gr. *σολήν*, channel, and *δόντος*, *δόντος*, tooth.] (*Zool.*) A genus of insectivorous mammals found in Hispaniola. *Eng. Cyc*.

SÖL'E-NÖID, *n.* [Gr. *σολήν*, a channel, and *εἶδος*, *εἶδος*, form.] (*Electro-Dynamics*.) A system of small electrical currents, equal and equidistant and returning into themselves, the planes of which are normals to any given line or curve upon which their centres are situated, and which forms the axis of the system. *Brande*.

SÖL'ER, *n.* Aollar. — See SOLLAR. *Todd*.

† **SÖL'ERT**, *a.* [*L.* *solers*, *solters*, clever.] Crafty; subtle; clever. *Cudworth*.

† **SQ-LËR'TIOUS-NESS**, *n.* Expertness; skill. "Natural solertiousness." *Bp. Hacket*.

SÖL'ESHIP, *n.* Single state; soleness. "This dangerous soleship." [*r.*] *Sir E. Dering*.

SÖL-FÄ' [söl-fä', *Ja. K. Sm. R.*; söl-fä', *Wb.*], *v. n.* (*Mus.*) To sing the notes of the scale to the syllables applied to them by Guido. *Moore*.

SÖL-FA-NÄ'R-I-A, *n.* [*It.* *solfo*, sulphur.] A sulphur mine. *Smart*.

SÖL-FÄ-TÄ'EÄ, *n.* [*It.* *solfo*, sulphur.] (*Geol.*) A volcanic vent from which sulphur, sulphurous, and watery vapors and gases are emitted. *Lyeil*.

SÖL-FA-TÄR'ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A species of alum consisting of sulphate of soda, sulphate of alumina and water; soda alum. *Dana*.

SOLFEGGLARE (söl-fed-jär'), *v. n.* [*It.*] To solfa. — See SOL-FA. *Moore*.

SOLFEGGIO (söl-fed-jö), *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) An exercise for the voice, through all the various intervals, upon the syllables *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*. *Dwight*.

SÖL'Ä [*It.*, pl. of *solo*.] (*Mus.*) Applied to two or more instruments or voices performing their respective parts singly. *Dwight*.

SQ-LİC'IT (so-lis'it), *v. a.* [*L.* *solicito*, *solicito*, to agitate; *Oscan solus*, all, and *L. cito*, to excite; *It.* *solicitare*; Sp. *solicitar*; Fr. *soliciter*.]
1. To disturb; to disquiet. [*r.*]

Solent not thy thoughts with matters hid. *Milton*.

2. To excite; to awaken, to summon; to invite; to arouse; to induce.

Solent Henry with her wondrous praise. *Shak.*
He is solicited by popular custom to indulge himself in forbidden liberties. *Rogers*.

3. To try to obtain; to seek to acquire

To solicit by labor what might be ravished by arms was esteemed unworthy of the German spirit. *Gibbon*.

4. To request with urgency; to ask earnestly; to importune; to entreat; to implore.

We heartily solicit
Your gracious self to take on you the charge
And kindly government of this your land. *Shak.*

Syn.—See ASK.

SQ-LİC'IT, *v. n.* To make solicitation; to prefer requests or petitions; to ask

There are great numbers of persons who solicit for places. *Addison*.

† **SQ-LİC'IT**, *n.* A solicitation. *Shak.*

SQ-LİC'IT-TÄNT, *n.* One who solicits. *Roget*.

SQ-LİC'IT-TÄTION, *n.* [*L.* *solicitatio*; *It.* *solicitatione*; Sp. *solicitación*; Fr. *solicitation*.]

1. The act of soliciting or inviting; excitement; invitation.

Children are surrounded with new things, which, by a constant solicitation of their senses, draw the mind constantly to them. *Locke*.

2. Urgent request; importunity.

Sp. solicitor general; father spare the trouble. *Milton*.

Syn.—Solicitation is an earnest request, importunity, a teasing and troublesome solicitation. The solicitation, invitation, or request, of a friend or neighbor; the importunity of a beggar.

SQ-LİC'IT-ING, *n.* Solicitation. *Shak.*

SQ-LİC'IT-TOR, *n.* [*Fr.* *soliciteur*.]

1. One who solicits, importunes, or entreats.

2. (*Law.*) A person authorized to appear and act for parties to suits in chancery; a person admitted to practice in courts of chancery or of equity. *Burrill*.

Syn.—See LAWYER.

SQ-LİC'IT-TOR-GËN'ER-AL, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A law-officer of the crown appointed by patent during the royal pleasure, and who has the care of managing the sovereign's affairs. *Wharton*.

SQ-LİC'IT-TOUS, *a.* [*L.* *solicitus*, *solicitus*; *It.* *sollerto*; Sp. *solicito*.] Having solicitude; anxious; careful; apprehensive, concerned; very desirous; deeply interested; earnest.

"It has commonly about before that which causes anxiety; sometimes for or of. For is proper before something to be obtained." *Johnson*.

No man is *solicitous* about the event of that which he has in his power to dispose of. *South*.

We are not *solicitous* of the opinion and censures of men, but only that we do our duty. *Bp. Taylor*.

He was *solicitous* for his advice. *Clarendon*.

Syn.—See CAREFUL.

SQ-LİC'IT-TOUS-LY, *ad.* Anxiously; with solicitude; with care and concern. *Barrow*.

SQ-LİC'IT-TOUS-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being solicitous; solicitude. *Boyle*.

SQ-LİC'IT-TRËSS, *n.* A woman who solicits; a female solicitor. *Dryden*.

SQ-LİC'IT-TUDE, *n.* [*L.* *solicitudo*; *It.* *solicitudine*; Sp. *solicitud*; Fr. *solicitude*.] Mental disquietude resulting from the apprehension of evil or the hope of good; anxiety; carefulness; concern; care; anxious care.

If they would but provide for eternity with the same solicitude and real care as they do for this life, they could not fail of heaven. *Tillotson*.

Syn.—See CARE.

† **SQ-LİC'IT-TÜ'DI-NOÛS**, *a.* Extremely solicitous. Rather carefully solicitous than anxiously solicitumous. *Broume*.

SÖL'ID, *a.* [*L.* *solidus*; *solum*, the bottom, the ground; *It.* & Sp. *sólido*; Fr. *solide*.]

1. Hard; firm; not liquid, fluid, or gaseous.

Land that ever burned
With *solid*, as the lake with liquid, fire. *Milton*.

"In physics, the term *solid* is applied to that condition of matter in which the attractive forces of the molecules are greater than the repulsive, and the molecules consequently cohere with greater or less force." *Brande*.

2. Full of matter; compact; dense; not hollow or superficial. "This *solid* globe." *Shak.*

3. Having all the geometrical dimensions, — length, breadth, and thickness.

In a *solid* foot are 1728 cubic inches. *Arbutnot*.

4. Firm; strong; stout; substantial.

The *solid* of a noble pile built after this manner, was the *solid* of a noble pile. *Addison*.

5. Sound; not weakly; healthy; robust; strong. "A *solid* constitution of body." *Watts*.

6. Real; true; weighty; important; valid; not empty; not fallacious. "Pregnant and *solid* reasons." *K. Charles*.

7. Affecting gravity or seriousness; wearing an air of *solid* gravity or wisdom. [*r.*]

A *solid* man is, in plain English, a *solid*, solemn fool. *Dryden*.

8. (*Bot*) Without any cavities. *Henslow*.

Solid angle, (*Geom.*) See ANGLE. — **Solid foot**, a cube whose side is one foot, or twelve inches, and which consequently contains 1728 cubic inches. *Hutton*. — **Solid number**, (*Arith.*) See HOLLOW-NEWEL. — **Solid number**, (*Arith.*) the product of a number multiplied by another number which is the product of two factors. *Hutton*. — **Solid problem**, a problem which cannot be constructed by the use of circles and straight lines, but requires for its construction the description of one or more conic sections. *Brande*. — **Solid square**, (*Med.*) a body of infancy where both ranks and files are equal. *Mid. Ency.* — **Solid yard**, a cube whose side is one yard.

Syn.—See FIRM, HARD.

SÖL'ID, *n.* 1. A solid or compact body or substance, the adhesion of whose particles is such that an appreciable force is required to withdraw them from their places, or to change their relative situation; — used in contradistinction to *fluid* and *liquid*. *Young*.

The *solids* in the human body are the bones, cartilages, tendons, muscles, ligaments, arteries, veins, membranes, skin, &c. *Dunghison*.

2. (*Geom.*) A magnitude having length, breadth, and thickness; magnitude extended in every possible direction; volume. *Hutton*.

Syn.—See FLUID.

Cubation of a solid, or **cubature of a solid**, the finding of a cube equal to a given solid. — **Regular solids**, solids that are bounded by regular and equal polygons or faces; regular polyhedrons. They are the tetrahedron, hexahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron. — **Measure of a solid**, the number of cubic inches, cubic feet, &c., contained in it. — **Solid of least resistance**. See RESISTANCE. *Hutton*.

† **SÖL'I-DARE**, *n.* A small piece of money. *Shak.*

SÖL-I-DÄR'I-TY, *n.* [*Fr.* *solidarité*.] Fellowship, or joint interest, and mutual responsibility. [*Modern*.] *Malmesbury*.

Solidarity, a word which we owe to the French Communists, and which signifies a community in gain and loss, in honor and dishonor, a being, so to speak, all in the same bottom, is so convenient that it will be in vain to struggle against it. *Dr. Trench*.

† **SÖL'I-DÄTE**, *v. a.* [*L.* *solido*, *solidatus*.] To make solid; to consolidate. *Cowley*.

SQ-LİD-I-Fİ-CÄ'TION, *n.* [*L.* *solidus*, solid, and *facio*, to make; Fr. *solidification*.] The act, or the process, of making solid. *Brande*.

SQ-LİD'I-FY, *v. a.* [*L.* *solidus*, solid, and *facio*, to make; Fr. *solidifier*.] [*1.* SOLIDIFIED; *pp.* SOLIDIFYING, SOLIDIFIED.] To make solid; to reduce to the state of a solid; to consolidate.

SQ-LİD'I-FY, *v. n.* To become solid. *Miller*.

SÖL'ID-IŞM, *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine that refers all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the body. *Dunghison*.

SÖL'ID-İST, *n.* (*Med.*) One who holds the doctrine of solidism.

The *solidists* think that the solids alone are endowed with vital properties, that they alone can receive the impression of morbid agents, and be the seat of pathological phenomena. *Dunghison*.

SQ-LİD'I-TY, *n.* [*L.* *soliditas*; *solidus*, solid; *It.* *solidità*; Sp. *solidez*; Fr. *solidité*.]

1. The state of being solid; the quality of a body whose integrant molecules are so united by the force of cohesion that an appreciable force is required to separate them, or to change their relative situation; — opposed to *fluidity* or *liquidity*. *Young*. *Hutton*.

2. Fulness of matter; compactness; density; — opposed to *hollowness*. *Johnson*.

3. Truth; reality; weight; soundness; importance; — opposed to *fallaciousness* or *weakness*. "The *solidity* of his reasoning." *Prior*.

SOLVE (solv), *v. a.* [L. *solvo*, to loosen, to solve; It. *solvere*; Sp. *solvar*; Fr. *soudre*.] [**z.** SOLVED; **pp.** SOLVING, SOLVED]

1. To explain; to resolve; to clear; to unfold. To raise objections merely for the sake of answering and solving them. *Watts.*

2. (*Math.*) To find such values for the unknown quantities of, as of an equation or a problem, as will satisfy the former or answer the conditions of the latter.

Syn.—To solve and to resolve differ little in meaning and application. *Solve* problems and doubts; *resolve* difficulties or intricate questions; *explain* words and sentences.

SÖLV'EN-CY, *n.* The state of being solvent; ability to pay all debts.—See **SOLVENT**. *Burke.*

SÖLV'END, *n.* Something to be dissolved. *Clarke.*

SÖLV'ENT, *a.* [L. *solvo*, *solvens*, to solve, to pay.]

1. Having power to dissolve, as a fluid. *Boyle.*

2. Able to pay all debts. *Hackett.*

Sölv'ent implies a present ability to pay. . . . Ability to pay in full has also always been considered an essential element of solvency. *Burrill.*

SÖLV'ENT, *n.* A fluid that dissolves a substance; a menstruum. "*Solvents* for silver." *Boyle.*

SÖLV'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, solves.

SÖLV'ABLE, *a.* Solvable.—See **SOLVABLE**. *Hale.*

† **SQ-MÄT'IC**, *a.* [Gr. *σωματικός*; *σῶμα*, the body; *corporeal*.]

† **SQ-MÄT'ICAL**, *a.* [body.] Pertaining to the body; bodily; corporeal. *Ash.*

SQ-MÄT'ICS, *n. pl.* The science of bodies or material substances; somatology. *Roget.*

SÖMA-TIST, *n.* [Gr. *σῶμα*, the body.] One who admits the existence of material substances only, or who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist. [R.] *Glanvill.*

SÖ-MA-TÖL'O-Q'Y, *n.* [Gr. *σῶμα*, *σῶματος*, the body, and *λόγος*, a discourse; It. & Sp. *somatologia*; Fr. *somatologie*.]

1. The doctrine of bodies or material substances;—opposed to *psychology*. *Coleridge.*

2. A discourse on the human body. *Dunglison.*

SÖ-MA-TÖT'O-Q'Y, *n.* [Gr. *σῶμα*, *σῶματος*, the body, and *τέμνω*, to cut.] Anatomy. *Dunglison.*

SÖMB'RE (söm'ber) [söm'ber, *Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*], *a.* [Fr. *sombre*, from Low L. *sumbra*, shade, from L. *umbra*.] Dark; dusky; gloomy; melancholy; sad; shady; sombrous; obscure.

With blood-shot eyes and *sombre* mien. *Granger.*

† **SÖMB'RE**, *n.* Gloom; duskiness. *Williams.*

SÖMB'RE-LY, *ad.* Gloomily; darkly. *Clarke.*

SÖMB'RE-NÈSS (söm'ber-nēs), *n.* Shadiness; gloominess; darkness. *Sat. Mag.*

SQ-M-BRE'RÖ (-brä'rō), *n.* [Sp.] A hat. *Velasquez.*

|| **SÖM'BRO'US**, or **SÖM'BRO'US** [söm'brus, *C. Cl. W.*; *söm'brus*, *Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*; *söm'brus* or *söm'brus*, *K.*], *a.* Dark, gloomy; *sombre*. "A *söm'brous* hue." *Knox.*

|| **SÖM'BRO'US-LY**, *ad.* Gloomily; duskily. *Clarke.*

|| **SÖM'BRO'US-NÈSS**, *n.* Sombreness. *Clarke.*

SÖME. [Dut. *zaam*, Ger. *sam*.] A termination of many adjectives denoting a certain degree of the quality or property indicated; as *gamesome*, *blithesome*, *wholesome*, *toilsome*, *lonesome*.

SÖME (süm), *a.* [Goth. *sum*; A. S. *sum*, *sum*; Dut. *sommige*; Frs. *sûme*; Old Ger. *sum*, *sûme*; Dan. *somme*, *some*, *som*, who, which, that; Sw. *somliga*, *some*, *som*, who, which, that; Icel. *sumr*, a certain one.]

1. Denoting a certain, but indeterminate, quantity or amount of; more or less as to quantity. "*Some fresh water*." *Raleigh.*

2. Denoting a certain, but indeterminate, number of; more or less as to number; several.

Some seeds fell by the wayside. *Matt. xiii. 4.*

3. One, without determining who or which; a, an, any.

Let us slay him, and cast him into *some* pit, and we will say, *Some* evil beast hath devoured him. *Gen. xxxvii. 30.*

The pilot of some small, night-founded skiff. *Milton.*

Söme is often used *substantively*, for some people, some persons, or some thing, some things, some portion;—or as an *adjective pronoun*, for some people, certain persons, or some portion, and it is often

opposed to *others*; as, "*Some* are happy, while *others* are miserable."

Some feed the city, *some* the hermitage. *Blair.*

Your edicts *some* reclaim from sins, But most your life and blest example wins. *Dryden.*

The priest shall put *some* of the blood upon the horns of the altar. *Lev. iv. 7.*

Let me now leave with thee *some* of the folk that are with me. *Gen. xxxiii. 15.*

It is sometimes used before a number or quantity in the sense of *about* or *near*, showing that the number or quantity is uncertain or conjectural. "*A village of eighty houses*." *Carver.* "*Some eight leagues*." *Raleigh.* "The object is at *some* good distance." *Bacon.* *Some* usually denotes a larger number than *several*, but, in opposition to *many*, a small number; as, "*Many* engaged in the enterprise; *some* of them succeeded."

It is often incorrectly used, colloquially, in the United States, for *somewhat*; as, "*He is some better, some stronger, some older, some wiser*."

SÖME'BOD-Y (süm'bod-y), *n.* 1. A person not known or identified; some person; one.

Jesus said, *Somebody* hath touched me. *Luke viii. 46.*

2. A person of importance or consideration.

Before these days rose up *somebody*. *1 Cor. xv. 10.*

† **SÖME'DEAL** (süm'dēl), *ad.* In some degree or extent; somewhat. *Spenser.*

SÖME'HOW (süm'hōw), *ad.* In one way or other; in some way. *Cheyne.*

† **SÖM'ER**, *n.* [Fr. *sommier*.] A sumpter-horse; a horse for bearing burdens. *Berners.*

SÖM'ER-SÄULT (-säult), *n.* A somerset. *Donne.*

SÖM'ER-SËT (süm'er-sët), *n.* [It. *sopra salto*; *sopra* (L. *supra*), over, above, and *salto* (L. *saltus*), a leap; Fr. *soubresaut*.] A leap in which a person throws the heels over the head and lights on the feet;—written also *somersault*, *summer-sault*, *sommerset*, and *sommerset*. *Gay.*

SÖM'ER-VILL-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral composed chiefly of silica, alumina, lime, and magnesia, found at Vesuvius in dull-yellow crystals; a variety of *mellilite*. *Dana.*

SÖME'THING (süm'thing), *n.* 1. A thing, indefinitely; a thing unknown, indeterminate, or not specified. "Fetch me *something*." "*Something* doth approach." *Shak.*

He charged them . . . and commanded that *something* be done to eat. *Matt. v. 43.*

2. An indeterminate quantity; some part, portion, or degree.

Something yet of doubt remains. *Milton.*

Something of it arises from our infant state. *Watts.*

3. A thing or a person meriting consideration; a person or thing of importance.

If a man thinketh himself to be *something* when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself. *Gal. vi. 3.*

SÖME'THING, *ad.* In some degree; somewhat. "A wrong *something* unfilial." *Shak.*

SÖME'TIME (süm'tim), *ad.* 1. Once; formerly;—now and then; sometimes. [R.]

It is a time when we are in the dark. *Shak.*

2. At one time or other hereafter. *Johnson.*

† **SÖME'TIME** (süm'-), *a.* Being or existing formerly. "My *sometime* daughter." *Shak.*

SÖME'TIMES (süm'timz), *ad.* 1. At some times; at one time or other; now and then.

It is good that we *sometimes* be contradicted, and that we always bear it well. *Ep. Taylor.*

2. At one time. "*Sometimes* the one and *sometimes* the other." *Burnet.*

SÖME'WHAT (süm'hwöt), *n.* A certain, but indeterminate, quantity, degree, or part; more or less. "*Some what* of work." *Wickliffe.*

The salts have *some what* of a nitrous taste. *Grew.*

SÖME'WHAT (süm'hwöt), *ad.* In some quantity or degree; more or less. "He is *some what* arrogant at his first entrance." *Dryden.*

SÖME'WHERE (süm'hwär), *ad.* In some place; in one place or another.

They are returned, and *some where* I live obscurely. *Dryden.*

† **SÖME'WHILE**, *ad.* Once; for a time. *Spenser.*

SÖME'WHITH'ER, *ad.* To some place. *Smart.*

SÖMMEIL (söm'mäl'), *n.* [Fr., from L. *somnus*.]

1. Sleep; repose. *Landais.*

2. (*Mus.*) A grave air in old serious operas, as inducing sleepiness or drowsiness. *Moore.*

SÖM'MITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of nepheline from *Somma*, Italy. *Dana.*

SQ-M-NÄM-BU-LÄ'TION, *n.* The act of walking in one's sleep, somnambulism. *Dunglison.*

SQ-M-NÄM-BU-LÄ-TQ-R, *n.* One who walks in sleep; a somnambulist. *Pritchard.*

SQ-M-NÄM'BÜLE, *n.* [Fr.] A somnambulist; a somnambulator. *Qu. Rev.*

SQ-M-NÄM'BÜ-LIC, *a.* Relating to, or practising, somnambulism. *Qu. Rev.*

SQ-M-NÄM'BÜ-LISM, *n.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulo*, to walk; It. *somnambulismo*; Sp. *somnambulismo*; Fr. *somnambulisme*.] The act, the practice, or the disease, of walking in one's sleep;—the state of a person who, apparently insensible to external objects, acts as if in a state of consciousness. *P. Cyo.*

SQ-M-NÄM'BÜ-LIST, *n.* One affected with, or practising, somnambulism; a sleep-walker.

The *somnambulist* directs himself with unerring certainty through the most intricate windings. *Ep. Fortes.*

SQ-M-NÄM-BÜ-LIST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to somnambulism; somnambulist. *Dunglison.*

† **SÖM'NER**, *n.* A summoner.—See **SUMMONER**.

SÖM'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *somnialis*; *somnium*, a dream.] Relating to dreams. *Coleridge.*

SÖM'NI-A-TIVE, *a.* Relating to, or producing, dreams. [R.] *Coleridge.*

† **SQ-M-NIC'U-LOUS**, *a.* [L. *somniculosus*.] Drowsy; sleepy; sluggish. *Blount.*

SQ-M-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *somnifer*; *somnus*, sleep, and *fero*, to bring; It. *somnifero*; Sp. *somnifero*; Fr. *somnifère*.] Causing or inducing sleep; soporiferous; soporific; somnific. "*Somniferous* potions." *Watson.*

SQ-M-NIF'IC, *a.* [L. *somnificus*; *somnus*, sleep, and *facio*, to make.] Causing or inducing sleep; somniferous; soporific. *Johnson.*

† **SQ-M-NIF'U-GOUS**, *a.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *fugio*, to flee.] Driving away sleep. *Bailey.*

SQ-M-NIL'O-QUËNCE, *n.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *loquor*, to speak.] The act or the practice of talking in one's sleep; somniloquism. *Dendy.*

SQ-M-NIL'O-QUISM, *n.* The act of talking in one's sleep; somniloquence. *Coleridge.*

SQ-M-NIL'O-QUIST, *n.* One who talks in sleep; one who practises somniloquism. *Dendy.*

SQ-M-NIL'O-QUOUS, *a.* Apt to talk in sleep; talking in one's sleep. *Wright.*

SQ-M-NIL'O-QUY, *n.* The act of talking in one's sleep; somniloquism; somniloquence. *Craig.*

SQ-M-NIP'A-THY, *n.* Somnopathy. *Wright.*

SÖM'NI-ÛM, *n.* [L., a dream; *somnus*, sleep.]

1. A dream; a combination of ideas or images that present themselves to the mind during sleep. *Dunglison.*

2. A state between sleeping and waking in which persons perform acts of which they are unconscious. *Mitchell.*

SÖM'NQ-LËNCE, *n.* [L. *somnolentia*; *somnus*, sleep; It. *somnolenza*; Sp. *somnolencia*; Fr. *somnolence*.]

1. Inclination to sleep; sleepiness; drowsiness. *Chaucer.*

2. A peculiar state between waking and sleeping. *Dunglison.*

SÖM'NQ-LËNT, *a.* [L. *somnolentus*; Fr. *somnolent*.] Sleepy; drowsy. *Bullokan.*

SÖM'NQ-LËNT-LY, *ad.* Sleepily. *Wright.*

SQ-M-NÖP'A-THY, *n.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, and Gr. *νόσος*, a passive state.] Mesmeric sleep; mesmeric somnambulism. *Dunglison.*

† **SÖMP'NÖUR**, *n.* [See **SUMMON**.] An officer who summoned delinquents to appear in ecclesiastical courts; an apparitor. *Chaucer.*

SÖN (sün), *n.* [M. Goth. *sumus*; A. S. *sumn*, *sune*; Dut. *soon*; Ger. *sohn*; Dan. *sen*; Sw. *son*; Icel. *sonr*.—Polish, Russ., &c., *syn*.—Sansc. *sun*.]

to draw out the nouns and verbs as they stand in Johnson's Dictionary:—

Nouns, &c.	Verbs.	Nouns, &c.	Verbs.
Bath,	to bathe.	Sheath,	to sheath, sheathe.
Breath,	to breathe.	Smooth,	to smooth.
Cloth,	to clothe.	Swath,	to swath.
Cloth,	to uncloath.	Wreath,	to wreath.
Loath,	to loathe.		to unwreath.
Mouth,	to mouth.		

Surely nothing can be more evident than the analogy of the language in this case. Is it not absurd to hesitate a moment at writing all the verbs with a final *s*? This is a departure from our great lexicographer which he himself would approve, as nothing but inadvertency could have led him into this unmeaning irregularity." *Walker*.

Although Walker speaks so decidedly on this matter, yet he has not accommodated the orthography of all these words to the principle which he inculcates. It could be wished that all the words of this class were conformed in their orthography to this rule. The only ones which are not now actually, by respectable usage, conformed to it, are the verbs *to bequeath*, *to mouth*, and *to smooth*, which we rarely see written *to bequeathe*, *to mouthe*, and *to smoothe*.

Syn.—See ALLAY, APPEASE.

SÔÔTH'ER, *n.* One who soothes or flatters. *Shak.*

+ SÔÔTH'FAST, *a.* [A. S. *soth-fast*; *soth*, truth, and *fast*, fast.] True; veracious. *Wickliffe*.

+ SÔÔTH'FAST-NESS, *n.* Truth; scrupulous veracity. *Chaucer*.

SÔÔTH'ING, *n.* The act of one who soothes; alleviation. *Shak.*

SÔÔTH'ING, *p. a.* That soothes; calming.

SÔÔTH'ING-LY, *ad.* In a soothing manner; with flattery or soothing words. *Shelton*.

+ SÔÔTH'LY, *ad.* In truth; really. *Hales*.

+ SÔÔTH'NESS, *n.* Truth. *Robert of Gloucester*.

SÔÔTH'SAY, *v. n.* To predict. *Acts xvi 16*.

+ SÔÔTH'SAY, *n.* 1. A true saying. *Chaucer*.
2. A prediction; a soothsaying. *Spenser*.

SÔÔTH'SAY-ER (sôth'sa-er), *n.* One who foretells future events; a foreteller. *Shak.*

SÔÔTH'SAY-ING, *n.* [A. S. *soth-saga*.] The act of foretelling future events. *Ecclesiastes xxxiv 5*.

|| SÔÔTH'NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being sooty; fuliginousness. *Johnson*.

|| SOOT'ISH (sôt'ish or sât'ish), *a.* Resembling, or partaking of, soot; sooty. *Clarke*.

|| SOOT'Y (sôt'e or sât'e) [sât'e, *J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; sât'e, *S. W. K.*; sât'e, *P.*—See SOOT], *a.*

1. Producing soot. "Sooty coal." *Milton*.
2. Consisting of, covered with, or resembling, soot; fuliginous. "Sooty matter." *Wilkins*.
3. Black; dark; dusky; murky. "The sooty flag of Acheron." *Milton*.

Swift on his sooty pinions flits the gnome. *Pope*.

|| SÔÔT'Y, *v. a.* To make black or foul with soot. "Sootied with noisome smoke." *Chapman*.

SÔP, *n.* [A. S. *sop*, soup; *syp*, a wetting, a moistening; Dut. *sop*, soup; Ger. & Dan. *suppe*; Sw. *soppa*.—Fr. *soupe*, soup.—See SIP, and SUP.]
1. Any thing steeped or dipped in liquor, especially to be eaten. *Shak.*

Sops in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriate more than wine of itself. *Bacon*.

2. Any thing given to pacify or appease;—so called from the *sop* given to Cerberus.

To Cerberus they gave a sop.

His triple barking mouth to stop. *Swift*.

All nature is not cured with a sop. *L'Estrange*.

3. + A thing of no value. *Piers Ploughman*.

SÔP, *v. a.* [I. SOPPED; *pp.* SOPPING, SOPPED.] To steep, dip, or soak in liquor. *Fletcher*.

SÔPE, *n.* See SOAP. *Todd*.

SÔPH (sôf), *n.* 1. A sophister. "Three Cambridge *sôphs*." [Cambridge Univ., Eng.] *Pope*.
Learned *sôphs* in systems jaded. *Sp. Horne*.

2. A sophomore. *College Words and Customs*.

SÔ'PHI, *n.* [Per.] A monarch of Persia; a *sôfi*.—See SOFI, and SOOFEE. *Congreve*.

+ SÔPH'IC, *a.* [Gr. *sôphia*, wisdom.] Teaching + SÔPH'ICAL, *a.* wisdom; sophical. *Harris*.

SÔPH'ISM (sôf'izm), *n.* [Gr. *sôphisma*; *sôphizō*, to make wise; *sôphizōmai*, to be wise, to devise skill-

fully; *sôphōs*, wise; L. *sôphisma*; It. *sôfismo*; Sp. *sôfisma*; Fr. *sôphisme*.] A specious, but fallacious, argument; a fallacy, deception, or subtlety in argument or reasoning; paralogism.

When a false argument puts on the appearance of a true one, it is a *sôphism*. *Watts*.

"A *sôphism* is a false argument. This word is not usually applied to mere errors in reasoning, but only to those erroneous reasonings of the fallacy of which the person who maintained them is, in some degree, conscious; and which he endeavors to conceal from examination by subtlety and by some ambiguity, or other unfairness in the use of words." *Taylor*.

Syn.—See PARALOGISM.

SÔPH'IST (sôf'ist), *n.* [Gr. *sôphistēs*; L. *sôphistes*; It. & Sp. *sôfista*; Fr. *sôphiste*.]

1. In ancient Greece, one who gave lessons in the arts and sciences for money. *Temple*.

"If the earlier *sôphists* are to be blamed rather for false display than for actual false intention, their trade soon became that of perverting and opposing truth, as such, and in this character, being attacked by Socrates and Plato, as also by Aristophanes and others, they fell into deserved odium." *Liddell & Scott*.

2. A specious, but fallacious, reasoner; a disputant fallaciously subtle; an artful, but insidious, logician. *Wright*.

3. A sophister. [Camb. Univ., Eng.] *Crabb*.

The words *sôphist* and *sôphister* are sometimes confounded, the proper sense of the former being a teacher of philosophy in ancient Greece, of the latter, a specious, but false reasoner. *Dr. Campbell*.

SÔPH'IS-TËR, *n.* 1. + A Grecian sophist. *Hooker*.

2. A specious, but fallacious, reasoner. *Shak.*

3. A student in a university or a college, advanced beyond the first year of the course;—a name originally, and particularly, applied in Camb. Univ., Eng. *College Words and Customs*

+ SÔPH'IS-TËR, *v. a.* To maintain by sophistry or fallacious argument. *Ld. Cobham*.

SQ-PHIS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *sôphistikos*; L. *sôphisticus*; It. & Sp. *sôfistico*; Fr. *sôphistique*.] Partaking of sophistry; fallaciously subtle; fallacious; logically deceitful; illogical. "Sophistic reasoning." *Burke*.

Syn.—See FALLACIOUS.

SQ-PHIS'TICAL-LY, *ad.* With sophistry; with fallacious subtlety. "Bolingbroke argues most *sôphistically*." *Swift*.

SQ-PHIS'TICAL-NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being sophistical; sophistry. *Ash*.

SQ-PHIS'TICAL-TE, *v. a.* [It. *sôphisticare*; Sp. *sôphisticar*; Fr. *sôphistiquer*.] [I. SOPHISTICATED; *pp.* SOPHISTICATING, SOPHISTICATED.] To adulterate; to corrupt with something spurious; to vitiate; to debase; to pervert. *Dryden*.

SQ-PHIS'TICAL-TE, *a.* Adulterated; spurious; not genuine; counterfeit. *Cowley*.

SQ-PHIS'TICAL-TION, *n.* The act of sophistizing; adulteration. *Boyle*.

SQ-PHIS'TICAL-TOR, *n.* One who sophisticates; an adulterator. *Whitaker*.

SÔPH'IS-TRY (sôf'is-trÿ), *n.* 1. + Logic; reasoning. "Youthful exercises of *sôphistry*, themes, and declamations." *Fenton*.

2. Specious, but fallacious, reasoning; false or deceitful logic; parody; fallacy.

These men have observed and confounded the names of the *sôphists* and *sôphisters*. *Johnson*.

SÔPH'Q-MÔRE, *n.* [Gr. *sôphōs*, wise, and *môros*, dull, foolish.—"The freshman's year [in Cambridge University, Eng.] being expired, the next distinctive appellation conferred is *A sôph Mor*. . . Is not *Mor* an abbreviation of the Gr. *Môphia* [folly], and might not this quaint title have been introduced at a time when the *Encomium Morie*, the Praise of Folly, of Erasmus, was so generally read that ten editions of it speedily issued from the press? It is worthy of notice, that near the beginning of this admirable treatise the word *μωροσôφης*, foolishly wise, occurs, and it is obvious that *Sôph Mor* is only a transposition of the word, with a curtailing of the former part of it." *Gent. Mag.* vol. lxx. 1795, p. 818.] A student belonging to the second class, or class next above the freshman class, in a college, or who is in the second year of his collegiate course. [U. S.] *Sidney Willard*.

SÔPH-Q-MÔR'IC, *a.* Relating to, or like, SÔPH-Q-MÔR'ICAL, a sophomore; bombastic; inflated; turgid; pompous. *Calhoun. Hall*.

+ SÔ'PITE, *v. a.* [L. *sôpio*, *sôpitus*; *sôpor*, a deep sleep.] To lay or put asleep; to set to rest; to quiet; to tranquillize. *Wood*.

+ SQ-PÎ'TION (-pîsh'-), *n.* Sleep; rest. *Browne*.

SÔ'PÔR, *n.* [L.] A profound sleep; morbid sleep or drowsiness; lethargy. *Dunglison*.

+ SÔP'Q-RÂTE, *v. a.* [L. *sôporo*, *sôporatus*.] To lay or put asleep; to stupefy. *Cudworth*.

SÔP-Q-RÎF'ER-OÛS, *a.* [L. *sôporifer*; *sôpor*, a heavy sleep, and *fero*, to bring; It. & Sp. *sôporifero*; Fr. *sôporifère*.] Causing or inducing sleep; narcotic; somniferous; soporific. "Sôporiferous medicine." *Swift*.

SÔP-Q-RÎF'ER-OÛS-LY, *ad.* So as to induce sleep; narcotically. *Clarke*.

SÔP-Q-RÎF'ER-OÛS-NESS, *n.* The quality or the power of causing sleep. *Johnson*.

SÔP-Q-RÎF'IC [sôp-o-rîf'ik, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; sô-po-rîf'ik, *S. P. E. K.*], *a.* [L. *sôpor*, a heavy sleep, and *ficio*, to make, Fr. *sôporifique*.] Causing sleep; soporiferous; narcotic. *Locke*.

SÔP-Q-RÎF'IC, *n.* (Med.) A soporific medicine, or a medicine causing sleep. *Dunglison*.

SÔP-Q-RÔSE', *a.* [L. *sôporus*.] Causing sleep; soporific; soporiferous. *Brit. Almanac*.

SÔP'Q-ROÛS, *a.* Causing sleep. *Greenhill*.

SÔP'PËR, *n.* One who sops. *Johnson*.

SÔ'PRA. [It., from L. *super*, above.] (Mus.) Above or upper. *Moore*.

SQ-PRÄ'NÏST, *n.* (Mus.) A singer of soprano; a treble singer. *Wright*.

SQ-PRÄ'NÔ, *n.*; pl. SQ-PRÄ'NÏ. [It.] (Mus.) Treble; the highest female voice or part. *Moore*.

SÔP-SA-VÏNE, *n.* An early apple. *Kenrick*.

SÔPS-ÏN-WÏNE, *n.* A kind of pink. *Spenser*.

+ SÔR'ANCE, *n.* Soreness. *Drayton*.

SÔRB, *v.* [L. *sorbus sorbum*.] (Bot.) The service-tree, and its fruit.—See SORBITO-FREE. *Milton*.

SÔRB'-ÄP-PLE, *n.* The fruit of the sorb. *Phillips*.

SÔR'BATE, *n.* (Chem.) Same as MALATE;—formerly supposed to be a distinct salt. *Vre*.

SÔR-BË-FÄ'CIENT (sôr-be-fä'shent), *a.* [L. *sorbeo*, to absorb, and *facio*, to make.] (Med.) Promoting absorption. *Dunglison*.

SÔR-BË-FÄ'CIENT, *n.* (Med.) A medicine or remedy promoting absorption. *Park*.

SÔR'RENT, *n.* [L. *sorbeo*, *sorbens*, to absorb.] An absorbent. [R.] *Clarke*.

SÔR'BËT, *n.* A kind of beverage. *Smollett*.

SÔR'BIC, *a.* (Chem.) Same as MALIC;—used formerly to note what was supposed to be a distinct acid. *Turner*.

+ SÔR'BILE, *a.* [L. *sorbilis*; *sorbeo*, to drink.] That may be drunk, as a liquid. *Bailey*.

SÔR'BÏNE, *n.* (Chem.) A crystalline, saccharine substance obtained from berries of the mountain-ash (*Pyrus aucuparia*). *Miller*.

+ SÔR-BÏ'TION (sôr-bîsh'ÿn), *n.* [L. *sorbitio*.] The act of drinking or sipping. *Cockram*.

SÔR-BÔN'ICAL, *a.* Of, or belonging to, a Sorbonist or the Sorbonne. *Bale*.

SÔR'BÔN-ÏST, *n.* A doctor of the theological college of the Sorbonne, in the ancient University of Paris. *Hudibras*.

SÔR-BONNE' (sôr-bôn'), *n.* [Fr.] A celebrated college in the University of Paris, founded by Robert de Sorbonne, in 1252 or 1253. *P. Cyc.*

The college of the Sorbonne was one of the four constituent parts of the faculty of theology in the University of Paris, and though the least numerous part, yet from the number of eminent men belonging to it, this college frequently gave the name to the whole faculty, and graduates of the University of Paris, though not connected with this college, frequently styled themselves doctors or bachelors of the Sorbonne. *P. Cyc.*

SÖRB'-TRĒĒ, n. The service-tree. *Pilkington.*
SÖR'CER-ER, n. [Low L. *sortarius*; *sors, sortis*, a lot, fate, destiny; Fr. *sortier*.] One who practises divination by lot, or who exercises magical powers, especially by the aid of evil spirits; a magician; a conjurer. "The Egyptian sorcerers." *Watts.*
SÖR'CER-ESS, n. A female sorcerer or magician; an enchantress. *Shak.*
SÖR'CER-OÜS, a. Pertaining to, or containing, sorcery or enchantments. [R.] *Bule.*
SÖR'CE-RY, n. [Fr. *sortellerie*.] Divination, especially by the aid of evil spirits; magic, enchantment; witchcraft. "Sorceries terrible." *Shak.*
SÖRD [sord, W. P. J. F. K.; sord, Wb.], n. [Corrupted from *sward*.] The grassy surface of land; sward. [R.] *Milton.*
SÖR'DA-WÄL-ITE, n. (Min.) A brittle, grayish or bluish-black mineral, composed of silica, alumina, protoxide of iron, magnesia, phosphoric acid, and water. *Dana.*
SÖR'DĒS, n. [L.] Foul or filthy matter; dirt; dregs; refuse; excretions. *Woodward.*
SÖR'DĒT, n. A sordine. *Bailey.*
SÖR'DID, a. [L. *sordidus*; *sordeo*, to be dirty or filthy; It. & Sp. *sordido*; Fr. *sordide*.]
 1. Filthy; dirty; foul; unclean. [R.] *Bp. Hall.*
 A sordid god down from his throne. *Dryden.*
 2. Mean; low; vile; base; degraded. *Cowley.*
 Which vulgar, sordid mortals take.
 3. Covetous; avaricious; niggardly; miserly. *Ray.*
 If we should cease to be generous and charitable because another is sordid and ungrateful, it would be much in the power of vice to extinguish Christian virtues. *L'Estrange.*
 Syn. — See AVARICIOUS.
†SÖR'DID-I-TY, n. Sordidness. *Burton.*
SÖR'DID-LY, ad. In a sordid manner; meanly; basely; — covetously; avariciously. *Crashaw.*
SÖR'DID-NĒSS, n. 1. The state or the quality of being sordid; filthiness; dirtiness. *Ray.*
 2. Meanness; vileness; baseness. *Cowley.*
 3. Avariciousness; covetousness; niggardliness; closeness. *Knox.*
SÖR'DINE' (sor-dēn') [sor-dēn', W. P. J. F. K.; sor-din, Sm.], n. [It. *sordina*, *sordino*; *sordo* (L. *surdus*), deaf; Fr. *sourdine*.] (Mus.) A small instrument or damper put into the mouth of a trumpet, or on the bridge of a violin or violoncello, to render the sound fainter. *Bailey.*
SÖRE, n. [A. S. *sar*, sorrow; *sar*, sore, painful; *swær*, swear, burdensome, sorrowful; Dut. *zeer*, *zwaar*, a sore; *zwaar*, heavy, grievous; South Ger. *seer*, *sehr*, sore; Ger. *geschwoll*, a sore; *schwer*, heavy, grievous; Dan. *saar*, a sore, an ulcer; *saar*, heavy; Sw. *sara*, a sore; *sar*, sore.]
 1. A tender and painful place on the body; an ulcer. "Festering sores." *Dryden.*
 There was a certain beggar named Lazarus, which was laid at his gate, full of sores. *Luke xvi. 20.*
 "It is not used of a wound, but of a breach of continuity, either long continued or from internal cause. To be a sore, there must be an excoriation; a tumor or bruise is not called a sore before some disruption happen." *Johnson.*
 2. †Grief; affliction; calamity; plague. *Whatsoever sore, or whatsoever sickness there be.* *2 Chron. vi. 28.*
SÖRE, a. 1. Tender and painful, as from inflammation or excoriation. "My arm is sore." *Shak.*
 2. Tender, as the mind; easily vexed, or grieved; irritable. "Your friends are sore." *Pope.*
 Malice and hatred are very fretting and vexatious, and are apt to make our minds sore and uneasy. *Tillotson.*
 3. Distressing; afflictive; severe; violent. *Sore hath been their fight.* *Milton.*
 4. †Criminal; wicked; evil. *To lapse in fulness* *Shak.*
 Is sorer than to lie for need.
 5. †Cowardly; timid; spiritless. *Wickliffe.*
†SÖRE, ad. 1. With painful violence; painfully; grievously; severely; violently; sorely. *Thy hand presseth me sore.* *Common Prayer.*
 They all wept sore, and fell on Paul's neck. *Acts xxi. 17.*
 2. †Intensely; in a great degree. *Men delight sore when they hear of virtuous men.* *Thorpe.*
†SÖRE, v. a. To make sore. *Spenser.*
SÖR-RE, n. [Fr. *sauve*, sorrel, their color. *Skinner.*]

1. A hawk of the first year. *Browne.*
 2. A buck of the fourth year. *Shak.*
SÖR-RĒ'DĒ-ŪM, n.; pl. *so-rē'dĒ-A*. [Gr. *σωρός*, a heap.] (Bot.) A patch of granular bodies on the surface of the thallus of lichens. *Henslow.*
SÖR-Ē-DĪF'ER-OÜS, a. [Eng. *soredium*, and L. *fero*, to bear.] (Bot.) Bearing soredia. *Loudon.*
†SÖRE'HÖN, n. [Ir.; — from Ir. *srone*, a measure of oatmeal containing three pottles.] Formerly, in Ireland, an exaction or servile tenure by which tenants were compelled to maintain gratuitously their chieftain and his followers, whenever he wished to indulge in a revel; — same as *sörn* in Scotland. — See *SÖRN*. *Spenser.*
SÖR'EL [sör'el, P. K. Sm. R. Wb.; sör'el, S. W. J. F.], n. [Dim. of *sore*.]
 1. A buck of the third year. *Shak.*
 2. A reddish color. — See *SÖRREL*. *Todd.*
SÖRE'LY, ad. With great pain or distress; grievously; severely; violently. *Dryden.*
SÖRE'NĒSS, n. The state of being sore; tenderness and painfulness, as of a wound. *Temple.*
SÖR'GHUM, n. [The Asiatic name of a cultivated species. *Gray.*] (Bot.) A genus of tall grasses with succulent stems, native of the tropical parts of Asia; broom-corn. *Gray.*
 The genus *Sorghum* has acquired considerable importance within a few years, on account of the introduction of a species or a variety of it as a sugar-producing plant, under the names of *Chinese sugarcane*, *Sorghum*, *Sogo*, *Imphre*, &c. Its true botanical character does not seem to be settled. It is probably a variety of *Sorghum vulgare* (common sorghum, Indian millet, or doura). *Darlington.*
SÖR'GÖ, n. [It.] (Bot.) A species of *Sorghum*; Indian millet; *Sorghum vulgare*. *Eng. Cyc.*
SÖR'RI, n. pl. (Bot.) The fruit-dots on the back of the fronds of ferns. — See *SÖRUS*. *Gray.*
SÖR-RĪTĒS, n. [L., from Gr. *σωπείρος*; *σωπός*, a heap.] (Logic) An abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms of which the conclusion of each is a premise of the succeeding. *Whately.*
SÖRN, n. [Scot., from Fr. *sejourner*, to sojourn, to tarry. *Sibbald.*] Formerly, in Scotland, a kind of tenure by which tenants were obliged to entertain gratuitously their chieftain and his followers whenever he wished to indulge in a revel; — the same as *sorehon*, in Ireland. *Mucbean.*
SÖRN, v. n. To obtrude one's self on another for bed and board. [Scotland.] *Jameson.*
SÖRN'ER, n. One who obtrudes on another for bed and board. [Scotland.] *Macbean.*
SÖR-RÖR'I-CIDE [sör-rö'rē-sid, W. P. J. F. K.; so-rö're-sid, S. K. Sm.], n. [L. *sororicide*; *soror*, a sister, and *cado*, to kill; Fr. *sororicide*.] The murderer, or the murder, of a sister. *Johnson.*
†SÖR'RAGE, n. Blades of green wheat, of barley, or of other grain. *Bailey.*
SÖR'RANCE, n. (Farriery.) Any disease or sore in horses. *Bailey.*
SÖR'RĒL, n. [Fr. *surelle*. — From A. S. *sur*, sour. *Skinner.*] (Bot.) A term applied to several species of plants, so named from their acid taste. *Common sorrel*, a deciduous, herbaceous plant, often cultivated for the sake of its leaves, which are used as salad. *Rumex acetosa*. — *Sheep sorrel* or *field sorrel*, an abundant weed in waste places and sterile lands. *Gray.* — *Mountain sorrel*, the common name of plants of the genus *Oxyria*. — *Red sorrel*, a popular name applied in the West Indies to *Hibiscus sabdariffa*, from the calyxes and capsules of which tarts are made. A decoction of them, sweetened and fermented, is called *sorrel coal drink*, which is much used in that sultry climate. *Loudon.* — *Salt of sorrel*, a salt obtained from the juice of the *Oxalis acetosella* or *Rumex acetosa*, and consisting of two equivalents of oxalic acid, one of potash, and two of water; binoxalate of potash; — called also *essential salt of lemons*. *Henry.* — *Wood-sorrel*, the common name of plants of the genus *Oxalis*. *Gray.*
SÖR'RĒL, a. [It. *sauvo*; Fr. *sauve*. — From L. *sarrufus*, somewhat reddish. *Ferrari.* — From Goth. *saur*, smoky red. *Landais.*] Of a yellowish red or brown. "A sorrel horse." *Todd.*
SÖR'RĒL, n. A yellowish red or brown color. — See *SÖRREL*. *Clarke.*
SÖR'RĒL-TRĒĒ, n. (Bot.) A deciduous tree of the genus *Oxydendrum*, with white flowers, and foliage sour to the taste; sour-wood. *Gray.*
SÖR'RI-LY, ad. In a sorry manner; meanly; poorly; despicably; wretchedly. *Sidney.*

SÖR'RI-NĒSS, n. Meanness; poorness; wretchedness; despicableness. [R.] *Bailey.*
SÖR'RÖW (sör'rö), n. [M. Goth. *saurga*, care, sorrow; A. S. *sorg*, *sorh*; Dut. *zorg*; Ger. *sorge*; Dan., Sw., & Icel. *sorg*; Old Eng. *sorwe*, *sorewe*. — From *sore*. *Skinner.* *Tooke.* — See *SÖRE*.] Mental pain or suffering, as on bereavement or disappointment; grief; affliction; regret; sadness. "Woe and sorrow." *Milton.*
 The path of sorrow, and that path alone,
 Leads to the land where sorrow is unknown. *Cowper.*
Syn. — *Sorrow*, grief, and affliction, all denote a state of mental suffering or distress. Affliction is a stronger term, and of more extensive application, than grief; grief, a stronger term than sorrow; sorrow, stronger than regret. Sadness denotes a dejected state of mind. Affliction, grief, and sorrow, are all caused by the death of friends or relatives. Afflicted or grieved by the death of friends; sorry for a friend's misfortune; regret for a mistake, for a loss, or for misspent time. — See AFFLICTION.
SÖR'RÖW (sör'rö), v. n. [M. Goth. *saurgan*; A. S. *sarian*, *sargian*, *sorgian*; Dut. *zorgen*, to have care or solicitude; Ger. *sorgen*.] [i. SÖRROWED; pp. SÖRROWING, SÖRROWED.] To have sorrow or be sorry, to grieve; to be sad. *They shall not sorrow any more.* *Jer. xxxi. 12.*
 I desire no man to sorrow for me. *John xvi. 20.*
SÖR'RÖW-BLĪGH'T'ED (blī'gh't'ed), a. Blighted or ruined with sorrow. *Clarke.*
SÖR'RÖWED (sör'röd), a. Accompanied with sorrow. "To make their sorrowed tender." *Shak.*
SÖR'ROW-FÜL (sör'row-fül), a. 1. Full of, or having, sorrow; grieving; sad; sorry. "They were exceeding sorrowful." *Matt. xxvi. 22.*
 Ye shall weep and lament . . . and shall be sorrowful, but your sorrow shall be turned into joy. *John xvi. 20.*
 2. Expressing, or accompanied with, sorrow. "My sorrowful meat." *Job vi. 7.*
 3. Distressed, dismal; melancholy. "A woman of a sorrowful spirit." *1 Sam. i. 15.*
Syn. — See DISMAL.
SÖR'ROW-FÜL-LY, ad. In a sorrowful manner; so as to produce sorrow. *Herbert.*
SÖR'ROW-FÜL-NĒSS, n. The state of being sorrowful; grief; sadness. *Sidney.*
SÖR'ROW-ING, n. Expression of sorrow. *Browne.*
SÖR'ROW-LĒSS, a. Without sorrow. *Heroyt.*
SÖR'ROW-STRICK'EN (strī'kn), a. Struck or depressed with sorrow. *Clarke.*
SÖR'RY, a. 1. Having or feeling sorrow; grieved; sorrowful. "I am sorry for thee." *Shak.*
 I will be sorry for my sin. *Ps. xxxviii. 18.*
 We are sorry for the satire interspersed in some of these pieces, upon a few people. *Swift.*
 2. Melancholy; dismal; mournful; sad; painful. "A sorry sight." *Spenser.*
 3. Worthless; poor; mean; vile; bad; trifling; wretched. "A sorry slave." *L'Estrange.*
 "A slight and sorry business." *Bentley.*
Syn. — See SÖRROW.
SÖRS, n.; pl. *SÖR'TĒS*. [L.] A lot; — divination by means of lots. *Hook.*
SÖRT, n. [L. *sors, sortis*, lot, fate, condition, share; It. *sorta*, species; Sp. *suerte*; Fr. *sorte*. — Dut. *soort*; Ger. *sorte*; Dan., & Sw. *sort*.]
 1. †A lot. "Draw the sort." *Shak.*
 2. A kind; a species. "Three sorts of poems." *Walsh.* "All sorts of grain." *A. Smith.*
 Things are ranked under names into sorts or species only as they agree to certain abstract ideas. *Locke.*
 3. Manner; form of being or of acting; degree. "To Adam in what sort shall I appear?" *Milton.*
 That I may laugh at her in equal sort
 As she doth laugh at me. *Spenser.*
 4. Class; order; kind; race; species; rank; description. "All sorts of people." *Shak.*
 There was none such in the army of any sort. *Shak.*
 5. A company; a set; a gang. "A sort of traitors here." *Shak.* "A sort of country fellows." *B. Jonson.* [R.]
 6. pl. (Printing.) Letters, marks, points, or quadrats which are either deficient or redundant in quantity. *Brande.*
 Out of sorts, not very well; somewhat ill or unwell; not in good humor. *Halliwel.*
 "There is an affected pronunciation of this word so as to rhyme with port." *Walker.*
Syn. — See KIND.

SORT, *v. a.* [L. *sortior*; It. *assortire*; Fr. *assortir*.] [i. SORTED; *pp* SORTING, SORTED.]

1. To separate or distribute into distinct kinds or classes; to assort.

Each someone who it was before if the threads were pulled
Shell-fish have been, by some of the ancients, compared
and sorted with the insects. *Dryden*

2. To reduce to order; to arrange. *Shak.*
These they sorted into their several times and places. *Hooker*

3. To put together in distribution; to conjoin.
She sorts things present with things past. *Davies*

4. To choose or select from a number.
Send his mother to his father's house,
That he may sort her out a worthy spouse. *Chapman*

SORT, *v. n.* 1. To be joined or associated with others of the same species or kind.

Nor do metals only sort and herd with metals in the earth,
and minerals with minerals, but both in common together. *Woodward*

2. To consort; to associate.
The illiberality of parents towards their children makes
them base, and sort with any company. *Bacon*

3. To suit; to fit; to be adapted; — commonly followed by *with*.

Whose natures sort with their vocations. *Bacon*
Different styles with different subjects sort. *Pope*

† **SORT**, *v. n.* [Fr. *sortir*, to issue.]

1. To issue, to result; to terminate.
It sort not to any fight, but to a retreat. *Bacon*
And so far am I glad it did so sort. *Shak.*

2. † To have success; to succeed. *Bacon*

SORT'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *sortable*.]

1. † Suitable; befitting; proper. *Baron*
2. That may be sorted. *Clarke*

† **SORT**'A-BLY, *ad.* Suitably; fitly. *Cotgrave*

† **SORT**'AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or representing, a sort or species; specific. *Locke*

† **SORT**'ANCE, *n.* Suitableness; agreement. *Shak.*

SORT'ED, *p. a.* Reduced to order or arrangement; classed; arranged. *Simmonds*

SORT'ER, *n.* One who sorts. *A. Smith*

SOR-TIÈ' (sor-tè'), *n.* [Fr.; from *sortir*, to go out, to issue.] (*Mil*) A sudden attack made by a body of soldiers from a besieged place upon the besiegers; a sally. *Brande*

SOR-TI-LÈGE, *n.* [E. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, and *lego*, to select; It. & Sp. *sortilegio*; Fr. *sortilège*.] The act or the practice of drawing lots, or divination by drawing lots. *Holland*

SOR-TI-LÈ-GIOUS (-jus), *a.* Relating to sortilege. "Sortilegious charms." *Daubuz*

SOR-TI-LÈ-GY, *n.* Sortilege. [*n.*] *Brown*

† **SOR-TI-TION**, *n.* [L. *sortitio*.] Selection, determination, or choice by lot. *Bp. Hall*

† **SORT**'MENT, *n.* The act of sorting. *Johnson*

SO'RUS, *n.*; pl. *so'RÆ [Gr. *σῶρος*, a heap.] (*Bot*) One of the small clusters of capsules or fruit dots on the back of the fronds of ferns. *Gray**

† **SOR**'RY, *n.* (*Chem*) Sulphate of iron. *Francis*

SÖ'SÖ, *a.* Indifferent; passable. *Roget*

SÖSS, *v. a.* To throw lazily. [*Vulgar*.] *Swift*

SÖSS, *v. n.* [See *Souse*.]

1. To sit or fall lazily into a seat or chair. "Sossing in an easy chair." [*Vulgar*.] *Swift*

2. To lap, as a dog. [*Local*, *Eng*.] *Brockett*

SÖSS, *n.* 1. † A lazy, heavy fellow. *Cotgrave*

2. A heavy fall. [*Local*, *Eng*.] *Brockett*

3. A mucky puddle. [*Local*, *Eng*.] *Grose*

SÖS-TÈ-NÖ'TÖ, *a.* [*It.*] (*Mus*) Noting that the notes of a movement or passage are to be fully sustained; — noting also a protracted rate of movement; as, "Adagio sostenuto." *Dwight*

SÖT, *n.* [A. S. *sot*; Dut. *zot*. — Sp. *zote*; Fr. *sot*.] 1. A blockhead; a dolt; a numskull. *Shak.*

2. An habitual drunkard; a toper; a tippler.

SÖT, *v. a.* To stupefy; to besot. [*n.*] *Dryden*

SÖT, *v. n.* To tittle to stupidity. [*n.*] *Goldsmith*

SO-TÈ-RI-ÖL-Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *σωτηρία*, safety, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A treatise on health, or the science of preserving health; hygiene. *Wright*

† **SÖTH**'BÏND, *a.* [A. S. *soth*, truly, and *bindan*, to bind.] Invertebrate, as a sore. *Mir. for Mag.*

SÖTH'IC, *a.* Noting the Egyptian year of 365 days, which was so called from *Sothis*, the dog-star, at whose heliacal rising it was supposed to commence. *Brande*

Sothic period, a period in Egyptian chronology of 1460 years, in which time the months returned to the same day of the year; also called *Sothic period*. *Park. P. Cyc.*

SÖT'TISH, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or like, a sot; stupid; dull; doltish; foolish. "Sottish pretenders to astrology." *Swift*

2. Stupid with intemperate drinking; intoxicated; drunken; besotted; tipsy. *Johnson*

SÖT'TISH-LY, *ad.* In a sottish manner; stupidly.

SÖT'TISH-NÈSS, *n.* 1. The state of being sottish; dullness; stupidity; doltishness. "The folly and sottishness of atheism." *Bentley*

2. Stupidity from intemperance or drunkenness; drunken stupidity. *South*

SÖT'TÖ-FÖ'CE (-vö'chä). [*It.*] (*Mus*) With subdued or moderate voice or sound. *Moore*

SÖV (sö), *n.*; pl. *sövs* (söz). [Fr.] A French copper coin; the twentieth part of a livre, equal to five centimes, or about a half-penny sterling, or one cent. *Simmonds*

SÖV'BÄI, *n.* A province or viceroyship; a district; — also written *subah*. [*India*.] *Maurice*

SÖV'BAH-DÄR, *n.* The governor of a subah or province. [*India*.] *C. P. Brown*

SÖV'BRÈTTE' (sö-brèt'), *n.* [Fr.] A chambermaid; a waiting-maid. *Sir W. Scott*

SÖV'CHÖNG' (sö-shöng') [sö-shöng', *P. E. K. Sm.* *Wb.*; sö-shöng', *W. J. Ja.*], *n.* [*Chinese*.] A kind of black tea. — See *TEA*. *Todd*

SOUGH (süf), *v. n.* To whistle, as the wind. *Todd*

SOUGH (süf) [süf, *Ja. K. R. Wb.*; söf, *P. Sm.*], *n.* 1. A whistling, as of the wind. *B. Jonson*

2. A subterranean drain; a sewer. *Ray*

SOUGHT (sawt), *i. & p.* from *seek*. See *SEEK*.

SÖUL (söl), *n.* [M. Goth. *saivale*; A. S. *soul*, *soul*; Dut. *ziel*; Frs. & Ger. *seele*; Dan. *sul*; Sw. *jul*; Icel. *sál*, *sala*. — "The first and oldest sense of this word in these dialects is *life*, the vital power of an animated being, and then the immaterial and immortal part which animates our bodies." *Bosworth*]

1. That part of man which is considered distinctly from the material body, as giving it life, sensibility, and understanding; the immaterial and immortal part of man; the mind; the spirit. "The soul's immortality." *Heylin*

Receiving the end of your faith even the salvation of your souls. *1 Pet. i. 9*

2. The vital or animating principle; heart; life. "The souls of animals." *Shak.*

There is no soul in that, even as there is no soul in that. *Milton*

3. Principal or essential part; essence; spirit. "The very soul of beauty." *Shak.*

Add virtue, patience, temperance, add love, by name to come called charity, the soul Or all the rest. *Milton*

4. Internal power or principle. There is some soul of goodness in things evil. *Shak.*

5. A human being; a person; a man. And we were in all in the ship two hundred threescore and sixteen souls. *Acts xxvii. 37*

My life is here no soul's concern. *Swift*

6. An intelligent being; an individual. Every soul in heaven shall bend the knee. *Milton*

7. Active power; energy. Earth, air, and seas through empty space would roll, And heaven would fly before the driving soul. *Dryden*

8. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind. That he wants courage he must needs confess, But not a soul to give our arms success. *Young*

9. Generosity; kindness; goodness; heart. [Colloquial.] *Wright*

Syn. — *Soul*, *mind*, and *spirit*, are all used to denote the thinking principle in man. *Soul* is opposed

to body; *mind* and *spirit* to matter. *Soul* is used in the active sense; *mind* commonly in the passive, the *soul* acts, the *mind* receives, yet we speak of a vigorous or active *mind*, not *soul*. *Mind* is *soul* without regard to personality, *soul* is the appropriate *mind*, or the disembodied *spirit*, of the person under notice. We speak of the number of *souls*, that is, persons in a town; or of a person being the *soul* of a society, and of the faculties of the *mind*, as the will and understanding, the philosophy of the *mind*, the same as intellectual or mental philosophy.

† **SÖUL** (söl), *v. a.* To endue with a soul. *Chaucer*

† **SÖUL** (söl), *v. n.* [Fr. *souler*, to satisfy with food.] To afford suitable or sufficient sustenance; — written also *soul*. *Farner*

† **SÖUL**'-BÈLL (söl'bèl), *n.* The passing-bell. — See *PASSING-BELL*. *Bp. Hall*

SÖUL'-BÈ-TRÄ'YING, *a.* Betraying, or tending to betray, the soul. *Clarke*

SÖUL'-CALM-ING (-kam-), *a.* Calming or subduing the soul or passions. *Wright*

SÖUL'-CON-FÏRM'ING, *a.* Giving confidence or reliance. "Soul-confirming oaths." *Shak.*

† **SÖUL**'DÈR (söl'-), *v. a.* To solder. *Holland*

SÖUL'-DÈ-STRÖY'ING, *a.* Destroying or ruining the soul. *Evan. Mag.*

SÖUL'DIÈR (söl'jèr), *n.* See *SOLDIER*. *Todd*

SÖUL'-DIŠ-ÈÄŠED' (-diz-èzd'), *a.* Diseased in soul or mind; soul-sick. *Spenser*

SÖUL'-DIŠ-SÖLV'ING, *a.* Dissolving, subduing, or softening the soul or heart. *Dryden*

SÖULED (söld), *a.* Furnished with a soul or mind. "Largely souled." *Dryden*

SÖUL'-ÈN-TRÄNÇ'ING, *a.* Entrancing or enrapturing the soul. *Coleridge*

SÖUL'-FÈLT, *a.* Deeply felt. *Clarke*

† **SÖUL**'FOOT, *a.* Soulescot. — See *SOULSCOT*. *Crabb*

SÖUL'-HÄRD-ÈNED (söl'härd-ènd), *a.* Having an obdurate soul or heart. *Wright*

SÖUL'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to the soul. [*n.*] *Byron*

SÖUL'LESS (söl'les), *a.* 1. Without a soul; lifeless. "A . . . soulless body." *Sandys*

2. Mean; low; base; vile; spiritless. "Slave, soulless villain." *Shak.*

SÖUL'-RÈ-FRÈŠH'ING, *a.* Refreshing the soul or mind. *Corper*

SÖUL'-RÈ-VÏV'ING, *a.* Reviving the soul or mind. *Watts*

SÖUL'SCÖT, *n.* [A. S. *saulsceat*.] Formerly, money paid at the opening of the grave to the Catholic priest for the good of the soul of the deceased; — also called *soulshot*. *Bosworth*

SÖUL'-SÈÄRCH-ING, *a.* Searching or examining the soul or heart. *Clarke*

SÖUL'-SÈLL-ING, *a.* Selling souls or human beings. *Smart*

SÖUL'SHÖT, *n.* An ancient funeral duty paid for a soul's requiem. — See *SOULSCOT*. *Ayliffe*

SÖUL'-SÏCK (söl'sik), *a.* Diseased in soul or mind; soul-diseased. *Bp. Hall*

SÖUL'-STÏR-RING, *a.* Stirring or exciting the soul or the passions. *W. Irving*

SÖUL'-SÏB-DÛ'ING, *a.* Subduing the soul. "Soul-subduing fear." *Collins*

SÖUL'-VÈXED (söl'vèkst), *a.* Vexed at soul or heart; tormented in mind. *Shak.*

SÖUND, *a.* [A. S. *sund*; Frs. *sunt*, *sund*; Dut. *gezond*; Old Ger. *sund*; Ger. *gesund*; Dan. & Sw. *sund*. — L. *sanus*; It. & Sp. *sano*, Fr. *sain*.] 1. Whole; healthy; healthful; not diseased, decayed, or injured; uninjured. He hath received him safe and sound. *Luke xv. 27*

Comforts the sick, congratulates the sound. *Dryden*

Unhurt our minds and understanding sound. *Milton*

2. Founded in truth; free from error; true; correct; — firm; strong; valid. The rules are sound and useful. *Wake*

They will not endure sound doctrine. *2 Tim. iv. 3*

3. Firmly grounded; fixed; established. Let my heart be sound in thy statutes. *Ps. cxix. 80*

4. Heavy; lusty; forcible; severe.
The men . . . give *sound* strokes with their clubs. *Abbot.*
5. Fast; deep; profound; unbroken. "New waked from *soundest* sleep." *Milton.*
6. Perfect; sane. "Sound mind." *Bowdler.*
- Syn.—See HEALTHY.
- SOUND, *ad.* Soundly; profoundly.
So *sound* he slept that nought might him awake. *Spenser.*
- SOUND, *n.* [A. S. *suond*, a swimming, a narrow or shallow sea; Ger., Dan., & Sw. *suund*, a sound.]
1. (*Geog.*) A strait or narrow passage of the sea, as between two capes or headlands;—distinctively the strait which connects the German Ocean and the Baltic. *Brande.*
 2. The air-bladder of a fish.
These are *sound*, especially cod *sounds*, fresh or salted; *Sammon.*
- Sound dues*, tolls imposed by Denmark on vessels passing through the Baltic Sound. *Cyc. of Com.*
- SOUND, *n.* [Sp. *sonda*; Fr. *sonde*.] (*Surg.*) An instrument, commonly shaped like a catheter, introduced in order to discover whether there is a stone in the bladder. *Dunglison.*
- SOUND, *n.* [L. *sonus*; It. *suono*; Sp. & Fr. *son*.—A. S. *son*.—W. *saen*, *son*; Ir. *soin*.]
1. The sensation excited in the organs of hearing by the vibrations of the air or other medium; that which is perceived by the ear; any thing audible; noise. "A solemn *sound*." *Gray.* "Sound of trumpets." *Milton.*
- Dash a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water, and it maketh a *sound*. *Bacon.*
2. Empty noise; noise without meaning.
It is the sense, and not *sound*, that must be the principle. *Locke.*
- Syn.—The *sound* of the voice is determined by the physical structure of the organ; its tone by temporary affections. A smooth, rough, or shrill *sound*; *sound* of a trumpet; the *tone* of a musical instrument; *tone* of distress; a loud *noise*.
- SOUND, *n.* The cuttle-fish. *Ainsworth.*
- SOUND, *v. n.* [L. *sono*; It. *suonare*; Sp. *sonar*; Fr. *sonner*.] [*i.* SOUNDED; *pp.* SOUNDING, SOUNDED.]
1. To make or emit a sound or noise.
All the congregation worshipped, and the singers sang, and the trumpeters *sounded*. *2 Chron. xxix. 28.*
The trumpet shall *sound*, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed. *1 Cor. xv. 52.*
 2. To appear by sound or on narration.
This relation *sounds* rather like a chemical dream than a philosophical truth. *Wilkins.*
 3. To be conveyed in sound or report.
From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord. *1 Thess. i. 8.*
 4. (*Law*.) To have an essential quality, as an action. "To *sound* in damages." *Burritt.*
- SOUND, *v. a.* 1. To cause to sound; to cause to emit or make a noise.
The priests *sounded* trumpets before them. *2 Chron. vii. 6.*
Many tritons, which their horns did *sound*. *Spenser.*
2. To utter audibly; to express by a sound; as, "To *sound* a low note."
 3. To direct, order, or give notice of by a sound; as, "To *sound* a retreat."
- When the congregation is to be gathered together, ye shall blow, but ye shall not *sound* an alarm. *Numb. x. 7.*
4. To celebrate or spread abroad by sound or report. "Sound his praise." *Milton.*
- SOUND, *v. n.* 1. To try or ascertain the depth of water, and sometimes also the nature of the bottom, as by a plummet or the lead and line.
The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some country, and *sounded*, and found it twenty fathoms. *Acts xxvii. 28.*
2. (*Surg.*) To ascertain, by introducing a sound, whether a patient has a stone in the bladder; to search. *Dunglison.*
- SOUND, *v. a.* 1. (*Naut.*) To try or test in regard to the depth, as water, or in regard to the nature of the ground under the water, by means of a plummet attached to a line and sunk to the bottom:—to ascertain the depth of, as water in a pump; to fathom; to measure. *Dana.*
2. To try; to examine; to search; to test.
To *sound* the purposes of all their hearts. *Shak.*
I have *sounded* my Numidian man by man, And then ripe for a revolt. *Addison.*
 3. (*Surg.*) To examine, by introducing a sound, in order to ascertain whether there be a stone in the bladder. *Dunglison.*
- †SOUND, *v. a.* To heal; to cure. *Chaucer.*

- SOUND'ABLE, *a.* That may be sounded. *Perry.*
- SOUND'-BOARD (-bôrd), *n.* A board to propagate sound; a sounding-board. *Bacon.*
- SOUND'ER, *n.* 1. One who sounds. *Gascoigne.*
2. A herd of wild swine. *Beau. & Fl.*
- SOUND'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having sound or correct principles; sane. *Clarke.*
- SOUND'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having a sound or uncorrupted heart. *Ed. Rev.*
- SOUND'ING, *a.* Uttering or making a sound.
- SOUND'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who, or that which, sounds. *Ezek. vii. 7.*
2. *pl.* (*Naut.*) A part of the ocean, or a depth of water, where the bottom is, or can be, reached, as by a sounding-line:—the quality of the ground or bottom reached in sounding, as indicated by the sand, shells, &c., adhering to the tallow stuck upon the base of the lead. *Mar. Dict.*
- SOUND'ING-BOARD, *n.* 1. (*Mus.*) A thin board in an instrument, as in an organ, to propagate the sound; a sound-board. *Moore.*
2. A board or structure over a pulpit, &c., to diffuse the sound of the speaker's voice through the church or room; a sound-board. *Britton.*
- SOUND'ING-LINE, *n.* A line with a plummet or weight attached for sounding. *Scott.*
- SOUND'ING-RÖD, *n.* (*Naut.*) An iron rod marked with a scale of feet and inches, used for sounding the pumps or the well. *Mar. Dict.*
- SOUND'LESS, *a.* 1. Without sound; giving no sound; silent; noiseless. *Shak.*
2. That cannot be sounded or fathomed; unfathomable. "A *soundless* lake." *Browne.*
- SOUND'LY, *ad.* In a sound manner; healthily; heartily:—lustily; severely; stoutly:—truly; rightly; correctly:—deeply; profoundly.
- SOUND'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being sound; wholeness; unimpaired state. *Shak.*
2. Firmness; strength; solidity. "Strength and *soundness* of reason." *Hooker.*
3. Truth; rectitude; correctness. "His *soundness* in religion." *Swift.*
- SOUND'-PÖST, *n.* A small post or prop within a violin between the back and belly of the instrument and nearly under the bridge. *Hutton.*
- †SOUNST, *p. a.* Soused. *Mir. for Mag.*
- SÖUP (söp), *n.* [*Dut.* *soep*; Ger. & Dan. *suppe*; Sw. *soppa*.—It. *zuppa*; Sp. *sopa*; Fr. *soupe*.—See SÖP.] A strong decoction of flesh for food; a rich or strong broth. *Gay.*
Portable soup, a hard, semi-transparent substance, which breaks with a glossy fracture, and consists of gelatine, with small proportions of other animal compounds. It is soluble in hot water, and unalterable by keeping, if it is not exposed to moisture;—prepared as a convenient kind of nutriment for conveyance to a distance. *Henry.*
- †SÖUP, *v. a.* 1. To sup; to swallow. *Wickliffe.*
2. To breathe out, as words. *Camden.*
- †SÖUP (söp), *v. n.* To sweep. *Bp. Hall.*
- SÖUP'-KITCH-EN, *n.* A public establishment for supplying soup to the poor. *Simmonds.*
- SÖUP'-LÄ-DLE, *n.* A ladle for soup. *Shenstone.*
- SÖUP'-TICK-ET, *n.* A ticket entitling the holder to soup from a soup-kitchen. *Simmonds.*
- SÖUR, *a.* [A. S. *sur*; *Dut.* *zuur*; Old Ger. *sur*, *suar*, *suor*; Ger. *sauer*; Dan. *suur*; Sw., Icel., W., & Arm. *sur*.—Fr. *sur*.—Polish *surowy*; Slav. *serou*; Armenian *zaur*.]
1. Sharp or pungent to the taste; acid; tart;—opposed to *sweet*.
All *sour* things, as vinegar, provoke appetite. *Bacon.*
 2. Crabbed; harsh; austere; cross; morose; acrimonious. "A very *sour* man." *Brown.*
- A scholar . . .
Lofty and *sour* to them that loved him not, But to those men that sought him sweet as summer. *Shak.*
3. Afflictive. "Sour adversities." *Shak.*
 4. Expressing discontent, moroseness, or peevishness. "A *sour* countenance." *Swift.*
- Syn.—See AUSTERE.
- SÖUR, *n.* A sour, acid substance. [*L.*] *Spenser.*
- SÖUR, *v. a.* [*i.* SOURSED; *pp.* SOURING, SOURBED.]
1. To make sour or acid.
The sun's heat, with different powers, Ripens the grape, the liquor *sours*. *Swift.*

2. To make harsh, or to ferment. "Tufts of grass *sour* land." *Mortimer.*
 3. To make cross, crabbed, or morose.
Fride had not *soured*, nor wrath debased, my heart. *Hart.*
 4. To make less pleasant; to imbitter.
To *sour* your happiness, I must report The queen is dead. *Shak.*
- SÖUR, *v. n.* 1. To become sour or acid, as milk.
Asses' milk, when it *sours* in the stomach, and when turned sour, will purge strongly. *Arbutnot.*
2. To become cross, crabbed, or peevish.
If I turn my eyes from them, or seem displeased, they *sour* upon it. *Spectator.*
- SÖURCE (sörs) [sörs, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wö.; sörs, P. Kenrick], *n.* [*L.* *surgo*, to rise; It. *sovere*, to rise; Fr. *source*.]
1. Spring; fountain; head; origin. "The hidden *sources* of the Nile." *Addison.*
 2. Original; first or primary cause.
The true *source* and original of this mischief. *South.*
That eternal Infinite and One, Who never did begin, who never can end,— On him all beings as their *source* depend. *Dryden.*
 3. The first producer; the originator.
Famous Greece, That *source* of art and culture of the art. *Waller.*
"Some respect to the *source* is here attempted to give the French sound to the diphthong in this word and its compound *resource*, as if written *source*, and *resource*; but, as this is contrary to analogy, so it is to general usage." *Walker.*
- Syn.—See ORIGIN.
- SÖUR'-CRÖÜT, *n.* [Ger. *sauer-kraut*; *sauer*, sour, and *kraut*, cabbage.] A German preparation of pickled cabbage, made by placing slices of cabbage in layers with salt and caraway-seeds in a tub, and allowing the mixture to ferment;—written also *sour-kraut*, and *saur-kraut*. *Qu. Rev.*
- †SÖURDE, *v. n.* [Fr. *sourdre*, from *L.* *surgo*.] To arise; to spring; to have source. *Chaucer.*
- SÖUR'DET, *n.* [Fr. *sourdine*; *sourd*, deaf.] The little pipe of a trumpet; a sordine. *Johnson.*
- SÖUR'DÖCK, *n.* A plant; sorrel. *Smart.*
- SÖUR'-EYED (-id), *a.* Having a sour look. *Shak.*
- SÖUR'GÖURD, *n.* (*Bot.*) A very large tree of tropical Africa, being sometimes thirty feet in diameter, bearing an oblong fruit resembling a gourd, from the pulp of which the negroes prepare an acidulous drink; *Adansonia digitata*;—called also *baobab*, *monkey-bread*, and *lalo-plant*. *Eng. Cyc.*
- SÖUR'-GÜM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A deciduous, ornamental tree bearing green flowers; a species of tupelo; *Nyssa villosa*. *Loudon.*
- SÖUR'ING, *n.* 1. The act of making sour, or that which makes sour. *Ash.*
2. A kind of sour apple. *Clarke.*
- SÖUR'ISH (söar'ish), *a.* Somewhat sour. *Boyle.*
- SÖUR'-KRÖÜT, *n.* See SOUR-CROUT. *Brande.*
- SÖUR'LY, *ad.* 1. With sourness. *Johnson.*
2. With acrimony; peevishly. *Dryden.*
3. With discontent; discontentedly. *Browne.*
- SÖUR'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being sour; acidity. "Sourness of the sloes." *Dryden.*
2. Asperity; acrimony; crossness; moroseness. "The *sourness* of his disposition." *Hooker.*
- SÖUR'SÖP, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small tree of the West Indies bearing a yellowish-green fruit filled with white pulp which is sweet mixed with a very agreeable acid; *Annona muricata*. *Eng. Cyc.*
- SÖUS (sö) [sö, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; söas or sö, W.], *n.* A French coin; a sou. *Prior.*
Considered as a French word, it is the plural of *sou*.—See SOU.
- SÖUSE, *n.* [*L.* *salsum*, salted; *sal*, salt:—*Dut.* *zalt*, souze.]
1. Pickle made of salt. *Johnson.*
 2. Any thing kept or steeped in pickle, particularly the ears, feet, &c., of swine pickled.
He that can rear up a pig in his house Hath cheaper his bacon and sweeter his *souse*. *Tusser.*
 3. The ear, as of a hog. [*Local, Eng.*] *Grose.*
 4. A sudden plunge or dip in the water. *Wright.*
- SÖUSE, *v. a.* [*i.* SOUSED; *pp.* SOUSING, SOUSED.]
1. To sink, soak, or steep in *souse* or pickle; to pickle. "Souse the cabbage." *Pope.*

2. To plunge, as into water. "They *soused* me into the Thames." *Shak.*
 3. To rush or fall down on violently, as a hawk on its prey. *Shak.*
SÔUSE, *v. n.* To rush, fall, or plunge with violence, as a bird on its prey.
 Jove's bird will *souse* upon the timorous hare. *Dryden.*
SÔUSE, *ad.* With a plunge. *Young.*
SÔUS'LİK, *n.* [Fr.] (*Zool.*) A name of certain marmots with cheek-pouches, belonging to the genus *Spermophilus* of Cuvier. *Eng. Cyc.*
 † *SÔUT'AGE*, *n.* That in which any thing, as hops, is packed. *Tusser.*
 † *SÔUT'ER* (*sô'ter*), *n.* [L. *sutor*; *suo*, to sew. — A. S. *sutere*.] A shoemaker; a cobbler. *Chaucer.*
 Still used in Scotland. *Jameson.*
 † *SÔUT'ER-LY*, *a.* Like a cobbler; low. *Florio.*
 † *SÔUT-ER-RÄIN'* (*sô'ter-rän'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sub*, under, and *terra*, the earth.] A subterranean cavern or grotto. *Arbutnot.*
SÔUTH, *n.* [A. S. *suth*; Dut. *zuid*, *zuiden*; Fis. *suda*; Ger. *süd*; Dan. *syd*, *sönden*; Sw. *syd*, *söder*; Icel. *sudr*. — Fr. *sud*.]
 1. One of the four cardinal points of the compass, being that point of the horizon which is in the direction in which the sun always appears at noon to the inhabitants of the northern hemisphere without the tropic, or that point which is on the right hand of a person facing the east; — opposed to *north*. *Bacon.*
 2. A region or country, or a part of a region or country, relatively nearer the south point than another. "The queen of the *south*." *Matt.* xii. 42. "The cities of the *south*." *Jer.* xxxiii. 13.
 3. A wind blowing from the south.
 The sweet *south*,
 That breathes upon a bank of violets,
 Stealing and giving odor. *Shak.*
SÔUTH, *a.* Pertaining to, coming from, or being in, a direction towards the south; southern. "A *south* sea." *Shak.* "The *south* wind." *Milton.*
SÔUTH, *ad.* 1. Towards the south. *Shak.*
 2. From the south. "When the wind bloweth not *south*." *Bacon.*
SÔUTH, *v. n.* (*Astron.*) To pass the meridian of a place; as, "The moon *souths*."
SÔUTH-CÔT'TI-AN, *n.* One of the followers of Joanna *Southcott*, who, in England, towards the close of the eighteenth century, declared herself to be the woman in the wilderness, mentioned in the Apocalypse. *Buck.*
SÔUTH-DÔWN, *a.* From the South Downs of England; as, "The *South Down* sheep." *Clarke.*
SÔUTH-EÄST', *n.* The point of the compass midway between the east and south. *Arbutnot.*
SÔUTH-EÄST', *a.* 1. Being midway between the south and the east. *Ash.*
 2. Coming from the south-east, as a wind.
SÔUTH-EÄST'ER-LY, *a.* Pertaining to, from, or in the direction of, south-east. *Hildreth.*
SÔUTH-EÄST'ERN, *a.* Relating to, or towards, the south-east. *Olsted.*
 † *SÔUTH'ER-LI-NËSS*, *n.* The state of being southerly, as of a place. *Ash.*
 † *SÔUTH'ER-LY* (*sûth'er-le*) [*sûth'er-le*, S. P. *Ja. K.*; *sûth'er-le* or *sôth'er-le*, W. J. *Sm.*], *a.*
 1. Pertaining to, or lying in, a southern direction. "The easterly, westerly, and *southerly* parts of England." *Graunt.*
 2. Coming from the south, or a point nearly south. "The wind is *southerly*." *Shak.*
 † *SÔUTH'ERN* [*sûth'ern*, S. P. E. K. *Wb.*; *sôth'ern* or *sûth'ern*, W. J. *Sm.*], *a.*
 1. Pertaining to, or lying in, the south; meridional. "The *southern* sphere." *Dryden.*
 2. Coming from the south; southerly. "When *southern* winds blow." *Bacon.*
 † *SÔUTH'ERN*, *n.* A southron. *Sat. Mag.*
SÔUTH'ERN-CRÖSS, *n.* (*Astron.*) A small, brilliant, southern constellation, the principal stars of which are so arranged as to resemble a cross. *Herschel.*
 † *SÔUTH'ERN-ER*, *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the south, or of the Southern States; a southron; — opposed to *Northerner*. [U. S.] *Abbot.*
 † *SÔUTH'ERN-LY*, *ad.* In, or from, a southern direction. *Hakewell.*

‡ *SÔUTH'ERN-MÖST*, *a.* Farthest towards the south. "The *southernmost* fort." *Graves.*
 † *SÔUTH'ERN-WOOD* (*sûth'ern-wôd*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A fragrant, evergreen, trailing plant, used in Europe in making beer; *Artemisia abrotanum*. *Lindley.*
SÔUTH'ING, *a.* Going or tending towards the south. "The *southing* sun." *Dryden.*
SÔUTH'ING, *n.* 1. Motion, direction, or tendency towards the south. *Dryden.*
 2. (*Naut.*) The difference of latitude made in sailing southward. *Mar. Dict.*
 3. (*Naut.*) The distance advanced towards the south in running any course. *Davies.*
Southing of the moon, the time at which the moon passes the meridian of a place. *Mar. Dict.*
 † *SÔUTH'LY*, *ad.* Towards the south. *Fabyan.*
SÔUTH-MÖST, *a.* Farthest towards the south; southernmost. "The *southmost* Abarim." *Shak.*
SÔUTH'RON, *n.* A native or an inhabitant of a southern country, or of the southern part of a country; a southerner. *Sat. Mag.*
 † *SÔUTH'SÄY*, *v. n.* To soothsay. *Camden.*
SÔUTH'SËA-TËA, *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen, ornamental tree, the leaves of which are much used by the North American Indians for making a medicinal decoction; *Ilex vomitoria*. *Loudon.*
 † *SOUTH'WARD* (*sôth'ward* or *sûth'ward*) [*sûth'ward*, S. P. J. E. R.; *sôth'ward* or *sûth'ward*, W. J. *Sm.*; *sôth'ward*, *Ja. K. Wb.*], *n.* The southern parts, regions, or countries. *Raleigh.*
 † *SOUTH'WARD* (*sôth'ward* or *sûth'ward*), *ad.* Towards the south. *Thomson.*
SÔUTH-WËST, *n.* The point of the compass midway between the south and the west. *Bacon.*
SÔUTH-WËST', *a.* 1. Being midway between the south and the west. *Ash.*
 2. Coming from the south-west, as a wind.
SÔUTH-WËST'ER, *n.* 1. A gale or strong wind blowing from the south-west. *Sullivan.*
 2. A painted canvas hat with a flap over the back of the neck, worn by sailors in rough weather. *Simmonds.*
SÔUTH-WËST'ER-LY, *a.* Being in, or coming from, a south-west direction. *Holdswoorth.*
SÔUTH-WËST'ERN, *a.* Relating to, or towards, the south-west. *Olsted.*
SÔUVE'NANCE (*sôv'näns*), *n.* [Old Fr.] Remembrance. *Spenser.*
SÔUVE'NIR, *n.* [Fr.] A remembrance; a keepsake. *Simmonds.*
 † *SÖV'ER-EIGN* (*süv'er-in* or *söu'er-in*) [*süv'er-in*, S. W. P. J. F. K. R. *Wb.*; *söu'er-in*, *Ja.*; *söu'er-in*, *Sm.*], *a.* [L. *supremus*, supreme; *super*, *supra*, above, over; It. *soprano*, chief; *sorru*, above; Sp. & Port. *soberano*, chief; Fr. *souverain*.]
 1. Supreme in power; having no superior.
 We acknowledge God our sovereign good. *Hooker.*
 2. Supreme in efficacy; efficacious; predominant over diseases; as, "The most *sovereign* prescription in Galen." *Shak.*
 Some *sovereign* comforts drawn from common sense. *Dryden.*
 3. Principal; predominant; chief. *Richardson.*
Sovereign state, one which governs itself independently of any foreign power. *Bowyer.*
 † *SÖV'ER-EIGN* (*süv'er-in*), *n.* 1. A ruler with supreme power; one possessing sovereignty; a supreme ruler or lord; a monarch.
 The one is my *sovereign*, whom both my oath
 And duty bids defend. *Shak.*
 2. A king or other magistrate with limited powers. *Bowyer.*
 3. The principal gold coin of England, equal to twenty shillings, or one pound sterling (\$4.84). *Simmonds.*
 Syn. — See MONARCH.
 † *SÖV'ER-EIGN-IZE* (*süv'er-in-iz*), *v. n.* To exercise supreme power. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 † *SÖV'ER-EIGN-LY* (*süv'er-in-le*), *ad.* Supremely. "He was *sovereignly* lovely." *Boyle.*
 † *SÖV'ER-EIGN-TY* (*süv'er-in-të*), *n.* [It. *sovranità*; Sp. *soberanía*; Fr. *souveraineté*.] The state or the power of a sovereign; supremacy; supreme power or rule.

Happy were England, would this virtuous prince
 Take on his grace the sovereignty thereof. *Shak.*
 Let us, above all things, cherish souls with awful apprehensions of the power of God. *Rogers.*
 In the United States the absolute sovereignty of the nation is in the people of the nation, and the residuary sovereignty of each state not granted to any of its public functionaries, is in the people of the state. *Story. Bowyer.*
 Syn. — See AUTHORITY.
SÖW (*sôw*), *n.* [A. S. *sugu*; Frs. *suggre*; Dut. *zög*, *zeug*; Ger. *sau*; Dan. *so*; Sw. *so*, *sugga*; Fin. *sica*. — Gr. *is*; L. *sus*. — W. *hroch*.]
 1. A female pig or swine. *Baron.*
 2. A large trough in a foundry for holding melted metal. *Simmonds.*
 3. An ingot or mass of metal. *Simmonds.*
 4. A kind of insect; a sow-bug. *Ainsworth.*
 5. (*Mil.*) A kind of covered shed fixed on wheels, under which the besiegers anciently filled up and passed the ditch, sapped or mined the walls, and sometimes worked a kind of ram; — probably so called from being used for rooting up the earth, after the manner of swine. *Stocqueter.*
SÖW, *v. a.* [M. Goth. *sajan*, *insajan*, to sow, to spread abroad; A. S. *saican*; Dut. *zaaijen*; Ger. *säen*; Dan. *sæe*; Sw. *sä*; Icel. *sa*. — Old L. *sao*, *seo*, to sow; L. *sero*.] [*i. SOWED*; *pp. SOWING*, *SOWED* or *SOWN*.]
 1. To scatter on ground in order to growth, as seed; to propagate by seed.
 Neither shall ye build house, nor sow seed, nor plant vineyard. *Jer. xxxi. 7.*
 In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not. *Ecc. xi. 6.*
 He that observeth the wind shall not sow. *Ecc. xi. 4.*
 They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. *Ps. cxxvi. 5.*
 2. To scatter seed in for growth.
 Sow the fields, and plant vineyards, which may yield fruits of increase. *Ps. cxxv. 37.*
 3. To spread; to spread abroad; to disseminate; to disperse; to propagate. "Sow dissemination." *Addison.*
 He deviseth mischief continually; he soweth discord. *Prov. vi. 11.*
 4. To impregnate or stock with seed, or as with seed.
 The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, . . . and it is the worst husbandry in the world to sow it with trifles or impurities. *Hale.*
 5. To scatter over; to besprinkle.
 All sow with words of stirring stones upon them that grow. *Spenser.*
SÖW, *v. n.* To scatter seed in order to a harvest.
 They that pray do but yet sow: they that give thanks declare they have reaped. *Hooker.*
SÖW'ANS, *n. pl.* See SOWENS. *Buchanan.*
SÖW'BÄNE, *n.* (*Bot.*) Nettle-leaved goosefoot; *Chenopodium murale*. *Crabb.*
SÖW BREAD (*sôw'biëd*), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Cyclamen*; — so called because their tuberous roots, notwithstanding their very acrid character, are eagerly devoured by swine. *Lindley.*
SÖW'BÜG, *n.* A name of isopods of the genus *Oniscus*, found in moist places. *Gould.*
SÖW'CE (*sôws*), *v. a.* To souse. — See SOUSE.
SÖW'ENS, *n. pl.* [From A. S. *seawe*, paste. *Jamieson*.] A kind of porridge made of the dust of oatmeal remaining among the seeds, steeped and soured; flummery; — written also *sowins*, *sawings*, and *sowans*. [Scot.] *Jamieson.*
SÖW'ER (*sô'er*), *n.* 1. One who sows or scatters seed in order to a harvest.
 A sower went out to sow his seed. *Luke viii. 4.*
 2. One who scatters or spreads; a scatterer. "A sower of words." *Hakewell.*
 3. An originator; a promoter; a breeder.
 They are sowers of suits which make the court swell and the country pine. *Bacon.*
SÖW'ING, *n.* The act of one who sows.
SÖW'INS (*sô'inz*), *n. pl.* Sowens. *Mortimer.*
 † *SÖWLE* (*sôl*), *v. a.* [From *sow*, to seize, or pull by the ears, as dogs do swine. *Skinner*.] To pull by the ears. *Shak.*
SÖWN (*sôn*), *p. from sow*.
SÖW'-THIS-TLE (*sôw'this-sl*), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of leafy-stemmed weeds of the

genus *Sonchus*, which have corymbose or umbellate heads of yellow flowers. *Gray.*

Common sow-thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*. — Corn sow-thistle, *Sonchus arvensis*. *Gray.*

SŌY, n. 1. A kind of sauce or flavoring, prepared in Japan and China from a small bean, the fruit of the *Dolichos soja*. *McCulloch.*

2. (Bot.) The plant from which soy is prepared; *Dolichos soja*. *Loudon.*

† **SÖYNED, p. a.** [From Fr. *soigner*, to care for.] Astonished; amazed. *Mir. for Mag.*

SÖZ'ZLE, v. a. To mingle confusedly; to soss; to toss. [Local or vulgar, Eng.] *Holloway.*

SÖZ'ZLE, v. n. To loll; to lounge; to act or manage sluttishly. [Local, U. S.] *Bartlett.*

SÖZ'ZLE, n. 1. A confused mixture. *Wright.*
2. A sluttish woman. [Local, U. S.] *Bartlett.*

SPĀ [spa, Earnshaw; spāw, Sm.], n. A place in Belgium celebrated for its mineral waters; — hence a term applied to places where there are mineral waters; a mineral water. *Smart.*

† **SPĀAD, n.** (Min.) A kind of spar. *Woodward.*

SPACE, n. [Dor. Gr. *σπάσιον*; L. *spatium*; It. *spazio*; Sp. *espacio*; Fr. *espace*.]

1. Extension in all directions; room.

Pure space is capable neither of resistance nor motion. *Locke.*
That which yields or fills all space. *Milton.*

Space is not so properly an object of sense as a necessary concomitant of the objects of sight and touch. It is when we see or touch a body that we get the idea of space; but the idea is not furnished by sense — it is a conception *a priori* of the reason. *Reid.*

2. Any quantity of place or extension; extent; area, or distance.

The whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp. *Shak.*

Measuring first with careful eyes

The space his spear could reach, aloud he cries. *Dryden.*

3. Any quantity or interval of time.

Nine times the space that measures day and night. *Milton.*

God may defer his judgments for a time, and give a people a longer space of repentance. *Titlowson.*

4. A short time; a while. "Stay your deadly strife a space." [R.] *Milton.*

5. (Printing.) A small opening or distance, as between lines: — a piece of wood or cast metal to separate letters or words. *Simmonds.*

6. (Mus.) The void or open place between the lines of the staff. *Brande.*

Absolute space, space considered in its own nature without regard to any thing external, or that always remains the same, and is infinite and immovable. — Relative space, a movable quantity or portion of absolute space which our senses define by its positions in respect to bodies within it. *Hutton.*

Syn. — Space is a general term, including within itself what infinitely surpasses our comprehension; room is a limited term, which comprehends those portions of space which are artificially formed; and it is bounded space. Infinite, unlimited, or limited space; ample room; room for improvement; wide extension.

SPACE, v. a. [*i.* SPACED; *pp.* SPACING, SPACED.] (Printing.) To form with spaces. *Metcalf.*

† **SPACE, v. n.** To rove; to expatiate. *Spenser.*

† **SPACE'FUL (spās'fūl), a.** Spacious. *Sandys.*

SPACE'LESS, a. Destitute of space. *Coleridge.*

SPACE'RULE, n. (Printing.) A thin piece of metal, of the height of the type, used for making a delicate line in algebraic and other formulæ. *Simmonds.*

SPĀ'CIOUS (spā'shūs), a. [L. *spatiosus*; It. *spazioso*; Sp. *espacioso*; Fr. *spacieux*.] Having much space; ample; wide; roomy; capacious; extensive; extended.

The spacious firmament on high. *Addison.*

And all the ocean make my spacious grave. *Shak.*

Syn. — See AMPLE.

SPĀ'CIOUS-LY, ad. Extensively; widely; amply.

SPĀ'CIOUS-NÈSS (spās'shūs-nēs), n. Extensiveness; roominess; wide extent or extension.

SPĀ'D'DLE (spād'dī), n. A little spade. *Mortimer.*

SPĀDE, n. [A. S. *spād*, *spadu*; Dut. *spade*; Ger. *spaten*; Dan. & Sw. *spade*. — Gael. *spàide*. — Polish *spado*, a broadsword. — Gr. *σπάδην*, any broad blade; L. *spatha*, a broad blade; It. *spada*, a sword; Sp. *espada*, a sword.]

1. A tool or implement for digging, consisting of an iron blade with a handle. *Bacon.*

2. A deer of the third year. *Ainsworth.*

3. The name of one of the four suits of cards, from the figure thereon. *Hoyle.*

Our figure is taken from the French, and is that of the end of a pike (*pique*). The Spanish figure is a sword (*espada*), and from that we take our name. *C. Richardson.*

SPĀDE, n. [L. *spado*.] A gelded beast. *Clarke.*

SPĀDE, v. a. To dig or pare with a spade. *Clarke.*

SPĀDE/BONE, n. The shoulder-blade. *Drayton.*

SPĀDE'FUL, n.; pl. **SPĀDEFULS.** As much as a spade holds. *Stuart.*

SPĀ-DĪ'CEOUS (spā-dīsh'ūs), a. [L. *spadix*, *spadix*, of a date-brown color.]

1. Of a light-red color. *Browne.*

2. (Bot.) Like, or bearing, a spadix. *Eng. Cyc.*

SPĀ-DĪL'IO (spā-dīl'yō), n. Spadille. *Pope.*

SPĀ-DĪLLE' (spā-dīl'), n. [It. *spadiglia*; Sp. *espadilla*; Fr. *spadille*.] The ace of spades in the game of quadrille. *Hoyle.*

SPĀ'DIX, n. [L., from Gr. *σπάδις*, a palm-branch broken off with its fruit.] (Bot.) A fleshy spike enveloped by a large bract or modified leaf called a *spathe*. *Gray.*

SPĀ'DŌ, n.; pl. **SPĀ-DŌ'NĒS.** [L.; Gr. *σπάδων*.]

1. (Civil Law.) One who, for any cause, has not the power of procreation; an impotent person. *Bouvier.*

2. A castrated animal; a gelding. *Clarke.*

SPĀ-DRŌON', n. A sword lighter than a broadsword, and made to cut and to thrust. *Stocqueler.*

SPĀ-GYR'IC (spā-jīr'ik), n. [Gr. *σπάω*, to separate, and *γίρως*, to assemble, — in allusion, probably, to the operation of decomposing substances into their elements, and forming from them new compounds. *Dunglison.* — Low L. *spagyricus*.]

1. A kind of alchemist; a spagyrist. *Hall.*

2. One of a sect of physicians who pretended to account for the changes in the human body in health and disease, in the same manner as the chemists of their day explained those of the inorganic kingdom. *Dunglison.*

† **SPĀ-GYR'IC, } a.** Pertaining to the spagy-

† **SPĀ-GYR'IC-AL, } rists; chemical. Ep. Taylor.**

† **SPĀG'YR-IST (spāj'e-rīst), n.** [Fr. *spagyriste*.]

A kind of alchemist; a spagyric. *Boyle.*

SPAHEE, } (spā'ē or spā-hē'), n. [Turk. *spahi*.]

SPĀHI, } Formerly one of the principal cavalry of the Turkish empire; a sepoy. *Stocqueler.*

SPĀKE. The old preterite of *speak*. *Spoke.*

SPĀKE'NET, n. A net for catching crabs. [Local, England.] *Halliwel.*

† **SPĀLL, n.** [It. *spalla*; Old Fr. *espaule*; Fr. *épaule*.] The shoulder. *Spenser.*

SPĀLL, v. a. [Dut. & Ger. *spalten*, to split; *spalt*, a cleft, a fissure.] (Mining.) To break into small pieces, as ore. *Clarke.*

SPĀLL, n. A chip; a splinter; — written also *spale*. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

SPĀLT, n. (Min.) A white, scaly mineral, used to promote fusion of metals. *Bailey.*

SPĀLT, a. [Ger. *spalten*, to split.]

1. Easily split; liable to split or break; brittle. — decayed. [Local, England.] *Halliwel.*

2. Headless; careless; clumsy; — pert; saucy. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

SPĀN, n. [A. S. & Dut. *span*; Old Ger. *spana*; Ger. *spanne*. — Mid. L. *spanna*, *spannus*; It. *spanna*; Fr. *empan*.]

1. The space or distance from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; nine inches. "The stretching of a span." *Shak.*

2. A short duration; a brief period; a spell.

So well she acted in this span of life. *Waller.*

3. (Arch. & Engineering.) The extent or spread of an arch between its piers or abutments. *Brande.*

4. (Naut.) A rope with both ends made fast, for a purchase to be hooked to its bight. *Dana.*

SPĀN, n. [Dut. *span*; Ger. *gespann*; Dan. *spende*.]

1. A pair, as of horses harnessed, or fit to be harnessed, side by side. *Pickering. Bartlett.*

2. A yoke of oxen. [R.] *Simmonds.*

Syn. — See PAIR.

SPĀN, v. a. [A. S. *spannan*, to measure, to clasp; Dut. & Ger. *spannen*, to stretch; Dan. *spande*, to span, to stretch, to harness to a carriage.] [*i.* SPANNED; *pp.* SPANNING, SPANNED.]

1. To measure by the hand extended.

And span the distance that between us lies. *Tickell.*

My right hand hath spanned the heavens. *Ira. xlviii. 13.*

2. To attach to a vehicle, as draught cattle. *Simmonds.*

3. To shackle the legs of, as a horse. [Local, Eng.] *Simmonds.*

SPĀN. Old preterite of *spin*. *Spun. Drayton.*

SPĀN'CĒL, n. A rope to tie a cow's hind legs. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*

SPĀN'CĒL, v. a. To tie or shackle with a spancel. [Local, Eng.] *Malone.*

SPĀN'-CŌŪN-TER, n. A puerile game in which one throws a counter or piece of money, which the other wins if he can throw another so as to hit it, or lie within a *span* of it: — a sort of chuck-farthing. *Shak.*

SPĀN'DREL, n. [Probably from *span*.] (Arch.) The triangular space formed between the outer curve or extrados of an arch, a horizontal line across its apex, and a perpendicular line from its springing: — a space between the outer mouldings of two arches, and a horizontal line or string-course above them: — a space between the outer mouldings of two arches and the line of another arch rising above, and enclosing the two. *Britton.*

Spanndrel bracketing, a cradling of brackets fixed between one or more curves. *Greville.* — *Spanndrel wall*, a wall built on the back of an arch. *Wright.*

SPĀNE, v. a. [Dut. *spenen*; Ger. *spanen*.] To wean, as a child. [Local, England.] *Brockett.*

SPĀN'-FĀR-THING, n. Span-counter. *Swift.*

† **SPĀNG, n.** [Dut. *spang*; Ger. *spange*.] A shining ornament of metal; a spangle. *Spenser.*

† **SPĀNG, v. a.** To spangle. *Gascoigne.*

SPĀN'GLE, n. [Ger. *spange*. — See SPANG.]

1. A small plate, boss, or piece of shining metal, or other shining material, used as an ornament. "Silver spangles." *Sidney.*

2. Anything sparkling and shining; a sparkle. *That now the dew with spangles decked the ground. Dryden.*

SPĀN'GLE (spāng'gl), v. a. [*i.* SPANGLED; *pp.* SPANGLING, SPANGLED.] To set or besprinkle with spangles, or shining bodies. *Shak.*

SPĀN'GLED, p. a. Besprinkled with spangles. *Keates.*

SPĀN'GLER, n. One who spangles. *Keates.*

SPĀN'IARD (spān'yārd), n. A native of Spain.

|| **SPĀN'IEL (spān'yel) (spān'yel), S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wr.; spān'el, P. J., n.** [Old Fr. *espagneul*; Fr. *espagneul*. — From *Hispaniola*, now Hayti, where the best breed of this dog was bred.] *Hyde.*

1. (Zool.) A sporting dog, remarkable for sagacity and obedience. *Sidney.*

2. A mean, fawning, or cringing person. *Shak.*

|| **SPĀN'IEL (spān'yel), a.** Like a spaniel. *Shak.*

|| **SPĀN'IEL (spān'yel), v. n.** To fawn; to cringe; to play the spaniel. *Churchill.*

|| **SPĀN'IEL (spān'yel), v. a.** To follow like a spaniel. *Toilet.*

SPĀN'ISH, n. The language of Spain. *Houell.*

SPĀN'ISH, a. Relating to Spain. *Southey.*

Spanish arbor vine, (Bot.) a plant growing in Jamaica, from which a drastic substance, similar to scammony, is obtained; *Iponoa tuberosa*. *Lindley.*

SPĀN'ISH-BĀY'Q-NĒT, n. (Bot.) A species of



Spanndrels.



Spaniel.

Yucca, with sharp-pointed, rigid leaves, growing in Georgia, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

SPÄN'ISH-BLÄCK, n. A powder or soft black prepared by burning cork. *Weale.*

SPÄN'ISH-BRÖÖM, n. (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant, cultivated as green food for sheep in the south of France; *Spartium junceum*. From its fibres cloth and cordage are made. *Loudon.*

SPÄN'ISH-BRÖÖN, n. A reddish-brown earth, used as a pigment. *Smith.*

SPÄN'ISH-CHÄLK (-chäk), n. (*Min.*) A variety of steatite found in Arragon, Spain. *Cleveland.*

SPÄN'ISH-CRËSS, n. (*Bot.*) A species of peppermint; *Lepidium Cardamines*. *Loudon.*

SPÄN'ISH-ËLM, n. (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree of the West Indies; *Cordia Geraschanthus*. *Loudon.*

SPÄN'ISH-FËR'RE-TÖ, n. A rich reddish-brown, obtained by calcining copper and sulphur together in closed crucibles. *Fairholt.*

SPÄN'ISH-FLÛ, n. (*Ent.*) A coleopterous insect about three quarters of an inch long, of a bright-green color, with bluish-black legs and antennae; blister-fly; blister-beetle; *Cantharis vesicatoria*. It is used chiefly in medicine for blistering. *Baird.*

SPÄN'ISH-NÛT, n. (*Bot.*) A culinary, bulbous plant growing in the south of Europe; *Moræa sisyrinchium*. *Loudon.*

SPÄN'ISH-PÖ-TÄ-TÖ, n. (*Bot.*) A tuberous-rooted plant, native of the East and the West Indies and of China; skirrets of Peru; *Convolvulus batatas*. *Loudon.*

SPÄN'ISH-RËD, n. An ochre resembling Venetian red, but slightly yellower. *Fairholt.*

SPÄN'ISH-WHITE, n. A pigment prepared from chalk which has been separated in an impalpable form by washing. *Cleveland.*

SPÄNK (spängk, 82), v. a. [*i.* SPANKED; *pp.* SPANKING, SPANKED.] To strike with the open hand; to slap. *Bailey. Ash.*

SPÄNK, v. n. To move between a trot and a gallop, as a horse; to move with speed. *Wright.*

SPÄN'ËR, n. 1. A small coin. *Denham.*
2. A person that takes long steps in walking; a stout or a tall person. [*Vulgar.*] *Todd.*
3. Anything very large. [*Vulgar.*] *Smart.*
4. (*Naut.*) A fore-and-aft sail, with a gaff and a boom on the mizzen-mast; the after sail of a ship or a bark. *Dana.*

SPÄNK'ING, a. Moving nimbly or with long steps or strides:—large; lusty; sprightly; active. [*Provincial and colloquial.*] *Forby. Halliwell.*

SPÄN—LÖNG, a. Of the length of a span. "*Span-long elves.*" *B. Jonson.*

SPÄN'NËR, n. 1. One who, or that which, spans.
2. The lock of a fusée or carbine. *Bailey.*
3. A fusée or carbine. *Bowring.*
4. (*Mech.*) An iron tool, used in the manner of a lever, to tighten nuts upon screws. *Brande.*
5. Formerly, in steam-engines, a part for moving the valves for the alternate admission and shutting off of the steam. *Craig.*

SPÄN'-NËW (spän'nu), n. [*Dut.* & *Ger.* *spannen*, to stretch; *span-nieu*, fresh from the stretch; or frames, alluding to the manufacture of cloth. *Nares.*] Quite new; brand-new; fire-new; new, as from the warehouse.—See **SPICK**. *Chaucer.*

SPÄN'NISH-ING, n. [*Old Fr.* *épanouissement*; *Fr.* *épanouissement*; *Fr.* *épanouir*, to spread.] The expansion or full blow of a flower. *Chaucer.*

SPÄN'-SHÄC-KLE, n. (*Naut.*) A large bolt driven through the fore-castle and forelocked under the fore-castle beam. *Falconer.*

SPÄN'-RÖÖF, n. A common roof formed by two inclined planes. *Buchanan.*

SPÄN'WORM (-würm), n. A name applied to caterpillars of the family *Geometra* of Linnæus, of which the canker-worm is an example;—so named from its manner of moving, in which it measures or spans as it were over the ground step by step, and called also *geometer* and *looper*. *Harris.*

SPÄR, n. [*Dut.* *spar*, a spar, a rafter; *Ger.* *sparren*; *Dan.* & *Sw.* *sparre*.—*Brit.* *ysper*.—*It.* *sbarra*, a bar; *Fr.* *barre*.—From *A. S.* *sparran*, to spar, to bar. *Richardson.*—See **SPAR**, *v. a.*]
1. † A bar, as of a gate. *Bale.*
2. Contention; a sparring. [*R.*] *Roget.*
3. (*Arch.*) Formerly a beam or timber used as a rafter; a rafter. *Britton.*
4. (*Naut.*) A general term for masts, yards, booms, gaffs, &c. *Duna.*

† **SPÄR, v. a.** [*A. S.* *sparran*; *Ger.* *sperren*; *Dan.* *sperre*; *Sw.* *sparigen*.] To fasten by a bar, as a door; to bar. *Chaucer.*

SPÄR, n. [*Dut.* *spaat*; *Ger.* & *Dan.* *spath*; *Sw.* *spat*.—*It.* *spato*; *Sp.* *espato*; *Fr.* *spath*.] (*Min.*) A term applied to certain crystallized substances which easily break into cubic, prismatic, or other fragments, with polished surfaces. *Brande.*
Derbyshire spar, fluoride of calcium; fluorspar.—*Heavy spar*, sulphate of barytes.—*Iceland spar*, rhomboidal carbonate of lime. *Tomlinson.*

SPÄR, v. n. [Perhaps from *Ger.* *sparren*, to bar, to stop, to hinder. *Todd.*—*A. S.* *spiran*, to dispute.] [*i.* SPARRED; *pp.* SPARRING, SPARRED.]
1. To invite to fight by gestures; to box. *Prologue to the Dramatist.*
2. To dispute; to wrangle. *Clarke.*

SPÄR'A-BLE, n. A small nail such as is used in making shoes. *Simmonds.*

† **SPÄR'A-DRÄP, n.** [*Fr.*] A cerecloth. *Wiseman.*

† **SPÄR'ÄGE, } n.** Asparagus. *Bp. Taylor.*
† **SPÄR'Ä-GÜS, }**

† **SPÄR'BLE (spär'bl), v. a.** [*Old Fr.* *esparpiller*, to disperse.] To scatter; to disperse. *Wackliffe.*

SPÄR'-DËCK, n. (*Naut.*) An upper deck appropriated to the reception of spars, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

SPÄRE, v. a. [*A. S.* *sparian*; *Dut.* & *Ger.* *sparren*; *Dan.* *sparre*; *Sw.* & *Icel.* *spara*.—*It.* *spargnare*; *Old Fr.* *esparigner*; *Fr.* *esparigner*.—From *L.* *parco*, to spare. *Thre. Skinner.*—Probably a consequential application of *A. S.* *sparran*, to spar, to bar. *Richardson.*] [*i.* SPARED; *pp.* SPARRING, SPARED.]
1. To reserve from any particular use.
All the time he could spare from the necessary cares of his weighty charge he bestowed on prayer and serving of God. *Knollys.*
Every one who can spare a shilling shall be a subscriber. *Swift.*
2. To save or preserve, as from death, destruction, punishment, affliction, pain, or indignity. "*O spare my guiltless wife.*" *Shak.*
The king spared Mephibosheth, the son of Jonathan. *2 Sam. xxi. 7.*
But man alone can whom he conquers spare. *Waller.*
Spare my sight the pain
Of seeing what a world of tears it costs you. *Dryden.*
3. To part with willingly, or without great inconvenience; to do without. "*Nor can we spare you long.*" *Dryden.*
I could have better spared a better man. *Shak.*
4. To omit; to forbear; to withhold.
Be pleased your politics to spare. *Dryden.*
5. To use frugally; not to waste; to economize.
Thou thy father's thunder didst not spare. *Milton.*
6. To grant; to give; to allow; to afford.
Where angry Jove did never spare
One breath of kind and temperate air. *Roscommon.*
Syn.—See **AFFORD**.

SPÄRE, v. n. 1. To live frugally; to be frugal or parsimonious; to be not liberal.
I who at some times spend, at others spare,
Divided between carelessness and care. *Pope.*
2. To forbear; to be scrupulous; to refrain.
His soldiers spared not to say that they should be unkindly dealt with, if they were defrauded of the spoil. *Knollys.*
3. To use mercy; to forgive; to be tender.
Their king, out of a princely feeling, was sparing and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon.*

SPÄRE, a. [*A. S.* *sper*, spare, moderate.]
1. Scanty; not abundant; frugal; sparing.
Men ought to beware that they use not exercise and a spare diet both. *Bacon.*
He was spare but discreet of speech. *Cruick.*
2. Superfluous; supernumerary; not wanted or used. "*Spare clothes.*" *Spenser.*
They have more spare time upon their hands. *Addison.*

3. Lean; thin in flesh; poor; meagre.
[*It.* *spare*, the more I shall have.] *Shak.*

4. Slow. [*Local, England.*] *Grose.*

† **SPÄRE, n.** 1. Parsimony; frugal use. *Chapman.*
2. An opening in a gown or petticoat. *Skelton.*

† **SPÄRE'FUL, a.** Sparing; chary. *Fairfax.*

† **SPÄRE'FUL-NËSS, n.** Parsimony. *Sidney.*

SPÄRE'LY, ad. Sparingly. *Milton.*

SPÄRE'NESS, n. The state of being spare. "*Spare-ness and slenderness of stature.*" *Hammond.*

SPÄR'ËR, n. One who spares. *Wotton.*

SPÄRE'RIB, n. A joint of pork, consisting of ribs with but little flesh. *Simmonds.*

SPÄR-GE-FAC'TION, n. [*L.* *spargo*, to strew.] The act of sprinkling. *Swift.*

SPÄR'GER, n. A copper cylinder used by brewers for dashing or sprinkling. *Brewer.*

SPÄR'HÄWK, n. See **SPARROWHAWK**.

SPÄR'-HÜNG, a. Hung with spar. *Holmes.*

SPÄR'IDËE, n. pl. (*Ich.*) A family of acanthopterygious fishes resembling the perches, the body being of an ovate form and covered with large scales. *Baird.*

SPÄR'ING, a. 1. Scarce; little; not much.
Of this there is with you sparing memory or none. *Bacon.*
2. Scanty; not plentiful; spare; thin; lean.
If much exercise, then use a plentiful diet; and if sparing diet, then little exercise. *Bacon.*
3. Saving; frugal; parsimonious; not liberal.
The more you spare of grace, to mischief bent,
The more you spare of grace, with good intent. *Pope.*

SPÄR'ING, n. Frugality; economy. *Shak.*

SPÄR'ING-LÛ, ad. In a sparing manner; not abundantly:—frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly:—with abstinence; with moderation:—cautiously; tenderly.

SPÄR'ING-NËSS, n. 1. Parsimony; frugality.
"*The sparingness of our alms.*" *Duty of Man.*
2. Caution; wariness.
This printer Mr. Hebble performs as possible; but he does it with a sparing hand. *Clarke.*

SPARK, n. [*A. S.* *spearca*.—Allied to *L.* *spargo* (*Gr.* *σπάρω*), to scatter. *Richardson.*]
1. A particle of fire or ignited matter thrown from bodies in combustion. *Hooke.*
2. Anything shining, vivid, or active; as, "*Some sparks of bright knowledge.*" *Locke.*
Vital spark of heavenly flame. *Pope.*
3. A lively, showy, gay man.
These snarls with awkward vanity display
What the fire-garden wares yesterday. *Pope.*
4. A gallant; a beau; a lover. *Johnson.*
Electric spark, (*Elec.*) the light accompanying a disruptive electric discharge. *Faraday.*

† **SPÄRK, v. n.** To emit particles of fire, or of ignited matter; to sparkle. *Spenser.*

† **SPÄRK'FUL, a.** Lively; brisk. *Camden.*

SPÄRK'ISH, a. 1. Airy; gay. *Walsh.*
2. Showy; well-dressed; fine. *L'Estrange.*

SPÄR'KLE (spär'kl), n. [*Dim.* of *spark*.]
1. A spark; a small particle of fire. *Dryden.*
2. A luminous particle; any bright particle, as of wine, &c.:—lustre. *Pope.*

SPÄR'KLE (spär'kl), v. n. [*i.* SPARKLED; *pp.* SPARKLING, SPARKLED.]
1. To emit sparks; to throw out small particles of ignited matter. *Johnson.*
2. To shine brightly; to glitter; to glisten; to glare. "*Bright, sparkling colors.*" *Locke.*
But their eyes, especially those of the women, are full of expression, sometimes sparkling with fire, and sometimes melting with softness. *Cook.*
3. To emit little shining bubbles, as wine in a glass. *Johnson.*
Syn.—See **SHINE**.

SPÄR'KLE, v. a. 1. † To disperse; to scatter.
Beaten, and 't please your grace,
And all his forces sparkled. *Beau. & Fl.*
2. † To spread, as a report.
The Dances had prepared a navy to come to rob in England; but it was sparkled. *Leland.*
3. To flash as when sparks are emitted; as, "*Anger caused his eyes to sparkle fire.*"

SPÄR'KLER, *n.* One who sparkles, or whose eyes sparkle. *Addison.*

SPÄR'KLËT, *n.* A small spark; a sparkle. *Cotton.*

† **SPÄR'KLÏ-NËSS**, *n.* Vivacity. *Aubrey.*

SPÄR'KLÏNG, *a.* Emitting sparks, or any thing resembling sparks; lively; glittering. *Clarke.*

SPÄR'KLÏNG-LÏ, *ad.* With vivid and twinkling lustre. *Boyle.*

SPÄR'KLÏNG-NËSS, *n.* Vivid and twinkling lustre. "Clearness and sparklingness." *Boyle.*

SPÄR'LING, *n.* [Old Fr. *esperlan*.] (*Ich.*) A smelt. [Local, Eng.] *Cotgrave.*

† **SPÄR'-LÏRE**, *n.* [A. S. *spear-lira*, the calf of the leg.] The hinder part of the leg. *Wickliffe.*

SPÄR'-PIËCE, *n.* (*Arch.*) The collar beam of a roof. *Gwilt.*

† **SPÄR'PÖL**, *v. a.* To spread abroad. *Wickliffe.*

SPÄR'ROÏD, *a.* [L. *sparus*, a kind of fish, and Gr. *eidōs*, form.] (*Ich.*) Noting fishes of the family *Sparidae*. — See **SPARIDÆ**. *Baird.*

SPÄR'RÏNG, *n.* The act of one who spars or wrangles; a wrangling; contention; strife.

SPÄR'RÖW (spär'rō), *n.* [Goth. *sparwa*; A. S. *spearwa*; Old Eng. *sparwe*.] (*Ornith.*) The common name of several species of birds having short, strong, conical, pointed bills, of the order *Passeres* and family *Fringillidæ*. *Baird.*

— The common sparrow, or house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*, or *Fringilla domestica*) of Linnaeus, is noted for its amazing fecundity, its attachment to its young, its familiarity, and its voracity. — The tree-sparrow or mountain-sparrow (*Passer montanus*) is smaller than the common sparrow, and builds in the holes of decayed trees remote from houses. The food of sparrows consists chiefly of grains, and occasionally of insects. *Baird. Eng. Cyc.*

SPÄR'RÖW-GRÄSS, *n.* A corruption of *asparagus*. *King.*

SPÄR'RÖW-HÄWK, *n.* [A. S. *spear-hafoc*.] (*Ornith.*) The common name of several species of hawks, particularly of *Accipiter nisus* (*Falco nisus*) of Linnaeus, a destructive predaceous bird inhabiting the deep solitudes of forests, and preying upon hares, squirrels, the larger ground birds, upon mice, rats, and small birds which it takes on the wing. *Baird.*

SPÄR'RÖW-WÖRT (-würt), *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub; *Erica passerina*. *Loudon.*

SPÄR'RY, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, spar. The sparry strata, or icicles called stalactites. *Woodward.*

Sparry iron. See **IRON**.

SPÄRSE, *a.* [Gr. *σπαρσέω*, to sow, to scatter; L. *spargo*, *sparvus*, to strew.] Scattered; thinly spread; not dense. *P. Mag. Dr. Armstrong.*

— This word has been regarded as of American origin; but it is found in Jamieson's Dictionary of the Scottish Language.

— "Sparse is, for any thing we know, a new word and well applied: the Americans say a *sparse*, instead of a *scattered*, population; and we think the word has a more precise meaning than *scattered*, and is the proper correlative of *dense*." *P. Cyc.*

† **SPÄRSE**, *v. a.* [L. *spargo*, *sparvus*, to scatter.] To disperse; to spread. *Spenser.*

SPÄRSED, *p. a.* Thinly scattered. *Smart.*

SPÄRS'ED-LÏ, *ad.* Scatteringly. *Evelyn.*

SPÄRSE'LÏ, *ad.* In a scattered or sparse manner; thinly. *Dr. Franklin.*

SPÄRSE'NËSS, *n.* State of being sparse. *Wallace.*

SPÄR'SÏM, *ad.* L.] Here and there; dispersedly; scatteredly. [R.] *Roget.*

SPÄR'TAN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Sparta:—hardy; brave; courageous. *Mitford.*

SPÄR'TER-ÏE, *n.* [Sp. *esparto*, bass-weed, — a rush.] Woven work, as mats, nets, baskets, ropes, and cordage, made of *Lygeum Spartum* and *Stipa tenacissima*. *Simmonds. Eng. Cyc.*

SPÄ'RÛM, *n.* [L.] (*Antiq.*) A kind of dart to be shot out of a cross-bow. *Stoqueler.*

† **SPÄR'Y**, *a.* Sparring. *Holland.*

SPÄSM, *n.* [Gr. *σπασμός*; *σπῆω*, to draw out or

forth; to cause spasm; L. *spasmus*; It. *spasmo*; Sp. *espasmo*; Fr. *spasme*.] A violent and involuntary contraction of a muscle or muscles, generally attended with pain; a fit. *Dunglison.*

— *Spasm* is divided into *clonic spasm* and *tonic spasm*. *Clonic spasm* consists in alternate contractions and relaxations. *Tonic spasm* consists in permanent rigidity and immobility of the muscles that are the seat of it, as in tetanus. *Dunglison.*

† **SPÄS-MÄT'I-CÄL**, *a.* Relating to spasms; spasmodical. *Blount.*

SPÄS-MÖD'IC, *a.* [Gr. *σπασμός*, a convulsion, and *ἴδιος*, form; It. *spasmodico*; Fr. *spasmodique*.] Relating to spasms; convulsive. *Bailey. Dunglison.*

SPÄS-MÖD'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy for spasms or convulsions; an antispasmodic. *Smart.*

SPÄS-MÖL'Q-GÛ, *n.* [Gr. *σπασμός*, a convulsion, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] (*Med.*) A treatise on, or the doctrine of, spasms. *Dunglison.*

SPÄS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *σπαστικός*, stretching; L. *spasticus*; Fr. *spastique*.] Relating to spasms; spasmodic. *Parli.*

SPÄS-TÏC'I-TÛ, *n.* Tendency to spasms. *Clarke.*

SPÄT, *n.* The old preterite of *spit*. *Spit.*

SPÄT, *n.* 1. The spawn of shell-fish. *Woodward.*
2. A blow. [Local.] *Kent. Halliwell.*
3. A quarrel of words; a dispute. [Colloquial, New England.] *W. Brown.*

SPÄT, *v. n.* [*i.* SPATTED; *pp.* SPATTING, SPATTED.] To dispute; to quarrel. *Smart.*

SPÄ-TÄN'GÛS, *n.* [Gr. *σπάγγος*.] (*Zool.*) A genus of heart-shaped *Echinidae*. *Baird.*

SPÄTCH'-CÖCK, *n.* [Eng. *despatch*.] A fowl just killed and quickly broiled for any sudden occasion. *Halliwell.*

SPÄ-THÄ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with, or having the general appearance of, a spathe. *Henslow.*

SPÄTHE, *n.* [Gr. *σπάθη*, a sheath; L. *spatha*; It. *spata*; Fr. *spathe*.] (*Bot.*) A foliaceous or membranaceous involucre, of one or few sheathing bracts, which more or less envelop a flower or an inflorescence. *Gray. Henslow.*

SPÄTH'IC, *a.* [Ger. *spath*, spar.] (*Min.*) Foliated or lamellar. *Dana.*

Spathic iron. See **IRON**.

SPÄTH'I-FÖRM, *a.* (*Min.*) Spar-shaped. *Clarke.*

SPÄTH'ÖSE, *a.* 1. (*Bot.*) Relating to, or formed like, a spathe; spathaceous. *Ure.*
2. [Ger. *spath*, spar.] (*Min.*) Sparry; having the nature or character of spar. *Brande.*

SPÄTH'Û-LÄTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Spatulate. *Gray.*

† **SPÄ'TI-ÄTE** (spä'she-ät), *v. n.* [L. *spatiar*, *spatiatus*.] To rove; to expatiate. *Bacon.*

SPÄT'TËR, *v. a.* [A. S. *spittan*, to spit; Ger. *spitzen*; Belg. *spatten*, to spit. — Formed upon *spat*, *spate*, the past tense of *spit*, to throw out. *Richardson.*] [*i.* SPATTERED; *pp.* SPATTERING, SPATTERED.]

1. To sprinkle with any soft matter, or with water or other liquid; to bespatter.

The pavement swam in blood, the walls around were spattered o'er with brains. *Addison.*

2. To throw out offensively. "To spatter foul speeches, and to detract." *Shak.*

3. To asperse; to defame. *Johnson.*

SPÄT'TËR, *v. n.* To spit; to sputter, as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth. *Milton.*

SPÄT'TËR-DÄSH-ËS, *n. pl.* Coverings for the legs, to protect them from wet or dirt; gaiters or leggings. *Simmonds.*

† **SPÄT'TLE** (spät'tl), *n.* 1. Spit. *Bale.*
2. A spatula. *Clarke.*

SPÄT'TLING-PÖP'PY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; *Silene inflata*, or *Cucubalus behen*. *Müller.*

SPÄTTS, *n. pl.* Short spatterdashes, reaching but little above the ankle. *Crabb.*

SPÄT'Û-LÄ, *n.* [L. *spatula*, dim. of *spatha* (Gr. *σπάθη*), a broad piece; It. *spatola*; Sp. *espatula*; Fr. *spatule*.] (*Med.*) A thin, broad knife, used

to spread plasters, and to mix or extend soft substances, to hold down the tongue, &c. — also the scapula. *Dunglison.*

SPÄT'Û-LÄTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Oblong with the lower end very much attenuated, so that the whole resembles a spatula. *Lindley.*



SPÄV'IN, *n.* [It. *spavenio*; Sp. *esparavan*; Old Fr. *esparvent*; Fr. *éparvin* and *épervin*. — *Skinner* thinks from the root of *spasm*.] (*Fernery*.) An enlargement of the little bag inside of the hock at the bending of a horse's leg, or a distention by accumulated blood of a vein passing over this bag and reaching as low down as the next valve, the former being called a *bag-spavin*, and the latter a *blood-spavin*: — also an affection of the bones of the hock-joint, called *bone-spavin*, appearing generally in the form of a tumor where the head of the splint-bone is united with the shank, and in front of that union. *Youatt.*

SPÄV'INED (späv'ind), *a.* Diseased with spavin. *Youatt.*

Spavned horses are generally capable of slow work. *Youatt.*

SPÄW, *n.* A mineral water; spa. *Johnson.*

SPÄWL, *v. n.* [Ger. *speichel*, saliva; *speien*, to spit.] To spatter saliva; to spit. *Swift.*

SPÄWL, *n.* 1. Spit. 2. A splinter, as of wood; a spall. — *pl.* Branches of trees. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwell.*

SPÄWL'ING, *n.* Spit. *Congreve.*

SPÄWN, *n.* [A. S. *spana*, tents; Dut. *speen*, teats. *Skinner. Sommer.* — Perhaps A. S. *spwan*, to spew. *Richardson.*]

1. The semen, or milt, and eggs of fish or of frogs, as ejected to produce young. *Milton.*

Both the spawner and the milter cover their spawn with sand. *Walton.*
These ponds, in spawning time, abounded with frogs and a great deal of spawn. *Ray.*

2. Any product or offspring; — in contempt. "It was not the spawn of such as these that dyed with Punic blood the conquered seas. *Rosecommon.*

3. (*Bot.*) The filaments from which *Fungi*, or plants of the mushroom family, originate; mycelium. *Balfour. Gray.*

SPÄWN, *v. a.* [*i.* SPAWNED; *pp.* SPAWNING, SPAWNED.]

1. To produce, as fishes produce spawn. *Shak.*

Some report a sea-maid spawned him. *Shak.*
2. To generate or bring forth; — in contempt. What practices such principles as these may spawn. *Swift.*

SPÄWN, *v. n.* 1. To produce eggs, as fish. "The fish having spawned." *Brown.*
2. To issue; — in contempt. *Locke.*

SPÄWN'ER, *n.* One that spawns; the female fish. *Walton.*

SPÄY, *n.* [L. *spado*, a gelding.] The young male of the red deer in its third year. *Holmshed.*

SPÄY, *v. a.* [Gr. *σπάω*, to draw forth; L. *spado*, a eunuch. — W. *dispadu*, to geld; Arm. *spaza*, or *spahen*, to geld.] [*i.* SPAYED; *pp.* SPAYING, SPAYED.] To castrate or render incapable of being impregnated, as a female beast, by extirpating the ovaries.

The males must be geld, and the sows spayed; the spayed they esteem as the most profitable because of the great quantity of fat upon the inward. *Mortimer.*

SPËAK (spëk), *v. n.* [A. S. *speacan*, and *spreacan*; Dut. *spreken*; Ger. *sprechen*; Sw. *språka*.] [*i.* SPOKE OR SPAKE; *pp.* SPEAKING, SPOKEN, OR SPOKE. — *Spake* is obsolescent, and *spoke* is little used as a participle, except colloquially.]

1. To utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words; as, "He could not speak."

2. To utter a set discourse; to make a speech; to harangue; to discourse; — to talk, as an advocate; to talk for or against; to plead.

Many of the nobility made themselves popular by speaking in Parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty. *Clarendon.*

An honest man, sir, is able to speak for himself. *Shak.*

3. To address words to another or to others, as in conversation; to converse; to discourse. Lot went out, and spake unto his sons-in-law. *Gen. xix. 14.*

4. To make mention; to treat. "The fire you speak of." *B. Jonson.*

5. To give sound; to sound.

Make all your trumpets *speak*; give them all breath, Those clamorous harbingers of blood and death. *Shak.*
To *speak with*, to converse with; to address.

Syn.—To *speak*, *talk*, *converse*, and *discourse*, all imply the idea of oral communication to or with others. *Speak* little or much; *talk* familiarly or for pleasure; *converse* freely with friends; *discourse* on important subjects; *harangue* to the multitude.

SPEAK (spāk), *v. a.* 1. To utter or express with the mouth; to utter in words; to deliver; to pronounce; to articulate.

Speak thou the things that become sound doctrine. *Tit. ii. 1.*

2. To proclaim; to celebrate; to announce; to make known; to declare.

And taught
The tongue not made for speech to *speak* thy praise. *Milton.*

3. To address in words; to accost.

If he have need of thee, he will deceive thee, smile upon thee, put thee in hope, and *speak* thee fair. *Eccles. xiii. 6.*

4. To express by signs; to indicate. *Smart.*

SPEAK'-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be spoken.

Oaths . . . most horrible and not *speakeable*. *Ascham.*

2. Having the power of speech. *Milton.*

SPEAK'ER, *n.* 1. One who speaks;—one that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions.

After my death, I wish no other herald,
No other *speaker* of my living actions. *Shak.*

2. The chairman or presiding officer in a deliberative assembly;—a prolocutor.

Like an elected *speaker* of the house. *Dryden.*

SPEAK'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of speaker. *Clarke.*

SPEAK'ING, *n.* 1. The act of expressing in words; discourse; talk.

Let all evil *speaking* be put away from you. *Ephes. iv. 31.*

2. Elocution; oratory; declamation. *Smart.*

SPEAK'ING-TRUMPET, *n.* A trumpet by means of which the voice may be made audible at a great distance. *Marine Dict.*

SPEAK'ING-TUBE, *n.* A pipe of gutta percha or other material for communicating orders from one room to another. *Simmonds.*

SPEAR (spēr), *n.* [*A. S. spere, speare*; *Dut. & Ger. spear*; *Dan. spær*; *Icel. spjör*.—*W. yspër.*]

1. A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance.

Nor wanted in his grasp
What seemed both shield and *spear*. *Milton.*

2. An instrument, generally with barbs or prongs, to kill fish. *Carew.*

3. A slender stalk, as of grass; a spire. *Clarke.*

SPEAR, *v. a.* [*i. SPEARED*; *pp. SPEARING, SPEARED*.] To kill with a spear; to pierce with a spear. *Johnson.*

SPEAR, *v. n.* To shoot or sprout in the form of a spear. *Mortimer.*

† **SPEAR'ER**, *n.* One who uses a spear. *Barret.*

SPEAR'FOOT (spēr'füt), *n.* A horse's off foot behind. *Crabb.*

SPEAR'-GRASS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A common name applied to certain species of grass of the genus *Poa*, and also to one species of the genus *Glyceria* (*Glyceria maritima*, or sea spear-grass). *Gray.*

Tickle our noses with *spear-grass*. *Shak.*

SPEAR'-HAND, *n.* The hand in which the spear is held by a horseman; the right hand. *Crabb.*

SPEAR'ING, *n.* The act of one who spears.

SPEAR'MAN, *n.*; *pl. SPEARMEN.* A soldier who is armed with a spear. *Prior.*

SPEAR'MINT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of mint; *Mentha viridis*. *Gray.*

SPEAR'-THISTLE (spēr'thīs-sil), *n.* A species of thistle. *Smart.*

SPEAR'WORT (-würt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name applied to certain species of plants of the genus *Ranunculus*, especially to *Ranunculus flammula*. *Gray.*

Creeping *spearwort*, a variety of *Ranunculus flammula*. *Gray.*

† **SPECHT**, *n.* [*Teut. specht*.] A woodpecker.—See **SPEIGHT**. *Sherwood.*

SPE'CIAL (spësh'al), *a.* [*L. species*, form; *specialis*, not general, individual; *It. speciale*; *Sp. especial*; *Fr. spécial*.]

1. Noting a sort or species.

A *special* idea is called by the schools a "*species*." *Watts.*

2. Particular; peculiar.

Nought so vile, that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some *special* good doth give. *Shak.*

3. Appropriate, designed for a particular purpose. "Any *special* revelation." *Wilkins.*

To tempt or *special* rectitude, except whom God and good angels guard by *special* grace. *Milton.*

4. Extraordinary; uncommon.

The other scheme takes *special* care to attribute all the work of conversion to grace. *Hammond.*

5. Chief in excellence; especial.

The *special* and surest men of war. *Berners.*
I never yet beheld that *special* face that I could fancy more than any other. *Shak.*

Special agent, (*Law*.) one constituted or appointed for a special purpose.—*Special bail*, bail to the action, given by a defendant as a security to abide the event of it; the act or recognizance by which a person is specially bound for the appearance of another.—*Special constable*, one appointed for a particular occasion.—*Special damages*, damages not necessarily resulting from an injury complained of; damages which require to be specially stated, and will not be implied by law.—*Special demurrer*, a pleading, a demurrer to a pleading on the ground of some defect of form which is specially set forth.—*Special deposit*, a deposit made of a particular thing with a depository, distinguished from an irregular deposit. *Burrill.*

Special grace, (*Theol.*) extraordinary grace, or such as is given to some persons only;—opposed to *common grace*. *Hook.*—*Special injunction*, in practice, an injunction by which parties are restrained from committing waste, damage, or injury to property.—*Special jury*, in practice, a jury ordered by the court on the motion of either party, in cases of unusual importance or intricacy,—called from the manner in which it is constituted, a *struck jury*.—*Special issue*, a plea to the action which denies some particular material allegation, which is in effect a denial of the entire right of action. *Burrill.*

Special movement, (*Bot.*) the moving or bending of one part of a plant upon another, to assume a particular position. *Gray.*—*Special occupant*, (*Law*.) a person having a special right to enter upon and occupy lands granted *par auter vie* on the death of the tenant, and during the life of *cestui qui vie*. This doctrine of special occupancy has been adopted in some of the United States, but not recognized in others.—*Special partner*, a partner with a limited or restricted responsibility; a member of a limited partnership, who furnishes certain funds to the common stock, and whose liability extends no farther than the fund furnished.—*Special partnership*, a partnership limited to a particular branch of business, or to one particular subject.—*Special plea*, a special kind of plea in bar, distinguished by this name from the general issue, and consisting usually of some new affirmative matter, though it may also be in the form of a traverse or denial.—*Special pleading*, in English practice, a person whose profession and occupation is to give verbal or written opinions upon statements made verbally or in writing, and to draw pleadings, civil or criminal, and such practical proceedings as may be out of the usual course.—*Special pleading*, the popular denomination of the science of pleading, so called from the special pleas, which occupy a prominent place in it. Perhaps the term *special* may have been used to distinguish it from pleading which, in the popular sense, imports oral arguments at the bar.—*Special property*, a property of the special quality or temporary kind, arising from the peculiar circumstances under which it is acquired, such as the property of things lost, until the right owner is discovered.—*Special rule*, in practice, a rule granted upon the actual motion of counsel in court, as distinguished from a common rule, or rule of course.—*Special traverse*, in pleading, a peculiar form of traverse or denial, the design of which, as distinguished from a common traverse, is to explain or qualify the denial, instead of putting it in the direct and absolute form.—*Special trust*, a trust in which a trustee is appointed for some purpose particularly designated.—*Special verdict*, in practice, a special finding of the facts of a case by a jury, leaving to the court the application of the law to the facts thus found. *Burrill.*

Special messenger, act, pleading, or providence; *especial* manner; *particular* object, instance; *specific* property, gravity, medicine.

Syn.—*Special* and *especial* are considered as the same, both being derived from the Latin word *specialis*. The adjective *special* is more used than *especial*; but the adverb *especially* is more used than *specially*. *Special* is that which comes under the general; the *particular* is that which comes under the special. Hence we speak of a *special* rule and a *particular* case. *Special* messenger, act, pleading, or providence; *especial* manner; *particular* object, instance; *specific* property, gravity, medicine.

SPE'CIAL, *n.* 1. † A particular. *Hammond.*

2. One specially appointed. [*R.*] *Dickens.*

SPE'CIAL-IST (spësh'al-ist), *n.* A person devoted to a specialty or particular subject or pursuit; a practical man. *Qu. Rev.*

SPE'-CI-AL'-I-TY (spësh-e-äl'e-ty), *n.* [*It. specialità*; *Fr. spécialité*.]

1. Specialty. *Hale.*
2. The quality of the species. *E. C. Otté.*

SPE'-CI-AL-IZ-ATION, *n.* The act of specializing; particularization. *Mill.*

† **SPE'CI-AL-IZE** (spësh'al-iz), *v. a.* To particularize; to reduce from a more general significance; to mention specially. *Sheldon.*

SPE'CI-AL-LY (spësh'al-le), *ad.* 1. In a special manner; particularly above others. *Chaucer.*

2. Not in a common way; peculiarly.

If there be matter of law that carries any difficulty, the jury may . . . find it *specialy*. *Hale.*

3. For a special object. "Congress was *specialy* convened." *Pub. Doc.*

Syn.—See **SPECIAL**.

SPE'CI-AL-TY (spësh'al-te), *n.* 1. A particular or peculiar case; particularity.

On these two general heads all other *specialties* are dependent. *Hooker.*

2. A special or particular object of pursuit or of study; as, "Music is his *specialty*."

3. (*Law*.) A contract or obligation under seal; a contract by deed; an instrument in writing, sealed and delivered. *Burrill.*

SPE'CIÉ (spësh'she), *n.* [*Fr. espèce*.] Coin; gold, silver, &c., coined and used as a circulating medium. *Brande.*

Spécie (*Law*.) The term *specie* is used in contradistinction to paper money, which in some countries is emitted by government, and is a more engagement which represents specie. Bank paper in the United States is also called paper money. *Specie* is the only constitutional money in this country. *Bowyer.*

SPE'CIÉS (spësh'shez), *n. sing. & pl.* [*L. species*, sight, form, appearance, species; *specio*, to behold; *It. specie*, *specie*; *Sp. especie*; *Fr. espèce*.]

1. Appearance to the senses or the mind; sensible or intellectual representation.

The *species* of the letters illuminated with indigo and violet appeared so confused and indistinct that I could not find them. *Norton.*

2. An assemblage of individuals allied by common characters, and subordinate to a genus or a sub-genus; a group. *Bentley.*

In zoology and botany, *species* is founded on identity of form and structure, both external and internal. The principal characteristic of *species*, in animals and vegetables, is the power to produce beings like themselves, who are also productive. A *species* may be modified by external influences, and thus give rise to races or *varieties*, but it never abandons its own proper character to assume another. In mineralogy *species* is determined, according to some writers, by identity of physical properties, as specific gravity, hardness, &c.; according to others by perfect identity of chemical composition, the natural properties going for nothing. In some mineralogical systems, the term *genus* is dropped, and the *species* is made subordinate to the order or the section. *Prichard* *Shepard*, *Dana*.

3. Kind; sort; description.

[Gainsborough] invented a new *species* or dramatic painting, in which, probably, he will never be equalled. *Reynolds*

4. † A spectacle; a public show.

Shows and *species* serve best with the people. *Bacon*

5. † Hard money; coin; specie.

There was, in the splendor of the Roman empire, a less quantity of current *specie* in Europe than there is now. *Isidore*

6. † (*Med.*) Any simple ingredient of a compound medicine;—a name formerly given to any compound powder. *Johnson.* *Dunghison.*

7. (*Logic*.) A predicable which is considered as expressing the whole essence of the individuals of which it is affirmed. *Whately.*

8. (*Math.*) A subdivision of an order, as of lines or a surface. *Davies & Peck*

9. (*Civil Law*.) Form; figure; fashion or shape. *Burrill.*

Syn.—*Species* is a collection of individuals, of animals, plants, &c., comprehended under a *genus* *genus* is a subdivision of *tribe*; *tribe*, of *order*; and *order*, of *class*.—See **KIND**.

SPE-CIF-IC, } *a.* [*L. species*, appearance, *specifico*; *Sp. específico*; *Fr. spécifique*.]

SPE-CIF-ICAL, } kind, and *facio*, to make; *It. specifico*; *Sp. específico*; *Fr. spécifique*.]

1. That makes a thing of the species of which it is; noting those characteristics of a thing which are common to all the individuals of the same species; distinguishing one species from others, or an individual of one species from

those of others. "Having only a general or specific identity." *Cudworth.*

As to the specific nature of its acts, it [the understanding] is determined by the object. *South.*

To be specific is to be particularized.

2. Specified; that is particularized.

To compel the performance of the contract, and recover the specific sum due. *Blackstone.*

3. (Med.) Having the property of curing some particular disease. *Bacon.*

4. (Law.) Having a certain form or designation; observing a certain form; precise. *Burrill.*

Specific character, the difference which distinguishes one species from others of the same genus. — *Specific gravity*. See GRAVITY. — *Specific heat*, the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of any body a single degree, or through a certain number of degrees, compared with the quantity of heat required to produce the same change of temperature in an equal weight of water; capacity for heat. *Miller.* — *Specific legacy*, (Law.) a legacy or gift by will of a particular specified thing, as of a horse, a piece of furniture, and the like. *Burrill.* — *Specific name*, the name of a species, or the name which, appended to the name of the genus, constitutes the name of the species. — *Specific performance*, (Law.) performance of a contract in the precise form, or according to the precise terms, agreed upon. *Burrill.*

Syn. — See SPECIAL.

SPECIFIC, *n.* 1. (Med.) A substance to which is attributed the property of removing, directly, one disease rather than any other. *Dunghison.*

2. Something certain to effect the purpose for which it is used; an unfailing agent. "A specific to awaken sadness." *Lady Morgan.*

The most specific of all medicines is the red wine. *H. More.*

SPECIFICALLY, *ad.* In a specific manner.

SPECIFICNESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being specific. *Ash.*

† SPECIFY, *v. a.* To specify. *Hale.*

SPECIFICATION, *n.* [It. *specificazione*; Sp. *specificación*; Fr. *spécification*.]

1. The act of specifying, or the state of being specified; particular mention; statement of particulars or in detail; particularization.

A specification of a few improvements will add but little to the sum of my transgressions. *Knob.*

2. The act of placing in a particular species; determination or notation of the properties which distinguish one thing from others.

The principle of specification is that which makes the most like of a thing to be a thing of a certain kind in some respect. *Fleming.*

3. A written instrument containing an exact and minute description, account, or enumeration of particulars, as of an invention. *Bouvier.*

SPECIFICNESS, *n.* The quality of being specific; specificness. *Todd.*

SPECIALLY, *ad.* Specially designated; particularized; as, "A specially sum."

SPECIFY, *v. a.* [It. *specificare*; Sp. *especificar*; Fr. *spécifier*.] 1. SPECIFIED; pp. SPECIFYING, SPECIFIED.] To mention, name, or indicate with some particular marks of distinction; to designate particularly, or in detail; to particularize.

St. Peter doth not specify what the waters were. *Burnet.*

Syn. — See NAME.

SPECIALLY, *ad.* (Surg.) A stylet. *Dunghison.*

SPECIMEN, *n.* [L. from *specio*, to behold.] A part of any thing exhibited that the rest may be known; copy; a pattern; a sample.

Several persons have exhibited specimens of this art before multitudes of beholders. *Addison.*

Syn. — See COPY, MODEL.

† SPECIOSITY, *n.* Speciousness. *H. More.*

SPECIOUS, *ad.* [L. *speciosus*; *specio*, to behold; It. *specioso*; Sp. *especioso*; Fr. *spécieux*.]

1. Pleasing or striking at first view; superficially fair; showy. "Specious forms." *Milton.*

That specious monster, my accomplished snare. *Milton.*

2. Having the appearance of truth or propriety; not solidly but apparently good or right; colorable; plausible; ostensible.

Temptation is of greater danger because it is covered with the specious names of good nature and good manners. *Rogers.*

Who truth from specious falsehood can divide, Has all the gownsmen's skill without their pride. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See PLAUSIBLE.

SPECIOUSLY, *ad.* In a specious manner; with speciousness. *Hammond.*

SPECIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being specious; plausibility. *Ash.*

SPECK, *n.* [A. S. *specca*.]

1. A small spot of a different color from that of the surface it is upon, or of which it forms a part; a small discoloration; a blemish; stain. The bottom consisting of gray sand with black specks. *Anson.*

2. A small piece; a bit. *Clarke.*

3. The sole of a shoe. [Local, Eng.] *Forby.*

4. Blubber, as of whales. *Ogilvie.*

Syn. — See BLEMISH.

SPECK, *v. a.* [i. SPECKED; pp. SPECKING, SPECKED.]

1. To spot; to mark or stain in drops or spots "Specked with gold." *Milton.*

2. To put a sole upon, as a shoe. *Forby.*

SPECK-FALLS, *n. pl.* (Naut.) In the whale-fishery, falls for hoisting the blubber and bone from a whale. *Ogilvie.*

SPECKLE (spék'kl), *n.* [A dim. of *speck*.] — Dut. *spikkel*.] A small speck; a little spot.

An huge great serpent all with speckles pied. *Spenser.*

SPECKLE (spék'kl), *v. a.* [i. SPECKLED, pp. SPECKLING, SPECKLED.] To mark with small specks or spots of a different color.

In the wings of a sort of moth elegantly speckled with black. *Cook.*

SPECKLED (spék'kl'd), *a.* Marked or covered with speckles or small specks. *Spenser.*

SPECKLEDNESS (spék'kl'd-nés), *n.* The state of being speckled. *Ash.*

SPECKLE-ER (spék'shun-er), *n.* In the whale-fishery, the man who directs the operation of cutting up a whale. *Ogilvie.*

SPECKT, *n.* A woodpecker. — See SPENIGHT.

SPECTACLE (spék'ta-kl), *n.* [L. *spectaculum*; *specto*, to behold; It. *spettacolo*; Sp. *espectaculo*; Fr. *spectacle*.]

1. Any thing that may be seen; a sight.

The dreadful spectacle of that sad house of pride. *Spenser.*

2. Any thing exhibited to the view as remarkable; an exhibition; a show; a pageant.

In open place produced they me To be a public spectacle to all. *Shak.*

3. *pl.* An optical instrument, consisting of two lenses set in a frame, for assisting or correcting the defects of imperfect vision. *Brande.*

Syn. — See SHOW.

SPECTACLE-BE-STRID', *a.* Wearing spectacles, as the nose. *Cowper.*

SPECTACLE-CLED (spék'ta-kl'd), *a.* Furnished with, or wearing, spectacles. *Shak.*

SPECTACLE-MAKER, *n.* A maker of spectacles to assist imperfect vision. *Ash.*

SPECTACULAR, *a.* 1. Relating to shows. "Spectacular sports." [R.] *Dr. Hikes.*

2. Pertaining to spectacles, or glasses for assisting vision. *Campbell.*

† SPECTATION, *n.* [L. *spectatio*.] Regard; respect. *Harvey.*

SPECTATOR, *n.* [L. *spectator*; *specto*, to behold; It. *spettatore*; Sp. *espectador*; Fr. *spectateur*.] One present and looking on without taking part; a looker-on; a beholder; observer.

The tame spectators of his deeds of war. *Pope.*

SPECTATORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a spectator. I shall publish the following edict by virtue of that spectral authority with which I stand invested. *Addison.*

SPECTATORSHIP, *n.* The act of beholding; the state of a spectator. *Shak.*

SPECTRESS, *n.* [L. *spectatrix*.] A female SPECTATOR, or beholder.

Like Helen in the night when Troy was sacked, Spectress of the mischief which she made. *Rouse.*

SPECTRUM, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, spectres or apparitions; ghostly.

Some of the spectral appearances which he had been told of in a winter's evening. *Sur W. Scott.*

SPECTRUM (spék'tur), *n.* [L. *spectrum*, an image, an apparition; *specio*, to behold; It. *spettro*; Sp. *espectro*; Fr. *spectre*.] An apparition; an appearance of a person who is dead; a ghost; a spirit; a phantom; a phantasm.

Com'st thou alive to view the Stygian bounds, Where the wren spectres walk eternal rounds? *Pope.*

Syn. — See APPARITION.

SPECTRUM-PLEID (spék'ter-pé'pl'd), *a.* Peopled by spectres or ghosts. *Clarke.*

SPECTRUM, *n.*; *pl.* SPECTRA. [L.] (Opt.) Representation; appearance, image.

Solar spectrum, a beautiful, oblong image of the sun, exhibiting the hues of the rainbow, formed on a wall or a screen, in a darkened room, by a beam of solar light transmitted through a triangular glass prism, and separated by refraction into its primary colors; prismatic spectrum. Besides the colored rays, the spectrum contains thermal or heating rays, the maximum intensity of which nearly coincides with the red rays, and chemical rays, the maximum intensity of which is found in and a little beyond the violet rays. See PRIMARY COLORS. — *Chromatic spectrum*, a name applied to the colored, visible rays of the solar spectrum. — *Thermal spectrum*, a name applied to the invisible thermal or heating rays of the solar spectrum. — *Chemical spectrum*, a name applied to the invisible chemical rays of the solar spectrum. *Brewster.* — *Peschel.* — *Ocular spectrum*, the apparition or image of an object which has been steadily viewed for some time, seen after the eye has been withdrawn from the object. The color of the object and that of the image or spectrum are complementary to each other, or together make white light. Thus, if the eye, after having been fixed upon a mark in the centre of a red wall placed on a sheet of white paper, is turned upon the white paper, a circular spot of bluish-green, of the same size as the wall, is seen, the part of the retina occupied by the red image having become deadened to red light, and sensible only to the other rays in the white light of the paper. *Brewster.*

SPECTULAR, *a.* [L. *specularis*; It. *speculare*; Sp. *espejulario*; Fr. *spéculeur*.]

1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass. "The use of specular stone." *Donne.*

A specular body to reflect that color to the eye. *Boyle.*

2. Affording view or prospect. "This specular mount." *Milton.*

3. Aiding the sight, as a magnifying glass.

Apply to well-dissected kernels. *J. Philips.*

Dr. Johnson has unjustly taxed Philips with using the word improperly in the passage cited. *Seager.* — "It is an old French meaning, of which he was not aware." *Todd.*

SPECTULATE, *v. n.* [L. *speculari*, *specularis*; *specula*, a look-out; *specio*, to behold; It. *speculare*; Sp. *espejular*; Fr. *espéculer*.] [i. SPECULATED; pp. SPECULATING, SPECULATED.]

1. To meditate; to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind; to theorize.

To speculate is, from premises given or assumed, but considered unquestionable, as the constituted point of observation, to look abroad upon the whole field of intellectual vision, and to see the true form and dimension of the objects which it contains. *Marsh.*

2. To lay out money with a view to more than usual success in trade; to incur risks in business in the hope of large remuneration. *Homans.*

† SPECTULATE, *v. a.* To consider attentively; to meditate upon. *Brown.*

SPECULATION, *n.* [L. *speculatio*; It. *speculazione*; Sp. *espejulación*; Fr. *spéculation*.]

1. The act of speculating; intellectual examination; mental view; contemplation.

Thenceforth to speculations high or deep I turned my thoughts, and with capacious mind Considered all things visible. *Milton.*

2. That part of philosophy which is neither practical nor experimental; mental scheme not reduced to practice, or mental view not substantiated by fact; a theory; a scheme.

Whatever preference, therefore, in speculation, he might give to the republican form, he could not, with these principles, be practically an enemy to the government of kings. *Bp. Horsley.*

3. The act of laying out money, or of incurring extensive risks, with a view to more than usual success in trade. *A. Smith.*

4. Examination by the eye; ocular view.

Let us descend now, therefore, from this top Of speculation. *Milton.*

5. Power or faculty of sight.

Thou hast no speculation in those eyes Which thou dost glare with. *Shak.*

Syn. — See THEORY.

SPECTULATOR, *n.* A speculator; — a theorizer.

Fresh confidence the speculator takes From every hair-brained proselyte he makes. *Cowper.*

SPECTULATIVE, *a.* [It. *speculativo*; Sp. *espejulativo*; Fr. *spéculatif*.]

1. Given to speculation; contemplative.

The mind of man being by nature speculative. *Hooker.*

2. Pertaining to speculation or theory; neither practical, experimental, nor substantiated by fact; theoretical; ideal.

The speculative part of philosophy is metaphysics. The speculative part of mathematics is that which has no application to the arts. *Fleming.*

3. Pertaining to speculation in trade, or pecuniary ventures on the chance of profit.

The speculative merchant exercises no one regular, established, or well-known branch of business. *A. Smith.*

4. Pertaining to vision or sight. *Cowper.*

5. † Prying; inquisitive. *Bacon.*

SPEC'U-LA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a speculative manner; ideally; theoretically. *Swift.*

SPEC'U-LA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being speculative. *Scott.*

SPEC'U-LA-TOR, *n.* 1. One who speculates; a speculatist; a theorizer. *More.*

2. One who speculates in trade; one who deals in stocks or the funds, who buys lands or goods upon the chance of a rise in price, or who incurs any other pecuniary risk, in the expectation or hope of large remuneration. *Ch. Ob.*

3. An observer; a contemplator. *Browne.*

4. † A spy; a watcher.

All the boats had one *speculator*, to give notice when the fish approached. *Broome.*

† **SPEC'U-LA-TÓ-RI-AL**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to spying. *Blount.*

2. Speculative; contemplative. *Bailey.*

SPEC'U-LA-TÓ-RY, *a.* 1. Exercising speculation; theorizing; speculative. *Carew.*

2. Calculated for spying or viewing. "Speculatory outposts." *Warton.*

SPEC'U-LIST, *n.* An observer. *Goldsmith.*

SPEC'U-LUM, *n.*; pl. **SPEC'U-LA**. [*L.*]

1. A mirror; a looking-glass. *Boyle.*

2. (*Opt.*) A metallic mirror, especially one of those which are used in the construction of reflecting telescopes. *Nichol.*

3. (*Surg.*) An instrument, of various construction, for dilating cavities, and facilitating their examination. *Dunghlson.*

4. (*Nat. Hist.*) The bright spot on the wings of ducks, &c. *Maunder.*

SPEC'U-LUM-MÉT'AL, *n.* An alloy, usually of tin and copper, used for making reflectors of telescopes. *Tomlinson.*

SPEED, *i. & p.* from *speed*. See **SPEED**.

† **SPEECE**, *n.* Kind; species. *B. Jonson.*

SPEECH, *n.* [*A. S. spræc*, *spæc*; Frs. *spreke*; Dut. *spraak*; Ger. *sprache*; Dan. *sprog*; Sw. *språk*; Icel. *speki*, wisdom.]

1. Articulate utterance; the expression of thoughts by means of the voice as modified in its passage through the vocal organs.

The elementary qualities of . . . speech are tone, time, and force. But of these the principal modifications are commonly called by grammarians accent, quantity, and emphasis. *Stoddart.*

2. Words as expressing thoughts; language.

To such questions as, How many cases, how many parts of speech, how many . . . are there in English? no cautious grammarian would give an unqualified answer. *Latham.*

3. A particular tongue, as distinct from others.

There is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard. *Ps. xix. 3.*

4. An observation expressed in words; a remark; talk; mention; saying.

Smile you [at] my speeches, as I were a fool? *Shak.*

Speech of a man's self ought to be seldom. *Bacon.*

5. A public or formal address; a set discourse; an oration; an harangue.

Burke may be thought greatly inferior to Pitt and Fox, if we judge of him by his speeches as he delivered them, but greatly superior to both, if we are to judge of him by his speeches as he published them. *C. Butler.*

6. Declaration of thoughts.

I, with leave of speech implored, replied. *Milton.*

Syn.—*Speech, oration, harangue, and discourse*, all denote a set form of words spoken on some subject, and addressed to some persons or a body of men. A member of Parliament, of Congress, or of a legislative body makes a *speech*; an *oration* is a formal speech delivered on some particular occasion, as a public funeral, the 4th of July, &c.; an *harangue*, on some exciting topic, is addressed to the multitude; a *discourse* is delivered from the pulpit.—See **LANGUAGE**.

† **SPEECH**, *v. n.* To make a speech. *Pyle.*

SPEECH'FUL, *a.* Having an abundance of words at command; fluent; voluble. *N. Brit. Rev.*

SPEECH-I-FI-CÁ-TION, *n.* The act of speechifying or haranguing. [*Low.*] *Ec. Rev. Ed. Rev.*

SPEECH'F-Y, *v. n.* [*Eng. speech* and *L. facio*, to make.] [*i. SPEECHIFIED*; *pp. SPEECHIFY-*

ING, SPEECHIFIED.] To make a speech or speeches; to harangue. [*Colloquial or vulgar.*] *Ch. Ob. Kinglake.*

SPEECH'ING, *n.* Act of making a speech. *Clarke.*

SPEECH'LESS, *a.* Lacking the power, or deprived, of speech; physically unable to speak; mute; dumb;—not speaking; silent.

He fell down, foamed at mouth, and was speechless. *Shak.*

He that never hears a word spoken, it is no wonder he remain speechless, as any one must do who from an infant should be bred up among mutes. *Holder.*

Syn.—See **DUMB**.

SPEECH'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being speechless. *Bacon.*

SPEECH'-MÁK-ER, *n.* One who makes a speech or oration. *Arbutnot.*

SPEED, *v. n.* [*A. S. spedan*; Dut. *speeden*; Ger. *spiden*, *spiden*.—Gr. *speidō*, to make haste.] [*i. SPED*; *pp. SPEEDING, SPED.*]

1. To make haste; to move with celerity.

Could alter high decrees, I to that place Would speed before thee, and be louder heard. *Milton.*

2. To have success; to succeed; to prosper.

I told you then he should prevail, and speed In his bad errand. *Milton.*

There were . . . of the first temple, and those that . . . South.

3. To have any condition, good or bad; to be in any state or condition; to fare.

So the . . . Dryden.

SPEED, *v. a.* [*Fr. expedier.*]

1. To despatch or send in haste; to send away quickly.

He sped him thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax.*

2. To hasten; to put into quick motion; to accelerate; to expedite; to press forward.

The priest replied no more, But sped his steps along the horse-reounding shore. *Dryden.*

3. To bring to a conclusion; to carry through.

Judicial acts . . . are sped in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties. *Ayliffe.*

4. To assist; to help forward; to advance.

Time . . . Pope.

5. To make prosperous; to cause to succeed.

By a very unusual concurrence of providential events, [he] happened to be sped. *Fell.*

6. † To acquaint; to make to be versed. "In Chaucer I am sped." *Skelton.*

7. To kill; to destroy; to despatch. [*R.*]

He sped the centaur with one single thrust. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See **HASTEN**.

SPEED, *n.* [*A. S. sped*; Dut. *speed*; Ger. *spute*.]

1. Quickness; celerity; swiftness; haste; velocity; despatch; rapid pace or course.

He ran away with such speed as made it hopeless to follow him. *Cook.*

Gallop after him . . . with full speed. *Swift.*

2. Success; good fortune; event; issue.

I pray thee send me good speed this day. *Gen. xxiv. 12.*

The prince, your son, with mere conceit and fear Of the queen's speed, is gone. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **HASTE, QUICKNESS**.

SPEED'ER, *n.* One who speeds. *Chapman.*

† **SPEED'FUL**, *a.* Serviceable; useful. *Wickliffe.*

† **SPEED'FUL-LY**, *ad.* Speedily; quickly. *Fisher.*

SPEED'LY, *ad.* With speed; quickly. *Shak.*

SPEED'Y-NESS, *n.* The quality of being speedy; swiftness; quickness; nimbleness. *Chapman.*

SPEED'LESS, *a.* Unsuccessful; unfortunate; not prosperous. "Speedless wooers." *Chapman.*

SPEED'WELL, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Veronica*, one species of which, *Veronica officinalis*, or common speedwell, was once extensively used as a substitute for tea. *Eng. Cyc.*

SPEED'Y, *a.* Quick in motion or in performance; swift; nimble; rapid; hasty; hurrying.

He making speedy way through spersed air, To Morpheus' house doth hastily repair. *Spenser.*

The speedy gleams the darkness swallowed. *Burns.*

SPEEDER, *v. a.* To inquire.—See **SPEEDER**. *Brockett.*

† **SPEET**, *v. a.* [*Dut. spatjan*.—See **SPIT**.] To stab. *Com. of Gammer Gurton's Needle.*

SPEIGHT (*spät*), *n.* The black woodpecker:—written also *specht*, and *speckt*. *Todd.*

SPEISS, *n.* [*Ger. speise*, mixed metal.] (*Metal-lurgy.*) Arseniuret of nickel. *Ure.*

SPEL'DING, *n.* A dried haddock. *Booth.*

SPELK, *n.* [*A. S. splc*.] A splinter; a small stick to fix on thatch with. [*Local, Eng.*] *Grose.*

SPELL, *n.* [*A. S. spell*, history, speech, doctrine, tidings; Old Ger. *spel*, *spil*; Icel. *spall*.]

1. † A story; a tale; a narrative. *Chaucer.*

2. A form of words, supposed to be endowed with magical virtues; a charm consisting of words of occult power; an incantation.

And, as the old swain said, she can unlock The clasp of charm, and . . . Milton.

If she be right invoked in a . . . And spoke the powerful spells that babes to birth disclose. *Dryden.*

SPELL, *n.* [*A. S. spellian*, to take another's place.]

1. A turn of work; a vicissitude of labor; a short time spent in any occupation or employment.

Their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours in a day, but are succeeded by spells. *Carew.*

2. A short turn or time; season. "This dreadful spell of weather." *John Randolph.*

Spain has oft . . . of some duration from the . . . 1814.

3. In this sense, provincial in England, and colloquial in the United States.

SPELL, *r. a.* [*M. Goth. spellon*, to narrate; *A. S. spellian*; Dut. *spellen*, to spell.—Fr. *epeler*.]

[*i. SPELLED or SPILT*; *pp. SPELLING, SPELLED or SPILT*.]

1. † To tell; to relate; to narrate; to teach.

Might I that holy legend find By fables spelt in my stee rhymes. *Warton.*

2. To name, write, or print, with the proper letters in . . . to combine in due form, as the letters of a word, either orally or in writing; to form by correct orthography.

Rural carvers, who with knives deface The panels, leaving an obscure, rude name In characters uncouth, and spelt amiss. *Cowper.*

3. To read; to learn; to find out; to discover;—sometimes used with *out*.

Whether to settle peace, or to unfold The drift of hollow states, hard to be spelled. *Milton.*

4. To charm; to fascinate. "He was much spelled with Eleanor Talbot." *Sir G. Buck.*

5. To protect by spells or enchantment.

Thor, Freya, Woden, hear, and spell you Saxons With sacred Runic rhymes from death in battle. *Dryden.*

SPELL, *v. a.* [*A. S. spellian*, to take another's place.]

1. To relieve by taking a turn at a piece of work. *Falconer.*

SPELL, *v. n.* 1. To form words, either orally or in writing, with the proper letters arranged in due order.

Another cause which hath maimed our language is a foolish opinion that we ought to spell exactly as we speak. *Stout.*

2. To learn; to read. [*R.*]

Where I may sit, and rightly spell Of every star that heaven doth shew And every herb that sips the dew. *Milton.*

SPELL'BOUND, *a.* Bound by a spell; under magic influence; enchanted. *Lady Morgan.*

SPELL'ER, *n.* One who spells. *Ash.*

SPELL'FUL, *a.* Having spells or charms. "Each spellful mystery." [*R.*] *Hooie.*

SPELL'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who spells.

2. Orthography; the art or the manner of forming words, by arranging their proper letters in due order.

The natural aim of orthography, of spelling, or of writing (for the three terms mean the same thing), is to express the sounds of the language. *Latham.*

SPELL'ING-BOOK (*-bák*), *n.* An elementary book for teaching orthography; an orthographical manual for schools. *Spectator.*

SPELL'-LAND, *n.* An enchanted land. *Clarke.*

SPELL'-STOPPED (*-stæpt*), *a.* Stopped by a spell or magical power. *Shak.*

† **SPELT**, *v. n.* [*Ger. spalten*.] To split. *Mortimer.*

SPELT, *n.* [*A. S. & Dut. spelt*, bread, corn; Ger. *spelt*, spelt.—*L. spelta*, spelt; It. *spelta*; Sp. *espelta*; Fr. *épeautre*.] (*Bot.*) A species of *Triticum*, or wheat, more hardy than common wheat, having a stout, almost solid stalk, with strong spikes and chaff adhering firmly to the grain; cultivated in Switzerland, and in Germany; *Triticum spelta*. *Loudon.*

SPÉL'TER, n. A term applied to zinc. *McCulloch.*
† SPÉ'LUNG, n. [Gr. σπηλυγ; L. *spelunca*.] A den; a cave; a cavern. *Wichliffe.*
† SPENCE, n. [Old Fr. *despence*.] A buttery; a larder; a store-room. *Chaucer.*
SPÉN'CER, n. 1. + [From *spence*.] One who has the care of the spence. *Prompt. Parvulorum.*
 2. An outer coat or jacket, without skirts.
 Lord Spencer first wore, or at least first brought into fashion, a *spencer*. *Trench.*
 3. (Naut.) A fore-and-aft sail, set with a gaff and no boom, and hoisting from a spencer-mast. *Dana.*
SPÉN'CER-MÁST, n. (Naut.) A small mast just abaft the fore and the main masts. *Dana.*
SPÉND, v. a. [A. S. *spendan*, to spend, to consume; Ger. *spenden*, to distribute; Dan. *spendere*, to spend; Sw. *spendera*. — Gr. σπένδω, to pour out; Fr. *épandre*, to scatter. — L. *expendo*; ex, out of, and *pendo*, to weigh; It. *spendere*; Sp. *expender*.] [i. SPENT; pp. SPENDING, SPENT.]
 1. To expend; to lay out; to part with; to dispose of; to disburse.
 Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread, &c. *Isa. lv. 2.*
 2. To waste; to exhaust; to consume.
 One who spends money shall be spent. *Shak.*
 3. To bestow; to devote; to employ; — frequently used with *on* or *upon*.
 Unwilling to spend any more time upon the debate. *Bonile.*
 He spent a considerable part of his time in travelling. *Pope.*
 4. To exhaust of force or strength; to deprive of force; to wear out.
 This strength he spent upon Cat's head. *Addison.*
 He spent his strength in the service of his country. *Dryden.*
Syn. — To *spend* and to *expend*, are regarded as variations from the Latin *expendo*, to weigh out, to weigh out money in payment, to pay; but *spend* is the more common, and of more extensive application; and it implies simply to turn to some purpose, or make use of; to *expend* carries with it the idea of exhausting. We *spend* money when we purchase any thing with it; we *expend* it when we lay it out in large quantities. Individuals *spend* what they have; government *expends* vast sums in conducting public affairs, or in carrying on war. *Spend* money, fortune, property, life; *spend* or *consume* time, means; exhaust resources. Strength, money, and property are often exhausted, wasted, and squandered, and fortunes dissipated.
SPÉND, v. n. 1. To make expense; to lay out or dispose of money.
 He spends as a person who knows that he must come to a reckoning. *South.*
 2. To prove in the use.
 Butter spent as it came from the richest soil. *Temple.*
 3. To be lost or wasted; to be consumed.
 The sound spendeth . . . in the open air. *Bacon.*
 4. To be employed to any use. [R.]
 The vines that they use for wine are so often cut, that their sap spendeth into the grapes. *Bacon.*
SPÉND'ER, n. One who spends: — a prodigal.
SPÉND'ING, n. The act of expending or consuming; expenditure. *Whitlock.*
SPÉND'THRIFT, n. One who spends lavishly or profusely; an improvident person; a prodigal.
 Some fawning usurer does feed
 With present sums the unwary spendthrift's need. *Dryden.*
† SPÉND'THRIFT-Y, a. Prodigal; lavish. *Rogers.*
SPÉNT'-BALL, n. A cannon-ball, or musket-ball, which reaches an object without sufficient force to pass through or penetrate it. *Crabb.*
† SPÉR, v. a. [A. S. *sparran*.] To shut; to close; to bar; — written also *sperr*. *Shak.*
† SPÉ'RA-BLE, a. [L. *sperrabilis*.] That may be hoped for. *Bacon.*
SPÉ'RA-BLE, n. See SPARABLE. *Herrick.*
† SPERAGE, n. The asparagus. *Sylvestre.*
SPÉ'RATE, a. [L. *spéro*, *sperratus*, to hope.] That may be hoped; hoped for. [R.]
 He should distinguish between those assets which are *sperrate* and those which are *desperate*. *Bowyer.*
SPÉRE, v. a. [A. S. *spirian*; Dut. *spieren*; Ger. *spieren*.] [i. SPERED; pp. SPERING, SPERED.] To inquire; to ask. [Local, Eng.] *Gower.*
SPÉRM, n. [Gr. σπέρμα; σπέρω, to sow; L. & It. *sperma*; Sp. *esperma*; Fr. *sperme*.]

1. The fecundating principle in animals; semen; the spermatic fluid or liquor. *Dunglison.*
 2. A substance obtained from the head of some species of whales; — incorrectly used for *spermacti*. *Dunglison.*
 3. Spawn of fish, &c. *Bailey.*

SPÉR-MA-CÉ'TI [sper-ma-sé'te, W. P. F. Ja. Sm.; sper-ma-sit'e, S. J. E. K.], n. [Gr. σπέρμα, sperm, and κητός, a whale; Fr. *sperme*, a solid crystalline fat extracted from the head of the sperm whale or blunt-headed cachelot (*Catodon macrocephalus*), where it exists in a fluid state accompanied by oil (sperm oil), from which it concretes after death; — used for candles. *Baird. P. Cyc.*

Spermacti differs from the ordinary fats in not yielding glycerine when saponified, but in its stead a different base, termed *ethyl*. Pure *spermacti*, or *cetine*, fuses at about 120° Fahrenheit, and solidifies to a silky, semi-transparent, crystalline fat of delicate whiteness. *Müller.*

SPÉR-MA-CÉ'TI, a. Relating to, or made of, spermacti. *Armstrong.*

SPÉR-MA-CÉ'TI-WHÁLE, n. (Zool.) A species of whale from which spermacti is obtained; *Catodon macrocephalus*; — called also *sperm-whale*, and *blunt-headed cachelot*. *Baird.*

SPÉRM'A-PHÓRE, n. [Gr. σπέρμα, sperm, and φέρω, to bear.] (Bot.) The placenta. *Clarke.*

SPÉR-MÁT'IC, a. [Gr. σπέρματικός; L. *sperma-ticus*; It. *spermaticeo*; Sp. *espermatico*; Fr. *spermatique*.] Relating to, or consisting of, sperm; seminal. *Ray.*

† SPÉR-MA-TÍZE, v. n. [Gr. σπέρματιζω.] To yield seed; to throw out sperm. *Browne.*

SPÉR-MÁT'O-CÉLE [sper-mát'o-sél, W. K. Sm. Wb.; sper-ma-to-sél, Ja.], n. [Gr. σπέρμα, sperm, and κήλη, a tumor; Fr. *spermatocèle*.] (Med.) A varicose dilatation of the veins of the scrotum and spermatic cord; varicocele. *Dunglison.*

SPÉR-MA-TÖID, a. [Gr. σπέρμα, sperm, and εἶδος, form.] (Zool.) Similar to sperm. *Dunglison.*

SPÉR-MA-TÖL'O-GY, n. [Gr. σπέρμα, sperm, and λογος, a discourse; Fr. *spermatologie*.] A treatise on sperm. *Dunglison.*

SPÉRM'A-TQ-PHÓRE, n. [Gr. σπέρμα, σπέρματος, sperm, and φέρω, to bear.] (Zool.) One of the tubular sheaths which, in some animals, are secreted around the masses of spermatozoa whilst contained in the seminal apparatus. *Micrographic Dict.*

SPÉR-MA-TÖPH'O-ROÜS, a. [Gr. σπέρμα, sperm, and φέρω, to bear.] (Zool.) Bearing sperm; seminiferous. *Dunglison.*

SPÉR-MA-TQ-ZÖ'A, n. pl. [Gr. σπέρμα, sperm, and ζῶν, an animal.] (Zool.) Minute bodies, reputed formerly to be animalcules, seen in the sperm, and considered by physiologists to be essential to impregnation. *Brande.*

The form of the spermatozoa varies in different animals, but they usually consist of a rounded or oval body or head, at one end of which is appended a movable filament. *Micrographic Dict.*

More properly called *spermatozooids*, for their animalcular nature is not demonstrated. *Dunglison.*

SPÉR-MA-TQ-ZÖ'ID, n. [Gr. σπέρμα, sperm, and εἶδος, form.]

1. (Phys.) One of the reputed animalcules seen in sperm. *Dunglison.*

2. (Bot.) One of the vegetable filaments produced in the organs called *Antheridia*, and which exist in the plants of many cryptogamous families, regarded as analogous to the spermatozoa of animals, and as the agents of fertilization of the germ-cell. *Micrographic Dict.*

SPÉR-MA-TQ-ZÖ'QN, n. One of the spermatozoa. *Micrographic Dict.*

SPÉRM'-CELL, n. (Anat.) One of the cells contained in the semen, in which the spermatozoa are formed. *Brande.*

SPÉR-MÍD'I-ÜM, n. [Gr. σπέρμα, sperm.] (Bot.) A one-seeded, one-celled, superior, indehiscent, hard, dry fruit, with the integuments of the seed distinct from it; achenium. *Lindley.*

SPÉRM'-ÖIL, n. Oil from the sperm-whale.

SPÉR-MÖL'O-GÝST, n. [Gr. σπέρμαλόγος.] One who gathers or treats of seeds. [R.] *Bailey.*

SPÉRM'-WHÁLE, n. Spermacti-whale. *Baird.*

† SPÉRSE, v. a. To disperse; to scatter. *Spenser.*

† SPÉT, v. a. To spit. — n. Spittle. *Milton.*

SPÉTCH'ES, n. pl. Scraps of glue: — the offal of skins and hides. *Simmonds.*

SPEW (spá), v. a. [Goth. *speiwan*; A. S. *spewian*; Dut. *spugen*; Ger. *speien*; Dan. *spye*; Icel. *spya*; Sw. *spy*. — Gr. πνιω, to spit out; L. *spuo*. — See SPIT.] [i. SPEWED; pp. SPEWING, SPEWED.] [Written also *spue*.]
 1. To eject from the mouth; to vomit; to cast up; to puke; to eject with loathing.
 Therewith she spewed out of her filthy maw
 A flood of poison horrible and black. *Spenser.*
 2. To eject; to cast forth. *Dryden.*

Contentious suits ought to be *spewed* out, as the surfeit of courts. *Bacon.*

SPEW (spá), v. n. 1. To vomit. *B. Jonson.*

2. To swell, as wet land affected by frost so as to throw seed out of the ground; as, "The ground *spews*."

SPEW'ER (spá'er), n. One who spews. *Todd.*

SPEW'ING, n. The act of vomiting. *Hab. ii. 16.*

SPEW'Y, a. Disposed to swell, as wet land affected by frost, so as to throw seed out of the ground. [Local, Eng., and U. S.] *Mortimer.*

SPHÁC'E-LÁTE (sfás'e-lát), v. a. [i. SPHACELATED; pp. SPHACELATING, SPHACELATED.] To affect with sphacelus or gangrene. *Sharp.*

SPHÁC'E-LÁTE (sfás'e-lát), v. n. To mortify; to suffer gangrene. *Sharp.*

SPHÁC'E-LÁTE, a. Affected with sphacelus; **SPHÁC'E-LÁT-ED, a.** mortified. *Clarke.*

SPHÁC'E-LÁTION, n. (Med.) State of being sphacelated; mortification. *Dunglison.*

SPHÁC'E-LÜS (sfás-), n. [Gr. σφάκελος; It. *sfacelo*; Sp. *esfacelo*; Fr. *sphacèle*.] (Med.) The disorganized portion in cases of mortification.

"This word is used by some synonymously with gangrene; by others, with gangrene when it occupies the whole substance of a limb. *Sphacelus* was formerly used to denote excessive pain; and for agitation from excessive pain or violent emotion." *Dunglison.*

SPHÆR'U-LITE, n. (Min.) See SPHERULITE.

SPHÁG'NOÜS, a. Relating to plants of the genus *Sphagnum*; mossy. *Clarke.*

SPHÁG'NÜM, n. [Gr. σφάγνος, a kind of fragrant lichen.] (Bot.) A genus of the natural order of mosses, growing mostly in bogs, and constituting the principal portion of peat; peat-moss; bog-moss. *Gray.*

SPHÈNE, n. [Gr. σφην, a wedge.] A brittle mineral of various colors, sometimes crystallized, transparent, and also opaque, and consisting of silica, titanic acid, and lime; — so called in allusion to the form of its crystals. *Dana.*

SPHÈN'-[S-CI'NÆ, n. pl. (Ornith.) A sub-family of birds of the order *Anseres* and family *Alcedæ*; penguins. *Gray.*



Spheniscus demersus.

SPHÈ'NÖID, a. [Gr. σφην, a wedge, and εἶδος, form; Fr. *sphénoïde*.] (Anat.) Wedge-shaped. *Sphenoid bone*, an azygous bone situated on the median line, and at the base of the cranium; pterygoid bone. *Dunglison.*

SPHÈ'NÖID, n. [Fr. *sphénoïde*.] (Anat.) The sphenoid bone. *Dunglison.*

SPHÈ'NÖID'AL, a. (Anat.) Relating to or belonging to the sphenoid bone. *Dunglison.*

SPHÈ'NQ-MÁX'IL-LÁ-RY, a. (Anat.) Pertaining to the sphenoid and maxillary bones. *Dunglison.*

SPHÈ'NQ-PÁL'A-TINE, a. (Anat.) Pertaining to the sphenoid and palate bones. *Dunglison.*

SPHÈ'NQ-PÁ-RÍ'E-TAL, a. (Anat.) Pertaining to the sphenoid and parietal bones. *Dunglison.*

SPHÈ'NQ-TÉM'PO-RAL, a. (Anat.) Pertaining to the sphenoid and temporal bones. *Dunglison.*

SPHERE (sfer), *n.* [Gr. *σφαῖρα*; L. *sphæra*; It. *sfera*; Sp. *esfera*; Fr. *sphère*.]

1. Any orbicular body, solid or hollow; an orb; a globe; a ball.

That labor on the bottom of this sphere. *Shak.*

2. (*Geom.*) A solid or volume bounded by a surface, every point of which is equally distant from a point within, called the centre; a solid that may be generated by the revolution of a semicircle about its diameter as an axis. *Da. & P.*

3. (*Astron.*) The concave expanse of the heavens, which appears to the eye as the interior surface of a sphere, and in which the sun, moon, planets, stars, and comets appear to be fixed at an equal distance from the eye;—called, also, the *sphere of the world*. *Hutton.*

The single sea is now civil of the sphere. *Shak.*

In the Ptolemaic system, spheres were supposed to be transparent spherical surfaces, moving about a common centre, independently of each other, and each carrying with it one of the heavenly luminaries.

4. (*Geog.*) A representation of the earth on the surface of a globe, which has also represented on it an assemblage of circles showing the positions of the equator, ecliptic, meridians, &c. *Brande.*

5. A socket; an orbit.

Every man, versed in any particular business, finds fault with these authors so far as they treat of matters within his sphere. *Addison.*

6. Circuit, circle, or compass of knowledge, action, or influence; province.

Many more [vegetable productions] might be had from the narrow sphere of our researches. *Cook.*

Armillary sphere, (*Astron.*) an astronomical instrument representing the principal circles of the sphere in their relative order and position, and serving to resolve various problems in astronomy. *Hutton.*—*Oblique sphere*, a sphere in which, as in those parts of the earth which are intermediate between the equator and the poles, the circles of apparent daily revolution of the heavenly bodies are oblique to the horizon. — *Parallel sphere*, a sphere in which, as at the poles, the circles of apparent daily revolution of the heavenly bodies are parallel to the horizon. — *Right or direct sphere*, a sphere in which, as at the equatorial parts of the earth, the circles of apparent daily revolution described by the heavenly bodies are at right angles to the horizon.

SPHERE, *v. a.* [*i.* SPHERED; *pp.* SPHERING, SPHERED.]

1. To place in a sphere.

And therefore is the glorious planet Sol In noble eminence enthroned and spher'd Amidst the other. *Shak.*

2. To make round. "[Light] spher'd in a radiant cloud." *Milton.*

SPHERE'-BORN, *a.* Born of, or among, the spheres. *Milton.*

SPHERE'-DE-SCEND'ED, *a.* Descended from the spheres. *Collins.*

SPHERE'-MEL-O-DY, *n.* The melody or music of the spheres. *Clarke.*

SPHER'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *σφαῖρικός*; *σφαῖρα*, a ball; *SPHER'I-CAL, } L. *sphaericus*; It. *sferico*; Sp. *esferico*, Fr. *sphérique*.]*

1. Pertaining to a sphere; orbicular; globular.

We must know the reason of the spherical figures of the drops. *Glennell.*

2. † Planetary. "Villains by spherical predominance." *Shak.*

Spherical angle, an angle included between the arcs of two great circles intersecting each other on the surface of a sphere. — *Spherical coordinates*, trigonometrical coordinates. — *Spherical excess*, the excess of the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle over 180°. — *Spherical geometry*, that department of geometry which treats of the sphere, particularly of the circles described on its surface. *Hutton.* — *Spherical lune*, a portion of the surface of a sphere included between two great semicircles having a common diameter. — *Spherical polygon*, a portion of the surface of a sphere bounded by arcs of three or more great circles. — *Spherical projections*. See *PROJECTION*. — *Spherical pyramid*, a portion of a sphere bounded by a spherical polygon and by three or more sectors of great circles meeting at the centre of a sphere. — *Spherical sector*, a portion of a sphere which may be generated by the revolution of a sector of a circle about a straight line passing through its vertex as an axis. — *Spherical*

segment, a portion of a sphere included between a zone of the surface and a secant plane or between two parallel secant planes. — *Spherical triangle*, a spherical polygon of three sides, being a portion of the surface of a sphere bounded by the arcs of three great circles. — *Spherical trigonometry*, that branch of trigonometry which explains the method of solving spherical triangles where three of the parts are given. It also treats of the general relations existing between the six parts of which the triangle is composed. — *Spherical ungula*, a portion of a sphere bounded by a lune and two semicircles meeting in a diameter of the sphere. — *Spherical zone*, a portion of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes. *Da. & P.*

SPHER'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the form of a sphere.

SPHER'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being spherical; sphericity. *Digby.*

SPHE-RĪC'Ī-TY (sfē-rīs'e-te), *n.* [Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, a sphere; It. *sfericità*; Sp. *esfericidad*; Fr. *sphéricité*.] The quality of being spherical; roundness; globosity; roundness.

It will not of itself recover its sphericity. *Boyle.*

Syn.—See *ROTUNDITY*.

SPHER'I-CLE (sfēr'e-kl), *n.* A small sphere. *Clarke.*

SPHER'ICS (sfēr'iks), *n.* The doctrine of the properties of the sphere; spherical trigonometry. *Brande.*

SPHE-RŌID (sfēr'ōid) [sfēr'ōid, S. W. P. J. F. K.; sfēr'ōid, *Ja. Sm. C.*], *n.* [Gr. *σφαῖροειδής*, spherical, *σφαῖρα*, a sphere, and *ειδός*, form; L. *sphaeroides*, spherical; Fr. *sphéroïde*.] A solid resembling a sphere in form, and which may be generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes. *Davies & Peck.*

If an ellipse is revolved about its transverse axis, the spheroid generated is called a *prolate spheroid*; if it is revolved about its conjugate axis, the spheroid generated is called an *oblate spheroid*. *Davies & Peck.*

SPHE-RŌID'AL (sfēr'ōid'al),

SPHE-RŌID'IC (sfēr'ōid'ik),

SPHE-RŌID'I-CAL (sfēr'ōid'e-kal),

1. Having the form of a spheroid. *Adams.*

2. (*Crystallography*.) Noting crystals bounded by several convex faces, as one variety of the diamond, which has forty-eight faces. *Cleveland.*

Spheroidal state, (*Physics*.) a state assumed by a small quantity of water on falling upon a metallic capsule heated to between 300° and 400° F., in which it rolls about in a spheroidal mass without being heated to the boiling point,—an effect due to the prevention of contact by the repulsion of the heated metal and by the intervening layer or cushion of non-conducting steam, and also to the cooling influence of evaporation. On removing the source of heat, the liquid soon boils vehemently, and is dispersed in steam, with a loud, hissing noise. Instead of a capsule, a metallic plate may be used. Other liquids are affected in like manner. The temperature of the spheroid of water is about 205° F., that of the spheroid of ether about 94°, and that of the spheroid of sulphurous acid 14° or 18° below the freezing point of water,—so that, if a little water is dropped into a spheroid of sulphurous acid, contained in a red-hot capsule, it is instantly frozen. *Müller.*

SPHE-RŌID'I-TY, *n.* The state or the quality of being spheroidal. *Mason.*

SPHE-RŌM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a sphere, and *μετρον*, a measure; Fr. *sphéromètre*.] An instrument for measuring with great precision the thickness of small bodies, the curvature of optical glasses, &c. *Hoblyn.*

SPHER-Q-SID'ER-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of fibrous carbonate of iron, the fibres of which radiate and form a mammelated surface. *Brooke.*

SPHER'U-LATE, *a.* Having one or more rows of minute tubercles. *Maunder.*

SPHER'ŪLE (sfēr'ūl), *n.* [L. *sphaerula*, dim. of *sphaera*, a sphere.] A little sphere.

Mercury is a collection of exceedingly small, vastly heavy spherules. *Chagne.*

SPHER'U-LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of obsidian or pearlstone, occurring in rounded grains. *Brande.*

† **SPHE**'RY (sfēr'ye), *a.* L. Spherical; round. "Hermia's sphyry eye." *Shak.*

2. Belonging to the spheres. "The sphyry chime." *Milton.*

SPHIG-MŌM'E-TER, *n.* Sphygmometer. *Brande.*

SPHINC'TER (sfing'k'ter, 82), *n.* [Gr. *σφινγω*, to contract.] (*Anat.*) A name given to several an-

nular muscles, which constrict or close certain natural openings. *Dunghlson.*

SPHINX (sfingks, 82), *n.* [Gr. *σφίγξ*; L. *sphinx*.] The usual derivation is from Gr. *σφίγγω*, to bind tight, as if the Throttler. *Liddell & Scott.* A fabulous being occurring in the mythology of Greece, Egypt, and India. *P. Cyc.*

Grecian sphinxes were portrayed in different ways, but their figure was always a compound of the animal and the human form. The sphinx which occurs in the early legends of Thebes is usually represented with the head of a woman and the body of a lion. The Egyptian sphinxes are lions without wings, and are represented in a recumbent position, like those of Greece; the upper part of their body is either human, and mostly female, or they have the head of a ram. Sphinxes are also found in India as ornaments of temples, but they are always represented with the head of a man. *P. Cyc.*

SPHRAG'IDE, *n.* [L. *sphragis*, *spragidis*, Lemnian earth,—so called because anciently sold in sealed parcels; from Gr. *σφραγίς*, *σφραγίδος*, a seal.] (*Min.*) A yellowish-gray earth or clay, speckled with red, called *Lemnian earth*.

SPHRA-GŪS'TICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *σφραγίς*, a seal.] (*Diplomatics*.) The science of seals, their history, peculiarities, and distinctions, especially with a view to the means which they afford of ascertaining the age and genuineness of documents to which they are affixed. *Brande.*

SPHŪ'G-MIC, *a.* [Gr. *σφυγμικός*, *σφυγμός*, the pulse.] Pertaining to the pulse. *Wright.*

SPHYG-MŌM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *σφυγμός*, the pulse, *σφύζω*, to throb, and *μετρον*, measure.] (*Med.*) An instrument for measuring the force of the pulse. *Dunghlson.*

† **SPĪ**'AL, *n.* A spy; a watch. *Bacon.*

SPĪ'CA, *n.* [L.] 1. (*Bot.*) A spike. *Henslow.*

2. (*Med.*) A bandage, so called because somewhat resembling a spike of barley. *Dunghlson.*

3. (*Astron.*) A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Virgo. *Young.*

SPĪ'CATE, } *a.* [L. *spico*, *spiratus*, to furnish with spikes.] (*Bot.*) Belonging to, or disposed in, a spike. *Gray.*

SPĪ'CĀT-ED, } with spikes.]

SPIC-CĀ'TŌ, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A word denoting that the notes over which it is placed are to be performed in a distinct manner. *Moore.*

SPICE, *n.* [L. *species*, spices, drugs, &c., of the same sort; It. *spezie*; Sp. *especia*; Fr. *épice*.] 1. † Species. *Chaucer. Wicliffe.*

2. Any pungent aromatic vegetable substance used for seasoning food, as pepper, nutmeg, ginger, cinnamon, cloves, &c.; condiment. *Baker.*

3. A small portion or quantity, sufficient to give flavor or pungency; a grain; a particle.

Too busy senates, with an over-care To make us better than our kind can bear, Have dashed a spice of envy in the laws. *Dryden.*

SPICE, *v. a.* [*i.* SPICED; *pp.* SPICING, SPICED.]

1. To season with spice; to mix with pungent aromatic vegetable substances; to pepper.

Spiced syllabubs and cider of the best. *Drayton.*

2. To render fragrant or redolent with spices. "The spiced Indian air." *Shak.*

3. To render nice, delicate, or dainty. Take it; 'tis yours.

Be not so spiced; it is good gold. *Beau. & Fl.*

SPICE'-ĀP-PLE, *n.* The name of an apple. *Ash.*

SPICE'-BŪSH, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of wild all-spice; spice-wood; *Benzoin odoriferum*. *Gray.*

SPICED (spist), *p. a.* Seasoned with spice;—scrupulous. "Spiced conscience." *Chaucer.*

Under pretence of spiced holiness. *Tract, 1594.*

SPĪ'CER, *n.* One who spices, or one who deals in spices. "A spicer or grocer." *Fabyan.*

SPĪ'CER-Y, *n.* [Old Fr. *espicerie*; Fr. *épicerie*.] 1. Spices collectively. "Their camels were laden with spicery." *Raleigh.*

2. A repository of spices. The spicery, the cellar, and its furniture, are too well known to be here insisted upon. *Addison.*

SPICE'-WOOD (wūd), *n.* (*Bot.*) A deciduous shrub, from six to twelve feet high, found in moist woods in Canada and the United States; fever-bush; Benjamin-tree; *Benzoin odoriferum*, or *Laurus benzoin* of Linnaeus;—so called from the spicy taste of the bark. *Wood.*

† *SPI-CÍF'ER-OÚS*, *a.* [*L. spicifer*.] Bearing ears of corn:—bearing spikes; spicated. *Bailey.*

SPI'C-I-FÓRM, *a.* [*L. spica*, a spike, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a spike. *Gray.*

SPI'C-I-LY, *ad.* In a spicy manner. *Clarke.*

SPI'C-I-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being spicy.

SPI'C-ING, *n.* The act of seasoning with spices.

SPI'CK'-AND-SPÁN', *a.* [Of disputed and uncertain etymology.] Quite new; now first used.

I keep no antiquated stuff;
But *spick-and-span* I have enough. *Swift.*

Spick-and-span new, just made or finished; entirely new; brand-new; fire-new. "A play *spick-and-span new*," *Hovell*.—"Brave purple cassocks . . . *spick-and-span new*," *North*.

Span-new is used by Chaucer, and is supposed to come from *A. S. spannian*, to stretch. *Span-new* is, therefore, originally used of cloth newly extended or dressed at the clothiers', and *spick-and-span* is newly extended on the spikes or tenters. *Johnson*.—*Spick-new* is merely *nail-new*, and *span-new*, *chip-new*. Many similar expressions are current in the north of Europe; *fire-new*, *spark-new*, *splinter-new*, also used in Cumberland; High-German *nagel-new*, equivalent to the Lower Saxon *spiker-new*. The leading idea is that of something quickly produced.—The Icelandic *spann* signifies not only *chip*, but *spoon*. *R. Garnett.*

SPI'CK-NÉL, *n.* A plant; spignel. *Bailey.*

SPI-CÓSE, *a.* Having ears like corn; pointed; *SPI'COUS*, *spicuous*. [*L.*] *Ash.*

† *SPI-CÓS'-I-TY*, *n.* [*L. spica*, a spike.] The quality of being spiked like ears of corn. *Bailey.*

SPI'C-U-LA, *n.*; pl. *SPI'C-U-LÆ*. [*L. dim. of spica*, a spike.] (*Bot.*) A small spike; a spikelet:—a pointed, fleshy, superficial appendage:—*acicula*. *Henslow*.—Ground-pine. *Wm. Smith.*

SPI'C-U-LAR, *a.* [*L. spiculus*.] Having sharp points. *Mander.*

SPI'C-U-LATE, *v. a.* [*L. spiculo*, *spiculatus*; *spica*, a point.] To make sharp at the point. "*Spiculated* paling." [*R.*] *Mason.*

SPI'C-U-LATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting a surface covered with fine, pointed, fleshy appendages:—noting a spike that is composed of several smaller spikes crowded together. *Henslow.*

SPI'C-ULE, *n.* [*L. spiculum*, dim. of *spica*, a point.] (*Bot.*) Spicula. *Clarke.*

SPI-CÚ-LI-FÓRM, *a.* [*L. spiculum*, a little sharp point, and *forma*, form.] Being of the form of a spicule. *Clarke.*

SPI-C-U-LÍF'E-NOÚS, *a.* [*L. spiculum*, a little sharp point, and *gigno* (*Gr. γένω*), to produce.] Producing, or containing, spicula. *Clarke.*

SPI'CY, *a.* Pertaining to, abounding in, or having the qualities of, spice; aromatic. "A fragrant mist of *spicy* fumes." *Addison.*

Sabean odors from the *spicy* shore
Of *Araby* the blest. *Milton.*

SPI'DER, *n.* [From *spin*, *n* being dropped. *Skinner*.—So named from spinning his web. *Richardson*.—*Dut. spin*; *Ger. spinne*; *Sw. spinnet*, *spindel*.—Old Eng. *spither*.]

1. (*Zool.*) An insect of the family *Araneida*, and class *Arachnida*. *Baird.*

Spiders are characterized by having palpi or feelers, which resemble small feet without a claw at the tip, frontal claws terminated by a movable hook which moves downwards, and has on its under side a little slit for the emission of a poisonous fluid that is secreted in a gland of the preceding joint, a thorax consisting of a single piece, to which is attached behind a movable and soft abdomen terminated by spinnerets, or apparatus for producing long filamentous cords with which most of the species form their nests and their webs for catching flies on which they feed. *Owen*. *Cuvier*.

Spider monkey, the common name of quadrumanous animals inhabiting South America, of the genus *Ateles*, remarkable for their long tails, strongly prehensile and callous at the extremity, their very slender limbs, and for their anterior hands having only four fingers. *Baird*.—*Spider crab*, a decapodous crustacean of the genus *Maja*,—particularly *Maja squinado*, or *corwich*, found abundantly in England and Ireland, and eaten by the poorer classes. *Baird*.

2. A sort of steptan bearing some resemblance to a spider. *Wright*.

3. A trevet to support vessels over a fire. *Wr.*

4. Any thing in the form of a spider, as a toy. *Clarke.*

SPI'DER-CATCH'ER, *n.* 1. One who makes a business of catching spiders. *Addison.*

2. A species of woodpecker. *Johnson.*

SPI'DER-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a spider. *Hay.*

SPI'DER-ÓR'CHIS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to two species of orchidaceous plants, *Ophrys araneifera*, and *Ophrys arachnites*. *Eng. Cyc.*

SPI'DER-SHÉLL, *n.* A kind of murex-shell. *Hill.*

SPI'DER-WORT (-wurt), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Tradescantia*, one species of which, *Tradescantia Virginica*, is cultivated as a border-flower. *Lindley.*

SPI'G-NÉL, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of herbaceous plants of the genus *Athamanta*. *Loudon.*

SPI'G-NÉT, *n.* The common name of *Azalia racemosa*;—corrupted from *spikenard*. *Gray.*

SPI'G'QT, *n.* [*W. yspigod*; *pig*, *yspig*, a spike.—See *SPIKE*.] A peg to stop the vent-hole in a cask or in a faucet. *Swift.*

SPI-GÜE'NÉL, *n.* (*Eng. Law*.) The sealer of the king's writs. *Whishaw.*

SPIKE, *n.* [*L. spica*, a point, an ear of grain; *It. spiga*; *Sp. espiga*.—*Dut. spijker*; *Dan. spiger*; *Sw. spik*.—*W. pig*, *yspig*.]

1. An ear of corn or grain, as of wheat or rye.

The gleaners
Spoke after spike, their sparing harvest pick. *Thomson.*

2. A very large nail, usually of iron. *Bacon.*

3. A long rod sharpened at one end.

He wears on his head the coron radiata, another type of his divinity; the spikes that shoot out represent the rays of the sun. *Addison.*

4. (*Bot.*) An inflorescence resembling a raceme, except that the flowers are sessile.—a shrubby species of lavender, native of southern Europe, from which is procured an essential oil used in veterinary medicine and in the preparation of certain varnishes; *Lavandula spica*;—called also *spike-lavender*. *Baird*. *Eng. Cyc.*

SPIKE, *v. a.* [*i. SPIKED*; *pp. SPIKING, SPIKED*.]

1. To fasten with spikes.

Lay long planks upon them, *spiking* or pinning them down fast. *Mortimer.*

2. To set with spikes. "A youth leaping over the *spiked* pales." *Wiseman.*

3. To fix upon a spike. [*R.*] *Young.*

4. To make sharp at the end. *Johnson.*

5. (*Mil.*) To stop the vent of, by a nail or spike, so as to render unserviceable; as, "To *spike* a gun." *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

To *spike* a gun, (*Naut.*) to fasten a quoin with spikes to the deck, close to the breech of the gun-carnage, so that the gun may not break loose when the ship rolls. *Mar. Dict.*

SPIKED (*spíkt*), *a.* Formed with, or having, spikes. "The *spiked* corn." *Potter.*

SPIKE'-LÄV-ÉN-DER, *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrubby species of lavender; spike.—See *SPIKE*. *Baird.*

SPIKE'LET, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small or secondary spike; the inflorescence of grasses. *Gray.*

SPIKE'-NÁIL, *n.* A large, long nail. *Halliwel.*

SPIKE'NARD [*spík'nard*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *spík'nard*, *E. Wb. Elphinstone*], *n.* [*L. spica*, a spike, an ear, and *nardus*, nard.]

1. (*Bot.*) An East Indian dwarf plant with a long, hairy tap-root, used in the East as a remedy for a number of diseases, and much esteemed as a perfume; *Nardostachys Jatamansi*:—an aromatic plant formerly held in high repute; *Andropogon nardus*.—See *NARD*. *Baird*.—An herbaceous plant, with large, spicy, aromatic roots, growing in rich woodlands in the U. S.; *Aralia racemosa*. *Gray.*

2. The oil or balsam of *Nardostachys Jatamansi*. *John xii. 3.*

Ploughman's spikenard, (*Bot.*) a European plant common on calcareous soils, possessing a volatile oil with a peculiar scent, used for the purpose of driving away fleas and gnats; *Inula Conyza*. *Eng. Cyc.*

SPI'KY, *a.* 1. Having a sharp point or sharp points. "The *spiky* harrow." *Scott.*

The tapering pyramid, . . . whose *spiky* top
Has wounded the thick cloud. *Blair.*

2. Set, or armed, with spikes.

Or by the *spiky* harrow cleared away. *Scott.*

The *spiky* wheels through heaps of earthenware. *Pope.*

SPILE, *n.* [*Dut. spijl*, a bar; *spil*, an axis, a pivot, a stalk; *Ger. spille*, a peg, a pin.]

1. A wooden peg to stop a hole in a cask of liquor; a spill; a spigot. *Brockett.*

2. A large stake driven into the ground as a foundation for some superstructure; a pile [*Local, Eng. and U. S.*] *Halliwel.*

SPILE'-HÓLE, *n.* The air-hole of a cask; the hole for a spile, or spigot. *Foisy.*

SPI'L-I-KÍNS, *n. pl.* Pegs of wood, bone, or ivory, for marking the score of cribbage or other games. *Simmonds.*

SPILL, *n.* [See *SPILE*.]

1. A small shiver,—particularly a small piece of wood used for lighting pipes, or for making matches. *Halliwel*. *Simmonds.*

2. A spigot; a spile. *Mortimer.*

3. A thin bar of iron; a spindle. *Carver.*

4. † A small slip of paper. *Nares.*

5. † A small quantity of money. *Ayliffe.*

SPILL, *v. a.* [*A. S. spillan*; *Dut. & Ger. spillen*; *Dan. spilde*; *Sw. & Icel. spilla*.] [*7. SPILT or SPILLED*; *pp. SPILLING, SPILT or SPILLED*.]

1. To suffer to fall, or be shed, or scattered, as a liquid or a powder; to throw away; to scatter; to effuse; to pour out; to shed.

He who would have shuddered to *spill* a drop of blood in a private man, shall deluge whole provinces with the prince, and laugh over the subjugated plains which he has fertilized with human gore. *Knox.*

2. † To destroy; to mar; to spoil.

And greater glory think to save than *spill*. *Spenser.*

If thou wilt go, *spill* thyself, *spill* thyself;
Take us with thee. *Surrey.*

3. † To diversify with pieces; to inlay.

Thou shalt *spill* the *spill* of the one man's gift.
And *spill* the *spill* of the other man's gift. *Spenser.*

4. (*Naut.*) To shake out of a sail, as the wind, by bracing it so that the wind may strike its leach and shiver it. *Dana.*

SPILL, *v. n.* 1. To waste; to lavish.

Thy father bids thee spare, and chides for *spilling*. *Sidney.*

2. To be shed, lost, or wasted; to flow over.

He was so *topful* of himself, that he let it *spill* on all the company. *Watts.*

SPILL'ER, *n.* 1. One who spills, sheds, or scatters.

2. A kind of fishing-line.

They are taken by *spillers* made of a cord, to which divers shorter are tied at a little distance, and to each of these a hook is fastened with a bait. *Carver.*

SPIL'LET-FÍSH'ING, *n.* A system of fishing

SPIL'LIARD-FÍSH'ING, *n.* practised on the west coast of Ireland by means of a number of hooks set on snoods, all on one line. *Simmonds.*

SPILL'ING-LÍNE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope used for spilling a sail. *Dana.*

SPILT, *i. & p.* from *spill*. See *SPILL*.

† *SPI'LTH*, *n.* [From *spill*.] Any thing spilt or poured out. *Shak.*

SPIN, *v. a.* [*Goth. a. S. & Old Ger. spinnan*; *Dut. & Ger. spinnen*; *Dan. spinde*; *Sw. & Icel. spinnu*.] [*i. SPUN*, † *SPAN*; *pp. SPINNING, SPUN*.]

1. To combine into a thread, or to form, as a thread, by drawing out and twisting together short fibres, as of cotton, flax, or wool, or by simply twisting together long filaments, as in the case of silk of the best quality. *P. Cyc.*

The women *spin* goats' hair. *Ex. xxxv. 26.*

All the yarn she [Penelope] *spun* in Ulysses' absence did
but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shak.*

2. To form by the extrusion of a tenacious transparent secretion from spinnerets.

The webs formed by *spinnets* are composed of lines *spun* by *spinnets*, which, on being brought into contact by the action of a *spinning* machine, fill by continual additions of *spinning* material, and form regular white flakes and masses of considerable extent. *Eng. Cyc.*

3. To extend to a great length; to protract; to draw out; to prolong;—usually with *out*.

I passed lightly over many particulars on which learned
and witty men might *spin* out large volumes. *D'Estange.*

By one delay after another they *spin* out their whole lives,
fill there's no more future left before them. *D'Estange.*

4. To put into a turning motion like that of a spinning-wheel; to twirl; as, "To *spin* a top."

To *spin* *hay*, (*Mil.*) to twist it into ropes for convenience of transportation, when on the march. *Burn.*

SPIN, *v. n.* 1. To perform the act, or exercise the art, of spinning.

Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil
not, neither do they *spin*; and yet I say unto you, that even
Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. *Matt. vi. 28.*

He *spins* and weaves, and weaves and *spins*. *Courcier.*

2. To revolve on the axis, as a spindle.

Earth, . . . that *spinning* sleeps

On her soft axle.

Milton.

3. To stream out in a thread or small current.

The blood out of their helmets *spans*.

Drayton.

SPINACEOUS (-shus), *a.* (Bot.) Noting a class of plants including spinach. W. Ency.SPINACH, *n.* [It. *spinace*; Sp. *espinaca*; Fr. *épinard*; Dut. *spinazie*; Ger. & Dan. *spinat*; Sw. *spenat*; —from L. *spina*, a prickly.] The common name of plants of the genus *Spinacia*, one species of which, *Spinacia oleracea*, or common spinach or spinage, is a well-known esculent or pot-herb. Loudon.SPINAL, *a.* [L. *spinalis*; *spina*, the spine; It. *spinale*; Sp. *espinal*; Fr. *spinal*.] Belonging to the spine or back-bone.Forth from the bone the *spinal* marrow flies.

Pope.

SPINDLE, *n.* [A. S. *spindel*; Old Ger. *spinnala*; Ger., Dan., & Sw. *spindel*.]

1. A pendant reed or piece of wood for twisting and winding the fibres drawn from the distaff.

"At the top was a slit to attach the thread, and at the other end was a whorl or wheel to steady it. The thread, being attached to the spindle, was drawn from the distaff until a sufficient length had been gained for the attached spindle to touch the ground, a fresh turn being then given to the spindle to increase the twist. As soon as the spindle reached the ground, a length was said to be spun, and the spinner, winding it up on the spindle, and securing it firmly in the slit, proceeded to spin another length." Tomlinson.

2. A part of a spinning-wheel or similar contrivance, and revolving with a rapid motion, in which the fibres which are attached to the end of it.

A. Jamieson.

3. The fusée of a watch.

Simmonds.

4. A long, slender stalk.

Mortimer.

5. A measure of yarn.

Simmonds.

"In cotton yarn, a *spindle* of eighteen hanks is 15,120 yards; in linen yarn, a *spindle* of twenty-four hanks is 14,400 yards." Simmonds.

6. (Mech.) A small axle or axis, in contradistinction to a shaft, or large axle.

We say, the shaft of a fly-wheel, the *spindle* of a pinion.

Grier.

7. (Math.) A solid generated by the revolution of a portion of a curve about a chord perpendicular to an axis of the curve. Da. & P.

8. (Conch.) The shell of a mollusk of the genus *Strombus*, resembling a spindle. Eng. Cyc.The spindle is denominated *arcular*, *clipte*, *hyperbolus*, &c., according to the character of the generating curve. Davies.SPINDLE, *v. n.* To shoot or grow like a spindle; to grow in a long, slender stalk or tuft.When the flowers begin to *spindle*.

Mortimer.

SPINDLE-LEGGED (spín/di-légd), *a.* Having long, slender legs; spindle-shanked. Tatter.SPINDLE-LÉGS, *n.* A tall, slender person; a spindle-legged person; — in contempt. Smart.SPINDLE-SHANKED (spín/di-shàngkt), *a.* Spindle-legged. Addison.SPINDLE-SHANKS, *n.* Spindle-legs. Smart.SPINDLE-SHAPED (spín/di-shápt), *a.* 1. Shaped like a spindle; fusiform. Lee.

2. (Bot.) Terete and tapering to each end.

SPINDLE-SHELL, *n.* (Zool.) A mollusk of the genus *Buccinum*. Ash.SPINDLE-TRÉE, *n.* (Bot.) The popular name of ornamental shrubs of the genus *Euonymus*, one species of which (*Euonymus Europæa*) affords a tough wood used for making skewers and spindles. Loudon. Baird.SPINDLE-WORM (-wurm), *n.* (Ent.) A lepidopterous insect, the caterpillar of which attacks maize, and sometimes the dahlia; *Gortyna zea*; — so named from its destroying the spindle of the Indian corn. Harris.SPINDLING, *p. a.* Shooting into a small stalk; long and slender. Ash.SPINE, *n.* [L. & It. *spina*, a thorn, the spine; Sp. *espina*; Fr. *épine*.]

1. (Anat.) The bony column extending from the head to the sacrum; the back-bone; the vertebral column; — so called from the thorn-like processes of the vertebrae: — the anterior part of the tibia or leg; the shin. Dunglison.

2. (Bot.) A sharp, hard, conical process; a thorn. — See THORN.

Roses, their sharp *spines* being gone. Beau. & Fl."Spines, or thorns sometimes represent leaves, as in the barberry. . . . Most commonly *spines* are stunted and hardened branches arising from the axils of leaves, as in the hawthorn and plum." Gray.

3. (Zool.) A stout, rigid, and pointed process of the integument of an animal, formed externally by the epidermis, and internally of a portion of the cutis or corresponding structure; — often applied to stout, rigid, and pointed processes of the epidermis only. Micrographic Dict.

SPINED (spind), *a.* Having spines. Pennant.SPINEL (spín'el, W. P. J. Ja. C. Wr.; spín'el, S. K. Sm.; spi-nél', Brande), *n.* [Ger. *spinell*. — Fr. *spinelle*.] (Min.) A hard mineral occurring in octahedral crystals, of various shades of red passing into blue, green, yellow, brown, and black, and composed, when pure, of alumina and magnesia. The magnesia is often replaced by protoxide of iron, zinc, or manganese, and the alumina is sometimes partially replaced by peroxide of iron. Dana.The varieties of *spinel* have been denominated, according to their colors, as follows: — the black varieties, *pleonaste*; the red, *rubicelle*; the rose-red, *balas ruby*; the yellow, *oriental ruby*; the violet colored, *almanzine ruby*. The *oriental ruby* is sapphire. Dana.SPINEL-LINE, *n.* (Min.) A mineral found crystallized and massive, and composed chiefly of silica, sulphuric acid, alumina, and soda; — called also *nozem*. Dana.SPINELLE', *n.* [Fr.] (Min.) Spinel. Brande.SPINÉS'CENT, *a.* (Bot.) Terminating in a spine, or somewhat spinose. Gray.SPIN'ET, or SPIN'ET', [spín'et, W. P. F. Ja. C. Wr. Wb.; spe-nét', S. J. K. Sm. R.], *n.* [It. *spinetta*; Sp. *espinetea*; Fr. *épinette*; — from L. *spina*, a thorn, because its quills resemble thorns. Dietz.] (Mus.) A stringed instrument formerly much in use, resembling a harpsichord, but smaller, and having only one set of jacks and strings, and consequently only one stop; — originally called a *couched harp*. Moore.

W. P. F. Ja. C. Wr. Wb.; spe-nét', S. J. K. Sm. R. Swift.

+ SPIN'ET, *n.* [L. *spinetum*; *spina*, a thorn.] A small wood, or a place of briars and bushes; — written also *spiny*, and *spinney*. B. Jonson.+ SPIN'ET-ED, *a.* Slit or opened. Ascham.SPIN'IFER-OÜS, *a.* [L. *spina*, a thorn, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing spines or thorns. Blount.SPIN'IG'ER-OÜS, *a.* [L. *spina*, spine, and *gero*, to bear.] Having or bearing a spine. Maunders.SPIN'IN-ÉSS, *n.* Quality of being spiny. Chapman.SPINK (spínk, 82), *n.* (Ornith.) A finch.The *spink* chants sweetest in a hedge of thorns. Harte.SPIN'NER, *n.* 1. One who spins. Grant.2. A spider. "Long-legged *spinnings*." Shak.3. (Ent.) The caterpillar of a moth of the group *Bombyces*. T. W. Harris.

4. pl. (Zool.) Two long, coiled glands which secrete the silk in insects, occupying the sides of the body, and terminating anteriorly in a common orifice beneath the labium: — in spiders, the nipples placed at the end of the abdomen, below the anus, and pierced at the extremity with an immense number of minute orifices for the discharge of silken threads, which are produced from matter formed in internal reservoirs. Brande. Eng. Cyc.

SPIN'NER-ÉT, *n.* (Zool.) A spinning organ, as of the spider; a spinner. Eng. Cyc.SPIN'NER-Y, *n.* A place where spinning is performed; a mill for spinning. P. Cyc.SPIN'NEY, *n.* [See SPINET.] Magnified spinneret. A small wood; a thicket; a spinet.One of our most favorite walks is spoiled. The *spinney* is cut down to the stumps, even the lilacs and the syringas to the stumps. Cowper.SPIN'NING, *n.* 1. The act or the art of forming a uniform continuous thread out of fine fibrils of animal or of vegetable origin, arranged as

equally as possible alongside, and usually at the ends, of each other, and then twisted together. Loe.

2. The act or practice of forming lines, webs, or cocoons, by the extension of a tenacious transparent secretion from spinnerets. Eng. Cyc.

SPIN'NING-JEN'NY, *n.* A machine used in the manufacture of cotton, and consisting, in its simplest form, of a number of spindles turned by a common wheel, or cylinder, worked by hand. Bigelow.It was originally invented by Hargreaves, in 1767, but ultimately improved by Sir Richard Arkwright. The term *jenny* was derived from the wife of Hargreaves, whose name was Jane. Pulleyn.It was so named, according to some, from its doing the work of a female; but according to a grandson of Hargreaves, the inventor, from the word *gun*, a contraction of *engine*, the new machine being called a *gunny*, and the process *gunning*. Tomlinson.SPIN'NING-WHEEL, *n.* A machine for spinning, consisting of a single spindle driven by a large wheel with which it is connected. Gay.SPIN'NY, *a.* Small; thin; slender. [R.] Mortimer.SPIN'NÖSE, or SPIN'NÖSE' (129), *a.* [L. *spinosus*.] (Bot.) Full of spines or thorns; thorny; spinous. Gray.SPIN'NÖS'I-TY, *n.* The quality or the state of being spinous or thorny. More.SPIN'NOUS, *a.* [L. *spinosus*; *spina*, a thorn.] Thorny; full of thorns; spiny; spinose. Mede.SPIN'Q-ZISM [spín'q-zizm, K. C. Wr.; spín'no-zizm, Sm. Wb.; spe-nó'zizm, Brande], *n.* A pantheistic doctrine or system of Benedict Spinoza, a Jew, who was born at Amsterdam in 1632.

Spinoza deduces, by strictly mathematical reasoning, from a few axioms, the well-known principles, "that there can be no substance but God; whatever is, is in God; and nothing can be conceived without God." Brande.

SPIN'Q-ZIST, *n.* An adherent of Spinoza; a believer in Spinozism. Warburton.SPIN'STER, *n.* 1. One who spins; a spinner. Shak.

2. + A woman of ill life.

Many women of the highest rank and fortune, who were formerly employed in that vocation. Latham.

3. (Law) The addition given to an unmarried woman, in legal proceedings, and in conveyancing; a single woman.

Rebecca Dingley, of the city of Dublin, *spinster*. Swift.Formerly it was a maxim that a young woman should never be married till she had spun herself a set of body, table, and bed linen. From this custom all unmarried women were termed *spinsters*, an appellation they still retain in all deeds and law proceedings. Pulleyn."The term *single woman* is now generally used in its place." Burnell."Originally words in *str* were limited to females, and were opposed to the substantives in *er*, the names of male agents. The single word *spinster* still retains its feminine force." Latham.SPIN'STRY, *n.* The work or the business of spinning; spinning. [R.] Milton.SPIN'THERE, *n.* (Min.) A greenish-gray variety of sphene. Dana.SPIN'ÜLE, *n.* [L. *spinula*; dim. of *spina*, a spine.] A small or minute spine. Hill.SPIN-U-LÉS'CENT, *a.* (Bot.) Producing small spines; becoming spinous or thorny. Loudon.SPIN-U-LÖSE' (129), *a.* (Bot.) Covered with spinules or small spines; spinulous. Loudon.SPIN-U-LOÜS, *a.* Covered with small spines; spinulose. Wright.SPIN'Y, *a.* 1. Full of spines or thorns; thorny; briery; spinous. "Spiny rays." Pennant.

2. Perplexed; difficult; vexatious; troublesome; arduous.

The *spiny* deserts of scholastic philosophy. Warburton.SPIN'Y, *n.* A small wood. — See SPINET. Todd.+ SPIN'ON, *n.* [Fr. *espion*.] A spy. Old Play.+ SPIN'RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *spirabilis*; *spiro*, to breathe.] That can breathe; respirable. Trans. Cicero.SPIN'RA-CLE, or SPIN'RA-CLE [spín'ra-kl, W. J. F. Ja. C. Wb.; spín'ra-kl, S. P. E. K. Sm. R.], *n.*

[*L. spiraculum*; *spiro*, to breathe; *It. spiracolo*.]

1. (*Zoöl*) The external orifice of one of the tracheæ of insects and arachnids; — called also *stigma*. *Micrographac Dict.*
2. One of the blow-holes, or breathing-holes, of a whale. *Simmonds.*
3. A small aperture or vent. *Woodward.*

SPÍRÆA, *n.* [*L.*; from *Gr. strepalá*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial rosaceous plants, comprising many species, diffused through the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. *Eng. Cyc.*

SPÍRAL, *a.* [*L. spira*, a coil, a spire; *It. spirale*; *Sp. espiral*; *Fr. spirale*.]

1. Winding like the worm of a screw; winding round a cylinder or circularly, and constantly advancing. *Ray.*
2. Pointed like the spire or steeple of a church. [*It.*] *Fairholt.*
3. (*Bot.*) Arranged in a spiral manner round some common axis. *Landley.*

Spiral pump. See ARCHIMEDEAN-SCREW.

SPÍRAL, *n.* (*Geom.*) A curve that may be generated by a point moving along a straight line, in the same direction, according to any law, while the straight line revolves uniformly about a fixed point, the point of intersection being in the same plane. *Davies & Peck.*

The moving point is the generatrix of the spiral, the fixed point is the pole of the spiral, and the distance from the pole to any position of the generatrix is the radius vector of that point. The law, according to which the generatrix moves along the revolving line, is the law of the spiral, and determines the nature of the curve. *Davies & Peck.*

Hyperbolic spiral, a spiral, the law of which is, that the distance from the pole to the generatrix varies inversely as the distance swept over. — *Logarithmic spiral*. See LOGARITHMIC. — *Parabolic spiral*, a spiral, the law of which is, that the distance of the pole from the generatrix varies as the square root of the angle swept over by the line. — *Spiral duct of spiral vessel*, (*Bot.*) an organ of the root formed by the confluence of several cells with their delicate membranous walls strengthened by the deposition of fibres within in the form of a continuous spiral coil. *Gray.* — *Spiral of Archimedes*, a spiral, the law of which is, that the generatrix moves uniformly along the revolving line. *Da. & P.* — *Spiral of Pappus*, a spiral formed on the surface of a sphere by a motion similar to that by which the spiral of Archimedes is described on a plane. *Hutton.*

SPÍRAL-CÓAT'ED, *a.* Coated spirally. *Clarke.*

SPÍRAL-LÝ, *ad.* In a spiral form. *Ray.*

† **SPÍRÁ'TION**, *n.* [*L. spiratio*.] A breathing. God did by a kind of spiration produce them. *Barrow.*

SPÍRE, *n.* [*Gr. strepa*; *L. & It. spira*; *Sp. espira*; *Fr. spire*.]

1. A line winding like the worm of a screw; a spiral line; a spiral; a wreath.

Unfinished neck of a pendant gold ornament. *Milton.*

2. (*Arch.*) Among the ancients, the base of a column: — the astragal, or torus, of the base: — in modern architecture, a pyramidal structure of brickwork, masonry, or wood, circular, low or solid; a steeple. *Britton. Brewer.*

Spires whose silent fingers point to heaven. *Wordsworth.*
"Spires sometimes rise immediately from the ground, and are carried up to a great height; in other instances, they are placed upon round, square, or polygonal buildings, called towers." *Britton.*

3. A stalk or shoot, as of grass. "An oak cometh of a little spire." *Chaucer.*

4. The top or uppermost point; summit. "The spire and top of praises." *Shak.*

5. (*Math.*) That portion of a spiral which is generated by one revolution of the straight line revolving about the pole. — See **SPÍRAL**. *Da. & P.*
6. (*Conch.*) The part of univalve shells which consists of all the whorls except the lower one, called the body. *Woodward.*

Syn. — See **STEEPLE**.

† **SPÍRE**, *v. n.* 1. To shoot up in spires or pyramidentally. "The spiring grass." *Drayton.*

2. To sprout, as grain in malting. *Wright.*

3. † [*L. spiro*.] To respire. *Shenstone.*

† **SPÍRE**, *v. a.* To shoot forth. *Spenser.*

SPÍRED (*spírd*), *a.* Having a spire. *Mason.*

SPÍRE-STÉE-PLÉ, *n.* The summit of a turret of a church. [*R.*] *Swift.*

SPÍRÍ-FER, *n.* [*L. spira*, a spire, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Pal.*) An extinct genus of *Brachiopoda*, characterized by having two internal calcareous spiral appendages to the shell. *Brande.*

SPÍR'IT (*spírit*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; *spírit*, *S.*), *n.* [*L. spiritus*; *spiro*, to breathe, to blow; *It. spirito*; *Sp. espiritu*; *Fr. esprit*.]

1. † Breath. "A raw spirit, or wind." *Bacon.*

2. Immaterial substance; immateriality.

3. An intelligent being or substance imperceptible by our present senses; soul. *Milton.*

The term *spirit* properly denotes a being without a [material] body. A being that never had a [material] body is a *ghost*. *They were terrified and affrighted, and supposed that they had seen a spirit.* *Luke xxiv. 17.*

4. That which is apparent to sight, but usually not otherwise perceptible; an apparition; a ghost; a spectre.

They were terrified and affrighted, and supposed that they had seen a spirit. *Luke xxiv. 17.*
 I heard a voice saying, shall mortal man be more just than God? *Job iv. 15, 16, 17.*

5. Constitution or disposition of mind with regard to the sensibilities; temper.

That people late of Christendom which forbids revenge, as the restless torments. *Milton.*

6. Intellectual constitution; power or strength of understanding, turn or power of mind.

More ample spirit than hitherto was wont.

Here needs me. *Spenser.*

With a spirit of wit.

Wit is a spirit of wit. *Pope.*

7. Intellectual perception; imagination.

In spirit, perhaps, he also saw

Rich Mexico, the seat of Montezuma. *Milton.*

Absent in body, but present in spirit. *1 Cor. v. 3.*

8. Elevation or vehemence of mind; courage; ardor; fire; resolution.

The spirit of a youth

Is kindled, and begins to burn. *Shak.*

9. An emotion or activity of the mind directed to the attainment of an object; eager desire.

God has changed men's tempers . . . made a spirit of building succeed a spirit of pulling down. *South.*

10. A man of activity or energy; a person of life, fire, or enterprise.

The watery kingdom is no bar

To stop the foreign spirit; but they come. *Shak.*

11. A person, as characterized by particular qualities of mind or soul.

The choice and master spirits of this age. *Shak.*

12. *pl.* Those properties of the mind which produce excitement; cheerfulness; gayety.

So much I feel my genial spirits droop. *Milton.*

13. Characteristic quality or expression.

A descending light which doth set off men's faces in their truest spirit. *Wotton.*

14. Vital or active principle; essence.

There is in wine a mighty spirit, that will not be congealed. *South.*

15. Nature; character; complexion.

A change came o'er the spirit of my dream. *Byron.*

16. A mark to denote an aspiration; a breathing.

The . . . troublesome luggage of spirits and accents. *Dalgarno.*

17. A term applied to all inflammable liquors obtained by distillation, as brandy, rum, gin, whiskey, &c.

"Spirits were formerly distinguished into inflammable, acid, and alkaline; and consequently a number of substances were crowded together, which often resembled each other in no other property than in being volatile. The term is now confined to alcoholic liquors." *Dunglison.*

18. *pl.* (*Dyeing*.) Solutions of tin in acids, used for dyeing different colors. *Thomson.*

19. (*Theol.*) The third person in the Trinity; the Holy Spirit; the Holy Ghost. *Hook.*

Animal spirits, the fluid which is supposed to circulate through the nerves, and which has been regarded as the agent of sensation and motion; the nervous fluid or principle. *Dunglison.* — *Holy Spirit*, (*Theol.*) the third person in the Trinity; the Holy Ghost. — *Pyroxylic spirit*, wood spirit; methylic alcohol. *Miller.* — *Rectified spirit*, proof spirit freed by distillation from foreign matters. *Wood & Baché.* — *Spirit of ammonia*, a solution of caustic ammonia in rectified spirit. — *Spirit of hartshorn*, an impure carbonate of ammonia, obtained from the shavings of the horns of the hart or stag, by destructive distillation; — a term applied also to ammoniacal solutions

of carbonate of ammonia. — *Spirit of lavender*, a perfume obtained by distilling lavender flowers, and diluted spirit of wine. — *Spirit of Alundereus*, an aqueous solution of acetate of ammonia. — *Spirit of nitre*, nitric acid. — *Spirit of salt*, muriatic or hydrochloric acid dissolved in water. *Brande.* — *Spirit of sense*, the utmost refinement or delicacy of sensation. *Shak.* — *Spirit of sulphuric ether*, sulphuric ether diluted with twice its volume of alcohol. — *Spirit of turpentine*, a volatile oil distilled from the turpentine of various species of pine (*Pinus*). When perfectly pure, it is limpid and colorless, of a strong, penetrating odor, of a hot, pungent, bitterish taste, highly volatile and inflammable, lighter than water, and consisting of hydrogen and carbon; — called also *camphene*. *Wood & Baché.* — *Spirit of wine*, or *spirit of wine*, alcohol; — so called from its having been originally distilled from wine. *Sullivan.*

"Among modern philosophers in Germany, a distinction is taken between *Psyche*, (*Soule*, and *Geist*), (*Geist*), or soul and spirit. According to G. H. Schubert, professor at Munich, and a follower of Schelling, the *soul* is the inferior part of our intellectual nature, that which shows itself in the phenomena of dreaming, and which is connected with the state of the brain. The *spirit* is that part of our nature which tends to the purely rational, the lofty, and divine." *Fleming.*

"The general sound of the first *i*, in this word and all its compounds, was, till lately, the sound of *e* in *merit*; but a very laudable attention to propriety has nearly restored the *i* to its true sound; and now *spirit* sounded as if written *spirit* begins to grow vulgar." *Walker.*

Syn. — See **SOUL**.

SPÍR'IT, *v. a.* [*i.* **SPÍRITED**; *pp.* **SPÍRITING**, **SPÍRITED**.]

1. To animate or actuate as a spirit. [*R.*]

So talked the spirited sly snake. *Milton.*

2. To invigorate or incite to action; to excite; to animate; to encourage.

Shall our spirit be kindled, spirited with wine, *Shak.*

3. To carry off swiftly and secretly, by the agency of a spirit, or as by a spirit; — commonly used with *away*.

The ministry had him spirited away, and carried abroad as a dangerous person. *Abulthnot.*

† **SPÍR'IT-AL-LÝ**, *ad.* By means of the breath only. "Pronounced spiritally." *Holder.*

SPÍR'IT-DÜCK, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of duck abundant in the summer on the rivers and freshwater lakes of the fur-countries, and in autumn and winter very common in the United States, sometimes on the sea-shores; *Fuligula albeola*. It is a very expert diver and very quick of motion. *Audubon.*



Spirit-duck.

SPÍR'IT-ED, *a.* Full of spirit; lively; vivacious; animated; earnest; ardent; active.

Dryden's translation of Virgil is noble and spirited. *Pope.*

Syn. — See **SPÍRITUOUS**.

SPÍR'IT-ED-LÝ, *ad.* In a spirited manner.

SPÍR'IT-ED-NÉSS, *n.* 1. The quality of being spirited; life; animation.

2. Disposition, or mental character. *Addison.*

† **SPÍR'IT-FÜL**, *a.* Lively; spirited. *Ash.*

† **SPÍR'IT-FÜL-LÝ**, *ad.* In a lively manner. *Todd.*

† **SPÍR'IT-FÜL-NÉSS**, *n.* Sprightliness; liveliness. "Mirth and spiritfulness." *Harvey.*

SPÍR'IT-ING, *n.* The business or work of a spirit.

SPÍR'IT-ISM, *n.* The belief or doctrine of spiritists; spiritualism.

SPÍR'IT-IST, *n.* A believer in the modern doctrine of spiritualism, or spiritual manifestations; a spiritualist. *O. A. Brownson.*

SPÍR'IT-LÁMP, *n.* A lamp, of various forms, in which spirit of wine is burned. It gives but little light, and is used for producing heat. *Wood & Baché.*

SPÍR'IT-LÉSS, *a.* 1. Devoid of spirit, vigor, or courage; depressed; discouraged; dejected.

Exhausted, spiritless, afflicted, fallen. *Milton.*

2. Having no breath; breathless; lifeless; dull. "The spiritless body." *Greenhill.*

SPÍR'IT-LÉSS-LÝ, *ad.* Without spirit. *More.*

SPÍR'IT-LÉSS-NÉSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being spiritless. *Leighton.*

SPÍR'IT-LĒV'ĒL, *n.* A levelling instrument consisting essentially of a glass tube nearly filled with spirit of wine, and hermetically sealed at both ends, so that when held with its axis in a horizontal position the bubble of air enclosed with the liquid is in contact with the upper surface, and, if the tube is perfectly cylindrical, the extremities of the bubble will be at equal distances from the middle point in the length of the glass. *Tomlinson.*

SPÍR-Ī-TŌ'ŠŌ. [It.] (*Mus.*) With spirit. *More.*

SPÍR'IT-OŪS, *a.* 1. Partaking of the qualities of a spirit; resembling spirit; spiritual.

More refined, more *spirituous* and pure,
As nearer to him placed or nearer tending. *Milton.*

2. Ardent; active; spirituous; lively. "*Spiritous and fiery spume.*" *Milton.*

Syn.—See **SPIRITUOUS**.

SPÍR'IT-OUS-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being spirituous. *Boyle.*

SPÍR'IT-PIĒR'C'ING, *a.* Piercing or penetrating the spirit or soul. *Clarke.*

SPÍR'IT-RŌŪS'ING, *a.* Rousing or exciting the spirit or soul. *Clarke.*

SPÍR'IT-SĒARCH'ING, *a.* Searching or examining the spirit or soul. *Clarke.*

SPÍR'IT-STÍR'RING, *a.* Rousing the spirit; animating. "*The spirit-stirring drum.*" *Shak.*

SPÍR'IT-U-ĀL (*spír'it-yu-ál*), *a.* [*It. spiritualis; spiritus; spirit; It. spirituale; Sp. espiritual; Fr. spirituel.*]

1. Pertaining to spirit; having, or partaking of, the nature of a spirit; existing, or relating to, that which exists immaterially to the organs of sense; not corporeal; immaterial; incorporeal; mental.

Millions of *spiritual* creatures walk the earth,
Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep. *Milton.*

2. Separated from the things of sense; holy. Some, who pretend to be of a more *spiritual* and refined religion, spend their time in contemplation, and talk much of communion with God. *Culamy.*

3. Pertaining to religion, or to a religious organization or establishment; divine; ecclesiastical, not lay, secular, or temporal.

Thou art reverend
Touching thy *spiritual* function, not thy life. *Shak.*
She loves them as her *spiritual* children, and they reverence her as their *spiritual* mother. *Lave.*

4. Pertaining to modern spiritualism or spiritualists; as, "*A spiritual circle.*"

Spiritual court, (*Eng. Law.*) an ecclesiastical court; a court Christian.

Syn.—See **INCORPOREAL**, **INTERNAL**, **SPIRITUOUS**.

SPÍR'IT-U-ĀL-ĪSM, *n.* 1. That system (as opposed to *materialism*) according to which all that is real is spirit, soul, or self;—that which is called the external world being either a succession of notions impressed on the mind by the Deity, or else the mere educt of the mind itself. The former is the spiritualism of Berkeley; the latter, that of Fichte. *Brande.*

2. The doctrine that departed spirits hold communication with men. *O. A. Brownson.*

SPÍR'IT-U-ĀL-ĪST, *n.* 1. One who professes regard to spiritual things only, or one whose employment is spiritual. *Echard.*

2. One who believes in the doctrine of spiritualism as opposed to *materialism*; one who admits the reality of an intelligent being distinct from the perceptible universe.

"*Spiritualists*, with respect to the human mind or soul, seem to hold different opinions, so as to bring them under the different denominations of Platonists and Anti-Platonists. The Platonists believe the soul to be quite distinct from the body, in such a manner that death is the literal separation of one from the other, the one continuing to exist as mere matter, the other as an intelligent being, whose substance is intelligence or intellectuality merely; the Anti-Platonists deem mind or soul to be nothing more than a name for the capabilities of sensation, perception, and thought, with which man is endowed simply in consequence of his Maker's will; that these capabilities cease at death as motion ceases in a rolling ball, when it comes to a state of rest; and consequently that a future state of existence is not the existence of the soul separately from the body, (which is the doctrine of the pure Platonists,) nor of the reunion of the soul with the body, after the former

has for a while existed separately, (which is the opinion, perhaps, of the majority of Christians,) but is the raising of the body, through the power of the Creator, under new circumstances of existence, a spiritual body from that which was a material body;—and this is the opinion of the Anti-Platonists among Christians." *Smart.*

3. A believer in the doctrine that the spirits of the dead hold communication with men. *Beecher.*

SPÍR'IT-U-ĀL-ĪST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to spiritualism, or to the spiritualists. *Ec. Rev.*

SPÍR'IT-U-ĀL'Ī-TY (*spír'it-yu-ál'ē-ty*), *n.* [*L. spiritualitas; It. spiritualità; Sp. espiritualidad; Fr. spiritualité.*]

1. The quality or the state of being spiritual.

If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest unto spirituality. *Kalegh.*

If there be a will, there must be spirituality in man. *Coleridge.*

2. A spiritual exercise; a pure act of the soul.

Many secret indispositions and aversions to duty will steal upon the soul, and both time and close application to the study of each frame as shall dispose it to the performance of such duties. *South.*

3. That which belongs to a religious establishment, or to any one as an ecclesiastic;—opposed to *temporality*.

Of course, the deacons and chapter are guardians of the *spiritual* interests of a bishopric. *Ashby.*

4. †An ecclesiastical body; spirituality. *Shak.*

SPÍR'IT-U-ĀL-Ī-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of spiritualizing. *Chambers.*

SPÍR'IT-U-ĀL-ĪZE, *v. a.* [*It. spiritualizzare; Sp. espiritualizar; Fr. spiritualiser.*] [*2. SPIRITUALIZED; pp. SPIRITUALIZING, SPIRITUALIZED.*]

1. To render spiritual; to purify from the feculence of the world.

It seems to be the decisive doctrine of Scripture, that whatever may be the immediate state of our souls, our bodies, in some *spiritualized* form which we understand not, shall be again united to them. *Glynn.*

2. To convert to a spiritual meaning. *Smart.*

3. (*Chem.*) To raise by distillation. Spirit of wine is sometimes *spiritualized* to that degree, that, upon being poured into a glass, not a drop shall fall down, but it will be evaporated off. *Chambers.*

SPÍR'IT-U-ĀL-ĪZ-ĒR, *n.* One who spiritualizes; a spiritualist. *Warburton.*

SPÍR'IT-U-ĀL-LY, *ad.* In a spiritual manner; without corporeal grossness. *Bp. Taylor.*

SPÍR'IT-U-ĀL-MĪND'ĒD-NĒSS, *n.* The quality or the state of having pure and religious principles; spirituality. *Clarke.*

SPÍR'IT-U-ĀL-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being spiritual. *Clarke.*

†**SPÍR'IT-U-ĀL-TY**, *n.* An ecclesiastical body; the clergy; spirituality. *Shak.*

†**SPÍR'IT-U-ŌS'Ī-TY**, *n.* The quality of being spirituous; spirituousness. *Cudworth.*

SPÍR'IT-U-ŌS (*spír'it-yu-ŏs*), *a.* [*It. spiritoso; Fr. spiritueux.*]

1. Pertaining to, or partaking of, spirit, particularly distilled spirit; ardent; alcoholic; spirituous.

The most *spirituous* and most fragrant part of the plant exhalies by the action of the sun. *Arbutnot.*

Spirituous liquors distilled not for sale, but for private use, are not, in Great Britain, liable to any duties of excise. *Smith.*

2. †Lively; vivid; airy; gay. *B. Jonson.*

Syn.—*Spirituous* (*Fr. spiritueux*) signifies having spirit, as a physical property; as, *spirituous* liquors. *Spiritous* (*L. spiritus; spirit*) has the same meaning, but is less used. *Spirit* is applied to the animal spirits; as, a *spirit* horse; *spirit* manner. *Spirit* is applied to the spirit or soul, and is opposed to *car*nal, *secular*, or *temporal*; as, a *spiritual* person, gifts, blessings; *ghostly* father, enemy.

SPÍR'IT-U-ŌS-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being spirituous. *Johnson.*

SPÍR'KET-ING, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) The planks from the water-ways to the port-sills. *Dana.*

SPÍ-RŌM'Ē-TER, *n.* [*L. spiro*, to breathe, and *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.] (*Med.*) An instrument for measuring the quantity of air concerned in respiration, and, consequently, the capacity of the lungs. *Dunglison.*

SPÍRT, *v. n.* [*i. SPIRTED; pp. SPIRTING, SPIRT-ED.*] To spring or stream out, as a fluid through an orifice, suddenly or at intervals;—written also *spurt*.—See **SPURT**. *Bacon.*

SPÍRT, *v. a.* To throw out in a jet. *Dryden.*

SPIRT, *n.* 1. Sudden ejection; a spout. *Johnson.*

2. A sudden and short effort. *Old Morality.*

†**SPIR'TLE**, *v. a.* To spirt scatteringly. *Drayton.*

SPÍR'U-LĀ, *n.* [*L. a small, twisted cake.*] (*Zool.*) A genus of decapodous, dibranchiate cephalopods, having an internal spiral shell. *Brande.*

SPÍR'Y, *a.* 1. Wreathed; curled; spiral.

Had in the *spiry* volumes of the snake. *Dryden.*

2. Like a spire; tapering to a point; pyramidal. "*Spiry turrets.*" *Pope.*

Where sprang the thorn, the *spiry* fir shall spring. *Cowper.*

3. Abounding in spires or steeples.

And *spiry* towns by surging columns marked
Of household smoke. *Thomson.*

†**SPÍSS**, *a.* [*L. spissus.*] Close; firm; thick; dense; compact. *Brerewood.*

SPÍS'SĀ-FĒD, *a.* Thickened; inspissated. "*The spissated juice of the poppy.*" *Warburton.*

SPÍS'SI-TŪDE, *n.* [*L. spissitudo.*] Grossness or thickness, as of soil substances.

Spissitudo is subdued by acid things. *Arbutnot.*

SPÍT, *n.* [*A. S. spitu*, a spit; *Frs. spit*, a spear; *Dut. spit*; *Ger. spieß*, a spear, a spit; *Dan. spid*; *Sw. spett*.—*It. spiede, spiedo*; *Sp. espeton.*]

1. A long spike or bar, usually of metal, and pointed at one end, on which meat is roasted. He laid the *spit* low, near the coals. *Chapman.*

2. The depth of earth which a spade pierces at once; a spadeful. *Motimer.*

3. A small point or tongue of land, or a long, narrow shoal running out into the sea.

As *spits* of low boards to weather a *spit* that run out
fro' the *spits* of low boards. *Clerke* made the signal
for the *spits* of low boards. *Cool.*

SPÍT, *v. a.* [*Dut. spetan.*] [*i. SPITTED; pp. SPITTING, SPITTED.*] To pierce or transfix with a spit, or as with a spit. *Shak.*

SPÍT, *v. a.* [*Goth. speican; A. S. spetan, spit-tan; Frs. spica; Dut. spigen, spuwen; Ger. spitzen; Dan. spytte; Sw. spotta; Icel. spyta.*—"*It is nearly related to the L. sputare; Gr. σπύρειν, to spit.*" *Bosworth.*] [*i. SPIT or SPAT; pp. SPITTING, SPIT, or SPITTEN.*—*Spit* and *spitten* are growing obsolete.] To eject from the mouth, as saliva. *Shak.*

SPÍT, *v. n.* To eject or throw out spittle or saliva from the mouth.

No man could *spit* from him without it [the tongue], but would be forced to draw, like some paralytic, or a fool. *Greene.*

SPÍT, *n.* The secretions ejected from the mouth in the act of spitting; spittle. *Todd.*

†**SPÍT'AL**, *n.* [An abbreviation or corruption of *hospital*.—See **HOSPITAL**.] A hospital. *South.*

†**SPÍT'AL-HŌŪSE**, *n.* A hospital. *Shak.*

SPÍT'-BŌX, *n.* A box to spit in; spittoon. *Baker.*

SPÍTCH'CŌCK, *v. a.* [*i. SPITCHCOCKED; pp. SPITCHCOCKING, SPITCHCOCKED.*] To spit lengthwise, and broil, as an eel. *King.*

SPÍTCH'CŌCK, *n.* An eel spitchocked. *Decker.*

SPÍTE, *n.* [*Dut. spijt.*—*L. despectus; despicio*, to despise; *de*, down from, and *specio*, to look at; *It. dispetto; Sp. despecho*; *Old Fr. despit*; *Fr. dépit.*]

1. Malice; rancor; hate; malevolence.

With hateful eyes and face that shook with *spite*. *Sidney.*

2. Defiance; opposition; despite;—commonly used in the phrase *spite of*, or *in spite of*.

In *spite* of pride, in erring reason's *spite*,
He is clear—whatever is right. *Pope.*

3. Chagrin; vexation; trouble. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **MALICE**.

SPÍTE, *v. a.* [*i. SPITED; pp. SPITING, SPITED.*] 1. To meditate, or to do, mischief to; to treat maliciously or with rancor.

Beguil'd, divorc'd, wronged, *spited*, slain,
Most detestable death, by thee. *Shak.*

2. To fill with spite; to offend.

The which *spited* Perenna to the heart. *North.*

SPÍTE'FŪL, *a.* Full of spite; malicious; malignant; malevolent. "*Spit'ful wretches.*" *White.*

Syn.—See **MALICIOUS**.

SPÍTE'FŪL-LY, *ad.* Maliciously; malignantly; malevolently; rancorously. *Waller.*

SPITEFULNESS, *n.* Desire to vex or annoy; malice; malignity; malevolence. *Keil.*

SPIT'FIRE, *n.* An angry, passionate, or irascible person. *Congreve.*

SPIT'FUL, *n.* A spade. *Clarke.*

†SPIT'OUS, *a.* Spiteful; malicious. *Chaucer.*

†SPIT'OUS-LY, *ad.* Spitefully. *Chaucer.*

SPIT'RACK, *n.* A rack for spits. *W. Ency.*

SPIT'TED, *a.* 1. Put upon a spit, as meat.
2. Having the horns shot out into length, as the head of a deer. *Bacon.*

SPIT'TEN, the obsolescent *past part.* of *spit*.

SPIT'TER, *n.* 1. One who spits. *Huloet.*
2. A young deer whose horns begin to shoot; a pricket. *Barret.*

SPIT'TING, *n.* The act of one who spits. *P. Cyc.*

†SPIT'TLE, *n.* A hospital; a spital. *B. Jonsor.*

SPIT'TLE, *n.* [A. S. *spatl*.] Saliva; spit. *Dryden.*

†SPIT'TLE, *v. a.* To dig or to stir with a small spade. *Wright.*

†SPIT'TLY, *a.* Slimy; full of spittle. *Cotgrave.*

SPIT-TÖÖN', *n.* A spit-box. *Ec. Rev.*

SPIT'-VĒN-QM, *n.* Venom or poison ejected from the mouth. *Hooker.*

SPLANCH'NIC (splāngk'nik, 82), *a.* [Gr. *σπλάνχνικος*; *σπλάνχνον*, a viscus.] (Anat.) Pertaining to the viscera. "Splanchnic nerves." *Dunglison.*

SPLANCH-NÖG'RA-PHY (splāngk-nög'ra-fē, 82), *n.* [Gr. *σπλάνχνον*, a viscus, and *γράφω*, to describe.] (Med.) That part of anatomy which treats of the viscera. *Dunglison.*

SPLANCH-NÖL'O-QY (splāngk-nöl'o-qē), *n.* [Gr. *σπλάνχνον*, a viscus, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] The doctrine of, or a treatise on, the viscera. *Brande.*

SPLANCH-NÖT'O-MY (splāngk-), *n.* [Gr. *σπλάνχνον*, a viscus, and *τέμνω*, to cut.] (Med.) Dissection or anatomy of the viscera. *Dunglison.*

SPLASH, *v. a.* [See *FLASH*.] [*i.* **SPLASHED**; *pp.* **SPLASHING**, **SPLASHED**.]
1. To dash or spatter with a liquid, as with dirty water; to plash.
2. To dash or spatter, as water. *Lloyd.*

SPLASH, *n.* 1. Water or dirty water thrown up, as from a puddle: — a puddle; a plash. *Todd.*
2. The act or the noise of splashing. *Clarke.*

SPLASH, *v. n.* To strike and dash a liquid, as water. *Clarke.*

SPLASH'-BOARD, *n.* The dash-board of a carriage. [England.] *Bristed.*

SPLASH'ER, *n.* A guard placed over the wheels of a locomotive engine, to prevent any person on the engine from coming in contact with them, and also to protect the machinery from wet or dirt thrown up by the wheels. *Weale.*

SPLASH'Y, *a.* Full of dirty water, or apt to dash or dash. *Johnson.*

SPLAT'TER, *v. n.* To make a noise in beating or dashing water; to splash. *Jamieson.*

SPLAT'TER-DASH, *n.* An uproar. *Jamieson.*

SPLAY, *v. a.* [L. *placo*, to fold. — See *DISPLAY*.]
1. † To display; to spread out. "Each spray a banner *splayed*." *Mir. for Mag.*
2. To spread; to extend. *Britton.*
3. To slope or slant, as a window. *Francis.*
4. To dislocate or break the shoulder-bone of, as a horse. *Johnson.*

SPLAY (splā), *a.* Spread or turned outward. "A *splay-foot*." *Burnet.*

SPLAY, *n.* (Arch.) A sloped or slanted surface; a slanting expansion, as of a window. *Weale.*

SPLAY'-FOOT (-füt), *n.* A foot the plantar surface of which is flattened instead of being concave; a flat-foot. *Dunglison.*

SPLAY'-FOOT (splā'füt), *a.* Having the **SPLAY'-FOOT-ED** (splā'füt-əd), } foot turned outward; flat-footed. *Machin.*

SPLAY'-MÖÜTH, *n.* A mouth widened or spread, as by design. *Dryden.*

SPLAY'-MÖÜTHED, *a.* Having a wide mouth.

SPLĒEN, *n.* [Gr. *σπλήν*; L. *splen*.]
1. (Anat.) A soft, spongy, parenchymatous, oval organ situated deeply in the left hypochondrium, below the diaphragm, above the colon, between the great tuberosity of the stomach and the cartilages of the false ribs, and above and anterior to the kidneys; the milt. Its functions are unknown. *Dunglison.*
2. The spleen was anciently supposed to be the seat of melancholy, anger, or peevishness.
3. Anger; ill-humor; peevishness; spite. "Spleen and sour disdain." *Pope.*
4. A freak; a caprice; a whim.
A hare-brained Hotspur, governed by a spleen. *Shak.*
Charge not in your spleen a noble person. *Shak.*
5. A sudden motion; a fit. [R.] *Shak.*
Brief as the fit of spleen, that strikes, it kills. *Shak.*
6. Melancholy; hypochondriasis. "Spleen, vapors, and small-pox." *Pope.*
7. † Immoderate or extravagant merriment. They that desire the spleen, and would die with laughing. *Shak.*

SPLĒENED (splēnd), *a.* Deprived of the spleen. "Animals *splēened* grow salacious." *Arbutnot.*

SPLĒEN'FUL, *a.* Angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy; splenetic. *Shak.*

SPLĒEN'ISH, *a.* Fretful; spleeny. *B. Hall.*

SPLĒEN'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a spleenish manner; peevishly; fretfully; angrily. *Clarke.*

SPLĒEN'ISH-NĒSS, *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness; moroseness. *Clarke.*

†SPLĒEN'LESS, *a.* Kind; gentle. *Chapman.*

SPLĒEN'WORT (-wür), *n.* (Bot.) The common name of a genus of ferns; *Asplenium*; — so called from their being formerly supposed to be a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the spleen. *Loudon.*

SPLĒEN'Y, *a.* Angry; peevish; fretful; ill-tempered; irritable. *Shak.*

SPLĒG'ET, *n.* A cloth dipped in a liquor, for washing a sore. *Crabb.*

SPLĒNDĒNT, *a.* [L. *splendeo*, *splendens*, to shine.]
1. Having great lustre; shining; splendid; bright; resplendent. "Splendid planets." *Browne.*
2. Eminently conspicuous; illustrious. "Splendid fortunes." *Wotton.*
God's third attribute is his goodness; and this is *splendid* in two respects. *Shelford.*

SPLĒND'D, *a.* [L. *splendidus*; *splendeo*, to shine; It. *splendido*; Sp. *esplendido*; Fr. *splendide*.]
1. Having splendor; shining; showy; magnificent; conspicuous; sumptuous; pompous. *Pope.*
Fast by his side Ptolemy lay spread, In age his equal, on a *splendid* bed. *Pope.*
2. Illustrious; brilliant; glorious; heroic; sublime; grand; as, "Splendid achievements." *Syn.* — See *MAGNIFICENCE*, *SUBLIME*.

†SPLĒND'D'ID (-oüs), *a.* Splendid. *Drayton.*

SPLĒND'D-LY, *ad.* In a splendid manner; magnificently; showily. *More.*

SPLĒND'D-NĒSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being splendid; splendor. *Boyle.*

SPLĒND'OR, *n.* [L. *splendor*; It. *splendore*; Sp. *esplendor*; Fr. *splendeur*.]
1. Great brightness; lustre; brilliancy. The dignity of gold above silver is not much; the *splendor* is alike, and more pleasing to some eyes. *Bacon.*
2. Magnificence; grandeur; pomp; show. "Splendor of habit and retinue." *South.*
Syn. — See *BRIGHTNESS*, *CLEARNESS*, *GRANDEUR*, *MAGNIFICENCE*.

†SPLĒND'ROUS, *a.* Splendid. *Drayton.*

SPLĒN'E-TIC (122) [splēn'e-tik, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. W. B. splēn'e-tik, K. C. Ash], *a.* [L. *spleneticus*; It. *splenetico*; Sp. *splenetico*; Fr. *splénétique*.] Affected with, or proceeding from, spleen; fretful; peevish; morose. *Pope.*

SPLĒN'E-TIC, *n.* A splenetic person. *Tatler.*

SPLĒ-NĒT'I-CAL, *a.* Splenetic; fretful. *Wotton.*

SPLĒ-NĒT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a splenetic or fretful manner; peevishly. *Alexander.*

SPLĒN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *σπληνικός*; *σπλήν*, the spleen; L. *spleneticus*; It. *splenetico*; Sp. *splenetico*; Fr. *splénétique*.] (Anat.) Of, or pertaining to, the spleen. "Spenic artery." *Dunglison.*

SPLĒN'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the spleen. *Ash.*

SPLĒN'ISH, *a.* Fretful; spleenish. [R.] *Drayton.*

SPLĒ-NĒT'IS, *n.* (Med.) Inflammation of the spleen. *Dunglison.*

†SPLĒN'I-TIVE, *a.* Hot; fiery; splenetic. *Shak.*

SPLĒN-I-ZÄ'TION, *n.* (Med.) The state of the lungs in the first or second stage of pneumonia, or lung fever, in which its tissue resembles that of the spleen. *Dunglison.*

SPLĒN'O-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *κήλη*, a tumor, hernia.] (Med.) Hernia formed by the spleen. *Dunglison.*

SPLĒ-NÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *γράφω*, to describe.] (Med.) A description of the spleen. *Dunglison.*

SPLĒ-NÖL'O-QY, *n.* [Gr. *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] (Med.) A treatise or discourse on the spleen. *Dunglison.*

SPLĒ-NÖT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, and *τέμνω*, to cut.] Dissection of the spleen. *Dunglison.*

SPLĒNT, *n.* A splint. — See *SPLINT*.

SPLĒNT, *n.* A kind of cannel coal; — called also *splent-coal* and *splint*. *Cleveland.*

SPLICE, *v. a.* [Dut. *splitsen*; Ger. *spissen*; Dan. *spilse*, Sw. *spilssa*. — See *SPLIT*.] [*i.* **SPLICED**; *pp.* **SPLICING**, **SPLICED**.] To join together, as two ropes, by interweaving their strands. *Dana.*
To splice the main brace, to give or to take a drink of liquor, as in cold or wet weather; — a cant phrase, among sailors. *Mar. Dict.*

SPLICE, *n.* The junction of two ropes by interweaving their strands: — a piece added by splicing. *Mar. Dict.*

SPLI'CING, *n.* The act of one who splices.

SPLINT, *n.* [Dut. *splinter*, *splijten*, to split; Ger. *spalter*, *splint*; Dan. *splint*.]
1. A thin piece of wood or other solid substance split off; a splinter. *Holland.*
2. (Surg.) A thin piece of wood, or other material, for confining in their place the parts of broken bones, when set. *Dunglison.*
3. (Armor.) A small overlapping metal plate covering the inner bend of the arm above the elbow, and serving as a defence for it, while it admits of free motion. *Fairholt.*
4. (Farriery.) A tumor, first callous and afterwards bony, with part of its base resting on the line of union of the shank-bone and the splint-bone of a horse. *Youatt.*

SPLINT, *v. a.* 1. To split into thin pieces; to splinter; to shiver. *Florio.*
2. To confine or secure by splints. *Shak.*

SPLINT, *n.* A kind of cannel coal; splent-coal; — written also *splint*. *Cleveland.*

SPLINT'-BÖNE, *n.* (Farriery.) A name applied to one of the two small bones extending from the knee to the fetlock of a horse, behind the canon, or shank-bone. *Youatt.*

SPLIN'TER, *n.* [Dut. *splinter*. — See *SPLINT*.] A thin or pointed piece of wood or other substance split or rent off; a splint. *Bacon.*

SPLIN'TER, *v. a.* [*i.* **SPLINTERED**; *pp.* **SPLINTERING**, **SPLINTERED**.]
1. To split or rent into fragments, or long, thin pieces; to shiver. *Haria.*
I'll seek no safety from a splintered reed. *Haria.*
2. To confine by splints; to splint. *Bp. Wren.*
3. To support; to prop. *Beau. & Ft.*

SPLIN'TER, *v. n.* To be split or broken into fragments or thin pieces. *Woodland Companion.*

SPLIN'TER-BÄR, *n.* A cross-piece supporting the springs of a carriage. *Simmonds.*

SPLIN'TER-PRÖÖF, *n.* (Mil.) Able to resist the splinters of bursting shells. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

SPLIN'TER-Y, *a.* Consisting of, having, or resembling, splinters. *Brande.*

SPLIT *v. a.* [Dut. *splitjen*; Ger. *spleissen*, *split-tern*, *spalten*; Dan. *splitte*; Sw. *splittra*.] [*i.* SPLIT or SPLITTED; *pp.* SPLITTING, *SPLIT* or SPLITTED. — *Splitted* is little used.]

1. To divide or separate longitudinally; to cleave; to rive; to rend.

With *sp* and *ng* axes to the grove they go,
Each *split*, and lay the fuel in a row. *Dryden*.

2. To divide; to part; to separate; to sunder.
Two *sp* which he has dealt with, and, to make the
them into twenty. *Atterbury*.

3. To divide or break into discord.

A secret and irresistible power *splits* their counsels. *South*.

Syn. — See **CRACK**.

SPLIT, *v. n.* 1. To burst or part asunder; to suffer disruption. "If the mast *splits*." *Dryden*.

A huge vessel of exceeding hard marble *splitted* asunder by
congealed water. *Boyle*.

2. To burst with laughter; to shout.
Each had a gravity would make you *spl*. *Pope*.

3. To be broken or dashed to pieces, as against rocks. "After our ship did *spl*." *Shak*.

4. To betray confidence. [Local, Eng.] *Wright*.

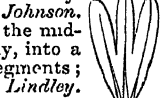
Syn. — See **BREAK**.

SPLIT, *n.* 1. A longitudinal crack or fissure.

2. A division or breach, as in a party.

A *split* among the British archaeologists. *London Athenæum*.

SPLIT, *p. a.* 1. Divided longitudinally.



2. (*Bot.*) Divided about to the middle, or somewhat more deeply, into a determinate number of segments; cleft. *Lindley*.

Split in two, (*Bot.*) bifid; two-cleft. —

Split in three, (*Bot.*) trifid; three-cleft. *Lindley*. *Gray*.

SPLIT'-PEASE, *n.* Husked peas split for making soup or puddings. *Simmonds*.

SPLIT'TER, *n.* One who splits. *Swift*.

SPLURGE, *n.* A great effort; a struggle; a bustle. [Local and vulgar, U. S.] *Bartlett*.

SPLUTTER, *n.* Bustle; tumult; stir; excitement. [Vulgar.] *Johnson*.

SPLUTTER, *v. n.* [*i.* SPLUTTERED; *pp.* SPLUTTERING, SPLUTTERED.] To speak hastily and confusedly; to stammer. *Carleton*.

SPLUTTER-ER, *n.* One who splutters, or speaks imperfectly through haste. [Vulgar.] *Smart*.

SPÖCH'DÖG, *n.* A species of dog. *Dryden*.

SPÖN'O-MÁN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *σποδός*, ashes, and *μάντις*, divination.] Divination by ashes. *Smart*.

SPÖN'U-MÈNE, *n.* (*Min.*) A crystalline and also cleavable massive mineral, of pearly lustre, of various colors, translucent or subtranslucent, and composed chiefly of silica, alumina, and lithia. Sometimes the alumina is replaced by the protoxide of iron. *Dana*.

SPÖIL, *v. a.* [*L.* *spolio*; *spolium*, spoil; *It.* *spogliare*; *Fr.* *spolier*.] [*i.* SPÖILED or SPÖILT; *pp.* SPÖILING, SPÖILED or SPÖILT.]

1. To strip or deprive of goods or property; to rob; to plunder; to despoil; to fleece.

They were most injuriously *spöiled* of all they had. *Knotes*.

2. To seize by robbery or violence; to steal.

How can one enter into a strong man's house, and *spöil* his goods, except he first bind the strong man? *Matth. xii. 29*.

With all his verdure *spöiled*, and trees adrift. *Milton*.

SPÖIL, *v. a.* [*A. S.* *spellan*; *Dut.* & *Ger.* *spillen*; *Dan.* *spilde*; *Sw.* & *Icel.* *spila*.] To deprive of use or usefulness; to render useless; to corrupt; to mar; to ruin. "Spiritual pride *spöils* many graces." *Bp. Taylor*.

It *spöils* the pleasure of the time. *Shak*.

Women are . . . *spöiled* by this education. *Locke*.

SPÖIL, *v. n.* To practise robbery or plunder; to rob; to steal; to pilfer.

England was infested by robbers and outlaws, which, lurking in woods, used to break forth to rob and *spöil*. *Spenser*.

SPÖIL, *v. n.* To grow useless; to become corrupted or ruined; to decay, as fruit.

He was only to look that he used them before they *spöiled*. *Locke*.

SPÖIL, *n.* [*L.* *spolium*; *It.* *spoglia*; *Sp.* *despojo*.] 1. That which is taken by robbery or violence; plunder; pillage; booty; prey.

My vote was counted in the day of battle, but I was over-looked in the division of the *spöil*. *Gibbon*.

I have laden me with many *spöils*. *Shak*.

2. That which is gained by strength or effort. Each science and each art has *spöil*. *Dentley*.

3. Robbery; pillage; rapine; spoliation.

The mar that hath no more in himself,
Nor is not the *spöil* of the world's sounds,
Is fit for *spöil*. *Shak*.

4. Corruption or cause of corruption; ruin. Villainous company hath been the *spöil* of me. *Shak*.

5. A serpent's slough or cast skin. *Bacon*.

Syn. — See **BOOTY**.

SPÖIL'-ABLE, *a.* That may be spoiled. *Dr. Arnold*.

SPÖIL'-BANK, *n.* A bank formed by earth dug out of any place, as in making a canal. *Crabb*.

SPÖIL'ER, *n.* One who spoils or robs; a plunderer; a robber; a corrupter; a destroyer. *South*.

† **SPÖIL**'FUL, *a.* Wasteful; rapacious. *Spenser*.

SPÖIL'ING, *n.* Plunder; pillage; spoil. *Clarke*.

SPÖKE, *n.* [*A. S.* *spuca*; *Dut.* *speek*; *Ger.* *speiche*. — See **SPIKE**.]

1. One of the bars of a wheel which extend from the nave or hub to the felly or rim. *Shak*.

The *spökes*, we are by Ovid told,
Were silver, and the axle gold. *Swift*.

2. A round of a ladder. *Lovelace*.

3. A kind of skid for a vehicle. *Simmonds*.

To put a *spöke* in one's wheel, to throw an impediment in one's way; to thwart a design. *Wright*.

4. "Spöke [in the phrase, to put a *spöke* in his wheel] is probably a corruption of *spike*, to put or drive a *spike* into the nave, so as to prevent the wheel from turning on its axle. The effect is similar to that of *spiking* cannon." *Richardson*.

SPÖKE, *v. a.* To fit or furnish with spokes. *Pope*.

SPÖKE, *i.* from *spöke*. See **SPEAK**.

SPÖKED (*spökt*), *p. a.* Having spokes. *Hobhouse*.

SPÖKEN (*spökn*), *p.* from *spöke*. See **SPEAK**.

SPÖKE'SHAVE, *n.* A kind of shave for smoothing spokes, &c. *Palsgrave*.

SPÖKES'MAN, *n.* One who speaks for another.

He shall be thy *spökesman* unto thy people. *Ex. vi. 16*.

SPÖLI'-ARY, *n.* [*L.* *spoliarium*.] A place in a Roman amphitheatre where the clothes were stripped from the slain gladiators who were dragged thither. *Milton*.

SPÖLI'-ATE, *v. a.* [*L.* *spolio*, *spoliatus*; *spolium*, spoil.] To rob; to plunder; to spoil. *Croker*.

SPÖLI'-ATE, *v. n.* To rob; to spoil. *Craig*.

SPÖLI'-ATION, *n.* [*L.* *spoliatio*; *It.* *spogliazione*; *Sp.* *spoliacion*; *Fr.* *spoliation*.]

1. The act of plundering; violent deprivation of possession; robbery. *Barrill*.

2. (*Eng. Eccl. Law*.) An injury done by one clerk or incumbent to another by taking the fruits of his benefice under a pretended title: — a waste of church property by an ecclesiastical person. *Blackstone*.

SPÖLI'-ATIVE, *a.* [*Fr.* *spoliatif*.] Spoliatory: — diminishing, — applied to blood-letting. *Dungham*.

SPÖLI'-ATOR, *n.* [*L.*] One who commits spoliation; a spoiler. *Perrin*.

SPÖLI'-TO-RY, *a.* Causing spoliation; destructive. [*R.*] *Ch. Ob*.

SPÖN'-DÄ'IC, } *a.* [*Gr.* *σπονδαίος*; *L.* *spōndaicus*; *It.* *spōndäico*; *Fr.* *spōndaïque*.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, a spondee or spondees. *Ferrand*.

SPÖN'DÉE, *n.* [*Gr.* *σπονδαίος*; *σπονδή*, a libation, a treaty; — so called, because, at treaties, slow, solemn melodies were used, chiefly in this metre; *It.* *spondeo*; *Sp.* *spondeo*; *Fr.* *spondée*.] (*Pros.*) A foot consisting of two long syllables. *Broome*.

SPÖN'DYL, *n.* [*Gr.* *σπόνδυλος*, *σπόνδυλος*; *L.* *spōndylus*; *It.* *spondilio*; *Fr.* *spondyle*.] A single joint of the spine; a vertebra. *Bp. Taylor*.

SPÖNG, *n.* A projection of land; a projecting part of a field. [Local, Eng.] *Fuller*.

SPÖNGE (*spünj*), *n.* [*Gr.* *σπγγος*, *σπγγία*; *L.* *spongia*; *It.* *spogna*, *spugna*; *Sp.* *spongia*; *Fr.* *éponge*. — *A. S.* *spinge*, *sponge*; *Dut.* *spons*.]

1. A soft, porous substance, or cellular, fibrous tissue, produced naturally, and used for wiping and cleansing, or for imbibing moisture.

Sponges are gathered from the sides of rocks. *Bacon*.

2. "Generally, and we think justly, zoologists have claimed these organizations for the animal kingdom, and ranked them among the *zoophytes*, but there are eminent writers who dissent from this view on different grounds, and prefer to rank the marine and fresh water *sponges* with plants." *Eng. Cyc*.

3. "The *sponges* of commerce are usually prepared before they come to the market, by being beaten and soaked in dilute muriatic acid, with a view to bleach them, and to dissolve any adherent portions of carbonate of lime." *Brande*.

2. Any instrument or soft substance used for wiping and cleaning; as, "A *sponge* for a gun."

3. Soft dough for bread. *Simmonds*.

4. One who sponges or gains by mean arts; a sponger. *Clarke*.

5. The hinder part of a horse-shoe. *Burn*.

Platinum sponge, spongy platinum. — See **PLATINUM**.

SPÖNGE (*spünj*), *v. a.* [*i.* SPÖNGED; *pp.* SPÖNGING, SPÖNGED.]

1. To cleanse or wipe with a sponge. *Johnson*.

2. To wipe out with a sponge. *Hooker*.

3. To gain by extortion or by mean arts. To *sponge* a breakfast once a week. *Swift*.

4. To wet or dampen, as cloth, to prevent shrinking. *Preble*.

SPÖNGE (*spünj*), *v. n.* 1. To suck in or imbibe moisture, as a sponge. *Johnson*.

2. To live by mean arts; to hang on others for maintenance. The fly is an intruder, and a common smell-flirt, that *sponges* upon other people's trenchers. *L'Estrange*.

SPÖNGE'-CAKE, *n.* A very light and porous kind of sweet cake. *Nicholls*.

SPÖNGE'LET, *n.* (*Bot.*) A spongiolate. *Eng. Cyc*.

SPÖN'GE-OÜS, *a.* Having the nature of sponge; spongy. *Humble*.

SPÖN'GER (*spün'jer*), *n.* One who sponges or hangs on others for a maintenance. *L'Estrange*.

SPÖNGE'-TRÉE, *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree of St. Domingo; *Acacia farnesiana*. *London*.

SPÖN'GI-FÖRM, *a.* [*L.* *spongia*, sponge, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of sponge. *Phillips*.

SPÖN'GI-NÉSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being spongy; softness and porousness. *Harvey*.

SPÖN'ING, *p. a.* Wiping up or squeezing out what remains, as with a sponge. *Smart*.

SPÖN'ING-HÖÜSE, *n.* (*Law*.) A bailiff's house or office, where persons arrested for debt are kept for a time, till they compromise with their creditors, or are removed to a closer confinement. *Crabb*.

SPÖN'GI-ÖLE, *n.* [*L.* *spongiola*, a small root of the asparagus; *Fr.* *spongiola*, a spongiolate.] (*Bot.*) A name applied to the extremity of a fibre of a root which was formerly erroneously supposed to be destitute of epidermis, and capable of absorbing moisture from the surrounding medium; a spongelet. *Gray*.

SPÖN'GI-ÖSE, *a.* [*L.* *spongiatus*; *spongia*, sponge.] Resembling sponge; spongy. *Mauder*.

† **SPÖN**'GI-OÜS, *a.* [*Fr.* *spongieux*.] Full of small cavities like a sponge; spongy. *Cheyne*.

SPÖN'ÖÜD, *a.* [*Gr.* *σπγγος*, sponge, and *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling sponge; spongy. *Dungham*.

SPÖN'GY (*spün'je*), *a.* 1. Resembling sponge; soft and porous. "A *spongy* excrescence." *Bacon*.

2. Wet; drenched; soaked; full of liquor, as a sponge. "His *spongy* officers." *Shak*.

Spongy platinum. See **PLATINUM**.

SPÖNK, *n.* Spunk. — See **SPUNK**. *Jamieson*.

SPÖN'SAL, *a.* [*L.* *sponsalis*.] Relating to marriage or espousals; nuptial. *Bailey*.

SPÖN'SI-BLE, *a.* Responsible. [Local, Eng.] *Wright*.

SPÖN'SION, *n.* [*L.* *sponsio*; *spondeo*, to promise solemnly; *It.* *sponsione*.]

1. The act of becoming a surety, especially in baptism. *Napleton*.

2. (*International Law*.) An engagement made on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized, or exceeding the limits of the authority under which it purports to be made, and which, to be valid, must be confirmed by express or tacit ratification, as the official act of an admiral or a general suspending or limiting hostilities, capitulations of surrender, cartels of exchange, &c. *Burrill*.

SPON'SION-AL, *a.* Responsible; implying a pledge. "That sponsional person." [R.] *Leighton.*

SPON'SOR, *n.* [L.] A surety, — particularly one who is surety for an infant in baptism, professing the Christian faith in its name, and guaranteeing its religious education; a godfather or a godmother. *Ayliffe.*

SPON-SÖ'R-I-AL, *a.* Relating to a sponsor. *Clarke.*

SPON'SOR-SHIP, *n.* The state or the office of a sponsor. *Dana.*

SPON-TA-NÉ'I-TY, *n.* [School L. *spontaneitas*, from L. *sponte*, voluntarily; It. *spontaneità*; Sp. *espontaneidad*; Fr. *spontanéité*.] The state or the quality of being spontaneous; the true and real dependence of our actions on ourselves; spontaneity. *Bramhall.*

SPON-TÁ-NÉ-OÛS, *a.* [L. *spontaneus*; *sponte*, of free will, voluntarily; It. *spontaneo*; Sp. *espontáneo*; Fr. *spontané*.] Arising or existing from natural inclination, disposition, or tendency, or without external cause; acting, proceeding, or growing of itself or of its own accord; self-moving, self-acting, or self-existing; not compelled, constrained, reluctant, or artificial; voluntary; as, "Spontaneous growth."

The spontaneous affections of the heart are more than the voluntary affections. *Crabb.*

Those operations of mind which are continually going on without any effort or intention on our part, are spontaneous. *Fleming.*

Syn. — See VOLUNTARY.

SPON-TÁ-NÉ-OÛS-LY, *ad.* In a spontaneous manner; of one's own, or its own, accord or natural tendency; voluntarily. *Bentley.*

SPON-TÁ-NÉ-OÛS-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being spontaneous; spontaneity. *Hale.*

† SPON-TA-NY, *a.* Spontaneous. *Chaucer.*

SPON-TÖÖN', *n.* [It. *spuntone*; Sp. & Fr. *espon-ton*.] (*Mit.*) A weapon resembling a halberd, formerly used instead of a half-pike by infantry officers. *Stoqueler.*

SPÖÖK, *n.* [Dut.] A ghost; a spectre. *Roget.*

SPÖÖL, *n.* [Dut. *spoel*; Ger. *spüle*; Dan. & Sw. *spole*. — Gael. *spal*; Ir. *spol*.] A piece of cane or reed with a knot at each end, or a piece of wood turned with a ridge at each end, used to wind thread or yarn on. *Johnson.*

SPÖÖL, *v. a.* [*i.* SPOOLED; *pp.* SPOOLING, SPOOLED.] To wind on a spool. *Asht.*

SPÖÖL'ER, *n.* One who spools. *Mason.*

SPÖÖM, *v. n.* [Probably from *spume*, a foam. *Johnson*.] (*Naut.*) To sail swiftly before the wind, as a vessel. *Dryden.*

SPÖÖN, *n.* [A. S. *span*, a chip; Dut. *spaan*; Ger. *span*; Dan. *spaan*; Sw. *span*; Icel. *spann*, a chip, a spoon. — Gael. *spain*, a spoon; Ir. *spain*, *spomag*.] A utensil consisting of a bowl or concave vessel with a handle, used for taking up liquids, &c., at table, and for dipping. *Shak.*

† SPÖÖN, *v. n.* To spoom. — See SPOOM. *Bailey.*

SPÖÖN'-BILL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Ardeidae* and genus *Platalea*, distinguished by the beak being large, broad, and flat through its length, but more so at the tip, where it has the form of a round, spoon-shaped disk. *Baird.*

Rosate spoon-bill, the *Platalea ajaja*, a native of Guiana and Mexico. — White spoon-bill, the *Platalea leucorodia*, a native of most parts of the Old World. *Baird.*

SPÖÖN'DRIFT, *n.* (*Naut.*) Water swept from the tops of the waves by the violence of the wind in a tempest, and driven along before it, covering the surface of the sea. *Dana.*

SPÖÖN'EY, *n.* A dull or weak-minded fellow; a blockhead. [Low.] *C. Bronte.*

SPÖÖN'FUL, *n.*; pl. SPOONFULS. 1. As much as a spoon will hold. *Bacon.*

2. A small quantity. *Arbutnot.*

SPÖÖN'MEAT, *n.* Food taken with a spoon; liquid food, as broth. *Wiseman.*



White spoon-bill.

SPÖÖN'WORT (*spän'würt*), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Cochlearia*, the leaves of which are hollowed like a spoon, scurvy-grass. *Harte.*

SPÖÖR, *n.* [Dut. *spoor*.] 1. The track or trail of a wild animal. *Crabb.*

2. The dung of the moose. *Hammond.*

SPÖR'A-DÊS, *n. pl.* [L., from Gr. *σπορᾶδες*.]

1. Scattered islands; — particularly a group of islands off the west coast of Asia Minor. *Crabb.*

2. (*Astron.*) A name applied by the ancients to such stars as were not included in any constellation, called by the moderns *unformed* or *informed stars*. *Hutton.*

SPÖ-RÄ'DI-AL, *a.* Sporadic; scattered. *P. Mag.*

SPÖ-RÄD'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *σποραδικός*, scattered, sporadic; *σείπω*, to sow, to scatter; It. *sporadico*; Sp. *esporadico*; Fr. *sporadique*.]

1. (*Med.*) Noting diseases which supervene in every season and situation from accidental causes, and independently of any epidemic or contagious influence; scattered; not epidemic. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Bot.*) Noting species which occur in more than one of the separate districts assigned to particular floras. *Henslow.*

SPÖ-RÄD'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a scattered manner.

SPÖRE, *n.* [Gr. *σπόρος*, a sowing; *σείπω*, to sow.] (*Bot.*) A body resulting from the fructification of cryptogamous plants, and analogous to the seed of phanogamous plants. *Gray.*

SPÖR'AN, *n.* [Scot.] A leathern pouch worn in front by Highlanders in full dress. *Jamieson.*

SPÖRT, *n.* [Gael. *spors*, *spurt*, sport. — Dut. *spot*, mock, mockery; *boert*, jest; Ger. *spott*; Icel. *spott*. — It. *diporto*, sport; Old Fr. *desport*.]

1. That which diverts or produces mirth or pleasure; play; diversion; amusement; pastime; game; fun.

They called for him [Samson] out of the prison-house, and he made them sport. *Judg. xvi. 25.*

He that spends all his life in sports is like one who wears nothing but feathers, and gets nothing but scuffs. *Fuller.*

The sports of children satisfy the child. *Goldsmith.*

2. That with which a person or thing plays.

Each, on his rock transfixed, the sport and prey Of racking whirlwinds. *Milton.*

3. Contemptuous or derisive mirth; mock; mockery; ridicule; derision.

They had his messengers in derision, and made a sport of his prophets. *Isaiah l. 51.*

4. Play or idle jingle. "Who should introduce such a sport of words." *Broome.*

5. Diversion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, racing, or fishing. *Clarendon.*

In sport, in jest; not in earnest.

Syn. — See AMUSEMENT, PLAY.

SPÖRT, *v. a.* [*i.* SPORIED; *pp.* SPORTING, SPORIED.]

1. To divert; to make merry; — used with a reciprocal pronoun. "They sported themselves in his pain." *Sidney.*

2. To represent sportfully or by play.

Sporting on the lyre thy love of youth. *Dryden.*

3. To utter sportively; — used with *off*.

He thus sports off a dozen epigrams. *Addison.*

4. To exhibit or make a show of; as, "Jack Jehu sported a new gig yesterday." *Grose.* [Colloquial or vulgar.] *Wright.*

SPÖRT, *v. n.* 1. To play; to frolic; to wanton.

"Sporting the lion ramped." *Mikton.*

O'er the green mead the sporting virgins play. *Pope.*

2. To jest; to joke; to trifle; — followed by *with*. "He sports with his own life." *Tillotson.*

3. To practise the diversions of the field; to be engaged in hunting, racing, fishing, &c.

4. To form or run into varieties. *Gray.*

Syn. — See JEST.

SPÖRT-A-BİL'I-TY, *n.* Frolicsomeness. *Sterne.*

SPÖRT'AL, *a.* Relating to sports. *Dryden.*

SPÖRT'ER, *n.* One who sports. *Sherwood.*

SPÖRT'FUL, *a.* 1. Full of sport; mirthful; merry; sportive. "The sportful herd." *Mikton.*

2. Done for play or in jest. *Bentley.*

SPÖRT'FUL-LY, *ad.* With sport; merrily; playfully; in jest. *Herbert.*

SPÖRT'FUL-NÉSS, *n.* Playfulness; frolicsomeness; merriment. *Sidney.*

SPÖRT'ING, *p. a.* Relating to or practising sport or diversions of the field; as, "A sporting man."

SPÖRT'ING-LY, *ad.* In jest; in sport. *Hammond.*

SPÖRT'IVE, *a.* Playful; frolicsome; merry; gay; facetious; humorous; comic; jocose; ludicrous. *Syn.* — See LUDICROUS.

SPÖRT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In a sportive manner; playfully; merrily. *Dryden.*

SPÖRT'IVE-NÉSS, *n.* Playfulness; frolicsomeness; merriment. *Walton.*

SPÖRT'LESS, *a.* Without sport or mirth; joyless; sad. "Sportless nights." *P. Fletcher.*

SPÖRT'LING, *n.* A bird or other creature that sports or plays.

Where the linnets sit and sing, Little sportings of the spring. *Swift.*

SPÖRTS'MAN, *n.*; pl. SPORTSMEN. One who pursues the sports of the field. *Addison.*

SPÖRTS'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The practice or the skill of a sportsman or of sportsmen. *Clarke.*

† SPÖR'TU-LA-RY, *a.* Subsisting on alms. *Hall.*

† SPÖRT'ÛLE (*spört'yul*), *n.* [L. *sportula*, a gift, a present.] Alms; a dole. *Ayliffe.*

SPÖR'ÛLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A little spore. *Gray.*

SPÖR-U-LIF'ER-OÛS, *a.* [*sporule* and L. *fero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Producing spores. *Loudon.*

† SPÖR'Y-AR, *n.* One who makes spurs; a spurrier. *Gammer Gurton.*

SPÖT, *n.* [Dut. *spat*; Dan. *spætte*; — past part. of *spit* (A. S. *spittan*). *Tooke*. — Gael. *spot*, a spot. — Perhaps from *spatter*. *Junius*.]

1. A mark, as made by discoloration or any foreign matter; a speck; a speckle; a blot. "The crimson spots of blood." *Shak.*

Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots? then may ye also do good. *Jer. xlii. 23.*

2. A mark of impurity or imperfection; a stain; a blemish; a taint; a flaw. "A lamb without blemish and without spot." 1 Pet. i. 19.

Chloe sure was formed without a spot. *Pope.*

3. A particular place, or a place of small extent; a locality. "Fixed to one spot." *Otway.*

That spot to which I point is Paradise. *Milton.*

Here Adrian fell; upon this fatal spot Our brother died. *Granville.*

4. A kind of pigeon having a spot on the head just above the beak. *Todd.*

On or upon the spot, at once; immediately; without changing place. "It was determined upon the spot." *Swift.*

Syn. — See BLEMISH.

SPÖT, *v. a.* [*i.* SPOTTED; *pp.* SPOTTING, SPOTTED.]

1. To make a spot or spots on; — to mark.

Have you not seen a handkerchief spotted with strawberries? *Shak.*

2. To stain; to blemish; to taint.

The people of Armenia have retained the Christian faith from the day of the apostles; but at this day it is spotted with many abominations. *Abbot.*

3. To note something as peculiar to, in order to identify, as a thief or other suspected person; — a cant word used by the police. *Bartlett.*

SPÖT'LESS, *a.* 1. Free from spots; unspotted.

2. Free from reproach or impurity; stainless; untainted; blameless; unblemished; innocent; pure. "A spotless virgin." *Waller.*

SPÖT'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a spotless manner. *Clarke.*

SPÖT'LESS-NÉSS, *n.* Freedom from spot or stain; stainlessness; purity. *Donne.*

SPÖT'TED, *a.* Marked with spots or discolorations. "Spotted skins." *Tate.*

SPÖT'TED-FÉVER, *n.* (*Med.*) A species of fever accompanied with an eruption of red spots; typhus fever. *Dunglison.*

SPÖT'TED-NÉSS, *n.* State of being spotted. *Clarke.*

SPÖT'TER, *n.* One who spots. *Johnson.*

SPÖT'TY, *n.* The state or the quality of being spotty. *Todd.*

SPÖT'TY, *a.* Full of spots; marked with spots; spotted; maculated. *Milton.*

SPRING, *v. a.* 1. To start or rouse, as game from a covert. "He *springs* the prey." *Gay*.

A large cock-pheasant he *sprung* in one of the neighboring woods. *Addison*.

2. To produce quickly or unexpectedly.

And Reason saw not till Faith *sprung* the light. *Dryden*.
Hath this speech *sprung* from thee, or from such mighty Colours? *Collier*.

3. To discharge or explode; — applied to mines. "I *sprung* a mine." *Addison*.

4. To pass by leaping; to leap; to jump.

To *sprung* the fence, to rein the passing steed. *Thomson*.

5. To cause to come together violently, as the parts of an instrument which are acted upon by a spring; as, "To *sprung* a trap, or a rattle."

6. (*Naut.*) To crack or split transversely or obliquely, as a mast or a yard. *Mar. Dict.*

7. (*Arch.*) To commence from an abutment, as an arch. *Burns*.

To *sprung* a butt, (*Naut.*) to loosen the end of a plank in a ship's side or bottom, by reason of the ship's weakness or laboring. — To *sprung* a leak, to admit the water, by a sudden breach, through the sides or bottom of a ship, into the hull; to commence leaking. — To *sprung* the *luff*, to force a vessel close to the wind in sailing. *Mar. Dict. Dana*.

SPRING, *n.* 1. The season in which general vegetation begins; the vernal season, or quarter of the year, comprising the months of March, April, and May.

Compare *Spring* celestial milky-way, *Spring* of the year, *Spring* of the tide, *Spring* of the wind. *Thomson*.

2. For the northern hemisphere, the astronomical *Spring* begins at the time of the vernal equinox, or on the 21st of March, and ends at the time of the summer solstice, or on the 21st of June, when the sun reaches its highest position in the heavens at mid-day. *Herschel*.

3. An issue of water from the earth; a source of water rising out of the ground; a fountain; a well.

The water that falls down from the clouds, sinking into beds of rock or clay, breaks out in *springs*, commonly at the bottom of hilly ground. *Locke*.

4. (*Mech.*) An elastic body, as a metallic coil, generally used for the purpose of preventing a shock from the collision of hard bodies, or of giving motion to mechanism by its effort to unbend itself.

He that was sharp-sighted enough to see the configuration of the minute particles of the *spring* of a clock, and upon what peculiar impulse its elastic motion depends, would no doubt discover something very admirable. *Locke*.

5. An elastic force; elasticity; resiliency.

The soul is gathered within herself, and recovers that *spring* which is weakened when she operates more in concert with the body. *Addison*.

6. Any cause by which action is produced; active power. "The *springs* of life." *Dryden*.

7. A leap; a bound; a jump; a sudden effort. The prisoner with a *spring* from prison broke. *Dryden*.

8. An opening in a seam; a leak; a breach. Where her *springs* are, . . . and how to stop them. *B. Jonson*.

9. That from which any thing takes its origin, or by which it is supplied; source; original.

The first *spring* of great events, like those of great rivers, are often mean and little. *Swift*.

10. He has a secret *spring* of spiritual joy and the continual feast of a good conscience within that forbids him to be miserable. *Bentley*.

11. The beginning; the dawn. [*R.*]

It came to pass, about the *spring* of the day, that Samuel called Saul to the top of the house. *1 Sam. ix. 26*.

12. To a young shoot, as of a tree; a scion.

To dry the old oak's sap, and cherish *springs*. *Shak.*
In yonder *spring* of roses intermixed
With myrtle. *Milton*.

13. To a grove of trees; a piece of woodland.

If I retire, who shall cut down this *spring*? *Fairfax*.

14. To a youth; a lad; a sprig.

She pictured winged Love
With his young brother *Spring*. —
The one his bow and shafts, the other *spring*
A burning tead about his head did move. *Spenser*.

15. To a tune; an air; a melody. "We will . . . strike him such new *springs*." *Beau. & Fl.*

16. (*Naut.*) A crack running transversely or obliquely through any part of a mast or yard: — a rope or hawser by which a ship is held at one part, as the bow or quarter, in order to keep her in a particular position, or to turn her in a short compass. *Mar. Dict. Brande*.

A *spring* of pork, the lower part of the fore-quarter, which is divided from the neck, and has the leg and foot, without the shoulder. *Beau. & Fl.*

† **SPRINGAL**, *n.* [Old Fr. *espringalle*.]

† **SPRINGALL**, *n.* 1. A youth; a growing lad.

Two *springalls* of full tender years. *Spenser*.

2. An engine of war for shooting by the force of a spring. *Chaucer*.

SPRING-BACK, *n.* (*Book-binding*.) A curved or semicircular false back, made of thin sheet-iron or of stiff pasteboard fastened to the under side of the true back, and causing the leaves of a book thus bound to spring up and lie flat; — commonly used in binding ledgers and other blank books. *Carter*.

SPRING-BALANCE, *n.* An instrument for weighing, consisting of a spiral spring enclosed in a case, and furnished with an index. *Weale*.

SPRING-BEE-TLE, *n.* (*Ent.*) An insect of the family *Elateridae*. — See *ELATERIDÆ*. *Harris*.

SPRING-BÖC, or **SPRING-BÖCK**, *n.* [*Dut.* *spring*, spring, and *bok*, a he-goat.] (*Zool.*) A species of antelope; the spring-buck. *Baird*.

SPRING-BÖX, *n.* The box or barrel containing the spring of a watch. *Francis*.

SPRING-BÜCK, *n.* (*Zool.*) A very graceful species of antelope, beautifully varied in its colors, inhabiting the interior of South Africa; the showy goat; prong-buck; *Antidorcas Eucore*; — written also *spring-boc* and *spring-bock*. *Eng. Cyc.*



The *spring-buck* is so called from its remarkable habit of jumping. *Eng. Cyc.*

SPRING-CARRIAGE, *n.* A carriage having its body supported by springs. *P. Cyc.*

SPRINGE (*spring*), *n.* [From *spring*.] A noose, which, fastened to any elastic body, catches by a spring or jerk; a gin; a snare. "*Springs* to catch wood-cock." *Shak.*

SPRINGE (*spring*), *v. a.* [*Springe*; *pp.* *SPRINGING*, *SPRINGED*.] To catch by means of a spring; to insnare; to entrap. *Beau. & Fl.*

SPRING-ER, *n.* 1. One who springs; one who rouses game; — a jumper. *Johnson*.

2. A young plant. *Evelyn*.

3. A name given to the grampus. *Wright*.

4. A variety of the dog, differing little in figure from the setter. *Wright*.

5. (*Zool.*) The spring-buck. *Clarke*.

6. (*Arch.*) The point where a vertical support terminates, and the curve of an arch begins: — the first stone of an arch above the impost: — the rib of a groined roof. *Britton. Francis*.

† **SPRING-GÄRDEN**, *n.* A garden where concealed springs were made to spout jets of water upon the visitors. *Beau. & Fl.*

SPRING-GRASS, (*hök*), (*Bot.*) The common name of the very early flowering-grasses of the genus *Anthoxanthum*, having yellow spikes. *Loudon*.

† **SPRINGGALD**, *n.* Same as *SPRINGAL*. *Jamieson*.

SPRING-GÜN, *n.* A gun which is discharged by a spring being trodden on. *Clarke*.

SPRING-HÄLT (*spring'hält*), *n.* An affection of the hind leg of a horse; string-halt. *Shak.*

SPRING-HÄD (*spring'häd*), *n.* The original source; a fountain; a well; fountain-head.

The wolf, drinking at the *spring-head*, quarrelled with the lamb for troubling his draught when he was quenching his thirst at the stream below. *Sir T. Herbert*.

SPRING-HOOK (*hök*), (*Locomotive Engines*.) One of the hooks fixing the driving-wheel spring to the frame. *Weale*.

SPRING-I-NESS, *n.* 1. Elasticity; power of springing or restoring itself. *Bentley*.

2. The state of abounding in springs.

The art of draining consists essentially in giving to the diffused and injurious *springiness* of particular soils and situations a concentrated current. *P. Cyc.*

SPRING-ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who, or of that which, springs.

2. (*Arch.*) The lower part of an arch, or that part from which it rises. *Brande*.

† **SPRINGLE** (*spring'gl*), *n.* A spring. *Carew*.

SPRING-PIN, *n.* (*Locomotive Engines*.) One of the iron rods fitted between the springs and the axle boxes, to sustain and regulate the pressure on the axles. *Weale*.

SPRING-RYE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of rye to be sown in the spring. *Fessenden*.

SPRING-STAY, *n.* (*Naut.*) A preventer-stay, to assist the regular one. *Dana*.

SPRING-TIDE, *n.* 1. The highest tide for the month, occurring at the new and full moon; — opposed to *neap-tide*, which is the lowest for the month. *Cook*.

2. The time or season of spring. *Thomson*.

SPRING-TIME, *n.* The vernal season; spring. Winter, *spring-time*, summer, and fall. *Drayton*.

SPRING-WÄTTER, *n.* Water issuing from a spring or fountain. *Armstrong*.

SPRING-WHEAT, *n.* A variety of wheat to be sown in the spring. *Buel*.

SPRING-Y [*spring'ye*, *P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; *spring'je*, *S*; *spring'e* or *spring'je*, *W. F.*], *a.* Having the quality of a spring; elastic; having the power of recovering itself.

Though the bundle of fibres which constitute the muscles may be small, the fibres may be strong and *springy*. *Arbuthnot*.

"A most absurd custom has prevailed in pronouncing this adjective, as if it were formed from *spring*, a gin, rhyming with *fringe*, when nothing can be plainer than its formation from *spring*, an elastic body, and that the addition of *y* ought no more to alter the sound of *g* in this word than it does in *stringy*, full of strings." *Walker*.

SPRING-Y, *a.* Full of springs or fountains.

Where the sandy or gravelly lands are *springy* or wet, rather marl them for grass than corn. *Mortimer*.

SPRING-KLE (*spring'kl*, 82), *v. a.* [*Dim.* of *A. S.* *sprægan*, *sprægan*, to sprinkle. *Barclay*. — *Dut.* *sprengen*, *sprengelen*; *Ger.* *sprengeln*, to speckle, to spot.] [*3.* *SPRINKLED*; *pp.* *SPRINKLING*, *SPRINKLED*.]

1. To scatter in drops or small particles.

Take to you handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses *sprinkle* it toward the heaven in the sight of Pharaoh. *Ex. ix. 8*.

2. To wash, wet, or dust, by scattering in small particles; to besprinkle; to bedew.

The prince, with living water *sprinkled* o'er
His limbs and body; then approached the door. *Dryden*.
To Troy they drove him, groaning, from the shore,
And *sprinkling*, as he passed, the sands with gore. *Pope*.

Of many a colored plume *sprinkled* with gold. *Milton*.

SPRING-KLE, *v. n.* 1. To perform the act of scattering in drops or minute particles.

The priest shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger seven times before the Lord. *Lev. xiv. 16*.

2. To fall or fly in small drops.

It will make the water . . . *sprinkle* up in a fine dew. *Bacon*.

3. To rain with drops coming infrequently; to rain moderately; as, "It begins to *sprinkle*."

SPRING-KLE (*spring'kl*, 82), *n.* 1. A small quantity scattered; a sprinkling. *Johnson*.

2. A utensil to sprinkle with; a sprinkler.

A holy water — *sprinkle* dipt in dew. *Spenser*.

SPRING-LER (*spring'ler*), *n.* 1. One who sprinkles or scatters in drops. *Johnson*.

2. A utensil for sprinkling; a watering-pot.

SPRING-LING, *n.* 1. The act of scattering in small drops or particles. *Bp. Hall*.

2. A small quantity scattered; a sprinkle

"A *sprinkling* of irreligion." *R. Hall*.

† **SPRIT**, *v. a.* [See *SPURT*, and *SPROUT*.] To throw out; to eject; to spirt. *Browne*.

† **SPRIT**, *v. n.* To shoot or sprout, as barley wetted for malt. *Johnson*.

SPRIT, *n.* 1. A shoot; a sprout. *Mortimer*.

2. [*A. S.* *spreot*, a spirit, a spear; *Dut.* & *Ger.* *spruit*.] (*Naut.*) A small boom or gaff, used with some sails in small boats. The lower end rests in a becket or snorter by the foot of the mast, and the other end spreads and raises the outer upper corner of the sail, crossing it diagonally. *Dana*.

SPRITE, *n.* A spirit; an incorporeal agent; — used by the old poets as a contraction of *spirit*.

The *spirites* of fiery termagants in flame
Mount up, and take a salamander's name. *Pope*.

† SPRITEFUL, *a.* Gay; lively; sprightly. *Fuller.*

† SPRITEFUL-LY, *ad.* Sprightly. *Chapman.*

† SPRITEFUL-NESS, *n.* Sprightfulness. *Taylor.*

† SPRITELESS, *a.* Sprightless. *Surry.*

† SPRITE-LI-NESS, *n.* Sprightliness. *Warton.*

† SPRITE-LY, *a.* See SPRIGHTLY.

† SPRITE-LY, *ad.* Gayly. *Chapman.*

SPRIT'SAIL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sail extended by means of a sprit:—a sail attached to a yard which hangs under the bowsprit. *Mar. Dict.*

SPRÖD, *n.* A salmon while in its second year's growth. [*Local, Eng.*] *Chambers.*

† SPRÖNG, the pret. of *spring*. *Sprung. Hooker.*

SPRÖUT, *v. n.* [*A. S. sprytan, sprytian; Dut. sprutan; Old Ger. sprinsen; Ger. spriessen, sprossen; Icel. spretta.*—“*Sprout, sprit, and, by a very frequent transposition, sprit or sprut, are all the same word.*” *Johnson.*] [*z. SPROUT-ED; pp. SPROUTING, SPROUTED.*]

1. To shoot, as the seed or the root of a plant; to germinate; to vegetate; to begin to grow.

We were told . . . that when the corn was sown upon the trees would not be fit to eat. *Coul.*

2. To shoot into ramifications; to ramify.

Vitrol is apt to spit out with moisture. *Bacon.*

SPRÖUT, *n.* 1. A shoot of a plant, whether from the seed, the root, or the stem; a germ; branch.

Number my . . . *Milton.*

2. *pl.* Young coleworts. *Bailey. Johnson.*

SPRUCE, *a.* [Perhaps from *Fr. preux*, valiant, gallant. *Skinner.*—From *A. S. sprytan*, to sprout. *Junius.*—From *L. purus*, pure. *Minshew.*—“I know not whence to deduce it, except from *pruce*. In ancient books we find furniture of *pruce*, a thing costly and elegant, and thence probably came *spruce*.” *Johnson.*] Neat without elegance; smartly or trimly decked or dressed; tidy; nice; smart; trim; finical.

Along the enspied shades and bowers *Milton.*

He is so spruce that he can never be genteel. *Tuller.*

“It was anciently used of things with a serious meaning, it is now used only of persons, and with levity.” *Johnson.*

“Perhaps the quotation from Hall will show the true origin of the word. It was the custom of our ancestors, on especial occasions, to dress after the manner of particular countries. The gentlemen who adopted that of Prussia, or *Spruce*, seem, from the description of it, to have been arrayed in a style to which the epithet *spruce*, according to our modern usage, might have been applied with perfect propriety. . . . Prussian leather is called, in *Barlet*, by the familiar name of *spruce*.” *Richardson.*

After them came Sir Edward Hayward, then admiral, and with him Sir Thomas Purvis, in doublet of crimson velvet, . . . laced on the breast with chains of silver, and over that short cloaks of crimson satin, and on their heads hats after dancers’ fashion, with feathers’ fashion in them. They were apparelled after the fashion of Prussia, or *Spruce*. *Hall.*

Syn.—See FINICAL.

SPRUCE, *v. n.* [*z. SPRUCED; pp. SPRUCING, SPRUCED.*] To dress in a spruce manner or with affected neatness; to prink. *Cotgrave.*

SPRUCE, *v. a.* To trim; to deck; to dress.

What is truth would, I hope, nevertheless be truth in it, however oddly spruced up by such an author. *Locke.*

SPRUCE, *n.* 1. † A kind of leather; Prussian leather; pruce; spruce leather. *Barret.*

2. (*Bot.*) A name given to certain species of *Abies*, or fir. *Gray.*

“The spruce fir was thus named because first known as a native of Prussia.” *Nares.*

For mast, &c., those [fir] of Prussia (which we call spruce) and Norway are the best. *Evelyn.*

Black spruce, or double spruce, an evergreen tree abounding in the northern parts of the U. S., distinguished by having four-cornered, needle-shaped leaves, equally distributed all around the branch; *Abies nigra.*—Hemlock spruce, a large evergreen tree, very common in the Northern States, having flat, linear, obtuse, leaves, of a bright green color above, and silvery underneath, arranged in two opposite ranks; *Abies canadensis.*—Norway spruce, a very tall, valuable, evergreen timber tree of the mountainous parts of the north of Europe, characterized by long drooping branches, pendent cones, and dull green leaves spread equally around the branches; *Abies ecelsa.* The wood of this tree is known in commerce under the name of white deal or Christiana deal. *Baird.*—Single or white spruce, a slender, tapering tree growing in

swamps in the northern parts of the U. S., and closely resembling the black spruce, but having leaves of a lighter green,—whence it derives its name,—and longer cones; *Abies alba.* *G. B. Emerson. Gray.*

SPRUCE-BEER, *n.* A fermented beverage tinctured with the leaves and small branches of spruce, or with the essence of spruce. *Phillips.*

† SPRUCE-LEATH-ER, *n.* [A corruption of *Prussian leather*.] A kind of leather. *Ainsworth.*

SPRUCE-LY, *ad.* In a spruce manner. *Marston.*

SPRUCE-NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being spruce; trimness; smartness. *Blackwell.*

SPRUE, *n.* [*Dut. spruw, spruw.*]

1. Matter formed in the mouth in certain diseases; thrush; apthae. *Smart.*

2. Scoria or dross. *Smart.*

SPRÜNG, *i. & p.* from *spring*. See SPRING.

SPRÜNT, *n.* [“Probably, by mere transposition of the *r*, *spurn’d, spurn’d.*” *Richardson.*]

1. † Any thing that is short and stiff. *Johnson.*

2. A leap; a spring. [*Local, Eng.*] *Todd.*

3. A steep road. [*Local, Eng.*] *Hallwell.*

4. A short curled hair. *Congreve.*

† SPRÜNT, *v. n.* To spring forwards or outwards.

See this sweet, simpering babe, *Somerville.*

† SPRÜNT, *a.* Vigorous; active; strong. *Kersey.*

† SPRÜNT-LY, *ad.* Trimly; smartly; sprucely. “Dressed spruntly.” *B. Jonson.*

SPRY, *a.* Lively; active; nimble; alert; quick in action. [*Provincial in England, and colloquial in the U. S.*] *Jennings. Roget.*

She is as spry as a cricket. *Judd.*

If I’m not as large as you, *R. W. Emerson.*

You are not so small as I, *And not half so spry.*

SPÜD, *n.* [*A. S. spad.*—See SPADE, and SPIT.]

1. An implement resembling a large chisel with a long handle, used for cutting up weeds.

My grand these nettles from the stones can part. *Swift.*

2. Any thing short and thick, in contempt.

SPÜE, *v. a. & n.* [*L. spuo.*] To vomit.—See SREW. *Scott.*

SPÜKE, *n.* A spirit or spectre. [*L.*] *Bulwer.*

† SPÜL’LER, *n.* An inspector of yarn. *Bailey.*

SPÜME, *n.* [*L. spuma; spuo, to spit, to spew; It. spuma; Sp. espuma.*] The foam or froth thrown up to the surface by liquids; scum.

When virtue spumes before a prosperous gale, *Dryden.*

My heaving wishes help to fill the sail.

† SPÜME-ÖUS, *a.* [*L. spumeus; spuma, spume.*] Foamy; spumous; spumy. *Mora.*

SPÜMÉS-CENCE, *n.* [*L. spumescio, spumescens, to grow foamy.*] The quality or the state of foaming; frothiness. *Smart.*

† SPÜM’ID, *a.* [*L. spumidus; spuma, foam.*] Foamy; frothy; spumous. *Blount.*

SPÜ-MÍF’ER-ÖUS, *a.* [*L. spuma, foam, and, fero, to bear.*] Producing spume or froth. *Scott.*

SPÜM’I-NESS, *n.* Quality of being spumy. *Ash.*

SPÜMOUS, *a.* [*L. spumeus; spuma, foam.*] Foamy; frothy; spumy. *Arbuthnot.*

SPÜM’Y, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, spume; frothy; foamy; spumous.

The spumy waves proclaim the watery war. *Dryden.*

SPÜN, *i. & p.* from *spin*. See SPIN.

SPÜNGE (spünj), *n. & v.* See SPONGE.

SPÜNG’ING-HÖUSE, *n.* See SPONGING-HOUSE.

SPÜN’-HÄY, *n.* (*Mil.*) Hay twisted for carriage or transportation. *Smart.*

SPÜNK (spängk, 82), *n.* [*Gael. sponk, tinder.*—*Teut. voncke. Jamieson.*]

1. Rotten wood that readily takes fire; touchwood;—a term applied to a kind of tinder prepared from a species of fungus (*Boletus ignarius*), by steeping it in a solution of saltpetre, and drying it; German tinder; amadou; punk. *Wood & Bacha.*

2. Spirit; mettle; fire. [*Vulgar.*] *Brockett.*

SPÜNK’Y, *a.* Spirited; fiery. [*Low.*] *Forby.*

SPÜN’-YÄRN, *n.* (*Naut.*) A cord formed by twisting together two or three rope-yarns. *Dana.*

SPÜR, *n.* [*A. S. spura; Dut. spoor; Ger. sporn; Dan. spore; Sw. spore; Icel. spori.*—*Ir. spor; Gael. spor, spuir; W. yspaidun.*—*It. sprone; Sp. espuela, espolon; Port. espura, esporar; Old Fr. esperon; Fr. éperon.*—“The idea of a sting or prick, being predominant in this word, gives it a relation to *Ger. spear*, a spear; *Gr. πέρον*, a small point, a spike.” *Adelung.*]

1. A goad, or an instrument having a rowel, or series of goads on the circumference of a movable wheel, to be fixed to the heel of a horseman, and used to urge a horse forward.

Whether the body politic be *Shak.*

Who, newly in the seat, that it may know *He can command it, let it straight feel the spur.*

2. Incitement; instigation; incentive; motive; inducement; . . .

Who would ever care to do brave deed, *Spenser.*

3. The longest and largest root of a tree.

Plucked up the pine and cedar. *Shak.*

4. A hard, pointed projection on the leg of a cock, with which he fights. *Hale.*

5. Any projection; a point; a snag. *Shak.*

6. A -piked iron for the bottom of a sailor’s boot, to enable him to stand on the carcass of a whale while stripping the blubber off. *Simmonds.*

7. A branch or subordinate range of mountains that shoots out from a larger range. *P. Cyc.*

The northern spurs of Hermon. *N. Brit. Rev.*

8. *pl.* In a wooden bridge, braces which prop the two pillars that support it. *London. Ency.*

9. A sea-swallow; a tern. [*Local, Eng.*] *Ray.*

10. (*Ship-building.*) A piece of timber fixed on the bilge-ways, the upper end being bolted to the vessel’s side above the water;—a curved piece of timber, serving as a half beam, to support the deck where a whole beam cannot be placed. *Dana.*

11. (*Fort.*) A wall that crosses a part of the rampart, and joins to the town wall. *London. Ency.*

12. (*Bot.*) Any projecting appendage of the flower, looking like a spur, as that of larkspur. *Gray.*

13. (*Med.*) The angle at which the arteries leave a cavity or trunk. *Dunglison.*

14. (*Bot.*) An enlarged seed of rye and also of other grasses, diseased and perverted in its nature by the influence of a parasitic fungus attached to it from the beginning of its development; horn-seed; ergot;—so called from its resemblance to the spur of a cock, and used to promote the contraction of the uterus in parturition. *Wood & Bacha.*

SPÜR, *v. a.* [*z. SPURRED; pp. SPURRING, SPURRED.*]

1. To prick or drive with the spur.

Resolved to learn, he spurred his fiery steed *With goring rowels to provoke his speed.* *Dryden.*

2. To urge forward; to instigate; to incite; to induce; to stimulate.

Let the awe he has got upon their minds be so tempered *With the marks of good-will, that affection may spur them to their duty.* *Locke.*

Love will not be spurred to what it loathes. *Shak.*

3. To fix a spur or spurs to. “With well-spurred boot.” *Old Ballad.*

SPÜR, *v. n.* 1. To travel very fast; to press forward. “Spur through Media.” *Shak.*

They stayed not to advise who first should be, *But all spurred on after, just as they might fly,* *To rescue her from shameful villany.* *Spenser.*

2. To offer an incentive or inducement.

Self-interest, . . . *spurring* to action by hopes and fears, *caused all those disorders amongst men which required the remedy of civil society.* *Warburton.*

SPÜR’-CLÄD, *a.* Wearing spurs. *Wright.*

SPÜR’GÄLL, *v. a.* To gall with the spur. *Shak.*

SPÜR’GÄLL, *n.* A wound or hurt occasioned by the use of the spur. *Ash.*

SPÜR’GÄLLED (spür’gäld), *a.* Hurt or wounded with the spur. *Beau. & Fl.*

SPÜRGE, *n.* [*Fr. épurge;—from L. purgo, to purge.*] (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Euphorbia*, which are mostly herbaceous and have a milky and very acrid juice, and of which some species possess powerful cathartic and emetic properties. *London.*

SPÜR'-GEAR-ING, *n.* The connection of one toothed wheel with another, when both wheels, with their teeth, are in the direction of the same plane. *Bigelow.*

SPÜRGE'-FLÄX, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant common in the south of Europe, and sometimes used as a purgative; *Daphne gnidium.* *Johnson.*

SPÜRGE'-LÄU-RËL, *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub; *Daphne laureola.* *Loudon.*

SPURGE'-ÖL-IVE, *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub; *Daphne oleoides.* *Johnson.*

SPÜRGE'-WORT (-wort), *n.* A plant. *Johnson.*

† **SPÜRGE'-ING**, *n.* The act of purging. *B. Johnson.*

SPÜR-RI-ÖUS (spür'-üs), *a.* [*L. spurrius*; *It. spurrio*; *Sp. espurio*.]
1. Of unknown or uncertain parentage or origin; illegitimate; bastard; supposititious. *Johnson.*
2. Counterfeit; false; adulterine; unauthentic; fictitious; not genuine. *Bp. Horsley.*

I never could be imposed on . . . to mistake your genuine poetry for their spurrius productions. *Dryden.*

Spurrius wing, (*Ornith.*) three or five quill-like feathers, placed at a small joint rising at the middle part of the wing. *Swainson.*

Syn.—*Spurrius*, *supposititious*, and *counterfeit*, all denote modes of the false; the first two, indirectly; the last, directly. A *spurrius* production; *spurrius* or *illegitimate* offspring; a *supposititious* child; *counterfeit* money or coin; a *false* account.

SPÜR-RI-ÖUS-LY, *ad.* In a spurrius manner.

SPÜR-RI-ÖUS-NËSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being spurrius or counterfeit. *Waterland.*

SPUR-LESS, *a.* Having no spurs. "Thou shalt ride spurless." *Ritson.*

SPÜR-LING, *n.* (*Ich.*) A small marine fish; smelt; spurling. *Tusser.*

SPÜR-LING-LINE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A line communicating between the wheel and the telltale. *Dana.*

SPURN, *v. a.* [*A. S. spurnan*.—*L. sperno*.] [*i. SPURNED*; *pp. SPURNING, SPURNED*.]
1. To strike with the foot; to kick.

You that did void your rheum upon my beard, And foot me as you spurn a stranger cur Over your threshold. *Shak.*

2. To reject with disdain; to despise. *Shak.*

What safe and nicely I might well delay, The rule of knighthood I disdain and spurn. *Shak.*

3. To treat with contempt; to scout. *Locke.*

SPURN, *v. n.* 1. To manifest disdain; to make contemptuous opposition or insolent resistance. *Shak.*

2. To toss or kick up the heels. *Shak.*

3. To strike with the foot; to stumble. [*R.*]

The maid . . . ran up stairs, but, spurning at the dead body, fell upon it in a swoon. *Memoirs of M. Scroberius.*

SPURN, *n.* 1. A blow with the foot; a kick. [*R.*]

2. Disdainful or contemptuous treatment. *Shak.*

The insolence of office, and the spurns That patient merit of the unworthy takes. *Shak.*

SPURN-ER, *n.* One who spurns. *Sherwood.*

SPURN-NËY (spür'në), *n.* A plant. *Johnson.*

SPURN'-WÄ-TER, *n.* (*Naut.*) A channel, as in a dock, to check water. *Clarke.*

SPÜRRE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A tern; a spur. *Clarke.*

SPÜRRED (spürd), *p. a.* Wearing or having spurs; fitted with spurs. "Booted and spurred." *Fox.*

Spurred-rye, a diseased seed of rye; ergot; spur. *Wood & Bachs.*

SPÜR-RËR, *n.* One who uses spurs. *Swift.*

SPÜR-RËY, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Spergula*, one species of which, *Spergula arvensis*, is cultivated in Germany and the Netherlands for fodder. *Loudon.*

SPÜR-RI-ËR, *n.* One who makes spurs. *B. Johnson.*

SPÜR'-RÖW-ËL, *n.* The rowel, or little wheel with sharp points, at the end of a spur. *Sprat.*

SPÜR'RÖY-ÄL, *n.* A gold coin, first coined in the time of Edward IV., and valued at 10s. in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. It had a star on the reverse, resembling the rowel of a spur; a rial;—sometimes written *spür-rial*, or *spür-ryal*. *Beau. & Fl.*

SPÜR'RY, *n.* A plant.—See *SPURREY*. *Phillips.*

SPÜRT, *v. n.* [By a customary metathesis, the past part. of the *A. S. sprytan*, *spryttan*, to shoot out, to cast forth. *Tooke*.—See *SPROUT*.] [*i. SPURTED*; *pp. SPURTING, SPURTED*.] To spring or stream out, as a fluid, suddenly; to gush;—written also *spirt*. *Dampier.*

SPÜRT, *v. a.* To throw out in a stream or jet.

SPÜRT, *n.* 1. A sudden, short ejection of a fluid in a small stream; a jet. *Browne.*

2. A sudden or short effort or act. *Bragge.*

3. A few drops of rain. [*Local, Eng.*] *Carr.*

SPÜR-WÄY (spür'wä), *n.* A bridle-path, as distinct from a road for carriages. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

SPÜR'-WHEEL, *n.* (*Mech.*) A wheel having cogs or teeth on the edge or periphery, projecting radially from the centre. *Tomlinson.*

SPÜ-TÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. sputo*, *sputatus*, to spit; *sp. sputare*.—*Med.*] Rejection of the matter secreted by the pharynx and the larynx; the act of spitting; exspuition. *Dunglison.*

† **SPÜ-TÄ-TIVE**, *a.* Disposed to spit. *Wotton.*

† **SPÜTE**, *v. a.* To dispute. *Wickliffe.*

SPÜT-TER, *v. n.* ["From *sput* is formed the frequentative to *sputter*, answering to the *L. sputo*, from *sputo*." *Barclay*.—*Sputter* and *spatter* are the same word. *Richardson*.—See *SPROUT*.] [*i. SPUTTERED*; *pp. SPUTTERING, SPUTTERED*.]
1. To spit or eject moisture in small, scattered drops; to throw out as if spitting.

2. To speak hastily and obscurely; to throw out spittle by hasty speech; to splutter. *Dryden.*

3. To spit or eject moisture in small, scattered drops; to throw out as if spitting. *Dryden.*

4. To speak hastily and obscurely; to throw out spittle by hasty speech; to splutter. *Dryden.*

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13. To spit or eject moisture in small, scattered drops; to throw out as if spitting. *Dryden.*

14. To spit or eject moisture in small, scattered drops; to throw out as if spitting. *Dryden.*

15. To spit or eject moisture in small, scattered drops; to throw out as if spitting. *Dryden.*

16. To spit or eject moisture in small, scattered drops; to throw out as if spitting. *Dryden.*

17. To spit or eject moisture in small, scattered drops; to throw out as if spitting. *Dryden.*

18. To spit or eject moisture in small, scattered drops; to throw out as if spitting. *Dryden.*

19. To spit or eject moisture in small, scattered drops; to throw out as if spitting. *Dryden.*

20. To spit or eject moisture in small, scattered drops; to throw out as if spitting. *Dryden.*

21. To spit or eject moisture in small, scattered drops; to throw out as if spitting. *Dryden.*

22. To spit or eject moisture in small, scattered drops; to throw out as if spitting. *Dryden.*

23. To spit or eject moisture in small, scattered drops; to throw out as if spitting. *Dryden.*

24. To spit or eject moisture in small, scattered drops; to throw out as if spitting. *Dryden.*

SPY'-GLÄSS, *n.* A small telescope. *Ed. Rev.*

SPY'-ISM, *n.* The conduct of a spy. [*R.*] *Maunder.*

SPY'-MÖN-ËY, *n.* Money paid to spies, or paid for secret intelligence. *Addison.*

SQUAB (skwöb), *a.* [*Richardson* refers to *quab*.]
1. Unfeathered; unfledged, as birds. *King.*

2. Thick and stout; awkwardly bulky; fat. *Johnson.*

SQUAB (skwöb), *n.* 1. A young and unfledged bird;—a young pigeon. *C. Richardson.*

2. A short, fat person. *Pope.*

3. A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion. *Johnson.*

SQUAB (skwöb), *ad.* With a heavy, sudden fall, as something plump and fat. [*Low*.]

The eagle took the tortoise up into the air and dropt him down squab upon a rock. *L'Estrange.*

SQUAB (skwöb), *v. n.* [*i. SQUABBED*; *pp. SQUABBING, SQUABBED*.] To fall down plump or flat. [*Rare* or vulgar.] *Johnson.*

SQUAB-BISH (skwöb'bish), *a.* Thick; heavy; fleshy; bulky; squab. *Harvey.*

SQUAB-BLE (skwöb'bl), *v. n.* [*Of uncertain origin*.—Ger. *quabbeln*, to shake.] [*i. SQUABBLED*; *pp. SQUABBLING, SQUABBLED*.] To struggle in contest; to fight; to scuffle; to wrangle; to quarrel. *Shak.*

Though logicians might squabble a whole day. *Watts.*

SQUAB-BLE (skwöb'bl), *v. a.* (*Printing*.) To disarrange or mix, as lines of type, by forcing them horizontally out of their place;—distinguished from *to pie* by the types standing on their feet, and retaining their parallel position. *Warfield.*

SQUAB-BLE (skwöb'bl), *n.* A low brawl; a wrangle; a petty quarrel. *Arbutnot.*

SQUAB-BLER (skwöb'blër), *n.* One who squabbles. *Johnson.*

SQUAB-BY (skwöb'by), *a.* Short and thick; very corpulent; squab; squabbish. *Smart.*

SQUAB-CHICK (skwöb'chik), *n.* A chicken not fully feathered. *Ash.*

SQUAB'-PIE (skwöb'pi), *n.* A pie made of squab pigeons, or of fish, flesh, and vegetables. *King.*

SQUÄC'CÖ, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of heron; *Ardea comata*. *Yarrell.*

SQUAD (skwöd), *n.* [*Fr. escouade*.—*Wright*.] An abbreviation of *squadron*. *Wright.*

1. (*Mil.*) Any small number of men, horse or foot, assembled for drill or inspection. *Stocqueler.*

2. A small party or set, as of people. *Smart.*

SQUAD-RON (skwöd'ron) [*skwä'dron*, *W. F. Ja.*; *skwöd'ron*, *J. Sm. W. Wb.*], *n.* [*It. squadra*; *Sp. escuadron*; *Fr. escadron*;—from *L. quadratus*, square; *quatuor*, four.]

1. A body of troops drawn up in a square. [*R.*]

2. (*Mil.*) A body of cavalry, composed of two troops, the number of which is not fixed, but generally consisting of from eighty to one hundred and twenty men each. *Stocqueler.*

3. (*Naval*.) A number of ships of war detached from the main fleet. *Arbutnot.*

SQUAD-RONED (skwöd'rond), *a.* Formed into squadrons. "Squadroned angels." *Milton.*

SQUAL-ID (skwöl'id) [*skwöl'id*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja.*; *K. Sm.*; *skwöl'id*, *E.*], *a.* [*L. squalidus*; *squalio*, to be filthy; *It. squalido*.] Covered or filled with dirt; extremely foul; filthy; nasty. *Johnson.*

Next came Ulysses, lowly at the door, A figure despicable, old, and poor, In spotted vests with many a gap rent, Fropped on a staff, and trembling as he went. *Pope.*

SQUÄ-LID-I-TY, *n.* [*L. squaliditas*.] Squalidness; squalor; filth. *Bailey.*

SQUAL-ID-LY (skwöl'id-lë), *ad.* In a squalid manner; foully. *Dr. Allen.*

SQUAL-ID-NËSS (skwöl'id-nëss), *n.* The state of being squalid; squalidity; squalor. *Scott.*

SQUÄLL, *v. n.* [*Dan. skraale*; *Sw. squäla*.—*From the A. S. gyllan*, or *gyllan*, to yell.] *Richardson.*—See *SQUEAL*, and *YELL*. [*i. SQUALLED*; *pp. SQUALLING, SQUALLED*.] To

scream or cry out, as a frightened child or woman; to scream violently.

I put five [of the Lilliputians] into my coat pocket; and as to the fifth, I made a countenance as if I would eat him alive. The poor man *squall*ed terribly. *Swift.*

SQUALL, n. 1. A harsh, violent scream or cry. There oft we heard the notes of infant woe—
The mother's voice, and the child's cry. *Pope.*

2. A short, violent storm; a sudden and vehement gust, or succession of gusts, often accompanied by rain, snow, or sleet; a flaw.

A lowering squall obscures the northern sky. *Falconer.*
A black squall, a squall attended with a dark cloud, diminishing the usual quantity of light.—A white squall, a squall which produces no diminution of light.—A thick squall, a squall accompanied with hail, sleet, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

3. "A squall differs from a gale in the suddenness of its beginning, and in the shortness of its continuance." *C. Richardson.*

SQUALL'ER, n. One who squalls. *Johnson.*

SQUALL'Y, a. 1. Abounding in squalls; gusty. "Squally weather." *Smollett.*

2. Growing only in patches or spots;—used of corn and turnips. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

3. (*Weaving.*) Faulty or uneven, as cloth. *Ash.*

SQUA'LÖID, a. [*L. squahus*, a shark, and *Gr. eidōs*, form.] (*Zool.*) Resembling a shark. *Ansted.*

SQUA'LÖR, n. [*L.*] Want of cleanliness; foulness; filthiness; squalidity. *Burton.*

SQUA-MÁ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* [*L. squama*, a scale.] (*Bot.*) Scaly; squamous. *Gray.*

SQUA-MÁ'TE, a. (*Bot.*) Scaly; squamous. *Gray.*

SQUA-MÁ-TED, a. [*L. squama*, a scale.] Scaly; squamate. *Hill.*

† **SQUÁME, n.** [*L. squama*.] A scale. *Chaucer.*

SQUA'MEL-LATE, a. (*Bot.*) Furnished with little scales; squamulose. *Gray.*

SQUA'MI-FÖRM, a. [*L. squama*, a scale, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a scale. *Gray.*

SQUA-MÍ'ER-OÜS, a. [*L. squama*, a scale, and *gero*, to bear.] Bearing scales; scaly. *Blount.*

SQUÁM'I-PËN, n. [*L. squama*, a scale, and *penna*, a fin.] (*Ich.*) A fish whose dorsal and anal fins are covered with scales. *Clarke.*

SQUA'MÖID, a. [*L. squama*, a scale, and *Gr. eidōs*, form.] Covered with scales; scaly; squamous. *Agassiz.*

SQUA-MÖSE' (129), a. [*L. squamosus*; *squama*, a scale.] Having scales, or composed of scale-like appendages; scaly; squamous. *Hill.*

SQUA'MÖUS (skwá'mus), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, scales; scaly; squamous. "Squamous oak-cones." *Derham.*

SQUA'MY-LÖSE, a. (*Bot.*) Furnished with little scales; squamellate. *Gray.*

SQUAN'DER (skwón'der), *v. a.* [*Ger. verschwenden*.] *Skinner.*—*Barclay* suggests the *Ger. schwenden*, to destroy, past part. *schwand*.—"It may be from the *A. S. wanian*, to diminish." *Richardson.*—See **WANDER**.] [*i. SQUAN-DERED*; *pp. SQUANDERING, SQUANDERED*.]

1. To scatter lavishly; to spend profusely; to throw away prodigally; to waste; to lavish.

And such expense as pinches parents blue,
And mortifies the liberal hand of love,
Is squandered in pursuit of idle sports
And vicious pleasures. *Cowper.*

2. † To scatter; to disperse.

Islands, that lie squandered in the vast ocean. *Howell.*
They charge, re-charge, and all along the sea
They drive and squander the huge Belgian fleet. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See **SPEND**.

SQUAN'DER (skwón'der), *n.* The act of squandering. [*R.*] *Inquiry into State of Nation.*

SQUAN'DER-ER (skwón'der-er), *n.* One who squanders; a spendthrift; a prodigal. *Locke.*

SQUAN'DER-ING-LY (skwón'-), *ad.* Lavishly; prodigally; wastefully. *Clarke.*

SQUARE (skwár), *a.* [*L. quadro, quadratus*, to make square; *quadrum*, a square; *quatuor*, four; *It. quadro*, square; *squadra*, a square; *Sp. cuadro, escuadro*; *Fr. carré, équerre*.—*W. ysgwar*.]

1. Having four equal sides and four right

angles; quadrilateral, with sides and angles equal.

All the doors and posts were square. *1 Kings vii. 5.*

2. Forming a right angle; perpendicular. *Mozon.*

Sniking lines square to other lines.

3. Having sides;—used only in composition. *Spenser.*

Catching up in haste his three-square shield.

4. Having great breadth in proportion to the height. "A square man." *Johnson.*

5. Free from falsity; suitable; true.

If report be square to her. *Shak.*

6. Equitable; equal; exact; honest; upright; fair. "Square dealing." *Beau. & Fl.*


For those that were it is not square to take
On those that are revenge; crimes like to lands
Are not inherited. *Shak.*

7. Adjusted; balanced; settled; even; as, "The account is square."

8. (*Naut.*) At right angles with the mast or the keel, as the yards and their sails:—of greater extent than usual, as the yards and their sails. *Mar. Dict.*

"When the yards hang at right angles with the mast, they are said to be square by the lifts; when they hang perpendicular to the ship's length, they are called square by the traces; but when they lie in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the keel, they are square by the lifts and braces; or, in other words, they hang directly across the ship, and parallel to the horizon. The yards are said to be very square when they are of extraordinary length; and the same epithet is then applied to their sails with respect to their breadth." *Mar. Dict.*

Square of a quantity, (*Algebra*), the product obtained by multiplying the quantity by itself, or by taking it twice as a factor.—Square measures, the squares of linear measures, as a square foot, which is a square having each side one foot long and containing 144 square inches.—Square number, the product of a number multiplied by itself; a square. *Hutton.*

SQUARE, n. 1. (*Geom.*) A four-sided, rectilinear figure, all the angles of which are right angles, and all the sides equal; an equilateral and equiangular quadrilateral. 

2. (*Arith.*) A number which may be resolved into two equal factors; the product of a number multiplied by itself; a square number. *Da. & P.*

3. (*Astron.*) The situation of planets distant 90° from each other; a quartile. *Milton.*

4. An open area in a town or city formed by the junction or crossing of two or more streets.

The statue of Alexander VII. stands in the large square of the town. *Addison.*

5. A rule or instrument by which workmen ascertain whether an angle is a right angle or not. *Shenstone.*

6. Conformity or adaptation to rule; exact proportion; regularity; rule. [*R.*]

I have not kept my square, but that to come
Shall all be done by the rule. *Shak.*

I shall break no squares, whether it be so or not. *L'Estrange.*

7. † Equal proportion or measurement.

Then did a sharped spire of diamond bright,
Ten feet each way in square, appear to me. *Spenser.*

8. Equality; level. [*R.*]

We live not on the square with such as these. *Dryden.*

9. A term applied to one hundred superficial feet of boarding. *Simmonds.*

10. † A quarrel. *Promos & Cass.*

11. † The front of the female dress, near the bosom, generally worked or embroidered. *Shak.*

Her curious square embossed with swelling gold. *Fairfax.*

12. (*Naut.*) The upper part of the shank of an anchor. *Mar. Dict.*

13. † Quaternion; number four.

I profess
Myself an enemy to all other joys
Which the most precious square of sense possesses. *Shak.*

Perhaps it only means capacity. *Johnson.*

14. (*Mil.*) A particular formation into which troops are thrown on critical occasions, particularly to resist the charge of cavalry. *Mil. Ency.*

All squares, all right.—To break squares, to depart from an accustomed order.—To break no squares, to give no offence: to make no difference.—To play upon the square, to play honestly.

Amongst known cheats, to play upon the square
You'll be undone. *Rochester.*

To be upon the square with, to be even with.

Drink, you dog, that we may be upon the square with her. *Montfort.*

—To be at square, to be in a state of quarrelling.

"Falling at square with her husband." *Holmes.*

—To see how the squares go, to see how the game proceeds,—a chess-board or checker-board being

full of squares. "One frog looked about him to see how squares went with their new king." *L'Estrange.*—Hollow square, (*Mil.*) a body of foot drawn up three deep or four deep on each side, with an empty space in the centre for the commanding officer staff, colors, drums, and baggage, facing every way to resist a charge of cavalry. *Mil. Ency.*—Magic square. See **MAGIC**.

Solid square, (*Mil.*) a body of infantry where both ranks and files are equal. *Mil. Ency.*—Square of the circle. See **QUADRATURE**.

SQUARE, v. a. [*i. SQUARED*; *pp. SQUARING, SQUARED*.]

1. To form with right angles; to make square.

2. † To form quartile with.

O'er Libya's sign a crowd of foes prevails,
The key Goat and Crab that square the scales. *Creech.*

3. To admeasure; to reduce to a measure; to compare with a given standard.

Stephen comes, and without a theme
To prove his cause, he brings a flock of sheep. *Shak.*

4. To regulate; to shape; to fashion; to accommodate; to fit; to suit; to adapt.

They had said to have a Stephen seal,
That he should be a square to the world,
And so he was. *Shak.*

To square a circle, to find a square equal in area to the area of a given circle. This problem has been only approximately solved. The diameter of a circle is to the side of an equal square nearly as 44 to 39. *Hutton.*

5. To adjust; to settle; to close; to balance; as, "To square an account."

6. (*Math.*) To multiply into itself. *Davies.*

7. (*Naut.*) To make square, as a yard or sail.

Yards are squared when they are horizontal and at right angles with the keel. *Dana.*

To square the circle, to find a square equal in area to the area of a given circle. This problem has been only approximately solved. The diameter of a circle is to the side of an equal square nearly as 44 to 39. *Hutton.*

SQUARE, v. n. 1. To suit; to fit; to accord.

His description squares exactly to lime. *Woodward.*

2. † To take an attitude of offence or defence; to quarrel. "But they do square." *Shak.*

To square off, to take an attitude of offence or defence; to square. [*Low.*]

SQUARE'LY, ad. In a square form; suitably; in conformity. *Imago Sæculi, 1676.*

SQUARE'NESS, n. State of being square. *Mozon.*

SQUAR'ER, n. 1. One who, or that which, squares.

2. One in an attitude of defence or of offence; a quarreller. *Shak.*

SQUARE'-RIGGED (-rigd), *a.* (*Naut.*) Noting a vessel, as a ship, the principal sails of which are extended by yards which are suspended horizontally and by the middle, and not by stays, booms, and gaffs, or lateen or lug-sail yards. *Mar. Dict.*

SQUARE'-SAIL, n. (*Naut.*) Any sail extended to a yard, which hangs parallel to the horizon, as distinguished from the other sails which are extended obliquely:—a sloop's or a schooner's sail which hauls out to the lower yard;—used chiefly to scud in a tempest. *Mar. Dict.*

SQUARE'-TÖED (-töä), *a.* Having the toes or ends square, as boots or shoes. *Robinson.*

SQUAR'ISH, a. Somewhat square. *La Costa.*

SQUAR-RÖSE', a. 1. (*Nat. Hist.*)

Cut into deep segments that are elevated above the plane of the surface; jagged. *Mamder.*

2. (*Bot.*) Noting parts spread out at right angles, or nearly at right angles, from a common axis, as the leaves of some mosses, the involucre of some compositæ, &c. *Lindley.*

SQUAR-RÖSE'-SLÄSHED, a (*Bot.*) Slashed with minor divisions at right angles to the others. *Lindley.*

SQUAR-RÖ'SQ-DËN'TÄTE, a. (*Bot.*) Noting leaves which have teeth on the margin bent aside Squarrose-slashed, from the plane of its blade. *Henslow.*

SQUAR-ROUS, a. (*Bot.*) Squarrose. *Wright.*

SQUAR-RU-LÖSE, a. Slightly squarrose. *Gray.*

SQUASH (skwösh), *v. a.* [*See QUASH.*] [*i. SQUASHED*; *pp. SQUASHING, SQUASHED*.] To crush; to press into pulp or into a flat mass.

Yet will she squash and break the raven's eggs. *Holland.*



SQUASH (skwōsh), *n.* 1. Something soft, as a soft, unripe pod of pea. *Shak.*

2. A sudden fall, as of some soft body, or a crushing of a soft body by a fall. *Arbutnot.*

3. A shock or concussion of soft bodies, or with a soft body. *Swift.*

SQUASH (skwōsh), *n.* [Indian *askutasquash*.] An American plant, and its fruit, of the genus *Cucurbita*, allied to the pumpkin.

This vegetable was used for food by the Indians before the settlement of the country by the English, and its name is derived from them: "*Askutasquash*, their *askutas* which the English from them call *squash*." *Williams.*

In summer when their [the Indians] corn is spent, *quanter squashes* is their best bread, a fruit like a young pumpkin. *Wood's New England*, 1634.

SQUASH (skwōsh), *n.* (Zool.) A species of weasel.

The smell of our weasels, and ermines, and polecats is stronger than when compared to that of the *quash*, in the fall, when they are much more numerous. *Wood's New England*, 1634.

SQUASH-BUG (skwōsh'-), *n.* A fetid hemipterous insect very injurious to squash-vines; *Coreus tristis*. *Harris.*

SQUASH'ER, *n.* One who squashes. *Cotgrave.*

SQUASH'Y (skwōsh'ē), *a.* Soft; yielding. *Roget.*

SQUAT (skwōt), *v. n.* [It. *acquattarsi*; *quatto*, squatting, quiet, still. — *W. yswatio*, a squat. — Perhaps from *L. quietus*, quiet. *Skinner.*] [*i.* **SQUATTED**; *pp.* **SQUATTING**, **SQUATTED**.]

1. To sit down on the hams or heels; to sit close to the ground; to cower.

They . . . squat down on their breeches again. *Dampier.* Canadians and Indians who formed the bulk of the army, squatted below the . . . *Wood's New England*, 1634.

2. To settle on another's lands, or on the public lands, without having a title. [Modern.]

On either side of the bank, the colonists had been allowed to squat on allotted portions, until the survey of the town should be completed. *Wakarusa.*

SQUAT (skwōt), *v. a.* 1. To put or place on the hams or heels or close to the ground.

She . . . squatted herself down on her heels. *Cook.*

2. To bruise or flatten by letting fall. *Grose.*

3. To squeeze; to press. "The boy has *squat* his fingers." [Vulgar.] *Halliwel.* *Barlett.*

SQUAT (skwōt), *a.* 1. Sitting on the heels or hams, or close to the ground; cowering. *Swift.*

Hum there they found, *Milton.*

Squat, like a toad, close at the ear of Eve. *Milton.*

2. Resembling one who squats; short and thick; dumpy. "*Squat* or tall." *Prior.*

SQUAT (skwōt), *n.* 1. The posture of one who squats; a cowering posture. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden fall. *Herbert.*

3. A small, separate vein of ore. *Halliwel.*

4. A mineral consisting of tin ore and spar incorporated. *Woodward.*

SQUAT'TER (skwōt'er), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, squats.

2. One who settles on land, usually on new or wild land, without obtaining a legal title. [Modern. — U. S. and Australia.] *Robb.*

SQUAW, *n.* A wife or a woman; — so used among some tribes of North American Indians. *Drake.*

SQUAWL, *v. n.* See **SQUALL**.

SQUEAK (skwēk), *v. n.* [W. *gwichio*, *gwichian*, to squeak, to squeal. — Ger. *quicken*; Sw. *squaka*. — It. *squattior*, to yelp, to squeak. — Formed from the sound. *Skinner.*] [*i.* **SQUEAKED**; *pp.* **SQUEAKING**, **SQUEAKED**.]

1. To make a sharp, shrill cry or noise; to cry with a shrill, acute tone. "The puppet *squeaks*." "*Squeaking* pigs." *Pope.*

Cart-wheels *squeak* not when they are lugged. *Bacon.*

2. To break silence or secrecy, as from fear or pain. *Dryden.*

SQUEAK, *n.* [W. *gwich*, a squeak.] An acute, shrill cry, tone, or noise.

Many a deadly grunt and doleful *squeak*. *Dryden.*

SQUEAK'ER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, squeaks. "*Squeakers* and bellowers." *Echard.*

2. A young pigeon.

SQUEAK'ING, *n.* Act of one who, or that which, squeaks; act of making a sharp, shrill cry or sound. "The *squeaking* of a fiddle." *Dryden.*

SQUEAL (skwēl), *v. n.* [Sw. *squaka*. — See **SQUALL**.] [*i.* **SQUEALED**; *pp.* **SQUEALING**, **SQUEALED**.] To utter a prolonged, shrill, sharp cry, as a pig in pain. *Taiter.*

SQUEAL, *n.* A prolonged squeak, or shrill, sharp cry. *Pennant.*

SQUEAM'ISH (skwē'mish), *a.* [Corrupted from *queamish*. — See **QUALM**.] Having a taste difficult to please; easily disgusted; over nice; very particular; fastidious; queasy.

He seemed very *squeamish* in respect of the charge he had of the Princess Pamela. *Cook.*

He was too *squeamish* to drink turtles' blood. *Cook.*

Syn. — See **FASTIDIOUS**.

SQUEAM'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a squeamish manner; fastidiously. *Warton.*

SQUEAM'ISH-NÈSS, *n.* 1. The state of being squeamish; fastidiousness. *South.*

2. (Med.) The condition of a stomach that is readily affected with nausea. *Dunghison.*

† **SQUEAM'OUS**, *a.* Squeamish. *Chaucer.*

SQUEA'SI-NÈSS, *n.* Squeamishness. *Hammond.*

† **SQUEA'SY**, *a.* Queasy; squeamish. *Bp. Earle.*

SQUEEZE'ABLE, *a.* That may be squeezed. *Ec. R.*

SQUEEZE (skwez), *v. a.* [A. S. *cwysan*, to crush, to squeeze; Frs. *queace*; Low Ger. *quesen*. — W. *guasgu*. — Old Eng. *squire*. — See **QUASH**.] [*i.* **SQUEEZED**; *pp.* **SQUEEZING**, **SQUEEZED**.]

1. To press closely; to compress; to gripe.

If gentle Damon did not squeeze her hand. *Pope.*

2. To force out by pressure; — commonly followed by *out*. "They squeezed the juice." *Dryden.* "And so squeeze out a tear." *Corbet.*

3. To oppress with hardships or extortion, as subjects; to crush; to harass. *L'Estrange.*

4. To force between close bodies. *Johnson.*

SQUEEZE, *v. n.* To force a way by pressing, as through a narrow aperture; to crowd.

He is fain to squeeze hard before he can get off. *L'Estrange.*

SQUEEZE, *n.* The act of one who squeezes; pressure; compression. *Phillips.*

SQUEEZE'ING, *n.* 1. The act of pressing closely; pressure; compression. *Wilkins.*

2. That which is forced out by pressure.

Even to the dregs and squeezings of the brain. *Pope.*

† **SQUELCH**, or **SQUELSH**, *v. a.* To crush. *Beau. & Fl.*

'Twas your luck . . . to be *squelched*. *Beau. & Fl.*

† **SQUELCH**, *n.* A flat, heavy fall. *Hudibras.*

SQUENCH, *v. a.* To quench. [Low.] *Beau. & Fl.*

SQUE-TEAGUE (skwē-tēg'), *n.* (Ich.) A marine fish, abundant in Long Island Sound; *Labrus squeteague*; — called also *weak-fish*. *Storer.*

SQUIB, *n.* [Of uncertain etymology. — From Ger. *schieben*, to shove. *Skinner.*]

1. A little firework, or a cylinder of paper, filled with explosive materials, that makes a whizzing and cracking noise when fired; a cracker. *Swift.*

A *squib*, or fire of fax, which burns and crackles for a time, but suddenly extinguishes. *Howell.*

2. A sudden flash. "*Squibs* of mirth." *Donne.*

3. A little or petty censorious speech, or writing; a lampoon. [Colloquial.] *Johnson.*

4. A petty fellow, or a person of mere noise. *Johnson.*

The *squibs*, in the common phrase, are called libellers. *Taiter.*

SQUIB, *v. n.* To throw squibs; to utter sarcastic reflections; to fling. [Colloquial.] *Qu. Rev.*

SQUID (skwid), *n.* (Zool.) A cephalopodous mollusk of the family *Sepiada*, or cuttle-fishes; — used as bait by fishermen. *Forbes.*

SQUIGGLE, *v. n.* 1. To shake a fluid about the mouth with the lips closed. [Local, Eng.] *Forby.*

2. To move about like an eel; to squirm. [Local and low, U. S.] *Pickering.* *Barlett.*

SQUILL, *n.* [Gr. *skilla*; L. *scilla*, *squilla*; It. *scilla*; Sp. *escila*; Fr. *scille*, *squille*. — Arab. *asqyl*.]

1. (Bot.) The common name of bulbous plants of the genus *Scilla* or *Squilla*, of which the *Scilla maritima*, or sea-onion, furnishes the well-known medicine called *squill*. *Barrd.*

2. (Med.) The bulb of the *Squilla maritima*, or an extract or a tincture of it. *Dunghison.*

3. (Zool.) A crustacean of the order *Stomatopoda*.

oda and genus *Squilla*, having large claws terminating in sharp hooks; mantis crab. *Baird.*

4. (Ent.) An insect covered with a crust composed of several rings; — also called *Squill-insect*. *Grew.*

SQUILL-LIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to squill. *Holland.*

† **SQUIN'ANCE**, *n.* The quinsy. *North.*

† **SQUIN'AN-CY**, *n.* [It. *squanzanza*; Fr. *squinar-cie*.] The quinsy. — See **QUINSY**. *Bacon.*

SQUIN'SY, *n.* Quinsy. — See **QUINSY**. *Dunghison.*

SQUINT, *a.* [Dut. *schuin*, sloping, oblique; *schuinte*, a slope. — Perhaps the same word as *ashant*. *Richardson.*]

1. Looking obliquely. "*Squint eye*." *Spenser.*

2. Looking suspiciously. *Milton.*

SQUINT, *n.* 1. A want of concordance of the optic axes; an oblique look or vision. *Swift.*

2. (Arch.) An opening through the wall of a church so that persons in the transept may see the host. *Clarke.*

SQUINT, *v. n.* [*i.* **SQUINTED**; *pp.* **SQUINTING**, **SQUINTED**.]

1. To look obliquely, or with the eyes differently directed. *Bacon.*

2. To slope; to deviate from a straight line; to go obliquely. *Wright.*

SQUINT, *v. a.* To turn obliquely, as the eye. "He . . . *squints* the eye." *Shak.*

SQUINT'ER, *n.* One who squints. *Warton.*

SQUINT'-EYED (-id), *a.* Having eyes that squint, or the axes of which are not coincident; squinting; affected with strabismus. *Knolles.*

† **SQUINT-I-FE'GÖ**, *a.* Squinting. [A cant word.] The timbel, and the *squint-sego* maid. *Dryden.*

SQUINT'ING, *n.* The act of one who squints; strabismus. *P. Cye.*

SQUINT'ING-LY, *ad.* With an oblique look, or oblique vision. *Sherwood.*

† **SQUIN'Y**, *v. n.* To look obliquely; to squint. [Cant.]

Dost thou *squiny* at me? *Shak.*

SQUIR-AR'CHÉ-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a squirarchy. *Clarke.*

SQUIR-AR-CHY, *n.* [Eng. *squire* and Gr. *ἀρχή*, to rule.] The body or the state of country-squires. [A modern cant word, Eng.] *Sir E. Brydges.*

SQUIRE (skwir), *n.* [Contracted from *esquire*.]

1. The shield-bearer of a knight; an esquire. No earl, no baron, no knight, no *squire*. *R. Brunere.*

2. The title of a gentleman next in rank to a knight; an esquire. [England.] *Shak.*

3. A title of a justice of the peace, a magistrate, a lawyer, or a gentleman. — See **ESQUIRE**.

SQUIRE (skwir), *v. a.* 1. To attend or wait on as a squire; to esquire. *Chaucer.*

2. To escort, as a lady; to wait on; to attend. The third man *squires* her to a play. *Deiker.*

I *squired* his lady out of her chase to-day. *Swift.*

SQUIR-EEN', *n.* A country-squire; a petty squire. [Modern, England.] *Clarke.*

Ignorant and worthless *squireens*. *Macaulay.*

A small country gentleman, in Hibernian-English called a *squireen*. *Ec. Rev.*

SQUIRE'HOOD (-hād), } *n.* Rank and state of **SQUIRE'SHIP**, } an esquire. *Shelton.*

SQUIRE'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a squire. *Shak.*

† **SQUIRE'LY**, *a.* Becoming a squire. *Shelton.*

† **SQUI-RIL'I-TY**, *n.* Scurility. *Old Play.*

SQUIRM, *v. n.* To wriggle or twist about, as an eel; to writhe. *Bailey.* *Ray.* *Holloway.*

† **SQUIRE**, *v. a.* [A. S. *seeran*, *seýran*, to shear, to cut.] To throw, as a flat thing, with the edge or cutting part foremost. *Addison.*

|| **SQUIR'REL** (skwir'rel, or skwür'rel) [skwür'rel, S. W. P. J. F. *Ja. K. Sm. C. Wr.*; skwür'-rel, E. R. Wb. *Kenrick*. — See **PANAGRETIC**.] *n.* [Gr. *σκίρος*; *σκιά*, a shadow, and *ὀπίς*, a tail; L. *sciurus*, *sciuriolus*; Fr. *écureuil*.] (Zool.) A small rodent mammal, of the family *Sciuridae*, having



Common squirrel.

long toes armed with sharp claws, and a long, tufted tail. *Baird.*

“The *s* in this word ought not, according to analogy, to be pronounced like *s*; but custom seems to have fixed it too firmly in that sound to be altered without the appearance of pedantry.” *Walker.* — “The irregular sound of *s* and *y* in *squirrel* and *pangyr* we may hope in time to hear reclaimed, a correspondent reformation having taken place in *spirit* and *miracle*, which were once, but are not now, pronounced *spér’it* and *mér’a-cle*.” *Smart.*

|| SQUIRREL-FISH, *n.* A kind of perch. *Crabb.*

SQUIRT, *v. a.* [Old Fr. *esquarier*, to scatter. *Talbot.* — From Su. Goth. *squæta*. *Serenius.* — With *squarr*, from A. S. *sceran*, *scyran*, to shear, to cut. *Richardson.*] [*i.* SQUIRTED; *pp.* SQUIRTING, SQUIRTED.]

1. To throw or cast so as to cut the air; to squirt. “I will squirt the pear.” *Drayton.*

2. To throw or eject in a stream through a narrow orifice or pipe.

Sir Roger she mortally hated, and used to hire fellows to squirt kennel water upon him as he passed along. *Buttnot*

SQUIRT, *v. n.* To pour or throw out words; to prate. [Low.] *L’Estrange.*

SQUIRT, *n.* 1. An instrument for forcibly ejecting a small stream. *Pope.*

2. A small, quick stream squirted. *Bacon.*

SQUIRT’ER, *n.* One who squirts. *Arbutnot.*

SQUIRT’ING-CŪ’CŪM-BER, *n.* (*Bot.*) A dicotyledonous plant, the fruit of which, when ripe, casts out its seeds and juice with great force, through the hole in the base where the foot-stalk is inserted; *Ecballium elaterium*; — the fruit of *Ecballium elaterium*. *Baird.*

† SQUIR’Y, *n.* The body of squires. *Brunne.*

STAB, *v. a.* [From Dut. *staven*, to fix to establish; or from Ger. *stab*, a staff. *Skinner.* *Richardson.*] [*i.* STABBED; *pp.* STABBING, STABBED.]

1. To pierce with a pointed weapon; to thrust a pointed weapon into.

That stabbed me in the field by Tewksbury. *Shak.*

2. To wound mortally or wantonly. *Philips.*

STAB, *v. n.* 1. To give a wound with a pointed weapon; to make a stab.

With shortened sword to stab in closer war. *Dryden.*

2. To give a mortal wound.

He speaks poniards, and every word stabs. *Shak.*

To stab at, to offer or attempt to stab. *Shak.*

STAB, *n.* 1. A wound or thrust with a pointed weapon. “A base assassin’s stab.” *Rowe.*

2. A injury done covertly. *Johnson.*

STÄBÄT-MÄ’TER, *n.* [*L.*, the mother stood.] (*Mus.*) A Latin hymn on the crucifixion, commencing with these words. *Moore.*

STÄB’ER, *n.* 1. One who stabs; a privy murderer; an assassin. *Johnson.*

2. (*Naut.*) An instrument to prick holes with; a pricker. *Dana.*

STÄB’ING-LY, *ad.* With intention to wound or injure secretly; so as to injure. *Wright.*

STÄB’IL’-MĒNT, *n.* [*L.* *stabilimentum*.] The act of making stable or firm; firm support. [*n.*]

Stabiliment, propagation, and shade. *Derham.*

† STÄB’IL’-TÄTE, *v. a.* To make stable. *More.*

STÄB’IL’-TY, *n.* [*L.* *stabilitas*; *It.* *stabilità*; *Sp.* *estabilidad*; *Fr.* *stabilité*.]

1. The state of being stable; firmness; steadiness; fixedness; permanence. *Temple.*

2. Fixedness or firmness of mind; constancy; as, “A man of *stability*.”

3. Fixedness; solidity; — opposed to *fluidity*.

Fluidness and stability are contrary qualities. *Boyle.*

Syn. — See *CONSTANCY*.

STÄBLE (-bl), *a.* [*L.* *stabilis*; *sto*, *stare*, to stand; *It.* *stabile*; *Sp.* *estable*; *Fr.* *stable*.]

1. Able to stand or endure; fixed; firmly established; durable; permanent.

This region of chance and vanity, where nothing is stable, nothing equal. *Ropers.*

2. Fixed in resolution, purpose, or conduct; firm; constant; steady; not fickle or wavering.

Even the perfect angels were not stable. *Davies.*

Stable equilibrium, (*Physics*.) a condition in which, if a body supported is slightly displaced from its position of equilibrium, the forces acting upon it tend to bring it back to that position. This occurs when the centre of gravity of the body would be obliged to as-

cend if it were displaced, while in tottering or unstable equilibrium it would descend. *Young.*

Syn. — See *FIRM*.

STÄBLE, *n.* [*L.* *stabulum*; *sto*, *stare*, to stand; *Sp.* *establo*; *Fr.* *étale*.] A house or building for horses or other beasts; a stall. *Prior.*

STÄBLE, *v. n.* [*L.* *stabulor*.] [*i.* STABLED; *pp.* STABLING, STABLED.] To dwell or be kept in a stable, as beasts. *Milton.*

STÄBLE, *v. a.* 1. To make stable. *Drayton.*

2. To put or keep in a stable. *Spenser.*

STÄBLE-BOÏ, *n.* A boy who attends in a stable or acts as ostler. *Swift.*

STÄBLE-KĒEP’ER, *n.* One who keeps a stable.

STÄBLE-MÄN, *n.* A man who attends in a stable; a groom; an ostler. *Brumston.*

STÄBLE-NESS, *n.* Fixedness; firmness; steadiness; constancy; stability; permanence. *Shak.*

STÄBLE-RÖÖM, *n.* Room or space in a stable, or for stables. *Ash.*

STÄBLE-STÄND, *n.* (*Eng. Forest Law*.) The offence of being at a standing in a forest, in such a position or act, as with a bow bent, or with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip, as to afford presumptive evidence of an intention to kill the king’s deer. *Cowell.*

STÄBLING, *n.* The act of, or room for, housing horses, &c. *Thomson.*

† STÄBLISH, *v. a.* To establish. *Spenser.*

† STÄBLISH-MĒNT, *n.* Establishment. *More.*

STÄBLÿ, *ad.* Firmly; steadily; fixedly. *Iluloe.*

† STÄB-U-LÄ’TION, *n.* [*L.* *stabulatio*.] The act of, or a place for, housing beasts. *Cocherum.*

STÄC-CÄ’TÖ, *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A word denoting that the passage over which it is written is to be performed in a short, pointed, and distinct manner; — opposed to *legato*. *Moore.*

STACK, *n.* [*Sw.* *stack*; *Dan.* *stak*. — From Dut. *steken*, to stick. *Skinner.* — From A. S. *stigan*, to rise. *Tooke.*]

1. A quantity of hay, grain, straw, wood, &c., piled up and brought to a point or a ridge at top. “A stack of wood [in England] is one hundred and eight cubic feet.” *Summons.*

2. A number of chimneys or funnels standing together. *Wesman.*

3. A number of muskets or rifles placed together with their breeches on the ground, and the bayonets crossing each other, so as to form a conical pile. *Simmonds.*

STACK, *v. a.* [*i.* STACKED; *pp.* STACKING, STACKED.] To place or pile up into a stack or into stacks. *Mortimer.*

STACK’AGE, *n.* Things stacked, as hay, grain, &c.; — also a tax on such. [*n.*] *Holmshed.*

STACK’ET, *n.* A stockade. *Sir W. Scott.*

STACK’-GUÄRD, *n.* A covering of canvas or tarpaulin for a haystack. *Loudon.*

STACK’ING-BÄND, *n.* A stacking-belt. *Wright.*

STACK’ING-BĒLT, *n.* A belt or band for binding hatch on the top of stacks. *Clarke.*

STACK’ING-STÄND, *n.* A stand or stage used in making stacks. *Clarke.*

STACK’-YÄRD, *n.* A yard for stacks. *Clarke.*

STÄC’TĚ (stăk’tē), *n.* [*Gr.* *στακί*; *στάκ*, to drop; *L.* *stactē*.] The oil which trickles from fresh myrrh or cinnamon; oil of myrrh or cinnamon. *Sweet* spices, stacte, and onycha. *Exod. xxx. 34.*

STÄD’DLE, *n.* [A. S. *stathel*, *stathol*, a foundation; *stede*, a place; *standan*, to stand.]

1. That on which any thing stands; a support; a foundation; a basis. *Johnson.*

2. A staff; a crutch. *Spenser.*

3. A small tree, or a young tree left standing when the large trees in a wood are cut; standard.

Copple-woods, if you leave in them staddles too thick, will run to bushes and briars. *Bacon.*

STÄD’DLE, *v. a.* To leave staddles in, as a wood. Then see it well staddled without and within. *Tusser.*

STÄD’DLE-RÖÖF, *n.* The roof or covering of a stack. *Clarke.*

STÄDE, *n.* 1. A furlong; a stadium. [*n.*] *Donne.*

2. A landing or shipping place. *Simmonds.*

STÄDE’-DŨES (-düz), *n. pl.* Tolls formerly levied on ships in the Elbe; — so named from *Stade*, a small city of Hanover. *Simmonds.*

STÄDE’-TÖLL, *n.* Stade-dues. *Cyc. of Com.*

STÄ’DĪ-ŪM, *n.*; *pl.* STÄ’DĪ-A. [*L.*, from Gr. *στάδιον*; *It.* *stadio*; *Sp.* *estadio*; *Fr.* *stade*.]

1. (*Anl.*) The principal Greek itinerary measure of length, adopted by the Romans chiefly for nautical and astronomical measurements, equal to 600 Greek, or 625 Roman, feet, or one eighth of a Roman mile, or 606 feet and 9 inches in English measurement; — the course for foot-races at Olympia in Greece, which was exactly a stadium in length. *Wm. Smith.*

2. (*Med.*) The stage or period of a disease, especially of an intermittent. *Dunglison.*

STÄD’T’HÖLD-ER (stă’t’hold-er), *n.* [*Dut.* *stadhouder*; *stad*, a city, a town, and *houder*, a holder, a keeper.] Formerly the chief magistrate or president of the republic of the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands; — in the cantons of German Switzerland, the civil officer who is next to the landman. *P. Cyc.*

STÄD’T’HÖLD-ER-ATE, *n.* The state or the office of stadtholder. *Grattan.*

STÄD’T’HÖLD-ER-SHĪP, *n.* The office of stadtholder; stadtholderate. *A. Smith.*

STÄFF, *n.*; *pl.* STÄVES, or STÄVES. — See STÄVES. [*A. S.* *staf*; *Dut.* *staf*; *Ger.* *stab*; *Dan.* *stav*; *Sw.* *staf*; *Icel.* *staf*. — *Adelung* thinks it related to Eng. *staff*, and *L. stipes*, a post.]

1. A stick used for support in walking; a cane. “Leaning on . . . his staff.” *Heb. xi. 21.* Take nothing for your journey, neither staves, nor scrip. *Luke ix. 3.*

An old, old man, with beard as white as snow, That on a staff his feeble steps did frame. *Spenser.*

2. That which supports or upholds; a support; a prop; a stay. *Isa. iii. 1.*

The boy was the very staff of my age. *Shak.*

3. A stick used as a weapon; a club.

Are ye come out, as against a thief, with swords and staves for to take me? *Matt. xxvi. 55.*

With forks and staves the felon they pursue. *Dryden.*

4. The long part or handle, as of a weapon; a shaft. “The staff of his spear.” *1 Sam. xviii. 7.*

5. A round of a ladder. *Brown.*

6. A stick borne as an ensign of office or badge of authority. *Hayward.*

This staff, mine office badge in court. *Shak.*

7. (*Naut.*) A pole to hoist flags upon. *Dana.* He forthwith from the glittering staff unfurled The imperial ensign. *Milton.*

8. (*Arch.*) A cylindrical piece used for filling the lower part of a fluting of a column; rudenture. *Brande.*

9. (*Surg.*) A steel instrument with a groove on its convex surface, used for directing the gorget or knife in lithotomy. *Dunglison.*

10. [*Low Ger.* *staf*, *stave*, a writing; *staven*, to read for another to repeat. — *Icel.* *staf*, a staff or stanza. *Johnson.*] A stanza, or a series of verses so disposed that when it is concluded, the same order begins again; a stave. *Shak.*

Mr. Cowley had found out that no kind of staff is proper for an heroic poem, as being all too lyrical. *Dryden.*

11. (*Mus.*) The five horizontal and parallel lines and the spaces between them, on which the notes are placed. *Moore.*

Jacob staff, (*Surveying*.) a staff sometimes used instead of a tripod to support the compass. *Da. & P.* — To have or keep the staff in one’s hand, to retain possession of one’s property. — To put down one’s staff, to take up one’s residence. — To part with the staff, to part with one’s property. *Hallivell.*

“The plural staff has hitherto been generally written staves, a puzzling and useless anomaly, both in form and sound; for all the compounds of staff are regular; as *dstaffs*, *whipstaffs*, *tipstaffs*, *flagstaffs*, *quartermasters*. — Staffs is now sometimes used; as, ‘I saw the husbandman bending over their staff.’ *Lord Caernarvon.*” *Goold Brown.* — In some uses of the word staff, it has the regular plural, as seen in the following article.

Syn. — A staff serves as a support for a person in a state of motion; *stay* and *prop* are supports of things in a state of rest. A staff to lean upon; a staff, cane, or stick to walk with; a crutch for the lame; a crook used by shepherds; a crosier, the crook of a bishop, the symbol of his pastoral office.

STÄFF, *n.*; *pl.* STÄFFS. 1. (*Mil.*) The body of officers intrusted with the direction of the several

departments of the army, in aid of the commander-in-chief. *Stoqueler.*

2. The body of officers or persons assisting an engineer, or the body of officers attached to any establishment. *Clarke.*

Garrison staff, the town-major, the fort-major, and the adjutant-general, the commissary-general, the paymaster-general, the inspector-general of hospitals, staff surgeons, chaplains to the forces, deputy judge-advocates, and provost-marshal, with their respective deputies and assistants. — *Personal staff*, military secretaries, with their assistants, and aides de camp, who are appointed by the general, and are constantly about his person. — *Regimental staff*, the adjutant, the quartermaster, the chaplain, and the surgeon. *Stoqueler.*

† STAFF'-I-ER, *n.* An attendant bearing a staff. "Staffiers on foot." *Hudibras.*

† STAFF'-ISH, *a.* Stiff; harsh; severe. *Ascham.*

STAFF'-OF-FI-CER, *n.* An officer of the staff.

STAFF'-TREE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of shrubs or small trees of the genus *Celastrus*, having alternate leaves and numerous small flowers. *Loudon.*

STAG, *n.* [From A. S. *stician*; M. Goth. *staggan*, *stiggan*, to stick. *Skinner.* — From A. S. *stigan*, to ascend, to rise. *Tooke.*]

1. The red deer; *Cervus elaphus*: — the male of the red deer; a hart. — See *DEER*. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. A castrated bull. [Local, Eng. and U. S.] *Milton.*
In some parts of England it is called also *seg*, *bull-seg*, and *bull-stag*. *Holloway. Grose.*

3. A wren: — a romping gull: — a cock-turkey: — a colt; a filly. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*

4. An outside, irregular jobber or broker in stocks, shares, &c. — a getter up of sham companies, or one who tries fraudulently to obtain shares. [Cant.] *Wright. Clarke.*

STAG'-BEE-TLE, *n.* (*Ent.*) A kind of beetle, so called from the very large and powerful mandible of the males. *Eng. Cyc.*

STAGE, *n.* [Old Fr. *estage*; Fr. *étage*, a story, a floor, a step, a degree, a stratum. — A. S. *stager*, a stair. — The past participle of A. S. *stigan*, (Dut. *stijgen*; Ger. *steigen*), to rise, to ascend, to mount. *Tooke.*]

1. † A story of a house. *Wickliffe.*

2. A raised floor or platform, as for an exhibition. "A mountebank's stage." *Tatler.*
We princes, I tell you, are set on stages in the sight and view of all the world. *Queen Elizabeth.*

3. The theatre; the place of scenic or theatrical entertainments.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players. *Shak.*

The applause, delight, the wonder of our stage!
My Shakespear, rise! *B. Jonson.*

4. A place where any thing is publicly exhibited or performed. "Stage of fools." *Shak.*

5. A scaffold or staging. *Simmonds.*

6. (*Arch.*) The part of a buttress between any two of its played faces. *Britton.*

7. A single step of gradual process; a degree of advance or progression; a period.

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called *digestion*. *Sharp.*
Brought to perfection by gradual advances through several hard and laborious stages of discipline. *Rogers.*

8. As much of a journey as is travelled without intermission; the distance or road between one place of rest to the next on a journey.
Our next stage brought us to the mouth of the Tiber. *Addison.*

9. A coach or carriage running regularly between two places for conveying passengers; a stage-coach. *Macaulay.*

A place was taken in the Stamford stage. *Faulkes.*
A parcel sent by the stage. *Cowper.*
I went in the sixpenny stage. *Swift.*

A Mr. Smith comes into the city every morning on the top of one of the Blackwall stages. *Ed. Rev.*

The use of stage, for a stage-coach, has been styled an Americanism. *Pickering.* — "Stage is the American term for stage-coach, and it is sometimes, but rarely, used in that sense by the English." *New Am. Cyc.* — On this the London Athenæum remarks, "Stage is now but very rarely used in that sense, because stages are themselves a rarity; and the word has only disappeared with the thing."

† STAGE, *v. a.* To exhibit on a stage; to exhibit publicly. "To stage me." *Shak.*

STAGE'-BOX, *n.* A box in a theatre close to the stage. *Baker.*

STAGE'-CÁR-RÍAGE (kár'ri), *n.* A stage-coach; a stage. *Political Dict.*

STAGE'-CÓACH (stáj'kóch), *n.* A coach or carriage that travels regularly at stated times, for the accommodation of passengers. *Addison.*

STAGE'-CÓACH-MAN, *n.* A driver of a stage-coach; a stage-driver. *Mansfield.*

STAGE'-DÓOR (-dör), *n.* The actors' and workmen's entrance to a theatre. *Johnson.*

STAGE'-DRÍV-ER, *n.* The driver of a stage-coach; a stage-coachman. *Morse.*

† STAGE'LY, *a.* Belonging to, or befitting, the stage. "Stagefly visage." *Bp. Taylor.*

STAGE'-PLÁY, *n.* Theatrical or dramatic entertainment; a drama. *Dryden.*

STAGE'-PLÁY-ER, *n.* One who represents characters on the stage; an actor. *Arbutnot.*

STAG'ER, *n.* 1. An actor on the stage. *B. Jonson.*
2. An old practitioner. *L'Estiange.*
3. A horse used on a stage-coach. *Simmonds.*

† STAG'É-RY, *n.* Exhibition or show on the stage; scenic exhibition. *Milton.*

STAGE'-VÉ-HÍ-CLE, *n.* A stage-coach. *Colebs.*

STAG'-É-VIL (stáj'z-vil), *n.* (*Farriery*) A kind of palsy in the jaw of a horse. *Crabb.*

STAGE'-WÁG-ON, *n.* A wagon or carriage running between two places for the conveyance of passengers and goods; a stage-coach. *Ash.*

STAG'GÁRD, *n.* A hart four year old. *Ainsworth.*

STAG'GER, *v. n.* [Dut. *staggeren*, to stagger, or as written by *Chaucer* and *Berners*, to *stakker*, may be formed from *stack*, past participle of *stack*, to cleave, to be fixed, to hesitate. *Richardson.* — Old Eng. *stakker*.] [*i.* STAGGERED; *pp.* STAGGERING, STAGGERED.]

1. To stand or walk tottering, or without steadiness; to reel; to totter. "Deep was the wound; he staggered with the blow." *Dryden.*

2. To begin to yield or give way. "The enemy staggers." *Addison.*

3. To hesitate; to begin to doubt; to waver.

He staggered not at the promise of God. *Rom. iv. 20.*
A man may, if he were fearful, stagger in this attempt. *Shak.*

Syn. — To stagger, reel, and totter, all imply involuntary and unsteady motion. Intoxication causes a person to stagger and reel; weakness causes him to totter. A drunkard staggers and reels in attempting to walk; children and old men totter.

STAG'GER, *v. a.* 1. To make to stagger. *Shak.*

2. To cause to doubt, hesitate, or waver; to make less steady or confident.

Whoever will read the history of this war will find himself much staggered, and put to a kind of riddle. *Howell.*
When a prince fails in honor and justice, 'tis enough to stagger his people in their allegiance. *L'Estrange.*

STAG'GER-BÚSH, *n.* (*Bot.*) A North American plant, growing in low, sandy places, near the coast, and bearing large, nodding flowers; *Andromeda maritima*. *Gray.*

STAG'GER-ÍNG, *n.* The act of reeling. *Shak.*

STAG'GER-ÍNG-LY, *ad.* 1. In a staggering or reeling manner. *Granger.*

2. With doubt or hesitation. *Brown.*

STAG'GERS, *n. pl.* 1. (*Farriery.*) A kind of apoplexy which attacks horses, attended at first with dulness, sleepiness, and staggering when standing, and finally with delirium and convulsions, and, often, blindness. It is generally fatal. *Youatt.*

2. † Madness; wild, irregular conduct. *Shak.*
Mad staggers, inflammation of the brain, or brain-fever in horses. *Youatt.*

STAG'GER-WÓRT (-wört), *n.* A plant. *Booth.*

STAG'-HÓUND, *n.* A hound used in hunting the stag or deer. *Booth.*

STAG'ÍNG, *n.* 1. The management of, or the act of travelling in, stage-coaches. *C. Colton.*

2. A stage or platform for support, as of workmen; a scaffolding. [U. S.] *Pickering.*

STAG'I-RÍTE, *n.* A native of Stagira, an ancient town of Macedonia; — an appellation applied especially to Aristotle. *Burke.*

STAG'MA, *n.* [Gr. *στάγμα*, a drop; *στάω*, to drop.] (*Chem.*) A distilled liquor. [R.] *Crabb.*

STAG'NÁN-CY, *n.* Stagnation. *Cotton.*

STAG'NANT, *a.* [It. *stagnante*; Fr. *stagnant*.]

1. Standing, as water; not flowing or running; not agitated; motionless; still; quiet. "Stagnant water." *Woodward.*

2. Inactive; inert; sluggish; torpid; heavy; dull. "The stagnant soul." *Irene.*

STAG'NANT-LY, *ad.* In a stagnant manner.

STAG'NÁTE, *v. n.* [L. *stagnare*, *stagnatum*; *stagnare*, a piece of standing water; It. *stagnare*; Sp. *estancarse*; Old Fr. *stagner*.] [*i.* STAGNATED; *pp.* STAGNATING, STAGNATED.]

1. To cease to run or flow, as water; to be stagnant, motionless, or still; to stand still.

The water which now arises must have all stagnated at the surface. *Woodward.*

2. To be dull, quiet, or inactive. *Clarke.*

Syn. — See *STAND*.

† STAG'NÁTE, *a.* Stagnant. *Somerville.*

STAG-NÁ'TION, *n.* [It. *ristagnamento*; Sp. *estagnacion*; Fr. *stagnation*.] The state of being stagnant; cessation of flowing or running, as of a fluid. "Stagnation of vapors." *Addison.*

STAG'WORM (-würm), *n.* A kind of insect that is troublesome to deer. *Clarke.*

STÁHL'IAN (stál'yan), *n.* (*Med.*) An advocate or supporter of Stahlism. *Dunghison.*

STÁHL'IAN-ÍSM (stál'yan-izm), *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of *Stahl*, a German physician, who considered every vital action under the direction and presidency of the soul. *Dunghison.*

STÁID, *i. & p.* from *stay*. Stayed. — See *STAY*.

STÁID (stád), *a.* [From *stay*.] Sober; grave; steady; not wild. "Staid persons." *Addison.*

STÁID'LY, *ad.* In a staid manner; soberly. *Lee.*

STÁID'NESS, *n.* Sobriety; gravity; steadiness; regularity. "Fixed steadiness." *Glanvill.*

STÁIN (stán), *v. a.* [Old Fr. *desteindre*; Fr. *teindre*, from L. *tingo*, to tinge, to dye. — W. *ystenio*. — "Stain is formed from *distain*, as *stain* from *disdain*." *Richardson.*] [*i.* STAINED; *pp.* STAINING, STAINED.]

1. To discolor; to spot; to sully; to soil; to tarnish; to maculate; to blot. "His armor stained, erewhile so bright." *Milton.*

Their blood shall be sprinkled upon my garments, and I will stain all my raiments. *Isa. lxiii. 3.*

2. To dye; to tinge; to color. *Darvies.*

3. To paint with metallic oxides or chlorides, and fuse their colors into the surface of, as glass. *Ure.*

4. To spot with guilt; to pollute; to disgrace.

He would not have his honor stained for any crown. *More.*

Syn. — To stain, soil, sully, tarnish, blot, maculate, and discolor, all imply the act of diminishing brightness or injuring the appearance of an object; but to stain is stronger than the other terms, and is variously applied. Various things are stained; the hands may be stained with blood; the character stained by crimes.

To stain is sometimes used in a good sense; as glass is stained to ornament it. Books and linen are soiled; paper is blotted or maculated; glass is sullied by smoke; bright metals are tarnished and discolored. Honor is sullied; glory tarnished. — See *COLOR*.

STÁIN, *v. n.* To take or receive stains; to become stained. *Shak.*

STÁIN, *n.* 1. A discoloration; a spot of a different color; a blot. "Crimson stains." *Pope.*

2. Taint of guilt or infamy; tarnish; pollution; disgrace; blemish.

Sanctity that shall receive no stain. *Milton.*
A stain upon them for want of merit. *Broome.*

3. Cause of disgrace; reproach; shame. "The stain of all womankind." *Sidney.*

Syn. — See *BLEMISH*.

STÁIN'ER, *n.* One who stains or dyes. *Johnson.*

STÁIN'LESS, *a.* 1. Free from stains, blots, or spots. "Stainless hue." *Sidney.*

2. Free from reproach or guilt; guiltless; unsullied. "Fresh and stainless youth." *Shak.*

STÁIN'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a stainless manner. *Cl.*

STÁIR (stár), *n.* [A. S. *stæger*; *stigan*, to ascend,

to mount; Dut. *steiger*; Dan. *stige*, a ladder; Sw. *stige*.—See **STAGE**.]

1. A series or flight of steps for ascending, as from the lower to the upper part of a house, or from one story to another;—now commonly used in the plural. "A winding stair." *Chaucer*. "The stairs that mount the Capitol." *Shak*. I would have one only goodly room above stairs. *Bacon*.

2. One step of a flight of steps. *Britton*.

3. The phrase a pair of stairs, for a set of steps, or a flight of stairs, though condemned by many grammarians, is supported by respectable authorities, as Dr. Goldsmith, Dr. Burney, Thos. Campbell, &c.—See **PAIR**.

STAIR'-CAR-PET, *n.* A carpet for stairs.

STAIR'-CASE, *n.* A series of stairs with the walls and balustrades enclosing them. *Britton*.

STAIR'-HEAD, *n.* The top of a staircase. *Addison*.

STAIR'-ROD, *n.* A rod for confining a stair carpet in its place. *Simmonds*.

STAIR'-TH, *n.* A line of rails on a stage or platform, generally near navigable waters, from which vessels are loaded. *Simmonds*.

STAIR'-MAN, *n.* A man employed in weighing and shipping coals at a staith. *Simmonds*.

STAKE, *n.* [A. S. *stacc*; *stician*, to stick; Dut. *stank*; Frs. & Ger. *stake*; Dan. *stage*; Sw. *stake*; Icel. *stockr*.—It. *stecone*; Sp. *estaca*.]

1. A stick or piece of timber fixed, or to be fixed, in the ground, especially by driving.

In France, the grapes that make the wine grow upon low vines bound to small stakes. *Bacon*.

2. A long piece of wood, used in a pulisade or in a fence.

A sharpened stake strong Dryas found. *Dryden*.

3. A post to which a beast is tied to be baited, or to which a martyr is bound to be burned. *J. Fox*.

4. That which is pledged, wagered, or put at hazard; money deposited as a wager or pledge. The game was so contrived that one particular cast took up the whole stake. *Arbutnot*.

He ventures little for so great a stake. *More*.

5. The state of being pledged, wagered, or put at hazard;—commonly preceded by *at*. Every moment Cato's life's at stake. *Addison*.

6. A small anvil used on a bench. *Mozon*. Stake and rice, a fence formed by stakes driven into the ground, interwoven with branches and twigs. *Loudon*.

STAKE, *v. a.* [*i.* **STAKED**; *pp.* **STAKING**, **STAKED**.]

1. To fasten, support, or defend with stakes. Stake and bid up your weakest plants. *Freylin*.

2. To mark the limits of, by stakes driven, as of a piece of land;—used with *out*. *Clarke*.

3. To wager; to hazard; to put to hazard. The desperate gamester who had staked his person and liberty on a last throw of the dice. *Gibbon*.

4. To pierce with a stake. [*R.*] *Spectator*.

STAKE'-FEL-LÖW, *n.* One tied or burnt at the same stake with another. *Southey*.

STAKE'-HEAD (-héd), *n.* (*Rope-making*.) A stake with wooden pins in the upper side, to keep strands apart. *Clarke*.

STAKE'-HÖLD-ER, *n.* One who holds stakes, or with whom bets are deposited. *Booth*.

STA-LÄC'TIC, } *a.* Relating to, or resembling, a stalactite. *Derham*.

STA-LÄC'TI-CAL, } *a.* Relating to, or resembling, a stalactite. *Derham*.

STA-LÄC'TI-FÖRM, *a.* Having the form of a stalactite. *Phillips*.

STA-LÄC'TITE, *n.*; pl. **STA-LÄC'TITES**. [*It.* *stalattite*; Sp. *estalattita*; Fr. *stalactite*.—From Gr. *stalaktō*, to drop, to drip.] (*Min.*) A pendent mass of limestone formed in a limestone cavern by the percolation, through their rocky roofs, of water holding lime in solution. *Dana*.

† **STÄL-ÄC-TIT'ES**, *n.* Stalactite. *Woodward*.

STÄL-ÄC-TIT'IC, } *a.* Relating to, or like, **STÄL-ÄC-TIT'ICAL**, } stalactites. *P. Cye*.

STÄL-ÄC-TIT'ICAL, } *a.* Relating to, or like, **STÄL-ÄC-TIT'ICAL**, } stalactites. *P. Cye*.

STÄL-ÄC-TIT'ICAL-FÖRM, *a.* Stalactiform. *Wright*.

STA-LÄG'MITE, *n.* [*It.* *stalagmite*; Fr. *stalagmite*.—From Gr. *stalagmēs*, dripping, dropping; *stalaktō*, to drop, to drip.] (*Min.*) A layer or deposit of limestone formed on the floor of a limestone cavern by evaporation of water hold-

ing lime in solution, which drops through the roof. *Dana*.

STÄL-ÄG-MIT'IC, } *a.* Relating to, or like, **STÄL-ÄG-MIT'ICAL**, } stalagmites. *Ure*.

STÄL-ÄG-MIT'ICAL-LY, *ad.* In the form or manner of stalagmite. *Buckland*.

STÄL'DER, *n.* A frame to set casks on. *Smart*.

STÄLE, *a.* [Dut. & Ger. *stal*; A. S. *stal*, *steal*, a place,—a place in which things are exposed for sale.—Dut. *stullen*, *staellen*; Old Fr. *estaller* (Fr. *étaler*), to set upon a stall, to expose to the view of all customers, comers, and passengers. *Richardson*.]

1. Altered by age, or worse for age; old; tasteless; flat. "The broad was stale." *Swift*.

Upon two distant pots of ale,
Not knowing which was mild or stale. *Prior*.

2. Worn out; faded; decayed; having passed the period of youth. "A stale virgin." *Shak*.

3. Used till of no esteem; worn out of regard or notice. "His pretensions grew stale for want of a timely opportunity." *Swift*.

Wit itself, if stale, is less taking. *Grev*.
Stale demand, (*Law*.) a claim which has been for a long time undemanding. *Bourcier*.

STÄLE, *n.* 1. Stalemate. "A stale at chess." *Bacon*.

2. The form of a bird placed or set up to allure a hawk, or other bird of prey.

I like the hawk that soars in good estate,
Did spy a stale. *Mr. for Mag.*

3. Any thing used to allure or draw on; a lure; a decoy; a pretence; a trick.

This easy fool must be my stale, set up
To catch the people's eyes. *Dryden*.

4. A stalking horse. *B. Jonson*.

5. A prostitute; a strumpet. *Shak*.

6. Old beer; beer kept until flat. *Johnson*.

7. Old urine, particularly of beasts. *Swift*.

STÄLE, *n.* [A. S. *stel*, *stela*.] A handle or stock, as of a rake or other implement. *Mortimer*.

† **STÄLE**, *v. a.* To make stale or old; to wear out. Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
Her infinite variety. *Shak*.

STÄLE, *v. n.* [Dut. & Ger. *stallen*, to stable, to stall; Dan. *stalle*; Sw. *stalla*.] [*i.* **STÄLED**; *pp.* **STÄLING**, **STÄLED**.] To void urine, as a horse or other beast. *Hudibras*.

† **STÄLE'LY**, *ad.* Of old; of long time. *B. Jonson*.

STÄLE'MÄTE, *n.* (*Chess*.) The position of a king when he is not in check, but cannot be moved without being checked. *Agnel*.

STÄLE'NESS, *n.* State of being stale. *Addison*.

STÄLK (stawk), *v. n.* [A. S. *stalcen*.] [*i.* **STÄLKED**; *pp.* **STÄLKG**, **STÄLKED**.]

1. To walk softly and warily, as a fowler behind a stalking-horse.

The fowler is employed his limed twigs to set;
One underneath his horse to get a shoot doth stalk. *Drayton*.

2. To walk as on stilts, or with lofty and proud steps.

His monstrous enemy
With stately steps came stalking in his sight. *Shak*.
With manly mien he stalked along the ground. *Dryden*.

STÄLK (stawk), *v. a.* To watch or follow softly in order to seize, as prey.

When a lion is very hungry, and lying in wait, the sight of a man, who is armed with a spear, is supposed to strike him, and he stalks at him. *Dr. Livingstone's Travels*.

STÄLK (stawk), *n.* [A. S. *stalg*, a column; Dut. *steel*, a stem, a stalk; Ger. *stiel*; Dan. *stilk*; Sw. *styck*.—Gr. *stēlēos*, the trunk of a tree.]

1. The stem of a plant, flower, leaf, or leaflet; a stem, petiole, peduncle, or pedicel; a spire. "Four red roses on a stalk." *Shak*.

Seven ears of corn came up upon one stalk. *Gen. xli. 5*.

2. The stem of a quill. *Grev*.

3. (*Arch.*) An ornament in the Corinthian capital resembling a stalk. *Brande*.

STÄLK (stawk), *n.* A high, proud gait. *Spenser*.

STÄLKED (stawk't), *p. a.* Having a stalk or stem. "The long-stalked pear." *Todd*.

STÄLK'ER (stawk'er), *n.* 1. One who stalks, or walks with high, proud steps. *B. Jonson*.

2. A kind of fishing-net. *Todd*.

STÄLK'ING-HÖRSE (stawk'ing-höis), *n.* 1. A horse, or the image or figure of a horse, by which a fowler hides himself from the sight of the game in approaching it. *C. Richardson*.

2. A term for some person or thing thrust forward to conceal a more important object; a pretence; a mask. "Hypocrisy is the devil's stalking-horse." *L'Estrange*.

A fellow that makes religion his stalking-horse. *Old Plann*.

STÄLK'LESS (stawk'les), *a.* Having no stalk or stem, as a flower. *Brown*.

STÄLK'Y (stawk'e), *a.* Resembling a stalk; hard as a stalk. *Mortimer*.

STÄLL, *n.* [A. S. *steal*, *stal*, a stall, a stable; Dut. *stal*; Ger. *stall*; Dan. *stald*; Sw. *stall*; Icel. *stallr*.—W. *ystall*.—L. *stabulum*; *sto*, *stare*, to stand; It. *stalla*; Sp. *establo*; Fr. *stalle*, *stal*.—Sansc. *stall*, a place.]

1. A compartment of a stable, in which a horse or other beast stands and is fed; a stable.

Doth not each one of you . . . loose his ox or his ass from the stable, and let him run away to watering? *Luke xiii. 15*.
Solomon had four thousand stalls for horses. *2 Chron. ix. 25*.

2. A bench, form, or frame on which any thing is exposed for sale.

Cheapening old authors on a stall. *Swift*.

3. A small house or shed used by a trader or an artisan. "A butcher's stall." *Skelton*.

4. (*Arch.*) In a cathedral or collegiate church, a seat, especially in the choir or chancel, for a dignitary. *Brande*.

STÄLL, *v. a.* [A. S. *styllan*; Dut. *stellen*.] [*i.* **STÄLLED**; *pp.* **STÄLLING**, **STÄLLED**.]

1. To place or keep in a stable or stall.

Where King Latinus then his oxen stalled. *Dryden*.

2. To place; to install. "Amid his ledgers stalled." *Thomson*.

3. To forestall. *Messinger*.

4. To set fast, as a cart in a slough. *Burton*.

5. To satiate; to fatten. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright*.

STÄLL, *v. n.* 1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit. We could not stall together in the world. *Shak*.

2. To kennel, as dogs. *Johnson*.

STÄLL'AGE, *n.* 1. (*Eng. Law*.) The liberty or right of erecting stalls in fairs or markets:—a duty paid for the liberty of having stalls in a fair or market, or of removing them from one place to another. *Burrit*.

2. Laystall; dung; compost. *Johnson*.

† **STÄL-LÄ'TION**, *n.* Installation. *Cavendish*.

STÄLL'-FED, *p. a.* Fed or fattened in a stall, or with dry feed. "Stall-fed oxen." *Arbutnot*.

STÄLL'-FÉED, *v. a.* [*i.* **STÄLL-FED**; *pp.* **STÄLL-FEEDING**, **STÄLL-FEED**.] To feed or fatten in a stall, or with dry feed. *Chapman*.

STÄLL'-FÉED-ING, *n.* The act of feeding cattle with dry fodder, or in stalls or stables. *Brande*.

STÄLL'ION (stäl'yün), *n.* [*It.* *stallione*; Old Fr. *stalon*; Fr. *étalon*.—Old Eng. *stalaunt*.—From *stall*. *Serenus*.] A horse not castrated; an entire horse; a horse kept for mares. *Temple*.

STÄL'LON, *n.* A scion; a cutting. *Holinshed*.

STÄLL'-RÉAD-ER, *n.* One who reads books on a stall. *Milton*.

STÄL'WART, *a.* Strong; stout; lusty; brave; stalworth.—See **STALWORTH**. *Roget*.

STÄL'WORTH (stäl'wüth), *a.* [*Scot.* *stalwart*.—Perhaps from A. S. *stal-ferhth*, a man of iron mood. *Hicks*.—Perhaps from A. S. *stal-weorth*, worth taking or stealing. *Jamieson*.] Stout; strong; robust; brave; stalwart. *R. Gloucester*.

His stalworth steed the champion stout bestrode. *Fairfax*.
Written both *stalworth* and *stalwart*. "The form *stalworth* is getting ground." *Smart*.

† **STÄL'WORTH-HOOD** (-häd), *n.* Strength; stoutness; stalworthiness. *Robert of Gloucester*.

† **STÄL'WORTH-NESS**, *n.* Stoutness; robustness; bravery; stalworthhood. *Wickliffe*.

STÄ'MEN, *n.*; pl. **STÄ'MEN**. [*L.* *stamen*, from Gr. *στῆμιν*; *στήμι*, to stand.]

1. The warp in the ancient upright loom at which the weaver stood upright instead of sitting. *Hist. of the Royal Society*.

2. A thread. [*A Latinism*.] *Richardson*.

3. Texture; foundation; basis.

Tatler.

4. *pl.* The first or fixed principles of any thing, or that part or element of any thing which gives it strength and solidity;—particularly the solids of the human body. *Johnson.*

A prerogative that had moulded into its original *stamina* irresistible principles of decay and dissolution. *Burke.*

STĀ'MĒN, *n.* [*L.*—See *STAMEN.*] *pl.* STĀ'MĒNS. (*Bot.*) A part of a flower consisting of the filament, or stalk, and the anther, which contains the pollen, or fertilizing powder. *Gray.*

—In this sense *stamen* is Anglicized, and takes a regular English plural.

STĀ'MENED (-mēd), *p. a.* Having stamens.

STĀ'MĒN, *n.* A slight sort of woollen cloth. *Chaucer.*

STĀM'Ī-NĀ, *n. pl.* See *STAMEN.*

STĀM'Ī-NĀL, *a.* Pertaining to stamens. *Craig.*

STĀM'Ī-NĀTE, *v. a.* To endue with stamina or first principles. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

STĀM'Ī-NĀTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Consisting of, or furnished with, stamens. *Loudon.*

STĀM'ĪN'Ē-OŪS, *a.* [*L. stamineus.*] 1. Consisting of threads. *Johnson.*

2. (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or having, stamens; as, "*Stamineous* flowers." *Miller.*

STĀM'ĪN'ĒR-OŪS, *a.* [*Eng. stamen,* and *L. fero,* to bear.] (*Bot.*) Bearing or having stamens. *Loudon.*

STĀ-MĪ-NŌ'DI-ŪM, *n.* [*Low L., from Eng. stamen,* and *Gr. εἶδος, form.*] (*Bot.*) An abortive stamen, or an organ resembling an abortive stamen. *Henslow.*

STĀM'MĒL, *n.* 1. A species of red color paler than scarlet. *B. Jonson.*

2. A great clumsy horse. [*Local.*] *Wright.*

STĀM'MĒL, *a.* Of a pale reddish color. *Beau. & Fl.*

STĀM'MĒR, *v. n.* [*A. S. stamer,* a stammerer; *Dut. stamelen,* to stammer; *Ger. stammeln;* *Dan. stamme;* *Sw. stamma.*] [*i. STAMMERED;* *pp. STAMMERING, STAMMERED.*] To speak or pronounce with hindered or obstructed utterance or articulation; to have a spasmodic impediment of speech; to stutter; to hesitate; to falter.

I would then couldst stammer, that thou mightest pour out of thy mouth, as wine comes out of a narrow-mouthed bottle, either too much at once, or none at all. *Shak.*

Syn.—See *HEESITATE.*

STĀM'MĒR, *v. a.* To pronounce with hesitation, or imperfectly. *Beau. & Fl.*

STĀM'MĒR, *n.* An involuntary interruption of utterance, arising from difficulty, and often total inability to pronounce certain syllables, the organs of speech being frequently affected with spasm in the effort to speak; a stutter. *P. Cyc.*

STĀM'MĒR-ĒR, *n.* One who stammers or stutters; a stuttorer. *Bp. Taylor.*

STĀM'MĒR-ĪNG, *n.* The act or habit of one who stammers; a spasmodic impediment in speech; a stuttering. *Bp. Taylor.*

STĀM'MĒR-ĪNG, *p. a.* That stammers; hesitating in speech; stuttering. *Dryden.*

STĀM'MĒR-ĪNG-LY, *ad.* In a stammering manner; with stops or hesitation in speech. *Blount.*

STĀMP, *v. a.* [*Dut. & Ger. stampen;* *Dan. stampe;* *Sw. stampa.*—*It. stampare;* *Sp. estampar;* *Fr. estamper.*] [*i. STAMPED;* *pp. STAMPING, STAMPED.*]

1. To strike or beat forcibly by thrusting the foot down upon. "He fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground." *Dryden.*

2. To pound or beat, as in a mortar. *Bacon.*
I took your sin, the calf which ye had made, and burnt it with fire, and stamped it, and ground it very small. *Deut. ix. 21.*

3. To impress or imprint with some mark, character, or figure; to mark. *South.*
There, stamped with arms, Newcastle shines complete. *Pope.*

4. To fix by impressing; to impress.
Out of mere ambition, you have made
Your holy hat be stamped on the king's coin. *Shak.*

God... has stamped no original characters on our minds
wherein we may read his being. *Locke.*

5. To mint; to coin; to form. *Shak.*

STĀMP, *v. n.* To strike the foot or feet suddenly and forcibly downward. *Addison.*

They got to the top, which was flat and even, and, stamping upon it, they found it was hollow. *Swift.*

STĀMP, *n.* [*Dut., Ger., & Dan. stempel.*—*It. stampa;* *Sp. estampa;* *Fr. estampe.*]

1. An instrument for making impressions.

It cannot bear the stamp without alloy. *Dryden.*

2. A mark impressed; an impression.

That's gold so pure,
As 'tis not stamp'd with any alloy. *Dryden.*

3. A thing stamped or marked.

Hanging a golden stamp about their necks. *Shak.*

4. A picture made by impression.

Very curious stamps of the several edifices. *Addison.*

5. A mark set on any thing for which a duty is paid to the government, as on paper or parchment. *Swift.*

6. Make; cast; form; character. "One of his own stamp." *Addison.*

7. Reputation derived from some attestation;—authority; currency; current value.

The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by moral qualities, but by the stamp of authority, as by the seal of a figure. *L'Estrange.*

8. (*Metalurgy.*) A machine for crushing ores; a stamping-mill. *Clarke.*

Syn.—See *MARK.*

STĀMP'ĀCT, *n.* An act of the British Parliament imposing a duty on deeds, contracts, agreements, papers in law proceedings, bills and receipts, newspapers, cards, dice, &c., on which a stamp is impressed in token of the payment of the duty. *Graham.*

STĀMP'COL-LĒCT'OR, *n.* A collector or receiver of stamp-duties. *Simmonds.*

STĀMP'DŪ-TY, *n.* A duty imposed by the British Parliament on deeds, bills, receipts, newspapers, cards, dice, &c., on which a stamp is impressed in token of its payment. *Brande.*

STĀM'PĒDE', *n.* [*Sp. estampida.*]

1. A sudden flight and scampering of horses or cattle on the western prairies of the United States. *Kendall.*

2. A hurried flight, as of persons. *Judd.*

STĀM'PĒDE, *v. a.* To cause to scamper off in a fright, as horses or cattle. *H. Greeley.*

STĀM'PĒR, *n.* 1. One who stamps. *Carew.*

2. An instrument for stamping; a stamp.

STĀM'PĒAD, *n.* An iron weight or head attached to the end of the wooden rod worked in the stamping machine. *Ansted.*

STĀM'PĒNG-MĀ-CHĪNE, *n.* A machine or apparatus for stamping metals. *Ure.*

STĀM'PĒNG-MĪLL, *n.* (*Metalurgy.*) A machine, consisting of several movable pillars of wood, for crushing or bruising ores. *Ure.*

STĀM'PĒNŌTE, *n.* A memorandum delivered by a shipper of goods to the searcher, which, when stamped by him, allows the goods to be sent by lighter to the ship, and is the captain's authority for receiving them on board. *Simmonds.*

STĀM'PĒ-ŌFFICE, *n.* An office where stamps are delivered. [*England.*] *Maunder.*

+STĀN, an ancient termination of the superlative degree; as in *Athelstan*, most noble; *Betstan*, the best; *Leofstan*, the dearest; *Dunstan*, the highest. *Gibson.*

STĀNCH, *v. a.* [*Sp. & Port. estancar;* *Old Fr. estancher;* *Fr. étancher.*—*From L. stagno,* to make stagnant. *Richardson.*] [*i. STANCH'D;* *pp. STANCHING, STANCH'D.*]

1. To stop or hinder from running, as blood.
He stoppeth the orifice again with mud, and so stancheth the blood and healeth up the wound. *Holland.*

2. +To extinguish, as fire or flame. *Gower.*

STĀNCH, *v. n.* To stop or cease from flowing.
Immediately her issue of blood stanch'd. *Luke viii. 44.*

STĀNCH, *a.* 1. Strong; firm; sound; stout. "Stanch vessels." *Boyle.*

2. Firm or sound in principle or conduct; steady; constant; trusty. "A stanch churchman." *Addison.* "Stanchest friends." *Knorr.*

Stanch hound, a hound that follows the scent without error or remissness. *Somerville.*

+STĀNCH, *n.* That which stanches or extinguishes. *Poems of Uncertain Authors.*

STĀNCH'ĒR, *n.* One who, or that which, stanches or stops, as blood. *Sherwood.*

STĀN'CHĪON (stān'shun), *n.* [*Old Fr. estançon* *Fr. élançon.*—See *STANCH.*]

1. (*Arch.*) A timber supporting one of the main posts of a roof;—one of the vertical bars of a window, a screen, a railing, &c. *Britton.*

2. (*Naut.*) An upright post supporting a beam;—an upright piece of timber supporting the bulwarks and the rail, and reaching down to the bends, by the side of the timber to which it is bolted. —any fixed, upright support, as of an awning, or for the man-ropes. *Dana.*

STĀNCH'LESS, *a.* That cannot be stanch'd; insatiable. "Stanchless avarice." *Shak.*

STĀNCH'NESS, *n.* The state of being stanch; stoutness; firmness; soundness. *Boyle.*

STĀND, *v. n.* [*M. Goth. & A. S. standan;* *Dut. staan;* *Ger. stehen;* *Dan. staae;* *Sw. stå;* *Icel. standa;* *Scot. stan.*—*Gr. ἵστημι;* *L. sto, stans;* *It. stare;* *Sp. & Port. estar.*—*Russ. stoju;* *Polish stoje.*—*Sansc. sta, stidaha;* *Pers. astaden.*]

1. To be upon the feet in an erect position; not to sit, kneel, or lie.

He leaping up, stood and walked, and entered with them into the temple. *Acts iii. 8.*

The absolution to be pronounced by the priest alone standing, the people still kneeling. *Common Prayer.*

2. To be or become erect, or in an upright posture. "A field of standing corn." *Dryden.*

Mute and amazed, my hair with horror stood. *Dryden.*

3. To continue, remain, or endure erect or upright; not to fall; not to be demolished, subverted, or overthrown.

A living temple, built by faith to stand. *Milton.*

To stand or fall, free in thine own instrument it lies. *Milton.*

4. To be placed or situated; to have location. This poet's tomb stood on the other side of Naples, which looks towards Vesuvius. *Addison.*

5. To stop; to halt; not to move or go forward. "Stand, and unfold yourself." *Shak.*

In arms press'd, stand, and tell thy name. *Dryden.*

6. To be stationary; not to advance or recede. At what part of nature will they stand? *Pope.*

7. To be stagnant; to stagnate; not to flow. Where I find no gills along the holy lands, Or the black water of Pomptina stands. *Dryden.*

8. To remain; to abide; to continue. If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth. *1 Cor. xii. 13.*

Stand fast in the faith, quit you like men. *1 Cor. xvi. 13.*

9. To be in a state of firmness or fixedness. Commonwealths by virtue ever stood. *Darwin.*

My mind on its own centre stands unmoved, And stable as the fabric of the world. *Dryden.*

10. To be in a state or posture of resistance, defence, or hostility.

From enemies Heaven keep your majesty; And, when they stand against you, may they fall. *Shak.*
The king granted the Jews which were in every city to stand for their life. *Ester viii. 11.*

11. To stay; to keep a position; not to fly, retire, yield, or give way.

Stand! the ground's your own, my braves. *Pierpont.*

12. To be placed with regard to order or rank; to be ranked; to have rank; to rank.

Amongst liquids ordered with this quality of relaxing, warm water was first. *Arbuthnot.*
Theology would truly enlarge the mind, were it studied with that freedom and that sacred charity which it teaches; let this, therefore, always stand chief. *Watts.*

13. To be in any particular state; to be,—emphatically expressed. "I stand dishonored." *Shak.* "I stand resigned." *Dryden.*

He [God] neither stands in need of logic nor uses it. *Baker.*

14. To have validity or force; not to be void. "The judgment must stand." *Bouvier.*

No conditions of our peace can stand. *Shak.*

15. To consist; to have its being or essence. Sacrifices... which stood only in meats and drinks. *Heb. ix. 9.*

16. To have a place or position. This excellent man, who stood not upon the advantage-ground before, provoked men of all qualities. *Clarendon.*

17. To be with regard to state of mind. "I stand in doubt of you." *Gal. iv. 20.* "Stand in awe, and sin not." *Ps. iv. 4.*

18. To depend; to rest; to have support. This reply standeth all by conjectures. *Whitgift.*

The truth, and the ground it stands on. *Locke.*

19. To succeed; to be approved or acquitted. Readers by whose judgment I would stand or fall. *Addison.*

20. To place one's self; to be placed.

I stood between the Lord and you at that time. *Deut. v. 5.*

21. To offer one's self as a candidate.

He stood to be elected one of the proctors. *Walton.*

22. To be with respect to chance. *Addison.*

He was a gentleman of considerable practice at the bar, and stood fair for the first vacancy on the bench. *Rowe.*

23. To be satisfied or convinced.

Though Page be a genuine fool, and stand so firmly on his wife's fidelity. *Shak.*

24. To insist; — followed by *on* or *upon*.
"To stand upon every point." *2 Macc. ii. 30.*

I never stood on ceremonies. *Shak.*

25. To be exposed; — used with *in*. "To stand in the taunt of one." *Shak.*

26. To persist; to persevere; to hold out.

Never stand in a lie when thou art accused. *Bp. Taylor.*

27. To adhere; to abide; to cling.

Despair would stand to the sword. *Daniel.*

28. To hold a course, as at sea.

From the same parts of heaven his navy stands. *Dryden.*

Full for the port the Ithacensians stand. *Pope.*

29. To have direction; to be directed.

The wand did not really stand to the metals. *Boyle.*

30. To be to one with respect to expense, cost, or value.

31. (*Law*). To remain as it is; to remain in force; to be valid.

Pleadings demurred to, and held good, are allowed to stand. *Burrill.*

32. (*Law*). To appear in court. *Burrill.*

To stand by, to stand or be near; to be present without being an actor. "Standing by when Richard killed her son." *Shak.* — To put aside with disregard. "The commands stand by." *Decay of Chr. Party.* — To assist; to defend; to support, not to desert. "You'll stand by me." *Dryden.* — To rest in; to repose on. *Pope.* — (*Naut.*) An order signifying to be prepared. *Dana.* — To stand for, to be representative of; to be in the place of. "Their language, being scanty, had no words in it to stand for a thousand." *Locke.* — To support; to defend; to be on the side of "Freedom we all stand for." *B. Johnson.* — Stand fast, (*Mil.*) an order for some part of a line or column to remain standing while the rest are moving. *Stee.*

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3. To cause to stand; to place in an upright position; as, "To stand an image on a shelf."

To stand one's ground, to keep or maintain the ground or position one has taken; not to be overcome or compelled to retreat or retract. *Dryden.*

STAND, *n.* 1. The act of standing or stopping; a stop; a halt.

The Earl of Northampton followed the horse so closely, that they made a stand, when he furiously charged and routed them. *Clarendon.*

At every turn she made a little stand. *Dryden.*

2. A place where one stands or remains; a station; a post; a position; — rank.

I took my stand upon an eminence. *Addison.*

Then from his lofty stand on that high tree Down he alights among the sportive herds. *Milton.*

Father, since your fortune did attain So high a stand, I mean not to descend. *Daniel.*

3. Interruption; cessation; stop; stand-still.

There will ensue presently a great stand of trade. *Bacon.*

4. The act of opposing or resisting. *Shak.*

5. The farthest or extreme point; a point from which the next motion is regressive.

In the beginning of summer the days are at a stand, with little variation of length or shortness. *Dryden.*

6. Difficulty; perplexity; hesitation. "To put a body to a stand." *L'Estrange.*

Then you are at a stand. *Locke.*

7. A table or frame on which vessels or other things are placed; a small table.

A stand, or rather a table, in, with a brass vessel on it, for the use of the specter might drink. *Dryden.*

8. That on which any thing stands or rests for support, as a desk or rest for music, newspapers, &c. *Simmonds.*

9. An erection with seats for spectators or the judges on a race-course, &c. *Simmonds.*

10. A counter in a bazaar, or a stall in a market, &c. *Simmonds.*

11. A station or place where carriages wait to be hired. *Simmonds.*

12. A weight for pitch from two and one half to three hundred pounds. *Simmonds.*

13. A young, unpolluted tree. [*Eng.*] *Wright.*

Stand of arms, (*Mil.*) a complete set of arms for one soldier. *Storquer.*

STANDARD, *n.* [*A. S. standard*, a flag or banner; *Dut. standaard*; *Ger. standard*; *Dan. standard*; *Sw. standar*. — *It. standardo*; *Sp. estandarte*; *Fr. d'endard*. — See *STAND*.]

1. An ensign or flag in war; a kind of banner borne as a signal for the junction of the several troops belonging to the same body. *Stoecquer.*

His armies, in the following day, On those fair plains their standards proud display. *Paisfazz.*

2. An officer who carries a standard; a standard-bearer; an ensign. [*n.*] *Shak.*

3. That by which quantity or quality is fixed, regulated, estimated, or valued; a test or rule of measure or quality; criterion.

The standard whereby I give judgment. *Woodward.*

By a standard of the people, every two shillings are collected of a poor rate of eight. *Arbuthnot.*

4. A standing tree or stem; a tree not supported or attached to a wall. *Bacon.*

In France, part of their gardens is laid out for flowers, others for fruits; some standards, some against walls. *Temple.*

5. An upright timber, as of a scaffold; — an upright part upon which a piece of machinery, or any part of it, rests. *Francis.*

6. A solid measure for hewn timber, varying in different countries. *Simmonds.*

7. (*Naval Arch.*) An inverted knee placed above the deck, instead of beneath it. *Dana.*

8. (*Bot.*) The upper petal of a papilionaceous corolla; vexillum; banner. *Gray.*

9. (*Mining*). The market price of copper.

Syn. — Standard, flag, ensign, and colors, are all employed to denote a badge, sign, or signal under which men are united for some common purpose; and they are used with respect to the army and navy of a country or nation; as the national standard, flag, ensign, or colors. Flag is a generic term; a steamer is a floating flag; a pennant or pennon a small flag — See *CRITERION*, *MODEL*.

STANDARD, *a.* Being a standard in quantity, measure, or quality. *Holder.*

STANDARD-BEARER, *n.* (*Mil.*) An officer who bears a standard or ensign. *Spectator.*

STAND'CRÖP, *n.* A kind of herb. *Ainsworth.*

+ STAND'EL, *n.* A tree of long standing. *Howell.*

STAND'ER, *n.</*

STÄN'NEL, n. An inferior kind of hawk; the kestrel or windhover;—also written *staníel*, *stunyel*, *stannyei*, and *stanchul*. *Shak. Nares.*

STÄN'NIC, a. [*L. stannum*, tin.] Pertaining to, or consisting partly of, tin.

Stannic acid, (*Chem.*) a term applied to hydrated binoxide of tin, which acts the part of an acid in forming salts with bases. *Miller.*—*Stannic chloride*, (*Chem.*) bichloride of tin.—*Stannic oxide*, binoxide of tin.—*Stannic salts*, compounds of stannic acid and a salifiable base.—*Stannic sulphide*, bisulphide of tin. *Graham.*

STÄN'NIF'ER-OÜS, a. [*L. stannum*, tin, and *fero*, to bear.] Containing tin. *Ansted.*

STÄN'NINE, n. (*Min.*) An opaque brittle mineral rarely crystallized, of metallic lustre, of various colors, and consisting of sulphur, tin, copper, iron, and, commonly, of zinc;—called also *tin pyrites*, and, from its resemblance to bell-metal, *bell-metal ore*. *Dana.*

STÄN'NOUS, a. (*Chem.*) Containing tin, or not containing certain compounds of tin. *Graham.*

Stannous iodide, protoxide of tin.—*Stannous nitrate*, protoxide of tin.—*Stannous oxide*, (*Chem.*) protoxide of tin.—the base of certain oxysalts.—*Stannous salts*, protoxide of tin.—*Stannous sulphate*, protosulphate of tin. *Graham.*

STÄN'NY-ËL (*stän'e-ël*), *n.* See STANNEL. *Shak.*

STÄN'TIENT (-shent), *n.* A stanchion. *Weale.*

STÄN'ZA, n.; pl. STANZAS. [*It. stanza*, a room or dwelling-place, a stanza; *Sp. estancia*; *Fr. stance*.—From *L. sto*, *stare*, to stand.]

1. (*Arch.*) An apartment or division in a building. *Brunde.*

2. (*Poetry.*) A distinct part or division of a poem or hymn, consisting of a number or series of lines regularly adjusted to each other.

Horace confines himself strictly to one sort of verse or stanza in every ode. *Dryden.*

There is a great variety of stanzas in the poetry of modern languages, according to the rhythm and structure of the poem. *P. Cyc.*

STÄN-ZÄ'IC, a. Relating to, or composed of, stanzas. *Qu. Rev.*

STÄ-PE'L-I-A, n. (*Bot.*) An extensive genus of African succulent, branched plants, without leaves, and having large flowers, generally spotted or marbled with a deep red-brown, some of which exhale a strong odor of decomposing animal matter;—so named in honor of John Bodæus a *Stapel*. *Baird. Loudon.*

STÄP'ËS, n. [*Low L. a stirrup*.] (*Anat.*) The innermost of the small bones of the ear, which resembles a stirrup. *Dunglison.*

STÄPI-Y-LINE, a. [*Gr. σταφύλιος; σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes; botryoidal. *Clarke.*

STÄPI-Y-LÖ'MA, n. [*L.* from *Gr. σταφύλιον; σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes.] (*Med.*) A term applied to different tumors of the anterior surface of the globe of the eye. *Dunglison.*

STÄPI-Y-LÖ-PLÄS'TIC, a. [*Gr. σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes, the uvula, and *πλάσσω*, to form.] Noting the operation for replacing the soft palate when it has been lost. *Dunglison.*

STÄPI-Y-LÖR'A-PHY, n. [*Gr. σταφυλή*, the uvula, and *ρᾱφή*, a suture.] (*Surg.*) The operation of uniting a cleft palate. *Dunglison.*

STÄPI-Y-LÖ'SIS, n. (*Med.*) A tumor of the eye; staphyloma. *Dunglison.*

STÄ'PLE (*stä'pl*), *n.* [*A. S. stapel*, *stapol*, a staple, a prop, a post or log set in the ground; *Dut. stapel*, a staple, a pile, stocks; *stapelin*, staple goods; *Ger. stapel*, a pile, a staple or mart, a stake; *Dan. stapel*, a pile, stocks; *stapelstad*, a mart; *Sw. stapel*, a pile, stocks, a staple or mart.—The staple of a door is so called because it props the door, and renders it stable, fixed, firm. *Skinner.*—“*Staple*, in all its other applications, seems to have the same origin, i. e. *stable*, established.” *Richardson.*]

1. A loop of iron or other metal, the two ends of which are driven into wood to hold a hook, padlock, pin, bolt, &c. “*Staples* out of brass.” *Surrey.* “*Staples* of doors.” *Peacocks.*

2. Formerly, a mart or market; an emporium.

Tyre Alexander the Great sacked, and, establishing the staple at Alexandria, made the greatest revolution in trade that ever was known. *Arbuthnot.*

Staple appears to have been used to indicate those marts both in this country [England] and at Bruges, Antwerp, Calais, &c., on the continent, where the principal products of a country were sold. Probably in the first instance they were held at such places as possessed some conveniences of situation for the purpose. Afterwards they appear to have been confined, or others appointed for the purpose, by the authorities of the country. In England this was done by the king, (2 Edw. III. c. 9.) All merchandise sold for the purpose of exportation was required either to be sold at the staple, or afterwards brought thither before exportation. *P. Cyc.*

3. The merchandise which was sold at a staple or mart. *P. Cyc.*

4. A principal commodity grown or manufactured in a country or district. *Brande.*

5. The fibre of cotton, wool, or flax.

“*It is not the wool; it is the staple, which is the cotton-fibre.*” *Cyc. of Com.*

And seems to overmatch the *wool*. *Dryden.*

6. The material of manufacture; the substance of a thing; raw material. *Shak.*

7. † A district granted to an abbey. *Camden.*

8. (*Coal Mines.*) A small underground pit sunk from the workings on the upper seam to those on the seam below for promoting ventilation. *Tomlinson.*

STÄ'PLE (*stä'pl*), *a.* 1. Being a mart for staples. “*Each staple town.*” *P. Cyc.*

2. Settled or established in commerce. “*Our staple trade.*” *Dryden.*

3. According to the laws of commerce; fit for market; marketable. *Swift.*

4. Consisting of staples; chief; principal. “*Staple goods.*” *P. Cyc.*

STÄ'PLE, v. a. To sort or adjust the different staples of, as wool. *Jameson.*

STÄ'PLED (*stä'pld*), *a.* Having a staple or fibre. “*Short-stapled cotton.*” *Cyc. of Com.*

STÄ'PLER, n. A dealer in some staple or in staples. “*A wool-stapler.*” *Honell.*

STÄR, n. [*M. Goth. staerrio*; *A. S. steorra*; *Dut. ster*; *Ger. stern*; *Dan. stjerne*; *Sw. stjerna*; *Icel. stjarna*.—(*Gael. steorn*; *Arm. steren*; *W. seven*.—*Gr. astron*, *αστρον*; *L. astrum*; *It. Sp. & Port. astro*.—*Fr. astro*, *étoile*.—*Pers. starh*; *Sansc. tara*.—From *A. S. styran*, *stiran*, to steer, to stir, to move. *Rhym.*]

1. An apparently luminous body visible in the heavens at night.

Behold the height of the stars, how high they are. *Joh. xii. 12.*

First thou a chain to stay the morning-star
In his deep course? *Coleridge.*

2. “*Astronomers are in the habit of distinguishing the stars into classes, according to their apparent brightness. These are termed magnitudes. The brightest stars are said to be of the first magnitude; those which fall so far short of the first degree of brightness as to make a strongly marked distinction, are classed in the second; and so down to the sixth or seventh, which comprise the smallest stars visible to the naked eye in the clearest and darkest night. Beyond these, however, telescopes continue the range of visibility, and magnitudes from the eighth down to the sixteenth are familiar to those who are in the practice of using powerful instruments.*” *Herschel.*

2. The pole-star; the north-star. “*Sailing by the star.*” *Shak.*

3. A person of shining or brilliant qualities above others,—a term applied particularly to an actor of great eminence. *Smart.*

4. Any thing in the figure of a star. “*With battlements, that on their restless fronts Bore stars.*” *Wordsworth.*

5. The figure of a star, used as a mark of reference; an asterisk.

Remarks . . . with a marginal star. *Watts.*

6. (*Astrol.*) A configuration of the planets, supposed to influence fortune. *L'Estrange.*

The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings. *Shak.*

Double star, a star which appears single to the naked eye, but when examined by a telescope, is found to consist of two or more stars, as *Castor*.—*Fired star*, a star which preserves a high degree of permanence as to apparent relative situation. —*Nebulous star*, a sharp and brilliant star concentrically surrounded by a perfectly circular disk or atmosphere of faint light. —*Periodical star*, a star which undergoes a more or less regular periodical increase and diminution of lustre. *Herschel.*—*Star of Bethlehem*, a monocotyledonous plant; *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. *Baird.*

—*Star of the earth*, a species of plantain growing on the sea-shore; *Plantago cornopus*. *Loudon.*

STÄR, v. a. [*i. STARRED*; *pp. STARRING, STARRED*.] To set, adorn, or bespangle with stars; to affix a star or stars to. *G. Fletcher.*

STÄR, v. n. To shine as a star. *Ed. Rev.*

STÄR'-ÄN-JSE, n. The fruit of the aniseed-tree of China (*Illicium anisatum*), exported from Canton and used for its aromatic and carminative properties, to flavor certain liquors, &c. *Baird.*

STÄR'-ÄP-PLE, n. (*Bot.*) A dicotyledonous tree, indigenous to tropical America,—particularly *Chrysophyllum Cainito*, which bears a fruit resembling a large apple:—the fruit of a plant of the genus *Chrysophyllum*. *Baird.*

“*When cut across, the seeds, which are regularly disposed around the axis of the fruit, present a stellate figure, from whence the name of star-apple is derived.*” *Eng. Cyc.*

STÄR'-BË-SPÄN'GLED (-gld), *a.* Adorned with stars or with luminous splendor. “*His star-bespangled robe.*” *Walker.*

STÄR'-BË-STÜD'DËD, a. Studded or encircled with stars. “*Star-bestudded crown.*” *Drayton.*

STÄR'-BLÄST-ING, n. The malignant influence of the stars. *Shak.*

STÄR'-BLIND, a. Partially blind. *Ash.*

STÄR'BÖARD, or STÄR'BOARD, n. [*A. S. steorbord*; *steora*, a steerer; *styrin*, *steorin*, to steer, and *bord*, a side; *Dut. stuurboord*; *Ger. steuerbord*; *Dan. & Sw. styrbord*.] (*Naut.*) The right-hand side of a vessel to a person standing aft and looking forward,—opposed to *larboard*. *Dana.*

STÄR'BÖARD, or STÄR'BOARD, a. (*Naut.*) Pertaining to the right-hand side of a vessel; as, “*The starboard quarter.*” *Mar. Dict.*

STÄR'-BÖW-LINES, n. pl. (*Naut.*) A term for the men in the starboard watch. *Dana.*

STÄR'-BRIGHT (*stär'brit*), *a.* Bright or shining as a star. *Milton.*

STÄRCH, n. [*Ger. starke*.—See STARK.] 1. A vegetable substance used to stiffen, and formerly also to color, linen or other cloth.

“*Starch is one of the most abundant constituents of vegetable principles, occurring in the interior of vegetable cells in the form of transparent granules, of varied size and form, and in varying quantity, in all classes of plants except the fungi. In its pure state it is a fine, white powder, without taste or smell, and is insoluble in cold water, in alcohol, and ether. The usual sources of starch used in the arts are wheat and the grains of cereals, the tubers of the potato, arrow root, Indian corn, rice, &c.*” *Micrographic Diet.*

2. A stiff, formal manner. *Addison.*

STÄRCH, a. [*A. S. steare*, *stark*.—See STARK.] Stiff; precise; rigid. [*n.*] *Killingbeck.*

STÄRCH, v. a. [*i. STARCHED*; *pp. STARCHING, STARCHED*.] To stiffen with starch; to apply starch to; as, “*To starch linen.*”

STÄR'-CHÄM-BER, n. An English court of very ancient origin, but new-modelled by statutes of Henry VII. and of Henry VIII., having jurisdiction over riots, perjuries, misbehavior of sheriffs, and other notorious misdemeanors, which were tried without the intervention of a jury;—abolished, after having greatly abused its powers, in the reign of Charles I., and called also *Court of Star-chamber*. *Burrill.*

“*This court is said to have been so called either from the A. S. steoran, to steer or govern, or from its punishing the crimen stellionatus, or cozenage; or because the room wherein it sat, the old council-chamber of the palace of Westminster, was full of windows; or because happily the roof or ceiling was at the first garnished with gilded stars,—the latter being the opinion of Lord Coke. All these are very reasonably pronounced by Sir W. Blackstone to be merely conjectures, no stars being visible in the roof of the apartment in his day, nor are any said to have remained there so late as the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The learned commentator's own opinion is, that the Star-chamber was so called from being held in that room at the exchequer where the chests containing those Jewish contracts and obligations called stars (from the Heb. shetar, pronounced shetar) were kept. That the principal repository of these stars was in the king's exchequer at Westminster, is clearly shown by an ordinance of Richard I., preserved by Hoveden; and the first time the Star-chamber is mentioned in any record, it is expressly said to have been situated near the receipt of the exchequer at Westminster.*” *Burrill.*

STÄRCHED (stärcht), *p. a.* 1. Stiffened with starch. "The starched beard." *B. Jonson.*
 2. Stiff; formal; precise. *Addison.*

STÄRCH'ED-NÉSS, *n.* Stiffness; formality; excessive preciseness. *L. L. L.*

STÄRCH'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, starches. "Tailors, starchers, seamsters." *Marston.*

STÄRCH'LY, *ad.* Stiffly; formally. *Swift.*

STÄRCH'NESS, *n.* Stiffness; preciseness; formality. *Johnson.*

STÄRCH'Y, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, starch. *Brande.*

† **STÄR—CÖN-NÉR**, *n.* A star-gazer; an astronomer or an astrologer. *Gascogne.*

STÄR—CRÖSSED (-kröst), *a.* Ill-starred. *Shak.*

STÄR—CRÖWNED, *a.* Crowned with stars. "Your star-crowned heads." *Mason.*

STÄRE, *v. n.* [*A. S. starian*; *Dut. staren, staoogen*; *Ger. starren*, *Dan. sturre*; *Sw. stirra*; *Icel. stara*.] [*p. STARED*; *pp. STARING, STARED*.]
 1. To look with fixed eyes, wide open, as in admiration, wonder, horror, stupidity, or impudence; to look or gaze steadily; to wonder.
So many gazers as on her do stare. *Spenser.*
Look not big, nor stare, nor fret. *Shak.*
And all the world would stare. *Comper.*
 2. To stand out prominent; to project. "Staring straws and jags." [*r*] *Mortimer.*
 3. † To stand up or bristle, as hair.
His hair star eth, or standeth on end. *Darret.*
Syn.—See **GAPE**.

STÄRE, *v. a.* To stare at; to affect or influence by staring. *Dryden.*
To stare in the face, to be undeniably evident to.
"The law . . . that stares them in the face whilst they are breaking it." *Locke.*

STÄRE, *n.* 1. The act of one who stares; a fixed look with the eyes wide open. *Dryden.*
 2. † [*A. S. stare*.] A staring. *Sir T. Elyot.*

STÄR—EN—CIR—CLED (-kld), *a.* Encircled or surrounded with stars. *Clarke.*

STÄR'ER, *n.* One who stares. *Pope.*

STÄR'FINCH, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The common red-stair; *Phoenicurus rubicollis*. *Hill.*

STÄR'FISH, *n.* 1. (*Zool.*) A marine, radiated animal, of the order *Echinodermata*, and family *Asteriadae*, and particularly of the genus *Asterias*;—so called from its star-like form, and named also *sea-star*, and *five-finger*.—See **ASTERIAS**. *Eng. Cyc.*
The star-fishes are formed of a semi-transparent and gelatinous substance, covered with a thin membrane. They are divided into two sections, the scutellated star-fishes, and the radiated star-fishes; the former having an angular body, the lobes or rays of which are short, their length not exceeding the diameter of the disk; the latter having the body furnished with elongated rays, whose length far exceeds the diameter of the disk. *Eng. Cyc.*
 2. (*Bot.*) A diminutive, succulent, leafless African plant; *Stapelia asterias*. *London.*

STÄR'FLÖW—ER, *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. The star of Bethlehem; *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. *Crabb.*
 2. An American perennial plant, with elongated, lanceolate leaves, growing in damp, cold woods; *Trientalis Americana*. *Gray.*

STÄR'—FÖRT, *n.* (*Fort.*) A fort with several salient angles, in the form of a star. *Mil. Ency.*

STÄR'—GÄZ—ER, *n.* 1. One who gazes at the stars;—a term of contempt or ridicule for an astronomer or an astrologer. *L'Estrange.*
 2. A kind of fish. *Chambers*

STÄR'—GÄZ—ING, *n.* The act or the practice of gazing at the stars; astronomy or astrology. *Ash.*

STÄR'—GÄZ—ING, *a.* Gazing at, or admiring, the stars. *Congreve.*

STÄR—GRÄSS, *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. A small, stemless herb, with grassy and hairy linear leaves, and slender scapes, with few flowers, from a solid bulb; *Hypoxys erecta*. *Gray.*
 2. The very bitter, perennial, smooth, stemless herbs, with fibrous roots, of the genus *Aletris*; colic-root. *Gray.*

STÄR'HÄWK, *n.* A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

STÄR'—HÉAD—ED—HÝ'A—CÍNTH, *n.* (*Bot.*) A bulbous plant; *Scilla autumnalis*. *Crabb.*

STÄR'—IKI, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the sub-family *Phaleridinae*.—See **PHALERIDINÆ**. *Gray.*

STÄR'ING, *a.* Looking with fixed gaze; gazing fixedly. "Staring eyes." *Spenser.*

STÄR'ING—LY, *ad.* With fixed look. *Clarke.*

STAR'—JEL—LY, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of fungous plants, of the genus *Tremella*;—so applied from their soft, tremulous, tenacious substance. *Smart.*

STARKE, *a.* [*A. S. stærce, sterk*; *Frs. sterk*; *Dut. sterk*; *Ger. stark*; *Dan. stærk*, *Sw. stark*; *Icel. sterk*, *styrkr*.—Related to the *Ger. starr*, rigid. *Bosworth.*]
 1. † Stiff; rigid. "Stark as marble." *Spenser.*
 2. † Strong; powerful. *Beau. & Fl.*
Fowles of sight so proud and stark. *Wyatt.*
 3. † Deep; full. "Stark security." *B. Jonson.*
 4. Mere; absolute; gross; simple; sheer. "Stark nonsense." *Collier.*

STARKE, *ad.* Completely; wholly; entirely; fully. "Stark mad." *Donne.* "Stark blind." *Spenser.*

† **STÄRK'LY**, *ad.* Stiffly, strongly. *Shak.*

† **STÄRK'NESS**, *n.* Stiffness; strength. *Holland.*

STÄR'—LÉD, *a.* Guided by a star. *Milton.*

STAR'LESS, *a.* Having no stars visible, or no light of stars. "Starless nights." *Dryden.*

STÄR'LIGHT (star'lit), *n.* The light of the stars. They danced by star light and the friendly moon. *Dryden.*

STÄR'LIGHT, *a.* Lighted by the stars. "A starlight evening." *Dryden.*

STÄR'LIKE, *a.* Like a star or stars; bright; lustrous; illustrious. *Dryden.*

STÄR'LING, *n.* [*A. S. stare*; *Ger. star, stahr*; *Dan. star*; *Sw. stare*.] (*Ornith.*) A conirostral bird of the order *Passeres* and family *Sturnida*, of which the *Sturnus vulgaris*, or common starling, very abundant in England, is the type; *stare*. *Gray.*



Common starling.

STÄR'LIT, *a.* Lit by a star or by stars. *Fisher.*

STÄR'MÖN—GÉR, *n.* An astrologer or an astronomer; an observer of the stars. *Swift.*

STÄR'OST, *n.* A nobleman possessing a starosty. [*Poland.*] *Brande.*

STÄR'OS—TY, *n.* A castle or domain conferred for life on a nobleman. [*Poland.*] *Brande.*

STÄR'—PÄVED (-päv), *a.* Paved or studded with stars. "The road of heaven star-paved." *Milton.*

STÄR'PRÖÖF, *a.* Impervious to the light of the stars. "Branching elm star-proof." *Milton.*

† **STÄR'—RÉAD**, *n.* The doctrine or science of the stars; astronomy. *Spenser.*

STÄRRED (stär), *p. a.* 1. Adorned with a star or with stars. "The starred Ethiop queen." *Milton.*
 2. Influenced by the stars in fortune. *Shak.*
Used in composition; as, "Ill-starred."

STAR'RI—NÉSS, *n.* The state of being starry. *Ash.*

STAR'RING, *a.* Shining as with the light of stars. "Starring comets." *Crashaw.*

STÄR'RY, *a.* 1. Abounding, studded, or adorned with stars. "The starry sky." *Pope.*
 2. Consisting of, or emitted by, stars. "Starry lights." *Spenser.* "Starry flame." *Dryden.*
 3. Resembling stars; shining or glistening like stars. "Her starry eyes." *Shak.*
 4. (*Bot.*) Stellate. *Henslow.*

STÄR'SHÖÖT, *n.* A gelatinous plant of the order *Fungi*, formerly vulgarly supposed to be a substance emitted from a shooting star; star-jelly. That jelly, by the vulgar called *starchoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling star. *Boyle*

STÄR'—SPÄN—GLED (-späng-gld), *a.* Spangled with stars. "Heaven's star-spangled plain." *Potter.*
Star-spangled banner, a name given to the national ensign of the United States.

The star-spangled banner, O, long may it wave
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave. *Kiy.*

STAR'—SPÖT—TÉD, *a.* Spotted with stars; star-spangled. *Wordsworth.*

STAR'STONE, *n.* A rare variety of sapphire, which, when cut and viewed in certain directions, presents a peculiar reflection of light in the form of a star of six rays;—called also *asteriated sapphire*, *asteria*, *asterite*, *astrites*, and *astrite*. *Humble. Cleaveland. Brande.*

START, *v. n.* [*Of uncertain etymology.*—From *A. S. styran, stiran*, to stir, to move. *Skinner.* *Tooke.*—From *Sw. starta*, to precipitate, to cast down, to fall down. *Todd*—*Old Eng. stert*.] [*p. STARTED*; *pp. STARTING, STARTED*.]
 1. To move or to be twitched suddenly, as from agitation, surprise, or alarm; to move with sudden quickness; to shrink; to wince; to startle.
A shape appeared,
Bending to look on me: I started back,
It started back. *Milton.*
I start as from some dreadful dream. *Dryden.*
 2. To rise with sudden quickness;—commonly followed by *up*.
They, starting up, beheld the heavy sight. *Dryden.*
 3. To come into existence suddenly; to arise.
There started up, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, a new Presbyterian sect. *White.*
 4. To go out of a course; to deviate.
Things which start from nature's common rules. *Creech.*
Keep your soul to the work, when ready to start aside. *Watts.*
 5. To begin or set out, as on a race or journey.
When from the goal they start. *Dryden.*
To start after, to pursue.—*To start against*, to enter as a candidate against.—*To start from*, to issue or proceed from.—*To start for*, to become a candidate for some place.—*To start with*, to begin with.

STÄRT, *v. a.* 1. To alarm, disturb, or rouse suddenly; to fright; to scare; to startle.
The startled man. *Pope.*
 2. To call forth; to raise, to evoke.
Brutus will start a spirit as soon as Caesar. *Shak.*
 3. To discover; to bring within pursuit. *Shak.*
The sensual men agree in pursuit of every pleasure they can start. *Temple.*
 4. To dislocate or put suddenly out of place, as a bone. *Wise man.*
 5. (*Naut.*) To empty, as liquor from a cask.—to open, as a cask:—to punish with a rope's end, in order to cure laziness, or quicken motions or efforts. *Mar. Dict. Dana.*

STÄRT, *n.* 1. A short, sudden motion or action, as from convulsion, agitation, or alarm. *Shak.*
The fight awaked Arete with a start. *Dryden.*
 2. A sudden rousing; excitement; stimulus.
He started up to find the enemy's camp. *Shak.*
 3. A sally; a sudden motion or effusion.
"This start of thought." *Addison.*
 4. Sudden and intermitted action; a fit.
She started as if from a fit. *Shak.*
With a start she saw the danger. *Dryden.*
 5. A quick spring or motion; a shoot.
Cause the string to give a quicker start. *Bacon.*
 6. The act of setting out, as on a race or a journey; first motion from a place; beginning.
You stand like greyhounds in the slips
Straining upon the start. *Shak.*
The start of first performance is all. *Bacon.*
To have or to get the start, to begin before a competitor; to have the advantage in the outset. "Get the start of the majestic world." *Shak.*—"She might have forsaken him, if he had not got the start of her." *Dryden.*

START, *n.* [*A. S. steort*.] A long handle:—a tail, as of a plough. [*North of Eng.*] *Todd.*

STÄRT'ER, *n.* 1. One who starts, as from his purpose. "I am no starter." *Hudibras.*
 2. One who suddenly moves or suggests, as a question or an objection. *Swift.*
 3. A dog for rousing game. *Delany.*

STÄRT'FUL, *a.* Apt to start or move suddenly; skittish, as a horse. [*r*.] *Wright.*

STÄRT'FUL—NÉSS, *n.* Aptness to start; skittishness, as of a horse [*r*.] *Wright.*

STÄR'—THÍS—TLE (-this-sil), *n.* (*Bot.*) An annual plant with many-flowered heads, and a calyx resembling a caltrop; *Centaurea calcitrapa*. *London.*

STÄRT'ING, *n.* The act of one who, or that which, starts or moves suddenly. *Donne.*

† **STÄRT'ING-HÖLE**, *n.* An evasion; a loop-hole, as for retreat. *Shak.*

STÄRT'ING-LY, *ad.* With frequent starts and intermissions; by sudden fits. *Shak.*

STÄRT'ING-PÖINT, *n.* A point from which motion begins; a place of departure. *Clarke.*

STÄRT'ING-PÖST, *n.* A post or barrier from which a race begins. *Johnson.*

STÄRT'ISH, *a.* Apt to start; skittish, as a **STÄRT'LISH**, *horse*. [Colloquial.] *Ash.*

STÄRT'LE (*stär'tl*), *v. n.* [Dim. of *start*.] [*i.* **STARTLED**; *pp.* **STARTLING**, **STARTLED**.] To shrink; to move suddenly, as from a sudden impression of alarm or terror; to start.

The starting steed was seized with sudden fright. *Dryden.*

Why shrinks the soul Back on herself, and startles at destruction? *Addison.*

STÄRT'LE, *v. a.* 1. To impress with sudden surprise, alarm, or terror; to fright; to shock.

Such whispering wakes her, but with startled eye On Adam, who now comes to her. *Milton.*

That angels assume bodies needs not startle us. *Locke.*

2. To deter; to make to deviate. [*r.*]

From which it was not possible to . . . startle him. *Clayton.*

STÄRT'LE, *n.* A sudden motion arising from surprise, alarm, or affright; sudden alarm; sudden impression of terror; shock; start.

After having recovered from my first startle, I was very well pleased at the accident. *Spectator.*

STAR'TLING, *p. a.* Impressing with surprise or fear; shocking. *Gilpin.*

† **STAR'T'UP**, *n.* 1. An upstart. *Shak.*

2. A kind of high, rustic shoe. *Drayton.*

† **STAR'T'UP**, *a.* Sudden; come into notice; upstart. "A new start-up sect." *Warburton.*

STAR-VÄTION, *n.* The act of starving, or the state of being starved; famishment.

I shall not wait for the advent of starvation from Edinburgh to settle my judgment. *Henry Dundas, 1775.*

After months of starvation and despair. *Mercantile.*

§ "The word *starvation* was first introduced into the English language by Mr. Dundas [the first Lord Melville] in a speech, in 1775, on an American debate, and hence applied to him as a nickname — *Starvation Dundas*." *Horace Walpole.*

Dr. Trench appears to be mistaken with respect to the origin of this word. He says, "*Starvation* is a word of quite recent introduction, — its first formers, indeed, not observing that they were putting a Latin termination to a Saxon word. The word is an Americanism." — "Strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless quite true, that this word [*starvation*], now unhappily so common on every tongue, is not to be found in our own English dictionaries, neither in Todd's Johnson, nor in Richardson's, nor in Smart's Walker Remodelled, published in 1836. In his Supplement, issued a few years ago, Mr. Smart adopted it as 'a trivial word, but in very common, and, at present, good use.'" *Notes & Queries.*

§ "It is, I think, a solitary instance of this Latin termination to a native English root." *Richardson's Supplement.*

STÄRVE (*stärv*), *v. n.* [A. S. *steorfan*, *stearstan*, to die, to perish; DuL. *sterven*; Ger. *sterben*.] [*i.* **STARVED**; *pp.* **STARVING**, **STARVED**.]

1. † To perish; to be destroyed.

To her came message of the murderment, Wherein her guiltless friends should hopeless starve. *Fairfax.*

2. To perish with hunger. — to suffer extreme hunger or want; — with *with* or *for* before the cause, less properly with *of*.

An animal that starves of hunger dies feverish and delirious. *Arbutnot.*

Sometimes virtue starves while vice is fed: What then! is the reward of virtue bread? *Pope.*

3. To perish or to be destroyed with cold; — with *with* or *for* before the cause. [Rare, U. S.]

Have I seen the naked starve for cold, While avarice my charity controlled? *Savits.*

They [seeds] must have starved for want of sun. *Woodward.*

STÄRVE (*stärv*), *v. a.* 1. To kill with hunger.

To starve a man, in law, is murder. *Prior.*

2. To cause to suffer extremely by hunger; to subdue or subjugate by famine. "Attalus endeavored to starve Italy." *Arbutnot.*

3. To kill with cold; — to cause to suffer with cold. [Rare in U. S.]

From beds of raging fire to starve in ice Their soft ethereal warmth. *Milton.*

Serenate which the starved lover sings. *Milton.*

4. To deprive of force or vigor.

The powers of their minds are starved by disuse. *Locke.*

STÄRVE'-GÜT-TED, *a.* Famished. *Arbutnot.*

STARVE'LING, *n.* An animal or a plant thin and weak for want of nourishment

The fat ones would be making sport with the lean, and calling them starvelings. *D'Estange.*

STARVE'LING, *a.* Hungry; lean; pining. *Swift.*

STÄRV'ING, *p. a.* Perishing with hunger.

STÄR'WORT (-wört), *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. The common name of shrubby and herbaceous plants of the genus *Aster*. *Loudon.*

2. A genus of plants, the most common of which is common chickweed (*Stellaria media*); *Stellaria*; — so called in allusion to the star-shaped flowers. *Gray.*

STÄ'TANT, *a.* [*L. sto, stans, to stand.*] (*Her.*) Standing, as a lion. *Brande.*

† **STÄ-TÄ'RRI-AN**, *a.* Steady; statary. *Tucker.*

† **STÄ-TÄ'RRI-AN-LY**, *ad.* In a statarian manner; steadily. *Tucker.*

† **STÄ-TÄ-RY**, *a.* [*L. statarius.*] Fixed. *Browne.*

STATE, *n.* [*L. status, a standing, position, condition; stō, stans (Gr. *istare*); It. *stato*; Sp. *estado*; Fr. *état*. — See **STAND**.]*

1. Condition as determined by whatever circumstances; the circumstances under which any being or thing exists; situation; position; predicament; case; plight.

Acquaint her with the danger of my state. *Shak.*

2. † Stationary point; point from which the next movement is regression; crisis; height. *Tunians have their several degrees and times, as beginning, augment, state, and declination. Wiseman.*

3. † Estate; seignior; possession. *Daniel.*

4. A body of persons united together in one community for the defence of their rights; a whole people united into one body politic; civil power, not ecclesiastical; a civil community — a commonwealth; — in a more limited sense, the positive or actual organization of the legislative or judicial powers, as in the expression, "The state has passed such a law." *Bourcier.*

5. A large district of country having a separate government, but confederated with other states, as one of the members or states of the American Union; as, "The State of Maine."

6. *pl.* (*Modern European Hist.*) Those divisions of society, professions, or classes of men which have partaken, either directly or by representation, in the government of their country; — called also *estates*. *Brunde.*

7. Rank; condition; quality.

Fair dame, I am not to you known Though in your state of honor I am perfect. *Shak.*

8. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatness; dignity; grandeur. "A life of state." *Law.*

In state the monarch marched. *Dryden.*

9. An elevated chair or throne of dignity, with a canopy; — sometimes used for the canopy. "Sitting in my state." *Shak.*

Ascending his throne, which, under state Of richest texture spread, at the upper end Was placed in regal lustre. *Milton.*

10. † A person of high rank; a dignitary.

She is a duchess, a great state. *Lutimer.*

The bold design Pleased highly those infernal states. *Milton.*

§ In composition, *state* usually signifies public, national, pertaining to the body politic, as, "*State-affairs*"; "*State trials*."

Eastern or New England States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut. — *Middle States*, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware. — *Southern States*, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky. — *Western States*, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, California, Oregon.

Syn. — *State* is a term applied to political communities, nations, or countries under every form of government; *realm* is applied to such nations as have a monarchical and aristocratical government; *commonwealth* refers to the aggregate body of the people, and is applied to a republic. The different states of Europe, or of the American Union, the peers of the realm of England; the commonwealth of Massachusetts. — See **SITUATION**, **CASE**.

STÄTE, *v. a.* [*i.* **STATED**; *pp.* **STATING**, **STATED**.]

1. To settle; to regulate; to establish. "This is so stated a rule." *Decay of Ch. Piety.*

2. To express the particulars of in writing or in words; to set down or set forth in detail or in gross; to place in mental view, or represent all the circumstances of modification; to make known specifically, to explain particularly.

To state the cause of action in a declaration. *Bourcier.*

I pretended not fully to state, much less demonstrate, the truth contained in the text. *Atterbury.*

STÄTE, *a.* Pertaining to the state or nation; national; public; as, "*State affairs*." *Ec Rev.*

STÄTE'-BÄRGE, *n.* A royal barge, or one belonging to some civil government. *Simmonds.*

STÄTE'-BÄD, *n.* A bed elaborately carved or decorated. *Simmonds.*

STATE'-CÄR-RIAGE (-kär-rj), *n.* A highly decorated carriage for officials going in state, or taking part in public processions. *Simmonds.*

STÄTE'-CRÄFT, *n.* Statesmanship, in contempt, political subtlety. *Brit. Crit.*

STÄTE'-CRIM-NÄL, *n.* An offender against the state; a political offender. *Pope.*

STÄT'ED, *p. a.* 1. Fixed; regular; established.

Stated seasons for the public worship of God. *Bp. Horsley.*

2. Set down or set forth in detail.

STÄT'ED-LY, *ad.* At stated times; regularly.

STÄTE'-HÖUSE, *n.* The capitol of a state.

STÄTE'LÖSS, *a.* Without state or pomp.

STÄTE-LI-LY, *ad.* In a stately manner.

The cavalcade moved stately along. *Roger North.*

STÄTE-LI-NÄSS, *n.* The quality of being stately; majestic appearance; grandeur; loftiness; magnificence; dignity; majesty.

We may . . . guess at the stateliness of the building by the magnificence of its ruins. *South.*

STATE'L-Y, *a.* 1. August; grand; lofty; elevated; majestic; magnificent; pompous.

High cedars and other stately trees. *Rudolph.*

2. Elevated; dignified; magisterial.

"I am grown on the stately." *Swift.*

Syn. — See **MAGISTERIAL**.

STATE'LY, *ad.* Majestically. [*r.*] *Milton.*

STATE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of stating. *Ash.*

2. That which is stated. *Malone.*

STÄTE'MÖN-NÄR (*stär'möng-när*), *n.* A statesman, in contempt; a mere politician. *Williams.*

STÄTE'-PÄ-PÄR, *n.* A paper, document, or treatise, relating to public affairs, or to affairs of state. "*Folios of state-papers*." *Johnson.*

STÄTE'-PRIS-ON (-priz-zn), *n.* A public prison; a penitentiary. *Blackmore.*

STÄTE'-PRIS-ON-ÄR, *n.* One imprisoned for a political offence against the state. *Smollett.*

STÄT'ÄR, *n.* One who states. *Craig.*

STÄT'ÄR, *n.* [*Gr. *stater*.*] A gold coin of Greece of different values.

§ The *stater* of Alexander was worth about 1£ 3s. 6d. sterling (\$5.79). The term *stater*, in later times, was applied to the silver tetradrachm. *W. Smith.*

STÄTE'-RÖÖM, *n.* 1. A magnificent room in a palace or large mansion. *Young.*

2. A small room in a ship or steam-vessel for one or two passengers. *Collins.*

STÄTES (*stät*), *n. pl.* Nobility. *Shak.*

The other sceptre-bearing states arose. *Chapman.*

STÄTES'-GÄN-NÄR-AI, *n. pl.* A legislative assembly composed of different orders.

§ The *states-general* of the Netherlands consists of two chambers. The *states-general* of France, before the revolution, consisted of the three orders of the kingdom, — the nobility, the clergy, and the third estate, or common people. *Burke.*

STÄTES'MÄN, *n.*; *pl.* **STATESMEN**. 1. One versed or employed in public affairs, or in the arts of government; a politician.

Statesmen, yet friend to truth; of soul sincere; In action faithful, and in honor clear; Who broke no promise, served no private end; Who gained no title, and who lost no friend. *Pope.*

A *statesman*, we are told, should follow public opinion. Doubtless — as a coachman follows his horses, having a firm hold on the reins, and guiding them. *Harz.*

2. One who occupies his own estate; a small land-holder. [Craven dialect.] *Carey.*

STATESMAN-LIKE, *a.* Like a statesman; becoming a statesman; statesmanly. *Qu. Rev.*

STATESMAN-LY, *a.* Relating to, or befitting, a statesman; statesmanlike. *R. W. Hamilton.*

STATESMAN-SHIP, *n.* The qualities or the functions of a statesman. *Churchill.*

STATESWOMAN (stāts'wūm-ən), *n.* A woman who meddles with public affairs;—used in contempt. *B. Jonson.*

STATE-TRIAL, *n.* A trial for some political offence against the state or government. *Clurke.*

STAT'IC, } *a.* 1. Relating to statics.
STAT'IC-CAL, } 2. (*Med.*) Noting the physical phenomena of statically organized bodies in contradistinction to the organic or vital. *Dunglison.*

Statistical electricity, electricity excited by friction; ordinary, frictional, or Franklinic electricity. *Faraday.*

STAT'ICS, *n.* [See MATHEMATICS.] [Gr. *staticos*; *stasis*, to stand; *It. statica*; Fr. *statique*.] That branch of mechanics which relates to bodies considered as in a state of rest, or as submitted to the influences of forces which are in equilibrium; the science of the equilibrium of forces;—used in contradistinction to dynamics. *Nichol.*

STAT'ING, *n.* The act of one who states; the act of making a statement. *Richardson.*

STATION (stā'shun), *n.* [L. *statio*; *sto*, stands, to stand; *It. stazione*; Sp. *estacion*; Fr. *station*.]
1. The act or the mode of standing. [R.]
Their manner was to stand at prayer, whereupon their meetings into that purpose on those days, had the name of stations given them. *Hooker.*
2. A state or condition of rest. [R.]
I found some part which was before in station. *Browne.*
3. A place where any person or thing stands or is; situation; case; position; location.
The fig and date, why love they to remain
In middle station and an even plain? *Prior.*
4. Assigned post of duty; office.
The cherubim taking their stations to guard the place. *Milton.*
5. Condition of life; rank; state.
I can be contented with an humbler station in the temple of virtue. *Dryden.*
6. (*Mil.*) A place calculated for the rendezvous of troops, or for the distribution of them;—also a spot well calculated for offensive or defensive measures. *Stoqueler.*
7. (*Surveying*.) A point from which observations are made with an instrument. *Da. & P.*
8. *pl.* (*Ecol.*) A term applied to those representations of the successive stages of our Lord's passion which are often placed round the naves of large churches, and by the side of the way leading to sacred edifices, and which are visited in rotation. *Fairholt.* The weekly fasts of Wednesday and Friday. *Hook.*
9. (*Rom. Cath. Church*.) A church in which indulgences are granted on certain days. *Brande.*
10. (*Railroads*.) A place at which a halt is made for the purpose of receiving or letting down passengers or goods.
The last stations on a railroad are called the terminal. *Brande.*
11. (*Civil Law*.) A place where ships may ride at anchor in safety. *Bouvier.*
Syn.—See CASE, CIRCUMSTANCE, SITUATION.

STATION (stā'shun), *v. a.* [*STATIONED*; *pp.* STATIONING, STATIONED.] To place in a certain post, rank, or situation; to set; to establish; to fix; to post; to locate.
He gained the brow of the hill, where the English phalanx was stationed. *Lord Littleton.*

STATION-AL, *a.* [L. *stationalis*.] Relating to a station; stationary. *Smart.*

STATION-ARINESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being stationary. *Ed. Rev.*

STATION-ARY, *a.* [L. *stationarius*; Fr. *stationnaire*.]
1. Fixed; not progressive; standing; motionless; still; permanent.
Between the descent and ascent, where the image seemed stationary, I stopped the prism. *Newton.*
2. Respecting place.
The same harmony and stationary constitution. *Browne.*
3. (*Med.*) Noting diseases which depend upon a particular state of the atmosphere, and which

prevail in a district for a certain number of years and then give way to others. *Dunglison.*

Stationary engine, a steam engine in a fixed position, which draws loads on a railway by a rope or other means of communication extended from the station of the engine along the line of road, — in contradistinction to locomotive engine. *Brande.*

STATION-ARY, *n.* One that is stationary, or stands still. *Holland.*

STATION-BILL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A list containing the appointed posts of the ship's company, when navigating the ship. *Mar. Dict.*

STATION-ER (stā'shun-er), *n.* [It is not improbable the name *stationer* may have been given to the sellers of books, paper, &c., from the stalls or stations kept by them, especially at fairs. *Richardson.*]
1. Originally, one who kept a shop or stall for selling books; a bookseller.
Some modern tragedies are beautiful on the stage; and yet the names of the stationers, who sell them, are seldom as good as the plays. *Dryden.*
2. A seller of stationery, or of paper, quills, pens, ink, wafers, account-books, &c. *Johnson.*

STATION-ERY, *n.* The goods sold by a stationer, as books, paper, quills, pens, sealing-wax, wafers, ink, &c. *Hansard.*

STATION-ERY, *a.* Relating to a stationer or to his goods. *Hansard.*

STATION-HOUSE, *n.* A depot on a railroad;—called also station. *P. Cyc.*

STATION POINT, *n.* (*Surveying*.) An instrument used to mark a place of an observation made upon three fixed points. *Da. & P.*

STATIONISM, *n.* Policy; the art of government.
The enemies of God . . . call our religion stationism. *South.*

STATIST, *n.* One versed in statistics; a statesman; a politician. *Milton. Shak.*

STATISTIC, } *a.* [Fr. *statistique*.] Relating
STATISTICAL, } to, or containing, statistics;
as, "Statistical tables." *Knor.*

STATISTICAL-LY, *ad.* In a statistical manner; by means of statistics. *Babbage.*

STATISTICIAN (stat-is-tish'ən), *n.* One who is versed in statistics. *Qu. Rev.*

STATISTICS, *n. sing. or pl.* [See MATHEMATICS.] [L. *status*, a standing, condition; *sto*, *statum*, to stand; *It. statistica*; Sp. *estadística*; Fr. *statistique*.] A collection of facts relating to a part, or the whole, of a country or people, — especially those facts which illustrate its physical, social, moral, intellectual, political, industrial, and economical condition, or changes of condition, and which admit of numerical statement, and of arrangement in tables; and also of facts relating to classes of individuals or interests in different countries;—the science which classifies, arranges, and discusses statistical facts. *E. B. Elliott.*

The science of statistics embraces a very wide range of facts, — facts relating to population, deaths, births, and marriages; health, disease, and duration of life; wealth, agriculture, manufactures, commerce, the arts, and all other industrial interests and pursuits; financial, military, and other national resources; education, literature, science, religion, government, legislation, crime, and civil and criminal jurisprudence; and facts of every kind tending to show the condition of a country, community, race, or class of individuals or of interests. *E. B. Elliott.*

The word *statistics* was first introduced by Professor Achenwall, of Göttingen, in 1749. But the word was long tabooed by the learned as of doubtful purity; even so late as the beginning of this century, Mr. Pinkerton, in the introduction to his *Geography*, apologizes for using a word now so common. *Brande.*

STATISTOLOGY, *n.* [Eng. *statistics* and Gr. *logos*.] A discourse on statistics. *West. Rev.*

STATISTIC, *a.* [L. *stativus*.] Pertaining to military posts, stations, or quarters. *Clarke.*

STATU-ARY (stā'tyū-ə-rē), *n.* [L. *statuarius*, pertaining to statues; *statua*, an image; *statuo*, to cause to stand; *It. statuario*; Sp. *estatuaria*; Fr. *statuaire*.]
1. The art of carving or otherwise forming statues. "Architecture and statuary." *Temple.*
2. A collection of statues. *Fairholt.*
3. [*It. statuario*; Sp. *estatuario*; Fr. *statuaire*.] An artist who makes statues, generally understood to be after the designs of some other artist, to whom the term *sculptor* is properly applied. *Fairholt.*

STATUE (stā'tyū), *n.* [L. *statua*; *statuo*, to cause to stand; *It. statua*; Sp. *estatuaria*; Fr. *statue*.] (*Sculpt.*) A representation in relief in some solid substance, as marble or bronze, or in some apparently solid substance, of a man or other animal; an image. *Brande.*

Equestrian statue, a statue in which the figure is seated on horseback. *Brande.*

STATUE, *v. a.* To place, or to form, as a statue. My substance should be *statued* in thy stead. *Shak.*

STATUED (stā'tyūd), *a.* Furnished with, or containing, statues. *Ed. Rev.*

STATUESQUE (stā'tyū-ēsk), *a.* Relating to a statue. *Coleridge.*

STATUETTE, *n.* [Fr.] A statue, not exceeding half the natural size of a figure. *Fairholt.*

STATUINATE, *v. a.* [L. *statuino*, *statu-minatus*.] To prop up. *B. Jonson.*

STATUURE (stā'tyūr), *n.* [L. & *It. statura*; Sp. *estatura*; Fr. *stature*.] The height of any animal body, particularly of man; tallness. *Milton.*

STATURED (stā'tyurd), *a.* Having stature; arrived at full stature. *J. Hall.*

STATURE, *n.* [L.] Standing; rank; station; condition in society. *Ed. Rev.*

STATURE QUO, STATURE IN QUO, or STATURE QUO, [*It.*, the state in which, in the same state as before.] (*Pontius*.) A phrase applied to a treaty between two or more belligerents which leaves each party in possession of the same territories, fortresses, &c., as it occupied before hostilities broke out. *Brande.*

STATUTABLE, *a.* Proceeding from, or according to, statute. *Addison.*

STATUTABLY, *ad.* In a manner agreeable to law. "Statutably established." *Warton.*

STATUTE (stā'tyūt), *n.* [L. *statuo*, *statutus*, to cause to stand; *sto*, *statum*, to stand; *It. statuto*; Sp. *estatuto*; Fr. *statut*.]
1. A law promulgated by a legislative body; a written law, in contradistinction to an unwritten law, or the common law. *Bouvier.*
There was a statute against vagabonds. *Racon.*
2. A law or rule of action of a corporation; as, "The statutes of a college."
3. (*Foreign & Civil Law*.) Any particular municipal law or usage, though resting for its authority on judicial decisions, or the practice of nations. *Burrill.*
Statute of limitations, (*Law*.) a statute by which rights of action are limited to certain prescribed periods of time. *Burrill.*

Syn.—See LAW.

STATUTE-BOOK (-bāk), *n.* A register of laws or legislative acts. *Mansfield. Addison.*

STATUTE-CAP, *n.* A woollen cap;—so named from a statute of Queen Elizabeth in relation to the wearing of woollen caps. *Shak.*

STATUTE-LABOR, *n.* A definite amount of labor required for the public service in making roads, streets, bridges, &c., in certain British colonies. *Simmonds.*

STATUTE-MERCHANT, *n.* (*Eng. Law*.) A security for a debt acknowledged to be due, entered into before the chief magistrate of the trading town, pursuant to a statute by which not only the body of the debtor might be imprisoned and his goods seized in satisfaction of the debt, but also his lands might be delivered to the creditor till out of the rents and profits of them the debt be satisfied;—now fallen into disuse. *Whishaw. Burrill.*

STATUTES, *n. pl.* Assemblages of farming servants, held possibly by statute, in the early part of May, at various places in England, in the country, where masters and mistresses attend to hire servants for the ensuing year.
At these statutes the groom will be distinguished by a straw or two in his hat, the carter or wagoner by a piece of whip-cord, the shepherd by a lock of wool, &c. *Hallwell.*

STATUTE-STAPLE (-stā'pl), *n.* (*Eng. Law*.) A security for a debt acknowledged to be due, so called from its being entered into before the mayor of the staple, that is to say, the grand mart

1. † That which is stolen.
On his back a heavy load he bore
Of nightly stealths and pillage several. *Spenser.*

2. Secret act; clandestine practice; secrecy; slyness; — commonly used in a bad sense.
With steel invades his brother's life by stealth. *Milton.*
Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame. *Pope.*
By stealth, secretly, clandestinely.

† STEALTH'FUL, *a.* Stealthy. *Chapman.*

† STEALTH'FUL-LY, *ad.* Stealthily. *Craig.*

† STEALTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Stealthiness. *Clarke.*

STEALTH'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a stealthy manner. *Knox.*

STEALTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being stealthy; stealth. *Ch. Ob.*

STEALTH'Y (stēl'th'ē), *a.* Done or performed by stealth; clandestine; secret; sly.
Now withered Murder with his stealthy pace
Moves like a ghost. *Shak.*

STEAM (stēm), *n.* 1. A S. steam, steam; *Dut. stoom.*
The invisible, ... which water is converted by heat; water in the aeriform or gaseous condition — in a popular sense, water in the state of cloud or mist; visible vapor. *Nichol.*
Syn. — See VAPOR.

STEAM (stēm), *v. n.* [*i.* STEAMED; *pp.* STEAMING, STEAMED.]

1. To send forth or emit vapor or steam.
Let the crude humor's dance
In heated blood, steaming with life intense. *Philips.*
Ye mists that rise from steaming lakes. *Milton.*

2. To pass off in vapor; to evaporate.
When the last deadly smoke aloft did steam. *Spenser.*
The dissolved amber ... steamed away into the air. *Boyle.*

3. To sail or move by steam. [*R.*] *Ireland.*

STEAM, *v. a.* 1. To exhale; to evaporate.
In slodful sleep his molten heart to steam. *Spenser.*

2. To expose to steam; to apply steam to; to soften or to concoct with steam. *Wright.*

STEAM-BOAT, *n.* A large boat propelled by steam; a steam-vessel. *Fulton.*

STEAM-BÖIL-ER, *n.* A large boiler, or vessel, for generating steam. *Brande.*

STEAM-CAR, *n.* A car propelled by steam.

STEAM-CAR-RIAGE, *n.* A carriage propelled by power of steam. *P. Cyc.*

STEAM-CHÉST, *n.* A box attached to the cylinder of a steam-engine in which the sliding valves work. *Tomlinson.*

STEAM-CYL-IN-DER, *n.* The cylinder of a steam-engine in which the movable disk or piston moves. *Simmonds.*

STEAM-DÖME, *n.* A dome-shaped structure on a steam-boiler for receiving the steam generated, and allowing it to be drawn into the steam-pipe, free from the fine spray or mist which is apt to accompany it when drawn off near the surface of the boiling water. *Tomlinson.*

STEAM-DREDG-ER, *n.* A machine, worked by steam, for clearing rivers, harbors, &c. *Simmonds.*

STEAM-EN-GINE, *n.* An engine acted upon by the expansive force of steam, and employed to impel boats, cars, and other machinery. *Prout.*

STEAM'ER, *n.* 1. A vessel propelled by steam; a steam-boat; a steam-ship. *Qu. Rev.*

2. Any vessel in which steam is applied for softening or cooking any thing. *Simmonds.*

STEAM-ER-DÜCK, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A large duck; — so called from its swift paddling motion; race-horse; *Micropterus brachypterus.* *King.*

STEAM-GAUGE, *n.* A contrivance to show the exact amount of pressure of steam. *Simmonds.*

The mercurial steam-gauge consists of a glass tube bent into the siphon form, the bent part and a portion of each leg being filled with mercury. One leg communicates with the steam within the boiler, and the other is open to the atmosphere. The difference between the levels of the columns of mercury in the two legs is always a measure of the difference between the pressure of the steam and that of the atmosphere. The position of the surface of the mercury in the tube is often indicated by a float. *Brande.*

STEAM-GÜN, *n.* A gun by which balls and other projectiles may be projected by steam. *Brande.*

STEAM-PACK-ET, *n.* A steam-vessel for carrying passengers, letters, &c., and running periodically between certain ports. *Qu. Rev.*

STEAM'-PIPE, *n.* A pipe which collects and conveys the steam in locomotive engines, to the steam-chest. *Simmonds.*

STEAM'-POW-ER, *n.* The power of steam employed in moving machinery. *Tomlinson.*

STEAM'-PRESS, *n.* A printing-press worked by steam. *Simmonds.*

STEAM'-PRO-PÉL-LER, *n.* A propeller for driving a steam-vessel. *Simmonds.*

STEAM'-PÜMP, *n.* A pump worked by steam.

STEAM'-SHIP, *n.* A ship propelled by steam.

STEAM'-TÜG, *n.* A small steam-boat employed to tow vessels, barges, &c. *Simmonds.*

STEAM'-VÉS-SÉL, *n.* A vessel propelled by steam; steam-ship. *Qu. Rev.*

STEAM'-WHIS-TLE (-hwis-sl), *n.* A pipe attached to the boiler of a steam-engine, from which steam escapes with a loud, shrill, or hissing noise; — used to give warning of the approach of the engine, &c. *Tanner.*

STEAM'Y, *a.* Consisting of, or abounding in, steam; moist or damp with steam. *Coeper.*

STÉAN, *v. a.* [*A. S. stēan*, to stone.] To line, as a well, with stone or brick. [*Local.*] *Hallivell.*

† STÉAN, *n.* [*A. S. stēna*.] A vessel of stone.
Upon a huge, great, earthen pot steam he stood. *Spenser.*

STÉA-RATH, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt consisting of stearic acid and a base. *Miller.*

STÉ-ÁR'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting a fatty acid existing in combination with glycerine in certain animal and vegetable fats. *Gregory.*

STÉA-RÍNE, *n.* [*Gr. stēap*, stiff fat, tallow.]

1. (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline fat, soluble in boiling alcohol and in hot ether, and the most abundant of the solid constituents of fats and oils. It is a compound of stearic acid and glycerine. *Miller.*

2. A popular name for stearic acid, as used in making candles. *Horsford.*

STÉA-RÖNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline body, soluble in ether, obtained by distilling stearic acid with lime. *Thomson.*

STÉA-RÖP'TEN, *n.* (*Chem.*) A solid crystalline substance obtained from many essential oils on slowly cooling them, being one of their two components, and *oleopten*, a liquid chemical compound, being the other. *Miller.*

STÉA-TITE, *n.* [*Gr. stēap, stēaros*, tallow.] (*Min.*)

1. A variety of talc; soapstone.

2. A mineral of various colors, of greasy lustre, soft, almost like butter, but brittle on drying, and consisting of silica, magnesia, alumina, and water; saponite. *Dana.*

STÉA-TIT'IC, *a.* Relating to, or containing, stearite. *P. Cyc.*

STÉ-ÁT'O-CÉLE, *n.* [*Gr. stēap, stēaros*, stiff fat, and *kēlē*, a tumor; *Fr. stéatocèle.*] (*Med.*) A tumor formed by a collection of steatomatous matter in the scrotum. *Dunglison.*

STÉA-TÖ'MA, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. stēatōpa*; *stēap*, suet.] (*Med.*) An encysted tumor, whose contents are similar to fat. *Dunglison.*

STÉA-TÖM'A-TOÜS, *a.* Relating to a steatoma, or to a fat substance. "Steatomatous matter." *Dunglison.*

STÉA-TO-RÍ'NÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of fissirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Caprimulgidae*; oil-birds. *Gray.*

STÉD, *n.* See STEAD.

STÉD'FAST, *a.* See STRADFAST.

STÉE, } *n.* [*A. S. stēger*, a stair. — See STAIR.]

STÉY, } A ladder. [*North of England.*] *Brockett.*

STÉED, *n.* [*A. S. stēda*.] A horse of high mettle for state or for war.
Farwell the neighing steel and the shrill trumpet. *Shak.*

STÉEK, *v. a.* [*Scottish.*] To shut; to close. "To steel the door." *Jamieson.*

STÉEK'KAN, *n.* A Dutch liquid measure, the twelfth part of a barrel, and averaging about four gallons. *Simmonds.*

STÉEL, *n.* [*A. S. stēle*; *Dut. & Dan. stael*; *Ger. stahl*; *Sw. stål*; *Icel. stál*.]

1. Iron combined with a portion of carbon, and sometimes a small quantity of silicon, &c.; a carburet of iron, — extensively used in making edge-tools, and for other purposes.
The general method of forming steel is by the process of cementation, in which malleable iron and charcoal powder in alternate layers are exposed to a high heat in a furnace for eight or ten days. The product of this operation is named *blistered steel*, from the blisters which appear on its surface. To render it more perfect it is subjected to the action of the hammer, in nearly the same manner that is practised with forged iron. *Bigelow.*

2. Iron is employed in the arts in three different states, — as crude or cast iron, as steel, and as wrought-iron, the differences depending upon the relative amounts of carbon with which the metal is combined. Cast iron contains a larger proportion of carbon than steel, and steel more than wrought or malleable iron, which ought to be quite free from carbon. In practice, however, this is never found to be the case, although the best malleable iron retains only a very minute portion of carbon. *Tomlinson.*

3. Armor; a weapon or weapons.
Brave Macbeth with his brandished steel. *Shak.*

4. A proverbial term for hardness; as, "Heads of steel." *Johnson.*

5. (*Med.*) A term applied to chalybeate medicines.
After relaxing steel strengthens the solids. *Arbuthnot.*

Cast steel, a variety of steel of superior quality, used for cutlery of the best description, and formed by using blistered steel, whereby the carbon is more equally distributed throughout the mass. *Miller.* — *Natural steel*, a steel of inferior quality produced from the best cast-iron by heating it by means of charcoal, and burning off a portion of the carbon, and rendering it homogeneous by forging. — used for making agricultural implements, springs for machinery, &c. *Miller.* — *Tilted steel*, a variety of steel obtained from blistered steel by subjecting it to various operations, in the last of which it is forged by means of the tilt-hammer, into smaller bars. These tilted bars, when broken up and welded together, form *shear-steel*. *Miller.*

STÉEL, *a.* Made of steel. *Chapman.*

STÉEL, *v. a.* [*i.* STÉELLED; *pp.* STÉELING, STÉELLED.]

1. To cover, point, or edge with steel. "Steel my lance's point." *Shak.*

2. To make hard or firm.
Lies well steel'd with weighty arguments. *Shak.*
Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,
And steel your heart to such a world of charms? *Addison.*

STÉEL'-CAP, *n.* Armor for the head; a cap or head-piece of steel. *Booth.*

STÉEL'-CLAD, *a.* Clad or mailed with steel. "Steel-clad seeds." *Wharton.*

STÉEL'ER, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) The foremost or aftmost plank in a strake, which is dropped short of the stem or the sternpost. *Mar. Dict.*

STÉEL'-NESS, *n.* Quality of being steely. *Smart.*

STÉEL'-PEN, *n.* A pen made of steel. *Gillot.*

STÉEL'-PLAT-ED, *a.* Plated with steel.

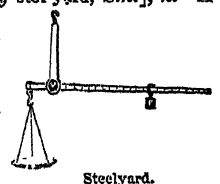
STÉEL'-TRAP, *n.* A trap having jaws and a steel spring. *Somerville.*

STÉEL'-WINE, *n.* Wine, commonly sherry, in which steel filings have been placed for some time, used medicinally. *Simmonds.*

† STÉEL'Y, *a.* 1. Made of steel. "The steely point of Clifford's lance." *Shak.*

2. Hard; firm; unmoved; unfeeling. "Steely heart." *Bp. Hall.* "Steely resistance." *Sidney.*

STÉEL'YARD (stēl'yārd, colloquially stēl'yārd) [*stēl'yārd*, *S. W. P. B. Ja. K. C.*; *stēl'yārd*, *J. F.*; *stēl'yārd*, colloquially stēl'yārd, *Sm.*], *n.* A kind of balance, commonly consisting of a beam of iron furnished with projecting knife-edges upon which it rests, and having unequal arms, the substance to be weighed being suspended from the shorter, and the longer being provided with a constant weight, which is made to



Steelyard.

body of a tree or other plant; that part of a plant which grows upward into the air, and sustains the branches, leaves, flowers, and fruit; trunk.

Then, when the fiery suns too fiercely play,
And shuttled herbs on withering stems decay. *Dryden.*
Beats down the slender stem, and bearded grain. *Dryden.*

2. The peduncle, or the pedicel or partial peduncle; the stalk which supports the flower, leaf, or fruit of a plant.

Two lovely berries moulded on one stem. *Shak.*

3. The stock of a family; the progenitors; family; race; generation. "All that are of noble stem." *Milton.*

Learn well their lineage and their ancient stem. *Tickell.*

4. A branch of a family; progeny; offspring.

This is a stem *Shak.*

Of that victorious stock. *Shak.*

5. (*Naut.*) The circular piece of timber into which the two sides of the ship are united at the fore end:—the fore part of the ship, as opposed to the stern. *Davis.*

6. (*Mus.*) The linear part of a note extending upward or downward from the circular point or head; the tail of a note. *Dwight.*

From stem to stern, from the fore part to the stern of a ship, or throughout its whole extent. *Dryden.*

STĒM, *v. a.* [From the stem of a ship, which keeps its way, through, against, or in opposition to, the waves, the tide, the current, or the stream. *Richardson.*] [*i.* STEMMED; *pp.* STEMMING, STEMMED.] To oppose, as a current; to keep way steadily against; to bear up against; to stay; to stop.

At the first stem that great injured name. *Pope.*

STĒM, *v. n.* To make way by opposing some obstruction, as the wind or a current.

Through the wide Ethiopian to the Cape
Fly, stemming nightly toward the pole. *Milton.*

STĒM'-CLASP-ING, *u.* Enclosing the stem; amplexical. *Louden.*

STĒM'-LEAF, *n.* A leaf inserted into, or proceeding from, the stem. *Crabb.*

STĒM'LESS, *a.* 1. Having no stem. *Crabb.*

2. (*Bot.*) Acaulescent. *Gray.*

STĒM'LET, *n.* A young or little stem. *Gray.*

STĒM'-MA-TA, *n. pl.* [*Gr.* *στέμμα*, a garland.] (*Ent.*) In insects, three smooth hemispheric dots, generally on top of the head, and chiefly in the hymenoptera:—sometimes called *ocelli*:—the stumps and rudiments of eyes found in worms, and generally throughout the lower animals those simply added to the single compound eyes. *Baird.*

STĒM'PLE, *n.* (*Mining.*) A cross-bar of wood in a shaft. *Smart.*

STĒM'SON, *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of compass-timber, fixed on the after part of the apron inside, having the lower end scarfed into the keelson, and receiving the scarf of the stem, through which it is bolted. *Dana.*

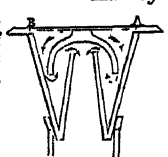
STĒNCH, *n.* [See STINK.] A stink; a fetid or bad smell. "Noisome stench." *Shak.*

STĒNCH, *v. a.* To make to stink. [*R.*] *Mortimer.*

†STĒNCH, *v. a.* To stanch. *Harvey.*

STĒNCH'-TRÁP, *n.* A contrivance to prevent the escape of offensive effluvia from sinks and drains; cesspool. *Weale.*

3. In the figure the arrows show the course of a liquid admitted into a stench-trap through small holes in the plate A B, in its passage from a kitchen sink to a drain below. An inverted cup being attached to this plate, and having its edges immersed in the liquid, which is maintained at the level of the dotted line, or of the orifice of the pipe, interposes an effectual obstacle to the escape of any gas.



STĒNCH'Y, *a.* Having a bad smell. *Dyer.*

STĒN'CIL, *n.* A piece of metal, oil-cloth, leather, or other material, in which patterns, as letters, or figures, have been cut out, to be placed on some surface, and brushed over with some coloring matter, by which the patterns are imprinted on the material beneath. *Simmonds.*

STĒN'CIL, *v. a.* [*i.* STENCILLED; *pp.* STENCIL-LING, STENCILLED.] To paint or color in fig-

ures with a stencil; to form with a stencil; to make, as letters, by a stencil. *Francis.*

STĒN'CIL-LĒR, *n.* One who works or forms figures with a stencil. *Simmonds.*

STĒN'CIL-LING, *n.* The process of forming letters or figures by means of a stencil. *Simmonds.*

STĒN'CIL-PLÁTE, *n.* A stencil. *Hall.*

STĒN'-Q-SÁURUS, *n.* [*Gr.* *στενός*, narrow, straight, and *σαύρα*, a lizard.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil saurians. *Buckland.*

STĒN'-Q-GRÁPH, *v. n.* To write or represent by stenography. [*R.*] *London News.*

STĒ-NÜG'RA-PHĒR, *n.* One who practises stenography; a stenographer. *Harding.*

STĒN-Q-GRÁPH'IC, *a.* [*Fr.* *sténographique*.] STĒN-Q-GRÁPH'IC-AL, [*Relating to stenography; writing or written in short-hand.* *Hudding.*

STĒ-NÜG'RA-PHĪST, *n.* One who is versed in stenography; a stenographer. *Quackenbos.*

STĒ-NÜG'RA-PHĪY, *n.* [*Gr.* *στενός*, narrow, close, and *γραφία*, to write; *It.* *stenoграфия*; *Fr.* *sténographie*.] The art of writing in short-hand, in which characters, or at least abbreviations, are used for whole words; tachygraphy. *Wright.*

†STĒNT, *v. a.* To stint.—See STINT. *Spenser.*

STĒNT, *n.* A stint.—See STINT. *Palsgrave.*

STĒNT'INGS, *n. pl.* Openings in a wall in a coal-mine. [*Local, Eng.*] *Hallivell.*

STĒN'TOR, *n.* [*Gr.* *Στένωρ*.] A Greek (a herald mentioned by Homer), whose voice is said to have equalled the united voices of fifty men:—a person of a loud voice. *Coleridge.*

STĒN-TÖR-ĀN, *a.* [*Gr.* *στενωτικός*.]

1. Relating or belonging to a stentor.

2. Very loud. "Stentorian clamors." *Herbert.*

†STĒN-TQ-RÖN'IC, *a.* Stentorian. *Warburton.*

STĒN-TQ-RO-PHÖN'IC, *a.* [*Gr.* *Στένωρ*, a herald mentioned by Homer, and *φωνή*, voice.] Loudly sounding; stentorian. [*R.*]

Of this stentorian horn of Alexander there is a figure preserved in the Vatican. *Derham.*

STĒP, *n.* [*A. S.* *stap*, *stap*; *Dut.* *stap*; *Old Ger.* *stapfe*; *Ger.* *Stufe*.—*Gael.* *stap*, *stapa*.]

1. One movement of the foot, as in walking; progression by one removal, or a single change of the place of the foot; a pace.

I'll be as patient as a gentle stream,
And make a promise of each weary step,
Till the last step has brought me to my love. *Shak.*

2. One remove in ascending or descending; hold for the foot; a stair.

The breadth of every single step or stair. *Wotton.*

3. Space passed over or measured by one removal of the foot; a pace.

The gradus, a Roman measure, may be translated a step, or the half of a paces or paces. *Arminhot.*

4. A small space; a small length.

There is but a step between me and death. *1 Sam. xx. 3.*

5. Gradation; grade; degree.

The same sin ... hath sundry steps and degrees. *Perkins.*

6. Movement forward or backward, particularly the act of advancing; progression.

To derive two or three general principles of motion from particular instances, is to show the properties and the nature of motion, and to show how those manifest principles, would be a very great step in philosophy. *Newton.*

I take no step backward. *D. Webster.*

7. Manner of walking; gait.

With a submissive step I hastened down. *Prior.*

8. Act in any business; action; procedure.

The reputation of a man depends upon the first steps he makes in the world. *Pope.*

9. The round of a ladder; rundle. *Simmonds.*

10. (*Naut.*) A block of wood, secured to the keel, for the purpose of receiving the heel of the mast. *Dana.*

11. (*Mech.*) A part that receives the lower gudgeon of an upright shaft;—any piece of timber having the foot of another fixed upright in it. *Wright.*

STĒP, *v. n.* [*A. S.* *steppan*; *Dut.* *stappen*; *Ger.* *stapfen*, *stappen*.—*Gr.* *στέπω*.] [*i.* STEPPED and STEPT; *pp.* STEPPING, STEPPED and STEPT.]

1. To make one pace or movement of the foot, as in walking; to move forward or backward, by a single change of the place of the foot; to move forward by the feet; to walk.

Back stepped these two fair angels half amazed. *Milton.*

2. To come as it were by chance or suddenly.

The old poets stepped in to the assistance of the medallist. *Addison.*

3. To move mentally; to go in imagination.

They are stepping almost three thousand years back into the history of antiquity. *Pope.*

To step aside, to walk apart, or a little distance, from others. *Shak.*—To step forth, to come forth. *Chaucer.*—To step in or into, to go or to walk into a place or a state:—to become possessed of without difficulty.

"He's stepped into a great estate." *Shak.*—To step short, (*Md.*) to diminish or slacken your pace according to the regulations. *Stocqueler.*—To step out, (*Md.*) to lengthen the step to thirty-three inches by leaning forward a little, but without altering the cadence. *Stocqueler.*

STĒP, *v. a.* 1. To set or place, as the foot. *Smart.*

2. To put, as a mast, in its step. *Dana.*

STĒP.— [*A. S.* *steop*, from *steopan*, *stapan*, to be-reave; *Dut.* & *Ger.* *stief*; *Dan.* *stif*, *stiv*, *sted*; *Old Sw.* *stüpp*, *stüpph*; *Sw.* *stuf*; *Icel.* *stüpp*.—This word is generally found in composition, even in the most ancient writings. About the derivation etymologists differ much. *Frisch* refers it to the Bohemian *stipem*, ingraving, *stipiti*, to plant; and, according to *Jun. scut* signifies a person giving assistance. *Junius*, with whom *Ilse* agrees, refers this word in the most reasonable manner to the *A. S.* *steopan*, and the *Old Ger.* *stufan*, to bereave. *Dobson*.] A prefix denoting relationship arising out of orphanage. Thus a *step-mother* is a father's wife, when the real mother is dead.

A *step-father*, *step-mother*, *step-sister*, &c. are sometimes confounded with the *half-sister*, *half-brother*, *half-sister-in-law*, *half-brother-in-law*, &c.; but the difference will be understood by one example:—a *sister-in-law* is a brother's wife, or a husband's or a wife's sister; a *step-sister* is the daughter of a step-father or a step-mother by a former marriage to another person; while the daughter of a step-mother by present marriage is a *half-sister*; and the daughter of a step-father by present marriage is a *uterine sister*, as well as *half-sister*. *Smart.*

STĒP'-BRÖTH-ER, *n.* The son of a step-father or a step-mother by a former marriage.

STĒP'-CHĪLD, *n.* [*A. S.* *steop-child*.]

1. † An orphan. *Lye.*

2. The child of a step-father or a step-mother.

STĒP'-DÁME, *n.* A step-mother. *Ramsay.*

STĒP'-DÁUGH-TER, *n.* [*A. S.* *steop-dóhter*.]

The daughter of one's wife or one's husband by a former marriage. *Parker.*

STĒP'-FÁ-FHĒR, *n.* [*A. S.* *steop-fader*.] A

mother's husband, when one's real father is dead. *Burrows.*

STĒPH'AN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A valuable ore of silver; black silver.—See SILVER. *Dana.*

STĒP'-MÖTH-ER, *n.* [*A. S.* *steop-moder*.] A father's wife, when one's real mother is dead.

His step-mother Esculla was made a martyr. *Holmes.*

STĒPPE, *n.* [*Rus.*] A plain of vast extent, uncultivated, and often barren, peculiar to Asia, and synonymous with the *prairie* of North America and the *llano* of South America.

The steppes of Russia are not unlike the heaths of Germany, being in part susceptible of cultivation, and affording pasturage for numerous herds of nomadic tribes. *Brande.*

STĒP'PING, *n.* The act of going forward by steps.

The flood crept by little steppings. *By. Taylor.*

STĒP'PING-STÖNE, *n.* 1. A stone laid to assist the foot in a difficult or dirty way. *Swift.*

2. Any aid or means to advancement. *Smart.*

STĒP'-SIS-TER, *n.* The daughter of a step-father or a step-mother by a former marriage.

STĒP'-SÖN, *n.* [*A. S.* *steop-sonu*.] The son of one's wife or one's husband by a former marriage to another person.—See STEP.—*Bowdler.*

STĒP'-STÖNE, *n.* A stone before a door as a step in entering a house; a stepping-stone. *Clarke.*

STĒR.— [*A. S.* *steore*, rule, government; *steo-ran*, to rule, to steer. *Sommer*.] A termination, as in *spinster*, *drugster*, *gamester*, &c., denoting probably skill or mastery. *Sommer.*

STĒR-CQ-RÁ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* [*L.* *stercorosus*; *stercus*, dung; *Fr.* *stercoraire*.] Belonging to dung; partaking of the nature of dung; fecal.

"Stercoraceous matter." *Dunglison.*

STĒR'QO-RĀ-NIST, n. [Fr. *stercoraniste*.] A stercorian.

STĒR'QO-RĀ-RI-AN, n. A believer in stercorianism; a stercorianist.

STĒR'QO-RĀ-RY, n. [L. *stercorarius*, pertaining to dung.] A place for holding dung.

† STĒR'QO-RĀ-TE, n. Dung; excrement.

† STĒR'QO-RĀ-TION, n. [L. *stercoratio*.] The act of dunging or manuring.

STĒR'QO-RĀ-ISM, n. [L. *stercus*, dung.] (*Ecol. Hist.*) A nickname applied to the doctrine of those who held that the over-created host is digested like common bread.

† STĒR'QO-RY, n. [L. *stercus*.] Dung.

STERE, n. [Fr. *stère*, from Gr. *στερεός*, solid.] The unit of French solid measure, equivalent to a cubic metre, or 35.31714 cubic feet, employed for measuring fire-wood, stone, &c.

STĒR'QO-BĀTE, n. [Fr. *stéróbate*, from Gr. *στερεός*, solid, and *βάσις*, base.] (*Arch.*) The lower part or basement of a building;—sometimes, but less properly, a stylobate.

STĒR'QO-Ū-Ū-Ū-MY, n. [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, and *χρῶμα*, color, dye.] A kind of wall-painting, in which the colors are mixed with water, and the whole picture permanently fixed by profuse sprinklings of water, containing a certain proportion of fluorine acid.

STĒR'QO-GRĀPH'IC, } a. Relating to stere-
STĒR'QO-GRĀPH'IC-Ū-Ū-Ū, } ography

STEREOPHIC PROJECTION, see PROJECTION.

STĒR'QO-GRĀPH'IC-Ū-Ū-Ū, ad. In the manner of stereography; by stereography.

STĒR'QO-Ū-Ū-Ū-Ū-Ū, n. [Gr. *στερεός*, firm, solid, and *γράφω*, to write; Fr. *stéréographie*.] (*Descriptive Geom.*) The representation or delineation of solids on a plane.

STEREOPHIC, n. The mode of representing by stereography the surfaces which bound the five regular solids is illustrated in the cut. By folding pieces of paper or card cut as here represented, so as to make them meet at their edges, these solids may be formed. A is the tetrahedron; B the hexahedron or cube; C the octahedron; D the dodecahedron; and E the icosahedron.

STĒR'QO-Ū-Ū-Ū-Ū-Ū, n. [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] (*Hydromatics*.) An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquid bodies, porous bodies, and powders, as well as of solids.

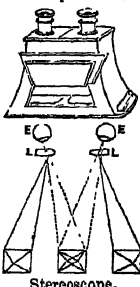
STĒR'QO-MĒT'RIC, } a. Relating to stere-
STĒR'QO-MĒT'RIC-Ū-Ū-Ū, } ometry.

STĒR'QO-Ū-Ū-Ū-Ū-Ū, n. [Gr. *στερεός*, firm, solid, and *μέτρον*, to measure; Fr. *stériométrique*.] The art of measuring solid bodies, and determining their solid contents.

STĒR'QO-SCŌPE, n. [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, and *σκοπέω*, to view.] (*Optics*.) An instrument, of various forms, for causing, by refraction or by reflection, the superposition or coalescence of the virtual images of two dissimilar perspective pictures of the same object, presented separately one to each eye, and representing the object, one, as it appears to the right eye, and the other, as it appears to the left,—so that the combined virtual image seen appears to be a solid body, and a perfect counterpart of the object.

When we look with both eyes at an object, as a small cube, placed at the distance of distinct vision, each eye sees parts of it not visible to the other, and the images of it on the retina of the two eyes are in some degree dissimilar. There is the same dissimilarity in the pictures used in the stereoscope. In the instrument, as first invented by Professor Wheatstone, two reflectors, joined perpendicularly at their edges, with their backs towards each other, are used for deviating the light proceeding from the pictures situated one on each side of them. The eyes are to be placed close to the angle of junction. Sir David Brewster has since invented numerous other forms of it, one of which, the Lenticular Stereoscope, is exten-

sively used. It consists of two semi-lenses or eye-pieces contained in short tubes at the top of a box (represented by the upper figure) divided by a longitudinal partition in the inside into two equal parts. Opposite to the semi-lenses, at the bottom of the box, are placed the two dissimilar pictures, rays of light from which are so refracted as to enter the eyes as if they came from one and the same object, and thus form a combined virtual image between the pictures. The relative positions of the eyes, E, E, of the semi-lenses, L, L, of two dissimilar pictures of a cube, and of the virtual image formed between them, are represented in the lower figure. In one form of the instrument, only one picture is used, it being converted in appearance into a solid by combining with it, as seen directly with one eye, a virtual reflected and reversed image seen with the other.



STĒR'QO-SCŌP'IC, } a. Relating to, or per-
STĒR'QO-SCŌP'IC-Ū-Ū-Ū, } formed by, the stereo-

STĒR'QO-SCŌ-PIST, n. A maker of stereoscopes.

STĒR'QO-TŌM'IC, } a. Pertaining to stere-
STĒR'QO-TŌM'IC-Ū-Ū-Ū, } otony.

STĒR'QO-Ū-Ū-Ū-Ū-Ū, n. [Gr. *στερεός*, firm, solid, and *τομή*, a cutting; *τέμνω*, to cut; Fr. *stéréotomie*.] The science or the art of cutting solid bodies into specified forms.

STĒR'QO-TYPE [stēr'-qo-tīp, P. J. Ja. Sm. R.; stēr'-qo-tīp, W. C. W.; stēr'-qo-tīp or stēr'-qo-tīp, F.] n. [Gr. *στερεός*, firm, solid, and *τύπος*, a blow, model, type; *τυπώω*, to strike; It. *stereotipia*; Sp. *estereotipia*; Fr. *stéréotype*.]

1. A duplicate of a page of movable types, or of wood engravings, &c., procured by the process of moulding the original in gypsum, and then immersing the mould in melted metal composed of lead, tin, and antimony, which, when cooled, presents a fac-simile of the page, &c., in a solid plate.

2. The art or mode of forming solid, metallic plates from pages of movable types, or from wood engravings, &c., by the process of casting in a mould of gypsum, for the purpose of printing from them.

STĒR'QO-TYPE, a. 1. Relating to the art of stereotyping; pertaining to fixed metallic plates for printing.

Stereotype printing was suggested by Wm. Ged in 1775; the present mode was invented by Talloch in 1779; and the invention has also been attributed to Didot about the same time.

2. Made by fixed metallic plates.

STĒR'QO-TYPE, v. a. [It. *stereotipare*; Sp. *estereotipar*; Fr. *stéréotyper*.] [*STEREOTYPING, STEREOTYPED.*]

1. To cast, as stereotype-plates.

2. To print by the use of stereotype-plates; as, "To stereotype a book."

3. To fix or establish firmly or unchangeably.

STĒR'QO-TYPE-BLOCKS, n. pl. Blocks, generally made of wood, with small clasps on the sides, used for holding stereotype-plates, and making them of the height of type, while printing.

STĒR'QO-TYPED (-tīp), p. a. 1. Made or printed from stereotype-plates.

2. Fixed firmly or unchangeably.

From 1797 to the present hour, the amount of the land-tax remains stereotyped.

STĒR'QO-TYPE-FOUND'ING, n. The process of making stereotype-plates.

STĒR'QO-TYPE-PLATE, n. A sheet of metal taking the place of type or wood-cuts for printing;—usually mounted on blocks of wood to the height of type.

STĒR'QO-TYF'ER, n. One who stereotypes, or makes stereotype.

STĒR'QO-TYPE-WORK (-wīrk), n. Work done by a stereotyper; stereotype-plates.

STĒR'QO-TYF'IC, a. Relating to stereotyping; stereotype.

STĒR'QO-TYF'ING, n. The act or the process of making stereotype-plates.

Stereotyping was introduced into London by Wilson in 1804.

STĒR'QO-TY-PŌG'RA-PHER, n. A stereotype printer.

STĒR'QO-TY-PŌG'RA-PHY, n. [Gr. *στερεός*, firm, solid, *τύπος*, a blow, type, and *γράφω*, to write.] The art of printing on stereotype; printing in stereotype.

STĒR'ILE, a. [Gr. *στεῖρος*, *στεῖρής*, stiff with age, barren; L. *sterilis*; It. *sterile*; Sp. *esteril*; Fr. *stérile*.]

1. Barren; unfruitful; not productive; that cannot bear or bring forth; infecund;—opposed to fertile. "A sterile promontory."

2. (Bot.) Noting flowers which bear stamens, but not pistils; staminate.

STERIL'ITY, n. [L. *sterilitas*; It. *sterilità*; Sp. *esterilidad*; Fr. *stérilité*.] The state of being sterile; want of fertility; barrenness; unfruitfulness; unproductiveness.

The fruitfulness of their valleys recompenses the sterility of their hills.

One cannot speak of the sterility of expression, but of the sterility of the mind.

STĒR'ILE, v. a. To make sterile or barren; to deprive of fecundity, or the power of production. "Sterile the earth."

STER'LET, n. (*Ich.*) A species of sturgeon, the swimming-bladder of which yields the best Russian isinglass, and its roe caviare; *Acipenser Ruthenus*.

STER'LING, a. [From A. S. *steorlan*, to rule, to direct. *Sommer*.—From *Easterlings*, people of the north east of Europe, some of whom were employed, in the twelfth century, in regulating the coinage of England. *Candiden*.]

1. A word applied to all lawful money of Great Britain; as, "A pound sterling"; "A shilling sterling."

2. According to a fixed standard; genuine; standard; pure; true; real; positive; substantial; as, "A work of sterling merit."

Then decent pleasant and who has sense, That neither gave nor would endure offence.

3. "The word was not in use before the Conquest, though some have given it a Saxon derivation. . . . From the twelfth century English money was designated all over Europe as sterling."

STER'LING, n. 1. Standard English money or coin.

Four thousand pound of sterling

2. A term denoting a standard. [R.]

STER'LING, n. (*Arch.*) A defence to the pier of a bridge; starling. [R.]

STERN, a. [A. S. *stjerne*; Dut. *stuurseel*; Ger. *stern*.—From to stare. *Skinner*. *Serenius*.]

1. Severe of countenance or look; harsh in aspect; forbidding; severe; austere; strict.

By the stern brow and waspish action, I would outstare the sternest eyes that look.

2. Severe of manners; harsh; rigid; cruel; rigorous; hard; unrelenting; inflexible.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible; Thou, stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless.

Syn.—See AUSTERE.

STERN, n. [A. S. *steorern*; *styrarn*, *steorarn*, to steer.—See STERN.]

1. (*Naut.*) The after end or hindermost part of a vessel, where the rudder is placed.

2. Post of management; direction.

The king from Eltham I intend to send, And sit at chiefest stern of parliament.

3. The hinder part of anything.

By the stern, (*Naut.*) said of a ship when her stern is lower than her head;—in contradistinction to by the head.

† STERN'AGE, n. The steerage or stern.

STERN'AL, a. Relating to the sternum or breast-bone.

STERN'BERG-ITE, n. (*Min.*) A very scitile mineral, composed of sulphur, silver, and iron, and leaving traces on paper like plumbago;—so named from Count Sternberg.

STERN'BOARD, n. (*Naut.*) The motion of a vessel when going stern foremost.

To make a sternboard, to fall back, as a vessel, from the point she has gained on the last tack.

STERN'-CHASE, n. A chase or pursuit when the stern only is seen, and afar off; a chase far behind.

STERN'-CHÄS-ER, *n.* (*Naut.*) A cannon in the after part of a ship, pointing astern, and intended to annoy a vessel in pursuit. *Mar. Dict.*

STERNED (*sterned*), *p. a.* (*Naut.*) Having a particular kind of stern. "A square-sterned, or a pink-sterned, vessel." *Todd.*

† **STERN'ER**, *n.* [*A. S. steoran*, to steer, to rule.] A governor; a director. *Dr. Clarke.*

STERN'-FÄST, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope to confine the stern of a vessel to a wharf, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

STERN'-FRAME, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) The frame composed of the stern-post transom and the fashion-pieces. *Mar. Dict.*

STER-NI'NÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Anseres* and family *Laridae*, having a slender bill nearly straight, long wings, and a forked tail; terns. *Gray.*



Sterna macroura.

STERN'KNÉE, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) The sternson. *Ogilvie.*

STERN'LY, *ad.* In a stern manner. *Milton.*

STERN'MÖST, *a.* (*Naut.*) Farthest astern, as a ship or ships. *Falconer.*

STERN'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being stern; severity of countenance or look; austerity.
2. Rigor; inflexibility; cruelty.
I have sternness in my soul enough
To hear of soldiers' work. *Dryden.*

STER-NÖ-CÖS-TÄL, *a.* [*Gr. sternon*, the breast, and *L. costa*, a rib.] Noting ribs attached to the breast-bone. *Roberts.*

STER'NON, *n.* [*Gr. sternon*, the breast.] The breast-bone; the sternum. *Wiseman.*

STERN'-PÖRT, *n.* (*Naut.*) A port-hole in the stern. *Mar. Dict.*

STERN'-PÖST, *n.* (*Naut.*) The aftermost timber in a ship, reaching from the after end of the keel to the deck.

The stem and stern-post are the two extremities of a vessel's frame. *Dana.*

STERN'-SHÉETS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) That part of a boat included between the stern and the aftermost seat of the rowers, — generally furnished with seats for passengers. *Mar. Dict.*

† **STERNŠ'MAN**, *n.* A steersman. *Chapman.*

STERN'SON, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) The continuation of the keelson, to which the stern-post is secured by bolts. *Ogilvie.*

STER'NUM, *n.* [*Low L.*; *Gr. sternon*, the breast.] (*Anat.*) A flat, azygous, symmetrical bone at the fore part of the chest, and articulated with the clavicles and with the seven upper ribs on each side by means of their cartilages; the breastbone. *Dunglison.*

STER-NÜ-TÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. sternutatio*.] The act of sneezing. *Quincy.*

STER-NÜ-TÄ-TIVE, *a.* [*L. sternuto*, *sternuo*, to sneeze.] Having the quality of provoking to sneeze; sternutatory. *Barley.*

STER-NÜ-TÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* [*It. sternutatorio*; *Fr. sternutatoire*.] That provokes sneezing; tending to cause sneezing; sternutative. *Good.*

STER-NÜ-TÄ-TÖ-RY, *n.* (*Mod.*) A substance that provokes sneezing, as tobacco. *Dunglison.*

STERN'-WÄY, *n.* (*Naut.*) The movement by which a ship retreats, or goes backward, with her stern foremost. *Mar. Dict.*

† **STER-QUI-LI'NOUS**, *a.* [*L. sterquilinus*, a dung-pit.] Mean; dirty; paltry; vile. *Howell.*

† **STERT**, *v. n.* To start. *Chaucer.*

STER-TÖ-RI-OÜS, *a.* Stertorous. *Carlyle.*

STER-TÖ-ROÜS, *a.* [*L. sterto*, to snore; *Fr. stertoreux*.] Noting the deep snoring which accompanies inspiration in some diseases, particularly in apoplexy. *Dunglison.*

† **STERVE**, *v. n.* To starve. *Spenser.*

STËTCH, *n.* (*Agric.*) The ridge or strip of land lying between one furrow and another. [*Local, England.*] *Hallivell.*

STËTHÖM'E-TER, *n.* [*Gr. sternon*, the breast, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] (*Med.*) An instrument for measuring the extent of movement of the walls of the chest, as a means of diagnosis in thoracic diseases. *Dunglison.*

STËTH-Q-SCÖPE, *n.* [*Gr. sternon*, the breast, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine; *Fr. stéthoscope*.] An instrument for exploring the chest.

The *stethoscope*, sometimes called a *pectoriloque*, is a cylinder of wood from four inches to a foot long, pierced by a longitudinal canal about a quarter of an inch in diameter, and having the end terminating in a funnel-shaped cavity. The physician puts the funnel-shaped extremity on the chest of the patient, and applies his ear to the other. *Dunglison.*

STËTH-Q-SCÖP'IC, *a.* Relating to the stethoscope. *Med. Jour.*

STËVE, *v. a.* To stow away in a ship. *Knobles.*

STË'VE-DÖRE, *n.* A person who superintends the stowage of a ship's cargo. *Simmonds.*

† **STË'VEN** (*stëvn*), *n.* [*A. S. stefnan*, to call, to proclaim.] A cry or loud clamor. *Spenser.*

STËW (*stü*), *n.*; *pl.* *stëws*. [*A. S. stöfa*, a stove, a bath; *Old Fr. estuve*, a stove, a sweating-house; *Fr. étuve*, a stove, a sweating-house.]

1. A bagnio; a hot-house.

2. A house of prostitution; a brothel; — generally used in the plural. *South.*

3. † A prostitute; a whore. *Sir A. Weldon.*

4. Meat stewed. "A stew of veal." *Johnson.*

5. Confusion; difficulty; disorder or excitement of mind. *Roget.*

STËW, *n.* [*A. S. stow*, a place. — See *Stow*.] A small pond where fish are kept for the table; a store-pond. *Chaucer. Simmonds.*

STËW (*stü*), *v. a.* [*It. stufare*; *Sp. estofar*; *Old Fr. esturer*, to stew; *Fr. éturer*. — *Dut.* & *Ger. stoven*; *Dan. stue*; *Sw. stufva*. — From *A. S. stöfa*, stove, bath; *Old Fr. estuve*, stove, sweating-house; *Fr. étuve*, stove, sweating-house. — See *Stove*, *n.*] [*i. stëwen*; *pp. stëwing*, *stëwed*.] To boil, seethe, cook, concoct, or prepare, with a little water, in a slow, moist heat.

Stewed shrimps and Aspic cockles shall excite
A jaded drinker's languid appetite. *Francis.*

STËW, *v. n.* To be seethed in a slow, moist heat, or in a slow, gentle manner. *Johnson.*

STËW'ARD (*stü'ard*), *n.* [*A. S. stiuward*. — from *Ice. stia*, work, and *veard*, a guard. *Bosworth.* — Anciently *stede-ward*. *A. S. stede*, place, stead, and *veard*, a guard.]

1. A superintendent of another's affairs.

Take on you the charge
And kindly government of this your land;
Not as protector, steward, substitute,
Or lowly factor for another's gain. *Shak.*

2. An officer of state.

The Duke of Suffolk is the first, and claims
To be high steward. *Shak.*

3. In colleges, an officer who provides provisions for the students; — also an officer who adjusts the accounts of the students. *Stearns.*

4. (*Naut.*) An officer who has the management of the table, and the charge of provisions.

Lord high steward, anciently one of the great officers of state in England, now an officer appointed only for some special occasion, as a coronation or the trial of a peer. *P. Cye.*

† **STËW'ARD** (*stü'ard*), *v. a.* To manage, as a steward. "Stewarding the state." *Fuller.*

STËW'ARD-ËSS, *n.* A female steward. *Martineau.*

† **STËW'ARD-LY**, *ad.* In the manner of a steward. "Stewardly dispensed." *Tooker.*

STËW'ARD-RY, *n.* The office of a steward; stewardship; superintendence. *Byrom.*

STËW'ARD-SHÏP, *n.* The office or dignity of a steward; stewardry. *Shak.*

STËW'ING, *n.* The act or operation of seething or boiling slowly. *Cook.*

STËW'ISH, *a.* Suiting a brothel or stews. "Rules of stewish ribaldry." *Bp. Hall.*

STËW'PAN, *n.* A pan used for stewing. *Johnson.*

STËW'PÖT, *n.* A pot used for stewing. *Overbury.*

STËN'IC, *a.* [*Gr. σθένος*, strength.] (*Med.*) Not-

ing diseases which depend upon excessive excitement; dynamic. *Dunglison.*

STIACCIATO (*stë-at-chä'tö*). *n.* [*It.*] (*Sculp.*) A very low relief, adopted for works which could be allowed little projection from the surface or base-line chosen. *Fairholt.*

STI'AN, *n.* A humor in the eyelid; a sty. *Smart.*

STIB'-ÄL, *a.* [*L. stibium*, antimony.] Pertaining to, or resembling, antimony; antimonial. "Sibial or eruginous sulphur." *Harvey.*

† **STIB'-Ä'RI-ÄN**, *n.* [*L. stibium*, antimony.] A cant term for a violent man. *White.*

STIB'-ÄT-ËD, *a.* [*L. stibium*, antimony.] Impregnated with antimony. *Smart.*

STI'BJC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Antimonic. *Wright.*

STIB'-I-OÜS, *a.* (*Chem.*) Antimonious. *Wright.*

STÏB'-I-ÜM, *n.* [*L.*] (*Min.*) Antimony; — antimony glance; stibnite. *Dana.*

STÏR-NITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A scitell mineral sometimes crystallized, of metallic lustre, lead-gray color, and consisting of sulphur and antimony; — called also *antimony-glance*, and *stibium*. *Dana.*

† **STIC'A-DÖS**, *n.* A plant or herb. *Ainsworth.*

STIC-CA'DÖ, *n.* (*Mus.*) An instrument consisting of small lengths of wood, metal, or glass, resting on the edges of a kind of open box, and gradually increasing in size. *Moore.*

STÏCH (*stik*), *n.* [*Gr. στίχος*.] A line; a verse: — a term formerly used in poetry and in numbering the books of Scripture: — in rural affairs, an order, row, or rank of trees. *Todd. Chalmers.*

STÏCH'IC, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, lines or verses. *Beck.*

STÏCH'O-MÄN-CY, *n.* [*Gr. στίχος*, a verse, and *μαρτυρία*, divination.] Divination by lines or passages in a book, taken at hazard. *Brande.*

STÏ-CHÜM'E-TRY (*stë-köm'e-tre*), *n.* [*Gr. στίχος*, a verse, and *μέτρον*, measure.] A catalogue of books of Scripture, to which is added the number of the verses each book contains. *Lardner.*

STICH'WÖRT (-würt), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Stellaria*. *Loudon.*

STICK, *n.* [*A. S. sticca*, a stick; *sticce*, a piece; *Dut. stok*, a stick; *Ger. stecken*, *stock*; *Dan. stok*; *Sw. stika*, *stock*; *Ice. stiki*. — *Gael. stic*, *stoc*, *stioic*; *Ir. stoc*. — *It. stecca*, *stecco*. — See *Stake*, and *Stock*.]

1. A twig or small branch separated from a shrub or tree; — a piece of wood cut for the fire.

Some gather sticks the kindled flames to feed. *Dryden.*

2. A portion of a tree used in the framework of a building; as, "A stick of timber."

3. A piece of wood fit to be held in the hand; a club; a cane; a staff; as, "A walking stick."

4. A long, slender cylinder, as of candy.

Licorice paste in the form of sticks. *Simmonds.*

5. Any instrument of greater length than breadth; as, "A printer's composing stick."

6. A wound made with a pointed, penetrating weapon; a stab.

A stick of eels, twenty-five eels. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

Syn. — See *STAFF*.

STÏCK, *v. a.* [*Goth. staggan*, *stiggan*; *A. S. sticcan*; *Dut. steken*; *Ger. stecken*; *Dan. stikke*; *Sw. sticka*; — *W. ystigan*; *Ir. steacham*; *Gael. stic*.] [*i. stück*; *pp. stücking*, *stück*.]

1. To pierce, as with a pointed weapon; to stab; to penetrate: — to kill by piercing.

The Herul, when their old kindred fell sick, stuck them
with a dagger. *Greco.*

2. To thrust, or to fasten by thrusting; to infix; to cause to penetrate; to insert. "Thou stickest a dagger in me." *Shak.*

Here, Fluellen, wear thou this favor for me, and stick it in
thy cap. *Shak.*

3. To fasten by causing to adhere to the surface; to attach. "Sticking on a patch." *Addison.*

A whitely wanton with a velvet brow,
With two pitch-balls stuck in her face for eyes. *Shak.*

4. To set with something pointed.

Stick the sides with boughs of baleful yew. *Dryden.*

5. To fix on a pointed instrument or body.

He stuck the fruit upon his knife. *Johnson.*

To stick out, to put out; to cause to project.

STICK, v. n. 1. To cleave or adhere; to stay or remain fixed, fast, or united.

In "calling names till they light" *Dryden*.
I had most need of blessing, and Amen *Shak.*
Stick in my throat.

2. To rest or be lodged in the memory.

That of that which had stood so long doth yet *Uncon.*

3. To be hindered from moving or proceeding, by insertion; to be stopped; to be infixed.

He *stuck* in the way *Dryden*.
On his *stuck* in the way *Dryden*.

4. To be embarrassed or puzzled.

Where they *stuck*, they are not to be farther puzzled by putting them upon finding it out themselves *Locke*.

5. To hesitate; to scruple; to doubt; to waver.

When *stuck* in the way *Shak.*
When *stuck* in the way *Shak.*

To *stick by*, to be constant or faithful to, to support.
"The knave will *stick by* thee, I can assure thee that: he will not out; he is fine bred." *Shak.* — To *stick out*, to be prominent, to project. "His bones, that were not seen, *stuck out*." *Job xxviii. 21.* — To refuse compliance; to be obstinate. — To *stick to*, to be constant or firm in adherence or attachment. — To *stick upon*, to dwell or remain upon; not to leave. *Addison*.

STICK'-CHIMNEY, n. Part of a chimney above the fireplace, made with sticks laid crosswise and cemented with clay. [Local.] *Mrs. Clowers*.

STICK'ER, n. One who sticks or stabs. *Booth*.

STICK'Y-NESS, n. The state or the quality of being sticky; viscosity. *Johnson*.

STICK'-LAC, n. A form of lac, known in commerce, encrusting the shoots of certain tropical trees from which this resin exudes in consequence of the punctures of the female of a small insect (*Coccus fleus*). — See **LAC**. *Miller*.

STICK'LE (stik'kl), v. n. ["From the practice of prize-fighters, who placed seconds with staves, or *sticks*, to interpose occasionally" *Johnson*.] [*i.* **STICKLED**; *pp.* **STICKLING**, **STICKLED**.]
1. To take part; to interpose:—to contend pertinaciously; to altercation.

To *stick*, as she went, turned fickle, *Hudibras*.
And as she began to *stick*.

The model, though he always prefers substantial forms, yet, where the latter affect the former, he will *stickle* as earnestly for them. *Search*.

2. To act indecisively; to hesitate; to waver.
We *stuckled* between the Christians killed, and the rest in *stuckled* between the remainder of God's host and the face of beasts. *Dryden*.

† **STICK'LE, v. a.** To arbitrate. *Drayton*.

STICK'LE-BACK, n. (Ich.) An acanthopterygious fish of the genus *Gasterosteus* and family *Tripterygiidae*. — distinguished by having hard cheeks, dorsal and ventral spines, and a body generally scaleless, but protected more or less at the sides by shield-like plates. *Storer*.



Stickleback.

STICK'LE-BAG, n. The stickleback. *Watson*.

STICK'LER, n. 1. A sidesman to fencers; formerly one who stood by to part the combatants when victory could be determined without bloodshed; — so called from the *sticks*, or staves, in their hands, with which they interposed between the duellists. *Dryden*.

2. A pertinacious contender about any thing.

No sycophant or slave, that dared oppose *Her sacred cause*, but trembled when he rose; *And every venal stickler for the job*. *Comper*.

3. (*Engl. Law*.) An inferior officer who cut wood for the priory of Ederose, within the king's parks of Clarendon. *Cowell*.

STICK'LER-LIKE, a. Like a stickler. *Shak.*

STICK'Y, a. Viscous; adhesive; glutinous; viscid; adherent; tenacious; gluey. *Bacon*.

STID'DY, n. [*Ice*l. *stedia*.] An anvil; — also, a smith's shop; a smithy. [*Local, Eng.*] *Brockett*.

STIFF, a. [*A. S.* *stif*; *Dut.* *stijf*; *Ger.* *steif*; *Dan.* *stiv*, *stivo*; *Sw.* *stijf*; *Ice*l. *stijfr*. — *W. synth.*]
1. Hard to bend; resisting flexure; not flexible, limber, flaccid, or pliant; rigid. *Milton*.

As a stick, when once it is dry and *stiff*, you may break it, but you can never bend it into a straight posture, so doth the man become incorrigible who is settled and *stiffened* in vice. *Barrow*.

2. Tolerably hard or firm; not yielding easily to the touch; not soft or fluid.

Still less and less *stiff* in the flow; *Dryden*.

3. Strong; fresh. "A *stiff* gale." *Denham*.

4. Stubborn; obstinate; unyielding; rigorous; pertinacious; dogmatic.

Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong. *Dryden*.

5. Formal; starched; ceremonious; constrained; not easy or natural in manner.

The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians *stiff*, ceremonious, and reserved. *Addison*.

6. Not written with ease; harsh, rough; rude. "Stiff, formal style." *Gondibert*.

7. (*Naut.*) Able to carry a great deal of sail without lying over much on the side; — opposed to *crank*. *Dana*.

Syn. — See **FORMAL**.

STIFF'-BÖRNE, a. Strenuously supported. *Shak.*

STIFF'EN (stif'en), v. a. [*i.* **STIFFENED**; *pp.* **STIFFENING**, **STIFFENED**.] To make stiff, inflexible, unpliant, or torpid.

When the blast of war blows in our ears, *Stiffen* the sinews, summon up the blood. *Shak.*

STIFF'EN (stif'en), v. n. 1. To grow or become stiff, rigid, unpliant, or inflexible.

Like *stiffen* the sinews, summon up the blood. *Shak.*

2. To become hard or firm from a liquid state.

3. To become obstinate or less susceptible of impression; to grow obdurate.

Some souls we see *stiffen* with adversity. *Dryden*.

STIFF'EN-ING, n. 1. The act of making stiff, or the state of becoming stiff.

2. That which makes stiff. *Clarke*.

STIFF'EN-ING-ÖR'DER, n. (Com.) A permission granted by the customs to take on board heavy goods as ballast. *Simmonds*.

STIFF'-HEART-ED (-härt-ed), a. Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious; obdurate.

They are impudent children, and *stiff-hearted*. *Ezek. ii. 4.*

STIFF'LY, ad. With stiffness; inflexibly; stubbornly. "Bear me *stiffly* up." *Shak.*

STIFF'-NECKED (-näkt), a. Stubborn; obstinate; perversacious; headstrong; contumacious.

Be ye not *stiff-necked*, as your fathers were. *2 Chron. xxx. 8.*

STIFF'-NECK-ED-NESS, n. The quality of being stiff-necked; stubbornness. *Phillips*.

STIFF'NESS, n. 1. The state or the quality of being stiff; want of pliancy, flexibility, or limberness; rigidity; inactivity.

2. Torpidity; inactivity; inactivity.

My sinews shrank, and an icy *stiffness* benumbed my blood. *Denham*.

3. Obstinacy; stubbornness; pertinacity.

These hold their opinions with the greatest *stiffness*. *Locke*.

4. Formality; ceremoniousness. *Atterbury*.

5. Want of ease or naturalness; harshness.

A *stiffness* and affectation which are utterly abhorrent from all good writing. *Retem*.

STIF'LE (stif'l), v. a. [*A dim. of* *stijf*. — *Fr.* *étouffer*, to stuff; *étouffer*, to stifle. *Richardson*.]
[*i.* **STIFLED**; *pp.* **STIFLING**, **STIFLED**.]

1. To oppress or to kill, in consequence of impeding respiration by covering the mouth, or filling it with some irrespirable substance; to suffocate; to smother; to choke.

So he wrapped them and entangled them, keeping down by force the feather bed and pillows hard into their mouths, that within a while smothered (smothered) and *stifled*, their breath failing, they gave up to God their souls into the joys of heaven. *St. Mary*.

I took my leave, being half *stifled* with the closeness of the room. *Shelley*.

2. To extinguish; to quench; to check; to suppress; to deaden; to destroy.

(Colored bodies) stop and *stifle* in themselves the rays which they do not reflect or transmit. *Newton*.

By some trivial pretences he seems to have satisfied himself, and *stifled* the sentiments which natural pity and religion could not but suggest to him. *Atterbury*.

Syn. — See **SUFFOCATE**.

STIF'LE, v. n. To perish by suffocation or strangulation. *Shak.*

STIF'LE (stif'l), n. The joint which connects the upper bone of a horse's thigh with the lower; the stifle-joint. *Youatt*.

STIF'LE-BÖNE (stif'l-bön), n. A small, irregular

bone connected with both the upper and bones of a horse's thigh, and corresponds to the kneecap in the human skeleton. *Y*
STIF'LE-JÖINT, n. The joint which connects the two bones of a horse's thigh. *Y*

† **STIF'LE-MENT, n.** The act of stifling. *B*
STIGH (stigh), n. See **STRY**.

STIG'MA, n.; pl. *L.* *styg'ma-ta*; *Eng.* *styg* [*L.*, from *Gr.* *stigma*; *styg'ma*, to prick, to br

1. A brand; a mark with a hot iron. *Joh*

2. A mark or badge of infamy; disgrace

3. (*Bot*) The top of the pistil, being part which receives the pollen.

4. *pl.* The marks of the five wounds of Cl

on the feet, hands, and side; and sometimes addition to these, of the wounds on the head; — said to have been received by St. F

cis, and many other saints of the Roman Cal

lie Church. *Fair*

5. *pl.* (*Zool*.) The external orifices of tracheæ or air-vessels of insects and animals; spiracles. *Murray. L*

Syn. — See **MARK**.

STIG-MÄ'R'-A, n. [*Gr.* *stigma*, a mark.] (*F*) The fossil root of *Sigillaria*, a fossil tree great height found in the coal formation. — *L*
SIGILLARIA.

Stigmara and *Sigillaria* are generic names

include a large proportion of the vegetation hith

discovered as forming the basis of coal. The fos

to which the term *stigmara* is applied were form

supposed to constitute a distinct genus of aqu

plants. *Ansted. Lyell*.

STIG-MÄ'T'-IC, } a. 1. Relating to, or havin
STIG-MÄ'T'-IC-CAL, } a stigma; branded or mark
with some token of infamy or deformity.

What could that apish and stigmatical fiar have do

either more or worse. *Sp. 14*

2. Of the nature of a stigma; disgraceful

ignominious. "Stigmatical wrinkles." *Old Pla*

3. (*Bot*.) Pertaining to the stigma; stigm

tose. *Gra*

† **STIG-MÄ'T'-IC, n.** One who has a mark of infan

or of deformity.

Foul *stigmatical*, that's more than thou canst tell. *Sh*

STIG-MÄ'T'-IC-LY, ad. With a mark of i

famy or of deformity. *Derke*

STIG-MÄ-TIZE, v. a. [*Gr.* *stigmatizō*; *stigma*, stigma; *Fr.* *stigmatiser*.] [*i.* **STIGMATIZED**]

pp. **STIGMATIZING**, **STIGMATIZED**.]

1. To mark with a hot iron; to fix a stigm

upon; to brand.

Their cheeks *stigmatized* with a hot iron. *Burto*

2. To fix or set a mark of disgrace or in

famy on; to disgrace; to reproach; to vilify.

Rake, cut-throat, thief, whatever was his crime,

They *stigmatized* the wretch in rhyme. *Frank*

STIG-MÄ-TÖSE, a. (Bot.) Belonging to the

stigma; stigmatical. *Gray*

STIG-Q-NO-MÄN-CY, n. [*Gr.* *stigma*, *stigma*, one who is marked, and *μαντεία*, divination, divination by writing on the bark of a tree. *Ash*

† **STIKE, n.** [*Gr.* *stixos*.] A stanza. *Suckville*.

STIL'AR, a. Pertaining to the stile of a dial.

Laying a ruler to the centre of the plane, and to this mark,

draw a line for the *stilar* line. *Moxon*.

STIL'BITE, n. [*Gr.* *stilbē*, lustre.] (*Mün.*) A brittle, subtransparent or translucent, crystalline mineral occurring mostly in cavities in amygdaloid or trap, and composed chiefly of silica, alumina, lime, and water. *Dana*.

STILE, n. [*A. S.* *stigel*; *Dut.* *steiger*, steps; *Ger.* *stige*; *Dan.* *stige*; *Sw.* *stege*; *Ice*l. *stigi*.]

1. A set of steps to pass over a fence or wall.

There comes my master, and another gentleman from

Frugmore, over the *stile* this way. *Shak.*

2. (*Arch.*) The vertical piece in framing or panelling. *Brando*.

STILE, n. Pin of a sundial. — See **STYLE**. *Moxon*.

STI-LÄT'TÖ, n. [*It.* *stiletto*, dim. from *stilo* (*L.* *stylus*), a style, a dagger.]

1. A small, round, pointed dagger.

Your pocket-dagger, your *stiletto*, — out with it. *Bacon & Pl*

2. An instrument for making eyelet holes in needle-work; an eyelet.

3. † A sharp and pointed beard resembling a stiletto in form. *Ford*.

STI-LÉT/TÔ, v. a. To stab with a stiletto.

This king, likewise *stilettoed* by a rascal votary. *Bacon.*

STILL, v. a. [A. S. *stillan*; Dut. & Ger. *stillen*; Dan. *stille*; Sw. *stilla*.] [*2. STILLLED*; *pp. STILLING, STILLLED*.]

1. To set or put at rest; to stop the motion of; to quiet; to calm; to compose; to allay.

He, having a full sway over the water, had power to *still* and compose it, as well as to move and disturb it. *Woodward.*

2. To cause to be low or gentle in sound.

The soft word the loud *stilleth*. *Gower.*

3. To make silent; to silence; to hush.

[Morning] with her radiant finger *stilled* the roar of thunder, chased the clouds, and laid the winds. *Milton.*

4. To appease; to tranquillize; to quiet.

Here comes a man of comfort, whose advice Hath often *stilled* my brawling discontent. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **APPEASE**.

STILL, a. [A. S. *stille*; Dut. *stil*; Ger. *still*, *stille*; Dan. *stille*; Sw. *stilla*.]

1. Silent; making no noise; noiseless.

The sea, that roared at thy command, At thy command was *still*. *Addison.*

2. Soft; gentle; mild; low; not loud. "After the fire a *still*, small voice." 1 *Kings* xix. 12.

Ushered with a shower *still*. *Milton.*

3. Motionless; without moving or stirring. "Still as the grave." *Shak.*

4. Quiet; calm; tranquil; serene; placid.

Religious pleasure moves gently, and therefore constantly. It does not affect by rapture, but is like the pleasure of health, which is *still* and sober. *South.*

5. † Continual; constant; unremitting.

I of these will wrest an alphabet, And by *still* practice learn to know the meaning. *Shak.*

† **STILL, n.** 1. Calm; silence; stillness. *Bacon.*

2. A steep ascent. *Wm. Browne.*

STILL, conj. or ad. ["*Skinner* knows not whether from *til*, with the mere prefix *s*.—*Tooke* considers it to be the imperative of [A. S.] *stellan*, ponere, to put or place, and to be in effect equivalent to *yet*. *Still*, then, must, upon this etymology, be explained to mean, *pone*, put or place,—or *hoc posito*,—this being put, placed, supposed, proposed, assumed, granted." *Richardson.*]

1. To this time; till now; yet.

Cajeta *still* the place is called from thee. *Dryden.*

2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

The desire of fame betrays the ambitious man into indecencies, that even his reputation, he is *still* afraid lest any of his actions should be the own away in private. *Addison.*

3. In an increasing degree.

The moral perfection of the Deity, the more attentively we consider, the more perfectly *still* shall we know them. *Addison.*

4. Always; ever; continually.

Dream after dream ensues; And *still* they dream that they shall *still* succeed, And *still* are disappointed. *Cowper.*

5. After that; again; in continuance.

In the primitive church, such as by fear being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods after repented, and kept *still* the office of preaching the gospel. *Whitgift.*

† *Still* and *anon*, every now and then; continually; without intermission. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **BUT, HOWEVER**.

STILL, v. a. 1. To extract or refine by distillation; to distil. "Stilled water." *Barret.*

2. To let fall in drops.

His once unkempt and barbarous locks behold Stilling sweet oil. *Dryden.*

STILL, n. [From *distil*.] An apparatus for the distillation of liquids on a large or a small scale; a vessel for distillation; an alembic.

I ordered the *still* to be fitted to the largest copper, which held about sixty-four gallons. *Cook.*

† **STILL, v. n.** To drop; to fall in drops; to distil.

From her fair eyes wiping the dewy wet Which softly *stilled*. *Spenser.*

STIL-LÁ-TÍM, ad. [L.] Drop by drop. *Foster.*

STIL-LA-TÍ'TIOUS, a. [L. *stillatitius*.] Falling in drops, or drawn by a still. *Johnson.*

STIL-LA-TÓ-RY, n. [From *still* or *distil*.] 1. A vessel used in distillation; a still. *Bacon.*

2. The room in which distillation is conducted; a laboratory. [R.] *Wotton.*

STILL-BIRTH, n. The state of being still-born; the birth of a lifeless child. *Cowper.*

STILL-BÖRN, a. Born lifeless; dead in the birth; dead-born.

Many casualties were but matter of sense, as whether a child were abortive or still-born. *Gray.*

The still-born sounds upon the palate hung, And died imperfect on the faltering tongue. *Dryden.*

STILL-BURN, v. a. To burn while in the process of distillation. *Smart.*

STILL-ER, n. One who stills or quiets. *Cassaubon.*

STILL-HOUSE, n. A house where distilling is performed; a distillery. *Ash. Simmonds.*

STIL-LI-CIDE, n. [L. *stillicidium*; *stilla*, a drop, and *cado*, to fall.] A succession of drops, as from the eaves of a house. [R.] *Bacon.*

STIL-LI-CID'I-ŌUS, a. Falling in drops; stillatitious. [R.] *Browne.*

STILL'ING, n. 1. Act of one who stills or quiets.

2. A stand for casks. [R.] *Johnson.*

STILL'-LIFE, n. (*Painting*.) The representation of such things as are without animal life, and which generally form mere adjuncts to a picture, as fruit, flowers, groups of furniture, and a variety of other objects. *Fairholt.*

STILL'NESS, n. 1. The state of being still; freedom from noise or motion; quiet; calm.

2. Habitual silence; taciturnity.

The graving and stillness of your youth The world hath noted. *Holmes.*

STILL'-RÖÖM, n. 1. A room for a still; a domestic laboratory. *W. Eney.*

2. An apartment in a house for keeping liquors, preserves, &c. *Simmonds.*

STILL'-STÁND, n. Stand-still. [R.] *Shak.*

STIL'LY, ad. Silently; not loudly; gently; calmly. "He . . . *stilly* goes." *More.*

STIL'LY, a. Calm; quiet; silent; still. [R.] *Off, in the stilly night, From the dark chambers bound me, I could not have the heart Of entering a garden.* *T. Moore.*

STILL'YARD, n. See **STEELEYARD**. *Crabb.*

STILP-NÖM'E-LÁNE, n. [Gr. *στεινός*, glittering, and *μέλας*, black.] A black or greenish black mineral, occurring in crystalline, lamellar, and fibrous masses in *Stilp*, and composed chiefly of silica, oxide of iron, alumina, and water. *Phillips. Dana.*

STILP-NO-SID'ER-ITE, n. [Gr. *στεινός*, glittering, and *σίδηρος*, iron.] (*Min.*) A pitch-black or blackish-brown mineral, occurring amorphous, stalactitic, or massive, and composed chiefly of peroxide of iron and water. *Dana.*

STILT, n.; pl. STILTS. [Dut. *stelt*; Ger. *stelze*; Dan. *stytte*; Sw. *ställa*.]

1. A prop or pole with a rest for the foot, used in pairs for walking in a raised position.

Some could not be content to walk upon battlements, but they must put themselves upon *stilts*. *Howell.*

2. A root rising above the ground. [R.] Neither the black nor white mangrove grow towering up from *stilts* or rising roots. *Dampier.*

3. (*Ornith.*) The long-legged plover; the stilt-bird; *Himantopus melanopterus*. *Yarrell.*

STILT, v. a. [*2. STILTED*; *pp. STILTING, STILTED*.] To raise on stilts, or as on stilts.

This antic prelude of grotesque events, Where dwarfs are often *stilted*. *Young.*

STILT'-BIRD, n. (*Ornith.*) One of the wading birds,—particularly the long-legged plover, or *Himantopus melanopterus*, distinguished by having very long and slender legs; the stilt. *Owen.*

STILT-TI-FY, v. a. [Eng. *stilt* and *L. facio*, to make.] To raise, as on stilts; to stilt. *Byron.*

STILT'-PLÖV-ER, n. (*Ornith.*) A species of plover; the stilt. *P. Cyc.*

STILT'Y, a. Raised on stilts; pompous. *Qu. Rev.*

STIME, n. A particle of light. [Local.] *Halliwell.*

STIM'U-LANT, a. [L. *stimulo*, *stimulans*, to stimulate.] Stimulating; exciting. *Falconer.*

STIM'U-LANT, n. 1. (*Med.*) A medicine having the power to excite organic action. *Dunglison.*

2. Any thing which incites; that which animates; an incentive; a stimulus; a spur.

The misfortune is, that the *stimulant*, used to attract at first, must be not only continued, but heightened, to keep up the attraction. *H. More.*

STIM'U-LÁTE, v. a. [L. *stimulo*, *stimulatus*;

stimulus, a goad; It. *stimolare*; Sp. *estimular*; Fr. *stimuler*.] [*2. STIMULATED*; *pp. STIMULATING, STIMULATED*.]

1. To excite by some physical or some intellectual stimulus; to spur; to impel; to goad; to urge; to incite; to encourage; to animate.

The ethereal glow that stimulates thy frame. *Beattie.*

2. (*Med.*) To excite the organic action of, as any part of the animal economy. *Sharp.*

STIM'U-LÁ'TION, n. [L. *stimulatio*; It. *stimolazione*; Sp. *estimulacion*; Fr. *stimulation*.]

1. The act of stimulating or inciting; impulsion; encouragement; a prompting.

Some persons, from the secret stimulations of vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by wholesale. *Matth.*

2. The action of a stimulant. *Dunglison.*

STIM'U-LÁ-TIVE, a. That stimulates; stimulating; animating; exciting. *Ash.*

STIM'U-LÁ-TIVE, n. That which stimulates.

The grief which the loss of friends occasioned Johnson seems to have been a frequent stimulant with him to composition. *Sir J. Hawkins.*

STIM'U-LÁ-TÖR, n. One who stimulates. *Scott.*

STIM'U-LÁ-TRESS, n. A female who stimulates, animates, or encourages. *Sumner.*

STIM'U-LÜS, n.; pl. STIM'U-LI. [L.] 1. Something that excites or stimulates; a stimulant; a spur; an incitement. *Coleridge.*

If the world depended on establishing it, it would cripple every man's activity, and every stimulus to action. *Lockhart.*

2. (*Med.*) Any thing which excites the animal economy. *Dunglison.*

STING, v. a. [Goth. *staggan*, *stiggan*; A. S. *stingan*; Dan. *stikke*, *stinge*; Sw. *sticka*, *stinga*; Icel. *stinga*.—See **STICK**.] [*2. STUNG* († **STANG**); *pp. STINGING, STUNG*.]

1. To pierce or wound with a sharp-pointed organ, like that of certain insects and plants.

That snakes and vipers use and transmit their mischief by a sharp-pointed organ, the poison lying about the mouth, and coming out by the fangs. *Broune.*

2. To pierce with pain; to pain acutely. "Slander *stings* the brave." *Pope.*

STING, n. [A. S. *stineg*, *sting*; Dan. *stik*; Sw. *stick*.]

1. The act of stinging; a prick. *Spenser.*

2. (*Zool.*) A sharp-pointed organ with which certain animals, particularly the females of hymenopterous insects, are provided for the purposes of defence and attack. *Westwood.*

Snakes have venomous teeth, which are mistaken for their *sting*. *Bacon.*

3. (*Bot.*) A large, stiff, and pungent hair, giving out an acrid juice if touched. *Lindley.*

4. Any thing which resembles a sting in its effects or mode of acting; whatever causes sharp pain. "The *sting* of conscience." *Sherwood.*

The *sting* of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law. 1 Cor. xv. 56.

It is not the jerk or *sting* of an epigram. *Dryden.*

STING'-BÜLL, n. (*Ich.*) A fish, which, with the spinous rays of its dorsal fin, inflicts painful wounds; *Trachinus draco*. *Yarrell.*

STING'ER, n. He who, or that which, stings.

STIN'GI-LY, ad. In a stinging or niggardly manner.

STIN'GI-NÉSS, n. The quality of being stingy; covetousness; niggardliness. *Johnson.*

STING'ING, p. a. 1. Wounding with a sting; piercing; painful. *Gilpin.*

2. (*Bot.*) Covered with rigid, sharp-pointed, bristly hairs, which emit an irritating fluid when touched. *Lindley.*

STING'ING-LY, ad. In a stinging manner; by stinging. "Stingingly cold." *More.*

STING'LESS, a. Having no sting. "Stingless snake." "The stingless tale." *Bp. Hall.*

STIN'GÖ (*sting'gö*), *n.* Sharp old beer;—so called because it *stings* the palate. [Cant.] *Addison.*

STIN'GY, a. ["It may have been formed from the A. S. *stingan*, to lay up, and, consequently, to hoard." *Richardson*.] Covetous; niggardly; avaricious; parsimonious; close. *Arbutnot.*

No little art is made use of to persuade them that I am stingy, and that my place is the worst in town. *Knox.*

STINK (*stíngk*, 82), *v. n.* [A. S. *stincan*; Dut. &

Ger. *stinken*; Dan. *stinke*; Sw. *stinka*.—See STENCH.] [*i.* STUNK OR STANK; *pp.* STINKING, STUNK.—*Stank* is obsolescent.] To emit a stench or an offensive smell; to smell ill.

STINK (stíngk), *v. a.* To annoy with stench. *Swift*.

STINK (stíngk, 82), *n.* An offensive or fetid smell; a stench. *Howell*.

STINK'ARD, *n.* 1. A mean, stinking, paltry fellow. "You perpetual stinkard, go." *B. Jonson*

2. (*Zool.*) A carnivorous animal of the weasel tribe, about fourteen inches in length, inhabiting Java and Sumatra, and capable, like the skunk, of ejecting a highly offensive fluid from anal glands, when irritated; the teledu; *Mydurus mekeops*. *Eng. Cyc.*



Stinkard (*Mydurus mekeops*).

STINK'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, stinks;—a stink-pot. *Harvey*.

STINK'HÖRN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A fungous plant of the genus *Phallus*;—so called from the disgusting odor it emits when growing. *Baird*.

STINK'ING-LY, *ad.* With a stink or stench. *Shak.*

STINK'-PÖT, *n.* An earthen jar or shell, charged with powder, grenades, and often materials of an offensive and suffocating smell;—sometimes used to annoy an enemy whom it is designed to board. *Mar. Dict.*

STINK'STÖNE, *n.* (*Min.*) An anhydrous carbonate of lime which emits a fetid odor when struck with a hammer;—called also *stink-stone*. *Dana*.

STINK'-TRÄP, *n.* A kind of trap or valve to prevent the exhalation of noxious vapors from a sewer; stench-trap. *Tomlinson*.

STINT, *v. a.* [*A. S.* *stintan*.—See STUNT.] [*i.* STINTED; *pp.* STINTING, STINTED.]

1. To bound; to limit; to confine; to restrain; to stop.

Cease, daughter, to complain, and stint the strife. *Dryden*.

2. To assign a task or piece of work to, to be performed in a definite time. [*U. S.*]

STINT, *v. n.* To cease; to stop; to desist. [*R.*]

Then stunted she, as if her song were done. *Gascoigne*.

STINT, *n.* 1. A limit; a bound; a restraint. "Without any stint." *Hooker*.

2. A proportion or quantity assigned. *Shak.*

How much wine drink you in a day? My stint in company is a pint at noon. *Swift*.

3. An allotted task or performance. *Biglow*.

4. (*Ornith.*) A name given to certain species of birds, belonging to the family *Scolopacidae*, and sub-family *Tringinae*, as the *Tringa minima*, and the *Tringa Temminckii*. *Yarrell*

† STINT'ANCE, *n.* Restraint; stoppage; stint. "Without any stintance." *Land. Prodigal*.

STINT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being stinted.

STINT'ER, *n.* He who, or that which, stints, restrains, or cramps. *South*.

STINT'ING, *n.* The act of restraining or confining. "A stinting of the spirit." *South*.

STIPE, *n.* [*L.* *stipes*, a stock, a trunk, a branch; *Fr.* *stipe*, a stipe.] (*Bot.*) The stalk of a pistil, &c.:—the stem of a mushroom or of a fern. *Gray*.



STIPEL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A stipule of a leaflet. *Gray*.

STIPEL'ATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having stipels. *Gray*.

STI'PEND, *n.* [*L.* *stipendium*; *stips*, a piece of money, and *pendo*, to weigh, to pay out; *It.* *stipendio*; *Sp.* *estipendio*.] A settled compensation for services rendered; wages; salary; allowance; compensation; hire; pay.

St. Paul's zeal was expressed in preaching without any offerings or stipend. *Ep. Taylor*.

Syn.—See ALLOWANCE.

STI'PEND, *v. a.* To pay by settled wages. [*R.*]

I, sir, am a physician; and am stipended in this island to be so to the governors of it. *Trans. of Don Quixote*.

STI-PEN-DI-Ä'RI-AN, *a.* Mercenary; stipendiary. "Stipendiarian rapacity." *Seward*.

|| STI-PEN'DI-Ä-RY [*sti-pen'de-a-re*, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*

Wr.; *sti-pen'jer-e*, *S.*; *sti-pen'dyar-e*, *E. F. K.*; *sti-pen'de-a-re* or *sti-pen'je-a-re*, *W.*], *a.* [*L.* *stipendiarius*, *stipendium*, a stipend; *It.* *stipendio*; *Sp.* *estipendio*.] Pertaining to, or receiving, a stipend "A stipendiary parish priest." *A. Smith*.

|| STI-PEN'DI-Ä-RY, *n.* One who receives a stipend, or fixed salary, for his services. *Glover*.

† STI-PEN'DI-ÄTE, *v. a.* [*L.* *stipendior*, *stipendiat*, to serve for pay.] To hire. *Harrington*.

STI'PLE, *v. a.* [Perhaps a dim. of *stop*.—See STOP.] [*i.* STIPPLED; *pp.* STIPPLING, STIPPLED.] To engrave in dots, and not by means of incised lines or strokes. *Todd*.

STI'PLE, *n.* A mode of engraving, in imitation of chalk drawings, in which the effect is produced by dots instead of lines. *Fairholt*.

STI'PLING, *n.* The act or the art of engraving by the use of dots. *Brande*.

STI'TIC, *n.* See STYPTIC. *Johnson*.

STI'P-U-LÄ, *n.*; pl. *STI'P-U-LÆ*. [*L.*, a stalk, a stem.] (*Bot.*) A stipule. *Henslow*.

STI'P-U-LÄ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having stipules or stipules; stipulate. *Loudon*.

STI'P-U-LÄ-RY, *a.* Relating to stipules. *Loudon*.

STI'P-U-LÄTE, *v. n.* [*L.* *stipulor*, *stipulatus*; *It.* *stipulare*; *Sp.* *estipular*; *Fr.* *stipuler*.] [*i.* STIPULATED; *pp.* STIPULATING, STIPULATED.] To make a stipulation; to contract; to bargain; to covenant; to engage; to settle terms.

In all stipulations, whether they be expressed or implied, private or public, formal or constructive, the parties stipulating must both possess the liberty of assent and refusal, and also be conscious of that liberty. *Paley*.

STI'P-U-LÄTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having stipules. *Gray*.

STI'P-U-LÄ'TION, *n.* [*L.* *stipulatio*; *It.* *stipulatione*; *Sp.* *estipulacion*; *Fr.* *stipulation*.]

1. An agreement; an engagement; a bargain.

We promise obediently to keep all God's commandments: the hopes given by the gospel depend on our performance of that stipulation. *Rogers*.

2. (*Law*.) An engagement or undertaking in writing to do a certain act, as to try a cause at a certain time;—an undertaking in the nature of bail, entered into on arrest of a defendant, or the seizure of property. *Burrill*.

3. (*Bot.*) The situation and structure of the stipules. *Crabb*.

Syn.—See AGREEMENT, ARTICLE.

STI'P-U-LÄ-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] One who stipulates, contracts, or bargains. *Sherrwood*.

STI'PÜLE, *n.* [*L.* *stipula*, a stem.] (*Bot.*) A name applied to each of a pair of small appendages found at the base of the petiole of many leaves, commonly of a texture less firm than that of the petiole. *Lindley*.



Sometimes stipules appear like little blades on each side of the leaf-stalk, as in the pea and the quince, and remain as long as the leaf; sometimes they serve as bud-scales, and fall off when the leaves expand, or soon afterwards; sometimes they make a conspicuous part of the leaf, sometimes they are quite small, and in some plants are reduced to bristles and prickles; sometimes they are separate and distinct; often they are united with the base of the leaf-stock, and sometimes they grow together by both margins so as to form a sheath around the stem. The small and thin appendage commonly found at the top of the sheath of grasses answers to the stipule. *Gray*.

STI'PÜLED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having stipules.

STIR, *v. a.* [*Goth.* *stauran*; *A. S.* *styr*, *stiran*; *Dut.* *stören*; *Ger.* *stören*; *Sw.* *stira*.—*W. ystir*.] [*i.* STIRRED; *pp.* STIRRING, STIRRED.]

1. To cause to change place; to move.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to stir, but as it was lifted. *Temple*.

2. To cause the particles of, as a liquid, to change places by passing something through it.

My mind is troubled, like a fountain stirred, And I myself see not the bottom of it. *Shak.*

3. To start; to raise; to agitate; to moot.

Stir not questions of jurisdiction. *Bacon*.

4. To instigate; to prompt; to incite; to rouse; to excite; to awaken.

O masters, if I were disposed to stir Your hearts and minds to murther and rage, I should do Brutus wrong and Cassius wrong. *Shak.*

To stir up, to incite; to animate; to instigate inflaming the passions.

Thou with rebel insolence didst dare . . . To stir the factious rabble up to arms.

To put in action; to excite; to quicken. "To stir up vigor in him, employ him in some constant labor." *L*

Syn.—See AWAKEN.

STIR, *v. n.* 1. To move; to change place.

No power he had to stir, nor will to rise. *Spe*

2. To become the object of notice.

They fancy they have a right to talk freely upon a thing that stirs or appears. *J*

3. To rise in the morning. [Colloquial.]

Gentlemen, why do you stir so early? *S*

Syn.—See MOVE.

STIR, *n.* 1. Tumult; bustle; hurry; agitation.

'Tis pleasant, through the loopholes of retreat, To peep it such a world to see the stir Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd. *Cony*

2. A public commotion or disturbance; multuous disorder; tumult; bustle; uproar. He did make these stirs, grieving that the name of Ch was at all brought into those parts. *Abt*

3. Agitation or excitement of mind; confl. of passions or of thoughts. *Sha*

STIR'A-BÖÖT, *n.* A dish of oatmeal, boiled water to a certain consistency. *Malou*.

STIRE, *n.* A sort of cider-apple. *Loudo*

STIR'I-ÄT-ED, *a.* [*L.* *stiria*, an icicle.] Having pendants, as icicles. *Smar*

STIR'I-OÜS (stir'-üs), *a.* Resembling icicles. "Stirious . . . dependencies." [*R.*] *Brown*

STIRK, *n.* A young ox or heifer. *Simmonds*

STIR'LESS, *a.* Without motion; motionless.

STIR'ROM, *n.* A kind of cider. [Local.] *Somerville*

† STIRR, *n.* [*L.* *stirps*.] Race; family; generation. "Stirps of nobles." *Bacon*

STIRPS, *n.*; pl. *STIR'PES*. [*L.*, root, stalk, stem.

1. (*Law*) A descent; a stock. *Burrill*

2. (*Bot.*) Race. *Henslow*

† STIR'RAGE, *n.* The act of stirring. *Granger*

STIR'RER, *n.* 1. One who stirs, excites, or instigates; a mover. *B. Jonson*

2. One who rises in the morning. "Give me your hand, sir; an early stirrer." *Shak.*

Stirrer up, an inciter; an instigator. "A stirrer up of quarrels." *Arbutnot*

STIR'RING, *n.* The act of moving, exciting, or instigating. "The stirrings of desire." *Crabbe*.

|| STIR'RUP (stir'up or stür'up) [stür'up, *S. W. P.* *J. E. K. Wb.*; stür'up, *F. Ja. Sm. Wr.*; stir'up, *R. C.*—See SQUIRREL, *n.* [*A. S.* *stige-rap*, *sti-rap*; *stigan*, to mount, and *rap*, a rope.]]

1. A hoop or rest for the foot, commonly of iron, suspended from a saddle by means of a strap;—used to assist a horseman in mounting and in riding. *Spenser*

Stirrups, unknown to the ancients, were used in the fifth century. *Baydn*.

2. pl. (*Naut.*) Ropes with thimbles at their ends, through which the foot-ropes are rove, and by which they are kept up towards the yards. *Dana*.

|| STIR'RUP-CÜP, *n.* A parting cup taken on horseback before leaving. *Halliwel*.

|| STIR'RUP-IR'ON (stir'up-i'urn), *n.* An iron or steel hoop which is suspended from a saddle by a leather strap; a stirrup. *Booth*.

|| STIR'RUP-LÄATH'ER, *n.* The strap by which the stirrup is suspended from the saddle. *Simmonds*.

|| STIR'RUP-STRAP (stir'up-sträp), *n.* A strap by which a stirrup is suspended. *Ash*.

STITCH, *v. a.* [*A. S.* *stican*, to piece, to stick; *Dut.* *stikken*, to stitch; *Ger.* *sticken*; *Sw.* *sticka*.] [*i.* STITCHED; *pp.* STITCHING, STITCHED.]

1. To sew;—particularly to sew by taking a stitch backward on the upper surface, and a longer stitch forward on the under surface.

A scarlet piece or two, stitched in. *B. Jonson*.

2. To unite or join, generally with some degree of clumsiness or inaccuracy. *Wotton*.

Having stitched together these animal versions touching architecture and their ornaments. *Wotton*.

To stitch up, to join together by sewing. "I with

a needle and thread *stitched up* the artery and the wound." *Wiseman.*

STITCH, *v. n.* To practise needlework. *Johnson.*

STITCH, *n.* 1. A pass of the needle and thread through any thing in sewing, or the length of thread consumed by a single thrust of the needle. *Wiseman.*

2. An acute lancinating pain, like that produced by the puncture of a sharp needle.

A pleurisy which is ever painful and attended with a stitch. *Harvey.*

3. A link of yarn in knitting.

There fell twenty *stitches* in his stocking. *Mottow.*

4. A ridge in ploughed ground. *Wright.*

Many men at plough he made, that drove earth here and there, And turned up *stitches* orderly. *Chapman.*

5. † Space; distance; way.

You have gone a good *stitch*; you may well be weary. *Burman.*

STITCH'EL, *n.* A sort of hairy wool. *Clarke.*

STITCH'ER-Y, *n.* Needlework, in contempt. *Shak.*

STITCH'-FALL-EN, *a.* Fallen or dropped, as a stitch in knitting. *Dryden.*

STITCH'WORT (*stitch'wärt*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to plants of the genus *Stellaria*. *Loudon.*

STITH, *a.* [A. S. *stith*.] Strong; firm; rigid; stiff. [Local, England.] *Ray.*

† **STITH**, *n.* An anvil. *Chaucer.*

STITH'Y, *n.* [A. S. & Old Eng. *stith*, hard, strong; Dan. & Sw. *stidig*, steady, solid.]

1. A smith's shop; a smithy; a smithery. And my imaginations are as foul As Vulcan's *stithy*. *Shak.*

2. An anvil. [Local, Eng.] *Hallivell.*

STITH'Y, *v. a.* To forge. [R.] *Shak.*

STITH'Y, *a.* Hot; stifling. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*

STIVE, *v. a.* [Fr. *étuver*.—See **STEW**, **STOW**, **STUFF**.] [*i.* **STIVED**; *pp.* **STIVING**, **STIVED**.]

1. To stuff up close; to stow.

If you saw them *stire* it in their ships. *Sautys.*

2. To make hot, close, or sultry.

His [Essex's] chamber being commonly *stived* with friends or suitors of one kind or other. *Wotton.*

3. To cook by a gentle fire; to stew. "To *stire* or *stew* meat." *C. Richardson.*

STIV'ER, *n.* [Dut. *stivver*.] A Dutch copper coin equal to a penny sterling. *Cowley.*

STÖAK, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To stop; to choke. *Bailey.*

STÖAT (*stöt*), *n.* (*Zool.*) A digitigrade, carnivorous mammal of the weasel tribe, found in the northern portions of both continents; the ermine; *Mustela erminea*. *Audubon.*



Stoat.

The color of the *stoat* in winter is more or less white, and in summer a reddish-brown, the animal being hence called the *white stoat* or the *brown stoat*, according to the color of its fur at these seasons. This change in the *stoat* from brown to white, however, is less perfect the farther south it is found. *Audubon.*

† **STÖ'CAH**, *n.* [Irish.] An attendant; a wallet-boy. *Spenser.*

STÖC-CÄDE', *n.* See **STOCKADE**. *Mason.*

STÖC-CÄ'DÖ, *n.* [It. *stoccata*.]

1. A push or thrust with a rapier. *Shak.*

2. A stockade. *Wright.*

† **STÖ-CHÄS'TIC**, *a.* [Gr. *στοχαστικός*; *στοχάζομαι*, to guess.] Able to conjecture; conjectural. *Wr.*

STÖCK, *n.* [A. S. *stoc*, *stocce*, the stem of a tree; Dut. *stok*, a stick, stock; Ger. *stock*; Dan. *stok*; Sw. *stock*.—It. *stocco*; Fr. *estoc*.—Gael. *stoc*.—*Stock*, *struck*, *stocks*, *stocking*, *stucco*, *stake*, *steak*, *stick*, *stitch*, all past participles of A. S. *stician*, to stick. *Tooke.*]

1. The trunk or stem of a plant or tree, from which the branches proceed; the trunk or branch into which a graft is inserted; a stalk.

There is hope of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout again, though the . . . *stock* die in the ground. *Job xiv. 8.*

As fruits ungrateful to the planter's care, On *savage stocks* inserted, learn to bear. *Pope.*

2. A log; a post; a block.

Men, serving either calamity or tyranny, did ascribe unto stones and *stocks* the incommunicable name. *Wisdom xiv. 21.*

3. A stupid, senseless, or blockish person; a dunce; a dolt; a dullard.

While we admire This virtue and this moral discipline, Let's be no stones nor no *stocks*. *Shak.*

4. A handle, as of an instrument. *Johnson.*

5. The whole of the wooden part of a musket or other fire-arm. *Tomlinson.*

6. † A thrust, as with a rapier; a *stoccado*.

"Thy puncto, thy *stock*, thy reverse." *Shak.*

7. A kind of stiff neckcloth; cravat. *Johnson.*

8. † A covering for the leg; a stocking.

Before the costly coach and silken *stock* came in. *Drayton.*

"In this sense we now call it a *stocking*, though a half-stockings is still called a *stock*." *Smart.*

9. † The remainder of the pack, in games where only a part of the cards is used. *Nares.*

10. A source of succession, or descent; the person or persons from whom others are descended; race; lineage; pedigree.

Then hast seen one world begin and end, And man's from a second *stock* proceed. *Milton.*

11. The capital or property of a merchant, tradesman, or a company, invested in any business, including merchandise, money, and credits; a fixed fund; principal.

Though they spent their income, they never mortgaged the *stock*. *Arbutnot.*

12. A fund consisting of a capital debt due by a government to individual holders, who receive a rate of interest; as, "Massachusetts *stock*,"—or a fund employed in some business or enterprise, divided into shares and owned by individuals who jointly form a corporation; as, "Bank *stock*," "Railroad *stock*," &c.—See **STOCKS**.

"In this sense it generally occurs in the plural, though not always, for we speak of buying into one *stock* rather than into another." *Smart.*

13. Quantity; amount; store; supply. No small *stock* of fame in future ages. *Arbutnot.*

14. Farming store, distinguished into live *stock*, or the domestic animals kept on a farm, and dead *stock*, which consists of the implements of husbandry, and the produce stored up for use.—See **LIVE-STOCK**. *P. Cyc.*

15. (*Book-keeping*.) A term used to represent the person or persons whose accounts are recorded in the books. *Foster.*

16. (*Naut.*) A beam or bar secured to the upper end of the shank of an anchor, at right angles with the arms.—See **ANCHOR**. *Dana.*

17. (*Bot.*) The common name of cruciferous plants of the genus *Mathiola*, several species of which are cultivated for ornament. *Loudon.*

And lavish *stock* that seeds the garden round. *Thomson.*

"Take the word *stock*: in what an almost infinite number of senses it is employed! We have live *stock*, *stock* in trade, the village *stocks*, the *stock* of a gun, the *stock-dove*, the *stocks* on which ships are built, the *stock* which goes round the neck, the family *stock*, the *stocks*, or public funds, in which money is invested, and other *stocks*, very likely, besides these. What point in common can we find between them all? This, that they are all derived from, and were originally the past participle of *to stick*, which, as it now makes *stock*, made formerly *stock*, and they cohere in the idea of *fixedness*, which is common to every one. Thus the *stock* of a gun is that in which the barrel is fixed; the village *stocks* are those in which the feet are fastened; the *stock* in trade is the fixed capital; and so, too, the *stock* on the farm, although the fixed capital has there taken the shape of horses and cattle; in the *stocks*, or public funds, money *sticks* fast, inasmuch as those who place it there cannot withdraw or demand the capital, but receive only the interest; the *stock* of a tree is fast set in the ground; and from this use of the word, it is transferred to a family; the *stock* or *stirps* is that from which it grows, and out of which it unfolds itself. And here we may bring in the *stock-dove*, as being the *stock* or *stirps* of the domestic kinds." *Dr. R. C. Trench*.—See **STOCKS**.

STÖCK, *v. a.* [*i.* **STOCKED**; *pp.* **STOCKING**, **STOCKED**.]

1. To store; to fill; to supply; to furnish.

Did he [God] make a bad world, and *stock* it with bad inhabitants, for no purpose but to make them miserable? *Gilpin.* Springs and rivers are by large supplies continually *stocked* with water. *Woodward.*

2. To lay up in store; to deposit. He *stocks* what he cannot use. *Johnson.*

3. To put or confine in the stocks. Rogues and vagabonds are often *stocked*. *Holmshead.*

4. To extirpate;—sometimes used with *up*. The wild boar not only spoils her branches, but *stocks up* her roots. *Decay of Piety.*

5. To hit in an onset in fencing.

O, the brave age is gone; in my young days, The valor you d *stock* a needle's point Three times together. *Beau. & Fl.*

6. (*Agric.*) To supply with domestic animals, as a farm:—to supply with seed, as land—to suffer to retain their milk, as cows, for a day or more, previous to sale. *Wright. Oylrie.*

To *stock* an anchor, (*Naut.*) to fix the end of an anchor firmly in the stock. *Nar Dict.*

STÖCK-ÄDE', *n.* [It. *stoccata*, a thrust with a sword; Sp. *estocada*; Fr. *estocade*.—See **STAKH**, and **STOCK**.]

1. (*Fort.*) A line of stakes or posts fixed in the ground as a barrier to the advance or approach of an enemy. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

2. A pen or enclosure for cattle. *Simmonds.*

STÖCK-ÄDE', *v. a.* To defend or fortify with stockades. *Smart.*

STÖCK'-BRÖ-KER, *n.* A broker who negotiates transactions in the public funds. *Phillips*

STÖCK'DÖVE (*stök'düv*), *n.* (*Ornith.*) The wood-pigeon (*Columba *Enas**), formerly regarded as the *stock*, or stirps, of the domestic kinds. *Farrell.*



Stockdove.

STÖCK'-EX-CHÄNGE, *n.* An association of brokers for effecting the purchase, sale, and transference of stock and shares.—See **STOCK-JOBBER**. *Brande.*

STÖCK'FISH, *n.* Codfish which, after being washed in the sea, is simply dried in the sun, and not salted;—so called from its hardness. *Simmonds.*

STÖCK'-GIL-LY-FLÖW-ER, *n.* (*Bot.*) A cruciferous plant cultivated for the beauty and sweetness of its flowers; *Mathiola incana*. *Baird.*

STÖCK'-GÖLD, *n.* Gold or coin hoarded or accumulated. *Guardian.*

STÖCK'HÖLD, *n.* A holder or owner of stock; a shareholder, as of a corporation.

The *stockholders* who allow inferior capitalists to derive a profit from commission will diminish that allowance. *Ed. Rev.*

STÖCK'ING, *n.* A close covering made for, and shaped to, the foot and leg.

"It is the past part. of the Saxon *stican* [*stican*], to stick; corruptly written for *stocken* (*i. e.* *stok*, with the addition of the participial termination *en*), because it was *stuck* or made with *sticking-pins*, now called *knitting-needles*." *Tooke.*

STÖCK'ING, *v. a.* To dress in stockings. *Dryden.*

STÖCK'ING-FEET, *n.* The state of a person who has only stockings on the feet; as, "To walk in one's *stocking-feet*." [Colloquial.]

STÖCK'ING-FRÄME, *n.* A machine for weaving stockings or hosiery. *Ure.*

STÖCK'ISH, *a.* Hard; blockish; stupid.

Nought so *stockish*, hard, and full of rage, But music for the time doth change his nature. *Shak.*

STÖCK'-JÖB-BER, *n.* An intermediate agent between the buyer and the seller of public securities; a dealer in stocks.

It was about the year 1688 that the word *stock-jobber* was first heard in London. *Macaulay.*

The members of the stock-exchange are divided into two distinct classes; viz. the brokers and the jobbers. It is the business of the brokers to receive and execute the orders of merchants, bankers, capitalists, and private individuals. The jobbers hold themselves ready to act upon the orders thus received by the brokers. For instance, if a broker has to do business in 5000*l.* consols (the market price being about 90), the jobber offers to buy his 5000*l.* at 90, or to sell him that amount at 90½, without being in the slightest degree aware whether the orders of the broker are to buy or to sell, and thus taking upon himself the risk of selling that which he does not possess, or of buying what he does not intend to keep, his only object being to undo his bargain, at a difference of ½ per cent., or even less, with another broker, who may have to effect an operation the very reverse of the other, which ½, or even 1/8, constitutes his profit. *London Times.*

STÖCK'-JÖB-BING, *n.* The act or the practice of speculating in stocks, as practised by stock-jobbers; trade in stocks. *Berkeley.*

STÖCK'-LIST, *n.* A list published daily or peri-

odically, enumerating the public stocks dealt in, the prices current, &c. *Simmonds.*

STÖCK'-LÖCK, n. A large lock fitted in a wooden case, as for an outer door. *Mozon.*

STÖCK'MAN, n. A keeper of cattle. *Simmonds.*

STÖCK'-MÄR-KET, n. The stock-exchange:—a market for cattle. *Simmonds.*

STÖCK'PÜRSE, n. (Mil.) A certain saving which is made in a corps, and applied to regimental purposes. *Stocqueler.*

STÖCKS, n. pl. [See STOCK.] 1. A machine constructed of wood, with holes, through which the feet of offenders were passed, and their persons thus confined. *Fetch forth the stocks; As I have life and honor, there shall he sit till noon. Shak.*
2. (*Ship-building*.) The frame or timbers upon which a vessel is built. *Danu.*
3. Red and gray bricks used for the exterior of walls, and the front of buildings. *Simmonds.*
4. Public funds or securities; funds consisting of a public debt due by a government to individual holders, who receive a rate of interest;—or funds employed in some business or enterprise, by an incorporated company, and divided into shares.—See *STOCK*.

STÖCK, n. In the U. S., the term *stocks* includes U. S. funded loans and state loans, and the shares in various corporations, such as railroad companies, banks, funded debts of cities, &c. In England, the term *stocks* is applied mainly to government funded debt,—such as consols, Bank of England stock, &c.; and the term *shares* is used when applied to the capital or joint-stock of railroad, banking, and mining companies. *Cyc. of Com.*

STÖCK'-SHÄVE, n. An instrument used in block-making. *Simmonds.*

STÖCK'-STÄ-TION, n. A district for rearing and herding cattle. *Simmonds.*

STÖCK'-STILL, a. Motionless as a log; quite or perfectly still; stone-still.
Our preachers stand *stock-still* in the pulpit, and will not so much as move a finger to set off the best sermon. *Addison.*

STÖCK'-TAK-ING, n. A periodical examination and inventory of goods, or stock, in a shop or warehouse; a taking account of stock. *Simmonds.*

STÖCK'Y, a. Short and thick; thick; stubbed. "Such a one is *stocky*." [Colloquial.] *Addison.*

STÖ'IC, n. [Gr. *στοῖκος*; *στοά*, a colonnade, a porch,—particularly the porch where Zeno and his successors taught their disciples; *L. stoicus*; *It. stoico*; *Sp. estoico*; *Fr. stoicien*.]
1. A follower of Zeno of Citium, an ancient philosopher, who taught that a wise man ought to be free from all passions, to be unmoved either by joy or grief, and to esteem all things governed by unavoidable necessity.
Then certain philosophers of the Epicureans, and of the *Stoics*, encountered him. *Acts xvii. 18.*
2. One who is indifferent, or who manifests indifference, both to pleasure and pain.
In lazy apathy let *stoics* boast
Their virtue fixed; 't is fixed as in a frost. *Pope.*
A *stoic* of the woods; a man without a tear. *Campbell.*

STÖ'IC, } a. 1. Pertaining to the Stoics, or
STÖ'IC-AL, } to their tenets.
The *Stoic* philosophers discard all passions. *Addison.*
2. Holding all things indifferent; indifferent to pleasure or to pain; passionless; insensible.
Notwithstanding all that has been said on the happiness of a *stoical* disposition, every one who has formed a true estimate of things will deprecate it as a curse. *Knock.*

STÖ'IC-AL-LY, ad. In a stoical manner.

STÖ'IC-AL-NÉSS, n. State of being stoical.

STÖL-CHEI-ÖL'Q-GY, n. [Gr. *στοιχείων* and *λόγος*.] The doctrine of elements; pure logic. *Hamilton.*

STÖL-CHI-ÖM'E-TRY, n. [Gr. *στοιχείων*, an element, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] (*Chem.*) The science of chemical elements; the doctrine of chemical equivalents. *Watts, Trans. of Gmelin.*

STÖ'IC-ISM, n. [It. *stoicismo*; *Sp. estoicismo*; *Fr. stoïcisme*.] The system, doctrines, character, or manners, of the Stoics; insensibility to pleasure and pain; apathy; indifference.
'T is pride, rank pride, and haughtiness of soul;
I think the Romans call it *Stoicism*. *Addison.*

†STÖ'IC-I-TY, n. Stoicalness. *B. Jonson.*

STÖKE (stök), n. [A. S. *stoc*.] An affix signifying place:—hence the names of many English towns, &c.; as, "Basingstoke."

STÖKE, v. n. To stir a fire. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

STÖ'KER, n. [Ir. *stoca*, a servant-boy.—Merely *sticker*, one who, or that which, *sticks*, pushes, and consequentially stirs, as the fire. *Richardson*.]
1. A person who attends to a fire-grate or furnace, and supplies it with fuel;—chiefly applied to men so employed on locomotive and marine steam-engines. *Green.*
2. A poker. [R.] *C. Richardson.*

STÖKE'-HÖLE, n. The mouth of the grate of a furnace. *Simmonds.*

STÖ'KEY, a. Sultry. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

STÖ'LA, n. [L.—See *STOLE*.] (*Ant.*) A long dress worn by Roman women over their tunic, and fastened by a girdle. *Wm. Smith.*

STÖLE, n. [Gr. *στολή*, a garment; *στολῶ*, to array; *L. & It. stola*; *Sp. estola*; *Fr. stole*.—A. S. *stol*.]
1. (*Ecc.*) A narrow band of silk or other material, sometimes enriched with embroidery and jewels, worn on the left shoulder of deacons, and across both shoulders of bishops and priests, hanging on each side nearly to the ground; an orary. *Fairholt.*
2. A robe of royalty. *Weber.*
3. (*Bot.*) A stolon. *Henslow.*
Groom of the stole, the first lord of the bedchamber, an officer of the King of England's household;—so called from the long robe worn by his majesty on solemn occasions. *Brande.*

STÖLE, i. from steal. See *STEAL*.

STÖLED (stöld), p. a. Wearing a stole. *G. Fletcher.*

STÖ'LEN (stöl'n), p. from steal. See *STEAL*.

STÖL'ID, a. [L. *stolidus*; *It. stolido*; *Sp. estolido*.] Stupid; foolish; dull; dolish; blockish; obtuse. *Cockeram. Ec. Rev.*

STÖ-LID'I-TY, n. [L. *stoliditas*; *stolidus*, dull; *It. stolidità*; *Fr. stolidité*.] Want of sense; stupidity; foolishness; dullness.
These certainly are the fools in the text—indocile, impracticable fools, whose *stolidity* can baffle all arguments, and be proof against demonstration itself. *Bentley.*

STÖL'ID-NÉSS, n. Stupidity; stolidity. *Scott.*

STÖ'LQÑ, n. [L. *stolo*, *stolonis*.] (*Bot.*) A trailing, or reclining branch, as of the strawberry, which takes root where it touches the soil, sends up a shoot with a root of its own, and becomes, when the connecting part dies, an independent plant. *Gray.*

STÖL-Q-NIFER-OÜS, a. [L. *stolo*, *stolonis*, a sucker, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing stolons. *Gray.*

STÖ'MA, n.; pl. stöm'a-ta. [Gr. *στόμα*, a mouth.] (*Bot.*) A minute orifice or pore in the epidermis of leaves, which opens directly into the air-cavities pervading the parenchyma, and through which exhalation takes place; a breathing pore.
The number of the *stomata* varies in different leaves from 800 to about 170,000 on a square inch of surface. Their mechanism is such that when the atmosphere is moist and the leaves are fully supplied with sap, the *stomata* open and allow the free escape of moisture by evaporation; but when the supply of sap fails, they close and check the evaporation as soon as it becomes injurious to the plant. *Gray.*

STÖ-MÄC'A-CE, n. [L.; Gr. *στόμα*, the mouth, and *καρβέ*, bad.] (*Med.*) Fetor of the mouth, with a bloody discharge from the gums. *Dunglison.*

STÖM'ÄH (stüm'äk), n.; pl. stöm'ÄHS. [Gr. *στόμαχος*; *στόμα*, a mouth, any outlet; *L. stomachus*; *It. stomaco*; *Sp. estomago*; *Fr. estomac*.]
1. (*Anat.*) One of the principal organs of digestion, being a musculo-membranous reservoir, continuous on the one side with the œsophagus, and on the other with the duodenum. It is situated in the epigastric region, and extends into the left hypochondria. *Dunglison.*
2. Desire of food; appetite.
She [Fortune] either gives a *stomach*, and no food,—
Such are the poor in health,—or else a feast,
And takes away the *stomach*; such rich,
That have abundance, and enjoy it not. *Shak.*

3. Inclination; liking; taste.
The very trade went against his *stomach*. *L'Estræ*

4. † Violence of temper; anger.
Stern was his look, and full of *stomach* vain. *Spenser.*

5. † Obstinacy; stubbornness; sullenness.
Not courage, but *stomach*, makes people break rather than they will bend. *L'Estræ*

6. Pride; haughtiness; arrogance. [R.]
He [Cæsar] was a man
Of such a *stomach*, that he never ranking
His mind with any person's. *Shak.*

STÖM'ÄH (stüm'äk), v. a. [3. *STOMACHED*; *p. STOMACHING, STOMACHED*.]
1. † To be angry with, or on account of.
All *stomach* him, but none dare speak a word. *Muriel*

2. To put up with; to brook; to endure.
Believe not all; or, if you must believe,
Stomach not all. *Shak.*

† **STÖM'ÄH (stüm'äk), v. n.** To be angry; to feel resentment. *Hooker.*

STÖM'ÄH-AL, a. [It. *stomacale*; *Sp. estomacal*; *Fr. stomacal*.] Good for the stomach; cordial
"The *stomacal* acidity of vinegar." *Cowley*

STÖM'ÄH-AL, n. A stomachic. *Dunglison*

STÖM'ÄHED (stüm'äkt), p. a. Filled with anger or resentment. *Shak.*

STÖM'Ä-CHER (stüm'ä-cher), n. An ornamental covering worn by women on the breast. *Donne.*

STÖM'ÄH-ER, n. One who stomachs. *Smart.*

STÖM'ÄH-FÜL, a. Sullen; stubborn; obstinate.
A *stomachful* boy put to school, the whole world could not bring to pronounce the first letter. *L'Estræ*

STÖM'ÄH-FÜL-LY, ad. In a stubborn manner; sullenly; stubbornly. *Johnson.*

STÖM'ÄH-FÜL-NÉSS, n. The quality of being stomachful; sullenness; obstinacy. *Granger.*

STÖ-MÄH'IC, } a. [Gr. *στομαχικός*; *L. sto-*
STÖ-MÄH'IC-AL, } machicus; *It. stomachico*;
Fr. stomachique.] Pertaining to, or good for, the stomach; stomachal. *Floyer.*

STÖ-MÄH'IC, n. (Med.) A medicine that gives tone to the stomach; a stomachal. *Dunglison.*

STÖM'ÄH-ING, n. Resentment. [R.] *Shak.*

STÖM'ÄH-LÉSS, a. Having no stomach:—being without appetite. *Bp. Hall.*

† **STÖM'ÄH-OÜS (stüm'äk-üs), a.** Obstinate; sullen; stubborn. *Spenser.*

STÖM'ÄH-PÜMP, n. (Med.) A small pump or syringe with a flexible tube, used for conveying fluids to the stomach, when deglutition is impracticable, or for pumping out the contents of that organ. *Dunglison.*

STÖM'ÄH-Y, a. Sullen; obstinate. *Jennings.*

STÖM'A-PÖD, n. [Gr. *στόμα*, a mouth, and *πόδι*, a foot.] (*Zool.*) One of an order of crustaceans, comprehending those in which the maxillary feet are formed like the first four thoracic feet; the scull &c. *Brande*

STÖM'A-TA, n. pl. See *STOMA*.

STÖ'MÄTE, n. (Bot.) A stoma. *Lindley.*

STÖ-MÄT'IC, n. [Gr. *στοματικός*, pertaining to the mouth; *στόμα*, the mouth.] (*Med.*) A medicine used in diseases of the mouth. *Dunglison.*

STÖ-MÄT'IC, a. (Bot.) Relating to, or having the nature of, a stomate or stoma. *Lindley.*

STÖ-MÄ'TQ-GÄS'TRIC, a. [Gr. *στόμα*, *στόματος*, the mouth, and *γαστήρ*, the belly.] (*Med.*) Pertaining to the mouth and stomach. *Dunglison.*

STÖ-MÄ'TQ-PLÄS'TIC, a. [Gr. *στόμα*, *στόματος*, a mouth, and *πλασσω*, to form.] (*Med.*) Noting the operation of forming a mouth where the aperture has been contracted. *Dunglison.*

† **STÖND, n.** [See *STAND*.]
1. A post; a station; a stand. *Spenser.*
2. Indisposition to proceed. *Bacon.*

STÖNE, n. [Goth. *staina*, stains; A. S. *stan*; Dut. *steen*; Ger. *stein*; Dan. *steen*; Sw. *sten*; Icel. *stein*.—From Gr. *τῆρμι*, to stand. *Skinner*.]
1. Earthy or mineral matter condensed into a hard state, and varying greatly in size.

2. To yield; to submit; to surrender; to succumb; — to give way; to retreat.

I am the son of Henry the Fifth,
Who made the dauphin and the French to stoop. *Shak.*

3. To descend from rank or dignity; to humble one's self; to condescend.

He that condescended so far, and stooped so low, to invite
and bring us to heaven, will not refuse us a gracious recep-
tion there. *Boyle.*

4. To be inferior or subordinate.

These are arts, my prince,
In which your Zama does not stoop to Rome. *Addison.*

5. To come down or descend, as a falcon on prey; to make a swoop.

Here stands my dove; stoop at her, if you dare. *B. Jonson.*

6. To alight from the wing.

Satan ready now
To stoop, with wearied wings and willing feet,
On the bare outside of this world. *Milton.*

7. To sink to a lower place; to fall.

Cowering low
With blandishment, each bird stooped on his wing. *Milton.*

STOOP, *v. a.* 1. To bend down or forward; to lower; to bow; to abase.

The king before the Douglas' rage
Stooped his anointed head as low as death. *Shak.*

2. To subject; to submit; to give up.

Before his chin she stooped her body
To his, and he stooped to her. *Shak.*

STOOP, *n.* 1. The act of one who stoops; inclination forwards or downwards.

2. Descent from dignity or superiority. "Such a stoop from sovereignty." *Dryden.*

3. Fall, as of a bird upon his prey; a swoop.

An eagle made a stoop at him in the middle of his exalta-
tion, and carried him away. *D'Estange.*

STOOP, *n.* [A. S. *stoppa*; Dut. *stoop*, a gallon; Ger. *stumpf*, a large drinking-cup; Dan. *støb*; Sw. *stop*, a liquid measure of three pints; Icel. *stauþ*, a bowl.]

1. A drinking vessel; a flagon; a bowl.

Set me the stoops of wine upon that table. *Shak.*

2. † A post fixed in the earth. *Old Play.*

STOOP, *n.* [Dut. *stoep*.] The steps at the entrance of a house; door-steps; a porch with steps, a balustrade, and seats [Local, U. S.]

Nearly all the houses [in Albany] were built with their gables to the streets, and each had heavy wooden Dutch stoops, with seats at the door. *Crozier.*

There was a large, two-story house, having a long stoop in front. *Judd.*

STOOP'ER, *n.* One who stoops *Sherwood*

STOOP'ING, *p. a.* Bending down or forward.

STOOP'ING-LY, *ad.* With inclination forwards or downwards; in a stooping manner.

STOOR, *v. n.* To rise up in clouds, as smoke or dust. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

STOOT'ER, *n.* [Dut.] (*Com.*) A small silver coin of Holland, in value two and a half stivers (\$0.05). *Wright.*

STOP, *v. a.* [Dut. *stoppen*; Ger. *stopfen*; Dan. *stoppe*; Sw. *stoppa*. — It. *stoppare*; Fr. *stopper*.] [i. STOPPED; pp. STOPPING, STOPPEN.]

1. To hinder from progressive motion or from further operation; to hinder from change of state; to stay; to intercept; to thwart; to impede; to check; to repress; to suppress.

To stop the approaches of decay. *Dorset.*

Fixed in his throat the flying weapon stood,
And stopped his breath and drank his vital blood. *Dryden.*

2. To press against the finger-board with the fingers, as the string of a musical instrument, and thereby determine the pitch of a note

In instruments of strings, if you stop a string high, where-
by it hath less scope to tremble, the sound is more treble, but
yet more dead. *Bacon.*

3. To block or close up; to obstruct

His majesty stopped a leak that did much harm. *Bacon.*
They refused to hearken, . . . and stopped their ears, that
they should not hear. *Zeck. vii. 11.*

4. † To point with stops; to punctuate. *Todd.*

5. (*Naut.*) To fasten; to make fast. *Turner.*

Syn. — See HINDER

STOP, *v. n.* 1. To cease to go forward; to stay progress; to be at a stand-still.

He bites his lip, and starts;
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple, straight
Springs out into fast gait, then stops again. *Shak.*

2 To cease from any course of action; to make an end; to leave off; to forbear; to desist.

The best time to stop is at the beginning. *Leslie.*

Syn. — See STAND

STOP, *n.* 1. Act of stopping; cessation of motion; intermission; pause; rest.

And time, that takes survey of all the world,
Must have a stop. *Shak.*

A lion, ranging for his prey, made a stop on a sudden, at a
hideous yelling noise. *L'Estrange.*

2. Hindrance of progress or operation; ob-
struction; obstacle; check; impediment.

Occur to the improvement of natural
power. *Newton.*

I have made my way through more impediments
Than twenty times your stop. *Shak.*

3. Interruption; hesitation; pause.

Thou art full of love and honesty,
And weight'st thy words before thou giv'st them breath;
Therefore these stops of mine irritate the more. *Shak.*

4. Act of applying the stops of an instru-
ment.

The organ sound a time survives the stop. *Daniel.*

5. A point in writing or printing; a mark of
punctuation. *Crashaw.*

6. A Swedish liquid measure containing 2½
pints. *Simmonds.*

7. (*Naut.*) A fastening of small stuff: — one
of the small projections on the outside of the
cheeks of a lower mast, at the upper parts of
the hounds. *Diana.*

8. (*Mus.*) The pressure of the finger on a
string of a stringed instrument, by which it is
brought into contact with the finger-board and
the pitch of the note is determined; — an ap-
paratus in an organ by which a set of pipes can
be stopped; — a set of pipes in an organ.

Ency. Amer.

Syn. — See CESSATION.

STOP'COCK, *n.* An instrument for stopping at
pleasure the passage of a fluid through a pipe
or from a vessel, being a sort of revolving valve;
a tap with a turning handle; a cock. *Greiv.*

STOPE, *n.* (*Mining.*) A term literally denoting
a step, and used in reference to a method of
hewing away ore in a mine, so that the upper or
under surface of the excavation prevents the
form of a series of steps. *Ansted. De Beaumont.*

STOP'-GAP, *n.* Something substituted; a tempo-
rary expedient. [R.] *Poole.*

STOP'LESS, *a.* Not to be stopped; irresistible.

As stopless as a running multitude. *Darvanti.*

STOP'PAGE, *n.* 1. The act of stopping, or the
state of being stopped. *Floyer. R. Rev.*

2. A deduction made from pay or allowances
to repay advances, &c. *Simmonds.*

Stoppage in transitu, (*Lam.*) the seizure by the seller
of goods sold, during the course of their passage, to
the buyer. *Burill.*

STOP'PER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, stops.

2. A stopple, as of a bottle. *Todd.*

3 (*Naut.*) A stout rope with a knot at one
end, and sometimes with a hook at the other,
used for various purposes about decks; — as for
making fast a cable so as to overhaul it. *Dana.*

STOP'PER, *v. a.* To close or make fast with a
stopper; to stopple. [R.] *Clarke.*

STOP'PER-BOLT, *n.* (*Naut.*) A ring-bolt to
which a deck-stopper is secured. *Dana.*

STOP'PING, *n.* 1. The act of one who, or that
which, stops. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. (*Mining.*) Act of cutting down mineral
ground with a pick. *Watson.*

STOP'PING-OUT, *n.* (*Etching.*) A mode of giv-
ing effect to lines varying in darkness and
breadth, by allowing the acid to remain on
some longer than on others. *Fairholt.*

STOP'-PLANKS, *n. pl.* A kind of dam used on
canals and other hydraulic works. *Ogilvie.*

STOP'PLE (stɒp'pl), *n.* [Gael. *stoipeal*.] That
which stops or closes the mouth of a bottle or
other vessel; a stopper. *Bacon.*

STOP'PLE (stɒp'pl), *v. a.* To stop or close with a
stopple; to stopper. *Cowper.*

STOP'-WATCH (-wɒtʃ), *n.* A watch so made
that it can be stopped at will. *Simmonds.*

STOR'AGE, *n.* 1. The act of storing goods. *Ash.*

2. A charge for storing goods. *Simmonds.*

STORAX, *n.* [Gr. *στράξ*; L. *styrax*.] (*Chem.*)
A gum-resin of the consistence of honey, of a
brownish-gray color, of a powerful, oppressive
odor and an aromatic taste, and consisting of a
mixture of styracine, cinnamic acid, a pecu-
liar resin, and styrole. *Müller.*

STORE, *n.* [W. *ystor*; Gael. *stor*, *stòras*, a
store, plenty. — A. S., Dan., Sw., & Icel. *stora*,
great, vast. — The past part. of A. S. *styran*, to
stir. *Tooke.*]

1. A large number or quantity; a great num-
ber or a great deal; abundance; plenty.

The ships are fraught with store of victuals. *Bacon.*
Grant me length of life, and years' good store. *Dryden.*

2. A stock accumulated; a supply; a hoard.

Ye shall eat of the old store. *Jer. xxv. 22.*

3. *pl.* (*Mil. & Naut.*) Arms, ammunition,
clothing, provisions, wares, furniture, and all
other articles made use of: — in commercial
navigation, the supplies of different articles pro-
vided for the subsistence and accommodation of
the crew and passengers. *Mar. Dict. McCulloch.*

4. A storehouse; a magazine. *Milton.*

5. A building or room in which goods of any
kind are kept for sale; a shop for the sale of
goods. — See BOOKSTORE. [U. S.] *Bartlett.*

In store, in a state of accumulation or preservation
for future use. "Let every one of you lay by him in
store." — *Cor. xvi. 2.* — To set store by, to value; to
regard highly. [Local, Eng. and U. S.] *Halliwel.*

STORE, *a.* 1. † Hoarded; laid up; accumulated;
put in store. "Store treasure." *Bacon.*

2. Fit or designed to be kept for sale or
slaughter; as, "Store pigs." [Eng.] *Loudon.*

STORE, *v. a.* [W. *ystorio*, to store up.] [i.
STORED; pp. STORING, STORED.]

1. To lay up; to deposit for preservation; to
hoard. "Corn laid in and stored up." *Bacon.*

2. To furnish; to supply; to stock.

Her mind, with thousand virtues stored. *Prior.*
Having stored a pond of four acres with carps, tench, and
other fish. *Hall.*

STORE'HOUSE, *n.* 1. A building in which things
are stored, or laid up for future use; a maga-
zine; a repository; a warehouse.

Joseph opened all the storehouses, and sold unto the Egypt-
ians. *Gen. xli. 56.*

2. † A great mass laid up. *Spenser.*

STORE'-KEEP'ER, *n.* 1. The officer having the
care of military or naval stores. *Sturges.*

2. One who takes care of a store. *Ash.*

3. A shop-keeper. [U. S.] *Bartlett.*

STOR'ER, *n.* One who stores or lays up.

STOR'ER-RÖÖM, *n.* A room in which things are
stored; — a space for stores. *Sir W. Jones.*

STORE'-SHIP, *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel employed to
carry artillery or naval stores for the use of a
fleet, fortress, or garrison. *Mar. Dict.*

STOR'GE, or STORGE [stɔːrʃ, Sm. (U. S. Ash;
stɔɪʃ, K. W. B. Maumder), n. [Gr. *στοργή*.] Affec-
tion of parents for their young, parental love
or instinct; regard for offspring. *Ash.*

† STOR'J-AL (stɔːrʃ-əl), *a.* Historical. *Chaucer.*

STOR'IED (stɔːr'ɪd), *a.* 1. Furnished with stories
or with representations of stories; adorned
with historical paintings or pictures. *Pope.*

Stored windows richly light. *Milton.*

Can stored urn, or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath? *Gray.*

2. Celebrated or related in story. *Smart.*

3. Having stories, or apartments one above
another; as, "A three-storied building."

† STOR'J-ER, *n.* An historian. *Bp. Peacock.*

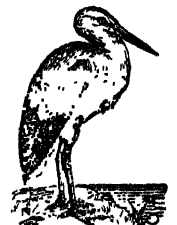
† STOR'J-FY, *v. n.* To relate stories. *Clarke.*

† STOR'J-FY, *v. a.* To arrange in stories. *Clarke.*

STORK, *n.* [A. S. *stora*; Dut. *stork*; Ger. *storch*; Dan. &
Sw. *stork*; Icel. *storkr*.] (*Or-
nith.*) A bird of the order
Grallæ, family *Ardeidae*, and
sub-family *Ciconiina*, allied to
the heron, and having a long,
straight, conical, pointed bill.
— See CICONINÆ. *Gray.*

STORK'S-BILL, *n.* (*Bot.*) The
common name of tuberous-
rooted plants of the genus
Pelargonium, the beak of the
fruit of which resembles the
bill of a stork. *Loudon.*

STORM, *n.* [A. S. *storm*, *stærm*; Dut. *storm*;
Ger. *sturm*; Dan. & Sw. *storm*; Icel. *stormr*.]



White stork
(*Ciconia alba*).

—W. *ystorm*; Gael. & Ir. *stoirm*.—It. *stormo*, a fight, a combat; *stormire*, to make a noise.]

1. A violent commotion of the atmosphere; a violent wind, accompanied with, or followed by, a fall of rain, snow, or hail; a tempest; a gale; a hurricane; a tornado. "A great storm of wind." Mark iv. 37.

Nor heed the storm that howls along the sky. Snollett.
In the torrid zone storms display the greatest violence, and rage with most destructive fury. . . . In the polar regions they seldom amount to more than a strong wind. Brande.

2. A vigorous assault on a fortified place.

How by storm the walls were won. Dryden.

3. Violent commotion; sedition; insurrection; tumult; clamor; disturbance.

I will stir up in England some black storms. Shak.

4. Affliction; adversity; calamity.

A brave man struggling in the storms of fate. Pope.

5. Violence; tumultuous force. Hooker.

Syn.—See WIND.

STÖRM, v. a. [A. S. *styrman*, to assail.] [*i.* STORMED; *pp.* STORMING, STORMED.] To make a vigorous assault on, as a fortified place; to attack with violence by open force.

They fight in fields, and storm the shaken town. Dryden.

STÖRM, v. n. [A. S. *styrman*.]

1. To raise a storm or tempest. Spenser.

2. To be violently angry; to rage; to fume.

The master storms, the lady scolds. Swift.

3. To blow violently, or to rain, snow, or hail violently, —used with *it*; as, "It storms."

STÖRM'—BEAT, a. Beaten, battered, or injured by storms. "Thy storm-beat vessel." Spenser.

STÖRM'BIRD, n. The stormy petrel. Hill.

STÖRM'CÖCK, n. The missel-thrush. Pennant.

STÖRM'FINCH, n. The stormy petrel. Hamilton.

STÖRM'FUL, a. Tempestuous; stormy "The stormful day." [R.] Collins.

STÖRM'FUL-NÉSS, n. Storminess. [R.] Carlyle.

STÖRM'FÜL-NÉSS, n. The state of being stormy; tempestuousness. Todd.

STÖRM'ING, n. The act of one who, or a force which, storms. Whitehead.

STÖRM'ING-PÄR'TY, n. (Mil.) A select body of men, who first enter the breach, in storming a fortified place or its outworks. Campbell.

STÖRM'LESS, a. Destitute of storms; calm. "The tide of stormless time." Montgomery.

STÖRM'—MÉN-A-CING, a Threatening or foreboding a storm. Clarke.

STÖRM'—PÈ-TRÉL, n. The stormy petrel. Clarke.

STÖRM'—PRÉ-SÄQ'ING, a. Presaging or foreboding a storm. Clarke.

STÖRM'—PRÖÖF, a. Proof against storms. Garrick.

STÖRM'—SÄIL, n. (Naut.) A strong sail used in a storm or gale. Clarke.

STÖRM'—TÖSSED (-töst), a. Tossed or agitated by storms or gales. Clarke.

STÖRM'—VÉXED (-vëkst), a. Vexed or harassed by storms. Coleridge.

STÖRM'Y, a. 1. Abounding with storms; tempestuous; windy; squally; gusty; boisterous.

2. Resembling, or pertaining to, a storm; blustering. "A stormy sound." Addison.

3. Violent; passionate; rough. Johnson.

STÖRTH ING (stört'ing), n. The parliament or legislative body of Norway, which is elected once in three years, and sits every year Brande.

STÖRY, n. [Gr. *istoria*, a history; *istorap*, knowing; *idëvau*, to know; L. *historia*; It. *istoria*, *storia*; Sp. *historia*; Fr. *histoire*.—A. S. *stær*, *ster*; Dut., Ger., Dan., & Sw. *historie*.—W. *ysdori*; Ir. *sdair*, *stair*.]

1. History; an account of past events or transactions. "The subject of ancient story." Temple.

Governments that once made such a noise, as founded upon the deepest councils, are now so utterly extinct, that nothing remains of them but a name, nor are there the least traces of them to be found but only in story. South.

2. A narrative; a narration; an account; a recital; a tale. "A mournful story." Pope.

He, with his consorted Eve,
The story heard attentive, and was filled
With admiration and deep muse to hear
Of things so high and strange. Milton.

3. A trifling tale; a petty narrative; an anecdote; an incident; —a petty fiction; a fable.

What stories had we heard
Of fairies, satyrs, and the nymphs their dames! Denham.

4. A falsehood. [Colloquial.] C. Richardson.

Syn.—See ANECDOTE, NOVEL.

STÖRY, n. ["Story, which the French denominate *estage*, *stage*, and which was formerly in England also called a *stage*, is merely *stagery*, *stagerie* (the a broad), *stawry* or *story*; i. e. a set of stairs." Tooke.—From L. *sto*, *stare*, to stand. Britton.] (Arch.) One of the vertical divisions of a building; a subdivision of the height of a house, comprehending the height or part ascended by one flight of stairs. Britton.

STÖRY, v. a. To relate; to narrate. Shak.
What the story is, taught by the heavenly muse,
Stored of old times, and of the world's great doings. Milton.

STÖRY, v. a. To arrange or form in stories, or one under another. Bentley.

STÖRY-BOOK (bûk), n. A book containing stories or petty tales. Boswell.

STÖRY-PÖST, n. (Arch.) An upright piece of timber in a story, for supporting the superincumbent part of the exterior wall. Francis.

STÖRY-TELL'ER, n. 1. One who tells stories; a relater of stories or petty tales. Dryden.

2. An historian, in contempt. Swift.

STÖRY-TELL'ING, n. The act or the practice of telling stories. Guardian.

STÖT, n. [A. S. *stod*, a stud; *stotte*, a hack, a worthless horse.]

1. † A horse. Chaucer.

2. † A young bullock; a steer. [Scot., and local, Eng.] Jamieson. Todd.

STÖTE, n. 1. A kind of weasel.—See STÖAT.

2. † An old woman, in contempt. Chaucer.

STÖUND, v. n. [Icel. *stundu*.] To be in pain or sorrow; to ache. [Local, Eng.] Brockett.

† STÖUND, p. Stunned. Spenser.

STÖUND, n. 1. † Sorrow; grief; mishap; —a sharp or severe pain. Spenser.

2. † A noise; a sound. Spenser.

3. † Astonishment; amazement. Gay.

4. A vessel for beer. [Local, Eng.] Wright.

† STÖUND, n. [A. S. *stund*.] Time; moment; hour; season; occasion; exigence. Spenser.

STÖUP (stöp), n. [A. S. *stoppa*; Dut. *stoop*.]

1. A flagon; a stoop. [Local.] Jamieson.

2. (Ecol.) A portable vessel for holding holy water — a stone basin for holding holy water, placed near the door of the church. Fairholt.

STÖUR, n. [A. S. *styrman*, to stir.]

1. † Tumult; distress; contention. Spenser.

2. Perilous situation; hardship; conflict; —trouble; vexation: —force; violence: —severe reproof: —battle; fight: —agitation of any thing: —dust in a state of motion: —a gush of water: —a paroxysm of rage: —a fright; a state of perturbation. [Scot.] Jamieson.

STÖUR, n. [A. S. *stur*.] A word used in composition, signifying river, as in *Stourbridge*.

† STÖUR, a. Harsh; austere; rough. Ascham.

— Still used in Yorkshire, Eng. Halliwell.

STÖUT, a. [Dut. *stout*, bold, stout. Skinner.]

1. Strong; lusty; robust; sturdy; sinewy.

A stout champion never handled sword.
Stout of his hands, but of a soldier's wit. Dryden.

2. Strongly built; firm; solid.

The stoutest vessel to the storm gave way. Dryden.

3. Bold; resolute; brave; valiant; intrepid.

A bold, stout, and magnanimous man. Clarendon.

4. Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

Your words have been stout against me. Mal. iii. 13.

5. Large; bulky. [Colloquial.] Smart.

Syn.—See ROBUST.

STÖUT, n. A very strong kind of beer or ale; a kind of porter. Swift.

STÖUT'-HEÄRT-ED, a. Brave; resolute; courageous; valiant. Ps. lxxvi. 5.

STÖUT'LY, ad. Lustily; boldly; strongly; firmly. "She speaks for you stoutly." Shak.

STÖUT'NESS, n. 1. The state or the quality of being stout; strength; sturdiness. Johnson.

2. Courage; boldness; bravery. Ascham.

3. Obstinacy; stubbornness; contumacy.

STÖVE, n. [A. S. *stofa*, a stove; a bath; Dut. *stoof*; Old Ger. *stuve*, a room; Ger. *stube*; Dan. *stue*; Sw. *stufva*, *stuga*; Icel. *stofa*.—It. *stufa*, a stove, a hothouse; Sp. & Port. *estufa*; Old Fr. *estuve*; Fr. *étuve*.—See STOW.]

1. A hothouse; a house or room artificially heated, as for plants. Holland. Miller.

2. A fireplace or fire-grate; — particularly an iron box or cylinder in which fire is made for warming a room or for cooking. Tomlinson.

STÖVE, v. a. 1. To keep warm in a house artificially heated, as certain plants. Bacon.

2. To heat in a stove, as feathers. Clarke.

STÖVER, n. [Old Fr. *estover*, to furnish.]

1. Fodder for cattle, as hay, straw, &c. Shak.

2. Stubble; —the second growth of clover. [Local, Eng.] Wright.

STÖW (stö), v. a. [A. S. *stor*, a place; Dut. *stourven*, *sturren*; Ger. *stauen*; Dan. *sture*; Sw. *stufva*.] [*i.* STOWED; *pp.* STOWING, STOWED.]

1. To place or put compactly; to pack.

The goddess shoved the vessel from the shores,
And stowed within its womb the naval stores. Pope.

All the patriots were beheaded, stowed in dungeons, or condemned to work in the mines. Addison.

2. To place things in compactly, or closely, as the hold of a vessel. Mur Dict.

† STÖW, n. [A. S.] A place; —used in composition in names; —written also *stoe*. Gibson.

STÖW'AGE, n. 1. The act or the operation of stowing; —particularly the arrangement in a vessel of the different articles comprising the cargo, so that they may not be injured by friction, or by leakage of the vessel. Bourrier.

2. Room for stowing or packing things, as goods in a ship's hold or in a warehouse.

In every vessel is *stowage* for immense treasures when the cargo is pure bullion, or merchandise of great value. Addison.

3. The state of being stowed or laid up. "To have them in safe stowage." Shak.

4. Things stowed or packed. "When we have such stowage as these trinkets." Beau. & Fl.

5. Money paid for stowing goods. Johnson.

STRÄ'BISM, n. A squinting; strabismus. Blount.

STRÄ-BISM'IS, n. [Low L., from L. *strabo* (Gr. *στραβών*), a squint-eyed person; It. *strabismo*; Sp. *estrabismo*; Fr. *strabisme*.] (Med.) Obliquity in the axis of the eye; a want of concordance in the optic axes, or an affection of the eye in which the optic axes are not directed to the same object; squinting. Dunglison.

STRÄ-BÖT'Q-MY, n. [Gr. *στραβών*, a squint-eyed person, and *ρῆμα*, to cut.] (Surg.) Removal of strabismus, by dividing the muscle or muscles which distort the eyeball. Dunglison.

† STRÄ'EHY, n. [Gr. *στρατηγός*, a commander.] A commander; a governor. Shak.

STRÄ'DLE (sträd'dl), v. n. [Dim. of *stride*.—A. S. *stræde*; *strædan*, to spread.] [*i.* STRADDLED; *pp.* STRADDLING, STRADDLED.] To stand, walk, or be placed with the feet far apart to the right and left; to part or separate the legs widely. "A forked, straddling animal." Arbuthnot.

A certain King of Siam was firmly persuaded that Somnab-Codan had straddled over the Gulf of Bengal, that the point of his right foot was seen at Prabat, and that of his left foot at Lanca. Boilingbrooke.

STRÄ'DLE, n. The act of one who straddles; a straddling; a position with the feet far apart to the right and left. Cooper.

STRÄ'DLE, v. a. To stand over, or to sit upon, with one leg on one side and the other leg on the other side; to bestride. Wright.

STRÄ'DLING, n. Act of one who straddles. Clarke.

STRÄD-Q-MÉT'RI-CAL, a. [It. *strada*, a street, a road, and Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] Pertaining to the measuring of streets or roads. Ogilvie.

STRÄ'GGLE (sträg'gl), v. n. [Perhaps a dim. of the verb *stray*. Skinner.—A. S. *strægan*, to spread, to disperse.] [*i.* STRAGGLED; *pp.* STRAGGLING, STRAGGLED.]

1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble; to stray. *Shak.*
A wolf spied out a *straggling* kid. *L'Estrange.*

2. To exuberate; to shoot too far or irregularly in growth, as branches. *Mortimer.*

3. To project or extend irregularly. *Raleigh.*
Some other *straggling* low rocks lie west of the cape. *Cook.*

4. To be apart from others or from the main body; to stand alone; to be isolated. "But here and there a *straggling* house." *Dryden.*

STRÄG'GLER, *n.* One who, or that which, straggles. *Shak.*

STRÄG'GLING, *p. a.* Moving irregularly; roving.

STRÄG'GLING-LY, *ad.* In a straggling manner; ramblingly; rovingly. *Goldsmith.*

STRÄHL'STEIN (sträl'stēn), *n.* [Ger. *strahl*, a beam, a ray, and *stein*, a stone.] (Min.) A variety of hornblende; actinolite. *Dana.*

STRAIGHT (strät), *a.* [A. S. *strac*, *stræc*, straight, rigid. — From *streccan*, to stretch. *Richardson.*]

1. Not having a change of direction between any two points; not crooked, curved, or deviating; rectilinear; direct; right.

2. Tight; narrow; strait. — See STRAIT.

3. Upright; right; vertical.

Straight arch, (*Arch.*) an arch over an aperture, whose intrados is straight, but with its joints drawn concentrically, as in a common arch. *Brande.*

Straight line, (*Geom.*) a line the direction of which is not changed between any two of its points. *Da. & P.*

Straight "It is well observed by Ainsworth, that for not crooked we ought to write *straight*, and for *narrow*, *strait*; but for *straight*, which is sometimes found, there is no good authority." *Johnson.*

Syn. — *Straight* is applied to corporeal or material Icel.; right and direct to material and intellectual matters. A *straight* or rectilinear line; a *straight* road or course; a *right* angle, line, or opinion; a *direct* course, means, or answer, a *strait* gate. — See STRAIT.

STRAIGHT (strät), *v. a.* To straighten. *A. Smith.*

STRAIGHT (strät), *ad.* Immediately; directly; at once. "I will after *straight*." *Shak.*

STRAIGHT'—EDGE (strät'ēj), *n.* A piece or strip of wood or metal having one edge straight, used for ascertaining whether a surface is perfectly even or level. *Clarke.*

STRAIGHT'EN (strät'n), *v. a.* [i. STRAIGHTENED; *pp.* STRAIGHTENING, STRAIGHTENED.] To make straight; to free from crookedness. "To *straighten* our paths." *Hooker.*

STRAIGHT'EN-ER (strät'n-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, straightens. *Cotgrave.*

† STRAIGHT'FORTH (strät'fōrth), *ad.* Directly; immediately; at once; straight. *Spenser.*

STRAIGHT'FOR-WARD (strät'fōr-wārd), *a.* Proceeding in a straight course or direction; direct; undeviating; upright. *Sir E. Brydges.*

STRAIGHT'FOR-WARD-LY, *ad.* In a straight or direct manner; directly. *Ec. Rev.*

STRAIGHT'FOR-WARD-NESS, *n.* Direction directly forward; undeviating rectitude. *P. Cyc.*

STRAIGHT'—JOINT (strät'jōint), *a.* (*Arch.*) Noting a floor the boards of which are so laid that their joints or edges form a continued line throughout the direction of their length. *Brande.*

STRAIGHT'LY (strät'le), *ad.* In a straight or right line; not crookedly. *Johnson.*

STRAIGHT'NESS (strät'nes), *n.* The state or the quality of being straight. *Bacon.*

† STRAIGHT'—PIGHT (strät'pīt), *a.* [*straight* and *pight*.] Straight in shape or form; erect. *Shak.*

STRAIGHT'WAY (strät'wā), *ad.* Immediately; directly; without delay; straight.

† STRAIGHT'WAYS, *ad.* Straightway. *Bacon.*

STRAIK, *n.* See STRAKE.

STRÄIN (strän), *v. a.* [L. *stringo*; It. *stringere*; Old Fr. *estreindre*; Fr. *estreindre*. — Dut. *strenge*; Ger. *stengen*; Sw. *stranga*.] [i. STRAINED; *pp.* STRAINING, STRAINED.]

1. To stretch; to draw tightly; to extend with force; to make tight or tense.

A bigger string more *strained*, and a lesser string less *strained*. *Bacon.*

To *strain* a net is to draw it tight for use. *Dryden.*

2. To injure or weaken by stretching; to wrench; to sprain. "Strain their necks." *Swift.*

3. To put to the utmost strength or exertion. Men will *strain* themselves for relief of their own part, having law and authority against them. *Hooker.*

4. To push beyond the proper extent or limit. *Strain* not the laws to make their torture grievous. *Addison.*

5. To squeeze or fold tightly in the arms. Old Evander with a close embrace *strained* his departing friend. *Dryden.*

6. To force; to compel; to constrain. He talks and plays with Fatima; but his mirth is forced and *strained*. *Denham.*

7. To force through some porous body, or through interstices; to purify by filtration; to percolate; to filtrate; to filter. Their aliment ought to be light—rice boiled in whey, and *strained*. *Arbutnot.*

Earth doth not *strain* water so finely as sand. *Bacon.*

STRÄIN, *v. n.* 1. To make violent efforts. *Straining* with too weak a wing. *Pope.*

To build his fortune I will *strain* a little. *Shak.*

2. To be filtered; to be strained. Sea-water passing or *straining* through the sands. *Bacon.*

3. To run or flow as a river. [U.] And tell him how she [the Severn] doth *strain* Down her delicious dales. *Drayton.*

STRÄIN (strän), *n.* 1. The act of straining or stretching; any application of force. A bar of malleable iron is extended one ten-thousandth part of its length by a direct *strain* equal to one ton for every square inch in the area of the transverse section. *P. Cyc.*

2. An injury caused by excessive stretching, drawing, or exertion; a sprain; a wrench. *Grevio.*

3. A musical sound, or a series of musical sounds; a succession of notes; a tune. Their heavenly harps a lower *strain* began. *Dryden.*

4. A song; a lay; a sonnet; a poem. Whose power can disappoint the bravest *strain*, *Cowper.*

5. Manner of speaking or writing; style. The genius and *strain* of the Book of Proverbs. *Tillotson.*

6. Manner of action; bearing; conduct. "Some take too high a *strain* at first." *Bacon.*

7. (*Mus.*) That portion of a composition which is comprised in one of its movements; — frequently marked by double bars. *Warner.*

Syn. — See SONG.

STRÄIN, *n.* [A. S. *streng*, a string, race; *strind*, stock, race.]

1. Stock; race; descent; family; lineage. Thus far I can praise him, he is of a noble *strain*. *Shak.*

Juvenal himself did not old family pride in less esteem than I do, yet, where the *strain* is good, it may be pardoned. *T. Keythley.*

2. † Hereditary or natural disposition; turn; tendency. "The *strain* of a nation." *Tillotson.*

3. Rank; character; kind; sort; — make. "Of the common *strain*." [U.] *Dryden.*

STRÄIN'—BLE, *a.* That may be strained. *Bacon.*

STRÄIN'ER, *n.* 1. One who strains. *B. Jonson.*

2. An instrument for straining. *Bacon.*

STRÄIN'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who strains.

2. That which is strained. *Todd.*

† STRÄINT, *n.* A stretching; strain. *Spenser.*

STRAIT (strät), *a.* [L. *stringo*, *strictus*, to strain, to stretch; It. *stretto*; Sp. *estrecho*; Old Fr. *estroit*, *estroit*; Fr. *etroit*. — See STRETCH.]

1. Constrained; constricted; confined; contracted; narrow; close; not broad; not wide. The place . . . is too *strait* for us. *2 Kings vi. 1.*

Strive to enter in at the *strait* gate. *Luke xiii. 24.*

2. Intimate; familiar; near. [R.] He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty Plectus into a *strait* degree of favor. *Sidney.*

3. Strict; rigorous; rigid; severe After the most *straitest* sect of our religion I lived a Pharisee. *Acts xxvi. 5.*

4. Difficult; distressful; grievous. To make your *strait* circumstances yet *straiter*. *Seeker.*

Syn. — See STRAIGHT.

STRAIT (strät), *n.* 1. A narrow pass; — especially a narrow passage of water between two seas; — in this sense commonly plural; as, "The Straits of Gibraltar"; "The Straits of Magellan."

2. A state of embarrassment; distress; difficulty. "Kings reduced to *straits*." *Davenant.*

Honor travel in a *strait* so narrow Where one but goes abreast. *Shak.*

But, in this *strait*, to honor I'll be true. *Dryden.*

† STRAIT, *v. a.* To put to distress, inconvenience, or difficulties; to straiten. *Shak.*

STRAIT'EN (strät'n), *v. a.* [i. STRAITENED; *pp.* STRAITENING, STRAITENED.]

1. To make strait; to constrain; to constrict; to contract; to confine; to limit; — to narrow. A dangerous entrance, *straitened* on the north side by the sea-mined wall of the mole. *Sandys.*

The causes which *straiten* the British commerce will enlarge the French. *Addison.*

Waters, when *straitened*, as in the falls of bridges, give a roaring noise. *Bacon.*

2. To make tight or tense; to stretch. *Pope.*

As they *straiten* at each end the cord. *Pope.*

3. To put to difficulty or inconvenience; to distress; to embarrass; to perplex. *Ray.*

STRAIT'HAND-ED, *a.* Parsimonious; sparing; niggardly; stingy; miserly. *Johnson.*

STRAIT'HAND-ED-NESS, *n.* Niggardliness; parsimoniousness; stinginess. *Bp. Hall.*

STRAIT'—HEART-ED (-hart-ēd), *a.* Having a narrow or contracted heart or disposition. *Sterne.*

STRAIT'—JACK-ET, *n.* A strait-waistcoat. — See STRAIT-WAISTCOAT. *Simmonds.*

STRAIT'LACED (suät'läst), *a.* 1. Laced tightly or closely; pinched by stays. We have few well-shaped that are *straitlaced*. *Locke.*

2. Stiff; constrained; formal; strict; rigid. Men of a more sanguine and cheerful temper are not so *straitlaced* in their principles. *Goodman.*

STRAIT'LY, *ad.* Narrowly; closely; — strictly; rigorously. *Hooker.*

STRAIT'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being strait or narrow; narrowness. *2 Macc. xii.*

2. Strictness; rigor; severity. "The *straitness* of his proceeding." *Shak.*

3. Distress; difficulty; trouble. *Johnson.*

4. Want; scarcity. "Straitness of the conveniences of life amongst them." *Locke.*

STRAIT'—WAIST-COAT, *n.* A garment for restraining a lunatic person or one laboring under violent delirium; — also called *strait-jacket*. It has long sleeves, which are tied behind the body, so that the arms cannot be extricated from them. *Dunghison.*

† STRÄKE, the old preterite of *strike*. Struck. *Johnson.*

STRÄKE, *n.* 1. † A streak. *Johnson.*

2. † A narrow board. *Johnson.*

3. The iron band on the circumference of a wheel defending the felloes; a tire. *Barrel.*

4. (*Naut.*) A range of planks running fore and aft on a vessel's side; a streak. *Dana.*

5. (*Mining.*) A frame made of boards, or a trough of wood, without ends, in which the processes of washing and dressing small ore are carried on with the aid of a stream of water. *Ansted.*

STRÄM, *v. a.* To dash down; — *v. n.* to recoil with violence and noise. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*

STRÄM'ASH, *v. a.* [It. *stramazze*.] To beat; to bang; to break; to stram. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*

STRÄM'ASH, *n.* A broil. [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*

† STRÄM'—ZÖUN, *n.* [It. *stramazzone*, a cut or slash.] A descending blow. *B. Jonson.*

STRÄ-MIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *stramineus*; *stramen*, straw; *sterno*, to strew.] Consisting of, or resembling, straw; strawy. *Burton.*

STRÄM'Q-NINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A volatile, crystallizable alkaloid found in stramonium. *Gregory.*

STRÄ-MÖ'NI-ÜM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant with a funnel-shaped calyx and corolla; thorn-apple; Jamestown weed; *Datura stramonium*. All parts of the plant are powerfully narcotic, and are used in medicine. *Wood & Buche.*

STRÄM'Q-NY, *n.* Stramonium. *Brande.*

STRÄND, *n.* [A. S., Dut., Ger., Dan., & Sw. *strand*; Icel. *strönd*, *strönd*. — Slav. *stran*, *strana*, *strona*, the side. — Most probably from Ger. *rand*, border, extremity. *Bosworth.*]

1. The shore or beach, as of the sea; coast. "The Cretan *strand*." *Shak.*

2. The name of a street in London, lying on the bank of the Thames. *Bosworth.*

3. A division or twist of a rope or cord; a number of yarns twisted together, and composing part of a rope. *Johnson.*

Syn. — See COAST.

STRÄND, *v. a.* [*i.* STRANDED; *pp.* STRANDING, STRANDED.]

1. To drive on a strand or shore, as a vessel. "Stranded by great storms." *Prior.*

2. (*Naut.*) To break or sunder a strand of, as a rope. *Dana.*

STRÄND, *v. n.* To be driven on a strand or shore, as a vessel; to run aground. *Wright.*

STRÄNG, *a.* Strong. [North of Eng.] *Brockett.*

STRÄNGE (*stänj*), *a.* [*L.* *extraneus*; *extra*, beyond, without; *e* or *ex* (*Gr.* *ék*), out of; *It.* *estraneo*; *Sp.* *extranjero*; *Old Fr.* *estranger*; *Fr.* *étrange*. — See STRANGER.]

1. Foreign; of another country. [*R.*]

The *strange* subjects that they govern. *Bacon.*
The knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues. *Ascham.*

2. Not being at one's home; not domestic; belonging to others. [*R.*]

Such *strange* importations have been sent to see. *Davies.*

3. Causing wonder or surprise; unheard of; rare; wonderful; new; unusual; uncommon; irregular; singular; odd; eccentric.

It is *strange* they should be so silent in this matter, where they are on so many occasions to speak of it. *Tillotson.*
Long custom had inured them to the former kind alone, by which the latter was new and *strange* in their ears. *Hooker.*

4. Unknown or unacquainted.

I am something curious, being *strange*. *Shak.*
And Joseph saw his brethren, and he knew them, but made himself *strange* unto them. *Gen. xlii. 7.*

Strange sail, an unknown vessel. *Mar. Dict.*

Syn. — See ODD, PARTICULAR.

STRÄNGE, *interj.* An exclamation of wonder.

† STRÄNGE, *v. n.* 1. To be estranged. *Gower.*

2. To be surprised; to be astonished; to wonder.

It's not enough to make one *strange*.
That some men's fancies ne'er should change. *Euchirast.*

† STRÄNGE, *v. a.* [*Old Fr.* *estranger*.] To alienate; to estrange. *Wodroephe.*

STRÄNGE-LOOK-ING (*-lûk-îng*), *a.* Having an odd or singular appearance. *West. Rev.*

STRÄNGE-LY, *ad.* 1. † With a relation to strangers or a foreign country. *Shak.*

2. In a strange manner; so as to cause wonder; wonderfully; singularly; oddly.

It would *strangely* delight you to see with what spirit he converses. *Laro.*

STRÄNGE-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being strange or foreign; foreignness. *Sprat.*

2. Distance in manner; reserve; uncommunicativeness; shyness; coldness.

Unguid thy *strangeness*, and tell me what I shall vent to my lady. *Shak.*

3. Mutual dislike; estrangement; alienation. "A *strangeness* between the nations." *Bacon.*

4. The quality or power of causing surprise or wonder; wonderfulness; uncommonness.

The *strangeness* and seeming unreasonableness of all the former articles. *South.*

5. Uncouthness; oddness; singularity. "The savage *strangeness* he puts on." *Shak.*

STRÄNGER, *n.* [*L.* *extraneus*; *It.* *straniero*; *Sp.* *extranjero*; *Old Fr.* *estranger*; *Fr.* *étranger*. — "The most singular formation in our language is, undoubtedly, that the word *stranger* should come from the Latin preposition *e*, out of, from. *E*, for the sake of euphony, often changes into *ex*. It is further prolonged into *extra*, familiar to every ear. Our English adjective now arises, *extraneus*. It passes into French, *estranger*, changing the *x* into *s*; and returns to us as *stranger*, one who comes from without." *R. W. Hamilton.*]

1. One belonging to another country; an inhabitant of another land; a foreigner; an alien.

I am a poor woman, and a *stranger*,
Born out of your dominions. *Shak.*

2. One unknown or unacquainted.

His perusal of the writings of his friends and *strangers*. *Fell.*
I was no *stranger* to the original. *Dryden.*

3. A guest; a visitor; a visitant.

A pretty, neat room, which seems to be designed for the reception of *strangers*. *Dampier.*

4. One not admitted to any fellowship.

I unspeak my detraction, here abjure
The faults and blames upon myself
For *strangers* to my nature. *Shak.*

Syn. — *Stranger* is a person not known, whether

of the same or another country; *foreigner*, one from a foreign country; *alien*, a foreigner who is resident, but not naturalized, in distinction from native citizens.

† STRÄNG'ER, *v. a.* To estrange. *Shak.*

STRÄNG'ER, *a.* Foreign, unacquainted, or unknown. "The *stranger* guest." *Pope.*

STRÄNG'GLE (*stäng'gl*, 82), *v. a.* [*Gr.* *σπαγγαλίζω*, *σπαγγαλῶ*; *σπαγγαλῶ*, a halter; *σπάγγω*, to draw or bind tight; *L.* *strangulo*; *It.* *strangolare*; *Old Fr.* *estrangler*; *Fr.* *étrangler*.] [*i.* STRANGLED; *pp.* STRANGLING, STRANGLED.]

1. To kill by intercepting the breath; to choke to death; to suffocate.

So heinous a crime was it, that our Saxon
And our English law did not allow it to be done. *Shak.*

2. To prevent from coming into life or existence; to hinder from birth; to suppress. *Shak.*

† STRÄNG'GLE, *n.* Strangulation. *Chaucer.*

STRÄNG'GLE-ABLE (*stäng'gl-a-bl*), *a.* That may be strangled. [*R.*] *Chesterfield.*

STRÄNG'GLER, *n.* One who strangles. *Shak.*

STRÄNG'GLES (*sträng'glz*), *n. pl.* (*Farriery*.) A disease in horses, consisting of a tumor seated nearly in the centre of the channel under the jaw, and soon filling the whole space. *Youatt.*

STRÄNG'GLING (*sträng'glîng*), *n.* The act of killing by strangling or choking. *Job vii. 15.*

STRÄNG'GU-LÄ-TED (*sträng'gu-lä-ted*), *a.* 1. (*Med.*) Nothing henna in the aperture occasions more or less constriction on the protruded part; incarcerated. *Dunghison.*

2. (*Bot.*) Irregularly contracted at intervals. *Henslow.*

STRÄNG'GU-LÄ-TION, *n.* [*L.* *strangulatio*; *It.* *strangolazione*; *Fr.* *strangulation*.]

1. The act of strangling or the state of being strangled. *Wiseman.*

2. (*Med.*) The state of a part too closely constricted. *Dunghison.*

STRÄNG'GU-RJ-OÛS, *a.* Pertaining to the strangury. [*R.*] *Cheyne.*

STRÄNG'GU-RY (*sträng'gu-rj*), *n.* [*Gr.* *σπαγγουρία*, *σπαγγή*, *σπαγγός*, a drop, and *οὐρον*, urine; *L.* & *It.* *stranguria*; *Sp.* *stranguria*; *Fr.* *stranguirie*.]

1. (*Med.*) Pain in discharging in voiding urine, which issues only in drops. *Dunghison.*

2. (*Bot.*) A disease in plants produced by tight ligatures. *Loudon.*

STRÄP, *n.* [*A. S.* *stropp*; *Dut.* *strop*, a rope, a halter; *Ger.* *stroppe*, *stroppe*, *striefen*, a strap; *Dan.* *stroppe*; *Sw.* *stropp*; *Icel.* *stroppa*. — *L.* *stroppus*, *stroppus*, a strap, from *Gr.* *σπάσσω*, *σπάσσω*, a band, a cord; *σπάσσω*, to turn, to twist.]

1. A long, narrow strip of leather, cloth, or some similar material; a thong. *Shak.*

2. A strip of leather for sharpening razors, &c.; a strop; — usually written *strop*. *Smart.*

3. (*Corp.*) An iron plate placed across the junction of two or more timbers for securing them together. *Weale.*

4. (*Naut.*) A piece of rope spliced round a block to keep its parts together. *Dana.*

5. (*Bot.*) The flat part of the corolla of a ligulate floret: — in grasses, an appendage of the sheath; ligula. *Gray.*

6. (*Mil.*) A decoration of worsted, silk, gold, or silver, worn on the shoulder without an epaulet. *Stocquer.*

STRÄP, *v. a.* [*i.* STRAPPED; *pp.* STRAPPING, STRAPPED.]

1. To beat or chastise with a strap. *Johnson.*

2. To bind or fasten with a strap. *Coveper.*

3. To sharpen on a strap; to strop. *Wright.*

STRÄP-PÄ'DÖ, *n.* [*It.* *strappata*, a pull, the strappado; *strappare*, to pull; *Fr.* *estrappade*.] A military punishment formerly inflicted, by which dislocation of joints was usually effected.

It consisted in hoisting the soldier with his arms tied behind him, and then suddenly letting him down within a certain distance of the ground. *Stocquer.*

STRÄP-PÄ'DÖ, *v. a.* To punish or torture by, or as by, the strappado. *Milton.*

STRÄP'PER, *n.* 1. One who straps.

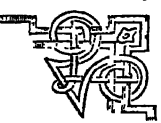
2. Any thing very large of its kind, — particularly a large person. [*Vulgar.*] *Centlivre.*

STRÄP'PING, *a.* Vast; large; bulky. [*Vulgar* or colloquial.] *Johnson.*

† STRÄP'PLE, *v. a.* To bind; to strap. *Chapman.*

STRÄP'-SHÄPED (*-shäpt*), *a.* (*Bot.*) Long, flat, and narrow, as a corolla; ligulate. *Gray.*

STRÄP'-WORK (*sträp'wurk*), *n.* (*Arch.*) An ornament, prevalent in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, consisting of a narrow strip of wood, twisted and crossed, and occasionally interlaced, with another. *Fairholt.*



STRÄSS, *n.* [From the name of its German inventor.] A variety of flint-glass, but containing more lead, and, in some cases, a smaller proportion of borax; — used in the manufacture of fictitious gems. *Tomlinson.*

The materials for *strass* must be very pure, and when well made it is a successful imitation of the diamond. It has a remarkable lustre. *Tomlinson.*

STRÄT'A, *n. pl.* [*L.*] (*Geol.*) Beds or layers, as of rocks. — See STRATUM. *Lyell.*

STRÄT'A-GËM, *n.* [*Gr.* *στρατήγημα*; *στρατηγέω*, to be general, to out-general; *στρατηγός*, a general; *στρατός*, an army, and *ἄγω*, to lead; *L.* *strategema*; *It.* *stratagemma*; *Sp.* *estratagemu*; *Fr.* *stratagème*.]

1. An artifice in war; a scheme or plan for deceiving and surprising an army or a body of troops; a piece of generalship. *Stocquer.*

2. An artifice; art; a trick; a deception; a ruse; deceit; finesse; imposition.

Those off are *stratagems* which errors seem. *Pope.*

Syn. — See ART, ARTIFICE.

STRÄT'A-GËM'I-CAL, *a.* Full of, or containing, stratagems or artifice. [*R.*] *Swift.*

STRÄT'A-RÏTH'ME-TRY, *n.* [*Gr.* *στρατής*, an army, *ἄριθος*, number, and *μέτρον*, measure.] The art of drawing up an army or body of men in a geometrical figure. *Crabb.*

STRÄT-E-GËT'IC, *a.* [*Gr.* *στρατηγικός*.] STRÄT-E-GËT'IC-CAL, (*Mil.*) Relating to, or effected by, strategy; strategic. [*R.*] *Qu. Rev.*

STRÄT-E-GËT'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* By means of strategy. [*R.*] *Ec. Rev.*

STRÄT-E-GËT'ICS, *n. pl.* (*Mil.*) Military tactics; generalship; strategy. *Th. Campbell.*

STRÄT-E-GËT'IC, *a.* [*Gr.* *στρατηγικός*; *στρατήγος*, a general; *στρατήγικος*, pertaining to, or performed by, strategy. *Qu. Rev.*

STRÄT-E-GËT'ICS, *n. pl.* (*Mil.*) Strategics; strategy. [*R.*] *Ed. Rev. Bode.*

STRÄT'E-GÏST, *n.* [*Fr.* *stratigiste*.] One who is versed in strategy or military tactics. *Qu. Rev.*

STRÄT'E-GÏS, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr.* *στρατήγος*; *στρατός*, an army, and *ἄγω*, to lead.] (*Gr. Ant.*) The commander of the army; a general. *Mitford.*

STRÄT'E-GÏY [*strät'e-jj*, *K. Sm. Wb. Crabb, Wr.*; *strät'e-jj*, *P. Cyc.*], *n.* [*Gr.* *στρατηγία*; *στρατηγός*, a general; *It.* *strategia*; *Sp.* *estrategia*; *Fr.* *stratégie*.] (*Mil.*) The science or the art of military command, or of conducting complicated military movements; generalship; military science; military tactics. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

STRÄTH, *n.* [*W. ystrad*; *Gael.* *srath*.] A valley of considerable extent, through which a river or stream runs. [*Scotland.*] *Jamieson.*

When on the watery strath or quaggy moss
They see the gliding ghosts unbidden troop. *Colma.*

STRÄTH'SPEY (*sträth'spe*), *n.* [From the district of *Strathapey*.] A lively Scottish dance in which two persons are engaged: — also the music, or air, to which they dance. *Jamieson.*

STRÄT-I-FI-CÄ-TION, *n.* [*It.* *stratificazione*; *Sp.* *estratificación*; *Fr.* *stratification*.] The process of stratifying, or the state of being stratified; arrangement in strata. *Lyell.*

STRÄT'I-FIED (*-fid*), *p. a.* Formed into a stratum, or composed of strata, or layers. *P. Cyc.*

STRAT'[-FÔRM, a. In the form of a stratum or of strata; stratified. *Phillips.*

STRAT'I-FV, v. a. [L. *stratum* and *facio*, to make; It. *stratificare*; Sp. *estratificar*; Fr. *stratifier*] [*i.* STRATIFIED; *pp.* STRATIFYING, STRATIFIED] To form into a stratum, or layer; to arrange in strata, or layers. *Hull.*

STRAT'[-GRÁPH'[-CÁL, a. Pertaining to stratigraphy. *Murchison.*

STRAT'[-GRÁPH'[-CÁL-LÝ, ad. In a stratigraphical manner. *Sedgwick.*

STRÁ-TÖC'RA-CY, n. [Gr. *στράτης*, an army, and *κράτος*, to rule; Fr. *stratocratie*.] A military government; government by military chiefs and an army. *Guthrie.*

STRÁ-TÖC'RA-PHY, n. [Gr. *στράτης*, an army, and *φύσις*, to describe.] A description of armies, or of whatever relates to them. *Todd.*

STRÁ-TÖN'[-C, a. [Gr. *στράτης*, an army.] Pertaining to an army; military; warlike. *Wright.*

STRÁ-TÛM, n. [L.] pl. STRÁ-TA; Eng. STRÁ-TUMS; — the latter rarely used. [L. *sterno*, *stratus*, to spread.] (*Geol. & Min.*) A bed or layer of any thing, as of rock, gravel, &c. *Woodward.*

STRÁ-TÛS, n. [L. *sterno*, *stratus*, to spread.] (*Meteorology.*) An extended, continuous, horizontal layer of clouds, the under surface of which sometimes rests on the earth, forming mists and fogs. *Howard.*

† **STRAUGHT (stráwt), old pret. & p.** from *stretch*. Stretched. *Chaucer.*

STRÁW, n. [A. S. *strew*, *strew*; Dut. *stroo*; Frs. *strc*; Ger. *stroh*; Dan. *straa*; Sw. *strå*; Icel. *stra*. — Gael. *srubh*. — See STRÁW.]

1. The stalk, stem, or culm of grain after being threshed. "Hay and straw." *Bacon.*

Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw. *Pope.*

2. Any thing proverbially worthless.

Of which I will not bite one straw. *Milford.*

Straw has a plural with reference to single straws; but it is generally used collectively. *Smart.*

In the straw, lying in, as a mother; in child bed. — *Man of straw*, an inefficient person; — an imaginary person. *Dryden.*

STRÁW, v. a. To strew. — See STREW. *Todd.*

STRÁW'-BÁIL, n. Fictitious or worthless bail.

STRÁW'-BÉD, n. A bed of straw. *Holdsworth.*

STRÁW'-BÉR-RY, n. [A. S. *straw-berie*, *strew-berie*; *strewian*, to strew.] (*Bot.*) A name applied to stemless, perennial plants, with runners, of the genus *Fragaria*, and to their fruit, which is very delicious. *Gray.*

Wild strawberry, a name indiscriminately applied to *Fragaria Virginiana*, otherwise called *scarlet strawberry*, and to *Fragaria vesca*, otherwise called *Alpine strawberry*, *wood strawberry*, and *English strawberry*. *Gray. Wood.*

STRÁW'-BÉR-RY-BÛSH, n. (*Bot.*) A low, upright, or straggling American shrub, having bright green leaves and rough pods, crimson when ripe; *Euonymus Americanus*. *Gray.*

STRÁW'-BÉR-RY-PÉAR (-pár), n. (*Bot.*) A plant of the West Indies, bearing a fruit which is slightly acid, sweet, pleasant, and cooling; *Cactus triangularis*. *Loudon.*

STRÁW'-BÉR-RY-TRÉE, n. (*Bot.*) A name applied to evergreen shrubs of the genus *Arbutus*, — especially to *Arbutus unedo*, an elegant, hardy, evergreen shrub, native of the south of Europe and of the Levant, bearing bright yellow and red berries, studded with little projections. *Loudon.*

STRÁW'-BUILT (-bült), a. Built or made of straw. "Their straw-built citadel." *Milton.*

STRÁW'-CÔL-OR, n. The color of straw; a whitish yellow. *Ency.*

STRÁW'-CÔL-ORÉD (-köl-urd), a. Of the color of straw; light or whitish yellow. *Shak.*

STRÁW-CÛT-TER, n. A machine for cutting straw into chaff for fodder. *Farm. Ency.*

STRÁW'-DRÁIN, n. A drain filled with straw.

STRÁW'-HÁT, n. A hat made of straw. *Ure.*

STRÁW'-PLÁT, n. Platted or twisted straw. *Straw-plat*, chip, and grass for hats. *Simmonds.*

STRÁW'-STÖNE, n. (*Min.*) A mineral found in granite in Bohemia, of a straw color, and disposed in silky, radiating fibres, composed chiefly of silica, alumina, oxide of manganese, protoxide of iron, and iron. *Dana.*

STRÁW'-STÛFFÉD (-stüft), a. Stuffed with straw.

STRÁW'-WORM (-würm), n. A worm bred in straw. *Johnson.*

STRÁW'Y, a. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, straw. *Boyle.*

STRÁY (strā), v. n. ["The same word as *straw*, and means to spread, to disperse." *Richardson.* — A. S. *strewian*, *strewian*, to strew: — *stredan*, to disperse.] [*i.* STRAYED; *pp.* STRAYING, STRAYED.]

1. To go from the common or direct course; to deviate; to wander; to rove; to ramble; to roam; to range.

In wilderness and wasteful deserts strayed. *Spenser.*

Where Thames among the wanton valley strays. *Denham.*

So eyed from those fair fields. *Duden.*

2. To swerve from rectitude; to err. "We have erred and strayed." *Common Prayer.*

† **STRÁY (strā), v. a.** To make to stray; to cause to wander; to mislead. *Shak.*

STRÁY (strā), n. 1. The act of straying.

I would not from your love make such a stray. *Shak.*

2. An animal that has strayed, or is found wandering and unclaimed. "Impounded as a stray." *Shak.* "A stray of bullocks." *Addison.*

STRÁY, a. Strayed; gone astray; wandering unclaimed; as, "A stray horse." [*Colloquial.*]

STRÁY'ER (strā'er), n. One who strays; one who rambles about; a wanderer. *Fox.*

STRÁY'ING, n. The act of wandering or going astray. "Irregular strayings." *Bp. Hopkins.*

STRÉAK (strék), n. [A. S. *streak*, *streak*, a stroke, a line; Dut. *streek*; Ger. *streich*; Dan. *streg*; Sw. *streh*. — Gael. *strioic*, a streak.]

1. A line or long mark of a color different from that of the ground; a stripe.

What curious streaks

Do lace the severing clouds in yonder east! *Shak.*

2. (*Naut.*) A range of planks running fore and aft on a vessel's side; a stroke. *Dana.*

3. (*Min.*) The color of the surface of a mineral where it is scratched. *Dana.*

STRÉAK (strék), v. a. [*i.* STREAKED; *pp.* STREAKING, STREAKED.]

1. To form streaks on or in; to mark or variegate with streaks; to stripe.

A mule admirably streaked and dappled with white and black. *Sandys.*

2. † To stretch; to extend. *Chapman.*

STRÉAK, v. n. To run fast. [*Vulgar, U. S.*] *Ross.*

STRÉAKÉD (strék'ed or strék), p. a. Having, or marked with, streaks; striped; streaky.

STRÉAK'Y, a. Marked or variegated with streaks; striped; streaked. *Dryden.*

STRÉAM (strēm), n. [A. S. *stream*; Frs. *strame*; Dut. *stroom*; Ger. & Dan. *strom*; Sw. *ström*; Icel. *straumr*. — W. *ystrym*; Ir. *streamh*, *seav*.]

1. A running water; a flow of water; a current; a course: — a river; a brook; a rivulet

Streams never flow in vain: where streams abound,

How laughs the land with various plenty crowned! *Cowper.*

2. Any fluid or liquid flowing in a course; as, "A stream of gas"; "A stream of melted lead."

3. Any thing issuing and proceeding continuously. "A stream of words." *Dryden.*

He followed the stream of people. *Johnson.*

4. A regular series or succession; course.

The very stream of his life. *Shak.*

Syn. — *Stream* and *current* both denote a fluid body in progressive motion, but in *stream*, the length, and in *current*, the running, is the prominent idea. All rivers and brooks are *streams*, with currents of greater or less rapidity. A large or small *stream*; a rapid *current*; a water *course*, or *course* of a river.

STRÉAM (strēm), v. n. [A. S. *streamian*.] [*i.* STREAMED; *pp.* STREAMING, STREAMED.]

1. To flow; to move in a current, as water.

Where rivers now

Stream, and perpetual draw their humid train. *Milton.*

2. To emit or pour out a current, as of tears. Then grateful Greece with streaming eyes. *Pope.*

3. To issue in a stream or continuously. From opening skies many streaming glories shine. *Pope.*

4. To extend; to stretch out or float in a long line. "With streaming locks." *Thomson.*

STRÉAM, v. a. 1. To pour in a stream or current.

She at length will stream

Some dew of grace into my withered heart. *Shak.*

2. To mark with colors in long tracks; to variegate with streaks; to streak; to stripe.

The herald's mantle is streaked with gold. *Bacon.*

To stream a buoy, (*Naut.*) to drop it into the water. *Dana.*

STRÉAM'-ÁNÖH-OR, n. (*Naut.*) A small anchor used for warping, and sometimes for mooring by, in a river, &c. *Dana.*

STRÉAM'-CÁ-BLE, n. (*Naut.*) The hawser or cable of a stream-anchor. *Mar. Dict.*

STRÉAM'ÉR, n. 1. A long, narrow flag, which streams or floats in the wind; a pennon.

His brave fleet

With silken streamers the young Phœbus fanning. *Shak.*

2. The aurora borealis in the form of a beam.

He knew by the streamers, that shot so bright,

That spirits were riding the northern light. *W. Scott.*

3. (*Mining.*) One who works in search of stream-tin. *Watson.*

STRÉAM'FUL, a. Abounding with streams or currents of water. *Drayton.*

STRÉAM'-ICE, n. A continued ridge of pieces of ice, running in any direction. *Simmonds.*

STRÉAM'LET, n. A small stream; a brook; a rivulet; a rill. *Thomson.*

STRÉAM'-TIN, n. (*Min.*) A very pure native binoxide of tin occurring in detached, rounded masses in the low grounds of Cornwall, whither it had been carried from its original vein, and rounded by the action of water. *Miller.*

STRÉAM'-WORKS (-würks), n. pl. The name given by Cornish miners to alluvial deposits of tin ore, usually worked in the open air. *Ure.*

STRÉAM'Y (strēm'ē), a. 1. Abounding with streams or currents of water. *Prior.*

2. Flowing in a stream or current. "His

nodding helm emits a streamy ray." *Pope.*

STRÉEK, v. a. To lay out for interment, as a dead body. [*Local, Eng.*] *Ray.*

STRÉET, n. [A. S. *stræt*; Frs. *strète*; Dut. *straat*; Ger. *strasse*; Dan. *strade*. — W. *ystrad*; Ir. & Gael. *sráid*, *sráide*. — It. *strada*, a street; Sp. & Port. *estrada*, a causeway; Fr. *estrade*. — From L. *sterno*, *stratus*, to spread, to level. *Skinner.* — From L. *stringo*, *strictus*, to stretch, whence *strait*. *Cotgrave. Richardson.*] A public way in a city or a town, passable by carriages. "The streets of Rome." *Shak.*

Into the streets and lanes of the city. *Luke xiv. 21.*

STRÉET'-DÖÖR, n. A door, as of a house, opening into the street. *Hawkins.*

STRÉET'-PÁ-CING, a. Pacing or perambulating the street or streets. *Cowper.*

STRÉET'-WÁLK-ÉR (strét'wáwk-er), n. A common prostitute; — so termed from her practice of walking the streets at night.

STRÉET'-WÁLK-ING, n. The practice or the crime of a street-walker. *Clarke.*

STRÉET'WÁRD, } n. Formerly an officer having STRÉT'WÁRD, } the care of the streets. *Cowell.*

† **STREIGHT (strät), a.** Narrow. — See STRAIT.

† **STREIGHT (strät), ad.** Strictly. *Spenser.*

STREIGHT (strät), n. A strait. *Gascoigne.*

† **STREIGHT'EN (strät'en), v. a.** To contract; to straiten. — See STRAITEN. *Drayton.*

STRÉL'TZ, n. A soldier of the ancient Muscovite militia. [*R.*] *Brande.*

STRÉ-LIT'Z[-A, n. (*Bot.*) A genus of splendid evergreen, herbaceous plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. *Loudon.*

† **STRÉNE, n.** Race; descent; strain. *Chaucer.*

STRÉNGTH, n. [A. S. *strength*, *strenoth*; — *strong*, *strong*, strong. — See STRONG.]

1. The state or the quality of being strong; active power; force; might; vigor.

Hast thou given the horse *strength*? Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? O, it is excellent To have a giant's *strength*, but it is tyrannous To use it like a giant. *Shak.*

2. Passive power, power of resisting force. Our castle's *strength* Will laugh a siege to scorn. *Shak.*

3. Intellectual or mental power; energy. Aristotle's large views, acuteness, and penetration of thought and *strength* of judgment, few have equalled. *Locke.*

4. That which sustains; support; security. I will love thee, O Lord, my *strength*. *Psa. xviii. 1.*

5. Spirit; animation; courage; fortitude. I feel new *strength* within me rise. *Milton.*

6. Force in writing; vigorous or forcible style; nervous diction; energy; nerve. "Denham's *strength* and Waller's sweetness." *Pope.*

7 (*Fine Arts*.) Boldness or vigor of conception or treatment. *Fairholt.*

8. Potency of a honor; as, "The *strength* of tea"; "The *strength* of wine." *Johnson.*

9. Moral or logical force; validity. *Johnson.*

10. Argumentative force; cogency. "The *strength* and soundness of reason." *Hook.*

11. Confidence imparted by any thing. The allies, after the *strength* of it, to me, *Johnson.*

12. Brightness; vividness; brilliancy. Out of his mouth went a sharp two-edged sword, and his countenance was as the sun shined in his *strength*. *Rev. i. 16*

13. Military or naval force; armament. Nor was there any other *strength* designed to stand about his highness than one regiment. *Clarendon.*

14. A fortification; a fortress; a fort; a stronghold. "Betrayed in all his *strengths*." *Denham.*

15. Means of support; maintenance of power. This inaccessible high *strength* to have seized. *Milton.*

16. Means of support; maintenance of power. What a *strength* of arms you are provided with. *Shak.*

Syn.—*Strength* and *force* denote power in exercise, and capable of being exerted; and they are properties of both body and mind. *Strength* is internal, and capable of exertion; *force* is power exerted. A person may have *strength* to move, but if bound with reids, he has not the *power*. *Vigor*, as well as *strength* and *force*, is a property both of body and of mind; *energy* lies only in the mind. *Strength*, *force*, or *vigor* of body or mind; *strength* of timber, of iron, of brandy, of the will, of attachment; *strength* or *force* of argument or of language; *strength* or *energy* of character, *force* of habit or of circumstances.

† **STRENGTHEN**, *v. a.* To strengthen. *Daniel.*

STRENGTHEN (*strēng'thin*), *v. a.* [*z. STRENGTHENED*; *pp. STRENGTHENING, STRENGTHENED*.]

1. To make strong or stronger; to add or impart strength to; to fortify.

He hath *strengthened* the bars of thy gates. *Psa. cxlviii. 13.*

2. To impart health to; to invigorate. The Lord will *strengthen* him upon the bed of languishing; thou wilt make all his bed in his sickness. *Psa. xli. 3.*

3. To confirm; to establish; to settle. Whose own example *strengthens* all his laws. *Pope.*

4. To animate; to fix in resolution; to impart confidence to; to cheer; to enliven. Charge Joshua, and encourage him, and *strengthen* him; for he shall go over before this people. *Deut. iii. 28.*

5. To make to increase in power or security. Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest, With powerful policy *strengthen* themselves. *Shak.*

Syn.—Whatever adds to the *strength* *strengthens*; — discipline and exercise *strengthen* the body and mind. Whatever gives strength for a particular emergency, *fortifies*; religion *fortifies* the mind against adversity. Whatever adds to the *strength* so as to give it a positive degree of strength *invigorates*; as morning exercise in fine weather *invigorates*.

STRENGTHEN (*strēng'thin*), *v. n.* To grow strong. The disease, that shall destroy at length, Grows with his growth, and *strengthens* with his strength. *Pope.*

STRENGTHEN-ER (*strēng'thin-er*), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, strengthens. *Temple.*

2. A medicine that strengthens. *Quincy.*

STRENGTHEN-ING, *p. a.* Imparting strength.

STRENGTHFULNESS, *n.* Fulness of strength; great strength. [*R.*] *West. Rev.*

† **STRENGTHING**, *n.* A fortification. *Wickliffe.*

STRENGTHLESS, *a.* Wanting strength; weak; powerless; feeble. *Boyle.*

STRENGTHNER, *n.* A strengthener. *Johnson.*

† **STRENGTHY**, *a.* Having strength; strong; powerful; mighty. *R. Gloucester.*

† **STRENUITY**, *n.* [*L. strenuus*; *strenuus*, active.] Activity; numbness. *Bailey.*

STRENUOUS (*strēn'u-ŭs*), *a.* [*L. strenuus*, from *Gr. σπένω*, strong, rough; *It. strenuo*; *Sp. estrenuo*.]

1. Boldly or zealously active; vigorous; spirited. "A rich man and a *strenuous*." *Chapman.*

2. Zealous; ardent; earnest; energetic. He resolves to be *strenuous* for taking off the test. *Swift.*

STRENUOUSLY, *ad.* In a strenuous manner; urgently; ardently; vigorously. *Brown.*

STRENUOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being strenuous; zeal; earnestness; ardor. *Scott.*

STREPENT, *a.* [*L. strepo*, *strepens*, to make a noise.] Noisy; clamorous. [*It.*] *Shenstone.*

† **STREPEROUS**, *a.* Loud; obstreperous. *Brown.*

STREPTER-RA, *n.* [*Gr. στέφω*, to turn, to twist, and *στέφω*, a feather, a wing.] (*Ent.*) An order of insects the larvae of which live in the bodies of bees, wasps, &c., and are distinguished by having the anterior pair of wings transformed into a pair of short, slender, contorted appendages resembling narrow balances. *Baird.*

STRESS, *n.* [From *A. S. strece*, a stretch, violence, or from *distress*. *Johnson.*—From *distress*. *Richardson.*—See *DISTRAIN*, and *DISTRESS*.]

1. Distress. "His heavy *stress*." *Spenser.*

2. That which strains or constrains, force; strain;—violence. The single-twined cords may no such *stress* endure As cables braided threefold may. *Spenser.*

3. Importance; force;—accent; emphasis. Consider how great a *stress* he laid upon this duty. *Atterbury.*

Syn.—See *EMPHASIS*.

† **STRESS**, *v. a.* To distress. *Spenser.*

STRETCH (*strēch*), *v. a.* [*A. S. streccan*; *strec*, *strecan*, straight; *Dut. strecken*; *Ger. strecken*; *Dan. strekke*; *Sw. sträcka*; *Old Eng. strake*, *stretch*.—*L. stringo*.] [*i. STRETCHED*, *pp. STRETCHES*.]

1. To draw out or extend, to make tense. Who hath *stretched* the line upon it? *Job xxxviii. 5.*

2. To draw out or extend in breadth, or in all directions; to spread; to expand; to display. Doth the hawk fly by thy wisdom, and *stretch* her wings towards the south? *Job xxxix. 28.*

3. To extend; to reach. "Stretch out thine hand upon the waters." *Ezek. vii. 19.*

4. To extend too far; to strain; to exaggerate. "To *stretch* a text." *Johnson.*

STRETCH, *v. n.* 1. To be extended; to be drawn out; to extend itself; to reach. As far as *stretches* any ground. *Gower.*

2. To be extended or bear extension without breaking, as an elastic body. Your dungeon *stretcheth* far and wide beneath. *Milton.*

3. To go or strain beyond the truth; to exaggerate. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

STRETCH, *n.* 1. The act of stretching; extension; reach; extent. He thought to swim the stormy main. *Drayton.*

2. Effort; struggle; strain. This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can. *Orville.*

3. Course; direction, as of seams of coal in mines. They put a lawful authority upon the *stretch*. *Estrange.*

4. (*Naut.*) Progress of a vessel under a heavy press of sail, and close-hauled. *Mar. Dict.*

STRETCH-ER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, stretches or extends. *Chapman.*

2. (*Masonry*.) A brick or a stone laid horizontally with its length in the direction of the face of a wall. *Brande.*

3. (*Naut.*) A piece of wood placed across a

boat's bottom, inside, for an oarsman to place his feet against in rowing.—a cross-piece placed between a boat's sides, to keep them apart when hoisted up and gripped. *Danu.*

4. A frame for carrying a person in a reclining posture; a litter. *Clarke.*

5. One of the rods of an umbrella, which are attached at one end to the ribs, and at the other to the sliding tube. *P. Cyc.*

STRETCHING-COURSE, *n.* (*Masonry*.) A course or row of stretchers. *Britton.*

STREW (*strū or strō*), [*strū*, *S. J. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; *strō*, *W. E. F.*], *v. a.* [*Goth. strawan*; *A. S. streccan*, *streccan*, to *strew*; *stredan*, *stregan*, to spread; *Dut. strooijen*; *Ger. streuen*; *Dan. strøe*; *Sw. strö*; *Lecl. strā*.—*Gr. σπένω*, *σπένω*; *Old L. strao*; *L. sterno*, *stratus*.—“This word expresses the rustling produced by the action of *strewing* or *spreading straw*.” *Adelung.*]

1. To spread by scattering; to scatter; to strow. Others cut down branches from the trees, and *strewed* them in the way. *Matt. xxi. 8.*

2. To cover or overspread by being scattered. The snow that does the top of Pindus *strew*. *Spenser.*

3. To scatter something, as flowers, on. I thought thy bride-bed to have decked, sweet maid, And not have *strewed* thy grave. *Shak.*

STREWING (*strū'ing or strō'ing*), *n.* 1. The act of one who, or that which, *strews*.

2. Something *strewed* or to be *strewed*. *Shak.*

3. *pl.* Litter for cattle. *Wickliffe.*

† **STREWMENT**, *n.* Any thing *strewed*, as in decoration; *strewing*. *Shak.*

STRÆ, *n.*; *pl. STRÆ*. [*L.*] A channel or groove of a column. *Fairholt.*

STRÆ (*stræ*), *n. pl.* [*L. channels, furrows*.]

1. (*Nat. Hist.*) Small channels or furrows in the shells of cockles, scallops, &c. *Boyle.*

2. (*Arch.*) Fillets between the flutes of columns, &c. *Clarke.*

3. (*Med.*) Large purple spots, resembling the marks produced by the strokes of a cane, appearing under the skin in certain malignant fevers; vibices. *Dunglison.*

STRÆ, *v. a.* [*L. strio*, *striatus*.] To furnish with furrows or channels. *Andrews.*

STRÆ, *v. a.* 1. Having, or formed in, striæ; channelled; grooved. *Woodward.*

2. (*Zool.*) Noting a surface painted or impressed with narrow transverse streaks. *Brande.*

3. (*Fine Arts*.) Disposed in ornamental lines, parallel or wavy. *Fairholt.*

4. (*Bot.*) Marked with slender longitudinal grooves or channels. *Gray.*

STRÆTION, *n.* Striation [*It.*] *Clarke.*

STRÆTURE, *n.* [*L. striatura*.] The state of being striated; striation. [*It.*] *Woodward.*

† **STRICK**, *n.* [*Gr. στρογγύλη*, a screech-owl; *L. strix*.] A bird of bad omen. *Spenser.*

STRICK, *v. a.* To level with a strickle. *N. Bacon.*

STRICKEN (*strik'kn*), *p.* from *strike*. Struck.—See *STRIKE*.

STRICKEN (*strik'kn*), *p. a.* 1. Smitten; wounded; afflicted. *Long since* I was a *stricken* deer that left the herd. *Couper.*

2. Advanced in years; far gone. Joshua was old, and *stricken* in years. *Josh. xiii. 1.*

STRICKLE (*strik'kl*), *n.* 1. An instrument to strike off the surplus from a heaped measure, as of grain; a strike. *Holme.*

2. A stone or instrument for whetting a scythe; a rifle. [*Local. Eng.*] *Grose.*

3. A tool used in moulding pipes, *Simmonds.*

STRICKLE, *n.* A strickle or strike. [*Local.*]

STRICKLESS, *Eng.* [*Local.*]

STRICT, *a.* [*L. strictus*; *stringo*, to draw tight, to strain; *It. stretto*; *Sp. estricto*.—*A. S. stræc*, straight, rigid.—See *STRAIT*.]

1. Drawn tight; tight; close; strained; tense. We feel our fibres grow *strict* or lax according to the state of the air. *Arbutnot.*

2. (*Naut.*) A piece of wood placed across a

2. Exact; accurate; precise; careful; rigorously nice. "Strictest watch." *Milton.*

3. Severe; rigorous; stringent; stern. "A strict hand be kept over children from the beginning." *Locke.*

4. Confined; limited; not extensive.

As they took the compass of their commission *stricter* or larger, so their dealings were more or less moderate. *Hooker.*

5. (Bot.) Straight and narrow. *Gray.*

Strict settlement, (Eng. Law,) a settlement of an estate upon a parent for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively in tail, including the appointment of trustees to preserve contingent remainders. *Burrill.*

Syn. — *Strict*, exact, and accurate are commonly used in a good sense; *severe*, *rigorous*, *stern*, and *rigid*, more commonly, but not always, in an ill sense. *Strict* disciplinary; *exact* statement; *accurate* account; *severe* trial, *rigorous* punishment; *stern* countenance, *rigid* discipline.

STRICT'LY, *ad.* In a strict manner; tightly; closely; — exactly; accurately; precisely; — severely; rigorously; — *ad. ut*.

STRICT'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being strict; tightness; tenseness; closeness. *Johnson.*

2. Exactness; rigorousness; precision.

Eusebius, who is not in *strictness* to be reckoned with the Ante-Nicenes. *Waterland.*

3. Severity; rigor; rigorousness. *Bacon.*

STRICT'URE (*strikt'yūr*), *n.* [L. *strictura*; Fr. *stricture*.]

1. A stroke; a touch; a mark; a sign.

Certain passive *strictures*, or signatures, of that wisdom which hath made and ordered all things with the highest reason. *Hale.*

2. A touch of criticism; a critical remark; animadversion; censure.

To what purpose are these *strictures*? To a great end, and one. They tend to show the *strictures* of the mind of a person in merit of individuals, and consequently the merit of the aggregate. *Knob.*

3. † Strictness; rigor. *Shak.*

A man of *stricture* and firm abstinence. *Shak.*

4. (Med.) A contraction of some tube or duct, as of the œsophagus. *Dunghson.*

Syn. — See ANIMADVERSION.

STRIDE, *n.* [A. S. *stræde*; *strædan*, to spread.] Act of one who strides; a long step; a straddle. "A manly stride." *Shak.*

STRIDE, *v. n.* [A. S. *stridan*, *strædan*, to spread.] [*i.* STRODE or STRID; *pp.* STRIDING, STRIDDEN or STRID.]

1. To walk with strides or long steps.

Mars in the middle of the shield is strided, and strides along the liquid field. *Dryden.*

2. To straddle; to place the feet far apart to the right and left. *Johnson.*

STRIDE, *v. a.* 1. To pass by a stride. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To straddle; to get or to sit astride on. "To stride your steed." *Shak.*

STRID'ÖR, *n.* [L.] A harsh, shrill, grating, whizzing, or creaking sound. *Dryden.*

STRID'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *stridulus*.] Making stridor; harsh, grating, or creaking. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

STRIFE, *n.* [Old Fr. *estrif*. — See STRIVE.]

1. The act of striving; struggle in opposition; contention; contest; conflict; discord.

Where envying and *strife* is, there is confusion and every evil work. *James iii. 16.*

2. Contrariety; opposition; disagreement. "The *strife* of acid and alkali." *Johnson.*

Syn. — See CONFLICT, DISAGREEMENT.

† **STRIFE'FUL**, *a.* Contentious. *Spenser.*

STRIG'Æ, *n.*; pl. *strig'æ*. [L., a windrow.]

1. (Bot.) A straight, hair-like scale. *Henslow.*

2. (Arch.) A fluting of a column. *Brande.*

STRIG'ID-Æ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *στρίγξ*, *στρίγγας*, an owl; L. *strix*, *strigis*.] (Ornith.) A family of birds of the order *Accipitres*, including the sub-families *Surnina*, *Bubonina*, *Syrniina*, and *Strigina*; owls. *Gray.*

STRIG'IL, *n.* [L. *strigilis*; *stringo*, to draw tight, to graze.] A scraper for the skin: — a flesh-brush. *Hoblyn.*

STRIG'IL-LOSE, *a.* (Bot.) Beset with rigid bristles; — a diminutive of *strigose*. *Gray.*

STRIG'ID-Æ, *n.* (Ornith.) A sub-family of birds of the order *Accipitres* and family *Strigidae*; owls. *Gray.*

† **STRIG'MENT**, *n.* [L. *strigmentum*.] That which is scraped off; a scraping. *Brown.*

STRIG'OSE, *a.* [L. *striga*, a strix flamma.

(Bot.) Beset with stout and appressed scale-like or rigid bristles; strigillose. *Gray.*

STRIG'OUS, *a.* (Bot.) Strigose. *Clarke.*

STRIKE, *v. a.* [A. S. *astreican*; Frs. *strica*; Dut. *strijken*; Ger. *streichen*; Dan. *stryge*; Sw. *stryka*.] [*i.* STRUCK; *pp.* STRIKING, STRUCK or STRICKEN. — *Stricken* is nearly obsolete, except as a participial adjective.]

1. To hit with some force, as with the hand, or with something held in the hand; to act upon by a blow; to give a blow to; to smite; to beat. The servants did *strike* him with the palms of their hands. *Mark xiv. 65.*

One of them . . . drew a sword, and *struck* a servant of the high priest, and smote off his ear. *Matt. xxvi. 51.*

2. To throw by a quick motion; to dash; to cast. They shall take of the blood, and *strike* it on the two side-posts, and on the upper door-post. *Exod. xii. 7.*

3. To form by impression; to stamp; to impress; to imprint; — to mint; to coin. Some very rare coins *struck* of a pound weight. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To thrust; to cause to penetrate; to shoot. He shall grow as the lily, and *strike* forth his roots as Lebanon. *Isa. xiv. 5, marginal reading.*

5. To give, as a blow or stroke; to deal; to inflict. "Do you but *strike* the blow." *Shak.*

6. To punish, as by blows; to afflict. To punish the just is not good, nor to *strike* princes for equity. *Prov. xvii. 26.*

7. To cause to sound by blows; to begin to beat; — commonly followed by *up*. "Strike *up* the drums." *Shak.*

8. To produce by a sudden action. Strike a terror through the Stygian strand. *Dryden.*

9. To affect suddenly in some particular manner; to impress. "Struck with horror." *Waller.*

Strike her young bones, Ye tinklers, with lameness. *Shak.*

Nice works of art strike and surprise us most upon the first view. *Atterbury.*

10. To make and ratify, as a bargain; — probably from a ceremony of the Romans of striking or killing a victim in making a compact. "To *strike* perpetual leagues." *Philips.*

11. To lower or take down, as a sail, a flag, or a tent. *Dryden.*

12. To level with the top of the measure with a strike or strickle, as grain. *Wright.*

13. (Joinery.) To run or form with a plane, as a moulding. *Wright.*

To *strike hands* with, to make a treaty or compact with; to join. *Job xvii. 3.* — To *strike* a docket, (Eng. Law.) to have an entry made at the bankrupt-office of an affidavit and bond in bankruptcy, as a petitioner. — To *strike* a jury, (Law.) to constitute a special jury by each party striking out before the clerk, out of court, a certain number of names from a list of jurors prepared by the clerk or master of the court, so as to reduce it to the number of persons required by law, who are to be summoned and returned as jurors by the sheriff. *Burrill.* — To *strike off*, to erase or remove, as from an account. *Shak.* — To *strike off* a blow or any sudden action. "Strike off his head." *Shak.* — To print; to issue from the press. "To *strike out*, to produce by a blow or collision. "My pride struck out new sparkles of her own." *Dryden.* — To blot out; to erase; to efface; to expunge. *Pope.* — To bring to light. *Johnson.* — To form at once as by a quick effort. *Pope.* — To *strike sail*, to stop progress; to go no farther. *Shak.* — To *strike up*, to begin, as a tune.

STRIKE, *v. n.* 1. To make a blow or blows. I cannot *strike* at wretched kerna. *Shak.*

2. To hit; to collide; to dash; to clash. Holding a ring by a thread in a glass, tell him that holdeth it, it shall *strike* so many times against the side of the glass, and no more. *Bacon.*

3. To sound by a blow or blows; to sound, as with a hammer; to sound by percussion. Clocks may *strike*, and bells ring. *Greiv.*

4. To pass with a quick or strong action or motion; to dart; to shoot. Till a dart *strike* through his liver. *Prov. vii. 23.*

It began raining, and I *struck* into Mrs. Vanhomrigh's and dined. *Swift.*



5. To run or dash against the shore, a rock, or other object, as a vessel.

The admiral galley, wherein the emperor was, struck upon a sand, and there it stuck fast. *Knolles.*

6. To lower colors or sails in token of respect, submission, or surrender; — to yield. *Shak.*

The intent of our business is ready to *strike* to that of 30. *Swift.*

7. † To break forth. "It *struck* on a sudden into such reputation." *Gov. of the Tongue.*

8. To cease from work, in order to extort higher wages, as workmen; — to disobey; to revolt; to mutiny. [Modern.] *Smart. Roget.*

To *strike at*, to make or aim a blow at; to attempt to strike. *Shak.* — To *strike home*, to give an effective blow. *Shak.* — To *strike in*, to enter suddenly; — to recede within the surface; to disappear. *Clarke.* — To *strike in with*, to conform or agree to. *South.* — To *strike out*, to rove; to wander, to make a sudden excursion. *Burnet.* — To *strike up*, to begin to play on a musical instrument. "Come, harper, *strike up*." *Swift.*

STRIKE, *n.* 1. The act of striking; a stroke.

2. † A bushel; four pecks. *Tusser.*

3. An English dry measure containing four bushels. *Simmonds.*

4. A stick or instrument with a straight edge for scraping off the surplus from a heaped measure, as of grain; a strickle. *Palmer.*

5. † An iron spear or stanchel in a gate or palisade. *Britton.*

6. † A handful. "A *strike* of flax." *Chaucer.*

7. A cessation from work, as of workmen, in order to extort higher wages; — a revolt; a mutiny. [Modern.] *Clarke. Roget.*

8. (Geol. & Mining.) The direction or line of bearing of strata which is always at right angles to their prevailing dip; the direction of any horizontal line on a stratum. *Lyell. Ansted.*

By the *strike*, by the level measure, or measure not heaped up with articles, as is usually done with potatoes, apples, &c., but having what was above the level scraped off. "Cranberry and all other berries shall be measured by the *strike*." *Laws of Massachusetts.*

STRIKE'BLOCK, *n.* A plane shorter than the jointer, used for shooting a short joint. *Mozon.*

STRICK'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, strikes.

STRICK'ING, *a.* Affecting; surprising; wonderful; impressive; extraordinary.

Though color be the lowest of all the constituent parts of beauty, yet it is vulgarly the most striking. *Spence.*

STRICK'ING-LY, *ad.* So as to affect or surprise; surprisingly; impressively. *Watson.*

STRICK'ING-NESS, *n.* The power or the quality of affecting or surprising. *Todd.*

STRICK'LE, *n.* A strickle; a strike. *Clarke.*

STRING, *n.* [A. S. *streng*, *string*; Dut. *streng*; Ger. *strang*; Dan. *streng*; Sw. *strung*; Icel. *strengur*; — Ir. *strang*; Gael. *sreang*, *sreing*. — Hungarian *istring*; Slav. *strona*, *struna*. — It. *stringa*, a lace, a tie. — Gr. *στέργω*, to twist; L. *stringo*, to draw or bind tight.]

1. A slender rope or band; a small cord; a twine; a thread; a line. Thou, Iago, who hast had my purse As if the *strings* were thine. *Shak.*

2. A ribbon; a fillet. Round Ormond's knee thou tiest the mystic *string*. *Prior.*

3. A cord of a musical instrument. "An instrument of ten *strings*." *Ps. xxxiii. 2.*

4. The cord or line of a bow. They make ready their arrow upon the *string*. *Ps. xl. 2.*

5. A nerve; a tendon. And straightway his ears were opened, and the *string* of his tongue was loosed. *Mark vii. 35.*

6. A fibre, or small, slender root. Duckweed putteth forth a little *string* into the water from the bottom. *Bacon.*

7. A thread or cord on which any things are filed. *Stillingfleet.*

8. A number or set of things filed on a thread or cord; as, "A *string* of beads."

9. A number of things placed or following in succession, a series, a concatenation. "A *string* of propositions." *Johnson.*

10. The tough substance that unites the two parts of the pericarp of leguminous plants. *Wrr.*

11. (Mining.) A small branch of a lode or vein. *Ansted.*

12. (Ship-building.) The highest range of planks in a vessel's ceiling. *Mar Dict.*

13. (Arch.) A string-course. *Britton.*
To have two strings to one's bow, to have two expedients; to have double advantage or security. Hudibras.

STRING, v. a. [*i.* **STRUNG**; *pp.* **STRINGING**, **STRUNG** or **STRINGED**. — *Stringed* is little used except as an adjective.]

1. To furnish with strings, cords, or tendons.
Hath not wise Nature string the legs and feet? Gay.
2. To adjust or tune the strings of; to tune.
*Here the muse so oft her harp hath strung,
 That not a mountain rears its head unsung. Addison.*
3. To put or place on a string; to file.
"Orient pearls at random strung." Sir W. Jones.
4. To make tense or firm; to strengthen.
Toil string the nerves, and purified the blood. Dryden.
5. To deprive of strings or tendons. *Clarke.*

STRING'-BEANS, n. pl. Green beans cooked and eaten with the pods; — so called from the stringy substance which is stripped from the back of the pods in preparing them. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

STRING'-BOARD, n. (Arch.) A board with its face next to the well-hole in a staircase, and receiving the ends of the steps. *Brande.*

STRING'-COURSE, n. (Masonry.) A narrow, horizontal, and slightly projecting course in a wall of a building. *Britton.*

STRINGED (stringd), a. 1. Furnished with strings, as a musical instrument. *Isa. xxxviii. 20.*
 2. Produced by strings or stringed instruments. "The stringed noise." *Milton.*

STRIN'GENT, a. [*L.* *stringo*, *stringens*, to draw tight; *Sp.* *stringente*.]

1. Drawing tight; binding; contracting.
The serpent twisting round their stringent folds. Thomson.
2. Severe; rigid; rigorous; strict. *Roget.*

STRIN'GENT-LY, ad. In a stringent manner.

STRIN'GER, n. 1. One who strings; one who makes, or furnishes with, strings.
The bowyer who made the bows, the fletcher who made the arrows, and the stringer who made the strings. Newes.
 2. A fornicator; a vencher. *Beau. & Fl.*
 3. *pl.* (*Ship-building*) Strakes of plank wrought round the inside of a vessel, close to the under sides of the beams, and serving as a shelf to rest the beams on. *Ogilvie.*

STRING'-HALT, n. (Farriery.) An involuntary twitching or convulsive action of the hind leg which the hind leg of a horse is bent, principally observed when the horse first comes from the stable, and gradually ceasing after he has been exercised; — called also *spring-halt*. *Youatt.*

STRING'-I-NESS, n. State of being stringy. *Loudon.*

STRING'LESS, a. Having no strings. *Shak.*

STRING'-PIECE (-pes), n. 1. A piece of timber in a bridge. *Clarke.*
 2. (*Arch.*) That part of a flight of stairs which forms its ceiling or soffit. *Ogilvie.*

STRING'Y, a. 1. Having strings; filamentous; fibrous. "Stringy parts of roots." *Grew.*
 2. That may be drawn into strings or threads, as a glutinous substance; ropy. *Wright.*

STRING'Y-BARK, n. (Bot.) The name given in Australia to a tree, the bark of which is used by the aborigines to make canvas and cordage; *Eucalyptus robusta.* *Eng. Cyc.*

STRIP, v. a. [*A. S.* *bestrypan*; *Dut.* *stroopen*, to ravage; to strip; *Ger.* *streifen*.] [*i.* **STRIPPED** or **STRIPT**; *pp.* **STRIPPING**, **STRIPPED** or **STRIPT**.]

1. To take or tear off or away, as a covering; — sometimes followed by *off*, emphatically.
To strip bad habits from a corrupted heart is stripping off the skin. Gelpin.
2. To deprive of covering; to make naked; to lay bare; to uncover; to denude; — usually with *off* before the thing taken away.
Quick let me strip thee of thy tuffy coat. Thomson.
The moment they saw the king enter, they stripped themselves in great haste, being covered before. Cook.
3. To make destitute; to deprive; to divest; to despoil; — usually with *off* before the thing taken away; as, "To strip one of his fortune."
The thoughts of things, stripped of these specific differences. Locke.
4. To rob; to plunder; to pillage. "A thief stripped the house." *Johnson.*
5. To milk very clean so as to leave no milk in the dug; to milk dry, as a cow. *Wright.*

To strip off, to tear or take off; as, "To strip off the bark of a tree." — To strip from, to take away from: — to deprive of.

That stript her from his benediction. Shak.
 — *†* To separate from something adhesive or connected. "Men who examine not scrupulously their own ideas, and strip them not from the marks men use for them." *Locke.*

STRIP, v. n. To take off the covering or clothes; to uncover; to undress. *Ash.*

STRIP, n. A piece, shred, or slip, taken or torn off; a narrowshred; a long, narrow piece. *Bp. Hall.*

STRİPE (strip), v. a. [*Dut.* *strepen*; *Ger.* *streifen*. — Perhaps the same as *strip*. *Richardson.*] [*i.* **STRIPED**; *pp.* **STRIPPING**, **STRIPED**.]

1. To diversify with stripes; to variegate with streaks, bands, or lines of different colors.
Whose body is curiously striped with equal lists of black and white. Dampier.
2. To beat so as to leave stripes; to lash. *Johnson.*

STRİPE, n. [*Dut.* *strepe*; *Ger.* *streif*; *Dan.* *stribe*.]

1. A narrow division or space of different color from the adjoining substance; a line, band, or mark of color; a streak.
These stripes are two or three fingers broad, . . . one white and one black. Dampier.
2. A mark made on the body by a lash or blow; a wale.
Cruelly marked him with inglorious stripes. Thomson.
3. A blow or lash, as with a rod or a whip.
A body cannot be so torn with stripes as a mind with remembrance of wicked actions. Bayard.

STRİPED, a. Having stripes, colored lines, or streaks; streaked; as, "A striped cloth."

STRİP'-LÉAF, n. Tobacco from which the stalks have been removed before packing it. *Simmonds.*

STRİP'LING, n. [*Dim.* of *strip*, — a small strip from the main stock or stem. *Richardson.*] A male child in the state of adolescence; a boy.
As when young strplings whip the top for sport. Dryden.

STRİP'PER, n. One who strips. *Sherwood.*

† STRİP'PET, n. A little brook. *Holinshead.*

STRİP'PIŊGS, n. pl. The last milk, at a milking, taken from a cow; after-milking. *Gosse.*

STRİTCH'EL, n. A strickle. — See **STRICKLE**.

STRIVE, v. n. [*Dut.* *streven*; *Ger.* *streben*; *Dan.* *stræbe*; *Sw.* *strifva*. — *Gael.* *strigh*.] [*i.* **STROVE**; *pp.* **STRIVING**, **STRIVEN**, **† STRIVED**.]

1. To make an effort; to exert one's self; to endeavor; to labor; to toil; to try; to aim.
On which I had commanded you to strive to enter in, because it is hard. Luke.
Striving to better, off we mar what's well. Shak.
2. To contest; to contend; to struggle in opposition to another; to oppose; — with *against* or *with* before the person or thing opposed.
Do as adversaries do in law; Strive before the bar as friends. Shak.
Now private pity strove with public hate. Deuham.
3. To vie; to be comparable; to compare; to emulate; to contend in excellence.
Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspired Castalian spring, might with this Paradise Of Eden strive. Milton.

Syn. — See **AIM**, **ENDEAVOR**.

STRİV'ER, n. One who strives. *Glanvill.*

STRİV'ING, n. The act of one who strives; contest; struggle; endeavor.
Labor and disquiet, strivings and temptations. Bp. Taylor.

STRİV'ING-LY, ad. In a striving manner; with struggle; with contest. *Hulot.*

STRÏX, n. [*L.* from *Gr.* *στρυξ*, a night bird; — so called from its shrieking cry.]

1. (*Ornith.*) A genus of owls. *Gray.*
2. (*Arch.*) A channel in a fluted pillar. *Wright.*

STRÖB'-I-LÄ'CEOUS (-shus, 66), a. (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, a strobile. *Gray.*

STRÖB'ILE, n. [*Gr.* *στροβίλος*; *L.* *strobilus*; *Fr.* *strobile*.] (*Bot.*) A collective fruit in the form of a cone or head, as that of the hop and the pine. *Gray.*

STRO-BİL'I-FÖRM, a. Having the form of a strobile or vegetable cone. *Craig.*

STRÖB'I-LĪNE, a. Pertaining to a strobile; cone-shaped. *Wright.*

STRÖ'CAL, n. A shovel used in the glass trade, having a turned-up edge, suited to filling the pots or moulds from the chests or harbors of materials. *Simmonds.*

† STRÖKE, old pret. of strike. Struck. *Sidney.*

STRÖKE, n. [*The old pret. of strike. See STRIKE.*]

1. Act of one who, or that which, strikes, sudden effect of forcible contact; a blow; a knock.
How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke! Gray.
2. A sudden disease or affliction.
At this one stroke, the man looked dead in law. Harte.
3. The moment of striking; — applied to a clock.
Upon the stroke of four. Shak.
4. The touch of a pencil.
But time before stroke as can do no more. Cowper.
5. A successful attempt; a masterly effort.
The stroke of poetry, when managed artfully, most often is the stroke of genius. Byron.
6. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced. *Johnson.*
7. Power; efficacy; influence. [*n.*] *Ray.*
He has a great stroke with the reader, when he condemns any of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of them. Dryden.
8. A single movement of a body through a certain short space, as that of a pen in writing, of an oar in rowing, or of a piston in a steam-engine. *Simmonds.*
9. A series of operations or efforts; as, "A good stroke of business." *Brockett.*

STRÖKE, n. a. [*A. S.* *stracan*; *Dut.* *strooken*; *Ger.* *streichen*; *Dan.* *stryge*, *Sw.* *stryka*; *Icel.* *stryka*. — See **STRIKE**.] [*i.* **STROKED**; *pp.* **STROKING**, **STROKED**.]

1. To rub gently in one direction with the hand, — as by way of kindness or endearment.
He dried the falling drops, and, yet more kind, Stroked her cheeks. Dryden.
One doth not stroke me, nor the other strike. B. Jonson.
2. To make smooth. *Smart.*

STRÖK'ER, n. One who strokes or rubs gently with the hand. *Warburton.*

STRÖKES'MAN (ströks'-), n. The person who rows the foremost oar in a boat, and gives the stroke, which the rest are to follow. *Marr. Dict.*

STRÖK'ING, n. The act of one who strokes; act of rubbing gently with the hand. *Wotton.*

STRÖK'INGS, n. pl. The last milk of a cow which is milked clean, strippings. *Ash.*

STRÖLL, v. n. [*Contracted from struggle. Richardson.*] [*i.* **STROLLED**; *pp.* **STROLLING**, **STROLLED**.] To stray about; to wander; to ramble. to rove idly; to roam.
'Tis she who nightly strolls with sauntering pace. Gay.

Syn. — See **WANDER**.

STRÖLL (ströl), n. The act of one who strolls or roves about; a ramble; a roving. *Todd.*

STRÖLL'ER, n. One who strolls; a vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond. *Swift.*

STRÖLL'ING, p. a. Roving from place to place; wandering; as, "A strolling play-actor."

STRÖ'MA, n. [*Gr.* *σπάμα*, a bed.] (*Bot.*) A fleshy body, found in fungous plants, to which flocci are attached. *Lindley.*

STRO-MÄT'IC, a. [*Gr.* *στροφματις*, patchwork.] Miscellaneous. *Wright.*

STRÖMB, n. An animal of the genus *Strombus*.
The stromb are carrion-feeders and very active. Baud.

STRÖM'BİTE, n. (Pal.) A fossil shell of the genus *Strombus*. *Humble.*

STRÖM-BÜ'LI-FÖRM, a. [*Gr.* *στρομβος* (*στροβός*, to turn), a top, and *L.* *forma*, form.] (*Geol.*) Shaped like a top. *Smart.*

STRÖM'BUS, n. [*L.* from *Gr.* *στρομβος*, a snail-shell, also the snail; *στροβός*, to twist, to turn.] (*Zool.*) A genus of marine gasteropodous spiral mollusks, having a thick, oval-oblong shell, conical in front and behind, and the right lip or external border dilated, and with a sinus a little behind the canal. *Rang.*

STRÖM'EY-ER-ITE (ström'e-er-ite), *n.* (*Min.*) A dark, steel-gray, sectile mineral, sometimes crystallized, and consisting chiefly of sulphur, silver, and copper, — so named from the chemist *Stromeyer*. *Dana.*

† **STRÖND**, *n.* A shore; a bank; a strand. *Shak.*

STRÖNG, *a.* [*A. S. strong, strang, streng, streng;* Frs. *strang*; Dut & Dan. *streng*, severe, rigid; Ger. *strenge*; Sw. *strang*. — *Strong* is the past part. of the verb to *string*. — "A *strong* man is a man well-*string*," *Richardson.*]

1. Having great physical ability to act or to endure; vigorous; forceful; muscular; sinewy; robust; hale; healthy; stout; hardy.

That our oven may be *strong* to labor. *Ps. cxlv. 14.*

Sound and *strong* in constitution. *Ecclus. xxx. 14.*

2. Able to resist attack; well fortified. "Within Troy's *strong* immures." *Shak.*

3. Having great power to act; having mental power or means for any thing; having great resources; able; powerful; potent; mighty

Those that are *strong* at sea may easily bring them to what terms they please. *Addison.*

I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

All's when evil men are *strong*, No law is then, no pleasure long. *For d'neio th.*

4. Moving with force or rapidity; violent; forcible; impetuous; as, "A *strong* wind."

But he was not so much pleased to his Thames; *Prior.*

5. Forcibly acting on the mind or imagination; cogent; forcible; impressive; conclusive. *Strong* reasons make strong actions. *Shak.*

This is one of the *strongest* examples of a personation that ever was. *Bacon.*

6. Ardent; eager; zealous; hearty.

The knight is a much *stronger* tory in the country than in town. *Addison.*

7. Having the peculiar quality in a great degree; as, "*Strong* tea"; "*Strong* lye."

8. Containing much alcohol; intoxicating; as, "*Strong* liquor"; "*Strong* drink."

9. Forcibly affecting some particular sense, as the sight, the taste, or the smell; as, "*Strong* light"; "*Strong* butter"; "*Strong* scent."

10. Substantial, but not of easy digestion.

Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age. *Heb. v. 14.*

11. Of binding force; confirmed; valid.

An ungodly custom, grown *strong*, was kept as law. *Wisdom. xiv. 16.*

12. Violent; vehement. "He offered up prayers with *strong* crying and tears." *Heb. v. 7.*

13. Firm; compact; not easily broken.

Full on his ankle fell the ponderous stone. *Pope.*

Burst the *strong* nerves and crushed the solid bone. *Pope.*

14. Forcibly expressed; having much meaning; energetic.

Lake her sweet voice is thy harmonious song; As high, as sweet, as easy, and as *strong*. *Smith.*

15. Supplied with forces; having a force.

He was, at his rising from Exeter, between six and seven thousand *strong*. *Bacon.*

16. Effected by strength. "I wot not by what *strong* escape." [*R.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — See **ABLE**, **COGENT**, **FIRM**, **HEARTY**, **POWERFUL**, **ROBUST**.

STRÖNG'-BACKED (-bäkt), *a.* Having a strong back. "*Strong-backed* knaves." *Dryden.*

STRÖNG'-BASED (-bäst), *a.* Having a firm base. "*Strong-based* promontory." *Shak.*

STRÖNG'-BÖD-IED (-böd-id), *a.* Having a strong body. "*Strong-bodied* trees." *Cowley.*

STRÖNG'-BÖX, *n.* A coffer or safe for holding money. *Roget.*

STRÖNG'-CÖL-QRED (-köl-lurd), *a.* Having a strong color or strong colors.

STRÖNG'ER (ströng'ger), *a.* Comparative of *strong*.

STRÖNG'EST (ströng'gest), *a.* Superlative of *strong*.

STRÖNG'-FIST-ED, *a.* Having a muscular hand; strong-handed. *Arbutnot.*

STRÖNG'-HÄND, *n.* Force; strength; violence.

Take what they needed by *strong-hand*. *Raleigh.*

STRÖNG'-HÄND-ED, *a.* Having strong hands; having a strong support. *Johnson.*

STRÖNG'HÖLD, or **STRÖNG'-HÖLD**, *n.* A place of strength; a fortified place; a fortress. *Q. R.*

Stronghold is formed from the adjective *strong*, and the noun *hold*, a place of custody or a fortified

place. *Hold* also means a grasp or seizure; and when in this sense, it is preceded by *strong*, *strong* and *hold* are properly printed as separate words, as in the following quotation: —

Had not the eternal King omnipotent
Even his *strong* hold of heaven, high overruled
And limited their might *Milton.*

But *stronghold* used in the sense of a fortress or fortified place, is often printed in three different modes, viz. as two separate words, or as one word, either with or without a hyphen; thus, *strong hold*, *strong-hold*, *stronghold*, and all these three modes are supported by respectable authority.

STRÖNG'ISH, *a.* Somewhat strong. *Byron.*

STRÖNG'-LÜNGED (-lüngd), *a.* Having strong lungs. *Blair.*

STRÖNG'LY, *ad.* With strength; powerfully; forcibly; — with firmness, firmly. — vehemently; violently; eagerly.

STRÖNG'-MIND-ED, *a.* Having a strong mind; of powerful intellect; sensible. *Scott.*

STRÖNG'-POUNCED (-poänt), *a.* Having powerful talons, as an eagle. *Thomson.*

STRÖNG'-RIBBED (-ribd), *a.* Having strong ribs or sides. *Shak.*

STRÖNG'-SET, *a.* Firmly compacted. "His body *strong-set* and fleshy." *Swift.*

STRÖNG'-SMELL-ING, *a.* Having a strong scent or smell. "*Strong-smelling* odors." *Cowley.*

STRÖNG'-VOICED (-voist), *a.* Having a strong or deep voice. *Wright.*

STRÖNG'-WÄ-TER, *n.* Distilled spirits. *Bacon.*

STRÖN'TI-A (strön'she-a), *n.* [*From Stron-*

STRÖN'TI-AN (strön'she-an), *n.* [*From Stron-* *shire, where it was first found.*] (*Chem.*) A gray, porous, alkaline earth, resembling baryta, becoming a hydrate by exposure to air, and consisting of oxygen and strontium; the protoxide of strontium. *Graham.*

Nitrate of strontia, a salt used in the preparation of fireworks, to give a splendid crimson color to their flames. *Miller.*

STRÖN'TI-AN-ITE (strön'she-an-ite), *n.* (*Min.*)

The carbonate of strontia; strontianite. *Dana.*

STRÖN-TI'TES, *n.* (*Min.*) Strontianite. *Dana.*

STRÖN-TIT'IC, *a.* Relating to, or containing, strontia. *Ure.*

STRÖN'TI-ÜM (strön'she-üm), *n.* (*Chem.*) A malleable metal of a pale yellow color, resembling barium, and forming the base of strontian. *Miller.*

Strontium decomposes water with the evolution of hydrogen, and, when heated in air, it burns with a yellowish flame, emitting sparks. *Miller.*

† **STRÖÖK**, old pret. from *strike*. *Struck.* *Dryden.*

STRÖP, *n.* [*Gr. στρόφος*, a twisted rope; *στρέφω*, to twist, to turn — See **STRAP**.]

1. (*Naut.*) A piece of rope used to surround the body of a block, and for other purposes; — usually written *strap*. *Todd.*

2. A leather on which a razor is sharpened; — written also *strap*. *Simmonds.*

STRÖP, *v. a.* [*i.* **STROPPED**; *pp.* **STROPPING**, **STROPPED**.] To sharpen by means of a strop, as a razor; to strap. *Th. Hood.*

STRÖ'PHE (strö'fe), *n.* [*Gr. στροφή*; *στρέφω*, to twist, to turn; *L. strophæ*; *Fr. strophe*.] (*Poetry.*) A division of a Greek choral ode answering to a stanza, sung during the evolution and dancing of the chorus, from right to left, towards one side of the orchestra, and answering to the antistrophe, which was of the same length and metre of the strophe. *Liddell & Scott.*

STRÖPH'IC, *a.* [*Gr. στροφικός*.] Relating to, or consisting of, strophes. *Beck.*

STRÖPH'I-Q-LÄTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting a seed

STRÖPH'I-Q-LAT-ED, *a.* furnished with a strophiole; carunculate. *Balfour.*

STRÖPH'I-ÖLE (ströf'-), *n.* [*L. strophioleum*, dim. of *strophium* (*Gr. στρόφιον*), a chaplet.] (*Bot.*) An irregular protuberance on the surface of some seeds about the hilum; caruncle. *Lindley.*

STRÖPH'Ü-LÜS, *n.* (*Med.*) An eruption of red, or sometimes whitish, pimples, occurring in

early infancy, chiefly about the face, neck, and arms, surrounded by a reddish halo, or interrupted by patches of cutaneous blush. *Dunghson.*

STRÖÜD'ING, *n.* A coarse kind of cloth used in the American Indian trade. *McKenney.*

† **STRÖÜT**, *v. n.* [*See STRUT.*] To swell out; to look stately; to strut. *Dayton.*

† **STRÖÜT**, *v. a.* To swell or puff out with pomp; to enlarge by affectation. *Bacon.*

STRÖVE, *i.* from *strive*. See **STRIVE**.

STRÖW (strö), *v. a.* [*See STREW.*] [*i.* **STROWED**; *pp.* **STROWING**, **STROWED** or **STROWN**.] To strew. *Thick as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks* *Milton.*

STRÖWL, *v. n.* To stroll. — See **STROLL**. *Gray.*

† **STRÖX**, *v. a.* To destroy. *Tusser.*

STRÜCK, *i. & p.* from *strike*. See **STRIKE**. *Dryden.*

Struck jury, (*Law.*) a special jury selected by staking from the panel of jurors a certain number by each party, so as to leave a number required by law to try the cause. *Bouvier.* — *Struck in years*, affected by years; aged; old; stricken. *Shak.*

† **STRÜCK'EN** (strück'en), *p.* from *strike*. *Fairfax.*

STRÜCT'U-RÄL (strükt'yur-al), *a.* Relating to structure. *Sat. Mag. Cooper.*

STRÜCT'URE (strükt'yur), *n.* [*L. structura*; *struo*, *structus*, to construct; *It. struttura*; *Sp. estructura*, *Fr. structure*.]

1. The act or the practice of building. [*R.*]

Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent. *Dryden.*

2. Mode of building or forming; manner of construction; make; arrangement. *Dryden*

Want of insight into the *structure* and constitution of the terrestrial globe. *Woodward.*

3. A building; an erection; edifice; fabric.

There stands a *structure* of majestic frame. *Pope.*

A column of an edic sk, if formed of many stones, is a *structure*, but not so if it be of a single stone. *Britton.*

4. (*Anat.*) The arrangement of the different tissues or organic elements of which animals and vegetables are composed. *Dunghson.*

Syn. — See **EDIFICE**.

STRÜCT'U-RIST, *n.* One who makes structures; a builder. *N. Brit. Rev.*

STRÜDE, *n.* A stock of breeding mares; a stud; — written also *strode*. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

STRÜG'GLE (strüg'gl), *v. n.* ["Perhaps a dim. from the verb to *streak* or *stretch*." *Richardson.*] [*i.* **STRUGGLED**; *pp.* **STRUGGLING**, **STRUGGLED**.]

1. To act with effort; to labor intently; to endeavor arduously; to strive; to contend; to contest; as, "To *struggle* with the waves."

And wish and *struggle*, as they pass, to reach
The tempting stream. *Milton.*

2. To writhe in difficulty or pain; to labor in difficulties; to be in agonies or distress.

'Tis wisdom to beware,
And better shun the bane than *struggle* in the snare. *Dryden.*

STRÜG'GLE, *n.* 1. The act of struggling; labor; great exertion; vigorous effort, or endeavor; contest; contention; strife; conflict.

Those unnatural *struggles* for the chair which have disturbed the peace of this great city. *Attorney.*

2. A writhing in difficulty or pain; tumultuous distress; agony; distress.

They are only the uneasy *struggles* of a man fast bound and fettered. *Waterland.*

Syn. — See **CONFLICT**.

STRÜG'GLER, *n.* One who struggles. *Martin.*

STRÜG'GLING, *n.* The act of striving or contending. "The *strugglings* of my soul." *Hoole.*

STRÜG'GLING, *p. a.* Striving; making efforts; contending; as, "A *struggling* man."

STRÜLL, *n.* A bar so placed as to resist weight. *Loudon.*

STRÜM, *v. n.* To play noisily and unskilfully on a musical instrument; to thrum. [*Local.*] *Roget.*

STRÜ'MÄ, *n.* [*L. struma*; *struo*, to build.]

1. (*Anat.*) An enlargement of a gland; — particularly goitre, or an enlargement of the thyroid gland. *Dunghson.*

2. (*Bot.*) A swelling or irregular protuberance at the extremity of the petiole next the blade, or on one side of the base of the theca of a moss. *Lindley.*

STRŮ-MŌSE', } *a.* [L. *strumosus*] (*Med.*) Having
STRŮ-MŌUS, } swellings in the glands; scrofulous.
Dunghison.

STRŮ-MŌUS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being strumous. Clarke.

STRŮM'PET, *n.* [Gael *strumpaid*, *striopach*. — Dut. *strontpot*, a chamber-pot. *Skinner*.] A harlot; a prostitute; a bawd; a punk. Shak.

STRŮM'PET, *a.* Like a strumpet. false; incontinent; unchaste. Shak.

†STRŮM'PET, *v. a.* To debauch, to whore. Shak.

STRŮM'STRŮM, *n.* A noisy musical instrument; — so called from its sound. Dampier.

STRŮNG, *i. & p.* from *strang*. See *STRING*. Gay.

STRŮN'TAIN, *n.* A tape made of coarse worsted, less than an inch broad. [Scott.] Jamieson.

STRŮSE, *n.* A long craft used for transport on the inland waters of Russia. Simmonds.

STRŮT, *v. n.* [Ger *strotzen*. — Perhaps from *straight*, past part of *stretch*.] *Richardson*.] [i. STRUTTED; *pp.* STRUTTING, STRUTTED.]

1. To walk with affected dignity; to stride pompously; to swell with stateliness.

Does he not hold up his head, and strut in his gait? Shak.

2. To swell; to protuberate.

1. To strut with money rise, equal size. Dryden.

STRŮT, *n.* 1. An affectation of stateliness or dignity in walking; a pompous stride.

2. (*Arch.*) A piece of timber placed obliquely in the framed part of a building, serving to keep a main beam in its proper situation; — called also *brace*, and *stretching-piece*. Britton.

STRŮ-THI-ŌNĒS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *στρούθης*, a bird; *δ' αἰγας στρούθης*, the great bird, the ostrich. (*Ornith.*) An order of birds incapable of flight, with very short wings, and long, strong legs, including the family *Struthionidae*. Gray.

STRŮ-THI-ŌN'J-DÆ, *n. pl.* [See *STRUTHIONES*.] (*Ornith.*) A family of birds, including the sub-families *Struthioninae*, *Apteryginae*, and *Otidinae*; ostriches. Gray.

STRŮ-THI-Ō-NĒS, *n. pl.* [See *STRUTHIONES*.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Struthionidae* and family *Struthionidae*; ostriches.

STRŮ-THI-ŌUS, *a.* [Gr. *στρούθιος*; *στρούθος*, a bird; L. *struthus*.] Relating to, or resembling, the ostrich. Brande.

STRŮT'TER, *n.* One who struts. Todd.

STRŮT'TING, *n.* The act of one that struts. Cook.

STRŮT'TING-LY, *ad.* With a strut, vauntingly.

STRŮVITE, *n.* (*Mín*) A crystalline mineral found in guano from Saldanha Bay, coast of Africa, and composed chiefly of phosphoric acid, magnesia, oxide of ammonium, and water. Dana.

STRŮCH'NI-A, *n.* (*Chem.*) A solid, crystalline, inodorous, bitter, and very poisonous alkaloid, obtained from several species of plants of the genus *Strychnos*, and principally from the seeds of *Strychnos nuxvomica*; — called also *strychnine*. Dunghison.

STRŮCH'NINE, *n.* Strychnia. — See *STRYCHNIA*.

STŮB, *n.* [A. S. *styb*, *stybb*; Frs. *stobbe*; Dan. *stubb*; Sw. *stubble*; Icel. *stubb*, *stubbli*.]

1. A thick, short stock, left when the rest is cut off; the stump of a tree.

Upon cutting down an old timber tree, the stub hath put out sometimes a tree of another kind. Bacon.

2. A log; a block "Stocks and stubs" *Milton*.

STŮB, *v. a.* [i. STUBBED; *pp.* STUBBING, STUBBED.]

1. To force up, to extirpate, to eradicate; to grub up; — frequently with *up*.

He stubs up edible roots out of the ground. Greu.

2. To strike, as the toes, against some object in walking or running. [U. S.] Bartlett.

STŮB'BED, *a.* 1. Truncated; short and thick.

Against a stubbed tree he reels. Drayton.

2. †Hardy; stout. "The hardness of stubbed, vulgar constitutions." *Bp. Berkeley*.

STŮB'BED-NĒSS, *n.* State of being stubbed. *Bai*.

STŮB'BI-NĒSS, *n.* State of being stubby. *Clarke*.

STŮB'BLE (stüb'bl), *n.* [Dim. of *stub*. *Richardson*. — From L. *stipula*, a stalk, a stem. *Menage*.] The root ends of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats, and other grains or grasses, left in the field standing as they grew, after having been reaped by the sickle or scythe. *Bravle*.

STŮB'LED (stüb'ld), *a.* 1. †Stubbed. *Skelton*.
2. Covered with stubble. *Gay*.

STŮB'BLE-GŌŌSE (stüb'bl-gôs), *n.* A goose fed among stubble. *Chaucer*.

STŮB'BLE-ŔAKE (stüb'bl-râk), *n.* A rake for gathering stubble. *Wright*.

STŮB'BORN, *a.* [*Minshew* derives this word from *stout-born*; *Junius* from the Gr. *στυβός*, thick, stout, sturdy; and *Lye*, from the preceding *stub*; the last appears the more probable — *stubb*, *stubbler*, *stubbieren*, *stubbieren*, *stubbieren*. *Richardson*.]

1. Hard to be moved; obstinate; inflexible; unyielding; wilful; headstrong; contumacious. He believed he had so humbled the garrison, that they would be no longer so stubborn. *Clarendon*.

2. Persisting; persevering; steady.

3. Stiff; not pliable; not easily bent; firm. Take a plant of stubborn oak. *Dryden*.

4. Harsh; rough; rugged. We will not oppose any thing that is hard and stubborn, but by a soft answer deaden their force. *Burnet*.

Syn. — See *OBSTINACY*.

STŮB'BORN-LY, *ad.* In a stubborn manner; obstinately; inflexibly; wilfully. *Locke*.

STŮB'BORN-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being stubborn; obstinacy; contumacy; inflexibility.

He chose a course least subject to envy, between stiff stubbornness and softness. *Hayward*.

Syn. — See *CONTUMACY*, *OBSTINACY*.

STŮB'BY, *a.* Full of stubs; stubbed. *Grew*.

STŮB'-MŌR-TISE, *n.* A mortise that does not pass through the timber mortised. *Louden*.

STŮB'-NAIL, *n.* A nail broken off; a short, thick nail. *Simmonds*.

STŮC'Ō, *n.* [It. *stucco*; Sp. *estuco*; Fr. *stuc*. — From its being a composition *stuck* or fixed upon walls. *Tooke*.] A fine plaster for covering walls, and for interior decorations, usually made of pulverized marble and gypsum. *Weale*.

STŮC'Ō, *v. a.* [It. *stuccare*] [i. STUCCOED; *pp.* STUCCOING, STUCCOED.] To overlay or cover with stucco; to plaster with stucco.

The apartment at the end is very warmly stuccoed with moss and hay. *Goldsmith*.

STŮC'ŌED (stük'kōd), *p. a.* Covered or overlaid with stucco. "Stuccoed walls." *Cowper*.

STŮC'Ō-ER, *n.* One who stuccoes. *Wright*.

STŮCK, *i. & p.* from *stick*. See *STICK*. *Addison*.

†STŮCK, *n.* A thrust. *Shak*.

It is a corruption of *stock*, itself abbreviated from *stockado*. *Nares*.

STŮC'KLE (stük'kl), *n.* A stock. *Ainsworth*.

STŮD, *n.* [A. S. *studu*; Dut. *stud*; Ger. *stutze*; Dan. *stutte*; Sw. *stutta*; Icel. *styttia*. — Ir. *stid*.]

1. A piece of timber inserted in a sill to support a beam; a post or prop. *Weale*.

2. A nail with a large head driven in work chiefly for ornament, an ornamental knob.

A belt of straw and ivy buds. *Raleigh*.

3. An ornamental button, link, or catch for a shirt bosom. *Simmonds*.

STŮD, *n.* [A. S. *stod*; Old Ger. *stout*; Ger. *stute*, a mare; Dan. *stodhest*, stallion; Sw. *sto*, a mare; Icel. *stédda*, a mare. — Gael. *steud*, a steed.] A collection of breeding horses and mares; — also the place where they are kept. *Davies*.

In the studs of Ireland, where care is taken, we see horses bred of excellent shape, vigor, and size. *Temple*.

STŮD, *v. a.* [i. STUDDING; *pp.* STUDDING, STUDDING.] To adorn with studs or knobs.

Their harness studded all with gold and pearl. *Shak*.

†STŮD'DER-Y, *n.* A place where a stud of horses is kept. *Holmshud*.

STŮD'DING-SAIL, *n.* (*Naut*) A light sail set outside of a square sail, on a boom rigged out from the yard. *Dana*.

STŮD'DENT, *n.* [L. *studeo*, *studens*, to be zealous, to apply one's self to learning. — See *STUDY*.]

1. One who studies or examines, — particularly one given to books; a bookish man.

Keep a gamester from dice, and a good student from his book. *Shak*.

2. One engaged in study in a literary institution; a scholar; as, "A student of a college."

Syn. — See *SCHOLAR*.

STŮD'DENT-SHIP, *n.* State of a student. *A Phil*.

STŮD'-HORSE, *n.* [A. S. *stod-hors*.] A breeding horse; a stallion. *Knowles*.

STŮD'IED (stüd'id), *p. a.* 1. Closely or carefully examined; carefully read, — premeditated.

2. Versed in any study or branch of learning; qualified by study; learned.

Some man reasonably studied in the law. *Bacon*.

3. †Having any particular inclination.

A prince should not be so loosely studied as to remember so weak a compulsion. *Shak*.

STŮD'IED-LY, *ad.* In a studied manner. *Todd*.

STŮD'I-ER, *n.* One who studies; a student. [B.]

Lipsius was a great student of the stoical philosophy. *Tillotson*.

STŮD'DI-Ō, *n.*; *pl.* STŮD'DI-ŌS. [It.] A study; — the office or work-shop of an artist.

Studios for painters are erected (in Rome) on the tops of houses, the lower rooms of which are let to sculptors. *Bryant*.

STŮD'DI-ŌUS [stüd'-ūs, P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wr.; stüd'-ūs, E. K.; stüd'-ūs or stüd'-ūs, IV.], *a.* [L. *studiosus*; It. *studioso*; Sp. *estudioso*; Fr. *studieux*.]

1. Zealous; assiduous; diligent; eager.

Studios to find new friends and new allies. *Tickell*.

2. Devoted to study, books, or learning; given to contemplation; contemplative; meditative; thoughtful; reflective.

The studios and contemplative part of mankind. *Locke*.

3. Attentive; careful; zealous; — with *of*.

Studios of pious and venerable antiquity. *White*.

4. Suitable for study or contemplation. [n.]

To walk the studios cloisters pale. *Milton*.

STŮD'DI-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* In a studios manner; diligently; zealously; eagerly; attentively.

All of them studiosly cherished the memory of their honorable extraction. *Asterbury*.

STŮD'DI-ŌUS-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being studios.

STŮD'-WORK (-wŭrk), *n.* (*Masonry*.) A wall built between studs or quarters. *Crabb*.

STŮD'Y, *n.* [L. *studium*; *studeo*, to be eager or zealous; It. *studio*; Sp. *estudio*; Old Fr. *estude*; Fr. *étude*.]

1. Application of the mind to a subject; continued attention; meditation; investigation; research; — in a restrictive sense, application of the mind to books and learning.

Just men they seemed, and all their study bent To worship God aright and know his works. *Milton*.

Without study this art is not attained. *Holyday*.

During the whole time of his abode in the university, Hammond generally spent thirteen hours of the day in study. *Fell*.

2. A studios mood; absorption of the mind in meditation; deep cogitation; perplexity.

The King of Castile, a little confused and in a study, said, That can I not do with my honor. *Bacon*.

3. The pursuit or acquisition of knowledge, literature, or learning; learning.

Studios come for delight for ornament, and ability. The chief end of studios is to improve the mind, and to make it capable of receiving and retaining knowledge. *Bacon*.

It would have been well if Bacon had added some hints as to the mode of study. *Whately*.

Beholding the bright countenance of truth in the quiet and still air of delightful studios. *Milton*.

4. Subject of study or attention.

The Holy Scriptures . . . are her daily study. *Lau*.

5. An apartment appropriated to study.

Let all studios and libraries be towards the east. *Wotton*.

6. (*Fine Arts*.) A finished sketch from nature, generally intended to aid in the composition of a larger and more important work, or as a memorial of some particular object for future use, or to facilitate drawing or composition.

A single lead or figure, afterwards introduced in a large work, would be termed a *study*; as, a tree, a group of plants, &c., in a landscape. *Fairholt.*

Syn.—See ATTENTION.

STUD'Y, v. n. [L. *studeo*; It. *studiare*; Sp. *estudiar*; Old Fr. *estudier*; Fr. *étudier*.] [*2. STUDIED*; *pp. STUDYING, STUDIED*.]

1. To apply the mind; to think with close application; to meditate attentively; to reflect.

I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable. *Swift.*

2. To be zealous; to endeavor diligently.

Study to be quiet and do your own business. 1 *Thes.* iv. 11.

3. To apply one's self to learning or to books.

STUD'Y, v. a. 1. To apply the mind to, to labor to understand; to learn by application; to search into.

For nothing *studied* can be so true
In woman: for she is not a fool
And good will to her is not a goal.
You *studied* a speech of some dozen lines.
Shak.

2. To consider attentively; to examine closely or carefully; to scrutinize.

You have *studied* every part of the ground in England which has been the scene of the battle of Tewkesbury.
Syn.—See LEARN.

STUD'Y-ING, n. The act of one who studies.

STU'VE, n. [It., a *stove*.] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure in a volcanic region at a temperature often above the boiling point. *Lyell.*

STUFF, n. [Dut. *stof*; *stoff*, stuff; Ger. *stoff*; Dan. *stof*; Sw. *stoff*, dust.—It. *stoffa*, stuff; Sp. *estofa*, quilted stuff; Old Fr. *estoffe*; Fr. *stoffe*.] 1. A mass of matter indefinitely;—the material out of which any thing is made.

The workman on his *stuff* his skill doth show. *Danes.*

Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff*. *Shak.*

2. Furniture; goods.

He took away locks, and gave away the king's *stuff*. *Hayward.*

3. Essence; essential part. [R.]

Yet do I hold it very *stuff* o' the consequence
To do no contrived murder. *Shak.*

4. Any mixture or medicine; a potion.

A certain *stuff*, which, being taken, would seize
The present power of life. *Shak.*

5. A woven or textile fabric; cloth.

Let us turn the wools of the land into cloths and *stuffs* of
our own growth. *Bacon.*

6. Matter or thing, in contempt; trash.

O, *stuffed* stuff!
I am the very *stuff*. *Shak.*

7. (*Naut.*) Any composition or melted mass, as turpentine or resin, used to smear or pay the sides, bottom, or masts of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

STUFF, v. a. [Old Fr. *estoffer*; Fr. *étoffer*.—See STUFF, n.] [*2. STUFFED*; *pp. STUFFING, STUFFED*.]

1. To fill very full with any thing; to stow or pack with any thing; to crowd; to cram; to feed.

This cook drew hazel-boughs adown,
And *stuffed* her apron wide with nuts so brown. *Gay.*

2. To thrust in; to stow or pack closely.

Put roses in a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them
close together, but without bruising. *Bacon.*

3. To fill by being put into any thing.

With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels *stuff* the dark abode. *Dryden.*

4. To swell out by putting something in.

Should with a swelling dropsy *stuff* thy skin. *Dryden.*

5. To fill with any thing superfluous.

It is not usual, among the best patterns, to *stuff* the report
of particular lives with matter of public record. *Wolton.*

6. To affect with some impediment in an organ of sense.

I am *stuffed*, cousin; I cannot smell. *Shak.*

7. To fill, as meat, with seasoning or something of high relish.

She went for parsley to *stuff* a rabbit. *Shak.*

8. To form by stuffing.

An eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous
sentence, and ordered his hide to be *stuffed* into a cushion
and placed upon the tribunal. *Swift.*

STUFF, v. n. To feed gluttonously; to cram.

Taught harmless man to cram and *stuff*. *Swift.*

STUFFED (stŭft), p. a. Filled very full; crowded.

STUFFING, n. 1. Act of filling very full. *Hale.*

2. That by which any thing is filled. *Hale.*

3. Relishing ingredients put into meat.

Arrach leaves are very good in pottage and *stuffings*. *Mortimer.*

STUFF'ING-BÓX, n. A small box at the top of

the cylinder of a steam-engine, stuffed with a wadding of hemp and tallow, intended to keep the orifice around the piston-rod steam-tight;—a cavity in the orifice made for any sliding rod, holding some elastic substance smeared with grease and pressed upon the rod, so as to prevent the passage of steam or of air. *Tomlinson.*

STUFF'Y, a. 1. Stout; resolute. [*See 1. Johnson.*]

2. Angry; sulky; obstinate. [*See 2. Johnson.*]

†STUKE, †STÜCK, n. Stucco *Bailey.*

STÜLL, n. (*Mining*.) An arch of boards serving to protect the miner from falling stones. *Ansted.*

STÜLM, n. A shaft used to drain a mine *Bailey.*

STÜLP, n. A stout post driven into the ground for any purpose. [*Local, Eng.*] *Hallwell.*

STÜL-TI-FI-CÁ'TION, n. The act of stultifying; a making foolish. *Sydney Smith.*

STÜL'TI-FI-ÉR, n. One who stultifies. *Clarke.*

STÜL'TI-FY, v. a. [L. *stultus*, foolish, and *facio*, to make.] [*2. STULTIFIED*; *pp. STULTIFYING, STULTIFIED*.]

1. To make or to prove foolish. *Johnson.*

2. (*Law*.) To make or declare to be insane.

It is a common law in the French law that a man shall not be *stultified* by a single witness. *Bouvier.*

STÜL-TIL-O-QUÉNCÉ, n. [L. *stultiloquentia*; *stultus*, foolish, and *loquentia*, a talking.] Foolish talk; a silly babbling. [R.] *Bailey.*

STÜL-TIL-O-QUY, n. [L. *stultiloquium*.] Foolish talk or discourse; stultiloquence. [R.] “*Stultiloquy* or talking like a fool.” *Bp. Taylor.*

†STÜL'TY, a. [L. *stultus*.] Foolish. *Chaucer.*

STÜM, n. [From Dut. *stom*, Ger. *stum*, dumb, or Dut. *stomp*, blunt, obtuse. *Skinner*.—The past part. of A. S. *stymian*, to steam. *Tooke*.—Supposed to be contracted from L. *mustum*, must. *Johnson*.]

1. Unfermented juice of the grape; wine that has not fermented; must;—frequently mixed with rapid wines to renew fermentation *Paley*

2. Wine revived by a new fermentation through the influence of must *Hudibras.*

STÜM, v. a. 1. To mix with stum, as wine, to raise a new fermentation; to stoomb. *Floyer.*

2. To fumigate with burning sulphur, as a cask. “*Stummed* casks.” *C. Richardson.*

STÜM'BLE, v. n. [*Junius* infers that to *stumble* is to strike against a *stumm*, rising or projecting from the surface. *Richardson*.] [*2. STUMBLED*; *pp. STUMBLING, STUMBLING*.]

1. To trip or fall in walking or running; to make a false step; to stagger after a false step.

His steed no longer bears the rein,
But *stumbles* o'er the heap his hand had slain. *Prior.*

2. To slide into crimes or blunders; to err.

That they may *stumble* on and deeper fall. *Milton.*

3. To strike against by chance; to light on by chance;—with on or upon.

Forth as she waddled in the brake.
A gray goose *stumbled* on a snake. *Smart.*

Many of the greatest inventions have been accidentally *stumbled upon* by men busy and inquisitive. *Ray.*

STÜM'BLE, v. a. 1. To cause to *stumble*; to cause to take a false step; to obstruct in progress; to make to trip, stop, or stagger.

False and dazzling fires to *stun* a man. *Milton.*

2. To make to boggle; to confound; to confuse; to puzzle; to embarrass.

If one illiterate man was *stumbled*, 'twas likely others of his
form would be so too. *Fell.*

STÜM'BLE, n. 1. A trip or false step in walking or running. *Johnson.*

2. A blunder; an error; a failure.

One *stumble* is enough to deface the character of an honorable
life. *L'Estrange.*

STÜM'BLER, n. One who stumbles. *Herbert.*

STÜM'BLING, n. The act of one who stumbles; a tripping; a blundering; a stumble.

STÜM'BLING-BLÖCK, n. Something that causes stumbling;—as stumbling; cause of error; cause of offence. *Sir T. More.*

STÜM'BLING-LY, ad. In a stumbling manner; with failure; blunderingly. *Sidney.*

STÜMP, n. [Dut. *stomp*; Ger. *stumpf*; Dan. *Sw. stump*.]

1. The part of any solid body remaining after the rest is cut or taken away; a stub of a tree.

He through the bushes scrambles;
A *stump* doth trip him in his pace. *Drayton.*

2. The part remaining from which a limb or other part has been amputated or removed; as, “The *stump* of a leg”; “The *stump* of a tooth.”

3. *pl.* Legs; as, “Stir your *stumps*.” *Brockett.*

4. A thin post used at cricket. *Simmonds.*

5. An artist's soft pencil or rubber, especially a thick layer of strong paper, made round and cut to a point, similar to a black-lead pencil, used for rubbing down harsh lines in pencil or crayon drawing, or rubbing solid tints on paper from colors in powder. *Fairholt.*

Stump To take the *stump*, or to *stump* it, to make electioneering speeches from a stump or other elevation;—a term borrowed from the backwoods in the United States, where the stump of a tree sometimes supplies the place of a rostrum or platform for the speaker, and the speakers are styled, in cant language, *stump-speakers* or *stump-orators*, and their performances *stump-speeches* or *stump-orations*.

To stir one's *stumps*, to set about any thing expeditiously. [*Vulgar.*] *Hallwell.*—To be put to one's *stumps*, to be put to a hard shift. *Hallwell.*

STÜMP, v. a. [Dut. *stompen*, to stomp, to blunt; Dan. *stampe*, to curtail; Sw. *stympa*, to mutilate.] [*2. STUMPED*; *pp. STUMPING, STUMPED*.]

1. To lop; to cut. “The *stumped* toe.” *More.*

2. To challenge;—to puzzle. [*Vulgar, U. S.*]

STÜMP, v. n. 1. To brag; to boast. *Bailey.*

2. To move like one with his limbs cut down to a stump; to walk about stiffly, heavily, or clumsily. [*Low.*] *Todd.*

To *stump* it, to make electioneering speeches; to take the stump. [*Low, U. S.*]—To *stump* up, to pay cash. [*Local and low.*] *Hallwell.*—To *stump* out, to knock down the stump at wicket. *Clarke.*

STÜMP'AGE, n. Timber in trees standing. [*A term used in Maine, U. S.*] *Chandler.*

STÜMP'ER, n. One who stumps;—a boaster. *Ash*

STÜMP'ER-NESS, n. State of being stumpy. *Clarke.*

STÜMP'Y, a. 1. Full of stumps, or resembling stumps;—hard; stiff; strong. *Granger.*

2. Short and thick; stubby. [*Low.*] *Todd.*

STÜN, v. a. [A. S. *stunian*, to strike against, to stun; Ger. *stannen*, to be astonished.—L. *attono*, to thunder at, to stun; *ad*, at, and *tono*, to thunder; Old Fr. *estonner*, to astonish; Fr. *étonner*, to astonish.] [*2. STUNNED*; *pp. STUNNING, STUNNED*.]

1. To make senseless or dizzy by a blow on the head; to dull or deaden the sense or sensations of, by a blow, or as by a blow.

One hung a poleaxe at his saddle-bow,
And one a heavy mace to *stun* the foe. *Dryden.*

2. To confound or dizzy with noise; to stupefy, as the sense of hearing, by noise. “Too strong a noise *stuns* the ears.” *Cheyne.*

STÜNG, i. & p. from sting. See STING.

STÜNK (stŭngk), i. & p. from stink. See STINK.

STÜNNED (stünd), p. a. Made senseless by a blow;—applied to one who, in consequence of a fall or other accident, has received such a concussion of the brain as to deprive him, for a time, of his reason or senses. *Dunglison.*

STÜN'NER, n. He who, or that which, stuns.

STÜN'NING, p. a. That stuns; stupefying; as, “A *stunning* noise”; “A *stunning* blow.”

STÜNT, v. a. [*Ice.* *stunta*.—“*Stunt* is stopped in growth, the past part. of A. S. *stintan*, to stop.” *Tooke*.] [*2. STUNTED*; *pp. STUNTING, STUNTED*.] To hinder from growth; to stop the growth of; to stint. “This usage *stunted* the girl.” *Arbutnot*

STÜNT, n. 1. A check in growth. *Forby.*

2. An animal or thing stunted. *Richardson.*

3. A young whale two years old, which, having been weaned, is lean, and yields little blubber. *Simmonds.*

STÜNT'ED, p. a. Hindered in growth; as, “A *stunted* child”; “A *stunted* tree.”

STÜNT'ED-NESS, n. The state of being stunted or hindered in growth. *Smart.*

STUPE, *n.* [Gr. *στῦπη*, *στῦπη*, tow; L. *stuppa*, *stupa*, tow.] (*Med.*) Cloth; tow or other material used in fomentations.

And get your plasters and your warm *stupes* ready. *Beau. & Fl.*
A *stupa* or other article wrung out of hot water, plain or medicated, applied to a part, is a *stupa*. *Dunglison.*

STUPE, *v. a.* To foment; to dress with *stupes*.
"I *stuped* the ulcer." *Wiseman.*

STUPE, *n.* A stupid person. [*R.*] *Bickerstaff.*

STUPE-FÁC'TION, *n.* [L. *stupefacio*, *stupefactus*, to stupefy; It. *stupefazione*; Sp. *estupefacción*; Fr. *stupefaction*.]

1. The act of stupefying or rendering stupid.
2. The state of being stupefied; sluggishness of mind; dulness; stupidity; insensibility.

All resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a hardness and *stupefaction* upon it. *South.*

STUPE-FÁC'TIVE, *a.* [It. *stupefattivo*; Sp. *estupefactivo*; Fr. *stupefactif*.] That causes stupefaction or insensibility; obstructing the senses; dulling the sense of feeling. *Bacon.*

STUPE-FÁC'TIVE, *n.* That which stupefies; an opiate. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

STUPE-FÍED, *p. a.* Made stupid; senseless or sluggish of understanding; insensible.

STUPE-FÍED-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being stupefied; insensibility. *Boyle.*

STUPE-FÍ-ÉR, *n.* He who, or that which, stupefies. *Berkeley.*

STUPE-FÍ-FY, *v. a.* [L. *stupefacio*; *stupo* (Gr. *στῦπη*, to strike), to be struck senseless, and *facio*, to make; It. *stupefare*; Fr. *stupefier*.]

1. To make stupid; to deprive of sensibility; to cause to be obtuse or sluggish; to dull.

The fumes of drink decompose and *stupefy* the brain of a man overcharged with it. *South.*

2. † To deprive of material motion.

It is not malleable; but yet it is not fluent, but *stupefied*. *Bacon.*

§ This word, in order to be in accordance with its etymology, should obviously be spelt *stunefy*. The words *stupefy*, *stupefaction*, and *stunefaction* are all of the same origin, and consistency requires that the second syllable of all of them should be spelt alike. Johnson spells them thus, *stunefactio*, *stunefaction*, *stunefy*; but with "-p-" to the last "n" in "stunefactio", "stunefy"; but the authorities are against it. "This should be spelled *stupefy*, but the authorities are against it." In this inconsistency Johnson has been followed by most of the English lexicographers. Usage has long been, and it still is, more or less divided; but the prevailing usage in England still appears to be to spell this word *stupefy*.

STUPE-FÍ-ING, *p. a.* That stupefies; stupefactive; as, "A *stupefying* potion or medicine."

STU-PÉN'DOUS, *a.* [L. *stupendus*; *stupro*, to be struck senseless; It. *stupendo*; Sp. *estupendo*.] Wonderful; amazing; astonishing; surprising.

All those *stupendous* acts are deservedly the subject of a history. *Clarendon.*

§ "By an inexcusable negligence, this word and *tremendous* are frequently pronounced as if written *stupendous* and *tremendous*, even by those speakers who, in other respects, are not incorrect." *Walker.*

STU-PÉN'DOUS-LY, *ad.* In a stupendous or wonderful manner. *Sandys.*

STU-PÉN'DOUS-NÉSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being stupendous; wonderfulness. *Ellis.*

STUPE-OUS, *a.* [L. *stupa*, tow.] Covered with long, loose scales, like tow; *stupo*. *Maunder.*

STU'PID, *a.* [L. *stupidus*; *stupro*, to be struck senseless; It. *stupido*; Sp. *estupido*; Fr. *stupid*.]

1. Wanting sense, sensibility, or apprehension; void of understanding; slow of apprehension; dull; obtuse; sluggish; insensible.

O that men should be so *stupid* grown
As to forsake the living God! *Milton.*
No man who knows aught can be so *stupid* to deny that all men naturally were born free. *Milton.*

2. Made or performed without skill or genius; dull; foolish. "*Stupid* rhymes." *Swift.*

STU-PÍD'-TY, *n.* [L. *stupiditas*; It. *stupidità*; Fr. *stupidité*.] The quality or the state of being stupid; want of perceptive power; sluggishness of understanding; dulness. *Dryden.*

STU-PÍD-LY, *ad.* In a stupid manner; without understanding; dully. *Dryden.*

STU'PID-NÉSS, *n.* Stupidity.

STU'PI-FY, *v. a.* To make stupid; to stupefy. — See **STUPEFY**. *Bacon.*

STU'PING, *n.* The act or operation of applying the *stupe*. *Dunglison.*

STU'PÓR, *n.* [L.] Suspension, or great diminution, of the intellectual faculties, or of sensibility, often amounting to lethargy; intellectual torpor. *Arbutnot.*

STU-PÓSE', *a.* [L. *stupa*, tow.] (*Bot.*) Composed of matted filaments. *Henslow.*

STU'PRÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *stupro*, *stupratus*.] To ravish; to constipate. [*R.*] *Heywood.*

STU-PRÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *stupratio*.] Rape; ravishment; constipation. [*R.*] *Browne.*

STU'PRUM, *n.* [L.] Stupration; rape. *Dunglison.*

STU'PU-LOSE, *a.* [L. *stupa*, tow.] Covered with coarse, decumbent hairs. *Maunder.*

STUR'DI-LY, *ad.* In a sturdy manner; stoutly; hardily; resolutely; obstinately. *Donne.*

STUR'DI-NÉSS, *n.* 1. The state or the quality of being sturdy; stoutness; hardness. *Locke.*
2. Brutal strength. *Johnson.*

STUR'DY, *a.* [Old Fr. *estourdi*; Fr. *étourdi*, stunned, astonished. *Skinner.* — The past participle of *stur*, by the addition of *ig* or *y*. *Tooke.*]

1. Hardy; firm; obstinate; dogged; bold; — implying a degree of coarseness or rudeness.

The sturdy kerns in due subjection stand. *Dryden.*
A sturdy, hardened sinner. *Atterbury.*

2. Strong; lusty; stout; robust; forcible.

The ill-appealled knight now had gotten the reputation of some sturdy lout. *Southey.*
He was not of any delicate countenance, his limbs rather sturdy than dainty. *Wotton.*

Syn. — See **ROBUST**.

STUR'DY, *n.* A disease in sheep attended by stupor and blindness. *Wright.*

STUR'GEON (*stur'jun*), *n.* [Low L. *sturio*, *sturgeo*; It. *storione*; Sp. *esturion*; Fr. *esturgeon*. — Ger. *stör*. — From A. S. *stirian*, to stir, — because it stirs up the mud as it swims. *Gesner.*]

(*Ich.*) An acanthopterygious fish having five gills and the body more or less covered with bony plates in longitudinal rows.

§ The common sturgeon (*Acipenser Sturio*), most abundant in the northern parts of Europe and in the American seas, is generally about six feet in length; but specimens occasionally occur over eighteen feet long. Its body is long and slender, gradually tapering towards the tail, and covered throughout the whole length by large, bony tubercles. The flesh is white, delicate, firm, and excellent food when fresh. The roe of the female furnishes caviare, and isinglass is made from the air-bladder. *Baird.*

STU-RI-G'NI-AN, *n.* (*Ich.*) One of a family of cartilaginous fishes, of which the sturgeon is the type. *Brande.*

STURK, *n.* [A. S. *styrce*.] A young ox or heifer; stirk. [*Local, Eng.*] *Bailey.*

STUR'NJ-DÆ, *n. pl.* [L. *sturnus*, a starling.] (*Ornith.*) A family of conirostral birds of the order *Passeres*, including the sub-families *Philomorphinae*, *Graculinae*, *Buphaginae*, *Sturninae*, *Quiscalinae*, *Icterinae*, and *Agelaiinae*; starlings. *Gray.*

STUR'NJ-NÆ, *n. pl.* [See **STURNIDÆ**.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of conirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Sturnidae*; starlings. *Gray.*

STURT, *n.* (*Mining.*) An extraordinary profit earned by a tributer. *Ansted.*

† **STÜT**, *v. n.* To stutter. *Skelton.*

STÜT'TER, *v. n.* [*Dut.* *stotteren*; *Ger.* *stottern*.] [*2.* *STUTTERED*; *pp.* *STUTTERING*, *STUTTERED*.] To speak with hesitation; to hesitate in utterance or speaking; to stammer. *Swift.*

Syn. — See **HESITATE**.

Rp. Hall.

Bacon.

Dunglison.

Arbutnot.

Henslow.

Heywood.

Browne.

Dunglison.

Maunder.

Donne.

Locke.

Johnson.

Dryden.

Atterbury.

Southey.

Wotton.

Wright.

Brande.

Bailey.

Gray.

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† **STÜT'TER**, *n.* A stutterer. *Bacon.*

STÜT'TER, *n.* Stuttering. *Gent. Mag.*

STÜT'TER-ÉR, *n.* One who stutters. *Howell.*

STÜT'TER-ING, *p. a.* Hesitating in utterance or speech; stammering. *Dunglison.*

STÜT'TER-ING, *n.* The act of one who stutters; stammering. *Dunglison.*

STÜT'TER-ING-LY, *ad.* In a stuttering manner; with stammering speech. *Huloet.*

STY (*stí*), *n.* [A. S. *stige*, a hog-pen; *stigena*, a tumor on the eyelid. — A *sty* or *stian* on the eye is in A. S. *stigena*, the pres. part. of *stigan*, to ascend, — a *sty* for pigs is *stige*, past participle of the same verb. *Richardson.*]

1. A pen or house for swine; hogsty. *Shak.*

2. Any place literally or morally filthy. *Milton.*

3. (*Med.*) A small inflammatory tumor, like a boil, near the free edge of the eyelids, particularly near the inner angle of the eye. *Dunglison.*

STY, *v. a.* To shut up in a sty. *Shak.*

† **STY**, *v. n.* [M. Goth. *steigan*, to go; A. S. *stygian*, to ascend.] To soar; to ascend. That was ambition, rash desire to *sty*. *Spenser.*

STY'AN, *n.* A sty; stian. — See **STY**. *Dunglison.*

STY'CA, *n.* [A. S. *stic*.] A Saxon copper coin of the value of half a farthing. *Leake.*

† **STY'G-I-AL**, *a.* [L. *stygialis*.] Stygian. *Skelton.*

STY'G-I-AN (*stíd'je-an*), *a.* [Gr. *Στύγος*, the river Styx, from *στυγέω*, to hate; L. *stygus*.] Pertaining to the Styx; belonging to the lower world; infernal; hellish, diabolical. *Shak.*

The *Stygian* council thus dissolved, and forth in order came the grand infernal peers. *Milton.*

STYL-A-GÁL'MA-ÍC, *a.* [Gr. *στυλος*, a column, and *γάλμα*, an image.] (*Arch.*) Noting figures serving as columns. *Brande.*

STY'LAR, *a.* Relating to the style of a dial. *Sm.*

STY'LE, *n.* [Gr. *στυλος*, a pillar; L. *stylus*, *stilus*; It. *stile*; Sp. *estilo*; Fr. *style*, *stile*.] — It is probable the L. *stilus* belongs to the Gr. *στίλεος*, a stalk. *Liddell & Scott.*

1. A kind of pencil used by the Romans, having one end sharp for writing on waxen tablets, and the other blunt and moist to make erasures with.

Hence, "to turn the *style*" is a phrase used by ancient writers, signifying to make corrections. *Brande.*

2. Something with a sharp point, as a graver, an etching-needle, surgeon's probe, &c. *Da. & P.*

3. The distinctive manner of writing which belongs to each author, and also to each body of writers, allied as belonging to the same school, country, or age; manner of writing or of composition; diction; phraseology.

The *style* of Dryden is capricious and varied, that of Pope is cautious and uniform. *Johnson.*

Johnson's *style*, unfortunately, is particularly easy of imitation, even by writers utterly destitute of his vigor of thought; and such imitations are intolerable. *Abb. Whately.*

4. Manner of speaking appropriated to particular characters; manner of speaking; mode of expression; character of the language used.

No *style* is held for base where love well named is. *Shak.*

5. Title; appellation.

The king gave them in his commission the *style* and appellation which belonged to them. *Clarendon.*

6. Course of writing; train of remark. [*R.*]

To gentle Arcite let us turn our *style*. *Dryden.*

7. Manner; method; way; form; mode; fashion; as, "An exhibition conducted in fine *style*."

We say not only *style* of writing, and *style* of speaking, but *style* of painting, *style* of architecture, &c. The *style* of dress, *style* of any thing, in which the taste or manner is conceived to be, in however great a measure, expressive of taste or sentiment. *P. Cice.*

8. (*Mus.*) That cast or manner of composition or performance on which the effect chiefly or wholly depends. *Moore.*

9. (*Fine Arts.*) The peculiar manner in which an artist expresses his ideas, exhibited in his choice of forms and mode of treating them.

Besides the individual *style*, there is also a national *style*; for instance, the Egyptian, the Grecian, the *style* of Greek art at particular epochs, as that of Phidias. *Fairholt.*

10. (*Arch.*) Any general plan or particular fashion of building, not confined, like the order, in the relative proportion of the various parts, to any set of scientific rules.

The Grecian and Roman *styles* of architecture. *Britton.*

11. (*Bot.*) The part of a pistil which raises the stigma above the ovary. *Gray.*

12. (*Dialing.*) The line whose shadow determines the hour; the gnomon. *Davies & Peck.*

13. (*Chron.*) A manner of reckoning time;—used in reference to the Julian and Gregorian calendar.

The manner of reckoning time according to the Julian calendar is termed *Old Style*, and that according to the reformed calendar of Gregory, *New Style*. According to the calendar instituted by Julius Cæsar, in the 45th year before Christ, the mean year consists of 365½ days, being about 11 minutes more than a tropical year. The difference amounts to about a day in 130 years. In the time of Pope Gregory XIII. the error amounted to 12 days. The latter, assuming for his fixed point of departure not A. D. 1, but the year of the Council of Nice, A. D. 325, reformed the calendar by causing 10 days to be dropped in 1582, the 15th of October in that year being reckoned immediately after the 4th; and it was ordained that every centesimal year (which by the former calendar was a leap year) should be a common year, except those divisible by 4, after suppressing the two zeros: thus 1600 was a leap year; 1700 and 1800 common years; 1900 will be a common year, 2000 a leap year, &c. The change was adopted immediately in all Catholic countries. In England "the change of style" took place, by legislative enactment, after the 2d of September, 1752, eleven nominal days being then struck out, the last day of *Old Style* being the 2d, and the first of *New Style* (the next day) the 14th instead of the 3d, and the legal year, which had previously been held to begin with the 25th of March, was made to begin with the first of January. The Gregorian and the tropical year so nearly coincide in length that the difference in 3000 years amounts to less than one day. The old style, which is adhered to only by Russia and Greece, now differs 12 days from the new. *Herschel.*

Syn.—*Style* (Gr. *στυλος*), from its etymology, would naturally be applied only to written composition; and *diction* (L. *dictio*) to what is spoken. They are both, however, applied to the manner both of writing and speaking; yet, more commonly, to what is written. *Style* expresses much more than *diction*. The terms *phrase* and *phraseology* are applied as often to what is spoken as to what is written. *Phrase* respects single words or a single expression; *phraseology*, a succession of words, or a series of expressions. —See LANGUAGE.

STYLED, v. a. [*i.* STYLED; *pp.* STYLING, STYLED.] To denominate; to give a title to; to entitle; to designate; to call, to term; to name.

The chancellor of the exchequer they had no mind should be styled a knight. *Clarendon.*

Syn.—See NAME.

STY'LET, n. [Fr.] 1. A stiletto. *Smart.*
2. (*Surg.*) An instrument for examining wounds, and fistulas, and for passing setons, &c.; a specillum. *Dunghison.*

STY'LI-FORM, a. [L. *stylus*, a style, and *forma*, form; Fr. *styliforme*.] Having the form of a style; styloid. *Dunghison.*

STY'LISTH, a. Modish; showy; finical; fashionable; courtly; genteel. [Colloquial.] *Qu. Rev.*

STY'LISTH-LY, ad. In a stylish manner. *Clarke.*

STY'LISTH-NESS, n. The state or the quality of being stylish. *Clarke.*

STY'LIST, n. One who is particularly attentive to, or a master of, style. *Wm. Taylor.*

STY-LIS'TIC, n. The art of forming a good style in writing; a treatise on style. [R.] *Ec. Rev.*

STY'LITE, n. [Gr. *στυλος*, a column.] One of a class of ancient anchorites, who took up their abodes on the tops of columns, in Egypt and Syria. *Brande.*

STY'LO-BATE, n. [Gr. *στυλοβάτης*; *στυλος*, a column, and *βαίω*, to go, to be or stand in a place; L. *stylobates*, *stylobata*; Fr. *stylobate*.] (*Arch.*) An uninterrupted base below a range of columns or pillars. *Brande.*

STY'LO-BITE, n. (*Min.*) A mineral composed chiefly of silica, alumina, protoxide and peroxide of iron and lime; gehlenite. *Dana.*

STY'LO-GRAPH'IC, a. Relating to stylography. *Crosman.*

STY-LÖG'RA-PHY, n. [Gr. *στυλος*, a pillar (L. *stylus*), a style, and *γράφω*, to write.] The art of writing with a style,—particularly a new method of engraving or drawing, invented by Mr. J. C. Crosman, performed by the use of a style on a tablet. *Hale.*

STY'LO-HY'OID, a. [Gr. *στυλος*, a pillar, and *βοειδής*; *v.* the letter upsilon, and *ειδός*, form.] (*Med.*) Pertaining to the styloid and hyoid processes. "The stylo-hyoid ligament." *Dunghison.*

STY'LOID, a. [Gr. *στυλος*, a pillar, and *ειδός*, form; Fr. *styloïde*.] (*Anat.*) Resembling a style; shaped like a peg or a pen. *Dunghison.*

STY'LO-MAS'TOID, a. [Gr. *στυλος*, a pillar, *μαστός*, the breast, and *ειδός*, form.] (*Med.*) That relates to the styloid and mastoid processes. "The stylo-mastoid artery." *Dunghison.*

STY-LÖM'E-TER, n. [Gr. *στυλος*, a column, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring columns. *Simmonds.*

STY'LO-PÖ'DI-ÜM, n. [Gr. *στυλος*, and *πούς*, *πούς*, a foot.] (*Bot.*) A fleshy disk at the base of the style in an umbelliferous plant. *Henslow.*

STY'LOS, n. [L.] (*Ant.*) A style for writing with;—also written *stilus*. *W. Smith.*

STY'PH'NIC, a. (*Chem.*) Noting a crystallizable, yellow acid, formed by acting on certain gummresins with nitric acid. *Miller.*

STY'PTIC, n. (*Med.*) A remedy to check the flow of blood, or hemorrhage;—sometimes used synonymously with *astringent*. *Dunghison.*

STY'PTIC, a. [Gr. *στυπτικός*; *στέφω*, to constrict, to be astringent; L. *stypticus*; Fr. *styptique*.] Checking hemorrhage; that stops bleeding; astringent. *Browne.*

STYPTIC'ITY, n. [Fr. *stypticité*.] The quality of being styptic; astringency. *Floyer.*

STYR'A-CINE, n. (*Chem.*) A crystallizable solid, freely soluble in alcohol and in ether, found in balsam of Peru. *Miller.*

STY'RAX, n. [Gr. *στυραξ*; L. *styrax*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of deciduous shrubs, one species of which (*Styrax officinale*) yields storax. *London.*

STY'RÖLE, n. (*Chem.*) A very mobile, colorless, aromatic oil prepared by distilling fluid storax with water. *Thomson.*

STYTH'Y, v. a. See STITHY.

STYX, n. [L., from Gr. *Στύξ*; *στυγέω*, to hate.] (*Grecian & Roman Myth.*) The principal river in the nether world, around which it flows seven times. *W. Smith.*

SÜ'A-BIL'ITY, n. The state or the quality of being suable. [R.] *Smart.*

SÜ'A-BLE, a. That may be sued. [R.] *Knobles.*

+SUÄDE (swäd), v. a. [L. *suadeo*.] To persuade; to try to induce. *Grimoald.*

+SUÄ'DI-BLE, a. Suasible. *Wickliffe.*

+SUÄGE (swä), v. a. To assuage. *Bp. Fisher.*

SÜ'ANT, SE SVENT.

SÜÄ'SI-BLE (swä'se-bl), a. [L. *suadeo*, to advise, to persuade.] That may be persuaded; easy to be persuaded; persuasible. [R.] *Bailey.*

SÜÄ'SION (swä'shun), n. [L. *suasio*; It. *suasione*.] Act of persuading; persuasion; enticement.

They had by the subtle *suasion* of the devil broken the third commandment. *More.*

SÜÄ'SIVE (swä'siv), a. Tending to persuade; suatory; persuasive. [R.] *South.*

SÜÄ'SO-RY (swä'so-re), a. [L. *suasorius*; It. & Sp. *suasorio*.] Having a tendency to persuade; persuasive; suasive. *Bp. Hopkins.*

SÜÄV'ITY (swäv'e-ty), v. a. [L. *suavis*, sweet, and *facio*, to make.] To render affable. *Clarke.*

+SÜÄ-VIL'Q-QUENT, a. [L. *suaviloquens*; *suavis*, sweet, and *loquor*, *loquens*, to speak.] Speaking sweetly. *Bailey.*

+SÜÄ-VIL'Q-QUY, n. Sweetness of speech. *Coles.*

SÜÄV'ITY (swäv'e-ty), n. [L. *suavitas*; *suavis* (Sansc. *svādū*, Gr. *ῥῆς*), sweet; It. *suavità*; Sp. *suavidad*; Fr. *suavité*.]

1. + Sweetness to the senses. *Browne.*

2. Sweetness to the mind; softness of temper; gentleness of manner; mildness; pleasantness; urbanity; gentleness; amenity.

Delicacy of sentiment and suavity of expression. *Knock.*

SÜB-, a Latin preposition signifying *under*, be-

low, much used in composition, meaning a less or subordinate degree. *Sub* sometimes changes *b* into *c*, *f*, *g*, *m*, *p*, *r*, before those letters respectively.

Sub, prefixed to the name of a chemical compound, gives some one of the following indications in respect to its composition:—1. That it contains the smallest number of equivalents of the electro-negative component known to combine with the electro-positive component; as, *suboxide of bismuth*, otherwise called *binoxide of bismuth*, which consists of two equivalents of oxygen and one of bismuth. —2 That it contains a smaller number of equivalents of the electro-negative than of the electro-positive component; as, *suboxide of silver*, which consists of one equivalent of oxygen and two of silver, and *subchloride of carbon*, which consists of two equivalents of chlorine and four of carbon. —3. That it contains, if it is an oxy salt, a smaller number of equivalents of the acid than of the base; as, *subacetate of lead*, otherwise called *tribasic acetate of lead*, which consists of one equivalent of acid to three of base;—or that the oxy salt has a suboxide for its base; as, *subacetate of mercury*, which is a compound of one equivalent of acetic acid and one of suboxide (otherwise called *dioxide*) of mercury. *Sub*, in some of its applications as a chemical prefix, is in a great measure superseded by the more definite prefixes, *di*, *tri*, and the terms *basic*, *ibasic*, *tribasic*, &c. *Graham. Miller. Gregory.*

SÜB-ÄC'E-TÄTE, n. (*Chem.*) 1. A subsalt containing two or more equivalents of base to one of acetic acid; as *subacetate of lead*, otherwise called *tribasic acetate of lead*. *Gregory.*

2. A subsalt whose base is a suboxide, as *subacetate of mercury*, which is a compound of one equivalent of acetic acid and one of suboxide (otherwise called *dioxide*) of mercury. *Miller.*

SÜB-ÄC'ID, a. [L. *subacidus*.] Acid in a small degree; moderately acid. *Arbutnot.*

SÜB-ÄC'ID, n. A substance moderately acid. *W.*

SÜB-ÄC'RID, a. Acid in a small degree. *Floyer.*

+SÜB-ÄCT', v. a. [L. *subigo*, *subactus*.] To put down; to subjugate; to subdue. *Bp. Hall.*

SÜB-ÄC'TION, n. [L. *subactio*.] The act of reducing to any state; subjugation. *Bacon.*

SÜB-Ä-CÜTE', a. Acute in a slight degree. *Hill.*

SÜB-ÄD'VO-CÄTE, n. A subordinate or inferior advocate. *Milton.*

SÜB-Ä-ËR'I-ÄL, a. Being under the air. *Phillips.*

SÜB-Ä-ËN-CY, n. A subordinate or inferior agency. *Cong. Report.*

SÜB-Ä-ËNT, n. An agent appointed by one who is himself an agent. *Burrill.*

SÜB-ÄG-I-TÄ'TION, n. [L. *subagitiatio*.] Carnal knowledge; sexual commerce. *Clarke.*

SÜ'BÄH, n. A province. [India.] *Hamilton.*

SÜ'BÄH-DÄR, n. A governor of a subah;—a native officer, who ranks as captain in the East India Company's regiment, but ceases to exercise any command when a European officer is present. *Mackintosh. Stocqueler.*

SÜ'BÄH-SHIF, n. The office of a subah. *Clarke.*

SÜB-ÄID'ING, a. Giving secret or private aid; aiding in an indirect manner. *Daniel.*

SÜB-ÄL'MQ-NËR, n. A subordinate or inferior almoner. *Wood.*

SÜB-ÄL'PINE, a. Pertaining to the region at the foot of the Alpine mountains.

SÜB'ÄL-TËRN, or SUB-ÄL'TËRN [süb'al-tërn, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. Kenrick; sub-äl'tërn or sub-äl'tërn, K.; sub-äl'tërn, C.; sub-äl'tërn, Wö.] a. [Fr. *subalterne*, from L. *sub*, under, and *alternus*, one after the other; *alter*, the other of two.] Inferior; subordinate.

I am of a little and *subaltern* spirit. *Swift.*

Johnson, Bailey, Fenning, Barclay, Ash, and Richardson place the accent on the second syllable. "In England," the author of *Remarks on Sheridan* and Walker says, "usage is universally with those who place the accent on the first syllable;" but in the United States it is very common to place it on the second syllable.

SÜB'ÄL-TËRN, or SUB-ÄL'TËRN, n. An officer who exercises his authority under the control of a superior;—an officer in the army below the rank of captain. *Stocqueler.*

SŪB-ĀL-TĒR'NĀTE, *a.* 1. Succeeding by turns; alternately successive. *Barley.*
2. Subordinate; subaltern. *Boelyn.*

SŪB-ĀL-TĒR-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of succeeding by course. *Bullohar.*
2. State of being in subjection to another; state of inferiority; '1. of subalterns. Unless there were *subalternation* between them, which *subalternation* is naturally grounded upon inequality. *Hooker.*

SŪB-ĀN-GŪ-LĀR, *a.* Slightly angular. *Pennant.*

SŪB-ĀP'ĒN-NĪNE, *a.* (*Geol.*) Pertaining to the region of the foot of the Apennines in Italy; — applied to a series of strata of the older pliocene period. *Lyell.*

SŪB-ĀP'ĒN-NĪNES, *n. pl.* Low hills which skirt the chain of the Apennines in Italy. *Lyell.*

SŪB-ĀP-I-CĀL, *a.* Just under the apex or tip. "A black, *subapical* ring." *Eng. Cyc.*

† SŪB-Ā-QUĀ'NĒ-OŪS, *a.* Being or living under water; subaquatic. *Blount.*

SŪB-Ā-QUĀT'IC, *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and *aqua*, water.] That is under water; lying under water. *Kirwan.*

SŪB-Ā-QUĒ-OŪS, *a.* Immersed in water; sub-aquatic. *Campbell.*

SŪB-ĀR'CU-ĀT-ĒD, *a.* Inclined to the figure of a bow; incurvated. *Pennant.*

† SŪB-ĀR-RA'TION, *n.* [Low *L. subarrare*, from *L. sub*, under, and *arra*, earnest money.] The ancient custom of betrothing by the man's giving the tokens of spousage, as rings, money, or some other thing, to the woman. *Wheatly.*

SŪB-ĀSTRĀL, *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and *aster*, a star.] Beneath the stars; terrestrial; mundane. *Warburton.*

SŪB-ĀS-TRĪN'ĠĒNT, *a.* Astringent in a small degree. *Pilkington.*

SŪB-ĀU-DĪ'TION (sŭb-āw-dīsh'ūn), *n.* [*L. subauditio*.] That which is understood or implied from that which is expressed; understood meaning. *Tooke.*

SŪB-ĀX'IL-LĀ-RY, *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and *axilla*, the armpit.]
1. (*Anat.*) Under the armpit or the cavity of the wing "Subaxillary feathers." *Pennant.*
2. (*Bot.*) Situated just beneath the axil. *Gray.*

SŪB-BASS', *n.* [*L. sub*, under, and *Eng. bass*.] (*Mus.*) The ground-bass; the fundamental bass. *Dwight.*

SŪB-BĒA'DLE (-bē'dl), *n.* [*L. sub*, under, and *Eng. beadle*.] A subordinate beadle. *Ayliffe.*

SŪB-BRĀ'CHI-ĀL, *a.* (*Ich.*) Noting a fish belonging to the order of subbrachians. *Eng. Cyc.*

SŪB-BRĀ'CHI-AN, *n.* [*L. sub*, under, and *brachium*, the arm.] (*Ich.*) One of an order of malacoptyergous fishes, comprising those which have the ventral fins situated either immediately beneath and between, or a little in front of, the pectoral fin. *Brande.*

SŪB-BRĪG'A-DĪER, *n.* (*Mil.*) The second corporal of cavalry in an army. *Burn.*

SŪB-BRŌ'MIDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A haloid subsalt containing a less proportion of bromine than the bromide; as, "Subbromide of copper," — which consists of one equivalent of bromine and two of copper; called also *di-bromide*. *Kane.*

SŪB-CĀR'BO-NATE, *n.* [*L. sub*, under, and *Eng. carbonate*.] (*Chem.*) A carbonate in which there is more than one equivalent of the base to one of carbonic acid. *Gregory.*

SŪB-CĀR'BU-RĒT-TED, *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and *Eng. carburetted*.] (*Chem.*) Noting substances combined with the lowest proportion of carbon; as, "Subcarburetted hydrogen." *Graham.*

SŪB-CĀR-TĪ-LĀG'I-NOŪS, *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and *Eng. cartilaginous*.]
1. Being under the cartilages. *Ash.*
2. Partially cartilaginous. *Wright.*

SŪB-CĀU'DAL, *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and *Eng. caudal*.] Lying or situated under the tail. "Sub-caudal fins." *Pennant.*

SŪB-CĒ-LĒSTIAL, *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and *Eng. celestial*.] Placed beneath the heavens. *Clarke.*

SŪB-CĒN'TRAL, *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and *Eng. central*.] Under the centre. *Clarke.*

SŪB-CHĀNT'ER, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and Eng. *chanter*.] (*Ecol.*) An under-chanter; the deputy of a precentor in a cathedral. *Davies.*

SŪB-CLĀ'VĪ-AN, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *clavis* (Gr. *κλεις*), a key.] (*Anat.*) That is under the clavicle; noting vessels, nerves, &c., under the armpit. *Dunglison.*

SŪB-COM-MĪT'TEE, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and Eng. *committee*.] A subordinate committee. *Milton.*

SŪB-COM-PRESS'ED' (sŭb-kom-prĕst'), *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and Eng. *compressed*.] Not fully compressed. *Smart.*

SŪB-CON-FŌRM'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and Eng. *conformable*.] Not quite conformable; that may be partially conformed. *Smart.*

SŪB-CŌN'I-CAL, *a.* Not quite conical. *Smart.*

SŪB-CŌN-STĒL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and Eng. *constellation*.] A subordinate or inferior constellation. *Browne.*

SŪB-CŌN-TRĀCT, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and Eng. *contract*.] A contract under another. *Maunder.*

SŪB-CŌN-TRĀCT'ED, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and Eng. *contracted*.] Contracted after a former contract. *Shak.*

SŪB-CŌN-TRĀCT'OR, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and Eng. *contractor*.] One who contracts from the principal contractor. *Simmonds.*

SŪB-CŌN'TRĀ-RY, *a.* 1. Contrary in an inferior degree. *Watts.*
2. (*Geom.*) Having a contrary order. *Da. & P.*
3. (*Logic.*) Noting the particular affirmative proposition and the particular negative proposition, with relation to the universal affirmative proposition and the universal negative proposition above them, which have the same subject and predicate; thus, *some man is mortal*, and *some man is not mortal*, are subcontraries, with relation to *every man is mortal*, and *no man is mortal*, which are contraries. *Whately.*

Subcontrary section, (*Geom.*) a section of an oblique cone on a circular base by a plane not parallel to the base, but inclined to the axis, so that the section is a circle. *Brande.*

SŪB-CŌN'TRĀ-RY, *n.* (*Logic.*) A subcontrary proposition. *Whately.*

SŪB-CŌR'DATE, *a.* [L. *sub*, implying diminution, and Eng. *cordate*.] (*Bot.*) Slightly heart-shaped. *Gray.*

SŪB-CŌS'TAL, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *costa*, a rib; Fr. *sous costal*.] (*Anat.*) That is situated between the ribs; intercostal. *Wright.*

SŪB-CRŪS'TAL-LĪNE, *a.* [L. *sub*, implying diminution, and Eng. *crystalline*.] Not perfectly crystalline. *Clarke.*

SŪB-CŪL'TRĀT'ED, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and Eng. *cultivated*.] Partially colter-shaped. *Smart.*

SŪB-CŪ-TĀ'NE-OŪS, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and Eng. *cutaneous*.] (*Anat.*) That is placed immediately under the skin. *Dunglison.*

SŪB-CŪ-TĪC'Ū-LAR, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *cuticula*, cuticle.] Under the cuticle. *Clarke.*

SŪB-CŪ-LĪN'DRI-CAL, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and Eng. *cylindrical*.] Partially cylindrical. *Smart.*

SŪB-DĒA'CON (-dĕ's'kn), *n.* [L. *subdiaconus*.] (*Ecol. Hist.*) A clerical officer in the Christian Church employed in subordination to a deacon.

The office of *subdeacon* does not subsist in the Church of England. *Hook.*

SŪB-DĒA'CON-RY (-dĕ's'kn-rĕ), *n.* The office of a subdeacon; subdeaconship. *Martin.*

SŪB-DĒA'CON-SHĪP (-dĕ's'kn-shĭp), *n.* The office or dignity of a subdeacon. *Bp. Bedell.*

SŪB-DĒAN' (sŭb-dĕn'), *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and Eng. *dean*.] The vicegerent or subordinate of a dean. *Ayliffe.*

SŪB-DĒAN'ER-Y, *n.* The rank or the office of a subdean; the office of a dean's deputy. *Bacon.*

SŪB-DĒC'A-NAL, or SŪB-DE-CĀ'NAL, *a.* Relating to a subdean, or subdeanery. *McCulloch.*

SŪB-DĒC'Ū-PLE (-dĕk'ky-pl), *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *decuplus* (Gr. *δεκαπλοῦς*), ten times greater than.] Containing one part of ten. *Johnson.*

SŪB-DĒL'E-GATE, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and Eng. *delegate*.] A subordinate delegate. "The sub-delegate of the intendants." *Smollett.*

SŪB-DĒL'Ē-GĀTE, *v. a.* To appoint to act under another; to depute. *Scott.*

SŪB-DĒNT'ĒD, *a.* Indented beneath. *Smart.*

SŪB-DE-PŌS'IT, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and Eng. *deposi't*.] A deposit under another. *Lyell.*

† SŪB-DĒR-I-SŌ'R-I-ŌŪS, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *denisorous*, serving for laughter.] Somewhat denisorous. "*Subdenisorous mirth.*" *More.*

SŪB-DE-RĪV'A-TĪVE, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and Eng. *derivative*.] A word following in immediate grammatical derivation. *Richardson.*

SŪB-DĪ'AL, *a.* [L. *subdialis*.] Being in, or pertaining to, the open air. [R.] *N. Bacon.*

SŪB-DĪ'A-LĒCT, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and Eng. *dialect*.] An inferior dialect. *Hovell.*

SŪB-DĪ-LĀT'ĒD, *a.* [L. *sub*, implying diminution, and Eng. *dilated*.] Partially dilated. *Clarke.*

SŪB-DĪS-TĪNC'TĪŌN, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and Eng. *distinction*.] An inferior distinction. *B. Jonson.*

SŪB-DĪ-TĪ'TĪŌŪS (-dē-tīsh'us), *a.* [L. *subdititius*.] Put secretly in the place of something else; foisted in; supposititious; spurious. *Bailey.*

SŪB-DĪ-VĒR'SĪ-FĪY, *v. a.* [L. *sub*, under, and Eng. *diversify*.] [*i.* SUBDIVERSIFIED; *pp.* SUB-DIVERSIFYING, SUBDIVERSIFIED.] To diversify again what is already diversified. *Hale.*

SŪB-DĪ-VĪDE', *v. a.* [*i.* SUBDIVIDED; *pp.* SUBDIVIDING, SUBDIVIDED.] To divide what has been already divided; to separate into subdivisions. *He* (Stephen Langton) *was the first that divided the whole Bible into chapters and verses.* *French.*

SŪB-DĪ-VĪDE', *v. n.* To separate into subdivisions. *When one of the factions is extinguished, the remaining subdivideth.* *Bacon.*

SŪB-DĪ-VĪNE', *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and Eng. *divine*.] Divine in a lower degree. *Bp. Hall.*

SŪB-DĪ-VĪ'SĪŌN (-dē-vīzh'un, 93), *n.* [L. *subdivisio*.]

1. The act of subdividing. *Watts.*
2. A part obtained by subdividing any thing; a part subdivided; a share. *Knob.*

† SŪB-DŌ-LOŪS, *a.* [L. *subdolos*; *sub*, implying diminution, and *dolus*, deceit.] Somewhat crafty; cunning; sly; deceitful. *Bp. Reynolds.*

SŪB-DŌM'I-NANT, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and Eng. *dominant*.] (*Mus.*) The name given by some theorists to the fourth note of any mode or key; — so called because it has the same interval with the tonic in descending, which the dominant has with the tonic in ascending. *Moore.*

SŪB-DŪ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be subdued or subjected; conquerable. *Dr. Ward.*

SŪB-DŪ'AL, *n.* The act of subduing. "*The subdual of the passions.*" [R.] *Warburton.*

SŪB-DŪCE', *v. a.* [L. *subduco*; *sub*, under, and *duco*, to draw.] [*i.* SUBDUCED; *pp.* SUBDUCING, SUBDUCED.]

1. To take away; to withdraw. *He doth not always subduce his spirit with his visible presence.* *Bp. Hall.*
2. To subtract by arithmetical operation. "*If . . . we should subduce ten.*" *Hale.*

SŪB-DŪCT', *v. a.* [L. *subduco*, *subductus*; *sub*, under, and *duco*, *ductus*, to draw.] [*i.* SUBDUCTED; *pp.* SUBDUCTING, SUBDUCTED.]

1. To withdraw; to take away. *Milton.*
2. To subtract by arithmetical operation. *From the opposite sides equal quantities are subducted.* *Bp. Berkeley.*

SŪB-DŪC'TĪŌN, *n.* [L. *subductio*.]

1. The act of taking away. *Bp. Hall.*
2. Arithmetical subtraction. *The other operation of arithmetic, subduction.* *Hale.*

SŪB-DŪĒ', *v. a.* [From L. *subdo*, to put under. *Skinner*.] — Perhaps from L. *subjugo*, to subjugate. *Richardson.*] [*i.* SUBDUED; *pp.* SUBDUING, SUBDUED.]

1. To bring under power or under a new dominion; to bring or reduce to obedience; to conquer; to subjugate; to subject; to overcome; to overpower; to overbear; to vanquish. *To overcome in battle, and subdue Nations, and bring home spoils.* *Milton.*
2. To sway the world, and land and sea subdue. *Dryden.*

- 2 To crush; to oppress; to sink
Nothing could have *subdued* nature
To such a lowness but his unkind daughters. *Shak.*
- 3 To improve by cultivation; to tame.
Nor is't unwholesome to *subdue* the land
By often exercise. *May.*
- Syn. — See CONQUER.
- † SUB-DŪ'E'MENT, *n.* Conquest. *Shak.*
- SUB-DŪ'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, subdues or conquers; a conqueror. *Spenser.*
- SUB-DŪ'L'CID, *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and *dulcis*, sweet.] Somewhat sweet; sweetish. *Evelyn.*
- SUB-DŪ'PLE, *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and *duplus*, double.] Containing one part of two. "A *sub-duple* proportion." *Wilkins.*
- SUB-DŪ'PLI-CATE, *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and Eng. *duplicate*.] (*Math.*) Noting the ratio of the square roots of the terms of a ratio. *Da. & P.*
- SUB-Ē-LŌN'GATE, *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and Eng. *elongate*.] Not fully elongated. *Smart.*
- SUB-Ē'QUAL, *a.* [*L. sub*, under, somewhat, and Eng. *equal*.] Nearly equal. *Smart.*
- SŪ-BĒR-ATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of suberic acid and a base. *Turner.*
- SŪ-BĒR'Ē-OŪS, *a.* [*L. subereus*.] Pertaining to a substance resembling cork. *Maunder.*
- SŪ-BĒR'IC, *a.* [*L. suber*, the cork-tree.] (*Chem.*) Noting a crystalline acid first obtained by the action of nitric acid on cork. *Miller.*
- SŪ-BĒR'INE, *n.* (*Chem.*) The cellular tissue of cork after the soluble matters have been removed from it by the action of water and alcohol. *Brande.*
- SŪ-BĒR-ŌSE', *a.* (*Bot.*) Of the nature or texture of cork; corky; suberous. *Balfour.*
- SŪ-BĒR-OŪS, *a.* [*L. subereus*; *suber*, the cork-tree.] Corky; soft and elastic. *Smart.*
- SŪB-FĀM'I-LY, *n.* (*Nat. Hist.*) A subdivision of a family. *P. Cye.*
- SŪB-FĪ'BROŪS, *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and Eng. *fibrous*.] Somewhat or slightly fibrous. *Dana.*
- SŪB-FŪSC', *a.* [*L. subfuscus*; *sub*, somewhat, and *fuscus*, tawny.] Somewhat brown; dusky. "Curtains *subfusc*." [*R.*] *Shenstone.*
- SŪB-ĜĒ-LĀT'I-NOŪS, *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and Eng. *gelatinous*.] Not fully gelatinous. *Smart.*
- SŪB-ĜĒ-NĒR'IC, *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and Eng. *generic*.] Not entirely generic. *Smart.*
- SŪB-ĜĒ'NŪS, *n.* (*Nat. Hist.*) A subdivision of a genus. *P. Cye.*
- SŪB-ĜLO-BŌSE', *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and Eng. *globose*.] Not quite globose. *Hill.*
- SŪB-ĜLO'BŪ-LAR, *a.* [*L. sub*, somewhat, and Eng. *globular*.] Globular in some degree. *Smart.*
- SŪB-ĜLŪ-MĀ'CEŌŪS (-shus), *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and Eng. *glumaceus*.] Somewhat glumaceous. *Locke.*
- SŪB-ĜŌV'ERN-ŌR, *n.* A governor who is under or inferior to a governor. *Cook.*
- SŪB-GRĀN'Ū-LAR, *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and Eng. *granular*.] Slightly granular. *Clarke.*
- SŪB-HĀS-TĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. subhastatio*; *sub*, under, and *hasta*, a spear, which, as stuck in the ground at a public auction.] A sale by public auction. *Smart.*
- SŪB-HŌRN-BLĒN'DIC, *a.* [*L. sub*, under, somewhat, and Eng. *hornblende*.] (*Geol.*) Containing hornblende in a scattered state. *Clarke.*
- † SŪB-HŪ'MĒ-RĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. sub*, under, and *humerus*, a shoulder.] To place the shoulders under. "To *subhumerate* the burden." *Feltham.*
- † SŪB-ĪN-CŪ-SĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. sub*, under, and *incusatio*, an accusation.] An accusation in a slight degree. *Bp. Hall.*
- SŪB-ĪN'DI-CĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. sub*, under, and Eng. *indicate*.] To indicate in a less degree. *More.*
- SŪB-ĪN'DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* Indication by signs.
Subindication and shadowing of heavenly things. *Barrow.*
- † SŪB-ĪN-DŪCE', *v. a.* [*L. sub*, under, and Eng. *induce*.] To offer indirectly. *Sir E. Dering.*
- SŪB-ĪN-FĒR', *v. n.* [*L. sub*, under, and Eng. *infer*.] To infer or deduce from an inference already made. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

- SŪB-ĪN-FĒU-DĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. sub*, under, and Eng. *infundation*.] (*Feudal Law*.) The granting of a feud or a fief out of another, to be held by an under tenant; — a term applied to the practice or system, introduced by the inferior lords who held of the king's greater barons in England, of carving out portions of their own fees or estates and granting them to others, to be held as of themselves. *Blackstone. Burrit.*
- SŪB-ĪN-FLĀM-MĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. sub*, under, and Eng. *inflammation*.] A mild or slight degree of inflammation. *Dunglison.*
- SŪB-ĪN-GRĒS'SION (-in-grĒsh'ūn), *n.* [*L. sub*, implying secrecy, and Eng. *ingression*.] Secret entrance. *Boyle.*
- SŪB-ĪŌ-DĪDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A haloid subsalt containing a less proportion of iodine than the iodide; as, "*Subiodide* of copper," — which consists of one equivalent of iodine and two of copper; — called also *diniodide*. *Kane.*
- † SŪB'Ī-TĀNE, *n.* A sudden event. *Milton.*
- † SŪB-Ī-TĀ'NE-OŪS, *a.* [*L. subitaneus*; *subitus*, sudden.] Sudden; hasty. *Bullockar.*
- † SŪB-Ī-TĀ'NE-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* Suddenness; a sudden impulse. *Bailey.*
- † SŪB'Ī-TĀ-NY, *a.* Hasty; subitaneous. *Hales.*
- SŪ'BI-TŌ, *ad.* [*L. & It.*] (*Mus.*) Quickly; expeditiously. *Moore.*
- SŪB-JĀ'CENT, *a.* [*L. subiaceo*, *subjacens*, to lie under.] Lying under or beneath.
The superficial parts of mountains are ... borne down upon the *subjacent* plains. *Woodward.*
- SŪB-JĒCT', *v. a.* [*L. subjicio*, *subjectus*; *sub*, under, and *jacio*, to cast, to throw; *It. suggestare*; *Sp. sujetar*.] [*i. SUBJECTED*; *pp. SUBJECTING*, *SUBJECTED*.]
1. To put or bring under; to place beneath.
Down the cliff as fast
To the *subjected* plain. *Milton.*
 2. To bring under rule; to make submissive; to make subordinate; to subdue; — to enslave.
By *subjecting* rage
To the cool dictates of experienced age. *Dryden.*
He is the most *subjected*, the most enslaved, who is so in his understanding. *Locke.*
 3. To expose; to make liable or obnoxious.
If the vessels yield, it *subjects* the person to all the inconveniences of an erroneous circulation. *Arbutnot.*
 4. To make to undergo; to submit.
God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation to the scrutiny of our thoughts. *Locke.*
 5. To offer for use; to make subservient.
[He] *subjected* to man's service angel-wings. *Milton.*
- SŪB'JĒCT, *a.* [*L. subjectus*; *It. soggetto*; *Sp. sujeto*; *Fr. sujet*.]
1. Placed or situated under or beneath.
Long he them bore above the *subject* plain. *Spenser.*
 2. Being under the power, sway, or rule of another; living under the dominion of another.
Esau was never *subject* to Jacob, but founded a distinct people and government. *Locke.*
 3. Exposed; liable; obnoxious.
Most *subject* is the fattest soil to weeds. *Shak.*
All human things are *subject* to decay. *Dryden.*
 4. Submissive; obedient.
Put them in mind to be *subject* to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates, to be ready to every good work. *Tit. iii. 1.*
- Syn. — *Subject*, *liable*, *exposed*, and *obnoxious*, are all applied to circumstances in human life by which we are affected independently of our own choice. *Obnoxious* is applied only to persons; the other terms, to both persons and things. Persons are *subject* to disease and death, *liable* to sickness, *exposed* to danger, and *obnoxious* to punishment. Things are *subject* to decay, *liable* to be destroyed, and *exposed* to injury. — See OBNOXIOUS, SUBORDINATE.
- SŪB'JĒCT, *n.* [*L. subjectus*; *It. soggetto*; *Sp. sujeto*; *Fr. sujet*.]
1. One who is under the dominion of another; — opposed to *ruler*, or *sovereign*; as, "A *subject* of the Queen of Great Britain." — One who lives under the protection of, and owes allegiance to, a government; as, "A *subject* of the United States."
 - Though the term "citizen" seems to be appropriate to republican freemen, yet we are equally with the inhabitants of all other countries *subjects*; for we are equally bound by allegiance and subjection to the government and law of the land. *Kent.*
 2. That on which any operation, either mental or material, is performed; matter; materials; object; theme.

- Since first this *subject* for heroic song
Pleased me, long choosing and beginning late. *Milton.*
3. That in which anything adheres or exists.
Anger is certainly a kind of baseness, as it appears well in the weakness of those *subjects* in whom it reigns. *Bacon.*
4. The person treated of, as the hero of a piece. *Wright.*
5. (*Fine Arts*.) That which it is the object and aim of the artist to express. *Brande.*
6. (*Logic*.) That term of a proposition of which the other is affirmed or denied. *Whately.*
7. (*Gram.*) That of which any thing is affirmed; the nominative of a verb. *Andrews.*
8. (*Mus.*) The leading melody or theme of a composition. *Dwight.*
9. (*Anat.*) A dead body for dissection. *Clarke.*
- Syn. — See MATTER, OBJECT.
- SŪB-JĒCT'ĒD [sub-jĕkt'ĕd, *P. W. K. Sm. IVb.*], *p. a.* Put under the rule, sway, or dominion of another; reduced to submission; — exposed; made liable to any thing.
"A very improper accentuation (sub-jĕct'ĕd) of the passive participle of the verb to *subject*, has obtained, which ought to be corrected." *Walker.*
- SŪB-JĒCT'ION, *n.* [*L. subjectio*; *It. suggestione* *Sp. sujecion*; *Fr. sujétion*.]
1. The act of subduing or subjecting.
The ... *subjection* of the rebels. *Hale.*
 2. The state of being subject or under the rule, sway, or dominion of another.
To frame himself to *subjection*! *Spenser.*
- SŪB'JĒCT-ĪST, *n.* One versed or skilled in the subjective philosophy. *Ec. Rev.*
- SŪB-JĒCT'IVE, *a.* [*L. subjectivus*; *Fr. subjectif*.] Relating to the subject; — opposed to *objective*.
"Objective certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and *subjective*, when we are certain of the truth of it." *Watts*. — "*Subjective* and *objective* are terms expressing the distinction which, in analyzing every intellectual act, we necessarily make between ourselves, the conscious subject, and that of which we are conscious, the object. 'I know,' and 'something is known by me,' are convertible propositions; every act of the soul which is not thus resolvable, belongs to the emotive part of our nature, as distinguished from the intelligent and percipient." *Brande*. — In the philosophy of mind, *subjective* denotes what is to be referred to the thinking subject, the ego; *objective*, what belongs to the object of thought, the non ego. . . . The adjectives *subjective* and *objective* are convenient expressions. . . . In philosophical language, it were to be wished that the word *subject* should be reserved for the subject of inhesion — the materia in qua; and the term *object* exclusively applied to the subject of operation — the materia circa quam. If this be not done, the grand distinction of *subjective* and *objective* in philosophy is confounded. *Sir W. Hamilton*. — See OBJECTIVE.
- SŪB-JĒCT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In relation to the subject; as existing in a subject or in the mind; — opposed to *objectively*. *Pearson.*
All knowledge, of whatever kind, must have a twofold groundwork of faith — one *subjectively*, in our own faculties, and the laws which govern them; the other *objectively*, in the matter submitted to our observations. *Hare.*
- SŪB-JĒCT'IVE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being subjective; subjectivity. *Clarke.*
- SŪB-JĒCT'IV-ĪSM, *n.* The doctrine of Kant, that all human knowledge is merely relative, or that we cannot prove it to be absolute. *Fleming.*
- SŪB-JĒCT'IV'ITY, *n.* The quality or the state of being subjective; subjectiveness. *Coleridge.*
- SŪB'JĒCT-MĀT'TĒR, *n.* The matter or substance of the thing under consideration or discussion; the cause or object in dispute.
The style and *subject-matter* of most comical theatrical interludes. *Pyrrhne.*
As to the *subject-matter*, words are always to be understood as having a regard thereto. *Blackstone.*
The *subject-matter* of his intended discourse. *Swift.*
- SŪB-JĒE', *n.* The name, in Hindostan, for the leaves or capsules of the Indian hemp, used for smoking, &c. *Simmonds.*
- SŪB-JŌIN', *v. a.* [*L. subjungo*; *sub*, under, and *jungo*, to join; *It. soggiungere*.] [*i. SUBJOINED*; *pp. SUBJOINING*, *SUBJOINED*.] To add at the end; to add after something else; to join to something preceding; to annex; to affix.
He makes an excuse from ignorance . . . that he knew not that he was the high-priest, and *subjoins* a reason. *South.*
- Syn. — See ADD, AFFIX, ANNEX.
- SŪB-JŌINED', *p. a.* Added after something else.
- SŪB JŪ'DI-CE. [*L., under the judge*.] (*Law*.) Under discussion; not yet decided. *Hamilton.*

SÜB-JU-GÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. subjugō; sub, under, and jugum, a yoke; jingo, to join; It. suggi-gare; Sp. sojuzgar; Fr. subjuguier.*] [*2. SUBJUGATED; pp. SUBJUGATING, SUBJUGATED.*] To bring under power or dominion by force; to reduce to subserviency or obedience; to enslave; to subject; to subdue; to conquer.

He subjugated a king, and called him his vassal. *Baker.*
Syn.—See CONQUER.

SÜB-JU-GÄT-ED, *p. a.* Brought under the power or rule of another. "*Subjugated tribes.*" *Knox.*

SÜB-JU-GÄ'TION, *n.* The act of subjugating; subjection; conquest. *Bp. Horsley.*

SÜB-JU-GÄ-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] One who subjugates; a conqueror; an enslaver. *Coleridge.*

SÜB-JÜNC'TION, *n.* The act of subjoining or the state of being subjoined. *Blair.*

SÜB-JÜNC'TIVE (*sub-jünk'tiv*), *a.* [*L. subjunctivus; It. subjuntivo; Sp. subjuntivo; Fr. subjonctif.*—See SUBJOIN.]

1. Subjoined; annexed; added; joined.

A few things more, *subjunctive* to the former. *Hacket.*

2. (*Gram.*) Noting a mood, mode, or form of the verb which expresses supposition, doubt, uncertainty, condition, or contingency. *Murray.*

It is commonly preceded by a conjunction, expressed or understood; and it derives its name from the clause in which it occurs being subjoined or subordinate to another clause; as, "*If he study, he will improve*" or, "*Unless he study, he will not improve*," "*Were he here, he would do it.*"—The manner of its dependence is commonly denoted by one of the following conjunctions:—*if, that, though, less, unless.* *G. Brown.*

SÜB-JÜNC'TIVE, *n.* The subjunctive mood. *Harris.*

SÜB-KING'DOM, *n.* [*L. sub, under, and Eng. kingdom.*] A subordinate kingdom. *Clarke.*

SÜB-LÄ'NATE, *a.* [*L. sub, somewhat, and Eng. lanate.*] (*Bot.*) Somewhat woolly. *Clarke.*

SÜB-LAP-SÄ'RI-AN, *a.* [*L. sublabor, sublapsus; sub, under or down, and labor, lapsus, to fall.*] Relating to the Sublapsarians, or to their tenets. "*The Sublapsarian doctrine.*" *Hammond.*

SÜB-LAP-SÄ'RI-AN, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) One of a class of Calvinists, called also *Infralapsarians*, who hold that God permitted the fall of Adam without predetermining it, and that God's decrees concerning election and reprobation were subsequent to that event;—opposed to *Supralapsarian*. *Eden.*

SÜB-LÄP-SA-RY, *a.* Sublapsarian. *Johnson.*

SÜB-LÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. tollo, sublatus.*] To lift; to raise; to bear away. [*B.*] *Bp. Hall.*

SÜB-LÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. sublatio; It. sublazione.*] The act of taking away. *Bp. Hall.*

SÜB-LÄ-TIVE, *a.* Having depriving power. *Harris.*

SÜB-LÄSE', *n.* (*Law.*) A lease by a tenant to another tenant; an underlease. *Bowrier.*

SÜB-LÄT', *v. a.* [*2. SUBLET; pp. SUBLETTING, SUBLET.*] To underlet. *McCulloch.*

SÜB-LÄ-VÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. sublevatio; sublevo, to lift up from below; sub, under, and levo, to lift.*] The act of raising on high; elevation. *More.*

SÜB-LÄ-BÄ'RI-AN, *n.* A librarian acting under another librarian; assistant librarian. *Clarke.*

SÜB-LIEU-TÉN'ANT (*süb-läv-tén'ant* or *süb-läv-tén'ant*), *n.* A subordinate lieutenant. *Crabb.*

SÜB-LI-GÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. subligatio; sub, under, and ligo, to bind.*] A binding underneath. *Smart.*

SÜB-LI'MÄ-BLE, *a.* That may be sublimed or sublimated. *Boyle.*

SÜB-LI'MÄ-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being sublimable. *Boyle.*

SÜB-LI-MÄTE, *v. a.* [*L. sublimo, sublimatus, to lift up on high; sublimis, high; It. sublimare, to sublimare; Sp. sublimar; Fr. sublimier.*] [*2. SUBLIMATED; pp. SUBLIMATING, SUBLIMATED.*] 1. (*Chem.*) To raise by heat into vapor, as a solid, and then condense it; to sublime. *Johnson.*

2. To refine; to exalt; to elevate.

I suspect that Mr. Daniel's fancy was too fine and sublimated to be wrought down to his private profit. *Fuller.*

SÜB-LI-MÄTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) The product of sublimation. *Bacon.*

When the product of sublimation is compact, it is called *sublimate*, when slightly cohering, it is called *flowers*, as flowers of sulphur. *Wood & Bauche.*

Corrosive sublimate, a crystalline compound of one equivalent of chlorine and one of mercury; chloride of mercury; protochloride of mercury. It is soluble in sixteen parts of cold water, and in less than three of boiling water: has an acid, burning taste, and a greenish-yellow flavor. It is a violent, acrid poison. The best antidote for it is the whites of several raw eggs, taken immediately. Turner, Henry, and other chemists contemporary with them, regarded *corrosive sublimate* as a compound of two equivalents of chlorine and one of mercury, and called it *bichloride of mercury*. Later chemical writers, as Graham, Kane, Regnault, and Miller, make it a *protochloride*.—See CALOMEL.

SÜB-LI-MÄTE, *a.* Volatilized and again condensed; sublimated. *Newton.*

SÜB-LI-MÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. sublimo, to elevate; It. sublimazione; Sp. sublimacion; Fr. sublimation.*]

1. (*Chem.*) The act or the process of subliming; the conversion of a solid substance into a vapor by heat and its subsequent condensation. *Brande.*

2. The act of heightening or improving; exaltation; elevation; refinement.

Religion is the perfection, refinement, and sublimation of morality. *South.*

This book is a *sublimation* of Swedenborg's scientific system. *P. Cyr.*

SÜB-LI-MÄ-TO-RY, *a.* That is used in sublimation; tending to sublimate. *Boyle.*

SÜB-LI-MÄ-TO-RY, *n.* [*It. sublimatorio.*] A vase or vessel used in sublimation. *Tyrolitt.*

SÜB-LIME', *a.* [*L. sublimis; It., Sp., & Fr. sublime.*]

1. High in place; raised aloft; elevated.

Sublime on radiant spheres he rode. *Dryden.*

2. High in excellence or dignity; exalted; lofty; eminent; noble; grand; great.

In that celestial colloquy sublime. *Milton.*

Easy in style thy work, in sense sublime. *Prior.*

Know how sublime a thing it is to suffer and be strong. *Longfellow.*

3. Elevated by joy; exhilarated; elated.

How sublime and grand sublime, Dost thou think with wine. *Milton.*

Syn.—*Sublime, magnificent, splendid, grand, great, superb, and lofty*, are all terms more or less applied to the productions of genius either in literature or in art; and of these terms *sublime* is the highest and strongest; *magnificent* is stronger than *splendid* and *grand*; and *splendid* and *grand* are stronger than *great*. A *sublime* style or character; a *magnificent* edifice; a *splendid* building; a *grand* design; a *great* performance; a *superb* structure; a *lofty* steeple.

Grandeur and *sublimity* are both applied to what is great in either a natural or a moral sense; but *sublimity* is more commonly used in a moral sense. The *grandeur* or *sublimity* of the heavens; the *sublimity* of Milton's *Paradise Lost*; the moral *sublimity* of the character of Christ.—See GREAT.

SÜB-LIME', *n.* 1. The grand or lofty, as distinguished from the beautiful.

There is a *sublime* in nature, as in the ocean or the thunder; in moral action, as in deeds of daring and self-denial; and in art, as in statuary and painting, by which what is sublime in nature and in moral character is represented and idealized. *Fleming.*

2. The emotion produced by grandeur. *Smart.*

"The *sublime* is a Gallicism, but now naturalized." *Johnson.*

SÜB-LIME', *v. a.* [*2. SUBLIMED; pp. SUBLIMING, SUBLIMED.*]

1. To raise on high; to lift aloft. *Denham.*

2. To elevate; to exalt; to heighten.

An ordinary gift cannot *sublime* an ordinary person to a supernatural employment. *Bp. Taylor.*

3. (*Chem.*) To convert, as sulphur or other solid, into vapor, by heat, and recondense into the solid form; to sublimate. *Miller.*

SÜB-LIME', *v. n.* To be volatilized by the force of heat, and then be condensed, as a solid substance; to become sublimated. *Newton.*

This salt is fixed in a gentle fire, and *sublimes* in a great one. *Arbutnot.*

SÜB-LIME'LY, *ad.* In a sublime manner. *Pope.*

SÜB-LIME'NESS, *n.* Sublimity. *Burnet.*

+SÜB-LI-M-JI-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. sublimis, sublime, and facio, to make.*] The act or process of making sublime. *Gilpin.*

SÜB-LI'M-I-TY, *n.* [*L. sublimitas; It. sublimità; Sp. sublimitad; Fr. sublimité.*]

1. Height of place; local elevation. *Johnson.*

2. The state or the quality of being sublime; grandeur; loftiness; elevation.

Beauty elicits *sublimity* moves us, and is often accompanied by a feeling of sublimity, as in the sublime of nature. *Blair.*

SÜB-LI-N-E-Ä'TION, *n.* A line or lines drawn under another line. *Letters to Abp. Usher.*

SÜB-LI'NGUAL (*süb-ling'gwai*), *a.* [*L. sub, under, and lingua, the tongue; Fr. sublingual.*] (*Anat.*) Situated under the tongue. *Dunglison.*

SÜB-LI'TION (*süb-lis'h'un*), *n.* [*L. sublimo, sublitus, to lay on, as ground-color; sub, under, and lino, to besmear.*] (*Paint.*) The laying of the ground-color under the perfect color. *Crabb.*

SÜB-LIT'O-RAL, *a.* [*L. sub, under, and litus, litoris, the sea-shore.*] Being or situated under the shore. *Smart.*

SÜB-LÜ'NAR, *a.* Sublunary. *Milton.*

SÜB-LÜ-NÄ-RY (*süb-lü-nä-rä*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; sub-lü-nä-rä* or *sub-lü-nä-rä*, *P.*), *a.* [*L. sub, under, and luna, the moon; It. sublunare; Sp. sublunar; Fr. sublunaire.*] Situated beneath the moon; belonging to the earth or this world; terrestrial; earthly; mundane.

Yet *sublunary* have those *Englishmen* for the sake of *sublunary* *sublimity*. *Couper.*

+SÜB-LÜ-NÄ-RY, *n.* Any worldly thing. *Feltham.*

SÜB-LUX-Ä'TION, *n.* A partial dislocation; an incomplete luxation. *Med. Dict.*

SÜB-MA-RINE' (*süb-mä-rän'*), *a.* [*L. sub, under, and marinus, marine; mare, the sea; Fr. sub-marin.*] Living, or being, under the sea. *Cook.*

SÜB-MA-RINE', *n.* A submarine plant. *Hill.*

SÜB-MÄR'SHAL, *n.* A deputy marshal. *Whishaw.*

SÜB-MÄX'IL-LÄ-RY, *a.* (*Anat.*) Seated beneath the jaw. "*The submaxillary gland.*" *Dunglison.*

SÜB-ME'DI-ÄL, *a.* Lying under or below the

SÜB-ME'DI-ÄN, *a.* middle of a body. *Wright.*

SÜB-ME'DI-ÄNT, *n.* (*Mus.*) The sixth of the key, or the middle note between the octave and subdominant. *Moore.*

SÜB-ME'NTAL, *a.* [*L. sub, under, and mentum, the chin.*] (*Anat.*) Seated under the chin. "*Submental artery.*" *Dunglison.*

SÜB-MERGE', *v. a.* [*L. submergo; sub, under, and mergo, to plunge; It. sommergere; Sp. sumergir; Fr. submerger.*] [*2. SUBMERGED; pp. SUBMERGING, SUBMERGED.*] To plunge under water; to immerge; to drown; to overwhelm.

So half my Empire were *submerged*, and made a eastern for scaled snakes. *Shak.*

SÜB-MERGE', *v. n.* To be or to lie under water.

Some say, swallows *submerge* in ponds. *Gent. Mag.*

SÜB-MER'GENCE, *n.* The act of submerging, or the state of being submerged. *Lyell.*

SÜB-MERSE', *v. a.* [*L. submergo, submersus; sub, under, and mergo, to plunge.*] [*2. SUBMERSED; pp. SUBMERGING, SUBMERSED.*] To put under water; to submerge; to immerse. *Scott.*

SÜB-MERSED' (*-merst'*), *p. a.* Living or growing under water; submerged. *Clarke.*

SÜB-MER'SION, *n.* [*L. submersio; Fr. submersion.*] The act of submerging, or the state of being submersed or submerged.

Some of our countrymen have given credit to the *submersion* of swallows. *Pennant.*

SÜB-ME-TÄL'LIC, *a.* Partially metallic. *Dana.*

SÜB-MIN'IS-TER, *v. a.* [*L. subministro; sub, under, and ministro, to serve; It. somministrare; Sp. suministrar; Fr. subministrer.*] To supply; to subserv. [*R.*] *Hale.*

SÜB-MIN'IS-TER, *v. n.* To be subservient.

Passions, as fire and water, are good servants, but bad masters, and *subminister* to the best and worst purposes. *L'Estrange.*

SÜB-MIN'IS-TRÄNT, *a.* [*L. subministro, subministrans, to serve under.*] Subservient; serving in subordination. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

SUB-MIN-IS-TRATE, *v. a.* [*L. subministro, subministratus.*] To subminister. [*R.*] *Harvey.*

SUB-MIN-IS-TRÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. subministratio.*] The act of subministering. *Wotton.*

† **SUB-MISS'**, *a.* [*L. submitto, submissus, to subject; sub, under, and mitto, to send.*]

1. Humble; obsequious; submissive. *Milton.*
2. Low; soft; gentle. *Smith on Old Age.*

SUB-MIS'SION (sub-mish'un), *n.* [*L. submitto; It. sommissione; Sp. sumision; Fr. soumissionne.*]

1. The act of submitting or yielding to superior force or authority; surrender. *Submission*, Dauphin, 'tis a mere French word; We English warriors wot not what it means. *Shak.*
2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; suppliant behavior; humiliation. *Notwithstanding the bright, new in my ready case, I am not so much as to submit to you.* *Spenser.*
3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error; repentance; penitence; contrition. *Be not as extreme in submission as in offence.* *Shak.*
4. Obedience; compliance; resignation. *No duty in religion is more justly required by God Almighty than a perfect submission to his will in all things.* *Temple.*
5. (*Law.*) An agreement, usually in writing and by bond, by which parties consent to submit their differences to the decision of an arbitrator. *Burrill.*

Syn.—See OBEEDIENCE, PATIENCE.

SUB-MIS'SIVE, *a.* 1. Yielding; obedient; humble. *How, at his first submission in distress, He, in delight* *Milton.*

2. Showing, or pertaining to, submission. *Both of her hearty and submissive charms, Smiled with sweet love.* *Milton.*

Syn.—See HUMBLE, OBEIENT.

SUB-MIS'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a submissive manner; with submission; humbly. *Dryden.*

SUB-MIS'SIVE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being submissive; submission; humility. *Fraught gets pardon by submissiveness.* *Herbert.*

† **SUB-MISS'LY**, *ad.* Submissively. *Bp. Taylor.*

† **SUB-MISS'NÉSS**, *n.* Submissiveness. *Burton.*

SUB-MIT', *v. a.* [*L. submitto; sub, under, and mitto, to send; It. sommettere; Sp. someter; Fr. soumettre.*] [*i.* SUBMITTED; *pp.* SUBMITTING, SUBMITTED.]

1. † To let down; to put lower, to sink. *Sometimes the hill submits itself a while In small descents, which do its height beguile.* *Dryden.*
2. To subject; to yield; to surrender; to resign; to comply;—often with a reflexive pronoun. *Return to thy mistress, and submit thyself under her hands.* *Gen. xvi. 9.*

Will ye submit your neck, and choose to bend The supple knee? *Milton.*

3. To refer for judgment or decision. *Whether the condition of the clergy be able to bear a heavy burden is submitted to the house.* *Swift.*

SUB-MIT', *v. n.* To be subject; to yield; to surrender; to succumb; to cease to resist. *All is not lost: the unconquerable will, And steeled of resolve, unmovable hate, And courage never to submit or yield.* *Milton.*

SUB-MIT'TER, *n.* One who submits. *Whitlock.*

SUB-MIT'TING, *n.* The act of one who submits; a yielding; a surrendering. *Waterland.*

SUB MÔ'DÔ, [*L., in a manner.*] Under a particular modification or restriction.

† **SUB-MÔN'ISH**, *v. a.* [*L. submoneo.*] To remind; to suggest. *Granger.*

SUB-MQ-NÍ'TION, *n.* Suggestion. [*R.*] *Clarke.*

SUB-MŪ'COUS, *a.* [*L. sub, under, and mucos, snot.*] Situate under a mucous membrane. "The submucous areolar tissue." *Dunglison.*

SUB-MŪL'TI-PLE (sub-mŭl'te-pl), *n.* (*Arith.*) A quantity contained in another an exact number of times; thus, 7 is a submultiple of 42. *Davies.*

SUB-MŪL'TI-PLE, *a.* Relating to a submultiple; that is submultiple. *Clarke.*

SUB-MŪS'CU-LAR, *a.* (*Med.*) Seated beneath muscles or a muscular layer. *Dunglison.*

SUB-NAR-CŌT'IC, *a.* Slightly narcotic. *Clarke.*

SUB-NÁS'CÉNT (sub-nás'sent), *a.* [*L. subnascor,*

subnas'ens, to grow under.] Growing beneath something else. *Evelyn.*

SUB-NÉCT', *v. a.* [*L. subnecto; sub, under, and necto, to tie*] To tie or bind under. [*R.*]

His robe might be subnected with a fibula. *Pope.*

† **SUB-NÉX'**, *v. a.* [*L. subnecto, subnexus.*] To subjoin; to add after something else. *Holland.*

SUB-NŌR'MAL, *n.* [*L. sub, under, and norma, a rule.*] (*Geom.*) That part of the axis of a curve line which is intercepted between the ordinate and the normal. *Hutton.*

SUB-NŌ-TÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. subnotatio; subnoto, to subscribe; sub, under, and noto, to mark.*] The answer of a prince to questions which had been put to him respecting some obscure or doubtful point of law; a rescript given at the request of private citizens. *Bouvier.*

SUB-NŪDE', *a.* [*L. sub, somewhat, and nudus, naked.*] (*Bot.*) Nearly free from hairs, down, or any sort of unevenness. *Clarke.*

SUB-ŌB-SCŪRE'LY, *ad.* Somewhat obscurely; dimly in a small degree. *Donne.*

SUB-ŌC-CIP'I-TAL, *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under the occiput. *Dunglison.*

SUB-ŌC'TÁVE, *a.* Suboctuple. *Arbutnot.*

SUB-ŌC'TU-PLE, *a.* Being a proportion or ratio of one to eight. *Wilkins.*

SUB-ŌC'U-LAR, *a.* [*L. subocularis; sub, under, and oculus, the eye.*] Being under the eye or the eyes. *Turner.*

SUB-ŌF-FI-CER, *n.* An under officer. *Booth.*

SUB-ŌR-BIC'U-LAR, } *a.* Almost orbicular or }
SUB-ŌR-BIC'U-LATE, } orbiculate. *Scott.*

SUB-ŌR-BI-TAR, *a.* (*Anat.*) Seated beneath the orbital cavity. *Dunglison.*

SUB-ŌR'DI-NA-CY, *n.* The state of being subordinate; subjection to control. *A whole cohort and proportioned in itself, with discipline and order, is a subordinate.* *Bp. Horsley.*

† **SUB-ŌR'DI-NANCE**, *n.* Subordinacy. *More.*

† **SUB-ŌR'DI-NÁN-CY**, *n.* Subordinacy. *Temple.*

SUB-ŌR'DI-NA-RY, *n.* (*Her.*) An ordinary when it comprises less than one fifth of the whole shield. *Brande.*

SUB-ŌR'DI-NATE, *a.* [*L. sub, under, and ordino, ordinatus, to range, to rank; ordo, order; It. subordinato; Sp. subordinado; Fr. subordonné.*]

1. Inferior in order, rank, nature, &c., or power; subject; subservient. *For the truth of their general principle, that subordinate beings may be the immediate agents in many preternatural effects, analogy is clearly on their side.* *Bp. Horsley.*

Syn.—Subordinate, subject, inferior, and subservient may express the relations of persons to persons or things, or of things to things. Subject respects the exercise of power; subordinate, the station and rank; inferior, either outward circumstances, merit, or qualifications of a person; subservient, the relative services of one to another, but almost always in a bad sense. Children are subject to their parents; an inferior officer must act in a subordinate capacity. A man of no principle will be disposed to be subservient to the base purposes of those who will pay him most.—See UNDER.

SUB-ŌR'DI-NATE, *n.* One who is subordinate to another; one who is lower than another in rank order, or station. *Milton.*

SUB-ŌR'DI-NATE, *v. a.* [*L. sub, under, and ordino, ordinatus, to range, to rank; ordo, order; It. subordinare; Sp. subordinar; Fr. subordonner.*] [*i.* SUBORDINATED; *pp.* SUBORDINATING, SUBORDINATED.] To make subordinate; to place in an inferior order or rank; to subject. *We esteem it as enhancing the manifestation of intelligence that one single law, as gravitation, should, as from a central and commanding eminence, subordinate to itself a whole host of most important phenomena.* *Chalmers.*

SUB-ŌR'DI-NATE-LY, *ad.* In a subordinate manner; in a lower order or rank. *Cowley.*

SUB-ŌR'DI-NATE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being subordinate. *Hall.*

SUB-ŌR'DI-NÁT-ING, *n.* The act of one who subordinates or renders subordinate. *Hooker.*

SUB-ŌR'DI-NÁ'TION, *n.* [*It. subordinazione; Sp. subordinacion; Fr. subordination.*]

1. The act of subordinating, or the state of being subordinate.

2. A series regularly descending.

God hath bestowed, for his own wise reasons, different talents on different men, to one man he hath given ten, to another only one. Now, this subordination, in fact, pervades all the works of God. *Gilpin.*

3. Place or order of rank among inferiors.

Diligent in choosing persons who, in their several subordination, would be obliged to follow the example of their superiors. *Swift.*

4. (*Mil.*) A submission or subjection to the orders of superiors. *Stocqueler.*

SUB-ŌR'DI-NÁ-TIVE, *a.* Implying, or causing, subordination or dependence. "A subordinative proposition." *Gibbs.*

SUB-SIST'EN-CY, *n.* Subsistence. *Glanvill.*

SUB-SIST'ENT, *a.* [*L. subsistens.*]
1. Having subsistence or real being. "Spirits exist in these bodies." *Browne.*
2. Inherent. "The qualities are not subsistent in those bodies." *Bentley.*

SUB-SI'ZAR, *n.* A student lower in rank than a sizar. [Cambridge Univ., Eng.] *Bp. Corbet.*

SUB/SOIL, *n.* A layer of earth or soil lying between the superficial soil and a base or stratum still lower. *Brande.*

SUB/SOIL-PLOUGH (plôû), *n.* A particular kind of plough used for turning or breaking up the soil at some depth below the surface. *Simmonds.*



SUB/SOIL-PLOUGH'ING, *n.* The operation of subsoil-ploughing deep, or of turning up the subsoil, or substratum, by a subsoil-plough. *Farm. Ency.*

SUB/SO-LA-RY, *a.* Being under the sun; terrestrial; mundane; earthly. [*R.*] *Browne.*

SUB-SPÉ'CIES, *n.* A subordinate species; a division of a species. *Dampier.*

SUB-SPHER'ICAL (-sfer-), *a.* Somewhat spherical; partially spherical. *Eng. Cyc.*

SUB/STANCE, *n.* [*L. substantia; sub, under, and sto, stans, to stand; It. sustanza; Sp. sustancia; Fr. substance.*]

1. That which is subsistent or has real being, as distinct from that which has only metaphysical existence; substantiality; reality; being; existence; — matter; body; material; texture.

Substance, in its logical and metaphysical sense, is that which is not dependent on anything else for its existence.

"The idea . . . to which we give the name of substance, being nothing but the supposed but unknown support of those qualities we find existing, which we imagine cannot subsist without something to support them, we call that support *substantia*; which, according to the true import of the word, is, in plain English, standing under, or upholding." *Locke.*

2. The essential or material part; essence; abstract; compendium; meaning.

They are the best epitomes, and let you see with one cast of the eye the substance of a hundred pages. *Addison.*

3. That which is solid, palpable, real, or substantial, not imaginary.

Life is a substantial, though the substance dead. *Spenser.*

And as the substance, not the appearance, chose. *Dryden.*

4. Wealth; property; means of life or support.

He hath eaten me out of house and home, and hath put all my substance into that fat belly of his. *Shak.*

5. (*Theol.*) That which forms the divine essence or being; that in which the divine attributes inhere. *Hook.*

The Son is said to be the same substance as the Father — that is, truly and essentially God as the Father is. *Lidd.*

† SUB/STANCE, *v. a.* To furnish with substance or property; to enrich. *Chapman.*

SUB-STÁN'TIAL (sub-stán-shal), *a.* [*It. sustantiale; Fr. substantiel.*]

1. Relating to, or having, substance; real; actually existing; existent. *Bentley.*

2. True; solid; not merely seeming or imaginary. "Substantial happiness." *Cowper.*

3. Material; corporeal.

Now shine these planets with substantial rays? *Prior.*

4. Stout; strong; firm; solid; bulky.

Cross-barred and bolted fast, fear no assault. *Milton.*

5. Possessed of substance, or the means of life; moderately wealthy.

The honest and most substantial freetholders. *Spenser.*

SUB-STÁN'TIAL-ÍTY (sub-stán-she-ál'e-ty), *n.* 1. State of being substantial, or having real existence. "Substantiality of the soul." *Warburton.*

2. Corporeity; materiality.

The soul is a stranger to such gross substantiality. *Glanvill.*

SUB-STÁN'TIAL-ÍZE, *v. a.* To make substantial; to substantiate. [*R.*] *Dr. Reeder.*

SUB-STÁN'TIAL-LY, *ad.* In a substantial manner; with reality of existence; — by including

the material or essential part: — strongly; stoutly; solidly: — truly; really.

SUB-STÁN'TIAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being substantial; substantiality. *Wotton.*

SUB-STÁN'TIALS (sub-stán-shalz), *n. pl.* Essential or material parts. *Ayliffe.*

SUB-STÁN'TI-ÁTE (-she-át), *v. a.* [*i. SUBSTANTIATED; pp. SUBSTANTIATING, SUBSTANTIATED.*]

1. To make to exist or subsist. *Ayliffe.*

2. To establish by proof or competent evidence; to verify; to prove. *Smart.*

SUB-STÁN-TÍV-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a substantive. *Latham.*

SUB-STÁN-TÍVE, *a.* [*L. substantivus; It. sostantivo; Sp. sustantivo; Fr. substantif.*]

1. † Solid; depending only on itself. *Bacon.*

2. (*Gram.*) Betokening existence; as, "The verb 'to be' is a verb substantive": — not adjective; as, "A noun substantive." *Abutnot.*

3. (*Med.*) Noting aliments which are nutritious. *Dr. Paris.*

Substantive color. See COLOR.

SUB-STÁN-TÍVE, *n.* (*Gram.*) That part of speech which denotes a substance or subject, as distinguished from an attribute or predicate; the name of any thing that exists, whether material or immaterial; a noun. *Lowth.*

SUB-STÁN-TÍVE, *v. a.* To convert into a substantive. [*R.*] *Cudworth.*

SUB-STÁN-TÍVE-LY, *ad.* As a substantive.

Galileo cannot be used substantively. *Holdsworth.*

SUB-STÍ-TÚTE, *v. a.* [*L. substituo, substitutus; sub, under, and statuo, to place; It. sostituire; Sp. substituir; Fr. substituer.*] [*i. SUBSTITUTED; pp. SUBSTITUTING, SUBSTITUTED.*]

To put in the place of another; to exchange; to change.

Reflect him, let a demon all the work. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See CHANGE.

SUB-STÍ-TÚTE, *n.* [*It. & Sp. sustituto; Fr. substitut.*] One placed by another to act with delegated power; one acting for, or put in place of, another; a person or thing substituted.

The principal's presence is thus removed from the scene of action, and the duties are assigned for every species of business. *Knex.*

SUB-STÍ-TÚTION, *n.* [*L. substitutio; It. sostituzione; Sp. substitution; Fr. substitution.*]

1. Act of substituting or state of being substituted; the replacing of one thing by another.

From this substitution (of tutelar angels for tutelar deities) the system which I have described arose. *Bp. Horsley.*

2. (*Theol.*) The doctrine which teaches that the sufferings of Christ were vicarious and expiatory. *Eden.*

3. (*Law.*) The designation of one in a will to take a devise or legacy, either on failure of a former devisee or legatee, or after him. *Burritt.*

SUB-STÍ-TÚTION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or implying, substitution; supplying the place of another. *Russell.*

SUB-STÍ-TÚTION-AL-LY, *ad.* By way of substitution. *Ed. Rev.*

SUB-STÍ-TÚTION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to, or making, substitution; substitutional. *Smith.*

SUB-STÍ-TÚTIVE, *a.* Furnishing a substitute; that may be substituted. *Wilkins.*

SUB-STRÁCT', *v. a.* [*L. subtrahere; Fr. soustraire.*] To deduct. — See SUBTRACT. *Barrow.*

SUB-STRÁCTION, *n.* [*Old Fr. substraction.*] (*Law.*) The act of unlawfully taking away, withdrawing, or withholding, as of rights, legacies, or rents. — See SUBTRACTION. *Blackstone.*

SUB/STRÁTE, *n.* A substratum. *Dr. Good.*

SUB/STRÁTE, *a.* Having slight furrows. *Clarke.*

SUB/STRÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. substerno, substratus; sub, under, and sterno, to strow.*] To strow or lay.

Glass supported by the substrated sand. *Boyle.*

SUB-STRÁTUM, *n.*; *pl.* SUBSTRATA. [*L.*]

1. A stratum lying under another stratum. Clay is the common substratum or subsoil of gravel. *Brande.*

2. Something supposed to be laid or placed under as a support for, or to maintain or hold together certain accidents or qualities.

Such qualities as have been observed to coexist in an unknown substratum, which we call substance. *Locke.*

SUB-STRÚCTION, *n.* [*L. substructio; Fr. substruction.*] An under-building. *Swinnburne.*

SUB-STRÚCTURE (sub-strúkt'yur), *n.* That on which the superstructure is raised; a foundation; an under-building.

A substructure of their chronology. *Haris.*

SUB-STY'LAR, *a.* Noting a line under the style of a dial. *Mozon.*

SUB/STYLE, *n.* (*Dialling.*) The orthographic projection of the style upon the plane of the dial. *Davies & Peck.*

SUB-SÚL'PHATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A sulphate containing more equivalents of base than of acid; as, "Subsulphate of mercury," — which consists of three equivalents of sulphuric acid and four of oxide of mercury. *Turner.*

SUB-SÚL'PHIDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A non-acid compound of one equivalent of sulphur and more than one equivalent of a metal or other body; as, "Subsulphide of iron," — which consists of one equivalent of sulphur and two of iron. *Graham.*

SUB-SÚL'TIVE, *a.* Subsultory. [*R.*] *Bp. Berkeley.*

† SUB/SUL-TQ-RÍ-LY, *ad.* In a subsultory manner; by fits; by starts. *Bacon.*

SUB/SUL-TQ-RY, or SUB-SÚL'TQ-RY [súb'sul-túr-é, S. W. E. F.; sub-súl'túr-é, P. J. K. Sm. R. W. b.], *a.* [*L. subsiko, subsultum, to make short leaps; sub, under, and salio, to leap.*]

Bounding; moving by starts. [*R.*] *Abp. Hort.*

They [the number in tragedy] ought, for the most part, to be so arranged and irregular, and often rapid and quick turns of conversation. *Armist ong.*

"Mr. Sheridan is the only ortheopist who has accented this word on the first syllable, as I have done, for Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, and Entick, accent the second. Its companion, *desultory*, is accented on the first syllable by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and Fenning, [and by J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. W. b.]; but on the second by Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Bailey, and Entick. As these two words must necessarily be accented alike, we see Dr. Johnson and Fenning [also J. K. Sm. R. W. b.] are inconsistent. But, though the majority of authorities are against me in both these words, I greatly mistake if analogy is not clearly on my side." *Walker.*

SUB-SÚL'TUS, *n.* (*Med.*) Twitching; muscular agitation, as in febrile diseases. *Dunglison.*

SUB-SÚME, *v. a.* [*L. sub, under, and sumo, to take.*] To assume by consequence of what precedes, as a position.

St Paul, who cannot name that word "sinners," but must straight subsume in a parenthesis, "of whom I am the chief." *Hammond.*

SUB-SÚMP'TION, *n.* The assumption of any thing as a consequence from what precedes.

When we are able to comprehend why or how a thing is, the belief of the existence of that thing is not a primary datum, but a consequence of a previous cognition. *Dr. W. Hamilton.*

SUB-TÁN'GENT, *n.* (*Geom.*) That part of an axis included between the points in which a tangent cuts it, and the foot of the ordinate through the point of contact. *Davies & Peck.*

In the figure A D is the subtangent, B D the tangent, and A B the ordinate.

SUB-TAR-TÁ'RE-AN, *a.* Being, or living, under Tartarus. "Subtartarean powers." *Pope.*

SUB-TÉG-U-LÁ'NE-OÛS, *a.* [*L. subtegulaeus; sub, under, and tegula, tiles, a roof.*] Under the eaves. *Clarke.*

SUB-TÉN'ANT, *n.* The tenant of one who is himself a tenant. *Bowdler.*

SUB-TÉND', *v. a.* [*L. subtendo; sub, under, and tendo, to stretch.*] [*i. SUBTENDED; pp. SUBTENDING, SUBTENDED.*] To stretch or extend under; to be opposite to, as a line to an angle.

Though the apparent magnitude of objects is supposed to depend upon the angle they subtend, it is nevertheless our familiarity with them changes our estimation of their bulk. *Tucker.*

SUB-TENSE', *n.* (*Geom.*) A chord. *Davies.*

SUB-TÉP'ID, *a.* Tepid in some degree. *Smart.*

SUB'TÉR. [*L.*] A Latin preposition signifying under; — equivalent to sub, as a prefix.

SUB-TĒ-RĒTE', *a.* Somewhat terete. *Clarke.*

SUB-TĒR-FLU-ENT, { *a.* [L. *subterfluus*, *subter-*
SUB-TĒR-FLU-ŌUS, { *fluens*; *subter*, under, and
fluo, to flow.] Flowing under. [R.] *Blount.*

SUB-TĒR-FŪGE, *n.* [L. *subter*, under, and *fugio*,
to flee; It. *subterfugio*; Sp. *subterfugio*; Fr.
subterfuge.] A pretence or pretext, to escape
or evade a difficulty; an evasion; a shift; a
trick; a quirk; an artifice.

Affect not little shifts and *subterfuges* to avoid the force of
an argument. *Harris.*

Syn. — See EVASION.

SUB-TĒR-RĀNE, *n.* [Old Fr. *subterraine*.] A sub-
terranean structure or room. [R.] *Bryant.*

† SUB-TĒR-RĀNĒ-ĀL, *a.* Subterranean. *Boyle.*

SUB-TĒR-RĀNĒ-ĀN, { *a.* [L. *subterraneus*;
SUB-TĒR-RĀNĒ-ŌUS, { *sub*, under, and *terra*,
the earth; It. *sotterraneo*; Sp. *subterráneo*; Fr.
subterrane.] Being under the surface of the
earth; underground.

Seek *subterranean* vaults, or climb the sky. *Blackmore.*
This *subterranean* passage was not at first designed so
much for a highway as for a quarry. *Addison.*

† SUB-TĒR-RĀN'I-TY, *n.* A place under ground;
a subterranean place. *Browne.*

† SUB-TĒR-RĀ-NY, *n.* That which lies under the
surface of earth. *Bacon.*

† SUB-TĒR-RĀ-NY, *a.* Subterranean. *Bacon.*

SUB-TĒR-RĒNE', *a.* Subterranean. *J. Taylor.*

SUB-TĒLE (sū't'l) [sū't'l, S. W. J. E. F. Ja.
Sm.; sū't'l or sū't'l, P. K.], *a.* [L. *subtilis*;
sub, under, slightly, and *tela*, a web, warp;
It. *suttile*; Sp. *subtil*; Fr. *subtil*.]

1. Thin; rare; not dense or gross.

A much *subtile* medium than air. *Newton.*
The *subtile* dew in air begins to soar. *Dryden.*

2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse.

Let Caesar spread his *subtile* nets, like Vulcan. *Dryden.*

3. Piercing; acute; sharp; excruciating.

Pass we the slow disease and *subtile* pain. *Prior.*

4. Cunning; sly. — See SUBTLE.

Syn. — See SUBTLE.

SUB-TĒLE-LY, *ad.* In a subtile manner; thinly;
finely: — *artfully*; *subtly*. — See SUBTLY.

SUB-TĒLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality or the state of
being subtile; subtilty. *Wiseman.*

† SUB-TĒL'I-ĀTE, *v. a.* To make subtile; to
make thin or rare.

Matter, however *subtilized*, is matter still. *Boyle.*

† SUB-TĒL-I-ĀTION, *n.* The act of making thin
or subtile; rarefaction. *Boyle.*

SUB-TĒL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *subtilitas*.] Fineness;
thinness; subtilty. [R.] *Smart.*

SUB-TĒL-I-ZĀTION, *n.* [Fr. *subtilisation*.]

1. The act of subtilizing, or the state of being
subtilized; rarefaction. *Cheyne.*

2. Excessive refinement. [R.] *Johnson.*

SUB-TĒL-I-ZĒ [sū't'l-iz, S. W. E. Ja. K. Sm.;
sū't'l-iz or sū't'l-iz, P.], *v. a.* [It. *sottillizzare*;
Sp. *sutilizar*; Fr. *subtiliser*.] 1. SUBTILIZED;
pp. SUBTILIZING, SUBTILIZED.]

1. To make thin; to make less gross.

Chyle, being mixed with the choler and pancreatic juices,
is further *subtilized*. *Ray.*

2. To refine; to render excessively nice.

'Tis no wonder if the wit of men so employed should per-
form a *subtilization* of the words. *Locke.*

SUB-TĒL-I-ZĒ, *v. n.* To refine too much in argu-
ment; to use unnecessary refinement.

He must not *subtilize*; he must not deal in general reflec-
tions and abstract reasonings. *Blair.*

SUB-TĒL-TY, *n.* [L. *subtilitas*; *subtilis*, fine; It.
sottilezza; Sp. *sutilidad*; Fr. *subtilité*.]

1. The quality or the state of being subtile;
thinness; fineness; exility; subtilness.

The *subtilties* of particular sounds. *Bacon.*

2. Over-refinement; too much acuteness.

There is a reason rendered full of infinite subtilty. *Holland.*

3. Cunning; craft; subtlety. — See SUBTLETY.

The rudeness and barbarity of savage Indians knows not
so perfectly to hate all virtues as some men's *subtlety*. *Eg. Ch.*

4. † A cunning device or emblem. *Leland.*

SUB-TĒLE (sū't'l), *a.* [L. *subtilis*. — See SUBTILE.]

1. Sly; artful; cunning; crafty; wily.

The serpent, *subtile* beast of all the field. *Milton.*

2. Acute; keen; as, "A *subtile* reasoner."

3. † Very smooth, as a bowling green. *Shak.*

— "This word and *subtle* have been used almost
indiscriminately to express very different senses, as
may be seen in Johnson, but, as custom has adopted
a different spelling and a different pronunciation, it
is to be presumed it has not been without reason.
That the first sense of the word, meaning *fine*, *acute*,
&c., should extend itself to the latter, meaning *sly*,
artful, &c., is not to be wondered at, as words have a
tendency to fall into a bad sense, witness *knave*,
villain, &c., but, if custom has marked this difference
of sense by a difference of spelling and pronunciation,
it should seem to be an effort of nature to preserve
precision in our ideas. If these observations are just,
the abstracts of these words ought to be kept as dis-
tinct as their concretes: from *subtle* ought to be
formed *subtly*, and from *subtle*, *subtlety*, the *b* being
heard in the two first, and mute in the two last." *Walker.*

"*Subtle* is the proper spelling when we mean *sly* or
cunning; the other spelling is proper when we mean
thin or *rare*. Both forms have the same root." *Smart.*

Syn. — *Subtle* and *subtle* are often confounded
with each other, both in orthography and pronun-
ciation, and also in the sense of *acute*, as, a *subtle*
reasoner or a *subtle* reasoner. But the orthography
of *subtle*, in this sense, seems preferable. In the
sense of *sly*, *artful*, *wily*, and *cunning*, *subtle* is the
established orthography, and *subtle*, in the sense of
thin, *fine*, and *rare*. — *Subtle*, as applied to the intel-
lect and its operations, partakes somewhat of a bad
sense; as, a *subtle* reasoner may be less candid and
far than an *acute* reasoner. — See CUNNING, ACUTE.

SUB-TĒLE-NĒSS (sū't'l-nēs), *n.* The quality of
being subtile; subtilty. *Smart.*

SUB-TĒLE-TY (sū't'l-tē), *n.* [L. *subtilitas*.]

1. The quality of being subtile; artfulness;
cunning; slyness; craft; artifice.

As from his wit and native *subtlety*. *Milton.*

2. Acuteness or nicety of discrimination.

It is with *subtlety* that he has traced the origin of
the word. *Johnson.*

SUB-TĒLY (sū't'lē), *ad.* In a subtile manner; slyly;
artfully; cunningly; craftily; — *nicely*. *Milton.*

SUB-TŌN'IC, *n.* (*Mus.*) The semitone immedi-
ately below the tonic. *Moore.*

SUB-TRĀCT', *v. a.* [L. *subtrahō*, *subtractus*; *sub*,
under, and *trahō*, *tractus*, to draw; It. *sottrarre*;
Sp. *sustraer*; Fr. *soustraire*.] 1. SUBTRACTED;
pp. SUBTRACTING, SUBTRACTED.] To take away,
as a part; to deduct; to withdraw.

Whatever time and attendance we bestow upon one
thing we must necessarily *subtract* from another. *Scott.*

"They who derive it from the Latin write *sub-*
tract; those who know the French original write
substract, which is the common word." *Dr. John-*
son. — "*Substract*, either in spelling or pronunciation,
is a vulgarism." *Smart.* — "Both etymology and
analogy, as well as euphony, determine us in prefer-
ring *subtract* to *substract*, and consequently *subtraction*
to *substraction*." *Dr. Campbell.*

SUB-TRĀCT'ER, *n.* One who subtracts.

SUB-TRĀCT'ION, *n.* [It. *sottrazione*; Sp. *sus-*
traccion; Fr. *soustraction*.]

1. The act of subtracting; the taking away
of a part; deduction. *Johnson.*

2. (*Math.*) The act of taking one number or
quantity from another, in order to find the dif-
ference; the operation of finding or indicating
the difference between two quantities. *Da. & P.*

— "In algebra it is by no means necessary that
the minuend should be greater than the subtrahend;
on the contrary, it is often less." *Davies & Peck.*

3. (*Eng. Law.*) The offence of withholding
from another that which by law he is entitled
to; — written also *substraction*. *Burrill.*

SUB-TRĀCT'IVE, *a.* 1. That subtracts, or has
the power of subtracting. *Clarke.*

2. (*Algebra*.) Noting a quantity preceded by
the sign —. *Davies & Peck.*

SUB-TRĀ-HĒND, *n.* (*Math.*) The number or
quantity to be subtracted. *Davies & Peck.*

SUB-TRANS-LŪ'CENT, *a.* Somewhat or imper-
fectly translucent. *Clarke.*

SUB-TRANS-PĀ'RENT, *a.* Somewhat or imper-
fectly transparent. *Clarke.*

SUB-TRĪ'FID, *a.* (*Bot.*) Slightly trifid. *Wrinkle.*

SUB-TRĪ'PLE (-trĭ'pl), *a.* (*Math.*) Containing a
third, or one part out of three. *Wilkins.*

Subtriple ratio, a ratio which is equal to $\frac{1}{3}$.

SUB-TRĪ'PLE, *n.* One part of three. *Da. & P.*

SUB-TRĪ'PLI-CATE, *a.* (*Math.*) Noting the ratio
of the cube roots of two quantities. *Da. & P.*

SUB-TRŪDE', *v. a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *trudo*, to
thrust.] To insert or place under. *Dublin Rev.*

SUB-TŪ'TOR, *n.* A subordinate tutor. *Burnet.*

SŪ-BŪ-LATE, { *a.* [L. *subula*, an awl.] (*Nat.*
SŪ-BŪ-LĀT-ED, { *Hist.*) Having the form of an
awl; tapering from a broadish or thickish base
to a sharp point; awl-shaped. *Pennant. Gray.*

† SŪ-BŪN-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and *unda*,
a wave.] Flood; inundation. *Hulot.*

SŪ-BŪN'GŪAL (-ŭng'-), *a.* Subungual. *Clarke.*

SŪ-BŪN'GU-ĀL (sū-bŭng'-wē-ā), *a.* [L. *sub*,
under, and *unguis*, a nail.] (*Anat.*) Of or per-
taining to parts under the nail. *Dunghison.*

SŪB'ŪRB, *n.* [L. *suburbium*; *sub*, under, near,
and *urbs*, a city; Sp. *suburbio*.]

1. A district, territory, or village, without the
walls of a city, but in the immediate vicinity;
the outer part or confines of a city; a part
near a city; — commonly used in the plural.

What can be more to the disvaluation of the Spaniard
than to be married seven days in the heart of his coun-
tries, and lodged three nights in the *suburbs* of his principal
city? *Bacon.*

These are the *suburbs* of London, where
begins God's curse. *Donne.*
Which doth extend her utmost gates to them. *Donne.*

2. The exterior or outer part; confine. [R.]

The *suburb* of their straw-built citadel. *Milton.*
In the *suburbs* and expectation of sorrow. *Bp. Taylor.*

SŪB'ŪRB'ĀN, *a.* [L. *suburbanus*; It. & Sp. *sub-*
urbano; Fr. *suburbain*.] Pertaining to, or in-
habiting, a suburb. "*Suburban villas*," *Cowper.*

SŪB'ŪRB'ĀN, *n.* One who lives in the suburb
of a city; a rustic. *Byron.*

SŪB'ŪRBED (-urbd), *a.* Having a suburb. *Carew.*

SŪB'ŪRB'ĀL, *a.* Suburban. [R.] *Warton.*

SŪB'ŪRB'ĀN, *a.* Suburban. [R.] *Massinger.*

SŪB'ŪRB'ĀN, *a.* [L. *suburbicarius*.] (*Nat. Hist.*) A subordinate
variety; a subdivision of a variety. [R.] *P. Cyc.*

SŪB'ŪRB'ĀN, *a.* Suburbicarian. *Clarke.*

SŪB'ŪRB'ĀN, *a.* Suburbicarian. *Clarke.*

SŪB'ŪRB'ĀN, *a.* Suburbicarian. *Clarke.*

SŪB'ŪRB'ĀN, *a.* Suburbicarian. *Clarke.*

† SŪB-VĒN-TĀ'NĒ-ŌUS, *a.* [Low L. *subventane-*
us.] Adde; windy. *Browne.*

SUB-VĒNT'ION, *n.* [L. *subvenio*, to come under,
to assist; It. *sorrenzione*; Sp. *subvencion*; Fr.
subvention.]

1. The act of subvening or coming under.

The *subvention* of a cloud. *Stackhouse.*

2. Assistance; relief; aid; help. *Spenser.*

3. A government grant or aid. *Simmonds.*

† SUB-VĒRSE', *v. a.* [L. *subverto*, *subversus*.] To
subvert; to overthrow. *Spenser.*

SUB-VĒR'SION, *n.* [L. *subversio*; It. *sovversione*;
Sp. *subversion*; Fr. *subversion*.] The act of sub-
verting; overturn; overthrow; ruin; destruc-
tion.

Laws have been often abused, to the . . . *subversion* of that
order they were intended to preserve. *Rogers.*

SUB-VĒR'SION-Ā-RY, *a.* Subversive. *Ch. Ob.*

SUB-VĒR'SIVE, *a.* [Sp. *subversivo*; Fr. *subversif*.]
Tending to subvert; destructive; ruinous.

There will be a constant fatality upon them utterly *sub-*
versive of liberty, estimation, and prudence. *Search.*

SUB-VĒRT', *v. a.* [L. *subverto*; *sub*, under, and
verto, to turn; It. *sovertire*; Sp. & Fr. *subver-*
tir.] 1. SUBVERTED; pp. SUBVERTING, SUB-

VERTED.] 1. To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to
turn upside down; to invert; to reverse.

... proposition can be received for divine revelation, if

contradictory to our clear intuitive knowledge; because this would subvert the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*

2. To corrupt; to confound; to pervert.

That they strive not about words to no purpose but to the subverting of the heart. *2 Tim. ii. 14.*

Syn.—See OVERTURN.

SUB-VERT'ER, *n.* One who subverts. *Waterland.*

SUB-VERT'(-BLE), *a.* That may be subverted.

SUB-VIL'LAİN, *n.* A subordinate villain. *Dryden.*

SUB-WAY', *n.* A way underground. *Simmonds.*

SUB-WORK'ER (-wŭrk'ēr), *n.* A subordinate worker; one who works under another. *South.*

SŪC'CADEŞ (-kādz), *n. pl.* The sweet constituent of certain vegetable products, imported, preserved in sugar, from the East and West Indies and the Levant, for confectionery. *Simmonds.*

† **SŪC'CE-DĀNE**, *n.* A succedaneum. *Holland.*

SŪC'CE-DĀNE-OŪS, *a.* [*L. succedaneus*; *Fr. succédané*.] Supplying the place of something else; substitutional. *Boyle.*

SŪC'CE-DĀNE-ŪM, *n. pl.* *L. sŭc-ce-dā-ne-a*; *Eng.* (rarely) *sŭc-ce-dā-ne-ŭms*. [*L.*] That which takes the place of, or serves for, something else; a substitute. *Warburton.*

It [goat's milk] is an excellent succedaneum for ass's milk. *Pennant.*

SŪC'CEED', *v. n.* [*L. succedo*; *sub*, under, and *cedo*, to go, to give way; *It. succedere*; *Sp. suceder*; *Fr. succéder*.] [*i.* **SUCCEEDED**; *pp.* **SUCCEEDING**, **SUCCEEDED**.]

1. To come into the place of another.

David, by the same title, succeeded in his [Saul's] throne, to the exclusion of Jonathan. *Locke.*

Revenge succeeds to love, and rage to grief. *Dryden.*

2. To follow in order of time or place; to ensue.

Those of all ages to succeed will curse my head. *Milton.*

3. To obtain one's wish; to come to a desired effect; to have a prosperous issue; to prosper.

Alike my scorn, if he succeed or fail. *Pope.*

4. † To go, as under cover.

Or will you to the cooler shade succeed? *Dryden.*

SŪC'CEED', *v. a.* 1. To be subsequent or consequent to; to follow; to come after.

Those destructive effects . . . succeeded the curse. *Brown.*

2. To take the place or office of; to follow in order, office, or authority.

So was I to King Edward faithful chaplain, and glad would have been that his child had succeeded him. *Mor.*

3. To prosper; to make successful.

God was pleased to succeed their endeavors. *Stillingfleet.*

Syn.—See FOLLOW.

SŪC'CEED'ANT, *a.* (*Her.*) Succeeding or following one another. *Ogilvie.*

SŪC'CEED'ER, *n.* One who succeeds. *Boyle.*

SŪC'CEED'ING, *p. a.* Following; subsequent.

SŪC'CEED'ING, *n.* The act or the state of one who, or that which, succeeds. *Milton.*

SŪC'CEN'TOR, *n.* [*L. sub*, under, and *cantor*, a singer.] One who sings bass in a concert.

In 1642, he [Wm. Cartwright] was promoted to the place of successor to the Cathedral of Salisbury. *Baker.*

SŪC'CESS', *n.* [*L. successus*; *It. successo*; *Sp. suceso*; *Fr. succès*.]—See **SUCCEED**.]

1. Good fortune; issue or result;—generally understood as a desired issue, unless qualified by another word. "Bad success." *Milton.*

'Tis not in mortals to command success; But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll deserve it. *Addison.*

All the proud virtue of this vaunting world Fawns on success, however acquired. *Thomson.*

2. † Succession; consecution.

Then all the sons of these five brethren reigned By due success. *Spenser.*

† **SŪC'CES-SA-RY**, *a.* Desired or obtained by succession, as honors. *Beau. & Fl.*

SŪC'CESS'FUL, *a.* Having success or the desired effect or result; prosperous; fortunate; happy.

Grown wealthy by a long and successful imposture. *South.*

The rage of a successful rival. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See FORTUNATE, HAPPY.

SŪC'CESS'FUL-LY, *ad.* With success; prosperously; luckily; fortunately. *Shak.*

SŪC'CESS'FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of being successful; prosperous result. *Hammond.*

SUC-CES'SION (suk-sesh'ŭn), *n.* [*L. successio*; *It. successione*; *Sp. sucesion*; *Fr. succession*.]

1. The act or the state of succeeding, or of following in order; consecution; sequence.

2. That which follows or succeeds; a series of things or of persons following one another.

The water, instead of making the continued shoot, falls through a succession of . . . *Gilpin.*

3. A lineage; an order of descendants.

Cassibulan, thine uncle, . . . *Shak.*

4. (*Law.*) A right to enter upon the estate, real or personal, which one deceased had at the time of his death,—the right by which one set of men may, by succeeding another set, acquire a property in all the goods, movables, and other chattels of a corporation. *Burritt.*

5. (*Mus.*) A term applied to the notes of melody, in contradistinction to those of harmony, which are given in combination. *Moore.*

Apostolical succession, (*Theol.*) the uninterrupted succession of priests in the church, by regular ordination, from the first commission given by Christ to the apostles, and recorded in the Gospels, down to the present day.

"The doctrine of 'the apostolical succession,' as it is properly called, means the belief that the clergy, so regularly ordained, have a commission from God to preach the gospel, administer the sacraments, and guide the church; that through their ministrations only we can derive the grace which is communicated by the sacraments. It follows, of course, that those sects of Christians which have no such succession (having seceded from Romanism without retaining ministers regularly ordained, or having subsequently interrupted the succession, that is, all Protestant bodies, except the Church of England) have, properly speaking, neither church nor sacraments, since they possess no apostolic authority. . . . The Church of England does not affirm this doctrine in her Articles, and the language of Art. 19, although not excluding it, is plainly not such as would have been used by framers who wished to inculcate it." *Brande.*

Syn.—See SERIES.

SUC-CES'SION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, existing in, or implying succession. *Shaftesbury.*

SUC-CES'SION-AL-LY, *ad.* By succession. *Ec. Rev.*

SUC-CES'SION-IST, *n.* An adherent to succession, particularly to apostolical succession. *Ec. Rev.*

SUC-CES'SIVE, *a.* [*L. successivus*; *It. successivo*; *Sp. sucesivo*; *Fr. successif*.]

1. Following in order; continuing in uninterrupted consecution; consecutive; alternate.

Labor and rest, as day and night, to man *Milton.*

Successive. *Prior.*

Send the successive ills through ages down.

2. † Inherited by succession.

The empire being elective, and not successive. *Raleigh.*

Syn.—What is successive follows directly; what is alternate follows indirectly, or with something intervening; what is continuous is not interrupted by anything intervening. *Successive*, or *consecutive*, hours imply every hour in regular succession; *alternate*, every other hour.

SUC-CES'SIVE-LY, *ad.* 1. By succession; in a series; one after another; consecutively. *South.*

2. † Fully; completely; wholly.

What to this house successively is done. *Fairfax.*

SUC-CES'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being successive. *Hale.*

SUC-CES'SLESS, *a.* Having no success; unlucky; unfortunate. "Successless love." *Addison.*

SUC-CES'SLESS-LY, *ad.* Without success; unfortunately; unluckily. *Hammond.*

SUC-CES'SLESS-NESS, *n.* Unsuccessfulness. "The successfulness of his endeavors." *Boyle.*

SUC-CES'SOR [suk-sēs'ŭr, *P. J. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; sŭk'sēs-ŭr, *S. E. F.*; sŭk'sēs-ŭr or sŭk-sēs'ŭr, *W. R.*], *n.* [*L.*] One who succeeds or follows in the place or character of another; a follower;—correlative to *predecessor*.

I here declare you rightful successor And heir immediate to my crown. *Dryden.*

"This word is not unfrequently pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as if it were formed from *success*; but this accentuation, though agreeable to its Latin original, has, as in *confessor*, yielded to the prevailing power of the English antepenultimate accent. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinstone, and Entick accent this word on the first syllable, and Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. John-

ston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey, on the second; Barclay and Fennell give both, but prefer the first; Mr. Scott gives both, and prefers the second; but, from the opinion that is foolishly gone forth, that we ought to accent words as near the beginning as possible, there is little doubt that the antepenultimate accent will prevail." *Walker.*—"This is one of the words over which fashion now relaxes its sway in favor of the more consistent accentuation" (*suc-cēs'sor*). *Smart.*

SUC-CID'U-ŌUS, *a.* [*L. succidus*; *sub*, under, and *cado*, to fall.] Ready to fall. *Smart.*

SUC-CIF'ER-OŪS, *a.* [*L. succus*, juice, and *fero*, to bear.] Yielding or producing sap. *Smart.*

SŪC'CI-NĀTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of succinic acid and a base. *Miller.*

SŪC'CI-NĀT-ED, *a.* Combined or mixed with succinic acid. *Clarke.*

SUC-CINCT' (suk-sŭngkt', 82), *a.* [*L. succingo*, *succinctus*, to gird; *sub*, under, and *cingo*, to gird; *It. succinto*; *Sp. sucinto*; *Fr. succinct*.]

1. Having the clothes drawn up to disengage the legs; tucked up; girded. [*R.*]

His habit fit for speed succinct. *Milton.*

2. Short; concise; compact; compendious; summary; brief; laconic; condensed.

A strict and succinct style is that where you can take away more without loss, and more be manifest. *B. Johnson.*

A tale should be judicious, clear, succinct. *Cropper.*

Syn.—See SHORT.

SUC-CINCT'LY (suk-sŭngkt'ly), *ad.* In a succinct manner; briefly; concisely. *Howell.*

SUC-CINCT'NESS (suk-sŭngkt'nes), *n.* The quality or the state of being succinct; brevity. *South.*

SŪC'CIN'IC, *a.* [*L. succinum*, amber.] (*Chem.*) Noting a peculiar acid originally obtained from amber, in which it exists ready formed. *Miller.*

SŪC'CI-NITE, *n.* [*L. succinum*, amber.] (*Min.*) A variety of garnet of an amber color. *Dana.*

SŪC'CI-NOŪS, *a.* Pertaining to, partaking of, or resembling amber. *Ure.*

† **SUC-CIS'ION**, *n.* [*L. succisio*.] The act of cutting off or down, as trees. *Bacon.*

SŪC'COR, *v. a.* [*L. succorro*; *sub*, under, and *curro*, to run; *It. soccorrere*; *Sp. socorrer*; *Fr. secourir*.] [*i.* **SUCCORRED**; *pp.* **SUCCORING**, **SUCCORRED**.] To assist in difficulty or distress; to give assistance to; to relieve; to aid; to help.

To succor wasted regions, and replace The smile of pleasure in sorrow's face. *Couper.*

Syn.—See HELP.

SŪC'COR, *n.* 1. The act of one who, or that which, succors; relief; aid; assistance; help.

How oft do they [angels] their silver bowers leave To come to succor us that succor want! *Spenser.*

2. The person or thing that succors or aids.

Fearing from France fresh succors every day To aid Queen Margaret, which perplexed him most. *Drayton.*

Syn.—See AID.

SŪC'COR-A-BLE, *a.* That may be succored or relieved; relievable. [*R.*] *Bell.*

SŪC'COR-ER, *n.* One who succors. *Rom. xvi. 2.*

SŪC'COR-LESS, *a.* Without succor. *Thomson.*

SŪC'CO-RY, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Cichorium*; chicory.—See CHICORY.

SŪC'CO-TĀSH, *n.* [Narraganset Indian *msick-quatash*, corn boiled whole.] Food made of green maize and beans boiled together.

The wise Huron is welcome, he is come to eat his succotash with his brothers of the lakes. *Cooper.*

SŪC'CU-BĀ, *n.*; *pl. sŭc'cu-bæ*. [*L. sub*, under, and *cubo*, to recline.] A kind of pretended female demon. *Mir. for Mag.*

SŪC'CU-BŪS, *n.* [*L. sub* and *cubo*, to recline.]

1. A kind of pretended demon. *Warburton.*

2. (*Med.*) Nightmare:—a female phantom with which a man in his sleep may believe he has intercourse. *Dunghison.*

SŪC'CU-LĀ, *n.* (*Mech.*) A bare axis or cylinder, with staves in it to move it round, but without any tympanum or peritrochium. *Hutton.*

SŪC'CU-LĒNCE, } *n.* The quality of being suc-
SŪC'CU-LĒN-CY, } culent; juiciness. *Kimmer.*

SŪC'CU-LĒNT, a. [*L. succulentus*; *succus*, juice; *sugo*, to suck; *It. succulento*; *Sp. succulento*; *Fr. succulent*.] Full of juice, as a plant; juicy.

Divine Providence has spread her table every where—not with a juiceless green carpet, but with succulent herbage and nourishing grass upon which most beasts feed. *Morse.*

SŪC'CU-LĒNT-LY, ad. With succulence; juicily.

SŪC'CU-LOŪS, a. Succulent; juicy. *For. Qu. Rev.*

SŪC'CUMB', v. n. [*L. succumbo*; *sub*, under, and *cumbo*, to lie down; *It. succumbere*; *Sp. succumbir*; *Fr. succomber*.] [*i. SUC'CUMBED*; *pp. SUC'CUMING, SUC'CUMBED*.] To yield; to submit; to give way to; to sink without resistance.

To their wills we must succumb. *Budbras.*

SŪC-CUS-SĀ'TION, n. [*L. succusso*, to jolt, as a horse in trotting.] A jolting or shaking, as of a trotting horse. *Browne.*

SŪC-CŪS'SION (suk-kūsh'un), *n.* [*L. succussio*.]

1. The act of shaking; agitation; shake.

The tremulous succussion of the whole body [from moderate laughter].

2. (*Med.*) A mode of ascertaining the existence of a fluid in the thorax, by slightly shaking the body;—the motion impressed on the fetus in the womb by alternately pressing the womb, with the index-finger of one hand introduced into the vagina, the other hand being applied on the abdomen. *Dunghison.*

SŪCH, a. & pron. [*M. Goth. svalēiks*; Old High Ger. *sōlk*; Old Saxon, *sulic*; *A. S. swelc*; Dut. *zulk*; Ger. *solch*.—*Scot. sic*.—*R. Gloucester* writes *such*, *suche*, and *suche*; *Piers Plouhman*, *soche*, *such*, *suche*, *swiche*.—*R. Brunne* constantly uses *swilk*, and *Wicliffe* also uses *swilke*, but commonly *siche* or *such*.—*Swilk* and *such* are two words, the former composed of *so* or *swa* *ilk*, and the latter of *so* or *swa*, *eke* or *each*.—*so each*, *such*, *such*. *Richardson.*]

1. Of that kind; of the like kind;—with *as* before the thing to which it relates.

Such age there is, and who shall wish its end? *Johnson.*
Thrice he essayed; and thrice, in spite of scorn,
Tears such as angels weep burst forth. *Milton.*

2. The same;—sometimes followed by *as*.

That thou art happy, owe to God;

That thou continuest such, owe to thyself. *Milton.*

Is not every man a creature?

From a like self, and from a like origin?

Existed he not in the womb of his mother?

Be an equal friend of mine? *Shak.*

Such and such, or *such a one*, phrases used in reference to a person or place of a certain kind.

I saw him yesterday

With such and such. *Shak.*

—*Such like*, similar or similar persons or things.

"Drunkness, revellings, and such like." *Gal. v. 21.*

Such, like *many*, instead of being preceded, by the article *a*. By the ellipsis of a substantive, it becomes a pronoun. "To such my errand is." *Milton.*

SŪCK, v. a. [*A. S. sucan*, to suck; Dut. *zuigen*; Ger. *sugen*; Dan. *suge*; Sw. *suga*; Icel. *suga*, to milk.—*W. sugno*, to suck; Gael. *suig*, *suigh*; Ir. *sagham*.—*L. sugo*, *suctus*; *It. succiare*, *succhiare*; *Sp. chupar*, *sacar*; *Fr. sucer*.—*Pol. ssak*; Bohemian *sucati*.—*Sansc. chsh*.—"This word may be formed by the sound or noise produced by the action of sucking, and is related to the Ger. *ziehen*, to pull." *Bosworth.*] [*i. SUCKED*; *pp. SUCKING, SUCKED*.]

1. To draw into the mouth, as a liquid, by forming a vacuum with the tongue acting as a piston during inspiration.

Still she drew

The sweets from every flower, and sucked the dew. *Dryden.*

He sucked new poisons with his triple tongue. *Pope.*

2. To draw the teat of; to draw milk from with the mouth.

Did a child suck every day a new nurse. *Locke.*

3. To draw or drain.

Old ocean, sucked through the porous globe. *Thomson.*

4. To inhale; to inspire; to imbibe.

These labbers, peeping through a broken pane

To suck fresh air, surveyed the neighboring plain. *Dryden.*

SŪCK, v. n. 1. To draw by exhausting the air, as by the mouth or a tube. *Mortimer.*

2. To draw milk from the teat or breast.

Fluck the young sucking cubs from the she-bear. *Shak.*

3. To draw in or imbibe anything. *Bacon.*

SŪCK, n. 1. The act of sucking. *Boyle.*

2. Milk drawn from the breast. *Shak.*

3. + [*L. succus*.] Juice; succulence. *Ward.*

SŪCK'ER, n. 1. He who, or that which, sucks.

2. The embolus or piston of a pump. *Wilkins.*

3. A pipe through which any thing is sucked or drawn. "The draining sucker." *Philips.*

4. A piece of wet leather laid on a stone, and raised in the middle by a string attached to that part, thus forming a vacuum between the stone and the central portion of the leather, and serving to cause the stone to adhere to the leather so as to be lifted from the ground. *Tate.*

5. (*Bot.*) A branch which proceeds from the neck of a plant beneath the surface of the ground, and, after running horizontally and emitting roots in its course, rises out of the ground and forms an erect stem, that soon becomes an independent plant. *Gray.*

6. (*Ich.*) A name applied to a family of acanthopterygious fishes (*Cyclopteridae*, or, in some systems, *Discoboli*), having the ventral fins united together into a disc, by which they are enabled to attach themselves to marine bodies. The lump-sucker, or *Cyclopterus lumpus*, is an example.—See LUMP-SUCKER. *Baird.*—A name applied to North American fishes of the genus *Catasomus*. *Storer.*

7. A nickname applied to a native or inhabitant of the State of Illinois. *Bartlett.*

SŪCK'ER, v. a. To deprive of suckers. *Fuller.*

SŪCK'ET, n. A sweetmeat to be sucked or dissolved in the mouth. *Beau. & Fl.*

SŪCK'ING-BŌT'TLE, n. A bottle so constructed that, when filled with milk, it can be sucked from, instead of the breast. *Locke.*

SŪCK'ING-FISH, n. (*Ich.*) A name applied to a family of fishes, of which one genus (*Echeneis*) only is known, distinguished by the top of the head being flattened and occupied by a laminated disk, composed of numerous transverse cartilaginous plates, the edges of which are spiny and directed obliquely backwards. By means of this apparatus these fishes attach themselves to ships, large fishes, as sharks, &c., and other marine bodies.—See REMORA. *Baird.*

SŪCK'ING-LY, ad. In a sucking manner; gradually, as by sucking. *Chaucer.*

SŪCK'ING-PŪMP, n. A suction-pump. *Brande.*

SŪCK'LE (sūk'kl), *v. a.* [*From suck*.] [*i. SUCKLED*; *pp. SUCKLING, SUCKLED*.] To nurse at the breast; to give suck to.

Two thriving calves she suckles twice a day. *Dryden.*

+**SŪCK'LE, n.** A teat; a dug. *Sir T. Herbert.*

SŪCK'LING, n. 1. A young child or animal still suckled; a nursing infant.

Have ye never read, Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise? *Math. xxi. 16.*

2. A kind of white clover. *Clarke.*

SŪCRŌSE, n. (*Chem.*) Cane sugar;—as distinguished from *glucose*, or grape-sugar. *Miller.*

SŪC'TION, n. [*Sp. succion*; *Fr. suction*.] The act of sucking; the act of drawing, as a liquid, into the mouth, or, more commonly, into a tube, by exhausting the air. *Bacon.*

Suction power, (*Med.*) the force exerted on the blood in the veins by the active dilatation of the heart;—sometimes called also *derivation*. *Dunghison.*

SŪC'TION-PŪMP, n. The common pump, in which two valves open upwards. *Brande.*

SŪC-TŌ'R-IAL, a. Having, or pertaining to, organs or parts adapted for sucking or for adhesion. "*Suctorial crustaceans*." *Eng. Cyc.*

SŪC-TŌ'R-IAL, n. [*L. sugo*, *suctus*, to suck.] (*Ich.*) One of a tribe of cartilaginous fishes, comprehending those which, like the lamprey, have a circular mouth adapted for suction. *Brande.*

SŪC-TŌ'R-IŌUS, a. Suctorial. *Kirby.*

SŪDĀK, n. (*Ich.*) A kind of perch. *Wright.*

+**SŪDĀ-RY, n.** [*L. sudarium*; *sudor*, sweat.] A napkin or handkerchief. *Wickliffe.*

+**SŪDĀ'TION, n.** [*L. sudatio*.] The act of sweating or perspiring. *Bailey.*

SŪDĀ-TŌ-RY, a. Sweating; perspiring. *Smart.*

SŪDĀ-TŌ-RY, n. [*L. sudatorium*; *sudo*, to sweat.] A hot-house; a sweating-bath. *Herbert.*

SŪD'DEN, a. [*A. S. soden*.—*L. subitaneus*; *sub*, sudden; *subeo*, to come or go under, to come upon secretly; *sub*, under, secretly, and *eo*, to go; Old Fr. *soudain*; *Fr. soudain*.]

1. Happening without previous notice; occurring unexpectedly; unexpected; abrupt.

[In the drama] all that is said is to be supposed the effect of sudden thought. *Dryden.*

It is astonishing to read of the sudden change in the morals of men which it [Christianity] wrought. *W. C. C.*

2. + Hasty; precipitate; rash, passionate.

Full of strange notions and heresies like a mad. *Shak.*

SŪD'DEN, n. An unexpected time or occurrence; surprise. "*Suddens and surprisals*." *Wotton.*

Of, on, or upon a sudden, suddenly; unexpectedly; sooner than was anticipated. "All of a sudden, he drops the pagan, and talks in the sentiments of revealed religion." *Addison.* "How art thou lost! how on a sudden lost!" *Milton.*

SŪD'DEN-LY, ad. 1. In a sudden manner; unexpectedly; without preparation.

To the pale foes they suddenly draw near. *Dryden.*

2. + Soon; quickly; immediately.

Meet me suddenly at Salisbury. *Shak.*

SŪD'DEN-NESS, n. The state of being sudden; unexpectedness. *Spenser.*

SŪD-Q-RĪF'ER-OŪS, a. [*L. sudor*, sweat, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Anat.*) Serving to carry away sweat. "*Sudoriferous ducts*." *Dunghison.*

SŪD-Q-RĪF'IC, a. [*L. sudor*, sweat, and *facio*, to make; *It. & Sp. sudorifico*; *Fr. sudorifique*.] Producing or causing sweat; promoting perspiration. "*Sudorific herbs*." *Bacon.*

SŪD-Q-RĪF'IC, n. A medicine that excites or promotes sweat or perspiration. *Arbuthnot.*

SŪD-Q-RĪP'A-ROŪS, a. [*L. sudor*, sweat, and *paro*, to furnish.] (*Anat.*) Noting the glands or organs which secrete perspiration. *Dunghison.*

+**SŪD-Q-R-OŪS, a.** Consisting of sweat. *Browne.*

SŪ'DRA, n. The fourth caste among the Hindoos, comprehending mechanics and laborers.

The duty of the sudra is to receive attendance upon the higher castes, and to perform the menial offices. *P. Cyc.*

SŪDS, n. pl. ["Past participle *sod*, *sodden*, from the *A. S.* verb *soothan*, to seethe." *Richardson.*] Water impregnated with soap; a solution of soap in water.

To be in the suds, to be in difficulty. "No bad representation of Sancho Panza in the suds, with the dish-cloth about his neck." *Smollett.*

"Webster considers this to be a noun singular; of this there are no authorities in proof, and common use makes it plural." *Smart.*

SŪE (sū), *v. a.* [*L. sequor*, to follow; *It. seguire*, *seguire*; *Sp. seguir*; *Fr. suivre*.] [*i. SUE*; *pp. SUING, SUE*.]

1. + To follow; to come or go after. *Wickliffe.*

2. (*Falconry*.) To clean, as the beak. *Johnson.*

3. (*Naut.*) To place or leave high and dry on shore, as a vessel;—written also *sew*. *Dana.*

4. (*Law*.) To prosecute, as an action already commenced; to follow up to its proper termination;—to follow at law; to prosecute judicially; to bring an action against; to commence a suit against. *Burritt.*

To sue out, (*Law*.) to obtain judicially, as a writ; to issue;—applied only to process, particularly such as is granted specially. *Burritt.*

SŪE, v. n. 1. To beg; to entreat; to petition.

We were not born to sue, but to command. *Shak.*

2. To prosecute judicially; to bring an action; as, "To sue for damages." *Wright.*

3. (*Naut.*) To be high and dry on shore, as a vessel; to be sued or sewed. *Dana.*

SŪ'ENT, a. Even; smooth; plain; regular;—quiet; easy; insinuating. *Jennings.*

Sue Provincial in England, and local, U. S.

SŪ'ENT-LY, ad. Evenly; smoothly. *Palmer.*

+**SŪ'ER, n.** One who sues; a suitor. *Lord.*

SŪ'ET, n. [*W. swyf*.—*Fr. suif*.—"Sweet or suet, because it is sweet." *Richardson*.—*Sewet*, *Holland*.] A hard fat situated about the loins and kidneys, as of the ox or sheep. *Wiseman.*

When suet is melted down, it forms tallow.

Mutton *suet* is of firmer consistence than that from the ox; its solid portion consists almost entirely of stearine. *Müller.*

SŪ'ET-Y, a. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, suet. *Sharp.*

SŪ'FER, v. a. [*L. suffero; sub, under, and fero, to bear; It. soffrire; Sp. sufrir; Fr. souffrir.*] [*i. SUFFERED; pp. SUFFERING, SUFFERED.*]

1. To bear; to undergo; to feel;—used of what is painful or injurious.

A man of great wrath shall *suffer* punishment. *Prov. xix. 19.* I am instructed both to abound and to *suffer* need. *Phil. iv. 12.*

2. To bear up under; not to sink under; to endure; to sustain; to support; to tolerate.

Our spirit and strength entire
Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains. *Milton.*

3. To allow; to admit; to permit.

God is faithful, who will not *suffer* you to be tempted above that ye are able. *1 Cor. x. 13.*

4. To be affected by; to be acted upon.

The air now must *suffer* change. *Milton.*

Syn.—See ADMIT, ALLOW, BEAR, FEEL, TOLERATE.

SŪ'FER, v. n. 1. To undergo pain or inconvenience. "I have *suffered* like a girl." *Shak.*

Prudence and good-breeding are in all stations necessary; and most young men *suffer* in the want of them. *Locke.*

2. To undergo punishment; to be punished.

The father was first condemned to *suffer* upon a day appointed, and the son afterwards. *Clarendon.*

3. To be injured, impaired, or lessened.

Public business *suffers* by private infirmities. *Temple.*

SŪ'FER-A-BLE, a. That may be suffered or endured; endurable; tolerable. *Watson.*

SŪ'FER-A-BLE-NESS, n. Tolerableness. *Scott.*

SŪ'FER-A-BLY, ad. Tolerably; so as to be suffered or endured. *Addison.*

SŪ'FER-ANCE, n. [*L. sufferantia; It. sofferenza; Sp. sufrimiento; Fr. souffrance.*]

1. The state of suffering; endurance; suffering; pain. "Lingering *sufferance*." *Shak.*

2. Patience; moderation; a bearing with.

Hasty heat tempering with *sufferance* wise. *Spenser.*

3. Permission without right, or by omission to enforce a right; allowance; toleration. *Shak.*

Sometimes by *sufferance*, and sometimes by special leave and favor, they erected to themselves oratories. *Hooker.*

4. A permission granted by the customs for the shipment of certain goods. *Simmonds.*

SŪ'FER-ANCE-WHARF, n. A wharf licensed by the customs, and where custom-house officers attend. *Simmonds.*

SŪ'FER-ER, n. 1. One who suffers or undergoes pain, inconvenience, or loss.

A *sufferer* in his subjects' crimes. *D. uten.*

2. One who suffers or permits. *Johnson.*

SŪ'FER-ING, n. 1. The act or the state of one who suffers or permits; sufferance.

2. Pain, inconvenience, or loss suffered or endured; distress; misery; poverty; want.

For I reckon that the *sufferings* of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us. *Rom. viii. 18.*

To each his *sufferings*: all are men.

Condemned alike to groan—

The tender for another's pain,

Th' unfeeling for his own. *Gray.*

SŪ'FER-ING-LY, ad. With pain or suffering.

SUF-FICE' (suf-fiz', 66) [suf-fiz', S. IV. P. J. E. F. Ja Sm.; suf-fis', K.—See SACRIFICE], v. n. [*L. sufficio; sub, under, and facio, to make; Fr. suffire.*] [*i. SUFFICED; pp. SUFFICING, SUFFICED.*] To be enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the end, object, or purpose.

To recount almighty works,

What words or tongue of seraph can suffice,

Or heart of man suffice to comprehend? *Milton.*

SUF-FICE' (suf-fiz', 66), v. a. 1. To be enough or sufficient for; to satisfy; to content.

Lord, show us the Father, and it *sufficeth* us. *John xiv. 8.*

2. To supply; to furnish; to afford.

Whose plenteous urn

Sufficeth fitness to the fruitful corn. *Dryden.*

SUF-FI'CIENCE (suf-fish'ens), n. Sufficiency; enough; adequacy. [*R.*] *Watts.*

SUF-FI'CIEN-CY (suf-fish'en-se), n. [*L. sufficientia; It. sufficienza; Sp. suficiencia; Fr. suffisance.*]

1. The state of being sufficient or adequate to the end proposed; adequacy.

This he did with that readiness and *sufficiency* as at once gave testimony to his ability, and to the evidence of the truth he asserted. *Fell.*

I am not so confident of my own *sufficiency*. *K. Charles.*

2. Enough; competence.

An elegant *sufficiency*, content,

Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books. *Thomson.*

3. Conceit; self-sufficiency. [*R.*] *Temple.*

Syn.—See ENOUGH.

SUF-FI'CIENT (suf-fish'ent), a. [*L. sufficio, sufficiens, to be enough, to suffice; It. sufficiente; Sp. suficiente; Fr. suffisant.*]

1. Enough; adequate; equal to an end or purpose; competent. "A *sufficient* time." *Swift.*

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. *Matt. vi. 3.*

2. Qualified or competent for anything by fortune or otherwise, as to pay; responsible.

In saying he is a good man, understand me that he is *sufficient*. *Shak.*

SUF-FI'CIENT-LY (suf-fish'ent-le), ad. To a sufficient degree; enough. *Milton.*

SUF-FI'C'ING (suf-fiz'ing), p. a. Affording enough.

SUF-FI'C'ING-NESS (suf-fiz'ing-nēs), n. The state of sufficing; sufficiency. *Coleridge.*

+SUF-FI'ŠANCE, or SUF-FI'ŠANCE, n. [*R.*] Sufficiency; plenty; enough. *Spenser.*

SUF-FIX (114), n. A letter or syllable added at the end of a word; an affix; a postfix. *P. Cyc.*

SUF-FIX', v. a. [*L. suffigo, suffixus, to fix on; sub, under, and figo, to fix.*] [*i. SUFFIXED; pp. SUFFIXING, SUFFIXED.*] To annex to the end of a word, as a letter or a syllable. *C. Richardson.*

SUF-FIX'ION, n. The act of suffixing, or the state of being suffixed. *N. Brit. Rev.*

+SUF-FLAM'I-NATE, v. a. [*L. sufflamino, sufflaminatus; sufflamen, a clog, a break*] To stop, as by a clog; to trig; to impede. *Burrow.*

+SUF-FLATE', v. a. [*L. sufflo, sufflatus.*] To blow up; to inflate. *Bailey.*

SUF-FLA'TION, n. [*L. sufflatio.*] The act of blowing up; inflation. [*R.*] *Geddes.*

SUF-FQ-CATE, v. a. [*L. suffoco; sub, under, and fauco, faucis, a jaw; It. soffocare; Sp. soffocar; Fr. suffoquer.*] [*i. SUFFOCATED; pp. SUFFOCATING, SUFFOCATED.*] To kill by stopping respiration; to choke to death; to strangle, stifle, or smother. *Shak.*

All involved in smoke, the latent foe
From every cranny *suffocated* falls. *Thomson.*

Syn.—To suffocate, stifle, smother, and choke, all express the act of stopping the breath in different ways. *Suffocated* and *stifled* by smoke, vapor, and close air; *smothered* by excluding the air and by close covering; *choked* with food.

+SUF-FQ-CATE, a. Choked; suffocated. *Shak.*

SUF-FQ-CAT-ING, p. a. Producing suffocation, or tending to suffocate; stifling.

SUF-FQ-CAT-ING-LY, ad. So as to suffocate.

SUF-FQ-CÁTION, n. [*L. suffocatio; It. suffocazione; Sp. sufocacion; Fr. suffocation.*] The act of suffocating, or the state of being suffocated; death or suspended animation resulting from impeded respiration, as by the inhalation of noxious gases, or by drowning, strangling, or smothering. *Bacon.*

SUF-FQ-CÁ-TIVE, a. Tending to suffocate or choke. "Suffocative catarrhs." *Arbuthnot.*

SUF-FQ-SION (suf-fish'un), n. [*L. suffossio; suffodio, suffossus, to dig underneath; sub, under, and fodio, to dig.*] The act of digging under or undermining. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*

SUF-FRA-GÁN, n. [*Low L. suffraganeus; It. suffragano; Sp. sufragano; Fr. suffragant.*—See SUFFRAGE.] (*Eccl.*) A bishop as subject to his metropolitan or archbishop;—so named either on account of the suffrages given by bishops in provincial synods, or because they cannot be consecrated without the suffrage or consent of the archbishop. *Eden. Brande.*

SUF-FRA-GÁN, a. Assisting;—applied to a bishop, as subject to his metropolitan. *Ash.*

SUF-FRA-GÁN-SHIP, n. The state or the office of a suffragan. *Fuller.*

+SUF-FRA-GÁNT, a. Suffragan. *Bp. Hall.*

+SUF-FRA-GÁNT, n. [*Fr.*] A suffragan. *Taylor.*

+SUF-FRA-GÁTE, v. n. To vote. *Hale.*

+SUF-FRA-GÁ-TOR, n. [*L. suffragator.*] One who favors or assists with his vote. *Bp. Felton.*

SUF-FRAGE, n. [*L. suffragium; It. suffragio; Sp. sufragio; Fr. suffrage.*]

1. A voice given on a controverted point, as in a deliberative assembly, at an election, &c.; a vote;—act of voting.

People of Rome, and people's tribunes here,
I ask your voices and your *suffrages*;
Will you bestow them friendly on Andronicus? *Shak.*

Lactantius and St. Austin confirm by their *suffrage* the observation made by the heathen writers. *Astell.*

2. The united voice of a congregation in prayer. —a short prayer. *Book of Com. Prayer.*

The *suffrages* of all the saints. *Golden Legend.*

3. Aid; assistance; help. [*R.*] *Darrington.*

Syn.—See VOTE.

+SUF-FRAG'Í-NOUS, a. [*L. suffrago, the ham or hough.*] Pertaining to the hough. *Brownie.*

SUF-FRA-GÍST, n. One who has the right of suffrage; one entitled to vote. *Ec. Rev.*

SUF-FRU-TES-CENT, a. [*L. sub, under, and frutes, fruticis, a shrub.*] (*Bot.*) Woody at the base only; partially shrubby. *Gray.*

SUF-FRÚ-TÍ-CÓSE, a. (*Bot.*) Having the character of an under-shrub; suffrutescent. *Balfour.*

SUF-FRÚ-TÍ-COŪS, a. Suffrutescent. *Smart.*

SUF-FÚ-MÍ-GÁTE, v. a. [*L. suffumigo, suffumigatus; sub, under, and fumigo, to smoke; fumus, smoke, and ago, to drive.*] [*i. SUFFUMIGATED; pp. SUFFUMIGATING, SUFFUMIGATED.*] To fumigate from below or beneath. *Andrews.*

SUF-FÚ-MÍ-GÁ'TION, n. [*L. suffumigatio; It. suffumigazione; Fr. suffumigation.*] The act of fumigating; fumigation. *Wise.*

+SUF-FÚ-MÍ-GE, n. A medical fume. *Harvey.*

SUF-FÚSE' (suf-fuz'), v. a. [*L. suffundo, suffusus; sub, under, and fundo, to pour.*] [*i. SUFFUSED; pp. SUFFUSING, SUFFUSED.*] To overspread with something expansible, as with a vapor, fluid, or tincture; to spread over.

When purple light shall next *suffuse* the sides,
Whence the *sun* shall come. *Pope.*

SUF-FÚ-SION (suf-fú-zhun), n. [*L. suffusio; It. suffusione; Sp. sufusion; Fr. suffusion.*]

1. The act of suffusing.

2. That which is suffused or spread over.

So thick a drop serene hath quenched their orbs,
Or dim *suffusion* veiled. *Milton.*

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SŪ'FI, n.; pl. SŪ'FIYES. See SOFI. *De Lacy.*

SŪ'FIŠM, n. See SOFISM. *Brande.*

SŪG, n. [*L. sugo, to suck.*] A kind of small worm used for bait. *Walton.*

SŪGAR (shúg'ar, 92), n. [*Sansc. çarkara; Malay jagara; Arab & Per. sukhar; Slav. zakar.*—*Gr. σάκχαρ, σάκχαρι, σάκχαρον; L. saccharum; It. zucchero; Sp. azucar; Fr. sucre.*—*Dut. suiker; Ger. zucker; Dan. sukker; Sw. socker.*—*W. sugr; Ir. siar-ra.*] A sweet substance obtained from many vegetable juices, but principally from the juice of the sugar-cane, by evaporating the water which it contains.

There are four principal varieties of sugar,—cane sugar, fruit sugar, grape sugar, and milk sugar. These varieties differ in external appearance, in chemical composition, and in chemical characters. —*Cane sugar*, sugar obtained chiefly from sugar cane (*Saccharum officinarum*), the sugar maple (*Acer saccharinum*), and beet-root, and contained in a great many other vegetables. It is extracted from the juice of these plants by evaporation and crystallization. It crystallizes, by the rapid cooling of a strong sirup, in small grains, as in loaf sugar, or, by a slow process, in large, four-sided, rhomboidal prisms, terminated by dihedral summits;—called also *sucrose*. —*Fruit sugar*, sugar existing ready-formed in honey and in most acidulous fruits, not crystallizable, and partially convertible into grape sugar by being boiled in dilute acids. It forms a sirupy liquid, and is very abundant in treacle,—called also *fructose*. —*Grape sugar*, sugar occurring in the juice of many plants, and constituting the crystals which form in honey; also a product of the metamorphosis of starch, cane sugar, ligneous fibre, sugar of milk, &c., when boiled

with diluted acids. It also constitutes the hard, granular, sweet masses common in old dried fruits, such as raisins, figs, &c. It requires nearly two parts and a half of it to produce the same sweetening effect as is produced by one part of cane sugar. It crystallizes in cubes or square tables, and from hot alcohol in anhydrous prisms; — called also *starch sugar*, and *glucose*. — *Milk sugar*, sugar occurring only in the milk of animals, and having less sweetening power than grape sugar. It crystallizes in four-sided prisms, and is converted into grape sugar by boiling it with dilute acids, — called also *sugar of milk*, *lactine*, and *lactose*. — The plane of polarization of a ray of polarized light is rotated from left to right, but unequally, by solutions of cane sugar, grape sugar, and milk sugar, and from right to left by a solution of fruit sugar. Polarized light has been used as a test of the presence of sugar, and the degree of rotation to indicate the quantity, and even the quality, of the sugar present. — *Diabetic sugar*, sugar identical with *glucose*, or grape sugar, sometimes existing as a morbid constituent of the urines in cases of diabetes. *Gregory. Miller. Pereira.*

Sugar of lead, (Chem.) the acetate of lead, a sweet, white, poisonous salt. *Miller.*

SUG'AR (shûg'ar), *v. a.* [i. SUGARED; *pp.* SUGARING, SUGARED.] To impregnate, mix, or season with sugar, or as with sugar; to sweeten.

And sugared speeches whispered in mine ear. *Parfacc.*

SUG'AR (shûg'ar), *a.* Pertaining to, or made of, sugar. *Scott.*

SUG'AR-BÄ'KER (shûg'ar-), *n.* A manufacturer or refiner of sugar. *Johnson.*

SUG'AR-BEET (shûg'ar-), *n.* A species of beet from which sugar is obtained, particularly *Beta alba*, or Silesian beet. *Simmonds.*

SUG'AR-BËR-RY (shûg'ar-), *n.* A small or medium-sized tree bearing sweet and edible fruits; hackberry; *Celtis occidentalis*. *Gray.*

SUG'AR-BÖX (shûg'ar-), *n.* A box for containing sugar; — particularly a large wooden box in which sugar is exported. *Simmonds.*

† **SUG'AR-CÄN'DI-ÄN**, *n.* Sugar candy. *Bp. Hall.*

SUG'AR-CÄN'DY (shûg'ar-), *n.* Candy made of sugar; sugar candied or crystallized. *Shak.*

SUG'AR-CÄNE (shûg'ar-), *n.* (*Bot.*) A tropical, gramineous plant, from the expressed juice of which sugar is principally made; *Saccharum officinarum*. *Gray.*

☞ The *sugar-cane* is propagated by slips. It takes from twelve to sixteen months, according to the temperature, for it to arrive at maturity. Towards the flowering-season, the leaves fall off, and the stem acquires a straw-yellow color. Some planters cut the cane before the flowering-season, but most some weeks after. *Tomlinson.*

SUG'AR-HÖUSE (shûg'ar-), *n.* A house or building for preparing sugar from cane juice, or for refining sugar; a manufactory of sugar. *Clarke.*

SUG'AR-I-NËSS (shûg'ar-ä-näs), *n.* The state or the quality of being sugary. *Clarke.*

SUG'AR-ING (shûg'ar-ing), *n.* The act of one who sugars; — sugar mixed with or sprinkled on anything. *Clarke.*

SUG'AR-LËSS (shûg'ar-läs), *a.* Having no sugar; not sweetened. "Sugarless tea." *Cowper.*

SUG'AR-LÖAF (shûg'ar-läf), *n.* A loaf or conical mass of refined sugar. *Knox.*

SUG'AR-MÄ'PLE (shûg'ar-mä'pl), *n.* A species of maple from the sap of which sugar is obtained; rock-maple; *Acer saccharinum*. *Gray.*

SUG'AR-MÏLL (shûg'ar-mil), *n.* A mill or machine, furnished with rollers, usually of iron and three in number, placed so as to revolve with the surfaces close to each other, for expressing the juice of the sugar-cane. *Ure.*

SUG'AR-MÏTE (shûg'ar-), *n.* (*Ent.*) An apterous insect with six legs and silvery scales; *Lepisma saccharina*. *Wright.*

SUG'AR-ÖR'CHARD (shûg'ar-), *n.* A collection of sugar-maples preserved in a forest for obtaining sugar from. [Local, U. S.] *Bartlett.*

SUG'AR-PLÜM (shûg'ar-), *n.* A small sweet-meat or ball of confectionery. *Maunder.*

SUG'AR-TREË (shûg'ar-), *n.* A sugar-maple.

SUG'AR-Y (shûg'ar-ä), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, resembling, or containing sugar; sweet. *Spenser.*

2. Fond of sugar or of sweet things. "*Sugary palates.*" *Hist. of Royal Society.*

SUG-ËS'CËNT, *a.* [L. *sugo*, *sugens*, to suck.] Pertaining to sucking. [R.] *Paley.*

|| **SUG-GËST'** (sug-jëst' or sug-jëst') [sug-jëst', *W. P. J. F. R. C. Wb.*; sug-jëst', *S. E. Ja. K. Sm.*], *v. a.* [L. *suggero*, *suggestus*; *sub*, under, and *gero*, to carry, to bring, It. *suggerire*, Sp. *sugerir*; Fr. *suggerer*.] 2. SUGGESTED; *pp.* SUGGESTING, S'GGSTED.

1. To hint, to intimate; to indicate; to prompt; to allude to; to insinuate.

Why dost thou, then, suggest to me distrust? *Milton.*

To nurse
The growing seeds of wisdom, that suggest,
By every pleasing image they present,
Reflections such as meliorate the heart.
Compose the passions, and exalt the mind. *Cowper.*

2. † To tempt; to seduce.
Tender youth is soon suggested. *Shak.*

3. † To inform secretly or privately.
We must suggest the people. *Shak.*

☞ "Though the first *g* in *exaggerate* is, by a carelessness of pronunciation, assimilated to the last, this is not always the case in the present word. For, though we sometimes hear it sounded as if written *sud-jest*, the most correct speakers generally preserve the first and last *g* in their distinct and separate sounds. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Nares pronounce the *g* in both syllables soft, as if written *sud-jest*. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Barclay make the first *g* hard, and the second soft, as if written *sug-jest*, as I have done; for, as the accent is not on these consonants, there is not the same apology for pronouncing the first soft as there is in *exaggerate*." *Walker.*

Syn. — See INSINUATE.

|| **SUG-GËST'ËR**, *n.* One who suggests. *Bp. Hall.*

|| **SUG-GËST'ION** (sug-jëst'yun), *n.* [L. *suggestio*; It. *suggestione*; Sp. *sugestion*; Fr. *suggestion*.]

1. The act of suggesting, or that which is suggested; intimation; hint.

By whose suggestion I took in hand this work. *Shelton.*
Evil, secret suggestions, which our invisible enemy is always apt to minister. *Hooker.*

2. A temptation; secret incitement. *Shak.*

3. † A crafty device. *Holinshead.*

4. (*Met.*) That power of the mind to which our natural judgments or principles of common sense are referred, or an intimation which is the result of experience and habit. *Berkeley.*

5. (*Law.*) A statement or entry made on a record for information to the court. *Burrill.*

Syn. — See HINT.

|| **SUG-GËST'IVE**, *a.* That suggests; making suggestion; hinting or starting thought or ideas.

He [Bacon] is thorough, and especially in his essays, one of the most suggestive authors that ever wrote. *Whateley.*

SUG-GËST'IVE-LY, *ad.* In a suggestive manner.

SUG-GËST'IVE-NËSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being suggestive. *Clarke.*

† **SUG'GIL**, *v. a.* [L. *suggillo*.] To defame; to blacken; to sully. *Strype.*

† **SUG'GIL-LÄTE** (süg'je-lät), *v. a.* [L. *suggillo*, *suggillatus*.] To beat black and blue. *Wiseman.*

SUG-GIL-LÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *suggillatio*; Fr. *suggillation*.] (*Med.*) A livid, black, or yellow spot produced by blood effused into the areolar tissue from a contusion; — also a spontaneous effusion occurring as the result of disease, or after death. *Dunghlson.*

SÜ'I-CÏ DAL, *a.* Relating to suicide; partaking, or of the nature, of suicide. *Brit. Crit.*

SÜ'I-CÏ-DÄL-LY, *ad.* In a suicidal manner. *Faber.*

SÜ'I-CÏDE, *n.* [L. *sui*, of one's self, and *cædo*, to kill; It. & Sp. *suicidio*; Fr. *suicide*.]

1. The act of one who designedly kills himself; the voluntary taking away of one's own life; self-slaughter; self-murder; self-homicide.
The command, Thou shalt not kill, forbids suicide as well as homicide. *Fleming.*

2. One who deliberately and intentionally kills himself; one who commits self-slaughter.

☞ In law *suicide* is the deliberate and intentional destruction of one's self, by a person of years of discretion, and in his senses. . . . Self-slaughter by an insane man, or a lunatic, is not an act of suicide, within the meaning of the law. *Burrill.*

☞ Up to the middle of the seventeenth century

our good writers use self-homicide, never *suicide*. The coming up of *suicide* is marked by this passage in Phillips' "New World of Words," 1671, 3d edition: "Nor less to be exploded is the word '*suicide*,' which may as well seem to participate of *sus*, a sow, as of the pronoun *sui*." *Trench.*

SÜ-I-CÏD'I-CAL, *a.* Suicidal. [R.] *Maunder.*

SÜ'I-CÏ-DÏSM, *n.* The state or the quality of being suicidal or self-murdering. *Clarke.*

† **SÜ'I-CÏSM**, *n.* The act of a suist; the sin of a suist; selfishness. *Whitlock.*

SÜ'I GËN'ER-ÏS. [L.] Of his or its own kind; peculiar; individual. *Jenyns.*

† **SÜ'IL-LAGE** (sü'e-lä), *n.* [Old Fr. *souillage*.] Filth; foul matter; muck. *Wotton.*

SÜ'ING, *p.* from *sue*. See *SUE*.

SÜ'ING, *n.* The act of one who sues; a suit.

† **SÜ'ING**, *n.* [Fr. *suer*, to sweat.] The act or the process of soaking through. *Bacon.*

SÜ'ING-LY, *ad.* By suing. *Sir T. More.*

† **SÜ'IST**, *n.* [L. *sui*, of one's self.] A selfish person; an egotist; a self-seeker. *Whitlock.*

SÜIT (süt), *n.* [Fr. *suite*. — See *SUE*.]

1. † Pursuit; prosecution. *Spenser.*

2. † Consecution; sequence; order; course.

"The same kind and *suit* of weather." *Bacon.*

3. A number of things of the same kind following, correspondent, or suited to each other or used together; a set; as, "A *suit* of clothes or of armor." — See *SET*, and *SUITE*.

He hath his change of *suits*; yea, he spareth not to go in his silks and velvet. *Wilson.*

4. A retinue; a set. — See *SUITE*.

5. The act of suing; a petition; an entreaty; a request. "Grant or deny my *suit*." *Chapman.*

Many shall make *suit* unto thee. *Job xi. 19.*

6. Solicitation in marriage; courtship. *Shak.*

Rebate your loves, each rival *suit* suspend. *Pope.*

7. (*Law.*) In old English law, a following or attendance, — attendance by a tenant on his lord, especially at his court: — attendance for the purpose of performing some service, as to grind at a certain mill: — a number of persons produced by a plaintiff in court, simultaneously with making his count or declaration, for the purpose of confirming his allegations: — the retinue, chattels, offspring, and appurtenances of a villain. — In modern law, the prosecution of some claim or demand in a court of justice; judicial prosecution: — the formal method of pursuing and recovering one's right in a court of justice; an action; a case. *Burrill.*

☞ According to Lord Coke, the word *suit* includes an execution, but the word *action* does not; but they are constantly used as synonymous, and in every-day practice an *action* is constantly termed a *suit*. To *sue* is to commence an *action*; but even in this application, *suit* is the more general term of the two, embracing proceedings both at law and in equity. The expressions, "*suit* at law," "*suit* in equity," "*law-suit*," "*chancery suit*," are constantly employed; but the term *action* seems to be properly confined to law proceedings. "*Action in equity*" is an expression rarely or never used. *Burrill.*

Suit of cards, those cards of a pack which are of the same name or denomination, as of hearts, diamonds, &c. — To follow *suit*, to play a card of the same suit: — to do as another does. — *Out of suits*, having no correspondence. "*Out of suits* with fortune." *Shak.*

Syn. — See *CASE*, *PRAYER*.

SÜIT (süt), *v. a.* [i. SÜITED; *pp.* SÜITING, SÜITED.]

1. To fit; to adapt; to adjust; to make to correspond. "*Suit* the action to the word." *Shak.*

2. To be fitted or adapted to; to become.

Raise her notes to that sublime degree
Which *suits* a song of piety and thee. *Prior.*

3. To dress; to clothe; to attire. [R.]

I will *suit* you with a light habit. *Fuller.*

4. To please; to make content. *Wright.*

Syn. — See *FIT*.

SÜIT, *v. n.* To agree; to accord. *Milton.*

Pity does with a noble nature *suit*. *Dryden.*

SÜIT-A-BÏL'I-TY, *n.* State of being suitable; suitability. [R.] *Ec. Rev. Scott.*

SÜIT'A-BLE (sü'tä-bl), *a.* Fitting; fit; meet; conformable; proper; appropriate; becoming;

agreeable; answerable; convenient. "Suitable ornaments." *Hooker*.

Expression is the dress of thought, and still appears more decent as more suitable. *Pope*.

SYN. — See AGREEABLE, ANSWERABLE, APPROPRIATE, BECOMING, CONVENIENT.

SÛIT'A-BLE-NËSS, n. The state or the quality of being fitted or adapted; fitness; adaptation; propriety; agreeableness.

In words and styles, *suitableness* makes them acceptable and effective. *Glanville*.

SÛIT'A-BLY, ad. Fitly; agreeably; appropriately; with adaptation. *South*.

SÛIT'-BRÖ-KËR, n. Formerly one who made a business of obtaining favors for court petitioners. [Eng.] *Massey*.

SÛIT'-CÖURT, n. (Old Eng. Law.) A court in which tenants owed attendance to their lords. — See **SÛIT**, No. 8. *Bailey*.

SÛIT'-CÖV-E-NÄNT, n. (Old Eng. Law.) A covenant of the ancestor of one man with the ancestor of another to sue at his court. *Bailey*.

SÛITE (swät) [swät, S. W. J. F. K. Sm. C.], n. [Fr. *suite*. — See **SÛE**.]

1. A company of followers or attendants; a retinue. "With fifty in their *suite*." *Sidney*.

2. A set, particularly of apartments opening into each other. — See **SÛIT**.

Mr. Barnard took one of the candles . . . and lighted his majesty through a *suite* of rooms. *Bonwell*.

SÛIT'ÖR (sü'tür), n. 1. One who sues or entreats; a solicitor; a petitioner. "An humble *suitör* for these prisoners." *Denham*.

2. One who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer. "A *suitör* to Sir Roger Ashton's daughter." *Wotton*.

3. (Law.) In old English law, an attendant at court; — one of a plaintiff's *suit*. — In modern law, one who has a suit at court. *Burrill*.

SÛIT'RESS, n. A female supplicant. *Rowe*.

SÛIT'-SËR-VICE, n. (Old Eng. Law.) Attendance owed by tenants to the court of their lord. — See **SÛIT**, No. 8. *Bailey*.

SÛL'CÄTE, } a. [L. *sulco*, *sulcatus*, to furrow; **SÛL'CÄT-ED, } sulcus** (Gr. *ὄλκός*; *ὄλκω*, to draw), a furrow.] (Nat. Hist.) Grooved longitudinally with deep furrows; furrowed. *Brande*.

SÛLK, v. n. To be sulky; to be sullen. *Todd*.

SÛL'KI-LY, ad. In a sulky manner; morosely.

SÛL'KI-NËSS, n. [A. S. *solcenes*, *sulkiness*.] The state of being sulky; sullenness. *Gray*.

SÛLKS, n. pl. The state of being sulky; — more commonly used in the expression, "To be in the *sulks*." [Colloquial.] *Todd*.

SÛL'KY, a. [A. S. *solcen*, sulky, slothful.] Sullen; sour; morose; cross. *Haslam*.

SÛL'KY, n. A light, two-wheeled carriage for a single person, drawn by one horse; — so called from the proprietor's desire of riding alone. *W. Ency.*

† **SÛLL, n.** [A. S. *sul*.] A plough. *Ainsworth*.

SÛL'LEN, a. [Perhaps from *solanerus*, i. e. *qui solitudines querit*. *Skinner*. — Probably from L. *solus*, alone. *Todd*. — Old Eng. *solein*.]

1. † Lonely; solitary; isolated.

It maketh me draw out of the way, In *sullen* place by myself, As doth a laborer to grief. *Gower*.

2. Gloomily angry and silent; sour; morose. And *sullen* I forsook the imperfect feast. *Prior*.

3. Dismal; dark; gloomy; sombre. Why are thine eyes fixed to the *sullen* earth, Gazing at that which seems to dim thy sight? *Shak.*

4. Sorrowful; mournful; dull; heavy.

Be thou the trumpet of our wrath, And *sullen* presage of your own decay. *Shak.*

5. Obstinate; intractable. *Tillotson*.

6. Mischievous; malignant; baleful. *Sullen* planets at my birth did shine. *Dryden*.

† **SÛL'LEN, v. a.** To make sullen. *Feltham*.

† **SÛL'LEN, n.** 1. A solitary person; a hermit. By himself as a *sullen*. *Piers Ploughman*.

2. *pl.* Moroseness; gloominess; sulks. *Shak.*

SÛL'LEN-LY, ad. In a sullen manner; gloomily; crossly; morosely; malignantly. *Dryden*.

SÛL'LEN-NËSS, n. Gloomy and silent anger; crossness; moroseness; gloominess. *Milton*.

† **SÛL'LE-VÄTE, v. a.** [L. *sublevo*, to raise up.] To cause to make a sedition or insurrection.

He his subjects sought to *sullivate*. *Daniel*.

† **SÛL'LI-ÄGE, n.** [Fr. *souillage*.] Pollution; filth; — written also *suliage* and *sullage*. *Wotton*.

SÛL'LY, v. a. [Fr. *souiller*. — See **SOIL**.] [i. SULLIED; *pp.* SULLYING, SULLIED.] To soil; to dirt; to spot; to tarnish; to stain.

Statues *sullied* yet with sacrilegious smoke. *Roscommon*.

Destroyed our inward peace, weakened our national strength, and *sullied* our glory abroad. *Bolingbroke*.

SYN. — See **STAIN**.

SÛL'LY, v. n. To be soiled or tarnished. Silvering will *sully* and canker more than gilding. *Bacon*.

SÛL'LY, n. Soil; tarnish; spot, stain. *Shak.*

SÛLPH-ÄÇ'ID, n. (Chem.) A sulphur-acid. *Beiton*.

SÛLPH-ÄR-SËN'IC, a. (Chem.) Noting an acid consisting of five equivalents of sulphur and one of arsenic, and called also *pentasulphide of arsenic*. *Miller*.

SÛL'PHÄTE, n. (Chem.) A salt formed of sulphuric acid and a base. *Graham*.

SÛL'PHÄT'IC, a. (Chem.) Relating to a sulphate or to sulphates. *Brande*.

SÛL'PHIDE, n. (Chem.) A compound of sulphur and another element or equivalent body; as, "Sulphide of mercury," or "Sulphide of ammonium." *Miller*.

The *sulphides* of the metals, like the oxides, may be subdivided into basic and acid sulphides, according to the nature of the metal and the number of equivalents of sulphur with which it is combined. *Miller*.

Double sulphide, (Chem.) a compound of two sulphides, as sulpharsenate of sodium, which is a compound of sulpharsenic acid, or pentasulphide of arsenic and sulphide of sodium. — *Metallic sulphide*, a compound of sulphur and a metal. *Miller*.

SÛL'PHI-QN, n. (Chem.) A hypothetical compound of one equivalent of sulphur and four of oxygen. *Graham*.

SÛL'PHI'Q-NIDE, n. (Chem.) A name applied, in the binary theory of salts, to a compound of sulphur and a metal or equivalent body; as, "Sulphionide of sodium," — otherwise called *sulphate of soda*. *Graham*.

SÛL'PHITE, n. (Chem.) A salt consisting of sulphurous acid and a base. *Brande*.

SÛL-PHQ-ÄR-BÖN'IC, a. (Chem.) Noting an acid consisting of two equivalents of sulphur and one of carbon, — otherwise called *bisulphide of carbon*. *Beiton*.

SÛL-PHQ-CY-ÄN'IC, a. (Chem.) Noting a hydra- acid consisting of one equivalent of sulphocyanogen and one of hydrogen; hydrosulphocyanic. *Gregory*.

SÛL-PHQ-CY'A-NIDE, n. (Chem.) A salt composed of sulphocyanogen and another component. *Miller*.

SÛL-PHQ-CY-ÄN'Q-GËN, n. (Chem.) A compound of two equivalents of sulphur and one of cyanogen; bisulphide of cyanogen. *Miller*.

SÛL'PHQ-SÄLT, n. (Chem.) A salt consisting of a sulphur acid combined with a sulphur base; a sulphur-salt. *Miller*.

SÛL'PHQ-SËL, n. [L. *sulphur*, sulphur, and *sal*, salt; Fr. *sel*.] A sulpho-salt. *Ure*.

SÛL-PHQ-VIN'IC, a. [L. *sulphur*, sulphur, and *vinum*, wine.] (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol. *Brande*.

SÛL'PHUR (sül'fur), n. [L.] A yellow, crystalline, inflammable, fusible, brittle substance, occurring native in Sicily, and in other volcanic districts, and extracted from iron pyrites (bisulphide of iron); brimstone; — used very extensively in the preparation of sulphuric acid, gunpowder, lucifer matches, vermilion, in bleaching, &c. *Miller*. *Parnell*.

Sulphur, when pure, is tasteless and inodorous, is insoluble in water and nearly twice as heavy as water, is volatilized by heat, burns with a blue flame, emitting suffocating flames of sulphurous acid, is a non-conductor of heat and electricity, a constituent of very numerous compounds, and may be obtained in sev-

eral different allotropic forms, in which its physical and chemical properties are entirely changed. *Miller*.

Flowers of sulphur, purified sulphur which has been sublimed in the form of an effluvia powder. — *Roll or stick sulphur*, sulphur which has been melted and cast into moulds; — called also *cake brimstone*. *Wood & Baché*.

SÛL'PHUR, v. a. To mix or combine with sulphur; to sulphurate. [R.] *Chambers*.

SÛL'PHUR-ÄÇ'ID, n. (Chem.) An acid sulphide capable of combining with a sulphur base and forming a sulphur salt, as sulpharsenic acid; an electro-negative sulphide. *Miller*.

SÛL'PHU-RÄTE, a. [L. *sulphuratus*.] Of, belonging to, or resembling, sulphur. *More*.

SÛL'PHU-RÄTE, v. a. [i. SULPHURATED; *pp.* SULPHURATING, SULPHURATED.] To combine or impregnate with sulphur. *Smart*.

SÛL'PHU-RÄ'TION, n. The act or the process of combining with, or subjecting to the action of, sulphur; — particularly applied to the process by which wool, silk, and cotton goods are exposed to the vapor of burning sulphur, or to sulphurous acid gas, for the purpose of decoloring or bleaching. *Brande*.

SÛL'PHUR-BÄSE, n. (Chem.) A sulphide capable of combining with a sulphur acid and forming a sulphur salt; an electro-positive sulphide, as sulphide of potassium, which combines with sulpharsenic acid and forms sulpharseniate of potassium. *Miller*.

SÛL'PHU'RE-OÜS, a. [L. *sulphureus*.] Consisting of, or impregnated with, sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur; sulphurous. *Newton*.

SÛL'PHU'RE-OÜS-LY, ad. In a sulphurous manner. "Sulphureously shaded." *Herbert*.

SÛL'PHU'RE-OÜS-NËSS, n. The state or the quality of being sulphurous. *Johnson*.

SÛL'PHU-RËT, n. (Chem.) A sulphide. — See **SULPHIDE**. *Brande*.

SÛL'PHU-RËT-TËD, a. (Chem.) Holding or having sulphur in combination. *P. Cye*.

Sulphuretted hydrogen, a colorless gas consisting of one equivalent of sulphur and one of oxygen; hydrosulphuric acid; hepatic air. It has a very disagreeable taste, and a nauseous, fetid odor resembling that of putrid eggs; sulphydric acid. *P. Cye*.

SÛL'PHU'RIC (122) [sül'fur'ik, C. B. Cl. *Dunghison*; sül'fur'ik, W. *Maunder*; sül'fur'ik, Sm.], a. Relating to, or derived from, sulphur.

Sulphuric acid, (Chem.) an acid composed of one equivalent of sulphur and three equivalents of oxygen; — called also *oil of vitriol* and *nitrolic acid*. — *Sulphuric ether*, a limpid, colorless, transparent, very volatile, and extremely inflammable liquid; of a powerful, penetrating, and peculiar odor; of a taste, at first fiery, then cooling; producing, if taken internally, stimulating and intoxicating effects, and, if its vapor is inhaled, exhalation, speedily followed by temporary complete insensibility to pain, boiling at 94° 8 F., and freezing at about 24° below zero; possessing high retracting power; prepared by distilling equal measures of alcohol and sulphuric acid; and consisting of two equivalents of ethyl and two of oxygen, or of eight equivalents of carbon, ten of hydrogen, and two of oxygen; — called also *ethylic* or *vine ether*. If its vapor is inhaled, pure and duly mixed with atmospheric air, it is capable of surely and safely rendering the severest surgical operations painless. It was first successfully applied for this purpose at Boston, Mass., in 1846, under the instructions of Charles T. Jackson, M. D. — the discoverer of its anæsthetic properties, — by W. T. G. Morton, a dentist; and since that period it has been extensively used in surgical practice, and has proved to be of inestimable value. *Miller*. *Academy of Sciences of France*. *Whewell*. *E. Everett*.

SÛL'PHUR-INE, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, sulphur; sulphureous. [R.] *Bailey*.

SÛL'PHUR-ING, n. The process of bleaching by exposure to the vapor of burning sulphur; sulphuration. *Ure*.

SÛL'PHUR-OÜS, a. Consisting of, or impregnated with, sulphur; sulphurous. *Miller*.

Sulphurous acid, (Chem.) an acid composed of one equivalent of sulphur and two of oxygen. *Miller*.

SÛL'PHUR-SÄLT, n. (Chem.) A salt composed of a sulphur acid and a sulphur base; a sulpho-salt. *Miller*.

SÛL'PHUR-WORT (sül'fur-wört), n. The name of plants of the genus *Peucedanum*. *Loudon*.

SÛL'PHUR-Y, a. Partaking of, or pertaining to, sulphur; sulphurous; sulphureous. *Drayton*.

SÜL'TAN (*Oriental sül-tän'*), *n.* [It. *sultano*; Sp. & Fr. *sultan*.—From Arab. *sultān*, mighty. *Brande.*—From Moorish *soldān*, a prince. *Dict. of Trevoux.*] The title of the Turkish sovereign; grand-seignior. *Shak.*

Various Mohammedan princes are styled by this title, besides the Ottoman emperor, or *grand sultan*, to whom it is commonly given by Europeans, but whose peculiar title *padishah* is more dignified. *Brande.*

Syn.—See **MONARCH**.

SUL-TĀ'NA, or **SUL-TĀ'NA** [sul-tā'na, S. IV. P. J. F. Sm. C.; sul-tā'na, Ja. K.], *n.* The wife or consort of a sultan; a sultanness. *Cleveland.*

SÜL'TAN-ĒSS, *n.* A sultana. *Irene.*

SÜL'TAN-FLÖW-ER, *n.* A plant, and its flower, of the genus *Centaurea*, or star-thistle. *Wright.*

SÜL'TAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a sultan. *Bell.*

SÜL'TA-NIN, *n.* A former Turkish money of 120 aspers;—a Turkish gold coin of 10s. sterling:—the Venetian gold sequin. *Simmonds.*

SÜL'TAN-RY, *n.* The empire or dominions of a sultan; an Eastern empire. *Bacon.*

SÜL'TAN-SHIP, *n.* The state, dignity, or office of a sultan. *Byron.*

SÜL'TRI-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being sultry

SÜL'TRY, *a.* [Contracted from *sultry*.] Hot and close; warm and damp. "Sultry weather."

SUM, *n.* [L. *summa*; It. *somma*; Sp. *suma*; Fr. *somme*.—Dut. *som*; Ger. *summe*; Dan. *sum*; Sw. *summa*.—Gael. *suim*; W. *sum*.—From L. *sumo*, to take. *Scaliger*.—From L. *summus*, from *superus*, upper; *super*, above. IV. *Smith*.—Probably from A. S. *summan*, *sammian*, to collect. *Richardson*.]

1. The aggregate of two or more numbers, quantities, magnitudes, individuals, or particulars; amount; as, "The sum of 9 and 8 is 17."

How precious also are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the sum of them! Ps. cxxxix. 17.

Weighing the sum of things with wise forecast. *Philips*

2. A quantity of money. *Shak.*

Britain, once despised, can raise
As ample sums as Rome in Cæsar's days. C. Arbuthnot.

3. Amount; compendium; substance.

The sum of all our answer. *Shak.*

The sum of duty let two words contain,
Be humble, and be just. *Prior.*

4. Height; completion; summit.

The sum of earthly bliss. *Milton.*

5. (*Arith.*) A question or problem. *Dickens.*

This sense of *sum* is common both in this country and in England, though it appears not to be given in any English Dictionary, except that of Clarke. *Sum* is defined, "a question in arithmetic" by Jennings in his "Glossary of the Dialect of the West of England," and by Halliwell in his "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words;" and he notes it as thus used in various dialects. Forby, in his "Vocabulary of East Anglia," says, "We have *summing-schools*, *summing-books*, and *summing-masters*, and solving any question in arithmetic is doing a *sum*."

There are whole passages in his [Aristotle's] writings in which he appears like a school boy who knows the answer to a sum, but cannot get the figures to come to it.

W. Bagehot, Nat. Rev., London, 1858.

How is it then, that we ever reach a wrong conclusion? It may be done by using a calculus in the process, and using it wrongly, as we may perform a sum wrongly in arithmetic, and so get a wrong conclusion. B. H. Smart.

SUM, *v. a.* [It. *sommare*; Sp. *sumar*; Fr. *sommer*.—A. S. *summan*, *sammian*, to assemble, to collect.] [*i. SUMMED*; *pp. SUMMING, SUMMED*.]

1. To collect into a whole or total the particulars of;—often followed by *up*.

You cast the event of war,
And summed the account of chance. *Shak.*

To count the sands or sun up infinity. *South.*

2. To compute; to ascertain the amount of.

Go up to Hukiah . . . that he may sum the silver which is brought into the house of the Lord. 2 Kings xxii. 4.

3. To collect in a small compass; to comprise or comprehend in a few words. *Milton.*

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard," in a few words sums up the moral of this fable. L'Estrange.

4. (*Falconry*.) To place, or cause to grow, the full number of feathers on.

With prosperous wing full summed. *Milton.*

SÜ'MÄCH (shä'mäk or sü'mäk) [sü'mäk, K. R.; sü'mäk or shä'mäk, Sm.; shä'mäk, Wb.], *n.* [Fr. *sumac*, *sumach*.—Dut. *smak*; Ger. *sumach*, *sumak*.] [Written also *sumac* and *shumach*.]

1. (*Bot.*) The common name of trees and shrubs of the genus *Rhus*, with polygamous, greenish-white or yellowish flowers, and small and indehiscent globular fruit, in the form of a sort of dry drupe. *Gray.*

2. The powdered leaves, peduncles, and young branches of certain species of sumach, used for tanning and dyeing. *Brande.*

SÜ'MÄ'TRAN, *n.* A native, or an inhabitant, of Sumatra. *Murray.*

SÜM'LESS, *a.* Not to be computed. *Shak.*

SÜM'MÄ-RĪ-LY, *ad.* In a summary manner; briefly; concisely; compendiously. *Hooker.*

SÜM'MÄ-RĪZE, *v. a.* To make a summary or abstract of. [*R.*] *Chambers.*

SÜM'MÄ-RY, *a.* [Fr. *sommaire*, from L. *summarius*, a summary; *summa*, a sum.] Short; brief; concise; compendious; synoptical.

A summary account of their force. *Cook.*

She'd have a summary proceeding. *Swift.*

Syn.—See **SHORT**.

SÜM'MÄ-RY, *n.* [L. *summarius*; *summa*, a sum; It. *sommario*; Sp. *sumario*; Fr. *sommaire*.] A compendium; an abridgment; a compend; an abstract; an epitome; a synopsis.

And have the summary of all our griefs. *Shak.*

With a table representing a summary, or short sketch, of what had been done. *Waterland.*

Syn.—See **ABRIDGMENT**.

SUM-MÄ'TION, *n.* The act of summing; computation:—an aggregate. *P. Cyc.*

SÜM'MER, *n.* One who sums. *Sherwood.*

SÜM'MER, *n.* [A. S. *sumer*, *sumor*; Dut. *zomer*; Frs. *summer*; Ger. & Dan. *sommer*; Sw. *sommar*; Icel. *sumar*; Ir. *samhradh*.] The warm season of the year, "popularly comprising [in England] May, June, and July." *Smart*.—In the U. S., the season called *summer* comprises June, July, and August.

Child of the sun, refulgent *Summer* comes;
He comes attended by the sultry hours. *Thomson.*

Astronomically considered, *summer* begins on the 21st of June, or at the time of the summer solstice, and ends on the 31st of September, or at the time of the autumnal equinox. *Herschel.*

Indian *summer*, in North America, an expression applied to a short season of pleasant weather, which commonly occurs in the latter part of autumn.

Dr. J. Freeman.

SÜM'MER, *v. n.* [*i. SUMMERED*; *pp. SUMMERING, SUMMERED*.] To pass the summer. *Isa. xviii. 6.*

SÜM'MER, *v. a.* To keep during or through the summer. "Maid well summered." *Shak.*

SÜM'MER, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, summer.

The blaze of summer noon. *Pope.*

SÜM'MER, *n.* [Fr. *sommier*.—See **SUMPTER**.] (*Arch.*) A horizontal beam or girder:—any large piece of timber, supported on two strong piers or posts, and serving as a lintel. *Britton.*

SÜM'MER-CÖLT, *n.* The undulating state of the air near the ground when heated. *Smart.*

SÜM'MER-COM-PLAINT, *n.* (*Med.*) Diarrhæa occurring in summer. *Dunglison.*

SÜM'MER-CY'PRESS, *n.* (*Bot.*) An annual plant; *Kochia scoparia*. *Loudon.*

SÜM'MER-DÜCK, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An American duck of elegant plumage; wood-duck; *Anas sponsa*, or *Dendro-nessa sponsa*. *Wilson.*

SÜM'MER-FÄL'LÖW, *v. a.* To plough and let lie fallow in summer. *Knobles.*

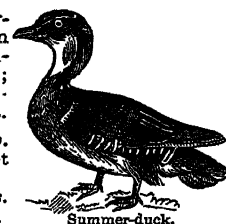
SÜM'MER-FÄL'LÖW, *a.* Lying fallow or bare in summer, as land. *Loudon.*

SÜM'MER-FÄL'LÖW, *n.* Land lying fallow. *Sm.*

SÜM'MER-HÖÜSE, *n.* 1. A house or building in a garden, used in summer. *Shak.*

2. A house for residence during the summer; a country residence; a country seat. *Smart.*

SÜM'MER-LĪ-NĒSS, *n.* Resemblance to summer; warmth and pleasantness. [*R.*] *Fuller.*



Summer-duck.

SÜM'MER-RÄSH, *n.* (*Med.*) A species of rash produced in hot weather, characterized by small bright-red pimples, and accompanied by heat, itching, and pricking. *Dunglison.*

SÜM'MER-SÄULT, *n.* A leap in the air in which a person throws the heels over the head, lighting on his feet; a somerset.—See **SOMERSET**. *Hudibras.*

SÜM'MER-STĪR, *v. a.* To plough that it may be fallow in summer; to summer-fallow. *Ash.*

SÜM'MER-TREĒ, *n.* (*Arch.*) A lintel or beam placed in the front of a building to support an upper wall; a breast-summer. *Britton.*

SÜM'MER-WHĒAT, *n.* Spring wheat. *Clarke.*

SÜM'MIST, *n.* One who forms a summary or abridgment. "Summists and canonists." *Dering.*

SÜM'MIT, *n.* [L. *summitas*; *summus*, highest; It. *sommith*; Sp. *sumidad*; Fr. *sommet*.] The highest point; the top; apex; vertex.

The summit of the highest mount. *Shak.*

SÜM'MIT-LĒSS, *a.* Having no summit. *H. Taylor.*

SÜM'MIT-LĒV'EL, *n.* The highest of a series of elevations over which a railway, canal, or water-course is carried. *Hayward.*

† **SÜM'MIT-Y**, *n.* [L. *summitas*.] Summit; top; utmost height or degree; apex. *Swift.*

SÜM'MON, *v. a.* [L. *summoneo*, to remind privately; *sub*, under, and *moneo*, to remind, to admonish; Fr. *sommer*.] [*i. SUMMONED*; *pp. SUMMONING, SUMMONED*.]

1. To call by authority; to notify or admonish to appear; to cite; to bid.

At Westminster a council summoned. *Daniel.*

Nor trumpets summon him to war, *Dryden.*

Love, duty, safety summon us away. *Pope.*

2. To excite; to rouse; to raise;—followed by *up*. "Summon up the blood." *Shak.*

3. (*Law*.) To give notice to; to inform, as a defendant, that an action has been instituted against him, and that he is required to answer to it at a time and place named. *Bowyer.*

4. (*Mil.*) To demand the surrender of, as of a fortified place. *Stocqueler.*

Syn.—See **CALL**, **CITE**.

SÜM'MON-ER, *n.* One who summons. *Shak.*

SÜM'MONŞ, *n.* pl. **SUMMONSEES**. 1. A call or admonition by authority to appear; a citation.

This summons, as he resolved unfit either to dispute or disobey, so could he not without much violence to his inclinations submit unto. *Fell.*

2. (*Law*.) In old practice, a writ directed to a sheriff, requiring him to summon a defendant to appear in court to answer a plaintiff's action;—in modern practice, a writ or process by which an action is commenced, the defendant being thereby summoned to appear in court to answer the plaintiff. *Burrill.*

SÜM'MONŞ, *v. a.* To summon; to cite. [*R.*] *Swift.*

SÜM'MON BÖ'N'YM [L.] The highest or greatest good. *Macdonnell.*

† **SÜM'MNER**, *n.* A summoner. *Milton.*

SÜ-MÖÖM', *n.* A simoon.—See **SIMOON**. *Clarke.*

SÜMP, *n.* 1. (*Mining*.) A pit sunk in the engine-shaft below the lowest workings. *Weale.*

2. A pond of water for salt works. *Simmonds.*

3. A dirty puddle; a slough. [*Local*.] *Roget.*

SÜMPH, *n.* A blockhead. [*Scotland*.] *Jamieson.*

SÜMP'TER (süm'ter), *n.* [L. *sagmarius*; *sagma* (Gr. *σάγνα*), a pack-saddle; It. *somiere*; Fr. *sommier*.] An animal, particularly a horse or a mule, carrying loads on his back. *Shak.*

SÜMP'TER, *a.* Carrying burdens on the back, as a horse or a mule. *Mortimer.*

† **SÜMP'TION** (süm'shun), *n.* [L. *sumptio*; *sumo*, to take.] The act of taking. *Bp. Taylor.*

SÜMPT'U-A-RY (süm'ty-u-a-ry), *a.* [L. *sumptuarius*; *sumptus*, expense; It. *suntuario*; Sp. *suntario*; Fr. *sumptuaire*.] Pertaining to, or regulating, expense or expenses.

Sumptuary laws, laws passed by a government to restrain the expenditure of its subjects or citizens, either in apparel, food, or otherwise. *Burrill.*

Syn.—That which causes expense is *sumptuous*; that which regulates expense is *sumptuary*. A *sumptuous* or *expensive* feast; *sumptuary* laws.

SUMPT'U-ŌS'-TY (sūmt'yū-ŏs'-tē), *n.* [L. *sumptuositas*; It. *suntuosità*.] Expensiveness; costliness; sumptuousness. [R.] *Raleigh*.

SUMPT'U-ŌS (sūmt'yū-ŏs), *a.* [L. *sumptuosus*; *sumptus*, expense, cost; It. & Sp. *suntuoso*; Fr. *somptueux*.] Costly; expensive; splendid; magnificent; pompous; luxuriant; luxurious.

A sumptuous banquet was prepared. *Chapman*.
The sumptuous stateliness of houses. *Hooker*.

Syn.—See SUMPTUARY.

SUMPT'U-ŌS-LY (sūmt'yū-ŏs-le), *ad.* Expensively; splendidly; magnificently. *Bacon*.

SUMPT'U-ŌS-NĒSS (sūmt'yū-ŏs-nēs), *n.* Expensiveness; costliness; magnificence. *Boyle*.

SŪN, *n.* [M. Goth. *sunno*; A. S. *sunne*; Frs. *sunne*; Dut. *zon*; Ger. *sonne*; Dan. *sol*, *sol*; Sw. & Icel. *sol*.—W. *haul*, *huan*.—Sansc. *sīra*.—L. *sol*.—From Arab. *sana*, to shine. *Wachter*.—"This word is related to the Ger. *scheinen*, to shine, and the Ger. *sehen* (Old Ger. *sun*), to see, light being the most essential character of the sun." *Bosworth*.]

1. The luminary that makes the day; the central body of the solar system, about which all its planets and comets revolve, and by which their motions are regulated and controlled.

The sun to rule by day, for his mercy endureth for ever; the moon and stars to rule by night. *Ps. cxxxv. 8, 9*.
He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. *Matt. v. 45*.

2. The sun is the source of light and heat; its mean distance from the earth is about 95,000,000 miles. Light, which travels with the velocity of 192,000 miles in a second, reaches the earth about eight minutes after leaving the sun's surface. *Herschel*.

3. A place or position on which the direct rays of the sun fall; a sunny place.

When we sit idly in the sun. *Shak*.
Yonder bank hath choice of sun and shade. *Milton*.

4. Any thing eminently splendid or brilliant; a source of light, glory, or prosperity.

The sun of Rome is set. *Shak*.

I will never consent to put out the sun of sovereignty to posterity and all succeeding kings. *King Charles*.

Under the sun, in the world; on earth;—a proverbial expression. "There is no new thing under the sun." *Ecc. i. 9*.

SŪN, *v. a.* [*i.* SUNNED; *pp.* SUNNING, SUNNED.] To expose to the rays of the sun or to the sun's warmth. "To sun thyself in open air." *Dryden*.

SŪN'BĒAM, *n.* A beam or ray of the sun.

Truth is as impossible to be soiled by any outward touch as the sunbeam. *Milton*.

SŪN'BĒAT (sūn'bēt), *a.* Shone on brightly or fiercely by the sun; sun-beaten. *Dryden*.

SŪN'BĒAT-EN (sūn'bē-tē), *a.* Sunbeaten. *Ash*.

SŪN'-BĒ-GÖT'TEN, *a.* Generated by the sun or by solar heat; sun-born. *Dryden*.

SŪN'BĪRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The common name of birds of the sub-family *Promeropinae*, having very brilliant plumage, and living on the juices of flowers. They are allied to the humming-birds.—See *PROMEROPINÆ*. *Gray*.

SŪN'BLĪNK, *n.* A glance of the sun. *Scott*.

SŪN'BÖRN, *a.* Born of the sun. *Cowley*.

SŪN'BRIGHT (sūn'brait), *a.* Resembling the sun in brightness; bright as the sun.

The apocate in his sun-bright chariot sat. *Milton*.

SŪN'BURN, *v. a.* [*i.* SUNBURNT; *pp.* SUNBURNING, SUNBURNT.] To discolor or scorch by rays or heat of the sun. *Gauden*.

SŪN'BURN-ER, *n.* A kind of gasburner of large size. *Simmonds*.

SŪN'BURN-ING, *n.* A burning by the sun, particularly of the skin; a tanning. *Shak*.

SŪN'BURNT, *a.* Scorched or discolored by the sun; tanned. "Sunburnt and swarthy." *Dryden*.

SŪN'CLAD, *a.* Clothed in radiance or brightness, as of the sun; bright. *Milton*.

SŪN'DART, *n.* A beam of the sun. *Hemans*.

SŪN'DAY (sūn'dē), *n.* [A. S. *sunnan-dæg*; *sunne*, the sun, and *dæg*, day; Dut. *zondag*; Ger.

sonntag; Dan. & Sw. *söndag*.—So named because anciently dedicated to the sun or to its worship.] The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath, consecrated to rest from labor and to religious worship; the Lord's Day.

2. Sunday, the first day of the week, is the Christian Sabbath. The Jewish Sabbath was and still is the seventh day of the week, corresponding to our Saturday. "The only words used in English for the first day of the week, before the existence of Puritanism, were the *Lord's Day* and *Sunday*." *Notes & Queries*.—See *SABBATH*.

3. "In some of the New England States, it begins at sun-setting on Saturday, and ends at the same time the next day. But in other parts of the United States it generally commences at twelve o'clock on the night between Saturday and Sunday, and ends in twenty-four hours thereafter. In some States, owing to statutory provisions, contracts made on Sunday are void, but in general they are binding, although made on that day, if good in other respects." *Bouvier*.

SŪN'DAY, *a.* Belonging to Sunday. *Ch. Ob.*

SŪN'DAY-SCHŌOL, *n.* A school for religious instruction, kept on Sundays. *Raikes*.

SŪN'DER, *v. a.* [A. S. *sundrian*, *syndrian*; Dut. *zonderen*, *afzonderen*; Ger. *sondern*; Dan. *afsondre*; Sw. *sändra*; Icel. *sundra*.] [*i.* SUNDERED; *pp.* SUNDERING, SUNDERED.]

1. To part; to sever; to divide; to separate; to disjoin. "Sundered friends." *Shak*.

It is sundered from the main land by a sandy plain. *Carew*.

2. To expose to the sun and wind, as hay that has been cocked. [Local, Eng.] *Hallivell*.

Syn.—See *SEPARATE*.

SŪN'DER, *v. n.* To be separated; to part.

Strangers and foes do sunder and not kiss. *Shak*.

SŪN'DER, *n.* A severance into two parts; two parts;—preceded by *in*.

Breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in sunder. *Ps. xli. 9*.

SŪN'DEW (sūn'dū), *n.* A perennial herb of the genus *Drosera*, the leaves of which are covered with gland-bearing bristles, which exude drops of a clear fluid, glittering like dew-drops. *Gray*.

SŪN'DIAL, *n.* An instrument for showing the time of day by means of a shadow cast by the sun on a plate from a style or straight rod firmly attached to it; a dial.—See *DIAL*. *Nichol*.

SŪN'DOG, *n.* A luminous spot sometimes seen a few degrees distant from the sun. *Owen*.

SŪN'DOWN, *n.* Sunset. [A word common in Scotland and in the U. S., but rarely used in Eng.] *John Galt*. *Walter Scott*. *W. Irving*.

SŪN'DRIED (sūn'drid), *a.* Dried by the rays or heat of the sun. "Sun-dried grapes." *Dyer*.

SŪN'DRIES, *n. pl.* Sundry things. *Maunder*.

SŪN'DRI-LY, *ad.* Various. *Fabian*.

SŪN'DRY, *a.* [A. S. *syndrig*, *sundrig*.—See *SUNDER*.] Several; divers; various. *Dryden*.

SŪN'FISH, *n.* (*Ich.*) 1. A marine, plectognathous fish, of the family *Trachinotidae* and genus *Trachinotus*, having the head and snout appears like the beak of a large fish. *Farrell*.

2. A name of the basking-shark. *Farrell*.

3. A small fresh-water fish, of glittering colors; *Pomotis* (*Orthogoriscus mola*). *vulgaris*. [U. S.] *Storer*.

SŪN'FLOW-ER, *n.* (*Bot.*) A stout herb of the genus *Helianthus*;—so called either from the resemblance of the large disk and rays of its yellow or orange flowers to the sun, or from the tendency of the flowers, in a remarkable degree, to present their faces to the sun. *Gray*.

SŪNG, *i. & p.* from *sing*. See *SING*.

SŪN'-GILT, *a.* Gilded by the sun. *Dyer*.

SŪN'GRĒBE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the sub-family *Helioninae*.—See *HELIONINÆ*. *Gray*.

SŪNK (sūngk, 82), *i. & p.* from *sink*.

SŪNK'EN (sūngk'ēn), *p. a.* Fallen or pressed down; sunk; low.—See *SINK*. *Shak*.

SŪN'LESS, *a.* Wanting the sun or its warmth; not exposed to the sun's rays; shady. *Thomson*.

SŪN'LIGHT (sūn'lit), *n.* The light or radiance of the sun. "Star or sunlight." *Milton*.

SŪN'LIKE, *a.* Resembling the sun. *Mir. for Mag.*

SŪN'LIT, *a.* Lit or lighted by the sun. *Qu. Rev.*

SŪN'NĀ, { *n.* The oral traditions of the Ma-
SŪN'NĀH, { hometans. *Gibbs*

SUNNĀH, *n.* The sect of the Sunnites. *Brande*.

SŪN'NI-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being sunny. *Scott*.

SŪN'NITE, *n.* An orthodox Mahometan who believes in the authority of the sunna;—opposed to *Shiite*.—See *SHIITE*. *P. Cye*.

SŪN'NŪD, *n.* [India.] A charter; a warrant;—a deed of gift. *Brown*.

SŪN'NY, *a.* 1. Resembling the sun; bright; brilliant; shining. "A sunny look." *Shak*.

2. Exposed to, or warmed by, the rays of the sun. "Her sunny shores." *Addison*.

3. Emanating from the sun.

In secret shadow from the sunny ray. *Spenser*.

4. Colored like the sun. "Sunny locks." *Shak*.

SŪN'PRŌOF, *a.* Impervious to sunlight. *Peele*.

SŪN'RĪSE, *n.* 1. The appearance of the sun above the horizon in the morning, or the time of its appearance. "Sunrise and sunset." *Bentley*.

2. The place or region where the sun rises; the east; sunrising. *Johnson*.

SŪN'RĪS-ING, *n.* 1. The rising of the sun, or the time of its rising; sunrise. *Shak*.

2. The place or quarter where the sun rises; the east; sunrise. *Raleigh*.

SŪN'SCŌRCHED (-skōrcht), *a.* Scorched by the rays or heat of the sun. *Coleridge*.

SŪN'SĒT, *n.* 1. The descent of the sun below the horizon, or the time of its descent; the close of the day; evening. *Shak*.

2. The place or quarter where the sun sets; the west. *Johnson*.

SŪN'SĒT-TING, *n.* Sunset. *Ash*.

SŪN'SHINE, *n.* The radiant light of the sun, or a place on which it shines. *Pope*.

But all sunshine, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from the equator. *Milton*

SŪN'SHINE, *a.* Sunshiny. *Mortimer*.

SŪN'SHĪN-Y, *a.* 1. Exposed to, or bright with the rays of, the sun. "Sunshiny weather." *Pope*.

2. Bright or shining like the sun.

Flashing beams of that sunshiny shield. *Spenser*.

SŪN'STĒAD (-stēd), *n.* Solstice. *Holland*.

SŪN'STŌNE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of oligoclase, occurring in Norway. *Dana*.

SŪN'STRŌKE, *n.* (*Med.*) An affection produced by the action of the sun on some part of the body, as on the head, hands, or arms; siriasis; insolation. *Dunghison*.

2. "A very common effect of exposing the naked head to the sun is inflammation of the brain and its meninges." *Dunghison*.

SŪN'UP, *n.* Sunrise. "Atwixt sunup and sundown." [Local, U. S.] *Cooper*.

SŪN'WARD, *ad.* Toward the sun. *J. Montgomery*.

SŪ'Ō JŪ'RE. [L.] In, or by, one's own right.

SŪ'Ō MĀR'TĒ. [L.] By one's own prowess, strength, or exertions; without assistance.

SŪP, *v. a.* [A. S. *supan*; Dut. *zuipen*; Old Ger. *supan*, *suphan*; Ger. *saufen*; Dan. *sbe*; Sw. *supa*.—W. *sippian*.—Fr. *supper*.—This word is formed from the sound made by sucking up liquids. *Adelung*.—See *SIP*.] [*i.* SUPPED; *pp.* SUPPING, SUPPED.]

1. To draw into the mouth or drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time; to sip. *Spenser*.

2. To give supper to; to treat with supper.

Sup them well, and look unto them all. *Shak*.

SŪP, *v. n.* [Fr. *supper*.] To take or eat supper; to eat the evening meal. *Rev. iii. 20*.

How often this man sups or dines. *Carew*.

SŪP, *n.* A small mouthful of a liquid; a sip.

A sup to quench her thirst. *L'Estrange*.

SŪ'PAWN, *n.* [Indian.] Boiled Indian meal; hasty-pudding [Local, U. S.] *Bartlett*.

SŪ'PER. 1. A Latin preposition, signifying

above, over, or excess; — much used in English, in composition, as a prefix; as, "To *superadd*."

2. (*Chem.*) A prefix in the names of certain compounds denoting a greater number of equivalents of the component first indicated, than of the other components; as, "*Super-carbonate of soda*," — a compound in which there is a greater number of equivalents of carbonic acid than of soda. It was formerly prefixed to the names of salts having acid properties. It is now little used, having been superseded by the more definite prefixes *bi, ter, &c.* *Turner. Henry.*

SŪ'PER-A-BLE [sū'per-a-bl, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; sū'per-a-bl, *S.*], *a.* [*L. superabilis*; *supero*, to overcome, to surmount; *It. superabile*; *Sp. superable*.] That may be overcome or conquered; conquerable; vincible.

Antipathies are generally *superable* by a single effort *Johnson.*

SŪ'PER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being *superable*. *Phillips.*

SŪ'PER-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to be overcome. *Todd.*

SŪ'PER-A-BŪND', *v. n.* [*L. superabundo*; *super*, over, above, and *abundo*, to abound.] [*z. SUPERABOUNDED*; *pp. SUPERABOUNDING, SUPERABOUNDED*.] To be very abundant; to abound exceedingly; to be exuberant or more than enough. "She *superabounds* with corn." *Howell.*

SŪ'PER-A-BŪND'ING, *p. a.* Being in great abundance; *superabundant*. *Bunyan.*

SŪ'PER-A-BŪN'DANCE, *n.* More than enough; excessive abundance or quantity; exuberance. To retrench the luxury and *superabundance* of the productions of the earth. *Woodward.*

SŪ'PER-A-BŪN'DANT, *a.* More than enough; exuberant; superfluous. *Swift.*

SŪ'PER-A-BŪN'DANT-LY, *ad.* More than sufficiently; exuberantly. *Cheyne.*

SŪ'PER-A-CĪD'U-LĀT-ED, *a.* Acidulated to excess. *Smart.*

SŪ'PER-ADD', *v. a.* [*L. superaddo*; *super*, over, above, and *addo*, to add.] [*z. SUPERADDED*; *pp. SUPERADDING, SUPERADDED*.] To add over and above; to place in addition. *South.*

An ornament *superadded* to her other perfections. *Somers.*

SŪ'PER-AD-DĪ'TION (-dīsh'yn), *n.* 1. The act of superadding, or the state of being superadded. "*Superaddition of muscles*." *More.* 2. That which is superadded.

The *superaddition* is nothing but fat. *Arbutnot.*

SŪ'PER-AD-VĒ'NĪ-ENT, *a.* [*L. super*, over, above, and *advenio*, *adveniens*, to come to.] 1. Coming in addition to, or to the assistance or increase of, something.

These impressions or signatures, made by outward objects in the brain, must also of necessity be obliterated by *superadvent* impressions. *More.*

2. Coming unexpectedly. *Johnson.*

SŪ'PER-ĀL-TAR, *n.* An altar above an altar. Of altars and of *superaltars*. *Tyndale.*

SŪ'PER-ĀN-GĒL'IC, *a.* Superior to angels, as in nature or in rank. *Clarke.*

SŪ'PER-ĀN'NU-ĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. super*, above, and *annus*, a year.] [*z. SUPERANNATED*; *pp. SUPERANNUATING, SUPERANNATED*.]

1. To impair or disqualify by old age or by long life or continuance.

Some *superannated* virgin, that hath lost her lover. *Howell.* It can be nothing but giddiness or light-mindedness, to think that this religion can ever be *superannated*. *More.*

2. To pension off on account of old age or infirmity, as a soldier. *Simmonds.*

† SŪ'PER-ĀN'NU-ĀTE, *v. n.* To last beyond the year, as a plant. *Bacon.*

SŪ'PER-ĀN'NU-ĀT-ED, *a.* Disqualified or enfeebled by age; decrepit; effete; — incapacitated for service from age or infirmity, and placed on a pension, as a soldier. *Stocqueler.*

SŪ'PER-ĀN'NU-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of superannuating, or the state of being superannuated. The mere dotting of *superannuation*. *Pownall.*

SŪ'PER-B', *a.* [*L. superbus*; *super*, above, over; *It. superbo*; *Sp. superbio*; *Fr. superbe*.] Grand; magnificent; splendid; showy; stately; elegant; proud; majestic; sublime; noble.

The most *superb* edifice that ever was conceived or constructed would not equal the smallest insect blessed with sight, feeling, and locomotivity. *Bryant.*

Syn. — See *SUBLIME*.

† SŪ'PER-BI-ĀTE, *v. n.* [*L. superbio*, *superbiatum*.] To become proud or haughty. *Feltham.*

SŪ'PER-BI-PAR'TIENT (-shēnt), *n.* [*L. super*, above, over, *bis*, twice, and *partio*, to divide.] A number which divides another number nearly, but not exactly, into two parts. *Smart.*

SŪ'PER-B'LY, *ad.* In a *superb* manner; magnificently; splendidly; elegantly. *Warton.*

SŪ'PER-B'NESS, *n.* The state of being *superb*; magnificence; stateliness; elegance. *Clarke.*

SŪ'PER-CĀR'GŌ, *n.*; pl. *SUPERCARGOES*. [*super* and *cargo*.] A person or officer, in a merchant-ship, appointed to superintend the commercial transactions of the voyage, to sell the merchandise, purchase returning cargoes, &c. *Brande.*

SŪ'PER-CĒ-LĒS'TIAL (-lēst'yāl), *a.* [*L. super*, and *Eng. celestia*.] Above the firmament or heavens. "*Supercelestial waters*." *Woodward.*

SŪ'PER-CHARGE, *n.* (*Her.*) One bearing, or one figure borne, upon another. *Crabb.*

SŪ'PER-CHARGE', *v. a.* (*Her.*) To place upon another, as a bearing or figure. *Maunder.*

† SŪ'PERCH'ER-Y, *n.* [*Fr. supercherie*.] Deceit; deception; cheating; fraud. *Bailey.*

SŪ'PER-CĪL'I-A-RY, *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or placed above, the eyebrows. *Dunghson.*

|| SŪ'PER-CĪL'I-OŪS, or SŪ'PER-CĪL'IOUS [sū'per-sī'yus, *W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; sū'per-sī'l'-ē-ūs, *P. J.*], *a.* [*L. superciliosus*; *supercilium*, the eyebrow, pride, superciliousness.] Haughty; lofty; disdainful; overbearing; dictatorial; arrogant. "*Supercilious critics*." *Addison.*

The grave, sour, and *supercilious* sir. *H. Johnson.* Their *supercilious* pride would be pleased to learn that a man is called a *supercilious* because he is proud, and not because he is a *supercilious*. *Trench.*

|| SŪ'PER-CĪL'I-OŪS-LY, *ad.* Haughtily; dogmatically; arrogantly. *Clarendon.*

|| SŪ'PER-CĪL'I-OŪS-NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being *supercilious*; haughtiness; disdain; arrogance. *South.*

SŪ'PER-CĪL'I-ŪM, *n.*; pl. *SŪ'PER-CĪL'I-ŪA*. [*L. (Anat.)*] The arched ridge of hair above the eyelids; an eyebrow. *Dunghson.*

SŪ'PER-CŌN-CĒP'TION, *n.* [*L. super*, over, besides, and *Eng. conception*.] A conception admitted after another conception; superfetation.

Those *superconceptions*, where one child was like the father, the other like the adulterer, seem idle. *Br. Ome.*

† SŪ'PER-CŌN-SE-QUĒNCE (-kōn'sē-kwēns), *n.* [*L. super*, above, besides, and *Eng. consequence*.] A remote consequence. *Broune.*

SŪ'PER-CRĒS'CENCE, *n.* That which grows upon another growing thing. *Broune.*

SŪ'PER-CRĒS'CĒNT, *a.* [*L. supercresco*, *supercrecens*, to grow over or upon.] Growing over or on something, as plants. *Johnson.*

SŪ'PER-CŪ'R-I-OŪS, *a.* Excessively or inordinately curious; too inquisitive. *Evelyn.*

SŪ'PER-DĀIN'TY, *a.* Very dainty. *Shak.*

SŪ'PER-DŌM'I-NANT, *n.* [*L. super*, above, and *Eng. dominant*.] (*Mus.*) The next tone above the dominant or fifth; the sixth tone. *Warner.*

SŪ'PER-ĒM'I-NĒNCE, } *n.* [*L. supereminentia*; *SŪ'PER-ĒM'I-NĒN-CY*, } *super*, above, and *eminentia*, a protuberance; *emineo*, to stand out.] The state of being *supereminent*; superior eminence; marked superiority. *Ayliffe.*

SŪ'PER-ĒM'I-NĒNT, *a.* [*L. superemineo*, *superemins*, to rise above.] Eminent in a high degree; rising above others in eminence; highly superior. "*His supereminent glory*." *Hooker.*

SŪ'PER-ĒM'I-NĒNT-LY, *ad.* In the most eminent manner. *Barrow.*

† SŪ'PER-ĒR'O-GANT, *a.* Supererogatory. Far from being needless or *supererogant*. *Stackhouse.*

SŪ'PER-ĒR'O-GĀTE, *v. n.* [*L. supererogo*, *supererogatus*, to expend or pay out, over, and above; *super*, over, above, and *erogo*, to expend.] To do more than duty requires. [*R.*]

The doctrine that asserts that it is men's power to *supererogate*, and do works of perfection over and above what is required of them by way of precept, tends to the undermining and hindrance of a godly life. *South.*

SŪ'PER-ĒR'O-GĀT-ING, *n.* Supererogation. *Milton.*

SŪ'PER-ĒR'O-GĀ'TION, *n.* Performance of more than duty or necessity requires.

Works of supererogation, (*Theol.*) in the Roman Catholic Church, good deeds which a man is supposed to have done beyond his duty, over and above what is necessary for his salvation. *Eden.*

† SŪ'PER-ĒR'O-GĀ-TIVE, *a.* Supererogatory. The *supererogative* deeds of his ancestors. *Stafford.*

SŪ'PER-ĒR'O-GĀ-TŌ-RY, *a.* Exceeding the demands of duty; above or more than required by duty. "*Supererogatory services*." *Howell.*

SŪ'PER-ĒS-SĒN'TIAL (-shāl), *a.* [*L. super*, above, and *Eng. essential*.] Essential above others, or above the constitution of a thing. *Elias.*

SŪ'PER-ĒTH'I-CAL, *a.* Above, or more than, ethical. "*A superethical doctrine*." *Bolingbroke.*

SŪ'PER-ĒX-ĀLT', *v. a.* [*z. SUPEREXALTED*; *pp. SUPEREXALTING, SUPEREXALTED*.] To exalt to a superior degree. *Barrow.*

SŪ'PER-ĒX-ĀL-TĀ'TION, *n.* Superior exaltation. "*A superexaltation of courage*." *Holyday.*

SŪ'PER-ĒX-ĒL-LĒNCE, *n.* Extraordinary or surpassing excellence; supereminence. *Scott.*

SŪ'PER-ĒX-ĒL-LĒNT, *a.* [*L. superexcellens*.] Excellent in an uncommon degree. *Drayton.*

SŪ'PER-ĒX-CRĒS'CENCE, *n.* Something superfluously growing. *Wiseman.*

SŪ'PER-FĒC-UN-DĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. super*, over, and *fecundus*, fruitful.] Superfétation; superimpregnation; superconception. *Dunghson.*

SŪ'PER-FĒ-CŪN'DI-TY, *n.* Superabundant fecundity; excessive fruitfulness. *Paley.*

SŪ'PER-FĒ-TĀTE, *v. n.* [*L. superfeto*, *superfetatum*; *super*, over, besides, and *fetus*, a bringing forth.] To conceive anew while already with young; to conceive after conception. *Grew.*

SŪ'PER-FĒ-TĀ'TION, *n.* [*It. superfetazione*; *Sp. superfetacion*; *Fr. superfétation*.] Conception of a fetus in a uterus which already contains one; the impregnation of a female already pregnant; superconception. *Dunghson.*

† SŪ'PER-FĒ-TE, *v. n.* To superfetate. *Howell.*

† SŪ'PER-FĒ-TE, *v. a.* To conceive anew while already with young. *Howell.*

SŪ'PER-FĒ-CE, *n.* [*L. superficies*; *Fr. superficie*.] Outside surface; superficies. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

SŪ'PER-FĒ'CIĀL (sū'per-fīsh'āl), *a.* [*L. superficialis*; *It. superficiale*; *Sp. superficial*; *Fr. superficiel*. — See *SUPERFICIES*.]

1. Being on the surface; not reaching or penetrating below the surface; not deep.

Those *superficial* films of bodies. *Bentley.*

2. Appertaining to, or composing, the surface. "*The superficial contents*." *W. Smith.*

3. Shallow; contrived to cover something.

This *superficial* tale is but a preface to her worthy praise. *Shak.*

4. Shallow; not deep; not profound; smattering; not learned or thorough; slight.

A *superficial* knowledge of the Scriptures. *Bp. Horsley.* The author has *superficially* touched upon the several matters contained in my remarks. *Waterland.*

Syn. — *Superficial* relates to the surface; *shallow* signifies having little depth. *Superficial* parts of the earth; *superficial* covering or contents; *shallow* water; *flimsy* fabric or cloth. *Superficial* knowledge; *shallow* understanding; *slight* examination or performance.

SŪ'PER-FĒ'CIĀL-ĪST, *n.* One of superficial attainments; a smatterer; a sciolist. *Ash.*

SŪ'PER-FĒ'CIĀL-Ī-TY (sū'per-fīsh-ē-āl'ē-te), *n.* Superficialness. [*R.*] *Broune.*

SŪ'PER-FĒ'CIĀL-LY (-fīsh'āl-lē), *ad.* 1. In a superficial manner; on the surface. *Bolingbroke.* 2. Without going deep or searching to the bottom of things; slightly.

I have laid down *superficially* my present thoughts. *Dryden.* The author has *superficially* touched upon the several matters contained in my remarks. *Waterland.*

SŪ'PER-FĒ'CIĀL-NESS (-fīsh'āl-nēs), *n.* 1. The state or the quality of being *superficial*; position on the surface. *Johnson.*

2. Slight knowledge; shallowness; show without substance; sciolism. *Johnson.*

SŪ-PĒR-FĪ'CI-A-RY, *a.* [*L. superficialarius.*] (*Law.*) Situated on another's land. *W. Smith.*

SŪ-PĒR-FĪ'CI-A-RY, *n.* (*Civil Law.*) One who has a superficies or right of surface. *Burrill.*

SŪ-PĒR-FĪ'CI-ĒS, or **SŪ-PĒR-FĪ'CI-ĒS** (*sū-per-fish'-ēz* or *sū-per-fish'-ēz*), *n. sing. & pl.* [*L. superficies; super, above, and facies, make, form.*]
1. The exterior face of any body; the outer or exterior part; outside; surface.

He on her superficies stretched his line. *Sandys.*

2. "The term surface is abstract, and simply implies that magnitude which has length and breadth without thickness, whilst the term superficies does not refer to the nature of the magnitude, but simply refers to the number of units of surface which the given surface contains." *Davies.*

3. (*Law.*) Every thing on the surface of a piece of ground, or of a building, which is so closely connected with it by art or by nature as to constitute a part of the same, as houses, trees, &c.,—particularly every thing connected with another's ground, and especially a real right in them that is granted to a person. *Burrill.*

Syn.—See **SURFACE**.

SŪ-PĒR-FĪNE', *a.* Eminently fine; excellent.

If you observe your elder, by interposing it between a candle and your eye, to be very transparent, it may be called superfine. *Horner.*

SŪ-PĒR-FĪNE'NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being superfine. *Scott.*

†**SŪ-PĒR-FLŪ-ENCE**, *n.* Superfluity. *Hammond.*

†**SŪ-PĒR-FLŪ'I-TANCE**, *n.* The act of floating above or on the surface. *Browne.*

†**SŪ-PĒR-FLŪ'I-TANT**, *a.* [*L. super, above, and fluo, to float.*] Floating above. *Browne.*

SŪ-PĒR-FLŪ'I-TY, *n.* [*L. superfluitas; It. superfluità; Sp. superfluidad; Fr. superfluité.*] Plenty beyond use; more than enough; abundance to excess; copiousness or plentifulness beyond need or use; superabundance; excess.

To depart with a title of the abundance and superfluity of their temporal goods. *Tyndall.*

Beads, as an ornamental superfluity of life. *Cook.*

Syn.—See **EXCESS**.

SŪ-PĒR-FLŪ-OŪS, *a.* [*L. superfluous; super, above, over, and fluo, to flow; It. & Sp. superfluo; Fr. superflus.*]

1. Abounding to excess; copious or plentiful beyond need or use; over or above what is necessary; excessive; unnecessary; needless.

Our superfluous lackeys and our peasants. *Shak.*

I think it superfluous to use any words of a subject so praised in itself, as it needs no praise. *Sidney.*

2. (*Mus.*) Noting an interval which is a semitone larger than a perfect or major interval of the same denomination. *Dwight.*

SŪ-PĒR-FLŪ-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In a superfluous manner; superabundantly. *More.*

SŪ-PĒR-FLŪ-OŪS-NESS, *n.* The state of being superfluous; superfluity. *Bailey.*

†**SŪ-PĒR-FLŪX**, *n.* [*L. super, over, and fluo, flui, to flow.*] That which exceeds what is wanted; superfluity; superabundance. *Shak.*

SŪ-PĒR-FŌ-LI-A'TION, *n.* Excess of foliation, as of plants. [*R.*] *Sir Thos. Browne.*

SŪ-PĒR-HŪ'MAN, *a.* Being above the nature or the power of man; being above human. *Phillips.*

SŪ-PĒR-IM-PŌSE', *v. a.* [*L. superimpono, superimpositus; super, above, over, and pono, to place; It. soprapporre.*] To lay or impose upon something else. *Smart.*

SŪ-PĒR-IM-PŌSED' (*-pōzd'*), *p. a.* Imposed or placed upon something else.

SŪ-PĒR-IM-PŌ-ŠI'TION, *n.* The act of imposing or placing on something. *Clarke.*

SŪ-PĒR-IM-PREG-NĀ'TION, *n.* Superconception; superfetation; superfecundation. *Dunglison.*

SŪ-PĒR-IN-CŪM-BENCE, *n.* The state of lying upon something. *Sir E. Brydges.*

SŪ-PĒR-IN-CŪM-BENT, *a.* [*L. superincumbo, superincumbens, to lay or cast one's self upon.*] Lying or resting on something else.

Prejudices will die, and truth emerge, when the superincumbent weight shall be at last removed. *Knox.*

SŪ-PĒR-IN-DUCE', *v. a.* [*L. superinduco; super, over, above, and induco, to bring or conduct in;*

in, in, and duco, to lead.] [*ī. SUPERINDUCED; pp. SUPERINDUCING, SUPERINDUCED.*] To bring in as an addition; to superadd.

Long custom of sinning superinduces upon the soul new and absurd desires. *South.*

SŪ-PĒR-IN-DŪCED', *p. a.* Brought in as an addition to something else. *Bp. Taylor.*

SŪ-PĒR-IN-DUCE'MENT, *n.* The act of superinducing; superinduction. *Locke.*

SŪ-PĒR-IN-DŪC'TION, *n.* The act of superinducing, or the state of being superinduced.

A good intellect or virtue is the first rude draught of virtue; a good intellect or virtue is the first rude draught of virtue; a good intellect or virtue is the first rude draught of virtue. *South.*

SŪ-PĒR-IN-FŪSE', *v. a.* [*L. superinfundo, superinfusus; super, over, above, and fundo, fusus, to pour.*] To infuse over or upon. *Taylor.*

SŪ-PĒR-IN-JEC'TION, *n.* An injection succeeding or following another. *Bailey.*

SŪ-PĒR-IN-SPĒCT', *v. a.* [*L. superinspicio, superinspectus; super, above, over, and inspicio, to inspect.*] To overlook; to oversee. *Maydman.*

SŪ-PĒR-IN-STI-TŪTION, *n.* (*Law.*) One institution upon another; as if A be instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be instituted and admitted on the title or presentation of another. *Whishaw.*

SŪ-PĒR-IN-TEL-LĒCT'Ū-AL (*-lĕkt'yū-əl*), *a.* Being above intellect. *Wright.*

SŪ-PĒR-IN-TĒND', *v. a.* [*L. superintendo; super, over, and intendo, to direct one's attention to; in, to, towards, and tendo, to stretch; It. soprintendere.*] [*ī. SUPERINTENDED; pp. SUPERINTENDING, SUPERINTENDED.*] To oversee; to overlook; to have the care or direction of. *Bacon.*

SŪ-PĒR-IN-TĒND'ENCE, *n.* The act of superintending; superintending; oversight; superior care; direction; inspection. *Derham.*

SŪ-PĒR-IN-TĒND'ENT, *a.* Overlooking others with authority; overseeing. *Hovell.*

SŪ-PĒR-IN-TĒND'ENT, *n.* One who superintends; a director; an overseer.

A superintendent of police, of buildings, harbors, railway-works, machinery, &c. *Simmonds.*

SŪ-PĒR-IN-TĒND'ER, *n.* One who superintends; a superintendent. *Burrows.*

SŪ-PĒR-IN-TĒND'ING, *p. a.* Overseeing; directing; taking charge of any thing.

SŪ-PĒR-IN-VĒST'Ī-TŪRE, *n.* [*L. super, over, and investio, to clothe.*] An upper or outer vest or garment. *Bp. Horne.*

SŪ-PĒR-ŌR, *a.* [*L. superior, comparative of superus, that is above; super, over, above; It. superiore; Sp. superior; Fr. supérieur.*]

1. Higher in place; higher locally; upper. The breadth of the image was not increased, but its superior part . . . appeared violet and blue. *Newton.*

2. Higher in rank, dignity, station, or office. "Superior beings above us." *Locke.*

Heaven takes part with the oppressed, and tyrants are upon their behavior to a superior power. *DeStrande.*

3. Higher; more distinguished; higher in quality; greater in excellence; more eminent; more excellent; preferable.

Men of far superior understandings. *Swift.*

4. Beyond the influence of any thing; free from emotion or concern; unaffected.

A great man superior to his sufferings. *Bacon.*

5. (*Bot.*) Situated above;—applied to the ovary when free and not adherent. *Balfour.*

Superior limit of a quantity, (*Math.*) a limit greater than that quantity towards which it may approach within less than any assignable quantity of the same kind. *Davies.*—*Superior planets, (Astron.)* the planets which are farther from the sun than the earth is, as Jupiter, Saturn, &c. *Davis.*

SŪ-PĒR-ŌR, *n.* 1. One above another, as in power, rank, dignity, station, or office.

A soldier is bound to obey his superior. *Bowyer.*

2. One above another in excellence; one higher in quality, more excellent, or more eminent than another. *Addison.*

3. (*Scottish Law.*) One of whom lands are held by another,—answering to the lord (*L. dominus*) of the English law. *Burrill.*

4. (*Ecol.*) The superior officer of a monastery, convent, or abbey. *P. Cyc.*

SŪ-PĒR-ŌR-ĒSS, *n.* A female superior of a convent or nunnery. [*R.*] *Gent. Mag.*

SŪ-PĒR-ŌR-I-TY, *n.* [*It. superiorità; Sp. superioridad, Fr. supériorité.*] The state of being superior; the state of being higher in rank, station, dignity, quality, or excellence; pre-eminence. "Superiority of parts." *Bp. Horsley.*

The person who advises does, in that particular, exercise a superiority over us. *Addison.*

Syn.—See **EXCELLENCE**.

SŪ-PĒR-ŌR-LY, *ad.* In a superior manner; pre-eminently; excellently. *Alexander.*

†**SŪ-PĒR-LĀ'TION**, *n.* [*L. superlatio.*] Exaltation beyond truth or propriety. *B. Jonson.*

SŪ-PĒR-LĀ-TIVE, *a.* [*L. superlativus; super, above, and fero, latius, to bear; Sp. superlativo; Fr. superlatif.*]

1. Implying or expressing the highest degree; highest in degree; surpassing common eminence or excellence; very eminent; very excellent. "Superlative holiness." *Bacon.*

2. (*Gram.*) Expressing the third and highest degree in the comparison of adjectives and adverbs. *Broune.*

SŪ-PĒR-LĀ-TIVE, *n.* 1. A word or term expressing the highest degree of any thing. *Whishaw.*

2. (*Gram.*) The third and highest degree in the comparison of adjectives and adverbs, formed by adding *est* to the positive; as wise, wisest; or by the use of *most* or *least*; as, most beautiful, least beautiful. *Brande.*

SŪ-PĒR-LĀ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a superlative degree or manner. *Bacon.*

SŪ-PĒR-LĀ-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being in the highest degree. *Bailey.*

†**SŪ-PĒR-LŪ-CRĀ'TION**, *n.* [*L. super, over, and lucratio, gain.*] Excessive gain. *Davenant.*

SŪ-PĒR-LŪ-NAR, *a.* [*L. super, above, and SŪ-PĒR-LŪ-NAR-Y, luna, the moon.*] Being above the moon; not sublunary; not of this world. "Superlunary felicities." *Young.*

SŪ-PĒR-MĒ-DI-AL, *a.* [*L. super, above, and Eng. medial.*] Being above the middle. *De la Beche.*

SŪ-PĒR-MŌL-Ē-CULE, *n.* A compound molecule, or a combination of molecules, of different substances. *Wright.*

SŪ-PĒR-MŪN'DANE, *a.* Above or beyond the world; supermundial. *Cudworth.*

†**SŪ-PĒR-MŪN'DI-AL**, *a.* Above the world; supermundane. *Cudworth.*

†**SŪ-PĒRN'**, *a.* Supernal. *Fisher.*

†**SŪ-PĒR-NĀC'Ū-LŪM**, *n.* [*Low L., from L. super, over, and Ger. nagel, a nail, as of the finger.*]

1. Anciently a common term among topers intended to mean upon the nail. *Nares.*

Drinking supernaculum, a device of drinking new come out of France, which is, after a man hath turned up the bottom of the cup, to drop it on his nail, and make a pearl with that is left, which if it slide, and he cannot make it stand on, by reason there's too much, he must drink again for his penance. *Pierce Penniless.*

2. Good liquor. *Dr. King.*

SŪ-PĒR-NAL, *a.* [*L. supernus; super, above.*]

1. Being in a higher place or region.

The heavens and orbs supernal. *Raleigh.*

2. Relating to things above or in heaven; celestial; heavenly. "Supernal grace." *Milton.*

That supernal judge that stirs good thoughts. *Shak.*

SŪ-PĒR-NĀ'TANT, *a.* [*L. supernato, supernatans, to swim above, or on the top; super, above, and nato, natans, to swim.*] Swimming above; floating on the surface. *Boyle.*

SŪ-PĒR-NĀ-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of swimming on the top or surface of any thing. *Bacon.*

SŪ-PĒR-NĀT'Ū-RAL (*sū-per-nāt'yū-ral*), *a.* Being above the powers of nature; miraculous; preternatural. "Supernatural assistance." *Tillotson.*

Cures wrought by medicines are natural operations; but the miraculous ones wrought by Christ and his apostles were supernatural. *Boyle.*

Syn.—See **PRETERNATURAL**.

SŪ-PĒR-NĀT'Ū-RAL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of supernatural influence, agency, or power, or the

doctrine that there are in nature more than physical causes in operation, and that, in religion, we have the guidance not only of reason but of revelation; supernaturalism; — opposed to *naturalism* and *rationalism*. *Fleming*.

SŪ-PĒR-NĀT'U-RĀL-ĪST, *n.* One who believes in supernaturalism; a supernaturalist. *Qu. Rev.*

SŪ-PĒR-NĀT'U-RĀL-ĪS'TIC, *a.* Relating to supernaturalism. *P. Cyc.*

SŪ-PĒR-NĀT'U-RĀL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or the state of being supernatural. *Ec. Rev.*

SŪ-PĒR-NĀT'U-RĀL-LY, *ad.* In a supernatural manner; preternaturally. *South.*

SŪ-PĒR-NĀT'U-RĀL-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being supernatural; preternaturalness. *Scott.*

SŪ-PĒR-NŪ-MĒ-RĀ-RY, *a.* [*L. supernumerarius; super, over, and numerus, number; Sp. supernumerario; Fr. surnuméraire.*]

1. Above the number fixed or required; above the regular number; more than sufficient.

The odd or supernumerary six hours are not accounted in the three years after the leap year. *Holder.*

2. Exceeding a necessary or a usual number. Besides occasional and supernumerary addresses. *Fell.*

SŪ-PĒR-NŪ-MĒ-RĀ-RY, *n.* 1. A person or a thing above the fixed, stated, usual, or required number. *Marshall.*

2. (*Mil.*) An officer attached to a regiment for the purpose of supplying the places of such as fall in battle. *Davis.*

SŪ-PĒR-ŌX-IDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) An oxide oxygenated in the highest degree; peroxide; as, "Superoxide of silver." *T. Thompson.*

† SŪ-PĒR-PĀR-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [*L. superparticularis; super, over, and particularis, particular.*] Containing a number and an aliquot part of it besides. *Andrews.*

† SŪ-PĒR-PĀR-TIENT, *a.* [*L. superpartiens; super, over, and partio, partiens, to divide.*] (*Math.*) Noting a ratio in which the greater term contains the less once and several aliquot parts over, as when a ratio is equal to $\frac{5}{3}$ or $\frac{13}{8}$. *Hutton.*

SŪ-PĒR-PHŌS'PHATE, *n.* 1. (*Chem.*) A phosphate containing the greatest number of equivalents of phosphoric acid capable of combining with the base; as, "Superphosphate of lead." *Brande.*

2. The product obtained by treating bones with sulphuric acid; — used as a manure. *Horsford.*

† SŪ-PĒR-PLĀNT, *n.* A plant growing upon another plant. *Bacon.*

† SŪ-PĒR-PLĒASE', *v. a.* To please excessively. *B. Jonson.*

† SŪ-PĒR-PLŪS, *n.* [*L. super, over, and plus, more.*] Surplus. — See *SCRPLUS*. *Goldsmith.*

† SŪ-PĒR-PLŪS-AGE, *n.* Surplusage. *Fell.*

SŪ-PĒR-PŌL'I-TIC, *a.* Above or more than politic. "Superpolitic design." *Bp. Taylor.*

† SŪ-PĒR-PŌN'DER-ATE, *v. a.* [*L. super and pondero.*] To weigh over and above. *Bailey.*

SŪ-PĒR-PŌSE, *v. a.* [*L. superpono, superpositus; super, over, and pono, positus, to place; Fr. superponer.*] (*Geol.*) To lay upon. *Smart.*

SŪ-PĒR-PŌSED (-pōzd), *p. a.* Laid or being upon something else; superimposed.

SŪ-PĒR-PŌ-SĪ'TION, *n.* [*L. super, over, and Eng. position.*] The act of superposing or placing one thing upon or above another: — position above or upon something; a lying over or upon something else; as, "The superposition of aqueous deposits." *Lyell.*

SŪ-PĒR-PRĀISE', *v. a.* [*L. super, over, and Eng. praise.*] To praise excessively.

To vow and swear, and superpraise my parts. *Shak.*

SŪ-PĒR-PRŌ-PŌR'TION, *n.* Overplus or excess of proportion. *Digby.*

SŪ-PĒR-PŪR-GĀ'TION, *n.* [*Fr. superpurgation.*] More purification than enough. *Wiseman.*

SŪ-PĒR-REFLĒC'TION, *n.* The reflection of an image reflected. *Bacon.*

SŪ-PĒR-RĒ-GAL, *a.* More than regal. *Warburton.*

SŪ-PĒR-RŌY'AL, *a.* Being above, or larger than, royal; as, "Superroyal paper."

SŪ-PĒR-SĀ-LĪ-ĒN-CY, *n.* The act of leaping upon any thing. [*x.*] *Browne.*

SŪ-PĒR-SĀ-LĪ-ĒNT, *a.* [*L. super, over, and salio, saliens, to leap.*] Leaping upon. *Smart.*

SŪ-PĒR-SĀLT, *n.* (*Chem.*) An oxysalt which contains the greatest number of equivalents of the acid capable of combining with the base, and in which the proportion of the acid predominates over that of the base. *Turner.*

SŪ-PĒR-SĀT'U-RĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. super, over, and Eng. saturate.*] To saturate to excess. *Ure.*

SŪ-PĒR-SĀT'U-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of supersaturating. *Ure.*

SŪ-PĒR-SCĀP'U-LAR, *a.* (*Anat.*) Placed above the scapula or shoulder-blade. *Dunglason.*

SŪ-PĒR-SCRĪBE', *v. a.* [*L. superscribo; super, over, and scribo, to write.*] [*2. SUPERSCRIBED; pp. SUPERSCRIBING, SUPERSCRIBED.*] To write or inscribe upon the top or outside or surface of.

That which was meant for the queen was superscribed "to his dear wife." *Howell.*

An ancient monument superscribed. *Addison.*

† SŪ-PĒR-SCRIPT, *n.* Superscription. *Shak.*

SŪ-PĒR-SCRĪP'TION, *n.* [*It. soprascritta; Sp. sobreescrito.*]

1. The act of superscribing. *Johnson.*

2. That which is written on the top, outside, or surface; inscription; direction.

It is enough her stone
May honored be with superscription. *Waller.*

Syn. — See *DIRECTION*.

SŪ-PĒR-SĒC'U-LAR, *a.* Above the world or secular things. *Bp. Hall.*

SŪ-PĒR-SĒDE', *v. a.* [*L. supersedeo; super, over, and sedeo, to sit; It. supersedere; Sp. sobreeser; Fr. superséder.*] [*2. SUPERSEDED; pp. SUPERSEDING, SUPERSEDED.*]

1. To make void or inefficacious by superior power; to set aside; to annul; to overrule.

In this genuine acceptance of chance, nothing is supposed that can supersede the known laws of natural motion. *Bentley.*

2. To come in the place of; to take the place of; as, "To supersede an officer."

It will be requisite to supersede him by a successor. *Swift.*

3. (*Old Law.*) To omit; to forbear. *Burritt.*

SŪ-PĒR-SĒ'DĒ-ĀS, *n.* [*L., stay or set aside.*] (*Law.*) A writ relieving a party from the operation of another writ which has been, or may be, issued against him. *Burritt.*

SŪ-PĒR-SĒD'URE, *n.* Supersession. [*x.*] *Hamilton.*

† SŪ-PĒR-SĒM'I-NĀTE, *v. a.* To spread or scatter seed over or above. *Evelyn.*

SŪ-PĒR-SĒN'SI-BLE, *a.* Being above the senses or their power; supersensual. *Qu. Rev.*

SŪ-PĒR-SĒNS'I-AL (sū-pēr-sēn'shū-əl), *a.* Being above the senses; supersensible. *P. Cyc.*

SŪ-PĒR-SĒR'VICE-A-BLE, *a.* Over-officious; giving or offering services superfluously. *Shak.*

SŪ-PĒR-SĒS'SION (sū-pēr-sēsh'un), *n.* The act of superseding; a setting aside. *H. Goulburn.*

SŪ-PĒR-STĪ'TION (sū-pēr-stish'un), *n.* [*L. superstitio; superstes, one who stands by; super, over, above, and sto, to stand; It. superstizione; Sp. superstición; Fr. superstition.*] — It is difficult to connect the meaning of this word with its derivation from *superstes*. Perhaps the force of the word lies in the prefix, the root having little more than the meaning of the substantive verb. If so, the etymological signification is "A being excessive, excess"; hence, in particular, excess in religion. *W. Smith.*

1. The form which religion takes when the mind worships a false object instead of the true one: — excess of scruple or ceremony in matters of religion: — observance of unnecessary and uncommanded rites or practices: — rites and practices proceeding from devotion to a false object of worship.

Superstition of an undue object is that which the etymologist calls τὴν εἰδωλὴν αἰδωμένην, the worshipping of idols. *Bp. Taylor.*

A religion that consisted in absurd superstitions. *Law.*

2. A belief in the existence of particular facts or phenomena, produced by supernatural agency, of which the existence is not proved by experience or countenanced by revelation; a belief in the direct agency of supernatural power in producing results which can either be proved to proceed from secondary causes, or by reasonable analogy must be inferred so to proceed, as a belief that epileptic fits are produced by witchcraft.

Perhaps some men will much less to be detected than in the actions of the world, and the world will be the more easily deceived by the actions of the world. *It. Dali.*

3. A false or vain worshipping; false religion. They had certain questions against him of their own superstition. *Acts xxv. 19.*

4. Any excessive scruple; over-nicety; exactness too scrupulous. *Johnson.*

Syn. — *Superstition* is a term used in both an objective and a subjective sense. In the objective sense, it is used to denote a false religion, worship, tenet, or observance; as *idolatry* and all forms of *pagan worship* are regarded as *superstitions*. In the subjective sense, it means a habit of ascribing to the direct or special agency of supernatural powers results which can be proved to proceed from the ordinary course of nature. This may be called a weak *credulity*; and it is more allied to *bigotry*, which springs from an ill-informed, narrow, or prejudiced mind, than to *fanaticism*, which implies a highly excited state of mind.

SŪ-PĒR-STĪ'TION-IST, *n.* One addicted to superstition; a superstitious person. *More.*

SŪ-PĒR-STĪ'TIOUS (-stish'us), *a.* [*L. superstitiosus; It. superstizioso; Sp. supersticioso; Fr. superstitieux.*]

1. Full of superstition; addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion; having excess of scruple or ceremony in matters of religion.

Then Paul stood in the midst of Mars' Hill, and said, Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious. *Acts xvii. 22.*

2. Arising or proceeding from superstition.

They use some other superstitious rites, which show that they honor the fire and the light. *Spenser.*

3. Having any excessive scruple or unfounded reverence; scrupulous beyond need; weakly scrupulous. "Superstitious to him." *Shak.*

Superstitious use, (Eng. Law.) the use of lands, tenements, goods, &c., for a religious purpose. *Bowrier.*

SŪ-PĒR-STĪ'TIOUS-LY, *ad.* 1. In a superstitious manner; with idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion. *Bacon.*

2. With too much care; with excessive scruple; too scrupulously. *Watts.*

SŪ-PĒR-STĪ'TIOUS-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being superstitious. *Bale.*

SŪ-PĒR-STRAIN', *v. a.* To overstrain. [*x.*] *Bacon.*

SŪ-PĒR-STRA'TUM, *n.* A bed, layer, or stratum situated above another. *Clarke.*

SŪ-PĒR-STRŪCT', *v. a.* [*L. superstruo, superstructus; super, over, and struo, structus.*] To construct or build upon any thing. [*x.*]

The preacher may hope to superstruct good life upon such a foundation. *Hammond.*

SŪ-PĒR-STRŪC'TION, *n.* A superstructure.

Not to erect new superstructures upon an old ruin. *Denham.*

SŪ-PĒR-STRŪC'TING, *n.* The act of one who superstructures. *Hammond.*

SŪ-PĒR-STRŪC'TIVE, *a.* [*Fr.*] Built on something else. *Hammond.*

SŪ-PĒR-STRŪC'TURE (-strŭkt'yur), *n.* [*Fr.*]

1. Any structure built upon a foundation.

In some places, as in Amsterdam, the foundation costs more than the superstructure. *Howell.*

2. Any thing built or formed on something else as a foundation or basis.

You have added to your natural endowments the superstructures of study. *Dryden.*

SŪ-PĒR-SUB-STĀN'TIAL, *a.* [*L. super, over, above, and Eng. substantial; It. sostanziale; Sp. substancial; Fr. substantiel.*] More than substantial; more than matter; of a higher nature than matter. *Sir T. More.*

SŪ-PĒR-SŪB'TLE (-sŭt'l), *a.* Over-subtle. *Shak.*

SŪ-PĒR-SŪL'PHATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A sulphate containing the greatest number of equivalents of sulphuric acid capable of combining with the base; as, "Supersulphate of potassa." *Henry.*

care; Sp. *suplicar*; Fr. *supplir*.] [*i. SUPPLICATED*; *pp. SUPPLICATING, SUPPLICATED*.] To seek, ask, or beg humbly; to petition submissively; to beseech; to implore; to crave.

A man cannot brook to supplicate or beg. Bacon.

Syn. — See ASK.

SŪP'PLI-CĀT-ING, *p. a.* That supplicates or expresses supplication; as, "A supplicating look."

SŪP'PLI-CĀT-ING-LY, *ad.* In a supplicating or entreating manner; with supplication.

SŪP'PLI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. supplicatio*; *It. supplicazione*; Sp. *supplicacion*; Fr. *supplication*.]

1. The act of supplicating; petition humbly delivered; entreaty. Shak.

2. A beseeching by prayer; petitionary worship. "The rites of supplication." Stillingfleet.

3. (Roman Ant.) A solemn thanksgiving or supplication to the gods, decreed by the senate when a great victory has been gained, or in times of public danger and distress. W. Smith.

SŪP'PLI-CĀ-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] One who supplicates; a supplicant. Ep. Hall.

SŪP'PLI-CĀ-TOR-Y, *a.* [*It. supplicatorio*.] Containing supplication; petitionary. Ep. Hall.

SŪP'PLI-CĀ'VIT, *n.* [*L., he has supplicated*.] (*Eng. Law*.) A writ in the nature of process at the common law, to find sureties of the peace upon articles filed by a party for that purpose. [R.] Burrill.

SŪP'PLĪ'ER, *n.* One who supplies. Stackhouse.

SŪP'PLĪ' (sup-plī'), *v. a.* [*L. suppleo*; *sub*, up, and *pleo*, to fill; *It. supplire*; Fr. *suppléer*.] [*i. SUPPLIED*; *pp. SUPPLYING, SUPPLIED*.]

1. To fill up as any deficiencies happen; to furnish with something wanted; to make full, complete, or free from deficiency; to furnish with anything that is wanted; to provide.

My lover, turning away several old servants, supplied me with others from his own house. Swift.

2. To give; to grant; to afford; to furnish.

I wanted nothing fortune could supply. Dryden.

3. To serve instead of; to take the place of.

Sighs to my breast and sorrow to my eyes. Prior.

4. To fill; as, "The vacancy was supplied."

Syn. — See FURNISH, GIVE, PROVIDE.

SŪP'PLĪ', *n.* 1. That which is supplied; sufficiency of things for want; a stock; a fund.

The supply of a great city with its various articles of provision and consumption. Brande.

2. A sum granted by a congress, parliament, or legislature, for defraying the current expenses of a government. Brande.

†SŪP'PLĪ'ANT, *a.* Auxiliary; suppletory. Shak.

†SŪP'PLĪ'MENT, *n.* A supply. Shak.

SŪP'PŌRT', *v. a.* [*L. supporto*; *sub*, under, from below, and *porto*, to carry; *It. sopportare*; Sp. *soportar*; Fr. *soutenir*.] [*i. SUPPORTED*; *pp. SUPPORTING, SUPPORTED*.]

1. To bear up; to sustain; to uphold; to prop.

The palace built by Pious, vast and proud, Supported by a hundred pillars stood. Dryden.

2. To receive or endure without being overcome; to bear; to endure; to undergo.

Strongly to suffer and support our pains. Milton.

3. To keep from fainting, sinking, declining, or failing; to sustain; to cherish; to nourish.

Support him by the arm. Shak.

4. To furnish with the means of living, as a family; to provide for; to maintain; to supply.

Costs, charges, expenses, which the king's highness necessarily hath been compelled to support and sustain. Burnet.

5. To sustain; to maintain; to have; to hold; as, "To support a good reputation."

6. To be foundation for; to confirm the truth or reality of; to make good; to prove to be true; to substantiate; to verify; to confirm.

The question is not whether a thing be mysterious, — for all things are mysterious, — but whether the mystery be supported by evidence. Gilpin.

7. To assist; to aid; to countenance; to help; to further; to forward; to second.

8. To accompany as an assistant; to act as the aid or attendant of; to attend.

Syn. — See BEAR, HELP, HOLD, SECOND

SŪP'PŌRT', *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. The act or the power of supporting, sustaining, or upholding.

2. That which bears up, sustains, or upholds; anything which prevents another thing from falling, or that keeps it in its place: that upon which another thing is placed; a base; a base; base; basis; — a pillar; a pier.

3. Sustenance; maintenance; subsistence; sustentation; livelihood; living.

Nor even the defenceless train Of clinging infants ask support in vain. Shenstone.

4. An upholding or sustaining from sinking, declining, languishing, or failing; maintenance.

O, madness, to think use of strongest wines And strongest drinks our chief support of health! Milton.

5. That which assists or succors; aid; help; assistance; succor; favor; countenance.

Points of support, (*Arch.*) the collected areas on the plan of the piers, walls, columns, &c., upon which an edifice rests, or by which it is supported. Brande.

— Right of support, (*Law*), an easement which one man, either by contract or prescription, enjoys, to rest the joists or timbers of his house upon the wall of an adjoining building, owned by another person. Bouvier.

Syn. — See AID, BUTTRESS, COUNTENANCE, LIVING, PILLAR, STAFF.

SŪP'PŌRT'ABLE, *a.* [*Fr.*] 1. That may be supported, sustained, or upheld.

2. That may be borne or endured; tolerable.

I wish that whatever part of misfortunes they must bear may be rendered supportable to them. Pope.

3. That may be supported, maintained, defended, or countenanced; maintainable.

SŪP'PŌRT'ABLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being supportable or endurable. Hammond.

SŪP'PŌRT'ABLELY, *ad.* In a supportable manner.

†SŪP'PŌRT'ANCE, } *n.* Support; maintenance.

†SŪP'PŌR-TĀ'TION, } The supportation of the king's expense. Bacon.

SŪP'PŌRT'ER, *n.* 1. One that supports. Locke.

2. That which supports or upholds; that upon which anything is placed; prop; support.

The sockets and supporters of flowers are figured. Bacon.

3. A sustainer; a comforter.

The saints have a companion and supporter in all their miseries. South.

4. One who maintains, helps, or defends; an aider; a maintainer; a defender; an assister.

5. One who accompanies another, especially on some public occasion, as an aid or assistant.

6. *pl.* (*Ship-building*.) The knee-timbers under the cat-heads. Dana.

7. *pl.* (*Her.*) Figures, as of beasts or birds, placed on each side of a shield.

In modern English heraldry, the grant of supporters is limited to sovereigns and princes of the blood royal, peers of the realm, knights of the Bath, knights banneret, barons of Nova Scotia, and to such persons as receive them by special licence from the crown. Brande.

Supporter of combustion, (*Chem.*) a designation formerly applied to oxygen, and afterwards to the electro-negative elements chlorine, iodine, &c., it being supposed that in every case of combustion one of these elements combines with another called a combustible. Henry.

†SŪP'PŌRT'FUL, *a.* Abounding with support; that supports. Mir. for Mag.

SŪP'PŌRT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of support. Milton.

†SŪP'PŌRT'MENT, *n.* Support. Wotton.

SŪP'PŌS'ABLE, *a.* That may be supposed.

Every one of these things is reasonably supposable. Secker.

SŪP'PŌS'AL, *n.* Supposition. [R.] Shak.

SŪP'PŌS'E' (sup-pōz'), *v. a.* [*L. suppono, suppositus*; *sub*, under, and *pono, positus*; *It. supporre*; Sp. *suponer*; Fr. *supposer*.] [*i. SUPPOSED*; *pp. SUPPOSING, SUPPOSED*.]

1. To lay down without proof as a foundation of an argument, or in order to infer consequences; to advance by way of argument or illustration, without maintaining the truth of the position; to assume hypothetically.

Where we meet with all the indications and evidences of such a thing as the thing is capable of, supposing it to be true, it must needs be very irrational to make any doubt. Wilkins.

2. To believe without examination; to imagine; to consider; to presume; to conceive; to apprehend; to deem; to think.

Supposing it to be true. Wilkins.

3. To require as previous or as having existed.

This supposeth something without evident ground. Hale.

One falsehood always supposes another. Female Quixote.

4. †To put as one thing fraudulently in the place of another. Female Quixote.

Syn. — See APPREHEND, THINK.

SŪP'PŌS'E', *v. n.* To think; to imagine.

For these are not drunken, as ye suppose. Acts ii. 15.

†SŪP'PŌS'E', *n.* Supposition; hypothesis.

We come short of our suppose so far, that after seven years' siege, yet Troy walls stand. Shak.

SŪP'PŌS'ED' (sup-pōz'd'), *p. a.* Assumed to be true; imagined; believed.

Supposed bass, (*Mus.*) any bass note of a different literal denomination from that of the accompanying chord. Moore.

SŪP'PŌS'ER, *n.* One who supposes. Shak.

SŪP'PŌ-SĪ'TION (sŭp-pō-zīsh'un), *n.* [*L. suppositio*; *It. supposizione*; Fr. *supposition*.]

1. The act of supposing; the act of laying down without proof as a foundation for inferring consequences; an admitting without proof; the act of assuming hypothetically.

2. Position assumed hypothetically, not positively; hypothesis.

This is only an hypothetical supposition, that if a thing be true, it will be so. Bacon.

3. Imagination; belief without examination; surmise; conjecture; guess. Roget.

4. (*Mus.*) The use of two successive notes of equal value as to time, one of which being a discord, supposes the other a concord. Brande.

Syn. — See CONJECTURE.

SŪP'PŌ-SĪ'TION-AL (sŭp-pō-zīsh'un-əl), *a.* Implying supposition; hypothetical. South.

SŪP'PŌS-I-TĪ'TIOUS (-tīsh'us), *a.* [*L. suppositivus*; *suppono, suppositus*, to put or place under, to substitute; *sub*, under, and *pono*, to place; *It. suppositizio*; Sp. *supositicio*.] Put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another; spurious; counterfeit; not genuine; — seldom used in the sense of supposed.

The reputed child must have been a supposititious. Addison.

The supposititious pieces ascribed to Athanasius. Waterland.

Syn. — See SPURIOUS.

SŪP'PŌS-I-TĪ'TIOUS-LY (-tīsh'us-le), *ad.* In a supposititious manner. Sir T. Herbert.

SŪP'PŌS-I-TĪ'TIOUS-NESS (-tīsh'us-), *n.* The state of being supposititious. Johnson.

SŪP'PŌS-I-TĪVE, *a.* [*It. suppositivo*.] Expressing or implying a supposition; including a supposition; supposed. Chillingworth.

By a supposititious intimation and by an express prediction. Peagron.

SŪP'PŌS-I-TĪVE, *n.* That which, or a word which, notes or implies supposition, as *if*. Harris.

SŪP'PŌS-I-TĪVE-LY, *ad.* With or upon supposition. Hammond.

SŪP'PŌS'I-TO-RY, *n.* [*L. suppositorius*, that is placed underneath; *It. suppositorio*; Sp. *supositorio*; Fr. *suppositoire*.] (*Med.*) Any solid medicine in the form of a cone or cylinder, intended to be introduced into the rectum, either to favor intestinal evacuations, or to act as an anodyne. Dunglison.

†SŪP'PŌS'URE, *n.* Supposition. Hudibras.

SŪP'PRESS', *v. a.* [*L. supprimo, suppressus*; *sub*, under, and *premo, pressus*, to press; *It. sopprimere*; Sp. *soprimir*; Fr. *supprimer*.] [*i. SUPPRESSED*; *pp. SUPPRESSING, SUPPRESSED*.]

1. To overpower and crush; to overwhelm; to subdue; to put down; to repress; to destroy.

Every rebellion, when it is suppressed, doth make the subject weaker and the prince stronger. Davies.

2. To hold or keep back; to put a stop to; to check; to detain; to restrain.

Well didst thou, Richard, to suppress thy voice. Shak.

3. To keep down or out of sight; to keep secret or to one's self; to restrain from disclosure; to conceal; not to tell or reveal.

Things not revealed, which the invisible King, Only omniscient, hath suppressed in night. Milton.

SUP-PRESSED' (-prést'), *p. a.* Crushed or overwhelmed:—checked; stopped; concealed.

SUP-PRESS'ION (sup-prësh'un), *n.* [*L. suppressio; It. suppressione; Sp. supresion; Fr. suppression.*] 1. The act of suppressing or destroying.

The suppression of idolatry in the Roman Empire. *Bp. Horsley.*

2. A holding or keeping back; a detention.

You may depend upon a suppression of these verses. *Pope.*

3. A keeping back, secret, or concealed; prevention of publication; concealment.

4. (*Gram. & Rhet.*) Omission, as of a word or words, or of a letter or letters. *Brande.*

SUP-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Tending to suppress; concealing; suppressing. *Seward.*

SUP-PRESS'OR, *n.* [*L.*] One who suppresses.

SUP'PU-RATE, *v. n.* [*L. suppuro, suppuratum; sub, under, and pus, puris; pus; It. suppurare; Sp. supurar; Fr. suppuer.*] [*z. SUPPURATED; pp. SUPPURATING, SUPPURATED.*] To gather or generate pus or matter, as a sore. *Martin.*

SUP'PU-RATE, *v. a.* To cause to form matter or pus, as a sore. *Wiseman.*

SUP'PU-RÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. suppuratio; It. suppurazione; Sp. suppuración; Fr. supputation.*] 1. Formation or secretion of pus;—a frequent termination of inflammation liable to occur in almost all the tissues. *Dunglison.*

2. Purulent matter; pus. *South.*

SUP'PU-RÁ-TIVE, *a.* [*It. suppurativo; Sp. suppurativo; Fr. suppuratif.*] Tending to, or promoting, supputation. *Phillips.*

SUP'PU-RÁ-TIVE, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that promotes or facilitates supputation. *Wiseman.*

SUP'PU-TÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. supputo, supputatus.*] To reckon; to compute; to suppute. *Wood.*

SUP'PU-TÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. supputatio; supputo, to compute; It. supputazione; Fr. supputation.*] A reckoning; a computation. [*R.*] *Holder.*

All the supputations of time. *West.*

SUP'PÚTE', *v. a.* [*L. supputo.*] To reckon; to calculate; to compute. *Drayton.*

SUP'PRĀ. [*L.*] A Latin preposition, being another form of *super*, signifying *above* or *before*;—used in composition.

SUP-PRA-ĀX'IL-LĀ-RY, *a.* (*Bot.*) Growing above the axil, as certain buds. *Balfour.*

SUP-PRA-CIL'I-A-RY, *a.* [*L. supra, above, and cilium, an eyebrow.*] Above the eyebrow. *Wright.*

SUP-PRA-CRE-TÁ'CEOUS (-shus. áá), *a.* [*It. supra, above, and creta, chalk.*] (*Geol.*) Noting strata superior in position to the clark; tertiary. *Lyell.*

SUP-PRA-LAP-SÁ'RI-AN, *n.* [*L. supra, above, and labor, lapsus, to fall.*] One of the more rigid class of Calvinists, who hold that the fall of Adam and all its consequences were predestinated by God from all eternity, and that our first parents had no liberty in the beginning;—opposed to *Sublapsarian* or *Infra-lapsarian*.—See *SUBLAPSARIAN*. *Burnet.*

SUP-PRA-LAP-SÁ'RI-AN, *a.* (*Theol.*) Pertaining to Supralapsarianism. *Johnson.*

SUP-PRA-LAP-SÁ'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine or system of the Supralapsarians. *Mackintosh.*

SUP-PRA-LÁP'SA-RY, *a.* Supralapsarian. *Johnson.*

SUP-PRA-LÁP'SA-RY, *n.* (*Theol.*) A Supralapsarian. *Chambers.*

SUP-PRA-MÚN'DANE, *a.* [*L. supra, above, and mundanus, mundane.*] Above the world. "*Supramundane mansions.*" *Seward.*

SUP-PRA-NÁT'U-RÁL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that in nature there are more than physical causes in operation, and that in religion we have the guidance, not merely of reason, but of revelation; supernaturalism;—opposed to *naturalism* and to *rationalism*. *Fleming.*

SUP-PRA-NÁT'U-RÁL-IST, *n.* A believer in supernaturalism; a supernaturalist. *Brande.*

SUP-PRA-NÁT'U-RÁL-IS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to supernaturalism; supernaturalistic. *P. Cyc.*

SUP-PRA-ÖR'BI-TAL, *a.* Above the orbit of the eye; supraorbital. *Smart.*

SUP-PRA-ÖR'BI-TAR, *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated above the orbit of the eye. *Dunglison.*

SUP-PRA-PRÖ'TEST, *n.* (*Law.*) An acceptance of a bill by a third person, after protest for non-acceptance by the drawee. *Burill.*

SUP-PRA-PŪ'BI-AN, *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated above the pubis. *Dunglison.*

SUP-PRA-RĒ'NAL, *a.* [*L. supra, above, and renes, the kidneys.*] (*Anat.*) Situated above the kidney. *Dunglison.*

SUP-PRA-SCÁP'U-LAR, *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated above the scapula or shoulder-blade. *Dunglison.*

SUP-PRA-SPĪ'NAL, *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated above the spine. *Dunglison.*

SUP-PRA-VĪ'SION, *n.* Supervision. *Bp. Taylor.*

SUP-PRA-VĪ'SOR, *n.* A supervisor. *Bp. Taylor.*

SUP-PRA-VŪL'GAR, *a.* Above the vulgar. *Collier.*

SUP-PRĒM'A-CY, *n.* [*L. supremacia; It. supremazia; Sp. supremacia.*] The state of being supreme; highest place, authority, or power.

Affecting the supremacy of heaven. *Drayton.*

Abhorring the supremacy of man. *Dryden.*

Oath of supremacy, an oath by which the King of England's supremacy, in religious affairs, is acknowledged, and the supremacy of the pope denied. *Brande.*

SUP-PRĒME', *a.* [*L. supremus; supra, above; It. & Sp. supremo; Fr. suprême.*] 1. Highest in quality, dignity, authority, or power; most elevated or exalted in rank, station, or degree; preëminent; greatest.

Three centuries he [the oak] grows, and three he stays Supreme in state, and in three more decays. *Dryden.*

Yet above all his luxury supreme, And his chief glory, was the gospel theme. *Cowper.*

2. (*Bot.*) Situated at the summit. *Balfour.*

SUP-PRĒM'LY, *ad.* In the highest degree. *Pope.*

SUR. [*Fr.*] A prefix from the French, contracted from *L. super, supra, or sursum*, and signifying, in composition, *upon, or over and above*.

SUR-DĀN'NI, *n.* A wood obtained about the Demerary river in South America;—much used for timbers, rails, &c. *Simmonds.*

SUR-AD-DĪ'TION, *n.* Something added to the name. "*The suraddition Leonatus.*" *Shak.*

SUR'RAL, *a.* [*L. sura, the calf of the leg.*] Pertaining to the calf of the leg. *Wiseman.*

SUR'ANCE (shŭ'rans), *n.* Assurance. *Shak.*

SUR-BÁSE, *n.* (*Arch.*) A cornice, or series of mouldings above a pedestal or stereobate. *Britt.*

SUR-BÁSED (sŭr'bāst), *a.* Having a surbase, or a moulding above the base;—a term applied to an arch, vault, or cupola, the curve of which is struck from centres placed chiefly below its base. *Britton.*

SUR-BÁSEMENT, *n.* (*Arch.*) The trait of an arch or vault which describes a portion of an ellipse. *Elmes.*

SUR-BÁTE', *v. a.* [*Fr. surbattre.*] To bruise or weary with travel, as the feet.

How be the pope's cardinal's feet surbated, in going bare-foot to preach the gospel? *Dr. Fiske.*

SUR-BĒAT', *v. g.* To surbate. *Bp. Hall.*

SUR-BĒD', *v. a.* To set edgewise, as a stone; to set in a different position from that which it had in the quarry. *Wright.*

SUR-BĒT', *p.* Surbated; bruised. *Spenser.*

SUR-CĒAS'ANCE, *n.* Surcease. [*R.*] *Wotton.*

SUR-CĒASE' (sŭr-sēs'), *v. n.* [*Fr. sur, over, and cesser, to cease.*] [*z. SURCEASED; pp. SURCEASING, SURCEASED.*] To be at, or come to, an end; to cease finally or emphatically.

As he surceased not to perpetrate enormous and inordinate crimes he was therefore cast into the tower. *State Trials.*

Instead of praying their woe cease, They did much more their cruelty increase. *Spenser.*

SUR-CĒASE', *v. a.* To stop entirely; to put a complete end to; to cause to cease finally.

Abrogating or surceasing the judiciary power. *Temple.*

SUR-CĒASE', *n.* Complete cessation. [*R.*] *Hooker.*

Vainly I had sought to borrow From my books surcease of sorrow. *Poe.*

SUR-CHARGE', *v. a.* [*Fr. surcharger.*] [*z. SUR CHARGED; pp. SURCHARGING, SURCHARGED.*] 1. To overload; to overburden.

Your head reclined, as hiding grief from view, Droops like a rose surcharged with morning dew. *Dryden.*

2. (*Law.*) To put more beasts upon, as a common, than one has a right to do. *Blackstone.*

SUR-CHARGE', *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. An excessive charge, load, or burden, more than can well be borne.

A surcharge of one madness upon another. *L'Estrange.*

2. (*Law.*) The putting by a commoner of more beasts on the common than he has a right to;—the showing an omission in an account, for which credit ought to have been given. *Burill.*

SUR-CHARG'ER, *n.* One who surcharges. *Johnson.*

SUR'CIN-GLE (sŭr'sing-gl), *n.* [*Fr. sur, upon, and L. cingulum, a belt.*] 1. A girth, girt, or girdle, for binding a burden, blanket, &c., as on a horse. *Johnson.*

2. (*Ecol.*) The belt by which the cassock is fastened round the waist. *Hook.*

SUR'CIN'GLED (sŭr'sing-gld), *a.* Girt. *Bp. Hall.*

SUR'CLE, *n.* [*L. surculus.*] A shoot; a twig; a sucker. "*Boughs and surcles.*" [*R.*] *Browne.*

SUR-COAT (sŭr'kōt), *n.* [*Fr. surcot; sur, over, and cote, coat.*] 1. Any garment worn over defensive armor;—*from the fact that, however, to the long and narrow, it was worn over the tunic anterior to the introduction of plate armor.* *Fairholt.*

2. A short robe, worn over the long robe or tunic, terminating a little below the knee, forming part of the costume of ladies at the close of the eleventh century. *Fairholt.*

SUR-CREW, *n.* An additional crew. *Wotton.*

SUR-CU-DÁNT, *a.* [*See SURQUEDRY.*] Overweening; arrogant; haughty; proud. *Skelton.*

SUR-CU-LÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. surculo, surculatus.*] To cut off young shoots from; to prune. *Cockeram.*

SUR-CU-LÁ'TION, *n.* Pruning. *Browne.*

SUR-CU-LÓSE', *a.* [*L. surculus, a young shoot, a sprout.*] (*Bot.*) Producing suckers, or shoots resembling suckers. *Gray.*

SURD, *a.* [*L. surdus; It. & Sp. surdo; Fr. sourd.*] 1. † Hard of hearing, or unable to hear; deaf. A surd and senseless generation of men. *Browne.*

2. † Insensate; inanimate. *Surd and senseless herbs.* *Holland.*

3. Unheard; not perceived by the ear. Those surd modes of articulation [consonants]. *Kenrick.*

4. (*Math.*) Noting a quantity which cannot be expressed by rational numbers; irrational; incommensurable. *Davies & Peck.*

SURD, *n.* (*Math.*) An indicated root of an imperfect power of the degree indicated, as the square root of 2. *Davies & Peck.*

SUR-DI-NY, *n.* A sardine. *Beau. & Fl.*

SURD'I-TY, *n.* [*L. surditas.*] Deafness. *Blount.*

SURD-NÚM-BER, *n.* (*Math.*) A number incommensurate with unity; a surd. *Johnson.*

SURE (shŭr) [shŭr, *S. F. Ja. K. Sm.; shŭr, W. P. J. E.*] [*L. securus; sine, without, and cura, care; It. sicuro, surro; Sp. seguro; Nor. Fr. seur; Fr. sûr.—W. sûr.*]

1. Free from doubt; infallible; unfailing. The testimony of the Lord is sure. *Ps. xix. 7.*

2. Not liable to failure or change; firm; safe; stable; secure; steady; trustworthy. Thou stand'st more sure than I could do. *Shak.*

I wish your horses swift and sure of foot. *Shak.*

3. Certainly knowing; firmly believing or thinking; fully convinced; confident; certain. Him he knew well, and guessed that it was she; But, being masked, he was not sure of it. *Shak.*

Be silent always when you doubt your sense. And speak, though sure, with seeming diffidence. *Pope.*

4. † Affianced; betrothed.

The king was sure to dame Elizabeth Lucy. *Sir T. More.*

To be sure, certainly. [*Colloquial.*] *Atterbury.*

To make sure, to secure. "He made me make sure of the bear, before I sell his skin." *L'Estrange.*

SYN.—That is *sure* which results from the laws of nature; that is *certain* which results from the inferences of reason. We are *sure* of what we are

convinced will happen, and certain of what we are satisfied is true;—*sure* of a fact, *certain* of a theory. — See CERTAIN.

|| SURE (shûr), *ad.* Certainly; surely.

Sure, upon the whole, a bad author deserves better usage than a bad critic. *Pope.*

|| SURE/FOOT-ED (shûr'fû-éd), *a.* Treading firmly or securely; not stumbling. *Herbert.*

|| SURE/LY (shûr'le), *ad.* 1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt, assuredly.

He that created something out of nothing, *surely* can raise great things out of small. *South.*

2. Safely; firmly. "*Surely* bound." *Spenser.*

|| † SURE/MENT, *n.* Surety. *Chaucer.*

|| SURE/NÈSS (shûr'nēs), *n.* The state of being sure; certainty; indubitableness. *Cowley.*

|| SURE/TY (shûr'tē), *n.* [Fr. *sureté*.]

1. The state of being sure; security; safety.

They were fain to resort to their ships for *surety*. *Fabian.*

2. Certainty; indubitableness.

Know of a *surety* that thy seed shall be a stranger. *Gen. xv.*

3. Foundation of stability; support.

We our state

Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds; *Milton.*

4. Evidence; ratification; confirmation.

She called the saints to *surety*
That she would never put it from her finger,
Unless she gave it to yourself. *Shak.*

5. Security against loss or damage.

There remains unpaid
A hundred thousand more, in *surety* of the which
One part of Aquitaine is bound to us. *Shak.*

6. (*Law*.) One who is bound for another who is primarily liable, and who is called the *principal*.

Burrill.

|| "The *surety* differs from bail in this, that the latter actually has, or is by law presumed to have, the custody of his principal, while the former has no control over him. The bail may surrender his principal in discharge of his obligation; the *surety* cannot be discharged by such surrender." *Bowmer.*

|| † SURE/TY (shûr'tē), *v. a.* To be surety or security for. "We'll *surety* him." *Shak.*

|| SURE/TY-SHIP (shûr'tē-shîp), *n.* The liability or the contract of a surety. *Burrill.*

SURF, *n.* [Old Fr. *surfot*, the rising of billow upon billow.]

1. The swell of the sea breaking against rocks, or shallows, or on the shore; breakers.

The wind blew strong upon the shore, and re-created
A new display of billows, as the ocean rose. *Shak.*

2. Bottom or conduit of a drain. [Local.] *Wright.*

SUR/FACE (sûr'fās), *n.* [Fr. *surface* *sur*, upon, and *face*, face.]

1. The exterior part of a body; the outer face; the outside; a superficies.

The aged earth, *aghest*, ...
Shall from the centre to the *surface* share. *Milton.*
Beneath the smiling *surface* of the deep. *Cowper.*

2. (*Geom.*) Magnitude which has length and breadth without thickness; superficies; *superficies*. *Davies.*

3. The first show or appearance.

Such characters as have nothing but external accomplishments to recommend them may, indeed, be greatly admired and approved by vain and weak understandings, which penetrate no deeper than the *surface*. *Knorr.*

4. (*Fort.*) That part of the side which is terminated by the flank prolonged, and the angle of the nearest bastion. *Mil. Ency.*

Syn. — *Surface* is the common popular term for the outside of any thing; *superficies*, a scientific term. A *surface* is even or uneven, smooth or rough; but the *superficies* of the mathematician is always conceived to be perfectly smooth.

SUR/FACE, *v. a.* 1. To give surface to. *Clarke.*

2. To work for gold in the top soil of. *Clarke.*

SURF'-BOAT, *n.* A boat constructed to ride or go safely in surf. *Holt.*

SURF'-DUCK, *n.* (*Ornith.*)

A species of duck which frequents the surf; *Anas perspicillata* of Linnaeus, or *Oidemia perspicillata*; — called also *surf-scooter*, and *black-duck*. *Yarrell.*

The *surf-duck* floats buoyantly among the raging billows. *Audouin.*



Surf-duck.

SUR/FEIT (sûr'fît), *v. a.* [It. *sopraffare*, to overdo; *sopra*, over, and *fare*, to do; Fr. *surfaire*, *surfaire*.] [i. SURFEITED; pp. SURFEITED, SURFEITED.] To feed to satiety and sickness; to overcharge with food; to cloy; to satiate.

Not to envy the blessings of Providence when they are
Bestowed on others, but to be content with what is
Allotted to us. *Knorr.*

SUR/FEIT (sûr'fît), *v. n.* To be fed to satiety and sickness; to be surfeited.

A grown person, *surfeiting* with honey, no sooner hears the name of it but his fancy immediately carries sickness and qualms to his stomach. *Locke.*

SUR/FEIT (sûr'fît), *n.* 1. Too much food or drink taken at once; excess of food or drink.

If the same headache come by occasion of drunkenness or a *surfeit* of wine, they would be applied with vinegar. *Holland.*

A surfeit of the sweetest things

The deepest loathing to the stomach brings. *Shak.*

2. The feeling of satiety, disgust, or pain, occasioned by overloading the stomach.

How charming to dippe philosophy
In a surfeit of the sweetest things. *Milton.*

SUR/FEIT-ER (sûr'fît-er), *n.* One who surfeits; a glutton. "This amorous *surfeiter*." *Shak.*

SUR/FEIT-ING, *n.* Act of feeding to excess.

SUR/FEIT-WA'TER, *n.* Water for the cure of surfeits. *Locke.*

† SUR/FEL, *v. a.* To wash with mercurial or sulphur-water. *Forst.*

† SUR/FLEW, *n.* The handle of a spear. *Fuller.*

† SUR/FOOT (-fû), *a.* Lame; tired of foot; fatigued with travel. *Barnaby's Itin.*

SURGE, *n.* [L. *surgo*, contracted from *surrgo*, to rise; *sub*, under, and *rego*, to direct, to rule.]

1. A large rolling wave or billow; a breaker.

He flies aloft, and with impetuous roil,
Pursues the flying surges to the shore. *Druiden.*

2. (*Ship-building*.) The tapering part in front of the whelps, between the chocks of a capstan, whereon the messenger may surge. *Wright.*

Syn. — See WAVE.

SURGE, *v. n.* [i. SURGED; pp. SURGING, SURGED.] 1. To swell; to rise high.

Or *surging* waves against a solid rock,
Though all to shivers dashed, the assault renew. *Milton.*

2. (*Naut.*) To slip back, as a cable. *Wright.*

SURGE, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To slack up suddenly, as a rope or a cable, where it renders round a pin, or round the windlass or capstan. *Dana.*

SURGE/FUL, *a.* Full of surges; billowy. *Drayton.*

SURGE/LESS, *a.* Without surges. *Mir. for Mag.*

SUR/GEON (sûr'jun), *n.* [Old Fr. *surgien*, a contraction of *chirurgien*. — See CHIRURGEON.] One who practises surgery. *Dunglison.*

Syn. — See PHYSICIAN.

SUR/GEON-A-PÖTH'E-CA-RY, *n.* One who unites the practice of surgery with that of the apothecary; a general practitioner. *Dunglison.*

SUR/GEON-CY, *n.* The office of surgeon in the army or the navy. *Gent. Mag.*

SUR/GEON-DEN'TIST, *n.* A dentist, or a dental surgeon. *Dunglison.*

† SUR/GEON-RY (sûr'jun-rē), *n.* Surgery. *Bailey.*

SUR/GER-Y, *n.* 1. That part of the healing art which relates to external diseases and their treatment, especially to the manual operations adopted for their cure; the business or profession of a surgeon. *Dunglison.*

2. The office or shop of a surgeon. *Dunglison.*

SUR/GI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to surgery; *chirurgical*. "*Surgical* anatomy." *Dunglison.*

SUR/GING, *p. a.* That surges; rolling, as a billow. "*The surging* air." *Thomson.*

SUR/GY, *a.* Full of surges; rising in billows.

This toilsome voyage o'er the *surgy* main. *Pope.*

SUR/RI-CATE, *n.* (*Zool.*) A carnivorous mammal allied to the civet, about four feet long including

the tail, found in Africa at the Cape of Good Hope; *Ryzana Capensis*. *Eng. Cyc.*

SUR-I-NÄM'-BÄRK, *n.* A variety of cinchona bark; — called also *China-Nova*. *Eng. Cyc.*

SUR-IN-TEND'ANT, *n.* A superintendent. — See SUPERINTENDENT. [R.] *C. Richardson.*

SUR/LI-LY, *ad.* In a surly manner. *Student.*

SUR/LI-NÈSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being surly; gloomy moroseness; sour anger. "Mollify the Spartan *surliness*." *Milton.*

† SUR/LING, *n.* A sour, morose fellow. *Camden.*

SUR/LOIN, *n.* [Fr. *surloinge*; *sur*, upon or above, and *loinge*, loin.] The loin, or upper part of the loin, of beef. — See SIRLOIN.

Surloin is the orthography which is in accordance with the obvious etymology of the word.

SUR/LY, *a.* [A. S. *surelice*, sourly; *sur*, sour, and *lic*, like.] Gloomily morose; crabbed; uncivil; sour; ill-natured; peevish; harsh.

If a man be harsh or *surly* in his discourse, ... it is a certain argument of his defect in charity. *Barrow.*

SUR/MÄRK, *n. pl.* (*Ship-building*.) The stations of the rib-bands and harpings which are marked on the timbers. *Mar. Dict.*

† SUR-MI'SAL, *n.* Surmise. *Milton.*

SUR-MISE' (sur-miz'), *v. a.* [L. *super*, over, and *mitto*, *missus*, to send, to put forth; Fr. *sur*, upon, and *mettre*, *mis*, to put.] [i. SURMISED; pp. SURMISING, SURMISED.] To imagine from imperfect previous knowledge; to suspect; to conjecture; to fancy; to suppose.

It waited nearer yet, and then she knew
That what she but before surmised was true. *Dryden.*

SUR-MISE', *v. n.* To intimate; to suggest; to insinuate; to hint.

He *surmised* to the king ... that his said secret friends had excited him to combine with his enemies. *State Trials.*

SUR-MISE', *n.* Imagination or thought not supported by knowledge or evidence; imperfect notion; suspicion; conjecture; supposition.

There are various degrees of strength in judgments, from the lowest *surmise*, to notion, opinion, persuasion, and the highest assurance, which we call certainty. *Search.*

Syn. — See CONJECTURE.

SUR-MIS'ER, *n.* One who surmises. *Lively Oracles.*

SUR-MIS'ING, *n.* The act of making a surmise; suspicion; conjecture; supposition.

Of questions and strifes of words cometh envy, railings, and evil *surmisings*. *1 Tim. vi. 4.*

SUR-MÖUNT', *v. a.* [L. *super*, over, and *mons*, *montis*, a mountain; It. *sormontare*; *sur*, over, and *montare*, to mount; Fr. *surmonter*.] [i. SURMOUNTED; pp. SURMOUNTING, SURMOUNTED.]

1. To mount, ascend, or rise above.

The mountains of Olympus, Athos, and Atlas overreach
The tops of all the mountains of the world. *Raleigh.*

2. To gain a victory over; to conquer; to overcome; to vanquish; to subdue.

The power of the *surmounting* spirit is in opposition to the power of the *surmounting* world. *Exp. Gen.*

3. To surpass; to exceed; to go beyond.

How thou wilt here come off *surmounts* my reach. *Milton.*

Syn. — See CONQUER.

SUR-MÖUNT'-ABLE, *a.* [Fr. *surmontable*.] That may be surmounted; conquerable; superable.

They attempt ... to facilitate where the difficulty is *easily surmountable* by common sagacity. *Knorr.*

SUR-MÖUNT'-ABLE-NÈSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being surmountable. *Wright.*

SUR-MÖUNT'ED, *p. a.* 1. Overcome; conquered; subdued; surpassed.

2. (*Arch.*) Noting an arch or dome which rises higher than a semicircle. *Brande.*

3. (*Her.*) Noting the condition of a figure when another is laid over it. *Brande.*

SUR-MÖUNT'ER, *n.* One who surmounts.

SUR-MÖUNT'ING, *n.* The act of one who surmounts or gets uppermost. *Johnson.*

SUR-MÜL'LET, *n.* (*Ich.*) An acanthopterygious fish of the genus *Mullus* and family *Mullidae*, allied to the perch; — called also *red mullet*.

SUR-MÜ-LÖT, *n.* (*Zool.*) The brown or Norway rat. *Eng. Cyc.*

SŪR'NĀME, *n.* [L. *super*, above, and *nomen*, name; It. *soprannome*; Sp. *sobrenombre*; Fr. *surnom*.]

1. The family name of an individual; the name which one has over and above the Christian name, or that given in baptism.

There was a period when only a few had surnames, — only a few, that is, had any significance or importance in the order of things temporal, — while the Christian name, from the first, was common to every man. *Locke*

2. An appellation added to the original name. "My surname Coriolanus." *Shak.*

3. "Until about the middle of the last century this word was sometimes written *surname*. Whether this variation originated in the lax orthography of other times, or whether it was adopted to express a slight difference of meaning, I will not undertake to decide. Some writers have held the latter opinion, and defined *surname* as 'nomen patris additum proprio,' and *surname* as 'nomen supra nomen additum.' MacAllan, Fitzherbert, Ap Evan, and Stephenson would accordingly be *sur* or 'sire'-names, equivalent to the son of Allan, of Herbert, of Evan, and of Stephen. Of surnames, Du Gange says, they were at first written, 'not in a direct line after the Christian name, but above it, between the lines,' and hence they were called in Latin *supranomina*, in Italian *soprannomi*, and in French *surnoms*, — 'over-names.' Those who contend for the non-identity of the two words, assert that although every *sur-name* is a *sur-name*, every *sur-name* is not a *sur-name*." *M. A. Lower.*

SUR-NĀME, *v. a.* [Fr. *surnommer*.] [*i.* **SURNAMED**; *pp.* **SURNAMING**, **SURNAMED**.] To name or distinguish by an appellation added to the original name.

How he, *surnamed* of Africa, dismissed
In his prime youth, the fair Iberian maid. *Milton.*

SUR-NŌM'I-NĀL, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a surname or to surnames. *Lower.*

SUR-ŌX'IDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) An oxide too highly oxygenated to combine with oxyacids, as peroxide of manganese. *Raymond.*

SUR-PĀSS, *v. a.* [Fr. *surpasser*.] [*i.* **SURPASSED**; *pp.* **SURPASSING**, **SURPASSED**.] To excel; to exceed; to outdo; to go beyond; to transcend.

Activities, Homer's hero, in strength and courage surpassed
The whole of Greece. *Barrow.*

Employment surpassing his ability to manage. *Barrow.*

Syn. — See **EXCEED**.

SUR-PĀSS'Ā-BLE, *a.* That may be surpassed, excelled, or transcended. *Johnson.*

SUR-PĀSS'ING, *p. a.* Excellent in a high degree. "Surpassing goodness." *Calamy.*

SUR-PĀSS'ING-LY, *ad.* In a surpassing manner; so as to excel in a high degree. *Johnson.*

SUR-PĀSS'ING-NĒSS, *n.* The quality or the state of surpassing. *Wright.*

SŪR'PLICE (*sŭr'plis*), *n.* [Low L. *superpellicium*; L. *super*, above, and *pellis*, a skin, a garment made of skin; Sp. *sobreplis*; Fr. *surplis*.] (*Eccl.*) A vestment worn by clergymen of certain churches officiating in divine service. *Eden.*

"It is a long linen robe with wide sleeves, worn by all but bishops." *Fairholt.*

SŪR'PLICED (*sŭr'plisht*), *a.* Having or wearing a surplice. "The surpliced train." *Mallet.*

SŪR'PLICE-FĒĒS (*sŭr'plis-fēz*), *n. pl.* Fees paid to the clergy for occasional duties. *Watson.*

SŪR'PLUS, *n.* [Fr. *surplus*, from L. *super*, over, and *plus*, more.] Overplus; a supernumerary part; what remains when use is satisfied; excess beyond what is strictly due or necessary; residue.

A much greater quantity is drawn off than is consumed in this use, and of the *surplus* they make both a sirup and coarse sugar. *Cook.*

SŪR'PLUS-AGE, *n.* 1. Overplus; surplus.

Take what thou please of all this *surplusage*. *Spenser.*

2. (*Law.*) A superfluous and useless statement of matter wholly foreign and impertinent to the cause: — a greater disbursement than the charges of the accountant amount to. *Bouvier.*

SUR-PRĪ'SAL, *n.* The act of surprising, or the state of being surprised.

Least, willfully transgressing, he pretend
Surprised, unadmonished, unforewarned. *Milton.*

SUR-PRĪSE, *n.* [It. *sorpesa*; Fr. *surprise*.]

1. Act of surprising, or state of being surprised; — the emotion excited by any thing unexpected; wonder; astonishment, amazement.

Their camp is also mixed with ours; and we have forth no
To learn their drifts, who may perchance this night intend
surprise *Chapman.*

2. † A dish which has nothing in it. *King.*

3. (*Law.*) The act by which a party is taken unawares, or the situation in which a party is placed, without any default of his own, which will be injurious to his interest; — sometimes used in the sense of fraud, or something presumptive of, and approaching to, fraud. *Burrill.*

Syn. — See **WONDER**.

SUR-PRĪSE, *v. a.* [L. *super*, over, and *prehendo*, *prehensus*, to take; It. *sorprendere*; Sp. *sorprender*; Fr. *surprendre*, *surpris*.] [*i.* **SURPRISED**; *pp.* **SURPRISING**, **SURPRISED**.]

1. To take unawares; to fall or come upon unexpectedly or without previous notice.

The valiant Saxons came. . . .
And, seizing at the last upon the Britons here,
Surprised the spacious isle, which still for theirs they hold. *Drayton.*

2. To disturb or astonish by any thing sudden, unexpected, or unusual; to amaze.

Surprised by joy, impatient as the wind
I turned to share the transport. *Wordsworth.*
Surprised at the bigness of the camel. *L'Estrange.*

Syn. — See **AMAZE**.

SUR-PRĪSE-PĀR-TY, *n.* A party who assemble by agreement, and without invitation, at the house of a common friend. [U. S.] *Bartlett.*

SUR-PRĪSEER, *n.* One who surprises. *Clarendon.*

SUR-PRĪSEING, *a.* Causing surprise or wonder; extraordinary; wonderful. *Addison.*

SUR-PRĪSEING-LY, *ad.* In a surprising manner; so as to excite surprise. *Addison.*

SUR-PRĪSEING-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being surprising; wonderfulness. *Scott.*

† **SŪR'QUE-DOŪS**, *a.* Conceited; proud. *Chaucer.*

† **SŪR'QUE-DRY**, *n.* [It. *sorgidare*, to become proud.] Pride; arrogance; haughtiness. *Spenser.*

SŪR-RE-BŪT, *v. a.* To reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter. *Wright.*

SŪR-RE-BŪTTER, *n.* (*Law.*) A plaintiff's answer of fact to defendant's rebutter. — See **REPLICATION**. *Burrill.*

† **SŪR'REINED** (*sŭr'rānd*), *a.* Overridden or injured by driving; overworked. *Shak.*

SŪR-RE-JŌIN, *v. a.* To reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder. *Wright.*

SŪR-RE-JŌINDER, *n.* (*Law.*) A plaintiff's answer of fact to defendant's rejoinder. — See **REPLICATION**. *Burrill.*

SUR-RĒ'NAL, *a.* [L. *super*, above, and *renes*, the kidneys.] (*Anat.*) Situated above the kidneys; suprarenal. *Dunglison.*

SUR-RĒN'DER, *v. a.* [Old Fr. *surrender*; — from L. *super*, above, and *rendo*, to render. — Corrupted from Fr. *se rendre*, to yield one's self.] [*i.* **SURRENDERED**; *pp.* **SURRENDERING**, **SURRENDERED**.] To render or deliver up; to yield; to give up; to resign; to submit; to relinquish; to abandon.

He surrendered realm and life to fate. *Spenser.*
If we do not surrender our wills to the overtures of his goodness, we must submit our backs to the strokes of his anger. *Barrow.*

Syn. — See **ABANDON**, **DELIVER**.

SUR-RĒN'DER, *v. n.* To yield; to resign or give one's self up to another.

I then ordered a musket to be fired over their heads, as the least exceptable expedient, . . . hoping either to make them *surrender* or leap into the water. *Cook.*

SUR-RĒN'DER, *n.* 1. The act of surrendering; the act of yielding or resigning; submission.

A *surrender* of the Palatinate. *Howell.*
So spake our general mother, and with eyes
Of conjugal attraction unimpaired,
And meek *surrender*, half embracing, leaned
On our first father. *Milton.*

2. (*Law.*) A yielding up an estate for life or for years to him that hath an immediate estate in reversion or remainder, wherein the estate for life or for years may merge by mutual agreement between them; the falling of a less estate into a greater: — the giving up by bails of their principal into custody, in their own discharge. *Burrill.*

SUR-RĒN'DER-ĒĒ, *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a surrender is made. *Blackstone.*

SUR-RĒN'DER-ŌR, *n.* (*Law.*) One who makes a surrender. *Blackstone.*

† **SUR-RĒN'DRY**, *n.* Surrender. *Howell.*

SUR-RĒP'TION, *n.* [L. *surrepo*, *surreptus*; *sub*, under, and *repo*, to creep.]

1. The act of obtaining surreptitiously, or getting by stealth. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Sudden and unperceived approach, invasion, or intrusion. *Hammond.*

SUR-RĒP-TĪ'TIOUS (*sŭr-rep-tish'us*), *a.* [L. *surreptitius*; It. *surrettizio*; Sp. *surrepticio*; Fr. *surreptice*.] Stealthily or fraudulently done, obtained, taken away, or introduced.

They declare that all the other editions are stolen and *surreptitious*. *Pope*

SUR-RĒP-TĪ'TIOUS-LY, *ad.* By surreption, or stealth; fraudulently. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

SUR-RO-GĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *surrogo*, *surrogatus*; *sub*, under, and *rogo*, to ask.] To put in the place of another; to substitute. [R.] *More.*

SUR-RO-GĀTE, *n.* (*Law.*) One who is substituted or appointed in the place of another; one who represents or acts for another: — in English law, a bishop's chancellor; an officer who usually presides in the bishop's diocesan court, and by whom, as the representative of the ordinary, letters of administration are granted where the spiritual court is not presided over by a judge: — in some of the United States a county officer who has jurisdiction in granting letters testamentary and letters of administration, and other matters relating to the settlement of the estates of testators and intestates; a judge of probate. *Burrill.*

SUR-RO-GĀTE-SHĪP, *n.* The office, or the state, of a surrogate. *Ed. Rev.*

SUR-RO-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *surrogatio*.] The act of putting in another's place. [R.] *Killingbeck.*

SUR-RŌUND, *v. a.* [See **ROUND**.] [*i.* **SURROUNDED**; *pp.* **SURROUNDING**, **SURROUNDED**.]

1. To enclose on all sides; to encompass completely; to environ; to encircle.

Yelling monsters, that with ceaseless cry
Surround me, as thou sawest. *Milton.*

2. To go or pass round. [R.] *Temple.*

3. (*Milit.*) To invest, as a city: — to outflank and deprive of the means of retreat. *Stocqueler.*

Syn. — To *surround* is a term of extensive application, as persons and things are *surrounded* in various modes. A city is *surrounded* by a wall, a field by a fence; a person is *surrounded* by friends, by dangers, or difficulties; a garden is *enclosed* by a wall; the earth is *encompassed* by air, a person by dangers; a town or valley is *environed* by hills; the head is *encircled* by a wreath.

SUR-RŌUND, *n.* A mode of hunting the buffalo, by enclosing a large herd, and driving them over a precipice, or into a deep ravine. *S. F. Baird.*

SUR-RŌUND'ING, *n.* An encompassing. *Wright.*

SUR-RŌUND'ING, *p. a.* Being on all sides; environing; encompassing; encircling.

SUR-RŌY'AL, *n.* The crown of the horn of a male red deer of the fourth year. *Brande.*

† **SUR-SĀN'URE**, *n.* [Fr. *sur*, over, and *sain*, healing.] A wound healing outwardly. *Chaucer.*

SŪR'SHĀRP, *n.* (*Mus.*) The fifth tetrachord above, added by Guido. *Moore.*

SUR-SŌL'ID, *n.* (*Math.*) A fifth power. Thus 32 is the *sur-solid* of 2. *Davies & Peck.*

SUR-SŌL'ID, *a.* (*Math.*) Noting a problem which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher kind than the conic sections. *Hutton.*

SUR-TŌUT (*sŭr-tŏt'*), *n.* [Fr. *surtout*; *sur*, above, and *tout*, all.] A man's coat worn over the rest of his dress; an overcoat.

He was forced to wear a *surtout* of oiled cloth. *Arbuthnot.*

SŪR'TUR-BRĀND, *n.* A species of peaty, bituminous coal, found in Iceland, and resembling Bovey-coal. *Brande.*

SURVEILLANCE (*sŭr-vāl'yāns*), *n.* [Fr.] Surveyorship; superintendence; inspection; oversight; supervision. *Qu. Rev.*

†SUR-VĒNE', *v. a.* [Fr. *survenir*.] To supervene.
A supposition that *sur* venes lethargies. *Harvey.*

†SUR-VĒ-NŪE, *n.* [Fr. *survenir*, *survenir*, to arrive unexpectedly.] A stepping or coming in unexpectedly.

Not a foundation of the government alter either by the death of a monarch or by the death of several nations in the 12th century, to the death of the Normans in their sur-
venie. *N. Bacon.*

SUR-VEY' (sur-vā'), *v. a.* [Old Fr. *surveoir*; Fr. *sur*, over, above, and *voir*, to see;—from L. *super*, over, and *video*, to see.] [*i.* SURVEYED; *pp.* SURVEYING, SURVEYED.]

1. To overlook; to have under the view; to view as from a higher place,—particularly to view for the purpose of examining carefully; to scrutinize; to inspect; to examine by sight.

Let observation with extensive view
Survey mankind from China to Peru. *Johnson.*

2. To determine the boundaries and superficial extent, or the contour of, as of a portion of the earth's surface; to measure and estimate, as land or buildings. *Johnson.*

3. To oversee; to supervise. *Johnson.*

SUR-VEY' (sur-vā or sur-vā', 114) [sur-vā, S. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. C. Wh.; sur-vā', E. K.; sur-vā' or sur-vā, W.], *n.*

1. The act of surveying; view; sight; prospect; review; retrospect.

Under his proud survey the city lies. *Denham.*

2. Careful examination; inspection.

A survey has been made of your house, and now the insurance company will insure it. *Bourner.*

3. The act by which the quantity or dimensions of a piece of land is ascertained;—the examination and mensuration of a country in order to ascertain its boundaries, the state of its coast, harbors, &c.;—the account or exposition of a survey. *Bourner.*

The Report of the Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey.

Trigonometrical survey, a survey on a large scale, as for making a geometrical map of a country, or for measuring an arc of the terrestrial meridian. *Brande.*

“This substantive was, till within these few years, universally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, like the verb; but, since Johnson and Lowth led the way, a very laudable desire of regulating and improving our language has given the substantive the accent on the first syllable, according to a very general rule in the language; but this has produced an anomaly in pronunciation, for which, in my opinion, the accentual distinction of the noun and verb does not make amends: if we place the accent on the first syllable of the noun, the *ey* in the last must necessarily be pronounced like *ey* in *barley*, *attorney*, *journey*, &c. Notwithstanding, therefore, this accentuation has numbers to support it, I think it but a short-sighted emendation, and not worth adopting. All our orthoepists pronounce the verb with the accent on the last, except Fenning, who accents the first. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Dr. Ash, Perry, and Entick (and Todd) accent the first syllable of the noun; but Dr. Johnson and Bailey, the original lexicographers, accent the last.” *Walker.*

Syn.—See PROSPECT, RETROSPECT.

SUR-VEY'AL (sur-vā'al), *n.* Survey. *Barrow.*

†SUR-VEY'ANCE (-vā'-), *n.* Survey. *Chaucer.*

SUR-VEY'ING (sur-vā'ing), *p. a.* Overlooking; examining;—employed in measuring land; as, “A surveying party.”

Surveying wheel, a perambulator. *Hutton.*

SUR-VEY'ING (sur-vā'ing), *n.* The act or the art of finding the boundaries and superficial extent of any portion of the earth's surface, or of finding its contour. *Brande.*

Geodesic surveying, a branch of surveying comprising all the operations of surveying based on the supposition of the earth being spheroidal, or in which the curvature of the earth is taken into account; geodesy. This branch includes maritime or nautical surveying.—*Plane surveying*, a branch of surveying comprising all the operations of surveying based on the supposition of the surface of the earth being a plane,—applicable only to limited portions of the earth's surface.—*Topographical surveying*, a branch of surveying comprising all operations incident to finding the contour of a portion of the earth's surface and the various methods of representing it on a plane. *Da. & P.*

SUR-VEY'OR (sur-vā'or), *n.* 1. One who surveys or oversees; an overseer; a supervisor.

Were't not maddest, then,
To make the fox surveyor of the fold? *Shak.*

2. One who measures land. *Arbutnot.*

3. A superintendent and director of the in-

spectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers of a port in the U. S. custom-houses *Bartlett.*

4. An engineer's assistant. *Simmonds.*

SUR-VEY'OR-GĒN'ĒR-ĀL, *n.* 1. A chief officer of the customs. *Simmonds.*

2. An officer having charge of the survey of the public lands of a district. [U. S.] *Davies.*

SUR-VEY'OR-SHIP (sur-vā'or-shĭp), *n.* The state or the office of a surveyor. *Johnson.*

†SUR-VIEW' (sur-vā'), *v. a.* To overlook; to have in view; to survey. *Spenser.*

†SUR-VIEW' (sur-vā'), *n.* 1. Survey. *Sanderson.*

2. A revisal; a revision. *Milton.*

†SUR-VISE', *v. a.* [Fr. *sur*, over, and *viser*, to look.] To look over; to view. *B. Jonson.*

SUR-VIVAL, *n.* The act of surviving, or outliving; survivorship. *Chapman.*

SUR-VIVANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Survivorship. *Buck.*

SUR-VIVANCE, *n.* Survivorship. [R.] *Wright.*

SUR-VIVO, *v. n.* [L. *supervivuo*; *super*, above, and *vivo*, to live; It. *sopravvivere*; Sp. *sobrevivir*; Fr. *survivre*.] [*i.* SURVIVED; *pp.* SURVIVING, SURVIVED.] To live after the death of another, or after any event; to remain alive.

Those that survive let Rome reward with love. *Shak.*

Now that he is dead, his immortal fame survives, and flourishes in the mouths of all people. *Spenser.*

Syn.—See OUTLIVE.

SUR-VIVE', *v. a.* To exceed in duration or continuance of life or existence; to live after or beyond; to outlive; to live longer than.

“The only way of escaping the death of his body, is by the continuance of his soul, which is the only way of escaping the death of his body.” *Locke.*

SUR-VIVENCE, *n.* Survivorship. [R.] *Clarke.*

SUR-VIVING, *p. a.* Continuing alive; living longer; outliving.

SUR-VIVOR, *n.* One who survives. *Swift.*

SUR-VIVORSHIP, *n.* 1. The state of a survivor or of outliving another. *Tatler.*

2. In the doctrine of life annuities, a reversionary benefit contingent upon the circumstance of some life or lives surviving some other life or lives, or of the lives falling according to some assigned order. *Brande.*

SUS-CĒP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *suscettibilità*; Sp. *susceptibilidad*; Fr. *susceptibilité*.] The quality of being susceptible; capability of admitting or receiving, particularly of admitting or receiving influences; sensibility; impressibility.

Susceptibility of occasional pleasure. *Johnson.*

“The mind is a porous vessel, and the mind is the porous vessel, and the mind is the porous vessel.” *Locke.*

SUS-CĒP-TI-BLE [sus-sĕp'te-bl, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; sus-sĕp'te-bl, Entick], *a.* [It. *suscettibile*; Sp. & Fr. *susceptible*,—from L. *suscipio*, to undertake; *sub*, under, and *capio*, to take.] Capable of admitting, or predisposed to admit, sensations, influences, or affections of any kind; susceptible; sensitive; impressible.

This is the time most susceptible of lasting impressions. *Locke.*

Children's minds are narrow, and usually susceptible of but one thought at once. *Locke.*

Blow with empty words the susceptible flame. *Prior.*

“Dr. Johnson says Prior has accented this word improperly on the first syllable. To which observation Mr. Mason adds, ‘Perhaps it is Johnson who has improperly placed the accent on the second syllable.’ If Mr. Mason were asked why, perhaps he would be puzzled to answer.” *Walker.*

SUS-CĒP-TI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being susceptible; susceptibility. *Todd.*

SUS-CĒP-TI-BLY, *ad.* In a susceptible manner; so as to be susceptible. *Scott.*

†SUS-CĒP-TION, *n.* [L. *suscipio*.] The act of taking. “Susception of baptism.” *Bp. Taylor.*

SUS-CĒP-TIVE, *a.* [It. *suscettivo*; Sp. *susceptivo*.] Capable of admitting; susceptible.

Our nature is so susceptible of errors on all sides. *Watts.*

SUS-CĒP-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being susceptible; susceptibility. *Johnson.*

SUS-CĒP-TIV'I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility; susceptibility. *Wollaston.*

SUS-CĒP-TOR, *n.* [L.] One who undertakes;—a godfather. [R.] *Fuller.*

SUS-CĪP'I-ĒN-CY, *n.* Reception. [R.] *Bailey.*

SUS-CĪP'I-ĒNT, *n.* One who admits or receives; a recipient. [R.] *Bp. Taylor.*

SUS-CĪP'I-ĒNT, *a.* [L. *suscipio*, *suscipiens*, to undertake, to admit.] Receiving; admitting. “Susceptive matter.” [R.] *Barrow.*

†SUS-CĪ-TĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *suscito*, *suscitatus*.] To rouse; to excite; to animate. *Sur T. Elyot.*

†SUS-CĪ-TĀ-TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of rousing or exciting; animation. *Pearson.*

SUS-LĪK, *n.* (Zool.) See SOUSLIK. *Clarke.*

SUS-PĒCT', *v. a.* [L. *suspicio*, *suspectus*; *sub*, under, and *specio*, to look, to view; It. *sospettare*; Sp. *sospectar*; Fr. *suspecter*.] [*i.* SUSPECTED; *pp.* SUSPECTING, SUSPECTED.]

1. To imagine or apprehend, upon slight grounds or upon none at all, and generally through doubt, fear, or jealousy; to mistrust.

Nothing makes a man suspect much more than to know little; and therefore men should remedy suspicion by procuring to know more. *Bacon.*

2. To imagine guilty, without positive proof. Some would imagine that body and extension are the same thing, and the signification of words, which I would not suspect them of, they having so severely condemned the philosophy of others. *Locke.*

3. To doubt the honor, sincerity, or fidelity of; to distrust; not to have confidence in.

Him Dido now with blandishment detains;
But I suspect the town where Juno reigns. *Dryden.*

4. To hold to be uncertain; to doubt.

I cannot forbear a story, which is so well attested that I have no manner of reason to suspect the truth [of it]. *Addison.*

Syn.—See DOUBT.

SUS-PĒCT', *v. n.* To imagine guilt or wrong; to be suspicious; to have suspicion.

If I suspect without cause, . . . let me be your jest. *Shak.*

†SUS-PĒCT', *a.* 1. Doubtful; uncertain. *Glanvill.*

2. Suspected; liable to suspicion.

What I can do or offer is suspect. *Milton.*

†SUS-PĒCT', *n.* Suspicion. *Shak.*

SUS-PĒCT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be suspected or distrusted; liable to suspicion. *Cotgrave.*

“This word is much wanted; for, without it, we have only *suspicious* to express ‘prone to suspect,’ and ‘liable to be suspected,’ ideas widely different.” *Nares.*

SUS-PĒCT'ĒD, *p. a.* Doubtful; mistrusted.

SUS-PĒCT'ĒD-LY, *ad.* So as to be suspected; in a manner to excite suspicion. *Bp. Taylor.*

SUS-PĒCT'ĒD-NESS, *n.* The state of being suspected or doubted. *Dr. Robinson.*

SUS-PĒCT'ĒR, *n.* One who suspects. *Beau. & Fl.*

SUS-PĒCT'FUL, *a.* Apt to suspect; mistrustful; distrustful; suspicious. [R.] *Bailey.*

†SUS-PĒCT'ION, *n.* [L. *suspectio*.] Suspicion; mistrust; distrust; doubt. *Gascoigne.*

†SUS-PĒCTIOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being suspicious; suspiciousness. *Berners.*

†SUS-PĒCT'LESS, *a.* 1. Not suspecting. *Herbert.*

2. Not suspected. *Beau. & Fl.*

SUS-PĒND', *v. a.* [L. *suspendo*; *sub*, under, and *pendo*, to hang; It. *sospendere*; Sp. *suspender*; Fr. *suspendre*.] [*i.* SUSPENDED; *pp.* SUSPENDING, SUSPENDED.]

1. To make to hang; to make to depend from any thing; to hang.

It is reported by Ruffinus, that in the temple of Serapis there was an iron chariot suspended by loadstones. *Browne.*

2. To make to depend on;—followed by *on* or *upon*.

God hath in the Scripture suspended the promise of eternal life upon the condition that a man shall believe and have his heart to the Lord. *Lightfoot.*

3. To keep undetermined; to hold in uncertainty; to withhold.

A man may suspend his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined whether it be really a man's choice to make him happy or no. *Locke.*

4. To make to stop for a while; to hinder from proceeding or operating; to interrupt; to delay; to stay. “I suspend their doom.” *Milton.*

They can suspend this prosecution in particular cases. *Locke.*

The guard nor fights nor flies: their fate, so near,
At once suspends their courage and their fear. *Denham.*

5. To debar for a time from the execution of an office, or the enjoyment of a revenue or of any privilege.

Good men should not be suspended from the exercise of their ministry. *Sanderson.*

The Bishop of London was summoned for not suspending Dr. Sharp. *Swift.*

SUS-PEND', *v. n.* To stop payment. *Simmonds.*

SUS-PEND'ER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, suspends, delays, or debars. *Mountagu.*

2. *pl.* Straps passing over the shoulders to hold up pantaloons; braces; gallowsses. *Clarke.*

SUS-PEND'ING, *n.* Suspension. *More.*

SUS-PEN-SÁ'TION, *n.* A temporary cessation. "A suspension of the laws." *Mansfield.*

SUS-PENSE', *n.* [*L. suspensus; Sp. suspensio; Fr. suspense.*]

1. The state of being uncertain; uncertainty; indetermination; indecision; doubt.

While a great event is in *suspense*, the action warms, and the very *suspense*, made up of hope and fear, maintains no unpleasing agitation in the mind. *Bolingbroke.*

2. Stop in the midst of two opposites.

For thee the Fates, severely kind, ordain
A cool *suspense* from pleasure or from pain. *Pope.*

3. (*Law.*) A suspension or temporary cessation of a man's right, as when a rent, &c., ceases in consequence of the unity of possession of the rent, &c. *Bowrier. Whishaw.*

Syn. — See DOUBT.

SUS-PENSE', *a.* 1. Held from proceeding.

The great light of day yet wants to run
Much of his race though steep, *suspense* in heaven,
Held by thy voice. *Milton.*

2. Noting doubt, uncertainty, or indecision.
This said, he sat; and expectation held
His looks *suspense*. *Milton.*

† SUS-PENSE'LY, *ad.* Doubtfully. *Hales.*

SUS-PEN-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of being suspended. *Wright.*

SUS-PEN-SI-BLE, *a.* Capable of suspension; that may be suspended. *Coleridge.*

SUS-PEN-SION (sus-pen'shun), *n.* [*L. suspensio; It. sospensione; Sp. & Fr. suspension.*]

1. The act of suspending, or the state of being suspended; pendency; dependency.

True and formal crucifixion is often named by the general word *suspension*. *Pearson.*

2. The act of keeping in suspense or indetermination. "Suspension of any desire." *Locke.*

3. The act of delaying or stopping for a while; a hindering from proceeding; interruption; temporary cessation; delay; intermission; stay.

It is evident that it requires a *suspension* of the ordinary business of the world. *Bp. Horsley.*

4. The act of restraining one for a time from the exercise of his duties, rights, or power; temporary privation of an office or its emoluments. "The clerk incurred *suspension*." *Johnson.*

Suspensions may stop, and degradations cut off, the use or exercise of power before given; but voluntarily it is not in the power of man to separate and pull asunder what God by his authority coupleth. *Hooker.*

5. (*Mus.*) Act of retaining in any chord some note or notes of the preceding chord. *Moore.*

6. (*Scot. Law.*) That form of law by which the effect of a sentence condemnatory, that has not yet received execution, is stayed or postponed, till the cause be again considered. *Erskine.*

7. (*Chem.*) The state of solid particles held undissolved in a liquid and separable from it by filtration. *Hoblyn.*

Points of *suspension*, (*Mech.*) those points in the axis or beam of a balance where the weights are applied, or from which they are suspended. *Hutton.* — *Suspension of arms*, (*Mil.*) a short truce which contending parties agree upon. *Mil. Ency.*

SUS-PEN-SION-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge resting on chains or ropes thrown over fixed supports.

— "Suspension-bridges are of two kinds: — 1st, those in which the weight of the roadway is suspended by vertical rods, wire-ropes, &c., to chains or cables, which, passing over high piers, hang in catenary curves between them, and are firmly fastened to abutments: — 2d, those in which the roadway is suspended from rigid abutting arches of wood or iron, or both combined." *Simmonds.*

SUS-PEN-SIVE, *a.* Doubtful; uncertain. "In *suspensive* thoughts." [*R.*] *Beaumont.*

Suspensive condition, (*Law.*) a condition which prevents a contract from going into operation until the condition has been fulfilled. *Bowrier.*

SUS-PEN-SOR, *n.* [*Fr. suspensor.*] (*Surg.*) A bandage to suspend the scrotum. *Smart.*

SUS-PEN-SQ-RY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to that which hangs or is hung; hanging; depending.

The crowns and garlands of the ancients were . . . *pensile* or *suspensory*. *Brown.*

2. Doubtful; uncertain. [*R.*] *Brown.*

SUS-PEN-SQ-RY, *n.* (*Surg.*) A bandage for supporting the scrotum. *Hoblyn.*

† SUS-PI-CA-BLE, *a.* Liable to suspicion. *More.*

SUS-PI'CIEN-CY (sus-pish'en-se), *n.* The quality of being suspicious; suspiciousness. [*R.*]

A *suspiciency* of the want of grace. *Hopkins.*

SUS-PI'CIQ (sus-pish'un), *n.* [*L. suspicio; It. sospensione; Sp. sospecho; Fr. suspicion.*] The act of suspecting, or the state of being suspected, imagination or belief, generally of something ill; distrust; mistrust; doubt.

Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind. *Shak.*
Suspicion may be excited by some kind of accusation, not supported by evidence sufficient for conviction, but sufficient to lead to a trial. *Cogan.*

Syn. — See DOUBT.

† SUS-PI'CIQ (sus-pish'un), *v. a.* To suspect; to mistrust; to doubt. *South.*

SUS-PI'CIQ (sus-pish'un), *a.* [*L. suspiciosus; It. sospicioso; Sp. sospechoso.*]

1. Noting or indicating suspicion or fear.

We have a *suspicious* countenance, often a *suspicious* look. *Swift.*

2. Cherishing or disposed to cherish suspicion; inclined to suspect; given to suspicion; inclined to imagine ill; jealous; distrustful.

Through this cave was dug with vast expense;
The work it seemed of some *suspicious* prince. *Dryden.*

3. Liable to suspicion; calculated to excite suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill.

Private, inactive, calm, contemplative,
Little *suspicious* to any thing. *Milton.*

Syn. — See DISTRUSTFUL, JEALOUS.

SUS-PI'CIQ (sus-pish'un), *ad.* In a suspicious manner; so as to raise suspicion. *Sidney.*

SUS-PI'CIQ (sus-pish'un), *n.* 1. Tendency to suspicion; disposition to suspect; a suspicious disposition.

Suspiciousness is as great an enemy to wisdom as too much credulity. *Fuller.*

2. Liability to be suspected; as, "The *suspiciousness* of a man's behavior."

SUS-PI'RAL, *n.* [*L. suspiro*, to draw a deep breath; *sub*, under, and *spiro*, to breathe.]

1. A spring of water passing under ground towards a conduit. *Chambers.*

2. A breathing-hole or ventiduct. *Chambers.*

SUS-PI-RÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. suspiratio; suspiro*, to sigh.] The act of suspiring, or fetching the breath deep; a sigh; a murmur. *Shak.*

SUS-PI'RE', *v. n.* [*L. suspiro; sub*, under, and *spiro*, to breathe.] [*i.* SUSPIRED; *pp.* SUSPIRING, SUSPIRED.]

1. To sigh; to fetch the breath deep; to breathe hard and audibly. *Shak.*

2. To breathe; to respire. *Shak.*

† SUS-PI'RE', *n.* A sigh; a deep breath. *Massinger.*

† SUS-PI'RED' (sus-pir'd'), *v. a.* Desired or wished for earnestly; longed for. *Wotton.*

SUS-TAIN' (sus-tán'), *v. a.* [*L. sustineo; sub*, under, and *teneo*, to hold; *It. sostenere; Sp. sostener; Fr. soutenir.*] [*i.* SUSTAINED; *pp.* SUSTAINING, SUSTAINED.]

1. To bear; to hold up; to keep from dropping, sinking, or falling; to uphold; to support.

The largeness and lightness of her wings and tail *sustain* her without lassitude. *More.*

2. To support; to maintain; to nourish.

My labor will *sustain* me. *Milton.*

If he have no comfortable expectations of another life to *sustain* him under the evils in this world, he is of all creatures the most miserable. *Tillotson.*

3. To suffer; to bear; to endure; to undergo.

Shall Turnus then such endless toil *sustain*? *Dryden.*

4. (*Mus.*) To continue, as notes, through their whole power or length. *Moore.*

Syn. — A person *sustains* what he has in hand, and *sustains* what is laid on him. *Sustain* a load, an attack, a loss, or an injury; *sustain* a position, assertion, or character; *support* a burden, a family, or person in want.

† SUS-TAIN', *n.* A sustainer. *Milton.*

SUS-TAIN'-ABLE, *a.* That may be sustained or upheld; supportable. *Todd.*

SUS-TAIN'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, sustains or supports; a supporter. *Chapman.*

† SUS-TAIN'MENT, *n.* Support; sustenance.

Hunting . . . was their only *sustainment*. *Milton.*

SUS-TÁ'TIC, *n.* [*Gr. συστατικός; συστάω*, to draw together, to shroud.] Mournful; affecting; pathetic; plaintive. [*R.*] *Wright.*

SUS-TE-NANCE, *n.* [*Old Fr. soustenance.*]

1. Support; maintenance; subsistence.

There are many one and *sustenance* as for the *sustenance* of the body, and *sustenance* of the soul, any sort of maintenance of the body. *Hooker.*

2. That which sustains life; food; provisions.

The sheriffs of Hereford and Essex were commanded . . . to prevent all *sustenance* to be brought to him. *Drayton.*

Syn. — See LIVING.

† SUS-TEN'TA-CLE, *n.* [*L. sustentaculum.*] Support; maintenance; sustenance. *More.*

SUS-TEN-TÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. sustentatio; It. sustentazione; Sp. sustentacion; Fr. sustentation.*]

1. The act of sustaining; support.

This *sustentation* of so heavy a body. *Boyle.*

2. The use of food or victuals. *Brown.*

3. Maintenance; subsistence; sustenance.

The *sustentation* of our bodies. *Search.*

† SUS-SUR-RÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. susurratio.*] A whispering; a soft murmur. *Barley.*

SUT'TLE (sút'tl), *a.* [*L. sutilis; suo*, to sew.] Done by sewing or stitching; sewed; stitched.

Half the rooms are adorned with a kind of *suttle* pictures, which imitate tapestry. *Idler.*

SUT'LER, *n.* [*Dut. zottelaar.*] A person who follows an army as a seller of provisions and liquors. *Shak. Dryden.*

SUT'LING-WENCH, *n.* A female sutler. *Addison.*

SUT'TOR, *n.* A sirup made from the juice of the pitahaya, or *Cereus giganteus*. [*U.S.*] *Barlett.*

SUT-TÉE', *n.* [*Sansc. sati*, pure.] A word denoting a chaste wife, or one who burns herself on her husband's funeral pile, and applied by the Bramins to various rites of religious purification; — but it is commonly used for the voluntary self-immolation of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband. *Brande.*

SUT-TÉE'ISM, *n.* The practice of self-immolation by widows on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands. — See SUTTEE. *Ec. Rev.*

SUT'TLE, *n.* Goods after tare, and before tret, has been deducted. *Simmonds.*

SUT'TLE, *a.* Applied to weight after tare has been deducted, and before tret. *Crabb.*

SUT'U-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to, having, or resembling a suture or sutures. *Hooker.*

SUT'U-RÁ-TED, *a.* Stitched or sewed together; united by sewing. *Smith, On Old Age.*

SUT'TURE (sút'tur), *n.* [*L. sutura; suo*, to sew; *It. & Sp. sutura; Fr. suture.*]

1. (*Surg.*) The act or the operation of closing the lips of a wound by sewing. *Sharp.*

2. (*Anat.*) The immovable articulation which unites the bones of the cranium and face.

The *sutures* of the skull are abolished in old age. *Arbuthnot.*

3. (*Bot.*) The line of junction of contiguous parts grown together. *Gray.*

4. (*Ent.*) The line at which the elytra meet, and are sometimes confluent. *Brande.*

SUT'TURED (sút'turd), *a.* Connected by a suture; sewed. "A *sutured* crust." *Pennant.*

SUT'UM CUI'QUE (-kú'kwe). [*L.*] to every one his own. Give to every one his due. *Scudamore.*

SUT'ZÉ-RÁIN, *n.* [*Fr.* a lord paramount.] A feudal lord or baron. *Ec. Rev. Hallam.*

SUT'ZÉ-RÁIN-TY, *n.* [*Fr. suzeraineté.*] The office or the authority of a suzerain, or the lord paramount; lordship; sovereignty. *N. Brit. Rev.*

SWAB (swáb), *n.* [*Sw. svab.*] 1. A kind of mop used for cleaning floors, decks, &c. *Smollett.*

2. (*Surg.*) A piece of sponge or rag attached

to a rod, used for cleansing the mouth of the sick, or for applying remedial agents to deep-seated parts. *Dunghison.*

3. † A cod of beans or pease, &c. *Bailey. Ash.*

SWAB (swöb), *v. a.* [A. S. *swebban*; Dut. *swabberen*; Ger. *schwabbern*; Sw. *svabla*.] [*i.* SWABBED; *pp.* SWABBING, SWABBED.] To clean with a mop or swab, as a deck. *Shelvoek.*

SWAB'BER (swöb'ber), *n.* One who swabs. *Shak.*

SWAB'BER (swöb'ber), *v. a.* To swob. *Bosworth.*

SWAD (swäd), *n.* 1. A peascod. [Local, Eng.] *Todd.*

2. † A squab, or short, fat person. *B. Jonson.*

3. A large quantity. [Local, U. S.] *Bartlett.*

SWAD'DLE (swäd'dl), *v. a.* [Dim. of *swathe*. *Barclay.*—See *SWATHE*.] [*i.* SWADDLED; *pp.* SWADDLING, SWADDLED.]

1. To swathe; to bind or wrap in clothes, as new-born children.

They immediately began to *swaddle* me up in my nightgown with long pieces of linen. *Spectator.*

2. † To beat; to cudgel; to flog. *Harrington.*

SWAD'DLE (swäd'dl), *n.* Swaddling-clothes.

Upon that [they] ordered me to be carried to one of their houses, and put to bed in all my *swaddles*. *Adison.*

SWAD'DLING (swäd'dling), *n.* That in which one is swaddled or swathed. *Drummond.*

SWAD'DLING-BÄND, } (swäd'dling-), *n.* Cloth
SWAD'DLING-CLÖTH, } wrapped round a new-
SWAD'DLING-CLÖUT, } born child. *Spenser.*

SWÄG, *v. n.* ["Perhaps from the A. S. *wegan*, to weigh." *Richardson.*] [*i.* SWAGGED; *pp.* SWAGGING, SWAGGED.] To sink down by its weight; to hang heavy; to sag. *Wotton.*

SWÄG, *n.* An unequal, hobbling motion. *Francis.*

SWÄG'-BËL-LÏED (-ljd), *a.* Having a large projecting belly; pot-bellied.

Your *swag-bellied* Hollander. *Shak.*

SWÄG'-BËL-LY, *n.* (Med.) A large tumor developed in the abdomen, and which is neither fluctuating nor sonorous. *Dunghison.*

SWÄGE, *n.* A particular kind of anvil, of various forms, on which to hammer metallic plates into given patterns. *Wright.*

SWÄGE, *v. a.* To fashion upon a swage. *Wright.*

† SWÄGE, *v. a.* To soften; to assuage.

Nor wanting power to mitigate and *swage*,
With solemn touches, troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

† SWÄGE, *v. n.* To abate; to assuage. *Barret.*

SWÄG'GER, *v. n.* [From Dut. *swaddenen*, to make a noise, or from A. S. *swegan*, to sound. *Skinner.*— "It may be from *swag*, to weigh." *Richardson.*—See *SWAG*, *v. n.*—"It seems a frequentative from to *sway*." *Barclay.*—See *SWAY*, *v. a.*] [*i.* SWAGGERED; *pp.* SWAGGERING, SWAGGERED.] To bluster; to bully; to be insolent; to act the bully or braggadocio.

[He] scarcely deigned to set a foot on ground,
But *swaggered* like a lord about his hall. *Dryden.*

SWÄG'GER, *v. a.* To bully; to influence or subdue by blustering or threats.

He would *swagger* the boldest man into a dread. *Swift.*

SWÄG'GER, *n.* A bluster; a boastful manner.

The butcher is stout, and he values no *swagger*. *Swift.*

SWÄG'GER-ER, *n.* One who swaggers; a blusterer; a bully; a turbulent fellow. *Shak.*

SWÄG'GER-ING, *n.* Act of blustering; bravado. *Glanvill.*

SWÄG'GY, *a.* Hanging by its weight; swagging.
His *swaggy* and prominent belly. *Brown.*

SWÄIN (swän), *n.* [Goth. *swēin*; A. S. *swan*; Dan. *svend*; Sw. *sven*; Icel. *svinn*.—Scot. *swane*, *swayn*.]

1. A young man; a pastoral youth. *Spenser.*
The conscious *swains*, rejoicing in the sight,
Eye the blue vault, and bless the useful light. *Pope.*

2. A rustic; a peasant; a clown; a hind. *Shak.*

3. A lover; a suitor; a wooer. *Smart.*

† SWÄIN'ISH, *a.* Rustic; ignorant. *Milton.*

SWÄIN'MÖTE, *n.* [A. S. *swain*, a swain, and *mote*, a meeting.—Low L. *swainmōtum*.] (For-
est Law.) A court relating to matters of the

forest held before the verderors, as judges, by the steward of the court, thrice in the year, the swains or freeholders within the forest composing the jury;—also written *swainmote*. *Blackstone.*

SWÄIP, *v. n.* To walk proudly;—to sweep. [North of Eng.] *Todd.*

SWÄLE, *v. n.* [A. S. *swelan*, *swelan*, *elan*, to set on fire, to burn; *ald*, fire, Ger. *schwelen*, to burn slowly; Icel. *svæla*, to smoke, to suffocate.] [*i.* SWALED; *pp.* SWALING, SWALED.] To waste or blaze away; to melt, as a candle; to swael. *Wickhffe.*

SWÄLE, *v. a.* 1. To consume; to swael. *Congreve.*

2. To singe or burn. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*

SWÄLE, *n.* 1. A low place;—shade, in opposition to sunshine. [Local, Eng.] *Forby.*

2. A gutter in a candle. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*

3. A vale or valley; a tract of low land. [Local, U. S. & Eng.] *Wright. Bartlett.*

† SWÄL'LET (swöl'let), *n.* [Sw. *swall*, swell of the sea.] Among tin-miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work. *Bailey.*

SWÄL'LOW (swöl'lo), *n.* [A. S. *swalewe*; Dut. *swaalo*; Ger. *schwalbe*; Dan. *svale*; Sw. & Icel. *svala*.] (Ornith.) A migratory, passerine bird of the family *Hirundinidae*, and particularly of the genus *Hirundo*, of which the common chimney or house swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) is the type, but which includes several other common species, as the barn swallow (*Hirundo rufa*), a native of America, the sand-martin, or bank-swallow (*Hirundo riparia*), &c. *Baird.*

Swallows are all distinguished for dense plumage, length of wing, forked tails, velocity of flight, and for passing more of their time upon the wing than almost any other birds. *Baird.*

The swallow, murderer of the bees small. *Chaucer.*
The swallow follows not summer more willingly than we
your lordship. *Shak.*

SWÄL'LOW (swöl'lo), *v. a.* [A. S. *swelgan*, *swilgan*; Dut. *swelgen*, to swallow; Ger. *schwelgen*, to swill, to gormandize; Dan. *svælg*, to swallow; Sw. *svälja*; Icel. *svelgia*, to devour.—Ir. *slug*, to swallow; Gael. *shuig*.—This word is related to the Sw. *svälg*, Ger. *schwalz*, Dan. *svælg*, Icel. *svælg*, all signifying the throat, gullet, jaws, an abyss. *Bosworth.*] [*i.* SWALLOWED; *pp.* SWALLOWING, SWALLOWED.]

1. To make to pass down the throat; to receive, as food or drink, through the throat or gullet into the stomach;—to imbibe; to drink.

Chewed, *swallowed*, and digested. *Shak.*

2. To absorb; to take in; to overwhelm, as waves; to draw in and immerse, as an abyss; to engulf;—usually followed by *up*.

Death is *swallowed* up in victory. *1 Cor. xv. 54.*

Confound and *swallow* navigation up. *Shak.*

And like a whirlpool *swallow* her own streams. *Dryden.*

3. To receive and believe without examination or scruple; to accept implicitly as true; to let pass without question.

Swallow the most palpable absurdities under pretence that sense and reason are not to be trusted. *Search.*

4. To engross; to appropriate; to arrogate;—commonly followed by *up*.

Homer excels all the inventors of other arts in this, that he has *swallowed* up the honor of those who succeeded him. *Pope.*

5. To occupy; to employ; to use up; to consume; to exhaust; to waste.

The necessary provision for life *swallows* the greatest part of their time. *Locke.*

Corruption *swallowed* what the liberal hand
Of bounty scattered. *Thomson.*

6. To engross; to engage completely.

The priest and the prophet have erred through strong drink; they are *swallowed* up of wine. *Isa. xxxviii. 7.*

7. To take back; to renounce; to retract.

Did Angelo so leave her?
Duke. Left her in her tears, and dried not one of them
with his comfort; *swallowed* his vows whole, pretending in
her discoveries of dishonor. *Shak.*

SWÄL'LOW (swöl'lo), *n.* 1. The throat; the gullet. *Tooke.*

2. Voracity; a gluttonous appetite.

Called to account for his ungodly *swallows* in gorging down
the estates of helpless widows and orphans. *South.*

3. A gulf; a whirlpool. *Chaucer. Fabyan.*

4. As much as is swallowed at once. *Smart.*

SWÄL'LOW-ER (swöl'lo-er), *n.* One who swallows; a glutton. *Tatler.*

SWÄL'LOW-HÄWK, *n.* (Ornith.) A bird allied to the kite; *Elanus melanopterus*. *Baird.*

SWÄL'LOW-TÄIL (swöl'lo-täl), *n.* 1. (Bot.) A species of willow. *Bacon.*

2. (Fort.) An outwork which is narrower towards the fortified place than towards the country. *Stocqueler.*

3. (Mech.) A mode of dove-tailing. *Crabb.*

SWÄL'LOW-TÄIL-CÖAT, *n.* A body coat with pointed skirts. *Simmonds.*

SWÄL'LOW-TÄILED, *a.* (Mech.) Dove-tailed.

Swallow-tailed hawk, (Ornith.) an accipitral bird common in the south of the United States; *Naucletus furcatus*. *Baird.*

SWÄL'LOW-WORT (swöl'lo-würt), *n.* (Bot.) The name of plants of the genus *Asclepias*. *Loudon.*

SWÄM, *i.* from swim. See *SWIM*.

SWAMP (swömp), *n.* [M. Goth. *swamms*, a sponge; A. S. *swam*, a fungus; Ger. *schwamm*, a sponge, a fungus; Dut. *zwam*, a mushroom; Dan. & Sw. *svamp*, a sponge.] Low ground saturated with water; wet, spongy land; a quaggy, boggy place; a marsh; a bog; a morass. Where wild Oswego spreads her swamps around. *Goldsmith.*
A *swamp* differs from a bog and a marsh in producing trees and shrubs, while the latter produce only herbage, plants, and mosses. *Farm. Ency.*

SWAMP (swömp), *v. a.* [*i.* SWAMPED; *pp.* SWAMPING, SWAMPED.]

1. To overwhelm, as in a swamp; to engulf.

2. (Naut.) To upset, as a boat, in the water. *Simmonds.*

3. To entangle inextricably in difficulties; to embarrass; to overpower. *Macaulay.*

He invested a large sum of money in land speculations, which *swamped* him, i. e. ruined him. *Bartlett.*

SWAMP'-CÄB'BAGE, *n.* (Bot.) Skunk-cabbage; *Symplocarpus foetidus*. *Dunghison.*

SWAMP'-HÖN'EY-SÜC-KLE, *n.* (Bot.) A name given to *Azalea viscosa*, a species of false honeysuckle, and to its varieties, growing in swamps, and having clammy, fragrant flowers. *Gray.*

SWÄMP'-LÖ'C'US-TRÉE, *n.* (Bot.) A deciduous leguminous tree, growing in North America; water locust; *Gleditsia monosperma*. *Loudon.*

SWAMP'-ÖRE (swömp'ör), *n.* (Min.) Ore found in a swamp or morass; bog-ore. *Smart.*

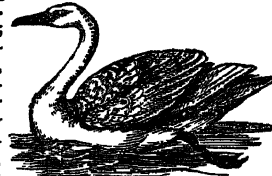
SWAMP'-PINK (swömp'pink), *n.* (Bot.) The swamp-honeysuckle. *Bigelow.*

SWAMP'-SÄS'SA-FRÄS, *n.* (Bot.) A name applied to a small North American tree growing in moist, swampy ground, having a bitter, aromatic bark, fragrant, cream-colored flowers, and red berries; *Magnolia glauca*;—called also *white laurel*, *beaver-tree*, and *sweet-bay*. *Loudon.*

SWAMP'Y (swömp'p), *a.* Of the character of a swamp; low, wet, and spongy; undrained; boggy; fenny. "Swampy ground." *Dampier.*

SWAN (swön), *n.* [A. S. *swan*; Dut. *zwaan*; Ger. *schwan*; Dan. *svane*; Sw. *svan*; Icel. *svanr*.] (Ornith.)

A large, handsome water-fowl of the order *Anseres*, family *Anatidae*, and subfamily *Cygninae*, distinguished by the great length of its neck, its graceful movement on the water, its close, thick, soft plumage, and, in nearly all the species, by its snowy whiteness, except when young.—See *CYGNINE*. *Baird.*



Common swan.

The swan, with arched neck
Between her white wings mantling proudly, rows
Her state with oary feet. *Milton.*

SWÄNG, *n.* A fresh piece of green swarth, lying in a bottom, among arable or barren land;—a swamp; a bog. [Local, Eng.] *Hallivell.*

SWÄNK'Y, *n.* An active or clever young fellow;—called also *swank*. [Scot.] *Jamieson.*

SWÄN'-LIKE (swön'-), *a.* Resembling a swan.

Let music sound while he doth make his choice;
Then, if he lose, he makes a *swan-like* end. *Shak.*

SWÄN'PÄN (swön'pän), *n.* A Chinese instrument for reckoning. *Hamilton.*

SWAN'S-DOWN (swŏnz'-), *n.* 1. The down, or small, soft feathers of the swan, used in the manufacture of muffs, tippets, &c. *Baird.*

2. A fine, soft, thin, woollen cloth. *W. Ency.*

SWAN'-SKIN (swŏn'-), *n.* 1. The skin of a swan, with the feathers on. *Simmonds.*

Swan-skins imported by the Hudson Bay Company. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. A kind of soft flannel:—a very thick, closely woven, woollen cloth, used for the clothes of seamen and laborers:—a kind of woollen blanketing used by letter-press and copper-plate printers. *W. Ency. Simmonds.*

SWAN'-UP-PING (swŏn'-), *n.* The catching and taking up of swans on the Thames, performed annually, to mark the upper mandible;—corrupted into *swan-hopping*. *Hallivell. Davis.*

† **SWAP** (swŏp), *v. n.* 1. To fall down; to descend; to rush violently; to swoop.

All suddenly she *swapt* adown to ground. *Chaucer.*

2. To ply the wings with a sweeping noise; to strike the air with the wings; to flap.

When fowls fly by, and with their *suappung* wings Beat the inconstant air. *More.*

SWAP (swŏp), *v. a.* ["To *swap* or *swoop* is to sweep, to do any thing sweepingly." *Richardson.*]

1. To strike with a long or sweeping stroke;—sometimes followed by *off*.

Swap off his head, this is my sentence. *Chaucer.*

2. To exchange; to barter; to swop. — See **SWOP**. [Colloquial or vulgar.]

He makes me an offer to *swap* his mare. *Miss Edgeworth.*
Like a fine lady *suappung* her mole for the mange. *Swift.*

SWAP (swŏp), *n.* 1. † A blow; a stroke. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. A barter; a swop. *Bartlett.*

SWAP (swŏp), *ad.* Hastily; with violence. "He did it *swap*." [Local and vulgar.] *Johnson.*

SWAPE, *n.* A long pole for raising a bucket from a well; a sweep; a well-sweep. *Clarke.*

SWARD, *n.* [A. S. *sweard*; Frs. *sward*, skin; Dut. *zwaard*; Ger. *schwerte*; Dan. *sværd*.]

1. The skin of bacon. [Local.] *Johnson.*

2. The grassy surface of land; the coat of grass on grass land; turf; sod. *Davis.*

SWARD, *v. n.* [*i.* **SWARDED**; *pp.* **SWARDING**, **SWARDED**.] To become covered with sword or a grassy surface, as land. *Mortimer.*

SWARD'-CUT-TER, *n.* A machine for bringing old grass-lands into tillage. *Simmonds.*

SWARD'ED, *p. a.* Covered with a sword. *Drake.*

SWARD'Y, *a.* Covered with a sword. *See SWEAR.*

† **SWARE**, old *pret.* from *swear*. See **SWEAR**.

SWARF, *n.* The grit worn away from the grinding stones, used in grinding cutlery wet:—also iron filings. *Hallivell. Simmonds.*

SWARM, *n.* [A. S. *swearm*; Dut. *zweren*; Ger. *schwarm*; Dan. *sværm*; Sw. *svärm*; Icel. *sværmi*.—Formed from imitating the humming (Ger. *summen*, to hum, to buzz) noise of a crowd. *Adelung.*]

1. A cluster or great number of insects, or of small animals, particularly of bees migrating from the hive; a collection of bees.

Like many *swarms* of bees assembled round, After their hives with honey do abound. *Spenser.*
Or as a *swarm* of flies in vintage time. *Milton.*

2. A multitude; a crowd; a throng.

This *swarm* of fair advantages. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **MULTITUDE**.

SWARM, *v. n.* [A. S. *swearmian*; Dut. *zweren*; Ger. *schwarmen*; Dan. *sværme*; Sw. *svärma*.]

[*i.* **SWARMED**; *pp.* **SWARMING**, **SWARMED**.]

1. To rise, as bees, in a body, and quit the hive; to collect in a swarm, as bees.

Like laboring bees on a long summer's day, Some sound the trumpet for the rest to *swarm*. *Dryden.*

2. To appear in multitudes or in great numbers; to crowd; to throng.

In crowds around the *swarming* people join. *Dryden.*

3. To be crowded; to be filled or covered with a multitude in motion; to be thronged.

Her fruit-trees all unpruned, her hedges ruined, Her knots disordered, and her wholesome herbs *Swarming* with caterpillars. *Shak.*

4. To abound; to be abundant. [*R.*]

The great lords of the earth who *swarm* in all the delights of sense. *Atterbury.*

5. To breed multitudes.

Not so thick *swarmed* once the soil Bedropped with blood of Gorgon. *Milton.*

6. To climb a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs. [Colloquial.] *Johnson. Evans.*

SWARM, *v. a.* To throng; to crowd; to overrun.

See the shores so *swarmed*. *Panshaw.*

SWARM'ING, *n.* The act of collecting in a swarm, as bees do. *Farm. Ency.*

† **SWART**, *n.* Sward. *Holinshead.*

† **SWART**, *v. a.* To blacken; to darken. *Browne.*

† **SWART**, } *a.* [M. Goth. *swarts*; A. S. *sweart*,

SWARTH, } *swait*, *sweort*, *swert*; Frs. *scart*;

Dut. *swart*; Ger. *schwarz*; Dan. *sort*; Sw. *scart*.]

Black; dark; tawny; dusky; swarthy. [*R.*]

A *swarth* complexion and a curled head. *Chapman.*

SWARTH, *n.* A row of grass or grain cut down by the scythe; a swath. — See **SWATH**.

Here stretched in ranks the levelled *swarths* are found. *Pope.*

SWARTH, *n.* The apparition of a person about to die. [North of Engl. d.] *Grose.*

SWARTH'LY, *ad.* With a swarthy hue; darkly; dusky; tawnyly. *Johnson.*

SWARTH'Y-NESS, *n.* The state of being swarthy; darkness of complexion; tawnyness.

It thickens the complexion, and dyes it into an unpleasant *swarthy*ness. *Fellham.*

SWARTH'NESS, *n.* Swarthyness. [*R.*] *Todd.*

SWARTH'Y, *a.* Dark of complexion; black; dusky; tawny. "A *swarthy* Ethiop." *Shak.*

† **SWARTH'Y**, *v. a.* To make swarthy. *Cowley.*

† **SWART'Y-NESS**, } *n.* Duskyiness of complexion;

† **SWART'NESS**, } swarthyness. *Sherwood.*

† **SWART'ISH**, *a.* Somewhat dark. *Bullein.*

SWART'-STAR, *n.* The dog-star;—so called because at the time of its appearance the complexion is turned to a swart, or dark, color.

Shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks, On whose fresh lap the *swart-star* partly looks. *Milton.*

† **SWART'Y**, *a.* Swarthy; tawny. *Burton.*

† **SWARVE**, *v. n.* To swerve. *Spenser.*

SWASH (swŏsh), *n.* [*Arch.*] An oval figure with mouldings oblique to the axis of the work. [A cant word. *Johnson.*] *Mozon.*

SWASH (swŏsh), *n.* [Formed from the sound. *Junius. Skinner.*—Perhaps a *wash*, or collection of waters. *Richardson.*]

1. † A blustering noise. *Todd.*

2. A swasher; a swaggerer. *Wright.*

3. A dashing of water; the splash of water.

"A great *swash* of water." *Coles.*

§ In the southern portion of the U. S. it is used, for a narrow channel of water within a sand-bank or between a sand-bank and the shore. *Bartlett.*

The *swash* at the east end of the bay. *Bartram's Florida.*

4. Wash; hog-wash. *Tyndale.*

SWASH (swŏsh), *v. n.* [*i.* **SWASHED**; *pp.* **SWASHING**, **SWASHED**.]

1. To bluster with clatter or noise; to vapor; to brag; to bully; to bluster; to swagger.

We'll have a *swashing* and a martial outside, As many other mannish cowards have. *Shak.*

2. To spill or splash water about; to shake water, as in a tub. *Holloway.*

SWASH (swŏsh), *a.* Soft, like fruit too ripe; quashy. [Local, Eng.] *Hallivell.*

SWASH'-BUCK-ET (swŏsh'-), *n.* The common receptacle of the washings of the scullery:—a slatternly woman. [Local, Eng.] *Hallivell.*

† **SWASH'BUCK-LER** (swŏsh'-), *n.* A swaggering swordsman, or ruffian; a bully. *Milton.*

SWASH'ER (swŏsh'er), *n.* One who swashes; a blusterer; a swaggerer; a braggart. *Shak.*

SWASH'Y (swŏsh'e), *a.* Soft, like fruit that is too ripe; swash. [Local, Eng.] *Pegge.*

† **SWAT**, *i.* from *sweat*. See **SWEAT**. *Chaucer.*

† **SWATCH** (swŏch), *n.* A swath. *Tusser.*

† **SWÄTE**, *i.* from *sweat*. *Thomson.*

SWATH (swŏth) [swŏth, P. K. Sm. *Wb.*; swäth,

E.; swäth, *Ja.*], *n.* [A. S. *swathe*, *swæth*; Dut. *zwaad*; Ger. *schwad*, *schwaden*.]

1. A line or row of grass or grain as cut and thrown by the scythe in mowing or cradling:—a sweep or reach of the scythe in mowing.

The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge, Fall down before him like the mower's *swath*. *Shak.*

2. A band; a swathe. — See **SWÄTE**.

Long pieces of linen they folded about me, till they had wrapped me in above an hundred yards of *swath*. *Guardian.*

SWÄTHE, *v. a.* [A. S. *besuethian*, *beswethan*, *suethe*, *suetihil*, a swathe.] [*i.* **SWATHED**; *pp.* **SWATHING**, **SWATHED**.]

1. To bind, as a child, with bands and rollers; to wrap in swaddling-clothes; to swaddle.

Swathed in her lap the bold nurse bore him out. *Dryden.*

2. To confine; to enclose.

He *swathes* about the swelling of the deep, That shines and rests as infants smile and sleep. *Cowper.*

SWÄTHE, *n.* [A. S. *suethe*.] A bandage or fillet; a swath. *C. Richardson.*

SWATH'ING-CLOTHES, *n. pl.* Swaddling-clothes; bandages used for swathing. *Dunghison.*

SWÄY (swä), *v. a.* [A. S. *wæge*, a pair of scales, *wæg*, a wave; Dut. *zwaaijen*, to swing, to sway; Ger. *schwingen*, *schwenken*, to swing, to brandish; Sw. *svänga*.]

1. To wave or brandish in the hand; to move or wield, as a sceptre; to poise; to balance.

When heavy hammers on the wedge are *swayed*. *Spenser.*

2. To bias; to prejudice; to direct or cause to incline to either side.

Heaven forgive them that so much have *swayed* Your majesty's good thoughts away from me. *Shak.*

3. To govern; to rule; to control; to overpower; to influence; to guide.

The will of man is by his reason *swayed*. *Shak.*
To *sway* the world, and land and sea subdue. *Dryden.*

4. (*Naut.*) To hoist; to raise.

Sway up the lower yards. *Mar. Dict.*

SWÄY, *v. n.* 1. To incline heavily to one side; to hang heavy; to be drawn by weight; to sway.

The balance *sways* on our part. *Bacon.*

Now *sways* it this way, like a mighty sea Forced by the tide to combat with the wind; Now *sways* it that way, like the seltsame sea Forced to retire by fury of the wind. *Shak.*

2. To have weight or influence; to prevail.

The example of sundry churches, for approbation of on thing, *sway* much. *Hooker.*

3. To bear rule; to govern; to reign.

The mind I *sway* by, and the heart I bear, Shall never sag with doubt nor shake with fear. *Shak.*

4. To move on with a uniform and strong momentum, as a compact body.

Let us *sway* on, and meet them in the field. *Shak.*

SWÄY, *n.* 1. The swing or sweep of a weapon.

To strike with huge, two-handed *sway*. *Milton.*

2. Any thing moving with bulk and power.

Are you not moved, when all the *sway* of earth Shakes like a thing unfirm? *Shak.*

3. Weight; preponderance; turn; cast.

When to advance, or stand, or turn the *sway* Of battle. *Milton.*

4. Power; rule; dominion; sovereignty; authority; control; ascendancy; domination.

Which shall to all our nights and days to come Give solely sovereign *sway* and mastery. *Shak.*

When vice prevails, and impious men hold *sway*, The post of honor is a private station. *Addison.*

5. Weight or influence on one side; bias.

The *sway* of desires. *Sidney.*

6. A bramble-rod for thatching. *Hallivell.*

Syn.—See **AUTHORITY**.

SWÄY'ING, *n.* An injury to the back of a horse by violent strains or excessive burdens. *Crabb.*

SWĒAL, *v. a.* [A. S. *swelan*.—See **SWALE**.] [*i.* **SWEALED**; *pp.* **SWEALING**, **SWEALED**.] To singe or burn off the hair of, as of hogs. *F. Ency.*

SWĒAL, *v. n.* [A. S. *swelan*, *swelan*.] To melt, as a candle; to swale. *Johnson.*

SWEAR (swär), *v. n.* [M. Goth. *swaran*; A. S. *swertan*; Dut. *zweren*; Ger. *schwören*; Dan. *sværge*, to swear, *svare*, to answer; Sw. *svärja*; Icel. *sværa*.] [*i.* **SWORE**; *pp.* **SWEARING**, **SWORN**.—The *pret. sware*, formerly in use, is obsolete.]

1. To affirm with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to utter an oath.

But I say unto you, *Swear* not at all. *Mat. v. 34.*

2. To declare or promise upon oath; to vow.
In such a night
Did young Lorenzo swear he loved her well. *Shak.*

3. To obtest a sacred name profanely; to take the name of God in vain; to utter, or indulge in the use of, oaths, or profane language.
One knocked at the door, and in would fare;
He knocked fast, and often cursed and swore. *Spenser.*
The sweaver continues to swear; tell him of his wickedness, he allows it is great, but he continues to swear on. *Gilpin.*

4. (*Law.*) To give evidence upon oath; to take an oath, judicially administered. *Bowdler.*

SWEAR, v. a. 1. To utter or affirm with an appeal to God; to declare upon oath.
If a man . . . swear an oath to bind his soul with a bond, he shall not break his word, he shall do according to all that proceedeth out of his mouth. *Num. xxx. 2.*

2. To put to an oath; to bind by an oath administered; as, "To swear a witness."
Let me swear you all to secrecy. *Dryden.*

3. To charge upon oath.
He swore treason against his friend. *Johnson.*

4. To obtest or invoke by an oath.
Now, by Apollo, king, thou swear'st thy gods in vain. *Shak.*
To swear, to administer an oath of allegiance or fidelity to; as to an officer, a magistrate, a soldier, &c.

SWEAR'ER (swar'er), *n.* 1. One who swears; one who calls God to witness.
I do believe the sweaver. What with me? *Shak.*

2. A profane person; one who uses profane oaths; one who indulges in profane language.
There are liars and swearers enough to beat the honest man, and hang them up. *Shak.*

SWEAR'ING (swar'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who swears or declares upon oath. *Shak.*

2. The act or the practice of using profane oaths; the profane use of the name of the Deity.
Drinkings, and swearings, and starings. *Shak.*

3. The peculiar noise made by a cat when surprised or suddenly alarmed. *Eng. Cyc.*

SWEAT (swät), *n.* [*A. S. swat; Frs. suet; Dut. zweet; Old Ger. sweiz, sweiz; Ger. schweiß; Dan. sved, sved; Sw. svett. — Pol. sład. — Sansc. sudam.*]

1. The moisture which issues from the pores of the skin in consequence of heat or muscular exertion; cutaneous excretion; perspiration.
In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground. *Gen. iii. 19.*

2. Among the solid constituents of sweat, are chloride of sodium, or common salt, which is most abundant, the lactates, butyrates, and acetates of ammonia and soda, phosphate of lime, &c. *Miller.*

2. The state of one who sweats.
Soft on the flowery herb I found me laid
In balmy sweat. *Milton.*

3. That which causes sweat; toil; drudgery.
Without sweat or endeavor. *Shak.*

SWEAT (swät), *v. n.* [*A. S. swatan; Dut. zweeten; Ger. schwitzen; Dan. svede; Sw. svetta. — L. sudo.*] [*i. SWEAT, SWET, or SWEATED; pp. SWEATING, SWEAT, SWET, or SWEATED.*]

1. To emit sweat; to perspire.
Why sweat they under burdens? *Shak.*

2. To toil; to labor; to drudge.
When service sweat for duty. *Shak.*

Syn. — See **PERSPIRE**.

SWEAT, v. a. 1. To emit by the pores; to exude.
For him the rich Arabia sweats her gum. *Dryden.*

2. To make to sweat; to put in a state of perspiration; as, "To sweat a patient."

SWEAT'ER, n. One who sweats. *Spectator.*

SWEAT'Y-LY, ad. In a sweaty manner. *Todd.*

SWEAT'Y-NESS, n. State of being sweaty. *Ash.*

SWEAT'ING, n. 1. The act of making to sweat.
2. Moisture emitted; perspiration: — fermentation produced in the manufacture of tobacco, in the drying of hay, &c. *Mortimer.*

3. A mode of debasing current gold coin, by shaking it in bags, so that a portion of the metal is worn off by friction. *Simmonds.*

SWEAT'ING-BATH, n. A bath to promote perspiration; a sudatory. *Merle.*

SWEAT'ING-HOUSE, n. A house for sweating patients. *Merle.*

SWEAT'ING-IRON (i-ron), *n.* An iron used for scraping off sweat from horses. *Smart.*

SWEAT'ING-ROOM, n. 1. A room for sweating persons; a sudatory. *Clarke.*

2. A room for sweating cheese and carrying off the superfluous juices. *Wright.*

SWEAT'ING-SICK'NESS, n. (*Med.*) A severe, febrile, epidemic disease, which prevailed in England and some other countries of Europe, in the 15th and 16th centuries: — a disease allied to the worst form of cholera, which occurs in Malwah, India. *Dunghson.*

SWEAT'Y (swät'te), *a.* 1. Covered with sweat; moist with sweat. "A sweaty reaper." *Milton.*

2. Consisting of sweat.
No noisome whiffs, or sweaty streams. *Swift.*

3. Laborious; toilsome; difficult.
Echoing shouts their sweaty toils attend. *Mickle.*

SWED, n. 1. (*Geog.*) A native of Sweden. *Milton.*

2. A Swedish turnip. [*Colloquial.*] *Todd.*

SWEDEN-BÖR'GI-AN, n. One who holds the doctrines taught by Swedenborg, a Swedish philosopher, who died in 1772, and who claimed to have experienced an opening of his spiritual sight, in 1745, to have had habitual intercourse with the world of spirits, and to have been made a receiver of the angelic wisdom concerning the nature of heaven and hell, the spiritual sense of the Scriptures, &c.; a member of the New Jerusalem Church. *P. Cyc.*

SWEDEN-BÖR'GI-AN, a. Relating to Swedenborg, or to Swedenborgianism. *Brande.*

SWEDEN-BÖR'GI-AN-ISM, n. The doctrines taught by Swedenborg. *P. Cyc.*

SWED'ISH, a. Relating, or pertaining, to Sweden, or to the Swedes. *Percy.*

SWED'ISH, n. The Swedish language. *Bosworth.*

SWED'ISH-TURNIP, n. (*Bot.*) A kind of turnip; ruta-baga; *Brassica campestris.* *Loudon.*

SWEËP, v. a. [*A. S. swapan; Ger. schweifen; Sw. sopa.*] [*i. SWEEP; pp. SWEEPING, SWEPT.*]

1. To brush or rub over with a broom or besom; to clean with a broom.
What woman having ten pieces of silver, if she have one lost, will not search for it till she find it? *Luk. xxi. 34.*

2. To move, clear, or drive off by a broom, or as by a broom; to drive away with a long stroke; to carry off with violence.
To sweep the dust behind the door. *Shak.*
The river of Kishon swept them away. *Judg. v. 21.*
I have already swept the stakes. *Dryden.*

3. To carry or drag with a long, swinging motion; to carry with pomp; to flourish.
And, like a peacock, sweep along his tail. *Shak.*

4. To pass over swiftly and with force.
Then sweep they the blue waves. *May.*

5. To strike with a long, continuous stroke; to brush or traverse swiftly with the fingers.
Wake into woe each silent strain,
And sweep the passions down. *Pope.*

6. To rub over; to touch in passing; to graze.
Their long descending train
With rubric, red and purple, sweep the plain. *Dryden.*

7. To pass over or traverse, as with the eye or with a telescope.
Here let us sweep the boundless landscape. *Thomson.*

8. (*Naut.*) To drag over the bottom of, as for an anchor. *Dana.*

SWEEP, v. n. 1. To pass or move with a swinging motion. "A sweeping stroke." *Dryden.*

Haste me to know it, that I, with wings as swift
As meditation or the thoughts of love,
May sweep to my revenge. *Shak.*

Stars, shooting through the darkness, gild the night
With sweeping glories, and long trails of light. *Dryden.*

2. To take in a view with progressive rapidity; to range, as the eye, or a telescope.
O'er heavenward earth, far as the ranging eye
Can sweep, a dazzling deluge reigns. *Thomson.*

SWEEP, n. 1. The act of sweeping; a widely-extended swinging motion. *Johnson.*

2. The reach, range, or compass of a continued motion or stroke.
The bottom edge of the door rides in its sweep upon the floor. *Macdon.*

3. A swift and general destruction.
In countries subject to great epidemic sweeps, men may live very long. *Gravina.*

4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear.
Begin a second [indision], bringing it with an opposite sweep to meet the other. *Sharp.*

5. The width or compass of a curve, or of a portion of a sphere; as, "The sweep of an arch."
We tread the wilderness, whose well-rolled walks,
With savanah of slow and easy sweep,
Deception innocent, — give ample space
To narrow bounds. *Courper.*

6. One who sweeps; a sweeper. *Simmonds.*

7. A cross-beam or pole, moving on an upright post or fulcrum, for raising and lowering a bucket in a well; a well-sweep. *Wright. Tudor.*

8. In this sense, Archbishop Potter and Richardson spell it *swope*; Scott and Ash, *swipe, surpe, sweep*, and *sweep*; Holloway, *swope*.

8. (*Naut.*) A long oar used in low vessels, to force them ahead, as during calms: — the mould of a ship when she begins to compass in, at the rung heads: — any part of a ship shaped by the segment of a circle. *Dana. Wright.*

The sweep of the tiller, (*Naut.*) a circular frame on which the tiller traverses in large ships. *Mar. Dict.*

SWEEP'AGE, n. The crop of hay got in a meadow. [*Local, Eng.*] *Whishaw. Sheppard.*

SWEEP'ER, n. One who sweeps; a sweep.
Sweeper of the sky, (*Naut.*) a name given by sailors to the north-west winds of America. *Mar. Dict.*

SWEEP'ING, p. a. 1. Driving or carrying away; — involving great numbers. *Clarke.*

2. Unqualified; exaggerated; including all; as, "A sweeping assertion."

SWEEP'ING-LY, ad. In a sweeping manner.

SWEEP'INGS, n. pl. Dirt, refuse, &c., swept away; things collected by sweeping.
I had an old and learned friend whom I would put above
all the sweepings of the world. *Curtan.*

SWEEP'-NET, n. A large draw-net used in fishing at sea. *Simmonds.*

SWEEP'STAKE, n. A winner; — usually written *sweepstakes*. *Shak.*

SWEEP'STAKES, n. sing. 1. A winner in gaming and horse-racing; one who sweeps or wins all the stakes or wagers. *Johnson.*

2. A prize in a horse-race, made up of the several stakes. *Smart.*

SWEEP'-WASH-ER (-wosh-er), *n.* One who extracts from the sweepings, pottsherds, &c., of refineries of silver and gold, the small residuum of precious metal. *Ure.*

SWEEP'Y, a. 1. Passing with a sweeping motion over a great compass at once. *Hoole.*

2. Wavy. "The sweepy crest." *Pope.*

3. Strutting; drawn out; expanded.
Or spread his sweepy train. *Watts.*

SWEET, a. [*Goth. sutizo, soft, pleasant; A. S. swet, sweet; Dut. zoet; Ger. süß; Dan. sød; Sw. söt; Icel. sætr; Old Eng. sothe. — Ir. & Gael. suath, mild, gentle. — Gr. hōs; L. suavis; It. soave; Sp. & Fr. suave. — Sansc. sūdā.*]

1. Pleasing to the taste; having the taste of honey or sugar; saccharine; not sour or bitter.
It is sweet as honey in all mouths. *Ecc. xli. 1.*
Those [trees] whose fruit is sweet. *Bacon.*

2. Pleasing to the smell; balmy; redolent; fragrant; not stinking or fetid.
And with them words of so sweet breath composed
As made the things more rich. *Shak.*

3. Pleasing to the ear; melodious; harmonious; mellifluous. "Organs of sweet stop." *Milton.*

The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils. *Shak.*

4. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; fair.
I saw sweet beauty in her face. *Shak.*

5. Pleasing to the mind; grateful; agreeable; delightful; gratifying; charming.
Sweet interchange of hill and valley.
Where penury is felt the thought is chained,
And sweet colloquial pleasures are but few. *Courper.*

6. Fresh, as distinguished from salt.
Sweet waters mingle with the briny main. *Dryden.*

7. Not stale; not putrescent or putrid. "That meat is sweet." *Johnson.*

8. Not turned; not sour; as, "Sweet milk."

9. Mild; soft; gentle; serene.
The Pleiades before him danced,
Shedding sweet influence. *Milton.*

To be sweet upon, to make love to; to behave amorously to. "A drunken bishop . . . was very sweet upon an Indian queen." *Addison.* — To have a sweet tooth, to be fond of sweetmeats. [*Colloquial.*] *Ogilvie.*

SWEET, *n.* 1. Sweetness; something pleasing or delicious; the sweetest part of any thing.

Why, then comes in the *sweet* of the year. *Shak.*

Perpetual fountain of domestic *sweets*. *Milton.*

2. An agreeable or delicious perfume. *Prior.*

3. A word of endearment.

Sweet, leave me here a while. *Shak.*

4. *pl.* Saccharine substances, as honey, manna, treacle, cordials, &c. *Simmonds.*

SWEET'-BAY, *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. A kind of laurel; *Laurus nobilis*. — See **LAUREL**. *Loudon.*

2. A name given in America to *Magnolia glauca*. *Gray.*

SWEET'-BREAD, *n.* The pancreas of a calf or of any other animal, used for food.

When you roast a breast of veal, remember your sweet-heart, the butler loves a *sweetbread*. *Swift.*

SWEET'-BRIER, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of rose, having a delicate fragrance, common in thickets and by road-sides; *Rosa rubiginosa*. *Gray.*

SWEET'-BROOM, *n.* (*Bot.*) An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SWEET'-CÁL'A-BÁSH, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of passion-flower indigenous in the West Indies, producing large flowers and roundish edible fruit; *Passiflora maliformis*. *Loudon.*

SWEET'-CÁL'A-MÛS, *n.* (*Bot.*) An aromatic plant; lemon-grass; spikenard; *Calamus aromaticus*. *Eng. Cyc.*

SWEET'-CÍQ'E-LY, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of umbelliferous plants of the genus *Osmorrhiza* in the U. S., and of *Myrrhis odorata* in England, — from their aromatic roots or fruits. *Gray.*

SWEET'-CÍS-TÛS, *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub, from the leaves and other parts of which gum ladanum is secreted; a species of rock-rose; gum-cistus; *Cistus ladaniferus*. *Mason.*

SWEET'-CÖRN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of maize or Indian corn, of a sweet taste. *Farm. Ency.*

SWEET'-EN (*swät'tn*), *v. a.* [*i.* SWEETENED; *pp.* SWEETENING, SWEETENED.]

1. To make sweet; to dulcify; to dulcorate.

Here is the smell of the blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. *Shak.*

2. To make mild or kind; to soften.

Devotion softens his heart, . . . *sweetens* his temper. *Law.*

3. To make less painful; to soothe; to relieve.

And she thy cares will sweeten with her charms. *Dryden.*

4. To enhance the sweetness or pleasurable-ness of; to make more pleasing or delightful.

It [industry] sweeteneth our enjoyments, and seasoneth our attainments with a delightful relish. *Barrow.*

5. To soften; to make delicate.

Correggio has made his memory immortal by the strength he has given to his figures, and by sweetening his lights and shadows. *Dryden.*

6. To make pure by removing noxious substances or qualities. *Wright.*

7. To make warm and fertile, as soil. *Wright.*

SWEET'-EN (*swät'tn*), *v. n.* To grow sweet. *Bacon.*

SWEET'-EN-ÉR, *n.* One who, or that which, sweetens.

SWEET'-EN-ING, *n.* 1. The act of making sweet.

2. That which sweetens. *Ash. J. Feil.*

SWEET'-FERN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A North-American shrub of the genus *Comptonia*, with sweet-scented, fern-like leaves. *Gray.*

SWEET'-FLÁG, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of pungent, aromatic plants of the genus *Acorus*, the best known species of which (*Acorus calamus*) is also called *sweet-rush*.

It was formerly used in England to strew the floors of houses, instead of rushes, and is said by Linnaeus to be the only aromatic plant in northern climates. *Baird. Loudon.*

SWEET'-GÁLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub found in boggy and wet places, and having bitter, fragrant leaves; *Myrica gale*; — called also *Dutch myrtle*, and *Scotch myrtle*. *Baird.*

Sweet-gale is used in Europe for tanning, dyeing, for repelling fleas and moths, and, in decoction, to kill bugs and lice, and to cure the itch. *Loudon.*

SWEET'-GRÁSS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses of many species; *Glyceria*. *Farm. Ency.*

SWEET'-GÛM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A large and beauti-

ful North American tree, with fine-grained wood; *Liquidambar styraciflua*. *Gray.*

SWEET'-HEÁRT (-hárt), *n.* A lover or a mistress.

Newly parted with her *sweetheart*. *L'Estrange.*

SWEET'-ING, *n.* 1. A sweet apple. *Shak.*

2. Darling; — a word of endearment.

Tripp it no further, pretty *sweeting*; Journeys end in lovers' meeting. *Shak.*

SWEET'-ISH, *a.* Somewhat sweet. *Floyer.*

SWEET'-ISH-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being sweetish, or somewhat sweet. *Bp. Berkeley.*

SWEET'-JÖHN'S-WÖRT (-jónz'würt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of *Dianthus*, or pink. *Crabbe.*

SWEET'-LÉAF, *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub or tree, with oblong, fragrant, shining leaves, and sweet-smelling flowers. The leaves are used for dyeing linen and silk of a bright yellow color. *Lindley. Loudon.*

SWEET'-LY, *ad.* In a sweet manner; with sweetness; gratefully; agreeably; delightfully.

Let me be *sweetly* deceived. *Shak.*

SWEET'-MÁR-JO-RÁM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A soft-downy plant, about a foot high, having a pleasant aromatic flavor, and used as a seasoning; knotted marjoram; *Origanum Majorana*. *Wood.*

SWEET'-MAUD-LÏN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of milfoil; *Achillea Ageratum*. *Loudon.*

SWEET'-MÉAT, *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar, or confectionery made of sugar; confection.

Whole pyramids of *sweetmeats* for boys. *Dryden.*

If a child cries for any unwholesome fruit, you purchase his quiet by giving him a less wholesome *sweetmeat*. *Locke.*

SWEET'-NÉSS, *n.* 1. The quality of being sweet; agreeableness to the taste or to the smell.

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its *sweetness* on the desert air. *Gray.*

2. Amiability; agreeableness; gentleness; mildness; suavity; pleasantness; loveliness.

A most amiable *sweetness* of temper. *Swift.*

SWEET'-ÖIL, *n.* Olive oil. *Simmonds.*

SWEET'-PÉA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant with showy flowers, cultivated for ornament; *Lathyrus odoratus*. *Gray.*

SWEET'-PQ-TÁ-TÖ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant having an esculent tuberous root, a native of both Indies and China, but cultivated in all the warmer parts of the globe; the Carolina potato; *Batatas edulis*, or *Convolvulus batatas*; — called also *skirret* of Peru. *Loudon. Baird.*

It is the potato of Shakespeare and contemporary writers, the *Solanum tuberosum* being then scarcely known in Europe. *Loudon.*

SWEET'-RÖÖT, *n.* (*Bot.*) Licorice. *Smart.*

SWEET'-RÛSH, *n.* (*Bot.*) Sweet-flag. *Loudon.*

SWEET'-SCÁ'RI-OÛS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A common weed, with a stout, branched stem, beset with spreading hairs, and having a many-flowered head; daisy-fleabane; *Erigeron annuum*. *Gray.*

SWEET'-SCÉNT-ÉD, *a.* Having a sweet scent; sweet-smelling; fragrant. *Wright.*

SWEET'-SCÉNT-ÉD-SHRÛB, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of shrubs of the genus *Calycanthus*, with aromatic bark and foliage, the crushed flowers of which have a fragrance resembling that of strawberries; Carolina allspice. *Gray.*

SWEET'-SMÉLL-ING, *a.* Having a sweet smell; fragrant; sweet-scented. *Smart.*

SWEET'-SÖP, *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree, a species of custard-apple, which grows in the West Indies, and bears a greenish fruit, covered with scales, and containing a thick, sweet, luscious pulp; *Anona squamosa*. *Eng. Cyc.*

SWEET'-SPÍT-TLE, *n.* (*Med.*) An increased secretion of saliva, of a sweet taste. *Hoblyn.*

SWEET'-STÛFF, *n.* A popular name for sweetmeats of all kinds. *Simmonds.*

SWEET'-SÛL-TAN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A handsome border annual; *Centaurea moschata*. *Loudon.*

SWEET'-TÉA, *n.* A name applied to the leaves of the Botany Bay Tree (*Smilax glycyphylla*), imported from New Holland. *Lindley.*

SWEET'-TÉM-PERÉD (-péréd), *a.* Of amiable temper or disposition; mild; gentle; kind. *More.*

SWEET'-TÖNÉD (-tänd), *a.* Having a sweet or pleasant tone; euphonious. *Scott.*

SWEET'-WÁ-TÉR, *n.* A variety of the grape containing a sweet, watery juice. *Simmonds.*

SWEET'-WÉED, *n.* (*Bot.*) Shrubby goatweed; *Capraria byflora*. *Crabb.*

SWEET'-WILL-IAM (-yam), *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen herbaceous plant, much cultivated for ornament; bunch-pink; the bearded pink; *Dianthus barbatus*. *Gray.*

SWEET'-WIL-LÖW, *n.* (*Bot.*) Sweet-gale. *Clarke.*

SWEET'-WOOD (-wád), *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. A name for the *Laurus nobilis*, or sweet-bay. *Smart.*

2. The hard, yellow, durable wood of *Oreodaphne exaltata*, growing in Jamaica. *Lindley.*

SWÉIN'MÖTE, *n.* (*Law.*) See **SWAINMÖTE**.

SWELL, *v. n.* [*A. S.* *swellan*; *Frs.* *swila*; *Dut.* *zwellen*; *Old Ger.* *swellan*; *Ger.* *schwellen*; *Dan.* *svulme*; *Sw.* *svulna*, *svalla*.] [*i.* SWELLED; *pp.* SWELLING, SWELLED, SWOLLEN, or SWOLN. — *Swollen* and *swoln* are obsolete.]

1. To grow bigger; to increase or enlarge from within outwards; to dilate; to expand; to grow or become turgid or tumid; to tumify.

To make thy belly to *swell*, and thy thigh to rot. *Nam. v. 22.*

Swollen is his breast; his inward pains increase. *Dryden.*

2. To increase by outward addition; to increase in bulk or size; to augment.

Deep Scamander *swells* with heaps of slain. *Pope.*

3. To rise; to heave; to be lifted in waves.

Why, now blow, wind, *swell*, bellow, and swim, bark. *Shak.*

4. To be inflated; to be puffed up; to be bloated; to bely, as sails filled by wind.

Then, *swollen* with pride, into the snare I fell. *Milton.*

5. To look big; to put on pompous airs; to be puffed up. "*Swelling* like a turkey-cock." *Shak.*

6. To be turgid, bombastic, or extravagant.

Forget their *swelling* and gigantic words. *Roscommon.*

7. To protuberate; to bulge; — used with *out*. Therefore this iniquity shall be to you as a breach ready to fall, *swelling out* in a high wall. *Isa. xxx. 18.*

8. To rise into arrogance; to be elated.

Your equal mind yet *swells* not into state. *Dryden.*

9. To be exasperated, or inflated with anger.

We have made peace of enmity Between these *swelling*, wrong-incensed peers. *Shak.*

10. To grow upon the view; to expand.

And monarchs to behold the *swelling* scene. *Shak.*

SWELL, *v. a.* 1. To cause to swell; to make bigger or larger; to increase the size or bulk of; to make tumid; to expand; to dilate; to enlarge; to inflate; to puff up.

And you who *swell* those seeds with kindly rain. *Dryden.*

2. To aggravate; to enhance; to heighten.

It is low ebb with his accuser, when such peccadilloes are put to *swell* the charge. *Atterbury.*

3. To raise to arrogance; to puff up. *Dryden.*

4. (*Mus.*) To increase gradually in force or volume, as a note. *Dwight.*

SWELL, *n.* 1. Act of swelling or state of being swelled; — extension or enlargement of bulk.

The swan's-down feather That stands upon the *swell* at full of tide. *Shak.*

2. A succession of waves setting in one direction, as after a gale; a surf; a wave; a billow.

A large, hollow *swell* from the south-west, ever since our last hard gale, had convinced me that there was not any land in that direction. *Cook.*

3. (*Mus.*) A gradual increase of force or volume in a note; the crescendo; — a set of pipes in an organ, enclosed in a box, with slats opening and shutting, so that the sound is gradually increased or diminished. *Dwight.*

4. A showily dressed, vulgar person. [*Cant.*]

SWELL'ING, *n.* 1. The act of enlarging or increasing in bulk; an inflation. *Shak.*

2. A protuberance; a prominence; a rise.

Many cavities and *swellings*. *Newton.*

3. Tendency of a passion to rise or find vent.

Keeping down the *swellings* of his grief. *Taiter.*

4. (*Med.*) A tumor or morbid enlargement in the whole or any part of the body. *Dunghison.*

SWELL'ING, *p. a.* Tumid; turgid; inflated.

† **SWELT**, *v. n.* [M. Goth. *swiltan*, to die, to perish; A. S. *sweltan*; Sw. *swalta*.] To swelter. The knights *swelt* for lack of shade. Chaucer.

SWELT, *v. a.* To overpower, as with heat; — to boil. [Provincial, Eng.] Bp. Hall. Wright.

SWELT'ER, *v. n.* [From *swelt*. — See **SWELT**.] 2. SWELTERED; *pp.* SWELTERING, SWELTERED.] 1. To be oppressed or overcome with heat; to sweat profusely; to be hot. Frozen on the hill, or *sweltering* in the vale. Cambridge. 2. † To wallow; to welter. Drayton.

SWELT'ER, *v. a.* 1. To oppress with heat. Scored and *sweltered* with everlasting dog-days. Bentley. 2. To exude or void, as by perspiration. *Sweltered* venom sleeping got. Shak.

SWEL'TRY, *a.* Hot and close; sultry. [R.] Evelyn

SWÉPT, *i. & p.* from *sweep*.

† **SWÉRD**, *n. & v.* See **SWARD**. Mortimer.

SWÉRVE, *v. n.* [Dut. *zwoerven*. — Probably from A. S. *hwæorfan*, to turn, to warp. Richardson.] [*i.* SWERVED; *pp.* SWERVING, SWERVED.] 1. † To wander; to rove; to ramble; to stray. A maid thitherward did run, To catch her sparrow, which from her did *swerve*. Spenser. 2. To depart from rule, custom, or duty; to turn aside; to go astray; to deviate. I *swerve* not from thy commandments. Common Prayer. Firm we subsist, yet possible to *swerve*. Milton. 3. To bend; to incline; to give way; to yield. Now their mightiest quelled, the battle *swerved*, With many an injured gore. Milton. 4. To climb in a winding manner. Nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerved*. Dryden

SWÉRV'ING, *n.* The act of one who swerves; departure or deviation, as from rule or duty. *Swervings* are now and then incident. Hooker.

SWÊT, *i. & p.* from *sweat*.

† **SWÊ'VEN**, *n.* [A. S. *swefen*.] A dream. Wickliffe.

SWIFT, *a.* [A. S. *swift*; Dut. *gezwind*; Old Ger. *schwind*; Ger. *geschwind*; Icel. *swif*. — Scot. *swiith*, swiftly; Old Eng. *swiff*, swift.] 1. Having a rapid motion; moving far in a short time; fast; quick; fleet; speedy; nimble; rapid. "With *swift* ascent." Milton. As *swift* as the roes upon the mountains. 1 Chron. xii. 8. 2. Ready; prompt; eager; zealous; forward. Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak. James i. 19. 3. Coming quickly; not delayed; sudden. Bring upon themselves *swift* destruction. 2 Pet. ii. 1.

SWIFT, *n.* 1. Current, as of a stream. Walton. 2. A machine for winding skeins of yarn, silk, &c.; — often used in the plural. Simmonds. 3. (Herp.) An animal of the order *Batrachia*; an eft or newt. Forby. 4. (Ornith.) A bird of the order *Passeres*, family *Hirundinidae*, or swallows, and sub-family *Cypselinae*. — See **CYPSELINÆ**. Gray.

SWIFT'ER, *n.* (Naut.) The forward shroud of a lower mast: — a rope to confine a capstan-bar to its place when shipped. Dana.

SWIFT'-FOOT (swift'füt), *a.* Nimble; swift-footed. "The *swift-foot* hare." Mir. for Mag.

SWIFT'-FOOT-ED (-füt-), *a.* Swift of foot. Pope.

SWIFT'-HEELED (swift'hæld), *a.* Swift-footed; rapid. "Swift-heeled death." Habington.

SWIFT'LY, *ad.* With a swift motion; with velocity; fleetly; rapidly; nimbly. Bacon.

SWIFT'NESS, *n.* Quickness of motion; speed; fleetness; rapidity; velocity; celerity. Shak. Syn. — See **QUICKNESS**.

SWIFT'-WINGED (-wíngd), *a.* Swift of wing; swift in flight; flying swiftly. Shak.

SWÍG, *v. n.* [Icel. *swiga*.] To drink greedily or by large draughts; to quaff. [Vulgar.] Martin.

SWÍG, *v. a.* To drink or suck greedily or by large draughts; to guzzle. [Vulgar.] Creech.

SWÍG, *n.* 1. A large or greedy draught. He first took a good *swig* at the bottle. [Vulgar.] Randolph. 2. Ale and toasted bread. Craven Dialect.

SWILL, *v. a.* [A. S. *swelgan*, *swilgan*, to swill,

to swallow; *swilian*, to wash; Dut. *zwellen*, to swallow; Ger. *schwelgen*, to swill; Dan. *swælge*, to swallow; Sw. *swälja*; Icel. *swelgia*, to devour. — Ir. *slug*, to swallow; Gael. *slug*.] [*i.* SWILLED; *pp.* SWILLING, SWILLED.] 1. To drink grossly or greedily; to guzzle. *Swilling* down great quantities of cold liquors. Arbuthnot. 2. To inebriate; to intoxicate; to fuddle. To meet the *swilliness* and *swilled* insolence of the sailors. Milton. 3. To wash; to drench. [R.] Swilled with the wild and wasteful ocean. Shak.

SWILL, *v. n.* To drink grossly or greedily. South.

SWILL, *n.* 1. Drink grossly or greedily poured down; greedy draughts of liquor. Thomson. 2. Liquid food for swine; hogwash. Mortimer. 3. A wicker basket. [Local, Eng.] Moor.

SWILL'ER, *n.* One who swills; a gross or voracious drinker; a drunkard; — called also, formerly, a *swillbowl* and a *swillpot*. Barret.

SWILL'LEY, *n.* A small coal-field: — an eddy; a whirlpool. [Local, Eng.] Wright.

SWILL'INGS, *n. pl.* Swill; hogwash. Sherwood.

SWÍM, *v. n.* [A. S. *swimman*; Dut. *zwellen*; Ger. *schwimmen*; Dan. *svømme*; Sw. *svmma*; Icel. *svema*.] [*i.* SWUM or SWAM; *pp.* SWIMMING, SWUM. — *Swom*, the old preterite, is obsolete.] 1. To float or be borne, as on the surface of water. I will scarce think you have *swam* in a gondola. Shak. 2. To move progressively in water by motion of the limbs or fins, as a man or a fish. He that *swimmeth* spreadeth forth his hands. Isa. xxx. 11. *Swim* said to me, Darest thou, Christian, now to be baptized? Milton. 3. To glide with a smooth or waving motion. A hovering mist came *swimming* o'er his sight. Dryden. 4. To be dizzy, as the head. Dryden. 5. To be flooded or inundated. The ditches *swell*, the meadows *swum*. Thomson. 6. To abound or overflow in any thing. They now *swim* in joy. Milton.

SWÍM, *v. a.* 1. To pass or cross by swimming. Sometimes he thought to *swim* the stormy main. Dryden. 2. To immerse in water, that the lighter parts may float, as wheat for seed. Wright.

SWÍM, *n.* 1. A smooth, gliding motion. B. Jonson. 2. Period or extent of swimming. Clarke. 3. The air-bladder of a fish; sound. Grew.

SWÍM'MER, *n.* 1. One who swims. Bacon. 2. (Farriery.) A bunch, or protuberance on the leg of a horse. Farrier's Diet. 3. (Ornith.) A web-footed or aquatic bird, as a duck or a goose. Brande.

SWÍM'MING, *n.* 1. The act of one who, or that which, swims; a floating, as on water. Todd. 2. Dizziness; vertigo. Holland.

SWÍM'MING-FLÍNT, *n.* (Min.) A light, white flint, which will float on water. Cleveland.

SWÍM'MING-LY, *ad.* Smoothly; without obstruction; successfully; prosperously. I hope the cause goes on *swimmingly*. Arbuthnot.

SWÍM'MING-NESS, *n.* Swimming motion. Shak.

SWÍN'DLE (swín'dl), *v. a.* [Dut. *zwendelen*; Ger. *schwindeln*.] [*i.* SWINDLED; *pp.* SWINDLING, SWINDLED.] To cheat or defraud by artifice or false pretences; to cozen. James.

SWÍN'DLE, *n.* The act of swindling; a cheat; a fraud; an imposition; a deception. Clarke.

SWÍN'DLER, *n.* One who swindles; a sharper; a cheat; a rogue; an impostor. Knox.

SWÍN'DLING, *n.* The practice of a swindler; defrauding; knavery; cheating. Bowler.

SWINE, *n. sing. & pl.* [M. Goth. *swein*; A. S. *swin*, *swyn*; Dut. *zwijn*; Ger. *schwein*; Dan. *svin*; Sw. & Icel. *svin*. — Pol. *swinia*; Bohemian *swine*.] (Zool.) A pachydermatous animal of the family *Suidæ*, of which the genus *Sus* is the type; a hog; a pig; — in the plural, hogs collectively. Baird. O monstrous beast! how like a *swine* he lies. Shak. And there was a good way off from them an herd of many *swine* feeding. Matt. viii. 30.

SWINE'-BRÉAD, *n.* A plant; truffle. Bailey

SWINE'-CRÉSS, *n.* (Bot.) Wart cress. Crabb.

SWINE'-DRÚNK, *a.* Beastly drunk. Shak.

SWINE'-GRÁSS, *n.* A kind of grass. Johnson.

SWINE'-HÉRD, *n.* A keeper of swine. Tusser. "This word, in the north of England, is pronounced *swinnard*." Walker.

SWINE'-PIPE, *n.* (Ornith.) A species of thrush; the redwing; *Turdus iliacus*. Eng. Cyc. Bailey.

SWINE'-PÓX, *n.* (Med.) Chicken-pox. Dunglison.

SWINE'-STÓNE, *n.* (Min.) A variety of carbonate of lime, which gives out a fetid odor when struck with a hammer; stinkstone. Dana.

SWINE'-STY, *n.* A sty for swine. Prompt. Parr.

SWINE'-THIS-TLE (-this-ál), *n.* A name of plants of the genus *Sonchus*; sow-thistle. Smart.

SWÍNG, *v. n.* [A. S. *swengan*; Dut. *zwaaijen*; Ger. *schwingen*; Dan. *svinge*; Sw. *svanga*, *svinga*.] [*i.* SWUNG; *pp.* SWINGING, SWUNG. — *Swang*, the old preterite, is obsolete.] 1. To move to and fro, as any thing hanging loosely, or attached at one end and moving freely at the other; to wave; to vibrate; to oscillate. I tried if a pendulum would *swing* faster, or continue *swinging* longer, in our receiver. Boyle. 2. To move backward and forward on a rope, as for amusement or exercise. Johnson. 3. To be hanged; to hang. D. Webster.

SWÍNG, *v. a.* 1. To make to play loosely, as a thing suspended; to cause to wave or oscillate. He *swings* his tail, and swiftly turns him round. Dryden. 2. To whirl round in the air; to brandish. His sword prepared, He *swung* about his head, and cut the winds. Shak.

SWÍNG, *n.* 1. The act or the motion of swinging; a waving or vibratory motion; oscillation. If any one should ask how he certainly knows that the two successive *swings* of a pendulum are equal, it would be very hard to satisfy him. Locke. 2. A line or cord on which any thing hangs loose or vibrates. Johnson. 3. An apparatus commonly made of rope, and furnished with a seat, suspended from a beam or the bough of a tree, for persons to swing in for amusement or exercise. Simmonds. 4. Free course or scope; unrestrained liberty. "The full *swing* of his lust." Chapman. 5. Unrestrained tendency; natural bias. The prevailing *swing* of corrupt nature. South.

SWÍNG'-BRÍDGE, *n.* A bridge that may be moved by swinging, as on a canal. Clarke.

SWÍNGE (swínj), *v. a.* [A. S. *swingan*, to beat.] [*i.* SWINGED; *pp.* SWINGING, SWINGED.] 1. To beat or chastise soundly; to whip; to flog; to scourge; to lash. Shak. 2. † To move or swing, as a lash. He, wroth to see his kingdom fall, *Swinges* the scaly horror of his folded tail. Milton.

† **SWÍNGE**, *n.* A swing; sweep. Waller.

† **SWÍNGE'-BÚCK-LÉR**, *n.* A blusterer. Shak.

SWÍNGE'ING (swín'jínj), *a.* Great; huge. "A *swinging* sum." [Vulgar.] Arbuthnot.

SWÍNGE'ING-LY (swín'jínj-lé), *ad.* Vastly; greatly; hugely; monstrously. Swift.

SWÍN'GEL, *n.* That part of a flail which swings, or which beats out the grain in thrashing. Forby.

SWÍNG'ER (swín'ér), *n.* One who swings. Bale.

SWÍNG'ÉR (swín'ér), *n.* 1. A great falsehood; a monstrous or notorious lie. Echard. 2. Any thing very large. [Vulgar.] Wright.

SWÍNG'ING, *p. a.* Moving to and fro; vibrating.

SWÍN'GLE (swín'gl), *v. a.* [From *swinge*.] [*i.* SWINGLED; *pp.* SWINGLING, SWINGLED.] 1. To dress, or separate the fibrous parts of, as flax, from the woody substance and coarse tow, by beating. Ash. 2. To cut off the tops of, as weeds, without pulling out the roots. [Local, Eng.] Forby.


† **SWÍN'GLE**, *v. n.* To dangle; to swing. Johnson.

SWÍN'GLE, *n.* A wooden instrument, resembling a large knife, with which flax is *swingled* or beaten; — called also *swingle-staff*, *swinging-knife*, *swinging-staff*, and *swinging-wand*. Ash.

SWING'LE-KNIFE, *n.* A swingle. *Clarke.*
 SWING'LE-STAFF, *n.* A swingle. *Ash.*
 SWING'LE-TRÉE, *n.* Bar of a carriage, to which the traces are attached; a whippletree. *Ash.*
 SWING'LE-WAND (-wand), *n.* An instrument for swinging flax; a swingle. *Jamieson.*
 SWING'-PLOUGH, *n.* A plough having no wheel under the beam. *Loudon.*
 SWING'-TRÉE, *n.* A swingle-tree. *Stephens.*
 SWING'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel which drives the pendulum of a timepiece. *Smart.*
 SWI'NISH, *a.* Resembling swine; hoggish; gross; brutish; beastly. "Swinish gluttony." *Milton.*
 SWI'NISH-LY, *ad.* In a swinish manner. *Bale.*
 SWI'NISH-NÉSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being swinish; hoggishness. *Boswell.*
 †SWINK (swink), *v. n.* [A. S. *swincan*.] To labor; to toil; to drudge; to slave. *Spenser.*
 †SWINK (swink), *v. a.* To overlabor. *Milton.*
 †SWINK, *n.* Labor; toil; drudgery. *Spenser.*
 †SWINK'ER, *n.* A laborer; ploughman. *Chaucer.*
 SWIPE, *n.* A pole or piece of timber turning on an upright post, and used for raising and lowering the bucket of a well; a sweep. *Adp. Potter.*
 SWIPES, *n.* Brisk small-beer; taplash. [Scotland, and local, Eng.] *Jamieson. Todd.*
 SWIPLE, *n.* The part of a flail by which the grain is struck in thrashing; a swingel. *Farm. Ency.*
 SWIP'PER, *a.* [A. S. *swipian*, to move quick.] Nimble; quick. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*
 †SWIRE, *n.* [A. S. *swer*, *swyr*, a column.] The neck. "To tear her swire." *Chaucer.*
 SWIRL, *n.* A whirl, or a whirling motion; a gyration. [Local, Eng.] *Wright. Leigh Hunt.*
 SWIRL, *v. a.* To whirl; to cause to perform a gyration. [E.] *Companion of Solitude.*
 SWIRL, *v. n.* To whirl or turn with the wind, as the tide. *Lord Dufferin.*
 SWISS, *a.* (Geog.) Of, or belonging to, Switzerland or to its inhabitants. *Addison.*
 SWISS, *n.* A native, an inhabitant, or the language, of Switzerland; a Swiss. *Hudibras.*
 SWITCH, *n.* [Ger. *zweig*; Sw. *svag*. — The same as *twig*. *Richardson.*
 1. A small, flexible rod or twig. *Addison.*
 2. (Railroads.) Movable rails placed at the junction of two tracks to guide a train, a car, or an engine from one track to another. *Tomlinson.*
 SWITCH, *v. a.* [i. SWITCHED; pp. SWITCHING, SWITCHED.]
 1. To lash with a switch. *Chapman.*
 2. To trim, as a hedge. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*
 3. To turn or cause to pass from one track to another; by means of a switch, as a car or engine; — often used with *off*. *Shakford.*
 SWATCH, *v. n.* To walk with a kind of jerk, or unequal tread. [North of Eng.] *Todd.*
 SWITCH'EL, *n.* A beverage made of molasses and water; sweetened water. [Local.] *Simmonds.*
 SWITCH'MAN, *n.* One whose business it is to manage a railroad switch. *Andrews.*
 †SWITHE, *ad.* [A. S. *swithe*, very, greatly.] Hastily; quickly; rapidly. *Wickliffe.*
 SWIT'ZER, *n.* (Geog.) A native or an inhabitant of Switzerland; a Swiss. *Adp. Usher.*
 †SWIVE, *v. a.* To agitate; to shake. *Chaucer.*
 SWIV'EL (swiv'v), *n.* [A. S. *swifan*, to revolve; Icel. *svæifa*, to agitate. "This word appears to be related to *swoopan*, to sweep, and *voafan*, to fluctuate, to vacillate, where the letter *s* only is wanting." *Bosworth.*
 1. Something fixed in or on another body so as to turn round in or upon it. *Weale.*
 2. (Naut.) A ring or a link of iron, used in chain cables, made so as to turn upon an axis, and keep the turns out of a chain. *Dana.*

3. (Mil.) A small piece of ordnance, turning on a pivot or swivel. *Stocqueler.*
 SWIV'EL (swiv'v), *v. n.* To turn round, as a swivel; to turn on a pivot. *Clarke.*
 SWIV'EL-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge that turns round sidewise on its centre. *Clarke.*
 SWIV'EL-EYED (swiv'v-id), *a.* Having oblique vision; squint-eyed. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*
 SWIV'EL-GÜN, *n.* A small cannon turning freely on a pivot; a swivel. *Simmonds.*
 SWIV'EL-HOOK (-hák), *n.* A hook turning in the end of an iron strop-block. *Simmonds.*
 SWIZ'ZLE, *v. a.* To drink; to swill. [Low.] *Wr.*
 SWIZ'ZLE, *n.* A beverage made of ale and beer mixed. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*
 SWÖB, *n. & v.* See SWAB.
 SWÖB'BER, *n.* 1. (Naut.) See SWABBER. *Dryden.*
 2. *pl.* Four privileged cards used incidentally in betting at whist. *Swift.*
 SWÖL'LEN (swöln), *p.* from *swell*. Swelled.
 SWÖLN, *p.* from *swell*. See SWELL. *Prior.*
 †SWÖM, *i.* from *swim*. See SWIM. *Shak.*
 SWÖÖN, *v. n.* [A. S. *aswunan*, to languish, to perish.] [i. SWOONED; pp. SWOONING, SWOONED.] To suffer a suspension of thought, motion, and sensation; to faint.
 Many will swoon, when they do look on blood. *Shak.*
 SWÖÖN, *n.* The act of swooning, or the state of one who has swooned; complete and commonly sudden loss of sensation and motion, with considerable diminution or entire suspension of the pulsations of the heart, and the respiratory movements; syncope. *Dunglison.*
 SWÖÖN'ING, *n.* The act of one who swoons; the act of fainting; a fainting. *Bp. Hall.*
 SWÖÖN'ING-LY, *ad.* In a swooning manner.
 SWÖÖP, *v. a.* [The same as *sweep*. *Tooke*. — See SWEEP.] [i. SWOOPED; pp. SWOOPING, SWOOPED.] To fall on and seize at once, as a hawk his prey; to catch up; to seize. *Wilkins.*
 The physician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb than the grazing ox which swoops it in with the common grass. *Glanvill.*
 †SWÖÖP, *v. n.* To pass with pomp; to sweep.
 Proud Tamer swoops along with such a lusty train,
 As fits so brave a flood. *Drayton.*
 SWÖÖP, *n.* A sudden sweeping descent; a falling upon and seizing, as a hawk his prey.
 What! all my pretty chickens and their dam
 At one fell swoop! *Shak.*
 SWÖP, *v. a.* [i. SWOOPED; pp. SWOOPING, SWOOPED.] To exchange for something else; to barter; — written also *swap*. [A low word.] *Dryden.*
 SWÖP, *n.* A mutual exchange; a barter; a trade; — written also *swap*. *Spectator.*
 SWÖRD (sörd) [sörd, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; swörd or sörd, Wb.; A. S. *swurd*, *sword*; *sword*: Frs. *swerd*, *suerd*; Dut. *zwaard*; Ger. *schwert*; Dan. *sverd*; Sw. *sward*; Icel. *sverd*. — Scot. *suerd*, *suerd*.]
 1. A warlike weapon; a weapon for cutting or thrusting, worn at the side, and the usual weapon in hand-to-hand encounters.
 One of them . . . drew his sword, and struck a servant of the high priest.
 They that take the sword shall perish with the sword. *Matt. xxvi. 51. Matt. xxvi. 52.*
 2. Destruction by war: — war; strife.
 The sword without, and terror within. *Deut. xxxii. 25.*
 3. Vengeance of justice; penal retribution.
 She quits the balance, and resigns the sword. *Dryden.*
 4. The emblem of authority or power.
 He beareth not the sword in vain. *Rom. xiii. 4.*
 SWÖRD'-ARM (sörd'-), *n.* The right arm. *Clarke.*
 SWÖRD'-BAY-Q-NÉT (sörd'-), *n.* A bayonet somewhat resembling a sword. *Crabb.*
 SWÖRD'-BEAR-ER (sörd'bär-er), *n.* A public officer who carries the sword of state. *Milton.*
 SWÖRD'-BELT, *n.* A belt for suspending a sword by the side. *Duane.*
 SWÖRD'-BLADE, *n.* The blade of a sword.
 The likeness of a sword-blade to a blade of grass. *Johnson.*

SWÖRD'-CANE, *n.* A cane or walking-stick containing a sword or dagger.
 SWÖRD'-CÜT-LER (sörd'küt-ler), *n.* One who makes swords. *Stocqueler.*
 SWÖRD'ED (sörd'ed), *a.* Girt with a sword. *Milton.*
 †SWÖRD'ER (sörd'er), *n.* One who fights or plays with the sword; a swordsman. *Shak.*
 SWÖRD'-FIGHT (sörd'fit), *n.* A fight or combat with swords. *Holyday.*
 SWÖRD'-FISH (sörd'fish), *n.* (Ich.) An acanthopterygious fish allied to the common mackerel, having the upper jaw elongated so as to form a kind of sword; *Xiphias gladius*: — a name sometimes given to a malacopterygious fish allied to the pike, and having elongated jaws; gar-fish; sea-needle; sea-pike; *Bekone vulgaris*. *Baird. Johnston.*



Sword-fish (*Xiphias gladius*).

SWÖRD'-GRASS (sörd'gräs), *n.* (Bot.) A kind of sedge; glader. *Ainsworth.*
 SWÖRD'-HAND, *n.* The right-hand. *Booth.*
 SWÖRD'-HILT (sörd'-), *n.* The hilt or handle of a sword. *Shak.*
 SWÖRD'-KNÖT (sörd'nöt), *n.* A ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword. *Pope.*
 SWÖRD'-LAW (sörd'låw), *n.* Violence; the law by which all is yielded to the stronger. *Milton.*
 SWÖRD'LESS (sörd'les), *a.* Having no sword. "With swordless belt." *Byron.*
 SWÖRD'MAN, *n.* A swordsman. *B. Jonson.*
 SWÖRD'-PLAY, *n.* An exhibition of skill with swords; a combat of fencers. *Dryden.*
 SWÖRD'-PLAY-ER (sörd'plå-er), *n.* One who exhibits his skill in the use of the sword for prizes; a gladiator; a fencer. *Hakewill.*
 SWÖRD'-SHAPED (sörd'shåpt), *a.* 1. Shaped like a sword or a sword-blade. *Smith.*
 2. (Bot.) Noting leaves which are quite straight, with nearly parallel edges, and with the point acute. *Lindley.*
 SWÖRD'S'MAN (sördz'mån), *n.*; *pl.* SWÖRD'SMEN
 1. One who fights with the sword. *Shak.*
 2. A person versed in fencing. *Stocqueler.*
 SWÖRD'S'MAN-SHIP (sördz'mån-shíp), *n.* Skill in the use of the sword. *Cowper.*
 SWÖRD'-STICK (sörd'-), *n.* A cane enclosing a slender sword, or rapier. *Simmonds.*
 SWÖRE, *i.* from *swear*. See SWEAR.
 SWÖRN (swörn), *p.* from *swear*. See SWEAR.
 Sworn brothers, brothers in arms, according to the ancient laws of chivalry: — intimate friends. *Nares.*
 — (Old Law.) Persons who, by mutual oath, covenanted to share each other's fortune. *Burill.*
 †SWÖUGH (swöå), *n.* A state of stupor. *Chaucer.*
 †SWÖÜND, *v. n.* To swoon. — See SWOON. *Shak.*
 SWÜM, *i. & p.* from *swim*. See SWIM.
 SWÜNG, *i. & p.* from *swing*. See SWING.
 SYB (sib), *a.* [A. S. *sib*, *syb*.] Related by blood: — more correctly written *syb*. *Piers Plouhman.*
 SYB'A-RÏTE, *n.* [Gr. *Συβαριτης*; *Σύβαρις*, a city of Magna Græcia, noted for luxury.] An inhabitant of Sybaris, a city on the Gulf of Tarentum, whose inhabitants were proverbially effeminate and luxurious; — hence, metaphorically, an effeminate voluptuary. *Brande. Macaulay.*
 SYB'A-RÏT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *Συβαρικός*.] Relating to a Sybarite; luxurious; voluptuous; wanton. *Bp. Hall.*
 SYB'A-RÏT-ISM, *n.* The practices of the Sybarites; effeminacy and luxuriousness. *Clarke.*
 †SYC'A-MÏNE, *n.* [Gr. *συκάμινος*.] The mulberry.
 If ye had faith as a grain of mustard-seed, ye might say unto this sycamore tree, Be thou plucked up by the root, and be thou planted in the sea. *Luke. xvi. 9.*
 It is probably the *Morus nigra* of Linnaeus, but has been confounded by modern and ancient writers with the sycamore, *Ficus sycomorus*. *W. Smith. Killo.*
 SYC'A-MÖRE, *n.* [Heb. *תְּמָר*; Gr. *συκάμωρος*,

the fig-mulberry; *σίκον*, a fig, and *μόρον*, the black mulberry.] (*Bot.*)

1. A species of fig-tree, having wide-spreading branches, found in Palestine, Egypt, &c.; *Ficus sycamorus*. *Baird.*

2. The *Ficus sycamorus* is probably the sycamore tree of the Bible. *Baird.*

3. A tree of the genus *Platanus*; plane-tree.

Some say the sycamore of the ancients is the *Platanus Orientalis*, or Oriental plane; and in Scotland, from the resemblance of the leaves of this species to that tree, it is often called the sycamore. The American plane or sycamore is the *Platanus Occidentalis*;—called also *button-wood*, *water-beech*, *plane-tree*, and, in Canada, *cotton-tree*. *Baird. Gray. Loudon.*

4. A species of maple the timber of which is used by turners, millwrights, &c.; *Acer pseudo-platanus*. *Loudon. Baird.*

SÝC'A-MÔRE-MÔTH, *n.* (*Ent.*) A species of moths;—so called because they feed upon the leaves of the sycamore. *Clarke.*

SÝ-CÊÊ', *n.* [Chinese *se*, *sze*, fine] *SÝ-CÊÊ'-SÝL-VER*, *n.* [Chinese *se*, *sze*, fine] A species of Chinese currency, in the form of ingots (by the Chinese called *shoes*), which are of various weights, but most commonly of ten taels each;—written also *seze*. *Brande.*

It is the only approach to a silver currency among the Chinese. *Brande.*

SÝEH-NQ-CÂR'POUS, *a.* [Gr. *συχρός*, frequent, and *καρπός*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) Noting a plant which produces fruit many times without perishing, as trees, shrubs, and perennials. *Henslow.*

SÝC'ITE, *n.* [Gr. *συκίτης*, fig-like; *σίκον*, a fig.] (*Min.*) A nodule of flint resembling a fig;—called also *fig-stone*. *Ure.*

SÝ-CÔ'MA, *n.* [Gr. *σύνωμα*; *σίκον*, a fig.] A tumor shaped like a fig; *sycosis*. *Dunglison.*

SÝC'Q-PHÂN-CY (*sik'-o-fân-se*), *n.* [Gr. *συκοφαντία*, false accusation; *L. sycophantia*.—See **SYCOPHANT**.]

1. The behavior of an informer. *Bp. Hall.*

2. The behavior of a sycophant; the practice of a flatterer; mean flattery or servility. *Knob.*

SÝC'Q-PHÂNT (*sik'-o-fânt*), *n.* [Gr. *συκοφάντης*, one who informed against persons exporting figs from Attica, or plundering sacred fig-trees, a common informer, a slanderer; *σίκον*, a fig, and *φαίνω*, to show; *L. sycophanta*, an informer, a flatterer; *It. sicofante*; *Fr. sycophante*.]

1. An informer; a false accuser.

The poor man that hath nought to lose, is not afraid of the sycophant. *Holland.*

2. A base parasite; one who flatters meanly or obsequiously; a mean flatterer.

A sycophant will every thing admire. *Dryden.*

The literal signification is not found in any ancient writer, and may be altogether an invention. *Liddell & Scott.*—The Greek scholiasts invented the story to explain a word of which they knew nothing, namely, that the sycophant was a *manifestor of figs*, one who exposed others in the act of exporting figs from Attica, an act forbidden, they asserted, by the Athenian law. Be this explanation worth what it may, the word obtained in Greek a more general sense; any accuser, and then any false accuser, was a sycophant; and when the word was adopted into the English language it was in this meaning. *Trench.*

Syn.—See **FLATTERER**.

†SÝC'Q-PHÂNT, *v. n.* [Gr. *συκοφαντέω*.] To play the sycophant. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

†SÝC'Q-PHÂNT, *v. a.* To calumniate. *Milton.*

†SÝC'Q-PHÂNT-OY, *n.* Sycophancy. *Barrow.*

SÝC'Q-PHÂN'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *συκοφαντικός*.]

SÝC'Q-PHÂN'TI-CAL, *a.* 1. Falsely accusing; tale-bearing; mischievously officious. *Johnson.*

2. Relating to, or like, a fawning flatterer; meanly or cunningly flattering; parasitic; fawning obsequiously. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

Sycophantic plant. See **PARASITE**, No. 2.

SÝC'Q-PHÂN-TISH, *a.* Resembling a sycophant; parasitical; fawning. *Month. Rev.*

SÝC'Q-PHÂNT-IŠM, *n.* Sycophancy. [*R.*] *Knob.*

SÝC'Q-PHÂN-TÍZE, *v. n.* To play the sycophant; to flatter obsequiously. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

SÝ-CÔ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *σύνωσις*; *σίκον*, a fig.] (*Med.*) A tumor of the shape of a fig;—especially an

eruption of inflamed but not very hard tubercles on the bearded portion of the face and on the scalp:—also a fungous ulcer. *Dunglison.*

SÝD'ER-O-LÍTE, *n.* A kind of Bohemian-ware resembling Wedgwood-ware. *Simmonds.*

SÝD-NÉ'AN, *a.* Noting a species of **SÝD-NÉ'IAN** (-yan), } white earth from Sydney Cove, in New South Wales. *Wright.*

SÝ'E-NÍTE, *n.* (*Min.*) See **SIENITE**.

SÝ-E-NÍT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *σηνιτικός*.]

1. Relating to Syene in Egypt. *Liddell & Scott.*

2. Pertaining to syenite; syenitic. *Eng. Cyc.*

SÝKE, *n.* A small rill in low grounds; a gutter;—written also *sike*. [*Local.*] *Clarke.*

SÝL-LA-BA-RY, *n.* A table of syllables; a list or collection of syllables. [*R.*] *For. Qu. Rev.*

SÝL-LÂB'IC, *a.* [Gr. *συλλαβικός*; *It. sillabico*; *SÝL-LÂB'I-CAL*, *co*; *Sp. silabico*; *Fr. syllabique*.] Relating to, or consisting of, a syllable or syllables. "*Syllabic* quantity." *Knob.*

SÝL-LÂB'I-CAL-LÝ, *ad.* In a syllabical manner; with respect to syllables. *Bp. Gauden.*

SÝL-LÂB'I-CÂTE, *v. a.* [*i.* SYLLABICATED; *pp.* SYLLABICATING, SYLLABICATED.] To form into syllables, as letters. *Perry.*

SÝL-LÂB-I-CÂ'TION, *n.* The formation of syllables; division of a word into syllables. *Walker.*

SÝL-LÂB-I-FI-CÂ'TION, *n.* [*L. syllaba*, a syllable, and *facio*, to make.] The formation of syllables; syllabification. *Dr. Latham.*

SÝL-LÂ-BIST, *n.* One who is versed in, or who makes, syllables. *For. Qu. Rev.*

SÝL-LÂ-BLE (*síl'-la-bl*), *n.* [Gr. *συλλαβή*, that which is held together, a syllable; *συλλαβάνω*, to take together; *σύν*, with, and *λαμβάνω*, to take; *L. syllaba*; *It. sillaba*; *Sp. sílaba*; *Fr. syllabe*.]

1. A letter, or a combination of letters, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice, and constituting a word, or a part of a word. *Shak.*

2. No single letter, except a vowel, can form a syllable. The longest syllable in the English language is the word *strength*. The most natural way of dividing words into syllables is to separate all the simple sounds of which any word consists so as not to divide those letters which are joined close together according to the most accurate pronunciation. *Ency. Britannica.*

3. Any thing concise or short; a particle.

To the last syllable of recorded time. *Shak.*

SÝL-LÂ-BLE, *v. a.* To utter; to articulate. [*R.*]

Airy tongues that syllable men's names

On sands, and shores, and desert wildernesses. *Milton.*

SÝL-LÂ-BÛB, *n.* A drink composed of milk, wine, sugar, and spices. *Beaumont.*

SÝL-LÂ-BÛS, *n.*; pl. *L. SYLLABI*; *Eng. SYLLABUSES*. [Gr. *σύλλαβος*; *L. syllabus*.] A compendium containing the heads of a discourse; a table of contents or heads of a treatise; an abstract; an abridgment; an epitome. *Cleveland.*

Syn.—See **ABRIDGMENT**.

SÝL-LÊP'SIS, *n.* [*L.*, from Gr. *σύνληψις*, a taking together; *σύν*, with, together, and *λαμβάνω*, to take.] (*Gram. & Rhet.*)

1. The agreement of an adjective or a verb, belonging to two or more nouns of different genders, persons, or numbers, with one rather than another, as the agreement in gender of the adjective with the masculine rather than the feminine noun in the Latin sentence,—"*Rea et regina beati*." *Andrews.*

2. A trope by which a word is taken in two senses at once, the literal and the metaphorical, as in the following sentence.

Beauteous as the whole creature had been I for nothing equal to the creature before entering Nature. *Shak.*

SÝL-LÊP'TI-CAL, *a.* Relating to, resembling, or implying, syllepsis. *Crombie.*

SÝL-LÊP'TI-CAL-LÝ, *ad.* By way of syllepsis.

SÝL-LQ-GÍŠM (*síl'-q-jizm*), *n.* [Gr. *συλλογισμός*, a reckoning all together, a syllogism; *συλλογίζωμαι*, to bring at once before the mind; *σύν*, together, and *λογίζομαι*, to count, to conclude by reasoning; *L. syllogismus*; *It. sillogismo*; *Sp. sillogismo*; *Fr. syllogisme*.] (*Logic*.) An argument stated in the correct logical form, con-

sisting of three propositions,—the two first being the *premises*, (major and minor,) and the last the *conclusion*,—and having the property, that the conclusion necessarily follows from the two premises; so that, if the premises are true, the conclusion must be true also; as,

(*Major premise*.) All excess is sinful. (*Minor premise*.) All gluttony is excess. (*Conclusion*.) All gluttony is sinful.—See **PREMISE**.

SÝL-LQ-GÍŠ'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *συλλογιστικός*; *L. syllogisticus*; *It. sillogistico*; *Sp. silogistico*; *Fr. syllogistique*.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, a syllogism. *Watts.*

SÝL-LQ-GÍŠ'TI-CAL-LÝ, *ad.* In the form of a syllogism, or by means of a syllogism. *Locke.*

SÝL-LQ-GÍ-ZÂ'TION, *n.* A reasoning by syllogisms. "*Intuition and syllogization*." *Harris.*

SÝL-LQ-GÍZE, *v. n.* [Gr. *συλλογίζομαι*; *It. sillogizzare*; *Sp. silogizar*; *Fr. syllogiser*.] [*i.* SYLLOGIZED; *pp.* SYLLOGIZING, SYLLOGIZED.] To reason by syllogism. *Watts.*

SÝL-LQ-GÍZ-ER, *n.* One who reasons by syllogism. *Dering.*

SÝLPH (*sílf*), *n.* [Gr. *σίλφη*, a kind of grub; *It. sílfo*; *Sp. sílfo*; *Fr. sylphe*.] An imaginary being inhabiting the air. *Pope. Allston.*

SÝL'PHID, *n.* [*It. sílfide*; *Sp. sílfida*; *Fr. sylphide*.] A sylph, or a little sylph. *Pope.*

SÝL'VA, *n.*; pl. *SÝLVÆ*. [*L. a wood, a forest*.]

1. The trees of a country or region, or a work containing a botanical description of the trees of a country or region. *Evelyn.*

2. A collection of poetical compositions of various kinds. *Wakefield.*

3. A poetical piece composed at a start, or in a kind of rapture:—any thing done in haste or on the spot. *Quintilian.*

SÝL'VAN, *a.* [*L. sylva*, *silva*, a wood; *It. silvano*, *silvan*.] [*Written also silvan*.]

1. Pertaining to, or inhabiting, a forest.

2. Abounding with woods; woody; shady.

Calm I retire, and seek the *silvan* shade. *Churchill.*

SÝL'VAN, *n.* [*L. silvanus*, *silvanus*; *It. & Sp. silvano*; *Fr. silvain*.] A fabled deity of the woods; a god of the woods; a satyr; a faun;—perhaps sometimes used for a rustic.

Her private orchards, walled on every side,

To lawless *silvans* all access denied. *Pope.*

SÝL'VAN-ÍTE, *n.* (*Min.*) Native tellurium. *Dana.*

SÝL-VÂT'IC, *a.* Sylvan. [*R.*] *Booth.*

SÝL-VÊS'TRI-AN, *a.* Sylvan. [*R.*] *Gay.*

SÝL-VI-Â'NÆ, *n. pl.* [*L. sylvia*, a forest.] (*Ornith.*) See **SÝLVINÆ**. *Nuttall.*

SÝL'VIO-ÂC'ID, *n.* One of the two resins of which the brown variety of common rosin, or colophony, consists. It crystallizes from its solution in hot alcohol in rhombic prisms or plates. *Müller.*

SÝL-VÍ'I-DÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A family of passerine birds; warblers &c. *Baird.*

SÝL-VÍ'NÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of passerine birds; warblers; *Luscininæ*. *Baird.*

SÝ'MAR, *n.* See **SIMAR**. *Byron.*

SÝM'BAL, *n.* A cymbal. *Clarke.*

SÝM'BOL, *n.* [Gr. *σύμβολον*; *συμβάλλω*, to throw or cast together; *σύν*, with, and *βάλλω*, to throw; *L. symbolus*; *It. & Sp. simbolo*; *Fr. symbole*.]

1. Any thing cognizable by the senses that represents something moral or intellectual; an emblem; a type; a sign; a token.

Salt, as incorruptible, was the *symbol* of friendship. *Brown.*

Words are the signs and *symbols* of things. *South.*

2. *Symbol* is a general term embracing all the varieties of hieroglyphics, types, enigmas, emblems, &c. The cross was the most noted of all the Christian symbols. The Trinity was frequently represented by a triangle with a circle, and the mortality of man by a skull and cross bones. *Britton.*

3. (*Ecol.*) A creed or formula of religious belief; an abstract or compendium.

The *symbol* of our faith. *Baker.*

4. It seems that creeds were termed *symbols* by early ecclesiastical writers, either because (as Augus-

time says) all the fundamental doctrines of Christianity are collected in them, or from the traditional story related by Rufinus, that the creed called the Apostles' Creed was formed by each of them contributing a sentence. *Brande.*

3. A memorial; a memento. [R.] *Spenser.*

4. A mark or character used as an abbreviation, or to represent any thing. *P. Cyc.*

5. † A contribution to a common stock.

Happy are they who put in the greatest symbol. *Bp. Taylor.*

6. † Lot; sentence of adjudication. *Taylor.*

Syn. — See FIGURE.

Chemical symbols, abbreviations for expressing the chemical composition of bodies, consisting of the initial letters of the Latin names of elementary substances, with an additional letter when the names of two or more substances begin with the same letter, figures or dots indicating the number of equivalents, certain algebraic signs, &c. Thus the formula $KO, 2CrO_2$ denotes a compound of two equivalents of chromic acid and one of potash, or bichromate of potash; CrO_3 , denoting a compound of one equivalent of chromium and three of oxygen, or chromic acid, and KO denoting a compound of one equivalent of potassium (*Kalium*) and one of oxygen, or potash. *Miller.*

SYM-BŎL'IC, } a. [Gr. συμβολικός; It. & Sp.

SYM-BŎL'ICAL, } symbolico; Fr. symbolique]

Serving as a symbol; representative; typical; emblematic; &c. *Pleydell.*

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death by such symbolical actions as he appointed. *Bp. Taylor.*

Symbolical books. (Theol.) books containing the creeds and confessions of different churches. *Brande.*

— *Symbolic delivery*. (Law.) the delivery of a thing by delivering another thing which is taken to be the symbol of it, as the delivery of goods in a warehouse by delivering the key of the warehouse. *Burrill.*

— *Symbolic notation*, (Chem.) a system of chemical symbols for expressing the composition of bodies and representing their reactions. *Miller.*

SYM-BŎL'ICAL-LY, ad. In a symbolical manner; by symbols; by signs; typically. *Browne.*

SYM-BŎL'ICS, n. pl. Symbolism. *Clarke.*

SYM'BOL-ISM, n. 1. An exposition or comparison of symbols or creeds. *Robertson.*

2. (Chem.) A knitting together or union of parts or ingredients. *Smart.*

SYM'BOL-IST, n. One who uses symbols. *Ch. Ob.*

SYM-BOL-I-ZÁ'TION, n. The act of symbolizing; representation by symbols. *Browne.*

SYM'BOL-IZE, v. n. [Fr. symboliser.] [i. SYMBOLIZED; pp. SYMBOLIZING, SYMBOLIZED.] To have a typical resemblance; to be symbolical; to resemble; to have something in common.

The soul is such that it strangely symbolizes with the thing it mightily desires. *South.*

SYM'BOL-IZE, v. a. 1. To represent by a symbol. *Some symbolize the same from the mystery of its colors.* *Browne.*

2. To make symbolical or representative.

There want not some who have symbolized the apple of Paradise into such constructions. *Browne.*

SYM-BŎ-LŎG'ICAL, a. Skilled in, resembling, or pertaining to, symbolology. *Clarke.*

SYM-BŎL'Q-GIST, n. One skilled in symbols or symbolology. *Clarke.*

SYM-BŎL'Q-GY, n. [Gr. σύμβολον, a symbol, and λόγος, a discourse.] The doctrine of, or a treatise on, symbols. *N. Brit. Rev.*

†SYM-MÊ-TRĀL, a. Symmetrical. *More.*

SYM-MÊT'RĪ-AN, n. One studious of proportion or symmetry; a symmetrist. *Sidney.*

SYM-MÊT'RĪ-CAL, a. [It. simmetrico; Sp. simétrico; Fr. symétrique.]

1. Having symmetry; having the parts in due proportion; proportionate; proportional.

A symmetrical assemblage of beautiful features. *Chesterfield.*

2. (Bot.) Noting flowers which have an equal number of parts of each sort, or in each set or circle of organs. *Gray.*

Symmetrical solids, (Geom.) two solids, such that when they are placed on two sides of the same plane, for every point in the surface of the one, there is a corresponding point in the surface of the other, in the same perpendicular to the plane, and at the same distance from it. The solids, when so placed, are said to be *symmetrically situated* with regard to the plane. They have equal solid contents, but do not coincide by superposition. *Lib. of Useful Knowledge.*

A curve is *symmetrical* with respect to a straight line when its points, taken in pairs, are symmetrically disposed with respect to it. — In analysis,

an expression is *symmetrical* with respect to two letters when the places of those two letters may be changed without changing the expression. *Da. & P.*

SYM-MÊT'RĪ-CAL-LY, ad. In a symmetrical manner; with due proportion of parts. *Burrill.*

Two points are *symmetrically* disposed with respect to a straight line when they are on opposite sides of the line, and equally distant from it, so that a straight line joining them intersects the given line, and is at right angles to it. *Davies.*

SYM-MÊT'RĪ-CAL-NÉSS, n. The state of being symmetrical; proportion of parts. *Clarke.*

SYM-MÊ-TRĪ'CIAN (sím-ê-trish'un), n. A symmetrist; a symmetrist. *Holinshead.*

SYM'MÊ-TRIST, n. A symmetrist. *Wotton.*

SYM'MÊ-TRIZE, v. a. To make symmetrical; to reduce to symmetry. *Burke.*

SYM'MÊ-TRY, n. [Gr. συμμετρία; σύν, with, together, and μέτρον, measure; L. symmetria; It. simmetria; Sp. simetria; Fr. symétrie.] Agreement of one part with another, or with the whole; adaptation of parts to each other or to the whole; proportion; harmony.

The fine and delicate symmetry and use of every part, in the construction of a vessel. *Waterland.*

Syn. — *Symmetry* and *proportion* both signify a due adjustment or adaptation of parts to each other, or to the whole; but *proportion* is of more extensive application, being applied to every thing which admits of dimensions and adaptation of parts. *Proportion* of limbs, of the head to the body, of all the parts; *symmetry* of features; *harmony* of parts.

SYM-PA-THÊT'IC, } a. [It. & Sp. simpatico;

SYM-PA-THÊT'ICAL, } Fr. sympathique.]

1. Pertaining to, expressing, or producing, sympathy. "Sympathetic bond." *Roscommon.*

2. Having sympathy; feeling with, or for, another or others; compassionate; tender.

Your sympathetic heart she hopes to move. *Prior.*

3. (Med.) Noting an affection that supervenes without any morbid cause acting directly on the organ, but by the reaction of some other organ primarily affected. *Dunglison.*

Itching of the nose is a *sympathetic* affection, produced by irritation in the intestinal canal. *Dunglison.*

Sympathetic ink, a kind of ink, as the aqueous solution of chloride of cobalt, with which characters may be traced on paper that are invisible when cold, but become visible by exposure to heat, and again fade, when cooled, by absorbing moisture from the air. *Miller.* — *Sympathetic powder*, a powder once supposed to cure a wound, if applied to the weapon that inflicted it, or even to a portion of the bloody clothes. *Dunglison.* — *Sympathetic sounds*, sounds produced by the vibrations excited in solid bodies, as cords, by the vibrations of other solid bodies propagated through the air. *Young.*

SYM-PA-THÊT'ICAL-LY, ad. In a sympathetic manner; with, or from, sympathy. *Watson.*

SYM'PA-THIST, n. One who feels sympathy; a sympathizing person; a sympathizer. *Coleridge.*

SYM'PA-THIZE, v. n. [Gr. συμπάσσω; It. simpatizzare; Sp. simpatizar; Fr. sympathiser. — See SYMPATHY.] [i. SYMPATHIZED; pp. SYMPATHIZING, SYMPATHIZED.]

1. To feel with another, or in consequence of what another feels; to have or feel sympathy; to have common or mutual feeling.

Their countrymen were particularly attentive to all their story, and sympathized with their heroes in all their adventures. *Addison.*

Who, when he reads a city stormed, forbears
To feel her woes and sympathize in tears. *Pitt.*

2. † To agree; to fit; to harmonize.

Blue and yellow are two colors which sympathize. *Dryden.*

†SYM'PA-THIZE, v. a. To suffer for in common.

By this sympathized one day's error. *Shak.*

SYM'PA-THIZ-ER, n. One who sympathizes.

SYM'PA-THY, n. [Gr. συμπάθεια, from σύν, with, and πάθος, passion, feeling; L. sympathia; It. & Sp. simpatia; Fr. sympathie.]

1. Fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by another's affection; — compassion; commiseration; condolence; pity; tenderness.

There is a kind of sympathy in souls which fits them for each other. *Steele.*

Sympathy is one main engine by which the orator operates on the passions. *Dr. Campbell.*

Sympathy . . . an inward feeling which is excited by the particular and extraordinary situation of another. *Cogan.*

2. An agreement of affections, likings, tastes, temperaments, pleasures, sufferings, &c.

You are not young; no more am I; go to, then, there's sympathy. You are merry; so am I: hal! hal! then there's sympathy. You love sack, and so do I: would you de-

Shak.

Sympathy in years, manners, and beauties. *Shak.*

3. Correspondence; correlation; preestablished harmony; mutual adaptation; reciprocity; affinity; concert; union.

There is in souls a sympathy with sounds. *Couper.*

4. (Med.) The correspondence of affections or sensations between different parts or organs of the body, so that an affection of one is transmitted, secondarily, to the others, or to one of the others; the suffering together of parts.

A knowledge of the particular sympathies between different organs throws light on the etiology of diseases, their seat, and the proper remedies towards which our therapeutical efforts should be directed. *Dunglison.*

5. (Fine Arts.) Mutual conformity of parts; effective union or harmony of colors. *Brande.*

Sympathy of clocks, a name applied to the phenomenon of two clocks which rest on the same support, modifying each other's motions, so as to exhibit a perfect coincidence in all of them. *Young.*

Syn. — See FIT.

SYM-PÊT'SIS, n. [Gr. σύν, with, and πέσσω, to ripen, to digest.] (Med.) Coction. *Dunglison.*

SYM-PHŌN'IC, a. (Mus.) Relating to, or resembling, a symphony; symphonious. *Dwight.*

SYM-PHŌ'NI-OÛS, a. 1. Agreeing in sound; harmonious; consonant; accordant; concordant.

Followed with acclamation and the sound
Symphonious of ten thousand harps. *Milton.*

2. (Mus.) Symphonic. *Warner.*

SYM'PHŌ-NIST, n. [Fr. symphoniste.] (Mus.) A composer of symphonies. *Dwight.*

SYM'PHŌ-NIZE, v. n. To agree; to harmonize; to accord; to correspond. [R.] *Boyle.*

SYM'PHŌ-NY (sím'fŏ-ne), n. [Gr. συμφωνία; σύν, with, and φωνή, the voice; L. symphonia; It. & Sp. sinfonia; Fr. symphonie.] (Mus.)

1. An elaborate composition for a complete instrumental orchestra, usually consisting of four, or at the least three, distinct movements; — first, an allegro, or quick movement, in sonata form, sometimes opening with a brief introduction in slow time; second, a slow movement, as andante, largo, or adagio, in which a theme is varied; third, a minuet, with its trio, or, in modern usage, a scherzo; lastly, a finale in rapid time, written in the rondo form. *Dwight.*

The term *symphony* is also applied to large orchestral compositions in a freer style, sometimes with voices, as descriptive or programme symphonies, ode symphonies, &c. *Dwight.*

2. A comparatively short introductory, intermediate, or concluding instrumental passage in a vocal composition. *Warner.*

3. An ancient musical instrument, supposed to have been of the drum kind. *Dwight.*

4. Anciently, a vocal composition, or a composition vocal and instrumental. *Warner.*

5. A concordance of tones; a concert of voices or instruments; a harmony of mingled sounds; consonance; concert; consent; harmony.

A learned searcher from Pythagoras's school, where it was a maxim that the images of all things are latent in numbers, determines the closest proportion between breadths and heights, reducing symmetry to symphony, and the harmony of sound to a kind of harmony in sight. *Wotton.*

And let the base of heaven's deep organ blow,
And, with your ninefold harmony,
Make up full consort to the angelic symphony. *Milton.*

SYM-PHYS'É-AL, a. (Med.) Of, or pertaining to, symphysis. *Smart.*

SYM-PHYS'É-ŌT'Q-MY, } n. [Gr. σφύραις, sym-

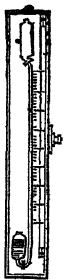
SYM-PHYS'ŌT'Q-MY, } physis, and τέμνω, to cut.] (Surg.) The operation of dividing the symphysis; the Sigaulian operation. *Dunglison.*

SYM'PHY-SIS, n. [Gr. σφύραις; σύν, with, and φύω, to grow.] (Anat.) A union of bones, or the bond of such union: — union of parts previously separated; coalescence: — point of union between two parts; commissure: — attachment of one part to another; insertion. *Dunglison.*

SYM-PI-Ê-SŌM'Ê-TÊR, n. [Gr. συμπίεζω, to compress, and μέτρον, a measure.] A very sensitive instrument for indicating the amount and variations of atmospheric pressure by its effect in compressing a column of an elastic gas enclosed in a tube.

The *sympiesometer* consists of a vertical glass

tube terminated above by an oblong bulb, and bent upwards at its lower extremity, and expanding into a cistern open at top. The bulb and upper part of the tube contain hydrogen gas; the lower part and the cistern contain colored oil of almonds. As the pressure of the atmosphere varies, the enclosed hydrogen expands or contracts by proportional but large quantities, and the liquid accordingly either rises or falls in the tube, through large spaces. A scale is attached, so graduated that the indications of the instrument corrected for temperature (as observed by a thermometer not represented in the figure) correspond with those of a mercurial barometer. The sensitiveness of this instrument renders it valuable at sea, but for delicate meteorological researches it is inferior to the mercurial barometer, in consequence, chiefly, of the absorption of the hydrogen gas by the oil. *Adie. Nichol.*



SYM'PLE-SITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral, commonly of a pale indigo color, and supposed to be an arseniate of the protoxide of iron. *Dana.*

SYM'PLO-CÉ, *n.* [*Gr. συμπλοκή; σύν*, with, and *πλοκή*, a twining or knitting.] (*Rhet.*) A figure according to which several sentences or clauses have the same beginning and ending. *Crabb.*

SYM-PÓ'SI-ÁC (*sim-pó'se-ák* or *sim-pó'she-ák*) [*sim-pó'se-ák*, *F. K. Sm. R. W. b.*; *sim-pó'she-ák*, *W. J.*], *a.* [*Gr. συμποσιακός; συμπίσιον*, a drinking-party; *L. symposiacus*; *Fr. symposiaque*.] Relating to a symposium or compositation; relating to merry-makings; convivial; festive. The ancient custom of symposiac meetings. *Brownie.*

SYM-PÓ'SI-ÁC, *n.* A convivial meeting and conversation, as of philosophers. *Chambers.*

SYM-PÓ'SI-ÁRCH, *n.* [*Gr. συμποσιάρχος; συμπίσιον*, a banquet, and *ἀρχω*, to preside over.] The ruler or master of a symposium, or feast. As Alexander and Cæsar were born for conquest, so was Johnson for the office of a symposiarch, to preside in all conversations. *St. J. Hawks.*

SYM-PÓ'SI-ÁST, *n.* One who drinks or makes merry with another. *Qu. Rev.*

SYM-PÓ'SI-ÚM (*sim-pó'se-úm* or *sim-pó'she-úm*), *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. συμπίσιον; συμπίσιον*, to drink together; *σύν*, with, and *πινω*, to drink.] A drinking together; a merry-making; a feast; a banquet. "This polite symposium." *Warton.*

SÝMP'TOM (*sim'tóm*), *n.* [*Gr. συμπτωμα*, an accident, a symptom; *συμπίπτω*, to fall together; to befall; *σύν*, together, with, and *πίπτω*, to fall; *It. & Sp. sintoma*; *Fr. symptôme*.]

1. Something which happens concurrently with something else, by which the presence of the latter is indicated; an attendant phenomenon; an indication; a sign; a mark; a token. It has become almost fashionable to stigmatize such sentiments as no better than empty declamation; but it is an ill symptom, and peculiar to modern times. *Cowper.*

2. (*Med.*) Any change perceptible to the senses, which is connected with morbid influence; any thing which indicates the state of health or of disease. It is by the aggregate and succession of symptoms that a disease is detected. The term "symptoms of symptoms" has been used for the effects which result from the symptoms of a disease, but which effects are not essentially connected with the disease itself. *Dunglison.*

SÝN. — See **MARK**.

SÝMP-TQ-MÁT'IC (*sim-tq-mát'ik*), *a.* [*Gr. συμπτωμاتیκός; συμπτωμاتیκα*; *It. & Sp. sintomatico*; *Fr. symptomatique*.]

1. Relating to symptoms; happening concurrently with something else; indicative. The one is but symptomatical, or, at most, secondary in relation to the other. *Boyle.*

2. (*Med.*) Noting that which is a symptom of some other affection; — opposed to *idiopathical*. "A symptomatic disease." *Dunglison.*

SÝMP-TQ-MÁT'I-CAL-LÝ, *ad.* In the nature of a symptom; by symptoms. *Wiseman.*

SÝMP-TQ-M-A-TÓL-Q-GÝ, *n.* [*Gr. συμπτωματα, a symptom, and λόγος, a discourse*; *Fr. symptomatologie*.] (*Med.*) That branch of pathology which treats of the symptoms of diseases; the doctrine of symptoms. *Dunglison.*

SÝN-ÉR'E-SIS (*sin-ér'e-sis*), *n.* [*Gr. συναίρεσις; συναίρω*, to grasp; *σύν*, together, and *αίρω*, to take.] (*Gram.*) The union of two syllables into one; synephephesis; — opposed to *dierephesis*; as *Is'ra'el* for *Is'ra-el*. *G. Brown.*

SÝN'A-GÓG'I-CAL, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a synagogue. *Blount.*

SÝN'A-GÓGUE (*sin'a-góg*), *n.* [*Gr. συναγωγή, an assembly; συναγω, to lead or bring together; σύν*, together, and *αγω*, to lead; *L. synagoga*; *It. & Sp. sinagoga*; *Fr. synagogue*.]

1. A religious assembly or congregation of the Jews. *Acts ix. 2.*

2. A Jewish place or house of worship. He hath built us a synagogue. *Luke vii. 5.*


The Jews had no synagogues before the Babylonish captivity. *Prideaux.*

Go, Tubal, and meet me at our synagogue. *Shak.*

The great synagogue, (*Jewish Ant.*) a name applied in the Talmud to an assembly or synod presided over by Ezra, and consisting of one hundred and twenty men, alleged to have been engaged in restoring and reforming the worship of the temple after the return of the Jews from Babylon. *Kitto.*

SÝN-A-LÉ'PHA, *n.* See **SYNALÉPHA**. *Johnson.*

SÝN-AL-LAG-MÁT'IC, *a.* [*Gr. συναλλαγματικός; συναλλαγμα, a contract; συναλλάσσω*, to interchange with, to negotiate with; *σύν*, together with, and *αλλάσσω*, to change; *It. snallagmatico*; *Fr. synallagmatique*.] (*Civil Law*.) Noting a contract which binds the parties to each other by mutual obligations; bilateral. *Bouvier.*

SÝN-AL-LAX-I'NÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of tenuirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Certhidae*; sharp-tails. *Gray.*  *Synallaxis garrulus.*

SÝN-A-LCE'PHA (*sin-a-lé'fe*), *n.* [*Gr. συναλοιφή; συναίλω*, to smooth over, to unite; *σύν*, together, and *λοιφή*, to besmear, to gloss over; *It. & Sp. sinalefa*; *Fr. synalephe*.] (*Classical Pros.*) The principle or usage by which, when a word ends with a vowel, or a diphthong, and the next begins with a vowel, the final vowel or diphthong of the first is cut off, and the final syllable of the one runs into the first of the other; as, *ill' ego*, for *ille ego*; — written also *synalepha*. *Andrews.*

SÝN-ÁN'THER-OÜS, *a.* [*Gr. σύν*, together, and *άνθερός*, flowery.] (*Bot.*) Having the stamens united by their anthers into a sheath surrounding the style; syngenesious. *Balfour.*

SÝN-ÁN'THOUS, *a.* [*Gr. σύν*, with, and *άνθος*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) Noting plants whose flowers and leaves appear at the same time. *Lindley.*

SÝN-AR-CHÝ, *n.* [*Gr. συναρχία; συναρχω*, to rule jointly with; *σύν*, together with, and *αρχω*, to rule.] Joint sovereignty. [*R.*] *Stackhouse.*

SÝN-AR-THRÓ'DI-AL, *a.* (*Anat.*) Of, or pertaining to, synarthrosis. *Dunglison.*

SÝN-AR-THRÓ'SIS, *n.* [*Gr. συνάρθρωσις, a being joined together; συναρθρώ*, to link together; *σύν*, together, and *άρθρον*, a joint.] (*Anat.*) A close conjunction of two bones; an immovable articulation, as of sutures. *Dunglison.*

SÝ-NÁX'IS, *n.* [*Gr. συναξίς, an assembly; συναγω, to lead together; σύν*, together, and *αγω*, to lead.] A synagogue; a congregation. *Taylor.*

SÝN-CÁR'PI-ÚM, *n.* (*Bot.*) An aggregate fruit, with a slender receptacle, in which the ovaries cohere into a solid mass. *Lindley.*

SÝN-CÁR'POUS, *a.* [*Gr. σύν*, together, and *καρπός*, a fruit.] (*Bot.*) Noting pistils and fruit composed of several carpels consolidated into one. *Gray.*

SÝN-CÁT-E-GÓR-E-MÁT'IC, *a.* [*Gr. σύν*, with, and *κατηγορημα, a predicate*.] (*Logic*.) Noting words, such as adverbs, prepositions, &c., which cannot be employed by themselves as terms, but require to be conjoined with other words. *Brande.*

SÝN-CHON-DRÓ'SIS (*sing-kon-dró'sis*), *n.* [*Gr. σύν*, with, and *χόνδρος, a cartilage*.] (*Anat.*) The union or articulation of bones by an intervening cartilage or gristle. *Dunglison.*

SÝN-CHON-DRÓT'Q-MÝ, *n.* [*Gr. σύν*, together, and *χόνδρος, a cartilage*, and *τέμνω*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) Symphyseotomy. *Dunglison.*

SÝN-CHQ-RÉ'SIS (*sing-ko-ré'sis*), *n.* [*Gr. σύν*, with, and *χρήσις, an admission*.] (*Rhet.*) A figure wherein an argument is scoffingly conceded, for the purpose of retorting more pointedly. *Crabb.*

SÝN'CHRO-NAL (*sing'kro-nal*), *a.* [*Gr. σύν*, with, and *χρόνος, time*; *Fr. synchronal*.] Happening at the same time; belonging to the same time; contemporaneous; coeval; simultaneous; synchronical; synchronous; synchronistic. *More.*

SÝN'CHRO-NAL, *n.* That which happens at the same time, or which belongs to the same time, with another thing. *More.*

SÝN-CHRON'I-CAL, *a.* [*Fr. synchronique*.] Happening at the same time; synchronal; synchronous; synchronistic. — See **SYNCHRONAL**. *Boyle.*

SÝN-CHRON'I-CAL-LÝ, *ad.* In a synchronical manner; simultaneously. *Belsham.*

SÝN'CHRO-NÍSM (*sing'kro-nízm*, 82), *n.* [*Gr. σύν*, with, and *χρόνος, time*; *Fr. synchronisme*.]

1. The concurrence in time of two or more events; simultaneousness; contemporaneousness; synchronization; contemporaneity. The coherence and synchronism of all the parts of the Mosalal chronology. *Hale.*

2. A tabular arrangement of history according to dates, by which contemporary or synchronous persons and things of different countries are brought together. *Brande.*

3. (*Painting*.) The representation of several events, or of several successive moments of an event, or history, in the same picture. *Fairholt.*

SÝN-CHRO-NÍST'IC, *a.* Happening at the same time; synchronal; synchronical. *Ball.*

SÝN-CHRO-NI-ZÁ'TION, *n.* Simultaneousness; synchronism. *Chasold.*

SÝN'CHRO-NÍZE (*sing'kro-níze*, 82), *v. n.* [*i. SYNCHRONIZED; pp. SYNCHRONIZING, SYNCHRONIZED*.] To concur in time; to be simultaneous or synchronous; to happen simultaneously. All these synchronize with the first six trumpets. *More.*

SÝN-CHRO-NÓL'Q-GÝ (*sing-kro-nól'q-je*), *n.* [*Gr. σύν*, together, *χρόνος, time*, and *λόγος, a discourse*.] Contemporaneous chronology. *Crosthwaite.*

SÝN-CHRO-NOÚS (*sing'kro-nús*, 82), *a.* [*Gr. σύν*, with, and *χρόνος, time*.] Happening at the same time; synchronical; synchronal. *Belsham.*

SÝN'CHÝ SÍS (*sing'ke-sis*), *n.* [*Gr. σύν*, together, and *χέω*, a pouring out, a stream; *χέω*, to pour.] 1. A confusion; a derangement. *Todd.*

2. (*Rhet.*) A confused or disordered arrangement of words in a sentence. *Knatchbull.*

3. (*Med.*) A disease of the eye, which consists of a mixture or confusion of the humors: — a morbid state of the vitreous humor, in which it becomes fluid. *Dunglison.*

SÝN-CI-PÚT, *n.* (*Anat.*) See **SINCIPUT**. *Crabb.*

SÝN-CLÍ'NAL, *a.* [*Gr. συγκλίω, to incline*.] together; *σύν*, together, and *κλίω*, to bend.] (*Geol.*) Noting a common, central imaginary line, in which the tilted strata of the two sides of a valley may be supposed to meet; the line of depression between two anticlinal axes; — opposed to *anticlinal*. *Lyell.* *Ansted.*

SÝN-CQ-PAL (*sing'ko-pal*, 82), *a.* (*Med.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, syncope. *Dunglison.*

SÝN-CQ-PÁTE (*sing'ko-pát*, 82), *v. a.* [*i. SYNCO-PATED; pp. SYNCO-PATING, SYNCO-PATED*.]

1. (*Gram.*) To contract, as a word, by syncope; to abbreviate by omitting one or more letters in the middle of a word. *Camden.*

2. (*Mus.*) To divide so that notes commencing on unaccented, shall end on accented parts of a measure. *Dwight.*

SÝN-CQ-PÁT-ED, *p. a.* 1. (*Gram.*) Contracted or abbreviated, as a word by syncope. 2. (*Mus.*) Consisting of notes beginning on unaccented, and ending on accented, parts of a measure; as, "A syncope passage." *Dwight.*

SÝN-CQ-PÁ'TION, *n.* 1. (*Gram.*) The contraction of a word by taking one or more letters from the middle. *Andrews.*

2. (*Mus.*) The division of a measure or a passage in such a manner that notes, begun on unaccented or weak parts of the measure, shall end on accented or strong parts; the use of syncope. — See **SYNCOPE**. *Dwight.*

SÝN-CQ-PE (*sing'ko-pe*), *n.* [*Gr. συγκόπη, a cutting short, a swoon; συγκόπτω*, to beat together, to weary; *σύν*, together, and *κόπτω*, to smite, to cut; *L. syncope, syncoipa*; *It. sincope* *Sp. sincoipa*; *Fr. syncope*.]

1. (*Gram.*) The omission of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word; as, *e'en*, for *even*; *ne'er*, for *never*; *med'cine*, for *medicine*. *Johnson.*

2. (*Mus.*) The cutting off the last half of one note and the first half of the next note, and unit-

SYN-Q-NÏM'Ï-CÛN, *n.* A dictionary of synonymous words. *W. Taylor.*

SY-NÛN'Y-MÏST, *n.* 1. One who synonymizes; a collector and explainer of synonymes. *Smart.* 2. (*Bot.*) One who collects and reduces the synonymes of plants. *Dr. Dawson.*

SY-NÛN'Y-MÏZE, *v. a.* [*i.* SYNonymIZED; *pp.* SYNonymizing, SYNonymIZED.] To interpret or express by words of the same meaning.

This word "fortis" we may synonymize after all these fashions: stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid. *Camden.*

SY-NÛN'Y-MÛS, *a.* [*Gr.* συνώνυμος.] Relating to synonymes or to synonymy; —having the same meaning; conveying the same idea, expressing the same thing; univocal.

Words allied in signification are called *synonymous* words. *Taylor.*

SY-NÛN'Y-MÛS-LY, *ad.* In a synonymous manner; as synonymes. *Cudworth.*

SY-NÛN'Y-MÛ, *n.* [*Gr.* συνωνυμία; *σύν*, together, and *νομία*, a name; *L.* *synonymia*; *Fr.* *synonymie*.]

1. The quality of expressing, by different words, the same thing; the use of synonymes; sameness of meaning, as of words. *Selden.*

2. (*Rhet.*) A figure by which synonymes words are employed to amplify a matter. *Barley.*

SY-NÛP'SIS, *n.*; pl. *SYNOSESSES*. [*Gr.* σύν; *σύν*, together, and *opsis*, a view; *L.* *synopsis*.] A collective view of any subject; an epitome, as brings all the parts under one view, an epitome; a general view.

But that the reader may see in one view the exactness of the method, as well as force of the argument, I shall here draw up a short synopsis of this epistle. *Warburton.*

Syn. — See ABRIDGMENT.

SY-NÛP'TIC, *a.* [*Gr.* συνοπτικός.] Relating to, or partaking of, a synopsis: bringing all the parts or contents under one view; seeing the whole together. *Ecchy.*

SY-NÛP'TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a synoptical manner.

SYN-ÛS-TE-ÛG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr.* σύν, with, *δέρων*, a bone, and *γράφω*, to describe.] (*Anat.*) A description of the joints. *Dunglison.*

SYN-ÛS-TE-ÛL'O-GÛ, *n.* [*Gr.* σύν, with, *λόγος*, a bone, and *λογος*, a discourse.] (*Anat.*) A treatise on the joints. *Dunglison.*

SYN-ÛS-TE-ÛSIS, *n.* [*Gr.* σύν, with, and *δέρων*.] (*Anat.*) Union by means of bone. *Dunglison.*

SYN-ÛS-TE-ÛT'O-MÛ, *n.* [*Gr.* σύν, with, *δέρων*, a bone, and *τέμνω*, to cut.] (*Anat.*) Dissection of the joints. *Dunglison.*

SY-NÛ'VI-A, *n.* [*Gr.* σύν, with, and *ὄν* (*L.* *ovum*), an egg.] (*Anat.*) An unctuous fluid, resembling the white of egg, secreted from certain glands in the joints. *Dunglison.*

SY-NÛ'VI-AL, *a.* (*Anat.*) Relating to the synovia. "*Synovial* glands." *Dunglison.*

SYN-TAC'TIC, *a.* 1. Conjoined; fitted to **SYN-TAC'TIC-AL**, *a.* each other; put together in order. *Johnson.*

2. (*Gram.*) Relating, or according to, syntax. A figure is divided into tropes, &c., grammatical, orthographical, syntactical. *Peacham.*

SYN-TAC'TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a syntactical manner; conformably to syntax. *Ec. Rev.*

SYN'TAX, *n.* [*Gr.* σύνταξις; *σύν*, together, and *τάσσω*, *τάξω*, to place in order; *L.* *syntaxis*.]

1. A putting together; a system. The whole syntax of beings. *Glumvill.*

2. (*Gram.*) That part of grammar which treats of the agreement and proper construction of words in sentences. *B. Jonson.*

SYN-TAX'IS, *n.* [*Gr.* σύνταξις. — See SYNTAX.]

1. (*Gram.*) Syntax. [*R.*] *Milton.*

2. (*Anat.*) Articulation; reduction. *Dunglison.*

SYN-TÛC'TIC-AL, *a.* [*Gr.* συντηκτικός; *L.* *syntecticus*.] (*Med.*) Relating to syntexis. *Maimander.*

SYN-TE-RE'SIS, *n.* [*Gr.* συντηρησις; a watching closely; *σύν*, together, and *τηρέω*, to guard.]

1. (*Med.*) Preservative or preventive treatment; prophylaxis. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Ethics.*) Conscience considered as the repository of the first principles or maxims in morals. *Bp. Ward. Fleming.*

SYN-TE-RÛT'IC, *a.* [*Gr.* συντηρητικός.] (*Med.*) Preservative of health; prophylactic. *Clarke.*

SYN-TÛT'IC, *a.* Syntactical. *Clarke.*

SYN-TÛX'IS, *n.* [*Gr.* σύντηξις; *σύν*, together, and *τήνω*, to waste away.] (*Med.*) A wasting of the body; colliquation; consumption. *Dunglison.*

SYN-TÛR'MAL, *a.* [*Gr.* σύν, together, and *θεῖον*, heat.] Having the same degree of heat. *Smart.*

SYN'TÛS-SIS, *n.*; pl. **SYN'TÛS-SÛS**. [*Gr.* σύνθεσις; *σύν*, together, and *θεῖσις* (*τίθημι*, to place), a placing, *L.* *synthesis*.]

1. Composition, or the act of putting together; the union of the component elements of a whole; — the opposite of *analysis*.

2. (*Logic.*) A method of demonstration which sets out from some principle established or assumed, or a proposition already demonstrated, and ascends through a series of propositions to that which was enunciated; the method by composition, as opposed to the method of resolution or analysis; the deduction of general conclusions or principles from the putting together of particular facts or instances.

The *synthesis* consists in assuming the causes discovered and established as principles, and by them explaining the phenomena proceeding from them, and proving the explanations. *Newton.*

In *synthesis*, we reason from axioms, definitions, and already known principles, until we arrive at a desired conclusion. Of this nature are most of the processes of geometrical reasoning. In *synthesis*, we ascend from particular cases to general ones; in *analysis*, we descend from general cases to particulars. *Davies & Peck.*

3. (*Surg.*) The uniting or the approximation of parts that are divided. *Dunglison.*

4. (*Chem.*) The uniting of elements into a compound, as of oxygen and hydrogen into water; — the opposite of *analysis*. *Thomson.*

SYN-TÛT'IC, *a.* [*Gr.* συνθετικός; *Fr.* *synthesis*.] Relating to synthesis; proceeding by synthesis; conjoining; compounding; forming composition; deductive.

Philosophy is divided into two parts, the *synthetic* and the *analytic*. The *synthetic* part is that which proceeds from the general to the particular. *Holmgren.*

Synthetical method, the method of reasoning by synthesis; the deductive method. *Davies & Peck.*

SYN-TÛT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By synthesis. *Walker.*

SYN'TÛT-ÏZE, *v. a.* [*Gr.* συνθερίζω.] To put together; — opposed to *analyze*. [*R.*] *Piozzi.*

SYN'TO-MÛ, *n.* [*Gr.* συντομία; *σύν*, together, and *τέμνω*, to cut.] Brevity; conciseness. *Clarke.*

SYN-TÛN'IC, *a.* [*Gr.* σύντροφος, strained.] (*Mus.*) Sharp; intense. [*R.*] *Smart.*

SÛ-PÛER-ÏNG, *p. a.* (*Naut.*) Lapping the edges of planks over each other for a bulkhead. *Dana.*

SÛPH'Ï-LÏS, *n.* [Of uncertain etymology. According to some, from *Gr.* σῦς, a hog; a sow; according to others, from *Gr.* σῆλος, *σῆλος*, maimed, impotent. *Dunglison.*] (*Med.*) The venereal disease; pox. *Dunglison.*

SÛPH-Ï-LÏT'IC, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to, resembling, or infected with, syphilis. *Good.*

SÛPH'Ï-LÛID, *a.* (*Med.*) Resembling syphilis. "*A syphilitic affection.*" *Dunglison.*

SÛ'PHÛN (*sí'fôn*), *n.* See SÛPHON.

SY-PHÛN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a syphon. *Ec. Rev.*

SÛ'RÛN, *n.* See SÛREN.

SÛR'A-CÛSE, *n.* A luscious, red, muscadine wine, made in Italy. *Simmonds.*

SÛR'Ï-AC, *a.* Relating to Syria; Syrian. Some *Syrac* copies of the New Testament are now remaining in the Duke of Florence's library. *Walton.*

SÛR'Ï-AC, *n.* The language spoken by the ancient Syrians; the Syriac language. *Dan. ii. 4.*

SÛR'Ï-A-CÛSM, *n.* A Syriac idiom or phrase; a Syrianism; a Syriasm. *Milton.*

SÛR'Ï-AN, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Syria. *Ency.*

SÛR'Ï-AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Syria or to its inhabitants; Syriac. *Milton.*

SÛR'Ï-AN-ÏSM, *n.* A Syriacism. *Knowles.*

SÛR'Ï-ÅSM, *n.* A Syriacism. *Warburton.*

SÛ-RÛN'GA (*sə-ríng'ga*), *n.* [*Gr.* σιρύγγη, *σῦριγγος*, a tube, a pipe.]

(*Bot.*) 1. The common name of shrubs of the genus *Philadelphus*, one species of which (*Phil-*

adelphus coronarius) is a garden plant, having cream-colored, odorless flowers in full clusters; mock orange. *Gray.*

2. A genus of beautiful flowering shrubs, including the various species and varieties of lilac. *Loudon.*

3. "The name *syrringa* was given to the lilac on account of its stems being used for the manufacture of Turkish pipes. The stems of the *Philadelphus coronarius* are also used for the same purpose, and equally with the lilac it had the name of *pipe-privet*, or *pipe-tree*, given it when first introduced into this country, and afterwards the name *syrringa*." *Eng. Cyc.*

SÛR'ÏNGE (*sí'ínj*), *n.* [*Gr.* σιρύγγη, *σῦριγγος*, a pipe or reed; *L.* *syrringa*; *It.* *syrringa*; *Sp.* *syrringa*; *Fr.* *seringue*.] An instrument serving first to imbibe or suck in a quantity of water, or other fluid, and then to expel it in a small stream or jet; a squirt. *Dunglison.*

SÛR'ÏNGE (*sí'ínj*), *v. a.* [*i.* SYRINGED; *pp.* SYRINGING, SYRINGED.]

1. To spout or inject through a syringe.

A little while since, I *syringed* into a dog's jugular vein about two quarts of warm water. *Boyle.*

2. To cleanse by means of a syringe. *Johnson.*

SÛ-RÛN-GO-DÛN'DRON, *n.* [*Gr.* σιρύγγη, a pipe, and *δένδρον*, a tree.] (*Pal.*) A name applied to many species of *Sagittaria*, in allusion to the parallel, pipe-shaped flutings that extend from the top to the bottom of their trunks. *Buckland.*

SÛ-RÛN-GO-TÛME (*-ríng-*), *n.* [*Gr.* σιρύγγη, a pipe, and *τόμος*, a cutting; *τμήνιον*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) An instrument formerly used in the operation for *fistula in ano*. *Dunglison.*

SÛR-ÏN-GÛT'O-MÛ, *n.* (*Surg.*) The operation for fistula by incision. *Dunglison.*

SÛR'ÏNX (*sí'ínks*), *n.* [*Gr.* σιρύγγη, a shepherd's pipe.] (*Mus.*) A pastoral instrument composed of reeds of different lengths fastened together, and regarded by the Greeks as the invention of their tutelary god Pan; the shepherd's pipe; the pandean pipe; the Pan. *Fairholt.*

SÛR'MA, *n.* [*L.*; *Gr.* σῦρμα; *σῦμα*, to drag.] (*Ant.*) A robe with a long train, worn especially by tragic actors. *Wm. Smith.*

SÛR-NÛ-FÛNÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Scapularis* and family *Strigidae*; owlets. *Gray.*

SÛRT (*sírt*), *n.* [*Gr.* σῦρτις; *σῦμα*, to drag; *L.* *syrtis*.] A quicksand; a bog. [*R.*] *Young.*

SÛR'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a syrt. *Ed. Rev.*

SÛR'TIS, *n.* [*L.*] A quicksand; syrt. A boggy syrtis, neither sea nor good dry land. *Milton.*

SÛR'UP, *n.* A vegetable juice boiled with sugar, or a saturated solution of sugar and water; sirup. — See SÛRUP. *Barley. Martin. P. Cyc.*

SÛS-SAR-CÛSIS, *n.* [*Gr.* συσάρκωσις, a growing over with flesh; *σύν*, together, and *σάρκωσις*, a fleshy excrescence; *σῶς*, flesh.] (*Anat.*) Junction of bones by intervening muscles. *Dunglison.*

SÛS-TÁL'TIC, *a.* [*Gr.* συστατικός; *συστέλλω*, to draw together; *σύν*, together, and *στέλλω*, to place; *L.* *systalticus*.] (*Med.*) Having, or capable of, alternate contraction and dilatation. *Dunglison.*

SÛS-TA-SIS, *n.* [*Gr.* σύστασις.] The consistence of any thing; constitution. [*R.*] *Burke.*

SÛS'TÛM (*sí'st'm*), *n.* [*Gr.* σύστημα; *συστήμι*, to place together; *σύν*, together, and *στήμι*, to put, to place; *L.* *systema*; *It.* & *Sp.* *sistema*; *Fr.* *système*.]

1. A number of things combined or acting together; a combination of parts into a whole; a connected view of all the truths of some department of knowledge; a complete body of any art or science; a collection of rules and principles; the whole of any science, art, or doctrine; as, "A *system* of divinity, of philosophy, or of astronomy"; "The solar *system*."

The best way to learn any science is to begin with a regular *system*, or a short and plain scheme of that science well drawn up into a narrow compass. *Watts.*

Every truth has relation to some other. And we should try to trace the facts of our knowledge so as to see them in their several bearings. Thus we do when we frame them into



Otus vulgaris.

a system. To do so legitimately, we must begin by analysis and end with synthesis. *Fleming.*

Atoms or systems into ruin hurled,
And now a bubble burst, and now a world. *Pope.*

2. A theory; a hypothesis; a scheme; a plan; a classification; an arrangement.

3. Regular method, course, order, or process; as, "To work without system."

4. (*Astron.*) An hypothesis of a certain order and arrangement of the heavenly bodies, by which their apparent motions are explained. *Brande.*

5. (*Mus.*) An interval composed, or supposed to be composed, of several lesser ones. *Brande.*

6. (*Fine Arts.*) A collection of rules and principles upon which an artist works. *Brande.*

Syn.—*System* is the arrangement of the different parts of any matter or science into a whole or a single body; *method* is the manner of such arrangement. A system of philosophy, astronomy, or theology; a regular plan; a judicious scheme, *method* in conducting business. — See *THEORY*.

SŸS-TEM-ÄT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *συστηματικός*; Fr. *sŸs-TEM-ÄT'IC-AL*, } *systématique.*] Relating to, or partaking of, system; organically arranged; methodical; regular; orderly.

He has added a systematic table of them. *Pennant.*

Syn.—See *METHODICAL*.

SŸS-TEM-ÄT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the form of a system; methodically. *Warburton.*

SŸS-TEM-Ä-TİSM, *n.* The reduction of facts to a system. *Dunglison.*

SŸS-TEM-Ä-TİST, *n.* 1. One who forms a system; a systematizer. *Pennant.*

2. One who adheres to a system. *Henslow.*

SŸS-TEM-Ä-TİZE [sŸs'tem-ä-tiz, *P. Ja. K. Sm. R.*

C. O. B.; sŸs'tem-ä-tiz, *W.*; sŸs'tem-ä-tiz', *J.*], *v. a.* To reduce to a system; to methodize; to harmonize; to coordinate; to regulate.

Diseases were healed, and buildings erected, before medicine and architecture were systematized into arts. *Harris.*

The . . . Goths had some general notions of the feudal policy, which were gradually systematized. *Lyttleton.*

"I have met with this word nowhere but in Mason's Supplement to Johnson, and there I find it accented in a different way from what I have always heard it in conversation. In those circles which I have frequented the accent has been placed on the first syllable, and if we survey the words of this termination, we shall find that *ize* is added to every word without altering the place of the accent, and that, consequently, *systematize* ought to have the accent on the first syllable. This reasoning is specious; but when we consider that this word is not formed from the English word *system*, but from the Greek *συστημα*, or the later Latin *systema*, we shall find that the accent is very properly placed on the second syllable, according to the general rule. If we place the accent on the first, we ought to spell the word *systemize*, and then it would be analogically pronounced; but, as our best writers and speakers have formed the word on the Greek and Latin plan, it ought to be written and pronounced as Mr. Mason has given it." *Walker.*—In this instance, *Walker* seems not to have been followed by any orthoepist.

SŸS-TEM-Ä-TİZ-ER, *n.* A systematist. *Harris.*

SŸS-TEM-Ä-TÖL'O-QŸY, *n.* [Gr. *συστημα*, a system, and *lógos*, a discourse.] A treatise or discourse on the various systems. *Month. Rev.*

SŸS-TEM-IC, *a.* 1 (*Astron.*) Pertaining to the whole solar system, as opposed to what relates to its parts. *Wilcox.*

2. (*Med.*) Belonging to the general system; as, "Systemic circulation." *Dunglison.*

SŸS-TEM-I-ZÄ'TION, *n.* The act or the process of reducing to a system. *Smith.*

SŸS-TEM-İZE, *v. a.* To systematize. [*R.*]

They devoted much of their time to systemizing and elucidating the principles of grammar. *Biley.*

SŸS-TEM-İZ-ER, *n.* A systematizer. *Clarke.*

SŸS-TEM-MÄK-ER, *n.* One who forms systems. "Modern system-makers." *Goldsmith.*

SŸS-TEM-MÖN-GER (-müng-ger), *n.* One given to, or fond of, making systems. *Chesterfield.*

SŸS'TO-LE (sŸs'to-le), *n.* [Gr. *συστολή*; *συστολλή*, to draw together; *σύν*, together, and *τέλλω*, to set, to place; Fr. *systole*.]

1. (*Anat.*) The constriction or contraction of the heart;—opposed to *diastole*. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Gram.*) The shortening of a long syllable;—opposed to *diastole*. *Andrews.*

SŸS-TÖL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to systole. *Parsons.*

SŸS'TŸLE (sŸs'til), *n.* [Gr. *συστυλος*; *σύν*, together, and *στυλος*, a column; Fr. *systyle*.]

(*Arch.*) 1. A temple, or other edifice, which has a row of columns set close together around it, as in the Parthenon at Athens. *Fairholt.*

2. The arrangement of columns in such a manner that they are two diameters apart. *Gwilt.*

SŸPHE, *n.* A scythe.—See *SCYTHE*.

†SŸX-HËN'DE-MÄN, *n.* (*Sax. Law.*) A man with six hundred shillings. *Bailey.*

SŸZ'Y-GŸY (sŸz'e-je), *n.*; pl. SŸZYGIES. [Gr. *σύνζυγα*, union; *σύνζυγνυμι*, to couple; *σύν*, together, and *ζύννυμι*, to yoke; Fr. *syzygie*.] (*Astron.*) The place of the moon, or of a planet, when it is either in conjunction with, or in opposition to, the sun. *Nichol.*

Line of syzygies, the line passing through the centre of the earth and the moon when the latter body is in conjunction with, or in opposition to, the sun. *Lardner.*

T.

T, the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, is a mute consonant. In itself it has but one sound, as in *till*, *it*; combined with *h* it has two sounds, one hard or sharp, as in *thin*, *breath*; the other soft, flat, or vocal, as in *this*, *breathe*; combined with *i*, before a vowel, it usually represents the sound of *sh*, as in *nation*, *motion*, unless preceded by *s*, as in *question*. In etymology it is convertible with *d*, as Ger. *tag*, Eng. *day*; sometimes also with *s* or *z*, as Ger. *wasser*, Eng. *water*, Ger. *zahn*, Eng. *tame*. It is used in the arts as an adjective prefix, to denote any thing in the form of a capital letter T; as a T bandage, used in surgical operations; a T square, an instrument used in drawing by architects and engineers; a T rail, &c. As a numeral, it was used among the ancients for 160; with a dash over it (*T̄*), it signified 160,000.

TÄB, *n.* 1. The latchet of a shoe:—the tag or end of a lace:—*pl.* hanging sleeves of children's garments. [*Local.*] *Hallivell.*

2. A cap-border worn in the inside of a lady's bonnet. [*Local.*] *Simmonds.*

†TÄ-BÄC'CÖ, *n.* Tobacco *Minshew.*

TÄ-BÄ'NŸS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Ent.*) A genus of dipterous insects; the horse-fly. *Harris.*

TÄB'ARD, *n.* [*It.* *tabarro*, an overcoat; Sp. *tabardo*, a tabard; Fr. *tabard*.—*W. tabar*.] A light garment, formerly worn over armor, and generally embroidered with the wearer's arms, or worn by a herald, and embroidered with those of the sovereign, or of his lord. *Fairholt.*

TÄB'ARD-ER, *n.* One who wears a tabard. *Wood.*

TÄB'Ä-RËT, *n.* A stout, satin-striped silk, used for furniture, &c. *Simmonds.*

TÄB-Ä-SHËÉR', *n.* [*Per.*] A white, silicious substance contained in the joints of the bamboo, used medicinally in the East,—called also *bamboo-salt*, and written also *tabashir*. *Brande.*

TÄB-BI-NËT, *n.* A fine kind of tabby. *W. Ency.*

TÄB'BY, *n.* [*It.* & Sp. *tabi*; Fr. *tabis*.—Dut. *tabijn*; Ger. *tobin*.]

1. A rich, watered silk; a coarse kind of tafety. *W. Ency.*

2. A brindled or tabby cat. *Simmonds.*

3. A mixture of lime with shells, gravel, and stones, used for walls, &c. *Simmonds.*

TÄB'BY, *v. a.* [*i.* TABBIED; *pp.* TABBYING, TABBIED.] To give a wavy appearance to with the calender, as stuffs; to water. *Ure.*

TÄB'BY, *a.* Having a wavy, variegated appearance:—brindled, as a cat. *Prior.*

TÄB'BY-CÄT, *n.* A brindled cat. *Addison.*

TÄB-E-FÄC'TION, *n.* [*L.* *tabes*, a wasting away, and *fäcio*, to make.] The state of wasting away; emaciation. *Dunglison.*

TÄB'E-FŸY, *v. a.* To waste away; to make lean; to emaciate. [*R.*] *Harvey.*

TÄ-BËL'LIÖN, *n.* [*L.* *tabellio*; *tabella*, a writing, a document; *It.* *tabellione*; Fr. *tabellion*.]

1. (*Roman Ant.*) An officer, answering somewhat to our notary public; a scrivener. *Smith.*

2. In France, a village notary under the system existing before the revolution. *Landais.*

TÄB'ERD, *n.* See *TABARD*. *Weale.*

TÄB'ER-NA-CLE, *n.* [*L.* *tabernaculum*; *taberna*, a hut, a booth; *It.* *tabernacolo*; Sp. *tabernaculo*; Fr. *tabernacle*.]

1. A tent or pavilion.

Let us make here three tabernacles. *Matt. xvii. 1.*

They sudden reared
Celestial tabernacles where they slept. *Milton.*

The tabernacle carried by the Jews, during their wanderings in the desert, was a tent of sails and skins stretched upon a framework of wood, and divided into two compartments—the outer, named the *Holy*, in which incense was burned and the shewbread exhibited, and the inner, or *Holy of Holies*, in

which was deposited the ark of the covenant. *Exod. xxvi. xxvii.* *Brande.*—"When the tabernacle setteth forward, the Levites shall take it down; and, when the tabernacle shall be pitched, the Levites shall set it up." *Numb. i. 51.*

"The temple of Solomon was called by the same name, as was also, in some instances, a Christian church." *Britton.*

2. A place of worship; a sacred place.

His works, though consecrated to the tabernacle, became the national entertainment. *Addison.*

3. (*Arch.*) A small box or shrine in Roman Catholic churches, for containing the host; the pyx:—a statue resting on a bracket, and surmounted by a projecting canopy, without any, or a very slight, recess in the wall. *Britton.*

Fest of Tabernacles, one of the three great annual festivals of the Jews, being that of the closing year, as the Passover was of the spring. It was held seven days in booths built of boughs, and was commemorative of the divine goodness exercised towards the Jews in their wanderings in the desert, as well as expressive of gratitude for the supply of the rich fruits of the earth. *Kitt.*

TÄB'ER-NA-CLE, *v. n.* [*i.* TABERNACLED; *pp.* TABERNACLING, TABERNACLED.] To dwell, as in a tabernacle; to dwell for a time; to reside temporarily; to sojourn.

He . . . tabernacled among us in the flesh. *Scott.*

TÄB'ER-NA-CLE-WORK, *n.* (*Arch.*) Any delicately sculptured tracery or open work. *Britton.*

TÄB-ER-NÄC'Ü-LÄR, *a.* Formed or sculptured with delicate tracery; latticed. *Warton.*

TÄ'BËS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) Emaciation of the whole body, with languor, hectic fever, and, commonly, depression of spirits:—atrophy. *Dunglison.*

TÄ-BËT'IC, *a.* Affected with tabes; tabid. *Clarke.*

TÄB'ID, *a.* [*L.* *tabidus*, *tabeo*, to waste away; *It.* & Sp. *tabido*; Fr. *tabide*.]

1. Wasted by disease; consumptive. *Blackmore.*

2. (*Med.*) Pertaining to tabes. *Dunglison.*

TĀB'ID-NĒSS, *n.* Emaciation; tabes. *Johnson.*

TĀ-BĪF'IC, *a.* [L. *tabes*, a wasting away, *TĀ-BĪF'IC-CAL*, and *facio*, to make.] Bringing to consumption; wasting away. [R.] *Blount.*

TĀB'Ī-TŪDE, *n.* [L. *tabitudo*.] Tabes; tabidness; emaciation. [R.] *Cockeram.*

TĀB'LA-TŪRE, *n.* [Fr.]

1. (*Mus.*) Formerly the use of the letters of the alphabet, or of other characters, for expressing the notes or sounds of a composition; — in a more restricted sense, a mode of writing music for a particular instrument, on particular notes, of which each represents a string of the instrument, by means of certain letters. *Brande.*

2. (*Paint.*) A distinct, consistent piece or composition, definitely circumscribed, as on a wall or a ceiling. *Shaftesbury.*

3. (*Anat.*) A parting or division of the skull into two tables. *Chambers.*

TĀ'BLE, *n.* [L. *tabula*, a board, a tablet, a painting; It. *tavola*; Fr. *table*; — Dut. & Ger. *tafel*; Dan. *taffel*; Sw. *tafla*, *tabell*. — W. *taflen*.]

1. A thin, flat piece of marble, or other stone, having a plane surface; a slab. *Sandys.*

2. An article of furniture, having a flat surface or top, and resting upon legs or supports; — used for meals, and for other purposes. *Locke.*

Children at a table never asked for anything. *Locke.*
The nymphs the table spread
Ambrosial cakes, and nectar rosy red. *Pope.*

3. The company eating together at one table. *Shak.*

I drink to the general joy of the whole table. *Shak.*
4. Food, fare, or entertainment at meals; a repast. "He keeps a good table." *Johnson.*

When a man keeps a constant table, he may be allowed sometimes to serve up a cold dish of meat. *Tatler.*

5. A thin piece of stone or other material with a flat surface; — used to write, grave, or trace upon; a tablet. *Shak.*

The tables were written on both their sides. *Ecc. xxxii. 15.*
6. † A painted surface; a picture; a tableau. *Shak.*

Drawn in the flattering table of her eye. *Shak.*
The table wherein detraction was expressed he [Apelles] painted in this form. *Sir T. Elyot.*

7. An index as of the contents of a book; a collection of heads; list; catalogue; syllabus. *Watts.*

Their learning reaches no farther than the tables of contents. *Watts.*
8. A collection of particulars brought under one view; a synopsis. *No forged tables*

Of long descents, to boast false honors from. *B. Jonson.*
Tables of weights, measures, currency, &c. *Da. & P.*

9. *pl.* † Backgammon or draughts. *Monseigneur the nica.*

That when he plays at tables chides the dice. *Shak.*
They danced, and they play at cards and tables. *Chaucer.*

10. In palmistry or chiromancy, the lines on the skin on the inside of the hand. *Shak.*

11. (*Math., Physics, Astron., &c.*) A collection of numbers exhibiting the measures or values of some property common to a number of different bodies in reference to some common standard; as, "Tables of refractive powers," &c. — A series of numbers which proceed according to some given law expressed by a formula; as, "Logarithmic tables." *Brande.*

12. (*Arch.*) A flat surface or smooth course of workmanship. *Britton.*

13. (*Anat.*) One of the plates of compact tissue forming the bones of the skull. *Dunglison.*

14. (*Glass Manufacture.*) A flat disk of crown glass. *Tomkinson.*

The Lord's Table, the holy communion or sacrament; the Lord's supper. — *Round table.* See *ROUND-TABLE*. — To serve tables, to provide for the poor, that they may have whereof to eat at their tables. *Acts vi. 2.* — To turn the tables, to interchange the condition or fortune of contestants. *Dryden.* — *Twelve Tables*, a celebrated body of Roman laws, framed by decemvirs appointed A. U. C. 303, on the return of three deputies or commissioners who had been sent to Greece, to examine into foreign laws and institutions. *Burritt.* — *Corbel table*, (*Goth. Arch.*) a projecting part in the face of a wall supported by corbels. *Britton.*

TĀ'BLE, *v. a.* [*i.* *TABLED*; *pp.* *TABLING*, *TABLED*.]

1. To write down in order; to catalogue. *Shak.*
The catalogue of his endowments had been tabled. *Shak.*

2. To represent, as in painting; to delineate. *Tabled and pictured in the chambers of meditation.* *Bacon.*

3. To supply with food; to feed; to board. *Altkon.*

He himself tabled the Jews from heaven. *Altkon.*
4. (*Shap-building.*) To unite, as pieces of timber, by letting a part of one into a part of another. *Mar. Dict.*

5. (*Naut.*) To make broad hems on the skirts and bottoms of, as sails, in order to strengthen them in the part attached to the bolt-rope. *Dana.*

TĀ'BLE, *v. n.* To eat at another's table; to board. *Drven from the society of men to table with the beasts.* *South.*

TĀ'BLE, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, a table; plain; level; even; flat. *Ash.*

TABLEAU (*tāb-lō'*), *n.*; *pl.* **TABLEAUX** (*tāb-lōz'*). [Fr.] 1. A picture; a representation. *Landais.*

2. A list; a catalogue; a table. *Finden.*
TABLEAUX-PIVANS (*tāb-lō-vē-vang'*), *n. pl.* [Fr.] Living representations in which persons are grouped as in some picture. *Smart.*

TĀ'BLE-BĒD, *n.* A bed in the form of a table. *Johnson.*

TĀ'BLE-BĒER, *n.* Beer such as is used at table or meals; small-beer. *Johnson.*

TĀ'BLE-BĒLL, *n.* A hand-bell used at table for calling domestics or servants. *Simmonds.*

TĀ'BLE-BOOK (*tā'bl-bāk*), *n.* A book on which any thing is traced or written without ink; a memorandum-book; a tablet. *Shak.*

TĀ'BLE-CLŌTH, *n.* A cloth for covering a table, as at meals. *Camden.*

TĀ'BLE-CŌV'ER, *n.* A table-cloth. *Simmonds.*

TĀ'BLE-D'HŌTE (*tā'bl-dōt*), *n.* [Fr.] The public table at a French hotel. *Thackeray.*

TĀ'BLE-DĪ'A-MŌND, *n.* A diamond or gem cut with a flat upper surface. *Simmonds.*

TĀ'BLE-FLĀP, *n.* A leaf of a folding table: — a slip to lengthen an extension-table. *Simmonds.*

TĀ'BLE-LĀND, *n.* An elevated plain or plateau; elevated, flat land. *Brande.*

TĀ'BLE-LĪN'EN, *n.* Linen for the table. *Smollett.*

† **TĀ'BLE-MĀN**, *n.* A piece at draughts. *Bacon.*

TĀ'BLE-MĒNT, *n.* (*Arch.*) A table. *Britton.*

TĀ'BLE-MŌN'FY, *n.* In the navy, an allowance to flag officers, in addition to their pay, for providing for their tables. *Crabb.*

TĀ'BLER, *n.* One who boards. *B. Jonson.*

TĀ'BLE-RĒNT, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) A rent paid to a bishop or religious prelate, reserved or appropriated to his table or housekeeping. *Burritt.*

TĀ'BLE-SPĀR, *n.* (*Min.*) Tabular spar. *Dana.*

TĀ'BLE-SPŌŌN, *n.* A large spoon for the table. *Reeve.*

TĀ'BLE-SPŌŌN'FUL, *n.*; *pl.* **TABLE-SPOONFULS**. As much as a table-spoon holds.

TĀ'BLE-SPŌRT, *n.* Amusement at table. *Shak.*

TĀ'BL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *tablette*. — See *TABLE*.]

1. A small slab; a level surface. *Johnson.*

2. A small, flat piece of ivory, wood, metal, &c., prepared to write, grave, or trace upon. *Dryden.*

To design upon tablets of boxen wood. *Dryden.*

3. *pl.* A pocket memorandum-book. *Clarke.*

4. † A medicine in a square form. *Bacon.*

It hath been in use to wear tablets of arsenic. *Bacon.*

5. (*Med.*) A solid medicine, prepared of powders incorporated by means of mucilage, crumbs of bread, juices of plants, &c. *Dunglison.*

TĀ'BLE-TĀLK (*tā'bl-tawk*), *n.* Conversation at meals or entertainments. *Holmes.*

The interest of Luther's Table-talk is, that it is a perfect portrait of the human and material side of one of the greatest spiritual men that the world ever saw. *Qu. Rev.*

TĀ'BLE-TĀLK'ER, *n.* One who talks at table. *Holland.*

TĀ'BLING, *n.* 1. The act of one who tables. *Holland.*

2. (*Naut.*) The art or the method of joining two timbers by letting a part of one into a part of another: — also the broad hem on the borders of sails, to which the bolt-rope is sewed. *Dana.*

3. † The act of playing tables. *Hackhuyt.*

† **TĀ'BLING-HŌUSE**, *n.* A house where gaming-tables are kept. *Holland.*

TĀ-BŌŌ', *n.* [Polynesian.] A religious interdiction; a prohibition; — written also *tabu*. *Brande.*

TĀ-BŌŌ', *v. a.* [*i.* *TABOODED*; *pp.* *TABOOGING*, *TABOODED*.] To put under taboo; to interdict, as for religious reasons; to forbid the use of, contact with, or intercourse with. *Melville.*

TĀ'BOR, *n.* [It. *tamburo*, a drum; Sp. *tambor*; Old Fr. *tabour*.] (*Mus.*) A small drum, beaten with one stick, to accompany a pipe. *Moore.*

TĀ'BOR, *v. n.* [Old Fr. *tabourer*.] [*i.* *TABORED*; *pp.* *TABORING*, *TABORED*.]

1. To play upon or beat the tabor. *Clarke.*

2. To beat as on a tabor; to strike. *Chaucer.*

TĀ'BOR, *v. a.* To make, as a sound, by beating on a tabor; to beat. *Chaucer.*

TĀ'BOR-ER, *n.* One who beats the tabor. *Shak.*

TĀ'OR-ĒT, *n.* A small tabor. *Spectator.*

TĀ'BOR-ITE, *n.* One of a party of the Hussite sect; — so called from *Tabor*, a hill or fortress of Bohemia, upon which they encamped during the struggle which they maintained against the civil and ecclesiastical power. *Brande.*

TĀBOURET (*tāb-ō-rā'*), *n.* [Fr.]

1. A kind of small seat without arms or back; a stool. *Boyer.*

2. A frame for embroidery. *Simmonds.*

3. A right of sitting down at court in presence of the queen, a privilege formerly enjoyed by French ladies of high rank. *Boiste.*

TĀB-OUR-ĪNE' (*tāb-ūr-ēn'*), *n.* [Fr. *tabourin*.] A tabor or tambourine. *Shak.*

† **TĀB-RĒRE'**, *n.* A taborer. *Spenser.*

TĀB'RĒT, *n.* A small tabor; taboret. *Young.*

Return the tabret's sprightly sound. *Young.*

TĀ-BŪ', *n.* See *TABOO*.

TĀB'U-LĀR, *a.* [L. *tabularis*. — See *TABLE*.]

1. Having the form of a table; flat; plane. *Woodville.*

2. Formed in laminae or plates. *Johnson.*

3. Arranged in synopses, tables, or columns. *Johnson.*

4. Set in squares. *Johnson.*

Tabular crystal, (*Mus.*) a prismatic crystal having a very short axis. *Dana.* — *Tabular spar*, *Wollastonite*. — See *WOLLASTONITE*. *Dana.*

TĀB'U-LĀ RĀ'SĀ. [L. *tabula*, a tablet, and *rado*, rarus, to smooth.] A smoothed tablet. *Butler.*

TĀB'U-LĀR-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of tabularizing or forming into tables. *P. Cye.*

TĀB'U-LĀR-ĪZE, *v. a.* [*i.* *TABULARIZED*; *pp.* *TABULARIZING*, *TABULARIZED*.] To form into tables; to tabulate. *P. Cye.*

TĀB'U-LĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *tabula*.] [*i.* *TABULATED*; *pp.* *TABULATING*, *TABULATED*.]

1. To shape with a flat surface. *Johnson.*

2. To reduce to tables or synopses. *Johnson.*

TĀB'U-LĀT-ED, *a.* Having a flat surface. *Grew.*

TĀB'U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of forming tables or synopses; tabularization. [R.] *Gent. Mag.*

TĀC, *n.* (*Law.*) In old records, a kind of customary payment by a tenant. *Burritt.*

TĀC-A-MĀ-HĀC', *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) A tall tree found in Siberia and North America, having large buds covered with a fragrant resinous substance, formerly used in medicine; balsam poplar; *Populus balsamifera*. *Loudon.* *Gray.*

2. A resin yielded by certain plants, as *Calophyllum inophyllum*, *Elaphrium tomentosum*, and several species of poplar. *Wood & Baché.*

TĀC-A-MĀ-HĀC'A, *n.* A resin; tacamahac. *Baird.*

TĀ'CĒ. [L.] Be silent! silence! *Clarke.*

TĀ'CĒT. [L., *it is silent*.] (*Mus.*) A term denoting that an instrument or a voice is silent. *Moore.*

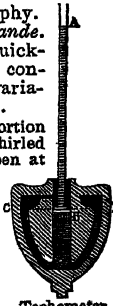
† **TĀCHE** (*tāch*), *n.* [From *tack*.] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a button; a loop. *Ex. xxvi. 6.*

† **TĀCHE**, *n.* [Fr.] A stain. *Warner.*

TĀCH-E-ŌG-RĀ-PHY, *n.* Tachygraphy. *Brande.*

TĀ-CHŌM'E-TĒR, *n.* [Gr. *táxos*, quickness, and *metron*, a measure.] A contrivance for indicating minute variations in the velocity of a machine. *Lardner.*

The cup, C D, containing a portion of mercury, is attached to a spindle whirled by the machine. A glass tube, A, open at both ends, suspended and unconnected with the cup, and containing colored alcohol, has its lower and expanded end immersed in the mercury. The central depression of the mercury, due to centrifugal force, is shown by the descent of the colored alcohol contained in the tube A, and varies with every change of velocity. *Lardner.*



Tachometer.

TACH-Y-DI-DAX'Y, *n.* [Gr. *ταχύς*, quick, and *διδάσκω*, *didaskō*, to teach.] A short method of teaching. *Scudamore.*

TACH-Y-DRŌ'MI-AN, *n.* [Gr. *ταχυδρόμος*, fast running; *ταχύς*, quick, and *τρέχω*, *tréchō*, to run. (Ornith.)] One of a family of winging-birds, which run with great swiftness; plovers, &c. *Brande.*

The term *tachydromians* is also applied to a family of Saurian reptiles by Fitzinger, and to a family of dipterous insects by Mirgen. *Brande.*

TACH-Y-GRĀPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to tachy-
TACH-Y-GRĀPH'IC-AL, } raphy; stenographic.

TACHY-GRĀ-PHY (*tā-kig'ra-fē*), *n.* [Gr. *ταχύς*, quick, and *γράφω*, to write.] The art or practice of quick writing; stenography. *Brande.*

TACH-Y-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ταχύς*, quick, and *λίω*, to dissolve.] (*Min.*) A mineral resembling obsidian, occurring massive or in plates, and composed chiefly of silica, alumina, protoxide of iron, magnesia, and soda. *Dana.*

TACH'IT (*tās'it*), *a.* [L. *tacitus*; *taceo*, to be silent; It. & Sp. *tacito*; Fr. *tacite*.] Silent; implied; not expressed by words.

A tacit reproach of some incivility. *Locke.*

TACH'IT-TURN, *a.* [L. *taciturnus*; It. & Sp. *taciturno*; Fr. *taciturne*.] Habitually silent; uttering little; not communicative; reserved. Grieve was very submissive, respectful, and remarkably taciturn. *Smollett.*

SYN.—One who does not speak on a particular occasion is *silent*; one who usually avoids speaking is *taciturn*. Silence describes the actual, *taciturnity* the habitual, disposition to say nothing.

TACH-I-TURN'ITY, *n.* [L. *taciturnitas*; It. *taciturnità*; Sp. *taciturnidad*; Fr. *taciturnité*.] The state or the habit of being taciturn; habitual silence; reserve. Too great loquacity, and too great taciturnity. *Arbutnot.*

TACH'IT-TURN-LY, *ad.* In a taciturn manner.

TACK, *v. a.* [A. S. *to-eacan*, to add to.—See **ATTACH**.] [*i.* TACKED; *pp.* TACKING, TACKED.]

1. To fasten; to attach; to append; to affix. Some commendans tacked to their sees. *Swift.*

2. To stitch together slightly. *Shak.*

3. To fasten with small nails, or tacks.

4. (*Naut.*) To change the course of, as a vessel, in order to bring the wind on the opposite side, as in beating to windward. *Mar. Dict.*

TACK, *v. n.* (*Naut.*) To put a vessel about, so as to bring the wind on the opposite side, as in beating to windward. *Dampier.*

TACK, *n.* [Dan. *takke*.—Ir. *taca*; Gael. *tin*.] 1. A small nail with a large head. *Holland.*

2. An addition; a supplement. Some tacks had been made to money-bills. *Burnet.*

3. (*Naut.*) A rope used to confine the fore-most lower corners of a ship's courses and stay-sails in a fixed position when the wind crosses the ship's course obliquely:—a rope used to pull out the lower corner of a studding-sail or driver to the extremity of the boom:—that part of a sail to which the tack is attached:—the weather clew or corner of a course. *Mar. Dict.*

A ship is said to be on the starboard or larboard tack, or to have her starboard or larboard tacks aboard, when she is close-hauled with the wind on the starboard or larboard side. *Mar. Dict.*

4. The act of tacking, or change of direction of a vessel by tacking. *Cook.*

5. [Fr. *tache*.] A spot; a stain. *Hammond.*

6. (*Scottish Law*.) A contract whereby the use of any thing is let, for a reserved rent, called *tack-duty*, for a determined time. *Burrit.*

7. A lease; a bargain. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*

8. Confidence; reliance. [Local, Eng.] *Todd.*

Tack of a flag, a line spliced into the eye at the bottom of the tabling for se using the flag to the halyard. *Mar. Dict.*

To hold tack, to last, to hold out. *Hudibras.*

TACK'-DÜ-TY, *n.* (*Scottish Law*.) A reserved rent, taken under the contract called *tack*. *Burrit.*

TACK'ER, *n.* One who tacks or joins. *Todd.*

TACK'ET, *n.* A small nail; a tack. [Scot.] *Barret.*

TACK'ING, *n.* 1. The act of joining or fastening. 2. (*Law*.) The uniting of securities given at different times, so as to prevent any intermedi-

ate purchaser from interposing his claim without redeeming all subsequent claims. *Story.*

3. (*Naut.*) The act of putting a vessel about so as to bring the wind around from one side to the other by the way of her head, as in beating to windward. *Falconer.*

TACK'LE (*tāk'kl*; pronounced by seamen *tā'kl*), *n.* [Gr. *τροχάλια*, the sheaf of a pulley; *τροχός*, a ball; *τρέχω*, to run; L. *trochlea*, a tackle; It. *taglia*.—Dut. & Ger. *takel*; Dan. *takkel*; Sw. *tackel*.—The term appears to be derived from Gr. *τροχάλια*. *Brande.*]

1. A machine for raising heavy weights; a pulley. *Falconer.*

2. [W. *tacel*.] † An arrow. The tackle smote, and in it went. *Chaucer.*

3. Weapons; instruments of warfare. She to her tackle fell. *Hudibras.*

4. Furniture; implements: equipment; gear; harness; as, "Hunting-tackle, fishing-tackle, &c." *Richardson.*

Ground tackle, (*Naut.*) See **GROUND-TACKLE**.

TACK'LE (*tāk'kl*), *v. a.* [*i.* TACKLED; *pp.* TACKLING, TACKLED.]

1. To supply with tackle. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To accoutre; to harness. [Local, Eng., and colloquial, U. S.] *Ash.*

3. To seize upon; to attack. [Local, U. S. and Eng.] *Hallwell.*

TACK'LED (*tāk'kl'd*), *v. a.* Made of ropes tackled together. "A tackled stair." *Shak.*

TACK'LING, *n.* 1. The sailing apparatus of a ship. "Tackling, as sails and cordage." *Bacon.*

2. Instruments of action; implements; tackle. "Fishing tackling, kitchen tackling." *Johnson.*

TACKS'MAN, *n.* (*Scottish Law*.) One to whom a tack is granted; a tenant; a lessee. *Burrit.*

TACT, *n.* [L. *tango*, *tactus*, to touch; It. *tatto*; Sp. *tacto*; Fr. *tact*.—Ger. *tact*.]

1. Touch; feeling; tactition. The sense of tact is most exquisite in man. *Ross.*

2. Adroitness in adapting one's words or actions to circumstances; nice discernment; skill; cleverness; dexterity; knack. *Macaulay.*

TACT'A-BLE, *a.* Tangible. [R.] *Massinger.*

TACT'IC, *a.* } [Gr. *τακτική*.] Pertaining to tac-
TACT'IC-AL, } tics; directing. *Phillips. Johnson.*

TACT'ICIAN (*tāk-tish'an*), *n.* [Fr. *tacticien*.] One skilled in tactics; adroit manager. *Wrasell.*

TACT'ICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *τακτική*, the art of arranging; *τάσσω*, to arrange; It. *tattica*; Sp. *tactica*; Fr. *tactique*.] The art of disposing and arranging military and naval forces for battle; the science of military and naval evolutions, manœuvres, and positions. *Stoqueler.*

Because order is as variable as the tactics of an army. *Taylor.*

TACT'ILE (*tāk'til*), *a.* [L. *tactilis*; Fr. *tactile*.] Perceptible to, or susceptible of, touch; tangible. We have iron, brass, wood, stones, sounds, light, figure, tactile qualities. *Hale.*

TACT'IL'ITY, *n.* Susceptibility of touch; perceptibility by the touch. *Bailey.*

TACT'ION, *n.* [L. *tactio*; Fr. *taction*.] The act of touching; contact; tangency. Roused by some external tactio. *Chesterfield.*

TACT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of tact. *Ch. Ob.*

TACT'U-AL, *a.* Relating to, or consisting in, the touch. "Tactical union." *More.*

TA-DŌR'NA, *n.* [Sp. *tadorno*; Fr. *tadorne*.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of aquatic fowls; the sheldrake.—See **SHELDRAKE**. *Yarrell.*

TAD'POLE, *n.* [A. S. *tade*, toad, and *fole* (L. *pullus*), a foal, a colt.] The young of the frog, and other batrachians, in their first state from the spawn. *Baird.*

Tadpoles are of a fish-like form, have no legs, and breathe by external gills like fishes. These gills fall off when the limbs become developed and the animal arrives at its mature form. *Baird.*

TÆ'DI-ŪM, *n.* [L.] Wearisomeness; irksomeness; tiresomeness; tediousness. *Cowper.*

TÆL, *n.* A Chinese weight, equal to 1½ oz. avoirdupois;—also a Chinese money varying in value from 70d. to 80d. sterling (\$1.41 to \$1.62). *McCulloch.*

TÆ'EN (*tæn*). The poetical contraction of *taken*.

Had *tæn* their supper in the savory herb. *Milton.*

TÆ'NI-Æ, *n.* [Gr. *ραβία*.] (*Zool.*) A genus of *Entozoa*, or intestinal worms, having a flat, compressed, and numerous jointed body, and a head furnished with four suckorial depressions, and, in many species, a retractile proboscis, frequently armed with one or two circles of minute, recurved hooks, especially in the young state; the tape-worm. *Baird.*

The alimentary canal in this genus is continued uninterrupted throughout the whole length of the body, but the reproductive organs are repeated in each joint. *Tenia solium* is the common tape-worm of the human species. *Baird.*

TÆ'NŌID, *a.* [Gr. *ραβία*, a fillet, a tape-worm, and *ειδός*, form.] Shaped like the tape-worm; ribbon-shaped. *Owen.*

TÆ'FE-REL, *n.* (*Naut.*) The taffrail. *Anson.*

TÆ'FE-TA, } *n.* [It. *taffeta*; Sp. *tafetán*; Fr. *taffeta*, *taffetas*.] A smooth, glossy, silk stuff, plain colored, checked, flowered, or striped with gold, silver, &c. *Tomlinson.*

TÆ'F'RAIL, *n.* [Dut. *tafereel*, a panel, a picture; *tafel*, a table.] (*Naut.*) The rail or upper part round a vessel's stern;—written also *tafferel*. *Dana.*

TÆ'FY, *n.* A kind of candy made by boiling molasses or treacle till it becomes thick, and then spreading it out in sheets to cool, often with almonds stuck into it. *Hallwell. Bartlett.*

TÆ'F-Å, *n.* [Fr.] Ardent spirit made from molasses; a variety of rum. *Ure.*

TAG, *n.* [Dan. *tag*, a roof; Sw. *tagg*, a prickle, a point; Icel. *tag*.—From *tack*. *Skinner*.]

1. A point of metal put to the end of a string. With my carnation point with silver tags. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Any thing paltry or mean; the rabble. They all came in, both tag and rag. *Spenser.*

3. A sheep of the first year. *Farm. Ency.*

4. Catch-word of an actor's speech. *Simmonds.*

TAG, *n.* [L. *tango* (old form *tago*), to touch.—Dan. *tag*, a gripe.—Gael. *tag*, a blow.] A slight touch or blow:—also a game in which children run after, and try to touch, each other;—called also *tig*.—See **TIG**. *Bartlett.*

TAG, *v. a.* [*i.* TAGGED; *pp.* TAGGING, TAGGED.]

1. To fit with a tag. *Johnson.*

2. To append something to; to join; to add to. Tags every sentence with some fawning word. *Dryden.*

TAG, *v. n.* To follow closely. [Vulgar.] *Forby.*

TAG'-BELT, *n.* A disease in sheep. *Loudon.*

TAG'GER, *n.* 1. One who tags. *Cotton.*

2. Any thing pointed like a tag. *Cowper.*

3. A very thin kind of tin plate used for coffin-plate inscriptions, &c. *Simmonds.*

TAGLIA (*ta'ye-ā*), *n.* [It., a pulley.] A peculiar combination of pulleys. *Brande.*

TAGLI-I-Å-CŌ'TIAN (*tā'ye-ā-kō'shān*), *a.* (*Surg.*) Taliacotian; rhinoplastic. *Brande.*

TAG'-LOCK, *n.* An entangled lock. *Wright.*

TAG'-RAG, *n.* The lowest class of people; the rabble; the mob; the vulgar. *Shak.*

TAG'-SÖRE, *n.* Tag-belt. *Loudon.*

TAG'TAIL, *n.* A worm which has the tail of another color. *Walton.*

TAIL (*tāl*), *n.* [M. Goth. *tagla*, hairs, *tuga*, hair; A. S. *taegel*, *tagl*, a tail; Ger. *zageh*, *zahl*; Icel. *tagl*, a horse's tail.]

1. That which terminates the body of an animal behind, in most animals hanging loose from the vertebrae:—the protruding extremity of the vertebral column:—the hinder feathers of a bird. *Dryden.*

2. The extremity of a thing; the end; tag-end; conclusion. "The tail of a gale." *Crabb.*

3. The hinder or lower part of any thing; inferior part. *Deut. xxviii. 13.*

4. Any thing or part pendent, as the skirt of a coat; a flap; an appendage. Those tails that hang upon willow-trees. *Harvey.*

5. The reverse of a coin. *Simmonds.*

6. (*Bot.*) Any long, flexible, terminal appendage;—often used as a synonyme for *petiole*, and also for *peduncle*. *Henslow.*

7. (*Mus.*) That part of a note which extends upward or downward from its head. *Moore.*

8. (*Arch.*) The bottom or lower end of any member, as of a slate or tile. *Brande.*
 9. A horse-tail used as a standard among the Turks. "The pacha of many tails." *Marryatt.*
 10. (*Naut.*) A rope spliced into the end of a block, and used for making it fast. *Dana.*
Tail of a comet, an appendage, sometimes of immense length, presenting the appearance of two streams of light diverging from the head of the comet in a direction opposite to that in which the sun is situated, growing broader and more diffused at a distance from the head, and commonly closing in and uniting at a little distance behind it. *Herschel.*—*Tail of the trenches*, (*Mil.*) the post where the besiegers begin to break ground, and cover themselves from the fire of the place, in advancing the lines of approach. *Stoquer.*—*To turn tail*, to run away, to flee. *Sidney.*
TAIL (*tail*), *n.* [*It. tagliare*, to cut; *Sp. tallar*, to cut; *Fr. tailler*, to cut.] (*Law.*) Limitation; abridgment. *Burrill.*
In tail, (*Law.*) a term used of an estate when the owner and a particular line of heirs are seized thereof, to the exclusion of others. *Burrill.*
TAIL, *v. a.* To pull by the tail. *Hudibras.*
To tail in, to fasten any thing into a wall at one end, as the steps of a stair.—See *DOVETAIL*. *Francis.*
TAIL'AGE, *n.* [*Fr. tailage*; *tailleur*, to cut.] (*Old Eng. Law.*) Tallowage.—See *TALLAGE*. *Cowell.*
TAIL'—BLÖCK, *n.* (*Naut.*) A block having a rope called a *tail* spliced into the end for making it fast to rigging or spars. *Dana.*
TAIL'—BOARD, *n.* The movable hinder board or part of a cart or wagon. *Simmonds.*
TAILED (*taild*), *a.* Furnished with a tail. *Grew.*
TAIL'INGS, *n. pl.* The chaff or lighter parts of winnowed grain. *Simmonds.*
TAILLE (*tail*), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Old French Law.*) Formerly any imposition levied by king or any other lord upon his subjects. *Burrill.*
The taille, as it still subsists in France, may serve as an example of those ancient tallages. It is a tax upon the profits of the farmer, which they estimate by the stock that he has upon the farm. *Adam Smith.*
TAIL'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a tail. *Hill.*
TAIL'LORE (*tail'lor*), *n.* [*Fr. tailleur*; *tailleur*, to cut.]
 1. One whose business it is to cut and make men's clothes. *Shak.*
 2. A fish resembling the shad, but inferior to it in size and flavor. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*
Salt water tailor, a name given to the blue-fish. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*
TAIL'LORE (*tail'lor*), *v. n.* [*i. TAILORED*; *pp. TAILORING*, *TAILORED*.] To perform the business of a tailor; to make men's clothes. *Green.*
TAIL'LORE—BIRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A name applied to several of the soft-billed Indian birds, allied to the warblers, which construct their nests by stitching together the leaves of plants. *Ogilvie.*
TAIL'LORE—ESS, *n.* A woman who makes men's clothes; a female tailor. *Clarke.*
TAIL'LORE—ING, *n.* The business or the work of a tailor. *Coleridge.*
TAIL'—PIÈCE, *n.* 1. An appendage; a piece added. *Clarke.*
 2. (*Printing.*) A vignette placed at the end of a chapter or section in a book. *Clarke.*
TAIL'—RACE, *n.* The channel that carries off the used water from a water-wheel. *Weisbach.*
TAILS'—CÔM-MON, *n.* (*Mining.*) A term for washed lead ore. [*Local.*] *Simmonds.*
TAIL'—WÄ-TER, *n.* Waste water from the buckets of a water-wheel in motion. *Weale.*
TAIL'ZIE, *n.* (*Scottish Law.*) A deed whereby the legal course of succession is cut off, and an arbitrary one substituted. *Brande.*
TAIN, *n.* A thin tin-plate:—tin-foil for mirrors. *Simmonds.*
TAINT (*tant*), *v. a.* [*Gr. tētyō*, to wet, to dye; *L. tingo*; *Fr. teindre*.—See *TINGE*.]
 1. To imbue or impregnate;—generally in a bad sense. "The tainted gale." *Thomson.*
 2. To stain; sully; to contaminate; to tarnish. *To taint* that honor every good tongue blesses. *Shak.*
 3. To poison or disease; to infect; to vitiate. *Nothing taints* sound lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of consumptive lungs. *Harvey.*
 4. To corrupt; to induce putrefaction in. "Sweetbread . . . tainted or fly-blown." *Swift.*

5. To taint;—"a corrupt contraction of *attaint*." *Johnson.*
Syn.—See *CONTAMINATE*.
TAINT, *v. n.* To be tainted or infected. *Shak.*
TAINT (*tant*), *n.* 1. A tincture; a stain. *Johnson.*
 2. Infection; corruption; depravation. Which man's polluting sin with *taint* hath shed. *Milton.*
 3. A spot or blemish; a stigma. The *taints* and blames I laid upon myself. *Shak.*
 4. A kind of small, red spider. *Browne.*
Syn.—See *BLEMISH*.
TAINT'ED, *p. a.* Imbued or impregnated with something noxious; infected; corrupted.
TAINT'—FRÉE, *a.* Without taint; guiltless. His relations *taint-free* of those principles. *Heath.*
TAINT'LESS, *a.* Free from taint or infection; without taint; pure; undefiled. From luxury as *taintless* as your mind. *Hall.*
TAINT'LESS—LY, *ad.* Without taint. *Clarke.*
TAINT'URE (*tant'yur*), *n.* [*Fr. teinture*.] Taint; pollution; defilement. Without the too much *tainture* of our honor. *Beau & Fl.*
TA-JÄC'U, *n.* (*Zool.*) The peccary; *Dicotyles tajacu*.—See *PECCARY*. *J. E. Gray.*
TAKE, *v. a.* [*A. S. tæcan*, to teach; *tæcan*, to take; *Sw. taga*; *Dan. tage*; *Ice. taka*.—*Gr. δέχομαι*, to take; *δεῖναι*, to show, to teach.—*Büttmann* traces *δέχομαι*, and *δεῖναι*, to a common root *dek*, with the common notion of stretching out the right hand (*δεῖλα*). *Liddell & Scott.*] [*i. TOOK*; *pp. TAKING*, *TOOK*.]
 1. To receive what is offered; to accept—correlative to *give*, and opposed to *refuse*. Then I took the cup at the Lord's hand. *Jer. xxv. 13.*
 2. To grasp with the hand, or with any instrument; to lay hold of; to seize. He . . . took me by a lock of my head. *Ezek. viii. 3.*
 3. To seize or lay hold of and remove. In fetters on the barking porter tied, And took him trembling from his sovereign's side. *Dryden.*
 4. To catch suddenly, as by artifice or surprise; to circumvent; to entrap; to insnare. Men in their loose, unguarded hours they take, Not that themselves are wise, but others weak. *Pope.* Take us the foxes, that spoil the vines. *Canticles.*
 5. To make prisoner; to capture. They . . . slew and took three hundred Janizaries. *Knolles.*
 6. To cause to surrender; to conquer; as, "To take a fortified place."
 7. To captivate; to delight; to please; to entrage; to allure; to attract. More than history can pattern, though devised And played to take spectators. *Shak.* He took great contentment in this our question. *Bacon.*
 8. To understand in any particular manner. Charity taken in its largest extent is nothing else but the sincere love of God and our neighbor. *Wake.* You take me right, Eupolis. *Bacon.*
 9. To receive with good or ill will. I will frown, . . . and let them take it as they list. *Shak.*
 10. To receive in thought; to entertain in opinion; to suppose; to regard; to consider. Some stories will take you for a whig, some whigs will take you for a tory. *Pope.* As I take it, the two principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then to convince them that it is so. *Swift.*
 11. To get; to procure; to obtain. Striking stones, they took fire out of them. *2 Macc. x. 3.*
 12. To use; to employ; as, "To take thought." This man always takes time, and ponders things maturely before he passes his judgment. *Watts.*
 13. To be in favor of; to choose; to elect. The nicest eye could no distinction make, Where lay the advantage, or what side to take. *Dryden.*
 14. To turn to; to practise; to pursue. If any be subject to vice, or take ill courses. *Bacon.*
 15. To close in with; to hold responsible. I take thee at thy word. *Rowe.*
 16. To form; to fix; to adopt. Resolutions taken upon full debate. *Clarendon.*
 17. To put on; to assume; to pass into. Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves Shall never tremble. *Shak.*
 18. To swallow; as, "To take food or drink."
 19. To copy; to delineate; to draw. Beauty alone could beauty take so right. *Dryden.*
 20. To fasten on; to seize; to smite. I am taken . . . with a swimming in my head. *Dryden.* No beast will eat sour grass till the frost hath taken it. *Mortimer.*

21. To receive, as any temper or disposition of mind; to possess; to experience; to feel. Few are so wicked as to take delight In crimes unprofitable. *Dryden.* Children, kept out of ill company, take a pride to behave themselves prettily. *Locke.*
 22. To endure; to bear; to tolerate. Won't you, then, take a jest? *Spectator.*
 23. To draw; to derive; to deduce. The firm belief of a future judgment is the most forcible motive to a good life, because taken from this consideration of the most lasting happiness and misery. *Tillotson.*
 24. To have recourse to; to go to. Tigers and lions are not apt to take the water. *Hale.* The cat presently takes a tree. *L'Estrange.*
 25. To hire; to rent; as, "To take a house."
 26. To discover; to detect; to apprehend; as, "To take one in the act."
 27. To be necessary to have or to use; to require;—used impersonally, with *it*; as, "It takes three feet to make a yard."
 28. To use as an oath or expression. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. *Ex. xx. 7.*
 29. To admit in copulation. *Sandys.*
 30. To convey; to conduct; to transport. And they turned aside, . . . for there was no man that took them into his house to lodge. *Judg. xix. 13.*
Take, with the force of *do*, *make*, *produce*, or *use*, is often coupled with a noun, so that both are equivalent to a single verb; as, "To take hold"; "To take effect"; "To take revenge"; "To take one's measure"; "To take a likeness"; "Take care"; "Take notice"; "Take oath"; "Take breath"; "Take leave"; "Take aim."
To take aim, to aim. *Roget.*—*To take air*, to become known; to be made public. *Hudibras.*—*To take along*, to convey or conduct along or away.—*To take away*, to remove; to set aside; to deprive of. "If we take away consciousness of pleasure." *Locke.*—*To take care*, to be careful. *To take breath*, to rest after exertion.—*To take care of*, to have the care of; as, "To take care of a building."—*To take down*, to remove to a lower place; as, "To take down a book from a shelf." To reduce; to lower; to depress; to humble; to abase; as, "To take down one's pride." "Lackeys were never so saucy and pragmatical as now, and he should be glad to see them taken down." *Addison.*—*To swallow*; to take by the mouth; as, "To take down a medicine." To take or pull to pieces; as, "To take down a steeple." To note, or write down; as, "To take down a speech."—*To take for*, to mistake; to suppose to be the same; as, "To take one person for another."—*To take from*, to deprive of. *Shak.* To subtract from; to deduct from; as, "To take three from five." To derogate; to detract from. *Dryden.*—*To take ground to the right or the left*, (*Mil.*) to extend a line, or to move troops to the right or the left. *Campbell.*—*To take heed*, to be cautious; to beware. "Take heed of a mischievous man." *Eccles. xi. 31.*—*To take heed to*, to attend; to pay attention; as, "Take heed to good instructions."—*To take hold*, to seize.—*To take in*, to receive; to admit:—to receive hospitably. I have a soul that, like an ample shield, Can take in all. *Dryden.*
To comprise; to enclose; to encompass. *Addison.* *To contract*; to lessen in bulk; as, "He took in his sails." *To receive mentally*. "Some genius can take in a long train of propositions." *To cheat*; to gull. [*Vulgar.*] "The cunning ones were taken in." [*Dr. Jamieson* says it is a Danish idiom (*tage ind*), to inveigle, &c., and probably very ancient.]—*To take in hand*, to undertake. *Luke i. 1.*—*To take leave*, to bid adieu or farewell. *Shak.*—*To take notice*, to observe. *Johnson.* To show by an act that observation is made. *Clarendon.*—*To take oath*, to swear solemnly. "We take an oath of secrecy." *Bacon.*—*To take off*, to remove; as, "To take off one's hat." *To invalidate*; to remove. "What taketh off the objection is, that in judging scandal we are to look to the cause whence it cometh." *Sanderson.* To destroy. "The cruel ministers took off her life." *Shak.* To withdraw; to withhold. "Keep foreign ideas from taking off one's mind from its present pursuit." *Locke.* To swallow. "The moment a man takes off his glass." *Locke.*—*To purchase*. *Locke.* To copy. "Take off all their models in wood." *Addison.* To find place for. "More are bred scholars than preferments can take off." *Bacon.* To imitate; to personate; to mimic. *Roget.*—*To take on*, to assume voluntarily; to take upon.—*To take order with*, to check. [*R.*] *Bacon.*—*To take out*, to remove from within any place; to remove. *Shak.*—*To take part*, to share; to partake. *Pope.*—*To take place*, to prevail; to have effect. Where arms take place, all other pleas are vain. *Dryden.* *To occur*; to happen; as, "When did this thing take place?"—*To take root*, to form a root, as a plant. To be firmly established. *Roget.*—*To take sides*, to show a preference for one side or party; as, "To take sides in a controversy."—*To take to do*, to take to task; to reprove. [*Colloquial.*] *Bartlett.*—*To take*

up, to lift; to raise. "Take up these clothes here quickly." *Shak.* To buy or to borrow. "Men, for want of due payment, are forced to take up the necessities of life at almost double value." *Swift.* To engage with. *Shak.* To apply to the use of; to have recourse to. "We took up arms." *Addison.* To begin. "They shall take up a lamentation for me." *Ezek. xxv. 17. (Surg.)* To fasten with a ligature. *Sharp.* To engross; to engage. "Overmuch anxiety in worldly things takes up the mind." *Duppa.* To have final recourse to. "Arnobius asserts that men of the finest parts and learning . . . took up their rest in the Christian religion." *Addison.* To seize; to catch; to arrest. "Authority to take up all such stragglers." *Spenser.* To admit. "The ancients took up experiments on credit." *Bacon.* To answer by reproving; to reprimand. "One of his relations took him up roundly." *L'Estrange.* To begin where another left off. "The plot is purely fiction; for I have taken it up where the history has laid it down." *Dryden.* To occupy locally. "The buildings about took up the whole space." *Arbuthnot.* To manage in the place of another; to assume. "I have his horse to take up the quarrel." *Shak.* To comprise. "The noble poem of Philemon and Arcite . . . takes up seven years." *Dryden.* To adopt; to assume. "Lewis Baboon had taken up the trade of clothier." *Arbuthnot.* To collect; to exact, as a tax. *Knolles.* To pay and receive, as a note. "To take up arms, to begin resistance; to commence war. "To take up arms against a sea of trouble." *Shak.* "To take up the gauntlet, to accept the challenge. *Campbell.* "To take the field, (Mil.) to commence the operations of a campaign; to encamp. *Campbell.* "To take upon one's self, to assume voluntarily; to incur; to appropriate to.

To take upon myself your punishment. *Dryden.* To assume; to claim authority; to undertake. "This every translator taketh upon himself to do." *Felton.*

TAKE, v. n. 1. To direct the course; to have a tendency; to tend or resort; to proceed; to go.

The inclination to goodness, if it issue not towards men, it will take upon other things. *Bacon.*

Some took towards the park. *Dryden.*

2. To please; to gain a favorable reception.

Without these, a play may take. *Dryden.*

The work may be well performed, but will never take if it is not set off with proper scenes. *Addison.*

3. To have the natural or intended effect.

The clouds, exposed to winter winds, will take, For putrid earth will best in vineyards take. *Dryden.*

4. To catch; to fix; to be fixed.

When flame taketh and openeth, it giveth a noise. *Bacon.*

To take after, to copy; to imitate. "He has taken after a good pattern." *Asterbury.* To resemble; as, "The boy takes after his father." "To take in with, to resort to. *Bacon.* "To take on, to complain; to lament; to be much affected. *Shak.* "To take on one's self, to claim a character.

I take not on me here as a physician. *Shak.*

—To take to, to apply to; to be fond of. "Miss Betsey won't take to her book." *Swift.* To betake to; to have recourse to. "Men of learning who take to business." *Addison.* "To take up, to stop. "Sinners at last take up, and settle in a contempt of religion." *Tillotson.* To reform. *Locke.* "To take up with, to be contented with. "We should not take up with probabilities." *Watts.* To lodge with; to dwell with. "Are dogs such desirable company to take up with?" *South.* "To take with, to be pleased with; to be satisfied or contented with. *Bacon.*

TAKE, n. Among fishermen, the quantity of fish taken; a catch. *Clarke.*

TAKE'-IN, n. A fraud; a deception; — also, a deceiver; a cheat. [Colloquial.] *Jamieson.*

TAK'EN (tā'kn), *p.* from *take*. See *TAKE*.

TAKE'-OFF, n. An imitation, — particularly, a caricature. *Clarke.*

TAK'ER, n. One who takes.

When both the giver and the taker cheat. *Dryden.*

TAK'ING, a. 1. Pleasing; attractive; alluring. An appointment for religious conversation has a taking sound. *Wm. Law.*

2. Catching; infectious. *Shak.*

TAK'ING, n. 1. The act of one who takes; a laying hold of; a seizure; a grasping. *Johnson.* 2. Mental excitement; vexation; pique.

She saw in what a taking The knight was by his furious quaking. *Hudibras.*

TAK'ING-LY, ad. In an attractive manner. And so I shall discourse in some sort takingly. *Beau & Fl.*

TAK'ING-NESS, n. The quality of pleasing.

Something of a complaisance and takingness. *Bp. Taylor.*

TĀL-Ā-PŌIN', n. The title in Siam of the TĀL-Ā-PŌIN', } priests of Fo. *Brande.*

TĀ-LĀ-RĪ-Ā, n. pl. [L. *talus*, the ankle.] (*Myth.*)

Small wings attached to the feet of Mercury, and reckoned among his attributes. *Wm. Smith.*

TĀL'BOT, n. A hunting-dog, between a hound and a beagle, with a large snout, and large, thick, hanging ears; — so named because borne by the house of Talbot in their arms. *Johnson.*

TĀL'BO-TYPE, n. A photographic process, discovered by Mr. Fox Talbot, or a picture taken by the process; — called also *calotype*. *Miller.*

The principal steps of the Talbotype process are as follows: — 1. To expose in the camera to rays of light proceeding from the object, a sheet of paper rendered sensitive by being impregnated with a mixture of iodide of silver, nitrate of silver, and organic matter. 2. To develop the picture of the object by means of gallo-nitrate of silver, or some other substance used for this purpose. *Sutton.*

TĀLC [tālk, W. Ju. Sm. C.; tāk, S. P.], *n.* [Dut. *talk*, tallo, *talk-stein*, talc; Ger. *talk*. — It. & Sp. *talco*, talc; Fr. *talc*.] (*Min.*) A mineral, rarely occurring crystallized, usually massive and thin foliated, sometimes in globular and stellated groups, sometimes granular, and composed chiefly of silica, magnesia, and water.

Foliated talc, the purest crystalline talc, consisting of easily separated folia, having a greasy feel, and presenting light-green, greenish-white, and white colors. — Indurated talc, an impure, slaty talc, with a nearly compact texture, and a hardness superior to that of common talc. *Dana.*

TĀL'CITE, n. (*Min.*) A mineral resembling nacre, having the feel of a soft earthy talc, and consisting of minute grains or scales, and composed chiefly of silica, alumina, protoxide of iron, and lime. *Dana.*

TĀLCK, n. Talc. *B. Jonson.*

TĀL-COSE, a. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, talc; talcous. "Talcose rocks."

Talcose slate, (*Min.*) a dark, slaty rock, having a somewhat greasy feel, consisting largely of talc mixed intimately with more or less felspar and quartz. *Dana.*

TĀL-COUS, a. Relating to or like talc; talcous. *Johnson.* *Ure.*

TĀLC'-SLATE, n. (*Min.*) A species of talc of a greenish-gray color, used in the porcelain and crayon manufacture; indurated talc. *Ure.*

TĀLE, n. [A. S. *tale*, reproach, a tale, a reckoning; *tellan*, to tell; *tahan*, to reckon; Dut. *taal*, speech, language; Old Ger. *zal*; Ger. *zahl*, number; Dan. *tale*, speech; Sw. *tal*.]

1. A story; a narrative; a relation; an account; a novel; a fable; a legend; an apologue. Every tongue brings in a several tale. *Shak.*

2. Any thing disclosed; information.

To tell tales what they find. *Bacon.*

3. An account; a reckoning; a count; — a number told or reckoned.

And every shepherd tells his tale Under the hawthorn in the vale. *Milton.*

She takes the tale of all the lambs. *Dryden.*

4. (*Law.*) In old pleading, a plaintiff's count, declaration, or narrative of his case. *Burritt.*

5. A Chinese money and weight of ten mace; a tal. — See *TAL.* *Simmonds.*

SYN. — See *NOVEL*.

† TĀLE, v. n. To tell stories. *Gower.*

TĀLE'-BEAR-ER, n. One who officiously or maliciously tells tales or gives intelligence; a tell-tale; a meddling informer.

In great families, some one false, paltry tale-bearer, by carrying stories from one to another, shall inflame the minds and discompose the quiet of the whole family. *South.*

TĀLE'-BEAR-ING, n. Act or practice of telling tales; act of maliciously giving information.

TĀLE'-BEAR-ING, a. Telling tales. *Clarke.*

TĀLED, n. A habit worn by the Jews, particularly when praying in the synagogue. *Crabb.*

TĀLE'FUL, a. Abounding with stories. *Thomson.*

TĀLEGA (tā-lē'gā), *n.* [Sp.] A bag or sack containing 1000 dollars. *Simmonds.*

TĀL'E-GAL, n. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the sub-family *Tal-egallina*. *Gray.*

TĀL'E-GAL-LI'NĒ, n. pl. (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Gallina* and family *Megapodidae*; talegalls. *Gray.*



TĀL'ENT, n. [Gr. *talavrov*; L. *talentum*; It. & Sp. *talento*; Fr. *talent*. — From Gr. *talān*, to bear; L. *tollo*; Sansc. *tal*.] *Pott.*

1. (*Greek Ant.*) A balance; a pair of scales: — any thing weighed: — a weight and a denomination of money, containing 60 minas, or 6000 drachmas. *Wm. Smith.*

The Euboeic and Attic talent of money was worth £243 15s. (\$1179.75). *Liddell & Scott.*

2. Among the Jews, a weight and a denomination of money of 3000 shekels. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Natural gift, faculty, or endowment; — a metaphor borrowed from the talents mentioned in the New Testament, Matt. xxv. *Johnson.*

Talent, lying in the understanding, is often inherited, genius, being the action of reason or imagination, is never.

Talents of the highest order, and such as are calculated to command universal admiration, may exist apart from wisdom. *R. Hall.*

4. Natural quality or disposition. [R.]

It is the talent of human nature to run from one extreme to the other. *Swift.*

SYN. — See *ABILITY, GENIUS, GIFT, QUALITIES*.

TĀL'ENT-ED, a. Possessing talents; gifted.

One talented but as a common person. *Abbott.*

Todd says of this word, "It is an old word, being long disused, but recently revived." — It is formed on the same principle as *gifted*, *lettered*, *bigoted*, *turrit*, &c., and it has of late been much used by respectable writers, though the use of it has been censured. Coleridge says, "I regret to see that vile vocable talented stealing out of the newspapers into the leading reviews and most respectable publications of the day."

TĀL'ĒS, n. [L. *talīs*, such; pl. *tales*.] (*Law.*) A supply of such men as are necessary to make up a deficiency of jurors, commonly taken from the bystanders or persons in court. *Hale.*

TĀLES'MAN, n. pl. TALESMEN. (*Law.*) One of the tales; a bystander at court, summoned to act as a juror. — See *TALES*. *Burritt.*

TĀLE'-TELL-ER, n. One who relates tales or stories; a story-teller; tale-bearer. *Warton.*

TĀLE'WISE, ad. In the manner of a tale. *Ch. Ob.*

TĀL-I-Ā-OŪ'TIAN (tāl-e-ā-kō'shān), *a.* (*Surg.*) Noting the operation of forming a new nose; rhinoplastic; tagliacotian; — so called because described by Tagliacozzi. *Dunglison.*

† TĀL-I-Ā'TION, n. [L. *talīs*, such.] A return of like for like; retaliation. *Beaumont.*

TĀ'LI-QN, n. [L. *talio*.] Retaliation. [R.] *Scott.*

TĀL'I-PĒS, n. [L. *talus*, an ankle, and *pes*, a foot.] (*Med.*) Club-foot; kylosis. *Dunglison.*

|| TĀL'IS-MĀN (tāl'iz-mān, S. W. Ja. Wr.; tāl'is-mān, P. Sm. C.), *n.*; pl. TĀL'IS-MĀNS. [It. *talismano*; Sp. & Fr. *talisman*. — From Arab. *thelism*, *thelism*.] *Menage.*

1. Among the Oriental nations, a figure engraved on metal, stone, &c., with certain superstitious ceremonies and under particular astrological circumstances, and supposed to have power to preserve the bearer from evil, especially from disease. *P. Cyo.*

2. Any portable object supposed to exercise a protecting agency over its possessor; an amulet; a charm; a phylactery. *Brande.*

|| TĀL'IS-MĀN'IC, a. Relating to talismans; exercising a protecting agency; magical. *Addison.*

|| TĀL'IS-MĀN'I-CAL, a. Talismanic. *Phillips.*

TĀLK (tāwk), *v. n.* [A. S. *talkan*, to tell; Dut. *talk*, an interpreter; Dan. *tolke*, to interpret, to explain; Sw. *tolka*.]

1. To speak, as in conversation; to converse.

They talked with him two men. *Luke ix. 30.*

Mention the King of Spain, he talks very notably. *Addison.*

2. To prattle; to speak trivially. *Milton.*

3. To confer; to reason; to deliberate.

Let me talk with thee of thy judgments. *Jer. xli. 1.*

To talk away, to spend or pass in talking, as time. *Rousse.* — To talk off, to speak off; to relate; to tell; to recount. "Talk ye of all his wondrous works." *Ps. cv. 2.* — To talk over, to tell off; to recount; to confer concerning. *Watts.* — To talk to, to speak befitting. "To talk to the purpose." *Collier.* — To reprove, reprimand, or exhort. [Colloquial.]

SYN. — See *SPEAK*.

TĀLK (tāwk), *v. n.* 1. The act of talking; conversation; speech; oral discourse; oration. He forbade them to have any talk with their enemy. *Knolles.*

In various talk the instructive hours they passed. *Pope.*

2. Subject of discourse or conversation.

To live upon their tongues and be their talk. *Milton.*

3. Report; rumor; gossip.

I hear a talk up and down of raising our money. *Locke.*

Syn. — See CONVERSATION.

† TALK (tawk), *v. a.* To mention often; to talk of.

That crystalline sphere

Whose balance weighs the trepidation talked. *Milton.*TALK, *n.* Talk. — See TALC. *Woodward.*TALK'A-TIVE (tawk'-a-tiv), *a.* Much addicted to talking; loquacious; garrulous.My old age, which in its disposition is talkative. *Sedley.*Syn. — *Talkative*, *loquacious*, and *garrulous*, are all used in a bad sense: — a *talkative* child, a *loquacious* person, a *garrulous* old man. *Talkativeness* is less unbecoming than *loquaciousness*. *Garrulity* is a fault of old age.TALK'A-TIVE-LY (tawk'-), *ad.* In a talkative manner; loquaciously. *Clarke.*TALK'A-TIVE-NESS (tawk'-a-tiv-nēs), *n.* The habit of talking much; loquacity; garrulity. *Swift.*TALK'ER (tawk'er), *n.* 1. One who talks. *Watts.*
2. A loquacious person; a prattler. *Shak.*
3. A braggart; a boaster; a vaunter.The greatest talkers in the days of peace have been the most pusillanimous in the day of temptation. *Ep. Taylor.*TALK'ING (tawk'ing), *n.* The act of one who talks; conversation; speaking; discourse.Neither flimsiness, nor foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not convenient. *Eph. v. 4.*TALK'ING (tawk'-), *p. a.* That talks; speaking; — loquacious. *Clarke.*TALK'Y, *a.* Talkose; talky. *Johnson.*TALL, *a.* [W. *tal*. — Chal. *taal*, a high tree; *talik*, lofty; Arab. *tala*, long. — Sw. *tall*, a pine tree.]

1. High in stature; lofty; high and slender.

That proud hero claimed

Azazel as his right, a cherub tall. *Milton.*2. † Bold; sturdy; lusty. *Shak.*Syn. — *Tall* is usually applied to that which grows; as, a *tall* man, *tall* soldiers, a *tall* horse, or a *tall* tree; a *high* building, a *high* tide, a *lofty* steeple, an *elevated* mountain.TALL'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *taille*; *tailleur*, to cut, to cut out.] (Old Eng. *Lavo*.) A share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute, toll, or tax; — written also *tailage*, and *tailage*. *Burrit.*TALL'AGE, *v. a.* To subject to payment of tallage; to lay a tax on. *A. Smith.*TALL'ER, *n.* One who tallies. *Pope.*TALL'NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being tall; height of stature; loftiness. *Camden.*TALL'OW, *n.* [Dut. *talk*; Ger. *talg*; Dan. *tælle*, *talg*; Sw. *talg*; Icel. *tolg*.] The suet or fat of bovine animals and sheep separated by fusion from membrane and fibrous matter. It consists chiefly of stearine. *Müller.**Vegetable tallow*, a name applied to peculiar vegetable fats, obtained from the fruit of certain plants. — *Pine* *tallow*, a vegetable tallow imported from India, and obtained from the fruit of *Vateria Indica*; — called also *butter of Canara*. — *Indian vegetable tallow*, a tallow imported from India, obtained from the fruit of some plants of the natural order *Dipteraceae*, and used for making candles, which give out a sweet smell in burning. — *Chinese vegetable tallow*, a hard, brittle, cream-white tallow, obtained from the seeds of *Croton sebiferum*. It becomes brown by exposure. *Archer.*TALL'OW, *v. a.* To smear with tallow. *Surrey.*TALL'OW-CANDLE, *n.* A candle made of tallow. *Clarke.*TALL'OW-CATCH, *n.* 1. The internal fat of an ox or a cow as rolled up for the tallow-chandler; — called also *keech*. [Local, Eng.] *Hallivell.*
2. A low or scurvy fellow. *Shak.*TALL'OW-CHAN'DLER, *n.* A manufacturer of, or dealer in, tallow-candles. *Harvey.*TALL'OW-CHAN'DLER-Y, *n.* The trade or occupation of a tallow-chandler. *Clarke.*TALL'OW-ER, *n.* An animal which has or which produces tallow. *Wright.*TALL'OW-FACE, *n.* A person of a pale, sickly complexion. *Shak.*TALL'OW-FACED (-fast), *a.* Having a pale, sickly complexion. *Burton.*TALL'OW-ING, *n.* The act, art, or practice of causing animals to form tallow, or the property in animals of forming tallow. *Wright.*TALL'OW-ISH, *a.* Resembling tallow. *Hulot.*TALL'OW-TRÉE, *n.* (Bot.) A tree, native of China, from the kernel of which an oil is expressed, which hardens by cold to the consistence of common tallow, and by boiling becomes as hard as beeswax; *Stillingia sebifera*. *Loudon.*TALL'OW-Y, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or covered with, tallow; greasy. *Johnson.*TALL'LY, *n.* [L. *talea*, a scion, a twig, a stake; It. *taglia*, a tally; *tagliare*, to cut; Sp. *taja*; Fr. *taille*; *tailleur*, to cut.]

1. A stick cut or notched in conformity with another stick, and formerly used to keep accounts by, one stick being kept by the creditor and the other by the debtor.

Have you not seen a baker's maid
Between two equal panniers swayed,
Her tallies useless lie and idle? *Prior.*Tallies were used in the English exchequer until abolished by the statute 23 Geo. III. c. 82. *Burrit.*

2. A thing that agrees exactly with another, or that is made to match or suit another; a mate.

They were framed the tallies for each other. *Dryden.*TALL'LY, *v. a.* 1. To cut with correspondent notches; to make to correspond; to make conformable; to fit; to suit.They seem just tallied for each other. *Prior.*2. (Naut.) To pull aft, as the sheets or lower corners of the mainsail and foresail. *Mar. Dict.*TALL'LY, *v. n.* To conform; to match; to agree; to be suitable; to correspond; to suit.The mention of the sacrament, as taken in the Antelucan meetings, tallies exactly with Tertullian's account of the eucharist. *Waterland.*† TALL'LY, *ad.* Stoutly; spiritedly; bravely.That stand so tallly on your reputation. *Beau. & Fl.*TALL'LY-HÖ', *interj.* The huntsman's cry to rouse his hounds. *Booth.*TALL'LY-MAN, *n.*; pl. TALL'LY-MEN.1. One who keeps a tally or account. *Smart.*
2. A tradesman who sells goods for weekly payments. *Bailey.*TALL'LY-SHÖP, *n.* A shop in which goods are sold on credit, payment being made according to agreement, by certain weekly or monthly instalments. *McCulloch.*TALL'LY-TRÁDE, *n.* A system of trading by which shopkeepers furnish certain articles on credit to their customers, the latter agreeing to pay the stipulated price by certain weekly or monthly instalments. *McCulloch.*TALL'MUD, *n.* [Heb. תּוֹרָה, doctrine; תּוֹרָה, to learn.] The work which embodies the civil and canonical laws of the Jews, or which contain those rules and institutions by which, in addition to the Old Testament, the conduct of that people is regulated. *Lightfoot.*I had rather believe all the fables in the Legend, and the Talmud, and the Alcoran, than that this universal frame is without a mind. *Bacon.*The contents of the Talmud are of a diversified character, relating not merely to religion, but to philosophy, medicine, history, jurisprudence, and the various branches of practical duty. There are two Talmuds, both having the same Mishna, or text (generally considered to have been first permanently recorded by Rabbi Judah Hakkadosh (i. e. the holy) about A. D. 190 or 220), but each a different Gemara, or commentary. They are called the *Jerusalem Talmud*, and the *Babylonian Talmud*. The latter is always preferred by the Jews to the former, but by Christians is less highly esteemed. *Kitt.*TAL-MÜD'IC, or TALL'MUD-IC [tal-müd'ik, Ja. Sm. C. Maunders; tal-müd'-ik, K. R. Wb. Todd], *a.* Relating or belonging to the Talmud. *Lightfoot.*TAL-MÜD'I-CAL, *a.* Talmudic. *Skinner.*TALL'MÜD-IST, *n.* One who is versed in, or who believes in, the Talmud. *Burton.*TALL'MÜD-ÍS'TIC, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, the Talmud; Talmudical. *Warton.*TALL'ON, *n.* [L. *talus*, the ankle-bone, the heel, the foot; It. *tallone*, a talon; Sp. & Fr. *talón*.]

1. The claw of a bird of prey.

When great birds with lordly talons seize
Not what they ought, but what their fancies please. *Dryden.*2. (Arch.) A kind of moulding, partly concave and partly convex; an ogee. *Brande.*TA-LÖÖK', *n.* A talookah. [India.] *C. P. Brown.*TA-LÖÖK'-AH, *n.* A portion of territory inferior to a zemindary; a revenue dependency or district under the management of a talookdar. [India.] *Simmonds.*TAL-ÖÖK-DAR', *n.* A native placed at the head of a talookah, or revenue department, but acting under a superior. [India.] *C. P. Brown.*TAL'PA, *n.* [L.] 1. (Zool.) A genus of insectivorous mammals; the mole. *Baird.*2. (Med.) A tumor on the head, supposed to burrow like a mole. *Dunglison.*TAL'US, *n.* [L.] 1. (Anat.) A short bone situated at the superior and middle part of the tarsus, where it is articulated with the tibia; the astragalus; the ankle-bone. *Dunglison.*2. (Arch.) The slope or inclination of a work, as of a wall which decreases in thickness as it rises in height; batter. *Weale.*3. (Geol.) A sloping heap of fragments accumulated at the foot of a steep rock, from the face of which they have been broken off by the action of the weather. *Lyell.*TAL'WOOD (tál'wúd), *n.* Firewood cut into billets of a certain length. *Crabb.*TAM-A-BIL'-TY, *n.* The quality or the state of being tamable; tamableness. *Godley.*TAM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be tamed. *Wilkins.*TAM'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being tamable; tamability. *Smart.*TAM'A-RÁCK, *n.* (Bot.) A coniferous N. American tree; hackmatack; *Larix Americana*; — called also *American larch*, and *black larch*. *Gray.*TAM'A-RÍN, *n.* (Zool.) The common name of the small South American monkeys, of the subgenus *Midas*. *Eng. Cyc.*TAM'A-RIND, *n.* [Arab. *tamar hendi*, Indian date. — It. & Sp. *amarindo*; Fr. *tamarin*. *Diez*.] (Bot.) The fruit of the *Tamarindus Indica*, the preserved pulp of which forms a medicinal confection, having a sweet, acidulous taste, and refrigerant and laxative properties. *Loudon.*TAM'A-RIND-FISH, *n.* A preparation of the white pomfret, an Indian fish, cut in transverse slices, and preserved in kegs with the pulp of the tamarind fruit. [India.] *Simmonds.*TAM'A-RIND-TRÉE, *n.* (Bot.) A large, beautiful, leguminous tree which produces the tamarind, native of the East and West Indies, of Arabia and Egypt; *Tamarindus Indica*. *Loudon.*TAM'A-RISK, *n.* [L. *tamarix*, *tamariscus*.] (Bot.) A shrub of the genus *Tamarix*, having long spikes of pink or flesh-colored flowers. *Loudon.*TAM'BÁC, *n.* 1. A fragrant, medicinal wood imported from the East Indies; — often called *aloes-wood*, though not from the aloes-tree. *Booth.*2. Tombac. — See TOMBAC. *Simmonds.*TAM'BÖUR (tám'bör) [tám'bör, S. P. Ja. K. R.; tám'byr, Sm. C.]. [It. *tamburino*; Sp. *tambor*; Fr. *tambour*. — Pers. *tambör*, Arab. *tonbör*.]1. A kind of small drum; tambourine. *Todd.*2. A frame like a drum, upon which cloth is sometimes stretched for the convenience of embroidering it. *Sir D. Brewster.*3. A kind of embroidery in which threads of gold, silver, colored silks, &c., are worked, by needles of a peculiar form, into flowers, leaves, or other ornamental objects upon silk. *Francis.*4. (Arch.) The central part or main bulk of the Corinthian and Composite capitals, and on which the ornaments are supposed to rest: — a round course of stone, forming part of a cylindrical shaft: — the wall of a circular temple when surrounded with columns: — a lobby or vestibule inclosed with folding doors to break the current of wind from without: — a portion of a cupola. *Britton. Francis.*5. (Fort.) A work formed of palisades planted close together, and having the appearance of a square redoubt cut in two. *Stocqueler.*TAM'BÖUR, *v. a.* To embroider with a tambour, as silk stuff. *Wright.*

TAM-BOU-RINE' (tam-bo-rēn'), *n.* [See TAM-BOUR.] A kind of small, shallow drum, having but one head, and played upon with the hand. It is usually hung with bells or other jingling appendages. *Brande.*

TAM'BOUR-WORK (-würk), *n.* Embroidery performed with the tambour. *Brewster.*

TAM'BRÉET, *n.* (Zool.) The duck-bill, or ornithorhynchus. *Eng. Cyc.*

TÂME, *a.* [Goth., *A. S.*, Dut., Dan., & *Sw.* tam; Ger. *zahn*; Icel. *tamr*.]

1. Domesticated; domestic; docile; gentle; easily managed; — opposed to *wild* or *savage*.

For Orpheus' lute was strung with poets' sinews,
Whose golden touch could soften steel and stones,
Make tigers tame, and huge Leviathans
Forsake unsounded deeps to dance on sands. *Shak.*

2. Wanting in spirit; subdued; submissive. A most poor man, made *tame* to fortune's blows. *Shak.*

3. Spiritless; dull; flat; wanting in animation or interest. "A *tame* poem." *Johnson.*

He that is cold and *tame* in his prayers hath not tasted of the deliciousness of religion, and the goodness of God. *Taylor.*

Syn. — See GENTLE.

TÂME, *v. a.* [Goth. *tamjan*; *A. S.* *tamian*; Dut. *temmen*; Ger. *zahmen*; Dan. *tamme*; *Sv.* *tama*, *tamja*; Icel. *temia*. — Gr. *δαμάω*; L. *domo*; It. *domare*; Sp. *domar*; Fr. *dompter*. — Heb. *דָּמָה*, to make quiet. — Sansc. *dam*, to be tame.]

To reduce or reclaim from wildness; to make tame or docile; to domesticate; — to subdue; to dispirit; to conquer.

Those that *tame* wild horses
Face them not in their hands to make them gentle. *Shak.*

The river-dragon *tamed* at length submits. *Milton.*

Syn. — See RECLAIM.

TÂME'LESS, *a.* That cannot be tamed.

The *tameless* steed could well his wagon wield. *Bp. Hall.*

TÂME'LESS-NÉSS, *n.* The condition or the quality of being tameless. *Byron.*

TÂME'LY, *ad.* In a tame manner; gently; — spiritlessly; meanly. *Addison.*

TÂME'NESS, *n.* The quality of being tame; gentleness; submissiveness; — want of spirit.

TÂM'ÉR, *n.* One who tames; a subduer. *Pope.*

TÂM'INE, *n.* 1. A strainer made of hair.

2. A sort of woollen cloth; taminy. *Halliwel.*

TÂM'ING, *n.* The act of making tame. *Shak.*

TÂM'I-NY, *n.* [Fr. *étamine*, from *estame*, worsted.]

A thin woollen stuff highly glazed. *Simmonds.*

TÂM'IS, *n.* [Fr.] Tammy; taminy. *Dyer.*

TÂ'MIS-BYRD, *n.* A Guinea fowl. *Goldsmith.*

TÂM'KIN, *n.* A tampion. *Johnson.*

TÂM'MY, *n.* Taminy. *Booth.*

TÂMP, *v. a.* To fill, as a hole drilled for blasting, and charged with powder, — with dry sand, tough clay, or some other substance, in order to prevent the explosion from taking effect by way of the hole. *Tomlinson.*

TÂMP'ÉR, *v. n.* [Perhaps from L. *tempero*, to proportion duly or to regulate. *Skinner.*] [*i.* TAMPERED; *pp.* TAMPERING, TAMPERED.]

1. To meddle; to intermeddle; to try little experiments; to act or practise without occasion.

"'Tis dangerous *tampering* with a Muse. *Roscommon.*

2. To deal or practise secretly.

The said count had *tampered* with the said plaintiff, and made use of many indirect methods to bring him over to his party. *Addison.*

TÂMP'ÉR, *n.* (Mining.) One who tamps. *Clarke.*

TÂMP'ÉR-ING, *n.* The act of one who tampers.

Vain *tampering* has not fostered his disease. *Couper.*

TÂMP'ING, *n.* 1. The process of filling up a hole in a rock for the purpose of blasting. *Ure.*

2. In blasting rocks, the material placed upon the gunpowder to prevent the explosion from being wasted by passing up through the bore-hole. *Arsted.*

TÂMP'ING-IR-ON (-i-rŭn), *n.* A tool or rod used for beating down the earthy substance in the charge used for blasting. *Watson.*

TÂM'PI-ON, *n.* [Fr. *tampon*.] (*Mil.*) A wooden cylinder for stopping the mouth of a gun, howitzer, or mortar in travelling, to exclude the dust or wet; a tampion. *Stocqueler.*

TÂM'PÔE, *n.* An East Indian fruit, somewhat resembling an apple. *Crabb.*

TÂM-PÔON, *n.* [Fr. *tampon*.] A bung. *Ash.*

TÂM'TÂM, *n.* A sonorous Indian drum or gong, made of an alloy of copper and tin. *Simmonds.*

TÂN, *v. a.* [Fr. *tanner*. — See TAWNY.]

1. To impregnate with tannin, usually by means of bark, as hides.

They sell us their bark at a good price, for *tanning* our hides into leather. *Swift.*

2. To make tawny; to imbrown by the sun.

His face all *tanned* with scorching sunny ray. *Spenser.*

TÂN, *n.* The ground bark of the oak, larch, &c., used in tanning hides. *Tomlinson.*

TÂN-Ġ-CĒ'TUM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of bitter and acrid strong-scented herbs, of the composite family, bearing corymbed heads of yellow flowers; tansy. *Gray.*

TÂN'A-ĠER, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The common name of birds of the sub-family *Tanagrina*, found in the warmer parts of America. *Baird.*

TÂN-Ġ-GRĠ'NĠE, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of conirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Fringillidae*; tanagers. *Gray.*

TÂN'-BED, *n.* A bed of tan, as in a hot-house. *Loudon.*

TÂN'DEM, *ad.* [L. *tandem*, at length, in time.] A term not denoting any particular kind of carriage, but applied to the manner of placing two horses one before the other in drawing a vehicle. *W. Ency.*

"This equipage derives its name from the Latin word *tandem*, at length — one horse preceding the other. It is a cognomen somewhat far-fetched; but it is accounted for by saying, it is of university origin." *Pulleyn.*

TÂNG, *n.* [Of uncertain etymology. — Either from Dut. *tanghe*, acrid, sharp, or from L. *tango*, to touch. *Skinner.* — Gr. *τυγός*, rancid. — Dut. *tang*, tongs, pincers. — Scot. *tuing*, *tang*, the prong of a fork; Icel. *tange*.]

1. A sharp, strong flavor or taste; smack. Yet has a *tang* of profeness in the expression. *Cudworth.*

2. Something that leaves a sting behind it; a sting. "The least *tang* of misery." *Scott.*

3. A shrill, piercing sound; a twang.

She had a tongue with a *tang*
Would cry to a sailor, Go, hang. *Shak.*

4. The metal part of a knife or fork, which is inserted in the handle. *Simmonds.*

5. Tongue of a buckle. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*

6. A kind of sea-weed; tangle. *Jamieson.*

7. (*Mil.*) The upper part of the plug, or breech-pin, of a gun: — that part of a sword-blade to which the hilt is riveted. *Stocqueler.*

TÂNG, *v. a.* To ring with; to sound loudly.

Let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state. *Shak.*

To *tang* bees, to ring a bell, or make some loud, ringing noise, to call the swarm together. [Local, Eng.] *Baker's Northamp. Gloss.*

TÂN'ĠEN-CY, *n.* The state or the quality of touching or being tangent.

TÂN'ĠENT, *a.* (*Geom.*) Touching a curve or surface at a single point. *Brande.*

Curved surfaces *tangent* to each other, curved surfaces which touch each other in a point or straight line, and have the same tangent plane at that point or at every point of that line. — *Curves tangent to each other at a common point.* curves which have a common rectilinear tangent at that point. — *Tangent line to a plane curve,* a straight line having but one point in common with the curve, and all its points in the neighborhood lying on the convex side of the curve. — *Tangent to a curve at a point of inflection,* a straight line regarded as forming two tangents, one to each branch, and lying in opposite directions.

TÂN'ĠENT, *n.* [L. *tango*, *tangens*, to touch; It., Sp., & Fr., *tangente*, a tangent.]

1. (*Geom.*) A term having various applications, but most commonly applied to magnitudes, as straight lines, plane curves, and curved surfaces, which have only one point in common with other magnitudes. Thus the tangent to an arc of a circle is a straight line which has only one point in common with it, and which, if produced, will not cut it. In the figure the lines A, C, &c., are *tangents*. *Da. & P.*

A curve is sometimes conceived to be coincident with an inscribed polygon whose sides are so small that they may, without sensible error, be con-

sidered as coinciding with their arcs. The extremities of any side of this polygon are called consecutive points of the curve, and the prolongation of such a side is called a *tangent*. Hence a *tangent* is defined to be a straight line passing through two consecutive points of a curve. The definition approximates to absolute exactness as the length of the side approximates to zero. Analogous views are held respecting tangent surfaces. *Davies & Peck.*

2. (*Trigonometry.*) In a circle whose radius is unity, a straight line perpendicular to the extremity of the radius passing through one extremity of an arc, and terminated by a secant passing through the other extremity. *Elliot.*

Artificial or logarithmic tangents, the logarithms of the tangents of arcs. — *Natural tangents,* tangents of arcs expressed by the natural numbers. *Hutton.*

TÂN'ĠEN'TIAL, *a.* Relating to, or having the direction of, a tangent. *Search.*

Tangential force, the force or inertia which inclines a body, moving in a curve, to fly off in the direction of a tangent to that curve. *Lib. of Useful Knowledge.*

TÂN'ĠEN'TIAL-LY, *ad.* In the direction of a tangent; as a tangent. *Wright.*

TÂN'ĠENT-PLÂNE, *n.* (*Geom.*) A plane which touches a curved surface in one point, as in the case of a sphere, or in a straight line, as in the case of a cylinder; — that is, a plane which meets, but does not cut, the surface in that point or that line. *Lib. of Useful Knowledge.*

TÂNG'-FĠSH, *n.* A name given in Shetland to the seal. *Simmonds.*

TÂN'ĠHIN (tân'gin), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of Madagascar, the kernel of the fruit of which is about the size of an almond, and a very powerful poison, and called *Tanghin-poison*; *Cerbera tanghin*, or *Tanghinia venenata*. *Eng. Cyc.*

TÂN'ĠHINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystallizable, poisonous principle obtained from *Tanghinia Madagascariensis*. *Gregory.*

TÂN'ĠHIN'-Ġ-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the order *Apocynaceae*, or dog-banes, the kernel of the fruit of which is a very powerful poison. — See TANGHIN. *Baird.*

TÂN'ĠI-BL'Ġ-TY, *n.* The state or the quality of being tangible; tangibility. *Cudworth.*

TÂN'ĠI-BLE, *a.* [L. *tangibilis*; *tango*, to touch; Fr. *tangible*.] That may be touched; perceptible to the touch. *Locke.*

TÂN'ĠI-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being tangible; tangibility. *Clarke.*

TÂN'ĠI-BLY, *ad.* So as to be touched. *Clarke.*

TÂN'ĠLE (tân'gl), *v. a.* [Of uncertain etymology. — Perhaps from A. S. *tian*, to tie. *Richardson.*] [*i.* TANGLED; *pp.* TA'GLING, TANGLED.]

1. To interweave or intertwine confusedly; to implicate; to complicate; to entangle; to snarl; as, "To *tangle* thread or hair."

The blind mazes of this tangled wood. *Milton.*

2. To entrap; to insnare; to catch.

My king is tangled in affection to
A creature of the queen's. *Shak.*

3. To embroil; to embarrass; to perplex.

Tangled in forbidden ways. *Crashaw.*

TÂN'ĠLE, *v. n.* To be entangled. *Anon.*

TÂN'ĠLE, *n.* 1. Any thing complicated or interwoven confusedly; a snarl.

Or with the tangles of Nessra's hair. *Milton.*

2. Any perplexity or embarrassment. *Clarke.*

3. An edible sea-weed; *Laminaria digitata*, or *esculenta*. *Baird.*

TÂN'ĠLED (tân'gl'd), *a.* Intricate; perplexed; interwoven without order; snarled. *Parnell.*

TÂN'ĠLING-LY, *ad.* In a tangling manner. *Cl.*

TÂN'ĠLY, *a.* Intricately intertwined; tangled; — covered with sea-weed or tangle. *Falconer.*

TÂN'-HÖUSE, *n.* A house for keeping or storing bark for tanning. *Booth.*

TÂN'Ġ-ÉR, *n.* One of the names of the blue eddoes, or nut-eddoes, a plant of the genus *Caladium*; — written also *tannier*. *Simmonds.*

TÂN'IST, *n.* [Irish.] An Irish chief or head of a clan, chosen in accordance with the custom of tanistry. — See TANISTRY. *Hume.*

TÂN'IS-TRY, *n.* (*Irish Law.*) A species of tenure, founded on immemorial usage, by which castles, manors, lands, and t'ements descend

ed to the eldest and worthiest man of the blood and race of the deceased. *Burrill.*

TÂN'JIB, n. A sort of cotton fabric manufactured for India. *Simmonds.*

TANK (sangk, 82), *n.* [Port. & Old Fr. *tangue*; P. I. o. vençal *tanca*, to fix, stop, restrain. — From Fr. *étang*, a pond, a pool. *Thomson.*]

1. A large basin, cistern, or reservoir for holding water or other liquid. *Dryden.*

2. A small East Indian dry-measure, averaging 240 grains in weight: — a Bombay weight for pearls, of 72 grains. *Simmonds.*

3. The end of a file, &c., which is inserted in a socket. *Simmonds.*

TANK'ARD, n. [Old Fr. *tanquard*. — Ir. *tancard*; Gael. *tancard*. — From Fr. *étain*, tin, and *quart*, a quart. *Thomson.* — See **TANK**.] A drinking-vessel with a lid or cover. *B. Jonson.*

TANK'ARD, a. Pertaining to a tankard; — convivial; festive. [*R.*] *Milton.*

TANK'ARD-TÜR'NIP, n. A name applied to such common field-turnips as are oblong, and the roots of which in general grow a good deal above the surface of the ground. *Simmonds.*

TANK'-ËN-ÇINE, n. A combined engine and tender for supplying water for a locomotive. *Sim.*

+ **TANK'LING, n.** A tinkling. *Beau. & Fl.*

TÂN'LING, n. One tanned by the heat of summer; — used in contempt. *Shak.*

TÂN'NATE, n. (Chem.) A salt consisting of tannic acid and a base. *Gregory.*

TÂN'NER, n. One who tans hides. *Moxon.*

TÂN'NER-Y, n. A building or establishment where hides are tanned. *McCulloch.*

TÂN'NIC, a. Pertaining to tan. *Ure.*

Tannic acid, (Chem.) a solid, uncrystalline, colorless, inodorous acid, of a very astringent taste, soluble in water, and forming with peroxide of iron a compound which is the basis of common ink, and with gelatine a compound which is the basis of leather; — called also *gallo-tannic acid*. It is obtained pure from the gall-nut, an excrescence upon the leaves and shoots of certain species of oak, caused by the puncture of a small insect made for the purpose of depositing its eggs. *Miller. Farnell.*

TÂN'NI-ËR, n. See **TANIER**. *Clarke*

TÂN'NIN, n. A term applied to various forms of the astringent principle used in tanning. Most of them have an acid reaction, and resemble each other in properties, though they differ in chemical composition. *Miller.*

TÂN'NING, n. 1. The act or process of converting hides into leather by cleansing them of hair, flesh, &c., and saturating them with tannin, or some form of the astringent principle contained in the bark of certain trees and plants. A portion of extractive matter from the tan employed also combines with the hide and gives it its brown color. *Bigelow.*

2. The state of becoming tanned or embrowned by the sun. *Bp. Taylor.*

TÂN'-PÏT, n. A pit in which hides are put in the process of tanning. *Booth.*

TÂN'REC, n. (Zool.) A small quadruped allied to the hedgehog, inhabiting Madagascar, and covered with spiny bristles intermixed with silky hairs; tenrec. — See **TENREC**. *Baird.*

TÂN'SPÛD, n. A tool for peeling off bark of trees, for tan. [Local.] *Clarke.*

TÂN'-STÖVE, n. A stone hot-house containing a bed of tan. *Clarke.*

TÂN'SY, n. [Low L. *tanacetum*; It. & Sp. *tanacet*; Fr. *tanaisie*. — Said to be a corruption of Gr. *ἀναΐα*, immortality, from its durable flowers. *Gray.*]

1. (Bot.) The common name of plants of the genus *Tanacetum*, which consist of bitter and acid, strong-scented herbs, with yellow flowers. The common species (*Tanacetum vulgare*) is used for culinary and medicinal purposes. *Gray.*

2. A kind of cake for the table, flavored with common tansy. *Selden.*

TÂN'T, n. A kind of small field-spider. *Ray.*

TÂN-TA-LÏ'NË, n. pl.

(Ornith.) A sub-family of birds of the order *Grallæ* and family *Ardeide*; ibises. *Gray.*

TÂN'TA-LÏSM, n. Punishment like that of Tantalus; tantalization. *Addison.*

TÂN'TA-LÏTE, n. (Min.) An iron-black, brittle mineral, occurring in Finland, usually associated with beryl, and composed chiefly of tannic acid and peroxide of iron and manganese; columbite. *Dana.*

TÂN-TA-LÏ-ÛM, n. (Min.) Tantalum. *Brande.*

TÂN-TA-LÏ-Z'ATION, n. The act of tantalizing, or the state of being tantalized. *Gayton.*

TÂN'TA-LÏZE, v. a. [From *Tantalus*.] To excite the desires or hopes of, and refuse to gratify them; to flatter with the prospect of gratifications beyond one's reach or power of obtaining; to torment; to tease; to vex. *Dryden.*

Exceedingly tantalized with living under the walls of so many objects of novelty, without being able to Cook.

Syn. — See **TEASE**.

TÂN'TA-LÏZ-ËR, n. One who tantalizes. *Wakefield.*

TÂN-TA-LÏZ'ING-LY, ad. By tantalizing. *Clarke.*

TÂN'TA-LÛM, n. (Min.) The metal of tantalite; columbite; — called also *tantalium*. *Ure.*

TÂN'TA-LÛS, n. [L. from Gr. *Τάνταλος*.]

1. (Myth.) A son of Jupiter and Pluto, who was punished in the lower world, by being afflicted with thirst and hunger, and placed in water which always receded from him as soon as he attempted to drink, while over his head hung branches of fruit which receded whenever he attempted to grasp them. In addition to this, there was suspended over his head a huge rock, ever threatening to crush him. *Wm. Smith.*

2. (Ornith.) A genus of wading birds of the sub-family *Tantalina*. *Baird.*

TÂN'TA-LÛS-S-CÛP, n. A philosophical toy, consisting of a cup, into a hole in the bottom of which the longer leg of a siphon is cemented. When water is slowly poured into the cup, it does not rise above the level of the bend, being discharged through the siphon as fast as it is supplied. If the supply ceases the cup is soon emptied. The siphon is concealed by the hollow figure of a man, whose chin is on a level with the bend of the siphon; so that the figure stands, like Tantalus in the fable, up to the chin in water, but unable to quench his thirst. *Brande.*

TÂN'TA-MÖUNT, a. [Fr. *tant* (L. *tantus*), so much, and *monter*, to mount.] Equivalent in value or meaning; equal; commensurate.

God hath inserted it into our reasonable natures, or by his providence hath conveyed it into the minds of all men, which is tantamount unto it. *Glanville.*

+ **TÂN'TA-MÖUNT, v. n.** To be equivalent.

That which in God's estimate may tantamount to a direct undervaluing. *Bp. Taylor.*

|| **TÂN-TÏV'Y, or TÂN-TÏ-VY** [tan-tiv'e, P. J. E. F. K. Sm. *Ash*; tan-tiv'e, J. C. Wb.], *ad.* [From the note of the hunting-horn. *Johnson.*] With speed; rapidly; swiftly; — a hunting term; as, "To ride *tantivy*." *Bailey.*

|| **TÂN-TÏV'Y, n.** A violent gallop. *Wright.*

TÂN'TLE, v. a. To pet; to caress; to feed with care. [Local, Eng.] *Baker.*

+ **TÂN'T'LING, n.** One who has hopes of pleasure he cannot obtain. *Johnson.*

TÂN'TRUM, n. A high air or freak; a burst of passion or ill-humor. [Colloquial.] *Todd.*

TÂN'YARD, n. A yard in which tanning is performed; a tannery. *Ash.*

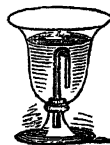
TÁP, v. a. [A. S. *tæppan*, to broach, as a cask; Frs. *tappa*; Dut. *tappen*; Ger. *zapfen*; Dan. *tappe*; Sw. & Icel. *tappa*.] [*i.* TAPED; *pp.* TAPING, TAPPED.]

1. To pierce or broach, as a vessel containing a liquid; to pierce so as to cause a fluid to run out; as, "To tap a cask of wine."

Wait with patience till the tumor becomes troublesome, and then tap it with a lancet. *Sharp.*



Tantalus leucocephalus.



2. To cause to run out, as a liquid, by broaching the cask or vessel containing it.

He has been tapping his liquors. *Shak.*

3. + To open, as a tree about the root. *Bailey.*

4. To cut or bore into, as a tree, to obtain sap.

5. To add a new sole or heel to; as "To tap a shoe or a boot." [Colloquial.] *Simmonds.*

TÁP, n. [A. S. *tæppe*, a tap or spigot; Dut. & Dan. *tap*; Ger. *zapfen*; Dan. *tapp*; Sw. *tapp*; Icel. *tappi*.]

1. A spigot, or a pipe by which the liquor of a vessel is let out.

Ever since hath so the tap run
Till that almost all empty is the tun. *Chaucer*

2. (Mech.) An instrument of hard steel, formed like an external or male screw, and used for cutting the threads of internal or female screws or nuts. *Davis.*

3. A tap-room, or a tap-house. *Smart.*

TÁP, v. a. [Fr. *taper*, to strike.] To strike gently or lightly; to hit with a gentle blow; to touch gently; to rap.

Having tapped . . . it with the upper or under side of the fingers of both hands. *Cook.*

TÁP, v. n. To strike a gentle blow; to rap. He tapped at the door. *Toad.*

TÁP, n. A gentle blow; a light stroke. And with soft taps beat time to every strain. *Tenny.*

TÁPE, n. [A. S. *tæppe*.] A narrow fillet or band, usually of cotton or linen, and used for tying or binding, &c. *Shak.*

TÁPE-LÏNE, n. A graduated tape used for measuring, as by surveyors. *Simmonds.*

TÁ'PER, n. [A. S. *taper*, *tapor*, *tapur*. — Ir. & Gael. *tappar*; W. *tampyr*. — It. *doppiere*, a torch.]

1. A small wax candle; a light.

Give me a taper in my study, Lucius. *Shak.*

2. A gradual diminution of the diameter of a body; as, "The taper of a mast."

TÁ'PER, a. Growing smaller or regularly narrowed towards the point, or from the bottom to the top; gradually diminishing in diameter, as a mast; pyramidal; conical.

With spreading horns,
Whose taper tops refulgent gold adorn. *Pope.*

TÁ'PER, v. n. [*i.* TAPERED; *pp.* TAPERING, TAPERED.] To grow gradually smaller in diameter towards the end. *Ray.*

TÁ'PER, v. a. 1. To make taper; to narrow regularly; to make gradually smaller in diameter.

Tree-masts, so big in the body, so long, and yet so well tapered. *Dampier.*

2. To light with tapers; to illuminate.

The tapered choir at the late hour of prayer. *Warton.*

TÁ'PER-ÏNG, a. Growing gradually narrower or smaller in diameter, as a mast; gradually diminishing towards a point.

Around the tapering top a dove they tie. *Pitt.*

TÁ'PER-ÏNG-LY, ad. In a tapering manner.

TÁ'PER-NËSS, n. The state of being taper.

A Corinthian pillar has a relative beauty dependent on its taperness and foliage. *Shenstone.*

TÁP'ES-TRY [táp'es-tre, P. F. Ja. K. Sm. *Wr. Wb.*; táp's-tre, S. J.; táp's-tre or táp'es-tre, W.], *n.* [Gr. *τάπη*, *ranis*, *dánu*, a carpet; L. *tapete*, *tapis*, a carpet, tapestry; It. *tappeto*, a carpet; *tappazzaria*, tapestry; Sp. *tapete*, a small carpet, a rug; *tapis*, *tapisserie*, tapestry; Fr. *tapis*, a carpet, a table-cloth; *tapisserie*, tapestry.] An ornamental figured cloth, or textile fabric, usually of wool or silk, for lining the walls of apartments, and sometimes enriched with gold and silver landscapes, &c. *Brande.*

TÁP'ES-TRY, v. a. To adorn with tapestry. Some tap'tried hall or gilded bower. *Sir W. Jones*

TÁP'ES-TRY-CÁR'PET, n. The name generally given to two-ply or ingrain carpets, the warp or weft being printed before weaving, so as to produce the figure in the cloth. *Simmonds.*

+ **TÁP'ET, n.** Worked or figured stuff. *Spenser.*

TÁP'E-TÏ, n. (Zool.) The Brazilian hare; *Lepus Braziliensis*. *Errleben.*

TÁPE'-WORM (-würm), *n.* A long, flat, compressed, numerous-jointed intestinal worm, of the genera *Tenia*, and *Bothriocephalus*. *Baird.*

The species are numerous, but exist only in vertebrate animals. *Tenia solium* is the common tapeworm of the inhabitants of America, Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden, &c.; the *Bothriocephalus*, of

those of Poland, Russia, Switzerland, and some parts of France. *Baird.*

TÁP'-HÖÜSE, n. A house in which beer or liquor is served from the tap; a drinking-house.

The talk of drunkards in tap-houses. *Beau. & Fl.*

† **TÁP'IN-ÅGE, n.** Secret skulking. *Chaucer.*

TÁP-I-Ó'CA, n. A starch used for food, prepared chiefly from the root of the manioc or mandioc plant (*Jatropha manihot* of Linnæus, *Manihot utilisima*, or *Janipha manihot*), by expressing the juice, which is poisonous, and carefully washing and drying the fecula;—called by the Indians of South America *manioc*. *Ure.*

—The manioc plant is cultivated for food all over the tropical parts of the world. There are two varieties of it, distinguished by the names of *sweet* and *bitter*. The latter, if eaten in the recent state, is highly poisonous from its containing hydrocyanic (prussic) acid. The root, weighing as much as thirty pounds, is reduced into a pulp, which having been washed and subjected to pressure and heat to free it from the poison, the residue is *cassava*. The expressed juice deposits starch in the form of a powder, which is repeatedly washed in cold water and dried by exposure to heat. The rupture of a part of the starch granules makes them adherent, and thus produces the characteristic consistency of the tapioca of commerce. If dried without heat, it is pulverulent. *Lindley, Wood & Bache.*

TÁP'IR, n. (Zool.) A pachydermatous mammal, of the family *Elephantidae* and genus *Tapirus*, allied to the rhinoceros, and to the hog, and characterized by having the muzzle prolonged into a small, mobile, but scarcely prehensile, trunk, a very short tail, and three pairs of cutting teeth, and one pair of small canine teeth, in each jaw. *Baird.*



Tapir (*Tapirus Americanus*).

—The American tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*, or *Tapirus Americanus*) is a native of South America, and is about 3½ feet high and 6 feet long. The Indian tapir (*Tapirus Malayanus*, or *Tapirus Indicus*) is common in Sumatra. *Baird.*

TÁPIS (táp's or tá'pis) [táp's, *Ja. K.*; tá'p's, *Sm.*; tá'pis, *C. B. Webb.*], *n.* [Fr.] A carpet;—a rug;—a cloth for covering certain tables. *Spies.*

To be on or upon the tapis, to be on the table or under consideration or discussion.

TÁP'IS, v. a. [Fr. *tapisser*.] To cover with figures in the manner of tapestry. *Holland.*

† **TÁP'ISHED** (-isht), *a.* [Fr. *tapir*, to crouch. Squatted close; concealed. *Fairfax.*

TÁP'IST, n. One who uses tape, or who deals in tape. *Morn. Chron.*

TÁP'-LÁSH, n. Bad small beer;—also the refuse or dregs of liquor.

Did ever any man run such tap-lash as this? *Bp. Parker.*
The tap-lash of strong ale and wine. *Taylor.*

TÁP'LING, n. pl. The strong double leathers or skins made fast to the end of each piece of a flail. *Wright.*

TÁP'NĒT, n. A frail, or basket made of rushes, &c., in which figs are imported. *Simmonds.*

TÁP'PĒT, n. (Machinery.) A small projection, as on a rod, designed to hit and move some other part, as a lever. *Francis.*

TÁP'PING, n. The act of one who taps.

TÁP'PIT-HĒN, n. 1. A hen with a tuft of feathers on her head. [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*

2. A quart measure;—so called from the supposed resemblance of the knob on the lid to a crested hen. [Cant, Scotland.] *Jamieson.*

TÁP'-RŌŌM, n. A room in a tap-house for drinking and smoking in; a tap. *Simmonds.*

TÁP'-RŌŌT, n. A fleshy, elongated, tapering, main root, penetrating deeply, and nearly vertically, into the ground. *Lindley.*
The fir and larch have one tap-root, and no more. *Holland.*

TÁP'-RŌŌT-ĒD, a. Having a tap-root. *Hooker.*

TÁP'S'MAN, n. A servant who has the principal charge; a chief servant. [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*

TÁP'STER, n. One who draws beer and other liquor in an ale-house. *Shak.*

TA'QUA-NŪT, n. (Bot.) The fruit of the *Phy-*

telephas macrocarpa, a tree of South America, which furnishes vegetable ivory. *Baird.*

TĀR, n. [A. S. *tare, tero, teru, teor, tyroa*; Frs. *ther*; Old Dut. *tarre, terre*; Dut. *teer*; Ger. *theer*; Dan. *tiære*; Sw. *tiara*; Icel. *tiara*.—Bret. *ter*; Gael. *teahr, tearra*.—Heb. תָּר, balsam of Gilead.] A thick, dark-brown, black, viscid, resinous liquid, insoluble in water, being a product of the destructive distillation of wood, chiefly of that of the resinous pines. *Miller.*

—Tar is composed of various liquids holding solid matters in solution or suspension. The most important constituents are several forms of hydrocarbon, besides several oxidized compounds, among which is creosote. It is largely used in ship-building. *Miller.*

Barbadoes tar, a black, inflammable liquid bitumen, of the consistence of molasses, flowing spontaneously from the earth; a variety of petroleum. *Wood & Bache.*
—*Coal tar*, a dark, viscid matter produced by the distillation of coal, and consisting of a mixture of various acid, basic, and neutral substances. *Miller.*
—*Mineral tar*, a mixture of asphaltum and naphtha occurring in nature, in which asphaltum predominates. *Wood & Bache.*
—*Shale tar*, a kind of tar obtained during the distillation of the bituminous shale of Dorsetshire. *Miller.*

TĀR, n. [A contraction of *tarpaulin*.] *Trench.*
A sailor; a seaman. [Colloquial.] *Swift.*

TĀR, v. a. [i. TARRED; pp. TARRING, TARRED.] To anoint or smear with tar. *Beau. & Fl.*

† **TĀR, v. a.** [A. S. *tirian*.—Gr. *τεῖρω*.] To tease; to provoke; to excite to anger or combat.
There has been much to do on both sides, and the nation holds it no sin to tar them on to controversy. *Shak.*

TĀR'Ā-NĪS, n. [L.] (Myth.) A Celtic divinity, regarded as the evil principle, and worshipped with human sacrifices;—confounded by Latin writers with their Jupiter. *Brande.*

TĀR-ĀN-TĒL'LA, n. [It.] A swift, delirious sort of Italian dance in whirling six-eight measure. *Moore.*

TĀR'AN-TĪSM, n. Tarantismus. *Buchanan.*

TĀR-AN-TĪS'MUS, n. (Med.) A feigned or imaginary disease in Apulia, characterized by excessive avidity for dancing at the sound of instruments, and which was ascribed by the vulgar to the bite of the *tarantula*. *Dunglison.*

TA-RĀN'TU-LĀ, n. [It. *tarantola*; Fr. *tarentule*.] (Ent.) A species of large spider, whose bite is fabled to be cured by music; *Lycosa tarantula*;—so called from Taranto, in Italy. *Brande.*

TA-RĀN'TU-LĀT-ĒD, a. [It. *tarantolato*.] Affected or bitten by a tarantula. *Green.*

TAR-ĀX'A-CĪNE, n. (Chem.) A bitter, crystallizable principle extracted from the juice of the root of the dandelion (*Leontodon taraxacum*). *Wood & Bache.*

TĀR'-BĀR-RĒL, n. A barrel for holding, or which has contained, tar. *Simmonds.*

† **TAR-DĀ'TION, n.** [L. *tardo, tardatus*, to delay.] The act of delaying. *Bailey.*

TĀR'DI-GRĀ-DĀ, n. pl. [L. *tardigradus*; tardus, slow, and *gradior*, to walk.] (Zool.) 1. A family of edentate animals, composed of the sloths. *Cuvier.*

2. A family of minute animals of the class *Arachnide*, commonly called *water-bears*. *Baird.*

TĀR'DI-GRĀDE, a. Moving slowly. *Kirby.*

TĀR'DI-GRĀDE, n. (Zool.) One of a family of *Edentata*;—one of a family of minute animals of the class *Arachnide*; one of the *Tardigrada*. *Brande.*

TĀR'DI-GRĀ-DOUS, a. [L. *tardigradus*.] Moving slowly; tardigrade. [R.] *Broune.*

TĀR'DI-LY, ad. In a tardy manner; slowly; sluggishly; dilatorily. *Shak.*

TĀR'DI-NĒSS, n. The state of being tardy; sluggishness; slowness; dilatoriness; lateness.

A tardiness in nature,
Which often leaves the history unspeke
That it intends to do. *Shak.*

† **TĀR'DI-TY, n.** [L. *tarditas*.] Tardiness. *Digby.*

TĀR'DŌ, [It.] (Mus.) Slow. *Moore.*

TĀR'DY, a. [L. *tardus*, slow; It. & Sp. *tardo*; Fr. *tarde*.—L. *tardus* is perhaps a contraction of *trah-idus*; *traho*, to drag along. *Wm. Smith.*

1. Slow in motion; not swift.

And check the tardy flight of time. *Sandys.*

2. Sluggish; averse to motion or action.

Provoke the tardy English close to fight. *Dryden.*

3. Dilatory; behindhand in time; not in season; delaying; late; slack.

Be not ta'en tardy by unwise delay. *Shak.*

4. † Guilty of a fault; offending. *Bailey.*

5. † Unwary; unready; unaware. *Hudibras.*

Syn.—See *Slow*.

† **TĀR'DY, v. a. [L. *tardo*; Fr. *tarder*.]** To cause to be tardy; to delay; to hinder. *Shak.*

TĀR'DY-GĀIT-ĒD, a. Moving slowly; slow-paced. "*Tardy-gaited* night." *Shak.*

TĀRE, n. [From A. S. *teran*, to tear, to rend; Dut. *teren*, to consume; Ger. *zehren*; Dan. *tere*; Sw. *tara*,—because the weed destroys the corn. *Richardson.*—From L. *tero*, to wear away. *Skinner.*] (Bot.)

1. A plant or weed growing among grain.

But while men slept, his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat. *Matt. xiii. 28.*

—The darnel (*Lolium temulentum*) is said to be the tares of Scripture. It is the only deleterious species belonging to the gramineous plants. *Baird.*

2. An annual plant common in Great Britain and throughout the rest of Europe, and extensively cultivated for fodder; common vetch; *Vicia sativa*:—a name of several species of the genus *Erum*, especially of *Erum tetraspernum*, or smooth tare, and *Erum hirsutum*, hairy tare, or time-tare, both of which are troublesome annual weeds.

Loudon. Baird. Farm. Ency.

TĀRE, n. [A. S. *teran*, to tear, to rend; Dut. *teren*, to consume, to waste; Ger. *zehren*, to consume; Dan. *tere*; Sw. *tara*.—It. *tarare*, to abate.—It. & Sp. *tara*, tare; Fr. *tare*.] A deduction or abatement made from the weight of a parcel of goods, on account of the weight of the cask, bag, &c., in which they are contained. *McCulloch.*

† **TĀRE, imperf. of tear.** Tore.—See *TEAR*.

TĀR'EN-TĪSM, n. Tarantismus. *Buchanan.*

TĀR'EN-TĪS'MUS, n. See *TARANTISMUS*.

Dunglison.

TA-RĒN'TU-LĀ, n. See *TARANTULA*. *Baird.*

TĀRGE, n. A target. [R.] *Spenser.*

TĀR'ĒT [tār'et, S. W. P. J. F. *Ja. Sm. R.*; tār'et or tār'et, K.], *n.* [A. S. *targe, targa*; Old Dut. *targie*.—Mid L. *targia*; It. *targa*; Sp. *targa*; Fr. *targe*.—Gael. *targaid*.—From L. *tergum* or *tergus*, the skin of a beast, because the target was made of the hide of an animal. *Richardson.*

1. A large, round shield.

I took all their seven points in my target. *Shak.*

2. A mark set up to be shot at;—perhaps so called because a shield was used originally for this purpose. *Stoquer.*

TĀR'ĒT-ĒD, a. Having a target. *Gaude.*

TĀR'ĒT-IĒR' (tār'et-er'), n. One armed with a target or shield. *Chapman.*

TĀR'GUM, n.; pl. TĀR'GUMS. [Chal.] A paraphrase on some portion of Scripture in the Chaldean language.

The *Targum* of Onkelos, without doubt the most ancient that is now extant. *Hook.*

TĀR'GUM-IST, n. A writer of a Targum. *Milton.*

TĀR'IFF, n. [It. *tariffa*; Sp. *tarifa*; Fr. *tarif*.]

1. A schedule or table of duties or customs payable to the government on merchandise imported or exported; or a table, alphabetically arranged, specifying the various duties, drawbacks, bounties, &c., charged and allowed on the importation and exportation of articles of foreign and domestic produce. *Brande.*

2. A table for solving questions by the rule of fellowship:—a table of multiplication or division. [R.] *Bailey.*

—“If you turn to a map of Spain, you will take note at its southern point, and running out into the Straits of Gibraltar, of a promontory, which from its position is admirably adapted for commanding the entrance of the Mediterranean Sea, and watching the exit and entrance of all ships. A fortress stands upon this promontory, called now, as it was also called in the times of the Moorish domination in Spain, ‘*Tarifa*,’ the name, indeed, is of Moorish

origin. It was the custom of the Moors to watch from this point all merchant-ships going into, or coming out of, the Midland Sea, and, issuing from this strong-hold, to levy duties according to fixed rates on all merchandises passing in and out of the straits; and this was called, from the place where it was levied, *'tarifa,'* or *'tariff,'* and in this way we have acquired the word." *Trench.*

TAR'IFF, *v. a.* To fix a tariff upon; to make a list of duties on. [*R.*] *R. W. Hamilton.*

TAR'IN, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Ornith.*) A singing-bird, allied to the goldfinch; the siskin, or abervedine; *Fringilla spinus*; — written also *terin*. *Spens.*

TAR'LA-TAN, *n.* A kind of book-muslin, chiefly manufactured in Scotland. *Simmonds.*

TARN, *n.* [*Sw. tjarn*; *Icel. tiorn*.] A mountain lake; a pool. *Holmsh.*

They gleaned on many a dusky tarn. *W. Scott.*
Revering the fields' remnant of long years.
Palm of old time, and of old time's love. *Tennyson.*

TAR'NISH, *v. a.* [*Fr. ternir, ternissant*.] [*3.* TARNISHED; *pp.* TARNISHING, TARNISHED.] To diminish or to destroy the lustre of; to make dull; to sully; to soil; to stain.

Persecution for opinions struck the fastest and, after having tarnished the splendor of almost every Protestant community in its turn, was the latest, and, with most difficulty, shaken off. *Warburton.*

Syn. — See STAIN.

TAR'NISH, *v. n.* To lose brightness; to be soiled. Till the fresh glories, which now shine so bright,
Grow like faded flowers, and dim their light. *Dryden.*

TAR'NISH, *n.* A spot; a blot; soiled state. "The tarnish of silver." *Simmonds.*

TAR'NISH-ER, *n.* One who tarnishes. *Clarke.*

TAR'NISH-ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who tarnishes, or the state of being tarnished.

2. A process of giving gold or silver a dim cast, without either polish or burnish. *Simmonds.*

TAR'OCS, *n.* An old game at cards; — called also *terrestrial triumphs*. *Halliwel.*

TAR-PAUL'ING, *n.* [*From tar*.] [*Written also tarpauling, and tarpaulin*.]

1. Canvas tarred or painted, to render it water-proof, used to cover hatchways, powder magazines, guns, &c. *Dryden.*

2. A seaman; a sailor; a tar. — See TAR.

He was a perfect tarpauling. *Clarendon.*

3. A sailor's hat or garment made of tarred or painted cloth. *Simmonds.*

TAR-PĒ'IAN, *a.* [*L. Tarpeius*.] Noting a high rock or cliff on the Capitoline Hill at Rome, from which criminals were thrown headlong. *Andrews.*

TAR'QUIN-ISH, *a.* Resembling Tarquin, a king of Rome; haughty. *Qu. Rev.*

TAR'PACE, *n.* See TRASS. *Wright.*

TAR'RA-GÓN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant used for pickles and salads, and in the medication of vinegar; *Artemisia dracunculoides*. *Lindley.*

TAR'RAS, *n.* A substance which resembles puzzolana, and which, like it, forms a durable water cement, when combined with lime; — supposed to be a kind of decomposed basalt, and called also *terras*, and *trass*. *Bigelow.*

TAR'RE, *v. a.* To urge; to set on, as a dog. — See TAR. *Shak.*

TAR'RI-ANCE, *n.* Stay; delay; tarrying. *Shak.*

After somewhat more than a fortnight's tarriance. *Southey.*
So feared the king,
And after two days' tarriance then returned. *Tennyson.*

TAR'RI-ER, *n.* See TERRIER. *Dryden.*

TAR'RI-ER, *n.* One who tarries. *Overbury.*

TAR'ROCK, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The kittiwake, or *Larus dauctylus*, in its young state, while bearing dark-colored marks on its plumage. *Yarrell.*

TAR'RY (*tar'ry*), *v. n.* [*W. tariaw*, to loiter, to stay. — It appears to be formed from *tardy*. *Richardson.*] [*3.* TARRIED; *pp.* TARRYING, TARRIED.] A word somewhat antiquated, yet still used by good English authors.

1. To stay; to continue in a place; to abide. *Tarry* I here, I but attend on death;
But fly I hence, I fly away from life. *Shak.*

2. To delay; to wait; to linger; to loiter.

Wait for his reasonable aid;
And, though it tarry, wait. *Cowper.*

TAR'RY, *v. a.* To wait for; to stay for. "I cannot tarry dinner." *Shak.*

TAR'RY, *n.* Delay; stay; continuance. *Lodge.*

TAR'RY, *a.* Consisting of, covered with, or resembling, tar. "Foul tarry spittle." *More.*

TAR'RY-ING, *n.* Delay; stay; tarriance. *Udal.*

TAR'SAL, *a.* Relating to the tarsus. *Dunglison.*

TARSE, *n.* The tarsus. — See TARSUS. *Brande.*

TAR'SEL, *n.* A male hawk; a tiercel. *Prior.*

TAR'SI, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* of tarsus. *Lyell.*

TAR'SI-*a*, *n.* [*It.*] A mosaic wood-work, much practised in Italy in the fifteenth century; representing architectural scenes, landscapes, fruit, and flowers, by inlaying pieces of wood of various colors and shades into panels of walnut-wood. *Fairholt.*

TAR'SI-ER, *n.* (*Zool.*) A quadrumanous mammal, of the family *Lemuridae* and genus *Tarsius*, remarkable for the length of its tarsi, its long, slender, tufted tail, and large ears and eyes. *Baird.*

TAR'SO-MÉT-A-TAR'SAL, *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the tarsus and to the metatarsus. *Dunglison.*

TAR-SÖR-RHA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr. rapós*, the sole of the foot, and *phé*, a seam, a suture.] (*Surg.*) An operation for diminishing the size of the opening between the eyelids, when it is enlarged by surrounding cicatrices. *Dunglison.*

TAR-SÖT'O-MY, *n.* [*Gr. rapós*, the sole of the foot, and *rému*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The section or removal of the tarsal cartilages. *Dunglison.*

TAR'SUS, *n.*; *pl.* TAR'SI. [*Gr. rapós*, the sole of the foot; *L. tarsus*.] (*Anat.*) In mammalia, the collection of small bones between the tibia and metatarsus, or those which constitute the first part of the foot; — in birds, the third segment of the leg, which is rarely fleshy or feathered, and corresponds with the tarsus and metatarsus conjoined; — in insects, the aggregate of minute joints which constitute the fifth principal segment of the leg or the foot. *Brande.*

TART, *a.* [*A. S. teart*. — From *tar*, to provoke, i. e. *tarred*, *tar'd*, *tart*. *Tooke*. — See TAR, *n.*]

1. Sour; acid; sharp of taste.

The juice is very tart, yet of a pleasant taste. *Dampier.*

2. Ill-tempered; caustic; severe; harsh.

The popular harangue, the tart reply. *Cowper.*

TART, *n.* [*A. S. teart*, *tart*; *Dut. taart*; *Ger. torte*; *Dan. terte*; *Sw. torta*. — *It. torta*; *Sp. torta*; *Fr. tarte, tourte*, — from *L. torquere, tortus*, to twist, because *tarts* were frequently made of a twisted shape.] A kind of open pie, or flat piece of pastry, containing jelly or fruit. *Bacon.*

TAR'TAN, *n.* [*Fr. tartan*. — "There is no evidence that this word was anciently used in Scotland. It is not Gaelic or Irish. It seems to have been imported, with the manufacture itself, from France or Germany. *Fr. tiretaine*, signifies linsey-woolsey." *Jamieson*.] A fine worsted, silk, cotton, or mixed cloth, checked with threads of various colors.

Tartan is worn both by men and women in the Highlands for that piece of dress called the plaid. *Jamieson.*

TAR'TAN, *n.* [*It. & Sp. tartana*; *Fr. tartane*.]

1. (*Naut.*) A small coasting-vessel, used in the Mediterranean, carrying but one mast and a large sail, extended by a lateen-yard. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A kind of long, covered carriage. *Simmonds.*

TAR'TAR, *n.* [*Gr. Tátrapos*, the nether world, Tartarus; *L. Tartarus*, Tartarus; *It. and Sp. Tartaro*, Tartarus; *tartaro*, tartar; *Fr. Tartare*, Tartarus; *tartre*, tartar. — According to *Paracelsus*, it is called *tartar*, because it burns the patient as hell does. *Pereira*.]

1. The bitartrate of potassa, an acid substance that concretes on the inside of wine-casks, which, when crude, is called *argol*, and when pure, *cream of tartar*. *Miller.*

2. An incrustation which forms upon neglected teeth.

Red tartar, tartar of a reddish color, deposited from red wines. — *Salt of tartar*, pure carbonate of potash. *Wood & Baché*. — *Soluble tartar*, a compound of bo-

racic acid, tartaric acid and potash; boro-tartrate of potash; — used in medicine as a purgative. *Miller*. — *Violated tartar*, sulphate of potash. — *White tartar*, tartar of a dirty-white color deposited from white wines. *Wood & Baché*.

TAR'TAR, *n.* [*L. Tartarus*.] Hell. *Spenser.*
To the gates of Tartar, thou most excellent devil of wit. *Shak.*

TAR'TAR, *n.* 1. (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant of Tartary, a country formerly occupying nearly all the middle portion of Asia. *P. Cyc.*

2. An ill-natured person. *Clarke.*

To catch a Tartar, to attack one who overcomes or injures his assailant; to attempt to take an enemy and be taken or beaten by him.

The name *Tartars*, or, more correctly, *Tatars* (signifying, in the Mongol language, "a tributary people"), once designated a great number of different nations in Middle Asia and Eastern Europe, which, according to general opinion, were of one common origin. It has, however, gradually become a collective name, under which are comprehended different nations of Mongol, Turkish, and even Finnish origin. The incorrect orthography *Tartars* occurs as early as the appearance of the Mongols in Europe, and was probably introduced by superstitious monks and writers, who, struck with the seeming analogy between *Tatar* and *Tartarus*, believed them to have come from the infernal regions. *P. Cyc.*

TAR-TÁRĒ-AN, *a.* [*Gr. τάρταρος*; *Tátrapos*, Tartarus; *L. tartareus*; *It. & Sp. tartareo*; *Fr. tartareus, tartarien*.] Hellish; infernal.

Mixed with tartarean sulphur. *Milton.*

Tartarean southern-wood, (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub; *Artemisia santonica*; — called also *tartarean wormwood*.

Tartarean moss, a lichen growing in the north of Europe, from which the three coloring substances, litmus, orchil, and cudbear, may be obtained; *Lecanora tartarea*. *Wood & Baché*.

TAR'TAR-E-MÉT'IC, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystallizable double salt, consisting of tartaric acid, potassa, teroxide of antimony and water; double tartrate of potassa and antimony; tartarized antimony; — used in medicine as an emetic. *Miller.*

TAR-TÁRĒ-OÜS, *a.* [*See TARTAREAN*.] 1. Of, or pertaining to, Tartarus; tartarean; hellish.

The black, tartareous, cold, infernal diags. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of tartar. *Grew.*

TAR-TÁRI-AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Tartary, its language, or inhabitants. *Ency.*

TAR-TÁRI-AN, *n.* A Tartar. *Old Play.*

TAR-TÁR'IC, *a.* 1. Relating to Tartary. *Wright.*

2. (*Chem.*) Noting a very soluble, white, crystalline acid, extracted from tartar, isomeric with racemic acid, and having a remarkable tendency to form double salts, several of which constitute important medicines; — extensively used by the calico printer and dyer, and in preparing effervescing draughts with alkaline bicarbonates. *Miller.*

There are two varieties of tartaric acid, dextro-tartaric and lævo-tartaric, distinguished by the peculiarities of their crystals, and by their solutions rotating the plane of polarization of polarized light in opposite directions. They are identical in chemical composition, but they are dissimilar in chemical properties when combined with bodies capable of rotating the plane of polarization of polarized light. Thus dextro-tartaric acid forms with asparagine a crystalline compound, while lævo-tartaric acid forms with it a gummy mass. *Miller.*

TAR'TAR-I-NÁT-ĒD, *a.* (*Chem.*) Combined with tartarine. *Wright.*

TAR'TA-RINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A name formerly applied by Kirwan to potash. *Ure.*

TAR-TAR-I-ZÁ'TIÖN, *n.* The act of forming tartar. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

TAR'TAR-IZE, *v. a.* To impregnate or to refine with tartar. *Bailey.*

Tartarized antimony, tartar-emetic. — *Tartarized iron*, a dibasic salt composed of tartaric acid, sesquioxide of iron, and potash; tartrate of potash and iron; — used in medicine as a laxative. *Miller.*

TAR'TAR-OÜS, *a.* Containing, or consisting of, tartar. "Tartarous salts." *Bp. Berkeley.*

TAR'TA-RÖS, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. Tátrapos*.] (*Gr. & Rom. Myth.*) A place beneath the earth, as far below Hades as the earth is below heaven: — the place in the lower world where the spirits of the wicked were punished: — the nether world in general; Hades. *Wm. Smith.*

TĀR-TA-RY, *n.* 1. †Tartarus. *Spenser.*
2. The country of the Tartars. *P. Cyc.*

TĀR'T'ISH, *a.* Somewhat tart or acid. *Scott.*

TĀR'T'LET, *n.* A small tart. *Knox.*

TĀR'T'LY, *ad.* In a tart manner; sharply. *Shak.*

TĀR'T'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being tart; sourness or acidity of taste. *Mortimer.*
2. Acerbity of temper; sharpness; acrimony. They cannot be too sweet for the king's tartness. *Shak.*
Syn.—See **ACRIMONY**.

TĀR'TRATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of tartaric acid and a base. *Brande.*

TĀR-TRO-VIN'IC-ĀCID, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystallizable acid salt; bi-tartrate of ethyle. *Gregory.*

TĀR-TUFFE, *n.* [*Fr. tartufe.*] A hypocritical pretender to devotion or religion; a hypocrite. The term is derived from a celebrated comedy of Molière, in which the principal character, a hypocritical priest, is called *Tartufe*. *Brande.*

TĀR-TUFF'ISH, *a.* Disagreeably precise; formal; morose; hypocritical. *Sterne.*

TĀR-WĀ-TER, *n.* 1. Water impregnated with acetic acid, empyreumatic oil, and resinous matter, by being stirred in a vessel together with a quantity of tar;—once noted for its supposed medicinal virtues. *Wood & Bache.*
2. Bishop Berkeley wrote two treatises on the medicinal virtues of tar-water. *Ency. Am.*

2. Ammoniacal water of gas-works. *Simmonds.*

TĀS'CŌ, *n.* A sort of clay used for making melting-pots or crucibles. *Crabb.*

TĀSK, *n.* [*W. tasg.* Gael. & *Ir. tasg.*—*Fr. tâche*; *It. tassa.*—Perhaps same as *tax.* *Richardson.*]
1. Something to be done, imposed by another; employment imposed, as study or manual labor; a compulsory duty or service; a lesson. There I am wont to sit when any chance Relieves me from my task of servile toil Daily in the common prison else enjoined me. *Milton.*
2. Employment; business; occupation; labor; work; toil; vocation; calling. Bold is the task, when subjects, grown too wise, Instruct a monarch where his error lies. *Pope.*
To take to task, to call to account; to reprove; to reprimand; to rebuke; to chide. "A holy man took a soldier to task, upon the subject of his profession." *L'Estrange.*

TĀSK, *v. a.* [*i. TASKED*; *pp. TASKING, TASKED.*]
1. To impose a task or employment on. A harvestman that's tasked to mow. *Shak.*
2. To burden; to press heavily upon; to tax. Some things of weight that task our thoughts. *Shak.*
To task a person with any thing, to question him, or call him to account for it.

TĀSK'ER, *n.* 1. One who tasks. *Dryden.*
2. One who undertakes a task. *Todd.*
3. A laborer who receives his wages in kind. [*Scotland.*] *Jamieson.*

TĀSK'MĀS-TĒR, *n.* One who tasks or imposes a task or tasks; a tasker; an overseer. Let it ever be in our thoughts that sin is the severest taskmaster we can serve; and that its wages in the end are certainly death. *Gilpin.*
As ever in my great Taskmaster's eye. *Milton.*

TĀSK'WORK (-wŭrk), *n.* 1. Work imposed or performed as a task. *Ed. Rev.*
2. Work done by the job. *Simmonds.*

TĀS'LET, *n.* (*Ant.*) A piece of armor worn on the thigh. *Sir W. Scott.*

TĀS-MĀ-NI-AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land. *Baird.*

TĀS-MĀ-NI-AN, *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land. *Clarke.*

TĀSSE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A cup. *Spenser.*

|| **TĀS'SĒL** (*tās'sel* or *tās'sl*) [*tās'sel*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. W. b.*; *tās'sl*, *S. K.*], *n.* [*W. tassel*, a fringe, a tassel.—*It. tassello*, the collar of a cloak; *Fr. tasseau*, a tassel in architecture.—*From Fr. tasse*, a cup. *Vossius.*]
1. A pendent ornament, generally consisting of a knob from which hangs a bunch of fringe. Then took the squire a horn of bugle small, Which hung adown his side in twisted gold, And tassels gay. *Spenser.*

2. Any thing resembling a tassel, as the staminate flowers of maize.

The staminate flowers [of maize], commonly called the tassels, are arranged at the summit of the plant where the leaves are attached to the stem, or ears, below. *Derington.*

3. †A small ribbon sewed to a book, to be put between the leaves; a book-mark. *Bailey.*

4. (*Arch.*) A piece of board under the ends of a mantle-tree. *Simmonds.*

5. A kind of hard burr used by clothiers in dressing cloth; teasel.—See **TEASEL**. *Bailey.*

|| **TĀS'SĒL**, *v. n.* [*i. TASSELLED*; *pp. TASSELLING, TASSELLED.*] To put forth a tassel. *Smith.*

|| **TĀS'SĒL**, *n.* See **TIERCEL**. *Spenser.*

|| **TĀS'SĒLLED** (-seld), *a.* Adorned with tassels.

TĀS'SĒS, *n. pl.* Anciently, appendages of armor covering the thighs. *North.*

TĀST'A-BLE, *a.* That may be tasted, or fit to be tasted; savory; relishing; gustable. *Boyle.*

TĀSTE, *v. a.* [*L. tasto*, to touch repeatedly, to estimate; *It. tastare*, to feel, to touch; *Old Fr. taster*, to feel by the touch, to taste; *Fr. tâter*, to feel, to taste.—*Dut. & Ger. tasten*, to touch, to feel.] [*i. TASTED*; *pp. TASTING, TASTED.*]
1. To receive sensations of, through the sense which informs of the savors of bodies, and of which the tongue is the principal organ; to perceive by means of the tongue and palate; to receive an impression of by the gustatory organs; as, "To taste meat"; "To taste vinegar." Bodies are not tasted but by immediate application to the organ. *Locke.*
2. To try by the tongue and palate; to try the savor of; to enjoy or try in a small degree. Having tasted the liquor, they returned it with strong expressions of disgust. *Cook.*
3. To relish or feel mentally; to have perception of; to experience; to perceive. There are some of them that stand here which shall not taste death till they see man's Son coming. *Wickliffe.*
Thou, Adam, wilt taste no pleasure. *Milton.*
4. To essay first; to try before. *Dryden.*
Thou and I, marching before our troops, May taste late to them, now them out a passage. *Dryden.*

TĀSTE, *v. n.* 1. To produce a sensation on the tongue and palate; to have a taste or smack. It maketh things taste bitter and loathsome, but never sweet. If your butter tastes of brass. *Swift.*
2. To try by the mouth; to eat or drink only enough to receive the sensation by the tongue or the palate; to try the relish of any thing. Of this tree we may not taste or touch. *Milton.*
3. To produce a peculiar impression. My conversion so sweetly tastes. *Shak.*
4. To distinguish or perceive intellectually. Scholars . . . call it *tasting* and *imbibing*. *Swift.*
5. To be tingured; to receive some quality or character;—followed by *of*. Every idle, nice, and wanton reason Shall, to the king, *taste of* this action. *Shak.*
6. To have perception or experience. The valiant never taste of death but once. *Shak.*
7. To have slight experience or enjoyment; to be slightly impressed or affected. For age and tastes of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*
To taste of, to have the savor or flavor of; to produce a like sensation in the mouth. "When kine feed upon wild garlic, their milk *tastes of it*." *Bacon.*

TĀSTE, *n.* 1. The act of tasting; gustation. Best of fruits, whose taste gave elocution. *Milton.*
2. The sensation made on the tongue and palate by whatever is taken into the mouth, or that quality of any thing which acts on the organs of tasting, and produces the sensation of taste; flavor; relish; savor; as, "A sweet taste"; "A sour taste." It was like coriander-seed, white, and the true of it was like wafers made with honey. *Exod. xvi. 31.*
3. One of the five external senses, which informs of the tastes of bodies, and of which the tongue is the principal organ; the sense of tasting; the sense by which the flavor or relish of any thing is perceived. *Dunglison.*
Bees delight more in one flower than another, and therefore have taste. *Bacon.*
4. That power of the mind which discerns, and judges of, the beautiful, and by which it is enjoyed, being the result both of natural sensibili-

ty and of culture; judgment of beauty or of propriety.

For the perception of the beautiful we have the term *taste*—a metaphor taken from that which is passive in the body, and transferred to that which is active in the mind. *Reid.*
We may consider *taste*, therefore, to be a settled habit of discerning faults and excellencies in a moment—the mind's independent expression of approval or aversion. *Pleasures, &c., of Literature, 1851.*

5. Intellectual relish; fondness; liking; as, "A taste for reading, for mathematics," &c.

6. Sensibility; perception; sensation.

I have almost forgot the taste of fears. *Shak.*

7. A small bit or portion given as a specimen; a very little; a sample. *Bacon.*

8. †An essay; a trial; an experiment.

He wrote this as an essay or taste of my virtue. *Shak.*

9. A kind of narrow ribbon, used for trimming ladies' garments. *Clarke.*

Syn.—*Taste* is a more general and indefinite term than *flavor*, *relish*, or *savor*. It is used in the active sense for the faculty of tasting, and in the passive sense for the sensation produced on the tongue; and it is used both in the natural and the moral sense. There is a great variety of tastes; a pleasant or unpleasant taste; taste for music, poetry, or the fine arts; taste or flavor of a peach; relish for food or for books. *Taste*, in the sense of intellectual relish, is allied to *genius* and *sensibility*.—"Taste consists in the power of judging, *genius* in the power of executing." *Blair.*—See **FALATE**.

TĀST'ED, *a.* Having a particular taste. *Bacon.*

TĀSTE'FUL, *a.* 1. Having an agreeable taste; high-relished; savory. "Tasteful herbs." *Pope.*
2. Possessing, or showing, good taste; tasty.

TĀSTE'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a tasteful manner.

TĀSTE'FUL-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being tasteful, or in good taste. *Scott.*

TĀSTE'LESS, *a.* 1. Having no relish or taste; producing no sensation on the organs of taste; as, "Pure water is tasteless." *Boyle.*

2. Producing no mental pleasure; offering nothing mentally or intellectually attractive; dull; flat; insipid; uninteresting. *Addison.*

Our will and affections renders them tasteless. *Rogers.*

3. Wanting in intellectual discernment, or in the perception and enjoyment of the beautiful; having no intellectual taste. *Orsery.*

4. Having no sense or perception of taste; without power to taste. [*R.*] *Donne.*

TĀSTE'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a tasteless manner.

TĀSTE'LESS-NĒSS, *n.* 1. Want of taste or relish; insipidity; insipidness. *Whitlock.*

2. Want of perception of taste. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

3. Want of intellectual relish. [*R.*] *Swift.*

TĀST'ER, *n.* 1. One who tastes; one who first tastes food or drink to try its quality.

Thy tutor be thy taster, ere thou eat. *Dryden.*

2. A dram-cup. *Ainsworth.*

3. An instrument for trying cheese. *Clarke.*

TĀST'(-LY), *ad.* In a tasty manner. *Clarke.*

TĀS'TŌ-SŌ'LO, *ad.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A term denoting that the bass notes over or under which it is written are not to be accompanied with chords; but that, while the left hand performs them on the instrument, the right is either to remain at rest or to perform in octaves. *Moore.*

TĀST'Y, *a.* Possessing or showing good taste; tasteful; elegant; refined. *Horne Tooke.*

†**TĀTOUAY**, *n.* [*Fr. tache.*] A blemish. *Chalons.*

TĀTOUAY, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of armadillo, having its tail naked, or, as it were, rudely deprived of the crust or bony tube, which covers this organ in all the other species; *Dasyppus tatouay*. *Desmarest.*

TĀTOUHOU, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of armadillo; the peba.—See **PEBA**. *Eng. Cyc.*

TĀT'TA, *n.* A bamboo frame or trellis, over which water is suffered to trickle, with a view of cooling the air as it enters the windows or the doors of a house. [*India.*] *Brande.*

TĀT'TĒR, *n.* [*A. S. to-teran*, to tear; *tattacan*,



Dasyppus tatouay.

rag, tatters.] A rag; a fluttering rag; a part torn and hanging; — usually in the plural.

Tear a passion to tatters, to very rags. *Shak.*

TÄT-TÄR-DE-MÄL'ION (-mä'l'yün), *n.* A ragged fellow; a ragamuffin. [Vulgar.] *Dryden.*

TÄT'TERED (-terd), *a.* Being in tatters; ragged; torn. "Tattered ensigns." *Pope.*

TÄT'TING, *n.* Narrow lace for edging. *Simmmonds.*

TÄT'TLE (ät'tl), *v. n.* [A. S. *to-tellan*, to tell; Dut. *tateren*, to stutter. — Apparently a reduplication of tell. *Richardson.*] [*i.* TÄT'TLED; *pp.* TÄT'TLING, TÄT'TLED.]

1. To prate; to prattle; to use many words with little meaning; to talk idly or frivolously. The French language is extremely proper to *tattle* in. *Addison.*

2. To tell secrets; to blab; to gossip; to babble; to tell tales. [Colloquial.] *C. Richardson.*

Syn. — See PRATTLE.

TÄT'TLE, *n.* Prate; idle talk; gossip. *Swift.*

TÄT'TLER, *n.* One who tattles; an idle talker; a prater; a gossip; a talebearer. *Bp. Taylor.*

TÄT'TLING, *a.* That tattles; given to prating or to telling tales; gossiping. *Dryden.*

TÄT'TLING, *n.* Act of one who tattles; idle talk; prate; gossip; blabbing; tale-telling. *Gascoigne.*

TÄT'TLING-LY, *ad.* In a tattling manner.

TÄT-TÖÖ', *n.* [Dut. *tattoo*.] A beat of drum, especially at night, for warning soldiers to their quarters; — written also *täpö*. *Burns.*

What can be more simple than the derivation of the word *tattoo*, the beat of a drum warning soldiers to their quarters, from the Dut. *tattoo*, properly signifying tapping shut, the taps or gin-shops shut, from the soldiers? Even in the last edition of Johnson, by Todd, it is derived from *Fr. tapotez-vous* [let you all tap or beat]. *Halbertsma.*

TÄT-TÖÖ', *n.* [Polynesian.] A puncture and stain, or a figure formed by punctures and stains, in the skin, as is the practice among the natives of the South Sea Islands. *Gibbs.*

TÄT-TÖÖ', *v. a.* [*i.* TÄTTOOED; *pp.* TÄTTOOING, TÄTTOOED.] To form figures on the body of by puncturing the skin and rubbing a stain or dye into the wounds; to put a tattoo upon. *Cook.*

TÄT-TÖÖ'ING, *n.* The operation of forming figures or devices on by making punctures in the skin and rubbing in a dye or stain. *Brande.*

TÄT'TY, or TÄ'TY, *n.* [Zöhl.] Tatouhou. *Baird.*

TÄUGHT (täwt), *i. & p.* from *teach*. See TEACH.

TÄUGHT (täwt), *a.* [From *tight*.] (*Naut.*) Stretched out; tense; tight; taut. *Mar. Dict.*

TÄUNT (tänt or täwt) [tänt, *J. F. Sm. R. Wb.*; täwt, *S. P. E. K. W.*; tänt or täwt, *W. Ja.*], *v. a.* [*Fr. tancer*, to rebuke; to taunt. *Cotgrave.*] [*i.* TÄUNTED; *pp.* TÄUNTING, TÄUNTED.]

1. To reproach with insulting words; to address with contumelious language; to ridicule; to upbraid; to rail at; to revile; to scoff at.

When I had at my pleasure *taunted* her, she in mild terms begged my patience. *Shak.*

2. To mention with censure or upbraiding; to censure revilingly; to exprobrate. [*R.*]

Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and *taunt* my faults With such full license. *Shak.*

TÄUNT (tänt or täwt), *n.* A word or words spoken by way of reproach or insult; derision; scoff; reproach; insult; ridicule; jeer; gibe.

With scoffs, and scorns, and contumelious *taunts*, In open market-places produced they me To be a public spectacle. *Shak.*

TÄUNT, *a.* (*Naut.*) Very high or tall, as the mast of a ship: — also very long. *Mar. Dict.*

TÄUNT'ER, *n.* One who taunts. *Huloet.*

TÄUNT'FUL, *a.* Full of taunts. [*R.*] *Tickell.*

TÄUNT'ING, *n.* The act of one who taunts. *Hoole.*

TÄUNT'ING, *p. a.* That taunts; reproaching in an insulting or mocking manner; scoffing.

TÄUNT'ING-LY, or TÄUNT'ING-LY, *ad.* In a taunting manner; derisively; scoffingly. *Prior.*

TÄUNT'RESS, *n.* A female who taunts.

TÄU-RI-CÖR'NOUS, *a.* [*L. tauricornis*; *taurus*

(*Gr. ταῦρος*), a bull, and *cornu*, a horn.] Having horns like a bull. *Browne.*

TÄU-RI-FÖRM, *a.* [*L. tauriformis*; *taurus*, a bull, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a bull. *Andrews.*

TÄU'RINE, *a.* [*L. taurinus*; *taurus*, a bull.] Relating to a bull. *Andrews.*

TÄU'RINE, *a.* [*L. Taurinus*.] Relating to the *Taurini*, an ancient people of Italy dwelling near the modern Turin. *Andrews.*

TÄU'RINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A peculiar crystallizable substance prepared from fresh bile, and consisting of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, and sulphur, the latter substance constituting twenty-five per cent. of it. *Miller.*

TÄU'RQ-CÖL, } *n.* [*Gr. ταῦρος*, a bull, and
TÄU'RQ-CÖL'LA, } *κόλλη*, glue.] Glue made from the ears and genitals of a bull. *Dunghison.*

TÄU'RQ-MÄ'CHI-AN, *a.* Relating to tauro-machy or bull-fights. *Qu. Rev.*

TÄU'RÖM'A-CHY, *n.* [*Gr. ταυρομαχία*; *ταῦρος*, a bull, and *μάχη*, a battle.] Bull-fighting. *Clarke.*

TÄU'RUS, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. ταῦρος*.] (*Astron.*)

1. The Bull, the second sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 20th of April.

2. The second zodiacal constellation, in which are included Aldebaran, a star of the first magnitude, and the clusters of stars called Pleiades and Hyades. *Hutton.*

TÄUT, *a.* (*Naut.*) Tight. — See TAUGHT. *Dana.*

TÄU'TQ-ÖHRÖNE, *n.* [*Gr. ταῦτό*, the same, and *χρόνος*, time.] (*Alechl.*) A curve, such that a body rolling down it, under the influence of gravity, will always reach the same point at the same time, from whatever point it may start.

TÄU'TÖEH'RQ-NOÜS, *a.* Resembling the tautochrone; arriving at the same time. *Smart.*

TÄU'TÖG', *n.* (*Ich.*) An American sea-fish; black-fish; *Labrus Americanus*; — written also *tautaug*. *Storer.*



Tautog.

TÄU'TQ-LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A crystalline variety of chrysolite. *Dana.*

TÄU'TQ-LÖG'IC, } *a.* [*Fr. tautologique*.] Re-
TÄU'TQ-LÖG'IC-CAL, } lating to, or containing,
tautology; repetitious; repetitional. *Burton.*

TÄU'TQ-LÖG'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a tautological manner; with tautology. *Ash.*

TÄU'TÖL'Q-GIST, *n.* One who makes use of tautology. *Johnson.*

TÄU'TÖL'Q-GIZE, *v. n.* To repeat the same thing in different words. *Smith.*

TÄU'TÖL'Q-GÖUS, *a.* Tautological. [*R.*] *Tooke.*

TÄU'TÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr. ταυτολογία*; *ταῦτό*, the same, and *λόγος*, a discourse; *It. & Sp. tautologia*; *Fr. tautologie*.] Repetition of the same sense or idea in different words or phrases.

Syn. — See REPETITION.

TÄU'TQ-ÖÜ'SIAN, } *a.* [*Gr. ταῦτό*, the same,
TÄU'TQ-ÖÜ'SIOUS, } and *οὐσία*, essence.] Hav-
ing the same essence. [*R.*] *Cudworth.*

TÄU'TQ-PHÖN'IC-CAL, *a.* Repeating the same sound; pertaining to tautophony. *Clarke.*

TÄU'TÖPH'Q-NY, *n.* [*Gr. ταῦτό*, same, and *φωνή*, sound.] Repetition of the same sound. *Walker.*

TÄV'ERN, *n.* [*L. taberna*; *It. taverna*; *Sp. taberna*; *Fr. taverne*. — *W. tafarn*.] A public house where wine and liquors are sold, and entertainments for parties are provided; an inn.

As soon as I enter the door of a *tavern*, I experience an oblivion of care, and a freedom from solicitude. *Johnson.*

Syn. — In England the houses of public entertainment are the *hotel*, *inn*, *tavern*, and *alehouse*. A *hotel* receives guests only to lodge; a *tavern* receives them only to feed. In the United States these distinctions are not observed; yet with us *hotel* and *house* are commonly used to denote a higher order of public houses than *tavern* and *inn*.

TÄV'ERN-ER, *n.* A tavern-keeper. [*R.*] *Camden.*

TÄV'ERN-HÄUNT'ER, *n.* A frequenter of taverns; a tippler. *Clarke.*

+TÄV'ERN-ING, *n.* Feasting at taverns. *Bp. Hall.*

TÄV'ERN-KËEP'ER, *n.* One who keeps a tavern.

TÄV'ERN-MÄN, *n.* 1. A tavern-keeper. *Johnson.*
2. A tippler; a tavern-haunter. *Clarke.*

TÄW, *v. a.* [*A. S. tawian*; *Frs. tawa*; Dut. *touwen*; *Ger. tauen*. — *Pers. tawbân*, to scrape and curry hides. — *Adehung* refers this word to *M. Goth. taujan*, to do, and to *Ger. ziehen*, to draw.] [*i.* TÄWED; *pp.* TÄWING, TÄWED.]

1. To dress or prepare with subchloride of aluminum, as the skins of goats, sheep, &c. *Parnell.*

2. † To torture; to torment. *Chaloner.*
3. † To tow, as a boat. *Drayton.*

TÄW, *n.* 1. A large marble to play with. *Johnson.*
2. The game played with taws. *Churchill.*

3. *pl.* A whip; a lash; an instrument of correction. [*Scotland.*] *Jamieson.*

TÄW'DRI-LY, *ad.* In a tawdry manner. *Pulteney.*

TÄW'DRI-NËSS, *n.* State or quality of being tawdry; excessive finery, as of dress. *Cowper.*

TÄW'DRY, *a.* Showy without grace or elegance; glittering; finical; meanly showy; gaudy.

And laying by her tawdry vest. *Prior.*

The word *tawdry* is said to be formed by contraction from *Ethelred*, and applied originally to laces and similar articles sold at the fairs of St. Ethelred: — as the word *Bartlemy* was applied to the fairs of St. Bartholomew. *Richardson.* — A vulgar corruption of Saint *Audrey*, or *Auldrey*, meaning Saint *Ethelred*. *Nares.*

TÄW'DRY, *n.* A slight ornament. *Drayton.*

TÄWED (täwd), *p. a.* Dressed and made white, as leather. "Tawed leather." *Brande.*

TÄW'ER, *n.* One who taws skins. *Tomlinson.*

TÄW'ER-Y, *n.* A building or place where skins are tawed. *Maunder.*

TÄW'ING, *n.* The art or process of preparing kid-leather, and of dressing skins with the hair on, by which subchloride of aluminum is made to combine with the animal tissue. *Parnell.*

TÄW'NI-NËSS, *n.* State of being tawny. *Bailey.*

TÄW'NY, *a.* [*Fr. tanné*; *tanner*, to tan.] Of a yellowish-brown color, like things that have been tanned. *Spenser.*

The tawny lion pawing to get free. *Milton.*

TÄX, *n.* [*Gr. τάξις*, arrangement, array, a band or company, the quota of infantry furnished by a phyle, an assessment of tribute; *τάσσω*, to arrange, to appoint, to assess; *It. tassa*, a tax; *Sp. tasa*; *Fr. taxe*.]

1. A sum imposed or levied by government or other authority; a rate; a duty; a tribute; an excise; an impost; an assessment; a custom. The *tax* upon tillage was two shillings in the pound. *Arbutnot.*

Every tax must finally be paid from some one or other of those three different sorts of revenue [rent, profit, or wages], or from all of them indifferently. *A. Smith.*

2. A requisition; a demand; a burden; as, "It was too great a *tax* upon his strength."

3. Charge; accusation; censure. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. † Task; lesson to be learned. *Johnson.*

Syn. — *Tax* is a general term, applied to whatever is required by the general government, or by local authorities, to be paid by the people or those who are liable to be taxed; as, a national, state, town, or parish *tax*. *Customs*, *duties*, and *imposts* are taxes laid on merchandise or commodities imported into a country from abroad. *Parish rates* and *church rates* are ecclesiastical *taxes*. *Toll* is a local tax; as, a *toll* for crossing a bridge. *Excise* is an English inland *tax*, levied on commodities of home consumption. *Tribute* is a payment to a foreign state in acknowledgment of subjection.

TÄX, *v. a.* [*Gr. τάσσω*, to arrange, to assess, to impose; *L. taxo*, to censure, to rate or value; *It. tassare*, to tax; *tacciare*, to censure; *Sp. tasar*; *Fr. taxer*. — Dut. *taxaeren*, to tax.] [*i.* TÄXED; *pp.* TÄXING, TÄXED.]

1. To impose or assess a tax or tribute on. There went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus that all the world should be *taxed*. *Luke ii. 1.*

2. To charge; to accuse; to censure. *Borsley.*

For fear of being *taxed* with superstition. *Dryden.*

3. To make demands upon; to load with a burden. *Craig.*

TÄX-A-BIL'IC-TY, *n.* State of being taxable. *Ec. Rev.*

TAX'Á-BLE, *a.* That may be taxed. *Burke.*
TAX'Á-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Taxability. *Clarke.*

TAX'Á-BLY, *ad.* In a taxable manner. *Wright.*
TAX'Á-TION, *n.* [*L. taxatio*; *It. tassazione*; *Sp. tasacion*; *Fr. taxation*.]

1. The act of taxing; imposition of taxes. Old mismanagements, *taxations* new. *Pope.*
2. A sum imposed; a tax; a tribute. He daily such *taxations* did exact. *Daniel.*
3. Accusation; censure; scandal. [*R.*] You'll be whipped for *taxation* one of these days. *Shak.*

TAX'Á-CART, *n.* A spring-cart paying a low rate of duty. [*England.*] *Simmonds.*

TAX'ÉR, *n.* 1. One who taxes. *Bacon.*
 2. An officer in the University of Cambridge, Eng., who regulates the assize of bread, and the gauge of weights and measures;—also written *tazor*. *Ency. Brit.*

TAX'Á-FRĒĒ, *a.* Exempt from taxation. *Addison.*
TAX'Á-GATH-ÉR-ÉR, *n.* One appointed to collect taxes; a collector of taxes. *Goldsmith.*

TAX'Á-ÁRĒGH, *n.* [*Gr. ταξιάρχης*; *τάξις*, a division of an army, a company, and ἀρχή, to command.] (*Greek Ant.*) One of the Athenian military officers, each of whom commanded the infantry of his own phyle, or tribe. *Wm. Smith.*

TAX'Á-CORN, *n.* [*L. taxus*, a yew, and *cornu*, a horn.] (*Ent.*) One of a family of coleopterous insects, the antennæ of which gradually enlarge as they extend from the head. *Brande.*

TAX'Á-DĒR'MIC, *a.* Respecting taxidermy. *Clarke.*

TAX'Á-DĒR-MIST, *n.* One who practises, or is skilled in, taxidermy. *Knowles.*

TAX'Á-DĒR-MY, *n.* [*Gr. τάξις*, arrangement, and δέρμα, a skin; *Fr. taxidermie*.] The art of arranging and preserving the skins of animals, so as to present their natural appearance. *Brande.*

TAX'Á-ING, *n.* Act of imposing a tax; taxation.

TAX'Á-IS, *n.* [*Gr. τάξις*, arrangement; *τάσσω*, to arrange.]

1. (*Surg.*) The operation of reducing a hernial tumor by the continued pressure of the hand. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Arch.*) The fitness of parts to the end for which a building is erected. *Brande.*

TAX'Á-LESS, *a.* Free from taxation. *Campbell.*

TAX'Á-ÓN'Q-MY, *n.* [*Gr. τάξις*, arrangement, and νόμος, a law.] The law of order or classification, as of plants. *Loudon.*

TAX'Á-EL, *n.* A plant.—See **TEASEL**. *Ainsworth.*

TAZZA (tát'sa), *n.* [*It.*] A flat cup or vase with a foot and handles. *Fairholt.*

TĒA (tē), *n.* [*Chinese tcha, cha, tha*; *It. & Sp. té*; *Fr. thé*.]

1. A name applied most commonly to the dried leaves of the *Thea bohea*, and *Thea viridis*, otherwise called *Camellia bohea*, and *Camellia viridis*, evergreen shrubs, natives of China and Japan, the infusion of which is extensively used as a beverage. *Lindley. Loudon.*

2. The different kinds of tea arranged in the order of their excellence are as follows:—The green teas are Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, and Twankay: the black teas are Pekoe, Souchong, Congou, and Bohea. Hyson consists of leaves gathered in the spring; Young Hyson, of leaves gathered in the early part of spring. Hyson-skin is the refuse of Hyson. Gunpowder is a more carefully picked Hyson, the best rolled and rounded leaves being selected. Pekoe consists of the leaf-buds of the plant picked early in the spring, and is sometimes called "White-blossom tea," from having intermixed with it, to give it a higher perfume, a few blossoms of a species of olive (*Olea fragrans*), a native of China. The inferior qualities are made, as in the case of Hyson, from the second, third, and fourth crops. *McCulloch. Tomlinson.*—The pleasant taste and delightful scent for which tea is so highly prized, are developed by the roasting which the leaves undergo in the process of drying; and the inquiries of Mr. Fortune have shown that green and black teas may be prepared at will from the same leaves, gathered at the same time and under the same circumstances. An outline of the process for the two kinds is as follows: For green teas, the leaves are heated in shallow pans over a brisk wood fire almost immediately after they are gathered; they are then thrown upon a table, and rolled with the hands; lastly, they are put again into the pan, and quickly dried, being kept in rapid motion by the hands of the workmen.

Thus prepared, they are of a dullish-green color, but become brighter afterwards. For black teas, the leaves are spread out in the air for some time after they are gathered; they are then further tossed about till they become soft and flaccid, when they are thrown into heaps, and allowed to lie for about an hour or a little longer, undergoing a slight fermentation; they are afterwards rolled upon a table in the form of a ball, the object being to get rid of a portion of the moisture, and at the same time to twist the leaves; and after being roasted in the pans, and exposed for a few hours to the air and sun, they are dried slowly over charcoal fires. The produce of different districts varies in quality and flavor with the climate, the soil, and the variety of the tea-plant cultivated, as well as with the period at which the leaves are gathered, and with the mode of drying them. *Johnston.*—The most important constituents of tea in the form in which it is used, in infusion, are an essential oil to which it owes its aroma, caffeine, or theine, a nitrogenized compound, analogous to caseine, and an astringent principle which is a modification of tannin. *Müller.*

2. A beverage or liquor made by the infusion of the dried leaves of the Chinese or other tea-plants. *Walker.*

3. Any beverage made by the infusion of vegetables; as, "Sage tea"; "Pennyroyal tea."

4. Supper. [*Colloquial.*] *Simmonds.*

Tea was hardly known in England till after 1650. Samuel Pepys, secretary to the Admiralty, states in his "Diary," Sept. 26, 1661, "I sent for a cup of tea (a China drink), of which I had never drunk before." It was thus advertised in the "Mercurius Politicus," of London, Sept. 30, 1658: "That excellent and by all physicians approved China drink, called by the Chinese tea, by other nations tay, alias tea, is sold at the Sultaness Head Coffee House, by the Royal Exchange." It seems to have been formerly pronounced *ta*, as is indicated by these lines of Pope:—

Here thou, great Anna, whom three realms obey,
 Dost sometimes counsel take and sometimes tea.

Tea, which, at the time when Monk brought the army of Scotland to London, had been handed around to be staid at and just touched with the lips, as a great rarity from China, was, eight years later, a regular article of import, and was soon consumed in such quantities that financiers began to consider it a fit subject for taxation. *Macaulay.*

In 1667 the East India Company imported tea for the first time to the amount of 100 lbs. *Baird.*

New Jersey tea, (*Bot.*) An American undershrub, the leaves of which were used as a substitute for tea during the revolutionary war; red root; *Ceanothus Americanus*. *Gray.*—Assam tea, a tea of a superior quality, consisting of the dried leaves of *Thea Assamensis*, indigenous and cultivated in Assam, on the base of the Himalaya mountains. *Archer.*—Brazilian tea, the dried leaves of *Lantana pseudo-thea*, an infusion of which is highly esteemed in Brazil:—a name also applied to the dried leaves of *Stachytarpheta Jamaicensis*, used sometimes for adulterating Chinese tea. In Austria, an infusion of them is used as a beverage. —Paraguay tea, the dried leaves of *Ilex Paraguayensis*, an infusion of which is very generally used as a beverage in Brazil and other countries of South America; maté. *Lindley.*

TĒA, *v. n.* To drink tea. [*Colloquial.*] *Forby.*

TĒA'-BĒLL, *n.* A small hand-bell for use at a tea-table. *Simmonds.*

TĒA'-BĒR-RY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small, evergreen, shrubby, American creeping plant, with coriaceous, shining leaves, bearing white flowers and bright-scarlet, edible berries; checkerberry; partridge-berry; box-berry; *Gaultheria procumbens*:—the fruit of the plant. *Gray.*

TĒA'-BOARD, *n.* A board or tray for holding a tea-service. *Simmonds.*

TĒA'-CÁD-DY, *n.* A box or can for holding tea to supply a teapot. *Simmonds.*

TĒA'-CÁKE, *n.* A light cake for tea. *Simmonds.*

TĒA'-CÁN-IS-TĒR, *n.* A canister for tea. *Ash.*

TĒACH (tēch), *v. a.* [*M. Goth. atangan*, to show; *A. S. tæcan*, to teach, to show, to direct; Old Dut. *tooghen*, to show; Dut. *toonen*; Old Ger. *zeigon*, *zoigan*; Ger. *zeigen*; Dan. *te sig*, to appear; Sw. *te sig*; Icel. *tia*, to show, to exhibit.—*L. doceo*.] [*i.* TAUGHT; *pp.* TEACHING, TAUGHT.]

1. To impart knowledge or instruction to; to inform; to instruct; to communicate to.

For he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes. *Matt. vii. 29.*

2. To deliver or communicate, as any doctrine, science, or art; as, "To teach oratory."

In vain they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men. *Matt. xv. 9.*

If some men teach wicked things, it must be that others should practise them. *South.*

3. To suggest; to admonish; to give notice to; to signify; to show; to tell; to indicate.

For the Holy Ghost shall teach you in the same hour what ye ought to say. *Luke xii. 12.*

Syn.—See **INSTRUCT**, **LEARN**, **TELL**.

TĒACH (tēch), *v. n.* To perform the office of a teacher or instructor. *Mic. iii. 11.*

TĒACH'Á-BLE (tēch'á-bl), *a.* That may be taught; willing or apt to learn; docile. *Cowper.*

TĒACH'Á-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being teachable; willingness to learn; docility. *Swift.*

TĒACH'ÉR, *n.* 1. One who teaches, or whose business it is to teach; an instructor.

2. A religious instructor; a preacher.

He may do it by appointing teachers, and by a vigilant exacting from them the instruction of their flocks. *South.*

TĒA'-CHĒST, *n.* A wooden box or chest in which tea is imported. *Simmonds.*

TĒACH'ING, *n.* The act or the occupation of a teacher; instruction. *Wicliffe.*

TĒA'CŪP, *n.* A cup for drinking tea from. Five coked *teacups* disased the chimney-board. *Goldsmith.*

TĒA'CŪP-FŪL, *n.* As much as a teacup holds.

†**TĒAD**, *n.* [*L. tēda*.] A torch. *Spenser.*

TĒA'-GÁR-DEN, *n.* A garden usually connected with a public-house, where refreshments are served. [*England.*] *Simmonds.*

TĒAGUE (tēg), *n.* A name for an Irishman;—used in contempt. *Prior.*

TĒAK, *n.* 1. The wood of the teak-tree. *Baird.*

Teak abounds in particles of silex, resembles, though lighter, coarse mahogany, is very strong and durable, and is perhaps the best timber in the world for ship-building. *Lindley.*

2. The teak-tree. *Clarke.*

African teak, the wood of a tree unknown to botanists, but supposed to be of the Spurge family. *Gray.*

TĒA'KĒT-TĒE, *n.* A kettle in which water is boiled for making tea. *Goldsmith.*

TĒAK'-TRĒĒ, *n.* [*East Indian tekka, theka*.] (*Bot.*) A very large timber-tree, with long leaves, and very durable wood, growing in Java, Ceylon, Malabar, Pegu, &c.; *Tectona grandis*;—called also *Indian oak*. *Baird.*

TĒAK'-WOOD (-wūd), *n.* The teak-tree. *Loudon.*

TĒAL (tēl), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small natorial bird of the family *Anatidae*, or ducks, highly esteemed for food; *Anas crecca*.

Teal. *Farrell.*

TĒAM (tēm), *n.* [*A. S. team*, a race, offspring, a team: *Fr. tam*, *team*, a bride, a progeny; Dut. *toom*, a team of ducks, a bride.]

1. A number of things in a line; a succession or series. "A team of ducks." [*R.*] *Lye.*

A long team of snowy swans on high. *Dryden.*

2. A number of horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed to the same vehicle, or drawing the same load. "A team of horse." *Shak.*

How jocund did they drive their team afield. *Gray.*

3. (*Old Eng. Law*.) A royalty or privilege granted by the king's charter to the lord of a manor, for the having, restraining, and judging of bondmen and villeins, with their children, goods, and chattels, in his court. *Whishaw.*

TĒAM (tēm), *v. a.* To join together in a team. "Her teamed steeds." *Spenser.*

TĒAM'ING, *n.* 1. The act, employment, or business of one who teams.

2. In casting steel, the operation of transferring the melted steel from the crucible to the ingot-mould. *Tomlinson.*

TĒAM'STĒR, *n.* One who drives a team. *Fox.*

TĒAM'-WORK (-wŭrk), *n.* Work done by a team. *Clarke.*

TĒA'-PLÁNT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name applied to a variety of plants, an infusion of the dried leaves of which is used as a beverage. The most important of these, *Thea viridis*, and *Thea bohea*, are natives of China and Japan, and yield the Chinese teas of commerce. *Baird.*

Both of these plants are evergreen shrubs or

small trees inhabiting the hilly districts of China. They have alternate, petiolate, rather coriaceous, slightly dentate or serrate leaves, and white flowers. The leaves of *Thea viridis* are from three to five inches long; those of *Thea bohea*, which is a smaller shrub, are not more than half or two thirds as large. *Baird*.

TEA'PÖT, n. A vessel, with a nose or spout, in which tea is made. *Addison*.

TEA'-PÖY, n. An ornamental table with a lifting top, and enclosing tea-caddies. *Simmonds*.

TEAR (tär), n. [M. Goth. *tagr*; A. S. *tear, tær, teher*; Frs. *ther*; Dut. *traan*; Ger. *trane*; Dan. *taare*, a tear; *taar*, a drop; Sw. *tår*; Icel. *tar*. — Gael. *deur*, a tear, a drop; Ir. *dear*; Bret. *darou*, tears; *dour, deur*, water; W. *darnio*. — Gr. *δάκρυον, δάκρυα*, a tear; L. *lacryma*; It. & Sp. *lagrime*; Ar. *larme*. — Arab. *taka*, to burst forth, as tears, *wadaka*, to drop, to distil.]

1. A drop of the fluid which flows from the eyes, as in weeping.

Cromwell, I did not think to shed a tear
In all my miseries. *Shak.*

He gave to misery all he had, a tear. *Gray*.

Some natural tears they drop, but wiped them soon. *Milton*.

2. Tears are drops of a colorless, inodorous, saline fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland, and poured out between the globe of the eye and the eyelids, to facilitate the motion of those parts. *Dunglison*.

3. Any fluid in the form of a tear; a drop.

Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her fragrant flowers, her trees with precious tears. *Dryden*.

4. A dirge; a lamentation. [R.]

He must not float upon his watery bier,
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the meed of some melodious tear. *Milton*.

5. *Deer's tears*, a moist, odorous, fatty matter found below the anterior canthus of the orbit of the red deer; bezoar of the deer. *Dunglison*.

TEAR (tär), v. a. [A. S. *teran*, to tear; Old Dut. *terren*; Ger. *zerren*, to tear; *zerren*, to consume; Dan. *tære*, to consume; Sw. *tara*. — Ir. *troc*, to tear; Gael. *strac*; W. *torri*, to break; Bret. *terri, torri*, to break, to lacerate; *torr*, a fracture. — Heb. *לָרַץ*, to divide, to split. — Gr. *τεῖνω*, to wear away; L. *tero*.] [*i. TORE*; *pp. TEARING, TORN*. — The pret. *tare* is obsolete.]

1. To pull asunder or in pieces; to separate by pulling; to rend; — to sever; to sunder.

To tear the cloth in any direction. *Cook*.

John tore off Lord Strutt's servant's clothes. *Arbutnot*.

2. To lacerate; to wound; to laniate.

Is it not as this mouth should tear this hand? *Shak.*

3. To break or take away by sudden violence; to rend away; to force away.

Or on rough seas from their foundations torn. *Dryden*.

Has torn thee from me, and I must forget thee. *Addison*.

To tear a cat, to rant or rave. *Shak.*

Syn. — See **BREAK**.

TEAR (tär), v. n. 1. To make a rent violently.

In the midst a tearing groan did break. *Shak.*

2. [Dut. *tieren*.] To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently. *L'Estrange*.

TEAR (tär), n. A rent; a fissure. *Johnson*.

TEAR'ER (tär'är), n. 1. One who rends or tears.

2. One who raves; a blusterer. *Congreve*.

TEAR'-FÄLL-ING (tär'fäll-ing), a. Tender; shedding tears. "Tear-falling pity." *Shak.*

TEAR'FUL (tär'fål), a. Full of tears; shedding tears; weeping. "Tearful eyes." *Shak.*

TEAR'LESS (tär'les), a. Without tears. *Sandys*.

TEAR'-STAINED (-stænd), a. Stained with weeping. "Tear-stained eyes." *Shak.*

† **TEAR'Y, a.** 1. Marked or stained with tears; tearful. "Her teary face." *Chaucer*.

2. Consisting of tears, or of drops resembling tears. "The teary shower." *Lydgate*.

TEA'-SÄU-CER, n. A saucer for a teacup. *Ash*.

TEÄSE (tæz), v. a. [A. S. *tesan*, to pluck or pull, to tease.] [*i. TEASED*; *pp. TEASING, TEASED*.]

1. To comb or card, as wool or flax, in order to bring the fibres parallel. *Milton*.

2. To scratch, as cloth, in order to raise a nap. — See **TEASEL**. *Johnson*.

3. To irritate with petty annoyances; to worry; to harass; to vex; to tantalize; to annoy; to torment.

And with remarks and comments tease ye. *Prior*.

Syn. — To *tease, vex, irritate, annoy, tantalize, and torment*, all imply the idea of acting upon others so as to cause pain or vexation. *Teased* by impurity or by trifles; *harassed* with cares, *vexed* or *irritated* by misconduct; *annoyed* by intruders; *tantalized* by false hopes; *tormented* by grievous suffering or excruciating pain.

TEÄ'SEL (tæ'zì) [tæ'zì, P. J. E. F. K. Sm. Wb.; tæ'zèl, Ja.] n. [A. S. *tesel, tesel*.]

1. (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Dipsacus*, one species of which (*Dipsacus fullonum*) is cultivated for its prickly flower-heads, or burrs; — written also *teazle, tazel, tassel*, and *teazel*. *Loudon*.

2. The dried flower-head of *Dipsacus fullonum*, bristling with hard, stiff, spiny bracts, and used for dressing cloth. *Lindley*.

3. A contrivance designed as a substitute for a head of teasel in teasing cloth. *Ure*.

TEÄ'SEL-FRÄME, n. A frame on which woollen cloth is teasled. *Ure*.

TEÄS'ER, n. One who teases. *Fuller*.

TEÄ'-SÄR-VICE, n. The whole appurtenances or utensils required for a tea-table; — sometimes restricted to the teapot, milk-jug, and sugar-basin. *Simmonds*.

TEÄ'-SÄT, n. A tea-service; tea-things.

TEÄS'ING, n. Act of one who teases. *Swift*.

TEÄ'SLE (tæ'zì), v. a. See **TEAZLE**. *Ure*.

TEÄS'LING-BRÜSH, } n. A brush or card for
TEÄS'LING-CÄRD, } teasing cloth. *Ure*.

TEÄ'SPÖÖN, n. A small spoon used in stirring or drinking tea. *Pennant*.

TEÄ'SPÖÖN-FÜL, n.; pl. TEASPOONFULS. As much as a teaspoon holds. *Ash*.

TEÄT (tät) [tät, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; üt, Kenrick, Elphinstone, Nares], n. [A. S. *tät, tätt*; Dut. *tet*; Ger. *zibre*. — Ir. *diä*; W. *teth*. — Gr. *τετός, τετός*, a teat; Ir. *tetta*, a breast; Sp. & Port. *teta*; Fr. *téton*.] A dug; a pap; a nipple.

The teats
Of ewe or goat dropping with milk at even. *Milton*.

TEÄ'-TÄ-BLE, n. A table at which tea is drunk; a supper-table. *Ed. Rev.*

TEÄ'-TAST-ER, n. A person employed to test the qualities of teas, by tasting them. *Simmonds*.

TEÄFHE, v. a. To enrich, or manure, as land, by the dung of live stock, dropped by them while feeding upon it; — written also *tathe*. [Local, Eng.] *Wright*.

TEÄFHE, n. The dung of cattle or sheep, dropped by them on land while feeding. [Local, Eng.] *Holloway*.

TEÄ'-THINGS, n. pl. Utensils used in drinking tea; a tea-service. *Blagden*.

† **TEÄT'ISH, a.** Peevish, as a child; — written also *tettish*. *Beau. & Fl.*

TEÄ-TÖ'TÄL, a. See **TEETOTAL**. *Ed. Rev.*

TEÄ'-TRÄÄ, n. The tea-plant. *Chambers*.

TEÄ'-ÜRN, n. A vessel in the form of a vase, for heating or supplying water for tea. *W. Ency.*

TEÄZE'-HÖLE, n. (*Glass-works*.) The opening in the furnace through which coals are put into it. *Simmonds*.

TEÄZ'ER, n. The stoker or fireman in a glass-works. *Simmonds*.

TEÄZLE (tæ'zì), v. a. [*i. TEAZLED*; *pp. TEAZLING, TEAZLED*.] To raise up the loose filaments of, as woollen cloth, into a nap on the surface, by scratching it with the heads of teasel, or with some implement constructed for the purpose; — written also *teazle* and *teasel*. — See **TEASEL**. *Tomlinson*.

TEÄZLE, n. A plant; *Dipsacus fullonum*; — a head of the plant. — See **TEASEL**. *Tomlinson*.

TEÄZLE-HÄAD, n. A head of teasel. *Tomlinson*.

TEÄZLER, n. One who teazles.

TE'BETH, n. [Heb. *בֵּת*.] The tenth month of the sacred year of the Hebrews, beginning with the new moon in December, and ending with the new moon in January. *Kitto*.

TECH'I-LY, ad. Peevishly; touchily. *Johnson*.

TECH'I-NÄSS, n. Peevishness; fretfulness touchiness; frowardness. *Bp. Hall*

TECH'N'IC, a. Technical. *Cicero*.

TECH'N'ICÄL (tæ'ne-käl), a. [Gr. *τεχνικός; τέχνη*, an art; *τέχνη, τέχνη*, to produce; It. & Sp. *tecnico*; Fr. *technique*.] Pertaining to art, to the arts, or to a particular art, handicraft, or profession; noting a word, term, or phrase, exclusively used, or used in a peculiar sense, in any art or science. *Waterland. Da & P.*

In technical words, or terms of art, they refrain not from calling the same substance sometimes the sulphur, and sometimes the mercury, of a body. *Locke*.

TECH-NI-CÄL'I-TY, n. The quality or the state of being technical. *Knor*.

TECH-NI-CÄL-LY, ad. In a technical manner; in technical terms. *Warren*.

TECH'N'ICÄL-NÄSS, n. Technicality. *Clarke*.

TECH'N'ICÄL-S, n. pl. Technical terms; technicalities. *H. Coleridge*.

TECH-NI-CÖL'Q-GY, n. Technology. *Ch. Exam.*

TECH'N'ICS, n. pl. Arts or things, terms or objects, pertaining to arts or to any art. *Kirkland*.

Optical techniques include aerial and linear perspective and their applications; mechanical techniques include the formative arts, — drawing, painting, sculpture, working in clay, metals, ivory, mosaic, &c. *Fairholt*.

TECH-NQ-LÖG'IC, } a. Relating to technol-
TECH-NQ-LÖG'ICÄL, } ogy, or to the arts. *Scott*.

TECH-NÖL'Q-GYST, n. One who treats of the useful arts and manufactures. *Simmonds*.

TECH-NÖL'Q-GY (tæ'ne-l'q-je), n. [Gr. *τέχνη*, an art, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A description of the arts; a treatise on the arts. *Dr. J. Bigelow*.

TECH'Y, a. Peevish; fretful; irritable; touchy; — written also *tetchy*. *Shak.*

TEC-TI-BRÄNCH'I-ATE, n. [L. *tego, tectus*, to cover, and *branchia*, gills.] (*Zool.*) One of an order of hermaphrodite, gasteropodous mollusks, having the gills covered by a process of the mantle, containing a shell, or enveloped in a reflected margin of the foot. *Brande*.

† **TECT'LY, ad.** [L. *tego, tectus*, to cover.] Covertly; secretly; privily. *Holmshead*.

TEC-TÖN'IC, a. [Gr. *τεκτονικός; τέχνη*, to make, to fabricate.] Pertaining to building. *Bailey*.

TEC-TÖN'ICS, n. pl. Acts by which vessels, implements, dwellings, &c., are formed, not only with reference to their uses, but also in conformity with artistic sentiments and ideas. *Fairholt*.

TEC'TRI-CES, n. pl. [L. *tego, tectus*, to cover.] (*Ornith.*) The feathers which cover the quill-feathers and other parts of the wing. *Brande*.

TE'CUM-FY'BRE, n. The produce of a palm-leaf, resembling green wool, and imported from Brazil. *Simmonds*.

TED, v. a. [Perhaps from Icel. *tæ* (*tadi, tad*), to unfold. *Jamieson*. — W. *tedu*, to stretch out.] [*i. TEDDED*; *pp. TEDDING, TEDDED*.] To spread or scatter, as grass for drying.

The smell of grain, or *tedded* grass, or kine. *Milton*.

TED'DER, n. [Su. Goth. *tinder*; Icel. *tindr*. — Ir. *tead*, a rope; W. *tidaw, tida*, to tie. — Perhaps formed on *tied*, from *tie*. *Richardson*.]

1. A rope or a chain by which a horse or other beast is tied for grazing or feeding within certain limits; a tether. *Johnson*.

2. Any thing which confines or restrains one.

We live joyfully, going abroad within our *tedder*. *Bacon*.

TED'DER, v. a. To tether. *Feltham*.

TED DÄ'UM, n. (*Eccles.*) A hymn of thanksgiving, of which the words, originally in Latin, beginning "Te Deum laudamus" (We praise thee, O God), are still so sung in the Roman Catholic ritual, but in the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church are rendered into English.

Te Deum was sung at St. Paul's after the victory. *Bacon*.

TEDGE, n. An aperture in a mould for pouring in metal; an ingate. *Simmonds*.

† **TED'ING-PEN'NY, n.** [A. S. *tithing peneg*.] (*Old Eng. Law*.) A small tax or allowance to the sheriff from each tithing of his county towards the charge of keeping courts, &c. *Cowell*.

|| **TED'DIOUS (tæ'dyus) [tæ'dyus, S. E. F. K.; tæ'dæ-**

us, J. Ja. Wr.; *tē'de-ūs* or *tē'je-ūs, W. P. Sm.*], *a.* [L. *tēdiosus*; *tēdium*, weariness; *tēdet*, it wears; *It. & Sp. tedioso*; *Fr. tédieux*.]

1. Wearisome by continuance or prolixity; tiresome; irksome; monotonous; prosy.

Tha' I be not fūth'ed tedious unto you, I pray thee that thou wouldest have a little clemency a few words. *Acts xxiv. 4.*

The tedious length of nine revolving years. *Pope.*

2. Slow; dilatory; tardy. *Harte.*
He let him stray on his tedious way. *Hood.*

Syn.—See SLOW, TROUBLESOME.

TE'DIOUS-LY (*tē'dyus-le*), *ad.* In a tedious or wearisome manner; tiresomely. *Dryden.*

TE'DIOUS-NĒSS (*tē'dyus-nēs*), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being tedious; wearisomeness by continuance or prolixity; tiresomeness; tedium.
To be ever in one song breedeth tediousness. *Holland.*

2. Prolixity; diffuseness; length. [*a.*]

Since brevity's the soul of wit,
And tediousness the neighbour of the fool. *Shak.*

TE'DI-ŪM, *n.* [L. *tēdium*.] Wearisomeness; irksomeness; tediousness; ennui. *Smart.*

TEĒM, *v. n.* [*A. S. tīman*, to bring forth; *team*, offspring.] [*i. TEEMED*; *pp. TEEMING, TEEMED*.]

1. To engender young; to be pregnant, as a female; to bring forth; to produce.

If she must team,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart, disordered torment to her.
Teeming truths, rich in store. *Shak. Locke.*

2. To be full, or to bring forth, like a breeding animal; to produce abundantly. *Addison.*

The liberty of the press is pregnant with advantages; but the licentiousness of it teems with evils which almost counterbalance them. *Knox.*

TEĒM, *v. a.* 1. To bring forth; to bear. [*R.*]

Common mother, thou
Wast womb to him, and he to thee. *Shak.*

2. To pour. [Local or obsolete.]

Team out the remainder of the ale into the tankard. *Swift.*

TEĒM'ER, *n.* One that brings forth young.

TEĒM'FUL, *a.* Pregnant; prolific. *Ainsworth.*

TEĒM'ING, *p. a.* Pregnant; full; overflowing.

TEĒM'LESS, *a.* Unfruitful; not prolific. *Dryden.*

† TEĒN, *n.* [*A. S. teona*, reproach, injury.] Sorrow; grief; affliction; wrong; injury. *Spenser.*

TEĒN, *v. a.* [*A. S. teonan*, *tynan*; *teona*, reproach.] [*i. TEENED*; *pp. TEENING, TEENED*.]

1. To incense; to vex; to provoke; to anger; to tease; to grieve. [Local, Eng., and colloquial, U. S.] *Chaucer. Forby.*

2. To fence in. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

TEĒN'AGE, *n.* The longer wood used to make or mend hedges. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

† TEĒND, *v. a. & n.* To light; to burn. *Herrick.*

† TEĒN'FUL, *a.* Full of teen or grief. *Chaucer.*

TEĒNS, *n. pl.* The years reckoned by the termination teen, from thirteen to nineteen, inclusive. "Just entered in his teens." *Cham. chill.*

TEĒ'NY, *a.* 1. Very small; tiny. *Halliwel.*

2. Fretful; peevish. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

TEĒ'TER, *v. a.* [*i. TEETERED*; *pp. TEETERING, TEETERED*.] To seesaw on a balanced plank, for amusement; to titter. — See TITTER. [U. S.]

TEĒTH, *n.*; *pl. of tooth*. See TOOTH.

TEĒTH, *v. n.* [*i. TEETHED*; *pp. TEETHING, TEETHED*.] To breed teeth; to be at the time or period of dentition. *Arbutnot.*

TEĒTH'ING, *n.* The act or the time of breeding or forming teeth; dentition. *Dunglison.*

TEĒ-TŌ'TAL, *a.* Entire; complete; total.

A modern cant word, formed by reduplication, the syllable *tee* being used for the letter *t*. By some written *teetotal*, on the supposition that it implies the use of *tea*, instead of intoxicating liquors. — See TEETOTALISM. *Ed. Rev.*—The following account is given of the formation of this word, and of its application as now used: "The simple facts are, that when the question of reviving the old temperance pledge, so as to exclude all intoxicating liquors, was under consideration in Preston [Eng.], a workman of the name of Richard Turner applied to the proposal, not a cant word, but one long in use as an idiomatic local expression—the term *teetotal*. He had probably heard and uttered it hundreds of times before. The formation of the word is clear enough—the first syllable *tee* being the mere duplication of the initial letter *t* of *total*, for the sake of greater emphasis

and force. Its application to total abstinence from intoxicating liquors was accidental; and the use of it by Richard Turner would probably have escaped observation, had he not, through a habit of stammering, drawn the attention of the people to the distinction he was wishing to convey." *Dawson Burns, Notes & Queries*, 1855.

TEĒ-TŌ'TAL-ER, *n.* An advocate for, or one who practises, teetotalism. *Qu. Rev.*

TEĒ-TŌ'TAL-ISM, *n.* The act of carrying a principle or practice to the greatest extreme;—particularly total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. [A modern cant term.] *Qu. Rev.*

That teetotalism, whether sound or not in theory, has already done good work, is proved by the extraordinary results produced by it in Ireland. *N. Brit. Rev.*

"The syllable *tee* means the letter *t*, and this means temperance, and temperance-totalism means the principle of abstaining totally from fermented liquors, in distinction from the principle of temperance simply, or abstinence from spirituous liquors, but not from the moderate use of beer or wine." *Smart.*

TEĒ-TŌ'TAL-LY, *ad.* Entirely; totally. *J. C. Neal.*

TEĒ-TŌ'TUM, *n.* A small top made to spin by twirling it with the fingers. *Simmonds.*

I have seen him [Lord Nelson] spin a teetotum a whole evening for the amusement of some children. *S. Rogers.*

TEĒ, *n.* A sheep or a doe in its second year. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

TEĒ'MENT, *n.* [L.] A tegument. *Brande.*

TEĒ-MĒN'TA, *n.* [L., *pl. of tegumentum*, a covering.] [*Bot.*] The scales covering the leaf-buds of deciduous trees of cold climates. *Brande.*

TEĒ'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *tegula*, a tile.] Relating to, or resembling, tiles. *Smart.*

TEĒ'U-LAR-LY, *ad.* In a tegular manner. *Smart.*

TEĒ'U-LĀT-ED, *a.* [L. *tegula*, a tile.] [*Ant.*] Noting armor constructed of small overlapping plates of horn or metal, originally adopted by the Eastern nations. *Fairholt.*

TEĒ'U-MĒNT, *n.* [L. *tegumentum*, a covering; *tego*, to cover; *Sp. tegumento*; *Fr. tégument*.]

1. Any natural covering or envelope.

The gardener could crush the insect, if it commenced the attack on the external tegument. *Knox.*

2. [*Anat.*] A covering or envelope; an integument;—the general covering of the body; the skin. *Dunglison.*

3. [*Ent.*] The covering of the wing of orthopterous insects. *Brande.*

Syn.—Tegument, or integument, is a natural covering; covering and cover are artificial. The skin of animals, the shell of shell-fish, and the skin of some vegetables and fruits, are their *teguments* or *integuments*.

TEĒ-U-MĒNT'A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, teguments. *P. Cyc.*

TEĒ-HĒE' (*tē-hē*), *n.* A tittering laugh; a titter. *Tehee*, quoth she, and clapt the window to. *Chaucer.*

TEĒ-HĒE', *v. n.* To titter; to giggle. *Hudibras.*

TEĒL (*tēl*), *n.* [L. *tīlla*.] [*Bot.*] The lime-tree, or linden. — See LINDEN.

From purple violets and the teal they bring
Their gathered jewels, and nife all the spring. *Addison.*

TEĒINDS, *n. pl.* [*Scottish Law*.] Tithes. *Forbes.*

TEINE (*tān*), *n.* A disease in hawks. *Ash.*

† TEIN'LĀND, *n.* [*Eng. Law*.] Land granted by the crown to a thane or lord. *Burriell.*

TEĒ'NQ-SCŌPE (*tē'nq-skōp*), *n.* [*Gr. telōo*, to extend, and *skōpō*, to see.] A telescope formed by combining prisms in a particular manner, so that the chromatic aberration of the light is corrected, and the linear dimensions of objects seen through them increased or diminished;—called also *prism-telescope*. *Brande.*

TEĒINT (*tint*), *n.* [*Fr. teinte*.] Tint. *Dryden.*

TEĒ-A-MŌ'NĒS, *n. pl.* [*Gr. Telamones*; *L. telamones*.] [*Arch.*] Colossal male figures used like Caryatides, as supporters of an entablature or cornice;—called also *Atlantes*. *Fairholt.*

TEĒ'LA-RY [*tē'la-re*, *P. Ja. Sm. K.*; *tē'la-rē*, *K. C. Wr. Wb.*], *a.* [L. *tela*, a web.] Spinning or weaving webs. "Telary spiders." *Browne.*

TEĒ'E-DU, *n.* [*Zool.*] The stinkard. *Baird.*

TEĒ'E-GRĀM, *n.* [*Gr. tēle*, afar off, and *grāma*, a writing.] Any thing written by telegraph; a telegraphic message or despatch.

Not an unnecessary word enters into the composition of the telegram. *Bayne.*

A telegram from Napoleon to Eugénie announced that peace had been concluded. *Illustrated News*, July, 1859.

"A friend desires us to give notice that he will ask leave, at some convenient time, to introduce a new word into the vocabulary. It is *telegram*, instead of *telegraphic despatch*, or *telegraphic communication*. The word is formed according to the strictest laws of the language from which its root comes. *Telegraph* means to write from a distance; *telegram*, the writing itself, executed from a distance. *Monogram*, *logogram*, &c., are words formed on the same analogy, and in good acceptance." *Albany Evening Journal*, April 6, 1852.

TEL'E-GRĀPH (*tēl'e-grāf*), *n.* [*Gr. tēle*, afar off, and *grāphō*, to write; *It. & Sp. telegrafo*; *Fr. télégraphe*.] An instrument, or mechanical contrivance, for conveying intelligence to a greater distance than the sound of the voice can reach, and without the employment of a messenger; a semaphore. *Mason.*

The first idea of a telegraph, on the modern construction, was first suggested by Dr. Hooke in 1684. It was not till 1753 that the instrument was applied to useful purposes. *Boydin.*

Electric telegraph, or electro-magnetic telegraph, an instrument for the transmission of intelligence to a distance by means of electricity, or by means of electricity and magnetism. An electric telegraph consists of three essential parts: 1. The battery, or source of electrical power; 2. The wire, or channel along which that power is conveyed to the required distant point; 3. The instrument, by which the electricity gives its signals, or makes evident to the observer its presence or absence, its direction or degree of intensity of action. All instruments in practical use belong to one or other of the following classes: 1. Indicator telegraphs, or those in which the signals are given by the movements, in one or other direction, of a pointer or indicator; telegraphs of this class are those used generally throughout England; 2. Type-printing telegraphs, or those which are furnished with a mechanism for making an impression of the letters of the alphabet upon paper by means of printing types; 3. Symbol-printing telegraphs, or those in which a steel-point is made to impress a system of dots and lines upon paper; telegraphs of this kind are those in most general use in the United States; 4. Chemical-printing telegraphs, in which the current of electricity is employed to make colored marks on paper which has previously been chemically prepared. *Tomlinson.*

The "Defective Electro-magnetic Telegraph" was patented in England by Cooke and Wheatstone, June 12, 1837. The "American Electro-magnetic Telegraph" was patented in the U. S. by S. F. B. Morse, June 30, 1840, and first put in operation between Washington and Baltimore in 1844.

TEL'E-GRĀPH, *v. a.* [*i. TELEGRAPHED*; *pp. TELEGRAPHING, TELEGRAPHED*.] To announce or convey by a telegraph. *Campbell.*

We hope that, having carried his point against the Hellenists by the adoption of the word "telegram" [instead of "telegrams"], he will be no less resolute in his opposition to another party, who are striving to debase the language by the use of the word "tele" instead of the word "tel". *Ed. Rev.*

TEL'E-GRĀPH'IC, } *a.* [*It. & Sp. telegrafico*;
TEL'E-GRĀPH'IC-AL, } *Fr. télégraphique*.] Per-
taining to, or conveyed by, a telegraph. *Qu. Rev.*

"In its most extended sense, telegraphic communication includes the whole art of making signals whether by means of special machines, flags, lanterns, rockets, blue lights, beacon fires, &c., or by audible signals, such as are afforded by guns, trumpets, gongs, drums, &c." *Tomlinson.*

TEĒ-LĒG'RA-PHĪST, *n.* An operator of a telegraph. *Clarke.*

TEĒ-LĒG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*It. telegrafia*.] The science or the art of telegraphing.

The investigations of this office warrant other conclusions of much importance touching the future progress of submarine telegraphy. *Lieut. Hawry.*

TEĒ-LĒ-Q-LŌG'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to teleology, or the doctrine of final causes. *Whewell.*

TEĒ-LĒ-Q-LŌG'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a teleological manner. *E. Everett.*

TEĒ-LĒ-ŌL'Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr. telos*, the end, and *lógos*, a discourse.] The doctrine or general philosophical consideration of final causes. *Hallam.*

TEĒ-LĒ-Q-SĀUR, *n.* [*Gr. tēleios*, complete, perfect, and *saurā*, a lizard.] [*Pal.*] A fossil saurian reptile of the genus *Teleosaurus*. *P. Cyc.*

TEĒ-LĒ-Q-SĀU'RUS, *n.* [*Pal.*] A genus of fossil saurian reptiles of the crocodile kind. *Baird.*

TEL'E-PHŌNE, *n.* [*Gr. tēle*, afar off, and *phōnō*, to produce a sound.] An instrument for conveying sound to a great distance. *Clarke.*

TEL'E-PHŌN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a telephone; conveying sound afar off. *Clarke.*

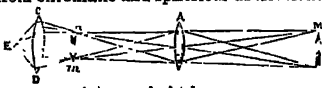
TĒL'E-SCŌPE, *n.* [Gr. *τηλεσκόπος*; *τῆλε*, afar off, and *σκοπέω*, to view; *It.* & *Sp.* *telescopio*; *Fr.* *télescope*.] An optical instrument for rendering distant objects more distinctly visible, by enlarging the images of them formed in the eye, and by increasing the brightness of those images.

Telescopes are of two classes—*refracting telescopes* or *refractors*, and *reflecting telescopes* or *reflectors*. The former consist of a combination of lenses; the latter of a concave speculum combined with a convex lens, and sometimes with a second reflecting surface. The light from the object viewed is received in the former by a convex lens, called the *object-glass*, which is usually made achromatic, and in the latter by a concave speculum; and in each case is so deviated as to form an inverted image of the object in or very near the focus. This image, or an image formed by the light being further deviated by reflection or refraction, is seen magnified, through a convex or a concave lens, or an achromatic combination of lenses, called the *eye-piece*. The object-glass and the object speculum are made large in order to collect a large quantity of light, so that the image formed may not become faint and indistinct when magnified.

The invention of the telescope has been ascribed to various persons. Sir David Brewster says, "We have no doubt that this invaluable instrument was invented by Roger Bacon or Baptista Porta in the form of experiment."

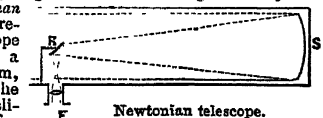
Achromatic telescope, a telescope free from chromatic aberration, or errors arising from the dispersion of light into its primary colors.—*Aplanatic telescope*, a telescope free from chromatic and spherical aberration.

Astronomical telescope, a reflecting telescope consisting of two convex lenses, an object-glass, A, having a long focal distance, and an eye-glass, C D, having a short focal distance. The inverted image, *m n*, formed by the object-glass, is seen by the eye at E, magnified, through the eye-glass, C D. The magnifying power is equal to the focal length of the object-glass divided by the focal length of the eye-glass.—*Terrestrial telescope*, a telescope differing from the astronomical telescope in being furnished with two additional eye-glasses to re-invert the image and thus make the object appear erect.—*Galileo's telescope*, a telescope constructed like the common opera glass, and consisting of a convex object-glass and a concave eye-glass. The rays refracted by the object-glass, which would form an inverted image, are made to proceed slightly divergent by a concave lens, and form an erect, magnified, virtual image seen by the eye.



Astronomical telescope

Newtonian telescope, a reflecting telescope which has a plane speculum, R, placed in the axis at the inclination of half a right angle, which intercepts the rays from the concave speculum, S, about to form an image, and deviates them into the focus of an eye-glass fixed in the side of the tube through which the image is seen, magnified, by the eye-glass. This plane speculum employed by Newton was a rectangular prism of glass which produces total reflection. See *REFLECTOR*.—*Herschel's telescope*, a reflecting telescope, constructed by Sir W. Herschel, in which the object speculum was a little inclined to the axis of the tube, so as to reflect the rays somewhat obliquely and form an image near the side of the tube, where a convex eye-glass was placed to magnify it. The observer sat with his back towards the object. The speculum was four feet in diameter, and collected so much light as to allow the application of a power of 6450 in examining the stars.—*Gregorian telescope*, a reflecting telescope in which the object speculum is perforated, and the inverted image formed by it is received nearly into the focus of a smaller concave speculum, which returns it erect to be viewed through the aperture, magnified by the eye-piece.—*Cassagrainian telescope*, a telescope differing from Gregory's only in having the small speculum convex instead of concave.—*Lord Rosse's telescope*, the largest and most powerful reflecting telescope ever constructed; the speculum being six feet in diameter, and the focal distance being fifty-three feet. The speculum is parabolic in form, and thus nearly free from spherical aberration. The rays, reflected by the object speculum, are deviated, as in Newton's telescope, by a rectangular glass prism, and form an image in the side of the tube, which is seen, magnified, through an eye-piece.—*Equatorial telescope*, or *equatorial*, a telescope so mounted as to have two axes of motion at right angles to each other; each axis carrying a graduated circle, and one of them being parallel to the axis of the earth. When it is fixed on a star, it may be clamped, and made to move uniformly by clockwork round that axis which is parallel to the earth's axis, and thus keep the star constantly in the field of view;—so called because it sweeps east or west in the heavens parallel to the equator. Young. Nichol. Brewster.



Newtonian telescope.

TĒL'E-SCŌPE-SHĒLL, *n.* (*Conch.*) A name given to a species of *Turbo*, with plane, striated, and numerous spires. Wright.

TĒL'E-SCŌP'IC, *a.* [*It.* & *Sp.* *telescopic*; *TĒL'E-SCŌP'I-CAL*, *a.* [*Fr.* *télescopique*.]

1. Pertaining to a telescope. Wollaston.

2. Visible, or visible only, through a telescope. "Telescopical sights." Ward.

3. Far-seeing; seeing at a distance.

Aristotle had the eye of a bird, both *telescopic* and *microscopic*. Whately.

TĒL'E-SCŌP'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* By use of a telescope. Allen.

TĒ-LĒ'SI-A (tē-lē'shē-ā), *n.* [*Fr.* *télesie*.] (*Min.*) Sapphire. Ure.

† TĒL'ĒSM, *n.* [*Arab.* *talism.*] An amulet or magical charm; a talisman. Gregory.

TĒL'ĒS-MĀT'IC, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, *TĒL'ĒS-MĀT'I-CAL*, *a.* esms; talismanic. Gregory.

TĒ-LĒS'TIC, *a.* [*Gr.* *τελεστικός*, fit for finishing; *τελέω*, to finish.] That can or may end or finish. The *telesic* or mystic operation. Cudworth.

TĒ-LĒS'TICH, *n.* [*Gr.* *τίλος*, the end, and *στίχος*, a verse.] A poem, or kind of anagram, in which the final letters of the lines, taken collectively, make up a name. B. Jonson.

TĒL'IC, *a.* [*Gr.* *τελικός*; *τέλος*, the end.] Relating to the end or purpose. [R.] Prof. Stuart.

TĒLL, *v. a.* [*A. S.* *tellan*, to tell; *Dut.* *vertellen*; *Frs.* *tella*; *Ger.* *zählen*; *Dan.* *tale*, to speak; *telle*, to tell; *Sw.* *tälja*, to tell, or count; *firtälja*, to tell, or relate; *Icel.* *tala*, to speak.] [*2. TOLD*; *pp.* *TELLING*, *TOLD*.]

1. To make known by words; to express verbally; to utter; to communicate orally. Who does not know this and another tell, My tale is true, and I am not a liar. Pope.

2. To recount; to relate; to rehearse. I will declare what wise men have told from their fathers, and have not hid. Job xv. 18.

3. To inform; to teach; to make known to. Tell me how may I know him, how adore. Milton.

4. To discover; to divulge; to disclose; to confess; to acknowledge; to own. She never told her love; But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud, Feed on her darkness till it breed. Shak.

5. To reckon; to number; to count. Look now towards heaven, and tell the stars, if thou be able to number them. Gen. xv. 5.

6. To discern; to distinguish; as, "I could not tell them apart." [Colloquial.]

7. To make excuses to. [Inelegant and R.] Tush! never tell me; I take it much unkindly. Shak.

To tell off, to count off; to detach; to distribute. Syn.—To tell, disclose, reveal, and divulge, all signify to make known what was before unknown. Tell the news, discover what was unknown; disclose what was concealed; reveal a secret, and divulge it publicly. Other words; express opinions or sentiments; tell or relate a story; tell or inform an individual; speak a language; rehearse a tragedy; teach a pupil; communicate knowledge; impart information. —See *DELIVER*, *DISCLOSE*.

TĒLL, *v. n.* 1. To give account; to make report. Who answered him full soft, he could not tell. Spenser.

2. To take or have effect; to be effective. "Every line tells." [Colloquial.] Qu. Rev.

TĒLL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be told. Athenæum.

TĒLL'ER, *n.* 1. One who tells; one who relates, recounts, or reports; a narrator. Shak.

2. One who numbers; a counter. Johnson.

3. One of four officers of the English exchequer, whose business it is to pay and receive all moneys on the king's account. Couvill.

4. An officer of a bank who receives or pays money; as, "A paying or a receiving teller."

5. In the last two senses the word is said to take its meaning from *taller*, one who kept a tally, as it is his duty to make the accounts tally. Bouvier.

5. A person appointed to receive and count votes at an election; a scrutineer. Bowdler.

TĒLL'ER-SHĪP, *n.* The office or the business of a teller. Clarke.

TĒL-LĪ'NA, *n.* [*Gr.* *τελλίνα*, a kind of shell-fish.] (*Zool.*) A genus of bivalves having very long siphons, and shells which present the appearance of an irregular fold. Woodward.

TĒLL'ING, *n.* The act of relating. Udal.

TĒLL'ING, *p. a.* Having great effect; effective. "A telling speech." Ch. O'b.

TĒLL'TALE, *n.* 1. One who gives malicious or officious information; a talebearer; a tattler. What! shall these papers be like *tell-tales* here? Shak.

2. A dial or index at the stern of a vessel to indicate the position of the helm. Mar. Dict.

3. A piece of lead or ivory, connected by a cord with the bellows of an organ, which indicates, by rising and falling, in what degree the wind is exhausted. Moore.

4. (*Mech.*) A piece of mechanism attached to a steam-engine to indicate the tension of steam:—a contrivance for showing the amount of work done by a machine, the number of times a gate or other place has been opened, &c., and, also, to check the conduct of persons employed, as of watchmen, check-takers, &c. Davis.

TĒLL'TALE, *a.* Telling tales; giving malicious or officious information. Shak.

TĒL'LU-RAL, *a.* [*L.* *tellus*, *telluris*, the earth.] Belonging to the earth; terrene. [R.] Clarke.

TĒL'LU-RATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A saline compound of telluric acid and a base. Miller.

TĒL'LU-RĒT-TĒD, *a.* Combined with tellurium. Telluretted hydrogen, a gaseous compound of tellurium and hydrogen, analogous in constitution and properties to sulphuretted hydrogen. It has weak acid properties, and precipitates most metals from their solutions in the form of tellurides;—called also *hydrotelluric acid*. Graham.

TĒL-LŪ'RĪ-AN, *n.* [*L.* *tellus*, *telluris*, the earth.] A machine for illustrating the effect of the earth's motion, and the obliquity of her axis in causing the vicissitudes of day and night, and the changes of the seasons. Ed. Ency.

TĒL-LŪ'RĪ-BĪS'MUTH, *n.* (*Min.*) A somewhat sectile, pale, steel-gray mineral, sometimes occurring in crystals, and consisting essentially of tellurium and bismuth;—called also *utradymite*, and *bornite*. Dana.

TĒL-LŪ'RĪC (122), *a.* [*L.* *tellus*, *telluris*.]

1. Belonging to the earth; terrestrial. Ed. Rev.

2. (*Chem.*) Noting a crystallizable acid of a nauseous metallic taste, with a feeble affinity for bases, and composed of three equivalents of oxygen and one of tellurium. Miller.

Telluric ochre, (*Min.*) See *TELLURITE*.

TĒL-LŪ'RĪC-SĪL'VĒR, *n.* (*Min.*) A slightly malleable mineral, of metallic lustre, occurring granular, and in coarse-grained masses, and consisting of tellurium and silver;—called also *bi-telluret of silver*, and *hessite*. Dana.

TĒL'LU-RĪDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of tellurium and a metal or other equivalent body; as, "*Telluride of sodium*." Graham.

TĒL'LU-RĪNE, *n.* A kind of French tripoli for polishing metal, cleaning marbles, &c. Simmonds.

TĒL'LU-RĪTE, *n.* 1. (*Min.*) A mineral occurring with tellurium in small, yellowish or whitish spherical masses, with a radiated structure;—called also *telluric ochre*. Dana.

2. (*Chem.*) A compound of tellurous acid and a salifiable base. Graham.

TĒL-LŪ'RĪ-ŪM, *n.* [*L.* *tellus*, the earth.] (*Min.*) A rare, silver-white substance, classed, by most English writers, among metals, and found chiefly in the mines of Transylvania and Hungary, occasionally native and pure, but generally combined with various metals. It bears a close analogy to sulphur and selenium, and is classed with them by some writers. Miller.

Tellurum is a poor conductor of heat and electricity, brittle, crystallizable, is distillable at a high temperature, burns, when highly heated in the air, with a lively blue flame, and diffuses a dense white smoke. It is more than six times as heavy as water. Miller. Graham.

Graphic tellurum, a very sectile mineral, sometimes crystalline, sometimes massive, of a metallic lustre, and consisting essentially of tellurium, gold, and silver;—so called in allusion to its crystals being arranged like writing characters. It is a valuable ore of gold. Dana.—*Tellurium salts*, (*Chem.*) a group of salts, composed of two tellurides, analogous to sulphur-salts, in which tellurium performs the same function as oxygen in oxy-salts;—called also *telluri-salts*. Miller.

TĒL-LŪ'RĪ-ŪM-GLANCE, *n.* (*Min.*) An opaque, sectile, blackish, lead-gray mineral, sometimes crystallized, generally foliated, of a splendid lustre, and consisting of tellurium, sulphur,

lead, and gold;—called also *black tellurium*, *foliated tellurium*, *bi-telluret of lead*, and *nagyagite*. *Dana.*

TĒL-LU-ROŪS, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid composed of two equivalents of oxygen and one of tellurium. It has a bitter, metallic taste, and combines with alkalis. *Miller.*

TĒL'O-TYPE, *n.* [*Gr.* *τύπος*, afar off, and *τύπος*, the mark of a blow, an impress.] A printing, electric telegraph. *Simmonds.*

TE'LUM, *n.* [*L.*, a weapon, a dart.] The thirteenth or last segment of insects. *Maunder.*

TEMEN, *n.* A measure for grain of Tripoli, containing nearly six gallons. *Simmonds.*

TĒM-ĒR-Ā-RĪ-OŪS, *a.* [*L.* *temerarius*; *It.* & *Sp.* *temerario*; *Fr.* *teméraire*.—Perhaps from the same root as *L.* *temno*, to slight. *Wm. Smith.*]

1. Unduly regardless of danger; unreasonably adventurous; foolhardy; rash. *L'Estrange.*
2. Wanting in forethought; thoughtless; inconsiderate; careless; heedless. [*R.*] *Ray.*

TĒM-ĒR-Ā-RĪ-OŪS-LY, *ad.* Rashly; without heed; thoughtlessly; inconsiderately. [*R.*] *Swift.*

†TĒM-ĒR-Ā-TĪON, *n.* Temerity. *Bp. Taylor.*

TE-MĒR-I-TY, *n.* [*L.* *temeritas*; *temere*, by chance, rashly; *It.* *temerità*; *Sp.* *temeridad*; *Fr.* *temérité*.] Excessive or undue boldness; unreasonable contempt of danger; rashness; foolhardiness; precipitancy.

It is notorious temerity to pass sentence upon grounds incapable of evidence. *Burn out.*

Syn.—See **RASHNESS**.

†TĒM-Ē-ROŪS, *a.* Rash. *Uncertain Authors.*

TEMIN, *n.* A money of account in Algiers, equal to about forty cents. *Ed. Ency.*

TĒM-PĒ'AN, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to, or like, Tempe, a valley in Thessaly; delightful. *Clarke.*

TĒM-PĒR, *v. a.* [*L.* *tempero*; *tempus*, time (*Gr.* *τέμνω*, to cut off); *It.* *temperare*; *Sp.* *temperar*; *Fr.* *tempérer*.] [*2.* **TEMPERED**; *pp.* **TEMPERING**, **TEMPERED**.]

1. To mix in due proportion; to mix so that one part qualifies the other; to qualify.

I shall temper so
Justice with mercy as will make the most
Tolerable use of all the law's violence. *Milton.*

2. To form by mixing; to compound.

The queen, sir, very oft importuned me
To temper poisons for her. *Shak.*

3. To accommodate; to adapt; to suit; to fit. God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. *Sterne.*

4. To moderate; to restrain; to mollify; to assuage; to appease; to pacify; to soothe.

With this she wants to temper angry Jove. *Spenser.*

5. To bring to a proper consistence. And temper clay with blood of Englishmen. *Shak.*

6. To bring to a proper degree of hardness or elasticity, as a metal, by thrusting it when hot into cold water. *Boyle.*

7. (*Mus.*) To modify or equalize, as the tones of an instrument, so as to distribute the imperfections as uniformly as possible among the different intervals.—See **TEMPERAMENT**.

8. †To rule; to govern; to manage. *Spenser.*

Syn.—See **QUALIFY**.

†TĒM-PĒR, *v. n.* To accord; to agree. Few men rightly temper with the stars. *Shak.*

TĒM-PĒR, *n.* 1. Due mixture of different qualities or components; state of being tempered.

Health itself is but a kind of temper, gotten and preserved by a convenient mixture of contraries. *Arbutnot.*

2. Constitution or natural condition of body; temperament. *Burnet.*

3. Constitutional frame of mind; mental disposition or constitution; humor.

Remember with what mild
And gracious temper he both heard and judged. *Milton.*
From nature he [Johnson] had received an uncouth figure,
a diseased constitution, and an irritable temper. *Macaulay.*

4. Calmness of mind; moderation; equanimity; tranquillity; composure.

Teach me, like thee, in various nature wise,
To fall with dignity, with temper rise. *Pope.*

5. Middle course; mean or medium.

The present clergy's wishes reach no further than that
some reasonable temper had been used, instead of paring
them so quick. *Swift.*

6. State to which metals, particularly steel, are reduced, in respect to hardness or elasticity.

These needles should have a due temper. *Sharp.*

7. Passion; anger; irritation.

8. This sense does not appear to be authorized by the English lexicographers, except some of the recent ones, as Smart, Craig, &c. But the word is often used in this sense in the United States, and sometimes in England, as in the following passage: "This admission favors the editor's opinion that Johnson, when the first ebullition of temper had subsided, felt that he had been unreasonably violent."—*John W. Croker.*

8. An alkaline substance, as lime in the West Indies, or wood-ashes in Brazil, used in making sugar, for the purpose of clarifying the cane-juice. *Simmonds.*

Syn.—See **QUALITY**, **DISPOSITION**.

TĒM-PĒR-A-MĒNT, *n.* [*L.* *temperamentum*; *It.* & *Sp.* *temperamento*; *Fr.* *tempérament*.]

1. Constitution; state with respect to the mixture of constituents or ingredients; manner of adaptation of component parts.

Bodies are denominated hot and cold in proportion to the present temperament of that part of our body to which they are applied. *Loche.*

Reduced the kingdom to its just state and temperament. *Hale.*

2. †A middle term reached by mutual concession; compromise; medium. *Milton.* *Hale.*

3. Mental constitution; general state, frame, or disposition of the mind; temper.

As character depending on the sphere of the educated
was not a mere accident, but the sum of our nature.
Believing in the power of the mind. *Feuchtersleben.*

4. (*Med.*) Natural organization of body; bodily constitution;—formerly supposed to depend upon the mixture of four humors of the body, then generally admitted,—blood, lymph, bile, and atrablis or black bile. *Dunglison.*

5. (*Mus.*) The accommodation or adjustment of the imperfect sounds, by transferring a part of their defects to the more perfect ones, in order to remedy, in some degree, the false intervals of fixed-toned instruments, as the organ, harpsichord, piano-forte, &c. *Moore.*

Syn.—See **TEMPERATURE**.

TĒM-PĒR-A-MĒNT'AL, *a.* Relating to the temperament; constitutional. [*R.*] *Brownie.*

TĒM-PĒR-ANCE, *n.* [*L.* *temperantia*; *It.* *temperanza*; *Sp.* *temperancia*; *Fr.* *temperance*.]

1. Moderation, opposed to any improper indulgence, but especially to drunkenness and gluttony; sobriety; soberness.

The rule of not too much temperance taught,
In what degree, and in what drink. *Milton.*

2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion; contentment.

Ask God for temperance, that's the appliance only
Which your disease requires. *Shak.*

3. †Temperature.

It [the island] must needs be of subtle and delicate temperance. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **ABSTINENCE**.

†TĒM-PĒR-AN-CY, *n.* Temperance. *Udal.*

TĒM-PĒR-ATE, *a.* [*L.* *temperatus*; *It.* *temperato*.]

1. Not excessive; moderate in degree or intensity. "Use a temperate heat." *Bacon.*

2. Not passionate; free from anger or excitement; sober; dispassionate; calm.

Such temperate order in so fierce a cause
Doth want example. *Shak.*

3. Moderate in eating and drinking, or in self-indulgence; abstemious. *Wiseman.*

Syn.—See **ABSTEMIOUS**.

TĒM-PĒR-ĀTE, *v. a.* To temper. [*R.*] *Pope.*

TĒM-PĒR-ATE-LY, *ad.* In a temperate manner; moderately; without excess;—without passion;—abstemiously; without self-indulgence.

By winds that temperately blow,
The bark should pass secure and slow. *Addison.*

TĒM-PĒR-ATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being temperate; moderateness. *Daniel.*

TĒM-PĒR-A-TĪVE, *a.* [*L.* *temperativus*; *It.* *temperativo*.] Having power to temper. *Granger.*

TĒM-PĒR-A-TŪRE, *n.* [*L.*, *It.*, & *Sp.* *temperatura*; *Fr.* *température*.]

1. Constitution or state; due mixture of qualities; composition; quality.

Memory depends upon the consistence and the temperature of the brain. *Waks.*

2. †Moderation; freedom from passion.

In that proud port, which her so goodly grace
Most goodly temperature you may desire. *Spenser.*

3. That modification of heat which is perceptible to the senses, or can be measured by the thermometer or pyrometer; the state or condition of a body relative to its power of exciting the sensation of heat or cold, and producing expansion; the energy with which the heat in a body tends to transfer itself to other bodies; free or uncombined heat; a definite degree of sensible heat. *Miller.* *Henry.*

Syn.—*Temperature* is applied to the atmosphere; *temperament* to persons or animal bodies. The temperature of the air; a man of sanguine, lymphatic, choleric, atrablis, or melancholic temperament.

TĒM-PĒRED (*tēm'pēd*), *p. a.* 1. Disposed as to the temper. "Ungently tempered." *Shak.*

2. (*Mus.*) Regulated as to pitch. *Dwight.*

TĒM-PĒR-ING, *n.* (*Metalurgy*.) The preparing of steel or iron, so as to render them harder or softer, as may be required, and which is effected by heating the metal and cooling it more or less rapidly. *Davis.*

TĒM-PĒST, *n.* [*L.* *tempesta*, a season, a tempest; *tempus*, time; *It.* *tempesta*; *Sp.* *tempestad*; *Fr.* *tempête*.—From *Gr.* *τέμνω*, the root of *τέμνω*, to cut. *Wm. Smith.*]

1. A violent agitation of the wind, usually accompanied with thunder, lightning, rain, hail, or snow; a violent storm; a gale; a hurricane.

With clouds and storms
About the heavens, then for long rolled,
The tempest came, and the world's
Thomson.

2. A violent commotion; a tumult; great perturbation; turmoil; disturbance.

These long storms and tempests of wars. *Udal.*

The tempest in my mind
Does from my senses take all feeling else. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **WIND**.

†TĒM-PĒST, *v. n.* [*It.* *tempestare*; *Fr.* *tempêter*.]

1. To storm; to be tempestuous. *Sandys.*

2. To pour a tempest. *B. Jonson.*

TĒM-PĒST, *v. a.* To disturb as by a tempest. [*R.*] The huge dolphin tempesting the main. *Pope.*

TĒM-PĒST-BĒAT'EN (*-bē'tn*), *a.* Beaten by a tempest or by storms. *Dryden.*

†TĒM-PĒS-TĪVE, *a.* [*L.* *tempestivus*; *It.* & *Sp.* *tempestivo*.] Seasonable; timely. *Scott.*

†TĒM-PĒS-TĪVE-LY, *ad.* Seasonably. *Burton.*

†TĒM-PĒS-TĪV'-ITY, *n.* [*L.* *tempestivitas*.] Seasonableness; timeliness. *Brownie.*

TĒM-PĒST-TŌST, *a.* Tost or driven about by a tempest, as a ship. *Shak.*

TĒM-PĒST'U-OŪS (*tēm-pēst'yū-ūs*), *a.* [*L.* *tempestuosus*; *It.* *tempestoso*; *Fr.* *tempêteux*.]

1. Abounding in tempests; very stormy or windy. "High tempestuous gusts." *Shak.*

2. Turbulent; tumultuous; impetuous.

Tempestuous fortune hath spent all her spite. *Spenser.*

TĒM-PĒST'U-OŪS-LY, *ad.* Turbulently; as in a tempest; tumultuously; impetuously. *Milton.*

TĒM-PĒST'U-OŪS-NESS, *n.* The state of being tempestuous or stormy. *Clarke.*

TĒM-PLAR, *n.* 1. One of a religious military order founded in the beginning of the twelfth century by nine French knights for the protection of pilgrims visiting the Holy Land, and afterwards having for its chief object the protection of the Holy Sepulchre. *P. Cyc.*

The Templars took their name from the Temple at Jerusalem, near which they were at first housed. They increased rapidly in numbers and power, and for more than a hundred and seventy years formed the most renowned Christian troops that fought against the Infidels in the East. They extended over all Europe, although, after the expulsion of the Christians from Palestine in 1192, Cyprus became their principal seat. They were finally broken up by Philip IV. of France, and Pope Clement V., in 1312. They were called also *Knights Templars*, *Knights of the Temple*, and *Soldiers of the Temple*. *P. Cyc.*

2. A student at law;—so called from an inn of court, established in the Temple, a house in London, which anciently belonged to the Knights Templars. [*England.*] *Pope.*

TĒM-PLĀTE, *n.* (*Arch.*) A templet. *Tomlinson.*

TĒM-PLE (*tēm'pl*), *n.* [*L.* *templum*; *It.* *tempio*;

Sp. *templo*; Fr. *temple*.—From Gr. *τεμ*,—the root of *τέμνω*, to cut.]

1. A place or a building dedicated to the service of some heathen deity.

2. The structure to which this term is applied is of comparatively modern date, for the earliest kind of temples were open spots with a rude altar of earth and stones. The Celtic temples were generally circles of rude stones. Those of Egypt were formed by massive walls and columns, and enclosed one, two, or more open courts. Some of the most celebrated Grecian and Roman temples were those of the Parthenon (to Minerva) at Athens, of Diana at Ephesus, of Apollo at Delphi, of Jupiter at Olympia, of Venus at Paphos and at Cythera, and that of the Capitoline Jupiter at Rome. *Brande. Briton.*

3. The building erected for the worship of God by Solomon at Jerusalem, and since several times renewed;—emphatically denominated *the Temple*. *Brande.*

4. The Jewish tabernacle. [R.] 1 Sam. i. 9. The Hebrews before Solomon could not properly be said to have had a temple, yet they did not scruple by the temple to describe the tabernacle. *Calmet.*

5. A building dedicated to Christian worship; a church.

What though he made a temple, God's house? *Chaucer.*

6. One of the two English inns of court, called the *Inner Temple* and the *Middle Temple*.

7. They were so called, because anciently occupied as the residence of the Knights Templars, on the suppression of which order they were purchased by some professors of the common law, and converted into inns of court. They are called the *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, in relation to Essex House, which was also a part of the house of the Templars, and called the *Outer Temple*, because situated without Temple Bar. *Lon. Ency.*

Syn.—See CHURCH.

TEMPLE (tē'mpl), n. [L. *templum*, time; It. *templa*, temples; Fr. *temple*.] (*Anat.*) A depression on each side of the head, between the forehead and the eye anteriorly and the ear posteriorly:—usually in the plural. *Dunglison.*

8. The word is said to be derived from the Latin *templum*, time, because in this part the hair first begins to turn white, and to indicate age. *Dunglison.*

†TEMPLE, v. a. To erect a temple to, or in honor of. *Feltham.*

TEMPLET, n. (*Arch.*) 1. A pattern-plate used by artisans, especially for the formation of curved works. *Tomlinson.*

2. A piece of timber or of stone laid under a beam or girder to distribute the weight. *Brande.*

TEMPPO, n. [It.] (*Mus.*) Time. *Moore.*

TEMPPO-RAL, a. [L. *temporalis*; It. *temporale*; Sp. *temporal*; Fr. *temporel*.]

1. Relating to, or measured by, time; enduring for a time;—opposed to *eternal*.

All things which beneath the moon have being are temporal, and subject to decay. *Spenser.*

2. Pertaining to this world, or to this life; secular;—opposed to *ecclesiastical* and to *spiritual*. "Temporal power." *Swift.*

Temporal argument, (*Greek Gram.*) See AUGMENT.

Syn.—See SECULAR.

TEMPPO-RAL, a. [L. *temporalis*; Fr. *temporal*.] Placed at, or relating to, the temples. "Temporal bone." "Temporal muscle." *Dunglison.*

TEMPPO-RAL, n. Any thing temporal; a secular possession. *Rogers.*

TEMPPO-RAL'I-TY, n.; pl. TEMPORALITIES. [L. *temporalitas*, present custom; Fr. *temporalité*.]

1. (*Eng. Law.*) The state or quality of being temporary;—opposed to *perpetuity*. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. †The laity. *Sir T. More.*

3. pl. The revenues, tenements, &c., of bishops, with which their churches are endowed, or permitted to be endowed, by the sovereign, and in virtue of which they become barons and lords of Parliament; secular possessions. *Blackstone.*

TEMPPO-RAL-LY, ad. With respect to time, or to this life. "Temporally happy." *South.*

TEMPPO-RAL-NÉSS, n. Quality of being temporal; secularity; worldliness. [R.] *Cotgrave.*

TEMPPO-RAL-TY, n. Temporality. [R.] *Udal.*

†TEMPPO-RAL-NE-OUS, a. [L. *temporaneus*.] Temporary. *Martin. Hallywell.*

TEMPPO-RA-RJ-LY, ad. For a time. *Godwin.*

TEMPPO-RA-RJ-NÉSS, n. The state of being temporary. *Johnson.*

TEMPPO-RA-RV, a. [L. *temporarius*; *tempus*, a time; It. & Sp. *temporario*; Fr. *temporaire*.] Lasting only for a limited time; not of long duration; not permanent; transitory. *Barrow.*

Syn.—Temporary characterizes that which lasts only for a time, and is opposed to *permanent*; *transitory*, that which is liable soon to pass away; *transient*, that which is of only momentary duration. A temporary measure or office; a transitory pleasure; a transient or momentary feeling or view; *fleeting* days.

TEMPPO-RJ-ZÁ'TION, n. The act of temporizing. Charges of temporization and compliance. *Johnson.*

TEMPPO-RJZE, v. n. [It. *temporeggiare*; Sp. *temporaricar*; Fr. *temporiser*.] 1. TEMPORIZED; pp. TEMPORIZING, TEMPORIZED.]

1. To delay; to procrastinate; to wait.

Well, you will temporize with the hours. *Shak.*

2. To comply with times and occasions; to conform to circumstances;—to trim.

They might have trifled with the company. *Dr. Rich.*

3. †To comply; to be influenced.

The dauphin is too wilful opposite, And will not temporize with my entreaties. *Shak.*

TEMPPO-RJZ-ER, n. [Fr. *temporiseur*.] One who temporizes or complies with the time or occasion; a trimmer; a timeserver. *Burton.*

Syn.—See TIMESERVER.

TEMPPO-RJZ-ING, p. a. Complying with the time or occasion; timeserving.

TEMPPO-RJZ-ING, n. A yielding to, or compliance with, the time or occasion. *Holland.*

TEMPPO-RJZ-ING-LY, ad. In a temporizing manner; by temporizing. *Clarke.*

TEMPPO-RJ-FÁ'CIAL (-shal), a. [L. *templus*, *temploris*, the temples, and *facies*, the face.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the temple and to the face. "Temporofacial nerves." *Dunglison.*

TEMPT (tēmt), v. a. [L. *tento*, *tempto*, to try, to tempt; *tento* (Gr. *τείνω*), to stretch; It. *tentare*; Sp. *tentar*; Fr. *tenter*.] 1. TEMPTED; pp. TEMPTING, TEMPTED.]

1. To try; to prove; to put to trial; to test. "God did tempt Abraham." *Gen. xxii. 1.*

He staid his hand, and gan himself advise To prove his sense, and tempt her feigned truth. *Spenser.*

2. To attempt; to venture on; to essay.

Ere leave be given to tempt the nether skies. *Dryden.*

3. To entice or solicit to ill; to incite by presenting inducements of pleasure or advantage.

Every man is tempted when he is drawn away of his own lust and enticed. *James i. 14.*

My Lady Grey tempts him to this harsh extremity. *Shak.*

4. To provoke; to incite; to instigate.

Tempt not the brave and needy to despair. *Dryden.*

5. To solicit or draw; to induce; to allure.

Whence came it that the tempter should be so? *Milton.*

Syn.—See ALLURE, TRY.

TEMPT-A-BÍL'I-TY (tēmt-a-bí'l'e-tē), n. The quality of being temptable. *Coleridge.*

TEMPT'A-BLE (tēmt'a-bl), a. That may be tempted; liable to temptation. *Swift.*

TEMP-TÁ'TION (tēmt-tá'shun), n. [L. *tentatio*; It. *tentazione*; Sp. *tentacion*; Fr. *tentation*.]

1. The act of tempting, or the state of being tempted; enticement or solicitation to evil. "Lead us not into temptation." *Lord's Prayer.*

All temptation to transgress repel. *Milton.*

When... you are led into temptations, prayer is the thread to bring you out of this labyrinth. *Dugda.*

2. That by which one is tempted; allurements.

Dare to be great without a guilty crown; View it, and lay the bright temptation down. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See ALLUREMENT.

TEMP-TÁ'TION-LÉSS, a. Having no temptation or motive. [R.] *Hammond.*

TEMP-TÁ'TIOUS (-shus), a. That temp's; tempting. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*

TEMPT'ER (tēmt'er), n. One who tempts; one who solicits or entices to ill;—emphatically the infernal solicitor to evil; Satan.

The tempter or the tempted, who sins most? *Shak.*

She's now the tempter to ensnare his heart. *Dryden.*

To this high mountain's top the tempter brought Our Saviour. *Milton.*

TEMPT'ING (tēmt'ing), p. a. That tempts. *Shak.*

TEMPT'ING-LY (tēmt'ing-lē), ad. So as to tempt or entice; enticingly. *Sir T. Herbert.*

TEMPT'ING-NÉSS, n. The quality or state of being tempting. *Clarke.*

TEMPT'RESS (tēmt'tres), n. She that tempts. *Ford.*

TEMSE (tēms), n. [Fr. *tamis*; *tamiser*, to sift.] A sieve;—written also *tems*, and *temse*. [Obsolete, or Local, Eng.] *Tusser. Todd.*

TEMSE (tēms), a. Sifted; as, "Temse-bread."

TEMSE'-BRÉAD (tēms'bred), } n. Bread made
TEMSED'-BRÉAD (tēms'tbred), } of finely-sifted
flour. [R.] *South. Bailey.*

†TEM'U-LÉNCÉ, } n. [L. *temulentia*.] Drunken-
†TEM'U-LÉN-CY, } ness; inebriation. *Bullockar.*

†TEM'U-LÉNT, a. [L. *temulentus*.] Inebriated; intoxicated; drunk. *Bailey.*

†TEM'U-LÉNT-IVE, a. Drunken. *Junius.*

TÉN, a. [M. Goth. *taihan*; A. S. *tyn*, *ten*; Frs. *tian*; Dut. *tiën*; Old Ger. *zehun*, *zín*; Ger. *zehn*; Dan. *tí*; Sw. *tio*; Icel. *tin*.—Gr. *δέκα*; L. *decem*; It. *dieci*; Sp. *diez*; Fr. *dix*.—The origin of Ger. *zehn*, *zehn*, L. *decem*, is best explained by the Old Ger. and M. Goth. *tai hund* or *hend*; that is, the old article *thai*, the, and *hund*, *hend*, hands, both the hands or ten fingers, by which they numbered or counted, as children still do. *Jukel*.—*Tooke* thinks it is the past participle of A. S. *týman*, to enclose, to encompass. He observes, "It is in the highest degree probable that all numeration was originally performed by the fingers, the usual resort of the ignorant, for the number of the fingers is still the utmost extent of numeration. The hands doubled, closed, shut in, include and conclude all number, and might therefore well be denominated *tyn* or *ten*." Nine and one; twice five.

10. Ten is a proverbial number, used indefinitely for a great many; as, "Ten times the gift." *Dryden.*

TÉN, n. 1. The number of nine and one. *Shak.*

2. A symbol representing ten units; as 10.

|| TÉN-A-BÍL'I-TY, n. Tenableness. *Forster.*

|| TÉN'A-BLE (tēn'a-bl, W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. R. Wb.; tēn-a-bl, S. Ja. Nares), a. [Fr. *tenable*; *tenir* (L. *teneo*), to hold.] That may be held, maintained, or defended; defensible.

The town was strong of itself, and wanted no industry to fortify and make it tenable. *Bacon.*

3. "The quantity of *e*, in the first syllable of this word, and its relatives *tenet*, *tenor*, and *tenure*, is one of the most puzzling difficulties of pronunciation. How differently this letter is pronounced by different speakers, may be gathered from a view of those orthoepists who have marked the quantity of the vowels:—

<i>Sheridan</i>	tēn'a-ble	tēn'et	tēn'or	tēn'ure
<i>Kenrick</i>	tēn'a-ble	tēn'et	tēn'or	tēn'ure
<i>Nares</i>	tēn'a-ble	tēn'et	tēn'or	tēn'ure
<i>Ash</i>	tēn'a-ble	tēn'et	tēn'or	tēn'ure
<i>Scott</i>	tēn'a-ble	tēn'et	tēn'or	tēn'ure
<i>Entick</i>	tēn'a-ble	tēn'et	tēn'or	tēn'ure
<i>Perry</i>	tēn'a-ble	tēn'et	tēn'or	tēn'ure
<i>W. Johnston</i>	tēn'a-ble	tēn'et	tēn'or	tēn'ure
<i>Buchanan</i>	tēn'a-ble	tēn'et	tēn'or	tēn'ure
<i>Fry</i>	tēn'a-ble	tēn'et	tēn'or	tēn'ure
<i>Smith</i>	—	tēn'et	—	—
<i>Elphinstone</i>	—	—	tēn'or	—

"From this survey of our dictionaries, we find them uniform only in the word *tenor*. They are nearly equally divided on the word *tenet*; and, if similitude were to decide, it would be clearly in favor of the short vowel, in this word as well as in *tenor*. They are both Latin words, and both have the vowel short in the original. This, however, is no reason, with those who understand the analogy of English pronunciation, (for *tremor*, *minor*, &c., have the first vowel short in Latin,) but it sufficiently shows the partiality of the ear to the short vowel in words of this form, as is evident in the word *tenant*." *Walker.*

The following table exhibits a view of the pronunciation of *tenable*, *tenet*, and *tenure*, by the principal English orthoepists subsequent to Walker:—

Tēn'a-ble.....	S.	W.	P.	J.	E.	F.	K.	Sm.	R.	Wb.
Tēn'a-ble.....	S.	W.	P.	J.	E.	F.	K.	Sm.	R.	Wb.
Tēn'et.....	S.	W.	P.	J.	E.	F.	K.	Sm.	R.	Wb.
Tēn'et.....	S.	W.	P.	J.	E.	F.	K.	Sm.	R.	Wb.
Tēn'ure.....	S.	W.	P.	J.	E.	F.	K.	Sm.	R.	Wb.
Tēn'ure.....	S.	W.	P.	J.	E.	F.	K.	Sm.	R.	Wb.

|| TÉN'A-BLE-NÉSS, n. Tenability. *Ash*

TĒN'ACE, *n.* In whist, the possession by a player of the best and third-best cards, he being the last player, and the opponent being obliged to lose the last trick, whatever card of the suit may be played. *Hoyle.*

TĒ-NĀ'CIOUS (tē-nā'shus), *a.* [*L. tenax, tenacis; teneo*, to hold; *It. tenace; Sp. tenaz; Fr. tenace.*]

1. Holding fast or tight; — used with *of*.

The haddock is said to be so tenacious of his bite that he will not give over on hold till his teeth meet and the bone cracks. *Howell.*

He is tenacious of his own property. *Arbutnot.*

2. Able to retain; retaining; retentive.

The memory in some is very tenacious. *Locke.*

3. Adhesive or cohesive; glutinous; viscous.

The wax is a ductile, tenacious paste. *Paley.*

4. Niggardly; close-fisted. *Ainsworth.*

5. Obstinate; stubborn; opinionative. *Roget.*

TĒ-NĀ'CIOUS-LY (tē-nā'shus-ly), *ad.* In a tenacious manner; adhesively. *Glanville.*

TĒ-NĀ'CIOUS-NĒSS (tē-nā'shus-nēs), *n.* The quality of being tenacious; tenacity. *Search.*

TĒ-NĀC'U-LUM, *n.* [*L. an instrument for holding.*] (*Surg.*) An instrument consisting of a fine hook attached to a handle, which is thrust through the parietes of a blood-vessel, to draw it out, so as to be tied. *Dumgison.*

†TĒN'A-CY, *n.* [*Low L. tenacia; from L. teneo*, to hold.] Tenacity; tenaciousness. *Barrow.*

TĒNAILLE (tē-nāl'), *n.* [*Fr., a pair of tongs, a tenaille; tenir (L. teneo)*, to hold.] (*Fort.*) A low work in the ditch between two bastions, covering the curtain. *Stocqueler.*

TĒNAILLON (tē-nāl'yōn), *n.* [*Fr. (Fort.)*] A kind of outwork formerly appended to the ravelin. *Stocqueler.*

TĒN'AN-CY, *n.* [*Low L. tenentia; L. teneo*, to hold; *Sp. tenencia.*] (*Law.*) State of a tenant; the holding, or the mode of holding, an estate: — in old English law, a house of habitation, or a place to live in, held of another. *Burrill.*

TĒN'ANT, *n.* [*Fr., from tenir (L. teneo)*, to hold.] 1. (*Law.*) One who holds or possesses lands or tenements by any kind of title, either in fee, for life, for years, or at will; one who has temporary possession and use of lands or tenements which are the property of another; — the correlative of *landlord*. *Burrill.*

His cheerful tenants bless their yearly toil.

Yet to their lord owe more than to the soil. *Pope.*

2. One having possession of any place; a dweller; an occupant; a resident.

The bear, rough tenant of these shades. *Thomson.*

Tenant in capite, (*Feudal & Old Eng. Law.*) tenant in chief; one who held immediately under the king, in right of his crown and dignity. — *Tenant by the curtesy*, (*Law.*) one who, on the death of his wife seized of an estate of inheritance, after having by her issue born alive and capable of inheriting her estate, holds the lands and tenements for the term of his life. After the birth of the issue, and before the death of the wife, he is called *tenant by the curtesy in utero*; after the death of the wife, *tenant by the curtesy consummate*. — *Tenant in dower*, a woman who holds the third part of the lands and tenements of which her deceased husband was seized, for the term of her life, as her dower. *Burrill.*

TĒN'ANT, v. a. [*i. TENANTED; pp. TENANTING, TENANTED.*] To hold or occupy as a tenant.

Sir Roger's estate is tenanted by persons who have served him, or his ancestors. *Addison.*

TĒN'ANT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be held or occupied by a tenant; fit to be tenanted. *Suckling.*

TĒN'ANT-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being tenantable. *Ash.*

TĒN'ANT-LĒSS, *a.* Having no tenant.

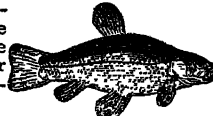
Leave not the mansion so long tenantless. *Shak.*

TĒN'ANT-RY, *n.* 1. The body of tenants; tenants collectively.

2. Tenancy; the state of a tenant. *Ridley.*

TĒN'ANT-SŌUL, *n.* A soul occupying the body. *Watts.*

TĒNCH, *n.* [*L. & It. tinca.*] (*Ich.*) A fish of the genus *Tinca*, allied to the carp, but having smaller scales, and a shorter dorsal fin. *Yarrell.*



TĒND, v. a. [*L. attendo.* — Contracted from *attend.*] [*i. TENDED; pp. TENDING, TENDED.*]

1. To watch; to guard; to protect; to attend; to accompany; to take care of.

He led a rural life, and had command O'er all the shepherds who about those vales Tended their numerous flocks. *Dryden.*

Jeoly had been sick for three months; in all which time I tended him... as if he had been my brother. *Dampier.*

2. To be attentive to; to mind.

Unsnuck of lamb or kid that tend their play. *Milton.*

3. (*Naut.*) To turn or swing round, as a vessel, when at single anchor, or moored by the head in a tide-way, at the beginning of the flood or ebb. *Mar. Dict.*

4. (*Old Eng. Law.*) To tender. *Cowell.*

TĒND, v. n. [*From attend.*]

1. To attend; to wait; to be attendant.

Was he not companion with the riotous knights That tend upon my father? *Shak.*

2. † To await; to expect.

The bark is ready, and the wind at help; The associates tend. *Shak.*

3. To attend; to mind; — followed by *to*.

Tend to the master's whistle. *Shak.*

TĒND, v. n. [*Gr. teivo, to stretch; L. tendo*, to extend, to tend; *It. tendere*, to tend; *Fr. tendre.*]

1. To move in a certain direction; to incline.

To these abodes our fleet Apollo sends: Here Dardanus was born, and hither tends. *Dryden.*

2. To be directed to any end, aim, or purpose.

The laws of our religion tend to the universal happiness of mankind. *Watson.*

Many times, that which we seek would, if it should be granted, be worse for us, and perhaps tend to our destruction. *Hammond.*

†TĒN'DANCE, *n.* 1. Attendance; care; state of expectation. "So long tendence." *Spenser.*

2. Persons in attendance; attendants.

His lobbies fill with tendance. *Shak.*

3. The act of tending; care; oversight.

And, touched by her fair tendance, gladder grew. *Milton.*

†TĒN'DENCE, *n.* Tendency. *Harris.*

TĒN'DEN-CY, *n.* The act of tending; inclination; propensity; direction; drift; aim; course.

The tendencies and inclinations of body and spirit. *Watts.*

These opinions are of so little moment, that, like motes in the sun, their tendencies are little noticed. *Locke.*

Syn. — Inclination denotes the first movement towards an object; tendency, a continued inclination. Inclination or tendency to good or evil; propensity to evil; tendency of an opinion; inclination of a person; drift of a discourse; aim of an author; direction of affairs; course of events; free or full scope.

TĒN'DER, *a.* [*Gr. téron; téro (L. tero)*, to rub, to wear away; *L. tener*; *It. tenero*; *Sp. tierno*; *Fr. tendre.* — *W. tyner.*]

1. Easily impressed, broken, or injured; soft; not firm or strong. "The tender grass." *Milton.*

To satisfy the desolate and waste ground, and to cause the bud of the tender herb to spring forth. *Job xxxviii. 27.*

2. Easily pained; very sensible to pain.

Our bodies are not naturally more tender than our faces; but, by being less exposed to the air, they become less able to endure it. *L'Estrange.*

3. Delicate; effeminate; not hardy; soft.

The tender and delicate among you. *Deut. xxviii. 39.*

Their minds were so mollified... that they forgot their former fierceness, and became most tender. *Spenser.*

4. Young; weak; feeble; as, "Tender age."

Infant minds their tender voices try. *Cowley.*

5. Susceptible of the softer passions, as love or pity; compassionate; kind; sympathetic; pitiful; affectionate; — gentle; mild; lenient.

The Lord is good to all, and his tender mercies are over all his works. *Ps. cxlv. 9.*

Your tears a heart of flint Might tender make. *Spenser.*

6. Expressive of the softer passions.

Oft would his voice the silent valley charm, Till lowing oxen broke the tender song. *Hammond.*

7. Exciting kind concern or regard; precious.

His life's as tender to me as my soul. *Shak.*

8. Careful not to injure; — used with *of*.

As I have been tender of every particular person's reputation, so I have taken care not to give offence. *Tillotson.*

9. Apt to cause pain; difficult to treat of.

In those that are tender and displeasing, break the ice by soon and repeated offence. *Bacon.*

Syn. — See **AFFECTIONATE**.

TĒN'DER, v. a. [*L. tendo; Fr. tendre.* — See **TEND.**] [*i. TENDERED; pp. TENDERING, TENDERED.*]

1. To offer; to present for acceptance.

I crave no more than what your highness offered; Nor will you tender less. *Shak.*

2. † To hold; to esteem; to regard; to value.

"Tender yourself more dearly." *Shak.*

Syn. — See **OFFER**.

TĒN'DER, n. 1. One who tends; an attendant.

2. A car or wagon attached to a locomotive engine, and conveying fuel and water. *Simmonds.*

3. An offer; a proposition for acceptance.

Thou mak'st some tender of my life. *Shak.*

Our tenders of duty every now and then miscarry. *Addison.*

4. That which is offered, as money. "In France, silver is the legal tender." *Simmonds.*

5. (*Naut.*) A small vessel that attends on a larger one, to supply her with stores, convey intelligence, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

6. (*Law.*) An offer of a sum of money in satisfaction of a debt or claim, by producing and showing the amount to the creditor, or party claiming, and expressing verbally a willingness to pay it. *Burrill.*

Tender of issue, (*Law.*) a form of words in a pleading, by which a party offers to refer the question arising upon it to the appropriate mode of decision. *Burrill.*

TĒN'DER-HEART'ED, *a.* Of a soft, compassionate disposition; affectionate; compassionate; kind; gentle.

Be ye... tender-hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you. *Eph. iv. 32.*

TĒN'DER-HEART'ED-LY, *ad.* With compassion; compassionately. *Scott.*

TĒN'DER-HEART'ED-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being tender-hearted; a tender or compassionate disposition. *Sherwood.*

†TĒN'DER-HEFT'ED, *a.* Moved or heaving with tenderness; tender-hearted. *Shak.*

TĒN'DER-LING, *n.* 1. One made tender by too much kindness; a fondling. *Harrison.*

2. The first horns of a deer. *Johnson.*

TĒN'DER-LŌIN, *n.* A tender part of beef situated immediately over the kidneys. *Wyman.*

TĒN'DER-LY, *ad.* In a tender manner; mildly; gently. "Take her up tenderly." *Hood.*

TĒN'DER-MIND'ED, *a.* Compassionate. *Shak.*

TĒN'DER-MŌUTH'ED (-mōuthd), *a.* Having a tender mouth, as a horse. *Clarke.*

TĒN'DER-NĒSS, *n.* 1. The state or the quality of being tender; susceptibility of impression.

The hardness, tenderness, moisture, or dryness of the fibres [of flesh]. *Arbutnot.*

2. The state of being easily hurt; soreness. "The tenderness of a wound." *Bentley.*

3. Susceptibility of the softer passions; — compassion; kindness; affection; benevolence; love; gentleness; mildness; humanity.

With what a graceful tenderness he loves! *Addison.*

She did, with singular care and tenderness, intend the education of Philip and Margaret. *Bacon.*

4. Cautious care; caution; carefulness.

A great tenderness of reputation. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

5. Softness or pathos of expression.

The tenderness of Otway. *Shenstone.*

Syn. — See **AFFECTION**, **BENEVOLENCE**, **LOVE**, **MILDNESS**.

TĒND'ING, *n.* Inclination; drift; tendency. *Sm.*

TĒND'INOUS, *a.* [*It. & Sp. tendinoso; Fr. tendineux.*] Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, tendons; sinewy. "Nervous and tendinous parts." *Wiseman.*

†TĒND'MENT, *n.* Attendance; care. *Bp. Hall.*

TĒND'ON, *n.* [*Gr. ténon; téno (L. tendo)*, to stretch, to extend; *It. tendine; Sp. & Fr. tendon.*] (*Anat.*) A white cord composed of very close parallel fibres, attached at one end to a bone, and, at the other, to a muscle; a sinew.

The tendons must be considered as so many cords for transmitting the motion of muscles to the bones. *Dumgison.*

TĒN'DRAC, *n.* [*Fr.*] See **TĒNREC**. *Smellie.*

TĒN'DRIL, *n.* [Fr. *tendron*; *tenir* (L. *teneo*), to hold.] (*Bot.*) A thread-shaped part, or slender branch, resembling a runner, but used for climbing. *Gray.*

“It is either a branch, as in the Virginia creeper, or a part of a leaf, as in the pea.” *Gray.*

TĒN'DRIL, *a.* Clasping or climbing by a tendril, or as by a tendril. “*Tendrils* hops.” *Dyer.*

TĒN'DRY, *n.* An offer; a tender. [R.] *Heylin.*

† **TĒ-NĒB'RĪ-CŌSE**, *a.* [L. *tenebrosus*.] Tenebrous; dark; gloomy. *Bailey.*

TĒN-E-BRĪF'IC, *a.* [L. *tenebræ*, darkness, and *facio*, to make.] Causing darkness. *Burns.*

TĒN-E-BRĪF'ICŌUS, *a.* Tenebrific. *Addison.*

TĒ-NĒ'BRI-ŌUS, *a.* Gloomy; tenebrous. *Young.*

TĒN-E-BRŌSE, *a.* Dark; tenebrous. *Ash.*

TĒN-E-BRŌS'Ī-TY, *n.* [Fr. *tenebrosité*.] Darkness; gloominess; gloom. *Burton.*

TĒN-E-BRŌUS, *a.* [L. *tenebrosus*; *tenebræ*, darkness, shades; It. & Sp. *tenebroso*; Fr. *ténébreux*.] Dark; gloomy; dusky; caliginous. *Hawes.*

TĒN-E-BRŌUS-NĒSS, *n.* Tenebrosity. *Clarke.*

TĒN'E-MĒNT, *n.* [Low L. *tenementum*; L. *teneo*, to hold; Fr. *tenement*, *tenement*.] 1. A house; a dwelling; a building for habitation or residence. *Locke.*

2. (*Law.*) Any thing of a permanent nature that may be held, as land, rents, &c. *Burrill.*

The party holding the land is called tenant; the thing held, *tenement*, the mode of holding, *tenure*. *Brande.*

† *Tenement*, although in its vulgar acceptance it is only applied to houses and other buildings, yet in its original, proper, and legal sense, it signifies every thing that may be holden, provided it be of a permanent nature, whether it be of a substantial and sensible, or of an unsubstantial, ideal kind. *Blackstone.*

Syn.—A house is a distinct dwelling; a *tenement* is either a whole house or only a part of a house appropriated to a separate family. One house may have two or more *tenements*. A large house; a snug *tenement*.

TĒN-E-MĒNT'AL, *a.* That is, or may be, held by tenants, as land. *Blackstone.*

TĒN-E-MĒNT'A-RY, *a.* Tenemental. *Spelman.*

TĒN'E-MĒNT-HŌUSE, *n.* A building having tenements occupied by poor families. *Am. Cyc.*

† **TĒN'ĒNT**, *n.* See **TENER**.

† **TĒ-NĒR'Ī-TY**, *n.* [L. *teneritas*.] The state of being tender; tenderness. *Ainsworth.*

TĒ-NĒS'MUS, *n.* [Gr. *τενεός*; *τενω*, to stretch, to strain; L. *tenesmos*.] (*Med.*) Frequent, painful, and ineffectual desire to go to stool;—one of the chief symptoms of inflammation of the membrane which lines the digestive tube, or of dysentery. *Dunglison.*

TĒN'ET [tēn'et, W. P. J. E. Sm. R. Wb.; tēn'et, S. J. K.; tēn'et or tēn'et, F.—See **TENABLE**], *n.* [L. *tenet*, he holds.] An opinion, principle, doctrine, or dogma, held to be true.

The doctrines, *tenets*, and determinations of the holy Roman and Universal Church. *State Trials.*

The *tenets* of the most learned and virtuous of the dissenters, and the greatest divines of this country. *Knob.*

“If several held it, it was called their *tenet* [L., they hold], a pedantry which no one would venture to follow at present.” *Smart.*

Syn.—See **DOCTRINE**, **PRINCIPLE**.

TĒN'FŌLD, *a.* Ten times increased. Fire kindled into *tenfold* rage. *Milton.*

TĒN'ŌID, *a.* [L. *tenia*, a tape-worm.] Resembling, or pertaining to, tape-worms. *Clarke.*

TĒN'NANT-ĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) An arsenical sulphuret of copper and iron, of a blackish, lead-gray, or iron-black color;—so named in honor of *Smithson Tennant*. *Dana.*

TĒN'NIS, *n.* [From Fr. *tenez*, take it; *tenir* (L. *teneo*), to hold. *Skinner*.] A game in which a ball is driven to and fro, by several persons striking it alternately, either with the palm of the hand, naked, or covered with a thick glove, or with a small bat, called a *racket*, held in the hand, the aim being to keep the ball in motion as long as possible without allowing it to fall to the ground. *P. Cyc.*

† **TĒN'NIS**, *v. a.* To drive, as a tennis ball. *Spenser.*

TĒN'NIS-BALL, *n.* A ball used to play the game of tennis with. *Shak.*

TĒN'NIS-CŌURT, *n.* A place or court for playing the game of tennis in. *Dryden.*

“Tennis-courts were divided by a line stretched in the middle, and the players, standing on each side with their rackets in their hands, were required to strike the ball over this line.” *P. Cyc.*

TĒN'-Ō'-CLŌCK, *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial plant or weed with a bulbous, fibrous root. *Farm. Ency.*

TĒN'ON, *n.* [Fr. *tenon*; *tenir* (L. *teneo*), to hold.] (*Carp.*) A projection cut on the end of a piece of timber to fit into a corresponding cavity, or mortise, cut in another piece of timber, for joining them. *Tomlinson.*

TĒN'OR, *n.* [L. *tenor*; *teneo*, to hold; It. *tenore*; Sp. *tenor*; Fr. *teneur*.] 1. Continued or general run or currency; course; constant mode; continuity.

Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law positively require humility and meekness of all men? *Sprat.*

Along the *tenor*, sequenced vale of life. *Gray.*

2. General course or drift of meaning; sense contained; purport; import; meaning.

Close attention to the *tenor* of the discourse. *Locke.*

3. [Fr. *tenor*.] (*Mus.*) The highest natural male voice;—the part performed by the highest kind of natural male voice;—the person or instrument performing the *tenor*. *Dwight.*

“The *tenor* was formerly the plain song, or principal part, and it derives its name because it held (L. *teneo*, to hold) or sustained the air, point, substance, or meaning of the whole cantus. It appears that the present practice of giving the air to the soprano, or treble, had its rise in the theatre. *Moore.*

4. (*Law.*) The exact copy of a writing, pursuing the course of its words as they succeeded one another;—the true intent and meaning of an instrument. *Burrill.*

TĒ-NŌT'Q-MY, *n.* [Gr. *τένω*, a tendon, and *τένω*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of dividing a tendon. *Dunglison.*

TĒN'PEN-NY, *a.* Valued at tenpence. *Swift.*

TĒN'PĪNS, *a.* A game with ten pins; ninepins. —See **NINEPINS**. *Hallwell.*

TĒN'RĒC, *n.* (*Zool.*) An animal of the family *Talpidae*, and genus *Centetes*, found in Madagascar, resembling the hedgehog, but differing from it in having small cutting teeth, in being covered with spiny bristles intermixed with silky hairs, and in not being able to roll itself up so completely in a ball. *Baird.*

“The silky *tenrec* (*Centetes setosus*) is the largest of the species, measuring from ten to twelve inches from the tip of the nose to the rump. *Baird.*

TĒNSE, *n.* [L. *tempus*, time, tense; It. *tempo*; Sp. *tiempo*; Fr. *temps*.] (*Gram.*) A particular form or modification of a verb, which defines the time at which an action is conceived as taking place. *Murray.*

The *tenses* are used to mark the present, past, and future, either indefinitely, or in reference to such distinctions. *Harris.*

“*Tense*, being the distinction of time, might seem to admit only of the present, past, and future; but to mark it more accurately, it is made to consist of six variations. *Murray.*

TĒNSE, *a.* [L. *tensus*; *tendo*, to stretch; It. *teso*; Sp. *tieso*; Fr. *tendu*.] Drawn tight; stretched; tight; not lax or loose; rigid. *Holder.*

TĒNSE'LY, *ad.* In a tense manner. *Percival.*

TĒNSE'NESS, *n.* The state of being tense. *Sharp.*

TĒN-SĪ-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* The state or the quality of being tensile; tensility. *Maunder.*

TĒN-SĪ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being extended or drawn out; tensile; ductile. *Bacon.*

TĒN'SILE (tēn'sil), *a.* 1. Capable of being extended or drawn out; tensile. *Bacon.*

2. Pertaining to tension. *Tomlinson.*

TĒN-SĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* The state or the quality of being tensile; tensibility. *More.*

TĒN'SION (tēn'shun), *n.* [L. *tensio*; *tendo*, *tensus*, to stretch; It. *tensione*; Sp. & Fr. *tension*.] 1. Act of stretching or drawing tight. *Holder.*

2. State of being stretched or drawn tight.

Still are the subtle strings in *tension* found, Like those of lutes, to just proportion wound. *Blackmore.*

The string which is constantly kept in a state of *tension* will vibrate on the slightest impulse. *Knob.*

3. The stretching, or the degree of stretching, to which a timber, or other material, is subjected in the direction of its length. *Tomlinson.*

4. (*Physics*.) A peculiar, abnormal, constrained condition of the particles of bodies, arising from the action of antagonistic forces, in which they endeavor to return to their natural state; a certain degree or amount of forced variation in the particles of bodies from their normal state. *Paraday.*

TĒN'SI-TY, *n.* The state of being tense. *Ec. Rev.*

TĒN'SIVE, *a.* [L. *tendo*, *tensus*, to stretch.] Tending to stretch or to contract; giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction. [R.]

A *tensive* pain from distension of the parts. *Floyer.*

TĒN'SOR, *n.* [L. *tendo*, to stretch.] (*Anat.*) A muscle which stretches some part. *Dunglison.*

† **TĒN'SURE** (tēn'shūr), *n.* [L. *tensura*.] A stretching or straining; tension. *Bacon.*

TĒNT, *n.* [L. *tentorium*; *tendo*, *tensus*, to stretch; It. *tenda*; Sp. *tienda*; Fr. *tente*.] 1. A movable lodging-place made of canvas, or other material, and extended upon poles; a pavilion; as, “A soldier's *tent*.”

There pitched his *tents*, and there resolved to stay. *Dryden.*

2. [L. *tento*, to try.] (*Surg.*) A small roll, usually of lint, of a cylindrical or pyramidal shape, introduced into wounds and deep ulcers, to prevent them from closing before they are filled up from the bottom. *Dunglison.*

3. † Attention; notice; heed; regard.

See ye take *tent* to this, and ken your mother. *B. Jonson.*

TĒNT, *n.* [Sp. *tinto*, deep-colored, from L. *tingo*, *tingo*, to dye.] A Spanish red wine chiefly from Malaga and Galicia. *Brande.*

Rich canary, with sherry and *tent* superfine. *Old Ballad.*

TĒNT, *v. n.* [*i.* **TENTED**; *pp.* **TENTING**, **TENTED**.] To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle. *Shak.*

TĒNT, *v. a.* 1. To search as with a tent; to probe.

I'll observe his looks, I'll *tent* him to the quick. *Shak.*

2. To open with a surgical tent. *Wiseman.*

3. To attend to; to heed; to guard;—to hinder; to prevent. [Local, Eng.] *Hallwell.*

TĒN'TA-ŌLE, *n.* [L. *tento*, to feel, to touch; It. *tentacolo*; Fr. *tentacule*.] (*Zool.*) A feeler or organ of touch, as of snails, &c. *Brande.*

“This term is used by Savigny in a restricted sense, to signify the elongated, filiform, inarticulate appendages of the mouth of annelids; but it is also applied to all appendages, whether jointed or not, which are used as instruments of exploration and prehension. *Brande.*

TĒN-TÁC'Ū-LŪM, *a.*; pl. **TĒN-TÁC'Ū-LA**. [Low L.] (*Zool.*) A tentacle. *Kirby.*

TĒN-TÁC'Ū-LAR, *a.* Relating to tentacles. *Kirby.*

TĒN-TÁC'Ū-LÁT-ĒD, *a.* Having tentacles, as certain animals. *Clarke.*

TĒN-TÁC'Ū-LĪF'ER-ŌUS, *a.* [Low L. *tentaculum*, a tentacle, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing tentacles; tentaculated. *Clarke.*

† **TĒNT'AGE**, *n.* An encampment. *Drayton.*

TĒN-TÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *tentatio*.] Trial; temptation. “The violence of *tentation*.” [R.] *Bp. Hall.*

TĒN-TA-TĪVE, *a.* [It. & Sp. *tentativo*, from L. *tento*, to try; Fr. *tentatif*.] Making trial or experiment; trying; essaying; experimental. *Hall.*

TĒN-TA-TĪVE, *n.* [Fr.] An essay; a trial. *Temple.*

TĒN-TA-TĪVE-LY, *ad.* In a tentative manner; by trial or experiment. *For. Qu. Rev.*

TĒNT'ĒD, *a.* Covered, or furnished with tents. Engaged in *tented* fields, and rolling floods. *Addison.*

TĒN'TER, *n.* [L. *tendo*, *tensus*, to stretch.] A machine, or frame-work, with hooks for stretching cloth, &c.; a tenter-hook. *Martin.*

To be on the *tenters* or *tenter-hooks*, to be on the stretch, in difficulties, or in suspense. *Hudibras.*

TĒN'TER, *v. a.* To hang or stretch on tenters. “Leather or cloth is *tentered*.” *Bacon.*

limit; *L. terminus*; *It. termine*; *Sp. término*; *Fr. terme*. — The form [*réqua*] points to *ripw* (*L. tero*), to wear, — perhaps strictly the stone that is worn by turning round it, as with chariots at a race. *Liddell & Scott*.]

1. A limit; a boundary; a bound; a confine. Corruption is a reciprocal to generation; and they two are as nature's two terms or boundaries. *Bacon*.

2. The time for which any thing lasts; a limited time; a period of time. *Addison*.

Doomed for a certain term to walk the night. *Shak.*

3. A word by which any thing is expressed; — particularly a word having a technical meaning; an expression.

The many terms of art required in trade and in war. *Swift*.

In painting, the greatest beauties cannot always be expressed for want of terms. *Dryden*.

Would curses kill, as doth the mandrake's groan, I would invent as bitter searching terms. *Shak.*

4. *pl.* Conditions; propositions; stipulations.

On my terms thou wilt not be my heir. *Dryden*.

Reducing France to our own terms. *Addison*.

5. In colleges, universities, &c., the period of the year during which instruction is regularly given, as distinguished from vacation. *Walker*.

6. (*Algebra*.) A single expression not connected with any other by the signs plus or minus, equality or inequality. *Davies & Peck*.

7. (*Logic*.) The subject or the predicate of a proposition. *Whately*.

Every syllogism has three terms; viz., the minor term, or the subject of the conclusion, the major term, or the predicate of the conclusion, and the middle term, or that with which each of the two other terms is separately compared. See *PREMISE*. *Whately*.

8. (*Arch.*) A pedestal widening towards the top, where it merges into a bust. *Britton*.

9. (*Med.*) *pl.* The menses. *Dunglison*.

10. (*Naut.*) A piece of carved work placed under each side of the taffrail, at the side timber of the stern, and extending down as low as the foot-rail of the balcony. *Mar. Dict.*

11. (*Law*.) A limitation of an estate to a certain period, as for life or for years: — an estate or interest conveyed for a certain time, or limited to a certain period of time: — the time granted to a debtor for discharging his obligation: — a limited and fixed period of time during which a court is held, sits, or is open for the hearing and trial of causes. *Burrill*. *Bouvier*.

Of terms of court there are four in every year, in England; one is called *Hilary term*, which, as regulated by 11 George IV. and 1 William IV., begins on the 11th and ends on the 31st of January; another is called *Easter term*, which begins on the 15th of April, and ends on the 8th of May; the third is *Trinity term*, beginning on the 22d of May, and ending on the 12th of June; the fourth is *Michaelmas term*, beginning on the 2d of November, and ending on the 25th of November. The rest of the year is called *vacation*. *Blackstone*. *P. Cyc.*

12. (*Geom.*) The extreme of any magnitude, or that which limits or bounds its extent; thus the terms of a line are points; of a superficies, lines; of a solid, superficieses. *Hutton*.

Terms of an equation, series, or compound expression, quantities connected with other quantities by the sign plus or minus. — Terms of a fraction, the numerator and denominator of that fraction. — Terms of a proportion, or progression, the several separate quantities of which the proportion or progression consists. — Terms of a ratio, the antecedent and consequent of that ratio. *Hutton*.

In terms, in plain words; plainly. *Atterbury*. — To come to terms, to make an agreement; to agree. — To bring to terms, to make to agree or acquiesce. — To make terms, to make an agreement. — Terms of a proportion, (*Math.*) the four members of which a proportion consists.

Syn. — Technical terms; the terms of an art or a science; the words of a language; appropriate expressions. "The purity of a language depends on its words; the precision, on its terms; and the brilliancy, on its expressions." *Trusler*. — Term of life; term of holding court. The limits of an empire; the boundary of a country; the term, the point that terminates the limit. — See *ARTICLES*, *LANGUAGE*.

TERM, *v. a.* [*TERMED*; *pp. TERMING*, *TERMED*.] To designate; to name; to call; to denominate.

Men term what is beyond the limits of the universe imaginary space. *Locke*.

TER-MA-GÁN-CY, *n.* Turbulence; tumultuousness. "Violent termagancy of temper." *Baker*.

TER-MA-GÁNT, *a.* Turbulent; quarrelsome; scolding; refractory; — applied to women.

The eldest was a termagant, imperious, prodigal, profligate wench. *Arbutnot*.

TER-MA-GÁNT, *n.* [*A. S. tír*, or *tyr*, a prefix serving to augment the sense, very, and *magan*, to be mighty; (*tyr-magan*) most mighty. *Lye*.]

1. A turbulent, brawling man. *Rogers*.

This terrible termagant, this Nero, this Pharaoh. *Bale*.

TER-MA-GÁNT (Low *L. termagnus*), a name given in the old romances to the god of the Saracens, and generally coupled with Mahound or Mahomet. *Toone*.

Not to fight the people with the Persian war, but to fight the people with the Persian war. *Bp. Hall*.

2. A female of fierce temper and ungoverned tongue; a bawling, turbulent woman; a scold.

There is something of an irritability in the constitution of women whose minds are uncultivated, which, when increased by opposition and confirmed by habit, usually produces a termagant, a shrew, or a vixen. *Knox*.

TER-MA-GÁNT-LY, *ad.* In a scolding, turbulent manner; like a termagant. *Clarke*.

TER-MÉR, *n.* 1. One who travels up from the country to a law term for the sake of tricks to be practised, and for other purposes; — sometimes called *term-trotter*. *Smart*.

2. (*Law*.) One who holds for a term of years or for life. — See *TERMOR*. *Cowell*.

TER-MĚŠ, *n.*; *pl.* *TERMITES*. [*L. termes*, the branch of a tree. *Brande*.] (*Ent.*) A neuropterous insect; white ant. — See *TERMITES*. *Baird*.

TER-M'—FĚE, *n.* (*Law*.) A fee chargeable for every term a case remains in court. *Clarke*.

TER-MI-NA-BLE, *a.* That may be terminated; limitable. *Bp. Taylor*.

TER-MI-NA-BLE-NĚSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being terminable. *Allen*.

TER-MI-NAL, *a.* [*L. terminalis*; *It. terminale*; *Sp. Fr. terminal*.]

1. Relating to a boundary, or termination; relating to, or forming, the end; ultimate. *P. Cyc.*

2. (*Bot.*) Borne at, or belonging to, the extremity or summit. *Gray*.

3. (*Math.*) Forming an edge or extremity.

Terminal is nearly synonymous with *limiting*. *Da. & P.* *Terminal figure*, the bust of a god on a stone pillar, diminishing at its base or terminus, and used by the Romans to mark boundaries. *Fairholt*.

TER-MI-NAL, *n.* The extremity; the end.

TER-MI-NÁ-I-F-A, *n. pl.* [*L.*] (*Roman Ant.*)

A festival celebrated annually in the month of February, by the Romans, in honor of *Terminus*, the god of boundaries. *Andrews*.

TER-MI-NÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. termino, terminatus*; *It. terminare*; *Sp. terminar*; *Fr. terminer*.] [*i. TERMINATED*; *pp. TERMINATING*, *TERMINATED*.]

1. To set bounds to; to mark off by a boundary; to bound; to limit.

Bodies that are solid, separable, terminated, and movable, have all sorts of figures. *Locke*.

2. To put an end to; to close; to complete.

Mr. Prior was directed to terminate all that minister's objections. *Swift*.

Syn. — See *COMPLETE*.

TER-MI-NÁTE, *v. n.* To be limited; to come to the limit in space or in time; to end.

The wisdom of this world, its designs, and efficacy, terminate on this side of heaven. *South*.

TER-MI-NÁTION, *n.* [*L. terminatio*; *It. terminazione*; *Sp. terminacion*; *Fr. terminason*.]

1. Act of terminating or bounding. *Johnson*.

2. That which bounds; a bound; a limit.

Its body is left imporous, and not discreted by atomical terminations. *Broune*.

3. End; conclusion; issue; completion.

A good progress and a happy termination. *Knox*.

4. Last purpose or design. [*R.*] *White*.

5. (*Gram.*) The end of a word; the part annexed to the root of an inflected word.

The change of *terminatio* by which the different cases and numbers of nouns are expressed. *Andrews*.

6. A word; a term. *Shak.*

TER-MI-NÁTION-AL, *a.* Relating to the end or termination. *Walker*.

TER-MI-NÁ-TIVE, *a.* That terminates; absolute; not relative. *Bp. Rust*.

TER-MI-NÁ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* So as not to respect anything else; absolutely. *Bp. Taylor*.

TER-MI-NÁ-TOR, *n.* One who, or that which, terminates or bounds. *Francis*.

TER-MI-NÁ-TQ-RY, *a.* Bounding; limiting. *Hill*.

† **TER-MINE**, *v. a.* To terminate. *Bp. Hall*.

TER-MI-NĚR, *n.* (*Law*.) The act of determining. — See *OYER*. *Burrill*.

TER-MI-NIST, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) One of a class of Calvinists who believe that there are persons to whom God has fixed, by a secret decree, a certain term before their death, after which he no longer wills their salvation. *Brande*.

TER-MI-NŎL'O-Q-ŲY, *n.* [*L. terminus*, and *Gr. lógos*; *Fr. terminologie*.] The doctrine of, or treatise on, all the technical terms used in the arts and the sciences; glossology; a nomenclature. *Brande*.

TER-MIN'THUS, *n.* [*Gr. τέμνωθος*.] (*Med.*) A painful tumor having a black pustule resembling the fruit of the turpentine-tree. *Dunglison*.

TER-MI-NŎS, *n.*; *pl.* *TER-MI-NĚ*. [*L.*]

1. (*Roman Ant.*) The divinity who presided over boundaries and frontiers. *Wm. Smith*.

2. (*Ancient Arch.*) A stone raised for the purpose of marking the boundary of a property: — also a pedestal increasing in size as its rises, for the reception of a bust; a term. *Brande*.

3. The beginning or the end of a railroad, or a station at the end of a railroad or railway.

One of the most monumental architectural works of the kind ever erected is the terminus of the London and Birmingham railway, in Euston Square. *P. Cyc.*

4. (*Law*.) In the civil law, a mark or physical object, as a tree or stone, dividing one piece of land from another: — a period of time fixed by law: — a limited number. — In old English law, a division-line between lands, where metes or marks were set up: — a fixed or limited period of time; a term: — an estate granted for a limited period; a term for years or for life; a term of court; a term or word. — In modern law, a limiting point either of time or space, and either at the beginning or end of a period. *Burrill*.

5. (*Arch.*) A pedestal widening towards the top, where it merges into a bust; a terminal figure; a term. *Britton*.

TER-MITE, *n.*; *pl.* *TER-MITES*. (*Ent.*) A neuropterous insect of the family *Termitidae*, characterized by wings with few transparent nervures, folding horizontally, short antennae, and depressed body; the white ant; termes. *Baird*.

The *Termites* are chiefly confined to the tropics, and live in society, composed of three kinds of individuals, — males, females, and neuters. They often attack and destroy trees and the wood-work of houses, in which they form innumerable galleries, all of which lead to a central point. Sometimes they erect their domiciles on the ground, in the form of pyramids or cones, resembling the huts of savages. *Eng. Cyc.*

TER-MITEŠ (*-mítz*), *n. pl.* of *TERMITE*. *Baird*.

TER-MĚ-TĚŠ, *n. pl.* of *TERMES*. *Kirby*.

TER-MĚSS, *a.* Unlimited; boundless. *Spenser*.

TER-M'LY, *a.* Occurring every term. [*R.*] *Bacon*.

TER-M'LY, *ad.* Term by term; every term. [*R.*]

Fees or allowances that are termly given. *Bacon*.

TER-MŎN, *n.* Anciently, in Ireland, an ecclesiastical district exempt from regal imposts. *Butler*.

TER-MŎNŎL'O-Q-ŲY, *n.* Terminology. *Dunglison*.

TER-M'ÖR, *n.* (*Law*.) One who has a term in lands, or who holds lands for a certain time, as for a limited number of years. *Burrill*.

TERN, *a.* [*L. ternus*.] (*Bot.*) Ternate. [*R.*] *Clarke*.

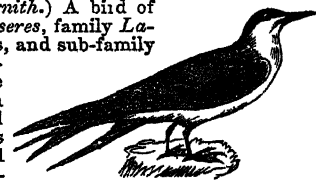
TERN, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Anseres*, family *Laridae*, or gulls, and sub-family *Sternina*, resembling the swallow in its long and pointed wings and forked tail; the sea-swallow. — See *STERNINE*. *Gray*.

The tern was formerly considered choice food. *Eng. Cyc.*

TER-NA-RY, *a.* [*L. ternarius*; *terni*, three each; *It. & Sp. ternario*; *Fr. ternaire*.]

1. Proceeding by threes, or consisting of three. "The ternary number." *Waterland*.

2. (*Bot.*) Ternate; threefold. *Louden*.



Tern.

TĒR'NĀ-EY, *n.* The number three. *Holder.*
TĒR'NĀTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Arranged or united in threes; having three leaflets. *Gray.*
TĒR'NĀTE-LY, *ad.* (*Bot.*) In a ternate manner. *Gray.*
TĒR'NĀ-ON, *n.* [*L. ternio, ternionis.*] The number three; a ternary. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall*
TĒR'P-SI-CHO-RĒ'AN, *a.* [*Gr. Τερψιχόρη*, the muse of dancing; *L. Terpsichore.*] Relating to Terpsichore, the muse who presided over the choral song and dancing. *Athenæum.*
TĒR'RACE, *n.* [*It. terrazzo; terra (L. terra), the earth; Sp. terrazo; Fr. terrasse.*] 1. A platform or level surface of earth thrown up, as for cultivation, or for a walk or parade. "The terrace of the fort." *Hackluyt.*
 Over all appeared the mountain's forked brows,
 With terraces on terraces upthrown. *Keat.*
 2. A balcony; an open gallery. *Fuller.*
 3. An oriental or flat roof of a house. *Holland.*
TĒR'RACE, *v. a.* [*i. TERRACED; pp. TERRACING, TERRACED.*] To form into a terrace, or to furnish with a terrace or terraces. *Wotton.*
TĒR'RACED (*tĕr'ast*), *p. a.* Formed into, or having, a terrace. *Thomson.*
TĒR'RA-CŌT'TA, *n.*; pl. **TĒR'RA-CŌT'TAŞ**. [*It.*] Baked clay; — a name given to figures, vases, architectural decorations, &c., modelled or cast in a paste composed of a pure clay and a fine-grained, colorless sand, or calcined flints, and pulverized potsherds, or crushed pottery, and slowly dried in the air, and then fired to the hardness of stone in a kiln. *Tomlinson.*
TĒR'RA-CŪLT'U-RAL, *a.* Relating to terraculture; agricultural. [*R.*] *Clarke.*
TĒR'RA-CŪLT'URE, *n.* [*L. terra, the earth, and cultura, cultivation.*] Cultivation of the earth; agriculture. [*R.*] *Clarke.*
TĒR'RAE FĪL'I-ŪS (*tĕr're-fil'i-ŭs*), *n.* [*L. a son of the earth.*] A humorous name given to a student or orator formerly appointed in the public acts in Oxford University, England, to make a jesting and satirical Latin oration against the members of the university; — not unlike the *prevaricator* at Cambridge. *Guardian.*
TĒR'RA FĪR'MA. [*L.*] Firm or solid earth; — a firm basis or foundation. *Qu. Rev.*
TĒR'RAGE, *n.* [*Low L. terragium; from L. terra, land.*] (*Old Eng. Law.*) A kind of tax on land; a boon or duty of ploughing, reaping, &c. *Concell.*
TĒR'RA JA-PŌN'I-CA, *n.* [*Low L.*] Japan earth; catechu. — See **CATECHU**. *Crabb.*
TĒR'RA-PĒNE, *n.* A terrapin. *Eng. Cyc.*
TĒR'RA-PĪN, *n.* (*Zool.*) A fresh-water tortoise of the family *Emydidae*, having a depressed head, large eyes, and a beak resembling in form that of a bird of prey. Its neck can be wholly retracted within the carapace. *Baird.*
TĒR'RA-QUE-OŪS, *a.* [*L. terra, earth, and aqua, water.*] Consisting of land and water. "The terraqueous globe." *Woodward.*
TĒR'RAR, *n.* [*Low L. terrarium, from L. terra, earth.*] (*Old Eng. Law.*) A book or roll containing a description of the several lands of an individual or of a town. *Burrill.*
TĒR'RAS, *n.* (*Min.*) See **TARRAS**. *Maunder.*
TĒR'RE, *v. n.* To tarre; to urge. *Wickliffe.*
TĒR'RE-BLŪE (*tār'blū*), *n.* [*Fr. terre, earth, and bleu, blue.*] A sort of light earth. *Woodward.*
TĒR-RĒEN', *n.* See **TUREEN**. *Knox.*
TĒR'RE-MŌTE (*tār'mōt*), *n.* [*L. terra, of the earth, and motus, motion; Old Fr. terremuet.*] An earthquake. *Gower.*
TĒR-RĒNE', *a.* [*L. terrenus; terra, the earth; It. & Sp. terreno.*] 1. Consisting of earth; earthy. "The *terrene* substance may be separated." *Holland.*
 2. Pertaining to the earth; earthly; terrestrial. *Hooker.*

TĒR-RĒNE', *n.* The surface of the whole earth. "The length of this *terrene*." *Milton.*
TĒR'RE-OŪS, *a.* [*L. terreus; terra, the earth; It. & Sp. terreo; Fr. terreux.*] Consisting of earth; earthy. [*R.*] *Glanvill.*
TĒR'RE-PLEIN (*tār-plān'*), *n.* [*Fr. terre, earth, and plein, full.*] (*Fort.*) The platform or horizontal surface of a rampart, on which cannon are placed and worked; — in field fortification the plane of site or level country around a work. *Glossary of Mil. Terms. Stocqueler.*
TĒR-RĒS'TRI-AL, *a.* [*L. terrestris; terra, the earth; It. & Fr. terrestre*] 1. Relating to the earth; earthly; mundane. Celestial bodies, and bodies *terrestrial*. 1 *Cor. xv. 40.*
 2. Consisting of earth; earthy; *terreous*. "Terrestrial parts of the globe." [*R.*] *Woodward.*
TĒR-RĒS'TRI-AL, *n.* 1. An inhabitant of the earth. "What all *terrestrials* need." *Pope.*
 2. *pl. (Zool.)* A section of the class *Aves*, or birds, distinguished to the orders *Rasores* and *Cursoris* — a family of pulmonated, gasteropodous mollusks, and of a division of isopodous crustaceans. *Brande.*
TĒR-RĒS'TRI-AL-LY, *ad.* After an earthly manner; as an inhabitant of the earth. *More.*
TĒR-RĒS'TRI-AL-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being terrestrial. *Scott.*
TĒR-RĒS'TRI-FV, *v. a.* [*L. terrestris, terrestrial, and facio, to make.*] To reduce to earth; to make like earth. *Browne.*
TĒR-RĒS'TRI-OŪS, *a.* Terrestrial. *Browne.*
TĒR'RET, *n.* The ring on a saddle through which the girths pass. *Wright.*
TĒR'RE-TĒN-ANT (*tār'tĕn-ant*), *n.* (*Law.*) A tenant, holder, or occupier of land. *Blackstone.*
TĒR'RE-VERTE (*tār'vert*), *n.* [*Fr. terre, earth, and vert, green.*] (*Min.*) A green, soft, earthy mineral, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, protoxide and peroxide of iron, magnesia, and water, used as a pigment; green earth; seldanite. *Dana.*
TĒR'RĪ-BLE, *a.* [*L. terribilis; terreo, to frighten; It. terribile; Sp. & Fr. terrible.*] 1. Exciting fear; causing terror; fearful; frightful; horrible; dreadful; formidable. Prudent in peace, and terrible in war. *Prior.*
 2. Producing awe and reverence, or tending to excite dread, wonder, and astonishment. O God, thou art terrible out of thy holy place. *Ps. lxxviii. 35.*
 3. Great; severe; excessive. [*Colloquial.*] Terrible coldness of the season. *Clarendon.*
SYN. — See **FEARFUL**, **FORMIDABLE**.
TĒR'RĪ-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being terrible; formidableness; dreadfulness. *Sidney.*
TĒR'RĪ-BLY, *ad.* 1. In a terrible manner; dreadfully; horribly; formidably. *Dryden.*
 2. Violently; very much. [*Colloquial.*] The poor man squalled terribly. *Swift.*
TĒR'RĪ-ER, *n.* [*Fr., from L. terra, earth.*] 1. A variety of the dog remarkable for the eagerness and courage with which it goes into the ground for animals that burrow; *Canis familiaris terrarius*. *Eng. Cyc.*
 The fox is earthed; but I shall send my two *terriers* in after him. *Dryden.*
 2. [*Fr. terre (L. terra), land.*] (*Eng. Law.*) A register or survey of lands; a book or roll in which the several lands, either of an individual or a corporation, are described, containing the quantity of acres, boundaries, tenants' names, &c.; — applied particularly to ecclesiastical lands. — Anciently called *terrar*. *Ayliffe.*
 3. [*L. tero, to bore.*] + An instrument for boring; an auger or borer. *Ainsworth.*
TĒR-RĪF'IC, *a.* [*L. terrificus; terreo, to frighten, and facio, to make; It. & Sp. terrifico.*] Adapted to excite consternation, or great fear and dread; causing terror; dreadful; fearful; frightful; formidable; terrible. *Pope.*
SYN. — See **FEARFUL**, **FORMIDABLE**.
TĒR-RĪF'IC-AL, *a.* Exciting terror, alarm, or consternation; terrific. *Clarke.*

TĒR-RĪF'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* So as to excite terror; terribly; frightfully. *De Quincey.*
TĒR'RĪ-FV, *v. a.* [*L. terror, terror, and facio, to make.*] [*i. TERRIFIED; pp. TERRIFYING, TERRIFIED.*] To strike with terror; to frighten; to fright; to alarm; to shock; to make afraid. Thou scarest me with dreams, and terrifiest me through visions. *Job vii. 14.*
TĒR-RĪG'E-NOŪS, *a.* [*L. terregina; terra, the earth, and gigno, to bring forth, to be born.*] Born of the earth. *Smart.*
TĒR-RĪ-TŌ'RĪ-AL, *a.* [*L. territorialis; It. territoriale; Sp. & Fr. territorial.*] Pertaining to, or consisting of, a territory or territories. "Territorial acquisitions." *A. Smith.*
 Territorial courts, the courts established in the territories of the United States. *Bowser.*
TĒR-RĪ-TŌ'RĪ-AL-IZE, *v. a.* To enlarge or extend by addition of territory. [*u.*] *Coleridge.*
TĒR-RĪ-TŌ'RĪ-AL-LY, *ad.* In relation to, or by means of, territory. *Clarke.*
TĒR-RĪ-TŌ'RĪED, *a.* Possessed of land or territory. *Selden.*
TĒR'RĪ-TO-EY, *n.* [*L. territorium; terra, the earth; It. & Sp. territorio; Fr. territoire.*] 1. The compass of land belonging to, or within the jurisdiction of, a state, city, town, or parish, &c.; country; domain; district. *Milton.*
 Linger not in my territories longer than swiftest expedition will give thee time to leave our royal court. *Shak.*
 The kingdom of England, over which our municipal laws have jurisdiction, includes not, by the common law, either Wales, Scotland, or Ireland, or any other part of the king's dominions, except the territory of England alone. *Blackstone.*
 2. A large district of country belonging to the United States, not forming a part of any individual state, and having a temporary government. *Boutier.*
SYN. — See **DISTRICT**.
TĒR'RŌR, *n.* [*L. terror; terreo, to frighten; It. terrore; Sp. terror; Fr. terreur.*] 1. Great fear; fright; alarm; consternation. Terror is that species of fear which rouses to defend or escape, producing the violent agitations which have been already noticed. *Cogan.*
 2. That which excites dread; cause of fear. Judah shall be a terror unto Egypt. *Isa. xix. 17.*
 Those enormous terrors of the Nile. *Prior.*
 King of terrors, death, emphatically so called. — *Reign of terror*, (*French Hist.*) that period during the revolution between October, 1793, and July, 1794, during which the executions were most numerous, and the country under the sway of the actual terror inspired by the ferocious measures of its governors, who had established it avowedly as the principle of their authority. *Brande.*
SYN. — See **ALARM**.
TĒR'RŌR-ISM, *n.* Government by terror or intimidation; a state of terror. *Lady Morgan.*
TĒR'RŌR-IST, *n.* One who rules by intimidation; one who practises terrorism; — a name given to the agents and partisans of the revolutionary tribunal in France during the reign of terror. Thousands of those hell-hounds called *terrorists*, whom they had shut up in prison, on their last revolution, as the satellites of tyranny, are let loose on the people. *Burke.*
TĒR'RŌR-IZE, *v. a.* To affright. *Life of J. Selden.*
TĒR'RŌR-LESS, *a.* Free from terror; without fear; fearless; not afraid. *Shelley.*
TĒR'RŌR-SMĪT'TEN, *a.* Smitten or struck with terror; terror-struck. *Clarke.*
TĒR'RŌR-STRŪCK, *a.* Alarmed or struck with terror; terror-smitten. *Clarke.*
TĒR'RY-VĒL'VĒT, *n.* A kind of silk plush or ribbed velvet. *Simmonds.*
TĒRSE, *a.* [*L. tergo, tersus, to wipe or rub; It. & Sp. terso.*] 1. Wiped; rubbed; clean; clear. [*R.*] Many stones, precious and vulgar, although *terse* and smooth, have not this power attractive. *Browne.*
 2. Free from superfluity; elegantly concise; polished and sententious; neat. His [Maple's] style was *terse*, his words choice, but his periods a little too elaborate. *Wood.*
TĒRSE'LY, *ad.* In a terse manner. *B. Jonson.*
TĒRSE'NESS, *n.* The quality of being terse; neatness of style; elegance and conciseness. He talked of Tacitus; and I hazarded an opinion, that with all his merit for penetration, shrewdness of judgment, and terseness of expression, he was too compact. *Bonwell.*

TÉR'TIAL (tér'shál), *a.* (*Ornith.*) Applied to the quills growing on the last or innermost joint of a bird's wing. *Wright.*

TÉR'TIAL (tér'shál), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A large feather extending from the proximate extremity of the bones of the wing of some birds. *Brande.*

TÉR'TIAN (tér'shán), *n.* 1. (*Med.*) An intermittent fever or ague, the paroxysms of which return every third day, or every forty-eight hours. *Tertions of a long continuance do most menace this system.* *Harvey.*

2. A liquid measure for wine, equal to seven-gallons. *Simmonds.*

TÉR'TIAN (tér'shán), *a.* [*L. tertianus; tertius, the third.*] Occurring every third day.

A tertian ague is at least your lot. *Dryden.*

TÉR'TI-A-RY (tér'shè-a-re), *a.* Third, or pertaining to the third.

Tertiary formation, or tertiary strata, (Geol.) a series of sedimentary rocks, with characters which distinguish them from two other great series of strata—the secondary and the primary—which lie beneath them. *Lyell.*—*Tertiary colors,* citrine, russet, and olive, produced by the mixture of two secondaries, more correctly speaking, they are grays, and are either red-gray, blue-gray, or yellow-gray, when these primaries are in excess, or they are violet-gray, orange-gray, or green-gray, when these secondaries are in excess. *Fairholt.*

TÉR'TI-ATE (tér'shè-át), *v. a.* [*L. tertio, tertius; tertius, the third; It. terziare.*] [*2. TERTIATED; pp. TERTIATING, TERTIATED.*]

1. To do for the third time. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

2. To examine, as the thickness of the metal of a piece of ordnance, in order to ascertain its strength. *Mar. Dict.*

TÉR'TI-UM QUID. [*L.*] A third something.

TERZA-RIMA (tér'tsà-ré-má), [*It., third or triple rhyme.*] A peculiar and complicated system of versification, borrowed by the early Italian poets from the Troubadours. *Brande.*

“The rhyme is thus arranged: at the commencement of a poem, or portion of a poem, verses 1 and 3 rhyme together, as do verses 2, 4, and 6; the third rhyme begins with verse 5, which rhymes to 7 and 9; the fourth is formed by 8, 10, and 12, and so on; and the poem or canto ends abruptly—the last rhyme, like the first, being on a couplet instead of a triplet. This metre has been rendered celebrated by Dante, who wrote in it his ‘Divina Commedia.’ Byron has adopted it in English, with indifferent success, in his ‘Prophecy of Dante;’ and it has been attempted by various translators.” *Brande.*

TER-ZÉT'TÔ (tér'tsét'tô), *n.* [*It. (Mus.)*] A composition in three parts; a piece for three voices or three instruments; a trio. *Moore.*

TÈS'SÈL-ÏTE, *n.* (*Min.*) Apophyllite. *Brewster.*

TÈS'SÈL-LAR, *a.* Formed in squares. *Wright.*

TÈS'SÈL-LATE, *v. a.* [*L. tessella, a small, square piece of stone.*] [*2. TESSELLATED; pp. TESSELLATING, TESSELLATED.*] To form into little squares; to lay with mosaic or checkered work. *P. Cyc.*

TÈS'SÈL-LAT-ED, *a.* [*L. tessellatus; tessella, a small, square piece of stone.*] Variegated by squares or square stones in the manner of mosaic; checkered. *Woodward.*

A tessellated pavement without cement. *Burke.*

TÈS'SÈL-LÁ'TION, *n.* The act of tessellating, or the state of being tessellated. *Smart.*

TÈS'SÈ-RA, *n.*; pl. *TESSERÆ*. [*L., from Gr. τέσσερες, four.*] (*Roman Ant.*) A square or cube, used for making tessellated pavements, for dice, and as tokens for different purposes. *Wm. Smith.*

TÈS'SÈ-RÁ'IC, *a.* Variegated by squares; tessellated; checkered. [*R.*] *Sir R. Atkins.*

TÈS'SÈ-RÁL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or resembling, a tessera. *Ed. Rev.*

2. (*Crystallography.*) Noting a system of crystallization in which the three axes are rectangular in their intersections, and equal; monometric. *Dana.*

TÈS'SU-LAR, *a.* (*Crystallography.*) Noting a system of crystals, including the cube, tetrahedron, &c.; monometric. *Brande.*

TÈST, *n.* [*L. testa, a piece of baked earthen ware; It. testio; Fr. têt.*]

1. A cupel for assaying and refining metals. Ingots, tests, and many things more. *Chaucer.*

2. A decisive trial; an experiment.

He urged the notoriety of the fact, as a thing not feigned, not private, but done at noon-day, under the test of competent persons. *Bp. Taylor.*

3. That with which any thing is compared in order to determine its genuineness; a criterion; a standard.

Thou art a Nature still divinely bright,
On a fair, smooth, clear, unmix'd, and high,
Late, forc'd, and early, to be true, thyself
At once thyself, and all that's in thee true. *Pope.*

4. Proof; decisive exhibition or example.

Satisfied with having given a test of their courage. *Cook.*

5. Judgment; distinction; discrimination.

Who would excel, when few can make a test
Betwixt indifferent writing and the best. *Dryden.*

6. (*Chem.*) A substance, which, on being applied to other substances whose composition is unknown, indicates, by the sensible effects which it produces or fails to produce, their constituent elements; a reagent. *Dr. C. T. Jackson.*

7. The imposition of an oath, or any other act by which one's principles, particularly one's religious principles, are put to the proof.

Tests and disabilities are distinct from penalties properly so called. *Eden.*

Test paper, (*Law.*) a paper or instrument shown to a jury as evidence. [*U. S.*] *Burrill.*

SYN.—See **CRITERION, EXPERIMENT.**

†TÈST, *n.* [*L. testis.*] A witness; an eyewitness.

Prelates and great lord, of England were . . . tests of that dead, at the least to the number of eleven. *Berners.*

TÈST, *v. a.* [*Nor. Fr. taster; Fr. tâter, to taste, to try.*—From the same root as *taste.* *Talbot.*] [*2. TESTED; pp. TESTING, TESTED.*]

1. To try by a test or standard; to prove or to disprove by experiment, or some criterion; to subject to a critical trial.

Not with fond shekels of the tested gold. *Shak.*
The power of a sample of gunpowder, or of a piece of ordnance, is tested, not by the loudness of the report, but by the depth of the impression made on the target. *W. Harvey.*

2. To attest and date. [*R.*] *Wright.*

3. To refine, as gold and silver, by means of litharge, or oxide of lead, cleansing or separating them from alloy; to assay. *Craig.*

4. (*Chem.*) To try or examine by applying a reagent or reagents. *Dr. C. T. Jackson.*

Though Shakespeare uses *tested* as a participial adjective, yet the active verb *to test* is modern. It is reputed to be of American origin, and the use of it has heretofore been stigmatized. It has, however, been often used, within a few years, in the most distinguished English reviews and journals, and by some of the most eminent English writers.

†TÈST, *v. n.* To make a will or testament.

While he that testeth liveth. *Heb. ix. 17, Rheims Version.*

TÈS'TA, *n.* [*L., a shell.*]

1. (*Zool.*) The shell or covering of testaceous animals. *Andrews.*

2. (*Bot.*) The outer, and usually harder, coat or shell of the seed. *Gray.*

TÈS'TA-BLE, *a.* [*L. testabilis; Old Fr. testable.*]

1. That may be disposed of by will. *Blackstone.*

2. Capable of bearing witness. [*R.*] *Cotgrave.*

TÈS-TÁ'CE-A (tès-tá'shè-a, 66), *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) The mollusca in general, but more particularly those which are covered with shells. *Baird.*

TÈS-TÁ'CEAN (tès-tá'shán, 66), *n.* (*Zool.*) A molluscous animal covered with a shell; a shell-fish; a mollusk. *Brande.*

TÈS-TÁ'CEAN, *a.* Relating to the testacea. *Lyell.*

TÈS'TA-CÈL, *n.* A little shell; a slug. *Smart.*

TÈS-TA-CÈ-ÓG'RÁ-PHY, *n.* See **TESTACEOLOGY.**

TÈS-TA-CÈ-ÓL'O-QY, *n.* [*L. testacea; testa, a shell, and Gr. λόγος, a discourse.*] The science of testaceous mollusks; conchology. *Clarke.*

TÈS-TÁ'CEOUS (tès-tá'shús), *a.* [*L. testaceus; testa, a shell; It. & Sp. testaceo; Fr. testacé.*]

1. Consisting or composed of shells. *Johnson.*

2. (*Zool.*) Pertaining to animals which have a strong, thick, and entire shell, as oysters; testacean;—opposed to *crustaceous*. *Brande.*

Testaceous powders, (*Med.*) powders consisting of burnt shells. *Dunglison.*

TÈST-ÁCT, *n.* The act of 25 Charles II., c. 2, by which all officers, civil and military, were bound to take the oaths of supremacy and ab-

juration, and the test, that is, the eucharist according to the forms of the Church of England, under severe penalties if they exercised the functions of any such officer without being thus duly qualified. This act was repealed in 1828. *Blackstone. Eden.*

TÈS'TA-CY, *n.* The state or condition of dying; after having made a will which was valid at the time of testator's death. *Bouvier.*

TÈS'TA-MÈNT, *n.* [*L. testamentum; testor, to testify; It. & Sp. testamento; Fr. testament.*]

1. A formal, legal declaration or expression of a person's will or desire in regard to the disposition he would have made of his property after his death; a will. *Blackstone. Burrill.*

A testament has been distinguished from a will, both by common lawyers and civilians, but on different grounds. In modern law the terms *will* and *testament* are generally used without distinction, to express the instrument by which a person makes a disposition of property, to take effect after death. Where the instrument is more formally described, both terms are made use of, and it is called a last will and testament. *Burrill.*

2. The title or appellation of each of the two parts of the Bible, including the canonical books of the sacred Scriptures; as, “The Old Testament”; “The New Testament.” *Hook. Eden.*

It is not out of any satiety that I change from the Old Testament to the New; these two, as they are the breasts of the church, so they yield milk equally wholesome, equally pleasant, and equally nourishing. *Bp. Hall.*

Optatus compares the Scriptures to the testator's will, if there be a correspondence among the descendants of the house, then to the second testament, the Gospels are called the New Testament, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles, the Old Testament, and the Gospels, the New Testament. *Eden. Hook.*

The word rendered *Testament* is generally, by itself, translated *Covenant*. The term *New* is added to distinguish it from the Old Covenant, or dispensation of Moses. These two terms, from signifying the two dispensations, came soon to denote the books wherein they were written; the sacred writings of the Jews being called the Old Testament, and the writings superadded by the evangelists and the apostles, the New Testament. See 2 Cor. iii. 6. 14. The title *New Testament* was adopted in the second century. *Eden. Hook.*

A civil testament, a testament made according to the forms of the civil law, in contradistinction to a military testament, in which some of the forms may be dispensed with.—A common testament, a testament made jointly by several persons.—A mystic testament, a form of making a will which consists principally in enclosing it in an envelope, and sealing it in the presence of witnesses;—also called a *solemn testament*, because it requires more formality than a nuncupative testament.—A nuncupative testament, a testament made verbally, in the presence of witnesses.—An *olographic testament*, a testament written wholly by the testator himself. *Bouvier.*

SYN.—See **WILL.**

TÈS-TA-MÈN'TAL, *a.* Testamentary. *Montgom'y.*

TÈS-TA-MÈN'TA-RY, *a.* [*L. testamentarius; It. & Sp. testamentario; Fr. testamentaire.*]

1. Pertaining to a will or testament. *Burrill.*

2. Derived from, founded on, or appointed by, a testament or will; as, “A testamentary guardian.” *Burrill.*

TÈS-TA-MÈN-TÁ'TION, *n.* The act or the power of giving by testament or will. *Burke.*

TÈS-TÁ'MUR, *n.* [*L., we testify.*] A term applied to a certificate of proficiency in an English university;—so called from the first word in the formula. *College Words and Customs.*

TÈS'TÁTE, *n.* [*L. testis, testatus, to make a will.*] One who has made a will; one who dies leaving a will or testament. *Burrill.*

TÈS'TÁTE, *a.* Having made a will.

By the common law, the bishop had the lawful distribution of goods of persons dying testate and intestate. *Asylife.*

†TÈS-TÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. testatio.*] Witness.

How clear a testation . . . to this truth. *Bp. Hall.*

TÈS-TÁ'TOR, *n.* [*L. (Law.)*] One who makes, or has made, a testament or will; one who dies leaving a will or testament.

Optatus compares the Scriptures to the testator's will. *Taylor.*

TÈS-TÁ'TRÍX, *n.* [*L.*] A woman who makes, or has made, a testament or will; a woman who dies leaving a will; a female testator. *Burrill.*

TÈST'ED, *p. a.* Tried by a test or standard; brought to the test; pure; assayed. *Shak.*

TĒS'TĒR, *n.* [Old Fr. *teste*, the head; Fr. *tête*.] 1. An old French silver coin, originally worth eighteen pence, but afterwards reduced to sixpence; a teston. *Shak.* 2. A covering over the head of a bed, affixed to the bedstead. *Elyot.*

† **TĒS'TĒRN**, *n.* A coin; a tester. *Latimer.*

† **TĒS'TĒRN**, *v. a.* To present with a tester or sixpence. "You have testerned me." *Shak.*

TĒS'TI-CLE, *n.* [L. *testiculus*, *testis*; *testis*, a witness; It. *testicolo*; Sp. *testiculo*, Fr. *testicule*.] One of the two glandular organs contained in the scrotum, the function of which is to secrete sperm or seminal fluid. *Dunglison.*

TĒS'TI-CU-LATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) 1. Noting a root having two oblong tubercles. *Balfour.* 2. Solid and ovate. *Henslow.*

TESTIERE (tēs-tē-ār'), *n.* [Old Fr.; *teste*, head.] A covering of plate for the head of a horse armed for battle. *Fairholt.*

TĒS'TI-FI-CĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [L. *testificatio*; It. *testificazione*; Sp. *testificacón*.] The act of testifying or giving testimony. *Hooker.*

† **TĒS'TI-FI-CĀ-TŌR**, *n.* A testifier. *Hooker.*

TĒS'TI-FI-ĒR, *n.* One who testifies. *Pearson.*

TĒS'TI-FY, *v. n.* [L. *testifico*; *testis*, a witness, and *facio*, to make; It. *testificare*; Sp. *testificar*.] [*i.* TESTIFIED; *pp.* TESTIFYING, TESTIFIED.] 1. To make a statement or declaration in confirmation of some fact; to bear witness. Jesus . . . needed not that any should testify of him; for he knew what was in man. *John ii. 24, 25.* 2. To give evidence or testimony in regard to a case depending before a court or tribunal. One witness shall not testify against any to cause him to die. *Num. xxxv. 30.* 3. (*Law.*) To make a solemn declaration under oath or affirmation, before a tribunal, court, judge, or magistrate, for the purpose of proving some fact. *Burrill.*

TĒS'TI-FY, *v. a.* To bear witness to; to give evidence or testimony of. *Acts xx. 24.* To testify the gospel of the grace of God.

TĒS'TI-LY, *ad.* In a testy manner; fretfully; peevishly; morosely; petulantly. *Johnson.*

TĒS'TI-MŌ'NI-AL, *n.* [Fr. — See TESTIMONY.] A writing or certificate that may be produced as evidence of character; a credential; a recommendation. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

TĒS'TI-MŌ'NI-AL, *a.* 1. Containing a testimony or certificate of character. A clerk does not exhibit to the bishop letters missive or testimonial testifying his good behavior. *Agüffe.* 2. Relating to testimony; containing testimony. *Livingston.* Testimonial proof, (*Civil Law*.) parol evidence, used in contradistinction to *literal proof*, which is written evidence. *Bouvier.*

TĒS'TI-MQ-NY, *n.* [L. *testimonium*; *testor*, to attest, to testify; *testis*, a witness; It. *testimonanza*; Sp. *testimonio*; Fr. *témoignage*.] 1. The declaration or affirmation of one who professes to know the truth of that which he affirms; evidence. *Testimony* is a serious intimation from another of any fact or observation as being what he remembers to have seen, or heard, or experienced. *Dr. Campbell.* Much of human knowledge rests on the authority of testimony. *Fleming.* 2. (*Law.*) Evidence of a witness or of witnesses under oath or affirmation; proof by a witness or by witnesses. *Burrill.* 3. Open attestation; profession. Thou for the testimony of the truth hast borne universal reproach. *Milton.* 4. In the Scriptures, *testimony* is used in different senses, which may be generally determined by the connection. 1. The tables of the law; the decalogue. And he [the Lord] gave unto Moses . . . two tables of testimony . . . written with the finger of God. *Ex. xxxd. 18.* 2. The sacred Scriptures; the Bible. "The testimony of the Lord is sure." *Ps. xix. 7.* "My covenant and my testimony." *Ps. cxxxii. 12.* *Isa. viii. 16.* 3. The book of the law. They brought out the king's son, and put upon him the crown, and gave him the testimony. *2 Chron. xxiii. 11.* 4. The gospel of the grace of God. *Acts xx. 24.* Be not thou ashamed of the testimony of our Lord, . . . but be thou partaker of the afflictions of the gospel. *2 Tim. i. 8.*

5. The ark in which the law was deposited. Aaron laid it [manna] up before the *Testimony*, to be kept. *Exod. xvi. 34.*

6. *pl.* The laws and precepts of God. *Ps. cxix. 167.* Ye shall diligently keep the commandments of the Lord your God, and his testimonies, and his statutes. *Deut. vi. 17.*

7. The evidence or proof of some fact; witness. When you go out of the city shake off the very dust of your feet. *Luke ix. 5.*

8. *Testimony* may be oral or written. The coin, the monument, and other material proofs, have also been called *testimony*; so that *testimony* includes tradition and history. *Fleming.*

Syn. — See EVIDENCE.

† **TĒS'TI-MQ-NY**, *v. a.* To witness. *Shak.*

TĒS'TI-NĒSS, *n.* Peevishness; petulance. *Locke.*

TĒS'TING, *n.* The act of trying and proving; act of applying a test. *Smart.*

TĒS'T-ŌB-JĒCT, *n.* (*Opt.*) An object whose texture or markings require a certain degree of excellence in a microscope in order to be well seen, — as the hair of the bat, or the scale of the cabbage-butterfly. *Brewster.*

† **TĒS'TON**, *n.* [Old Fr. *teste*, the head, — the head of the king being impressed on the coin.] A coin. — See TESTER. *Bp. Hall.*

TĒS-TŌNE, *n.* [It.; *testa*, the head.] An Italian coin worth about 1s. 3d. sterling. *McCulloch.*

TĒS-TŌN, *n.* A silver coin of Portugal, worth from 5d. to 7d. ster. (\$0.10 to \$0.14). *McCulloch.*

TĒS'T-PĀ-ŦĒR, *n.* (*Chem.*) Paper colored by a concentrated vegetable infusion, as of blue cabbage, or of litmus, used as a chemical test. If colored by an infusion of blue cabbage, it acquires a bright-green color by contact with alkalies, and a bright-red color by contact with acids. *Parnell.*

TĒS'T-TŪBE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A small glass tube for holding liquids to be tested. *Dr. C. T. Jackson.*

TĒS-TŪ'DI-NĀL, *a.* [L. *testudo*, a tortoise.] Relating to, or resembling, the tortoise. *Smart.*

TĒS-TŪ'DI-NĀ'RI-OŪS, *a.* Resembling a tortoise-shell in color; red, black, and yellow, like a tortoise-shell. *Maunder.*

TĒS-TŪ'DI-NĀTE, *a.* [L. *testudinatus*; *testudo*, *testudinis*, a tortoise.] Resembling the back of a tortoise in form; vaulted, rounded; arched. *Wright.*

TĒS-TU-DĪNĒ-OŪS, *a.* [L. *testudineus*.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

TĒS-TŪ'DŌ, *n.* [L.; *testa*, the shell of a testaceous animal.] 1. (*Zool.*) A Linnæan genus of amphibian reptiles; the tortoise; *Chelonina*. *Baird.* 2. (*Mus.*) The lyre of Mercury, originally made of the shell of the sea-tortoise; — applied to various kinds of the lyre similarly formed. *Moore.* *Fairholt.* 3. (*Roman Ant.*) An arched or vaulted roof: a military machine, moving upon wheels, and roofed over, under which soldiers worked in undermining, or otherwise destroying, walls: — a covering made by a close body of soldiers, who placed their shields over their heads to secure themselves against the darts of the enemy. *Wm. Smith.* 4. (*Med.*) An encysted tumor, supposed to resemble the shell of a tortoise. *Dunglison.*

TĒS'TY, *a.* [Fr. *testu*, *têtu*; *tête*, the head; It. *testardo*, headstrong.] Fretful; peevish; petulant; pettish. King Pyrrhus cured his splenetic And testy courtdiers with a kick. *Hudibras.* Thou'rt such a touchy, testy, pleasing fellow. *Addison.*

TĒ-TĀN'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy, as nux-vomica, strychnia, &c., which acts on the nerves, and through them on the muscles, occasioning, in large doses, convulsions; — a tonic convulsion. *Dunglison.*

TĒ-TĀN'IC, *a.* Relating to tetanus. *P. Cye.*

TĒ-TĀ-NŪS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *tétravos*; *tétravos*, to stretch.] (*Med.*) A disease consisting in a permanent contraction of all, or of some of, the muscles, without alternations of relaxation, and characterized by closure of the jaws, difficulty or impracticability of deglutition, rigidity and immobility of the limbs and trunk, which is

sometimes curved forwards, sometimes backwards, and sometimes to one side. *Dunglison.*

TĒ-TĀUG', *n.* A fish. — See TAUTOG.

TĒTCH'Y, *a.* Peevish; techy. — See TECHY. *Shak.*

TĒTE (tāt), *n.* [Fr., the head.] False hair; a kind of wig worn by ladies. *Graves.*

TĒTE À TĒTE (tāt'a-tāt'), *ad.* [Fr.] Face to face; cheek by jowl. *Swift.*

TĒTE À TĒTE (tāt'a-tāt'), *n.* 1. [Fr.] An interview; a friendly or close conversation. *Cowper.* 2. A kind of seat or short sofa, for two persons to sit on and converse. *Kittredge.*

TĒTE DE PONT (tāt'de-pōng'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A field fortification in front of a bridge, to cover the retreat of an army across a river. *Stocquer.*

TĒTH'ER, *n.* [Frs. *tudder*; Dut. *tuyer*. *Wedge-wood*.] [See TEDDER.] A rope or chain by which a horse or other animal is tied to a stake, so as to allow a certain space for feeding; a tether. *Hooker.*

TĒTH'ER, *v. a.* [*i.* TETHERED; *pp.* TETHERING, TETHERED.] To confine or tie with a tether. He that bounded thy power tethered thee shorter. *Bp. Hall.*

TĒ-THY'DAN, *n.* [Gr. *τῆθος*, an oyster; L. *tethea*, a kind of ascidian.] (*Zool.*) One of a tribe of tunicated, acephalous mollusks, of which the genus *Ascidia* is the type. *Brande.*

TĒ-THYS, *n.* [Gr. *τῆθης*.] (*Myth.*) A daughter of Uranus and Gæa, and wife of Oceanus: — in later Greek and Latin poets used for the sea. *Liddell & Scott.*

TĒ-THYS, *n.* [Gr. *τῆθος*, an oyster.] (*Zool.*) A name applied by Cuvier to a genus of nudibranchiate gastropods, characterized by having two rows of branchiæ along the back in form of tufts. *Brande.*

TĒT-RA-BRĀN-CHĪ-Ā'TĀ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *τέτραρα*, *tétrara*, four, and *βράχια*, gills.] (*Zool.*) An order of cephalopods, having four gills, and protected by an external shell; nautilus, &c. *Owen.*

TĒT-RA-BRĀN-CHĪ-ATE, *a.* (*Zool.*) Pertaining to the *Tetrabranchiata*. *Owen.*

TĒT-RA-CHŌRD, *n.* [Gr. *τετραχορδον*; *tétrara*, four, and *χορδή*, a chord; L. *tetrachordon*.] (*Mus.*) The interval of a fourth, consisting of two tones and a semitone, or one half the diatonic scale, from the key-note, or from the fifth upward; a diatessaron. *Dwight.*

TĒT-RA-CHŌT'Ō-MŌUS, *a.* [Gr. *τετραχῶς*, in a fourfold manner, and *τέμνω*, to cut.] (*Bot.*) Noting a stem that ramifies in fours. *Loudon.*

TĒT-RA-CŌ'LON, *n.* [Gr. *τέτραρα*, four, and *κόλον*, a limb.] (*Poetry.*) A stanza, or division of lyric poetry, consisting of four verses. *Crabb.*

TĒT-RAD, *n.* [Gr. *τετράς*, *tétrados*; L. *tetras*, *tétradis*.] The number four: — a collection of four things; a quaternion. *More.*

TĒT-RA-DĀC'TYL, *n.* (*Zool.*) An animal having four toes; a tetradactylous animal. *Wright.*

TĒT-RA-DĀC'TY-LOŪS, *a.* [Gr. *τετραδάκτυλος*; *tétrara*, four, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger, a toe.] (*Zool.*) Having four toes. *Maunder.*

TĒT-RA-DĪ-A-PĀ'SON, *n.* [Gr. *τέτραρα*, four, and *διανασών*, the octave.] (*Mus.*) The Greek appellation of the quadruple octave, which is also called the twenty-ninth. *Moore.*

TĒT-RA-DĪTE, *n.* A person in some degree remarkable with regard to the number *four*, as being born in the *fourth* month, as reverencing *four* persons in the Godhead, or as looking upon *four* to be a mystic number. *Smart.*

TĒT-RA-DRĀCHM, (*-drām*), *n.* [Gr. *τετραδράχμων*; *tétrara*, four, and *δράχμη*, a drachma.] (*Grecian Ant.*) A silver coin of the value of four drachmas, or 3s. 3d. sterling (\$0.786). *Wm. Smith.*

TĒT-RA-DY-NĀ'MI-AN, *n.* [Gr. *τέτραρα*, four, and *δυναμίας*, power.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan class of plants, the flowers of which have six stamens, two of which are shorter than the others. *Loudon.*

TĒT-RA-DY-NĀ'MI-AN, *a.* (*Bot.*) Tetradynamous. *Clarke.*

TĒT-RA-DY-NĀ'MI-AN, *n.* (Bot.) A plant of the order *Tetradynamia*. *Smart.*

TĒT-RA-DYŃ'A-MOŪS, *a.* (Bot.) Noting plants of the order *Tetradynamia*, or flowers which have six stamens, two of which are shorter than the four others, as in mustard. *Gray.*

TĒT-RA-Ē'DRON, *n.* See **TETRAHEDRON**. *Hutton.*

TĒT-RA-GŌN, *n.* [Gr. *τετράγωνος*; *tētra*, four, and *γωνία*, a corner, an angle; *L. tetragonum*; *It. & Sp. tetragono*; *Fr. tetragone*.] *Davies & Peck.*

1. (Geom.) A polygon with four angles, and consequently four sides.

2. (Astr.) An aspect of two planets when they are distant from each other the fourth of a circle, or ninety degrees. *Hutton.*

TE-TRĀG'O-NĀL, *a.* Pertaining to a tetragon, or having four angles. *Brown.*

TE-TRĀG'O-NĪSM, *n.* [Gr. *τετραγωνισμός*.] The quadrature or squaring of the circle. *Clarke.*

TĒT-RA-GRĀM'MĀ-TŌN, *n.* [Gr. *τετραγράμματον*; *tētra*, four, and *γράμμα*, a letter.] Among several ancient nations, the mystic number four, which was often symbolized to represent the Deity, whose name was expressed in several languages by four letters, as in the Assyrian, Egyptian, Persian, Greek, and Latin. *Brande.*

TĒT-RA-QYŃ'I-AN, *n.* [Gr. *tētra*, four, and *γυνή*, a woman.] (Bot.) A Linnean order of plants, the flowers of which have four distinct pistils, or four distinct styles on one pistil. *Henslow.*

TĒT-RA-QYŃ'I-AN, *a.* (Bot.) Having four pistils, or four styles. *Gray.*

TĒT-RA-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* Having four sides. *Tetrahedral angle*, (Geom.) an angle bounded by four plane angles. *Davies & Peck.*

TĒT-RA-HĒ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *tētra*, four, and *δρά*, a seat, a base; *It. tetraedro*; *Fr. tétraèdre*.] (Geom.) A polyhedron, bounded by four triangles. *Davies & Peck.*

Regular tetrahedron, a solid bounded by four equal and equilateral triangles. *Davies & Peck.*

TĒT-RA-HĒX-A-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* Having the form of a tetrahedron. *Clarke.*

TĒT-RA-HĒX-A-HĒ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *tētra*, four, and *ἑξ*, six, and *δρά*, a seat, a base.] (Crystallography.) A crystal having twenty-four faces, each of which is an isosceles triangle. *Shepard.*

TE-TRĀL'O-QY, *n.* [Gr. *τετραλογία*; *tētra*, four, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] (Grecian Ant.) A collection of four dramas, three tragedies, and one satiric play, which were exhibited together on the Athenian stage, for the prize at the festivals of Bacchus. *Liddell & Scott.*

TE-TRĀM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *τετράμετρον*; *L. tetrametrum*; *It. tetrametro*; *Fr. tétramètre*.] A verse consisting of four measures or feet.

In Grecian iambic, trochaic, and anapestic verse, it consisted of four double feet. *Brande.*

TE-TRĀM'E-TER, *a.* [Gr. *τετράμετρος*; *tētra*, four, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] Having four metrical feet. *Tyrwhitt.*

TĒT-RA-MŌRPH, *n.* [Gr. *τετράμορφος*, four-shaped; *tētra*, four, and *μορφή*, form.] (Christian Art.) The union of the four attributes of the Evangelists in one figure, winged, and standing on winged, fiery wheels, the wings being covered with eyes. It is the type of unparalleled velocity. *Fairholt.*

TE-TRĀM'Y-RŌN, *n.* [Gr. *tētra*, four, and *ῥέον*, an unguent.] (Med.) An ointment composed of four ingredients. *Dunghison.*

TE-TRĀN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. *tētra*, four, and *ἀνδρ*, *ἀνδρ*, a man, a male.] (Bot.) A Linnean class of plants, the flowers of which have four unconnected and nearly equal stamens. *Loudon.*

TE-TRĀN'DRI-AN, *a.* Tetrandrous. *Clarke.*

TE-TRĀN'DROUS, *a.* (Bot.) Having four stamens; tetrandrian. *Gray.*

TE-TRĀ'Q-NĪD, *n.* One of the *Tetraonidae*. *Clarke.*

TĒT-RA-ŌN'I-DĒ, *n. pl.* [L. *tetrao*, from Gr. *τετράων*, black grouse.] (Ornith.) A family of birds of the order *Gallinae*, including the sub-families *Perdicinae*, *Turnicinae*, *Odontophorinae*, *Tetraoninae*, and *Pterochinae*; grouse. *Gray.*

TĒT-RA-Q-NĪ'NĒ, *n. pl.* [See **TETRAONIDÆ**.] (Ornith.) A sub-family of birds of the order *Gallinae*, and family *Tetraonidae*, grouse. *Gray.*

TĒT-RA-PĒT'A-LOŪS, *a.* [Gr. *tētra*, four, and *πέταλον*, a leaf.] (Bot.) Having four petals. *Miller.*

TĒT-RA-PHĀR'MA-CŪM, *n.* [Gr. *tētra*, four, and *φάρμακον*, a drug, a medicine.] (Med.) A medicine composed of four ingredients, or an ointment composed of wax, resin, lard, and pitch. *Dunghison. Brande.*

TĒT-RA-PHŪ'LOUS, or **TE-TRĀPH'YL-LOŪS** (131), *a.* [Gr. *tētra*, four, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] (Bot.) Having, or consisting of, four leaves. *Smart.*

TĒT'RA-PLĀ, *n.* [Gr. *tētra*, four, and *πλῆθος*, to unfold.] (Ecol. Hist.) The name of a Bible arranged by Origen, in four columns, and consisting of four different versions; viz., that of the Septuagint, that of Aquila, that of Symmachus, and that of Theodosian. *Brande.*

TĒT'RA-PŌD, *n.* [Gr. *tētra*, four, and *πῶς*, *ποδός*, a foot.] (Ent.) An insect having only four perfect legs, as certain *Lepidoptera*. *Agassiz.*

TE-TRĀP'O-DY, *n.* [Gr. *τετραποδία*; *tētra*, four, and *ποῦς*, *ποδός*, a foot.] (Greek Ant.) A measure or length of four feet. *Beck.*

TE-TRĀP'TE-RĀN, *n.* [Gr. *τετραπτερος*, having four wings; *tētra*, four, and *πτερόν*, a wing.] (Ent.) An insect with four wings. *Brande.*

TE-TRĀP'TER-OŪS, *a.* [Gr. *tētra*, four, and *πτερόν*, a wing.] Having four wings. *Balfour.*

TĒT'RAP-TŌTE, *n.* [Gr. *τετραπτερον*; *tētra*, four, and *πτερίς*, a case.] (Gram.) A noun having only four cases. *Scott.*

TE-TRĀRCH [te-trark, S. P. J. E. F. K. C.; te-trark or tetrark, W. Ja.; tetrark, Sm.], *n.* [Gr. *τετράρχης*; *tētras*, four, and *ἀρχή*, to rule; *L. tetrarches*; *It. & Sp. tetrarca*; *Fr. tetrarque*.] (Ant.) The governor of the fourth part of a country or province;—in the later period of the Roman republic, a title given to any tributary prince, not of sufficient importance to be styled a king. *Wm. Smith.*

TE-TRĀRCH'ATE [te-trar'kāt, S. W. P. Ja. K. IVb.; tetrar'kāt, Sm. C.], *n.* A tetrarchy. *Johnson.*

TE-TRĀRCH'I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *τετραρχικός*.] Of, or pertaining to, a tetrarch or a tetrarchy. *Herbert.*

TĒT'RAR-CHY [tetrar'ke, S. W. Ja. Sm. Wb.; tetrar'ke, P. K.], *n.* [Gr. *τετραρχία*; *L. & It. tetrarchia*; *Sp. tetrarquía*; *Fr. tetrarchie*.] The territory or the office of a tetrarch. *Wm. Smith.*

TĒT-RA-SĒP'A-LOŪS, *a.* [Gr. *tētra*, four, and *ἑσπ*, *ἑσπ*, a seed.] (Bot.) Having four sepals. *Loudon.*

TĒT-RA-SPĀS'TON, *n.* [Gr. *tētra*, four, and *σπᾶν*, to draw.] (Mech.) A machine in which four pulleys act together. *Brande.*

TĒT-RA-SPĒR'MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *tētra*, four, and *σπέρμα*, a seed.] (Bot.) Having four seeds. *Smart.*

TE-TRĀS'TĪCH (te-trās'tik), *n.* [Gr. *τετράστιχος*; *tētra*, four, and *στίχος*, a row, a line.] (Poetry.) A stanza or epigram of four verses. *Pope.*

TE-TRĀS'TO-ŌN, *n.* [Gr. *τετράστοον*; *tētra*, four, and *στώδ*, a colonnade.] (Arch.) A court-yard with porticos or open colonnades on each of its four sides. *Britton.*

TĒT'RA-STYLE [tetr'ra-stil, Sm. Wb. Todd, Maunders; tetr'ra-stil, K.; tetr'ra-stil, Ja. Crabb], *n.* [Gr. *τετράστυλον*; *tētra*, four, and *στυλος*, a column; *L. tetrastylon*; *It. & Sp. tetrastilo*; *Fr. tétrastyle*.] (Ancient Arch.) A building with four columns or pillars in front. *Brande.*

TĒT-RA-SYL-LĀB'IC, *a.* [Gr. *τετρασύλλαβος*; *tētra*, four, and *συλλαβή*, a syllable; *Fr. tétrasyllabique*.] Consisting of four syllables. *Wright.*

TĒT-RA-SYL'LA-BLE, *n.* [Fr. *tétrasyllabe*.] A word consisting of four syllables. *Todd.*

+TĒT'RĪC, *a.* Sour; perverse; tetrical. *Burton.*

+TĒT'RĪ-CAL, *a.* [L. *tetricus*; *teter*, foul, + *TĒT'RĪ-CŌUS*, shameful; Old Fr. *tétrique*.] Austere; harsh; sour; perverse. *Knolles.*



Bonasa umbellus.

+TĒT'RĪ-CAL-NĒSS, *n.* Austerity; harshness; perverseness; moroseness. *Gauden.*

+TE-TRĪC'I-TY, *n.* [Old Fr. *tetricité*.] Harshness; crabbedness; tetricalness. *Cockeram.*

TĒT'TER, *n.* [A. S. *teter*.] (Med.) A cutaneous disease, in which vesicles arise in distinct, but irregular, clusters, commonly appearing in quick succession, and near together, on an inflamed base; fret; herpes. *Dunghison.*

TĒT'TER, *v. a.* To infect with tetter. *Shak.*

TĒT'TER-TŌT'TER, *n.* An amusement of children, in which one or more rides upon each end of a plank, or piece of timber, balanced upon some support in the middle; seesaw;—also called *titter-cum-totter*. *Strutt. Holloway.*

+TĒT'TISH, *a.* [Perhaps from *teat*. *Nares*.] Peevish;—also written *teatish*. *Beau. & Fl.*

+TĒT'TY, *a.* Tettish; peevish. *Burton.*

TEŪ'TŌN, *n.*; *pl.* **TEŪ'TŌ-NĒS**, rarely **TEŪ'TŌNS**. [Gr. *Τεῖονες*, the Teutones; *L. Teutones*.] One of the ancient Germans, who immigrated into Europe from Asia at different periods, unknown to history. *P. Cyc. Andrews.*

“When the Romans first heard the name of the Teutones, they thought that they were a single tribe. They did not know that it was also the general and ethnographic name of all those nations to which they afterwards gave the vague designation of Germans.” *P. Cyc.*—See **TEUTONIC**.

TEU-TŌN'IC (tu-tōn'ik), *a.* [L. *Teutonicus*; *It. Teutonico*; *Fr. Teutonique*.] Pertaining to, or derived from, the Teutones, or their language.

Our language, for almost a century, has, by the concurrence of many causes, been gradually departing from its original Teutonic character, and deviating towards a Gallic character. *Johnson.*

The watch, the gun, and the art of printing, are Teutonic inventions. *P. Cyc.*

“The Teutonic race, originally from Asia, are divided into three branches. The first branch contains the High Germans, to whom belong the Teutonic inhabitants of Upper and Middle Germany, those of Switzerland, and the greater part of the Germans of Hungary; it is subdivided into the Saxon and the Franconian minor branches. The second is the Saxon branch, which is divided into three minor branches, the first of which contains the Friesians; the second, the Old Saxons, or Low Germans, with the Dutch, the Flemings, and the Saxons of Transylvania; and the third, the English, the Scotch, and the greater part of the inhabitants of the United States. The third branch is the Scandinavian, to which belong the Icelanders, the Norwegians, the Danes, and the Swedes.—*Teuton* is identical with *Deutsche* or *Teutsche*, (in Low German *Deutch*, in Dutch *Duitsch*, in Danish *Tydsch*, in English *Dutch*), which from the remotest time has been, and is still, the general name of that part of the Teutonic nations which we now call Germans, who considered the god or hero *Tuaso*, as their common ancestor. *P. Cyc.*

Teutonic order, or *Teutonic knights*, a religious order of knighthood originally founded in Palestine by some Teutones or Germans, who associated themselves for the purpose of affording relief to sick and infirm pilgrims. It was incorporated by Pope Celestine III., in 1191, and endowed with very important privileges. When the Christians were expelled from the Holy Land, a papal bull was issued (1226) empowering the Teutonic knights to conquer lands for themselves from the pagans of Prussia and Poland. They treated those whom they conquered with such barbarity that the princes of Germany combined against them, and the order sunk gradually into ruin. *Eden.*

TEU-TŌN'IC, *n.* The language of the Teutones.

TEU-TŌN'I-CĪSM, *n.* A Teutonic phrase or idiom; a Germanism.

Teutonicisms, *Scotticisms*, and *Gallicisms*. *Breen.*

+TEW (tū), *n.* [A. S. *tawa*, a rope.]

1. A rope or chain for drawing or towing a vessel with; a towline. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Materials for any thing. *Skinner.*

+TEW, *v. a.* To draw along through the water by a rope or a chain; to tow. *Drayton.*

TEW, *v. a.* [A. S. *tawian*; *Frs. tawa*; *Dut. touwen*.]

1. To prepare or dress by beating, as hemp or leather. *Nares.*

2. To beat; to pull;—to tease. *Beau. & Fl.*

TEW'EL (tū'el), *n.* [Fr. *tuyan*.]

1. A pipe or funnel, as for smoke. *Chaucer.*

2. A tapering iron pipe in a forge, into which the nose of the bellows is inserted. *Mozon.*

† **TEW'TAW** (tū'taw), *v. a.* To beat or dress, as hemp; to tew. *Mortimer.*

TEXT (tēkst), *n.* [L. *textus*, texture, structure, construction, context; *texo*, to fit together, to compose; It. *testo*; Sp. *texto*; Fr. *texte*.]

1. A discourse or literary composition on which notes or comments are written, or to be written; the substance or body of a writing or literary work, as distinguished from the notes or comments upon it; as, "The *text* of the Bible"; "The *text* of Plato."

We expect your next
Will be no comment, but a *text*. *Waller.*

2. A verse, passage, or sentence of Scripture. Comparing of sundry *texts* with one another. *White.*
His mind he should fortify with some few *texts* which are home and apposite to his case. *South.*

3. A passage or verse of Scripture selected as the theme or subject of a sermon or discourse. How oft, when Paul has served us with a *text*, Has Epictetus, Plato, Tully preached! *Cowper.*

4. Any subject chosen to enlarge or comment on; a topic. *Simmonds.*

5. Text-hand. *Clarke.*

6. (Printing.) A kind of letter or character; as, "German *text*"; "English scribe *text*."

† **TEXT**, *v. a.* To write, as a text. *Beau. & Fl.*

TEXT'-BOOK (-bāk), *n.* 1. A book or manual used in teaching; a book for students containing the principles of a science, or of any branch of learning. *Martin.*

2. A book with texts and wide spaces for notes or comments. *Smart.*

TEXT'-HAND, *n.* A particular kind of large handwriting in which formerly the text of a book was written, as distinguished from the smaller hand in which the comments were written. *Cleveland.*

TEXT'ILE (tēks'til), *a.* [L. *textilis*; *texo*, to weave; Fr. *textile*.]

1. That is or may be woven; woven.

2. Pertaining to weaving, or to woven fabrics; textorial. *Fairholt.*

TEXT'ILE, *n.* That which is, or may be, woven; a textile fabric. *Bicon.*

TEXT'MAN, *n.* A man ready in quoting texts; a textuary; a textualist. *Sanderson.*

TEX-TÖ'R-I-AL, *a.* [L. *textorius*.] Pertaining to weaving. "The textorial arts." *Warton.*

TEXT'-PEN, *n.* A pen for engrossing. *Simmonds.*

TEXT'RI-NE, *a.* [L. *texturinus*.] Relating to weaving; textorial; textile. *Derham.*

TEXT'U-AL (tēkst'yū-əl), *a.* [It. *testuale*; Sp. *textual*; Fr. *textuel*.]

1. Of, or contained in, the text; textuary. The Keri is the marginal reading; the Cethib is the *textual* reading. *Waterland.*

2. Serving for a text or for texts. *Bp. Hall.*

TEXT'U-AL-IST, *n.* One ready in citing texts; a textman; a textuary. *Lightfoot.*

TEXT'U-AL-LY, *ad.* In the text or body of the work, or according to the text. *Sir R. Peel.*

TEXT'U-A-RIST, *n.* A textuary. [a.] *Johnson.*

TEXT'U-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *texturere*.] One ready in citing texts or well versed in Scripture. *Bp. Hall.*

TEXT'U-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to, contained in, or serving as, a text; textual. *Browne.*

† **TEXT'U-IST**, *n.* A textualist. *Milton.*

TEXT'URE (tēkst'yūr), *n.* [L. *textura*; *texo*, to weave; It. *tessere*; *testura*; Sp. *textura*; Fr. *texture*.]

1. The act or the art of weaving; weaving. "The invention of *texture*." [R.] *Browne.*

2. That which is woven; a web. Others, far in the grassy dale, Their humble *texture* weave. *Thomson.*

3. Manner of weaving; disposition or connection of threads or filaments interwoven. A veil of richest *texture*. *Pope.*

4. Disposition, arrangement, or combination of the parts of any body or substance. *Newton.*
Stones of divers kinds, and sundry bodies that have the *texture* between earth and stone. *Locke.*

5. (Anat.) The particular arrangement of the tissues which constitute an organ. *Dunglison.*

TEXT'URE, *v. a.* To interweave. [R.] *Jephson.*

† **THACK**, *n.* Thatch. *Chaucer.*

THAL'A-MŪS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *θάλαμος*, a bed-chamber.]

1. (Anat.) The place where a nerve has, or is considered to have, its origin. *Dunglison.*

2. (Bot.) The bed of fibres from which many fungi arise; thallus:—the apex of the peduncle, sometimes dilated, to which the floral organs are attached; torus; receptacle. *Lindley.*

THALER (tā'ler), *n.* [Ger.—See DOLLAR.] The German dollar; a German silver coin of thirty silver groschen, worth about three shillings sterling (\$0.726). *Simmonds.*

THA-LI'Á, *n.* [L., from Gr. *θάλεια*, *thalía*.]

1. (Greek & Roman Myth.) One of the nine Muses, and, at least in later times, the Muse of comedy;—one of the Nereids; one of the Graces. *W. Smith.*

2. (Astron.) An asteroid discovered by Hind in 1852. *Lovering.*

THA-LI'AN, *a.* Relating to Thalia; comic. *Clarke.*

THA-LY'C'TRUM, *n.* [Gr. *θάλκτρον*.] (Bot.) A genus of ranunculaceous plants, with ramose roots and smooth, finely-divided leaves; meadow-rue. *Louden.*

THAL'LI-DÁN, [Gr. *θαλία*, Thalia.] (Zool.) A marine, tunicated, acephalous mollusk, of the genus *Thalia* or *Salpa*; a salp. *Brande.*

THAL'LITE, *n.* (Min.) A variety of epidote. *Dana.*

THAL'LO-GÉN, *n.* [Gr. *θάλλω*, a young branch, and *γενω*, to produce.] (Bot.) A general term applied to cellular flowerless plants, as the algæ, fungi, and lichens, which exist without distinction of flower and stem, and without breathing-pores, and which multiply by the spontaneous formation in their interior, or upon their surface, of reproductive spheroids called spores; tralophyte. *Lindley.*

THAL'LO-PHYTE, *n.* [Gr. *θάλλω*, a young branch, and *φύω*, to bear.] (Bot.) A thallogen. *Brande.*

THALL'US, *n.*; pl. **THALL'Í**. [L., a young or green branch, from Gr. *θαλῖς*.] (Bot.) The lobed frond of lichens, the inner substance of which consists wholly of reproductive matter that breaks through the upper surface in certain forms called *fructification*. *Lindley.*

THAL'MUD, *n.* See TALMUD.

THAM'MUZ, or TÁM'MUZ, *n.* [Heb. תמוז; Gr. *θαμνός*.]

1. A Syrian deity for whom the Hebrew idolatresses were accustomed to hold an annual feast or lamentation, commencing with the new moon of July;—same as the Phœnician *Adon*, or *Adonis*. *Ezek. viii. 14. Kitto.*

2. The tenth month of the Jewish civil year, answering to part of June and July, and including twenty-nine days. *Brande.*

THAM-NÓPH-I-LÍ' *N.É.*, *n.* pl. [Gr. *θάμνος*, a bush, and *φίλος*, a friend.] (Ornith.) A subfamily of passerine, denti-rostral birds, of the family *Laniidae*; bush-shrikes. *Gray.*

THAN, *conj.* [Goth. *than*; A. S. *thonne*, *thanne*; Dut. *dan*; Ger. *denn*.] A particle used in comparison. It follows an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, to connect the things compared:—it also follows *other*, and sometimes *otherwise*, *rather*, and *else*.—See **THEN**.

He [Solomon] was wiser *than* all men. *1 Kings iv. 31.*
I love you for nothing more *than* for the just esteem you have for all the sons of Adam. *Swift.*

THAN, *prep.* In comparison with.

Beelzebub, *than* whom, Satan except, none higher sat. *Milton.*
You are a much greater loser *than* me. *Swift.*
A stone is heavy, and the sand weighty; but a fool's wrath is heavier *than* them both. *Prov. xxvii. 3.*
You are a girl as much brighter *than* her as he was a poet sublimer *than* me. *Prior.*

“No one of these expressions is correct; or, if so, they are correct only under the idea that the word *than* is sometimes a conjunction (when it cannot govern a case), and sometimes a preposition (when it can govern a case).” *Latham.*

“*Than* is used not only as a conjunction, but as a preposition, and as such affects cases; thus, ‘He is wiser *than* me’ is good English. So also is ‘He is wiser *than* I,’ i. e. *than* I am. In the first instance,



Thamnophylus meleagris.

than is a preposition; in the second, it is a conjunction.” *Dr. Charles Richardson.*

“*Than* is not now often used as a preposition except before *whom*.”

THÁN'A-TÖID, *a.* [Gr. *θάνατος*, death, and *εἶδος*, form, figure.] Resembling death; apparently dead. *Dunglison.*

THÁN'A-TÖL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *θάνατος*, death, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A description, or the doctrine, of death. *Dunglison.*

THÁN'A-TÖP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *θάνατος*, death, and *ὄψις*, a view.] A view or contemplation of death. *W. C. Bryant.*

THANE, *n.* [A. S. *thegen*, *thegn*, *then*; *thegnian*, *thengian*, to serve; Old Ger. *degen*, a servant, a soldier; Icel. *thegn*.] A title of honor among the Anglo-Saxons. *Shak.*

The exact meaning of the term *thane* is involved in considerable obscurity; the rank or dignity which it denoted was possibly not the same at different times, and there were also *thanes* of more than one kind. After the conquest *thanes* are frequently classed with *barons*, and in the laws of Henry I. the two words are apparently used as synonymous. One of the few things that are tolerably certain with regard to the rank of a *thane* is, that it implied the possession of a certain amount of landed property. *P. Cyc.*

The king's *thanes* were Anglo-Saxon noblemen, inferior in rank to earls, and were afterwards denominated *barons*. *Bosworth.*

THANE'DOM, *n.* The dominion, office, or property of a thane. *Sir W. Scott.*

THANE'-LANDS, *n. pl.* Lands granted by charters of the Saxon kings to their thanes. *Cowell.*

THANE'SHIP, *n.* The state, office, dignity, or seignior of a thane. *Steevens.*

THANK (thangk, 82), *v. a.* [A. S. *thancian*; Dut. & Ger. *denken*; Dan. *tanke*; Sw. *tacka*.—From Goth. *thagjan*, A. S. *thencan*, to think, to remember. *Junius*.] [*z.* **THANKED**; *pp.* **THANKING**, **THANKED**.] To express gratitude, or make acknowledgments to, for any favor.

We are bound to *thank* God always. *2 Thess. i. 3.*
I *thank* you for your pains. *Shak.*

It is often used ironically. “*Thank yourself, if aught should fall amiss.*” *Dryden.*

THANK, *n.*; pl. **THANKS**. [M. Goth. *thanks*; A. S. *thanc*, *thanc*; Dut. *dank*; Frs. *thonc*; Old Ger. *danch*, *thanc*, *thank*; Ger. *dank*; Dan. *tak*; Sw. *tack*; Icel. *thackir*.—Ir. Gael. *taing*.] Expression of gratitude; acknowledgment for favor or kindness;—commonly used in the plural. “This kindness merits *thanks*.” *Shak.*

If ye love them which love you, what *thank* have ye? for sinners also do even the same. *Luke vi. 32.*
Giving *thanks* always for all things unto God. *Eph. v. 20.*
For this, to the infinitely Good we owe *immortal thanks*. *Milton.*

† In *thank*, *thankfully*; gratefully. *Chaucer.*

THANK'FUL, *a.* [A. S. *thancfull*.] Having, or impressed with, gratitude; grateful.

Be *thankful* unto him, and bless his name. *Ps. c. 3.*

THANK'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a thankful manner; with gratitude; gratefully. *Shak.*

THANK'FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of being thankful; gratitude. *Sidney.*

Syn.—*Gratitude* is rather the feeling; *thankfulness*, the expression of the feeling. *Thankfulness* is shown especially by words; *gratitude*, by actions. *Thankfulness* is the beginning of *gratitude*; *gratitude*, the completion of *thankfulness*. It is common to use the term *grateful* with reference to a favor from a human benefactor, and *thankful* with reference to the goodness of Providence. It is more common to apply to the disposition the term *grateful* than *thankful*.

THANK'LESS, *a.* 1. Ungrateful; unthankful.

How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a *thankless* child! *Shak.*

2. Not deserving thanks, or unlikely to obtain thanks. “A *thankless* office.” *Wotton.*

THANK'LESS-LY, *ad.* Unthankfully; with ingratitude; ungratefully. *Clarke.*

THANK'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being thankless; ingratitude. *Donne.*

THANK'-OF-FER-ING, *n.* An offering in acknowledgment of favors or mercy. *Watts.*

† **THANKS'GIVE**, *v. a.* To celebrate or consecrate by solemn rites. *Mede.*

THANKS'GIV-ER, *n.* A giver of thanks. *Barrow.*

THANKS'GIV-ING [thānks'gīv-ing, S. W. P. F. *Ja. Sm. R. C.*; that' - giv-ing, *K. Wb.*], *n.*

1. The act of giving thanks, or expressing gratitude for favors or mercy received.

Sing unto the Lord with *thanksgiving*. *Ps. cxviii. 7.*
Every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with *thanksgiving*. *1 Tim. iv. 4.*

2. The part of divine service in which thanks are offered for benefits received. *Eden.*

3. A day set apart for public acknowledgment of benefits and mercies received from God. *Washington.*

THANK'-WOR-THI-NĒSS (-wūr-thē-), *n.* The state of being thankworthy. *Clarke.*

THANK'WOR-THY (-wūr-thē), *a.* Deserving thanks or gratitude; meritorious. *1 Pet. ii. 19.*

THĀR, n. [*Zool.*] A ruminant mammal of the family *Antilopeæ*, or antelopes, inhabiting the central region of Nepal; *Capricornis bubalina*; — called also *imo* and *serow*. *Eng. Cyc.*

THĀRM, n. [*A. S. thearm*, an intestine.] Intestines twisted into a cord; twisted gut. *Ascham.*

THĀT, pron. demonstrative, or adj. pronominal; pl. *THĀŌSE*. [*Goth. thata, thatei*; *A. S. that, that*; *Dut. dat*; *Ger. das*; *Dan. & Sw. det.* — *Russ. da*.] Not this, but the other; the former thing; the more distant thing; — designating or specifying some person or thing spoken of or alluded to before; — often used emphatically, and opposed to *this*. — See *THIS*.

I say unto you, that it shall be more tolerable, in that day, for Sodom, than for *that city*. *Luke x. 12.*
By religion is meant a living up to those principles; *that is*, to act conformably to our best reason. *Tillotson.*

In this scale gold, in t'other flame, doth lie;
The weight of *that* mounts this so high. *Cowley.*

If the Lord will, we shall live, and do this or *that*. *Jas. iv. 15.*
In *that*, because. "In *that* he liveth, he liveth unto God." *Rom. vi. 10.* — "Things are preached, not in *that* they are taught, but in *that* they are published." *Hooker.* — *And that*, an expression noting exaggeration. "Ye do wrong, and defraud, *and that* your brethren." *1 Cor. vi. 8.*

When *that* is used as a demonstrative pronoun or pronominal adjective, it is pronounced with the distinct sound of short *a*, rhyming with *hat*, *mat*; but when it is used as a relative pronoun or conjunction, it is but slightly pronounced, never having the emphasis placed on it; and the sound of *a* is obscurely uttered, not differing much from the obscure sound of *u*.

THĀT, pron. relative. Equivalent to *who*, *whom*, or *which*, relating to the antecedent person or thing; used in the singular and plural numbers, and in the nominative and objective cases; — commonly applied to things, but often to persons.

It was formerly sometimes used for *what*, or *that which*; as, "We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen." *John iii. 11.*

"*That*," says Bishop Lowth, "is used indifferently both of persons and things, but perhaps it would be more properly confined to the latter." But there are cases in which *that* is properly used when applied to persons, instead of *who*: 1st. When it follows the interrogative *who*, or an adjective in the superlative degree; as, "Who *that* has any sense of right would reason thus?" "He was the oldest person *that* I saw." 2d. When it follows the pronominal adjective *same*; as, "He was the same man *that* I saw before." 3d. When persons make but a part of the antecedent; as, "The man and things *that* he mentioned." 4th. After an antecedent introduced by the expletive *it*; as, "It was I, not he, *that* did it."

Steele, in the *Spectator*, No. 86, in order to ridicule the too frequent use of *that*, gives the following passage: "My lords, with humble submission, *that* *that* I say, is this: *that* *that* *that* *that* gentleman has advanced is not *that* *that* he should have proved to your lordships." In this sentence that indistinctly pronounced (*that*) is once used as a conjunction, and three times as a relative pronoun; and when distinctly pronounced (*that*), it is a demonstrative pronoun.

THĀT, conj. 1. Because; — noting a reason.

If then that friend demand, why Brutus rose against Caesar, this is my answer, Not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more. *Shak.*

2. Noting object, or final end or purpose; in order that; to the effect that.

Do all things without murmurings and disputings, *that* ye may be blameless and harmless. *Phil. ii. 14, 15.*

Treat it kindly, that it may
Wish at least with us to stay. *Cowley.*

3. Noting a result or consequence. *Dryden.*

The custom and familiarity of these tongues do sometimes so far influence the expressions in these epistles, that one may observe the force of the Hebrew conjugation. *Locke.*

4. Noting indication; as, "He heard *that* his friend was sick."

To believe *that* when they died they went immediately to the stars. *Heylin.*

According to Hoine Tooke, *that* as a conjunction is the same as *that* the pronoun, and this may be shown by a resolution of the construction: as, "I wish you to believe *that* I would not wilfully hurt a fly"; i. e. "I would not wilfully hurt a fly; I wish you to believe *that*."

THĀTCH, n. [*A. S. thac, thac, theac*; *theccan*, to cover, to thatch; *Dut. dak*; *Old Ger. tach, thak*; *Ger. dach*; *Dan. tag, tekke*; *Sw. tak*. — *Ir. Gael. tubh, tugh*. — *Gr. rēyo, stēyo*, a roof, a covering; *L. tectum*; *It. tetto*; *Sp. techo*, a roof, a ceiling; *Fr. toit*. — *Gr. oteyo*, to cover.] Dried grass, straw, rushes, reeds, palm-leaves, or other vegetable material, forming or covering a roof. "A roof of *thatch*." *Pope.*

When from the *thatch* drips fast a shower of rain. *Gay.*

THĀTCH, v. a. [*i. THATCHED*; *pp. THATCHING, THATCHED*.] To cover with thatch. *Knob.*

THĀTCHED (thācht or thāch'ed), *p. a.* Covered with thatch. "Thatched roofs." *Brande.*

THĀTCH'ER, n. One who thatches. *Mortimer.*

THĀTCH'ING, n. 1. The act or the art of covering houses, barns, &c., with thatch. *P. Cyc.*

2. A roof, or part of a roof, made of thatch; a covering of thatch. *Smart.*

3. Materials used for thatching. *Brande.*

THĀUGHT, n. (*Naut.*) A thwart. — See *THWART*.

THĀU'MA-TRŌPE, n. [*Gr. θαύμα*, a wonder, a marvel, and *τροπή*, to turn.] An optical toy, illustrating the persistence of impressions made on the retina of the eye.

The *thaumatrope* consists of a circular card having two parts or halves of a picture, one on each side, and two strings fixed at opposite points of the periphery, by twisting which it may be twirled round with considerable velocity. When this is done, the impression made on the retina by each of the two halves of the picture is renewed before it is effaced, and they apparently unite and form one whole picture. An impression on the retina lasts about one seventh of a second. *Lib. of Useful Knowledge.*

THĀU-MA-TŪR'GIC, a. Working wonders; **THĀU-MA-TŪR'GIC-AL, a.** exciting wonder; wonderful. *Burton.*

THĀU-MA-TŪR'GICS, n. pl. Feats of magic or legerdemain; sleight of hand. *Blitz.*

THĀU-MA-TŪR'GIST, n. A performer or worker of wonders or miracles. *Knapp.*

THĀU-MA-TŪR'GUS, n. [*Low L., from Gr. θαυματουργός*, a juggler; *Fr. thaumaturge*.] A worker of wonders or miracles; — a title given by the Roman Catholics to certain of their saints. *Buchanan.*

THĀU-MA-TŪR-GY, n. [*Gr. θαυματουργία*; *θαύμα*, a wonder, and *εργον*, work.] The act or the art of performing wonders or miracles. *Warton.*

THĀW, v. n. [*A. S. thawan*; *Dut. dooijen*; *Ger. thawen*; *Dan. tve*; *Sw. tva*. — The same word as *deu*, *A. S. deocean*, to bedew. *Richardson.* — See *DEW*.] [*i. THAWED*; *pp. THAWING, THAWED*.]

1. To dissolve or become fluid from a state of congelation, as ice or snow; to melt; to liquefy.

Having let the ice *thaw* of itself, and frozen the liquor a second time, we could not discern any thing. *Boyle.*

2. To become so warm as to melt ice and snow, as the weather. *Johnson.*

THĀW, v. a. To cause to melt or dissolve from a state of congelation; to dissolve, as ice or snow. "To *thaw* the frozen seas." *Drayton.*

THĀW, n. 1. Liquefaction by warmth of any thing congealed. *Shak.*

Harden his stubborn heart, but still as ice
More hardened after *thaw*. *Milton.*

2. Warmth or weather such as liquefies or melts any thing congealed. *Wilkins.*

They soon after, with great joy, saw the snow fall in large flakes from the trees — a certain sign of an approaching *thaw*. *Cook.*

THĀW'Y, a. Growing liquid after congelation; thawing; melting. *Fisher Ames.*

THE (thē or the), *the definite article*. [*Goth. tho*; *A. S. the*; *Dut. de*; *Old Ger. der, ther, this*; *Ger. der, die, das*; *Dan. den, det*; *Sw. den*. — The imperative of *A. S. thegan*, *thēan*, to take. *Richardson.*] A word prefixed to nouns both

in the singular and the plural number to indicate what particular thing or things are meant; as, "Give me *the* book"; "Drink *the* water"; "See *the* soldiers."

And Nathan said to David, Thou art *the* man. *2 Sam. xli. 7.*

It is often used before adjectives and adverbs in the comparative and superlative degrees, and before a part of a sentence, in order to give to several words, collectively taken, the unity and construction of a single noun substantive. "The longer sin hath kept possession of the heart, *the* harder it will be to drive it out." *Whole Duty of Man.* — Before a word beginning with a vowel, *e* is very often cut off in verse; as, —

"But, of the two, less dangerous is *th'* offence."

Of this practice, Todd says, "It is a barbarous custom, now rarely observed."

† **THĒ, v. n.** To thrive. — See *THEE*. *Old Play.*

THĒ'A, n. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, the dried leaves of which constitute the tea of commerce; tea-plant. — See *TEA*. *Baird.*

The tea, which is so extensively consumed by Europeans, is produced by two or three species of *Thea*. *Landsey.*

THĒ-AN-THRŌP'I-CAL, a. [*Gr. θεός*, God, and *άνθρωπος*, man.] Being both divine and human, or God and man. [*R.*] *Bib. Rep.*

THĒ-AN'THRŌ-PISM, n. The state of being both God and man, or divine and human. *Coleridge.*

THĒ-AN'THRŌ-PIST, n. A believer in, or adherent to, theanthropism. *N. Brit. Rev.*

THĒ-AN'THRŌ-PY, n. Union of the divine and the human natures; theanthropism. *Ogilvie.*

THĒ-AR-CHY, n. [*Gr. θεός*, God, and *αρχή*, to rule.] Government by God; theocracy. *Clarke.*

THĒ'A-TINE, n. [*Fr. Théatin*.] One of a religious order among the Roman Catholics, founded, in 1524, by St. Cajetan of Teate, now Chieti, and existing chiefly in Italy. *Brande.*

"The members, besides the ordinary monastic vows, bound themselves to the duties of the cure of souls, preaching against heresies, tending the sick and convicts, and to abstain from possessing property, or asking for alms." *Brande.*

THĒ'A-TINE, a. Of, or pertaining to, the Theatines. *Clarke.*

† **THĒ'A-TRAL, a.** [*L. theatralis*.] Pertaining to a theatre; theatrical. *Comment. on Chaucer.*

THĒ'A-TRE (thē'a-tur), *n.* [*Gr. θέατρον*; *θεαίναι*, to see; *L. theatrum*; *It. & Sp. teatro*; *Fr. théâtre*.]

1. A place or edifice for dramatic representations or performances; a play-house. *Milton.*

The first theatre of stone at Athens, called the *Theatre of Bacchus*, was built in the time of Themistocles. *Brande.*

"It should be borne in mind that theatres are mentioned in several parts of Greece where the worship of Dionysus, and the drama connected with it did not exist, so that these buildings were devoted to other public exhibitions. Thus, at Athens there were in later times, besides the theatre in Lenæa, two others which were not destined for dramatic performances, but were only places in which the sophists held their declamations." *W. Smith.*

2. A place of action or exhibition; scene; seat. "The theatre of war." *Stocquer.*

3. A room in medical institutions with seats rising one above another, and a table in the centre, for the exhibition of surgical operations, dissections, &c. *Warfield.*

4. A place rising by steps or gradations like the seats of a theatre.

Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliest view. *Milton.*

THĒ-ĀT'RIC, a. [*Gr. θεατρικός*; *L. theatricus*; *cus*; *It. teatrale*; *Sp. teatral*; *Fr. théâtral*.]

1. Pertaining to, or suiting, a theatre or dramatic representation; dramatic. *Burnet.*

2. Calculated for display; pompous. *Secker.*

THĒ-ĀT'R-I-CĀL'I-TY, n. The state or the quality of being theatrical, or calculated for display.

Of all *theatricality* he [the Duke of Wellington] was singularly void, and his emotions were always under the strict guidance of reason. *Baume.*

THĒ-ĀT'R-I-CĀL-LY, ad. In a theatrical manner; in the manner of an actor, or suiting the stage; dramatically. *Pope.*

THĒ-ĀT'R-I-CĀLŠ, n. pl. Theatrical or dramatic performances. *Ed. Rev.*

THĒAVE (thāv), *n.* A sheep three years old: — an ewe one year old. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

THE'BA-ID, n. A poem regarding Thebes.

Thebaid, a famous heroic poem of Statius. *Chambers.*

THE'BAN, n. A native or an inhabitant of Thebes. *Shak.*

THE'BAN, a. Of, or pertaining to, Thebes.

Theban year, (*Chron.*) the Egyptian year of three hundred and sixty-five days and six hours. *Brande.*

THE'CA, n.; pl. THECÆ. [*L.*, from Gr. *θηκη*, a case, an envelope.]

1. (*Bot.*) A cell or lobe of an anther:—a hollow, urn-like body in cryptogamic plants, containing spores or sporules;—called also *capsule*, *sporangium*, &c. *Lindley.*

2. (*Anat.*) A part enveloping another; a sheath; a case. *Dunglison.*

THE'CA-PHORE, n. [*Gr.* *θηκη*, a case, and *φορεω*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) A surface or receptacle bearing a theca, or thecae:—a long stalk, on which, as in the passion-flower, the ovary is sometimes seated, instead of being sessile. *Balfour. Lindley.*

THE'CO-DONT, n. [*Gr.* *θηκη*, a case, and *δόντος*, *δόντος*, a tooth.] (*Pal.*) An extinct saurian reptile of the genus *Thecodontosaurus*, having teeth implanted in distinct sockets. *Eng. Cyc.*

THÉE, pron. The objective case singular of *thou*.

† **THÉE, v. n.** [*M.* Goth. *thiham*; A. S. *theon*.] To thrive; to prosper. *Chaucer.*

THEFT, n. [*A. S.* *theofth*, *thyfth*.]

1. The act or the crime of one who steals; larceny. "His thefts were too open." *Shak.*

2. That which is stolen.

If the theft be certainly found in his hand alive, whether it be ox, or ass, or sheep, he shall restore double. *Ex. xxii. 4.*

Syn.—See **ROBBER**.

THEFT'BÔTE, n. [*A. S.* *theofth*, theft, and *bot*, compensation, amends, reparation.] (*Law.*) The act or the crime of compounding with a thief by receiving back from him the stolen goods, or other amends, upon agreement not to prosecute; the act or the crime of compounding felony. *Whishaw.*

THE'I-FORM, a. [*Low L.* *thea*, the tea-plant, and *L.* *forma*, form.] Having the form of the tea-plant. *Everest.*

THE'I-NA, n. Theine. *P. Cyc.*

THE'INE, n. [*Low L.* *thea*, the tea-plant.] (*Chem.*) A crystallizable organic base found in tea, coffee, Paraguay tea, and some other plants; caffeine. *Miller.*

THEIR (thâr), pron. adjective or possessive, or pronominal adjective. Belonging to them; of them. "Their dens." *Shak.* "Their prose." *Dryden.*

Thair was formerly sometimes used for *theirs*. "My esteem I will not change for *theirs*." *Wüher's Motto.*

THEIRS (thârz), pron. pl. Possessive from *they*; of them.—*Sing.* HE, SHE, IT; *pl. nominative* THEY, *possessive* THEIRS, *objective* THEM.—See **MINE**.

Our best actions and the worst of *theirs*. *Derham.*

They gave the same names to their own idols which the Egyptians did to *theirs*. *Raleigh.*

THE'ISM (thê'izm), n. [*It.* & *Sp.* *teismo*; Fr. *théisme*.—From Gr. *θεός*, God.] Belief in the existence of a God;—opposed to *atheism*.

The words *deism* and *theism* are, strictly speaking, perhaps, synonymous; but yet it is generally to be observed that the former is used in a bad, and the latter in a good sense. Custom has appropriated the term *deist* to the enemies of revelation, and of Christianity in particular, while the word *theist* is considered applicable to all who believe in one God. *Irons.*

THE'IST, n. [*It.* & *Sp.* *teista*; Fr. *théiste*.] One who believes in theism. *Martin.*

THE-IS'TIC, a. Of, or pertaining to, theism.

THE-IS'TI-CAL, a. or theists. *Warton.*

THEI-PHŪ'SIAN (-shan), n. (*Zool.*) One of the *Thelphusidae*. *P. Cyc.*

THEI-PHŪ'SI-DÆ, n. pl. (*Zool.*) A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, living in the earth near the banks of rivers, or in humid forests, and bearing a strong analogy to the land-crab. *Baird.*

THEM, pron. pl. The objective case of *they*.

The Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested on the seventh day. *Ex. xx. 11.*

He hath a great zeal for you, and them that are in Iacodice, and them in Hierapolis. *Col. iv. 13.*

THÈME, n. [*Gr.* *θέμα*; *τίθημι*, to place; *L.* *thema*; *It.* & *Sp.* *tema*; Fr. *thème*.]

1. A subject of discourse or discussion.

He took for his theme 122d Psalm. *Hales.*

When a soldier was the theme, my name Was not far off. *Shak.*

2. A school essay written on a given subject. Forcing the empty wits of children to compose theses, verses, and orations. *Milton.*

3. (*Gram.*) The original word from which the inflections or the derivations spring. *Watts.*

4. (*Mus.*) The leading subject in a composition or a movement; as, "A fugue with two themes." *Dwight.*

5. † Instrument; means.

Nor shall Vanessa be the theme To manage thy abortive scheme. *Swift.*

THÈ'MIS, n. 1. (*Myth.*) The goddess of justice.

On the Parnassus glories with just cause, In music's temple. *Cowper.*

2. (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by De Gasparis in 1853. *Lovering.*

THEM-SÉLVES' (-sélvz'), pron. pl. The reciprocal form of *they* and *them*; the very persons;—used both in the nominative and in the objective case.

They reasoned among themselves. *Matt. xvi. 7.*

Whatever evil befalleth in that, themselves have made themselves worthy to suffer it. *Hooker.*

THÈN, ad. [*Goth.* *than*; A. S. *thænne*, *thanne*, *thonne*; Dut. *dan*; Ger. *dann*.—See **THAN**.]

1. At that time; at a time designated.

There was then no king in Edom. *1 Kings xxi. 47.*

Now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known. *1 Cor. xiii. 12.*

2. Afterwards, or soon afterwards.

If an herb be cut off from the roots in winter, and then the earth be trodden down hard, the roots will become very big in summer. *Bacon.*

3. Therefore; for this reason. *Milton.*

Now then be all thy weighty cares away. *Dryden.*

4. At another time; afterwards.

Now shaves with level wing the deep; then soars Up to the fiery concave towering high. *Milton.*

5. That time;—having the effect of a noun.

Till then who knew The force of those dire arms? *Milton.*

This evening late, by then the chewing flocks Had taken their supper on the savory herb. *Milton.*

Now and then, at one time and another. *Dryden.*

Then was formerly used instead of *than*. "Less than fifteen weeks." *Chapman*.—"The servant is not greater than his lord." *John xiii. 16*, *First edition*, 1611.—This use of the word *then*, or this orthography of *than*, is now entirely obsolete.

THÈN, conj. In that case. "If all this be so, then man has a natural freedom." *Locke.*

It was not an enemy that reproached me: then I could have borne it; neither was it he that hated me that did magnify himself against me: then I could have hid myself from him. *Ps. lv. 12.*

"After a position or concession, it introduces a qualification, modification, limitation, &c., with which such position or concession is to be received." *Seager.*

Juvenal indeed mentions a drowsy husband who raised an estate by snoring; but then he is represented to have slept what the common people call dog's sleep; or if his sleep was real, his wife was awake, and about her business. *Addison.*

THÈN, a. Existing at that time. [*R.*] *Addison.*

In his then situation. *Johnson.*

The nephew of one of our then ministers. *Whately.*

A desire of advantage in his then profession. *Sir J. Hawkins.*

THÈN'-A-DAYS (-dâz), ad. In those days; in time past. [*R.*] *N. Brit. Rev.*

THÈ'NAL, a. (*Anat.*) Of the thenar. *Dunglison.*

THÈ'NAR, n. [*Gr.* *ὀνυχ*.] (*Anat.*) The palm of the hand, or the sole of the foot. *Dunglison.*

THE-NÂRD'ITE, n. (*Mim.*) A white, translucent, anhydrous, crystalline sulphate of soda, having a vitreous lustre, and soluble in water. *Dana.*

THE-NÂRD'S'-BLŪE, n. A valuable pale-blue pigment, into the composition of which cobalt enters. *Miller.*

THÈNCE, ad. 1. From that place. *Milton.*

When ye depart thence shake off the dust under your feet for a testimony against them. *Mark vi. 11.*

2. From that time.

There shall be no more thence an infant of days, nor an old man that hath not filled his days. *Isa. lxx. 20.*

3. For that reason; on that account.

Not to sit idle, with so great a gift Useless, and thence ridiculous, about him. *Milton.*

From thence, like from hence, is a pleonasm; yet both of them are supported by custom and good use.

And the end thereof shall be powers In the end thereof shall be powers In the end thereof shall be powers In the end thereof shall be powers *Milton.*

THÈNCE-FÔRTH, ad. From that time.

Thenceforth this land was tributary made To ambitious Rome. *Spenser.*

From thenceforth is a barbarism or a pleonasm, but it is countenanced by respectable authorities.

Resolving from thenceforth To leave them to their own polluted ways. *Milton.*

He then begins to know a proposition which he knew not before, and which from thenceforth he never questions. *Locke.*

THÈNCE-FÔR'WARD, ad. On from that time; from that time forward. *Kettlewell.*

† **THÈNCE-FRÔM', ad.** From that place. *Smith.*

THE-Q-BRÔ'MA, n. [*Gr.* *θεός*, a god, and *βρώμα*, food.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, found in equatorial America, bearing a fruit contained in a yellow or bright-scarlet ligneous pericarp. The seeds, which are about the size of a small bean, furnish cocoa, from which chocolate is prepared. *Baird.*

THE-Q-BRÔ'MINE, n. (*Chem.*) A substance resembling caffeine, obtained from the cacao-nut (*Theobroma cacao*). *Miller.*

THE-Q-CHRIST'IC, a. [*Gr.* *θεός*, God, and *χριστός*, anointed.] Anointing by God. *Clarke.*

THE-ÔC'RA-CY, n. [*Gr.* *θεοκρατία*; *θεός*, God, and *κράτος*, to rule, to govern; *It.* *teocrasia*; *Sp.* *teocracia*; Fr. *théocratie*.] The government of a nation immediately by God, as that of the Israelites before the appointment of kings. *Burnet.*

THE-ÔC'RA-SY, n. [*Gr.* *θεός*, God, and *κρᾶσις*, a mixing.] (*Ancient Philosophy*.) The intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation, as it was held by the New Platonists to be attainable. *Brande.*

THE-Q-CRÂT'IC, a. [*It.* & *Sp.* *teocratico*; *Fr.* *théocratique*.] Relating to a theocracy. *Warburton.*

THE-ÔD'I-CY, n. [*Fr.* *théodicée*, from Gr. *θεός*, God, and *δίκη*, right, justice; *Low L.* *theodicaea*.]

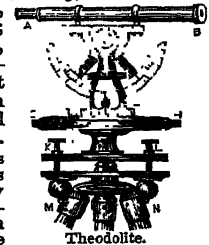
1. A vindication of the ways of God or of providence:—optimism. *Leibnitz. Fisher.*

2. That part of philosophy which treats of the being, perfections, and government, of God, and the immortality of the soul. *Fleming.*

THE-ÔD'Q-LITE, n. [Etymology uncertain.—

Perhaps from Gr. *θεοδωκεῖν*, to see, and *ὄψις*, visible; or *θεάω*, sight, and *ὄψις*, to make visible.] (*Surveying*.) An instrument for measuring angles in vertical and horizontal planes. *Tomlinson.*

In the figure, A B is a small telescope, which is made to turn vertically around the centre C. Attached to the frame which supports the telescope on the lower part is the segment of a circle, D E, divided into degrees. Upon raising or depressing the end, A, of the telescope, this graduated arc is also moved from the zero point F, where it is fixed when the telescope is horizontal, and the angle of elevation or of depression may be read from the arc. For the purpose of taking horizontal angles, the instrument has also a horizontal motion upon its axis. At C H are two parallel circular plates fitting closely to each other, and having a common axis, the upper one being made to turn upon the lower, which is fixed. The edges are so graduated as to measure degrees and minutes. There are two spirit-levels on the upper plate, at right angles to each other, for adjusting the instrument in a perfectly level position by means of the tangent screws K L P. At M N are shown the ends of the tripod upon which the theodolite usually stands when in use. The instrument is usually provided with verniers so as to measure arcs of ten seconds, and with a compass. It is used for measuring angles, in surveying and mensuration of heights and distances, and occasionally for astronomical purposes, and as a levelling instrument.



Theodolite.

THE-ÔD'Q-LIT'IC, a. Pertaining to, or made by, a theodolite. *West. Rev.*

THE-Q-DÔ'SIAN (-shan), a. Of, or pertaining to, a theodolite.

the Emperor Theodosius, or to a code of laws drawn up by his order. *Burrill.*

THE-ÖG'Q-NIC, a. Relating to theogony. *Milman.*

† **THE-ÖG'Q-NISM, n.** Theogony. *Cudworth.*

THE-ÖG'Q-NIST, n. One versed in, or a writer on, theogony. *Cudworth.*

THE-ÖG'Q-NY, n. [Gr. *theogonia*; *θεός*, a god, and *γόνος*, race; L. *theogonia*; It. & Sp. *teogonia*; Fr. *théogonie*.] That part of heathen theology which treats of the generation or genealogy of the heathen deities. *Shaftesbury.*

THE-ÖL'Q-GÄS-TER, n. A kind of quack in theology or divinity, as a *medicaster* in physic; a low writer or student in divinity. *Burton.*

† **THE-ÖL'Q-GER, n.** A theologian. *More.*

THE-Q-LÖ'G-I-AN, n. [Gr. *theologos*; *θεός*, God, and *λέγω*, to speak; L. *theologus*; It. & Sp. *teologo*; Fr. *théologien*.] One versed in, or a professor of, theology; a divine. *Milman.*

Syn. — See **DIVINE**.

THE-Q-LÖ'G-IC, } a. [Gr. *theologikós*; L. *theologicus*; It. & Sp. *teologico*; Fr. *théologique*.] Pertaining to theology or divinity; divine. *Warburton.*

THE-Q-LÖ'G-I-CAL-LY, ad. In a theological manner; according to theology. *Westfield.*

THE-Q-LÖ'G-ICS, n. pl. Theology. [R.] *Young.*

THE-ÖL'Q-GIST, n. A theologian. [R.] *Ayliffe.*

THE-ÖL'Q-GIZE, v. a. To render theology. "Aristotle's philosophy *theologized*." *Glanvill.*

THE-ÖL'Q-GIZE, v. n. To reason as a theologian; to form a system of theology. *Brit. & For. Rev.*

THE-ÖL'Q-GIZ-ER, n. A theologian. [R.] *Clarke.*

THE-Q-LÖGUE (-log), n. A theologian. *Dryden.*

THE-ÖL'Q-GY, n. [Gr. *theologia*; L. *theologia*; It. & Sp. *teologia*; Fr. *théologie*.] The science which treats of the existence, nature, and attributes of God, and of his relations to man; the true doctrine concerning God, and the duty which ought to be rendered to him by man; biblical or sacred literature; divinity.

We have alluded to the bearing of Chalmers's writings upon the three *theologies* which now stand in view of our British Christianity; namely, the superannuated logical, the modern philosophical, and the future biblical. *N. Brit. Rev.*

THE-ÖM'A-CHIST, n. One who fights or contends against the gods. *Bailey.*

THE-ÖM'A-CHY (-ke), n. [Gr. *theomachia*; *θεός*, a god, and *μάχη*, a battle; Fr. *théomachie*.]

1. The fighting of the giants against the gods, as in mythology. *Bailey.*
2. Opposition to the divine will. [R.] *Bacon.*

THE-Q-MÄN-CY, n. [Gr. *theós*, a god, and *μαντεία*, prophecy; Fr. *théomancie*.] Divination drawn from the responses of oracles among heathen nations, in which a god was supposed to answer the inquirer, or from the predictions of Sibyls and others supposed to be immediately inspired by some divinity. *Brande.*

THE-Q-PA-THÉT'IC, a. Relating to theopathy; theopathic. *Macintosh.*

THE-Q-PÄTH'IC, a. Relating to theopathy; theopathic. *Qu. Rev.*

THE-ÖP'A-THY, n. [Gr. *theós*, God, and *πίθος*, feeling.] Piety, or a sense of piety. *Hartley.*

THE-ÖPH'A-NY, n. [Gr. *theós*, God, and *φάνηται*, to appear; Fr. *théophanie*.] A manifestation of God to man by actual appearance. *Brande.*

There were no less than thirteen *theophanies* of the Lord after his resurrection. *Wutteler.*

THE-Q-PHIL-AN-THRÖP'IC, a. Pertaining to theophilanthropism. *Antijacobin.*

THÜ-Q-PHIL-LÄN'THRO-PISM, n. [Fr. *théophilanthropisme*.] The doctrines or tenets of the theophilanthropists. *Ch. Ob.*

THE-Q-PHIL-LÄN'THRO-PYST, n. [Gr. *θεός*, God, and *φιλάνθρωπος*, philanthropic.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a society formed at Paris during the first French revolution, whose object was to establish a new religion in the place of Christianity, which had been formally abolished in France by the Convention. *Brande.*

THE-Q-PHIL-Q-SÖPH'IC, a. Uniting theism and philosophy. *Milman.*

THE-QP-NEÜS'TIC, a. [Gr. *θεσπευστος*; *θεός*, God, and *πνέω*, to breathe.] Inspired by God, or given by inspiration of God. *Clarke.*

THE-QP-NEÜS'TY, n. Divine inspiration. *Clarke.*

THE-ÖR'BO, n. [It. & Sp. *torbo*; Fr. *thorbe*.] A large stringed instrument of music formerly in use, resembling a lute, but having two heads; an arch-lute. *P. Cyc.*

THE-Q-RÉM, n. [Gr. *θεώρεμα*; *θεωρέω*, to look at; L. *theorem*; It. & Sp. *teorema*; Fr. *théorème*.] (*Geom.*) A statement of a truth or a principle which is to be demonstrated; — in contradistinction to a *problem*, which proposes something to be done. *Brande.*

As a theorem requires demonstration; a problem requires solution. In algebra, the term is applied to various formulae, as the *binomial theorem*, &c. *Brande.*

THE-Q-RE-MÄT'IC, } a. [Gr. *θεωρηματικός*; L. *theorematicus*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or comprised in, a theorem or theorems. *Grew.*

THE-Q-RÉM'A-TIST, n. One who forms theorems. [R.] *Scott.*

THE-Q-RÉT'IC, } a. [Gr. *θεωρητικός*; It. & Sp. *teoretico*; Fr. *théorique*.] Pertaining to, or depending on, theory, not on practice; speculative; not practical.

The study of *theoretic* physics. *Know.*

Wary with the pursuit of academical studies, he no longer confined himself to the search of *theoretical* knowledge, but commenced, the scholar of humanity, to study nature in her works and man in society. *Langhorne.*

THE-Q-RÉT'I-CAL-LY, ad. By or in theory; speculatively; not practically. *Know.*

THE-Q-RÉT'ICS, n. pl. The theoretic or speculative parts of a science. [R.] *Scott.*

† **THE-Q-RIC, n.** Theory; speculation. *Shak.*

† **THE-Q-RIC, } a.** Relating to theory; theoretic. *Boyle.*

† **THE-ÖR'I-CAL, } retical.**

THE-ÖR'IC, a. [Gr.] Pertaining to the theoria. "The *theoric* fund." *Wm. Smith.*

THE-ÖR'I-CA, n. pl. [Gr. *θεωρικά*; *θεωρέω*, to see.] (*Grecian Ant.*) At Athens, money which, from the time of Pericles, was given from the treasury to the poor citizens, to pay for their seats at the theatre, and also for other purposes; the theoric fund. *Wm. Smith.*

† **THE-ÖR'I-CAL-LY, ad.** Theoretically. *Boyle.*

THE-Q-RIST, n. [Fr. *théoriste*.] One who theorizes; one who forms theories. *Macintosh.*

THE-Q-RIZE, v. n. [Fr. *théoriser*.] [*i.* **THEORIZED**; *pp.* **THEORIZING**, **THEORIZED**.] To form a theory or theories; to speculate. *Gillies.*

THE-Q-RIZ-ER, n. One who theorizes. *Ch. Spec.*

THE-Q-RY, n. [Gr. *θεωρία*; *θεωρέω*, to view, to behold; L. *theoria*; It. & Sp. *teoría*; Fr. *théorie*.]

1. Speculation; plan, scheme, or system subsisting only in the mind; — opposed to *practice*. To execute their own *theory* in this church. *Iloler.*
2. A body of principles which explain a particular class of phenomena. True Christianity depends on fact: Religion is not *theory*, but act. *Harte.*
3. The abstract principles of any art or science; as, "The *theory* of medicine." *Dunghison.*
4. Proposed explanation of any phenomenon; as, "The Newtonian *theory* of light."

As "a person who uses an imperfect theory with the confidence due only to a perfect one will naturally fall into abundance of mistakes, his predictions will be crossed by disturbing circumstances of which his *theory* is not able to take account. . . . A great quantity of mistakes has been made by those who do not understand the true use of an imperfect *theory*: hence much discredit has been brought upon *theory* in general, and the schism of theoretical and practical men has arisen. Fortunately there are many of the former who attend properly to the improvement of imperfect *theory* by practice; and many, calling themselves practical, who seize with avidity all that *theory* can do for them, and who know that, step by step, *theory* has been making her way with giant strides into the territory of practice for the last century and a half." *P. Cyc.*

Syn. — A *theory* is founded on inferences drawn from principles which have been established by evidence; an *hypothesis* is a mere supposition, or a prop-

osition or principle assumed, or taken for granted, to account for certain phenomena. A *speculation* is the work chiefly of the imagination, and has little to do with realities. A sound *theory*; an assumed *hypothesis*; a fanciful *speculation*; a regular *system*; a wild *scheme*. "Theory and theoretical are properly opposed to practice and practical. Theory is mere knowledge; practice is the application of it. . . . Theory is the knowledge of the principles by which practice accomplishes its end. . . . Theory always implies knowledge — knowledge of a thing in its principles or causes." *Fleming*. — "Theory and hypothesis may be distinguished thus: an *hypothesis* is a guess or supposition made concerning the cause of some particular fact, with the view of trying experiments or making observations to discover the truth. A *theory* is a complete system of suppositions put together for the purpose of explaining all the facts that belong to some one science. For example, astronomers have suggested many *hypotheses* in order to account for the luminous stream which follows comets; they have also formed many *theories* of the heavens, or, in other words, complete explanations of all the appearances of the heavenly bodies and their movements. When a *theory* has been generally received by men of science, it is called a *system*; as the Ptolemaic *system*, the Copernican *system*." *Taylor, Elements of Thought.*

THE-Q-SÖPH'IC, } a. Pertaining to theos-
THE-Q-SÖPH'I-CAL, } ophy. *More.*

THE-ÖS'Q-PHISM, n. Theosophy. *Enfield.*

THE-ÖS'Q-PHIST, n. One of a sect of philosophers who pretended to derive their knowledge of God and divine matters from direct inspiration; an adherent to theosophy. *Brande.*

THE-ÖS'Q-PHIST-TI-CAL, a. Pertaining to theosophy; theosophical. *Gent. Mag.*

THE-ÖS'Q-PHIZE, v. n. To treat of, or to practise, theosophy. [R.] *M. Stuart.*

THE-ÖS'Q-PHY, n. [Gr. *theosophia*; *θεός*, God, and *σοφία*, wisdom; It. & Sp. *teosofia*; Fr. *théosophie*.] Wisdom or illumination derived from direct inspiration; the belief or the system of the theosophists; theosophism. *Cudworth.*

THE-R-A-PEÜ'TÄ, n. pl. [Gr. *θεραπευταί*; *θεραπεύω*, to serve.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A Jewish sect which arose in the first century after Christ. *Brande.*

THE-R-A-PEÜ'TIC, n. One of the Jewish sect called therapeutæ. *Prideaux.*

THE-R-A-PEÜ'TIC, } a. [Gr. *θεραπευτικός*; *θεραπεύω*, to serve, to cure, to heal; It. & Sp. *terapeutico*; Fr. *thérapeutique*.] Relating to therapeutics; curative. Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactic, or the art of preserving health, and therapeutic, or the art of restoring it. *Watts.*

THE-R-A-PEÜ'TICS, n. pl. (*Med.*) That department of medicine relating to the application of remedies and the cure of diseases. *Dunghison.*

THE-R-A-PEÜ'TIST, n. One versed in therapeutics, or a practitioner of medicine. *Dunghison.*

THE-R-A-PY, n. [Gr. *θεραπεία*, a remedy.] (*Med.*) Therapeutics. [R.] *Month. Rev.*

THÈRE (thár or thér), ad. [M. Goth. *tharai*; A. S. *thar*, *thar*, *ther*; Dut. *daar*; Frs. *da*; Old Ger. *thar*; Ger. *da*; Dan. & Sw. *der*; Icel. *thar*.] In that place; — often opposed to *here*. In the place where the tree falleth, there it shall lie. *Eccl. xi. 3.* There the wicked cease from troubling, and there the weary be at rest. *Job iii. 17.* Precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, and there a little. *Isa. xxviii. 10.* Darkness there might well seem twilight here. *Milton.*

It is often used at the beginning of sentences, sometimes to introduce a verb or phrase with emphasis, and it serves to throw the nominative after the verb; as, "A man came," or "There came a man." Is there no balm in Gilead? *Jer. vii. 22.* There are delivered in Holy Scripture many weighty arguments for this doctrine. *Watts.* In human actions there are no degrees described. *Sp. Taylor.* Wherever there is sense or perception, there some idea is actually produced. *Locke.*

There, when used as an adverb of place, signifying in that place, as, "A man was there," is pronounced *thare*; but when it is used merely to introduce a verb or phrase, as, "There was a man," it is pronounced *ther*. "Chastisement is not in heaven, because *there* (thäre) *there* (ther) is no sin, nor in hell, because *there* (thäre) *there* (ther) is no amendment." *Dr. Owen.*

THÈRE'A-BÖÜT, } ad. 1. Near that place.
THÈRE'A-BÖÜTS, } Shaks.

2. Near that number, quantity, quality, degree, or state; nearly. One hundred and fifty years or *thereabouts*. *Davies.*

3. Concerning that matter.

They were much perplexed *thereabout*. Luke xxiv. 4.

“*Thereabouts* is the more common, though Johnson says, the less proper.”

THÈRE-ÂF'TER (thâr-âf'ter), *ad.* 1. According or conformably to that; accordingly. *Milton.*

When you can draw the head indifferent well, proportion the body *thereafter*. *Peaceman.*

2. After that; afterwards.

Spenser.

THÈRE-ÂT' (thâr-ât'), *ad.* 1. At that place.

Many there be that go in *thereat*. Matt. vii. 13.

2. At that; on that account.

Every error is a stain to the beauty of nature, for which cause it blusheth *thereat*, but glorieth in the contrary. *Hooker.*

THÈRE-BY' (thâr-by'), *ad.* 1. Near or by that place; near by. [R.]

Thereby a crystal stream did gently play. *Spenser.*

2. By that; by means, or in consequence, of that; through the medium of that.

The people may *thereby* learn what their duties are. *Hooker.*

THÈRE-FÖR', *ad.* For that or for this. *Wright.*

THÈRE-FÖRE (thêr'fôr or thâr'fôr) [thêr'fôr, S. W. F. K. Sm. R. Wb.; thâr'fôr, J. E. Ja.; thâr'fôr, P.], *conj. & ad.*

1. For that or for this; for that or this reason.

Therefore doth my Father love me, because I lay down my life, that I might take it again. John x. 17.

If the ear shall say, Because I am not the eye, I am not of the body, is it *therefore* not of the body? 1 Cor. xii. 15.

This is the latest parley we will admit; *therefore* to our best mercy give yourselves. *Shak.*

2. Consequently; by consequence.

He blushes; *therefore* he is guilty. *Shak.*

3. In consideration of; in return for.

Behold, we have forsaken all, and followed thee; what shall we have *therefore*? Matt. xix. 27.

It is commonly reckoned as an adverb, but it generally partakes of the nature of a conjunction.

“When there is in composition in the word *therefore*, the *e* is generally shortened, as in *were*, but in my opinion improperly.” *Walker.*

“Excepting this word, the compounds of *there* are, at the present day, inelegant, quaint, or technical as belonging to law.” *Smart.*

THÈRE-FRÖM', *ad.* From that or from this.

“Turn not aside *therefrom*.” Josh. xxiii. 6.

THÈRE-IN', *ad.* In that or in this. *Bacon.*

THÈRE-IN-TÖ', *ad.* Into that. Luke xxi. 21.

THÈRE-ÖF', *ad.* Of that or of this. *Hooker.*

THÈRE-ÖL'Q-GY', *n.* [Gr. *ἔλγω*, to cure, and *λόγος*, a discourse]. Therapeutics. [R.] R. Park.

THÈRE-ÖN', *ad.* On that or on this. Mark xiv. 72.

† **THÈRE-ÖUT'**, *ad.* Out of that or this; therefrom. There came water *thereout*. Judg. xv. 19.

THÈRE-TÖ', } *ad.* To that or to this.

THÈRE-UN-TÖ', } *ad.* To that or to this. *Hooker.*

THÈRE-TQ-FÖRE', *ad.* Before that time; previously. [R.] Alb. Gallatin.

† **THÈRE-ÜN'DER**, *ad.* Under that. *Raleigh.*

THÈRE-UP-ÖN', *ad.* 1. Upon that or upon this.

If any man's work abide which he hath built *thereupon*, he shall receive a reward. 1 Cor. iii. 14.

2. In consequence of that.

He hopes to find you forward, *and thereupon* he sends you this good news. *Shak.*

3. Immediately; at once. [R.]

Johnson.

† **THÈRE-WHILE'**, *ad.* At the same time. *Laud.*

THÈRE-WITH', *ad.* 1. With that or with this.

Not that I speak in respect of want, for I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, *thereunto* to be content. Phil. iv. 11.

2. Immediately; thereupon. [R.]

Johnson.

† **THÈRE-WITH-ÄL'**, *ad.* 1. Over and above.

Therewithal the execrable act

On their late murdered king they aggravated. *Daniel.*

2. At the same time.

Shak.

3. With that; therewith.

Spenser.

† **THÈRE'**, *a.* [A. S. *thærf*, *thærf*, *thærf*] Unfermented; unleavened. *Wickliffe.* 1 Cor. v. 7.

THÈR-ÄC [thêr-äc, Sm. Wb. Todd, Wr.; thêr-äc, Ja. K.], *n.* A theriac. *The Student.*

THÈR-ÄC, *a.* Theriacal; medicinal. *Dunglison.*

THÈR-ÄC-A, *n.* [Gr. *θηριακή*; *θηρίον*, a wild beast; L. *theriaca*; It. & Sp. *terriaca*, *triaca*; Fr. *theriaque*.] (Med.) A medicine believed to be capable of curing, or of preventing the effects of, the bite of a venomous animal; treacle. The most celebrated was *Theriaca Andromachi*, or Venice treacle. *Wm. Smith. Dunglison.*

THÈR-ÄL, *a.* Theriacal. *Holland.*

THÈR-ÄL-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *θηριακός*; L. *theriacus*; It. *teriacale*; Sp. *teriacal*; Fr. *thériacal*.] Pertaining to, or having, the properties of, a theriaca; medicinal. *Bacon.*

THÈR-ÖT'Q-MY', *n.* [Gr. *θηρίον*, a wild beast, and *τέμνω*, to cut.] The anatomy of animals; zootomy. *Dunglison.*

THÈR-MÆ, *n. pl.* [L., from Gr. *ἔσπαι*.] Hot springs or hot baths. *Phillips.*

THÈR-MAL, *a.* [Gr. *θερμός*, warm; *ῥέω*, to warm; It. *termale*; Sp. *termal*; Fr. *thermal*.] Pertaining to heat; hot; warm. *Lyell.*

Thermal springs, springs the temperature of which is above the mean temperature of the place where they rise. They are most abundant and their temperature is highest in volcanic regions; and, when most remote from them, their site usually coincides with some great derangement in the strata, as a fault or great fissure, indicating that a channel of communication was opened with the interior of the earth at some former period of local convulsion. *Lyell.*

THÈR-MIC, *a.* Relating to heat; thermal.

THÈR-MI-DÖR, *n.* [Gr. *θερμός*, warm.] The name of the eleventh month in the Persian republican calendar, which commenced on the 19th of July, and ended on the 17th of August; — so named from the great heat which characterizes that part of the year. *Brande.*

THÈR-MQ-CÜR-RËNT, *n.* (Elec.) An electric current developed by heat; thermo-electric current. *Faraday.*

THÈR-MQ-E-LËC'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. *θερμός*, warm, and Eng. *electric*.] Relating to thermo-electricity; noting electric currents developed by heat. *Rogee.*

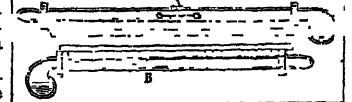
Thermo-electric pair, a combination of two dissimilar metals, as a bar of antimony and a bar of bismuth, soldered together so as to form, either with or without a connecting wire, a complete circuit, enclosing a magnetic compass needle. On heating one of the junctions, an electric current is developed which deflects the needle. — *Thermo-electric battery*, a combination of a number of thermo-electric pairs successively connected together, the terminal bars being connected by a wire. On heating the alternate junctions, a current of electricity is developed, and traverses the completed circuit; it is called also *thermo-multiplier*. Such a battery connected with a delicate galvanometer is the most sensitive thermoscopic instrument ever devised, indicating even the amount of radiant heat emitted by insects. *Müller.*

THÈR-MQ-E-LËC'TRIC-I-TY, *n.* Electricity developed by the unequal distribution of heat through bodies. *Proust.*

THÈR-MÖM'E-TËR, *n.* [Gr. *θερμός*, warm; *μέτρον*, heat, and *μέτρον*, a measure; It. & Sp. *termometro*; Fr. *thermomètre*.] An instrument for measuring degrees or variations of heat or temperature. *Young.*

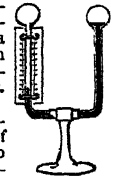
Air thermometer, a thermometer, of various forms, consisting, as first contrived, of a vertical glass tube, blown into a bulb at the top, and having the lower end immersed in a colored liquid. A portion of the air having been previously expelled by heat, the liquid is forced by atmospheric pressure, as the air cools, into the lower part of the tube, and afterwards rises or falls as the enclosed air contracts or expands by diminution or increase of temperature. The height of the liquid in the stem is also affected, in most forms of the instrument, by changes of atmospheric pressure, so that their indications are inaccurate. — *Mercurial thermometer*, a thermometer consisting of a vertical glass tube, blown into a bulb at the lower end, hermetically sealed at the top, and partly filled with pure mercury which has been freed from air and moisture by being heated in the tube before the tube was sealed, the air in the upper part of the tube having been at the same time all expelled by the mercury. Two fixed points of temperature, those of freezing and boiling water, are marked on the tube or on a scale attached to it, and the whole tube is divided into degrees or parts of equal capacity. The mercury expands faster than in proportion to the increase of heat, which produces, however, no error below the boiling point of water, being compensated by the expansion of the glass. The range of temperature measured by this instrument may extend from the freezing to the boiling point of mercury. — *Fahrenheit's thermometer*, a mercurial thermometer, invented in 1749, so graduated as to have 180 degrees between the freezing and boiling points of water — the freezing point being marked 32°, and the boiling point 212°. Degrees below zero are distinguished by the sign *minus*. This thermometer is used wherever the English language prevails. — *Centigrade thermometer*, a mercurial thermometer which has 100 degrees between the freezing and boiling points of water, zero being at the freezing point.

It is much used in scientific researches. See *CEN TIGRADE*. — *Réaumur's thermometer*, a mercurial thermometer, invented in 1730, with the zero at the freezing point of water, and 80° at its boiling point. — *Spirit thermometer*, a thermometer in which alcohol is used instead of mercury; — useful for measuring low temperatures, alcohol not being congealable. — *De Lisle's thermometer*, a mercurial thermometer in which there are 150 degrees between the freezing and boiling points of water, the zero being at the boiling point, and the graduation being continued downwards; — used in Russia.



Self-registering thermometer.

and the minimum temperature, in the absence of the observer. The most common form is Rutherford's, which is a combination of a spirit and a mercurial thermometer, each provided with its own scale, placed horizontally on the same piece of boxwood or ivory. The former contains a glass index, A, half an inch long, with a small knob at each end, lying in the spirit of wine. The fluid, when expanded by heat, freely passes by it, but when it contracts by cold, carries it by its attraction back towards the bulb, and thus indicates the minimum temperature. The latter contains a bit of steel wire, B, which is pushed before the mercury, but does not follow it when it contracts, and thus marks how high the temperature has been. The instrument requires adjustment whenever it is to be used. — *Differential thermometer*, a thermometer consisting of a tube bent twice at right angles, and terminating at each end in a bulb, a part of the tube being filled with colored liquid, and the rest of it, together with the bulbs, being filled with air. When both bulbs have the same temperature, the column of liquid is stationary, and one end of it rests at the zero of the scale. When one bulb is exposed to a higher heat than the other, as in experiments on radiation, the air within it expands, and forces the liquid down the thermometer tube, and the extent of the motion, as indicated by the graduated scale, measures the excess of heat acting on that bulb.



Differential thermometer.

Guy Lussac. Library of Useful Knowledge.

THÈR-MQ-MËT'RIC, *a.* Thermometrical. *Francis.*

THÈR-MQ-MËT'RICAL, *a.* Pertaining to, or made by, a thermometer. *Cheyne.*

THÈR-MQ-MËT'RICAL-LY, *ad.* By means of a thermometer. *P. Cyc.*

THÈR-MQ-SCÖPE, *n.* [Gr. *θερμός*, warm, and *σκοπεῖν*, to see; It. & Sp. *termoscopia*; Fr. *thermoscopie*.] An instrument by which changes of temperature are indicated and measured; thermometer. *Rumford.*

THÈR-MQ-SCÖP'IC, } *a.* Relating to a thermometer. *Ec. Rev.*

THÈR-MQ-SCÖP'ICAL, } *a.* Relating to a thermometer. *Ec. Rev.*

THÈR-MQ-STÄT, *n.* [Gr. *θερμός*, warm, and *στατήρ*, to stand.] A self-acting apparatus for regulating temperature; — called also *heat-governor*. *Ure.*

THÈR-MQ-STÄT'IC, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a thermostat. “Thermostatic bars.” *Ure.*

THÈR-MÖT'IC, *a.* Relating to heat; as, “The *thermotic* classification of crystals.” *Pereira.*

THÈR-MÖT'ICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *θερμός*, warm.] The doctrine or the science of heat. *Dr. Robinson.*

THÈ-SÄU'RYS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *θησαυρός*.]

1. A treasury; — a dictionary.

Crabb.

2. (Civil Law.) Treasure; a sum of money hidden or buried. *Burrit.*

THÈSE (thêz), *pron.* or *pronominal adjective*. The plural of *this*; — opposed to *those*. — See *THIS*.

These were the Isles of the Gentiles. Gen. x. 5.

These sayings are faithful and true. Rev. xxii. 6.

The palaces and lofty domes arose: Pope.

These for devotion, and for pleasure thine. Pope.

These relates to the persons or things nearest or last mentioned, and *those* to the most remote or first mentioned.

THÈ'SIS, *n.*; *pl.* **THÈ'SËS**. [Gr. *θέσις*; *τίθημι*, to place; L. *thesis*; It. *tesi*; Sp. *tesis*; Fr. *thèse*.]

1. A position or proposition, affirmative or negative, advanced or laid down to be supported by argument. *Prior.*

“In the schools, it was especially applied to those propositions in theology, philosophy, law, and medicine, which the candidates for degrees were required to defend.” *Fleming.*

2. A subject for a school or university exercise, or the exercise itself; — differing from a

theme in being a proposition, while a *theme* is generally a mere title. *Smart.*

3. An essay composed by a candidate for graduation in medicine. *Dunglison.*

4. (*Mus.*) The depression of the hand in marking or beating time. *Brande.*

5. (*Pros.*) The depression of the voice in pronouncing syllables, or the part of a foot on which the depression of the voice falls. *Andrews.*

THES'MO-THÈTE, *n.* [Gr. *θεσμοθέτης*; *θεσμός*, a law, and *τίθημι*, to place, to lay down; Fr. *thesmothète*.] (*Greek Ant.*) One of the six inferior archons at Athens; a legislator. *Wm. Smith.*

THES'PI-AN, *a.* [*Thespis*, the first tragic poet at Athens.] Relating to tragedy. *Brande.*

THÈ'TA, *n.* [Gr. *θῆτα*; L. *theta*.] The eighth letter of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to the English *th*. On the ballots used by the Greeks in voting for life or death, *theta* [θ] stood for *θάνατος*, death. *Liddell & Scott.*

THÈ'TI-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *θετικός*; *τίθημι*, to place.] Laid down or positive, as a law. *More.*

THÈ'TIS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *Θέτις*.] 1. (*Greek & Roman Myth.*) One of the Nereids; the mother of Achilles. *Wm. Smith.* 2. (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Luther in 1852. *Hind.*

THÈ'UR'GIC, } *a.* [Fr. *théurgique*.] Relat-
THÈ'UR'GIC-AL, } ing to theurgy. *Hallywell.*

THÈ'UR-GIST, *n.* One who is addicted to theurgy. *Cudworth.*

THÈ'UR-GY (thè'ur-jé), *n.* [Gr. *θεουργία*; *θεός*, a god, and *εργον*, a work; L. *theurgia*; It. & Sp. *teurgia*; Fr. *théurgie*.] Among the ancients, magic which was the result of a pretended intercourse with, and influence over, spiritual beings of the more exalted class, as gods, demons, &c.:—in modern magic, that species of magic which operates by celestial means, as opposed to *natural magic*, and to *necromancy*. *Hallywell. Brande.*

† THEWED (thād), *a.* Educated. *Spenser.*

† THEWS (thāz), *n. pl.* [A. S. *theow*, *thēu*.] 1. Manner; custom; behavior; disposition; qualities.

To be brought up in gentle *thews*. *Spenser.* 2. Muscle; sinews; brawn; muscular strength. *Crowe* 1. "The thews of the strong, the sturdy, built, and big, scumblers, and the like, give out, like the old, the old, the old."

THEY (tā), *pron.* [Goth. *thai*; A. S. *hē*.] The nominative plural of *he*, *she*, or *it*. The men, the women, the persons or the things:—*possessive THEIRS*, *objective THEM*.

They are in a most warlike preparation. *Shak.* 'Tis remarkable, that they Talk most who have the least to say. *Pope.* They is used indefinitely as the French on. There, as they say, perpetual night is found. *Dryden.*

THI'BET-CLÓTH (tí'bet-), *n.* 1. A camlet, or fabric made of coarse goat's hair. *Simmonds.* 2. A fine woollen cloth used for ladies' dresses.

THI-BÈ'TI-AN (te-bè'she-an), *n.* A native, or an inhabitant, of Thibet. *Ency.*

† THI'BLE, *n.* A slice; a spatula. *Ainsworth.*

THICK, *a.* [A. S. *thic*; Dut. *dik*, *dig*; Old Ger. *thicko*, *thicko*; Ger. *dick*, *dicht*; Dan. *tyk*; Sw. *tjock*; Icel. *thýckr*.—Gael. & Ir. *tiugh*.—Arab. *achy*, density.]

1. Noting the extent between the broader surfaces;—opposed to *thin*; as, "A *thick* board;" "A *thick* plate of metal."

He took a *thick* cloth, and dipped it in water, and spread it on his face, so that he died. *2 Kings vii. 15.*

A plank four feet long, two feet broad, and five inches thick. *Johnson.*

2. Great in circumference; not slender.

Thou art waxen fat, thou art grown *thick*; thou art covered with fatness. *Deut. xxxii. 15.*

3. Dense; gross; inspissated; not clear; turbid.

Thick vapors and unwholesome mists, *Raleigh.* Make the gruel *thick* and slab, *Shak.*

4. Close; crowded; compact; dense.

Amid the *thickest* woods. *Spenser.* The people were gathered *thick* together. *Luke xi. 20.*

5. Frequent; in quick succession.

They charged the defendants with their small shot and Turkey arrows as *thick* as hail. *Knolles.*

6. Heavy; deep; profound. [R.] *Shak.* *Thick* slumber hangs on mine eyelids.

7. Without proper intervals of articulation; indistinct; as, "A *thick* utterance."

8. Dim; indistinct; weak.

My sight was ever *thick*. *Shak.*

9. Dull of hearing; not quick. *Johnson.* The king and queen of that country were *thick* of hearing. *Swift.*

10. Stupid. "Your *thick* error." *Hayward.*

11. Intimate; familiar. [Colloquial.] *Todd.*

THICK, *n.* 1. The thickest part, or the time when any thing is thickest.

The *thick* of the dust and smoke. *Knolles.*

2. † A thicket. "Gloomy *thicks*." *Drayton.* *Thick* and *thin*, all obstacles; impediments; whatever is in the way. "Through *thick* and *thin* she followed him." *Hudibras.*

THICK, *ad.* 1. Frequently; fast; quick. *Shak.* 2. To a great depth; thickly. *Wiseman.*

Used in composition; as, "Thick-sown"; "Thick-coated."

Thick and *threefold*, in quick succession; in great numbers. "They came *thick* and *threefold*." *L'Estrange.*

† THICK, *v. n.* To become thick. *Spenser.*

† THICK, *v. a.* To make thick; to thicken. *Shak.*

THICK'-AND-THIN', *a.* (*Naut.*) Noting a block having one sheave larger than the other. *Dana.*

THICK'-COAT-ED, *a.* Having a thick coat or rind, as an orange. *Ash.*

THICK'EN (thík'kn), *v. a.* [*ē*. THICKENED; *pp*. THICKENING, THICKENED.]

1. To make thick; to condense. *Arbutnot.* 2. To make close or compact. *Woodward.* 3. To make frequent. *Johnson.*

4. To strengthen; to confirm. [R.] 'Tis a shrewd doubt, though it be but a dream; And this may help to *thicken* other proof. *Shak.*

THICK'EN (thík'kn), *v. n.* 1. To grow thick. 2. To become dim; to lose brightness.

He beats the 'gaunt the odds; thy lustre *thickens* When he shines by. *Shak.*

3. To concrete; to be consolidated.

Water stopped gives birth To grass and plants, and *thickens* into earth. *Prior.*

4. To become close, compact, or numerous.

The press of people *thickens* to the court. *Dryden.*

5. To grow quick; to increase.

The combat *thickens*, like the storm that flies. *Dryden.*

THICK'EN-ING, *n.* 1. The act of making thick, or the state of being thickened.

2. That which thickens or makes thick. *Holland.*

THICK'ET, *n.* [From *thick*.] A collection of trees or shrubs growing close together; a close wood or copse. *Gen. xxii. 13.*

To beat the *thicket* where the tiger slept. *Addison.*

THICK'-HEAD, *a.* 1. A stupid person. *Smart.* 2. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Pachycephalina*.—See *PACHYCEPHALINÆ*. *Gray.*

THICK'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a thick head or skull; doltish; stupid; dull; foolish. *Hill.*

THICK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat thick. *Maunder.*

THICK'-KNÉE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the subfamily *Edicnemina*.—See *EDICNEMINÆ*.

THICK'-LEAVED (-lèvd), *a.* Having thick or dense leaves or foliage. *Congreve.*

THICK'-LIPPED (-lypt), *a.* Having thick lips.

THICK'-LIPS, *n.* A person with thick lips. *Shak.*

THICK'LY, *ad.* 1. In a thick manner; with thickness; densely; closely; compactly. *Cook.* 2. Deeply; to a great depth. *Boyle.*

THICK'-NECKED (-nèkt), *a.* Having a thick neck, as a bull. *Ash.*

THICK'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being thick; denseness; density; compactness. *Addison.* 2. The third dimension of a body, as opposed to length and breadth. *Boyle.*

3. Consistence; grossness; spissitude; not rareness. "The *thickness* of honey." *Bacon.* 4. Want of quickness or acuteness; indistinctness. "The *thickness* of hearing." *Holder.*

THICK'-RIBBED (-rýbd), *a.* Having thick ribs.

THICK'-SET, *a.* 1. Close-set or planted. *Dryden.* 2. Having a thick body. *Smart.*

A *thick-set* thorny wood.

THICK'-SET, *n.* A stout twilled cotton cloth; a kind of velveteen. *Simmonds.*

THICK'-SHELLED (-shèld), *a.* Having a thick shell, as a nut. *Dryden.*

THICK'-SKIN, *n.* A coarse, gross person; a numskull; a blockhead; a dolt. *Shak.*

THICK'-SKINNED (-skind), *a.* 1. Having a thick skin or rind, as an orange; thick-coated. 2. Dull; obtuse; insensible; stupid. *Holland.*

THICK'-SKÜLL, *n.* A dull or stupid person; a blockhead; a dolt; a numskull. *Johnson.*

THICK'-SKÜLLED (-sküld), *a.* Stupid. *Dryden.*

THICK'-SPRÜNG, *a.* Sprung up close. *Clarke.*

THIEF (théf), *n.*; pl. THIEVES (thévz). [M. Goth. *thiubs*; A. S. *thæf*, *thief*; Dut. *dief*; Frs. *tiaf*; Old Ger. *thab*, *thuf*; Ger. *dieb*; Dan. *tyv*; Sw. *tjuf*; Icel. *thiofr*.] 1. One guilty of theft or larceny; one who steals or commits theft; a robber. *Burriel.* Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind; The *thief* doth fear each bush an officer. *Shak.*

2. Excrement in the snuff of a candle. *Hall.* Syn.—See *ROBBER*.

THIEF'-CATCH-ER, *n.* One who catches or apprehends thieves; a thief-taker. *Bramston.*

† THIEF'-LEAD-ER, *n.* A thief-taker. *L'Estrange.*

† THIEF'LY, *ad.* Thievishly. *Chaucer.*

THIEF'-TAK-ER, *n.* A taker or apprehender of thieves; a thief-catcher. *Johnson.*

THIEVE (thév), *v. n.* [A. S. *thæofan*.] [*i*. THIEVED; *pp*. THIEVING, THIEVED.] To commit or practise theft; to steal. *Golding.*

THIEV'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The act or the practice of stealing; theft; larceny.

Amongst the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice morally good and honest. *South.*

2. That which is stolen. *Shak.*

THIEVES'-VIN'E-GAR (thévz-), *n.* A kind of aromatic vinegar for the sick-room, made by steeping the dried tops of rosemary, sage leaves, lavender-flowers, and bruised cloves in acetic acid and boiling water;—so called from the story that four thieves, by using it, plundered dead bodies with perfect security to health, during the plague in London. [Eng.] *Simmonds.*

THIEV'ISH, *a.* 1. Given or addicted to stealing; partaking of, or practising, theft. *Addison.*

With a base and bolsterous sword enforce A *thievish* living on the common road. *Shak.*

2. Acting by stealth; sly; secret.

Four and twenty times the pilot's glass Hath told the *thievish* minutes how they pass. *Shak.*

THIEV'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a thievish manner; like a thief; by theft. *Tusser.*

THIEV'ISH-NÈSS, *n.* Disposition to steal, or the habit of stealing. *Bailey.*

THIGH (thí), *n.* [A. S. *thæoh*, *thegh*; Frs. *thiach*, *trach*; Dut. *dij*; Old Ger. *deich*; Ger. *deichbin*.—From A. S. *thíc*, *thick*.] (*Anat.*) The part of the lower limb between the leg and the pelvis, or between the knee and the trunk. *Dunglison.*

THIGH'-BÖNE (thí'bön), *n.* The bone of the thigh; the femur. *Wiseman.*

† THILK, *pron.* [A. S. *thýlc*.] That same.—See *ILK*. "I love *thilk* lass." *Spenser.*

THILL, *n.* [A. S. *thil*, *thill*, a stake, a plank, a joist.] One of the shafts of a wagon or other vehicle, between which a horse is put. *Mortimer.*

THILL'ER, *n.* A thill-horse. *Tusser.*

THILL'-HÖRSE, *n.* A horse which goes between the thills or shafts; a shaft-horse. *Shak.*

THIM'BLE (thím'bl), *n.* [Of uncertain etymology.—From *thumb* and *bell*. *Minshew*.—Dim. of *thumb*. *Richardson*.]

1. A metal cap for the finger;—used in sewing for pushing the needle through. *Shak.*

2. Any thing in the form of a thimble.

3. (*Naut.*) An iron ring having its rim concave on the outside, for a rope or strap to fit round it. *Dana.*

THIM'BLE-BÈR-RY, *n.* (*Bot.*) The black raspberry; *Rubus occidentalis*. *Gray.*

THIM'BLE-FÜL, *n.* As much as a thimble holds. "A *thimbleful* of gold." *Dryden.*

THIM'BLE-RIG, *n.* A kind of game or sleight of hand trick played with three thimbles, or small

supps, and a small ball;—commonly used in betting or gambling. *Roget.*

THIM'BLE-RIG, *v. a.* To cheat by legerdemain, or sleight of hand. *Clarke.*

THIM'BLE-RIG-GER, *n.* One who practises thimblérig, or cheats by legerdemain. *Clarke.*

THIM'BLE-RIG-GING, *n.* The practice of a thimblérigger. *Clarke.*

THIM'BLE-WÉED, *n.* A tall plant of the genus *Rudbeckia*, resembling the sunflower, and used in medicine. *Bartlett.*

THÍME (tim), *n.* A fragrant herb. — See THYME.

THÍN, *a.* [A. S. *thyn*, *thin*; Dut. *dun*; Ger. *dünn*; Dan. *tynd*; Sw. *tynn*; Icel. *thunnur*. — W. *tenau*; Arm. *tanau*; Gael. *tana*, *tanaidh*; Ir. *tanaidhe*. — Gr. *ruvís*, small, little.]

1. Having but little extent between the two broader surfaces; not thick.

They did beat the gold into *thin* plates. *Ec. xxxix. 3.*

2. Small in circumference; slender; slim; lean; meagre; not bulky or fat. *L'Estrange.*

3. Rare; not dense; not gross. *Wisdom v. 14.*

The hope of the ungodly is like *thin* froth. *Wisdom v. 14.*

4. Not close, compact, or crowded; sparse.

Thin herbage in the plains. *Dryden.*

Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people. *Addison.*

5. Not closely compacted or accumulated.

And behold, seven *thin* ears, and blasted with the east wind, sprung up after them. *Gen. xli. 6.*

6. Small; fine; faint; feeble; low; slight.

Thin, hollow sounds and lamentable screams. *Dryden.*

THÍN, *ad.* Not thickly or closely; — used in composition. "*Thin*-spun." *Milton.*

THÍN, *v. a.* [A. S. *thínian*.] [*i.* THINNED; *pp.* THINNING, THINNED.]

1. To make thin or less thick. *Arbutnot.*

2. To make less close, compact, crowded, or numerous. "The leaves to *thin*." *Dryden.*

'Tis Cæsar's sword has made Rome's senate little, And *thinned* its ranks. *Addison.*

3. To attenuate. *Blackmore.*

To *thin out*, *v. n.*, to grow thin to a termination; to diminish in thickness and disappear, as strata. *Lyell.*

THÍNE, *pron. possessive from thou.* [Goth. *theina*; A. S. *thín*; Ger. *dein*; Dan. & Sw. *din*. — Fr. *tien*.] Of, or belonging to, thee. — See THOU, and MINE.

In *thine* hand is power and might. *1 Chron. xxix. 12.*

It is used in the solemn style, for *thy* before words beginning with a vowel or silent *h*; as, "*Thine* ear."

THÍN'-FACED (-fást), *a.* Having a thin face.

"A *thin-faced* knave, a gull." *Shak.*

THÍNG, *n.* [A. S. *thing*, *thing*, *thing*; Dut. & Ger. *ding*; Dan. & Sw. *ting*. — From *think*.] *Tooke*. — Whatever may be thought of.]

1. That which is created or made, — particularly whatever is not a person, or whatever is distinct, or conceived to be distinct, from one's self and from other intelligent beings; a substance.

I am the Lord, that maketh all *things*. *Isa. xli. 24.*

Every living *thing* that moveth upon the earth. *Gen. i. 25.*

The remnant of the meat-offering shall be Aaron's and his sons': it is a *thing* most holy. *Lev. ii. 3.*

Thing is more commonly applied to matters inanimate; not often to persons; yet in its most extensive sense, it is applied to whatever is created; as, "All *things* were made by him." *John i. 3.* "Let every *thing* that hath breath praise the Lord." *Ps. ci. 6.*

2. A part; a portion.

Men, who understand any *thing* of wisdom, may see the imprudence of worldly and irreligious courses. *Tillotson.*

3. An act; an action; a deed; an event; a transaction; a matter; a circumstance.

The servant told Isaac all *things* that he had done. *Gen. xxiv. 68.*

Let all *things* be done decently and in order. *1 Cor. xv. 40.*

It is used of persons, usually in contempt, but sometimes in pity. "This abject *thing*." *Granville.*

"The poor *thing* sighed." *Addison.*

THINK (think, 82), *v. n.* [M. Goth. *thakjan*; A. S. *thincan*, *thincan*; Dut. & Ger. *denken*; Dan. *tenke*; Sw. *tänka*.] [*i.* THOUGHT; *pp.* THINKING, THOUGHT.]

1. To exercise the mind; to have a succession of ideas or intellectual states; to cogitate.

What am I, or from whence? for that I am I know, because I *think*. *Dryden.*

2. To judge; to conclude; to have opinion; to determine; to suppose; to imagine; to fancy.

Let them marry to whom they *think* best. *Num. xxxvi. 6.*

Forward I *think* is gone, In pity of him, to do much His negligent me. *Shak.*

3. To have in mind; to intend.

Thou *thoughtest* to help me. *Shak.*

4. To muse; to meditate; to ponder.

Think much, speak little. *Dryden.*

5. To consider; to deliberate.

Any one may *think* with himself, How then can any thing live in Mercury and Saturn? *Leutley.*

To *think of*, to estimate; to esteem. "Whom we know and *think* well of." *Locke.* — To *think on*, to meditate or muse on. "*Think* on thy sins." *Shak.*

To *light on* or *discover* by meditation.

Still the work was not complete When Venus *thought* on a deceit. *Swift.*

Syn. — To *think* is a general and indefinite term. To *think* is an exercise of the mind; to *reflect* is a particular mode of thinking, by recalling ideas of what is past. To *ponder* or *meditate* is to think on grave matters; to *deliberate* is to think in order to some action; and to *muse* is to think on whatever may interest the imagination.

A person *thinks* or *believes* a statement to be true; he *thinks* or *supposes* an event may have happened; or he *imagines* it may be so.

THINK, *v. a.* 1. To imagine; to conceive. "Charity . . . *thinketh* no evil." *1 Cor. xiii. 4, 5.*

2. To consider; to hold in opinion; to esteem; to believe; to regard.

Nor *think* superfluous others' aid. *Milton.*

To *think much*, to grudge. "He *thought* not much to clothe his enemies." *Milton.* — To *think much of*, to esteem or regard highly. — To *think scorn*, to disdain. "He *thought* scorn to lay hands on Mordecai alone." *Esther ii. 6.* — *Metaphors* [i. *metaphors*], it seems to me. *Addison.* — See *METAPHORS*.

THINK'A-BLE, *a.* That may be thought; conceivable; cogitable. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

THINK'ER, *n.* One who thinks. *Locke.*

THINK'ING, *p. a.* Having or exercising thought; cogitating; reflecting.

THINK'ING, *n.* The act or the operation of one who thinks; cogitation; judgment; thought.

I heard a bird so sing, Whose music, to my *thinking*, pleased the king. *Shak.*

Reading furnishes the mind only with the materials of knowledge; it is *thinking* that makes what we read ours. *Locke.*

THINK'ING-LY, *ad.* By thinking. *Clarke.*

THÍN'-LIPPED (-líp), *a.* Having thin lips. *Ash.*

THÍN'LY, *ad.* In a thin manner. *Shenstone.*

THÍN'NER, *n.* One who makes thin. *Smart.*

THÍN'NESS, *n.* 1. The state or the quality of being thin; want of thickness; tenuity; rareness. "The *thinness* of the skin." *Bacon.*

2. Paucity; fewness; scarcity. *Dryden.*

THÍN'NING, *n.* The act of making thin. *Paley.*

THÍN'NISH, *a.* Somewhat thin. *Byron.*

THÍN-O-CO-RÍ'NÆ, *n. pl.* (Ornith.) A sub-family of birds of the order *Gallinæ* and family *Chionidæ*; shore-larks. *Gray.*

THÍN'-SHELLED (-shéld), *a.* Having a thin shell as a nut. *Temple.*

THÍN'-SKINNED, *a.* 1. Having a thin skin.

2. Sensitive; irritable. [Colloquial.] *Roget.*

THÍ-ŌN'U-RATE, *n.* (Chem.) A salt composed of thionuric acid and a base. *Müller.*

THÍ-Q-NŪ'RIC, *a.* (Chem.) Noting a very soluble, crystallizable, bibasic acid, one of the series of compounds derived from uric acid. *Müller.*

THÍRD, *a.* [M. Goth. *thridja*; A. S. *thrida*, *thrydda*; Dut. *derde*; Ger. *dritte*; Dan. *trede*; Sw. *trede*; Old Eng. *thridde*. — Gr. *tritos*; *tritis*, three; L. *tertius*.] The next after the second; the ordinal of three. — noting one of three equal parts into which any thing is divided; as, "The *third* part of an apple."

The *third* captain of the host for the *third* month was Benalab. *1 Chron. xxvii. 5.*

Third estate, in Great Britain, the commonly represented in Parliament by the Commons. — *Third coat*,

(Arch.) the stucco when painting is to be used, or the setting for the reception of paper. *Brande.* — *Third order*, (Ecol. Hist.) an order among the Premonstrants, Carmelites, Franciscans, Augustines, &c., composed of secular associates not bound by vows, but conforming to a certain extent to the general designs of the order. *Brande.* — *Third person*, (Gram.) the person spoken of.

THÍRD, *n.* 1. A third part.

Men of their broken debtors take a *third*. A sixth, a tenth, letting them thrive again. *Shak.*

2. The sixtieth part of a second of time.

Divide . . . an hour into sixty minutes, a minute into sixty seconds, a second into sixty *thirds*. *Holder.*

3. (Mus.) An interval containing three diatonic sounds. *Moore.*

There are four species of *thirds* — two consonant and two dissonant. The consonant *thirds* are, the major *third*, composed of two tones, and the minor *third*, consisting of a tone and a half. The dissonant *thirds* are, the diminished *third*, composed of two major semitones, and the superfluous *third*, composed of two tones and a half. *Moore.*

See *THIRDS*.

THÍRD'BÖR-OUGH (-bör-ŏ), *n.* (Old Eng. Law.) A constable. *Burriil.*

THÍRD'INGS, *n. pl.* (Eng. Law.) A third part of the corn growing on the ground at the death of a tenant, and due to the lord as heriot. *Crabb.*

THÍRD'LY, *ad.* In the third place. *Bacon.*

THÍRD'-PÉN-NY, *n.* (Saxon Law.) A third part of the profits of fines and penalties imposed at the county court, which was among the perquisites enjoyed by the earl. *Burriil.*

THÍRD'-RATE, *n.* A ship of war carrying from 70 to 80 guns. *Simmonds.*

THÍRDS, *n. pl.* (Law.) A third part of the real estate of a deceased husband, to the income of which the widow is entitled during her life. *Scott.*

† THÍRL, *v. a.* [A. S. *thirlan*; *thyrrel*, a hole.] To bore; to perforate; to drill; to thrill. *Chaucer.*

THÍRL'AGE, *n.* (Scotch Law.) A service by which a possessor of lands was formerly bound to carry his grain to a certain mill to be ground, and to pay a duty therefor. *Burriil.*

THÍRST (thúrst), *n.* [A. S. *thurst*, *thyrst*; Dut. *dorst*; Ger. *durst*; Dan. & Sw. *törst*; Icel. *thorsti*. — Ir. & Gael. *tart*. — See *THIRST*, *v. n.*]

1. The sensation causing a desire to drink, or pain suffered for want of drink.

They give drink to every beast of the field; the wild asses quench their *thirst*. *Ps. civ. 11.*

In my *thirst*, they gave me vinegar to drink. *Ps. lxxix. 21.*

Physiologists differ regarding the seat of *thirst*; some place it in the fauces, others in the stomach. Its immediate cause is not known. It has been attributed to a dry condition of the nervous papillæ of the pharynx, produced by suppression of the salivary and mucous secretions. This is probably true. *Thirst* is an internal sensation, an instinctive want, arising from organization, and inexplicable. *Dunglison.*

2. Vehement or eager desire; — used with *of*, *for*, or *after*. "*Thirst* of praise." *Glanville.*

"*Thirst* for revenge." *Shak.*

An active and ardent *thirst* after happiness. *Cheyne.*

3. Dryness; drought.

Through veins Of porous earth, with kindly *thirst* updrawn, Rose a fresh fountain. *Milton.*

THÍRST, *v. n.* [M. Goth. *thaurajan*; A. S. *thyrstan*; Dut. *dorsten*; Ger. *dürsten*; Dan. *tørste*; Sw. *törsta*; Icel. *thyrsta*. — Gr. *répoai*, to become dry; L. *torreo*. — Sansc. *trish*, to thirst.] [*i.* THIRSTED; *pp.* THIRSTING, THIRSTED.]

1. To have desire to drink; to have a painful sensation for want of drink.

They shall not hunger nor *thirst*. *Isa. xlix. 10.*

Therefore if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he *thirsts*, give him drink. *Rom. xii. 20.*

2. To have vehement or eager desire.

My soul *thirsteth* for the living God. *Ps. xlii. 2.*

† THÍRST, *v. a.* To want to drink.

He seeks his keeper's flesh, and *thirsts* his blood. *Prior.*

THÍRST'ER, *n.* One who thirsts. *Johnson.*

THÍRST'LI-LY, *ad.* In a thirsty manner; with thirst. "Hungry and *thirstily*." *Bp. Hall.*

THÍRST'LI-NESS, *n.* The state of being thirsty.

A . . . soaking *thirstiness* or a fiery appetite. *Wotton.*



Thinnocorus orbignianus.

HÏRS'TY, a. [A. S. *thursteg*, *thurstig*; Dut. *dorstig*; Ger. *durstig*; Dan. & Sw. *tirstig*.]

1. Having thirst; afflicted with thirst; feeling a painful sensation for want of drink.

And he said unto her, Give me, I pray thee, a little water to drink; for I am thirsty. *Judg. iv. 19.*

2. Dry; parched; without moisture; needing rain or water. "The thirsty land." *Isa. xxxv. 7.*

3. Having vehement or eager desire.

The blood-thirsty hate the upright. *Prov. xxix. 10.*

HÏR'TEEN, a. [A. S. *threotenne*; *threo*, three, and *tyne*, ten; Dut. *dertien*; Ger. *dreizehn*; Dan. *tretten*; Sw. *tretton*.] Ten and three. "Thirteen times." *Bacon.*

HÏR'TEEN, n. The sum of ten and three:—the symbol representing ten and three, as 13.

HÏR'TEENTH, a. Noting the third after the tenth;—the ordinal of thirteen.—noting one of thirteen equal parts into which any thing is divided; as, "The thirteenth part of an apple."

HÏR'TEENTH, n. 1. The third after the tenth:—one of thirteen equal parts into which any thing is divided.

2. (*Mus.*) An interval containing twelve diatonic degrees and thirteen sounds, forming the octave of the first sixth, or the sixth of the first octave. *Moore.*

HÏR'TY-ETH, a. Noting the next after the twenty-ninth;—the ordinal of thirty:—noting one of thirty equal parts into which any thing is divided.

HÏR'TY, a. [A. S. *thirtig*; Dut. *dertig*; Ger. *dreissig*.] Thrice ten; ten and twenty.

Thirty Years' War. See *WAR*.

HÏR'TY, n. The sum of three times ten:—the symbol representing ten three times repeated, as 30. *Ash.*

HÏS pron. or a.; pl. THÏSE. [A. S. *this*, *thys*; Dut. *deze*; Ger. *dieser*, *diese*, *dieses*.]

1. That is present or near in space or in time, or is just mentioned.

This is he that was spoken of by the prophet *Isaiah*. *Matt. iii. 3.* This is the hill which God desireth to dwell in. *Ps. lxxviii. 16.* If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable. *1 Cor. xv. 19.*

2. That is to be now mentioned or referred to.

This is his name whereby he shall be called—the Lord our Righteousness. *Jer. xxiii. 6.*

3. Noting the present time, or time last past.

By this vessel half her course had run. *Dryden.* I have not wept this forty years. *Dryden.*

It is often opposed to *that*, sometimes to the *other*. This refers to the nearest person or thing, *that* to the most distant.

This way and that the impatient captives tend. *Dryden.* Consider the arguments which the author had to write this, or to design the other, before you arraign him. *Dryden.*

HÏS'TLE (this'sl), n. [A. S. *thisel*; Dut. & Ger. *distel*; Dan. *tistel*; Sw. *tistel*; Icel. *thisstilla*.] From A. S. *thydan*, to stab. *Wachter. Thre.*

(*Bot.*) A name applied to plants of several different genera of the composite family, especially *Carduus* and *Cirsium*, having an imbricated or spiny involucre.

Blessed *thisle*, a plant, highly esteemed in the middle ages for its supposed medicinal virtues; *Chiclus benedictus*; the *Centauria benedicta*, or *Carduus benedictus* of old writers.—*Canada thisle*, a low-branched plant, with small and numerous heads and rose-purple flowers; *Cirsium arvense*;—called also *cursed thisle*. It is a most troublesome weed.—*Carlina thisle*, the common name of plants of the genus *Carlina*.—*Common thisle*, a plant of the genus *Cirsium*, particularly *Cirsium lanceolatum*, which has prickly leaves and purple flowers.—*Cotton thisle*, a plant of the genus *Onopordum*, having the scales of the involucre coriaceous, tipped with a lanceolate, prickly appendage, and a deeply honeycombed receptacle. The heads are large and the flowers purple.—*Fuller's thisle*, *Dipsacus fullonum*, a plant cultivated to a considerable extent, for its use in raising the nap upon woollen cloths, which it does by means of the rigid, hooked awns or bracts of the heads; teasel. *Simmonds.*—*Milk thisle*, a plant having spinous leaves with milk-white veins; *Carduus Marianus*.—*Musk thisle*, a plant with decurrent, spiny leaves, solitary, drooping heads, and purple flowers; *Carduus nutans*.—*Pasture thisle*, a plant with a low, stout stem, very large heads, and purple, but sometimes white, flowers; *Cirsium pumilum*.—*Plumed thisle*, a plant of the genus *Cirsium*.—*Plumeless thisle*, a plant of the genus *Carduus*.—*Sow thisle*, a plant of the genus *Sonchus*.—*Star thisle*, a plant of the genus *Centauria*, especially *Centauria calcitrapa*.—*Swamp thisle*, a plant growing in swamps

and low woods; *Cirsium muticum*.—*Yellow thisle*, a plant with a stout stem, large heads, and pale yellow flowers; *Cirsium horridulum*. *Eng. Cyc. Gray.*

The *thisle* is the national emblem of Scotland; and the national motto is very appropriate, being, "Nemo me impune lacesset"—Nobody shall provoke me with impunity. *Brande.*

THÏS'TLE-CRÖWN (this'sl-), n. An English gold coin of the reign of James I. *Leake.*

THÏS'TLE-FÏNCH (this'sl-), n. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Fringillidae*; the goldfinch; *Carduelis elegans*, or *Fringilla carduelis*. *Pennant.*

THÏS'TLY (this'sle), a. Abounding or overgrown with *thisles*. "The *thisly* lawn." *Thomson.*

THÏTH'ER, ad. [A. S. *thyder*, *thuder*, *thyther*.] 1. To that place;—opposed to *hither*.

Thers Phoenix and Ulysses watch the prey, And *thither* all the wealth of Troy convey. *Dryden.*

2. To that end, or to that point. *Johnson.*

† THÏTH'ER-TÖ, ad. To that end, or to that place; so far. *Johnson.*

THÏTH'ER-WÄRD, ad. [A. S. *thyderweard*.] Towards that place.

Thitherward they bent their way. *Dryden.*

† THÏT'LING, n. A hamlet. *Milken.*

THÏLP'SIS, n. [Gr. *θλίψις*, pressure, oppression; *θλίψω*, to press.] (*Med.*) Compression, and especially constriction, of vessels by an external cause:—oppression. *Dunglison.*

† THÖ, ad. [A. S. *thonne*.] Then. *Spenser.*

THÖ, conj. Contracted from *though*. See *THOUGH*.

† THÖLE, v. a. [M. Goth. *thulan*; A. S. *tholian*.—L. *tollo*.] To bear; to endure. *Gower.*

It is used in Scotland. *Burns. Jameson.*

THÖLE, v. n. To wait. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett.*

THÖLE, n. [Gr. *θόλος*; L. *tholus*.] A dome; a cupola; a tholus. *Fuimus Troes, 1633.*

THÖLE, n. [A. S. *thol*.]

1. (*Naut.*) A thole-pin. *Mar. Dict.*

2. † A cart-pin. *Palsgrave.*

3. A handle of a scythe-snath. *Clarke.*

THÖLE'-PIN, n. (*Naut.*) A pin in the gunwale of a boat to support an oar in rowing. *Dana.*

THÖL'O-BÄTE, n. [Gr. *θόλος*, a cupola, and *βάσις*, a base, a foundation.] (*Arch.*) The part of a building on which a cupola is placed. *Britton.*

THÖ'LÜS, n. [L., from Gr. *θόλος*.] (*Arch.*) A conical chamber approaching in form, internally, to that of the modern cupola. *Britton.*

THQ-MÄ'AN (to-mä'an), n. (*Ecol. Hist.*) One of a denomination of Christians established on the Malabar coast of India, supposed to have been founded by St. Thomas; a Thomiite. *Brande.*

THÖ'MÄ-ÏSM, } n. (*Ecol. Hist.*) The doctrine of

THÖ'MÏSM, } the Thomists. *Clarke.*

THÖ'MÏST (tö'mist), n. (*Ecol. Hist.*) A schoolman following the opinions of Thomas Aquinas, in opposition to the Scotists. *Warton.*

THÖ'MÏTE (tö'mit), n. A Thomæan. *Brande.*

THÖMP-SÖ'NI-AN (töm-), a. (*Med.*) Of, or pertaining to, Thompsonianism.

THÖMP-SÖ'NI-AN (töm-), n. One who practises, or believes in, Thompsonianism. *Dunglison.*

THÖMP-SÖ'NI-AN-ÏSM (töm-), n. (*Med.*) A system of medicine, one of the leading principles of which is, that the human body is composed of four elements, viz., earth, air, fire, and water, and one of its apothegms, that metals and minerals are in the earth, and have a tendency to carry down into the earth those who use them, and that the tendency of vegetables is to spring up from the earth, and therefore to uphold mankind from the grave;—so named from Thompson, of New York, its founder. Its practitioners are botanic physicians. *Dunglison.*

THÖNG, n. [A. S. *thwang*, *thwong*.] A strap, strip, or string of leather. *Dryden.*

THÖR, n. (*Scandinavian Myth.*) The son of Odin and Freya, a divinity of irresistible power, who presided over all mischievous spirits that inhabited the elements. *Brande.*

THQ-RÄC'IC, a. Pertaining to the thorax or chest. "Thoracic nerves." *Dunglison.*

The chyle grows gray in the thoracic duct. *Arbuthnot.*

THQ-RÄC'IC, n. A thoracic artery. *Dunglison.*

THQ-RÄC'ICS, n. pl. (*Ich.*) A name given by Linnæus to those fishes which have the ventral fins placed beneath the pectorals. *Brande.*

THÖ'RAL, a. [L. *thorus*, *torus*, a couch, a bed.] 1. Relating to a bed. *Ayliffe.*

2. Noting a line in the hand, called also the mark of Venus. *Crabb.*

THÖ'RÄX, n. [L., from Gr. *θώραξ*.]

1. (*Ant.*) An armor for the breast; a breast-plate; a corselet; a cuirass. *W. Smith.*

2. (*Anat.*) That part of the body between the neck and the abdomen; one of the splanchnic cavities, bounded posteriorly by the vertebrae, laterally by the ribs and scapula, anteriorly by the sternum, above by the clavicle, and below by the diaphragm, containing the heart, the lungs, &c.; the chest. *Dunglison.*

3. (*Ent.*) The second segment of insects, according to Latreille and Audouin, but by Linnæus and Fabricius restricted to the upper surface of the trunk. *Brande.*

THÖ'RI-A, n. Thorina. *Clarke.*

THQ-RÏ'NA, n. (*Chem.*) An earth composed of one equivalent of oxygen and one of thorium; protoxide of thorium. It combines with acids to form salts, and is remarkable for its high specific gravity (9.402). *Miller.*

THQ-RÏ'NUM, n. (*Chem.*) A metal obtained from thorite, and resembling aluminum. It takes fire below redness, and burns with great brilliancy, forming thorina. *Miller.*

THÖ'RÏTE, n. (*Min.*) A massive, compact, easily frangible mineral, of various colors, and composed chiefly of silica, thorina, and water;—found in sienite in Norway. *Dana.*

THÖ'RÏ-ÛM, n. (*Min.*) Thorinum. *Turner.*

THÖRN, n. [Goth. *thaurmus*, *thaurm*; A. S. *thorn*; Dut. *doren*; Ger. *dorn*; Dan. *torn*; Sw. *törne*; Icel. *thorn*.—W. *draen*.] Perhaps from A. S. *teran*, to tear. *Richardson.*

1. (*Bot.*) The common name of shrubs or small trees of the genus *Crataegus*, having spines or sharp shoots on the stem and limbs, and white, and sometimes rose-colored, blossoms:—a stiff, sharp-pointed process, containing some portions of woody tissue; a spine.

The prickly belongs to the bark, and peels off with it, as in the rose:—a spine or *thorn* belongs to the wood; but, in popular language, a prickly is also called a *thorn*. *Gray.*

Flowers of all hues, and without *thorn* the rose. *Milton.*

2. Anything harassing or troublesome; evil; detriment; annoyance; trouble; molestation.

The guilt of empire: all its *thorns* and cares Be only mine. *Southern.*

Black thorn, a tall shrub or low tree, bearing globular or somewhat pear-shaped, red, edible fruit; pear-thorn; *Crataegus tomentosa*.—*Cockspur thorn*, *Crataegus Crus-galli*, valuable for hedges.—*Dwarf thorn*, a downy shrub bearing greenish-yellow fruit; *Crataegus parvifolia*.—*Energren thorn*, *Crataegus Mexicana*, and *Crataegus pyracantha*.—*Pear thorn*, the black thorn—*Scarlet fruited thorn*, a low tree bearing bright scarlet fruit; *Crataegus coccinea*.—*Washington thorn*, a species of thorn found in Virginia and Kentucky, with corymbs of many small flowers and very small, bright-red fruit; *Crataegus cordata*.—*White thorn*, the common hawthorn; *Crataegus oxyacantha*. *Gray. Eng. Cyc.*

THÖRN'-ÄP-PLE (-äp'pl), n. (*Bot.*) The common name of poisonous plants of the genus *Datura*, having a rank odor, and bearing large showy flowers on short peduncles in the forks of the branching stem; Jamestown weed; stramonium; stramonium. *Gray.*

The best known species of the *thorn-apple*, *Datura stramonium*, called also *Stramonium*, and *apple Peru*, is used in medicine as a narcotic. *Wood & Bache. Bigelow.*

THÖRN'BÄCK, n.

(*Ich.*) A species

of ray covered

with spiny plates;

the rough-ray;

Raia clavata.

Baird.

THÖRN'-BÜSH, n.

A bush producing

thorns. *Loudon.*

THÖRN'BÛT, n. (*Ich.*) A kind of sea-fish; a

turbot or birt. *Ainsworth.*



Raia clavata.

THRÁ'CIAN (thrá'shan, 66), *a.* [Gr. *Θράκιος*.] (*Geog.*) Relating to Thrace. *P. Cyc.*

THRÁ'CIAN, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant of Thrace. *Murray.*

† **THRÁCK**, *v. a.* [Ger. *tragen*, to carry.] To load; to burden. *South.*

THRÁCK'SCÁT, *n.* The metal which is yet in the mine. [R.] *Bailey. Martin.*

THRÁL'DOM, *n.* The state of a thrall or slave; subjection; bondage; slavery; servitude. *Dryden.*
He shall rule, and she in *the* aldome live.
How far am I inferior to thee in the state of the mind! and yet know I that all the heavens cannot bring me to such *thralldom*. *Sidney.*

† **THRÁLL**, *n.* [A. S. *thraell*, *thraell*; Dan. *træl*; Sw. *træl*; Icel. *thraell*; *thraella*, to serve.]
1. A slave; a bondman; a serf; a vassal. *Shak.*
Look gracious on thy prostrate *thraell*.
No *thraells* like them that inward bondage have. *Sidney.*
2. A state of slavery; slavery; thralldom. *Hudibras.*
From *thraell* of ring and cord broke loose.

† **THRÁLL**, *a.* Bond; captive; subject. *Spenser.*
Till he redeemed had that lady *thraell*.

† **THRÁLL**, *v. a.* To enslave; to intrall. *Shak.*

THRÁL'LESS, *a.* Without slaves; free from thralldom or slavery. [R.] *Clarke.*

† **THRÁNG**, *a.* See **THRONG**.

THRÁ'NITE, *n.* [Gr. *θραῖνις*; *θραῖν*, the topmost of the three benches in a trireme.] (*Grecian Ant.*) One of the uppermost rank of rowers in a Grecian trireme. *Brande.*

† **THRÁP'PLE** (thráp'pl), *n.* The windpipe of a beast.—See **THROTTLE**. *Johnson.*

THRÁSH, *v. a.* [M. Goth. *thrascan*; A. S. *threscan*, *threscan*; Dut. *dorschen*, *derschen*, *darschen*; Ger. *dreschen*; Dan. *træske*; Sw. *tråska*; Icel. *threskia*; Pol. *trąsac*.—*Ihre* and *Wachter* derive it from the Ger. *treten*, to tread, as the oldest method of threshing. *Bosworth.*] [*i.* **THRASHED**; *pp.* **THRASHING**, **THRASHED**.]
1. To beat, as grain or maize, either with a flail or in a machine, for the purpose of separating the seed; to thresh;—written indifferently *thresh* and *thrash*.
In the sun, your golden grain display,
And *thrash* it out and winnow it by day. *Dryden.*
2. To beat; to drub; to pummel; to maul. *Shak.*
Thou art here but to *thrash* Trojans.

THRÁSH, *v. n.* 1. To practise threshing. *Dryden.*
2. To labor; to drudge.

THRÁSH'EL, or **THRÁSH'LE**, *n.* An instrument to thrash grain with; a flail. *Ash. Wright.*

THRÁSH'ER, *n.* 1. One who thrashes; a thrasher. *Baird.*
2. (*Ich.*) A species of shark; the fox-shark; *Carcharias vulpes*.
3. (*Ornith.*) An American singing bird; *Turdus rufus*;—called also *brown thrush*, and *French mocking-bird*. *Wilson.*

THRÁSH'ING, *n.* The act of one who thrashes.

THRÁSH'ING-FLÖÖR, *n.* A floor or area for thrashing grain or maize. *Dryden.*

THRÁSH'ING-MÁ-CHINE', *n.* A machine for thrashing grain or maize. *Brande.*

THRÁ-SÖN'I-CÁL, *a.* Like *Thraso*, a braggart soldier in Terence; boastful; bragging; vain-glorious. "A *thrasonical* puff." *Fuller.*

THRÁ-SÖN'I-CÁL-LY, *ad.* Boastfully. *Johnson.*

THRÁVE, *n.* [Su. Goth. *trafve*, a heap; A. S. *thraf*, a handful, a thrave.]
1. † A drove; a herd. *Chapman.*
2. Any great number or quantity. *Bp. Hall.*
He sends forth *thraves* of ballads to the sale.
3. Twelve or twenty-four sheaves of corn; a shock. *Wright.*
A *thrave* of corn, in most parts of England, consists of twenty-four sheaves, but, in some counties, of only twelve. *Wishaw.*

THRÁW, *n.* A pang; a throe. [Scot.] *Jamieson.*

THRÁD (thréd), *n.* [A. S. *thrad*; Dut. *draad*; Old Ger. *thrad*, *trat*; Ger. *draht*; Dan. *tråd*; Sw. *tråd*; Icel. *thrádr*.—Bohemian *drat*; Pol. *drut*.—"From the Ger. *drehen*, to turn, twist." *Bosworth.*]

1. A small line or twist of any fibrous or filamentous substance, as flax, silk, cotton, or wool, particularly such as is used for weaving or for sewing; a filament; a small string.

The spider's touch how exquisitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*

2. Course or tenor.

This breathing time the matron took, and then
Resumed the thread of her discourse again. *Dryden.*

3. A measure of yarn, containing, in cotton yarn, 54 inches, in linen yarn, 90 inches, and in worsted yarn, 35 inches. *Simmonds.*

4. The projecting rib or fillet that passes spirally round the surface of a screw. *Tomlinson.*

5. The central line of a stream or water-course. *Bouvier.*

Air threads, fine filaments or threads of the spider seen floating in the air; gossamer. *Wright.*
Thread and thrum, the good and bad together;—an expression borrowed from weaving, the thread being the substance of the warp, and the thum the small tuft beyond, where it is tied. *Shak.*

THRÉAD (thréd), *v. a.* [*i.* **THREADED**; *pp.* **THREADED**, **THREADED**.]

1. To pass a thread through the eye of.

The threaded steel
Flies swiftly, and unfelt the task proceeds. *Cowper.*
2. To pass or go through, particularly through any thing narrow, interwoven, or intricate; to pursue a linear course or direction through.

They would not thread the gates. *Shak.*
Furged of his slough, he nimble threads the brake. *J. Phillips.*
The whizzing arrow vanished from the string,
Sung on direct, and threaded every ring. *Pope.*

THRÉAD'BÁRE, *a.* 1. Deprived of the nap; worn to the naked threads.

Threadbare coat and cobbled shoes he wore. *Spenser.*

2. Worn out; hackneyed; trite.

State topics, and threadbare quotations. *Swift.*

THRÉAD'BÁRE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being threadbare. *Man of Feeling.*

THRÉAD'EN (thréd'en), *a.* Made or consisting of thread. "Threaded sails." *Shak.*

THRÉAD'I-NÉSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being thready. *Clarke.*

THRÉAD'-LÁCE, *n.* Lace made of linen thread, as distinguished from blond-lace. *Simmonds.*

THRÉAD'-LÍKE, *a.* Resembling thread in size or appearance. *Goldsmith.*

THRÉAD'-NÉE-DLE, *n.* A game in which children stand in a row holding hands, and the outer one, still holding the one next, runs between the others;—called also *thread the needle*. *Hallivell.*

THRÉAD'-PÁ-PER, *n.* Paper in which thread is wrapped. *Cælebs.*

THRÉAD'-SHÁPED (-shápt), *a.* Formed like thread; filiform; filamentous. *Lee.*

THRÉAD'Y, *a.* 1. Resembling thread; slender; filamentous; fibrous. "Threaded roots." *Granger.*
2. Containing or covered with thread.

The thready shuttle glides along the lines. *Dyer.*

THRÉAP, *v. a.* [Goth. *draiban*; A. S. *threapian*.] To urge; to press:—to cheat:—to rebuke. [Local, Eng.] *Hallivell.*

† **THRÉAP**, *v. n.* To assert; to maintain stoutly. *Chaucer.*

THRÉAT (thrét), *v. a.* To threaten. [R.] *Shak.*

THRÉAT, *n.* A denunciation of ill; a menace. *Milton.*
Queen of this universe, do not believe
Those rigid threats of death; ye shall not die.

THRÉAT'EN (thrét'en), *v. a.* [Goth. *usthrutian*, to be troublesome or annoying; A. S. *threatican*, to urge, to threaten, to reprove; Dut. *drie-gen*, to threaten; *verdraten*, to trouble; Ger. *drehen*, *verdrissen*; Dan. *træde*, *trætte*; Icel. *thrala*, to contend.] [*i.* **THREATENED**; *pp.* **THREATENING**, **THREATENED**.] To denounce evil upon; to express or manifest an intention of inflicting some punishment or injury upon, or to exhibit the appearance of some danger or catastrophe which will happen to; to menace. *Shak.*
It is the Prince of Wales that threatens thee.
From shelves and rocks that threaten us with wreck. *Shak.*

Syn.—*Threaten*, or *threat*, is from the Anglo-Saxon; *menace*, from the Latin. They are of the same or similar meaning; but *threaten* is the familiar term. We are *threatened* by both persons and things; *men-*

aced only by persons. *Threatened* by an enemy, with pestilence or famine; *menaced* by an adversary.

THRÉAT'EN-ÉR (thrét'en-ér), *n.* One who threatens; one who menaces. *Shak.*

THRÉAT'EN-ÍNG (thrét'en-íng), *p. a.* Menacing or foreboding evil; denouncing ill; imminent. *Syn.*—See **IMMINENT**.

THRÉAT'EN-ÍNG (thrét'en-íng), *n.* The act of one who threatens; a menacing; a menace. *Dryden.*
Lausus loud with friendly threatening cried.

THRÉAT'EN-ÍNG-LY (thrét'en-íng-le), *ad.* In a threatening manner; with menace. *Shak.*

† **THRÉAT'FÚL** (thrét'fúl), *a.* Full of threats; minacious; threatening. *Spenser.*

THRÉAVE, *n.* [A. S. *draf*, a drove.]
1. † A herd or drove. *B. Jonson.*
2. A great number; thrave.—See **THRAVE**.

Pansy, pink, and primrose leaves
Most curiously laid on in *thraves*. *Drayton.*

THRÉE, *a.* [Goth. *thrin*, *thrins*; A. S. *thry*, *threo*; Dut. *drie*; Frs. *trois*; Ger. *drei*; Dan. & Sw. *tre*; Icel. *thrir*.—Pol., Rus., & Bohemian *tri*.—W., Ir., Gael., Arm., & Bret. *tri*.—Gr. *treis*; L. *tres*; It. *tre*; Sp. *tres*; Fr. *trois*.—Sansc. *tri*.] Two and one.

If thou wilt, let us make here three tabernacles—one for thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elias. *Matt. xvii. 4.*

THRÉE, *n.* The sum of three units:—a symbol representing three units, as 3.

Rule of three. See **RULE**.

THRÉE'-CÁP-SÚLED (-súld), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having three capsules; tricapular. *Clarke.*

THRÉE'-CÉLLED (-súld), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having three cells; trilocular. *Clarke.*

THRÉE'-CÉNT, *a.* Worth three cents. *Clarke.*

THRÉE'-CLÉFT, *a.* Noting leaves divided into three segments by incisions extending about to the middle of the blade; trifid. *Gray.*

THRÉE'-CÓAT, *a.* Noting plastering, which consists of roughing-up, or roughing-in, floating, and a finishing coat. *Brande.*

THRÉE'-CÖR-NÉRED (-kör-nerd), *a.* 1. Having three corners, as a hat. *Johnson.*

2. (*Bot.*) Having three longitudinal angles and three plane faces, as the stem of *Carex acuta*. *Lindley.*

THRÉE'-DÉCK-ÉR, *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel of war which carries guns on three decks.

An enemy's fleet came yonder round by the hill,
And the rushing battle-bolt sang from the three-decker out of the foam. *Tennyson.*

THRÉE'-ÉDGED (-édjd), *a.* 1. Having three edges.

2. (*Bot.*) Having three acute angles with concave faces, as many stems. *Lindley.*

THRÉE'-FLÖW-ÉRED (-flöw-érđ), *a.* Having three flowers. *P. Cyc.*

THRÉE'FÓLD, *a.* Thrice repeated, or consisting of three. "A threefold justice." *Raleigh.*

A threefold offering to his altar bring—
A bull, a ram, a goat. *Pope.*

THRÉE'-FÓOT (-fút), *a.* Having three feet. "My three-foot stool." *Shak.*

THRÉE'-GRÁINED (-gránd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having three grains or kernels; trilocular. *Clarke.*

THRÉE'-HÉAD-ÉD, *a.* Having three heads.

THRÉE'-LÉAVED (thré'lévd), *a.* Having three leaves; triphyllous; trifoliate. *Gray.*

THRÉE'-LÉGGED (-légd), *a.* Having three legs. *Shak.*
To comb your noodle with a three-legged stool.

THRÉE'-LÓBED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having three lobes or segments; trilobed. *Gray.*

THRÉE'-MÖÜTHED (-möüthđ), *a.* Having three mouths. "Three-mouthed Cerberus." *West.*

THRÉE'-NÉRVED (-nérvđ), *a.* (*Bot.*) With three slender ribs; trinervate. *Gray.*

THRÉE'-NÓOKED (-nókt), *a.* Having three angles or nooks. *Shak.*

THRÉE'-PÁRT-ÉD, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting leaves which have three segments formed by incisions

extending almost to the midrib or base of the blade; tripartite. *Gray.*

THREE/PENCE (thrē'pēns, colloquially thrīp'ēns) [thrīp'ēns, *S. F. Ja. Wb.*; thrēp'ēns, *W. P.*; thrēp'ēns, *K.*; thrēp'ēns, colloquially thrīp'ēns, *Sm.*], *n.* The sum of three pennies or pence: — a small British silver coin of the same value.

THREE/PEN-NY (thrīp'en-ē or thrē'pen-ē) [thrīp'en-ē, *S. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; thrēp'en-ē, *W. P.*; thrēpen-ē, *K.*], *a.*

1. Worth, or equivalent to, threepence.
2. Of little value; mean; vulgar. *Johnson.*

THREE/-PÉT-ALED (-pēt-ald), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having three petals; tripetalous. *Loudon.*

THREE/-PILE, *n.* The finest and most costly kind of velvet. *Shak.*

THREE/-PILED (-pild), *a.* 1. Set with a thick pile, as velvet. *Shak.*

2. Wearing three-pile. *Beau. & Fl.*
3. Piled in a set, or in sets, of three. *Shak.*

THREE/-PLÝ, *a.* Consisting of three distinct webs incorporated into each other, so as to produce the pattern.

The three-ply carpet allows of greater variety and brilliancy of color than the double carpet. *Tomkinson.*

THREE/-PÓINT-ED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having three points; tricuspidate. *Gray.*

THREE/-PRÓNGED (-próngd), *a.* Having three prongs. "A three-pronged fork." *Bryant.*

THREE/-QUÁR-TER, *a.* (*Portrait Paint.*) Applied to a size of portraiture, measuring thirty inches by twenty-five: — also, applied to a portrait delineated to the hips only. *Fairholt.*

THREE/-RÍBBED (-rība), *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting leaves which have two ribs or main veins, one on each side of the midrib, proceeding directly from the base to the points of the lobes. *Lindley.*

THREE/SÓORE, *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

The days of our years are threescore years and ten. *Ps. xc. 10.*

THREE/-SÉED-ED, *a.* Having three seeds.

THREE/-SÍD-ED, *a.* Having three sides. *Loudon.*

THREE/-STRÍNGED (-stríngd), *a.* Having three strings. "A three-stringed fiddle." *Newton.*

THREE/-TÓRD (-tórd), *a.* Having three toes. *Hill.*

THREE/-VÁLVED (-válnv), *a.* Having three valves; trivalvular. *P. Cye.*

THRENE, *n.* [*Gr.* θρήνος; *L.* threnus.] A lamentation; a lament; a dirge; a sad strain. *Shak.*

That threne of infinite sadness. *N. Brit. Rev.*

THRE-NÉT'IC, *a.* [*Gr.* θρηνητικός; θρήνος, a wailing.] Mournful; dirge-like. *Clarke.*

THRE-N'Q-DÝST, *n.* A writer of threnodies; a composer of dirges. *Carlyle.*

THREN'Q-DÝ, *n.* [*Gr.* θρηνηδία; θρήνος, a wailing, and ᾠδή, a song.] A song of lamentation; — especially a species of short occasional poem, composed for the occasion of the funeral of some distinguished personage. *Sir T. Herbert.*

THREP-SÓL'Q-GÝ, *n.* [*Gr.* θρεψίς, nutrition, and λόγος, a discourse.] (*Med.*) The doctrine of, or a discourse on, the nutrition of organized bodies. *Dunghison.*

THRESH, *v. a.* [*A. S.* threscan. — See THRASH.] [*i.* THRESHED; *pp.* THRESHING, THRESHED.]

1. To beat, as grain or maize, so as to separate from the husk or cob. *Holinshead.*
2. To drub; to castigate; to beat soundly. *Shak.*

It is written thresh or thrash. — See THRASH.

THRESH'ER, *n.* 1. One who threshes; a thrasher.

We may discern the thrasher at his task; Thump after thump resounds the constant fall. *Cowper.*

2. (*Ich.*) A species of shark; sea-ape; sea-fox; fox-shark; *Carcharias vulpes.* *Yarrell.*

THRESH'ING-FLÓOR (-flór), *n.* [*A. S.* thres-flor.] An area or floor on which grain is threshed. *Milton.*

THRESH'OLD (thresh'hóld), *n.* [*A. S.* therscald, therscald; therscan, to beat, to thresh, and wald, wood; *Dan.* terskel; *Sw.* traskel; *Icel.* threskiöldur, threskiöldur.]

1. A plank, or a piece of stone, iron, or tim-

ber, beneath a door, particularly a door of entrance to a house or other building; a door-sill. *Britton.*

2. The point or place of entering or of departing; beginning; entrance; outset.

The threshold has been defined on the very threshold if the poet's mind had been able to grasp the meaning of the word. *Shak.*

THREW (thrū), *i.* from *throw*. See *THROW*.

THRÍB'BLE, *a. & n.* Treble; triple. *Hunter.*

Provincial in England, and a colloquial vulgarism in the United States.

THRICE, *ad.* [*Old Eng.* thríes. — See *THREE*.]

1. Three times.

Thrice he assayed it from his foot to draw, And thrice in vain to draw it did assay. *Spenser.*

2. Much; very; — a word of amplification. "Thrice noble lord." *Shak.*

It is used in composition; as, *Thrice-told*; *Thrice-blessed*; *Thrice-hallowed*; *Thrice-worthy*

THRÍD, *v. a.* [*A* corruption of *thread*.] [*i.* THRIDDED; *pp.* THRIDDING, THRIDDED.] To slide through a narrow passage; to thread.

One gains the thicket, and one thrids the brake. *Dryden.*

† **THRÍD**, *n.* Thread. *Spenser.*

THRÍFÁL-LÓW, *v. a.* To plough a third time, as fallow land; to trifallow. [*E.*] *Tusser.*

THRÍFT, *n.* [*From* *thrive*.]

1. The state of prospering; success in the pursuit of gain; prosperity; profit; gain.

Let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp, And croak the counterfeit thrives of the knee, *Shak.*

2. Frugality; savingness; good husbandry. To thrift and parsimony much inclined. *Cowper.*

3. (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Armeria*, some species of which are used in forming the borders of flower-beds. *Loudon.*

THRÍFT'Í-LÝ, *ad.* In a thrifty manner; frugally; with good husbandry. *Bp. Taylor.*

THRÍFT'Í-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being thrifty; frugality; economy; good husbandry.

Domestic industry and economy, or the qualities distinguished in the conduct of life, are and good householders, who live in the poor, country deemed honorable. *Knex.*

THRÍFT'LESS, *a.* Wanting thrift; without frugality and economy; profuse; extravagant.

What madness this! what thrifless waste of time! *Mickle.*

THRÍFT'LESS-LÝ, *ad.* In a thrifless manner.

THRÍFT'LESS-NÉSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being thrifless; extravagance. *Chalmers.*

THRÍFT'Y, *a.* 1. Frugal; sparing; economical; saving; careful; close; not profuse or lavish.

They who are saving in their younger days seldom fail to be much more so in their decline. *Secker.*

2. Well husbanded or laid up. [*R.*]

I have five hundred crowns, The thrifty hire I saved under your father. *Shak.*

3. Growing vigorously; flourishing; thriving. No grace hath more abundant promises made unto it than this of mercy, a sowing, a thrifty grace. *Bp. Reynolds.*

Syn. — See *FRUGAL*.

THRÍLL, *v. a.* [*A. S.* thirlian. — See *DRILL*.]

[*i.* THRILLED; *pp.* THRILLING, THRILLED.]

1. To pierce; to bore; to perforate; to drill.

[The] sharp lance that thrilled Jesu's side. *R. Branne.*

2. To penetrate; to agitate; to affect.

Which when as Scudamore did hear, his heart Was thrilled with inward grief. *Spenser.*

THRÍLL, *v. n.* 1. To penetrate; to pierce.

The thrilling steel transpierced the brawny part. *Pope.*

2. To pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound. "Thrilling shrieks." *Spenser.*

3. To feel a sensation, as if produced by the action of boring or piercing. Doth not thy blood thrill at it? *Shak.*

4. To pass with a tremulous motion. A sudden horror chill Ran through each nerve and thrilled in every vein. *Addison.*

THRÍLL, *n.* 1. A drill. *Smart.*

2. A warbling; — a tingling. *Roget. Smart.*

3. A hole, as for breathing. *Sir J. Herbert.*

† **THRÍLL'ANT**, *a.* Thrilling. *Spenser.*

THRÍLL'ING, *p. a.* Penetrating, as by some sharp instrument; as, "A thrilling sensation."

THRÍLL'ING-LÝ, *ad.* In a thrilling manner

THRÍLL'ING-NÉSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being thrilling. *Clarke.*

† **THRÍNG**, *v. a.* To press; to throng. *Chaucer.*

THRÍPS, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr.* θρίψ, a worm.] (*Ent.*) A genus of minute and slender hemipterous insects, living on leaves and flowers, in buds, and in crevices of the bark of plants. *Harris.*

THRÍ'SA, *n.* [*Gr.* θρίσα.] (*Ich.*) A fish allied to the herring and to the shad. *Clarke.*

THRÍVE, *v. n.* [*Dan.* trives; *Sw.* trivas.] [*i.* THROVE or THRIVED; *pp.* THRIVING, THRIVEN or THRIVED. — *Thrived* is little used.]

1. To become wealthy; to increase in property or riches; to prosper; to succeed.

Talk what you will of the Jews, that they are cursed, they thrive wherever they come. *Selden.*

2. To advance; to increase; to multiply.

Such a care hath always been taken of the city charities, that they have thriven and prospered gradually from their infancy down. *Atterbury.*

3. To grow vigorously; to flourish.

On air the poor chameleons thrive. *Granville.*

Syn. — See *LOURISH*.

THRÍV'EN (thrív'en), *p.* from *thrive*. See *THRIVE*.

THRÍV'ER, *n.* One who thrives. *Hayward.*

THRÍV'ING, *p. a.* Increasing in riches or in size; prosperous; flourishing; successful.

Seldom a thriving man turns his land into money to make the greater advantage. *Locke.*

THRÍV'ING, *n.* The act of increasing in wealth or in size. *Decay of Piety.*

THRÍV'ING-LÝ, *ad.* In a thriving or prosperous way; prosperously. *Johnson.*

THRÍV'ING-NÉSS, *n.* The act or the state of thriving; increase; thriving. *Johnson.*

THRÓ (thrú), *a.* A contraction of *through*. *Dryden.*

THROÁT (thrót), *n.* [*A. S.* throte; *Dut.* strot; *Ger.* drossel; *Dan.* strube; *Sw.* strupe. — *It.* strozza.]

1. (*Anat.*) The anterior part of the neck; — the pharynx; the fauces. *Dunghison.*

2. The part of a chimney which contracts in ascending from the fire-place to the flue. *Brande.*

3. (*Ship-building.*) The hollow part of a knee-timber. *Weale.*

4. (*Naut.*) The inner end of a gaff, where it widens and hollows in to fit the mast. *Dana.*

5. The angular part between the arms and the shank of an anchor. *Tomkinson.*

6. Entrance; main road or passage. [*R.*]

Calm and intrepid in the very throat Of sulphurous war. *Thomson.*

7. (*Bot.*) The orifice of the tube of a monopetalous corolla; — called also *faux*. *Lindley.*

To lie in one's throat, to lie outrageously. — To give one the lie in his throat, to charge with lying outrageously. *Shak.*

THROÁT, *v. a.* 1. † To murmur; to mutter. "Hector . . . throated threats." *Chapman.*

2. To mow, as beaus, in a direction against their bending. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

THROÁT'-BÁND, *n.* A throat-latch. *Booth.*

THROÁT'-BRÁILS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes attached to the gaff close to the mast. *Mar. Dict.*

THROÁT'-HÁLL-IÁRDS (-yárdz), *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes for hoisting the inner part of the gaff and its appendant portion of the sail. *Mar. Dict.*

THROÁT'-LÁTCH, *n.* A narrow strap of a bridle passing under a horse's throat. *Halliwel.*

THROÁT'PIPE, *n.* The windpipe. *Johnson.*

THROÁT'WORT (thrót'wört), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Trachelium*; — so called from the property once attributed to some species of curing disorders of the throat. *Loudon. Baurd.*

† **THROÁT'Y**, *a.* Guttural. *Howell.*

THRÓB, *v. n.* [*Of* uncertain etymology. — Perhaps from the *A. S.* threapian, to urge, to press. *Richardson.* — Formed from the sound. *Skinner.* — From *Gr.* θροβέω, to make a noise. *Ju-nius. Minsheu.*] To beat, as the pulse or the heart; — particularly to beat with greater force or more sensibly than ordinarily; to palpitate.

Whom soon as I beheld my heart gan throbb. *Spenser.*

Here may his head lie on my throbbing breast. *Shak.*

A throbbing pain, (Med.) a kind of pain which is, or seems to be, augmented by the pulsation of the arteries. *Dunglison.*

THRÖB, n. A pulsation, as of the heart; — particularly a violent pulsation; a palpitation.

When with tumultuous throbs our pulses beat. *Thomson.*

THRÖB'ING, n. The act of pulsating, especially with unusual force; palpitation. *Wiseman.*

THRÖD'DEN (thröd'dn), *v. n.* To grow; to thrive; to increase. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*

THRÖE (thrö), *n.* [A. S. *throwian*, to suffer, to endure.] Extreme pain; agony; anguish; pang; — especially a fit of pain during labor, or the anguish of travail in childbirth.

My throes came quicker and my cries increased. *Dryden.*

THRÖE (thrö), *v. a.* To put in great bodily pain; to agonize; to torture. [R.]

The setting of thine eye and cheek proclaim a birth
Which throes thee much to yield. *Shak.*

THRÖE, v. n. To struggle in agony. *Wright.*

THRÖM'BOL-ÏTE, n. (*Min.*) An amorphous mineral of an emerald, leek, or dark-green color, and vitreous lustre, consisting of phosphoric acid, oxide of copper, and water. *Dana.*

THRÖM'BUS, n. [Gr. *θρόμβος*, a lump, a clot.] (*Med.*) A small, hard, round, bluish tumor, formed by an effusion of blood in the vicinity of a vein which has been opened in the operation of blood-letting. *Dunglison.*

THRÖNE, n. [Gr. *θρόνος*; *θρόω*, to set; *θρόνος*, a bench; L. *thronus*; It. & Sp. *trono*; Fr. *trône*.]

1. The chair of state of a king or other sovereign; — a royal seat raised above the level of the floor on which it stands, usually richly ornamented, and covered with a canopy. *Brande.*

2. A bishop's seat in his cathedral. *Hook.*

3. One of an order of angels who are usually represented with double wings, supporting the throne of the Almighty in ethereal space. *Milton.*

4. Sovereign power or sway.

His seed shall endure for ever, and his throne as the sun before me. *Ps. lxxxix. 36.*

THRÖNE, v. a. To enthrone. [R.] *Milton.*

THRÖNE, v. n. To sit on a throne or in state.

He wears nothing of a god but eternity,
And a heaven to thrones in. *Shak.*

THRÖNE'LESS, a. Without a throne. *Clarke.*

THRÖNG, n. [A. S. *thrang*.] A multitude pressing against each other; a crowd; a multitude.

Not to know me argues yourselves unknown,
The lowest of your throng. *Milton.*

Syn. — See **MULTITUDE**.

THRÖNG, a. Much occupied. [Local, Eng.] *More.*

THRÖNG, v. n. [Goth. *threihan*; A. S. *thringan*; Dut. *dringen*; Ger. *dringen*, *drängen*; Dan. *trænge*; Sw. *tränga*; Icel. *threngia*.] [*i. thronged*; pp. *thronging*, *thronged*.] To crowd; to come in tumultuous multitudes.

These people, as soon as they saw us, thronged to the banks, and invited us on shore. *Cool.*

THRÖNG, v. a. To oppress or incommode with crowds or tumults; to press upon. *Shak.*

† **THRÖNG'LY, ad.** In throngs. *More.*

† **THRÖN'IZE, v. a.** To enthrone. *Fabian.*

THRÖP'PLE, n. The windpipe. [Local.] *Hallivell.*

THRÖP'PLE, v. a. To throttle. *Scott.*

THRÖS'TLE (thrös'sl), *n.* [A. S. *throsle*, *throstle*; Ger. & Dan. *drossel*; Icel. *throstur*. — Bret. *drask*, *draskh*.] (*Ornith.*) A species of thrush, celebrated as a songster; the song-thrush; the mavis; *Turdus musicus*. *Baird.*

The blackbird and throstle with their melodious voices bid welcome to the cheerful spring. *Walton.*

THRÖS'TLE (thrös'sl), *n. A machine for drawing out rovings of cotton, wool, &c., and, at the same time, twisting them by means of the rotation of spindles and fliers. *Tomlinson.**

THRÖS'TLE-SPIN'NING, n. The act of spinning with the throstle. *McCulloch.*

THRÖS'TLING, n. A disease of bovine animals, consisting of a swelling under the throat, which, unless checked, will choke them. *Wright.*

THRÖT'TLE (thröt'tl), *n.* [*Dim. of throat*.] The windpipe; the trachea. *Browne.*

THRÖT'TLE (thröt'tl), *v. a.* [*i. THROTTLED*; pp. *THROTTLING*, *THROTTLING*.]

1. To choke; to suffocate; to strangle.

As when Anteus in Krassa strove
With Jove's Alcides, and all filled, still more
To choke him, till he fell, and all his life
Was lost, and all his strength was gone. *Milton.*

2. To utter with difficulty in a broken voice.

Throttle their prached accents in their fears. *Shak.*

THRÖT'TLE, v. n. To choke; to suffocate. *Dryden.*

THRÖT'TLE-VÄLVE, n. A valve, consisting of a partition turning on an axis; commonly placed in the main steam-pipe, and connected with the governor; — used to regulate the supply of steam to the cylinder of a steam-engine. — See **GOVERNOR**. *Tomlinson.*

THROUGH (thrü), *prep.* [Goth. *thairh*; A. S. *thurh*; Dut. *door*; Frs. *thruich*; Ger. *durch*. — W. *troey*; Gael. *troimh*. — "Our Eng. prep. *thorough*, *thourough*, *thorow*, *through*, *thro*, is no other than the Goth. substantive *dauro*, or the Teut. substantive *thurh*, and like them means door, gate, passage." *Tooke*. — "Thurh may be related to *thuru*, *duru*, a door." *Bosworth*.]

1. From end to end of, or from side to side of, and generally beneath the surface.

[Death] comes at the last, and with a little pin
Bore through his castle wall, and — firewell, king! *Shak.*

Showing himself through the lattice. *Cant. ii. 9.*

He brought me through the entry. *Ezek. xlv. 19.*

Through the gate of ivory he dismissed
His valiant offspring. *Dryden.*

2. Noting passage, agency, or instrumentality; by means of; in consequence of.

Material things are presented only through their senses;
they have a real influx on these. *Chenne.*

The strong through pleasure soonest falls, the weak through smart. *Spenser.*

Something you may deserve of him through me. *Shak.*

3. Over the surface of; on; over.

He walketh through dry places, seeking rest. *Matt. xii. 43.*

THROUGH (thrü), *ad.* 1. From one end or side to the other, generally beneath the surface.

Phinehas thrust both of them through. *Num. xxv. 8.*

To understand the mind of him that writ, is to read the whole letter through. *Locke.*

2. To the end; to the ultimate purpose.

He shall meet with another light, which shall carry him quite through. *South.*

To drop through, to fall to pieces; to sink in ruins.

"Through idleness, the house droppeth through." *Ecol. x. 18.* — To fall through, to come to an unsuccessful issue; to fail; as, "The plan fell through."

It is used in composition; as, *Through-train*, *Through-passage*, &c.

† **THROUGH'-BRÉD, a.** Thorough-bred. *Grew.*

† **THROUGH'-LIGHT-ÉD** (thrä'lt-éd), *a.* Fully or thoroughly lighted. *Wotton.*

† **THROUGH'LY** (thrä'le), *ad.* Thoroughly.

O that my grief were thoroughly weighed. *Job vi. 2.*

THROUGH'-ÖÜT' (thrä'-öt'), *prep.* Quite or completely through; in or through every part of.

O for a clap of thunder, as loud
As to be heard throughout the universe. *B. Jonson.*

Impartially inquire how we have behaved ourselves throughout the course of this long war. *Atterbury.*

THROUGH'-ÖÜT' (thrä'-öt'), *ad.* Every where; in every part; from beginning to end.

His youth and age
All of a piece throughout, and all divine. *Dryden.*

† **THROUGH'-PÄCED** (thrä'päst), *a.* Thorough-paced; thorough-going. *More.*

THROUGH'-STONE, n. [Scot. *thruich-stone*.] A flat gravestone. *Chalmers.*

THROUGH'-TICK-ET (thrä'-t'), *n.* A ticket for the whole journey to be travelled. *Simmonds.*

THROUGH'-TRÄIN (thrä'-t'), *n.* A railway-train that proceeds over the whole line. *Simmonds.*

THRÖVE, i. from *thrive*. See **THRIVE**.

THRÖW (thrö), *v. a.* [A. S. *throwan*.] [*i. THREW*; pp. *THROWING*, *THROWN*.]

1. To send to a distance by projectile force; to fling; to cast; to hurl; to propel.

Shimei threw stones at him, and cast dust. *2 Sam. xvi. 13.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line, too, labors, and the verse moves slow. *Pope.*

2. To put with haste, force, or negligence.

But when the milder beams of mercy play,
He melts, and throws his cumbersome cloak away. *Dryden.*

On the first friendly bank he throws him down. *Addison.*

O'er his fair limbs a flowery vest he threw. *Pope.*

3. To put off; to shed; to cast.

There the snake throws the enamelled skin. *Shak.*

4. To venture at dice.

The best throw with the dice is to throw them away. *Proverb.*

Set less than thou throwest. *Shak.*

5. To overturn, as in wrestling.

The sinner shall not only wrestle with this angel, but throw him too. *South.*

6. To turn; to fashion by turning.

Balls thrown in a lathe. *Ainsworth.*

7. To drive; to send by force; to cast.

Poor youth! how canst thou throw him from thee? *Addison.*

8. To combine, as filaments of silk, into a single thread or cord.

This term — which appears to be derived from the rope-maker, who throws twist into his rope — is sometimes applied to the whole class of operations by which silk is prepared for the weaver. *Tomlinson.*

"Other senses are figurative or deductive applications of these." *Smart.*

With English prepositions adjoined, to throw is equivalent to certain compounds of the L. *jaceo*. *Richardson.*

To throw away, to lose; — to spend in vain; — to reject; — To throw back, to reject; — to retort; to retaliate; — to rebuff; — to reflect. — To throw by, to reject; to lay aside. — To throw down, to subvert; to overthrow. — To throw in, to inject; — to foist; to interpolate. — To throw off, to expel; — to reject; to discard; to repudiate. — To throw one's self on, or upon, to repose; — To throw out, to exert; to bring forth into act; — to leave behind; to distance; — to eject, to expel; — to reject; to exclude. — To throw up, to resign; — to emit; to eject; to bring up; to discharge; to vomit; to disgorge.

"This is one of the words which is used with great latitude, but in all its uses, whether literal or figurative, it retains from its primitive meaning some notion of haste or violence." *Johnson.*

THRÖW (thrö), *v. n.* 1. To perform the act of throwing or casting. *Johnson.*

2. To cast dice. *Johnson.*

To throw about, to cast about; to try or practise expedients. "For better wind about to throw." *Spenser.*

THRÖW (thrö), *n.* 1. The act of one who throws; the act of casting, flinging, or hurling.

He heaved a stone, and, rising to the throw,
He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe. *Addison.*

2. The manner in which dice fall when they are cast; a cast of dice.

It is many million of millions odds to one against any single throw that the assigned order will not be cast. *Bentley.*

3. The distance to which any thing is cast.

Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground,
I've stumbled past the throw. *Shak.*

4. † A short space of time; a little while.

Down himself he laid
Upon the grassy ground, to sleep a throw. *Spenser.*

5. A stroke; a blow.

That neither mail could hold,
Ne shield defend the thunder of his throws. *Spenser.*

6. Effort; violent sallies. [R.]

The throws and swellings of a Roman soul. *Addison.*

7. A pang; a throe. — See **THROE**. *Dryden.*

THRÖW'-CROOK (-kräk), *n.* (*Agric.*) An instrument used for spinning or twisting straw ropes. *Stephens.*

THRÖWE, n. A turner's lathe. [Local.] *Hallivell.*

THRÖW'ER (thrä'er), *n.* 1. One who throws.

2. † A throwster. *Pegge.*

THRÖWN'-SILK, n. Silk formed of two, three, or more singles twisted together in a contrary direction to that in which the singles of which it is composed are twisted. *Cyc. of Com.*

THRÖW'-ÖFF, n. A start for a hunt. *Clarke.*

THRÖW'STER (thrä'stär), *n.* One who throws or twists silk. *Sir J. Hawkins.*

THRÜM, n.; pl. THRÜMS. [Dut. *dreum*; Ger. *trum*; Icel. *thraum*.]

1. The ends of a weaver's threads. *Johnson.*

2. Any coarse yarn. *Shak.*

3. The stamens of plants. *Simmonds.*

THRÜM, v. a. [*i. THRUMMED*; pp. *THRUMMING*, *THRUMMED*.]

1. To cover with small tufts or thrums; to stick short pieces of yarn through.

Are we born to thrum caps or pick straws. *Quarles.*

2. [See **DRUM**.] To play coarsely upon with the fingers; to drum; to tap.

For late, when bees to change their chimes began,
How did I see them thrum the frying-pan! *Shenstone.*

THÜN'DER-Y, *a.* Attended with, or having, thunder. "Thundery weather." [E.] Pennant.

THÜN'NY, *n.* A fish. — See TUNNY. Booth.

THÜ'RI-BLE, *n.* [Low L. *thuribulum*; *thus, thuris*, frankincense.] (*Ecol.*) A vessel held in the hand for burning incense, suspended by chains, and used at mass, vespers, and other solemn offices of the Roman Catholic Church. Fairholt.

THU'RIF'ER-OÜS, *a.* [L. *thurifer*; *thus, thuris*, frankincense, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or yielding frankincense. Johnson.

THÜ-RI-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *thus, thuris*, frankincense, and *facio*, to make.] The act of burning frankincense or incense. Skelton.

THU-RIN'GITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A tough, olive-green mineral, massive, or an aggregate of minute scales, of a pearly lustre, and argillaceous odor, and consisting chiefly of silica, protoxide of iron, peroxide of iron, alumina, and water; — so called from its occurring in *Thuringia*. Dana.

THÜRL, *n.* (*Minng.*) A short communication between the adits in mines. — a long adit in a coal-pit. Brande. Weale.

THÜRS'DAY (thürz'də), *n.* [A. S. *Thors-day*; *Thor*, the principal deity of the northern nations, and *dag*, day; Dut. *Donderdag*; Ger. *Donnerstag*; Dan. *Torsdag*; Sw. *Thorsdag*.] The fifth day of the week.

THÜS, *ad.* [A. S. *thus*; Dut. *chus*.]

1 In this or that manner; in this wise.

Thus was King Saul overcome. Piers Plouman.

2 To this extent or degree; so.

He said, Thus far extend, thus far thy bounds. Milton.

THÜS, *n.* [L. from Gr. *θῦς*, to sacrifice.] The concrete juice of the spruce fir, and also of *Pinus palustris*. Wood & Bache.

† THÜS'SOCK, *n.* A tussock. Latimer.

THÜ'YA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen trees; thuja. — See THUJA. Baird.

THWÄCK, *v. a.* [Of uncertain etymology. — From A. S. *thaccian*, to touch gently, to stroke. *Lye*. — From A. S. *twaccian*; Ger. *zwacken*, to tweak, to twitch. *Skinner*. *Wachter*.] [*i.* THWACKED; *pp.* THWACKING, THWACKED.] To strike with something blunt and heavy; to bang; to thump; to belabor; to whack. [Ludicrous.] Shak. We'll *thwack* him hence with distaffs.

THWÄCK, *n.* A heavy, hard blow; a thump.

With many a stiff thwack, many a bang. Hudibras. Hard crab-tree and old iron rang.

THWÄITE (thwät), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *twaitte*.]

1 A level pasture-field, or cleared and tilled land. [North of England.] Brockett.

2 A twaite-shad. — See TWAITE-SHAD. Cl.

THWÄRT, *a.* [A. S. *thwear*; Frs. *thwers*; Dut. *dwars*; Old Ger. *tuwerh*; Ger. *zwerch*; Dan. *tvær*; Sw. *tvær*; Icel. *thvors*.]

1 Transverse; being across something else.

Which also to several spheres thou must ascribe, Moved contrary with *thwart* obliquities. Milton.

2. + Perverse; mischievous. "A *thwart*, dis-natured torment." Shak.

† THWÄRT, *ad.* Obliquely; athwart. Milton.

THWÄRT, *v. a.* [*i.* THWARTED; *pp.* THWARTING, THWARTED.]

1 To cross; to lie or come across; to traverse; to intersect.

Swift as a shooting-star In autumn *thwarts* the night. Milton.

2. To contravene; to frustrate; to hinder.

Fate, meditating wrath against me and mine, Child my fond zeal and *thwarted* my design. Churchill.

Syn. — See HINDER, OPPOSE.

THWÄRT, *v. n.* 1. To go crosswise. Thomson.

2. To be in opposition to something; — followed by *with*.

What reception any proposition shall find that shall at all *thwart* *with* these internal oracles. Locke.

THWÄRT, *n.* (*Naut.*) A seat across a boat, upon which the oarsmen sit. Dana.

THWÄRT'ER, *n.* A disease in sheep, indicated by trembling or convulsive motions. Wright.

THWÄRT'ING, *n.* The act of crossing or of opposing; frustration; hindrance; contravention. The *thwartings* of the courts of justice. Mrs. Macmillan.

THWÄRT'ING-LY, *ad.* In a direction across; oppositely; with opposition. Johnson.

THWÄRT'LY, *ad.* With opposition; trans-versely; crosswise; thwartingly. Milton.

THWÄRT'NESS, *n.* Untowardness; perverseness; perversity. Bp. Hall.

THWÄRT'-SHIPS, *ad.* (*Naut.*) Athwart or across the ship. Mar. Dict.

† THWITE, *v. a.* [A. S. *thwitan*.] To cut, chip, or hack with a knife. Chaucer.

† THWIT'TLE, *n.* A whittle. Chaucer.

THÿ (thi or the) [thi, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Wb.; thi or the, W.; thi, often the, Sm.], *pron. pos-sessive, or pronom. adj.* [A. S. *thin*. — See THOU.] Of thee; belonging or relating to thee. These are *thy* glorious works, Parent of good. Milton.

This word, when distinctly pronounced, must always be pronounced *thi*. — "The only rule that can be given, respecting the pronunciation of it, is a very indefinite one; namely, that *thy* ought always to be pronounced so as to rhyme with *high*, when the subject is raised, and the personage dignified; but when the subject is familiar, and the person we address without dignity or importance, if *thy* be the personal pronoun made use of, it ought to be pronounced like *the*." Walker.

THÿ'INE-WOOD (-wüd) [thi'n-wüd, F. Sm.; thi'n-wüd, S.; the'n-wüd, W.], *n.* A precious wood, mentioned in Rev. xviii. 12, supposed to be that of *Callitris quadrivalvis*, a coniferous tree which yields sandarach, and the wood of which is used by the Turks for floors and ceilings, and is considered by them to be indestructible. Kitto. Lindley.

THÿME (tm) [tm, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; thm, Wb.], *n.* [Gr. *Θύμον*, or *Θύμος*; *θῦς*, to sacrifice, because of its sweet smell, or because it was first used to burn on the altar; L. *thymum*; It. *timo*; Fr. *thym*.] (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Thymus*, one species of which, *Thymus vulgaris*, has an aromatic odor and a pungent taste, and is used for culinary purposes. Baird.

THÿM-E-LÄ'CEOUS (thm-e-lä'shus), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to plants of the order *Thymelacææ*, remarkable for the causticity of their bark. P. Cyc.

THÿM-I-A-TÛCH'NY (thm-e-a-tük'ne), *n.* [Gr. *θυμίαση*, incense; *θῦς*, to sacrifice, and *τεχνή*, art.] (*Med.*) The art of employing perfumes in medicine. Dunglison.

THÿ'MUS, *n.* [Gr. *θύμος*.] (*Anat.*) A soft, oblong, bilobate organ, of a glandular appearance, seated in the upper separation of the anterior mediastinum, and very variable in size and color. Its uses are totally unknown. Dunglison.

THÿ'Mÿ (t'me), *a.* Abounding, or overgrown, with thyme. "Thymy heaths." Mason.

THÿ'RÖID, *a.* [Gr. *θυρεός*, an oblong shield, and *είδος*, form.] (*Anat.*) Noting a cartilage situated at the anterior part of the larynx, and the largest of those composing that organ: — not-ing a gland which covers the anterior and inferior part of the larynx, as well as the first rings of the trachea. Dunglison.

THÿ'RÖID'E-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the thyroid gland, or to the thyroid cartilage. Dunglison.

THÿRSE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A thyrsus. Gray.

THÿR'SÖID, } *a.* [Gr. *θύσος*, thyrsus, and THÿR'SÖID'AL, } *είδος*, form.] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a thyrsus. Balfour.

THÿR'SÛS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *θύσος*.]

1. (*Greek & Roman Ant.*) A staff twined round with ivy and vine-shoots, borne by Bacchus and the Bacchantes. Andrews.

2. (*Bot.*) A very compact panicle, the middle branches of which are longer than those near the apex or near the base, as the cluster of flowers of *Syringa*. Lindley.

THÿS-A-NÜ'RAN, *n.* [Gr. *θύσας*, a tassel, and *οὐρά*, a tail.] (*Ent.*) One of an order of ametabolian insects, comprehending those in which the abdomen is terminated by filaments, or by a forked tail, adapted for leaping. Owen.

THÿ-SÛLF' (thi-sulf'), *pron. reciprocal.* Thou or thee, with emphasis; — used both in the nominative case and the objective case. Dryden.

These goods *thyselves* can on *thyselves* bestow.

TĪ'AR, *n.* A tiara. "A golden *tiar*." Milton.

TĪ-Ä'RA, or TĪ-ÄR'Ä [t-ä'rä, W. J. E. K. Sm. Wb.], *n.* [Gr. *τίρα*; L., It., & Sp. *tiara*; Fr. *tiare*.]

1. (*Ant.*) A hat with a large, high crown, such as was worn by the north-western Asiatics.

From a very remote period down to the present day, the *tiara* of the King of Persia has been commonly adorned with gold and jewellery. W. Smith.

2. (*Ecol.*) A round, high cap or mitre, encompassed by a triple coronet, being the badge of the pope's civil dignity as a temporal prince, as distinguished from his ecclesiastical rank represented by the keys. Eden.

"The ancient *tiara* was a round, high cap. John XIII. first encompassed it with a crown; Boniface VIII. added a second crown; and Benedict XIII. a third." Hook.

TĪ-ÄR'ÄD (t-ä'r'ed), *a.* Furnished or adorned with a tiara. Milman.

TĪB'-CÄT, *n.* A female cat. [Local.] Halliwell.

TĪB'I-Ä, *n.* [L.] 1. (*Ant.*) A pipe; — the commonest musical instrument of the Greeks and Romans. Wm. Smith.

2. (*Anat.*) The largest bone of the leg; a long, irregular, and triangular bone, situate on the inner side of the fibula. Dunglison.

TĪB'I-ÄL, *a.* [L. *tibialis*; *tibia*, the shin-bone, a pipe or flute.]

1. Relating to the tibia, or the leg. Dunglison.

2. Of, or resembling, a pipe or flute. Roget.

TĪ-BĪC'I-NÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *tibicino*; *tibia*, a pipe, and *canto*, to sing.] To play on a pipe. Clarke.

TĪB'I-Ö-TÄR'SÄL, *a.* (*Med.*) Pertaining to the tibia and to the tarsus. Dunglison.

TĪC, *n.* [Fr.] (*Med.*) A local and habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles, especially of some of those of the face; twitching; velliciation. Dunglison.

TĪ-CÄL', *n.* 1. A Chinese weight equal to about 4½ ounces; — a Chinese money of account, valued at 6s. 8d. (\$1.61). Simmonds.

2. A Siamese coin valued at about 2s. 6d. sterling (\$0.605); — a Siamese weight equal to 236 grains troy. Simmonds.

TĪC DOULOUREUX (tik'dä-lä-ré'). [Fr.] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by acute, lincinating pains, returning at intervals, and by twinges in certain parts of the face, producing convulsive twitches in the corresponding muscles; facial neuralgia. Dunglison.

† TĪCE, *v. a.* To allure; to entice. Beau. & Fl.

† TĪCE'MENT, *n.* Enticement. Hulce.

TĪCH'OR-RHNE, *n.* [Gr. *τείχος*, a wall, and *ῥίς*, *ῥίς*, a nose.] (*Pal.*) A fossil species of rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros tichorhinus*); — so called on account of the middle vertical bony septum or wall which supports the nose. Brande.

TĪCK, *n.* [Probably contracted from *ticket*. Johnson. — Probably from *tack*, to fasten. Richardson.] Trust; credit. — See TICKET.

Play on *tick*, and lose the Indies. Dryden.

Whoever needs any thing else must go on *tick*. Locke.

TĪCK, *n.* [It. *zecca*; Fr. *tigue*. — Ger. *zeke*.]

1. (*Zool.*) A minute parasitic insect, having the mouth in the form of a sucker.

The true *ticks* (*Ixodidae*) fasten upon dogs, cows, horses, and other quadrupeds, burying their suckers so deep in the skin that it is almost impossible to detach them without tearing away the skin also. The plant *ticks* (*Balanites*) live parasitic upon plants, and the water *ticks* (*Hydrachnidae*) upon the bodies of other aquatic insects. The harvest *ticks* are the *Leptidae*, one species of which (*Leptus autumnalis*) is well known as the harvest-bug. The insect (*Sarcoptes galei*) which produces the itch is also a *tick*. Baird.

2. The case in which the feathers, or other materials of a bed, are enclosed; ticken. Johnson.

3. A small noise like that of a clock or watch.

The leisurely and constant *tick* of the death-watch. Ray.

4. A name given to field-beans of the smaller sort; a tick-bean. Loudon.

5. A fabric made of flax. Simmonds.

6. An old rural game or sport. Drayton.

TĪCKED, *v. n.* [*i.* TICKED; *pp.* TICKING, TICKED.]

1. To run on score; to go on trust; to trust.

The money went to the lawyers; counsel won't *tick*. Arbuthnot.

2. To make a slight noise, as clock.

The gliding heavens are less awful, at midnight, than the ticking clock. J. Martineau.

TĪCK, *v. a.* To note or distinguish by regular vibration, as a watch or a clock. Tollet.

TICK'-BEAN, *n.* A small horse-bean. *Simmonds.*

TICK'-EN, *n.* Cloth for bed-ticks; ticking; tick.
Dimittes, tickens, checks, and the like stuff. Guthrie.

TICK'-ET, *n.* [Fr. *etiquette*, "a little note, bre-
viate, or bill, — especially such a one as is stuck
[i. e. *tacked*] upon the gate of a court, signifying
the seizure, &c., of an inheritance by order
of justice." *Cotgrave.* — See *TICK*.]
1. † A notice; a bill posted up.
He constantly read his lectures twice a week for above forty
years, giving notice of the time to his auditors in a ticket
on the school-boards. *Fuller.*
2. † A tradesman's bill.
No matter whether, in landing, you have money or not,
you may swim in twenty of their boats over the river. *Macaulay.*
Hence taking things to be put into a bill, was
taking them on ticket, since corrupted into *tick*. *Nares.*
3. A token of a right or debt, contained in
general on a card or slip of paper; a marked
card or slip of paper given as an acknowledgment
of goods deposited or pledged, or as a cer-
tificate of right of entry to a place of public
amusement, or to travel on a railway, or in a
steamboat, &c., or bearing some number in a
lottery.
In a lottery with one prize, a single ticket is only enriched,
and the rest are all blanks. *Collier.*
Ticket of leave, a license or permit given to a con-
vict or prisoner of the crown to be at large and labor
for himself. [Eng.] *Simmonds.*

TICK'-ET, *v. a.* [i. TICKETED; *pp.* TICKETING,
TICKETED.]
1. To distinguish by a ticket. *Bentley.*
2. To attach a ticket to. *Clarke.*
3. To pass or furnish with a ticket; as, "To
ticket passengers on a railway." [Colloquial.]

TICK'-ET-DAY, *n.* The day before the settling
or pay-day on the stock-exchange, when the
names of actual purchasers are rendered in by
one stock-broker to another. [Eng.] *Simmonds.*

TICK'-ET-ING, *n.* 1. Act of one who tickets.
2. (*Mining*.) A weekly sale of ore; — so
called from the written bids or tickets used in
conducting the sales. *Watson.*

TICK'-ET-PÖR'-TER, *n.* A licensed porter of the
city of London. *Simmonds.*

TICK'-ING, *n.* Cloth for bed-ticks; ticken; tick.
"Striped linens or tickings." *Bp. Berkeley.*

TICK'-LE (tik'kl), *v. a.* [L. *titillo*. — A. S. *tinclan*,
to tickle. *Skinner.* — "A dim. from *to touch*,
by an attenuation of the vowel, like *sip* from *sup*,
click from *clack*, *tip* from *top*. The interchange
of *ch* and *k* is common in the language." *Bar-
clay.* — Perhaps dim. of *tick*. *Richardson.*] [i.
TICKLED; *pp.* TICKLING, TICKLED.]
1. To touch lightly, and thus affect with a
peculiar thrilling sensation which commonly
causes laughter, and, if too long protracted, a
state of general spasm; to titillate.
There are some parts of the body where we are easier tickled
than others; for example, the sole of the feet. *Dunglison.*
2. To affect with slight sensations of a pleas-
urable kind, but not to gratify with full enjoy-
ment; to please by slight gratifications.
The common nature of men disposeth them to be credu-
lous, when they are commended . . . ; every ear is tickled with
this sweet music of praise. *Bacon.*
Their countenances may be light, and more
adapted to the eye, than to afford solid and sub-
stantial nourishment. *Knox.*
3. To take or move by touching lightly. [R.]
To save his own bacon, took puss's two toots,
And so out o' th' embers he tickled his nuts. *Byron.*

TICK'-LE, *v. n.* 1. To feel pleasure or titillation.
He with secret joy therefore
Did tickle inwardly in every vein. *Spenser.*
2. To excite or cause titillation.
A feather or a rush drawn along the lip or cheek doth
tickle, whereas a thing more obtuse . . . doth not. *Bacon.*

† **TICK'-LE**, *a.* Tottering; easily overthrown; un-
fixed; unstable; ticklish. *Chaucer.*

TICK'-LE-BRAIN, *n.* One who tickles. *Shak.*

TICK'-LEN-BÜRG, *n.* A sort of coarse mixed
linen stuff. *Barker.*

† **TICK'-LE-NÉSS**, *n.* Unsteadiness; ticklishness.
Hoard hath hate, and climbing, tickleness. *Chaucer.*

TICK'-LER, *n.* 1. One who tickles. *Scott.*
2. A name among merchants and bankers for
a book in which a register of notes or debts is
kept for reference. [U. S.] *Bartlett.*

TICK'-LING, *n.* The act of one who tickles, or
the sensation produced by tickling; titillation.

TICK'-LISH, *a.* 1. Sensible to titillation; easily
tickled or affected by tickling.
We see also that the palm of the hand, though it hath as
thin a skin as the other parts mentioned, yet is not ticklish
because it is accustomed to be touched. *Bacon.*
2. Easy to be overthrown; tottering; un-
steady; uncertain. *Woodward.*
3. Difficult; nice; hazardous; critical. "In
these ticklish times." *Swift.*

TICK'-LISH-LY, *ad.* In a ticklish manner. *Scott.*

TICK'-LISH-NÉSS, *n.* The state or the quality of
being ticklish. *Paley.*

TICK'-SEED, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to plants
of the genus *Corispermum*, and the genus
Coreopsis. *Loudon. Gray.*
Tickseed sunflower, (*Bot.*) a smooth-blanced herb,
having golden-yellow, showy rays; *Coreopsis tricho-
sperma.* *Gray.*

TICK'-TACK, *n.* ["A reduplication imitating
the noise of two vibrations." *Smart.*]
1. A small noise, like that of a clock. *Smart.*
2. A game; trick-track. *Milton.*

TICK'-TACK, *ad.* Like the movement of a
watch or clock. *Ash.*

TID, *a.* [A. S. *tyddr*.] Tender; soft. [R.] *Bailey.*

TID'-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, the tides;
flowing and ebbing periodically. [Modern.]
Perhaps no greater gain has recently been obtained than
that distinct separation of the lunar and solar tides
which we owe to Mr. Haughton. *Nichol.*
A tidal wave, a wave of the sea, which
is caused by the attraction of the moon, and
is felt in soul and form, in sound and sight
In soul and form, in sound and sight
Eternal outflow and recall. *Whittier.*
Tidal basin, a basin or dock that is filled upon the
rising of the tide. *Simmonds.*

TID'-BIT, *n.* [*tid* and *bit*.] A dainty; a small,
delicate morsel; a titbit. *Johnson.*
Syn. — See *DAINTY*.

TID'-DER, *v. a.* To use or rear tenderly; to
tickle. [*Local.*] *Johnson.*

TIDE, *n.* [A. S. *tid*, tide, time; *tidan*, to hap-
pen; Frs. *tid*, time; Ger. *zeit*, time, tide; Dan.,
Sw., & Icel. *tid*. — Slav. *zhas*, *czas*. — W. *dydd*,
a day.]
1. Time; season; while. [Obs. or poetical.]
There they light, to have themselves to hide
From the fierce heat, and catch the cooling breeze. *Shak.*
2. A periodic, alternate rising and falling of
the waters of the ocean, caused chiefly by the
attraction of the moon, but partly by that of the
sun. *Herschel.*
The moon attracts most strongly the side of
the earth nearest to it, and thereby draws away from
the centre, or heaps up, the waters in the parts of the
earth successively turned towards it. At the same
time, it attracts the centre of the earth — that being
nearer — more strongly than it does the opposite or
remotest side of the earth, and thus draws away the
centre from the waters on that side, so that they ap-
parently recede or are there heaped up. The waters
being thus heaped up at the same time in these two
opposite parts of the earth, and the waters situated half
way between them being thus necessarily depressed,
two high and two low tides occur in the period of a
little more than one revolution of the earth on its axis.
The sun in like manner tends to produce tides; but
the difference between the attractions it exerts on dif-
ferent parts of the earth being much less because of
its greater distance, its power to produce tides is only
about one third as great as that of the moon, and it
merely modifies the lunar tides, without producing in-
dependent ones of its own. *Young.*
3. Stream; current; course.
All the gold which Tagus hides,
And pays the sea in tributary tides. *Dryden.*
4. (*Mining*.) Period of twelve hours. *Clarke.*
Tide was formerly used by the Puritans, in
composition, instead of the Roman Catholic word
mass. Thus, for Christmas, Hallowmas, Lammas, they
said Christ-tide, Hallow-tide, Lamb-tide. Whitsun-
tide was already rightly named to their hands. *Nares.*
Aerial or atmospheric tides, tides in the atmosphere
analogous to those of the ocean, produced by the action
of the sun and moon. *Young.* — Ebb tide, a tide which
is subsiding; a falling tide. — Flood tide, a tide which
is rising; a rising tide. — Neap tides, low tides oc-
curring nearly at the time of the moon's quadrature,
the sun's action then counteracting in part that of
the moon by tending to depress the waters where that
of the moon tends to raise them. — Spring tides, high
tides occurring nearly at the time of the sun and
moon's conjunction or opposition — that is, at full
moon or at new moon, when those luminaries com-
bine to raise and to depress the waters at the same
places. *Herschel.*

TIDE, *v. a.* To drive by the tide or stream.
Their images, the relics of the wreck,
Torn from the naked poop, and tided back
By the wild waves, and rudely thrown ashore. *Dryden.*

TIDE, *v. n.* 1. † To betide. *Robert of Gloucester.*
2. To pour a flood. *Philips.*
To tide up or down a river or a harbor, (*Naut.*)
to work up or down a river or a harbor with a fair tide,
and a head wind, or a calm, coming to anchor when
the tide turns. *Dana.*

TIDE'-FUL, *a.* Seasonable. [*Local.*] *Halliwel.*

TIDE'-GATE, *n.* 1. A passage for the tide into
a basin or dock. *Simmonds.*
2. (*Naut.*) A place in which the tide runs
with great velocity. *Mar. Dict.*

TIDE'-GAUGE, *n.* An instrument, sometimes
self-registering, used on coasts and harbors to
ascertain the rise and fall of the tide, thus in-
dicating the depth of water, and enabling ships
to enter tidal harbors at the proper times. *Weale.*

TIDE'-LESS, *a.* Having no tide. *De la Beche.*

TIDE'-LOCK, *n.* A lock situated between an
entrance-basin and a canal, harbor, or river,
and forming a communication between them;
— called also *guard-lock*. *Buchanan.*

TIDE'-MILL, *n.* A mill put in operation by the
alternate flow and ebb of the tide. *P. Cyc.*

TIDE'-RIPS, *n. pl.* An agitation or commotion
of the water of the ocean, resembling that pro-
duced by a conflict of tides or of other powerful
currents. *Mauzy.*
Tide-rips are usually found in the neighbor-
hood of the equatorial calms. They sometimes move
along with a roaring noise; and the inexperienced
navigator always expects to find his vessel drifted by
them a long way out of his course; but when he
comes to cast up his reckoning the next day at noon,
he remarks with surprise that no current has been
felt. *Lieut. Mauzy.*

TIDE'-RODE, *n.* (*Naut.*) The situation of a ves-
sel at anchor, when she swings by the force of
the tide; — opposed to *wind-rode*. *Dana.*

TIDE'-MAN (tidz'man), *n.*; *pl.* TIDE'-MEN. A
custom-house officer whose duty it is to remain
on board a merchant-vessel until the cargo is
discharged. *Mar. Dict.*

TIDE'-TA-BLE, *n.* A table showing the time of
high water at sundry places for each day. *Crabb.*

TIDE'-WAIT-ER, *n.* An officer who watches
the landing of goods, in order to secure the
payment of duties upon them, at the custom-
house. *Swift.*

TIDE'-WAT-ER, *n.* Water alternately elevated
and depressed by the direct action of the moon
and sun. *P. Cyc.*

TIDE'-WAVE, *n.* An immensely broad and ex-
cessively flat wave (not a circulating current)
which follows, or endeavors to follow, the ap-
parent motions of the moon or of the sun. *Herschel.*

TIDE'-WAY, *n.* That part of a river, or a channel,
in which the tide ebbs and flows. *Mar. Dict.*

TIDE'-WHEEL, *n.* A water-wheel with float-
boards standing radiantly round it, or having
their planes passing through the centre, so as to
be applicable to tide-rivers, where the current
runs alternately in opposite directions; under-
shot-wheel; stream-wheel. *Lib. Useful Knowl.*

TID'-LY, *ad.* In a tidy manner; neatly; readily.

TID'-NÉSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being
tidy; neatness. *Johnson.*

TID'-ING-LÉSS, *a.* Destitute of tidings. [R.] *Clarke.*

TID'-INGS, *n. pl.* [A. S. *tidan*, to happen; Dan.
tidende, news, tidings; Sw. *tidender*.] A nar-
rative or account of things that have happened,
and which were unknown to the hearer or read-
er; news; intelligence. *Luke i. 19.*
Syn. — See *NEWS*.

TID'-OL'-O-GY, *n.* [Eng. *tide* and Gr. *lygos*, a
discourse.] That branch of science which
treats of tides. *Whewell.*

TID'-Y, *a.* [From *tide*. — Dut. *tijdig*, timely;
Dan. & Sw. *tijdig*.]
1. † In good time; timely; seasonably. *Tusser.*
2. Dressed with fitness; clean and neat.
Before my eyes will trip the tidy lass. *Gay.*
3. Being in good order; neat and well ar-
ranged; — applied to things. *Smart.*

TID'-Y, *n.* A piece of knit work, or a cloth, to

throw over a sofa, an arm-chair, or other piece of furniture; a crochet cover. *Simmonds.*

2. A light outer garment for a child; a pinafore, or an apron. *Holloway.*

3. † A kind of singing bird, thought to be the golden-crested wren. *Drayton.*

TIDY, *v. a.* To render tidy or neat. *Clarke.*

TIE (ti), *v. a.* [A. S. *tian*, *getian*.] [*i.* TIED, † TIGHT; *pp.* TYING, TIED, † TIGHT.]

1. To bind; to fasten with a cord or string. He advised him to tie the letter to the thong of a javelin, and so to throw it into his camp. *Goldney.*

2. To form by complicating or interlacing a cord or string. "The this knot." *Burnet.*

3. To hinder; to obstruct; — with *up*. You have my promise; and my hasty word restrains my tongue, but ties not up my sword. *Waller.*

4. To oblige; to constrain; to restrict; — sometimes followed by *down*. The mind should, by several rules, be tied down to this at first uneasy task; use will give it facility. *Locke.*

5. (*Mus.*) To join by a curve line drawn over two or more notes of the same degree, to indicate that they are to be performed as one sound. *Dwight.*

TIE (ti), *n.* 1. A knot; a fastening. *Johnson.*

2. Bond; obligation. "The strongest moral tie which can be." *Secker.*

3. A knot of hair. "Well-sworn ties." *Young.*

4. (*Mus.*) A curve line drawn over two or more notes of the same degree, to indicate that they are to be performed as one sound. *Dwight.*

5. (*Arch.*) A piece of timber or metal serving to bind two bodies together which have a tendency to separate or diverge. *Brande.*

6. An equal division of votes, on two opposite sides, at an election or upon a motion.

7. In the case of a tie at an election, neither candidate is elected. When votes are given on any question to be decided by a deliberative assembly, and there is a tie, the question is lost. *Bouvier.*

TIE-BEAM, *n.* (*Arch.*) A beam which acts as a tie. *Weale.*

TIER (tiér), *n.* 1. A row; a rank; a series.

They stow one tier [of jars] on the top of another so artificially, that we could hardly do the like without breaking them. *Dampier.*

A second tier [of teeth] being originally formed beneath the first. *Paley.*

2. (*Naut.*) The range of the fakes of a cable or hawser: — the place in a hold or between decks where the cables are stowed. *Dana.*

TIER, *n.* 1. One who ties.

2. A child's apron with sleeves, and covering the breast. — See *TIERCE*. *Ash.*

TIERCE (tiérs or térs) [tiérs, P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. *Wr.*; térs, S. W. F.], *n.* [*Fr.* *terce*; *tiérs*, third.] 1. A cask containing about forty-two gallons, or the third part of a pipe. *Dorset.*

The tierce is used for oil, and more especially for the packing of salted provisions for ships' stores. *Simmonds.*

2. (*Mus.*) The interval of a third. *Moore.*

3. (*Her.*) A field having three parts. *Brande.*

4. (*Fencing.*) A thrust delivered at the outside of the body over the arm. *Mil. Ency.*

5. (*Card-playing.*) Three successive cards of the same suit. *Hoyle.*

TIERCEL, or TIÉRCÉL, *n.* The male hawk or goshawk, so called from being commonly a third less than the female; — written also *tercel* and *tassel*. *Todd.*

TIÉRCÉLÉT, *n.* [*Fr.*] A tiercel. *Maunder.*

TIÉRCÉL-MÁ-JOR, *n.* A sequence of the three best cards. *Hoyle.*

TIERCÉL, *n.* [*Fr.* *tercel*.] A triplet; three lines of poetry rhyming together. *Johnson.*

TIE-RÖD, *n.* (*Arch.*) A rod or bar of metal serving as a tie. *Weale.*

TIERS-ÉTAT (ti-ärz-ä-tä), *n.* [*Fr.*] In France, the third estate or order; the commonalty, in distinction from the nobility and clergy. *Brande.*

TIE-WIG, *n.* A wig tied on the head. *Knox.*

TIFF, *n.* 1. [Perhaps corrupted from *tip*, *i. e.* *tipple*. *Richardson.*] A drink; a small draught of liquor. *Corbet.*

2. Slight anger; a pet; a miff. *Johnson.*

TIFF, *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel. [*R.*]

She tiffed at Tim, she ran from Ralph. *W. S. Lander.*

TIFF, *v. a.* To dress; to deck. *Search.*

TIFFA-NY, *n.* Gauzy or very thin silk. *Browne.*

TIFFIN, *n.* [See *TIEFF*, *n.*, No. 1.] A slight repast, as in India; a luncheon. *C. P. Brown.*

TIFFISH, *a.* Inclined to anger; pettish. *Clarke.*

TIG, *n.* 1. A play in which children try to touch each other last; tag. — See *TAG*. *Todd.*

2. A flat-bottomed drinking-cup, generally with four handles, formerly used for passing round the table at convivial entertainments. *Fairholt.*

TIGE (tj), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Arch.*) The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital. *Bailey.*

TI-GÈL'LA, *n.* (*Bot.*) Tigelle. *Henslow.*

TI-GÈLLE', *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Bot.*) The part of the embryo which represents the primitive stem and bears the cotyledons; caulicle; radicle. *Gray.*

TIGER, *n.* [*Gr.* *τίγρις*; *L.* *tigris*; *It.*, *Sp.*, & *Fr.* *tigre*.] "The animal, as well as the river [Tigris], are said to be so named from their swiftness." *Richardson.*

— From *Per. tir*, an arrow. *Wm. Smith.*

1. (*Zool.*) A large feline animal of the genus *Tigris*, of which there is but one species, *Tigris regalis*, found in the warmer parts of Asia.

The color of the tiger is of a bright orange-yellow ground, the face, throat, and under side of the belly being nearly white; the whole elegantly striped with a series of transverse black bands or bars. He has no mane, and his whole frame, though less elevated than the lion, is of a more graceful make. The average length of the Bengal tiger is about eight feet, and it stands three or four feet high. *Baird.*

2. A boy or servant in livery. *Simmonds.*

TI'GER-CAT, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the genus *Leopardus*, allied to the tiger. *Baird.*

TI'GER-FLÖW'ER, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Tigridia*, bearing spotted flowers. *Loudon.*

TI'GER-FOOT (-füt), *n.* (*Bot.*) Tiger's-foot. *Smart.*

TI'GER-FOOT-ED (-füt'ed), *a.* Swift and light of foot as a tiger. *Shak.*

TI'GER-INE, *a.* Tigriish. *Eng. Cyc.*

TI'GER-ISH, *a.* Tigriish. *Clarke.*

TI'GER-LIL-Y, *n.* A common name of *Lilium tigrinum*, or tiger-spotted lily. *Gray.*

TI'GER-MÖTH, *n.* (*Ent.*) The common name of nocturnal, lepidopterous insects, of the family *Arctiidae*.

"The *Arctia caja*, or common tiger-moth, is a remarkably beautiful insect from two and a half to three inches in the expanse of the fore wings, which are of a rich brown color, with numerous irregular spots, and streaks of cream-white; the hind wings bright red, with blue-black spots." *Baird.*

TI'GER'S-FOOT (-füt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Spomaea*, and also of *Convolvulus*. *Clarke.*

TI'GER-SHÉLL, *n.* (*Conch.*) The red voluta, with large, white spots. *Smart.*

TI'GER-SPÖT'TED, *a.* Spotted like a tiger.

Tiger-spotted lily, (*Bot.*) a species of lily with dark orange-colored, spotted flower; *Lilium tigrinum*. *Wood.*

TI'GER-WOOD (-wüd), *n.* A valuable wood for cabinet work, being the heart of a tree which grows in Guiana. *Simmonds.*

† TIGH (ti), *n.* (*Old Records.*) A close or enclosure; acroft. *Burruil.*

TIGHT (ti), *a.* ["*Tight* is tied, ti'd, tight, A. S. *tian*, to tie." *Tooke*. — *Tight* is used by *Spenser* as the regular past part. of *tie*. — *Dut.* *dig*; *Ger.* *dicht*; *Dan.* *tæt*; *Sw.* *tät*. — See *TIE*.]

1. Close; fast; having the parts closely united; not open, chinky, loose, or leaky.

Some tight vessel that holds out against wind and water. *Sp. Hall.*

Which kept my closet so tight, that very little water came in. *Swift.*

2. Fitting close; as to the body; close. Part of their dress consists of a pair of tight trousers. *Cook.*

3. Tense; stretched; taut; — opposed to slack or loose; as, "A tight rope"; "A tight rein."

4. Free from fluttering rags or fulness of garments; snugly or closely dressed.

While they are among the English, they wear good clothes, and delight to go neat and tight. *Dampier.*

5. † Brisk; handy; active; quick; adroit. A tight maid, ere long for wine can ask. *Druden.*

6. Parsimonious; stingy; hard. [*Provincial, Eng., and colloquial, U. S.*]

† TIGHT (ti). The old *pres.* of *tie*. *Spenser.*

TIGHT, *v. a.* To make tight; to tighten. *Ash.*

TIGHT'EN (ti'tén), *v. a.* [*i.* TIGHTENED; *pp.* TIGHTENING, TIGHTENED.] To make tight or tighter; to draw closer; to straiten.

Just where I please, with tightened rein, I'll lead thee, and thou shalt follow. *Faulkes.*

TIGHT'ER (ti'tér), *n.* A ribbon or string used to draw clothes more closely together. *Johnson.*

TIGHT'LY (ti'tlé), *ad.* In a tight manner; closely.

TIGHT'NESS (ti'tnés), *n.* The quality or the state of being tight. *Woodward.*

TIGHTS (tis), *n. pl.* Pantaloon or drawers which fit close to the legs. [*Vulgar.*] *Qu. Rev.*

TI'GRESS, *n.* The female of the tiger. *Addison.*

TI'GRINE, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a tiger; ferocious; tigriish. *Blount.*

TI'GRISH, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a tiger; fierce; tigriine; tigriish. *Sidney.*

TIKE, *n.* 1. [*Sw.* *tik*, a large dog.] A dog; a cur. "Bobtail tike, or trundle-tail." *Shak.*

2. A clown; a vulgar person. *H. Cary.*

3. (*Ent.*) † A tick. — See *TICK*. *Bacon.*

TIL'BÜRGH (tü'bürg), *n.* A tilbury. *Ed. Ency.*

TIL'BU-RY, *n.* A two-wheeled, open pleasure carriage; a sort of chaise without a top. *Adams.*

TILE, *n.* [A. S. *tigel*; *Dut.* *tegel*; *Ger.* *ziegel*; *Dan.* *tegl*; *Sw.* *tegel*; *Icel.* *tygul*. — *L.* *tegula*; *tego*, to cover; *It.* *tegola*; *Sp.* *teja*; *Fr.* *tuile*. — *Pol.* *cegla*; *Bohemian* *cyhla*. — From the *L.* *tego*, to cover. *Bosworth.*] A thin plate of baked clay, for roofing, paving, draining, &c. *Milton.*

Tiles are of three classes, viz. paving tiles, roof tiles, and drain tiles. Paving tiles may be considered as thin bricks. Roofing tiles are either flat or so curved as to form with each other a water-tight joint. Drain-tiles, tiles made in various forms, usually cylinders of baked clay, or flat tiles bent in the form of half a cylinder, used with a flat tile underneath, forming a series of tunnels for draining land. *Tomlinson.*

TILE, *v. a.* [*i.* TILED; *pp.* TILING, TILED.] To cover with tiles, or as with tiles. *Bacon.*

TILE'-DRAIN (-drän), *n.* A drain of tiles. *Ogilvie.*

TILE'-DRAIN, *v. a.* To drain by means of tiles.

TILE'-KILN (ti'kil') *n.* A kiln in which tiles are burnt. *Tomlinson.*

TILE'-ÖRE, *n.* A name applied to an ore of copper, of a brick-red or reddish-brown color, and consisting of a mixture of red oxide of copper and brown oxide of iron, in variable proportions. *Cleveland.*

TIL'ER, *n.* One who tiles. *Bacon.*

TIL'ER-Y, *n.* A place where tiles are manufactured; a tile-kiln. *Tomlinson.*

TILE'-STONE, *n.* 1. (*Geol.*) A name applied to the uppermost division of the upper Silurian rocks, consisting of finely laminated reddish and greenish sandstones and shales. *Lyell.*

2. A tile. *Hallivell.*

TILE'-TEA, *n.* A kind of inferior tea, prepared in China by pressing the refuse leaves of the tea-plant into flat moulds. *Simmonds.*

TIL'ING, *n.* 1. The act of covering with tiles.

2. Tiles collectively. *Clarke.*

3. A roof covered with tiles. *Luke v. 19.*

TILL, *n.* 1. A money drawer; a tiller. *Swift.*

2. Coarse, obdurate land. *Loudon.*

3. (*Geol.*) An unstratified deposit of mud, sand, and clay, in the pliocene formation, almost every where devoid of organic remains, often containing numerous fragments of rocks, — some angular and others rounded, — and resulting from icebergs liquefying in tranquil water, and throwing down the mud, stones, &c., with which they are laden. *Lyell.*

TILL, *prep.* [A. S. *tíl*, *tílle*; *Frs.* *tíl*; *Sw.* *tíll*; *Dan.* & *Icel.* *tíll*, to. — Compounded of *to* and *while*; *i. e.* *time*. *Tooke.*]

1. To the time of; until. Unhappy till the last, the kind, releasing knell. *Cowley.*

2. † To. "Home till Athens." *Chaucer.*

Till now, to the present time. "Pleasure not known till now." *Milton.* — Till then, to that time. "The earth till then was desert." *Milton.*

TILL, *conj.* or *ad.* To the time when; to the time or the degree that; until.

The notice which was given to the people have been pleased to take of my illness, and been kind, but it has been delayed, and I am indisposed and cannot enjoy it; till I am solitary, and cannot impart it; till I am known, and do not want it. *Johnson.*

TILL, *v. a.* [A. S. *tilian*; Frs. *tela*; Dut. *telen*.] [*i. TILLED*; *pp.* *TILLING*, *TILLED*.]

1. To cultivate, as land, by any means, particularly by the use of the plough.

There, rich in fortune's gifts, his acres tilled. *Pope.*

2. † To procure; to prepare. *W. Browne.*

TILL'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be tilled or ploughed; arable. "Tillable fields." *Carew.*

TILL'AGE, *n.* Act of tilling; culture of land, particularly by the plough; husbandry; cultivation. Inside them to improve the tillage of their country. *Milton.*

That there was tillage Moses intimates; but... what sort of tillage that was is not expressed. *Woodward.*

Syn.—See **CULTIVATION**.

† **TILL'-FAL-LY**, } *interj.* An exclamation of contempt; pooh! *Shak.*

TILL'ER, *n.* 1. One who tills; a husbandman; a cultivator. "Husbandry of the tiller." *Carew.*

2. A money-drawer; a till. *Dryden.*

3. † A steel bow or cross-bow. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. A young timber-tree. [Local.] *Evelyn.*

5. A shoot or stem of wheat, &c., springing from the roots. *Farm. Ency.*

6. (*Naut.*) The bar fixed in the head of a rudder in order to turn it. *Dana.*

TILL'ER, *v. n.* To send forth stems from the roots, as a culmiferous plant. *Loudon.*

TILL'ER-ING, *n.* The act of putting forth shoots from the roots, as of a plant. *Loudon.*

TILL'ER-RÖPE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope which connects the tiller with the wheel. *Mar. Dict.*

TILL'ING, *n.* The act of one who tills or cultivates the soil; tillage. *Fabyan.*

TILL-Y-SËED, *n.* A small tree, common in Southern Asia, the seeds of which afford a portion of the croton-oil of commerce; *Croton pavana*. *Simmonds.*

† **TILL'MAN**, *n.* A tiller of the soil. *Tusser.*

TILL'MUS, *n.* [*Gr. τήλος; tēlos*, to pluck.] (*Med.*) A delicious picking of the bed-clothes, as if to seek some substance; floccillation. *Dunglison.*

TILT, *n.* [A. S. *teld*; Dut. *tent*; Ger. *zelt*; Dan. *telt*; Sw. *tält*; Icel. *tialld*.] A canvas covering overhead, as a tent, or the covering of a wagon; — a small canopy over the stern-sheets of a boat; an awning. *Gay. Cook.*

TILT, *v. a.* To cover, as with an awning. *Johnson.*

TILT, *v. a.* [A. S. *tealtian*, *tealtrian*, to tilt.] [*i. TILTED*; *pp.* *TILTING*, *TILTED*.]

1. To raise and point, as a weapon. *Philips.*

Sons against fathers tilt the fatal lance.

2. To point or thrust a weapon at. "He should tilt her." *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To set in a slanting position, as a barrel so that the contents may run out. *Johnson.*

4. To hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer. "To cut a tilted bar [of steel]." *Tomlinson.*

Tilted steel. See **STEEL**.

TILT, *v. n.* 1. To run or ride in tilts or tournaments, and thrust with a lance. *Milton.*

2. To fight, generally; to rush, as in combat. *Satire's* my weapon; but I'm too discreet To run a muck and tilt at all I meet. *Pope.*

3. To rise and fall with the waves. *The swift fleet tilting o'er the surges flew.* *Pope.*

4. To lean or fall on one side. *Greiv.*

TILT, *n.* 1. A thrust. "Whom he... put to death with the tilt of his lance." *Addison.*

2. An encounter between armed knights in time of peace, as a practice of arms. *What tilts and tourneys at the feast were seen!* *Dryden.*

3. Inclination forward. *A vessel is a-tilt when it is so inclined that the liquor may run out.* *Johnson.*

4. A tilting-hammer. *Tomlinson.*

TILT'-BOAT, *n.* A boat with a tilt or awning covering. *Tide-boats, tilt-boats, and barges.* *Holmes.*

TILT'ER, *n.* One who tilts. *Shak.*

TILTH, *n.* [A. S. *tīlth*, culture; *tīlth*, to till.]

1. The condition of land after being tilled; the state of the soil as to tillage. *Farm. Ency.*

2. Husbandry; culture; tillage. *Hackluyt.*

3. Tilled or cultivated ground; tillage land. *O'er the rough tith he cast his eyes around.* *Faulkes.*

Look where full-eared sheaves of rye Grow wary on the tith. *Philips.*

TILT'-HAM-MER, *n.* A large hammer, worked by machinery, impelled either by a water-wheel or a steam-engine; a trip-hammer. *P. Cyc.*

TILT'ING, *n.* 1. A tilt. *Sidney.*

2. The operation of condensing and rendering uniform blistered steel by subjecting it to the blows of a tilt-hammer. *Tomlinson.*

TILT'-MILL, *n.* A mill of which a tilt-hammer forms a principal part. *P. Cyc.*

TILT'-YARD, *n.* A yard or place for tilting, or contending in tilts. *Spenser.*

TILM'-A-LI'NÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of dentirostral birds, of the order *Passeres* and family *Turdidæ*; babblers. *Gray.*



Icterna viridis.

TILM'BAL, *n.* A kettle-drum; a tymbal. *Craig.*

TIM'BER, *n.* [A. S. *timber*, timber; *timbrian*, to build; Old Dut. *timmer*, timber; Frs. *timbr*, a building; Old Ger. *zimber*; Ger. *zimmer*; Dan. *timmer*; Sw. *timmer*; Icel. *timbr*.]

1. Wood fit for building; — a term applied to trees both before and after they are felled, especially to the oak, pine, ash, elm, walnut, &c.

Only a sweet and virtuous soul, Like seasoned timber, never gives. *Herbert.*

"Some trees may, by the custom of the country, be reckoned timber which are not properly so; as beech, birch, cherry, aspen, willow, whitethorn, holly, blackthorn, horsechestnut, lime, yew, crab, and horn-beam." *Burnell.*

2. A piece of wood squared or sawed. *Homans.*

3. † The main trunk of a tree. *Shak.*

4. Material, ironically. [R.]

Such dispositions are the very errors of human nature, and yet they are the fittest timber to make policies of. *Bacon.*

5. (*Ship-building*.) One of numerous long pieces of wood in a curved form, bending outward, and running from the keel up, on each side, forming the ribs of a vessel.

The keel, stem, sternposts, and timbers form a vessel's outer frame. *Dana.*

Timber of furs. See **TIMBRE**. — *Timbers of ermine*, (*Her.*) See **TIMBRE**.

TIM'BER, *v. a.* [*i.* **TIMBERED**; *pp.* **TIMBERING**, **TIMBERED**.] To furnish with beams or timber; to support, as by timbers. *Sydester.*

† **TIM'BER**, *v. n.* To light on a tree. *L'Estrange.*

TIM'BERED (*tim'berd*), *a.* 1. Furnished with timber. "A low timbered house." *Dampier.*

2. † Built; formed; contrived; made. *Beau. & Fl.*

TIM'BER-HEAD, *n.* (*Naut.*) The end of a ship's timber that comes above the deck. *Dana.*

TIM'BER-ING, *n.* Timbers collectively. *Ash.*

TIM'BER-LING, *n.* A small tree. *Holloway.*

TIM'BER-MARE, *n.* A wooden machine which soldiers ride for punishment. *Johnson.*

TIM'BER-MAN, *n.* (*Mining*.) A man employed in placing supports of timber in a mine. *Watson.*

TIM'BER-MER'CHANT, *n.* One who deals in timber. *Ash.*

TIM'BER-SCRIBE, *n.* A metal tool or pointed instrument for marking logs, &c. *Simmonds.*

TIM'BER-SÖW, *n.* A worm in wood. *Bacon.*

TIM'BER-TRADE, *n.* Traffic in timber. *Ash.*

TIM'BER-TREE, *n.* A tree yielding timber.

TIM'BER-WORK (-würk), *n.* Work formed of timber. *Fairfax.*

TIM'BER-YARD, *n.* A yard for timber. *Clarke.*

TIM'BRE (*tim'ber*), *n.* 1. (*Her.*) The crest which, in any achievement, stands on the top of the helmet; — written also *timber*. *Crabb.*

2. A legal quantity of small skins, usually forty or fifty in number, packed between two boards; — written also *timmer*. *Simmonds.*

3. (*Mus.*) The distinctive quality of a voice or of an instrument. *Dwight.*

TIM'BREL, *n.* [*Sp. tamboril*, a tabor. — See **TÁBOR**, and **TAMBOURINE**.] (*Mus.*) One of the names of the ancient Hebrew drum, an instrument consisting of a brass hoop over which was stretched a parchment. *Ps. cl. 4.*

For he that through the forest of the world is tilled, Let him be tilled with the tabor of the Lord. *Pope.*

TIM'BRELLED (-bræld), *a.* Sung to the timbrel. "Timbrelled anthems." *Milton.*

TIM-BU-RINE, *n.* See **TAMBOURINE**.

TIME, *n.* [A. S. *tima*; Dan. *time*, an hour; Sw. *timme*; Icel. *time*, an hour, time. — Gael. *tem*. — L. *tempus*; It. *tempo*; Sp. *tiempo*; Fr. *temps*.]

1. The measure of duration whose parts are marked by the motions of the heavenly bodies, as a year, a month, and a day, and by the artificial divisions or aggregates of these; duration.

One of the commonest errors is to regard time as an agent. But in reality time does nothing, and is nothing. We use it as a measure of duration, and it is a measure of duration. *Butt.*

The most obvious division of time is into present, past, and future. *Harri.*

Time is the greatest innovator. *Bacon.*

2. A limited portion or degree of duration; space of time; interval; spell.

Then Daniel went in, and desired of the king that he would give him time, and that he would show the king the interpretation. *Dan. ii. 16.*

Rapt into future times, the bard begun. *Pope.*

I have resolved to take time, and, in spite of all misfortunes, to write you... a long letter. *Swift.*

3. That portion of duration allotted to man upon earth; the present life.

Make use of time, as thou valuest eternity. *Fuller.*

Dost thou love life? Then waste not time, for time is the stuff that life is made of. *Franklin.*

4. The proper or fit season; opportunity.

They were cut down out of time. *Job xxi. 16.*

"It is time I should inform thee further. *Shak.*

5. A particular period; age; era; epoch; date.

The worst on me must light, when time shall be. *Milton.*

6. The period of childhood or travail.

I blamed her for walking abroad when she was so near her time. *Addison.*

7. The state of things during a particular season; — commonly in the plural. *Dryden.*

They were conversing on the badness of the times. *Franklin.*

These are the times that try men's souls. *T. Paine.*

The time is out of joint O, cursed spite That ever I was born to set it right! *Shak.*

8. *pl.* Repetitions or doublings.

We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly. *Franklin.*

9. (*Mus.*) The measure of sounds, in regard to their continuance or duration. *Moore.*

Absolute time, time considered in itself and without any relation to bodies or their motions. *Hutton.* — *Apparent solar time* or *apparent time*, time reckoned by the diurnal motion of the sun; time shown by an accurately adjusted sun-dial. See **APPARENT**. — *Astronomical time*, mean solar time reckoned from noon to noon through the twenty-four hours. — *At times*, at intervals; occasionally; now and then. — *Equation of time*, the difference between mean time and apparent time. This difference, when it is greatest, is about sixteen minutes and a quarter. Apparent time and mean time agree four times only in the year, sometimes one and sometimes the other being in advance. *Herschel.* *Lerdner.* — *In time*, in season; seasonably: — in the course or process of duration. — *Mean solar time*, or *mean time*, time which would be measured by the motion of the sun, if its increase of right ascension from hour to hour were uniform; time as indicated by a perfectly adjusted clock. — *Civil time*, time accommodated to civil uses, and distinguished into years, months, days, &c. *Hutton.* — *Sidereal time*, time reckoned by the diurnal motion of the stars, or of the first point of Aries. — *Time enough*, in season; sufficiently soon; in time; seasonably. — *To go or run against time*, to go or run, as a horse, in order to ascertain the shortest time in which he can travel a given distance, as a mile. *Wilkes.* — *To kill time*, to beguile the time, or to cause it to pass pleasantly. — *To lose time*, to lose the opportunity afforded by any conjuncture. "The earl lost no time, but marched day and night." *Clarendon.* — *To go too slow*, as a clock or watch. — *Time of day*, salutation at meeting; expression of good wishes according to the time of day, whether morning or evening. *Shak.* — *Time of memory*, (*Eng. Law.*) time commencing from the beginning of the reign of Richard I.

Blackstone.—True time, time shown by a good clock; mean time. *Hutton.* (*Astron.*) Apparent time reckoned from the moment when the sun is on the meridian. *G. P. Bond.*

“The expression, ‘time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary,’ properly refers to the period anterior to the reign of Richard I. [of England].” *Burruil.*

Syn.—Time is a generic and indefinite term, used to denote the largest measure of duration, or a mere point of duration. Ancient and modern times; a long or short time; time of the day; a favorable time or opportunity, season of the year; the present or past age; the Augustan age, a regular period; period of infancy; a short interval; date of a letter or treaty; the Christian era; the epoch of the Babylonish captivity.

TIME, v. a. [*i.* TIMED; *pp.* TIMING, TIMED.]

1. To adapt to the time or occasion; to cause to be or to exist at a proper time.

There is no greater wisdom than well to time the beginnings and onsets of things. *Bacon.*

2. To regulate as to time.

To the same purpose old Epopeus spoke, Who overlooked the cars and timed the stroke. *Addison.*

3. To measure harmonically. *Shak.*

To time a horse, to ascertain the time in which a horse travels a given distance, as at a race. *Wilkes.*

TIME-BALL, n. A ball made to drop, as at the Greenwich Observatory, from the summit of a pole, by means of an electro-magnetic apparatus connected with an astronomical clock, and at an hour before made known, in order to indicate the exact time. *Nichol.*

TIME-BARGAIN, n. A contract for the sale or the purchase of merchandise, or of stock in the public funds, at a certain time. *Simmonds.*

TIME-BEWAST'ED, a. Wasted or consumed by time. “Time-bewasted light.” *Shak.*

TIME-BILL, n. A time-table of the arrivals and departures of railway trains, omnibuses, steamers, or other conveyances. *Simmonds.*

TIME-BOOK (-bák), n. A book kept by a person employing laborers or workmen, for registering the days and parts of days each one has worked, and the kind of work at which he has been employed. *Ogilvie.*

TIME-EN-DUR'ING, a. Lasting as time. *Bowring.*

TIME-FUL, a. Seasonable; timely. [*R.*] *Raleigh.*

TIME-HONORED (-jū-urd), a. Long held in honor. “Each time-honored grove.” *Mason.*

TIME-KEEP-ER, n. 1. One who times, or regulates as to time. *Simmonds.*

2. A chronometer, a clock or watch; a time-piece. “The same watch or time-keeper.” *Cook.*

TIME-KILL'ING, a. Suitable for killing time, beguiling time, or causing time to pass pleasantly; as, “Time-killing amusements.”

TIMELESS, a. 1. Done at an improper time.

Nor fits it to prolong the heavenly feast Timeless, indecent, but retire to rest. *Pope.*

2. Done or occurring before the proper time; untimely; immature. “Timeless end.” *Shak.*

3. Endless; unending; everlasting. [*R.*]

To timeless night and chaos, whence they rose. *Young.*

TIMELESS-LY, ad. Unseasonably. [*R.*] *Milton.*

TIME/LY-NESS, n. The state or the quality of being timely; seasonableness. *Scott.*

+TIME/LYING, n. A timeserver. *Bacon.*

TIME/LY, a. 1. Seasonable; opportune; early. And show my duty by my timely care.

2. +Keep measure, time, or tune.

Can tune their timely voices cunningly. *Spenser.*

TIME/LY, ad. Early; seasonably. *Prior.*

+TIME/LY-HÁP'PY, a. Fortunate in the event of time. *Milton.*

+TIME/LY-PÁRT'ED, a. Parted by time. *Shak.*

TÍME-OÚS, a. Timely; seasonable. [*R.*] *Gray.*

TÍME-OÚS-LY, ad. In due time. *Sir W. Scott.*

TIME-PIECE, n. A chronometer; a clock or a watch; a time-keeper. *Bond.*

TIME/PLEAS-ER, n. One who complies with prevailing opinions; a timeserver.

Timepleasers, flatterers, foes to nobleness. *Shak.*

TIME/SÁNC'TIONED (-sánk'shnd), a. Sanctioned by time; as, “Time-sanctioned custom.”

TIME'SERV-ER, n. One who acts conformably or expediently to times and seasons; one who observes and uses times and seasons to suit purposes good or ill;—now generally applied to one who meanly complies with the times, or who observes or uses the times to suit his own selfish purposes; a temporizer.

He is a good timeserver, that improves the present for God's glory and his own salvation. *Fuller.*

Timeservers, covetous, illiterate persecutors. *Milton.*

“Timeserver was used two hundred years ago quite as often for one in an honorable, as in a dishonorable sense, serving the time.” *Trench.*

Syn.—See **TIMESERVING, n.**

TIME'SERV-ING, a. Complying with the times; temporizing; servile.

He proved a timeserving politician. *Hervey.*

TIME'SERV-ING, n. The acting conformably or expediently to times and seasons; the act of using the times to suit purposes;—now, usually, timid or mean compliance with the times, with prevailing opinions or power; temporizing.

There be four kinds of timeserving, first, out of Christian discretion, which is commendable.

By timming and timeserving, which are but two words for the same thing. *South.*

Syn.—Timeserving and temporizing both imply a servile or unworthy compliance with the times. A timeserver is the more active, and avows opinions which will serve his purpose; a temporizer is the more passive, and forbears to avow opinions that are likely, at the time, to injure him.

TIME-TÁ-BLE, n. 1. A table or register of times, as of the times of high-water, of the arrival and departure of steamboats, railway cars, &c.; a time-bill. *Simmonds.*

2. (*Mus.*) A representation or table of the several notes, and their relative lengths and durations. *Moore.*

TIME-WÁST-ING, a. Wasting time. *Clarke.*

TIME-WÖRN, a. Impaired by time. *Smith.*

TÍM'ID, a. [*L.* *timidus*; *timeo*, to fear; *It.* & *Sp.* *timido*; *Fr.* *timide*.] Fearful; afraid; faint-hearted; timorous; easily frightened; cowardly. Poor is the triumph over the timid hare. *Thomson.*

Syn.—See **FEARFUL.**

TÍ-MÍD'I-TY, n. [*L.* *timiditas*; *It.* *timidità*; *Fr.* *timidité*.] The state of being timid; fear; fearfulness; timorousness; want of courage.

“Timidity, though similar [to pusillanimity], is not so reproachful; the term is chiefly used where there is some apology, from sex, tender years, or feebleness of frame.” *Cogan.*

TÍM'ID-LY, ad. In a timid manner. *Clarke.*

TÍM'ID-NESS, n. Timidity. *Clarke.*

+TÍM'I-DOÚS, a. Timid; fearful. *Hudibras.*

TÍM'ING, n. Adaptation to the time. *Sharp.*

TÍM'IST, n. 1. (*Mus.*) One who keeps time in playing or in singing.

2. A timeserver. *Overbury.*

TÍM'MER, n. A quantity of small skins.—See **TIMBRE, No. 2.**

TÍ-MÖC'RA-CY, n. [*Gr.* *τιμοκρατία*; *τιμή*, honor, and *κρατία*, to rule.] (*Politics.*) A form of government, in which a certain amount of property is requisite as a qualification for office, or one which is a kind of mean between an aristocracy and an oligarchy. *Brande.*

TÍM-Q-NÉER', n. [*Fr.* *timonier*, from *L.* *temo*, a pole.] (*Naut.*) The helmsman. *Mar. Dict.*

TÍM'OR-OÚS, a. [*L.* *timor*, fear; *It.* *timoroso*; *Sp.* *temeroso*; *Fr.* *timoré*.] Full of fear; fearful; easily frightened; cowardly; timid. “Timorous flock.” *Milton.*

Syn.—See **FEARFUL.**

TÍM'OR-OÚS-LY, ad. In a timorous manner; fearfully; with much fear; timidly. *Locke.*

TÍM'OR-OÚS-NESS, n. The state of being timorous; fearfulness; timidity. *Burton.*

TÍM'OR-SÖME, a. Timid; timorous. *Jamieson.*

Used in Scotland; provincial in England, and colloquial in the United States.

TÍM'Q-THY, n. (*Bot.*) Timothy-grass. *Gray.*

TÍM'Q-THY-GRÁSS, n. [From *Timothy* Hanson, who carried it to England from America about 1780. *Loudon.*] (*Bot.*) A productive kind of

grass, very valuable for hay; *Phleum pratense*;—called also in England *meadow cat's-tail grass*, and in some parts of the United States, *herds-grass*. *Loudon.*

+TÍ'MOÚS, a. Timely; timeous. *Bacon.*

TÍM'-WHIS-KEY, n. A low, heavy chaise.—See **WHISKEY.** *Sir W. Scott.*

TÍM'PÁ-NŌ, n.; pl. **TÍMPANI.** [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A kettle-drum. *Warner.*

TÍN, n. [*A. S.* *Dut.*, *Dan.*, & *Icel.* *tin*; *Ger.* *zinn*; *Sw.* *tenn*; *Gael.* *stavin*; *W.* *ystan*, *Ir.* *stan*.—*L.* *stannum*; *stagnum*, a piece of standing water; *sto*, *stans*, to stand; *It.* *stagno*, tin; *Sp.* *estaño*; *Fr.* *étain*.]

1. A soft, malleable, inelastic, somewhat ductile, white metal, with a lustre resembling that of silver, fusible at 442° Fahrenheit, crystallized by slowly cooling from a state of fusion, burning, if highly heated, with a white flame, having a specific gravity of about 7.2, forming, with other metals, several valuable alloys, and constituting an element of numerous chemical compounds. *Turner. Miller.*

2. Popularly, tinned iron. *Waterman.*

TÍN, v. a. [*i.* **TINNED**; *pp.* **TINNING, TINNED.**] To cover or overlay with tin. *Boyle.*

TÍ-NÁM'I-DÆ, n. pl. (*Ornith.*)

A family of birds of the order *Gallinae*, including the sub-family *Tinaminae*; tinamous. *Gray.*



Tinamotis elegans.

TÍN-A-MÍ-NÆ, n. pl. (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Gallinae* and family *Tinamidae*. *Gray.*

TÍN-A-MŌU, n. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Tinamidae*, and sub-family *Tinaminae*. *Gray.*

TÍN-A-MŪS, n. (*Ornith.*) A genus of South American birds resembling the partridge of Europe, having a moderate-sized, rather slender, somewhat lengthened beak, depressed at the base, and obtusely rounded at the point. *Baird.*

TÍN'CAL (tíng'kal), n. (*Min.*) A brittle crystalline mineral of different colors, consisting of boracic acid, soda, and water; baborate of soda; borax; pounxa. *Dana.*

TÍN'CHÉLL, } [*Gael.* *timchioll*, a circuit; *Tín'CHILL, }* *timchiollan*, to surround. *Jamieson.*

A circle of sportsmen who, by surrounding a great space, and gradually contracting the circle, brought great numbers of deer together. [*Scotland.*] *Jamieson.*

+TÍNCT (tíngkt), v. a. [*L.* *tingo*, *tinctus*.] To stain; to dye; to imbue; to tinge. *Bacon.*

+TÍNCT (tíngkt), p. a. Colored; stained. *Spenser.*

TÍNCT, n. Color; stain; tincture. [*R.*] *Shak.*

TÍNC-TŌ-RI-AL, a. [*L.* *tinctorius*.] Relating to tincture or dyeing; coloring. *Ure.*

TÍNCT'URE (tíngkt'yur, 24, 82), n. [*L.* *tinctura*; *It.* & *Sp.* *tintura*; *Fr.* *teinture*.—See **TINGE.**]

1. Color or stain; shade of color.

When the wool has taken the whole tincture, and drunk in as much of the dye as it can receive. *Dryden.*

2. A slight taste superadded to another taste; a flavor; as, “A tincture of lemon in food.”

A new cask will long preserve the tincture of the liquor with which it is first impregnated. *Trans. of Horace.*

3. Influencing quality superadded to any thing; impression; stamp.

All manners take a tincture from our own. *Pope.*

4. (*Med.*) A solution, particularly a solution in rectified or proof spirit, of the active principle of a substance, generally vegetable, sometimes saline or animal;—so called from its always being more or less colored. *Dunglison.*

5. (*Her.*) The color of any thing in coat-armour, including the two metals *or* and *argent*, or gold and silver, and *furs*. *Ogilvie.*

Alcoholic tincture, a tincture in which alcohol is the solvent employed.—**Ammoniated tincture**, a tincture in which ammonia is used in conjunction with alcohol.—**Ethereal tincture**, a tincture in which sulphuric ether is employed as a solvent.—**Compound tincture**, a tincture in which two or more substances are sub-

mitted to the action of the solvent. — *Simple tincture*, a tincture in which only one substance is submitted to the action of the solvent. *Tomlinson.*

TINCT'URE (tingkt'yur), *v. a.* [*i.* TINCTURED; *pp.* TINCTURING, TINCTURED.]

1. To imbue or impregnate with some color; to give a hue or complexion to; to tinge.

A little black paint will tincture and spoil twenty gay colors. *Watts.*

2. To imbue with some taste superadded to another taste; to flavor.

3. To imbue, as the mind; to cause to imbibe or receive some quality.

Early were our minds tinctured with a distinguishing sense of good and evil. *Atterbury.*

Melancholy fancy tinctured with religious fears. *Scott.*

† **TIND**, *v. a.* [*Goth. tandyan; A. S. tendan; Dan. tænde; Sw. tunda.*] To kindle; to set on fire; to light; to tinge. *Ep. Sanderson.*

TIND'AL, *n.* A boatswain's mate; a marine; — an attendant on an army. [*India.*] *Simmonds.*

TIND'ER, *n.* [*A. S. tynder, tyndre, tender; tynan, to kindle.*] An inflammable substance used to catch fire or to be ignited by sparks.

German tinder. See **AMADOU**. *Simmonds.*

TIND'ER-BOX, *n.* A box for tinder. *Atterbury.*

TIND'ER-LIKE, *a.* Like tinder; easy to take fire; inflammable; very combustible. *Shak.*

† **TINE**, *v. a.* [*A. S. tynan, teonan.*] To kindle; to set on fire; to light, as combustible material.

The priest with holy hands was seen to tine The cloven wood, and pour the ruddy wine. *Dryden.*

† **TINE**, *v. n.* To rage; to smart. *Spenser.*

TINE, *v. a.* [*A. S. tynan.*] To hedge in; to enclose; to close. [*Local, Eng.*] *Brockett.*

TINE, *n.* [*A. S. tindas, the teeth of harrows.*] One of the spikes, teeth, or prongs, usually made of iron, of harrows, forks, &c. *Mortimer.*

† **TINE**, *n.* [*A. S. tintery, tintreg.*] Torment; torture; trouble; distress. "Wailful tinea." *Spenser.*

TIN'E-A, *n.* [*L. tineæ, a gnawing worm.*]

1. (*Ent.*) A genus of small lepidopterous insects, one species of which (*Tinea vestimentalis*) is the clothes moth.

2. (*Med.*) Scald-head. *Dunglison.*

TINED (tind), *a.* Having a tine or tines. *Holland.*

† **TINE'MAN**, or **TIEN'MAN**, *n.* (*Old Forest Law.*) A petty officer of the forest who had the care of vert and venison by night, and performed other servile duties. *Burritt.*

† **TINET**, *n.* [*A. S. tynan, to close.*] Brushwood and thorns for fencing and hedging. *Burritt.*

TIN'-FÖL, *n.* [*Eng. tin and L. folium, a leaf.*] Tin reduced to a thin leaf. *Ure.*

TING, *v. n.* To tinkle. [*R.*] *Cotgrave.*

TING, *n.* A sharp sound, as of a bell. *Sherwood.*

TING, *n.* The room in a Chinese temple containing the idol. *Ed. Ency.*

TINGE (tanj), *v. a.* [*Gr. teryo; L. tingo; It. tingere; Sp. teñer; Fr. teindre. — Ger. tünchen, to whitewash.*] [*i.* TINGED; *pp.* TINGING, TINGED.]

1. To impregnate with a color; to imbue with a color; to stain; to tincture; to dye.

Their flesh, moreover, is red as it were tinged with saffron, and so is their wool after the same manner. *Holmshead.*

2. To give a tang or taste to. *C. Richardson.*

3. To give a certain quality to; to imbue.

His virtues, as well as imperfections, are tinged by a certain extravagance which makes them particularly his. *Addison.*

Syn. — See **COLOR**.

TINGE, *n.* 1. A color or a shade of color; a stain; a tint; a dye; a tincture.

It gives boldness and grandeur to plains and fens, tinge and coloring to clays and fallows. *Paley.*

2. A superadded taste, quality, or substance; a flavor.

TIN'CENT, *a.* [*L. tingo, tingens, to tinge.*] Having the power to tinge. [*R.*]

As for the white part, it appears much less enriched with the tinct property. *Boyle.*

TIN'-GLASS, *n.* A name of bismuth. *Ure.*

TIN'GLE (ting'gl), *v. n.* [*L. tinnio; It. tintin-*

nire; Fr. tinter. — Dut. tintelen. — W. tincian.]

[*i.* TINGLED; *pp.* TINGLING, TINGLED.]

1. To feel a tremulous, jarring sensation in the ears, like that caused by the ringing of metal when struck; to tinkle.

I will do a thing in Israel at which both the ears of every one that heareth it shall tingle. *1 Sam. iii. 11.*

2. To have a sharp, thrilling sensation, as if pricked with the points of needles.

And now, 'tis even too true, I feel a pricking, A prickling, prickling, prickling, prickling. *Beau. & Fl.*

TIN'GLE, *n.* A tingling; a tinkle. *Armstrong.*

TIN'GLING (ting'gling), *n.* 1. A tremulous, jarring sensation in the ears, like that caused by the ringing of metals when struck.

Ten times at least, in the Chronicle and Ezra, is the same word doubly used for cymbal. *1 Chron. ix. 35.*

2. A sharp, thrilling sensation. *Shak.*

TINK (tingk, 82), *v. n.* [*Dut. tintelen. — W. tincian. — See TINGLE.*] [*i.* TINKED; *pp.* TINKING, TINKED.] To make a sharp, shrill noise; to tinkle. *Chaucer.*

TINK, *n.* A tinkle; tingle. *Roget.*

TINK'ER (tingk'er, 82), *n.* ["From tink, because their way of proclaiming their trade is to beat a kettle, or because in their work they make a tinkling noise." *Johnson.*] A mender of old brass or metal ware; a solderer and mender of old pots, pans, kettles, &c. *Shak.*

TINK'ER, *v. a.* [*i.* TINKERED; *pp.* TINKERING, TINKERED.] To mend, as old vessels of brass, or metal ware. *Ash.*

TINK'ER, *v. n.* To do the work of a tinker; to mend old brass or metal ware.

TINK'ER'ING, *n.* The employment or work of a tinker. *Ash.*

TINK'ER-LY, *a.* Like a tinker. [*R.*] *Hickeringill.*

TINK'LE (ting'kl), *v. n.* [The same word as tingle, by the change of *g* into *k*. *Richardson.*] [*i.* TINKLED; *pp.* TINKLING, TINKLED.]

1. To emit the sound of small bells when rung; to make sharp, short, quick sounds, like metal when struck; to clink; to jingle.

Moves to the music of his tinkling bells. *Doddsley.*

Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding cymbal. *1 Cor. xiii. 1.*

2. To feel a tremulous, jarring sensation in the ears, like that caused by the ringing of metal when struck; to tremble; to tingle.

A sudden horror seized his giddy head, And his ears tinkled, and the color fled. *Dryden.*

TINK'LE (ting'kl), *v. a.* To cause to make slight, sharp, short sounds, like metal when struck; to cause to clink or jingle.

A small bell in his hand which he tinkled. *Ray.*

TINK'LE (ting'kl), *n.* A quick, sharp noise, as of a small bell; clink. *Beau. & Fl.*

TINK'LER (tingk'ler), *n.* One who mends metal ware; tinker. [*North of Eng.*] *Brockett.*

TINK'LING (tingk'ling), *p. a.* Emitting slight, sharp, short sounds, as that made by metal.

TINK'LING (tingk'ling), *n.* The act of emitting a sound like that produced by ringing a small bell or by striking on metal; a tinkle. *Udal.*

Metallic tinkling. (*Med.*) a particular noise heard by the stethoscope when applied to the chest, like the sound of the keys of a musical snuff-box; — a pathognomic symptom of a communication between the bronchia and the cavity of the chest. *Dunglison.*

TIN'-LIQ-UOR (-lyk-ur), *n.* A solution used by dyers, prepared by digesting tin filings in hydrochloric and nitric acids, and adding a small quantity of common salt. *Simmonds.*

TIN'MAN, *n.*; pl. **TINMEN**. A manufacturer of tin, or of tinned iron; a dealer in tin. *Prior.*

TIN'-MÖR-DANT, *n.* A name applied to several preparations of tin used as mordants in dyeing and calico-printing, composing salts of the protoxide and of the peroxide, and mixtures of the salts of both oxides. *Parnell.*

TINNED (tind), *p. a.* Covered with tin.

† **TIN'NEN**, *a.* Made of tin; tin. *Sylvester.*

TIN'NER, *n.* One who works in tin or in a tin mine. *Bacon.*

TIN'NI-ËNT, *a.* [*L. tinnio, tinnuens, to tinkle.*] Emitting a clear sound. [*R.*] *Todd.*

TIN'NING, *n.* Act of covering with tin. *Francis.*

TIN'NY, *a.* Pertaining to, or having, tin. *Drayton.*

† **TIN'-PËN-NY**, *n.* [*A. S. tyn, ten, tin, ten, and penig, a penny.*] (*Saxon Law.*) A customary tribute paid to the tithing-man to support the trouble and charge of his office. *Burritt.*

TIN'-PLATE, *n.* A thin sheet of iron covered on both sides with tin; white iron. *Ure.*

TIN'-PY-RITËS, *n.* (*Min.*) An opaque, brittle mineral, of metallic lustre and various colors, commonly massive, granular, and disseminated, and consisting of sulphur, tin, copper, and iron; — called also *stannine*, and, from its frequently resembling bell-metal, *bell metal ore*. *Dana.*

TIN'SEL, *n.* [*Fr. étincelle (L. scintilla), a spark.*]

1. A kind of shining cloth, — particularly a stuff or silk inwrought with silver, or glittering spangles of silver. *Shak.*

Goodly apparel of tinsel, cloth of gold, and velvet. *Shak.*

2. Any thing sparkling or glittering, — particularly any thing merely sparkling or glittering, showy or specious; any thing shining with false lustre, or showy and of little value.

Oh happy peasant! Oh unhappy lord! *Cowper.*

3. A kind of shining metallic plate. *Simmonds.*

TIN'SEL, *a.* Specious; showy; plausible; superficial. "Tinsel affections." *Beau. & Fl.*

Nothing can be more contemptible than that tinsel splendor of language which some writers continually affect. *Macr.*

TIN'SEL, *v. a.* [*i.* TINSELLED; *pp.* TINSELLING, TINSELLED.] To decorate as with tinsel; to adorn with something gaudy, but of little value.

The glare of puerile declamation that tinsels over the true essays of the other. *Warburton.*

TIN'SMITH, *n.* A worker in tin. *Simmonds.*

TIN'STONE, *n.* (*Min.*) The ore of tin. *Dana.*

TIN'-STÜFF, *n.* (*Mining.*) Tin ore; oxide of tin. *Ansted.*

TINT, *n.* [*L. tingo, tinctus, to tinge; It. & Sp. tinta; Fr. teinte.*]

1. A tinge; a color; a dye; a slight coloring distinct from the principal color; a shade.

What bright enamel, and what various dyes! What lively tints delight our wondering eyes! *Somerville.*

2. (*Paint.*) Any degree of intensity and strength of color in a pigment, which is modified in oil colors by the addition of a white pigment, and, in water colors, by the addition of water in various quantities. *Fairholt.*

Tint, then, is any unbroken state of any color varying between the intensity of its parent color and the purity of white. *J. B. Fyne.*

TINT, *v. a.* [*i.* TINTED; *pp.* TINTING, TINTED.] To tinge; to color slightly. *Seward.*

† **TIN-TA-MÄR**, *n.* [*Fr. tintamarre.*] An obstreperous or disagreeable noise; a hubbub. *Cotton.*

TIN'TER-NËLL, *n.* An old dance. *Halliwel.*

TIN-TIN-NÄB-U-LÄ'TION, *n.* A tinkling, as of bells. [*R.*] *E. A. Poe.*

TIN-TIN-NÄB-U-LOÜS, } *a.* [*L. tintinnabulum,*

TIN-TIN-NÄB-U-LÄ-RY, } a bell.] Relating to a bell; sounding. *Colman.*

TIN-TIN-NÄB-U-LÜM, *n.* [*L., from tinnio, to jingle.*] A bell. *Wm. Smith.*

Beating alternately in measured time The clockwork tintinnabulum of rhyme. *Cowper.*

TIN'TO, *n.* [*Sp. tinto, noting deep-colored wine.*] A red Madeira wine wanting the high aroma of the white sorts, and, when old, resembling tawny port. *Simmonds.*

TINT'-TÔÖL, *n.* A kind of graver, having its point of different degrees of width, to cut lines in copper or wood of certain breadths. *Fairholt.*

TIN'-WARE, *n.* A term popularly applied to utensils made of tinned iron. *Waterman.*

TIN'-WORM (-würm), *n.* A kind of insect. *Bailey.*

TIN'Y (tine, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wr.*; tin'-ne, *W. B.*), *a.* [*From teine. Lye. — See TEINE.*] Little; small; puny. "A little, tiny boy." *Shak.*

TIP, *n.* [*Dut. & Dan. tip; Sw. tipp. — See TOP.*]

1. Top; end; point; extremity.

They touch the beard with the tip of their tongue. *Bacon.*

Where the rainbow in the horizon Doth pitch her tips. *Browne.*

TITHE

were supported, not as the other tribes, by the allotment of a certain district of Canaan, but by the

appointment of divers cities in various parts of the country for their abode, and the payment of *tithes* from the whole community." *Brande*.

3. A small part of any thing. *Bacon*.

Medial or *mixed tithe*, such as does not arise immediately from the ground, but from things nourished by the ground; as calves, lambs, chickens, milk, &c. — *Personal tithe*, such as arises by the industry of man, being the tenth part of the clear gain after charges deducted. — *Prædial tithe*, such as arises immediately from the ground, as grain, wood, fruits, &c. *Burrill*.

4. "Another division of *tithes* is into *great* and *small*, or *parsonage* and *vicarage tithes*. Of these, the former are chiefly corn, hay, and wood; the latter are *prædial tithes* of other kinds, together with *mixed* and *personal tithes*. The *great tithes* belong to the rector, whereas only the *small tithes* are due to the vicar." *Brande*.

TITHE, v. a. [A. S. *teothian*.] [*i.* TITHED; *pp.* TITHING, TITHED.] To tax to the amount of the tenth part; to take the tenth part of; to levy a tithe of. "Ye *tithe* mint." *Luke* xi. 42.

Military spoil and the prey gotten in war is also tithable, for Abraham *tithed* it to Melchizedek. *Spelman*.

TITHE, v. n. To pay tithes. [*R.*] *Tusser*.

TITHE-BOOK (-bûk), *n.* A book containing an account of tithes. *Toller*.

TITHE'-COL-LÈCT'OR, n. A collector or receiver of tithes; a tithe-gatherer. *Simmonds*.

TITHE'-COM-MIS'SION-ER, n. One of a board of commissioners appointed by government to arrange propositions for commuting, or compounding for, tithes. [England.] *Simmonds*.

TITHE'-FLÈÈCE, n. A tithe of wool. *Toller*.

TITHE'-FRÈÈ, a. Exempt from the payment of tithes. *Aöp. Hort.*

TITHE'-GÄTH-ER-ER, n. One who collects tithes; a tithe-collector. *Ash*.

TITHE'-ÖRE, n. The tithe of a mine. *Toller*.

TITH'ER, n. One who gathers tithes. *Milton*.

TITH'ING, n. [A. S. *teothung*, *teothung*.]

1. The act of levying tithes.

2. A tenth part; a tithe.

3. (*Sax. Law*.) A territorial division, the origin of which is generally attributed to Alfred, containing the number or company of ten freeholders with their families, who all dwelt together, and were sureties, or free-pledges, to the king for the good behavior of each other; — called also a *decennary* or *friborg*. *Burrill*.

TITH'ING-MÄN, n. 1. (*Sax. Law*.) The head or chief of a tithing; one of the ten freeholders who composed the tithing, and appointed to preside over the other nine. *Burrill*.

2. (*Law*.) An under constable. *Willcock*.

3. A parish officer who preserves order at public worship, and enforces the observance of the Sabbath. [New Eng., U. S.] *Laws of Mass.*

TITH'Y-MÄL, n. [Gr. *τιθυμάλος*, — probably from *θύμος*, from some likeness to the plant *θύμος* (thyme, a wart), or to a wart. *Liddell & Scott*. — *L. titymalus*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Euphorbia*. *Sherwood*.

TIT'IL-LÄTE, v. a. [*L. titillo*, *titillatus*; *It. titillare*; *Sp. titilar*; *Fr. titiller*.] [*i.* TITILLATED; *pp.* TITILLATING, TITILLATED.] To tickle.

The pungent grains of *titillating* dust. *Pope*.

TIT'IL-LÄT-ING, p. a. Tickling. *Somerville*.

TIT'IL-LÄ'TION, n. [*L. titillatio*; *It. titillazione*; *Sp. titilación*; *Fr. titillation*.]

1. The act of titillating; a tickling. *Bacon*.

2. The state of being titillated or tickled; any slight or petty pleasure.

Titillations that reach no higher than the senses. *Glanvill*.

TIT'IL-LÄ-TIVE, a. That titillates or tends to titillate or tickle; tickling. [*R.*] *Chesterfield*.

TIT'LARK, n. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the genus *Anthus*, particularly *Anthus pratensis*, the common titlark; pipit; — called also *titling*, *meadow-pipit*, and *moss-cheeper*. *Yarrell*.

TIT'TLE (t'it'l), *n.* [*L. titulus*; *It. titolo*; *Sp. título*; *Fr. titre*.]

1. An inscription over, or at the beginning of, something, serving as a name by which the thing is known; as, "The *title* of a book."

2. A name; an appellation.

The ranking of things into species, which is nothing but sorting them under several *titles*. *Locke*.

3. An appellation of honor or dignity, as baron, count, marquis, esquire, colonel, &c.

Than a successive *title*, long and dark.

Drawn from the mouldy rolls of Noah's ark. *Dryden*.

The Constitution of the United States of any title. *Locke*.

The Orientals, it is observed, are exceedingly fond of *titles*, the simple government of Schemar after a pompous title of "The Great King of the World." *Locke*.

4. The particular division of a subject, as a law, a book, and the like. *Bouvier*.

5. That which gives a right or claim to ownership; that by which the owner of lands, or of personal property, has the just possession of his property; the instrument or document by which a right to something is proved.

To convey a *title*, the seller must have a right to the property. *Locke*.

6. (*Church of Eng.*) Any one of the qualifications, seven in number, which it is ordained a person shall possess before he is admitted to sacred orders. *Eden*.

7. Anciently, a church to which a priest was ordained, and where he was to reside. *Crabb*.

Syn. — See NAME.

TIT'TLE (t'it'l), *v. a.* [*i.* TITLED; *pp.* TITLING, TITLED.] To entitle; to name; to call. *Milton*.

TIT'TLED (t'it'ld), *a.* Having a title. *Fawkes*.

TIT'TLE-DEED, n. (*Law*.) A written evidence of ownership of lands. *Burrill*.

TIT'TLE-LÈAF, n. Title-page. *Shak*.

TIT'TLE-LÈSS, a. Without a title; — without a name or appellation. *Chaucer*.

TIT'TLE-PÄGE, n. The page containing the title of a book. *Bp. Taylor*.

TIT'LER, n. A conical mass of refined sugar, a little larger than the ordinary loaf. *Simmonds*.

TIT'LING, n. 1. (*Ornith.*) A titlark. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. (*Ich.*) A name formerly given in the customs to stockfish. *Simmonds*.

TIT'MÖUSE, n.; *pl.* TITMICE. (*Ornith.*) An active little perching bird, of the family *Paridae*; — called also, from its diminutive size, *tit* and *tomtit*. *Baird*.

TIT'TER, v. n. [From the sound. *Johnson*.] [*i.* TITTERED; *pp.* TITTERING, TITTERED.] To laugh with restraint; to laugh without much noise; to giggle; to utter or emit a tremulous, low laugh.

Thus Sal, with tears in either eye,
While victor Ned sat tittering by. *Shenstone*.

TIT'TER, v. n. To ride on each end of a balanced plank or timber, as children do for amusement; to see-saw. — See TEETER. *Forby*.

TIT'TER, n. A restrained laugh. *Neville*.

The leer, the titter, and the grin. *Whitehead*.

TIT'TER-ING, n. Act of one who titters; suppressed laughter; a giggling.

TIT'TER-TÖT'TER, n. The game or play of see-saw; titter. [*Local, Eng.*] *Hallivell*.

TIT'TLE, n. [*Dim. of tit*.] A small particle; a point; a dot; jot; iota; a bit. *Math. v. 18*.

TIT'TLE-TÄT'TLE, n. [*Reduplication of tattle*.] 1. Idle talk; prattle; gabble.

That abominable *tit-tattle*,
The cud eschewed by human cattle. *Byron*.

2. An idle talker; a tattler. *Tatler*.

TIT'TLE-TÄT'TLE, v. n. To prate idly. *Shak*.

TIT'TLE-TÄT'TLING, n. The act of prating idly; tattling; prattling. *Sidney*.

† TIT'U-BÄTE, v. n. [*L. titubo*, *titubatum*.] To stumble; to stagger. *Cockeram*.

† TIT'U-BÄ'TION, n. [*L. titubatio*.] The act of stumbling; a staggering. *Bailey*.

TIT'U-LÄR (t'it'yü-lär), *a.* [*L. titulus*, a superscription; *It. titolare*; *Sp. titular*; *Fr. titulaire*.] Existing only in name or title; nominal; having or conferring only the title; titulary.

He is not a mere *titular* deity. *Scott*.

TIT'U-LÄR, n. Titulary. *Wright*.

TIT'U-LÄR'I-TY, n. The state of being titular, or merely nominal. [*R.*] *Browne*.

TIT'U-LÄR-LY, ad. Nominally; by title or name only. *Mountagu*.

TIT'U-LÄ-RY, a. Pertaining to, or consisting in, a title or titles. "*Titulary* honors." *St. J. P.*

TIT'U-LÄ-RY, n. One who has a title or right. *Neither titularies nor perpetual curates.* *Ayliffe*.

TIT'-VÄR-BLER, n. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the sub-family *Paridae*. *Swainson*.

TIT'-Y-R'I-NÆ, n. pl. (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of dentirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Muscicapidae*; becardes. *Gray*.



Tityra inquisitor.

TIV'ER, n. Red ochre, used in some parts of England for marking sheep. *Wright*.

TIV'ER, v. a. To mark, as sheep with tiver or red ochre. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright*.

TIV'Y, ad. With speed; tantivy. [*R.*]

In a bright moonshine, while the winds whistle loud,
Tivy, tivy, tivy, we mount and we fly. *Dryden*.

TME'SIS (më'sis), *n.* [*L., from Gr. τμήσις; τέμνω, to cut.*] (*Rhet.*) The separation of the parts of a compound word; as, "The Lord . . . is long-suffering to us-ward." *2 Pet. iii. 9*.

TÔ, or TQ [tô, *W. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; tû, *S.*; tû or tû, *P. F.*], *prep.* [*M. Goth. du; A. S. to; Frs. to; Dut. te, tot; Ger. zu; Ir., Gael., & Pol. do.* — *L. ad*, the vowel being transposed.]

1. In the direction of; towards; — noting direction with or without motion, and opposed to *from*; as, "To the north was an open country."

The lamp hangs from the ceiling to the floor. *Harris*.

She stretched her arms to heaven. *Dryden*.

2. Expressing a relation of direction towards a place, point, goal, state, or condition, with the idea of arrival.

These figs came from Turkey to England. *Harris*.

Take you some company, and away to horse. *Shak*.

3. In accordance with; after; — noting accord, adaptation, or agreement.

Thus they with sacred thought
Moved on in silence to soft pipes. *Milton*.

He to God's image, she to his, was made. *Dryden*.

4. Expressing a relation of direction with the idea of a prescribed boundary, an end, an aim, or a purpose; in respect of; as regards; regarding; concerning.

Marks and points out each one of us to slaughter. *B. Jonson*.

Ingenuous to their ruin, every age
Improves the act and instruments of rage. *Waller*.

Great numbers were crowded to death. *Clarendon*.

I drink to the general joy of the whole table. *Shak*.

What is't to thee if he neglect thy urn? *Dryden*.

5. Noting addition or possession.

Wisdom he has, and to his wisdom courage,
Temper to that, and unto all success. *Denham*.

6. Noting nearness, connection, or opposition.

It rests with me, here, brand to brand,
Worn as thou art, to bid thee stand. *W. Scott*.

She . . . revileth him to his face. *Swift*.

7. Noting extent or comprehensiveness, excluding all omission or exception.

Who hate and scorn you to a man. *Swift*.

There were to the number of three hundred horse. *Bacon*.

8. In comparison with; compared with; — noting proportion or comparison.

Among the ancients, the weight of oil was to that of wine as wine to tea. *Arbutnot*.

9. As far as.

Some Americans [aborigines], otherwise of quick parts,
could not count to one thousand, nor had any distinct idea
of it, though they could reckon very well to twenty. *Locke*.

10. Expressing a reference to the extent of duration; until; till.

From the beginning of the world to the time that now is. *R. Gloucester*.

11. † In the character of; for; as.

I have a king here to my flatterer. *Shak*.

To and fro, or to and again, backwards and for-

wards; one way and the other.



TÔ'DY, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the sub-family *Tochina*.— See **TODINÆ**. *Gray.*

TÔE (*ts*), *n.* [*A. S. ta*; *Frs. tane*; *Dut. toon*, *teen*; *Ger. zehe*; *Dan. tau*; *Sw. ta*; *Icel. tá*.]
1. One of the small members which form the extremity of the foot, having nearly the same organization as the fingers. *Dunglison*.
2. A part, as of a shoe, stocking, &c., corresponding to the toes of the human foot. *Herbert*.
3. Any prolongation like a toe.

Green tody (*Todus viridis*).



TÔE, *v. a.* To touch with the toe; to come up to; as, "To toe the mark." [*Vulgar.*] *Clarke*.
TÔED, *a.* Having a toe or toes;—used in composition; as, "Long-toed"; "Square-toed."

TQ-FALL', *n.* Decline; setting; end.
For him in vain, at to-fall of the day,
The babes shall linger at the unclosing gate. *Cowper*

TÔFF'Y, *n.* A hard-baked candy or sweatmeat of molasses, or sugar, and butter. *Simmonds*.

†TQ-FÔRE', *prep.* [*A. S. to-foran, to-for*] Before; previous to. *Spectator*.

†TQ-FÔRE', *ad.* Before. *Shak.*

TÔFT, *n.* 1. † A grove of trees:—a hill. *Wright*.
2. [*Low L toftum*.] (*Old Eng. Law.*) A place where a message has stood. *Cowell*.

TÔFT'MAN, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) The owner of a toft. *Whishaw*.

TÔ'FUS, *n.* See **TOPHUS**.

TÔ'GĀ, *n.* [*L. from tego, to cover*.] (*Rom. Ant.*) The outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace, long, broad, and flowing, and consisting of a single piece of stuff. It was the peculiar distinction of the Romans. *Wm. Smith*.

TÔ'GĀ-PRÆ-TĒX'TĀ, *n.* (*Roman Ant.*) A toga with a broad purple border, worn by children of both sexes, by magistrates, by priests, and by persons engaged in sacred rites and in paying vows. *Wm. Smith*.

TÔ'GĀ-VR'Ē-LIS. [*L. manly gown*.] (*Roman Ant.*) The gown assumed by boys in their sixteenth year. *Wm. Smith*.

TÔ'GĀ-TĒD, *a.* [*L. togatus*.] Dressed in, or wearing, a toga; gowned. *Sir M. Sandys*.

TÔ'ĒD, *a.* [*L. togatus*.] Togated. *Shak.*

TQ-GĒTH'ER, *ad.* [*A. S. togedere*.—See **GATHER**.] 1. In company or union; unitedly.

We turned over many books together. *Shak.*
The king joined humanity and policy together. *Bacon*.

2. In the same time; contemporaneously.
While he and I live together, I shall not be thought the worst poet. *Dryden*.

3. Without intermission; uninterruptedly.
They had a great debate concerning the punishment of one of their admirals, which lasted a month together. *Addison*.

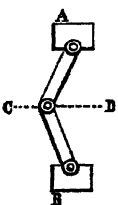
4. In continuity or a state of union.
Some tree's broad leaves together sewed. *Milton*.
Together with, in union with; in a state of mixture with. "The bad together with the good." *Dryden*.

TÔG'ĒB-Y, *n.* Clothes; garments; articles of dress; tawdry apparel. [*Vulgar.*] *Qu. Rev.*

TÔG'GLE (*ŭg'gl*), *n.* 1. (*Naut.*) A pin placed through the bight or eye of a rope, block-strap, or bolt, to keep it in its place, or to put the bight or eye of another rope upon, and thus to secure them both together. *Dana*.
2. A button. *Simmonds*.

TÔG'GLE-JÔINT, *n.* A joint consisting of two rods or bars so connected that they may be brought into the same straight line by a moving force, and thus be made to exert great pressure; an elbow or knee-joint. *Bigelow*.

The figure represents a toggle-joint between the parts A and B. A force, acting in the direction C D, acts with great and constantly increasing power to separate them.



Toggle-joint.

TÔIL, *v. n.* [*A. S. tiolan*, to toil; *tiġan*, to till, to toil — See **TILL**] [*i. TOILED*; *pp. TOILING*,

TOILED] To labor; to work hard; to use exertion; to strive.

This Percy was the man nearest my soul,
Who like a brother toiled in my affairs. *Shak.*

†TÔIL, *v. a.* 1. To labor; to work at. *Milton*.
2. † To overlabor; to weary.

He, toiled with works of war, retired himself
To Italy. *Shak.*

TÔIL, *n.* Labor; hard, fatiguing, or painful work.
For God, said he, hath made me forget all my toil. *Gen. xli. 51*.
There mark what ills the scholar's life assails —
Toil, envy, want, the patron, and the jail. *Johnson*.

Syn. — See **WORK**.
TÔIL, *n.* [*L. tela*, any woven stuff, a web, a design; *texo, textus*, to weave; *Fr. toiles*, a toil.]
A net or a snare to catch animals; a trap.

Then toils for beasts and lime for birds were found. *Dryden*.

TÔIL'ER, *n.* One who toils; a laborer. *Sherwood*.

TÔIL'ET, *n.* [*Fr. toilette*; *toile*, cloth, from *L. tela*, a web.]

1. A covering for a dressing-table. *Simmonds*.

2. A dressing-table. *Pope*.

An untouched Bible graced her toilet. *Prior*.

3. Act of dressing; personal attire; dress.

4. A bag or case for night-clothes. *Simmonds*.

To make one's toilet, to arrange one's personal attire.

TÔIL'ET-GLASS, *n.* A looking-glass for a toilet or dressing-table. *Simmonds*.

TÔIL'ET-QUILT, *n.* A bed-cover, or a cover for a dressing-table. *Simmonds*.

TÔIL'ET-SĒR'VICE, } *n.* Earthen-ware and glass
TÔIL'ET-SĒT, } utensils for a dressing-room. *Simmonds*.

TÔIL'ETTE, *n.* [*Fr.*] An ante-room for dressing; a toilet. — See **TOILET**. *Simmonds*.

TÔIL'FUL, *a.* Laborious; toilsome. *Smollett*.

TÔIL-LI-NĒTTE', *n.* A stuff of silk and cotton warp, and woollen weft, for waistcoats. *IV. Ency.*

TÔIL'ING, *n.* Oppressive labor; toil. *Udal*.

TÔIL'LESS, *a.* Free from toil. *Milman*.

TÔIL'SOME (*tôil'sum*), *a.* Laborious; weary; fatiguing. "Many toilsome steps." *Dryden*.

TÔIL'SOME-LY, *ad.* In a toilsome manner; with toil; laboriously. *Bp. Hall*.

TÔIL'SOME-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being toilsome; wearisomeness; laboriousness. *Secker*.

TÔIL'STRUNG, *a.* Strengthened by labor or exercise. "The toilsprung youth." [*R.*] *Thomson*.

TÔIL'WÖRN, *a.* Worn or exhausted by toil. "A toilworn mariner." *Boyd*.

TÔISE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A French measure of length, equal to 6 French feet, or 6.3945925 English feet. *Brande*.

TQ-KĀY' (*tq-kā*), *n.* A rich, luscious wine, of a peculiar aromatic flavor, made at Tokay in Hungary. It is usually more or less turbid, and is preferred in that state. *Brande*.

TÔ'KEN (*w'kn*), *n.* [*M. Goth. taikns*; *A. S. tacen, taen*; *Dut. teeken, teiken*; *Ger. zeichen*; *Dan. tegn*; *Sw. tecken*; *Icel. takn*.]
1. A sign; a mark; a symbol; a symptom.

Young plantains, and branches of a tree which the Indians call *F. Adhio*, . . . brought as tokens of peace and amity. *Cook*.

It is indeed a very unhappy token of the corruption of our manners, that there should be any so inconsiderate. *Addison*.

2. † A spot on the body denoting infection, as of the plague; a plague-spot.

For the Lord's tokens on you both I see. *Shak.*

3. A memorial of friendship; something given to serve as a remembrance; a souvenir.

This is some token from a newer friend. *Shak.*

4. A small coin struck in England by private individuals before the government coined such pieces, a coin current by sufferance, but not coined by authority, formerly to pass for a farthing, but in modern times for a higher value.

Buy a token's worth of great pins. *B. Jonson*.

5. (*Printing.*) Ten quires of paper. *Marsh*.

Syn. — See **MARK**.

TÔ'KEN (*w'kn*), *v. a.* 1. To make known. [*R.*]

What in time proceeds
May token to the future our past deeds. *Shak.*
2. To indicate by spots, as infection. [*R.*] *Shak.*
TÔ'KENED (*w'knd*), *p. a.* Indicated by spots. "The tokened pestilence." *Shak.*

TÔ'KEN-LĒSS (*t'skn-lës*), *a.* Without any token or sign. *Byron*.

†TÔK'IN, *n.* A tocsin. *Wonderful Year*.

TÔ'LA, *n.* An East Indian weight, equal to 180 grains troy. *Simmonds*.

TÔLD, *i. & p.* from *tell*. Mentioned. — See **TELL**.

TÔLE, *v. a.* [*i. TOLED*; *pp. TOLING, TOLLED*.] To draw; to allure; to toll. — See **TOLL**. *Locke*.

TQ-LĒ'DÔ, *n.* A sword of metal tempered, or like one tempered, at Toledo, formerly celebrated for its swords. *B. Jonson*.

TÔL'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [*L. tolerabilis*; *It. tollerabile*; *Sp. tolerable*; *Fr. tolérable*.]

1. That may be borne, endured, or tolerated enduringly; sufferable; supportable.

Cold and heat scarce tolerable. *Milton*.
2. Neither excellent nor contemptible; passable. "A tolerable translation." *Dryden*.

TÔL'ER-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being tolerable. [*R.*] *Johnson*.

TÔL'ER-A-BLY, *ad.* 1. In a manner that may be endured; supportably. *Hammond*.

2. Moderately well; passably.

[He] had acquitted himself tolerably at a ball. *Addison*.

TÔL'ER-ANCE, *n.* [*L. tolerantia*; *tolero, tolerans*, to bear, to endure; *It. tolleranza*; *Sp. tolerancia*; *Fr. tolérance*.] The power or the act of enduring; endurance; toleration.

The same in dangers and travels we term tolerances, patience, and fortitude. *Holland*.

Syn. — *Tolerance* is applied to the disposition of habit of mind; *toleration*, to action. Principles of tolerance will lead to the toleration of different opinions.

TÔL'ER-ANT, *a.* [*L. tolerans*.] Disposed to tolerate; indulgent; forbearing. *Prof. White*.

TÔL'ER-ATE, *v. a.* [*L. tolero, toleratus*; *tollo*, to lift up; *It. tollerare*, to bear, to tolerate; *Sp. tolerar*; *Fr. tolérer*. — Sansc. *tul*; *Gr. ὴλῶ*.]

M. Goth. *thulan*, to suffer, to tolerate; *A. S. tholan*, to bear, to endure; *Dut. & Ger. dulden*; *Dan. taale*; *Sw. tåla*; *Icel. thola*.] [*i. TOLERATED*; *pp. TOLERATING, TOLERATED*.]

To allow so as not to hinder; to permit, as something not wholly approved; to suffer; to endure; to admit.

Men should not tolerate themselves one minute in any known sin. *Decay of Chr. Piety*.

Crying should not be tolerated in children. *Locke*.

Syn. — A person tolerates a thing when he does not hinder it, though he had power to do so; he permits or allows it when he authorizes it by express consent. What is tolerated is bad or not approved, and suffered only because it cannot well or easily be prevented.

Toleration is an informal, and permission a formal, allowance of an action, which the magistrate or government declines to sanction. In some countries in which there is an established religion, other religions are tolerated. Different religions, though not patronized or approved, are tolerated; things of little importance are permitted, allowed, or suffered to be done without resistance. — See **ADMIT**, **ALLOW**.

TÔL'ER-ATION, *n.* [*L. toleratio*.]

1. The act of tolerating; allowance given to that which is not wholly approved; endurance.

Toleration of fortune of every sort. *St. T. Elyot*.
The indulgence and toleration granted to these men. *South*.

2. (*Eccl.*) Permission for the free exercise of a religion different from that established.

Toleration implies a right of enjoying the benefit of the laws and of all social privileges, without any regard to difference of religion. *Brande*.

Toleration Act, the act of William and Mary of England which repealed the statutes imposing penalties on Protestant Dissenters for nonconformity to the ritual and discipline of the established church. *Eden*.

Syn. — See **TOLERANCE**.

TÔLL (*töl*), *n.* [*A. S. toll*, a toll, a tribute; *Dut. tol*; *Ger. zoll*; *Dan. told*; *Sw. tull*; *Icel. tollr*; *W. toll*. — *Gr. ῥίλος*, a toll. — *Junius* and *Skinner* derive *toll* (*A. S. toll*), a tribute, from *Gr. ῥίλος*, an end, a tribute, or a toll; *Johnson*, from *L. tollō*, to raise, to take or carry away. — *Bp. Burgess* thinks *toll*, a tribute, is probably from *tell* (*A. S. tellan*), to count, to number, as *dole* from deal, the *toll* of a bell being strokes lightly struck, measured, or numbered at regular intervals; and *toll* or *toll*, to draw, signifying to produce an effect by slow, insensible degrees. — *Serenius* is inclined to the derivation of *toll*, a tribute, from *tell*, to count, to number, noticing the *Su. Goth. tæla*, to reckon. — *Tooke* derives both *toll*, a tribute, and the *toll* of a bell from

of Congress it is decided that, unless specified to the contrary, a ton is to be understood as 2240 lbs. avoirdupois. *Cyc. of Com.*

TŌN, *n.* A ton of flour, in commerce, is 8 sacks, or 10 barrels; a ton of potatoes, 10 bushels. In Cornwall, the miners' ton is 21 cwt., or 2332 lbs. *Simmonds.*

3. A measure of capacity, containing 252 gallons;—usually written *ton*. *Brande.*

4. Forty cubic feet of round or rough timber, or fifty feet of hewn timber. *Simmonds.*

5. One ton of timber, as usually surveyed, contains 50 $\frac{22}{100}$ cubic feet. *Greenleaf.*

5. In the measurement of a ship, forty cubic feet. *Simmonds.*

TŌN, *n.* [Fr., from *L. tonus*, tone.] The prevailing fashion; high mode; style; vogue.

Lady Melbourne was a very sensible woman; and, having a magnificent house and making great entertainments, was one at the head of the fashion, or ton. *Horace Walpole.*

TON. [A. S. *tan*.] A termination of names of places.—See **TOWN**. *Gibson.*

† **TŌNĀME**, *n.* A name added to another name; a surname. *Version of Eccles. xlvii. 19.*

TŌN'CA—BĒAN, *n.* See **TONGA-BEAN**.

TŌN-DĪ'NŌ, *n.* [Sp.] (*Arch.*) An astragal. *Brande.*

TŌNE, *n.* [Gr. *róvō*, a cord, a rope, a tone; *réivō*, to stretch; *L. tonus*, a tone; *It. tuono*, *tono*; *Sp. tono*; *Fr. ton*.—Dut. *toon*; *Ger. ton*; *Dan. tone*; *Sw. ton*.—W. *ton*.]

1. The particular quality of any sound; a note; as, "A shrill tone"; "A low tone."

The strength of a voice or sound makes a difference in the loudness or softness, but not in the tone. *Bacon.*

These from thy lips were like harmonious tones. *Dryden.*

2. The quality of the voice as modified by the feelings of the speaker; accent.

Eager his tone, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*

A tone which did not suit such emotions. *Blair.*

3. A particular or affected sound or intonation in speaking or reading; a whining or a mournful sound of the voice.

We ought certainly to read blank verse so as to make every line sensible to the ear; at the same time, in doing so, the appearance of sing-song and tone must be entirely against. *Blair.*

4. Tension, state, or temper of mind; mood.

The mind is not always in the same state; being at times calm, at times agitated, and these different states may be distinguished by the tone of the voice. *Kames.*

To drag the mind . . . from a philosophical tone or temper to the drudgery of private and public business. *Bolingbroke.*

5. Tenor; character; spirit; strain; as, "The tone of his remarks was commendatory."

6. (*Mus.*) A property of sound by which it comes under the relation of grave and acute:—a certain interval between two sounds, as in the major tone and the minor tone, the ratio of the first of which is eight to nine, and which results from the difference of the fourth to the fifth, while the ratio of the latter is nine to ten, and results from the difference of the minor third to the fourth. *Moore.*

7. (*Med.*) Tension or firmness proper to each organic tissue:—elasticity. *Dunghison.*

8. (*Paint.*) The prevailing color of a picture, or its general effect, depending on the right relation of objects in shadow to the principal light, and on the quality of color, by which it is felt to owe part of its brightness to the hue of the light upon it. *Fairholt.*

Syn.—See **SOUND**.

TŌNE, *v. a.* **1.** To utter in an affected tone, or sing-song manner. *South.*

2. To regulate the tone of; to tune. *Clarke.*

To tone down, to soften; to modify; to qualify; to lessen. *Wiseman. N. Brit. Rev.*

To tone down a picture, (*Painting*) to soften the coloring, so that a subdued harmony of tint may prevail, and all undue glare be avoided. *Ogilvie.*

TŌNED (*tōned*), *a.* Having a particular tone;—used in composition; as, "High-toned."

TŌNE'LESS, *a.* Having no tone. *Kenrick.*

TŌNE'—SŪL'—LA—BLE, *n.* A syllable which is accented. *Ogilvie.*

TŌNG, and **TŌNG**, *n.* See **TONGUE**, and **TONGS**.

TŌN'GA, *n.* A silver coin of Bokhara, worth about 7½d. sterling (\$0.15). *Simmonds.*

TŌN'GA—BĒAN, *n.* The sweet-scented seed of a large leguminous tree (*Coumarouna*, or *Dip-*

teria, *odorata*) growing in French Guiana;—used for scenting snuff, and called also *tonca-bean*, and *tonquin-bean*. *Archer. Baird.*

TŌNG'KĀNG, *n.* A kind of boat or junk used in the seas of the Eastern archipelago. *Simmonds.*

TŌN'GŌ, *n.* The mangrove. [The Pacific.] *Simmonds.*

TŌNGS, *n. pl.* [A. S. & Dut. *tang*; Old *Ger. zanga*; *Ger. zange*; *Dan. tang*; *Sw. tång*; *Icel. taung*.—Gael. *teangas*.—It. *tenaglie*, pincers; *Sp. tenaza*, tongs; *Fr. tenailles*.—Probably related to *L. tango*, to touch, *Sw. taga*, Eng. *take*. *Bosworth.*] An instrument of metal, with two limbs, for gripping or handling any thing, as hot coals, heated metals, &c.

They turn the glowing mass with crooked tongs. *Dryden.*

A pair of tongs like a smith's tongs. *Mon tamer.*

TŌNGUE (*tūng*), *n.* [M. Goth. *tuggo* (pronounced *tungo*); A. S. *tunge*; Frs. *tunga*, *tonge*; Dut. *tang*; *Ger. zunge*; *Dan. tunge*; *Sw. & Icel. tunga*.—Gael. *teanga*.—Old Eng. *tunge*.]

1. A muscular and very mobile organ in the mouth, covered by a mucous membrane, on which are numerous papillæ, and performing important functions, as in tasting, in eating, or chewing, or swallowing food, in receiving drink, and, in man, in articulating. *Dunghison.*

Who with the tongue of angels can relate? *Milton.*

They hiss for hiss returned with forked tongue To forked tongue. *Milton.*

2. Speech; talk; discourse:—fluency of speech or utterance.

Much tongue and much judgment seldom go together; for talking and thinking are two quite different faculties. *L'Estrange.*

3. Articulate utterance; the faculty of speech. *Parrots, imitating human tongue. Dryden.*

4. Manner of speaking; speech. *Keep a good tongue in thy head. Shak.*

5. A language; as, "The Hebrew tongue."

To speak all tongues and do all miracles. *Milton.*

We must be free, or die, who speak the tongue That Shakespeare spoke. *Wordsworth.*

"Paradise Lost" is a noble possession for a people to have inherited, but the English tongue is a nobler heritage. *French.*

6. Speech, as opposed to action; mere words or assertions.

My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth. *1 John iii. 18.*

7. A nation or people, as distinguished by their language. *Rev. v. 9.*

8. Any thing projected or protruding like the tongue, or any thing in the shape of the tongue, as a long, narrow strip of land extending into the water, or an arm of the sea extending into the land, the clapper of a bell, a projection as of a buckle or stock, the projection on the edge of a piece of wood that corresponds to and fits a groove, the taper part of the lower end of a spindle, or the upper main-piece of a made mast, &c.

9. (*Naut.*) A short piece of rope spliced into the upper part of standing-backstays, &c., to the size of the topmast-head. *Mar. Dict.*

Tongue of a sword, that part of the blade on which the gripe, shell, and pommel are fixed. *Stoquer.*

To hold one's tongue, to be silent. *Addison.*

Syn.—See **LANGUAGE**.

TŌNGUE (*tūng*), *v. a.* [*é. TONGUED*; *pp. TONGUING*, *TONGUED*.] To chide; to scold; to rate; to brand publicly; to make infamous.

How might she tongue me! *Shak.*

TŌNGUE (*tūng*), *v. n.* **1.** To talk; to prate.

Such stuff as madmen tongue. *Shak.*

2. To use the tongue, as in playing the flute, or similar instrument of music. *Clarke.*

TŌNGUED (*tūngd*), *a.* Having a tongue;—often used in composition; as, "Double-tongued."

Tongued they are not like other birds. Holland.

TŌNGUE'—DŌUGH—TY (*tūng'dūā-tē*), *a.* Valiant in word, not in act; boastful. *Milton.*

TŌNGUE'—FĒNCE (*tūng'fēns*), *a.* Power of eloquence or arguing. [Ludicrous.] *Milton.*

TŌNGUE'—GRĀFT—ING, *n.* A mode of grafting by inserting the end of a scion in the stock in a certain manner. *P. Cyc.*

TŌNGUE'LESS (*tūng'les*), *a.* **1.** Having no tongue:—speechless. "A tongueless mouth." *Shak.*

What tongueless blocks! would they not speak? *Shak.*

2. Not spoken of; unnamed. [*R.*]

One good deed, dying tongueless. *Shak.*

† **TŌNGUE'—PĀD** (*tūng'pād*), *n.* A great talker: a loquacious person. *Taitler.*

TŌNGUE'—SHĀPED (*tūng'shāpt*), *a.* **1.** Shaped like a tongue.

2. (*Bot.*) Long, fleshy, plano-convex, and obtuse; linguiform. *Lindley.*

TŌNGUE'—TĪE (*tūng'tī*), *v. a.* To render unable to speak or to articulate distinctly.

That extreme modesty and bashfulness which ordinarily tongue-ties us in all good company. *Goodman.*

TŌNGUE'—TĪE, *n.* (*Med.*) Impeded motion of the tongue in consequence of the shortness of the frenum. *Dunghison.*

TŌNGUE'—TĪED (*tūng'tīd*), *a.* Having an impediment of speech; unable to speak freely. *Shak.*

TŌNGUE'Y (*tūng'e*), *a.* Disposed to use the tongue in much talking; talkative; loquacious. "A tonguey woman." *Wickliffe.*

Flippant, tonguey, and self-conceited. *New Englander.*

TŌN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *tonikos*; *réivō*, to stretch; *It. & Sp. tonico*; *Fr. tonique*.—See **TONE**.]

1. Relating to a tone or sound, or to tones. "The tonic chord." "The tonic note." *Moore.*

2. (*Med.*) Relating to tone:—increasing or strengthening the tone or muscular action, as a medicine. *Dunghison.*

3. † Noting an extension of the muscles or organs of motion; extended. *Smith on Old Age.*

Tonic power, (*Med.*) irritability. — *Tonic spasm*, (*Med.*) a rigid contraction of muscles without relaxation, as in tetanus, &c.—See **SPASM**. *Dunghison.*

TŌN'IC, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) A medicine which has the power of exciting slowly and by insensible degrees the organic actions of the different systems of the animal economy, and of augmenting their strength in a durable manner; a tonic or strengthening medicine. *Dunghison.*

‡ Bitter vegetable substances which are not associated with an acid or narcotic principle, preparations of iron, cold water, &c., act as tonics. *Dunghison.*

2. (*Mus.*) The key-note of any composition;—written also *tonique*. *Moore.*

TŌN'IC—CAL, *a.* Tonic. [*R.*] *Browne.*

TŌN'IC'—TY, *n.* (*Med.*) The faculty that determines the tone of the solids:—irritability.

Excessive tonicity causes erethism or crispness; deficient tonicity, atony or weakness. *Dunghison.*

TŌN'IGHT (*tō-nīt'*), *n.* This night. *Shak.*

TŌN'IGHT (*tō-nīt'*), *ad.* On this night. *Shak.*

TŌN'KA—BĒAN, *n.* Tonga-bean. *Simmonds.*

TŌN'NAGE (*tūn'āj*), *n.* **1.** The number of tons burden which the measurement of a ship or other vessel represents she will carry.

Tonnage is estimated sometimes by bulk, but more generally by weight; a ton by bulk being equal to forty cubic feet, a ton by weight equaling twenty hundred weight. *Simmonds.*

2. Duty or custom paid on goods by the ton; a custom or impost due for merchandise brought or carried in tons, from, or to, other countries, after a certain rate for every ton. *Cowell.*

The custom-house duties, or, as they were then called, *tonnage* and *poundage*, had since the time of Henry VI. been granted to successive sovereigns for life. *Qu. Rev.*

‡ The duties paid on the *tonnage* of a ship are abolished, in relation to vessels of the United States, by the act of May 31, 1830, and also all *tonnage* duties on foreign vessels, provided that all discriminating or countervailing duties of such foreign nations, as far as they operate to the disadvantage of the United States, have been abolished. *Bowmer.*

TŌ'NOUS, *a.* Having a tone; full of tone or sound; sonorous. *Kenrick.*

TŌN'QUIN—BĒAN, *n.* See **TONGA-BEAN**.

TŌN—QUI—NĒSĒ', *n. sing. & pl.* A native, or the natives, of Tonquin. *Wright.*

TŌN'SIL, *n.* [*L. tonsilla*, tonsils; *tondeo*, *Fr. tonsus*, to shear, to clip; *It. tonsilla*, a tonsil; *Fr. tonsille*.] (*Anat.*) One of the two complex ovoid glands, situated one on each side of the fauces, at the basis of the tongue, and opening into the cavity of the mouth by several ducts;—called also *almond*. *Dunghison.*

TŌN'SILE, *a.* [*L. tonsilis*.] That may be clipped, sheared, or shaven. *Mason.*

TÓN'SIL-LAR, *a.* Tonsillitic. *Davenport.*
TÓN-SIL-LÍT'IC, *a.* Relating to tonsils. *Dun.*
TÓN-SIL-LÍT'S, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the tonsils; common quinsy. *Dunglison.*
TÓN'SQR, *n.* A barber. *Sir W. Scott.*
TÓN-SÓR-AL, *a.* [*L. tonsorius*.] Pertaining to shaving, or to a barber. *W. Smith.*
TÓN'SURE (tón'shur), *n.* [*L. tonsura*; *tondeo*, *tonsus*, to shave; *It. & Sp. tonsura*; *Fr. tonsure*.]
 1. The act of shearing or shaving, or the state of being sheared, shaved, or shaven, — especially the shaving or polling of the head.
A particular tonsure of the hair. Ep. Horaley.
 2. The ceremony of having the crown of the head shaven; — the distinctive mark of the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church.
It was a preparatory rite upon receiving sacred orders, and consisted in clipping away the hair from a circular space at the back of the head, which circle, thus formed, was enlarged as the person rose in ecclesiastical station and dignity. It was generally believed to have been intended as a memorial of our Saviour's crown of thorns. Eden.
 3. The shaven head of one of the Roman Catholic clergy. *Clarke.*
TÓN'SURED (tón'shurd), *a.* Having a tonsure; clipped; shaven. *Sydney Smith.*
TÓN-TINE' (tón-tén', *E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; *ton-tén'* or *ton-tin', F.*), *n.* [*Fr.* from *Tonti*, a Neapolitan, from whom the scheme originated.] A species of life rent or annuity derived from the fund of an association formed on the condition that the rents of those of the subscribers who may die shall accrue to the survivors, either in whole or in part. *Bouvier.*
TÓN-TINE', *a.* Relating to a tontine. *W. Scott.*
TÓ'NY, *n.* A simpleton. [*Ludicrous.*] *Dryden.*
TÓO, *ad.* [*A. S. to.*]
 1. Noting excess; over and above; overmuch; more than enough; — used to augment the signification of an adjective or an adverb to an excessive or vicious degree.
His will too strong to bend, too proud to learn. Cowley.
 2. Likewise; also; in addition; moreover.
A courtier and a patriot too. Pope.
Too is sometimes repeated to increase its emphasis; but this reduplication always seems harsh, and is therefore laid aside. Johnson.
O that this too, too solid flesh would melt. Shak.
TOOK (tók, *51*) [*ták, S. P. J. Sm. Wb.*; *tók, W. E. F. K.*], *i.* from *take*. — See **TAKE**.
TÓOL, *n.* [*A. S. tol, tool, tohl*; *Icel. tol*; *Fr. outil*. — From *utilian*, to toil. *Skinner.*]
 1. Any instrument of manual operation; a mechanical instrument of any kind for working with; an implement commonly used by the hand of one man in some manual labor.
Armed with such gardening-tools. Milton.
The carpenters . . . with their chests of tools. Anson.
 2. A person who is the tool or instrument employed or used by another; a hireling.
Ordained the tools of fate to be. Rowe.
Perhaps you took me for a fool. Designed alone your sex's tool. Dorset.
Syn. — See **INSTRUMENT**.
TÓOL, *v. a.* To shape with a tool, or to ornament with a tool. *Clarke.*
TÓOL'-FUND, *n.* An insurance fund for the reimbursement of workmen for the loss of their tools by fire, &c. *Simmonds.*
TÓOL'-MAK-ING, *a.* Making tools. *Franklin.*
†TÓOM, *a.* [*Dan. & Sw. tom.*] Empty. *Wickliffe.*
Still used in the north of England. Todd.
TÓOM, *v. a.* To empty. [*North of Eng.*] *Brockett.*
TÓON, } *n.* (*Bot.*) A large tree, growing in
TÓON'A, } the East Indies, which yields toon-
 wood; bastard cedar; *Cedrela Toona. Eng. Cyc.*
TÓON'-WOOD (-wád), *n.* The reddish-brown wood of *Cedrela Toona*, or bastard cedar, much used in the East Indies for cabinet-work, furniture, &c.; — called also *Indian mahogany*, and *Indian cedar. Eng. Cyc.*
TÓÔT, *v. n.* [*From A. S. totian*, to elevate. *Todd*

—It seems to be from *A. S. to-witan*, to know, to perceive, — *to-wit, too it, toot*, is an obvious course of corruption. In *Piers Plouhman*, "a beme toten" is a beam espy; "his ton todeden out" is his toes peeped out. — *Udal's "tootyng hill"* is a high place from whence to see afar off; "a tootyng ruff" — a ruff look over or out, projecting; "tootyng noses" — projecting, prominent noses. *Richardson.* [*i.* **TOOTED**; *pp.* **TOOTING**, **TOOTED**.]
 1. † To stand out; to be prominent. *Howell.*
 2. † To search; to seek; to peep; to pry.
Spying, looking, tooting, watching. Latimer.

TÓÔT, *v. n.* [*Dut. toeten*.] To make a sound, as upon a horn, &c.: — to cry. *Wright.*
That wisacre deserves . . . a tooting horn. Howell.

TÓÔT, *v. a.* To sound, as a horn. *W. Browne.*

TÓÔT, *n.* A note or sound imitative of the word, blown on a horn; a blast. *Sir W. Scott.*

TÓÔT'ER, *n.* 1. † A spy; a scout.

These things go forth and the Lord to me, Go and put a tooter on your shoulder. Wickliffe.

2. One who toots on a horn. *B. Jonson.*

TÓÔTH, *n.*; *pl. TEETH*. [*M. Goth. tuntha*; *A. S. toth*, *pl. teoh*; *Frs. turbine*; *Dut. tand*; *Ger. zahen*; *Old Ger. zann, zaad*; *Dan. & Sw. tand*; *Icel. tann*. — *Sanse. danta*; *Pers. dandan*; *Hind. dant*. — *Gr. dōtos, dōtvros*; *L. dens, dentis*; *It. dente*; *Sp. diente*; *Fr. dent*.]
 1. One of the small, hard bones, shaped in general like an irregular cone, fixed in the jaws, and serving to lay hold of, and to cut, tear, and triturate alimentary substances.

True teeth are found only in man, the mammalia, reptiles, and fishes. In the adult, the teeth are thirty-two in number, sixteen to each jaw, consisting of four incisors, or incisive or cutting teeth, occupying the anterior part of the jaw, two canine teeth, four bicuspid or lesser molar teeth, and six molars or great molars occupying the farther parts of the alveolar arch. Dunglison.

2. Taste; palate.

These are not dishes for thy dainty tooth. Dryden.

3. Any thing resembling, placed like, or performing the office of, a tooth, as, one of the tines of a prong or pitchfork, one of the spikes of a harrow or a rake, one of the sharp wires of a carding instrument, one of the projecting knobs on the edge of a machine or on a wheel which catch on correspondent parts of another wheel or body, &c.; a prong; a spike.

*Tooth and nail, biting and scratching; with all possible keenness; with the greatest effort; with every means of attack and defence. "A lion and bear were at tooth and nail which should carry off a fawn." L'Estrange. — To set the teeth on edge. See **EDGE**, and **TOOTH-EDGE**. — In spite of the teeth, notwithstanding any threat or any opposition; in defiance of any power of injury or defence. Shak. — To show the teeth, or one's teeth, to threaten. "When the law shows her teeth, but dare not bite." Young. — To the teeth, or to one's teeth, in open opposition. "Tell him to his teeth." Shak. — To cast in the teeth, to exprobrate openly; to reproach openly. Hooker.*

TÓÔTH, *v. a.* [*i.* **TOOTHED**; *pp.* **TOOTHING**, **TOOTHED**.]

1. To make or furnish with teeth: — to notch into so as to form teeth; to indent.

Then saws were toothed and sounding axes made. Dryden.

2. To lock into each other. *Mozzon.*

TÓÔTH'ÆCHE (tôth'æk), *n.* Ache or pain in a tooth; odontalgia.

For there was never yet philosopher That could endure the toothache patiently. Shak.

TÓÔTH'ÆCHE-GRASS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A North American gramineous plant of the genus *Ctenium*, having a very pungent taste. *Gray.*

TÓÔTH'ÆCHE-TREE, *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. A prickly shrub, native of North America, the bark and fruit of which have a hot, acrid taste; northern prickly ash; *Xanthoxylum Americanum. Gray.*

2. A deciduous shrub of the ivy family; *Aralia spinosa*; — called also *Angelica-tree. Baird. Loudon.*

TÓÔTH'-BRUSH, *n.* A brush for scrubbing or cleaning the teeth. *Booth.*

TÓÔTH'-DRÄW-ER, *n.* One who extracts teeth.

TÓÔTH'-DRÄW-ING, *n.* The extraction of a tooth, or the business of extracting teeth. *Cutler.*

TÓÔTHED (tôtht), *a.* 1. Having teeth. *Shak.*

2. (*Bot.*) Having sharp, tooth-like projections on the margin, with concave edges. *Lindley.*

TÓÔTH'-EDGE, *n.* A setting the teeth on edge; a disagreeable sensation in the teeth experienced when acids are placed in contact with them. *Dunglison.*

† **TÓÔTH'FUL**, *a.* Toothsome. *Massinger.*

TÓÔTH'ING, *n.* (*Masonry.*) Bricks alternately projecting at the end of a wall, in order that they may be bonded into a continuation of it when the remainder is carried up. *Brande.*

TÓÔTH'ING-PLANE, *n.* A tool for working on veneers. *Simmonds.*

TÓÔTH'LESS, *a.* Without teeth. *Dryden.*

TÓÔTH'LET-TED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Denticulate.

TÓÔTH'-ÖR-NA-MENT, *n.* (*Arch.*) A decoration much used in the hollow mouldings of doorways, windows, arches, &c., at the beginning of the 13th century. It appears like four leaves of the chestnut-tree united, and brought to a point at one end and expanded at the other, radiating from a central point. It is called also *dog-tooth*, and *nail-head. Britton.*

TÓÔTH'PICK, } *n.* An instrument for pick-
TÓÔTH'PICK-ER, } ing and freeing the teeth of
 substances gathered between them. *Shak.*

Toothpicks were even worn, at one time, as an ornament in the hat. Narres.

TÓÔTH'-RÄSH, *n.* A cutaneous, eruptive disease of infants; red-gum; milk-spots. *Dunglison.*

TÓÔTH'-SHÉLL, *n.* (*Conch.*) A gasteropodous mollusk of the genus *Dentalium*, having a symmetrical, tubular, conical, and generally curved shell. *Woodward.*

TÓÔTH'SOME (tôth'sum), *a.* Pleasing or agreeable to the taste; palatable.

Fonder of the toothsome than the wholesome. Tucker.

TÓÔTH'SOME-NÉSS, *n.* Pleasantness to the taste; palatableness. *Johnson.*

TÓÔTH'WORT (tôth'würt), *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. The common name of perennial plants of the genus *Dentaria*, the species of which have long, horizontal, fleshy, toothed root-stalks, of a pleasant, pungent taste. *Gray.*

2. A name of herbs of the European genus *Lathraea*, the species of which are perennial, succulent, partly subterranean, and generally considered to be parasitical upon the roots of trees: — also of *Plumbago Europaea*, a plant, the root of which is irritant, and, when chewed, often relieves the toothache. *Baird.*

TÓÔTH'Y, *a.* Having teeth. [*r.*] *Croxall.*

TÓÔT'-NÉT, *n.* A large fishing-net anchored. [*Scotland.*] *Jameson.*

TÓP, *n.* [*A. S. Dut., Frs., Dan., Ir., & Gael. top*; *Sw. topp*; *Icel. toppr.*]

1. The highest part of any thing; the most elevated or uppermost point; the summit.

Here is a mount whose top seems to despise The far more vale that underlies. Brown.

One poor roof, made of poles meeting at the top, and covered with the bark of trees. *Heylyn.*

2. The surface; superficies; upper side.

"The top of the ground." *Bacon.*

3. The highest place or rank.

The top of my ambition is to contribute to that work. Pope.

A boy from the top of a grammar school. *Locke.*

4. The crown of the head; the head.

This white top witheth mine old years. Chaucer.

He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shak.*

5. The hair on the crown; the forelock. *Shak.*

6. The head of a plant.

Heads or tops, as cabbage heads. Watts.

7. (*Naut.*) A platform, placed over the head of a lower mast, and resting on the trestle-trees, to spread the rigging, and for the convenience of men aloft. *Dana.*

8. (*Cloth Manufacturing.*) The combed wool ready for the spinner, out of which the noils for shorts and dust have been taken. *Simmonds.*

TÓP, *a.* Being on the top or summit; highest.

The top stones laid in clay are kept together. Mortimer.

TÓP, *v. n.* [*i.* **TOPPED**; *pp.* **TOPPING**, **TOPPED** or **TOPT**.]

1. To rise aloft; to be eminent.
Ridges of lofty and *topping* mountains. *Derham.*
2. To predominate; to overpower.
The will influenced by that *topping* uneasiness. *Locke.*
3. To excel; to surpass; to be superior or supreme. "Write thy best and *top*." *Dryden.*
- TÖP, v. a. 1. To cover on the top; to tip; to cap. "Mountains *top*t with snow." *Waller.*
The little Notre Dame . . . *topped* with a cupola. *Addison.*
2. To rise over or above; to surmount.
A gourd . . . *topped* and covered the tree. *L'Estrange.*
3. To outgo; to surpass. *Shak.*
4. To take off the top of; to crop.
Top your rose-trees a little with your knife. *Evelyn.*
5. To rise or reach to the top or summit of.
If aught obstruct thy course, yet stand not still,
But *top* the summit of the hill. *Denham.*
6. † To perform well; to excel in doing.
That politician *tops* his part. *Gay.*
- TÖP, n. [Ger. *topf*. — Fr. *toppie*. — From Belgic *topp*; *toppen*, to turn. *Landais*.] A kind of toy, commonly conoid, or pear-shaped, and armed with a point, on which it is made to spin, its motion being sometimes continued with a whip.
The *top* was used in ancient days by the Grecian boys. *Pulleyn.*
As a young stripling in his first sport,
On the *top* of a *top* he sits in court. *Dryden.*
To *top* up a yard or a boom, (*Naut.*) to raise one end of it by hoisting on the lift. *Dana.*
- TÖP'ÄRCH (tö'pärk), n. [Gr. *τόπαιχος*; *τόπος*, a place, and *ἀρχή*, to rule; L. *toparchia*; Fr. *toparque*.] The chief of a toparchy. *Browne.*
- TÖP'ÄR-CHY, n. [Gr. *τοπαρχία*; L. *toparchia*; Fr. *toparchie*.] (*Ant.*) A small state or lordship, comprising only a few cities or towns; a territory under the sway of a toparch.
Judea was anciently divided into ten *toparchies*. *Brande.*
- TÖP'ÄR-MÖR, n. (*Naut.*) A rail about three feet high, extending the width of the top on the after side, supported by stanchions, and equipped with a netting, and sometimes with painted canvas. *Mar. Dict.*
- TÖP'ÄU, n. (*Ornith.*) The horn-bill; *Buceros rhinoceros*; — called also *Indian raven*. *Eng. Cyc.*
- TÖP'ÄZ, n. [Gr. *τόπαζος*, *τόπαζιον*; L. *topazion*; It. *topazio*; Sp. *topacio*; Fr. *topaze*.] (*Min.*) A crystalline, transparent or translucent, pyroelectric mineral, of vitreous lustre and various colors, and composed of silica, alumina, and fluorine. *Dana.*
False topaz, or *Bohemian topaz*, a light-yellow, pellucid variety of quartz crystal, resembling yellow topaz, but distinguished by its crystalline form, and by the absence of cleavage; — called also *yellow quartz*. — *Oriental topaz*, a yellow variety of sapphire. It loses its color when exposed to heat. — *Smoky topaz*, a clove-brown variety of topaz; smoky quartz. *Dana. Cleaveland.*
- TÖP'ÄZ'Q-LITE, n. [Gr. *τόπαζος*, topaz, and *λίθος*, a stone.] A variety of lime garnet. *Dana.*
- TÖP'-BLÖCK, n. (*Naut.*) A large iron-bound block, hooked into a bolt under the lower cap, and used for the top-rope to reeve through in sending up and down top-masts. *Dana.*
- TÖP'-BÖÖTS, n. pl. Riding-boots which have light tops to them. *Simmonds.*
- TÖP'-BRİM, n. (*Sail-making*.) The space in the middle of the foot of a top-sail. *Mar. Dict.*
- TÖP'-CHÄINS, n. pl. (*Naut.*) Chains used in action, by which the lower yard is hung, in case of the slings being shot away. *Brande.*
- TÖP'-CLÖTH, n. (*Naut.*) A piece of canvas to cover the hammocks which are lashed in the top when the ship is prepared for action. *Mar. Dict.*
- TÖP'-CÖAT, n. A kind of great-coat. *Simmonds.*
- TÖP'-DRÄIN-ING, n. (*Agric.*) The act or the practice of draining the surface of land. *Clarke.*
- TÖP'-DRËSS, v. a. To apply manure to the surface of, as land. *Clarke.*
- TÖP'-DRËSS-ING, n. (*Agric.*) The act of applying manure to the surface of land: — manure laid upon land. *Farm. Encyc.*
- TÖPE, v. n. [From the Ger. *topf*, a pot, or *toppen*, to turn about, or Dut. *toppen*, to rave. *Skinner*. — Most probably of the same origin as *tipple*. *Richardson*.] To drink hard or to excess; to drink spirituous liquors to excess; to tipple.
The jolly members of a *topping* club. *Butler.*
- TÖPE, n. 1. (*Joh.*) A fish of the family *Squalidae*, or sharks, and genus *Galeus*, particularly the *Galeus vulgaris*. *Yarrell.*
2. A grove of small trees. [*India*.] *Brown.*
- TÖP'ER, n. One who topes; an intemperate drinker; a tippler; a sot. *Tucker.*
- TÖP'ËT, n. (*Ornith.*) The toupet-tit. *Clarke.*
- TÖP'FÜL, a. Full to the top or the brim. *Shak.*
- TÖP'-GÄL-LANT, a. (*Naut.*) 1. Noting the third sail, and the third mast, above the deck. *Dana.*
2. Elevated or splendid. "The consciences of *top-gallant* sparks." *L'Estrange.*
- TÖP'-GÄL-LANT, n. 1. Top-gallant sail. *Johnson.*
2. Any thing elevated or splendid. *Bacon.*
- TÖPH (töf), n. A sort of stone. — See TOPHUS.
- TÖ-Phä'CEOUS (tö-fä'shus, 66), a. [L. *tophaceus*; *tophus*, *tofus*, an earthy, volcanic rock.]
1. (*Med.*) Noting a concretion of hard, calcareous matter which forms, particularly at the surface of joints affected with gout. *Dunglison.*
2. Gravelly; gritty; stony. *Arbuthnot.*
- TÖP'-HÄV-Y (tö'p-häv-y), a. Too heavy at the top; having the upper part too weighty for the lower. "Top-heavy buildings." *Davenant.*
- TÖP'HËT (tö'fët), n. [Heb. תופת.] A polluted, unclean place, near Jerusalem, into which the Jews used to throw the carcasses of beasts, or the bodies of men to whom they refused burial, and where a fire was perpetually kept up to consume all that was brought: — hence sometimes used metaphorically for *hell*. *Brande.*
- ☞ The name is derived by some from Heb. תוף, a drum, on account of the beating of drums and other instruments by which the cries of the children sacrificed to Moloch were stifled. *Brande.*
- TÖPHIN, n. [L. *tophus*, tufa.] Toph. *Clarke.*
- TÖPHUS (-fus), n. [L.] 1. (*Min.*) Porous deposits of calcareous matter from water. *Brande.*
2. (*Med.*) A collection of hard, calcareous matter which forms, particularly at the surface of joints affected with gout, and occasionally in the interior of organs, around the teeth, &c. — also gravel and chazala. *Dunglison.*
- TÖP'I-A-RY, a. [L. *topiarius*; *topia* (Gr. *τόπος*, a place), ornamental gardening.] Shaped by cutting or clipping; pertaining to ornamental gardening, or the art of giving fanciful forms to thickets, trees, &c., or of laying out parterres, forming arbors, bowers, &c. *W. Smith.*
- TÖP'IC, n. [Gr. *τοπικός*, local; *τόπος*, a place; It. *topica*; Fr. *topique*.]
1. A subject of discourse; theme; matter.
With men of genius, the most successful *topic* will be fame; with men of industry, riches; with men of fortune, pleasure. *Dr. Campbell.*
2. (*Rhet.*) A general head or truth to which the rhetorician is able to refer all the proofs he uses in the matter of which he treats; — usually in the plural. *Brande.*
3. (*Med.*) An external application to a particular part of the body. *Dunglison.*
- TÖP'IC, } a. [Gr. *τοπικός*; It. & Sp. *topico*;
TÖP'IC-AL, } Fr. *topique*.]
1. Pertaining to some particular place or part; local. "Topical remedies." *Arbuthnot.*
2. Pertaining to a topic, general head, or truth, or subject of discourse. "Topical or probable arguments." *White.*
- TÖP'IC-AL-LY, ad. With application to some particular part; locally. *Brown.*
- TÖP'IN-ÄM-BER, n. (*Bot.*) The Jerusalem artichoke; *Helianthus tuberosus*. *Simmonds.*
- TÖP'KNÖT (tö'p-nöt), n. A knot worn by women on the top of the head. *L'Estrange.*
- TÖP'-LÄN-TERN, n. (*Naut.*) A large lantern placed in the after part of the top in a ship; top-light. *Mar. Dict.*
- TÖP'LESS, a. 1. Having no top. *Chapman.*
2. † Having no superior; supreme. "Their *topless* fortunes." *Beau. & Fl.*
- TÖP'-LİGH, n. A signal lantern carried in the top or mast-platform of a ship. *Dana.*
- TÖP'MÄN, n.; pl. TOPMEN. The sawyer who stands at the top; topsman. *Mozon.*
- TÖP'-MÄST, n. (*Naut.*) The second mast above the deck, or next above the lower mast. *Dana.*
- TÖP'MÖST, a. Uppermost; highest. "Topmost cliff." *Addison.* "Topmost branch." *Dryden.*
- TÖ-PÖG'RA-PHER, n. One who is versed in topography; one who makes a topographical survey; topographer. *Davies.*
- TÖP-Q-GRÄPH'IC, } a. [Fr. *topographique*.]
TÖP-Q-GRÄPH'IC-AL, } Relating to topography; describing or delineating particular places.
- Topographical projection*, a species of projection, chiefly employed in representing the contour of the ground. — *Topographical surveying*, a branch of surveying the object of which is to make a topographical description of a part of the earth's surface. *Davies.*
- TÖP-Q-GRÄPH'IC-AL-LY, ad. In a topographical manner. *Fuller.*
- TÖ-PÖG'RA-PHİST, n. One versed in topography; a topographer. *Mendes da Costa.*
- TÖ-PÖG'RA-PHY, n. [Gr. *τοπογραφία*; *τόπος*, a place, and *γράφω*, to describe; Fr. *topographie*.] A description of the form of the surface of a limited portion of the earth's surface, whether made verbally or by a graphic delineation, or a description of the natural objects found upon it, such as rocks, trees, &c., together with all constructions, as roads, streams, bridges, towns, &c. *Davies & Peck.*
- TÖ-PÖL'Q-GY, n. [Gr. *τόπος*, a place, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] The art of assisting the memory by associating the object to be remembered with some place or building, the parts of which are well known. *Fleming.*
- TÖPPED (töpi), v. a. Having the top covered; capped: — surpassed: — having the top cut off.
- TÖP'PING, a. 1. Rising over or above; surpassing; eminent. *Dampier.*
2. Fine; gallant; — proud. [Low.] *Taiter.*
- TÖP'PING, n. 1. The act of cutting off the top: — a branch of a tree cut off. *Toller.*
2. (*Naut.*) The act of raising one extremity of a yard or boom higher than the other. *Dana.*
- TÖP'PING-LİFT, n. (*Naut.*) A rope or lift for raising the end of a yard or boom. *Dana.*
- TÖP'PING-LY, ad. Splendidly; nobly; proudly. [A low word.] *Johnson.*
- † TÖP'PING-LY, a. Gay; gallant; showy. *Tusser.*
- TÖP'PINGS, n. pl. That which comes from the hemp in the act of hatchelling; tops. *Mar. Dict.*
- TÖP'PLE (tö'pli), v. n. [Dim. of *top*.] [*i.* TÖP-LED; *pp.* TÖPPLING, TÖPLED.] To come top foremost or downwards; to fall forward; to tumble down; to tottle; to toddle.
Though castles *topple* on their warders' heads. *Shak.*
- TÖP'PLE, v. a. To cause to fall top foremost or downwards; to throw down.
Shakes the old beldame Earth, and *topples* down
Steeple and moss-grown towers. *Shak.*
- TÖP'-PRÖÜD, a. Proud in the highest degree. "This *top-proud* fellow." *Shak.*
- TÖP'-RÖPE, n. (*Naut.*) A rope employed to sway up or to lower a top-mast or top-gallant-mast. *Mar. Dict.*
- TÖP'-SÄIL, n. (*Naut.*) The second sail above the deck. *Dana.*
- TÖP'-SHÄPED (tö'shäft), a. (*Bot.*) Inversely conical with a contraction towards the point; turbinate. *Lindley.*
- TÖPS'MAN, n. 1. The chief or head drover in driving cattle. *P. Cyc.*
2. The uppermost sawyer in a sawpit; — written also *topman*. *Simmonds.*
- TÖP'-SÖIL, n. Surface soil. *Clarke.*
- TÖP'-SÖIL-ING, n. The act of taking off the top-soil. *Clarke.*
- TÖP'-STÖNE, n. A stone placed on the top, or forming the top. *Clarke.*
- TÖP'SY-TÜR'VY, ad. [*Tops* or heads in the *truf*.

Skinner.] With the bottom upwards; with the head or top where the feet or bottom should be; upside down. *Shak.*

TÖP'-TÄC-KLE, n. (*Naut.*) A large tackle attached to the lower end of the top-mast, to the top-rope, and to the deck, to facilitate hoisting the top-mast. *Mar. Dict.*

TÖP'-TİM-BERS, n. pl. (*Ship-building.*) The first general tier of timbers that reaches the top of the side. *Mar. Dict.*

TOQUE (tök), *n.* [*Fr.*, from Gallic or Low Breton *toq*, a hat.] A kind of bonnet or head-dress for women;—an old word found in Cotgrave, lately revived in England. *Todd.*

TOQUET (tö-kä'), *n.* [*Fr.*] Toque. *Boiste.*

TÖR, n. [*A. S. tor.*—See **TOWER**.]
1. A tower; a turret. [*n.*] *Ray.*
2. A high pointed rock or hill. [*n.*] *Cotton.*

See To masses [of rocks] more or less characteristic in figure, left by the decay of surrounding parts in prominent situations, the name of *Tor* is applied in the granitic tracts of Devon and Cornwall. *Eng. Cyc.*

TÖRCH, n. [*It. torcia*; *Sp. antorcha*; *Fr. torche*.—From *L. torqueo*, to twist,—because their form is sometimes twisted, or because they are made with twisted thread. *Caseneuve.*] A blazing substance of any material, carried in the hand, as a large waxen candle, twisted flax or thread, reeds in a bundle, a stick of resinous pinewood, &c.; a flambeau or blazing brand.

By the way, by the waving of the torches, that the night also was darkened. *Sidney.*

TÖRCH'-BEAR-ER, n. One who carries a torch. *Shak.*

† TÖRCH'ER, n. One that gives light. *Shak.*

TÖRCH'-LIGHT (torch'lit), *n.* The light of a torch;—a light kindled to supply the want of the sun. *Bacon.*

TÖRCH'-THIS-TLE (-this-s), *n.* A common name of columnar cactuses of the genus *Cereus*, the species of which are grotesque shrubs, with a woody axis and soft interior. *Gray.*

TÖRCH'WORT (törch'wört), *n.* A plant. *More.*

TÖRE, i. from *tear*.—See **TEAR**.

TÖRE, n. [Probably from *tear*. *Todd.*] Long dead grass that remains on the ground in winter; fog. [*Local, Eng.*] *Mortimer.*

TÖRE, n. [*L. torus*.] A moulding.—See **TORUS**.

TÖREÜ-MA-TÖG'RA-PHY, n. [*Gr. τόρευμα*, embossed work, and γράφω, to describe; *Fr. toreumatographie*.] Toreumatology. *Quackenbos.*

TÖREÜ-MA-TÖL'Q-GY, n. [*Gr. τόρευμα*, embossed work, and λόγος, a discourse.] The science or the art of sculpture, or a description of ancient and modern sculpture and bass-relief; toreumatography. *Brande.*

TÖREÜ'TIC, a. [*Gr. τόρευτικός*, worked in relief or chased; *τορεῖω*, to work in relief or to chase.] (*Sculp.*) Executed with high finish, delicacy, or polish;—properly applied to all figures in hard wood, ivory, &c. *Brande.*

TÖR'MENT, n. [*L. tormentum*, an engine to throw missiles, a rack; *torqueo*, to twist; *tero*, to rub, to grind; *It. & Sp. tormento*; *Fr. tourment*.]

1. † An engine for hurling missiles. *Elyot.*
2. Excruciating pain; anguish; extreme misery; agony; torture.

His torment often was so great, That, like a lion, he would cry and roar, And rend his flesh, and his own sinews eat. *Spenser.*
Not sharp revenge, not hell itself, can find A hercer torment than a guilty mind. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing that gives extreme pain, as some kinds of disease. *Matt. iv. 24.*

Syn.—See **TORTURE**.

TÖR-MENT' (114), *v. a.* [*i.* **TORMENTED**; *pp.* **TORMENTING**, **TORMENTED**.]

1. To put to pain; to inflict pain or agony upon; to distress greatly; to excruciate; to agonize; to harass with anguish; to torture. *He shall be tormented with fire and brimstone.* *Rev. xiv. 10.*
2. To tease; to vex; to plague. *Johnson.*
3. To toss, as a raging sea does a ship; to put into great agitation or commotion. [*n.*]

The vessel, driven on main wind, *Milton.*

Syn.—See **TEASE**, **TORTURE**.

TÖR-MENT'ER, n. One who, or that which, torments; a tormentor. *Milton.*

TÖR-MENT'FUL, a. Causing torment; full of torment; tormenting. [*n.*] *Tillotson.*

TÖR-MEN-TIL [tor'men-til, *S. P. K. Sm. Wb.*; tor'men'til, *W.*], *n.* [*L. tormina*, the gripes; *torqueo*, to twist; *It. tormentilla*, tormentil; *Sp. tormentula*; *Fr. tormentille*.] (*Bot*) A dicotyledonous plant common in Great Britain, with a thick, rounded root which possesses tannin and red coloring matter; *Potentilla tormentilla*, or *Tormentilla officinalis*;—formerly used as an astringent in cases of diarrhoea and dysentery. *Baird.*

TÖR-MENT'ING, p. a. Inflicting torment; vexing.

TÖR-MENT'ING, n. The act of causing or inflicting torment; torturing. *Wickliffe.*

TÖR-MENT'ING-LY, ad. With torment.

TÖR-MENT'OR, n. 1. One who, or that which, torments; a torturer; a tormenter. *Sidney.*

2. (*Agric.*) An instrument resembling a harrow, for pulverizing a stiff soil. *Clarke.*

TÖR-MENT'RESS, n. A female who torments.

The scourge and tormentors of honor. *Holland.*

TÖR'MI-NÄ, n. pl. [*L.*] (*Med.*) Acute, colicky pains; the gripes; the dysentery. *Dunghison.*

TÖR'MI-NOÜS, a. Wracking the bowels. *Wright.*

TÖRN, p. from *tear*. See **TEAR**.

TÖR-NÄ'DÖ, n.; *pl.* **TÖR-NÄDOES**. [*Sp. tornada*, a return; *tornar*, to return.] A sudden, violent, and often very destructive storm, having a progressive motion and of limited breadth; a violent hurricane of limited extent. *Espy.*

In a tornado, the wind blows from its borders—often prostrating trees, unroofing buildings, &c.—towards the centre, either with a spirally rotating motion, or in radial lines, where it rises in currents of such ascensional force as to carry upwards heavy bodies. It is accompanied by lightning, rain, hail, &c. The hurricane, the tornado, and the water-spout are of the same nature. *Espy. Redfield.*

Syn.—See **WIND**.

TÖ-RÖS, a. (*Bot.*) Applied to a cylindrical body which is swollen at intervals; knobbed. *Gray.*

TÖ-RÖS'I-TY, n. Fleshiness. *Clarke.*

TÖ-ROÜS, a. (*Bot.*) Torose. *Humble.*

TÖR-PÉ'DÖ, n.; *pl.* **TÖR-PÉDOES**. [*L. torpido*; *torpeo*, to be numb.]

1. (*Ich.*) A genus of cartilaginous, marine fishes, of a circular form, with a thick, short, fleshy tail, cylindrical at the extremity, and having two organs, lodged on either side of the head, consisting of a mass of small, vertical, hexagonal tubes, which are filled with mucous matter, and largely provided with nerves from the eighth pair, by which they are able to communicate at will powerful electric shocks; electric rays;—a fish of the genus *Torpedo*; a cramp-fish. *Yarrell.*

2. A machine invented by R. Fulton for blowing up ships by submarine explosion. *Burn.*

3. A kind of fire-work which explodes by being thrown against any hard substance. *Hovey.*

TÖR'PENT, a. [*L. torpeo*, *torpens*, to be numb.] Benumbed; numb; torpid. [*n.*] *More.*

TÖR-PÉS'CENCE, n. The state of being torpescent; numbness; torpidity. *Clarke.*

TÖR-PÉS'CENT, a. [*L. torpesco*, *torpesco*, to become torpid.] Becoming numb. *Shenstone.*

TÖR'PID, a. [*L. torpidus*; *torpeo*, to be numb; *It. torpido*; *Sp. torpe*.]

1. Having lost sensibility and motion; numb; benumbed; motionless; inactive. *Thomson.*
2. Sluggish; dull; as, "A torpid intellect."

Syn.—See **NUMB**.

TÖR-PID'I-TY, n. The state of being torpid; torpidness; torpitude. *Barrington.*

TÖR'PID-LY, ad. In a torpid or dull manner; inactively; sluggishly. *Clarke.*

TÖR'PID-NÉSS, n. The state of being torpid; numbness; torpitude; torpidity. *Hale.*

TÖR'PI-FY, v. a. [*i.* **TORPIFIED**; *pp.* **TORPIFYING**, **TORPIFIED**.] To make torpid; to numb; to benumb. *Ed. Rev.*

TÖR'PI-TÜDE, n. The state of being torpid; torpidity; torpidness; numbness. *Derham.*

TÖR'PÖR, n. [*L.*; *torpeo*, to be torpid or numb.] 1. The state of being torpid or numb, numbness; inability to move, or dulness of sensation; torpidity; torpidness.

The torpor of solid bodies. *Bacon.*

2. Dulness; sluggishness; inaction. *Roget.*

TÖR-PÖ-RIF'IC, a. [*L. torpor*, torpor, and *facio*, to make.] Producing torpor; benumbing. *Clarke.*

TÖR'QUÄT-ED, a. Wearing a torque. *Clarke.*

TÖRQUE (tork), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. torquis*; *torqueo*, to twist.] (*Anat.*) A collar or neck-chain, formed of thick golden wires, twisted together, worn originally by the Persians, and afterwards by other nations, particularly the Germans, Gauls, and Britons. *Fairholt.*

TÖRQUED (torkt), *a.* (*Her.*) Wreathed. *Smart.*

TÖR-RÉ-FÄCT'ION, n. [*It. torrefazione*; *Sp. torrefaccion*; *Fr. torréfaction*.] The act of torrefying, or the state of being torrefied. *Bp. Hall.*

TÖR-RÉ-FY, v. a. [*L. torrefacio*; *torreo*, to dry, to parch, and *facio*, to make; *It. torrefare*; *Sp. torrar*; *Fr. torréfier*.] [*i.* **TORREFIED**; *pp.* **TORREFYING**, **TORREFIED**.]

1. To dry by a fire. *Browne.*

2. (*Metalurgy.*) To roast, as ores, in order to deprive of sulphur, arsenic, or other volatile ingredients. *Brande.*

3. (*Pharmacy*) To dry, roast, or partially toast, as drugs. *Brande.*

TÖR-RÉ-LITE, n. (*Min.*) Tantalite. *Dana.*

TÖR'RENT, n. [*L. torrens*, *torrentis*; *torreo*, to dry, to heat; *It. & Sp. torrente*; *Fr. torrent*.]

1. A violent, rapid stream or current, as of water down a declivity or precipice.

A torrent swelled with wintry rains. *Pope.*

So the loud torrent and the whirlwind's roar But bind him to his native mountains more. *Goldsmith.*

2. A strong or rapid flow or current.

A torrent of conversation. *Bp. Taylor.*

Stemmed the torrent of his passions. *Pope.*

Syn.—See **BROOK**.

TÖR'RENT, a. [*L. torrens*, *torrentis*.] Rolling or rushing in a rapid stream or current.

Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage. *Milton.*

TÖR-RÉN'TINE, a. Running like a torrent. *Clarke.*

TÖR-RI-CÉLL'LI-AN, a. Pertaining to, or invented by, *Torricelli*, a learned Italian mathematician and philosopher of the seventeenth century, who invented the barometer.

Torricellian tube, a glass tube, thirty inches or more in length, closed at one end and open at the other, as that of the mercurial barometer.—*Torricellian vacuum*, a vacuum, as that at the top of the mercurial barometer, obtained by inverting a *Torricellian tube* filled with mercury, and immersing the open end in a vessel of mercury. The mercury descends in the tube till its downward pressure is balanced by the exterior atmospheric pressure on the mercury contained in the vessel. Instead of the upper end of the tube being closed, it is sometimes, in order to obtain a larger vacuum, open and connected with a close receiver;—so called from its being first obtained by *Torricelli*. *Young.*

TÖR'RID, a. [*L. torridus*; *torreo*, to dry, to parch; *It. & Sp. torrido*; *Fr. torride*.]

1. Dried by heat; parched; scorched.

Affric's torrid climate, or India's fiercest heat. *Cowper.*

2. Violently hot; burning. *Milton.*

Torrid zone, (*Geog.*) the region of the earth included between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. It extends on each side of the equator to the distance of about twenty-three and a half degrees, and is the zone of highest mean temperature.

TÖR-RID'I-TY, n. Torridness. [*n.*] *Clarke.*

TÖR'RID-NÉSS, n. The state or the quality of being torrid. *Scott.*

TÖR'RIL, n. A worthless woman;—a worthless horse. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

TÖR'ROCK, n. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the gull kind; a species of *Larus*. [*Local, Eng.*] *Hill.*

TÖRSE (tors), *n.* [*Fr. torse*, twisted, from *L. torqueo*, to twist.] (*Her.*) A wreath. *Johnson.*

TÖR'SÉL, n. (*Arch.*) Any thing twisted. *Moxon.*

TÖR-SI-BÍL'I-TY, n. The state or the quality of returning, or tending to return, to a state of rest, after having been twisted. *Tomlinson.*

TORSION (tôr'shun), *n.* [*L. torsio; torqueo*, to twist; *It. torcimento; Fr. torsion.*]

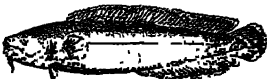
1. The act of twisting. *Johnson.*

2. (*Mech.*) The lateral displacement or detorsion of the opposite parts of a solid, in opposite directions, the central particles only remaining in their natural state; the twisting of a body by the application of a lateral force:—the force with which a string, wire, or other slender body returns, or tends to return, to a state of rest, after it has been twisted. *Young.*

Torsion balance, an instrument, invented by Coulomb, for measuring small attractive or repulsive forces, as those of electricity and magnetism, by the torsion or twisting of a fine vertical, dependent, metallic wire, the lower end of which carries a needle moving freely in a horizontal direction. The force to be measured is made to act on one end of the needle, the deflection of which indicates the degree of torsion produced, and thus the degree of force exerted.—*Torsion electrometer*, a torsion balance for measuring small attractive or repulsive electrical forces.

Library of Useful Knowledge.

TORSK, *n.* (*Ich.*) A malacopterygious fish of the cod family, found on the northern coasts of Great Britain, highly esteemed for yielding cod-liver oil; *Brosnæus vulgaris*. *Baird.*



TÔR'SÔ, *n.*; pl. *TÔR'SÔS*. [*It., a stump.*] (*Sculp.*) The trunk of a statue of the human figure, deprived of the head and limbs. *Brande.*

TÔRT, *n.* [*It. torto; Sp. torto; Fr. tort;—* from *L. torqueo, tortus*, to twist, to wring.]

1. †Wrong; mischief. *Spenser.*

2. (*Law.*) Wrong; injury; a wrongful act for which an action will lie. *Blackstone.*

TÔRT, *a.* Stretched, as a rope; taut. [*R.*] *Scott.*

TÔR'TEAU (tôr'tô), *n.* (*Her.*) A red roundel. *Ch.*

†**TÔR'TILE** (tôr'til), *a.* [*L. tortilis; torqueo*, to twist.] Twisted; wreathed; coiled. *Blount.*

TÔR'TIL'-TY, *n.* The state of being tortile or wreathed. [*R.*] *Month. Rev.*

TORTILLA (tôr-tâl'ya), *n.* [*Sp.*] A large, round, thin cake prepared from a paste made of the soaked grains of maize, having the hulls rubbed off before grinding the mass, and then baked on an earthen griddle. *Bartlett.*

A tortilla piece of tortilla is converted (in Mexico) into a small cake, called *tortilla*. Spoons are selected from the rich, the use of the tortilla being universal. *Easton.*

†**TÔR'TIQN** (tôr'shun), *n.* [*L. tortio; torqueo*, to twist.] Torment; torture; pain. *Bacon.*

TÔR'TIOUS (tôr'shus), *a.* Injurious; wrongful; doing wrong. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

TÔR'TIOUS-LY, *ad.* Injuriously. [*R.*] *Thurlow.*

TÔR'TIVE (tôr'tiv), *a.* Twisted; wrung; turned aside; wreathed. [*R.*] *Shak.*

TÔR'TNESS, *n.* Tightness, as of a rope. *Scott.*

|| **TÔR'TOISE** (tôr'tiz or tôr'tis) [tôr'tiz, *IV. P. Ja. Sm.*; tôr'tis, *S. J. F. K.*], *n.* [From *L. torqueo, tortus*, to twist, to wind; *It. tartaruga; Sp. tortuga; Fr. tortue.*]

1. (*Zool.*) The common name of oviparous reptiles of the order *Chelonia*, or *Testudinata*, having a body short, discoidal, or swollen, and enclosed in a case formed of two shields united by their margins, and composed of a series of imbedded plates, which leaves the head, neck, limbs, and tail free. They have no teeth, but their jaws are covered with a horny substance. *Baird.*



Box tortoise (*Cistuda Carolina*).

The sea-tortoise is by our sailors vulgarly called turtle, whereof there are four different kinds. *Catesby, 1754.*

Tortoises are usually divided into those that live upon land and those that subsist in the water; and use has made a distinction even in the name—the one being called *tortoise*, and the other *turtle*. *Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 1774.*

2. (*Mil.*) Among the ancients, an arrangement of a body of soldiers for protection against darts, stones, and similar missiles, formed by those in the first rank placing their bucklers vertically in front, and those behind, in stooping

or kneeling posture, holding their bucklers close together over their heads;—used especially by storming parties. *Dryden.*

Whatever be the origin of the word *tortoise*, it seems to have no affinity with any word in Anglo-Saxon or any other Teutonic language, nor is it found at all in the earliest English writers. Sir John Mandeville, who died in 1372, renders the Latin *testudo*, and the French *tortue*, into English by the term *snail*. Richard Eden's translation of Oviedo's Natural History of the Indies [1555] contains probably the first printed account in the English language of the West India *tortoise*, and furnishes the earliest use of the word. Where Oviedo says, "En la ysle de Cuba se hallan tan grandes *tortugas* que," &c., Eden translates thus: "In the Island of Cuba we found great *tortoyes* (which are certain shellfishes) of such bigness that." &c. The explanatory words, inserted by the translator in a parenthesis for the benefit of English readers, seem to show that the term was either wholly new to the language, and coined by him for the occasion from the Spanish word, or, what is more probable, that he had heard it from the seamen of that day, with whom it is known he associated, and who had caught it from Spanish sailors, and modified it with a sailor's usual license.—See *TURTLE*. *C. Folsom.*

|| **TÔR'TOISE-SHELL**, *n.* The plates or blades of the shell of certain sea-tortoises, or turtles, especially of *Chelonia imbricata*, or hawks-bill turtle, used for making combs, work-boxes, cabinets, spectacle-cases, &c., and in inlaying and other ornamental work. *Tomlinson.*

TÔR'TOISE-SHELL, *a.* 1. Made of tortoise-shell; as, "A tortoise-shell comb."

2. Resembling a tortoise-shell in color; variegated; as, "A tortoise-shell cat."

TÔR'TRIX, *n.* [*L. torqueo, tortus*, to twist.]

1. (*Zool.*) A genus of serpents of the family *Borae*, found in tropical America. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. (*Ent.*) A genus of lepidopterous insects, feeding on trees, vines, &c.; leaf-rolling moths. The larvæ are naked, fleshy grubs, generally living in cylindrical tubes, which they form by rolling up leaves. *Baird.*

TÔR'T-U-LOÛS, *a.* Bulged out at intervals like a cord having knots. *Buchanan.*

TÔR'T-U-ÔSE', *a.* Winding; tortuous. *Loudon.*

TÔR'T-U-ÔS'-I-TY, *n.* The state of being tortuous; crookedness; tortuousness. *Brownie.*

TÔR'T-U-ÔS (tôr'ty-ûs), *a.* [*L. tortuosus; torqueo*, to twist; *It. & Sp. tortuoso; Fr. tortueux.*]

1. Twisted; wreathed; winding; crooked; sinuous; serpentine. "Tortuous canals." *Paley.*

So varied he, and of his tortuous train Curled many a wanton wreath. *Milton.*

2. Mischievous; perverse. *Lodge.*

TÔR'T-U-ÔUS-LY, *ad.* In a tortuous or winding manner; windingly. *Southey.*

TÔR'T-U-ÔUS-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being tortuous or wreathed; tortuosity. *Scott.*

TÔR'T-U-ÊA-BLE, *a.* That may be tortured. *Scott.*

TÔR'TURE (tôr'tyur, 24), *n.* [*L. tortura; torqueo*, to twist, to bend; *It. & Sp. tortura; Fr. torture.*]

1. Extreme pain inflicted on a person to extort a confession of guilt, or an avowal of accomplices, as by the rack or the wheel. *Dryden.*

Under James I. and Charles I., torture seems to have become less frequent, and to have been only employed in state offences. *Brande.*

2. Extreme pain; anguish; pang; agony; torment. "The torture of the mind." *Shak.*

Syn.—Torture is an excess of torment, and is only for a time or an occasion. Torment is more permanent. Tortured by means of the rack or a similar instrument; tormented by pain, perplexing cares, or a guilty conscience.

TÔR'TURE (tôr'tyur, 24), *v. a.* [*i. TORTURED; pp. TORTURING, TORTURED.*]

1. To subject to, or punish with, torture.

Hipparchus, my enfranchised bondman, whom He may at pleasure whip, or hang, or torture. *Shak.*

2. To pain extremely; to torment; to vex. "To torture . . . my soul." *Addison.*

3. †To pull out to the full stretch; to strain. The bow *tortureth* the string continually. *Bacon.*

TÔR'TURE, *v. n.* To inflict torture.

The scourge inexorable, and the torturing hour, Call us to penance. *Milton.*

TÔR'TUR-ER (tôr'tyur-er), *n.* One who tortures; a tormenter. *Bacon.*

TÔR'TUR-ING-LY, *ad.* So as to torture or torment; tormentingly. *Beau. & Fl.*

TÔR'TUR-ÔUS (tôr'tyur-ûs), *a.* Torturing; tormenting. "Torturous suspicion." [*R.*] *More.*

TÔR-U-LOÛS (129), *a.* [*L. torulus*, dim. of *torus*, a swelling, a protuberance.] (*Bot.*) Cylindrical, and swollen at intervals; torose. *Gray.*

TÔR-U-LOÛS, *a.* Having a rounded or cylindrical form; torulose. *Hill.*

TÔRUS, *n.* [*L. torus*, a bulge, a raised ornament.]

1. (*Arch.*) A bold convex moulding in the base of a column. *Britton.*

2. (*Bot.*) The receptacle of a flower. *Gray.*

†**TÔR-VI-TY**, *n.* [*L. torritas.*] Sourness or severity of look or countenance. *Cockeram.*

†**TÔR'VOUS**, *a.* [*L. torus.*] Sour of look or aspect; stern; severe. *Derham.*

TÔRY, *n.* [Probably from an Irish word signifying a savage. *Johnson.*—From the Irish word *torre*, give me [your money]. *Malone.*]

1. (*Eng. Hist.*) A term of reproach applied to the court party in the latter part of the reign of Charles II.;—now applied to one who, in principle, is a strenuous supporter of the royal prerogative, and the ecclesiastical authority;—opposed to *Whig*; a conservative, as opposed to a reformer. *Addison.*

Tories was a name properly belonging to the Irish bog-trotters who, during our civil wars, robbed and plundered, professing to be in arms for the maintenance of the royal cause, and from them transferred, about the year 1680, to those who sought to maintain the extreme prerogatives of the crown. *Trench.*

In the year 1680, two parties were formed, called the *Addressers* and *Abhorers*; out of which arose the after party appellations of *Whigs* and *Tories*. *Pulegm.*

2. (*American Hist.*) One who, in the time of the revolution, supported the English government, and opposed the resistance made by the colonies.

It was said that the *Tories* were arming and collecting in the Highlands, under the direction of distinguished officers, to aid the conspiracies formed by Governor Tryon and his adherents. *Irving, Life of Washington.*

See *WHIG*.

TÔRY, *a.* Of a tory, or of tories. *Hume.*

TÔRY-ISM, *n.* Principles of tories. *Bolingbroke.*

It is now I am confident, in no small degree to the credit of the *Tories*, and the credit of Mr. H. Ham's "Constitutional History of Great Britain," &c., &c., of former times. *Edward Everett.*

†**TÔSE** (tôz), *v. n.* To tease wool. *Johnson.*

†**TÔSH**, *n.* A tusk; a tush. *Wright.*

TÔSS, *v. a.* [From Dut. *tassen*, to heap up; *Fr. tasser.* *Minsheu.*—Perhaps *touse* or *tease.* *Richardson.*] [*i. TOSSED; pp. TOSSING, TOSSED,*—sometimes *TOST.*]

1. To throw by motion of the hand; to fling.

A shepherd diverted himself with tossing up eggs and catching them again. *Addison.*

2. To raise or lift with a sudden and violent motion. "He tossed his arm aloft." *Addison.*

Behold how they toss their torches on high. *Dryden.*

3. To put into commotion or agitation; to agitate. "Tossed upon the waves." *Bacon.*

4. To make restless; to disquiet.

Calm region once, And full of peace, now tossed and turbulent. *Milton.*

5. To keep in play; to tumble over.

Scholars . . . that spend four years in tossing all the rules of grammar in common schools. *Ascham.*

To *toss an oar*, (*Naut.*) to throw an oar out of the rowlock, raise it perpendicularly on its end, and lay it down in the boat with its blade forward. *Dana.*

TÔSS, *v. n.* 1. To move or throw one's self uneasily; to roll and tumble about. *Harvey.*

To *toss*, and fling, and to be restless. *Tillotson.*

2. To be tossed; to be moved tumultuously.

Your mind is tossing on the sea. *Shak.*

To *toss up*, to throw up a coin, and wager on which side it will fall. *Bramston.*

TÔSS, *n.* 1. The act of tossing; a throw by upward motion of the hand. *Addison.*

2. An affected manner of raising or throwing up the head. "One taught the *toss.*" *Dryden.*

TÔS'SEL, *n.* See *TASSEL*. *Mortimer.*

TÔSS'ER, *n.* One who tosses. *Beau. & Fl.*

TÖSS'ING, n. The act of one who, or of that which, tosses. "*Tossings to and fro.*" *Job* vii. 4.

Dire was the *tossing*; deep the groans. *Milton.*

TÖSS'PÖT, n. A toper; drunkard. *Shak.*

TÖST, i. & p. from *toss*. Tossed. *Milton.*

TÖT, n. 1. Any thing very small:—a term of endearment:—a smpleton; a blockhead:—a tuft. [Colloquial or local, Eng.] *Wright.*
2. A small drinking-cup. [Local, Eng.] *Wv.*

TÖ'TAL, a. [L. *totus*; It. *totale*; Sp. & Fr. *total*.]
1. Whole; complete; entire; full; undivided. "A *total* interruption of thought." *Locke.*

Least *total* darkness should by night remain
Her old passions, and extinguish life. *Milton.*

2. Perpetual; without intermission or interval. "A temporary, not a *total* retreat." *Atterbury.*

Total loss, (Law.) a loss on account of which the assured is entitled to recover from the underwriter the whole amount of his subscription. *Burrill.*
Syn.—See **WHOLE**.

TÖ'TAL, n. The whole; the whole sum, quantity, or amount; an aggregate; totality.
I shall sum up these particulars in a *total*. *Ep. Taylor.*

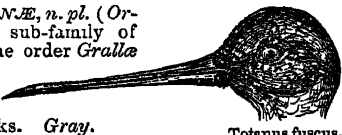
TÖ-TÄL'-Tÿ, n. [Fr. *totalité*.] Whole sum, number, quantity, or amount. *Bacon.*

TÖ'TÄL-IZE, v. a. To render entire. *Coleridge.*

TÖ'TÄL-Lÿ, ad. Wholly; fully; completely; entirely. "*Totally* or mostly defaced." *Bacon.*

TÖ'TÄL-NËSS, n. Entireness. [R.] *Todd.*

TÖ-TÄ-NI'-NË, n. pl. (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Grallæ* and family *Scolopacidae*; long-shanks. *Gray.*



Totanus fuscus.

TÖTE, v. To sound:—to cry. See **TOOT**.

TÖTE, v. a. To carry; to bear; to lead:—to sum up.

Töte A provincia, local, and negro word; perhaps from L. *tollō*, to lift up, to raise;—or from A. S. *tottan*, to lift up, to raise. See **TÖLT**.—"A colloquial word, used in the Southern States." *Wutherspoon.*—"It is strictly a negro word, and used primarily in the sense of, to bear or carry on the head." *Dr. P. Lindsey.*—"I have frequently heard a negro inquire, 'Shall I tote this horse to the water?'" *Pushey Thompson.*—"I have frequently heard, in Lincolnshire [Eng.], the phrase, 'Come, tote it up, and tell me what it comes to.'" *Pushey Thompson.*

TÖTE, n. The whole; as, "The whole *töte*";—a common pleonasm. [Provincial in England, and colloquial in the United States.] *Brockett.*

TÖ'TËM, n. A rude picture, as of a bird, or other animal, used by the North American Indians as a symbol of a family, &c. *Longfellow.*

TÖTH'ER (*tüth'er*). Contracted from the other. "As bad the one as *t'other*." *Farnaby.*

TÖ'T-I-DEM VER'BIS. [L.] In so many words.

TÖ'T-ËŠ QUÖ'TI-ËŠ (*tö'she-ëz kwö'she-ëz*). [L.] As often as. *Macdonnell.*

† **TÖ-Tÿ-PRËŠ'ËNCE, n.** [L. *totus*, total, and *præsentia*, presence.] Total presence; presence every where; omnipresence. *Tucker.*

† **TÖ-Tÿ-PRËŠ'ËNT, a.** Omnipresent. *Tucker.*

TÖ'TÖ CË'LÖ. [L.] By the whole heavens; as far apart as are the poles. *Daniel Webster.*

TÖT'TËR, v. n. [A. S. *tealtian*, *tealtrian*, to totter; Dut. *touter*, a swing.] [*i.* **TÖTTERED**; *pp.* **TÖTTERING**, **TÖTTERED**.] To shake so as to threaten a fall; to waver; to reel; to stagger; to vacillate. "A tottering fence." *Ps.* lxi. 3.
Troy's turrets totter on the rocking plain. *Pope.*

Syn.—See **SHAKE**, **STAGGER**.

TÖT'TËR-ËR, n. One who totters. *Swift.*

TÖT'TËR-ÏNG, p. a. Shaking as if ready to fall.

TÖT'TËR-ÏNG-Lÿ, ad. In a tottering manner.

† **TÖT'TËR-Y, a.** Unsteady; tottering. *Johnson.*

TÖT'TLE, v. n. [*i.* **TÖTTLED**; *pp.* **TÖTTLING**, **TÖTTLED**.] To walk about in a tottering manner, as a child; to toddle; to topple; to totter. [Local, Eng., and colloquial, U. S.] *Palmer.*

† **TÖT'Tÿ, a.** Unsteady; tottering. *Spenser.*

TÖ'Tÿ, n. A name given in some parts of the Pacific to a sailor or to a fisherman. *Simmonds.*

TÖÜ'CÄN (*töü'kän, Sm. C. B.; tö'kän, K.*), n. 1. (*Ornith.*) A scansorial bird of the family *Ramphastidae*, found in tropical America, having a very long, broad, light, cellular bill, and a long, feather-like tongue. *Baird.*
2. (*Astron.*) A southern constellation. *Hind.*



Toucan.

TÖÜCH (*tüch*), v. a. [It. *toccare*; Sp. *tocar*; Fr. *toucher*.—From M. Goth. *tekan*, to touch. *Menage*.—From Gr. *tygō*, *tygōwō*, to touch (L. *tango*). *Liddell & Scott.*]
[*i.* **TÖUCHED**; *pp.* **TÖUCHING**, **TÖUCHED**.]

1. To have contact with; to put the hand, finger, foot, or any thing on or against; to hit.

They stretched forth the wings of the cherubim, so that the wing of the one touched the one wall, and the wing of the other touched the other wall; and their wings touched the house. *1 Kings* vi. 27.
He touched his ear, and healed him. *Luke* xxii. 51.

2. To perceive by the sense of feeling.

Nothing but body can be touched or touch. *Greech.*

3. To come or attain to; to arrive at; to reach.

To touch their natal shore. *Pope.*

4. To affect; to impress; to strike.

What of sweet
Hath touched my sense flat seems to this. *Milton.*

5. To have an effect on; to make an impression on; to act on. "A file will not touch it." *Mozon.*

6. To relate to; to concern.

The quarrel toucheth none but us alone;
Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then. *Shak.*

7. To move; to strike mentally. *Congreve.*

The tender sire was touched with what he said. *Addison.*

8. To mark out; to delineate.

The lines, though touched but faintly, are drawn right. *Pope.*

9. To try or test, as gold with a stone. *Shak.*

Words so debased and hard, no stone
Was hard enough to touch them on. *Hudibras.*

10. To strike, as a musical instrument; to play on, or to commence to play on.

They touched their golden harps, and praised. *Milton.*

11. To afflict; to injure; to distress; to hurt.

Thou wilt do us no hurt, as we have not touched thee, and as we have done unto thee nothing but good. *Gen.* xxvi. 28.

12. To treat of slightly or perfunctorily.

This thy last reasoning words touched only. *Milton.*

13. † To censure; to animadvert on.

Dr. Parker, in his sermon before them, touched them for their living so near. *Hayward.*

14. To put or lay the hand on, in order to cure of king's-evil or other diseases.

Charles II., in the course of his reign, touched near a hundred thousand persons. *Macaulay.*

15. (*Naut.*) To bring, as a vessel, as near the wind as is possible. *Dana.*

To touch at, to arrive at or come to without stay, as in sailing. "The next day we touched at Sidon." *Acts* xxvii. 3.—To touch on or upon, to mention or treat of slightly. "If the antiquaries have touched upon it, they immediately quitted it." *Addison.* To touch at. "He touched upon the Moluccas." [R.] *Abbot.* To take effect on; to act on. "Strong waters . . . will touch upon gold, that will not touch upon silver." *Bacon.*—To touch for, to apply the hand to, in order to cure, as of king's-evil.—To touch off, to sketch hastily;—to finish by touches. *Clarke.* To discharge, as a cannon, by applying fire to the priming.—To touch up, to repair or improve by slight touches or emendations. *Addison.* To excite; to arouse. *Clarke.*

Syn.—See **FEEL**.

TÖÜCH (*tüch*), v. n. 1. To be in contact; to be in a state of junction; to meet; to hit.

Two spheres touch only at points. *Johnson.*

2. (*Naut.*) To have the leech struck by the wind so as to shake it a little, as a sail. *Dana.*

To touch and go, (*Naut.*) to rub against the ground with the keel, as a vessel under sail, without much diminution of her velocity. *Mar. Dict.*

TÖÜCH, n. [It. *tocco*; Sp. *togue*; Fr. *touche*.]

1. The act of touching, or the state of being touched;—contact; a hit. *Shak.*

2. The sense of feeling; feeling.

The fifth and last of our senses is touch, a sense spread over the whole body though it be most eminently placed in the tip of the finger. *Locke.*

3. Examination, as of gold by a stone.

Of base gold, and fearing the touch. *Hayward.*

4. † A touchstone.

How do I play the touch
To try if thou be current gold indeed. *Shak.*

5. A test; that by which any thing is examined or tested; a criterion; an assay.

Equity, the true touch of all laws. *Carena.*

6. Proof; tried qualities.

My friends of noble touch. *Shak.*

7. Single stroke of a pencil on a picture.

Never give the least touch with your pencil till you have well examined your design. *Dryden.*

8. Feature; lineament. *Dryden.*

9. Stroke on a musical instrument.

Touches of sweet harmony. *Shak.*

Nor wanted power to touch the organs
With solemn touch. *Milton.*

10. A stroke, as of a pen, or of a writer.

Very nice touches of rallery. *Addison.*

Of Wychley's or Congreve's wit. *Prior.*

11. Action or impression of any thing on the mind. "Moved with touch of blame." *Milton.*

12. The act or the power of exciting the affections or passions. "Urgent touches." *Shak.*

13. Something of passion or affection.

He wants the natural touch. *Shak.*

A true, natural, and a sensible touch of mercy. *Hooker.*

14. A small quantity or degree; a little.

Moderns have touch of your condition. *Shak.*

15. A hint; a suggestion; slight notice.

A small touch will put him in mind of them. *Bacon.*

16. A slight essay or effort. [Cant.]

Print my preface in such a form as, in the booksellers' phrase, will make a sixpenny touch. *Swift.*

17. Particular application of any thing spoken or written to a person.

Speech of touch towards others. *Bacon.*

18. (*Mus.*) Resistance made to the fingers by the keys of an organ, piano-forte, &c.; as, "The organ has a hard or heavy touch":—also the manner in which the performer presses the keys of the piano, &c.; as, "He has a delicate touch." *Dwight.*

19. (*Ship-building*.) The angle of a steam-timber at the counters. *Burn.*

† To keep touch, to be steady to appointment or promise. "Touch kept is commended." *Tusser.*—† True as touch, true as touchstone; completely true. *Spenser.*

TÖÜCH'A-BLE (*tüch'a-bl*), a. That may be touched; tangible. [R.] *Johnson.*

TÖÜCH'A-BLE-NËSS, n. Tangibility. [R.] *Blount.*

TÖÜCH'HÖLE (*tüch'höl*), n. The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in a gun or cannon; the vent of a gun. *Bacon.*

TÖÜCH'I-Lÿ, ad. In a touchy manner; with irritation; peevishly; pettishly. *Waterhouse.*

TÖÜCH'I-NËSS (*tüch'i-nëss*), n. Irritability; peevishness; irascibility. *King Charles.*

TÖÜCH'ÏNG, prep. With regard or respect to concerning; relating to; respecting.

Socrates chose rather to die than renounce or conceal his judgment touching the unity of the godhead. *Soud.*

TÖÜCH'ÏNG (*tüch'ing*), a. Affecting; moving; feeling; pathetic. *Stevens.*

TÖÜCH'ÏNG-Lÿ (*tüch'ing-le*), ad. So as to affect or move; feelingly; pathetically. *Addison.*

TÖÜCH'-MË-NÖT (*tüch'më-nöt*), n. The popular name of plants of the genus *Impatiens*, so called from the sudden bursting of the pods when touched; the common balsam;—also called *jewel-weed*, and *snap-weed*. *Gray.*

TÖÜCH'-NËE-DLËŠ, n. pl. A name applied to small bars, some of which consist of pure gold, or of pure silver, and others of gold or of silver alloyed with copper in known proportions;—used in connection with a touchstone in assaying.—See **TOUCHSTONE**. *Miller. Brande.*

TÖÜCH'-PÄN, n. The pan of a gun, that holds the priming. *Sylvester.*

TÖÜCH'-PÄ-PËR, n. Paper steeped in saltpetre, which ignites slowly. *Simmonds.*

TÖÜCH'STÖNE (*tüch'stön*), n. 1. A velvet-black, silicious stone or flinty jasper, used on account of its hardness and black color for determining the proportions of the precious metals in an alloy;—called also *Lydian stone*, and *basanite*.

The streak left on the stone by rubbing the metal across it, being compared with that left by touch-needles, indicates to the experienced eye the proportions of the metals in the alloy assayed. *Müller. Dana.*

2. Any test or criterion. *Hooker.*

TOUCH-WOOD (tūch'wūd), *n.* Dry, decayed wood used for tinder, igniting readily from a spark; spunk; punk. *Howell.*

TOUCH'Y (tūch'ē), *a.* Peevish; irritable; irascible; techy; testy; petulant. *Wotton.*

TOUGH (tūf), *a.* [A. S. *tōh*; Dut. *taai*; Old Ger. *zche, zach*; Ger. *zuhe*; Dan. *seig*; Sw. *sez*. — Gael. *tough*; Scot. *teuch, teugh*. — From A. S. *teon*; Ger. *ziehen*, to tow, to draw. *Bosworth.*]

1. Yielding to flexure or extension without fracture; — opposed to brittle.

Of bodies, some are fragile and some are tough. *Bacon.*

2. Strong; firm; hardy; not easily broken. *O, sides, you are too tough. Shak.*

3. Viscous; tenacious; ropy; stringy; adhesive; cohesive. "Tough clay." *Wickliffe.*

4. Stiff; rigid; not flexible. *So tough a frame she could not bend. Dryden.*

5. Difficult. *Chaucer. "A tough piece of business."* [Rare or colloquial.] *Todd.*

6. Callous; obdurate; stubborn. *Cowper.*

TOUGH'EN (tūf'ēn), *v. n.* [*z. TOUGHENED*; *pp. TOUGHENING, TOUGHENED.*] To grow or become tough. *Mortimer.*

TOUGH'EN (tūf'ēn), *v. a.* To make tough. *Johnson.*

TOUGH'ISH (tūf'ish), *a.* Somewhat tough. *Jodrell.*

TOUGH'LY (tūf'lē), *ad.* In a tough manner; with toughness. *Donne.*

TOUGH'NESS (tūf'nes), *n.* The quality or the state of being tough. *Bacon.*

TÔU-PÉE' (tô-pe'), *n.* [Fr. *toupet*.] A little tuft of hair or artificial curl, worn on the forehead; a toupet. "In *toupees* or gowns." *Pope.*

TÔU-PET' (tô-pā', tô-pe', or tô-pēr') [*tô-pe'*, S. P. J. F.; *tô-pēr'*, W. J.; *tô-pā'*, K. Sm. C.], *n.* [Fr.] A tuft or curl of hair; a toupee. *Johnson.*

TÔU-PET-TIT, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of titmouse; *Parus bicolor.* *Eng. Cyc.*

TOUR (tūr) [*tūr*, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. O. Wb.], *n.* [Fr. *tour*. — From Gr. *révos*, a carpenter's tool for drawing a circle, a chisel for a lathe, a circle; L. *tornus*, a lathe. *Landais.*]

1. † Motion in a circle; revolution; turn.

The *tour* by heavenly bodies made. *Blackmore.*

2. A journey in a circuit; an excursion.

I made the *tour* of all the king's palaces. *Addison.*

To make the *tour* of the island. *Anson.*

3. † Turn; cast; manner.

The whole *tour* of the passage is this. *Bentley.*

4. † A tower. *Milton.*

5. (*Mil.*) That which is done by succession.

“My experience fails me if this word is not slowly conforming to the true English sound of the vowels heard in *thou*.” *Walker.* The English orthoepists, more recent than Walker, give no countenance to this pronunciation, which is regarded as a vulgarism.

Syn. — See EXCURSION, JOURNEY.

TÔUR-BILL'ION (tūr-bil'yōn), *n.* [Fr. *tourbillon*, a whirlwind, a tourbillon, from L. *turbo, turbis*, a whirlwind.] An ornamental fire-work, which turns round in the air, presenting the appearance of a scroll of fire. *Francis.*

TOUR'IST, *n.* One who makes a tour or journey in a circuit. *Cumberland.*

TÔUR-MA-LINE, *n.* (*Min.*) A brittle, pyro-electric mineral, occurring in crystals, massive compact, and columnar, of various colors, usually black, dark-green, or brown, comprising many varieties, all of which contain silica, boracic acid, and alumina, and most of them oxide of iron, lime, magnesia, and soda, together with small proportions of other substances. *Dana.*

Some specimens of *tourmaline* exhibit dichroism. A thin plate of a prismatic crystal of *tourmaline*, cut parallel to the crystallographic axis, polarizes the whole of the light transmitted through it in a plane perpendicular to that axis. *Dana. Powell.*

TOURN (tūrn), *n.* [See TURN.]

1. (*Old Eng. Law.*) The turn or circuit made thrice every year by the sheriff, for the purpose of holding in each hundred the great court-leet of the county: — also the court thus held. *Burhill.*

2. A spinning-wheel. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*

TÔURN'A-MÉNT (tār'na-mént or tūr'na-mént) [*tār'na-mént*, S. P. F. K. R. C.; *tār'na-mént*, E. Ja.; *tūr'na-mént*, J. Sm. O.; *tār'na-mént* or *tūr'na-mént*, W.], *n.* [It. *torneamento, torneo*; Sp. *torneo*; Fr. *tournoi*. — From Fr. *tourner*, to turn, to wheel round.] A military equestrian sport or exercise, common in the middle ages, in which a number of combatants, or knights, engaged, for the purpose of exercising and exhibiting their courage, prowess, and skill in arms; a tourney. — See JOUST. *Temple. P. Cyc.*

“I am much mistaken if general usage does not incline to the short sound of the diphthong in these words [*tournament* and *tourney*]; and that this sound ought to be indulged is palpable to every English ear, which finds a repugnance at giving the French sound to any word that is not newly adopted. *Journay, nourish, courage*, and many other words from the French, have long been Anglicized, and there is no good reason that this word should not fall into the same class. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry give the first sound of this word; and Buchanan and W. Johnston, the second.” *Walker.*

TÔURN'ÉY, or TÔURN'ÉY (tār'ne, S. K. R.; *tār'ne*, Ja.; *tār'ne* or *tūr'ne*, W. C.; *tūr'ne*, Sm. O.), *n.* [Fr. *tournoi*.] A tournament. *Bacon.*

TÔURN'ÉY, or TÔURN'ÉY, *v. n.* To tilt in the lists; to contend at a tournament. *Spenser.*

TÔUR'NI-QUÊT (tūr'ne-kēt) [*tūr'ne-kēt*, P. Sm. R. Wb.; *tūr'ne-kwēt*, W. F. J. Ja.], *n.* [Fr.; *tourner*, to turn.] (*Surg.*) A bandage tightened by means of a screw, for exerting a strong compression on an artery; — chiefly used to prevent hemorrhage in amputation. *Brande.*

TOURNOIS (tām-wā'), *a.* [Fr.] A term formerly applied to French money, as being made at *Tours*. *Landais.*

TOURNURE (tār-nūr'), *n.* [Fr.; *tourner*, to turn.] 1. Turn; contour; figure; shape. *Landais.*

2. A lady's bishop or bustle. *Godey.*

TÔÛSE, *v. a.* [A. S. *tesan*, to pull, to tease. — See TEASE.] [*i. TOUSED*; *pp. TOUSING, TOUSED.*] To pull; to tear; to haul; to hale; to drag; to pluck; to rumple; to tousle. [Vulgar.]

We'll *touse* you joint by joint. *Shak.*

TÔÛSE (tōtēz), *v. n.* To tear; to rave. *Drayton.*

TÔÛSE, *n.* A pulling; a noise; a disturbance; an ado; a tussle. [Local, Eng.] *Hallivell.*

TÔÛ'SLE (tōt'z), *v. a.* [*i. TOUSLED*; *pp. TOUSING, TOUSLED.*] To disorder; to tangle; to tousle; to rumple. [Vulgar.] *More.*

TÔÛT, *v. n.* [See TOOT.] [*i. ROUTED*; *pp. ROUTING, ROUTED.*] To follow: — to ply or seek for customers. [Local, Eng., or vulgar.] *Wright.*

TOUT-ENSEMBLE (tōt'ang-sām-bl), [Fr.] The whole taken together. *Landais.*

TÔÛT'ER, *n.* One who touts, or solicits customers; a runner for customers. *Simmonds.*

TÔW (tō), *n.* [A. S. *tow*, tow; *teon*, to pull, to draw; Dut. *touw*, a rope; Frs. *taw*; Dan. *tawe*, a filament; Sw. *tåg*, a rope. — Gael. *taod*, a rope; *taodh*, woollen yarn.]

1. The short, loose fibres or refuse of flax or hemp remaining after carding. *Sharp.*

2. † A rope, as for towing. *Hackluyt.*

To take in *tow*, to tow. *Anson.*

TÔW (tō), *v. a.* [A. S. *teon, teogan*, to tug, to draw, to tow. — Fr. *touer*. — See TOV, *n.*] [*i. TOWED*; *pp. TOWING, TOWED.*] To draw through the water by means of a rope, as a vessel. *Shak.*

TÔW'AGE (tō'aj), *n.* [Fr. *touage*.]

1. The act of towing. *Cotgrave.*

2. Money paid for towing. *Bailey.*

TÔW'AR, *n.* A rope-maker. [Scot.] *Simmonds.*

TÔW'ARD, or TÔW'ARDS (tō'ard, tō'ardz, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; *tō'ard* or *tō'ward*, P.), *prep.* [A. S. *toward, toeward*; to and *ward*.]

1. In the direction to or of.

He set his face *toward* the wilderness. *Nam. xxiv. 1.*

The currents drive *towards* the retreating sea their furious tide. *Milton.*

2. With respect to; regarding; respecting, to. "His heart relented *towards* her." *Milton.*

Thy love and faith, which thou hast *toward* the Lord Jesus, and *toward* all saints. *Phil. 5.*

3. Nearly; about; nigh; near; almost.

Towards three or four o'clock. *Shak.*

I am *towards* nine years older since I left you. *Sh. 1st.*

In old writers, the two parts of this word are sometimes separated, as, "To God *ward*." 2 Cor. iii. 4.

Their powers are marching unto Paris *ward*. *Shak.*

"In the prepositions *toward* and *towards*, and the adverbs *forward* and *forwards*, *backward* and *backwards*, the two forms are used indiscriminately. But, as the first form in all these is also an adjective, it is better to confine the particles to the second. Custom, too, seems at present to lean this way." Dr. Campbell. — See BACKWARD.

"Notwithstanding our poets almost universally accent this word on the first syllable, and the poets are pretty generally followed by good speakers, there are some, and those not of the lowest order, who still place the accent on the second. These should be reminded that, as *inwards*, *outwards*, *backwards*, *forwards*, and every other word of the same form, have the accent on the first syllable, there is not the least reason for pronouncing *towards* with the accent on the last." *Walker.*

TÔW'ARD, or TÔW'ARDS, *ad.* Near at hand; advancing; in a state of preparation.

We have a trifling foolish banquet *toward*. *Shak.*

Here's a voyage *towards* that will make us all. *Middleton.*

TO'WARD, or TÔWARD (tō'ard, P. Ja. K. Sm. R.; *tō'ward*, S. W. J. F.), *a.* Ready to do or to learn; docile; apt; towardly.

That is spoken like a *toward* prince. *Shak.*

TO'WARD-LI-NESS, or TÔWARD-LI-NESS, *n.* Readiness to learn or to do; docility. *Raleigh.*

TO'WARD-LY, or TÔWARD-LY, *a.* Ready to do or to learn; apt; docile; toward.

Bacon.

TO'WARD-NESS, or TÔWARD-NESS, *n.* Docility; towardliness; aptitude. *South.*

TÔW'-BOAT, *n.* 1. A boat used for towing a vessel; a tug; a steam-tug. *Crabb.*

2. A boat that is towed. *Clarke.*

TÔW'EL, *n.* [It. *toaglia*, a table-cloth; *toagliuola*; Sp. *toalla*, a towel; Old Fr. *toallier*, to wash; Fr. *touaille*. — Old High Ger. *duahilla*, a towel; Mid. High Ger. *toehetele*; *duahan*; Dut. *duaal*. *Diez*. — *Landais* says that Fr. *touaille* is a corruption of *toile*, cloth, linen.] A cloth for wiping the hands and face after washing, or for other purposes. *Dryden.*

TÔW'EL-LING, *n.* Cloth for towels. *Simmonds.*

TÔW'ER, *n.* [A. S. *tor, torr, tur*, a rock, a peak, a tower; *tirr*; Dut. *toren*, a tower; Old Ger. *turre, turen*; Ger. *thurn*; Dan. *taarn*; Sw. *torn*; Icel. *turn*. — Ir. & Gael. *tor, tur*; W. *tor*. — Gr. *trips*, *tripsis*; L. *turris*; It., Sp., & Port. *torre*; Fr. *tour*. — Heb. תור, a rock; Chal. *thur, thura*, a mountain; Pers. & Armenian *tor, tuar*, a tower, a hill. — Polish *turma*, a tower.]

1. (*Arch.*) A lofty, narrow building, either standing alone, or forming part of a church, castle, or other edifice. *Britton.*

He built *towers* in the desert. 2 Chron. xxvi. 10.

Towers and battlements it sees Bosomed high in tufted trees. *Milton.*

2. A high building for defence; a citadel.

A strong *tower* from the enemy. *Ps. lxi. 3.*

3. A high head-dress, formerly in fashion.

Towers, and curls, and periwigs. *Hudibras.*

4. High fight or elevation. *Johnson.*

Tower of London, an assemblage of buildings, occupying an elevated area of twelve or thirteen acres, just beyond the old walls of the city of London eastward, on the northern bank of the Thames, formerly used as a state prison, but now chiefly as a repository of various objects of historical curiosity and interest. *P. Cyc.* — *Round-tower*. See ROUND-TOWER.

"The *tower* of a church is that part which contains the bells, and from which the steeple rises." *Brande.*

Syn. — See STEEPLE.

TÔW'ER, *v. n.* [*i. TOWERED*; *pp. TOWERING, TOWERED.*] To rise or fly high; to soar.

Up to the fiery concave *towering* high. *Milton.*

TÔW'ERED (tō'erd), *a.* Having, or adorned with, towers. "Towered cities." *Milton.*

TÔW'ER-ING, *p. a.* Very high; lofty. *Dryden.*

TŌW'ER-MŪS'TARD, n. A cruciferous plant of the genus *Turritis*, the leaves and seeds of which give the stem a pyramidal form. *Loudon.*

TŌW'ER-Y, a. Having, or adorned with, towers; towered. "Towery cities." *Pope.*

TŌW'ING-PATH, n. A tow-path. *Booth.*

TŌW'-LINE, n. A rope for towing. *Simmonds.*

TŌWN, n. [A. S. *tūn*, a place fenced round or enclosed, a garden, a house, a town, a village; *tynan*, to enclose; Dut. *tūn*, a fence, a hedge, a garden; Old Ger. *tūne*, *tūn*; Ger. *tūn*, a hedge, a fence; Icel. *tūn*, a garden. — W. *din*, a city; Gael. *tūn*, a dwelling-place; Ir. Gael. *dun*, a tower, a hedge, a hill, Ir. *tāim*, a town.]

1. A walled or fortified collection of houses; a walled or fortified place. *Josh. ii. 15.*

When Alexandria was besieged and won. He passed the trenches first and stormed the town. *Betterton.*

2. A large collection of houses; — particularly a collection of houses larger than a village. *Milton.*

Before him towns and rural works between.

3. A number of houses not being, nor having been, the see of a bishop, but to which a regular market belongs. [England.] *Johnson. Smart.*

4. A collection of houses larger than a village and smaller than a city. *Burrill.*

5. The inhabitants of a town.

To the church of St. Andrew the Apostle. *Chapman.*

6. The court end of London. *Pope.*

7. The inhabitants of the metropolis or capital. "Half the town." *Pope.*

8. A city or metropolis, or the people in it, as opposed to the country, or the people in it. He lives six months in town, and six in the country. *Johnson.*

9. A township. [Local, U. S.] *Bowmer.*

Syn. — A town is regarded as ranking below a city, and above a village, and a village is larger than a hamlet. In England, a town is a village or place which has a regular market; a city, a corporate town, which is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral, as the city of York, the town of Liverpool. In this country, a city is generally larger or more populous than a town, and has a different municipal government. In the New England States, and in some other States, town is often used for township.

TŌWN'-CLERK (tūn'klark or tūn'klark. — See **CLERK**), *n.* An officer who keeps the records of a town; the clerk of a town. *Acts xix. 35.*

TŌWN'-CRI-ER, n. Public crier of a town. "The town-crier had spoke the lines." *Shak.*

+TŌWNED (tōund), *a.* Having towns. *Hackhuyt.*

TŌWN'-HALL, n. A public hall or building in which is transacted the public business of a town; a town-house. *Simmonds.*

TŌWN'-HOUSE, n. 1. A house or building in which is transacted the public business of a town; a town-hall. *Addison.*

2. One's house in town, as opposed to one's house in the country. *Todd.*

TŌWN'ISH, a. Relating to, living in, or resembling, a town. [R.] *Turberville.*

TŌWN'LESS, a. Without towns. *Howell.*

TŌWN'LET, n. A little town. *N. Brit. Rev.*

TŌWNS'FOLK (-fōlk. — See **FOLK**), *n.* The people or inhabitants of a town. *Coleridge.*

TŌWN'SHIP, n. 1. The corporation, or the territory, of a town. *Shak.*

2. A term applied to a subdivision of a county, or to a division of the public lands six miles square, which is subdivided into thirty-six equal squares, called *sections*, of six hundred and forty acres each. *Bowmer. Davis.*

TŌWNS'MAN, n.; pl. TOWNSMEN. 1. An inhabitant of a town. *Clarendon.*

2. One of the same town. *Johnson.*

TŌWNS'-PEŌ-PLĒ (-pē-pl), *n.* The people or inhabitants of a town, as distinguished from those of the country; townsfolk. *Bigelow.*

TŌWN'-TALK (-tawk), *n.* The common talk of a town; the topic of common conversation. *U'Estrange.*

TŌWN'-TŌP, n. Formerly, in England, a large top in a village, for the peasants to whip in cold weather when they could not work. *Stevens.*

TŌW'PATH, n. A path travelled by horses in towing boats along a canal or a river. *Baldwin.*

TŌW'-ROPE, n. A rope or hawser for towing a vessel; a tow-line. *Mar. Dict.*

TŌW'Y, a. Containing, or like, tow. *Holland.*

TŌW'ZER, } n. [From *touse*.] A name given to **TŌU'ZER, }** a dog. *Ash.*

TŌX'I-CAL, a. [Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison for smearing arrows; *τόξον*, a bow; L. *toxicum*.] Containing poison; poisonous. [R.] *Bailey.*

TŌX-I-CŌ-DĒN'DRON, n. [Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison for smearing arrows, and *δένδρον*, a tree.] (Bot.) The specific name of a species of *Rhus* known by the names of *poison ivy* and *poison oak*, a plant poisonous to the touch; — formerly used as the name of a distinct genus. *Gray.*

TŌX-I-CŌ-LŌG'I-CAL, a. [Fr. *toxicologique*.] Relating to toxicology. *Francis.*

TŌX-I-CŌ-LŌG'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a toxicological manner; by toxicology. *Barton.*

TŌX-I-CŌL'Q-GĪST, n. One versed or skilled in toxicology. *Clarke.*

TŌX-I-CŌL'Q-GY, n. [Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison for smearing arrows, and *λόγος*, a discourse; Fr. *toxicologie*.] (Med.) The science of poisons, or a treatise on poisons. *Brande. Dunglison.*

TŌX'Q-DŌN, n. [Gr. *τόξον*, a bow, and *δόνος*, *δόνος*, a tooth.] (Pal.) A genus of large, extinct quadrupeds having curved incisor teeth. *Baird.*

TŌX-ŌL'Q-GY, n. Intoxication. [R.] *Mawnder.*

TŌX-ŌPH'I-LITE, n. [Gr. *τόξον*, a bow, and *φίλιον*, to love.] A lover of archery. *Ed. Rev.*

TŌX'Q-TĒS, n. [Gr. *τοξότης*, an archer; *τόξον*, a bow.] (Ich.) An acanthopterygious fish, found in Java and Sumatra, of the family *Bramidae*, or *Breams*, which catches flies, and other insects, on which it feeds, by shooting a drop of water at them so as to precipitate them into the water, and thus bring them within its reach; the archer-fish; *Toxotes jaculator*. *Baird.*

TŌY, n.; pl. TŌYS. [From Dut. *tooyen*, to attire, to adorn; *toot*, attire, ornament. *Minsheu.*]

1. A plaything; a bawble; a gewgaw. *Addison.*

Love, like other little boys,
Cries for hearts as they for toys. *Rochester.*

2. A thing for amusement, but of little or no value; a trifle; a petty commodity. *Sidney.*

They exchange for knives, glasses, and such toys, great abundance of gold and pearl. *Abbot.*

3. A matter of no importance. *Shak.*

4. Folly; trifling practice. *Hooker.*

5. Play; sport; dalliance. *Spenser.*

So said he, and forbore not glance or toy
Of amorous intent. *Milton.*

6. Odd or silly tale. "Fairy toys." *Shak.*

7. Wild or odd conceit or fancy. *Shak.*

The very place puts toys of desperation,
Without more motive, into every brain. *Shak.*

TŌY, v. n. [*i.* TOYED; *pp.* TOYING, TOYED.] To play; to trifle; to dally; to sport; to wanton. *Shak.*

To toy, to wanton, dally, smile, and jest.

+TŌY, v. a. To treat foolishly. *Dering.*

TŌY'ER, n. One who toys. *Harrison.*

+TŌY'FUL, a. Full of tricks or trifling play; playful. "A toyful ape." *Donne.*

TŌY'ISH, a. Trifling; sportive; wanton. *Crowley.*

Toyish are please trivial ears. *Quarles.*

TŌY'ISH-LY, ad. In a toyish manner. *Baxter.*

TŌY'ISH-NĒSS, n. The state of being toyish; wantonness; dalliance; trifling. *Glanvill.*

TŌY'MAN, n. One who deals in toys. *Young.*

TŌY'SHŌP, n. A shop where toys are sold. *Addison.*

TŌZE, v. a. To pull; to tease. "Tozed wool." [R.] *Bailey.* — See **TOUSE**, and **TEASE**.

Toze from thee thy business. *Shak.*

TŌ'ZI-NĒSS, n. The quality of being tozy; softness, like teased wool. [R.] *Bailey.*

TŌ'ZY, a. Like teased wool. [R.] *Phillips.*

TRĀ'BE-A, n. [L.] (*Roman Ant.*) A robe or

toga ornamented with horizontal purple stripes, worn by kings, augurs, knights, &c. *Wm. Smith.*

TRĀ'BE-AT-ED, a. Having trabeation. *Ec. Rev.*

TRĀ'BE-Ā'TIŌN, n. [L. *trabs*, *trabis*, a beam.] (*Arch.*) Entablature. *Brande.*

TRĀCE, n. [It. *traccia*; Sp. *traza*; Fr. *trace*. — From L. *trahō*, *tractus*, to draw.]

1. A mark left by any thing passing; a footstep; a footprint; a track; a path; a trail.

These as a line their long dimension drew,
Steaking the ground with sinuous trace. *Milton.*

2. Mark or appearance of what has been; remains; a vestige; a memorial; a sign.

The shade even shall retain no trace
Of what once was. *Pope.*

3. One of the two straps, chains, or ropes by which a horse or other beast draws a vehicle.

New to the plough, unpractised in the trace. *Pope.*

4. (*Fort.*) The plan of a work. *Stocqueler.*

5. (*Geom.*) The intersection of a plane with one of the planes of projection. *Ehott.*

Syn. — See **MARK**, **VESTIGE**.

TRĀCE, v. a. [L. *trahō*, *tractus*, to draw; It. *tracciare*, to trace; Sp. *trazar*; Fr. *tracer*.] [*i.* TRACED; *pp.* TRACING, TRACED.]

1. To follow by some mark or sign; to track. You may trace the deluge quite round the globe in profane history. *Burnet.*

2. To follow carefully or with exactness.

Tracing word by word and line by line. *Denham.*

3. To mark out; to draw; to delineate.

In this chart, . . . the bays and inlets, of which we saw only the openings, are not traced. *Cook.*

4. To walk or go over; to traverse.

We do trace this alley up and down. *Shak.*

Syn. — See **DERIVE**.

+TRĀCE, v. n. To walk; to travel. *Spenser.*

TRĀCE'A-BLE, a. That may be traced.

The boundaries . . . are not traceable. *Drummond.*

TRĀCE'A-BLE-NĒSS, n. The state of being traceable, or followed by a mark left. *Clarke.*

TRĀCE'A-BLY, ad. In a traceable manner; so as to be traced. *Wordsworth.*

TRĀ'CE-R, n. One who traces. *Hooker.*

TRĀ'CE-RY, n. (*Arch.*) A species of pattern-work formed or traced in the head of a Gothic window, by the mullions being continued, but diverging into arches, curves, and flowing lines, enriched with foliations: — also intersecting rib-work on a vaulted ceiling, and on walls, doors, panels, &c. *P. Cyc. Britton.*

TRĀ'CHE-A, or TRĀ'CHE'A [trā'ke-a, *Sm. Wb.* *Crabb*, *Brande*; trā'ke-a, *K.*; trā'ke-a or trā'ke-a, *Dunglison*], *n.* [L. *trachia*, from Gr. *τραχὺς*, rough.] (*Anat.*) A cylindrical, cartilaginous, and membranous tube, on the median line, before the vertebral column, and extending from the inferior part of the larynx to the third dorsal vertebra, where it separates into two branches, called *bronchæ*, one of which goes to each lung; the windpipe. Its function is to convey air to the lungs in respiration. *Dunglison.*

TRĀ'CHE-Æ, n. pl. 1. (*Bot.*) Membranous tubes with conical extremities, their inside being occupied by a fibre twisted spirally, and capable of unrolling when stretched; spiral vessels. *Lindley.*

2. (*Zool.*) The air-breathing vessels of insects. *Westwood.*

TRĀ'CHE-AL (trā'ke-al, *Sm. Dunglison*; trā'ke'al, *K. C.*), *a.* (*Med.*) Of, or pertaining to, the trachea. "Tracheal glands." *Dunglison.*

TRĀ'CHĒL'I-DĀN, n. [Gr. *τράχηλος*, the neck.] (*Ent.*) A coleopterous insect of the family *Trachelidae*, having the head supported on a kind of pedicel or neck. *Brande.*

TRĀ'CHĒL'I-PŌD, n. [Gr. *τράχηλος*, the neck, and *πῶς*, *πόδος*, a foot.] (*Conch.*) A mollusk of the order *Trachelipoda*, having the foot attached to the base of the neck, or to the anterior part of the body, and serving for creeping. *Brande.*

TRĀ'CHE-LĪP'Q-DOŪS, a. Pertaining to, or having the character of, trachelipods. *Clarke.*

TRĀ'CHE-Q-ŌLE, n. [L. *trachea*, the windpipe; and Gr. *κύλη*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) An enlargement of the thyroid gland; — called also *bronchocele*, and *goitre*. *Dunglison.*

TRĀ-CHE-ŌT'O-MY, *n.* [Eng. *trachea* and Gr. τέμνω, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of making an opening into the trachea, as for extracting a foreign body, or to permit the passage of air to the lungs. *Dunghlison.*

TRĀ-CHĪT'IS, *n.* (*Med.*) The croup. *Dunghlison.*

TRĀ-CHŪTE, *n.* [Gr. τραχύς, rough.] A variety of lava essentially composed of glassy felspar, and frequently having detached crystals of felspar in the base or body of the stone, giving it the structure of porphyry. It sometimes contains hornblende. *Lyell.*

Trachyte derives its name from its peculiar, rough feel. When hornblende and augite predominate, it passes into the varieties of trap called greenstone, basalt, dolerite, &c. *Lyell.*

TRĀ-CHŪT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, trachyte. *Buckland.*

TRĀC'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who traces.

2. Course; path; track.

Their turns and tracings manifold. *Davies.*

3. (*Fine Arts.*) A mechanical copy of an original made by following its lines through a transparent medium, as tracing-paper. *Fairholt.*

TRĀC'ING-PĀ'PER, *n.* Transparent paper which enables a drawing or print to be clearly seen when it is placed over it, and will allow the pencil or pen to be used in producing a fac-simile by following the lines of the original. *Fairholt.*

TRĀCK, *n.* [L. *tractum*, any thing drawn out; It. *traccia*; Old Fr. *trac*; Fr. *tracée*.—See **TRACE**.]

1. A mark left by something that has passed.

The way our path made a solid set.

Shak.

2. A mark or impression left by the foot; a footprint. "*Track of beast.*" *Beau. & Fl.*

3. A path; a road; a course; a way.

Behold Torquatus the same track pursue. *Dryden.*

4. The course of rails of a railway.

5. † A tract of land. *Fuller.*

Syn.—See **PATH**.

TRĀCK, *v. a.* [*z.* **TRACKED**; *pp.* **TRACKING**, **TRACKED**.]

1. To follow by the track or footprints.

You track him every where in their snow. *Dryden.*

2. To tow or draw, as a vessel. *Smart.*

3. To break, as flax. [*Local, Eng.*] *Loudon.*

TRĀCK'AGE, *n.* A towing; towage. *Clarke.*

TRĀCK'LESS, *a.* Having no track; marked with no footprints; untrodden; pathless. *Prior.*

TRĀCK'LESS-LY, *ad.* So as to leave no track; pathlessly. *F. Butler.*

TRĀCK'-ROAD, *n.* A tow-path. *Smart.*

TRĀCK'SCŪT, *n.* [Dut. *trek-schuit*; *trekken*, to draw, and *schuit*, a boat.] A passage-boat drawn on a canal by a horse; treckschuyt.—See **TRECKSCHUYT**. [*Holland.*] *Addison.*

TRĀCK'-WAY, *n.* 1. A tram-road. *Francis.*

2. The belt of surface impressed by the body and extremities of an animal. *Dr. Hichcock.*

TRĀCT, *n.* [L. *tractus*; *traho*, *tractus*, to draw; It. *tratto*; Sp. *trecho*.—See **TRACE**.]

1. Something drawn out, extended, or protracted. "So long a tract of time." *Howell.*

In tract of speech, a dubious word is easily known by the coherence with the rest. *Holder.*

2. A quantity of land; a region; a district. "A narrow tract of earth." *Addison.*

There are some tracts which, by high mountains, are barred from air and fresh wind. *Raleigh.*

3. † Treatment; explanation. *Shak.*

4. † A track; a footprint. *Dryden.*

5. A treatise; a dissertation or written discourse, especially on a religious subject, in pamphlet form; a tractate; a pamphlet.

The best collection of tracts against popery. *Swift.*

Respiratory tract, (*Anat.*) the middle column of the spinal marrow, described by Sir Charles Bell as that whence the respiratory nerves originate. *Dunghlison.*

Syn.—See **DISTRICT**, **ESSAY**.

† **TRĀCT**, *v. a.* 1. To track; to trace out. *Spenser.*

2. To draw out; to protract. *Hulbert.*

TRĀC-TĀ-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *tractabilitas*; It.

trattabilità; Fr. *tractabilité*.] The state of being tractable; docility; tractableness. *Elyot.*

TRĀC'TĀ-BLE, *a.* [L. *tractabilis*; *tracto*, to draw, to manage, to treat, It. *trattabile*; Sp. *tratable*; Fr. *traitable*.]

1. That may be easily led, managed, or taught; docile; manageable. *Tillotson.*

If a subject had been open before him from the beginning, he would have submitted. *Locke.*

2. That may be handled; palpable. [*R.*]

Visible, and, for the most part, tractable. *Holder.*

Syn.—See **DUCTILE**.

TRĀC'TĀ-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being tractable; docility; tractability. *Loche.*

TRĀC'TĀ-BLY, *ad.* In a tractable manner; with tractability. *Johnson.*

TRĀC-TĀ'RĪ-AN, *n.* (*Eccl.*) A name given to one who advocates or adopts the views set forth in a series of tracts written by an association of members of the University of Oxford, England, in the years 1833–1835, and called "*Tracts for the Times*"; a tractite.—See **PUSEYISM**. *Eden.*

TRĀC-TĀ'RĪ-AN-ISM, *n.* The principles or doctrines of the tractarians. *Clarke.*

TRĀC'TĀTE, *n.* [L. *tractatus*; It. *trattato*; Sp. *tratado*; Fr. *traité*.] A treatise; a tract; a dissertation; an essay. *Milton.*

† **TRĀC-TĀ'TION**, *n.* [L. *tractatio*.] Treatment or discussion of a subject. *Bp. Hall.*

TRĀC-TĀ'TOR, *n.* A writer of tracts. *Ch. Oß.*

TRĀC'TILE, *a.* [L. *tracto*, to draw.] That may be drawn out; ductile. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

TRĀC-TĪL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or the state of being tractile; ductility. [*R.*] *Derham.*

TRĀC'TION, *n.* [It. *trazione*; Fr. *traction*.—From L. *tracto*, *traho*, to draw.] The act of drawing, or the state of being drawn.

The traction of the muscle. *Holder.*

Angle of traction, (*Mech.*) the angle which the direction of the power makes with a given plane. *Brande.*

TRĀC'TĪTE, *n.* (*Eccl.*) A tractarian. *Eden.*

TRĀC-TĪ'TIOUS (-tish'us), *a.* Treating; handling; discussing. *Clarke.*

TRĀC'TIVE, *a.* That draws; attractive. *Francis.*

TRĀC'TOR, *n.*; pl. **TRĀC'TORS**. An instrument of tractive power, or used in drawing.

Metallic tractors, small metallic bars or rods, invented by Dr. Perkins, of Norwich, Connecticut, supposed to possess magnetic power, and to cure diseases by being drawn or rubbed over the part affected. *Dunghlison.*

TRĀC-TQ-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act or the practice of applying metallic tractors for the cure of diseases. *T. G. Fessenden. Dunghlison.*

TRĀC'TQ-RY, *n.* [L. *traho*, *tractus*, to draw.]

TRĀC'TRIX, (*Math.*) A name applied to a curve conceived to be described by a heavy point attached to one end of a string, the other end of which is moved along a given straight line, or a given curve. *P. Cye.*

TRĀDE, *n.* [It. *tratta*, the act of drawing, draft on a banker, trade; Sp. *trato*, trade; Fr. *traite*, a journey, transportation, trade, a draft; —from L. *tracto*, *traho*, to draw.—*Smart* derives *trade* from L. *trado*, to deliver, to transmit; *trans*, across, over, and *do*, to give.—*Junius* and *Richardson* derive it from *tread*.]

1. Exchange of goods for other goods, or for money; the business of buying and selling; dealing by way of sale or exchange; commerce; traffic. "The trade of these islands." *Hackluyt.*

W. C. C. commands the sea commands the trade, who can command the trade can command the world. *Goldsmith.*

Trade's proud empire hastes to swift decay. *Goldsmith.*

In transactions of trade, it is not to be supposed that, like gaming, what one party gains the other must necessarily lose. The gain to each may be equal. *Franklin.*

2. An occupation or employment distinct from agriculture, from the liberal arts, and from the learned professions; — particularly a mechanical or manual occupation or employment; as, "To learn a trade."

Half way down

Hangs one that gathers samphire—dreadful trade! *Shak.*
The Emperor Pertinax applied himself in his youth to a painful trade;... the son was obstinate in pursuing so profitable a trade, a sort of merchandise of wood. *Arbutnot.*

3. Instruments or implements of any occupation or pursuit. [*R.*]

The shepherd bears
His house and household gods, his trade of war,
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur. *Dryden.*

4. Custom; habit; standing practice. [*R.*]

Thy sin's not accidental, but a trade. *Shak.*

5. Persons engaged in the same occupation or business; booksellers collectively. *Simmonds.*

6. † Current or common use. *Shak.*

7. † A tread; a track; a footstep. *Spenser.*

8. (*Mining.*) Refuse or rubbish from a mine. *Simmonds.*

9. A trade-wind. *Cyc. of Com.*

Formerly trade was used of domestic, and traffic of foreign, commerce. *Johnson.*

Syn.—See **BUSINESS**, **COMMERCE**, **OCCUPATION**.

TRĀDE, *v. n.* [*z.* **TRADED**; *pp.* **TRADING**, **TRADED**.]

1. To exchange goods for other goods or for money; to carry on commerce; to traffic; to deal; to interchange; to barter; to bargain; to chaffer.

Maximinius traded with the Goths. *Arbutnot.*

The circulating capital with which he trades. *A. Smith.*

2. † To have a trade-wind. *Milton.*

TRĀDE, *v. a.* To sell or exchange in commerce.

They traded the persons of men. *Ezek. xxvii. 13.*

TRĀDE'-ĀL-LŌW'ANCE, *n.* A wholesale discount made to dealers or retailers on articles to be sold again. *Simmonds.*

† **TRĀD'ED**, *a.* Versed; practised. *Shak.*

† **TRĀDE'FUL**, *a.* Engaged in traffic. *Spenser.*

TRĀDE'LESS, *a.* Without trade. *Young.*

TRĀDE'-MĀRK, *n.* A particular mark, sign, device, writing, or ticket, put by a manufacturer upon his goods, to distinguish them from those of others. *Bouvier.*

TRĀDE'-PRĪCE, *n.* The price allowed to traders; wholesale price. *Simmonds.*

TRĀD'ER, *n.* One engaged in trade or in the business of buying and selling; a merchant; a dealer; a tradesman; a shopkeeper. *Shak.*

TRĀDE'-SĀLE, *n.* A sale or auction by and for a particular trade or branch of business, as that of booksellers. *Simmonds.*

TRĀDES'FOLK (trādz'fōk.—See **FOLK**), *n. pl.* People engaged in trade. *Swift.*

TRĀDES'MAN, *n.*; pl. **TRADESMEN**. 1. One engaged in trade; a shopkeeper; a trader. *Shak.*

"A merchant is called a trader, but not a tradesman." *Johnson.*

2. A mechanic or artificer. [*U. S.*] *Burritt.*

3. In Scotland, a name given to a handicraftsman in a borough. *Jamieson.*

TRĀDES'PĒO-PLE, *n.* People employed in trade; tradesfolk; tradesmen. *Fenton.*

TRĀDES'-ŪN-IŌN (-yūn-yūn), *n.* A combination of workmen associated to maintain their rights and privileges as to wages, hours of labor, customs, &c. *Simmonds.*

TRĀDES'WOM-AN (-wām'an), *n.* A woman employed in trade. *Boswell.*

TRĀDE'-WĪND, *n.* A name applied to winds having a general tendency from north-east and south-east towards the equator, and blowing constantly in two tropical belts, which vary somewhat in latitude at different seasons of the year, are seldom visited by rain, and are separated by an intermediate belt or region, in which prevail calms, variable winds, and copious rains accompanied with thunder and lightning;—so called because favorable to commerce. *Daniel.*

The trade-winds are caused by the rushing of air from higher latitudes to fill up the space left by the heated, rarefied, and ascending air in the neighborhood of the equator, and acquiring at the same time a relative motion westward, in consequence of its not having so great a velocity of rotation towards the east as the equatorial parts of the earth. The northern limit of the north-east trade-wind is about 26° or 29° of north latitude, where the wind blows nearly from the east; its southern limit varies from about 4° to 10° or 12° of north latitude. The limits of the south-east trade-wind are not so far from the

equator; its northern limit is about 3° of north latitude. The regularity of the *trade-winds* is disturbed in some places by local causes, and especially in the Indian Ocean. They extend 3° or 4° farther from the equator in the western than in the eastern part of the Atlantic Ocean. *Dancl. Young. Bowditch*

TRĀD'ING, *p. a.* Carrying on trade or commerce; mercantile; commercial. *Dryden.*

TRĀD'ING, *n.* The act or the business of carrying on commerce. *Bp. Hall.*

TRA-DĪ'TION, *n.* [L. *traditio*, delivery, a tradition; *trado*, to deliver; *trans*, across, and *do*, to give; It. *tradizione*; Sp. *tradicion*; Fr. *tradition*.]

1. (*Civil Law*.) The act of delivering; transfer of possession; delivery. *Burrill.*

A deed takes effect only from the *tradition*. *Blackstone.*

2. The delivery of accounts or events from one generation to another by oral report.

Your vain conversation received by *tradition* from your fathers. *1 Pet. i. 18.*

3. Account or records delivered or handed down from generation to generation, especially by oral communication, not in writing.

Hold the *traditions* which ye have been taught. *2 Thess. ii. 15.*

4. (*Theol.*) That body of doctrine and discipline supposed or imagined to have been put forth by Christ or his inspired apostles, and not committed to writing, but handed down from age to age by oral communication; the so-called unwritten word of God, as distinguished from Scripture. *Hooker. Cye.*

† TRA-DĪ'TION, *v. a.* To hand down by tradition; to deliver traditionally. *Fuller.*

TRA-DĪ'TION-AL (tra-dish'un-al), *a.* [Sp. *tradicional*, Fr. *traditionnel*.]

1. Relating to, or delivered by, tradition; transmitted orally from generation to generation; traditionary; traditive.

There can be no evidence that any *traditional* revelation is of divine origin, in the words we receive it, and in the sense we understand it, so clear and so certain, as that of the principles of reason. *Locke.*

2. † Observant of traditions.

You are too senseless obstinate, my lord, Too ceremonious and *traditional*. *Shak.*

TRA-DĪ'TION-AL-ĪSM, *n.* Adherence to tradition. *West. Rev.*

TRA-DĪ'TION-AL-ĪST, *n.* One who adheres to tradition; a traditionist. *West. Rev.*

TRA-DĪ'TION-AL-LY (tra-dish'un-al-ly), *ad.* By tradition. "*Traditionally* derived." *Burnet.*

TRA-DĪ'TION-Ā-RI-LY, *ad.* By tradition; traditionally. *Dwight.*

TRA-DĪ'TION-Ā-RY (tra-dish'un-a-re), *a.* Relating to, consisting of, or delivered by tradition; traditional. "*Traditionary* knowledge." *Paley.*

TRA-DĪ'TION-ĒR (tra-dish'un-er), *n.* A traditionist, a traditionalist. [R.] *Gregory.*

TRA-DĪ'TION-ĪST (tra-dish'un-ist), *n.* One who adheres to tradition. *Pilkington.*

TRĀD'Ī-TĪVE (trād'e-tiv), *a.* [Fr. *traditif*.] That is or may be transmitted from age to age by oral communication; traditional. *Bp. Taylor.*

TRĀD'Ī-TŌR, *n.* [L.] One who delivers up; a traitor; — a name of reproach applied to those early Christians who, to avoid persecution, delivered up the sacred books in their possession. *Eden.*

TRA-DŪCE', *v. a.* [L. *traduco*, to lead over or across, to disgrace; *trans*, across, and *duco*, to lead; It. *tradurre*; Sp. *traducir*; Fr. *traduire*, to translate, to indict, to arraign.]. [2. TRA-DUCED; *pp.* TRA-DUCING, TRA-DUCED.]

1. † To continue by deriving one from another; to propagate, as animals; to exhibit: — to display.

From these only the race of perfect animals were propagated, and *traduced* over the earth. *Hale.*

He is just and jealous God, not sparing to exemplify and *traduce* his best servants, that their blar and penalty might scare all from venturing. *Rogers.*

2. To present wrongly in an odious light.

The best stratagem that Satan hath, — who knoweth his kingdom to be no one way to be more shaken than by the public, devout prayers of God's church, — is by *traducing* the form and manner of them to bring them into contempt. *Hooker.*

3. To vilify; to calumniate; to decry; to defame; to disparage; to revile; to slander.

The man that dares *traduce*, because he can With safety to himself, is not a man. *Cowper.*

Syn. — See DISPARAGE, REVILE.

TRA-DŪCE'MENT, *n.* Misrepresentation; defamation; calumny; calumny. [R.] *Shak.*

TRA-DŪ'CĒNT, *a.* Traducing; slandering. *Cr.*

TRA-DŪ'CĒR, *n.* 1. One who traduces; a calumniator; a slanderer. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

2. † One who derives. *Fuller.*

TRA-DŪ'CĪ-BLE, *a.* That may be derived. *Hale.*

† TRA-DŪCT', *v. a.* [L. *traduco*, *traductus*.] To derive; to deduce. *Fotherby.*

† TRA-DŪCT', *n.* Something transferred. *Howell.*

TRA-DŪCT'ION, *n.* [L. *traductio*; It. *traduzione*; Sp. *traduccion*; Fr. *traduction*.]

1. The act of transferring or removing; transportation; conveyance. [R.]

The *traduction* of useful cattle from hence. *Hale.*

2. Transmission from one to another; tradition. "*Traduction* of truths." [R.] *Hale.*

3. Transition. [R.] *Bacon.*

4. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation, as of animals. [R.] *Glanvill.*

If by *traduction* came thy mind. *Dryden.*

TRA-DŪCT'IVE, *a.* That may be derived; derivable; deducible. *Warburton.*

TRĀF'IC, *n.* [It. *traffico*; Sp. *trafico*; Fr. *trafic*. — Of Arabian origin. *Skinner*. — From It. *tratta*, Sp. *trato*, trade. *Junius*. — A corruption of L. *transnaviga*, for *transnavigatio*; *transnavigo*, to sail across. *Duchat*.]

1. Exchange or sale of commodities; the business or employment of buying and selling; commerce; trade. *Spenser.*

A town of great wealth and *traffic*. Advancing the *traffic* of his people. *Heylin. Addison.*

2. Commodities for trade or market.

From Billingsgate her fishy *traffic*. *Gay.*

3. Intercourse; amount of travel or business on a railway. *Kinnaird.*

Syn. — See COMMERCE.

TRĀF'IC, *v. n.* [It. *trafficare*; Fr. *trafiguer*.]

[1. TRAFFICKED, *pp.* TRAFFICKING, TRAFFICKED.]

1. To carry on commerce or trade; to trade; to buy and sell; to exchange; to barter. *Bacon.*

Though *traffic* is written without a *k*, yet, on assuming another syllable, beginning with *e* or *i*, *k* must be inserted, in order to avoid a change in the sound of *c*, as, *trafficked*, *trafficking*, *trafficker*.

TRĀF'IC, *v. a.* To exchange in traffic. "We do . . . but *traffic* toys." *Gov. of the Tongue.*

TRĀF'IC-Ā-BLE, *a.* Marketable. [R.] *Bp. Hall.*

TRĀF'ICK-ĒR, *n.* One who traffics; a merchant; a trader; a tradesman. *Addison.*

TRĀF'ICK-ĪNG, *n.* The act or the business of carrying on commerce or trade; trading; trade.

TRĀF'IC-LĒSS, *a.* Without trade. *Clarke.*

TRĀF'IC-RĒ-TURN', *n.* A periodical statement of the receipts for goods and passengers on a line of railway. *Simmonds.*

TRĀF'IC-TĀK'ĒR, *n.* A computer of the returns of traffic on a line of railway. *Simmonds.*

TRĀG'Ā-CĀNTH, *n.* [L. *tragacanthum*; from Gr. *τραγάκινθα*, the astragalus, or goat's-thorn; *τράγος*, a goat, and *κάνθα*, a thorn.]. A concrete juice or gum yielded by *Astragalus verus*, and other spiny species of that genus. It has no smell and little taste, and is insoluble in alcohol and water. *Lindley. Wood & Bache.*

Tragacanth, when put into water, absorbs a certain portion of it, swells very much, and forms a soft, adhesive paste. It is composed of two different constituents, one soluble in water and resembling gum arabic, the other swelling in water, but not dissolving. The latter has been called *tragacanthine*. *Wood & Bache.*

TRĀG'Ā-CĀN'THINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A name formerly applied to a proximate principle supposed to be peculiar to tragacanth, but now regarded as identical with bassorine. *Wood & Bache.*

TRĀG'Ā-LĪSM, *n.* [Gr. *τράγος*, a goat.] Goatishness from high feeding. *Qu. Rev.*

TRA-GĒ'DĪ-AN (tra-j's/de-an), *n.* [Gr. *τραγῳδός*; L. *tragædus*; Fr. *tragédien*.]

1. A writer of tragedy. *Stillingfleet.*

2. An actor or an actress of tragedy. *Shak.*

TRA-GĒ-DĪ-ĒNNE', *n.* [Fr.] An actress of tragedy. *Landais.*

† TRA-GĒ'DĪ-OŪS, *a.* Tragical; tragic. *Fabyan.*

TRĀG'Ē-DY (trād'je-de), *n.* [Gr. *τραγῳδία*; *τράγος*, a goat, and *ὕδης*, *ῥῶν*, a song, an ode; L. *tragædia*; It. & Sp. *tragedia*; Fr. *tragédie*.]

1. A dramatic composition or poem representing human passions, and the woes and misfortunes of life, in such a manner as to excite grief, pity, indignation, or horror; — opposed to *comedy*; as, "*The tragedies* of Shakespeare."

At first, the *tragedy* was void of art;

A song where each man danced and sung his part,

And of god Bacchus roaring out the praise,

Sought a good vintage for their jolly days. *Dryden.*

All our *tragedies* are of kings and princes. *Bp. Taylor.*

Imitate the sister of painting, *tragedy*. *Dryden.*

2. A shocking deed or event in which lives are taken or lost, as a massacre. *Shak.*

The name of *tragedy* (Gr. *τραγῳδία*) is most probably derived from the goat-like appearance of the satyrs, who sang or acted with mimetic gesticulations the old Bacchic songs, with Silenus, the constant companion of Dionysus, or Bacchus, for their leader. According to another opinion, the word *tragedy* was first coined from the goat that was the prize for it; this derivation, however, as well as another, connecting it with the goat offered on the altar of Bacchus, around which the chorus sang, is not equally supported either by the etymological principles of the language or the analogous instance of *κωμῳδία* (*comedy*), the revel-song. *Wm. Smith.*

† TRĀG'IC, *n.* 1. An author of tragedy. *Savage.*

2. A tragedy; a tragic drama. *Prior.*

TRĀG'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *τραγικός*; L. *tragicus*; It. *tragico*; Sp. *tragico*; Fr. *tragique*.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, tragedy. "*The tragic stage*." *Spenser*. "*This tragic play*." *Shak.*

2. Resembling, or partaking of, tragedy; shocking; fatal; mournful; dreadful; calamitous; sorrowful. "*A tragic story*." *Addison.*

So *tragic* and merited a fate. *Sandys.*

Tragic denotes belonging to tragedy; *tragic*, resembling tragedy. The like holds of *comic* and *comical*. We say, '*The tragic muse*,' '*The comic muse*;' and '*A tragic poet*,' for a writer of tragedy, and '*A comic poet*,' for a writer of comedy; but '*I heard a tragic story*,' for a mournful story, and '*I met with a comical adventure*,' for a droll adventure." *Dr. Campbell.*

TRĀG'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a tragical manner; shockingly; mournfully; calamitously. *South.*

TRĀG'IC-CAL-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being tragical. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

TRĀG'IC-CŌM'Ē-DY, *n.* [From *tragedy* and *comedy*; Fr. *tragi-comédie*.] A dramatic composition in which tragedy and comedy are mingled. "*Life's tragic-comedy*." *Denham.*

TRĀG'IC-CŌM'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *tragi-comique*.]

TRĀG'IC-CŌM'IC-CAL, } Relating to, or consisting of, tragic-comedy. *Taitler. Gay.*

TRĀG'IC-CŌM'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a tragicomical manner; by tragic-comedy. *Bramston.*

TRĀG'IC-CŌM'IC-PĀS'TOR-AL, *a.* Being tragic, comic, and pastoral. *Gay.*

TRĀG-Q-PŌ'GŌN, *n.* [Gr. *τράγος*, a goat, and *πῶγος*, a beard.]. (*Bot.*) A genus of composite plants found in the temperate parts of Europe and Asia; — so named from the long, silky beard or pappus of the seeds; goat's-beard. *Baird.*

TRĀIL (trāil), *v. a.* [Dut. *treilen*, to draw, to tow. — Fr. *trailer*, to trail a fishing-line. — From L. *traho*, to draw. *Landais*.] [1. TRAILED; *pp.* TRAILING, TRAILED.]

1. To draw or drag along on the ground. "*Trail your steel pikes*." *Shak.*

They shall not *trail* me through their streets. *Milton.*

2. To draw along, as a long floating or waving body. "*He trails his pompous robe*." *Pope.*

3. To hunt by the track of; to rob. *Johnson.*

4. (*Mil.*) To carry in an oblique, forward position, with the butt just above the ground, as a firelock. "*Trail arms*." *Stoetqueler.*

TRĀIL, *v. n.* To be drawn out in length, or in long undulations. "*Trailing smoke*." *Dryden.*

TRAIL (trāil), *n.* 1. Any thing drawn or dragging at length, or in long undulations; a train.
When lightning shoots in glittering *trails* along. *Rouvé.*
A *trail* of smoke, a *trail* of hair. *Pope.*
2. Mark or track left by any thing that has passed along:—*trailing* the track or path of any thing; *trailing* followed by a hunter or a pursuer.
The *trail* of the serpent is over them all. *T. Moore.*
How cheerfully on the false *trail* they cry! *Shak.*
3. An Indian footpath or road. "The great Missouri *trail*." [U. S.] *Kendall.*
4. † A vehicle dragged along. *Hackluyt.*
5. † A sort of trellis or frame for running or climbing plants. *Holland.*
6. Entrails, as of a fowl or a sheep. *Clarke.*
7. Enrichment of foliage, &c. *Clarke.*
8. (*Gunnery*.) The end of a travelling-carriage, opposite to the wheels, and upon which the carriage slides when unlimbered, or upon the battery. *Stoqueler.*
TRAIL-BOARD, *n.* (*Naut.*) The carved work between the cheeks, which is fastened to the knee of the head. *Mar. Dict.*
TRAIL'ING, *p. a.* That trails; drawing out or extending in length.
Trailing arbutus, (*Bot.*) a trailing plant of the genus *Epigaea*, with rose-colored flowers which appear in early spring, ground-laurel; May-flower. *Gray.*
TRAIL'ING-SPRING, *n.* A spring fixed on the axle-box of a trailing-wheel. *Weale.*
TRAIL'ING-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel of a locomotive placed behind the driving-wheel. *Weale.*
TRAIL'-NET, *n.* A net for catching fish by drawing it along on the bottom; drag-net; trawl-net.—See **TRAWL-NET**. *Pennant.*
TRAIN (trān), *v. a.* [It. *trainare*; Fr. *trainer*.—From L. *traho*, to draw. *Landais.*] [*i.* TRAINED; *pp.* TRAINING, TRAINED.]
1. To draw or drag along; to trail.
With heavy pace the foe
The *train* of his army drew. *Shak.*
2. To draw; to entice; to allure.
Something have I added, which want of time *trained* me
from at that present. *Anderson.*
For that cause I *trained* thee to my house. *Shak.*
3. To educate; to instruct; to bring up;—usually followed by *up*.
Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is
old he will not depart from it. *Prov. xxii. 6.*
Sparks *trained* up in feast and song. *Milton.*
4. To form to any practice by exercise; to exercise; to discipline; to drill.
And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive,
he armed his *trained* servants, . . . and pursued them
unto Dan. *Gen. xiv. 14.*
The warrior horse here bred he's taught to *train*. *Dryden.*
5. (*Gardening*.) To lead or form to a wall or trellis;—to form to a proper or desired shape by growth, lopping, or pruning. *Wright.*
To *train* a gun, (*Naut.*) to point a gun forward or abaft the beam. *Clarke.*—To *train* a lode, (*Mining*.) to trace a lode or vein to its head. *Wright.*
TRAIN (trān), *n.* [It. *treno*; Sp. *trainsa*, a train of gunpowder; Fr. *train*, a train.]
1. That which is drawn along or after, or which comes after; a trail.
Stars with *trains* of fire and dews of blood. *Shak.*
Rivers now stream and draw their humid *train*. *Milton.*
2. That part of a dress or gown which is drawn along behind on the ground.
To bear my lady's *train*. *Shak.*
3. That which is drawn out in succession or consecution; a series; a consecution.
A *train* of happy sentiments. *Watts.*
Distinct gradual growth in knowledge carries its own light
with it in every step of its progression, in an easy and orderly
train. *Locke.*
4. A number or body of followers or attendants; a retinue.
My *train* are men of choice and rarest parts. *Shak.*
5. An orderly company; a procession.
Fairest of stars, last in the *train* of night. *Milton.*
6. Process; method; course; procedure.
If things were once in this *train*,—if virtue were established
as necessary to reputation, and vice not only loaded
with infamy, but made the infallible ruin of all men's pretensions,
—our duty would take root in our nature. *Swift.*
7. A line or course of gunpowder leading to a mine or to a charge.
Laying *trains* to fire the rabble. *Hudibras.*

8. The tail of a bird. *Hakewell.*
The *train* steers their flight, and steers their flight to the
rudder of a ship; the *train* of a ship is the part of the
mast, the body which is the rudder. *Hakewell.*
9. † Artifice; stratagem; a device. *Milton.*
To save his men from ambush and from *train*. *Fairfax.*
10. Something tied to a lure to entice a hawk;—a trap or lure for an animal. *Hakewell.*
11. A number of cars or carriages on a railroad connected or shackled together. *Simmonds.*
12. The number of beats or ticks which a watch makes in an hour. *Crabb.*
13. A peculiar kind of sleigh used in Canada for transporting merchandise. *Bartlett.*
Train of artillery, (*Mil.*) the regiment of artillery:—the great guns and other pieces of ordnance belonging to an army in the field. *Stoqueler.*
Syn.—See **PROCESSION**.
TRĀIN, *v. n.* To practise or exercise in the militia, or in a military company. [U. S.]
TRĀIN'-ABLE (trān'-a-bl), *a.* That may be trained or educated. [R.] *Old Morality.*
TRĀIN'BAND, *n.*; pl. **TRAINBANDS**. A band or company of militia. *Clarendon.*
TRĀIN'BAND, *a.* Belonging to the militia. "A *trainband* captain eke was he." *Cowper.*
TRĀIN'BEAR-ER, *n.* One who bears or holds up the train of a robe or gown. *Johnson.*
TRĀINED (trānd), *p. a.* 1. Formed by training or instruction; exercised; educated.
2. Having a train, as a gown. *B. Jonson.*
TRĀIN'ER, *n.* One who trains or instructs. *Ash.*
TRĀIN'ING, *n.* 1. Course of instruction. *Shak.*
2. The act or the practice of one who trains, as in a military company. [U. S.] *Mrs. Clavers.*
TRĀIN'ING-DAY, *n.* A day on which the militia or a military company train. [U. S.] *Bartlett.*
TRĀIN'-OIL, *n.* Oil obtained by boiling the blubber of whales. *Johnson.*
TRĀIN'-ROAD, *n.* (*Mines*.) A slight railway for wagons. *Wright.*
TRĀIN'-TACKLE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A tackle for running a gun in and out.—See **TACKLE**. *Dana.*
TRĀIN'Y, *a.* Belonging to train-oil. [R.] *Gay.*
TRĀIPSE (trāps), *v. n.* To walk or run about idly or sluttishly;—a low word. *Pope.*
TRĀIT (trāt or trā) [trā, S. P. J. K. Sm. R. C.; trāt, E. Wb.; trā or trāt, W. F. Ja., *n.*; pl. **TRAITS** (trāts or trāz). [It. *tratto*; Fr. *trait*.—From L. *traho*, to draw.]
1. A stroke; a touch; a mask.
By this single *trait* Homer marks an essential difference
between the Iliad and Odyssey. *Broome.*
2. That which characterizes; a feature; a characteristic; as, "A *trait* of character."
This is to be a monarch, and express
envy into unutterable praise;
Dismiss his guards, and trust thee to such *traits*,
For who would lift a hand except to bless? *Byron.*
3. Dr. Johnson says of this word that it is "scarce English." It is now so fully Anglicized as to be properly pronounced as an English word.
TRAITEUR (trā-tūr), *n.* [Fr.] The keeper of an eating-house; a restorator. *Oliver.*
TRĀI'TOR (trā-tūr), *n.* [L. *traditor*; *trado*, to give up, to betray; *trans*, across, over, and *do*, to give; It. *traditore*; Sp. *traidor*; Fr. *trahire*.]
1. One who betrays; a treacherous or perfidious person; a betrayer; a deceiver.
You are a great *traitor* to him. *Bacon.*
2. One guilty of treason; one who betrays his country.
The punishment of a *traitor* is death. *Spenser.*
TRĀI'TOR (trā-tūr), *a.* Traitorous. [R.] *Pope.*
† **TRĀI'TOR**, *v. a.* To betray. *Drummond.*
† **TRĀI'TOR-ESS**, *n.* A female traitor. *Chaucer.*
† **TRĀI'TOR-LY** (trā-tūr-lē), *a.* Traitorous; treacherous. "Traitorly rascals." *Shak.*
TRĀI'TOR-OUS, *a.* 1. Guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; faithless; false. *Addison.*
2. Consisting in, or partaking of, treason. "Traitorous designs." *Spenser.*
TRĀI'TOR-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a traitorous manner; perfidiously; treacherously. *Shak.*

TRĀI'TOR-OUS-NÉSS, *n.* 'treachery; treason. ableness; perfidiousness. *Scott.*
† **TRĀI'TOR-Y**, *n.* Treachery. *Chaucer.*
TRĀI'TRESS, *n.* A woman who betrays; a female traitor; a traitress. *Dryden.*
TRĀ-JECT', *v. a.* [L. *trajicio*, *trajectus*; *trans*, across, and *jacio*, to throw.] To throw or cast through any thing. *Newton.*
† **TRĀ-JECT**, *n.* [L. *trajectus*; Fr. *trajet*.] A passage; a ferry. *Shak.*
TRA-JECTION, *n.* [L. *trajectio*.]
1. Darting through;—emission. [R.] *Browne.*
2. Transposition. [R.] *Knatchbull.*
TRA-JEC'TO-RY, *n.* The curve which a moving body describes in space, as of a planet or a comet in its orbit, or of a stone thrown obliquely upwards. *Hutton.*
† **TRĀ-JET**, *n.* [Fr. *trajet*, from L. *trajicio*, *trajectus*, to throw over.] Passage over. *Chaucer.*
† **TRĀ-JET-OVER**, *n.* A juggler; an impostor; a cozenor; a deceiver. *Chaucer.*
† **TRĀ-JET-RY**, *n.* Jugglery; imposture. *Chaucer.*
† **TRA-LATION**, *n.* [L. *translatio*, *translatio*.—See **TRANSLATION**.] The using of a word in a less proper, but more significant sense. *Ep. Hall.*
TRĀL-A-TI'TION (trāl-a-tish'un), *n.* A change, as in the use of words; a metaphor. *Ed. Rev.*
TRĀL-A-TI'TIOUS (-tish'us), *a.* [L. *tralatitius*, *translatitius*.] Metaphorical; not literal; figurative. [R.] *Stackhouse.*
TRĀL-A-TI'TIOUS-LY, *ad.* Metaphorically; figuratively; not literally. [R.] *Holder.*
† **TRA-LIN'E-ATE**, *v. n.* [L. *trans*, across, and *linea*, a line.] To deviate; to digress. *Dryden.*
† **TRA-LÜ-CEN-CY**, *n.* Translucency. *Browne.*
† **TRA-LÜ-CENT**, *a.* Translucent. *Sir J. Davies.*
TRĀM, *n.* 1. A small coal wagon used in coal-mines.—See **TRAM-ROAD**. *Simmonds.*
2. A kind of doubled silk in which two or more thicknesses have been twisted together, used for the weft, or cross threads, of gros-de-Naples velvets, flowered silks, and the best varieties of silk goods. *Simmonds.*
TRĀM'BLE, *v. a.* To wash, as tin ore, with a shovel in a frame fitted for the purpose. *Smart.*
TRĀM'MEL, *n.* [It. *tramaglio*, a net; Sp. *trasmallo*; Fr. *trama*.—From L. *trama*, the weft or filling of a web. *Minsheu*.—From Fr. *trois*, three, and *maille*, a stitch, a mesh. *Ménage*.]
1. A net for catching birds;—a net. *Carew.*
Her golden locks she roundly did uptie
In braided *trammels*. *Spenser.*
2. A kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace or amble. *Dryden.*
3. An impediment; a shackle. *Smart.*
4. An iron hook for suspending kettles and pots over a fire. *Holloway.*
5. (*Mech.*) An instrument used by carpenters for constructing an ellipse. *Davies & Peck.*
TRĀM'MEL, *v. a.* [*i.* TRAMMELLED; *pp.* TRAMMELLING, TRAMMELLED.]
1. To confine; to shackle; to hamper. *Shak.*
2. To train slavishly; to inure to conformity.
Hackneyed and *trammelled* in the ways of a court. *Pope.*
|| **TRA-MÖN'TANE**, or **TRĀM'ON-TĀNE** [trā-mön'-tan, J. C. Wb. Todd; trām'on-tān, Sm. R.; trā-mön-tān or trā-mön'tān, K.], *a.* [It. *tramontano*; tra (L. *trans*), beyond, and *monte* (L. *mons*), a mountain; Sp. *tramontano*; Fr. *tramontain*.] Beyond the mountains or Alps; foreign; barbarous;—applied by the Italians particularly to theologians and priests of other countries beyond the Alps, especially of France; ultramontane. *Tatler. Brande.*
|| **TRA-MÖN'TANE**, *n.* 1. One living beyond the mountains or Alps; a foreigner; a barbarian;—a term applied by the Italians especially to theologians and priests of countries beyond the Alps; an ultramontane. *Shelton.*
2. A name given by the Italians to the north wind, as coming from beyond the Alps. *Murphy.*
TRĀMP, *v. a.* [Dut. *trappen*; Ger. *trampfen*,

trampeln; Dan. *trampe*; Sw. *trampa*.] [*i*. TRAMPED; *pp*. TRAMPING, TRAMPED.]

1. To tread under foot; to trample. *Stapleton*.
2. To cleanse, as clothes, by treading or stamping on in water. *Simmonds*.

TRAMP, *v. n.* To travel on foot; to walk with a heavy tread. [Colloquial.] *Todd*.

TRAMP, *n.* 1. A heavy walk or tread.
2. A trampler; a stroller. [Local, Eng.] *Grose*.
3. A walk; a journey on foot. *Todd*.
4. An instrument to trim hedges. *Loudon*.
5. A plate of iron worn by ditchers in Scotland below the centre of the foot, for forcing their spades into the ground. *Simmonds*.

TRAMPER, *n.* One who tramps; — a vagrant.

TRAM-PLATE, *n.* A flat piece of iron laid as a rail. *Simmonds*.

TRAMPLE, *v. a.* [Ger. *trampeln*.] [*i*. TRAMPLED; *pp*. TRAMPLING, TRAMPLED.]

1. To tread on heavily; to tramp; to crush. Thou shalt tread upon the lion and adder, the young lion and the dragon shalt thou trample under feet. *Ps. xxi. 13*. Far from the cows' and goats' insulting crew, That trample down the flowers and brush the dew. *Dryden*.
2. To treat with scorn; to spurn. *Holland*.

TRAMPLE, *v. n.* 1. To walk heavily; to tramp. *Trampling feet that shake the solid ground.* *Dryden*.
2. To tread in contempt or scorn. "Diogenes trampled on Plato's pride." *Gov. of the Tongue*.

TRAMPLE, *n.* The act of trampling or treading under foot in contempt or scorn. *Milton*.

TRAMPLER, *n.* One who tramples. *Cowper*.

TRAMP-POISE, *v. n.* To walk heavily or noisily; to tramp. [Vulgar, U. S.] *Judge Habburton*.

TRAMP'-ROAD, *n.* A road prepared for the easy transit of trams or wagons, by placing on its surface smooth beams of timber, blocks of stone, or plates or rails of iron, as wheel-tracks; — called also *tram-way*, *plate-railway*, and *track-way*. It is a kind of railway adapted for the passage of vehicles with wheels of the ordinary form, for the conveyance of wood, coals, stone, &c. *Tomlinson*.
This kind of road derived its name from Mr. Outram, a gentleman extensively connected with the collieries. *Tomlinson*.

TRAMP'-WAY, *n.* A tram-road. *Tomlinson*.

† TRA-NÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *trano*, to swim over.] Act of swimming over; transnation. *Bailey*.

TRAN-CE, *n.* [L. *transitus*, a passage; *tranceo*, to go over; *trans*, over, across, and *eo*, to go; Fr. *trance*, fright, trance. *Skinner*.]

1. A state of which the common belief is that the soul has, for a time, passed out of the body, and has a view of spiritual things; state of insensibility to the things of this world; an ecstasy. He fell into a trance, and saw heaven opened. *Acts x. 10*. In a trance I saw a vision — a certain vessel descend, as it had been a great sheet let down from heaven. *Acts xi. 5*. My soul was ravished quite as in a trance. *Spenser*.
2. (Med.) A state or disease characterized by sudden and complete suspension of the action of the senses and of the intellectual faculties, the limbs and trunk preserving any position given them; catalepsy. *Dunghison*.

TRAN-CE, *v. a.* To entrance. *Bp. Hall*.

TRAN-CED (tránt), *p. a.* Entranced. *Shak*.

TRAN-GRAM, *n.* An odd, intricate contrivance; a gimcrack. [A cant word.] *Arbutnot*.

TRAN-KÉY (tráng'ké), *n.* A boat used in the Persian Gulf. *H. B. Com.*

TRAN-NÉL, *n.* A tree-nail. *Mozon*.

TRAN-QUIL (tráng'kwil), *a.* [L. *tranquillus*; It. *tranquillo*; Sp. *tranquilo*; Fr. *tranquille*.] Quiet; calm; still; peaceful; serene; unruffled; untroubled. "Tranquil seas." *Anson*.
Farewell, the tranquil mind; farewell, content. *Shak*.
Syn. — See CALM.

TRAN-QUIL-LI-TY, *n.* [L. *tranquillitas*; It. *tranquillità*; Sp. *tranquilidad*; Fr. *tranquillité*.]

1. The state of being tranquil; quiet; peace; calmness; stillness; freedom from agitation. The celebrated tranquillity of the Pacific Ocean. *Anson*.
2. Peace or calmness of mind. *Spenser*.

Syn. — See PEACE.

TRAN-QUIL-LI-ZÁ'TION, *n.* Act of tranquillizing, or state of being tranquillized. *Ch. Ob.*

TRAN-QUIL-LIZE, *v. a.* [Fr. *tranquilliser*.] [*i*. TRANQUILLIZED; *pp*. TRANQUILLIZING, TRANQUILLIZED.] To make tranquil or calm; to quiet; to calm; to still; to allay; to compose. And still with her sweet passages we find, And still with her sweet passages we find, That with her sweet passages we find. *Thomson*.

TRAN-QUIL-LIZ-ER, *n.* One who, or that which, tranquillizes. *Clarke*.

TRAN-QUIL-LIZ-ING, *p. a.* That tranquillizes; quieting. *Clarke*.

TRAN-QUIL-LY, *ad.* In a tranquil state or manner; quietly; peacefully; calmly.

TRAN-QUIL-NESS, *n.* The state of being tranquil; tranquillity; calmness; peacefulness.

TRAN-S, *prep.* [L.] Beyond; — used as a prefix, in English words, signifying *beyond, through, or on the other side*.

TRANS-ÁCT', *v. a.* [L. *transigo*, *transactus*; *trans*, through, across, and *ago*, to drive, to act.] [*i*. TRANSACTED; *pp*. TRANSACTING, TRANSACTED.] To go through with; to do; to perform; to manage; to conduct; to carry on. A company fully stocked in proportion to all the business in the country. *A. Smith*.
Particulars which were transacted amongst some few of the disciples only, as the transfiguration and the agony. *Addison*.
Syn. — See NEGOTIATE.

TRANS-ÁCT', *v. n.* 1. To conduct or manage a business or an affair; to negotiate. *South*.
2. (Civil Law.) To make or effect a transaction. *Bouvier*.

TRANS-ÁCT'ION, *n.* [L. *transactio*; It. *transazione*; Sp. *transaccion*; Fr. *transaction*.]

1. The act of transacting or conducting any business; negotiation; management. *Bp. Hall*.
2. That which is transacted; a proceeding; an affair. *Clarendon*.
3. (Civil Law.) The settlement of a suit or matter in controversy, by the litigating parties between themselves, without referring it to arbitration. *Bouvier*.

Syn. — *Transaction* is the act of performing, the thing transacted, and that is already done; *proceeding*, the thing that proceeds, and that is going forward. *Transactions* in business or of individuals; *proceedings* of societies or of public bodies; *management* of a farm or of business. — See PROCESS.

TRANS-ÁCT'OR, *n.* [L.] One who transacts or conducts any business or affair. *Derham*.

TRANS-ÁL'PINE, *a.* [L. *transalpinus*; *trans*, across, over, and *Alpinus*, of the Alps; It. & Sp. *transalpino*; Fr. *transalpin*.] Situated beyond the Alps, with regard to Rome; — opposed to *Cisalpine*. *Rowe*.

TRANS-ÁL'PINE, *n.* One born or living beyond the Alps. [R.] *Burton*.

TRANS-ÁN'I-MÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *trans*, across, and *animus*, *animatus*, to animate.] To animate with the soul of another. *Dean King*.

TRANS-ÁN-I-MÁ'TION, *n.* [It. *transanimazione*; Fr. *transanimation*.] Passage or conveyance of the soul from one body to another; transmigration of souls. [R.] *Herbert*.

TRANS-AT-LÁN'TIC, *a.* [L. *trans*, across, beyond, and Eng. *Atlantic*.] Being on the other side of the Atlantic. *Brit. Crit.*

TRANS-CÁ'LEN-CY, *n.* The state or the quality of being transcendent. *Turner*.

TRANS-CÁ'LENT, *a.* [L. *trans*, across, through, and *caleo*, to be warm.] Pervious to, or permitting the passage of, heat. *Turner*.

TRAN-SCÉND' (trán-sénd'), *v. a.* [L. *transcendo*; *trans*, across, over, and *scando*, to climb, to mount; It. *transcendere*; Sp. *transcender*.] [*i*. TRANSCENDED; *pp*. TRANSCENDING, TRANSCENDED.]

1. To rise above; to surmount. Transcending the upper regions. *Howell*.
2. To go beyond; to pass over. Such popes as shall transcend their limits. *Bacon*.
3. To surpass; to excel; to outstrip. Not Thracian Orpheus shall transcend my lays. *Dryden*.
This glorious piece transcends what he could think. *Waller*.

Syn. — See EXCEED.

† TRAN-SCÉND', *v. n.* 1. To climb. *Browne*.
2. To excel; to be transcendent. *Hammond*.

TRAN-SCÉND'ENCE, } *n.* [L. *transcendentia*; TRAN-SCÉND'EN-CY, } It. *transcendenza*; Sp. *transcendencia*; Fr. *transcendance*.]

1. Marked superiority, superior excellence; supereminence. *Shak*.
2. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth. In poetry . . . transcendences are more allowed. *Bacon*.

TRAN-SCÉND'ENT (trán-sénd'ent), *a.* [It. & Sp. *transcendente*; Fr. *transcendant*.]

1. Supremely excellent; surpassing; preëminent; supereminent; very superior. Clothed with transcendent brightness. *Milton*.
2. Transcending or transgressing the bounds of knowledge; transcendental. *Coleridge*.

TRAN-SCÉND'EN'TAL, *a.* [It. *trascendentale*; Sp. *trascendental*; Fr. *transcendental*.]

1. Supereminent; transcendental. A perfect and transcendental perception. *Grew*.
2. (Met.) Noting that which lies beyond the bounds of our experience, or which does not come within the reach of our senses. General and transcendental truths which will always be the same. *Johnson*.
"All philosophy which carries its investigations beyond the sphere of things which fall under our senses is transcendental, and the term is thus synonymous with metaphysical. Transcendental philosophy may begin with experience, and thence proceed beyond it, or it may start from ideas, a priori, which are in our mind; — in the latter case the philosophy is purely transcendental, while in the former it is of a mixed character." *P. Cye*.
"In the philosophy of Kant, all those principles of knowledge which are original and primary, and which are determined a priori, are called transcendental. They involve necessary and universal truths, and thus transcend all truth derived from experience, which must always be contingent and particular. The principles of knowledge which are pure and transcendental form the ground of all knowledge that is empirical, or determined a posteriori. In this sense, transcendental is opposed to empirical." *Fleming*.
Transcendental anatomy, that branch of anatomy which inquires into the mode, plan, or model upon which the animal frame or organs are formed. *Dunghison*. — *Transcendental curve*, (Math.) a curve which cannot be defined by an algebraic equation, or of which, when it is expressed by an equation, one of the terms is a variable quantity, or a curve line. *Hutton*. — *Transcendental equation*, an equation expressing a relation between transcendental quantities. — *Transcendental function*, a function in which the relation between the function and variable cannot be expressed by the ordinary operations of algebra. — *Transcendental line*, a line whose equation is transcendental. — *Transcendental quantity*, an indeterminate quantity, or such as cannot be expressed by, or fixed to, any constant equation. *Hutton*.

† TRAN-SCÉND'EN'TAL, *n.* A believer in transcendentalism; a transcendentalist. *Bp. Wilkins*.

TRAN-SCÉND'EN'TAL-ÍSM, *n.* Quality or state of being transcendental; — transcendental philosophy. — See TRANSCENDENTAL. *Ec. Rev.*

TRAN-SCÉND'EN'TAL-ÍST, *n.* One who adheres to, or believes in, transcendentalism. *Ed. Rev.*

TRAN-SCÉND'EN-TÁL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being transcendental. [R.] *Salisbury*.

TRAN-SCÉND'EN'TAL-LY, *ad.* In a transcendental manner. *Clarke*.

TRAN-SCÉND'ENT-LY, *ad.* In a transcendent manner; surpassingly. *South*.

TRAN-SCÉND'ENT-NESS, *n.* Supereminence; superior or unusual excellence. *Montagu*.

† TRAN-SCÉND'SION, *n.* The act of transcending; passage over. *Chapman*.

† TRANS-CQ-LÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *trans*, across, through, and *colo*, to strain.] To strain, as through a sieve. *Harvey*.

† TRANS-CQ-LÁ'TION, *n.* The act of transco-lating, or the state of being transcolated. *Ash*.

† TRANS-CÖR'PQ-RÁTE, *v. n.* [L. *trans*, across, through, and *corpus*, *corporeis*, a body.] To pass from one body to another. *Browne*.

TRAN-SCRÍB'BLER, *n.* A transcriber. *Gray*.

TRAN-SCRÍBE', *v. a.* [L. *transcribo*; *trans*, across, over, and *scribo*, to write; It. *transcri-*

vere; Sp. *transcribir*; Fr. *transcrire*.] [*i.* TRANSCRIBED; *pp.* TRANSCRIBING, TRANSCRIBED.] To copy; to write a copy of. *Clarendon.*
To transcribe for him all Mr. Hooker's remaining written papers, many of which were imperfect. *King.*

TRÂN-SCRÎB'ER, *n.* One who transcribes; a copier; a copyist. *Waterland.*

TRÂN-SCRÎPT, *n.* [*L.* *transcribo*, *transcriptus*, to transcribe. — See TRANSCRIBE.]

1. That which is transcribed; a writing made from or after an original; a copy.

The decalogue of Moses was but a transcript. *South.*

2. A copy of any thing. *Glanvill.*

Those ideas which are in the mind of man are a transcript of the words of God. — The words are the transcript of the mind of man, and that of the words of God. *Addison.*

TRÂN-SCRÎP'TION, *n.* [*L.* *transcriptio*; *It.* *transcrizione*; *Fr.* *transcription*.]

1. The act of transcribing or copying, or the state of being transcribed. *Brerewood.*

2. A copy; a transcript. *Pope.*

TRÂN-SCRÎP'TIVE, *a.* Done as by transcribing, or from a copy. [*R.*] *Ash.*

TRÂN-SCRÎP'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a transcript or copy. *Browne.*

† TRÂN-SÛR', *v. n.* [*L.* *transcurro*.] To run or rove to and fro. *Bacon.*

† TRÂN-SÛR'RENCE, *n.* A running or roving to and fro. *Bailey.*

† TRÂN-SÛR'SION (trân-sûr'shun), *n.* An excursion; a passage; a voyage. *Raymond.*

Transcursions into the neighboring forests. *Howell.*

TRÂN-SÛ-A-LËCT, *v. a.* [*L.* *trans*, across, and *Eng.* *dialect*.] To change or translate from one dialect into another. [*R.*] *Warburton.*

TRÂN-SÛC'TION, *n.* [*L.* *transduco*, *transductus*, to lead over.] The act of carrying or conveying over or across. *Smart.*

TRÂNSE, *n.* Ecstasy. — See TRANCE. *Milton.*

† TRÂN-SËL'E-MËNT, *v. a.* [*L.* *trans*, over, across, and *elementa*, elements.] To change the elements of; to transubstantiate. *Bp. Taylor.*

† TRÂN-SËL'E-MËNT-ATE, *v. a.* To transubstantiate; to transmute. *Bp. Taylor.*

TRÂN-SËL'E-MËN-TÂ'TION, *n.* Change of one element into another. [*R.*] *Burnet.*

† TRÂN-SËM'I-NÂTE, *v. a.* [*L.* *trans*, over, across, and *femina*, a female, a woman.] To change to a female or woman, as a man. *Browne.*

TRÂN-SËPT, *n.* [*L.* *trans*, across, and *septum*, an enclosure.] [*Arch.*] The transverse part of a cruciform church or cathedral; that part of a church or cathedral which is between, and extends beyond, those divisions of the building which contain the nave and the choir. *Britton.*

† TRÂN-SËX'ION (trân-sék'shun), *n.* [*L.* *trans*, across, and *sexis*, sex.] Change from one sex to another. "*Transsexion* of hares." *Browne.*

TRÂN-SËR' (114), *v. a.* [*L.* *transféro*; *trans*, across, over, and *fero*, to bear; *It.* *trasferire*; *Sp.* *trasferir*; *Fr.* *transférer*.] [*i.* TRANSFERRED; *pp.* TRANSFERRING, TRANSFERRED.]

1. To carry, remove, or pass from one place or person to another; to transport.

The war being now transferred into Munster. *Camden.*

He thirty rolling years the crown shall wear, Then from Lavinium shall the seat transfer. *Dryden.*

2. To make or pass over; to convey as a property or a right; to consign. *Burrill.*

I was well pleased to have transferred my right. *Shak.*

Syn. — See CONSIGN.

TRÂN-SËR, *n.* 1. The act of transferring; removal from one place or person to another.

2. Delivery or conveyance of property, right, or title to another. *Bp. Berkeley.*

3. Something transferred; — particularly a picture taken from an original; a copy. *Fairholt.*

4. (*Mil.*) A soldier taken from one troop or company, and placed in another. *Stoqueler.*

TRÂN-SËR-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state or the quality of being transferable. *A. Smith.*

TRÂN-SËR'A-BLE [trân-sër'a-bl, *P. Ja. K. Sm.*; trân-sër'a-bl or trân-sër'a-bl, *W.*], *a.* [*It.* *tras-*

feribile; *Fr.* *transférable*.] That may be transferred; — written also *transférable*. *Search.*

TRÂN-SËR-BOOK (bák), *n.* A register of transfers of shares or stocks. *Simmonds.*

TRÂN-SËR-DÂ-Y, *n.* One of certain fixed days at the Bank of England, for registering transfers of bank-stock and government funds in the books of the corporation. *Simmonds.*

TRÂN-SËR-ËË', *n.* One to whom a transfer of property or of a right is made. *Browne.*

TRÂN-SËR'ËNCE, *n.* Transference. *Fleming.*

TRÂN-SËR-ÔG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*Eng.* *transfer* and *Gr.* *γράφω*, to unite.] The art, the practice, or the act of copying inscriptions from ancient tombs, tablets, &c. *Williams.*

TRÂN-SËR-PÂ-PËR, *n.* Prepared paper used by lithographers: — thin, unsized paper, for taking copies of letters or writing with a copying-press. *Simmonds.*

TRÂN-SËR'RENCE, *n.* The act of transferring, or the state of being transferred. *Perry.*

TRÂN-SËR'RËR, *n.* One who, or that which, transfers. *Johnson.*

TRÂN-SËR'RË-BLE, *a.* That may be transferred; transferable. — See REFERRIBLE. *Smart.*

TRÂN-SËR'RÏNG, *n.* The act of one who transfers; conveyance to another. *Blackstone.*

TRÂN-SËG'U-RÂTE, *v. a.* To transfigure; to transform; to metamorphose. [*R.*] *Byron.*

TRÂN-SËG'U-RÂ'TION, *n.* [*L.* *transfiguratio*; *It.* *trasfigurazione*; *Sp.* *trasfiguracion*; *Fr.* *transfiguration*.] The act of transfiguring, or the state of being transfigured, change of form, — particularly the supernatural change in the form or appearance of Christ on the mountain, as recorded by the evangelists. *Browne.*

TRÂN-SËG'URE (trân-sig'yur), *v. a.* [*L.* *transfiguro*; *trans*, over, across, and *figuro*, to form, to shape; *figura*, form, figure; *It.* *trasfigurare*; *Sp.* *trasfigurar*; *Fr.* *transfigurer*.] [*i.* TRANSFIGURED; *pp.* TRANSFIGURING, TRANSFIGURED.] To change the figure or form of; to transform; to metamorphose. *Boyle.*

Jesus taketh with him Peter, and James, and John, and leadeth them up into a high mountain apart by themselves; and he was transfigured before them. *Mark ix. 2.*

Syn. — To transfigure is to assume another figure; to transform and metamorphose, to put on another form. *Transfigure* is applied only to spiritual beings, particularly to our Saviour; *transform* and *metamorphose*, to that which has a corporeal form. *Transformation* is commonly used for a change of outward form; *metamorphosis*, for an entire change, internal as well as external.

TRÂN-SËX', *v. a.* [*L.* *transfigo*, *transfigus*; *trans*, across, and *figo*, to fasten; *It.* *trafiggere*.] [*i.* TRANSFIXED; *pp.* TRANSFIXING, TRANSFIXED.] To pierce or stab through; to transpierce.

Nor good Eurytion envied him the prize, Though he transfixed the pigeon in the skies. *Dryden.*

TRÂN-SËX'ION (-fik'shun), *n.* The act of transfixing, or the state of being transfixed. *Bp. Hall.*

TRÂN-SËLÛ, *n.* [*L.* *transfluo*, *transfluus*, to flow through; *trans*, across, and *fluo*, to flow.] The act of flowing beyond. *Hindmarsh.*

† TRÂN-SËQ-RÂTE, *v. a.* [*L.* *transforo*, *transforatus*.] To make a hole through. *Scott.*

TRÂN-SËR'M', *v. a.* [*L.* *transformo*; *trans*, across, and *formo*, to form; *It.* *trasformare*; *Sp.* *transformar*; *Fr.* *transformer*.] [*i.* TRANSFORMED; *pp.* TRANSFORMING, TRANSFORMED.]

1. To change the form or the substance of; to transfigure; to transmute; to metamorphose.

He, by his active nimbleness of hand, Into a serpent would transform a wand. *Drayton.*

It [example] comes in by the eyes and ears, and slips insensibly into the heart, and so into the outward practice, by a kind of secret charm transforming men's minds and manners into his own likeness. *Waterland.*

2. (*Math.*) To change the form of, as a geometrical figure, or solid, without changing its area or solidity, or as an algebraic equation without destroying the equality of its members, or as a fraction without changing its value. *Da&P.*

Syn. — See TRANSFIGURE.

TRÂN-SËR'M', *v. n.* To be metamorphosed. [*R.*]

His hair transforms to down, his fingers meet In skinny films, and shape his oary feet. *Addison.*

TRÂN-SËR'M'A-BLE, *a.* That may be transformed; capable of change. *Clarke.*

TRÂN-SËR-MÂ'TION, *n.* [*L.* *transformatio*; *It.* *trasformazione*; *Sp.* *transformacion*; *Fr.* *transformation*.]

1. The act of transforming, or the state of being transformed; change of form or substance; metamorphosis.

They are the certain symptoms of the Christian's communion with his God, and an earnest of his future transformation into the perfect likeness of his Lord. *Bp. Horsley.*

2. (*Math.*) The changing and reducing of a figure, or of a body, into another of the same area, or of the same solidity, but of a different form. *Davies & Peck.*

3. (*Geom.*) The changing of a given figure into another of equal area, but having a different number of sides; or the changing of a given solid into another of equal solidity, having a different number of faces, transmutation. *Hutton.*

Transformation of an equation, (*Alg.*) the operation of changing the form of an equation without destroying the equality of its members. — *Transformation of a fraction*, the operation of changing the form of a fraction without changing its value. *Davies.*

TRÂN-SËR'M'A-TÏVE, *a.* Tending to transform, or capable of transforming. *Clarke.*

TRÂN-SËR'M'ING, *p. a.* That transforms; changing the form or the substance.

† TRÂN-SËR-FREIGHT' (-frât), *v. n.* To pass over the sea. *Waterhouse.*

† TRÂN-SËR-FRÊ-TÂ'TION, *n.* [*L.* *transfretatio*.] Passage over the sea. *Davies.*

TRÂN-SËR'FÛGE, *n.* (*Mil.*) One who abandons his party in time of war, and goes over to the enemy; a turncoat; a deserter; a runaway; a transfugitive. *Mil. Ency.*

TRÂN-SËR'FÛG'Ï-TÏVE, *n.* One who changes sides; a turncoat; an apostate; a transfuge. *Ec. Rev.*

† TRÂN-SËR-FÛND', *v. a.* [*L.* *transfundo*.] To transfuse. "*Transfunding* our thoughts." *Barrow.*

TRÂN-SËR-FÛSE' (trân-süz'), *v. a.* [*L.* *transfundo*, *transfusio*; *trans*, across, and *fundo*, to pour.] [*i.* TRANSFUSED; *pp.* TRANSFUSING, TRANSFUSED.]

1. To pour out of one into another.

The virtue of one generation was transfused by the magic of example into several. *Bolingbroke.*

2. To inject or pass, as blood, from the veins of one animal into those of another. *Arbutnot.*

TRÂN-SËR-FÛ'SÏ-BLE, *a.* That may be transfused; susceptible of transfusion. *Boyle.*

TRÂN-SËR-FÛ'SION (trân-süz'shun), *n.* [*L.* *transfusio*; *It.* *trasfusione*; *Sp.* *trasfusión*; *Fr.* *transfusion*.]

1. The act of transfusing or pouring out of one vessel into another.

The spirit of an author, like that of some essences, evaporates by transfusion. *Knorr.*

2. (*Med.*) The injection of the blood of one living animal into the veins of another. *Brande.*

The operation of transfusion can be performed safely only on animals having like kinds of blood. *Dunghuson.*

TRÂN-SËR-FÛ'SÏVE, *a.* Having power or a tendency to transfuse. *N. Brit. Rev.*

TRÂN-SËR-GRËSS', *v. a.* [*L.* *transgredior*, *transgressus*; *trans*, across, and *gradior*, to walk or pass; *It.* *transgredire*; *Sp.* *transgredir*; *Fr.* *transgresser*.] [*i.* TRANSGRESSED; *pp.* TRANSGRESSING, TRANSGRESSED.]

1. To pass over; to pass beyond. [*R.*]

'Tis time my hard-mouthed coursers to control, Apt to run riot and transgress the goal. *Dryden.*

2. To violate or break, as a command or law; to disobey; to infringe.

Human laws oblige only that they be not despised, — that is, that they be not transgressed without a reasonable cause, — but the laws of God must be obeyed in all cases. *Bp. Taylor.*

Syn. — See INFRINGE.

TRÂN-SËR-GRËSS', *v. n.* To offend by violating a command, rule, or law.

I would not marry her, though she were endowed with all Adam had left him before he transgressed. *Shak.*

TRÂN-SËR-GRË'SION (trân-sgrêsh'un), *n.* [*L.* *transgressio*; *It.* *trasgressione*; *Fr.* *transgression*.]

† TRÁNS-MĒ-ÁTE, *v. a.* [*L. transmeo, transmeatus.*] To pass or go beyond. *Coles.*

† TRÁNS-MĒ-Á-TIŌN, *n.* Act of passing through or beyond. *Bailey.*

† TRÁNS-MĒW, *v. a.* To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose. *Spenser.*

TRÁNS-MĪ-GRÁNT, *n.* One who transmigrates, or passes into another country, body, or state. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

TRÁNS-MĪ-GRÁTE, *v. n.* [*L. transmigro, transmigratus; trans, across, and migro, to migrate; It. trasmigrare.*] [*i. TRANSMIGRATED; pp. TRANSMIGRATING, TRANSMIGRATED.*]

1. To pass from one country or place into another. [*R.*] *Browne.*
2. To pass from one body into another.

[This was the doctrine of Pythagoras himself that the souls of animals are immortal, did preexist, and do transmigrate.] *Cubertin.*

TRÁNS-MĪ-GRÁ-TIŌN, *n.* [*L. transmigratio; It. trasmigrazione; Sp. trasmigración; Fr. transmigración.*]

1. The act of transmigrating; passage from one place or state into another.

Even this moment of the nation did not last continuing. *...*

2. The passing of souls into other bodies; metempsychosis. *Denham.*

In life's next scene, if transmigration be, Some hear or lion is reserved for thee. *Dryden.*

TRÁNS-MĪ-GRÁ-TŌR, *n.* One who transmigrates.

TRÁNS-MĪ-GRÁ-TŌ-RY, *a.* Passing from one place, body, or state to another. *Maunder.*

TRÁNS-MĪS-SĪ-BĪL-I-TY, *n.* The quality or the state of being transmissible. *Smart.*

TRÁNS-MĪS-SĪ-BLE, *a.* That may be transmitted. "Transmissible by inheritance." *Johnson.*

TRÁNS-MĪS-SIŌN (tráns-mish'un), *n.* [*L. transmissio, It. trasmissione; Sp. trasmisión; Fr. transmission.*—See TRANSMIT.]

1. The act of transmitting, or the state of being transmitted; transference; transmittal.

The nerve has a muscular power, and can dilate and contract that it and hole in it called the pupil, for the better moderating the transmission of light. *Moré.*

Charity, or tenderness for the poor, . . . is, I think, known only to those who enjoy, either immediately or by transmission, the light of revelation. *Miller.*

2. (*Law.*) The right which heirs or legatees may have of passing to their successors the inheritance or legacy to which they were entitled, if they happen to die without having exercised their rights. *Bouvier.*

TRÁNS-MĪS-SIVE, *a.* Transmitted; sent; derived from one to another.

And still the sire inculcates to his son Transmissive lessons of the king's renown. *Prior.*

TRÁNS-MĪT', *v. a.* [*L. transmittō; trans, across, and mitto, to send; It. trasmettere; Sp. transmitir; Fr. transmettre.*] [*i. TRANSMITTED; pp. TRANSMITTING, TRANSMITTED.*] To send from one person or place to another; to transfer.

He sent orders to his friend in Spain to sell his estate, and transmit the money to him. *Addison.*

Give us leave to enjoy the government and benefit of laws under which we were born, and which we desire to transmit to our posterity. *Dryden.*

TRÁNS-MĪT'TAL, *n.* The act of transmitting; transmission; transmittance; transference.

Besides the transmittal to England of two thirds of the revenues of Ireland, they make our country a receptacle for their superannuated pretenders to offices. *Swift.*

TRÁNS-MĪT'TANCE, *n.* The act of transmitting; transmittal; transmission; transfer. *Clarke.*

TRÁNS-MĪT'TER, *n.* One who transmits. "No tenth transmitter of a foolish face." *Savage.*

TRÁNS-MĪT'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be transmitted; transmissible. *Marquis of Worcester.*

TRÁNS-MŌG-RĪ-FĪ-CÁ-TIŌN, *n.* The act of transmogrifying; metamorphosis. [*Low.*] *Ch. Ob.*

TRÁNS-MŌG-RĪ-FY, *v. a.* To transform; to metamorphose. [*Ludicrous and low.*]

I begin to think . . . that some wicked enchanters have transmogrified my Dulcinea. *Felding.*

† TRÁNS-MŌVE', *v. a.* To move or change from one thing to another; to transform.

That to a Centaur did himself transmove. *Spenser.*

TRÁNS-MŪ-TÁ-BĪL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being transmutable; transmutableness. *Duncan.*

TRÁNS-MŪ-TÁ-BLE, *a.* [*It. trasmutabile; Sp. trasmutable; Fr. transmutable.*] That may be transmuted; capable of a change of form or of substance; possible to be changed.

The Aristotelians who held one water and air to be reciprocally convertible, and that I am not yet convinced of. *Boyle.*

TRÁNS-MŪ-TÁ-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being transmutable; transmutability. *Boyle.*

TRÁNS-MŪ-TÁ-BLY, *ad.* With capacity of being transmuted. *Johnson.*

TRÁNS-MŪ-TÁ-TIŌN, *n.* [*L. transmutatio; It. trasmutazione; Sp. trasmutación; Fr. transmutation.*—See TRANSMUTE.]

1. The act of transmuting, or the state of being transmuted; change into another substance, form, or nature.

The principal operations of nature are not the absolute creation or annihilation of matter, but the transmutation of one form of matter into another. *...*

The great aim of alchemy is the transmutation of base metals into gold. *Johnson.*

2. (*Geom.*) Transformation. — See TRANSFORMATION. *Hutton.*

TRÁNS-MŪ-TÁ-TIŌN-IST, *n.* One who holds to the transmutation of metals. *Lyell.*

TRÁNS-MŪTE', *v. a.* [*L. transmutō; trans, across, and muto, to change; It. trasmutare; Sp. transmuter; Fr. transmuter.*] [*i. TRANSMUTED; pp. TRANSMUTING, TRANSMUTED.*] To change from one nature, substance, or form into another.

That metals may be transmuted one into another I am not satisfied of. *Ray.*

TRÁNS-MŪT'ER, *n.* One who transmutes.

TRÁNS-MŪT'U-AL, *a.* Jointly or reciprocally mutual; commutual. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*

† TRÁNS-NA-TÁ-TIŌN, *n.* [*L. transnato, to swim across.*] The act of swimming over. *Ash.*

† TRÁNS-NÁT'URE, *v. a.* To transfer or change the nature of. *Jewell.*

TRÁNS-SŌM, *n.* [*A contraction of transsummer.*]

1. (*Arch.*) A horizontal piece framed across a window, dividing it into two stories: — a thwart-beam or lintel over a door.
2. (*Ship-building.*) A piece of timber across the stern-post, to which it is bolted. *Dana.*
3. (*Surveying.*) A piece of wood made to slide upon a surveyor's cross. *Bailey.*
4. (*Mil.*) A piece of wood joining the cheeks of a gun-carriage. *Stoetqueler.*

TRÁNS-SŌM-KNĒĒS, *n. pl.* (*Ship-building.*) Knees bolted to the transoms and after timbers. *Dana.*

TRÁNS-SŌM-WĪN'DŌW, *n.* (*Arch.*) A window divided into two stories by a transom. *Britton.*

TRÁNS-PA-DÁNE, *a.* [*L. transpadanus; trans, across, and Padus, the Po.*] Situated beyond the river Po. "The transpadane republics." *Burke.*

† TRÁNS-PÁRE', *v. a.* To cause to appear or be visible through. *Stirling.*

† TRÁNS-PÁRE', *v. n.* To be transparent. *Stirling.*

TRÁNS-PÁR'ENCE, *n.* [*Fr.*] State of being transparent; transparency; diaphaneity. *Hamilton.*

TRÁNS-PÁR'EN-CY (tráns-pár'en-sē), *n.* [*It. trasparenza; Sp. transparencia; Fr. transparence.*]

1. The quality or the state of being transparent; clearness; diaphaneity.

A poet of another nation would not have dwelt so long upon the clearness and transparency of the stream. *Addison.*

2. A picture painted on glass or thin canvas, to be viewed by the natural or by artificial light shining through it. *Fairholt.*

Syn. — See CLEARNESS.

TRÁNS-PÁR'ENT, *a.* [*L. trans, across, and pater, to appear; It. & Sp. trasparente; Fr. transparent.*] Admitting the passage of light so as to be distinctly seen through; pellucid; diaphanous.

Transparent forms, too fine for mortal sight. *Pope.*

The morning air is yet transparent as the soul of innocent youth. *Wordsworth.*

Transparent colors, (*Paint.*) colors partially pellucid, as Prussian blue, lake, &c.; — used in contradistinction to body colors, which are perfectly opaque.

Syn. — See PELLUCID. *Bigelow.*

TRÁNS-PÁR'ENT-LY, *ad.* So as to be seen through. "Transparently fair." *Wickcliffe.*

TRÁNS-PÁR'ENT-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being transparent; diaphaneity. *Ash.*

TRÁNS-PÁSS', *v. a.* To pass over. [*R.*] *Gregory.*

TRÁNS-PÁSS', *v. n.* To pass by. [*R.*] *Daniel.*

TRÁNS-PÁSS'Á-BLE, *a.* That may be crossed or passed over. *Daniel.*

† TRÁNS-PÁT'RŌN-IZE, *v. a.* To transfer the patronage of. *Warner.*

† TRÁNS-SPĒ'CĪ-ÁTE, *v. a.* To change from one species or kind into another.

I do not credit . . . that the devil hath power to transpeciate a man into a horse. *Bourne.*

TRÁNS-SPĪC'Ū-OŪS, *a.* [*L. transpicio, to look or see through; trans, through, and specio, to look.*] Transparent; pellucid. [*R.*] *Milton.*

TRÁNS-PIERCE' (tráns-pērs'. — See PIERCE), *v. a.* [*Fr. transpercer.*] [*i. TRANSPIERCED; pp. TRANSPIERCING, TRANSPIERCED.*] To pierce through; to transfix; to penetrate; to permeate.

His fearful spear, which, hushing as it flew, Pierced through the yielding planks of jointed wood: The sides, transpierced, return a rattling sound. *Dryden.*

TRÁNS-SPĪR'Á-BLE, *a.* [*Fr. transpirable.*] Capable of transpiring; that may transpire. *Cotgrave.*

TRÁNS-SPĪ-RÁ-TIŌN, *n.* [*It. traspirazione; Sp. traspiración; Fr. transpiration.*] Emission in the form of vapor.

Pulmonary transpiration, the exhalation or expiration of watery vapor sent into the bronchia from the blood circulating through the lungs. *Dunglison.*

TRÁNS-PI-RÁ-TŌ-RY, *a.* Pertaining to transpiration. *Clarke.*

TRÁNS-SPĪRE', *v. n.* [*L. trans, through, across, and spiro, to breathe; It. traspirare; Sp. transpirar; Fr. transpirer.*]

1. To be emitted or sent off through the pores, or by insensible evaporation.

Parts of matter transpire perpetually. *Cudworth.*

2. To escape from secrecy to notice; to become known. ["A sense lately innovated from France, without necessity." *Johnson.*]

If they have raised a battery, as I suppose they have, it is a masked one, for nothing has transpired. *Chesterfield.*

This letter goes to you in that confidence which I always shall, and know that I safely may, place in you, and you will not, therefore, let one word of it transpire. *Chesterfield.*

3. To happen; to occur; to come to pass.

The last meaning of this word is of recent introduction, and is common in the U. S.; and it seems to have now become somewhat so in England; yet this use of it has been censured by both English and American writers.

"He [the author of the 'Life of Dr. Adam Clarke'] often talks of transpiring, where most other people would talk of passing or elapsing." *Brit. Crit.*

"Our newspaper writers talk of a business or an event transpiring, when all they mean is, that the business was transacted, or the event happened." *Frøj. Malden, Philological Soc. Trans.*

TRÁNS-SPĪRE', *v. a.* [*i. TRANSPIRED; pp. TRANSPIRING, TRANSPIRED.*] To emit or send off in vapor. *Johnson.*

TRÁNS-PLÁCE', *v. a.* To put into a new place; to change or remove from one place to another.

Points transplac'd with curious want of skill. *Mallett.*

TRÁNS-PLÁNT', *v. a.* [*L. trans, across, and planto, to plant; It. trapiantare; Sp. trapiantar; Fr. transplanter.*] [*i. TRANSPANTED; pp. TRANSPANTING, TRANSPANTED.*]

1. To remove and plant in another place.

Yet these, receiving grafts of other kind, Or thence transplanted, change their savage mind. *Dryden.*

2. To remove, in general; to transpose; to transport; to transfer; to carry.

Of light the greater part he took, Transplanted from her cloudy shrine, and placed In the sun's orb. *Milton.*

TRÁNS-PLAN-TÁ-TIŌN, *n.* [*It. trasplantazione; Sp. trasplantación; Fr. transplantation.*]

1. The act of transplanting, or the state of being transplanted; removal, as of a plant, from one spot of ground to another. *Suckling.*
2. Removal; transposition; transportation.

The transplantation of Tyrrus to Sparta. *Broomie.*

Nor was it needful to retain the whole word: For having, by its transplantation into the Greek tongue, got a strong affinity with ἵστυμι. *More.*

3. † To adorn; to decorate; to dress up.

To dress his hearse, and *trap* his tomb-black steed. *Spenser*.

TRÁP, n. [Dan. *trappe*, stairs; Sw. *trappa*; — because rocks of this class sometimes occur in large, tubular masses, rising one above another like steps.] (*Min.*) A name applied to several varieties of rocks, as basalt, amygdaloid, dolerite, greenstone, &c., composed chiefly of felspar, and often hornblende in various proportions and of aggregation, and having different external forms. *Lyell*.

Trap is a general term applied to various felspathic, igneous rocks characterized by the presence, in large proportions, of hornblende and augite, together with silicate of protoxide of iron, and frequently chlorite. They generally possess magnetic properties, due to protoxide of iron, and occasionally to particles of metallic iron. C. T. Jackson.

TRÁP, a. (*Min.*) Pertaining to trap. *Hitchcock*.

TRÁP, v. n. To set a trap or traps. *Wright*.

TRÁP-PÁN, v. a. [A. S. *treppan*. — See **TRAP**.] [*i.* **TRAPPANNED**; *pp.* **TRAPPANNING**, **TRAPPANNED**.] To lay a trap for; to insnare.

His principal misfortune being the losing company of a small bark which was added him, and having some of his people trapped at Baldwin. *Anson*.

TRÁP-PÁN, n. A stratagem; a snare. *South*.

TRÁP-PÁN'NER, n. One who insnares. *South*.

TRÁP-BÁLL, n. A game played with a trap, a ball, and a small bat. *King*.

TRÁP-DÖÖR (*tráp'dör*), *n.* A door in a floor or a roof, opening and shutting like a valve. *Ray*.

† **TRÁPÉ, v. n.** To run about idly; to traipse.

I am to go *trapping* with Lady Kerry and Mrs. Pratt to see sights all this day. *Swift*.

TRÁPES, n. sing. An idle, slatternly woman. "The sullen *trapes*." [Low.] *Hudibras*.

TRÁP-E-ZÁTE, a. Quadrilateral, with the four sides unequal, and none of them perfectly parallel. *Maunder*.

|| **TRÁP-E'ZÍ-AN, a.** (*Crystallography*.) Noting crystals whose lateral planes are composed of trapeziums situated in two ranges between the bases. *Cleaveland*.

TRÁP-E'ZÍ-FÖRM, a. Being in the form of a trapezium. *Loudon*.

|| **TRÁP-E'ZÍ-ÜM** (*tráp-é-zhe-üm* or *tráp-é-zé-üm*) [*tráp-é-zhe-üm*, *W. J. F. Ja.*; *tráp-é-zé-üm*, *P. Sm. R.*; *tráp-é-zhüm*, *S. K.*], *n.*; *pl.* **TRAPEZIA** or **TRAPEZIUMS**. [Gr. *τραπεζίον*; *trápéza*, a table; *It. trapezo*; *Sp. trapezio*; *Fr. trapèze*.]

1. (*Geom.*) A quadrilateral, no two of whose sides are parallel to each other. *Davies & Peck*.

2. (*Anat.*) The first bone of the second row of the carpus; — so called from its resemblance to the figure of a trapezium. *Dunglison*.

TRÁP-E-ZÖ-HÉ'DRAL, a. (*Crystallography*.) Pertaining to, or having the form of, a trapezohedron. *Dana*.

TRÁP-E-ZÖ-HÉ'DRON, n. (*Crystallography*.) A solid bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapezoidal planes. *Shepard*.

TRÁP-E-ZÖID' or **TRÁP-E'ZÖID** [*tráp-é-zöid'*, *Ja. K. Sm. Wb. Ash, Johnson*; *tráp-é-zöid*, *S. W. P. J. F.*], *n.* [Gr. *τραπεζοειδής*, trapezium-shaped; *τραπεζίον*, a trapezium, and *εἶδος*, form; *It. trapezoide*, a trapezoid; *Sp. trapezoide*; *Fr. trapézoïde*.] (*Geom.*)

1. A quadrilateral, two of whose sides only are parallel to each other. *Davies & Peck*.

2. An irregular solid, having four faces not parallel to each other. *Hutton*.

TRÁP-E-ZÖID'AL, a. 1. Pertaining to, or having the form of, a trapezoid. *Davies & Peck*.

2. (*Crystallography*.) Noting crystals whose surface is composed of twenty-four equal and similar trapeziums. *Cleaveland*.

TRÁP-PÉ-AN, a. (*Min.*) Pertaining to, or containing, trap; of the nature of trap. *Lyell*.

TRÁP'PER, n. One employed in entrapping animals of any sort, — particularly one who catches wild animals in traps for their skins or fur.

When the *trappers* hear or see them [nightingales], they strew some fresh mould under the place, and bait the trap with a meal-worm from the baker's shop. *Fennell*.

TRÁP'PING, n. pl. [*Fr. drap*, cloth. *Skinner* —

Richardson conjectures that it is of the same origin as *trap*, to take, to catch, to hold.] Ornaments; dress; embellishments, — especially such as are used in decorating a horse.

The steeds comparisoned with purple stand,
With golden *trappings* glorious to behold. *Dryden*.
In the gay *trappings* of a birthday night. *Swift*.

TRÁP'PIST, n. (*Eccle.*) One of an austere religious order of the Catholic Church in France, founded in 1140, in the valley of La Trappe, and still existing in Normandy. *Brande*.

TRÁP'POUS, a. (*Min.*) Pertaining to, or being of the nature of, trap; trappean. *Smart*.

TRÁP'PY, a. (*Min.*) Trappean. *Clarke*.

TRÁP'-RÖCK, n. (*Min.*) See **TRAP**.

TRÁP, n. pl. Goods; furniture; small articles of use. [Colloquial or vulgar.] *Hallwell*.

TRÁP'-STÖCK, n. A stick or bat used in the game of trap. *Spectator*.

TRÁP'-TRÉE, n. (*Bot.*) A species of *Artocarpus*, which furnishes a glutinous gum used as bird-lime. *Simmonds*.

TRÁP'-TÜ-FA, n. (*Geol.*) A rock abounding in all regions of active volcanoes, and consisting chiefly of small angular fragments of scoriae, pumice, and dust ejected from their craters; volcanic tuff; volcanic grit. *Lyell*.

§ The scoriae, &c., which are thrown from volcanoes, and form *trap-tuff*, fall down upon the land or into the sea, where they become mingled with shells and are stratified, the materials being sometimes bound together by a calcareous cement, and forming a stone susceptible of a beautiful polish. *Lyell*.

TRÁSH, n. [The same as *dross*. *Skinner*.]

1. Any thing worthless; dross; waste matter; trumpery. "Pedlery *trash*." *Holmshed*.

When *trashes* are mixed with *traps*,
The whole is made more poor indeed. *Shak*.
And makes me poor indeed. *Shak*.

2. A worthless person. [R.] *Shak*.

3. Matter improper for food; unripe, unwholesome things. *Garth*.

4. (*Hunting*.) A clog or encumbrance fastened round the neck of a dog to check his speed. *Shak*.

5. Loppings of trees, bruised straw, &c. "Huts of trees and *trash*." *Carleton*.

§ In the West Indies, *trash* is a name given to the waste leaves of the sugar-cane, and the stalks after the juice has been expressed. *Simmonds*.

TRÁSH, v. a. 1. To lop; to crop. *Warburton*.

2. To strip the dry leaves from, as from the sugar-cane. *Carmichael*.

3. † To crush; to humble. *Life of Bp. Jewell*.

4. To restrain; to curb; to check. [R.]

Some objections to hinder or *trash* you from doing the things that you would. *Hammond*.

† **TRÁSH, v. n.** To follow with some bustle, as a retinue of servants. *Puritan*.

† **TRÁSHED** (*trásh't*), *a.* Betrayed. *Chaucer*.

TRÁSH'I-LÝ, ad. In a trashy manner. *Clarke*.

TRÁSH'I-NÉSS, n. The state or the quality of being trashy; worthlessness. *Clarke*.

TRÁSH'Y, a. Consisting of trash; worthless.

A judicious reader will discover in his closet that *trashy* stuff whose glittering deceived him in the action. *Dryden*.

TRÁSS, n. (*Min.*) See **TARRAS**. *Bigelow*.

† **TRÁU'LÍSM, n.** [Gr. *τραυλισμός*.] A stammering repetition. *Dalgarno*, 1680.

TRÁUL'-NÉT, n. See **TRAWL-NET**.

TRÁU-MÁT'IC, a. [Gr. *τραυματικός*; *tráuma*, a wound.] (*Med.*) Pertaining to, or good for, wounds; vulnerary. *Wise*.

TRÁU-MÁT'IC, n. A medicine good to heal wounds; a vulnerary. *Chambers*.

† **TRÁUN'DREL, n.** An idler; knave. *Richardson*.

TRÁUNT'ER, n. See **TRANTER**. *Hallivell*.

TRÁV'AIL (*tráv'il*), *v. n.* [It. *travagliare*; *Sp. trabajar*; *Fr. travailler*. — Of these words, various etymologies have been proposed. *L. tribulo*, to press, afflict. *Ferrari*. — *L. trans*, through, and *vigilia*, a watch, a vigil. *Sylvius*.

— "There seems little reason to doubt that the A. S. *tribulan* (also written *trifelan*), to break, to bruise, to pound, to vex, is the root of *travell*, or trouble." *Richardson*.] [*i.* **TRAVAILLED**; *pp.* **TRAVAILING**, **TRAVAILLED**.]

1. To labor with pain; to toil.

Obeys our will, which *travails* in thy good. *Shak*.

2. To labor in childbirth; to suffer the pains of parturition. *Rev. xxi. 2*.

† **TRÁV'AIL, v. a.** To harass; to tire.

As if these troubles had not been sufficient to *travail* the realm, a great division fell among the nobility. *Hayward*.

TRÁV'AIL (*tráv'il*), *n.* 1. † Labor; toil; fatigue. Such importunate persons are troublesome for *travailing* and *travailing* them. *Shak*.

2. Labor in childbirth; parturition. *Bacon*.

† **TRÁV'AIL-OÜS, a.** Laborious; toilsome; fatiguing; wearisome. *Wickliffe*.

† **TRÁV'AIL-OÜS-LÝ, ad.** In a wearisome manner; laboriously; toilsomely. *Wickliffe*.

TRÁVE, n. [*L. trabs*; *Sp. traba*.]

1. A beam; a traverse. *Maunderell*.

2. A wooden frame into which smiths put unruly horses for shoeing them; a travis. *Chaucer*.

TRÁV'EL, v. n. [*i.* **TRAVELLED**; *pp.* **TRAVELING**, **TRAVELED**.]

1. To make journeys; to journey; to ramble.

Fain would I *travel* to some foreign shore. *Dryden*.
Beauties he lately slighted as he passed
Seem all created since he *travelled* last. *Cowper*.

2. To pass; to go; to move in any manner.

Time *travels* in divers paces with divers persons. *Shak*.
New *travels* had increase our mouth to mouth. *Pope*.

3. To labor; to toil; to travail. [R.] *Hooker*.

§ The following derivatives of *travel*, viz., *travelled*, *travelling*, and *traveller*, are here given with the *l* doubled, as they are found in most English dictionaries, and in accordance, also, with the prevailing usage. Some, however, spell these words with a single *l*, thus: *traveled*, *traveling*, *traveler*. This form is agreeable to the general analogy of the language, though not the prevailing usage. — See **RULES OF ORTHOGRAPHY**, page xxv.

TRÁV'EL, v. a. 1. To pass; to journey over. "I *travel* this profound." *Milton*.

He *traveled* to me whether in those countries I had *traveled* before, or whether I had not observed the same general way. *Swift*.

2. To force to journey.

They shall not be *travelled* forth. *Spenser*.

TRÁV'EL, n. 1. Act of travelling; journey; tour.

Let him spend his time no more at home,
Who *travels* in the world, all his life long. *Shak*.
In his *travels* he was never at home. *Shak*.

Three miles he went, nor farther could retreat;
His *travels* ended at his country seat. *Dryden*.

2. Labor; toil; travail. *Milton*.

3. *pl.* A book or publication containing an account of occurrences and observations in a journey or travel.

Histories engage the soul by sensible occurrences, as also voyages, *travels*, and accounts of countries. *Watts*.

TRÁV'ELLED (*tráv'eld*), *a.* Having made journeys; instructed by travel. *Wotton*.

Whatever word you chance to drop,
The *travelled* fool your mouth will stop;
Sir, if my judgment you'll allow,
I've seen — and sure I ought to know. *Merrick*.

TRÁV'EL-ÉR, n. 1. One who travels or has travelled; one who performs a journey.

The *traveller* into a foreign country knows more by the eye than he that stayeth at home can by relation of the *traveller*. *Bacon*.

2. A mercantile or commercial agent who travels to obtain orders, or to sell goods on commission. *Simmonds*.

3. (*Naut.*) A ring fitted so as to slip up and down a rope. *Dana*.

TRÁV'EL-ÉB'S-JÖY, n. (*Bot.*) A climbing plant with white flowers; *Clematis vitalba*. *Loudon*.

TRÁV'EL-LING, n. The act of one who travels; the act of journeying; travel.

The use of *travelling* is to regulate the imagination by reality, and instead of thinking how things may be, to see them as they are. *Johnson*.

TRÁV'EL-LING, a. Pertaining to travel.

Setting down my *travelling* box. *Swift*.

TRÁV'EL-TÁINT'ED, a. Fatigued or worn with travel or journeying. *Shak*.

† **TRÁV'ERS, ad.** [Fr.] Athwart; across. *Shak*.

TRÁV'ERS-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be traversed or crossed.

The land of philosophy contains partly an open, champagne country, passable by every common, and partly a range of woods, *traversable* only by the speculative. *Search.*

2. That may be traversed or denied; liable to legal objection. *Hale.*

TRÁV'ERSE [trá'veis, *S. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; trá'vers, *W.*], *ad.* [Fr. *à travers*.] Crosswise; athwart; cross.

He thrust the sword *à travers* the whole of the army. *Milton.*

TRÁV'ERSE, *a.* [L. *transverso*, *transversus*, to turn across, *trans*, across, and *verso*, to turn; It. *traverso*; Sp. *traveso*.] Lying across; cross. The ridges of the fallow field lay *traverse*. *Hayward.* *Col.* *traverse* *the* *best* *may* *be* *trusted* *in* *any* *case*. *Hutton.* *Traverse jury*, (*Law*.) a jury that tries a case; petit jury. *Parker.*

TRÁV'ERSE, *n.* 1. Anything laid, built, thrown, or hung across, as a seat, a curtain, &c.

Volpone peeps from behind a *traverse*. *B. Jonson.* The church was parted by a *traverse*. *Pope.*

2. † Something that thwarts; an obstacle.

3. † A subterfuge; a trick. "Shifts and subtle traverses." *Proceedings against Garnet.*

4. (*Geom.*) A line lying in a direction across something else, as a line or figure. *Da. & P.*

5. (*Fort.*) A parapet and trench across a ditch, to insure or prevent communication between two detached parapets and trenches on the flank of a work, to protect the defenders from enfilade fire, and the splinters of shells;—generally, a parapet six yards thick, with banquette and palisade thrown across the whole width of the covered way, at each side of every place of arms. *Glos. Mil. Terms.*

6. (*Gunnery*.) Turning a piece of ordnance about, as on a centre, to make it point in any particular direction. *Hutton.*

7. (*Naut.*) The variation or alteration of a ship's course, occasioned by the shifting of the winds, currents, &c., or a compound course, consisting of several different courses and distances. *Hutton.*

8. (*Law*.) A plea containing a denial of some matter of fact alleged on the other side, and offering to refer the matter to the decision of a jury. *Brande.*

Revolving a traverse, (*Naut.*) the working or calculating traverses or compound courses, so as to reduce them into one. — *Splinter-proof traverse*, (*Fort.*) a cover placed between every two guns in batteries exposed to a very heavy fire, especially of shells. *Glos. Mil. Terms.*

TRÁV'ERSE, *v. a.* [*í. TRAVERSED*; *pp.* *TRAV-ERSING*, *TRAVERSED*.]

1. To cross; to lay across or athwart. Wandered over our *traversed* arms. *Shak.*

The parts should be often *traversed* or crossed by the flowing of the folds which loosely encompass them, without sitting too straight. *Dryden.*

2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart. Resolved to *traverse* this project. *Arbutnot.*

3. To wander over; to go or travel across. Believe me, prince, there's not an African desert. *Addison.*

4. To examine thoroughly; to survey. My purpose is, to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties of this detestable vice, ingratitude. *South.*

5. (*Naut.*) To brace aft, as a yard. *Smart.*

6. (*Gunnery*.) To move to the right or left with handspikes, as a gun or a mortar, till it is pointed exact to the object. *Stocqueler.*

7. (*Carp.*) To plane in a direction across the grain of the wood, as a board. *Wright.*

8. (*Law*.) To deny;—to plead 'not guilty,' to, as to an indictment. *Burrill.*

TRÁV'ERSE, *v. n.* 1. To take an opposing posture, or to oppose a movement, in fencing. To see thee fight, to see thee *traverse*. *Shak.*

2. (*Man.*) To step or make the tread crosswise, as a horse, throwing the croup to one side, and the head to another. *Stocqueler.*

3. To turn or move round, as on a pivot, as the needle of a compass; to swivel. *Wright.*

TRÁV'ERSE-BOARD, *n.* (*Naut.*) A thin, circular piece of board marked with all the points of the

compass, and having eight holes bored in each point, and eight small pegs hanging from the centre;—used for determining the different courses run by the vessel during the watch, by putting a peg in that point of the compass whereon she has run each half hour. *Mar. Dict.*

TRÁV'ERS-ER, *n.* 1. One who traverses.

2. (*Law*.) A party who makes a denial in pleading;—usually a defendant in an indictment who denies that he is guilty. *Jacob. Bouvier.*

TRÁV'ERSE-SAIL'ING, *n.* (*Naut.*) The act of sailing on different courses in succession;—the method of reducing such compound courses and distances into an equivalent single course and distance. *Brande.*

TRÁV'ERSE-TÁ'BLE, *n.* (*Surveying*.) A table by means of which the latitude and departure of any course can be found by inspection. *Da. & P.*

TRÁV'ERS-ING-PLÁTE', *n.* (*Mil.*) One of two thin iron plates nailed on the hind part of a truck-carriage of guns, where the handspike is used to traverse the gun. *Stocqueler.*

TRÁV'ERS-ING-PLÁT'FORM, *n.* (*Fort.*) A platform for traversing guns on. *Stocqueler.*

TRÁV'ER-TINE, *n.* (*Mín.*) A white, concretionary limestone, usually hard and semi-crystalline, deposited from the water of springs containing lime, which is held in solution by an excess of carbonic acid or by heat. It is very abundant in some parts of Italy. *Lyeil.*

TRÁV'EST-IED, *p. a.* [*It. travestito*.] Disguised;—parodied; burlesqued. *Bentley.*

TRÁV'ES-TY, *n.* [*Fr. travesti*.] A literary work so translated or imitated as to be rendered ridiculous; a parody; a work travestied. *Warton.*

TRÁV'ES-TY, *a.* Disguised; travestied. *Johnson.*

TRÁV'ES-TY, *v. a.* [*It. travestire*; *travestir*, to disguise.] [*í. TRAVESTIED*; *pp.* *TRAVESTYING*, *TRAVESTIED*.] To translate so as to render ridiculous; to parody; to turn into burlesque and ridicule. One would imagine that John Dennis, or some hero of the Dunces, had been *travestied* by the poet. *Johnson.*

TRÁV'IS, *n.* A wooden frame for confining unruly horses to be shod. *A. Wood.*

TRÁWL, *n.* 1. A trawl-net; trail-net. *Kingsley.*

2. A line, sometimes a mile or more in length, with short lines and baited hooks suspended from it at frequent intervals;—now much used in fishing for cod, haddock, and mackerel. *Gilbert.*

TRÁWL, *v. n.* To fish with a trawl. *Ogilvie.*

TRÁWL-BÓAT, *n.* A boat used in the mode of fishing with a trawl-net. *Yarrell.*

TRÁWL'ER, *n.* A fishing-vessel which uses a trawl-net. *Wright.*

TRÁWL'ER-MÁN, *n.* A fisherman who uses unlawful arts and engines to destroy fish. *Cowell.*

TRÁWL'ING, *n.* Act of one who trawls;—the mode of fishing with a trawl-net. *Yarrell.*

TRÁWL'-NET, *n.* A kind of net adapted for taking fish that live upon or near the bottom, by dragging it along in the direction of the current or tide. *Yarrell. Simmonds.*

The *trawl-net* is in the form of a bag, having the upper edge of the netting at the mouth attached along its whole width to a beam, and the lower edge fastened along a heavy rope, called the ground-rope, which follows considerably behind the advanced straight line of the beam, the latter being supported above the ground by a frame of iron. When drawn along, the first part of the net that touches the fish is the ground-rope, from the contact of which the fish darts upward; but that part of the net hanging from the beam is not only over, but also in advance of him, while the onward draft of the net by the progress of the boat brings the fish against the closed end of the net, and if he then shoots forward towards the mouth of the net, he is stopped and entangled in pockets that only open backwards. *Yarrell.*



Trawl-net.

TRÁWL'-WÁRP, *n.* A rope running though a block to which a trawl-net is attached. *Yarrell.*

TRÁY (trá), *n.* [*A. S. trog*, a trough; *Sw. trap*.—See *TROUGH*.] A shallow vessel or stand, of

many kinds, for holding, lifting, or carrying articles upon; a waiter.

Trays of sheet-iron, silver, and other metals, and of papier-mâché, &c. *Summons.*

Syn.—A *tray* is a portable shelf of different sizes; a *waiter*, a small tray used to offer food and drinks upon; a *valet*, a large tray used to empty the table; a *salver*, a small waiter formed of metal.

† **TRÁY**, *v. a.* To betray; to deceive. *Chaucer.*

† **TRÁY/TRÍP**, *n.* An old game at tables or draughts in which success depended upon throwing a trey. *Shak. B. Jonson.*

† **TRÉACH'ER**, *n.* [*Fr. tricheur*.] A traitor.

† **TRÉACH'É-TOUR**, *n.* [*Fr. tricheur*.] A traitor. *Chaucer. Shak. Spenser.*

† **TRÉACH'OUR**, *n.* [*Fr. tricheur*.] A traitor. *Chaucer. Shak. Spenser.*

TRÉACH'ER-OÛS (tréch'er-ús), *a.* Guilty, or partaking, of treachery; betraying; faithless; perfidious; traitorous; false; insidious. *Swift.*

Trachea, the windpipe, named *Trachea's Head*, from the head of the trachea, its inhabitants. *Cook.*

Syn.—See *FAITHLESS*.

TRÉACH'ER-OÛS-LY, *ad.* Perfidiously; by treachery; faithlessly. *Spenser.*

TRÉACH'ER-OÛS-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being treacherous; perfidiousness. *Bailey. Johnson.*

TRÉACH'ER-Y (tréch'er-é), *n.* [*Fr. tricherie*; *tricher*, to cheat, to trick.—*Ger. trugerei*, fraud, deception.] Breach of faith, fidelity, or trust; *Politeness.*

To tell our own secrets is generally folly, but that folly is without guilt, to communicate those which we are intrusted always to *treachery*, and *treachery* for the most part combined with folly. *Johnson.*

TRÉA'CLE (tré'ki), *n.* [*Gr. θηράκω*, made from wild beasts; *θηρ*, a wild beast; *L. theriaca*, an antidote against poison; *It. teriaca*, treacle; *Sp. triaca*; *Old Fr. triacle*; *Fr. thériaque*.—*Old Eng. triacle*.]

1. A medicine formerly believed to be capable of curing or preventing the effects of poison, particularly the effects of the bite of a venomous animal; a *theriaca*. *Dunglison.* Venice *treacle* was a common name for a medicine to all poisons.

A most strong *treacle* against these venomous heresies. *Sir T. More.*

2. The viscid, brown sirup which drains from the moulds in sugar-refining; sugar-house molasses;—also a term frequently applied to the uncrystallized sirup which drains from sugar as first prepared from cane-juice; molasses. *Ure.*

TRÉA'CLE-MÛS'TARD, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of cruciferous plants of the genus *Erysimum*, found in Europe and North America, and allied to *Sisymbrium*, or mustard;—so called from one of the species (*Erysimum cheiranthoides*, or worm-seed) having been formerly employed as an ingredient in the famous Venice treacle. *Eng. Cyc.*

TRÉA'CLE-WÁ'TER, *n.* A mess made with treacle, spirits of wine, and other ingredients, used for coughs. *Halliwel.*

TREÁD (tréd), *v. n.* [*Goth. trutan*, *gatrutan*; *A. S. tredan*; *Dut. treden*; *Frs. tridde*, *tredda*; *Ger. treten*; *Dan. træde*; *Sw. tråda*, *tråda*; *Icel. troða*.—*Ir. troith*, the foot; *Gael. troidh*.] [*í. TROD*; *pp.* *TREADING*, *TRODDEN* or *TROD*.]

1. To set the foot; to walk. For fools rush in where angels fear to tread. *Pope.*

Ye that stately tread or lowly creep. *Milton.*

2. To copulate, as birds. *Dryden.*

TREÁD, *v. a.* 1. To set the foot on; to walk on. Would I had never trod this English earth. *Shak.*

Methought she trod the ground with greater grace. *Dryden.* As skilful seamen as ever trod a deck. *Anson.*

2. To trample; to crush underfoot. Through thy name will we tread them under that rise against us. *Ps. xlv. 5.*

3. To cover in copulation;—applied to a male bird. *Dryden.*

TREÁD (tréd), *n.* 1. The act of treading; step with the foot; footing; walk. How wert thou wont to walk with cautious tread! *Swift.*

2. † Way; track; path. Cromwell is the king's secretary, further stands in the gap and tread for more preferment. *Shak.*

3. Act of covering by the male fowl. *Smart.*

4. A small white spot observable at the surface of a fecundated egg. *Dunglison.*

5. Manner of treading; gait. *Stocqueler.*

6. (*Arch.*) The horizontal part of a step on which the foot is placed. *Brande.*

7. (*Fort.*) The upper and flat surface of a banquette, on which the soldier stands whilst firing over the parapet. *Mil. Ency.*

TREAD'ER, *n.* One who treads. *Isa. xvi. 10.*

TREAD'ING, *n.* The act of one who treads; a stepping or walking. *Rowe.*

TREAD'LE (tréd'li), *n.* 1. The part of a loom, lathe, or other machine which is moved by the tread or foot. *Mozon.*

2. The albugineous cords which unite the yolk to the white of an egg, formerly supposed to be the sperm of the cock. *Derham.*

TREAD'-MILL, *n.* A mill turned or worked by treading upon steps placed on the circumference of a horizontal cylindrical wheel; — introduced into England in 1817, and used chiefly as employment or punishment for persons imprisoned for crime. *Brande.*

TREAD'-WHEEL, *n.* A horizontal, cylindrical wheel, with steps on the exterior surface, by treading on which the wheel is turned. *Ogilvie.*

† TREAGUE (trég), *n.* [*It. & Sp. tregua.*] A truce. "During their quiet *treague*." *Spenser.*

TREASON (trézn), *n.* [*L. traditio*, a surrender; *trado*, to give up, to betray; *trans*, across, over, and *do*, to give; *It. tradimento*, treason; *Sp. traición*; *Fr. trahison.*] (*Law.*) A breach of allegiance or fidelity; disloyalty; treachery. Fellowship in *treason* is a bad ground of confidence. *Burke.*

Tréason In England, *treason*, or *high treason*, is an offence particularly directed against the person of the sovereign, and consists in compassing the death of the king or queen, or their eldest son and heir; in violating the king's wife or eldest daughter unmarried, or the wife of the heir apparent; in levying war against the king in his realm; in assisting the king's enemies in the realm or elsewhere, in counterfeiting the king's money, or having coining tools in possession, or importing false coin from abroad; and in slaying the chancellor or other high judicial magistrates. In *high treason*, all parties concerned are principals, no accessories being reckoned in this offence. — In the United States, the definition of *treason* is fixed by the Constitution, it being declared to "consist only in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." *Brande. Burrill.*

Petit treason, (*Eng. Law.*) the murder of a husband by a wife, of a master or mistress by a servant, of a prelate by an ecclesiastic, &c. *Blackstone.*

TREASON-ABLE (trézn-a-bl), *a.* Having the nature or guilt of treason; disloyal; treacherous. "Reasonable practices." *Clarendon.*

The Earl of Essex himself . . . had accused him as an instigator of him to this *treasonable* attempt. *Camden.*

TREASON-ABLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being treasonable; disloyalty. *Bailey.*

TREASON-ABLE-BLY (trézn-a-blé), *ad.* In a treasonable manner; traitorously. *Bailey.*

† TREASON-ŌUS (trézn-üs), *a.* Treasonable; treacherous. "Treasonous malice." *Shak.*

TREASURE (trézh'ur), *n.* [*Gr. θησαυρός*, from the root of *τίθημι*, to place; *L. thesaurus*; *It. tesoro*; *Sp. tesoro*; *Fr. trésor.*]

1. Anything, particularly wealth, stored or hoarded up; riches accumulated; a store. *Vortiger got into his possession the king's treasure. Fabian.*

2. Any thing worth storing or hoarding. *Gold is treasure as well as silver, because not decaying, and never sinking much in value. Locke.*

3. Any thing precious or valuable. *Hath he not always treasures, always friends, The good, great man? Three treasures — love, and light, And calm thoughts regular as infants' breath. Coleridge.*

TREAS'URE (trézh'ur), *v. a.* [*i. TREASURED; pp. TREASURING, TREASURED.*] To hoard; to reposit; to lay up; to store. *My remembrance treasures honest thoughts. Rowe.*

Syn. — To *treasure* and to *hoard* both signify to lay up carefully. To *treasure* is to lay up for the sake of preserving; to *hoard* is to lay up for the sake of accumulating, and it is commonly used in a bad sense. One *treasures* up the gifts of a friend; the miser *hoards* up his money. *Pope.*

TREAS'URE-CITY, *n.* A city containing a public treasury. *Ec. i. 11.*

TREAS'URE-HÖUSE (trézh'ur-), *n.* A place where hoarded riches are kept; a treasury. *Hooker.*

TREAS'UR-ER (trézh'ur-er), *n.* One who has care of a treasure or a treasury; one having charge of the money, funds, or revenue of a society, corporation, state, or nation. *Lord high treasurer*, formerly the third great officer of the crown of England, the duties of whose office are now executed by five commissioners, styled the *lords commissioners of the treasury. Brande.*

TREAS'UR-ER-SHIP (trézh'ur-er-shíp), *n.* The office or dignity of a treasurer. *Hakewill.*

TREAS'UR-ESS, *n.* A female treasurer. *Davies.*

TREAS'URE-TROVE, *n.* [*Eng. treasure* and *Fr. trouver*, to find.] (*Law.*) Money or coin, gold, silver, plate, bullion, &c., found hidden in the earth or other private place, the owner being unknown. *Blackstone.*

TREAS'URY (trézh'ur-), *n.* [*Gr. θησαυρός*; *L. thesaurus*; *It. & Sp. tesoreria*; *Fr. trésorerie.*]

1. A place or building in which money or other treasure is stored for safe keeping, — particularly a place in which the public revenue is deposited.

2. A Treasury. "Sumless *treasuries*." *Shak.*

The board of *treasury*, a board of five lords commissioners, to whom is intrusted the management of all matters relating to the sovereign's civil list or other revenues. [England.] *Brande.*

TREAT (trét), *v. a.* [*L. tracto*, to drag, to treat; *traho*, to tractus, to draw; *It. trattare*; *Sp. tratar*; *Fr. traiter*. — *A. S. trahthan.*] [*2. TREATED; pp. TREATING, TREATED.*]

1. † To negotiate; to settle the terms of. *To treat the peace a hundred senators Shall be commissioned. Dryden.*

2. To behave to or towards; to use. *He treated his prisoner with great harshness. Spectator.*

At present they have but little idea of *treating* others as themselves would wish to be *treated*, but *treat* them as they expect to be *treated.* *Cool.*

3. To discourse on; to handle; to manage. *Zeuxis and Polygnotus treated their subjects in their pictures as Homer did in his poetry. Dryden.*

In the dark recesses of antiquity, a great poet may and ought to feign such things as he finds not there, if they can be brought to embellish that subject which he *treats.* *Dryden.*

4. To entertain with food or drink, or both, without charge. *Johnson.*

5. † To entertain; to beg; to solicit. *Berners.*

Syn. — See NEGOTIATE.

TREAT, *v. n.* 1. To practise negotiation; to negotiate; — used with *about*, *for*, or *with*. *The king treated with them. 2 Mac. xiii. 22.*

2. To come to terms of accommodation. *Inform us, will the emperor treat? Swift.*

3. To discourse; — used with *of*. *For there my tuneful accents will I raise, And treat of arts disclosed in ancient days. Dryden.*

4. To make gratuitous entertainments; to supply another with good cheer, as with drink. *If we do not please, at least we treat. Prior.*

TREAT (trét), *n.* 1. An entertainment given, as of food or drink, or both; a feast; a banquet. *Such professions, when recommended by a treat, dispose an audience to hear reason. Collier.*

2. A rich entertainment. *Carion is a treat to dogs, ravens, vultures, fish. Paley.*

Syn. — See FEAST.

† TREAT'-ABLE, *a.* [*Fr. traitable.*]

1. Moderate; not violent. *A kind of treatable dissolution. Bacon.*

2. Tractable. "A *treatable* disposition." *Parr.*

† TREAT'-BLY, *ad.* Moderately; not violently; reasonably; tractably. *Hooker.*

TREAT'ER, *n.* One who treats. *Wotton.*

TREAT'ISE (tré'tiz or tré'tis) [*tré'tiz, W. P. J. Ja. Sm.; tré'tis, S. F. K. Wb.*], *n.* [*L. tractatus*; *tracto*, to drag, to discuss; *It. trattato*; *Sp. tratado*; *Fr. traité.*] An elaborate composition or discourse on some subject; a formal essay; a disquisition; a dissertation; a tract. *When we write a treatise, we consider the subject throughout. We strengthen it with arguments; we clear it of objections; we enter into details; and, in short, we leave nothing unsaid that properly appertains to the subject. Gelpin.*

Syn. — See ESSAY.

|| TREAT'-TISE-ER, *n.* One who writes a treatise. "This black-mouthed *treatiser*." [*R.*] *Featley.*

TREAT'MENT (trét'ment), *n.* [*Fr. traitement.*]

1. The act or the manner of treating; management; usage.

I speak this with an eye to those cruel *treatments* which men of all ages are apt to give the characters of those who do not agree with them. *Addison.*

He soon satisfied them, by the humanity of his conduct, and by his assurances of their future security and honorable treatment, that they had nothing to fear. *Asson.*

2. Entertainment; treat. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

Accept such *treatment* as a swain affords. *Pope.*

Syn. — *Treatment* may be applied to that which is partial and temporary; *usage*, to that which is more permanent and continued. All persons may meet with good or ill *treatment* from those with whom they casually come in connection, but *usage* is applied more properly to those who are more or less in the power of others.

† TREAT'URE, *n.* Treatment. *Fabian.*

TREÁ'TY (tré'te), *n.* [*Fr. traité.*]

1. The act of treating; negotiation. *He cast by treaty and by trains Her to persuade. Spenser.*

2. An agreement or contract made between two or more independent states. *A peace was concluded, being rather a bargain than a treaty. Bacon.*

Treaties are for a perpetuity or for a considerable time. *Bowyer.*

3. † Supplication; solicitation; entreaty. *To the young man send humble treaties. Shak.*

TREÁ'TY-MÁK'ING, *a.* Having authority to make treaties. *Clarke.*

TREB'LE (tréb'bl) [*tréb'bl, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.; tréb'bl, Wb.*], *a.* [*L. triplex*; *It. & Sp. triplo*; *Fr. triple*. — See TRIPLE.]

1. Threefold; triple. "Treble ranks." *Sandys.*

The pious Trojan then his javelin sent; The sword gave way; through treble plates it went Of solid brass. *Dryden.*

2. (*Mus.*) Pertaining to the highest or most acute of the parts in music. *Moore.*

TREB'LE (tréb'bl), *v. a.* [*i. TREBLED; pp. TREBLING, TREBLED.*] To multiply by three; to make thrice as much; to triple. *With that he roared, and tells how out a score, And told he was three times as good as he. Spenser.*

TREB'LE (tréb'bl), *v. n.* To become threefold. *Now I see your father's honors Trebling upon you. Beau. & Fl.*

TREB'LE (tréb'bl), *n.* (*Mus.*) The highest of the parts in music; the part which is sung by women and boys, and played on violins, hautboys, flutes, and other acute instruments. *Moore.*

"The *treble* is divided into first or highest treble, and second or low treble. Half treble, or, as it is sometimes called, *mezzo soprano*, is a high counter tenor." *Brande.*

TREB'LE-NESS (tréb'bl-nés), *n.* The state of being treble. "Trebleness of tones." *Bacon.*

TREB'LY, *ad.* Thrice told; in threefold number or quantity. "Treble defended." *Ray.*

TREB'U-CHET, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A tumbrel or ducking-stool; a ducking-stool; trebucket. *Covell.*

2. An ancient military instrument for casting stones of enormous size, by propelling them after the manner of a sling. *Fairholt.*

A Frenchman for his aim He chose, who, kneeling by the trebuchet, Charged its long sling with death. *Southey.*

3. † A kind of balance or scales. *Forbes.*

TREBUCK-ET, *n.* A tumbrel; a ducking-stool; a ducking-stool; a trebucket. *Blackstone.*

TRECHÖM'E-TER, *n.* [*Gr. τρέχω*, to run, and μέτρον, a measure.] A machine for reckoning distances, specially adapted for vehicles. *Simmonds.*

TRECK'SCHUYT (trék'shöit), *n.* [*Dut. trek-schuit.*] A covered boat drawn by horses, used for conveying passengers and goods on the Dutch and Flemish canals; trackscout. *Brande.*

TRED'DLE, *n.* See TREADLE. *Booth.*

TRE-DILLE, *n.* A game at cards played by three persons. *Sir W. Scott.*

TREÉ, *n.*; pl. TREES, † TREÉN. [*Goth. triu, triu; A. S. treow; Frs. tree; Old Ger. tree, tra, tera; Dan. træ; Sw. träd; Icel. tré. — Slav. drevo. — Sansc. daru. — Gr. δέν, an oak, a timber-tree.*]

1. The general name of plants of a woody texture, having perennial branches supported upon a trunk. *Lindley.*

Who can bid the tree unfix his earth-bound root? *Shak.*

The tree differs from the shrub in having its lowest branches at a greater or less height from the ground; while the branches of the shrub proceed directly from the ground without any supporting stem. *Lindley.*

be the same word." *Richardson*. — A. S. *trendel*, any thing turned; a wheel. [*i.* TREND; *pp.* TRENDING, TRENDEN.] To turn; to run; to diverge.

We steered through twelve leagues and then came to a point of land four leagues distant from the coast for ten or twelve leagues. *Dana*.

TREND, *n.* 1. Inclination or tendency to a certain direction. *C. Wilkes*.

2. Cleansed wool. *Simmonds*.

3 (*Naut.*) The lower end of the shank of an anchor, being the same distance on the shank from the throat that the arm measures from the throat to the bill. *Dana*.

TREND'EL, *n.* A weight or post in a mill. *Crabb*.

TREND'ER, *n.* One whose business it is to cleanse wool, or free it from its filth. *Wright*.

TREND'ING, *n.* A particular direction. The coasts and *trendings* of the crooked shore. *Dryden*.

TREND'LE, *n.* [A. S. *trendel*.] Something that turns or rolls round; a trundle. *Bailey*.

TRENTAL, *n.* [L. *triginta*, thirty; Fr. *trente*.]

1. (*Ecol.*) The service of thirty masses for the dead, said on thirty different days. *Ayliffe*.

2. A dirge; a requiem; an elegy. *Herrick*.

TREPAN, *n.* [Gr. *τράπαν*; *τρῑάδα*, to bore; It. *trapano*; Sp. *trapano*; Fr. *trépan*.] (*Surg.*) An instrument resembling, and worked like, a gimble, used for removing portions of bone, particularly of the skull. *Wiseman*.

— "The term *trepan* is given more particularly to the part of the instrument that makes the perforation. The handle is so constructed as to receive different bits." *Dunghison*.

TREPAN, *v. a.* [*i.* TREPANNED; *pp.* TREPANNING, TREPANNED.] (*Surg.*) To perforate with the trepan.

TREPAN, *v. n.* To entrap; to trapan. *Somerville*.

TREPAN, *n.* A snare. — See TRAPAN. *South*.

TREPANG, *n.* (*Zool.*) The common name of echinoderms of the genus *Holothuria*, much esteemed by the Chinese for flavoring soup, and forming an important article of commerce among the natives of the Indian Archipelago, Cochinchina, &c.; sea-slug; beche-de-mer. *Baird*.

For years I have been urging upon my acquaintances the desirableness of introducing upon our shores a trade which is very productive in the Pacific, that of the *trepan*, or beche-de-mer, species of which are very common upon the reefs of Florida. *Agassiz*.

TREPAN'NER, *n.* One who trepans. *Gauden*.

TREPAN'NING, *n.* 1. (*Surg.*) The act of one who trepans; the operation performed with the trepan. *Dunghison*.

2. The act of decoying or trapaning. *Scott*.

† TREP'E-GËT, *n.* A trebuchet. *Chaucer*.

|| TREPHINE, or TREPHINE' [tre-fin', P. *Ash*; tre-fin', Wb.; tre-fen', Sm.; tre-fen' or tre-fin', K.] *n.* [See TREPAN.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for trepanning, more modern than the trepan, consisting of a simple, cylindrical saw, with a handle placed transversely like that of a gimlet. From the centre of the circle described by the teeth of the saw, a small, sharp perforator projects, called the *centre-pin*. *Dunghison*.

|| TREPHINE', *v. a.* To operate on with a trephine; to trepan. *Dunghison*.

† TREPID, *a.* [L. *trepidus*.] Trembling. *Wright*.

TREPIDATION, *n.* [L. *trepidatio*; *trepido*, to be agitated; *trepidus*, disquieted, agitated; It. *trepidazione*; Sp. *trepidacion*; Fr. *trepidation*.]

1. A state of involuntary trembling; a tremor; a quaking; a quivering; agitation.

The bow torture the string continually, and holdeth it in a continual *trepidation*. *Bacon*.

2. A state of fear or terror; alarm; fright.

The general *trepidation* of fear and wickedness. *Idler*.

3. (*Ancient Astron.*) A motion which the Ptolemaic system attributed to the firmament, to account for minute motions observed in the axes of the world, causing minute changes in the latitudes of the fixed stars and the position of the ecliptic. *Hutton*.

Syn. — See AGITATION.

TRER-O-NI'NÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Columbæ*; tree-pigeons. *Gray*.

TRES'AYLE, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) A grandfather's grandfather. — a writ used on ouster by abatement, on the death of a grandfather's grandfather. *Blackstone*.

TRES'PASS, *v. n.* [Old Fr. *trespasser*, from L. *trans*, across, and Fr. *passer*, to pass.] [*i.* TRESPASSED; *pp.* TRESPASSING, TRESPASSED.] 1. To transgress; to offend. *Lev. xxvi. 43*.

They not only contradict the general design and particular expresses of the gospel, but *trespass* against all logic. *Norris*.

2. To enter unlawfully; to intrude.

Each virtue kept its proper bound. Nor trespassed on the other's ground. *Prior*.

TRES'PASS, *n.* 1. Any transgression or offence against the law of God, of nature, of society, or of the country; misdeed; crime; misdemeanor.

Will God incense his ire For such a petty *trespass*? *Milton*.

2 (*Law*). An injury committed by one person upon another, with violence actual or implied. — an entry on another's ground, without a lawful authority, and doing some damage, however small, to his real property. *Burrill*.

Trespass on the case, (*Law*), that species of the action of trespass which lies for injuries unaccompanied with force, or where the damage sustained is merely consequential; — sometimes termed *case*. *Burrill*.

Syn. — See OFFENCE.

TRES'PASS-ER, *n.* One who trespasses. *Walton*.

TRES'PASS-ING, *n.* The act or the offence of one who trespasses; a trespass. *Wickliffe*.

TRES'PASS-ÖFF'ER-ING, *n.* An offering, among the Israelites, for a trespass. *Ash*.

TRESS, *n.* *pl.* TRESSES. [Dan. *tresse*; Sw. *tress*. — It. *treccia*; Sp. *trenza*; Fr. *trousse*. — *Menage and Diez* derive the It., Sp., & Fr. from the Gr. *τρίξ*, *trix*, hair; *Casseneuve* and *Landaus* from the Gr. *τρίσσις*, threefold, because a tress is usually formed by interlacing three pieces.] A lock; a curl or gathering of hair; a ringlet.

Her yellow hair was braided in a tress Behind her back. *Chaucer*.

Fair tresses man's imperial race insure, And beauty draws us with a single hair. *Pope*.

TRESSED (trest or tress'ed), *a.* 1. Knotted; curled. "His *tressed* locks." *Spenser*.

2. Having the hair in a tress; having tresses. "Golden *tressed*, like Apollo." *Fletcher*.

TRESS'EL, *n.* See TRESTLE. *Todd*.

TRESS'URE (tresh'ur), *n.* (*Her.*) An ornamental frame or border around a bearing. *Warton*.

TRESS'URED (tresh'urd), *a.* Surrounded with a tressure. *Sir W. Scott*.

TRESTLE (tress'sl), *n.* [Old Fr. *treteau*; Fr. *tréteau*. — From the Low L. *trestellum*, a kind of tripod; L. *tres*, three, and A. S. *steal*, a stall, place, seat, room. *Du Cange*. — W. *trestl*. — Dut. *driestel*, a tripod.]

1. A frame or movable support in the form of a three-legged or four-legged stool, on which any thing is placed across.

Citron tables stand On ivory tresses. *May*.

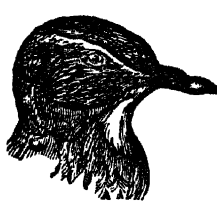
2. The frame of a table. *Clarke*.

TRES'TLE-BOARD (tress'sl-börd), *n.* A board on which architects, &c., draw designs; — so called because formerly placed on trestles. *Tilston*.

TRES'TLE-TREE (tress'sl-), *n.* (*Naut.*) Two strong bars of timber fixed horizontally on the opposite sides of the lower mast-head, to support the frame of the top, and the weight of the top-mast. *Mar. Dict.*

TRES'TLE-WORK (tress'sl-würk), *n.* A sort of staging for a support. *Hale*.

TRËT, *n.* [Probably from L. *tritius*, beaten. *Johnson*.] (*Com.*) An allowance of four pounds for every one hundred and four pounds, for the waste which certain kinds of goods are liable to from dust, &c. *Cyc. of Com.*



Ptilonopus purpuratus.

† TRËTH'ING, *n.* [Low L. *trethingus*. — W. *treth*, a tax; *treth*, to tax.] A tax or impost. *Johnson*.

TREVAT, *n.* A weaver's instrument for severing the threads of the pile of velvet. *Simmonds*.

TREV'ET, *n.* [Fr. *trépied*, a tripod.] Any thing that stands on three legs, as a stool, a table, &c.; — a movable part of a range for a kitchen; — written also *tritët*. *Chapman*.

TREWS, *n. pl.* Trousers. [*Scot.*] *W. Scott*.

TREY (trā), *n.* [L. *tres*; Fr. *trois*.] A three at cards or dice; a card or die with three spots.

Seven is my chance, and thine is cinque and *trey*. *Chaucer*.

TRË-, [Gr. *τρεῖς*, three; L. *tres*.] A prefix of Greek and Latin origin, signifying *three*.

TRËA-BLE, *a.* That may be tried; capable of trial. "Experiments *triable*." *Boyle*.

Diverse causes *triable* in the spiritual court. *Ayliffe*.

TRËA-CÖN-TA-HË'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *τρίκων*, a thirty, and *ῥῖπα*, a seat, a base.] (*Min*) Noting crystals bounded by thirty rhombs. *Cleaveland*.

TRËAD, *n.* [Gr. *τρίαις*, *τρίαιος*; *τρεῖς*, three; L. *trias*, *triadis*; It. *triade*; Fr. *triade*.]

1. Three united; union of three; a ternary.

Ahad, Eon, Psyche, the Platonic *triad*. *More*. "The prejudice of faction, the stratagem of intrigue, and the servility of adulation." These may very properly be called *triads*. *Campbell*.

It seems, however, as if he himself recognized the fault of perpetual *triads* in his style, since they are by no means frequent in his last productions. *Knorr*.

2. (*Mus.*) The chord of a note with its third and fifth, to which the octave is sometimes added; the common chord. *Dwight*.

The *triads* of the Welsh bards, poetical histories, in which the facts recorded are thrown into a kind of triplets. *Brande*.

TRËA-DËL'PHOUS, *a.* [Gr. *τρεῖς*, *τρία*, three, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother.] (*Bot.*) Having stamens united by their filaments so as to form three sets or bundles. *Gray*.

TRËAL, *n.* [From *try*; Norm. Fr. *triement*, trial.] 1. The act of trying; an attempt to prove by experiment; examination; a testing.

Skilful gardeners make *trial* of the seeds by putting them into water gently boiled; and, if good, they will sprout within half an hour. *Bacon*.

2. State of being tried; experience; experimental knowledge.

Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourgings. *Heb. xi. 38*.

3. Temptation; test of virtue.

The hardest *trial* of the heart is, whether it can bear a rival's failure without triumph. *Aikin*.

4. (*Law*). The examination before a competent tribunal, according to the laws of the land, of the facts put in issue in a cause, for the purpose of determining such issue: — the examination and decision of an issue in fact, by a jury under the supervision of the court. *Burrill*.

Alfred is said to have been the contriver of *trial by jury*, but there is good evidence of such trials long before his time. *Haydon*.

In the 9th year of King Henry III., A. D. 1225, was this privilege of *trials by juries*, in an especial manner, confirmed, and established. *Pulteney*.

Syn. — See ATTEMPT, EXPERIMENT.

TRËAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being three. *Wharton*.

TRËA-LÖQUE (trā-lög), *n.* [Gr. *τρεῖς*, three, and *λόγος*, a discourse; It. *triologo*.] A colloquy of three persons. *A. Wood*.

TRËAN-DËR, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the class *Triandria*. *Clarke*.

TRËAN'DRËA, *n.* [Gr. *τρεῖς*, three, and *ἀνδρῖς*, *andros*, a man.] (*Bot.*) The third class of plants in the Linnaean system, characterized by having three stamens. *Loudon*.

TRËAN'DRËAN, *a.* (*Bot.*) Triandrous. *Wright*.

TRËAN'DROUS, *a.* Having three stamens. *Gray*.

TRËAN-GLE (trāng-gl), *n.* [L. *triangu-lus*; *tres*, *tria*, three, and *angulus*, an angle; It. *triangolo*; Sp. *triangulo*; Fr. *triangle*.]

1. (*Geom.*) A figure having three sides and three angles. *Davies & Peck*.

2. (*Astron.*) An ancient constellation in the northern hemisphere. *Hutton*.

3. (*Mus.*) An instrument consisting of three bars of polished steel, so united at their ends as to produce a kind of triangular frame. *Moore*.

4. (*Mil.*) Three poles arranged in the form of a triangle, and formerly used for the purpose of inflicting military punishments. *Mil. Ency.*

Southern Triangle, (Astron.) a modern constellation in the southern hemisphere, — called also *Triangulum Australe*. — *Acute-angled, acutangular, or oxigon triangle*, a triangle which has three acute angles. — *Curvilinear or curvilinear triangle*, a triangle that has all its sides curved lines. — *Equilateral triangle*, a triangle which has its three sides equal. — *Isosceles or equicrural triangle*, a triangle which has two of its sides equal. — *Multilinear triangle*, a triangle which has one or more of its sides rectilinear, and one or more curvilinear. — *Oblique triangle*, a triangle all whose angles are oblique. — *Obtuse-angled, obtusangular, or amblygon triangle*, a triangle which has an obtuse angle. — *Plane triangle*, a triangle whose three sides are straight lines. — *Right-angled or rectangular triangle*, a triangle which has one right angle. — *Scalene triangle*, a triangle no two of whose sides are equal. — *Spherical triangle*, a triangle formed on the surface of a sphere by the intersecting arcs of three great circles. — *Similar triangles*, triangles which have their angles equal each to each, and their corresponding sides proportional. *Hutton*. — *Birectangular spherical triangle*, a spherical triangle which has two right angles. — *Trirectangular spherical triangle*, a spherical triangle which has three right angles. — *Polar spherical triangles*, a designation of two spherical triangles, the angles of one of which are supplements of the sides of the other, taken in the same order. — *Quadrantal spherical triangle*, a spherical triangle one of whose sides is equal to ninety degrees. *Da. & P.* — *Triangle of forces*, a triangle representing three forces proportioned to its sides, and acting in directions parallel to those sides, two of them, when compounded together, being equivalent to the third, and balancing it. *Hutton*.

TRI'AN-GLED (tri'ang-gld), *a.* Having three angles; triangular. *Cockeram.*

TRI'AN'GU-LAR (-ang'gu-lar), *a.* [*L. triangularis*; *It. triangolare*; *Sp. triangular*; *Fr. triangulaire*.] Having three angles; triangled. *Spenser.*

Triangular compasses, compasses having three legs, by which any triangle or three points may be taken off at once; — useful in the construction of maps, globes, &c. *Hutton*. — *Triangular numbers, (Math.)* a series of numbers formed by the successive sums of the terms of an arithmetical progression whose common difference is 1. *Hoblyn.*

TRI'AN-GU-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The quality or the state of being triangular. *Bolingbroke.*

TRI'AN'GU-LAR-LY, *ad.* After the form of a triangle. *Harris.*

TRI'AN'GU-LATE, *v. a.* [*TRIANGULATED*; *pp. TRIANGULATING, TRIANGULATED*.] (*Surveying*.) To divide into triangles. *Simmonds.*

TRI'AN'GU-LAT-ED, *a.* Having a triangular form; triangular. *Hill.*

TRI'AN-GU-LA'TION, *n.* (*Surveying*.) The operation of measuring the elements necessary to determine the triangles into which the country to be surveyed is supposed to be divided. *Da. & P.*

TRI'AR-CHY, *n.* [*Gr. τριάρχια*; *tríar, three, and arché, rule*.] A government by three. *Holland.*

† TRI'AR-RI-AN, *a.* [*L. triarii*, a class of soldiers who occupied the third rank from the front.] Occupying the third post or place. *Cowley.*

TRI'AS, *n.* (*Geol.*) The new red sandstone series or group. *Lyell.*

TRI'AS'SIC, *a.* (*Geol.*) Belonging to, or constituting, trias; of the nature of trias. *Lyell.*

TRI'BA-L, *a.* Pertaining to a tribe. [*R.*] *Warburton.*

TRI-BÁ'SIC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting oxyalts which contain three equivalents of base to one of acid. *Graham.*

TRIBE, *n.* [*L. tribus*, originally, a third part of the Roman people, afterwards a tribe; *tres, three*; *It. Sp. & Fr. tribu*.]

1. A division or distinct portion of a people.

Of the Dorian race there were originally three tribes. *W. Smith.*

Sufferance is the badge of all our tribe. *Shak.*

2. A family or race kept distinct.

All these are the twelve tribes of Israel. *Gen. xlix. 28.*

3. A number of things having certain common qualities or characteristics.

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank Your tribes, and water from the ambrosial fount? *Milton.*

TRIBE, *v. a.* To divide into tribes. [*R.*] *Nicolson.*

TRIB'LET, *n.* 1. A goldsmith's tool for making rings. *Bailey.*

2. A cylinder of steel round which brass or other metal is bent in forming tubes. *Tomlinson.*

TRI-BOM'E-TER, *n.* [*Gr. τριβω, to rub, and μέτρον, a measure*.] An apparatus for measuring the friction of metals. *Hutton.*

TRIB'OÜ-LÉT, *n.* [*Fr.*] Same as TRIBLET.

TRI'BRACH, *n.* [*Gr. τριβραχys; τρεῖς, three, and βραχys, short*; *L. tribrachys*; *Fr. tribrague*.] (*Pros.*) A poetic foot consisting of three short syllables. *Andrews.*

TRI'B-U-LÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. tribulatio*; *tribulum*, a kind of threshing sledge, consisting of a wooden platform studded underneath with sharp pieces of flint, or with iron teeth; *It. tribolazione*; *Sp. tribulacion*; *Fr. tribulation*.] Persecution; distress; trouble; affliction; severe trial; sorrow; anguish.

In the world ye shall have tribulation. *John xvi. 33.*

He added that poor W. was present under great tribulation, Tom Touchy having taken the law of him. *Addison.*

TRI-BÜ'NAL, *n.* [*L. tribunál*; *tribunus*, a tribune, a chieftain; *It. tribunale*; *Sp. & Fr. tribunal*.]

1. A judgment seat in the forum of Rome: — the seat of a judge.

2. A court of justice; a judicatory. *Milton.*

TRI'B-U-NA-RY, *a.* Relating to a tribune, or to tribunes; tribunitial. *Clarke.*

TRI'B-U-NATE, *n.* Tribuneship. *Melmoth.*

TRI'BÜNE (trib'ün, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. W. F.*; *tribün, P.*), *n.* [*L. tribunus*; *tribus*, a third part, a tribe; *tres, three*; *It. & Sp. tribuno*; *Fr. tribune*.]

1. Properly and originally, a magistrate or chieftain of a tribe of the Roman people, — especially, an officer appointed to defend the rights and interests of the Roman plebeians against the encroachments of the patricians.

2. The number of the tribunes of the people was at first two, but was afterwards increased to ten. There were also military tribunes and other officers called tribunes. *Brande.*

3. (*Ancient Arch.*) A raised seat or stand whence speeches were delivered to the people; — still used in this sense in the French Chamber of Deputies. *Brande.*

TRI'BÜNE-SHIP, *n.* The state, office, or dignity of a tribune; tribunate. *Addison.*

TRI'B-U-NÍ'TIAL (trib-y-nish'al), *a.* Relating to a tribune; tribunitian. *Dryden.*

TRI'B-U-NÍ'TIAN (trib-y-nish'an), *a.* Relating to a tribune; tribunitian.

The greatest growth of the tribunitian power. *W. Smith.*

† TRI'B-U-NÍ'TIOUS (trib-y-nish'us), *a.* [*L. tribunitius*.] Tribunitial; tribunitian. *Bacon.*

TRI'B-U-TA-RI-LY, *ad.* In a tributary manner.

TRI'B-U-TA-RI-NÉSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being tributary. *Allen.*

TRI'B-U-TA-RY, *a.* [*L. tributarius*; *It. & Sp. tributario*; *Fr. tributaire*.]

1. Pertaining, or subject, to tribute; paying tribute as an acknowledgment of submission, or to secure protection or peace: — subject.

This land was tributary made to ambitious Rome. *Spenser.*

2. Paid in tribute.

Nor flattery tunes these tributary lays. *Concannon.*

3. Yielding supplies, as a small stream which runs into a larger. *Wright.*

TRI'B-U-TA-RY, *n.* One who pays tribute; a sovereign or state who pays tribute to a superior or potentate to secure the protection or friendship of the latter.

All the people therein shall be tributaries unto thee, and serve thee. *Deut. xx. 11.*

The Jews would not only promise to become tributaries to Herod, but to give him a yearly payment of ten talents. *Daub.*

TRI'BÜTE, *n.* [*L. tributum*; *tribuo*, to distribute, to grant; *It. & Sp. tributo*; *Fr. tribut*.]

1. Formerly, that which was paid by a subject to the sovereign of a country; a tax. *Burnell.*

2. A stated payment by an inferior sovereign or state to a superior potentate, to secure the protection or friendship of the latter; a sum paid in acknowledgment of dependence or subjection. *Brande.*

3. Something given or contributed; a grant.

May thy daimmed waves for this Their full tribute never miss. *Milton.*

4. (*Mining*.) A proportion of the ore, or of its value, which the workman has for his labor in obtaining the ore. *Weale.*

Syn. — See SUBSIDY, TAX.

† TRI'BÜTE, *v. a.* To pay as tribute. *Whitlock.*

TRI'BÜTE-MÖN'EY, *n.* Money paid as tribute. They that received tribute-money. *Matt. xvii. 2.*

TRI'BÜTE-PITCH, *n.* (*Mining*.) A district or part of a mine worked by a tributer. *Clarke.*

TRI'B-U-TER, *n.* (*Mining*.) A miner who works a portion of a lode, receiving a certain portion of the ore raised, or of its value. *Tomlinson.*

TRI'CA, *n.* (*Bot.*) The shield or apothecium of certain lichens, the surface of which is covered with sinuous concentric furrows; — called also *gyrome*. *Lindley.*

TRI-CÁP-SU-LAR, *a.* [*L. tres, three, and capsula, a little chest*.] (*Bot.*) Having three capsules. *Clarke.*

TRICE, *n.* Probably from *L. trice*, trifles. *Nares.* — “I should suppose: suppose from *trice*, or while one can count three.” *Todd*. — From *Fr. trois, three, as one, two, three, and away. Tookey*.] A small portion, a short time; an instant; a stroke; — now used only in the phrase *in a trice*. “In this trice of time.” *Shak.*

He could make something dark and nice, And so on. *Hudibras.*

TRICE, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To haul or tie up by means of a rope. *Mar. Dict.*

† TRICE, *v. a.* To thrust; to push. *Chaucer.*

TRI-CEN-NÁ-RI-OÜS, *a.* Tricennial. *Smart.*

TRI-CEN'N-AL, *a.* [*L. tricennalis*; *tricennium*, thirty years; *triginta, thirty, and annus, a year*.] Belonging to the term of thirty years, or occurring once in thirty years. *W. Smith.*

TRI-CEN'TE-NA-RY, *n.* [*L. tres, three, and centum, a hundred*.] A period or space of three hundred years. *Ec. Rev.*

TRI-CHÍ'A-SÍS, *n.* [*L. from Gr. τριχλαῖς; θρίξ, τριχys, the hair*.] (*Med.*) A disease of the eyelids, in which the eyelashes grow inwards, and irritate the ball of the eye: — a disease of the kidneys or bladder, in which filamentous substances resembling hair are passed in the urine.

TRI-CHÍ'NA, *n.* [*Gr. τριχινος, hairy*.] A very small and often deadly parasite, sometimes found in the muscles of animals.

TRÍ-CH-I-Ū'RUS, *n.* [*Gr. θρίξ, τριχys, the hair, and οὐρα, a tail*.] (*Ich.*) A genus of spiny-finned fishes having a single, elongated, hair-like filament at the end of the rayless tail, and without ventral and anal fins. *Yarrell.*

TRI-CHÍOM'A-TÖSE, *a.* (*Med.*) Applied to the hair when affected by a disease called *plica*, or an interlacing, twisting, and agglutination or matting of it. *Dunghison.*

TRI-CHÖP'TE-RÁ, *n. pl.* [*Gr. θρίξ, τριχys, the hair, and πτερόν, a wing*.] (*Ent.*) An order of insects which are characterized by four hairy, membranous wings, the under ones folding longitudinally; caddice-flies. *Kirby.*

TRI-CHÖP'TE-RÁN, *n.* (*Ent.*) One of the Trichoptera. *Kirby.*

TRI-CHÖRD, *n.* [*Gr. τριχορδον; τρεῖς, three, and χορδή, a string or chord*; *L. trichordis, three-stringed*.] (*Mus.*) An instrument, or lyre, with three strings. *Burney.*

TRI-CHÖT'O-MÖUS, *a.* Divided into three parts.

TRI-CHÖT'O-MY, *n.* [*Gr. τριχῆ, in three parts, and τομή, a cutting; τέμνω, to cut*.] Division into three parts. [*R.*] *Hartlib.*

TRI'CHRO-ISM, *n.* [*Gr. τρεῖς, three, and χρώμα, color*.] (*Mín.*) The property possessed by cer-

tain minerals of exhibiting, when viewed by transmitted light, different colors in three different directions. *Dana.*

TRICK, n. [L. *trīcor*, to play tricks; *trīcā*, trifles, tricks; It. *truccare*, to cheat, to trick; *trucchiera*, a cheating trick; Fr. *tricher*, to cheat, to trick; *tricherie*, trickery.]

1. A sly fraud; a dexterous artifice; a stratagem; a manoeuvre; a contrivance; a deception; a wile; a deceit; an imposition.

And now as off in some d'yeppend state,
O'er the world's stage, 'tis a trick of fate. *Pope.*

2. Any thing done to cheat jocosely, or to divert; a juggle; a sleight; an antic.

A rascallous plot to rig the coach and six,
To win the race, 'tis a trick of wits. *Prior.*

3. A practice; habit. "Trick of winking."

The trick of that voice I do well remember. *Shak.*

4. A vicious habit; a bad practice.

Some friends to vice pretend
That I the tricks of youth too roughly blame. *Druden.*

5. In a game of cards, the number of cards which are played in one round. *Hoyle.*

6. (Naut.) The time allotted to a man to stand at the helm. *Dana.*

Syn. — See ARTIFICE, CHEAT.

† **TRICK, n.** [Low L. *trīca*, from Gr. *trīx*, *trīxōs*, the hair.] A plat or knot of hair. *B. Jonson.*

TRICK, v. a. [L. *trīcor*; Fr. *tricher*. — See **TRICK, n.**] *i.* TRICKED; *pp.* TRICKING, TRICKED.]

1. To cheat; to impose on; to defraud.

It is impossible that the whole world should thus conspire
... to trick themselves into belief. *Stephens.*

2. To dress; to decorate; to adorn fantastically; — often used with *up*, *off*, or *out*.

And trick them up in knotted curls anew. *Drayton.*

3. To draw with a pen, as heraldic devices.

They are blazoned there; there they are tricked, they and their pedigrees. *B. Jonson.*

TRICK, v. n. To practise trickery or fraud. "Still tricking, never thriving." *Dryden.*

TRICK'ER, n. A trigger. — See **TRIGGER.** *Boyle.*

TRICK'ER, n. One who tricks; a trickster.

TRICK'ER-Y, n. [Fr. *tricherie*.] The act of dressing up; — fraud; deception; artifice. *Parr.*

TRICK'ING, n. 1. Act of one who tricks; cheating.

Tricking and deceit of various kinds. *Gilpin.*

2. Dress; ornament; decoration.

Get us properties and tricking for our fairies. *Shak.*

TRICK'ISH, a. Full of tricks; knavishly artful; fraudulently cunning; mischievously subtle.

Slippery and trickish way of reasoning. *Atterbury.*

TRICK'ISH-LY, ad. In a trickish manner; knavishly; artfully; fraudulently. *Clarke.*

TRICK'ISH-NESS, n. The state or quality of being trickish. *Knox.*

TRICK'LAS-ITE, n. (Min.) Fahluite. *Phillips.*

TRICK'LE, v. n. [Of uncertain etymology. — *Skinner* supposes *treckelen*, a dim. of Dut. *trekken*, to draw, to trace, i. e. to flow as drops in a long, continuous track or course. — Perhaps a dim. of *track*, *trackle*, by change of the vowel. *Richardson.* — Perhaps from Icel. *trekill*, a small channel. *Jamieson.*] *i.* TRICKLED; *pp.* TRICKLING, TRICKLED.] To fall or to flow in a small, gentle stream, or in drops. *Spenser.*

While tears celestial trickle from her eyes. *Pope.*

We found fresh water, which trickled down from the rocks, and stood in pools among the hollows. *Cook.*

TRICK'LING, n. The act of flowing in drops, or in a small stream. "Trickling of water." *Bacon.*

† **TRICK'MENT, n.** Decoration. *Beau. & Fl.*

TRICK'STER, n. One who practises tricks or artifices; a deceiver; a cheat. *Robinson.*

TRICK'SY, a. [From *trick*.] Artful; trickish; — smart; pretty; dainty; neat. *[R.] Shak.*

TRICK'-TRACK, n. [Fr. *tricotrac*.] A game at tables. *Memours of P. H. Bruce.*

TRICK'Y, a. Trickish; practising tricks; deceitful. [Local, Eng., and colloquial, U. S.] *Forby.*

TRIO'LI-NATE, a. [Gr. *trīs*, three, and *klivō*, to incline.] (Min.) Noting crystals whose three axes are unequal and oblique to one another. *Wright.*

TRIO'LI-NI-AR-Y, a. [L. *tricolinaris*.] Relating

to a *triclīnium*, or to the ancient mode of reclining on couches at table. *Smart.*

TRI-CLIN'IC, a. (*Crystallography.*) Noting a system of crystallization such that the three axes of the crystals are unequal, and all their intersections are oblique, as in the oblique rhomboidal prism. *Dana.*

TRI-CLIN'I-UM, n.; pl. *TRICLINIA.* [L., from Gr. *trīklinos*; *trīs*, three, and *klivō*, a couch; *klivō*, to recline.] (*Roman Ant.*)

1. The dining-room of a house, furnished on three sides with couches. *Wm. Smith.*

2. A couch running round three sides of a table, for reclining on at meals. *Andrews.*

TRI-COC'COUS, a. [Gr. *trīkokkos*, with three grains or berries; *trīs*, three, and *kókkos*, a kernel.] (*Bot.*) Noting fruits whose pericarp consists of three separable closed cells or carpels, forming, as it were, three distinct pericarps. *Gray.*

TRI-COL-OR, n. [Fr.] The national French banner of three colors, blue, white, and red, adopted on the occasion of the first French revolution. *Brande.*

— "The immediate occasion for adopting them is said to have been that they were the colors worn by the servants of the Duke of Orleans." *Brande.*

TRI-COL-ORED, a. Having three colors; — applied to the tricolor. *Qu. Rev.*

TRI-CORN, a. [L. *tres*, three, and *cornu*, a horn.] Three-horned; — applied to the lateral ventricles of the brain. *Hoblyn.*

TRI-COR-NIG'ER-OUS, a. [L. *tricorniger*; *tres*, three, *cornu*, a horn, and *gero*, to bear.] Having three horns. *P. Cyc.*

TRI-COR-PO-RAL, a. [L. *trīcorpor*; *tres*, three, and *corpus*, *corporis*, a body.] Having three bodies. *Bailey.*

TRI-CUS'PID, a. [L. *tricuspis*, *tricuspidis*; *tres*, three, and *cuspid*, *cuspidis*, a point.] Having three points or tines; three-pointed. *W. Smith.*

Tricuspid valves, (*Med.*) three triangular valves formed by the inner membrane of the right cavities of the heart, around the orifice by which the auricle communicates with the ventricle. *Dunglison.*

TRI-CUS'PI-DATE, a. Having three points. *Hill.*

TRI-DAC'TYL, a. [Gr. *tridáktulos*; *trīs*, three, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger.] Having three fingers or three toes. *Maunder.*

TRI-DAC'TY-LOUS, a. Tridactyl. *Maunder.*

TRIDE, a. [Fr.] (*Among Hunters.*) Short and ready; fleet; swift; rapid. *Bailey.*

TRIDENT, n. [L. *tridens*; *tres*, three, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth; It. & Sp. *tridente*; Fr. *trident*.] (*Roman Ant.*)

1. An attribute of Neptune, consisting of a kind of sceptre or three-pronged fork; — also, a three-pronged fork used by the gladiator called a *retiarius*, in contest. *W. Smith.*

2. A three-pronged harpoon or spear. *Simm.*

TRIDENT, } [L. *tridens*.] Having three

TRIDENT-ED, } teeth or prongs. *Quarles.*

TRIDENT'ATE, a. (*Bot.*) Having three sharp teeth; three-toothed. *Lindley.*

TRIDENT'AT-ED, a. Having three teeth. *Hill.*

TRIDENT-TIF'ER-OUS, a. [L. *tridens*, a trident, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing a trident. *Clarke.*

TRIDENT'INE, a. Relating to Trent, or to the council held there. *Ch. Ob.*

TRIDENT-POINT'ED, a. (*Bot.*) Noting leaves having three teeth or two indentations upon a truncated point or apex. *Lindley.*

TRI-DI-A-PÁ-SON, n. (*Mus.*) A triple octave, or a twenty-second. *Moore.*

† **TRID'ING, a.** Tithing. — See **TRITHING.**

TRI-DO-DEC-A-HÉ'DRAL, a. [Gr. *trīs*, three, *dōdeka*, twelve, and *hēra*, a base.] (*Crystallography.*) Noting crystals which present three ranges of faces, placed one above another, each range consisting of twelve faces. *Cleveland.*

TRID'U-AN, a. [L. *triduanus*; *tres*, three, and

dies, a day.] Lasting three days, or happening every third day. *[R.] Blount.*

TRI-É'DRAL, a. See **TRIHEDRAL.** *Hutton.*

TRI-ÉN'NI-AL [tri-én'yal, S. W. J. F. Ja. K.; tri-én'ne-al, P. M. C. Wbb.], a. [L. *triennium*, the space of three years; *tres*, three, and *annus*, a year; It. *triennale*; Sp. *trienal*; Fr. *triennal*.]

1. Continuing or lasting for the space of three years. "His triennial reign." *Howell.*

2. Happening every third year. "His triennial visitation." *Warton.*

TRI-ÉN'NI-AL-LY, ad. Once in three years. *Sm.*

TRI'ENS, n. [L.] (*Roman Ant.*) A small copper coin worth one third of the as. *Brande.*

TRI'ER, n. 1. One who tries. *Boyle.*

2. One who examines judicially: — one of the persons appointed, according to law, to try whether a person challenged is or is not qualified to serve on the jury; — more frequently written *trior*. *Burrit.*

3. That which puts to the test; a test. *Shak.*

TRI'ER-ĀRCH, n. [Gr. *trīparchos*; *trīs*, three, and *archē*, a leader; L. *trierarchus*.] (*Grecian Ant.*) The captain of a trireme; — at Athens, one who, singly, or with others, had to fit out a trireme for the public service, being also responsible for the command. *Wm. Smith.*

TRI'F-TER-I-CAL, a. [Gr. *trīterhos*; *trīs*, three, and *teros*, a year; L. *trītericus*.] Recurring every third year; triennial. *[R.] Gregory.*

† **TRI'F-TER'ICS, n. pl.** A triennial festival. *May.*

TRI'FAL-LÖW, v. a. To plough the third time before sowing. — See **TREFALLOW.** *Mortimer.*

TRI-FÁ'R-I-ŌUS, a. [L. *trifarius*, threefold.] (*Bot.*) Arranged in three vertical rows. *Gray.*

TRI-FÁS'CI-ĀT-ED, a. [L. *tres* and *fascia*, a band.] Surrounded with three bands. *Pennant.*

TRI'FID [tri'fid, S. W. P. K. Sm.; tri'fid, Ja.], a. [L. *trifidus*; *tres*, three, and *findo*, *fidis*, to split.] (*Bot.*) Noting leaves divided into three segments by incisions extending about to the middle of the blade; three-cleft. — See **SPLIT.** *Gray.*

TRI-FIS'TU-LA-RY, a. [L. *tres*, three, and *fistula*, a pipe.] Having three pipes. *Brown.*

TRI'FLE (tri'fl), v. n. [From Dut. *treufelen*, to trifle. *Skinner.* — Probably from A. S. *trifelan*, to pound, to reduce to minute parts. *Richardson.* — L. *trivialis*; Fr. *trivial*. — See **TRIVIAL.**]

i. TRIFLED; *pp.* TRIFLING, TRIFLED.]

1. To act or to talk without weight or dignity, or with levity and folly; to be busy in light, frivolous things; to act idly or frivolously.

They trifle and they beat the air. *Hooker.*

2. To indulge light amusements. *Laro.*

To trifle with, to mock; to play the fool with; to treat without respect or consideration. *Shak.*

TRI'FLE, v. a. 1. To cause to appear as a trifle; to make of no importance. *[R.] Shak.*

2. To waste; to dissipate; — commonly followed by *away*.

Such men lose their intellectual powers for want of exerting them; and, having trifled away youth, are reduced to the necessity of trifling away age. *Bolingbroke.*

TRI'FLE, n. 1. Any thing of very little importance or value; a thing of no moment; a mite.

A snapper-up of unconsidered trifles. *Shak.*

Trifles light as air

Are to the jealous confirmation strong

As proofs of holy writ. *Shak.*

2. A confectionery of whipped cream, with aromatic and spirituous flavorings. *Simmonds.*

TRI'FLER, n. One who trifles. *Barnes.*

TRI'FLING, a. Being of small worth, value, or importance; unimportant; trivial; petty; frivolous; worthless; slight. "Trifling things." *Udal.*

Syn. — *Trifling, trivial, petty, frivolous, and futile* are all used to characterize objects of little importance or value. *Trivial* is a stronger term than *trifling*, and implies contempt. A trifling matter; a trivial concern or remark; a petty consideration; a frivolous dispute; a futile argument; a worthless publication; a slight performance.

TRI'FLING, n. Act of one who trifles; trivial or frivolous employment. "Empty triflings." *Watts.*

TRIFLINGLY, *ad.* In a trifling manner; without weight, dignity, or importance. *Locke.*

TRIFLING-NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being trifling:—emptiness; vanity. *Bp. Parker.*

TRIFLORAL, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *flos*, flower.] (Bot.) Bearing three flowers. *Knight.*

TRIFLUCTUATION, *n.* [L. *tres*, three, and *fuctus*, a wave.] Concurrence of three waves. "A trifluetation of evils." *Broune.*

TRIFOLIATE, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf.] (Bot.) Having three leaves. *Harte.*

TRIFOLIATE, *a.* (Bot.) Trifoliate. *Ash.*

TRIFOLIOLATE, *a.* (Bot.) Noting compound leaves whose petioles bear three leaflets sometimes from the same point. *Lindley.*

TRIFOLIUM, *n.* [L. *trifolium*.] Sweet trefoil. *Mason.*

TRIFORAL, *n.* [L.] (Arch.) The gallery or open space between the vaulting and the roof of the aisles of a church, generally lighted by windows in the external wall of the building, and opening to the nave, choir, or transept over the main arches. *Weale.*

TRIFORM, *a.* [L. *triformis*; *tres*, three, and *forma*, form.] Having a triple shape. *Milken.*

TRIFORMITY, *n.* State of being triform. *Ash.*

TRIFURCATE, *a.* (Bot.) Trifurcated. *Gray.*

TRIFURCATED, *a.* [L. *trifurcus*; *tres*, three, and *furca*, a fork.] Having three forks, prongs, or points; three-pronged. *Pennant.*

TRIG, *v. a.* [Goth. *treaga*, to retard.—Dut. *trekken*, to draw. *Richardson.*] [i. TRIGGERED; pp. TRIGGERING, TRIGGERED.]

1. To stop, as a wheel, by putting a stone under it; to scotch. *Bailey.*

2. To fill; to cram:—to dress. [Local.] *More.*

TRIG, *a.* Full; trim; neat. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett.*

TRIG, *n.* A stone, wedge, or block to stop a wheel or to prevent a cask from rolling. *Palmer.*

TRIGAMIST, *n.* One thrice married. *Blount.*

TRIGAMOUS, *a.* [Gr. *trigamis*, three, and *gamia*, to marry.] (Bot.) Noting plants of the composite family, which have staminate, pistillate, and perfect florets in the same flower-head. *Brande.*

TRIGAMY, *n.* [Gr. *trigamia*; *trigamis*, three, and *gamia*, to marry.] (Bot.) The state of being married three times, or the state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time. *Sir T. Herbert.*

TRIGASTRIC, *a.* [Gr. *trigastri*, three, and *gaster*, the belly.] (Med.) Noting a muscle or muscles that have three bellies. *Dunglison.*

TRIGEMINOUS, *a.* [L. *trigeminus*; *tres*, three, and *geminus*, twin-born.] Three at a birth; three-fold. *Phillips.*

TRIGGER, *n.* [Dut. *trekker*; *trekken*, to draw.]

1. A catch to stop or hold the wheel of a carriage on steep ground. *Johnson.*

2. A catch which, being pulled, disengages the cock of a gun-lock, and causes the flint to strike the hammer in lock-guns, and the nipple in percussion-guns. *Stocqueler.*

TRIGINTAL, *n.* See TRENTAL. *Ayliffe.*

TRIGLYPH (trig'lyf) [trig'lyf, S. W. P. K. Sm. C.; trig'lyf, Ja. W. b.] *n.* [Gr. *triglyphos*; *triglypha*, a mallet, and *glypho*, a carving; L. *triglyphus*; Fr. *triglyphe*.] (Arch.) An ornament repeated at equal intervals in the Doric frieze, consisting of a slightly projecting tablet, channelled with two grooves, or glyphs, and with a half-groove chamfering off each of its outer edges. *P. Cyc.*

TRIGLYPHIC, *a.* Containing, or pertaining to, triglyphs or carvings. *Clarke.*

TRIGON [tri'gon, S. W. P. K. Sm. R.; tri'gon, C. W. b.] *n.* [Gr. *trigōnos*, a triangle; *trigōnis*, three, and *gōnia*, a corner, an angle.]

1. A triangle; a triangular form. *Beaumont.*



Triglyphs.

2. (Astrol.) Aspect of two planets distant 120 degrees from each other. *Hutton.*

3. (Gr. Ant.) A triangular musical instrument somewhat like a harp, having strings of equal thickness, but of unequal lengths.—a game at ball, played by three persons, standing in the form of a triangle. *Liddell. W. Smith.*

TRIGONAL [tri'go-nal, W. P. Ja. Sm. C.; tri'go-nal, S. K.] *a.* Triangular; having three angles or corners. *Woodward.*

TRIGONOCEROUS, *a.* [Gr. *trigōnos*, a triangle, and *keras*, a horn.] Having three-angled horns, as a fossil stag. *Smart.*

TRIGONOMETRIC, *a.* [It. & Sp. *trigonométrico*; Fr. *trigonométrique*.] Pertaining to, or performed by, trigonometry. *Hutton.*

TRIGONOMETRICALLY, *ad.* By trigonometry; according to trigonometry. *Whiston.*

TRIGONOMETRY, *n.* [Gr. *trigōnos*, triangular; *trigōnis*, three, *gonia*, a corner, an angle, and *metron*, a measure; It. & Sp. *trigonométrica*; Fr. *trigonométrie*.] (Math.) That branch of mathematics whose object it is to determine unknown angles or sides of triangles, by means of others which are known; the art or the science of measuring triangles. It also treats of the general relations existing between the trigonometrical functions of angles or arcs. *Davies & Peck.*

Analytical trigonometry, the branch of trigonometry which treats of the general relations and properties, and the trigonometrical functions of angles.—Plane trigonometry, the branch of trigonometry which treats of the relations existing between the sides and angles of plane triangles, and the methods of resolving plane triangles—that is, of finding, by means of three parts that are known, one of them at least being a side, the unknown parts.—Spherical trigonometry, the branch of trigonometry which treats of the relations existing between the sides and angles of spherical triangles, and the methods of resolving such triangles. *Da. & P.*

TRIGONOUS, *a.* (Bot.) Having three longitudinal angles and three plane faces; three-cornered. *Gray.*

TRIGRAM, *n.* [Gr. *trigrama*, three, and *gramma*, a letter.] Three letters united in one sound, as the three letters in *eye*; a trigraph. *Barnes.*

TRIGRAMMATIC, *a.* Containing, or consisting of, three letters; trigrammic. *Clarke.*

TRIGRAMMIC, *a.* [Gr. *trigrammatikos*.] Containing three letters; trigrammatic. *Thomson.*

TRIGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *trigra*, three, and *grapho*, a writing.] Three letters united in one sound, as *eau* in *beau*; a trigram. *Smart.*

TRIGYN, *n.* (Bot.) A plant of the order *Trigynia*; a plant with three pistils. *Clarke.*

TRIGYNIA, *n.* [Gr. *trigynia*, three, and *gynia*, a woman.] A name given by Linnaeus to those orders, or subdivisions of his classes of plants, which have three pistils, or at least three styles. *Henslow.*

TRIGYNIA, *n.* (Bot.) Trigynous. *Wright.*

TRIGYNOUS, *a.* (Bot.) Having three pistils or styles. *Gray.*

TRIHEDRAL, *a.* [Gr. *trigōnis*, three, and *hedra*, a base.] Noting solid angles formed by three planes meeting in the same point. *Da. & P.*

TRIHEDRAL, *n.* (Geom.) A polyhedral angle of three faces. *Davies.*

TRIHEDRON, *n.* [Gr. *trigōnis*, three, and *hedra*, a base.] A figure of three sides; a triangle. *Davies.*

TRIHORAL, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *hora*, an hour.] Happening once in three hours. *Lord Ellesmere.*

TRIJUGOUS [tri'ju-gus, Sm. C.; tri'ju-gus, C. W. b.] *a.* [L. *trijugus*; *tres*, three, and *jugum*, a yoke.] (Bot.) Noting pinnated leaves, whose petioles bear three pairs of leaflets. *Lindley.*

TRILATERAL, *a.* [L. *trilaterus*; *tres*, three, and *latus*, lateris, a side; Fr. *trilatéral*.] Having three sides; three-sided. *Brande.*

TRILATERALLY, *ad.* With three sides. *Cl.*

TRILATERALNESS, *n.* The state of having three sides. *Scott.*

TRILEMMA, *n.* A situation or difficulty in which there is a choice between three.

We stand in a *trilemma*, and we must adopt one of three sets of conclusions. *E. H. Sears.*

TRILINGUAL, *a.* [L. *trilinguis*; *tres*, three, and *lingua*, a tongue.] Consisting of three languages or tongues. *Clarke.*

TRILINGUAL, *a.* Trilingual. *Maunder.*

TRILITERAL, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *littera*, a letter.] Consisting of three letters. *W. Jones.*

TRILITERAL, *n.* A word of three letters. *Clarke.*

TRILITHON, *n.* [Gr. *trilithos*, three, and *lithos*, a stone.] Three stones placed together like doorposts and a lintel. *Clarke.*

TRILL, *n.* [Dut. *trilling*; Ger. *triller*; Dan. *trille*; Sw. *drill*.—It. *trillo*.] (Mus.) The alternate reiteration of two notes comprehending an interval not greater than one whole tone, nor less than a semitone; a shake; a quaver or a tremulousness in singing, or of the sound of an instrument. *Moore.*

TRILL, *v. a.* [Dut. *trillen*, to quaver, to trill; Ger. *trillern*; Dan. *trille*; Sw. *trilla*, *drilla*.—It. *trillare*.—From A. S. *thrillian*, to drill. *Richardson.*—See THRILL, and DRILL.] [i. TRILLED; pp. TRILLING, TRILLED.]

1. To utter with quavering or tremulousness of voice, or to play with quavering. *Thomson.*

The sober-suited songstress *trilled* her lay.

2. To shake, or cause to shake. *Gascogne.*

TRILL, *v. n.* To play or to sing with tremulous vibrations of sound; to quaver.

To judge of *trilling* notes and tripping feet. *Dryden.*

TRILL, *v. n.* [Corrupted from *trickle*. *Richardson.*] To run or to fall in a slender course or stream, or in drops; to trickle.

His salt tears *trilled* down as rain. *Chaucer.*

TRILLING, *n.* One of three children born at the same birth. *For. Qu. Rev.*

TRILLION (tril'yun), *n.* [three (L. *tres*) and *million*.—A word invented by Locke.] *Johnson.* According to the English system of notation, the number represented by a unit with eighteen ciphers annexed, being a million raised to the third power;—according to the French system, the number represented by a unit with twelve ciphers annexed, being a million a thousand times repeated. *Greenleaf.*

TRILUMINOUS, *a.* A genus of plants. *Lindley.*

TRIL'LO, *n.*; pl. **TRIL'LOS**. [It.] (Mus.) A shake; a trill. *Moore.*

TRIL'LO-BATE [tri'lo-bāt, Sm. O. W. b.; tri'lo-bāt, K. C.] *a.* [Gr. *trilobos*, three-lobed; *trilobos*, three, and *lobos*, a lobe; Fr. *trilobe*.] (Bot.) Divided into three lobes; trilobed. *Gray.*

TRIL'LOBED (tribd), *a.* (Bot.) Trilobate. *Gray.*

TRIL'LO-BITE [tri'lo-bit, Sm. O. W. b.; tri'lo-bit, C.] *n.* (Pal.) The name of an extinct order of crustaceans, having the anterior segment of the shell in the form of a large shield, and the body composed of numerous segments folding over one another like those of the tail of a lobster, and divided longitudinally into three ranges of lobes by two deep and parallel furrows. *Buckland.*

The presence of *trilobites* is characteristic of the Silurian and Devonian systems of strata, they being rarely met with in other situations. They are found entombed in slate and dark limestone, and are widely distributed over the surface of the globe. *Lyell.*

TRIL'LO-CULAR, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *loculus*, a little box; Fr. *triloculaire*.] (Bot.) Having three cells, as a capsule. *Gray.*

TRIL'LO-GY, *n.* [Gr. *triloyia*, *trilōis*, three, and *logos*, a discourse.] A series of three dramas which, although each of them is in one sense complete, yet bear a mutual relation, and form but parts of one poetical or historical picture.

All the plays of *Æschylus* and the *Henry VI.* of *Shakespeare* are examples of a *trilogy*. *Brande.*

TRILUMINOUS, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *lumen*, a light.] Having three lights. [R.] *Bailey.*



Trilobite (Paradoxoides Tessin).

TRIM, a. [A. S. *trum*, firm, strong, sound; *trymian*, *trymman*, to prepare, to make strong.] Of fit, compact, or orderly form or shape: *trimly*; neat; well dressed; smart; — *o' the used* — *the contempt*. "Thirteen *trim* barks." *Holinshead*.

A trim captain, a manly gentleman.
Shak.

TRIM, n. 1. Dress; gear; ornaments; trimming. "Your laborious and dainty *trims*." *Shak.*

2. (Naut.) The condition of a vessel with reference to her cargo and ballast. *Dana.*

In ballast-trim, (Naut.) having only ballast on board. *Dana.* — *Trim of the masts, (Naut.)* the position of the masts with regard to the ship and to each other, as near or far apart, far forward or aft, upright, inclining aft or inclining forward. *Mar. Dict.* — *Trim of sails, arrangement of the sails best calculated to accelerate the ship's course according to the direction of the wind.* *Mar. Dict.*

TRIM, v. a. [A. S. *trymian*, *trymman*, to prepare.] [i. TRIMMED; pp. TRIMMING, TRIMMED.]

1. To set or put in order; to put into a fit state, condition, form, or shape for use; to fit out; to adjust; to prepare; to arrange.

As ravenous fishes do a vessel follow That is new trimmed. *Shak.*

2. To dress; to decorate; to ornament.

And I was trimmed in Madam Julia's gown. *Shak.*

3. To shave; to shear; to clip; to lop; to prune.

Mephobotheth . . . came down to meet the king, and had neither dressed his feet nor trimmed his beard. *2 Sam. xix. 24.*

Trim off the small superfluous branches. *Mortimer.*

4. To chastise; to chide. [Colloquial.] *Roget.*

5. (Carp., &c.) To work or dress, as a piece of timber, into form or shape designed. *Mar. Dict.*

6. (Naut.) To put in a proper condition with respect to cargo or to ballast, as a ship. *Dana.*

To trim a lamp, to make a lamp ready by pouring in oil and clipping the wick. — *To trim in, (Carp.)* to fit in, as one piece of timber into another. *Moison.*

To trim the sails, (Naut.) to adjust in the way best calculated to accelerate the ship's course according to the direction of the wind. *Mar. Dict.* — *To trim up, to dress; to array.*

TRIM, v. n. To balance or fluctuate between parties, so as to appear to favor each. *South.*

TRIMAC'U-LAT-ED, a. [L. *tres*, three, and *macula*, a spot.] Having three spots. *Pennant.*

TRIMEMB'RAL, a. [L. *tres*, three, and *membrum*, a member.] Having three members. *Gibbs.*

TRIMET-RAN, n. [Gr. *τρεῖς*, three, and *μέρος*, a part.] (Ent.) One of a section of coleopterous insects, including those which have each tarsus composed of three articulations. *Brande.*

TRIMET-ROUS, a. (Bot.) Having its parts in threes. *Gray.*

TRIMES'TER, n. [L. *trimestris*, of three months.] A term or period of three months in German universities. *Hale.*

TRIMES'TRI-AL, a. [L. *trimestris*.] Lasting three months or occurring once in three months. "Trimestrial reviews." *Ed. Rev.*

TRIMET-TER, a. [Gr. *τριμετρος*; *τρεῖς*, three, and *μέτρον*, a measure; L. *trimetros*; Fr. *trimètre*.] (Pros.) Consisting of three metres. *Andrews.*

TRIMET-TER, n. (Pros.) A kind of verse containing three metres. *Andrews.*

TRIMET'RIC, n. [Gr. *τρεῖς*, three, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] (Crystallography.) Noting a system of crystallization such that the three axes of the crystals belonging to it intersect one another at right angles, and are unequal, as in the right rectangular prism. *Dana.*

TRIMET'RICAL, a. Consisting of three poetical measures or metres; trimeter. *Clarke.*

TRIM'LY, ad. In a trim manner; nicely; neatly.

Her yellow golden hair Was trimly woven, and in tresses wrought. *Spenser.*

TRIMMER, n. 1. One who trims; one who fits, ornaments, or arranges. *Simmonds.*

2. One who pursues a middle course between parties; one who for personal advantage alternately supports opposing parties; a timeserver.

He [Halifax] was the chief of those politicians whom the two great parties contemptuously called trimmers. Instead of quarrelling with this nickname, he assumed it as a title of honor, and vindicated with great vivacity the dignity of the appellation. Every thing, he said, trims between extremes. . . . Thus Halifax was a trimmer on principle. *Macaulay.*

Sophocles, in private life, was a prodigate, and in public life a shuffler and a trimmer, if not absolutely a renegade. It was, perhaps the very laxity of his principles which made him, though I so agreeable a show. *Dutcher.*

3. (Arch.) A piece of timber inserted in a roof, floor, wooden partition, &c., to support the ends of any of the joists, rafters, &c. *Weale.*

TRIMMING, n.; pl. TRIMMINGS. 1. Necessary or ornamental appendages to something, as to garments; trappings. *Garth.*

2. A beating; a chiding. *Roget.*

3. pl. The accessories to any dish or article of food. [U. S.] *Knickerbocker Mag.*

TRIM'NESS, n. The state of being trim; compactness; neatness. *Sherwood.*

TRIMORPH'ISM, n. [Gr. *τρεῖς*, three, and *μορφή*, form.] (Crystallography.) The property of crystallizing in three different forms. *Dana.*

TRIN'AL, a. [L. *trinus*.] Threefold. *Spenser.*

TRIN'DLE (trin'dl), n. & v. a. See TRUNDLE. *Todd.*

TRINE, n. [L. *trinus*, threefold.] (Astr.) One of the five aspects of the influential bodies, the angle subtended by the two planets as seen from the earth being 120 degrees, or the third of the zodiac; — supposed to be a benign aspect. *Brande.*

TRINE, a. [L. *trinus*; Fr. *trine*.] Threefold; thrice repeated. *Wheatley.*

Trine dimension, threefold dimension; length, breadth, and thickness. *Hutton.*

TRINE, v. a. To put in a trine aspect. *Dryden.*

TRINER'VATE, } a. [L. *tres*, three, and *nerus*, } *TRINER'VED, } a nerve.] (Bot.)* Having three ribs, all proceeding from the base; three-nerved. *Gray.*

TRIN-GI'NÆ, n. pl. (Ornith.) A sub-family of birds of the order *Grallæ* and family *Scelopacidae*; sandpipers. *Gray.*

TRIN'GLE, n. (Arch.) A name common to several little, square members or ornaments, as a reglet, a lintel, a platband, a little member fixed over the triglyph: — a lath between the posts of a bedstead; a curtain-rod. *Weale. Simmonds.*

TRIN-I-TA'R-I-AN, n. 1. A believer in the doctrine of the Trinity or trinitarianism. *Swift.*

All denominations of Christians that believe in the Trinity, or Trine Deity, are comprised under the general name of Trinitarians. *Brande.*

2. (Ecc. Hist.) One of a religious order founded in 1198, and devoted especially to the duty of ransoming captives taken by the Moors and other infidels. *Brande.*

TRIN-I-TA'R-I-AN, a. Relating to the trinity, or trinitarianism; believing in the Trinity. *Ch. Ob.*

TRIN-I-TA'R-I-AN-ISM, n. (Theol.) The doctrine of three persons in the Godhead. *Burnet.*

TRIN-I-TY, n. [L. *trinitas*; *tres*, three, and *unus*, one; Fr. *trinité*.] (Theol.) Union of three in one; the three persons comprised in the Godhead, and distinguished as the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. *Brande.*

Theophilus, Bishop of Antioch, who flourished in the second century, the first who used the term trinity. *Haydn.*

TRIN-I-TY-HOUSE, n. A kind of college incorporated by Henry VIII. in 1515, for the promotion of commerce and navigation, by licensing pilots, ordering and erecting beacons, light-houses, buoys, &c. [England.] *Davis.*

TRIN-I-TY-SUN'DAY, n. (Ecc.) The Sunday next after Whit-Sunday; — so called on account of a feast held on that day in the Roman Catholic Church, in honor of the Trinity. *Brande.*

TRIN-I-TY-TERM, n. (Law.) The sitting of the law-courts in England between May 22 and June 12. *Simmonds.*

† **TRIN-I-Ū-NI-TY, n.** Triunity. *Milton.*

TRINK, n. A kind of fishing-net. *Simmonds.*

TRINKET (trink'et, 82), n. [Of uncertain etymology. — It. *trincio*, a cutting; *trinchetto*, the foremost sail; Fr. *tringuet*, a foremast, *trin-*

quette, a storm-jib. — *Trinket* is probably from It. *trinciare*, to cut. *Richardson.*

1. A small ornament, particularly of goldsmith's work. *Dryden.*

She was not hung about with toys and trinkets, tweezer-cases, pocket-glasses. *Arbutnot.*

2. Any thing of little value; a trifle. *Tusser.*

3. † (Naut.) A topsail or top-gallant sail.

The trinket and the mizzen were rent asunder. *Hackney.*

† **TRIN'KET, v. n.** To give trinkets. *South.*

TRIN'KET-RY, n. Trinkets collectively; small or trifling ornaments. *Maunder.*

TRIN'KLE (trink'kl, 82), v. n. To tamper; to treat secretly or in an underhand manner. [R.]

Many discontented persons in England were suspected to have trinkled, at least, with Holland about raising seditions and perhaps insurrections in England. *Temple.*

TRI-NOC'TIAL, a. [L. *trinotialis*; *tres*, three, and *nox*, *noctis*, a night.] Comprising three nights; for the space of three nights. *Scott.*

TRI-NOD'AL, a. (Bot.) Having three nodes or points on the stem from which leaves arise. *Ash.*

TRI-NOMI-AL, n. [L. *tres*, three, and *nomen*, a name.] (Algebra.) A polynomial consisting of three parts or terms, each of which is affected by the sign plus or the sign minus. *Hutton.*

TRI-NOMI-AL, a. Having three terms.

TRIO (trio, P. E. K. Sm. Wb.; tré's, Ja.), n.; pl. TRIO'S. [Sp. & Fr. from L. *tres*, three.]

1. Three united; as, "A *trio* of persons."

2. (Mus.) A composition for three voices or for three instruments. *Moore.*

TRI-OB-Q-LAR, } a. [Gr. *τριοβόλος*, a piece of } *TRI-OB-Q-LA-RY, } three oboli; τρεῖς, three, and*

ὀβολός, an obol; L. *triobolus*, a piece of three oboli.] Of the value of three oboli: — of little or no value; vile; worthless. *Howell.*

TRI-OC-TILE, n. (Astr.) The aspect of two planets distant three eighths of a circle, or 135 degrees, from each other. *Wright.*

TRI-OC-TO-HE'DRAL, a. (Crystallography.) Noting crystals whose surface exhibits three ranges of faces, placed one above the other, each range containing eight faces. *Cleveland.*

TRI-CE'CLIA (tri-e'shə), n. (Bot.) The third order of the Linnean class *Polygamia*. *Gray.*

TRI-CE'GIOUS (tri-e'shə, 66), a. [Gr. *τρεῖς*, three, and *οἶκος*, a house.] (Bot.) Noting plants which have three sorts of flowers on the same or on different individuals, some of them having stamens, some pistils, and others both stamens and pistils. *Gray.*

TRI-Q-LÉT, n. A stanza of eight lines, in which the first line is thrice repeated. *P. Carey, 1661.*

TRI-Ō'NÉS, n. pl. [L., originally *ploughing oxen*.] (Astr.) The assemblage of seven stars forming the constellation of Ursa Major, or Charles's Wain. *Hutton.*

TRI'OR, n. (Law.) One of the persons appointed to try whether a person challenged to the favor is or is not qualified to serve on a jury. *Burrill.*

TRIP, v. n. [Dut. *trippelen*; Ger. *trippeln*; Dan. *trippe*; Sw. *trippa*.]

1. To run or step lightly or nimbly; to take short, quick, light steps; to hop, skip, dance.

This horse anon ran for to trip and dance. *Chaucer.*

Come, and trip it, as you go, On the light, fantastic toe. *Milton.*

She bounded by, and tripped so light, They had not time to take a steady sight. *Dryden.*

2. To take a short voyage or journey. *Johnson.*

3. To strike the foot against something in walking or running, so as to make a false step; to lose footing; to stumble.

4. To fail; to err; to be deficient.

Dubias is such a scrupulous good man — Yes, you may catch him tripping if you can. *Cowper.*

Virgil . . . pretends sometimes to trip. *Dryden.*

TRIP, v. a. [i. TRIPPED; pp. TRIPPING, TRIPPED or TRIPT.]

1. To supplant; to throw or cast down by striking the feet of a person from the ground by a sudden motion; — often followed by *up*.

There was never man tripped himself more handsomely to take a fall. *Sp. Gardner.*

2. To strike from under the body; — with *up*. *I tript up thy heels and beat thee.* *Shak.*

3. To catch; to detect; to apprehend. [R.]

These women Can trip me, if I err. *Shak.*

To trip an anchor, (*Naut.*) to loosen an anchor from the bottom by its cable or buoy-rope. *Mar. Dict.*

TRIP, *n.* 1. A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist.

It was a noble time when trips and Cornish hugs could make a man immortal. *Addison.*

2. A stumble by striking the foot against something; a false step. *Johnson.*

3. A failure; — particularly a slight mistake. Each seeming trip and each digressive start. *Harte.*

4. A short voyage or journey; an excursion; a ramble; a jaunt. "A trip to London." *Pope.*

I passed the isthmus twice, and was twenty-three days in the last trip I made over it. *Dampier.*

5. † A troop; a host. "When he [King Philip] and all his trip for nought fled." *R. Brume.*

6. (*Naut.*) A single board in plying to windward. *Mar. Dict.*

7. A flock; a large number. [Scotland.] Then came a trip of mice out of their nest. *Henryson.*

8. A small flock of sheep; a herd. [Loc.] *Ray.*

Syn. — See EXCURSION.

TRIPART-ED, *a.* 1. (*Her.*) Parted in three pieces, as ordinaries, charges, or the field. *Ogilvie.*

2. (*Bot.*) Divided into three segments which extend nearly to the base of the part to which they belong. *Lindley.*

TRIPART-BLE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Separable into three parts or pieces. *Gray.*

TRIPARTIENT (-shent), *a.* Noting a number which exactly divides another into three parts.

TRIPARTITE, *a.* [*L. tripartitus*; *tres*, three, and *pars*, part; *a. part*: *Fr. tripartite*.]

1. (*Bot.*) Divided into three lobes or segments extending nearly to the base of the parts to which they belong. *Lindley.*

2. Consisting of three parts or relating to three parties. "A tripartite treaty." *E. Everett.*

TRIPARTITE-LY, *ad.* In a tripartite manner; by a division into three parts. *Hill.*

TRIPARTITION (-tish'un), *n.* [*L. tripartitio*.]

1. A division into three parts. *Ash.*

2. (*Arith.*) A division by 3; the taking of the third part of any number or quantity. *Hutton.*

TRIPASCHAL, *a.* [*L. tres* and *pascha*, the Passover.] Including three Passovers. *Carpenter.*

TRIPE, *n.* [*It. trippa*; *Sp. tripa*; *Fr. tripe*.]

1. The intestines, — commonly the large stomach of a ruminating animal prepared and dressed for food. *Shak.*

2. The human belly. [Ludicrous.] *Johnson.*

TRIPEDAL [trip'e-dal, *W. P. Ja. K. Sm.*; trip'e-dal, *S. C.*], *a.* [*L. tripedalis*; *tres*, three, and *pes*, pedis, a foot.] Having three feet. *Johnson.*

TRIPHEL, *n.* (*Min.*) Tripoli. *Phillips.*

TRIPE-MAN, *n.* One who sells tripe. *Smart.*

TRIPENNATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Tripinnate. *Clarke.*

TRIPENNATIPART-ED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting triparted leaves having triparted lobes, and the subdivisions of the lobes trilobed. *Lindley.*

TRIPENNATISECT-ED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting trisected leaves having trisected lobes, and these lobes themselves trisected. *Lindley.*

TRIPERSONAL, *a.* [*L. tres*, three, and *persona*, a person.] Consisting of three persons. "One tripersonal Godhead." *Milton.*

TRIPERSONALIST, *n.* A believer in tripersonality; a trinitarian. *Clissold.*

TRIPERSONALITY, *n.* (*Theol.*) A union of three persons in the Godhead. *Milton.*

TRIPERY, *n.* A shop or place where tripe is kept or sold. *Clarke.*

TRIPE-STONE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of anhydrite or anhydrous sulphate of lime, composed of contorted plates. *Dana.*

TRIPETALOID, *a.* [*Gr. τρεῖς*, three, *πέταλον*, a leaf, and *ειδός*, form.] (*Bot.*) Appearing as if furnished with three petals. *Loudon.*

TRIPETALOUS, *a.* [*Gr. τρεῖς*, three, and *πέταλον*, a leaf.] Having three petals. *Johnson.*

TRIP-HAMMER, *n.* A large hammer moved by

machinery, used in forges for beating iron; a tilt-hammer. *Ency.*

TRIPHANE, *n.* (*Min.*) Spodumene. *Dana.*

TRIPH'THONG (trip'thōng) [trip'thōng, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; trip'thōng, *K.*], *n.* [*Gr. τρεῖς*, three, and *φθόγγη*, the voice; *Fr. triphthongue*.]

A coalition of three vowels in one syllable or sound; a trigraph; as, *eau*, *eye*. *Johnson.*

"Two aspirations in succession, says Mr. Elphinstone, seem disagreeable to an English ear, and therefore one of them is generally sunk. Thus *diphthong* and *triphthong* are pronounced *diphthong* and *triphthong*. *P* is lost, as well as *h*, in *ph*, and therefore it is no wonder we hear *theophony* and *ophthalmology*, which is the pronunciation I have adopted, as agreeable to analogy. Nay, such an aversion do we seem to have to a succession of aspirates, that the *h* is sunk in *isthmus*, *Esther*, and *Demosthenes*, because the *s*, which is akin to the aspiration, immediately precedes. Mr. Sheridan pronounces the first syllable of *ophthalmic* like *off*, but the first of *diphthong* and *triphthong* like *di* and *tri*. Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry pronounce *diphthong* and *triphthong* in the same manner as Mr. Sheridan. Dr. Kenrick gives no pronunciation to *diphthong*, but makes the *h* silent in *triphthong*; while Baileys pronounces the *h* in *ophthalmic*, but makes it either way in *diphthong* and silent in *triphthong*. It may be remarked, that Dr. Jones, who wrote a spelling dictionary in Queen Anne's time, makes the *h* in those two words silent." *Walker.*

TRIPH'THONGAL (trip'thōng'gal), *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, a triphthong. *Grant.*

TRIPHY-LINE, *n.* [*Gr. τρεῖς*, three, and *φύλη*, a union of individuals, — in allusion to its containing three phosphates.] (*Min.*) A sub-resinous, greenish-gray, or bluish mineral, occurring in crystals, commonly massive, and consisting essentially of phosphoric acid, protoxide of iron, manganese, and lithia. *Dana.*

TRIPHYLOUS, or TRIPHYLOUS (131), *a.* [*Gr. τρεῖς*, three, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Three-leaved; composed of three pieces. *Gray.*

TRIPINNATE, *a.* [*L. tres* and *pinna*, a feather.] (*Bot.*) Noting bipinnate leaves, of which the leaflets themselves are pinnate. *Lindley.*

TRIPINNATIFID, or TRIPINNATIFID, *a.* [*L. tres*, three, *pinna*, a plume, and *fidis*, to divide.] (*Bot.*) Thrice pinnately cleft. *Gray.*

TRIPPLA'SIAN (trip-pla'shan), *a.* [*Gr. τριπλάσιος*.] Threefold. *Cudworth.*

TRIPLEX (trip'pl), *a.* [*L. triplex*, *triplex*; *tres*, three, and *phlo*, to fold; *It. triplo*; *Sp. & Fr. triple*.]

1. Consisting of three united; threefold. May none this triple knot undo. *Walker.*

2. Three times repeated; treble. *Burnet.*

3. † One of three; a third. He made me store up, as a triple eye, Safer than mine own two. *Shak.*

4. Wearing a tiara, or threefold crown. [*E. Gr. τριπλῆς κόρυμβος*, where still doth away the triple crown.] *Milton.*

Triple alliance, a compact or treaty between three different parties or powers. — *Triple salt*, (*Chem.*) See SALT. — *Triple time*, (*Mus.*) that in which each measure is divided into three beats or equal portions, as three fourths or crotchets, three eighths or quavers, a secondary accent falling on the third beat. *Dwight.*

— *Triple ratio*, (*Math.*) a ratio which is equal to 3. *Hutton.*

TRIPLE, (trip'pl), *v. n.* To increase or multiply threefold. "Tripled prayers." *Hooper.*

TRIPLE (trip'pl), *v. a.* [*Tr. TRIPLED*; *pp. TRIPLING*, *TRIPLED*.] To treble; to make thrice as much or as many; to make threefold. *Swift.*

TRIPLE-CROWN, *n.* The tiara, or crown of the pope, so called because it is a high cap of silk environed by three crowns of gold, one above another; the papal crown. *Davis.*

TRIPLE-CROWNED, *a.* Wearing the triple crown. *Clarke.*

TRIPLE-HEADED, *a.* Having three heads. "The triple-headed hound." *Drayton.*

TRIPLE-RIBBED (-ribd), *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting leaves with three ribs, the two lateral ones of which emerge from the middle one a little above its base. *Lindley.*

TRIPLET, *n.* 1. Three of a kind or together. *Swift.*

2. (*Poetry*.) Three verses rhyming together, as in the following example: —

Walters smooth but Devon to the town
The little stream that flows from the town
The little stream that flows from the town. *Pope.*

3. (*Mus.*) Three notes sung or played in the time of two. *Moore.*

TRIP-LI-CATE, *a.* [*L. triplico*, *triplicatus*, to multiply by three.] Made thrice as much; threefold. *Johnson.*

Triple ratio, (*Math.*) See RATIO. *Davis.*

TRIP-LI-CATE, *n.* A third thing corresponding to two others of the same kind. *Clarke.*

TRIP-LI-CATION, *n.* [*L. triplicatio*.]

1. The act of trebling or making threefold.

2. (*Law*.) Formerly, same as *rebutter*. *Bourvier.*

TRIP-LI-CITY, *n.* [*It. triplicità*; *Sp. triplicitad*; *Fr. triplicité*.] The state of being threefold; trebleness. *Bacon.*

TRIP-LING, *n.* The act of making threefold. *Clarke.*

TRIP-LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A brown or blackish-brown imperfectly crystalline mineral, of a resinous lustre, consisting essentially of phosphoric acid, protoxide of iron, and protoxide of manganese. *Dana.*

TRIP-MAD-AM, *n.* A kind of herb. *Mortimer.*

TRIP-PÖD (trip'pöd, *S. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; trip'pöd or trip'pöd, *W. P.*), *n.* [*Gr. τρεῖς*, three, and *πόδος*, a foot; *L. tripus*, *tripodis*, *It. tripode*; *Sp. tripoda*; *Fr. tripode*.] A seat, vessel, table, or instrument, having three feet.

It was from a tripod, or triple-footed seat, that the priestess of Apollo delivered oracular answers at Delphi. *Brande.*

"The first mode [trip'pöd] of pronouncing this word is that which is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Duchanan, and Perry; and the second, by Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Entick, and Fry. I do not hesitate to pronounce the former most agreeable to English analogy." *Walker.*

TRIP-PÖDI-AN, *n.* (*Mus.*) An ancient stringed instrument (said to have been invented by Pythagoras, the Lacedæmonian), resembling in form the Delphic tripod, whence its name. *Moore.*

TRIP-PÖDY, *n.* [*Gr. τρεῖς*, three, and *πόδος*, a foot.] (*Pros.*) A series of three feet. *Beck.*

TRIP-PÖLI, *n.* (*Min.*) A name given to a powder with a fine, hard grit, used for polishing metals and stones, and also to a silicious stone, both of which are composed of the flinty cases of infusoria. *Lyell.*

TRIP-PÖLINE, *a.* Pertaining to tripoli. *Clarke.*

TRIP-PÖLINE, } *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Tripoli. *P. Cyc.*

TRIP-PÖLI-TAN, } *oli.*

TRIP-PÖLI-TAN, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Tripoli.

TRIP-PÖS, *n.* A tripod. — See TRIPOD. *B. Jonson.*

TRIP-PÖS, *n.* pl. TRIP-PÖSES. A writer of the Latin verses on the back of the slips of paper containing the names of the Bachelors who were highest in the list, Wranglers, Senior Optimes, Junior Optimes: — any university examination for honors of questionists or men who have just taken their B. A.: — a tripos paper. [Cambridge University, Eng.] *Whewell. Bristed.*

The University Scholarship Examinations are not called Triposes. *Bristed.*

Tripos paper, a printed list of the successful candidates for mathematical honors, accompanied by Latin verses; — also extended to a list of classical honors, though unaccompanied by its classical verses. *Whewell.*

TRIP-PANT, *a.* [*Fr.*] (*Her.*) Tripping. *Ogilvie.*

TRIP-PER, *n.* 1. One who trips or supplants.

2. One who walks with short, light steps. Begone, ye sylvan trippers of the green. *Dryden.*

TRIP-PING, *a.* 1. Quick; nimble. *Milton.*

2. (*Her.*) Noting a buck, hart, hind, &c., when represented with the right fore-foot lifted and the other feet on the ground. *Ogilvie.*

TRIP-PING, *n.* 1. A stumbling. *Holland.*

2. The act of walking lightly or nimbly.

3. A light kind of dance. *Milton.*

TRIP-PING-LINE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small rope serv-

ing to unring the lower top-gallant-yard arm when in the act of striking or lowering it down upon deck. *Mar. Dict.*

TRIP'PING-LY, *ad.* With agility; with swift motion; with a light, quick step; nimbly. *Shak.*

TRIP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *tripsis*; *tripsis*, to rub.] 1. (*Med.*) The act of reducing a substance to powder. *Dunglison.*
2. The process of rubbing and percussing the whole surface of the body, and, at the same time, flexing and extending the limbs, and racking the joints, in connection with the use of the hot bath; — commonly called *shampooing*. *Wright.*

TRIP'TOTE, *n.* [Gr. *triptotes*, three, and *triptotes*, a case; *L. triptota*, *triptotes*; *Fr. triptote*.] A noun used only in three cases. *W. Smith.*

TRIP'TYCH, *n.* [Gr. *triptis*, three, and *triptis*, a fold.] A picture, generally on a panel, with two hanging doors or leaves. *Fairholt.*
Fig. Pictures in the form of *triptychs* abound in the works of the early Italian, German, and Flemish masters. They sometimes comprehend five paintings — 1. The centre piece; 2. The inner sides of the two doors; 3. The outer sides of the doors. *Fairholt.*

† TRIPUD'IA-RY, *a.* [*L. tripudium*.] Relating to, or performed by, dancing. *Brown.*

† TRIPUD'IA-TE, *v. n.* [*L. tripudio*, *tripudium*.] To dance. *Cockeram.*

† TRIPUD'IA-TION, *n.* Act of dancing. *Bailey.*

TRI-QUÉ'TROUS, *a.* [*L. triquetrus*, triangular.] 1. Triangular. *Hill.*
2. (*Bot.*) Having three acute angles with concave faces, as the stems of many plants; three-edged: — three-cornered; trigonous. *Gray.* *Lindley.*

TRI-RÁ'DI-ATE, } *a.* [*L. tres*, three, and *radi-*
TRI-RÁ'DI-ÁT-ED, } *us*, a ray.] Having three rays. *Smart.*

TRI-REC-TÁN'GU-LAR, *a.* (*Geom.*) Having three right angles, as certain spherical triangles. *Davies & Peck.*

TRI'REME, *n.* [*L. triremus*; *tres*, three, and *remus*, an oar; *Fr. trireme*.] (*Grecian Ant.*) A galley or vessel with three ranks of oars on a side. *Wm. Smith.*

TRI-RHOM-BÓID'AL, *a.* [Gr. *tripsis*, three, *rhombos*, a rhombus, and *eidōs*, form.] (*Crystallography.*) Noting crystals whose surface is composed of eighteen rhombic faces, which, being taken six and six, and prolonged in idea till they intercept each other, would form three different rhombs. *Cleaveland.*

TRI-SÁC-RA-MÉN-TÁ'RJ-AN, *n.* (*Ecol.*) One of a sect who admit of three sacraments. *Clarke.*

TRI-SÁ'GI-ŌN, *n.* [Gr. *tripsis*, three, and *agos*, holy.] The threefold invocation of the Deity, as "Holy," in the Greek Church. *Bp. Bull.*
Fig. The ordinary form is that in Isaiah: "Holy, holy, Lord God of hosts, all the earth is full of thy glory." *Brande.*

TRI-SÉCT', *v. a.* [*L. tres*, three, and *seco*, to cut.] [*Trisection*; *pp. trisection, trisectioned*.] To divide into three equal parts. *P. Cyc.*

TRI-SÉCT'ED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting leaves divided into three segments by incisions extending to the midrib or the base. *Lindley.*

TRI-SÉC'TION, *n.* [*L. tres* and *sectio*.] The division of any thing, as an angle, into three equal parts.

TRI-SÉP'A-LOŪS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting calyxes which consist of three sepa's. *Lindley.*

TRI-SÉ'RI-AL, } *a.* [*L. tres*, three, and *series*,
TRI-SÉ'RI-ATE, } a row, a series.] (*Bot.*) In three rows, one below another. *Gray.*

TRIS'MUS, *n.* [Gr. *tripsis*, the making of a shrill noise; *tripsis*, to twitter or chirp, to gnash the teeth.] (*Med.*) Spastic closure of the under jaw; locked-jaw; — a partial tetanus. *Dunglison.*

TRIS-ŌC-TA-HÉ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *tripsis*, three, *okta*, eight, and *edra*, a base.] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces. *Shepard.*

TRI-SPÁST, } *n.* [Gr. *tripsis*, three, and *spáō*,
TRI-SPÁST'ŌN, } to draw.] (*Mech.*) A machine

with three pulleys acting in connection with each other, for raising heavy weights. *Hutton.*

TRI-SPÉR'MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *tripsis*, three, and *spérma*, a seed.] Producing or having three seeds.

† TRIST, *a.* [*L. tristis*.] Sad; sorrowful. *Fairfax.*

TRIST, *n.* 1. A fair for the sale of cattle, horses, &c.; — written also *tryst*. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*
2. † A post or station in hunting. *Chaucer.*

† TRIST'FUL, *a.* [*L. tristis*.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy; sorrowful; trist. *Shak.*

† TRIST'FUL-LY, *ad.* Sorrowfully; sadly. *Clarke.*

TRIS-TICH'Y-ŪS, *n.* (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil fishes known only by their spines. *Agassiz.*

TRIS-TICH-OŪS, *a.* [Gr. *tripsis*, three, and *stichos*, a row.] (*Bot.*) In three longitudinal or perpendicular ranks. *Gray.*

TRI-STIG-MÁT'IC, } *a.* [*L. tres*, three, and
TRI-STIG'MA-TŌSE, } Eng. *stigmatic* or *stigmato-*
} (*Bot.*) Having three stigmas. *Gray.*

† TRIS-TI'TI-ATE (*tristis*-tish'e-āt), *v. a.* [*L. tristitia*, sadness.] To make sad. *Feltham.*

† TRISTY, *a.* [*L. tristis*.] Sad. *Poem*, 1652.

† TRISŪLC, *n.* [*L. trisulcus*, three-pointed.] A thing having three points. *Brown.*

TRI-SŪL-CATE, *a.* Having three points. *Todd.*

TRIS-YL-LÁB'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *tristyllos*, *tristis*,
TRIS-YL-LÁB'IC-AL, } three, and *stichos*, a syl-
} (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or consisting of, three syllables. *Phillips.*

TRIS-YL-LÁ-BLE (*tristis*-il-lá-bl, *S. W. J. F. Ja.*
Wb.; *tristis*-il-lá-bl, *P. K. Sm. C.*), *n.* [Gr. *tristis*, three, and *stichos*, a syllable; *Fr. trissyllabe*.] A word consisting of three syllables. *Phillips.*

TRITE, *a.* [*L. tritus*; *tero*, *tritus*, to rub, to wear.] Worn out by use; stale; common; threadbare. *South.*
That old, trite, common argument.

TRITE'LY, *ad.* In a trite or common way. *Todd.*

TRITE'NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being trite; staleness; commonness. *Wrantham.*

TRI-TÉR'NATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting compound leaves whose common petiole divides into three secondary petioles, which are each subdivided into three tertiary petioles, each of which bears three leaflets. *Lindley.*

TRI-THE-ISM (*tri*-the-izm, *K. Sm. Wb. Ash,*
Todd, Brande; *tri*-the-izm, *P. Penning*), *n.* [Gr. *tripsis*, three, and *theos*, God; *Fr. trithéisme*.] The doctrine of a sect in the sixteenth century, and which taught that the Father, Son, and Spirit were three coequal, distinct Beings united by one common will and purpose. *Bp. Bull.*

TRI-THE-IST, *n.* One who maintains tritheism. "Sabellians and Tritheists." *Nelson.*

TRI-THE-IST'IC, } *a.* Relating to tritheism.
TRI-THE-IST'IC-AL, } *South.*

TRI-THE-ITE, *n.* A tritheist. *Phillips.*

TRI'THING, *n.* (*Sax. & Old Eng. Law.*) The third part of a county, or three or four hundreds; a riding, as in Yorkshire. *Blackstone.*

† TRI'TI'CAL, *a.* [*L. tritus*; *tero*, *tritus*, to wear away.] Trite; common; worn out. *Warton.*

† TRI'TI'CAL-NESS, *n.* Triteness. *Arbutnot.*

TRI'TI'CU-M, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of gramineous plants, which produce the various kinds of wheat. *Baird.*

TRI'TŌN, *n.* [Gr. *triton*.] 1. (*Myth.*) A sea divinity having the human figure in the upper part of the body, and, in the lower part, that of a fish. *W. Smith.*
2. (*Zool.*) A genus of batrachian reptiles or salamanders: — also a genus of gasteropodous mollusks the shells of which are furnished with a series of disconnected varices running up the spire at irregular distances. *Baird.*

TRI'TŌNE, *n.* [Gr. *tritonos*, three tones; *tripsis*, three, and *tonos*, a tone.] (*Mus.*) A dissonant interval, otherwise called a superfluous fourth; a kind of redundant fourth, consisting of two tones and two semitones, one greater and one less, as from C to F sharp. *Moore.*

TRI-TŌ'RĪ-ŪM, *n.* [*L. tero*, *tritus*, to rub, to wear away.] A vessel for separating two fluids of different densities. *Parkes.*

TRI-TŌX'IDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A metallic oxide containing three equivalents of oxygen. *Henry.*

TRI'TI'U-RA-BLE, *a.* [*Fr. triturable*.] That may be triturated. *Brown.*

TRI'TI'U-RATE (*trit*-u-rāt, *P. Ja. K. Wb.*; *trit*-u-rāt, *Sm.*), *v. a.* [*L. trituro*, *trituro*, to thrash; *tero*, *tritus*, to wear away.] [*Triturated*; *pp. Triturating, Triturated*.]
1. † To thrash; to pound. *Cockeram.*
2. To reduce to powder or to dust, as any friable substance, by subjecting it to pressure and friction, as in a mortar by means of a pestle. *Cook.*

TRI'TI'U-RÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. trituratio*, a thrashing; *Fr. trituration*.]
1. The act of triturating; act of reducing a substance to a fine powder. *Brown.*
2. (*Chem.*) An operation whereby substances are made to unite by friction. *Parkes.*

TRI-TŪ'RĪ-ŪM, *n.* A tritorium. *Clarke.*

TRI'ŪMPH (*tri*'ūmf), *n.* [Gr. *thrauphos*, a procession in honor of Bacchus, a triumph; *L. triumphus*, a triumph; *It. trionfo*; *Sp. triunfo*; *Fr. tromphe*.]
1. (*Roman Ant.*) A solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after having obtained an important victory; a triumphal procession. *W. Smith.*
2. † A pomp or show in imitation of a triumph; an exhibition, as of masks; a show. *B. Jonson.*
The triumph consisted of fifteen lovers.
You cannot have a perfect palace except you have two several sides, one for feasts and triumphs, the other for dwelling. *Bacon.*

3. The state of being victorious; victory. *Dryden.*

4. A victory; a conquest. *The vain coquette the trifling triumphs boast.* *Logie.*

5. Exultation or joy for success. *Great triumph and rejoicing was in heaven.* *Milton.*

6. † A trump at cards. *B. Jonson.*

TRI'ŪMPH (*tri*'ūmf), *v. n.* [*L. triumpho*; *It. trionfare*; *Sp. triunfar*; *Fr. trompher*.] [*Triumphed*; *pp. triumphing, triumphed*.]
1. To celebrate a victory with pomp or rejoicing; to hold a triumph. *Dryden.*
2. To obtain victory; to prevail; — with *over*. *Triumphing over death and chance.* *Milton.*
3. To exult or rejoice exceedingly for a victory gained, or as for a victory gained. *Spenser.*
4. To insult a person upon an advantage gained; to exult or boast insolently. *How ill becoming is it in thy sex To triumph like an Amazonian trull!* *Shak.*
"This verb," says Mr. Nares, "was, even till Dryden's time, pronounced with the accent either on the first or last syllable. . . . But it is now, as Mr. Nares observes, invariably accented on the first, notwithstanding the general propensity to give a dissyllable noun and verb a different accentuation." *Walker.*

† TRI'ŪMPH, *v. a.* To triumph over; to conquer. "Lords of the triumphed world." *B. Jonson.*

TRI'ŪMPHAL, *a.* [*L. triumphalis*; *It. trionfale*; *Sp. triunfal*; *Fr. triumphal*.] Relating to a triumph; commemorating, or used in celebrating, a triumph or victory. "A proud triumphal car." *Swift.* "Triumphal arches." *Pope.*

† TRI'ŪMPHAL, *n.* A token of victory. *Milton.*

TRI'ŪMPHANT, *a.* [*L. triumpho*, *triumphans*, to triumph; *Fr. triomphant*.]
1. Pertaining to a triumph; celebrating victory; triumphal. "A triumphal car." *Shak.*
2. Rejoicing for victory, or as for victory. *Think you, but that I know our state secure, I would be so triumphant as I am!* *Shak.*
3. Victorious; graced with conquest. *Pope.*
Athena, War's triumphant maid.

TRI'ŪMPHANT-LY, *ad.* In a triumphant manner; exultingly or joyfully, as for victory; — victoriously; — with insolent exultation. *Granville.*

TRI'ŪMPH-ER, *n.* One who triumphs or rejoices for a victory; a conqueror. *Shak.*

TRĪŪMPH-ING, *n.* Exultation for victory or success. *Job xxi. 5.*

TRĪŪMPH-ING-LY, *ad.* Triumphantly. [*R.*]

Triumphingly say, O Death, where is thy sting? Dp. Hall.
TRĪŪM-VIR, *n.*; pl. *L. trī ūx' vi-rī*; Eng. TRĪŪM-VIRI. [*L. triumvir*; *tres*, three, and *vir*, a man.] One of a triumvirate; one of three men united in office.

The *triumviri*, in ancient Rome, were either ordinary magistrates or officers, or else extraordinary commissioners appointed to execute any public office. *W. Smith.*

TRĪŪM-VI-RATE, *n.* [*L. triumviratus*; Fr. *triumvirat*.] The office of the *triumviri*; the association of three men in government or authority, or government by three men.

The coalition between Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, in B. C. 60, was called the *triumvirate*. *W. Smith.*

† TRĪŪM-VI-RY, *n.* Triumvirate. *Shak.*

TRĪŪNE [trī'ūn, S. P. J. E. *Ja. K. Sm. C.*; trī-ūn', *W. F.*], *a.* [*L. tres*, three, and *unus*, one.] At once three and one; — applied to the Deity to express the unity of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. "A *trīune* Deity." *Burnet.*

TRĪŪNI-TY, *n.* The state of being *trīune*; trinity. "The *trīunity* of the Godhead." *More.*

TRĪVĀLVE, *n.* [*L. tres*, three, and *valva*, the leaves of a door; Fr. *trivalve*, trivalvular.] A shell with three valves. *Mendes da Costa.*

TRĪVĀLVU-LĀR, *a.* Three-valved. *Clarke.*

† TRĪVĀNT, *n.* A truant. *Burton.*

TRĪVĒR-BI-AL, *a.* [*L. tres*, three, and *verbum*, a word.] (*Civil Law*.) Noting days which were juridical, or days allowed to the prætor for deciding causes; — so named from the three characteristic words of his office, *do, dico, addico*; — called also *dies fasti*. *Burrill.*

TRĪVĒT, *n.* Any thing supported by three feet, as a stool; *trevet*. — See *TREVE*. *Chapman.*

TRĪVĒT-TĀ-BLE, *n.* A table supported by three legs or feet. *Dryden.*

† TRĪVĪ-AL, or TRĪVĪAL [trīv'yāl, S. W. J. E. *F. Ja. K.*; trīv'ē-āl, *P. Sm. R. C. Wb.*], *a.* [*L. trivium*; *trivium*, a place where three roads meet, a public square; *tres*, three, and *via*, a way; It. *triviale*; Sp. & Fr. *triviat*.]

1. Such as may be found everywhere; common-place; common; vulgar. *Roscommon.*
2. Of little price, value, or estimation; unimportant; light; slight; small; trifling.

So you mad fools, who for some *trivial* right,
For love, or for mistaken honor, fight. *Dryden.*

And if the means be just, the conduct true,
Applause, in spite of *trivial* faults, is due. *Pope.*

Trivial is a word borrowed from the life. Mark three or four persons standing idly at the point where one street bisects at right angles another, and discussing there the worthless gossip, the idle nothings, of the day; there you have the living explanation of the words *trivial*, *trivialities*, such as no explanation which did not thus root itself in the etymology would ever give you, or enable you to give, to others. For there you have the *tres* [three], the *via* [ways], the *trivium*; and *trivialities* properly mean such talk as is held by those idle loiterers that gather at these meetings of three roads. *Trench.*

Syn. — See *TRIFLING*.

† TRĪVĪ-AL, *n.* One of the three liberal arts which constituted the *trivium*. *Wood.*

† TRĪVĪ-ĀL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Trivialness. *Qu. Rev.*
2. Something of no value; a trifle. *Trench.*

† TRĪVĪ-AL-LY, *ad.* 1. In a trivial manner; commonly; ordinarily; vulgarly. *Bacon.*
2. Lightly; triflingly; inconsiderably. *Taiter.*

† TRĪVĪ-AL-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality or the state of being trivial; commonness; triviality. *Bailey.*
2. Lightness; unimportance. *More.*

TRĪVĪ-ŪM, *n.* [*L. tres*, three, and *unus*, one.] A term applied, in the middle ages, to the three first liberal arts, grammar, rhetoric, and logic, which were studied together. *Brande.*

TRĪ-WĒEK-LY, *a.* Occurring, performed, or published, three times in a week; as, "A *trī-weekly* newspaper." *Ritchie.*

This word is often thus used in the United States, though it is of questionable propriety. From its formation, it properly signifies "occurring once in

three weeks," as *triennial* means "occurring once in three years."

† TRŌAD, or TRŌDE, *n.* A way; a path. *Spenser.*

TRŌAT (trōt), *v. a.* [From the sound.] To cry, as a buck in rutting time. *Scott.*

TRŌAT, *n.* Cry of a buck in rutting time. *Clarke.*

TRŌCAR, *n.* [Fr. *trocant*, or *troisquarts*; *trois*, three, and *quart*, a fourth, — so called from its triangular point.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for evacuating fluids from cavities, particularly in dropsy of the belly, hydrocele, &c. *Dunghson.*

TRO-CHĀ'IC (trō-kā'ik), *n.* A trochaical verse; a verse consisting of trochees. *Warton.*

TRO-CHĀ'IC (trō-kā'ik), } *a.* [Gr. τροχαι-
TRO-CHĀ'I-CAL (trō-kā'ē-kāl), } *κός*; *L. trochai-*
cus; It. & Sp. *trocaco*; Fr. *trocacque*.] Relat-
ing to, or consisting of, trochees.

TRO-CHĀN'TER (trō-kān'ter), *n.* [Gr. τροχαντήρ, the ball on which the thigh-bone turns in its socket; τροχῶν, τροχῶν, to run, to run quickly.] (*Anat.*) One of the two processes at the upper extremity of the thigh-bone. *Dunghson.*

The greater trochanter is the process on the outside; the less or little trochanter is situated lower down and more internally. *Dunghson.*

TRŌ-CHĀN-TĒ'RĪ-AN, *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the great trochanter. *Dunghson.*

TRŌ-CHĀN-TĪN'I-AN, *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the lesser trochanter. *Dunghson.*

TRŌ-CHĀR, *n.* See *TROCAR*. *Dunghson.*

TRŌ-CHĒ, *n.* [Gr. τροχός, a round ball or cake.] A small lozenge or cake composed of sugar and mucilage, with some more active medicine, and intended to dissolve slowly in the mouth; — written also *troch*. *Brande.*

TRŌ-CHĒĒ (trō-kē), *n.* [Gr. τροχῆς; τροχῶν, to run; *L. trocheus*; It. *trocheo*; Sp. *troqueo*; Fr. *trochée*.]

1. (*Pros.*) A foot consisting of one long and one short syllable, as *arma*, or of one accented and one unaccented syllable, as *army*; a choree. The following lines are composed entirely of trochees: —

But a trouble weigh'd upon her,
And perplex'd her night and morn;
With the burden of an hour
Unto which she was not born. *Tennison.*

2. (*Mus.*) A musical foot consisting of a long and a short note, or of an accented and unaccented note. *Waller.*

TRŌ-CHĪL (trō-kīl), *n.* A small sea-bird, or the wren; trochilus. — See *TROCHILUS*. *Herbert.*

TRO-CHĪL'IC (trō-kīl'ik), *a.* Relating to rotatory motion; having power to draw out or turn round. "By art *trochilic*." *Camden.*

TRO-CHĪL'ICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. τροχός, any thing circular, a wheel; τροχῶν, to run.] The science of rotatory motion. *Broune.*

TRO-CHĪL'I-DÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. τροχίλος, *L. trochilus*, a small bird.] (*Ornith.*) A family of tenuirostral birds of the order *Passeres*, including the sub-families *Gryppinæ*, *Trochilinæ*, and *Melospingæ*; humming-birds. *Gray.*

TRŌ-CHĪ-LĪ'NÆ, *n. pl.* [See *TROCHILIDÆ*.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of tenuirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Trochilidæ*; curved-billed humming-birds. *Gray.*

TRŌ-CHĪ-LŪS, *n.* [Gr. τροχίλος; τροχῶν, to run; *L. trochilus*; Fr. *trochile*.]

1. (*Ornith.*) A small, running sea-bird, said to get its meat out of the crocodile's mouth. *Sir T. Herbert.* — A name of the golden-crowned wren. *Todd.* — A genus of humming birds, the typical species of which (*Trochilus colubris*, or ruby-throated humming-bird), is about three and a half inches in length, the body glittering with green and gold, and the throat and chin rivaling the ruby in brilliancy. *Baird.*

2. (*Arch.*) A hollow moulding occurring in the base of a column; a scotia. *Britton.*

TRŌ-CHINGŒ (trō-kīngz), *n. pl.* The small branches on the top of a deer's head. *Bailey.*

† TRŌ-CHISK (trō-kīsk), *n.* [Gr. τροχίσκος, any thing circular; *L. trochiscus*.] A kind of tablet or lozenge; a troche. — See *TROCHE*. *Bacon.*

TRŌ-CHĒ'LE-Ā, *n.* [*L.*, from Gr. τροχαλία; τροχῶν, to run.]

1. (*Mech.*) A pulley. *Bailey.*

2. (*Anat.*) The articular surface at the lower extremity of the humerus; — so called from its forming a kind of pulley on which the ulna moves, in flexion and extension of the forearm: — also the cartilaginous pulley over which the tendon of the trochlear muscle passes, at the upper and inner part of the orbit. *Dunghson.*

TRŌ-CHĒ'LE-AR, *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a trochlea, or pulley. *Gray.*

TRŌ-CHĒ'LE-Ā-RY, *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, the trochlea. *Dunghson.*

TRŌ-CHŌID, *n.* [Gr. τροχός, any thing round or circular, a wheel, and *είδος*, form.]

1. (*Geom.*) A cycloid. — See *CYCLOID*. *Hutton.*

2. (*Anat.*) An articulation, in which one bone turns upon another like a wheel upon its axle. *Dunghson.*

TRO-CHŌM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. τροχός, any thing round, a wheel, and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for computing the revolutions of a carriage-wheel; odometer. *Scudamore.*

TRŌD, † TRŌDE, *i.* from *tread*. See *TREAD*.

TRŌD'DEN (trōd'dn), *p.* from *tread*. See *TREAD*.

† TRŌDE, *n.* Footing; path. *Spenser.*

TRŌG'LO-DYTE, *n.* [Gr. τρογλοδύτης; τρογῶν, a hole; *L. troglodyte*, to gnaw, and *δύω*, to go in; It. & Sp. *troglobita*; Fr. *troglobyte*.] One who has a dwelling in a subterranean cavern, as some savages or barbarians, such as inhabited Upper Egypt, Nubia, &c. *Brande.*

TRŌG-LO-DY'TĒS, *n.* A genus of Quadrumana comprising the chimpanzee and gorilla. *Owen.*

TRŌG-LO-DYT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. τρογλοδυτικός; *L.*
TRŌG-LO-DYT'IC-CAL, } *troglobyticus*.] Of,
or pertaining to, the troglodytes. *Andrews.*

TRŌ-GŌN, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Passeres*, family *Trogonidæ*, and sub-family *Trogoninæ*. *Gray.*

TRO-GŌN'I-DÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A family of fissirostral birds of the order *Passeres*, including the sub-family *Trogoninæ*; trogons. *Gray.*

TRŌG-Q-NĪ'NÆ, *n. pl.* A sub-family of birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Trogonidæ*; trogons. *Gray.*

TRŌ-JAN, *a.* Relating to Troy, or to its inhabitants; as, "The *Trojan* war." *Tytler.*

TRŌ-JAN, *n.* A native of Troy. *P. Cyc.*

TRŌLL, *v. a.* [Ger. *trollen*, to roll.] [*i.* *TROLLED*; *pp.* *TROLLING*, *TROLLED*.]

1. To move circularly; to drive about; to roll. Then doth she *troll* to me the bowl. *Ballad*, 1551.

2. To move volubly. To tress, and *troll* the tongue and roll the eye. *Milton.*

3. To utter volubly. Will you *troll* the catch? *Shak.*

4. To draw on; to allure; to entice. He . . . *trolls* and baits him with a nobler play. *Hammond.*

TRŌLL, *v. n.* 1. To go or run round, as wheels; to be moved circularly; to roll.

Where gilded chairs and coaches throng,
And jostle as they *troll* along. *Swift.*

2. To sing a catch, canon, round, or any composition, so taking up the parts that the voices follow each other in regular succession. *Moore.*

3. (*Angling*.) To fish, as for pikes, with a rod, the line of which runs on a reel, or to fish by letting the line drag through the water while sailing. *Bailey.*

TRŌLL, *n.* (*Northern Myth.*) A diminutive spirit or supernatural being, generally represented as dwelling in the interior of hills, mounds, and hillocks; a dwarf.

The *trolls* are not in general regarded as noxious or malignant beings. *Keightley.*



Apolloderna narina.



Polytmus ensipennis.

“There is no etymon of this word. It is found in both the Icelandic and the Finnish languages; whether the latter borrowed or communicated it, is uncertain.” *Keightley*.

TROLL'ER, *n.* One who trolls. *Ash.*

TROLL'LEY, *n.* A kind of vehicle used on railways. *Simmonds.*

TROLL'OP, *n.* A slattern; a slut; a woman loosely dressed;—a term of reproach. *Brooke.*

† **TROLL-LQ-PËË'**, *n.* A kind of dress formerly worn by women. *Goldsmith.*

† **TROLL'-MY-DAMES'**, *n. pl.* [Fr. *trou-madame*.] The game of nine holes;—sometimes called *pigeon-holes*. *Shak.*

TROM'BLON, *n.* [Fr.] A fire-arm. *Stocqueler.*

TROM-BÖ'NE, or **TROM'BONE** [tröm-bō'nē, *Sm. Cl.*; tröm'bōn, *K. O. C. Wb.*], *n.* [It. *trombone*, augmentative of *tromba*, a trumpet.] (*Mus.*) A long, and powerfully sonorous brass instrument, somewhat similar to, but larger than, the trumpet, and composed of sliding tubes, capable of producing every semitone within its compass;—supposed to be the ancient *sackbut*. *Draught.*

TROMP, *n.* [Fr. *trombe*.] A blowing machine used in furnaces. *Smart.*

TROM'PIL, *n.* An aperture in a tromp. *Smart.*

TRO'NA, *n.* (*Min.*) A gray or yellowish-white, glistening, translucent mineral, of a vitreous lustre, occurring in crystals and in fibrous masses, and consisting of carbonic acid, soda, and water; sesqui-carbonate of soda. *Dana.*

† **TRO'NAË**, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) A custom or toll for weighing wool. *Cowell.*

TRO-NÄ'TOR, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) An officer whose business it was to weigh wool. *Cowell.*

TRÖNE, *n.* A small drain. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*

TRÖNE, } *n.* 1. An instrument consisting of two
TRÖNES, } horizontal bars crossing each other, beaked at the extremities and supported by a wooden pillar:—used for weighing heavy wares. [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*
2. A steelyard. [North of England.] *Holloway.*

TRÖNE'-PÖUND, *n.* A weight of 20 ounces, or, with the usual allowance of one to the score, a weight of 21 ounces. [Scotland.] *Hutton.*

TRÖNE'-STONE, *n.* A weight of 19½ pounds. [Scotland.] *Hutton.*

TRÖNE'-WEIGHT (-wät), *n.* The most ancient of the weights used in Scotland. *Hutton.*

TRÖP, *n.* [Gr. *τροπή*, a throng; *L. turba*; *It. truppa*; *Sp. tropa*; *Fr. troupe*.—*Dut. troep*; *Ger. trupp*; *Dan. trop*; *Sw. tropp*.]
1. A large number; a throng; a multitude; a company. “Troops of friends.” *Shak.*
2. *pl.* A body of soldiers in general, whether mounted or not; an army; soldiers.
And sends his slaughtered troops to shades below. *Dryden.*
3. (*Mil.*) A company of dragoons under the command of a captain. *Stocqueler.*
When a troop dismounts and acts on foot, it is still called by that name. *Stocqueler.*
4. (*Mus.*) A kind of march, generally in quick time. *Moore.*
Heavy troops, (*Mil.*) horse soldiers heavily armed and accounted for the purpose of acting together in line, &c.—*Light troops*, (*Mil.*) hussars, light-horse, and mounted riflemen. *Stocqueler.*

TRÖP, *v. n.* [*i.* TROOPED; *pp.* TROOPING, TROOPED.]
1. To collect or assemble in numbers.
Arms, at the call of trumpet,
Troop to their standard. *Milton.*
2. To march in a body or in a company.
I do not as an enemy to peace
Troop in the throngs of military men. *Shak.*
3. To march in haste;—often with *off.* *Shak.*
But whatever she had to say for herself, she was at last forced to troop off. *Addison.*

TRÖP'-BIRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Passeres*, family *Sturnida*, and sub-family *Agelaiinae*.—See *AGELAINÆ*. *Gray.*

TRÖP'ER, *n.* A horse-soldier; a soldier who fights on horseback. *Stocqueler.*

TRÖP'ING, *n.* The act of marching together or in a body. *State Trials*, 1399.

TRÖS'ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral composed chiefly of silica and protoxide of zinc. *Dana.*

TRÖPE, *n.* [Gr. *τροπή*; *τροπέω*, to turn; *L. tropus*; *It. & Sp. tropo*; *Fr. trope*.] (*Rhet.*) A word or expression turned from its original or literal signification to another on account of some resemblance, for the purpose of presenting a clearer and more striking view of an object; the figurative use of a word.
For rhetoric, he could not open
His mouth but out there flew a trope. *Hudibras.*
We speak in tropes when we least suspect it: “To proceed in the face of danger”; “Conversation takes a turn,” &c. *R. W. Hamilton.*
Tropes are founded on the relation which one object bears to another, in which the name of the one can be applied to the other. *Fowler.*
“The general term trope comprises the various figures termed metaphor, allegory, metonymy, synecdoche.” *Brande.*
Syn.—See **FIGURE**.

TRÖ'PHË, *n. pl.* [Gr. *τρόφῃς*, a feeder.] (*Ent.*) The parts of the alimentary canal in acquiring and preparing the food. *Brande.*

TRÖ'PHËD (trō'tid), *a.* Adorned with trophies. “The trophied arches.” *Pope.*

TRÖ-PHÖ'N-AN, *a.* [Gr. *Τροφώνιος*, the mythical builder of the first temple of Apollo at Delphi.] Relating to Trophonius, to his temple, or to his architecture. *Draught.*

TRÖPH'-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. *τροφή*, to nourish, and *σπέρμα*, a seed.] (*Bot.*) A name given to the placenta of plants. *Brande.*

TRÖ'PHY (trō'fē) [trō'fē, *S. IV. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*;—*corruptly* trō'fē], *n.* [Gr. *τροφία*; *τροφία*, a turn; *τροφήω*, to turn; *L. tropæum*; *It. & Sp. trofeo*; *Fr. trophée*.]
1. (*Ant.*) A monument or memorial of victory, erected on the field of battle where the enemy had turned to flight, and in case of a naval victory, on the nearest land, and usually consisting of arms, shields, helmets, &c., taken from the enemy, hung on trees, or fixed on upright posts or frames;—also a sculptured representation of such a monument, on a triumphal arch, or on a medal, &c. *W. Smith.*
2. Any thing taken and preserved as a sign and memorial of victory, as from an enemy.
There lie thy bones
Till we with trophies do adorn thy tomb. *Shak.*
In modern times, trophies have been erected in churches as monuments to military victories. *Fanholt.*
3. (*Arch.*) An ornament representing the trunk of a tree, encompassed all round with arms or military weapons. *Wright.*

TRÖ'PHY-MÖN'EY, *n.* Money formerly raised in the counties of England for providing harness, and maintaining the militia. *Stocqueler.*

TRÖP'IC, *n.*; *pl.* TROPICS. [Gr. *τροπικός*, belonging to a turn or turning, as of the sun; *τροφήω*, to turn; *L. tropicus*, pertaining to a turning; *It. & Sp. tropico*; *Fr. tropique*.]
1. (*Astron.*) A name applied to two small circles of the celestial sphere, parallel to the equator, and passing through the northern and southern solstitial points, or points of the sun's greatest declination north and south of the equator, equal to about 23° 28';—so called because the sun, receding from the equator till it reaches these circles, then turns towards the equator. *Herschel.*
2. (*Geog.*) A name applied to two parallels of latitude, one on the north, and the other on the south, side of the equator, and distant from it about 23° 28'. *Herschel.*
“The sun, in its diurnal course, passes vertically over every point of the northern tropic, called the tropic of Cancer, on the 21st of June, and over every point of the southern tropic, called the tropic of Capricorn, on the 21st of December.” *Herschel.*

TRÖP'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *τροπικός*; *L. tropicus*; *Fr. tropique*.]
TRÖP'IC-AL, } *tropique*.
1. Relating to, or being within, the tropics.
The pineapple is one of the tropical fruits. *Salmon.*
2. Relating to a trope; rhetorically changed from the primary sense; figurative.
A loose and tropical expression. *Brown.*
Tropical year, the interval of time between two successive returns of the sun to the same tropic or the same equinox, being less than the sidereal year by 20 minutes and 19.9 seconds. This difference is caused by the precession of the equinoxes. *Herschel.*

TRÖP'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a tropical manner; figuratively; not literally. *Shak.*

TRÖP'IC-BIRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A tropical, oceanic bird of the order *Anseres*, family *Pelecanidae*, and genus *Phaeton*, having a long, pointed, strong bill, long wings, and a tail composed of twelve feathers, the two middle ones of which are very long and slender. *Audubon.*

TRÖ'PIST, *n.* [Fr. *tropiste*.] One who deals in tropes;—one who explains the Scriptures by tropes and figures. *Todd.*

TRÖP-Q-LÖG'IC-AL, *a.* [Fr. *tropologique*.] Relating to tropology; varied by tropes. *Burton.*

TRÖP-Q-LÖG'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a tropological manner. [*R.*] *Cudworth.*

TRÖ-PÖL'Q-GÏZE, *v. a.* To change to a figurative sense, as a word. [*R.*] *Cudworth.*

TRÖ-PÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *τρόπος*, a trope, and *λογος*, a discourse.] A rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning. *Brown.*

† **TRÖS'SERS**, *n.* Trousers.—See **TROUSERS**. *Shak.*

TRÖT, *v. n.* [Ger. *töten*.—*It. trottare*; *Sp. trotar*; *Fr. trotter*.] [*i.* TROTTED; *pp.* TROTTING, TROTTED.]
1. To move, as a horse or other quadruped, with a quicker pace than a walk, in such a manner that one of the fore legs and one of the hind legs situated on opposite sides of the body move almost simultaneously. *Youatt.*
2. To walk or move fast. *Johnson.*

TRÖT, *n.* [Ger. *trott*.—*Fr. trot*.—*Gael. tìot*.]
1. The trotting, high pace of a horse more rapid than a walk, in which one of the fore legs and one of the hind legs on opposite sides of the body move almost simultaneously.
The canter is to the gallop very much what the walk is to the trot. *Youatt.*
2. † An old woman; in contempt. *Shak.*

|| **TRÖTH** (21) [trōth, *W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; trāwth, *S. K.*; trōth, *Ja.*], *n.* [*A. S. treowth*.—See **TRUTH**.]
1. Truth; verity.
In troth, thou'rt able to instruct gray hairs. *Addison.*
2. Belief; faith; fidelity.
Bid her alight, and her troth plight. *Shak.*

|| † **TRÖTH'LESS**, *a.* Faithless. *Fairfax.*

|| † **TRÖTH'PLIGHT** (-plht), *v. a.* To betroth. *Shak.*

|| † **TRÖTH'PLIGHT** (-plht), *n.* The act of betrothing; betrothal. *Shak.*

|| † **TRÖTH'PLIGHT**, *a.* Affianced; betrothed. *Shak.*

TRÖT'TER, *n.* 1. A horse that trots. *Youatt.*
2. A sheep's foot. [Colloquial.] *Simmonds.*

TRÖT'TING, *p. a.* Moving with a trot, or pertaining to the act of trotting.

TRÖT'TING, *n.* The act of a horse or other quadruped that trots;—a act of moving with a trot.

TRÖU'BA-DÖUR (trō'ba-dör), *n.* [Fr., from *trouver*, in the sense of to invent,—so named from their inventions.] One of a school of poets who flourished in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, chiefly in Provence, or the south of France, but also in the north of Italy. *Brande.*

† **TROU'BLA-BLE**, *a.* Troublesome. *Chaucer.*

TROU'BLE (trū'bl), *v. a.* [*L. turbo, turbatus*, to throw into disorder; *turba*, disorder, a brawl; *It. turbare*; *Sp. turbar*; *Fr. troubler*.—*Gael. & Ir. trioblaid*.] [*i.* TROUBLED; *pp.* TROUBLING, TROUBLED.]
1. To put in commotion or confusion; to disorder; to agitate; to derange; to disturb.
An angel went down at a certain season into the pool, and troubled the water. *John v. 4.*
God, looking forth, will trouble all his host. *Milton.*
2. To afflict; to grieve; to distress; to make uneasy; to disquiet; to vex; to annoy; to worry.
Be not dismayed or troubled at these tidings. *Milton.*
Never trouble yourself about those faults which age will cure. *Locke.*
Careful and troubled about many things. *Luke x. 41.*
3. To give occasion of labor to. *Addison.*
I will not trouble myself to prove that all terms are not definable. *Locke.*
4. To sue for a debt. [*Low.*] *Johnson.*
Syn.—See **AFFLICT**, **DISTRESS**, **DISTURB**.

TROUB'LE (trüb'bl), *n.* [Fr.] 1. Disturbance or agitation of mind; perplexity; disquietude.

They all his host derided, while they stood
A while in trouble. *Milton.*

2. Affliction; calamity; distress; suffering.

One people another rejoiced at that great good by that
evil. *Shak.*

3. Molestation; annoyance; inconvenience.

Lost the fiend,
Or in behalf of man, or to invade
Vacant possessions, some new trouble raise. *Milton.*

4. That which causes trouble. *Shak.*

TROUBLED (trüb'bid), *p. a.* 1. Disturbed; agitated. "Troubled water." *Chaucer.*

2. Distressed; annoyed; vexed; molested.

TROUB'LER (trüb'blier), *n.* One that troubles; one who disturbs or molests; a disturber.

The troubler of my happy peace. *Spenser.*

TROUB'LES (trüb'blz), *n. pl.* (Mining.) Faults or dislocations of the strata. *Ansted.*

TROUB'LE-SOME (trüb'bl-süm), *a.* 1. Causing trouble or disturbance; vexatious; harassing; annoying; molesting; perplexing. *Tillotson.*

2. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome.

My mother will never be troublesome to me. *Pope.*

3. Importunate; teasing; intrusive.

Two or three troublesome old nurses never let me have a
quiet night's rest with knocking me up. *Asbthnot.*

Syn.—The following terms are applied to objects that are disagreeable, or that cause trouble. A *troublesome* or *perplexing* business; a *grievous* trial, an *afflictive* dispensation; an *unpleasant* task; a *vexatious* controversy or lawsuit; a *wearisome* labor; a *tiresome* journey; a *tedious* discourse.

TROUB'LE-SOME-LY, *ad.* In a troublesome manner; vexatiously; perplexingly. *Locke.*

TROUB'LE-SOME-NESS (trüb'bl-süm-nēs), *n.* 1. Vexatiousness; uneasiness; perplexity. *Bacon.*

2. Importunity; unreasonableness. *Johnson.*

† **TROUB'LE-STATE** (trüb'bl-), *n.* A disturber of the public or community. *Daniel.*

TROUB'LOUS (trüb'blūs), *a.* 1. Agitated; disturbed; put in commotion; tumultuous.

As a tall ship tossed in *troubulous* seas. *Spenser.*

2. Full of trouble or disorder; troublesome. "In *troubulous* times." *Dan. ix. 25.*

These masters look to see a *troubulous* world. *Shak.*

TROUB'LOUS-LY, *ad.* Troublesomely. *[R.] Udall.*

TROUGH (trōf, 21) [trōf, *S. W. P. J. F. Sm. Wr.*; trō, *trūf, Ja.*; trāw, *C.*; trōf or trō, *K.*], *n.* [A. S., *Dut.*, & Ger. *trog*; Dan. *trug*; Sw. *trag*; Icel. *trog*.—It. *truogo*.]

1. Any thing, as a piece of timber or a log, hollowed out longitudinally on the upper side; a kind of a long, deep tray. "The hog's *trough*." *Joye.* "A kneading *trough*." *Chaucer.*

Big *troughs*, which they call canoes. *Abbot.*

2. A channel or spout for water. *Simmonds.*

3. (Geol.) A basin-shaped or oblong depression. *Ansted.*

The *trough* of the sea, the hollow between two waves. *Brande.*

TROUL (trāl), *a.* To troll.—See **TROLL**. *Milton.*

TROUNCE, *v. a.* [From Fr. *tronçon*, a truncheon. *Skinner.*—Perhaps from Old Fr. *troncir*, to cut, to cut with a lash. *Richardson.*] *[i.]*

TROUNCED; *pp.* **TROUNCING**, **TROUNCED**. To punish or whip severely. [Vulgar.] *South.*

TROUN'GING, *n.* A smart whipping or beating.

† **TROÛSE**, *n.* Trousers.—See **TROUSERS**. *Spenser.*

TROÛ'SER-ING, *n.* Cloth for trousers. *[R.] Sim.*

TROÛ'SERS, *n. pl.* [Fr. *troussis*, tucked up, which word, according to *Menage*, is from Ger. *tross*, properly the baggage of an army, and then any thing bundled or packed up.—Gael. *trínghas*, trousers; W. *trios*, dress.] A man's outer garment for covering the legs; pantaloons;—written also *trousers*. *Toilet.*

Gold was his sword, and warlike *trousers*, laced
With things of gold, his manly legs embraced. *Mickle.*

TROUSSEAU (trō-sē'), *n.* [Fr.] The clothes, presents, and general outfit of a bride. *Simmonds.*

TROUT, *n.* [Gr. *ῥόακτος*, a sea-fish with sharp teeth; *ῥόαγμα* to gnaw; L. *trutta*, a trout; It.



Common trout.

trola; Sp. *trucha*; Fr. *truite*.—A. S. *trūht*, a trout.] (*Ich.*) The name given to various species of the genus *Salmo*, particularly to *Salmo fario*, the common river trout, found in the clear streams of temperate countries, being generally from twelve to fifteen inches long, variegated with spots, and much esteemed as an article of food. *Baird.*

Some naturalists separate the *trouts* into a sub-genus *Salar*. *Salmo ferax* is the great gray trout, or lake trout, found in the deeper lakes. *Salmo trutta*, the salmon trout, or sea trout, is similar in its habits to the salmon; the *Salmo erioz* is the bull trout, or gray trout. *Baird.*

TROÛT'-CÔL-QRED (-käl-lurd), *a.* Colored or spotted like a trout; white spotted with black, bay, or sorrel. *Clarke.*

TROÛT'-FISH-ING, *n.* The fishing for trout.

TROÛT'-LET, *n.* A small trout; a troutling. *Hood.*

TROÛT'-LING, *n.* A small trout; a troutlet. *Jarvis.*

TROÛT'-STREAM, *n.* A stream or brook in which trouts are found. *Clarke.*

TROÛ'VER, *n.* [Fr. *trouver*, to find.] (*Law.*) An action to recover the value of a personal chattel or goods wrongfully converted by another to his own use;—so called from the formal allegation in the declaration, that the defendant *found* the goods in question, being the property of the plaintiff, and that he converted them to his own use. It is sometimes termed an action of *trover* and *conversion*. *Burrill.*

The action was originally against such person as had actually found another's goods, and refused to deliver them; but at length it was permitted to be brought against any man who had in his possession, by any means, the personal goods of another, and sold or used them without the consent of the owner, or refused to deliver them when demanded. *Burrill.*

† **TROÛ** [trō, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; trōā, *Ja.*], *v. n.* [A. S. *treowian*, to believe, to trust, to confide; Sw. *tro*.—See **TRUB**.] To think; to believe; to imagine; to suppose. *Shak.*

O, rueful day! rueful indeed, I *trov*. *Gay.*

† **TROÛ**, *interj.* An exclamation of inquiry. What means the fool, *trov*? *Shak.*

TROÛ'EL, *n.* [L. *trulla*; *trua*, a ladle; Fr. *truelle*; Dut. *troffel*.]

1. A flat, metal tool used by masons for spreading mortar, shaping the bricks, &c. *Simmonds.*

2. A tool resembling a mason's trowel used in gardening, &c. *Simmonds.*

TROÛ'ELLED (-eld), *a.* Formed or prepared with the trowel. "Trowelled stucco." *Brande.*

† **TROÛ'SED**, *a.* Wearing trousers. *Drayton.*

TROÛ'SERS, *n. pl.* See **TROUSERS**.

TROÛ, *a.* Of, or according to, troy-weight. "The troy pound." *Simmonds.*

TROÛ'-WEIGHT (-wāt), *n.* [By some derived from *Troyes*, a city in France; by others from the monkish name anciently given to London, of *Troy Novant*, its meaning being, according to this derivation, *London weight*. *Brande.*] A scale of weights used for weighing gold, silver, diamonds, &c. *Brande.*

In troy-weight the pound contains 12 ounces, or 5760 grains (the pound avoirdupois containing 7000 grains), the ounce contains 20 pennyweights, and the pennyweight 24 grains. The moneyers have a peculiar subdivision of the troy grain, dividing the grain into 20 mites, the mite into 24 dots, the dot into 20 pellets, and the pellet into 24 blanks. *Simmonds.*

† **TROÛ'AGE**, *n.* Pledge of truth or truce granted on payment of tax;—also the tax. *Berners.*

TROÛ'AN-CY, *n.* The act of playing truant, or the state of being a truant. *N. A. Rev.*

TROÛ'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *truand*, a vagabond, a beggar.] An idler; one who neglects his duty;—a child who stays from school without leave. *Dryden.*

TROÛ'ANT, *a.* Relating to a truant; idle; wandering from school or business; loitering.

A truant disposition, good my lord. *Shak.*

TROÛ'ANT, *v. n.* [Fr. *truander*.] To play the truant; to idle away from duty; to wander idly, neglecting one's duty or employment. *Shak.*

TROÛ'ANT-LY, *a.* Like a truant. *Bp. Taylor.*

TRÛ'ANT-SHÛP, *n.* The state of a truant; neglect of study or of business. *Ascham.*

† **TRÛBS**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of plant. *Ainsworth.*

† **TRÛB'TAIL**, *n.* A squat woman. *Ainsworth.*

TRÛCE, *n.* [Low L. *trenca*; It. & Sp. *tregna*; Fr. *trève*,—all, according to *Skinner* and *Caseneuve*, from Ger. *trew*, faith.—See **TRUE**.]

1. (*International Law*.) A temporary cessation of hostilities between belligerent powers, by agreement, for negotiation or other purpose; an armistice. *Burrill.*

2. Temporary peace; cessation; intermission, as of action; short quiet.

There he met and

Truce of God, a suspension of arms, which occasionally took place in the middle ages, putting a stop to private hostilities. *Brande.*

TRÛCE'-BREAK-ER, *n.* One who breaks a truce; a covenant-breaker. *2 Tim. iii. 8.*

TRÛCE'LESS, *a.* Being without truce. *Brooke.*

TRÛCH'MAN, *n.* [Fr. *trucheman*.] An interpreter; a dragoman. *[R.] Blount.*

† **TRÛ-CI-DÄ'TION**, *n.* [L. *trucidatio*; *trucid*o, to kill cruelly.] The act of killing. *Cockeram.*

TRÛCK, *v. n.* [Sp. *trocar*; Fr. *troquer*.] *[i.]* **TRUCKED**; *pp.* **TRUCKING**, **TRUCKED**. To traffic by exchange; to barter.

To *truck* with the Indians for gold. *Dampier.*

TRÛCK, *v. a.* To give or receive in exchange; to exchange; to barter.

Six pounds' weight of silver, which he had *trucked* and trafficked with Indians. *Hacklunt.*

To *truck*, barter, or exchange one thing for another. *A. Smith.*

TRÛCK, *n.* Traffic by exchange; barter.

And no commutation or *truck* can be made by any of the petty merchants without the assent aforesaid. *Hacklunt.*

Truck-system, the practice, in mining and manufacturing districts, of paying the workmen in money instead of money. *McCulloch.*

TRÛCK, *n.* [Gr. *τροχός*, a wheel; *τρέχω*, to run.]

1. A small wheel, as of a vehicle, usually wooden and not bound with iron. *Ainsworth.*

2. A two-wheeled vehicle for conveying merchandise or any heavy weights. *E. Everett.*

3. A step or platform running upon wheels on railways. *Davis.*

4. (*Naut.*) A small piece of wood, commonly circular or cylindrical, used for different purposes;—particularly a circular piece of wood fixed upon the upper end of a mast or flag-staff, through which halliards are reeved. *Mar. Dict.*

5. (*Gunwery*.) A low, solid wheel of a gun-carriage. *Stocquer.*

TRÛCK, *v. n.* To make use of a truck. *Burke.*

TRÛCK, *v. a.* To convey with a truck. *Dryden.*

TRÛCK'AGE, *n.* 1. The act or the practice of exchanging or bartering.

2. Charge for carrying on a truck. *Bartlett.*

TRÛCK'ER, *n.* One who trucks or traffics. *South.*

TRÛCK'LE (trük'kl), *v. n.* [Dim. of *truck*.] *[i.]* **TRUCKLED**; *pp.* **TRUCKLING**, **TRUCKLED**. To act with servility; to creep in a humble position; to bend obsequiously under another's superiority; to cringe; to stoop slavishly or meanly. "A land that *truckles*." *Cleveland.*

TRÛCK'LE, *v. a.* To trundle. *Jennings.*

TRÛCK'LE, *n.* A small wheel or caster, for diminishing friction. *Francis.*

TRÛCK'LE-BED, *n.* A low bed on small wheels or castors, trundled under a higher bed in the daytime, and drawn out at night;—called also *trundle-bed*. *Shak.*

TRÛCK'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* **TRUCKMEN**. One who drives a truck; a carman. *E. Everett.*

TRÛ'CU-LËNCE, } *n.* [L. *truculentia*.] Savage-

TRÛ'CU-LËN-CY, } ness of manners; cruelty; ferocity; fierceness. *[R.] Waterhouse.*

TRÛ'CU-LËNT, *a.* [L. *truculentus*; *trux*, wild, savage; It. *truculento*; Sp. *truculento*.]

1. Savage; ferocious; barbarous; fierce.

The savage and *truculent* inhabitants [of Scythia]. *Ray.*

2. Destructive; cruel; ruthless. *Harvey.*

TRÛDGE, *v. n.* [It. *truocare*, to set off.—Per-

haps more immediately from *tread*. *Richardson*. [*i.* TRUDGED; *pp.* TRUDGING, TRUDGED.] To travel on foot; to jog on; to march heavily on. "Into the city they *trudge*." *Holland*.

Away they *trudged* together, and about midnight got to their journey's end. *L'Estrange*.

TRUDGE'MAN, *n.* A truchman. [*r.*] *Bedwell*.

TRÜE (trü), *a.* [*M.* Goth. *triggus*; *A. S.* *treowce*; *treowian*, *treowan*, to trust, to confide in; *Dut.* *trouw*, true; *Frs.* *trou*; *Ger.* *trou*; *Dan.* *tro*; *Sw.* *trogen*; *Icel.* *trur*, *tryggv*; *Old Eng.* *trewe*.]

1. Conformable to fact or truth; that agrees, or is in accordance, with the actual state of things; not false or erroneous.

Those propositions are *true* which express things as they are. *Holliston*.

What you said had not been *true*, if spoke by any else but you. *Cowley*.

2. Free from falsehood; veracious; truthful.

Master, we know that thou art *true*, and teachest the way of God in truth. *Matt. xxii. 16.*

3. Genuine; real; authentic; not false or pretended; not counterfeit; pure.

The *true* light now shineth. *1 John ii. 8.*

Unbind the charms that in slight fables lie, And teach that truth is *truest* poetry. *Cowley*.

4. Faithful; steady; not false or perfidious.

All *true* friends are employed, and those only. *Temple*.

True to the king her principles are found. *Dryden*.

5. Honest; not fraudulent; sincere.

Whither away on foot? *Shak.*

6. Exact; accurate; conformable to a rule; correct. "A circle regularly *true*." *Prior*.

A translation nicely *true* to the original. *Arbutnot*.

7. Rightful; actual.

True bill, (*Law*.) These words are indorsed on a bill of indictment, when a grand jury, after having heard the witnesses for the government, are of opinion that there is sufficient cause to put the defendant on trial. *Blackstone*.

Syn.—See AUTHENTIC, CERTAIN, FAITHFUL, HONEST, REAL.

TRÜE-BLÜE, *a.* Faithful in attachment or adherence; honest. [*Colloquial.*] *Halliwel*.

TRÜE-BLÜE, *n.* A faithful fellow. *Halliwel*.

TRÜE-BÖRN, *a.* Having a right by birth; genuine. "A *true-born* Englishman." *Shak.*

TRÜE-BRËD, *a.* Of a good breed, or of good birth; well-bred. "A *true-bred* beast." *Dryden*.

TRÜE-HEÄRT-ED (trü'härt-ed), *a.* Having a true or faithful heart; honest; faithful.

I have known no honest or *true-hearted* man. *Shak.*

TRÜE-HEÄRT-ED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being true-hearted; fidelity; sincerity. *Maunder*.

TRÜE-LOVE (trü'lüv), *n.* 1. A sweetheart; one truly loved or loving; a lover. *Donne*.

2. A narcotic plant once considered a powerful love philter; *Paris quadrifolia*. *Dunglison*.

TRÜE-LÖVE, *a.* Affectionate; sincere. *Shak.*

TRÜE-LÖVE-KNÖT (trü'lüv-nöt), *n.* A knot formed with many involutions of lines, so as to render it difficult to untie it;—considered an emblem of interwoven affection, and called also *true-lover's knot*. *Hudibras*.

TRÜE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being true; sincerity; faithfulness;—reality; genuineness.

TRÜE-PËN-NY, *n.* A familiar term for an honest person or fellow. *Shak.*

TRÜF'FLE (trü'fä) [trü'fä, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K.*; trü'fä, *Sm.*; trü'fä, *P. C.*], *n.* [*Old Fr.* *truffe*, *truffe*; *Fr.* *truffe*.] (*Bot.*) The common name of fungi of the genus *Tuber*, the best known species of which is *Tuber cibarium*, or common truffle, found buried in the soil of woods, especially beech-woods, sometimes at the depth of ten or twelve inches or more;—used in various forms in cookery.

The *truffle*, when gathered for eating, is about the size of a large walnut and has a very peculiar smell. *Eng. Cyc.*

White *truffle*, a fungus found in sandy ground in woods, not entirely buried in the earth; *Rhizopogon albus*;—called also *root-beard*. *Eng. Cyc.*

TRÜF'FLED (trü'fäd), *a.* Stuffed, or furnished, with truffles. *Qu. Rev.*

TRÜG, *n.* 1. A hod for mortar;—an old measure of wheat;—a basket. *Bailey*.

2. A trull; a concubine. *R. Greene. Nares*.

TRÜ'ISM (trü'izm), *n.* A self-evident and undeniable truth; an axiom.

Seeming paradoxes and manifest *truisms*. *Derkeley*.

Syn.—See AXIOM.

TRÜ-IS-MÄT'IC, *a.* Relating to, or containing, a truism or truisms. *Ed. Rev.*

TRÜLL, *n.* [*Ger.* *trolle*; *trollen*, to roll, to troll.]

1. A low, vagrant strumpet; a drab; a trollop.

I'm sure I scared the dauphin and his *trull*. *Shak.*

2. † A girl; a lass; a wench. *Wotton*.

TRÜLL-ZÄ'TION, *n.* [*L.* *trullissatio*.] The laying on of plaster with a trowel. *Clarke*.

TRÜ'LY (trü'le), *ad.* In a true manner; according to truth or facts; with truth; veraciously; correctly; not erroneously; not falsely;—really;—sincerely; honestly;—exactly; accurately; justly;—steadfastly;—in truth; in fact; verily.

TRÜMP, *n.* [*It.* *tromba*; *Fr.* *trompe*.—See TRUMPET.] A trumpet; a wind instrument of music, commonly of brass;—poetical for *trumpet*.

In a moment in the twinkling of an eye, at the last *trump*. *Dryden*.

TRÜMP, *n.* [*From triumph*.—*Fr.* *trionphe*.]

1. In some game of cards, the card last dealt and turned up after all the players have got their portions, or any card of the suit to which this belongs;—so called because the smallest card of that suit ranks higher in value than the best card of any other suit. *Hoyle*.

2. An old game at cards. *Trans. of Soc., 1626.* To put to or upon one's *trumps*, to put to the last expedient. "What's in't I know not; but it has put him to his *trumps*." *Beau. & Fl.*

TRÜMP, *v. a.* [*i.* TRUMPED; *pp.* TRUMPING, TRUMPED.] To lay a trump on; to win with a trump.

'Tis our parts

To *trump* their diamonds as they *trump* our hearts. *Dryden*.

TRÜMP, *v. a.* [*Fr.* *tromper*, to deceive.]

1. To impose upon.

Fortune,

When she is pleased to trick or *trump* mankind. *B. Jonson*.

2. To obtrude; to force upon.

Authors have been *trumped* upon us. *Leathe*.

To *trump* up, to devise; to forge; to preserve or get together by all sorts of expedients. *Young*.

† TRÜMP, *v. n.* To blow a trumpet. *Wickliffe*.

TRÜMP, *v. n.* In cards, to play a trump card; to interpose, as with a trump. *Bp. Hall*.

TRÜMP'ER-Y, *n.* [*Fr.* *tromperie*; *tromper*, to deceive.]

1. † Deceit; fraud. *Sir J. Harrington*.

Possessed by the injury and *trumpery* of his mother. *Greensway*.

2. Something fallaciously fine; something splendid but of little value; worthless finery.

The *trumpery* in my house bring hither, For state to catch these thieves. *Shak.*

3. Worthless trash; rubbish; trifles.

Another cavity of the head was stuffed with billet-doux, pricked dances, and other *trumpery*. *Addison*.

TRÜMP'ER-Y, *a.* Trifling; worthless. *Bp. Heber*.

TRÜMP'ET, *n.* [*It.* *tromba*, *trombetta*; *Sp.* *trompa*, *trompeta*; *Fr.* *trompette*.—*Ger.* *trompette*; *Dut.* & *Dan.* *trompet*; *Sw.* *trompet*, *trumpet*.—*Gael.* *trompaid*.]

1. (*Mus.*) A wind instrument, of the highest antiquity, commonly of brass, of a martial character, and forming an important element in the modern orchestra; a metal wind instrument used in bands, or for signaling in war.

Let the loud *trumpet* sound, Till the roofs all around, The shrill echoes rebound. *Pope*.

2. An instrument resembling a trumpet, used to assist in hearing; an ear-trumpet.

3. (*Mil.*) A trumpeter. *Addison*.

4. One who celebrates or praises.

Every man is the maker of his own fortune, and must be, in some measure, the *trumpet* of his fame. *Dryden*.

Trumpet marine, (*Mus.*) an old stringed instrument, played with a bow. *Muore*.

TRÜMP'ET, *v. a.* [*Fr.* *trompéter*.] [*i.* TRUMPETED; *pp.* TRUMPETING, TRUMPETED.] To publish by sound of trumpet; to blaze or noise abroad; to proclaim; to celebrate.

Why so tart a flavor To *trumpet* such good tidings? *Shak.*

TRÜMP'ET-ER, *n.* 1. One who blows a trumpet.

Trumpeters

With brazen din blast you the city's ear. *Shak.*

2. One who proclaims or publishes.

When there is an opinion to be created of virtue or greatness, there men a *trumpet*. *Bacon*.

3. (*Ornith.*) A bird of tropical America, by some classed among cranes, by others among pheasants, being of the size of a pheasant or large fowl, having a long neck and long legs, and uttering a hollow cry like that of a trumpet; the agami; *Psophia crepitans*;—called also *gold-breasted trumpeter*. *Eng. Cyc.*

TRÜMP'ET-FISH, *n.* (*Ich.*) An acanthopterygious fish, found chiefly in the Mediterranean, distinguished by a long tubular snout; sea-snipe; snipe-fish; *Centriscus scolopax*. *Yarrell*. Trumpet-fish.



Trumpet-fish.

TRÜMP'ET-FLÖW'ER, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of trees and vines of the genus *Tecoma*, formerly marked as species of *Bignonia*. *Loudon*. *Gray*.

TRÜMP'ET-FLY, *n.* (*Ent.*) The black cæstrus with a yellow breast; the gray-fly. *Hill*.

TRÜMP'ET-HÖN'EY-SÜCK-LE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A twining shrub with flowers in somewhat distinct whorls, and having a trumpet-shaped corolla; *Lonicera sempervirens*. *Gray*.

TRÜMP'ET-MÄ'JOR, *n.* (*Mil.*) A head or chief trumpeter. *Clarke*.

TRÜMP'ET-SHÄPED (-shäpt), *a.* Formed like a trumpet; hollow, and gradually dilated at the summit. *Gray*.

TRÜMP'ET-SHËLL, *n.* (*Conch.*) A univalve shell, used as a sounding instrument in the East and in the Pacific; a species of *Buccinum*, or whelk. *Simmonds*.

TRÜMP'ET-TÖNGUED (-tüngd), *a.* Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet.

His [Duncan's] virtues Will plead like angels *trumpet-tongued* against The deep damnation of his taking-off. *Shak.*

TRÜMP'ET-WËED, *n.* (*Bot.*) A stout, herbaceous plant, bearing flowers in cylindrical heads; the joeypy weed; *Eupatorium purpureum*. *Gray*.

TRÜMP'ET-WOOD (-wäd), *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree, with hollow trunk and hollow branches, indigenous in the West Indies, of which the fibrous bark is used for cordage, and the porous wood for producing fire by friction; *Cecropia peltata*;—called also *snake-wood*. *Baird*. *Loudon*.

† TRÜMP'-LIKE, *a.* Like a trumpet. *Chapman*.

TRÜN'CÄTE (trüng'kä, 82), *v. a.* [*L.* *truncare*, *truncatus*; *It.* *troncare*; *Sp.* *truncar*, *troncar*; *Fr.* *tronquer*.] [*i.* TRUNCATED; *pp.* TRUNCATING, TRUNCATED.] To cut or lop off; to maim. The examples are too often injudiciously *truncated*. *Johnson*.

TRÜN'CÄTE (trüng'kä), *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting a leaf the end of which appears as if cut off square.

TRÜN'CÄT-ED, *p. a.* 1. Cut or lopped off.

2. (*Crystallography*.) Noting crystals from which one or more solid angles, or one or more edges, are cut off by a plane or planes equally inclined to the adjacent faces. *Ansted*.

Truncated cone or *pyramid*, the portion of a cone or pyramid included between the base and a plane parallel to it passing between the base and the vertex; frustum of a cone or of a pyramid. *Hutton*. The portion of a cone or pyramid included between the base and a plane oblique to the base passed between it and the vertex. *Da. & P.*—*Truncated prism*, the portion of a prism included between the base and a plane oblique to the base. *Peirce*.

TRÜN-CÄ'TION, *n.* [*L.* *truncatio*.]

1. Act of truncating, or state of being truncated.

2. (*Crystallography*.) The cutting off of an edge or angle, so that it becomes replaced by a plane surface. *Dana*.

† TRÜNCH, *n.* A stake or small post. *Mourt*.

TRÜN'CHEON (trün'shun), *n.* [*Fr.* *tronçon*, a fragment; *trone* (*L.* *truncus*), a trunk.]

1. A short staff; a club; a cudgel. *Spenser*.

2. (*Mil.*) A staff of command; a baton.

Then strut a captain, if his wish be war, And grasp, in hope, a *truncheon* and a star. *Smollett*.

† TRÜN'CHEON (trün'shun), *v. a.* To beat with a truncheon; to cudgel. *Shak.*

TRÜN-CHEON-ĒER' (trün-shün-är'), *n.* One armed with a truncheon. *Shak.*

TRÜN'DLE, *n.* 1. Any round, rolling thing; a roller; a castor; a little wheel. *Johnson.*
2. A low cart with little wheels. *Cranmer.*
3. (*Machinery.*) One of the bars of a lantern-wheel. — See **LANTERN-WHEEL.** *J. Bigelow.*

TRÜN'DLE (trün'dl), *v. n.* [*A. S. trendel, trendl, a sphere, a circle.*] To roll along, as a bowl or a hoop, or on little wheels. *Addison.*

Or, who's un-skillful at the coat, or ball.
Or trundling wheel, he can sit still from all.
TRÜN'DLE, *v. a.* [*i. TRUNDLED; pp. TRUNDLING, TRUNDLED.*] To bowl; to roll along; to truckle. Who trundles little round stones. *Holland.*

TRÜN'DLE-BED, *n.* A low bed that runs on little wheels under a higher bed; — called also **truckle-bed.** — See **TRUCKLE-BED.** *B. Jonson.*

TRÜN'DLE-HEAD, *n.* (*Machinery.*) A wheel turning a mill-stone. *Clarke.*

TRÜN'DLE-TAIL, *n.* Round-tail; — a name given to a dog.

Hound or spaniel, brach or lym.
Or bob-tail like, or *trundle-tail.* *Shak.*

TRÜNK (tünk, 82), *n.* [*L. truncus; It. & Sp. tronco; Fr. tronc.* — *Dut. tronk.*]

1. (*Bot.*) The main stem or general body of a tree, without the limbs or branches; the upright column of a tree between the roots and the branches. *Gray.*

And in the rotten trunks of hollow trees. *Dryden.*

2. (*Anat.*) The body of a man, or of any animal, without the limbs. *Dunglison.*

For health, alack! with youthful wings is flown
From this bare, withered trunk. *Shak.*

3. The main body of any thing.

The large trunks of the veins. *Ray.*

4. (*Arch.*) A shaft, as of a column; — the die, dado, or body of a pedestal. *Brande.*

5. [*Fr. trompe.*] The proboscis or snout of an elephant, or other animal. *Milton.*

When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear his trunk. *Dryden.*

77. "No doubt, in English, the expression was formerly the *trump* of an elephant, which has been since carelessly corrupted into *trunk.*" *Talbot.*

6. (*Ent.*) The intermediate section of the body, which lies between the head and abdomen. *Brande.*

7. A long tube through which pellets are shot or blown. *Ray.*

8. A spout or leat for water; an artificial watercourse. *Clarke.*

9. A box or chest for clothes, &c., commonly covered with skin or leather.

To lie, like pawns, locked up in chests and trunks. *Shak.*

10. (*Mining.*) A long, narrow cistern, or pit, in which slimes containing ore are made to part with the ore. *Ansted.*

Fire-trunks, in fire-ships, wooden funnels fixed under the shrouds, to carry the flames to the masts and rigging. *Mar. Dict.*

TRÜNK, *v. a.* [*L. trunco.*]

1. † To truncate; to lop. *Spenser.*

2. To extract, as ore from slimes. *Weale.*

TRÜNKED (nünk), *a.* Having a trunk. *Howell.*

TRÜNK'-ĒN-QINE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A marine steam-engine, used for driving a propeller. *Weale.*

TRÜNK'KET, *n.* A game resembling cricket. *Wr.*

TRÜNK'-FISH, *n.* (*Ich.*) A plectognathic sea-fish, of the genus *Ostracion*, distinguished by having the body covered with an inflexible case, formed of regular bony compartments, and often armed with spines. *Baird.*

TRÜNK'-HÖSE, *n. pl.* A kind of short, wide breeches, gathered in above or just below the knees, worn during the reign of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and James I.

The short trunk-hose shall show thy foot and knee. *Prior.*

TRÜNK'-LINE, *n.* The main line of a railroad, as distinct from the branch lines. *Simmonds.*

TRÜNK'-MÄK-ER, *n.* One who makes trunks, portmanteaus, &c. *Addison.*

TRÜNK'-TÜR-TLE, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of turtle; *Testudo arcuata.* *Hill.*

TRÜNK'WORK (-würk), *n.* A secret stratagem. [*R.*]

This has been some stairwork, some trunkwork, some behind-door work. *Shak.*

TRÜN'NEL, *n.* 1. A trundle. *Clarke.*
2. A treenail; a wooden pin or plug. *Cook.*

TRÜNN'ION (trün'yün), *n.* [*Fr. trognon.*] (*Mil.*) One of the pivots projecting from the sides of a piece of ordnance, by which it rests on the cheeks of the carriage. *Brande.*

TRÜNN'ION-PLATE, *n.* (*Mil.*) A plate which covers the upper part of each side-piece, and goes under the trunnion, in cannons upon carriages, mortars, and howitzers. *Stocqueler.*

TRÜNN'ION-RING, *n.* (*Mil.*) A ring on a cannon next before the trunnions. *Brande.*

TRÜ'SION (trä'zhun), *n.* [*L. trudo, trusus.*] The act of thrusting or pushing. [*R.*] *Cudworth.*

TRÜSS, *n.* [*Fr. troussé.* — *Dut. & Dan. tros; Ger. & Sw. tross.* — *Gael. trus, a girdle, a bundle.*]

1. A bundle, as of hay, straw, or dry goods.

But all as a poor pedlar he did wend,
Bearing a truss of tridles at his back. *Spenser.*

88. A truss of hay is 56 lbs. of old, and 60 of new; a truss of straw is 36 lbs. *Simmonds.*

2. (*Surg.*) A bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia. *Dunglison.*

3. (*Arch.*) A framed assemblage of pieces of timber, or of iron, for tying up or suspending a principal beam or piece, for supporting a roof, &c.; a frame of timber or of metal by which a force of compression is converted into one of tension or the reverse: — a large corbel, or modillion, projecting from the face of a wall, and supporting a mural monument, or any other object. *Britton. Tomlinson.*

4. (*Naut.*) A rope or machine confining the middle of the lower yard to its mast: — a short piece of carved work, fitted under the taffrail, in the same manner as the terms. *Dana. Mar. Dict.*

5. † (*Ancient Armor.*) A padded jacket or dress, worn under armor, to protect the body from friction. *Drayton.*

TRÜSS, *v. a.* [*Fr. trousser.*] [*i. TRUSSED; pp. TRUSSING, TRUSSED.*]

1. To put in a truss, or bundle; to pack up.

You might have trussed him and all his apparel into an eskins. *Shak.*

2. To keep tight; to make fast; to hold firmly.

If the eagle, sacred bird of heaven, he sent
A truss of feathers to his mate. *Pope.*

3. (*Arch.*) To furnish with a truss; to suspend or to support by a truss. *Bigelow.*

TRÜSS'ING, *n.* 1. (*Carp.*) A mode of framing by means of a truss or of trusses; a system of framing by which a force of compression is converted into one of tension, or the reverse. *Tomlinson.*

2. (*Falconry.*) The act of a hawk when she seizes her prey, and soars aloft with it. *Craig.*

TRÜST, *n.* [*A. S. tryostian, to confide; Dut. troost, consolation, hope; Ger. trost; Dan. & Sw. trost, comfort.*]

1. Confidence; reliance, as on a person or a promise, on laws or principles; faith; hope.

The person who has a firm trust in the Supreme Being is powerful in his power, wise by his wisdom, happy by his happiness. *Addison.*

2. One, or that, on which one relies; a ground of confidence or reliance.

Blessed is he that maketh the Lord his trust. *Ps. xl. 4.*

3. A charge given or received in confidence; a confidence reposed in one.

Reward them well, if they observe their trust. *Denham.*

4. Something committed to one's faith; something which one is bound in duty and in honor to keep inviolate.

To violate the sacred trust of silence
Deposited within thee. *Milton.*

5. Something committed to one's charge, for use or for safe keeping, of which an account must be given; a deposit.

And thus the advantage one man possesseth more than another, is cancelled by respect to other men, yet with respect to God they are only a trust. *Steuil.*

6. Confident opinion or expectation; hope.

His trust was with the Eternal to be deemed
Equal in strength. *Milton.*

7. Credit given without examination.

Most take things upon trust. *Locke.*

8. Credit on promise of payment.

Even such is time, who takes on trust
Our youth, our joys, our all we have. *Raleigh.*

9. The state of one to whom something is intrusted; the state of being confided in.

I do profess to be no less than I seem; to serve him truly
that will put me in trust. *Shak.*

10. (*Law.*) An estate, or any property, held and managed for the benefit of another. *Burwill.*

TRÜST, *v. a.* [*i. TRUSTED; pp. TRUSTING, TRUSTED.*]

1. To place confidence or reliance in; to confide in; to rely on; to depend upon.

I am sorry I must never trust thee more. *Shak.*

2. To believe; to receive as true; to credit.

If he be credulous, and trust my tale. *Shak.*

3. To commit to the care of; to intrust to.

Well, I will commit thee to his care. *Shak.*

4. To empower to hold, in confidence; to commit to the charge of; to intrust with.

Whom with your power and fortune, sir, you trust. *Dryden.*

5. To venture confidently; to leave to one's self, or to itself, without fear of consequences.

Foiled by thee to trust thee from my side. *Milton.*

6. To give credit to; to sell to upon credit; as, "To trust a customer for goods." *Johnson.*

Syn. — See **CONFIDE.**

TRÜST, *v. n.* 1. To be confident of something; to feel sure; to expect; to hope.

For I trust to see you in my journey. *Rom. xv. 24.*

2. To be credulous; to believe or confide readily; to be won to confidence.

Well you may fear too far. *Shak.*

To trust us, to have confidence in; to confide in; to rely on. "I trust in the mercy of God for ever and ever." *Ps. lii. 8.* — To trust on or to, to depend on; to rely on.

The isles shall wait upon me, and on mine arm shall they trust. *Isa. li. 4.*

TRÜST'-DEED, *n.* (*Law.*) A deed of trust, conveying real estate, and enjoining certain conditions to be performed by the party that receives it. *Hilliard.*

TRÜS-TĒE', *n.* (*Law.*) One intrusted with something; — particularly one to whom property, or the management of property, or an institution, is committed, in behalf of another or others, or of a corporate body, or for public uses. *Burwill.*

You are not the trustees of the public liberty. *Dryden.*

TRÜS-TĒE'-PRÖC-ESS, *n.* (*Law.*) The process by which a creditor may attach goods, effects, and credits, belonging to, or due to, his debtor, when in the hands of a third person, — the name given in the New England States to the English process of *foreign attachment.* *Burwill.*

TRÜS-TĒE'SHIP, *n.* The office of trustee; the state of being in the hands of trustees. *Ec. Rev.*

TRÜST'ER, *n.* 1. One who trusts or gives credit.

2. (*Scotch Law.*) One who creates a trust; — correlative to *trustee.* *Bonvier.*

TRÜST'FUL, *a.* Full of trust. *Ed. Rev.*

TRÜST'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a trustful manner. *M. R.*

TRÜST'FUL-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being trustful; fulness of trust; confidence. *Clarke.*

TRÜST'I-LY, *ad.* Honestly; faithfully; with fidelity. "He did trustily." *Wickliffe.*

TRÜST'I-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of deserving to be trusted; honesty; fidelity; faithfulness.

Innocence in a sheep, trustiness in a dog. *Grew.*

TRÜST'ING-LY, *ad.* In a trustful manner; with trust or confidence. *Clarke.*

TRÜST'LESS, *a.* Not to be trusted; unfaithful.

The trustless wings of false desire. *Shak.*

TRÜST'LESS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being trustless; unworthiness to be trusted. *Clarke.*

TRÜST'WOR-THI-NĒSS (-wür-the-nēss), *n.* The quality of being worthy of confidence. *Arnold.*

TRÜST'WOR-THY (-wür-the), *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence; faithful; trusty; safe. *Pierce.*

TRÜST'Y, *a.* 1. Worthy of being trusted; that may be trusted; deserving confidence; trustworthy; honest; faithful; true.

Your ancient, trusty, pleasant servant. *Shak.*

His trusty word, the servant of his might. *Spenser.*

2. Involving trust or responsibility. [*R.*]

It were fit you knew him; lest, reposing too far in his virtue, which he hath not, he might, at some great and trusty business, in a main danger, fail you. *Shak.*

Syn. — See **FAITHFUL.**

TRUTH'-SPEAK-ING, *a.* Speaking truth. *Clarke.*

1. A large, open vessel of wood, composed of staves and hoops, or hollowed from a log, for

TÛ'BĒR-CÛLE, *n.* [Fr.] (*Bot.*) A fleshy root com-

posed of lobes which serve as reservoirs of nutriment to the fibrils that accompany them. *Lindley.*

Sp. In the *Orchids*, the *tubercules* are often palinated or lobed, in the *Dahlia*, and many *As hodelae*, they hang in clusters or are fasciculated. *Lindley.*

TŪ-BER-CU-LI-ZĀ-TIŌN, *n.* State of being tubercled; the development of tubercles. *Dunghison.*

TŪ-BER-CU-LŌSE, } *a.* Having tubercles; tu-
TŪ-BER-CU-LOŪS, } bercular. *Hill. Month. Rev.*

TŪ-BER-CU-LŪM, *n.* A small tuber. *Lindley.*

TŪ-BER-IF-ER-OŪS, *a.* [L. *tuber*, a knob, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Producing tubers. *Gray.*

TŪBERŌSE, or TŪBER-ŌSE [tū'roz, *W. F. Ja. K. C.*; tū'ber-ōz, *J. Sm. R. B.*], *n.* [L. *tuberosus*, knobby.] (*Bot.*) A bulbous plant of the East Indies, prized for its beautiful and fragrant flower; *Polanthes tuberosa*. *Baird.*

Sp. The *tuberosa* emits its scent most strongly after sunset; and it has been observed in a sultry evening, when the atmosphere was highly charged with electricity, to dart small sparks in great abundance from such of its flowers as were fading. *Lindley.*

TŪ-BER-ŌSE', *a.* Tuberous. *W. Ency.*

TŪ-BER-ŌS'I-TY, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being knobbed or tuberous; tuberousness.

2. (*Anat.*) A process, the surface of which is unequal and rough, and which gives attachment to muscles or ligaments. *Dunghison.*

TŪ-BER-OŪS, *a.* [L. *tuberosus*; Fr. *tubereux*.]

1. Having tubers or excrescences. *Greiv.*

2. (*Bot.*) Resembling a tuber. *Gray.*

TŪ-BER-OUS-NĒSS, *n.* The state or quality of being tuberous; tuberosity. *Ash.*

TŪB-FĀST, *n.* A medical treatment of sweating and fasting, formerly practised.

Bring down rose-cheeked youth to the tub-fast. *Shak.*

TŪB-FĪSH, *n.* (*Ich.*) A species of gurnard having long and large pectoral fins; the sapphire gurnard; *Trigla harrundo*. *Yarrell.*

TŪ-BI-CI-NĀTE, *v. n.* [L. *tubicen*, *tubicinis*, a trumpet.] To sound a trumpet. *Clarke.*

TŪ-BI-CI-O-LĒ, *n. pl.* [L. *tubus*, a tube, and *colo*, to inhabit.] (*Zool.*) An order of anellidans, or red-blooded worms, in which the respiratory organs are in the form of plumes, and are attached to the head or anterior portion of the body; — so called because, with few exceptions, they live in tubes. *Baird.*

TŪ-BI-CŌLE, *n.* One of the *Tubicolæ*. *Brande.*

TŪ-BI-CŌRN, *n.* [L. *tubus*, a tube, and *cornu*, a horn.] (*Zool.*) One of a family of ruminant animals having horns composed of a horny axis covered with a horny sheath. *Brande.*

TŪ-BI-FER, *n.* [L. *tubus*, a tube, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Zool.*) One of an order of polypes, comprising those which are united upon a common substance fixed at its base, and whose surface is wholly or partially covered with retractile tubes; a fleshy eight-armed polype. *Brande.*

TŪB'ING, *n.* Tubes, or materials for tubes. *Clarke.*

TŪ-BI-PŌRE, *n.* [L. *tubus*, a tube, and *porus*, a pore.] (*Zool.*) One of a family of zoophytes, in which the animals are isolated and contained in long, cylindrical, calcareous cells, attached by their base, and strengthened by cross-bars at definite distances; the pipe-coral; the organo-coral. *Brande.*

TŪ-BI-PŌ-RĪTE, *n.* (*Pal.*) A species of tubipore, often found in marbles and pebbles. *Clarke.*

TŪ-BI-PŌ-ROŪS, *a.* Relating to tubipores. *Smart.*

TŪB'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* TUBEMEN. (*Law.*) A name given to one of the two most experienced bar-risters in the English Court of Exchequer. — See POSTMAN. *Whishaw.*

TŪ-BU-LĀE, *a.* [L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*, a tube.] Resembling, or consisting of, a tube; longitudinally hollow; fistular; pipe-like.

He hath a tubular or pipe-like snout. *Greiv.*

Tubular boiler, a boiler furnished with a number of tubes through which flame or heated air may pass from the fire-box to heat the water or other liquid surrounding them. — *Tubular bridge*, a bridge consisting of a hollow trunk or tube, as the Britannia Bridge across the Menai Straits.

TŪ-BU-LĀTE, *a.* Tubular; tubulous. *Maunder.*

†TŪ-BU-LĀ'TION (shun), *n.* [L. *tubulatio*.] Act of making hollow like a tube. *Bailey.*

TŪ-BU-LĀT-ED, *a.* Resembling, or furnished with, a pipe or tube; fistular; tubular.

The teeth of vipers are tubulated. *Derham.*

Tubulated retort, (*Chem.*) a retort furnished with a short tube at the top, through which the materials to be operated on may be introduced, and which may be closed by a stopper. *Henry.*

TŪ-BŪLE, *n.* [L. *tubulus*.] A small pipe, tube, or fistular body. *Woodward.*

TŪ-BŪ-LI-CŌLE, *n.* [L. *tubulus*, a small tube, and *colo*, to inhabit.] (*Zool.*) One of a family of polypes inhabiting tubes of which the axis is traversed by the gastrovascular flesh, and which are open at the summits or sides to give passage to the digestive sacs and prehensile mouths of the polypes. *Brande.*

TŪ-BŪ-LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *tubulus*, a little tube, and *forma*, a form.] Shaped as a tubule or small tube. *Clarke.*

TŪ-BŪ-LOŪS, } *a.* Resembling a tube or pipe;
TŪ-BŪ-LOŪS, } tubular; fistular. *Hill.*

TŪ-BŪ-LŪRE, *n.* (*Chem.*) The short tube at the top of a tubulated retort. *Henry.*

TŪB'-WHĒEL, *n.* A horizontal water-wheel which has a series of floats attached to its rim: it is turned by the percussion of one stream of water or more, so directed that each float receives a percussion when it passes a stream. The wheel not being submerged, the water, after striking the floats, descends from between them. *U. A. Boyden.*

†TŪ'CET, *n.* [It. *tocchetto*, a ragout of fish.] A steak; a collop; a tucket. *Bp. Taylor.*

†TŪCH, *n.* A kind of marble. *Sir T. Herbert.*

TŪCK, *n.* [Welsh *twc*. — It. *stocco*; Fr. *estoc*.]

1. A small sword; a rapier. *Shak. Milton.*

2. A kind of net. *Carew.*

3. A pull; a tug; a lugging. *A. Wood.*

4. A stroke; a blow. [Local.] *Halliwel.*

5. A horizontal plait or fold made in a garment, to shorten it. *Halliwel.*

6. (*Naut.*) The part of the ship where the ends of the bottom planks are collected together under the stern or counter. *Mur. Dict.*

TŪCK, *v. a.* [*i.* TUCKED; *pp.* TUCKING, TUCKED.]

1. To gather into a narrower compass; to press, or fold in, beneath, as the edges of a counterpane; to gather up, as clothes; to pack; to stow. *She tucked up her vestments like a Spartan virgin.* *Addison.*

2. To press the bed-clothes in around. *Make his bed, . . . and tuck him in warm.* *Locke.*

†TŪCK, *v. n.* To contract. *Sharp.*

TŪCK'A-HŌE, *n.* [Am. Indian.] (*Bot.*) A curious vegetable found on the Atlantic coast of the United States, from New Jersey southward, growing, like the truffe, under the surface of the earth; Virginian truffe; — sometimes called *Indian bread*, or *Indian loaf*. *Gray.*

TŪCK'ER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, tucks.

2. A thin, ornamental piece of dress worn over a woman's bosom. *Addison.*

3. A fuller. [Local, Eng.] *Holland. Wright.*

†TŪCK'ET, *n.* [It. *toccata*, a prelude.] A flourish on a trumpet; a fanfare. *Shak.*

†TŪCK'ET, *n.* [It. *tocchetto*, a ragout of fish.]

A steak or collop; — written also *tucet*. *Taylor.*

†TŪCK'ET-SŌ'NANCE, *n.* A tucket. *Shak.*

TŪCK'-NĒT, *n.* A small net for taking out pilchards from the large seine nets. *Simmonds.*

TŪDŌR-STYLE, *n.* (*Arch.*) A style of building common to the reigns of Henry VII. and his successors, including Elizabeth, characterized by a flat arch, shallow mouldings, and a profusion of panelling and other ornament; — called also *decorated English*. *Davis.*

TŪE'FALL, *n.* (*Arch.*) A building with a sloping roof only on one side. *Maunder.*

TŪE'-IR-ONS (-i-rnz), *n. pl.* The tongs used by a blacksmith. *Simmonds.*

†TŪ'EL, *n.* [Fr. *tuyau*.] The anus. *Skinner.*

TŪES'DAY (tūz/də), *n.* [A. S. *Twæsdæg*; *Tiw*, *Ty*, *Tū*, *Tug*, *Tuisco*, or *Tuesco*, the Saxon Mars, or god of war, and *dæg*, day; *day*; *Dut. dinsdag*; *Ger. dienstag*, *dinstag*; *Dan. tirsdag*; *Sw. tisdag*.] The third day of the week.

TŪ'FA, *n.* [L. *tofus*, *tophus*; It. *tufo*; Fr. *tuf*. — Ger. *tof*.] (*Min.*) A variety of volcanic rock, of an earthy texture, seldom very compact, and composed of an agglutination of fragments of scorix and loose materials ejected from a volcano; — called also *volcanic tuff*, or *volcanic tufa*. *Lyell.*

Calcareous tufa, a porous rock deposited by calcareous waters on their exposure to the air, and usually containing portions of plants and other organic substances incrustated with carbonate of lime. The more solid form of the same deposit is called *travertin*, into which calcareous tufa passes. — *Trachyte tufa*, a name applied to beds and irregular deposits of conglomerate composed of fragments of trachyte and other volcanic substances. *Hoblyn. Lyell.*

TŪ-FĀ'CEOUS (tū-fā'shus, 66), *a.* Relating to, consisting of, or resembling, tuff or tufa. *Lyell.*

TŪFF, *n.* (*Min.*) 1. A deposit of calcareous carbonate, from springs and streams; a volcanic rock. — See TUFFA. *Lyell.*

2. A porous, light, sandy, calcareous stone, suited to the construction of vaults; — written also *tuffa*. *Brande.*

TŪF-FŌŌN', *n.* A typhoon. — See TYPHOON.

TŪFT, *n.* [Fr. *touffe*. — Ger. *zopf*, a cue; Sw. *tofs*, a tuft. — *Richardson* suggests A. S. *top*, a summit or crest.]

1. A collection, as of threads, ribbons, or feathers, into a knot or bunch; a number of small things knitted or collected together to form one top or head; a knot; a cluster.

Tufts of hair hanging down their foreheads. *Hocktuyt.*

2. A cluster; a clump, as of matted grass. *Dryden.*

3. (*Bot.*) A dense cluster or head of flowers, which resemble a capitulum. *J. L. Smith.*

TŪFT, *v. a.* [*i.* TUFTED; *pp.* TUFTING, TUFTED.]

1. To separate or form into tufts. *Todd.*

2. To dress or adorn with a tuft or with tufts.

He tufted the shade.

Of many arts, this art is the most true. *Thomson.*

TŪFT'ED, *p. a.* 1. Growing in tufts or clusters.

Towers and battlements it sees

Boswell high in tufted trees. *Milton.*

2. Adorned with a tuft; wearing a crest as of feathers. "The tufted duck." *Yarrell.*

3. (*Bot.*) Noting leaves of an axillary branch so short that the bases of the leaves are in contact; fasciated. *Gray.*

TŪFT'-HŪNT-ER, *n.* A hanger-on to persons of quality; a parasite. [Eng.] *Halliwel.*

†TŪFT-TĀF'FA-TY, } *n.* A villous kind of silk;

†TŪFT-TĀF'FE-TĀ, } tufted taffety. *Beau. & Fl.*

TŪFT'Y, *a.* 1. Adorned or covered with tufts.

Both in the tufty fith and in the mossy fell. *Dryden.*

2. Growing or being in tufts or clusters.

Where tufty daisies nod at every gale. *Brown.*

TŪG, *v. a.* [A. S. *teogan*, *teon*, to draw; *Ger. ziehen*, to draw; *zug*, a pull, a tug; Sw. *tjuga*, to stretch. — Fr. *touer*, to tow.] [*i.* TUGGED; *pp.* TUGGING, TUGGED.] To pull or drag with great effort long continued; to draw; to haul; to pull.

There sweat, there strain, tug the laborious oar. *Roscommon.*

So weary with disasters, tugged with fortune. *Shak.*

TŪG, *v. n.* 1. To pull or draw with great effort.

There is tugging and pulling this way and that way. *Morr.*

The galley-slaves tug willing at their oar. *Dryden.*

2. To labor; to strive; to struggle; to wrestle.

Both tugging to be victors, breast to breast. *Shak.*

TŪG, *n.* 1. A long, hard pull; a great effort.

When Greeks joined Greeks, then was the tug of war. *N. Lee.*

2. A tow-boat. *Simmonds.*

3. A carriage for conveying timber, having four wheels. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*

4. A chain, strong rope, or leather strap, used as a trace. *Clarke.*

5. (*Mining*.) An iron hoop to which a tackle is affixed. *Watson.*

TŪG'SER, *n.* One who tugs or pulls. *Johnson.*

TŪG'SING-LY, *ad.* With tugging or hard pulling.



TUG'-IR-ON, *n.* An iron on the shaft of a wagon to hitch traces to. *Wright.*

TU-I-TION (tu-ish'yun), *n.* [*L. tuitio*; *tueor*, *tuitus*, to see, to protect; *Sp. tucion.*]

1. Guardianship; superintendence as by a tutor; protecting care; tutelage.

Proofs of an omnipotent tutum, whether against foreign powers or secret conspiracies. *Ep. Hall.*

2. Instruction, as by a tutor; the act or business of teaching; education.

Whatever classical instruction Sir Joshua received was under the tuition of his father. *Malone.*

3. "One defends another most effectually who imparts to him those principles and that knowledge whereby he shall be able to defend himself; and therefore our modern use of *tuition* as teaching is a deeper one than the earlier, which made it to mean external rather than this internal protection." *Trench.*

Syn.—See **EDUCATION**.

TU-I-TION-A-RY, *a.* Relating to tuition. *Clarke.*

TU-LA-MET'AL (-met'h, or met'al), *n.* An alloy of silver, copper, and lead; — so called from *Tula*, in Russia, where it is made. *Ure.*

TU-LIP, *n.* [*Pers. thoolyban*, or *toleban*. — *It. tulipano*; *Sp. tulipan*; *Old Fr. tulipan*; *Fr. tulipe*. — *Dut. tulip*; *Ger. tulpe*; *Dan. tulipan*; *Sw. tulpan*. — "The Persian word [*thoolyban* or *toleban*] also signifies a turban, and was probably applied to the tulip on account of the resemblance between the form of the flower and that article of dress." *P. Cye.*] (*Bot.*) The common name of bulbous plants of the genus *Tulipa*, much cultivated on account of the gay and various colors of their flowers: — a name applied also to the flower of plants of the genus *Tulipa*.

3. "The varieties of *tulip* are endless. *Tulipa Gesneriana* (the common garden tulip) may be called the king of florists' flowers, having been a prime object of attention with this class of cultivators for nearly three centuries. It appears to have been brought to Europe from Persia, by way of Constantinople, in 1559, and in a century afterwards to have become an object of considerable trade in the Netherlands, and a sort of mania among the growers, who bought and sold bulbs at prices amounting to £500. . . . The taste for tulips in England was at its greatest height about the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century. *London.*

TU-LIP-IST, *n.* A cultivator of tulips. *Browne.*

TU-LI-PO-MAN'-A, *n.* [*tulip* and *mania*.] A mania for cultivating or acquiring tulips. *P. Cye.*

TU-LIP-TRÉE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A beautiful American tree of the magnolia family, sometimes one hundred and forty feet high and eight or nine feet in diameter; white-wood; *Liriodendron tulipifera*. *Gray.*

4. "The tulip-tree has very smooth leaves, with two lateral lobes near the base, and two at the apex, which appear as if cut off abruptly by a broad, shallow notch. The corolla, which is about two inches broad, is greenish-yellow. *Gray.*

TU-LEE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A plain silk lace blonde or net, used in female head-dresses. *Simmonds.*

TU-LI-AN, *a.* In the style of, or pertaining to, Marcus Tullius Cicero; Ciceronian. *Clarke.*

TUM'BLE (tüm'bl), *v. n.* [*A. S. tumbian*; *Dut. tumelen*; *Ger. tumeln*, *tumeln*, to reel; *Dan. tumble*; *Sw. tumla*. — *It. tombolare*; *Sp. tumbar*; *Fr. tomber*.] [*z. TUMBLER*; *pp. TUMBLING*, *TUMBLER*.]

1. To roll; to heave; to toss; to pitch about.

While we lie tumbling in the hay. *Shak.*

A shoreless ocean tumbled round the globe. *Thomson.*

2. To fall suddenly; to fall over; to stumble; to trip; — to roll down violently.

Now Phaeton hath tumbled from his car. *Shak.*

Sisyphus lifts his stone up the hill; which carried to the top, it immediately tumbles to the bottom. *Addison.*

3. To fall tumultuously in numbers or quantities; to come down overwhelmingly.

When riches come by the course of inheritance and testaments, they come tumbling upon a man. *Bacon.*

4. To play tricks by various libations and motions of the body, as a mountebank.

A Christmas gambol, or a tumbling trick. *Shak.*

Tumbling-home, (*Naut.*) a phrase noting the condition of a ship's sides when they fall in above the bends; — the opposite of *well-sided*. *Dana.*

TUM'BLE, *v. a.* 1. To turn over; to throw about in order to search or examine.

Tumbling it over and over in his thoughts. *Bacon.*

They tumbled all their little quivers o'er, To choose propitious shafts. *Prior.*

2. To throw down or about; to pitch or fling down violently or in disorder.

And tumble me into some loathsome pit. *Shak.*

3. To disturb; to rumple; to derange; to disorder; as, "To tumble a bed." *Clarke.*

TUM'BLE, *n.* The act of tumbling; a fall; a rolling over.

TUM'BLE-DOWN, *a.* Ready to fall down; tottering; as, "An old tumble-down shed." *Clarke.*

TUM'BLE-DÜNG, *n.* (*Ent.*) A species of beetle which rolls about balls of dung containing its eggs. *Goldsmith.*

TUM'BLER, *n.* 1. One who tumbles; one who shows tricks or feats in tumbling; an acrobat; a juggler; a posture-master. "A tumbler's hoop." *Shak.*

2. A drinking-glass without a foot; — so called because originally it had a pointed base, and could not be set down with any liquor in it without its tumbling or falling over. *Fairholt.*

3. (*Ornith.*) A very small variety of the domestic pigeon; — so called from its habit of falling backwards when on the wing. *Wood.*

4. A sort of dog taught to tumble for the purpose of inveigling game. *Hudibras.*

5. (*Mech.*) A kind of latch in a lock, which, by means of a spring, detains the shot-bolt in its place, until a key lifts it, and leaves the bolt at liberty. *Simmonds.*

TUM'BLING, *n.* The act of one who tumbles.

TUM'BLING-BAY, *n.* An overflow or weir in a canal. *Clarke.*

TUM'BREL, *n.* [*Fr. tombereau*.]

1. A dung-cart; a muck-cart; a rough cart. Like a slain deer, the tumbrel brings him home. *Couper.*

2. (*Mil.*) A covered cart used for implements of pioneers or artillery stores. *Stoquer.*

3. (*Law.*) A ducking-stool, — formerly used for the punishment of scold; a trebuchet; a cucking-stool. *Whishaw.*

4. A sort of circular cage or crib formed of osiers or twigs, used, in some parts of England, for feeding sheep in the winter. *Farm. Ency.*

TUM'E-FAC-TION, *n.* [*It. tumefazione*; *Fr. tumefaction*.] The act of swelling or the state of being swelled; a tumor; a swelling. *Arbutnot.*

TUM'E-FY, *v. a.* [*L. tumefacio*; *tumidus*, tumid, swollen, and *facio*, to make; *It. tumefare*; *Sp. tumefacto*; *Fr. tumefier*.] [*z. TUMEFIED*; *pp. TUMEFYING*, *TUMEFIED*.] To swell; to make to swell; to inflate; to distend. *Sharp.*

TUM'E-FY, *v. n.* To swell; to puff up. *Smart.*

TUM'ID, *a.* [*L. tumidus*; *tumeo*, to swell; *It. & Sp. tumido*; *Fr. tumido*.]

1. Being swelled; inflated; puffed up; distended; enlarged; swelling; swollen.

As from his tumid urn when Nilus spreads His genial tides abroad. *Glover.*

2. Protuberant; raised above the level.

So high as heaved the tumid hills. *Milton.*

3. Pompous; boastful; turgid; bombastic.

Shall gentle Coleridge pass unnoticed here, To turgid ode and tumid stanza dear? *Byron.*

Syn.—See **TURGID**.

TU-MID'-TY, *n.* The state of being tumid; a swelled state; tumidness. *Boswell.*

TUM'ID-LY, *ad.* In a tumid form. *Smart.*

TUM'ID-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being tumid; a swelled state; tumidity. *Smart.*

TUM'MALS, *n.* (*Mining.*) A great quantity or heap. *Watson.*

TUM'MOR, *n.* [*L. tumor*, from *tumeo*, to swell; *Fr. tumeur*.]

1. (*Med.*) A morbid swelling or prominence, of greater or less size, developed in some part of the body. *Dunglison.*

3. "Cullen defines a tumor to be a partial swelling without inflammation. Sauvages restricts the term to a rising formed by the congestion of a fluid; and he calls *excrecences* those which have a fleshy or osseous consistence. Boyer defines it any preternatural eminence developed on any part of the body. Good uses it synonymously with *tubercle*. Boyer's is the best general definition. Tumors differ greatly from each other, according to their seat, the organs interested, their nature, &c." *Dunglison.*

2. Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur; bombast. [*R.*] *Wotton.*

TUM'ORED, *a.* Distended; swelled. [*R.*] *Junius.*

TUM'OR-OÜS, *a.* 1. Swelling; tumid; protuberant; distended. [*R.*] *Cudworth.*

2. Pompous; bombastic; turgid; tumid. [*R.*] *Wotton.*

Almost tumorous in his looks and gestures.

TÜMP, *n.* The knoll of a hill. [*R.*] *Ainsworth.*

TÜMP, *v. a.* 1. (*Hort.*) To fence about with earth, as trees or plants. *Johnson.*

2. To draw; to drag, as deer, &c., after being killed. [*Local*, U. S.] *Bartlett.*

TÜMP'-LINE, *n.* A strap placed across the forehead to assist a man in carrying a pack on his back. [*Local*, U. S.] *Bartlett.*

TÜM'TÜM, *n.* A kind of food used in the West Indies, made of boiled plantain. *Bartlett.*

TÜMU-LAR, *a.* [*L. tumulus*, a heap.] Consisting in a heap; in the form of a mound. *Smart.*

† **TÜMU-LATE**, *v. a.* [*L. tumulo*, *tumulatus*.] To cover with a mound; to bury. *Bailey.*

† **TÜMU-LATE**, *v. n.* To swell; to be tumid.

His heart begins to rise, and his passions to tumult and ferment into a storm. *Wilkins.*

TÜMU-LOSE, *a.* [*L. tumulosus*.] Full of hillocks; tumulous. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

† **TÜMU-LÖS'-TY**, *n.* [*L. tumulus*, a mound.] State of being tumulose; hilliness. *Bailey.*

TÜMU-LOÜS, *a.* Full of small hills or mounds; tumulose. [*R.*] *Knowles.*

TÜMÜLT, *n.* [*L. tumultus*; *tumeo*, to swell; *It. & Sp. tumulto*; *Fr. tumulte*.]

1. A promiscuous, noisy commotion in a multitude; an uproar; a riot; a row. *Shak.*

Which stilleth the noise of the seas, the noise of their waves, and the tumult of the people. *Ps. lxxv. 7.*

2. A stir; a noisy, violent commotion or agitation; an irregular violence; a confused noise.

What stir is this? What tumult's in the heavens? *Shak.*

3. A state of agitation or high excitement; a ferment. "A tumult of grief." *Johnson.*

In the night, however, the tumult of their minds having subsided, and given way to reflection, they sighed often and loud. *Cool.*

† **TÜMÜLT**, *v. n.* To make a tumult; to be in wild commotion. *Milton.*

† **TÜMÜLT-ER**, *n.* A maker of tumults. *Milton.*

TÜ-MÜLT'-U-A-RI-LY, *ad.* In a tumultuary manner; tumultuously. [*R.*] *Sandys.*

TÜ-MÜLT'-U-A-RI-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being tumultuary; turbulence. *King Charles.*

TÜ-MÜLT'-U-A-RY (tü-mült'yü-a-ré), *a.* [*L. tumultuarius*; *It. & Sp. tumultuario*; *Fr. tumultuaire*.]

1. Disorderly; confused; tumultuous; riotous. "A tumultuary conflict." *K. Charles.*

2. Unquiet; restless; agitated; stormy.

When I have passed the boisterous sea and swelling billows of this tumultuary life. *Howell.*

Syn.—See **TUMULTUOUS**.

† **TÜ-MÜLT'-U-ATE**, *v. n.* [*L. tumultuor*, *tumultuatum*; *It. tumultuare*; *Sp. tumultuar*.] To make a tumult; to be in great agitation. *South.*

† **TÜ-MÜLT'-U-A-TION**, *n.* [*L. tumultuatio*.] Confused agitation; commotion. *Boyle.*

TÜ-MÜLT'-U-OÜS (tü-mült'yü-üs), *a.* [*L. tumultuosus*; *It. & Sp. tumultuoso*; *Fr. tumultueux*.]

1. Conducted with violence; given up to tumult; tumultuary; riotous; uproarious.

As if that there were some tumultuous affray. *Spenser.*

The workmen . . . very seldom derive any advantage from the violence of those tumultuous combinations. *South.*

2. Restless; disturbed; agitated; unquiet.

Now rolling, bolts in his tumultuous breast. *Milton.*

3. Turbulent; violent; exciting tumult.

At once tumultuous shouts and clamors rise. *Dryden.*

Syn.—The following terms are all applied to that which is contrary to order and quiet: A tumultuous mob or assembly; a tumultuary meeting or conflict; turbulent passions; seditious practice; mutinous spirit; disorderly conduct; violent proceeding; unruly or riotous multitude.

TÜ-MÜLT'-U-OÜS-LY, *ad.* In a tumultuous manner; with confusion and violence. *Bacon.*

TÜ-MÜLT'-U-OÜS-NÉSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being tumultuous. *Hammond.*

TŪ' MU-LŪS, n. [pl. *tŭ' mu-lŭ*.] [L., from *tumeo*, to swell.] An artificial mound, often covering a tomb or sepulchre; a barrow. *Hamilton.*

TŪN, n. [A. S. *tunne*, a butt, a tub; Ger. *tonne*; Dut. *ton*; Gael & Sw. *timn*; Dan. *tonde*; Ir. *tonna*.—Low L. *tonna*; Fr. *tonne*, *tonneau*; Sp. & Port. *tonel*.—See **TŌN**.]

1. A large cask. *Milton.*
2. (Wine-measure.) The measure of four hogsheads, or 252 gallons. *Simmonds.*
3. A large quantity. [Proverbially.]

Draw tuns of blood out of thy country's breast. *Shak.*

4. A weight of 2240 lbs.—See **TŌN**. *Johnson.*
5. † A drunkard. [Burlesque.] *Dryden.*

Tun is the usual orthography when a large cask or a wine measure is meant; *ton* when a weight of 20 cwt., the space in a ship, or a measure of timber is meant. *Brande.*

TŪN, v. a. To put into casks; to barrel. *Boyle.*

TŪN'-BLE, a. 1. That may be tuned.

2. Harmonious; musical; tuneful.

Your eyes are *tuned* and in *tuneful* sweet air. *Shak.*

TŪN'-BLE-NĒSS, n. Harmony; melodiousness; melody; tunefulness. *Sherwood.*

TŪN'-BLE, ad. Harmoniously; musically; melodiously; tunefully. *Skelton.*

TŪN'-BĒL-LĪED (*nŭn'bĕl-lĭd*), *a.* Shaped like a tun; having a large, protuberant belly. *Smart.*

TŪN'-BRIDGE-WARE, n. Fancy articles, as work-boxes, desks, trays, &c., made of ornamented woods, and highly wrought and polished, manufactured at Tunbridge Wells, Eng. *Davis.*

† **TŪN'-DĪSH, n.** A tunnel or funnel. *Shak.*

Filling a bottle with a *tun-dish*. *Shak.*

TŪNE, n. [Gr. *trōs*, tone, accent; *trōs*, to stretch; L. *tonus*; It. *tono*; Sp. *tono*; Fr. *ton*; & Sw. *ton*; Dut. *toon*; Dan. *tone*.—W. *tŭn*.]

1. (*Mus*) A rhythmical or measured series of musical notes, agreeably related, for a single voice or instrument; an air; a melody:—sometimes also applied, but less properly, to a melody with its accompanying voices or harmony:—the state of being neither above nor below the true pitch, as a note or tone;—the state of the true sounds, or sounds rightly mixed and tempered to each other, as of a voice, or an instrument:—the state of harmonizing together, as a choir, an orchestra; concord; harmony. *Dwight.*

While time she chanted snatches of old tunes. *Shak.*
Tunes and airs have in themselves some affinity with the affections; as, merry tunes, doleful tunes, solemn tunes, tunes inclining men's minds to pity, warlike tunes. *Bacon.*
It is the lark that sings so out of tune.
Straining harsh discords and unpleasing sharps. *Shak.*
Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh. *Shak.*

2. Harmony; agreement; order; concert of parts; unity of movement.

A continual Parliament, I thought, would but keep the commonwealth in a perpetual state of confusion and vigor. *King Charles.*

3. The fit state for use or application; the proper or normal state; the right disposition or temper; the proper mood or humor.

A child will learn three times as much when he is in *tune* as he will, with double the time and pains, when he goes awkwardly or is dragged unwillingly to it. *Locke.*

The poor, distressed Lear is in the town.
Who sometime, in his better tune, remembers
What we are come about. *Shak.*

TŪNE, v. a. [i. **TUNED**; pp. **TUNING**, **TUNED**.]

1. To put into tune, or proper musical state. Ten thousand thousand of legs at once go loose; Lost all the tune them, all their power and use. *Cowper.*
2. To sing or play harmoniously.

Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling tune his praise. *Milton.*

3. To put into order so as to produce the proper or desired effect. *Shak.*

TŪNE, v. n. 1. To form accordant musical sounds.

Whilst, tuning to the water's fall,
The small birds sang to her. *Drayton.*

2. To utter inarticulate musical sounds with the voice; to sing without using words. *Johnson.*

TŪNE'FUL, a. Musical; harmonious. *Watts.*

Amid the *tuneful* choir. *Dryden.*

TŪNE'FUL-LY, ad. In a tuneful manner. *Atter'y.*

TŪNE'LESS, a. Unharmonious; unmusical; discordant. "Thy *tuneless* serenade." *Cowley.*

TŪN'ER, n. One who tunes. *Shak.*

TŪNG'STATE, n. (*Chem.*) An oxy-salt composed of tungstic acid and a base. *Graham.*

TŪNG'STĒN, n. [Sw. *tung*, heavy, and *sten*, a stone.]

1. A very hard, brittle metal, having the color and lustre of tin, and extremely difficult of fusion; inferior only to platinum and gold in specific gravity, being more than seventeen times as heavy as water; burning when heated to redness in a pulverulent state, and becoming converted into tungstic acid. *Miller. Graham.*

2. (*Min.*) Tungstate of lime; scheelite. *Dana.*

TŪNG'STĒN-Ō'CHRE (*ŏ'kr*), *n.* (*Min.*) A bright-yellow or yellowish-green mineral, occurring in cubic crystals, and also pulverulent and earthy, and consisting of pure tungstic acid;—called also *tungstic-ochre*, and *wolframine*. *Dana.*

TŪNG'STĪC, a. (*Chem.*) Noting an oxide composed of one equivalent of tungsten and two equivalents of oxygen; binoxide of tungsten;—also noting an acid composed of one equivalent of tungsten, and three equivalents of oxygen. *Graham.*

TŪN'HŌOF, n. (*Bot.*) Ground-ivy. *Johnson.*

TŪN'IC, n. [L. *tunica*; It. *tunica*, *tonica*; Sp. *tunica*; Fr. *tunique*.]

1. (*Roman Ant.*) A woollen under-garment worn by the Romans of both sexes. *Arbutnot.*

The *tunic* was girded with a belt round the waist, but was usually worn loose when a person was at home or wished to be at his ease. The *tunic* worn by men commonly had short sleeves, and terminated a little above the knee. That worn by women was larger and longer, and always had sleeves. *W. Smith.*

2. (*Rom. Cath. Ch.*) A long under-garment worn by the clergy when officiating. *Wright.*

3. (*Anat.*) A name given to different membranes which envelop organs; as, "The *timcs* of the eye, stomach, and bladder." *Dunglison.*

4. (*Bot.*) The outer covering of the tunicated bulb, as that of the onion, consisting of thin, membranous, and cohering scales. *Lindley.*

TŪN'-CA-RY, n. [L. *tunica*, a tunic.] (*Zool.*) A mollusk of the class *Tunicata*. *Baird.*

TŪN'-CĀ' TĀ, n. pl. (*Zool.*) A class of acephalous mollusks protected by a leather-like tunic, and without organs of locomotion. *Baird.*

TŪN'-CĀTE, } a. [L. *tunicatus*.] (*Bot.*) Not-
TŪN'-CĀT-ĒD, } ing bulbs composed of broad
and concentric scales, forming successive coats, as in the onion. *Gray.*

TŪN'-CLE, n. [L. *tunicula*, a little tunic.]

1. A natural covering; an integument. *Ray.*
2. † (*Ecol.*) A kind of cope worn by the officiating clergy. *Bale.*

TŪN'ING, n. The act of singing or playing in concert:—the act of putting into tune. *Milton.*

TŪN'ING-FŌRK, n. (*Mus.*) An instrument of steel about three inches long, consisting of two prongs and a handle, and which, being struck against a table or other substance, produces the tone to which it was originally set. *Moore.*

TŪN'ING-HĀM'MER, n. (*Mus.*) A steel or iron utensil used in tuning harpsichords and pianofortes. *Moore.*

TŪN'N'ŠI-AN (*tu-nĭzh'e-an*), *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Tunis or its inhabitants. *Earnshaw.*

TŪN'N'ŠI-AN, n. (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant of Tunis. *Sharo.*

TŪNK, n. A sharp blow. [Vulgar.] *Wright.*

TŪNK'ER, n. [Ger. *tunken*, to dip.] (*Ecol.*) One of a religious sect;—a subdivision of the Baptists, found chiefly in Pennsylvania;—called also *Drinkers*. *Brande.*

TŪN'NAGE, n. See **TŌNNAGE**. *Arbutnot.*

TŪN'NEL, n. [Fr. *tonnelle*, a tunnel-net; *tunnel*, a tunnel.—A dim. of *tun*. *Tooke*.—See **TŪN**.]

1. The passage in a chimney for the conveyance of smoke; a funnel; a chimney-flue. [E.]

And one great chimney, whose long *tunnel* thence
The smoke forth threw. *Spenser.*

2. A conical vessel with a broad mouth at one end and a tube at the other, for transferring a liquid from one vessel into another; a funnel.

For the help of the hearing, make an instrument like a *tunnel*, the narrow part of the bigness of the hole of the ear, and the broader end much larger. *Bacon.*

3. A net resembling a funnel for pouring liquid into a vessel. *Johnson.*

4. (*Engineering.*) A subterranean passage for a canal or a road.

Tunnels have been formed in order to connect points which were not accessible by an open passage except at an enormous cost, but, in general, tunnels are formed through hills, in order to avoid the expense of an open cutting. *Tomlinson.*

TŪN'NEL, v. a. [i. **TUNNELLED**; pp. **TUNNEL-LING**, **TUNNELLED**.]

1. To form like a tunnel. *Derham.*
2. To catch in a net. *Johnson.*
3. To reticulate, as network. [R.] *Derham.*
4. To make a tunnel or passage through; as, "To *tunnel* a hill for a railroad." *Hayward.*

TŪN'NEL-KĪLN (*-kĭl*), *n.* A kiln in which coal is burnt. *Clarke.*

TŪN'NEL-LĪNG, n. The act or process of cutting a tunnel, as through a hill. *Tomlinson.*

TŪN'NEL-NĒT, n. A net with a wide mouth at one end and a narrow one at the other. *Clarke.*

TŪN'NEL-PĪT, n. A tunnel-shaft. *Clarke.*

TŪN'NEL-SHĀFT, n. A pit or shaft sunk to give air to workmen or light to a tunnel, or to facilitate the raising of earth and stones to the surface. *Simmonds.*

TŪN'NY, n. [Gr. *thynnus*; *thyns*, to rush, to dart; L. *thynnus*, *thynnus*; It. *tonno*; Sp. *atun*; Fr. *thon*.] (*Ich.*) An acanthopterygious fish of the genus *Thynnus*, particularly the *Thynnus vulgaris*, one of the largest of marine fishes, sometimes measuring upwards of eight feet in length, and weighing from 1000 to 1800 pounds. *Baird.*



Tunny (*Thynnus vulgaris*).

TŪP, n. A ram. [Local, Eng.] *Holloway.*

TŪP, v. n. [i. **TUPPED**; pp. **TUPPING**, **TUPPED**.]

To butt, like a ram. *Johnson.*

TŪP, v. a. To cover, as a ram; to rut. *Shak.*

TŪ'PE-LŌ, n. (*Bot.*) The common name of North American trees of the genus *Nyssa*, of the dogwood family;—called also *peppertree*, and *sour gum-tree*. *Gray.*

TŪP'MAN, n. A breeder of tups. [R.] *Halliwel.*

TŪR'BAN, n. [It. & Sp. *turbante*; Fr. *turban*.]

1. The usual head-dress of the Turks, Persians, and other Orientals. *Bacon.*
2. "It consists of two parts: a quilted cap, without brim, fitted to the head, and a sash, scarf, or shawl, usually of cotton or linen, artfully wound about the cap, and sometimes hanging down the neck." *Brande.*

3. A head-dress worn by ladies. *Simmonds.*

3. (*Conch.*) The whorls of a shell. *Clarke.*

† **TŪR'BAND, n.** A turban. *Shak.*

TŪR'BANĒD (*-bān*), *a.* Wearing a turban. *Shak.*

TŪR'BAN-SHĒLL, n. A popular name given to echinoderms of the genus *Cidaris*. *Wright.*

† **TŪR'BANT, n.** A turban. *Milton.*

TŪR'BAN-TŌP, n. (*Bot.*) A fungus or mushroom of the genus *Helvella*. *Wright.*

TŪR'BA-RY, n. [Low L. *turbaria*; *turba*, a turf.] (*Eng. Lan.*) A right or liberty of digging turf:—a place where turf is dug. *Cowell.*

Common of *turbary*, a liberty of digging turf upon another man's ground in common with the owner or with other persons. *Burrill.*

TŪR'BETH, n. See **TURPETH**. *Wiseman.*

TŪR'BID, a. [L. *turbidus*; *turba*, a tumult; It. *torbido*; Sp. *turbido*.]

1. Having lees or sediment stirred up; not clear; thick; muddy; roiled. *Bacon.*

The ordinary springs, which were before clear, fresh, and limpid, become thick and *turbid* as long as the earthquake lasts. *Woodward.*

2. Vexed; disquieted; disturbed. [R.]

Turbid intervals . . . use to attend close prisoners. *Hollowell.*

TŪR'BID'-TY, n. State of being turbid. *Smart.*

TŪR'BID-LY, ad. 1. In a turbid manner.

2. Haughtily; proudly. [R.] [A Latinism.]

One of great merit *turbidly* resents them. *Young.*

TŪR'BID-NĒSS, n. The quality or the state of being turbid; muddiness. *Johnson.*

TUR-BIL-LION (tur-bil'yun), *n.* [Fr. *tourbillon*.] A whirl; a vortex. *Clarke.*

TUR-BI-NATE, *v. n.* [L. *turbo*, *turbis*, a whirl, a top.] To revolve like a top; to whirl. [R.]

TUR-BI-NATE, { *a.* [L. *turbidus*.]
TUR-BI-NAT-ED, { 1. Whirling, like a top. "Its [Mercury's] *turbidated* or diurnal motion." *Hist. Royal. Soc.*

Let mechanism here produce a spiral and *turbidated* motion of the whole moved body. *Bentley.*

2. Wreathed conically from a larger base to a kind of apex. "A *turbidated* shell." *Idler.*

3. (Bot.) Inversely conical, or top-shaped, as the fruit of *Nelumbium*. *Gray.*

TUR-BI-NÁ-TION, *n.* [L. *turbinatio*.] The act of spinning or revolving like a top. *Cocheram.*

TUR-BINE, *n.* (*Hydraulics*.) A hydraulic motor, consisting of a wheel, of guide curves for directing water into the wheel, and of various other parts. In one of its most common forms, it has the wheel horizontal and submerged, with a series of vertical, curved floats at the periphery, and a shaft passing through a vertical tube extending through a cast-iron flume, the circular bottom of which is in the wheel, and over the depressed central part of the wheel. The wheel is propelled by water issuing horizontally from the lowest part of the flume, and with such directions, derived from guide curves affixed to the bottom of the flume, as to act on all the floats at the same time, and flow out of the wheel at its periphery.

Nearly one half of the power of the water due to its fall, is expended in giving velocity to the water before it strikes the floats, the water being then so directed that each particle moves in nearly the same direction as the part of the float first struck by it. The particle, and the part of the float struck by it, have a velocity nearly equal to that which a body acquires by falling freely through a distance equal to half the fall of the water. The other half of the power, due to the fall of the water, is chiefly expended in pressing the water obliquely against the floats in such a way that the velocity possessed by any particle at the instant of striking the float, is gradually diminished till it is nearly expended, when the particle leaves the wheel. The particle has much less velocity during the latter part of the time it acts in propelling the floats than the part of the float it then acts on; and the propulsion, then exerted by it, results from the obliquity of the two motions to each other. If the parts of any *turbine* are not accurately adapted to each other, it wastes much of the power of the water; but good *turbines* utilize a larger part of the power of the water than any other hydraulic motor in use.

The term *turbine*, when used without any qualifying word, is commonly restricted to *turbines* in which the water passes out at the periphery. In the figure, the inner curves represent the stationary guide curves, and the outer curves, the floats or buckets of the wheel. *U. A. Boyden.*

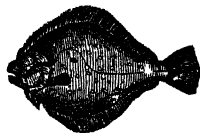
"Professor Peirce exhibited a drawing of a bucket of a *turbine* wheel, constructed by Mr. U. A. Boyden, experiments upon which, conducted with the most scrupulous care, had shown it to produce an effect equal to eighty-eight per cent. of the power expended; and he stated that some of Mr. Boyden's wheels had given the astonishing result of ninety-two per cent. of this power." *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* for 1850.

TUR-BIT, *n.* A variety of the domestic pigeon.

TUR-BITH, *n.* See **TURPETH**. *Wiseman.*

TUR-BOT, *n.* [Fr. *turbot*. — Dut. *turbot*. — Scaliger thinks from *L. turbo*, a top.]

1. (Ich.) A sub-brachial malacopterygious fish, of the family *Pleuronectidae*; *Rhombus maximus*. It is one of the largest of the flat-fishes, and is considered the best. *Yarrell.*



Turbot (*Rhombus maximus*).

2. A name often given to the halibut. [Scot.]

TUR-BU-LÉNCÉ, *n.* [L. *turbulentia*; It. *turbolenza*; Sp. *turbulencia*; Fr. *turbulence*.] Quality or state of being turbulent; tumult; tumultuousness; confusion; disorder; commotion.

Escaped the windy *turbulence* of heaven. *Faucher.*

I came to calm thy *turbulence* of mind. *Dryden.*

TUR-BU-LÉN-CY, *n.* Turbulence. *Milton.*

TUR-BU-LÉNT, *a.* [L. *turbulentus*; It. *turbolento*; Sp. *turbulento*; Fr. *turbulent*.]

1. Raising agitation or commotion; agitated.

Nor envied them the grape, Whose head that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes. *Milton.*

2. Exposed to commotion; liable to agitation.

And full of peace, now *tost* and *turbulent*. *Milton.*

3. Tumultuous; violent; riotous; disorderly.

And, making the succession doubtful, rent This *now-got* state, and left it *turbulent*. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See **FACTIOUS**, **LOUD**, **TUMULTUOUS**, **VIOLENT**.

TUR-BU-LÉNT-LY, *ad.* In a turbulent manner; tumultuously; violently. *Sherwood.*

TUR-CÍSM [tur'sizm, W. F. Sm. *Wb. Wr.*; tur-kizm, S. K.], *n.* The religion, manners, or character of the Turks. "For of *Turkism*." *Shypp.*

Preferring *Turkism* to Christianity. *Atterbury.*

TUR-COÍŠ' (tur-kéz'), *n.* See **TURKOIS**. *Johnson.*

TURC-O-MÁN, *n.*; pl. **TURC-O-MÁNŠ**. A native or an inhabitant of Turcomania. *P. Cyc.*

TURD, *n.* [A. S. *torā*.] Dung. [Low.] *Bailey.*

TUR-DÍ-DÆ, *n. pl.* [L. *turdus*, a thrush.] (*Ornith.*) A family of dentirostral birds of the order *Passeres*, including the sub-families *Formicariinae*, *Turdinae*, *Timalinae*, *Oriolininae*, and *Pyronotinae*, thrushes. *Gray.*

TUR-DÍ-NÆ, *n. pl.* [See **TURDÍDÆ**.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of dentirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Turdidae*; thrushes. *Gray.*

TU-RĒN', *n.* [Fr. *terrene*.] A deep table-vessel for soup. *Goldsmith.*

TURF, *n.*; pl. **TURFS**; + **TURVES**. [A. S. *turf*; Dut. *turf*; Old Dut., Ger., Sw., & Ice. *torf*. — Sp. *turba*; Fr. *tourbe*. — Arab. *turb*, dust, clod.]

1. A thin layer of soil held together by the roots of grass; a clod covered with grass; greensward; sward; sod.

They left me weary on a grassy *turf*. *Milton.*

I with green *turfs* would grateful altars raise. *Dryden.*

2. A term sometimes applied to peat, when cut and dried for fuel. *Farm. Ency.*

3. A race-course or the practice of horse-racing. *Porter.*

TURF, *v. a.* [*i.* **TURFED**; *pp.* **TURFING**, **TURFED**.]

To cover with turfs, or as with turfs.

The face of the bank next the sea is *turfed*. *Mortimer.*

TURF-BUILT (-bult), *a.* Built or formed of turf.

"Thy *turf-built* shrine." *Warton.*

TURF-CLAD, *a.* Covered with turf.

The *turf-clad* heap of mould. *Keoz.*

TURF-CÓV-ERED, *a.* Covered with turf.

TURF-DRAIN, *n.* A drain filled with turf. *Clarke.*

TURF-EN, *a.* Made of turf. *Wright.*

TURF-HEDGE, *n.* A fence made of turf. *Clarke.*

TURF-HOUSE, *n.* A shed of turf. *Simmonds.*

TURF-I-NÉSS, *n.* The quality or the state of abounding with turf or turfs. *Johnson.*

TURF-ING, *n.* The act or the operation of laying down turf, or of covering with turf. *Wright.*

TURF-ING-IR-ON (-i-urn), *n.* An implement for paring off turf. *Wright.*

TURF-ING-SPÁDE, *n.* An implement for paring off turf; a turf-spade. *Wright.*

TURF-ÍTE, *n.* One addicted to the turf or race-course; — a blackleg. *Clarke.*

TURF-LESS, *a.* Destitute of turf. *Savage.*

TURF-MOSS, *n.* Mossy or boggy land. *Smart.*

TURF-SPÁDE, *n.* A kind of spade used for cutting turf; a turfing-spade. *Simmonds.*



Mimus polyglottus.

TURF-Y, *a.* Abounding, covered with, or built of, turf. "Thy *turfy* mountains." *Shak.*

A crimson stream the *turfy* altar stains. *Vernon.*

TUR-GENT, *a.* [L. *turgeo*, *turgens*, to swell out.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid; turgid. *Thomson.*

TUR-GESCE, *v. n.* [L. *turgesco*.] To swell; to be inflated. [R.] *Dr. Francis.*

TUR-GÉS-CÉNCÉ, { *n.* [L. *turgesco*, to begin to
TUR-GÉS-CÉN-CY, { swell; Fr. *turgescence*.]

1. The act of swelling or the state of being swelled; swelling; turgidity. *Brown.* *Swift.*

2. Empty magnificence or show. *Johnson.*

3. (Med.) Superabundance of humors in any part of the body. *Dunghlson.*

TUR-GÉS-CENT, *a.* Growing large; swelling. *Ash.*

TUR-GÉS-CÍ-BLE, *a.* That may be inflated or made turgid. *Dr. Arnold.*

TUR-GÍD, *a.* [L. *turgidus*; *turgeo*, to swell; It. *turgido*; Fr. *turgide*.]

1. Swelled; swollen; puffed out; distended.

The sucker, lying and playing always under water, is kept still, *tu gid*, and plump. *Boyle.*

2. Pompous; tumid; bombastic; inflated.

The sublime rejects mean, low, or trivial expressions; but it is equally an enemy to such as are *turgid*. *Blair.*

3. (Bot.) Thick, as if swollen; slightly swelling. *Lindley.*

Syn. — *Tu gid* and *tumid* both signify inflated or swollen. *Tumid* waves; *turgid* or *tumid* expressions or language, a *turgid*, inflated, or bombastic style; a pompous manner.

TUR-GÍD-I-TY, *n.* 1. The state of being turgid or swelled; swelling; distention. *Arbutnot.*

2. Pompousness; bombast; inflated style.

A simple, clear, harmonious style, which, taken as a model, may be followed without leading the novice either into *turgidity* or obscurity. *Cumberland.*

TUR-GÍD-LY, *ad.* In a turgid manner. *Clarke.*

TUR-GÍD-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being turgid; turgidity; turgescence. *Warburton.*

+ **TUR-GÍD-OÜS**, *a.* Turgid; swollen. *B. Jonson.*

TUR-GÍTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A reddish-brown mineral consisting of sesquioxide of iron and water.

TUR-RÍ-Ō, *n.*; pl. **TUR-RÍ-Ō-NĒŠ**. [L.] (*Bot.*) A young shoot or sucker springing out of the ground, as a shoot of asparagus. *Gray.*

TUR-RÍ-Q-NÍF-ER-OÜS, *a.* [L. *turio*, a shoot, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing turiones. *Clarke.*

TURK, *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Turkey.

2. A Mahometan.

Have mercy upon all Jews, *Turks*, infidels, and heretics. *Common Prayer.*

TURKEY (tur'ke), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A large gallinaceous fowl of the family *Phasianidae*, or pheasants, and genus *Meleagris*, a native of America, and much esteemed for food. — See **MELAGRINE**.

"The name of turkey is said to have been given to this bird in England from a mistaken notion that it came originally from Turkey." *Baird.*

TURKEY-BÜZZÁRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A large rapacious bird of the family *Vulturidae* and genus *Cathartes*, inhabiting the western continent from Nova Scotia to Terra del Fuego, but most numerous in the southern portions of the United States; *Cathartes aura*. It is a true carion-feeder, and possesses a wonderful facility for finding out its prey. It may generally be known at a distance by its lofty soaring and elegant flight. *Wilson.* *Baird.*

TURKEY-CÁR-PET, *n.* A carpet made entirely of wool, the loops being larger than those of Brussels carpeting, and always cut, which gives it the appearance of velvet. *Simmonds.*

TURKEY-CÓCK, *n.* The male of the turkey.

TURKEY-BĒN, *n.* The female of the turkey. *Ash.*

TURKEY-ÖİL-STÖNE, *n.* A Turkey-stone.



Common turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*).



Turkey-buzzard.

TUR KEY-PÖÖT, n. A young turkey. *Bailey.*

TUR KEY-RĒD, n. A fine and durable red, dyed upon calico and woollen cloth, the coloring matter being madder. *Brande.*

TURKEY-STONE, n. A variety of argillaceous slate, used for sharpening instruments; — called also *oil-stone*, *whetstone*, *hone*, and *novaculite*. *Cleveland.*

See The power of *turkey-stone* to sharpen instruments, by which it may be cut or scratched, is due to the silicious particles it contains. *Cleveland.*

TURK'ISH, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, Turkey or the Turks. *Walsh.*

TURK'ISH-LY, ad. In the Turkish manner; according to the way of the Turks. *Qu. Rev.*

TURK'ISH-NESS, n. The religion, manners, or character of the Turks; Turcism. *Ascham.*

TURK'ISM, n. A Turkish idiom, or a peculiarity of Turkish character, customs, &c. *Clarke.*

TUR'KLE (tūr'kl), n. A turtle. — See **TURTLE**. *Moore.*

TURK'MAN, n.; pl. TURK'MANŞ. See **TURCOMAN**.

TUR-KOİŞ', or TUR-KÖİŞ' [tūr-kez', W. P. F.; tur-kāz', N. E. J.; tur-kotz', Sin.; tur-kwōz', W. P.] n. [Fr. *turquoise*, from *Turquie*.] (*Min.*) A blue or light-green mineral; turquoise. *Cleveland.*

TURKS'-CĀP, n. (Bot.) A species of lily; *Lilium Martagon*; — a species of cactus; melon-thistle; *Melocactus communis*. *Wood.*

TURKS'-HEAD, n. 1. (Bot.) Turk's-cap; *Meibomia communis*. *Wright.*

2. (Naut.) A kind of knot worked upon a rope with a piece of small line. *Dana.*

TURKS'-TÜR-BAN, n. (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Ranunculus*, or crow-foot. *Wright.*

TUR'LU-PİNS, n. pl. (French Eccl. Hist.) One of the popular by-names by which the sectaries of the 14th century, the precursors of the Reformation, were distinguished; — called elsewhere *Beghards*, *Picards*, &c. *Brande.*

†TÜRM, n. [L. *turma*.] A troop. *Milton.*

TÜR'MĀ-LĪNE, n. Tourmaline. *Ency. Amer.*

TÜR'MER-İC, n. 1. (Bot.) The common name of East Indian plants of the genus *Curcuma*. *Loudon.*

2. The rhizome of *Curcuma longa*. It has a peculiar odor, a warm, bitterish, and feebly aromatic taste, and is one of the ingredients of curries, and is also used as a condiment, and for dyeing silk yellow. *Wood & Bache. Parnell.*

TÜR'MER-İC-PĀ'PER, n. A yellow paper, prepared by tinging white, unsized paper with a tincture or decoction of turmeric; — employed as a test of free alkali, which stains it brown. *Wood & Bache.*

TÜR'MÖİL [tūr'mōil, S. W. J. E. K. Sm.; tūr-mōil', P. F. Ja. Wb.] n. [Of uncertain etymology. — *Skinner* suggests the Fr. *trémouille*, *trémie*, a mill-hopper. — Perhaps from *L. turma*, or *turbula*. *Thomson.*] Trouble; disturbance; tumultuous molestation; turbulence; disorder; confusion. "The *turmoil* of his mind." *Udal.*

So loud is the noise of business, as it is called, or the jarring *turmoil*, which avarice occasions, that I fear the still small voice of reason will not be heard in the walks of the exchange and in the storehouses of the crowded emporium. *Knott.*

TÜR-MÖİL', v. a. [T. TURMOILED; pp. TURMOILING, TURMOILED.] To harass with commotion; to keep in uneasiness; to disquiet; to harass. *Haughty Juno, who with endless toil, Did earth and heaven, and Jove himself turmoil.* *Dryden.*

TÜR-MÖİL' (114), v. n. To be in commotion; to be in a state of uneasiness. *Milton.*

TÜRN, v. a. [A. S. *tyrnan*, *turnan*, to turn; Icel. *turna*. — Gr. *τροπέω*, to round; *τροπέω*, to work with a lathe and chisel; *τροπέω*, a tool for drawing a round, a lathe-chisel; *L. torno*, to turn in a lathe; *It. torneare*, to turn; *torrire*, to turn with a lathe; *Sp. tornar*, to return; *torneare*, to put into circular motion, to turn on a lathe; *Fr. tourner*, to turn, to turn round.] [T. TURNED; pp. TURNING, TURNED.]

1. To cause to move circularly; to put into a circular motion; to move round; to make to go round; to revolve; as, "To *turn a wheel*."

She would have made Hercules *turn* the spit. *Shak.*

2. To cause to move out of a straight line; to

cause to move from a certain course; to change the direction of; to cause to deviate.

Though he *turns* his eyes towards an object. *Locke.*

3. To change with regard to the position of the surface or the sides; to put the upper side of downwards.

... she can cover them, frequently, so that ... *Addison.*

4. To bring the inside of out. *Shak.*

The vast abyss Up from the bottom *turned* by furious winds. *Milton.*

5. To change as to the posture of the body; to direct the look or attention of.

The monarch *turns* him to his royal guest. *Pope.*

6. To form in a lathe by a revolving motion; to shape, as wood, metal, or other hard substances, especially into round or oval figures, by means of the lathe. *Mozer.*

The work may also be *turned* hollow, ... or the exterior surface may be fluted, or grooved, or variously shaped, or the work may be *turned* both inside and out. *Tomlinson.*

7. To form; to shape; to fashion. His whole person is finely *turned*, and speaks him a man of quality. *Trotter.*

8. To change or alter the state, condition, or appearance in any way; to change; to transfigure; to alter; to transmute.

Impatience *turns* an ague into a fever. *Bp. Taylor.*

9. To translate; to construe. *Milton.*

10. To change to another opinion or party; to change as regards belief or adherence. *Pope.*

Turn ye not unto idols, nor make to yourself molten gods; I am the Lord your God. *Lev. xix. 4.*

11. To change as to inclination or temper. *Ps. xxv. 18.*

Turn thee unto me, and have mercy upon me, for I am desolate and afflicted.

12. To alter from one effect or purpose to another; to cause to produce another effect.

When a storm of sad mischance beats upon our spirits, *turn* it into advantage to serve religion or prudence. *Taylor.*

13. To transfer; — used with *to*.

And these are the numbers of the bands that were ready ... *1 Chron. xli. 23.*

14. To cause to nauseate; to nauseate.

The report, and much more the sight, of a luxurious feeder would *turn* his stomach. *Fell.*

15. To disorder so as to infatuate or make mad; — applied to the *head* or *brain*.

There is not a more melancholy object than a man who has his head *turned* with religious enthusiasm. *Addison.*

16. To direct by a change to a certain end, purpose, or propensity.

My thoughts are *turned* on peace. *Addison.*

He *turned* his parts rather to books and conversation than to politics. *Prior.*

17. To revolve or agitate, as in the mind.

Turn these ideas about in your mind. *Watts.*

18. To apply or devote with a change of use.

When the passage is open, land will be *turned* most to great cattle; when shut, to sheep. *Temple.*

19. To reverse; to repeal.

And then the Lord thy God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee. *Deut. xxx. 3.*

20. To keep passing in the course of exchange or traffic.

A man must guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and *turn* the penny. *Collier.*

21. To adapt; to fit; to suit

However important he might have been for studies of a ... *Thomson.*

22. To make acid or sour; as, "Warm weather *turns* milk."

To turn aside, to avert. — *To turn away*, to dismiss from service; to discard. "She *turned away* one servant for putting too much oil in her salad." *Arbutnot.* — *To avert*. "When we pray to God to *turn away* some evil from us." *Whole Duty of Man.* — *To turn back*, to return to the hand from which it was received. *Shak.* — *To turn down*, to fold or double down; as, "To *turn down* a leaf of a book." — *To turn in*, to fold or double in. — *To turn off*, to dismiss contemptuously. "He *turned off* his former wife." *Addison.* — *To give over*, to resign. — *To deflect*, to divert. "To *turn off* the thoughts of the people from busying themselves in matters of state." *Dec. of Chr. Pasty.* — *To be turned off*, to be advanced to an age beyond. "When *turned off* forty, they determined to retire to the country." *Addison.* — *To turn out*, or *out of*, to drive out; to expel; as, "To *turn a person out of the house*." — *To put or place out*; as, "To *turn cattle out* to pas-

ture." — *To turn over*, to change the sides of or the position of the surface of, as, "To *turn over a box*." — *To transfer*. "Turning over the fault to fortune." *Sudney.* — *To refer*. *Knolles.* — *To turn over the leaves of for the purpose of examining*. "To *turn over a Concordance*." *Swift.* — *To throw off the ladder, as a criminal*. *Butler.* — *To turn over a new leaf*, to change one's conduct or one's course of procedure. "To *turn over a new leaf*." — *To turn the scale*, or *the beam*, to cause to preponderate; to change the state of a balance. "To *turn the scale*." *Shak.* — *To turn the back, to flee*. — *To turn the back upon*, to leave with contempt.

TÜRN, v. n. 1. To move round or circularly; to have a circular motion; to revolve; to whirl; wheel; as, "The world *turns* on its axis."

2. To have direction; to be directed.

His cares all *turn* upon Astyanax. *S. Philips.*

The understanding *turns* inward on itself, and reflects on its own operation. *Locke.*

3. To move the body round; to direct the face to another quarter. "Seeing me, she *turned*." *Milton.*

4. To move; to change place or position.

The ankle-bone is apt to *turn* out on either side. *Wiseman.*

5. To depart from the way; to deviate. *Dryden.*

6. To become changed; to be transformed.

In some springs of water if you put wood, it will *turn* into the nature of stone. *Bacon.*

7. To become by change; to grow.

Cygnets from gray *turn* white, hawks from brown turn more white. *Bacon.*

8. To change sides or place.

I *turned*, and tried each corner of my bed. *Dryden.*

A man in a fever *turns* often. *Swift.*

9. To change the mind, conduct, or determination. "Turn you at my reproof." *Prov. i. 23.*

He will relent, and *turn* from his displeasure. *Milton.*

10. To change to acid, to become sour.

Asses' milk *turneth* not so easily as cows'. *Bacon.*

11. To be brought eventually.

For want of due improvement, these useful inventions have not *turned* to any great account. *Baker.*

12. To depend for decision; to depend; to hinge; — with *on* or *upon*.

Conditions of peace certainly *turn* upon events of war. *Swift.*

13. To grow giddy; to become dizzy.

I'll look no more, Lest my brain *turn*. *Shak.*

14. To change the direction; to take a new course or bearing; as, "The wind *turns*."

To turn about, to turn the face to another quarter. *Dryden.* — *To turn away*, to deviate from any course; to forsake. "When the righteous *turneth away* from his righteousness." *Ezek. xviii. 24.* — *To turn in*, to bend or double inward. — *To enter for lodgings or entertainment*. — *To go to bed*, to retire. — *To turn off*, to divert one's course. "The waters ... *turn off* with care." — *To turn on* or *upon*, to reply; to retort. — *To depend on*. "The question *turns upon* this point." *Swift.* — *To return*, to recoil. — *To turn to*, to have recourse to. "He ... doth not, in his business, *turn* to these rules." *Gren.*

To turn out, to move from its place. *Wiseman.*

To bend outwards. — *To arise from bed*. — *To prove in the result or issue; to occur; to happen; as*, "It *turned out* as I desired." — *To turn over*, to change the position of the sides or surface; to roll; as, "To *turn over* in bed." — *To turn to*, to take a direction towards. "The needle *turns* to the pole." *Johnson.* — *To put forth exertion; to exert one's self*. [Vulgar.] — *To turn up*, to bend upwards; as, "His nose *turns up*." — *To come by chance; to occur; to happen*. *Dickens.*

TÜRN, n. 1. The act or the state of turning; circular motion; gyration; revolution. *Johnson.*

2. Motion or direction out of a straight line; winding course; deviation; meander.

The Tevere falls into the valley, and after many *turns* and windings, glides peacefully into the Tiber. *Addison.*

3. A walk to and fro; a short excursion.

I'll take a *turn* in your garden. *Dryden.*

4. Change; vicissitude; alteration.

Too well the *turns* of mortal chance I know. *Pope.*

5. Successive course; rotation; round.



Great nobleness and bounty, which virtues had their *turns* in his (the king's) nature. *Bacon.*

6. Manner of proceeding: change of course or direction; change of effect or purpose.

The wise *turn* they thought to give the matter was a sacrifice of the author. *Swift.*

7. Chance; hap; opportunity.

Every one has a fair *turn* to be as great as he pleases. *Collier.*

8. Occasion; incidental opportunity.
An old dog, falling from his speed, was laden at every turn with troubles and upbraids. *L'Estrange.*
9. Time at which, by successive vicissitudes, any thing is to be had or to be done.
His turn will come to laugh at you again. *Denham.*
10. Act, action; deed, office.
Thanks are half lost when good turns are delayed. *Fairfax.*
Shrewd turns strike deeper than ill words. *South.*
11. Reigning inclination; tendency; fashion.
Accomplish but by introducing religion to be the turn and fashion of the age. *Swift.*
12. A step off the ladder at the gallows.
Or take a turn for it at the session. *Butler.*
13. Convenience; use; purpose; exigence.
Neither will this shirt serve the turn. *Wilkins.*
14. Form; cast; shape; manner; fashion.
The turn of his neck and arms. *Addison.*
A young man of a slightly turn in conversation. *Spectator.*
Female virtues are of a domestic turn. *Addison.*
15. The manner of adjusting the words of a sentence; mode of expression. *Dryden.*
16. New state or position of things.
Something troublesome happens at every turn. *Johnson.*
17. (*Naut.*) The passing of a rope once or twice round a pin or kevel, to keep it fast; the twist of a rope round a cleat or belaying pin; a round;—also two crosses in a cable. *Dana.*
18. (*Mining.*) A pit sunk in some part of a drift. *Simmonds.*
19. *pl. (Med.)* The menses. *Dunglison.*
20. (*Law.*) The county criminal court, held before the sheriff twice a year, in every hundred of the kingdom of England;—written also *tourn*. *Burrill.*
21. (*Mus.*) An ornament, consisting of three notes, namely, one on the next degree above the principal note, another on the same degree with the principal note, and the third on the next degree below;—written and played thus:
- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  |  |
| Written. | Played. |
- By turns, one after another; alternately.
They feel by turns the bitter change. *Milton.*
- To take turns, to alternate in doing any thing.—*Turn of life*, the time of the natural cessation of the menses, occurring between the ages of 45 and 50. *Dunglison.*
- TURNBENCH, *n.* A kind of iron lathe. *Mozon.*
- TURN'CAP, *n.* A cap, of various forms, placed on the top of chimneys, and regulated by a weathercock, so as to turn its mouth in a direction from the wind, and thus prevent them from smoking. *J. Bigelow.*
- TURN'COAT (-kōt), *n.* One who forsakes his party or principles; an apostate; a renegade. *Shak.*
- TUR'NEP, *n.* See TURNIP. *Holland.*
- TURN'ER, *n.* 1. One who turns, especially one who turns or fashions things on a lathe.
Some turners, to show their dexterity in turning, turn long and slender pieces of ivory as small as a hay-stalk. *Mozon.*
2. A variety of the pigeon.
- TURN'ER, *n.* [*Ger.*] One who practises gymnastic exercises; a gymnast. *Adler.*
- TURN'ER-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A transparent or translucent, yellow or brown crystalline mineral, of adamantine lustre, found only in Dauphiné. Its composition is not well ascertained. *Dana.*
- TURN'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The turner's art; the operation of fashioning solid bodies into a round or other form in a lathe. *Todd.*
2. A turner's wares; articles fashioned or made by turning in a lathe. *Tomlinson.*
- TUR-NI-CI'NÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Gallinæ* and family *Tetraonidæ*; bush-quails. *Gray.*
- TURN'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who turns; turnery. *Mozon.*
2. A winding or bordering course; meander.
Through paths and turnings often trod by day. *Milton.*
3. Deviation from the way. *Harmar.*
- TURN'ING-LATHE, *n.* A lathe such as is used by turners. *Simmonds.*
- †TURN'ING-NESS, *n.* Tergiversation. *Sidney.*
- TURN'ING-POINT, *n.* The point on which a



Turnix luxemensis.

thing turns or hinges; that which decides any matter or case. *Francis.*

TUR'NIP, *n.* [*Eng. turn,* and *A. S. næpe,* navev, turnip, rape-root.] (*Bot.*) A cruciferous plant much cultivated for culinary purposes, and for feeding cattle. *Brassica Rapa.* *Loudon.*

Swedish turnip, *Brassica campestris* (variety *rutabaga*). *Loudon.*

TUR'NIP-FLY, *n.* (*Ent.*) A coleopterous insect of the genus *Haltica*, very destructive to the turnip;—called also *black-flea*, *turnip-flea*, and *turnip-flea-beetle*. *Baird. Harris.*

TUR'NIP-SHAPED (-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a turnip; having the figure of a depressed or flattened sphere. *Lindley.*

TUR'NKEY (tūn'kē), *n.* One who keeps the keys, and opens and locks the doors of a prison.
Akerman ordered the outer turnkey upon no account to open the gate. *Boswell.*

TUR'NOUT, *n.* 1. A short track on a railroad, leading from the main track, for enabling one train of cars to pass another. *Jour. Science.*

2. The act of quitting employment mutinously, or with a view to obtain increase of wages, or other advantage; a strike. *Qu. Rev.*

3. Net quantity of produce. *Simmonds.*

4. An equipage. [*Local.*] *Simmonds.*

TUR'N-Ö-VER, *n.* 1. Act of upsetting; overturn.

2. A kind of pie or tart, in a semicircular form, made by turning over the crust. *Holloway.*

3. (*Mil.*) A piece of white linen about half an inch deep formerly worn by the British cavalry over their stocks. *Stocqueler.*

Turnover at case, (*Printing.*) an apprentice or compositor who is handed over from one master to another to complete his time. *Simmonds.*

TUR'N-Ö-VER, *a.* That turns or folds over, as a table. *Craig.*

TUR'NPIKE, *n.* 1. A gate on a road to obstruct passengers, in order to take toll;—originally consisting of cross bars armed with pikes, and turning on a post or pin.

I move upon my axle like a turnpike. *B. Jonson.*

2. A turnpike-road. [*U. S.*] *Pickering.*

TUR'NPIKE, *v. a.* To form like a turnpike-road, or in a rounded form, as a road. *Knowles.*

TUR'NPIKE-MAN, *n.* A toll-gatherer at a turnpike. *Cowper.*

TUR'NPIKE-RÖAD, *n.* A road made by individuals, or by a corporation, on which tolls are collected. *Hawkins.*

TUR'NPLATE, *n.* A turn-table. *Tanner.*

TUR'N-RĚST-PLÖUGH (-plōā), *n.* (*Agric.*) A swing-plough. *Simmonds.*

TUR'N-SCREW (-skrē), *n.* A blunt tool shaped somewhat like a chisel, and used for inserting screws in wood-work, or for removing them; a screw-driver. *Simmonds.*

TUR'N-SĚRV-ING, *n.* The act or the practice of serving one's private interest. *Clarke.*

TUR'N'SICK, *a.* Vertiginous; giddy. *Bacon.*

TUR'N'SICK, *n.* A disease of sheep. *Loudon.*

TUR'N-SÖLE, *n.* [*Fr. tournesol; tournier*, to turn, and *L. sol*, the sun;—a translation of *Gr. ἡλιοτρόπιον; ἥλιος*, the sun, and *τρέπω*, to turn.]

1. (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Heliotropium*, two species of which, *Heliotropium Europæum*, and *Heliotropium Peruvianum*, a native of Peru, are much cultivated in gardens;—called also *heliotrope*. *Loudon.*

Turnsole derives its name from its flowers having been formerly supposed to be always turned towards the sun.

2. A coloring matter obtained from certain lichenous plants, used as a dye, and as a chemical test to detect the presence of free acids; litmus:—a blue pigment of which the coloring matter is turnsole or litmus. *Wood & Baché.*

TUR'NSPIT, *n.* One who, or that which, turns a spit;—anciently used of a person, afterwards of a dog who performed the same office. *Swift.*

TUR'NSTILE, *n.* A kind of turnpike or revolving frame with four arms, used in a footpath to hinder the passage of horses or cattle, but admitting a person to pass through. *Hudibras.*

TUR'NSTÖNE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A gallatorial bird

of the family *Charadriadæ*, and genus *Streptopelas*, particularly *Streptopelas interpres*;—so called from its method of searching for food by turning up stones with its strong bill to get at the small molluscous animals and crustacea which take shelter under them.—See *CINCINNÆ. Yarrell.*

TUR'N-TÄ-BLE, *n.* (*Railroads.*) A revolving platform for removing locomotives, &c., from one line of rails to another. *Simmonds.*

†TUR'N-TĪP-PĚT, *n.* A turncoat; a renegade.
Double-faced turn-tippets and flatterers. *Chamner.*

TUR'PEN-TINE, *n.* [*It. & Sp. terebentina, tremen-tina; Fr. terebenthine.*—*Dut. terpentijn; Ger., Dan., & Sw. terpentien.*—See *TEREBINTH.*] A name usually applied to certain vegetable juices, liquid or concrete, which consist of resin combined with a peculiar essential oil, called *oil of turpentine*;—generally procured from different species of pine, fir, or larch. *Wood & Baché.*

—The principal source of common American or white turpentine is *Pinus palustris*, or long-leaved pine. *Pinus taeda*, or loblolly-pine, also yields its abundance. Its collection is an important branch of business in America. *Venice, Strasburg, Swiss, or larch turpentine* is a viscid, liquid turpentine, of the consistence of honey, procured from the European larch, *Larix Europæa*, otherwise called *Abies larix* and *Pinus larix*. There is a thinner *Strasburg turpentine* obtained from *Abies pectinata* (*Pinus picea* of Linneus).—*Canadian turpentine*, or *Canada balsam*, a variety of turpentine procured in Canada and the State of Maine from *Abies balsamifera*, and which, when fresh, is very tenacious, has a strong, agreeable odor, and a bitterish and somewhat acid taste;—called also *balsam of fir*, and *balm of Gilead*.—*Chian turpentine*, a greenish-yellow, thick, tenacious, liquid turpentine, procured chiefly in the island of Chio, of Scio, from *Pistacia Terebinthus*.—*Common European turpentine*, turpentine procured chiefly from *Pinus sylvestris*, and *Pinus maritima*. Turpentine from the latter tree and from *Pinus Pinaster* is largely exported from Bordeaux, and is called in commerce *Bordeaux turpentine*.—*Common Frankincense* is an exudation of *Abies communis*. The *Curpathian* and *Hungarian* varieties of turpentine are from *Pinus cembra* and *Pinus mugo*. *Tomlinson. Wood & Baché. Leadley.*

TUR'PETH, *n.* 1. The cortical bark of the root of *Convolvulus Turpethum*, or *Ipomæa Turpethum*, brought from the East Indies, and used as a drug;—often written *turbith*. *McCulloch.*

2. (*Chem.*) Turpeth-mineral. *Thomson.*

TUR'PETH-MIN'ER-AL, *n.* (*Chem.*) An insoluble, yellow subsalt, consisting of one equivalent of sulphuric acid and three of protoxide of mercury; sub-sulphate of mercury;—written also *turbith-mineral*. *Miller.*

TUR'PI-TÜDE, *n.* [*L. turpitude; turpis*, foul, vile, base; *It. turpitudine; Sp. torpeza; Fr. turpitude.*] Moral baseness or vileness; depravity; enormity. *South.*

TUR-QUOÏSE, or TUR-QUOÏSE, *n.* [*Fr. (Min.)*] A reniform, stalactitic, or incrusting mineral, feebly translucent or opaque, of a somewhat waxy lustre, of a peculiar bluish-green color, and consisting chiefly of alumina, phosphoric acid, and water;—much esteemed, when highly colored, as a gem, and written also *turkiois*. *Dana. Shak.*

TUR'REL, *n.* A tool used by coopers. *Sherwood.*

TUR'RET, *n.* [*L. turris.*—*Gael. turait.*—See *TOWER.*] (*Arch.*) A small tower attached to, and forming part of, another tower, or placed at the angle of a church or other edifice. *Weale.*

—“A turret is usually occupied as a staircase. It rises above, and forms an ornamental appendage to, the other parts of the building. Sometimes it is crowned with a cupola, and sometimes with a spire or with pinnacles.” *Britton.*

—Among the Romans, movable turrets, or towers, were formidable engines in storming a fortified place. Some could be taken to pieces, and carried to the scene of action; others were constructed on wheels, so as to be driven up to the walls. *W. Smith.*

Syn.—See *STEEPLE.*

TUR'RET-ED, *a.* Furnished with, or formed like, a turret or turrets. *Bacon.*

TUR'R-LITE, *n.* [*L. turris*, a tower, and *Gr. λίθος*, a stone.] (*Pal.*) The name of a fossil genus of cephalopodous mollusks of the ammonite family, having a spiral, turreted shell. *Baird.*

TUR-RĚ-TĚLLA, *n.* [*Dim. of L. turris*, a tower.] (*Zool.*) A genus of gasteropodous mollusks, having a turreted, elongate, many-whirled, spi-

Ā. Ē. Ī. Ō. Ū. Ū̄. Ū̄̄, *long*; Ā̄. Ē̄. Ī̄. Ō̄. Ū̄. Ū̄̄̄, *short*; A. E. I. O. U. Y, *obscure*; FARE, FÄR, FÄST, FÄLL; HÊIR, HËR;

And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him *tuam*. *Matt. v. 41.*

They *tuam* shall be one flesh. *Matt. xix. 5.*
When old Winter splits the rocks in *tuam*. *Di. vilen.*
An old word, now rarely used except ludicrously, in poetry, or in solemn discourse.

TWAITE, n. 1. (*Ich.*) Twaite-shad. *Clarke.*
2. (*Old Eng. Lav.*) Wood grubbed up and converted into arable land. *Whishaw.*

TWAITE-SHAD, n. (*Ich.*) A species of shad of a brownish-green color on the back, and silvery below; *Alosa tinta*; — called also *twaiter*, and *May-fish*. *Yarrell.*

TWÁNG, v. n. [Of uncertain etymology. — A word formed from the sound. *Skinner.* — From *L. tango*, to touch. *Minsheu.* — *It. tuono*, noise. — Perhaps from *A. S. tveogan*, to hesitate; *tveoung*, *tveoung*, doubt. *Richardson.*] [*i. TWANGED*; *pp. TWANGING*, *TWANGED*.] To sound with a quick, sharp noise, as a vibrating, tense string; to make a sharp or nasal sound. His bow *twanged*, and his arrows rattled as they flew. *Dryden.*

TWÁNG, v. a. To make to sound sharply, as a tense, vibrating string.

The fleet in view, he *twanged* his deadly bow. *Pope.*
And *twanged* her trumpet-horn. *Campbell.*

TWÁNG, n. 1. A sharp, quick, vibrating sound, as of a tense string.

2. A nasal modulation of the voice.
He has such a *twang* in his discourse. *Arbutnot.*

TWÁNG, interj. Noting a sharp, quick sound, like that made by a bow-string. [*n.*] *Prior.*

† **TWÁNGLE** (*twá'ngl*), *v. n.* To twang. *Shak.*

TWÁNG'ING, n. The act of making a sharp, quick, vibrating sound.

TWÁNG'ING, a. 1. Twanging. *Shak.*
2. Contemptibly noisy. *Shak.*

TWÁNK, v. a. [Corrupted from *twang*.] To make to sound; to twang. *Addison.*

TWÁNK'AY, n. The poorest kind of green tea. — See *HIXON*. *McCulloch.*

TWÁNK'ING, n. Twang; clangor. *Addison.*

TWAS (*twöz*). Contracted from *it was*. *Dryden.*

TWAT'TLE (*twöt'tl*), *v. n.* [Perhaps from *tuttle*. *Junius.* — *Ger. schwatzen*.] To talk idly or foolishly; to prate; to gabble; to chatter; to twaddle. — See *TWADDLE*. *Whately.*

TWAT'TLE (*twöt'tl*), *n.* Idle talk; twaddle. *Roget.*

TWAT'TLE (*twöt'tl*), *v. a.* To make much of, as horses, cows, dogs; to pet. [*Local, Eng.*] *Grose.*

TWAT'TLER, n. One who twattles. *Holinshead.*

TWAT'TLING (*twöt'tling*), *n.* The act of one who twattles; idle chatter; twaddle. *Whately.*

† **TWÁY, a.** Two; twain. *Spenser.*

TWÁY'BLÁDE (*twá'blád*), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of orchidaceous plants, indigenous in Great Britain, of the genus *Listera*, having two leaves, and small, greenish flowers. *Loudon.*

TWÉAG (*twég*), *v. a.* To tweak. *Skinner.*

TWÉAG, } n. [*A. S. tveagan*, to hesitate.] Anx-
TWÉAGUE, } iety; perplexity; trouble. [*Low.*]

I fancy this put the old fellow in a rare *tweague*. *Swift.*

TWÉAK, n. Trouble; tweag. [*Low.*] *Martin.*

TWÉAK, v. a. [*A. S. tveician*.] To pull rudely; to pull with a sharp, twisting squeeze; to pinch.

Who calls me villain, breaks my pate across,
Tweaks me by the nose. *Shak.*

† **TWÉAKE, n.** A whore. *Honest Ghost.*

TWÉED, n. A light woollen cloth. *W. Ency.*

TWÉÉ'DLE, v. a. To affect by fiddling, or by some slight influence; — a word probably formed ludicrously in allusion to the sound of a fiddle.

A fiddler brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows, whom he had *tweeded* into the service. *Addison.*

Tweededum and *tweededas*, ludicrous compounds of *tweede* to express things which are nearly alike, in allusion to two similar tones of a violin.

Strange as this difference should be
"Twixt *tweededum* and *tweededas*. *Byron.*

TWÉEL, v. a. To twill. — See *TWILL*. *Tomlinson.*

TWÉEL, n. Twill. — See *TWILL*. *Tomlinson.*

TWÉER, n. [*Fr. tuyère*.] See *TUYÈRE*. *Wright.*

TWÉÈSE, } n. [*Fr. étui*.] A surgeon's box of
TWÉÈZE, } instruments. *Sherwood. Boyle.*

TWÉÈZ'ER-CÁSE, n. A case for tweezers. *Smart.*

TWÉÈZ'ERS, n. pl. [See *TWÉÈSE*.] Nippers or small pincers to pluck out hairs, &c. *Somerville.*

TWÉLFTH, a. [*A. S. twelf*.] Second after the tenth; — the *twelfth* part of a whole; — noting one of twelve equal parts into which any thing is divided; as, "The *twelfth* part of an apple."

TWÉLFTH, n. (*Mus.*) The interval of an octave and a fifth; — the name of a stop in an organ. *Warner.*

TWÉLFTH'-CÁKE, n. An ornamented cake distributed among friends or visitors on the festival of Twelfth-night. *Simmonds.*

TWÉLFTH'-DÁY, n. The festival of the Epiphany; the twelfth day from Christmas, or the sixth of January. *Brande.*

TWÉLFTH'-NÍGHT, n. The evening or the night of Twelfth-day. *Milton.*

TWÉLFTH'-TÍDE, n. Twelfth-day. *Tusser.*

TWÉLVE (*twélv*), *a. & n.* [*Goth. twalif*; *A. S. twelf*; *Frs. twelve*, *twelf*; *Dut. twaalf*; *Ger. zwölf*; *Dan. tolv*; *Sw. & Icel. tolf*.] Two and ten; twice six; four and eight; a dozen: — a symbol representing twelve units, as 12.

Twelve Tables, (*Law*.) a celebrated body of Roman laws, framed by deconviis appointed A. U. C. 303, on the return of three deputies or commissioners who had been sent to Greece to examine into foreign laws and institutions. They consisted partly of laws transcribed from the institutions of other nations, partly of such as were altered and accommodated to the manners of the Romans, partly of new provisions, and mainly, perhaps, of laws and usages under their ancient kings. *Burill.*

TWÉLVE-MÓNTH (*twélv'mónth*) [*twélv'mónth*, *S. W. E. Ja.*; *twélv'mónth*, *P. J. F. K.*], *n.* A year, as consisting of twelve months. *Shak.*

Twelvemonth, in the singular number, includes all the year; but *twelve months* are to be computed according to twenty-eight days for every month. *Burill.*

TWÉLVE'PÉNCÉ, n. A shilling (\$0.242). *Johnson.*

TWÉLVE'PÉN-NY, a. Sold for a shilling. *Dryden.*

TWÉLVE'SCÓRE, a. & n. Twelve times twenty.

TWÉN'TI-ETH, a. The next after the nineteenth; — the ordinal of twenty; — noting one of twenty equal parts into which any thing is divided.

TWÉN'TY, a. Twice ten. *Fell.*

TWÉN'TY, n. The number of twice ten; a score: — a symbol representing twenty units, as 20.

TWÉN'TY-FÓLD, a. Twenty times as many.

TWÍ'BÍL, n. [*A. S. twi-bill*.] *Drayton.*

1. A kind of halberd.

2. A kind of mattock; — a tool used by a paver or by a carpenter. *Simmonds.*

3. A hook to reap with; a sickle. *Loudon.*

TWÍ'BILLED (*twi'bíld*), *a.* Armed with twibills or halberds. *Mason.*

TWICE, ad. [From *two*.] Two times; doubly; — often used in composition. *Shak.*

TWICE'-TÓLD, p. a. Told or related twice. *Shak.*

TWID'DLE, v. n. To be busy about trifles; to quiddle. [*Local, Eng.*] *Forby.*

TWID'DLE, n. A pimple. [*Local, Eng.*] *Forby.*

TWIDLE (*twid'dl* or *twi'dl*) [*twid'dl*, *S. E. K. Sm.*; *twi'dl*, *W. F. Ja.*], *v. a.* To touch lightly. — See *TWEEDELE*. [*Low.*]

With my fingers upon the stape, I pressed close upon it and *tweided* it in, first one side, then the other. *Wiseaman.*

TWÍ'FÁL-LÓW, v. a. To plough a second time, before sowing, as fallow land. *Smart.*

TWÍ'FÁL-LÓW'ING, n. The act or the operation of ploughing fallow land a second time. *Smart.*

† **TWÍ'FÓLD, a.** Twofold. *Spenser.*

TWÍG, n. [*A. S. twig*; *Dut. twyig*; *Ger. zweig*; *Sw. sveg*. — *Cop. togí*, a plant.] A small shoot or branch of a tree; a switch.

Branching so broad and long, that in the ground
The bended tops take root. *Milton.*

TWÍG, v. a. 1. † To pull rudely; to tweak. *Bale.*

2. To take notice of; to observe. [*Low.*]

Now *twig* him, now mind him. *Foot.*

† **TWÍG'GÉN, a.** Made of twigs; wicker. *Shak.*

TWÍG'GÉR, n. A fornicator. [*Eng.*] *Halliwel.*

TWÍG'GY, a. Full of, or having twigs. *Evelyn.*

TWÍG'-RÚSH, n. (*Bot.*) The common name of the hard, rush-like, and often prickly-edged plants of the genus *Cladium*. *Farm. Ency.*

TWÍ'LÍGHT (*twi'lit*), *n.* [*A. S. tveon-lecht*; *tveon*, doubt, and *lecht*, light.]

1. The faint light which is perceived for some time before sunrise and after sunset; crepuscular light; a dim light.

Suspicious amongst thoughts are like bats amongst birds; they ever fly by twilight. *Bacon.*

Now came still Evening on, and *twi'lit* the
Had in her sober livery all the *twi'lit*. *Milton.*

The phenomenon of *twilight* is caused by the reflection of the rays of the sun, when below the horizon, from the vapors and minute solid particles which float in the atmosphere, and perhaps, also, from the material atoms of the air itself. *Haesche.*

2. Uncertain or dim view or sight; partial revelation or disclosure.

He has afforded us only the *twilight* of probability suitable to our state of mind. *Locke.*

TWÍ'LÍGHT (*twi'lit*), *a.* 1. Not clearly or brightly illuminated; shaded; obscure; dim.

To arched walks of twilight groves. *Milton.*

2. Seen or done by twilight.

Trip no more in twilight ranks. *Milton.*

TWÍLL, v. a. [*Scot. twael* or *tweddle*, from *A. S. tuede*, double. *Jamieson.* — From *Fr. toupille*. *Tomlinson.*] [*i. TWILLED*; *pp. TWILLING*, *TWILLED*.] To weave so that only the third, fourth, fifth, or sixth, &c., threads of the warp and woof cross one under the other. *Tomlinson.*

In *twilled* fabrics the point where the threads of the warp and woof cross one under the other form diagonal lines, the degree of obliquity varying with the number of threads that pass each other without crossing one under the other. *Tomlinson.*

TWÍLL, n. 1. A woven fabric, as satin, kersey-mere, &c., in which the threads of the warp and woof do not cross one under the other alternately, but only the third, fourth, fifth, or sixth, &c., cross in this manner; — written also *tweel*. *Tomlinson.*

2. A quill to wind yarn or thread on; a spool.

[*North of Eng.*] *Ray.*

3. The raised line made by twilling. *Wright.*

TWÍLLED (*twíld*), *p. a.* 1. Woven so that only the third, fourth, or fifth, &c., threads of the woof and warp cross one under the other. *Tomlinson.*

2. Diversified by raised lines like twills.

They banks with plonied and *twilled* brims. *Shak.*

TWÍL'LY, n. A willowing-machine; a twilly-devil; a willy. *Simmonds.*

TWÍL'LY-DÉV'IL, n. A machine for cleansing wool, and separating its fibres; a willowing-machine; a willy. — See *WILLY*. *Tomlinson.*

TWÍLT, n. A quilt. [*Local, Eng.*] *Grose.*

TWÍN, n. [*A. S. twa, twi*, two; *twinan*, to twine.]

1. One of two children born at the same birth; — chiefly used in the plural, and used of the offspring of beasts as well as of human beings.

They came *twins* from the womb, and still they live,
As if they would go *twins*, too, to the grave. *Osway.*

2. One of two things that resemble each other.

He was most princely; ever witness for him
Those *twins* of learning, Ipswich and Oxford. *Shak.*

3. *pl.* (*Astron.*) Gemini; — one of the signs of the zodiac.

When now no more the alternate *Twins* are fired. *Thomson.*

TWÍN, v. n. [*i. TWINNED*; *pp. TWINNING*, *TWINNED*.]

1. To be born at the same birth. *Shak.*

2. To produce two at a birth. *Tusser.*

3. To be paired; to be matched. *Sandys.*

† **TWÍN, v. n.** To go asunder; to part. *Chaucer.*

† **TWÍN, v. a.** To divide; to separate. *Chaucer.*

TWÍN, a. 1. Noting two or one of two born at the same birth. "Twin idiots." *Warburton.*

2. Noting two things resembling each other.

3. (*Bot.*) In pairs; geminate. *Gray.*

TWÍN'-BÓRN, a. Born at the same birth. *Milton.*

TWÍN'-BRÓTH-ER, n. A brother who is a twin. "The *twin-brother* of thy letter." *Shak.*

TWÍNE, v. a. [*A. S. twinan*; *Dut. troynen*; *Dan*

twine; Sw. & Icel. *twinna*.] [*i.* TWINED; *pp.* TWINING, TWINED]

- 1 To twist or complicate so as to unite or form one body or substance out of two or more. "Fine *twined* linen." *Ex.* xxvii. 9.
- 2 To wind around; to encircle; to surround. Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine*. *Pope*.
3. † To unite; to mingle; to mix. *Crashaw*.
4. † To direct to another quarter; to turn. And *twines* away her sdeignful eyes. *Fairfax*.

TWINE, *v. n.* 1. To be closely united, as by twisting, or by involution of parts. Friends now fast sworn, who *twine* in love. *Shak.*

2. To make flexures; to bend; to wind. And because it *turneth* and casteth not, it is passing good for hinges and hooks, for sawn boards, &c. *Holland*.
3. † To turn round, to revolve. *Chapman*.

TWINE, *n.* 1. A small kind of cordage formed of two or three strands twisted together; a twisted thread; a small cord. Sustained but by a slender thread of *twine*. *Dryden*.

2. A convolution; a twist. Not Typhon huge, ending in snaky *twine*. *Milton*.
3. Act of winding around; embrace. *Phillips*.

TWINE'-REEL, *n.* A reel for twine. *Simmonds*.

TWINE'-REEL-ER, *n.* A machine for making twine or twisting string; a kind of mule, or spinning machine. *Simmonds*.

TWIN'-FLOW-ER, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of a little, slender, creeping, and trailing evergreen plant; *Linnæa borealis*. *Gray*.

TWINGE (*twinj*), *v. a.* [*A. S.* *twiocian*; *Dut.* *zingen*, to force, to tease; *Ger.* *zwicken*, to pinch; *zingen*, to force; *Dan.* *tinge*, to force; *Sw.* *tinga*, to force.] [*i.* TWINGED; *pp.* TWINGING, TWINGED.]

1. To torment with sudden and sharp pain. The gnat charged into the nostrils of the lion, and there *twinged* him till he made him tear himself. *D'Estrange*.
2. To pull rudely; to pinch; to tweak. *Twinging* him by the ears and nose. *Hudibras*.

TWINGE, *v. n.* To feel a sudden, sharp pain. *Smart*.

TWINGE, *n.* 1. A sudden, sharp pain; gripe. [*It*] gives me a *twinge* for my own sin. *Dryden*.

2. A rude pull; a pinch; a tweak. How can you fawn upon a master that gives you so many blows and *twinges* by the ears? *D'Estrange*.

TWING'ING, *n.* A tormenting with a sudden, sharp pain; a twinge. *Wright*.

TWINK (*twink*, 82), *n.* A wink; — a twinkling. In a *twink* she won me to her love. *Shak.*

TWINKLE (*twing'kl*), *v. n.* [*A. S.* *twincian*.] [*i.* TWINKLED; *pp.* TWINKLING, TWINKLED.]

1. To shine with intermitted or tremulous light; to flash irregularly; to sparkle; to quiver. His eyes *twinkled* in his head of gold. *Chaucer*.
2. To open and shut the eye by turns. The owl fell a moping and *twinkling*. *D'Estrange*.

TWINKLE, *n.* 1. A sparkling and intermitted or tremulous light; a twinkling. *Johnson*.

2. A quick motion of the eye; a wink. The least *twinkle* had brought me to thee. *Dryden*.
3. An instant; a twinkling. *Johnson*.

TWINK'LER (*twing'ler*), *n.* One who twinkles or winks; a winker. *Wickliffe*.

TWINKLING, *p. a.* That twinkles; sparkling.

TWINKLING, *n.* 1. Act of one who, or that which, twinkles; a sparkling, intermitted light; a flashing, as of the eye; a twinkling. *Johnson*.

- We shall not all sleep; but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the *twinkling* of an eye. *1 Cor.* xv. 51.
2. The time taken up in winking the eye; a moment; an instant; a twinkling. They vanish in a *twinkling*. *Dryden*.

TWIN'-LEAF, *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennal, glabrous herb, with matted fibrous roots; *Jeffersonia diphylla*; — called also *rheumatism-root*. *Gray*.

TWIN'LING, *n.* [*Dim.* of *twinn*.] One of two lambs born at a birth; a twin lamb. *Tusser*.

TWINNED (*twind*) *p. a.* 1. Born at the same birth; twin. "Twinned brothers." *Shak.*

2. Resembling one another, as twins; paired. The *twinned* stones upon the numbered beach. *Shak.*

TWIN'NER, *n.* A breeder of twins. *Tusser*.

† **TWIN'NING**, *n.* Separation division. *Chaucer*.

TWIN'TER, *n.* [*A. S.* *twy-winter*; *twy*, two, and *winter*, winter.] A beast of two winters old. [*North of Eng.*] *Grose*.

† **TWIRE**, *v. n.* [Perhaps *A. S.* *thwyrian*, *thweo-ran*, to thwart. *Richardson*.]

1. To sing; to chirp; to twitter. *Chaucer*.
2. To quiver; to twinkle; to flash. When sparkling stars *twire* not. *Shak.*
3. To leer affectedly; to smile; to simper. If I was rich, I could *twire* and loll with the best. *Steele*.

TWIRE, *n.* A twisted thread or filament. *Locke*.

TWIRL, *v. a.* [*A. S.* *thi-han*, to drill. *Richardson*. — Icel. *thryla*. *Serenus*. — From *whirl*. *Johnson*.] [*i.* TWIRLED; *pp.* TWIRLING, TWIRLED.]

- To move or turn round rapidly; to whirl. Taught with dexterous hands to *twirl* the wheel. *Doddsley*.

TWIRL, *v. n.* To revolve rapidly. *Johnson*.

TWIRL, *n.* 1. Circular motion; rotation. *Johnson*.

2. A convolution; a twist. *Woodward*.

TWIST, *v. a.* [*A. S.* *getwysan*.] [*i.* TWISTED; *pp.* TWISTING, TWISTED.]

1. To form by complication; to twine. *The smallest thread* *twisted* into a rope. *Shak.*
2. To bend spirally; to contort; to writhe; to distort. "Twist it into a serpentine form." *Pope*.
3. To encircle; to wreath; to wind. There are pillars of smoke *twisted* about with wreaths of flame. *Burnet*.
4. To form, as by complication of parts; to weave; to manufacture; to make. Was it not to this end That thou began'st to *twist* so fine a story? *Shak.*
5. To unite, as by turning; to insinuate. When advance *twists* itself, not only with the practice of men, but the doctrines of the church. *Dec. of Chr. Fety.*

TWIST, *v. n.* To be contorted or convolved; to be twisted. "Her *twisting* volumes." *Pope*.

TWIST, *n.* 1. A convolution; a contortion; a writhe; a winding; a flexure. And as about a tree with many a *twist*. *Chaucer*.

2. Any thing made by convolution, or winding the parts or separate things together. Within a *twist* of twining osters laid. *Addison*.
3. A cord or string; — a term particularly applied to a kind of sewing silk of which the strands are closely twisted. *Simmonds*.
4. The manner of twisting. The length, the thickness, and the *twist*. *Arbutnot*.
5. † A small bunch; a twig. *Fairfax*.

TWIST'ER, *n.* 1. One who twists. *Johnson*.

2. An instrument of twisting. He, *twirling* his *twister*, makes a twist of the twine. *Wallis*.

TWIST'ICAL, *a.* Dishonest; unscrupulous; unfair. [*Local and vulgar*, U. S.] *D. Humphreys*.

TWIST'ING, *n.* Act of one who twists, or state of being twisted; convolution; contortion.

TWIT, *v. a.* [*A. S.* *edwitan*, *edwitan*, or *edwitan*; *ed*, again, and *witan*, to blame.] [*i.* TWITTED; *pp.* TWITTING, TWITTED.] To tease by telling faults; to cast reflection upon; to reproach; to upbraid; to blame. *Macaulay*.

- When I protest true loyalty to her, *twit* me. *Shak.*
- Esop minds men of their errors without *twitting* them for what's amiss. *D'Estrange*.

TWITCH, *v. a.* [*A. S.* *twiocian*; *Dut.* *zwikken*, to wrest or sprain; *Ger.* *zwicken*, to pinch; *Old Eng.* *twieak*.] [*i.* TWITCHED; *pp.* TWITCHING, TWITCHED.] To pull with a sudden jerk or a hasty motion; to vellicate; to snatch. At last he rose, and *twitched* his mantle blue: To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new. *Milton*.

TWITCH, *v. n.* To be suddenly contracted, as a muscle; to be affected with a spasm.

TWITCH, *n.* 1. A quick pull; a sudden vellication. The lion gave one hearty *twitch*, and got his feet out of the trap, but left his claws behind. *D'Estrange*.

2. A sudden or spasmodic contraction, as of the muscles; a spasm. Wrenched with horrid *twitches*. *Chapman*.

TWITCH'ER, *n.* One who twitches. *Smart*.

TWITCH'-GRASS, *n.* (*Bot.*) Couch-grass; quitch-grass; *Triticum repens*. *Mortimer*.

TWITCH'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who twitches.

2. A sudden contraction, as of a muscle; a spasm; a twitch. A troublesome *twitching* in his muscles. *Tucker*.

TWITE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A passerine bird of the order *Fringillide*; tree-sparrow; *Fringilla montana*. *Crabb*.

TWIT'TER, *v. n.* [*Dut.* *kwetteren*; *Ger.* *zwitschern*; *Dan.* *gviddre*; *Sw.* *quittera*.] [*i.* TWIT-TERED; *pp.* TWIT'TERING, TWIT'TERED.]

1. To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises, as a bird. The swallow *twit'ters* on the straw-built shed. *Gray*.
2. To feel a tremulous motion of the nerves; to be agitated; to be flurried; to flutter. "My heart *twit'ters*." [*Colloquial*.] *Ray*.
3. To laugh with restraint, or without much noise; to titter; to giggle. *Beau. & Fl.*

TWIT'TER, *n.* [*From* *twit*.] One who twits or reproaches spitefully; an upbraider. *Johnson*.

TWIT'TER, *n.* [*From* *twitter*, *v.*]

1. A small, tremulous, intermitted noise, as of a bird that twitters; a twittering. *Clarke*.
2. A tremulous motion of the nerves; nervous agitation; a flutter; a fluttering. *Hudibras*.
3. A fit of laughter imperfectly restrained or suppressed; a titter. *Hallucell*.

TWIT'TER-ING, *n.* A succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises, as the notes of the swallow and other small birds. *Cowper*.

TWIT'TING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to twit; so as to upbraid; with reproach. *Junius*.

TWIT'TLE-TWAT-TLE (*twit'tl-twöt-tl*), *n.* [*A* reduplication of *twattle*.] Tattle; gabble; idle talk; tittle-tattle. [*Vulgar*.] *L'Estrange*.

TWIXT. A contraction of *betwixt*. *Milton*.

Twilight, short arbiter 'twixt day and night. *Milton*.

TWÖ (*tö*), *a.* One and one; — much used in composition; as, "Two-handed." *L'Estrange*.

In *two*, asunder; in halves. "His tender heart would break in *two*." *Dryden*.

TWÖ (*tö*), *n.* The sum of two units; — a symbol representing two units, as 2.

TWÖ'-CAP-SÜLED (*tö'káp-süld*), *a.* Having two capsules or seed-vessels; bicapsular. *Clarke*.

TWÖ'-CÉLLED (*tö'söld*), *a.* Having two cells; bilocular. *Loudon*.

TWÖ'-CLÉFT, *a.* (*Bot.*) Divided into two segments by incisions extending about to the middle of the blade; bifid. *Gray*.

TWÖ'-DÉCK-ER, *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel of war carrying guns on two decks. *Simmonds*.

TWÖ'-ÉDGED (*tö'ejd*), *a.* Having two edges.

TWÖ'-FLÖW-ERED, *a.* Having two flowers.

TWÖ'FÖLD, *a.* Being two or double, whether of the same kind, or different in kind and coexistent; double; duplicate. *Shak.*

TWÖ'FÖLD, *ad.* Doubly. *Matt.* xxiii. 15.

TWÖ'FOOT (*tö'füt*), *a.* Containing or measuring two feet. "A *two-foot* trout." *Hudibras*.

TWÖ'-FÖRKED (*tö'fökt*), *a.* Forked into two branches; bifurcate; having two prongs.

TWÖ'HÄND, *a.* That requires or employs both hands; two-handed. "Two-hand sword." *Shak.*

TWÖ'-HÄND-ÉD, *a.* 1. That requires or employs both hands. "Two-handed away." *Milton*.

2. Having two hands; — strong; stout; stalwart; large; bulky. *Dryden*.

TWÖ'-HÉAD-ÉD, *a.* Having two heads. *Hill*.

TWÖ'-LÉAVED (*tö'lévd*), *a.* Having two leaves; diphyllous. *Loudon*.

TWÖ'-LÉGGED, *a.* Having two legs. *Gay*.

TWÖ'-LÍPPED (*tö'lípt*), *a.* 1. Having two lips.

2. (*Bot.*) Noting monopetalous corollas or calyces separated into two unequal divisions; bilabiate. *Lindley*. *Gray*.

TWÖ'LÖBED (*tö'löbd*), *a.* Having two lobes. *Gray*.

TWÖ'-MÄST-ÉD, *a.* Having two masts. *Mar. Dict.*

TWÔ-PÂRT-ËD, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting leaves divided into two segments by an incision extending nearly to the base of the blade. *Lindley.*

TWOPENCE (tô'pêns or tûp'êns) [tûp'êns, *S. W. P. J. Fa.*; tô'pêns, *K.*; tô'pêns, *colloquially* tûp'êns, *Sm.*], *n.* Two pennies;—a term applied to a money of account and a small coin in England. "Gilt twopence." *Shak.*

☞ The coins called twopences are minted to a fixed amount annually for alms-giving by the sovereign of England on Maundy-Thursday. *Simmonds.*

TWOPENNY (tô'pên-ē or tûp'en-ē) [*colloquially*, tûp'en-ē, *Sm.*], *a.* Worth, or valued at, twopence. "Twopenny ale." *Swift.*

TWÔ-PÊT-ALED (tô'pêt-ald), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having two petals; dipetalous. *Clarke.*

TWÔ-PLÛ, *a.* [*Eng.* two, and *L.* plûco, to fold.] Woven double; of two thicknesses, as cloth.

☞ "The Kidderminster carpet presents an example of double-weaving, or *tuoply*, and is produced by incorporating two sets of warp and two of weft yarns, such as is called in America *ingram* carpets." *Tomlinson.*

TWÔ-BÂNKED, (-bâkt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Alternately disposed on exactly opposite sides of the stem, so as to form two rows; distichous. *Gray.*

TWÔ-SÊED-ËD, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having two seeds; dispersum. *Lindley.*

TWÔ-TÔNGUED (tô'tûngd), *a.* Double-tongued; deceitful. "The two-tongued hypocrite." *Sandys.*

TWÔ-TÔÔTHED (tô'tôtht), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having two teeth; bidentate. *Lindley.*

TWÔ-VÂLVED (tô'vâlvd), *a.* Having two valves; bivalvular. *Gray.*

TÛ'BURN-TÛCK'ËT, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A certificate given to the prosecutor of a felon to conviction,—the original proprietor or first assignee of it being exempted by law from all parish and ward offices within the parish or ward where the felony shall have been committed. *Bouvier.*

TÛ-CHÖN'IC, *a.* Relating to Tycho Brahe, a celebrated Danish astronomer, or to his system of astronomy. *P. Cyc.*

TÛ-CÖÖN', *n.* The title of the emperor of Japan.

TÛ'DÛ, *n.* A kind of small bird. *Drayton.*

TÛE (ti), *v. a.* To tie. — See **TIE**. *Johnson.*

TÛE, *n.* 1. A knot;—a tie. — See **TIE**. *Shak.*
2. (*Naut.*) A rope connected with a yard, to the other end of which a tackle is attached for hoisting. *Dana.*

TÛ-HÊË' (tê'hê'), *n.* See **TEHEE**. *Johnson.*

TÛ'ING, *n.* (*Mining.*) A washing of ores. *Weale.*

TÛKE, *n.* A dog;—a contemptible fellow. "Base tyke!" — Written also *tike*. *Shak.*

TÛ-LÖ'SIS, *n.* [*Gr.* τῦλωσις; τῦλος, callous.] (*Med.*) Callosity. *Dunglison.*

TÛM'BAL, *n.* [*It.* timballo; *Sp.* timbal; *Fr.* timbale. — *Gael.* tiombal.] A kind of kettle-drum. "A tymbal's sound." *Prior.*

TÛM'PAN, *n.* [*Gr.* τῦμπανον, a kettle-drum, a panel; *L.* tympanum; *It.* & *Sp.* timpano.]

1. † A drum. *Cotgrave. Ainsworth.*

2. (*Printing.*) A wooden frame attached to the carriage of a press and covered with parchment, for holding the sheet to be printed. *Brande.*

3. (*Arch.*) The panel of a door or a pillar;—a tympanum. *Weale.*

TÛM'PA-NAL, } *a.* (*Anat.*) Relating to the tym-
TÛM'PAN-IC, } panum. *Dunglison.*

TÛM'PA-NÍ'TËS, *n.* [*L.* from *Gr.* τῦμπανίτης; τῦμπανον, a kettle-drum; *Fr.* tympanite.] (*Med.*) A swelling of the abdomen caused by accumulation of air in the intestinal tube or in the peritoneum; tympany. — See **TÛM'PAN**. *Dunglison.*

TÛM'PA-NÍ'TIC, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to, or partaking of, tympanites. *Smith.*

TÛM'PA-NÍ'TIS, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the lining membrane of the middle ear;—also tympanites. *Dunglison.*

TÛM'PA-NÍZE, *v. n.* [*Gr.* τῦμπαλίζω; τῦμπανον, a kettle-drum.] To beat a drum; to drum. *Colles.*

TÛM'PA-NÍZE, *v. a.* [*¿.* TÛM'PANIZED; *pp.* TÛM'PANIZING, TÛM'PANIZED.] To make into a drum, or into the head of a drum. *Oley.*

TÛM'PAN-SHÊET, *n.* (*Printing.*) A sheet of paper fastened on the tympan for a guide. *Bra.*

TÛM'PA-NÛM, *n.*; *L.* pl. tûm'pa-na; *Eng.* pl. tûm'pa-nûms. [*L.* from *Gr.* τῦμπανον, a kettle-drum; τῦμνω, to strike.]

1. (*Anat.*) The drum or barrel of the ear; a cavity of an irregular shape, constituting the middle ear. *Dunglison.*

☞ The tympanum is situated in the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, between the *meatus auditorius externus* and the labyrinth. This cavity is lined by a mucous membrane, and communicates externally by means of the Eustachian tube, which is situated between it and the pharynx. The tympanum has six parietes. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Arch.*) The flat, triangular or circular space enclosed by the cornice of a pediment, as A and B. *Britton.*

3. (*Mech.*) A hollow wheel, as in cranes, treadmills, &c.; a drum. *London Ency.*

4. (*Bot.*) A membrane closing the mouth of the theca in some mosses. *Lindley.*

TÛM'PA-NÛ, *n.* (*Med.*) Tympanites;—sometimes called *drum-belly*, or the *wind-drops*. — See **TÛM'PANITES**. *Dunglison.*

† **TÛND**, *v. a.* To shut; to close. *Wickliffe.*

TÛNE, *v. a.* To lose. [*Scotland.*] *Jamieson.*
To tune heart, to lose courage or spirit. Sir W. Scott.

TÛ'NÛ, *a.* Small; tiny. — See **TINY**. *Shak.*

TÛ'PAL, *a.* Relating to types, or serving as a type; typical. *N. Brit. Rev.*

TÛPE (tip), *n.* [*Gr.* τύπος; τύπω, to stamp; τύρω, to strike; *L.* typus; *Sp.* tipo; *Fr.* type.]

1. A figure, as that made by impression upon a coin or a seal; an image; a stamp; a mark. *Thy father bears the type of King of Naples. Shak.*

2. That by which something is represented; an emblem; a symbol; a sign; a figure. *Thy emblem, greatness, quiet, the British rose, Type of sweet rule and gentle majesty. Prior.*

3. (*Theol.*) That by which something is prefigured; an anticipatory representation of Christ, or the Christian religion, in the Old Testament;—opposed to *antitype*.
The apostle shows the Christian religion to be in truth and substance what the Jewish was only in type and shadow. *Titmoss.*

4. (*Nat. Hist.*) That which exemplifies certain characteristics; a model; a pattern; a specimen; as, "The cat is the type of the genus *Felis*." *Brande.*

5. (*Med.*) The particular form of a disease, as respects the order in which the symptoms appear and succeed each other. *Dunglison.*

6. (*Fine Arts.*) That which is the subject of a copy; the original design, as that impressed on the face of a medal or a coin. *Fairholt.*

7. (*Printing.*) A piece of metal or of wood having the form of a letter or other character in relief upon one end of it;—used in printing books, &c.:—collectively, printing letters and characters. The metal type is usually made by casting in a mould consisting of two parts, one for the body or shank, and the other, called a matrice, for the character. *Rogers.*

☞ A single type consists of the shank, the beard, and the face. The shank is the body of the letter; the beard is that part between the shoulder of the shank and the face; the face is the shape of the letter, from which the impression is taken. The following are the English names of the different sizes of type, twenty-one in number, that have specific names, in their regular order from the smallest to the largest: diamond, pearl, ruby, nonpareil, emerald, minion, brevier, bourgeois, long primer, small pica, pica, English, great primer, paragon, double pica, two line pica, two line English, two line great primer, two line double pica, Trafalgar, canon. The last is the largest size having a specific name. The sizes above this are designated as species of pica; thus the next size to canon is four line pica, and then follow five line pica, six line pica, &c., to the largest size used in posting bills. *Brande.*—Certain kinds of type used in England, as emerald, two-line double pica, and

Trafalgar, are not used in the U. S.; and certain kinds used in the U. S., called double paragon, next in size after two-line great primer, and two-line brevier, between English and great primer, are not used in England. The kinds denominated ruby, double pica, two-line pica, four-line pica, in England, correspond respectively to what are called agate, double small pica, double pica, and canon in the U. S. *Rogers.*

SYN.—See **FIGURE**.

† **TÛPE**, *v. a.* To prefigure; to typify. *White.*

TÛPE'-FÖÜND-ËR, *n.* One who casts types.

TÛPE'-FÖÜN-DËR-Û, *n.* A foundry in which printers' types are cast and prepared for use;—written also *type-foundry*.

TÛPE'-FÖÜND-ING, *n.* The act or the art of casting types used in printing. *P. Cyc.*

TÛPE'-MËT-AL, *n.* An alloy consisting chiefly of lead and antimony, used for casting printers' types, usually in the proportion of three parts of the former to one of the latter, with a small quantity of tin and sometimes of copper. *Rogers.*

TÛ-PHË'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Typhæus, a famous giant of ancient fable. *Wright.*

TÛ'PHÛLÖPS, *n.* [*Gr.* τῦφλοψ, a kind of serpent, the blind-worm.] (*Zool.*) A genus of small serpents resembling earth-worms. *Cuvier.*

TÛ'PHÖID, *a.* [*Gr.* τῦφος, stupor from fever, and εἶδος, form.] (*Med.*) Resembling, or relating to, typhus; typhous. "Typhoid fever." *Dunglison.*

Typhoid fever of India, the cholera. Dunglison.

TÛ'PHÖID, *n.* Typhous fever; typhus;—so used by some writers. *Dunglison.*

TÛ-PHÖ-MÄ'NI-A, *n.* [*Gr.* τῦφωμανία; τῦφος, stupor, and μανία, madness.] (*Med.*) A kind of delirium common in typhus. *Dunglison.*

TÛ'PHÖN, *n.* The evil genius of Egyptian mythology. *Brande.*

TÛ-PHÖÖN', *n.* [*Gr.* τῦφων, —probably because it was supposed to be the work of the giant Typhæus or Typhos. *Liddell & Scott.* — *L. typhon.*]

1. The name given to a violent tornado or hurricane occurring in the Chinese seas. *Brande.*
2. A name sometimes applied to a hot, suffocating wind that blows with great violence in Africa, Syria, Arabia, and Persia, more commonly called *simoom*. *Wright.*

† **TÛ'PHÖS**, *n.* (*Med.*) Typhus. *Reece.*

TÛ'PHÖUS, *a.* (*Med.*) Belonging, and relating to, typhus; typhoid. *Dunglison.*

TÛ'PHÛS, *n.* [*Gr.* τῦφος, stupor from fever; τῦφος, to raise a smoke.] (*Med.*) A fever characterized by small, weak, and unequal, but usually frequent, pulse, with great prostration of strength, and much cerebral disturbance. *Dunglison.*

TÛ'P'IC, } *a.* [*Gr.* τυπικός; τύπος, a blow, a
TÛ'P'IC-AL, } type; τύπω, to strike; *L.* typicus;
Sp. tipico; *Fr.* typique.]

1. Pertaining to or forming a type; figurative; emblematical; indicative; representative. In pagan art, the cornucopia is typical of abundance, the rudder of the changes of human life. *Fairholt.*

2. (*Med.*) Characterized by periodicity;—that observes a particular type. *Dunglison.*

TÛ'P'IC-AL-LÛ, *ad.* In a typical manner; by a figure or emblem; figuratively. *Norris.*

TÛ'P'IC-AL-NËSS, *n.* The state of being typical.

TÛ'P'IC-AL-TÛION, *n.* The act of typifying; a showing by a type or emblem. *Cons. Mag.*

TÛ'P'IC-ËR, *n.* One who typifies. *Warburton.*

TÛ'P'IC-FÛ, *v. a.* [*Eng.* type, and *L.* facio, to make.] [*¿.* TÛPIFIËD; *pp.* TÛPIFYING, TÛPIFIËD.] To show by a type; to figure.

That fact expresses, prefigures, or typifies another fact of a higher and more important nature. *Waterland.*

TÛ'P'IC-ÖS-MÛ, *n.* [*Gr.* τύπος, a type, and κόσμος, world.] A representation of the world. *Bacon.*

TÛ'PÖG'RA-PHËR, *n.* [*Gr.* τύπος, a type, and γράφω, to write.] A printer. *Watson.*

|| **TÛ'PÖ-GRÄPH'IC**, *a.* [*Sp.* tipografico; *Fr.* typographique.] Typographical. *Watson.*

|| **TÛ'PÖ-GRÄPH'IC-AL**, or **TÛ'PÖ-GRÄPH'IC-AL**

[ti-po-gráf'e-kal, S. E. Ja. K. C. Wr. Wb.; tip-q-gráf'e-kal, W. P. J. F. Sm.]

1. Representing by a type; showing by figure; emblematic; figurative. *Johnson.*

2. Relating to typography or printing.

The *typographical* art, the most important in effect which the world ever received. *Encyc.*

[[Tÿ-PQ-GRÁPH'-I-CAL-Lÿ, *ad.* By means of types.

Tÿ-PÖG'RÁ-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *τύπος*, a type, and *γραφω*, to write; L. *typographia*; Sp. *tipografía*; Fr. *typographie*.]

1. † Representation by means of types; emblematic or figurative representation.

Pieces containing rather *typography* than verity. *Brown.*

2. The art of impressing letters and other characters upon paper or other substance by means of types; the art of printing.

Caxton taught us *typography* about the year 1474. *Idler.*

Tÿ-PÖ-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *τύπος*, an image, a type, and *λίθος*, a stone. (*Min.*) A stone or a fossil having the impressions of animals or of vegetables impressed on it. *Hamilton.*

Tÿ-PÖL'-Q-Gÿ, *n.* [Gr. *τύπος*, a type, and *λόγος*, a discourse. (*Theol.*) The doctrine of types, or a discourse on types. *P. Fairbairn.*

† Tÿ'RAN, *n.* A tyrant. — See TYRANT. *Spenser.*

† Tÿ'RAN, *v. a.* To tyrannize over. *Spenser.*

Tÿ'RAN-NËSS, *n.* A female tyrant. *Spenser.*

Tÿ-RÁN'NÍC, } *a.* [Gr. *τυραννικός*; L. *tyrannicus*; It. *tirannico*; Sp. *tiranico*; Fr. *tyrannique*.] Relating to tyranny or to a tyrant; befitting a tyrant; haughty; despotic; arbitrary; oppressive; severe; cruel.

Brute violence and proud *tyrannic* power. *Milton.*

Τυραννος (tyrant) by the ancient Greeks was applied to all kings, as well the just and merciful as the cruel, and whom we now call *tyrannical*. *Potter.*

Tÿ-RÁN'NÍ-CAL-Lÿ, *ad.* In the manner of a tyrant; despotically; arbitrarily. *Raleigh.*

Tÿ-RÁN'NÍ-CAL-NËSS, *n.* The quality of being tyrannical; an arbitrary disposition. *Ash.*

Tÿ-RAN-NÍ-CÍ'DÁL, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of, tyrannicide. *Booth.*

Tÿ-RÁN'NÍ-CÍDE, *n.* [L. *tyrannicidium*, the killing of a tyrant; *tyrannicida*, a killer of a tyrant; *tyrannus*, a tyrant, and *cædo*, to kill; Fr. *tyrannicide*.]

1. The act of killing a tyrant. *Burke.*

2. One who kills a tyrant. *Moore.*

TÿR-AN-NÍ'NË, *n. pl.* [Gr. *τυραννός*, a tyrant; L. *tyrannus*.] (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of dentirostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Muscicapidae*; tyrants.



Myiobius cinnameus. Gray.

† TÿR'AN-NÍNG, *p. a.* Tyrannizing. *Spenser.*

† TÿR'AN-NÍSH, *a.* Tyrannical. *Gower.*

TÿR'AN-NÍZE, *v. n.* [Gr. *τυραννίζω*; It. *tirannizzare*; Sp. *tiranzar*; Fr. *tyranniser*.] [*i.* TYRANNIZED; *pp.* TYRANNIZING, TYRANNIZED.] To act the tyrant; to rule with severe, unjust, or arbitrary sway; to act with rigor and imperiousness; to be despotic; to domineer.

Whoever is most unreasonable and importunate, he will ever *tyrannize* and domineer over such an one. *Holland.*

TÿR'AN-NÍZE, *v. a.* To subject by tyranny. *Milton.*

† TÿR'AN-NOÛS, *a.* Despotic; tyrannical. *Spenser.*

The unjust and *tyrannous* rule of Harold.

† TÿR'AN-NOÛS-Lÿ, *ad.* Tyrannically. *Bale.*

TÿR'AN-Nÿ (tír'an-ne), *n.* [Gr. *τυραννία*, *tyrannis*; L. *tyrannis*; It. *tirannia*; Sp. *tiranía*; Fr. *tyrannie*. — See TYRANT.]

1. The government or sway of a tyrant; absolute monarchy imperiously administered; arbitrary or despotic rule; despotism.

The cities fell often under *tyrannies* which spring naturally out of popular governments. *Temple.*

2. The exercise of sovereign power contrary to justice, or the constitution of a state: — cruel exercise of power; cruel government.

Suspicious dispose kings to *tyranny*. *Bacon.*

3. † Severity; rigor; inclemency.

The *tyranny* of the open night's too rough for nature to endure. *Shak.*

Syn. — Both *tyranny* and *despotism* imply absolute power, and power which is exercised for the pleasure of the governor, not for the benefit of the governed. Both terms are commonly used in a bad sense; yet *tyranny* is more commonly applied than *despotism* to the abuse of power or oppression.

He who possesses and exercises arbitrary power is both a *despot* and a *tyrant*; and, if he directs that power against the people, he is an *oppressor* or a cruel *tyrant*.

Tÿ'RANT, *n.* [Gr. *τυραννός*, strictly Doric for *κοίρανος*, from *κείρος*, *kéiros*, a lord, a master. *Liddell & Scott.* — L. *tyrannus*; It. *tiranno*; Sp. *tirano*; Fr. *tyran*.]

1. An absolute monarch ruling imperiously; an arbitrary sovereign unlimited by law or constitution; a despot. *Johnson.*

2. One who exercises sovereign power contrary to justice or the constitution of a state: — a severe or cruel master; an oppressor. *Sidney.*

3. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Passeres* and sub-family *Tyrannina*. *Gray.*

“Free constitutions [in Greece] having superseded the old hereditary sovereignties (*βασιλείαι*), all who obtained absolute power in a state were called *τύραννοι*, tyrants, usurpers; so that the term rather regards the way in which the power was gained than how it was exercised; as, for example, it was applied to the mild Pisistratus, but not to the despotic kings of Persia; however, as usurpation usually leads to violence, the word soon came to imply reproach, and was then used like our *tyrant* or *despot*.” *Liddell & Scott.*

† Tÿ'RANT, *v. a.* To tyrannize. *Fuller.*

TÿRE, *v. n.* A head dress. — See TIRE. *Hakewill.*

TÿRE, *n.* A preparation made of milk and buttermilk, to be eaten with rice. [India.] *W. Ency.*

† TÿRE, *v. n.* To prey upon. — See TIRE. *Todd.*

TÿR'Í-AN, *a.* [Gr. *Τύριος*.]

1. Relating to the ancient city Tyre. *Andrews.*

2. Noting a beautiful purple dye formerly made at Tyre. *Anthon.*

TÿR'Í-AN-PÛR'PLE, *n.* A beautiful purple dye formerly made at Tyre from certain mollusks of the genera *Murex* and *Purpura*. *Simmonds.*

Tÿ'RÖ, *n.*; pl. Tÿ'RÖS. [L. *tyro*, a young soldier, a beginner; It. *tyrone*, a tyro; Sp. *tiron*.] One not yet master of his art; one in his rudiments; a beginner; — written also *tyro*. *Garth.*

† Tÿ'RO-CÍN-Y, *n.* [L. *tyrocinium*.] The first exercise in any thing; apprenticeship. *Blount.*

TÿR'OL-ËŠE, *a.* Relating to Tyrol. *Russell.*

TÿR'OL-ËŠE, *n. sing. & pl.* A native or the natives of Tyrol.

TÿR'Q-LÍTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A translucent, very sectile mineral, of different shades of green, occurring in crystals, usually reniform, massive, and consisting of arsenic acid, protoxide of copper, lime, carbonate of lime, and water; — so called from its occurring in *Tyrol*. *Dana.*

Tÿ'RQ-NÍŠM, *n.* The state of being a tyro. *Clarke.*

TÿTHE (nth), *n.* See TITHE. *Todd.*

TÿTH'ING, *n.* See TITHING. *Todd.*

TZÁR (zár), *n.* The czar. — See CZAR.

TZÁ-RÍ'NÁ (zá-r's'ná), *n.* See CZARINA.

U.

U the twenty-first letter of the English alphabet, bet, and the fifth vowel, has, heretofore, in most English dictionaries, been confounded with the consonant *v*, as *i* has been with *j*; though the sounds and uses of the two letters are widely different. One and the same character, *V*, was formerly used for both letters; and the character *U* is of modern introduction. The two principal sounds of *u* are the long, as in *time*, and the short, as in *tin*. — See F and V.

“*U* and *V* were long considered the same letter, and were used indiscriminately the one for the other; but at the beginning of the 16th century their peculiarities came to be marked, and *U* has since been used as a vowel, and *V* as a consonant.” *Brande.*

“As a vowel *u* soundeth thin and sharp, as in *use*, and thick and flat, as in *us*. It never endeth any word for the nakedness, but yieldeth to the termination of the diphthong *ew*, as in *new*, *screw*, &c., or the qualifying *e*, as in *sue*, *due*, *true*, and the like.” *B. Jonson.*

† Ū-BĒR-OÛS (yā'ber-ūs), *a.* [L. *uber*.] Abundant; copious; plentiful; fruitful. *Herbert.*

† Ū-BĒR-Tÿ (yā'ber-te), *n.* [L. *ubertas*; Fr. *uberté*.] Abundance; fruitfulness; plenty. *Florio.*

Ū-BĪ, *n.* The Malay name for yams; — *ubi bungalo* signifying potatoes. *Simmonds.*

† Ū-BĪ-CÁ'TÍON, *n.* [L. *ubi*, where.] Local relation; ubiety. [Scholastic.] [R.] *Glanvill.*

Ū-BĪ'E-Tÿ, *n.* Local relation; whereness; ubiquation. [A scholastic term.] *Bailey.*

Ū-BĪ-QUÁ'RÍ-AN, *a.* Ubiquitary. *Cowper.*

Ū-BĪ-QUÍST, *n.* A ubiquitarian. *Brande.*

Ū-BĪQ-UI-TÁ'RÍ-AN (yā-bík-wē-tá're-an), *n.* [L. *ubique*, every where.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a school of Lutheran divines, so called from their tenet that the body of Christ is present in the eucharist in virtue of his divine omnipresence; — called also *ubiquist*. *Brande.*

Ū-BĪQ-UI-TÁ-RÍ-NËSS, *n.* Existence every where; ubiquity; omnipresence. *Fuller.*

Ū-BĪQ-UI-TÁ-Rÿ (yā-bík-wē-tá-re), *a.* [L. *ubique*, every where.] Existing every where. *Howell.*

Ū-BĪQ-UI-TÁ-Rÿ (yā-bík-wē-tá-re), *n.* 1. One who exists every where. *Dryden.*

2. One who asserts or holds to the corporal ubiquity of Christ; a ubiquitarian. *Barrow.*

Ū-BĪQ-UI-TOÛS (yā-bík-wē-tūs), *a.* Existing every where; ubiquitary. *Qu. Rev.*

Ū-BĪQ-UI-Tÿ (yā-bík-wē-te), *n.* [L. *ubique*, every where.] Existence at the same time in all places; omnipresence. *Hooker.*

Ū'BĪ SŪ'PRA. [L.] Where mentioned above; — a reference to a preceding passage, &c.

ŪCK-E-WAL'LÍST (-wəl'-), *n.* One of a sect of rigid Anabaptists; — named after *Ucke Wallis*, a native of Friesland. *Brande.*

Ū'DÁL, *a.* Allodial; noting lands or rights held by uninterrupted succession, without any original charter, and without subjection to feudal service, or the acknowledgment of any superior, as in Shetland and Orkney. *Jamieson. Whishaw.*

It is very probable that all the lands in Shetland were formerly allodial, or *udal*. *Jamieson.*

Ū'DÁL-LER, } *n.* One who holds property by Ū'DÁL-MÁN, } *udal* right, as in the Shetland Islands. *Jamieson.*

ŪD'DER, *n.* [A. S. *uder*; Frs. *uder*; Dut. *uizer*;

Ger. *euter*; Dan. *yver*; Sw. *jufver*; Icel. *jugr*, *jufgr*. — Gael. *uth*. — Gr. *oûthap*. — Sansc. *udhis*.
1. The glandular organ or bag of a cow, mare, ewe, or other mammiferous animal, in which milk is secreted. *Farm. Ency.*

Not without udders, and the milk is dry. *Prior.*
2. A teat or dug, as of a cow or other mammiferous animal. *Johnson.*

A Honess, with udders all drawn dry,
Lay crouching head on ground. *Shak.*
ÛD'DERED (ûd'derd), *a.* Having udders. *Gay.*

Û'DÔ, *n.* [L., from Gr. *oûdô*.] (Roman Ant.) A sock of felt or goat's hair. *Win. Smith.*

Û-DÔM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ûdôp*, water, and *ûtrôv*, a measure.] A rain-gauge; a pluviometer. *B. unde.*

Û'G'LI-LÛ, *ad.* In an ugly manner; with deformity; so as to raise dislike. *Sidney.*

Û'G'LI-NËSS, *n.* 1. The quality of being ugly; want of beauty; deformity; homeliness. *Taylor.*
2. Moral depravity; turpitude. *South.*

Û'G'LY, *a.* 1. Possessing qualities opposite to beauty; disagreeable or hateful to the sight; deformed; unsightly; frightful; foul; homely.
O, I have passed a miserable night—
So full of ugly sights, of ghastly dreams. *Shak.*

2. Ill-tempered; cross; vicious. *Wright.*
†Û'G'SOME, *a.* Frightful; ugly; disgusting. *Surry.*

†Û'G'SOME-NËSS, *n.* Ugliness. *Fisher.*

Û-KÂSE, *n.* [Rus.] An edict or ordinance of the Czar of Russia, having the force of law in his dominions. *Brande.*

Syn.—See DECREE.

Û'LANŠ, *n. pl.* A species of light cavalry of Tartar origin, whose chief weapon is the lance; — also written *Hulans*, and *Uhlans*. *Am. Ency.*

Û'L'ÇER, *n.* [Gr. *ûlcos*; L. *ulcus*; It. & Sp. *ulcera*; Fr. *ulcère*.] (Med.) A solution of continuity in the soft parts, attended by a purulent or other discharge, and kept up by some local disease or constitutional cause. *Dunglison. Brande.*

Û'L'ÇER-Â-BLE, *a.* That may ulcerate. *Qu. Rev.*

Û'L'ÇER-ÂTE, *v. n.* [L. *ulcerare*; It. *ulcerare*; Sp. *ulcerar*; Fr. *ulcérer*.] [û. ULCERATED; pp. ULCERATING, ULCERATED.] To become ulcerous; to turn to an ulcer. *Johnson.*

Û'L'ÇER-ÂTE, *v. a.* 1. To disease with an ulcer or ulcers. *Harvey.*
2. To affect as with an ulcer; to render sore; to irritate; to exasperate.

The only reason which can be assigned for this disfranchisement has a tendency more deeply to ulcerate their minds than the act of exclusion itself. *Burke.*

Û'L'ÇER-ÂT-ËD, *p. a.* Affected with ulcers, or being in the state of an ulcer. *Dunglison.*

Û'L'ÇER-Â'TION, *n.* [L. *ulceratio*; It. *ulcerazione*; Sp. *ulceracion*; Fr. *ulceration*.] The state of ulcerating or becoming ulcerous; formation of an ulcer: — an ulcer. *Wiseman.*

Û'L'ÇER-Â-TIVE, *a.* Tending to ulcerate or to form ulcers. *Holland.*

Û'L'ÇERED, *a.* Ulcerated. [B.] *Temple.*

Û'L'ÇER-OÛS, *a.* [L. *ulcerosus*; It. & Sp. *ulceroso*; Fr. *ulcèreux*.] Pertaining to, or having the nature of, an ulcer; ulcerated. *Shak.*

Û'L'ÇER-OÛS-LÛ, *ad.* In an ulcerous manner.

Û'L'ÇER-OÛS-NËSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being ulcerous; ulceration. *Bailey.*

Û'L'ÇÛS-CLE (ûl'kü-si), *n.* [L. *ulcusculum*, dim. of *ulcus*, an ulcer.] A little ulcer. *Smart.*

Û'LE, *n.* (Bot.) A tree of Papantla, Mexico, which yields a milky sap containing caoutchouc; — supposed to be *Castilloa elastica*. *Lindley.*
Û-LË'MÂ (û-lë'mâ or yû-lë'mâ) [û-lë'mâ, Sm. C. Brande], *n.* [The plural of Arab. *alim*, wise, and signifying, originally, *the wise men*. P. Cyc.] The college or corporation composed of the three classes of the Turkish hierarchy, viz., the imams, or ministers of religion; the muftis, or doctors of law; and the cadis, or administrators of justice. *Brande.*

Û'LE-TRËË, *n.* A Mexican tree; ule. *Clarke.*

Û'LEX, *n.* (Bot.) A genus of leguminous plants, of two species; furze. *Loudon.*

Û-LÛ'INOÛS, *a.* [L. *uliginosus*; *uligo*, moisture; Fr. *uligineux*.] Oozey; slimy. *Woodward.*

Û'L'LAGE, *n.* (Gauging.) The quantity of fluid which a cask warts of being full, or that part of a cask which is not filled. *Hutton.*

Û'L'L'ANN-ÏTE, *n.* (Min.) A brittle, steel-gray mineral, occurring in crystals, and also massive, of metallic lustre, and consisting of nickel, antimony, sulphur, and occasionally arsenic. *Dana.*

Û'L-MÂ'CE-Æ, *n.* [L. *ulmus*, an elm.] A natural order of exogenous plants, of which the genus *Ulmus*, or elm, is the type. *Loudon.*

Û'L-MÂ'CEOUS (-shus, 66), *a.* Relating to the elm, or to the order *Ulmaceæ*. *Craig.*

Û'L'MIC, *a.* [L. *ulmus*, an elm.] Noting an acid produced by decaying vegetable matter. It may be procured from vegetable mould, or from the mouldered trunks of decaying trees. *Miller.*

Ulmic acid is also produced by the action of potash or of soda upon ulmine, combining at the same time with the alkali; and it is separated by the action of hydrochloric acid. *C. T. Jackson.*

Û'L'MINE, *n.* [L. *ulmus*, the elm.] (Chem.) A name formerly applied by chemists to an exudation from the elm and various other trees; — a name subsequently applied to the brown organic matters of the soil, which were afterwards called *geine* and *humine*: — a substance obtained by Mulder by the prolonged action of sulphuric and hydrochloric acids upon sugar at a boiling temperature. *C. T. Jackson.*

Ulmæ, used in the sense of *geine*, consists, according to Berzelius, of cenic, apocrenic, and humic acids, humine, and extract of humus. *C. T. Jackson.*

Û'L'MÛS, *n.* [L.] (Bot.) A genus of hardy trees of several species; the elm. *Loudon.*

Û'L'NA, *n.* [L., from Gr. *ûlên*.]

1. (Anat.) The larger and the inner of the two bones of the fore-arm, which forms the prominence of the elbow, during the flexion of that joint. *Dunglison.*

2. (Old Eng. Law.) An ell. *Burill.*

Û'L'NAGE, *n.* [Low L. *ulnagium*.] Measurement by the ell; alnage. — See ALNAGE. *Craig.*

Û'L'NAR, *a.* Relating to the ulna. *Dunglison.*

Û-L-Q-DËN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *ûllo*, whole, and *ûv-dron*, a tree.] (Pal.) A genus of fossil club-mosses. *G. F. Richardson.*

Û-L'TË'RÏ-OR, *a.* [L., comp. of *ulter*, beyond.]

1. Being or situated beyond or on the farther side of any line or boundary. *Johnson.*

2. Farther; more distant; remote.

The *ulterior* accomplishment of that part of Scripture. *Boyle.*

Û-L'TË'RÏ-OR-LÛ, *ad.* In an ulterior manner; more distantly; remotely. *Pusey.*

Û'L'TÛ-MÂ RÂ'Ï-TÛ-Û (-râ'shë-û). [L.] The last reason or argument.

Ultima ratio regum, the last reasoning, or last resort, of kings; war. *Qu. Rev.*

Û'L'TÛ-MÂTE (ûl'të-mæt), *a.* [L. *ultimus*, superl. of *ulter*, beyond.]

1. Being farthest or last; last; final.

2. Intended in the last resort, or being the last in the train of consequences; extreme.

Many actions apt to procure fame are not conducive to this our ultimate happiness. *Addison.*

Ultimate analysis, (Chem.) the separation of a compound into its simplest parts or elements; — used in contradistinction to *proximate analysis*. *Turner.*

Ultimate ratio, (Math.) the limit of the ratio of two quantities which vary so that their ratio continually approaches a certain quantity, but cannot pass it. *Eliot.*

Syn.—See FINAL.

Û'L'TÛ-MÂTE, *v. n. & a.* To terminate; to issue; to end: — to carry into practice. *George Bush.*

Û'L'TÛ-MÂTE-LÛ, *ad.* Finally; at last; in the end.

Û'L'TÛ-MÂ THÛ'LE. [L., remotest *Thule*.] Thule; — the farthest land or limit. — See THULE.

Û'L-TÛ-MÂ'TION, *n.* The last offer, concession, condition, or state; ultimatum. *Swift.*

Û'L-TÛ-MÂ'TÛM, *n.*; pl. *ULTIMATA*. [L. *ultimus*, the last.] The last offer; the final proposition; — particularly the final conditions offered, as the basis of a treaty, by one government, to settle a dispute with another. *Bouvier.*

†Û'L'TÛME, *a.* [L. *ultimus*.] Ultimate. *Bacon.*

†Û'L-TÛM'Ï-TÛ, *n.* [L. *ultimus*, last.] The last stage; last consequence. *Bacon.*

Û'L'TÛ-MÔ. [L. *ultimo*, in the last (sc. mense)

month.] In or of the last month; — commonly contracted to *ult.* *Scudamore.*

†Û'L'TÛION (ûl'shûn), *n.* [L. *ultio*, *ultionis*.] A taking vengeance; revenge. *Broune.*

Û'L'TRÂ, *a.* [L.] Beyond: — extreme. *Ed. Rev.*
Ultrâ is much used in composition; as, "Ultra-liberal"; "Ultra-republican," &c.

Û'L'TRÂ, *n.* One who advocates extreme measures or opinions, as in politics; an ultraist.

The ultras of either party. *Ed. Rev.*

We are content with repetition, and form a noun from it. Custom will not allow us to say, "The ultras of either party" is language in the power of this. *Harrison.*

It is a word much used in modern politics, and also with reference to religious parties. It is applied to such as carry the opinions of the party to which they belong to extremes.

†Û'L'TRAGE, *n.* Outrage. *Tower.*

Û'L'TRÂ-ÏSM, *n.* Extreme opinions, views, principles, or measures; radicalism. *Brit. Crit.*

The tendency to *ultraism* which influences the ablest of men in great social questions, . . . has been also the influence of affairs of practical medicine. *Harrison.*

Û'L'TRÂ-ÏST, *n.* One extravagant in his views or conduct; one who carries his opinions or measures to extremes, or beyond the convictions of the public mind; a radical. *J. Tyler. Ch. Ez.*

Û'L-TRA-MÂ-RÏNE', *a.* [L. *ultra*, beyond, and *marinus*, marine.] Being beyond the sea; foreign. "Her *ultramarine* dominions." *Burke.*

Ultramarine ashes, the residuum of *lapis lazuli* after the chief color has been extracted, being a purer and tenderer gray than that produced by mixture of more positive colors; — used by the old masters as a middle or neutral tint for flesh, skies, and draperies. *Favholt.*

Û'L-TRA-MÂ-RÏNE' (ûl'tra-mâ-rën'), *n.* A blue pigment formerly obtained exclusively from the lapis lazuli, but now artificially manufactured on a large scale; — a very fine, rich, and durable blue, much valued by painters. *Miller.*

Ultramarine consists essentially of silicate of alumina, colored probably by sulphide of sodium. If it is heated in the air, it assumes a dull green hue. Chlorine, nitric, sulphuric, and hydrochloric acids destroy the color. *Miller.*

Û'L-TRA-MÔN'TANE, *a.* [L. *ultra*, beyond, and *montanus*, pertaining to a mountain; Fr. *ultramontain*.] Being beyond the mountains, or the Alps; transmontane; — originally applied by Italian writers to theologians, jurists, &c., of other countries beyond the Alps, especially of France.

Ultramontane tenets, (Eccl. Law.) those tenets least favorable to the supremacy of the pope. *Brande.*

Û'L-TRA-MÔN'TANE, *n.* One living beyond the mountains: — a foreigner. *Bacon.*

Û'L-TRA-MÔN'TA-NÏSM, *n.* Ultramontane tenets, or tenets least favorable to the supremacy of the pope: — but a term used north of the Alps, for those tenets most favorable to the pope's authority. *Ch. Ob.*

As the nations north of the Alps, — France, Germany, &c., — have been most opposed to the papal assumption of absolute power, they have termed the endeavors of the Roman curia to extend the papal authority and destroy the consequence of the national churches, such as the Gallican church, *ultramontanism*. *Am. Ency.*

Û'L-TRA-MÔN'TA-NÏST, *n.* An advocate for ultramontanism. *Ch. Ob.*

Û'L-TRA-MÛN'DANE, *a.* [L. *ultramundanus*; *ultra*, beyond, and *mundus*, the world.] Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our world or system. *Hutton.*

Fly to imaginary *ultramundane* spaces. *Boyle.*

Û'L-TRA-PRÔT'ËS-TÂNT, *n.* A Protestant who holds extreme views. *Hook.*

Û'L-TRA-PRÔT'ËS-TÂNT-ÏSM, *n.* The principles or views held by ultraprotestants. *Hook.*

Û'L-TRA-TRÔP'Ï-CÂL, *a.* 1. Beyond, or not within, the tropics; pertaining to parts beyond the tropics; extratropical.

2. Of a higher temperature, or warmer, than the present temperature of the tropical regions.

During the deposition of the older fossiliferous rocks, the climate was *ultratropical*. *Hitchcock.*

†Û'L-TRÔNE-OÛS, *a.* [L. *ultroneus*; *ultrô*, voluntarily.] Voluntary; spontaneous. *Bailey.*

Û'L'U-LÂTE, *v. n.* [L. *ululo*, *ululatum*.] To utter a mournful cry; to howl. [R.] *Herbert.*

UL-LA-TION, *n.* [L. *ululatio*.] A howling, or loud lamentation; a wailing. *Th. Campbell.*

UMBĒL, *n.* [L. *umbella*, an umbrella, a parasol, dim. of *umbra*, shade; Fr. *ombelle*, an umbel.] (Bot.) A form of inflorescence in which the pedicels all spring apparently from the same point, the top of the peduncle, so as to resemble, when spreading, the rays of an umbrella. *Gray.*



If each of the pedicels of an umbel bears a single flower, the umbel is said to be *simple*; but if they divide and bear other umbels, the umbel is called *compound*; and the assemblage of umbels is called the *umbellifer*, while each of the secondary umbels, or the umbellules, is called a *partial umbel*. *Lindley.*

UMBĒL-LĀR, *a.* Relating to, or having the form of, an umbel; umbellate. *Smart.*

UMBĒL-LĀTE, } *a.* (Bot.) Bearing, or con-
UMBĒL-LĀT-ĒD, } sisting of, umbels; having an
umbel or umbels; umbellar. *P. Cyc.*

UMBĒL-LĒT, *n.* (Bot.) A secondary or partial umbel; a little umbel. *Darlington. Gray.*

UMBĒL-LĪF'E-RĒ, *n. pl.* (Bot.) A natural order of plants bearing flowers in umbels. *Gray.*

UMBĒL-LĪF'ER-OŪS, *a.* [Eng. *umbel*, and L. *fero*, to bear.] (Bot.) Bearing umbels; having flowers disposed in an umbel, as the milkweed, the primrose, &c. *Gray.*

UMBĒL-LŪLE, *n.* (Bot.) A secondary or partial umbel; an umbellet. *Lindley.*

UMBĒR, *n.* 1. (Min.) A brown ochreous ore or earth, of a fine and compact texture, dry feel, adhering a little to the tongue, and composed of silica, oxide of iron, manganese, and water; — used as a brown pigment, and sometimes in coloring porcelain. *Cleveland.*

"The term *umber* is said to be derived from *Ombria*, or Spoleto, in Italy, where it was first obtained." *Brande.*

2. A variety of peat or brown coal used as a pigment. *Brande.*

UMBĒR, *n.* 1. (Ornith.) A bird of the size of a crow, and of the color of umber, found generally in Africa; *Scopus umbretta.* *Eng. Cyc.*

2. (Ich.) A fish of the salmon family; the common grayling, found in clear, rapid streams; *Thymallus vulgaris.* *Wm. Smith.*

UMBĒR, *v. a.* To color with umber or any dark hue; to darken; to shade. *Shak.*

UMBĒR-BRŌWN, *n.* Noting a pure dull-brown color. *Lindley.*

UMBĒRED (ūmb'erd), *a.* Shaded or darkened, as with umber. "Umbred face." *Shak.*

UMBĒL'IC, *n.* The navel; the centre. [R.] *Herbert.*

UMBĒL'IC, } *a.* [L. *umbilicus*, the navel.]
UMBĒL'IC-ĀL, } Pertaining to the umbilical or
navel; — navel-shaped. *Dunglison.*

Umbilical arteries, (*Anat.*) arteries which exist only in the fetus, and seem, as it were, continuations of the primitive iliacs. They clear the umbilical ring, and proceed to the placenta, to which they carry the residuum of the blood sent to the fetus by the umbilical vein. *Dunglison.* — *Umbilical cord*, (*Anat.*) the navel string, a cord-like substance which extends from the placenta to the umbilicus of the fetus. Its usual length is from 16 to 22 inches. *Dunglison.* — (*Bot.*) A sort of cord by which certain ovules are attached to the placenta, being a prolongation of it; funiculus. *Lindley.* — *Umbilical region*, (*Anat.*) the middle region of the abdomen, in which the umbilicus is placed. *Dunglison.* — *Umbilical ring*, (*Anat.*) a fibrous ring which surrounds the aperture of the umbilicus. *Dunglison.* — *Umbilical vein*, (*Anat.*) a vein which arises from the placenta, and terminates at the fissure on the inferior surface of the liver of the fetus, to which it conveys the blood necessary for its nutrition. — *Umbilical vessels*, (*Anat.*) the two arteries and umbilical vein. *Dunglison.*

UMBĒL'IC-ĀTE, } *a.* [L. *umbilicatus*.] Navel-
UMBĒL'IC-ĀT-ĒD, } shaped; being depressed in
the centre. *Gray.*

UMBĒ-LĪ'ŪS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *ὀμφαλός*.] 1. (*Anat.*) A round cicatrix about the median line of the abdomen; the navel. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Ant.*) A ball or boss on the projecting ends of the cylinder on which the books of the ancients were rolled. *Wm. Smith.*

3. (*Conch.*) The depression in the centre round which the shell is convoluted. *Brande.*

4. (*Bot.*) The part by which a seed is attached to the placenta; the hilum; — also a depression or an elevation about the centre of a given surface. *Henslow.*

The *umbilicus*, or hilum, is frequently of a different color from the rest of the seed, not uncommonly being black. In plants with small seeds it is minute, and is recognized with difficulty; but in some it is so large as to occupy a third of the whole surface of the seed, as in the horse-chestnut. *Lindley.*

5. (*Geom.*) The focus of an ellipse; — so used by the old geometers: — a term now applied to a point of a surface through which all the lines of curvature pass. At this point the two principal curvatures are equal. *P. Cyc.*

UMBĒS (ūmb'bz), *n. pl.* A deer's entrails. — See *NOMBS*. *Bailey.*

UMBŌ, *n.* [L.] 1. A protuberance or boss, as of a buckler. *Swift.*

2. (*Conch.*) The point of a bivalve shell immediately above the hinge. *Brande.*

UMBŌ-NĀTE, } *a.* (Bot.) Having a low,
UMBŌ-NĀT-ĒD, } rounded projection like a
boss; bossed. *Gray.*

UMBĒRĀ, *n.* [L.] 1. A shadow. *Wm. Smith.*

In ancient times, one who went to a feast merely at the solicitation of one invited was called *umbra*, because he followed the principal guests as a shadow follows a body. *Wright.*

2. (*Astron.*) The dark conical shadow projected from a planet or satellite, on the side opposite to the sun, within which a spectator could see no part of the sun's disk; — opposed to *penumbra*. *Herschel.*

The passage from the pure *umbra* to the *penumbra* is quite insensible; the softening down of the shading is so gradual, that it is impossible to tell the exact moment when any remarkable point on the moon's surface leaves the *penumbra* to pass into the *umbra*, or the reverse. *Nichol.*

UMBĒRĀ-CŪ'LĪ-FŌRM, *a.* [L. *umbraculum*, any thing that furnishes shade, and *forma*, form.] Umbrella-shaped, like a mushroom. *Gray.*

UMBĒRĀGE, *n.* [Fr. *ombrage*, from L. *umbra*, a shade; It. & Sp. *ombra*, a shadow, umbrage.] 1. A shade; a shadow; obscurity.

The *umbrage*, or shade, keeps them from growth. *Hudoe.*
In the dark *umbrage* of a green hill's shade. *Byron.*

2. A slight show or appearance. [R.]
It is also evident that St. Peter did not carry himself so as to give the least overture of *umbrage* to make any one suspect of his being a hypocrite. *Ep. Taylor.*

3. A suspicion of an intended offence or affront; resentment; offence; pique; grudge.

So the king should take no *umbrage* of his arming and protection. *Bacon.*
It will be convenient to give him any *umbrage*, by seeing him in a bad light. *Dryden.*

UMBĒRĀGE-OŪS (ūmb'ra-'je-ŭs, W. P. J. Ja.; ūmb'r'jūs, S. F. K. Sm. Wb.), *a.* [Fr. *ombrageux*; *umbr* (L. *umbra*), shade.]

1. Yielding shade; shady; gloomy; murky. *Umbraeous* grots and caves of cool recess. *Milton.*

2. †Obscure; not easy to be perceived. *The present constitution . . . is very umbrageous.* *Wotton.*

3. †Having umbrage, or disposed to take umbrage. *Warburton.*

UMBĒRĀGE-OŪS-LY, *ad.* With umbrage.

UMBĒRĀGE-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* Shadiness. *Raleigh.*

UMBĒRĀ-ĒD, *a.* [L. *umbratus*, to shade.] Shadowed; adumbrate. *Bullockar.*

UMBĒRĀT'IC, } *a.* [L. *umbraticus*; It. om-
UMBĒRĀT'IC-ĀL, } bratico; Sp. *umbrático*.]

1. Shadowy; typical. "Those *umbratic* representations." *Barrow.*

2. Keeping at home, or within doors; retired; secluded. [R.] *B. Jonson.*

UMBĒRĀ-TĪLE (ūmb'ra-tīl, W. P. Sm. Wb.; ūmb'rāt'īl, S. K.), *a.* [L. *umbratilis*.]

1. Unsubstantial; unreal; shadowy. *Jonson.*
Natural hieroglyphics of our fugitive, *umbratilis*, anxious, and transitory life. *Evelyn.*

2. Being in the shade; retired. *Mason.*

UMBĒRĀTIOUS, *a.* [Old Fr. *umbrage*.] Disposed to take umbrage; captious; suspicious. *Wotton.*

UMBĒREL, *n.* An umbrella. *Shelton.*

UMBĒRĒLĀ, *n.* [L. *umbella*, a parasol, an umbrella; *umbra*, a shade; It. *ombrella*.]

1. A folding shade, or screen, carried in the hand as a protection from the rain or the rays of the sun; — usually consisting of a rod or stick, to one end of which ribs or strips of whalebone, rattan, &c., are attached and covered with silk, cotton, or some similar material. *Dryden.*

2. (*Zool.*) A genus of gastropodous mollusks, so called from the resemblance of the shell to an umbrella. *Baird.*

UMBĒRĒLŌ, *n.* An umbrella. *Tatler.*

UMBĒRĒ-ĒRE, *n.* That part of the helmet that screens or covers the face; a visor. *Spenser.*

UMBĒRĒ-ER-OŪS, *a.* [L. *umbra*, a shade, and *fero*, to bear.] Casting a shade. *Smart.*

UMBĒRĒL, *n.* [L. *umbra*, a shade.] (*Ancient Armor*.) A projection like the peak of a cap, to which a face-guard was sometimes attached, which moved freely upon the helmet, and could be lifted up like the beaver. *Fairholt.*

UMBĒRĒNĀ, *n.* (*Ich.*) A genus of marine, acanthopterygious fishes, of the family *Scienidae*, allied to the perches, but having no teeth on the vomer or palatines. *Yarrell.*

UMBĒRŌSE, *a.* [L. *umbrōsus*; *umbra*, a shade.] Shady; umbrageous. *Clarke.*

UMBĒRŌS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *umbrōsus*, shady.] Umbrageousness; shadiness. *Browne.*

UMBĒGŌNG, *n.* [A. S. *ymb*, *umbe*, round, and *gang*, a going.] A going round; circuit. *Wickliffe.*

UMBĒRĒGE, *n.* 1. An adjustment of a controversy by an umpire; arbitration; arbitrament.

I am appealed to by both. . . if my *umprage* may stand, I award an eternal silence to both parts. *Ep. Hall.*

2. The power or authority of an umpire; the right to decide a dispute or controversy.

From civil society the state of war is excluded by the *umpire*, who has been provided . . . for the ending all differences. *Locke.*

UMBĒRE (ūm'pīr, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb.; ūm'pīr, S.; ūm'pīr or ūm'pīr, P.), *n.* [*Skinner* admires the ingenuity, but doubts the truth of *Minsheu's* etymology, from the Fr. *un père*, a father. *Richardson.* — "Umpire is supposed to be derived from the L. *impar*, uneven or odd. It is, however, also expressed in Latin, *imperator*, with which the Scotch *oversman*, and Fr. *sur-arbitre*, correspond in signification." *Burrill.* — "An umpire, one who is chosen by two, four, or any even number of arbitrators (on their being equally divided on their award), to give his casting vote: it is a variation of *impar*, for odd." *Cleveland.* — In *Piers Plouhman* written *nompeyr*; whence the Fr. *nompair*, without peer, and thus sole judge, may be preferred as the true source. *Richardson.*]

1. A third party to whom a dispute is referred for settlement; an arbitrator; an arbiter.

Just Death, kind *umpire* of men's miseries,
With sweet enlargement doth dismiss me hence. *Shak.*

2. (*Law*.) A person to whom a matter which has been submitted to arbitrators, is, in case of their disagreement, referred for final decision.

If they [the arbitrators] do not agree, it is usual to add, that another person be called in as *umpire* (*arbitrator* or *impar*), to whose judgment it is referred. *Blackstone.*

"This word, says *Johnson*, *Minsheu*, with great applause from *Skinner*, derives from *un père*, in French, a father. But, whatever may be its derivation, one should think, in pronunciation, it ought to class with *empire*; and yet we find our orthoepists considerably divided in the sound of the last syllable of both these words.

"*Empire*. Dr. Kennick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry rhyme it with *fire*; but Mr. Sheridan and *Buchanan* with the first of *pyr-a-mid*.

"*Umpire*. Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston rhyme it with *fire*; but Mr. Perry, Mr. Scott, and *Buchanan*, with *far*; and Dr. Kennick with the first of *pyr-a-mid*.

"Amidst this variety and inconsistency, we find a preponderancy to the long sound of *i* as in *fire*; and this, in my opinion, is the most eligible.

"*Rampire* and *vampire* follow the same analogy; and *sature* and *sampare* may be looked on as irregular." *Walker.*

SYN. — See *ARBITER*, *JUDGE*.

† ŪM'PĪRE, *v. a.* To decide as an umpire; to arbitrate; to settle. *Bacon.*

ŪM'PĪRE-SHIP, *n.* The office of an umpire. We refuse not the arbitrament and *umpreship* of the Holy Ghost. *Jeruel.*

ŪM'QUĪLE (ūm'kwīl), *ad.* [This seems to be merely A. S. *hwilom*, inverted. *Jamieson.*] Formerly. [Scot.] *Douglas. Jamieson.*

ŪM'QUĪLE (ūm'kwīl), *a.* Former; late. "Her said *umquihle* husband." [Scot.] *Pittscottie.*

† ŪM'STRŌKE, *n.* [A. S. *ymb*, *umbe*, round, and *strice*, a stroke, a line.] Circumference; boundary; outside. *Fuller.*

ŪN-. [A. S. *un-*; Dut. *on-*; Frs. *un-, on-*; Ger. *un-*; Dan., Sw., & Icel. *o-, u-*.—"This particle, generally giving a negative sense to the words to which it is prefixed, is a contraction, as some think, from the Ger. *ohne*, without; or it may be thus derived in A. S., *un, an, uan, wan*, wanting; *wana*, a deficiency." *Bosworth.*] A prefix denoting negation, privation, deterioration, or opposition.

— This Saxon prefix is equivalent in meaning to the privative *a* of the Greeks and the privative *in* of the Latins; and it is placed, almost at will, before adjectives and adverbs, and before perfect participles of active verbs to form adjectives, and also before many present participles, a considerable number of nouns, and a small number of verbs.

When prefixed to adjectives, participles, and adverbs, it is uniformly interpreted by *not*; in substantives, by the *want* or *absence of*; and in verbs it commonly signifies the reversing or annulling of the action or state expressed by the simple verb.

The verbs to *unarm*, *unclasp*, *uncover*, *undo*, *unload*, and some others, express a positive act of privation.

There are some very common adjectives which do not take this negative prefix; as, *good*, *bad*, *little*, *small*, *great*, *large*, *near*, *distant*, *right*, *wrong*, &c.

The adjectives *unequal*, *unabridged*, *unseen*, *unsold*, &c., are purely negative, and imply merely the absence or negation of that which is denoted by the more simple terms *equal*, *abridged*, &c. But the adjectives *unhappy*, *unbecoming*, *unsafe*, and some others, have a positive as well as a negative signification, implying not only the want of what is expressed by the simple words *happy*, *becoming*, &c., but also the presence of the contrary quality.

There are a few cases in which the negative prefixes *in* and *un* are used indifferently; as, *infrequent* or *unfrequent*, *inexpert* or *unexpert*, *inexperienced* or *unexperienced*, *ineligible* or *uneligible*, &c. — The prefix *un* is more commonly used before adjectives derived from the Anglo-Saxon, and *in* before such as are derived from the Latin.

ŪN-A-BĀN'DQNEÐ (d-und), *a.* Not abandoned.

ŪN-A-BĀSED' (ūn-a-bāst'), *a.* Not abased. *Ash.*

ŪN-A-BĀSHED' (ūn-a-bāst'), *a.* Having no feeling of abasement, disgrace, or shame. *Pope.*

ŪN-A-BĀT'ĒÐ, *a.* Undiminished. *Beau. & Fl.*

ŪN-A-BĀT'ĒÐ-LŸ, *ad.* Without abatement.

ŪN-A-BĀT'ING, *a.* Not abating. *Kelly.*

ŪN-AB-BRĒ'VĪ-ĀT-ĒÐ, *a.* Not abbreviated. *Ash.*

ŪN-A-BĒT'TĒÐ, *a.* Not abetted or assisted. *Ash.*

ŪN-A-BĪD'ING, *a.* Not abiding; uncertain.

ŪN-A-BĪD'ING-NĒSS, *n.* Want of permanency.

† ŪN-A-BĪL'I-TŸ, *n.* Inability. *Milton.*

ŪN-AB-JŪRED' (-jård'), *a.* Not abjured. *Smart.*

ŪN-A'BLE (-ā'bl), *a.* Not able; weak; impotent.

Syn. — See INCAPABLE.

† ŪN-A'BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Inability. *Hales.*

ŪN-A-BŌL'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may not be abolished or repealed. *Milton.*

ŪN-A-BŌL'ISHED (-ā-bŏl'isht), *a.* Not abolished; not repealed; being in force. *Hooker.*

ŪN-A-BRĀD'ĒÐ, *a.* Not abraded. *Clarke.*

ŪN-A-BRĪDĒÐ' (ūn-a-brīd'), *a.* Not abridged or contracted; not shortened. *Mason.*

ŪN-ĀB'RQ-GĀT-ĒÐ, *a.* Not abrogated. *Ash.*

ŪN-AB-SŌLVED' (ūn-ab-sŏlv'd), *a.* Not absolved; not pardoned; not discharged. *Styrpe.*

ŪN-AB-SŌRB'A-BLE, *a.* Not absorbable. *Davy.*

ŪN-AB-SŌRBED' (-ab-sŏrb'd), *a.* Not absorbed.

ŪN-AB-SŪRD', *a.* Not absurd; reasonable.

ŪN-A-BŪSED' (ūn-a-būzd'), *a.* Not abused. *Ash.*

ŪN-AC-CĒL'ĒR-ĀT-ĒÐ, *a.* Not accelerated.

ŪN-AC-CĒNT'ĒÐ, *a.* Having no accent. *Harris.*

ŪN-AC-CĒP-TA-BĪL'I-TŸ, *n.* Unacceptableness.

ŪN-AC-CĒPT'A-BLE, *a.* Not acceptable.

ŪN-AC-CĒPT'A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being unacceptable. *Collier.*

ŪN-AC-CĒPT'A-BLŸ, *ad.* Not acceptably.

ŪN-AC-CĒPT'ĒÐ, *a.* Not accepted. *Prior.*

† ŪN-AC-CĒS'SI-BLE, *a.* Inaccessible. *Hakewill.*

† ŪN-AC-CĒS'SI-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Inaccessibleness; inapproachableness. *Hale.*

ŪN-AC-CLĪ'MA-TĒÐ, *a.* Not acclimated.

ŪN-AC-CŌM'MQ-DĀT-ĒÐ, *a.* Not accommodated: — not suited or adapted. *Shak.*

ŪN-AC-CŌM'MQ-DĀT-ING, *a.* Not accommodating; disobliging. *Byron.*

ŪN-AC-CŌM'PA-NĒÐ (ūn-ak-kūm'pā-nĒd), *a.* Not accompanied; unattended; alone. *Hayward.*

ŪN-AC-CŌM'PLISHED (-plisht), *a.* Not accomplished; unfinished; incomplete. *Dryden.*

ŪN-AC-CŌM'PLISH-MĒNT, *n.* Want of accomplishment or execution. *Milton.*

ŪN-AC-CŌRD'ANT, *a.* Not accordant; harsh.

ŪN-AC-CŌRD'ĒÐ, *a.* Not accorded or settled.

ŪN-AC-CŌRD'ING, *a.* Not according. *Smart.*

ŪN-AC-CŌUNT-A-BĪL'I-TŸ, *n.* The state of being unaccountable; unaccountableness. *Swift.*

ŪN-AC-CŌUNT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not accountable; not to be accounted for; inexplicable; strange.

2. † Not to be counted. *Wollaston.*

ŪN-AC-CŌUNT'A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being unaccountable; unaccountability. *Ash.*

ŪN-AC-CŌUNT'A-BLŸ, *ad.* In an unaccountable manner; inexplicably; strangely. *Addison.*

ŪN-AC-CŌUNT'ĒÐ, *a.* Not accounted. *Johnson.*

ŪN-AC-CŌU'TRED (ūn-ak-kā'terd), *a.* Not accounted or equipped. *Ash.*

ŪN-AC-CRĒD'IT-ĒÐ, *a.* Not accredited; not approved; unauthorized. *Smart.*

ŪN-AC-CŪ'MŸ-LĀT-ĒÐ, *a.* Not accumulated.

† ŪN-AC'CU-RATE, *a.* Inaccurate. *Boyle.*

† ŪN-AC'CU-RATE-NĒSS, *n.* Inaccuracy. *Boyle.*

ŪN-AC-CŪSED' (-ak-kūst'), *a.* Not accused.

ŪN-AC-CŪSED' (ūn-ak-kūzd'), *a.* Not accused.

ŪN-AC-CŪS'TQMED (-ak-kūs'tqmd), *a.* 1. Not accustomed; not habituated. *Jer. xxxi. 18.*

2. New; not usual or familiar; unfamiliar. "An *unaccustomed* idea." *Watts.*

ŪN-A-CHĪEV'A-BLE, *a.* Not achievable; that cannot be performed or executed. *Farinon.*

ŪN-A-CHĪEVED' (ūn-a-chēvd'), *a.* Not achieved.

ŪN-ĀCH'ING, *a.* Not aching; not painful. *Shak.*

ŪN-AC-KNŌWL'ĒDGED (-ak-nŏl'ejd), *a.* Not acknowledged; not owned or confessed. *Clarendon.*

ŪN-AC-QUĀINT'ANCE, *n.* Want of acquaintance or familiarity; unacquaintance. *South.*

ŪN-AC-QUĀINT'ĒÐ, *a.* Not acquainted.

ŪN-AC-QUĀINT'ĒÐ-NĒSS, *n.* Want of acquaintance; unacquaintance. *Whiston.*

ŪN-AC-QUĪR'A-BLE, *a.* Not acquirable. *Ash.*

ŪN-AC-QUĪRED' (-kwīrd'), *a.* Not acquired.

ŪN-AC-QUĪT'TĒÐ, *a.* Not acquitted. *Ash.*

ŪN-ĀCT'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being acted. Much of the unacted drama is really *unactable*. *Qu. Rev.*

ŪN-ĀCT'ĒÐ, *a.* Not acted; not performed.

† ŪN-ĀCT'IVE, *a.* Inactive; inert. *Milton.*

† ŪN-ĀCT'IVE, *v. a.* To render inactive. *T. Fuller.*

† ŪN-ĀCT'IVE-NĒSS, *n.* Inactivity. *Bp. Taylor.*

ŪN-ĀCT'U-ĀT-ĒÐ (ūn-akt'yū-āt-ēd), *a.* Not actuated; not moved to action. *Glanvill.*

ŪN-A-DĀPT'ĒÐ, *a.* Not adapted; unsuited. *Smith.*

ŪN-A-DĀPT'ĒÐ-NĒSS, *n.* Want of adaptation; unfitness; unsuitableness. *Foster.*

ŪN-AD-DĪCT'ĒÐ, *a.* Not addicted. *Ash.*

ŪN-AD-DRESSED' (-ad-drĕst'), *a.* Not addressed.

ŪN-AD-HE'SIVE, *a.* Not adhesive. *Kirby.*

ŪN-AD'ĒC-TĪVED (-tīvd), *a.* Having no adjective, or form of an adjective. *Tooke.*

ŪN-AD-JŪDĒÐ', *a.* Not adjudged; not decided.

ŪN-AD-JŪST'ĒÐ, *a.* Not adjusted or settled.

ŪN-AD-MĪN'IS-TERED (-terd), *a.* Not administered, executed, or dispensed. *Craig.*

ŪN-AD-MĪRED' (ūn-ad-mīrd'), *a.* Not admired; not regarded with respect or honor. *Pope.*

ŪN-AD-MĪR'ING, *a.* Not admiring. *Smart.*

ŪN-AD-MĪT'ĒÐ, *a.* Not admitted. *Ash.*

ŪN-AD-MŌN'ISHED (ūn-ad-mŏn'isht), *a.* Not admonished, cautioned, or advised. *Milton.*

ŪN-A-DŌPT'ĒÐ, *a.* Not adopted. *Jodrell.*

ŪN-A-DŌRED' (-dŏrd'), *a.* Not adored. *Milton.*

ŪN-A-DŌRNED' (-dŏrmd'), *a.* Not adorned. *Milton.*

Syn. — See BARE.

ŪN-A-DŪL'TĒR-ĀTE, } *a.* Not adulterated; } genuine. *Addison.*

ŪN-A-DŪL'TĒR-ĀT-ĒÐ-LŸ, *ad.* Not in an adulterated manner; unadulterately. *Clarke.*

ŪN-A-DŪL'TĒR-ĀTE-LŸ, *ad.* Without spurious mixture; unadulterately. *Gilbert.*

ŪN-A-DŪL'TĒR-OŪS, *a.* Not adulterous. *Clarke.*

ŪN-A-DŪL'TĒR-OŪS-LŸ, *ad.* Not in an adulterous manner; not adulterously. *Milton.*

ŪN-AD-VĒNT'U-ROŪS, *a.* Not adventurous or hazardous; not bold or venturesome. *Milton.*

ŪN-AD-VĪS'A-BLE, *a.* Not advisable or expedient; not prudent. *Lowth.*

ŪN-AD-VĪS'A-BLŸ, *ad.* In an inadvisable manner.

ŪN-AD-VĪSED' (-vīzd'), *a.* Not advised; imprudent; indiscreet; thoughtless; rash. *Shak.*

ŪN-AD-VĪS'ĒÐ-LŸ, *ad.* Without advice; imprudently; indiscreetly; injudiciously. *Hooker.*

ŪN-AD-VĪS'ĒÐ-NĒSS, *n.* Imprudence; rashness; injudiciousness; thoughtlessness. *Fuller.*

ŪN-Ā'ER-ĀT-ĒÐ, *a.* Not aerated, or combined with carbonic acid. *Clarke.*

ŪN-ĀF'FA-BLE, *a.* Not affable; not conversable; repulsive; rigorous; reserved. *Daniel.*

† ŪN-ĀF'FEARED', *a.* Not terrified. *Daniel.*

ŪN-ĀF'FĒCT'ĒÐ, *a.* 1. Not affected; not hypocritical; real; open; candid; sincere. *Dryden.*

2. Not formed by too rigid observation of rules; not labored; free from affectation. *Milton.*

In their majestic, unaffected style. *Johnson.*

ŪN-ĀF'FĒCT'ĒÐ-LŸ, *ad.* Really; without affectation or false appearances. *Locke.*

ŪN-ĀF'FĒCT'ĒÐ-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being unaffected. *Blair.*

ŪN-ĀF'FĒCT'ING, *a.* Not affecting; not pathetic.

ŪN-ĀF'FĒCT'IQN-ĀTE, *a.* Not affectionate.

ŪN-ĀF'FĒNCED (-af-ft'anst), *a.* Not affianced.

ŪN-ĀF'FĪRMED' (af-fīrmd'), *a.* Not affirmed. *Ash.*

ŪN-ĀF'FLĪCT'ĒÐ, *a.* Not afflicted. *Daniel.*

ŪN-ĀF'FRĪGH'T'ĒÐ, *a.* Not affrighted. *Beau. & Fl.*

† ŪN-A-FĪLED', *a.* Unfiled. *Gower.*

ŪN-A-FRĀID', *a.* Not afraid; fearless. *Thomson.*

ŪN-ĀG'GRĀ-VĀT-ĒÐ, *a.* Not aggravated. *Potter.*

ŪN-ĀG'GRĒS'SIVE, *a.* Not aggressive. *Qu. Rev.*

ŪN-ĀG'Ī-TĀT-ĒÐ, *a.* Not agitated; tranquil.

ŪN-A-GRĒĒ'A-BLE, *a.* Not agreeable; unsuitable; disagreeable. *Milton.*

ŪN-A-GRĒĒ'A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Disagreeableness.

- ŪN-A-GRĒĒ'Ā-BLY, *ad.* Disagreeably. *Ball.*
 ŪN-ĀID'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not to be helped. *Shak.*
 ŪN-ĀID'ĒD, *a.* Not aided; not assisted. *B. Ackmore.*
 ŪN-ĀIL'ING, *a.* Not ailing; healthy. *Chatham.*
 ŪN-ĀIMĒD' (ūn-āmd'), *a.* Not aimed. *Ash.*
 ŪN-ĀIM'ING, *a.* Having no particular aim or direction; aimless. *Granville.*
 ŪN-AIRED' (ūn-ārd'), *a.* Not aired. *Otway.*
 ŪN-Ā-LĀRMED' (ūn-ā-lārm'd'), *a.* Not alarmed.
 ŪN-Ā-LĀRM'ING, *a.* Not alarming or frightening.
 ŪN-ĀL'ĪEN-Ā-BLE (ūn-ā-l'yen-ā-bl), *a.* That cannot be alienated; inalienable. *Swift.*
 ŪN-ĀL'ĪEN-Ā-BLY (ūn-ā-l'yen-ā-blē), *ad.* So as not to be alienated. *Young.*
 ŪN-ĀL'ĪEN-ĀT-ĒD (ūn-ā-l'yen-āt-ēd), *a.* Not alienated, transferred, or estranged. *Ash.*
 ŪNĀL-ĪST, *n.* A holder of only one benefice, in contradistinction to *pluralist*.
In general, pluralists have greater merit than unalists. Knox.
 ŪN-ĀL-LĀYED' (ūn-ā-lād'), *a.* Not allayed.
 ŪN-ĀL-LĒGED' (-āl-lējd'), *a.* Not alleged. *Ash.*
 ŪN-ĀL-LĒ'VĪ-ĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not alleviated.
 ŪN-Ā-LĪ'Ā-BLE, *a.* That cannot be allied. *Burke.*
 ŪN-ĀL-LĪED' (ūn-ā-līd'), *a.* Not allied; having no alliance; not congenial. *Collier.*
 ŪN-ĀL-LŌW'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not allowable. *Milton.*
 ŪN-ĀL-LŌWED' (-āl-lōād'), *a.* Not allowed. *Ash.*
 ŪN-ĀL-LŌYED' (ūn-ā-lōyd'), *a.* Not alloyed; uncorrupted; pure; genuine. *Irving.*
 ŪN-ĀL-LŪRED' (-āl-lūrd'), *a.* Not allured. *Ash.*
 ŪN-ĀL-LŪR'ING, *a.* Not alluring. *Smith.*
 ŪN-ĀL-LŪR'ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner unalluring.
 ŪN-ĀLMSĒD' (ūn-āmsd'), *a.* Not having received alms. [r.] *Wright.*
 ŪN-ĀL-TĒR-Ā-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* Unalterableness. *Ure.*
 ŪN-ĀL-TĒR-Ā-BLE, *a.* Not alterable; unchangeable; immutable. *South.*
 ŪN-ĀL-TĒR-Ā-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Immutability.
 ŪN-ĀL-TĒR-Ā-BLY, *ad.* Unchangeably. *Milton.*
 ŪN-ĀL-TĒRED (ūn-āl-tērd), *a.* Not altered.
 ŪN-ĀL-TĒR'ING, *a.* Not altering. *Wiseman.*
 ŪN-Ā-MĀL'GA-MĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not amalgamated.
 ŪN-Ā-MĀZED' (-māzd'), *a.* Not amazed. *Milton.*
 ŪN-ĀM-BĪ-GŪ'Ī-TY, *n.* Want of ambiguity.
 ŪN-ĀM-BĪG'U-OŪS, *a.* Not ambiguous; clear; plain; explicit; certain. *Gibbon.*
 ŪN-ĀM-BĪG'U-OŪS-LY, *ad.* Not ambiguously.
 ŪN-ĀM-BĪ'TIOŪS (ūn-ām-bīsh'us), *a.* Not ambitious; free from ambition. *Pope.*
 ŪN-ĀM-BĪ'TIOŪS-LY (ūn-ām-bīsh'us-lē), *ad.* Not ambitiously; without ambition. *Wordsworth.*
 ŪN-ĀM-BĪ'TIOŪS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality or the state of not being ambitious. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-Ā-MĒ'NĀ-BLE, *a.* Not amenable. *Hawkins.*
 ŪN-Ā-MĒND'Ā-BLE, *a.* That cannot be mended, repaired, or corrected; irreparable. *Pope.*
 ŪN-Ā-MĒND'ĒD, *a.* Not amended. *Udal.*
 ŪN-Ā-MĒRCED' (-ā-mērst'), *a.* Not amerced. *Ash.*
 ŪN-Ā-MĪ'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not amiable; unlovely.
 ŪN-Ā-MĪ'Ā-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Want of amiableness.
 ŪN-Ā-MŪS'Ā-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being amused.
 ŪN-Ā-MŪSED' (ūn-ā-mūzd'), *a.* Not amused.
 ŪN-Ā-MŪS'ING, *a.* Not amusing. *Smart.*
 ŪN-Ā-MŪS'ING-LY, *ad.* Not amusingly.
 ŪN-Ā-MŪS'IVE, *a.* Not furnishing amusement.
 ŪN-ĀN-Ā-LŌG'Ī-CĀL, *a.* Not analogical. *Johnson.*
 ŪN-Ā-NĀL'Q-GOŪS, *a.* Not analogous.
 ŪN-ĀN'Ā-LYZED (-ān-ā-līzd), *a.* Not analyzed.
- ŪN-ĀN'ĀHORED (-āng'kord), *a.* Not anchored.
 † ŪN-Ā-NĒLED' (-ā-nēld'), *a.* Not aneled. *Shak.*
 ŪN-ĀN'GU-LĀR, *a.* Not angular. *Burke.*
 ŪN-ĀN'Ī-MĀL-ĪZED (-ān-ē-māl-īzd), *a.* Not animalized or formed into animal matter. *Clarke.*
 † Ū-NĀN'Ī-MĀTE, *a.* Unanimous. *Cowley.*
 ŪN-ĀN'Ī-MĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not animated; not enlivened; inanimate; dull. *Dryden.*
 ŪN-ĀN'Ī-MĀT-ING, *a.* Not animating. *Ash.*
 Ū-NĀ-NĪM'Ī-TY, *n.* [L. *unanimitas*; It. *unanimità*; Sp. *unanimitad*; Fr. *unanimité*.] The state of being unanimous; agreement in will, design, determination, or opinion. *Addison.*
True unanimity is that which proceeds from a free judgment arriving at the same conclusion, after an investigation of the fact. Bacon.
 Ū-NĀN'Ī-MOŪS (yā-nān'ē-mūs), *a.* [L. *unanimus*; *unanimis*; *unus*, one, and *animus*, mind; It., Sp., & Fr. *unanime*.] Being of one mind; agreeing in will, design, or opinion; harmonious.
The universal and unanimous belief of all men carried it for certain truth. Camden.
 Ū-NĀN'Ī-MOŪS-LY, *ad.* With one mind; with unanimity; without any dissent. *Barrow.*
 Ū-NĀN'Ī-MOŪS-NĒSS, *n.* Unanimity. *Bailey.*
 ŪN-ĀN-NĒALED', *a.* Not annealed. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-ĀN-NĒXED' (ūn-ān-nēkst'), *a.* Not annexed.
 ŪN-ĀN-NĪHĪ-LĀ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be annihilated or utterly destroyed. *Cudworth.*
 ŪN-ĀN-NŌUNCED' (-nōānst'), *a.* Not announced.
 ŪN-ĀN-NŌYED' (ūn-ān-nōīd'), *a.* Not annoyed.
 ŪN-Ā-NŌINT'ĒD, *a.* Not anointed. *Todd.*
 ŪN-ĀN-SWĒR-Ā-BLE (ūn-ān'ser-ā-bl), *a.* Not answerable; irrefutable. *Raleigh.*
 ŪN-ĀN-SWĒR-Ā-BLE-NĒSS (ūn-ān'ser-ā-bl-nēs), *n.* The quality of not being answerable. *Hall.*
 ŪN-ĀN-SWĒR-Ā-BLY (ūn-ān'ser-ā-blē), *ad.* Beyond confutation; incontestably. *South.*
 ŪN-ĀN-SWĒRED (ūn-ān'serd), *a.* Not answered.
 ŪN-ĀN-TĪC'Ī-PĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not anticipated.
 ŪN-ĀN-XIOUS (ūn-āngk'shūs), *a.* Not anxious.
 ŪN-Ā-PŌC'RYPHĀL, *a.* Not apocryphal. *Milton.*
 ŪN-Ā-PŌL-Q-GĒT'IC, *a.* Not apologetic. *Ec. Rev.*
 ŪN-ĀP-QS-TŌL'IC, } *a.* Not apostolic; not agreeable to apostolic usage, or not having apostolic authority. *Ec. Rev.*
 ŪN-ĀP-QS-TŌL'IC-ĀL, }
 ŪN-ĀP-PĀLLED' (ūn-āp-pāwld'), *a.* Not appalled.
 † ŪN-ĀP-PĀR'ĒL, *v. a.* To take off the clothes of; to divest; to unclothe; to undress. *Donne.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PĀR'ĒLLED (ūn-āp-pār'ēld), *a.* Not apparelled; not clothed; not dressed. *Bacon.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PĀR'ĒNT, *a.* Not apparent; not visible.
 ŪN-ĀP-PĒAL'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not appealable. *South.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PĒAL'ING, *a.* Not appealing. *South.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PĒAŠ'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not appeasable. *Raleigh.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PĒAŠ'Ā-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being unappeasable; implacableness. *Ash.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PĒAŠED' (-pēzd'), *a.* Not appeased. *Shak.*
 † ŪN-ĀP-PĒR-ŌĒVED', *a.* Not perceived. *Gower.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PLĀUD'ĒD, *a.* Not applauded. *Chesterfield.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PLĀUD'ING, *a.* Not applauding. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PLĀUD'SIVE, *a.* Not applausive.
 ŪN-ĀP-PLĪ'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not applicable. [r.] *Milton.*
 † ŪN-ĀP-PLĪ-Ā-BLE, *a.* Inapplicable. *Hammond.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PLĪED' (-phīd'), *a.* Not specially applied.
 ŪN-ĀP-PŌINT'ĒD, *a.* Not fixed or settled. *Knox.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PŌR'TIONED (-shund), *a.* Not apportioned or distributed. *Ash.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PŌ-SITE (-zit), *a.* Not apposite. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PRĒ'Ī-Ā-BLE (ūn-āp-prē'shē-ā-bl), *a.* Not appreciable; inappreciable. *Carné.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PRĒ'Ī-Ā-BLY, *ad.* In an inappreciable manner. *J. Montgomery.*
- ŪN-ĀP-PRĒ'Ī-ĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not appreciated.
 ŪN-ĀP-PRĒ-HĒND'ĒD, *a.* Not apprehended; not understood; not comprehended. *Hooker.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PRĒ-HĒN'SĪ-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being understood; inapprehensible. *South.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PRĒ-HĒN'SĪ-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being unapprehensible.
 ŪN-ĀP-PRĒ-HĒN'SIVE, *a.* Inapprehensive. *South.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PRĒ-HĒN'SIVE-LY, *ad.* Inapprehensively.
 ŪN-ĀP-PRĒ-HĒN'SIVE-NĒSS, *n.* Want of apprehension; inapprehension. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PRĪSED' (ūn-āp-prīzd'), *a.* Not apprised or advised; uninformed; ignorant. *Young.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PRŌACH'Ā-BLE, *a.* That cannot be approached; inaccessible. *Hammond.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PRŌACH'Ā-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being unapproachable. *Qu. Rev.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PRŌACH'Ā-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be approached; inaccessibly. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PRŌACHED' (-prōcht'), *a.* Not approached.
 ŪN-ĀP-PRŌPRI-ĀTE, *a.* Not appropriate; inappropriate: — unappropriated. *Warburton.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PRŌPRI-ĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not appropriated.
 ŪN-ĀP-PRŌPRI-ĀT-ING, *n.* Want of appropriation. *Milton.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PRŌVED' (-prōvd'), *a.* Not approved.
 ŪN-ĀP-PRŌV'ING, *a.* Not approving. *Burke.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PRŌV'ING-LY, *ad.* Not approvingly.
 ŪN-Ā-PRONED (-pyrnd), *a.* Not wearing an apron.
 ŪN-ĀPT', *a.* Not apt; indocile; unskilful; dull; not ready; unfit; not qualified; unsuitable.
 ŪN-ĀPT'LY, *ad.* Not aptly; unfitly. *Grew.*
 ŪN-ĀPT'NESS, *n.* Want of aptness; unfitness.
 † UNAQUIT, *a.* Unrequited. *Gower.*
 † ŪN-Ā-RACED', *a.* Uneradicated. *Chaucer.*
 ŪN-ĀR'GŪED, *a.* Not argued or debated.
 ŪN-ĀRM', *v. a.* [i. UNARMED; pp. UNARMING, UNARMED.] To divest or strip of armor or of arms; to disarm. *Shak.*
 ŪN-ĀRMED' (ūn-ārm'd'), *a.* Not armed; having no arms or armor; defenceless.
 ŪN-ĀR-RĀIGNED' (-rānd'), *a.* Not arraigned.
 ŪN-ĀR-RĀNGED', *a.* Not arranged. *Boswell.*
 ŪN-ĀR-RĀYED' (-rād'), *a.* Not arrayed or dressed.
 ŪN-ĀR-RĒST'ĒD, *a.* Not arrested. *More.*
 ŪN-ĀR-RĪVED' (-rīvd'), *a.* Not arrived. *Young.*
 † ŪN-ĀRT'ĒD, *a.* Ignorant of the arts. *Waterhouse.*
 ŪN-ĀRT'FŪL, *a.* Not artful; artless. *Dryden.*
 ŪN-ĀRT'FŪL-LY, *ad.* In an unartful manner.
 ŪN-ĀR-TĪC'Ī-LĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not articulated.
 ŪN-ĀR-TĪ-FĪ'CIĀL (ūn-ār-tē-fīsh'āl), *a.* Not artificial or formed by art; artless; unaffected; natural; inartificial. *Burke.*
 ŪN-ĀR-TĪ-FĪ'CIĀL-LY (ūn-ār-tē-fīsh'āl-lē), *ad.* Contrarily to art; inartificially. *Derham.*
 ŪN-ĀS-CĒND'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not to be ascended.
 ŪN-ĀS-CĒND'ĒD, *a.* Not ascended. *Shelley.*
 ŪN-ĀS-CĒR-TĀIN'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not ascertainable.
 ŪN-ĀS-CĒR-TĀINED' (-tānd'), *a.* Not ascertained or made certainly known. *Cook.*
 † ŪN-Ā-SCRĪED', *a.* Not descried. *Edwd. Hall.*
 † ŪN-Ā-SĒRVED', *a.* Unserved. *Chaucer.*
 ŪN-Ā-SHĀMED', *a.* Not ashamed. *Fairfax.*
 ŪN-ĀSKED' (-āskt'), *a.* Not asked; not invited.
 † ŪN-Ā-SKRĪED', *a.* Not descried. *Hall.*
 † ŪN-ĀS-PĒC'TIVE, *a.* Irrespective. *Feltham.*
 ŪN-ĀS'PI-RĀT-ĒD, *a.* Having no aspirate. *Parr.*
 ŪN-ĀS-PĪR'ING, *a.* Not aspiring; not ambitious.
 ŪN-ĀS-PĪR'ING-LY, *ad.* Not aspiringly.

Ừ-AS-SAIL/A-BLE, *a.* Not assailable; that cannot be assailed; secure from assault. *Shak.*
 Ừ-AS-SAIL/A-BLY, *ad.* In an unassailable manner; so as to be unassailable. *Clarke.*
 Ừ-AS-SÁILED' (-sáld'), *a.* Not assailed. *Milton.*
 Ừ-AS-SÁULT/A-BLE, *a.* Not to be assaulted; unassailable. *Hackhuyt.*
 Ừ-AS-SÁULT'ED, *a.* Not assaulted. *Idler.*
 Ừ-AS-SÁYED' (ún-as-sád'), *a.* Not assayed; not tried; untried; unattempted. *Milton.*
 Ừ-AS-SĒM'LED, *a.* Not assembled. *Clarke.*
 Ừ-AS-SĒRT'ED, *a.* Not asserted. *Ash.*
 Ừ-AS-SĒRT'IVE, *a.* Not assertive. *Hunter.*
 Ừ-AS-SĒSSED' (-sést'), *a.* Not assessed. *Ash.*
 Ừ-AS-SĪGN'A-BLE (ún-as-sí'ng-a-bl), *a.* Not assignable; that cannot be assigned. *Ash.*
 Ừ-AS-SĪGN'A-BLY, *ad.* Not assignably. *Clarke.*
 Ừ-AS-SĪGNED' (-sind'), *a.* Not assigned. *Ash.*
 Ừ-AS-SĪM'I-LA-BLE, *a.* That may not be assimilated. "Unassimilable food." *A. Normandy.*
 Ừ-AS-SĪM'I-LÁT-ED, *a.* Not assimilated. *Ash.*
 Ừ-AS-SĪM'I-LÁT-ING, *a.* Not assimilating. *Good.*
 Ừ-AS-SĪST'ED, *a.* Not assisted; not helped.
 Ừ-AS-SĪST'ING, *a.* Not assisting. *Dryden.*
 Ừ-AS-SŌ'CI-ÁT-ED (ún-as-sŏ'she-át-ed), *a.* Not associated; not united or combined. *Ash.*
 Ừ-AS-SŌRT'ED, *a.* Not assorted. *Ash.*
 Ừ-AS-SUÁGED' (-swájd'), *a.* Not assuaged.
 Ừ-AS-SŪMED' (-sūmd'), *a.* Not assumed. *Ash.*
 Ừ-AS-SŪM'ING, *a.* Not assuming; not arrogant; humble; modest. *Thomson.*
 Ừ-AS-SŪRED' (-shúrd'), *a.* 1. Not assured.
 2. † Not to be trusted or relied on. *Spenser.*
 Ừ-AS-TŌN'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be atoned or appeased; irreconcilable. *Milton.*
 Ừ-AS-TŌNED' (-tōnd'), *a.* Not atoned for. *Gilpin.*
 Ừ-AS-TŌN'ISHED, *a.* Not astonished. *Sandys.*
 Ừ-AT-TÁCHED' (-táchr'), *a.* Not attached.
 Ừ-AT-TÁCK'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be attacked; unassailable. *West. Rev.*
 Ừ-AT-TÁCKED' (-tákr'), *a.* Not attacked.
 Ừ-AT-TÁIN'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be attained, gained, or obtained; being out of reach. *Locke.*
 Ừ-AT-TÁIN'A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being unattainable. *Locke.*
 Ừ-AT-TÁIN'A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be attained. *Clarke.*
 Ừ-AT-TÁINED' (-tānd'), *a.* Not attained. *Cook.*
 Ừ-AT-TÁIN'ING, *a.* Not attaining. *Carlyle.*
 Ừ-AT-TÁINT'ED, *a.* Not attained. *Shak.*
 Ừ-AT-TĒM'PERED, *a.* Not attempered. *Clarke.*
 Ừ-AT-TĒMPT'ED (ún-at-témpt'ed), *a.* Not attempted; untried; not assayed. *Camden.*
 Ừ-AT-TĒMPT'ING (ún-at-témpt'ing), *a.* Not attempting or assaying. *Waterland.*
 Ừ-AT-TĒND'ED, *a.* Not attended; having no attendants; unaccompanied; alone. *Dryden.*
 Ừ-AT-TĒND'ING, *a.* Not attending. *Milton.*
 † Ừ-AT-TĒN'TIVE, *a.* Inattentive. *Tailor.*
 Ừ-AT-TĒN'U-ÁT-ED, *a.* Not attenuated. *Ash.*
 Ừ-AT-TĒST'ED, *a.* Not attested or witnessed.
 Ừ-AT-TĒRED' (-tírd'), *a.* Not attired. *Ash.*
 Ừ-AT-TRÁCT'ED, *a.* Not attracted or drawn.
 Ừ-AT-TRÁCT'IVE, *a.* Not attractive. *Ash.*
 Ừ-NÁU', *n.* (*Zool.*) An edentate mammal of the hot parts of South America; the two-toed sloth; *Choloepus didactylus.* *Baird.*
 Ừ-ÁU-DIT'ED, *a.* Not audited; unadjusted.
 Ừ-ÁU-MĒNT'ED, *a.* Not augmented. *Ash.*
 Ừ-ÁU-SPI'CIUS (-spísh'us), *a.* Inauspicious; unlucky. "Unauspicious rites." [R.] *Rowe.*

Ừ-ÁU-THĒN'TIC, *a.* Not authentic or genuine; not established by authority. *Warton.*
 Ừ-ÁU-THĒN'TI-CAL, *a.* Unauthentic. *Udal.*
 Ừ-ÁU-THĒN'TI-CÁT-ED, *a.* Not authenticated.
 Ừ-ÁU-THŌR'I-TÁ-TIVE, *a.* Not authoritative.
 Ừ-ÁU-THŌR'I-TÁ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Having no authority; without credentials. *Clarke.*
 Ừ-ÁU'THŌR-ÍZED (ún-aw'thŏr-ízd), *a.* Not authorized; not supported by authority.
 Ừ-Á-VÁIL'A-BLE, *a.* Not available. *Hooker.*
 Ừ-Á-VÁIL'A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being unavailable; uselessness. *Sandys.*
 Ừ-Á-VÁIL'A-BLY, *ad.* Not available.
 Ừ-Á-VÁIL'ING, *a.* Not availing; without avail; ineffectual; useless; vain. *Pope.*
 Ừ-Á-VÁIL'ING-LY, *ad.* Without any avail.
 Ừ-Á-VĒNGE'A-BLE, *a.* That may not be avenged.
 Ừ-Á-VĒNGED' (ún-á-vĕnjd'), *a.* Not avenged; unrevenged; not punished. *Milton.*
 Ừ-Á-VĒRT'ED, *a.* Not averted; not turned aside. "Unaverted eyes." *Shelley.*
 Ờ-NÁ PŌ'CE. [L.] With one voice; unanimously; without dissent.
 Ừ-Á-VŌID'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be avoided or escaped; not avoidable; inevitable; certain. It is unavoidable to all to have opinions without certain proofs of their truth. *Locke.*
Syn. — Unavoidable respects things which a person cannot, under the circumstances of the case, avoid; inevitable respects some fixed law of nature. Decay and death are inevitable, bankruptcy and loss may be unavoidable. — See NECESSARY.
 Ừ-Á-VŌID'A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being unavoidable; inevitability. *Glanvill.*
 Ừ-Á-VŌID'A-BLY, *ad.* Inevitably. *Addison.*
 Ừ-Á-VŌID'ED, *a.* Not avoided; inevitable. *Shak.*
 Ừ-Á-VŌŪCHED' (-vŏách'), *a.* Not avouched.
 Ừ-Á-VŌWED' (-vŏád'), *a.* Not avowed. *Park.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁKED' (-wákt'), *a.* Not aroused.
 Ừ-Á-WÁK'ENED (-wá'knd), *a.* Not roused from sleep, inaction, or inertness; dormant. *Thomson.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁK'EN-ING, *a.* Not awakening. *Foster.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁRD'ED, *a.* Not awarded. *Ash.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁRE', *a.* Not aware; not seeing, observing, or heeding; not having caution; not expecting; inattentive; heedless. "I am not unware." *Swift.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁRES', *ad.* When not thought of; when not observed; unexpectedly; suddenly. *Milton.*
 We put the evil day far from us, and ... it catches us unawares, and ... the prospect. *Wake.*
 At unawares, unexpectedly; suddenly. "Let destruction come upon him at unawares." *Ps. xxxv. 8.*
 Ừ-Á-WĒD' (-ún-áwd'), *a.* Unrestrained by awe.
 Ừ-Á-WĒKED' (ún-bákr'), *a.* 1. Not taught to bear the rider; not mounted; not tamed. "They flinch like unbaked fillies." *Dennis.*
 2. Not moved back or backwards. *Richardson.*
 3. Not countenanced nor aided; not assisted nor supported; not upheld nor encouraged.
 Let the weight of thine own iniquity Fall on thee unsupported and unbaked. *Daniel.*
 Ừ-Á-WĒF'LED (-báf-fld), *a.* Not baffled. *Brownie.*
 Ừ-Á-WĒG', *v. a.* To let out of a bag. *Ogilvie.*
 Ừ-Á-WĒGGED' (ún-bágd'), *a.* Not put into bags; not bagged; — ejected from a bag. *Ash.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁIL'A-BLE, *a.* Not bailable. *Ash.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁILED' (ún-báld'), *a.* Not bailed. *Ash.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁIT'ED, *a.* Not baited. *Ash.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁKED' (ún-bákr'), *a.* Not baked. *Shak.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁNCED (ún-bá'áns), *a.* 1. Not being in equipoise; not balanced; not poised. Let earth unbalanced from her orbit fly, Planets and suns run lawless through the sky. *Pope.*
 2. (*Com.*) Noting an inequality of debt and credit; unsettled; unadjusted; not balanced; as, "Unbalanced books or accounts." *Roget.*
 † Ừ-Á-WÁL'LAST, *a.* Unballasted. *Addison.*

Ừ-Á-WÁL'LAST, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To discharge, unload, or free from ballast. *Leighton.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁL'LAST-ED, *a.* Not having ballast to give steadiness. "Unballasted wits." *Milton.* "A light, unballasted vessel." *Ep. Hall.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁNDÁGED (-bánd'ájd), *a.* Not bandaged.
 Ừ-Á-WÁND'ED, *a.* Not banded, tied, or fastened; not having a band or fastening. *Shak.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁNKED' (ún-báinkt'), *a.* Not banked. *Ash.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁN'NERED (-nĕrd), *a.* Not having banners.
 Ừ-Á-WÁP-TÍZED' (-tízd'), *a.* Not baptized. *More.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁP-TÍZ'ING, *a.* Not baptizing. *Coleridge.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁR', *v. a.* [i. UNBARRIED; pp. UNBARRING, UNBARRING.] To remove the bar or implement of defence or security from; to open; to unbolt. *Derham.*
 † Ừ-Á-WÁRBED' (ún-bárb'd'), *a.* Not sheared or shaven; — not mown. *Shak. Drayton.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁRK', *v. a.* 1. To disembark. *Hackhuyt.*
 2. To strip the bark from; to bark. *Bacon.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁRKED' (ún-bákr'), *a.* Stripped of the bark; decorticated. — See BARKED.
 Ừ-Á-WÁR'RĒL, *v. a.* To take out of a barrel. *Ash.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁR-RÍ-CÁDE', *v. a.* To throw open. *Sterne.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁR-RÍ-CÁ'DŌED (-dăd'), *a.* Not stopped or blocked up; not obstructed or fortified. *Burke.*
 † Ừ-Á-WÁSE', *a.* Not base, low, or mean. *Daniel.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁSH'FŪL, *a.* Not bashful; bold. *Shak.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁSH'FŪL-LY, *ad.* Without timidity; boldly.
 † Ừ-Á-WÁT'ED, *a.* Not repressed. *Shak.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁTHED' (ún-báth'd'), *a.* Not bathed; not wetted; not moistened. *Beau. & Fl.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁT'TĒRED (ún-bát'tĕrd), *a.* Not battered.
 † Ừ-Á-WÁY', *v. a.* To free from restraint. *Norris.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁR'A-BLE (ún-bár'á-bl), *a.* That cannot be borne; intolerable; insufferable. *Sidney.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁR'A-BLY, *ad.* Intolerably. *Ld. Brougham.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁRD'ED, *a.* Not bearded; beardless.
 Ừ-Á-WÁR'ING, *a.* Not bringing forth or producing; sterile; barren. *Dryden.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁST', *v. a.* To divest of the form or qualities of a beast. Let him unbest the beast. *Sandys.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁT'EN (ún-bát'tn), *a.* 1. Not beaten.
 2. Not trodden or levelled. *Bacon.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁU'TĒ-OŪS (ún-bú'tĕ-ús), *a.* Not beautiful; not beautiful. *Hammond.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁU'TĒ-OŪS-LY, *ad.* Unbeautifully.
 Ừ-Á-WÁU'TĒ-TĒED, *a.* Not beautified. *Lamb.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁU'TĒ-FŪL (-bú'tĕ-fŭl), *a.* Not beautiful.
 Ừ-Á-WÁU'TĒ-FŪL-LY, *ad.* Not beautifully.
 Ừ-Á-WÁ-CLŌUD'ED, *a.* Not obscured or dimmed; seeing clearly. "Unclouded eyes." *Watts.*
 † Ừ-Á-WÁ-CŌME' (ún-bĕ-kŭm'), *v. a.* To misbecome; to be unsuitable to. *Sherlock.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁ-CŌM'ING (-kŭm'ing), *a.* Not becoming; improper; indecent; unsuitable; indecorous. *Syn.* — See INDECENT.
 Ừ-Á-WÁ-CŌM'ING-LY, *ad.* In an unsuitable or improper manner. *Barrow.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁ-CŌM'ING-NĒSS, *n.* Indecency. *Locke.*
 † Ừ-Á-WÁ-BĒD', *v. a.* To raise from a bed; to move out of bed. "Eels unbed themselves." *Walton.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁ-DÁUBED' (-dăwb'd'), *a.* Not bedaubed. *Ash.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁ-BĒD'ED, *a.* Removed from a bed; — not bedded or stratified.
 Ừ-Á-WÁ-DĒCKED' (-dĕkr'), *a.* Not bedecked. *Ash.*
 † Ừ-Á-WÁ-BĒEN' (-bĕn'), *p. a.* Not having existed. *More.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁ-FĒT'TING, *a.* Not becoming; not fit.
 Ừ-Á-WÁ-FŌOL', *v. a.* To restore from the state or condition of a fool. *South.*
 Ừ-Á-WÁ-FRĒND'ED, *a.* Not befriended.

† UN-BE-SEET', *v. a.* To deprive of existence.

I'll raise 'em to a regiment, and then command 'em;
When they turn disobeys, *unbegotten* 'em. *Beau. & F.*

UN-BE-SEIN'NING, *a.* Not beginning. *Montgomery.*

UN-BE-GÖT', } *a.* Not begotten; not
UN-BE-GÖT'TEN (-göt'tn), } born; having always
unbegotten; eternal. "The eternal, un-
begotten, and immutable God." *Stillington.*

UN-BE-GÜLE' (ün-be-gü'l), *v. a.* [*i.* UNBEGUILED;
pp. UNBEGUILING, UNBEGUILED.] To free from
deception, from wily or false allurements or
persuasion; to undeceive. *Wulston.*

UN-BE-GÜN', *a.* Not begun or commenced.

UN-BE-HELD', *a.* Not beheld; unseen. *Milton.*

† UN-BE-HÖVE'LY, *ad.* Unseemly. *Gower.*

† UN-BE-ING, *a.* Not existing. *Brown.*

UN-BE-KNÖWN', *a.* Unknown. *Ogilvie.*

UN-BE-LIËF' (ün-be-lä'f), *n.* [*A. S.* *unleafa*.]
1 A want of belief; incredulity.
Such a universal scepticism will keep you
from believing anything. *Watts.*

2 Scepticism; infidelity; disbelief.
An evil heart of unbelief. *Heb. III. 12.*

UN-BE-LIËV'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be believed;
incredible. [*R.*] *Udal.*

† UN-BE-LIËVE', *v. a.* To discredit; to disbe-
lieve; to think untrue.

UN-BE-LIËVED' (-liëv'd), *p. a.* Not believed.

UN-BE-LIËV'ER, *n.* One who does not believe;
— particularly one who does not believe the Holy
Scriptures; an infidel; a sceptic; a disbeliever.
Atheists and unbelievers of all sorts. Clarke.

Syn. — See INFIDEL.

† UN-BE-LIËVE'FÜL-NËSS, *n.* Unbelief.

The father of the child . . . said, Lord, I believe; help thou
mine unbelief. *Mark ix. 24, Wickliffe's Trans.*

UN-BE-LIËV'ING, *a.* Not believing; infidel.

UN-BE-LIËV'ING-LY, *ad.* In an unbelieving
manner; incredulously. *Clarke.*

UN-BE-LIËV'ING-NËSS, *n.* The want of belief.

UN-BE-LÖVED' (-läv'd), *a.* Not beloved. *Dryden.*

UN-BËLT'ËD, *a.* Not belted; ungirded. *Byron.*

UN-BE-MÖANED' (-möäd'), *a.* Not bemoaned.

UN-BEND', *v. a.* [*i.* UNBENT; *pp.* UNBENDING,
UNBENT.]

1 To turn into a direct or straight line; to
free from flexure; to make straight. *Bp. Taylor.*

2 To give relaxation to; to relax; to remit.
Thus when old Cato would sometimes unbend
The rugged stiffness of his mind. *Congreve.*

3. (*Naut.*) To cast off or untie. *Dana.*

UN-BEND'ING, *a.* 1. That unbends. *Congreve.*

2. Not bending; inflexible; stiff.

The short, unbending neck of the elephant. *Paley.*

3. Devoted to relaxation or amusement.

I hope it may entertain your lordship at an unbending
hour. *Rowe.*

UN-BËN'Ë-FICED, *a.* Not having a benefice.

UN-BËN'Ë-FÏ'CIAL (-fÏsh'äl), *a.* Not beneficial.

UN-BËN'Ë-FÏT'ËD, *a.* Not benefited. *Knox.*

UN-BE-NËV'Q-LËNT, *a.* Not benevolent.

UN-BE-NËV'Q-LËNT-LY, *ad.* In a manner show-
ing a want of benevolence. *Clarke.*

UN-BE-NÏGHT'ËD (-nÏt'ed), *a.* Not benighted.

UN-BE-NÏGN' (-nÏn'), *a.* Not benign. *Milton.*

UN-BËNT', *a.* 1. Not bent or curved; not
strained; unstrung. "An unbent bow." *Donne.*

2. Not crushed; not subdued. [*R.*]

But thou, secure of soul, unbent with woes. *Dryden.*

3. Relaxed; not intent. [*R.*]

But let thy thoughts be easy and unbent. *Denham.*

UN-BE-QUËATHED' (ün-be-kwëth'd'), *a.* Not be-
queathed; not given by legacy. [*R.*] *Ash.*

UN-BE-RËFT', *a.* Not bereft. *Sandys.*

UN-BE-SËËM', *v. a.* To make false; to belie. *Gower.*

Ah! mayst thou ever be what now thou art,
Not unbeseem the promise of thy spring. *Byron.*

UN-BE-SËËM'ING, *a.* Unbecoming. *Thomson.*

UN-BE-SËËM'ING-LY, *ad.* Not beseemingly.

UN-BE-SËËM'ING-NËSS, *n.* State of being unbe-
seemingly; unbecomingness; indecency. *Bp. Hall.*

UN-BE-SËT', *a.* Not beset; not besieged. *Ash.*

UN-BE-SOUGHT' (-säwt'), *a.* Not besought; not
sought by entreaty; not entreated. *Milton.*

UN-BE-SPÖ'KEN (ün-be-spö'kn), *a.* Not asked
beforehand; not bespoken. *Dryden.*

UN-BE-STÖWED' (-stöd'), *a.* Not bestowed or
given. "One daughter unbested." *Bacon.*

UN-BE-STÄRRED' (-stard'), *a.* Not starred. *Clarke.*

† UN-BE-TÏ'DEN, *a.* Not come to pass. *Chaucer.*

UN-BE-TRÄYED' (-träd'), *a.* Not betrayed. *Daniel.*

UN-BE-TRÖTHED' (-tröth'd), *a.* Not betrothed.

UN-BE-WÄILED' (-wäld'), *a.* Not bewailed.

† UN-BE-WÄRE', *ad.* Unaware. *Bale.*

UN-BE-WÏTCH', *v. a.* To free from fascination,
deception, or delusion; to disenchant. *South.*

UN-BÏ'AS, *v. a.* [*i.* UNBIASSED OR UNBIASED;
pp. UNBIASSING OR UNBIASING, UNBIASSED OR
UNBIASED.] To free from bias; to separate or
disentangle from prejudice. — See BIAS.

Where's the man who counsel can bestow
Unbiased or by favor or by spite. *Pope.*

UN-BÏ'ASSED (-bÏ'äst), *a.* Having no bias or
prejudice. "Unbiased minds." *Atterbury.*

UN-BÏ'ASSED-LY, *ad.* Without bias. *Locke.*

UN-BÏ'ASSED-NËSS, *n.* The state of being un-
biased; freedom from bias. *Hall.*

UN-BÏD', } *a.* 1. Not bid or bidden;
UN-BÏD'DEN (-dn), } uninvited. *Shak.*

2. Uncommanded; spontaneous.

Thorns also and thistles it shall bring thee forth
Unbid. *Milton.*

† UN-BÏDE', *v. n.* Not to stay or remain. *Chaucer.*

UN-BÏG'QT'ËD, *a.* Free from bigotry. *Spectator.*

UN-BÏND', *v. a.* [*i.* UNBOUND; *pp.* UNBINDING,
UNBOUND.] To remove a band or tie from; to
loose; to untie; to set at liberty.

Unbind your fillets, loose your flowing hair. *Dryden.*

UN-BÏ-Q-GRÄPH'(-CÄL), *a.* Not biographical.

UN-BÏSH'OP, *v. a.* To deprive of episcopal or-
ders; to divest of the rank of bishop. *South.*

UN-BÏT', } *a.* Not bit; not bitten.

UN-BÏT'TEN (-bÏ'tn), } *Young.*

UN-BÏT', *v. a.* [*i.* UNBITTED; *pp.* UNBITTING,
UNBITTED.]

1. To remove the bit from.

2. (*Naut.*) To uncoil or remove from the bits,
as the turns of the cable. *Mar. Dict.*

UN-BÏT'TËD, *a.* Not bitten; unbridled.

UN-BLÄM'A-BLE, *a.* Not blamable. *Bacon.*

UN-BLÄM'A-BLE-NËSS, *n.* The state of being
unblamable. "Unblamableness of life." *South.*

UN-BLÄM'A-BLY, *ad.* Without blame or fault.

UN-BLÄMED' (-blämd'), *a.* Not blamed. *Milton.*

UN-BLÄST'ËD, *a.* Not blasted. *Peacham.*

UN-BLÄ'ZONED (-blä'znd), *a.* Not blazoned. *Ash.*

UN-BLÄCHED' (-blächt'), *a.* Not bleached. *Cyc.*

UN-BLÄCH'ING, *a.* Not whitening. *Byron.*

UN-BLËED'ING, *a.* Not emitting blood. *Daniel.*

UN-BLËM'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being
blemished or tarnished. *Milton.*

UN-BLËM'ISHED (-blëm'isht), *a.* Not blemished;
free from blemish; spotless; pure. *Waller.*

UN-BLËM'ISH-ING, *a.* Causing no blemish.

† UN-BLËNCHED' (-blënt'), *a.* Not blenched;
not obstructed; unblinded. *Milton.*

UN-BLËNCH'ING, *a.* Not blenching. *Smart.*

UN-BLËND'ËD, *a.* Not blinded or mixed. *Knox.*

UN-BLËSSËD', *a.* Not blessed; unhappy.

UN-BLËSS'ËD-NËSS, *n.* The state of being un-
blessed; exemption from bliss. *Udal.*

UN-BLËST', *a.* Not blest; unhappy; accursed.

UN-BLÏGHT'ËD (-blÏt'ed), *a.* Not blighted; not
blasted. "Happiness unblighted." *Cowper.*

UN-BLÏGHT'ËD-LY, *ad.* Without being blighted.

UN-BLÏND'FÖLD, *a.* Not blindfolded. *Spenser.*

UN-BLÏSS'FÜL, *a.* Not blissful. *Wickliffe.*

UN-BLÖCK-ÄD'ËD, *a.* Not blockaded. *Wright.*

UN-BLÖÖD'ËD, *a.* Not marked or distinguished
with improved blood, as an animal. *J. N. Brown.*

UN-BLÖÖD'ËD, *a.* Not stained with blood.

UN-BLÖÖD'Y (ün-blüd'e), *a.* Not bloody; not
shedding blood; not stained with blood. *Dryden.*

UN-BLÖS'SQM-ING, *a.* Not flowering. *Evelyn.*

UN-BLÖT'TËD, *a.* Not blotted. *Ash.*

UN-BLÖWN' (-blön'), *a.* 1. Not blossomed or
expanded. "My unblown flowers." *Shak.*

2. Not inflamed or raised by wind. *Sandys.*

UN-BLÜNT'ËD, *a.* Not blunted. *Cowley.*

UN-BLÜSH'ING, *a.* Not blushing; shameless.

UN-BLÜSH'ING-LY, *ad.* Without shame. *Knox.*

UN-BÖAST'ËD, *a.* Not boasted. *Scott.*

UN-BÖAST'FÜL, *a.* Not boastful or vaunting;
unostentatious; modest; unassuming. *Thomson.*

UN-BÖAST'FÜL-LY, *ad.* Not boastfully.

UN-BÖD'ËD (-böd'id), *a.* Having no body; dis-
embodied; incorporeal; immaterial. *More.*

† UN-BÖD'Y, *v. n.* To leave the body. *Chaucer.*

UN-BÖILED' (ün-böild'), *a.* Not boiled. *Bacon.*

UN-BÖLT', *v. a.* [*i.* UNBOLTED; *pp.* UNBOLTING,
UNBOLTED.] To remove or draw the bolt or
bolts from; to unbar. "Unbolt the gates." *Shak.*

UN-BÖLT'ËD, *a.* Not bolted. *Shak.*

UN-BÖNED', *a.* Not boned; freed from bones.

Milton.

UN-BÖN'NET, *v. n.* To remove or take off the
bonnet. *Scott.*

UN-BÖN'NET'ËD, *p. a.* With no bonnet on. *Shak.*

UN-BOOK'ISH (-bäk'ish), *a.* Not studious of, or
addicted to, books; not bookish. *Milton.*

UN-BÖÖT', *v. a.* [*i.* UNBOOTED; *pp.* UNBOOTING,
UNBOOTED.] To divest of boots. *Baile.*

† UN-BÖRE', *a.* Unborn. *Gower.*

UN-BÖRN', *a.* Not born; future. *Milton.*

UN-BÖR'RÖWED (ün-bör'röwd), *a.* Not bor-
rowed; native; genuine; original. *Dryden.*

UN-BÖS'QM (-büz'qm), *v. a.* [*i.* UNBOSOMED; *pp.*
UNBOSOMING, UNBOSOMED.] To reveal in con-
fidence; to divulge; to open; to disclose. *Milton.*

UN-BÖT'TÖMED (ün-böt'tömd), *a.* Not bottomed;
having no bottom; bottomless; fathomless.

Milton.

UN-BÖUGHT' (ün-bäwt'), *a.* Not bought; ob-
tained without money; unpurchased.

UN-BÖÜND', *a.* 1. Not bound; loose. *Dryden.*

2. Without a cover, as a book. *Locke.*

UN-BÖÜND', *i. & p.* from *unbind*. — See UNBIND.

UN-BÖÜND'ËD, *a.* Not bounded; boundless;
vast; endless; infinite; interminable; unlimited.

UN-BÖÜND'ËD-LY, *ad.* Without bounds; with-
out limits; unlimitedly. *Byron.*

UN-BÖÜND'ËD-NËSS, *n.* Freedom or exemption
from bounds or limits. *Cheyne.*

UN-BÖÜN'TË-OÜS, *a.* Not bounteous or munifi-
cent; illiberal; not generous. *Milton.*

† UN-BÖW', *v. a.* To unbend. *Fuller.*

UN-BÖWED' (-böäd'), *p. a.* Not bent. *Shak.*

UN-BÖW'ËL, *v. a.* [*i.* UNBOWELLED; *pp.* UN-
BOWELLING, UNBOWELLED.] To disembowel;
to eviscerate; to eviscerate. *Hakewill.*

UN-BÖW'ING, *a.* Not bending. *Wickliffe.*

UN-BÖX', *v. a.* [*i.* UNBOXED; *pp.* UNBOXING,
UNBOXED.] To take out of a box. *Ash.*

† **ÜN-BÖY**, *v. a.* To raise above boyhood; to free from boyish habits. *Clarendon.*

ÜN-BRACE, *v. a.* [*ÜN-BRACED*; *pp.* *ÜNBRACING*, *ÜNBRACED*.] To loose the braces of; to loosen; to remit; to relax. *Beau. & Fl.*

ÜN-BRACE, *v. n.* To grow flaccid, as skin; to relax; to hang loose. *Dryden.*

ÜN-BRACED (-brást'), *a.* Not braced; unbound.

ÜN-BRÁID, *v. a.* [*ÜN-BRAIDED*; *pp.* *ÜNBRAIDING*, *ÜNBRAIDED*.] To separate the strands of, as of a braid; to unweave; to unwreath. *Ash.*

ÜN-BRÁID'ED, *a.* Not braided or wreathed. *Shak.*

ÜN-BRÁINED (-bránd'), *a.* Not brained: — not deprived of brains. *Beau. & Fl.*

ÜN-BRÁNCHED (-bráncht'), *a.* Not branched.

ÜN-BRÁNCH'ING, *a.* Not branching. *Goldsmith.*

ÜN-BRÁND'ED, *a.* Not branded. *Milton.*

ÜN-BRĒAK'Á-BLE, *a.* Not to be broken. *Grattan.*

† **ÜN-BRĒAST**, *v. a.* To lay open. *P. Fletcher.*

ÜN-BRĒATH'Á-BLE, *a.* That cannot be breathed; not respirable. [*R.*] *Butler.*

ÜN-BRĒATH'ED (-brēthd'), *a.* Not breathed: — not exercised; not used or employed. *Shak.*

ÜN-BRĒATH'ING, *a.* Not breathing; inanimate. "Unbreathing stones." *Shak.*

ÜN-BRĒD, *a.* Not well bred; not well trained in manners; not educated; ill-bred. *Locke.*

ÜN-BRECH (-brich'), *v. a.* 1. To take off the breeches of; to divest of breeches. *Shak.*
2. To free the breech of from its fastenings, as a cannon. *Beau. & Fl.*

ÜN-BRECH'ED (-bricht'), *p. a.* 1. Having no breeches on. "Myself unbreeched." *Shak.*
2. Loosed from the breechings, as a cannon. — See *BREECHING*. *Pennant.*

ÜN-BREW'ED (-brēd'), *a.* Not brewed or mixed.

ÜN-BRĒB'Á-BLE, *a.* That cannot be bribed. "Impartial and unbriable." *Feltham.*

ÜN-BRĒB'ED (-brēbd'), *a.* Not bribed; not induced or influenced by money or gifts. *Thomson.*

ÜN-BRĒDGED (-brējd'), *a.* Not furnished or crowned with a bridge. *Wordsworth.*

ÜN-BRĒ'DLE, *v. a.* To free from the bridle. *Smart.*

ÜN-BRĒ'DLED (-brēd'ld), *a.* 1. Having the bridle removed; having no bridle; free.
2. Not restrained; licentious; lax. *Milton.*

ÜN-BRĒ'DLED-NĒSS (-brēd'ld-nēs), *n.* Licentiousness; ungovernableness. *Leighton.*

ÜN-BRĒGHT'ENED (-brēht'nd), *a.* Not brightened.

ÜN-BRĒACHED (-brēcht'), *a.* Not broached or tapped, as a cask; not opened. *Young.*

† **ÜN-BRĒID**, *a.* Unbriaded. *Chaucer.*

ÜN-BRĒILED (-brēild'), *a.* Not broiled, burned, or scorched; uncooked. *Beau. & Fl.*

† **ÜN-BRĒKE**, *a.* Unbroken. *Shak.*

ÜN-BRĒ'KEN (-brēkn), *a.* Not broken, violated, subdued, or interrupted.

ÜN-BROOK'Á-BLE (-brák'á-bl), *a.* Not to be brooked; insufferable. *Hogg.*

ÜN-BRĒFH'ER-LĒKE, *a.* Unbrotherly.

ÜN-BRĒFH'ER-LY, *a.* Not brotherly. *Bacon.*

ÜN-BRĒUGHT (-brāwt), *a.* Not brought. *Daniel.*

ÜN-BRĒISHED (-brāzd'), *a.* Not bruised. *Paley.*

ÜN-BRĒSHED (-brēsh'), *a.* Not brushed. *Ash.*

ÜN-BŪC'KLE (-būk'kl), *v. a.* [*ÜN-UNBUCKLED*; *pp.* *ÜNBUCKLING*, *ÜNBUCKLED*.] To loose from the buckle or buckles; to unfasten. *Shak.*

ÜN-BŪILD (-būild'), *v. a.* To raze; to destroy; to demolish. "To unbuild the city." *Shak.*

ÜN-BŪILT (-būilt'), *a.* Not yet built. *Dryden.*

ÜN-BŪNG, *v. a.* To take out the bung of. *Ash.*

ÜN-BŪYED, *a.* Not buoyed up. *Ed. Rev.*

ÜN-BŪR'DEN (-būr'dn), *v. a.* [*ÜN-UNBURDENED*; *pp.* *ÜNBURDENING*, *ÜNBURDENED*.]

1. To free from burden; to rid of a load. *Shak.*
2. To remove or throw off, as a load. *Shak.*

ÜN-BŪR'DEN-SŌME, *a.* Not burdensome; not onerous; easily borne. *Coleridge.*

ÜN-BŪR'IED (-būr'rd), *a.* Not buried or interred; not covered. *Beau. & Fl.*

ÜN-BŪR'NED (-būr'nd'), *a.* Not burnt. *Bacon.*

ÜN-BŪR'NING, *a.* Not burning. *Digby.*

ÜN-BŪR'NISHED (-būr'nisht), *a.* Not burnished; not polished. *Ash.*

ÜN-BŪRNT, *a.* Not burnt. *Bacon.*

ÜN-BŪR'THEN (-būr'thn), *v. a.* To unburden.

ÜN-BŪR'Y (-būr'y), *v. a.* To disinter. *N. M. Mag.*

ÜN-BŪS'IED (-būz'id), *a.* Not busied or employed; not fully occupied; idle. *Rainbow.*

ÜN-BŪSINESS-LĒKE (-būz'nes-lk), *a.* Not business-like; not practical; careless. *Ed. Rev.*

ÜN-BŪS'KINED (-būs'kind), *a.* Not wearing, or dressed in, buskins. *Ash.*

ÜN-BŪS'Y (-būz'y), *a.* Not busy; idle. *Coleridge.*

ÜN-BŪT'TERED (-būt'terd), *a.* Not buttered. *Ash.*

ÜN-BŪT'TON (-būt'tn), *v. a.* [*ÜN-UNBUTTONED*; *pp.* *ÜNBUTTONING*, *ÜNBUTTONED*.] To loose from being fastened by a button or buttons. *Harvey.*

ÜN-BŪX'OM, *a.* Not buxom or lively. *Gower.*

ÜN-BŪX'OM-LY, *ad.* Not buxomly. *Gower.*

ÜN-BŪX'OM-NĒSS, *n.* A want of buxomness.

ÜN-CÁ'BLE, *a.* Not fastened or secured by a cable. "Ships . . . uncabled." *Cowper.*

ÜN-CÁGE, *v. a.* To loose from a cage. *Smart.*

ÜN-CÁGED (-kāj'd), *a.* Loosed from a cage; released. "The uncaged soul." *Fanshau.*

ÜN-CÁL'ČINED (-sind), *a.* Not calcined. *Boyle.*

ÜN-CÁL'ČU-LÁT'ED, *a.* Not calculated. *Smith.*

ÜN-CÁL'ČU-LÁT'ING, *a.* Not calculating.

ÜN-CÁL'ČU-LÁT'ING-LY, *ad.* Without calculating or making calculation.

ÜN-CÁLED (-kāld'), *a.* Not called or summoned; not invoked or named. *Bp. Hall.*

† **ÜN-CÁLM** (-kām'), *v. a.* To disturb. *Dryden.*

ÜN-CÁLM, *a.* Not calm; uneasy. *Moore.*

ÜN-CÁ-LŪM'NĒ-ÁT'ED, *a.* Not calumniated. *Ash.*

ÜN-CÁMP, *v. a.* To dislodge from the camp. *Milton.*

ÜN-CÁN'ČEL-LÁ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be cancelled or erased. *Clarke.*

ÜN-CÁN'ČELLED (-sēld), *a.* Not cancelled; not erased; not annulled or made void. *Hooker.*

ÜN-CÁN'DID, *a.* Not candid. *Bp. Horsley.*

ÜN-CÁN'DID-LY, *ad.* In an uncandid manner.

ÜN-CÁN'NY, *a.* Not canny; not safe; not neat. [*Scotland*.] — See *CANNY*. *Jamieson.*

ÜN-CÁ-NŌN'ČAL, *a.* Not canonical. *Bp. Taylor.*

ÜN-CÁ-NŌN'ČAL-LY, *ad.* Not canonically.

ÜN-CÁ-NŌN'ČAL-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being uncannical. *Bp. Lloyd.*

ÜN-CÁN'ON-IZE, *v. a.* To deprive of canonical rank or authority, or of the rank of a canon. *Ch.*

ÜN-CÁN'ON-IZED (-izd), *p. a.* Not canonized; not enrolled among saints. *Atterbury.*

ÜN-CÁN'Q-PIED (-kán'q-pid), *a.* Having no canopy; uncovered; unprotected. *Browne.*

ÜN-CÁN'VÁSSED (-kán'vást), *a.* Not canvassed.

ÜN-CÁP, *v. a.* To remove the cap from. *Smart.*

† **ÜN-CÁP'Á-BLE**, *a.* Incapable. *Bp. Hall.*

ÜN-CÁPE, *v. a.* or *n.* To take out of the bag, as a fox; to unbag. *Steevens.* — To dig out the fox when earthed. *Warburton.* — To throw off the dogs, or to begin the hunt. *Nares.*

Here be my keys: ascend my chambers; search, seek, find out. I'll warrant we'll unkenel the fox [*Falstaff*]. — Let me stop this way first. So, now *uncap*. *Shak.*

— "The explanations are various." *Nares.*

ÜN-CÁP'PED (-káp't'), *a.* Not capped. *Ash.*

ÜN-CÁP'TIOUS, *a.* Not captious. *Feltham.*

ÜN-CÁP'TI-VÁT'ED, *a.* Not captivated.

ÜN-CÁRD'ED, *a.* Not carded; not combed. *Ash.*

ÜN-CÁRED (-kárd'), *a.* Not cared; — with *for*. Left . . . their people's ghostly condition *uncared for*. *Hooker.*

ÜN-CÁRE'FUL, *a.* Not careful; careless.

ÜN-CÁ-RĒSSED (-kā-rést'), *a.* Not caressed or treated with affection. *Wordsworth.*

† **ÜN-CÁR'NATE**, *a.* Not fleshly. *Browne.*

ÜN-CÁR'PĒT'ED, *a.* Not covered with a carpet.

ÜN-CÁRVED (-kárvd'), *a.* Not carved. *Ash.*

ÜN-CÁSE, *v. a.* [*ÜN-UNCASED*; *pp.* *UNCASING*, *UNCASED*.]
1. To disengage from a case. *Shak.*
2. To strip; to flay. *L' Estrange.*
3. (*Mil.*) To display or exhibit, as the colors of a regiment. *Stocquer.*

ÜN-CÁST, *a.* Not cast or thrown. *Surrey.*

ÜN-CÁST'TĒLLED (-kás'tēld), *a.* Not castled; without, or deprived of, the appearances or appurtenances of a castle. *Fuller.*

ÜN-CÁST'TRÁT'ED, *a.* Not castrated. *Clarke.*

ÜN-CÁT'Č-ČHĒSED (-kīzd), *a.* Not catechised.

ÜN-CÁUGHT (-kāwt'), *a.* Not caught. *Gay.*

† **ÜN-CÁU'PO-NÁT'ED**, *a.* Not sold at a tavern. "Uncaponated beer." *Smart.*

ÜN-CÁUŠED (-kāwd'), *a.* Having no cause.

† **ÜN-CÁU'TČ-LOŪS**, *a.* Incautious. *Hales.*

ÜN-CÁU'TČR-IZED (-izd), *a.* Not cauterized. *Ash.*

ÜN-CÁU'TIOUS (-kāw'shūs), *a.* Not cautious; not wary; heedless; incautious. *Waterland.*

ÜN-CÁU'TIOUS-LY, *ad.* Without caution.

† **ÜNCE**, *n.* [*L. uncus*, a hook.] A claw. *Heywood.*

† **ÜNCE**, *n.* An ounce. *Wickliffe. Chaucer.*

ÜN-CĒAS'ING, *a.* Not ceasing; perpetual; constant; continual. *Johnson.*

ÜN-CĒAS'ING-LY, *ad.* Without cessation; constantly; always; continually. *Richardson.*

ÜN-CĒD'ED, *a.* Not ceded. *Craig.*

ÜN-CĒL'Č-BRÁT'ED, *a.* Not celebrated. *Milton.*

ÜN-CĒ-LĒST'IAL (-lĒst'yal), *a.* Not celestial or heavenly. "Uncelstial discord." *Young.*

ÜN-CĒ-MĒNT'ED, *a.* Not cemented. *Ash.*

ÜN-CĒNS'UR-Á-BLE (-sēn'shur-á-bl), *a.* Not worthy of censure; not blamable. *Ash.*

ÜN-CĒNS'URED (-sēn'shurd), *a.* Not censured.

ÜN-CĒR-Č-MŌN'ČAL, *a.* Not ceremonial.

ÜN-CĒR-Č-MŌN'ČOŪS, *a.* Not ceremonious.

ÜN-CĒR-Č-MŌN'ČOŪS-LY, *ad.* In an uncere-monious manner; without ceremony. *Qu. Rev.*

ÜN-CĒR'TAIN (-sēr'tin), *a.* [*L. incertus*; *in*, not, and *certus*, certain; *It. incerto*; *Sp. incierto*; *Fr. incertain*.]
1. Not certain; not certainly known; doubtful; dubious; equivocal; ambiguous.
That sacred pile, so vast, so high,
That whether 'tis a part of earth or sky,
Uncertain seems. *Denham.*
2. Not having certain knowledge; not sure.
Man, without the protection of a superior being, is secure of nothing that he enjoys, and *uncertain* of every thing he hopes for. *Tillotson.*
3. Not sure in effect; not to be relied on; insecure; precarious; problematical.
Or whistling slings dismissed the *uncertain* stone. *Gay.*
4. Not firmly or steadily fixed; not settled; unsettled. "Uncertain as the sea." *Beau. & Fl.*
As the form of our public service is not voluntary, so neither are the parts thereof *uncertain*. *Hooker.*
SYN. — See *AMBIGUOUS*, *DOUBTFUL*.

† **ÜN-CĒR'TAINED** (-sēr'tind), *p. a.* Made uncertain.

The diversity of seasons are not so *uncertain* by the sun and moon alone. *Raleigh.*

ÜN-CĒR'TAIN-LY, *ad.* Not certainly. *Locke.*

ǪN-CĒR'TAIN-TY, *n.* 1. State of being uncertain; want of certainty; dubiousness; doubt. And if uncertain thy pretensions be, Stay till at time wear out uncertainty. *Denham.*
 2. Something uncertain, unknown, not determined, settled, or established; contingency. Our shepherd's case is every man's case, that quits a moral certainty for an uncertainty. *L'Estrange.*
Syn. — See DOUBT.
 ǪN-CĒR-TĪF'I-CĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not having a certificate. [R.] *Ed. Rev.*
 ǪN-CĒR'TĪ-FĪED (-sēr'tē-fīd), *a.* Not certified. *Ash.*
 † ǪN-CĒS'SANT, *a.* Incessant. *More.*
 † ǪN-CĒS'SANT-LY, *ad.* Incessantly. *Smith.*
 ǪN-CHĀFED' (ūn-chāf'), *a.* Not chafed. *Ash.*
 ǪN-CHĀIN' (ūn-chān'), *v. a.* [*i.* UNCHAINED; *pp.* UNCHAINING, UNCHAINED.] To free from chains; to unloose the chains from. *Prior.*
 ǪN-CHĀLKED' (-chawk'), *a.* Not chalked. *Ash.*
 ǪN-CHĀL'LĒNGE-Ā-BLE, *a.* That cannot be challenged. *Gray.*
 ǪN-CHĀL'LĒNGE-Ā-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be challenged. *Clarke.*
 ǪN-CHĀL'LĒNGED (-lēnjd), *a.* Not challenged.
 ǪN-CHĀNGE'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not changeable. *More.*
 ǪN-CHĀNGE'Ā-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being unchangeable; immutability. *Newton.*
 ǪN-CHĀNGE'Ā-BLY, *ad.* Immutably; without change; so as not to be changed. *South.*
 ǪN-CHĀNGED' (ūn-chānjd'), *a.* Not changed.
 ǪN-CHĀNG'ING, *a.* Suffering no alteration. *Shak.*
 ǪN-CHĀNG'ING-LY, *ad.* In an unchanging manner; without alteration; unalterably. *Moore.*
 ǪN-CHĀN'NĒLLED (ūn-chān'nēld), *a.* Not cut into channels; not having channels. *Ash.*
 ǪN-CHĀNT'ĒD, *a.* Not chanted or sung. *Ash.*
 ǪN-CHĀR-ĀC-TĒR-IS'TIC, } *a.* Not character-
 ǪN-CHĀR-ĀC-TĒR-IS'TI-CĀL, } istic; unsuit-
 able to, or not showing, the character. *Bentham.*
 ǪN-CHĀR-ĀC-TĒR-IS'TI-CĀL-LY, *ad.* Not characteristically. *Bentham.*
 ǪN-CHĀR'ĀC-TĒR-ĪZED (-īzd), *a.* Not characterized; not distinguished by a mark. *Ash.*
 ǪN-CHĀRGE', *v. a.* 1. To free from a charge or accusation. *Shak.*
 2. To remove the cargo or lading of. *Wickliffe.*
 3. To withdraw; to retract. *Shak.*
 ǪN-CHĀRGED' (ūn-chārd'), *a.* Not charged.
 ǪN-CHĀR'I-QT, *v. a.* To throw out of a chariot. "Unhorsed and uncharioted." *Pope.*
 ǪN-CHĀR'I-TĀ-BLE, *a.* Not charitable. *Udal.*
 ǪN-CHĀR'I-TĀ-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being uncharitable; a want of charity. *Hooker.*
 ǪN-CHĀR'I-TĀ-BLY, *ad.* In a manner contrary to charity; not charitably. *Sprat.*
 ǪN-CHĀRM', *v. a.* [*i.* UNCHARMED; *pp.* UNCHARMING, UNCHARMED.] To free from a charm or some secret power. *Godolphin.*
 ǪN-CHĀRM'ING, *a.* Not able to charm; not fascinating. "Uncharming Catharine." *Dryden.*
 ǪN-CHĀR'NEL, *v. a.* To disinter. *Byron.*
 ǪN-CHĀRRED' (ūn-chārd'), *a.* Not charred. *Ash.*
 ǪN-CHĀRT'ĒD, *a.* Not delineated on a chart.
 ǪN-CHĀR'TĒRED, *a.* Not chartered. *M. Mag.*
 ǪN-CHĀR'Y, *a.* Not wary; not frugal. *Shak.*
 ǪN-CHĀSTE', *a.* Not chaste; libidinous.
 ǪN-CHĀSTE'LY, *ad.* Not chastely. *Udal.*
 ǪN-CHĀS'TĒNED (-chā'snd), *a.* Not chastened.
 ǪN-CHĀSTE'NĒSS, *n.* Unchastity. *Wright.*
 ǪN-CHĀS-TĪS'Ā-BLE, *a.* That cannot be chastised. "Hard and unchastisable." *Milton.*
 ǪN-CHĀS-TĪSED' (-chāstīzd'), *a.* Not chastised.
 ǪN-CHĀS'TĪ-TY, *n.* A want of chastity; libidinousness; lewdness; incontinence. *Arbuthnot.*

ǪN-CHEĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not cheated. *Collins.*
 ǪN-CHECKED' (ūn-chĕkt'), *a.* Not checked; not restrained; not curbed. *B. Jonson.*
 ǪN-CHĒCK'ERED (ūn-chĕk'erēd), *a.* Not checked, not varied or diversified. *Sir W. Scott.*
 ǪN-CHĒERED', *a.* Not cheered. *Clarke.*
 ǪN-CHĒĒR'FŪL, *a.* Not cheerful. *Bp. Hall.*
 ǪN-CHĒĒR'FŪL-LY, *ad.* Not cheerfully.
 ǪN-CHĒĒR'FŪL-NĒSS, *n.* Want of cheerfulness; melancholy; gloominess of temper. *Addison.*
 ǪN-CHĒĒR'Y, *a.* Not cheery; dull. *Sterne.*
 ǪN-CHĒĒR'ISHED (-chĕr'isht), *a.* Not cherished.
 ǪN-CHEWED' (-chād'), *a.* Not chewed. *Dryden.*
 ǪN-CHĪD', } *a.* Not chid or chidden; not
 ǪN-CHĪD'DEN, } reproved; not rebuked.
 ǪN-CHĪD'ĒD, *a.* Not chided; unreproved.
 † ǪN-CHĪLD', *v. a.* 1. To bereave or deprive of a child or of children. *Shak.*
 2. To divest of the character of a child. *Hall.*
 ǪN-CHĪLLED' (-chīld'), *a.* Not chilled. *Ed. Rev.*
 ǪN-CHĪV'ĀL-ROŪS, *a.* Not chivalrous. *Scott.*
 ǪN-CHĪV'ĀL-ROŪS-LY, *ad.* Without chivalry.
 ǪN-CHŌL'ĒR-IC, *a.* Not choleric. *Carlyle.*
 ǪN-CHŌPPED' (-chŏpt'), *a.* Not chopped. *Ash.*
 ǪN-CHŌ'SĒN (ūn-chŏ'sēn), *a.* Not chosen. *More.*
 ǪN-CHĒRIS'TEN (ūn-kris'sn), *v. a.* To deprive of the ceremony or rite of baptism. *Milton.*
 ǪN-CHĒRIS'TENED (-kris'snd), *a.* Not christened.
 ǪN-CHĒRIS'TĪAN (ūn-krist'yan), *a.* 1. Contrary to the principles of Christianity; not Christian. *Hooker.*
 2. Not Christianized; infidel.
 † ǪN-CHĒRIS'TĪAN, *v. a.* To deprive of Christian qualities or characteristics. *South.*
 ǪN-CHĒRIS'TĪAN-ĪZE, *v. a.* To render unchristian; to divest of Christianity, or of the characteristic qualities of a Christian. *Smart.*
 ǪN-CHĒRIS'TĪAN-ĪZED (-īzd), *p. a.* Not Christianized or rendered Christian. *Clarke.*
 ǪN-CHĒRIS'TĪAN-LIKE, *a.* Not like, or not becoming, a Christian; not Christian. *Clarke.*
 † ǪN-CHĒRIS'TĪAN-LY, *a.* Unchristian. *Milton.*
 ǪN-CHĒRIS'TĪAN-LY, *ad.* In an unchristian manner; not Christianly. *Bp. Bedell.*
 † ǪN-CHĒRIS'TĪAN-NĒSS, *n.* State of being unchristian; contrariety to Christianity. *K. Charles.*
 ǪN-CHĒRŌN'I-CLED (-kīd), *a.* Not chronicled.
 ǪN-CHĒRŌN-Q-LŌG'I-CĀL, *a.* Not chronological; not being in the order of time. *Bunsen.*
 ǪN-CHŪRCH', *v. a.* [*i.* UNCHURCHED; *pp.* UNCHURCHING, UNCHURCHED.] To deprive of the character and rights of a church; to exclude from the church. *Waterland.*
 You say, we hereby unchurch the reformed churches abroad. *South.*
 The Greeks . . . for this cause stand utterly unchurchd by the Church of Rome.
 ǪN-CHŪRCH'LY, *a.* Not conformed to the church.
 ǪN-CHŪRNE'D' (-chŭrnd'), *a.* Not churned. *Ash.*
 ǪN'CI-Ā (ūn'she-ā), *n.* [L.] The twelfth part of any thing, as of a pound. *Dunglison.*
 ǪN'CI-Ē (ūn'shē-ē), *n. pl.* [L.] (*Algebra.*) A name formerly given to the numerical coefficients of the terms of any power of a binomial. *Hutton.*
 ǪN'CIĀL (ūn'shāl), *a.* [L. *uncialis.*] (*Diplomatics.*) Noting letters of large size, compounded between the capital and minuscule or small characters, some of the letters resembling the former, others the latter; — used in ancient manuscripts. *Brande.*
 ǪN'CIĀL (ūn-shāl), *n.* An uncial letter. *Astle.*
 ǪN-CI-Ā-TĪM, *ad.* [L.] Ounce by ounce. *Leverett.*
 ǪN-CI-FŌRM, *a.* [L. *uncus*, a hook, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a hook.
 Unciform bone, (*Anat.*) the last bone of the second row of the wrist bones; — so called from its hook-like process, which projects towards the palm of the

hand, and gives origin to the great ligament which binds down the tendons of the wrist. *Dunglison.*
 ǪN'CI-NĀTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Curved back, or hooked at the point or end, as the leaves of some species of *Mesembryanthemum*. *Lindley. Gray.*
 ǪN-CĪNCT'URED (ūn-sīngkt'yurd), *a.* Not having a girdle or ancture. *Corrper.*
 † ǪN-CĪ'PHER (-sī'fēr), *v. a.* To decipher. *Temple.*
 ǪN-CĪR'CU-LĀR, *a.* Not circular. *Clarke.*
 ǪN-CĪR'CU-LĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not circulated. *Ash.*
 ǪN-CĪR'CU-M-CĪSED (-sī'kum-sīzd), *a.* Not having undergone the rite of circumcision. *Cowley.*
 ǪN-CĪR-CU-M-CĪ'ŠION (ūn-sīr-kum-sīzh'ūn), *n.* An omission or want of circumcision. *Udal.*
 ǪN-CĪR'CU-M-SCRĪBED, *a.* Not circumscribed; not limited; not bounded. *Milton.*
 ǪN-CĪR'CU-M-SPECT, *a.* Not circumspect. *Udal.*
 ǪN-CĪR'CU-M-SPECT-LY, *ad.* Without circumspection or caution; not circumspectly. *Bale.*
 ǪN-CĪR-CU-M-STĀN'TIAL, *a.* Not circumstantial; not particular or minute. *Browne.*
 ǪN-CĪT'ĒD, *a.* Not cited. *Ash.*
 ǪN-CĪT'I-ZEN (ūn-sīt'ē-zēn), *v. a.* To deprive of citizenship. *Mackintosh.*
 ǪN-CĪV'IL, *a.* Not civil; not courteous; not urbane; uncomplaisant; rude; rough. *Browne.*
 † ǪN-CĪ-VĪL'I-TY, *n.* Incivility. *Bailey.*
 ǪN-CĪV-IL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* A want of civilization; state of barbarism. *Clarke.*
 ǪN-CĪV'IL-ĪZED (-īzd), *a.* 1. Not civilized; rude. 2. † Coarse; indecent. *Addison.*
 ǪN-CĪV'IL-LY, *ad.* Impolitely; rudely. *Brown.*
 ǪN-CĪV'IL-NĒSS, *n.* Incivility. [R.] *Bailey.*
 ǪN-CLĀD', *a.* Not clad or clothed. *Elyot.*
 ǪN-CLĀIMED' (ūn-clāmd'), *a.* Not claimed; not demanded; not called for. *Johnson.*
 ǪN-CLĀR'I-FĪED (-klār'ē-fīd), *a.* Not clarified.
 ǪN-CLĀSP', *v. a.* [*i.* UNCLASPED; *pp.* UNCLASPING, UNCLASPED.] To loosen or open the clasp of; to unfasten. "I unclasp the book." *Daniel.*
 ǪN-CLĀSSED' (ūn-clāst'), *a.* Not classed.
 ǪN-CLĀS'SIC, } *a.* Not classic; not classi-
 ǪN-CLĀS'SI-CĀL, } cal. *Knox.*
 ǪN-CLĀS'SI-CĀL-LY, *ad.* In an unclassical manner; not classically. *Ash.*
 ǪN-CLĀS'SI-FĪED, *a.* Not classified.
 ǪN'CLE (ūng'kl, 82), *n.* [L. *avunculus*, dim. of *avus*, a grandfather; Fr. *oncle*.] The brother of one's father or mother; or the husband of one's aunt; — the correlative in sex to *uncle*. *Shak.*
Uncle Sam, a collective name sportively given to the United States, as *John Bull* is to England. *Bartlett.*
 ǪN-CLĒAN' (-klēn'), *a.* 1. Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy. "Uncombed, unclean." *Dryden.*
 2. Not purified by rites. *Acts x. 28.*
 3. † Foul with sin; evil. "Unclean spirit." What act more execrably unclean, profane? *Milton.*
 4. † Lewd; unchaste; licentious. Let them all encircle him about. And, fairy-like, to pinch the unclean knight. *Shak.*
 ǪN-CLĒAN'Ā-BLE, *a.* That cannot be cleaned.
 ǪN-CLĒAN'LI-NĒSS (ūn-klēn'lē-nēs), *n.* Want of cleanliness; impurity; filth. *Clarendon.*
 ǪN-CLĒAN'LY (ūn-klēn'lē), *a.* 1. Foul; filthy; unclean; dirty; nasty. *Shak.*
 2. Unchaste; indecent; impure. *Watts.*
 ǪN-CLĒAN'NESS, *n.* The state of being unclean.
 ǪN-CLĒANSED', *a.* Not cleansed. *Bacon.*
 ǪN-CLĒAR', *a.* Not clear; obscure. *Leighton.*
 ǪN-CLĒARED' (-klēard'), *a.* Not cleared. *Savage.*
 ǪN-CLĒAV'Ā-BLE, *a.* That cannot be cleft. *Dana.*
 ǪN'CLE-IN-LĀW, *n.* The brother of a husband's or a wife's father. *Lord Cockburn.*
 ǪN-CLĒNCH', *v. a.* To unclinch. *Garth.*
 ǪN-CLĒR'I-CĀL, *a.* Not clerical. *Knox.*
 ǪN-CLERK'LIKE, *a.* Not like a man well educated; unlearned; illiterate. *Bp. Taylor.*

- ǪN-CLEW' (ǹn-kle'), *v. a.* To undo; to untie; to unfold; to unwind; to unravel. *Shak.*
 ǪN-CLIMBED' (-klimbd'), *a.* Not climbed. *Ash.*
 ǪN-CLINCH', *v. a.* [Ǫ. UNCLINCHED; *pp.* UNCLINCHING, UNCLINCHED.] To open, as the closed hand; — written also *unclench*. *Smart.*
 ǪN-CLING', *v. n.* To be released from a state of clinging or adhesion. *Milton.*
 ǪN-CLIPPED' (ǹn-klip'), *a.* Not clipped. *Locke.*
 ǪN-CLĖAK', *v. a.* [Ǫ. UNCLĖAKED; *pp.* UNCLĖAKING, UNCLĖAKED.] To take off a cloak or covering from; to divest of a cloak. *Clarke.*
 ǪN-CLĖAK', *v. n.* To take off one's cloak.
 ǪN-CLĖAKED' (-klĖkt'), *p. a.* Not cloaked. *Elton.*
 ǪN-CLĖG', *v. a.* [Ǫ. UNCLĖGGED; *pp.* UNCLĖGGING, UNCLĖGGED.] To disencumber; to set at liberty; to free from impediment. *Dryden.*
 ǪN-CLĖIS'TĖR', *v. a.* [Ǫ. UNCLĖISTERED; *pp.* UNCLĖISTERING, UNCLĖISTERED.] To set at large, as from a cloister; to free. *Norris.*
 ǪN-CLĖSE' (ǹn-klĖz'), *v. a.* [Ǫ. UNCLĖSED; *pp.* UNCLĖSING, UNCLĖSED.] To open. *Pope.*
 ǪN-CLĖSED' (ǹn-klĖzd'), *a.* Not closed; open.
 ǪN-CLĖTHE', *v. a.* [Ǫ. UNCLĖTHED; *pp.* UNCLĖTHING, UNCLĖTHED.] To strip or divest of clothes; to make naked. *Watts.*
 ǪN-CLĖTHED' (-klĖthd'), *a.* Not clothed. *Surrey.*
 ǪN-CLĖTH'ĖD-LȚ, *ad.* Nakedly. *Bacon.*
 ǪN-CLĖTH'ING, *n.* The act of disrobing or taking off clothes. *Beecher.*
 ǪN-CLĖT'TĖD, *a.* Not clotted. *Ash.*
 ǪN-CLĖUD', *v. a.* To unveil; to clear from clouds or obscurity. *Fletcher.*
 ǪN-CLĖUD'ĖD, *a.* Free from clouds; clear.
 ǪN-CLĖUD'ĖD-NĖSS, *n.* Openness; freedom from clouds or gloom; clearness. *Boyle.*
 ǪN-CLĖUD'Ț, *a.* Free from clouds; clear. *Gay.*
 ǪN-CLĖVEN' (-klĖvn'), *a.* Not cloven. *Beau. & Fl.*
 ǪN-CLĖTCH', *v. a.* To open from being close shut, as the hand. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*
 ǪN-CĖ (ǹng'ks), *ad.* Very; in a high degree; as, "Unco glad." [Scot.] *Jamieson.*
 † ǪN-CĖACHED', *a.* Separated or loosed from a coach. "Mules uncoached." *Chapman.*
 ǪN-CĖACT'ĖD, *a.* Not driven together, compelled, constrained, or forced. *More.*
 ǪN-CĖAG'U-LĖ-BLE, *a.* Not coagulable. *Ure.*
 ǪN-CĖAG'U-LĖT-ĖD, *a.* Not coagulated. *Ure.*
 ǪN-CĖAT'ĖD, *a.* Not coated; having no coat. *Ash.*
 ǪN-CĖCK', *v. a.* 1. To let down, as the hammer of the lock of a gun, or the brim of a hat. *Ash.*
 2. To spread open, as a cock of hay. *Ash.*
 ǪN-CĖCKED' (-kĖkt'), *a.* Not cocked. *Johnson.*
 ǪN-CĖF'FINED (ǹn-kĖf'fined), *a.* Not put into a coffin. "Uncoffined and unknown." *Byron.*
 ǪN-CĖGĖNT, *a.* Not cogent; weak. *Baxter.*
 ǪN-CĖG'Ė-TA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be thought of or cogitated; incogitable. *More.*
 ǪN-CĖHĖS'IVE, *a.* Not cohesive. *Ash.*
 ǪN-CĖIF', *v. a.* To take off the cap of. *Arbutnot.*
 ǪN-CĖIFĖD' (ǹn-kĖifd'), *a.* Not wearing a coif.
 ǪN-CĖIL', *v. a.* [Ǫ. UNCOILED; *pp.* UNCOILING, UNCOILED.] To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another; to unroll.
 ǪN-CĖINED' (ǹn-kĖind'), *a.* Not coined. *Locke.*
 ǪN-CĖL-LĖT'ĖD, *a.* Not collated. *Ash.*
 ǪN-CĖL-LĖCT'ĖD, *a.* Not collected. *Brown.*
 ǪN-CĖL-LĖCT'ĖD-NĖSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being uncollected. *Clarke.*
 ǪN-CĖL-LĖCT'Ė-BLE, *a.* That cannot be collected or gathered. *Smart.*
 ǪN-CĖL'Q-NĖZED (-kĖl'q-nĖzd), *a.* Not colonized; not established in a colony. *Ash.*
 ǪN-CĖL'QRED (-kĖl'qrĖd), *a.* Not colored, stained, or dyed; free from color. *Leighton.*
 † ǪN-CĖLT', *v. a.* To unhorse. *Shak.*
 ǪN-CĖMBED' (-kĖmd'), *a.* Not combed. *Spenser.*
 ǪN-CĖM-BĖN'Ė-BLE, *a.* Not combinable. *Smart.*
 ǪN-CĖM-BĖN'Ė-BLY, *ad.* In a manner not combinable. *Clarke.*
 ǪN-CĖM-BĖNE', *v. a.* To free from a state of combination or union. [R.] *Daniel.*
 ǪN-CĖM-BĖNĖD' (-bĖnd'), *a.* Not combined. *Gray.*
 ǪN-CĖME-ĖT'Ė-BLE (ǹn-kĖm-Ėt'Ė-bl), *a.* That cannot be come at; not to be attained; inaccessible. — See RELIABLE. [Low.] *Bailey.*
 I won't trust my honor, I assure you; my honor is uncomeatable. *Congreve.*
 [He] has a perfect art in being unintelligible in discourse and uncomeatable in business. *Tatler.*
 ǪN-CĖME'LĖ-NĖSS (ǹn-kĖm'le-nĖs), *n.* A want of comeliness or grace; deformity. *Locke.*
 ǪN-CĖME'LȚ (-kĖm'le), *a.* Not comely; wanting grace; ugly. "An uncomely guest." *Sidney.*
 ǪN-CĖME'LȚ, *ad.* Without comeliness. *Elyot.*
 ǪN-CĖM'FORT-Ė-BLE, *a.* Not comfortable; wanting comfort; unhappy; dismal; painful; miserable; cheerless; disagreeable. *Hackluyt.*
 Should we be driven on shore, we had the uncomf'ortable prospect of ending our days on some desolate coast, without any reasonable hope of ever getting off again. *Anson.*
 Syn. — See DISMAL.
 ǪN-CĖM'FORT-Ė-BLE-NĖSS, *n.* Want of comfort or cheerfulness. *Bp. Taylor.*
 ǪN-CĖM'FORT-Ė-BLY, *ad.* Without comfort or cheerfulness; unpleasantly. *Drayton.*
 ǪN-CĖM'FORT-ĖD, *a.* Not comforted. *Beau. & Fl.*
 ǪN-CĖM-MĖND'ĖD, *a.* Not commanded. *South.*
 ǪN-CĖM-MĖND'ĖR-LĖKE, *a.* Unlike a general or commander. *Milton.*
 ǪN-CĖM-MĖM'Q-RĖT-ĖD, *a.* Not commemorated. *Ash.*
 ǪN-CĖM-MĖND'Ė-BLE, *a.* Not commendable; illaudable. — See COMMENDABLE. *Feltham.*
 ǪN-CĖM-MĖND'ĖD, *a.* Not commended. *Waller.*
 ǪN-CĖM-MĖN'SU-RĖTE, *a.* Incommensurate.
 ǪN-CĖM-MĖR'CIĖL, *a.* Not commercial. *Burke.*
 ǪN-CĖM-MĖR'CIĖL-LȚ, *ad.* In an uncommercial manner. *Clarke.*
 ǪN-CĖM-MĖS'ĖR-ĖT-ĖD, *a.* Not commiserated.
 ǪN-CĖM-MĖS'IGNED (ǹn-kĖm-mĖsh'ind), *a.* Not commissioned or empowered. *Secker.*
 ǪN-CĖM-MĖT'ĖD, *a.* Not committed. *Hammond.*
 ǪN-CĖM'MĖN, *a.* Not common; not often found or known; unusual; rare; infrequent; strange. *Syn.* — See ODD, RARE.
 ǪN-CĖM'MĖN-LȚ, *ad.* In an uncommon degree; rarely; not frequently. *Cook.*
 ǪN-CĖM'MĖN-NĖSS, *n.* The state of being uncommon; infrequency; rarity; rareness. *Secker.*
 ǪN-CĖM-MȚ'NĖ-Ė-BLE, *a.* Not communicable; incommunicable. *Warburton.*
 ǪN-CĖM-MȚ'NĖ-CĖT-ĖD, *a.* Not communicated.
 ǪN-CĖM-MȚ'NĖ-CĖT-ING, *a.* Not communicating. *Southey.*
 ǪN-CĖM-MȚ'NĖ-Ė-TĖVE, *a.* Not communicative; close; incommunicative. *Chesterfield.*
 ǪN-CĖM-MȚ'NĖ-Ė-TĖVE-NĖSS, *n.* The state or quality of being uncommunicative. *Johnson.*
 ǪN-CĖM-PĖCT', *a.* Not compact; not firm
 ǪN-CĖM-PĖCT'ĖD, *a.* or settled. *Addison.*
 ǪN-CĖM-PĖCT'ĖD-LȚ, *ad.* Not compactedly.
 † ǪN-CĖM-PĖ-NĖD (-pĖ-nĖd), *a.* Unaccompanied. *Thence she fled unaccompanied, unsought.* *Fairfax.*
 ǪN-CĖM-PĖN'Q-Ė-BLE, *a.* Not companionable; not sociable. *Coleridge.*
 ǪN-CĖM-PĖSSED (-kĖm'pĖst), *a.* Not compassed.
 ǪN-CĖM-PĖS'SĖQ-ĖTE (ǹn-kĖm-pĖsh'q-Ėt), *a.* Not compassionate; without pity. *Milton.*
 ǪN-CĖM-PĖS'SĖQ-ĖD, *a.* Not pitied.
 ǪN-CĖM-PĖL'Ė-BLE, *a.* That cannot be compelled, constrained, obliged, or forced. *Udal.*
 ǪN-CĖM-PĖLLED' (-pĖld'), *a.* Not compelled.
 ǪN-CĖM-PĖN'SĖT-ĖD, *a.* Not compensated.
 ǪN-CĖM-PLĖIN'ING, *a.* Not complaining.
 ǪN-CĖM-PLĖIN'ING-LȚ, *ad.* Not complainingly.
 ǪN-CĖM-PLĖIN'ING-NĖSS, *n.* The state of being uncomplaining. *Clarke.*
 ǪN-CĖM-PLĖI-SĖNT' (-zĖnt'), *a.* Not complainant; not civil; not agreeable. *Spectator.*
 ǪN-CĖM-PLĖI-SĖNT'LY, *ad.* Not complainantly; with want of complaisance. *Blackstone.*
 † ǪN-CĖM-PLĖĖTE', *a.* Incomplete. *Pope.*
 ǪN-CĖM-PLĖT'ĖD, *a.* Not completed. *Feltham.*
 ǪN-CĖM-PLĖĖNT, *a.* Not compliant. *Hume.*
 ǪN-CĖM-PLĖĖT-ĖD, *a.* Not complicated. *Ash.*
 ǪN-CĖM-PLĖ-MĖNT'Ė-BȚ, *a.* Not complimentary; reproachful. *Qu. Rev.*
 ǪN-CĖM-PLĖ-MĖNT-ĖD, *a.* Not complimented.
 ǪN-CĖM-PLȚ'ING, *a.* Not complying. *Milton.*
 ǪN-CĖM-PĖSĖD' (-pĖzd'), *a.* Not composed.
 ǪN-CĖM-PĖUND'ĖD, *a.* Not compounded. *Locke.*
 ǪN-CĖM-PĖUND'ĖD-LȚ, *ad.* Without being compounded; simply. *Bp. Hall.*
 ǪN-CĖM-PĖUND'ĖD-NĖSS, *n.* The state of being uncompounded. *Hammond.*
 ǪN-CĖM-PĖHĖND'ĖD, *a.* Not comprehended.
 ǪN-CĖM-PĖHĖN'SĖ-BLE, *a.* Not comprehensible; incomprehensible. [R.] *Jewell.*
 ǪN-CĖM-PĖHĖN'SĖIVE, *a.* Unable to comprehend; incomprehensive. [R.] *South.*
 ǪN-CĖM-PĖSSED' (ǹn-kĖm-pĖst'), *a.* Free from compression. "Uncompressed air." *Boyle.*
 ǪN-CĖM-PĖSĖD', *a.* Uncomprehended. *Drayton.*
 ǪN-CĖM-PĖQ-MĖSED (-mĖzd), *a.* Not compromised or adjusted by mutual concessions. *Ash.*
 ǪN-CĖM-PĖQ-MĖS-ING, *a.* Not compromising; unyielding; obstinate. *Ed. Rev.*
 ǪN-CĖM-PĖQ-MĖS-ING-LȚ, *ad.* Without compromise. *Channing.*
 ǪN-CĖM-PȚT'ĖD, *a.* Not computed. *Ash.*
 ǪN-CĖN-CĖAL'Ė-BLE, *a.* That cannot be concealed; not concealable. *Clarke.*
 ǪN-CĖN-CĖĖLED' (-sĖld'), *a.* Not concealed.
 ǪN-CĖN-CĖĖV'Ė-BLE, *a.* Inconceivable; incomprehensible. [R.] *Locke.*
 ǪN-CĖN-CĖĖV'Ė-BLE-NĖSS, *n.* Inconceivableness; incomprehensibility. [R.] *Locke.*
 ǪN-CĖN-CĖĖV'Ė-BLY, *ad.* Inconceivably. [R.]
 ǪN-CĖN-CĖĖVED' (ǹn-kĖn-sĖvd'), *a.* Not conceived; not thought; not imagined. *Creech.*
 ǪN-CĖN-CĖĖV'ING, *a.* Not conceiving. *Daniel.*
 ǪN-CĖN-CĖRN', *n.* Want of concern; freedom from anxiety; indifference. *Thomson.*
 ǪN-CĖN-CĖRNĖD' (ǹn-kĖn-sĖrmd'), *a.* Not concerned; not anxious; — indifferent; careless.
 ǪN-CĖN-CĖRN'ĖD-LȚ, *ad.* Without concern.
 ǪN-CĖN-CĖRN'ĖD-NĖSS, *n.* The state of being unconcerned; freedom from concern. *South.*
 ǪN-CĖN-CĖRN'ING, *a.* Not concerning or affecting; not interesting. [R.] *Addison.*
 † ǪN-CĖN-CĖRN'MĖNT, *n.* Unconcern. *South.*
 ǪN-CĖN-CĖRT'ĖD, *a.* Not concerted. *Swift.*
 ǪN-CĖN-CĖL'Ė-ĖT-ĖD, *a.* Not conciliated.
 ǪN-CĖN-CĖL'Ė-ĖT-ING, *a.* Not conciliating. *Coze.*
 ǪN-CĖN-CĖL'Ė-ĖT-Q-Ț, *a.* Not conciliatory.
 ǪN-CĖN-CĖLĖD'ĖD, *a.* Not concluded. *Ash.*
 † ǪN-CĖN-CĖLĖDĖNT, *a.* Inconclusive. *Hale.*
 † ǪN-CĖN-CĖLĖDĖ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be concluded; not determinable. *More.*
 ǪN-CĖN-CĖLĖD'ING, *a.* Inconclusive. [R.] *Locke.*
 Men's false and unconvincing reasonings.
 † ǪN-CĖN-CĖLĖD'ING-NĖSS, *n.* The quality of being inconclusive. *Bp. Taylor.*
 † ǪN-CĖN-CĖLĖSĖIVE, *a.* Inconclusive. *Hammond.*
 ǪN-CĖN-CĖCT'ĖD, *a.* Not concocted. *Brown.*
 ǪN-CĖN-CĖNS'Ė-BLE, *a.* Not condensable.
 ǪN-CĖN-CĖMNEĖD' (-dĖmd'), *a.* Not condemned.
 ǪN-CĖN-CĖNS'Ė-BLE-NĖSS, *n.* The state of being uncondensable. *Clarke.*

ÛN-CQN-DËNSED' (-dēns'), *a.* Not condensed.

ÛN-CQN-DÏT'ËD, *a.* Not conditid; not preserved in a savory state; not preserved or pickled.

As insipid as cork or the *unconditid* mushroom. *Bp. Taylor.*

ÛN-CQN-DÏ'TÏON-AL (ün-kqn-dish'un-äl), *a.* Not conditional; absolute; unlimited. *Dryden.*
Syn.—See ABSOLUTE.

ÛN-CQN-DÏ'TÏON-AL-LÏ, *ad.* Without conditions; not conditionally. *Hammond.*

ÛN-CQN-DÏ'TÏON-ATE, *a.* Not subject to conditions; unconditional. *Bp. Taylor.*

ÛN-CQN-DÏ'TÏONED (ün-kqn-dish'und), *a.* 1. Not conditioned. *Caldewood.*
2. Inconceivable or incogitable.

ÛN-CQN-DÏ'TÏONED, *n.* (*Met.*) That which is inconceivable or incogitable, as absolute or infinite space, absolute or infinite time.

The sum, therefore, of what I have now stated is, that the *conditioned* is that which is alone conceivable or cogitable; the *unconditioned*, that which is inconceivable or incogitable. The *conditioned* or the thinkable lies between two extremes or poles; and these extremes or poles are each of them *unconditioned*, each of them inconceivable, each of them exclusive or contradictory of the other. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Law of the *conditioned*, (*Met.*) the law of the mind that the conceivable is in every relation bounded by the inconceivable. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

ÛN-CQN-DÛC'ING, *a.* Not conducting. *Phillips.*

ÛN-CQN-DÛCT'ËD, *a.* Not conducted. *Barrow.*

ÛN-CQN-FËD'ËR-ÄT-ËD, *a.* Not united in confederacy; not confederated. *Ash.*

ÛN-CQN-FËRRED' (-fērd'), *a.* Not conferred. *Ash.*

ÛN-CQN-FËSSED' (-fēst'), *a.* Not confessed. *Ash.*

ÛN-CQN-FËSS'ING, *a.* Not confessing. *Milton.*

ÛN-CQN-FÏN'Ä-BLE, *a.* Not confinable. *Shak.*

ÛN-CQN-FÏNED' (-fīnd'), *a.* Not confined; free from restraint:—unlimited; unbounded. *Pope.*

ÛN-CQN-FÏN'ËD-LÏ, *ad.* Without limitation or confinement. *Barrow.*

ÛN-CQN-FÏN'ING, *a.* Not confining. *Chesterfield.*

ÛN-CQN-FÏRMED' (-fīrm'd'), *a.* Not confirmed.

+ ÛN-CQN-FÏRM', *a.* Unlike; dissimilar. *Milton.*

ÛN-CQN-FÏRM-Ä-BÏL'I-TÏ, *n.* The state of being unconformable; inconsistency. *Clarke.*

ÛN-CQN-FÏRM'Ä-BLE, *a.* 1. Not conforming; inconsistent; not agreeing or conforming. *Hooker.*

2. (*Geol.*) Noting strata one series of which is so placed over another series that the planes of the superior repose on the edges of the inferior;—noting the junction and also the stratification of such series of strata. *Lyell.*

ÛN-CQN-FÏRM'Ä-BLE-NËSS, *n.* The state of being unconformable; inconsistency. *Roget.*

ÛN-CQN-FÏRM'Ä-BLÏ, *ad.* Not conformably.

ÛN-CQN-FÏRMED' (-fōrm'd'), *a.* Not conformed.

ÛN-CQN-FÏRM'I-TÏ, *n.* Non-conformity; incongruity; want of conformity. [*R.*] *South.*

ÛN-CQN-FÏUND'ËD, *a.* Not confounded. *Ash.*

ÛN-CQN-FÛSED' (ün-kqn-fūzd'), *a.* Not confused; free from confusion. *Locke.*

ÛN-CQN-FÛS'ËD-LÏ, *ad.* Without confusion; not confusedly. *Locke.*

ÛN-CQN-FÛT'Ä-BLE, *a.* Not confutable. *Sprat.*

ÛN-CQN-FÛT'ËD, *a.* Not confuted. *Milton.*

ÛN-CQN-GËÄL'Ä-BLE, *a.* Not congealable.

ÛN-CQN-GËÄLED' (-kqn-jēld'), *a.* Not congealed; not concreted by cold. *Brown.*

ÛN-CQN-GËN'ÄL, *a.* Not congenial. *Knox.*

ÛN-CQN-GËN'ÄL'I-TÏ, *n.* Want of congeniality or affinity. *Clarke.*

ÛN-CQN-GRÄT'Û-LÄT-ËD, *a.* Not congratulated.

ÛN-CQN-JÏNED' (-kqn-jōind'), *a.* Not conjoined.

ÛN-CQN-JÛ-GÄL, *a.* Not conjugal. *Milton.*

ÛN-CQN-JÛNC'TIVE, *a.* Not conjunctive.

ÛN-CQN-NËCT'ËD, *a.* Not connected. *Secker.*

ÛN-CQN-NËCT'ËD-LÏ, *ad.* Without connection.

ÛN-CÖNNED' (-kōnd'), *a.* Not conned or studied.

+ ÛN-CÖN'NING, *a.* Not knowing; ignorant.
An *unconning* and unprofitable man. *Chaucer.*

ÛN-CQN-NÏV'ING, *a.* Not conniving at. *Milton.*

ÛN-CÖN'QUER-Ä-BLE (ün-kōng'qer-ä-bl), *a.* That cannot be conquered; invincible; insuperable.
Syn.—See INVINCIBLE.

ÛN-CÖN'QUER-Ä-BLE-NËSS, *n.* The state of being unconquerable; invincibility. *Johnson.*

ÛN-CÖN'QUER-Ä-BLÏ, *ad.* In an unconquerable manner; invincibly; insuperably. *Pope.*

ÛN-CÖN'QUERED (ün-kōng'kerd), *a.* Not conquered; not vanquished; unsubdued. *Sidney.*

ÛN-CÖN-SCI-ËN'TÏOÛS (ün-kōn-she-ën'shus), *a.* Not conscientious. *Boswell.*

ÛN-CÖN'SCIÖN-Ä-BLE (ün-kōn'shun-ä-bl), *a.* 1. Exceeding the limits of any just claim or expectation; excessive; inordinate; unreasonable.
A man may oppose an *unconscientious* request for an unjustifiable reason. *L'Estrange.*

2. Not guided by conscience. *South.*

ÛN-CÖN'SCIÖN-Ä-BLE-NËSS (-kōn'shun-ä-bl-nēs), *n.* Unreasonableness of hope or claim. *Dryden.*

ÛN-CÖN'SCIÖN-Ä-BLÏ (ün-kōn'shun-ä-bl), *ad.* Unreasonably. *Bp. Hall.*

ÛN-CÖN'SCÏOÛS (ün-kōn'shus), *a.* Having no mental perception; not conscious.

ÛN-CÖN'SCÏOÛS-LÏ, *ad.* Not consciously.

ÛN-CÖN'SCÏOÛS-NËSS (ün-kōn'shus-nēs), *n.* The state of being unconscious. *Paley.*

+ ÛN-CÖN'SË-CRÄTE, *v. a.* To deprive of sacred functions or character; to desecrate. *South.*

ÛN-CÖN'SË-CRATE, *a.* Not set apart for sacred service or purposes. [*R.*] *Sir T. More.*

ÛN-CÖN'SË-CRÄT-ËD, *a.* Not consecrated. *Ash.*

ÛN-CÖN'SË-CRÄT-ËD-NËSS, *n.* The state of not being consecrated. *Clarke.*

ÛN-CQN-SËNT'ËD, *a.* Not consented. *Wake.*

ÛN-CQN-SËNT'ING, *a.* Not consenting. *Pope.*

ÛN-CÖN'SË-QUËN'TIAL, *a.* Inconsequential.

+ ÛN-CQN-SÏD'ËR-ÄTE, *a.* Inconsiderate. *Daniel.*

+ ÛN-CQN-SÏD'ËR-ÄTE-NËSS, *n.* A want of consideration; inconsiderateness. *Hales.*

ÛN-CQN-SÏD'ËRED (ün-kqn-sīd'erd), *a.* Not considered; not attended to. *Brown.*

ÛN-CQN-SÏD'ËR-ING, *a.* Not considering; regardless. *Swift.*

ÛN-CQN-SÏGNED' (-sīd'), *a.* Not consigned. *Ash.*

ÛN-CQN-SÏLED', *a.* Not consoled or comforted.

ÛN-CQN-SÏL'I-DÄT-ËD, *a.* Not consolidated.

ÛN-CQN-SÏL'ING, *a.* Not consoling. *Clarke.*

ÛN-CÖN'SQ-NÄNT, *a.* Inconsonant. *Hooker.*

ÛN-CQN-SPÏC'Û-ÖÛS, *a.* Inconspicuous. *Ed. Rev.*

+ ÛN-CQN-SPÏR'ING-NËSS, *n.* Absence of plot or conspiracy. *Boyle.*

+ ÛN-CÖN'STÄN-CÏ, *n.* Inconstancy. *Golding.*

+ ÛN-CÖN'STÄNT, *a.* Inconstant. *Shak.*

+ ÛN-CÖN'STÄNT-LÏ, *ad.* Without constancy.
How *unconstantly* names have been settled. *Hobbs.*

ÛN-CÖN-STÏ-TÛ'TÏON-ÄL, *a.* Not according to the constitution; contrary to the constitution.

The dangerous and *unconstitutional* practice of removing military officers for their votes in Parliament. *Burke.*

ÛN-CÖN-STÏ-TÛ'TÏON-ÄL'I-TÏ, *n.* The state or the quality of being unconstitutional. *Qu. Rev.*

ÛN-CÖN-STÏ-TÛ'TÏON-ÄL-LÏ, *ad.* Contrary to the laws and usages of the constitution. *Qu. Rev.*

ÛN-CQN-STÄIN'Ä-BLE, *a.* That cannot be constrained; not constrainable. *Ash.*

ÛN-CQN-STÄINED' (ün-kqn-stränd'), *a.* Free from constraint; not forced or compelled:—free; easy; natural; not labored. *Milton.*

ÛN-CQN-STÄIN'ËD-LÏ, *ad.* Without constraint.

ÛN-CQN-STÄINT', *n.* Freedom from constraint; ease. "Freedom and *unconstrained*." *Felton.*

ÛN-CQN-STÄUCT'ËD, *a.* Not constructed. *Ash.*

ÛN-CQN-SÛLT'ËD, *a.* Not consulted. *Milton.*

ÛN-CQN-SÛLT'ING, *a.* Not consulting; imprudent; rash. *Sidney.*

ÛN-CQN-SÛMED' (-kqn-sūmd'), *a.* Not consumed

ÛN-CQN-SÛM'ING, *a.* Not consuming. *Ash.*

ÛN-CQN-SÛM'MATE, } *a.* Not consummated;
ÛN-CQN-SÛM'MÄT-ËD, } not accomplished; not finished. *Dryden. Ash.*

ÛN-CQN-TÄM'I-NÄTE, } *a.* Not contaminated;
ÛN-CQN-TÄM'I-NÄT-ËD, } not defiled. *Cowper.*

ÛN-CQN-TËMNED' (ün-kqn-tēmd'), *a.* Not contemned.

ÛN-CQN-TËM'PLÄT-ËD, *a.* Not contemplated.

ÛN-CQN-TËND'ËD, *a.* Not contended for; not contested. "Uncontended prize." *Dryden.*

ÛN-CQN-TËND'ING, *p. a.* Not contending.

ÛN-CQN-TËNT'ËD, *a.* Discontented. [*R.*] *Daniel.*

ÛN-CQN-TËNT'ËD-NËSS, *n.* The state of being discontented. [*R.*] *Hammond.*

+ ÛN-CQN-TËNT'ING-NËSS, *n.* Want of power to satisfy or make contented. *Boyle.*

+ ÛN-CQN-TEST'Ä-BLE, *a.* That cannot be contested; incontestable. *Locke.*

ÛN-CQN-TEST'ËD, *a.* Not contested. *Blackmore.*

+ ÛN-CÖN'TÏ-NËNT, *a.* Incontinent. *Wickliffe.*

ÛN-CQN-TRÄCT'ËD, *a.* Not contracted. *Ash.*

ÛN-CÖN-TRÄ-DÏCT'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may not be contradicted; indisputable. *Fitch.*

ÛN-CÖN-TRÄ-DÏCT'ËD, *a.* Not contradicted; not denied or gainsaid. *Pearson.*

ÛN-CÖN-TRÄ-DÏCT'ËD-LÏ, *ad.* Without contradiction. *Montf. Rev.*

ÛN-CQN-TRÄST'ËD, *a.* Not contrasted.

ÛN-CÖN'TRÏTE, *a.* Not contrite. *Hammond.*

ÛN-CQN-TRÏVED' (ün-kqn-trīvd'), *a.* Not contrived, planned, or projected. *Smart.*

ÛN-CQN-TRÏV'ING, *a.* Not contriving. *Smart.*

ÛN-CQN-TRÖL'Ä-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be controlled; uncontrollable; ungovernable. *More.*
2. Indisputable; irrefragable. [*R.*]

The pension was granted by reason of the King of England's *uncontrollable* title to England. *Hayward.*

ÛN-CQN-TRÖL'Ä-BLE-NËSS, *n.* The state of being uncontrollable. *Bp. Hall.*

ÛN-CQN-TRÖL'Ä-BLÏ, *ad.* So as not to be controlled; uncontrollably. *Bp. Hall.*

ÛN-CQN-TRÖLLED' (-kqn-trōld'), *a.* 1. Not controlled; not checked or restrained. *Beau. & Fl.*
2. Not disputed or contradicted. [*R.*] *South.*

ÛN-CQN-TRÖL'LED-LÏ, *ad.* Without control or opposition. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

+ ÛN-CÖN-TRQ-VËR'SQ-RÏ, *a.* Free from controversy. "An *uncontroversary* piety." *Bp. Hall.*

ÛN-CÖN-TRQ-VËRT'ËD, *a.* Not controverted.

ÛN-CÖN-TRQ-VËRT'ËD-LÏ, *ad.* Without being controverted; incontrovertibly. *Clarke.*

ÛN-CÖN-TRQ-VËRT'I-BLÏ, *ad.* Without controversy; incontrovertibly. *Johnson.*

ÛN-CQN-VËNED' (ün-kqn-vēnd'), *a.* Not convened or assembled. *Ash.*

+ ÛN-CQN-VËN'ÏENT, *a.* Inconvenient. *Bale.*

+ ÛN-CQN-VËN'ÏENT-LÏ, *ad.* Inconveniently.

ÛN-CQN-VËRS'Ä-BLE, *a.* Not conversable; not affable; not sociable. *Rogers.*

ÛN-CÖN'VËR-SÄNT, *a.* Not conversant. *Madox.*

ÛN-CQN-VËRS'ING, *p. a.* Not conversing or holding intercourse. *Milton.*

ÛN-CQN-VËR'SÏQN, *n.* The state of being unconverted. *Ch. Ob.*

ÛN-CQN-VËRT'ËD, *a.* Not converted. *Baxter.*

UN-CQN-VËRT'-I-BLE, *a.* Not convertible. *Cong.*
 UN-CQN-VEYED' (-kqn-väd'), *a.* Not conveyed.
 UN-CQN-VÏCT'ED, *a.* Not convicted. *Sterne.*
 UN-CQN-VÏNCED' (-kqn-vîns'), *a.* Not convinced.
 UN-CQN-VÏNC'ING, *a.* Not convincing. *Milton.*
 UN-CQN-VÏLSED' (-vîlst), *a.* Not convulsed.
 UN-COOKED' (ün-käkt'), *a.* Not cooked. *Ash.*
 UN-CÖP'I-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be copied.
 UN-CÖRD', *v. a.* [*i.* UNCORKED; *pp.* UNCORK-
 ING, UNCORKED.] To loose or free from cords;
 to unbind; to loosen. *Johnson.*
 UN-CÖRD'IAL (-yal), *a.* Not cordial. *Scott.*
 UN-CÖRK', *v. a.* [*i.* UNCORKED; *pp.* UNCORK-
 ING, UNCORKED.] To draw the cork from. *Ash.*
 UN-CÖR'Q-NËT'ED, *a.* Having no coronet. *Pollok.*
 UN-CÖR'PU-LËNT, *a.* Not corpulent. *Clarke.*
 UN-CÖR-RËCT', *a.* Incorrect. [*R.*] *Dryden.*
 UN-CÖR-RËCT'ED, *a.* Not corrected. *Boyle.*
 † UN-CÖR'R'I-G'I-BLE, *a.* Incurable. *Outred.*
 UN-CÖR-RÖB'Q-RÄT'ED, *a.* Not corroborated
 or confirmed; unsupported. *Ash.*
 UN-CÖR-RÖD'ED, *a.* Not corroded. *Ash.*
 UN-CÖR-RÜPT', *a.* Not corrupt; upright; hon-
 est; true; incorrupt. *Udal.*
 UN-CÖR-RÜPT'ED, *a.* Not corrupted. *Beau. & Fl.*
 UN-CÖR-RÜPT'ED-NËSS, *n.* The state of being
 uncorrupted; incorruption. *Milton.*
 † UN-CÖR-RÜPT'I-BÏL'I-TY, *n.* Incorruptibility;
 incorruption. *Wickliffe.*
 † UN-CÖR-RÜPT'I-BLE, *a.* Incorruptible; not to
 be corrupted. *Wickliffe.*
 † UN-CÖR-RÜPT'ÏON, *n.* Incorruption. *Chaucer.*
 UN-CÖR-RÜPT'LY, *ad.* Not corruptly; uprightly;
 incorruptly. *Brande.*
 UN-CÖR-RÜPT'NËSS, *n.* Incorruptness. *Tit. ii. 7.*
 UN-CÖST'LY, *a.* Not costly. *Bp. Taylor.*
 UN-CÖUN'SËL-LÄ-BLE, *a.* Not to be counselled
 or advised. *Clarendon.*
 UN-CÖUN'SËLLED, *a.* Not counselled. *Burke.*
 UN-CÖUNT'A-BLE, *a.* Innumerable. [*R.*] *Raleigh.*
 UN-CÖUNT'ED, *a.* Not counted. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 UN-CÖUN'TË-NÄNCED, *a.* Not countenanced.
 UN-CÖUN-TËR-ÄCT'ED, *a.* Not counteracted.
 UN-CÖUN'TËR-FËIT' (-köün'tër-fît), *a.* Not coun-
 terfeit; genuine; real. *Wyat.*
 UN-CÖUN'TËR-FËIT'ED, *a.* Not counterfeited.
 UN-CÖUN-TËR-MÄND'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be
 countermanded. *M. Hale.*
 UN-CÖUN'TËR-MÄND'ED, *a.* Not countermanded.
 UN-CÖUN-TËR-VÄILED' (ün-köün-tër-väld'), *a.*
 Not countervailed. *West. Rev.*
 UN-CÖUP'LE (ün-küp'pl), *v. a.* [*i.* UNCOUPLED;
pp. UNCOUPLING, UNCOUPLED.] To loose from
 couples; to set loose; to disjoin. *Udal.*
 UN-CÖUP'LED (-küp'pld), *a.* Not coupled; single.
 UN-CÖURT'ED, *a.* Not courted or wooed. *Daniel.*
 † UN-CÖUR'TË-OÛS (ün-kür'të-üs or ün-kört'yus.
 — See COURTEOUS), *a.* Not courteous; discour-
 teous; uncivil; impolite; disrespectful; not
 complaisant. *Sidney.*
 † UN-CÖUR'TË-OÛS-LY (ün-kür'të-üs-lë or ün-
 kört'yus-lë), *ad.* Uncivilly; impolitely. *More.*
 † UN-CÖUR'TË-OÛS-NËSS, *n.* The quality of be-
 ing uncourteous; incivility. *Ash.*
 UN-CÖUR'TË-SY, *n.* Want of courtesy. *Berners.*
 UN-CÖURT'LI-NËSS, *n.* The state or the quality
 of being uncourtly; rusticity. *Addison.*
 UN-CÖURT'LY (ün-kört'ly), *a.* Not courtly; un-
 civil; rude; rustic; awkward. *Swift.*
 Syn. — See AWKWARD.

UN-CÖUTH' (ün-köth'), *a.* [A. S. *uncuth*; *un-*
not, and cuth, known. *Puttenham.*
 1. † Not known; unknown. *Puttenham.*
 Bound on a voyage *uncouth*. *Milton.*
 2. Awkward; boorish; clumsy; unseemly;
 ugly; — strange; odd.
 The dress of a New Zealander is certainly, to a stranger at
 first sight, the most *uncouth* that can be imagined. *Cook.*
 UN-CÖUTH'LY (-köth'ly), *ad.* In an uncouth
 manner; awkwardly; oddly; strangely. *Rowe.*
 UN-CÖUTH'NËSS, *n.* The state of being un-
 couth; oddness; strangeness. *Knox.*
 † UN-CÖV'E-NA-BLE, *a.* Not covenable; incor-
 venient; unsuitable. *Chaucer.*
 UN-CÖV'E-NÄNT'ED, *a.* Not granted under cov-
 enant, contract, or agreement. *Bp. Horsley.*
 UN-CÖV'ËR (ün-küv'er), *v. a.* [*i.* UNCOVERED;
pp. UNCOVERING, UNCOVERED.]
 1. To divest of a covering; to strip; to lay
 bare or open.
 After you are up, *uncover* your bed, and open the curtains
 to air it. *Haley.*
 2. To disclose; to detect; to discover.
 There will certainly come some day or other to *uncover*
 every soul of us. *Pope.*
 3. To bare, as the head, in token of respect.
 Rather let my head dance on a blood-stained pole
 Than sit in *uncovered* state. *Shak.*
 Syn. — See BARE, DETECT.
 UN-CÖV'ËR, *v. n.* To take off the hat or the
 covering of the head; to make bare.
 We were forced to *uncover* after them. *Addison.*
 UN-CÖV'ËRED (ün-küv'er), *p. a.* Not covered;
 stripped; laid bare or open.
 UN-CÖV'ËT'ED, *a.* Not coveted. *Ash.*
 UN-CÖWL', *v. a.* To divest of a cowl. *Coleridge.*
 UN-CÖWLED' (-köld'), *a.* Not wearing a cowl.
 UN-CRÄF'TY, *a.* Not crafty. *Bp. Taylor.*
 UN-CRÄMPED' (ün-krämp't), *a.* Not cramped or
 confined; free from constraint. *Ed. Rev.*
 UN-CRÄN'NED, *a.* Having no cranny. *Drayton.*
 UN-CRË-ÄT'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be created;
 not creatable. *Tillock.*
 UN-CRË-ÄTE', *v. a.* To annihilate. [*R.*] *Carew.*
 † UN-CRË-ÄTE', *a.* Uncreated. *Milton.*
 UN-CRË-ÄT'ED, *a.* Not created. *Locke.*
 UN-CRË-ÄT'ED-NËSS, *n.* The state of being
 uncreated. *Waterland.*
 † UN-CRËD'I-BLE, *a.* Incredible. *Bacon.*
 † UN-CRËD'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Discreditable. "*Un-*
creditable and unfashionable sins." *Hammond.*
 † UN-CRËD'IT-A-BLE-NËSS, *n.* Discreditable-
 ness. *Decay of Christian Piety.*
 † UN-CRËD'IT-A-BLY, *ad.* Without credit. *Ash.*
 UN-CRËD'IT'ED, *a.* Not credited. *Warner.*
 UN-CRËST'ED, *a.* Not having a crest. *Dyer.*
 UN-CRËID', *a.* Not cried or called. *B. Jonson.*
 UN-CRÏP'PLED (ün-krip'pld), *a.* Not crippled;
 unmaimed; not lamed. *Cowper.*
 UN-CRÏT'I-CÄL, *a.* Not critical. *Penn.*
 UN-CRÏT'I-CÏSED, *a.* Not criticised. *Scott.*
 UN-CRÖPPED' (ün-kröpt'), *a.* Not cropped. *Shak.*
 UN-CROOK'ED (-kräk'-), *a.* Straight. *Beau. & Fl.*
 UN-CRÖSSED' (ün-kröst'), *a.* Not crossed. *Shak.*
 UN-CRÖWD'ED, *a.* Not crowded. *Addison.*
 UN-CRÖWN' (ün-kröün'), *v. a.* [*i.* UNCROWNED;
pp. UNCROWNING, UNCROWNED.] To deprive
 of a crown or sovereignty; to dis crown; to
 dethrone.
 He hath done me wrong.
 And therefore I'll *uncrown* him. *Shak.*
 UN-CRÜSHED' (-krüsh't), *a.* Not crushed. *Ash.*
 UN-CRÜST'ED, *a.* Having no crust. *Ash.*
 UN-CRÛS'TÄL-LÏNE, *a.* Not crystalline. *Phillips.*
 UN-CRÛS'TÄL-LÏZ-A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of
 being crystallized. *Ure.*
 UN-CRÛS'TÄL-LÏZED, *a.* Not crystallized.

UNC'TION (üngk'shun), *n.* [L. *unctio*; *ungo*, to
 anoint; It. *unzione*; Sp. *unción*; Fr. *onction*.]
 1. The act of anointing; a rubbing with oil.
 The *unction* of the tabernacle, the table, the laver, the altar
 of gold. *Ex. xvi. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.*
 2. Unguent; ointment. [*R.*]
 The king himself the sacred *unction* made. *Dryden.*
 3. Any thing soft or lenitive.
 Lay not that flattering *unction* to your soul. *Shak.*
 4. That which excites piety and devotion;
 that which melts to devotion; emotion. *Johnson.*
 I have found in the "Pensées de Pascal" a truly divine
unction. *Dowell.*
 Extreme *unction*, one of the seven sacraments of the
 Roman Catholic Church, administered to persons dan-
 gerously sick, by anointing them with oil and praying
 over them. *Jas. v. 14, 15. Buck.*
 UNC'TION-LËSS, *a.* Devoid of unction. *Bl. Mag.*
 UNC'TIOUS, *a.* Unctuous. *B. Jonson.*
 UNCT'U-ÖS'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being unct-
 uous; fatness; oiliness. [*R.*] *Browne.*
 UNCT'U-OÛS (üngk'yü-üs), *a.* [It. & Sp. *unctu-*
oso; Fr. *onctueux*.] Fat; oily; greasy. *Dryden.*
 UNCT'U-OÛS-NËSS, *n.* The quality of being
 unctuous; fatness; oiliness; greasiness. *Fuller.*
 UN-CÜCK'QLD'ED, *a.* Not cuckolded. *Shak.*
 UN-CÜLLED' (ün-küld'), *a.* Not culled. *Milton.*
 † UN-CÜL'PA-BLE, *a.* Inculpable. *Hooker.*
 UN-CÜLT', *a.* Uncultivated; rude. [*R.*] *Wright.*
 UN-CÜL'TI-VÄ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be culti-
 vated or tilled; sterile; barren. *Evans.*
 UN-CÜL'TI-VÄ-TÄ-BLE, *a.* Not susceptible of
 cultivation; uncultivable. *Craig.*
 UN-CÜL'TI-VÄTE, *a.* Uncultivated. [*R.*] *Rowe.*
 UN-CÜL'TI-VÄT'ED, *a.* [L. *incultus*.]
 1. Not cultivated or tilled; untilld. *Dryden.*
 2. Not instructed; uncivilized; rude.
 In their dark and *uncultivated* state. *Wollaston.*
 UN-CÜL'TI-VÄT'ED-NËSS, *n.* A want of culti-
 vation; uncultivated state. *Craig.*
 UN-CÜLT'URE, *n.* Want of cultivation.
 Idleness, ill husbandry, in mistaking, neglect of meet
 helps, *unculture*, ill choice of seeds. *Bp. Hall.*
 UN-CÜLT'URED (-yürd), *a.* Not tilled. *Potter.*
 UN-CÜM'BËRED (-küm'bürd), *a.* Not cumbered
 or burdened; not embarrassed. *Dryden.*
 UN-CÜN'NING, *a.* Not cunning; not knowing;
 not skillful or experienced; ignorant. *Wickliffe.*
 UN-CÜN'NING-LY, *ad.* Without cunning. *Vives.*
 UN-CÜN'NING-NËSS, *n.* A want of cunning-
 ness, skill, or experience. *Wickliffe.*
 UN-CÜR'A-BLE, *a.* Incurable. [*R.*] *Goldsmith.*
 † UN-CÜR'A-BLY, *ad.* Incurably. *Milton.*
 UN-CÜRB', *v. a.* To free from the curb. *Ash.*
 UN-CÜRB'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be curbed,
 checked, or restrained. *Shak.*
 UN-CÜRBED' (ün-kürbd'), *a.* Not curbed or re-
 strained; unbridled; licentious. *Shak.*
 UN-CÜR'DLED (-kür'dld), *a.* Not curdled. *Merle.*
 UN-CÜRED' (ün-kürd'), *a.* Not cured. *Burke.*
 UN-CÜR'I-OÛS, *a.* Incurious. [*R.*] *Daniel.*
 UN-CÜRL', *v. a.* [*i.* UNCURLD; *pp.* UNCURL-
 ING, UNCURLD.] To free from curls, ringlets,
 or convolutions, as hair. *B. Jonson.*
 UN-CÜRL', *v. n.* To become free from curls.
 My fleece of woolly hair now *uncurls*. *Shak.*
 UN-CÜRL'D' (-kürld'), *a.* Not curled. *Congreve.*
 UN-CÜR'RENT, *a.* Not current. *Milton.*
 UN-CÜR'RÏED (-kür'rid), *a.* Not curried. *B. & Fl.*
 UN-CÜRSE', *v. a.* To free from execration. *Shak.*
 UN-CÜRSED' (-kürst'), *a.* Not execrated. *Waller.*
 UN-CÜR-TÄILED' (-kür-täld'), *a.* Not curtailed,
 UN-CÜR'TÄIN, *v. a.* To remove a curtain from.
 UN-CÜR'TÄINED (-tünd), *a.* Not curtained. *Ash.*

ÜN-CÜS'TQM-A-BLE, a. Not liable to pay customs; not subject to duty. *Scott.*
ÜN-CÜS'TQM-A-R-LY, ad. In a manner not customary; unusually. *Clarke.*
ÜN-CÜS'TQM-A-RI-NÉSS, n. The state of being not customary; unusualness. *Clarke.*
ÜN-CÜS'TQM-A-RY, a. Not customary. *Clarke.*
ÜN-CÜS'TQMED (ün-küs'tumd), a. Not subject to duty or customs; uncouth. *Wright.*
ÜN-CÜT', a. Not cut. "Trees *uncut*." *Waller.*
† ÜN-CÜTH', n. [A. S. *un*, not, and *cuth*, known.] (*Saxon Law*.) A stranger. *Burrit.*
ÜN-DÄM', v. a. To free from a dam, mound, or obstruction, as water. *Dryden.*
ÜN-DÄM'AGED (ün-däm'adjd), a. Not damaged, injured, or impaired. *J. Philips.*
ÜN-DÄMPED' (ün-dämp't), a. Not damped, cooled, or depressed; not discouraged. *Thomson.*
Undamped by doubts, undaunted by despair. *Young.*
† ÜN-DÄMP'NED, a. Uncondemned. *Wickliffe.*
† ÜN-DÄN'GERED, a. Free from danger or mischief; not endangered. *Chaucer.*
ÜN-DÄN'GER-OÜS, a. Not dangerous. *Thomson.*
ÜN-DÄRK'ENED (ün-där'knd), a. Not darkened or obscured; not rendered dim. *More.*
† ÜN-DÄSHED', a. Not struck with astonishment, shame, or fear; not daunted. *Daniel.*
ÜN-DÄT'ED, a. Not dated. *Talfourd.*
ÜN-DÄ-TEÐ, a. [L. *unda*, a wave.] Having a waved surface; undulate. *Clarke.*
ÜN-DÄUNT'A-BLE, a. Not to be daunted. *Hacket.*
ÜN-DÄUNT'ED (ün-däunt'ed), a. Not daunted; not subdued by fear; intrepid; bold; fearless.
Syn. — See BOLD.
ÜN-DÄUNT'ED-LY (ün-däunt'ed-le), ad. Boldly; intrepidly; without fear. *South.*
ÜN-DÄUNT'ED-NÉSS, n. Boldness; bravery; intrepidity; fearlessness. *Atterbury.*
ÜN-DÄWN'ING, a. Not dawning; not becoming light. "The yet *undawning* east." *Cowper.*
ÜN-DÄZ'ZLED (ün-däz'zld), a. Not dazzled; not dimmed or rendered by splendor. *Milton.*
ÜN-DE, a. [L. *unda*, a wave.] (*Her.*) Wavy; — applied to charges, the edges of which curve and recurve like the waves of water, and written also *undee*, *undy*, and *oundy*. *Ogilvie.*
† ÜN-DÉAD', a. Not dead; alive. *Udal.*
† ÜN-DÉAD'LI-NÉSS, n. Immortality. *Wickliffe.*
† ÜN-DÉAD'LY, a. Immortal. *Wickliffe.*
† ÜN-DÉAF' (ün-dér'), v. a. To free from deafness; to restore the sense of hearing to. *Shak.*
ÜN-DÉALT', a. Not dealt or transacted. *Milton.*
ÜN-DE-BÄRRED' (ün-de-bärd'), a. Not barred, obstructed, or hindered. *Daniel.*
ÜN-DE-BÄSED' (ün-de-bäst'), a. Not debased or degraded; unadulterated. *Lady Morgan.*
ÜN-DE-BÄT'ED, a. Not debated. *Milton.*
ÜN-DE-BÄUCHED' (-bäwcht'), a. Not debauched or corrupted; not vitiated or seduced. *Bp. Hall.*
ÜN-DE-BİL'I-TÄT-ED, a. Not debilitated. *Ash.*
ÜN-DE-C'A-GÖN, n. [L. *undecim*, eleven, and Gr. *γωγία*, an angle.] (*Geom.*) A polygon of eleven sides. *Hutton.*
ÜN-DE-CÄYED' (-kä'd'), a. Not decayed or impaired. "With courage *undecayed*." *Dryden.*
ÜN-DE-CÄY'ING, a. Not decaying, wasting, or declining; enduring; lasting. *Blackmore.*
ÜN-DE-CÉIT'FÜL, a. Not deceitful. *Akenside.*
ÜN-DE-CÉIV'A-BLE, a. That cannot be deceived.
This sure anchor of our undecivable hope. *Bp. Hall.*
ÜN-DE-CÉIVE' (-de-sév'), v. a. [i. UNDECEIVED; pp. UNDECEIVING, UNDECEIVED.] To free from deception or fallacy; to inform.

This confirmed me in my opinion, and I was just going to leave him, when one of the natives... undertook to undeceive me. *Cook.*
ÜN-DE-CÉIVED' (ün-de-sévd'), a. Not deceived or cheated; not imposed upon. *Dryden.*
† ÜN-DE-CEN-CY, n. Indecency. *Bp. Taylor.*
† ÜN-DE-CENT', a. Unsuitable; indecent. *Milton.*
† ÜN-DE-CENT-LY, ad. Indecently. *Abp. Laud.*
ÜN-DE-CÉP'TIVE, a. Not deceptive. *Foster.*
ÜN-DE-CID'A-BLE, a. That cannot be decided, determined, or settled. *South.*
† ÜN-DE-CIDE', v. a. To reverse or act contrary to, as a decision. *Daniel.*
ÜN-DE-CID'ED, a. Not decided; undetermined. *Burke.*
ÜN-DE-CID'ING, a. Not deciding. *Burke.*
ÜN-DE-CI-MA-RY, a. [L. *undecim*, eleven.] Occurring every eleventh year. *Craig.*
ÜN-DE-CI'PHER-A-BLE, a. That cannot be deciphered; indecipherable. *Qu. Rev.*
ÜN-DE-CI'PHER-A-BLY, ad. So as not to be deciphered. *Clarke.*
ÜN-DE-CI'PHERED (-si'fèrd), a. Not deciphered. *Glanvill.*
ÜN-DE-CI'SIVE, a. Indecisive. *Glanvill.*
ÜN-DECK', v. a. [i. UNDECKED; pp. UNDECKING, UNDECKED.] To divest of ornaments.
To undeck the pompous body of a king. *Shak.*
ÜN-DECKED' (-dekt'), a. Not decked. *Daniel.*
ÜN-DE-CLÄRED' (-klärd'), a. Not declared. *More.*
ÜN-DE-CLIN'A-BLE, a. Not declinable; indeclinable; not to be avoided or shunned. *Hacket.*
ÜN-DE-CLIN'ED' (ün-de-klind'), a. 1. Not turned from the right way; undeviating. *Sandys.*
 2. Not declining. *Bramston.*
ÜN-DE-CLIN'ING, a. Not declining. *Shelley.*
ÜN-DE-CQM-PÖS'A-BLE, a. Not decomposable; not to be decomposed. *Turner.*
ÜN-DE-CQM-PÖSED' (ün-de-kqm-pözd'), a. Not decomposed or disintegrated. *Phil. Mag.*
ÜN-DE-CQM-PÖUND'ED, a. Not decomposed. *Smith.*
ÜN-DE-CRÄT-ED, a. Not decorated. *Smith.*
ÜN-DE-CRÉED', a. Not decreed. *Dryden.*
ÜN-DE-D'I-CÄT-ED, a. Not dedicated. *Boyle.*
ÜN-DE-DÜ'CI-BLE, a. Not deducible. *Ash.*
ÜN-DE-ÉED'ED, a. 1. † Not having performed any deeds or actions; not signalized by action.
My sword with an unbattered edge I sheathe again undecked. *Shak.*
 2. Not transferred by deed, as land. *Clarke.*
ÜN-DE-FÄCE'A-BLE, a. That cannot be defaced. *Clarke.*
ÜN-DE-FÄCED' (ün-de-fäst'), a. Not defaced. *Clarke.*
ÜN-DE-FÄC'ED-NÉSS, n. The state of being undefaced. *Clarke.*
† ÜN-DE-FÄT'I-GÄ-BLE, a. Indefatigable. *Camden.*
† ÜN-DE-FÉA'SI-BLE, a. Indefeasible. *Bp. Hall.*
ÜN-DE-FÉAT'ED, a. Not defeated. *Ash.*
† ÜN-DE-FÉNCED', a. Undefended. *Daniel.*
ÜN-DE-FÉND'ED, a. Not defended. *Burke.*
ÜN-DE-FÉND'ING, a. Not defending. *Burke.*
ÜN-DE-FÉRRED' (-fèrd'), a. Not deferred. *Ash.*
ÜN-DE-FIED' (-fid'), a. Not defied. *Spenser.*
ÜN-DE-FILED' (-fld'), a. Not defiled. *Milton.*
ÜN-DE-FIL'ED-LY, ad. Without pollution, corruption, or contamination. *Udal.*
ÜN-DE-FIL'ED-NÉSS, n. The state of being undefiled; freedom from stain. *Qu. Rev.*
† ÜN-DE-FIN'A-BLE, a. Indefinable. *Locke.*
† ÜN-DE-FIN'A-BLE-NÉSS, n. The state or the quality of being indefinable. *Craig.*
ÜN-DE-FINED', a. Not defined; boundless.
Syn. — See BOUNDLESS.
ÜN-DE-FLÖW'ERED (-flö't'èrd), a. Not deflowered; not defiled; not polluted. *Milton.*

ÜN-DE-FÖRMEÐ' (-förm'd), a. Not deformed.
† ÜN-DE-FÖÜLED', a. Uncorrupted. *Wickliffe.*
ÜN-DE-FRÄUD'ED, a. Not defrauded. *Ash.*
ÜN-DE-FRÄYED' (-fräd'), a. Not defrayed. *Clarke.*
ÜN-DE-GEN'ER-ATE, a. Not degenerate. *Clarke.*
ÜN-DE-GEN'ER-ÄT-ED, a. Not degenerated. *Clarke.*
ÜN-DE-GRÄD'ED, a. Not degraded. *Knox.*
ÜN-DE-I-FIED (-fid), p. a. Not deified. *Milton.*
ÜN-DE-I-FY, v. a. To deprive of divinity. *Milton.*
ÜN-DE-JÉCT'ED, a. Not dejected. *Knox.*
ÜN-DE-LÄY'A-BLE, a. That cannot be delayed. *Knox.*
ÜN-DE-LÄYED' (-läd'), a. Not delayed. *W. Scott.*
ÜN-DE-LÄY'ED-LY, ad. Without delay. *Udal.*
ÜN-DE-LÄY'ING, a. Not delaying. *Cowper.*
ÜN-DE-LÉCT'A-BLE, a. Not delectable. *Sterne.*
ÜN-DE-LÉG-GÄT-ED, a. Not delegated or deputed. *Sterne.*
ÜN-DE-LIB'ER-ATE, a. Not deliberate; not considered. *Clarendon.*
ÜN-DE-LIB'ER-ATE-NÉSS, n. A want of deliberateness; inconsiderateness. *Coleridge.*
ÜN-DE-LIB'ER-ÄT-ING, a. Not deliberating; not hesitating; hasty; prompt. *Clarke.*
ÜN-DE-LIB'ER-A-TIVE, a. Not deliberative. *Clarke.*
ÜN-DE-LIB'ER-A-TIVE-NÉSS, n. The quality of being undeliberative; want of forethought. *Clarke.*
ÜN-DE-LI'CIOUS (ün-de-lish'us), a. Not pleasing to the senses; not delicious. *A. Smith.*
ÜN-DE-LIGHT'ED (-de-lit'ed), a. Not delighted. *Daniel.*
ÜN-DE-LIGHT'FÜL (ün-de-lit'fül), a. Not affording delight or pleasure. *Daniel.*
ÜN-DE-LIGHT'FÜL-LY, ad. In an undelightful manner; so as not to give delight. *Clarke.*
ÜN-DE-LIN'É-ÄT-ED, a. Not delineated. *Ash.*
ÜN-DE-LIV'ERED, a. Not delivered. *Milton.*
ÜN-DE-LÜD'ED, a. Not deluded. *Byron.*
ÜN-DE-LÜG'ED (ün-dél'üjd), a. Not deluged; not overwhelmed; not overflowed. *Cowper.*
ÜN-DE-LÜ'SIVE, a. Not tending to delude. *Cowper.*
ÜN-DE-LÜ'SIVE-LY, ad. So as not to delude. *Cowper.*
ÜN-DE-MÄND'ED, a. Not demanded. *Thomson.*
ÜN-DE-MISEÐ' (-mizd'), a. Not demised. *Ash.*
ÜN-DE-MÖL'ISHED (-mö'l'isht), a. Not demolished. *Ash.*
ÜN-DE-MÖN'STRÄ-BLE, a. That cannot be demonstrated; indemonstrable. *Hooker.*
ÜN-DE-MÖN'STRÄ-BLY, ad. Without, being proved by demonstration. *Clarke.*
ÜN-DE-MÖN'STRÄT-ED, a. Not demonstrated. *Clarke.*
ÜN-DE-MÖN'STRÄ-TIVE, a. Not demonstrative; reserved; as, "An *undemonstrative* man." *Clarke.*
ÜN-DE-NI'A-BLE, a. That cannot be denied; obvious; evident; indubitable; indisputable. *Clarke.*
Syn. — See INDUBITABLE.
ÜN-DE-NI'A-BLY, ad. So plainly as not to admit of denial; obviously. *Hammond.*
ÜN-DE-NÖUNCED' (-nöunst'), a. Not denounced. *Hammond.*
† ÜN-DE-PÄRT'A-BLE, a. That cannot be parted, separated, or severed. *Chaucer.*
ÜN-DE-PÉND'ING, a. Not depending. *Milton.*
ÜN-DE-PHLEG'MÄT-ED, a. Not cleared or purified from phlegm. *Boyle.*
ÜN-DE-PLÖRED' (ün-de-plörd'), a. Not deplored. *Boyle.*
ÜN-DE-PÖS'A-BLE, a. That cannot be deposited or divested of office. *Clarke.*
ÜN-DE-PÖSED' (-pözd'), a. Not deposited. *Ash.*
ÜN-DE-PRÄVED' (ün-de-prävd'), a. Not depraved; uncorrupted. "Undepraved natures." *Glanvill.*
ÜN-DE-PRÉ'CI-ÄT-ED, a. Not depreciated. *Glanvill.*
ÜN-DE-PRESSÉD' (-präst'), a. Not depressed. *Glanvill.*
ÜN-DE-PRIVED' (ün-de-privd'), a. Not deprived; not stripped of any possession. *Dryden.*

ÜN-DE-PÜT'ED, *a.* Not deputed; not appointed as a substitute or agent. *Ash.*

ÜN'DER, *prep.* [M. Goth. *undar*; A. S. *under*; Dut. *ouder*; Frs. *under*; Ger. *unter*; Dan. & Sw. *under*. — Ind. *undara*.]

1. Below or beneath in place, so as to be covered, or so as to have something overhead; the opposite of *above*, *over*, or *upon*, as, "Under a shelter"; "Under heaven"; "Under water." When thou wast under the fig-tree, I saw thee. *John* i. 48.

2. Beneath or below with regard to influence, power, or authority; in a state of subjection or pupillage to; subordinate to. "Having soldiers under me." *Matt.* viii. 9.

For under it [the Levitical priesthood] the people received the law. *Lev.* vii. 11.

A child . . . is under tutors and governors until the time appointed of the father. *Gal.* iv. 1, 2.

3. In a less degree than.

Medicines take effect sometimes under, and sometimes above, the natural proportion of their virtue. *Hooker.*

4. For that which is less than.

We are therefore not to put with any thing serviceable . . . *Ray.*

5. Less than; below; with less than.

There are several hundred parishes in England under twenty pounds a year, and many under ten. *Swift.*

Several young men could never leave the pulpit under half a dozen converts. *Swift.*

6. By the show of; by means of.

'Tis hard to bind any syllogism so close upon the mind as not to be evaded under some plausible distinction. *Baker.*

7. In a state of inferiority to; inferior to; — noting rank or order of precedence.

It was too great an honor for any man under a duke. *Addison.*

8. In a state of being burdened with.

To groan and sweat under the business. *Shak.*

9. In a state of oppression by or subjection to.

Women and children did not show the least signs of complaint . . . *Collier.*

10. In a state of being liable to, or limited by.

The greatest part of mankind is slow of apprehension, and . . . *South.*

11. In a state of protection or defence.

Under favor, there are other materials for a commonwealth besides stark love and kindness. *Collier.*

12. As having or possessing; with respect to.

Mr. Duke may be mentioned under the double capacity of a poet and a divine. *Fellon.*

13. Attested by; signed by; as, "Under my hand." — See *OVER*, *prep.*

An evidence under his own hand. *Locke.*

I really doubt whether I shall write any more under this signature. *Junius.*

14. Subjected to; being the subject of. "The subjects under consideration." *Locke.*

15. In subordination to.

This is the only safeguard, under the Spirit of God, that dictated these sacred writings, that can be relied on. *Locke.*

16. Not having reached or arrived to; — noting time or duration.

Three sons he, dying, left under age. *Spenser.*

17. In the state of bearing or being known by; represented by.

Morpheus is represented . . . under the figure of a boy asleep, with a bundle of poppies in his hand. *Addison.*

18. In the state or condition of.

If they can succeed without blood as under the present disposition of this . . . it is very possible they may, it is to be hoped . . . *Swift.*

To bring under, to subject to a state of control. — To keep under; to restrain; to hold in subjection or to control. "I keep under my body." *1 Cor.* ix. 27. — To knock under, to yield or to submit. [Vulgar.] — Under arms, fully armed and mounted, as troops. — Under one's own hand, or one's signature, having the name, sign, or mark, written or impressed; as, "He wrote and published under his own hand or signature." Attested by; signed by; as, "Under my hand and seal." — Under sail, minding the state of a vessel when she is loosened from her moorings and under the government of her sails and rudder. *Mar. Dict.* — Under the lee of the land, expressing the situation of a vessel anchored or sailing under the weather shore. *Mar. Dict.* — Under the rose, (*L. sub rosa*.) privately or secretly. *Beau. & Fl.* See *ROSE*. — Under water, below the surface of the water. — Under way, moving forward or making progress as a ship. "To get under way from river moorings." *Mar. Dict.*

Syn. — Under or subject to authority; under or less than a hundred; under water or the ground; below the horizon; beneath the surface. A person is under or subordinate to another when he is subject to his authority; below him, when in an inferior rank or position. Beneath is a stronger term than below or under. Under subjection; beneath notice.

ÜN'DER, *a.* Lower in place or degree; inferior; subject; subordinate. "The under globe." *Chapman.* "The under world." *Beau. & Fl.*

Under sail, (*Naut.*) the state of a ship when she is loosened from her moorings, and under the government of her sails and rudder. — Under way, a phrase applied to a ship when loosened from her moorings, and when she has begun to make progress. *Mar. Dict.*

Under is much used in composition.

ÜN'DER, *ad.* In a lower place or condition; so as to be inferior; beneath; below.

Ye purpose to keep under the children of Judah . . . for bondmen and bondwomen. *2 Chron.* xxxiii. 10.

ÜN'DER-AC'TION, *n.* A subordinate action; an action not essential to the main story.

The least episodes, or under actions, . . . are parts necessary or convenient to carry on the main design. *Dryden.*

ÜN'DER-AC'TOR, *n.* A subordinate actor or agent; an underagent. *Goldsmith.*

ÜN'DER-AGENT, *n.* A subordinate agent. *South.*

ÜN'DER-RANG'ED' (-ränd'), *a.* Not deranged.

ÜN'DER-BEAR' (-bär'), *v. a.* [*i.* UNDERBORN; *pp.* UNDERBEARING, UNDERBORNE.]

1. To support; to endure; to sustain. *Shak.*

2. To line; to guard.

Cloth of gold . . . underborne with a bluish tinsel. *Shak.*

ÜN'DER-BEAR'ER, *n.* One who helps to bear the corpse at a funeral. *Johnson.*

ÜN'DER-BID', *v. a.* [*i.* UNDERBID or UNDERBADE; *pp.* UNDERBIDDING, UNDERBIDDEN or UNDERBIDDED.] To bid or offer less than, as for goods at an auction, but especially for a contract offered to the lowest bidder.

'Tis only an enhancing the price of the commodity by telling you how many customers have underbid you. *Congreve.*

ÜN'DER-BIND', *v. a.* To bind under. *Fairfax.*

ÜN'DER-BRACE', *v. a.* To hold, bind, or tie together below. *Cowper.*

ÜN'DER-BRANCH, *n.* A lower branch. *Spenser.*

ÜN'DER-BRÉD, *a.* Of inferior breeding or manners, as a person; uncivil. *Goldsmith.*

ÜN'DER-BRÜSH, *n.* Brushwood or shrubs growing under forest-trees; undergrowth. *Morison.*

ÜN'DER-BUY' (-bī'), *v. a.* To buy for less than the value, or at a lower price. [*R.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

ÜN'DER-CARVED, *a.* Carved beneath. "Your undercarved ornaments." *B. Jonson.*

ÜN'DER-CÁST', *v. a.* To cast under. *Wickliffe.*

ÜN'DER-CHÁM-BÉR-LÁIN, *n.* A subordinate chamberlain; a deputy chamberlain. *Smart.*

ÜN'DER-CHAPS (-chöps), *n. pl.* The lower chaps. The skin which lies between the underchaps. *Paley.*

ÜN'DER-CLÁY, *n.* A layer of clay below the tilth.

ÜN'DER-CLERK (-klark or klerk), *n.* A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk. *Swift.*

ÜN'DER-COAT, *n.* A coat worn under another coat. "An undercoat to the long robe." *Butler.*

ÜN'DER-COOK (ün'dér-kák), *n.* A subordinate or inferior cook. *Theatrical Biography.*

ÜN'DER-CÖN'DUCT, *n.* A lower conduct. *Wotton.*

ÜN'DER-CRÁFT, *n.* A subordinate craft. *Sterne.*

ÜN'DER-CRÉEP', *v. n.* To creep privily. *Wickliffe.*

ÜN'DER-CRÉST', *v. a.* To support; to bear. *Shak.*

ÜN'DER-CRÖFT, *n.* A vault under the choir or chancel of a cathedral or other church: — a subterranean walk, vault, or apartment. *Bullockar.*

In the undercroft of Our Lady's Chapel is an ancient monument. *Weaver.*

ÜN'DER-CRÜST, *n.* The lower crust. *Foote.*

ÜN'DER-CRÝ', *v. n.* To cry out aloud. *Wickliffe.*

ÜN'DER-CÜR'RENT, *n.* A current beneath the surface of the water, or beneath another current, flowing sometimes in an opposite direction. Smith supposes an undercurrent running through the Straits of Gibraltar to carry as much water into the ocean as the uppercurrent continually carries from it. *Goldsmith.*

ÜN'DER-CÜT', *v. a.* To cut under; to succeed to; to follow in office. *Wickliffe.*

ÜN'DER-DÁUB'ER, *n.* An inferior or subordinate dauber. *Ep. Taylor.*

ÜN'DER-DÉAL'ING, *n.* A dealing under the cover of secrecy; unfair dealing. *Milton.*

ÜN'DER-DÉLVE', *v. n.* To delve under. *Wickliffe.*

ÜN'DER-DÍG', *v. a.* To dig under; to undermine. "Cities . . . underdugged." *Wickliffe.*

ÜN'DER-DÍTCH', *v. a.* To form a ditch underneath, for draining; to underdrain. *Smart.*

ÜN'DER-DÔ', *v. n.* [*i.* UNDERDID; *pp.* UNDERDOING, UNDERDONE.]

1. To act below one's abilities. *B. Jonson.*

2. To do less than is requisite. *Grew.*

ÜN'DER-DÖNE', *a.* Moderately cooked or done; cooked or done rare, as meat; rare. *Qu. Rev.*

ÜN'DER-DÖSE, *n.* A small dose, or a dose smaller than is usual. *Smart.*

ÜN'DER-DÖSE', *v. a.* To give small doses. *Smart.*

ÜN'DER-DRÁIN', *v. a.* To drain by a covered ditch or channel formed under the surface. He has underdrained his whole farm. *Johnston.*

ÜN'DER-DRÁIN, *n.* A covered drain or water-course beneath the surface of the earth. *Loudon.*

ÜN'DER-DRÉSSED' (-drés'), *a.* With inferior garments; not nicely or well dressed. *Johnson.*

ÜN'DER-FÁC'TION, *n.* A subordinate faction, or a subdivision of a faction. *Decay of Ch. Picty.*

ÜN'DER-FÁC'ÜL-TÝ, *n.* A subordinate faculty, endowment, or power. *Ottway.*

ÜN'DER-FÁRM'ER, *n.* One who farms in subordination to another. *Clarke.*

ÜN'DER-FÉL'LÖW, *n.* A subordinate fellow; a mean fellow; an understrapper. [*R.*] *Sidney.*

ÜN'DER-FÍLL'ING, *n.* The lower part of an edifice; the filling below or beneath. *Hutton.*

ÜN'DER-FLÁME, *n.* A flame below; an inferior flame. [*R.*] *Elegy upon Dr. Donne.*

ÜN'DER-FÖL'LÖW, *v. a.* To follow close after or immediately. *Wickliffe.*

ÜN'DER-FÖNG', *v. a.* [A. S. *under*, under, and *fangan*, to take.] To undertake. *Spenser.*

ÜN'DER-FOOT' (ün'dér-füt'), *ad.* Under the feet; beneath; below; underneath. *Milton.*

ÜN'DER-FOOT', *a.* Abject; down-trodden. *Milton.*

ÜN'DER-FÜR'NISH, *v. a.* To furnish or supply with less than enough. *Collier.*

ÜN'DER-FÜR'RÖW, *v. a.* To cover or furrow under, as seed or manure. *Gray.*

ÜN'DER-GÁR'DEN-ÉR, *n.* A subordinate or inferior gardener. *Sterne.*

ÜN'DER-GÉT', *v. n.* To get under; — to understand. *R. Gloucester.*

ÜN'DER-GÍRD', *v. a.* To gird or bind below or round the bottom; to gird the bottom of. They used helps, undergirding the ship. *Acts* xxvii. 17.

ÜN'DER-GÖ', *v. a.* [*i.* UNDERWENT; *pp.* UNDERGOING, UNDERGONE.]

1. To go or move under or below. *May.*

2. To bear; to suffer; to endure; to sustain; to be subjected or exposed to.

Much danger do I undergo for thee, *Shak.*

3. To undertake; to hazard; to venture. Having the chiefest actions undergone. *Daniel.*

Syn. — See *BEAR*.

ÜN'DER-GÖD, *n.* An inferior deity. *Blackmore.*

ÜN'DER-GRÁD'Ü-ÁTE, *n.* A student at a university or college who has not taken a degree.

ÜN'DER-GRÁD'Ü-ÁTE-SHÍP, *n.* The state of being an undergraduate. *Gent. Mag.*

ÜN'DER-GRÖÜND, *n.* A place or space below the surface of the ground. *Shak.*

ÜN'DER-GRÖÜND, *a.* Beneath the surface of the ground; subterranean. *Goldsmith.*

ÜN'DER-GRÖÜND, *ad.* Under or beneath the surface of the ground. *Somerville.*

ÜN'DER-GRÖW', *v. n.* To grow below the usual height. [*R.*] *Wickliffe.*

ÜN'DER-GRÖWTH (ün'dér-gröth), *n.* The lower growth of plants; plants growing low, or below others; underbrush. *Milton.*

ŪN-DĒR-GRŪB', *v. n.* To undermine. *Halliwel.*
 ŪN-DĒR-HĀND', *ad.* By secret means; secretly; clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy. *Sidney.*
 ŪN-DĒR-HĀND', *a.* Secret; clandestine; sly; disingenuous; unfair; fraudulent. *Addison.*
 ŪN-DĒR-HĀND'ĒD, *a.* Sly; clandestine; secret; disingenuous; fraudulent; underhand. *Smart.*
 ŪN-DĒR-HĀND'ĒD-LŪ, *ad.* In an underhand manner; slyly; with secrecy; clandestinely.
 † ŪN-DĒR-HĀNG', *v. n.* To suspend. *Holland.*
 † ŪN-DĒR-HĒAD, *n.* A blockhead. *Wickliffe.*
 † ŪN-DĒR-HĒAVE', *v. n.* To lift up from beneath; to raise up; to support. *Wickliffe.*
 ŪN-DĒR-HEW', *v. a.* To hew under on the sides, as a piece of timber, so as to make it appear to contain more cubic feet than it does contain. *Wright.*
 ŪN-DĒR-HŌN'ĒST (-ŏn'Ēst), *a.* Not perfectly or strictly honest. [R.] *Shak.*
 ŪN-DĒR-HŪNG', *a.* Having the lower jaw projecting beyond the upper, as a bull-dog. *Orpen.*
 ŪN-DĒ-RĪD'ĒD, *a.* Not derided. *Ash.*
 ŪN-DĒ-RĪV'ĒD' (ŭn-dĒ-rĪv'Ēd'), *a.* Not derived or borrowed. "Underived power." *Clarke.*
 ŪN-DĒR-JĀW, *n.* The lower jaw. *Paley.*
 ŪN-DĒR-JŌIN', *v. n.* To subjoin. [R.] *Wickliffe.*
 ŪN-DĒR-KĒĒP', *v. a.* To have or keep in subordination to another. [R.] *Spenser.*
 ŪN-DĒR-KĒĒP'ĒR, *n.* A subordinate or inferior keeper. *Gray.*
 ŪN-DĒR-KĪND, *n.* A lower or inferior kind. "An underkind of chemist." *Dryden.*
 ŪN-DĒR-LĀ'BŌR'ĒR, *n.* A subordinate or inferior laborer. *Wilkins.*
 ŪN-DĒR-LĀY' (ŭn-dĒr-lĀ'), *v. a.* [*i.* UNDERLAID; *pp.* UNDERLAYING, UNDERLAID.] To support or to strengthen by something laid under.
 The floor of the vault was all loose, and underlaid with several springs. *Spectator.*
 ŪN-DĒR-LĀY, *n.* (*Geol.*) The dip or inclination of a mineral vein; underlie. *Ansted.*
 ŪN-DĒR-LĀY'ĒR, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, underlays. *Ash.*
 2. A perpendicular shaft in a mine. *Weale.*
 ŪN-DĒR-LĒAF, *n.* A species of cider apple-tree. *The underleaf . . . is a plentiful bearer.* *Mortimer.*
 ŪN-DĒR-LĒASE, *n.* A lease given by a tenant or lessee. *Jodiell.*
 ŪN-DĒR-LĒT', *v. a.* [*i.* UNDERLET; *pp.* UNDER-LETTING, UNDERLET.]
 1. To let below the value. "All my farms were underlet." *Smollett.*
 2. To let, as a tenant or lessee; to sublet.
 ŪN-DĒR-LĒT'TĒR, *n.* One who underlets. *Smart.*
 ŪN-DĒR-LĒE', *v. a.* [*i.* UNDERLAY; *pp.* UNDERLYING, UNDERLAIN.]
 1. To lie under, as a stratum. *Conybeare.*
 2. † To support; to underlay. *Holmshead.*
 ŪN-DĒR-LĒE', *v. n.* To lie beneath. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-DĒR-LĒE, *n.* (*Geol.*) The dip or inclination of a mineral vein; underlay. *Ansted.*
 ŪN-DĒR-LĒNE', *v. a.* [*i.* UNDERLINED; *pp.* UNDERLINING, UNDERLINED.]
 1. To mark underneath or below, as words, with a line; to underscore. *Johnson.*
 2. To influence secretly. [R.]
 By mere chance in appearance, though underlined with a providence, they had a full sight of the infant. *Wotton.*
 ŪN-DĒR-LĒNG, *n.* An inferior agent; a sorry fellow; a subservient person. *Sidney.*
 The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, But in ourselves, that we are underlings. *Shak.*
 ŪN-DĒR-LĒP, *n.* The lower lip. *Arbuthnot.*
 ŪN-DĒR-LŌCK, *n.* A lock of wool hanging from a sheep's belly. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-DĒR-LŪ'ING, *a.* (*Geol.*) Applied to granite from its being rarely, if ever, found resting on other strata, though it has often pierced through them. *Lyell.*
 ŪN-DĒR-MĀST'ĒD, *a.* (*Naut.*) Having the masts too low; inadequately masted. *Hackluyt.*

ŪN-DĒR-MĀST'ĒR, *n.* A master subordinate to the principal master. *Johnson.*
 ŪN-DĒR-MĒAL, *n.* 1. Afternoon. *Nares. Coles.*
 2. A repast after dinner. *Tyrchitt. Todd.*
 Undermeal is not derived from meal, a repast, but from A. S. *mal*, for part or portion, as in *dropmeal*, *piecemeal*, &c. "The after part of the day." Hence it is Latinized by *pomerides*, or *post-meridies*, in the *Promptuarium Parvulorum. Nares.*
 I think I am furnished for catern [Catherine] pears for one undermeal. *B. Jonson.*
 "That is, I have enough for one afternoon. — It has been explained an afternoon's meal, or slight repast after dinner; but that is contradicted by the following examples. Here, for instance, it means evidently the time after dinner:
 He hath dined at a tavern, and slept his undermeal at a bawdy-house. *Nash.*
 Perhaps, also, for the siesta, or afternoon's repose: —
 And in a narrower limit than the forty years' undermeal of the seven sleepers. *Nash.*
 To put it out of all doubt, in Coles's English Dictionary, 1677, I find *undermeals* exactly explained *afternoons.*" *Nares.*
 ŪN-DĒR-MĒNE', *v. a.* [*i.* UNDERMINED; *pp.* UNDERMINING, UNDERMINED.]
 1. To dig cavities under for the purpose of destroying or causing to fall; to sap.
 A vast rock undermined from one end to the other. *Addison.*
 The church was undermined, and then betrayed. *Dryden.*
 2. To injure or ruin by clandestine means.
 [They] have hired me to undermine the duchess. *Shak.*
 ŪN-DĒR-MĒN'ĒR, *n.* One who undermines; a secret enemy; a sapper. *Hales. South.*
 † ŪN-DĒR-MĒN'IS-TĒR, *v. a.* To serve or minister to in subordination. *Wickliffe.*
 ŪN-DĒR-MĒN'IS-TRŪ, *n.* A subservient or subordinate ministry. *Bp. Taylor.*
 ŪN-DĒR-MĒRTH, *n.* Suppressed mirth. *Beau. & Fl.*
 † ŪN-DĒR-MŌN'EYED, *a.* Taken by corrupt means of money. *Fuller.*
 ŪN-DĒR-MŌST, *a.* Lowest in place, degree, state, or condition. *Addison.*
 † ŪN-DĒRN, *n.* [A. S. *undern*, the third hour, nine o'clock.] Nine in the morning, or the third hour of the day, according to ancient reckoning. *Nares.*
 From *undern* of the day till it be passed the noon. *Sir John Mandeville.*
 About *undern* 'gan this orb alight. *Chaucer.*
 In Chaucer's time, the third hour, or *undern*, was the usual hour of dinner. *Tyrchitt.*
Undern is the afternoon in the north of England. *Grose.*
 ŪN-DĒR-NĒATH' (-nĒth'), *ad.* In the lower place; below; under; beneath. *Milton.*
 ŪN-DĒR-NĒATH', *prep.* Under; beneath; below.
 Braised underneath the yoke of tyranny. *Shak.*
 ŪN-DĒR-ŌR'F'ĒR, *n.* An inferior or subordinate officer. *Ayliffe.*
 ŪN-DĒR-O-GĀT'ING, *a.* Not derogating. *Scott.*
 ŪN-DĒ-RŌG'Ā-TŌ-RŪ, *a.* Not derogatory. *Boyle.*
 ŪN-DĒR-PĀRT, *n.* 1. A subordinate or unessential part. "Underparts of mirth." [R.] *Dryden.*
 2. (*Mus.*) The subordinate part of a duet or of a trio. *Moore.*
 ŪN-DĒR-PĀY', *v. a.* To pay inadequately. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-DĒR-PĒĒP', *v. a.* To peep under. *Shak.*
 ŪN-DĒR-PĒŌ'PLED (-pĒ'pld), *a.* Not fully peopled or inhabited. *Arbuthnot.*
 ŪN-DĒR-PĒT'TĒ-CŌAT, *n.* The petticoat worn next the body linen. *Spectator.*
 ŪN-DĒR-PĒN', *v. a.* [*i.* UNDERPINNED; *pp.* UNDERPINNING, UNDERPINNED.] To place something under for support or foundation. *Hale.*
 ŪN-DĒR-PĒN'NING, *n.* 1. The act of placing something under for support or foundation.
 2. Stone-work or masonry on which the sills of a building rest. *Hollonay.*
 ŪN-DĒR-PLĀY', *v. a.* To play an inferior part. "To underplay at chess." *Craftsman.*
 ŪN-DĒR-PLŌT', *n.* 1. A subordinate plot, as in a play. "Without episode or underplot." *Dryden.*
 2. A clandestine scheme; a secret plot.
 The husband is so misled by tricks, and so lost in a crooked intrigue, that he still suspects an underplot. *Addison.*

ŪN-DĒR-POŠ-SĒSS'ŌR, *n.* A subordinate or inferior possessor. *Bp. Taylor.*
 ŪN-DĒR-PRĀISE', *v. a.* To praise insufficiently or below just desert. *Dryden.*
 ŪN-DĒR-PRĒZE', *v. a.* To value at less than the worth; to underestimate or undervalue. *Shak.*
 ŪN-DĒR-PRŌP', *v. a.* To set or place below; to support; to sustain; to underpin. *Shak.*
 ŪN-DĒR-PRŌ-PŌR'TIONED (-prŏ-pŏr'shun), *a.* Not in equal or adequate proportions. *Collier.*
 ŪN-DĒR-PRŌP'PĒR, *n.* A stay or support. *More.*
 ŪN-DĒR-PŪLL'ĒR, *n.* A subordinate or inferior puller. *Collier.*
 ŪN-DĒR-PŪT', *v. a.* To place beneath. *Chaucer.*
 ŪN-DĒR-RĀTE', *v. a.* [*i.* UNDERRATED; *pp.* UNDERRATING, UNDERRATED.] To rate below the real importance or value; to undervalue.
 When people see a political object which they ardently desire, they are apt to underrate its value. *Bucke.*
 ŪN-DĒR-RĀTE, *n.* A price or estimate less than the real value. *Dryden.*
 ŪN-DĒR-RĒCK'ŌN, *v. a.* To reckon or calculate below or too low. [R.] *Bp. Hall.*
 ŪN-DĒR-RĒC'ŌM-PĒNSĒD (-rĒk'ŏm-pĒnst), *a.* Not fully recompensed or compensated. *A. Smith.*
 ŪN-DĒR-RĒ'GHION, *n.* An inferior region. *Watts.*
 ŪN-DĒR-RŌAR'ĒR, *n.* A subordinate roarer. "Underroarer at the university." *Addison.*
 ŪN-DĒR-RŪN', *v. a.* (*Naut.*) 1. To pass under in a boat for the purpose of examining; as, "To under-run a cable." *Clarke.*
 2. To separate, as the several parts of a tackle, and range them in order. *Mar. Dict.*
 ŪN-DĒR-SĀT'U-RĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not fully saturated.
 † ŪN-DĒR-SĀY', *v. n.* To say by way of derogation, contradiction, or dissent. *Spenser.*
 ŪN-DĒR-SCŌRE', *v. a.* [*i.* UNDERScored; *pp.* UNDERSCORING, UNDERScored.] To draw a line or mark below; to underline. *Tucker.*
 ŪN-DĒR-SĒC'RE-TĀ-RŪ, *n.* An inferior or subordinate secretary. *Burnet.*
 ŪN-DĒR-SĒLL', *v. a.* [*i.* UNDERSOLD; *pp.* UNDERSELLING, UNDERSOLD.] To sell any thing for a less sum or price than; to sell cheaper than.
 Such now the emulation betwixt these owners to under-sell one another. *Fuller.*
 ŪN-DĒR-SĒR'VĀNT, *n.* An inferior or lower servant; one under another servant. *Camden.*
 ŪN-DĒR-SĒR'VICE, *n.* A subordinate office; service under another. *Milton.*
 ŪN-DĒR-SĒT', *v. a.* [*i.* UNDERSSET; *pp.* UNDERSSETTING, UNDERSSET.] To set or place under; to prop; to support; to sustain. *Bacon.*
 ŪN-DĒR-SĒT, *n.* (*Naut.*) A motion of water beneath the surface, contrary to the direction of the wind. *Mar. Dict.*
 ŪN-DĒR-SĒT'TĒR, *n.* One who, or that which, undersets: — a prop; a pedestal; a support.
 The four corners . . . had undersetters. *1 Kings vii. 30.*
 ŪN-DĒR-SĒT'TING, *n.* 1. The act of supporting.
 2. (*Arch.*) The lowest part of a column; a pedestal. "Undersettings or pedestals." *Wotton.*
 ŪN-DĒR-SĒR'IFF, *n.* A deputy of the sheriff. *Matters for undersheriffs and catchpoles.* *Bacon.*
 † ŪN-DĒR-SĒR'IFF-RŪ, *n.* The office of an undersheriff; undersheriffalty. *Bacon.*
 ŪN-DĒR-SĒT', *a.* Moved by water passing under, or acting on, the lowest part; — opposed to *overshot*. *Carew.*
 ŪN-DĒR-SĒT'-WĒĒL, *n.* (*Hydrodynamics.*) A water-wheel furnished with a series of floats at its periphery for receiving the impulse of the water, which is delivered by a conduit upon the under part of the wheel with a velocity nearly as great as that due to the fall of the water. *U. A. Boyden.*

ÜN-DER-SHRIEV'AL-TY, *n.* The office of undersheriff; undersheriffy. [R.] *Smart.*

ÜN-DER-SHRÜB, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant differing from the shrub in perishing annually, either wholly or in part, and from the herb in having branches of a woody texture, which regularly exist more than a year. *Linnaey.* — A woody plant of humble stature rising little above the surface of the ground. *Gray.*

ÜN-DER-SIDE, *n.* The lower side, or side beneath.

ÜN-DER-SIGN' (ün-der-sin'), *v. a.* [*i.* UNDER-SIGNED; *pp.* UNDERSIGNING, UNDERSIGNED.] To sign under or beneath; to write one's name at the end of, as a writing; to subscribe. *Clarke.*

ÜN-DER-SIGNED' (-sind'), *a.* Written or signed at the end of an instrument or writing. *Tupper.*

ÜN-DER-SING, *v. a.* To sing the burden or accompaniment of. *Broune.*

ÜN-DER-SIZED' (-sizd'), *a.* Below the usual size; of a size below the usual standard. *Ed. Rev.*

† ÜN-DER-SKINK'NER, *n.* A subordinate tapster. *Shak.*

ÜN-DER-SÖIL, *n.* Subsoil. *Clarke.*

ÜN-DER-SÖNG, *n.* The burden or accompaniment of a song; chorus. *Fletcher.*

ÜN-DER-SPÄRRED', *a.* Undermasted. *Clarke.*

ÜN-DER-SPHÈRE, *n.* An inferior or lower sphere. *Elegy upon Donne.*

† ÜN-DER-SPÜR', *v. n.* To pry under. *Chaucer.*

ÜN-DER-SPÜR-LÄTH'ER, *n.* A subservient person; an underling. [R.] *Swift.*

ÜN-DER-STÄND', *v. a.* [*A. S.* *under-standan*; *under*, *under*, and *standan*, to stand.] [*i.* UNDERSTOOD, † UNDERSTANDING; *pp.* UNDERSTANDING, UNDERSTOOD, † UNDERSTANDING.] 1. To have full knowledge of; to comprehend; to apprehend; to perceive; to know.

I named them as they passed and understood their nature. *Milton.*
The ignorance of God by his creatures is pleaded. *Dryden.*

2. To suppose to mean or import.

The most learned interpreters under stood the words of sin, and not of Abel. *Locke.*

3. To know by experience. *Milton.*

4. To know by instinct; to discern. *Milton.*

5. To interpret at least mentally; to conceive with respect to meaning.

His sin might have been greater in that respect; but that it was not so to be understood appears by the opposition. *Stillingfleet.*

6. To hold in opinion with conviction.

For well I understand in the prime end Of nature her the inferior. *Milton.*

7. To mean without expressing.

War, then, war Open or understood, must be resolved. *Milton.*

8. To take as meant or implied; to imply.

I bring them to receive From thee their names, and pay thee fealty With low subjection; understand the same Of fish within their wat'ry residence. *Milton.*

Syn. — See COMPREHEND.

ÜN-DER-STÄND', *v. n.* 1. To have the use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent and conscious being; to have understanding.

All my soul be Impaired in you, in whom alone I live, and I am alone. *Donne.*

2. To be informed; to learn.

I came to Jerusalem, and understood of the evil that Eliashub did for Tobiah. *Neh. xii. 7.*

ÜN-DER-STÄND'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be understood; comprehensible. [R.] *Hobinshead.*

ÜN-DER-STÄND'ER, *n.* One who understands or knows by experience. [R.] *Beau. & Fl.*

ÜN-DER-STÄND'ING, *n.* 1. The faculty or power by which one understands; the faculty or capacity of apprehending or comprehending the relations among the subjects of sense and consciousness; that faculty which knows or judges; the power of perceiving what is communicated; intellect; sense; reason; mind.

By understanding I mean that faculty whereby we are enabled to apprehend the objects of knowledge, generals as well as particulars, absent things as well as present, and to judge of their truth or falsehood, good or evil. *Willms.*

In its wider acceptation, understanding is the entire power of perceiving and conceiving, exclusive of the sensibility; the

power of dealing with the impressions of sense, and composing them into wholes according to a law of unity, and, in its most comprehensive meaning, it includes even simple apprehension. *Coleridge.*

2. The act of one who understands; comprehension; apprehension; perception; knowledge; intelligence; judgment.

Yet every man has placed his mind to a great extent and in a great degree. *Locke.*

3. The union or agreement of sentiment or mind between different persons or parties.

We have got into some under standing with the enemy by means of Don Diego. *Arbutnot.*

Syn. — Understanding, from the Anglo-Saxon, and intellect, from the Latin, are terms used to express substantially the same idea; but understanding is the more common and popular term, and more variously applied. Understanding, or intellect, is a natural endowment; knowledge and intelligence are acquired by observation or by reading. — See REASON.

ÜN-DER-STÄND'ING-LY, *ad.* With full understanding or knowledge of a subject; with understanding; intelligibly. *Milton.*

ÜN-DER-STÄTE', *v. a.* [*i.* UNDERSTATED; *pp.* UNDERSTATING, UNDERSTATED.] To state too low; to state less strongly or fully than the truth will warrant. *Ec. Rev.*

ÜN-DER-STÄT'ED, *a.* 1. Stated too low.

2. Having too small an estate. [Local.] *Fuller.*

ÜN-DER-STÄTE'MENT, *n.* A statement under or below the truth. *Ec. Rev.*

ÜN-DER-STÖCKED' (-stökt'), *a.* Stocked too low, or below what is wanted. *Smith.*

ÜN-DER-STOOD' (-stöd'), *i. & p.* from understand.

ÜN-DER-STRÄP'ER, *n.* A petty fellow; an inferior agent; a lower workman; a fag.

This was going to the fountain-head at once, not applying to the understrappers. *Goldsmith.*

ÜN-DER-STRÄ'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* UNDERSTRATA, or UNDERSTRATUMS. (*Geol. & Min.*) The stratum of clay, sand, or coal beneath the soil. *Ure.*

ÜN-DER-STRÖKE', *v. a.* To mark with a stroke or line beneath; to underline. [R.] *Swift.*

ÜN-DER-SÜIT, *n.* A suit under another suit.

His own undersuit was so well lined. *Fuller.*

ÜN-DER-TÄK'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be undertaken. [R.] *Chillingworth.*

ÜN-DER-TÄKE', *v. a.* [*i.* UNDERTOOK; *pp.* UNDERTAKING, UNDERTAKEN.]

1. To attempt; to engage in; to enter upon; to take in hand; to set about.

The English undertake the unequal war. *Dryden.*

2. † To assume, as a character.

His name and credit shall you undertake. *Shak.*

3. † To engage with; to attack.

It is not fit that your lordship should undertake every companion that you give offence to. *Shak.*

4. To covenant with; to engage or contract to do or to perform. *Roscommon.*

5. To have the charge of.

Then give my charge up to Sir Nicholas Vaux, Who undertakes you to your end. *Shak.*

ÜN-DER-TÄKE', *v. n.* 1. To take upon one's self, or to assume any business or province.

O Lord, I am oppressed; undertake for me. *Isa. xxxviii. 34.*

2. To venture; to hazard. [R.] *Shak.*

It is the cowardly tenor of his spirit, That dare not undertake. *Shak.*

3. To guarantee; to engage; to stand bound.

If the curious search the hills after rains, I dare undertake they will not lose their labor. *Woodward.*

To undertake for, to become surety for. *Smart.*

ÜN-DER-TÄK'EN (-täkn), *p.* from undertake.

ÜN-DER-TÄK'ER, *n.* 1. One who undertakes or engages to perform any business; a contractor.

Antim was naturally a great undertaker. *Clarendon.*

2. One who engages or promises to perform a given amount of work for a specific sum. *Swift.*

3. One who manages funerals. *Young.*

ÜN-DER-TÄK'ING, *n.* 1. That which is undertaken; attempt; enterprise; engagement.

These critics... were but ill qualified for their arduous undertaking. *Ep. Horsley.*

2. The business of an undertaker. *Clarke.*

ÜN-DER-TÄXED' (ün-der-täkt'), *a.* Taxed at a lower rate, or not enough. *Arbutnot.*

ÜN-DER-TËN'ÄN-OY, *n.* A tenancy or tenure under a lessee. *Blackstone.*

ÜN-DER-TËN'ÄNT, *n.* A tenant under one who is himself a tenant; one who holds by underlease from a lessee. *Davies.*

ÜN-DER-THING, *n.* A lower or inferior thing.

† ÜN-DER-TIME, *n.* Undertide; evening.

Under time has no connection with undern, which refers to an early hour before noon. — See UNDERN. *Nares.*

ÜN-DER-TÖNE, *n.* A tone lower than that usually employed; a subdued tone. *Ed. Rev.*

ÜN-DER-TOOK' (ün-der-täk'), *i.* from undertake.

ÜN-DER-TÖW, *n.* A current below, different from that at the surface. *Brande.*

ÜN-DER-TRÄS'UR-ER (ün-der-trëzh'ur-er), *n.* A subordinate treasurer. *Goldsmith.*

ÜN-DER-TRÄT'ED, *a.* Treated with too little respect; treated slightly. *Cibber.*

† ÜN-DER-TURN', *v. a.* To turn upside down; to overturn; to invert. *Wichliffe.*

ÜN-DER-TÜ'TOR, *n.* A subordinate tutor.

ÜN-DER-VÄL-U-Ä'TION, *n.* The act of undervaluing; rate below the worth. *South.*

ÜN-DER-VÄL'UE (-väl'yü), *v. a.* [*i.* UNDERVALUED; *pp.* UNDERVALUING, UNDERVALUED.] 1. To value or rate below the real worth.

I undervalued all signs of authority. *Atterbury.*

2. To make or hold low in estimation; to despise; to depreciate.

I write not this with the least intention to undervalue the other parts of poetry. *Dryden.*

ÜN-DER-VÄL'UE, *n.* Low rate or price; a depression of value below the real worth. *Temple.*

ÜN-DER-VÄL'U-ER, *n.* One who undervalues.

ÜN-DER-VÄL'U-ING, *p. a.* Valuing too low.

† ÜN-DER-VËRSE, *n.* The lower, or the second verse. *Spenser.*

ÜN-DER-WËEN'ING, *n.* An undervaluing. *Broune.*

ÜN-DER-WËNT', *i.* from undergo. See UNDERGO.

† ÜN-DER-WËX, *v. a.* To grow under or from under any thing. *Wichliffe.*

ÜN-DER-WINGS, *n. pl.* The wings beneath. "Gauzy underwings." *Southey.*

ÜN-DER-WITCH, *n.* A subordinate or inferior witch. *Hudibras.*

ÜN-DER-WOOD (-wüd), *n.* Shrubs or small trees that grow under large trees; undergrowth; copse. "When you fell underwood." *Mortimer.*

ÜN-DER-WORK (-würk), *n.* Subordinate work. "The underwork of the nation." *Addison.*

ÜN-DER-WORK' (-würk'), *v. a.* [*i.* UNDERWORKED or UNDERWROUGHT; *pp.* UNDERWORKING, UNDERWORKED or UNDERWROUGHT.]

1. To labor or polish less than enough.

A work may be overwrought as well as underwrought. *Dryden.*

2. To destroy or overthrow by clandestine measures; to undermine. [R.]

Adonijah, backed by the strength of a Joab and the gravity of an Abiathar, will underwork Solomon, and jostle into the not yet vacant seat of his father David. *Ep. Hall.*

ÜN-DER-WORK' (-würk'), *v. n.* 1. To work or operate secretly or clandestinely. [R.] *B. Jonson.*

2. To labor for less than others receive; to work at a price below the common one. *Johnson.*

ÜN-DER-WORK'ER (-würk'er), *n.* One who underworks; an inferior or subordinate workman.

Athenasius guards against the notion of the Son's being an underworker in the low Arian sense. *Waterland.*

ÜN-DER-WORK'MAN (-würk'man), *n.* An inferior or subordinate laborer; an underworker.

Underworkmen are expert enough at making a single wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjust the several parts. *Swift.*

ÜN-DER-WORLD (-würld), *n.* 1. The lower or inferior world; the sublunary world.

Loud Fame calls ye Fetched on the topless Appennines, and blows To all the underworld. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. The inferior part of mankind. *Atterbury.*

ÜN-DER-WRITE' (-wür), *v. a.* [*i.* UNDERWROTE; *pp.* UNDERWRITING, UNDERWRITTEN.]

1. To write under; to subscribe. *Sidney.*
What change and addition I have made, I have here underwritten. *Sanderson.*

2. To subscribe with a purpose to insure parties from loss; to insure. *Smart.*

ÛN-DE-R-WRITE', *v. n.* To practise the business of insuring. *Smart.*

ÛN-DE-R-WRIT'ER (-rit'er), *n.* An insurer; — so called from his *underwriting*, or subscribing the policy of insurance. *Burrill.*

ÛN-DE-R-WRIT'ING (-rit'ing), *n.* 1. The act or the practice of insuring.
2. That which is underwritten, as the signatures to an insurance policy. *Burrill.*

ÛN-DE-R-WRIT'ING, *n.* In the United States, where insurances are generally made by incorporated companies, the *underwriting* or subscription usually consists of the signature of the president or vice-president of the company, and the sum insured, with the attestation of the secretary. *Burrill.*

ÛN-DE-R-WROUGHT' (-râwt'), *p.* from *underwork*.

ÛN-DE-SCËND'Ï-BLE, *a.* Not capable of descending to heirs. *Craig.*

ÛN-DE-SCRIB'Ï-BLE, *a.* That cannot be described; indescribable. *Cumberland.*

ÛN-DE-SCRIBED' (-skrib'd'), *a.* Not described.

ÛN-DE-SCRIED' (-skrid'), *a.* Not desecrated; not discovered or discerned. *Hooker.*

ÛN-DE-SËRVED' (-zerv'd'), *a.* Not deserved; unmerited. "An undeserved reproach." *Addison.*

ÛN-DE-SËRV'ËD-LÏ, *ad.* Without desert.

ÛN-DE-SËRV'ËD-NËSS, *n.* Want of being worthy; ill desert. *Newton.*

† ÛN-DE-SËRV'ËR, *n.* One of no desert. *Shak.*

ÛN-DE-SËRV'ING, *a.* Not deserving. *Addison.*

ÛN-DE-SËRV'ING-LÏ, *ad.* Without desert. *Milton.*

ÛN-DËS'IG-NÂT-ËD, *a.* Not designated. *Warton.*

ÛN-DE-SIGNED' (-sind'), *a.* Not designed or intended; unintentional. *South.*

ÛN-DE-SIGN'ËD-LÏ, *ad.* Without design. *Bry.*

ÛN-DE-SIGN'ËD-NËSS, *n.* Want of a set purpose or design; accidentalness. *Paley.*

ÛN-DE-SIGN'ING (-sîn'ing), *a.* 1. Not acting with any set design or purpose. *Blackmore.*
2. Having no artful or fraudulent schemes; artless; sincere. "Undesigning minds." *South.*

ÛN-DE-SÏR'Ï-BLE, *a.* Not desirable; not to be desired or coveted; not pleasing. *Milton.*

ÛN-DE-SÏRED' (-zird'), *a.* Not desired. *Dryden.*

ÛN-DE-SÏR'ING, *a.* Not desiring; negligent.

ÛN-DE-SÏR'OÛS (-zîr'ûs), *a.* Not desirous. *Knox.*

ÛN-DE-SPAIR'ING, *a.* Not despairing. *Dyer.*

ÛN-DE-SPÂTCHED' (-spâcht'), *a.* Not despatched. — See *UNDISPATCHED*, and *DESPATCH*. *Enfield.*

ÛN-DE-SPOÏLED' (-spôild'), *a.* Not despoiled.

ÛN-DËS'TINED (-tind'), *a.* Not destined. *Pollok.*

† ÛN-DE-STROÛ'Ï-BLE, *a.* Indestructible. *Boyle.*

ÛN-DE-STROÛ'ËD' (-strô'd'), *a.* Not destroyed.

ÛN-DE-TÂCHED' (-tâcht'), *a.* Not detached. *Ash.*

ÛN-DE-TÂILED' (-tâld'), *a.* Not detailed. *Qu. Rev.*

ÛN-DE-TËCT'ËD, *a.* Not detected. *Williams.*

† ÛN-DE-TËR'MIN'Ï-BLE, *a.* Indeterminable.

† ÛN-DE-TËR'MI-NÂTE, *a.* Indeterminate. *South.*

† ÛN-DE-TËR'MI-NÂTE-NËSS, *n.* Indeterminateness; indecision. *More.*

† ÛN-DE-TËR-MI-NÂ'TION, *n.* Want of determination; indeterminateness.

ÛN-DE-TËR'MINED (-ter'mind'), *a.* 1. Not determined; unsettled; undecided; hesitating.
2. Not limited; not defined; unbounded. "Wide and undetermined prospects." *Addison.*

ÛN-DE-TËRRED' (-têrd'), *a.* Not deterred.

ÛN-DE-TËST'ING, *a.* Not detesting. *Thomson.*

ÛN-DE-VËL'OPED (-vêl'opt'), *a.* Not developed; not opened or unfolded. *Lady Morgan.*

ÛN-DË-VI-ÂT-ËD, *a.* Noting luminous or other rays proceeding without change of direction; not turned from a rectilinear course; not refracted nor reflected.

Among these rays there is one whose direction passes through the centre of the spherical surface, and which consequently passes the surface *undeviated*. *Powell.*

ÛN-DË-VI-ÂT-ING, *a.* 1. Not deviating or departing from the usual way; regular. *Warton.*
2. Not erring; not crooked. *Cowper.*

ÛN-DË-VI-ÂT-ING-LÏ, *ad.* Without deviating; regularly; steadily. *Craig.*

ÛN-DË-VI-OÛS, *a.* Not devious. *Good.*

ÛN-DË-VI-OÛS-LÏ, *ad.* Not deviously. *Clarke.*

ÛN-DË-VÏSED' (-vîsd'), *a.* Not devised; not bequeathed by will. *Blackstone.*

ÛN-DË-VÔT'ËD, *a.* Not devoted. *Clarendon.*

† ÛN-DË-VÔTE'LY, *ad.* Without devotion; undevoutly. *Piers Plouman.*

ÛN-DË-VÔ'TION, *n.* Indevotion. *Jewel.*

ÛN-DË-VÔÛRED' (-vôurd'), *a.* Not devoured. *Ash.*

ÛN-DË-VÔÛT', *a.* Not devout; indevout.

An *undevout* astronomer is mad. *Young.*

ÛN-DË-VÔÛT'LY, *ad.* Without devotion. *Ash.*

ÛN-DËX'TËR-OÛS, *a.* Not dexterous; unskilful.

ÛN-DÏ-A-DËMED (-dî-â-dêmd'), *a.* Not crowned or adorned with a diadem. *Milman.*

ÛN-DÏ-ÂPH'Ï-A-NOÛS (-dî-âf'â-nûs), *a.* Not diaphanous; not transparent; opaque. *Boyle.*

ÛN-DÏD', *i.* from *undo*. See *UNDO*.

ÛN-DÏF-FÛSED' (-fûsd'), *a.* Not diffused. *Ash.*

ÛN-DÏG'Ë-NOÛS, *a.* [L. *unda*, a wave, and *gigno*, to produce.] Generated by water. *Smart.*

† ÛN-DÏ-GËST', *a.* Undigested. *Shak.*

ÛN-DÏ-GËST'ËD, *a.* Not digested. *Arbuthnot.*

ÛN-DÏ-GËST'Ï-BLE, *a.* Indigestible. *Drayton.*

† ÛN-DÏGHT' (-dîr'), *v. a.* [i. *UNDIGHT*; *pp.* *UNDIGHTING*, *UNDIGHT*.] To put off. *Spenser.*

ÛN-DÏG'NÏ-FÏED (-fid'), *a.* Not dignified. *Knox.*

ÛN-DÏ-LÂT'ËD, *a.* Not dilated. *Ash.*

† ÛN-DÏL'Ï-GËNT, *a.* Not diligent. *Leighton.*

ÛN-DÏL'Ï-GËNT-LÏ, *ad.* Without diligence; not industriously; not assiduously. *Milton.*

ÛN-DÏ-LÛT'ËD, *a.* Not diluted. *Cowper.*

ÛN-DÏ-MÏN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be diminished or lessened. *More.*

ÛN-DÏ-MÏN'ISH-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be diminished or lessened. *Clarke.*

ÛN-DÏ-MÏN'ISHED (-dî-mîn'isht'), *a.* Not diminished; not lessened; unimpaired. *Milton.*

ÛN-DÏ-MÏN'ISH-ING, *a.* Not diminishing. *Smart.*

ÛN-DÏMMED' (-dîmd'), *a.* Not dimmed; not darkened; bright; clear. *Turner.*

ÛN-DÏNE', *n.* [L. *unda*, water.] The name given by the Cabalists to a class of spirits supposed to reside in the waters; — written also *ondine*. *Brande.*

ÛN-DÏNT'ËD, *a.* Not dinted. *Shak.*

ÛN-DÏ-O-CËSED (-dî-o-sêst'), *a.* Divested, or not possessed, of a diocese. *Milton.*

ÛN-DÏP-LQ-MÂT'IC, *a.* Not diplomatic. *Smart.*

ÛN-DÏPPED' (-dîpt'), *a.* Not dipped. *Dryden.*

ÛN-DÏ-RËCT'ËD, *a.* Not directed. *Spenser.*

ÛN-DÏ-RËCT'LY, *ad.* Indirectly. [R.] *Strype.*

ÛN-DÏS-AP-PÔINT'ËD, *a.* Not disappointed.

ÛN-DÏS-BÂND'ËD, *a.* Not disbanded. *Milton.*

ÛN-DÏS-CËRNE'D (-dîz-zêrn'd', 66), *a.* Not discerned; not espied; not described. *T. More.*

ÛN-DÏS-CËRNE'D-LÏ (-dîz-zêrn'ed-lê), *ad.* So as to be undiscovered; undiscoverably. *Boyle.*

ÛN-DÏS-CËRN'Ï-BLE (-zêrn'ê-bl, 66), *a.* Not discernible; undiscoverable; invisible. *Rogers.*

ÛN-DÏS-CËRN'Ï-BLE-NËSS (-zêrn'ê-bl-nêss), *n.* State or quality of being undiscernible. *Ellis.*

ÛN-DÏS-CËRN'Ï-BLY (-zêrn'ê-blê), *ad.* Imperceptibly; undiscoverably; invisibly. *South.*

ÛN-DÏS-CËRN'ING (-zêrn'ing), *a.* Not discerning; wanting discrimination; incapable of making due distinction. *Clarendon.*

ÛN-DÏS-CËRN'ING, *n.* Want of discernment. *Cl.*

ÛN-DÏS-CHÂRGED' (-dîs-chârd'), *a.* Not discharged; not freed; not dismissed. *B. Jonson.*

ÛN-DÏS-CÏ'PLED (-dîs-sî'pld'), *a.* Not having become a disciple. [R.] *Bush.*

ÛN-DÏS-CÏ'PLÏN'Ï-BLE, *a.* Not susceptible of discipline or instruction; not docile. *Anderson.*

ÛN-DÏS-CÏ'PLÏNED (-plînd'), *a.* Not disciplined; not trained in order or method; not exercised; not corrected; unsubdued; untainted; raw. *Burke.*
An armed disciplined body is, in its essence, dangerous to liberty, and it is dangerous to society.

† ÛN-DÏS-CLÔSE', *v. a.* To keep close, covered, or secret; not to disclose. *Daniel.*

ÛN-DÏS-CLÔSED' (-klôzd'), *p. a.* Not disclosed.

ÛN-DÏS-CÔL'ORED (-kûl'ôrd'), *a.* Not discolored.

ÛN-DÏS-CÔM'FÏT-ËD, *a.* Not discomfited; not disconcerted; unvanquished. *Froissart.*

ÛN-DÏS-CÔN-CËRT'ËD, *a.* Not disconcerted; not confused; not disordered. *Scott.*

ÛN-DÏS-CÔRD'ANT, *a.* Not discordant; harmonious; melodious. *Wordsworth.*

† ÛN-DÏS-CÔRD'ING, *a.* Not disagreeing; not jarring; harmonious; undiscordant. *Milton.*

ÛN-DÏS-CÔÛR'ÂGED (-kûr'âjd'), *a.* Not discouraged; not dispirited; undismayed. *Cook.*

ÛN-DÏS-CÔV'ËR'Ï-BLE, *a.* That cannot be discovered or found out; undiscernible. *Search.*

ÛN-DÏS-CÔV'ËR'Ï-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be discovered; undiscernibly. *Milton.*

ÛN-DÏS-CÔV'ËRED (-kûv'êrd'), *a.* Not discovered; not seen; not discerned; not found out. *Shak.*

ÛN-DÏS-CRËD'IT-ËD, *a.* Not discredited. *Clarke.*

† ÛN-DÏS-CRËËT', *a.* Indiscreet. *Chaucer.*

† ÛN-DÏS-CRËËT'LY, *ad.* Indiscreetly. *Burton.*

† ÛN-DÏS-CRË'ÏTION, *n.* Indiscretion. *Lydgate.*

ÛN-DÏS-CRÏM'Ï-NÂT-ËD, *a.* Not discriminated.

ÛN-DÏS-CRÏM'Ï-NÂT-ING, *a.* Not discriminating; indiscriminating; undiscerning. *Cowper.*

ÛN-DÏS-CÛSSED' (-kûst'), *a.* Not discussed.

ÛN-DÏS-GÔRGED' (-dîz-gôrjd'), *a.* Not disgorged.

ÛN-DÏS-GRÂCED' (-dîz-grâst'), *a.* Not disgraced; not dishonored; not shamed. *Byron.*

ÛN-DÏS-GÛÏS'Ï-BLE (-dîz-gûz'î-bl), *a.* That cannot be disguised. *Qu. Rev.*

ÛN-DÏS-GÛÏSED' (-dîz-gûzd'), *a.* Not disguised; not cloaked; not concealed or covered; open; artless; plain; ingenuous; frank; sincere.

ÛN-DÏS-GÛÏS'ING (-dîz-gûz'ing), *a.* Not disguising; not cloaking or concealing. *West. Rev.*

ÛN-DÏS-HËÂRT'ENED (-dîs-hârt'end'), *a.* Not disheartened; undismayed; undiscouraged.

ÛN-DÏS-HÔN'ORED (-dîz-hôn'urd'), *a.* Not dishonored; not disgraced; undisgraced. *Beau. & Fl.*

ÛN-DÏS-ÏN'TE-GRÂT-ËD, *a.* Not disintegrated; not separated into integral parts. *Fleming.*

ÛN-DÏS-JÔINED' (-dîz-jôind'), *a.* Not disjoined; not separated or parted. *Cowper.*

ÛN-DÏS-MÂYED' (-dîz-mâd'), *a.* Not dismayed.

ÛN-DÏS-MÏSSED' (-dîz-mîst'), *a.* Not dismissed.

ÛN-DÏS-Q-BLÏG'ING, *a.* 1. Not disobliging.
2. Inoffensive. [R.] *Broome.*

ÛN-DÏS-ÔR'DËRED (-ôr'dêrd'), *a.* Not disordered.

ÛN-DÏS-PÂR'ÂGED (-dis-pâr'âjd'), *a.* Not disparaged; not depreciated; not decried. *Ash.*

ÛN-DÏS-PÂTCHED' (-dîs-pâcht'), *a.* Not despatched; not expedited; not sent away. *Strype.*

ÛN-DÏS-PËLLED' (-dîs-pêld'), *a.* Not dispelled.

ÛN-DÏS-PËN'ÏS-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be dispensed with; indispensable. [R.] *Milton.*

ÛN-DÏS-PËNSED' (-pênst'), *a.* 1. Not dispensed.
2. Not freed from rule or obligation. *Tooker.*

ÛN-DÏS-PËNS'ING, *a.* Not dispensing. *Milton.*

ÛN-DÏS-PËRSED' (-dîs-pêrst'), *a.* Not dispersed, scattered, spread, or dissipated. *Boyle.*

ÛN-DÏS-PLÂYED' (-dîs-plâd'), *a.* Not displayed.

ÛN-DÏS-PÔSE', *v. a.* To indispose. [R.] *Potter.*

ÛN-DÏS-PÔSED' (-dîs-pôzd'), *a.* Not disposed; indisposed; disinclined. *Hooker.*
Undisposed of, not disposed of or bestowed.

ÛN-DÏS-PÔS'ËD-NËSS, *n.* Indisposedness.

ÛN-DÏS-PRÔVED' (-dîs-prôvd'), *a.* Not disproved.

ÛN-DÏS-PÛ-TÂ-BLE, *a.* Indisputable. *Spectator.*

ǪN-DIS-PŪT'ĒD, *a.* Not disputed. *Cowper.*
 ǪN-DIS-PŪT'ĒD-LŸ, *ad.* Without dispute. *Hume.*
 ǪN-DIS-QUI'ĒT'ĒD, *a.* Not disquieted. *May.*
 ǪN-DIS-SĒCT'ĒD, *a.* Not dissected. *Ash.*
 ǪN-DIS-SĒM'BLEd (-dĭs-sĕm'blĭd), *a.* Not dissembled; not feigned; not pretended. *Bp. Hall.*
 ǪN-DIS-SĒM'BLĪNG, *a.* Not dissembling.
 ǪN-DIS-SĒM'[-NĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not disseminated.
 ǪN-DIS-SĒV'ĒRED (-sĕv'ĕrd), *a.* Not dissevered.
 ǪN-DIS'SĪ-PĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not dissipated. *Burke.*
 ǪN-DIS-SŌLV'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be dissolved or melted; not dissolvable. *Green.*
 2. That cannot be loosed or broken. *Rowe.*
 ǪN-DIS-SŌLVĒD' (-dĭz-sŏlv'd), *a.* Not dissolved.
 ǪN-DIS-SŌLV'ING, *a.* Not dissolving. *Thomson.*
 ǪN-DIS-TĒM'PERĒD (-ĭn-dĭs-tĕm'pĕrd), *a.* Not distempered; not diseased. *Barrow.*
 ǪN-DIS-TĒND'ĒD, *a.* Not distended. *Lee.*
 ǪN-DIS-TĪLED' (-ĭn-dĭs-tĭld'), *a.* Not distilled; not formed by distillation. *Ure.*
 ǪN-DIS-TĪN'GUISH-A-BLE (-dĭs-tĭng'gwĭsh-ā-blĭ), *a.* That cannot be distinguished or distinctly discerned or known. *Milton.*
 ǪN-DIS-TĪN'GUISH-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be distinguished or distinctly known. *Taiter.*
 ǪN-DIS-TĪN'GUISHED (-tĭng'gwĭshĭt), *a.* 1. Not distinguished; not discerned or discriminated.
 The undistinguished seeds of good and ill.
 2. Not treated with marked respect. *Pope.*
 3. Not separated from others by extraordinary qualities; not eminent; not famous.
 ǪN-DIS-TĪN'GUISH-ING (-tĭng'gwĭsh-ĭng), *a.* Not distinguishing; making no difference. *Garth.*
 ǪN-DIS-TŌRT'ĒD, *a.* Not distorted. *Boyle.*
 ǪN-DIS-TRĀCT'ĒD, *a.* Not distracted. *Boyle.*
 ǪN-DIS-TRĀCT'ĒD-LŸ, *ad.* Without distraction.
 ǪN-DIS-TRĀCT'ĒD-NĒSS, *n.* State of being undistracted; freedom from distraction. *Boyle.*
 ǪN-DIS-TRĀCT'ING, *p. a.* Not distracting.
 ǪN-DIS-TRĪB'ŪT'ĒD, *a.* Not distributed.
 ǪN-DIS-TŪRBĒD' (-ĭn-dĭs-tŭrb'd'), *a.* Not disturbed; calm; quiet; tranquil; placid.
 Syn. — See CALM.
 ǪN-DIS-TŪRB'ĒD-LŸ, *ad.* Without being disturbed; calmly; peacefully. *Locke.*
 ǪN-DIS-TŪRB'ĒD-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being undisturbed; calmness. *Dr. Snape.*
 ǪN-DIS-TŪRB'ING, *a.* Not disturbing. *Clarke.*
 ǪN-DĪTCHED' (-ĭn-dĭcht'), *a.* Not ditched. *Ash.*
 † ǪN-DĪ-VĒR'S[-FĪ-CĀT'ĒD, *a.* Undiversified; not varied; not having diversity. *More.*
 ǪN-DĪ-VĒR'S[-FĪED (-ĭn-dĕ-vĕr'sĕ-fĭd), *a.* Not diversified; not varied. *Cogan.*
 ǪN-DĪ-VĒRT'ĒD, *a.* 1. Not diverted or turned aside; not withdrawn. [R.] *Boyle.*
 2. Not diverted or amused. *Wakefield.*
 ǪN-DĪ-VĒST'ĒD, *a.* Not divested. *Ash.*
 † ǪN-DĪ-VĪD'A-BLE, *a.* Indivisible. *Shak.*
 ǪN-DĪ-VĪD'ĒD, *a.* Not divided; not separated.
 ǪN-DĪ-VĪD'ĒD-LŸ, *ad.* So as not to be divided.
 † ǪN-DĪ-VĪD'Ū-AL, *a.* Undivided. *Fuller.*
 ǪN-DĪ-VĪN'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be divined.
 ǪN-DĪ-VŌRCED' (-ĭn-dĕ-vŏrst'), *a.* Not divorced; not separated; not parted. *Young.*
 ǪN-DĪ-VŪLGĒD' (-ĭn-dĕ-vŭld'g'), *a.* Not divulged; not published. "Undivulged crimes." *Shak.*
 ǪN-DŌ', *v. a.* [i. UNDO; pp. UNDOING, UNDONE.]
 1. To annul the effect of, as any thing already done; to place in the previous state; to bring to naught; to invalidate.
 We have not done what we can to undo our families. *Tillotson.*
 To-morrow, ere the setting sun,
 She'd all undo what she had done. *Swift.*
 2. To loose; to open; to unfold; to disengage; to unfasten; to disentangle.
 Her own teeth would undo the knot. *Waller.*
 3. To ruin; to destroy; — to reduce to poverty.
 So will it [favor] undo so many as shall trust unto it. *Hayward.*
 Some to undo and others to be undone. *Denham.*
 ǪN-DŌCK, *v. a.* To remove from a dock or basin, as a vessel. *Simmonds.*

ǪN-DŌ'ĒR, *n.* One who undoes. *Heywood.*
 ǪN-DŌ'ING, *p. a.* Reversing that which has been done; — ruining; destroying; destructive.
 The great and undomestic mischief which befalls men is by
 ǪN-DŌ'ING, *n.* 1. Act of one who undoes; a reversal of that which has been done.
 2. Ruin; destruction. "The utter undoing of some." *Hooker.*
 How oft are our petitions our undoing! *Harte.*
 ǪN-DŌ-MĒS'TIC, *a.* Not domestic. *More.*
 ǪN-DŌ-MĒS'TI-CĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not domesticated.
 ǪN-DŌNE' (-dŏn'), *p. a.* from undo. See UNDO.
 1. Reversed or annulled, as any thing done.
 2. Not done, acted, or transacted; not effected; not executed; not performed. *Shak.*
 3. Destroyed; ruined; spoiled.
 How oft by these at sixty are undone
 The virtues of a saint at twenty-one! *Pope.*
 ǪN-DŌDMĒD' (-ĭn-dŏmd'), *a.* Not doomed. *Ash.*
 ǪN-DŌUB'LE (-ĭn-dŏb'blĭ), *v. a.* To unfold; to make single. *Ash.*
 ǪN-DŌUB'T'A-BLE (-ĭn-dŏut'ā-blĭ), *a.* That cannot be doubted; indubitable. [R.] *Bp. Hall.*
 ǪN-DŌUB'T'ĒD (-ĭn-dŏut'ĕd), *a.* Not doubted; not questioned; indubitable; certain. *Milton.*
 Syn. — See INDUBITABLE.
 ǪN-DŌUB'T'ĒD-LŸ (-ĭn-dŏut'ĕd-lĕ), *ad.* Indubitably; without doubt. *Sir T. Elyot.*
 ǪN-DŌUB'T'FUL, *a.* Not doubtful. *Shak.*
 ǪN-DŌUB'T'ING (-ĭn-dŏut'ĭng), *a.* Not doubting; admitting no doubt; sure. *Hammond.*
 † ǪN-DŌUB'T'OUS, *a.* Indubitable. *Chaucer.*
 ǪN-DŌW'ĒRED (-ĕrd), *a.* Not having a dower.
 Humble, naked, and undowered. *Godwin.*
 ǪN-DRAĪN'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be drained.
 ǪN-DRAĪNĒD' (-drānd'), *a.* Not drained. *Morton.*
 ǪN-DRA-MĀT'IC, *a.* Not dramatic; not represented by action.
 ǪN-DRA-MĀT'IC-AL, *a.* Not dramatized.
 ǪN-DRAWN', *a.* Not drawn. *Milton.*
 ǪN-DREĀD'ĒD, *a.* Not dreaded or feared. *Milton.*
 ǪN-DREĀD'ING, *a.* Not dreading. *Museum.*
 ǪN-DREĀMED' (-ĭn-drĕmd'), *a.* Not dreamed or thought on; not imagined. *Shak.*
 ǪN-DREĀMT', *a.* Undreamed. *Brown.*
 ǪN-DRENCHED' (-drĕncht'), *a.* Not drenched.
 ǪN-DRESS' (114), *v. a.* [i. UNDRESSED; pp. UN-DRESSING, UN-DRESSED.]
 1. To divest of, as clothes; to disrobe. *Shak.*
 2. To divest of ornaments. *Prior.*
 3. (Med.) To take the medicament or dressing from, as a wound. *Davenant.*
 ǪN-DRESS' [-ĭn'drĕs, W. P. F. K. Sm. R.; -ĭn-dĕs', Ja.], *n.* A loose, negligent, or ordinary dress; not full dress. *Dryden.*
 ǪN-DRESSED' (-ĭn-drĕst'), *a.* 1. Not dressed; divested of clothes; — not regulated; not pruned. "An undressed vineyard." *Dryden.*
 2. Not prepared for manufacture or use; as, "Shoes of undressed leather." *Arbutnot.*
 ǪN-DRIED' (-ĭn-drd'), *a.* Not dried. *Dryden.*
 ǪN-DRILED' (-ĭn-drd'), *a.* Not drilled. *Ash.*
 ǪN-DRĪNK'A-BLE, *a.* Not drinkable. *F. Butler.*
 ǪN-DRĪVEN' (-drĭv'n), *a.* Not driven. *Bp. Hall.*
 ǪN-DRŌOP'ING, *a.* Not drooping. *Thomson.*
 ǪN-DRŌS'SY, *a.* Not drossy; free from dross.
 ǪN-DRŌWNĒD' (-drŏnd'), *a.* Not drowned. *Shak.*
 ǪN-DŪBBED' (-dŭbd'), *a.* Not dubbed; not endowed with a name or title. *Donne.*
 † ǪN-DŪ'B[-TĀ-BLE, *a.* Indubitable. *Locke.*
 ǪN-DŪE', *a.* 1. Not due; not owed.
 2. Not right; not legal; unlawful; unjust.
 That proceeding rigorous and undue. *Bacon.*
 3. Not fit; not suitable; — undeserved; inordinate; excessive. *Atterbury.*
 ǪN-DŪE'NESS, *n.* The state of not being due; — unfitness; unsuitableness. *Rogee.*
 ǪN-DŪKE', *v. a.* To deprive of dukedom. *Swift.*
 ǪN-DŪ-LĀNT, *a.* Undulatory. [B.] *Maunder.*
 ǪN-DŪ-LĀ-RY, *a.* Undulatory. *Brown.*

ǪN-DŪ-LĀTE, *v. n.* [i. UNULATED; pp. UN-DULATING, UNULATED.] To play or move as waves; to vibrate; to have a wavy motion; to fluctuate.
 In the dread ocean undulating wide. *Thomson.*
 Syn. — See FLUCTUATE.
 ǪN-DŪ-LĀTE, *v. a.* To cause to move or play, as waves; to wave.
 Breath vocalized, i. e. vibrated and undulated. *Holder.*
 ǪN-DŪ-LĀTE, } *a.* [L. undulatus; unda, a wave.]
 ǪN-DŪ-LĀT'ĒD, }
 1. Resembling waves; wavy. *Evelyn.*
 2. (Bot.) Having an uneven, alternately concave and convex margin; wavy. *Lindley.*
 ǪN-DŪ-LĀT'ING, *p. a.* 1. Moving or playing as waves; waving; vibratory; undulatory.
 2. Having the form of waves; diversified by gentle elevations and depressions; as, "Undulating ground."
 ǪN-DŪ-LĀT'ING-LŸ, *ad.* In the manner of waves.
 ǪN-DŪ-LĀT'ION, *n.* 1. A motion like that of waves; waving motion; fluctuation; vibration.
 Worms and leeches move by undulation. *Boiss.*
 2. Appearance of waves; wavy appearance.
 The root of the wilder sort [is] incomparable for its crisped undulations. *Evelyn.*
 3. (Med.) A wave-like motion of a fluid collected in any natural or artificial cavity, which is felt by pressure, or by percussion; — called also fluctuation. *Dunblison.*
 4. (Mus.) The agitation of the air occasioned by the vibration of any sonorous body, as of the strings of a viol. *Moore.*
 5. (Physics.) A liquid, aerial, or luminous wave.
 "From a comparison of various experiments, it appears that the breadth of the undulations constituting the extreme red light, must be supposed to be, in air, about one thirty six thousandth of an inch, and those of the extreme violet about one sixty thousandth; the mean of the whole spectrum, with respect to the intensity of light, being about one forty-five thousandth. From these dimensions it follows, calculating from the known velocity of light, that almost 500 millions of millions of the slowest of such undulations must enter the eye in a single second." *Young.*
 ǪN-DŪ-LĀT'ION-ĪST, *n.* An advocate for a theory founded on undulations of light. *Phil. Mag.*
 ǪN-DŪ-LĀ-TIVE, *a.* Undulatory. *Fletcher.*
 ǪN-DŪ-LĀ-TQ-RY [-ĭn'dŭ-lā-tŭr-ĕ, S. P. F. Ja.; -ĭn'dŭ-lā-tŭr-ĕ, W.; -ĭn'dŭ-lā-tŭr-ĕ, Sm.; -ĭn'dŭ-lā-tŭr-ĕ, K.], *a.* Moving in the manner of waves; rising and falling as waves. *Arbutnot.*
 Undulatory theory, (Opt.) a theory respecting the nature of light, now generally adopted by the most eminent writers on optics, which supposes that there is a very subtle, elastic medium, called ether, or ethereal medium, pervading all bodies and all space; and that undulations or vibrations are excited in this medium by luminous bodies, and are propagated from them to the eye, and produce vision, in a manner analogous to that in which aerial vibrations, striking against the ear, produce the sensation of sound, — the intensity of light depending on the amplitude, and its color on the rate or frequency of the vibrations. (See VIBRATION.) The ethereal particles, unlike the aerial particles, whose motions constitute sound, are supposed to oscillate, not in the direction of the line of propagation, but transversely to it — resembling, in this respect, the particles of water in a wave, which move up and down without advancing, while the wave propagates itself horizontally. By supposing the undulations of the ethereal particles to be modified by their action on each other, as in the interference of light (see INTERFERENCE), or by the action of bodies encountered by them, as they are propagated from their luminous source, not only nearly all the phenomena of light have been explained by the theory, but facts before unknown, as conical refraction (see REFRACTION), have been discovered by mathematical deduction from it; while some phenomena, as the interference of light, are inexplicable by the opposite theory of emission, which supposes light to consist of material particles emitted from luminous bodies. The existence of an ethereal medium, pervading the celestial regions, is regarded as established by the resistance encountered by Encke's comet. — See INFLECTION, and POLARIZATION. *Young. Herschel. Nichol.*
 † ǪN-DŪLL', *v. a.* To remove dullness from; to clear; to purify. *Whitlock.*
 ǪN-DŪ-LŸ, *ad.* Not duly; not properly. *Strype.*
 † ǪN-DŪMP'ISH, *v. a.* To free from the dumps.
 He [the jester] could undumpish her. *Fuller.*

ŪN-DŪ'RA-BLE, *a.* Not durable. [R.] *Arnway*.
 ŪN-DŪST', *v. a.* To free from dust. *Mountagu*.
 ŪN-DŪ'TE-O'S, *a.* Not duteous. *Dryden*.
 ŪN-DŪ'TI-FŪL, *a.* Not dutiful; disobedient.
 ŪN-DŪ'TI-FŪL-LY, *ad.* In an undutiful manner; disobediently. *Bp. Hall*.
 ŪN-DŪ'TI-FŪL-NĒSS, *n.* Want of dutifulness.
Undutifulness to an almighty Superior. Secker.
 † ŪN-DWĒLL'Ā-BLE, *a.* Uninhabitable. *Wickliffe*.
 ŪN-DWĒLT', *a.* Not inhabited. [R.] *Browne*.
 ŪN-DY'ING, *a.* Not mortal; not perishing; immortal. "The undying worm." *Milton*.
 ŪN-EARNED' (ūn-ernd'), *a.* Not merited or deserved by labor; not earned. *Milton*.
 ŪN-EARTH', *v. a.* To drive from a burrow: — to remove the earth from. *Thomson*.
 ŪN-EARTHED' (-erth'), *p. a.* 1. Driven from a burrow or den in the earth.
The robber of the fold is . . . unearthed. Thomson.
 2. Freed from the cover of earth, as roots.
 ŪN-EARTH'LY (ūn-erth'le), *a.* Not terrestrial; not earthly; supernatural. *Byron*.
 † ŪN-EASE', *n.* Uneasiness. *Hackett*.
 ŪN-EASED' (ūn-ezd'), *a.* Not eased. *Ash*.
 ŪN-EAS'LY, *ad.* In an uneasy manner. *Milton*.
 ŪN-EAS'Y-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being uneasy; disquiet; anxiety; trouble; perplexity. *Rogers*.
 ŪN-EAS'Y (ūn-s'ze), *a.* 1. Not easy; not at ease; not peaceful; not tranquil; disturbed.
Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. Shak.
 2. Giving pain or disturbance; — cramping.
For a few months [they] wore an uneasy garment. Bp. Taylor.
 3. Constrained; stiff; ungraceful. *Locke*.
 4. Difficult to please; peevish; disagreeable.
A sour, untractable nature makes him uneasy to those who approach him. Shak.
 5. † Difficult; full of difficulties.
So uneasy to be satisfactorily understood. Boyle.
 ŪN-EAT'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not edible. *Brougham*.
 ŪN-EAT'EN (ūn-e'tm), *a.* Not eaten. *Clarendon*.
 † ŪN-EATH' (ūn-eth'), *ad.* [A. S. *un-cath*; *un*, not, and *earth*, easy.]
 1. Not easily; scarcely; hardly. *Shak.*
 2. Beneath; underneath. *Spenser*.
 ŪN-EBB'ING, *a.* Not ebbing. *Good*.
 ŪN-ĒCH'Q-ING, *a.* Not echoing. *Moore*.
 ŪN-ĒCLIPSED' (-klyps'), *a.* Not eclipsed. *Cook*.
 ŪN-ĒC-Q-NŌM'Ī-CAL, *a.* Not economical.
 ŪN-ĒDGE', *v. a.* To deprive of the edge. *Ford*.
 ŪN-ĒDGED' (ūn-ējd'), *a.* Deprived of the edge; not sharpened; blunt. *Beau. & F.*
 ŪN-ĒD'Ī-FIED (ūn-ēd'ē-ftā), *a.* Not edited. *Milton*.
 ŪN-ĒD'Ī-FY-ING, *a.* Not edifying. *Bp. Hall*.
 ŪN-ĒD'Ī-FY-ING-LY, *ad.* Without edifying.
 ŪN-ĒD'Ū-CĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not educated; ignorant.
 ŪN-ĒF-FĀCED' (ūn-ēf-fāst'), *a.* Not effaced.
 ŪN-ĒF-FĒCT'ĒD, *a.* Not effected. *C. B. Brown*.
 † ŪN-ĒF-FĒCT'Ū-ĀL, *a.* Ineffectual. *Shak.*
 ŪN-ĒLĀB'Q-RATE, *a.* Not elaborate; not executed with much care or labor. *Maunder*.
 ŪN-ĒLĀB'Q-RĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not elaborated; done with little care or labor. *Wordsworth*.
 ŪN-ĒLĀS'TIC, *a.* Not elastic; inelastic. *P. Cyc.*
 ŪN-ĒLAS-TIC'Ī-TY, *n.* The state of being unelastic; want of elasticity. *Clarke*.
 ŪN-ĒLĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not elated; depressed. *Clarke*.
 ŪN-ĒL'ĒOWED, *a.* Not elbowed. *Pope*.
 ŪN-ĒLĒCT'ĒD, *a.* Not elected. *Shak.*
 ŪN-ĒLĒC'TIVE, *a.* Not elective. *Hale*.
 ŪN-ĒL'Ē-GANT, *a.* Inelegant. [R.] *Secker*.
 ŪN-ĒL'Ē-GANT-LY, *ad.* Inelegantly. [R.] *Holland*.

ŪN-ĒL'Ē-VĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not elevated. *Ash*.
 † ŪN-ĒL'Ē-Ē-BLE, *a.* Ineligible. *Rogers*.
 ŪN-ĒLŪ'Q-Ē-DĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not elucidated. *Ash*.
 ŪN-ĒLŪD'ĒD, *a.* Not eluded; not shunned.
 ŪN-ĒMĀ'Q-ĒT-ĒD, *a.* Not emaciated. *Ash*.
 ŪN-ĒMĀN'Q-Ē-PĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not emancipated; not freed from servitude. *Ec. Rev.*
 ŪN-ĒMĀS'Q-Ē-LĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not emasculated. *Ash*.
 ŪN-ĒMĀLMED' (-bāmd'), *a.* Not embalmed.
 ŪN-ĒMĀR'RASSED (-rāst'), *a.* Not embarrassed; not perplexed; not confounded. *Couper*.
 ŪN-ĒMĒL'ĒSHED (-bēl'lish), *a.* Not embellished; not beautified; unadorned. *Knox*.
 ŪN-ĒMĒIT'ĒRED (-bīt'ērd), *a.* Not embittered.
 ŪN-ĒMĒOD'ĒED (-bōd'ēd), *a.* Not embodied; not having, or not invested with, a body. *Byron*.
 ŪN-ĒMĒOW'ĒRED (-ērd), *a.* Not embowered.
All unembowered
And naked stood that lonely personage. Wordsworth.
 ŪN-ĒMĒRĀCED' (-ēmb'rāst'), *a.* Not embraced.
 ŪN-ĒMĒRŌ'DĒRED (ūn-ēmb-rō'dērd), *a.* Not embroidered; not ornamented. *Ash*.
 ŪN-ĒMĒHĀT'IC, *a.* Not emphatic. *Crombie*.
 ŪN-ĒMĒHĀT'Ī-CAL, *a.* Not emphatical. *Brown*.
 ŪN-ĒMĒHĀT'Ī-CAL-LY, *ad.* Without emphasis.
 ŪN-ĒMĒPLŌYED' (-ēmb-plōyd'), *a.* Not employed.
There he is lazy, unemployed, and low. Dryden.
 ŪN-ĒMĒPOW'ĒRED (ūn-ēmb-pōw'ērd), *a.* Not empowered; not invested with power. *Ash*.
 † ŪN-ĒMPT'Ī-Ē-BLE (ūn-ēmb'tē-ā-bl), *a.* That cannot be emptied; inexhaustible. *Hooker*.
 ŪN-ĒMPT'ĒED (-ēmb'tēd), *a.* Not emptied. *Byron*.
 ŪN-ĒMŪ-LĀT-ING, *a.* Not emulating. *Clarke*.
 ŪN-ĒN-Ē-BLED (-ā'bid), *a.* Not enabled. *Southey*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒM'ŌURED (-ām'ūrd), *a.* Not enamoured.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒHĀNT'ĒD, *a.* Not enchanted. *Milton*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒM'PASSED (ūn-ēn-kām'pāst), *a.* Not encompassed or surrounded. *Ash*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒŌUN'TĒRED (ūn-ēn-kōun'tērd), *a.* Not encountered; not confronted. *Scott*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒM'BERED (ūn-ēn-kūm'bērd), *a.* Not encumbered or burdened. *Johnson*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒN'ĒERED, *a.* Not endangered; not exposed to danger. *Wordsworth*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒĒARED' (ūn-ēn-dērd'), *a.* Not endeared; not attended with endearment. *Milton*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒĒAV'QR-ING, *a.* Not endeavoring.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒD'ĒD, *a.* Not ended; unfinished. *Scott*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒD'ING, *a.* Not ending; having no end.
The unending circles of . . . science. Feltham.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒDORSED' (-dōrst'), *a.* Not endorsed. *Ash*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒDŌWED' (ūn-ēn-dōd'), *a.* Not endowed; not furnished; not invested. *Locke*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒDŪR'Ē-BLE, *a.* Not enduring; insufferable; intolerable. *Dr. Arnold*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒDŪR'Ē-BLY, *ad.* Insufferably. *Qu. Rev.*
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒDŪR'ING, *a.* Not enduring. *Smart*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒĒR'VĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not enervated. *Manafield*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒĒĒ-BLED (-ē'blā), *a.* Not enfeebled.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒFŌRCED' (ūn-ēn-fōrst'), *a.* Not enforced.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒGĒGED' (-gēj'd'), *a.* Not engaged, bound, or pledged: — not occupied; disengaged. *Hall*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒGĒ'ING, *a.* Not engaging. *Month. Rev.*
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒG'ĒSH (-īng'glīsh), *a.* Not English. *W. Rev.*
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒG'ĒSHED (ūn-īng'glīshd), *a.* Not rendered or translated into English. *Bp. Hall*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒGRŌSSED' (-ēn-grōst'), *a.* Not engrossed.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒJŌYED' (-jōyd'), *a.* Not enjoyed. *Dryden*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒJŌY'ING, *a.* Not enjoying. *Creech*.

ŪN-ĒN-ĒRĒGED' (ūn-ēn-lāyd'), *a.* Not enlarged, contracted; narrow. *|| atts.*
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒLĒHT'ĒNED (ūn-ēn-lī'tnd), *a.* Not enlightened; not illuminated; ignorant; rude.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒL'VĒNED (ūn-ēn-lī'vnd), *a.* Not enlivened or animated; not inspirited. *Atterbury*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒRĒCHED' (-ēn-rīcht'), *a.* Not made rich.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒRŌLLED' (-rōld'), *a.* Not enrolled. *Ash*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒSLĀVED' (ūn-ēn-slāvd'), *a.* Not enslaved or reduced to bondage; free. *Addison*.
 † ŪN-ĒN-ĒTĀN'GLE, *v. a.* To disentangle. *Donne*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒTĀN'GLED, *p. a.* Not entangled.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒTĒRED (ūn-ēn-tērd), *a.* Not entered. *Udal*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒTĒR-PRĒS-ING, *a.* Not enterprising.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒTĒR-PRĒS-ING-LY, *ad.* In an unenterprising manner; not adventurously. *Clarke*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒTĒR-TĀN'ING, *a.* Not entertaining; not engaging; uninteresting. *Knox*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒTĒR-TĀN'ING-NĒSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being unentertaining. *Gray*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒTHRĀLLED' (ūn-ēn-thīwld'), *a.* Not enthralled; unenslaved. *Milton*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒTŌMBED' (ūn-ēn-tōmd'), *a.* Not entombed; unburied; uninterred. *Dryden*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒTŌ-MŌ-LŌG'Ī-CAL, *a.* Not entomological; not pertaining to entomology. *Kirby*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒMĒR-ĒT-ĒD, *a.* Not enumerated.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒVĒ-Ē-BLE, *a.* Not enviable. *Byron*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒVĒED (ūn-ēn-vīd), *a.* Not envied. *Pope*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒVĒ-ŌUS, *a.* Not envious. *Cowley*.
 ŪN-ĒN-ĒVY-ING, *a.* Not envying. *Wilson*.
 ŪN-ĒP'Ē-LŌGUED (ūn-ēp'ē-lōgd), *a.* Not accompanied by an epilogue. *Goldsmith*.
 ŪN-ĒPĒS'ŌQ-PĀL, *a.* Not episcopal. *Ed. Rev.*
 ŪN-ĒP'Ē-TĀPHED (-tāft), *a.* With no epitaph. *Cl.*
 ŪN-ĒQUĀ-BLE (ūn-ē'kwā-bl), *a.* Not equal; uneven; diverse; inequable. *Boyle*.
 ŪN-ĒQUAL (ūn-ē'kwāl), *a.* [L. *inequalis*.]
 1. Not equal; not even; not of uniform size or dimensions. "Unequal numbers." *Dryden*.
 2. Not equal in genius, talents, acquirements, strength, &c.; inferior. *Arbutnot*.
 3. Not alike in age or in station; being unlike; not possessing equal advantages.
Conditions of unequal peace. Denham.
 4. Disproportioned; ill-matched.
Unequal work we find
Against unequal arms to fight in pain. Milton.
 5. Not regular; not uniform; not equitable.
So strong, yet so unequal pulses beat. Dryden.
 6. Not sufficient; inadequate; not enough.
 7. † Unjust; inequitable; unfair. *Shak.*
Is not my way equal? are not your ways unequal? Ezek. xviii. 25.
 8. (Bot.) Noting parts of certain plants, as the leaves of *Begonia*, the two sides of which are not symmetrical; inequilateral. *Lindley*.
Unequal sided, (Bot.) unequal; inequilateral. Lindley.
 ŪN-ĒQUAL-Ē-BLE, *a.* Not to be equalled. *Boyle*.
 ŪN-ĒQUALLED (ē'kwāld), *a.* Not equalled. *Cook*.
 ŪN-ĒQUAL-LY, *ad.* In an unequal manner or degree; not equally. *Locke*.
Unequally pinnate, (Bot.) pinnate with an odd number of leaflets. Gray.
 ŪN-ĒQUAL-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being unequal; inequality. *Bp. Taylor*.
 ŪN-ĒQUĒPPED' (ūn-ē-kwīpt'), *a.* Not equipped.
 † ŪN-ĒQ'ŪĒ-TĀ-BLE (ūn-ēk'wē-tā-bl), *a.* Not equitable; inequitable. *Tucker*.
 † ŪN-ĒQ'ŪĒ-TĀ-BLY (ūn-ēk'wē-tā-blē), *ad.* Not equitably; inequitably. *Abp. Secker*.
 † ŪN-ĒQ'ŪĒ-TY, *n.* Iniquity. *Wickliffe*.
 ŪN-ĒQUĒV'Q-CĀL (ūn-ē-kwīv'q-kāl), *a.* Not unequivocal, ambiguous, or doubtful. *Cogan*.
 ŪN-ĒQUĒV'Q-CĀL-LY, *ad.* Without doubt; plainly; not ambiguously. *Paley*.

ŪN-Ē-QUIV'O-CAL-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being unequivocal. *Godwin.*
 ŪN-Ē-RĀD'I-CA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be eradicated or exterminated; ineradicable. *Byron.*
 ŪN-Ē-RĀD'I-CĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not eradicated. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-Ē-RĀSED' (-rās'), *a.* Not erased. *Ash.*
 † ŪN-ĒRR'Ā-BLE, *a.* Infallible. *Sheldon.*
 † ŪN-ĒRR'Ā-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Incapacity of error; infallibility. *Decay of Ch. Piety.*
 ŪN-ĒRR'ING, *a.* 1. Committing no mistake or error; not erring. "Unerring judgment." *Rowe.*
 2. Incapable of failure; certain; sure; exact; accurate. "Unerring aim." *Cowper.*
 ŪN-ĒRR'ING-LY, *ad.* Without error. *Locke.*
 ŪN-ĒS-CHEW'Ā-BLE (ūn-ēs-čh'ā-bl), *a.* That cannot be eschewed, shunned, or avoided. *Carew.*
 ŪN-ĒS-CŪTCH'EQONED (-kūch'und), *a.* Having no escutcheon or armorial ensign. *Wordsworth.*
 ŪN-ĒS-PĪED' (ūn-ēs-spīd') *a.* Not espied. *Hooker.*
 ŪN-ĒS-SĀYED' (-ēs-sād'), *a.* Not essayed. *Boyle.*
 ŪN-ĒS-SĒN'TIAL (ūn-ēs-sēn'shal), *a.* 1. Not essential, not of great importance; not necessary; not constituting the essence. *Addison.*
 2. Void of real being. *Milton.*
 ŪN-ĒS-SĒN'TIAL, *n.* A part or something that is not essential. *Smart.*
 ŪN-ĒS-SĒN'TIAL-LY, *ad.* Not essentially.
 † ŪN-ĒS-TĀB'LISH, *v.* *a.* To deprive of, or remove from, establishment. *Milton.*
 ŪN-ĒS-TĀB'LISHED (ūn-ēs-tāb'lish), *a.* Not established, fixed, or settled. *Browne.*
 ŪN-ĒS-TĪ-MĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not estimated. *Ash.*
 ŪN-ĒŪ-CHĀ-RĪS'TI-CĀL, *a.* Not eucharistical.
 ŪN-Ē-VĀD'Ā-BLE, *a.* That cannot be evaded.
 ŪN-Ē-VAN-GĒL'I-CĀL, *a.* Not according to the evangelists; not evangelical. *Milton.*
 ŪN-Ē-VĀN'GĒL-ĪZED (ūn-ē-vān'gel-īzd), *a.* Not evangelized. *Ash.*
 ŪN-Ē-VĀP'Ō-RĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not evaporated; not dissipated. *Coleridge.*
 ŪN-Ē-VĒN (ūn-ē'vn), *a.* 1. Not even; no: level or smooth. "These rough, uneven ways." *Shak.*
 2. Not equal; not of the same length.
 Hebrew verse consists of uneven feet. *Peacham.*
 3. Not uniform; not calm; not equitable; ruffled; as, "An uneven disposition."
 Uneven number, an odd number; a number not divisible by two without a remainder.
 ŪN-Ē-VĒN-LY (ūn-ē'vn-lē), *ad.* In an uneven manner; with unevenness. *Smart.*
 ŪN-Ē-VĒN-NĒSS (ūn-ē'vn-nēs), *n.* 1. The quality or the state of being uneven; inequality of surface. "Unevenness of the roads." *Ray.*
 2. † Turbulence; changeable state. *Hale.*
 ŪN-Ē-VĒNT'FŪL, *a.* Not eventful. *Southey.*
 † ŪN-ĒV'I-TĀ-BLE, *a.* Inevitable. *Sidney.*
 † ŪN-ĒV'I-TĀT-ĒD, *a.* Unavoided. *Sandys.*
 ŪN-Ē-VŌLVED', *a.* Not evolved. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀCT', *a.* Not exact; inexact. [R.] *Todd.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀCT'ĒD, *a.* Not exacted. *Dryden.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀG'ĒR-ĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not exaggerated.
 ŪN-Ē-ĀG'ĒR-ĀT-ING, *a.* Not exaggerating.
 ŪN-Ē-ĀLT'ĒD, *a.* Not exalted. *Young.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀM'I-Ō-BLE, *a.* That cannot be examined or investigated. *Milton.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀM'INED (ūn-ēg-zām'ind), *a.* Not examined; not investigated. *Shak.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀM'IN-ING, *a.* Not examining. *Smart.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀM'PLED (ūn-ēg-zām'pld), *a.* Not preceded by any example; unprecedented. *Milton.*
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-VĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not excavated. *Ash.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀLLED' (ūn-ēk-sāld'), *a.* Not excelled; not surpassed or outstripped. *Cowper.*

ŪN-Ē-ĀPT'ĒD, *a.* Not excepted. *Ash.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀPT'ION-Ā-BLE, *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; good; faultless.
 ŪN-Ē-ĀPT'ION-Ā-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being unexceptionable. *More.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀPT'ION-Ā-BLY, *ad.* So as to be not liable to objection. *South.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀPT'IVE, *a.* Not exceptive; admitting no exception. *N. Brit. Rev.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀNGED' (ūn-ēk-čānjd'), *a.* Not exchanged; not bartered. *Burke.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀSED' (ūn-ēk-sīzd'), *a.* Not subject to the payment of excise. *Brown.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not excited. *Qu. Rev.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀLUD'ĒD, *a.* Not excluded. *Wordsworth.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀLUSIVE, *a.* Not exclusive. *Ed. Rev.*
 † ŪN-Ē-ĀG'Ē-I-TĀ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be imagined or found out. *Raleigh.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀM-MŪ-NI-CĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not excommunicated, or expelled from communion. *Ash.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀL'PĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not exculpated. *Ash.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀL'Ā-BLE, *a.* Inexcusable. [R.] *Hayward.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀL'Ā-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being inexcusable; inexcusableness. [R.] *Hammond.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀSED' (ūn-ēk-kāzd'), *a.* Not excused.
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not executed; not done, effected, or fulfilled; unperformed. *Burke.*
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-PLĀ-RY (ūn-ēgz'), *a.* Not exemplary.
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-PLI-FIED (ūn-ēgz-ēm'plē-fīd), *a.* Not exemplified, or illustrated by example. *South.*
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀPT', *a.* Not exempt. *Milton.*
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀSED (-ēks'er-sīzd), *a.* Not exercised; not practised or trained. *Dryden.*
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not exerted. *Brown.*
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀLED' (ūn-ēks-hāld'), *a.* Not exhaled.
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀST'ĒD, *a.* Not exhausted. *Byron.*
 † ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀST'Ē-BLE, *a.* Inexhaustible. *Hale.*
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not exhibited. *Ash.*
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not exhilarated. *Ash.*
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not existing. *Browne.*
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not existing. *Dwight.*
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀSED (ūn-ēks'or-sīzd), *a.* Not exercised; not expelled by exorcism. *Smart.*
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀD'ĒD, *a.* Not expanded. *Blackmore.*
 † ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀT'ĒD, *n.* Want of expectation or of previous consideration. *Bp. Hall.*
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not expected; unthought of; sudden. "O, unexpected stroke!" *Milton.*
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀT'ĒD-LY, *ad.* In an unexpected manner; suddenly. *Dryden.*
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀT'ĒD-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being unexpected or unlooked for. *Watts.*
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀT'ĒD-ING, *a.* Not expectorating.
 † ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Inexpedient. *Milton.*
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀT'ĒD (-ēks-pēld'), *a.* Not expelled.
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not expended. *Ash.*
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not expensive. *Milton.*
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀT'ĒD, *n.* Inexperience. [R.] *Milton.*
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀT'ĒD (ūn-ēks-pē'renst), *a.* Not having knowledge or skill acquired by trial or practice; not practised; inexperienced. *Burke.*
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* That cannot be experimented upon; not experimental. *Ed. Rev.*
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not experimented.
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Wanting skill; inexpert. "An unexpert and injudicious person." *Bp. Hall.*
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀT'ĒD (ūn-ēks-pērd'), *a.* Not expired; not ended or finished. *Hackluyt.*
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not capable of being explained; inexplicable. *Swift.*
 ŪN-Ē-Ā-ĀT'ĒD (-ēks-plānd'), *a.* Not explained.

ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not explicit; inexplicit. *Ash.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* That cannot be explored, examined, or searched. [R.] *N. Brit. Rev.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD (ūn-ēks-plōrd'), *a.* Not explored. "To regions unexplored." *Dryden.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not explosive. *Congreve.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not exported. *Ash.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD (ūn-ēks-pōzd'), *a.* Not exposed.
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not expounded. *Horsley.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD (-ēks-prēst'), *a.* Not expressed.
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Inexpressible. "The unexpressible image of God." [R.] *Milton.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *ad.* Inexpressibly. *Bp. Hall.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* 1. Not having the power of expressing; not expressive; inexpressive.
 2. † Not to be expressed; inexpressible.
 The fair, the chaste, and unexpressive she. *Shak.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD-LY, *ad.* In an inexpressive manner; inexpressively. *Allen.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not to be beaten, overpowered, or conquered. [R.] *Sandys.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD (-ēk-pūnjd'), *a.* Not expunged.
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not extended. *Congreve.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not extenuated. *Shak.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not exterminated.
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not extinct. *Beau. & Fl.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Inextinguishable. *Milton.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *ad.* So as not to be extinguished or quenched. *Johnson.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD (ūn-ēks-tīng'gwīst), *a.* [L. *inextinctus*.] Not extinguished; burning. "Unextinguished fires." *Rowe.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not extirpated. *Horsley.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not extorted. *Swift.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not extracted. *Clarke.*
 † ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Inextricable. *More.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not extricated. *Ash.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD (ūn-ēd'), *a.* Not eyed; not viewed or observed; unseen or unwatched. *Beau. & Fl.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* That cannot fade. *Bp. Hall.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not faded. *Dryden.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not fading; not liable to fade or wither. "The unfading rose of Eden." *Pope.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD-LY, *ad.* Without fading. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being unfading, or not liable to fade. *Polwhele.*
 † ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* That cannot fail; infallible. *Bp. Hall.*
 † ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being infallible; infallibility. *Bp. Hall.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not failing; certain; constant. *Syn. — See CERTAIN.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD-LY, *ad.* Without fail. *Josh. iii. 10.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being unfailing. *Bp. Hall.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not fainting. *Sandys.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not fair; not honest; dishonest; unjust; dishonorable; partial.
 You come like an unfair merchant to charge me with being in your debt. *Swift.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *ad.* Not fairly; unjustly. *Parneil.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *n.* The state of being unfair; want of fairness; injustice. *Bentley.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not faithful; faithless; treacherous; perfidious; dishonest; false. *Syn. — See FAITHLESS.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD-LY, *ad.* Without faith; treacherously; perfidiously; faithlessly. *Bacon.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being unfaithful; want of faithfulness. *Boyle.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD, *a.* 1. Not falcated; not hooked.
 2. Not curtailed. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-Ē-ĀT'ĒD (ūn-ēd'ln), *a.* Not fallen. *Glanvill.*

† UN-FĀL'LI-BLE, *a.* Infallible. *Shak.*
 UN-FĀL'LOWED (ūn-fāl'lōd), *a.* Not fallowed. "The unfallowed glebe." *Phillips.*
 UN-FĀL'TER-ING, *a.* Not faltering; unfailing.
 UN-FĀL'TER-ING-LY, *ad.* Without faltering.
 † UN-FĀMED' (ūn-fāmd'), *a.* Not renowned. *Shak.*
 UN-FĀ-MĪL'IAR (ūn-fā-mīl'yar), *a.* Not familiar; not accustomed; unusual; uncommon. *Warton.*
 UN-FĀ-MĪL-I-ĀR'I-TY (ūn-fā-mīl-yē-ā'r-ē-te), *n.* Want of familiarity. *Johnson.*
 UN-FĀ-MĪL'IAR-LY, *ad.* In a manner not familiar.
 † UN-FĀ'MOUS, *a.* Not famous. *Chaucer.*
 UN-FĀN'CIED (ūn-fān'sid), *a.* Not fancied. *Kelly.*
 UN-FĀNNED' (-fānd'), *a.* Not fanned. *Goldsmith.*
 UN-FĀS'CI-NĀT-ED, *a.* Not fascinated. *Clarke.*
 UN-FĀSH'ION-A-BLE (ūn-fāsh'ion-ā-bl), *a.* Not fashionable; not according to fashion. *Locke.*
 UN-FĀSH'ION-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being unfashionable; deviation from fashion.
 UN-FĀSH'ION-A-BLY, *ad.* Not fashionably; not according to the fashion. *Shak.*
 UN-FĀSH'IONED (-fāsh'iond), *a.* Not fashioned. A lifeless lump, unfashioned and unformed. *Dryden.*
 UN-FĀST', *a.* Not fast; not secure. *Johnson.*
 UN-FĀS'TEN (ūn-fās'tēn), *v. a.* [*i.* UNFASTENED; *pp.* UNFASTENING, UNFASTENED.] To remove or loose the fastening of; to unbend; to loose; to unfix, to untie; to unlace; to unclasp. *Milton.*
 UN-FĀS'TENED (ūn-fās'tēnd), *p. a.* Not fastened.
 UN-FĀST'ING, *a.* Not fasting. *Museum.*
 UN-FĀ'THERED (-thērd), *a.* Fatherless. *Shak.*
 UN-FĀ'THER-LY, *a.* Not fatherly. *Cowper.*
 UN-FĀTH'OM-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be fathomed or sounded; not fathomable. *Byron.*
 UN-FĀTH'OM-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being unfathomable. *Norris.*
 UN-FĀTH'OM-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be fathomed. "Unfathomably deep." *Thomson.*
 UN-FĀTH'OMED (-fāth'omd), *a.* Not fathomed. Into the gulf of my unfathomed thought. *Byron.*
 UN-FĀ-TIGUED' (ūn-fā-tēgd'), *a.* Not fatigued.
 UN-FĀULT'Y, *a.* Not faulty; innocent. *Udal.*
 UN-FĀ'VOR-A-BLE, *a.* Not favorable; adverse; contrary; obstructive; injurious.
 UN-FĀ'VOR-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being unfavorable. *A. Smith.*
 UN-FĀ'VOR-A-BLY, *ad.* In an unfavorable manner; not favorably; unkindly. *Secker.*
 UN-FĀ'VORED (ūn-fā'vōrd), *a.* Not favored. *Ash.*
 † UN-FĒAR', *a.* Without fear; not afraid. *Fairfax.*
 UN-FĒARED' (ūn-fērd'), *a.* 1. † Not affrighted; not terrified; intrepid. *Fairfax.*
 2. Not feared; not dreaded. *Beau. & Fl.*
 UN-FĒAR'FUL, *a.* Not fearful; not afraid. *Udal.*
 UN-FĒAR'ING, *a.* Not fearing. *Montgomery.*
 UN-FĒAR'ING-LY, *ad.* Without fear. *Clarke.*
 UN-FĒAS'Y-BLE (ūn-fēz'ē-bl), *a.* Not feasible; impracticable; infeasible. *South.*
 UN-FĒATH'ERED (ūn-fēth'ērd), *a.* Not having feathers or plumage. *Dryden.*
 † UN-FĒAT'LY, *ad.* Not fealty. *Udal.*
 UN-FĒAT'URED (ūn-fēst'yurd), *a.* Not having features, or regularity of features. *Dryden.*
 † UN-FĒAT'Y, *a.* Unskilful. *Sidney.*
 UN-FĒD', *a.* Not supplied with food; destitute.
 UN-FĒED', *a.* Not feed; having received no fee. "The breath of an unfeed lawyer." *Shak.*
 UN-FĒEL'ING, *a.* 1. Not having feelings or sensibility; insensible; torpid; numb. *Shak.*
 2. Not having kind feelings; not having compassion or sympathy; cruel; hard-hearted; hard. *Syn.*— See HARD.

UN-FĒEL'ING-LY, *ad.* Without feeling or sensibility; cruelly. *Sterne.*
 UN-FĒEL'ING-NĒSS, *n.* Want of feeling; insensibility. [*R.*] *Dr. Warton.*
 UN-FĒIGNED' (ūn-fānd'), *a.* Not feigned; not hypocritical; undisguised; real; sincere. *Hooker.*
 UN-FĒIGN'ED-LY (ūn-fān'ed-lē), *ad.* In an unfeigned manner; really; truly; sincerely.
 He pardoneth all them that truly repent and unfeignedly believe his holy gospel. *Common Prayer.*
 UN-FĒIGN'ED-NĒSS (ūn-fān'ed-nēs), *n.* The state of being unfeigned; sincerity. *Leighton.*
 UN-FĒIGN'ING (-fān'-), *a.* Not feigning. *Cowper.*
 UN-FĒ-LĪQ'IT-TĀT-ING, *a.* Not producing felicity.
 UN-FĒL'LOWED (ūn-fēl'lōd), *a.* Not having a companion or mate; unmatched. *Shak.*
 UN-FĒLT', *a.* Not felt; not perceived. *Shak.*
 UN-FĒM'I-NINE, *a.* Not feminine. *Clarke.*
 UN-FĒNCE', *v. a.* [*i.* UNFENCED; *pp.* UNFENCING, UNFENCED.] To strip of fence; to remove a fence from. *Holinshead.*
 UN-FĒNCED' (ūn-fēnst'), *a.* Not fenced. *Cowper.*
 UN-FĒR-MĒNT'ED, *a.* Not fermented. *Arbutnot.*
 UN-FĒR'TILE (ūn-fēr'til), *a.* Not fertile; infertile; not fruitful; sterile. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*
 UN-FĒR'TILE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being unfertile; infertility; barrenness. *Johnson.*
 UN-FĒR'TIL-IZED (-īzd), *a.* Not fertilized. *Ash.*
 † UN-FĒS'TI-VAL', *a.* Not according to the rule of religious feasts or festivals. *Holland.*
 UN-FĒT'TER, *v. a.* [*i.* UNFETTERED; *pp.* UNFETTERING, UNFETTERED.] To loose from fetters; to remove bonds or restraints from. *Chaucer.*
 UN-FĒT'TERED, *p. a.* Not fettered. *Qu. Rev.*
 UN-FĒU'DAL-IZE, *v. a.* [*i.* UNPRUDALIZED; *pp.* UNPRUDALIZING, UNPRUDALIZED.] To free from feudal restraint. [*R.*] *Ec. Rev.*
 UN-FĒG'URED (ūn-fēg'yurd), *a.* 1. Without form or portraiture of bodies; not figured. *Wotton.*
 2. Devoid of figures of speech. *Blair.*
 UN-FĒLED' (ūn-fīld'), *a.* 1. Not filed, or smoothed; not polished, as with a file. *Donne.*
 2. † Not polluted or corrupted; not contaminated. "By faith unfiled." *Surrey.*
 UN-FĒL'IAL (ūn-fīl'yal), *a.* Not filial; not becoming a child; undutiful. *Cowper.*
 UN-FĒL'IAL-LY, *ad.* Without filial regard.
 UN-FĒLLED' (ūn-fīld'), *a.* Not filled. *Browne.*
 UN-FĒLMED' (-fīlmd'), *a.* Not covered with a film.
 UN-FĒN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be finished, concluded, or completed. *Jarvis.*
 UN-FĒN'ISHED (ūn-fīn'isht), *a.* Not finished; not completed; incomplete; unaccomplished.
 UN-FĒN'ISH-ING, *n.* The state of being unfinished or incomplete; incompletion. *Milton.*
 UN-FĒRED' (ūn-fīrd'), *a.* Not fired. *Cowper.*
 UN-FĒRM', *a.* Not firm; infirm; feeble. *Shak.*
 UN-FĒRM'NESS, *n.* The state of being unfirm; want of firmness; instability; infirmity. *Smart.*
 UN-FĒT', *a.* Not fit; unsuitable; inappropriate. *Syn.*— See INCAPABLE.
 UN-FĒT', *v. a.* [*i.* UNFITTED; *pp.* UNFITTING, UNFITTED.] To make unfit; to disqualify.
 The peculiarity of structure by which an organ is made to answer one purpose, necessarily unfit it for some other purpose. *Paley.*
 UN-FĒT'LY, *ad.* Not fitly, not suitably. *Bp. Hall.*
 UN-FĒT'NESS, *n.* Want of fitness. *Hooker.*
 UN-FĒT'TING, *a.* Not fitting; not proper; unfit.
 UN-FĒX', *v. a.* [*i.* UNFIXED; *pp.* UNFIXING, UNFIXED.]
 1. To remove the fastening or bond from; to loosen; to make less fast; to take off.
 Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
 Unto his earth-bound root? *Shak.*
 2. To make liquid or fluid. [*R.*]
 Nor can the rising sun
 Unto her frosts and teach them how to run. *Dryden.*

UN-FĒXED' (-fīkst'), *a.* Not fixed. *Bp. Taylor.*
 UN-FĒX'ED-NĒSS, *n.* Want of fixedness. *Barrow.*
 UN-FLĀG'ING, *a.* Not flagging; not drooping. "Unflagging vigor of expression." *South.*
 † UN-FLĀMED' (-fāmd), *a.* Not flamed. *Beau. & Fl.*
 UN-FLĀNKED' (ūn-flānk't), *a.* Not flanked; not defended on the flank. *Brande.*
 UN-FLĀT'TERED (ūn-flāt'terd), *a.* Not flattered. Time . . . brings us to unflattered age. *Habington.*
 UN-FLĀT'TER-ING, *a.* Not flattering; that does not flatter; frank. *Sherburne.*
 UN-FLĀT'TER-ING-LY, *ad.* Without flattery.
 UN-FLĀ'VORED, *a.* Not flavored. *Clarke.*
 UN-FLĀWED' (ūn-flāwd'), *a.* Not flawed. *Clarke.*
 UN-FLĒG'ED' (ūn-flējd'), *a.* Not fledged; not feathered. — untried; inexperienced. *Cowper.*
 UN-FLĒSHED' (ūn-flēsh't), *a.* Not fleshed; not inured to flesh or blood, or to deeds of blood. "Unfleshed hound." *Dryden.*
 † UN-FLĒX'Y-BLE, *a.* Inflexible. *Milton.*
 UN-FLĒNCH'ING, *a.* Not flinching; resolute.
 UN-FLĒT'TING, *a.* Not fitting. *Clarke.*
 UN-FLOW'ER-ING, *a.* Not producing flowers.
 UN-FLŪCT'U-AT-ING, *a.* Not fluctuating. *Black.*
 UN-FŌILED' (ūn-fōild'), *a.* Not foiled. *Temple.*
 UN-FŌLD', *v. a.* [*i.* UNFOLDED; *pp.* UNFOLDING, UNFOLDED.]
 1. To open the folds of; to expand; to open. "Unfold her crystal doors." *Milton.*
 2. To disclose; to reveal; to interpret; to tell; to make known; to declare; to divulge. Things of deep sense we may in prose unfold. *Waller.*
 3. To display; to set to view; to illustrate. To examine and unfold the works of God. *Burnet.*
 4. To release; to dismiss from a fold. *Shak.*
 UN-FŌLD'ER, *n.* One who unfolds. *Theobald.*
 UN-FŌLD'ER-ESS, *n.* She who unfolds. [*R.*] The unfoldress of treachery. *Holinshead.*
 UN-FŌLD'ING, *a.* That unfolds. [*R.*] *Clarke.*
 UN-FŌLD'ING, *n.* The act of one who unfolds, or that which is unfolded. *Crabbe.*
 UN-FŌL'LOWED (ūn-fōl'lōd), *a.* Not followed.
 UN-FŌL', *v. a.* To restore from the state or condition of a fool, or from folly. *Shak.*
 UN-FŌR-BĒAR'ING, *a.* Not forbearing. *Smith.*
 UN-FŌR-BĒD', *a.* Unforbidden. *Milton.*
 UN-FŌR-BĒD'DEN (ūn-fōr-bīd'dn), *a.* Not forbidden; not prohibited. *Norris.*
 † UN-FŌR-BĒD'DEN-NĒSS (ūn-fōr-bīd'dn-nēs), *n.* The state of being unforbidden. *Boyle.*
 UN-FŌRCE'D' (ūn-fōrst'), *a.* 1. Not forced; not compelled; not constrained; willing. *Dryden.*
 2. Not impelled; not urged; free. *Donne.*
 3. Not feigned; natural. *Hayward.*
 4. Not violent; easy; ready; voluntary. An easy and unforced assent. *Denham.*
 UN-FŌRCE'D-LY, *ad.* Without force. *Sandys.*
 UN-FŌR'CI-BLE, *a.* Not forcible; wanting or destitute of force or strength; feeble. *Hooker.*
 UN-FŌRD'A-BLE, *a.* Not fordable. *White.*
 UN-FŌRD'ED, *a.* Not forded. *Dryden.*
 UN-FŌRE-BŌD'ING, *a.* Not foreboding. *Pope.*
 UN-FŌRE-KNŌW'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be foreknown. [*R.*] *Cudworth.*
 UN-FŌRE-KNŌWN' (ūn-fōr-nōn'), *a.* Not previously known; not foreknown. [*R.*] *Milton.*
 UN-FŌRE-SĒE'A-BLE, *a.* Not possible to be foreseen. "Unforeseeable ways." *South.*
 UN-FŌRE-SĒE'ING, *a.* Not foreseeing. *Daniel.*
 UN-FŌRE-SĒEN', *a.* Not foreseen. *Dryden.*
 UN-FŌRE-SHŌRT'ENED (ūn-fōr-shōrt'nd), *a.* Not foreshortened. *Godwin.*

ǪN-FÖR'SKINNED (ün-för'skind), *a.* Without the foreskin or prepuce; circumcised. *Milton.*
 ǪN-FÖR'THOUGHT (ün-för'thawt), *a.* Not thought or considered before. [R.] *Daniel.*
 ǪN-FÖR-TÖLD', *a.* Not foretold. *Ec. Rev.*
 ǪN-FÖR-WARNED' (ün-för-wärnd'), *a.* Not forewarned; not cautioned. *Milton.*
 ǪN-FÖR'FEIT-ED (ün-för'fit-əd), *a.* Not forfeited.
 ǪN-FÖR'GED' (ün-för'gəd), *a.* Not forged. *Ash.*
 ǪN-FÖR-SÉT'FÜL, *a.* Not forgetful. *Wilson.*
 ǪN-FÖR-SIV'EN (ün-för-siv'vn), *a.* Not forgiven.
 ǪN-FÖR-SIV'ING, *a.* Not forgiving. *Rowe.*
 ǪN-FÖR-GÖT', *a.* Not forgot; unforgotten.
 ǪN-FÖR-GÖT'TEN (ün-för-göt'tn), *a.* Not forgotten; remembered; recollected.
 Clime of the unforgotten brave! Byron.
 ǪN-FÖRM', *v. a.* To unmake; to destroy. *Clarke.*
 ǪN-FÖR'MAL, *a.* Not formal; informal. *Ash.*
 ǪN-FÖR'MED' (-förm'd'), *a.* 1. Not having been formed; not fashioned; not modelled. *Daniel.*
 2. (*Astron.*) Noting stars not included in any constellation; informed. *Hutton.*
 ǪN-FÖR-SÄ'KEN (ün-för-sä'kn), *a.* Not forsaken.
 ǪN-FÖR'TI-FIED (ün-för'ti-fid), *a.* Not fortified.
 ǪN-FÖRT'U-NATE (ün-för'tu-nat), *a.* Not fortunate; not prosperous; unsuccessful; unhappy; unlucky; calamitous; distressed. *Bacon.*
 Syn.—See UNHAPPY.
 ǪN-FÖRT'U-NATE-LY, *ad.* In an unfortunate manner; unhappily. *Dryden.*
 ǪN-FÖRT'U-NATE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being unfortunate; ill luck; misfortune. *Sidney.*
 ǪN-FÖS-SI-LIF'ER-OÜS, *a.* Not fossiliferous; not having fossils. *Thomson.*
 ǪN-FÖS-SIL-IZED, *a.* Not fossilized. *Qu. Rev.*
 ǪN-FÖS'TERED (-tərd), *a.* Not fostered. *Smart.*
 ǪN-FOUGHT' (ün-fawt'), *a.* Not fought. *Knolles.*
 ǪN-FÖULED' (-föld'), *a.* Not fouled; unpolluted; not soiled; pure. "Light unfouled." *More.*
 ǪN-FÖUND', *a.* Not found or met with. *Dryden.*
 ǪN-FÖUND'ED, *a.* 1. Not founded; not built.
 2. Without foundation; baseless; false.
 ǪN-FÖUND'ED-LY, *ad.* Without foundation or authority; falsely. *Clarke.*
 ǪN-FRÄ'GRANT, *a.* Not fragrant. *Clarke.*
 † ǪN-FRÄ'MA-BLE, *a.* Not to be framed. *Hooker.*
 † ǪN-FRÄ'MA-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being unframable; untractableness. *Sanderson.*
 ǪN-FRÄME', *v. a.* To destroy the frame or construction of. *South.*
 ǪN-FRÄMED' (ün-främd'), *a.* Not framed.
 ǪN-FRÄN'CHISED (ün-frän'chizd), *a.* Not franchised; deprived of the right of franchise. *Ash.*
 ǪN-FRÄN'QI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be broken; not frangible. *Bp. Taylor.*
 ǪN-FRÄNKED' (ün-frängkt'), *a.* Not franked; not exempt from postage. *Ash.*
 ǪN-FRÄ-TËR'NAL, *a.* Not fraternal. *Clarke.*
 ǪN-FRÄ-TËR'NAL-LY, *ad.* In an unbrotherly manner; not fraternally. *Clarke.*
 ǪN-FRÄUGHT' (ün-frawt'), *a.* Not freighted; not laden; not freighted. *Fletcher.*
 ǪN-FRËED', *a.* Not freed or liberated. *Pope.*
 ǪN-FREIGHT'ED (-frä'təd), *a.* Not freighted. *Ash.*
 ǪN-FRË'QUËN-OY, *n.* Infrequency. [R.] *Hill.*
 ǪN-FRË'QUËNT, *a.* Infrequent. *Browne.*
 † ǪN-FRË'QUËNT', *v. a.* To cease to frequent; to leave; to quit; to forsake. *J. Phillips.*
 ǪN-FRË'QUËNT'ED, *a.* Not frequented. *Rowe.*
 ǪN-FRË'QUËNT-LY, *ad.* Infrequently. *Browne.*
 ǪN-FRËT'TED, *a.* Not fretted. *Holinshead.*

ǪN-FRË'A-BLE, *a.* Not easily crumbled. *Paley.*
 † ǪN-FRËND', *n.* One not a friend. *Lodge.*
 ǪN-FRËND'ED (-frënd'əd), *a.* Friendless. *Shak.*
 ǪN-FRËND'LI-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being unfriendly; want of kindness or favor. *Leighton.*
 ǪN-FRËND'LY (ün-frënd'lē), *a.* Not friendly; unkind; not benevolent; hostile. *Rogers.*
 ǪN-FRËND'LY, *ad.* Not as a friend. *Wollaston.*
 † ǪN-FRËND'SHIP, *n.* Unfriendliness. *Udal.*
 ǪN-FRËIGHT'ED, *a.* Not frightened. *B. Jonson.*
 ǪN-FRËINGED' (ün-frimjd'), *a.* Not fringed. *Ash.*
 ǪN-FRÖCK', *v. a.* [*i.* UNFROCKED; *pp.* UNFROCKING, UNFROCKED.] To divest of a frock; to disrobe; to uncover. *Milton.*
 † ǪN-FRÖZE', *a.* Unfrozen. *Philips.*
 ǪN-FRÖZEN (ün-fris'zn), *a.* Not frozen. *Fletcher.*
 ǪN-FRÖ'GAL, *a.* Not frugal; wasteful. *Parkes.*
 ǪN-FRÜIT'FÜL (früt'fä), *a.* 1. Not fruitful; not fructiferous; unproductive; not prolific; barren. *Wall.*
 2. Not productive of good works.
 That ye shall neither be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. 2 Pet. i. 8.
 ǪN-FRÜIT'FÜL-LY, *ad.* In an unfruitful manner; unproductively. *B. Jonson.*
 ǪN-FRÜIT'FÜL-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being unfruitful; barrenness; sterility. *Bp. Hall.*
 † ǪN-FRÜIT'OÜS, *a.* Unfruitful. *Wickliffe.*
 ǪN-FRÜS'TRA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be frustrated, foiled, or balked. [R.] *Edwards.*
 ǪN-FÜL-FILLED' (ün-fül-fild'), *a.* Not fulfilled; not completed; not finished. *Milton.*
 ǪN-FÜMED' (ün-fümd'), *a.* Not fumed or fumigated; not impregnated. *Milton.*
 ǪN-FÜND'ED, *a.* Not funded. *A. Smith.*
 ǪN-FÜRL', *v. a.* [*i.* UNFURLED; *pp.* UNFURLING, UNFURLED.] To spread out; to expand; to unfold; to open. "Sails unfurled." *Prior.*
 Unfurled the streaming red cross. Milton.
 ǪN-FÜR'NISH, *v. a.* To deprive; to strip; to divest:—to leave naked. *Shak.*
 ǪN-FÜR'NISHED (ün-für'nisht), *a.* Not furnished; without furniture; unsupplied; empty. *Swift.*
 Syn.—See EMPTY.
 ǪN-FÜR'RÖWED (ün-für'rsd), *a.* Not furrowed; not cut or cleft into ridges. *Cowper.*
 ǪN-FÜSED' (ün-füz'd'), *a.* Not fused. *Ure.*
 ǪN-FÜ'SI-BLE, *a.* Infusible. [R.] *Ure.*
 ǪN-GÄIN', *a.* [*A. S.* *ungægne.*]
 1. † Unprofitable; ungainful. *Beau. & Fl.*
 2. Inconvenient; intractable; awkward; ungainly. [Local.] *Forby.*
 ǪN-GÄIN'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be gained. *Pierce.*
 ǪN-GÄINED' (ün-gäind'), *a.* Not gained. *Shak.*
 ǪN-GÄIN'FÜL, *a.* Not gainful. *Bp. Hall.*
 ǪN-GÄIN'FÜL-LY, *ad.* Unprofitably. *Wright.*
 ǪN-GÄIN'LI-NÉSS, *a.* The state of being ungainly; awkwardness; uncouthness. *Ware.*
 ǪN-GÄIN'LY, *a.* Clumsy; awkward; uncouth. *Tatler.*
 She was so ungainly in her behavior.
 Syn.—See AWKWARD.
 ǪN-GÄIN-SAID' (ün-gän-säid'), *a.* Not denied or gainsaid; not contradicted. *Milton.*
 ǪN-GÄL-LÄNT', *a.* Not gallant; uncourtly. *Gay.*
 ǪN-GÄLLED' (ün-gäwld'), *a.* Not galled. *Shak.*
 ǪN-GÄR'LED (ün-gär'bid), *a.* Not garbled. *Ash.*
 ǪN-GÄR'MENT, *v. a.* To remove the garments from; to undress. [R.] *Southey.*
 ǪN-GÄR'NISHED (ün-gär'nisht), *a.* Not garnished; not furnished; not adorned. *Milton.*
 ǪN-GÄR'RISONED (-gär're-snd), *a.* Without a garrison; not furnished for defence. *Maunderell.*

ǪN-GÄR'TERED (ün-gär'tərd), *a.* Being without garters; not wearing garters. *Shak.*
 ǪN-GÄTH'ERED (ün-gäth'ərd), *a.* Not gathered or collected; not picked or plucked. *Berners.*
 ǪN-GÄUGED' (ün-gäjd'), *a.* Not gauged. *Young.*
 ǪN-GÄAR' (ün-gär'), *v. a.* To unharness. *Johnson.*
 ǪN-GÄELD, *n.* (*Saxon Law.*) A person out of the protection of the law, so that if he were murdered, no geld or fine should be paid, or composition made by the murderer. *Whishaw.*
 † ǪN-GËN'ER-ÄLLED (ün-gën'er-äld), *a.* Made not general; local; particular. *Fuller.*
 ǪN-GËN'ER-ÄT-ED, *a.* Not generated. *Raleigh.*
 ǪN-GËN'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Not generative. *Shak.*
 ǪN-GËN'ER-OÜS, *a.* Not generous; illiberal;—ignoble; ignominious; base. *Waterland.*
 ǪN-GËN'ER-OÜS-LY, *ad.* In an ungenerous manner; illiberally; ignobly. *Ash.*
 ǪN-GËN'NÄL, *a.* Not genial; unnatural. *Swift.*
 † ǪN-GËN'I-TURED (ün-jën'e-tärd), *a.* Wanting genitals, or opposing generation. *Shak.*
 ǪN-GËN-TËEL', *a.* Not genteel; impolite; rude.
 ǪN-GËN-TËEL'LY, *ad.* In an ungentle manner; impolitely; uncivilly. *Ec. Rev.*
 ǪN-GËN'TLE (ün-jën'tl), *a.* Not gentle; not courteous; impolite; harsh; rude. *Denham.*
 ǪN-GËN'TLE-MÄN-LIKE, *a.* Not becoming a gentleman; ungentelemanly. *Chesterfield.*
 ǪN-GËN'TLE-MÄN-LI-NÉSS, *n.* Want of gentlemanliness; impoliteness. *Qu. Rev.*
 ǪN-GËN'TLE-MÄN-LY, *a.* Not gentlemanly; impolite; uncourteous; uncivil; rude. *Clarendon.*
 ǪN-GËN'TLE-NÉSS, *n.* Harshness; rudeness; severity; want of courtesy. *Gower.*
 ǪN-GËN'TLY, *ad.* Not gently; harshly. *Strype.*
 ǪN-GË-Q-MËT'RÄL, *a.* Not geometrical.
 ǪN-GHÖST'LY, *a.* Not ghostly; not spiritual. "Unghostly acclamations." *Udal.*
 ǪN-GËFT'ED, *a.* Not gifted; not endowed with extraordinary capacity. *Cowper.*
 ǪN-GËLD'ED, *a.* Not gilded. *Dryden.*
 ǪN-GËLT', *a.* Not gilt; ungilded. *Richardson.*
 ǪN-GËRD' (ün-gärd'), *v. a.* [*i.* UNGIRDLED or UNGIRT; *pp.* UNGIRDING, UNGIRDLED or UNGIRT.] To loose from a girdle, band, or girt. *Fabjan.*
 ǪN-GËRT' (ün-gärt'), *a.* Not girt. *Bp. Taylor.*
 ǪN-GËV'EN (ün-giv'vn), *a.* Not given. *Tucker.*
 ǪN-GËV'ING, *a.* Not giving; not bringing gifts. "The ungiving suppliant." *Dryden.*
 † ǪN-GLÄD', *a.* Not glad; unhappy. *Gower.*
 ǪN-GLÄD'DENED (-glä'd'änd), *a.* Not gladdened.
 ǪN-GLÄZED' (-gläzd'), *a.* Not glazed; wanting window-glasses, or not covered with glass. *Prior.*
 ǪN-GLÄANED' (ün-gländ'), *a.* Not gleaned. *Ash.*
 ǪN-GLÖÖMED' (ün-glömd'), *a.* Not darkened; not overshadowed or overclouded. *Green.*
 ǪN-GLÖ'RÄ-FIED (ün-glö're-fid), *a.* Not glorified; not adored or praised. *Hooker.*
 ǪN-GLÖ'RÄ-FY, *v. a.* To deprive of glory. *Watts.*
 ǪN-GLÖ'RÄ-OÜS, *a.* Inglorious. [R.] *Wickliffe.*
 † ǪN-GLÖSED', *a.* Not wheedled. *Piers Ploughman.*
 ǪN-GLÖVE' (ün-gläv'), *v. a.* To remove the glove from. "Unglove your hand." *Beau. & Fl.*
 ǪN-GLÖVED' (ün-glävd'), *a.* Not gloved. *Bacon.*
 ǪN-GLÜVE', *v. a.* [*i.* UNGLUED; *pp.* UNGLUING, UNGLUED.] To loose from glue; to free from being glued or cemented. *Bp. Hall.*
 ǪN-GLÜT'TED, *a.* Not glutted. *Lady Morgan.*
 ǪN-GÖÄD'ED, *a.* Not goaded. *Coleridge.*
 ǪN-GÖD', *v. a.* To divest of the godhead or divinity. "To ungod the Son." [R.] *Waterland.*
 † ǪN-GÖD'DED, *a.* Godless; atheistical. *Dryden.*

ÜN-GÖD'DESS, *v. a.* To deprive of divinity, as a goddess. [R.] *Murphy*
 † ÜN-GÖDE'LY, *a.* Uncivil; ungenteel. *Chaucer*
 ÜN-GÖD'LY-LY, *ad.* Impiously; wickedly. [R.]
 "It is but an ill essay of that godly fear to use that very gospel so irreverently and *ungodly*." *Gov. of the Tongue*
 ÜN-GÖD'LY-NËSS, *n.* The state of being ungodly; impiety; wickedness; godlessness. *Tillotson*
 ÜN-GÖD'LY, *a.* 1. Not godly; unrighteous; wicked; impious; godless. *Milton*
 2. Polluted by wickedness.
 Let not the hours of this *ungodly* day
 Wear out in peace. *Shak.*
 ÜN-GÖD'LY, *ad.* Ungodlily. [R.] 2 *Peter* ii. 2.
 † ÜN-GOOD', *a.* Not good; not virtuous. *Gower*
 † ÜN-GOOD'LY, *a.* Not good or goodly; unjust; not desirable. "An *ungoodly* deed." *Gower*
 ÜN-GÖRED' (ün-görd'), *a.* Not gored, or pierced with a horn; unhurt; unwounded. *Shak.*
 ÜN-GÖRGED' (ün-görjd'), *a.* Not gorged; not crammed; not glutted; unsated. *Dryden*
 ÜN-GÖS'PEL-LIKE, *a.* Not resembling the gospel. "Üng-spel-like jurisdiction." *Milton*
 ÜN-GÖT', *a.* Not got; not acquired. *Daniel*
 ÜN-GÖT'TEN (ün-göt'tn), *a.* Not gotten. *Daniel*
 ÜN-GÖV'ERN-A-BLE (ün-güv'ern-a-bl), *a.* Not governable; that cannot be ruled or restrained; unruly; refractory; licentious; wild; unbridled.
 ÜN-GÖV'ERN-A-BLE-NËSS, *n.* The state of being ungovernable. *Johnson*
 ÜN-GÖV'ERN-A-BLY, *ad.* In an ungovernable manner. "Üngovernably wild." *Goldsmith*
 ÜN-GÖV'ERNED (ün-güv'ernd), *a.* 1. Being without government; not governed.
 All good men of this *ungoverned* isle. *Shak.*
 2. Not regulated; unbridled; licentious.
 To serve *ungoverned* appetite. *Milton*
 ÜN-GÖW'N', *v. a.* To divest of a gown. *Clarke*
 ÜN-GÖW'NED' (ün-göw'nd'), *a.* Deprived or divested of a gown; not wearing a gown. *Craig*
 ÜN-GRÁCED' (-grást'), *a.* Not graced. *Drayton*
 ÜN-GRÁCE'FUL, *a.* Not graceful; without grace; wanting elegance; stiff; awkward. *Locke*
 Without the first good sense learning is but an in-
 drance, and without a little grace is but a *graceless*. *Aldison*
 ÜN-GRÁCE'FUL-LY, *ad.* In an ungraceful manner; not gracefully. *Spectator*
 ÜN-GRÁCE'FUL-NËSS, *n.* State or quality of being ungraceful; inelegance; awkwardness.
 The *ungracefulness* of constraint and affectation. *Locke*
 ÜN-GRÁ'CIOUS (ün-grás'hijs), *a.* 1. Wicked; odious; hateful. *Shak.*
 2. Not gracious; offensive; uncivil; rude; disagreeable; unacceptable.
 A certain *ungracious* manner. *Swift*
 ÜN-GRÁ'CIOUS-LY, *ad.* In an ungracious manner; without favor. *Warburton*
 ÜN-GRÁ'CIOUS-NËSS, *n.* The state of being ungracious; want of graciousness. *Taylor*
 ÜN-GRÁD'Ü-ÁT-ED, *a.* Not graduated. *Clarke*
 ÜN-GRÁFT'ED, *a.* Not grafted. *Ash*
 ÜN-GRAM-MÁT'I-CAL, *a.* Not according to the rules of grammar; not grammatical. *Bp Taylor*
 ÜN-GRAM-MÁT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* Without regard to the principles or rules of grammar.
 I could not help blushing for two or three gentlemen in gold chains, who expressed themselves *ungrammatically* and vulgarly on the commonest subjects. *Knox*
 ÜN-GRÁNT-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be granted or conceded. *Macartney*
 ÜN-GRÁNT'ED, *a.* Not granted. *Dryden*
 ÜN-GRÁSPED' (ün-grásp'), *a.* Not grasped. *Ash*
 † ÜN-GRÁTE', *a.* Not agreeable. *Bp Taylor*
 ÜN-GRÁTE', *n.* An ingrate. [R.] *Swift*
 ÜN-GRÁTE'FUL, *a.* 1. Not grateful; unthankful, making no returns, or making ill returns, for favor or kindness.

It is not the evil that a *grateful* man does, but the evil that a *grateful* man does. *Swift*
 2. Not making returns for culture; sterile.
 The wild olive . . . shades the *ungrateful* plain. *Dryden*
 3. Unpleasing; unacceptable; not agreeable.
 What is in itself harsh and *ungrateful* must make harsh and *ungrateful* impressions. *Atterbury*
 ÜN-GRÁTE'FUL-LY, *ad.* 1. With ingratitude.
 Nor was his love *ungratefully* repaid. *Glanville*
 2. Unacceptably; unpleasingly. *Johnson*
 ÜN-GRÁTE'FUL-NËSS, *n.* 1. Ingratitude; ill return for good or kindness. *Sidney*
 2. Unacceptableness; unpleasing quality; want of agreeableness. *Johnson*
 ÜN-GRÁT'I-FIED (-grát'e-fid), *a.* Not gratified.
 ÜN-GRÁVE', *a.* 1. Not grave or serious. *Clarendon*
 2. † Not graven. *Piet's Ploughman*
 † ÜN-GRÁVE', *v. a.* To take out of the grave; to exhume, as a corpse. *Th. Fuller*
 ÜN-GRÁVED' (ün-grávd'), *a.* 1. Not placed in a grave; unburied; not interred. *Saurey*
 2. Not graven or engraved; not carved.
 ÜN-GRÁVE'LY, *ad.* Without seriousness. *Shak.*
 ÜN-GRÁ'VEN (ün-grá'vn), *a.* Not graven. *Ash*
 † ÜN-GRÉE'A-BLE, *a.* Disagreeable. *Chaucer*
 † ÜN-GRĒ'N, *a.* Not green; withered. *Chaucer*
 ÜN-GRĒ-GÁ'R-I-OÜS, *a.* Not gregarious. *Good*
 ÜN-GRÖUND', *a.* Not ground; not bruised or crushed, as in a mill. *Beau. & Fl.*
 ÜN-GRÖUND'ED, *a.* Not grounded; having no foundation or firm basis; unfounded. *Bp Hall*
 ÜN-GRÖUND'ED-LY, *ad.* Without foundation; not groundedly; without reason. *Bale*
 ÜN-GRÖUND'ED-NËSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being ungrounded. *Steele*
 ÜN-GROWN', *a.* Not grown; not having arrived at mature growth. *Fletcher*
 ÜN-GRÜDGED' (-grüjd'), *a.* Not grudging. *Dwight*
 ÜN-GRÜD'GING-LY, *ad.* Not grudgingly; willingly; heartily; cheerfully. *Donne*
 ÜN'GUAL, *a.* [L. *unguis*, a nail, a claw, a hoof.] Relating to a nail, claw, or hoof; ungual. *Rogee*
 ÜN-GUÁRD'ED (ün-gard'ed), *a.* 1. Not guarded; undefended. "The *unguarded* house." *Dryden*
 2. Careless; negligent; incautious; careless.
 Are we not encompassed by *unguarded* who watch every careless word? *Rogee*
 ÜN-GUÁRD'ED-LY, *ad.* In an unguarded manner; not guardedly; incautiously. *Chesterfield*
 ÜN-GUÁRD'ED-NËSS, *n.* The state of being unguarded; incautiousness. *Qu. Rev.*
 ÜN'GUĒ-AL (üng-gwĕ-al), *a.* [L. *unguis*, a nail, a claw, a hoof.] Unguinal; ungual. *Smart*
 ÜN'GUĒNT (üng-gwĕnt), *n.* [L. *unguentum*; *ungo* (Sansc. *anj*), to anoint.] Ointment. *Dunglison*
 ÜN'GUĒN-TÁ-RY, *a.* [L. *unguentarius*.] Relating to, like, or containing, ointment. *Clarke*
 ÜN-GUĒN'TOÜS, *a.* Unguentary. [R.] *Wright*
 ÜN-GUĒN'TUM, *n.* [L.] An unguent. *Dunglison*
 ÜN-GUĒSSED' (-gĕst'), *a.* Not guessed. *Clarke*
 ÜN-GUĒST'-LIKE, *a.* Not befitting a guest. *Sm*
 ÜN'GUI-CAL, *a.* [L. *unguis*, a nail, a claw.] Pertaining to, or like, a nail or a claw. *Clarke*
 ÜN-GUIC'U-LAR (üng-gwik'u-lar), *a.* [L. *unguis*, a nail, a claw.] (Bot.) Of the length of the human nail; half an inch long. *Clarke*
 ÜN-GUIC'U-LATE, *n.* (Zool.) One of a division of the class *Mammalia*, including those that have the digits armed with claws, but free for the exercise of touch upon their under surface. *Brande*
 ÜN-GUIC'U-LATE (üng-gwik'u-lat), *a.* 1. (Zool.) Having a claw or claws. "Ungulated toes." *Hill*
 2. (Bot.) Noting petals which have a claw or narrow part at the base supporting a dilated part or limb. *Lindley*
 ÜN-GUÍD'ED (-gíd'ed), *a.* Not guided. *Locke*

ÜN-GUÍD'ED-LY, *ad.* Without the aid of a guide.
 ÜN-GUÍF'ER-OÜS (-gwíf'-), *a.* [L. *unguis*, a nail, and *fero*, to bear.] (Anat.) Supporting the nails. "The *unguiferous* phalanges." *Dunglison*
 ÜN'GUI-FÖRM, *a.* [L. *unguis*, a nail, a claw, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a claw. *Smart*
 ÜN-GUÍLT'NËSS, *n.* A want of guilt. *Holnshed*
 ÜN-GUÍLT'Y (ün-gü'te), *a.* Not guilty. *Spenser*
 ÜN'GUI-NOÜS, *a.* [L. *unguinus*; *unguen*, fat, an unguent.] Consisting of, or resembling, fat; oily; unctuous. *Holland*
 ÜN'GUÍ'S, *n.* [L.] A nail of a human finger or toe; — a claw or hoof of an animal. *Dunglison*
 ÜN'GU-LÁ, *n.* [L., a hoof.]
 1. (Geom.) A segment of a solid, so named from its resembling the hoof of a horse. *Brande*
 2. (Surg.) A sort of hooked instrument to draw a dead foetus out of the womb. *Crabb*
 3. (Bot.) The narrow or tapering part of the petals of the flowers of certain plants, as of *Dianthus*, supporting the limb or dilated part, and sometimes the petiole of the leaf; claw. *Grev*
 ÜN-GU-LÁ'TA, *n. pl.* [L. *ungula*, a hoof.] (Zool.) An order of mammals, characterized by having their feet formed for walking on the earth, their toes large, expanded at the end, and protected with hoofs, or large conical claws, as the ox, the horse, the elephant, &c.; hoofed animals. *Baird*
 ÜN'GU-LATE, *n.* (Zool.) A mammal of the order *Ungulata*; a hoofed animal. *Brande*
 ÜN-GYVED', *a.* Not gyved. *Sir T. Elyot*
 † ÜN-HÁB'ILE, *a.* Unfit for use. *Bacon*
 ÜN-HÁB'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Uninhabitable. [R.] *Holker*
 † ÜN-HÁB'IT-ED, *a.* Uninhabited. *Holnshed*
 ÜN-HÁ-BÍT'U-ÁT-ED, *a.* Not habituated. *Smart*
 ÜN-HÁCKED' (ün-hákt'), *a.* Not hacked. *Shak.*
 ÜN-HÁCK'NEYED (-háknjd), *a.* Not hackneyed.
 ÜN-HÁILED' (ün-háld'), *a.* Not hailed. *Rowe*
 † ÜN-HÁIR', *v. a.* To deprive of hair. *Shak.*
 ÜN-HÁIRED' (-hárd'), *a.* Without hair. *Parnell*
 ÜN-HÁLE', *a.* Not hale or healthy. *Waterhouse*
 ÜN-HÁL'LÖW, *v. a.* [i. UNHALLOWED; pp. UNHALLOWING, UNHALLOWED.] To deprive of holiness; to profane; to desecrate. *Milton*
 ÜN-HÁL'LÖWED (-há'l'ld), *a.* Not hallowed or sanctified. "With *unhallowed* hands." *Dryden*
 ÜN-HÁLVED' (-havd'), *a.* Not divided into halves.
 ÜN-HÁM'MERED (-hám'merd), *a.* Not hammered.
 ÜN-HÁM'PERED (-hám'perd), *a.* Not hampered.
 ÜN-HÁND', *v. a.* To loose from the hand. *Shak.*
 ÜN-HÁND'I-LY, *ad.* In an unhandy manner. *Ash*
 ÜN-HÁND'I-NËSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being unhandy; clumsiness. *Ash*
 ÜN-HÁN'DLED (ün-hán'dld), *a.* Not handled or managed. "Unhanded colts." *Shak.*
 ÜN-HÁND'SOME (ün-hán'süm), *a.* 1. Not handsome; not beautiful; plain. *Sidney*
 2. Illiberal; unbecoming; disingenuous. *Johnson*
 ÜN-HÁND'SOME-LY, *ad.* In an unhandsome manner; not handsomely. *Spenser*
 ÜN-HÁND'SOME-NËSS, *n.* 1. The state of being unhandsome; want of beauty. *Sidney*
 2. Disingenuousness; unfairness. *Johnson*
 ÜN-HÁND'Y, *a.* Not handy; awkward; clumsy. *Syn.* — See *AWKWARD*
 ÜN-HÁNG', *v. a.* To divest of hangings, or to free from a hanging state. *Browne*
 ÜN-HÁNGED' (-hängd'), *a.* Not hanged. *Berners*

† ŪN-HĀP', *n.* Mishap; ill fortune. *Sidney.*
 † ŪN-HĀP'PIED, *a.* Made unhappy. *Shak.*
 ŪN-HĀP'PI-LŲ, *ad.* In an unhappy manner.
 ŪN-HĀP'PI-NĒSS, *n.* Want of happiness; infelicity; misery; calamity; misfortune.
 It is our great unhappiness, when any calamities fall upon us, that we are uneasy and dissatisfied. *Wale.*
 ŪN-HĀP'PY, *a.* 1. Not happy; wretched; miserable; unfortunate; unlucky; calamitous; distressed. "Unhappy friend." *Dryden.*
 2. Bringing calamity; unpropitious; unlucky. "Unhappy morn." *Milton.*
 3. † Wicked; mischievous. *Shak.*
 Such schoolfellows as be unhappy, and given to shrewd turns. *Holind.*
 Syn. — Miserable is a stronger term than unhappy, and wretched is stronger than miserable. The unhappy condition of the poor; the miserable condition of the slave; the wretched condition of the criminal. An unhappy choice; an unfortunate or calamitous occurrence; an unlucky accident.
 ŪN-HĀR'ASSED (ŭn-hār'ast), *a.* Not harassed.
 ŪN-HĀR'BOR, *v. a.* To drive from shelter or harbor. "I'll unharbor him." *Cumberland.*
 ŪN-HĀR'BORED (ŭn-hār'bord), *a.* Not harbored; unsheltered. —affording no harbor. *Milton.*
 ŪN-HĀR'BOR-ING, *a.* Not harboring. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-HĀR'DENED (ŭn-hār'dnd), *a.* Not hardened or confirmed. "Unhardened youth." *Shak.*
 ŪN-HĀR'DY, *a.* Not hardy; feeble; tender; timorous. "Unhardy, unadventurous." *Milton.*
 ŪN-HĀRMED' (ŭn-hārm'd), *a.* Not harmed; unhurt; not injured. *Chaucer.*
 ŪN-HĀRM'FUL, *a.* Innoxious; harmless. *Udal.*
 ŪN-HĀR-MŌ'NI-OŪS, *a.* Not harmonious; wanting harmony; inharmonious; discordant.
 ŪN-HĀR-MŌ'NI-OŪS-LŲ, *ad.* Without harmony.
 ŪN-HĀR'NESS, *v. a.* [*ŷ.* UNHARNESSED; *pp.* UNHARNESSING, UNHARNESSED.] To loose from harness; to take or strip off the harness of: — to divest of dress or furniture.
 The postilion unharnessed four [horses]. *Swift.*
 They, being unharnessed, did fight with swords. *Holinshead.*
 ŪN-HĀR'ŌWED (-hār'ōd), *a.* Not harrowed.
 ŪN-HĀS'TY, *a.* Not hasty. *Bp. Taylor.*
 ŪN-HATCHED' (-häch'), *a.* Not hatched. *Shak.*
 ŪN-HAUNT'ED (ŭn-hānt'ed), *a.* Not haunted. *Milton.*
 ŪN-HĀZ'ARD-ED (ŭn-hāz'ard-ed), *a.* Not hazarded or adventured.
 ŪN-HĀZ'ARD-OŪS, *a.* Not hazardous. *Dryden.*
 ŪN-HEAD', *v. a.* [*ŷ.* UNHEADED; *pp.* UNHEADING, UNHEADED.] To take off or out the head or top of. *Smart.*
 † ŪN-HEAL', *v. a.* To uncover. *Chaucer.*
 ŪN-HĒAL'Ā-BLE, *a.* That cannot be healed.
 ŪN-HĒALED' (-hēld'), *a.* Not healed; not cured.
 ŪN-HĒALTH'FUL (ŭn-hēalth'fūl), *a.* Not healthful; unwholesome; unhealthy; morbid.
 ŪN-HĒALTH'FUL-LŲ, *ad.* In an unhealthy manner; unwholesomely. *Milton.*
 ŪN-HĒALTH'FUL-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being unhealthy; unwholesomeness. *Bacon.*
 ŪN-HĒALTH'I-LŲ, *ad.* In an unhealthy manner.
 ŪN-HĒALTH'I-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being unhealthy. *Dampier.*
 ŪN-HĒALTH'Y (ŭn-hēalth'ē), *a.* Unfavorable to health; not healthy; sickly; wanting health; not wholesome. "Unhealthy fogs." *Brande.*
 ŪN-HĒARD' (ŭn-hērd') [ŭn-hērd', *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; ŭn-hērd', *Wb.*], *a.* Not heard; not perceived by the ear. *Milton.*
 Unheard of, obscure; not known by fame. *Glanvill.*
 —Unprecedented; having no precedent or example. "The most unheard of confusion." *Swift.*
 † ŪN-HEĀRT', *v. a.* To dishearten. *Shak.*
 ŪN-HĒAT'ED, *a.* Not heated or made hot. *Boyle.*
 ŪN-HĒAV'EN-LŲ (ŭn-hēv'vn-lē), *a.* Not heavenly; not celestial. "Unheavenly spirits." *Byron.*

ŪN-HĒDGED' (ŭn-hējd'), *a.* Not hedged. *Young.*
 ŪN-HĒED'ED, *a.* Not heeded; disregarded; not noticed; not attended to. *Milton.*
 ŪN-HĒED'ED-LŲ, *ad.* Without being heeded.
 ŪN-HĒED'FUL, *a.* Not heedful. *Beau. & Fl.*
 ŪN-HĒED'FUL-LŲ, *ad.* In an unheedful manner; carelessly; negligently. *Shak.*
 † ŪN-HĒED'I-LŲ, *ad.* Unheedfully. *Bp. Hall.*
 ŪN-HĒED'ING, *a.* Not heeding; careless. *Dryden.*
 † ŪN-HĒED'Y, *a.* Precipitate; sudden. *Shak.*
 † ŪN-HĒLE', *v. a.* To uncover; to unheal. *Spenser.*
 ŪN-HĒLM', *v. ā.* To remove or strip off the helm or helmet from; to unhelm.
 I have dismounted you, and now I will unhelm you. *W. Scott.*
 ŪN-HĒLMED', *a.* Having the helm or helmet removed from the face. *Berners. Scott.*
 ŪN-HĒL'MET, *v. a.* To deprive of a helmet. *Scott.*
 ŪN-HĒLPED' (ŭn-hālp'), *a.* Not helped; unassisted; unaided. *Dryden.*
 ŪN-HĒLP'FUL, *a.* Giving or affording no help or assistance. "Unhelpful tears." *Shak.*
 ŪN-HĒLP'FUL-LŲ, *ad.* In an unhelpful way.
 ŪN-HĒMMED' (ŭn-hēmd'), *a.* Not hemmed. *Ash.*
 ŪN-HĒ-RŌ'IC, *a.* Not heroic. *Peterborough.*
 ŪN-HĒS'I-TĀT-ING, *a.* Not hesitating; prompt.
 ŪN-HĒS'I-TĀT-ING-LŲ, *ad.* In an unhesitating manner; without hesitation. *Qu. Rev.*
 ŪN-HĒWN' (ŭn-hān'), *a.* Not hewn. *Dryden.*
 ŪN-HĒD'DEN (ŭn-hēd'dn), *a.* Not hidden. *Ash.*
 † ŪN-HĒDE', *v. a.* To discover. *P. Fletcher.*
 ŪN-HĒDE'BOŪND, *a.* Not hidebound. *Milton.*
 ŪN-HĒN'DERED (ŭn-hēn'derd), *a.* Not hindered.
 ŪN-HĒNGE', *v. a.* [*ŷ.* UNHINGED; *pp.* UNHINGING, UNHINGED.]
 1. To remove from the hinges. *Johnson.*
 2. To displace by violence or force; to destroy the balance or equipoise of; to disorder; to confuse; to derange; to unsettle.
 Hills whinged from their deep roots depart. *Blackmore.*
 Effaced my loyalty, unwinged my faith. *Dryden.*
 ŪN-HĒNGE'MENT, *n.* The state of being unwinged. [*R.*] *Chalmers.*
 ŪN-HĒRED' (ŭn-hērd'), *a.* Not hired. *Milton.*
 ŪN-HĒS-TŌR'I-CAL, *a.* Not historical. *Park.*
 ŪN-HĒT', *a.* Not hit or struck. *B. Jonson.*
 ŪN-HĒTCH', *v. a.* [*ŷ.* UNHITCHED; *pp.* UNHITCHING, UNHITCHED.] To loose or free, as any thing which is hitched; to unfasten. *Ash.*
 ŪN-HĒVE', *v. a.* To remove from a hive: — to deprive of a hive or shelter. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-HĒVED' (-hēvd'), *a.* Not hived, or in a hive.
 ŪN-HŌARD' (ŭn-hōrd'), *v. a.* To take away or remove from a hoard or store.
 To unhoard the cash of some rich burgher. *Milton.*
 † ŪN-HŌLD', *v. a.* To release the hold of. *Otway.*
 ŪN-HŌ'LI-LŲ, *ad.* Without holiness. *Bp. Taylor.*
 ŪN-HŌ'LI-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being unholy; impiety; profaneness; wickedness. *Raleigh.*
 ŪN-HŌ'LY, *a.* 1. Not holy; not sacred; not consecrated; unhallowed; profane; ungodly.
 Nothing shall enter into the New Jerusalem that is defiled or unholy. *Leighton.*
 2. Impious; irreverent; wicked; sinful.
 Of loud thanksgiving over slaughtered men. *Cowper.*
 † ŪN-HŌN'EST (-hōn'est), *a.* Dishonest. *Ascham.*
 † ŪN-HŌN'EST-LŲ, *ad.* Dishonestly. *Udal.*
 † ŪN-HŌN'OR-Ā-BLE, *a.* Dishonorable. *Surrey.*
 ŪN-HŌN'QRED (ŭn-hōn'qrd), *a.* Not honored.
 ŪN-HŌOD' (ŭn-hād'), *v. a.* [*ŷ.* UNHOODED; *pp.* UNHOODING, UNHOODED.] To deprive of a hood. "Unhood thy falcon bold." *Somerville.*
 ŪN-HŌOK' (ŭn-hāk'), *v. a.* [*ŷ.* UNHOOKED; *pp.*

UNHOOKING, UNHOOKED.] To disengage or remove from a hook; to unclasp. *Ash.*
 ŪN-HŌOP', *v. a.* To divest of hoops.
 Unhoop the fair sex, and cure this fashionable tympany got among them. *Addison.*
 ŪN-HŌOPED' (ŭn-hāpt' or -hāpt'), *p. a.* Not hooped; deprived of hoops.
 ŪN-HŌPED' (ŭn-hōpt'), *a.* Not hoped for; not expected; not anticipated with desire, as a good. "With unhoped success." *Dryden.*
 Unhoped for, not hoped for or expected. *Dryden.*
 ŪN-HŌPE'FUL, *a.* Not hopeful; such as leaves no room to hope; hopeless; desponding. *Boyle.*
 ŪN-HŌPE'FUL-LŲ, *ad.* Not hopefully; hopelessly. *Scott.*
 ŪN-HŌRNE'D' (ŭn-hōrn'd'), *a.* Deprived of, or without, a horn or horns. *Ash.*
 ŪN-HŌRSE', *v. a.* [*ŷ.* UNHORSED; *pp.* UNHORSEING, UNHORSED.] To throw from a horse or from the saddle; to dismount. *Waller.*
 ŪN-HŌSED' (ŭn-hōzd'), *a.* Not hosed. *Southey.*
 † ŪN-HŌS'PI-TĀ-BLE, *a.* Inhospitable. *Dryden.*
 ŪN-HŌS'TILE, *a.* Not hostile. *J. Phillips.*
 ŪN-HŌŪSE', *v. a.* [*ŷ.* UNHOUSED; *pp.* UNHOUSING, UNHOUSED.] To deprive of a house or shelter; to dislodge. *Donne.*
 ŪN-HŌŪSED' (ŭn-hōūzd'), *a.* Not housed; having no settled habitation; homeless; destitute, or deprived, of a house or dwelling. *Shak.*
 † ŪN-HŌŪ'SELLED (ŭn-hōū'seld), *a.* [A. S. *un*, not, and *hushian*, to administer or celebrate the sacrament.] Not houselled; not having communicated or received the sacrament. *Shak.*
 † ŪN-HŪ'MAN, *a.* Inhuman. *South.*
 ŪN-HŪ'MAN-IZE, *v. a.* To divest of humanity; to render savage or inhuman. [*R.*] *Symmons.*
 ŪN-HŪ'MAN-IZED (-izd), *a.* Not humanized.
 Purity is ridiculed and set at naught as a sour, unsocial, unhumanized virtue. *Porteus.*
 ŪN-HŪMBLED (ŭn-hūm'bl'd), *a.* Not humbled; not touched with shame or confusion; proud.
 Unhumbled, unrepented, unreformed. *Milton.*
 ŪN-HŪ-MĒL'I-ĀT-ING, *a.* Not humiliating.
 ŪN-HŪ'MORED (-yū'mord), *a.* Not humored. *Ash.*
 ŪN-HŪNG', *a.* Not hung; not hanged. *Dwight.*
 ŪN-HŪNT'ED, *a.* Not hunted. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-HŪRT', *a.* Not hurt; not harmed; uninjured.
 ŪN-HŪRT'FUL, *a.* Not hurtful; harmless. *Udal.*
 ŪN-HŪRT'FUL-LŲ, *ad.* Without harm. *Pope.*
 ŪN-HŪRT'FUL-NĒSS, *n.* The state of not being hurtful; harmlessness. *Udal.*
 ŪN-HŪS'BAND-ED, *a.* Not husbanded; neglected; not managed providently or frugally. *Browne.*
 ŪN-HŪSHED' (ŭn-hūsh'), *a.* Not stilled or quieted; not tranquillized. "My heart unhushed." *Byron.*
 ŪN-HŪSK', *v. a.* To strip off the husk. *Chambers.*
 ŪN-HŪSKED' (-hūskt'), *p. a.* Not husked. *Bp. Hall.*
 Ū'NĲ- [L. *unus*, one.] A prefix implying one.
 Ū-NĲ-ĀX'AL, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *axis*, an axle.] Noting crystals, as the rhomb of Iceland spar, which have only one optical axis, or axis of double refraction; uniaxial; — used in contradistinction to *biaxial* or *biaxial*. *Lloyd.* — See *Axis* of double refraction under REFRACTION.
 Ū-NĲ-ĀX'I-ĀL, *a.* Uniaxial. *Pereira.*
 Ū-NĲ-CĀR'I-NĀT-ED, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *carina*, a keel.] Having one ridge or keel. *Craig.*
 Ū-NĲ-CŌRN, *n.* [L. *unicornus*; *unicornis*, one-horned; *unus*, one, and *cornu*, a horn.]
 1. A name applied to an unknown or a fabulous animal having one horn; the monocoeros.
 2. "The oryx (*Oryx leucophaea*), remarkable for its long, slender horns, and being most probably the animal which gave origin to the fabulous unicorn of the ancients . . . and frequently represented in the ancient monuments of Egypt." *Burd.*

"The chiru (*Pantholops Hodgsonii*), inhabiting the elevated plains of Tibet, and which, from often losing one of its horns in consequence of its pugnacious propensities, has been called by the natives the unicorn, being considered by them to possess only a single horn." *Baird*.

It has been a question whether one of the species, *L. unicornis*, or *Linneus, Rhinoceros indicus* of Cuvier) is not the *Reem* (or *Rem*) of Scripture (Num. xxiii. 22; Deut. xxxiii. 17, &c.). In the Septuagint the word is translated *Monokeros*, or *Unicorn*, except in Isaiah, where it is rendered *Adpat* (or the mighty or powerful ones). In the Tigurine and Vulgate versions the word is rendered (Num. xxiii. 22; Job xxxix. 9, 10) *Rhinoceros*, with a note to the former that others read *Monoceros*. In the Bible "Imprinted at London by Robert Baker, Printer to the King's most excellent Maestie;" ("Breeches Bible"), the word used is "*Unicorne*"; and *Unicorn* is the expression in the version now in use in our churches.

Some are of opinion that the Reem or Reim of Scripture were savage animals of the bovine genus, and others that the word signified the Oryx, observing that Reem is the Arabian name for a species of wild goat or gazelle. Th. se allege that the Reem was two-horned. The better opinion seems to be that the animal or animals intended to be designated in most of the passages referred to, if not in all, was or were the *Rhinoceros unicornis*, or Great Asiatic one-horned Rhinoceros. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. (*Zool.*) The narwhal; — called also *sea-unicorn*, and *unicorn-whale*. *Baird*.

3. (*Oruth.*) A kind of bird, larger than a swan, having a horn on the forehead. *Grev.*

4. (*Ent.*) A kind of insect.

Some *unicorns* we will allow among insects, as those nascent beetles described by Muller. *Broune*

5. (*Her.*) A fabulous animal having the head, neck, and body of the horse, the legs of the buck, the tail of the lion, and a long horn growing out of the middle of the forehead. *Ogilvie*.

Ū-NĪ-CŌRN, *a.* Having one horn; unicornous.

The *Notodonta unicornis*, or *unicorn moth*, so called from the horn on the back of the caterpillar. *Harris*.

Ū-NĪ-CŌRN'ŌUS, *a.* Having but one horn; unicorn. "*Unicornous beetles*." *Broune*.

Ū-NĪ-CŌRN-PLĀNT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A low, branching annual plant exhaling a heavy odor, and having a fleshy pod with the inner part soon woody, and terminated by a long beak which at length splits into two hooked horns; *Martynia proboscidea*. *Gray*.

ŪN-Ī-DE'AL, *a.* Not ideal; actual. *Johnson*.

ŪN-ID-I-Q-MĀT'IC, *a.* Not idiomatic. *Qu. Rev.*

ŪN-Ī'DLE, *a.* Not idle; diligent. *Sidney*.

Ū-NĪ-FĀ'CIĀL (yū-ne-fā'shāl), *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *facies*, face.] Having one face or front surface. *Wright*.

Ū-NĪF'IC, *a.* Making one or unity. [*r.*] *Brit. Crit.*

Ū-NĪ-FĪ-CĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. unus*, one, and *facio*, to make.] The act of uniting with another so as to form one being.

Unification with God was the final aim of the Christian life, and unification with God is also one of the duties of the Christian. *Living*.

Ū-NĪ-FLŌ'ROUS, *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *flos*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) Bearing only one flower; one-flowered. *Gray*.

Ū-NĪ-FŌ'LI-ATE, *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *folium*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Bearing only one leaf; one-leaved.

Ū-NĪ-FŌRM (yū-ne-fŏrm), *a.* [*L. uniformis*; *unus*, one, and *forma*, form; *It.*, *Sp.*, & *Fr. uniforme*.] Having always the same form, fashion, or manner; following the same plan, method, design, or tenor; consistent; consonant; not variable; undeviating; regular; constant; equable; alike.

Though when confusedly mingled, as in this stratum, it may put on a face never so *uniform* and alike, yet it is in reality very different. *Woodward*.

Sometimes there are many parts of a law, and sometimes it is *uniform*, and hath in it but one duty. *Sp. Taylor*.

All with *uniform* consent admire her. *Hooker*.

The only doubt is . . . how far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies. *Hooker*.

Uniform matter, matter which is all of the same kind and texture; homogeneous. — *Uniform motion*, the motion of a body which passes over equal spaces in equal times; equable motion. *Hutton*.

Ū-NĪ-FŌRM, *n.* A dress of the same kind with others, as the regimental dress of a soldier.

By the term *uniform* is meant that the officers are not allowed to wear any other dress than that which is prescribed by the regulations of the service.

Ū-NĪ-FŌRM-I-TĀ'RĪ-AN, *n.* One who believes that causes now in operation are sufficient to account for all geological changes. *Wright*.

Ū-NĪ-FŌRM'I-TY, *n.* [*L. uniformitas*; *It. uniformità*; *Sp. uniformidad*; *Fr. uniformité*.]

1. The state of being uniform; resemblance to, or consistency with, itself; even tenor; sameness; regularity; uniformness.

Queen Elizabeth was remarkable for that steadiness and uniformity in her actions. *Addison*.

2. Conformity to one pattern; consonance.

The great Council of Nice ordained that there should be a constant uniformity in this case. *Nelson*.

Act of uniformity, (*Eng. Hist.*) an act, which was passed in 1661, regulating the form of public prayers, administration of sacraments, and other rites of the Church of England. It obliged all the clergy to subscribe the Thirty-Nine Articles. This act caused upwards of 2000 conscientious ministers to quit the Church of England, and take their lots among the Dissenters. *Haydn*. *Brande*.

Ū-NĪ-FŌRM-LY, *ad.* In a uniform manner; without variation; in an even tenor; without diversity or change. "*Uniformly bold*." *Hooker*.

To vary *uniformly* with regard to each other, (*Math.*) to vary, as two dependent quantities, the ratio of whose corresponding increments is constant. *Da. & P.*

Ū-NĪ-FŌRM-NĒSS, *n.* Uniformity. [*r.*] *Berkeley*.

Ū-NĪ-FŌRM-SWŌRD, *n.* An officer's sword of the pattern prescribed by the regulations for the army or the navy. [*England.*] *Summons*.

Ū-NĪ-FY, *v. a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *facio*, to make.] To form into one; to make a unit of. [*r.*] *Coleridge*.

Ū-NĪ-GĒN'I-TŪRE, *n.* [*L. unus*, one, and *genitus*, a begetting.] The state of being the only-begotten. *Pearson*.

Ū-NĪ-GĒN'I-TŪS, *n.* [*L. unigenitus*, only-begotten; *unus*, one, and *gigno*, *genitus*, to beget.] (*Ecc. Hist.*) The bull issued by Pope Clement XI. in 1713, against the French translation of the New Testament, with notes by Pasquier Quesnel, priest of the Oratory, and a celebrated Jansenist; — so called from the first words, *Unigenitus Dei Filiius*. *Hook*.

Ū-NĪG'E-NOŪS, *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *genus*, kind.] Of one kind; of the same genus. *Smart*.

ŪN-IG-NĪT'ED, *a.* Not ignited. *Ash*.

Ū-NĪ-JŪ'GATE, *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *jugum*, a yoke.] (*Bot.*) Noting pinnate leaves whose petiole bears one pair of leaflets; paired; binate. *Lindley*.

Ū-NĪ-LĀ'BI-ATE, *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *labium*, a lip.] (*Bot.*) Noting irregular, monopetalous corollas having only one lip, and monopetalous corollas slit on one side, as the ligulate florets of composite flowers. *Gray*. *Henslow*.

Ū-NĪ-LĀT'ER-AL, *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *latus*, lateris, a side.]

1. Relating or pertaining to one side.

2. (*Bot.*) Arranged on, or turned towards, one side only; one-sided. *Lindley*.

Ū-NĪ-LĪN'E-ĀT'ED, *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *linea*, a line.] Having one line. *Craig*.

Ū-NĪ-LĪT'ER-AL, *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *littera*, a letter.] Consisting of only one letter. *Smart*.

ŪN-IL-LŪ'MĪ-NĀT'ED, *a.* Not illuminated. *Ash*.

ŪN-IL-LŪ'MINED (-is'mind), *a.* Not illumined.

ŪN-IL-LŪS'TRĀT'ED, *a.* Not illustrated. *Good*.

ŪN-IL-LŪS'TRĀ-TĪVE, *a.* Not illustrative. *Mag*.

Ū-NĪ-LŌC'U-LAR, *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, a place.]

1. (*Conch.*) Not divided into cells or chambers, as shells. *Brande*.

2. (*Bot.*) Having only one cell or cavity, as the anther in certain plants; one-celled. *Gray*.

ŪN-IM-ĀG'IN-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be imagined; inconceivable. *Tillotson*.

ŪN-IM-ĀG'IN-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being unimaginable. *More*.

ŪN-IM-ĀG'IN-A-BLY, *ad.* To a degree not to be imagined; inconceivably. *Boyle*.

ŪN-IM-ĀG'IN-A-TĪVE, *a.* Not imaginative. *Wiz*.

ŪN-IM-ĀG'INED (-e-mād'jind), *a.* Not imagined.

ŪN-IM-BĪT'TERED (-bīt'terēd), *a.* Not imbibited.

ŪN-IM-BRŪED' (-brūd'), *a.* Not imbrued. *Ash*.

ŪN-IM-BŪED' (-būd'), *a.* Not imbued. *Smith*.

† ŪN-IM'Ī-TĀ-BLE, *a.* Inimitable. *Burnet*.

† ŪN-IM'Ī-TĀ-BLY, *ad.* Inimitably. *Clarke*.

ŪN-IM'Ī-TĀT'ED, *a.* Not imitated. *Johnson*.

ŪN-IM-MĒRSED' (-im-mérst'), *a.* Not immersed.

ŪN-IM-MŌR'TAL, *a.* Not immortal. *Milton*.

ŪN-IM-MŌR'TAL-IZED (-īzd), *a.* Not immortalized, or rendered immortal. *Ash*.

ŪN-IM-PAIR'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be impaired; not to be diminished. *Hakewill*.

ŪN-IM-PAIRED' (ūn-im-pārd'), *a.* Not impaired or injured; not enfeebled or diminished. *Knox*.

ŪN-IM-PĀRT'ED, *a.* Not imparted. *Cowper*.

ŪN-IM-PĀS'SION-ATE, *a.* Not impassionate. *Cl*.

ŪN-IM-PĀS'SION-ATE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being unimpassionate. *Clarke*.

ŪN-IM-PĀS'SIONED (ūn-im-pāsh'und), *a.* Not impassioned; not animated or spirited; calm; innocent; quiet; tranquil. *Thomson*.

ŪN-IM-PĒACH'ABLE, *a.* Not liable to impeachment; not impeachable. *Huish*.

ŪN-IM-PĒACHED' (ūn-im-pēch'), *a.* Not impeached; not doubted or questioned. *Blackstone*.

ŪN-IM-PĒD'ED, *a.* Not impeded. *Clarke*.

ŪN-IM-PLĪ-CĀT'ED, *a.* Not implicated. *Clarke*.

ŪN-IM-PLĪC'IT, *a.* Not implicit. *Milton*.

ŪN-IM-PLŌRED' (-plŏrd'), *a.* Not implored.

Unimproved, *a.* Not improved. *Milton*.

ŪN-IM-PŌR'TANCE, *n.* The state of being unimportant; want of importance. *W. Scott*.

ŪN-IM-PŌR'TANT, *a.* 1. Not important; inconsiderable; insignificant; trivial; trifling. *Hurd*.

2. Assuming no airs of dignity. *Pope*.

† ŪN-IM-PŌRT'ING, *a.* Unimportant. *Bp. Hall*.

ŪN-IM-PŌR-TUNED' (ūn-im-pŏr-tūnd'), *a.* Not importuned or solicited; not perseveringly or pertinaciously begged or besought. *Donne*.

ŪN-IM-PŌSED' (ūn-im-pŏzd'), *a.* Not imposed, set, or fixed; not enjoined. *Milton*.

ŪN-IM-PŌS'ING, *a.* Not imposing. *Thomson*.

ŪN-IM-PRĒG'NABLE, *a.* That may be taken or impugned; not impregnable. *Qu. Rev.*

ŪN-IM-PRĒG'NĀT'ED, *a.* Not impregnated.

ŪN-IM-PRĒSSED' (-prĕst'), *a.* Not impressed.

ŪN-IM-PRĒS-SI-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being susceptible of impression. *London News*.

ŪN-IM-PRĒS'SI-BLE, *a.* Not impressible. *Erving*.

ŪN-IM-PRĒS'SIVE, *a.* Not impressive. *Reed*.

ŪN-IM-PRĒS'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an unimpressive manner; without impression. *Clarke*.

ŪN-IM-PRĒS'SIVE-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being unimpressive. *Ec. Rev.*

ŪN-IM-PRĪS'ON-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be imprisoned or held in confinement. *Milton*.

ŪN-IM-PRĪS'ONED (ūn-im-prīz'nd), *a.* Not confined in prison; not imprisoned. *Wordsworth*.

ŪN-IM-PRŌ'PRI-ĀT'ED, *a.* Not impropriated.

ŪN-IM-PRŌV'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be improved; incapable of melioration. *Hammond*.

ŪN-IM-PRŌV'ABLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of not being improvable. *Hammond*.

ŪN-IM-PRŌVED' (ūn-im-prŏvd'), *a.* 1. Not improved or made better; not advanced in manners, knowledge, or wisdom; not taught. *Pope*.

2. Not used or employed. *Ramsay*.

3. Unoccupied; uncultivated. *Franklin*.

- 4 † Not censured or blamed; unimpeached.
Young Fortinbras
Of unimproved mettle hot and full. *Shak.*
- ÛN-ÏM-PRÓV'ING, *a.* Not improving; not tending to improve, instruct, or benefit. *Dyer.*
- ÛN-ÏM-PÜGNED' (-pänd'), *a.* Not impugned. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏM-PÜT'Ä-BLE, *a.* Not imputable. *Craig.*
- ÛN-ÏM-PÜT'ED, *a.* Not imputed. *Pope.*
- Û-NÏ-MÜS'CU-LÄR, *a.* (*Zobl.*) Having one muscle only and one muscular impression, as bivalve mollusks. *Wright.*
- ÛN-ÏN-CÄR'CER-ÄT-ED, *a.* Not incarcerated. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-CÄR'NÄTE, *a.* Not incarnate. *Pollok.*
- ÛN-ÏN-CÛNSEED' (Ûn-Ïn-sënst'), *a.* Not incensed or irritated; not angered. *Couper.*
- ÛN-ÏN-CHÄNT'ED, *a.* Unenchanted. *Milton.*
- ÛN-ÏN-CÏT'ED, *a.* Not incited. *Wordsworth.*
- ÛN-ÏN-CLÖSED' (Ûn-Ïn-klözd'), *a.* Not inclosed. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-CÖR'PQ-RÄT-ED, *a.* Not incorporated. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-CRËÄS'Ä-BLE, *a.* Admitting no increase. "*Unincreasable* elevation." [R.] *Boyle.*
- ÛN-ÏN-CRËÄSED' (-krëst'), *a.* Not increased. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-CÜL'CÄT-ED, *a.* Not inculcated. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-CÜM'BËRED (-berd'), *a.* Not encumbered. "*A fortune . . . wholly unincumbered.*" *Burke.*
- ÛN-ÏN-DËBT'ED, *a.* Not indebted. *Black.*
- ÛN-ÏN-DËM'NÏ-FÏED, *a.* Not indemnified. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-DËNT'ED, *a.* Not indented. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-DÏ-CÄT-ED, *a.* Not indicated. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-DÏCT'ED (-dät'ed), *a.* Not indicted. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-DÏF'FER-ËN-CÏ, *n.* State of being undifferent; partiality. [R.] *Lord Tenterden.*
- ÛN-ÏN-DÏF'FER-ËNT, *a.* Not indifferent; not disinterested; partial. *Hooker.*
- ÛN-ÏN-DÖRSED' (-dörst'), *a.* Not indorsed. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-DÜCED' (-düst'), *a.* Not induced. *Clarke.*
- ÛN-ÏN-DÜLGED' (-düld'), *a.* Not indulged. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-DÜL'GËNT, *a.* Not indulgent. *Francis.*
- ÛN-ÏN-DÜS'TRI-OÜS, *a.* Not industrious; idle. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-DÜS'TRI-OÜS-LÏ, *ad.* Lazily. *Boyle.*
- ÛN-ÏN-Ë'BRI-ÄT-ING, *a.* Having no intoxicating qualities; not inebriating. *Qu. Rev.*
- ÛN-ÏN-FÄT'U-ÄT-ED, *a.* Not infatuated. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-FËCT'ED, *a.* Not infected. *Burnet.*
- ÛN-ÏN-FËC'TIOÜS (-fëk'shüs), *a.* Not infectious. *Kirby.*
- ÛN-ÏN-FËST'ED, *a.* Not infested. *Kirby.*
- ÛN-ÏN-FLÄMED' (-Ïn-flämd'), *a.* Not inflamed. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-FLÄM'MÄ-BLE, *a.* Not inflammable. *Ure.*
- ÛN-ÏN-FLËC'TIQN-ÄL, *a.* Not inflectional. *Craig.*
- ÛN-ÏN-FLÏCT'ED, *a.* Not inflicted. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-FLÜ-ËNCED (Ûn-Ïn-flü-ënst'), *a.* Not influenced; not moved or actuated. *Milton.*
- ÛN-ÏN-FLÜ-ËN'CÏVE, *a.* Not having or exercising influence; uninfuential. [R.] *Coleridge.*
- ÛN-ÏN-FLÜ-ËN'TIÄL, *a.* Not having influence; not influential. *Qu. Rev.*
- ÛN-ÏN-FÖRME'D' (Ûn-Ïn-förm'd'), *a.* 1. Not informed; untaught; uninstructed. *Milton.*
 2. Unanimated; not enlivened. [R.]
The Picts, though never so beautiful, have dead, uninformal countenances. *Spectator.*
- ÛN-ÏN-FÖRM'ING, *a.* Not informing. *Browne.*
- ÛN-ÏN-FRÏNGED' (Ûn-Ïn-fränd'), *a.* Not infringed; not violated; not transgressed. *Knox.*
- ÛN-ÏN-GËN'IOÜS, or ÛN-ÏN-GË'NÏ-OÜS, *a.* Not having ingenuity; awkward. *Burke.*
- ÛN-ÏN-GËN'U-OÜS, *a.* Not ingenuous; not frank, candid, or sincere; disingenuous. *Milton.*
- ÛN-ÏN-GËN'U-OÜS-NËSS, *n.* A want of ingenuousness; disingenuousness. *Hammond.*
- ÛN-ÏN-HÄB'I-TÄ-BLE, *a.* Not inhabitable. *Shak.*
- ÛN-ÏN-HÄB'I-TÄ-BLE-NËSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being uninhabitable. *Boyle.*
- ÛN-ÏN-HÄB'IT-ED, *a.* Not inhabited. *Dampier.*
- ÛN-ÏN-HER-I-TÄ-BÏL'I-TÏ, *n.* The state of not being inheritable. *Coleridge.*
- ÛN-ÏN-Ï'Ï-TÄTE (Ûn-Ïn-Ïsh'e-at'), *a.* Not initiated. *Qu. Rev.*
- ÛN-ÏN-Ï'Ï-TÄT-ED (-Ïsh'e-ät-ed), *a.* Not initiated. *Qu. Rev.*
- ÛN-ÏN-JURED (-Ïn'jurd'), *a.* Not injured. *Milton.*
- ÛN-ÏN-JÜ'RÏ-OÜS, *a.* Not injurious. *Knox.*
- ÛN-ÏN-QUÏR'ING, *a.* That does not inquire; having no disposition to inquire. *Abp. Whately.*
- ÛN-ÏN-QUÏS'I-TÏVE, *a.* Not inquisitive; not curious to know; not inquiring. *Bp. Horsley.*
- ÛN-ÏN-SCRIBED' (Ûn-Ïn-skrib'd'), *a.* Having no inscription; not inscribed. *Pope.*
- ÛN-ÏN-SPIRED' (Ûn-Ïn-spir'd'), *a.* Not inspired. *The opinions of any uninspired teacher.* *Bp. Horsley.*
- ÛN-ÏN-SPÏR'IT-ED, *a.* Not inspirited. *Allen.*
- ÛN-ÏN-STÄLLED' (-stäl'd'), *a.* Not installed. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-STÏ-GÄT-ED, *a.* Not instigated. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-STÏ-TÜT-ED, *a.* Not instituted. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-STRÜCT'ED, *a.* Not instructed. *Locke.*
- ÛN-ÏN-STRÜCT'ING, *a.* Not instructing. *Milton.*
- ÛN-ÏN-STRÜCT'IVE, *a.* Not instructive; not conferring any improvement. *Addison.*
- ÛN-ÏN-SÜ-LÄT-ED, *a.* Not insulated. *Smart.*
- ÛN-ÏN-SÜLT'ED, *a.* Not insulted. *Clarke.*
- ÛN-ÏN-SÜR'Ä-BLE (-shür-), *a.* Not insurable. *Cl.*
- ÛN-ÏN-SÜRED' (-shür'd'), *a.* Not insured. *Wright.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËL-LËCT'U-ÄL, *a.* Not intellectual. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËL'LI-GËNCE, *n.* A want of intelligence or understanding. *Bp. Hall.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËL'LI-GËNT, *a.* Not intelligent. *Hale.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËL'LI-GËNT-LÏ, *ad.* With want of intelligence; not intelligently. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËL-LÏ-GÏ-BÏL'I-TÏ, *n.* The quality of being unintelligible; unintelligibility. *Credit the unintelligibility of this union.* *Glanville.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËL-LÏ-GÏ-BLE, *a.* Not intelligible; that cannot be understood. *Bp. Taylor.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËL-LÏ-GÏ-BLE-NËSS, *n.* The state or quality of being unintelligible. *Bp. Herb.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËL-LÏ-GÏ-BLÏ, *ad.* In an unintelligible manner; not intelligibly. *Spectator.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËND'ED, *a.* Not intended; undesigned. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËN'TIQN-ÄL, *a.* Not intentional; undesigned; not purposed or meant. *Knox.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËN'TIQN-ÄL-LÏ, *ad.* Without intention; not with design. *Cogan.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËR'CA-LÄT-ED, *a.* Not intercalated. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËR-CËPT'ED, *a.* Not intercepted. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËR-DÏCT'ED, *a.* Not interdicted. *Ash.*
- † ÛN-ÏN-TËR-ËSSED (Ûn-Ïn-tër-ëst'), *a.* Uninterested. "*Uninterested respect.*" *Dryden.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËR-ËST-ED, *a.* Not interested. *Secker.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËR-ËST-ING, *a.* Not interesting. *Burke.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËR-ËST-ING-LÏ, *ad.* In an uninteresting manner; without exciting interest. *Clarke.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËR-MÏS'SIQN, *n.* Absence or want of intermission. *Smart.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËR-MÏT'ED, *a.* Not intermitted; interrupted; constant; continual. *Ash.*
- SYN.**—See CONTINUAL.
- ÛN-ÏN-TËR-MÏT'ED-LÏ, *ad.* Without intermission or interruption. *Campbell.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËR-MÏT'TING, *a.* Having no interruption; never failing. *Feltham.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËR-MÏT'TING-LÏ, *ad.* Without intermission; unintermittedly. *Clarke.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËR-MÏXED' (Ûn-Ïn-tër-mïkst'), *a.* Not intermixed; not mingled. *Daniel.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËR-PQ-LÄT-ED, *a.* Not interpolated. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËR'PRËT-Ä-BLE, *a.* That cannot be interpreted. [R.] *Ec. Rev.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËR'PRËT-ED, *a.* Not interpreted; not explained; not made clear. *Secker.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËRRED' (Ûn-Ïn-tërd'), *a.* Not interred. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËR-RÜPT'ED, *a.* 1. Not interrupted; unbroken; unceasing; incessant. *Ash.*
 2. (*Bot.*) Without any deviation in subordinate parts, from symmetrical arrangement or regularity of outline. *Lindley.*
- Such deviations are seen in pinnated leaves when some of the pinnae are much smaller than others, or wholly wanting; in spikes when the axis is unusually elongated and not covered with flowers, &c. *Lindley.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TËR-RÜPT'ED-LÏ, *ad.* Without interruption or disturbance. *Pearson.*
- ÛN-ÏN-THÄLLED' (Ûn-Ïn-thäl'd'), *a.* Free from slavery or bondage; disinthrilled. *Milton.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TÏ-MÄT-ED, *a.* Not intimated. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TÏM'I-DÄT-ED, *a.* Not intimidated. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TÖX'I-CÄT-ING, *a.* Not intoxicating. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TRËNCHED' (Ûn-Ïn-trëncht'), *a.* Not intrenched; undefended. *Pope.*
- † ÛN-ÏN'TRI-CÄT-ED, *a.* Not intricately. *Ham.*
- ÛN-ÏN-TRO-DÜCED' (-düst'), *a.* Not introduced. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-ÜRED' (-yü'd'), *a.* Not inured. *Philips.*
- ÛN-ÏN-VÄD'ED, *a.* Not invaded. *Reynolds.*
- ÛN-ÏN-VËNT'ED, *a.* Not invented. *Milton.*
- ÛN-ÏN-VËN'TÏVE, *a.* Not inventive. *W. Scott.*
- ÛN-ÏN-VËN'TÏVE-LÏ, *ad.* Not inventively. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-VËRT'ED, *a.* Not inverted. *Young.*
- ÛN-ÏN-VËST'ED, *a.* Not invested. *Ed. Rev.*
- ÛN-ÏN-VËS'TI-GÄ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be investigated or searched out. *Barrow.*
- ÛN-ÏN-VËS'TI-GÄT-ED, *a.* Not investigated. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-VËS'TI-GÄ-TÏVE, *a.* Not capable of, or given to, investigation. *Clarke.*
- ÛN-ÏN-VÏD'I-OÜS, *a.* Not invidious or envious. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-VÏD'I-OÜS-LÏ, *ad.* Without envy. *Craig.*
- ÛN-ÏN-VÏT'ED, *a.* Not invited. *Vanburgh.*
- ÛN-ÏN-VÏT'ING, *a.* Not inviting. *Boyle.*
- ÛN-ÏN-VÖKED' (Ûn-Ïn-vökt'), *a.* Not invoked. *Ash.*
- ÛN-ÏN-VÖLVED' (Ûn-Ïn-völv'd'), *a.* Not involved. *Ash.*
- Û'NÏ-O, *n.* [L.] A genus of fresh-water mussels, possessing two teeth in each valve. *Baird.*
- || Û'NÏQN (Ûn'Ïn) [Ûn'Ïn], *n.* *E. F. K. Sm. Scott;* *yü-ne-ün, W. P. J. Ja., n.* [L. *unio*, unity, union, a single large pearl; *unus*, one; *It. unione*; *Sp. & Fr. union.*]
1. The act of joining two or more so as to make them one; the act of uniting, or the state of being united; junction. *Milton.*
2. A conjunction of mind or interests; agreement; concord; harmony. *Ash.*
- Self-love and social at her birth began;
 Union the bond of all things, and of man. *Pope.*
3. A federal compact; — a confederation, as the United States of North America. *Ash.*
- The want of unity which exists between England and Ireland has been the chief cause of the clamor for the repeal of the union. *Graham.*
- Liberty and union, now and for ever, one and inseparable. *Daniel Webster.*
4. † A pearl of great size and beauty. *Ash.*
- The king shall drink to Hamlet's better breath;
 And in the cup an union shall he throw
 Richer than that which four successive kings
 In Denmark's crown have worn. *Shak.*
- The qualities [of this pearl], orient whiteness, greatness, roundness, smoothness, weight, I may tell you not easily to be found all in one, inasmuch that it is impossible to find out two perfectly sorted together in all these points. And hereupon it is that our dainties and delicacies here at Rome have devised this name for them, and call them *unions*, as a man would say, singular, and have themselves alone. *Holland's Translation of Pliny.*
5. The upper, inner corner of an ensign, the rest of the flag being called the *fly*. *Ash.*
- The union of the U. S. ensign is a blue field with white stars, representing the confederation of the states, and the *fly* is composed of alternate white and red stripes. The British union contains the crosses

of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, representing the union of the three kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Dana. Mar. Dict.*

8. That which unites, as one of the screws or joints in a locomotive engine. *Weale.*

Union, or *Act of Union*, (*Eng. Hist.*) the bringing of two or more countries under one form of government, as the union of England and Scotland [1707], and the union of Great Britain and Ireland [1800]. *Davis.* — *Union downward*, (*Naut.*) a reversing of the flag as a signal of distress. — *Hypostatical union*, (*Theol.*) the union of the human nature of Christ with the divine, constituting two natures in one person. *Hook.*

Syn. — *Union* is the state of being united, or being one; *unity* is *oneness*, or the state of being one or having one feeling. Marriage is often termed a *union*, and it becomes married persons to live in *unity*. *Union* implies a more intimate connection than *junction*. *Union* of families; *junction* of armies; *union* of parties; *confederacy* of states; *conjunction* of planets; *concord* of opinion or of sounds. — See *ALLIANCE*, *ASSOCIATION*.

|| Ū'N'IQ-N-IST (yān'yūn-ist), *n.* One who advocates or promotes union. *Ch. Ob.*

Ū-N'IQ-N-IST'IC, *a.* Relating to, or promoting, union. *Schaff.*

Ū'N'IQ-N-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of oligoclase. *Dana.*

Ū'N'IQ-N-JACK (yūn'yūn-), *n.* A small flag, containing only the union without the fly. *Dana.*

9. "The word *jack* is probably derived from the surcoat or *jacque* of the soldier, which, in the middle ages, was usually emblazoned with the red cross of St. George." *Fearholt.*

Ū'N'IQ-N-JÖINT (yān'yūn-), *n.* A band-joint or cross-pin in the shape of the letter T. *Simmonds.*

Ū-N'IQ-V'U-L-ATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having only one ovule. *Gray.*

Ū-N'IQ-A-ROUS, *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *pario*, to bring forth.] Producing one at a birth. *Browne.*

Ū-N'IQ-PED, *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Having only one foot. *Kirby.*

Ū-N'IQ-PER-SON-AL, *a.* 1. Existing in one person, as the Deity. *Coleridge.*

2. (*Gram.*) Used only in the third person singular, as some verbs; impersonal. *Wells.*

Ū-N'IQ-PER-SON-AL-IST, *n.* One who believes there is but one person in the Deity. *Faber.*

Ū-N'IQ-LI-CATE, *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *plico*, *plicatus*, to fold.] Having one fold. *Smart.*

Ū-N'IQUE' (yā-nēk'), *a.* [*Fr.*] Sole; being without an equal; without another of the same kind known to exist; uncommon; singular.

My "Outlines of History" is, one may say, *unique*. *Keightley.*

Ū-N'IQUE' (yā-nēk'), *n.* Any thing that exists without a parallel. [*R.*]

The propagation of Christianity, in the manner and under the circumstances in which it was propagated, is an *unique* in the history of the species. *Foley.*

Ū-N'IQUE'LY, *ad.* In a unique manner. *Qu. Rev.*

Ū-N'I-RĀ'DI-AT-ED, *a.* Having but one ray. *Sm.*

Ū-N'I-RĀ'DI-AT-ED, *a.* Not irradiated. *Symmons.*

Ū-N'I-RĪ-TĀT-ED, *a.* Not irritated. *Clarke.*

Ū-N'I-RĪ-TĀT-ING, *a.* Not irritating. *Clarke.*

Ū-N'I-RĪ-TĀT-ING-LY, *ad.* Not irritatingly.

Ū-N'I-SĒ'RĪ-AL, *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *series*, a row.] Having one series; in one horizontal row. *Gray.*

Ū-N'I-SĒ'RĪ-ATE, *a.* Uniserial. *Clarke.*

Ū-N'I-SĒ'RĪ-ATE-LY, *ad.* In single regular series.

Ū-N'I-SĒX'U-AL, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting flowers in which stamens are present without pistils, or flowers in which pistils are present without stamens; *dielinous*. *Gray.*

|| Ū'N'I-SON [yā'nē-sūn, *S. W. P. J. F. K. W. b.*; yā'nē-zūn, *Ja. Sm.*], *n.*

1. Accordance; agreement; harmony; concord. "Unison of soul." *Thomson.*

2. (*Mus.*) Perfect agreement or identity in pitch of two or more notes; sometimes applied to notes of the same degree in different octaves: — absence of harmony, as in a piece or passage for several instruments or voices all performing the same part. *Dwight.*

|| Ū'N'I-SON, *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *sonus*, a sound.] Sounding alone; unisonant; unisonous.

Sounds intermixed with voice, choral or *unison*. *Milton.*

Ū-NIS'Q-NANCE, *n.* Consonance; unison. *Smart.*

Ū-NIS'Q-NANT, *a.* Being in unison. *Smart.*

Ū-NIS'Q-NOUS, *a.* Being in unison; without harmony; having the same degree of acuteness or gravity; unisonant.

Calvin, who had certainly less music in his soul than Luther, rejected both vocal and instrumental harmony, and admitted only *unisonous* psalmody. *Watson.*

Ū'N'IT (yā'nj), *n.* [*L. unus*, one; *unitas*, unity; *It. unità*; *Sp. unidad*; *Fr. unité*.]

1. One; the least whole number, or the root of numbers. *Bentley.*

2. A gold coin of King James I. *Candem.*

3. (*Math.*) A single thing regarded as a whole. *Davies & Peck.*

Abstract unit, the number represented by 1; the base of the system of natural numbers. — *Concrete unit*, a unit in which the kind of thing is named; as, 1 foot, 1 pound, 1 hour. — *Duodecimal unit*, a unit in the scale of 12's. — *Fractional unit*, the unit of a fraction, being always equal to the reciprocal of the denominator: thus in the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$, the fractional unit is $\frac{1}{2}$. — *Integral unit*, the unit 1; the unit of integral numbers. — *Unit of measure of any quantity*, the quantity of the same kind with which the quantity is compared; thus the unit of measure of lines is a line of known or assumed length, as one inch, one yard, &c. *Davies & Peck.*

Ū-N'IT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be united. *Phillips.*

Ū-N'I-TĀ'RĪ-AN, *n.* 1. (*Theol.*) A believer in God as existing in one person, in contradistinction to one who believes in the doctrine of the Trinity. *Channing.*

2. A monotheist. [*R.*] *Fleming.*

Ū-N'I-TĀ'RĪ-AN, *a.* [*L. unitas*; *unus*; *It. & Sp. unitario*; *Fr. unitaire*.] Relating to Unitarianism or to Unitarians. *Prestley.*

Ū-N'I-TĀ'RĪ-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines or principles of Unitarians. *Belsham.*

Ū-N'I-TĀ'RĪ-AN-IZE, *v. a. & n.* To conform to, or to make like, Unitarianism. *Ec. Rev.*

Ū-N'I-TĀ-RY, *a.* Tending to unite; united; unanimous. *Wilkinson.*

Ū-N'ITE' (yā-nī'), *v. a.* [*L. unio*, *unio*; *unus*, one; *It. unire*; *Sp. & Fr. unir*.] [*i. UNITED*; *pp. UNITING, UNITED*.]

1. To join into one; to combine; to connect. The proposition for *uniting* both kingdoms. *Swift.*

2. To cause to agree; to make uniform.

The king proposed nothing more than to *unite* his kingdom in one form of worship. *Clarendon.*

3. To make to adhere; to attach. *Wiseman.*

4. To join in affection or interest; to connect; to conjoin; to associate; to couple.

To give our hearts *united* ceremony. *Shak.*

O my soul, come not thou into their secret; unto their assembly, mine honor, be not thou *united*. *Gen. xlix. 6.*

Syn. — See *ADD.*

Ū-N'ITE', *v. n.* 1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert or connection.

If you will now *unite* in your complaints. *Shak.*

2. To become one; to coalesce; to be consolidated; to combine. *Milton.*

Ū-N'IT'ED, *p. a.* Joined; attached; connected; allied: — made to agree; harmonious.

United Brethren, the Church of the Moravian Brethren, or the Moravians. *Mosham.*

Ū-N'IT'ED-LY, *ad.* With union; so as to join in concert; jointly; amicably. *Dryden.*

Ū-N'IT'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, unites.

Ū-N'IT'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be repeated. [*R.*]

To play away an *uniterable* life. *Browne.*

Ū-N'IT'ION (yū-nish'ūn), *n.* The act or the power of uniting; conjunction. [*R.*] *Wiseman.*

Ū-N'I-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of uniting. [*R.*]

"Laws . . . *unitive* of societies." *Bp. Taylor.*

Ū-N'I-TIZE, *v. a.* To make a unity of. *Ch. Reg.*

Ū-N'IT-JAR, *n.* (*Elec.*) A small Leyden jar, used in charging a larger jar or an electrical battery, to measure the quantity of electricity accumulated, its inner coating being connected with the charging conductor of the machine,

and the outer with the jar or battery to be charged. *Daniel.*

Ū'N'I-TY (yā'nē-tē), *n.* [*L. unitas*; *unus*, one; *It. unità*; *Sp. unidad*; *Fr. unité*.]

1. State or property of being one; oneness. Whatever we consider as one thing, suggests to the understanding the idea of *unity*. *Locke.*

2. Sameness; uniformity. *Blackstone.*

3. Concord; agreement; harmony.

It availeth much that there be amongst them an *unity*, as well in ceremonies as in doctrine. *Hooker.*

4. (*Math.*) An entire collection considered as a single thing. *Davies & Peck.*

5. Twenty feet, considered a single distance, is *unity*. The number 1, when unconnected with any thing else, is generally called *unity*. *Davies.*

6. (*Fine Arts.*) The quality of any work by which all the parts are subordinate to, or promotive of, one general design or effect.

Although in poetry, it is absolutely necessary that the *unity* of the action be preserved, the poet is not to be troubled with the necessity of observing it. *Audrey.*

Unities, in the drama, are three — of time, place, and action. *Brande.*

6. (*Law of Estates.*) The peculiar characteristic of an estate held by several in joint tenancy. *Burrill.*

Unity of interest, (*Law.*) one of the properties of a joint estate, all the joint tenants being entitled to one period of duration or quantity of interest in the lands. — *Unity of time*, a property of a joint estate, the estates of all the tenants being vested at one and the same period. — *Unity of title*, a property of a joint estate, the estate of all the tenants being created by one and the same act, whether legal or illegal. — *Unity of possession*, a property of a joint estate, each of the tenants having the entire possession as well of every parcel as of the whole. *Burrill.*

Syn. — See *UNION*.

Ū'N'I-VÁLVE, *n.* [*L. unus*, one, and *valva*, a valve.] A shell having only one valve: — a mollusk the shell of which is composed of one piece, and is generally convoluted spirally. *Kirby.*

Ū'N'I-VÁLVE, *a.* Having one valve. *Eng. Cyc.*

Ū'N'I-VÁLVED (ū'nē-válvd), *a.* 1. Having only one valve; univalvular; univalve. *Crabb.*

2. (*Bot.*) Noting a pod consisting of only one piece after dehiscence. *Gray.*

Ū-N'I-VÁL'VU-LAR, *a.* Having but one valve; univalve; univalved. *P. Cyc.*

Ū-N'I-VÉR'SAL, *a.* [*L. universalis*; *It. univer-sale*; *Sp. universal*; *Fr. universel*. — See *UNI-VERSE*.]

1. Pertaining to, or affecting, all or the whole; general. "God's *universal* law." *Milton.*

2. Whole; total; unbroken; entire; every. From harmony, from heavenly harmony, This *universal* frame began. *Dryden.*

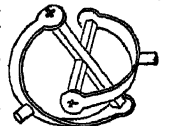
3. Comprising all particulars.

From things particular She doth abstract the *universal* kinds. *Dames.*

4. (*Logic.*) Asserting or denying every one of the things spoken of; — in contradistinction to *particular*. *P. Cyc.*

Universal church, the church of God throughout all the world. *Staunton.* — *Universal dial*, a kind of dial which consists of a rod passing through the middle of a circular disk whose plane is perpendicular to it, and to the direction of the celestial pole, graduated uniformly into twenty-four divisions, *Nichol.* — *Universal instrument*, an altitude and azimuth instrument of great power, so constructed as to be portable. Its special characteristics are, that the telescope, instead of being a straight tube, is broken into two arms at right angles to each other, in the middle of the length of the tube, and at the break a solely reflecting prism is placed, which turns the rays entering the object-glass in a rectangular direction. The eyepiece is in this way placed at the centre of the altitude circle, and the telescope becomes free to move through all altitudes. *Nichol.* — *Hooker's universal joint*, (*Machinery*) a contrivance for communicating circular motion in an oblique direction. It consists of two shafts or axes, each terminating in a semicircle, and connected together by means of a cross, upon which each semicircle is hinged. *Universal joint.*

Bigelow. — *Universal lever*, a contrivance consisting of a bar moving upon a centre, and having a movable catch or hook attached to each side, and acting upon the oblique teeth of a double rack, or of a ratchet-wheel, so that the alternating motion of the double bar causes a progressive motion of the rack or the wheel. *Bigelow.* — *Universal proposition*, (*Logic.*) 4



proposition whose predicate is affirmed or denied of the whole of the subject. *Whately*.—*Universal umbrella*, (*Bot.*) See *UMBEL*.

Syn.—See *GENERAL*.

Ū-NĪ-VĒR'SĀL, *n.* 1. † The whole; the universe. "The nature . . . of the *universal*." *Raleigh*.

2. (*Logic*.) A general notion framed by the human intellect and predicated of many things, on the ground of their possessing common properties, — as *animal*, which may be predicated of man, horse, lion, &c. *Fleming*.

Ū-NĪ-VĒR'SĀL-ĪSM, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The doctrines or belief of the Universalists.

Universalism prevails more extensively than elsewhere in Switzerland, Germany, Scotland, and England. *Eden*.

Ū-NĪ-VĒR'SĀL-ĪST, *n.* 1. (*Eccl. Hist.*) One who holds the doctrine that all mankind will be ultimately saved. *Eden*.

2. † One who affects to understand all particulars.

For a modern freethinker is a *universalist* in speculation; *Bentley*.

Ū-NĪ-VĒR'SĀL-Ī-TY, *n.* The state of being universal; extension to the whole; generality; not particularity. "*Universality of sin*." *South*.

Ū-NĪ-VĒR'SĀL-ĪZE, *v. a.* [*i.* UNIVERSALIZED; *pp.* UNIVERSALIZING. UNIVERSALIZED.] To render universal; to generalize. *Coleridge*.

Ū-NĪ-VĒR'SĀL-LY, *ad.* Throughout the whole; without exception; wholly; entirely.

The rules that God hath set men to live by are *universally* just. *Leighton*.

† Ū-NĪ-VĒR'SĀL-NĒSS, *n.* Universality. *More*.

Ū-NĪ-VĒRSE, *n.* [*L.* *universum*; *universus*, universal; *unus*, one, and *verso*, *versus*, to turn, — *i. e.* turned or combined into one whole; *It. & Sp.* *universo*; *Fr.* *univers*.] The whole creation, including the solar system, the stars and every thing contained in space; the aggregate of all created existing things; the sum of created existence; the world; *cosmos*. *Hamilton*.

Whose nod called out this *universe* to birth. *Prior*.

Syn.—The world comprises the earth and its inhabitants; the *universe*, the mass of worlds, suns, stars, and all other bodies that exist.

Ū-NĪ-VĒR'SĪ-TY, *n.* [*L.* *universitas*, the whole, the universe, a society; *It.* *università*, a university; *Sp.* *universidad*; *Fr.* *université*.—See *UNIVERSE*.]

1. † The whole; the universe. *Barrow*.

From whence all things in the *university* Yield in divers form do gayly bloom, And after fade away. *More*.

2. † A society; a company; a community; a corporation. *Anderson*.

As for the name (*universitas*), it was not confined, in the middle ages, to scientific bodies; it was used in a sense equivalent to our word corporation. There were *universities* of tailors in those days. *P. Cyc.*

3. A school or seminary of learning of the highest class, in which various branches of literature and science, including sometimes theology, law, and medicine, are taught, and in which degrees are conferred on individuals who are found on examination to possess certain qualifications, or who have complied with certain prescribed conditions.

As I believe the English *universities* are the best places in the world for those who can profit by them, so I think for the idle and self-indulgent they are about the very worst. *Arnold*.

While I play the good husband at home, my son and servants spend all at the *university*. *Shak.*

In the middle ages, the Latin term *universitas* signified the whole body of students, or of students and teachers, assembled in a place of education, with corporate rights, and under bye-laws of their own; in later times, also, the name was held to imply that all branches of study were taught in a *university*. *Brande*.

Syn.—See *SCHOOL*.

Ū-NĪV'Q-CAL, *a.* [*L.* *univocus*; *unus*, one, and *vox*, a voice, a word.]

1. Having only one sense or meaning; — opposed to *equivocal*.

Univocal words are such as signify but one idea, or at least, but one sort of thing. *Watts*.

2. Pursuing always one tenor; certain; regular. "*Univocal uniformity*." [*R.*] *Browne*.

Ū-NĪV'Q-CAL, *n.* (*Aristotelian Logic*.) A generic word; a word of which both the genus and the difference are predicable of many different species. *Brande*.

Ū-NĪV'Q-CAL-LY, *ad.* In one term; in one sense; in one tenor; not equivocally.

The same word may be employed either *univocally*, equivocally, or analogously. *Whately*.

Ū-NĪV-Q-CĀ'TION, *n.* Agreement or coincidence of name and meaning. [*R.*] *Whiston*.

Ū-N-JĀR'RING, *a.* Not jarring; concordant.

Ū-N-JĀUN'DICED (ūn-jan'dist), *a.* Not jaundiced; not callous. "*An unjaundiced eye*." *Cooper*.

Ū-N-JĒAL'OUS, *a.* Not jealous. *Clarendon*.

† Ū-N-JŌIN', *v. a.* To separate; to disjoin. *Chaucer*.

Ū-N-JŌINED' (-jōind'), *a.* Not joined; disjointed.

Ū-N-JŌINT', *v. a.* To separate; to disjoint. *Fuller*.

Ū-N-JŌINT'ED, *a.* Not jointed; separated. *Milton*.

Ū-N-JŌLT'ED, *a.* Not jolted or jarred. *Ash*.

Ū-N-JŌY'FUL, *a.* Not joyful; sad. *Tatler*.

Ū-N-JŌY'FUL-LY, *ad.* Without joy; joylessly.

Ū-N-JŌY'OUS, *a.* Not joyous; sad. *Milton*.

Ū-N-JŌY'OUS-LY, *ad.* Not joyously. *Clarke*.

Ū-N-JŪDGED' (ūn-jūdjd'), *a.* Not judged or decided; not judicially determined. *Prior*.

Ū-N-JŪST', *a.* Not just; contrary to justice or equity; iniquitous; inequitable; unfair; dishonest; wicked; — used both of persons and things.

Hear what the *unjust* judge saith. *Luke xviii. 6.*
Unjust usurpations and extortions. *King Charles*.

Syn.—See *WICKED*.

† Ū-N-JŪS'TICE, *n.* Injustice. *Hale*.

Ū-N-JŪS'TI-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be justified, vindicated, or defended; wrong; unjust.

For a man to give his opinion of what he sees but in part, is an *unjustifiable* piece of rashness. *Addison*.

Ū-N-JŪS'TI-FĪ-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being unjustifiable. *Kettlewell*.

Ū-N-JŪS'TI-FĪ-A-BLY, *ad.* In a manner that cannot be justified or defended. *Bailey*.

Ū-N-JŪS'TI-FĪED (ūn-jūs'te-fīd), *a.* Not justified; not cleared from imputation of guilt. *Dryden*.

Ū-N-JŪST'LY, *ad.* In an unjust manner. *Milton*.

Ū-N-JŪST'NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being unjust; injustice. [*R.*] *Hale*.

ŪN'KĒD, } *a.* [A corruption of *uncouth*.]

ŪN'KID, } 1. † Odd; strange. *Butler*, 1634.

2. Solitary; dreary; dull. [*Local*.] *Baker*.

† ŪN-KĒMMED' (ūn-kēmd'), } *a.* [*L.* *incomptus*.]

† ŪN-KĒMPT' (ūn-kēmt'), } 1. Not kempt or combed; uncombed. *May*.

2. Unpolished, as rhymes. *Spenser*.

† ŪN-KĒNNED' (ūn-kēnd'), *a.* Unknown. *Daniel*.

ŪN-KĒNNĒL, *v. a.* [*i.* UNKENNELLED; *pp.* UNKENNELLING, UNKENNELLED.]

1. To drive or take from a kennel, hole, or hiding-place. "*We'll unkenneled the fox*." *Shak.*

2. To rouse from secrecy or retreat.

If his occult guilt Does not itself *unkennel* in one speech, It is a damned ghost that we have seen. *Shak.*

† ŪN-KĒNT', *a.* Unknown; unkenneled. *Spenser*.

ŪN-KĒPT', *a.* Not kept; not retained; — unobserved; unobeyed, as an ordinance. *Hooker*.

ŪN-KĒR'CHĪEFED (ūn-kēr'chift), *a.* Having on or wearing no kerchief. *Cowper*.

† ŪN-KĒTH, *a.* Uncouth. *Holinshead*.

ŪN-KĪLLED' (ūn-kīld'), *a.* Not killed. *Homilies*.

ŪN-KĪND, *a.* 1. Not kind; unfriendly; not benevolent; not humane; not favorable; hard.

Rich gifts wax poor, when givers are *unkind*. *Shak.*
Our author seems a little *unkind*. *Locke*.

2. † Unnatural; unkindly. *Spenser*.

Syn.—See *HARD*.

ŪN-KĪN'DLED (-kīn'dld), *a.* Not kindled. *Young*.

ŪN-KĪND'LĪ-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being unkindly; unfavorableness. *Hakewill*.

ŪN-KĪND'LY, *a.* 1. Unnatural; contrary to nature. "*Her broods unkindly crime*." *Dryden*.

2. Malignant; unfavorable. *Milton*.

ŪN-KĪND'LY, *ad.* 1. Without kindness; without affection. "*If we unkindly part*." *Dryden*.

2. Contrarily to nature; unnaturally. *Unkindly mixed*. *Milton*.

ŪN-KĪND'NESS, *n.* Want of kindness; want of affection; malevolence; malignity; ill-will.

† ŪN-KĪN'DRED, *a.* Not of the same kin. *Rowe*.

ŪN-KĪNG', *v. a.* To deprive of royalty. *Shak.*

ŪN-KĪNG'LIKE, *a.* Unkingly; not royal. *Shak.*

ŪN-KĪNG'LY, *a.* Unbecoming a king. *Rowe*.

† ŪN-KĪSS', *v. a.* To retract or undo, as an oath; — alluding to the ceremony of kissing the book.

Let me *unkiss* the oath 'twixt thee and me; And yet not so, for with a kiss 't was made. *Shak.*

ŪN-KĪSSED' (ūn-kīst'), *a.* Not kissed. *Shak.*

ŪN'KLE (ūng'kl), *n.* See *UNCLE*. *Dryden*.

ŪN-KNEAD'ED, *a.* Not kneaded or worked. "*Unkneaded dough*." *Elegy on Dr. Donne*.

ŪN-KNĒLLED' (ūn-nēld'), *a.* Not having the bell tolled at death. *Byron*.

ŪN-KNĪGH'T'LY (ūn-nīt'le), *a.* Unbecoming a knight. "*Their unknigh'tly errand*." *Spenser*.

ŪN-KNĪT' (-nīt'), *v. a.* [*i.* UNKNIT, UNKNITTED; *pp.* UNKNITTING, UNKNIT, UNKNITTED.] To separate or loosen, as that which is knit. *Shak.*

ŪN-KNĪT' (ūn-nīt'), *p. a.* Not united; not knit. "*Like tender, unknit joints*." *Beau. & Fl.*

ŪN-K'ŌT' (ūn-nōt'), *v. a.* To free from knots.

ŪN-KNŌT'TED (ūn-nōt'tēd), *a.* Not knotted; freed from knots. "*Unknotted twine*." *Dyer*.

ŪN-KNŌT'TY (ūn-nōt'tē), *a.* Not knotty; having no knots. "*Unknotted fir*." *Sandys*.

ŪN-KNŌW' (-nō'), *v. a.* 1. To cease to know. *Smith*.
2. † To be ignorant of. *Wickliffe*.

ŪN-KNŌW'A-BLE (ūn-nō'a-bl), *a.* That cannot be known; not cognoscible.

"Mind and matter, as known or *knowable*, are only two different series of phenomena or qualities; mind and matter, as unknown and *unknowable*, are the two substances in which these two different series of phenomena are supposed to inhere." *Sir W. Hamilton*.

ŪN-KNŌW'ING (ūn-nō'ing), *a.* Not knowing; ignorant. *Dryden*.

These were they whose souls the furies steeld, And cursed with hearts *unknowing* how to yield. *Pope*.

ŪN-KNŌW'ING-LY (ūn-nō'ing-le), *ad.* Without knowledge; ignorantly. *Dryden*.

† ŪN-KNŌWL'EDGED (-ējd), *a.* Unacknowledged. "*Unknoleged or unsent*." *B. Jonson*.

ŪN-KNŌWN' (ūn-nōn'), *a.* 1. Not known; not perceived. "*Not unknown to fame*." *Dryden*.

2. Greater than is imagined; unascertained. An *unknown* advantage to the kingdom. *Racoin*.

3. Not having, or having had, cohabitation. I am yet *unknown* to woman. *Shak.*

4. Not having communication. At a little inn, the man of the house . . . had, *unknown* to Sir Roger, put him up in a sign-post. *Addison*.

Unknown quantity of a problem or equation, (*Algebra*.) the quantity whose value is to be determined.

Syn.—See *SECRET*.

† ŪN-KNŌWN'NESS, *n.* State of not being known. "*The unknownness of that sea*." *Camden*.

† ŪN-KŌN'NING, *a.* Not cunning or knowing. "*I am young and unknouing*." *Chaucer*.

ŪN-LĀ'BORED (ūn-lā'bōrd), *a.* 1. Not produced by labor. "*Unlabored harvests*." *Dryden*.

2. Not cultivated by labor; unworked; untitled. "*The unlabored field*." *Blackmore*.

3. Spontaneous; voluntary; natural. From the theme *unlabored* beauties rise. *Telell*.

4. Not labored or constrained; easy; free.

ŪN-LĀ-BŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* Not laborious; not difficult to be done; easy. *Milton*.

ŪN-LĀCE', *v. a.* [*i.* UNLACED; *pp.* UNLACING, UNLACED.]

1. To loosen or free from lacing; to loosen or untie the laces of; to untie. *Spenser*.

The helmet from my brow *unlaced*. *Pope*.

2. To divest of ornaments. [*R.*] *Shak.*

3. (*Naut.*) To loosen and take off from its principal part, as the bonnet of a sail. *Mar. Dict.*

ŪN-LĀCK'EYED (ūn-lāk'id), *a.* Not attended by a lackey or by lackeys. *Cowper*.

ÜN-LÄDE', *v. a.* [*i.* UNLADED; *pp.* UNLADING, UNLADEN or UNLADED.] To take, remove, or put out of a vessel; to unload.

For there the ship was to *unlade* her burden. *Acts* xxi. 3.

ÜN-LÄ'DY-LIKE, *a.* Not ladylike. *Farrar.*

†ÜN-LÄGE, *n.* [A. S. *un*, without, and *lag*, a law.] An unjust law. *Cowell.*

ÜN-LÄID', *a.* 1. Not laid or placed; not fixed.

The first foundations of the world being as yet *unlaid*. *Hooker.*

2. Not pacified; not stilled; not allayed. [*R.*]

Meagre hag, or stubborn, *unlaid* ghost. *Milton.*

3. Not laid out, as a corpse. *B. Jonson.*

ÜN-LÄ-MËNT'ED, *a.* Not lamented; not deplored. "He died *unlamented*." *Clarendon.*

ÜN-LÄP', *v. a.* To unfold. *Wickliffe.*

ÜN-LÄRD'ED, *a.* Not larded or stuffed; — not intermixed or inserted by way of improvement.

Speak the language of the company you are in; speak it purely, and *unlarded* with any other. *Chesterfield.*

ÜN-LÄSH', *v. a.* [*i.* UNLASHED; *pp.* UNLASHING, UNLASHED.] (*Naut.*) To loose from lashing, or from that which lashes or binds. *Ash.*

ÜN-LÄTCH', *v. a.* To open by lifting the latch. "My worthy wife the door *unlatched*." *Dryden.*

ÜN-LÄTH'ERED (-läth'erd), *a.* Not lathered. *Ash.*

ÜN-LÄUNCHED' (ün-läuncht'), *a.* Not launched.

ÜN-LÄU'RELLED (ün-läur'æld), *a.* Not crowned or decorated with laurel; not honored. *Byron.*

ÜN-LÄV'ISH, *a.* Not lavish; frugal. *Thomson.*

ÜN-LÄV'ISHED (ün-läv'isht), *a.* Not lavished or wasted; not spent wastefully. *Shenstone.*

†ÜN-LÄW', *v. a.* To annul, as a law. [*Quilt*] for remedy will *unlaw* the law. *N. Bacon.*

ÜN-LÄW', *n.* (*Scotch Law*.) An amercement; — a violation of the law. *Jamieson.*

ÜN-LÄW'FUL, *a.* Contrary to, or not permitted by, law; not lawful; illegal; — illegitimate. *Shak.*

Unlawful assembly, (*Eng. Law*.) the meeting of three or more persons to do an unlawful act. *Whishaw.* (*American Law*.) Three or more persons assembled under such circumstances, and deporting themselves in such a manner as to produce danger to the public peace and tranquillity, and which excites terror, alarm, and consternation in the neighborhood. *Burrill.*

ÜN-LÄW'FUL-LY, *ad.* 1. In an unlawful manner; contrarily to law; illegally. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. Illegitimately; not by marriage. *Shak.*

ÜN-LÄW'FUL-NËSS, *n.* 1. The state of being unlawful; contrariety to law. *Hooker.*

2. Illegitimacy, as of a child. *Johnson.*

ÜN-LÄW'LIKE, *a.* Not resembling law. *Milton.*

ÜN-LÄY', *v. a.* [*i.* UNLaid; *pp.* UNLAYING, UNLaid.] (*Naut.*) To untwist or separate the folds or strands of, as of a rope or cable. *Anson.*

ÜN-LËAD'ED, *a.* Not leaved or having leads. *Ash.*

ÜN-LËARN' (ün-lërn'), *v. a.* [*i.* UNLEARNED or UNLEARN'T; *pp.* UNLEARNING, UNLEARNED or UNLEARN'T.] To forget or lose after having learned. "To *unlearn* that art." *Daniel.*

ÜN-LËARN'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be learned or taught; indocile. *Ed. Rev.*

ÜN-LËARN'ED, *a.* 1. Not learned; uneducated; illiterate; ignorant; unlettered. *Locke.*

2. Not suitable to a learned man. [*R.*]

I will prove these verses to be very *unlearned*. *Shak.*

ÜN-LËARN'ED-LY, *ad.* Ignorantly. *Browne.*

ÜN-LËARN'ED-NËSS, *n.* Want of learning; illiterateness; ignorance. *Sylvester.*

ÜN-LËASED' (ün-lëas'), *a.* Not leased. *Ash.*

ÜN-LËAV'ENED (ün-lëv'vnd), *a.* Not leavened or fermented, as bread. *Exod.* ii. 39.

ÜN-LËCT'URED (ün-lëkt'yurd), *a.* Not lectured, or taught by lecture. *Young.*

ÜN-LËD', *a.* Not led; not conducted. *Clarke.*

†ÜN-LËEV'Ä-BLE, *a.* Unbelieving. *Wickliffe.*

ÜN-LËG'Ä-CIED (-lëg's-sid), *a.* Having no legacy.

ÜN-LËI'SURED (ün-lë'szhurd), *a.* Not having leisure. "Her *unleisured* thoughts." [*R.*] *Sidney.*

†ÜN-LËI'SURED-NËSS (ün-lë'szhurd-nëss), *n.* Want of leisure; constant employment. *Boyle.*

ÜN-LËNT', *a.* Not lent. *Williams.*

ÜN-LËSS', *conj.* [Imperative of A. S. *onlesan*, or *unlesan*, to unloose, to dismiss. *Tooke.* — *Mere-ly on less*, i. e. at or for less. *R. Garnett.*] Except; if not; supposing that not.

The commendation of adversaries is the greatest triumph of a writer, because it never comes *unless* extorted. *Dryden.*

No poet ever sweetly sung,
[*Unlesan* to unloose, to dismiss. *Tooke.* — *Mere-ly on less*, i. e. at or for less. *R. Garnett.*] Except; if not; supposing that not.

ÜN-LËSS'ENED (ün-lëss'end), *a.* Not lessened or diminished; not made smaller. *Butler.*

ÜN-LËSS'ONED (ün-lëss'on), *a.* Not taught; not instructed; uneducated. [*R.*] *Shak.*

†ÜN-LËT'TED, *a.* Not hindered. *Chaucer.*

ÜN-LËT'TERED (ün-lë't'erd), *a.* Unlearned; untaught; illiterate; uneducated. *Milton.*

ÜN-LËT'TERED-NËSS, *n.* Unlearnedness; illiterateness; ignorance. *Waterhouse.*

ÜN-LËV'EL, *a.* Not level; uneven. *Steevens.*

ÜN-LËV'ELLED (ün-lëv'æld), *a.* Not levelled.

ÜN-LËV'IED (ün-lëv'id), *a.* Not levied. *Ash.*

ÜN-LË-BID'Ä-NOÜS, *a.* Not libidinous; not lustful; pure from carnality. *Milton.*

ÜN-LË'ENSED (-lë'sens), *a.* Not licensed. *Pope.*

ÜN-LËCKED' (ün-lëkt'), *a.* Not licked; not formed; shapeless; — "from the opinion that the bear licks her young to shape." *Johnson.* "Unlicked bear-whelps." *Donne.*

ÜN-LËFT'ED, *a.* Not lifted; not raised. *Byron.*

ÜN-LËIGHT'ED (ün-lëht'ed), *a.* Not lighted; not set on fire; not ignited; unkindled. *Prior.*

ÜN-LËIGHT'SOME (ün-lëht'sum), *a.* Wanting light; dark; gloomy; obscure; dim. *Milton.*

ÜN-LËIKE', *a.* 1. Not like; dissimilar; different. 2. Unlikely; improbable. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

Unlike quantities, (*Algebra*.) quantities expressed by different letters, or by different powers of the same letter; thus *a*, *b*, *a*², and *ab*, are all unlike quantities. — *Unlike signs*, the different signs + and —. *Hutton.*

Syn. — See DIFFERENT.

ÜN-LËIKE'LI-HOOD (ün-lëk'lë-häd), *n.* Unlikelihood; improbability. *South.*

ÜN-LËIKE'LI-NËSS, *n.* The state of being unlikely; improbability; unlikelihood. *Locke.*

ÜN-LËIKE'LY, *a.* 1. Not likely; improbable; not such as can be reasonably expected. *Sidney.*

2. Not promising; unpromising. *Denham.*

ÜN-LËIKE'LY, *ad.* Not likely; improbably. *Pope.*

+ÜN-LËIK'EN, *v. a.* To feign; to pretend. *Wickliffe.*

ÜN-LËIKE'NËSS, *n.* Dissimilitude; difference.

Syn. — See DIFFERENCE, DIVERSITY.

ÜN-LËIM'BËR, *a.* Not limber; stiff. *Wotton.*

ÜN-LËIM'BËR, *v. a.* (*Artillery*.) To remove the limber from, as a gun. *Stocqueler.*

ÜN-LËIM'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Illimitable. [*R.*] *Locke.*

ÜN-LËIM'IT-ED, *a.* 1. Not limited; having no limits; unbounded; boundless. *Boyle.*

2. Undefined; indefinite; not limited or bounded by proper exceptions. *Hooker.*

3. Not restrained; unconstrained. *Rogers.*

Unlimited problem, (*Math.*) a problem which admits of an infinite number of solutions; — called also *indeterminate problem*.

Syn. — See ABSOLUTE, BOUNDLESS.

ÜN-LËIM'IT-ED-LY, *ad.* Boundlessly; without bounds or limits. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

ÜN-LËIM'IT-ED-NËSS, *n.* The state of being unlimited; boundlessness. *South.*

ÜN-LËIN'E-AL, *a.* Not lineal; not coming in order of succession, as an heir. *Shak.*

ÜN-LËINED' (ün-lënd'), *a.* Not lined. *Spenser.*

ÜN-LËINK' (ün-lëngk', 82), *v. a.* To separate the links of, as to untwist; to open. *Shak.*

ÜN-LËI'QUE-FIED (ün-lëk'wë-fid), *a.* Not liquefied; unmelted; undissolved. *Addison.*

ÜN-LËI'QUÏ-DÄT-ED (ün-lëk'wë-dät-ed), *a.* Not liquidated; not settled or paid. *S. Smith.*

Unliquidated damages, (*Law*.) such damages as are unascertained. *Bourvier.*

ÜN-LËI'QUORED (ün-lëk'kyrd), *a.* 1. Not wet or moistened. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Not filled with liquor; not drunk. *Milton.*

ÜN-LËS'TEN-ING (ün-lë's'ten-ing), *a.* Not listening or hearing; inattentive; deaf. *Thomson.*

ÜN-LËT'ER-Ä-RY, *a.* Not literary. *For. Qu. Rev.*

ÜN-LËVE', *v. a.* To live contrary to; to kill. [*R.*]

We must *unlive* our former lives. *Glavinil.*

ÜN-LËVE'LI-NËSS, *n.* Want of liveliness; dullness; heaviness. *Milton.*

ÜN-LËVE'LY, *a.* Not lively; dull. *Ash.*

ÜN-LËAD' (ün-lëd'), *v. a.* [*i.* UNLOADED; *pp.* UNLOADING, UNLOADED.] To remove a load from; to discharge of a load; to unlade. *Shak.*

ÜN-LËAD'ING, *n.* The act of one who unloads; the discharging of a load or cargo. *A. Smith.*

ÜN-LË'CÄT-ED, *a.* Not located or placed. *Smart.*

ÜN-LËCK', *v. a.* [*i.* UNLOCKED; *pp.* UNLOCKING, UNLOCKED.] To untasten the lock of, or to open by unfastening that which locks. *Dryden.*

ÜN-LËCKED' (-lëkt'), *a.* Not locked. *Johnson.*

ÜN-LËDGE', *v. a.* To deprive of a lodging or resting-place; to dislodge. *Cumberland.*

ÜN-LËDGED' (ün-lëjd'), *a.* Not lodged. *Carew.*

ÜN-LËOKED'-FÖR (ün-lëkt'-), *a.* Not looked for; unexpected; not foreseen. *Sidney.*

ÜN-LËÖPED' (ün-lëpt'), *a.* Not made into a loop, or not fastened by a loop. *Gay.*

ÜN-LËÖSE', *v. a.* [A. S. *onlesan*, *unlesan*, *onlisan*.] [*i.* UNLOOSED; *pp.* UNLOOSING, UNLOOSED.] To unbind; to loosen; to loose. *Shak.*

See Johnson says of *unloose*, that it is "a word perhaps barbarous and ungrammatical, the particle prefixed implying negation." It is, however, derived directly from the A. S. *unlesan*, as *loose* is from the A. S. *lesan*. The prefix *un*, in this case, is to be regarded as merely intensive.

ÜN-LËÖSE', *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to lose all union or connection. [*R.*]

Without this virtue, the public virtue must *unloose*. *Colther.*

ÜN-LËÖ'SEN (-sen), *v. a.* To unloose. [*R.*] *Knox.*

ÜN-LËÖRD'ED, *a.* Not raised or preferred to the rank of a lord. *Milton.*

†ÜN-LËÖRD'ING, *n.* The degrading from the rank or state of a lord. *Milton.*

ÜN-LËÖRD'LY, *a.* Not lordly or haughty. *Milton.*

ÜN-LËÖS'Ä-BLE, *a.* That cannot be lost. *Boyle.*

ÜN-LËÖST', *a.* Not lost; not destroyed. *Young.*

ÜN-LËÖVE', *v. a.* To destroy or lose one's love for. "I cannot *unlove* him." [*R.*] *Spectator.*

ÜN-LËÖVED' (ün-lëvd'), *a.* Not loved. *Sidney.*

ÜN-LËÖVE'LI-NËSS, *n.* Want of loveliness; unamiableness. *Sidney.*

ÜN-LËÖVE'LY, *a.* Not lovely. *Beaumont.*

ÜN-LËÖV'ING, *a.* Not loving; not fond. *Shak.*

ÜN-LËÜ'BRI-CÄT-ED, *a.* Not lubricated. *Blackwood.*

ÜN-LËÜCK'Ä-LY, *ad.* Unfortunately; not luckily; by ill luck or fortune. *Addison.*

ÜN-LËÜCK'Ä-NËSS, *n.* The state of being unprosperous or unlucky; unfortunateness. *Scott.*

ÜN-LËÜCK'Ä, *a.* 1. Not lucky; unfortunate; unsuccessful; — unhappy; miserable. *Spenser.*

2. Ill-omened; inauspicious. *Dryden.*

3. Slightly mischievous; mischievously wagish. [*Colloquial or rare.*] *King.*

Syn. — See UNHAPPY.

†ÜN-LËÜST', *n.* Listlessness. *Gower.*

ÜN-LËÜS'TROUS, *a.* Not lustrous; wanting lustre or brightness; dull; dim. *Shak.*

ÜN-LËÜS'TROUS-LY, *ad.* Without lustre. *Clarke.*

ÜN-LÜST'Y, *a.* 1. Not lusty or vigorous.

2. † Listless.

Gower.

ÜN-LÜTE', *v. a.* To separate or free from cement or lute. "Unluting the vessels." *Boyle.*

ÜN-LUX-Ū-RI-OÜS, *a.* Not luxurious. *Museum.*

ÜN-MÄD'DENED (ün-mäd'dnd), *a.* Not mad-dened; not enraged; not exasperated. *Coleridge.*

ÜN-MÄDE', *a.* 1. Not made; not formed; not created. "An unmade grave." *Shak.*

2. Omitted to be made or formed. *Blackmore.*

ÜN-MÄDE', *i. & p.* from *unmake*. See UNMAKE.

† ÜN-MÄG'IS-TRÄTE, *v. a.* To deprive of, or de-grade from, the office of magistrate. *Milton.*

ÜN-MÄG-NÉT'IC, *a.* Not magnetic. *Clarke.*

ÜN-MÄG'NET-IZED (-izd), *a.* Not magnetized.

ÜN-MÄG'NĪ-FĪED (ün-mäg'ne-fid), *a.* Not magni-fied or made larger. *Ash.*

ÜN-MÄID'ENED (ün-mä'idnd), *a.* Deprived of vir-ginity. [R.] *Drayton.*

ÜN-MÄID'EN-LY (ün-mä'idn-le), *a.* Unbecoming a maiden. *Bp. Hall.*

ÜN-MÄILED' (ün-mä'id), *a.* Not mailed. *Ash.*

ÜN-MÄIMED' (ün-mäim'd), *a.* Not maimed. *Pope.*

ÜN-MÄIN-TÄIN'-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be main-tained or supported. *Hale.*

ÜN-MÄ-JĒS'TIC, *a.* Not majestic. *Ash.*

ÜN-MÄK'-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be made. *Grew.*

ÜN-MÄKE', *v. a.* [i. UNMADE; *pp.* UNMAKING, UNMADE.] To destroy the form and essential qualities of; to deprive of form or being. *Shak.*

ÜN-MÄ-LĪ'CIOUS (ün-mä-lish'us), *a.* Not mali-cious; not spiteful or revengeful. *Cowley.*

ÜN-MÄL'LE-A-BLE, *a.* Not malleable. *Fanshawe.*

ÜN-MÄL'LE-A-BİL'-TY, *n.* The state or the quality of being unmanageable. *Clarke.*

ÜN-MÄN', *v. a.* [i. UNMANNED; *pp.* UNMAN-NING, UNMANNED.]

1. To deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being, as of reason.

Gross errors unman, and strip them of the very principles of reason and other discourse.

2. To emasculate.

Johnson.

3. To deprive of the strength, fortitude, or courage of a man; to deject.

Pope.

4. To deprive of men, as a garrison.

Clarke.

ÜN-MÄN'-A-CLED (ün-män'a-kld), *a.* Not man-aced, fettered, or shackled. *Pitt.*

ÜN-MÄN'-AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Not manageable; not easily governed. *Waterland.*

ÜN-MÄN'-AGE-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being unmanageable. *Ash.*

ÜN-MÄN'-AGE-A-BLY, *ad.* In an unmanageable manner; so as not to be managed. *Wright.*

ÜN-MÄN'-AGED (ün-män'ajd), *a.* Not managed.

ÜN-MÄN'-FUL, *a.* Not manful; unmanly. *More.*

ÜN-MÄN'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Not manfully. *Milton.*

ÜN-MÄN'-GLED (ün-mäng'gld), *a.* Not mangled.

† ÜN-MÄN'-HOOD (ün-män'hüd), *n.* Want of man-hood; unmanliness. *Chaucer.*

ÜN-MÄN'-LIKE, *a.* Unmanly. *Sidney.*

ÜN-MÄN'-LI-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being unmanly; want of manliness. *Ash.*

ÜN-MÄN'-LY, *a.* 1. Not manly; unbecoming a human being; unmanful. "Where the act is unmanly." *Collier.*

2. Unsuitable to a man; effeminate. "With my unmanly tears." *Beau. & Fl.*

3. Dishonorable; base; cowardly. *Clarke.*

ÜN-MÄNNED' (ün-mänd'), *p. a.* 1. Deprived of the qualities or spirit of a man; weak. *Shak.*

2. Not manned; not furnished with men. "In a ship unmanned." *Milton.*

3. (Falconry.) Not made familiar with man; not tamed. *B. Jonson.*

ÜN-MÄN'NERED (-männ'nerd), *a.* Rude; brutal; uncivil; ill bred; impolite; unmannerly. *Dryden.*

ÜN-MÄN'NER-LI-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being unmannerly; incivility; ill behavior. *Locke.*

ÜN-MÄN'NER-LY, *a.* Not mannerly; wanting good manners; impolite; ill bred; uncivil. "You unmannerly puppy." *Beau. & Fl.*

ÜN-MÄN'NER-LY, *ad.* With ill manners; un-civilly; impolitely. *Shak.*

ÜN-MÄN'TLE, *v. a.* [i. UNMANTLED; *pp.* UN-MANTLING, UNMANTLED.] To divest of a man-tle or cloak; to dismantle. *W. Scott.*

ÜN-MÄ-NÜRED' (ün-mä-nürd'), *a.* Not manured; not made fertile by manure. *Spenser.*

ÜN-MÄRKED' (ün-märk'), *a.* 1. Not marked.

2. Not observed; not noted or regarded.

I got a time, unmarked by any, to steal away. *Shak.*

ÜN-MÄR'KET'-A-BLE, *a.* Not marketable.

ÜN-MÄRRED' (ün-märd'), *a.* Not marred; unin-jured; not hurt, harmed, or spoiled. *Spenser.*

ÜN-MÄR'RI-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be married or united; unmarriageable. [R.] *Milton.*

ÜN-MÄR'RİAGE-A-BLE, *a.* Not marriageable; not competent to be married. *Ash.*

ÜN-MÄR'RİAGE-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state or condition of being unmarriageable. *Boag.*

ÜN-MÄR'RİED (ün-mär'rid), *a.* Not married.

Unmarried, in a will, denotes either never having been married, or not having a husband or a wife at the time. *Burrill.*

ÜN-MÄR'RY, *v. a.* To separate from the matri-monial contract; to divorce. *Milton.*

ÜN-MÄR'SHALLED (ün-mär'shald), *a.* Not mar-shalled, arranged, or set in order. *Levis.*

† ÜN-MÄS'CU-LÄTE, *v. a.* To emasculate. *Fuller.*

ÜN-MÄS'CU-LİNE, *a.* Not masculine. *Smart.*

ÜN-MÄS'CU-LİNE-LY, *ad.* In a way not mascu-line; effeminately. *Clarke.*

ÜN-MÄSK', *v. a.* [i. UNMASKED; *pp.* UNMASK-ING, UNMASKED.] To remove or strip of a mask; to lay open; to expose to view. *Milton.*

ÜN-MÄSK', *v. n.* To put off the mask. *Shak.*

ÜN-MÄSKED' (ün-mäskt'), *a.* Not masked; open or exposed to view. *Beau. & Fl.*

ÜN-MÄSK'ER, *n.* One who unmasks. *Milton.*

ÜN-MÄS'TER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be mas-tered; unconquerable. *Browne.*

ÜN-MÄS'TERED (ün-mäs'terd), *a.* Not mastered.

ÜN-MÄS'TI-CA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be masti-cated or chewed. *Jour. of Science.*

ÜN-MÄTCH'-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be match-ed; unparallelled; unequalled. *Milton.*

ÜN-MÄTCHED' (ün-mächt'), *a.* Not matched; matchless; unparallelled. *Cowper.*

ÜN-MÄT'ED, *a.* Not mated or matched. *Ford.*

† ÜN-MÄ-TĒRİ-ÄL, *a.* Immaterial. *Daniel.*

ÜN-MÄ-TRİC'U-LÄT-ED, *a.* Not matriculated. "Unmatriculated novices." *Milton.*

ÜN-MĒAN'ING, *a.* Wanting meaning; having no meaning; meaningless; insignificant.

I'll be that light, unmeaning thing, That smiles with all, and weeps with none. *Byron.*

ÜN-MĒAN'ING-LY, *ad.* In an unmeaning manner.

ÜN-MĒAN'ING-NĒSS, *n.* Want of meaning; in-significance. *Dr. Campbell.*

ÜN-MĒANT', *a.* Not meant; not intended. *Ash.*

ÜN-MĒAS'UR-A-BLE (ün-mēzh'ur-a-bl), *a.* Im-measurable; immense. [R.] *Shak.*

ÜN-MĒAS'UR-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of be-ing immeasurable; immensity. [R.] *Ash.*

ÜN-MĒAS'UR-A-BLY (ün-mēzh'ur-a-ble), *ad.* Im-measurably; immensely. [R.] *Howell.*

ÜN-MĒAS'URED (ün-mēzh'urd), *a.* Not meas-ured;—plentiful or extensive beyond meas-ure; immense; measureless. *Cowper.*

ÜN-MĒ-CHÄN'I-CÄL, *a.* Not mechanical. *Clarke.*

ÜN-MĒ-CHÄN'I-CÄL-LY, *ad.* In an unmechani-cal manner; not according to mechanics.

ÜN-MĒCH'ÄN-IZED (ün-mēk'an-izd), *a.* Not formed by mechanism. *Paley.*

ÜN-MĒD'DLED-WĪTH (ün-mēd'dld-with), *a.* Not meddled with; not touched. *Carew.*

ÜN-MĒD'DLING, *a.* Not meddling; not inter-fering. *Lord Chesterfield.*

ÜN-MĒD'DLING-NĒSS, *n.* Absence of meddling or interference. [R.] *Bp. Hall.*

ÜN-MĒD'I-TÄT-ED, *a.* Not meditated. *Milton.*

ÜN-MĒEK', *a.* Not meek. *E. Erving.*

ÜN-MĒET', *a.* Not fit; not proper. *Milton.*

ÜN-MĒET'LY, *ad.* Not properly. *Spenser.*

ÜN-MĒET'NĒSS, *n.* Unsuitableness. *Milton.*

ÜN-MĒL'IO-RÄT-ED (ün mēl'yo-rät-ed), *a.* Not meliorated or made better. *Ash.*

ÜN-MĒL'LÖWED (ün-mēl'ld), *a.* Not mellowed; not ripened or matured. *Shak.*

ÜN-MĒ-LÖ'DI-OÜS, *a.* Not melodious; harsh.

ÜN-MĒ-LÖ'DI-OÜS-LY, *ad.* Not melodiously.

ÜN-MĒLT'ED, *a.* Not melted; not dissolved.

ÜN-MĒN'ACED (ün-mēn'ast), *a.* Not menaced or threatened. *Wordsworth.*

ÜN-MĒN'ÄÇ-İNG, *a.* Not menacing. *Dr. Allen.*

ÜN-MĒN'TİQN-A-BLE, *a.* That may not be men-tioned or told; unspeakable. [R.] *Ec. Rev.*

ÜN-MĒN'TİQNEED (ün-mēn'shünd), *a.* Not men-tioned or told. *Southern.*

ÜN-MĒR'CEÑÄ-RY, *a.* Not mercenary.

A generous and unmercenary principle. *Atterbury.*

ÜN-MĒR'CHÄNT-A-BLE, *a.* Not merchantable; unsalable; not vendible. *Carew.*

† ÜN-MĒR'CİED (-mēr'sid), *a.* Merciless. *Drayton.*

ÜN-MĒR'Cİ-FÜL, *a.* 1. Not merciful; merciless; cruel; inhuman; inexorable; severe. *Locke.*

2. Unconscionable; exorbitant; excessive. "Unmerciful demands were made." *Pope.*

Syn.—See CRUEL.

ÜN-MĒR'Cİ-FÜL-LY, *ad.* Without mercy or ten-derness; not mercifully. *Addison.*

ÜN-MĒR'Cİ-FÜL-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being unmerciful; cruelty; want of tenderness; in-humanity; severity. *Bp. Taylor.*

† ÜN-MĒR'Cİ-LĒSS, *a.* Merciless. *Joye.*

† ÜN-MĒR'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Having no merit. *Shak.*

ÜN-MĒR'IT-ED, *a.* Not merited; not deserved.

ÜN-MĒR'IT-ED-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being un-merited or undeserved. [R.] *Boyle.*

ÜN-MĒR-I-TÖRİ-OÜS, *a.* Not meritorious. *Ash.*

† ÜN-MĒR'RY, *a.* Not merry; sad. *Chaucer.*

ÜN-MĒT', *a.* Not met. *B. Jonson.*

ÜN-MĒ-TÄL'LİC, *a.* Not metallic. *Clarke.*

ÜN-MĒT-A-MÖR'PHÖSED (ün-mēt-a-mör'föst), *a.* Not metamorphosed. *Harrington.*

ÜN-MĒT-A-PHYŞ'I-CÄL, *a.* Not metaphysical.

ÜN-MĒTH'OD-IZED (ün-mēth'od-izd), *a.* Not methodized or according to method. *Ash.*

ÜN-MİGH'TY (ün-mi'te), *a.* Not mighty or pow-erful; weak; feeble. [R.] *Todd.*

† ÜN-MİLD', *a.* Not mild; fierce. *Gower.*

† ÜN-MİLD'NĒSS, *n.* Want of mildness. *Milton.*

ÜN-MİL'I-TÄ-RY, *a.* Not military. *Napier.*

ÜN-MİLKED' (ün-milk'), *a.* Not milked. *Pope.*

ÜN-MİLLED' (ün-mild'), *a.* Not milled, or stamped in a mill, as a coin. *Leake.*

ÜN-MİND'ED, *a.* Not minded; unheeded. *Shak.*

ÜN-MİND'FUL, *a.* Not mindful; forgetful; neg-ligent; inattentive; heedless; careless. *Dryden.*

ÜN-MİND'FUL-LY, *ad.* Negligently; carelessly.

ÜN-MİND'FUL-NĒSS, *n.* State of being unmind-ful; carelessness; heedlessness. *Scott.*

† ÜN-MİND'İNG, *n.* Unmindfulness. *Wicliffe.*

ÜN-MİNGLE, *v. a.* To separate, as any thing from other things with which it is mixed. "Un-mingle the wine from the water." [R.] *Bacon.*

† ŪN-MĪN'GLE-A-BLE, *a.* Not susceptible of mixture. "*Unmingleable liquors.*" Boyle.
 ŪN-MĪN'GLED (ūn-mīng'gld), *a.* Not mingled; unmixed; unadulterated; pure. Shak.
 ŪN-MĪN-IS-TĒ-RI-ĀL, *a.* Not ministerial. Craig.
 ŪN-MĪ-RĀC'Ū-LOŪS, *a.* Not miraculous. Young.
 ŪN-MĪ'RY, *a.* Not miry; not fouled with dirt. There may'st thou pass, with safe, *unmiry* feet. Gay.
 ŪN-MĪSSED' (ūn-mīst'), *a.* Not missed. Gray.
 ŪN-MĪS-TĀK'Ā-BLE, *a.* That cannot be mistaken or misunderstood; clear. Ch. Ob.
 ŪN-MĪS-TĀK'Ā-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be mistaken; without mistake. J. Parker.
 ŪN-MĪS-TĀ'KEN (-kn), *a.* Not mistaken. Smart.
 ŪN-MĪS-TRŪST'ING, *a.* Not mistrusting; unsuspicious; not suspecting. Clarke.
 ŪN-MĪT'Ī-GĀ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be mitigated or softened. "*Unmitigable rage.*" Shak.
 ŪN-MĪT'Ī-GĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not mitigated; not reduced or lessened in severity. Shak.
 ŪN-MĪ'TRE, *v. a.* To depose or to deprive of a mitre, as a bishop. Milton.
 ŪN-MĪXED' (ūn-mīkst'), *a.* Not mixed or mingled; unmingled; pure; clear. Bacon.
 ŪN-MĪXT', *a.* Unmixed. Milton.
 ŪN-MŌANED' (ūn-mōnd'), *a.* Not bemoaned; not lamented; not deplored. [R.] Shak.
 ŪN-MŌD'Ī-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be modified; not to be altered or qualified. Clarke.
 ŪN-MŌD'Ī-FĪED (ūn-mōd'ē-fīd), *a.* Not modified, altered, or qualified. Burke.
 ŪN-MŌ'DISH, *a.* Not modish; not in accordance with the fashion; unfashionable. Clarke.
 ŪN-MŌD'Ū-LĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not modulated. Shelley.
 ŪN-MŌIST', *a.* Not moist; dry. Philips.
 ŪN-MŌIST'ENED (ūn-mōist'end), *a.* Not moistened.
 ŪN-MŌ-LĒST'ĒD, *a.* Not molested; undisturbed.
 ŪN-MŌL'Ī-PĪ-A-BLE, *a.* Not mollifiable. Ash.
 ŪN-MŌL'Ī-FĪED (-fīd), *a.* Not mollified. Ash.
 ŪN-MŌ-MĒN'TOUS, *a.* Not momentous; of no moment or importance. Campbell.
 ŪN-MŌN'EYED (ūn-mūn'īd), *a.* Having no money; moneyless. Shenstone.
 ŪN-MŌ-NŪP'Ō-LĪZE, *v. a.* To recover or free from monopoly. [R.] Milton.
 ŪN-MŌŌR', *v. a.* [i. UNMOORED; pp. UNMOORING, UNMOORED.] 1. (*Naut.*) To release, as a ship, from a state of being moored by heaving up one anchor and allowing her to ride at a single anchor. Dana. 2. To loose from land or anchorage. Pope.
 ŪN-MŌR'AL-ĪZED (ūn-mōr'al-īzd), *a.* Not moralized; untutored by morality. Norris.
 ŪN-MŌR-RĪSED (ūn-mōr'īsd), *a.* Not dressed for dancing the morris-dance. Beau. & Fl.
 ŪN-MŌRT'GAGED (ūn-mōr'gajd), *a.* Not mortgaged; not subject to a mortgage. Addison.
 ŪN-MŌR'TĪ-FĪED (-fīd), *a.* Not mortified.
 ŪN-MŌ-ŠĀ'IC, *a.* Contrary to the law of Moses.
 ŪN-MŌTH'ER-LY, *a.* Not motherly. Smart.
 ŪN-MŌULD' (ūn-mōld'), *v. a.* To change as to the form; to destroy the shape of. Milton.
 ŪN-MŌULD'ĒD, *a.* Not moulded. Clarke.
 ŪN-MŌUL'DER-ING, *a.* Not mouldering. Bryant.
 ŪN-MŌUND'ĒD, *a.* Having no mound or raised fence. "*Gardens all unmounted.*" Holyday.
 ŪN-MŌUNT'ĒD, *a.* Not mounted. Southey.
 ŪN-MŌURNED' (ūn-mōrned'), *a.* Not mourned or lamented; not bewailed. Southern.
 † ŪN-MŌV'Ā-BLE, *a.* Immovable. Locke.
 † ŪN-MŌV'Ā-BLY, *ad.* Immovably. Ellis.
 ŪN-MŌVED' (ūn-mōvd'), *a.* 1. Not moved; not removed; not stirred from its place. Dryden.

2. Not changed in purpose or resolution; firm; steadfast; constant. Milton.
 3. Not affected; not touched or altered by passion; calm; self-possessed. "It is true this heart should be *unmoved*, since others it has ceased to move." Byron.
 ŪN-MŌV'ĒD-LY, *ad.* Quietly; without emotion. If you entreat, I will *unmovedly* hear. Beau. & Fl.
 ŪN-MŌV'ING, *a.* 1. Having no motion. Cheyne. 2. Not exciting emotion; unaffecting. Johns.
 ŪN-MŌWED', } *a.* Not mowed or mown. Ash.
 ŪN-MŌWN', }
 ŪN-MŪFF'LE, *v. a.* To remove a muffle from; to uncover by removing a muffle. Milton.
 ŪN-MŪLLED' (ūn-mūld'), *a.* Not mulled. Ash.
 ŪN-MŪR'DERED (ūn-mūr'derd), *a.* Not murdered; not killed; not destroyed. Oldham.
 ŪN-MŪR'MURED (ūn-mūr'murd), *a.* Not murmured at; complained of. Beau. & Fl.
 ŪN-MŪR'MUR-ING, *a.* Not murmuring. Pollok.
 ŪN-MŪ'SI-CAL, *a.* Not musical; not harmonious; discordant; harsh. B. Jonson.
 ŪN-MŪ'SI-CAL-LY, *ad.* Not musically. Ash.
 ŪN-MŪ'SING, *a.* Not musing. Clarke.
 ŪN-MŪ'TĪ-LĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not mutilated. Loudon.
 ŪN-MŪZ'ZLE, *v. a.* [i. UNMUZZLED; pp. UNMUZZLING, UNMUZZLED.] To loose from a muzzle. The hell-hounds of war, on all sides, will be uncoupled and unmuzzled. Burke.
 ŪN-MŪZ'ZLED (ūn-mūz'zld), *p. a.* Not muzzled.
 ŪN-MŪS-TĒ-RI-ŌŪS, *a.* Not mysterious. Young.
 ŪN-NĀIL', *r. a.* To deprive of nails; to draw the nail or nails from. Evelyn.
 ŪN-NĀMED' (ūn-nāmd'), *a.* Not named. Milton.
 ŪN-NĀ'TĪŌN-ĀL (ūn-nāsh'ūn-āl), *a.* Not national.
 ŪN-NĀ'TĪVE, *a.* Not native; foreign. Thomson.
 ŪN-NĀT'Ū-RĀL (ūn-nāt'yū-rāl), *a.* 1. Not natural; contrary to nature or to the common instincts or feelings; uncommon. Shak. 2. Acting without the affections implanted by nature, as a son or a mother. Denham. 3. Not agreeable to nature or to the real state of persons or things; forced; strained; constrained; affected; artificial. Glittering trifles, that, in a serious poem, are *nauseous*, because they are *unnatural*. Dryden.
 Syn. — See PRETERNATURAL, VIOLENT.
 ŪN-NĀT'Ū-RĀL-ĪZE, *v. a.* To make unnatural; to divest of natural affections. Hales.
 ŪN-NĀT'Ū-RĀL-LY, *ad.* Not naturally; in opposition to nature. Tillotson.
 ŪN-NĀT'Ū-RĀL-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being unnatural; contrariety to nature. Sidney.
 † ŪN-NĀ'TURE (ūn-nāt'yūr), *v. a.* To change or take away the nature of. Sidney.
 ŪN-NĀV'Ī-GĀ-BLE, *a.* Not navigable. Cowley.
 ŪN-NĀV'Ī-GĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not navigated; not sailed over. "Seas *unnavigated* and unknown." Cook.
 ŪN-NĒCES-SA-RĪ-LY, *ad.* Without necessity; without need; needlessly. Hooker.
 ŪN-NĒCES-SA-RĪ-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being unnecessary; needlessness. Dec. of Chr. Piety.
 ŪN-NĒCES-SA-RY, *a.* Not necessary; not needed or wanted; needless; useless. Bacon.
 ŪN-NĒCES-SĪ-TĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not necessitated or required by necessity. Smart.
 ŪN-NĒED'ĒD, *a.* Not needed. Wilson.
 ŪN-NĒED'FŪL, *a.* Not needed; not wanted; needless; unnecessary. [R.] Milton.
 ŪN-NEIGH'BORED (ūn-nā'burd), *a.* Not neighborly or near; unconnected. Couper.
 ŪN-NEIGH'BOR-LY (ūn-nā'bur-lē), *a.* Not neighborly; not suitable to the duties of a neighbor; not kind; not friendly. Garth.
 ŪN-NEIGH'BOR-LY (ūn-nā'bur-lē), *ad.* In a manner not suitable to a neighbor; with unkindness or malevolence; unkindly. Shak.

† ŪN-NĒR'VATE, *a.* Enervate; weak. Broome
 ŪN-NĒRVE', *v. a.* [i. UNNERVED; pp. UNNERVING, UNNERVED.] To deprive of nerve or force; to weaken; to enfeeble. Addison.
 ŪN-NĒRVED' (ūn-nervd'), *a.* Deprived of nerve or strength; weak; feeble; nerveless. Shak.
 ŪN-NĒS'TLE (ūn-nēs'sl), *v. a.* To dislodge, as from a nest; to eject. [R.] Bacon.
 † ŪN-NĒTH', } *ad.* Scarcely; hardly. — See
 † ŪN-NĒTHES, } UNEATH. Spenser.
 ŪN-NEŪ'TRAL, *a.* Not neutral. Clarke.
 ŪN-NĪG'GARD-LY, *a.* Not niggardly. Tucker.
 † ŪN-NŌ'BLE, *a.* Not noble; ignoble. Shak.
 † ŪN-NŌ'BLY, *ad.* Ignobly. Beau. & Fl.
 ŪN-NŌM'Ī-NĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not nominated. Ash.
 ŪN-NŌT'ĒD, *a.* 1. Not noted; not heeded. — Shak. 2. Not honored. "Unwept, *unnoted.*" Pope.
 ŪN-NŌT'ICED (ūn-nōt'īst), *a.* Not noticed; not observed; not remarked; neglected. Roberts.
 ŪN-NŌTĪ-FĪED (ūn-nōt'ē-fīd), *a.* Not notified.
 ŪN-NOŪR'ISHED (ūn-nōr'īshd), *a.* Not nourished, cherished, or fostered. Daniel.
 ŪN-NŪM'BERED (ūn-nūm'berd), *a.* Not numbered; innumerable; numberless. Dryden.
 † ŪN-NŪM'ER-A-BLE, *a.* Innumerable. Wickliffe.
 ŪN-NŪRT'URED (ūn-nūrt'yurd), *a.* Not nurtured; not educated. Hammond.
 ŪN-NŪ-TRĪ'ŪS (ūn-nū-trīsh'us), *a.* Not nutritious; not nourishing, as food. Ed. Rev.
 † ŪN-Q-BĒ'DI-ENCE, *n.* Disobedience. Wickliffe.
 † ŪN-Q-BĒ'DI-ENT, *a.* Disobedient. Milton.
 † ŪN-Q-BEYED' (ūn-o-bād'), *a.* Not obeyed; disobeyed. "Unrespected, *unobeyed.*" Daniel.
 ŪN-QB-JĒCT'ĒD, *a.* Not objected. Atterbury.
 ŪN-QB-JĒCTĪŌN-A-BLE (ūn-ob-jēk'shun-ā-bl), *a.* That cannot be objected against. Geddes.
 ŪN-QB-JĒCTĪŌN-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be objected to or opposed. Clarke.
 ŪN-Q-BLĪQED' (ūn-q-blīqd'), *a.* Not obliged. Ash.
 ŪN-QB-LĪT'ĒR-ĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not obliterated.
 ŪN-QB-NŌX'IOUS (ūn-ob-nōk'shus), *a.* Not obnoxious; not liable; not exposed. Donne.
 ŪN-QB-SČURED' (ūn-ob-skūrd'), *a.* Not obscured; not darkened; undimmed. Milton.
 ŪN-QB-SĒ'QUI-ŌŪS, *a.* Not obsequious. Smith.
 ŪN-QB-SĒ'QUI-ŌŪS-NĒSS, *n.* Want of obsequiousness; incomppliance. Browne.
 ŪN-QB-SĒRV'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not observable; not to be observed; not discoverable. Boyle.
 ŪN-QB-SĒRV'ANCE, *n.* Inattention; regardlessness; heedlessness. Whitlock.
 ŪN-QB-SĒRV'ANT, *a.* Not observant; inattentive; heedless; careless; listless. Glanvill.
 ŪN-QB-SĒRVED' (ūn-ob-zērvd'), *a.* Not observed; not heeded; not regarded; neglected. Bacon.
 ŪN-QB-SĒRV'ĒD-LY, *ad.* Without being observed or noticed. Patrick.
 ŪN-QB-SĒRV'ING, *a.* Not observing or noticing; inattentive; unobservant. Dryden.
 ŪN-QB-STRŪCT'ĒD, *a.* Not obstructed; not hindered or stopped. Blackmore.
 ŪN-QB-STRŪCT'IVE, *a.* Not obstructing; not raising any obstacle. Blackmore.
 ŪN-QB-TĀIN'Ā-BLE, *a.* That cannot be obtained; unattainable. Pratt.
 ŪN-QB-TĀINED' (ūn-ob-tānd'), *a.* Not obtained; not acquired; not gained. Hooker.
 ŪN-QB-TRŪD'ĒD, *a.* Not obtruded. Ash.
 ŪN-QB-TRŪD'ING, *a.* Not obtruding. Reed.
 ŪN-QB-TRŪS'IVE, *a.* Not obtrusive; not forward; modest; retiring. Young.

- ÛN-PËR'ISH-ING, *a.* Not perishing. *Couper.*
 ÛN-PËR'JURED (ûn-per'jurd), *a.* Free from perjury; not perjured. *Dryden.*
 ÛN-PËR-MIT'TED, *a.* Not permitted. *Potter.*
 ÛN-PËR-PLEX', *v. a.* To relieve from perplexity or embarrassment. *Donne.*
 ÛN-PËR-PI-LEX'ED (ûn-per-pi-lex'ed), *a.* Not perplexed; not embarrassed. *Locke.*
 ÛN-PËR-SË-CÛT-ED, *a.* Not persecuted. *Milton.*
 ÛN-PËR-SPËR'A-BLE, *a.* Not perspirable; that cannot be perspired. *Abuthnot.*
 ÛN-PËR-SUAD'A-BLE (ûn-per-swad'a-bl), *a.* Not to be persuaded; impersuadable. *Sadney.*
 ÛN-PËR-SUAD'ED, *a.* Not persuaded. *More.*
 ÛN-PËR-SUA'SIVE (ûn-per-swā'siv), *a.* Not persuasive; not having power to persuade. *Blair.*
 ÛN-PËR-RÛSED' (ûn-pe-rûsd'), *a.* Not read. *Ash.*
 ÛN-PËR-VERT', *v. a.* To relieve or rescue from perversion or error. *[R.] Sterne.*
 ÛN-PËR-VERT'ED, *a.* Not perverted. *Swift.*
 ÛN-PËT'RI-FIED (ûn-pit'ri-fid), *a.* Not petrified; not formed into stone. *Buckland.*
 ÛN-PHIL-AN-THRÔP'IC, *a.* Not philanthropic; not humane; misanthropic. *Carlyle.*
 ÛN-PHIL-Q-SÔPH'IC, *a.* Unphilosophical. *Ash.*
 ÛN-PHIL-Q-SÔPH'I-CAL (ûn-fil-o-zôf'e-kal), *a.* Not philosophical; not consistent with philosophy or right reason. *Newton.*
 ÛN-PHIL-Q-SÔPH'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an unphilosophical manner. *South.*
 ÛN-PHIL-Q-SÔPH'I-CAL-NËSS, *n.* The state of being unphilosophical; incongruity with philosophy or right reason. *Norris.*
 ÛN-PHIL-LÔS'Q-PHIZE (ûn-fe-lôs'q-fiz), *v. a.* To degrade from, or deprive of, the character of a philosopher. *[R.] Pope.*
 ÛN-PHËN-Q-LÔG'I-CAL, *a.* Not according to phrenology; not phrenological. *Phren. Jour.*
 ÛN-PHY'S'ICKED (ûn-fiz'ikt), *a.* Not physicked; not affected by medicine. *Hovell.*
 ÛN-PICKED' (ûn-pikt'), *a.* Not picked; not culled, chosen, or selected. *Milton.*
 ÛN-PICT-U-RËSQUE' (-rësk'), *a.* Not picturesque; wanting picturesqueness. *Ed. Rev.*
 ÛN-PIËRCE'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be pierced; impenetrable. *[R.] Southey.*
 ÛN-PIËRCE'D' (ûn-pierst'), *a.* Not pierced. *Gay.*
 ÛN-PIL'LAGED (ûn-pil'lad), *a.* Not pillaged or ransacked; not plundered. *Glover.*
 ÛN-PIL'LARED (ûn-pil'lar'd), *a.* Not pillared; without pillars or columns. *Pope.*
 ÛN-PIL'LOWED (ûn-pil'ld), *a.* Wanting a pillow. "Her unwedded head." *Milton.*
 ÛN-PIL'LOT-ED, *a.* Not piloted; not steered or guided, as a vessel. *Shelley.*
 ÛN-PIN', *v. a.* [*û.* UNPINNED; *pp.* UNPINNING, UNPINNED.] To free from pins; to open or unfasten by removing the pin or pins from. *Donne.*
 ÛN-PIN'ION (ûn-pin'yun), *v. a.* To loosen from pinions; to unbind. *Clarke.*
 ÛN-PIN'IONED (ûn-pin'yund), *a.* Not pinioned; not having pinions or wings. *Adair.*
 ÛN-PINKED' (ûn-pinkt'), *a.* Not pinked; not marked or set with eyelet-holes. *Shak.*
 ÛN-PINNED' (ûn-pind'), *a.* Not pinned; freed from or without pins. *Ash.*
 ÛN-PIT'I-A-BLE, *a.* That is not to be pitied. *Scott.*
 ÛN-PIT'I-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be pitied. *Scott.*
 ÛN-PIT'IED (ûn-pit'id), *a.* Not pitied or compassionated. "Unpitied and forlorn." *Pope.*
 ÛN-PIT'I-FÛL, *a.* Not pitiful; pitiless. *Davies.*
 ÛN-PIT'I-FÛL-LY, *ad.* Without pity or compassion; unmercifully; pitilessly. *Shak.*
 † ÛN-PÏ-TOUS, *a.* Not pious; impious. *Wickliffe.*
 ÛN-PÏT'Y-ING, *a.* Having no pity. *Granville.*
 † ÛN-PLA'CA-BLE, *a.* Implacable. *Fotherby.*
 ÛN-PLACED' (ûn-plast'), *a.* Not placed or arranged; — having no place or office. *Pope.*
 ÛN-PLAGUED' (ûn-plagd'), *a.* Not plagued or tormented. "Unplagued with corns." *Shak.*
 † ÛN-PLAIN' (-plan'), *a.* Insincere. *[R.] Gower.*
 † ÛN-PLAINED' (ûn-pländ'), *a.* Not deplored or bewailed; not lamented. *Spenser.*
 ÛN-PLAIT'ED, *a.* Not plaited. *Addison.*
 ÛN-PLANNED' (ûn-pländ'), *a.* Not planned. *Ash.*
 ÛN-PLANT'ED, *a.* Not planted; — spontaneous. *Figs there unplanted through the fields do grow. Waller.*
 ÛN-PLÂS'TERED (ûn-plas'terd), *a.* Not plastered.
 ÛN-PLÂU'SI-BLE, *a.* Implausible. *Clarendon.*
 † ÛN-PLÂU'SIVE, *a.* Not applauding. *Shak.*
 ÛN-PLËAD'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be alleged in pleading; that cannot be pleaded. *South.*
 ÛN-PLËAD'ED (ûn-pläd'ed), *a.* 1. Not pleaded. 2. Not defended by an advocate. *[R.] Otway.*
 ÛN-PLËAS'ANT (ûn-plëz'ant), *a.* Not pleasant; disagreeable; troublesome; displeasing. *Hooker.*
 ÛN-PLËAS'ANT-LY, *ad.* In an unpleasant manner; disagreeably. *Pope.*
 ÛN-PLËAS'ANT-NËSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being unpleasant; disagreeableness. *Grant.*
 ÛN-PLËAS'ANT-RY (-plëz'ant-), *n.* Want of pleasantry or usual cheerfulness. *Thackeray.*
 ÛN-PLËAS'ED' (ûn-plëzd'), *a.* Not pleased; not delighted; offended; displeased. *Dryden.*
 ÛN-PLËAS'ING (ûn-plëz'ing), *a.* Not pleasing; displeasing; disagreeable; offensive. *Shak.*
 ÛN-PLËAS'ING-LY, *ad.* So as to displease. *Smart.*
 ÛN-PLËAS'ING-NËSS, *n.* The state of being unpleasant; want of qualities to please. *Milton.*
 † ÛN-PLËAS'IVE, *a.* Not pleasing. *Bp. Hall.*
 ÛN-PLËAS'UR-A-BLE (ûn-plëzh'ur-a-bl), *a.* Not pleasurable; not giving pleasure. *Coleridge.*
 ÛN-PLËDGED' (ûn-plëjd'), *a.* Not pledged. *Burke.*
 ÛN-PLI'A-BLE, *a.* Not pliable. *Holland.*
 ÛN-PLI'A-BLY, *ad.* In an unpliant manner.
 ÛN-PLI'ANT, *a.* Not pliant; stiff. *Wotton.*
 ÛN-PLI'ANT-LY, *ad.* In an unpliant manner; without compliance or yielding. *Johnson.*
 † ÛN-PLIGHT' (ûn-plit'), *v. a.* To unfold; to explain; to lay open. *Chaucer.*
 ÛN-PLIGHT'ED (ûn-plit'ed), *a.* Not plighted. *Cole.*
 ÛN-PLÔUGHED' (ûn-plôäd'), *a.* Not ploughed.
 ÛN-PLÛCKED' (ûn-plükt'), *a.* Not plucked.
 ÛN-PLÛMB' (ûn-plüm'), *v. a.* To take away or plunder the lead from. *Burke.*
 ÛN-PLÛMB' (ûn-plüm'), *a.* Not plumb; not perpendicular; not vertical. *Clarke.*
 ÛN-PLÛME', *v. a.* To strip of plumes; to degrade; to debase; to reduce. *[R.] Glanville.*
 ÛN-PLÛN'DERED (ûn-plün'derd), *a.* Not plundered; not pillaged; not ransacked. *Smith.*
 ÛN-PO-ËT'IC, } *a.* Not poetical; not as be-
 ÛN-PO-ËT'I-CAL, } comes a poet. *Warton.*
 ÛN-PO-ËT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a manner not consistent with poetry, or not becoming a poet.
 ÛN-PO-ËT'I-CAL-NËSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being unpoetical. *Ed. Rev.*
 ÛN-POÏNT'ED, *a.* 1. Not pointed; having no point or sting; blunt. *B. Jonson.*
 2. Not punctuated. *Dryden.*
 ÛN-PÔISED' (ûn-pôizd'), *a.* Not poised. *Thomson.*
 ÛN-PÔ'ISON (ûn-pô'izn), *v. a.* To remove or expel poison from. *South.*
 ÛN-PÔ'LAR-IZED (ûn-pô'lar-izd), *a.* Not polarized, as light. *P. Cyo.*
 ÛN-PÔL'I-CIED (ûn-pôl'i-sid), *a.* Wanting policy or polity, as savages. *Warburton.*
 ÛN-PÔL'ISHED (ûn-pôl'isht), *a.* 1. Not polished; not brightened by attrition. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. Not refined in manners; impolite; rude. *Syn. — See AWKWARD.*
 ÛN-PÔ-LÏTE', *a.* Impolite. *[R.] Wallis.*
 ÛN-PÔ-LÏTE'NESS, *n.* Impoliteness. *Blackwall.*
 ÛN-PÔL'I-TÏC, *a.* Impolitic. *[R.] Clarke.*
 ÛN-PÔL'I-TÏC-LY, *ad.* Impolitically. *[R.] Warner.*
 ÛN-PÔLLED' (ûn-pôld'), *a.* 1. Unplundered; unpillaged; unransacked. *[R.] Fanshawe.*
 2. Not polled; not registered, as a voter, or not given at the polls, as a vote. *Johnson.*
 ÛN-PÔL-LÛT'ED, *a.* Not polluted; pure. *Shak.*
 ÛN-PÔN'DERED (ûn-pôn'derd), *a.* Not pondered or thought on; not meditated. *Ash.*
 ÛN-PÔP'U-LAR, *a.* Not popular; not having, or not fitted to gain, public favor; disliked. *Syn. — See OBNOXIOUS.*
 ÛN-PÔP-U-LÂR'I-TY, *n.* The state or the quality of being unpopular. *Bp. Lyttelton.*
 ÛN-PÔP'U-LAR-LY, *ad.* In an unpopular manner; with unpopularity. *Clarke.*
 ÛN-PÔRT'A-BLE, *a.* Not portable. *Raleigh.*
 ÛN-PÔR'TIONED (ûn-pôr'shund), *a.* Not portioned; not endowed with a fortune. *Young.*
 † ÛN-PÔR'TU-NÂTE, *a.* Importunate; pertinacious; urgent; pressing. *Golden Book.*
 ÛN-PÔRT'U-OÛS (ûn-pôr't'y-ûs), *a.* Having no ports. "An unportuous coast" *[R.] Burke.*
 ÛN-PÔS-SËSSED' (ûn-pôz-zëst'), *a.* Not possessed; not held, owned, or occupied. *Shak.*
 ÛN-PÔS-SËSS'ING, *a.* Without possession. *Shak.*
 † ÛN-PÔS'SI-BLE, *a.* Impossible. *Bacon.*
 ÛN-PÔST'ED, *a.* Not posted. *Ash.*
 ÛN-PÔT'A-BLE, *a.* Not potable. *Flint.*
 ÛN-PÔUND'ED, *a.* Not pounded. *Ash.*
 ÛN-PÔW'DERED (ûn-pôä'derd), *a.* 1. Not powdered; not reduced to powder. *Francis.*
 2. Not dressed with powder, as hair. *Johnson.*
 † ÛN-PÔW'ËR, *n.* Weakness. *Piers Plouhman.*
 ÛN-PÔW'ËR-FÛL, *a.* Not powerful. *Cowley.*
 † ÛN-PRÂC'TI-CÂ-BLE, *a.* Impracticable. *Boyle.*
 ÛN-PRÂC'TISED (ûn-präk'tist), *a.* 1. Not practised; unaccustomed; inexperienced; untrained; not skillful; raw. *Milton.*
 2. † Not known; not familiar by use. *Prior.*
 ÛN-PRÂISE', *v. a.* To deprive of praise. *Young.*
 ÛN-PRÂISED' (ûn-präzd'), *a.* Not celebrated; not praised; not commended. *Milton.*
 ÛN-PRÂVED' (ûn-präd'), *a.* Not prayed, supplicated, or besought. *Chaucer.*
 ÛN-PRÊACHED' (ûn-prëcht'), *a.* Not preached.
 ÛN-PRÊACH'ING (ûn-prëch'ing), *a.* Not preaching, or teaching publicly. *Latimer.*
 ÛN-PRE-CÂ'RI-OÛS, *a.* Not precarious; not dependent on another; certain. *Blackmore.*
 ÛN-PRE-CËD'ED, *a.* Not preceded. *J. Johnson.*
 ÛN-PREÇ'E-DËNT-ED, *a.* Not preceded; not justified by precedent; unexampled. *Swift.*
 ÛN-PREÇ'E-DËNT-ED-LY, *ad.* Without precedent or example. *Ec. Rev.*
 ÛN-PREÇ'E-DËN'TIAL, *a.* Not warranted by precedent; unprecedented. *[R.] Ec. Rev.*
 ÛN-PRE-CÏSE', *a.* Not precise; loose. *Warton.*
 ÛN-PRE-DËS'TI-NÂT-ED, *a.* Not predestinated.
 ÛN-PRE-DÏCT', *v. n.* To retract or recall that which is predicted. *[R.] Milton.*
 ÛN-PRE-DÏCT'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be predicted or foretold. *Lowell.*
 ÛN-PRE-DÏCT'ED, *a.* Not predicted. *Ash.*
 ÛN-PREËF'ACED (ûn-prëf'ast), *a.* Not prefaced; without a preface or introduction. *Ash.*

- ŪN-PRĒ-FĒRRED' (ūn-prē-ferd'), *a.* Not preferred; not advanced. *Collier.*
- ŪN-PRĒG'NANT, *a.* Not pregnant; not fruitful; not prolific; barren; — not quick of wit. *Shak.*
- † ŪN-PRĒ-JŪ'DI-CATE, } *a.* Not prepossessed;
† ŪN-PRĒ-JŪ'DI-CAT-ED, } unprejudiced. *Hall.*
- ŪN-PRĒ-JŪ'DI-CAT-ING, *a.* Not prejudicating; unprejudiced. [R.] *Carew.*
- ŪN-PRĒJ'U-DICED (ūn-prēj'ū-dist), *a.* Not prejudiced; free from prejudice. *Bp. Taylor.*
- ŪN-PRĒJ'U-DICED-NESS, *n.* The state of being unprejudiced. *Knox.*
- ŪN-PRĒ-LĀT'I-CAL, *a.* Not prelatical; unsuitable to a prelate. *Clarendon.*
- ŪN-PRĒ-MĒD'I-TĀTE, *a.* Not premeditated; unpremeditated. [R.] *Southey.*
- ŪN-PRĒ-MĒD'I-TĀT-ED, *a.* Not premeditated; extemporaneous; spontaneous. *Addison.*
- ŪN-PRĒ-MĒD'I-TĀT-ED-LY, *ad.* Without premeditation; extemporaneously. *Wilson.*
- ŪN-PRĒ-MĒD'I-TĀTE-LY, *ad.* Without premeditation; unpremeditatedly. *Mulgrave.*
- ŪN-PRĒ-ŌC'CU-PIED (ūn-prē-ōk'kū-pīd), *a.* Not preoccupied. *Foster.*
- ŪN-PRĒ-PĀRED' (ūn-prē-pārd'), *a.* Not prepared; not ready; not fitted; unqualified. *Shak.*
- ŪN-PRĒ-PĀR'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being unprepared; want of preparation. *K. Charles.*
- ŪN-PRĒ-POŠ-ŠESSED' (ūn-prē-pōž-šēst'), *a.* Not prepossessed; unprejudiced. *South.*
- ŪN-PRĒ-POŠ-ŠESS'ING, *a.* Not prepossessing; not attractive or engaging. *Noble.*
- ŪN-PRĒ-SCRIBED' (ūn-prē-skribd'), *a.* Not prescribed or previously directed. *Bp. Hall.*
- ŪN-PRĒ-ŠĒNT'A-BLE, *a.* Not presentable; that may not be presented. *Qu. Rev.*
- ŪN-PRĒ-ŠĒNT'ED, *a.* Not presented. *Strype.*
- ŪN-PRĒ-ŠĒRV'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be preserved; not preservable. *Qu. Rev.*
- ŪN-PRĒ-ŠĒRVED', *a.* Not preserved. *Bowen.*
- ŪN-PRĒSSED' (ūn-prēs'), *a.* Not pressed: — not enforced or compelled. *Clarendon.*
- ŪN-PRĒ-ŠŪM'ING, *a.* Not presuming; modest.
- ŪN-PRĒ-ŠŪMPT'U-OŪS (ūn-prē-šūmt'yū-ūs), *a.* Not presumptuous; not arrogant; submissive; modest; humble; retiring. *Cowper.*
- ŪN-PRĒ-ŠŪMPT'U-OŪS-LY, *ad.* Not presumptuously; not arrogantly. *Thacher.*
- ŪN-PRĒ-TĒND'ING, *a.* Not pretending; not claiming merit; modest; unassuming. *Pope.*
- ŪN-PRĒ-TĒNTIOUS, *a.* Not making pretensions; unpretending. *N. B. Rev.*
- ŪN-PRĒ-VĀIL'ING, *a.* Not prevailing; of no force; failing; unavailing. *Shak.*
- ŪN-PRĒV'A-LĒNT, *a.* Not prevalent; not common or general; rare; infrequent. *Qu. Rev.*
- ŪN-PRĒ-VĀR'I-CĀT-ING, *a.* Not prevaricating; not acting or speaking evasively. *Knox.*
- ŪN-PRĒ-VĒNT'ED, *a.* 1. Not prevented; not hindered; not stopped; unobstructed. *Shak.*
2. † Not preceded by anything. *Milton.*
- ŪN-PRICKED' (ūn-prīkt'), *a.* Not pricked. *Ash.*
- ŪN-PRIĒST', *v. a.* To deprive of the rank or the orders of a priest. [R.] *Milton.*
- ŪN-PRIĒST'LY, *a.* Not priestly; unsuitable to, or unbecoming, a priest. *Bale.*
- ŪN-PRIMED' (ūn-prīmd'), *a.* Not primed. *Ash.*
- ŪN-PRIM'I-TIVE, *a.* Not primitive. *Waterland.*
- ŪN-PRINCE'LY, *a.* Not princely; unsuitable to, or unbecoming, a prince. *K. Charles.*
- ŪN-PRIN'CI-PLED (ūn-prīn'sē-pld), *a.* 1. Not settled or fixed in principles or tenets.
With souls so unprincipled in virtue. *Milton.*
2. Without good moral principles; immoral; wicked; vicious; bad; iniquitous. *Burke.*
- ŪN-PRIN'CI-PLED-NESS (ūn-prīn'sē-pld-ness), *n.* The state or the quality of being unprincipled; want of principle. *Buckminster.*
- ŪN-PRINT'ED, *a.* Not printed. *Pope.*
- ŪN-PRIS'ONED (ūn-prīz'znd), *a.* Not prisoned; set free; freed; liberated. *Donne.*
- ŪN-PRIV'I-LĒGED (ūn-prīv'e-lējd), *a.* Not privileged. "Unadorned and unprivileged." *Knox.*
- † ŪN-PRİZ'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not prized; not valued; not esteemed; not of estimation. *Shak.*
2. Beyond estimation; invaluable. *Shak.*
- ŪN-PRİZED' (ūn-prīzd'), *a.* Not prized; not valued; not esteemed. *Shak.*
- † ŪN-PRŌB'A-BLY, *ad.* Improbably. *Strype.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-CLĀIMED' (ūn-prŏ-klāmd'), *a.* Not proclaimed; not published. *Milton.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-CŪR'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be procured. *Ash.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-CŪRED' (ūn-prŏ-kūrd'), *a.* Not procured or obtained. *Bp. Taylor.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-DŪCED' (ūn-prŏ-dūst'), *a.* Not produced; not generated; self-existing. *Blackmore.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-DŪC'TIVE, *a.* Not productive; not efficient; barren; unfruitful. *Burke.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-DŪC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an unproductive manner; not productively. *Everett.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-FĀNED' (ūn-prŏ-fānd'), *a.* Not profaned or violated; not desecrated. *Dryden.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-FĒSSED' (ūn-prŏ-fēst'), *a.* Not professed.
- ŪN-PRŌ-FĒS'SION-AL (ūn-prŏ-fēsh'yn-əl), *a.* Not professional. *Tomlins.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-FĒS'SION-AL-LY (ūn-prŏ-fēsh'yn-əl-lē), *ad.* Not professionally. *West. Rev.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-FY'CIEN-CY (ūn-prŏ-fīsh'en-sē), *n.* Want of proficiency or improvement. *Bp. Hall.*
- † ŪN-PRŌF'IT, *n.* Unprofitableness. *Wickliffe.*
- ŪN-PRŌF'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Affording no profit; not gainful; useless; profitless. *Bacon.*
- ŪN-PRŌF'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being unprofitable; uselessness. *Addison.*
- ŪN-PRŌF'IT-A-BLY, *ad.* Without profit or advantage; uselessly. *B. Jonson.*
- ŪN-PRŌF'IT-ED, *a.* With no profit or gain. *Shak.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-GRĒSS'IVE, *a.* Not progressive. *Southey.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-HĪB'IT-ED, *a.* Not prohibited or interdicted; permitted; lawful; legal. *Milton.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-JĒCT'ED, *a.* Not projected. *South.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-LĪF'IC, *a.* Not prolific; barren; not productive; unfruitful; sterile. *Hale.*
- ŪN-PRŌM'ISED (ūn-prŏm'ist), *a.* Not promised; not pledged; not assured. *Spenser.*
- ŪN-PRŌM'IS-ING, *a.* Not promising; giving no promise of excellence; inauspicious. *Bentley.*
- ŪN-PRŌMPT'ED, *a.* Not prompted. *Congreve.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-MŪL'GĀT-ED, *a.* Not promulgated or made public. *Ash.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-NŌUNCE'A-BLE, *a.* Not pronounceable; that cannot be pronounced. *Walker.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-NŌUNCED' (ūn-prŏ-nŏunst'), *a.* Not pronounced; not uttered; not declared. *Milton.*
- ŪN-PRŌP', *v. a.* To take the props or supports from; to deprive of support. *Smart.*
- ŪN-PRŌP'A-GĀT-ED, *a.* Not propagated. *Ash.*
- † ŪN-PRŌP'ER, *a.* Not proper; not peculiar; not one's own; improper. *Shak.*
- † ŪN-PRŌP'ER-LY, *ad.* Improperly. *Shak.*
- ŪN-PRŌPH'Ē-SIED (ūn-prŏf'e-sīd), *a.* Not prophesied; not predicted; not foretold. *Ash.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-PHĒT'IC, } *a.* Not prophetic; not
ŪN-PRŌ-PHĒT'I-CAL, } foretelling. *Ellis.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-P'IT-IĀT-ED (ūn-prŏ-pīsh'e-āt-ed), *a.* Not prophitiated; not appeased. *Ash.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-PĪ'TIOUS (ūn-prŏ-pīsh'us), *a.* Not propitious; unfavorable; inauspicious. *Pope.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-PĪ'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being unpropitious; inauspiciousness. *Moore.*
- † ŪN-PRŌ-PŌR'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Not proportionable; disproportionable. *Pearson.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-PŌR'TION-AL, *a.* Not proportional; contrary to proportion. *Derham.*
- † ŪN-PRŌ-PŌR'TION-ATE, *a.* Not proportionate; disproportionate. *Pearson.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-PŌR'TIONED (ūn-prŏ-pŏr'shund), *a.* Not proportioned; not suitable. *Shak.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-PŌSED' (ūn-prŏ-pŏzd'), *a.* Not proposed; not offered. *Dryden.*
- ŪN-PRŌPPED' (ūn-prŏpt'), *a.* Not propped; not supported; not sustained. *Dryden.*
- ŪN-PRŌS'Ē-CŪT-ED, *a.* Not prosecuted. *Ash.*
- ŪN-PRŌS'Ē-LŪT-ED, *a.* Not proselyted; not made a proselyte or convert. *T. Scott.*
- ŪN-PRŌS'PER-OŪS, *a.* Unfortunate; not prosperous; unsuccessful; unlucky. *Clarendon.*
- ŪN-PRŌS'PER-OŪS-LY, *ad.* Unsuccessfully; unfortunately; unluckily. *Bp. Taylor.*
- ŪN-PRŌS'PER-OŪS-NESS, *n.* Want of prosperity; unsuccessfulness. *Hammond.*
- ŪN-PRŌS'TRĀT-ED, *a.* Not prostrated. *Ash.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-TĒCT'ED, *a.* Not protected; not supported; not defended. *Hooker.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-TĒCT'ING, *a.* Not protecting. *Neele.*
- ŪN-PRŌT'ES-TANT-IZE, *v. a.* To deprive of divest of Protestantism. *Froude.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-TĒST'ED, *a.* Not protested. *Ash.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-TRŪD'ED, *a.* Not protruded. *Pennant.*
- ŪN-PRŌVED' (ūn-prŏvd'), *a.* Not proved; not tried: — not demonstrated. *Spenser.*
- † ŪN-PRŌ-VĪDE', *v. a.* To divest of provision or qualifications; to unfurnish. *Shak.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-VĪD'ED, *a.* Not provided. *Dryden.*
- † ŪN-PRŌ-VĪD'ED-LY, *ad.* In an unprovided manner. *Urquhart.*
- † ŪN-PRŌV'I-DENT, *a.* Improvident. *Beau. & Fl.*
- † ŪN-PRŌ-VŌKE', *v. a.* Not to provoke. *Shak.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-VŌKED' (ūn-prŏ-vŏkr'), *a.* Not provoked; wanting provocation. *Dryden.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-VŌK'ED-LY, *ad.* Without being provoked; without provocation. *Davies.*
- ŪN-PRŌ-VŌK'ING, *a.* Not provoking; giving no provocation or offence. *Fleetwood.*
- † ŪN-PRŪ'DENCE, *n.* Imprudence. *Wickliffe.*
- † ŪN-PRŪ'DENT, *a.* Imprudent. *Wickliffe.*
- ŪN-PRŪ-DĒN'TIAL, *a.* Not prudential. *Milton.*
- ŪN-PRŪNED' (ūn-prūd'), *a.* Not pruned. *Shak.*
- ŪN-PŪB'LIC, *a.* Not public; private. *Bp. Taylor.*
- ŪN-PŪB'LISHED (ūn-pūb'lishd), *a.* Not published; not issued; private; secret; unknown. *Shak.*
- ŪN-PŪLLED' (ūn-pūld'), *a.* Not pulled; not plucked, as fruit. *Dryden.*
- ŪN-PŪL'VĒR-IZED (ūn-pūl'ver-īzd), *a.* Not pulverized; not powdered. *Ash.*
- ŪN-PŪNCT'U-AL (ūn-pūnkt'yū-əl), *a.* Not punctual; tardy; dilatory. *Pope.*
- ŪN-PŪNCT'U-ĀL'I-TY, *n.* Want of punctuality; tardiness; dilatoriness. *Sir G. Head.*
- ŪN-PŪNCT'U-ĀL-LY, *ad.* Not punctually; tardily; dilatorily. *Allen.*
- ŪN-PŪN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not punishable. *Hooper.*
- ŪN-PŪN'ISHED (ūn-pūn'isht), *a.* Not punished; not chastised. *Dryden.*
- ŪN-PŪN'ISH-ING, *a.* Not punishing. *Smart.*
- ŪN-PŪR'CHASE-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be purchased or bought. *Coleridge.*
- ŪN-PŪR'CHASED (ūn-pūr'chast), *a.* Not purchased; not bought. *Denham.*
- † ŪN-PŪRE', *a.* Not pure; impure. *Donne.*
- † ŪN-PŪRE'LY, *ad.* Impurely. *Bale.*

ÛN-PÛRĠED' (ûn-pûrġd'), *a.* Not purged; unpurified. "*Unpurged air.*" *Shak.*
 ÛN-PÛ'RĠ-FĠED (ûn-pû're-fġd'), *a.* Not purified; uncleansed; unclean. *Dec. of Chr. Pety.*
 ÛN-PÛR'POSED (ûn-pûr'pust), *a.* Not purposed.
 † ÛN-PÛRSED' (ûn-pûrst'), *a.* Not taken from the purse; not expended. *Gower.*
 ÛN-PÛR-SÛED' (ûn-pur-sûd'), *a.* Not pursued; not followed; not chased. *Milton.*
 ÛN-PÛT', *a.* Not put. [*R.*] *Savile.*
 ÛN-PÛ'TRĠ-FĠED (ûn-pû'trġ-fġd'), *a.* Not putrefied; not rotten; sound. *Bacon.*
 ÛN-QUÄFFED' (-kwäft'), *a.* Not quaffed. *Smart.*
 ÛN-QUÄ'KER, *v. a.* To divest of Quakerism. *E. R.*
 ÛN-QUÄK'ING, *a.* Not quaking. *Walson.*
 ÛN-QUAL'I-FĠED (ûn-kwöl'e-fġd'), *a.* 1. Not qualified; disqualified; not fit; incompetent.
 2. Not softened; not modified; unrestricted.
 ÛN-QUAL'I-FĠED-LY, *ad.* In an unqualified manner; without qualification. *King.*
 ÛN-QUAL'I-FĠED-NĠSS (ûn-kwöl'e-fġd-nġs), *n.* The state of being unqualified. *Biblioth. Bibl.*
 ÛN-QUAL'I-FY (ûn-kwöl'e-ffġ), *v. a.* To disqualify; to divest of qualification. [*R.*] *Addison.*
 ÛN-QUAL'I-TĠED (ûn-kwöl'e-tġd'), *a.* Deprived of the usual qualities or faculties. *Shak.*
 † ÛN-QUAR'REL-A-BLE (ûn-kwöl'rel-a-blġ), *a.* That cannot be quarrelled with or impugned. "*I quarrel with no man.*" *Brown.*
 ÛN-QUÄR'TERED (ûn-kwöl'terd'), *a.* Not quartered; not divided into quarters. *Ash.*
 ÛN-QUĠĠEN', *v. a.* To divest or deprive of the rank or dignity of queen. *Shak.*
 ÛN-QUĠĠL'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be quelled, suppressed, or subdued. *Lond. Mag.*
 ÛN-QUĠĠLED' (ûn-kwöl'd'), *a.* Not quelled; unsubdued; not kept down. *Thomson.*
 ÛN-QUĠNCH'A-BLE (ûn-kwġnch'a-blġ), *a.* That cannot be quenched; unextinguishable. *Milton.*
 ÛN-QUĠNCH'A-BLE-NĠSS, *n.* State of being unquenchable; unextinguishableness. *Hakewill.*
 ÛN-QUĠNCH'A-BLY, *ad.* In a manner or degree so as not to be quenched. *Scott.*
 ÛN-QUĠNCHED' (ûn-kwġncht'), *a.* Not quenched; not extinguished. *Bacon.*
 ÛN-QUĠS'TĠON-A-BLE (ûn-kwġst'yun-a-blġ), *a.* That cannot be questioned or doubted; certain; indubitable; indisputable; incontrovertible.
 There is an unquestionable magnificence in every part of Paradise Lost. *Addison.*
 Syn. — See CERTAIN, INDUBITABLE.
 ÛN-QUĠS'TĠON-A-BLE-NĠSS, *n.* The state of being unquestionable. *Ash.*
 ÛN-QUĠS-TĠON-A-BĠL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being unquestionable. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*
 ÛN-QUĠS'TĠON-A-BLY, *ad.* Indubitably; without doubt; indisputably. *Burnet.*
 ÛN-QUĠS'TĠONED (ûn-kwġst'yund), *a.* 1. Not questioned, disputed, or doubted. *Brown.*
 2. Not interrogated; not examined. *Dryden.*
 3. Indisputable. *B. Jonson.*
 † ÛN-QUĠCK' (ûn-kwġk'), *a.* Not quick; not alive; dead. *Daniel.*
 ÛN-QUĠCK'ENED (ûn-kwġk'knd'), *a.* Not quickened; not animated. *Blackmore.*
 ÛN-QUĠ'ET (ûn-kwġ'et), *a.* Not quiet; uneasy; agitated; disturbed; restless. *Milton.*
 † ÛN-QUĠ'ET, *v. a.* To disquiet. *Lord Herbert.*
 ÛN-QUĠ'ET-LY (ûn-kwġ'et-le), *ad.* Without quiet or rest; uneasily; restlessly. *Shak.*
 ÛN-QUĠ'ET-NĠSS, *n.* Want of quiet; uneasiness; restlessness; turbulence. *Dryden.*
 † ÛN-QUĠ'E-TÛDE, *n.* Disquietude. *Wotton.*
 ÛN-QUĠLT'ED, *a.* Not quilted. *Ash.*
 ÛN-QUÖT'ED, *a.* Not quoted; not cited. *Ash.*

ÛN-RÄCKED' (ûn-räkt'), *a.* Not racked; not poured off from the lees, as liquor. *Bacon.*
 ÛN-RÄ'DĠ-ÄT-ED, *a.* Not radiated. *Ash.*
 ÛN-RÄĠSED' (ûn-räzd'), *a.* Not raised. *Shak.*
 ÛN-RÄKED' (ûn-räkt'), *a.* Not raked. *Shak.*
 ÛN-RÄMMED' (ûn-rämd'), *a.* Not rammed. *Ash.*
 ÛN-RÄNGED' (ûn-ränġd'), *a.* Not ranged. *Ford.*
 ÛN-RÄN'SÄCKED (ûn-rän'säkt'), *a.* Not ransacked; not pillaged. *Knolles.*
 ÛN-RÄN'SÖMED (ûn-rän'sömd'), *a.* Not ransomed; not freed by ransom; unrescued. *Pope.*
 ÛN-RÄPT'URED (ûn-räpt'yurd'), *a.* Not enraptured; not transported. *Young.*
 ÛN-RÄSH, *a.* Not rash; cautious. *Smart.*
 ÛN-RÄT'A-BLE, *a.* Not liable to rate or assessment; not taxable. *Burrow.*
 ÛN-RÄV'ÄGED (ûn-räv'äġd'), *a.* Not ravaged; not pillaged; not plundered. *Burke.*
 ÛN-RÄV'EL (ûn-räv'vl), *v. a.* [See RÄVEL, and REÄVE.] [*R.* UNRAVELLED; *pp.* UNRAVELLING, UNRAVELLED.]
 1. To separate the parts of, as any thing complicated, involved, or knit; to disentangle; to unknot; to unravel. — See RÄVEL.
 That great chain of causes, which linking one to another, even to the throne of God himself, can never be unravelled by my industry of ours. *Burke.*
 2. To disorder; to put into confusion; to confuse. "Nature all unravelled." [*R.*] *Dryden.*
 3. To clear up or unfold, as the plot or intrigue of a play; to interpret; to solve. *Shak.*
 ÛN-RÄV'EL (ûn-räv'vl), *v. n.* To be unfolded or disentangled. *Young.*
 ÛN-RÄV'EL-LÄ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be unravelled or disentangled. *Phil. Mag.*
 ÛN-RÄV'EL-LĠR, *n.* One who unravels. *Franklin.*
 ÛN-RÄV'EL-MĠNT, *n.* The act of unravelling or disentangling. [*R.*] *Sir E. Brydges.*
 ÛN-RÄV'ĠSHED (ûn-räv'sht'), *a.* Not ravished.
 ÛN-RÄ'ZÖRED (ûn-rä'zurd'), *a.* Unshaven. *Milton.*
 ÛN-RÄÄCHED' (ûn-rächr'), *a.* Not reached; not attained; not arrived at. *Dryden.*
 ÛN-RÄÄD' (ûn-räd'), *a.* 1. Not read; not perused or recited; not pronounced. *Hooker.*
 2. Untaught; not learned in books; illiterate. "The clown unread." *Dryden.*
 ÛN-RÄÄD'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be read; illegible. *J. Montgomery.*
 ÛN-RÄÄD'I-LY, *ad.* Without being ready; without readiness; not promptly. *Mitford.*
 ÛN-RÄÄD'I-NĠSS (ûn-räd'e-nġs), *n.* Want of promptness or of preparation. *Bp. Taylor.*
 ÛN-RÄÄD'Y (ûn-räd'e), *a.* 1. Not ready; not prepared; unprepared; unfit; not qualified. *Spens.*
 2. Not prompt; not quick. *Brown.*
 3. Awkward; ungainly; clumsy. [*R.*] *Bacon.*
 4. † Not dressed; undressed. *Chapman.*
 † ÛN-RÄÄD'Y (-räd'-), *v. a.* To undress. *Pembroke.*
 ÛN-RĠAL, *a.* Not real; not actual; unsubstantial; having only appearance; imaginary. *Shak.*
 ÛN-RĠÄL'I-TY, *n.* Want of reality. *Southey.*
 ÛN-RĠAL-IZ-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be realized or experienced. *Ec. Rev.*
 ÛN-RĠAL-IZE, *v. a.* To take away the reality of; to make not real. [*R.*] *Coleridge.*
 ÛN-RĠAL-IZED (ûn-rġ'al-izd'), *a.* Not realized.
 ÛN-RĠAL-IZ-ING, *a.* Not realizing. *Clarke.*
 ÛN-RĠÄPED' (ûn-rġpt'), *a.* Not reaped. *Carew.*
 ÛN-RĠÄRED' (ûn-rġrd'), *a.* Not reared. *Ash.*
 ÛN-RĠÄ'SON (ûn-rġ'sn), *n.* Want of reason; unreasonableness. [*R.*] *Chaucer. Ed. Rev.*
 ÛN-RĠÄ'SON (ûn-rġ'zn), *v. a.* To make unreasonable, or to disprove by argument. [*R.*] *South.*
 ÛN-RĠÄ'SON-A-BLE (ûn-rġ'sn-a-blġ), *a.* 1. Not reasonable; contrary to reason; irrational; unwise; foolish; absurd. *Addison.*

2. Exorbitant; excessive; unjust. *Dryden.*
 Syn. — See ABSURD.
 ÛN-RĠÄ'SON-A-BLE-NĠSS (ûn-rġ'sn-a-blġ-nġs), *n.*
 1. The state of being unreasonable; inconsistency with reason; absurdity. *Hammond.*
 2. Exorbitance; immoderateness. *K. Charles.*
 ÛN-RĠÄ'SON-A-BLY (ûn-rġ'sn-a-blġ), *ad.* 1. In an unreasonable manner; absurdly. *Addison.*
 2. Immoderately; exorbitantly. *Shak.*
 ÛN-RĠÄ'SONED (ûn-rġ'snd), *a.* Existing or adopted without reason or discussion. *Burke.*
 ÛN-RĠÄ'SON-ING (ûn-rġ'sn-ing), *a.* Not reasoning, or not having or using reason. *Moore.*
 ÛN-RĠÄVE' (ûn-räv'), *v. a.* [See REÄVE.]
 1. To unwind; to unravel. [*R.*] *Spenser.*
 2. † Not to rive or unroof. *Bp. Hall.*
 † ÛN-RĠ-BÄT'ED, *a.* Not blunted. *Hakewill.*
 ÛN-RĠ-BÜK'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be rebuked; not censurable; blameless. *1 Tim. vi. 14.*
 ÛN-RĠ-BÜKED' (ûn-rġ-bükt'), *a.* Not rebuked; not censured; unproved. *Homilies.*
 ÛN-RĠ-CÄLL'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be recalled.
 ÛN-RĠ-CÄLLED' (ûn-rġ-käld'), *a.* Not recalled; not called back; unrevoked. *Young.*
 ÛN-RĠ-CÄNT'ED, *a.* Not recanted. *Qu. Rev.*
 ÛN-RĠ-CĠVED' (ûn-rġ'sävd'), *a.* Not received, taken, accepted, or adopted. *Hooker.*
 ÛN-RĠ-ÖK'ONED (ûn-rġ'knd), *a.* Not reckoned or enumerated. *Bp. Gardiner.*
 ÛN-RĠ-CLÄIM'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be reclaimed; irreclaimable. [*R.*] *Potter.*
 ÛN-RĠ-CLÄIM'A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be reclaimed; irreclaimably. [*R.*] *Bp. Hall.*
 ÛN-RĠ-CLÄIMED' (ûn-rġ-klämd'), *a.* Not reclaimed; not tamed or reformed. *Rogers.*
 ÛN-RĠ-CLÄIM'ING, *a.* Not reclaiming. *Shelley.*
 ÛN-RĠ-ÖG-NĠ-ZÄ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be recognized; not recognizable. *Coleridge.*
 ÛN-RĠ-ÖG-NĠZED (ûn-rġ'ög-nġzd'), *a.* Not recognized; not known or acknowledged. *Ed. Rev.*
 ÛN-RĠ-ÖM-MĠND'ED, *a.* Not recommended or declared worthy of favor. *Knax.*
 ÛN-RĠ-ÖM-PĠNSED (ûn-rġ'öm-pġnst), *a.* Not recompensed or paid; unrewarded. *Hall.*
 ÛN-RĠ-ÖN-CĠL'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be reconciled; irreconcilable. [*R.*] *Shak.*
 ÛN-RĠ-ÖN-CĠLED (ûn-rġ'on-sġld'), *a.* Not reconciled. "Unreconciled . . . to heaven." *Shak.*
 ÛN-RĠ-CÖRD'ED, *a.* Not recorded. *Milton.*
 ÛN-RĠ-CÖUNT'ED, *a.* Not recounted. *Shak.*
 ÛN-RĠ-CÖV'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be recovered; irrecoverable. [*R.*] *Feltham.*
 ÛN-RĠ-CÖV'ERED (ûn-rġ-küv'erd'), *a.* Not recovered; not regained; not restored. *Drayton.*
 ÛN-RĠ-CRÖIT'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be recruited; — incapable of recruiting. *Milton.*
 ÛN-RĠ-CRÖIT'ED, *a.* Not recruited. *Fuller.*
 ÛN-RĠ-ÖT'I-FĠED (ûn-rġ'tġ'e-fġd'), *a.* Not rectified; not corrected or set right. *Henry.*
 ÛN-RĠ-CÖM'BĠNT, *a.* Not recumbent. *Cowper.*
 † ÛN-RĠ-CÜR'ING, *a.* Irremediable. *Shak.*
 ÛN-RĠ-CÜR'ING, *a.* Not recurring. *Clarke.*
 ÛN-RĠ-DEĠM'A-BLE, *a.* Irredeemable. *Smart.*
 ÛN-RĠ-DEĠMED' (ûn-rġ-dämd'), *a.* Not redeemed; not ransomed or repurchased. *Taylor.*
 ÛN-RĠ-DESSSED' (ûn-rġ-dġst'), *a.* Not redressed; not remedied or relieved. *Spenser.*
 ÛN-RĠ-DÖCED' (ûn-rġ-däst'), *a.* Not reduced; not diminished; not lessened. *Davies.*
 ÛN-RĠ-DÜ'CĠ-BLE, *a.* Irreducible. *Milton.*
 ÛN-RĠ-DÜ'CĠ-BLE-NĠSS, *n.* The state or quality of being irreducible; unsusceptibility of being reduced. *South.*
 ÛN-RĠELED' (-rġld'), *a.* Not reeled. *Collins.*

ÛN-REËVE', *n. a.* (*Naut.*) To draw or pull out of a block, thimble, or pulley, as a rope. *Dana.*
 ÛN-RE-FINED' (ûn-re-fînd'), *a.* Not refined; not purified: — not polished, rude; rough. *Burke.*
 ÛN-RE-FLËCT'ËD, *a.* Not reflected. *Ash.*
 ÛN-RE-FLËCT'ING, *a.* Not reflecting. *Young.*
 ÛN-RE-FORM'Â-BLE, *a.* That cannot be reformed; unsusceptible of reformation. *Hammond.*
 † ÛN-RE-FORM'ÂTION, *n.* The state of being unreformed; want of reformation. *Bp. Hall.*
 ÛN-RE-FORMED' (ûn-re-fôrmd'), *a.* Not reformed; not amended; not corrected. *Davies.*
 ÛN-RE-FRÂCT'ËD, *a.* Not refracted. *Newton.*
 ÛN-RE-FRËSHED' (ûn-re-frêsh'), *a.* Not refreshed; not cheered or relieved. *Arbutnot.*
 † ÛN-RE-FRËSH'FÛL, *a.* Unrefreshing. *Scott.*
 ÛN-RE-FRËSH'ING, *a.* Not refreshing. *Smith.*
 ÛN-RE-FÛND'ËD, *a.* Not refunded. *Ash.*
 ÛN-RE-FÛND'ING, *a.* Not refunding. *Young.*
 ÛN-RE-FÛS'ING, *a.* Not refusing. *Thomson.*
 ÛN-RE-FÛT'ËD, *a.* Not refuted. *Ed. Rev.*
 ÛN-RE-GÂL, *a.* Not regal; not royal. *Ed. Rev.*
 ÛN-RE-GÂRD'Â-BLE, *a.* Not to be regarded, heeded, or observed. *Bp. Hall.*
 ÛN-RE-GÂRD'ËD, *a.* Not regarded; not heeded; neglected; disregarded. *Spenser.*
 ÛN-RE-GÂRD'FÛL, *a.* Not regardful; disregardful; negligent; heedless. *Clarke.*
 ÛN-RE-GÂRD'ING, *a.* Not regarding; disregarding; unheeding. *Bp. Taylor.*
 ÛN-RE-GËN'ËR-Â-CY, *n.* The state of being unregenerate; unregeneration. *Hammond.*
 ÛN-RE-GËN'ËR-ÂTE, *a.* Not regenerate; unconverted; not brought to a new life. *Stephens.*
 ÛN-RE-GËN'ËR-ÂT'ËD, *a.* Not regenerated or brought to newness of life. *Knox.*
 ÛN-RE-GËN'ËR-Â'TION, *n.* Want of regeneration; unregeneracy. *H. Martyn.*
 ÛN-RE-GËS'TËRED (ûn-rêj'is têrd), *a.* Not registered; not recorded. *Shak.*
 ÛN-RE-GRËT'TËD, *a.* Not regretted. *Knox.*
 ÛN-RE-G'U-LÂT'ËD, *a.* Not regulated. *Boswell.*
 ÛN-RE-HËARSE'D' (ûn-re-hêrst'), *a.* Not rehearsed; not recited or repeated. *Pollok.*
 ÛN-REIN' (ûn-rân'), *v. a.* To relax the rein of; to give the rein to. *Addison.*
 ÛN-REINED' (ûn-rând'), *a.* Not reined; not restrained by the reins or bridle. *Milton.*
 ÛN-RE-JËCT'ËD, *a.* Not rejected. *Ash.*
 ÛN-RE-JËICED' (ûn-re-jôist'), *a.* Not rejoiced; not gladdened; uncheered. *Wordsworth.*
 ÛN-RE-JËIC'ING, *a.* Not rejoicing; unjoyous; not glad; not cheerful; sad. *Warton.*
 ÛN-RE-LÂT'ËD, *a.* Not related. *Barrow.*
 ÛN-RËL'Â-TÎVE, *a.* Not relative. *Chesterfield.*
 ÛN-RËL'Â-TÎVE-LY, *ad.* Without relation; not relatively. *Bolingbroke.*
 ÛN-RE-LÂXED' (ûn-re-lâkst'), *a.* Not relaxed or slackened; not loosened. *Congreve.*
 ÛN-RE-LÂX'ING, *a.* Not relaxing. *Wordsworth.*
 ÛN-RE-LËNT'ËD, *a.* Not relented. *Scott.*
 ÛN-RE-LËNT'ING, *a.* Not relenting; hard; cruel; relentless; implacable; inexorable. *Shak.*
Syn. — See IMPLACABLE.
 ÛN-RE-LÏ-Â-BÏL'Î-TY, *n.* The state of not being reliable. — See RELIABLE. *N. B. Rev.*
 ÛN-RE-LÏ'Â-BLE, *a.* Not to be relied on. — See RELIABLE. *Shields. Blackwood. O. A. Brownson.*
 ÛN-RE-LÏËV'Â-BLE (ûn-re-lêv'â-bl), *a.* That cannot be relieved; admitting no succor. *Boyle.*
 ÛN-RE-LÏËVED' (ûn-re-lêvd'), *a.* Not relieved; not succored; not eased. *Dryden.*

ÛN-RE-LÏG'IOUS (ûn-rê-lîj'us), *a.* Not religious; not pious; irreligious. *Wordsworth.*
 ÛN-RE-LÏN'QUISH-Â-BLY (ûn-rê-lîng'kwîsh-â-bl), *ad.* So as not to be relinquished. *Milton.*
 ÛN-RE-LÏN'QUISHED (ûn-rê-lîng'kwîsh), *a.* Not relinquished or resigned. *Cowper.*
 ÛN-RËL'ISHED (ûn-rê-lîsh'), *a.* 1. Not relished. 2. Not having a relish; tasteless. *Drayton.*
 ÛN-RËL'ISH-ING, *a.* Not having a relish or pleasant taste; unsavory. *Glanvill.*
 ÛN-RE-LÛC'TANT, *a.* Not reluctant; willing. "Unreluctant, all obeyed." *Cowper.*
 ÛN-RE-LÛC'TANT-LY, *ad.* Not reluctantly; without reluctance; willingly. *Scott.*
 ÛN-RE-MÂRK'Â-BLE, *a.* Not remarkable. *Dugby.*
 ÛN-RE-MÂRKED' (ûn-rê-mârk'), *a.* Not remarked; unobserved; unnoted. *Smart.*
 ÛN-RE-MË'DI-Â-BLE, *a.* That cannot be remedied; irremediable. [R.] *Sidney.*
 ÛN-RËM'Ë-DÏED (ûn-rêm'ê-dîd), *a.* Not remedied or cured. "Unremedied woe." *Spenser.*
 ÛN-RE-MËM'BËRED (ûn-rê-mêm'bêrd), *a.* Not remembered; forgotten. *Milton.*
 ÛN-RE-MËM'BËR-ING, *a.* Not remembering; not recollecting; forgetful. *Dr. J. n.*
 ÛN-RE-MËM'BËRANCE, *n.* Want of remembrance or recollection; forgetfulness. [R.] *Watts.*
 ÛN-RE-MÏND'ËD, *a.* Not reminded. *Foster.*
 † ÛN-RE-MÏT'TÂ-BLE, *a.* Irremissible. *Blount.*
 ÛN-RE-MÏT'TËD, *a.* Not remitted; constant; continued; unabated; incessant. *Burke.*
 ÛN-RE-MÏT'TING, *a.* Not remitting; constant; continual; unceasing; persevering. *Shenstone.*
 ÛN-RE-MÏT'TING-LY, *ad.* Without intermission; unceasingly; constantly. *Halford.*
 ÛN-RE-MÏRSE'LESS, *a.* Not remorseless. *Cowley.*
 ÛN-RE-MÏV'Â-BLE, *a.* Irremovable. [R.] *Sidney.*
 † ÛN-RE-MÏV'Â-BLE-NËSS, *n.* The state of being unremovable; irremovableness. [R.] *Bp. Hall.*
 † ÛN-RE-MÏV'Â-BLY, *ad.* Irremovably. *Shak.*
 ÛN-RE-MÏVED' (ûn-rê-môvd'), *a.* 1. Not removed; not taken away. *Hammond.* 2. That cannot be removed; irremovable. *Like Teneriffe or Atlas unremoved. Milton.*
 ÛN-RE-MÛN'ËR-ÂT'ËD, *a.* Not remunerated; not compensated; unpaid; unrewarded. *Ash.*
 ÛN-RE-NÂV'Î-GÂ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be re-crossed in a ship or vessel. [R.] *Sandys.*
 ÛN-RE-NEWED' (ûn-rê-nâd'), *a.* Not made anew; not renewed; unrenovated. *South.*
 ÛN-RËN'Q-VÂT'ËD, *a.* Not renovated. *Ash.*
 ÛN-RE-NÛWNED' (ûn-rê-nôund'), *a.* Not renowned; not famous; obscure. *Pollok.*
 ÛN-RËNT', *a.* Not rent; not torn. *Burke.*
 ÛN-RËNT'ËD, *a.* Not rented; not leased. *Ash.*
 ÛN-RE-PÂID', *a.* Not repaid. *Byron.*
 ÛN-RE-PÂIR'Â-BLE, *a.* That cannot be repaired or recovered; irreparable. [R.] *Milton.*
 ÛN-RE-PÂIRED' (ûn-rê-pârd'), *a.* Not repaired; not mended. *B. Jonson.*
 ÛN-RE-PËAL'Â-BLE, *a.* That cannot be repealed; irrepealable. *Cowper.*
 ÛN-RE-PËALED' (ûn-rê-pêld'), *a.* Not repealed; not revoked. *Blackmore.*
 ÛN-RE-PËAT'ËD, *a.* Not repeated. *Milton.*
 ÛN-RE-PËLLED' (ûn-rê-pêld'), *a.* Not repelled. *Pollok.*
 ÛN-RE-PËNT'Â-BLE, *a.* That cannot be repented of. [R.] *Wharton.*
 ÛN-RE-PËNT'Â-ANCE, *n.* Want of penitence; impenitence. [R.] *Wharton.*
 ÛN-RE-PËNT'ÂNT, *a.* Not repentant; impenitent. [R.] *Byron.*
 ÛN-RE-PËNT'ËD, *a.* Not repented of; not expiated by penitential sorrow. *Hooker.*

ÛN-RE-PËNT'ING, *a.* Not repenting. *Dryden.*
 ÛN-RE-PÏN'ING, *a.* Not repining. *Rowe.*
 ÛN-RE-PÏN'ING-LY, *ad.* Without repining; without peevish complaint. *Wotton.*
 ÛN-RE-PËN'ISHED (ûn-rê-plên'isht), *a.* Not replenished or filled; unsupplied. *Boyle.*
 ÛN-RE-PÛRT'ËD, *a.* Not reported. *N. A. Rev.*
 ÛN-RE-PÛSED' (ûn-rê-pôzd'), *a.* Not reposed. *Williams.*
 ÛN-RE-PË-SËNT'ËD, *a.* Not represented; having no representative. *Williams.*
 ÛN-RE-PËSSED' (ûn-rê-prêst'), *a.* Not repressed; not subdued; not suppressed. *W. Scott.*
 ÛN-RE-PËSS'J-BLE, *a.* That cannot be repressed; irrepressible. [R.] *Barton.*
 ÛN-RE-PËRIËV'Â-BLE, *a.* That cannot be reprieved or respited. *Shak.*
 ÛN-RE-PËRIËVED' (ûn-rê-prêvd'), *a.* Not reprieved; not respited. *Milton.*
 ÛN-RËP'RI-MÂND'ËD, *a.* Not reprimanded or censured; unbuked. *Ash.*
 ÛN-RE-PRÛCH'Â-BLE, *a.* Not to be reproached; irreproachable. [R.] *Blackstone.*
 ÛN-RE-PRÛCHED' (ûn-rê-prôcht'), *a.* Not reproached or censured. *King Charles.*
 ÛN-RE-PRÛCH'FÛL, *a.* Not reproachful; superior to censure. *Gray.*
 ÛN-RE-PRÛCH'ING, *a.* Not reproaching. *Alison.*
 ÛN-RE-PRÛV'Â-BLE, *a.* Not liable to blame or reproof; irrefutable. *Col. i. 22.*
 ÛN-RE-PRÛVED' (ûn-rê-pôvd'), *a.* 1. Not reproofed; not censured. *Sandys.* 2. Not liable to reproof or censure. *In unreproved pleasures free. Milton.*
 ÛN-RE-PÛG'NANT, *a.* Not repugnant. *Hooker.*
 ÛN-RËP'U-TÂ-BLE, *a.* Not reputable; disreputable; irreputable. [R.] *Rogers.*
 ÛN-RE-PÛT'ËD, *a.* Not reputed. *Ash.*
 ÛN-RE-QUËST'ËD, *a.* Not requested. *Knolles.*
 ÛN-RE-QUËRED' (ûn-rê-kwîrd'), *a.* Not required; not needed; unnecessary. *Wordsworth.*
 ÛN-RE-QUÏT'Â-BLE, *a.* Not requitable; not to be requited or retaliated. *Browne.*
 ÛN-RE-QUÏT'ËD, *a.* Not requited. *Bp. Hall.*
 ÛN-RE-SCÏND'ËD, *a.* Not rescinded. *Ash.*
 ÛN-RËS'CÛED (ûn-rêskûd), *a.* Not rescued; not delivered; not saved. *Ec. Rev.*
 † ÛN-RE-SËARCH'Â-BLE, *a.* That cannot be searched; unsearchable. *Sir T. More.*
 ÛN-RE-SËNT'ËD, *a.* Not resented. *Rogers.*
 ÛN-RE-SËNT'FÛL, *a.* Not resentful. *Joadrell.*
 ÛN-RE-SËNT'ING, *a.* Not resenting. *Coleridge.*
 ÛN-RE-SËRVE', *n.* Absence of reserve; frankness; openness; plainness. *Warton.*
 ÛN-RE-SËRVED' (-zêrvd'), *a.* Not reserved or limited: — frank; open; free; candid. *Rogers.*
 ÛN-RE-SËRVED-LY, *ad.* Without reserve or limitation: — frankly; openly. *Boyle.*
 ÛN-RE-SËRVED-NËSS, *n.* Unlimitedness: — openness; frankness. *Warton.*
 ÛN-RE-SÏGNED' (ûn-rê-zînd'), *a.* Not resigned; not surrendered: — not submissive. *Wilson.*
 ÛN-RE-SÏST'ËD, *a.* 1. Not resisted. *Bentley.* 2. Resistless. [R.] *Dryden.*
 ÛN-RE-SÏST'Î-BLE, *a.* Irresistible. [R.] *Mede.*
 ÛN-RE-SÏST'ING, *a.* Not resisting. *Dryden.*
 ÛN-RE-SÏST'ING-LY, *ad.* Without resistance; without resisting. *Lady Morgan.*
 ÛN-RE-SÛLV'Â-BLE, *a.* That cannot be resolved or solved; insoluble. *South.*
 ÛN-RE-SÛLVED' (ûn-rê-sôlvd'), *a.* 1. Not resolved; not determined. *Dryden.* 2. Not solved; not cleared. *Locke.*
 ÛN-RE-SÛLV'ING, *a.* Not resolving. *Dryden.*

† **ÜN-RE-SPĒCT'**, *n.* Disrespect. *Bp. Hall.*
ÜN-RE-SPĒCT' A-BLE, *a.* Not respectable; disreputable; dishonorable. [*r.*] *Malone.*
ÜN-RE-SPĒCT'ĒD, *a.* Not respected. *Shak.*
ÜN-RE-SPĒCT'ING, *a.* Not respecting. *Daniel.*
† **ÜN-RE-SPĒC'TIVE**, *a.* Irrespective; — inattentive: — mean; despicable. *Shak.*
ÜN-RE-SPĪR' A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be respired or breathed. — See **RESPIRABLE**. *Ec. Rev.*
ÜN-RĒS'PIT-ĒD, *a.* Not respited. *Milton.*
ÜN-RE-SPŌN'SI-BLE, *a.* Irresponsible. [*r.*] *Todd.*
ÜN-RE-SPŌN'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of responsibility; irresponsibility. [*r.*] *Bp. Gauden.*
ÜN-RE-SPŌN'SIVE, *a.* Not responsive. *Scott.*
ÜN-RĒST', *n.* Disquiet; want of rest. *Spenser.*
ÜN-RĒST'ĒD, *a.* Not rested. *Erring.*
† **ÜN-RĒST'FUL**, *a.* Not at rest; restless. *More.*
ÜN-RĒST'ING, *a.* Not resting; constantly acting; indefatigable; sedulous. *Erring.*
ÜN-RE-STŌRED' (*ün-re-stōrd'*), *a.* 1. Not restored or returned; not given back. *Addison.*
 2. Not cured; not returned to health. *Young.*
ÜN-RE-STRAINED' (*ün-re-strānd'*), *a.* 1. Not restrained; not hindered; unchecked. *Dryden.*
 2. Licentious; loose; dissolute. *Browne.*
 Syn. — See **DISSOLUTE**.
ÜN-RE-STRAINT', *n.* Want of restraint; freedom; liberty. *For. Qu. Rev.*
ÜN-RE-STRİCT'ĒD, *a.* Not restricted. *Watts.*
† **ÜN-RĒST'Y**, *a.* Restless. *Chaucer.*
ÜN-RE-TĀRD'ĒD, *a.* Not retarded. *Knox.*
ÜN-RE-TĒN'TIVE, *a.* Not retentive. *Coleridge.*
ÜN-RE-TRĀCT'ĒD, *a.* Not retracted. *Collier.*
ÜN-RE-TURNED' (*ün-re-türmd'*), *a.* Not returned; not given or rendered back. *Tatler.*
ÜN-RE-TURN'ING, *a.* Not returning. *Byron.*
ÜN-RE-VĒALED' (*ün-re-väld'*), *a.* Not revealed; not told; not discovered; not disclosed. *Pope.*
ÜN-RE-VĒAL'ĒD-NESS, *n.* The state of being unrevealed or undiscovered. *Baxter.*
ÜN-RE-VĒNGED' (*ün-re-vēnjd'*), *a.* Not revenged.
ÜN-RE-VĒNGE'FUL, *a.* Not revengeful. *Hackett.*
ÜN-RĒV'Ē-NŪED (*ün-rēv'-e-nūd*), *a.* Having no revenue or income. [*r.*] *Milton.*
ÜN-RE-VĒRED' (*ün-re-vērd'*), *a.* Not revered. *Ash.*
† **ÜN-RĒV'ĒR-ĒNCE**, *n.* Irreverence. *Wickliffe.*
ÜN-RĒV'ĒR-ĒNCED (*ün-rēv'-er-ēnst*), *a.* Not revered; not respected; not revered. *Ash.*
ÜN-RĒV'ĒR-ĒND, *a.* Not reverend; irreverent; disrespectful. "Unreverend robes." *Shak.*
† **ÜN-RĒV'ĒR-ĒNT**, *a.* Irreverent. *Bp. Hall.*
† **ÜN-RĒV'ĒR-ĒNT-LY**, *ad.* Without reverence or respect; irreverently. *B. Jonson.*
ÜN-RE-VĒSED' (*ün-re-vēst'*), *a.* Not reversed; not revoked; not repealed. *Shak.*
ÜN-RE-VĒRS' I-BLE, *a.* Irreversible. *Ash.*
ÜN-RE-VĒRT'ĒD, *a.* Not reverted. *Wordsworth.*
ÜN-RE-VIEWED' (*ün-re-vūd'*), *a.* Not reviewed.
ÜN-RE-VİSED' (*ün-re-vīzd'*), *a.* Not revised. *Ash.*
ÜN-RE-VŌKED' (*ün-re-vōkt'*), *a.* Not revoked or recalled, as a decree. *Milton.*
ÜN-RE-WĀRD'ĒD, *a.* Not rewarded; not recompensed; not compensated; not paid. *Pope.*
ÜN-RE-WĀRD'ING, *a.* Not rewarding. *Taylor.*
ÜN-RHĒ-TŌR'I-CĀL (*ün-re-īst'-e-kāl*), *a.* Not according to rhetoric; not rhetorical. *Maunder.*
ÜN-RHĒMED' (*ün-rīmd'*), *a.* Not rhymed; not having rhyme; not rhyming. *Qu. Rev.*
ÜN-RİD'DEN (*ün-rīd'dn*), *a.* Not ridden. *Ash.*
ÜN-RİD'DLE, *v. a.* [*i.* **UNRIDDED**; *pp.* **UNRIDDLING**, **UNRIDDED**.] To solve; to explain.
 Who can *unridde* this dumb show of death? *Dryden.*

ÜN-RİD'DLER, *n.* One who unriddles. *Lovelace.*
ÜN-Rİ-DİC'U-LOŪS, *a.* Not ridiculous. *Browne.*
ÜN-Rİ'FLED (*ün-rī'fd*), *a.* Not rifled; not plundered; unpillaged; unravaged. *Taylor.*
ÜN-RİG', *v. a.* [*i.* **UNRIGGED**; *pp.* **UNRIGGING**, **UNRIGGED**.] To strip of rigging; to divest of tackle. "Their ships *unrigged*." *Dryden.*
† **ÜN-RİGHT'** (*ün-rīt'*), *a.* Wrong. *Gower.*
† **ÜN-RİGHT'**, *ad.* Not rightly; wrongly. *Chaucer.*
† **ÜN-RİGHT'**, *n.* Wrong; injustice. *Joye.*
† **ÜN-RİGHT'**, *v. a.* To make wrong. *Gower.*
ÜN-RİGHT'ĒOUS (*ün-rī'chus*), *a.* Not righteous; unjust; wicked; unholy; ungodly; sinful.
 Let the wicked forsake his way, and the *unrighteous* man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord. *Isa. lv. 7.*
ÜN-RİGHT'ĒOUS-LY (*ün-rī'chus-lē*), *ad.* In an *unrighteous* manner; unjustly; wickedly; sinfully. "In *unrighteous*ly, oppressed." *Collier.*
ÜN-RİGHT'ĒOUS-NESS (*ün-rī'chus-nēs*), *n.* Wickedness; injustice; sinfulness. *Tillotson.*
ÜN-RİGHT'FUL (*ün-rīt'fāl*), *a.* Not rightful; having no right or claim. *Shak.*
† **ÜN-RİGHT'FUL-NESS**, *n.* Unrighteousness; injustice; wickedness; sin. *Chaucer.*
† **ÜN-RİGHT'WİSE**, *a.* Unrighteous. *Wickliffe.*
† **ÜN-RİGHT'WİSE-NESS**, *n.* Unrighteousness; unholiness; wickedness. *Wickliffe.*
ÜN-RİM'PLED (*ün-rīm'pld*), *a.* Not rimpled. *Ash.*
ÜN-RİNG', *v. a.* To deprive of a ring or rings.
ÜN-RİNGED' (*-rīng'ēd*), *a.* Not having a ring, as through the nose. "Pigs *unringed*." *Hudibras.*
ÜN-RİNSED' (*ün-rīnst'*), *a.* Not rinsed. *Ash.*
† **ÜN-Rİ'QT-ĒD**, *a.* Free from rioting. *May.*
ÜN-RİP', *v. a.* To rip. "Unrip packs." *Taylor.*
Rip and *unrip* are of the same meaning; the former is preferable.
ÜN-RİPE', *a.* 1. Not ripe; immature. *Shak.*
 2. Too early; untimely. "Whose *unripe* death doth yet draw tears." [*r.*] *Sidney.*
ÜN-Rİ'PENED (*ün-rī'pnd*), *a.* Not ripened or matured. "Unripened beauties." *Addison.*
ÜN-RİPE'NESS, *n.* Immaturity. *Bacon.*
ÜN-RİŠ'EN (*ün-rīz'zn*), *a.* Not risen. *Neele.*
ÜN-Rİ'VALLED (*ün-rī'vāld*), *a.* Having no rival, competitor, or peer; unequalled; peerless. *Pope.*
ÜN-RİV'ET, *v. a.* [*i.* **UNRIVETED**; *pp.* **UNRIVETING**, **UNRIVETED**.] To loosen or free from a rivet or rivets; to unfasten; to unpin. *Hale.*
ÜN-RŌAST'ĒD, *a.* Not roasted. *Beau. & Fl.*
ÜN-RŌBBED' (*ün-rōbd'*), *a.* Not robbed. *Ecelyn.*
ÜN-RŌBE', *v. a.* To remove the robe or robes from; to undress; to disrobe. *Young.*
ÜN-RŌILED' (*ün-rōīld'*), *a.* Not roiled. *Messenger.*
ÜN-RŌLL', *v. a.* [*i.* **UNROLLED**; *pp.* **UNROLLING**, **UNROLLED**.] To open from being rolled or convolved; to unfold; to lay open. *Dryden.*
ÜN-RŌ-MĀN'TIC, *a.* Not romantic. *Swift.*
ÜN-RŌ-MĀN'TI-CĀL-LY, *ad.* Not romantically.
ÜN-RŌOF', *v. a.* [*i.* **UNROOFED**; *pp.* **UNROOFING**, **UNROOFED**.] To strip off or remove the roof or roofs of. "First *unroofed* the city." *Shak.*
ÜN-RŌOST'ĒD, *a.* Driven from the roost. *Shak.*
ÜN-RŌŌT', *v. a.* [*i.* **UNROOTED**; *pp.* **UNROOTING**, **UNROOTED**.] To tear or pull up from the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate. *Dryden.*
ÜN-RŌŌT', *v. n.* To be unrooted. *Beau. & Fl.*
ÜN-RŌT'TEN (*ün-rōt'tn*), *a.* Not rotten. *Young.*
ÜN-RŌUGH' (*ün-ruf'*), *a.* Not rough; smooth; unbearded. "Unrough youth." *Shak.*
ÜN-RŌUND'ĒD, *a.* Not rounded; not made round.
ÜN-RŌŪSED' (*ün-rōūzd'*), *a.* Not roused. *Ash.*
ÜN-RŌŪT'ĒD, *a.* Not routed. *Beau. & Fl.*
ÜN-RŌY'AL, *a.* Not royal; not regal. *Sidney.*

ÜN-RŌY'AL-LY, *ad.* Not in a royal manner; not like or becoming a king. *R. Potter.*
ÜN-RŪBBED' (*ün-rūbd'*), *a.* Not rubbed. *Ash.*
ÜN-RŪB'BIŠH, *v. a.* To clear from rubbish. *Milton.*
ÜN-RŪDE', *a.* 1. Not rude; cultivated.
 2. † Very rude. *B. Jonson.*
ÜN-RŪF'FLE, *v. n.* [*i.* **UNRUFFLED**; *pp.* **UNRUFFLING**, **UNRUFFLED**.] To cease from commotion or agitation; to become quiet or calm.
 The waves *unruffle*, and the sea subsides. *Dryden.*
ÜN-RŪF'FLED (*ün-rū'fd*), *a.* Not ruffled; calm; tranquil; quiet; not disturbed; still. *Addison.*
 Syn. — See **CALM**.
ÜN-RŪ'IN-A-BLE, *a.* Not ruinable. *Watts.*
† **ÜN-RŪ'IN-AT-ĒD**, *a.* Not destroyed; not demolished. "Unruined towers." *Bp. Hall.*
ÜN-RŪ'INED (*-rū'ind*), *a.* Not ruined. *Bp. Taylor.*
ÜN-RŪLED' (*ün-rūld'*), *a.* Not ruled. *Spenser.*
ÜN-RŪ'LI-LY, *ad.* Without rule. *Sir J. Cheeke.*
† **ÜN-RŪ'LI-MĒNT**, *n.* Unruliness. *Spenser.*
ÜN-RŪ'LI-NESS, *n.* The state of being unruly; turbulence; ungovernableness. *South.*
ÜN-RŪ'LY, *a.* Turbulent; ungovernable; refractory; disorderly; tumultuous. *Glanvill.*
 Syn. — See **TUMULTUOUS**.
ÜN-RŪ'MI-NĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not ruminated; not revolved in the mind; crude. *Bolingbroke.*
ÜN-RŪM'PLE, *v. a.* To free from rumples, folds, or wrinkles; to unfold. *Addison.*
ÜN-SĀCKED' (*ün-sākt'*), *a.* Not sacked. *Daniel.*
† **ÜN-SĀD'**, *a.* Unsteady; fickle; changeable.
 O stormy people, *unsad* and ever untrue. *Chaucer.*
ÜN-SĀD'DEN (*ün-sād'dn*), *v. a.* To relieve from sadness; to make cheerful. [*r.*] *Whitlock.*
ÜN-SĀD'DLE, *v. a.* [*i.* **UNSADDLED**; *pp.* **UNSADDLING**, **UNSADDLED**.]
 1. To take off the saddle of, as of a horse.
 2. To detach or throw from the saddle.
 Magnus, who was by no means deficient in courage, engaged Otho personally, and *unsaddled* him. *Huish.*
ÜN-SĀD'DLED (*ün-sād'dld*), *a.* 1. Not having the saddle on; not saddled. *Holland.*
 2. Not bestrode, as with spectacles.
 Keep thy nose *unsaddled*, and ope thine ears. *Beau. & Fl.*
† **ÜN-SĀD'NESS**, *n.* Weakness. *Wickliffe.*
ÜN-SĀFE', *a.* Not safe; not secure; insecure; hazardous; dangerous; perilous. *Milton.*
 Phlegyan robbers made *unsafe* road. *Dryden.*
ÜN-SĀFE'LY, *ad.* Not safely; not securely; insecurely; dangerously; perilously. *Dryden.*
ÜN-SĀFE'NESS, *n.* The state of being unsafe; want of safety; insecurity. [*r.*] *Clarke.*
ÜN-SĀFE'TY, *n.* Want of safety. [*r.*] *Bacon.*
ÜN-SĀID' (*ün-sād'*), *a.* Not said or uttered; not mentioned. "Words *unsaid*." *Dryden.*
ÜN-SĀIL' A-BLE, *a.* Not navigable. *May.*
ÜN-SĀINT', *v. a.* To deprive of saintship. *South.*
ÜN-SĀINT'LY, *a.* Not saintly. *Qu. Rev.*
ÜN-SĀL' A-BLE, *a.* Not salable. *Milton.*
ÜN-SĀL' A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being unsalable. *Ash.*
ÜN-SĀLT'ĒD, *a.* Not salted. *Hackluyt.*
ÜN-SĀ-LŪT'ĒD, *a.* Not saluted. *Shak.*
ÜN-SĀLV' A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be saved or preserved; not salvable. [*r.*] *Ash.*
ÜN-SĀNC-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The state or the quality of not being sanctified. *Coleridge.*
ÜN-SĀNC-TI-FİED (*ün-sānk'tē-fīd*), *a.* Not sanctified; not consecrated; not hallowed or made holy; unholy. "Ground *unsanctified*." *Shak.*
ÜN-SĀNC'TIONED (*ün-sāngk'shnd*), *a.* Not sanctioned; not approved; not ratified. *Cogan.*
ÜN-SĀN'DALED (*-dald*), *a.* Not having or wearing sandals. "With *unsандаled* foot." *Mason.*

ŪN-SĀN'GUINE, *a.* Not sanguine. *Young.*
 ŪN-SĀPPED' (ŭn-sĕpt'), *a.* Not sapped; not undetermined; not destroyed. *Sterne.*
 ŪN-SĀT'ĒD, *a.* Not sated or satisfied; not satiated. "Unsated appetite." *Shenstone.*
 † ŪN-SĀ-TĪ-A-BĪL'Ī-TŶ, *n.* Insatiableness. *Bale.*
 † ŪN-SĀ-TĪ-A-BLE (ŭn-sā'shē-ā-bl), *a.* Not satiable; insatiable. *Hooker.*
 † ŪN-SĀ-TĪ-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being insatiable; insatiableness. *Milton.*
 † ŪN-SĀ-TĪ-ATE (-sā'shē-āt), *a.* Insatiate. *More.*
 ŪN-SĀ-TĪ-ĀT-ĒD (ŭn-sā'shē-āt-ēd), *a.* Not satiated; unsated; unsatisfied. *Gibbon.*
 ŪN-SĀ-TĪ-ĀT-ING (ŭn-sā'shē-āt-ing), *a.* Not satiating; not sating or satisfying. *Tucker.*
 ŪN-SĀT'ING, *a.* Not sating. *Keates.*
 ŪN-SĀT-IS-FĀC'TIQN, *n.* Want of satisfaction; dissatisfaction. [R.] *Bp. Hall.*
 ŪN-SĀT-IS-FĀC'TO-RI-LŶ, *ad.* So as not to satisfy, not satisfactorily. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-SĀT-IS-FĀC'TO-RI-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being unsatisfactory. *Boyle.*
 ŪN-SĀT-IS-FĀC'TO-RŶ, *a.* Not satisfactory; not satisfying; not giving satisfaction. *Stillington.*
 ŪN-SĀT-IS-FĀ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be satisfied. "Unsatisfiable passions." *Paley.*
 ŪN-SĀT-IS-FĒD (ŭn-sā'tis-fĕd), *a.* 1. Not satisfied; not having enough or a sufficiency; not gratified to the full. *Addison.*
 Though he were *unsatisfied* in getting, Yet in bestowing he was most princely. *Shak.*
 2. Not contented; not pleased. *Bacon.*
 3. Not settled in opinion; not convinced. *Boyle.*
 Concerning the analytical preparation of gold, they leave persons *unsatisfied*.
 4. Not paid; unpaid, as a claim.
 ŪN-SĀT-IS-FĒD-NĒSS, *n.* The state of not being satisfied; dissatisfaction. *Boyle.*
 ŪN-SĀT-IS-FŶ-ING, *a.* Not satisfying; unable to gratify to the full; insufficient. *Spectator.*
 ŪN-SĀT-IS-FŶ-ING-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being unsatisfying. *Bp. Taylor.*
 ŪN-SĀT'U-RA-BLE (ŭn-sā'ty-rā-bl), *a.* Not saturable; that cannot be saturated. *Ash.*
 ŪN-SĀT'U-RĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not saturated. *Henry.*
 ŪN-SĀVED' (ŭn-sāvd'), *a.* Not saved. *Watts.*
 ŪN-SĀ'VQ-RĪ-LŶ, *ad.* In an unsavory manner; not savorily; so as to disgust. *Milton.*
 ŪN-SĀ'VQ-RĪ-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being unsavory; bad taste or bad smell. *Browne.*
 ŪN-SĀ'VQ-RŶ, *a.* 1. Not savory; unpalatable; tasteless; insipid; flat. *Job vi. 6.*
 2. Having a bad taste or a bad smell; offensive; rank. "Unsavory food." *Milton.*
 Some may emit an *unsavory* odor.
 3. Unpleasant; disgusting; nauseous. *Shak.*
 ŪN-SĀV', *v. a.* [*ŷ.* UNSAID; *pp.* UNSAYING, UNSAID.] To retract or deny, as what has been said; to retract; to recant; to recall.
 There is nothing said there which you may have occasion to *unsay* hereafter. *Atterbury.*
 ŪN-SCĀL'Ā-BLE, *a.* That cannot be scaled. *Shak.*
 ŪN-SCĀLE', *v. a.* To divest of scales. *Milton.*
 ŪN-SCĀLED' (ŭn-skāld'), *a.* Not scaled. *Ash.*
 ŪN-SCĀLPED' (ŭn-skālp't'), *a.* Not scalped. *Ash.*
 ŪN-SCĀL'Ŷ, *a.* Not scaly; having no scales. *Gay.*
 Red-speckled trout, the salmon's silver jowl, The jointed lobster and *unscaled* sole.
 ŪN-SCĀNNED' (ŭn-skānd'), *a.* Not scanned; not measured; not computed. *Daniel.*
 ŪN-SCĀNT'ĒD, *a.* Not scanted. *Daniels.*
 ŪN-SCĀRED' (ŭn-skārd'), *a.* Not scared or frightened; not alarmed; not afraid. *Cowper.*
 ŪN-SCĀRRED' (ŭn-skārd'), *a.* Not scarred; not marked with scars or wounds. *Shak.*
 ŪN-SCĀTHED', or ŪN-SCATHED', *a.* [See

SCATH.] Not scathed; not hurt; uninjured; unharmed. *Byron.*
 ŪN-SCĀT'TĒRED (ŭn-skāt'tĕrd), *a.* Not scattered; not dispersed; not dissipated. *Elyot.*
 ŪN-SCĒNT'ĒD, *a.* Not scented. *Cowper.*
 ŪN-SCĒPT'TRED (ŭn-sĕpt'tĕrd), *a.* Not bearing a sceptre; without royal authority. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-SCĒHÖL'ĀR-LŶ, *a.* Not scholarly. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-SCĒHÖ-LĀS'TIC, *a.* Not scholastic. *Locke.*
 ŪN-SCĒHÖLED' (ŭn-sköld'), *a.* Not schooled; uneducated; uninstructed; ignorant. *Shak.*
 † ŪN-SCĒ'ENCE, *n.* Ignorance. *Chaucer.*
 ŪN-SCĒ-ĒN-TĪF'IC, *a.* Not scientific. *Douglas.*
 ŪN-SCĒ-ĒN-TĪF'ICĀL-LŶ, *ad.* Not scientific; not according to science. *Maunder.*
 ŪN-SCĒIN'TĪL-LĀT-ING, *a.* Not scintillating; not throwing out sparks. *Clarke.*
 † ŪN-SCĒIS'ĒRED (ŭn-sĕz'zard), *a.* Not cut with scissors; not sheared. *Shak.*
 ŪN-SCŒNCED' (ŭn-skŕnst'), *a.* Not sconced; not fined; not mulcted. [R.] *Savage.*
 ŪN-SCŒRCHĒD' (ŭn-skŕch't'), *a.* Not scorched; not touched or affected by fire. *Shak.*
 ŪN-SCŒRĪ-FĒD, *a.* Not scorified. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-SCŒRNE'D' (-skŕnd'), *a.* Not scorned. *Young.*
 ŪN-SCŒURED' (ŭn-skŕurd'), *a.* Not scoured; not cleaned by scouring or rubbing. *Shak.*
 ŪN-SCŒURGED' (-skurjd'), *a.* Not scourged. *Ash.*
 ŪN-SCĒRCHĒD' (ŭn-skŕch't'), *a.* Not scratched. *Shak.*
 ŪN-SCĒREENED' (ŭn-skŕrēnd'), *a.* 1. Not screened; not covered or protected. *Boyle.*
 2. Not sifted, as coal. *Gregg.*
 ŪN-SCREW' (ŭn-skŕd'), *v. a.* [*ŷ.* UNSCREWED; *pp.* UNSCREWING, UNSCREWED.] To draw the screw or screws from; to loose or free from a screw or screws; to unfasten. *Burnet.*
 ŪN-SCĒIPT'U-RĀL, *a.* Not according to the Scriptures; not scriptural. *Atterbury.*
 ŪN-SCĒIPT'U-RĀL-LŶ, *ad.* So as not to accord or agree with the Scriptures. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-SCĒRŪ'PU-LOŪS, *a.* Not scrupulous; regardless of principle; unprincipled. *Godwin.*
 ŪN-SCĒRŪ'PU-LOŪS-LŶ, *ad.* Without regard to principle; without scruples. *Qu. Rev.*
 ŪN-SCĒRŪ'PU-LOŪS-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being unscrupulous. *Smart.*
 ŪN-SCĒRŪ'TĀ-BLE, *a.* Inscrutable. [R.] *Clarke.*
 ŪN-SCĒRŪ'TĪ-NĒZED (ŭn-skŕd'tĕ-nĒzd), *a.* Not scrutinized; not subjected to scrutiny. *Ash.*
 ŪN-SCŒLPT'URED (ŭn-skŕlpt'yurd), *a.* Not sculptured or engraved. *Maunder.*
 ŪN-SCŒTCH'EONED (ŭn-skŕch'und), *a.* Having no escutcheon or coat of arms. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-SĒAL', *v. a.* [*ŷ.* UNSEALED; *pp.* UNSEALING, UNSEALED.] To open after having been sealed; to free from a seal; to disclose. *Bacon & Fl.*
 ŪN-SĒALED' (ŭn-sēld'), *a.* Not sealed; without a seal, or having the seal broken; open.
 He took the letters *unsealed*. *Berners.*
 ŪN-SĒAM', *v. a.* To rip; to cut open. *Shak.*
 ŪN-SĒARCH'Ā-BLE, *a.* That cannot be searched out or explored; that cannot be learned by search or investigation; inscrutable; incomprehensible; mysterious; hidden. *Milton.*
 The *unsearchable* riches of Christ. *Eph. iii. 8.*
 ŪN-SĒARCH'Ā-BLE, *n.* Any thing unsearchable or inscrutable; a mystery. [R.] *Watts.*
 ŪN-SĒARCH'Ā-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being unsearchable; impossibility to be explored; inscrutableness; incomprehensibility. *Bramhall.*
 ŪN-SĒARCH'Ā-BLŶ, *ad.* So as not to be searched or found out; inscrutably; mysteriously.
 ŪN-SĒARCHED' (ŭn-sērch't'), *a.* Not searched.
 ŪN-SĒARCH'ING, *a.* Not searching. *J. Q. Adams.*

ŪN-SĒARED' (ŭn-sērd'), *a.* Not seared. *Poilek.*
 ŪN-SĒA'SON (ŭn-sē'zn), *v. a.* To make unsavory: — to make unacceptable. *Theobald.*
 ŪN-SĒA'SON-Ā-BLE (ŭn-sē'zn-ā-bl), *a.* 1. Not seasonable; being out of season; not suitable to the time or occasion; untimely; ill-timed.
 This digression I conceived not *unseasonable* for this place, nor upon this occasion. *Clarendon.*
 It is then a very *unseasonable* time to plead law, when swords are in the hands of the vulgar. *Spenser.*
 2. Not agreeable to the time of the year.
 Like an *unseasonable*, stormy day. *Shak.*
 3. Late; after the usual or proper time.
 An *unseasonable* time of night. *Johnson.*
 ŪN-SĒA'SON-Ā-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being unseasonable; untimeliness. *Hale.*
 ŪN-SĒA'SON-Ā-BLŶ (ŭn-sē'zn-ā-blŶ), *ad.* Not seasonably; not agreeably to the time or occasion; at an improper time. *Hooker.*
 ŪN-SĒA'SONED (ŭn-sē'znd), *a.* 1. † Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed. *Shak.*
 2. Not seasoned; not qualified or fitted by use or exercise. "An *unseasoned* courtier." *Shak.*
 3. Irregular; inordinate. *Hayward.*
 4. Not seasoned; not kept till fit for use; not prepared for manufacture by drying. "Unseasoned timber." *Tomlinson.*
 5. Not salted; not prepared or fitted for the taste or for keeping, as meat. *Johnson.*
 ŪN-SĒAT', *v. a.* [*ŷ.* UNSEATED; *pp.* UNSEATING, UNSEATED.] To throw or expel from the seat. "The shock *unseated* him." *Cowper.*
 ŪN-SĒAT'ĒD, *a.* 1. Not seated; not sitting, or displaced from a seat. *Smart.*
 2. Having no seat or bottom, as a chair.
 ŪN-SĒA'WOR-FHĪ-NĒSS (ŭn-sē'wŕ-the-nēs), *n.* State or quality of being unseaworthy. *Smart.*
 ŪN-SĒA'WOR-FHŶ (ŭn-sē'wŕ-the), *a.* Not seaworthy; not qualified for encountering the dangers of the sea, as a vessel. *Shaw.*
 ŪN-SĒC'QND-ĒD, *a.* 1. Not seconded; not supported. "Unseconded by you." *Shak.*
 2. † Not exemplified a second time. *Browne.*
 † ŪN-SĒ'CRĒT, *v. a.* To disclose. *Bacon.*
 † ŪN-SĒ'CRĒT, *a.* Not close; not trusty. *Shak.*
 ŪN-SĒ-CRĒT'ING, *n.* Act of making known any thing done in secret, or kept secret. [R.] *Bacon.*
 ŪN-SĒC-TĀ-RI-ĀN, *a.* Not sectarian. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-SĒC'U-LĀR, *a.* Not secular. *Ec. Rev.*
 ŪN-SĒC'U-LĀR-ĪZE, *v. a.* To separate from things secular; to render unsecular. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-SĒ-CŪRE', *a.* Insecure. [R.] *Denham.*
 ŪN-SĒ-CŪRED' (ŭn-sē-kurd'), *a.* Not secured.
 ŪN-SĒD'ĒN-TĀ-RŶ, *a.* Not sedentary; not sitting much. *Wordsworth.*
 ŪN-SĒ-DŪCED' (ŭn-sē-dŭst'), *a.* Not seduced; not drawn or induced to ill. *Shak.*
 ŪN-SĒED'ĒD, *a.* Not seeded; not sown. *Cowper.*
 ŪN-SĒĒ'ING, *a.* Not seeing; wanting sight or vision. "Your *unseeing* eyes." *Shak.*
 † ŪN-SĒĒM', *v. n.* Not to seem. *Shak.*
 ŪN-SĒĒM'ING, *a.* Unseemly. [R.] *Udal.*
 ŪN-SĒĒM'LI-NĒSS, *n.* Indecency; indecorum; uncomeliness; impropriety. *Hooker.*
 ŪN-SĒĒM'LY, *a.* Not seemly; indecent; unbecoming; indecorous; improper; incongruous.
 Corrupt, dishonest, and *unseemly* speeches. *Perkins.*
 ŪN-SĒĒM'LY, *ad.* Indecently; unbecomingly; indecorously; improperly. *1 Cor. xiii. 6.*
 ŪN-SĒĒN', *a.* 1. Not seen; not discovered: — not to be seen; invisible; undiscoverable.
 Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth *unseen*, both when we wake and when we sleep. *Milton.*
 2. † Unskilled; unexperienced. *Clarendon.*
 ŪN-SĒIZED' (ŭn-sēzd'), *a.* 1. Not seized; not taken; not apprehended. *Dryden.*
 2. Not possessed; as, "Unseized of land."
 ŪN-SĒL'DOM, *a.* Not seldom. [R.] *Todd.*

- ŪN-SĒ-LĒCT'ĒD, *a.* Not selected. *Smart.*
 ŪN-SĒ-LĒCT'ING, *a.* Not selecting. *Smart.*
 ŪN-SĒLF'ISH, *a.* Not selfish; disinterested; generous; liberal; magnanimous. *Spectator.*
 ŪN-SĒLF'ISH-LŶ, *ad.* Not selfishly. *Clarke.*
 † ŪN-SĒ-LŶ, *a.* Not blessed; wretched. *Chaucer.*
 † ŪN-SĒM'Ī-NĀRED (-sēm'e-nārd), *p. a.* Deprived of seminal energy; being a eunuch. *Shak.*
 ŪN-SĒNSE'D' (ūn-sēns't'), *a.* Wanting sense or distinct meaning. [R.] *Puller.*
 † ŪN-SĒN'SĪ-BLE, *a.* Insensible. *Beau. & Fl.*
 ŪN-SĒN'S'U-Ā-LĪZED (ūn-sēn'shū-ā-līz'd), *a.* Not rendered sensual. [R.] *Coleridge.*
 ŪN-SĒNT', *a.* Not sent; not despatched. *Unsent for, not called to attend. Bp. Taylor.*
 ŪN-SĒN'TĒNCED (ūn-sēn'tēnst), *a.* Not sentenced; not adjudged; not doomed. *Beau. & Fl.*
 ŪN-SĒN-TĒN'TIOUS, *a.* Not sententious. *Q. R.*
 ŪN-SĒN'TIĒNT (ūn-sēn'shēnt), *a.* Not sentient; not perceiving by the senses. *Tucker.*
 ŪN-SĒN'TĪ-NĒLLED (ūn-sēn'tē-nēld), *a.* Not having a sentinel or sentinels. *Ed. Rev.*
 ŪN-SĒP'Ā-RĀ-BLE, *a.* Inseparable. [R.] *Shak.*
 ŪN-SĒP'Ā-RĀ-BLY, *ad.* Inseparably. [R.] *Milton.*
 ŪN-SĒP'Ā-RĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not separated. *Pope.*
 ŪN-SĒP'UL-ĒHRED (ūn-sēp'ul-kurd), *a.* Not placed in a sepulchre; unburied. *Chapman.*
 ŪN-SĒP'UL-TŪRED, *a.* Unburied. [R.] *Clarke.*
 ŪN-SĒRVED' (ūn-serv'd'), *a.* Not served. *More.*
 ŪN-SĒR'VICE-Ā-BLE, *a.* Not serviceable; unprofitable; profitless; useless. *Spenser.*
 ŪN-SĒR'VICE-Ā-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being unserviceable. *Barrow.*
 ŪN-SĒR'VICE-Ā-BLY, *ad.* Without use or advantage; unprofitably. *Woodward.*
 ŪN-SĒT', *a.* 1. Not set; not placed. *Hooker.*
 2. Not sunk below the horizon, as the sun.
 ŪN-SĒT'TING, *a.* Not setting. *Montgomery.*
 ŪN-SĒT'TLE, *v. a.* [i. UNSETTLED; pp. UNSETTLING, UNSETTLED.]
 1. To unfix; to make uncertain; to confuse; to disorder; to derange; to disconcert. *Such a doctrine unsettles the titles. As butknot.*
 2. To move from a place. [R.] *L'Estrange.*
 ŪN-SĒT'TLE, *v. n.* To become unsettled. *Shak.*
 ŪN-SĒT'TLED (ūn-sēt'tld), *a.* 1. Not settled; not fixed; shaken in steadfastness or firmness; not determined; not steady; wavering. *Shak.*
 2. Unequal; not regular; changeable. *March and September... the most unsettled and unequal seasons in most countries. Bentley.*
 3. Not fixed in a place or an abode. *Hooker.*
 4. Not having the lees or dregs deposited; turbid; roily; as, "An *unsettled* liquid."
 5. Not having fixed habits; without inhabitants; as, "An *unsettled* country."
 ŪN-SĒT'TLED-NĒSS (ūn-sēt'tld-nēs), *n.* The state of being unsettled; irresolution; undetermined state:—uncertainty; fluctuation:—want of fixedness; vacillation. *South.*
 ŪN-SĒT'TLE-MĒNT, *n.* The state of being unsettled; unsettledness. [R.] *Barrow.*
 ŪN-SĒ-VĒRE', *a.* Not severe; mild. [R.] *Taylor.*
 ŪN-SĒV'ERED (ūn-sēv'erd), *a.* Not severed; not parted. "Unsevered friends." *Shak.*
 ŪN-SĒX', *v. a.* [i. UNSEXED; pp. UNSEXING, UNSEXED.] To deprive of sex or the qualities of sex; to make of the opposite sex. *Shak.*
 ŪN-SĒXED' (ūn-sēkst'), *p. a.* Deprived of sex.
 ŪN-SHĀCKLE, *v. a.* [i. UNSHACKLED; pp. UNSHACKLING, UNSHACKLED.] To loose from shackles or bonds; to set free. *Addison.*
 ŪN-SHĀD'ĒD, *a.* 1. Not shaded or darkened; not overspread with darkness. *Davenant.*
 2. Not having shades or gradations of light or color, as a picture.
 ŪN-SHĀD'ŌWED (ūn-shād'ād), *a.* Not shadowed; not shaded; not darkened. *Glanvill.*
 ŪN-SHĀ'DŶ, *a.* Not shady or umbrageous.
 ŪN-SHĀK'Ā-BLE, *a.* That cannot be shaken; firm; fixed; immovable. *Barrow.*
 † ŪN-SHĀKED' (ūn-shākt'), *a.* Unshaken. *Shak.*
 ŪN-SHĀK'EN (ūn-shā'kn), *a.* 1. Not shaken; not having the fixedness loosened or disturbed; not moved; not agitated. *Boyle.*
 2. Not weakened in resolution or firmness; unmoved; steady; firm; resolute. *Milton.*
 ŪN-SHĀK'ING-LŶ, *ad.* Unwaveringly. *Qu. Rev.*
 ŪN-SHĀMED' (ūn-shāmd'), *a.* Not shamed; not disgraced; not degraded. *Dryden.*
 ŪN-SHĀME'FĀCED (ūn-shām'fāst), *a.* Notshamefaced; wanting modesty; impudent. *Bale.*
 ŪN-SHĀME'FĀCED-NĒSS, *n.* The state of not being shamefaced; impudence. *Chalmers.*
 ŪN-SHĀP'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not to be shaped. *Good.*
 ŪN-SHĀPE', *v. a.* To put out of shape; to disorder; to confound; to ruffle. *Shak.*
 ŪN-SHĀPED' (ūn-shāpt'), *a.* Not shaped; unformed; unshapen; shapeless. *Scott.*
 ŪN-SHĀPE'LY, *a.* Not shapely; not well formed; not graceful or symmetrical. *Hume.*
 ŪN-SHĀP'EN (ūn-shā'pn), *a.* Not shapen; misshapen; ill-formed; deformed. *Burnet.*
 ŪN-SHĀRED' (ūn-shārd'), *a.* Not shared. *Milton.*
 ŪN-SHĀRP'ENED (ūn-shārp'ēnd), *a.* Not sharpened; not made sharp. *Ash.*
 ŪN-SHĀT'TERED (ūn-shāt'terd), *a.* Not shat-tered; not broken in pieces. *Bp. Hall.*
 ŪN-SHĀ'VEN (ūn-shā'vn), *a.* Not shaven. *More.*
 ŪN-SHĒATHE', *v. a.* [i. UNSHEATHED; pp. UNSHEATHING, UNSHEATHED.] To draw from the sheath or scabbard. *Executioner, unsheathe thy sword. Shak.*
 ŪN-SHĒD', *a.* Not shed; not split. *Milton.*
 ŪN-SHĒET'ĒD, *a.* Not sheeted; not furnished with a sheet or with sheets. *Wilson.*
 ŪN-SHĒLL', *v. a.* To divest of the shell, or to remove from a shell; to shell. *Murphy.*
 ŪN-SHĒLLED' (ūn-shēld'), *a.* Not shelled;—not having, or not enclosed in, a shell. *Sheridan.*
 ŪN-SHĒL'TERED (ūn-shēl'terd), *a.* Wanting a shelter; not sheltered. *Thomson.*
 ŪN-SHĒL'TER-ING, *a.* Not sheltering. *Goldsmith.*
 ŪN-SHĒLVE', *v. a.* To take from a shelf. *Ed. Rev.*
 † ŪN-SHĒNT', *a.* Unspoiled. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-SHĒR'IFFED (ūn-shēr'ift), *a.* Deprived of, or degraded from, the office of sheriff. *Fuller.*
 ŪN-SHĒLD'ĒD, *a.* Not shielded. *Dryden.*
 ŪN-SHĒFT'ĒD, *a.* Not shifted; not changed. *Ash.*
 ŪN-SHĒFT'ING, *a.* Not shifting. *E. Erving.*
 ŪN-SHĒP', *v. a.* 1. To take out of a ship or vessel. "We *unshipped* our goods." *Swift.*
 2. (Naut.) To remove, as a piece of timber or wood, from the place in which it was fitted. *Unship the capstan-bars, unship your oars. Mar. Dict.*
 ŪN-SHĒP'MENT, *n.* The act of unshipping, or the state of being unshipped. [R.] *P. Mag.*
 ŪN-SHĒP'WRĒCKED (-rēkt), *a.* Not shipwrecked. "Undrowned, *unshipwrecked*." *Drayton.*
 ŪN-SHĒRT'ĒD, *a.* Not shirted. *Tooke.*
 ŪN-SHĒV'ERED (ūn-shīv'erd), *a.* Not shivered; not split; not rent; not shattered. *Hemans.*
 ŪN-SHĒV'ER-ING, *a.* Not shivering. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-SHĒV'ER-ING-NĒSS, *n.* The state or condition of not shivering. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-SHĒCKED' (ūn-shōkt'), *a.* Not shocked; not disgusted; not offended. *Tickell.*
 ŪN-SHĒD', *a.* Not shod; without shoes. *Spenser.*
 † ŪN-SHĒOK' (ūn-shākt'), *a.* Unshaken. *Pope.*
 ŪN-SHĒRN', *a.* Not shorn; not sheared; not clipped. "These locks *unshorn*." *Milton.*
 ŪN-SHĒRT'ENED (ūn-shōrt'ēnd), *a.* Not shortened; not made shorter. *Young.*
 ŪN-SHĒT', *a.* Not shot; not hit by shot. *Waller.*
 ŪN-SHĒT', *v. a.* To take or draw the shot or ball out of; as, "To *unshot* a piece of ordnance."
 † ŪN-SHĒŪT', *v. a.* To retract or recall after shouting. "Unshout the noise." *Shak.*
 ŪN-SHĒW'ERED (ūn-shōw'erd), *a.* Not watered by showers. "The *unshowered* grass." *Milton.*
 ŪN-SHĒWN', *a.* Not shown; not exhibited. *Shak.*
 ŪN-SHĒRINED' (ūn-shrīnd'), *a.* Not shined; not placed in a shrine. *Southey.*
 ŪN-SHĒRINK'ING, *a.* Not shrinking; persisting; not recoiling; not withdrawing. *Shak.*
 ŪN-SHĒRINK'ING-LŶ, *ad.* Without shrinking; persistingly; perseveringly. *Farrar.*
 ŪN-SHĒRIV'ELLED (ūn-shrīv'ēld), *a.* Not shrivelled; not withered or shrunk. *Ash.*
 ŪN-SHĒRIV'EN, *a.* Not shriven. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-SHĒRŪD', *v. a.* To remove the shroud from; to discover; to uncover. *Fletcher.*
 ŪN-SHĒRŪD'ĒD, *a.* Not shrouded. *Blair.*
 ŪN-SHĒRŪBED' (ūn-shrūbd'), *a.* Without shrubs; clear from shrubs or bushes. *Shak.*
 ŪN-SHĒRŪNK', *a.* Not shrunk. *Smart.*
 ŪN-SHŪN'NĀ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be shunned; inevitable; unavoidable. [R.] *Shak.*
 ŪN-SHŪNNED' (ūn-shūnd'), *a.* Not shunned. *Shak.*
 † ŪN-SHŪT', *v. a.* To throw open. *Gower.*
 ŪN-SHŪT', *a.* Not shut; not closed. *Prince.*
 ŪN-SĒFT'ĒD, *a.* 1. Not sifted; not separated or comminuted by a sieve. *May.*
 2. Not tried; not experienced. [R.] *Shak.*
 ŪN-SĒGH'ING (ūn-sī'ing), *a.* Not sighing. *Byron.*
 † ŪN-SĒIGHT' (ūn-sī't'), *a.* Not seeing. *A low word, used only with unseem, as in the example following. Johnson.*
 To subscribe *unseem*, unseen, To an unknown church discipline. *Hudibras.*
 † ŪN-SĒIGHT'Ā-BLE, *a.* Invisible. *Wickiffe.*
 † ŪN-SĒIGHT'ĒD, *a.* Invisible. *Suckling.*
 ŪN-SĒIGHT'LI-NĒSS (ūn-sī't'le-nēs), *n.* The state of being unsightly; deformity; disagreeableness to the eye or sight. *Wiseman.*
 ŪN-SĒIGHT'LY (ūn-sī't'le), *a.* Not sightly; disagreeable to the sight; deformed; ugly. *A slovenly fellow, and unsightly in his gear. Udal.*
 ŪN-SĒG'NĀLĪZED (-īz'd), *a.* Not signalized.
 ŪN-SĒIGNED' (ūn-sīnd'), *a.* Not signed. *Ash.*
 † ŪN-SĒG-NĒF'Ī-CANT, *a.* Without meaning or importance; insignificant. *Hammond.*
 ŪN-SĒG'NĒ-FĒED (ūn-sīg'nē-fēd), *a.* Not signified; not made known by signs. *Ash.*
 ŪN-SĒG'NĒ-FŶ-ING, *a.* Not signifying. *Glanvill.*
 ŪN-SĒLĒNCED (ūn-sī'lēnst), *a.* Not silenced. *Ash.*
 † ŪN-SĒL'LŶ, *a.* Not blessed; wretched. *Chaucer.*
 ŪN-SĒL'VĒRED (-vēr'd), *a.* Not silvered. *Clarke.*
 † ŪN-SĒN', *v. a.* To cause to be no sin. *Feltham.*
 † ŪN-SĒN-CĒRE', *a.* Insincere. *Dryden.*
 † ŪN-SĒN-CĒRE-NĒSS, *n.* Insincerity. *Temple.*
 † ŪN-SĒN-CĒR'Ī-TŶ, *n.* Insincerity. *Boyle.*
 ŪN-SĒN'ĒW' (ūn-sīn'nū), *v. a.* To deprive of sinews, or of strength; to weaken. *Denham.*
 ŪN-SĒN'ĒWĒD (ūn-sīn'nūd), *a.* Not sinewed; weak; feeble; enervated. *Shak.*
 ŪN-SĒN'ĒW-Ŷ, *a.* Not sinewy. *Strype.*
 ŪN-SĒN'FŪL, *a.* Not sinful; free from sin. *Scott.*
 ŪN-SĒNGED' (ūn-sīnj'd), *a.* Not singed; not scorched; not burned. *Stephens.*
 ŪN-SĒN'GLED (ūn-sīng'gld), *a.* Not separated; in companies; not single. [R.] *Dryden.*

ÛN-SÏNK' A-BLE, *a.* That cannot sink; that cannot be sunk. *Marquis of Worcester.*
 ÛN-SÏNK'ING, *a.* Not sinking. *Addison.*
 ÛN-SÏN'NING, *a.* Not sinning. *Hammond.*
 ÛN-SÏS'TËR-LÏ, *a.* Not like a sister. *Dwight.*
 † ÛN-SÏS'T'ING, *a.* Incapable of resistance. *Shak.*
 † ÛN-SÏT'TING, *a.* Not sitting becomingly; unsuited. "*Unsuiting words.*" *Sir T. Eliot.*
 ÛN-SÏZ' A-BLE, *a.* Not sizable; not of the usual or proper size; too small. *Smollett.*
 ÛN-SÏZED' (ûn-sîzd'), *a.* Not sized. *Congreve.*
 ÛN-SKÏL'FÛL, *a.* Not skilful; wanting skill; wanting experience or ability. *Milton.*
 ÛN-SKÏL'FÛL-LÏ, *ad.* Not skilfully; without skill or knowledge. *Shak.*
 ÛN-SKÏL'FÛL-NËSS, *n.* The state of being unskilful; want of skill or knowledge. *Sidney.*
 ÛN-SKÏLLED' (ûn-skîld'), *a.* Not skilled; wanting knowledge or experience. *Dryden.*
 ÛN-SKÏNNED' (ûn-skînd'), *a.* Not skinned. *Ash.*
 ÛN-SKÏR'MÏSHED (ûn-skîr'mîsh't), *a.* Not engaged in skirmishes. *Drayton.*
 ÛN-SLACKED' (ûn-slakt'), *a.* Not slackened; unslacked. "*Unslackened lime.*" *Mortimer.*
 ÛN-SLACK'ENED (ûn-slak'nd), *a.* Not slackened; not loosened or remitted. *Allen.*
 ÛN-SLAIN', *a.* Not slain; not killed. *Sidney.*
 ÛN-SLAKED' (ûn-slakt'), *a.* Not slaked; not quenched; unslackened. *Chaucer.*
 ÛN-SLÂN'DERED (ûn-slân'derd), *a.* Not slandered; not traduced; not reviled. *Ash.*
 ÛN-SLAUGH'TERED (ûn-slâw'terd), *a.* Not slaughtered; not murdered. *Cowper.*
 ÛN-SLËËP'ING, *a.* Not sleeping. *Milton.*
 ÛN-SLËËP'Y, *a.* Not sleepy; wakeful. *Todd.*
 ÛN-SLËËPT', *a.* Not having slept; having been deprived of sleep. *Chaucer.*
 ÛN-SLÏCED' (ûn-slîst'), *a.* Not sliced. *Ash.*
 ÛN-SLÏNG', *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To take off the slings of. "*To unsling boats.*" *Mar. Dict.*
 ÛN-SLÏP'PING, *a.* Not slipping; not liable to slip; fast. "*With an unsleeping knot.*" *Shak.*
 ÛN-SLOW', *a.* Not slow; rapid. [R.] *Todd.*
 ÛN-SLÛICE', *v. a.* To open the sluice or sluices of; to open; to unclose. *Dryden.*
 ÛN-SLÛMB'BER-ING, *a.* Not slumbering. *Alison.*
 ÛN-SLÛRRED' (ûn-slûrd'), *a.* Not slurred. *Ash.*
 ÛN-SLÛY', *a.* Not sly; incautious. [R.] *Wickliffe.*
 ÛN-SMÏRCHED' (ûn-smîrcht'), *a.* Not smirched; unpolluted; not stained; undefiled. *Shak.*
 ÛN-SMÏRK'ING, *a.* Not smirking. *Chesterfield.*
 ÛN-SMÏTT'EN (ûn-smît'tn), *a.* Not smitten; not struck; not afflicted. *Young.*
 ÛN-SMÔKED' (ûn-smôkt'), *a.* Not smoked. *Swift.*
 ÛN-SMÔÔTH', *a.* Not smooth; rough. [R.] *Milton.*
 ÛN-SMÔÔTHED' (ûn-smôth'd), *a.* Not smoothed. *Byron.*
 ÛN-SMÛG'GLED (ûn-smûg'gld), *a.* Not smuggled. *J. Collier.*
 ÛN-SMÛT'TY, *a.* Not smutty. *J. Collier.*
 ÛN-SNARE', *v. a.* To release from a snare. *Bailey.*
 ÛN-SÔAKED' (ûn-sôkt'), *a.* Not soaked. *Ash.*
 ÛN-SÔ'BER, *a.* Not sober. *Todd.*
 ÛN-SÔ'BER-LÏ, *ad.* Not soberly. *Homilies.*
 ÛN-SÔ-CÏ-A-BÏL'I-TÏ (ûn-sô-shê-a-bîl'e-te), *n.* The state of being unsociable; want of sociability; unsociableness. *Warburton.*
 ÛN-SÔ-CÏ-A-BLE (ûn-sô-shê-a-bîl), *a.* Not sociable; not communicative; not free in conversation; reserved; not companionable; unsocial. *Taiter.*
 A severe, distant, and unsocial temper.
 ÛN-SÔ-CÏ-A-BLE-NËSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being unsocial; unsociability. *Ash.*

ÛN-SÔ'CĀ-BLY (-sô'shë-ä-blë), *ad.* Not sociably.
 ÛN-SÔ'CIAL (ün-sô'shəl), *a.* Not social; not adapted to society; reserved; unsociable.
 ÛN-SÖCK'ET, *v. a.* To loosen or remove from the socket; to disjoint. [R.] *Craig.*
 ÛN-SÖD'ËR, *v. a.* To unsolder. *Clarke.*
 ÛN-SÖD'ËRED (ün-sôd'ërd), *a.* Not soldered. *Scott.*
 † ÛN-SÖFT', *a.* Not soft; hard. *Chaucer.*
 † ÛN-SÖFT', *ad.* Not with softness. *Spenser.*
 ÛN-SÖFT'ENED (ün-söf'ënd), *a.* Not softened; not mollified or mitigated. *Atterbury.*
 ÛN-SÖILED' (ün-söild'), *a.* Not soiled; not stained; not polluted; not tainted. *Shak.*
 ÛN-SÖL'ACED (ün-söl'äst), *a.* Not solaced. *Ash.*
 ÛN-SÖLD', *a.* Not sold; possessed. *Pope.*
 ÛN-SÖL'DER, *v. a.* [*Û.* UNSOLDERED; *pp.* UNSOLDERING, UNSOLDERED.] To separate, as what is soldered. — See SOLDER. *Smari.*
 † ÛN-SÖL'DIERED (ün-söl'jerd), *a.* Wanting the qualities of a soldier. *Beau. & Fl.*
 ÛN-SÖL'DIER-LIKE (ün-söl'jer-lik), } *a.* Unbe-
 ÛN-SÖL'DIER-LY (ün-söl'jer-le), } coming, or
 unlike, a soldier. *Broome.*
 ÛN-SÖL'ËMN (ün-söl'ëm), *a.* Not solemn. *Taylor.*
 ÛN-SÖL'ËM-NIZE, *v. a.* To make not solemn; to divest or deprive of solemnity. *Ch. Ob.*
 ÛN-SÖL'ËM-NIZED (ün-söl'ëm-nizd), *a.* Not solemnized; not celebrated. *Ash.*
 ÛN-SQ-LIC'IT-ËD, *a.* Not solicited; not asked for. "Thanks . . . *unsolicited.*" *Ld. Halifax.*
 ÛN-SQ-LIC'IT-ËD-LY, *ad.* Without solicitation.
 ÛN-SQ-LIC'IT-OÛS, *a.* Not solicitous. *Tucker.*
 ÛN-SÖL'D, *a.* 1. Not solid; fluid. *Locke.*
 2. Having no foundation; baseless. *Thomson.*
 ÛN-SÖL'Ü-BLE, *a.* Insoluble. [R.] *Ash.*
 † ÛN-SÖL'VÄ-BLE, *a.* Insolvable. *More.*
 ÛN-SÖLVED' (ün-sölv'd), *a.* Not solved; not explained; not explicated; not unfolded. *Dryden.*
 † ÛN-SÖ'NÄ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be sounded, or made to sound. *Clarke.*
 ÛN-SÖN'SY, *a.* Unpleasant; — unlucky; unfortunate. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett.*
 † ÛN-SÖÖT', or † ÛN-SÖÖTE', *a.* Not sweet. "Follies . . . rotten and *unsöot.*" *Spenser.*
 ÛN-SÖÖTHED' (ün-söth'd), *a.* Not soothed. *Ash.*
 ÛN-SQ-PHIS'TJ-ÇAL, *a.* Not sophistical. *Ash.*
 ÛN-SQ-PHIS'TJ-ÇATE, } *a.* Not sophisticat-
 ÛN-SQ-PHIS'TJ-CÄT-ËD, } ed. *More.*
 ÛN-SÖR'RÖWED (ün-sör'röd), *a.* Not sorrowed for; not deplored; unlamented. [R.] *Hooker.*
 ÛN-SÖRT'ËD, *a.* 1. Not sorted; not distributed.
 2. † Not suitable; not suited. *Shak.*
 ÛN-SÖUGHT' (ün-säw't), *a.* 1. Not sought; without seeking. "She comes *unsought.*" *Spenser.*
 2. Not searched; not explored. [R.] *Shak.*
 † ÛN-SÖUL', *v. a.* To divest of soul. *Shelton.*
 ÛN-SÖULED' (ün-söl'd), *a.* Without soul; without intellectual or vital principle. [R.] *Spenser.*
 ÛN-SÖÜND', *a.* 1. Not sound; defective; decayed; rotten; corrupted; impaired. *Johnson.*
 2. Wanting health; sickly; infirm; feeble.
 Intemperate youth. *Denham.*
 Ends in an age imperfect and *unsound.*
 3. Not orthodox, as doctrine. *Hooker.*
 4. Not honest; not upright; dishonest. *Shak.*
 5. Not true; unsubstantial; unreal.
 With fruitless follies and *unsound* delights. *Spenser.*
 6. Not close or not compact. *Mortimer.*
 7. Not firmly grounded, fixed, or established.
 8. Not solid; not material.
 Of such subtle substance and *unsound,* *Spenser.*
 That like a ghost he seemed.
 9. Erroneous; wrong; fallacious; false.
 What fury, what conceit *unsound.*
 Presenteth here to death so sweet a child. *Fairfax.*

10. Not sincere; not faithful; not insincere. *Gray.*
 "That his love's *unsound*." *Gray.*
 11. Not fast; not profound, as sleep.
 ŪN-SŌUND' A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be sounded or measured, as with the plummet. *Leighton.*
 ŪN-SŌUND'ED, *a.* Not sounded; not tried by the plummet. "*Unsound* deeps." *Shak.*
 ŪN-SŌUND'LY, *ad.* In an unsound manner. "*Unsoundly* taught and interpreted." *Hooker.*
 ŪN-SŌUND'NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being unsound; defectiveness; defect.
The unsoundness of this principle. *Addison.*
 ŪN-SŌURED' (ŭn-sōard'), *a.* 1. Not made or turned sour; not acidified. *Bacon.*
 2. Not made morose, austere, or crabbed. "*Youth unsoured* with sorrow." *Dryden.*
 ŪN-SŌWED' (ŭn-sōd'), } *a.* Not sowed; not sown.
 ŪN-SŌWN' (ŭn-sōn'), } *Bacon.*
 † ŪN-SPĀR', *v. a.* To unbar. *Piers Plouhman.*
 ŪN-SPĀRED' (ŭn-spārd'), *a.* Not spared. *Milton.*
 ŪN-SPĀR'ING, *a.* Not sparing; profuse; not parsimonious: — not merciful; severe. *Milton.*
 ŪN-SPĀR'ING-LY, *ad.* In an unsparing manner; without sparing; lavishly. *Dome.*
 ŪN-SPĀR'ING-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being unsparing; profuseness. *Smart.*
 ŪN-SPĀRK'LING, *a.* Not sparkling. *Wilson.*
 ŪN-SPĀRRED' (ŭn-spārd'), *a.* 1. Not having, or not fitted with, spars, as a vessel.
 2. † Not shut with a spar or bar. *Surrey.*
 † ŪN-SPEĀK', *v. a.* To retract; to recant. *Shak.*
 ŪN-SPEĀK' A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be spoken or uttered; inexpressible; ineffable; unutterable; indescribable. "*Unspeakable* rage." *Addison.*
 ŪN-SPEĀK' A-BLY, *ad.* Inexpressibly; ineffably.
 ŪN-SPEĀK'ING, *a.* Not speaking; having no speech or language; dumb. *Shak.*
 ŪN-SPE'CIF'IC, *a.* Not specific; not clear; indefinite; vague; uncertain. *Coze.*
 ŪN-SPE'Q' I-FIED (ŭn-spēs'e-fīd), *a.* Not specified.
 ŪN-SPE'CIOUS (-shūs), *a.* Not specious. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-SPECKED' (-spēkt'), *a.* Not specked. *Couper.*
 ŪN-SPE'C'U-LĀ-TIVE, *a.* Not speculative; not theoretical; practical. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 ŪN-SPĒD', *a.* Not despatched. [R.] *Garth.*
 ŪN-SPĒED' FŪL, *a.* Not with great speed. *Chaucer.*
 ŪN-SPĒLT', *a.* Not spelt; not spelled. *Allen.*
 ŪN-SPĒNT', *a.* Not spent; not used or wasted; not exhausted; not weakened. *Bacon.*
 ŪN-SPĒRE' (ŭn-sfēr'), *v. a.* To remove from the sphere or orb. "*Unsphere* the stars." *Shak.*
 ŪN-SPĪED' (ŭn-spīd'), *a.* Not spied. *Milton.*
 ŪN-SPĪLT', *a.* Not spilt or spilled. *Denham.*
 † ŪN-SPĪR'IT, *v. a.* To dispirit. *Temple.*
 ŪN-SPĪR'IT-U-AL (ŭn-spīr'it-yū-əl), *a.* Not spiritual; wanting spirituality; carnal. *Puller.*
 ŪN-SPĪR'IT-U-AL-IZE, *v. a.* To deprive of spirituality; to make carnal. *South.*
 ŪN-SPĪR'IT-U-AL-LY, *ad.* Not spiritually; worldly; carnally; materially. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-SPLĒENED' (ŭn-splēnd'), *a.* Destitute or deprived of a spleen. *Ford.*
 ŪN-SPLICED' (ŭn-splīst'), *a.* Not spliced. *Ash.*
 ŪN-SPLIT', *a.* Not split; not cleft. *Clarke.*
 ŪN-SPOİL' A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be spoiled, ruined, or corrupted. *Dr. Arnold.*
 ŪN-SPOİLED' (ŭn-spōīld'), *a.* 1. Not spoiled; not marred; not ruined; not corrupted. *Pope.*
 2. Not plundered; not pillaged. *Hayward.*
 ŪN-SPOİLT', *a.* Not spoilt; unspoiled.
 ŪN-SPŌ'KEN (ŭn-spō'kn), *a.* Not spoken. *Ash.*
 ŪN-SPOŃ-TĀ'NE-OŪS, *a.* Not spontaneous; involuntary; force or compelled. *Couper.*

- UN-SPORTSMAN-LIKE, *a.* Not like or becoming a sportsman. *Connoisseur.*
- UN-SPOTTED, *a.* Not spotted; not marked with any stain: — not tainted; immaculate. *Dryden.*
- UN-SPOTTEDNESS, *n.* The state of being unspotted; immaculateness. *Fellham.*
- UN-SPREAD, *a.* Not spread. *Pollok.*
- UN-SPRIGHTLY, *a.* Not sprightly. *Ash.*
- UN-SPRINGLED (ün-spring'kld), *a.* Not sprinkled, as in baptism. *Savage.*
- UN-SPRUNG, *a.* Not sprung; not risen. *Fairfax.*
- UN-SQUANDERED (ün-skwa'n'derd), *a.* Not squandered; not wasted; not lavished. *Ash.*
- UN-SQUARED' (ün-skwa'rd'), *a.* 1. Not made square. "An unsquared piece of timber." *Udal.*
2. Not formed; irregular; not measured or regulated. "With terms unsquared." [R.] *Shak.*
- UN-SQUEEZED' (ün-skwe'zd'), *a.* Not squeezed; not forced by compression. *Thomson.*
- UN-SQUIRE' (ün-skwi'r'), *v. a.* To divest of the title or privilege of an esquire. [R.] *Swift.*
- UN-STABLE, *a.* Not stable or fixed: — inconstant; changeable; unsteady; fickle.
A double-minded man is *unstable* in all his ways. *Jas. I. S.*
Syn. — See *CHANGEABLE*.
- UN-STABLENESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being unstable; instability. *Hale.*
- UN-STABLISHED (ün-stäb'lishd), *a.* 1. Not established; not firmly or permanently fixed. [R.]
2. †Firmly established or fixed. *Chaucer.*
- UN-STACKED' (ün-stäkt'), *a.* Not stacked. *More.*
- UN-STADID, *a.* Not staid or steady; mutable; changeable; not settled; not prudent. *Spenser.*
- UN-STADIDNESS, *n.* Indiscretion; vacillation: — uncertain or unsteady motion. *Sidney.*
- UN-STAINED' (ün-ständ'), *a.* Not stained; not dyed: — not dishonored; not polluted. *Shak.*
- UN-STAMPED' (ün-stämp't'), *a.* Not stamped; not impressed with a mark. *Burke.*
- UN-STANCH, *a.* Not stanch; not firm; unstable; unsteady; unsound. *Milton.*
- UN-STANCH'D' (ün-stän'ch'd'), *a.* Not stanch'd; not stopped from flowing. *Shak.*
- UN-STARCHED' (ün-stärch'), *a.* Not starched; not stiffened with starch. *Green.*
- UN-STATE', *v. a.* To deprive of state or dignity. "Unstate his happiness." [R.] *Shak.*
- UN-STATED, *a.* Not stated. *Ash.*
- UN-STATESMAN-LIKE, *a.* Not like or becoming a statesman. *Qu. Rev.*
- UN-STATIONED (ün-stä'shnd), *a.* Not stationed; not placed, — as in a station or post. *Ash.*
- UN-STATUTABLE, *a.* Contrary to statute; not warranted by statute. *Swift.*
- UN-STAYED' (ün-städ'), *a.* Not stayed. *Clarke.*
- UN-STAY'ING, *a.* Not staying. [R.] *Browne.*
- UN-STEADFAST, *a.* Not steadfast; not fixed.
On the *unsteady* footing of a spear. *Shak.*
- UN-STEADFASTNESS, *n.* Want of steadfastness; instability; inconstancy. *Fabian.*
- UN-STEADIED (ün-städ'id), *a.* Not steadied; not made steady; not supported. *Wordsworth.*
- UN-STEADILY, *ad.* In an unsteady manner; inconstantly; changeably. *Locke.*
- UN-STEADINESS, *n.* Want of steadiness; instability; mutability; inconstancy. *Addison.*
- UN-STEADY (ün-städ'y), *a.* 1. Not steady; not fixed; unstable; inconstant; irregular; wild.
2. Mutable; variable; changeable; wavering.
Syn. — See *CHANGEABLE*.
- UN-STEEPED' (ün-stēpt'), *a.* Not steeped or soaked; not macerated. *Bacon.*
- UN-STEERED (ün-stērd'), *a.* Not steered. *Savage.*
- UN-STIFLED (ün-str'fld), *a.* Not stifled; not repressed; not smothered. *Young.*
- UN-STIGMA-TIZED (ün-stīg'mā-tīzd), *a.* Not stigmatized; not branded. *Ash.*
- UN-STILL, *a.* Not still; restless. [R.] *Todd.*
- UN-STIMULATED (ün-stīm'ulāt'), *a.* Not stimulated; not incited; not instigated. *Cowper.*
- UN-STIMULATING, *a.* Not stimulating or inciting; not exciting. *Dr. R. Mussey.*
- † UN-STING', *v. a.* To disarm of a sting. *South.*
- UN-STINTED, *a.* Not stinted. *Skelton.*
- UN-STIRRED' (ün-strīrd'), *a.* Not stirred; not moved; not agitated; not roused. *Boyle.*
- UN-STIRRING, *a.* Not stirring. *Pollok.*
- UN-STITCH', *v. a.* [i. UNSTITCHED; pp. UNSTITCHING, UNSTITCHED.] To take the stitches from; to open or separate by taking or picking out the stitches of. *Colker.*
- UN-STITCHED' (ün-stīcht'), *a.* Not stitched. *Ash.*
- UN-STOCK', *v. a.* To deprive of a stock, or remove from a stock or from stocks. *Surrey.*
- UN-STOCKED' (ün-stōkt'), *a.* Not stocked; not furnished with a stock. *Dryden.*
- UN-STOCKINGED (ün-stōk'ingd), *a.* Without stockings; bare, as feet. *Sir W. Scott.*
- UN-STOLEN (ün-stō'ln), *a.* Not stolen. *Ash.*
- UN-STOOPING, *a.* Not stooping or bending; not yielding. "Unstooping firmness." *Shak.*
- UN-STOP', *v. a.* [i. UNSTOPPED; pp. UNSTOPPING, UNSTOPPED.] To free from that which stops; to open; to unclose. *Boyle.*
- UN-STOPPED' (ün-stōpt'), *a.* Not stopped or checked. "Flame *unstopped*." *Dryden.*
- UN-STORIED, *a.* Not storied; not related or treated of in history. *Maunder.*
- UN-STORMED' (ün-stōrm'd'), *a.* Not stormed or assaulted; not taken by assault. *Addison.*
- UN-STRAIGHTENED (ün-strā'tnd), *a.* Not straightened; not made straight. *Taylor.*
- UN-STRAIN' (ün-strā'n'), *v. a.* To undo or remove the tightness or closeness of. *B. Jonson.*
- UN-STRAINED' (ün-strānd'), *a.* Not strained; not forced; easy; free; natural. *Hakewill.*
- UN-STRAITENED (ün-strā'tnd), *a.* Not straitened or contracted; not narrowed. *Glanvill.*
- UN-STRANGU-LA-BLE (ün-strāng'gū-lā-bl), *a.* That cannot be strangled. *C. Lamb.*
- UN-STRAT'IFIED (ün-strāt'ē-fīd), *a.* Not stratified; not arranged in strata. *Buckland.*
- † UN-STRENGTH, *n.* Weakness. *Wickliffe.*
- UN-STRENGTHENED (ün-strēng'thnd), *a.* Not strengthened or supported. *Hooker.*
- UN-STRETCHED' (ün-strēcht'), *a.* Not stretched; not extended; not drawn out. *Ash.*
- UN-STREWED' (ün-strūd'), *a.* Not strewn; not scattered or spread. — See *STREW*. *Cowper.*
- UN-STRING', *v. a.* [i. UNSTRUNG; pp. UNSTRINGING, UNSTRUNG or UNSTRINGED. — See *STRING*.] 1. To deprive of a string or strings, or to relax the string or strings of. *Shak.*
2. To relax the tension of; to loosen; to untie. "His garland they *unstring*." *Dryden.*
- UN-STRINGED' (ün-strīng'd'), *a.* Not stringed; having no strings; unstrung. *Ash.*
- UN-STRIPPED' (ün-strīpt'), *a.* Not stripped. *Ash.*
- UN-STROCK', *a.* Not struck; not moved; not affected. "Unstruck with horror." *Philips.*
- UN-STUDIED (ün-stūd'id), *a.* 1. Not studied; not labored; not premeditated. *Dryden.*
2. Unskilled; not versed. *Bp. Jewell.*
- UN-STUDIOUS, *a.* Not studious. *Clarke.*
- UN-STUFFED' (ün-stūft'), *a.* Not stuffed. *Shak.*
- UN-STUNNED' (ün-stūnd'), *a.* Not stunned. *Dryden.*
- UN-STUNTED, *a.* Not stunted. *Swift.*
- UN-SUBDUED' (ün-sub-dūd'), *a.* Not subdued; not conquered; not overcome. *Atterbury.*
- UN-SUBJECT, *a.* Not subject; not liable; not exposed. "Unsubject to passion." *Hooker.*
- UN-SUBJECT'ED, *a.* Not subjected. *Smart.*
- UN-SUBJUGATED, *a.* Not subjugated. *Allen.*
- UN-SUB-LIMED', *a.* Not sublimed. *Scott.*
- UN-SUBMISSIVE, *a.* Not submissive; not yielding; not compliant; obstinate. *South.*
- UN-SUBMITTING, *a.* Not submitting; not yielding; not obsequious. *Thomson.*
- UN-SUBORDINATE, *a.* Not subordinate; not of inferior rank; insubordinate. *Milton.*
- UN-SUBORDINATED, *a.* Not subordinated.
- UN-SUBORNED' (ün-sub-ōrnd'), *a.* Not suborned; not procured by collusion. *Burke.*
- UN-SUBSCRIBED' (ün-sub-skrib'd'), *a.* Not subscribed; not written under. *Scott.*
- UN-SUBSCRIBING, *a.* Not subscribing. *Cowper.*
- UN-SUBSTANTIAL (ün-sub-stān'shal), *a.* Not substantial; not solid; not real. *Addison.*
- UN-SUBSTANTIALLY (ün-sub-stān-she-äl'e-ty), *n.* Want of substantiality. *Chasold.*
- UN-SUBSTANTIATED (ün-sub-stān'shāl-tīzd), *a.* Not made substantial. *Wordsworth.*
- UN-SUBSTANTIATED' (ün-sub-stān'she-āt-ed), *a.* Not substantiated or verified. *Ash.*
- UN-SUBVERTED, *a.* Not subverted. *Ash.*
- UN-SUBVERT'IBLE, *a.* That cannot be subverted; not subvertible. *Smith.*
- † UN-SUCCEEDABLE, *a.* That cannot succeed, or attain its object. *Browne.*
- UN-SUCCEED'ED, *a.* Not succeeded. *Milton.*
- UN-SUCCESSFUL, *a.* Not successful; unfortunate; unlucky; unprosperous. *Milton.*
- UN-SUCCESSFULLY, *ad.* Unfortunately; without success; unluckily. *South.*
- UN-SUCCESSFULNESS, *n.* Want of success; unfortunateness; ill luck. *Hammond.*
- UN-SUCCESSIVE, *a.* Not successive. *Browne.*
- UN-SUCCESSORABLE, *a.* That cannot be succeeded or relieved; irremediable. [R.] *Sidney.*
- UN-SUCCESSORED (ün-sūk'urd), *a.* Not succored or relieved; not aided or helped. *Spenser.*
- UN-SUCKED' (ün-sūkt'), *a.* Not sucked. *Milton.*
- UN-SUCKLED (ün-sūk'ld), *a.* Not suckled. *Ash.*
- † UN-SUFFERABLE, *a.* Insufferable. *Hooker.*
- † UN-SUFFERABLY, *ad.* Insufferably. *Van'gh.*
- UN-SUFFERING, *a.* Not suffering. *Thomson.*
- † UN-SUFFICIENT (ün-suf-fīsh'ēns), *n.* The state of being insufficient; insufficiency. *Hooker.*
- † UN-SUFFICIENT (ün-suf-fīsh'ēnt), *a.* Not sufficient; not enough; insufficient. *Locke.*
- UN-SUFFICIENTNESS (ün-suf-fīz'ing-nēs), *n.* Insufficiency. [R.] *Coleridge.*
- UN-SUFFOCATED, *a.* Not suffocated. *Ash.*
- UN-SUGARED (ün-shāg'ard), *a.* Not sugared; not sweetened, or mixed, with sugar. *Bacon.*
- UN-SUGGESTIVE, *a.* Not suggestive. *C. Lamb.*
- UN-SUITABLE (ün-sūt'ā-bl'), *n.* The quality of being unsuitable; unsuitableness. [R.] *Mason.*
- UN-SUITABLE, *a.* Not suitable; unfit; incongruous; inappropriate; improper. *Milton.*
- Syn.* — See *INCONGRUOUS*.
- UN-SUITABLENESS, *n.* The state of being unsuitable; incongruity; unfitness. *South.*
- UN-SUITABLY, *ad.* In an unsuitable manner; inappropriately; incongruously. *Green.*
- UN-SUITED, *a.* Not suited; unfitted. *Burke.*
- UN-SUITING, *a.* Not suiting; not fitting; not becoming; inappropriate. *Shak.*
- UN-SULLIED (ün-sūl'id), *a.* Not sullied or stained; untainted; pure; clean; clear. *Pope.*

- ŪN-SŪMMED' (ūn-sūmd'), *a.* Not summed up or counted. "With expense *unsummed*." *Mason*.
- ŪN-SŪM'MONED (ūn-sūn'mond'), *a.* Not summoned; not called; not cited. *Cowper*.
- ŪN-SŪNG', *a.* Not sung; not celebrated in verse. "Unwept, unhonored, and *unsung*." *Byron*.
- ŪN-SŪNK', *a.* Not sunk or submerged. *Browne*.
- ŪN-SŪNNED' (ūn-sūnd'), *a.* Not exposed to the rays of the sun. "*Unsunned* snow." *Shak*.
- ŪN-SŪ-PĒR'FLU-OŪS, *a.* Not superfluous; not in excess; needful; necessary. *Milton*.
- † ŪN-SŪPPED' (ūn-sŭpt'), *a.* Not having supped; not having taken supper. *Wickliffe*.
- ŪN-SŪ-P-PLĀNT'ĒD, *a.* Not supplanted. *Philips*.
- ŪN-SŪP'PLE, *a.* Not supple; stiff. *Sandys*.
- ŪN-SŪP-PLĪ'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be supplied. "The *unsupplyable* defect." *Chillingworth*.
- ŪN-SŪP-PLĪED' (ūn-sŭp-plīd'), *a.* Not supplied; not furnished; unaccommodated. *Spectator*.
- ŪN-SŪP-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* Insupportable; intolerable; insufferable. [R.] *Boyle*.
- ŪN-SŪP-PŌRT'A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Insupportableness; intolerableness. [R.] *Wilkins*.
- † ŪN-SŪP-PŌRT'A-BLY, *ad.* Insupportably. *South*.
- ŪN-SŪP-PŌRT'ĒD, *a.* Not supported. *Milton*.
- ŪN-SŪP-PŌRT'ĒD-LY, *ad.* Without support; without assistance or aid. *Qu. Rev.*
- ŪN-SŪP-PŌRT'ING, *a.* Not supporting; unsustaining; not assisting. *Daniel*.
- ŪN-SŪP-PŒSSED', *a.* Not suppressed. *Barlow*.
- ŪN-SŪP-PŪ-RA-TIVE, *a.* Not suppurative.
- ŪN-SŪRE' (ūn-shŭr'), *a.* Not sure. [R.] *Shak*.
- ŪN-SŪRED' (ūn-shŭrd'), *a.* Not made sure. *Shak*.
- ŪN-SŪRE'LY, *ad.* Uncertainly. [R.] *Daniel*.
- † ŪN-SŪRE'TY, *n.* Uncertainty. *More*.
- ŪN-SŪR'FEIT-ĒD, *a.* Not forfeited. *Ash*.
- ŪN-SŪR'GĪ-CAL, *a.* Not surgical. *Med. Journal*.
- ŪN-SŪR-MĪSED' (ūn-sŭr-mīzd'), *a.* Not surmised; not conjectured or guessed. *Keates*.
- † ŪN-SŪR-MŌUNT'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be surmounted; insurmountable. *Locke*.
- ŪN-SŪR-MŌUNT'ĒD, *a.* Not surmounted. *Ash*.
- ŪN-SŪR-PĀSS'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be surpassed; not to be excelled. *Ec. Rev.*
- ŪN-SŪR-PĀSSED' (ūn-sŭr-pāst'), *a.* Not surpassed; unexcelled; not exceeded. *Byron*.
- ŪN-SŪR-RĒN'DĒRED (ūn-sŭr-rēn'dērd'), *a.* Not surrendered or yielded up. *Cowper*.
- ŪN-SŪR-RŌUND'ĒD, *a.* Not surrounded. *Byron*.
- ŪN-SŪR-VEYED' (ūn-sŭr-vēd'), *a.* Not surveyed, or measured by a surveyor. *Johnson*.
- ŪN-SŪS-CĒP-TĪ-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* Want of susceptibility; insusceptibility. *Coleridge*.
- ŪN-SŪS-CĒP-TĪ-BLE, *a.* Not susceptible; insensible; apathetic; insusceptible. *Swift*.
- † ŪN-SŪS-PĒCT', *a.* Unsuspected. *Milton*.
- ŪN-SŪS-PĒCT'ĒD, *a.* Not suspected. *Milton*.
- ŪN-SŪS-PĒCT'ĒD-LY, *ad.* So as not to be suspected; without exciting suspicion. *Milton*.
- ŪN-SŪS-PĒCT'ING, *a.* Not suspecting; having no suspicion; unsuspicious. *Pope*.
- ŪN-SŪS-PĒCT'ING-LY, *ad.* Without suspecting; without suspicion. *Bp. Taylor*.
- ŪN-SŪS-PĒND'ĒD, *a.* Not suspended. *Knox*.
- ŪN-SŪS-PĪ'CIOUS (ūn-sŭs-pīsh'ŭs), *a.* Having no suspicion; unsuspecting. *Milton*.
- ŪN-SŪS-PĪ'CIOUS-LY (ūn-sŭs-pīsh'ŭs-lē), *ad.* Without suspicion; not suspiciously. *Arnold*.
- ŪN-SŪS-TĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be sustained; insupportable; intolerable. *Barrow*.
- ŪN-SŪS-TĀINED' (ūn-sŭs-tānd'), *a.* Not sustained; not borne; not supported. *Milton*.
- ŪN-SŪS-TĀIN'ING, *a.* Not sustaining. *Shelley*.
- ŪN-SWAL'LOWED (ūn-swŏl'ld), *a.* Not swallowed; not gulped or absorbed. *Ash*.
- ŪN-SWĀTHE', *v. a.* [i. UNSWATHED; pp. UNSWATHING, UNSWATHED.] To take a swathe from; to remove the swathe of. *Addison*.
- ŪN-SWĀY'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be swayed or influenced; ungovernable. [R.] *Shak*.
- ŪN-SWĀYED' (ūn-swād'), *a.* Not swayed; not wielded. "The sword *unswayed*." *Shak*.
- ŪN-SWĀY'ĒD-NĒSS, *n.* Steadiness; the state of not being governed by another. [R.] *Hales*.
- ŪN-SWEĀR' (ūn-swār'), *v. a.* [i. UNSWORE; pp. UNSWEARING, UNSWORN.] To recall after having sworn; to recall, as an oath. *Beau. & Fl.*
- ŪN-SWEĀR', *v. n.* To recant or recall any thing sworn. "Oft swear, and oft *unswear*." *Spenser*.
- ŪN-SWĒAT', *v. a.* To cool or ease after exercise. "*Unswearing* themselves." [R.] *Milton*.
- ŪN-SWĒAT'ING, *a.* Not sweating. *Dryden*.
- ŪN-SWĒĒT', *a.* Not sweet; disagreeable. *Spenser*.
- ŪN-SWĒĒT'ENED (ūn-swē'tnd), *a.* Not sweetened; not made sweet. *Ash*.
- † ŪN-SWĒLL', *v. n.* To sink or subside from a swollen or tumid state. *Chaucer*.
- ŪN-SWĒPT', *a.* Not swept; not brushed away or cleaned by sweeping. *Shak*.
- ŪN-SWĒRV'ING, *a.* Not swerving; firm. *Qu. Rev.*
- ŪN-SWĪLED' (ūn-swīld'), *a.* Not swilled or gulped down; not greedily swallowed. *Milton*.
- ŪN-SWŌRN', *a.* Not sworn; not bound by an oath. "You are yet *unsworn*." *Shak*.
- ŪN-SWŪNG', *a.* Not swung; not hung. *Bacon*.
- ŪN-SYL-LO-GĪS'TĪ-CAL, *a.* Not according to the rules of syllogism. *Chillingworth*.
- ŪN-SYM-MĒT'RI-CAL, *a.* Not symmetrical; wanting symmetry; irregular. *Johnson*.
- ŪN-SYM-MĒT'RI-CAL-LY, *ad.* Not symmetrically; without symmetry. *Johnson*.
- ŪN-SYM-PA-THĪ-ZA-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* Want of ability to sympathize. [R.] *Coleridge*.
- ŪN-SYM-PA-THĪZ-ING, *a.* Not sympathizing; without sympathy or correspondence. *Savage*.
- ŪN-SYS-TEM-ĀT'IC, } *a.* Not systematic; }
ŪN-SYS-TEM-ĀT'IC-CAL, } wanting system; not }
methodical; disorderly; irregular. } *Burke*.
- ŪN-SYS-TEM-ĀT'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* Without system or method; irregularly. *Bolingbroke*.
- ŪN-TĀCK', *v. a.* To disjoin or separate, as what is tacked; to part or put asunder. *Milton*.
- ŪN-TĀGGED' (ūn-tāgd'), *a.* Not tagged, tacked, or attached. "*Untagged* points." *Beau. & Fl.*
- ŪN-TĀINT'ĒD, *a.* 1. Not tainted; not stained; not sullied; not corrupted; pure. *South*.
2. Not charged with any crime. *Shak*.
- ŪN-TĀINT'ĒD-LY, *ad.* Without taint or spot; without imputation of crime. *South*.
- ŪN-TĀINT'ĒD-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being untainted; unsulliedness; purity. *Bp. Hall*.
- ŪN-TĀK'EN (ūn-tā'kn), *a.* Not taken. *Dryden*.
Untaken up, not filled; not occupied. *Boyle*.
- ŪN-TĀL'ĒNT-ĒD, *a.* Not talented; not having talents or genius; not gifted. *Month. Rev.*
- ŪN-TĀLKED'-ŌF (ūn-tāwkt'ōv), *a.* Not talked or spoken of. "*Untalked of* and unseen." *Shak*.
- † ŪN-TĀLL', *a.* Not of lofty spirit. *Chaucer*.
- ŪN-TĀM'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be tamed or subdued; unconquerable. *Wilkins*.
- ŪN-TĀM'A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of not being tamable. *Ash*.
- ŪN-TĀMED' (ūn-tāmd'), *a.* Not tamed. *Spenser*.
- ŪN-TĀMED'NESS, *n.* The state of being untamed or subdued. *Leighton*.
- ŪN-TĀN-GĪ-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* Intangibility. [R.] *Ash*.
- ŪN-TĀN-GĪ-BLE, *a.* Intangible. [R.] *Ash*.
- ŪN-TĀN'GLE (ūn-tāng'gl), *v. a.* To disentangle; to free from intricacy or complication. *Shak*.
- ŪN-TĀN'GLED (ūn-tāng'gld), *a.* Not tangled. *Ash*.
- ŪN-TĀR'N[SHED] (ūn-tār'nisht), *a.* Not tarnished; not soiled; unsullied; unblemished. *Southey*.
- ŪN-TĀSKED' (ūn-tāskt'), *a.* Not tasked. *Jeffrey*.
- ŪN-TĀST'ĒD, *a.* Not tasted. *Waller*.
- ŪN-TĀSTE'FŪL, *a.* Not tasteful. *Clarke*.
- ŪN-TĀST'ING, *a.* Not tasting. *Smith*.
- ŪN-TĀUGHT' (ūn-tāwt'), *a.* Not taught; uninstructed; ignorant; unskilled. *Dryden*.
- ŪN-TĀXED' (ūn-tākst'), *a.* Not taxed; not charged: — exempt from reproach. *Warton*.
- ŪN-TĒACH' (ūn-tēch'), *v. a.* [i. UNTAUGHT; pp. UNTACHING, UNTAUGHT.] To cause to forget or lose, as what has been learnt. [R.] *Browne*.
- ŪN-TĒACH'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be taught or instructed; indocile; intractable. *Milton*.
- ŪN-TĒACH'A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being unteachable; want of docility. *Johnson*.
- ŪN-TĒĒM'ING, *a.* Not teeming; barren. *Todd*.
- † ŪN-TĒLL'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be told; indescribable. "*Untellable* virtues." *Wickliffe*.
- † ŪN-TĒM'PĒR-ĀTE, *a.* Intemperate. *Berners*.
- † ŪN-TĒM'PĒR-ĀTE-LY, *ad.* Intemperately. *Udal*.
- ŪN-TĒM'PERED (ūn-tēm'perd), *a.* Not tempered. "With *untempered* mortar." *Ezek. xiii. 10*.
- ŪN-TĒM'PER-ING, *a.* Not tempering. *Shak*.
- ŪN-TĒM'PEST-ĒD, *a.* Free from tempest; not tossed or disturbed by a tempest. *Milman*.
- ŪN-TĒMPT'ĒD, *a.* Not tempted. *Bp. Taylor*.
- † ŪN-TĒMPT'ĒR, *n.* One not tempting. *Wickliffe*.
- ŪN-TĒMPT'ING, *a.* Not tempting. *H. Clay*.
- ŪN-TĒN-A-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* The state or the quality of being untenable. *Gent. Mag.*
- ŪN-TĒN'A-BLE, *a.* Not tenable; that cannot be held, maintained, or defended. *Clarendon*.
- ŪN-TĒN'ANT-A-BLE, *a.* Not tenantable. *Smart*.
- ŪN-TĒN'ANT-ĒD, *a.* Not tenanted; having no tenant; unoccupied; tenantless. *Temple*.
- ŪN-TĒND'ĒD, *a.* Not tended. *Thomson*.
- ŪN-TĒN'DĒR, *a.* Not tender; unfeeling. *Shak*.
- ŪN-TĒN'DĒRED (ūn-tēn'dērd), *a.* Not tendered; not offered; not proffered. *Shak*.
- ŪN-TĒN'DĒR-LY, *ad.* Not tenderly; not gently; harshly; rudely; violently. *Duncan*.
- † ŪN-TĒNT', *v. a.* To bring out of a tent. *Shak*.
- ŪN-TĒNT'ĒD, *a.* Not tented; not having a tent applied. "*Untented* woundings." *Shak*.
- ŪN-TĒR-RĒS'TRI-AL, *a.* Not terrestrial; not earthly; infernal or celestial. *Young*.
- ŪN-TĒR'RĪ-FĪED (ūn-tēr'rē-fīd), *a.* Not terrified; not affrighted; not afraid; fearless. *Milton*.
- ŪN-TĒST'A-BLE, *a.* Not testable; that cannot be tested. [R.] *N. B. Rev.*
- ŪN-TĒST'ĒD, *a.* Not tested; not proved. *Ash*.
- ŪN-TĒTH'ĒRED (ūn-tēth'ērd), *a.* Not tethered; not fastened or confined by a tether. *Ash*.
- † ŪN-THĀNK', *n.* Unthankfulness. *Browne*.
- ŪN-THĀNKED' (ūn-thānkt'), *a.* 1. Not thanked; not repaid with acknowledgment. *Milton*.
2. Not received with thankfulness. *Dryden*.
- ŪN-THĀNK'FŪL, *a.* Not thankful; ungrateful. "*Unthankful* for the blessing." *Bp. Taylor*.
- ŪN-THĀNK'FŪL-LY, *ad.* Without thanks; without gratitude; ungratefully. *Boyle*.
- ŪN-THĀNK'FŪL-NĒSS, *n.* Want of thankfulness; ingratitude; thanklessness. *South*.
- ŪN-THĀTCHED' (ūn-thācht'), *a.* Not thatched; not covered or protected with thatch. *Ash*.
- ŪN-THĀWED' (ūn-thāwd'), *a.* Not thawed or dissolved; not melted, as ice. *Pope*.

ǪN-THE-ĀT'RĪ-CĀL, *a.* Not theatrical. *Ayre.*
 ǪN-THE-Q-LŌĢ'Ī-CĀL, *a.* Not theological. *Hall.*
 ǪN-THE-Q-RĒT'ĪC, *a.* Not theoretic. *Coleridge.*
 ǪN-THE-Q-RĒT'Ī-CĀL, *a.* Not theoretical; un-
 theoretic; practical. *Jour. Science.*
 ǪN-THĪCK'ENED (Ǫn-thĭk'knd), *a.* Not thick-
 ened; not increased in thickness. *Ash.*
 ǪN-THĪNK', *v. a.* To recall or dismiss, as a
 thought. "Unthink your speaking." [R.] *Shak.*
 ǪN-THĪNK'ING, *a.* Not thinking; thoughtless;
 heedless; inconsiderate. *Addison.*
 ǪN-THĪNK'ING-LŲ, *ad.* Without thought;
 thoughtlessly; inconsiderately. *Pope.*
 ǪN-THĪNK'ING-NĒSS, *n.* Want of thought;
 thoughtlessness; inconsiderateness. *Halifax.*
 ǪN-THŌRN'Ų, *a.* Not thorny. *Browne.*
 ǪN-THŌUGHT' (Ǫn-thāwt'), *p. a.* Not thought,
 not supposed. "Unthought dead." *B. Jonson.*
Unthought-of, not thought of, not regarded, not
heeded. "Your unthought-of Harry." Shak.
 ǪN-THŌUGHT'FŪL (Ǫn-t'āw 'fūl), *a.* Not thought-
 ful; thoughtless; inconsiderate. *Bate.*
 ǪN-THŌUGHT'FŪL-NĒSS, *n.* Want of thought;
 thoughtlessness; inconsiderateness. *Fell.*
 ǪN-THRĀSHED' (Ǫn-thrāsh't'), *a.* Not thrashed.
 ǪN-THREĀD', *v. a.* [i. UNTHREADED; *pp.* UN-
 THREĀDING, UNTHREĀDED.]
 1. To take or remove the thread from.
 2. To loosen; to relax the ligatures of. *Milton.*
 ǪN-THREĀT'ENED (Ǫn-thrēt'nd), *a.* Not threat-
 ened; not menaced. *King Charles.*
 ǪN-THRESHED' (Ǫn-thrēsh't'), *a.* Not threshed;
 not beaten or separated from the chaff. *Newton.*
 ǪN'THRĪFT', *n.* An unthrifty or extravagant per-
 son; a prodigal; a spendthrift. *Shak. Dryden.*
 † ǪN'THRĪFT', *a.* Profuse; unthrifty. *Shak.*
 † ǪN'THRĪFT'FŪL-LŲ, *ad.* Unthriftily. *Cheeke.*
 † ǪN'THRĪFT'Ī-HĒAD, *n.* Unthriftness. *Spenser.*
 ǪN'THRĪFT'Ī-LŲ, *ad.* Without thrift. *Collier.*
 ǪN'THRĪFT'Ī-NĒSS, *n.* Want of thrift; waste-
 fulness; prodigality; profusion. *Hayward.*
 ǪN'THRĪFT'Ų, *a.* 1. Not thrifty; thriftless; prod-
 igital; profuse; lavish; wasteful. *Sidney.*
 2. Not thriving or improving. *Mortimer.*
 ǪN'THRĪV'ING, *a.* Not thriving; not prosper-
 ing; not flourishing. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 ǪN-THRŌNE', *v. a.* To dethrone. [R.] *Milton.*
 ǪN-THRŌWN', *a.* Not thrown; not cast. *Surrey.*
 ǪN-TĪCK'LED (Ǫn-tĭk'kl'd), *a.* Not tickled. "Not
 an ear . . . untickled." *Cheslerfield.*
 ǪN-TĪD'Ī-LŲ, *ad.* In an untidy manner. *Smart.*
 ǪN-TĪD'Ī-NĒSS, *n.* Want of tidiness. *Smart.*
 ǪN-TĪD'Ų, *a.* Not tidy; not neat. *Arnway.*
 ǪN-TĪE', *v. a.* [i. UNTIED; *pp.* UNTYING, UNTIED.]
 1. To loosen or free from being tied, or from
 bonds, convolution, or knot; to unbind; to
 loosen; to unfasten; to loose; to liberate. *Shak.*
 2. To resolve; to clear; to solve. *Denham.*
 ǪN-TĪED' (Ǫn-tĭd'), *a.* Not tied; not bound;
 not fastened; loose; free. *Prior.*
 ǪN-TĪGHT'EN (Ǫn-tĭ'nd), *v. a.* To loosen; to
 unloose; to make less tight or tense. *Ash.*
 ǪN-TĪL', *ad. or conj.* [See TILL.]
 1. To the time when or that; till.
The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver
from between his feet, until Shiloh come. Gen. xlix. 10.
 2. To the place, point, state, or degree that.
In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
And the earth seems joined unto the sky. Dryden.
Thus saith the Lord, With these thou shalt push Syria un-
til they be consumed. 2 Chron. xviii. 10.
 ǪN-TĪL', *prep.* 1. To; till; — used of time.
He and his sons were priests of the tribe of Dan, until the
day of the captivity of the land. Judg. xviii. 30.
 2. † To; unto; — used of objects. *Spenser.*
 ǪN-TĪLE', *v. a.* To strip of tiles. *Swift.*

ǪN-TĪLL'Ā-BLE, *a.* That cannot be tilled or
 cultivated; barren; sterile. *Cowper.*
 ǪN-TĪLLED' (Ǫn-tĭld'), *a.* Not tilled. *Blackmore.*
 ǪN-TĪM'BERED (Ǫn-tĭm'berd), *a.* Not timbered,
 or furnished with timber; weak; frail. *Shak.*
 ǪN-TĪME'LI-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality
 of being untimely; unseasonableness. *Ash.*
 ǪN-TĪME'LY, *a.* Not timely; happening before
 the natural or usual time; premature; unsea-
 sonable; ill-timed; inopportune. *Dryden.*
 ǪN-TĪME'LY, *ad.* Before the natural or usual
 time; unseasonably. *Spenser.*
 ǪN-TĪME-OŪS, *a.* Untimely. [R.] *Bulwer.*
 ǪN-TĪME-OŪS-LŲ, *ad.* Untimely. [R.] *Scott.*
 ǪN-TĪNCT'URED (Ǫn-tĭnkt'yurd), *a.* Not tinct-
 ured; not stained, tinged, or mixed. *Baker.*
 ǪN-TĪNGED' (Ǫn-tĭngd'), *a.* Not tinged, stained,
 or discolored; — not infected. *Swift.*
 ǪN-TĪR'Ā-BLE, *a.* That cannot be tired; inde-
 fatigable; unwearied; tireless. *Shak.*
 ǪN-TĪRED' (Ǫn-tĭrd'), *a.* Not tired; not made
 weary; fresh. "Untired in toils." *Dryden.*
 ǪN-TĪRING, *a.* Not tiring; unwearied. *Grant.*
 ǪN-TĪFH'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not tithable. *Ash.*
 ǪN-TĪFHED' (Ǫn-tĭthd'), *a.* Not tithed. *Pollok.*
 ǪN-TĪTLED' (Ǫn-tĭtld'), *a.* Not titled; having
 no title. "An untitled tyrant." *Shak.*
 ǪN'TŌ, *prep.* ["On or in to." *Richardson.*] To.
Continue thy loving kindness unto them. Ps. xxxvi. 10.
Syn. — Unto is synonymous with to, which is now
 commonly used instead of it. Unto, although now
 somewhat antiquated, is much used in the scriptural
 or solemn style, especially when motion towards an
 object is implied; as, "Come unto me."
 ǪN-TŌIL'ING, *a.* Without toil or labor. *Thomson.*
 ǪN-TŌLD', *a.* Not told, related, or revealed: —
 not numbered or counted. *Waller.*
 ǪN-TŌL'ER-ĀT-ED, *a.* Not tolerated. *Scott.*
 ǪN-TŌMB' (Ǫn-tām'), *v. a.* To disinter. *Fuller.*
 ǪN-TŌOTH', *v. a.* To deprive of teeth. *Cowper.*
 ǪN-TŌOTH'SOME, *a.* Not toothsome. *Bp. Hall.*
 ǪN-TŌR-MĒNT'ED, *a.* Not tormented. *Young.*
 ǪN-TŌRN', *a.* Not torn; not rent. *Ash.*
 ǪN-TŌSSED' (Ǫn-tōst'), *a.* Not tossed. *Green.*
 ǪN-TŌST', *a.* Not tossed; untossed. *Byron.*
 ǪN-TOUCH'Ā-BLE (Ǫn-tūch'ā-bl), *a.* That can-
 not be touched; intangible. *Feltham.*
 ǪN-TOUCHED' (Ǫn-tūcht'), *a.* Not touched; not
 reached; — not moved; not affected. *Addison.*
 ǪN-TŌWARD', *a.* 1. Not toward; not easily
 guided or taught; froward; perverse. *Shak.*
 2. Awkward; ungraceful; ungainly. *Swift.*
 3. Inconvenient; unmanageable. *Hudibras.*
 ǪN-TŌWARD-LĪ-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the
 quality of being untowardly. *Ash.*
 ǪN-TŌWARD-LŲ, *a.* Not towardly; awkward;
 perverse; froward; untoward. *Locke.*
 ǪN-TŌWARD-LŲ, *ad.* Awkwardly; ungrace-
 fully; ungainly; perversely. *Tillotson.*
 ǪN-TŌWARD-NĒSS, *n.* Perverseness. "The
 untowardness of our nature." *Bp. Wilson.*
 ǪN-TŌW'ERED (Ǫn-tōw'erd), *a.* Not having, or
 defended by, towers. *Wordsworth.*
 ǪN-TRĀCE'Ā-BLE, *a.* That cannot be traced or
 followed. "Untraceable labyrinths." *Boyle.*
 ǪN-TRĀCED' (Ǫn-trāst'), *a.* Not traced; not
 tracked; not marked. *Denham.*
 ǪN-TRĀCKED' (Ǫn-trākr'), *a.* Not tracked; un-
 traced; pathless. "Untracked woods." *Sandys.*
 ǪN-TRĀCT', *a.* Not tracked. *Rowe.*
 ǪN-TRĀCT-Ā-BĪL'Ī-TŲ, *n.* The state of being
 intractable; intractableness. *Burke.*
 ǪN-TRĀCT'Ā-BLE, *a.* [L. *intractabilis.*]
 1. Not tractable; unmanageable; stubborn;
 indocile; intractable. [R.] *Locke.*
 2. † Rough; difficult. *Milton.*

ǪN-TRĀCT'Ā-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being
 intractable; intractableness. *Locke.*
 ǪN-TRĀD'ED, *a.* Not traded; not frequented or
 resorted to, as for trade. [R.] *Shak.*
 ǪN-TRĀD'ING, *a.* Not trading. *Locke.*
 ǪN-TRĀINED' (Ǫn-trānd'), *a.* 1. Not trained, edu-
 cated, or disciplined; not instructed. *Shak.*
 2. † Irregular; ungovernable. *Herbert.*
 ǪN-TRĀM'MELLED (Ǫn-trām'meld), *a.* Not tram-
 melled; not hampered; free. *Anderson.*
 ǪN-TRĀM'PLED (Ǫn-trām'pld), *a.* Not trampled;
 not trod upon. *Shelley.*
 ǪN-TRĀN'QUIL-LĪZED (Ǫn-trān'kwil-līzd), *a.* Not
 tranquillized; not calmed. *Goode.*
 ǪN-TRĀN-SCRĪBED' (Ǫn-trān-skribd'), *a.* Not
 transcribed; not copied. *Maunder.*
 ǪN-TRĀN-SĒR'Ā-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being
 transferred, or given from one to another; not
 transferable. — See TRANSFERABLE. *Howell.*
 ǪN-TRĀN-SĒRRED' (Ǫn-trān-sērred'), *a.* Not
 transferred; not conveyed or assigned. *Dry.*
 ǪN-TRĀN-SĒRMED' (Ǫn-trān-sērm'd), *a.* Not
 transformed; not metamorphosed. *Maunder.*
 ǪN-TRĀN-SĒT'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not susceptible of
 being translated. *Gray.*
 ǪN-TRĀN-SĒT'Ā-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Impossibility
 of being translated. [R.] *Coleridge.*
 ǪN-TRĀN-SĒT'ED, *a.* Not translated. *Hales.*
 ǪN-TRĀN-SĒ-GRĀT-ED, *a.* Not transmigrated.
 ǪN-TRĀN-SĒS'Ī-BLE, *a.* Not transmissible.
 ǪN-TRĀN-SĒM'T'ED, *a.* Not transmitted. *Ash.*
 ǪN-TRĀN-SĒT'Ā-BLE, *a.* That cannot be
 transmuted or changed. *Hume.*
 ǪN-TRĀN-SĒR'ENT, *a.* Not transparent; not
 diaphanous; opaque. *Boyle.*
 ǪN-TRĀN-SĒSS'Ā-BLE, *a.* That cannot be
 passed over; not transpassable. [R.] *Daniel.*
 ǪN-TRĀN-SĒRED' (Ǫn-trān-sērred'), *a.* Not tran-
 spired; not escaped from secrecy. *Maunder.*
 ǪN-TRĀN-SĒPLĀNT'ED, *a.* Not transplanted. *Ash.*
 ǪN-TRĀN-SĒPŌRT'Ā-BLE, *a.* That cannot be
 transported. *Ec. Rev.*
 ǪN-TRĀN-SĒPŌRT'ED, *a.* Not transported. *Ash.*
 ǪN-TRĀN-SĒSED' (Ǫn-trān-sēzd'), *a.* Not trans-
 posed; not having the order changed. *Ash.*
 ǪN-TRĀV'ELLED (Ǫn-trāv'eld), *a.* 1. Not trav-
 elled; not passed over by travellers.
To wander in America and untravelled parts. Browne.
 2. Not having travelled or journeyed; having
 never seen or visited foreign countries. "An
 untravelled Englishman." *Addison.*
 ǪN-TRĀV'ERSED (Ǫn-trāv'erst'), *a.* Not traversed.
 ǪN-TRĒAD' (Ǫn-trēd'), *v. a.* To tread back; to go
 back in. "Unthead the steps." *Shak.*
 ǪN-TRĒAS'URED (Ǫn-trēzh'urd), *a.* Not treasured
 or laid up; not repositied. *Shak.*
 † ǪN-TRĒAT'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not treatable; not prac-
 ticable. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*
 ǪN-TRĒAT'ED, *a.* Not treated. *Erving.*
 ǪN-TRĒM'BLING, *a.* Not trembling. *Philips.*
 ǪN-TRĒM'BLING-LŲ, *ad.* So as not to tremble;
 without trembling or trepidation. *Clarke.*
 ǪN-TRĒNCHED' (Ǫn-trēncht'), *a.* Not trenched;
 not having, or formed into, trenches. *Penn.*
 ǪN-TRĒS'PASS-ING, *a.* Not trespassing. *Milton.*
 ǪN-TRĒSSED' (Ǫn-trēst'), *a.* Not tressed; not
 bound in a tress, as hair. *Chaucer.*
 ǪN-TRĒD' (Ǫn-trēd'), *a.* Not tried, attempted, or
 experienced; — not having passed trial. *Milton.*
 ǪN-TRĒFLING, *a.* Not trifling; not indulging
 in levities. *Savage.*
 ǪN-TRĒMMED' (Ǫn-trēmd'), *a.* Not trimmed. *Shak.*
 ǪN-TRĒT'Ų-RĀT-ED, *a.* Not triturated; not re-
 duced to powder. *Jour. Science.*

- UN-TRÍ'UMPH-A-BLE, *a.* Allowing no triumph. *Untriumphable fray.* [R.] *Hudibras.*
 UN-TRÍ'UMPHED (ún-trí'umft), *a.* Not triumphed over; not conquered or subdued. *May.*
 UN-TRÖD', *a.* Not trodden; untrodden. *Milton.*
 UN-TRÖD'DEN (ún-trö'd'dn), *a.* Not trodden; not passed over or marked by the foot. *Waller.*
 UN-TROLLED' (ún-tröld'), *a.* Not trolled; not bowled; not rolled along. *Milton.*
 UN-TROÜB'LED (ún-träb'ld), *a.* 1. Not troubled; not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt. *Shak.*
 2. Not agitated; not confused. *Bacon.*
 UN-TROÜB'LED-NÉSS (ún-träb'ld-nés), *n.* The state of being untrobbled; unconcern. [R.] *His indifference and untrobbledness. Hammond.*
 † UN-TRÖW'Á-BLE, *a.* That cannot be believed or credited; incredible. *Wickliffe.*
 UN-TRÜE' (ún-trä'), *a.* Not true; false. *Shak.*
 UN-TRÜ'LY, *ad.* Falsely; not according to truth. *Shak.*
 UN-TRÜM'PÉT-ED, *a.* Not trumpeted. *Scott.*
 UN-TRÜSS', *v. a.* To deprive of a truss; to remove a truss or bundle from. *B. Jonson.*
 UN-TRÜSSED' (ún-trüst'), *a.* Not trussed; not tied up; not bundled up. *Fairfax.*
 UN-TRÜSS'ER, *n.* One who untrusses. *B. Jonson.*
 UN-TRÜST'ED, *a.* Not trusted; not confided in; not relied or depended on. *Smith.*
 UN-TRÜS'TI-NÉSS, *n.* Unfaithfulness. *Hayward.*
 UN-TRÜST'WOR-FHY (ún-trüst'wür-the), *a.* Not worthy of being trusted; unfaithful. *Ec. Rev.*
 UN-TRÜS'TY, *a.* Not trusty; unfaithful. *Bp. Hall.*
 UN-TRÜTH', *n.* 1. Falsehood; false assertion. 2. † Want of fidelity; treachery. *Shak.*
Syn.—See FALSEHOOD.
 UN-TRÜTH'FÜL, *a.* Not truthful. *Clarke.*
 UN-TRÜTH'FÜL-LY, *ad.* Not truthfully; falsely. *Shak.*
 UN-TÜCK', *v. a.* To undo, as a tuck; to unfold. *Shak.*
 UN-TÜCK'ERED (ún-tück'erd), *a.* Having or wearing no tucker. *Addison.*
 UN-TÜM'LED (ún-tüm'ld), *a.* Not tumbled. *Ash.*
 UN-TÜ-MÜLT'U-OÜS, *a.* Not tumultuous. *Young.*
 UN-TÜN'A-BLE, *a.* Not tunable; inharmonious; not musical; discordant. [R.] *Bacon.*
 UN-TÜN'A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Want of harmony or concord; discord. [R.] *Warton.*
 UN-TÜN'A-BLY, *ad.* Not tunably; inharmoniously; discordantly. [R.] *Clarke.*
 UN-TÜNE', *v. a.* [i. UNTUNED; pp. UNTUNING, UNTUNED.]
 1. To put out of tune; to make discordant or incapable of harmony. *Prior.*
 2. To disorder; to confuse. [R.] *Shak.*
 UN-TÜNED' (ún-tünd'), *a.* Not tuned; unmusical; inharmonious; discordant; harsh. *Shak.*
 UN-TÜNE'FÜL, *a.* Not tuneful; unmusical. *Shak.*
 UN-TÜNE'FÜL-LY, *ad.* Not tunefully. *Clarke.*
 UN-TÜR'BANED, *a.* Not having a turban. *Southey.*
 UN-TÜR'BD, *a.* Not turbid; clear. *Scott.*
 UN-TÜRNED' (ún-türnd'), *a.* Not turned. *Dryden.*
To leave no stone unturned. See STONE.
 UN-TÜT'ORED (ún-tüt'örd), *a.* Not tutored; un-instructed; untaught; uneducated. *Shak.*
 † UN-TWÁIN', *v. a.* To tear in two or in twain; to rend asunder; to part. *Shelton.*
 UN-TWINE', *v. a.* [i. UNTWINED; pp. UNTWINING, UNTWINE.] To open or separate after having been twined; to untwist. *Bacon.*
 UN-TWIRL', *v. a.* To undo; to untwist. *Ash.*
 UN-TWIST', *v. a.* [i. UNTWISTED; pp. UNTWISTING, UNTWISTED.] To separate after having been twisted; to disentangle. *Spenser.*
 † UN-TY', *v. a.* To untie.—See UNTIE.
 UN-Ü'NÍ-FÖRM (ún-ü'ne-form), *a.* Not uniform; wanting uniformity. [R.] *Decay of Chr. Piety.*
 UN-Ü-NÍT'ED, *a.* Not united; separated. *Clarke.*
 UN-ÜP-BRÁID'ED, *a.* Not upbraided. *Behn.*
 UN-ÜP-HÉLD', *a.* Not upheld; unsupported; not sustained. *Wright.*
 UN-ÜP-LÍFT'ED, *a.* Not uplifted. *Wordsworth.*
 UN-ÜRGE'D' (ún-ürjd'), *a.* Not urged; not pressed. *Chaucer.*
 † UN-Ü'SÁGE, *n.* Want of usage. *Chaucer.*
 UN-ÜSE'D' (ún-yüz'd'), *a.* 1. Not used; not put to use; unemployed; not applied; disused. *She. . . left no art unused which might keep the line from breaking; whereas the fish was already taken. Sidney.*
 2. Not accustomed; unaccustomed. *Shak.*
Albeit unused to the melting mood.
 UN-ÜS'ED-NÉSS, *n.* The state of not being used; want of use or frequency. [R.] *Sidney.*
 UN-ÜSE'FÜL, *a.* Not useful; useless. *Dryden.*
 UN-Ü'SU-ÁL (ún-yü'zhu-ál), *a.* Not usual; uncommon; rare; not frequent or customary. *Unusual refraction, (Opt.) a name applied to certain optical phenomena caused by the refraction of rays of light through strata of air of different densities; as, the appearance in the air above a ship seen at a distance, of two images of it, the upper erect and the lower inverted; or, as the appearance in the air of a distinct inverted image, seen by Captain Scoresby, of his father's ship, when the ship itself was distant seventeen miles beyond the horizon. Brewster. — Unusual reflection, (Opt.) a name applied to certain unusual optical phenomena produced by atmospheric reflection; as, the appearance to a man standing on the summit of a high cliff by the sea side, of his own figure standing on the summit of an opposite apparent cliff. Brewster.*
 UN-Ü'SU-ÁL-LY (ún-yü'zhu-ál-le), *ad.* In an unusual manner; uncommonly; rarely. *Hall.*
 UN-Ü'SU-ÁL-NÉSS (-yü'zhu-ál-nés), *n.* The state of being unusual; uncommonness. *Broome.*
 UN-ÜT'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be uttered or expressed; ineffable; inexpressible. *What thinks he of the happiness of another life, wherein God may fill us with unutterable joy. Bettelwell.*
 UN-ÜT'ER-A-BLY, *ad.* In an unutterable manner; inexpressibly; ineffably. *Knox.*
 UN-ÜT'ERED (ún-üt'erd), *a.* Not uttered; not spoken; not mentioned. *Bp. Horsley.*
 UN-VÁ'CÁT-ED, *a.* Not vacated. *Henry Clay.*
 UN-VÁ'IL-LÁT-ING, *a.* Not vacillating; not wavering; resolute; stable. *Sir W. Scott.*
 UN-VÁIL', *v. a.* To remove a veil or covering from; to unveil.—See UNVEIL. *Denham.*
 † UN-VÁL'U-Á-BLE, *a.* Invaluable. *Atterbury.*
 UN-VÁL'UED (ún-vál'yud), *a.* 1. Not valued; not prized; neglected. "Unvalued persons." *Shak.*
 2. † Inestimable; above price; invaluable. *Shak.*
Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels.
 UN-VÁMPED' (ún-vámp't'), *a.* Not vamped. *Ash.*
 UN-VÁN'QUISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be subdued; unconquerable; invincible. *Bp. King.*
 UN-VÁN'QUISHED (ún-ván'kwisht), *a.* Not conquered; not subdued or overcome. *Shak.*
 UN-VÁN'TÁGED (ún-ván'tajd), *a.* Not benefited; not profited. *Cowper.*
 † UN-VÁ'RÍ-Á-BLE, *a.* Invariable. *Norris.*
 UN-VÁ'RÍED (ún-vá'rijd), *a.* Not varied; not changed; not diversified. *Locke.*
 UN-VÁ'RÍ-É-GÁT-ED, *a.* Not variegated. *Ed. Rev.*
 UN-VÁ'RÍSHED (ún-vá'rishd), *a.* 1. Not varnished; not overlaid with varnish. *Johnson.*
 2. Not adorned; not decorated; plain; candid. "A round, unvarnished tale." *Shak.*
 UN-VÁ'RÝ-ÍNG, *a.* Not varying; not changing. *Shak.*
 UN-VÁULT'ED (ún-váult'ed), *a.* Having no vault or roof; unroofed. *Warton.*
 UN-VEIL' (ún-vál'), *v. a.* [i. UNVEILED; pp. UNVEILING, UNVEILED.] To divest of a veil; to disclose; to show; to uncover. *Milton.*
 UN-VEIL'ED-LY (ún-vál'ed-le), *ad.* Plainly. *Boyle.*
 UN-VEIL'ER (ún-vál'er), *n.* One who unveils. *Shak.*
 UN-VÉN'DÍ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be vended; not salable; unmerchantable. *Ash.*
 UN-VÉN'ER-A-BLE, *a.* Not venerable. *Shak.*
 UN-VÉN'ER-AT-ED, *a.* Not venerated. *Ash.*
 UN-VÉN'Í-ÁL, *a.* Unpardonable. *Milton.*
 † UN-VÉN'QMED, *a.* Not venomous. *Bp. Hall.*
 UN-VÉN'QMOÜS, *a.* Free from venom. *Black.*
 UN-VÉN'TÍ-LÁT-ED, *a.* Not ventilated; having no ventilation; not exposed to wind. *Blackmore.*
 UN-VÉR'DANT, *a.* Not verdant; having no verdure. "An unverdant mead." *Congreve.*
 UN-VÉR'Í-FÍED (ún-vér'í-fid), *a.* Not verified; not proved to be true. *Ash.*
 UN-VÉR'Í-TÁ-BLE, *a.* Not true. [R.] *Browne.*
 UN-VÉRSED' (ún-verst'), *a.* Not versed; unskilled. *Shak.*
 UN-VÉR'SÍ-FÍED (ún-ver'se-fid), *a.* Not versified; not turned or formed into verse. *Scott.*
 UN-VÉXED' (ún-véks't'), *a.* Not vexed; undisturbed; not troubled; not irritated. *Dryden.*
 UN-VIEWED' (ún-väd'), *a.* Not viewed. *Ash.*
 UN-VÍG'Í-LÁNT, *a.* Not vigilant or watchful. *Ash.*
 UN-VÍN'DÍ-CÁT-ED, *a.* Not vindicated. *Horne.*
 UN-VÍN'DÍCTÍVE, *a.* Not vindictive; not revengeful; forgiving. *Ash.*
 UN-VÍ'Q-LÁT-ED, *a.* Not violated; not broken. *Shak.*
 UN-VÍRT'U-OÜS (ún-virt'yü-üs), *a.* Wanting virtue; vicious; base; wicked. *Shak.*
 UN-VÍRT'U-OÜS-LY, *ad.* Not virtuously. *Clarke.*
 † UN-VÍS'ÁRD, *v. a.* To unmask. *Milton.*
 † UN-VÍS'Í-BLE, *a.* Invisible. *Wickliffe.*
 † UN-VÍS'Í-BLY, *ad.* Invisibly. *Bp. Gardner.*
 UN-VÍS'IT-ED, *a.* Not visited. *Milton.*
 UN-VÍS'QRED (ún-viz'urd), *a.* Not visored; not wearing a visor; unmasked. *Pollok.*
 UN-VÍ'TÍ-ÁT-ED (ún-vish'í-át-ed), *a.* Not vitiated; uncorrupted; not polluted. *B. Jonson.*
 UN-VÍ'TRÍ-FÍED (ún-ví'tre-fid), *a.* Not vitrified; not converted into glass. *Ash.*
 UN-VÖ'CAL, *a.* Not vocal:—formed or uttered by the breath alone, unmixed with voice, as certain consonants. *Smart.*
 UN-VÖICED' (ún-vöist'), *a.* Not spoken; unuttered; not articulated or pronounced. *Emerson.*
 UN-VÖL'Á-TÍL-ÍZED (-izd), *a.* Not volatilized. *Shak.*
 UN-VÖTE', *v. a.* To annul, as a former vote; to destroy by a contrary vote. *Burnet.*
 UN-VÖUCHED' (ún-vöucht'), *a.* Not vouched. *Hooker.*
 UN-VÖVED' (ún-vövd'), *a.* Not vowed. *Hooker.*
 UN-VÖW'ELLED (ún-vöw'eld), *a.* Having no vowels; written without vowels. *Skinner.*
 † UN-VÖY'ÁGE-A-BLE, *a.* Innavigable. *Milton.*
 UN-VÜL'GAR, *a.* Not vulgar. *B. Jonson.*
 UN-VÜL'GAR-ÍZE, *v. a.* To free from vulgarity; to make not vulgar or common. *C. Lamb.*
 † UN-VÜL'NER-A-BLE, *a.* Invulnerable. *Shak.*
 UN-WÁFT'ED, *a.* Not wafted. *Moore.*
 UN-WÁIT'ED, *a.* Not attended. *Beau. & Fl.*
 UN-WÁKED' (ún-wákt'), *a.* Not waked. *Gower.*
 UN-WÁKE'FÜL-NÉSS, *n.* The state of not being wakeful; sleepiness. *Month. Rev.*
 UN-WÁKENED (ún-wá'knd), *a.* Not awakened; not roused from sleep; asleep. *Milton.*
 UN-WÁLLED' (ún-wáld'), *a.* Not walled; not surrounded or fortified by walls. *Knolles.*
 UN-WÁN'DER-ÍNG, *a.* Not wandering. *Cowper.*
 UN-WÁNT'ED, *a.* Not wanted; unnecessary. *Shak.*
 † UN-WÁP'ERED (ún-wáp'perd), *a.* Unwearied; not fatigued; untired. *Beau. & Fl.*
 † UN-WÁRD'ED, *a.* Unguarded. *Brande.*
 † UN-WÁRE'LY, *ad.* Unawares. *Chaucer.*
 † UN-WÁREŠ, *ad.* Unawares. *Spenser.*

UN-WÁ'RI-LY, *ad.* Not warily; without caution; carelessly; heedlessly. *Digby.*
 UN-WÁ'RI-NÉSS, *n.* Want of wariness or caution; carelessness; heedlessness. *Spectator.*
 UN-WÁR-LIKE, *a.* Not warlike; not fit for war; unused to war; not military. *Waller.*
 UN-WÁRMED' (ún-wárm'd'), *a.* Not warmed; not excited; not inflamed. *Addison.*
 UN-WÁRNE'D' (ún-wárn'd'), *a.* Not warned.
 UN-WÁRP', *v. a.* [*i.* UNWARPED; *pp.* UNWARP-ING, UNWARPED.] To reduce from the state of being warped; to straighten. *Evelyn.*
 UN-WÁRPED' (ún-wárp't'), *a.* Not warped; not biassed; not turned aside. *Thomson.*
 UN-WAR-RANT-A-BÍL'I-TY (ún-wór-rant-a-bíl'-e-ty), *n.* Unwarrantableness. *Faber.*
 UN-WAR-RANT-A-BLE (ún-wór-rant-a-bí), *a.* Not warrantable; indefensible; unjustifiable. *South.*
 UN-WAR-RANT-A-BLE-NÉSS (-wór-rant-a-bí-nés), *n.* State of being unwarrantable. *Abp. Sanctorff.*
 UN-WAR-RANT-A-BLY (ún-wór-rant-a-bí), *ad.* In an unwarrantable manner; indefensibly. *Wake.*
 UN-WAR-RANT-ED (ún-wór-rant-ed), *a.* Not warranted; —not ascertained. *Bacon.*
 UN-WÁ'RY, *a.* 1. Not vary; wanting caution; imprudent; hasty; incautious. *Milton.*
 2. *Un*expected. *Spenser.*
 UN-WÁSHED' (ún-wásh't'), *a.* Not washed; not cleansed by washing. *Dryden.*
The unwashed, the mob; the rabble. *Clarke.*
 UN-WÁSH-EN (ún-wásh'n), *a.* Not washed; unwashed. "Unwashen hands." *Matt. xv. 20.*
 UN-WÁST-ED, *a.* Not wasted; not consumed.
 UN-WÁSTE-FÚL, *a.* Not wasteful; frugal.
 UN-WÁSTE-FÚL-LY, *ad.* Not with waste; not prodigally; prudently; frugally. *Bacon.*
 UN-WÁST-ING, *a.* Not wasting; not growing less. "Unwasting treasure." *Pope.*
 UN-WÁST-ING-LY, *ad.* Without wasting. *Clarke.*
 UN-WATCHED' (ún-wócht'), *a.* Not watched. *Udal.*
 UN-WATCH-FÚL (ún-wócht-fúl), *a.* Not watchful; not vigilant; not heedful; heedless. *Taylor.*
 UN-WATCH-FÚL-NÉSS (ún-wócht-fúl-nés), *n.* Want of watchfulness or vigilance. *Leighton.*
 UN-WÁ'T-ERED (ún-wá't'erd), *a.* Not watered; not wet; not moistened. *Fabian.*
 UN-WÁ'T-ER-Y, *a.* Not watery. *Wickliffe.*
 UN-WÁ'VERED (ún-wá'verd), *a.* Not wavered; not fluctuated. *Brown.*
 UN-WÁ'VER-ING, *a.* Not wavering; firm; steady; settled; fixed; constant; steadfast. *Styve.*
 UN-WÁ'VER-ING-LY, *ad.* Without wavering.
 UN-WÁXED' (ún-wáks't'), *a.* Not waxed. *Gray.*
 UN-WÁYED' (ún-wád'), *a.* Not used to travel; unaccustomed to the road. *Suckling.*
 UN-WÉAK'ENED (ún-wé'knd), *a.* Not weakened.
 UN-WÉALTH-Y, *a.* Not wealthy; poor. *Smart.*
 UN-WÉANED' (ún-wéand'), *a.* Not weaned; not allured, withdrawn, or disengaged. *Sheridan.*
 UN-WÉAP'ONED (ún-wép'ond), *a.* Having no weapons; weaponless; defenceless. *Raleigh.*
 UN-WÉAR-A-BLE, *a.* Not wearable; not proper to be worn. *Grant.*
 UN-WÉAR-I-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be tired or fatigued; indefatigable. *Hooker.*
 UN-WÉAR-I-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be fatigued; indefatigably. *Bp. Hall.*
 UN-WÉAR-IED (ún-wé'ri'd), *a.* 1. Not wearied; not tired; not fatigued. *Addison.*
 2. Indefatigable; continual; constant; persevering. "Unwearied devotion." *Rogers.*
 UN-WÉAR-IED-LY, *ad.* So as not to be wearied; indefatigably. *Lord Chesterfield.*
 UN-WÉAR-IED-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being unwearied; indefatigableness. *Todd.*

UN-WÉA'RY, *a.* Not weary; not tired.
 UN-WÉA'RY, *v. a.* To refresh or restore after weariness. "To *unweary* myself." [R.] *Dryden.*
 UN-WÉA'RY-ING, *a.* Not wearying. *Howitt.*
 UN-WÉATH-ER-WÍSE, *a.* Not weatherwise. *Ash.*
 UN-WÉAVE', *v. a.* [*i.* UNWOVE; *pp.* UNWEAVING, UNWOVEN.] To unfold; to undo, or separate, as that which has been woven.
Weaving and unweaving this web. Penelope-like. Fuller.
 UN-WÉBBED' (ún-wébd'), *a.* Not webbed; not joined by a film. *Pennant.*
 UN-WÉD', *a.* Unmarried; unwedded. *Shak.*
 UN-WÉD'DED, *a.* Not wedded; unwed. *Scott.*
 UN-WÉDGE-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be cloven or split with wedges. *Shak.*
 UN-WÉED'ED, *a.* Not weeded; not cleared or freed from weeds. "An *unweeded* garden." *Shak.*
 UN-WÉEPED' (ún-wépt'), *a.* Unwept. *Johnson.*
 UN-WÉEP-ING, *a.* Not weeping; dry. *Drayton.*
 UN-WÉET-ING, *a.* Not knowing. *Milton.*
 UN-WÉET-ING-LY, *ad.* Without knowledge; ignorantly; unwittingly. *Spenser.*
 UN-WÉIGHED' (ún-wád'), *a.* 1. Not weighed.
 2. Not considerate; negligent. *Shak.*
 UN-WÉIGH-ING (ún-wá'ing), *a.* Not weighing; inconsiderate; thoughtless; rash. *Shak.*
 UN-WÉL-COME (ún-wél'kum), *a.* Not welcome; not pleasing; not grateful. *Milton.*
 UN-WÉL-COMED (ún-wél'kumd), *a.* Not welcomed; not received with pleasure. *Hoole.*
 UN-WÉL-COME-LY, *ad.* In an unwelcome manner; not gratefully or pleasingly. *Neele.*
 UN-WÉL-COME-NÉSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being unwelcome. *Boyle.*
 UN-WÉLD'ED, *a.* Not welded. *Turner.*
 UN-WÉLL', *a.* 1. Not well; slightly indisposed; not in perfect health; ill; ailing; sick.
I am what you call in Ireland — and a very good expression I think it is — unwell. *Lord Chesterfield.*
 2. "This term, when first brought up, was ridiculed as a *Famcicism*; yet it is now in general use." *Ec. Rev.*
 3. Ill from menstruation; having catamenial discharges. *Dunglison.*
 UN-WÉLL-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being unwell; illness; indisposition. [R.] *Chesterfield.*
 UN-WÉLT'ED, *a.* Not furnished with a welt. *Ash.*
 UN-WÉMMED' (ún-wémd'), *a.* Not spotted or blemished; undefiled; spotless. *Chaucer.*
 UN-WÉPT', *a.* Not wept; not lamented.
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung. *Scott.*
 UN-WÉRRER' (ún-wérd'), *a.* Not warred upon; not attacked or assailed. *Gower.*
 UN-WÉT', *a.* Not wet; not moist. *Dryden.*
 UN-WHIPPED' (ún-whípt'), *a.* Not whipped; not punished. "Unwhipped of justice." *Shak.*
 UN-WHÍT-ENED (ún-hwí'tnd), *a.* Not whitened; not rendered white. *Ash.*
 UN-WHÍTE-WASHED (ún-hwí'twósh't), *a.* Not whitewashed. *Philips.*
 UN-WHÓLE (ún-hól'), *a.* Not whole; not sound; sick; infirm; feeble. [R.] *Todd.*
 UN-WHÓLE-SOME (ún-hól'sum), *a.* 1. Not wholesome; insalubrious; injurious to health.
*There I, a prisoner chained, scarce freely draw
The air imprisoned also, close and damp,
Unwholesome draught.* *Milton.*
 2. Unsound; corrupt; tainted. *Shak.*
 UN-WHÓLE-SOME-NÉSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being unwholesome. *Herbert.*
 UN-WÍ'DENED (ún-wí'dnd), *a.* Not widened. *Ash.*
 UN-WÍELD'LY, *ad.* In an unwieldy manner; heavily; with difficult motion. *Dryden.*
 UN-WÍELD'LY-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being unwieldy; heaviness; clumsiness. *Donne.*
 UN-WÍELD'SOME, *a.* Unwieldy. *North.*

UN-WÍELD-Y (ún-wél'de), *a.* Not wieldy; unmanageable; not easily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous; clumsy. *Dryden.*
*Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait.* *Milton.*
 UN-WÍFE-LIKE, *a.* Not like a wife; not becoming a wife. *Clarke.*
 UN-WÍLLED' (ún-wíld'), *a.* Not willed; involuntary; undesigned; unintentional. *Clarke.*
 UN-WÍLL-ING, *a.* Not willing; disinclined; involuntary; loath; averse; reluctant. *Pope.*
Syn. — See AVERSE.
 UN-WÍLL-ING-LY, *ad.* With reluctance; not with good-will; reluctantly. *Milton.*
 UN-WÍLL-ING-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being unwilling; reluctance; disinclination. *Hooker.*
 UN-WÍLY, *a.* Not wily; not crafty. *Ec. Rev.*
 UN-WÍND', *v. a.* [*i.* UNWOUND; *pp.* UNWIND-ING, UNWOUND.] To separate or loose from being wound; to untwist; to untwine. *Sidney.*
 UN-WÍND, *v. n.* To become unwound. *Mortimer.*
 UN-WÍNGED' (ún-wíngd'), *a.* Not winged; not furnished with wings. *Mauder.*
 UN-WÍNK-ING, *a.* Not winking. *Knox.*
 UN-WÍN'NÓWED (ún-wín'nd), *a.* Not winnowed.
 UN-WÍPED' (ún-wípt'), *a.* Not wiped; not rubbed; not cleaned by wiping. *Shak.*
 UN-WÍSDOM, *n.* Ignorance. *Wickliffe.*
 UN-WÍSE, *a.* Not wise; foolish; injudicious; indiscreet; imprudent; weak. *Milton.*
When the balance of power is duly fixed in a state, nothing is more dangerous or unwise than to give way to the first steps of popular encroachment. *Swift.*
 UN-WÍSE-LY, *ad.* In an unwise manner; foolishly; injudiciously; indiscreetly. *Sidney.*
 UN-WÍSH', *v. a.* To wish not to be. *Brown.*
 UN-WÍSHED' (ún-wísh't'), *a.* Not wished; not desired; not hoped or sought for. *Shak.*
 UN-WÍST', *a.* Not known; unknown; unthought of; — unapprised. *Spenser.*
 UN-WÍT', *v. a.* To deprive of understanding.
If some planet had unwitted men. *Shak.*
 UN-WÍT', *n.* Want of wit; ignorance. *Chaucer.*
 UN-WÍTCH', *v. a.* To free from the effects of witchcraft; to disenchant. *B. Jonson.*
 UN-WÍTH-DRAW-ING, *a.* Not withdrawing; not withholding; liberal; generous. *Milton.*
 UN-WÍTH-DRAWN', *a.* Not withdrawn. *Ash.*
 UN-WÍTH-ERED (ún-wíth'erd), *a.* Not withered; fresh; not faded; not shrunk. *Habington.*
 UN-WÍTH-ER-ING, *a.* Not withering. *Cowper.*
 UN-WÍTH-HÉLD', *a.* Not withheld. *Thomson.*
 UN-WÍTH-STOOD' (ún-wíth-stód'), *a.* Not withstood; not opposed or resisted. *Philip.*
 UN-WÍT-NESSED (ún-wít'nést), *a.* Not witnessed.
 UN-WÍT-TI-LY, *ad.* Without wit. *Cowley.*
 UN-WÍT-TING, *a.* Not knowing, judging, discerning, or perceiving. *Fabian.*
 UN-WÍT-TING-LY, *ad.* Without knowledge; inadvertently; unconsciously. *Bentley.*
 UN-WÍT-TY, *a.* Not witty. *Shenstone.*
 UN-WÍVED' (ún-wívd'), *a.* Not having a wife; unmarried, as a bachelor. *Selden.*
 UN-WÍV-ING, *a.* Depriving of a wife. *Bale.*
 UN-WOM'AN (ún-wám'an), *v. a.* [*i.* UNWOMANED; *pp.* UNWOMANING, UNWOMANED.] To deprive of womanly qualities. *Sanays.*
 UN-WOM'AN-LY (ún-wám'an-lé), *a.* Not womanly; unbecoming a woman. *Daniel.*
 UN-WÓNT' (ún-wúnt'), *a.* Unwonted. *Spenser.*
 UN-WÓNT'ED (ún-wúnt'ed), *a.* 1. Not wanted; uncommon; unusual; rare; infrequent.
All signs of some unwonted change appear. *Dryden.*
 2. Unaccustomed; unused. *Milton.*
Her feet . . . unwonted to feel the naked ground. *Sidney.*

ÛN-WÔNT'ËD-Lÿ, *ad.* In an unwonted or unaccustomed manner. *Scott.*
 ÛN-WÔNT'ËD-NËSS, *n.* The state of being unwonted; unusualness. *Bp. Taylor.*
 ÛN-WOOD'ËD (ûn-wôd'ed), *a.* Not wooded; destitute of trees or timber. *Clarke.*
 ÛN-WÔDED' (ûn-wôd'), *a.* Not wooded. *Shak.*
 ÛN-WORD'ËD (ûn-wôrd'ed), *a.* Not worded; not spoken, told, or mentioned. *Beaumont.*
 ÛN-WORK'ING (ûn-wûrk'ing), *a.* Not working; living without labor; inactive; idle. *Locke.*
 ÛN-WORK'MAN-LIKE (ûn-wûrk'man-lik), *a.* Not workmanlike; not artistic. *Ash.*
 ÛN-WORLD'Lÿ-NËSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being unworldly. *Wilson.*
 ÛN-WORLD'Lÿ (ûn-wûrld'lÿ), *a.* Not worldly.
 ÛN-WORMED' (ûn-wûrm'd'), *a.* Not wormed.
 ÛN-WORM'WOOD-ËD (ûn-wûrm'wôd-ed), *a.* Free from wormwood or bitterness. *Feltham.*
 ÛN-WÔRN', *a.* Not worn; not impaired. *Barrow.*
 ÛN-WÔR'RÏED (ûn-wûr'rid), *a.* Not worried; not vexed; not hectored. *Keates.*
 † ÛN-WOR'SHIP (ûn-wûr ship), *v. a.* Not to respect or honor; to dishonor. *Wickliffe.*
 † ÛN-WOR'SHIP-FÛL (ûn-wûr'ship-fûl), *a.* Not worshipful; not worthy of honor. *Chaucer.*
 ÛN-WOR'SHIPPED (ûn-wûr'shîpt), *a.* Not worshipped; not adored; not honored. *Milton.*
 ÛN-WOR'SHIP-PING, *a.* Not worshipping. *Smart.*
 ÛN-WORTH' (ûn-wûrth'), *a.* Not worth; not deserving; unworthy. [*R.*] *Milton.*
 ÛN-WOR'THI-Lÿ (ûn-wûr'the-lÿ), *ad.* In an unworthy manner; not according to desert. *Shak.*
 ÛN-WOR'THI-NËSS (ûn-wûr'the-nËss), *n.* The state of being unworthy; want of worth; want of merit; ill desert. *Dryden.*
 * ÛN-WOR'THY (ûn-wûr'the), *a.* 1. Not worthy; not deserving; wanting merit; undeserving. Neither the one nor the other *unworthy* to be heard. *Hlooker.*
Unworthy men chosen to offices. *Whitby.*
 2. Mean; worthless; contemptible; despicable. "A small or *unworthy* assault." *Sidney.*
 3. Not suitable; not adequate.
 Purchasing something *unworthy* of the author. *Swift.*
 4. Unbecoming; vile; base; shameful; bad. Moved with *unworthy* usage of the maid. *Dryden.*
 ÛN-WÔUND', *i. & p.* from *unwind*. Untwisted. — *a.* Not wound. — See *WIND*. *Mortimer.*
 ÛN-WOUND'ËD (ûn-wônd'ed or ûn-wôund'ed), *a.* Not wounded. — See *WOUND*. *Dryden.*
 ÛN-WÔVE', *i.* from *unweave*.
 ÛN-WÔV'ËN, *a.* Not woven. *Clarke.*
 ÛN-WRÁP' (ûn-ráp'), *v. a.* [*i.* UNWRAPPED; *pp.* UNWRAPPING, UNWRAPPED.] To open, as that which is wrapped or folded; to unfold. *Johnson.*
 ÛN-WRÉAKED' (ûn-rék't'), *a.* Not wreaked; un-avenged; unrevenge. *Spenser.*
 ÛN-WRÉAFHE' (ûn-réth'), *v. a.* [*i.* UNWREATHED; *pp.* UNWREATHING, UNWREATHED.] To untwine, as any thing wreathed; to untwist. *Boyle.*
 ÛN-WRÉCKED' (ûn-rék't'), *a.* Not wrecked; — not ruined; not destroyed. *Drayton.*
 ÛN-WRÉNCHEd' (ûn-réncht'), *a.* Not wrenched; not strained; not distorted. *Thomson.*
 ÛN-WRÎN'KLE (ûn-rîng'kl), *v. a.* To remove wrinkles from; to smooth. *Wright.*
 ÛN-WRÎN'KLED (ûn-rîng'kl'd), *a.* Not wrinkled; not having wrinkles or furrows. *Byron.*
 ÛN-WRÎTE' (ûn-rî't'), *v. a.* To cancel, as that which is written; to erase. *Milton.*
 ÛN-WRÎT'ING (ûn-rî't'ing), *a.* Not writing; not assuming the character of an author. *Arbutnot.*
 ÛN-WRÎT'TEN (ûn-rî't'tn), *a.* 1. Not written upon; not containing writing. *South.*
 2. Not written; oral; traditional. *Spenser.*
Unwritten law (lex non scripta) includes not only general customs, or the common law, properly so

called, but also the particular customs of certain parts of the kingdom, and likewise those particular laws that are by custom observed only in certain courts or jurisdictions. *Blackstone.* "Blackstone explains that *unwritten law* is so called not because it does not exist in writing, but because it was not promulgated by the legislature in a written form. His statement of the sorts of laws severally comprehended by the classes of written and unwritten law in England is erroneous. Written law comprehends not only the statutes made by the Parliament or supreme legislature, but also the written regulations issued by subordinate legislatures, as orders in council, and rules of court made by judges. *Unwritten law*, moreover, comprehends not only the common law which is administered by the courts styled 'courts of common law,' but also the greatest part of the law styled 'equity,' which is administered by the courts styled 'courts of equity.'" *P. Cyc.* "It is composed principally of the law of nature, the law of nations, the common law, and customs." *Bowyer.*

† ÛN-WRÔK'EN, *a.* Not wreaked. *Surrey.*
 ÛN-WRÔNGED' (ûn-rông'd'), *a.* Not wronged; not injured; not treated unjustly. *Darwin.*
 ÛN-WRÔUGHT' (ûn-râwt'), *a.* Not wrought; not labored; not worked or manufactured. *Dryden.*
 ÛN-WRÛNG' (ûn-rûng'), *a.* Not wrung. *Shak.*
 ÛN-YÎELD'ËD (ûn-yêld'ed), *a.* Not yielded; not given up; not surrendered. *Dryden.*
 ÛN-YÎELD'ING (ûn-yêld'ing), *a.* Not yielding; not giving place; inflexible. *Thomson.*
 ÛN-YÎELD'ING-Lÿ, *ad.* Without yielding.
 ÛN-YÎELD'ING-NËSS, *n.* The state of not yielding; inflexibility; firmness. *Cappe.*
 ÛN-YÔKE', *v. a.* [*i.* UNYOKED; *pp.* UNYOKING, UNYOKED].

1. To loose or free from the yoke. *Broome.*
 2. To part; to disjoin; to disconnect. *Shak.*
 ÛN-YÔKED' (ûn-yôkt'), *a.* 1. Not yoked. *Dryden.*
 2. Unrestrained; licentious; loose. *Shak.*
 ÛN-ZÔNED' (ûn-zônd'), *a.* Not zoned; not bound with a zone or girdle; ungirdled. *Prior.*

ÛP, *ad.* [Goth. *up*; A. S. *up*; Dut. & Dan. *op*; Ger. *auf*; Sw. & Icel. *upp*.]
 1. Aloft; on high; not down; in a state of ascending, rising, or climbing.

Thither his course he bends, but *up* or down, By centre or eccentric, hard to tell. *Milton.*
 2. From a lower place or position to a higher, as from a bed, from a seat, from the ground, from below the water, from the bottom of a vessel, &c.; also from that which is figuratively lower, as from peace or subjection, from a smaller size, from a distance, from an inferior place, from disorder, from younger years, &c.

Up rose the sun, and *up* rose Emily. *Dryden.*
 Those that were up themselves kept others low. *Shak.*
 Thou hast fired me; my soul's up in arms. *Dryden.*
 He drew up his regiment. *Johnson.*
 I am ready to die from my youth *up*. *Ps. lxxviii. 15.*
 * ÛP is added to verbs, implying some accumulation or increase; as, "To sum *up*."

To come up with, to overtake: — *Up and down*, dispersely: — here and there: — backward and forward: — (*Naut.*) said of the anchor when the cable is hove in, so as to be perpendicular to the hawseholes. *Mar. Dict.* — *Ups and downs*, *u-ed*, substantively, for elevations and depressions; success and failure. *Month. Rev. Leighton.* — *Up to*, to an equal height with: — to an adequate point or degree: — ready for. — *Up to snuff*, shrewd; knowing; cunning. *Dickens.* — *Up with*, a phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow.

ÛP, *interj.* A word exhorting or commanding to rise, for *get up*, or *rise up*. "Up, *up*, for honor's sake; twelve legions wait for you." *Dryden.*
 Up! *up!* cries Gluttony; 'tis break of day. *Pope.*
 Up with the helm, (*Naut.*) an order to put the helm to the weather side of the ship. *Mar. Dict.*

ÛP, *prep.* 1. From a lower place to a higher one; not down. "In going *up* a hill." *Bacon.*
 2. At the top of; above.

His lodging was in a small chamber up four pair of stairs. *Memoirs of M. Scroderus.*
Up sound, (*Naut.*) from the sea. *Ogilvie.*

Û'PÁS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A large lactescent tree, allied to the bread-fruit tree, growing in Java, and fabulously reported to poison the surrounding atmosphere; *Antiaris toxicaria*.

* "The venom of the Anjar poison, *Antiaris toxicaria*, is due to the presence of that most deadly substance strychnia. Notwithstanding the exaggerated statements that have been made regarding this tree, there remains no doubt that it is a plant of extreme virulence; even linen fabricated from its tough fibre being so acid as to verify the story of the shirt of Nessus, for it excites the most distressing itching, if insufficiently prepared." *Lundey.*

† ÛP-BÄR', *v. a.* To take a bar up or out from. "He . . . the gate to him *upbarred*." *Spenser.*

ÛP-BËÄR' (ûp-bär'), *v. a.* [*i.* UPBÖRE; *pp.* UP-BEARING, UPBÖRNE.] To sustain or raise aloft; to support from falling; to bear up. *Pope.*
Upborne with indefatigable wings. *Milton.*

† ÛP-BÏND', *v. a.* To bind up. *Collins.*

† ÛP-BLÔW', *v. a.* To blow up; to make tumid. His belly was *upblown* with luxury. *Spenser.*

ÛP-BRÄID' (ûp-bräd'), *v. a.* [*A. S.* *upgebrædan*; *up*, *up*, and *gebrædan*, to enlarge, to draw out.] [*2.* UPBRAIDED; *pp.* UPBRAIDING, UPBRAIDED]
 1. To charge contemptuously with something disgraceful; — commonly followed by *with* before the thing imputed, but in old authors, by *of*. They were surrounded by crowds of people, who *upbraided* them with their neglect of the general calamity. *Taiter.*

2. To object as a matter of reproach; — commonly used with *to*. May they not justly to our climes *upbraid* Shortness of night and penury of shade? *Prior.*
 How cunningly the sorceress displays Her own transgressions to *upbraid* me mine! *Milton.*

3. To reproach; to bring reproach upon; to stigmatize; to condemn; to reprove; to censure. The counsel which I cannot take, Instead of *upbraid*, but *upbraid* my weakness. *Addison.*

4. † To treat with contempt. *Spenser.*

ÛP-BRÄID'ËR (ûp-bräd'er), *n.* One who upbraids.

ÛP-BRÄID'ING (ûp-bräd'ing), *n.* Act of one who upbraids; a reproach; a chiding. *Shak.*

ÛP-BRÄID'ING-Lÿ, *ad.* By way of reproach. "Upbraidingly called a poet." *B. Jonson.*

† ÛP-BRÄY', *v. a.* To shame; to upbraid. *Spenser.*

† ÛP-BRËËD', *v. a.* To nurse; to rear. *Holinshead.*

† ÛP-BRÔUGHT' (ûp-brâwt'), *p. a.* Brought up; reared; nurtured; educated; reared. *Spenser.*

ÛP-CÄST', *v. a.* To raise; to cast up. *Roget.*

ÛP-CÄST', or ÛP'CÄST, *a.* Cast up; thrown or turned upwards. "Upcast eyes." *Dryden.*

ÛP'CÄST, *n.* 1. A throw; a cast; — a term used in bowling. "Upon an *upcast*." *Shak.*

2. (*Mining.*) A ventilating shaft. *Clarke.*

ÛP-CAUGHT' (ûp-kâwt'), *a.* Caught up. *Cowper.*

ÛP-CHËËR', *v. a.* To cheer up; to enliven; to encourage; to inspire. *Spenser.*

† ÛP-CLÏMB' (ûp-clîm'), *v. a.* To ascend. *Fairfax.*

ÛP-CÔIL', *v. a. & n.* To coil up. *Wordsworth.*

ÛP-CÔILED' (ûp-kôild'), *a.* Coiled up. *Southey.*

† ÛP-DRÄW', *v. a.* To draw up. *Milton.*

† ÛP-FÏLL', *v. a.* To fulfil; to make full. *Shak.*

ÛP-FLÛNG', *a.* Flung or thrown up. *Clarke.*

† ÛP-GÄTH'ËR, *v. a.* To gather up. *Spenser.*

ÛP-GÄZE', *v. n.* To gaze upwards. *Byron.*

† ÛP-GÏVE', *v. n.* To give up; to emit. *Chaucer.*

† ÛP-GRÔW' (ûp-grô'), *v. n.* To grow up. *Milton.*

ÛP-HÄND', *a.* Lifted or raised by the hand.

* The *uphand* sledge is used by workmen. *Mozon.*

ÛP-HÄNG', *v. a.* To hang up. *Clarke.*

ÛP-HËAPED' (ûp-hËpt'), *a.* Heaped up. *Udal.*

ÛP-HËÄV'ÄL, *n.* The raising of a body, or of a portion of the earth's crust, as part of Sweden, to a higher level, by forces acting beneath. Sometimes unequal movements of *upheaval* or depression entirely destroy that horizontality of the base line which constitutes the chief peculiarity of an ancient cliff. *Lyell.*

ÛP-HËÄVE', *v. a.* To heave up; to elevate; to raise; to lift up. *Sackville.*

ÛP-HËLD', *i. & p.* from *uphold*. See *UPHOLD*.

Û'PHER [ä'fËr, C; äp'hËr, CL], *n.* (*Arch.*) A fir pole, fit for scaffoldings, ladders, &c. *Francis.*

ŪP'HĪLL, or ŪP'HĪLL' [Ūp'hil, S. W. J. F. Ja. R. Wb.; Ūp-hil', P. K.], *a.* Difficult, like the labor of climbing a hill; hard; ascending.

What an uphill! but it must be to a laborer who has these hills to climb. S. W. J. F. Ja. R. Wb. and Languish are both used.

ŪP'HĪLL', *n.* Ascent; acclivity. "The country is full of *uphills* and downhills." *Udal.*

ŪP'HÖARD' (Ūp-hörd'), *v. a.* To hoard up. *Spenser.*

ŪP'HOLD, *v. a.* [Ū. UPHELD; *pp.* UPHOLDING, UPHELD, †UPHOLDEN.]

1. To lift on high; to raise; to elevate.

The mournful train with groans and hands *upheld* Dryden.

2. To support; to sustain; to defend.

While life *upholds* this arm, This arm *upholds* the house of Lancaster. *Shak.*

3. To keep from declension or defeat; to aid. Many younger brothers have neither lands nor means to *uphold* themselves. Raleigh.

ŪP'HÖLD'ER, *n.* 1. One who upholds. *Swift.*

2. An undertaker of funerals. *Gay.*

3. †An upholsterer. *Piers Plouhman.*

ŪP'HÖL'STER-ER, *n.* [A corruption of *upholder*.] One who furnishes houses; one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture. *Swift.*

As "This form of the previous word [*upholder*] was probably adopted for the sake of a more clear distinction between the business of an upholsterer, or furnisher of funerals, and an upholder, or furnisher of houses—a distinction the more necessary, as the businesses, though often joined, are as frequently separated." *Smart.*

ŪP'HÖL'STER-ER-BÉE, *n.* (*Ent.*) A name applied to several species of *Megachilidae*, a group of bees. *Baird.*

ŪP'HÖL'STER-Y, *n.* Articles made or sold by upholsterers; beds, curtains, tables, chairs, and general household articles. *Simmonds.*

ŪPH'RÖE, *n.* (*Naut.*) An oblong block used to support the awnings. *Mar. Dict.*

ŪP'LAND, *n.* High or elevated land. *Burnet.*

ŪP'LAND, *a.* 1. High in situation; living on the hills or mountainous parts. *Carew.*

2. †Rude; savage; uncultivated. *Chapman.*

ŪP'LAND-ER, *n.* An inhabitant of the uplands. [Obsolete, or local, Eng.] *Foote.*

ŪP-LÄND'ISH, *a.* 1. Pertaining to uplands; mountainous. *Robinson.*

2. Inhabiting uplands; rustic; rude. *Chapman.*

ŪP-LÄND-SÜ'MÄCH (shü'mäk or -sä'mäk), *n.* (*Bot.*) A North American shrub, the wood and bark of which are used in tanning and dyeing; *Rhus glabra*;—called also *smooth sumach*. The berries dye red, and are used medicinally for their astringent properties. *Wood & Bachs.*

ŪP-LÄY' (Ūp-lä'), *v. a.* To hoard. [*R.*] *Donne.*

† ŪP-LĒAD', *v. a.* [Ū. UPLED.] To lead up or upward. "Upled by thee." *Milton.*

† ŪP-LĒAN', *v. n.* To lean upon. *Spenser.*

ŪP-LĪFT', *v. a.* To raise aloft; to lift up. *Shak.*

ŪP-LĪFT'ED, *p. a.* Lifted up; elevated. *Shak.*

ŪP-LĪNE, *n.* (*Railroads.*) The track leading towards the principal terminus. *Clarke.*

† ŪP-LÖCK', *v. a.* To lock up. *Shak.*

ŪP-LOOK' (Ūp-lök'), *v. n.* To look up. *Clarke.*

ŪP'MÖST, *a.* [Irregular superl. formed from *up*.] Highest; topmost; uppermost. *Dryden.*

ŪP-ÖN, *prep.* [up and on.—A. S. *ufan*, *ufon*, above; Ger. *oben*; Dan. *oven*; Icel. *ofan*; Sw. *öfvan*.] On; not under; nothing being on the top or outside:—relating to.—See ON.

On and upon are nearly synonymous; but the latter often implies more emphasis and force, and a more distinct notion of something that, literally or metaphorically, bears or supports.—Upon is, perhaps, rather less used than formerly, being contracted into on. Some expressions formed with it belong only to old style; as, "Upon pity they taken away," that is, in consequence of pity; "Upon the rate of thirty thousand," that is, amounting to the rate. *Smart.*

Upon is, in many of its significations, now contracted into on, especially in poetry. The meaning of this particle is very multifarious; for it is applied to place, which seems its original signification;

to time, which seems its secondary meaning; and to intellectual or corporeal operations. It always retains an intimation, more or less obscure, of some substratum, something precedent, or some subject. It is not easy to reduce it to any general idea." *Johnson.*

"Upon is always connected (affixed or prefixed) with words expressing or implying, either literally or metaphorically, a ground, foundation, standing-place, resting-place, support, or the like." *Richardson.*

ŪP-PĒNT', *a.* Pent up; enclosed. [*R.*] *Fairfax.*

ŪP-PĒR, *a.* comp. of *up*. [*superl.* UPPERMOST.]

1. Higher in place or position. "Upper lip." *Peacham.*

"In upper air." *Dryden.*

So for the ground, ascending rather than descending. Addison.

2. Higher in power or rank; superior. *Hooker.*

ŪP-PĒR-BĒNCH, *n.* The Court of King's Bench, so called during the exile of King Charles the Second, of England. *Burritt.*

ŪP-PĒR-CRÜST, *n.* 1. The top crust. *Clarke.*

2. The higher or wealthier classes; the aristocracy. [*Vulgar.*] *Clarke.*

ŪP-PĒR-HÄND', *n.* Superiority; advantage; ascendancy; preëminence. *Bp. Taylor.*

ŪP-PĒR-LĒATH'ER, *n.* Leather for the ramps and quarters of shoes. *Simmonds.*

ŪP-PĒR-MÖST, *a.* [*superl.* of *up* or *upper*.] Highest in place, rank, or power. *Dryden.*

† ŪP-PĒR-STÖCKE, *n. pl.* Breeches. *Heywood.*

ŪP-PĒR-TĒN, *n. pl.* The upper-ten-thousand; aristocracy. [*Vulgar*, U. S.] *N. P. Willis.*

ŪP-PĒR-TĒN'DOM, *n.* The upper-ten-thousand; aristocracy. [*Vulgar*, U. S.] *Thompson.*

ŪP-PĒR-TĒN-THÖU'SÄND, *n. pl.* The higher or wealthier classes; the aristocracy. [*Vulgar*, U. S.] *N. P. Willis.*

ŪP-PĒR-WÖRKS (Ūp-per-würks), *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) That part of a vessel which is above the surface of the water, when she is properly balanced for a sea-voyage. *Mar. Dict.*

ŪP-PĪLE', *v. a.* To pile up; to heap up. *Collins.*

ŪP-PĪSH, *a.* Proud; arrogant; haughty; petulant; pettish. [*Colloquial* or low.] *Johnson.*

ŪP-PĪSH-LY, *ad.* Proudly; petulantly. *Clarke.*

ŪP-PĪSH-NĒSS, *n.* Pride; arrogance; pettishness; petulance. [*Colloquial* or low.] *Scott.*

ŪP-PRĪCKED' (Ūp-prĭkt'), *a.* Pricked up; set up sharply or pointedly; erected. *Mason.*

ŪP-PRÖP', *v. a.* To prop up; to sustain. *Donne.*

ŪP-RÄISE' (Ūp-räz'), *v. a.* To raise up. *Fletcher.*

ŪP-RĒAR', *v. a.* To rear up or on high. *Gay.*

ŪP-RĪDGED' (Ūp-rĭjd'), *a.* Raised up in ridges or extended lines. *Cowper.*

|| ŪP-RĪGHT (Ūp-rĭt) [Ūp-rĭt, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; Ūp-rĭt', Bailey], *a.* [*up* and *right*.]

1. Straight up; perpendicular; erect.

They are upright as the palm-tree. Jer. x. 10.

Forthwith upright he rears from off the pool His mighty stature. *Milton.*

2. Honest; just; possessing rectitude.

The unstopping firmness of my upright soul. *Shak.*

The most upright of mortal men was he. *Dryden.*

|| This word is often accented on the last syllable, especially when as an adjective it follows the noun; as, "Bristling hair *upright*." *Dryden.*

Syn.—See CONSCIENTIOUS, FAITHFUL, HONEST.

|| ŪP-RĪGHT (Ūp-rĭt), *n.* (*Arch.*) Something standing erect or perpendicular; a standard:—the elevation or orthography of a building. *Moxon.*

† ŪP-RĪGHT'EOUS-LY (Ūp-rĭ-chus-lē), *ad.* Righteously; justly; uprightly. *Shak.*

|| ŪP-RĪGHT-LY (Ūp-rĭt-lē), *ad.* 1. In an upright manner; perpendicularly. *Johnson.*

2. Honestly; without deviation from the right; with rectitude or integrity; equitably.

To live *uprightly*, then, is sure the best. *Dryden.*

|| ŪP-RĪGHT-NĒSS (Ūp-rĭt-nēs), *n.* 1. The state of being upright; perpendicularity. *Waller.*

2. Honesty; integrity; rectitude. *Atterbury.*

Syn.—See RECTITUDE.

ŪP-RĪSE' (Ūp-rĭz'), *v. n.* [Ū. UPROSE; *pp.* UPRISE, UPRISEN.] To rise up, as from a bed, from a seat, or from below the horizon. *Shak.*

ŪP-RĪSE' (Ūp-rĭs' or Ūp-rĭz'), *n.* The act of rising; rise; ascent; uprising. *Shak.*

ŪP-RĪS'ING, *n.* The act of rising. *Herbert.*

ŪP-RÖAR (Ūp-rör) [Ūp-rör, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; Ūp-rör', K.—"It is often accented on the latter syllable." *Smart*], *n.* [*Dut.* *oproer*; *op*, up, and *roeren*, to stir, Ger. *aufrühr*; Sw. *upprör*; Dan. *opprör*.] Tumult; confusion; clamor; racket; disturbance; bustle; hubbub; noise.

The Jews which believed not... gathered a company, and set all the city on an *uproar*. Acts xvii. 5.

The *uproar* was so loud, that the accusation itself could not be heard. *Hooker.*

† ŪP-RÖAR' (Ūp-rör'), *v. a.* To throw into confusion. "Uproar the universal peace." *Shak.*

ŪP-RÖAR'-OÜS, *a.* Tumultuous; turbulent; clamorous; noisy; loud. [*Low*.] *Moore.*

ŪP-RÖAR'-OÜS-LY, *ad.* Tumultuously; clamorously; turbulently; noisily. *Clarke.*

ŪP-RÖLL', *v. a.* To roll up. *Milton.*

ŪP-RÖÖT', *v. a.* [Ū. UPROOTED; *pp.* UPROOTING, UPROOTED.] To tear up by the root. *Dryden.*

ŪP-RÖÜSE', *v. a.* To rouse up. *Shak.*

ŪP-RÜN', *v. a.* To run or mount up. *Cowper.*

ŪPS, *n. pl.* Elevations; successes. [*Colloquial*.] A man's life, full of ups and downs. *Leighton.*

The ups and downs which are met with. *Qu. Rev.*

ŪP-SĒND', *v. a.* To send or throw up. *Cowper.*

ŪP-SĒT', *v. a.* [Ū. UPSET; *pp.* UPSETTING, UPSET.]

1. To set, put, or place up. *Gower.*

2. To overturn, as a carriage. *Toad.*

ŪP-SĒT, *n.* The act of upsetting; an overturn, as of a carriage. *Qu. Rev.*

ŪP-SĒT'TING, *n.* Act of overturning. *Ec. Rev.*

ŪP-SHÖÖT', *v. n.* To shoot or spring up, as a plant. "The trees *upshooting*." *Spenser.*

ŪP-SHÖT, *n.* Conclusion; end; termination; final issue; last amount.

We shall quickly come to the *upshot* of our affair. *Asbuthnot.*

ŪP-SĪDE, *n.* The upper side, upper part. *Mander.*

ŪP-SĪDE-DÖWN', *ad.* With the lower part above the higher; the upper part under; in complete disorder or confusion; topsy-turvy. *Milton.*

† ŪP-SKĪP, *n.* An upstart. *Strype.*

ŪP-SÖAR', *v. n.* To soar aloft; to mount up. *Pope.*

† ŪP-SQ-DÖWN, *ad.* Upside-down. *Wickliffe.*

ŪP-SPEÄR', *v. n.* To shoot upwards in a straight direction, like a spear. *Cowper.*

ŪP-SPRING', *v. n.* To spring up. *Sackville.*

† ŪP-SPRING, *n.* An upstart. *Shak.*

† ŪP-SPURN-ER, *n.* A spurner; a scorner. *Joye.*

ŪP-STÄIRS', *ad.* Up the stairs; in or towards the upper story of a house. *Clarke.*

ŪP-STÄND', *v. n.* [Ū. UPSTOOD; *pp.* UPSTANDING, UPSTOOD.] To stand up; to be erected; "Snakes with scales *upstanding*." *May.*

ŪP-STÄRT', *v. n.* To start or spring up suddenly. "Upstarting from his throne." *Dryden.*

ŪP-STÄRT, *n.* 1. One suddenly raised to wealth, power, honor, or consequence; a parvenu.

Mean upstarts, when they come once to be preferred, forget their fathers. *L'Estrange.*

2. That which starts up suddenly. *Johnson.*

ŪP-STÄRT, *a.* Suddenly raised, as to honor, power, notice, or consequence. *Shak.*

ŪP-STÄY' (Ūp-stä'), *v. a.* To sustain. [*R.*] *Milton.*

† ŪP-STYR, *n.* An insurrection; a tumult. *Cheeke.*

ŪP-SÜN, *n.* (*Scotch Law.*) The time between the hours of sunrise and sunset. *Burritt.*


ŪP-SWÄRM', *v. a.* To raise in a swarm. *Shak.*

ŪP-SWĒLL', *v. n.* To swell or rise up. *Dyer.*

ŪP-TÄKE', *v. a.* To take up. *Spenser.*

ŪP-TEÄR' (Ūp-tär'), *v. a.* [Ū. UPTORE; *pp.* UPTEARING, UPTORN.] To tear up. *Milton.*

ŪP-THRÖW', *v. a.* To throw up. *Thomson.*

† **UP-TIED'** (-tīd'), *a.* Tied up. *Spenser.*
UP-TOWN', *ad.* In, or towards, the upper part of a town or city. *Clarke.*
UP-TOWN', *a.* Pertaining to, or in, the upper part of a town; as, "An *uptown* residence."
UP-TRACE', *v. a.* To trace up; to investigate; to search out; to follow out. *Thomson.*
† **UP-TRAIL'**, *v. a.* To bring up; to rear. *Spenser.*
UP-TURN', *v. a.* To turn up; to furrow. *Milton.*
UP-PUPA. [L.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of passerine birds; the hoopoe. *Baird.*
UP-PUPA-DJEE, *n. pl.* [L. *upupa*, the hoopoe.] (*Ornith.*) A family of tenuirostral birds of the order *Passeres*, including the sub-families *Upupinae* and *Eperachinae*; hoopoes. *Gray.*

Upupa epops.
UP-WAFT'ED, *a.* Wafted or borne up. *Cowper.*
UPWARD, *a.* Directed to a higher part or place; ascending; — opposed to *downward*.
With upward speed his agile wings he spread. *Prior.*
UPWARD, *ad.* 1. Towards a higher place; in **UPWARDS**, an upward direction; — opposed to *downwards*. — See **BACKWARD**.
And ocean, swelled with waters, upward tends. *Dryden.*
2. Towards heaven and God.
I am dumb, we are stricken dumb; look upward, we are dumb. *Hooker.*
3. With respect to the higher part.
Dagon, sea-monster, upward man
And downward fish. *Milton.*
4. Towards the source or origin. *Pope.*
5. More than; — used indefinitely. *Shak.*
† **UPWARD**, *n.* The top; summit. *Shak.*
† **UP-WHIRL'** (-hwnl'), *v. a.* To whirl up. *Milton.*
UP-WIND', *v. a.* [*i. & p.* UPWOUND.] To wind up; to convolve; to roll up. *Spenser.*
UR-AL-AN, *a.* Relating to the river Ural, or to the Ural mountains in Russia. *P. Cyc.*
UR-AN-OLIM-MER, *n.* (*Min.*) Uranite. *Smart.*
UR-AN-IA, *n.* (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Hind in 1854. *Lovering.*
UR-RAN-IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Composed of sesquioxide of uranium; as, "Uranic oxide": — noting salts of uranium; as, "Uranic sulphate": — noting salts containing uranic oxide, acting as an acid. *Graham.*
UR-RAN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A scintillate, transparent or translucent, crystalline mineral, of which there are two varieties; — one of them, called *lime uranite*, is yellow, and composed chiefly of phosphate of lime, phosphate of uranium and water, and the other, called *copper uranite*, or *chalcophite*, is green, and composed chiefly of phosphate of copper, phosphate of uranium, and water. *Dana.*
UR-RAN-NIT'IC, *a.* Relating to, or containing, uranite. *Brande.*
UR-RAN-NI-UM, *n.* A white, malleable, hard metal, having a specific gravity of 18.4, oxidizing at a red heat with a vivid incandescence, and burning when heated in a pulverulent state to 402° Fahrenheit with great splendor. In its chemical relations it is closely analogous to iron and manganese. *Graham. Miller.*
UR-RAN-NO-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Relating to uranography. *Herschel.*
UR-RAN-NO-GRAPH'ICAL, *ography.*
UR-RAN-OG-RA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr. oûranós, the heavens, and γράφω, to describe.*] A description of the heavens; uranology; — written also *ouranography*. *Herschel.*
UR-RAN-Q-LITE, *n.* [*Gr. oûranós, the heavens, and λίθος, a stone.*] An aerolite. *Hutton.*
UR-RAN-OL-Q-GY, *n.* [*Gr. oûranós, the heavens, and λόγος, a discourse.*] A description of the heavens; ouranography; uranography. *Oswald.*
UR-RAN-OS-CQ-PY, *n.* [*Gr. oûranós, the heavens,*

and *σκοπέω, to view.*] The view of the heavenly bodies. *Scudamore.*
UR-RAN-NO-SQ-UR-RAN-IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an oxide composed of three equivalents of uranium and four of oxygen. *Graham.*
UR-RAN-NOUS, *a.* (*Chem.*) Composed of protoxide of uranium; as, "Uranous oxide": — noting salts the base of which is protoxide of uranium; as, "Uranous sulphate": — noting electro-negative elements or components with which uranium forms a haloid salt; as, "Uranous chloride." *Graham.*
UR-RAN-NUS, *n.* [L.] (*Astron.*) One of the planets of the solar system, distant from the sun upwards of 1800 millions of miles, and having a diameter of 35,000 miles. It was discovered by Sir William Herschel in 1781, who named it the *Georgium Sidus*, in honor of George III. It has also been called *Herschel*, and was sometimes termed the *Georgian*. *Herschel. Brande.*
UR-RANUS is attended by four, probably by five or six satellites. Contrary to the unbroken analogy of the solar system, the planes of their orbits are nearly perpendicular to the ecliptic, and in those orbits their motions are retrograde. Certain small irregularities in the motions of *Uranus* led to the discovery of Neptune in 1846. *Herschel.*
UR-RAN-Ō, *n.* [Sp.] (*Min.*) A variety of trona found at the bottom of a lake in Maracaibo, and in other places, and composed chiefly of carbonic acid, soda, and water. *Dana.*
UR-RATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of uric acid and a salifiable base. *Miller.*
UR-RAN, *a.* [L. *urbanus*; *urbis, urbis*, a city; It. & Sp. *urbano*; Fr. *urbain*.] Of or pertaining to a city. *Whishaw.*
Urban servitude, (*Civil Law*) a servitude annexed to an urban estate. *Burnell.*
UR-BANE' [*ur-bān'*, P. K. Sm. *Wb.*; *ur-bān'*, Ja.], *a.* [L. *urbanus*. — See **URBAN**.] Civil; polite; refined; polished; courteous; elegant.
UR-BAN-NIST, *n.* A sort of pear. *Prince.*
UR-BAN-ITY, *n.* [L. *urbanitas*; It. *urbanità*; Sp. *urbanidad*; Fr. *urbanité*.] 1. The state of being urbane; civility; elegance; politeness; polished manners. *Dryden.*
2. Facetiousness. [E.] *L'Estrange.*
UR-BAN-IZE, *v. a.* To render urbane or civil; to polish; to refine. *Howell.*
UR-BIC'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *urbis*, a city.] Relating to a city; urban. [E.] *Ec. Rev.*
UR-GE-Q-LATE, *a.* [L. *urceolus*, a little pitcher.] (*Bot.*) Noting a calyx, corolla, or other organ not conical at the base, swollen in the middle, and somewhat contracted at the top. *Bigelow.*
Urceolate differs from *campanulate* in being more contracted at the orifice, and having the limb erect. *Lindley.*
UR-CE-Q-LUS, *n.* (*Bot.*) An urceolate or pitcher-shaped, hollow body; as that formed in the genus *Carex* by two bracts, which become confluent at the edges and enclose the pistil, leaving a passage for the stigmas at their apex. *Lindley.*
UR-CHIN, *n.* [L. *erinnaceus, ericius*; It. *riccio*; Sp. *erizo*; Fr. *hérisson*. — Arm. *heureuchin*.] 1. (*Zool.*) A small mammal of the genus *Erinnaceus*, having the body covered with spines, and possessing the power of rolling itself up into a ball; the hedge-hog. *Baird.*
2. A child or small boy; — used jocosely or in contempt. "The *urchin* cried." *Prior.*
† **URE** (yūr), *n.* Practice; use; habit. *Hooker.*
UR-E-A [*yū-rē-a*, K. *Wb.* P. *Cyc.*; *yū-rē-a*, *Brande*], *n.* (*Chem.*) An essential constituent of the urine of animals, especially of the mammalia.
Urea is separated from the blood by the kidneys, and is the principal outlet for the nitrogen of the system, after the materials which compose the animal tissues have experienced oxidation under the influence of respired air, a human adult excreting about an ounce of *urea* daily. *Miller.*
UR-E'DO, *n.* [L., a blight of plants.] 1. (*Bot.*) A genus of parasitic, microscopical fungi, producing the disease called *smut*. *Baird.*
2. (*Med.*) Nettle rash. *Dunglison.*
UR-RE-JE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A name applied to salts

derived from *urea*, from which the elements of water have been abstracted. *Miller.*
UR-RENS, *a.* [L.] (*Bot.*) Burning; stinging; — applied to plants, the sting of which produces the sensation of burning. *Henslow.*
UR-RER (*yū-rē-rer*) [*yū-rē-rer*, S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm.; *yū-rē-rer*, K. *Wb.*], *n.* [*Gr. οὐρητήρ; οὐρέω, to make water; οὐρον, urine*; It. & Sp. *uretere*; Fr. *urètre*.] (*Anat.*) A long, membranous, and cylindrical canal which conveys the urine from the kidneys to the bladder. *Dunglison.*
UR-RER-ITIS, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the ureter. *Dunglison.*
UR-RER-THANE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystallizable substance, resembling spermaceti in appearance, formed by heating carbonic ether in a sealed tube with an alcoholic solution of ammonia; — called also *carbamic ether*. *Miller.*
UR-RER-THRA [*yū-rē-thra*, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; *yū-rē-thra* or *yū-rē-thra*, P.], *n.* [*Gr. οὐρηθρα; οὐρέω, to make water*; It. & Sp. *uretra*; Fr. *urètre*.] (*Anat.*) The excretory duct or canal for the urine. *Dunglison.*
URGE (ūr), *v. a.* [L. *urgeo*; It. *urgere*; Sp. *urgir*.] [*i. URGED; pp. URGING, URGED.*] 1. To press; to push; to drive; to impel.
What I have done my safety urged me to. *Shak.*
Her urges hit, like wave impelling wave. *Pope.*
2. To excite; to provoke; to exasperate.
Urges not my father's anger, Eglamour. *Shak.*
3. To press as an argument, or an objection.
Urges the necessity and state of times. *Shak.*
In dispute to urge a false religion. *Tillotson.*
4. To importune; to solicit; to beg.
With piercing words and importunate,
Him hasty to arise. *Spenser.*
URGE (ūr), *v. n.* To press forward. *Donne.*
UR-GEN-CY, *n.* 1. The state of being urgent; pressure of difficulty or necessity. *Hooker.*
2. Entreaty; solicitation; importunity. *Swift.*
UR-GEN-T, *a.* [L. *urgens*; It. & Sp. *urgente*; Fr. *urgent*.] That urges; pressing; importunate; cogent; impelling; vehement; violent. *Shak.*
I am in a very urgent necessity, but I cannot leave you. *Locke.*
UR-GEN-T-LY, *ad.* In an urgent manner; cogently; vehemently; importunately. *Harvey.*
URG'ER, *n.* One who urges. *Bp. Taylor.*
URGE-WON-DER, *n.* A sort of grain. *Mortimer.*
UR-IA, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of guillemots. *Baird.*
UR-IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid occurring in small quantity in human urine, much more abundantly in the semi-solid excretions of birds, and constituting, in combination with ammonia, almost the whole of the excrement of serpents, such as the boa.
When *uric* acid is secreted in excess in man, it is often deposited in the form of hard, crystalline grains, forming what is called red gravel; or it collects into large masses, which, if retained in the bladder, gradually acquire considerable size, and constitute the most common variety of calculus. *Miller.*
UR-IM, *n.* [Heb. *אֲרִימ*, light and truth.] An ornament in the breastplate of the Jewish high-priest when he attended the altar. — See **THUMMIM**. *Exod. xxviii. 30.*
There are two principal opinions respecting the *Urim* and *Thummim*. One is, that these words simply denote the four rows of precious stones in the breastplate of the high priest, and are so called from their brilliancy and perfection; which stones, in answer to an appeal to God in different cases, indicated his mind and will by some supernatural appearance. The other principal opinion is, that the *Urim* and *Thummim* were two small oracular images, similar to the Teraphim, personifying *revelation* and *truth*, which were placed in the cavity or pouch formed by the folds of the breastplate, and which uttered oracles by a voice. *Kitts.*
UR-RI-NÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds of the order *Anseres* and family *Alcidae*; guillemots. *Gray.*
UR-RINAL (*yū-rē-nāl*), *n.* [L. *urinal*; *urina*, urine; It. *orinale*; Sp. *orinal*; Fr. *urinal*.] A vessel for holding urine. *Shak.*

Ū-RĪ-NĀ'RĪ-ŪM, *n.* (*Agric.*) A receptacle or reservoir for urine. *London.*

Ū'RĪ-NĀ-RY (yū're-nā-ry), *a.* [*It. orinario*; *Sp. urinario*; *Fr. urinaire*.] Relating to, or resembling, urine; urinous. *Brown.*

Urinary calculus, a name applied to concretions of various chemical composition formed in the bladder, and consisting of the less soluble constituents of urine. *Müller.*

Ū'RĪ-NĀTE, *v. n.* To void urine. *Clarke.*

Ū'RĪ-NĀ-TIVE, *a.* Provoking urine. *Bacon.*

Ū'RĪ-NĀ-TOR, *n.* [*L. urinator*, to dive.] A diver; one who searches under water. *Wilkins.*

Ū'RINE (yū'rīn), *n.* [*Gr. οὔρον*; *L. urina*; *It. & Sp. orina*; *Fr. urine*.] An animal fluid, secreted by the kidneys; animal water. *Shak.*

Urine is secreted by the cortical part of the kidney, filtered through the tubular portion, poured drop by drop from the apices of the tubules into the pelvis of the kidney, and then it is carried into the ureters, which convey it slowly but continuously into the bladder, where it remains deposited until its accumulation excites a desire to void it. *Dunglison.*

In 1000 parts of *urine* about 957 parts are water. Of the solid matter dissolved in it, the most abundant substances are urea, alcoholic extract, chloride of sodium, watery extract, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, and potash. The bodies contained in the *urine* are mainly the products of oxidation occasioned by the action of the respired air upon the nitrogenized tissues, and upon the sulphur and phosphorus which they contain. *Müller.*

Ū'RINE (yū'rīn), *v. n.* [*Fr. uriner*.] To void urine; to make water; to urinate. *Bacon.*

Ū'RĪ-NĪF'ER-OŪS, *a.* [*L. urina*, urine, and *fero*, to convey.] Conveying urine. *Dunglison.*

Ū'RĪ-NŌM'E-TĒR, *n.* [*L. urina*, urine, and *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the weight of urine. *P. Cyc.*

Ū'RĪ-NŌSE', *a.* Relating to urine; urinous. *Ray.*

Ū'RĪ-NOŪS (yū're-nūs), *a.* Relating to, or resembling, urine; urinous. *Arbutnot.*

Ū'RĪTH, *n.* The binding of a hedge. [*Local, Eng.*] *Halliwel.*

ŪRN, *n.* [*L. It. & Sp. urna*; *Fr. urne*.]

1. A vessel of a roundish form, of which the mouth is narrower than the body. *Carew.*
2. (*Roman Ant.*) A vessel for holding water or other substance:—a vessel for receiving the names of the judges, in order that the prætor might draw out of it a sufficient number to determine causes:—a vessel for receiving the ashes of the dead:—a measure of capacity for fluids, containing half an amphora, or about 3½ gallons. *Wm. Smith.*
3. (*Bot.*) A hollow, urn-like body, containing the spores of mosses, and usually elevated on a stalk named the *seti*; theca; spore-case. *Lindley. Henslow.*

ŪRN, *v. a.* To enclose in an urn. *May.*

ŪRN'AL, *a.* Pertaining to an urn. *Brown.*

ŪRN'-SHĀPED (ūr'n-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like an urn. *Smith.*

Ū-RŌS'CQ-PY (yū-rōs'ko-py), *n.* [*Gr. οὐρον*, urine, and *σκοπέω*, to view.] Judgment of diseases by inspection of urine. *Brown.*

ŪR'RY, *n.* A sort of blue or black clay. *Mortimer.*

ŪR'SĀ, *n.* [*L.*] (*Astron.*) The Bear;—a name applied to two northern constellations, namely, *Ursa Major*, or the Great Bear, and *Ursa Minor*, or the Little or Lesser Bear. *Hutton.*

The large star in the tip of the tail of *Ursa Minor* is near the north pole, and is called the *Pole-star* or *North-star*. Seven brilliant stars of *Ursa Major* form a group called the *Dipper*, two of which, most remote from what is called the *handle*, are situated nearly in the same line with the pole-star, and are sometimes called the *Pointers*. Both constellations have been called *Charles's Wain*. *Hutton. Mattison.*

ŪR'SĪ-FŌRM, *a.* [*L. ursa*, a bear, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a bear. *Smart.*

ŪR'SINE, *a.* [*L. ursinus*.] Relating to, or resembling, a bear. *Hamilton.*

ŪR'SU-LĪNE, *n.* (*Ecccl. Hist.*) One of an order of nuns founded about the year 1537, by Angela di Brescia, but named after St. *Ursula* Benincasa, a native of Naples. *Eden.*

ŪR'SU-LĪNE, *a.* Relating to, or denoting, an order of nuns so called. *Gray.*

ŪR'SŪS, *n.* [*L. a bear*.] (*Zool.*) A genus of plantigrade animals; the bear. *Baurd.*

ŪR-TI-CĀ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating or belonging to the natural order of plants called *Urticaceæ*, or nettle family. *Smart.*

ŪR-TI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. urtica*, a nettle.] A stinging or by nettles. *Br. Taylor.*

Ū'RŪS, *n.* [*Gr. οὔρος*; *L. urus*.—A Celtic word. *W. Smith.*] (*Zool.*) The specific name of the European wild ox, the primogenitor of the domesticated ox. *Van Der Hoeven.*

“Professor Bell is disposed to believe, with Cuvier and most other naturalists, that our domestic cattle are the degenerate descendants of the great *urus*. With regard to the great *urus*, I believe that our knowledge of it is now limited to deductions from its fossil or semi-fossil remains.” *Owen.* There seems to be little doubt that the fossil ox (*Bos primigenius*) is entirely extinct, and that all our domestic and wild cattle are derived from *Bos taurus*. *Eng. Cyc.*

ŪS, *pron. pl.* [*M. Goth. us*; *A. S. us*; *Dut. ous*; *Ger. us*; *Dan. os*; *Sw. & Icel. oss*.] The objective case of *we*.

Ūs was by old writers sometimes used as the subject nominative of a verb.

Our counsel was not long for to seche [seek];
Ūs thought it was not worth to make it wise. *Chaucer.*

Ū'SA-BLE, *a.* That may be used.

The instrument was so far finished as to be *usable*. *Ld. Rosse.*

Ū'SAGE (yū'zaj), *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. Act or manner of using or treating; treatment; behavior of one person towards another.

He hath good usage and great liberty. *Shak.*

Ūsage is such hard usage found
In the world. *Dryden.*

2. Practice long continued; received practice; custom; use; habit.

Of things once received and confirmed by use long *usage* is a law sufficient. *Hooker.*

The *usage* which gives law to language and which is generally denominated good *usage*, must be ancient and present.

3. † Manners; behavior. *Spenser.*

Ūsage, in its broadest sense, includes both custom and prescription, but is ordinarily applicable to trade, denoting the habits, modes, and course of dealing which are generally observed either in any particular branch of trade or in all mercantile transactions. *Greenleaf.*

Syn.—Custom is that which is done by many, or is often repeated; prescription is that which is often repeated and of long standing; the former is a law of nature, the latter is a law of men.

Prescription is a right acquired by long and immemorial use, or custom. An old or new custom; long-established *usage*; varying *fashion*; the law of *prescription*.—See *CUSTOM*, *TREATMENT*.

† **Ū'SAG-ĒR** (yū'zaj-ēr), *n.* One who has the use of any thing in trust for another. *Daniel.*

Ū'SANCE, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. † Use. *Spenser.*

2. † Interest paid for money. *Shak.*
3. (*Commercial Law*.) The time which by usage or custom is allowed in certain countries for the payment of a bill of exchange. It means in some places a month, in others two or more months, and in others half a month. *Burrill.*

ŪSE (yūs, 118), *n.* [*L. usus*; *utor*, *usus*, to use; *It. & Sp. uso*; *Fr. us*.]

1. The act of employing any thing, or the state of being employed, for any purpose; application; employment; service.

Things may and must differ in their use; but yet they are all to be used according to the will of God. *Law.*

2. The quality that makes a thing proper for a purpose; benefit; utility; advantage; profit.

Rice is of excellent use for illnesses of the stomach that proceed from cold or moist humors. *Temple.*

When will my friendship be of use to thee? *A. Phillips.*

3. Need; necessity; occasion.

That done, I have no further use for life. *A. Phillips.*

4. Practice; customary act; exercise; habit.

He that first brought the word “aham,” “wheedle,” or “banter” in use put together as he thought fit those ideas he made it to stand for. *Locke.*

5. Custom; common occurrence. [*R.*]

O Cæsar, these things are beyond all use. *Shak.*

6. Interest paid for the use of money. [*R.*]

To pay duty and tribute, use and principal. *Br. Taylor.*

7. (*Law*.) In the law of estates, the profit or benefit of lands or tenements; the right to have the profit or benefit of lands or tenements; a confidence reposed in another who was made tenant of the land, that he should dispose of the land according to the intention of him to whose use it was granted, and suffer him to take the profits:—in the civil law, a right of receiving

so much of the natural profits of a thing as is necessary for daily sustenance. *Bouvier.*

Contingent use, (*Law*.) a use limited to take effect upon some future contingent event:—otherwise called a *future use*, and sometimes, though inaccurately, a *springing use*. *Burrill.*—*Resulting use*, (*Law*.) a use which, having been limited by deed, express or cannot vest, but returns back to him who raised it after such expiration, or during such impossibility. *Bouvier.*—*Shifting use*, (*Law*.) a use which takes effect in substitution of some other estate, and is either limited by deed creating it or authorized to be created by some person named in it;—sometimes called a *secondary use*. *Bouvier.*—*Statute of uses*, (*Law*.) the statute of 27 Henry VIII., c. 10, which conveys uses into possession. *Bouvier.*

Syn.—See *AVAIL*, *UTILITY*.

ŪSE (yūs, 118), *v. a.* [*L. utor*, *usus*; *It. usare*; *Sp. usar*; *Fr. user*.] [*2. USED*; *pp. USING*, *USED*.]

1. To employ; to put to use; to apply; to avail one's self of; to act with or by means of.

They . . . could use both the right hand and the left in hurling stones and shooting arrows. *1 Chron. xii. 2.*

2. To accustom; to habituate; to inure.

He that intends to gain the Olympic prize
Must use himself to hunger, heat, and cold. *Roscommon.*

3. To act or behave towards; to treat.

Why dost thou use me thus? *Shak.*

4. To practise customarily; to exercise.

Use hospitality one to another without grudging. *1 Pet. iv. 9.*

5. To behave;—with the reflexive pronoun.

Pray forgive me, if I have used myself unmannerly. *Shak.*

To use up, to consume wholly:—to fatigue so as to make incapable of further exertion; to tire out; to fatigue out. [*Vulgar.*] *Ruget.*

Syn.—See *EMPLOY*.

ŪSE (yūs), *v. n.* 1. To be accustomed.

Thou shalt use thy captain upon a . . . *Spenser.*

2. To be wont; to be customarily.

Fears use to have accepted in such a fashion,
as they rather . . . *Bacon.*

3. † To frequent; to inhabit. *Milton.*

Snakes that we within the house for shade
Securely lurk. *Mar.*

ŪSE'FUL (yūs'fūl), *a.* Profitable; serviceable; beneficial; advantageous; conducive or helpful to any end; valuable for use; suited or adapted to the purpose; promoting the ends or objects in view. “Useful knowledge.” *More.*

Useful diligence will at last prevail. *Johnson.*

Syn.—*ADVANTAGEOUS*.

ŪSE'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a useful manner; profitably.

ŪSE'FUL-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being useful; utility; profit. *Addison.*

Syn.—See *UTILITY*.

ŪSE'LESS, *a.* Being of no use; worthless; good for nothing; fruitless; unavailing. *Walker.*

ŪSE'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a useless manner; without use; without advantage. *Locke.*

ŪSE'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being useless; want of utility. *South.*

ŪS'ĒR (yūs'ēr), *n.* One who uses. *Sidney.*

ŪSH'ĒR, *n.* [*It. uscio*, a door; *uscire*, a door-keeper; an usher; *Fr. huissier*.—Old Eng. *hushar*.]

1. An officer who has the care of the door of a court or hall, &c.:—an inferior officer in some English courts of law. *Brande.*

In the court of England, he is an officer, of considerable rank, whose business it is to introduce foreign ambassadors or other high strangers to the sovereign. *Brande.*

2. A kind of subordinate teacher; an assistant instructor. *Dryden. Gardner.*

ŪSH'ĒR, *v. a.* [*i. USHERED*; *pp. USHERING*, *USHERED*.] To introduce as a forerunner of harbinger. “Stars that usher evening.” *Milton.*

The Examiner was ushered into the world by a letter setting forth the great genius of the author. *Addison.*

† **ŪSH'ĒR-ANCE**, *n.* Introduction. *Shaftebury.*

ŪSH'ĒR-DŌM, *n.* The state or the office of usher; usherip. [*R.*] *Qu. Rev.*

ŪSH'ĒR-SHĪP, *n.* The office of an usher. *Ash.*

ŪS-QUE-BĀUGH' (ūs-kwē-bāw') [ūs-kwē-bāw', *P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; ūs-kwē-bāw', *W. J. F.*], *n.* [*Ir. uisge*, water, and *bagh*, life.—See *WHISKY*.] A strong compound liquor made in Ireland, of brandy, or other spirits, raisins, cinnamon, cloves, and various other spices. *Brande.*

† **ŪS-SĒLF'**, *pron. pl.* Ourselves. *Wickliffe.*

ŪST ION (ŭst'yūn), *n.* [L. *ustio*; *uro*, *ustus*, to burn; Fr. *ustion*.] The act of burning or the state of being burnt. [R.] Bailey.

ŪS-TŌ'R-I-OŪS, *a.* Having the power or quality of burning. [R.] Watts.

ŪS-TŪ-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *ustulo*, to scorch.]

1. A gradual desiccation and torrefaction of substances;—a term of old pharmacy. Petty.

2. (Chem.) The roasting of ores, to separate the arsenic, sulphur, and other volatile substances combined with the metal.

3. When the matter is preserved which flies off, the process is called *sublimation*; when this matter is neglected, the process is called *ustulation*. Parkes.

ŪSŪ-AL (ŭs'zhu-əl), *a.* [L. *usualis*; *usus*, use; It. *usuale*; Sp. *usual*; Fr. *usuel*.] Common; frequent; ordinary; customary; general.

Syn. — See ORDINARY.

ŪSŪ-AL-LŪ (ŭs'zhu-əl-lē), *ad.* Commonly; customarily; ordinarily; frequently. South.

ŪSŪ-AL-NĒSS (ŭs'zhu-əl-nēs), *n.* The state of being usual; commonness; frequency. Clarke.

ŪSŪ-CĀP'TION (ŭs'zhu-kāp'shun), *n.* [L. *usus*, use, and *capio*, to take.] (Civil Law.) The acquisition of the property of a thing by continued possession for a time defined by law. Burrill.

ŪSŪ-FRŪCT (ŭs'zhu-frūkt), *n.* [L. *usufructus*; *usus*, use, and *fructus*, fruit; Fr. *usufruit*.] (Civil Law.) The right of enjoying the profits of a thing belonging to another, without impairing the substance. Burrill.

ŪSŪ-FRŪCTŪ-AR-Y, *n.* [L. *usufructuarius*; Fr. *usufruitier*.] (Civil Law.) One who has the usufruct of a thing. Ayliffe.

ŪSŪRE (ŭs'zhūr), *v. n.* To practise usury. Shak.

ŪSŪ-RĒR (ŭs'zhu-rer), *n.* [See USURY.] One who practises usury; one who lends money for interest;—now commonly used of one who takes exorbitant or illegal interest. Shak.

ŪSŪ-RĪ-OŪS (ŭs'zhu-rē-ŭs), *a.* Relating to, practising, or partaking of, usury. Donne.

ŪSŪ-RĪ-OŪS-LŪ, *ad.* With usury. More.

ŪSŪ-RĪ-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being usurious. Ash.

ŪSŪRP' (ŭs'zūrp'), *v. a.* [L. *usurpo*; *usus*, use, and *rapio*, to seize; i. e. to seize to one's use; It. *usurare*; Sp. *usurar*; Fr. *usurper*.] [i. usurped; pp. USURPING, USURPED.] To seize and hold by force and without right; to assume.

Before I see thee seated on that throne
Which now the house of Lancaster usurps. Shak.

It is commonly used with reference to seizing or usurping political power or the prerogatives of a crown.

Syn. — See APPROPRIATE.

ŪSŪR-PĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *usurpatio*; It. *usurpazione*; Sp. *usurpacion*; Fr. *usurpation*.]

1. The act of usurping; forcible, illegal seizure or possession. Dryden.

2. † Use; usage; custom. Pearson.

ŪSŪRP'ĒR, *n.* One who usurps; one who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right;—applied particularly to one who excludes the rightful heir from the throne. Spenser.

ŪSŪRP'ING-LŪ, *ad.* By usurpation. Shak.

ŪSŪ-RŪ (ŭs'zhu-rē), *n.* [L. *usura*; *utor*, *usus*, to use; It. & Sp. *usura*; Fr. *usure*.]

1. Money paid for the use of money; interest;—now used for illegal interest, or higher interest than is allowed by law. Spenser.

2. The practice of taking interest. Bacon.

ŪT. (Mus.) The syllable applied by Guido to the lowest tone of his hexachord;—afterwards employed as the first of the seven syllables of the scale in its present form, but now superseded by *Do*. Warner.

† ŪTAS, *n.* [Low L.]

1. (Old English Law.) The eighth day following any term or feast; the octave; as, "The ūtas of St. Michael." Cowell.

2. Festivity; jollity. Shak.

Ū-TĒN'SIL, or Ū-TĒN-SĪL (ŭt'ēn-sīl, S. W. J. F. K.; ŭt'ēn-sīl, P. J. Sm. C. W. B. Ash), *n.* [L. *utensile*; *utor*, *usus*, to use; It. *utensile*; Sp. *utensillo*; Fr. *ustensile*.] An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen or the tools of a trade; an implement. Milton.

Ū-TĒR-ĪNE (ŭt'ēr-in or ŭt'ēr-in, 18) (ŭt'ēr-in, S. W. J. F. K.; ŭt'ēr-in, P. Sm.), *a.* [L. *uterinus*; *uterus*, the womb; It. & Sp. *uterino*; Fr. *utérin*.]

1. Pertaining to the womb. Browne.

2. Born of the same mother, but having a different father; as, "A uterine brother." Beck.

Ū-TĒ-RŌ-ĜĒS-TĀ'TION, *n.* (Med.) Gestation in the womb; pregnancy. Dunglison.

Ū-TĒ-RŪS, *n.*; pl. Ū-TĒ-RĪ. [L.] (Anat.) The womb.—See WOMB. Dunglison.

Ū-TĪLE (ŭt'īl), *a.* [L.] Useful. [R.] Walker.

Ū-TĪ-LE DŪL'CF. [L.] "The useful with the pleasant;" as, "It combines *utile dulci*," a phrase often used to bestow high praise on a literary work. Macdonnel.

Ū-TĪL-I-TĀ'RĪ-AN, *a.* Relating to utilitarianism; promoting utility or happiness. Brit. Crit.

Ū-TĪL-I-TĀ'RĪ-AN, *n.* An advocate for, or adherent to, utilitarianism. Ch. Ob.

Ū-TĪL-I-TĀ'RĪ-AN-ĪSM, *n.* The doctrine or principle of the utilitarians; or the doctrine that the value of all institutions and pursuits is to be tested by the principle of utility, that is, the promotion of the greatest happiness of the greatest number;—called also the *greatest happiness principle*. J. Berdham.

Ū-TĪL-I-TŪ (ŭt'īl-e-tē), *n.* [L. *utilitas*; *utilis*, useful; *utor*, *usus*, to use; It. *utilità*; Sp. *utilidad*; Fr. *utilité*.] The state or the quality of being useful; usefulness; advantageousness; profitableness; benefit; service; profit; avail.

It is the utility of any moral rule alone which constitutes its value. Paley.

To compare the utility of one thing with the utility of another, is to compare the utility of one thing with the utility of another. Hume.

Syn. — *Utility*, from the Latin, is used in a more general and abstract sense than *usefulness*, which is from the Anglo-Saxon. The utility of an invention or discovery; the usefulness of the thing invented or discovered; the utility of a society or institution; the usefulness of an individual. A thing is said to be of much utility, or designed for a particular use. Bestow a benefit; perform a service; receive profit; make use of an advantage.

Ū-TĪL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act or the process of making useful or profitable. [R.] Clarke.

Ū-TĪL-ĪZE, *v. a.* [It. *utilizzare*; Sp. *utilizar*; Fr. *utiliser*.] To render useful; to put to use; to employ for some useful purpose. Townshend.

Ū-TĪ PŌS-SĪ-DĒ'TIS. [L., as you possess.]

1. (Civil Law.) A species of interdict for the purpose of retaining possession of a thing, granted to one who, at the time of contesting suit, was in possession of an immovable thing, in order that he might be declared the legal possessor. Burrill.

2. (International Law.) The principle of a treaty which leaves belligerent parties mutually in possession of what they have acquired by their arms during a war. Brande.

ŪT'MŌST, *a.* [A. S. *ūtmōst*; *ut*, out, and *mest*, most.]

1. Extreme; furthest; uttermost; most distant; most remote. Milton.

2. Being in the highest or greatest degree. "To his ūtmōst peril." Shak.

ŪT'MŌST, *n.* The most that can be, or be done. Let us perform our ūtmōst. Addison.

Ū-TŪ-PI-A, *n.* [Gr. *οὐ*, not, and *τόπος*, a place.] A term invented by Sir T. More, and applied, in his work called *Utopia*, to an imaginary island which he represents as enjoying the ūtmōst perfection in laws, politics, &c. The word has now passed into all the languages of Europe to signify a state of ideal perfection. Brande.

Ū-TŌ-PI-AN (ŭt'ō-pē-an), *a.* Fanciful; chimerical; ideal; not real or actual. Swinburne.

Ū-TŌ-PI-AN-ĪSM, *n.* Utopian principles or conduct; chimerical schemes. Month. Rev.

† Ū-TŌ-PI-CAL, *a.* Utopian; chimerical. Bp. Hall.

Ū-TŪ-RI-CLE, *n.* [L. *utricleus*.] (Bot.) A little bladder filled with air, attached to certain aquatic plants:—a one-celled, one or few seeded, superior, membranous fruit, frequently dehiscent by a transverse incision. Henslow. Lindley.

3. The utricle differs from the pyxidium in texture, in being simple, that is, in not proceeding from an ovary with obliterated dissepiments. Lindley.

ture, in being simple, that is, in not proceeding from an ovary with obliterated dissepiments. Lindley.

Ū-TRICŪ-LAR, *a.* 1. (Bot.) Inflated; like a small bladder. Gray.

2. (Chem.) Noting the condition of certain substances, as sulphur, the vapor of which, on coming in contact with cold bodies, condenses in the form of globules, composed of a soft external pellicle filled with liquid.

3. This utricular condition has been observed in sulphur, selenium, iodine, phosphorus, and arsenious acid. The globules sometimes retain their liquid form for a considerable time. Graham.

Ū-TĒR, *a.* [A. S. *utter*, outer, utter.—See OUT.]

1. Outer; on the outside. [R.]

Through *utter* and through middle darkness borne. Milton.

2. Placed or being beyond all compass; out of any place. "The *utter* deep." [R.] Milton.

3. Complete; total; entire; perfect. "Utter destruction." 1 Kings xx. 42. "Utter strangers to all those." Atterbury.

4. Peremptory; absolute; unconditional; unqualified. "Utter refusal." Clarendon.

Ū-TĒR, *v. a.* [i. UTTERED; pp. UTTERING, UTTERED.]

1. To speak; to pronounce; to express.

These very words I heard him utter. Shak.

2. To disclose; to publish; to divulge.

Were it folly to be modest in uttering what is known to all the world? Raleigh.

3. † To sell or vend, as wares. Shak.

4. To put into circulation, as money. Swift.

5. † To put out or forth. Spenser.

Syn. — See DECLARE, TELL.

Ū-TĒR-ABLE, *a.* That may be uttered; pronounceable; expressible. Johnson.

Ū-TĒR-ANCE, *n.* 1. The act, manner, or power of uttering; pronunciation; vocal expression.

The utterance of articulate sounds. Wilkins.

2. Sale or circulation. Bacon.

3. † Extremity; uttermost. Shak.

Ū-TĒR-BĀR-RIS-TĒR, *n.* A barrister allowed to plead only without the bar. [Eng.] Whishaw.

Ū-TĒR-ĒR, *n.* One who utters. Spenser.

† Ū-TĒR-LESS, *a.* Unutterable. Milton.

Ū-TĒR-LŪ, *ad.* Fully; completely; perfectly; entirely; totally; thoroughly. Hooker.

Ū-TĒR-MŌST, *a.* 1. Extreme; greatest; ūtmōst. "This *utmost* distress." Milton.

2. Most remote or distant; furthest.

The ūtmōst end of the straits. Abbott.

Ū-TĒR-MŌST, *n.* 1. The extreme part. A city in the ūtmōst of thy border. Num. xx. 16.

2. The most that can be, or be done; ūtmōst. "The ūtmōst we can do." Hooker.

Ū-TĒR-NĒSS, *n.* Completeness; extremity; ūtmōst. [R.] Nat. Rev.

Ū-VĒ-A, *n.* [L. *uva*, a grape.] (Anat.) The choroid coat of the eye:—the posterior layer of the iris. Dunglison.

Ū-VĒ-OŪS (ŭv'ē-ŭs), *a.* Resembling a grape;—applied to the choroid coat of the eye. Ray.

Ū-VŪ-LĀ (ŭv'vū-lā), *n.* [Dim. of L. *uva*, a grape.] (Anat.) A fleshy, conical appendage or prolongation hanging from the middle or free edge of the *velum palati*, or soft palate:—also a small prominence or lobule in the portion of the cerebellum that forms the posterior boundary of the fourth ventricle. Dunglison.

Ū-VŪ-LĀR, *a.* (Anat.) Pertaining to the uvula.

Ū-WĀR'OW-ĪTE, *n.* (Min.) An emerald-green, crystalline variety of garnet, consisting chiefly of silica, lime, oxide of chrome, and alumina;—called also *owarowite*. Dana.

ŪX-ŌR'I-CĪDE, *n.* [L. *uxor*, a wife, and *cædo*, to kill.] The murder, or the murderer, of a wife. Ed. Rev.

ŪX-Ō'R-I-OŪS (ŭg-zō-rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *uxorius*; *uxor*, a wife.] Submissively or excessively fond of one's wife;—commonly in a bad sense.

Her temple on the offensive mount
Built by that uxorious king. Milton.

ŪX-Ō'R-I-OŪS-LŪ, *ad.* In an uxorious manner; with fond submission to a wife. Dryden.

ŪX-Ō'R-I-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being uxorious; fond submission to a wife. More.

Ū-ZE-MĀ, *n.* A Burman long measure of twelve miles. Malcom.

V.

V, the twenty-second letter of the alphabet, has *f*, a flat, labial sound, and is nearly allied to *f*; but *v* is vocal, and *f* aspirate. — See **W** and **U**.

V. The character is derived from the Gr. *Υ*, *Υψιλον*. It was formerly confounded with the vowel *u*, and the vowel sound of *u* and the consonant sound of *v*, were both represented by the same character, viz. *V*. As a numeral, *V* (which in this case was perhaps originally a representation of the outspread human hand) stands for 5, and with a dash over it (*Ṽ*), for 5000. *Wm. Smith*.

VÁ. [It.] (*Mus.*) Go on; as, "*Va crescendo*," go on increasing. *Moore*.

VÁ'CAN-CY, *n.* [L. *vacans*, idle; *vaco*, to be empty, to be idle or at leisure; It. *vacanza*; Sp. *vacancia*; Fr. *vacance*.]

1. Empty space; vacuity. [R.]

How is't
That thus you bend your eye on *vacancy*,
And with th'incorporate air do hold discourse. *Shak.*

2. A chasm; space unfilled; a blank. *Watts*.

3. The state of a post, office, or employment, when destitute of, and wanting, an incumbent; a place or office which is empty or not filled.

They were content to bribe them with the nomination of some bishops, and disposal of the revenues of some churches during the *vacancies*. *Wm. Smith*.

By the constitution of the United States, the president has the power to fill up the vacancies in the executive branch of the senate. *Bourvier*.

4. Time of leisure; cessation for a time; relaxation; intermission; time unengaged.

Those little *vacancies* from toil are sweet. *Dryden*.

5. Emptiness of thought; listlessness. *Shak.*
All disposition to idleness or *vacancy*, even before they are habits, are dangerous. *Wotton*.

VÁ'CANT, *a.* [L. *vacans*; Fr. *vacant*.]

1. Empty; unfilled; void.

A better race to bring into their *vacant* room. *Milton*.

2. Free; unencumbered; uncrowded.

Religion is the interest of all, but philosophy of those . . . at leisure, and *vacant* from the affairs of the world. *More*.

3. Not filled by an incumbent or possessor.

"They allowed the throne *vacant*." *Swift*.

4. Having leisure; unoccupied with business; free from labor; disengaged; not busied.

The mind in her *vacant* moments. *Addison*.

Absence of occupation is not rest;

A mind quite *vacant* is a mind distressed. *Cowper*.

5. Thoughtless; without thought; unthinking; absent; inattentive.

And the loud laugh that spoke the *vacant* mind. *Goldsmith*.

6. (*Law*.) Unfilled; unoccupied; without a claimant, tenant, or occupier.

Syn. — See **EMPTY**.

VÁ'CANT-LY, *ad.* In an empty, vacant manner.

VÁ'CÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *vaco*, *vacatum*, to be empty.]

[*Ṽ*. *VACATED*; *pp* *VACATING*, *VACATED*.]

1. To make void; to annul; to make of no authority; to render invalid or of no effect.

To *vacate* an entry which has been made on a record when the court has been imposed upon by fraud. *Bourvier*.

2. To make vacant; to quit possession of.

"He *vacated* the throne." *Johnson*.

3. To put an end to; to defeat. [R.]

He *vacates* my revenge. *Dryden*.

VÁ-CÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *vacatio*, a being free from a duty, service, &c.; It. *vacazione*; Sp. *vacacion*; Fr. *vacation*.]

1. The act of vacating or making void.

2. A suspension or discontinuance of the studies and exercises of a school, academy, college, &c.; the time between the end and the beginning of a term in an institution of learning; intermission; recess. *Walker*.

3. Leisure; freedom from care. *Hammond*.

4. (*Ecol.*) The time from the death of a bishop, or other spiritual person, till the bishopric or dignity is supplied with another. *Rees's Cyc.*

5. (*Law*.) Intermission of juridical proceed-

ings; the period intervening between the end of one term of a court and the beginning of another; recess of courts. *Cowell*.

† **VÁC'CA-RY**, *n.* [L. *vacca*, a cow.] A cow-house; — a dairy-house; — a cow-pasture. *Barley*.

VÁC-CÍ'NA, *n.* (*Med.*) Cow-pox. *Dunghson*.

VÁC-CÍ-NÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *vacca*, a cow; It. *vaccinare*, to vaccinate; Sp. *vacunar*; Fr. *vacciner*.] [*Ṽ*. *VACCINATED*; *pp* *VACCINATING*, *VACCINATED*.] To inoculate with vaccine matter, or virus taken from sores on the udders of a cow diseased with cow-pox, or from like sores on the human subject derived directly or indirectly from the former, in order to protect from small-pox. *Entwick*.

VÁC-CÍ-NÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *vacca*, a cow; It. *vaccinazione*; Sp. *vacunacion*; Fr. *vaccination*.] The act of vaccinating; an operation which consists in inserting the vaccine matter under the cuticle, so that it may come in contact with the absorbents; cow-pox inoculation; Jennerian inoculation. — See **COW-POX**. *Dunghson*.

Dr. Jenner made the first experiment in *vaccination*, by transferring the pus from the pustule of a milkmaid, who had caught the cow-pox from the cows, to a healthy child, in 1796. *Haydn*.

VÁC-CÍ-NÁ-TOR, *n.* One who practises vaccination; a vaccinator. *Sir H. Halford*.

VÁC'CINE, or **VÁC'CINE** (18) [vák'sín, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. C.*; vák'sín, *P.*; vák'sén, *K.*], *a.* [L. *vaccinus*; *vacca*, a cow.] Pertaining to, or derived from, a cow; relating to vaccination.

The promulgation of this valuable property of the vaccine virus is due to Dr. Jenner. *Dunghson*.

VÁC-CÍN'-A, *n.* (*Med.*) Cow-pox. *Dunghson*.

VÁC-CÍ-NÍST, *n.* One who is versed in or practises vaccination; a vaccinator. *Ed. Rev.*

VÁCHER (vách-á'), *n.* [Fr.] A stock or cattle keeper; a herdsman. [Local, U. S.] *Barlett*.

VÁCH'ER-Y (vách'-), *n.* [Fr. *vacherie*; *vache*, a cow.] A cow-house, or enclosure for cows. *Faint*.

VÁC'IL-LÁN-CY [vác'il-lán-se, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C. Wb.*; vác'il-lán-se, *S. P.*], *n.* [L. *vacillo*, *vacillans*, to stagger, to waver.] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. [R.] *More*.

VÁC'IL-LÁNT, *a.* [Fr.] Vacillating; wavering; unsteady; fluctuating. *Wright*.

VÁC'IL-LÁTE, *v. n.* [L. *vacillo*, *vacillatum*; It. *vacillare*; Sp. *vacilar*; Fr. *vaciller*.] [*Ṽ*. *VACILLATED*; *pp* *VACILLATING*, *VACILLATED*.]

1. To sway or move to and from; to have an unsteady or inconstant motion. *Paley*.

2. To waver; to fluctuate; to be unsteady or inconstant; to be unsettled. *Cockeram*.

Syn. — See **FLUCTUATE**.

VÁC'IL-LÁT-ING, *p. a.* Wavering; inconstant; unsteady; fluctuating. *Ed. Rev.*

VÁC'IL-LÁT-ING-LY, *ad.* In a vacillating manner; inconstantly; unsteadily. *Cockeram*.

VÁC-IL-LÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *vacillatio*; It. *vacillazione*; Sp. *vacilacion*; Fr. *vacillation*.]

1. A rocking to and fro; a reeling motion.

"Every slip or *vacillation* of the body." *Paley*.

2. An unsteady or inconstant action; fluctuation of purpose; unsteadiness; inconstancy.

No remainders of doubt, no *vacillation*. *Ep. Hall*.

† **VÁC'U-ÁTE**, *v. a.* [L. *vacuo*, *vacuatus*.] To make void. *Secular Priest Exposed*, 1703.

† **VÁC'U-ÁTION**, *n.* Evacuation. *Bailey*.

VÁC'U-IST, *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of a vacuum; — opposed to *plenist*. *Boyle*.

VÁ-CŪ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *vacuitas*; *vacuus*, vacant; It. *vacuità*; Sp. *vacuidad*; Fr. *vacuité*.]

1. State of being empty or unfilled; emptiness. Hunger is such a state of *vacuity* as to require a fresh supply of aliment. *Arbutnot*.

2. An empty space; a space unfilled or unoccupied; a vacuum; a void; a vacancy.

Vacuity is interspersed among particles of matter. *Bentley*.

3. Inanity; want of reality; nihility.

Their expectations will meet with *vacuity*. *Glanvill*.

VÁ-CŪ'NÁ, *n.* (*Roman Ant.*) The goddess of rural leisure, to whom the husbandmen sacrificed at the close of harvest. *Brande*.

VÁC'U-OŪS (vák'u-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vacuus*.] Empty; unfilled; vacant. [R.] *Milton*. *Nat. Rev.*

† **VÁC'U-OŪS-NÉSS**, *n.* The state of being vacuumous or empty; emptiness. *Mountagu*.

VÁC'U-ŪM, *n.* [L. *vacuus*, empty, vacant.] (*Physics*.) An empty space; a portion of space void of matter; a vacuity. *Brande*.

A perfect vacuum, a space void of all matter, seems not to exist. . . . Whether there is any such thing in nature as an absolute vacuum, is a question which has been much debated. . . . *Newton*.

Torrucellian vacuum, the space above the mercury in the barometric tube, the most perfect vacuum that can be artificially produced. In this sense, vacuum merely signifies the exclusion of atmospheric air, for this space in the barometer is filled with the vapor of mercury at all temperatures above 60° Fahrenheit; and, if the undulatory theory of light is true, it contains luminiferous ether; and it may contain other media inappreciable by our senses. The vacuum producible by means of an air-pump is imperfect, it being impossible to exhaust all the air from a receiver. — See **TORRICELLIAN**. *Brande*. *Young*. *Faraday*.

† **VÁDE**, *v. n.* [L. *vado*.] To go hastily or rapidly; to vanish; to pass away. *Spenser*.

VÁ'DE-MÉ'CUM. [L. *vade*, go, and *mecum*, with me.] Any thing, especially a book or manual a person carries with him for daily use.

† **VÁD'I-MŌ-NY**, *n.* [L. *vadimonium*.] (*Law*.) A promise or bond to appear before the court at the day appointed. *Blount*.

VÁ'DI-ŪM, *n.* [L. *vas*, *vadis*.] (*Law*.) A gage; a pledge; a security; a surety. *Whishaw*.

† **VÁ'FROUS**, *a.* [L. *vafer*.] Crafty; cunning; subtle; artful; sly. *More*.

VÁG'A-BÖND, *a.* [*Sansc.* *vaj*, to go. — L. *vagabundus*; *vagor*, to stroll about; It. *vagabondo*; Sp. *vagabundo*; Fr. *vagabond*.]

1. Wandering without any settled habitation; strolling or roving about; habitually going about from place to place.

The author of this libel was some *vagabond* huckster or pedler. *Hackluyt*.

2. Wandering; vagrant; going without any certain direction.

Like to a *vagabond* flag upon a stream. *Shak.*

VÁG'A-BÖND, *n.* 1. A wandering person; one who habitually goes about from place to place; one who has no settled residence or domicile; a vagrant; an idle wanderer. *Addison*.

A *vagabond* and a renegade shalt thou be upon the earth. *Gen. iv. 12*. *Tyndale's Trans.*, 1534.

You are a *vagabond*, and no true traveller. *Shak.*

2. In English and American law, *vagabond* is always used in a bad sense, denoting one who is without a home, a strolling, idle, worthless person. In old English statutes, "such as wake on the night and sleep on the day, and haunt customable taverns, and ale-houses, and routs about, and no man wot whence they came nor whither they go." *Burrill*.

† **VÁG'A-BÖND**, *v. n.* To wander. *Drummond*.

VĀG'A-BŌND-AGE, *n.* [Fr.] The character, life, and habits of a vagabond. *McCulloch.*

VĀG'A-BŌND-ISM, *n.* The character and habits of a vagabond; vagabondage; vagrancy. *Hotten.*

VĀG'A-BŌND-IZE, *v. n.* To act or wander about as a vagabond or vagrant. *West. Rev.*

VĀG'A-BŌND-RY, *n.* Vagabondism. [R.] *Cotgrave.*

† VĀG'AN-CY, *n.* [L. *vagor*, *vagans*, to wander.] A wandering; a strolling; vagrancy. *Milton.*

VĀ-GĀN'TEŠ, *n. pl.* [L. *vagor*, *vagans*, to wander.] (*Zool.*) A tribe of spiders, including those which watch their prey from the web, and also frequently run with agility, and chase and seize their prey. *Brande.*

VĀ-GĀ'RI-OŪS, *a.* Having vagaries; capricious; whimsical; erratic; crochety. *Walberforce.*

VĀ-GĀ'RY, *n.* [L. *vagor*, to wander; Fr. *vaguer*.] 1. † A wandering; vagrancy. *Rich.* 1584.

2. A wild freak or fancy; a whim; a caprice; a freak; a prank; a whimsicality.

*They danced the merrif
Flew to the air, as if they would dance.* *Milton.*

† VĀ-GĀ'RY, *v. n.* To wander; to range; to roam; to stroll from place to place. *Cotgrave.*

† VĀ-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *vagatio*.] A wandering; a roving about. *Blount.*

VĀG'GLE, *n.* A name in Shetland for a place where meat is hung to be smoked. *Simmonds.*

† VĀ-GI-ENT, *a.* [L. *vagio*, *vagiens*, to cry.] Crying like a child. *More.*

VĀ-GĪ'NA, *n.*; *pl.* *VAGINÆ*. [L. *a sheath*.]

1. (*Anat.*) A cylindrical canal five or six inches long, situated within the pelvis of the female, between the bladder and the rectum, and communicating by one extremity with the *vulva*, and by the other with the womb, the neck of which it embraces:—any part serving as an envelope to another; a sheath. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Bot.*) Any part which surrounds another, as the base of the leaf in grasses, which is wrapped round the stem. *Henslow. Gray.*

3. (*Arch.*) The part of a terminus out of which the statue seems to issue. *London Ency.*

VĀG'I-NAL, or VĀ-GĪ'NAL [vā'g'e-nal, *K. Cl. Wb.* *Ash, Dunglison*; vā'j'nal, *Sm. C. B.*], *a.* Relating to a vagina or sheath. *Dunglison.*

|| VĀG'I-NANT, or VĀ-GĪ'NANT, *a.* (*Bot.*) Investing or covering, as a sheath; surrounding a stem or other body by a convolute base. *Smart. Lindley.*

|| VĀG'I-NATE, or VĀ-GĪ'NATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Sheathed; surrounded by, or enclosed in, a sheath. *Gray.*

|| VĀG'I-NATE, or VĀ-GĪ'NATE, *n.* (*Zool.*) A sheathed polype; one of an order of polypes comprising those which are constantly surrounded by, and attached to, a calcareous, horny polypary. *Brande.*

|| VĀG'I-NĀT-ED, or VĀ-GĪ'NĀT-ED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Vaginate. *Smart.*

VĀG-I-NĪ-PĒN'NOUS, *a.* [L. *vagina*, a sheath, and *penna*, a feather; *pennæ*, a wing.] (*Ent.*) Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with sheaths or hard cases. *Browne.*

VĀ-GĪN'U-LĀ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The elongated *torus* into which the pedicel supporting the capsule of mosses is inserted. *Gray.*—A tubular floret in composite flowers. *Henslow.*

† VĀG'IS-SĀTE, *v. n.* [L. *vagor*, to wander.] To caper; to frolic. *Campbell.*

† VĀ-GŌUS, *a.* [L. *vagus*.] Wandering; roving; strolling; unsettled. *Aykiffe.*

VĀ-GRĀN-CY, *n.* A state or course of a vagrant; a roving; wandering.

Did he spend his days in continual labor, in restless travel, in endless vagrancy, going about doing good. *Barrow.*

The offences of idleness, drunkenness, quarrelling, gaming, or vagrancy. *Burke.*

VĀ-GRANT, *a.* [L. *vagor*, to wander; Old Fr. *vagavant*, wandering.] Wandering; roving; roaming; unsettled; unfixed; vagabond.

That beauteous Emma vagrant courses took. *Prior.*

VĀ-GRANT, *n.* A wandering, idle person; one who lives idly, with no settled home; a wanderer; a strolling beggar; a vagabond.

Expelled all sturdy vagrants from the city. *Blackstone.*

“Generally by the word *vagrant* is understood a person who lives idly, without any settled home; but this definition is much enlarged by some statutes, and it includes those who refuse to work, or who go about begging.” *Bouvier.*

VĀ-GRANT-LY, *ad.* In a vagrant manner. *Clarke.*

VĀ-GRANT-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being vagrant or a vagrant; vagrancy. *Scott.*

VĀGUE (vāg), *a.* [L. *vagus*; It. & Sp. *vago*; Fr. *vague*.]

1. † Wandering; vagrant; vagabond. “The vague villains.” *Hayward.*

2. Unfixed; unsettled; undetermined; indefinite; uncertain; ambiguous; doubtful.

The perception of being or not being belongs no more to these vague ideas, signified by the terms “whatsoever” and “thing,” than it does to any other ideas. *Locke.*

† VĀGUE, *n.* A wandering or a vagary. *Skelton.*

† VĀGUE, *v. n.* To wander; to roam; to stray; to err. “To *vague* and range abroad.” *Holland.*

VĀGUE-LY (vāg'le), *ad.* In a vague manner.

VĀGUE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being vague; indefiniteness; uncertainty. *Mackintosh.*

VĀIL, *n.* 1. A cover thrown over any thing to be concealed; a curtain; veil.—See *VEIL. Wisdom.*

2. *ph.* [Contracted from *avails*.] Money or a gratuity given to servants; vales. *Dryden.*

3. † A casual emolument; a windfall. *Tooke.*

VĀIL (vāil), *v. a.* [L. *velo*.] To cover; to conceal from sight; to veil.—See *VEIL.*

† VĀIL (vāil), *v. a.* [Fr. *valer*.] † *VAILED*; *pp.* *VAILING, VAILED.*

1. To let fall; to make or suffer to descend; to lower, as in token of respect or submission.

They stiffly refused to *vail* their bonnets. *Carew.*
Certain of the Turks' galleys, which would not *vail* their top-sails, the Venetians fiercely assailed. *Kneller.*

2. To let sink in fear, or for other cause. *Shak.*

† VĀIL, *v. n.* To yield; to give place; to show respect by yielding;—written also *vale* and *veil*. “I do *vail* to it with reverence.” *B. Jonson.*

† VĀIL'A-BLE, *a.* Available; profitable. *Chaucer.*

† VĀIL'ER, *n.* One who vails. [R.] *Overbury.*

† VĀI'MŪRE, or VĀ-MŪRE, *n.* [Fr. *avantmur*.] An outwall; an outward wall.

On the west side was a great rampart or bank, very steep without and within, and like a *vaimure* of a fortress. *Wyatt.*

VĀIN (vāin), *a.* [L. *vanus*; It. & Sp. *vano*; Fr. *vain*.—Perhaps contraction of L. *vacuus*, from *vaco*, to be empty. *Wm. Smith.*—From A. S. *fynegian*, to wither. *Tooke.*—Perhaps from A. S. *wanian*, to wane. *Richardson.*]

1. Empty; void; unreal; shadowy; having no real substance, worth, or importance.

When ye pray, use not *vain* repetitions. *Matt. vi. 7.*
And vain chimera vomits empty flame. *Dryden.*

2. Fruitless; ineffectual; unprofitable; idle.

If Christ be not risen, then is our preaching *vain*, and your faith is also *vain*. *1 Cor. xv. 14.*

3. Proud of petty or trifling things; vainglorious; inflated; conceited; puffed up; self-sufficient;—with *of* before the object.

For *vain* man would be wise, though man be born like a wild ass's colt. *Job xl. 12.*

4. Showy; ostentatious; gaudy; glittering.

Load some *vain* church with old theatrial state. *Pope.*

5. Unimportant; worthless; trivial; unsentential; useless; unsatisfying; unsatisfactory.

Both all things *vain*, and all who in *vain* things
Built their fond hopes of glory, or lasting fame,
Or happiness. *Milton.*

Vain pomp and glory of this world.
Surely every man walketh in a *vain* show. *Ps. xxxix. 6.*

In *vain*, to no purpose; to no end; ineffectually; without effect. “He tempts in *vain*.” *Milton.*—

“Providence and Nature never did any thing in *vain*.” *L'Estrange.*—To take the name of God in *vain*, to speak or use the name of God with lightness or profanity, to be profane; to swear. “Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in *vain*.” *Exod. xx. 7.*

Syn.—*Vain* is a general and indefinite term, ap-

plied to what is of no value, importance, or effect. A *vain* pursuit, attempt, or thought; *fruitless* labor; *ineffectual* effort; *empty* vessel or excuse; *worthless* pamphlet; *idle* fancy; *showy* trifle; *ostentatious* manner.—See *INEFFECTUAL*, and *PRIDE*.

VĀIN-GLŌ'RI-OŪS, *a.* Boasting without performance; proud in disproportion to desert; boastful; vaunting; vain. *Spenser.*

Vainglorious men are the scorn of wise men, the admiration of fools, the idols of parasites, and the slaves of their own vanities. *Bacon.*

VĀIN-GLŌ'RI-OŪS-LY, *ad.* With vainglory; with empty pride. *Milton.*

VĀIN-GLŌ'RI-ŌUS-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being vainglorious. *Scott.*

VĀIN-GLŌ'RY, *n.* [*vain* and *glory*.—It. & Sp. *vanagloria*.] Pride above merit; empty pride or boasting; pride in petty things; vanity.

His natural aversion to *vainglory*. *Addison.*

VĀIN'LY, *ad.* 1. Without effect; to no purpose; in vain; ineffectually; fruitlessly.

In weak complaints you *vainly* waste your breath. *Shak.*

2. Proudly; arrogantly; vaingloriously.

To think neither *vainly* nor vauntingly of ourselves. *Delany.*

3. Idly; foolishly; trivially.

Nor *vainly* hope to be invulnerable. *Milton.*

VĀIN'NĒSS, *n.* The state of being vain; vanity; pride; falsehood; emptiness. [R.] *Shak.*

VĀIR, *n.* [Fr. *vair*.—*Vair* appears to be derived from L. *varius*, variegated. *Brande.*] (*Her.*) One of the furs employed in blazonry. It is supposed to represent the skin of a small squirrel. It is always white and blue, unless otherwise specified in the blazon. *Brande.*

VĀIR, } *a.* [Fr. *vair*.] (*Her.*) Charged or
VĀIR'Y, } checkered with vair; variegated with
argued and azure colors, when the term is *vairy*
proper; and with other colors, when it is *vair*
or *vairy* composed. *Todd.*

VĀIR'Y, *n.* (*Her.*) The pattern of vair with more than two colors. *Brande.*

VAISYA (*vulgarly pronounced vis. Malcom*), *n.* The third caste among the Hindoos, including merchants, traders, and cultivators. *Malcom.*

VĀI'VŌDE, } *n.* [Slav. *vaiwood*.] A prince of
VĀI'WŌDE, } the Dacian provinces. *Bailey.*

VĀ-KĒEL, *n.* A messenger; an agent;—a lawyer. [India.] *C. P. Brown.*

VĀL'ANCE, *n.* [Perhaps from *Valentia*, a town so called both in Italy and in Spain. *Skinner.*—“More probably from It. *vallare*, to surround, as those hangings surround a canopy.” *Nares.*] Drapery or hangings for a bedstead, window, &c.,—especially the drapery or fringe hanging around the tester and stead of a bed. *Shak.*

† VĀL'ANCE, *v. a.* To decorate with drapery, like the valance of a bed. *Shak.*

† VĀL'ANCED, *p. a.* Decorated with drapery. *Shak.*

VĀLE, *n.* [L. *vallis*; It. & Sp. *valle*; Fr. *vallée*.]

1. An open space between hills or mountains; a valley. “The *vale* of Arde.” *Shak.*

2. A small gutter or trough used to carry off the water from a ship raised by a pump. *Bailey.*

Syn.—See *VALLEY*.

VĀL-E-DĪC'TION, *n.* [L. *valedico*, *valedictus*, to bid adieu; *vale*, farewell, and *dico*, to say.] A bidding farewell; a farewell; adieu. *Donne.*

VĀL-E-DIC-TŌ'RI-AN, *n.* A member of an American college who delivers the valedictory oration. [Local, U. S.] *J. Sparks.*

VĀL-E-DĪC'TŌ-RY, *a.* Bidding farewell; taking leave; farewell. “This *valedictory* play.” *Evelyn.*

VĀL-E-DĪC'TŌ-RY, *n.* An oration or farewell address delivered at Commencement, by a member of the graduating class. [U. S.] *J. Sparks.*

VĀL-ĒN-ŌI-ĒNNES' (-ēnz'), } *n.* A rich lace
VĀL-ĒN-ŌI-ĒNNES'-LĀCE, } which has a six-
sided mesh formed of two threads partly twisted
and plaited, the pattern being worked in the
net;—so called from *Valenciennes* in France,
where it is made. *Simmonds.*

VĀ-LĒN'T'Ī-A (vā-lēn'shē-ē), *n.* A stuff made of

worsted, cotton, and silk, used for waistcoats;—written also *valencia*. *W. Ency.*

VÁL'EN-TÍNE (19) [vál'en-tín, *S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; vál'en-tín, *W.*], *n.*

1. A mate or sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's-day (Feb. 14th). *Shak.*

A choosing persuasions as countrymen choose *valentines*—that which they chance to meet with first after their coming abroad. *Hannumond.*

2. It [the choosing of a mate on St. Valentine's-day] appears to have been a very old notion, however (for it is alluded to by Chaucer, as well as by Shakespeare in *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*), that on this day birds begin to couple. *Brande.*

3. A letter, expressing regard or affection, sent by one person to another on St. Valentine's-day; a billet-doux or love-letter with verses, often printed and ornamented, sent by one person to another on the 14th of February.

Many all-presents there are; nods, jests, winks, tokens, for which cause, be-
cause, the women learn to write. *Burton.*

VÁL'EN-TÍNE'S-DÁY, *n.* The day sacred to St. Valentine, a presbyter, who, according to the legend, was beheaded at Rome under Claudius, Feb. 14th. *Brande.*

VÁL'EN-TÍN'I-AN, *n.* (*Eccles. Hist.*) One of a sect of the second century, so called from the founder, *Valentinus*. They were a branch of the Gnostics. *Brande.*

VÁL'E-RÁTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of valeric acid and a base;—called also *valerianate*. *Miller.*

VÁ-LÉ-RI-AN, *n.* [*Linnaeus* supposed that, like *Gentiana*, *Teucrium*, &c., it was derived from some distinguished individual of the name of *Valerius*; whilst *Caspar*, *Bauhin*, *Ambrosinus*, and others, derive it from *L. valere*, on account of the medicinal virtues of some of the species. *P. Cyc.*] (*Bot.*) The common name of herbaceous plants of the genus *Valeriana*, some species of which, especially *Valeriana officinalis*, are used in medicine:—the root of *Valeriana officinalis*, a native of Europe, consisting of numerous long, slender fibres issuing from a tuberculated head or rhizoma;—much used in tincture, infusion, or powder, as a remedy for irregular nervous action. *Wood & Baché. Loudon.*

VÁ-LÉ-RI-AN-ÁTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of valeric acid and a base; a valeriate. *Turner.*

VÁ-LÉ-RI-ÁN'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from valerian root, decaying cheese, &c.; which is called also *valeric acid*. *Miller.*

Valerianic acid is a limpid, colorless oil which remains liquid at 0° Fahrenheit. It has a powerful odor, allied to that of valerian root, and a burning taste. *Miller.*

VÁL'E-RÍC, *a.* (*Chem.*) See VALERIANIC.

VÁLEŠ, *n. pl.* Money given to servants. See VAIL. His revenue, beside *vales*, amounted to thirty pounds. *Swift.*

VÁL'ET [vál'et, *P. J. E. F. Sm. C. Wb.*; vá-lét or vál'le, *S.*; vál'et or vá-lét', *W.*; vál'et or vál'-le, *Ja. K.*], *n.* [*Fr. valet*.—The name was sometimes written *vaslet*, and seems to be derived from the same root with *vassal*; probably the Celtic *gwás*, a youth, a page. *Brande.*—See VARELET.]

1. Formerly a young gentleman of good family, forming a part of a nobleman's retinue,—but now a serving-man waiting on the person of a gentleman; a waiter; a valet. *Davis.*

2. (*Man.*) A goad or stick armed with a point of iron. *Craig.*

VALET DE CHAMBRE (vá'le-dé-shambr'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A body-servant. *Qu. Rev.*

VÁL'E-TÚ-DI-NÁ-RI-AN, *n.* [*L. valetudinarius*.] One who is sickly, or infirm of health; an invalid; a valetudinary. *Boswell.*

VÁL'E-TÚ-DI-NÁ-RI-AN, } *a.* [*L. valetudinarius*; VÁL'E-TÚ-DI-NÁ-RY, } *valetudo*, state of health; *valeo*, to be well; *It. & Sp. valetudinario*; *Fr. valetudinaire*.] Sickly; of feeble health; feeble; infirm; indisposed. *Browne.*

The *valetudinarian*, feeble part of mankind. *Derham.*

VÁL'E-TÚ-DI-NÁ-RI-AN-ÍSM, *n.* The state or condition of a valetudinarian; illness. *Ed. Rev.*

VÁL'E-TÚ-DI-NÁ-RI-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being valetudinary; valetudinarianism. *Cheyne.*

VÁL'E-TÚ-DI-NÁ-RI-OÜS, *a.* Valetudinary; sickly; feeble; infirm of health. [*R.*] *More.*

VÁL'E-TÚ-DI-NÁ-RY, *n.* A person of delicate health, or subject to frequent diseases; an invalid; a valetudinarian. *Dunglison.*

VÁL'HÁLL, *n.* See VALHALLA. *Thorpe.*

VÁL'HÁLL'Á, *n.* (*Scandinavian Myth.*) The palace of immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle;—written also *valhalla*. *Brande.*

† VÁL'IANCE (vál'yans) } *n.* [*L. valentia*.] } *Valor.* *Spenser.*

† VÁL'IAN-CY (vál'yan-se), } *Valor.* *Spenser.*

VÁL'IANT (vál'yant), *a.* [*L. valeo, valens*, to be strong; *It. valente*; *Sp. valiente*; *Fr. vaillant*.]

1. † Strong; powerful; stout; robust. "Hale, a very *valiant* fencer." *Walton.*

2. Brave; courageous; heroic; intrepid; gallant. "A tried and *valiant* soldier." *Shak.*

3. Conducted with valor, chivalrous; heroic. "Such a *valiant* combat." *Nelson.*

† VÁL'IANT-ÍSE, *n.* Valiantness. *Brunne.*

VÁL'IANT-LY (vál'yant-le), *ad.* In a valiant manner; vigorously; stoutly; bravely; heroically. "Fight *valiantly* to-day." *Shak.*

VÁL'IANT-NÉSS (vál'yant-nés), *n.* 1. Quality of being valiant; sturdiness; stoutness; strength.

2. Personal bravery; valor; courageoussness. *Brande.*

VÁL'ID, *a.* [*L. validus*; *valeo*, to be strong; *It. & Sp. válido*; *Fr. valide*.]

1. † Strong; powerful; prevalent; stout; able. "More *valid* arms." *Milton.*

2. Of great or full force or efficacy; efficacious; efficient; prevalent; sound; weighty; conclusive. "*Valid* argument." *Stephens.*

3. (*Law*) Having legal strength, force, or effect; good in law; having received all the formalities required by law, as an act. *Bowyer.*

VÁL'I-DÁTE, *v. a.* To make valid; to stamp with validity. [*R.*] *Ld. Mansfield. Qu. Rev.*

VÁL'I-DÁ'TION, *n.* The act of validating; a making valid. [*R.*] *Blount.*

VÁ-LÍD'I-TY, *n.* [*L. validitas*, strength of body; *It. validità*, validity; *Fr. validité*.]

1. The state or the quality of being valid; force to convince; soundness; justness.

You are persuaded of the *validity* of that famous verse,—
"This expectation makes a blessing dear." *Pope.*

2. (*Law*) Legal strength or force; the quality of being good in law. *Bowyer.*

3. † Value; worth. "Rich *validity*." *Shak.*

VÁL'ID-LY, *ad.* In a valid manner; with force to convince; with validity. *Todd.*

VÁL'ID-NÉSS, *n.* Validity. *Scott.*

VÁL'INCH, *n.* A tube for drawing liquor from a cask at the bung-hole. *Maunder.*

VÁ-LÍSE, or VÁ-LÍSE' [vá-léz', *Sm. R.*; vá-lés', *K. Wb.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] A small case, opening on the side, for carrying a change of linen, &c.; a traveller's cloak-bag; a portmanteau. *B. Johnson.*

VÁL'KYR, } *n.* (*Scandinavian Myth.*) One of the maidens of Odin, whom he sends to every battle-field, to choose those that shall fall, and to decide the victory. They also wait upon the heroes in Valhalla. *Pigott.*

VÁL-KYR'I-AN, *a.* Relating to the Valkyrias.

VÁL'LAN-CY, *n.* [*From valance*.] A large wig that shades the face. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

VÁL'LA'TION, *n.* [*L. vallo*, to surround with a palisade; *vallum*, a wall, a palisaded intrenchment.] An intrenchment. *Warton.*

† VÁL'LA-TQ-RY, *a.* [*L. vallo, vallatus*, to surround with a palisade.] Used for vallation or intrenchment. *Browne.*

VÁL'LEV (vál'le), *n.*; *pl. VÁL'LEYS*. [*L. vallis*; *It. & Sp. valle*; *Fr. vallée*.]

1. A plain surrounded by eminences; a hollow between hills or mountains.

Sweet interchange of hill and valley. *Milton.*

2. (*Arch.*) The internal angle formed by two inclined sides of a roof. *Brande.*

Valley-board, (*Arch.*) a board for the reception of the lead gutter which lies on the valley-rafter. — *Valley-rafter* or *valley-piece*, (*Arch.*) a rafter supporting the valley. *Brande.*

Syn.—A valley may be of small or large extent; as a narrow valley, the valley of the Mississippi. *Vale*, a poetical word, is a valley more or less extended; *dale*, a small valley between hills; *as*, hills and *dales*, mountains and valleys.

VÁL'LQM, *n.* [*L.*] (*Fort.*) A rampart with which Roman armies enclosed their camps; a trench; a wall. *Warton.*

VÁ-LÓ'NI-A, *n.* A name applied to the acorn-cups of *Quercus agilops*, or valonia oak, imported from the Levant and the Morea, and used by tanners and dyers. *Parnell.*

VÁL'OR, *n.* [*L. valeo*, to be strong; *It. valore*; *Sp. valor*; *Fr. valeur*.]

1. † Value. "The *valor* of a penny." *More.*

2. Bravery; boldness; courage; prowess. *For contemptible he and valor formed.* *Milton.*

Syn.—See COURAGE.

VÁL'OR-OÜS, *a.* [*It. valoroso*; *Sp. valeroso*; *Fr. valeureux*.] Having valor; brave; valiant.

As *valorous* as Hector of Troy. *Shak.*

VÁL'OR-OÜS-LY, *ad.* In a brave manner. *Shak.*

VÁL'U-A-BLE (vál'yú-a-bl), *a.* [*From value*.—*It. valutabile*; *Fr. valable*, valid.]

1. Having value or worth; being possessed of worth or useful properties; of great price; precious; useful; as, "*Valuable* property."

2. Deserving regard; worthy; estimable. A just account of that *valuable* person. *Atterbury.*

Syn.—*Valuable* is applied to that which has value; *precious* and *costly* to that which is highly valuable. A *valuable* discovery, consideration, or product; *precious* metals or stones, a *costly* estate or carriage; an *estimable* person; *worthy* of commendation.

VÁL'U-A-BLE, *n.* A thing of value. *Ec. Rev.*

VÁL'U-A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being valuable; preciousness. *Johnson.*

VÁL-U-Á'TION, *n.* [*It. valutazione*; *Sp. valuacion*; *Fr. évaluation*.]

1. The act of valuing; the act of setting a value or price; appraisement. *Ray.*

2. The price set upon any thing; the estimated or rated worth of any thing; value. The writers expressed not the *valuation* of the denarius without regard to its present *valuation*. *Aruthnot.*

VÁL'U-Á-TQ-R, *n.* One who sets a value or price; an appraiser; a valuer.

What *valuators* will the bishops make use of? *Swift.*

VÁL'UE (vál'yú), *n.* [*L. valeo*, to be strong, to be worth; *It. valore*; *Sp. valor*; *Fr. valeur*.]

1. The quality of a thing which renders it useful, or the property or capability which a thing has of producing some good; worth; utility; as, "The *intrinsic value* of water."

It is necessary in the outset to distinguish utility from value, or, as Adam Smith expresses the distinction, *value* in use from value in exchange. *P. Cyc.*

2. Price equal to the worth of the thing bought; estimated or rated worth or price; cost; rate; equivalent.

The *quantity* in political economy, the quantity of labor, or of a product of labor, which will exchange for a given quantity of any other product thereof. *P. Cyc.*

The *value* of commodities is regulated principally by the comparative facility of their production, and partly on the relation of the supply and demand. *Maunder.*

3. Estimation; excellence; importance. Ye are all physicians of no *value*. *Job xiii. 4.*

Cassar is well acquainted with your virtues, And therefore sets this *value* on your life. *Addison.*

Syn.—See COST.

VÁL'UE (vál'yú), *v. a.* [*L. valeo*, to be strong, to be worth; *It. valutare*; *Sp. valorar*; *Fr. évaluer*, to value; *valeur*, *value*, to be worth.] [*i. VALUED*; *pp. VALUING, VALUED*.]

1. To rate at a certain price; to estimate the worth of; to set or fix a price to; to appraise. A mind *valuing* his reputation at the due price will repute all dishonest gain much inferior thereto. *Carew.*

2. To rate highly; to prize; to regard; to respect; to appreciate; to esteem. Authors, like coins, grow dear as they grow old; It is the rust we *value*, not the gold. *Pope.*

3. To take account of; to take into account. If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock . . . for the mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon.*

4. To consider with respect to importance.

Neither of them *valued* their promises according to rules of honor or integrity. *Clarendon.*

It cannot be *valued* with the gold of Ophir. *Job xxvii. 16.*

5. † To raise to estimation.

Vanity, or a desire of *valuing* ourselves. *Temple.*

6. † To be worth; to be equal in worth to.

It *values* not your asking. *Shak.*

VÁL'UE-LÉSS, *a.* Being of no value; worthless.

VÁL'U-ÉR (vál'yú-er), *n.* One who values. *Pell.*

† VÁL'URE, *n.* Value. *Hackluyt.*

VÁL'VATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having valves; valvular; valved. *Henslow.*

VÁLVE (válv), *n.* [*L. valvæ*, leaves of a folding-door, a folding-door; *Fr. valve*, a valve.—From *L. volvo*, to roll, to turn. *Vossius.*]

1. One of the leaves of a folding-door, or, in the plural, a folding-door. *Pope.*

Opening their *valves*, self-moved on either side, the adamantine doors expanded wide. *Harte.*

2. (*Machinery.*) A close lid, or other contrivance for closing an aperture or passage in such a manner as to allow a fluid to pass through that aperture only in one direction.

This air, by the opening of the *valve* and forcing up of the sucker, may be driven out. *Boyle.*

3. (*Anat.*) Any membrane, or duplicature of a membrane, which prevents a reflux of humors or other matters, in the vessels and canals of the animal body. *Dunghson.*

The arteries, with a contractile force, drive the blood still forward; it being hindered from going backward by the *valves* of the heart. *Arbutnot.*

Valves whose functions appear to be to retard or to modify the course of substances along canals, &c. *Dunghson.*

4. (*Bot.*) One of the pieces into which a dehiscent pod, or any similar body, splits. *Gray.*

5. (*Conch.*) One of the shells of a bivalve, or of the pieces of a multivalve shell. *Brande.*

Puppet valve, a cone, or frustum of a cone, fitted like a cover to a conical aperture, which it opens by rising, and closes by falling.—*Rotary valve*, a valve usually constructed like a common stopcock, except that it commands more than one passage at the same time. If the handle is placed in one position, it opens one passage, while it closes another; if in a different position, it closes the first, and opens the second.—*Safety valve*. See SAFETY-VALVE.—*Shding valve*, a valve which slides on or off its aperture. It sometimes has a cavity in its under side capable of connecting two apertures together while a third aperture is shut.—*Throttle*, a valve turning on an axis, and placed across the interior of a pipe, as the main steam pipe of a steam-engine. If turned edgewise, it permits the steam to pass, but if turned transversely, it obstructs the passage. *Bugelow.*

VÁLVED (válvd), *a.* Having valves. *Arnott.*

VÁLVE-SHÉLL, *n.* (*Conch.*) A fresh-water gastropod of the genus *Valvata*, of which there are several species. *Woodward.*

VÁLVLÉT, *n.* A little valve; a valvule. *Smart.*

VÁL'VU-LAR, *a.* (*Bot.*) Consisting of valves; valvate. *Loudon.*

VÁL'VÜLE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A valvlet. *Johnson.*

VÁM'BRÁCE, *n.* [*Fr. avant-bras*; *avant*, before, and *bras*, the arm.] (*Plate Armor.*) The piece which served as a protection to the arm below the elbow; vambrace. *Brande.*

VÁ-MÓSE', or VÁ'MÖS, *v. n.* [*Sp. vamos*, let us go, go on.] To depart quickly; to be off. [*Cant* and local, Eng. and U. S.]

London Antiquary. *Bartlett.*

VÁMP, *n.* [*From Fr. avant*, before. *Skinner.*—Probably from the Old Sp. *acampias*, instep of boots, or spatterdashes. *Todd.*] The upper leather of a shoe or boot. *Ainsworth.*

VÁMP, *v. a.* [*i. VAMPED*; *pp. VAMPING, VAMPED.*]

1. To repair by putting in a new vamp, or upper leather, as shoes. *Skinner.*

2. To patch, piece, or mend with a new part; to give a new appearance to;—often with *up*.

I had never much hopes of your *vamped* play. *Swift.*

They maintained the dignity of history, and thought it beneath them to *vamp up* old traditions. *Bolingbroke.*

† VÁMP, *v. n.* To travel; to proceed. *Locke.*

VÁMP'ÉR, *n.* One who vamps; one who pieces out an old thing with something new. *Johnson.*

VÁMP'ÉR, *v. n.* To vapor or swagger; to bluster; to bully. [*North of England.*] *Grose.*

VÁM'PIRE, *n.* [*Dut. & Ger. vampir.*—*It. & Sp. vampiro*; *Fr. vampire.*]

1. A dead person, formerly believed by the superstitious in various nations of Europe, particularly in Hungary, to return, in body and soul, from the other world, and wander about the earth doing every kind of mischief to the living, generally sucking the blood of persons asleep, and thus causing their death. *P. Cyc.*

The only manner of getting rid of *vampires* was, according to Dom Calmet, to disinter their bodies, to pierce them with a stake cut from a green tree, to cut off their heads, and to burn their hearts. *P. Cyc.*

2. One who lives upon another; a parasite; a blood-sucker. *Wright.*

3. (*Zool.*) The common name of a species of bats of different genera, found in South America, which suck the blood of persons and beasts when asleep; vampire-bat; blood-sucker. *Baird.*

VÁM'PIRE, *a.* Pertaining to vampires. *Clarke.*

VÁM'PIRE-BÁT, *n.* (*Zool.*) The vampire.—See VAMPIRE, No. 3. *Darwin.*

VÁM'PIR-ISM, *n.* 1. Superstition respecting vampires; the visitation of blood-sucking corpses.

Hungary and its dependencies may be considered as the principal seat of *vampirism*. *P. Cyc.*

2. The practice of extortion. *Clarke.*

VÁM'PLATE, *n.* [*Fr. avant-plaque*; *avant*, before, and *plaque*, a plate.] (*Armor.*) A circular shield of metal, affixed to the lance of the armed knight in tilts and tourneys, as a guard or shield over the hand. *Fairholt.*

VÁN, *n.* [*It. avanti*, before; *Fr. avant.*]

1. The front of an army or of a fleet.

Van to *van* the foremost squadron meet. *Dryden.*

2. A fan; an instrument for making a wind.

"They call it a corn *van*." [*R.*] *Broome.*

3. A wing with which the air is beaten.

He wheeled in air, and stretched his *vans* in vain; His *vans* no longer could his flight maintain. *Dryden.*

4. (*Mining.*) The process of sifting or cleansing ore by a shovel. [*Local.*] *Simmonds.*

5. A large, covered wagon used for transporting merchandise, &c. *Simmonds.*

VÁN, *v. a.* [*Fr. vanmer*;—from *L. vannus*, a fan.]

1. † To fan; to winnow. *Bacon.*

2. To cleanse, as tin-ore, by a shovel. *Weale.*

VÁN'A-DÁTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) Vanadate. *Tre.*

VÁN'Á'DI-ATE, *n.* A salt consisting of vanadic acid and a base. *Graham.*

VÁN'ÁD'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting a powerful, brownish-red, metallic acid, consisting of one equivalent of vanadium and three equivalents of oxygen. *Miller.*

At a red heat it fuses without further change, and crystallizes on cooling, becoming incandescent from the evolution of latent heat in the act of solidification. *Miller.*

VÁN'ÁD'I-NÍTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A brittle, subtranslucent or opaque mineral, of various colors, occurring in crystals, but commonly in implanted globules or incrustations, and consisting chiefly of vanadate of lead and chloride of lead. *Dana.*

VÁN'Á-DÍTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of vanadous acid and a base. *Graham.*

VÁN'Á'DI-ÜM, *n.* [*Vanadis*, a Scandinavian idol.] A rare metal, resembling chromium in its properties, of a steel-white lustre, very difficult of fusion, extremely brittle, a conductor of electricity, and at common temperatures not oxidized by air or by water. *Miller.* *Graham.*

VÁN'Á-DOÜS, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid consisting of one equivalent of vanadium and two equivalents of oxygen, and called also *binoxide of vanadium*, and *vanadic oxide*. *Graham.*

VÁN'ÓU'RJ-ÉR (ván-kó're-er) [ván-kúr'yur, *S.*; ván-kór-yér, *W.*; ván-kó're-a, *P.*; väng-kór'yur, *K.*; ván-kór'e-er, *Sm. C.*], *n.* [*Fr. avant-courreur*.] A precursor; an avant-courier. *Spenser.*

VÁN'DAL, *n.* [*Ger. wandeln*, to go; to wander.]

1. (*Hist.*) One of a fierce, barbarous people, comprising various tribes of Teutonic and also of Slavonian origin, who lived in Eastern Prussia and Pomerania. *P. Cyc.*

On the 12th July, 455, they plundered Rome,

and their name became proverbial as that of the most barbarous among the barbarians." *P. Cyc.*

2. A barbarian; a destroyer. *Smart.*

VÁN'DAL, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, the Vandals; barbarous; Vandalic. *Byron.*

VÁN'DÁL'IC [ván dal'ik, *K. Sm. Wb.*; ván'da-ik, *Todd, Davis*], *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the Vandals; barbarous; wantonly destructive.

Vandalic rage against human learning. *Warburton.*

VÁN'DAL-ISM, *n.* The rude and barbarous state or character of the Vandals; barbarity.

Those barbarous triumphs are passed, and anarchy and *Vandalism* can return no more. *H. M. Williams.*

VÁN'DYKE', *v. a.* To ornament by forming indentations. *Smart.*

VÁN'DYKE', *n.* A kind of handkerchief for the neck, with indentations and points, as seen in the portraits of persons painted by Vandyck in the reign of Charles I. *Smart.*

Vandyck's brown, a pigment obtained from a kind of peat or lignite, of a fine, semi-transparent, brown color,—so called from the supposition of its being the brown used by Vandyck in his pictures. *Fairholt.*

VÁNE, *n.* [*A. S. fana*; *Dut. vaane*; *Ger. fahne*; *Dan. fane*; *Sw. fana*; *Icel. fína*.]

1. A contrivance for showing the direction of the wind; a weather-cock.

It consists usually of a thin slip of wood or metal, attached to a perpendicular axis, round which it moves freely, and is so shaped that it presents always the same extremity to the point of the horizon from which the wind blows." *Brande.*

2. (*Ornith.*) That part of a feather which is attached to the sides of the shaft, consisting of narrow, elongated plates, arranged with their flat sides towards each other, and their margins in the direction of the external and internal sides of the feather. *Brande.*

3. One of the plates or blades of a windmill, propeller, &c. *Tomlinson.*

VÁN'NÉS'Sá, *n.* (*Ent.*) A genus of lepidopterous insects of numerous species, the larvae of which are injurious to various trees, hop-vines, &c.; the butterfly. *Harris.*

VÁN'FÖSS, *n.* (*Fort.*) A ditch outside of the counterscarp, usually full of water. *Scott.*

VÁNG, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope for steadying the extremity of a gaff to a ship's side. *Brande.*

VÁN'GLÖ (väng'glö), *n.* (*Bot.*) The oil-plant, *Sesamum orientale*; bene. *Loudon.*

VÁN'GUÁRD (ván'gård), *n.* [*Fr. avant-garde*.] (*Mil.*) That part of an army which precedes the main body on the march, as a security against surprise; the advance-guard; the van. *Brande.*

VÁN'NÍLLA, *n.* [*Sp. vainilla*, dim. of *vaina*, a knife or scissor-case, the fruit having the appearance of the sheath of a knife. *Baird.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of climbing, evergreen, orchidaceous plants, indigenous in Mexico, the West Indies, and South America:—a name applied in commerce to the fleshy, pod-like fruit of several species of *Vanilla*. It is an excellent aromatic, and is used in the manufacture of chocolate, liqueurs, and confectionery.

Linsley. *Wood & Bache.*

† VÁN'NÍLL'Q-QUÉNCÉ, *n.* [*L. vanus*, vain, and *loquentia*, talking.] Idle or vain talk. *Blount.*

† VÁN'NÍLL'Q-QUÉNT, *a.* Talking idly. *Blount.*

VÁN'ISH, *v. n.* [*L. vanesco*; *vanus*, empty; *It. scarire*; *Sp. desanecerse*; *Fr. évanouir*.] [*i. VANISHED*; *pp. VANISHING, VANISHED.*]

1. To lose perceptible existence; to become imperceptible or invisible; to disappear.

The heavens shall *vanish* away like smoke. *Isa. li. 6.*

2. To pass away; to be lost; to be no more.

All these delights will *vanish*. *Milton.*

VÁN'ISHED (ván'isht), *p. a.* Having vanished; having no perceptible existence. *Pope.*

VÁN'ISH-ING, *p. a.* That vanishes.

Vanishing fraction, (*Math.*) a fraction which reduces to the form of $\frac{0}{0}$ for a particular value of the variable which enters it. *Da. & P.*—*Vanishing lines*, (*Perspective*), the converging lines.—*Vanishing point*, the point to which all the lines converge.—See PERSPECTIVE. *Fairholt.*

VAN'ITY, *n.* [L. *vanitas*; *vanus*, vain, empty; It. *vanità*; Sp. *vanidad*; Fr. *vanité*.]

1. The state of being vain; emptiness; uncertainty; inanity; worthlessness; futility.

Vanity of vanities; all is vanity. Eccles. i. 2.

I have seen all the works that are done under the sun, and, behold, all is vanity. Eccles. i. 14.

2. Fruitless endeavor; fruitless desire.

So am I made to possess months of vanity. Job vii. 3.

3. Trifling labor; fruitless toil. [R.]

To see long discourses against those things which are both vanity and sin, is to be judged a vanity in the answerer. Raleigh.

4. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.

Think not, when woman's transient breath is fled, That all her vanities at once are dead; Success dings; and she still regains. Pope.

5. Ostentation; vain or empty show. Raleigh.

6. Petty or empty pride; pride exerted upon slight grounds, or on small occasions; inflation of mind; conceit; conceitedness; self-conceit.

Pride makes us esteem ourselves; vanity makes us desire the esteem of others. It is just to say, as Dean Swift has done, that a man is too proud to be vain. Blair.

Every man has just as much vanity as he wants understanding. Pope.

Vanity is that species of pride, which, while it presumes on a degree of superiority in some particular articles, fondly courts the applause of every one within its sphere of action, seeking every occasion to display some talent or some supposed excellency. Cogswell.

Syn.—Vanity is manifested in a desire to attract notice, and gain admiration. It is somewhat allied to pride, and still more to conceit, conceitedness, self-conceit, self-praise, and self-commendation. Egotism is one form of vanity often manifested.—See ARROGANCE, PRIDE.

VAN'QUISH (vāng'kwish), *v. a.* [L. *vincere*; It. *vincere*; Sp. *vincer*; Fr. *vaincre*.] [*i.* VANQUISHED; *pp.* VANQUISHING, VANQUISHED.]

1. To conquer; to overcome; to subdue; to subjugate; to defeat; to overpower.

Were 't not a shame, that, whilst you live at Jer, The French, French, whom you have vanquished, Should ask you to be vanquished by you? Shak.

They . . . vanquished the rebels in all encounters. Clarendon.

2. To confute; to disprove; to show the fallacy of; to defeat; to reduce to silence.

This bold assertion has been fully vanquished in a late reply to the Bishop of Meaux's treatise. Atterbury.

Syn.—See CONQUER, DEFEAT.

VAN'QUISH, *n.* A disease in sheep by which they pine away; vinguish. Loudon.

VAN'QUISH-A-BLE (vāng'kwish-a-bl), *a.* That may be vanquished; conquerable. Gayton.

VAN'QUISH-ER (vāng'kwish-er), *n.* One who vanquishes; a conqueror; a subduer. Milton.

VAN'QUISH-MENT, *n.* The state of being vanquished; conquest; victory. [R.] Ep. Hall.

VAN'TAGE, *n.* [From *advantage*.]

1. † Gain; profit; benefit; advantage.

What great vantage do we get by the trade? Sidney.

2. Superiority; vantage-ground. [R.]

He had them at vantage, being tired and harassed with a long march. Bacon.

3. † Opportunity; convenience. Shak.

Be assured, madam, 't will be done With his next vantage. Shak.

† VAN'TAGE, *v. a.* To profit. Spenser.

VAN'TAGE-GROUND, *n.* Superiority in state or place; state or place in which one has better means of action than another. South.

VANT'BRACE, } *n.* [Fr. *avant-bras*.] Armor for VANT'BRASS, } the arm; vambrace. Shak.

† VAP, *n.* The lifeless part, as of wine.

In vain is it to wash a goblet, if you mean to put into it nothing but the dead lees and vap of wine. Ep. Taylor.

VAP'ID, *a.* [L. *vapidus*; *vapor*, vapor, steam.]

1. Having the spirit evaporated; dead; spiritless; tasteless; flat, as wine. Arbuthnot.

2. Dull; prosy; as, "A vapid discourse."

VAP'ID-ITY, *n.* Vapidness; flatness. Ch. Ob.

VAP'ID-LY, *ad.* In a vapid manner. Allen.

VAP'ID-NESS, *n.* The state of being vapid or spiritless; vapidness; flatness. Johnson.

VAP'OR, *n.* [L. *vapor*; It. *vapore*; Sp. *vapor*; Fr. *vapeur*.]

1. (*Physics*.) A term applied, in its most general sense, to all bodies existing in the aeriform state, but commonly, and more properly, restricted to substances existing in that state which are ordinarily in the liquid or the solid state; as, "Aqueous vapor"; "Mercurial vapor." Nichol.

2. "When liquids and certain solids are heated, they become converted into elastic fluids, or vapors, which differ from gases in this respect, that they are not, under common circumstances, permanently elastic, but resume the liquid or solid form when cooled down to ordinary temperatures." Brande.

2. A name sometimes limited to water in an aeriform state. Brande.

3. Fume; steam; mist; fog. Dryden.

4. Wind; flatulence. Bacon.

5. Mental fume; vain imagination.

It is a growing sickness; he hath the grace of melancholy vapor. Hammond.

6. *pl.* A term formerly much in vogue for a state of nervous debility and consequent depression of spirits, under which the images of the brain float with a sort of visible distinctness before the patient; hypochondriasis; spleen.

Syn.—Vapor is an elastic, aeriform fluid, into which liquids and certain solids are converted by heat; and it is often used in a limited sense to denote the water that exists in the atmosphere produced by evaporation. Steam is the vapor of water generated by heat raised to the boiling point. Gas is a term applied to all permanently elastic fluids or airs differing from atmospheric air. Paper and steam differ from gases in not being permanently elastic; but they resume the liquid or solid form when cooled down to the ordinary temperature. Some of the gases are highly inflammable. The vapor of the atmosphere; a vapor-bath; steam-engine, steam boat or vessel; oxygen or hydrogen gas; gas light.—See MIST.

VAP'OR, *v. n.* [L. *vaporo*.] [*i.* VAPORED; *pp.* VAPORING, VAPORED.]

1. To pass off in vapor; to evaporate. [R.]

The whole world vapors in thy breath. Donne.

2. To emit vapor or fumes.

Swift running waters vapor not so much as standing waters. Bacon.

3. To bully; to brag; to bluster; to swagger.

Let Dutchmen vapor, Spaniards curse. Dorset.

VAP'OR, *v. a.* 1. To emit or scatter in vapor.

Break off this last lamenting kiss, Which sucks two souls, and vapors both away. Donne.

2. To boast; to brag of. Swift.

VAP'OR-ABLE, *n.* The susceptibility of vaporization. Knowles.

VAP'OR-ABLE, *a.* That may be changed or converted into vapor; vaporizable. Smart.

† VAP'OR-RATE, *v. n.* To evaporate. Cockeram.

VAP'OR-RATION, *n.* [L. *vaporatio*.] The act of escaping or passing off in vapor. Biblioth. Bibl.

VAP'OR-BATH, *n.* 1. A bath in vapor; a medicated steam bath; exposure of the body, as for health, to vapor of any kind:—also, the place of bathing in vapor.

2. (*Chem.*) An apparatus for heating a substance by means of the vapor of water or steam. Ure.

VAP'ORED (vā'purd), *a.* 1. Wet with, or subjected to, vapor; moist; damp; humid. Sackville.

2. Spleetic; peevish. Green.

VAP'OR-ER, *n.* One who vapors; a boaster; a blusterer; a swaggerer. Gov. of the Tongue.

VAP'OR-ER-MOTH, *n.* (*Ent.*) A moth of the genus *Orgyia*, of which there are two species, the white-masked (*Orgyia leucostigma*), and the antique or rusty (*Orgyia antiqua*).—See TUSSECK-MOTH.

VAP'OR-ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *vapor*, vapor, and *fero*, to bring.] Conveying vapor. Blount.

VAP'OR-IFIC, *a.* [L. *vapor*, vapor, and *facio*, to make.] Converting into vapor. Smart.

VAP'OR-IFORM, *a.* [L. *vapor*, vapor, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of vapor. N. Brit. Rev.

VAP'OR-ING-LY, *ad.* In a bullying or bragging manner; blusteringly; swaggeringly. Todd.

VAP'OR-ISH, *a.* 1. Vaporous; full of, or abounding with, vapors. "The vaporous place." Sandys.

2. Spleetic; hypochondriac. Pope.

VAP'OR-IZ-ABLE, *a.* Susceptible of being converted into vapor; vaporable. Brande.

VAP'OR-IZ-ATION, *n.* The act or the process of vaporizing; evaporation. Brande.

VAP'OR-IZE, *v. a.* [*i.* VAPORIZED; *pp.* VAPORIZING, VAPORIZED.] To convert into vapor, as by application of heat; to evaporate. Phil. Jour.

VAP'OR-IZ-ER, *n.* One who, or that which, converts into vapor. Standard.

VAP'OR-ÖSE, *a.* Vaporous. [R.] Arbuthnot.

VAP'OR-OUS, *a.* [L. *vaporosus*; It. & Sp. *vaporoso*; Fr. *vaporeux*.]

1. Full of vapors or exhalations; pertaining to, or containing, vapor. Derham.

The vaporous night approaches. Shak.

2. Windy; flatulent.

The food which is most vaporous and perspirable is the most easily digested. Arbuthnot.

3. Unsubstantial; unreal; vain. Wright.

VAP'OR-ÖUS-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being vaporous. Hist. R. S.

VAP'OR-Y, *a.* 1. Full of vapor; vaporous.

All the vapors turbulence of heaven. Thomson.

2. Peevish; hypochondriac; splenetic.

Court the vapory god soft breathing in the wind. Thomson.

† VAP'OR-LÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *vapulo*, to be beaten.] The act of beating or whipping. Coles.

VAP'OR-LÄ'NUS, *n.* [Arab. *ouaran*.] (*Zool.*) A genus of aquatic lizards, the species of which acquire a size only inferior to the crocodiles;—called also *ouaranus*. Baird.

† VARE, *n.* [Sp. *vara*, a rod.] A wand or staff of justice or authority. Howell.

VAR'EC, or VAR'ÈCH, *n.* [Fr.] A name applied to sea-weed, on the coast of France;—corrupted into *varick* in the Channel Islands. Baird.

VÄ'RI, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of Lemur, about the size of a cat, a native of Madagascar. Fischer.

VÄ'RI-A-BİL'ITY, *n.* Variableness. McCulloch.

VÄ'RI-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *variabilis*; *varius*, variegated; It. *variabile*; Sp. & Fr. *variable*.]

1. Changeable; capable of change or alteration; mutable; inconstant; fickle.

By the lively image of other creatures did those ancients represent the variable passions of mortals. Raleigh.

His heart I know how variable and vain. Milton.

2. (*Math.*) Noting quantities which are considered in a variable or changeable state, either increasing or decreasing. Hutton.

Variable motion, the motion of a body continually acted on by a force which changes or is different at every instant. Hutton.

Syn.—See CHANGEABLE.

VÄ'RI-A-BLE, *n.* (*Math.*) A name applied to quantities which admit of an infinite number of values in the same expression. Thus in the equation $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$, x and y are variables. Davies.

When there are several variables in the same equation, it is customary to consider all but one as independent variables, or variables to which values may be assigned at pleasure; the remaining one is called a function of the others, its value being dependent upon the values attributed to them. Some authors, instead of *variable* and *constant quantities*, use the terms *fluent* and *stable quantities*. Davies. Hutton.

VÄ'RI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being variable; changeableness; mutability.

You are not solicitous about the variability of the weather or the change of seasons. Addison.

2. Levity; inconstancy; fickleness.

Censurers subject themselves to the charge of variability in judgment. S. Richardson.

VÄ'RI-A-BLY, *ad.* In a variable manner; changeably; mutably; inconstantly. Johnson.

VÄ'RI-ANCE, *n.* [L. *variantia*.—See VARY.]

1. A difference; disagreement; discord.

A cause of law, by violent course, Was, from a variance, now a war become. Daniel.

2. An alteration; variation. [R.] Clarke.

3. (*Law*.) A disagreement or difference between two parts of the same legal proceeding, which ought to agree. Bowyer.

Variances are between the writ and the declaration, and between the declaration and the evidence. Bowyer.

At variance, in disagreement; in a want of agreement; in dispute; in dissension; in controversy.

VÁ-RI-ANT, *a.* Variable; inconstant; fickle. [Used in Scotland, and sometimes in Eng. and the U. S.] *Jamieson. Gent. Mag. Longfellow.*

And men were found of nature variant. *Chaucer.*
Though the forms of belief may be somewhat variant. *Sears.*

VÁ-RI-ÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *vario*, *variatus*.] To change; to alter; to vary.

This artificial change is but a fixation of nature's inconstancy, helping its varying infirmities. *By. Taylor.*

Thus old word is sometimes used in America, particularly by clergymen; but it is regarded as obsolete in England. *Pickering.*

VÁ-RI-Á-TION, *n.* [L. *variatio*; It. *variazione*; Sp. *variacion*; Fr. *variation*.]

1. The act of varying; change; alteration; mutation; difference at different times.

The perpetual variations of our speech. *Swift.*

2. A deviation; departure; difference.

He observed the variation of our English from the original, and made an entire translation of the whole for his private use. *Fell.*

3. (*Gram.*) A change of termination.

The rules of grammar, and the peculiarities of words and the peculiarities of their use, are to be repeated. *Watts.*

4. (*Mus.*) A reproduction of the essential features of a melody or theme in a more fanciful or florid form. *Dwight.*

5. (*Astron.*) A periodic irregularity in the motion of the moon, arising from the action of the sun. *Herschel.*

The extent of fluctuation to and fro in the moon's longitude which it produces, is not less than one degree and four minutes. It was discovered by Aboul Wefa, an Arabian astronomer, about the year 975, and was the first inequality produced by perturbation which Newton succeeded in explaining by the theory of gravitation. *Herschel.*

6. (*Magnetism.*) The angle formed by the direction assumed by a compass-needle and a meridian line on a horizontal plane; the angle formed by the terrestrial meridian and the magnetic meridian; the deviation or declination of the magnetic needle, when poised with liberty of horizontal motion, from the true meridian. *Young.*

The variation of the magnetic needle is not constant for the same place. At Paris, in 1663, the needle pointed due north; previously to that time the variation had been easterly, since then it has been westerly, increasing till 1814, when it was more than 22½ degrees. It then began slowly to decrease. The variation of the needle is also subject to daily fluctuations connected with the function of solar heat, and called *diurnal variation*. The diurnal range sometimes amounts to twenty-five minutes. *Lardner.*

Calculus of variations, (*Math.*) a branch of the higher mathematics, by which an expression or function being given, containing two or more variable quantities, whose relation is expressed by a determinate law, it is found what that function becomes, when the law itself is supposed to experience any variation indefinitely small, occasioned by the variation of one or of several of the terms which express that law. *Hutton.*

Variation of curvature, (*Math.*) the rate at which the curvature of any curve is varied, that of the circle excepted, which is constant. *Hutton.*

Syn.—*Variation* is the act of varying; *variety*, the quality of varying, or the thing varied. The variation of the seasons; *variety* of productions; a diversity of employments and opinions.—See *CHANGE*, *DIFFERENCE*, *VARIETY*.

Syn.—See *CHANGEABLE*.

VÁ-R-I-CĒL-LÁ, *n.* [Low L. *dim* of *variola*, small-pox.] (*Med.*) The chicken-pox, a disease characterized by small, glabrous, transparent vesicles scattered over the body. *Dunglison.*

VÁ-R-I-CO-CĒLE, *n.* [L. *varix*, a dilated vein, and Gr. *κῆλη*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A varicose dilatation of the veins of the scrotum and spermatic cord, being a soft, doughy, unequal, knotty, compressible, and indolent tumor in the cord, increasing from below upward; spermatocele. *Dunglison.*

VÁ-R-I-CŌSE, *a.* [L. *varicosus*; *varix*, a varicose vein.] (*Med.*) Pertaining to, or affected with, *varix*.—See *VARIX*. *Dunglison.*

VÁ-R-I-CŌUS [vā-rē-kūs, P. K. C. Wb.; vā-rē-kūs, Sm.], *a.* [L. *varicosus*.] Swelled, as a vein; diseased with dilatation; varicose. *Sharpe.*

VÁ-R-Ī-ĒD (vā-rīd), *p. a.* Diversified; changed; having a variety; variegated. *Thomson.*

|| **VÁ-R-I-Ē-GÁTE** [vā-rē-e-gāt, S. W. J. Ja. Sm. R.

C.; vā-rē-e-gāt or vā-rē-e-gāt, P.], *v. a.* [L. *variegatus*, *variegatus*; *varius*, various, and *ago*, to move, to make; It. *variegare*.] [*2.* **VARIEGATED**; *pp.* **VARIÉATING**, **VARIÉATED**.] To make various; to stain or mark with different colors; to vary; to diversify; to streak.

They had fountains of variegated marble. *Arbutnot.*
The shells are filled with a white spar, which variegates and adds to the beauty of the stone. *Woodward.*

"All our orthoepists are uniform in placing the accent on the first syllable of this word, and all sound the *a* as in *vary*, except Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, who give it the short sound as in *carry*." *Walker.*

|| **VÁ-R-I-Ē-GÁT-ĒD**, *p. a.* Having divers colors; diversified; party-colored; many-colored. *Pope.*

|| **VÁ-R-I-Ē-GÁ-TION**, *n.* Act of variegating, or state of being variegated; diversity of colors.

Plant them [in the garden] in natural earth somewhat impoverished with soil, for they will soon lose their variegations. *Evelyn.*

VÁ-R-I-Ē-TY, *n.* [L. *varietas*; *varius*, various; It. *varietà*; Sp. *variedad*; Fr. *variété*.]

1. Intermixture of one thing with another; change; variation; difference; diversity.

All sorts are here that all the earth affords; *Milton.*

Variety is the very spice of life, That gives it all its flavor. *Cowper.*

2. Variety is so necessary to a pleasing flow of language, that the most elegant symmetry of verse cannot, in any lengthened series, atone for the want of it. *Milford.*

3. One thing of many different things;—in this sense it has a plural.

Those varieties which the earth bringeth forth. *Raleigh.*

4. Dissimilitude; want of similarity.

There is a variety in the tempers of good men. *Atterbury.*

5. A number or many and different kinds.

He now only wants more time to do that variety of good which his soul thirsteth after. *Law.*

6. (*Nat. Hist.*) A subdivision of species founded on characters supposed not to be permanent. *Baird.*

Minor deviations not incompatible with the idea of a common origin constitute varieties. *Gray.*

Syn.—See *CHANGE*, *DIFFERENCE*.

VÁ-R-I-FŌRM, *a.* [L. *varius*, various, and *forma*, form.] Having various or different forms or shapes; multifiform. *Maunder.*

VÁ-R-I-FŌRMED, *a.* Variform; multifiform. *Clarke.*

VÁ-R-I-FY, *v. a.* To variegate; to vary. [*B.*] *Swift.*

VÁ-R-I-Q-LÁ, *n.* [Low L.]

1. (*Med.*) The small-pox, a very contagious disease. *Brande.*

2. (*Bot.*) A shield in the genus *Varioraria*, having a pustular appearance. *Henslow.*

VÁ-R-I-Q-LÁR, *a.* Spotted with pimples. *Smart.*

VÁ-R-I-Q-LÁ-TION, *n.* (*Med.*) Inoculation for the *variola*, or small-pox. *Dunglison.*

VÁ-R-I-ŌL-IC, *a.* Relating to *variola*. *Dunglison.*

VÁ-R-I-Ō-LĪTE, *n.* [L. *varius*, various, and Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] (*Min.*) A dark-green variety of orthoclase, containing lighter globular particles;—found in the river Drac, in France. *Dana.*

VÁ-R-I-Q-LŌID [vā-rē-q-lōid, K. *Dunglison*; vā-rē-q-lōid, B. Wb.; vā-rē-q-lōid, Sm. C.], *n.* [Low L. *variola*, small-pox, and Gr. *ίδω*, form.] (*Med.*) The small-pox modified by previous inoculation or vaccination. *Dunglison.*

VÁ-R-I-Q-LŌID', *a.* Pertaining to the disease called varioloid. *Dunglison.*

VÁ-R-I-Q-LOŪS [vā-rē-q-lūs, Ja. Sm. C. *Ash, Todd, Maunder*; vā-rē-q-lūs or vā-rē-q-lūs, K.; vā-rē-q-lūs, Wb.], *a.* [Low L. *variola*, the small-pox.] Pertaining to the small-pox; having marks like those of the small-pox. *Todd.*

VÁ-R-I-Q-RŪM, [L., *gen. pl.* of *varius*.] Containing a variety;—abbreviated from the Latin phrase, *cum notis variorum*.

Variorum editions, editions of works in which the notes of the various commentators are inserted. *Crocker.*

VÁ-R-I-OŪS, *a.* [L. *varius*; It. & Sp. *vario*.]

1. Different; several; divers; manifold.

Then were they known to men by various names, And various idols, through the heathen world. *Milton.*

2. Changeable; uncertain; mutable.

A man so various that he seemed to be Not one, but all mankind's epitome; *Milton.*

Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong. Was every thing by starts, and nothing long. *Dryden.*
Robert, who was various in his nature, and always under the power of the present persuader. *Swift.*

3. Unlike each other; multifiform; diverse.

Various in arms, in habit, and in tongue. *Dryden.*

4. Having variety; variegated; diversified.

The earth was made so various, that the mind Of desultory man, studious of change, And pleased with novelty, might be indulged. *Cowper.*

Syn.—See *DIFFERENT*.

VÁ-R-I-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In a various manner. *Bacon.*

VÁ-R-IS-ŌITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A reniform, apple-green, translucent mineral, of weak, greasy lustre, and consisting chiefly of alumina, phosphoric acid, and water. *Dana.*

VÁ-R-IX, *n.*; *pl.* **VÁ-R-I-CĒS**. [L.; *varus*, bent.] (*Med.*) Dilatation of a vein; a varicose vein.

Varices are owing to local retardation of the venous circulation, and, in some cases, to relaxation of the parietes of the vein. *Dunglison.*

VÁ-R-LĒSSE', *n.* (*Farriery.*) An imperfection upon the inside of the ham, a little distant from the curb, but about the same height. *Stocqueler.*

VÁ-R-LET, *n.* [Old Fr. *varlet*, now *valet*. *Johnson.*—*Tooke* considers *varlet* and *valet* to be the same word as *harlot* (the aspirate being changed to *v*), and to mean simply a *hireling*.—Perhaps from the same root as *vassal*.—See *VALET*.]

1. A follower or attendant of a page or of a knight; any servant or attendant. *Spenser.*

Call here my varlet, I'll unarm again. *Shak.*

2. A scoundrel; a knave; a rascal; a rogue.

I am the varlet varlet that ever chewed. *Shak.*

3. A follower or attendant of a page or of a knight; any servant or attendant. *Spenser.*

+ **VÁ-R-LĒT-RY**, *n.* The rabble; crowd; populace; mob. "The shouting varletry." *Shak.*

VÁ-R-NISH, *n.* [Low L. *vernix*; It. *vernice*; Sp. *varnis*; Fr. *vernis*.—Dut. *vernis*; Ger. *firnis*; Dan. *fernis*; Sw. *fernis*; Old Eng. *vernish*.—*Skinner* refers this word to *burnish*.]

1. A solution of a resin, or of a gum-resin, in a liquid, which, being spread over a surface, evaporates, and leaves the solid in the form of a brilliant, transparent film, impervious to moisture. *Tomlinson. P. Cyc.*

"Varnishes may be divided into three classes—alcoholic or spirit varnishes, volatile-oil varnishes, and fixed-oil varnishes." *P. Cyc.*

2. Cover; palliation; mitigation; an artificial covering to give a fair appearance. *Todd.*

VÁ-R-NISH, *v. a.* [Fr. *vernisser*, *vernir*.] [*2.* **VARNISHED**; *pp.* **VARNISHING**, **VARNISHED**.]

1. To cover with varnish. *Holland.*

2. To cover, as with varnish; to conceal or decorate with something ornamental; to adorn.

With seeming good so varnishing their ill. *Drayton.*

3. To hide with color of rhetoric; to palliate.

They varnish all their errors, and secure The lies they act and all the world endure. *Denham.*

VÁ-R-NISH-ER, *n.* 1. One who varnishes. *Boyle.*

2. A disguiser; an adorning. *Pope.*

VÁ-R-NISH-ING, *n.* The act of covering with varnish;—materials for varnish. *Clarke.*

VÁ-R-NISH-TREE, *n.* A name applied to several trees exuding naturally, or from incisions, liquid resins, which are used for varnishing in the East Indies; as *Rhus vernix*, a Japanese tree, *Stagmaria verniciflua*, which yields Japan lacquer, &c. *P. Cyc. Lindley.*

The greater part of the trees which yield these liquid varnishes exhale some volatile acid principle which renders the air near them irritating and hurtful to persons exposing themselves to it. *P. Cyc.*

VÁ-R-Y, *n.* (*Her.*) A term denoting the mixture of argent and azure vairy. *Weale.*

VÁ-R-T-A-BĒD, *n.* (*Ecccl.*) An Armenian ecclesiastic. *J. W. Gibbs.*

VÁ-R-VĒLS, *n. pl.* [Fr. *vervelles*.] Silver rings about the leg of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved; vervels. *Bailey.*

VÁ-R-VĪ-ŌITE, *n.* (*Min.*) An altered manganite, consisting largely of pyrolusite. *Dana.*

VÁ-R-Y, *v. a.* [L. *vario*; *varius*, various; It. *variare*; Sp. *variar*; Fr. *varier*.] [*2.* **VARIED**; *pp.* **VARYING**, **VARIED**.]

1. To make or cause to be different; to alter.

*Let your ceaseless change
Vary to our grief. Make—till now please.* Milton.

2. To change; to transform; to transmute.

We are to *vary* the customs according to the time and country where the scene of action lies. Dryden.
He *varies* every shape with ease. Pope.

God hath *varied* the inclinations of men according to the variety of actions to be performed. Bionne.

3. To diversify; to variegate; to modify.

God hath here
Varied his bounty so with new delights. Milton.

Syn. — See CHANGE.

VARY, *v. n.* 1. To be changeable; to change; to appear in different or various forms.

The *varying* shore o' th' world. Shal.

2. To be unlike; to differ; to disagree.

The public constitutions of nations *vary*. Collier.

In judgment of her substance thus they *vary*,
And *vary* thus in judgment of her seat. Davies.

3. To become unlike itself; to alter.

He would *vary* and try both ways in turn. Bacon.

4. To deviate; to depart; to swerve.

The crime consists in violating the law, and *varying* from the right rule of reason. Locke.

5. To succeed; to change successively.

While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
Pant in her breast and *vary* in her face. Addison.

Syn. — See DIFFER.

VARY, *n.* Change; alteration. Shal.

VAS'CU-LAR, *a.* [L. *vasculum*, dim. of *vas*, a vessel; It. *vascolare*, vascular; Sp. *vasculoso*; Fr. *vasculaire*.] 1. Pertaining to the vessels of an animal or vegetable body, — in the animal body to arterial, venous, or lymphatic vessels, but generally to blood-vessels only. Duglison. Gray.

Bichat gave the name *vascular* system to the blood-vessels, and of these he made two divisions. Duglison.

2. Containing vessels; consisting of ducts.

The distinct class of *vascular*, flowerless plants. Gray.

Vascular plants, (Bot.) a term applied to plants constituting one of De Candolle's two grand divisions of the vegetable kingdom, comprising all plants, whether herbs, shrubs, or trees, which have *vascular* and woody tissues in their composition; — called also *vascular*, and used in contradistinction to *cellular plants*, which are entirely composed of cellular tissue, strictly so called, and constitute De Candolle's other grand division. Gray. London. — *Vascular system*, (Anat.,) the blood-vessels, arterial and venous. Duglison. — (Bot.) Those interior portions of any plant in which vessels or ducts occur. The vascular system, in an exogenous stem, is confined to the space between the pith and bark, where it chiefly consists of ducts and pitted or woody tissue, collected into compact, wedge-shaped vertical plates, the edges of which rest on the pith and bark, and the sides of which are in contact with the medullary rays. In endogenous plants, the vascular system is distributed in the cellular tissue, in the form of transverse, seldom having any tendency to collect into zones or wedges resembling wood. Henslow. Lindley. — *Vascular tissue*, (Bot.) a name applied to transformations of cells forming ducts, as spiral ducts, annular ducts, &c. Gray.

VAS-CU-LAR'ES, *n. pl.* (Bot.) Phanogamous, cotyledonous, or vascular plants. Wood.

VAS-CU-LAR'ITY, *n.* The state or the quality of being vascular. Duglison.

VAS-CU-LIF'ER-ŌUS, *a.* [L. *vasculum*, a small vessel, and *fero*, to bear; Sp. *vasculifero*.] (Bot.) Having seed-vessels divided into cells. Quincy.

VASE, or VASE [vaz, W. P. J. F. Sm. R.; vās, S. E. K. C. O. Wb. Scott; vāz or vāz, Ja.], *n.* [L. *vas*, a vessel; It. & Sp. *vaso*; Fr. *vase*.]

1. A vessel used for domestic purposes, or in sacred ceremonies; an urn-shaped vessel, in general rather for show than for use.

The toilet stands unveiled,
Each silver *vase* in mystic order laid. Pope.

2. A piece of ornamental marble. Johnson.

3. (Bot.) The calyx of a plant. Wright.

4. (Arch.) A name given to the central part or main bulk of the Corinthian and Composite capitals, and also to a portion of a cupola; — called also *tambour*, and *drum*; — an ornament of sculpture placed on socles and pediments, representing such vessels as the ancients used in sacrificial. Britton. Buchanan.

“Mr. Sheridan has pronounced this word so as to rhyme with *base*, *care*, &c. I have uniformly heard it pronounced with the *s* like *z*, and sometimes, by people of refinement, with the *a* like *aw*; but this, being too refined for the general ear, is now but seldom heard. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick,

W. Johnston, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan pronounce the *a* long and slender, as I have done, but with the *s* as in *case*; Mr. Smith and W. Johnston give the *a* the same sound, and the *s* the sound of *z*; and Mr. Elphinstone sounds it as if written *vaz*, but this, as Mr. Nares justly observes, is an affected pronunciation.” Walker.

VASE'-SHAPED, *a.* Resembling a common flower-pot without its rim. Henslow.

VAS'U-FORM-TIS'SUE, *n.* (Bot.) Tissue consisting of tubes which appear, when viewed by transmitted light, as if riddled full of holes, — but which are found, upon more accurate inspection, to derive that appearance from their sides being filled with little pits sunk in the thickness of the lining; — called also *pitted tissue*, *dotted ducts*, and *bothrenchyma*. Lindley.

VAS'SAL, *n.* [Low L. *vassallus*; It. *vassallo*; Sp. *vasallo*; Fr. *vassal*. — From the Welsh *gwās*, a young man or page; *gwāsath*, the state of pagehood, being rendered in Latin *vasaticum*. Sir F. Palgrave.]

1. (Feudal Law.) The grantee of a fief, feud, or fee; one who holds of a superior or lord; a feudal tenant; a feudatory. Burritt.

Every petty prince, *vassal* to the emperor, can own what money he pleases. Swift.

2. A subject; a dependent; a retainer.

The common people were *vassals* to the king, not *vassals* to the king. Davies.

3. One who acts by the will of another; one who attends another; a servant; a valet.

I am his fortune's *vassal*, and I send him
The greatness he has got. Shal.

4. A slave; a bondman; a political servitor.

Thou swear'st thy gods in vain,
Or *vassal* miscreant! Shal.

VAS'SAL, *v. a.* To subject; to enslave. Feltham.

VAS'SAL, *a.* Servile; subservient. Watts.

VAS'SAL-AGE, *n.* [It. *vassallaggio*; Sp. *vassallaje*; Fr. *vasselage*.] The state or condition of a *vassal*; slavery; servitude; dependence. Shal.

VAS'SAL-ESS, *n.* A female *vassal*. Spenser.

VAS'SAL-RY, *n.* The body of *vassals*. J. Russell.

VAST, *a.* [L. *vastus*; It. & Sp. *vasto*; Fr. *vaste*.]

1. Very large or spacious; widely extended; reaching to or occupying great extent.

What a *vast* field for contemplation! Wollaston.

That is ample and capacious mind which takes in *vast* a world of things. Watts.

2. Great in bulk or size; enormously extensive or capacious; huge; monstrous.

They viewed the *vast*, immeasurable abyss. Milton.

3. Enormous; very great; immense.

Others, with *vast* Typhenean rage more fell,
Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air
In whirlwind; hell sea-monster holds the wild uproar. Milton.

Syn. — See ENORMOUS.

VAST, *n.* A boundless waste; immensity.

“Through the *vast* of heaven.” Milton.

VAS-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *vastatio*.] The act of laying waste; waste; devastation. Bp. Hall.

VAS-TID'ITY, *n.* Vastness; immensity. Shal.

VAS-TI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *vastitudo*.]

1. Immensity; vastness. [R.] Foster.

2. Devastation; destruction. Joyce.

VAST'LY, *ad.* Greatly; to a great degree. Temple.

VASTNESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being vast; immensity; enormous greatness. Waller.

VAST'Y, *a.* Enormously great; vast. [R.]

I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep. Shal.

VAT, *n.* [A. S. *fæt*, fat; Dut. *vat*; Ger. *fass*; Dan. *fad*; Sw. & Icel. *fæt*. — See FAT.]

1. Any large vessel, but particularly one in which liquors are kept while immature; — a cistern for tanners or brewers; fat. Phillips.

2. (Mining.) A wooden tub used for washing ores and mineral substances in. Watson.

3. A measure of capacity, particularly the legal liquid measure of Belgium and Holland, containing 20.01 imperial gallons. Simmonds.

The shipping *vat* weighs 2204.74 lbs. The old London coal vat contained nine bushels. The solid measurement *vat* of Amsterdam contains forty cubic feet; the wine vat 241.57 gallons, and the *vat* for olive oil, 225.45 gallons.

VAT'U-CAN, *n.* An assemblage of buildings near the church of St. Peter's, in Rome, including the Papal palace, the court and garden of Belvidere, the library, which is the richest in

Europe in manuscripts, and the museum, which is unequalled in the world. P. Cye.

The name *Vatican* is derived, according to Aulus Gellius, from *vaticinium*, prophecy; or rather from an ancient oracular deity of the Latins, called by the Romans Jupiter *Vaticanus*, who was worshipped there. Brande.

VAT'U-CAN-IST, *n.* An adherent to the pope, who sometimes resides in the Vatican. Ec. Rev.

VAT'U-CIDE, *n.* [L. *vates*, a prophet, and *cedo*, to kill.] The murder, or the murderer, of a prophet. Pope.

VAT'U-CIN-AL, *a.* Relating to, or containing, predictions; foretelling. Warton.

VAT'U-CIN-ATE, *v. n.* [L. *vaticinor*, *vaticinatus*, to foretell; *vates*, a prophet.] [i. VATICINATED; pp. VATICINATING, VATICINATED.] To prophesy; to foretell. [R.] Howell.

VAT'U-CIN-ATE, *v. a.* To utter or foretell as a prophet. [R.] Ch. Ob.

Dr. Cumming's *vaticinatio* is a *vaticinatio* of style and diction on the *vaticinatio*. Athenæum.

VAT'U-CIN-ATION, *n.* [L. *vaticinatio*; It. *vaticinazione*.] The act of prophesying; prediction; prophecy. Bentley.

VAT'U-CINE, *n.* A prediction. Holland.

VAUDEVILLE } (vōd'vil), *n.* [Fr. *vaudeville*. —

VAUDEVIL. } The origin of this word is disputed; some derive it from *Vau-de-vire*, a village in Normandy. Brande.]

1. A current street song; a ballad; a trivial strain. Trévoux. Johnson.

2. (French Poetry.) A species of light song, frequently of a satirical turn, consisting of several couplets, and a refrain or burden, introduced into theatrical pieces; — a short comic piece interspersed with such songs. Brande.

VAUDOIS (vō-dwā'), *n. sing. & pl.* [Fr.] An inhabitant, or the inhabitants, of some valleys in the Alps, between Italy and Provence, celebrated for their religious opinions, and the persecution to which, in consequence, they have been subjected. Brande.

The *Vaudois* must be distinguished from the *Waldenses*, or followers of Peter *Waldo*, who acquired celebrity in the twelfth century, and from whom some writers have deduced both their religious tenets and their appellation also. Brande.

VÁULT [vawlt, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. C. Wb.; vawlt, S.; vawlt or vawt, K.], *n.* [Low L. *voluta*, *volvo*, *volutus*, to roll; It. *volta*; Fr. *volte*.]

1. (Arch.) An arched ceiling or roof. Britton.

The arch of a bridge is, strictly speaking, a *vault*; and a cupola is another of the simpler kind of *vaults*. When two or more *vaults* intersect each other, they produce a *groined vault*. Britton.

2. An underground apartment generally used as a store for wine and other things not injured by damp; a cellar; a cavity. Simmonds.

The wine of life is past, and the mere lees
Is left this *vault* to brag of. Shal.

3. A cave; a cavern; a cell. Sandys.

4. A repository for the dead; a tomb or crypt.

Shall I not be staid in the *vault*,
To whose foul mouth no wholesome air breathes in? Shal.

5. A leap; a jump; a bound. Johnson.

6. (Man.) The bounding turn which riders teach their horses; a curvet; — the turn or flexure in which men throw themselves on or off their horses. Cotgrave. Junius.

“Mr. Sheridan leaves out the *l* in this word, in the word *vault*, to leap, and all their compounds; but my ear grossly deceives me if this *l* is ever suppressed, except in the sense of a *cellar* for wine, &c. In this *l* am supported by all our orthoepists from whom the sounds of the letter can be gathered; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Perry preserve the *l* in every word of this form. This, I think, is not agreeable to general usage with respect to the exception I have given; though I think it might be dispensed with for the sake of uniformity, especially as the Old French *volte*, the Italian *volta*, and the Lower Latin *voluta*, from which the word is derived, have all of them the *l*; nor do I think the preservation of it in the word in question would incur the least imputation of pedantry.” Walker.

VÁULT, *v. a.* [L. *volvo*, *volutus*, to roll, to turn about; Old Fr. *voulter*; Fr. *vouter*.] [i. VAULTED; pp. VAULTING, VAULTED.] To arch; to shape to a vault; to cover with an arch.

Hath nature given them eyes
To see this *vaulted* arch? Shal.

Over head the dismal hiss
Of *vaulting* flames in flaming *vaults* of fire. Milton.

And, flying, *vaulted* with a dust with fire.

[[**VÁULT**, *v. n.* [*L. volvo, volutus*, to roll; *It. voltare*; *Sp. volvar*; *Fr. vautre*.]

1. To leap; to jump; to bound; to spring.
The winged Pegasus with all the heat and introduction of which o'erleaps itself. *Shak.*

2. To turn or tumble; to play the tumbler or posture-master; to leap with the body turned or bent; to curvet. *Richardson.*

† **VÁULT'AGE**, *n.* An arched cellar. *Shak.*

VÁULT'ED (*váult'ed*), *a.* 1. Arched; concave; covered with an arch or vault.

Restore the lock! the arch of the vault. *Pope.*

2. (*Bot.*) Arching over; fornicate. *Gray.*

VÁULT'ER, *n.* One who vaults, a leaper; a jumper; a tumbler. *Beau. & Fl.*

VÁULT'ING, *n.* 1. The act of jumping or leaping. 2. The act of covering with an arch or vault; — an arch or vault. *Pennant.*

† **VÁULT'Y**, *a.* Arched; concave; vaulted. *Shak.*

[[**VÁUNT**, or **VÁUNT** (33) [*váunt*, *S. W. P. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *vánt*, *J. W. B. Nares*], *v. n.* [*L. vano, vanatum*, to utter empty words; *vanus*, empty, vain; *It. vantare*; *Fr. vanter*.] [*L. VAUNTED*; *pp. VAUNTING, VAUNTED*.] To play the braggart; to talk with ostentation; to brag; to boast.

So make the vaunter boast, though in vain. *Milton.*

[[**VÁUNT**, *v. a.* To boast of; to display with ostentation; to brag of.

Charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up. 1 Cor. xiii. 4.

[[**VÁUNT**, *n.* Act of talking with vain ostentation; a conceited display of one's talents or acquisitions; boast; brag.

Him I seduced With other promises and other vaunts. *Milton.*

[[† **VÁUNT**, *n.* [See **VAN**.] The first part. *Shak.*

VAUNT'OURIER (*váunt'kò-re-er*), *n.* [*Fr. avant-coureux*.] A precursor; vancourier. *Shak.*

[[**VÁUNT'ER**, *n.* [*Fr. vanteur*.] A boaster; a braggart; a man given to vain ostentation.

That vaunter kept possession of the night. *Dryden.*

[[**VÁUNT'FUL**, *a.* Boastful; ostentatious. *Spenser.*

[[**VÁUNT'ING**, *n.* Act of boasting. *Fenby.*

VÁUNT'ING-LY, *ad.* In a vaunting manner; boastingly; boastfully; ostentatiously.

I heard thee say, and vauntingly thou speak'st it, That thou wert cause of noble Gloucester's death. *Shak.*

VÁUNT'MURE, *n.* [*Fr. avant-mur*.] (*Fort.*) A front or false wall; a work raised before the main wall; — written also *vanmure*, *vaimure*, and *vaumure*. *Camden.*

VAUQUE'LIN-ITE (*vák'lin-ít*), *n.* (*Min.*) A faintly translucent or opaque, rather brittle mineral, occurring in crystals, and in other forms, and composed of oxide of lead, oxide of copper, and chromic acid. *Dana.*

VÁV'A-SOR, or **VÁL'VA-SOR**, *n.* [*From Low L. vassalus*, a vassal, according to some feudists; from *L. vava*, a door, according to others; from *A. S. val*, a wall or rampart, according to *Spelman*, conveying the idea of *guard*. *Burritt.* — *Fr. vavasour*.] (*Feudal & Old Eng. Law.*) A principal vassal not holding immediately of the sovereign, but of one who so held; a vassal of the second degree or rank; the vassal of a baron; — also written *vavassor*, *vavasour*, *valvasour*, *vavassour*, and *vavassour*. *Burritt.*

They were designated as greater (*Palasores majores*), to distinguish them from the lesser (*Palasores minores*), who held under them. *Palasores* was sometimes used to denote those who held immediately of the king, otherwise called *capitanei*. *Palasor* is mentioned by Lord Coke and Blackstone as an ancient name or title of dignity in England next beneath a peer. *Burritt.*

† **VÁV'A-SO-RY**, *n.* Land held by a vavasor.

He was also called a vavasor, and his lands a vavasory, which held of some mean lord, and not immediately of the king. *Harrington.*

† **VÁ'WARD**, *n.* [*From van and ward*.] The forefront; the van; the advance. *Shak.*

VĒ'A-DĀR, *n.* The thirteenth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year; the embolismic or intercalary month. *Crabb.*

VĒAL (*vēal*), *n.* [*L. vitellus*; *Fr. veau*.]

1. A calf; a calf to be killed for the table. [*R.*]

Instead of sheep they [our forefathers] spoke of muttons, and of veals instead of calves. *Jameson.*

A Scotch runt, without horns, ... scarce exceeding a south-country veal in height. *Ray.*

2. The flesh of a calf killed for the table. *Woudet* has written *viande de veau* for the meal.

VĒAL'-CŪT-LĒT, *n.* A steak or slice of veal broiled, or cut for broiling. *Ash.*

† **VĒCK**, *n.* [*L. vetula*; *It. vecchia*.] A little old woman. *Chaucer.*

† **VĒC'TI'ON**, *n.* [*L. vectio*.] Act of carrying, or the state of being carried; conveyance. *Bailey.*

VĒC'TIS, *n.* [*L.*] The lever. *Hutton.*

† **VĒC-TI-TĀ'TI'ON**, *n.* [*L. vectito, vectitatus*, to convey.] The act of carrying. *Pope.*

VĒC'TOR, *n.* [*L. vector, a carrier; veho, vectus*, to carry.] (*Astron.*) An imaginary straight line drawn from a point taken as fixed to a body moving in a curvilinear path around that point as a centre; as, a straight line joining the centre of the sun and the centre of the earth; — called also *radius-vector*. *Hutton. Lardner.*

† **VĒC'TURE** (*vēk'tyūr*), *n.* [*L. vectura*.] The act of carrying; conveyance. *Bacon.*

VĒ'DĀ, or **VĒ-DĀ'** [*vē'dā*, *K. W. B. Brande*; *vedā*, *Smart*], *n.*; pl. *VEDAS*. [*Sansc. vid*, to know.] The name by which the Hindoos designate the body of their scriptures or sacred writings. There are four *vedas*, viz., *Rich*, *Yajush*, *Sāman*, and *Atharvan'a*. — Written also *vedam*, and *bedam*. *P. Cyc.*

Veda literally means knowledge or science; but in the primitive ages was a name given only to theological knowledge, the science acquired and imparted by the priests. Later it was extended to other sciences, such as medicine. *J. C. Thomson.*

VĒ-DĀN'TĀ, *n.* A sect among the Hindoos, whose theory of philosophy is professedly founded on the revelations in *Vedas*. *Brande.*

VĒ-DĒTTE', *n.* [*It. vedetta*; *vedere*, to see (*L. video*); *Fr. vedette*.] (*Mil.*) A mounted sentry, stationed at an outpost or elevated point, to observe the enemy. *Gloss. of Mil. Terms.*

VĒER, *v. n.* [*L. gyro, gyratus*, to turn in a circle (*Gr. γυρός, a circle*). *Skinner*. — Same origin as *swerve*. *Tooke*. — *It. virare*; *Sp. virar* or *virar*; *Fr. virer*. The ultimate derivation is uncertain.] [*z. VEERED*; *pp. VEERING, VEERED*.] To change direction; to turn aside or about.

High river's mouth, where wind veers oft, as oft he steers and shifts her sail. *Milton.*

And as he leads the following navy veers. *Dryden.*

To veer and haul, (*Naut.*) to alter its direction, — applied to the wind. *Mar. Dict.*

VĒER, *v. a.* 1. (*Naut.*) To cause, as a ship, to change her course from one board to the other by turning her stern to windward. *Mar. Dict.*

2. To direct to a different course.

Sailing farther, it veers its lily to the west. *Browne.*

To veer away, (*Naut.*) to let go the rope gently. — To veer away the cable, to slacken it, that it may run out of the ship. — To veer and haul, to pull a rope tight by drawing it in and slackening it alternately. *Mar. Dict.* — To veer out, to let out, as a sail. *B. Jonson.*

VĒER'A-BLE, *a.* Changeable; shifting. [*R.*]

The winds were veerable for several days. *Randolph.*

VĒER'ING, *p. a.* Turning about; turning aside.

VĒER'ING, *n.* The act of turning or changing.

"Veerings of the people." *Addison.*

VĒER'ING-LY, *ad.* With a tendency to change its course, or shift its direction. *Clarke.*

VĒ'GA, *n.* (*Astron.*) The bright star in the constellation *Lyra*. *Hind.*

† **VĒG'E-TĀ-BĪL'I-TY**, *n.* Vegetable nature; state or quality of being a vegetable. *Browne.*

VĒG'E-TĀ-BLE (*vēd'je-tā-bl*), *n.* [*L. vegeto, vegetatus*, to enliven; *vegetus*, enlivened, vigorous; *vegeo*, to move, to arouse; *vegeo*, to flourish. — See **VEGETABLE**.]

1. (*Bot.*) A living body destitute of sensation and of the power of moving from place to place, deriving its existence by seeds, or otherwise from a parent stock, having its parts extended and evolved from within, and imbibing its nutriment by superficial absorption only; a plant. *Young.*

2. A plant cultivated for culinary uses, or for feeding domestic animals. *Smart.*

Syn. — *Vegetable*, in its widest sense, is a term which includes all the productions of the vegetable kingdom — all which are treated of in the science of botany, from the largest trees to the common moss.

A Scotch runt, without horns, ... scarce exceeding a south-country veal in height. *Ray.*

2. The flesh of a calf killed for the table. *Woudet* has written *viande de veau* for the meal.

VĒAL'-CŪT-LĒT, *n.* A steak or slice of veal broiled, or cut for broiling. *Ash.*

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† **VĒC'TURE** (*vēk'tyūr*), *n.* [*L. vectura*.] The act of carrying; conveyance. *Bacon.*

A plant is any vegetable production produced from seed. *Vegetables*, as the term is commonly used, are such plants as are cultivated for the table. *Plant* is commonly applied to such vegetables as are not very large. *Herbs* are plants which have no woody structure. Cabbages, panships, &c., are *vegetables*; grass, sage, &c., are *herbs*.

VĒG'E-TĀ-BLE, *a.* [*L. vegetabilis*, enlivening; *It. vegetabile*, vegetable; *Fr. végétale*.]

1. Relating or belonging to a plant or to vegetation. "The vegetable world." *Prior.*

2. Having the nature of plants. "Animal and vegetable bodies." *Woodward.*

Vegetable brimstone, a name applied to a powder used on the continent of Europe in the manufacture of fireworks, and in pharmacy to roll up pills. It is collected from the spore-cases of *Lycopodium clavatum* and *Selago*. *Lundley.* — *Vegetable ivory*. See **IVORY**.

— *Vegetable kingdom*, one of the three grand divisions of natural history, including all plants; the other two being the animal kingdom and the mineral kingdom. *Linnæus* characterizes the three kingdoms thus:

"Mineralia crescunt, vegetabilia crescunt et vivunt; animalia crescunt, vivunt, et sentiunt." — *Vegetable marrow*, (*Bot.*) the fruit of *Cucurbita crepera*, a native of America, much prized for its excellent culinary qualities. *J. Cyc.*

— *Vegetable parchment*, unsized parchment, which renders it applicable to a great variety of purposes. *Dela Rue.* — *Vegetable silk*, the woolly coat of the seeds of *Chorizanthe spinosa*, used for stuffing cushions and for similar domestic purposes. It resembles cotton; but it cannot be manufactured, in consequence of no adhesion existing between the fibres. *Archer.*

— *Vegetable talow*. See **TALLOW**. — *Chinese vegetable talow*, a hard and brittle substance, of a talow odor, cream-white color, becoming brown by exposure, and containing some acid in abundance; — procured from the seeds of *Croton sebiferum*, and brought from Canton. *Archer.*

— *Indian vegetable talow*, a substance procured from the fruit of certain plants of the natural order *Dipteraceæ*, resembling ordinary talow in consistency, of a yellowish-green color, and used for the manufacture of candles, which give out a sweet smell in burning. *Archer.*

— *Vegetable wax*, a product from the leaves of *Corypha cerifera*, the Carnauba palm, of a light sulphur-yellow color, rather brittle, and having a lustre between that of wax and resin, — said to be used for mixing with common beeswax, to give it greater firmness in some of its applications; — a substance obtained by boiling and pressing the berries of the wax-bearing candle-berry myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*); myrtle-wax. It has a greenish yellow and aromatic smell, and is used to make candles. *Archer.*

VĒG'E-TĀL, *a.* [*Fr. végétal*.]

1. Pertaining to, or obtained from, vegetables or plants; vegetable. [*R.*] *Field.*

2. (*Phys.*) Relating to that class of vital phenomena common to plants and animals; viz., digestion and nutritive assimilation, growth, absorption, secretion, excretion, circulation, respiration, generation, as contradistinguished from sensation and volition. *Brande.*

† **VĒG'E-TĀL**, *n.* A vegetable. *B. Jonson.*

VĒG'E-TĀ'R-I-AN, *a.* Relating to vegetarianism, or to vegetarians. *Clarke.*

VĒG'E-TĀ'R-I-AN, *n.* One who adheres to the principles of vegetarianism. *Dunghison.*

VĒG'E-TĀ'R-I-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that man, for his full mental and corporeal development, ought to subsist on the direct productions of the vegetable kingdom, and totally abstain from flesh and blood. *Dunghison.*

VĒG'E-TĀTE, *v. n.* [*L. vegeto, vegetatus*; *vegetus*, vigorous; *It. vegetare*; *Sp. vegetar*; *Fr. végétar*.] [*z. VEGETATED*; *pp. VEGETATING, VEGETATED*.] To grow, as a vegetable or plant; to shoot; to sprout.

The seed, being sown, was left to vegetate. *Paley.*

VĒG'E-TĀ'TI'ON, *n.* [*L. vegetatio*, an enlivening; *It. vegetazione*; *Sp. vegetación*; *Fr. végétation*.]

1. Process of vegetating; growth of plants.

2. Vegetables or plants in general. *Smart.*

3. (*Med.*) A morbid part, which rises as an excrescence in syphilis, &c.: — also a fleshy granulation which sometimes arises at the surface of a wound or ulcer. *Dunghison.*

Vegetation of salts, or saline vegetation, (*Chem.*) a kind of crystalline film which shoots up spontaneously from the edges of a solution of crystallizable matter, as salt, camphor, &c. *Hoblyn.*

VĒG'E-TĀ-TIVE, *a.* [*It. & Sp. vegetativo*; *Fr. végétatif*.]

1. Growing, or having the power of growing; growing or increasing, as plants.

2. Creatures vegetative and growing. *Raleigh.*

2. Having the power to produce growth in plants. "The vegetative faculties." *Broome*.

VĚĖ-TĀ-TIVE-NĚSS, *n.* The quality of producing growth. *Johnson*.

† VĚĖ-GĚTE', *a.* [L. *vegetus*.] Vigorous; active; sprightly. "A . . . *vegete* age." *Bp. Taylor*.

VĚĖ-TIVE, *a.* Vegetable; vegetative; growing as a plant. "Vegetive life." [R.] *Tusser*.

† VĚĖ-TIVE, *n.* A vegetable. *Massinger*.

VĚĖ-TŌ-ĀN'-MAL, *a.* Partaking of the nature both of vegetable and of animal matter.

Vegetable albumen and gluten both contain nitrogen, and both, when left to themselves in a moist state, undergo putrefaction. From these circumstances, and from their close resemblance to certain proximate animal principles, in chemical habitudes and relations, they are sometimes called *vegeto-animal* substances. *Wood & Bachs*.

† VĚĖ-TOŮS, *a.* [L. *vegetus*.] Active. *B. Jonson*.

VĚĖ-MĚNCE, *n.* [L. *vehementia*; It. *veemenza*; Sp. *vehemencia*; Fr. *véhémence*.]

1. The quality of being vehement; violence; ardor; eagerness; fervor.

I hear him with a secret kind of horror,
And tremble at his vehemence of temper. *Addison*.

2. Force; impetuosity; might.

Greatness of mind, and vehemence of spirit, *Milton*.

VĚĖ-MĚN-CY, *n.* Vehemence. *Hooker*.

VĚĖ-MĚNT, *a.* [L. *vehemens*; *veh* or *ve*, an inseparable particle denoting privation, and *mens*, the mind, with a connecting vowel, and thus, properly, not very reasonable, vehement. *W. Smith*. — It. *veemente*; Sp. *vehemente*; Fr. *véhément*.]

1. Eager; violent; furious; impetuous; ardent; zealous.

Ere my arrival, notes give of thine
To the old king, for vehement I know
His temper. *Couper*.

2. forcible; active; vigorous; powerful; strong; excessive; very great.

Gold will endure a vehement fire for a long time without any change. *Grew*.

Syn. — See VIOLENT, EXCESSIVE.

VĚĖ-MĚNT-LY, *ad.* In a vehement manner.

VĚĖ-CLE (vĚĖ-kl), *n.* [L. *vehiculum*; *veho* (Sansc. *vah*, to draw, to carry), to carry; It. *veicolo*; Sp. *vehículo*; Fr. *véhicule*.]

1. That in which any thing is carried; a carriage; a conveyance. *Addison*.

2. That by means of which any thing is communicated or conveyed; medium; instrument.

Words seem to be as it were bodies or vehicles, to the sense or meaning, which is the spiritual part, and which without the other can hardly be fixed in the mind. *Wolaston*.

A simple style forms the best vehicle of thought. *Wrt.*

3. (*Med.*) A substance which serves as a medium of administration for any medicine; an excipient. *Dunglison*.

4. (*Paint.*) The liquid with which the various pigments are applied; medium. *Fairholt*.

VĚĖ-CLED (vĚĖ-klid), *a.* Furnished with a vehicle or means of conveyance. *Green*.

VĚĖ-U-LĀR, *a.* [L. *vehicularis*; *veho*, to carry.] Pertaining to a vehicle; forming a vehicle; vehicular. *Tucker*.

VĚĖ-U-LĀ-RY, *a.* Vehicular. *Elmes*.

VĚĖ-MIC, *a.* Noting criminal courts of justice established in Germany during the middle ages.

The *vehmic*, or, as they were called, free courts, were then [in the beginning of the 13th century] modelled on a secret system of organization. *Brande*.

VEIL (vĚl), *n.* [L. *velum*, — perhaps akin to L. *celo*, to hide, to conceal by covering. *W. Smith*. — It. & Sp. *velo*; Fr. *voile*.]

1. A cover to conceal the face; a screen, usually made of thin gauze or lace, for the face.

To feed his fiery, lustful eye,
He snatched the veil that hung her face before. *Spenser*.

2. A cover; a disguise; a mask; a screen.

The ill-natured man exposes those feelings in human nature which the other would cast a veil over. *Addison*.

To take the veil, to receive the veil in token of retiring from the world, as a woman when she is about to become a nun; to become a nun.

VEIL (vĚl), *v. a.* [*i.* VEILED; *pp.* VEILING, VEILED.]

1. To cover or screen with a veil; to cloak.

Her face was veiled; yet to my fancied sight
Love, sweetness, goodness in her person shined. *Milton*.

2. To cover; to invest; to envelop. *Milton*.

3. To hide; to conceal; to disguise; to mask.

Of darkness visible he so much lent,
As half to show, half veil, the deep intent. *Pope*.

4. (*Bot.*) A horizontal membrane connecting the margin of the pileus or cap of mushrooms with the stipes or stalk: — also the calyptra of mosses. *Landley*. *Gray*.

VEIL'LESS (vĚl'les), *a.* Without a veil. *Milman*.

VEIN (vĚn), *n.* [L. *vena*; It. & Sp. *vena*; Fr. *veine*.]

1. (*Anat.*) A vessel for the conveyance of venous, or black blood from every part of the body to the heart. *Dunglison*.

Veins are found wherever there are arteries, and, altogether, form the venous system. *Dunglison*.

2. (*Bot.*) One of the small ribs or branches of the framework of leaves. *Gray*.

3. (*Geol. & Min.*) A crack or crevice in a rock or mineral, ramifying into smaller parts, and filled by a mineral substance different from that rock or mineral; a lode. *Lyell*.

There is a vein for the silver *Job xxviii. l.*

4. A stripe or variation of color in wood, or in marble or other stone; variegation; streak "The veins of the marble." *Johnson*.

5. A hollow; cavity; fissure; cleft

Down to the veins of earth. *Milton*.

6. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius; natural bent, talent; faculty; genius

Invoke the Muses and improve my vein. *Waller*.

7. A particular mood or state of mind; train of thought or feeling; peculiarity of disposition; bent; bias; humor; disposition; strain

Thou troublest me; I am not in the vein. *Shak.*

Artisans have not only their growth and perfection, but likewise their veins and times. *Wotton*.

I am not in the giving vein to-day. *Shak.*

8. Continued disposition; propensity. "The vein . . . of running into speculations." *Temple*.

9. Continued production; current.

He can open a vein of true and noble thinking. *Swift*.

VEIN (vĚn), *v. a.* To form or mark with veins; to streak or variegate with veins. *Kirby*.

VEIN'AL (vĚn'al), *a.* Venal; venous. *Boyle*.

VEINED (vĚnd), *p. a.* Having veins; streaked; variegated; veiny; venose. *Mortimer*.

VEIN'ING (vĚn'ing), *n.* The act or the process of forming veins. *Clarke*.

VEIN'LESS (vĚn'les), *a.* Destitute of veins. *Gray*.

VEIN'LET (vĚn'-l), *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the smaller ramifications of veins. *Gray*.

VEIN'-STONE, *n.* A name applied to earthy minerals occupying veins associated with metallic ore; gangue. *Ansted*.

VEIN'Y (vĚn'e), *a.* [Fr. *veineux*.] Full of veins; having veins; streaked; veined. *Thomson*.

VĚ'LATĖ, *n.* [L. *velo*, *velatus*, to veil.] (*Bot.*) Furnished with a veil. *Gray*.

† VĚLE, *n.* A veil. *Spenser*.

VĚ-LĚ'LA, *n.* [L. *velum*, a sail.] (*Zool.*) A genus of *Acalephans*, characterized by a vertical crest or sail, by means of which they are wafted along the surface of the ocean. *Brande*.

† VĚ-LĚ'FER-OŮS, *a.* [L. *velifer*; *velum*, a sail, and *fero*, to bear.] Sail-bearing; bearing sails. "Vehiferous chariots." *Evelyn*.

† VĚ-LĚ-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *velitatio*.] A skirmish; a light contest; an attack; an onset. *Hale*.

VĚLL, *n.* The maw or stomach of a young calf used for rennet. [Local, Eng.] *Wright*.

VĚL-LĚ'-TY, *n.* [L. *vellitas*; *vellē*, to will; It. *vellitā*; Fr. *vellitā*.] The scholastic term used to signify the lowest degree of desire. *Locke*.

Vellitā is an indolent or inactive wish or inclination towards a thing, which leads to no energetic effort to obtain it. *Fleming*.

† VĚL'LET, *n.* See VELVET. *Todd*.

VĚL-LĚ-CĀTE, *v. n.* [L. *vellico*, *vellicatus*; *vellō*, to pull; It. *vellicare*; Sp. *velicar*.] [*i.* VELLICATED; *pp.* VELLICATING, VELLICATED.] To twitch; to pluck; to act upon by stimulation.

There can be no doubt that bodies which are rough and angular rough and *vellicate* the organs of feeling. *Burke*.

VĚL-LĚ-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *vellicatio*; It. *vellicazione*; Sp. *vellicacion*.]

1. A twitching; stimulation. *Watts*.

2. (*Med.*) A local and habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles, especially of some of those of the face. *Dunglison*.

VĚL'LOŃ, *n.* [Sp.] A copper coin of Castile. — also a term applied to money of account, and used like the word *sterling*. *Velasquez*.

VĚL'LUM, *n.* [Fr. *velin*, calf's skin; *vellet*, to calve.] A fine kind of parchment made from the skins of calves, kids, or lambs. *Fairholt*.

VĚL'LUM-PŌST, *n.* A smooth kind of writing-paper of superior quality. *Simmonds*.

VĚL'LUM-Y, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, vellum. *Ec. Rev*.

† VĚL'LUTE, *n.* See VELVET. *Todd*.

VĚL-Q-CĪM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *velox*, swift, and *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring the rate of speed of machinery. *Weale*.

VĚ-LŌC'I-PĚDE, *n.* [L. *velox*, swift, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot; It. *velocipede*.] A carriage which is capable of being propelled over a road by the muscular power of the rider, upon treadles and levers which communicate with a cranked wheel axle. *Weale*.

VĚ-LŌC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *velocitas*; *velox*, swift; It. *velocità*; Sp. *velocidad*; Fr. *vélocité*.]

1. Speed; swiftness; rapidity; celerity; fleetness; quickness

Lightning is productive of grandeur, which it chiefly owes to the velocity of its motion. *Burke*.

2. (*Physics*) That affection or quality of motion by which a moving body passes over a certain space in a certain time. *Hutton*.

Initial velocity. (*Gunnery*) the velocity with which military projectiles issue from the mouth of the piece by which they are discharged. *Hutton*. — *Relative velocity*, the velocity with which bodies approach to, or recede from, one another, whether they both move, or one of them is at rest. — *Uniform or equal velocity*, the velocity of a body which passes over equal spaces in equal times. *Velocity* is *variable* or *unequal*, when the spaces passed over in equal times are unequal, — in which case it is *accelerated* or *retarded velocity*; and this acceleration or retardation may be equal or unequal, that is, uniform or variable — *Partial velocity*. See VIRTUAL *Hutton*.

Syn. — See QUICKNESS

VĚ'LUM, *n.* [L., a veil.] (*Bot.*) The veil in certain fungi. *Henslow*.

† VĚL'URE, *n.* [Fr. *velours*.] Velvet. *Shak.*

VĚ-LŮ'TI-NOŮS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Soft or velvety to the touch; feeling like velvet. *Gray*.

VĚL'VE-RĚT, *n.* A kind of fustian. *Simmonds*.

VĚL'VET, *n.* [It. *velluto*; Sp. *velludo*; Fr. *velours*; — from L. *velus*, a fleece.] A soft, textile fabric, woven wholly of silk, or of silk and cotton mixed, having a loose pile or short shag of threads on the surface. *Simmonds*.

The fine soft nap, with which velvet is covered, is formed of a part of the threads of the warp which the workman puts, in loops, on a long channelled wire. Before the wire is withdrawn, the row of loops is cut open by a sharp steel instrument which is drawn along the channel of the wire. Various other fabrics of silk, cotton, and wool, such as thicksets, plushes, corduroys, velveteens, &c., are cut in a similar manner. *Bigelow*.

Cotton velvet, velveteen. — See VELVETEEN.

VĚL'VET, *a.* Pertaining to, made of, or resembling, velvet; velvety. *Shak.*

VĚL'VET, *v. n.* To paint velvet. *Peacham*.

VĚL'VET-ED, *a.* Partaking of, or resembling, the qualities of velvet; velvety. *Quin*.

VĚL'VET-ĒEN', *n.* [L. *vellutino*.] A kind of cotton stuff made in imitation of velvet; a sort of fustian; cotton velvet. *Ure*.

VĚL'VET-ING, *n.* The pile-threads or nap of velvet: — a velvet. *Clarke*.

VĚL'VET-RŮN'NER, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A kind of bird having black and smooth feathers. *Crabb*.

VĚL'VET-SŌŮ'TER, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A kind of black duck; *Oidemia fusca*. *Yarrell*.

VĚL'VET-Y, *a.* Pertaining to, made of, or resembling, velvet. *Hill*.

VĚ'NAL, *a.* [L. *venalis*; *venus*, sale; It. *venale*;

Sp. *venal*; Fr. *venal*.] Purchasable; mercenary; that may be bought or sold; hirling.

And shakes Corruption on her venal throne. *Thomson*.
This verse both the *venal* and *venal* refuse.

Syn. — *Venal* is applied to what may be bought or sold; mercenary, to what may be hired or let; and both are used in a bad sense. *Mercenary* troops or soldiers; a *venal* writer; a *venal* office; a *hirling* witness or preacher.

VĒ'NAL, *a.* [L. *vena*, a vein.] Pertaining to, or contained in, the veins; venous. *Ray*.

VĒ'NAL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *venalitas*; It *venaliti*; Sp. *venalidad*; Fr. *venalité*.] The state or the quality of being venal; mercenariness. *Anson*.

VĒ'NĀ-RY, *a.* [L. *venor*, *venari*, to hunt.] Pertaining to hunting; venatical. *Howell*.

VĒ'NĀ'T'IC, } *a.* [L. *venaticus*.] Pertaining
VĒ'NĀ'T'IC-ĀL, } to hunting. [R.] *Howell*.

VĒ'NĀ'T'ION, *n.* [L. *venatio*.] The act, or the practice, of hunting. [R.] *Browne*.

VĒ'NĀ'T'ION, *n.* [L. *vena*, a vein.] (Bot.) The veining of leaves. *Gray*.

VĒ'NĀ-TŌ'R'IAL, *a.* [L. *venatorius*.] Relating to hunting; venatical. *Qu. Rev.*

VĒND, *v. a.* [L. *vendo*; It. *vendere*; Sp. *vender*; Fr. *vendre*.] [*i.* VENDED; *pp.* VENDING, VEND-ED.] To sell; to transfer or exchange for an equivalent in money. *Boyle*.

VĒND, *n.* A sale; — the whole quantity of coal sent from a colliery in a year. *Simmonds*.

VĒNDACE, *n.* (Ich.) A species of trout; *Coregonus Willughbi*; — a rare fish found in a small lake in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. *Yarrell*.

VĒNDĒĒ', *n.* (Law.) One to whom any thing is sold; a purchaser; a buyer. *Ayliffe*.

VĒNDĒR, *n.* One who vends or sells. *Addison*.

VĒND-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being vendible; vendibleness; salableness. *Bp. Taylor*.

VĒND'BLE, *a.* [L. *vendibilis*.] That may be sold; salable; merchantable. *Boyle*.

VĒND'BLE, *n.* Any thing to be sold, or any thing offered to sale. *Howell*.

VĒND'BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being vendible; salableness; vendibility. *Blount*.

VĒND'BLY, *ad.* In a salable manner. *Sherwood*.

† VĒND-TĀ'T'ION, *n.* [L. *venditatio*; *venditio*, to offer for sale.] Boastful display. *B. Jonson*.

VĒND'Ī'T'ION (ven-dish'un), *n.* [L. *venditio*.] Sale; the act of selling. *Langley*.

VĒNDŌR', *n.* (Law.) A seller; the person who sells a thing; the correlative of *vendee*. *Burrill*.

VĒNDŪE', *n.* [Fr. *vendu*, sold.] A public auction; a sale by outcry. *Franklin*, 1789.

This word is in use in the United States and the West Indies, but it is not common in England, though it is found in the recent English dictionaries of Knowles, Oswald, Smart, and Craig.

VĒNDŪE'-MĀS'TĒR, *n.* An auctioneer; a person authorized to sell merchandise by public auction or sale to the highest bidder; — applied, in England, to a licensed auctioneer in the colonies. *Simmonds*.

VĒ-NĒĒR', *n.* [Ger. *furnir*.] A thin slice of leaf of wood, or other material, used for an external finish of articles of cabinet-work, &c.

In the United States department of the Great Exhibition (in London, 1851) was an ivory *veneer* twelve inches wide and forty feet long, cut out of a single tusk. *Tomlinson*.

VĒ-NĒR' [ve-nēr', W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; fin-nēr', S.], *v. a.* [*i.* VENEERED; *pp.* VENEERING, VENEERED.] To cover with a thin layer or slice of wood or other material for external finish, as cabinet work. *Tomlinson*.

VĒ-NĒR'ING, *n.* The process of decorating ordinary surfaces with thin leaves of wood or other substance of superior beauty. *Fairholt*.

VĒ-NĒF'IC-ĀL, *a.* [L. *veneficus*.] Addicted to sorcery or poisoning; veneficial. [R.] *Bacon*.

† VĒ-NĒ-FĪCE (vĕn'-ē-fis), *n.* [L. *veneficium*.] The practice of poisoning. *Barley*.

VĒN-E-FĪ'CIAL (vĕn'-ē-fish'al), *a.* Acting by poison; bewitching; venefical. [R.] *Browne*.

VĒN-E-FĪ'CIOUS (vĕn'-ē-fish'us), *a.* Poisonous; venefical; bewitching. [R.] *Browne*.

VĒN-E-FĪ'CIOUS-LY (vĕn'-ē-fish'us-ly), *ad.* By poison or witchcraft. [R.] *Browne*.

VĒN-E-MOŪS, *a.* Venomous. — See VENOMOUS.

VĒN-E-NĀTE [vĕn'-ē-nāt, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. C.; vĕ-nē'nāt, S. Sm. R.], *v. a.* [L. *veneno*, *venenatus*; *venenum*, poison.] [*i.* VENENATED; *pp.* VENENATING, VENENATED.] To poison; to infect with poison. [R.] *Harvey*.

VĒN-E-NĀTE, *a.* Poisoned. *Woodward*.

VĒN-E-NĀ'T'ION, *n.* 1. The act of poisoning.
2. Poison; venom. [R.] *Browne*.

† VĒ-NĒNE', } *a.* [L. *venenosus*; Fr. *vené-*
† VĒN-E-NŌSE', } *neux*.] Poisonous. *Harvey*.

VĒN-ER-A-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being venerable; venerableness. [R.] *More*.

VĒN-ER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *venerabilis*; It. *venerabile*; Sp. *venerable*; Fr. *vénérable*.] — See VENERATE. Worthy of veneration; to be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence.

Daniel was now a right venerable, sage, old father, more than eighty years old. *Joye*.
Virtue and true goodness, righteousness and equity, are things truly noble and excellent, lovely and venerable, in themselves. *Clarke*.

VĒN-ER-A-BLE, *n.* One worthy of veneration; — the title of an archdeacon in the Church of England. *Clarke*.

VĒN-ER-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being venerable. *South*.

VĒN-ER-A-BLY, *ad.* In a manner that excites veneration or reverence. *Addison*.

VĒN-ER-ĀTE, *v. a.* [L. *veneror*, *veneratus*; It. *venerare*; Sp. *venerar*; Fr. *vénérer*.] [*i.* VENERATED; *pp.* VENERATING, VENERATED.] To regard or treat with veneration, awe, or reverence; to reverence; to revere; to respect.

And seemed to venerate the sacred shade. *Dryden*.
A good clergyman must love and revere the gospel that he teaches, and so to all other learning. *S. Richardson*.

VĒN-ER-Ā'T'ION, *n.* [L. *veneratio*; It. *venerazione*; Sp. *veneración*; Fr. *vénération*.] Reverential respect or regard; reverence; homage mingled with awe; a feeling excited by superiority or dignity of person, or by sacredness of service, character, or place.

The excellency of veneration consists purely in its being fixed upon a worthy object, when felt indiscriminately, it is idolatry or insanity. *Dr. Arnold*.

Theology is the comprehension of all other knowledge, directed to its true end, i. e. the honor and veneration of the Creator, and the happiness of mankind. *Locke*.

We feel a secret awe and veneration for one who moves about us in a regular and illustrious course of virtue. *Addison*.

Syn. — See AWE, RESPECT.

VĒN-ER-Ā-TŌR, *n.* [L.] One who venerates or reveres; a reverencer. *Bp. Taylor*.

VĒ-NĒ'RE-ĀL, *a.* [L. *venereus*; *Venus*, the goddess of love; It. & Sp. *venereo*.]

1. Pertaining to venery or sexual love.

They are averse to venereal pleasures. *Addison*.

2. Syphilitic; produced by excessive indulgence in venery. *Dunglison*.

3. Adapted to excite desire for sexual commerce; aphrodisiac. *Dunglison*.

4. † Consisting of copper, which was called *venus* by the old chemists. *Boyle*.

† VĒ-NĒ'RE-ĀN, *a.* [Fr. *venérien*.] Venereal; sexual; lustful. *Howell*.

VĒ-NĒ'RE-OŪS, *a.* [L. *venereus*.] 1. Libidinous; lustful. *Derham*.

2. Aphrodisiac; venereal. *Bacon*.

VĒ-NĒR'Ī-DĒE, *n. pl.* (Zool.) A family of conchiferous mollusks, consisting of an immense number of shells, a great portion of which are remarkable for the beauty of their form, and the variety of their colors. *Baird*.

† VĒN-ER-OŪS, *a.* Venereous; lustful. *Burton*.

VĒN-E-RY, *n.* [From *Venus*, the goddess of love.] The pleasures of sexual love; sexual congress or communication; coition. *Dunglison*.

Contentment, without the pleasures of lawful *venery*, is continence; of unlawful, chastity. *Grew*.

VĒN-E-RY, *n.* [Fr. *vénerie*, from L. *venor*, to hunt.] The sport of hunting; the exercise of the chase. "Beasts of venery." *Browne*.

VĒ-NĒ-SĒCT'ION [vĕ-nĕ-sĕk'shun, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.; vĕn'-ē-sĕk'shun, R. IVb.], *n.* [L. *cena*, a vein, and *sectio*, a cutting.] (Surg.) The incision or opening a vein; blood-letting from the veins; phlebotomy. *Dunglison*.

VĒ-NĒ'T'IAN, *n.* (Geog.) A native or an inhabitant of Venice. *Byron*.

VĒ-NĒ'T'IAN, *a.* (Geog.) Relating to Venice, or to its inhabitants.

Venetian blind, a window-blind made of slats of wood strung together so as to be raised or lowered by a string. *Simmonds*. — *Venetian chalk*, a kind of stearic acid used for marking on cloth, &c. *Ure*. — *Venetian door*, a door lighted by panes of glass on each side. *Simmonds*. — *Venetian red*, a coarse, dark-red ochre; — used as a pigment, and called also *scarlet ochre*, *Prussian red*, *English red*, and *rouge de Mars*. *Fairholt*. *Wale*. — *Venetian window*, a window in three separate apertures, the two side ones being narrow. *Francis*.

VENEW (vĕn'v or vĕny), *n.* A bout; veney. *Shak*.

VENEY (vĕn'e or vĕ'ne) [vĕ'ne, S. W. P.; vĕn'e, Sm. R. IVb.], *n.* [Fr. *venez*; *venir*, to come.] A bout; a turn at fencing; a thrust; a hit. *Shak*.

† VĒNGE (vĕnj), *v. a.* [It. *vengiare*; Sp. *vengar*; Fr. *venger*.] To avenge; to take vengeance on or for; to punish. *Bp. Fisher*.

† VĒNGE'Ā-BLE, *a.* Revengeful. *Bp. Fisher*.

VĒNGEANCE (vĕn'jans), *n.* [Fr. *vengeance*, from L. *vindico*, to avenge; *venum*, a sale, and *dico*, to declare.] Punishment inflicted in retaliation or retribution; penal retribution; avengement.

Avenge not yourselves: . . . for it is written, *Vengeance is mine; I will repay*, saith the Lord. *Rom. xii. 19*.

With a vengeance, with vehemence; — now a colloquial phrase, but formerly solemn and dignified. *Johnson*. — *What a vengeance*, what, emphatically.

But what a vengeance makes thee fly From me, too, as thine enemy? *Hudibras*.

Syn. — See RETALIATION.

VĒNGE'FUL, *a.* Full of, or inflicting, vengeance; vindictive; revengeful. *Milton*.

† VĒNGEMENT, *n.* [Old Fr.] Vengeance; avengement; penal retribution. *Spenser*.

† VĒNG'ER, *n.* An avenger. *Spenser*.

† VĒ'NĪ-Ā-BLE, *a.* [L. *venialis*.] That may be pardoned; pardonable; venial. *Browne*.

VĒ'NĪ-ĀL, *a.* [L. *venialis*; *venia*, complaisance, pardon; It. *veniale*; Sp. *venial*; Fr. *véniel*.]

1. That may be pardoned or excused; susceptible of pardon; pardonable; not highly censurable; excusable; as, "A venial fault."

While good men are employed in correcting the faults of men, I should rally the world out of its errors, and its mis-governance. *Brande*.

There is no certainty of distinction between the mortal and venial sins. *Bp. Taylor*.

Reformed theologians altogether reject the distinction between venial and mortal sin. *Brande*.

2. Allowed. "Venial discourse." *Milton*.

Venial sin, according to Roman Catholic theologians, a sin which weakens sanctifying grace, but does not take it away. *Brande*.

Syn. — *Venial* and *excusable* are applicable to small offences, or unintentional mistakes or neglects; *pardonable*, to that which deserves censure, and cannot be allowed. *Venial* offence; *pardonable* error; *excusable* mistake; *allowed* indulgence.

VĒ'NĪ-ĀL'I-TY, *n.* The state or the quality of being venial; venialness. [R.] *Bp. Taylor*.

VĒ'NĪ-ĀL-LY, *ad.* In a venial manner. *Clarke*.

VĒ'NĪ-ĀL-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being excusable or venial; veniality. *Johnson*.

VĒ-NĪ'RE, [L.] (Law.) Venire facias. *Burrill*.

VĒ-NĪ'RE FĀ'CI-ĀS (-fā'she-ās), *n.* (Law.)

1. A judicial writ directed to the sheriff, to cause a jury to come or appear in the neighborhood where the cause is brought to issue, to try the same. *Brande*.

2. A writ issued on an indictment for a petit misdemeanor on a penal statute: — also a writ in the nature of a summons to cause the party to appear. *Bowyer*.

VĒN'ISON (vĕn'zn or vĕn'-ē-zn) [vĕn'zn or vĕn'-ē-zn, W. Ja. K. Sm. R.; vĕn'zn, P. Barclay; vĕn'-

ę-zn, *J. F. C.*; vën'is-sün, *S.*], *n.* [*Fr. venaison*, from *L. venatio*, a hunting; *venor*, to hunt.]
1. † Animals or beasts of the chase, particularly deer. *Fabyan.*
2. The flesh of edible beasts of chase, but usually restricted to the flesh of deer. *Shak.*

VĒN'NEL, *n.* [*Fr. venelle*.]
1. An alley; a lane;—written also *venall*, and *vinell*. *N. Brit. Rev. Jamieson.*
2. A sink; a drain. [*Local.*] *Brockett.*

VĒN'OM, *n.* [*L. venenum*, a drug, poison; *It. & Sp. veneno*; *Fr. venin*.]
1. Poison; virus, poisonous or noxious matter or fluid,—particularly a poisonous fluid secreted by certain animals, as the viper, in a state of health, and which they preserve in a particular reservoir to use as a means of attack or of defence. *Dunglison.*
2. Malice; maliciousness; spite; malignity. *Shak.*
The venom of such looks we fairly hope
Have lost their quality

Syn.—See POISON.
VĒN'OM, *v. a.* To envenom. [*r*] *Milton.*

VĒN'OMED (vën'umd), *p. a.* Infected with venom or poison. "The venom'd race." *Dryden.*

VĒN'OM-MÖÜTHED (vën'um-möüthd), *a.* Having venom or poison in the mouth. *Shak.*

VĒN'OM-OÜS, *a.* [*L. venosus*; *It. venenoso*; *Fr. venimeux*.—Old Eng. *venemous*.]
1. Full of venom; poisonous; noxious.
Here are several sorts of serpents, many of them vastly
great, and most of them very venomous. *Dampier.*
Beyond it is the port Acone, cursed for the venomous herb
and poisonous acanthus. *Holland.*

2. Malignant; mischievous; baneful; spiteful. "A venomous writer." *Addison.*

VĒN'OM-OÜS-LY, *ad.* Poisonously; malignantly.

VĒN'OM-OÜS-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being venomous; poisonousness. *Ash.*

VĒNÖSE, *a.* [*L. venosus*.] (*Bot.*) Veiny; furnished with conspicuous veins; veined. *Gray.*

VĒNÖS-I-TY, *n.* [*Low L. venositas*.] A condition in which the blood is supposed to move slowly. *Dunglison.*

VĒNOÜS, *a.* [*L. venosus*; *vena*, a vein; *It. & Sp. venoso*; *Fr. veinoux*.]
1. Relating to the veins; consisting of, constituting, or contained in the veins; venal.
Arterial blood is of a florid red color, ... venous blood is
of a brownish red. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Bot.*) Noting leaves having veins which diverge from the midrib towards the margin, ramifying as they proceed; reticulated; netted; veiny; venose. *Lindley.*

VĒNT, *n.* ["Both English and French lexicographers consider that there are two words so written, *vent*, *Fr. fente*, from *fendre*, *L. findo*, to cleave or split open; and *vent*, [from] *Fr. vendre*, to sell, *L. vendo*, to sell." *Richardson.*—*L. venditio*, a sale; *It. vendita*; *Sp. venta*; *Fr. vente*.—*Vent*, meaning an opening, may, perhaps, be from *L. ventus*, wind.]
1. A small aperture or hole at which the air escapes or any thing is let out; an opening; an air-pipe; an air-tube; a spiracle; a hole.
Full o'er their heads the swelling bag he rent,
And all the Furies issued at the vent. *Pope.*
To draw any drink, be not at the trouble of opening a
vent; or, if you take out the vent, stay not to put it in. *Swift.*

2. The opening or passage in fire-arms through which the fire is communicated to the powder composing the charge;—frequently, but improperly, called the *touch-hole*. *Stocqueler.*
The vents of all descriptions of English ordnance are one
sixth of an inch in diameter. *Stocqueler.*

3. Emission; effusion; passage. *Addison.*
4. Discharge; means of discharge; utterance.

5. An opening for the sale or disposal of any thing; opportunity to sell; a means of sale; a mart or market overt; sale. *Holland.*

6. [*Sp. venta*.] A poor inn on roads, far from towns or villages; a baiting-place. *Shelton.*

7. (*Ornith.*) The anus. *Eng. Cyc.*

To give vent to, to afford an opening or means of discharge for; to let out. To take vent, to be disclosed; to come into public notice. "Whereby the particular design took vent beforehand." *Wotton.*

VĒNT, *v. a.* [*i. VENTED*; *pp. VENTING, VENTED*.]
1. To let out at a small aperture. *Spenser.*

2. To let out; to send forth or out; to emit; to pour forth; to give way to; to utter. "They vented their complainings." *Shak.*

When men are angry, and have little else to do, they might
vent their fancy that way. *Denham.*

Atheous paradoxes, which have poisoned the very air of
our church wherein they were vented. *Sp. Hall.*

3. † To publish; to promulgate. *Raleigh.*

4. † To sell; to dispose of; to vend.

Therefore did those who were his friends, sweet times,
and peats as their own. *Shak.*

† VĒNT, *v. n.* [*From L. ventus*, wind. *Nares.*]
To open or expand the nostrils to the wind; to snuff. "He venteth into the air." *Spenser.*

VĒN'TA, *n.* [*Sp.*] A poor inn on roads far from towns or villages; a mean tavern. *Sir W. Scott.*

† VĒNT'AGE, *n.* A small hole; a vent. *Shak.*

VĒN'TAIL (vën'tail), *n.* [*Fr. ventail*.] The visor, or breathing part of a helmet;—written also *ventayle*, and *oventayle*. *Spenser.*

† VĒN-TÂN'NA, *n.* [*Sp. ventana*.—From *L. ventus*, wind. *W. Smith.*] A window. *Dryden.*

VĒN'TER, *n.* [*Gr. γαστήρ*; *L. venter*.]

1. (*Anat.*) The abdomen; the belly;—formerly any cavity of the body, but chiefly applied to the head, breast, and abdomen, called by anatomists the three *venters*.—the uterus; the womb. *Dunglison. Johnson.*

2. (*Law.*) A mother.
If a man hath issue two sons by divers venters. *Littleton.*

3. (*Ent.*) Lower part of the abdomen. *Brande.*

VĒNT'ER, *n.* One who vents; one who utters, reports, or publishes. [*r*] *Barrow.*

VĒNT'-FĒATH-ER, *n.* (*Ornith.*) One of the feathers that lie from the vent or anus to the tail underneath. *Maunder.*

VĒNT'-HOLE, *n.* A small aperture to let out or to let in the air. *Ash.*

VĒNT'-DUCT, *n.* [*L. ventus*, wind, and *ductus*, a leading.] A passage for the wind or air. *Boyle.*

VĒNT-I-LATE, *v. a.* [*L. ventilo*, *ventilatus*, to fan, to brandish in the air; *ventus*, wind; *It. ventilare*, to ventilate; *Sp. ventilar*; *Fr. ventiler*.] [*i. VENTILATED*; *pp. VENTILATING, VENTILATED*.]
1. To fan with wind; to expose to the wind or air; to cause a change of air for or in.
Miners, by perforations with large bellows, letting down
the air, and thus giving it free passage to the air,
ventilate the mine. *Woodward.*

2. To winnow; to fan, as grain. *Cockeram.*

3. † To examine; to sift; to discuss.
Much had been ventilated in private discourse. *Harrington.*

VĒN-TI-LĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. ventilatio*; *It. ventilazione*; *Sp. ventilacion*; *Fr. ventilation*.]
1. The act of ventilating or fanning with wind;—the replacement of noxious or impure air in an apartment, mine, or other enclosed space, by pure, fresh air from without. *Addison.*

2. The act of winnowing, as grain.

3. † Vent; utterance. *Wotton.*

4. † Refrigeration. *Harvey.*

5. † Examination; discussion.
The ventilation of these points diffused them to the knowl-
edge of the world. *Sp. Hall.*

VĒN-TI-LĀ-TOR, *n.* A machine or contrivance for promoting or regulating ventilation. *Brande.*

VĒN-TÖSE, *a.* Windy; flatulent. *Richardson.*

† VĒN'TÖSE, *n.* [*Fr. ventouse*.] (*Surg.*) A cupping-glass. *Holland.*

† VĒN-TÖS-I-TY, *n.* [*L. ventositas*; *Fr. ventosité*.]
1. Windiness; flatulence. *Ferrand.*

2. Empty pride; vain-glory. *Bacon.*

VĒNT'-PĒG, *a.* A peg to stop a vent. *W. Ency.*

VĒN'TRAL, *a.* [*L. ventralis*; *venter*, the belly; *Sp. & Fr. ventral*.]
1. Of or pertaining to the venter or belly; abdominal. *Chambers.*

2. (*Bot.*) Belonging to that side of a simple pistil, or other organ which looks towards the axis or centre of the flower;—opposed to *dorsal*. *Gray.*

Ventral fins, (*Ich.*) fins placed between the pectoral and anal fins. *Eng. Cyc.*—*Ventral suture*, (*Bot.*) the line or seam along the inner side of the ovary, which answers to the united edges of the leaf, and bears the ovules. *Gray.*

VĒN'TRI-CLE, *n.* [*L. ventriculus*, the belly, the

stomach, a ventricle of the heart; *venter*, the belly; *It. ventricolo*, *Sp. ventriculo*; *Fr. ventricule*.] (*Anat.*) A name given to several cavities of the body, particularly to the two cavities of the heart, which communicate with the two auricles, and from which the blood is sent into the arteries. *Dunglison.*

VĒN'TRI-CÖSE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Swelling or inflated unequally on one side, inflated; bellied; distended; ventricose. *P. Cyc.*

VĒN'TRI-CÖUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Ventricose. *Loudon.*

VĒN'TRI-CÜ-LĀR, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a ventricle. *Dunglison.*

VĒN'TRI-CÜ-LOÜS, *a.* [*L. ventriculosus*] Somewhat distended. *Smart.*

VĒN'TRI-L-CÜ-TION, *n.* Ventriloquy; ventriloquism. [*r*] *C. B. Brown.*

VĒN'TRI-LÖ'QUI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to ventriloquism; ventriloquous. *Chandler.*

VĒN'TRI-LÖ'QUI-SM, *n.* [*L. venter*, the belly, and *loquor*, to speak.] The art of modifying the natural voice, so that it seems to come from a greater or less distance, and from different directions, ventriloquy. *Dunglison.*

VĒN'TRI-LÖ'QUI-SM, *n.* One who practises ventriloquism;—formerly supposed to speak from the belly. *Paley.*

When it is considered that we all can speak and sing with
the voice of another, it is not surprising that some
persons have been able to do so, and that some have
been able to do so, and that some have been able to do so.
[*See Ventriloquism.*]

VĒN'TRI-LÖ'QUIZE, *v. a.* [*i. VENTRILOQUIZED*; *pp. VENTRILOQUIZING, VENTRILOQUIZED*.] To practise ventriloquism. *Phren. Jour.*

VĒN'TRI-LÖ'QUOÜS, *a.* Pertaining to ventriloquism; ventriloquial. *White.*

VĒN'TRI-LÖ'QUY, *n.* Ventriloquism. *Chambers.*

VĒNT'URE (vënt'yur), *n.* [*It. & Sp. ventura*,—from *L. venio*, *ventus*, to come.]
1. An undertaking of chance and danger; a hazard; a risk. *Dryden.*

2. Chance; hap; luck; contingency. *Bacon.*

3. Thing put to hazard; a stake.
We must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures. *Shak.*

At a venture, on an uncertainty; at hazard, without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

VĒNT'URE (vënt'yur), *v. n.* [*i. VENTURED*; *pp. VENTURING, VENTURED*.]
1. To dare; to adventure. *Bacon.*

2. To run a risk; to hazard.
Nor is, indeed, that man less mad than these,
Who fights a ship to venture on the seas. *Dryden.*

To venture at or upon, to dare engage in on mere hope, without any security of success.

VĒNT'URE (vënt'yur), *v. a.* 1. To expose to hazard; to risk; to hazard. *Shak.*

By venturing both, I oft found both.

2. To put or send on a venture or chance.
The fish required for France they pack in stanch hogs-
heads, so as to keep them in their pickle. *Carew.*

3 To trust; to rely on; to confide in; to try.
A man would be well enough pleased to buy silks of one
whom he would not venture to feel his pulse. *Addison.*

4. To expose one's self to. [*r*]

To venture the claws of the lion. *Swift.*

VĒNT'UR-ER (vënt'yur-er), *n.* One who ventures or exposes to hazard. *Beau. & Fl.*

VĒNT'URE-SÖME (vënt'yur-süm), *a.* Bold; daring; intrepid; adventurous; venturesome. *Strype.*

VĒNT'URE-SÖME-LY, *ad.* In a bold or daring manner; venturesomely. *Johnson.*

VĒNT'URE-SÖME-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being venturesome; boldness. *Scott.*

VĒNT'UR-ING (vënt'yur-ing), *n.* The act of putting to risk or hazard; a hazarding. *Halfax.*

VĒNT'UR-OÜS (vënt'yur-üs), *a.* Daring; bold; fearless; venturesome; adventurous. *Milton.*

VĒNT'UR-OÜS-LY, *ad.* Daringly; fearlessly; boldly; venturesomely. *Bacon.*

VĒNT'UR-OÜS-NĒSS, *n.* Boldness; adventurousness; venturesomeness. *Boyle.*

VĒ'NUE (vén'yū), *n.* 1. [Old Fr. *visne*; Low L. *visnetum*, neighborhood; L. *vicinus*, neighboring.] (*Law.*) A neighborhood; neighborhood, place, or county in which an injury is declared to have been done, or fact declared to have happened:—the statement in a declaration, of the county in which a fact happened:—a jury summoned from a particular county or place:—the county in which an action is intended to be tried, and from the body of which the jurors who are to try it are summoned.

Burrill.

To charge the venue is to declare that the fact to be had in a different county.

2. [Fr. *venir*, to come.] (*Fencing.*) A coming on; an onset; a turn or bout.—See **VENEY**.

Like a perfect fencer, he will tell beforehand in what button he will give his venue.

Fuller.

VĒ'N'U-LŌSE, *a.* [L. *venula*, a little vein.] (*Bot.*) Furnished with veinlets.

Gray.

VĒ'NUS, *n.* [L.] 1. (*Roman Myth.*) The goddess of love and female beauty.

Wm. Smith.

2. (*Astron.*) A brilliant planet in the heavens, whose orbit is between that of Mercury and that of the earth, being second from the sun. When it sets after the sun it is the evening star, called by the ancients *Hesperus*, and when it rises before the sun it is the morning star, called by the ancients *Lucifer*.

Nichol.

Venus has no satellite, is a little less in magnitude than the earth, is never seen more than about 47° from the sun, is distant from that luminary about 68,000,000 of miles, and revolves round it in about 224 days. The transits of *Venus* across the sun's disk, which are of very rare occurrence, afford the best means of ascertaining the sun's distance, or its parallax. *Venus*, when seen through the telescope, exhibits phases like the moon.

Herschel.

3. (*Conch.*) A genus of bivalves, of which the quahog (*Venus mercenaria*) is a species.

Gould.

4. (*Chem.*) A name formerly given to copper.

VĒ'NUS'S-CŌMB, *n.* (*Bot.*) An annual plant with white flowers; *Scandix pecten.*

Loudon.

VĒ'NUS'S-FĀN, *n.* (*Zool.*) The common name of much branched and reticulated polypes of the family *Gorgoniæ*.

Baird.

VĒ'NUS'S-FLY'TRĀP, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant indigenous in the sandy savannas of the eastern part of North Carolina, noted for the extraordinary irritability of its leaves, closing forcibly at the touch, and upon insects that light upon them; *Dionæa muscipula*;—also called *Carolina catch-fly-plant*.

Gray. Baird.

VĒ'NUS'S-LOOK'ING-GLĀSS, *n.* (*Bot.*) An annual plant, bearing flowers of considerable beauty; *Campanula speculum.*

Loudon.

VĒ'NUS'S-NĀ'VEI-WORT, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of border plants of the genus *Omphalodes*, with white or blue flowers, and round seeds depressed in the centre.

Loudon.

† **VĒ'NŪST'**, *a.* [L. *venustus*; *Venus*, the goddess of love.] Beautiful; lovely.

Waterhouse.

VĒR, *n.* [L.] The spring.

Chaucer.

VĒ-RĀ'CIOUS (vĒ-rā'shūs, 66), *a.* [L. *verax*, *veracis*; *verus*, true; It. *verace*; Sp. *veraz*.] Ob-servant of truth; truthful; not lying or false.

Barrow.

VĒ-RĀ'CIOUS-LY, *ad.* Truthfully.

Clarke.

VĒ-RĀ'C'I-TY, *n.* [It. *veracità*; Fr. *véracité*.] 1. The quality of being veracious; habitual observance of truth; truthfulness; honesty.

Be always precisely true in whatever thou relatest of thy own knowledge, that thou mayest give an undoubted and useful report for it.

Fuller.

2. Consistency of report with fact; truth. [R.] There was no reason to doubt the veracity of those facts which they related.

Addison.

“In strict propriety, veracity is applicable only to persons, and signifies not physical, but moral, truth.”

Campbell.

Syn.—See **TRUTH**.

VĒ-RĀN'DĀ, *n.* [An Oriental word.] (*Arch.*) A sort of light external gallery with a sloping roof of awning-like character, supported on slender pillars, and frequently partly enclosed in front with lattice-work.

P. Cyc.

VĒ-RĀ'TRI-A, *n.* (*Chem.*) An organic base or alkaloid obtained from the roots and seeds of different species of *Veratrum*.

Miller.

Veratrum is an exceedingly acrid and violent

poison, producing dangerous fits of sneezing if it comes in contact even in minute quantity with the mucous membrane of the nose. It acts as a valuable sedative in some cases of neuralgia, when applied in the form of ointment.

Müller.

VĒ-RĀ'TRINE, or **VĒR'Ā-TRINE**, *n.* (*Chem.*) *Veratrina*.

Kane.

VĒ-RĀ'TRUM, *n.* [L. *vere*, truly, and *atrum*, black.] (*Bot.*) A genus of extremely acrid and poisonous plants, from which veratrine is obtained.

Loudon.

VERB, *n.* [L. *verbum*, a word; It. & Sp. *verbo*; Fr. *verbe*.—See **WORD**.]

1. † A word.

The assistance of the Spirit, promised to the church, was not a vain thing or a mere verb.

South.

2. (*Gram.*) A part of speech which signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon; a word by means of which something is affirmed respecting some person or thing; as, “I am”; “He goes”; “We read”; “She is admired.”

Every noun or thing which has an existence must have either an action or state of being, and the word which expresses that action or state of being is a verb.

Bosworth.

Why does the verb monopolize the dignity of being the “word”? What is there in it which gives it the right to do so? Is it because the verb is the animating power, the vital principle of every sentence, and that without which, either understood or uttered, no sentence can exist?

Trench.

VĒR'BAL, *a.* [L. *verbalis*; *verbum*, a word; It. *verbale*; Sp. *verbal*; Fr. *verbal*.]

1. Uttered by the mouth; oral; spoken.

Made she no verbal quest?

Shak.

2. Consisting in mere words; insincere.

“To be a verbal man, and to be a verbal man, are but a piece of vanity.”

Elia.

3. Relating to words only; technical; as, “A verbal dispute.”

Whately.

4. Minutely exact in words.

Neglect the rules each verbal critic lays.

Pope.

5. Literal; having word answering to word; word for word. “A verbal translation.”

Denham.

6. † Full of words; verbose.

I am much sorry, sir, You put me to forget a lady's manners By being so verbal.

Shak.

7. (*Gram.*) Derived from a verb. “A verbal noun.”

Johnson.

Syn.—*Verbal* message; oral tradition; literal translation.

VĒR'BAL, *n.* (*Gram.*) A noun which is derived from a verb.

Brande.

VĒR'BAL-ĪSM, *n.* Any thing expressed orally; a verbal remark or expression.

Clarke.

VĒR'BAL-ĪST, *n.* One who deals or is skilled in words.

Month. Rev.

The frothy discourse of empty verbalists.

Gell, 1839.

VĒR'BĀL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being verbal; mere words; bare literal expression.

Broune.

VĒR'BĀL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Act of verbalizing, or state of being verbalized.

Palmer.

VĒR'BĀL-IZE, *v. a.* [2. *VERBALIZED*; *pp.* *VERBALIZING*, *VERBALIZED*.] To turn into a verb.

Nouns, for brevity, are sometimes verbalized.

Instr. for Orat.

VĒR'BĀL-IZE, *v. n.* To use many words; to be verbose or diffuse.

Walker.

VĒR'BĀL-LY, *ad.* In a verbal manner.

South.

VĒR'BĀR-I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, words; verbal. [R.]

Coleridge.

VĒR'BĀS'CUM, *n.* [An alteration of *barbasicum*, in allusion to the beard (*barba*) with which all the leaves and stems are covered.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; mullein.

Loudon.

VĒR-BĀ'TIM, *ad.* [L.] Word for word; in exactly the same words.

Verbatim to rehearse the method of my pen.

Shak.

VĒR-BĒ'NĀ, *n.* [Celt. *ferfaen*. *De Theiss*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, of which some are weeds, and others are cultivated for their beautiful flowers; vervain.

Loudon.

VĒR'BĒN-ĀTE, *v. a.* [*i.* *VERBENATED*; *pp.* *VERBENATING*, *VERBENATED*.] To strew with vervain, after an ancient custom.

Drake.

† **VĒR'BER-ĀTE**, *v. a.* [L. *verbero*, *verberatus*.] To beat; to strike; to lash.

Abp. Sancoft.

VĒR-BER-ĀTION, *n.* [L. *verberatio*; Sp. *verberación*; Fr. *verberation*.]

1. The act of beating or striking; percussion.

All the effects of a soft press or verberation.

Arthnot.

2. Reflected sound; reverberation.

Rees.

VĒR'BI-AGE, *n.* [Fr.] An unnecessary profusion of words; empty or superfluous writing or discourse; verbosity; verboseness; wordiness.

I thought what I read of it *verbiage*.

Johnson.

VĒR'BI-PĒ, *v. a.* [L. *verbum*, a word, a verb, and *facio*, to make.] (*Gram.*) To form or change into a verb.

Dr. A. Murray.

VĒR-BŌSE', *a.* [L. *verbosus*; It. & Sp. *verboso*; Fr. *verbeux*.] Abounding in words; using too many words; prolix; wordy.

They ought to be brief, and not too *verboso* in their way of speaking.

Aylife.

VĒR-BŌSE'LY, *ad.* In a verbose manner.

Cowper.

VĒR-BŌSE'NESS, *n.* Verbosity.

Clarke.

VĒR-BŌS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *verbositas*; It. *verbosità*; Sp. *verbosidad*; Fr. *verbosité*.] The quality of being verbose; superabundance of words; wordiness; prolixity.

He diaveth out the thread of his *verbosité* finer than the staple of his argument.

Shak.

† **VĒRD**, *n.* 1. Verdancy. *Dec. of Popish Impost.*

2. (*Law.*) The privilege of cutting green wood within a forest for fuel:—the right of pasturing animals in the forest.

Spielman.

VĒR'DAN-CY, *n.* Greenness.

Norris.

VĒR'DANT, *a.* [Fr. *verdoyant*.]

1. Green; of the color of grass.

The verdant grass my couch did goodly dight.

Spenser.

2. Flourishing; growing; in the freshness of youth.

Richardson.

VĒRD-ĀN-TĪQUE' (vĒrd'an-tĕk'), *n.* [It. *verde antico*, ancient green; Fr. *verde antique*.]

1. The green incrustation produced by the action of time upon copper and brass.

Farrholt.

2. (*Min.*) A very beautiful and highly prized mottled green marble, used for ornamental purposes. It is an aggregate of serpentine and limestone irregularly intermingled.

Cleveland.

VĒR'DANT-LY, *ad.* In a verdant manner.

Clarke.

VĒR'DANT-NESS, *n.* Verdancy.

Clarke.

VĒR'DĒR-ĒR, *n.* [Low L. *viridarius*; Fr. *ver-verder-OR*, *deur*.] (*Eng. Law.*) An officer of the forest, who has charge of the vert and venison.

Manswood.

VĒR'DICT, *n.* [L. *verum dictum*, a true declaration; Norm. Fr. *veredict*; Fr. *verdict*.]

1. (*Law.*) The unanimous decision made by a jury and reported to the court on the matter lawfully submitted to them in the course of the trial of a cause.

Bourcier.

2. A declaration; a decision; a judgment.

The verdict of their own consciences.

Barrow.

These were promulgated condemned by the most natural

South.

VĒR'DI-GRĪS (vĒr'dĕ-grĕs), *n.* 1. (*Chem.*) A salt which, when pure, is of a fine blue color, and is composed of one equivalent of acetic acid, two equivalents of protoxide of copper, and six of water; bibasic acetate of copper; diacetate of copper.

Kane.

2. A green pigment consisting of a variable mixture of the sub-acetates of copper, prepared by covering plates of copper with the refuse of grapes after making wine, and also by exposing copper to the vapor of vinegar.

Turner. Bigelow.

Distilled *verdigris*, neutral acetate of copper, consisting of one equivalent of acetic acid, one of protoxide of copper, and one of water.

Kane.

VĒR'DI-TĒR, *n.* (*Chem.*) A blue pigment consisting of carbonic acid, protoxide of copper, and water.

Turner.

VĒR'DI-TŪRE, *n.* The palest green coloring matter.

Peacham.

VĒR-DŌY', *a.* (*Her.*) Applied to a border when it is charged with leaves, fruits, flowers, &c.

Weale.

† **VĒR-DŪ'GŌ**, *n.* [Sp.] An executioner:—a severe stroke.

Beau. & Fl.

† **VĒR-DŪ'GŌ-SHĪP**, *n.* The office of a hangman or executioner.

B. Jonson.

VĒR'DŪRE (vĒrd'yur) [vĒrd'zhur, S.; vĒr'yur, W. J.; vĒrd'ur, E. F.; vĒrd'yur, Ja. K.], *n.* [L. *viridis*, to be green; *viridis*, green; It. & Sp. *verdura*, verdure; Fr. *verdure*.] Green; the greenness or freshness of grass and other vegetation.

The tender grass, whose verdure clad

Her universal face with pleasant green.

Shak.

VĒR'DURED (vĒrd'yurd), *a.* Covered with verdure. “*Verdured bank*.”

Parnell.

VERD'UR-OÛS (verd'yur-üs), *a.* Abounding in verdure; covered with green; verdant. *Milton.*

† VER'E-CÜND, *a.* [L. *verecundus*; Old Fr. *verécond.*] Modest; bashful; demure. *Blount.*

† VER'E-CÜN'DI-OÛS, *a.* Bashful. *Wotton.*

† VER'E-CÜN'DI-TY, *n.* [L. *verecundia*.] Bashfulness; modesty; diffidence. *Lemon.*

VER'E-TIL'LUM, *n.*; pl. VER'E-TIL'LA. (*Zool.*) A genus of free compound *Alecyonaria*, having the polypes scattered over the colony. *Dana.*

VER-GA-LÔÔ', *n.* [Fr. *virgouleuse*.] A kind of pear; virgaloo. *Browne.*

VERGE, *n.* [L. *virga*; It. *verga*; Fr. *verge*.]
1. A rod, or something in the form of a staff or rod, carried as an emblem of authority or ensign of office; the mace of a dean.
The silver verge with decent pride
Stuck underneath his cushion side. *Swift.*

2. (*Eng. Law.*) A privileged space around, or immediately adjoining, the king's residence: — the compass of the jurisdiction of the court of the marshalsea or palace court. *Blackstone.*

3. Brink; edge; border; margin; limit.

Nature, in you, stands on the very verge
Of her confine. *Shak.*
Give ample room and verge enough. *Gray.*

4. The arbor or spindle of the balance of a watch. *Bigelow.*

5. A small ornamental shaft in Gothic architecture. *Weale.*

SYN. — See BORDER.

VERGE, *v. n.* [L. *vergo*.] 3. VERGED; *pp.* VERGING, VERGED.]

1. To tend downwards; to incline; to slope.
And henceforth the sun of the king's cause declined,
verging more and more westward. *Fuller.*

2. To tend towards; to come upon the brink or border of; as, "verging upon insanity."

VERGE'-BOARD, *n.* (*Arch.*) The gable ornament of wood-work used extensively for houses in the fifteenth century; — often written *barge-board*. *Fairholt.*

VER'GEN-CY, *n.* 1. Approach. [*R.*] *Cockburn.*

2. (*Opt.*) The reciprocal of the focal distance, being the measure of the degree of divergence or convergence of a pencil of rays. *Lloyd.*

VER'GER, *n.* [Fr.] 1. (*Theol.*) He who carries the mace before the bishop and the other members of the chapter; being also the chief officer or beadle of a cathedral, and having the care of the building and its furniture. *Eden.*

2. (*Eng. Law.*) An officer who carries a white wand before the justices of either bench. *Burill.*

VER'GËTTE', *n.* [Fr.] (*Her.*) A pallet or small pale; a shield divided into pallets. *Brande.*

VER'GIN'I-A, *n.* (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Ferguson in 1857. *Lovering.*

† VER-RID'I-CAL, *a.* [L. *veridicus*; *verus*, true, and *disco*, to speak.] Truth-telling. *Bailey.*

VER'I-FI-ABLE, *a.* That may be verified. *South.*

VER'I-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* [It. *verificazione*; Sp. *verificación*; Fr. *vérification*.] Act of verifying; confirmation by argument and evidence; authentication; confirmation of a supposition, inference, or truth, by experiment or trial. *Boyle.*

Verification of an equation, (*Algebra*.) the operation of testing the equation of a problem, to see whether it expresses truly the conditions of the problem.

VER'I-FI-CÄ-TIVE, *a.* Tending to verify. *N. A. Rev.*

VER'I-FI-ER, *n.* One who verifies. *Johnson.*

VER'I-FY, *v. a.* [L. *verus*, true, and *facio*, to make; It. *verificare*; Sp. *verificar*; Fr. *vérifier*.] [i. VERIFIED; *pp.* VERIFYING, VERIFIED.]

1. To prove true; to confirm; to substantiate.
This is verified by a number of examples. *Bacon.*

2. To fulfil, as a promise or a prediction.
So shalt thou best fulfil, best verify
The prophets old, who sung thy endless reign. *Milton.*

3. To authenticate, as a title, or power.
To verify our title with their lives. *Shak.*

† VER-RIL'Q-ÜENT, *a.* Speaking truth. *Martin.*

VER'I-LY, *ad.* 1. In truth; truly; certainly; in fact. "Verily I do not jest with thee." *Shak.*

2. Confidently; with great confidence; really.

It was verily thought that, had it not been for four great disfavorers of that voyage, the enterprise had succeeded. *Bacon.*

VER-I-SİM'I-LAR, *a.* [L. *verisimilis*; *verus*, true, and *similis*, like.] Appearing to be true; probable; likely. [*R.*] *Martin.*

VER-I-SI-MİL'I-TÜDE, *n.* [L. *verisimilitudo*; It. *verisimilitudine*; Sp. *verisimilitud.*] Appearance of truth; probability; likelihood.

Verisimilitude and opinion are an easy purchase, but true knowledge is dear and difficult. *Glanvill.*

† VER-I-SI-MİL'I-TY, *n.* Verisimilitude. *Dryden.*

† VER-I-SİM'I-LOÛS, *a.* Verisimilar. *White.*

VER'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *véritable*.] True; agreeable to truth or fact. [*R.*] *Browne.*

VER'I-TÄ-BLY, *ad.* In a true manner; truly.

VER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *veritas*; *verus*, true; It. *verità*; Sp. *verdad*; Fr. *vérité*.]

1. Truth; truthfulness; true or real nature; reality; consonance to the reality of things.

It is a proposition of eternal verity, that none can govern while he is despised. *South.*

2. A true assertion; a fact; a true tenet.

By this it seems to be a verity,
Since the effects so good and virtuous be. *Danes.*

SYN. — See TRUTH.

VER'TUCE (ver'jûs), *n.* [Fr. *verjus*; *verd*, green, and *jus*, juice.] Expressed juice of unripe or green grapes, or of unripe or crab-apples, &c.; — also a kind of vinegar made of the juice of unripe apples. *Brande.*

Himself sliced onions eats, and tipples verjuice. *Dryden.*

VER'MEIL (ver'mil), *n.* [Fr. *vermeil*, from L. *vermiculus*. — See VERMILION, *n.*]

1. A clear, beautiful red; vermilion. *Chaucer.*

2. Silver-gilt, or gilt bronze. *Simmonds.*

VER-ME-ÖL'Q-GÏST, *n.* One who treats of vermes.

VER-ME-ÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, and Gr. *lógos*, a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on vermes, or worms; helminthology. *Smart.*

VER'MËS, *n. pl.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, *vermes*, worms, — from *ver*, the root of *verto*, to turn about. *W. Smith.*] (*Zool.*) Worms, such as leeches, earth-worms, serpulas, tape-worms, flukes, hair-worms, &c. *Agassiz.*

VER'ME-TÛS, *n.* [L. *vermis*, a worm.] (*Zool.*) A genus of molluscous animals belonging to the class *Gasteropoda*, having a tubular, twisted, worm-shaped shell; the worm-shell. *Woodward.*

VER-MI-CËL'LI (ver-më-chël'e) [ver-më-chël'e, S. *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; ver-më-sël'e, *P. E. Wb.*], *n.* [It., from L. *vermiculus*, a little worm.] The flour of a hard, small-grained wheat, made into dough, and formed into smaller pipes or threads than macaroni, and then dried until hard, and used in soups, &c. *Simmonds.*

VER-MI'CIOUS (-shus, 66), *a.* [L. *vermis*, a worm.] Relating to worms; wormy. *Wright.*

VER-MIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *vermiculus*, a little worm; It. *vermicolare*; Sp. *vermicular*; Fr. *vermiculaire*.] Pertaining to a worm; formed or moving like a worm. *Dunglison.*

Vermicular work. See VERMICULATED.

VER-MIC'U-LÄTE, *v. a.* [L. *vermiculatus*, inlaid so as to resemble the track of worms.] [i. VERMICULATED; *pp.* VERMICULATING, VERMICULATED.] To inlay, or form, so as to resemble the track of worms. *Martin.*

VER-MIC'U-LÄTE, *a.* Full of worms or maggots; — shaped like a worm, or resembling a worm in respect to motion. *Bacon.*

VER-MIC'U-LÄT-ED, *p. a.* Inlaid or formed so as to resemble the tracks of worms.

Vermiculated work, a sort of ornament consisting of frets or knots in mosaic pavements, winding and representing the tracks of worms. *Wright.*

VER-MIC'U-LÄ'TION, *n.* [L. *vermiculatio*, state of being worm-eaten; *vermis*, a worm.]

1. A motion resembling that of worms; a continuous motion from part to part.

My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation; my guts by the motion of vermiculation. *Hale.*

2. The act of forming so as to resemble the motion or tracks of a worm. *Wright.*

VER'MI-CÛLE, *n.* [L. *vermiculus*; *vermis*, a worm.] A little grub or worm. *Derham.*

VER-MIC'U-LITE, *n.* [L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, a worm.] (*Min.*) A variety of pyrosclerite of a granular, scaly structure, and greasy feel; — so called from the scales, when heated to 500° or 600° Fahrenheit, opening out into worm-like threads, made up of separated laminae of cleavage. *Dana.*

VER-MIC'U-LÖSE, } *a.* [L. *vermiculosus*; It. *vermiculo*; Fr. *vermicolo*.] Full of worms or grubs, or like worms or grubs. *Johnson.*

VER'MI-FÖRM, *a.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, and *forma*, form; It. Sp., & Fr. *vermiforme*.] Having the form or shape of a worm; worm-shaped.

Vermiform processes, (*Anat.*) two medullary projections at the surface of the cerebellum. *Dunglison.*

VER'MI-FÜGE, *n.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, and *fugo*, to cause to flee; It. & Sp. *vermifugo*; Fr. *vermifuge*.] (*Med.*) A medicine or remedy which expels worms from the animal body, or which prevents their formation and development; anthelmintic; helminthagogue. *Dunglison.*

VER-MİL'ION (ver-mil'yun), *n.* [It. *vermiglione*; Sp. *bermellon*, *bermillon*; Fr. *vermillon*. — From L. *vermiculus*, a little worm, also a scarlet color, — because the color was derived from a little worm. *W. Smith.*]

1. An artificial compound consisting of sulphide of mercury, and extensively employed, on account of the beauty of its color as a pigment, for making red sealing-wax, and for other purposes. *Miller.*

2. Cochineal. — See COCHINEAL. *Johnson.*

3. Any beautiful red color. *Spenser.*

VER-MİL'ION (ver-mil'yun), *v. a.* [i. VERMILIONED; *pp.* VERMILIONING, VERMILIONED.] To dye red; to cover with a red hue.

A sprightly red vermilion all her face. *Glanvill.*

VER-MİL'ION, *a.* Of the color of vermilion.

† VER'MI-LY, *n.* Vermilion. *Spenser.*

VER'MIN, *n. sing. & pl.* [L. *vermis*, a worm; It. *vermine*, a worm, *vermini*, vermin; Fr. *vermine*.]

1. Noxious or destructive animals, as rats, mice, moles, worms, insects, &c.

The head of a wolf-dog and a dog were up in a cave-house,
will scare away. *Shak.*

2. Used of noxious human beings in contempt.
You are my prisoners, base vermin. *Hudibras.*

It is now applied only to noxious small animals, but it was formerly applied also to large ones. "This crocodile . . . a dangerous vermin." *Holland.*

It is seldom employed as a noun singular in modern style, and it never takes a plural termination. *Smart.*

VER'MI-NÄTE, *v. n.* [L. *vermino*, *verminatum*.] To breed worms or vermin. *Biblioth. Bib.*

VER-MI-NÄ'TION, *n.* [It. *verminazione*.] Generation of vermin. *Derham.*

Cutaneous vermination, (*Med.*) cuticle or skin infested with animalcules; malis. *Dunglison.*

† VER'MIN-LY, *a.* Relating to, or like, vermin.

"A verminly nimbleness." *Gaudent.*

VER'MI-NOÛS, *a.* [L. *verminosus*; It. & Sp. *verminoso*; Fr. *vermineux*.]

1. Full of, or breeding, vermin. *Milton.*

2. (*Med.*) Caused by worms. *Dunglison.*

VER'MI-NOÛS-IY, *ad.* In a verminous manner; so as to breed worms. *Ec. Rev.*

VER-MÏP'A-ROÛS, *a.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, and *pario*, to bring forth; Sp. *vermiparo*.] Producing or breeding worms. *Browne.*

VER-MÏV'Q-ROÛS, *a.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, and *vorio*, to devour; It. & Sp. *vermivoro*; Fr. *vermivore*.] Feeding on worms, as birds. *Kirby.*

VER-MÖNT'ER, *n.* A native or inhabitant of the state of Vermont; a Vermontese. *Allen.*

VER-MONT-ËSE, *n. sing. & pl.* An inhabitant or the inhabitants of the state of Vermont; a Vermonter or Vermonters. *N. A. Rev.*

VER-NÄC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *vernaculus*; *verna*, a home-born slave, a native; It. *vernacolo*; Sp. *vernaculo*; Fr. *vernaculaire*.] Of or pertaining to one's native country; native; indigenous.

The history of all our former wars is transmitted to us in our vernacular idiom. *Addison.*

The vernacular dialect of the Celtic tongue. *Fuller.*

VER-NÁC'U-LAR, *n.* The vernacular or native language or tongue. *Clarke.*

VER-NÁC'U-LAR-İSM, *n.* A vernacular word or idiom. *Qu. Rev.*

VER-NÁC'U-LAR-LY, *ad.* In accordance with the vernacular manner. *Scott.*

† **VER-NÁC'U-LOUS**, *a.* [L. *vernaculus*.]

1. Vernacular; native; indigenous.

Beside their vernacular and mother tongue. *Browne.*

2. Scurrilous; insolent. [A Latinism.]

The petulance of every vernacular orator. *B. Jonson.*

† **VER-NAGE**, *n.* [It. *vernaccia*.] A sort of Italian sweet wine. *Chaucer.*

VER-NAL, *a.* [L. *vernalis*; *ver*, spring; It. *ver-nale*; Sp. & Fr. *vernal*.] Pertaining to, or appearing in, spring.

With the year
Seasons return; but not to me returns
Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn,
Or sight of *vernal* bloom or summer's rose. *Milton.*

In those *vernal* seasons of the year when the air is calm and pleasant, it were an injury and silliness against nature not to go out and see her riches, and partake of her rejoicing with heaven and earth. *Milton.*

Vernal equinox, (*Astron.*) See **EQUINOX**.

† **VER-NANT**, *a.* [L. *verno*, *vernans*, to bloom.] Flourishing, as in the spring; vernal. *Milton.*

† **VER-NATE**, *v. n.* To be vernal. *Cockerham.*

VER-NÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *verno*, to bloom; *ver*, spring.] (*Bot.*) The arrangement of the leaves in the bud. *Gray.*

† **VER-NI-CLE**, *n.* A veronica. *Chaucer.*

VER-NI-COSE, *a.* [Low L. *vernix*, varnish.] (*Bot.*) Appearing as if varnished. *Gray.*

VER-NI-ER, *n.* A small, movable, graduated scale, sliding along the fixed scale of a quadrant or other instrument, and subdividing in effect the divisions of that instrument into more minute equal parts;—so named from its inventor, and called also *nonius*. *Lib. of Useful Knowledge.*

As the *vernier* is usually constructed, the space occupied by eleven divisions of the fixed scale is divided into ten equal divisions on the vernier, and the coincidence of any one of the divisions of the *vernier* with one of the fixed scale, shows by its distance from the end the number of tenths to be added to the number of the entire divisions of the fixed scale. *Young.*

Chromatic vernier, an instrument invented by Sir David Brewster for the purpose of measuring very minute variations of tints. *Library of Useful Knowledge.*

† **VER-NÍL'I-TY**, *n.* [L. *vernilitas*; *verna*, a home-born slave.] Submissive obedience or fawning, as of a slave; servility. *Bailey.*

VE-RÓN'I-CA, *n.* [It. & Sp.]

1. A cloth or napkin on which was the figure of Christ's face; *vermicle*;—so called from *Santa Veronica*, whose napkin was believed to be impressed with that figure. *Skinner.*

2. (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial and annual plants, of numerous species; speedwell. *Loudon.*

VER-RĒL, *n.* A ferrule.—See **FERRULE**. *Crabb.*

VER-RŪ'CA, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A wart. *Dunglison.*

VER-RU-COSE, *a.* [L. *verrucosus*.] Having or covered with warts; warty. *Gray.*

VER-RU-COUS, *a.* Warty; verrucose. *Dunglison.*

† **VER-SA-BÍL'I-TY**, } *n.* The state or the quality

† **VER-SA-BLE-NĒSS**, } of being versable; apt-

ness to be turned round. *Bailey.*

† **VER-SA-BLE**, *a.* [L. *versabilis*; *verso*, to turn.] That may be turned. *Cockerham.*

† **VER-SÁL**, *a.* Whole; universal. [Cant.]

Some, for brevity,
Have cast the *versal* world's nativity. *Hudibras.*

VER-SANT, *a.* Versed; conversant. [R.] *Boswell.*

VER-SA-TÍLE, *a.* [L. *versatilis*; *verso*, to turn; It. *versatile*; Sp. *versatil*; Fr. *versatile*.]

1. That may be turned round. *Harte.*

2. Fickle; inconstant; changeable; variable.

One color, to us, standing in one place, hath a contrary aspect in another; as in those *versatile* representations in the neck of a dove. *Clayton.*

3. Easily turning or applied to a new task.

His [Julius Caesar's] *versatile* capacity . . . was the wonder of even the Romans themselves. *Byron.*

4. (*Bot.*) Attached by one point so as to

swing to and fro, as the anthers of the lily and of the evening primrose. *Gray.*

Syn.—See **CHANGEABLE**.

VER-SA-TÍLE-LY, *ad.* In a versatile manner.

VER-SA-TÍLE-NĒSS, *n.* Versatility. [R.]

VER-SA-TÍL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *versatilità*; Sp. *versatibilidad*; Fr. *versatilité*.] The state or the quality of being versatile.

He had such a *versatility* of wit, that he could adapt it to all sorts of conversation. *Chesterfield.*
No man ever surpassed Aristotle in *versatility* of genius. *Lee.*

VER-SE, *n.* [L. *versus*; *verto*, to turn; It. & Sp. *verso*; Fr. *vers*.]

1. A certain number of metrical feet arranged in regular order, and constituting a line of poetry; a measured line of poetry. *Andrews.*

2. The metrical arrangement of words; metrical language; versification; poetical composition; poetry. "*Verses* embalms virtue." *Donne.*

Wisdom married to immortal verse. *Wordsworth.*

Poetry—or rather the mechanical part of poetry, *verse*—has two purposes, a double purpose, to please and to instruct. *Maryord.*

3. A stanza; a stave. [Common, but hardly proper. *Smart.*]

Poetry was frequently inscribed upon quadrangular staves, each face containing a line; hence a *verse* and a stave are still considered synonymous. *Jas. Hunt.*

4. A piece of poetry; poetical performance.

This *verse*, my friend, be thine. *Pope.*

5. A short section of prose composition, particularly of the chapters of the Bible.

Thus far the questions proceed upon the construction of the first earth, in the following *verses* they proceed upon the demolition of that earth. *Burnet.*

6. (*Mus.*) The portions of an anthem to be performed by a single voice to each part;—an anthem beginning with verse. *Moore.*

† **VER-SED**, *v. a.* To tell in verse; to versify. *Shak.*

VERSED (*véist*), *a.* Skilled; acquainted.

Deep *versed* in books, and shallow in himself. *Milton.*

VER-SED SÍNE, *n.* (*Trigonometry*.) The part of the diameter intercepted between the foot of the sine of an arc and the origin of the arc. *Da. & P.*

VER-SE-MÁK-ER, *n.* One who makes verses; a versifier; a poetaster. *Boswell.*

VER-SE-MÁN, *n.* A poet or writer of verses; a versifier. [Ludicrous, or in contempt.] *Prior.*

VER-SE-MÓN-SER, *n.* A maker of verses, without poetical spirit; a poetaster. *Clarke.*

† **VER-SER**, *n.* A maker of verses; a mere versifier; a poetaster; a verse-monger. *B. Jonson.*

† **VER-SÉT**, *n.* [Fr.] A verse. *Milton.*

VER-SÍ-CLE, *n.* [L. *versiculus*; dim. of *versus*, a verse; It. & Sp. *versiculo*; Fr. *versicule*.]

1. A little verse. *Skelton. Byron.*

2. *pl.* (*Ecol.*) Short sentences in the liturgy said alternately by the minister and people. *Eden.*

VER-SÍ-CÓL-OR (*ver'se-kŭl-ŭr*), } *a.* [L. *versi-*

VER-SÍ-CÓL-OR-ED (*ver'se-kŭl-ŭrd*), } *color*; *ver-*
so, to turn, to change, and *color*, color.] Chang-
ing in color; many-colored. *Burton.*

VER-SÍ-FÍ-CÁ-TION, *n.* [L. *versificatio*; *versifico*, to versify; *versus*, verse, and *facio*, to make; It. *versificazione*; Sp. *versificación*; Fr. *versification*.] The act or art of making verses; the formation or measure of verse or poetry. *Dryden.*

VER-SÍ-FÍ-CÁ-TOR, *n.* One who makes verses; a versifier. [R.] *Dryden.*

VER-SÍ-FÍ-CÁ-TRÍX, *n.* A female who makes verses; a female versifier. *Johnson.*

VER-SÍ-FÍ-ED (*ver'se-fid*), *p. a.* Turned or formed into verse.

VER-SÍ-FÍ-ER, *n.* One who versifies. *Dryden.*

VER-SÍ-FÍ-v. a. [L. *versifico*; *versus*, verse, and *facio*, to make; Fr. *versifier*.] [*i.* **VERSIFIED; *pp.* **VERSIFYING**, **VERSIFIED**.]**

1. To relate or represent in verse. *Daniel.*

2. To turn into verse. *Smart.*

VER-SÍ-FÍ-v. n. To make verses. *Sidney.*

VER-SÍ-ON, *n.* [Low L. *versio*, from L. *verso*, to turn; It. *versione*; Sp. & Fr. *version*.]

1. + Change; transformation; conversion; variation. "The *version* of air into water." *Bacon.*

2. The act of translating. *Johnson.*

3. A translation; a rendition.

Where the original is close, no *version* [of Virgil] can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See **TRANSLATION**.

VER-SÍ-ON-IST, *n.* One who makes a version; a translator. *Gent. Mag.*

VER-ST, *n.* A Russian itinerary measure of 3501 feet;—written also *berst* and *verst*. *Simmonds.*

VER-SŪS, *prep.* [L.] (*Law*.) Against. *Burill.*

VER-SŪTE', *a.* [L. *versutus*; *verto*, *versus*, to turn.] Artful; wily; crafty. *Paley.*

VERT, *n.* [Fr.] 1. (*Eng. Law*.) Whatever grows and bears a green leaf in a forest, that may cover and hide a deer. *Burill.*

2. (*Her.*) A green color;—expressed in engraving by lines sloping across the shield from left to right downwards. *Fairholt.*

"*Vert* and venison" is an expression used to denote the wood of a forest, and the animals or deer in it. *Burill.*

VER-TE-BRA, *n.*; *pl.* **VER-TE-BRÆ**. [L., from *verto*, to turn.] (*Anat.*) A joint in the back-bone or spine.

It is commonly used in the plural to denote the aggregate of small bones or joints that compose the spine; hence also the spine.—See **VERTEBRÆ**. *Paley.*

VER-TE-BRÁL, *a.* [L. *vertebralis*; Sp. *vertebral*; Fr. *vertébral*.] Pertaining to the vertebræ or joints of the spine. *Ray.*

VER-TE-BRÁL'TA, *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) The division of animals which have vertebræ and a bony skeleton, including mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes; vertebrates.—See **ANIMAL**. *Baird.*
Vertebral column, (*Anat.*) the spine. *Baird.*

VER-TE-BRÁTE, *n.* (*Zool.*) A vertebrated animal; one of the *Vertebrata*. *Brande.*

VER-TE-BRÁTE, } *a.* [L. *vertebratus*.]

VER-TE-BRÁT-ED, } 1. Furnished with, or hav-
ing, vertebræ. *Lyell.*

2. (*Bot.*) Distinctly articulated, and often more or less contracted at intervals. *Henslow.*

VER-TE-BRÆ (*ver'te-bŭr*), *n.*; *pl.* **VERTEBRÆ** (*ver'te-bŭrz*). [L. *vertebra*; Fr. *vertèbre*.] A joint in the back-bone or spine; a vertebra.—See **VERTEBRA**. *Ray.*

VER-TEX, *n.*; *pl.* L. **VER-TÍ-CĒS**; Eng. **VER-TEX-ES**. [L. *verto*, to turn.]

1. A name given to any principal point, particularly when that point is considered as the top or summit of a figure; as, "The three *vertices* of a triangle"; "The *vertex* of a cone, or pyramid." *P. Cyc.*

2. The top or summit of the head. *Smart.*

3. (*Astron.*) The point of the heavens situated perpendicularly above a person's head.

Vertex of an angle, (*Geom.*) the angular point; the point where the two legs or sides of the angle meet.—*Vertex of a figure*, the uppermost point or the vertex of the angle opposite the base.—*Vertex of a curve*, the extremity of the axis or diameter; the point where the diameter meets the curve, which is also the *vertex* of the diameter.—*Vertex of a glass*, (*Opt.*) same as *pole* of a glass. *Hutton.*

VER-TÍ-CAL, *a.* [It. *verticale*; Sp. & Fr. *vertical*.]

1. Pertaining to, or placed in, the vertex;

being perpendicular to the horizon. *Cheyne.*

2. (*Bot.*) Noting a part whose axis is perpen-

dicular to the part from which it arises. *Henslow.*

Vertical angles, (*Geom.*) opposite angles, having the same vertex, formed by two mutually intersecting straight lines. *Hutton.*—*Vertical circle*, (*Astron.*) a great circle of the sphere passing through the zenith and nadir of a place.—*Vertical leaves*, (*Bot.*) leaves which present their edges instead of their surfaces to the earth and sky, generally assuming this position by a twisting of the base or of the petiole.—*Vertical line*, (*Dialing*.) a line in any plane perpendicular to the horizon.—(*Conic sections*.) a line drawn on the vertical plane and through the vertex of the cones:—(*Perp.*) the common intersection of the vertical planes and the draft plane or picture:—(*Surveying*.) the direction assumed by a plumb line with a weight attached to one extremity when it is freely suspended from the other extremity.—*Vertical limb* of an instrument, a graduated arc for measuring an angle, the plane of whose sides are vertical.—*Vertical plane*, (*Perp.*) the plane which passes through the eye at right angles both to the ground plane and to the picture:—(*Conic Sections*.) a plane passing through the vertex of a cone parallel to any conic section. *Hutton. Davies & Peck.*

VÉR'TI-CAL, *n.* A vertical circle. *Brande.*
Prime vertical. See **PRIME**.
VÉR'TI-CÁL'I-TY, *n.* The state or condition of being vertical. [*R.*] *Broune. Lyell.*
VÉR'TI-CÁL-LY, *ad.* In a vertical manner.
Vertically compressed, (Bot.) depressed. Loudon.
VÉR'TI-CÁL-NÉSS, *n.* The state or condition of being vertical; verticality. *Ash.*
VÉR'TI-CÉL, *n.* (*Bot.*) See **VERTICIL**. *Henslow.*
VÉR'TI-CÍL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A whorl. *Gray.*
VÉR'TÍQ'IL-LÁS-TER, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name applied to two short cymes situated in the axils of opposite leaves, frequently forming a cluster which surrounds the stem, and constituting an apparent verticil. *Gray.*
VÉR-TÍQ'IL-LATE, or **VÉR-TÍ-CÍL-LATE** [*ver-té-sil'lat, P. J. Sm.; ver-tis'e-lat, K. C. Wb.*], *a.* (*Bot.*) Having three or more leaves or leaflets in a circle on one joint of the stem. *Gray.*
VÉR-TÍQ'IL-LÁT-ED, *a.* Whorled. *Hill.*
VÉR-TÍQ'IL-LUS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A whorl; a verticil. — See **VERTICIL**. *Brande.*
VÉR-TÍQ'IL-TY, *n.* [See **VERTEX**.] The power or the property of turning. *Locke.*
VÉR'TI-CLE (*ver'té-kl*), *n.* [*L. verticulum.*] An axis; a hinge; a joint. *Waterhouse.*
VÉR-TÍQ'IL-NOÚS, *a.* [*L. vertiginosus.*]
 1. Turning round; rotatory. *Bentley.*
 2. Pertaining to, or affected with, vertigo; giddy; dizzy. *Dunghson.*
VÉR-TÍQ'IL-NOÚS-LY, *ad.* In a vertiginous or whirling manner. *Dr. Allen.*
VÉR-TÍQ'IL-NOÚS-NÉSS, *n.* Giddiness; whirling motion; unsteadiness. *Bp. Taylor.*
VÉR-TÍ-GÓ, or **VÉR-TÍ-GŎ**, or **VÉR-TÍ-GŎ** [*ver'té-gŏ, P. J. E. Wb.; ver-ti'gŏ, S. C.; ver-ti'gŏ, ver-tis'gŏ, or ver'té-gŏ, W.; ver-ti'gŏ or ver-tis'gŏ, F. R.; ver-tis'gŏ, K. Sm.*], *n.* or *pl. ver-ti'q'IL-NÉSS*. [*L. vertigo, from ver-to, to turn.*]
 1. (*Med.*) A state in which it seems that all objects are turning round, or that the individual himself is performing a movement of gyrations; swimming of the head; dizziness; giddiness. *Dunghson.*
Vertigo is dependent upon the condition of the brain, and often announces an attack of apoplexy or epilepsy. Dunghson.
 2. (*Zool.*) A sub-genus of the pupa or chrysalis shells. *Woodward.*
VÉR-TÍ-LÍN'É-AR, *a.* Rectilinear. [*R.*] *Loudon.*
VÉR'VAİN, or **VÉR'VAIN** [*ver'vin, W. P. J. F.; ver'vân, S. Sm.*], *n.* [*L. vervena; Fr. verveine.*] (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Verbena*. *Loudon.*
VÉR'VAİN-MÁL'LŌW, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of mallow; *Malva Alcea*. *Loudon.*
VÉR'VEĽS, *n. pl.* [*Fr. vervele.*] Bells on the leg of a hawk. — See **VARVEĽS**. *Lovelace.*
VÉR'Y, *a.* [*L. verus; Fr. vrai. — Ger. wahr.*]
 1. True; real; complete; perfect.
In very deed, as the Lord liveth. 1 Sam. xxv. 34.
Love of his very justice. Gower.
 2. The same emphatically. "That very hour." *Shak.* "These very cocks." *L'Estrange.*
VÉR'Y, *ad.* In a great degree; in an eminent degree; highly; exceedingly; surpassingly.
That bold challenge was thought very strange. Leslie.
VÉS'I-CAL, *a.* [*L. vesica, a bladder.*] Pertaining to the bladder. *Dunghson.*
VÉS'I-CANT, *n.* (*Med.*) A plaster or application for blistering; a blister; a vesicator; an epispastic. *Dunghson.*
VÉS'I-CATE, *v. a.* [See **VESICLE**.] [*2. VESICATED, pp. VESICATING, VESICATED.*] To raise vesicles or blisters on; to blister. [*R.*] *Wiseman.*
VÉS-I-CÁ'TION, *n.* The act of blistering; formation of blisters. *Wiseman.*
VE-SÍC'A-TŌ-RY [*ve-sik'a-to-re, S. W. P. Ja. Sm.; ves'e-ka-to-re, C. O. Wb.*], *n.* [*It. vesicatorio; Sp. vejigatorio; Fr. vésicatoire.*] A plaster or application for blistering; a blister; a vesicant; an epispastic. *Bullockar.*

VÉS'I-CLE, *n.* [*L. vesicula, dim. of vesica, a bladder, a blister; It. vescichetta; Sp. vejiguilla; Fr. vésicule.*]
 1. (*Med.*) A small, orbicular elevation of the cuticle, containing lymph, which is sometimes clear and colorless, but often opaque and whitish or pearl-colored. It is succeeded either by a scurf, or by a laminated scab. *Dunghson.*
 2. A little cell or air-vessel. *Ray.*
 3. (*Bot.*) A little bladder; a gland or bladder-like cavity filled with air. *Henslow.*

VE-SÍC'U-LAR, *a.* [*Fr. vésiculaire.*] Pertaining to, resembling, consisting of, or containing vesicles. *Cheyne.*
VE-SÍC'U-LATE, *a.* Resembling vesicles or bladders; bladdery. *Clarke.*
VE-SÍC'U-LŌSE, *a.* Vesicular. *Kirby.*

VÉS'P-A, *n.* [*L. a wasp.*] A genus of hymenopterous insects; hornets and wasps. *Westwood.*

VÉS'PER, *n.* [*L.*] The evening star; a name given to the planet Venus when it appears after sunset; *Hesperus*. *Shak.*

VÉS'PER, *a.* Pertaining to evening or to vespers; as, "The vesper bell"; "The vesper hymn."

VÉS'PERŖS, *n. pl.* The evening song or service of the Roman Catholic Church. *Seward.*

Scilian vespers. See **SICILIAN**.

VÉS-PE-R-TÍL'Ō, *n.* [*L.*] (*Zool.*) The generic name of the common bat. *Brande.*

VÉS-PE-R-TINE (19), *a.* [*L. vespertinus; vesper, evening.*] Happening or coming in the evening; pertaining to the evening. *Herbert.*

VÉS'PI-A-RY, *n.* [*L. vespa, a wasp.*] A habitation or nest of wasps. *Kirby.*

VÉS-PÍL'Ō, *n.* [*L.*] One who carried out the dead for burial in the evening. *Broune.*

VÉS'SEL, *n.* [*L. vas, a vessel; vassellum, a small vase; It. vasello, a small vase; Sp. vasija, a vessel for holding liquors; vaisseau, a ship or vessel; vasselle, plates and dishes.*]
 1. A concave utensil made to hold either liquids or solids, as a cup, a plate, a bowl, a vase, a barrel, a cask, &c. *Shak.*
 2. (*Naut.*) A general name given to the different sorts of crafts which are navigated; — more particularly applied to those of the smaller kind, furnished with one or two masts; any sailing craft. *Mar. Dict.*
 3. (*Anat.*) A canal formed by the superposition of membranes, and distinguished according to its uses and general arrangement into artery, vein, and lymphatic. *Dunghson.*
 4. (*Bot.*) A duct consisting of one or more elongated or transformed cells. *Gray.*
 5. (*Theol.*) A term applied metaphorically to those who hold or contain, or into whom any gift has been infused or poured; as, "Vessels of mercy"; "Vessels of wrath." *Hammond.*
 6. † Half a quarter of a sheet of paper. *Joh.*

VÉS'SEL, *v. a.* To put into a vessel. *Bacon.*

VÉS'SEL-FUL, *n.* As much as a vessel will hold.

VÉS'SEĽS, *n.* A kind of cloth made in England. *Bailey. Simmonds.*

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3. (*Law.*) To clothe with possession; to deliver full possession of, as land or an estate to give an immediate right of present enjoyment; to give a present fixed right of future enjoyment; — with *in*. *Clarendon.*

A statute or conveyance is said to vest an estate in a person. *Burrill.*

To vest *in*. 1. To put or place in possession of, to be at the disposal of.

Empire and dominion is vested in him. *Locke.*

2. To invest; as, "To vest money in stocks."

To vest *with*, to make possessor of; to invest with, to furnish with.

I had been vested with the monarch's power. *Prinor.*

VĚST, *v. n.* To come or descend to; to pass to a person; to become fixed in a person; to take effect as a right or title.

An estate is said to vest, or be vested, in a person. *Burrill.*

VĚS'TA, *n.* 1. (*Roman Myth.*) The virgin goddess of flocks and herds, and of the household in general. *Andrews.*

2. (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Dr. Olbers, in 1807. *Herschel.*

3. A kind of wax match. *Simmonds.*

VĚS'TAL, *a.* [*L. vestalis.*]

1. Relating to the goddess Vesta. *W. Smith.*

2. Pure; chaste; immaculate. *Shak.*

VĚS'TAL, *n.* [*L. vestalis.*] One of the virgins consecrated to the goddess Vesta. *Shak.*

VĚS'TED, *a.* Not liable to be set aside by contingency; fixed; established; as, "Vested rights."

Vested legacy (Law.) a legacy the right to which vests immediately in the legatee, though the legacy is not payable until a future time. *Burrill.* — *Vested remainder, (Law.)* a fixed interest in lands or tenements, to take effect in possession after a particular estate is spent. *Kent.*

VĚS-TI-Á-RÍ-AN, *a.* [*L. vestiarius.*] Relating to vestments or dress. *Ed. Rev.*

VĚS-TI-Á-RY, *n.* [*L. vestiarius.*] A dressing-room; wardrobe. *Munder.*

VĚS-TÍB'U-LAR, *a.* Relating to a vestibule, or resembling a vestibule. *Roget.*

VĚS-TÍ-BŪLE, *n.* [*L. vestibulum; It. & Sp. vestibulo; Fr. vestibule.*] (*Arch.*) An open space before a building: — an ante-room or entrance to one of the principal apartments of a building; a hall; a lobby; a porch. *Britton.*

Vestibule of the ear, a semicircular canal forming a part of the osseous labyrinth. Dunghson.

Syn. — See **PORCH**.

† **VĚS-TÍ-GÁTE**, *v. a.* [*L. vestigo.*] To investigate; to search or inquire into. *Cockeram.*

VĚS-TÍGE (*ves'tij*), *n.* [*L. vestigium; It. & Sp. vestigio; Fr. vestige.*] A mark left behind in passing; a trace; a footprint; a footprint; track. *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — See **MARK**, and **TRACK**.

VĚS'TÍNG, *n.* Material for vests. *Taylor.*

VĚS-TÍ-TŪRE, *n.* The manufacture of cloth, and the preparation of clothing. *R. Park.*

VĚS'TMENT, *n.* [*L. vestimentum; vestis, clothing (Gr. ἱδής); It. & Sp. vestimento; Old Fr. vestement; Fr. vêtement.*] A garment; any part of dress; an article of clothing or apparel.

Folded vestments neat the princess placed Within the royal wain. Couper.

Ecclesiastical vestments, articles of dress or ornament worn by ministers in the celebration of divine service. Brande.

VĚS'TRY, *n.* [*L. vestiarius, a wardrobe; vestis, a garment, clothing; It. vestiario; Fr. vestiaire.*] (*Ecc.*) A room in, or attached to, a church, for the keeping of the ecclesiastical vestments, vessels, and documents: — an assembly of parishioners for parochial purposes, so called from meeting in a vestry. *Hook.*

VĚS'TRY-BŌARD, *n.* (*Ecc.*) A body of persons who manage parochial affairs in the Church of England; a vestry. *Hook.*

VĚS'TRY-CLERK, *n.* The clerk of a vestry.

VĚS'TRY-MÁN, *n.* *pl.* **VESTRY-MEN.** A member of a vestry-board. *Qu. Rev.*

VĚS'TRY-MĚET'ING, *n.* A meeting of a parish

for business, in the vestry or elsewhere:—a meeting of the vestry-board. *Hook.*

VĖSTRY-RŌŌM, *n.* (*Church of England.*) A room in which the vestry meet. *Clarke.*

VĖST'URE (vĖst'yur), *n.* [*L. vestis*, a garment; *It. vestura*, *vestitura*, vesture; *Sp. vestidura*; *Fr. vĖture*, taking the habit or the veil.]

1. A robe; a garment; a vestment. *Pope.*
2. Clothing; dress; apparel; habit; covering. "This muddy *vesture* of decay." *Shak.*
3. (*Old Law.*) All, except trees, that grows upon or clothes the surface of land. *Bowier.*

Syn.—See **APPAREL**.

VĖST'URED (vĖst'urĕd), *a.* Covered with vesture; dressed. "*I stuccoed with poor cloth.*" *Berners.*

VĖST'URE-SHROUD, *n.* The shroud or covering of a corpse. [*R.*] *Savage.*

VĖ-SŪ'VI-AN, *a.* Relating to Vesuvius, a volcanic mountain near Naples. *Clarke.*

VĖ-SŪ'VI-AN, *n.* (*Mm.*) A synonyme of idocrase:—a variety of idocrase which has a hair-brown or olive-green color, and is associated with glassy felspar, garnet, mica, and nepheline;—so called from its being first found in the ancient *Vesuvian* lavas. *Cleveland. Dana.*

VĖTCH, *n.* [*L. vicia*; *It. veccia*; *Sp. veza*; *Fr. vesce*; *Ger. wicke*; *Dut. wikke*; *Dan. vikke*; *Sw. vicker*.] (*Bot.*) The name applied to leguminous climbing shrubs of the genus *Vicia*, some species of which are much cultivated in Europe for fodder, especially *Vicia sativa*, the common vetch or tare. *Gray.*

VĖTCH'LING, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of small, herbaceous, leguminous plants of the genus *Lathyrus*; the everlasting pea. *Gray.*

VĖTCH'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting, or made, of vetches or pea-straw. "*A vetchy bed.*" *Spenser.*

2. Abounding in vetches. *Johnson.*

VĖT'ER-AN, *a.* [*L. veteranus*; *vetus*, *veteris*, old; *It. & Sp. veterano*.] Old in practice or experience, particularly in war; experienced. *Fifty thousand veteran soldiers.* *Bacon.*

VĖT'ER-AN, *n.* 1. An old soldier. *Addison.*

2. One long practised in any thing; one old in experience or service. *Hooker.*

VĖT'ER-I-NĀ'RI-AN, *n.* [*L. veterinarius*; *It. veterinario*; *Fr. vétérinaire*.] One skilled in the diseases of horses and cattle; a veterinary surgeon; a horse-doctor; a farrier. *Browne.*

VĖT'ER-I-NĀ-RY [vĖt'e-rĕ-na-rĕ, *W. J. Ja. Sm. Wb. Crabb*; vĖt'e-rĕ-na-rĕ or vĖ-tĕr'e-nā-rĕ, *P.*; vĖ-tĕr'e-nĕ-rĕ, *K.*], *a.* Relating to farriery, or the art of healing the diseases of domestic animals, as horses and cattle. *Todd.*

VĖTŌ, *n.*; pl. **VĖTŌES**. [*L. veto*, I forbid.]

1. The power which the executive branch of a government has to negative a bill passed by the legislature:—the act of refusing to sign such a bill:—the message of an executive assigning the reasons for such a refusal. *Bowier.*
2. A prohibition; a forbidding. *Bartlett.*

VĖTŌ, *v. a.* [*L.*] [*ĭ. VĖTŌED*; *pp. VĖTŌING*, *VĖTŌED*.] To prohibit; to forbid; to negative, stop, or prevent being carried into effect, as a bill, by a veto. *Ec. Rev.*

VĖTŌ-IST, *n.* One who upholds or advocates the use of the veto. *Brit. & For. Rev.*

VĖT-TŪ'RĀ, *n.* [*It.*] An Italian travelling carriage or post-chaise. *Simmonds.*

VĖT-TŪ-RĪ'NŌ, *n.* [*It.*] An owner or driver of a vettura; one who carries travellers in a vettura. [*Italy.*] *Qu. Rev.*

† **VĖ-TŪST'**, *a.* [*L. vetustus*, old age.] Old; ancient; venerable. *Cockeram.*

VĖX (vĖks), *v. a.* [*L. vexo*; *It. vessare*; *Sp. vĖjar*; *Fr. vexer*.] [*ĭ. VĖXED*; *pp. VĖXING*, *VĖXED*.]

1. To torment; to tease; to plague; to harass; to gail; to annoy; to molest; to worry; to perplex; to trouble; to distress; to persecute;—to fret; to irritate; to provoke; to displease. *Vex not his ghost; O, let him pass! He hates him That would upon the rack of this tough world Stretch him out longer.* *Shak.*
- For such an injury would vex a very saint. *Shak.*
- Much more a shrew of thy impatient humor. *Shak.*

2. To disturb; to agitate; to disquiet; to put in commotion. "*Vexed Bermoothes.*" *Shak.*
- † To stretch, as by hooks. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See **DISPLEASE**, **DISTURB**, **TEASE**.

VĖX, *v. n.* To fret; to be uneasy; to be irritated. "*We vex and complain.*" *Killingbeck.*

VĖX-Ā'TION, *n.* [*L. vexatio*; *vexo*, to vex; *It. vexazione*; *Sp. vejacion*; *Fr. vexation*.]

1. The act of vexing, or the state of being vexed; disquiet; trouble; uneasiness; agitation; distress; discomfort; sorrow; affliction; mortification; chagrin; irritation.

Were but my trials of thy love. *Shak.*

Fissions too violent, instead of heightening our pleasures, afford us nothing but vexation and pain. *Temple.*

2. Cause of trouble or uneasiness; an annoyance; a provocation; a plague; a torment. *Your children were vexation to your youth.* *Shak.*
3. (*Law.*) Any damage suffered through the tricks of another:—an act of harassing, as by a false and malicious suit. *Bacon. Bowier.*

Syn.—See **MORTIFICATION**.

VĖX-Ā'TIOUS (vĖk-sĕ'shus), *a.* 1. Afflictive; harassing; troublesome; distressing; disturbing; annoying;—irritating; provoking; teasing.

2. Full of trouble or uneasiness; uneasy; irksome. "*He leads a vexatious life.*" *Digby.*

Vexations suit, (Law.) a suit instituted maliciously, upon false or futile grounds. *Bowier.*

Syn.—See **TROUBLESOME**.

VĖX-Ā'TIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a vexatious manner; troublesomely; uneasily. *Burke.*

VĖX-Ā'TIOUS-NĖSS, *n.* The quality of vexing or annoying; troublesomeness. *Johnson.*

VĖXED (vĖkst or vĖks'ed), *p. a.* 1. Teased; plagued; harassed; troubled; disquieted; agitated; annoyed; worried; irritated; provoked. *With my vexed spirits I cannot take a truce.* *Shak.*

2. Much disputed; much contested; causing contention. "*A vexed question.*" *Qu. Rev.*

VĖX'ER, *n.* One who vexes. *Hulot.*

VĖX'IL, *n.* [*L. vexillum*, a standard.]

1. A flag or standard. [*R.*] *Smart.*
2. (*Bot.*) Vexillum; standard; banner. *Humble.*

VĖX'IL-LĀ-RY, *n.* [*L. vexillarius*.] (*Roman Ant.*) A standard-bearer; an ensign. *Smart.*

VĖX'IL-LĀ-RY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a standard.

2. (*Bot.*) Noting that modification of imbricate aestivation in which the exterior petal, as the vexillum, is the largest, and at first embraces, or folds over, all the other petals. *Gray.*

VĖX-IL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. vexillatio*.] (*Roman Ant.*) A body of soldiers united under one vexillum or standard. *Smart.*

VĖX-IL-LŪM, *n.* [*L.*] 1. (*Roman Ant.*) A standard or flag;—particularly the standard of the cavalry, which was a square piece of cloth expanded upon a cross:—the troops belonging to a vexillum; a company. *Wm. Smith.*

2. (*Bot.*) The upper, larger, and most expanded of the five petals of papilionaceous flowers; standard; banner. *Landley.*

VĖX'ING-LY, *ad.* So as to vex. *Conley.*

VĖ'Ā, *n.* [*L.*] A way; a road:—by the way of; as, "*Via New York.*" [*Colloquial.*]

Via Lactea, [*L. milky way*.] (*Astron.*) that irregular luminous band which may be seen any clear, dark night, stretching across the sky from horizon to horizon; the Galaxy; the Milky Way. *Hind.*—*Via media*, (*Theol.*) the middle position; applied by some to the position occupied by the Anglican Church between Romanism and ultra Protestantism. *Hook.*

† **VĖ'Ā**, *interj.* Away; begone. "*Go to, via.*" *Shak.*

VĖ-Ā-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* The state or the quality of being viable:—said of a child. *Bowier.*

VĖ-Ā-BLE, *a.* (*Med. Jurisprudence.*) Capable of living;—applied to a fetus whose organs are properly formed, and so developed as to permit its continued existence. *Dunglison.*

VĖ-Ā-DŪCT, *n.* [*L. via*, a way, and *duco*, *ductus*, to lead; *Fr. viaduc*.] An elevated construction of arches, or other artificial works, for carrying roads or railways over depressions, upon the same, or nearly the same, level. *Tomlinson.*

† **VĖ'ĀGE**, *n.* Voyage.—See **VOYAGE**. *Hulot.*

VĖ'AL, *n.* [*Gr. φιάλη*, a broad, flat, shallow bowl, an urn; *L. phiala*; *It. fiala*; *Fr. fiole*.] A small bottle; a phial.—See **PHIAL**. *Addison.*

VĖ'AL, *v. a.* [*ĭ. VĖALLED*; *pp. VĖALLING*, *VĖALLED*.] To put or enclose in a vial. *Milton.*

VĖ'ALLED (vĖ'ald), *a.* Enclosed in a vial. *Milton.*

VĖ-ĀM'Ė-TER, *n.* [*L. via*, a way, and *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument to measure the distance passed over; an odometer. *Stevens.*

VĖ'AND, *n.*; pl. **VĖANDS**. [*It. vivanda*; *Fr. viande*;—from *L. vivo*, to live.] Food; victuals;—commonly used in the plural. *These are not victuals which add to the intellect.* *Milton.*

† **VĖ'AND-ĖR**, *n.* A feeder; an eater. *Cranmer.*

† **VĖ'Ā-RY**, *a.* [*L. viarius*.] Pertaining to, or happening in, ways or roads. *Feltham.*

VĖ'Ā-TĖCT-URE (vĖ'ā-tĖkt-yur), *n.* [*L. via*, a way, and *Gr. τεκταίνω*, to build; *τέκτων*, a builder, a carpenter.] The art of constructing roads, bridges, railroads, canals, and water-works; civil engineering. [*R.*] *R. Park.*

VĖ-ĀT'IC, *a.* [*L. viaticus*; *via*, a way.] Relating to a journey, or to travelling. *Smart.*

VĖ-ĀT'IC-ŪM, *n.* [*L.*] 1. (*Roman Ant.*) Provision for a journey; every thing necessary for a person setting out on a journey, comprehending money, provisions, dresses, means of conveyance, &c. *Wm. Smith.*

2. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The last rite or sacrament given to a dying person. *Killingbeck.*

VĖ-Ā-TŌ'RĪ-AL, *a.* [*L. viatorius*.] Pertaining to travelling or journeying. [*R.*] *Campbell, 1767.*

VĖ-BRĀTE, *v. a.* [*L. vibro*, *vibratus*; *It. vibrare*; *Sp. vibrar*; *Fr. vibrer*.] [*ĭ. VĖBRATED*; *pp. VĖBRATING*, *VĖBRATED*.]

1. To brandish; to move to and fro. *Johnson.*
2. To make or cause to quiver. *Heath vocalized—that is vibrated or modulated—may be distinguished by the tremulous motion of the vocal chords.* *Holder.*
3. To measure by swinging or oscillating; as, "*A pendulum which vibrates seconds.*"

VĖ-BRĀTE, *v. n.* 1. To move or play to and fro, as a pendulum; to oscillate; to swing. *The eustachian tube [is] like the hole in a drum, to let the air pass freely into and out of the barrel of the ear, as the covering membrane vibrates, or as the temperature may be altered; the whole labyrinth hewn out of a rock.* *Fér.*

2. To quiver; to impinge. *The whisper that to greatness still too near Perhaps yet vibrates on his sovereign's ear.* *P.*

VĖ-BRĀ-TĪLE, *a.* Having an oscillatory motion oscillating; vibrating; vibratory. *Baird.*

VĖ-BRĀ-TĪL'I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of being thrown into vibration; the quality or the state of being vibratile; oscillation. *Dunglison.*

VĖ-BRĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. vibratio*; *It. vibrazione*; *Sp. vibracion*; *Fr. vibration*.]

1. The act of vibrating; oscillation.
2. (*Physics.*) A regular reciprocal motion, or motion to and fro, of a body or parts of a body, or of particles of an elastic medium, as of a pendulum, a stretched cord, or of particles of air in the production of sound. *Hutton.*
3. (*Mus.*) A regular reciprocal motion of a body, as of a string or cord, which, suspended or stretched between two fixed points, swings or shakes to and fro. *Brande.*

Writers on mechanics, instead of vibration, often use the term oscillation, especially when speaking of a body, as a pendulum, that swings or vibrates by its own gravity.

Amplitude of vibration, the maximum excursion, or departure from a position of rest, of a vibrating body or particle. The intensity of sound yielded by a vibrating cord, and, according to the undulatory theory, the intensity of light, depend on the amplitude of the vibrations by which the sound and light are caused. *Hutton. Lloyd.*—*Phase of vibrations*, a term used in reference to the vibrations of the particles of a wave of an elastic or liquid medium, which are said to be in the same phase when they are moving in the same direction. The particles in any one phase, though moving in the same direction, have different velocities. *Nichol.*

Syn.—*Vibration is a movement to and fro caused*

by elasticity; *oscillation*, one caused by gravitation. The vibration of a fiddle-string; the oscillation of a pendulum.

VĪ-BRĀ'TĪ-ŪN-CLE, *n.* A small vibration; a little or slight oscillation. *Chambers.*

VĪ-BRA-TĪVE, *a.* That vibrates. *Newton.*

VĪ-BRA-TQ-RY, *a.* [Fr. *vibratoire*.]

1. Vibrating; that vibrates; moving up and down, or to and fro; oscillating; vibrative; vibratile. "A gentle vibratory motion." *Burke.*

2. Causing to vibrate; causing vibration. "The vibratory power of the salt." *Burke.*

VĪ-BŪR'NUM, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the natural order *Caprifoliaceae*, consisting of shrubs with flowers in flat, compound cymes. They are natives of Europe, Asia, and America. *Gray.*

☞ "The name is derived, according to the account of Sebastian Vaillant, from the Latin word *vies*, to tie, on account of the pliability of the branches of some species." *Louden.*

VĪ'AR, *n.* [L. *vicarius*; *vicis*, change; It. & Sp. *vicario*; Fr. *vicaire*.]

1. One who performs the functions of another; a substitute in office; a deputy; a proxy. [R.] When St. Paul sent for Timothy from Ephesus, he sent Ty-chicus to be his vicar. *Sp. Taylor.*

2. (*Ecol.*) The incumbent of a benefice, where some or all of the tithes are either appropriate or inappropriate. *Eden.*

☞ "The office of vicar owes its origin to the appropriation of benefices to monasteries and other religious houses of old. These benefices the monks served by some of their own holy, until the bishops subsequently obliged them to establish secular priests in them, in order to serve the cures. These priests were at first no more than the curates or deputies of the appropriators, and were therefore called *vicars*; their stipend was solely at the discretion of the appropriator. The attention of the legislature was, in the course of time, directed to this state of things, and acts were passed endowing the vicar with a portion of the tithes, and making his office perpetual." *Eden.*

☞ "The distinction between a rector [or parson] and a vicar, at the present day, is this, that the rector has generally the whole right to all the ecclesiastical dues within his parish; the vicar is entitled only to a certain portion of those profits." *Hook.*

Apostolical vicar, in the Roman Catholic Church, an officer of high standing, who performs the functions of the pope in a province committed to his direction. *Ungit.*—*Vicars of the empire*, in the German constitution, princes who had the right of representing the empire in case of absence or interregnum. *Brande.*

Syn.—See **CLERGYMAN**.

VĪ'AR-AGE, *n.* (*Ecol.*) 1. The living or benefice of a vicar. *Blackstone.*

2. The house or residence of a vicar. *Smart.*

VĪ'AR-GĒN'ER-AL, *n.* (*Ecol. Law.*) An officer under a bishop, who has cognizance in matters purely spiritual. *Whishaw.*

☞ This title was formerly given by King Henry VIII. to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, with full power to oversee the clergy, and regulate matters relating to church affairs. *Edw. Phillips.*

VĪ-CĀ'RĪ-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining or belonging to a vicar. "Vicarial tithes." *Blackstone.*

2. Vicarious; deputed. "That delegated, vicarial sceptre of righteousness." [R.] *West.*

VĪ-CĀ'RĪ-ATE, *n.* The office of vicar; a delegated office. "The vicariate of Christ." *North.*

VĪ-CĀ'RĪ-ATE, *a.* Relating to a vicar; having a delegated power; vicarial. *Barrow.*

VĪ-CĀ'RĪ-OŪS, *a.* [L. *vicarius*.]

1. Deputed; delegated; commissioned; vicarial. "Vicarious power." *Norris.*

2. Acting in, or filling, the place of another.

3. Done, or suffered, for, or instead of, another. "Vicarious punishment." *Waterland.*

4. (*Med.*) Occurring in one part, instead of in another. "Vicarious secretion." *Dunglison.*

VĪ-CĀ'RĪ-OŪS-LY, *adv.* In the place of another; by substitution or delegation. *Burke.*

VĪ'AR-SHĪP, *n.* The office of a vicar. *Barrow.*

VĪCE, *n.* [L. *vitium*; It. *vizio*; Sp. *vicio*; Fr. *vice*.—From L. *vito*, to shun. *Richardson.*]

1. A fault; a blemish; an imperfection.

Redhibitory vices are those for which the seller will be compelled to annul a sale, and take back the thing sold. *Bowyer.*

2. A bad or evil course of action or conduct, — the opposite to virtue; depravity; evil; wickedness; immorality; wrong conduct; a moral fault or failing; error; offence; — generally used for an habitual fault.

When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway, The post of honor is a private station. *Addison.*

☞ "Vice is a habit of sinning against God, man, or himself." *Pope.*

3. The established buffoon in the old moralities, or moral-plays, and other dramas, who was grotesquely dressed in a cap with ass's ears, a long coat, and a dagger of lath, and whose chief employment was to make sport with another buffoon, called the Devil, leaping on his back, and belaboring him with his dagger of lath till he made him roar; — called sometimes *Inviguty*. He was succeeded in his office by the fool and the clown. *Shak. Nares.*

Syn.—See **CRIME**, **EVIL**.

VĪCE, *n.* [Fr. *vis*, which some derive from Fr. *vire*, to turn about, to twist, others from L. *vis*, strength. *Richardson.*]

1. A gripping machine, holdfast, or press, used by smiths, &c., consisting chiefly of stout jaws brought together by the aid of a screw. *Arbutnot.*

2. A machine used by glaziers for drawing lead into flat rods for case-windows. — Sometimes written *vise*. *Simmonds.*

† **VĪCE**, *v. a.* To press or draw by a kind of violence. "To vice you to it." *Shak.*

VĪCE, [L., *vice*, in the place of.] A prefix denoting, in the words compounded with it, one who acts in place of another, or one who is second in rank; as, *vice-president*, *vice-chancellor*, &c.

VĪ'CE, [L.] Instead of; in place of. *Ainsworth.*

VĪCE-ĀD'MI-RAL, *n.* A naval officer, the next in rank under the admiral. [Eng.] *Bowyer.*

VĪCE-ĀD'MI-RAL-TY, *n.* The office, rank, or state of a vice-admiral. *Carew.*

VĪCE-Ā'GĒNT, *n.* One who acts as agent for another; an assistant agent. *Clarke.*

VĪCE-CHĀM'BER-LAIN, *n.* An officer of the king's household immediately under the lord-chamberlain. *Brande.*

VĪCE-CHĀN'CĒL-LOR, *n.* An officer of the Chancery Court, below the chancellor; — the second magistrate of an English university. *Bowyer.*

† **VĪCE-CŌ'MĒS**, *n.* A viscount. *Harrington.*

VĪCE-CŌN'SUL, *n.* A deputy consul; an assistant consul. *Simmonds.*

† **VĪCED** (*vist*), *a.* Vicious; corrupt. *Shak.*

VĪCE-DŌGE', *n.* An officer in Venice, who represents the doge on certain occasions. *Smart.*

VĪCE-GĒ'REN-CY, *n.* The office or the state of a vicegerent; deputed power. *South.*

VĪCE-GĒ'RENT, *n.* [L. *vice*, in the place of, and *gerens*, to carry on, to administer.] An officer acting as deputy or lieutenant of another; a deputy; a lieutenant. *Brande.*

VĪCE-GĒ'RENT, *a.* Having a delegated power.

VĪCE-KĪNG', *n.* A viceroy. *Brande.*

VĪCE-LĒG'ATE, *n.* A subordinate legate; an assistant or deputy legate. *Smollett.*

VĪCE'-MĀN, *n.* A coach-smith whose work is at the vice instead of the anvil. *Simmonds.*

VĪCE-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *vicenarius*; *viceni*, twenty each; *viginti*, twenty.] Pertaining to the number twenty. *Bailey.*

VĪ-CĒN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *viceni*, twenty, and *annus*, a year.] Continuing twenty years. [R.] *Ogilvie.*

VĪCE-PRĒS'I-DĒN-CY, *n.* The office, state, or dignity of a vice-president. *Story.*

VĪCE-PRĒS'I-DĒNT, *n.* An officer next in rank below the president. *Adams.*

VĪCE-RĒ'GAL, *a.* Relating to a viceroy or to viceroyalty. *Ec. Rev.*

VĪCE'RŌY (*vis'rōy*), *n.* [Fr. *vice-roi*; *vice*, in place of, and *roi*, a king.] One who governs in place of a king, with a delegated regal authority; an officer representing a king in a dependency; a vice-king. *Brande.*

VĪCE-RŌY'AL-TY, *n.* The office, state, rank, or jurisdiction of a viceroy. *Addison.*

VĪCE'ROY-SHĪP, *n.* Viceroyalty. *Fuller.*

† **VĪ'CE-TY**, *n.* Viciousness; vice. *B. Jonson.*

VĪ'CE VER'SA, [L.] The condition or terms being reversed; conversely; reversely.

VĪCE-WĀR'DEN, *n.* The deputy or acting officer of a warden. *Simmonds.*

† **VĪ'CI-ĀTE**, *v. a.* See **VITIATE**. *Sir T. More.*

VĪC'I-NAGE, *n.* [L. *vicinia*; Fr. *voisinage*] Neighborhood; vicinity. *Sir T. Herbert.*

VĪC'I-NAL, or **VĪ-CŪ'NAL** [*vis'e-nal*, *W. P. J. E. F. K. Wb.*; *ve-s'i-nal*, *S. Ja. Sm.*], *a.* [L. *vicinatus*, *vicinus*; *vicus* (Sansc. *vīśa*, home), a village.] Near; neighboring. *Watson.*

† **VĪ-CĪNE'**, or † **VĪC'INE** [*ve-sin'*, *S. J. F. K. Sm.*; *vis'in*, *W.*; *vis'in*, *P. Wb.*], *a.* Vicinal; near, neighboring. *Glanville.*

VĪ-CĪN'I-TY [*ve-sin'e-te*, *S. P. J. F. K. Sm. R.*; *vi-sin'e-te*, *Ja.*; *ve-sin'e-te* or *vi-sin'e-te*, *W.*], *n.* [L. *vicinitas*; It. *vicinità*; Sp. *vicinidad*.]

1. The being near; nearness; proximity.

The abundance and vicinity of country seats. *Swift.*

2. Neighborhood; place or places near.

Gravity alone must have carried them downwards to the vicinity of the sun. *Bentley.*

Syn.—See **NEIGHBORHOOD**.

VĪ'CIOUS (*vish'us*, 66), *a.* [L. *vitiosus*; It. *vizioso*; Sp. *vicioso*; Fr. *vicieux*.]

1. Addicted to vice; corrupt in principle and conduct; morally faulty; wicked; depraved.

Vicious and vicious every man must be; Few in the extreme, but all in the degree. *Pope.*

2. Full of faults or defects; faulty; defective.

3. Corrupt; bad; impure. [R.]

Here from the vicious air and sickly skies

Victims of vice and folly were sent down. *Dryden.*

4. Addicted to bad tricks, as a horse; refractory; unruly; contrary. *Herbert.*

Syn.—See **WICKED**.

VĪ'CIOUS-LY (*vish'us-le*), *ad.* In a vicious manner; corruptly; wickedly. *Brown.*

VĪ'CIOUS-NĒSS (*vish'us-nēs*), *n.* The quality or the state of being vicious; corruptness. *Shak.*

VĪ-CĪS'SI-TŪDE, *n.* [L. *vicissitudo*; *vicis*, change; It. *vicissitudine*; Sp. *vicissitud*; Fr. *vicissitude*.]

1. Regular change; alternate or reciprocal succession; return of the same things in the same succession; interchange; alternation.

Grateful vicissitude, like day and night. *Milton.*

2. Revolution; change; mutation.

The vicissitudes of good and bad fortune. *Atterbury.*

Syn.—See **CHANGE**.

VĪ-CĪS-SI-TŪ'DI-NA-RY, *a.* Regularly changing; succeeding alternately or reciprocally. *Donne.*

VĪ-CĪS-SI-TŪ'DI-NOŪS, *a.* Full of vicissitude or change; changing. [R.] *Qu. Rev.*

VĪ-CĪS'SY-DŪCK, *n.* A name given to a West Indian water-fowl, smaller than the European duck, and excellent for food. *Simmonds.*

† **VĪ-CŌN'TI-EL**, *a.* [Old Eng. *vicont*, *vicount*, a sheriff.—See **VISCOUNT**.] (*Eng. Law.*) Belonging to the sheriff. *Burrill.*

Vicontial rents, farms for which the sheriff paid a rent to the king; *vicontials*.—*Vicontial writ*, a writ trable in the county or sheriff's court. *Burrill.*

VĪ-CŌN'TI-ELS, *n. pl.* (*Eng. Law.*) Things belonging to the sheriff, — particularly farms for which the sheriff paid a rent to the king, and made what profit he could of them. *Burrill.*

VĪC'TIM, *n.* [L. *victimā*, — probably from L. *vinco*, to bind; — the *n* would be omitted on account of the *m* in the suffix. *W. Smith.*—It. *vittima*; Sp. *victima*; Fr. *victime*.]

1. An animal immolated or slain for a sacrifice or offering; a sacrifice.

And on the victim pour the ruddy wine. *Dryden.*

☞ Among the ancients artificial victims, made of flour, spices, &c., were sometimes sacrificed. *Brande.*

2. A person or a thing destroyed or sacrificed in order to effect some purpose.

Behold where Age's wretched victim lies. *Prior.*

3. A dupe; a cully. [Colloquial.] *Roget.*

† VÍC'TI-MÁ'VE, *v. a.* [*L. victima.*] To sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice; to victimize. *Bullockar.*

VÍC'TIM-ÍZE, *v. a.* [*z. VICTIMIZED; pp. VICTIMIZING, VICTIMIZED.*] To make a victim of; to swindle; to rob or cheat; to deceive. *Month. Rev.*

VÍC'TOR, *n.* [*L. victor; vinco, to conquer.*] 1. One who conquers, — particularly one who conquers in war; a conqueror; a vanquisher.

Victor is seldom used with a genitive. We say, "The conqueror of kingdoms," not "The victor of kingdoms," and never but with regard to some single action or person, as we never say, "Cæsar was, in general, a great victor," but that "He was victor at Pharsalia." We rarely say, "Alexander was victor of Darius," though we say, "He was victor at Arbela," but we never say, "He was victor of Persia." *Johnson.*

2. One who ruins; a destroyer. [*R.*]

There, victor of his health, his fortune, friends. *Pope.*

VÍC'TOR, *a.* Victorious; conquering. [*R.*]
The victor Greeks obtain the spoils. *Pope.*

VÍC'TOR-ÉSS, *n.* A female who conquers; a female victor or conqueror. *Spenser.*

VÍC-TÓ'RÍ-Á, *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the water-lily family; — named after Queen Victoria. *Baird.*

Victoria regia, (*Bot.*) a remarkably plant growing in the fresh waters of Guiana and Brazil. Its leaves are orbicular, turned up round the edges, and from four to six feet in diameter. The flowers are fragrant, a foot in diameter when expanded, white, with a purple centre, and composed of an immense number of petals. *Baird.*

2. (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Hind in 1850, and called also *Cho*. *Lovering.*

VÍC-TÓR-ÍNE', *n.* A kind of fur tipped worn by ladies. *Simmonds.*

VÍC-TÓ'RÍ-OÚS, *a.* [*L. victoriosus; It. vittorioso; Sp. victorioso; Fr. victorieux.*]

1. Having gained a victory; having obtained conquest; having vanquished or conquered.

The Son returned victorious with his saints. *Milton.*

2. Producing victory or conquest.

Cursed for ever this victorious day. *Pope.*

3. Betokening, or emblematic of, victory or conquest. "Victorious wreaths." *Shak.*

VÍC-TÓ'RÍ-OÚS-LÝ, *ad.* With victory; with conquest; triumphantly. *Hammond.*

VÍC-TÓ'RÍ-OÚS-NÉSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being victorious. *Johnson.*

VÍC'TQ-RY, *n.* [*L. victoria; It. vittoria; Sp. victoria; Fr. victoire.*] Superiority gained in a battle, or in any contest; conquest; triumph.

Pence hath her victories

No less renowned than war. *Milton.*

A victory over the most refractory passions. *Bp. Taylor.*

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man than this, that, when the injury began on his part, the kindness should begin on ours. *Tillotson.*

† VÍC'TRÉSS, *n.* A female who conquers. *Shak.*

VÍC'TRÍCE, *n.* A victress. *B. Jonson.*

VÍC'TUAL (vít'tl), *n.* Food; — now commonly used in the plural. — See VICTUALS. *Knolles.*

VÍC'TUAL (vít'tl), *v. a.* [*z. VICTUALLED; pp. VICTUALLING, VICTUALLED.*] To supply with victuals; to furnish with provisions.

I must go victual Orleans forth with. *Shak.*

VÍC'TUAL-LER (vít'tl-er), *n.* 1. One who provides victuals or provisions. *Hayward.*

2. A publican or innkeeper. *Johnson.*

3. A corn-factor. [*Scotland.*] *Simmonds.*

VÍC'TUAL-LÍNG (vít'tl-íng), *n.* The act of supplying provisions or food. *Simmonds.*

VÍC'TUAL-LÍNG-BÍLL, *n.* A certified account of a ship's stores or provisions. *Simmonds.*

VÍC'TUAL-LÍNG-HÓUSE, *n.* A kind of inn or house of entertainment; an eating-house.

VÍC'TUAL-LÍNG-NÓTE, *n.* An order given by a paymaster to a seaman in the British navy, when he joins the ship, and which is to be handed to the ship's steward as his authority for victualing the man. *Simmonds.*

VÍC'TUALS (vít'tlz), *n. pl.* [*L. victus; vivo, victum, to live; It. vettovaglia; Sp. vitualla; Fr. victuailles.* — *W. brytal.*] Food prepared to be

eaten by human beings; cooked provisions; viands.

Not so much as a meal of victuals. *Dampier.*

"This corruption, like most others, has terminated in the generation of a new word; for no solemnity will allow of pronouncing this word as it is written. *Victuals* appeared to Swift so contrary to the real sound, that, in some of his manuscript remarks, he spells the word *vittles*." *Walker.*

Syn. — See *Food*.

VÍ-CÚ'NA (ve-kán'yá), *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of llama, so wild as not to be domesticated; *Llama vicugna*. It is chiefly a native of the most elevated table-land and mountains of Bolivia and Chili. *Baird.*

VÍ-DÁME', *n.* [*Fr.*] (*French Feudal Jurisprudence*) Originally, an officer who represented the bishop, as the viscount did the count; afterwards, the office of these dignitaries being erected into fiefs, a feudal noble. *Brande.*

VÍ'DE, [*L. imp. of video, to see.*] See; — used to refer to something, as a note or remark.

VÍ-DÉL'I-CÉT, *ad.* [*L.*] To wit; namely; that is. *See* This word is generally abbreviated to *viz.*, and the adverb *namely* is, in reading, commonly used instead of it.

VÍ'DE ÚT SÚ'PRA. [*L.*] See as above; see the preceding statement, or above.

VÍD'U-ÁGE, *n.* Widowhood. [*R.*] *C. Lamb.*

VÍD'U-AL, *a.* [*L. vidua, a widow.*] Belonging to the state of a widow; widowed. [*R.*] *Bp. Taylor.*

VÍD-U-Á'TION, *n.* Loss; bereavement; deprivation. [*R.*] *Waterhouse.*

† VÍ-DŪ'I-TÝ, *n.* Widowhood. *Bp. Hall.*

VÍE (vi), *v. n.* [*Of uncertain etymology. — From Ger. wagen, to wage. Serenius. — A. S. wigan, to contend.*] [*z. VIED; pp. VYING, VIED.*] To strive for superiority; to contend; to contest.

The wool, when shaded with Ancona's dye, May with the proudest Tyrian purple vie. *Addison.*

† VÍE, *v. a.* 1. To stake; to wager; — to hazard; — to show or practise in competition.

What need, then, we vie calumnies, like women? *Chapman.*

2. To urge; to press; to ply. *Shak.*

Kiss on kiss

She vied so fast, protesting oath on oath. *Shak.*

† VÍE, *n.* Emulation; contest. *Holland.*

VÍELLE (ve-yél'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A hurdygurdy; a sort of stringed instrument. *Hamilton.*

VÍ-EN-NÉSE', *n. sing. & pl.* (*Geog.*) A native, or the natives, of Vienna. *Paget.*

VÍ-ÉT-ÁR'MIS. [*L.*] By force of arms.

VÍEW (vá), *v. a.* [*L. video, visus; It. vedere; Sp. ver; Fr. voir, vu.*] [*z. VIEWED; pp. VIEWING, VIEWED.*]

1. To survey; to look on with attention, or by way of examination; to see; to behold.

When'er we view some well-proportioned dome,

No single parts unequally surprise. *Pope.*

2. To see or examine mentally; to survey intellectually; to consider. *Secker.*

Syn. — See *SEE*.

VÍEW (vá), *v. n.* To look; to take a view. *Swift.*

VÍEW (vá), *n.* 1. Prospect; reach of sight; space that may be taken in by the eye; landscape; vista. "Wide views through mountains." *Pope.*

The walls of Plato's palace are in view. *Dryden.*

2. Act or power of seeing; sight; vision.

Straight his view

Confirms that more than all he fears is true. *Denham.*

I go to take ever from your view

Both the loved object and the hated too. *Dryden.*

3. Examination or inspection by the eye.

Surveying nature with too nice a view. *Dryden.*

4. Intellectual sight; mental examination.

Finding out the intermediate ideas, and taking a view of the connection of them. *Locke.*

5. Appearance; show; aspect; look. [*R.*]

Help'd by the night, new graces find,

Which, by the splendor of her view,

Dazzled before we ever knew. *Waller.*

6. Exhibition to the sight or mind; display.

'Tis give a right view of this mistaken part of liberty. *Locke.*

7. Intention; design; purpose; aim.

With a view to commerce, in returning from his expedition ... he passed through Egypt. *As but not*

No man sets himself about any thing but upon some view or other which serves him for a reason. *Locke.*

8. Opinion; judgment; the manner of seeing or understanding any subject.

9. A sketch or design. *Simmonds.*

10. (*Law.*) Inspection or examination of a place or person, in the course of an action; — the prospect from one's house or ground, of which his neighbor is not permitted to deprive him, by erecting a building or any other obstruction, — a species of urban servitude, derived from the civil law. *Burrill.*

Field of view, field of vision. See *VISION*. — *View of frankpledge*, (*Old Eng. Law.*) the office which the sheriff in his county court, or the bailiff in his hundred, performed in looking to the king's peace, and seeing that every man was in some frankpledge or decennary. *Burrill.*

Syn. — See *PROSPECT, AIM*.

VÍEW'ER (vá'er), *n.* 1. One who views or sees.

2. (*Law.*) In old practice, a person appointed under a writ of view to testify the view: — in modern practice, a person appointed by the court to see and examine certain matters, and make a report of the facts, together with his opinion, to the court; — usually appointed to lay out roads, and the like. *Burrill. Bourrier.*

3. Superintendent of a coal-mine. *Simmonds.*

VÍEW'LESS (vá'les), *a.* That is not, or that cannot be, seen; unseen; invisible; undiscernible. *The useless spirit of a lovely sound. Byron.*

VÍEW'LY (vá'le), *a.* Slightly; striking to the view; handsome. [*Local, Eng.*] *Brockett.*

VÍF'DÁ, *n.* In the Orkney and Shetland Islands, beef or mutton hung and dried without salt; — written also *vidda*. *Jamieson.*

† VÍ-GÉS'I-MAL, *a.* [*L. vigesimus; viginti, twenty.*] The twentieth. *Scott.*

VÍ-GÉS-I-MÁ'TION, *n.* [*L. vigesimus, the twentieth; viginti, twenty.*] The putting to death every twentieth man. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

VÍG'IL (víg'il), *n.* [*L. vigilia; vigíl, awake; vigeo, to be vigorous; It. & Sp. vigilia; Fr. vigile.*]

1. Watch; forbearance of sleep.

The vigils of the card table. *Addison.*

2. Devotion in the usual hours of sleep.

Shames where their vigils pale-eyed virgins keep. *Pope.*

3. A fast kept before a holiday. *Shak.*

4. Religious service on the night or evening before an ecclesiastical holiday. *Stirlingfleet.*

VÍG'IL-ANCE, *n.* [*L. vigilantia; It. vigilanza; Sp. vigilancia; Fr. vigilance.*]

1. Forbearance of sleep; watching. *Broome.*

2. Watchfulness; circumspection; incessant care; constant or scrupulous attention.

Shall Henry's conquest, Bedford's vigilance,

Your deeds of war, and all our counsels, die? *Shak.*

3. Guard; watch; sentinel. [*R.*]

In at this gate none pass

The vigilance here placed. *Milton.*

Syn. — See *ATTENTION, WAKEFUL*.

VÍG'IL-AN-OÝ, *n.* Vigilance. *Wotton.*

VÍG'IL-ANT, *a.* [*L. vigilo, vigilans, to watch; It. & Sp. vigilante; Fr. vigilant.*] Watchful; wakeful; careful; circumspect; diligent.

Take your places, and be vigilant;

If any noise or soldier you perceive,

Let us have knowledge. *Shak.*

Syn. — See *CAREFUL, WAKEFUL*.

VÍG'IL-ANT-LÝ, *ad.* In a vigilant manner; watchfully; attentively; carefully. *Hayward.*

VÍ-GÍN-TÍV'I-RATE, *n.* [*L. viginti, twenty, and vari, men.*] A government consisting of twenty persons. [*R.*] *Clarke.*

VÍGNETTE (vín'yét or vín'yét') [vín'yét, *W. J. Ja. K.*; vín'yét', *S. Sm.*], *n.* [*Fr.; vigne (L. vinea), a vine.*]

1. (*Arch.*) An ornamental carving in imitation of the tendrils and foliage of a vine. *Britton.*

2. A capital letter in ancient manuscripts; — so called in consequence of its being frequently ornamented with flourishes, in the manner of vine-branches or tendrils. *Fairholt.*

3. (*Printing.*) Any large ornament at the top of a page; — any kind of ornaments, such as flowers, head and tail pieces; — any kind of

wood-cut or copper-plate engraving not enclosed within a definite border. *Fairholt.*

VIGOR, *n.* [*L.*; *vigeo*, to be strong.]

1. Force; strength; power; might.

The vigor of this arm was never vain. *Dryden.*

2. Mental force; intellectual ability. *Johnson.*

3. Energy; efficacy.

The earth's attractive vigor. *Blackmore.*

Syn. — See **STRENGTH**.

† **VIGOR**, *v. a.* To invigorate. *Feltham.*

VIGOR-Ō-SŌ, [*It.*] (*Mus.*) With strength and firmness; vigorously. *Brande.*

VIGOR-ŌUS, *a.* [*It.* & *Sp.* *vigorouso*; *Fr.* *vigoureux*.] Full of vigor; strong; powerful; robust; forcible; energetic; hearty; healthy.

Revives, reffourishes, then vigorous most When most unactive deemed. *Milton.*

Syn. — See **HEARTY**, **POWERFUL**, **ROBUST**.

VIGOR-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* In a vigorous manner; powerfully; forcibly; energetically. *South.*

VIGOR-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being vigorous; force; strength. *Bp. Taylor.*

VĪKING, *n.*; pl. **VĪKINGS**. [*A. S.* *vicing*, a pirate.] One of the pirates, among the Northmen, who infested the European seas in the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries. *Longfellow.*

“*Viking* and *sea-king* are not synonymous, although, from the common termination in *king*, the words are used, even by our historians, indiscriminately. The *sea-king* was a man connected with a royal race, either of the small kings of the country, or of the Haarfager family, and who by right received the title of king as soon as he took the command of men, although only of a single ship's crew, and without having any land or kingdom. The *viking* is a word not connected with the word *kongr*, or king. *Vikings* were mainly pirates, alternately peasants and pirates, deriving the name of *viking* from the *vicks*, *wicks*, or inlets on the coast in which they harbored with their long ships or rowing galleys. Every *sea-king* was a *viking*, but every *viking* was not a *sea-king*.” *S. Laing.*

† **VILED**, † **VILD**, *a.* Vile; wicked. *Spenser.*

† **VILD-LY**, *ad.* Vilely. *Spenser.*

VILE, *a.* [*L.* *vilis*; *It.* *vile*; *Sp.* & *Fr.* *vil*.]

1. Base; mean; worthless; sordid; abject; pitiful; despicable; contemptible; paltry.

The inhabitants account gold but as a vile thing. *Abbot.*

2. Morally base or impure; wicked.

Restored by thee, vile as I am, to place Of new acceptance. *Milton.*

Syn. — See **ABJECT**, **BASE**, **CONTEMPTIBLE**.

VILE-LY, *ad.* In a base manner; basely; meanly.

VILE-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being vile; baseness; meanness; despicableness.

VIL-I-FI-CĀ'TĪŌN, *n.* The act of vilifying; defamation; detraction; abuse. *More.*

VIL-I-FI-ĒR, *n.* One who vilifies. *Johnson.*

VIL-I-FY, *v. a.* [*L.* *vilifico*; *vilis*, vile, and *facio*, to make; *It.* *vilificare*.] [i. **VILIFIED**; *pp.* **VILIFYING**, **VILIFIED**.]

1. † To debase; to make vile; to degrade.

To serve ungoverned appetite. *Milton.*

2. To defame; to abuse; to disparage; to reproach; to traduce; to revile; to asperse.

With a malignant insinuation we oppress the measures, and ungratefully deprive of them whose sole object is our own private interest. *Burke.*

Syn. — See **ASPERSE**, **DISPARAGE**, **REVILE**.

† **VIL-I-PĒND**, *v. a.* [*L.* *vilipendo*; *vilis*, vile, and *pendo*, to suspend, to consider; *Fr.* *vilipender*.] To contemn; to despise. *Quarles.*

† **VIL-I-PĒND-ĒN-CY**, *n.* Slight; contempt; disesteem; disparagement. *Hackett.*

† **VIL-I-TY**, *n.* [*L.* *vilitas*.] Vileness; cheapness; baseness; meanness. *Kennet.*

VILL, *n.* [*L.* *villa*; *Fr.* *vill*.] (*Eng. Law.*) A manor: — a tithing: — a town: — a township: — a parish: — a part of a parish: — a village. *Blackstone. Cowell. Speelman. Burritt.*

In modern English law, a *vill* may include several parishes, and a parish several manors; although a parish may now contain several *vills*. *Burritt.*

VILL-A, *n.* [*L.*] A country house; a rural mansion or residence; a manor. *Pope.*

VILLAGE, *n.* [*It.* *villaggio*; *Sp.* *village*; *Fr.* *village*; — from *L.* *villa*, a country house.] A small collection of houses in the country, smaller than a town or a city, and larger than a hamlet.

There were three villages except the village of these, which were the village of the village. *Goldsmith.*

Syn. — See **TOWN**.

VILLAGE-R, *n.* An inhabitant of a village. *Shak.*

VILLAGE-RY, *n.* District of villages. “The maidens of the villager.” [*R.*] *Shak.*

VILLAIN (*vī'lān*), *n.* [*Low L.* *villanus*; *L.* *villa*, a country house, a farm; *It.* & *Sp.* *villano*; *Old Fr.* *villain*; *Fr.* *villain*. — *Skinner* and some others incline to refer its origin to *L.* *vīls*, vile.]

1. (*Old Eng. Law.*) One who held lands by a base tenure; a villain. — See **VILLEIN**. *Davies.*

I'll pay him forty lives by the year.

Villain or clerk, nor think the bargain dear. *Way.*

2. A vile or base person; a rascal; a rogue; a scoundrel; a scamp; a knave. — See **KNAVE**.

O, villain! villain! his very opinion in the letter. Abhorred villain! unnatural, detested, brutish villain! *Shak.*

The villain is first the serf or peasant (*villanus*), because attached to the villa or farm; 2dly, the peasant, who, it is taken for granted, will be churlish, selfish, dishonest, and of evil moral conditions. At the third step, nothing of the meaning which the etymology suggests, nothing of villa, survives any longer; the peasant is quite dismissed, and the evil moral conditions of him who is called by this name alone remain. *Trench.*

The word villain, in its different senses, and the class of words connected with it, are often spelt differently. There is an inconsistency in the orthography of them, which has been caused, in part, by the orthography of the different words in other languages from which they are derived; and this inconsistency it is difficult to remove. The principal English dictionaries give the orthography of the four most important words of this class thus: *villain*, *villanage*, *villanous*, *villany*. But, in the works which treat of feudal times and customs, law dictionaries, encyclopædies, &c., two of these words are spelt thus: *villain*, *villanage*; and this orthography seems to be that which is best authorized, when used with reference to feudal manners and customs.

VILLAIN (*vī'lān*), *a.* Villanous. [*R.*] *Shak.*

VILLAIN-ŌUS, *a.* See **VILLANOUS**.

VILLAIN-Y, *n.* See **VILLANY**.

VILLAIN-KIN, *n.* A little villa. [*Ludicrous.*]

I wish you had a little villanum in his neighborhood. *Swift.*

VILLAIN, *n.* A villain. — See **VILLAIN**.

VILLAINAGE, *n.* 1. The state of a villain; base servitude; villeinage; villanage. *Davies.*

2. Baseness; infamy; villany.

If in thy smoke it ends, their glories shine, But infamy and villanage are thine. *Dryden.*

VILLAINIZE, *v. a.* [i. **VILLANIZED**; *pp.* **VILLANIZING**, **VILLANIZED**.] To debase; to degrade.

Were virtue by descent, a noble name

Could be lost by a villain's name. *Dryden.*

VILLAINIZE-ER, *n.* One who degrades, debases, defames, or villanizes. *Sandys.*

VILLAINOUS, *a.* [*It.* & *Sp.* *villano*.]

1. Base; vile; wicked; criminal; very bad; atrocious; heinous; flagrant; enormous.

There is nothing but roguery . . . in villainous man. *Shak.*

All manner of villainous and flagitious actions. *Hallywell.*

2. Sorry; mischievous; — in a familiar sense.

“A villainous trick of thine eye.” *Shak.*

Villanous judgment, (*Old Eng. Law.*) a sentence which cast the reproach of villany and shame upon him against whom it was given. *Conwell.*

† **VILLAINOUSLY**, *ad.* Villanously. *Shak.*

VILLAINOUS-LY, *ad.* Wickedly; basely; vilely.

VILLAINOUS-NESS, *n.* Baseness; wickedness.

VILLAINY, *n.* [*It.* & *Sp.* *villania*; *Old Fr.* *villanie*; *Old Eng.* *villanie*. — See **VILLAIN**.]

1. The quality of being villainous; wickedness; baseness; depravity; gross atrociousness.

Trust not those cunning wipers of his eyes, For villainy is not without such rheum. *Shak.*

2. A wicked action; a flagitious deed; a crime; — in this sense it has a plural.

In great villainies, there is often such a mixture of the fool as quite spoils the whole project of the knave. *South.*

VILLAINIC, *a.* [*L.* *villanicus*.] Belonging to villages. “Tame, villanic fowl.” *Milton.*

He consulted with her how I might be most expeditiously disencumbered from my villanic bashfulness. *Johnson.*

VILLEIN, **VILLAN**, or **VILLAIN**, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) A feudal tenant of the lowest class, who held by base and uncertain services, and was employed in rustic labors of the most sordid kind; an agricultural bondman, of little better condition than a slave. — See **VILLAIN**. *Burritt.*

This [estate] they called villanage, and the tenants villeins, either from the word *vile* [vile], or else, as Sir Edward Coke tells us, a villa, because they lived chiefly in villages, and were employed in rustic works of the most sordid kind. — These villeins, belonging principally to lords of manors, were either *villeins regardant* — that is, annexed to the manor or land — or else *villeins in gross* or at large — that is, annexed to the person of the lord, and transferable by deed from one owner to another. *Blackstone.* — *Vilein socage*. See **SOCAGE**.

VILLEINAGE, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) The state, condition, service, or tenure of a villain; villanage. *Littleton. Ld. Mansfield.*

Privileged villanage. See **PRIVILEGE**.

VILLI, *n. pl.* [*L.*] 1. (*Bot.*) Fine, soft hairs covering fruits, flowers, and other parts of plants. *Humble.*

2. (*Anat.*) Soft papillæ covering certain membranes. *Dunghison.*

VILLOSE (129), *a.* [*L.* *villosus*; *villos*, shaggy hair.] Covered with very long, very soft, erect, and straight hairs; villous. *Lindley.*

VILLOSE-TY, *n.* The state of being villose. *Gray.*

VILLOUS, *a.* [*L.* *villosus*.]

1. (*Bot.*) Covered with hair; villose. *Gray.*

2. (*Anat.*) Noting membranes or coats which are covered with soft papillæ or down, resembling the pile of velvet, as the coat of the intestinal canal. *Dunghison.*

VIMEN, *n.* [*L.*, a twig.] (*Bot.*) A long, flexible shoot. *Lindley.*

VIMINAL, *a.* [*L.* *viminalis*; *vimen*, a twig; *Fr.* *viminal*.] Relating to, consisting of, or producing, twigs. *Cockeram.*

VIMINEOUS, *a.* [*L.* *vimineus*.]

1. Foimed or made of twigs. “The hive’s vimineous dome.” *Prior.*

2. (*Bot.*) Producing slender twigs, such as those used for wicker-work. *Gray.*

VINACEOUS (ve-nā'shūs, 66), *a.* [*L.* *vinaceus*; *vinum*, wine.] Belonging to wine or to grapes; vinous; viny. “*Vinaceous red*.” *White.*

VINAGRÈTTE, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A sauce containing vinegar. *P. Mag.*

2. A small bottle for holding aromatic vinegar, or smelling-salts. *Simmonds.*

3. A sort of covered wheelbarrow. *P. Mag.*

VINCIBLITY, *n.* Vincibleness. *C. B. Brown.*

VINCIBLE, *a.* [*L.* *vincibilis*; *vinco*, to conquer.] That may be vanquished or overcome; conquerable; superable; weak. *Norris.*

VINCIBLE-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being vincible; vincibility. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

† **VINCTURE** (vinkt'yūr), *n.* [*L.* *vinctura*; *vincio*, *vinctus*, to bind.] A binding. *Bailey.*

VINCULA, *n.*; pl. **VINCULA**. [*L.*; *vincio*, to bind.]

1. A bond of union; a tie. *Andrews.*

2. (*Algebra*.) A horizontal line drawn over several terms, to show that they are to be considered together. *Davies & Peck.*

VINDICABLE, *a.* [*L.* *vindicabilis*; *vindemia*, a vintage.] Belonging to a vintage. [*R.*] *Bailey.*

VINDICATE, *v. n.* [*L.* *vindemia*, *vindemia-tum*.] To gather the vintage. [*R.*] *Evelyn.*

† **VINDICATING**, *n.* Grape-gathering. *Bailey.*

VINDICATION, *n.* The quality of being susceptible of vindication. *Clarke.*

VINDICABLE, *a.* That may be vindicated, defended, or supported; justifiable. *Todd.*

VINDICATE, *v. a.* [*L.* *vindicco*, *vindicatus*; *It.* *vendicare*; *Sp.* *vindicar*; *Fr.* *vendiquer*.] [i. **VINDICATED**; *pp.* **VINDICATING**, **VINDICATED**.] 1. To justify; to support; to maintain.

Where the respondent denies any proposition, the opponent must directly vindicate . . . that proposition. *Watts.*

And vindicate the ways of God to man. *Pope.*

2. To exculpate; to acquit; to exonerate.

Rogee.

3. To assert; to claim or defend with efficacy. "To vindicate a claim."

Rogee.

The beauty of this town, without a fleet,
From all the world shall vindicate her trade.

Dryden.

4. † To retaliate; to avenge.

Bacon.

To vindicate on Athens thy disgrace.

Dryden.

Syn. — See AVENGE, DEFEND.

VIN-DI-CÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *vindicatio*; It. *vendicazione*; Sp. *vindicacion*; Fr. *vindication*.]

1. Act of vindicating; justification; defence. This is no *vindication* of her conduct.

Boome.

2. (*Civil Law*.) The claiming a thing as one's own; the assertion of a right or title in or to a thing.

Burrill.

Syn. — See APOLOGY.

VIN-DI-CÁ-TIVE, or VIN-DIC'A-TIVE [vin-dē-kā-tiv, *W. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; vin-dik'a-tiv, *S. P. E. F.*], *a.* [Fr. *vindicatif*.]

1. † Vindicative; revengeful.

Bacon.

2. Tending to vindicate, v. vindicatory.

VIN-DI-CÁ-TIVE-NÉSS, *n.* Vindicativeness; revengefulness.

Shafesbury.

VIN-DI-CÁ-TOR, *n.* One who vindicates or justifies; an assessor; a defender.

Dryden.

VIN-DI-CA-TOR-Y, *a.* 1. Punitive; avenging; performing punishment or vengeance.

Bramhall.

2. Tending to vindicate or justify; justificatory; defensory; exculpatory.

Johnson.

VIN-DIC'TIVE, *a.* [L. *vindicta*, vengeance; Fr. *vindicatif*.] Given to revenge; revengeful.

I am *vindicative* enough to repel force by force.

Dryden.

VIN-DIC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* Revengefully.

Johnson.

VIN-DIC'TIVE-NÉSS, *n.* A revengeful temper or disposition; revengefulness.

Bailey.

VINE, *n.* [L. *vinca*; *vinum* (Gr. *oivos*), vine; It. *vigna*; Fr. *vigne*.]

1. (*Bot.*) The common name of climbing plants of the genus *Vitis*, several species of which, especially *Vitis vinifera*, are very extensively cultivated for their fruit or grapes.

Loudon.

The vine is the emblem of fruitfulness.

Fairholt.

2. A long, slender stem of a plant.

Loudon.

3. Any fruit-bearing plant that trails, or runs on the ground, as melons, cucumbers, &c. [Local in Eng., and common in the U. S.]

Forby.

VINE'-BRÁNCH, *n.* A branch of a vine.

Ridge.

VINE'-CLÁD, *a.* Covered with vines.

Coleridge.

VINED (vīnd), *a.* Having leaves like those of the vine. "Wreathed and *vined*."

Wotton.

VINE'-DRÉSS-ÉR, *n.* One who cultivates or trims vines.

Campbell.

VINE'-FRÉT-TER, *n.* (*Ent.*) A name sometimes given to the *Aphis*, or plant-louse, but it more properly belongs to a species of *Thrips*.

Harris.

VIN'E-GAR, *n.* [Fr. *vinagre*; *vin*, wine, and *aigre*, sour.]

1. A very dilute acetic acid, mixed with various impurities of vegetable origin. It rarely contains more than five per cent. of acetic acid.

Vinegar may be prepared by various methods from fermented or fermentable liquors. That which is most esteemed for culinary purposes is prepared from wine, and is extensively manufactured in France from the ascendant varieties of wine. It is also prepared by the oxidation of alcohol, from infusion of malt, from weak solutions of sugar, from mixtures of starch with yeast, and from cider. Malt vinegar is chiefly used in England for domestic purposes.

Miller.

2. Any thing sour.

Shak.

Aromatic vinegar, a solution of the oil of cloves, lavender, rosemary, and calamus, in highly concentrated acetic acid. It is an exceedingly pungent perfume, producing a strongly excitant impression when snuffed up the nostrils. — *Marseilles vinegar*, or *Thuey's vinegar*, a preparation consisting essentially of vinegar impregnated with aromatic substances; — formerly esteemed a prophylactic against the plague and other contagious diseases. *Wood & Baché*. — *Mother of vinegar*, a name applied to loose aggregates of acetylenous plants (*Utrina aceti*), of extremely simple organization, developed in vinegar. It begins its growth as a thin pellicle, seen under the microscope to consist of small globules, and finally presents a gelatinous and fucoid appearance. When this substance is immersed in a solution of sugar or

treacle, it soon converts the liquid into vinegar. *Baird*. — *Radical vinegar*, acetic acid. *Ure*. — *Vinegar of Saturn*, a solution of acetate of lead. *Ure*.

Syn. — See SOUR.

VIN'E-GAR, *a.* Relating to vinegar; sour.

Ency.

VIN'E-GAR-CRÚ'ET, *n.* A cruet or vial for holding vinegar.

Ash.

VIN'E-GAR-PLÁNT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name applied to the minute plants, loose aggregates of which constitute mother of vinegar; *Utrina aceti*. *Baird*.

VIN'E-GAR-YÁRD, *n.* A yard or enclosure where vinegar is exposed to season.

Simmonds.

VINE'-GRÜB, *n.* (*Ent.*) The vine-fretter.

Ash.

VINE'-MIL-DEW, *n.* A fungus, commonly appearing in the form of a white and very delicate cottony layer on the leaves, young shoots, and fruits of the vine, soon causing a production of brown spots upon the green structures, and subsequently a hardening and destruction of the vitality of the surface; *Oidium Tuckeri*. *Baird*.

VIN'ÉR, *n.* A vine-dresser.

Hulot.

VIN'E-RY, *n.* 1. † A vineyard.

Fabyan.

2. A building, green-house, or hot-house for grape-vines; a grapery.

Simmonds.

VINE'-SÁW-FLY, *n.* (*Ent.*) An insect with twenty-two legs, which attacks the grape-vine; *Selandria vitis*. It is of a jet-black color, except the upper side of the thorax, which is red, and the fore legs and under side of the other legs, which are pale yellow or whitish.

Harris.

VINE'YÁRD, *n.* [A. S. *win-geard*.] A plantation, garden, or enclosure of grape-vines.

Shak.

VIN'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting a class of acids obtained by mixing the various alcohols with equal weights of sulphuric acid.

Miller.

VIN'NET, *n.* See VIGNETTE.

Whishaw.

VIN'NEWED (vin'nad), *a.* [A. S. *fynig*.] Mouldy; musty. "Hoar and *vinnewed*."

Newton.

VIN'NEWED-NÉSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being vinnewed; mouldiness.

Barret.

VIN'NY, *a.* Mouldy; musty. [Local, Eng.]

Malone.

VIN'Q-LÉN-ŌY, *n.* [L. *vinolentia*.] Drunkenness; wine-bibbing.

Cockeram.

VIN'Q-LÉNT, *a.* [L. *vinolentus*; *vinum*, wine.] Given to wine; wine-bibbing.

Chaucer.

VÍ-NÓSE', *a.* Pertaining to wine; vinous.

Ash.

VÍ-NÓS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *vinositas*.] The state or the quality of being vinous. [R.]

Scott.

VÍ-NOUS, *a.* [L. *vinosus*; *vinum*, wine; It. & Sp. *vinoso*; Fr. *vineux*.] Pertaining to, or having the qualities of, wine; vinose.

Philips.

VIN'QUISH, *n.* A pining or languishing; — a disease of sheep.

Loudon.

VIN'TAGE, *n.* [L. *vindemia*; *vinum*, wine, and *demo*, to take down or away; Fr. *vendange*.]

1. Produce of the vine for the season.

Waller.

2. The time or the season in which grapes are gathered.

Johnson.

3. The wine produced by the crop of grapes in one season.

Clarke.

VIN'TAG-ÉR, *n.* One who gathers the vintage.

VINT'NER, *n.* [Old Fr. *vinetier*.] One who sells wine; a wine-seller.

Howell.

VIN'TRY, *n.* Place where wine is sold.

Ainsworth.

VÍ'NY, *a.* Belonging to, or abounding in, vines, particularly grape-vines.

Thomson.

VÍ'OL, *n.* [It. *viola*; Fr. *viole*. — *Richardson* suggests, "Low L. *vitula*, *vidula*, *viella*, perhaps formed upon the L. *fidecula*, the dim. of *fides*, a stringed instrument."]

1. (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument of the earlier times of modern music, having five or six strings regulated by *frets*, played with a bow, and resembling the violin, of which it was the origin; — the general name for instruments of the violin family, comprising the violin, the viola, the violoncello, contra-basso, bass-viol, &c. *Dwight*.
2. (*Naut.*) A purchase used occasionally in weighing anchor: — written also *voyl*. *Brande*.

VÍ'Ó'LA, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument

resembling the violin in every respect but that it is larger, ranging a fifth lower, and playing the tenor part (between the second violin and the violoncello) in the harmony; the tenor-viol; — also sometimes called the *alto-viol*, and among Germans, the *brutsche*. *Dwight*.

Viol the name *viola di braccio* — the *viol* of the arm. the *arm-viol* — is applied to this instrument to distinguish it from a larger instrument, now out of use, which was called a *viola da gamba*, — the *viol* of the leg, the *leg-viol*, — and which supplied the place of our present violoncello, and also to distinguish it from still another instrument, called *viola da spalla*, — the *viol* of the shoulder, the *shoulder-viol*, — an instrument which was smaller than the *viola da gamba*, about midway between it and the *viola di braccio*, and which was appropriate to the tenor, and thus was a sort of tenor-viol; while the *viola di braccio*, or *alto-viol*, belonged rather to the alto. In the appropriation of instruments to particular parts which is current at the present period, the so-called *alto-viol* is applied also to the *third* voice or part (the tenor), and thus is in a manner no longer an *alto*, but a *tenor-viol*. — The word *viola*, or *viol*, seems to be the general name of all stringed instruments of a similar form to that of the violin. The names of all these instruments are merely diminutives and augmentatives of the word *viola*; as, e. g., *violino*, or violin; *violone*, or double-bass viol; *violoncello*, or bass-viol; *viuletta*, a small alto-viol. *Warner*.

VÍ'Q-LÁ-BLE, *a.* [L. *violabilis*; It. *violabile*.] That may be injured or violated.

W. Smith.

VÍ'Q-LÁ'CEOUS (vi-o-lá'shūs), *a.* [L. *violaceus*; *viola*, the violet.] Resembling violets, or consisting of violets, violet-colored.

Johnson.

VÍ'Ó-LÁ-D' Á-MÓ'RE, *n.* [It. & Fr., literally *viol d'or*, *viol of love*.] (*Mus.*) A viol now very seldom used, larger than the violin, with six brass or steel wires instead of sheep-gut, and played with a bow; — so called for its soft, sweet, silvery sound.

Moore.

VÍ'Q-LÁS'CENT, *a.* Approaching violet.

Smart.

VÍ'Q-LÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *violatus*, usually derived from L. *vis*, strength, but perhaps akin to Gr. *uaino*, to stain, to defile. *W. Smith*; It. *violare*; Sp. *violar*; Fr. *violier*.] [i. VIOLATED; pp. VIOLATING, VIOLATED.]

1. To treat with violence; to injure; to hurt.

To know what known will *violate* thy peace.

Pope.

2. To break or do violence to, as any thing sacred; to infringe; to transgress.

Shak.

Reasonings . . . *violating* common sense.

Beattie.

3. To desecrate; to profane; to pollute.

Forbidden to *violate* the sacred fruit.

Milton.

4. To ravish; to deflower.

Prior.

Syn. — See INFRINGE.

VÍ'Q-LÁ'TION, *n.* [L. *violatio*; It. *violazione*; Sp. *violacion*; Fr. *violation*.]

1. The act of violating or injuring; infringement or injury of something sacred or venerable; profanation: — breach; transgression.

Men who have had no other guide but their reason considered the *violation* of their oath to be a great crime. *Adams*.

2. The act of ravishing; rape.

Shak.

Syn. — See INFRINGEMENT.

VÍ'Q-LÁ-TIVE, *a.* Tending to, or causing, violation; infringing. [R.]

John Tyler.

VÍ'Q-LÁ-TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. One who violates; one who injures or infringes.

South.

2. A ravisher; a deflowerer.

Shak.

VÍ'Q-LÉNCÉ, *n.* [L. *violentia*; It. *violenza*; Sp. *violencia*; Fr. *violence*.]

1. Force; strength applied; compulsion.

To be imprisoned in the viewless wind,
And blown with restless *violence* about.

Shak.

2. Highly excited feeling or action; vehemence; impetuosity; wildness; paroxysm.

The *violence* of either grief or joy.

Shak.

3. Force employed against common right, against the laws, or against public liberty; outrage; unjust force; attack; assault.

Grieved at his heart when, looking down, he saw
The whole earth filled with *violence*.

Milton.

But though from *violence*, yet not from words,
Abstained Achilles.

Cowper.

4. Injury; infringement. [R.]

Burnet.

5. Ravishment; forcible defloration.

Johnson.

Syn. — See VIOLENT.

VÍ'Q-LÉNCÉ, *v. a.* To assault; to injure: — to bring by violence; to compel.

Feltham.

VÍ'Q-LÉNT, a. [L. *violens*; It. & Sp. *violento*; Fr. *violent*.]

1. Acting with violence; forcible; vehement; impetuous; boisterous; furious; tumultuous.

A violent cross-wind from either coast
Blows them transverse three thousand leagues awry. *Milton.*
No violent state can be perpetual. *Burnet.*

2. Produced or effected by force or violence; not natural; unnatural.

Violent or shameful death their due reward. *Milton.*

3. Acting by force or violence; assailant.

Some violent hands were laid on Humphrey's life. *Shak.*

4. Unreasonably vehement; impetuous; turbulent; passionate; fierce.

We might be reckoned fierce and violent. *Hooker.*

5. Sharp; acute; severe, as pain.

6. Extorted; not voluntary.

Vows made violent presumption. *Milton.*

Violent presumption, (Law.) proof of a fact by the proof of circumstances which necessarily attend it.

—Violent profits, (Scottish Law.) the double of the rent of a tenement in a burgh, or the highest profits a party could make of lands in the country, recoverable against a tenant in a process of removing. *Burrill.*

Syn.—Violent is a general term implying the use of violence, unjust force, or passion. A violent wind, attack, opposition, or passion, a violent or unnatural death, a furious whirlwind, a boisterous storm, vehement desire; turbulent passions; impetuous course or proceeding; passionate disposition; forcible measures. —Violent may sometimes be properly used; violence, never. —See *FLA. L. E. D. O.*

† **VÍ'Q-LÉNT, n.** An assailant. *Dec. Chr. Pietty.*

† **VÍ'Q-LÉNT, v. n.** To act with violence. *Shak.*

† **VÍ'Q-LÉNT, v. a.** To urge with violence. *Fuller.*

VÍ'Q-LÉNT-LY, ad. With violence; forcibly; vehemently. "Violently driven." *Dampier.*

VÍ'Q-LÉT, n. [Gr. *lav*, —originally *lav*; L. *viol*; It. *viola*; Sp. *viola*; Fr. *viola*.]

1. (Bot.) The common name of low herbaceous plants, of the extensive genus *Viola*, natives of both continents, one species of which, *Viola odorata*, is a favorite flower on account of its fragrance and early appearance. *Loudon.*

2. (Paint.) One of the primary colors, being produced by the mixture of red and blue. *Fairholt.*

3. (Opt.) The most refrangible of the seven primary colors of the solar spectrum. —See *PRIMARY.* *Newton.*

VÍ'Q-LÉT-SHÉLL, n. (Zool.) A molluscous animal of the genus *Ianthura*, having a shell of a fine violet-blue color, found gregarious in the open sea, suspended from the surface of the water by a kind of float. *Baird.*

VÍ'Q-LÉN', n. [It. *violino*, *viola*; Fr. *violin*.] (Mus.) The highest and leading instrument of the viol family, played with a bow, and having four strings; a fiddle; —one of the most perfect of instruments. *Dwight.*

The centre of the orchestra, that around which all the rest revolves, is the stringed instruments — that is, the violins, violas, violoncellos, and double-basses. The harmonies and effects of these stringed instruments find their original model in the treatment of four solo stringed instruments, two violins, a viola, and a violoncello, giving perfect harmony, and building up the school of quartet music. *Pulani's Mag.*, Oct. 1833.

VÍ'Q-LÉNE, n. (Chem.) A white, poisonous, alkaline principle, forming salts with the acids, and found in the root, leaves, flowers, and seeds of *Viola odorata*. *Wood & Baché.*

VÍ'Q-LÉN'IST, n. A player on the violin. *Aubrey.*

VÍ'Q-L'IST, n. A violinist. *Johnson.*

VÍ'Q-LQÑ-ÇĖL'LĖST, n. A player on a violoncello. *Gent. Mag.*

VÍ'Q-LQÑ-ÇĖL'LĖ (və-q-lon-çel'le or və-q-lon-sel'le) [və-q-lon-çel'le, S. W. J. F.; vī-q-lon-sel'le, P. E. Wb.; və-q-lon-tsel'le, Ja.; və-q-lon-çel'le, K.; və-q-lon-çel'le, Sm.], n. [It. dim. of *violone*; Fr. *violoncelle*.] (Mus.) A bass-viol smaller than the double-bass, having four strings, of which the lowest is tuned to double C, in shape like the violin, and played with a bow, the player sitting holding it between his knees and resting it on the ground; the bass-viol. —See *VIOLIN.* *Dwight.*

VÍ'Q-LŌ'NE, } n. [It. (Mus.) The largest kind of bass-viol, ranging an octave lower than the violoncello, and having three strings; contra-basso; double-bass. *Dwight.*

† **VÍ'Q-LOŪS, a.** Violent.

Beau. & Fl.

VÍ'PĖR, n. [L. *viper*, —contracted from *vivipera*; vivus, alive, and pario, to produce; —because believed to be the only serpent that produces its young alive; It. *vipera*, Sp. *vibora*; Fr. *vipère*.]

1. (Zool.) The common name of poisonous snakes of the family *Viperidae*. *Baird.*

The species are found chiefly in Africa and Asia, only three being found in Europe. The only British species is the common viper or adder (*Vipera berus* or *Pedius berus*), which is found in all the temperate or warm parts of Europe. It is about two feet in length, rarely three, and is viviparous, bringing forth young instead of eggs. *Baird.*

2. A malignant or dangerous person. *Shak.*

VÍ'PĖR-ĖNE (19) [vī'pĖr-Ėn, Ja. K. Sm.; vī'pĖr-Ėn, S. W. J.], a. [L. *viperinus*; Fr. *viperin*.] Pertaining to a viper or to vipers. *Johnson.*

VÍ'PĖR-OŪS, a. [L. *viperous*.] Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; poisonous; venomous; viperine. "This viperous traitor." *Shak.*

VÍ'PĖR'S-BŪ'GLŌSS, n. (Bot.) The common name of shrubby or herbaceous plants of the genus *Echium*, the best known species of which, *Echium vulgare*, is an ornamental plant having flowers, which are at first reddish, and afterwards become blue. *Eng. Cyc. Loudon.*

VÍ'PĖR'S-GRĖSS, n. (Bot.) The common name of deciduous, herbaceous plants of the genus *Scorzonera*, the best known species of which, *Scorzonera Hispanica*, found in Spain and the south of Europe, has a carrot-shaped, esculent root, used as a potherb, and supposed to be a specific against vipers' bites. *Loudon.*

VÍR-A-ĖIN'I-AN, a. Belonging to, or resembling, a virago. [R.] *Milton.*

VÍR-A-ĖIN'I-TY, n. The character or qualities of a virago. [R.] *Qu. Rev.*

VÍ-RĖ'GŌ, or VÍ-RĖ'GŌ [vī-rĖ'gŌ, S. E. Ja. K. Wb.; vĖ-rĖ'gŌ, P. J. Sm.; vĖ-rĖ'gŌ or vī-rĖ'gŌ, W.], n. [L. *virago*. —See *VIRGIN*], pl. *VÍ-RĖ'GŌS.*

1. A woman with masculine qualities; a female who acts with the character or courage of a man; a female warrior.

To arms! to arms! the fierce virago cries. *Pope.*

2. A turbulent woman; a termagant. *Johnson.*

VÍRE (vĖr), n. [Sp. *vira*; Fr. *vire*.] A barbed arrow, used with the early cross-bow. *Fairholt.*

VÍRĖ-LĖY, n. [Fr. *virelai*, from *vire*, to turn, because the poet, after employing one of the two rhymes allowed for a time, turned to the other. *Nares.*] A sort of ancient French poem in short lines of seven or eight syllables, and consisting of only two rhymes. *Spenser.*

I do not recollect any real *virelay* in English; but they are often alluded to by our poets as if used. *Nares.*

VÍ'RĖNT, a. [L. *virens*.] Green; flourishing; not faded or withered. *Brown.*

VÍ-RĖ-Q-NĖ'NĖ, n. pl. [L. *virco*, the green-finch.] (Ornith.) A subfamily of denitrostral birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Muscicapidae*; greenlets. *Gray.*



Virea olivacea.

VÍ-RĖS'ĖNT, a. (Bot.) Greenish; turning green; viridescent. *Gray.*

VÍR'GA-LŌŌ, n. (Hort.) A kind of pear; —written also *virguleuse*, and *vergaloo*. *Downing.*

VÍR'GĖTE, a. [L. *virga*, a rod, a twig.] (Bot.) Wand-shaped, as a long, straight, and slender twig. *Gray.*

† **VÍR'GĖTE, n.** [Low L. *virgata*.] A yardland, varying from 15 to 40 acres. *Warton.*

† **VÍR'GĖT-ĖD, a.** [L. *virgatus*.] Striped. *Hill.*

VÍRĖ, n. A wand. —See *VERGE.* *B. Jonson.*

VÍRĖ'ĖR, n. See *VERGER.* *Todd.*

VÍR-ĖIL'I-AN, a. [L. *Virgilianus*.] Relating to, or resembling the style of, Virgil. *Andrews.*

VÍR'ĖIN (vī'jin), n. [L. *virgo*, *virginis*, short-

ened form of *virago*; It. *vergine*; Sp. *virgen*; Fr. *vierge*. —*Virago* and *virgo* belong to the same root as L. *vir*, a man, and both *vir* and *virago* are connected with L. *vireo*, to be vigorous or fresh. *W. Smith.*

1. A woman who has had no carnal knowledge of a man; a maid; a maiden. *Shak.*

2. A woman not a mother. [R.] *Milton.*

3. † A male who has preserved his chastity. "For they are *virgins*." *Rev. xiv. 4.*

He was a virgin, as he said. *Gower.*

4. (Astron.) The sign, and also the zodiacal constellation, Virgo.

Up to the tropic Crab; thence down amain By Leo, and the Virgin, and the Scales. *Milton.*

VÍR'ĖIN, a. 1. Pure; untouched; unused; uncultivated; as, "Virgin honey"; "Virgin soil."

2. Befitting, or suitable to, a virgin; maidenly; modest; chaste; undefiled.

Rosed over with the virgin crimson of modesty. *Shak.*

† **VÍR'ĖIN, v. a.** To preserve pure. *Shak.*

VÍR'ĖIN-AL, a. [L. *virginialis*.] Relating or belonging to a virgin; maiden; maidenly. *Shak.*

VÍR'ĖIN-AL, n. (Mus.) A stringed and keyed instrument, having only one wire to each note, resembling a spinet, but made quite rectangular; —probably so called from being used by young girls. *Bacon.*

Sometimes called a *pair of virginals*, but improperly. *Nares.*

† **VÍR'ĖIN-AL, v. n.** To strike gently or lightly, as on the virginal; to pat. *Shak.*

VÍR'ĖIN-BŌRN, a. Born of a virgin. *Milton.*

VÍR'ĖIN'I-TY, n. [L. *virginitas*; *virgo*, a virgin; It. *virginità*; Sp. *virginidad*; Fr. *virginité*.] The state of a virgin; maidenhood. *Bp. Taylor.*

VÍR'ĖIN'S-BŌWĖR, n. (Bot.) The common name of perennial climbing herbs or vines of the genus *Clematis*, a little woody, and climbing by the twisting of the leafstalks. *Gray.*

VÍR'ĖŌ, n. [L.] (Astron.) The sixth sign, —which the sun enters about the 22d of August, —and a constellation, in the zodiac; the Virgin. *Herschel.*

VÍR'ĖŌU-LEŪSĖ', n. [Fr.] (Hort.) A sort of pear; the virgaloo. *Surenne.*

VÍR'ĖU-LĖTE, a. [L. *virgula*, a little twig.] Shaped like a little twig or rod. *Smart.*

VÍR'ĖU-LĖ'TUM, n. (Bot.) A young, slender branch of a tree or a shrub. *Lindley.*

VÍR'ĖŪLE, n. [L. *virgula*; Fr. *virgule*.] A mark of punctuation; a comma. [R.]

In the MSS. of Chaucer, the line is always broken by a caesura in the middle, which is pointed by a *virgule*. *Hallam.*

VÍR'ID, a. [L. *viridus*.] Green. [R.] *Fairfax.*

VÍR'IDĖS'ĖNCE, n. The state or the quality of being viridescent. *Roget.*

VÍR'IDĖS'ĖNT, a. (Bot.) Greenish; turning green; virescent. *Gray.*

VÍR'ID'I-TY, n. [L. *viriditas*; It. *viridità*; Fr. *viridité*.] Greenness; verdure. *Evelyn.*

VÍR'ID-NĖSS, n. Viridity; verdure. [R.] *Perry.*

VÍR'ILE, or VÍR'ILE [vī'ril, W. P. J. F.; vī'ril, S.; vī'ril, E. Ja. K.; vī'ril, Sm.], a. [L. *virilis*; vir, a man; It. *virile*; Sp. & Fr. *viril*.] Pertaining to a man, or adult male; manly; masculine; not puerile or feminine. *Feltham.*

VÍR'IL'I-TY, n. [L. *virilitas*; It. *virilità*; Sp. *virilidad*; Fr. *virilité*.]

1. The quality or the state of being a man; manhood, adult'ge. *Holland.*

2. Power of procreation. *Brown.*

3. Manly character; manliness. [R.]

A country gentlewoman pretty much famed for this virility of behavior in party disputes. *Addison.*

† **VÍR'IP'Q-TĖNT, a.** [L. *vir*, a man, and *potens*, powerful, able.] Fit for a husband or to be married; marriageable. *Holinshead.*

VÍR-MĖL'IQÑ (vī-mĖl'jyn), n. See *VERMILION*.

VÍRŌSĖ, a. (Bot.) Poisonous; having a nauseous and strong smell. *Bogelov.*

VIRTU (vīr-tū) [vīr-tū, W.; vīr-tū, Ja.; vĖr-tū,

2. Discovered to, or perceived by, the eye; seen. "*Visible spirits.*" *Shak.*

3. Apparent; open; conspicuous; obvious; evident; manifest; discernible; clear; plain.

The factions at court were greater or more *visible* than before. *Chaucon.*

It is *visible* that great numbers of them have of late eloped from their allegiance. *Addison.*

Visible church, (*Eccles. Hist.*) a congregation of faithful men, in which the word of God is preached, and the sacraments duly ministered according to Christ's ordinance; in contradistinction to the *invisible church*, or those having departed this life in the faith of Christ, or faithful Christians now living. *Eden.* — *Visible horizon*, sensible horizon. See *HORIZON*, No. 1.

Syn. — See *APPARENT*, *CLEAR*.

VIS'IBLE, *n.* That which is seen. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

VIS'IBLE-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being visible; visibility. *Johnson.*

VIS'IBLE, *ad.* In a manner perceptible by the eye.

VIS'IGOTH, *n.* A Western Goth, or a Goth of the western shores of the Baltic, in distinction from an Ostrogoth, or Eastern Goth.

"Three years after [in the year 272], Aurelian gave up Dacia to a tribe of Goths, who are believed to be the *Visigoths*, or Western Goths, while those who ravaged Asia Minor were the Eastern Goths, or *Ostrogoths*. This distinction of the race into two grand divisions appears about this time." *P. Cyc.*

VIS'IGOTH'IC, *a.* Of, or relating to, the Visigoths. "A *Visigothic* dynasty." *P. Cyc.*

VIS'IN-ER-TI-Æ (*vis'in-er'she-s*). [*L.*] (*Physics.*) A passive principle by which bodies persist in their motion, or in their rest, and receive motion in proportion to the force impressing it, and resist as much as they are resisted. *Hutton.*

VIS'ION (*vizh'un*), *n.* [*L. visio, visionis; video, visus*, to see; *It. visione; Sp. & Fr. vision.*]

1. The act or the sense of seeing; sight.

Philosophers have disputed much respecting the means of vision, and its seat in the eye. *Brande.*

2. Any thing which is the object of sight; an appearance. "The dewy *vision*." *Thomson.*

3. A supernatural appearance, as shown in a dream or in sleep; a spectre; a phantom; a phantasm; an apparition.

Last night the very gods showed me a *vision*. *Shak.*

Aeneas with that *vision* stricken down,
Well near distraught, upstart his hair for dread. *Swirey.*

"A dream is supposed natural, a *vision* miraculous; but they are confounded." *Johnson.*

4. A supernatural appearance, by dream or in reality, by which God made known his will and pleasure to those to whom it was vouchsafed. *Eden.*

5. Something imaginary. *Locke.*

Arc of vision, (*Astron.*) the arc which measures the sun's distance below the horizon, when a star or a planet, before hid by his rays, begins to be visible. Thus the arc of vision for Jupiter is about 10°. — *Beatific or intuitive vision*, (*Theol.*) the manner of seeing or knowing God, which the faithful enjoy in heaven. *Eden.* — *Direct or simple vision*, (*Optics.*) vision performed by means of rays passing directly or in right lines from the radiant point to the eye. — *Field of vision*, or *field of view*, the whole space or extent within which objects can be seen through an optical instrument, or at one view of the eye without turning it. — *Reflected vision*, vision which is performed by means of rays reflected from speculums or mirrors. — *Refracted vision*, vision performed by means of rays deviated by passing through mediums of different densities, — chiefly through glasses and lenses. *Hutton.*

Syn. — See *APPARITION*.

VIS'ION (*vizh'un*), *v. a.* To see or perceive in a vision. [*R.*] *H. W. Hamilton.*

VIS'IONAL (*vizh'un-al*), *a.* Relating to a vision. "A *visional* construction." *Waterland.*

VIS'ION-A-RJ-NESS (*vizh'un-a-re-nēs*), *n.* The quality of being visionary. *Coleridge.*

VIS'ION-A-RY (*vizh'un-a-re*), *a.* [*It. & Sp. visionario; Fr. visionnaire.*]

1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination: imaginative.

Or hull to rest the *visionary* maid. *Pope.*

2. Perceived by the imagination only; imaginary; not real; fancied; fanciful; fantastic; ideal; unreal. "A *visionary* prospect." *Swift.*

3. Devoted to, or favorable for, visions.

Here frequent, at the *visionary* hour
When musing midnight reigns or silent noon. *Thomson.*

Syn. — See *FANCIFUL*, *IDEAL*.

VIS'ION-A-RY (*vizh'un-a-re*), *n.* One who is visionary or fanciful; one who forms impracticable or fanciful schemes; a fanatic. *Turner.*

Syn. — See *FANATIC*.

VIS'ION-IST (*vizh'un-*), *n.* A visionary. *Spenser.*

VIS'ION-LESS, *a.* Having no vision. *F. Butler.*

VIS'IT, *v. a.* [*L. visito; video, visus*, to see; *It. visitare; Sp. visitar, Fr. visiter.*] [*i. VISITED; pp. VISITING, VISITED.*]

1. To go or to come to, in order to see.

It came into his heart to *visit* his brethren. *Acts vii. 23.*

I was sick, and ye *visited* me. *Matth. xxv. 36.*

2. To go or to come to, in order to inspect or survey; to inspect; to examine.

The bishop ought to *visit* his diocese every year. *Ayliffe.*

3. To salute with a present. [*R.*]

Samson *visited* his wife with a kid. *Judg. xv. 1.*

4. To send good or evil to. [*Scriptural.*]

She had heard . . . how that the Lord had *visited* his people in giving them bread. *Ruth i. 6.*

When God . . . *visiteth*, what shall I answer him? *Ps. xxxi. 14.*

5. To inflict punishment for. [*R.*]

He will now remember their iniquity, and *visit* their sins. *Jer. xiv. 10.*

Visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation. *Exod. xx. 5.*

Right of visit, (*International Law.*) See *VISITATION*, No. 7. *Burrill.*

VIS'IT, *v. n.* To practise going to see others: to keep up the intercourse of civilities at the houses of each other, as families. *Law.*

VIS'IT, *n.* [*It. & Sp. visita; Fr. visite.*]

1. The act of going to see another.

If this woman would make fewer *visits*. *Law.*

2. The act of going to see; as, "A *visit* to England"; "A *visit* to Niagara."

3. The attendance of a surgeon or physician, inspector, &c. *Simmonds.*

VIS'IT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be visited.

All hospitals built since the reformation are *visitabile* by the king or lord chancellor. *Ayliffe.*

VIS'IT-ANT, *n.* One who visits; a visitor. *Milton.*

VIS'IT-ATION, *n.* [*L. visitatio; It. visitazione; Sp. visitacion; Fr. visitation.*]

1. The act of visiting; a visit. *Shak.*

2. Object of visit; thing visited. [*R.*]

O flowers,
That never will in other climate grow,
My early *visitation*, and my last. *Milton.*

3. Dispensation; infliction; state of suffering retribution or judicial evil sent by God.

What will ye do in the day of *visitation*, and in the desolation which shall come from far. *Isa. x. 3.*

4. Divine favor bestowed. *Hooker.*

5. (*Law.*) The act of visiting for the purpose of examining into the affairs of a corporation, &c.; inspection. *Burrill.*

6. (*Eccles. Law.*) Inspection, by the bishop, of the several parishes in his diocese, or by an archbishop of the dioceses in his province. *Brande.*

7. (*Law of Nations.*) The act of visiting a ship of another nation for the purpose of ascertaining her real national character, without exercising the right of search. *Burrill.*

The right of *visitation* is sometimes called the right of "visit." *Burrill.*

8. (*Eccles.*) A festival of the Western Church in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth, celebrated on the 2d of July. *Brande.*

VIS'IT-AT-OR-I-AL, *a.* [*L. visitator, a visitor.*] Belonging to a judicial visitor or visitation. "This *visitatorial* power." *Ayliffe.*

VIS'ITE, *n.* [*Fr., a visiting.*] A kind of mantle or cape worn by ladies. *Simmonds.*

VIS'IT-ER, *n.* A visitor. — See *VISITOR*. *Watton.*

VIS'IT-ING, *a.* That visits, or pertaining to visits.

VIS'IT-ING, *n.* The act of going or coming to see; visitation; visit. *Shak.*

VIS'IT-OR, *n.* [*L. visitator; Fr. visiteur.*]

1. One who visits; one who goes or comes to see another. *Shak.*

2. An inspector of the government and affairs of a corporation or body politic; one who visits in order to inspect or judge. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — See *GUEST*.

VIS'IT-OR-I-AL, *a.* Visitatorial. [*R.*] *Wright.*

VIS'IVE, *a.* [*L. video, visus*, to see; *Fr. visif.*] Belonging to the power of seeing. *Brown.*

VIS'NE (*vis'ne*) [*vis'ne, Sm.; vis'ne or vān, K.; vān, Wb.*], *n.* [*Old Fr. visne, from L. vicinia, nearness.*] (*Law.*) Neighborhood; vicinity; venue. — See *VENUE*. *Blackstone.*

VIS'NQ-MY, *n.* Physiognomy. *Spenser.*

VIS'OR, *n.* [*L. video, visus*, to see.]

1. A movable perforated part of a helmet above the beaver; — so called because it affords the wearer an opportunity of seeing. *Spenser.*

2. A mask to disguise and disguise. *Sidney.*

This word is written also *visor*, *vizard*, and sometimes *visar* and *visard*. *Johnson.*

VIS'ORED (*viz'urd*) *a.* Having a visor on; masked. "*Visored* falsehood." *Milton.*

VIS'OR-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a visor. *Shak.*

VIS'TA, *n.*; pl. *vis'tas*. [*It.*] A view; a prospect through an avenue, as of trees: — a walk or space between an avenue of trees. *Addison.*

VIS'U-AL (*vizh'u-al*), *a.* [*L. visus*, sight, vision; *It. visuale, visual; Sp. visual; Fr. visuel.*] Pertaining to, or used in, sight or vision. *Bacon.*

Visual angle, (*Optics.*) the angle under which an object is seen, or which it subtends at the eye. — *Visual cone*, (*Perspective.*) a cone whose vertex is at the point of sight. *Da. & P.* — *Visual plane*, (*Perspective.*) any plane passing through the point of sight. *Daies.* — *Visual point*, (*Perspective.*) a point in the horizontal line where all the ocular rays unite. *Hutton.* — *Visual ray*, (*Optics.*) a ray or line of light conceived to come from an object to the eye: — (*Perspective.*) a straight line passing through the point of sight. *Hutton.*

VIS'U-AL-IZE, *v. a.* To make visible. *Coleridge.*

VIS'VIT-Æ. [*L.*] Vigor of life; natural power of the animal body in preserving life. *Scudamore.*

VITALE, *n.* Victuals; food. *Chaucer.*

VIT'AL, *a.* [*L. vitalis; vita*, life; *It. vitale; Sp. & Fr. vital.*]

1. Of, or pertaining to, life, or length of life.

Let not Barolphi's *vital* thread be cut. *Shak.*

2. Contributing, or necessary, to life. *Sidney.*

The sun's mild lustre warms the *vital* air. *Pope.*

3. Having or containing life; living; alive.

Spirits that live throughout,
Vital in every part, not as frail man,
In entrails, heart or head, liver or reins,
Cannot but by annihilating die. *Milton.*

4. Noting the seat or centre of life.

The dart flew on, and pierced a *vital* part. *Pope.*

5. So situated as to live. [*R.*] *Brown.*

6. Essential; indispensable. *Corbet.*

Vital air, an old term for oxygen; — so called because essential to life. — *Vital statistics*, statistics relating to the duration of life. — *Vital vessels*, (*Bot.*) a name given by Schultz to certain vessels ramifying in all directions, especially near the surface, and conveying latex, which he terms a *vital fluid*. *Brande.*

VIT'AL, *n.* A vital part; seat of life; — commonly used in the plural. *Oldisworth.*

VIT'AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that there is a vital principle, distinct from the organization of living bodies, which directs all their actions and functions. *Fleming.*

VIT'AL-I-TY, *n.* [*L. vitalitas; It. vitalità; Sp. vitalidad; Fr. vitalité.*] The state of being vital; the principle of life; vital power; life. *Raleigh.*

VIT'AL-I-Z-ATION, *n.* Act of vitalizing, or state of being vitalized. *Qu. Rev.*

VIT'AL-IZE, *v. a.* [*i. VITALIZED; pp. VITALIZ-ING, VITALIZED.*] To give or impart life or vitality to; to vivify; to make alive. *Proust.*

VIT'AL-LY, *ad.* In a vital manner; in such a manner as to give life. *Bentley.*

VIT'ALS, *n. pl.* Parts essential to life; viscera.

And to transfix him where the *vitals* wrap
The liver. *Couper.*

VIT'EL-LA-RY [*vit'el-lar-e, P. Ja. K.; vit'el-lar-e, Sm. Wb.*], *n.* [*L. vitellus*, the yolk of an egg.] The place in the egg where the yolk swims in the white. [*R.*] *Brown.*

VIT'EL'LUS, *n.* [*L.*] 1. The yolk of an egg.

2. (*Bot.*) One of the innermost integuments occasionally present in the form of a fleshy sac,

interposed between the albumen and the ovule, and enveloping the latter. *Lindley.*

VÍ-TI-ÁTE (vish'e-át), *v. a.* [*L. vitio, vitiatum*; *vitium*, a blemish, a vice; *It. viziare*; *Sp. viciar*, *Fr. vicier*.] [*i. VITIATED*; *pp. VITIATING, VITIATED*.] To make vicious; to impair; to make defective or less pure; to deprive of virtue, excellence, or efficiency; to deprave; to debase; to corrupt; to adulterate; to defile.

Before she was vitiated by luxury. *Evelyn.*
Speech is not easily destroyed, though often somewhat vitiated as to some particular letters. *Holder.*

VÍ-TI-Á-TION (vish-e-á'shun), *n.* [*L. vitiation*.] The act of vitiating, or the state of being vitiated; depravation; corruption. *Harley.*

† **VÍT-I-LÍT'I-GÁTE**, *v. n.* [*L. vitiligo*; *vitium*, vice, and *litigo*, to quarrel, to litigate.] To contend in law litigiously or cavilously; to quarrel disgracefully; to brawl; to backbite. *Bailey.*

† **VÍT-I-LÍT-I-GÁ-TION**, *n.* Contentious or cavilous litigation. *Hudibras.*

VÍ-TÍ-ŌS'I-TY (vish'e-ŏs'e-te), *n.* [*L. vitiositas*.] Viciousness; depravity. [*R.*] *South.*

VÍ-TÍOUS (vish'us), *a.* See **VICIOUS**. *Milton.*

VÍ-TÍOUS-NĒSS (vish'us-nēs), *n.* The state of being vicious. — See **VICIOUSNESS**.

VÍ-TIS, *n.* [*L. (Bot.)*] A genus of climbing plants, several species of which produce grapes; the vine. *Loudon.*

VÍT'RE-ŌUS, *a.* [*L. vitreus*; *vitrum*, glass; *It. & Sp. vitro*; *Fr. vitré, vitreux*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, glass; glassy. *Arbuthnot.*

Vitreous electricity, the kind of electricity developed in glass by friction with certain substances, positive electricity; — distinguished from *resinous*, or *negative* electricity. *Nichol.* — *Vitreous humor* (*Anat.*) the transparent, gelatinous mass which fills the eye behind the crystalline lens. It is contained in cells. *Dunglison.*

VÍT'RE-ŌUS-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being vitreous; glassiness. *Bailey.*

VÍ-TRĒS-CĒNCE, *n.* The state or the quality of being vitrescible or vitrescent. *Smart.*

VÍ-TRĒS-CĒNT, *a.* Susceptible of being formed into glass; tending to become glass. *Clarke.*

VÍ-TRĒS-CÍ-BLE, *a.* Susceptible of being formed into glass; vitrifiable. *Ure.*

VÍT-RI-FÁC-TION, *n.* The act, process, or operation of vitrifying. *Ure.*

VÍT-RI-FÁC-TURE, *n.* [*L. vitrum*, glass, and *facio*, to make.] A term applied to the manufacture of glass, pottery, and porcelain. *R. Park.*

VÍT-RI-FÍ-A-BLE, *a.* Susceptible of being vitrified; vitrescible. *Brande.*

† **VÍ-TRÍF'I-CA-BLE**, *a.* Vitrifiable. *Bailey.*

† **VÍ-TRÍF'I-CÁTE**, *v. a.* [*L. vitrum*, glass, and *facio*, to make.] To vitrify. *Bacon.*

VÍT-RI-FÍ-CÁ-TION, *n.* Vitrification. [*R.*] *Bacon.*

VÍT-RI-FÍED (vít're-fid), *p. a.* Converted or turned into glass. *Ure.*

VÍT-RI-FÓRM, *a.* [*L. vitrum*, glass, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of glass. *Ure.*

VÍT-RI-FÝ, *v. a.* [*L. vitrum*, glass, and *facio*, to make; *It. vetrificare*, to vitrify; *Sp. vitrificar*; *Fr. vitrifier*.] [*i. VITRIFIED*; *pp. VITRIFYING, VITRIFIED*.] To convert into glass. *Brande.*

VÍT-RI-FÝ, *v. n.* To become glass. *Arbuthnot.*

VÍ-TRÍ-NÁ, *n.* [*Low L. from L. vitrum*, glass.] (*Zool.*) A genus of fresh-water gasteropods, so called from the thinness and fragility of the shell, and its watery-green appearance. *Brande.*

VÍT-RI-Ō-E-LĒO'TRÍC, *a.* (*Elec.*) Vitreously electrified; charged with vitreous or positive electricity. *Smart.*

VÍT-RI-ŌL, *n.* [*It. vitriolo*; *Sp. vitriolo*; *Fr. vitriol*. — From *L. vitrum*, glass.] (*Chem.*) A part of the old and still common name of sulphuric acid, and of many compounds of which sulphuric acid forms a part, and which, in certain states, have a glassy appearance; — originally the name of proto-sulphate of iron. *Ure.*
Blue vitriol, (*Chem.*) sulphate of copper; — (*Min.*) a mineral of different shades of blue, and consisting of sulphuric acid, oxide of copper, and water; cyano-

site; — called also *copper vitriol*. *Dana.* — *Green vitriol*, (*Chem.*) proto-sulphate of iron, a salt employed in dyeing, tanning, and in the manufacture of ink and of Prussian blue; — (*Min.*) a mineral, sometimes occurring in crystals, of various shades of green; — called also *sulphate of copper*, and *copperas*. *Dana.* — *Lead vitriol*, (*Min.*) a very brittle, variously colored, crystalline mineral, consisting of sulphate of lead; anglesite. — *Nickel vitriol*, (*Min.*) a mineral sometimes occurring in capillary, interlacing crystals, and consisting of hydrated sulphate of nickel. — *Oil of vitriol*, (*Chem.*) sulphuric acid. — *Red vitriol*, (*Min.*) a friable, subtransparent or translucent, flesh-colored or rose-red mineral, sometimes crystallized, and consisting chiefly of sulphuric acid, oxide of cobalt, and water; — called also *cobalt vitriol*, and *beberite*. — *White vitriol*, (*Chem.*) sulphate of zinc; — (*Min.*) a brittle, transparent or translucent, white, reddish, or bluish crystalline mineral, consisting of sulphuric acid, oxide of zinc, and water. *Dana.*

VÍT-RI-Q-LÁTE, *v. a.* To convert into vitriol; to vitriolize. *Smart.*

VÍT-RI-Q-LÁTE, } *a.* Impregnated with vitriol,
VÍT-RI-Q-LÁTE-ED, } or converted into vitriol.
"Vitriolated water." *Boyle.*

VÍT-RI-Q-LÁ-TION, *n.* The act or the process of converting into vitriol. *Clarke.*

VÍT-RI-ŌL'IC, *a.* [*It. & Sp. vitriolico*; *Fr. vitriolique*.] Relating to, containing, or obtained from, vitriol. *Grew.*

Vitriolic acid, oil of vitriol; sulphuric acid.

VÍT-RI-ŌL-I-ZÁ-BLE, *a.* That can be vitriolized or converted into vitriol. *Clarke.*

VÍT-RI-ŌL-I-ZÁ-TION, *n.* The act or the process of vitriolizing; vitriolation. *Clarke.*

VÍT-RI-ŌL-I-ZÉ, *v. a.* To convert or change into vitriol; to vitriolate. *Oswald.*

† **VÍ-TRÍ-Q-LOŪS**, *a.* Vitriolic. *Browne.*

VÍ-TRŌ-VÍ-AN, *a.* [*L. Vitruvius*, a writer on architecture.] (*Classical Arch.*) Noting a peculiar pattern of scroll-work, consisting of convoluted undulations. *Weale.*

VÍT-TÁ, *n.* [*L.*] 1. (*Roman Ant.*) A ribbon or fillet, worn by females around the head, confining the hair; — a ribbon or fillet used as a decoration of sacred persons and things, as of priests, victims, statues, and altars. *Wm. Smith.*

2. (*Bot.*) A name applied to the oil-tubes of the fruit of umbelliferous plants. *Gray.*

VÍT-TÁTE, *a.* [*L. vittatus*, bound with a fillet.] (*Bot.*) Striped; having stripes. *P. Cyc.*

VÍT-U-LÍNE (19), *a.* [*L. vitulinus*; *vitulus*, a calf.] Belonging to a calf, or to veal. *Bailey.*

† **VÍ-TŪ'PER-A-BLE**, *a.* [*L. vituperabilis*.] Deserving reproach; blameworthy. *Cocheram.*

† **VÍ-TŪ'PER-ÁTE** (ve-tū'per-át or vi-tū'per-át) [ve-tū'per-át, *P. K. Sm.*; vi-tū'per-át, *S. J. Ja.*; ve-tū'per-át or vi-tū'per-át, *W. F.*], *v. a.* [*L. vitupero*, *vituperatus*; *vitium*, vice, fault, and *paro*, to prepare, to get; *It. vituperare*; *Sp. vituperar*; *Old Fr. vituperer*.] [*i. VITUPERATED*; *pp. VITUPERATING, VITUPERATED*.] To find fault with; to reproach; to censure. [*R.*] *Blount.*

† **VÍ-TŪ'PER-Á-TION**, *n.* [*L. vituperatio*; *It. vituperazione*; *Sp. vituperacion*.] Blame; censure; reproach; severe reprehension. *Donne.*

† **VÍ-TŪ'PER-A-TÍVE**, *a.* Containing vituperation, censure, or reproach. *Chesterfield.*

† **VÍ-TŪ'PER-A-TÍVE-LY**, *ad.* With vituperation; by way of reproach. *Clarke.*

† **VÍ-TŪ'PER-Á-TŌR**, *n.* [*L.*] A severe censurer; a reprehender; a reviler. *Ec. Rev.*

† **VÍ-TŪ-PĒ-RI-ŌUS**, *a.* Disgraceful. *Shelton.*

VÍ-VÁ'CE (ve-vá'che), [*It., lively, brisk*.] (*Mus.*) Noting a movement which is to be executed in a lively manner; lively. *Brande.*

† **VÍ-VÁ'CIOUS** (ve-vá'shus or vi-vá'shus, 19), *a.* [*L. vivax, vivacis*; *vivo*, to live; *It. vivace*; *Sp. vivaz*; *Fr. vivace*.]

1. † Long-lived; tenacious of life. *Bentley.*
2. Sprightly; lively; animated; active; brisk; cheerful; gay; sportive. *Howell.*

† **VÍ-VÁ'CIOUS-LY** (ve-vá'shus-le), *ad.* With vivacity; in a lively or sprightly manner. *Allen.*

† **VÍ-VÁ'CIOUS-NĒSS** (ve-vá'shus-nēs), *n.* The state or the quality of being vivacious; vivacity.

† **VÍ-VÁ'C'I-TY** (ve-vás'e-te or vi-vás'e-te) [ve-vás'e-te, *P. J. F. K. Sm.*; vi-vás'e-te, *S. Ja.*; ve-vás'e-te or vi-vás'e-te, *W.*], *n.* [*L. vivacitas*; *It. vivacità*; *Sp. vivacidad*; *Fr. vivacité*.]

1. The quality of being vivacious; vital force; tenaciousness of life. [*R.*] *Boyle.*
2. † Longevity; length of life. *Browne.*
3. Liveliness; sprightliness; animation.

He had a great vivacity in his countenance. *Dryden.*

VÍ-VÁ'RI-ŪM, *n.* [*L.*] A vivary. *Simmonds.*

VÍ-VA-RY, *n.* [*L. vivarium*; *vivus*, alive.] An enclosure in which game, fish, &c., are kept alive; a park, warren, or fish-pond. *Cowell.*

VÍ-VÁ'Ō-CE, [*L., by living voice*.] By word of mouth; — a method of voting. *Scudamore.*

† **VÍVE**, *a.* [*L. vivus*.] Lively; forcible. *Bacon.*

VÍ-VE, [*L.*] Live; long life; success.

† **VÍVE-LY**, *ad.* In a lively manner. *Marston.*

† **VÍ-VĒN-CY**, *n.* [*L. vivo, vivens*, to live.] Manner of supporting or continuing life. *Browne.*

VÍVES (vívz), *n. pl.* A disease of horses, generally happening to young horses while at grass, resembling the strangles, but more particularly seated in the glands and kernels under the ears. *Far. Dict.*

VÍV'-AN-ÍTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A sectile mineral of various shades of blue and green, sometimes crystallized, and consisting chiefly of phosphoric acid, protoxide of iron, and water. *Dana.*

VÍV-ID, *a.* [*L. vividus*; *vivo*, to live; *It. vivido*.]

1. Full of life; lively; vigorous; sprightly. *Watts.*

2. Bright; lively; striking; clear; lucid; "Vivid green." *Pope.* "Vivid color." *Boyle.*

Syn. — See **CLEAR**.

VÍ-VÍD'I-TY, *n.* Vividness. [*R.*] *T. Forster.*

VÍV-ID-LY, *ad.* In a vivid manner; with life; with quickness; with strength. *South.*

VÍV-ID-NĒSS, *n.* 1. The quality of being vivid; life; vigor; sprightliness. *Paley.*
2. Brightness, as of color. *Bailey.*

VÍ-VÍF'IC, } *a.* [*L. vivificus*; *Fr. vivifique*.]
VÍ-VÍF'I-CAL, } Giving life; vivifying. *Ray.*

VÍ-VÍF'I-CÁTE [vi-vífe-kát, *S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm.*; vi-vífe-kát, *W. F.*], *v. a.* [*L. vivifico, vivificatus*; *vivus*, alive, and *facio*, to make; *It. vivificare*; *Sp. vivificar*.] [*i. VIVIFICATED*; *pp. VIVIFICATING, VIVIFICATED*.]

1. To make alive; to vivify. [*R.*] *More.*

2. † (*Chem.*) To recover, revive, or give a new form or lustre to. *Johnson.*

VÍV-I-FÍ-CÁ-TION, *n.* [*L. vivificatio*; *It. vivificazione*; *Sp. vivificación*; *Fr. vivification*.] The act of vivifying or giving life. *Bacon.*

VÍ-VÍF'I-CA-TÍVE, *a.* Able to animate or to give life. "Vivificative principle." [*R.*] *More.*

VÍV'I-FÝ, *v. a.* [*L. vivifico*; *vivus*, alive, and *facio*, to make; *Fr. vivifier*.] [*i. VIVIFIED*; *pp. VIVIFYING, VIVIFIED*.] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life. *Harvey.*

VÍV'I-FÝ, *v. n.* To impart life. *Bacon.*

VÍ-VÍP'A-ROŪS, *a.* [*L. viviparus*; *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, to bring forth; *Fr. vivipare*.]

1. (*Zool.*) Producing young alive, as mammals. *Baird.*

2. (*Bot.*) Bearing young plants in the place of flowers and seed. *Loudon.*

VÍV-I-SĒC'TION, *n.* [*L. vivus*, alive, and *seco*, sectus, to cut; *Fr. vivisection*.] The act of opening or dissecting living animals. *Dunglison.*

VÍX'EN (vix'en), *n.* [*foxen*, — more anciently *fozin*, a she-fox. *Versteegan*.]

1. † The cub of a fox. *Todd.*

2. A sharp, snappish, bitter woman; a woman eager to quarrel; a scold; a termagant. *Congreve.*

3. † A snarling, quarrelsome man. *Barrow.*

VIX'EN-LY (vik'sn-lē), *a.* Having the qualities or manner of a vixen; snappish. *Barrow.*

VIZ, *ad.* [A contraction of *videlicet*.] To wit; namely; that is. — See **VIDELICET**. *Holder.*

† **VIZ'ARD**, *n.* A mask used for disguise or concealment; a visor. — See **VISOR**. *Addison.*

VIZ'ARD, *v. a.* To mask. *Shak.*

VIZ'IER (viz'yēr or viz'yēr) [viz'yēr, *P. E. Sm.*; viz'yēr, *W. Ja.*; viz'yār, *S.*; viz-yēr', *J.*; viz-yēr or ve-zher', *F.*], *n.* [Ar., a bearer of burdens, a porter.] A minister or councillor of state in Turkey, and some other oriental countries; — written also *vizir*, and *visier*. *Waller.*

Grand vizier, the chief one of the viziers, or councillors of state, in Turkey. *Brande.*

VIZ'IER-ATE (viz'yēr-at), *n.* The office, state, or authority of a vizier. *N. A. Rev.*

VIZIER-A-ZEM, *n.* [Turk.] The grand vizier; the Turkish prime minister. *Month. Rev.*

VIZ'IR, *n.* See **VIZIER**. *Brande.*

VŌ'CA-BLE [vŏ'kə-bl, *K. Sm. R. Wb.*], *n.* [L. *vocabulum*, a name; It. *vocabolo*; Old Fr. *vocab-le*.] A word; a term; a name. *Udal.*

VŌ'CAB'U-LA-RY, *n.* [L. *vocabulum*, a designation, a name; It. *vocabolario*; Sp. *vocabulario*; Fr. *vocabulaire*.] A collection or list of words, as those of a particular science, or a collection of words arranged alphabetically and explained; a nomenclature; a glossary; a dictionary; a lexicon; a word-book. *Browne.*

Vocabularies and dictionaries of several sorts. *Watts.*

Syn. — See **DICTIONARY**.

VŌ'CAB'U-LIST, *n.* [Fr. *vocabuliste*.] One who makes, forms, or arranges a vocabulary. *Clarke.*

VŌ'CAL, *a.* [L. *vocalis*; vox, *vocis*, a voice; It. *vocale*; Sp. & Fr. *vocal*.]

1. Having a voice, or pertaining to the voice.

To hill or valley, fountain or fresh shade,
Made vocal by my song. *Milton.*

2. Uttered or modulated by the voice; oral.

They joined their vocal worship to the choir. *Milton.*

3. Noting a peculiar sound, as of *z* as distinguished from *s*, or of *v* as distinguished from *f*.

Vocal music, music made by the voice, as distinguished from instrumental music. — *Vocal tube*, (*Med.*) the part of the air-passages above the inferior ligaments of the larynx, including the passages through the nose and mouth. *Dunghson.*

Syn. — See **VERBAL**.

VŌ'CAL, *n.* (*Roman Catholic Church*.) One who has a right to vote in certain elections. *Wright.*

VŌ'CAL'IC, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, vowels, or vocal sounds. *Blackwood.*

VŌ'CAL-IST, *n.* A vocal musician; a singer; — opposed to *instrumental performer*. *Smart.*

VŌ'CAL'ITY, *n.* [L. *vocalitas*, open sound.] The quality of being utterable by the voice. *Holder.*

VŌ'CAL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of vocalizing, or the state of being vocalized. *Athenæum.*

VŌ'CAL-IZE, *v. a.* [*z*. **VOCALIZED**; *pp.* **VOCALIZING**, **VOCALIZED**.]

1. To form into voice; to render vocal.

It is one thing thing to give an impulse to breath alone;
another thing to vocalize that breath. *Holder.*

2. To give a particular sound to, as to make a sound like *z*.

S is vocalized, that is, pronounced as *z*. *Smart.*

VŌ'CAL-LY, *ad.* By the voice; in words. *Hale.*

VŌ'CAL-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being vocal. *Ash.*

VŌ'CA'TION, *n.* [L. *vocatio*, a summons; It. *vocazione*; Sp. *vocacion*; Fr. *vocation*.]

1. (*Theol.*) A calling by the will of God; the grace vouchsafed by God to man in calling him from death unto life, and putting him in the way of salvation. — also used for the call of the Holy Spirit, by which persons are supposed to be initiated into holy orders. *Brande.*

2. Summons; call; injunction.

What can be urged for them who, not having the vocation of poverty to scribble, out of mere wantonness make themselves ridiculous? *Dryden.*

3. Trade or profession; employment; calling; business; occupation; avocation.

Practise his own chosen vocation. *Sidney.*

How important is the truth which we express in the naming of our work in this world our vocation, or, which is the same finding utterance in homelier Anglo-Saxon, our calling. *Trench.*

Syn. — See **BUSINESS**.

VŌ'CA-TIVE, *a.* [L. *vocativus*; It. & Sp. *vocativo*; Fr. *vocatif*.] Relating to calling or speaking to; — applied in grammar to that case of a noun substantive by which a person is directly addressed. *Johnson.*

VŌ'CA-TIVE, *n.* (*Gram.*) The vocative case.

VŌ'CIF'ER-ATE, *v. n.* [L. *vocifero*, *vociferatus*; vox, *vocis*, voice, and *fero*, to bear; It. *vociferare*; Sp. *vociferar*; Fr. *vociférer*.] [*z*. **VOCIFERATED**; *pp.* **VOCIFERATING**, **VOCIFERATED**.] To cry out loudly or with vehemence. *Johnson.*

VŌ'CIF'ER-ATE, *v. a.* To utter with a loud voice.

He may vociferate the word liberty. *Knox.*

Vociferant leges, et ille moritur.

And the law shall cry, and he shall die. *Couper.*

VŌ'CIF'ER-ATION, *n.* [L. *vociferatio*; It. *vociferazione*; Sp. *vociferacion*; Fr. *vociferation*.] The act of vociferating; vehement or loud utterance; clamor; outcry. *Arbutnot.*

VŌ'CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Clamorous; noisy; making outcry; loud. "Vociferous heralds." *Pope.*

Syn. — See **LOUD**.

VŌ'CIF'ER-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a vociferous manner; with loud or vehement utterance. *Smart.*

VŌ'CIF'ER-OUS-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being vociferous; clamorousness. *Browne.*

VŌ'CŪLE, *n.* [L. *vocula*, a small or feeble voice.] A short and feeble utterance. *James Rush.*

VŌE, *n.* An inlet, bay, or creek. [Orkneys, and Shetland Islands.] *Jameson.*

VŌ'GLE (vŏ'gl), *n.* (*Mining*.) A natural cavity in a lode; — called also *vug*, or *vugh*. *Ansted.*

VŌ'GLITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A green mineral of pearly lustre, occurring in aggregations of crystalline scales, and consisting of carbonic acid, protoxide of uranium, lime, protoxide of copper, and water. *Dana.*

VŌ'GUE (vŏg), *n.* [It. *voga*, a rowing, vogue; *vogare*, to row; Fr. *vogue*, a rowing, vogue, fashion; *voguer*, to row, to sail, to bear, to go, to be wafted.] Way; mode; fashion; popular reception; custom; usage; repute.

No periodical writer, who always maintains his gravity, and does not sometimes sacrifice to the graces, must expect to keep in vogue for any time. *Addison.*

Use may revive the obsoletest words,
And banish those that now are most in vogue. *Roscommon.*

VŌICE, *n.* 1. The sound formed in the larynx, and uttered or emitted by the mouth, of human beings and brute animals.

THE VOICES OF THE BEASTS. 1 Pet. ii. 12.

THE VOICES OF THE ELEMENTS. Cant. ii. 12.

2. The peculiar character of sound distinguishing the individual, whether man or other animal, or expressing any passion or the sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another voice.

Each person's voice has a distinct quality or tone. *P. Cyc.*
In exordiums, the voice should be low, yet clear, in narrations, distinct in reasoning, low in persuasion, strong, it should be in anger, soften in sorrow, tremble in fear, and rise in love. *Hayley.*

3. Any sound made by breath, or as if made by breath. "The trumpet's voice." *Addison.*

At the voice of thy thunder they hasted away. *Ps. cv. 7.*

4. Vote; suffrage; choice expressed.

Some laws ordain, and some attend the choice
Of holy senates, and elect by voice. *Dryden.*

5. Language; words; expression. [*R.*]

Let us call on God in the voice of his church. *Fell.*

6. Sound; notes; noise. "The voice of weeping shall be heard no more." *Isa. lxx. 19.*

Joy, thanksgiving, and the voice of melody. *Isa. li. 8.*

7. Mode of speaking or expression; tone.

I desire to be present with you now, and to change my voice for I stand in doubt of you. *Gal. iv. 20.*

8. (*Gram.*) The form or manner of inflecting the verb, as being *active* or *passive*. *Murray.*

The active voice usually expresses action or agency; as, "He teaches." The passive voice usually denotes being acted upon, and is formed of the past participle of an active-transitive verb, and an inflection of the auxiliary or substantive verb to be; as, "He is taught."

Syn. — See **VOTE**.

VŌICE, *v. a.* 1. † To utter; to announce; to report; to rumor; to publish; to divulge. *Bacon.*

2. † To vote. "To voice him consul." *Shak.*

3. To give utterance to; to express. [*R.*]

For a moment Napoleon saw the long line as it came on like the rolling stream. Shakespeare could not have voiced the emotion. *Bayne.*

4. To fit for producing the proper sounds, as the pipes of an organ; to tune. *Clarke.*

† **VOICE**, *v. n.* To clamor; to make outcries; — used in the phrase "To voice it." *Bacon. South.*

VŌICED (vŏist), *a.* Furnished with a voice. *Austin.*

VŌICE'FUL, *a.* Having a voice; vocal. *Browne.*

VŌICE'LESS, *a.* Having no voice; silent. *Ld. Coke.*

VŌID, *a.* [It. *vuoto*; Fr. *vide*, *vuide*. — From L. *vacuus*, empty. *Menage*. — *Wachter* thinks the French word is derived from Ger. *ide*, waste.]

1. Empty; vacant; not filled; devoid.

The king of Israel . . . sat in a void place, at the entering in of the gate of Samaria. *2 Chron. xviii. 9.*

2. Free; destitute; clear; wanting; without.

To have always a conscience void of offence. *Acts xxiv. 16.*

How void of reason are our hopes and fears! *Dryden.*

3. Unsupplied; unfilled; unoccupied.

Divers great offices that had long been void. *Bacon.*

4. Unsubstantial; unreal; imaginary.

Senseless, lifeless idol, void and vain. *Pope.*

5. Vain; ineffectual; null; having no force.

My word . . . shall not return unto me void. *Isa. lv. 11.*

To declare this or that act of Parliament void. *Clarendon.*

Syn. — See **EMPTY**.

VŌID, *n.* An empty space; a vacuum. *Pope.*

VŌID, *v. a.* [*z*. **VOIDED**; *pp.* **VOIDING**, **VOIDED**.]

1. † To avoid; to shun. *Wickliffe.*

2. † To quit; to leave; to desert. *Shak.*

The chamber which he voided. *Wotton.*

3. To emit; to send or pour out; to evacuate, as from the bowels. *Bacon.*

4. To make null; to annul.

It was become a practice . . . to annul the security that was at any time given by the king. *Clarendon.*

VŌID, *v. n.* To be emitted. *Wiseman.*

VŌID'A-BLE, *a.* That may be annulled. *Ayliffe.*

VŌID'ANCE, *n.* The act of voiding or emptying; — removal or ejection from a benefice. *Johnson.*

VŌID'ER, *n.* 1. One who voids, empties, or annuls.

2. A basket or tray for carrying out the remains of a dinner or other meal. *Clearland.*

3. A clothes-basket. [*Local*.] *Wright.*

Syn. — See **TRAY**.

VŌID'ING, *a.* Receiving what is ejected or voided. "A voiding lobby." *Shak.*

VŌID'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who voids.

2. That which is voided; a remnant. "The voiding of thy table." [*R.*] *Rowe.*

VŌID'NESS, *n.* The state of being void; emptiness; vacuity; — nullity; inefficacy. *Spenser.*

VOIRE DIRE (vwār dār). [*Law Fr.*, to say the truth.] (*Law*.) A preliminary oath administered to a witness, for the purpose of ascertaining whether he has such an interest in the cause in which he is offered to testify as would disqualify, he being sworn to say the truth, touching matters in which he is thought or suspected to be an interested witness. *Burrill.*

† **VŌI'TŪRE**, *n.* [Fr.] A carriage. *Arbutnot.*

VŌ'LAN'S, *n.* (*Astron.*) An abbreviation of *Piscis Volans*, one of the southern constellations, introduced by Lacaille. *Ilind.*

† **VŌ'LANT**, *a.* [L. *volans*; Fr. *volant*.]

1. Flying. "Volant animals." *Johnson.*

2. Nimble; active; light.

Blind British birds, whose volant touch
Traverse loquacious strings. *Philips.*

3. (*Her.*) Represented as flying. *Fairholt.*

VŌ-LÁN'TE (vŏ-lan'tā), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of vehicle, resembling a large, heavy kind of gig or chaise, used in Cuba. *Velasquez.*

† **VŌL'A-RY**, *n.* A bird-cage large enough for birds to fly about in; a volery. *B. Jonson.*

VŌL'A-TILE [vŏl'a-tīl, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm. Wb.*; vŏl'a-tīl, *Ja.*], *a.* [L. *volatilis*; volo, to fly; It. *volatile*; Sp. *volatil*; Fr. *volatile*.]

1. † Flying, or having power to fly.

The caterpillar, towards the end of summer, waxeth volatile, and turneth to a butterfly. *Bacon.*

2. Having power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation, or of easily assuming the aeriform state. "A volatile, fusible salt." *Newton.*

3. Lively; gay; full of spirit; airy; — changeable; fickle; variable; giddy; inconstant.

You are as giddy and volatile as ever. *Swift.*

Volatile alkali, (*Chem.*) ammoniacal gas; ammonia. *Turner.* — *Volatile liniment*, a compound of ammonia and olive oil, forming a soap which is partly dissolved and partly suspended in the water, producing a white opaque emulsion; — used as a rubefacient. *Wood & Baché.*

† VÖL'A-TÏLE, *n.* [*Fr. volatile*] A flying animal. "The flight of volatiles." *Browne.*

VÖL'A-TÏLE-NËSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being volatile; volatility. *Hale.*

VÖL'A-TÏL'I-TY, *n.* [*It. volatilità*; *Sp. volatilidad*; *Fr. volatilité*.] 1. The state of being volatile; the state or quality of bodies that are apt to evaporate or diffuse themselves through the air at ordinary temperatures; the quality of flying away by evaporation. "Volatility of mercury." *Newton.*

2. Liveliness; airiness. — mutability of mind; changeableness; inconstancy. *Johnson.*

VÖL'A-TÏL-ÏZ-A-BLE, *a.* Susceptible of volatilization. *Phil. Mag.*

VÖL'A-TÏL-I-ZÄ'TION, *n.* [*It. volatilizzazione*; *Sp. volatilización*; *Fr. volatilisation*.] The act of making volatile, or state of being volatilized; the process by which bodies are resolved into the vaporous or elastic state. *Boyle.*

VÖL'A-TÏL-ÏZE, *v. a.* [*It. volatilizzare*; *Sp. volatilizar*; *Fr. volatiliser*.] [i. VOLATILIZED; pp. VOLATILIZING, VOLATILIZED.] To make volatile; to subtilize to a high degree.

Dissolving the oil, and volatilizing it. *Newton.*

VÖL'BÖRTH-ÏTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral occurring on small tables, often aggregated in globular forms, comprising two varieties, one green and the other gray, and consisting chiefly of vanadic acid, protoxide of copper, lime, and water. *Dana.*

VOL-CÄN'IC, *a.* [*It. vulcanico*; *Fr. volcanique*.] Pertaining to a volcano; partaking of the nature of, or produced, or affected by, a volcano. *Lyell.*

† *Volcanic bombs*, detached masses of molten matter ejected into the air and assuming a rounded form, and often elongated into a pear-shape as they fall. — *Volcanic foci*, subterranean centres of action in volcanoes, where the heat is supposed to be in the highest degree of energy. *Lyell.* — *Volcanic glass*, (*Min.*) a mineral consisting of lava which has become glassy by sudden cooling, sometimes composed of feldspar, sometimes of a mixture of feldspar and augite, with chrysolite and much iron, or of augite and chrysolite, or labradorite, &c., — called also *obsidian*. — *Volcanic rocks*, (*Geol.*) a division of rocks which have been produced at, or near the surface of the earth by the action of fire or subterranean heat. They are for the most part unstratified, and are devoid of fossils. — *Volcanic buff*, a substance produced by the showering down from the air, or incumbent waters, of sand and cinders, first shot up from the interior of the earth by the explosion of volcanic gases. *Lyell.*

VÖL-CA-NÏC'I-TY, *n.* Volcanism. *Sabine.*

VÖL'CA-NÏSM, *n.* The action of fire or heat in the interior of the earth which produces volcanoes. I designate the whole of these phenomena by the general name of volcanism. *De la Beche.*

VÖL'CA-NÏST, *n.* 1. One versed in the knowledge or science of volcanoes. *Knappes.*

2. One who believes in the effects of volcanic eruptions in the formation of mountains. *Wright.*

VÖL-CÄN'I-TY, *n.* State of being volcanic. *Clarke.*

VÖL-CA-NÏ-ZÄ'TION, *n.* The act of subjecting to volcanic action. *Clarke.*

VÖL'CA-NÏZE, *v. a.* To subject to the influence of volcanic action. *Maunder.*

VÖL-CÄNÖ, *n.*; pl. VÖL-CÄNÖES. [*It.* from *Vulcan* (*L. Vulcanus*), the god of fire.] A mountain or hill of conical shape, having at the top a cup-shaped depression, called the *crater*, from which issue occasionally flame and sulphurous acid and other gases, with jets of steam, and from which, at times, ashes are thrown up high into the air, or currents of melted rock or lava burst forth and pour down the sides. *Ansted.*

There are in the world perhaps two hundred volcanoes. Those with the effects of which we are best acquainted are, *Hecia* in Iceland, *Etna* in Sicily, and *Vesuvius* in Italy. Volcanoes are also thought to exist in the moon of far greater power and magnitude than those of the earth. *Davis.*

VÖLE, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. volo*, to fly.]

1. A deal at cards, that draws all the tricks.

I might by this have won a vole. *Swift.*

2. (*Zool.*) An animal of the genus *Arvicola* of several species, the best known of which is the water-vole, or water-rat (*Arvicola amphibius* of *Demarest*). *Eng. Cyc. Baird.*

VÖLE, *v. n.* To win all the tricks at cards. *Pope.*

VÖLÉE' (vö-lä'), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Mus.*) A rapid flight of notes. *Moore.*

VÖ'LENS NÖ'LENS. [*L.*] Willing or not willing. — See *NÖLENS VÖLENS*. *Hamilton.*

VÖL'E-RY, *n.* [*L. volo*, to fly; *Fr. volerie*.] 1. A flight of birds. [*R.*] *Locke.*

2. A bird-cage large enough for birds to fly about in; a volary. *Locke.*

† VÖL'I-TÄ-BLE, *a.* Evaporating; volatile; changeable. "Volatile spirit." *Hopkins.*

VÖL-I-TÄ'TION, *n.* [*L. volito*, volatus, to fly.] The act or the power of flying. *Browne.*

VÖL'I-TION (vö-lish'un), *n.* [*L. volo*, to will, — akin to *Sansc. var.* to choose; *Gr. βούλωμαι*, to will; *Goth. vilja*, to will. *Wm. Smith.* — *It. volizione*; *Sp. volicion*; *Fr. volition*.] 1. The act of willing or exercising the will.

Volition is an act of the mind by which the will is exerted. It is the power of choosing. *Johnson.*

2. The power of willing or choosing. *Johnson.*

VÖL'I-TÏVE, *a.* 1. Having the power to will.

They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the volitive; making the man not only more knowing, but more wise and better. *Hale.*

2. Expressing a volition or act of the will; as, "A volitive sentence." *A. Crosby.*

VÖL'LEY (völ'le), *n.* [*L. volo*, to fly; *Fr. volée*.] 1. A flight of shot; a rapid emission or discharge of shot from guns.

A volley of shot slew two of his company. *Raleigh.*

2. An emission of many at once; a burst.

A fine volley of words, gentlemen. *Shak.*

Rattling nonsense in full volleys breaks. *Pope.*

VÖL'LEY, *v. a.* [i. VOLLEYED; pp. VOLLEYING, VOLLEYED.] To discharge at, or throw out, as with a volley; — used with *out*. [*R.*] *Shak.*

VÖL'LEY, *v. n.* To discharge at once. *Shak.*

VÖL'LEYED (völ'hd), *a.* Discharged with a volley. "The blasting volleyed thunder." *Milton.*

† VÖL'ÖW, *v. a.* [From the answer *volo* in the baptismal service.] To baptize; — applied contemptuously by the Reformers. *Tyndale.*

VÖLT, *n.* [*L. volvo*, volutus, to roll or turn about; *Fr. volte*.] 1. (*Man.*) A round or a circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre, so that these two treads of the fore and the hind feet make parallel tracks. *Far. Dict.*

2. (*Fencing*.) A leap to avoid a thrust. *Smart.*

VÖL'TÄ, *n.*; pl. VÖL'TE (völ'tä). [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Time; — as in the phrases, "Prima volta" (first time); "Seconda volta" (second time). *Warner.*

VÖL-TÄ'IC, *a.* [From *Volta*, the name of an eminent Italian electrician.] (*Elec.*) Noting or relating to currents of electricity generated by chemical action, in contradistinction to magneto-electric, thermo-electric, and induced currents, and to Franklinian electricity, and to animal electricity; volta-electric; galvanic. *Faraday.*

† Some writers attribute the voltaic current to the contact of dissimilar metals.

Voltaic battery, an instrument, variously constructed, for generating an electric current, and usually consisting of two or more plates or cylinders of dissimilar metals, arranged in juxtaposition in a single pair, or alternately in a series of connected pairs, each pair being immersed in a saline or acid liquid, which acts chemically on one metal and not on the other; and the whole combination is connected by a wire or other conductor, a complete voltaic circuit traversed by an electric current; galvanic battery; voltaic or galvanic circle. It is said to be simple or compound, according as the dissimilar metals constitute a single pair or a series of pairs. In *Bunsen's voltaic battery*, the metal not

chemically acted on is replaced by carbon. — *Constant voltaic battery*, a battery which has its two metals immersed in two different liquids separated from each other by a porous partition, and which affords, for a considerable period of time, an electric current of nearly uniform strength. — *Voltaic pile*, a kind of battery, invented by Volta, in which, instead of a saline or acid liquid, pieces of cloth or card moistened with such a liquid are used. — *Poles of the voltaic battery*, the terminal surfaces of the two metallic conductors of the voltaic circuit in contact with the electrolyte in the decomposing cell; the surface connected with the conducting-plate of the battery being called the *positive pole*, the *positive electrode*, *zincode*, or *zincoid*; and the surface connected with the generating plate being called the *negative pole*, *negative electrode*, *platnode*, and *chloroid*; — the two connected plates of two different cells of a compound battery; the generating plate being called the *zincous pole*, and the conducting plate being called the *chlorous pole*; — the two plates or cylinders of a simple voltaic circle. *Graham.* — *Voltaic arc*, the arc of flame, of dazzling brilliancy and intense heat, accompanying the disruptive discharge of a powerful voltaic battery between two charcoal points or other conductors connected with its two terminal cells. Sir H. Davy, with a battery consisting of two thousand pairs of plates, obtained an arc four inches in length. — *Simple voltaic circle*, a combination of a single pair of two dissimilar metallic plates and a liquid acting chemically on one of them, or of two different liquids and one metallic plate, arranged so as to form a voltaic circuit. — *Compound voltaic circle*, a combination of a series of pairs of dissimilar metals and a liquid acting chemically on one of the metals, arranged so as to form a voltaic circuit; compound voltaic battery. — *Voltaic circuit*, a name applied to the plates of a voltaic battery, the liquids in which the plates are immersed, and the wire or other medium of communication between the terminal plates of the battery — all of which, combined together, constitute the conductor through which the voltaic current circulates. — *Voltaic current*, a continuous electric current set in motion by a voltaic battery; a continuously transmitted electrical force developed by a voltaic battery. — *Voltaic decomposition*, the decomposition of a chemical compound, as water, by means of voltaic electricity. — *Voltaic induction*, the induction, by a voltaic current, of a momentary secondary current of electricity in a contiguous conductor, when the voltaic current begins to flow or ceases to flow, and when its intensity changes. — *Voltaic endosmose*, the passage of the liquid of a decomposing cell, connected with a voltaic battery, and divided into two chambers by a permeable diaphragm of wet bladder or porous earthen ware, from the chamber containing the positive terminal plate into the chamber containing the negative terminal plate, the liquid rising sometimes several inches in the latter above its level in the former. — *Voltaic magnet*, a rod, or piece of soft iron, rendered temporarily magnetic by a voltaic current transmitted through a helix of wire surrounding it; electro-magnet. — *Voltaic protection of metals*, the protection of a negative metal from the solvent action of saline and acid liquids by association with more positive metal — iron, for instance, by zinc, as in articles of galvanized iron, which are coated by the former metal. *Faraday. Miller. Graham.*

VÖL'TÄ-ÏSM, *n.* A peculiar form of electric agency, including all those electrical phenomena which arise from the chemical reactions of certain metals with different fluids; galvanism; — the branch of science which treats of this form of electricity. *Library of Useful Knowledge.*

VÖL'TÄ-ÏTE, *n.* (*Min.*) An opaque, crystalline mineral, of resinous lustre, consisting of protosulphate of iron, persulphate of iron, and water. *Dana.*

VÖL-TÄM'E-TER, *n.* (*Elec.*) An instrument, of various forms, invented by Faraday, for measuring the chemical decomposing action of a voltaic current, which is constant for a constant quantity of electricity. *Faraday.*

† The *voltammeter* consists of a decomposing cell, making a part of a voltaic circuit, and measuring the power of that circuit by the quantity of water decomposed, as shown by the quantity of its component gases, oxygen and hydrogen, collected. *Faraday.*

VÖL'TÄ-PLÄST, *n.* A name given to that form of galvanic battery which is adapted to the electrotrope. *Francis.*

VÖL'TÄ-TÏPE, *n.* Electrotrope. *Miller.*

VÖL'TÏ. [*It.*, turn over.] (*Mus.*) A direction to turn over a leaf. *Moore.*

Volte subito, turn over quickly.

VÖL-TÏ-GEUR' (völ tē-zhūr'), *n.* [*Fr.*; *voltegeur*, vaulting.] 1. A vaulter; a tumbler. *Surenne.*

2. (*Mil.*) A light horseman or dragon. *Sim.*

VOLT'ZINE, } *n.* (*Mfn.*) An opaque or sub-
VOLT'ZITE, } translucent mineral occurring in
implanted spherical globules, and consisting of
sulphide of zinc and oxide of zinc. *Dana.*

VQ-LŪ'BI-LATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Voluble. *Smart.*

VŌL'Ū-BILE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Twining. *Clarke.*

VŌL-U-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* [*L. volubilitas*; *It. volubilità*; *Sp. volubilidad*; *Fr. volubilité*.]
1. The act or the power of rolling.
Volubility, or aptness to roll, is the property of a bowl. *Watts.*

2. Activity or rapidity of speech; fluency.
He expressed himself with great *volubility* of words, natural and proper. *Clarendon.*

3. Changeableness; mutability; inconstancy.
"Volubility of human affairs." *L'Estrange.*

VŌL'U-BLE (*vŏl'ū-bl*), *a.* [*L. volubilis*; *volvo*, *volutus*, to roll, *It. volubile*; *Sp. & Fr. voluble*.]
1. Formed so as to roll, or so as to be easily put in motion. "*Voluble* particles." *Boyle.*

2. Rolling, having quick motion.
This less *voluble* earth. *Milton.*

3. Nimble; active; — applied to the tongue.
A *voluble* and flippant tongue. *Watts.*

4. Rapid or fluent of words.
If *voluble* and sharp discourse be marred. *Shak.*
Cassio, a knave very *voluble*. *Shak.*

5. (*Bot.*) Twining, as the stem of hops and beans. *Gray.*

VŌL'U-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being *voluble*; *volubility*. *Ash.*

VŌL'U-BLY, *ad.* In a *voluble* manner. *Hudibras.*

VŌL'UME (*vŏl'yum*) [*vŏl'yūm*, *W. J. Ja.*; *vŏl'yūm*, *S. K.*; *vŏl'yūm*, *P. E. Wb.*], *n.* [*L. volumen*, a roll; *volvo*, *volutus*, to roll; *It. volume*; *Sp. volumen*; *Fr. volume*.]
1. A roll of writing, which was the old form of a book; an ancient book which consisted of a sheet wound round a staff. *Brande.*

2. As much as is convolved at once; a roll; a coil; a convolution; a wreath; a fold.
So glide some trodden serpent on the grass,
And long behind his wounded *volume* trails. *Dryden.*

3. Bulk; size; dimensions; space occupied.
Our language takes from the French a sense of which the Latin knows nothing; and *volume* means bulk, size, or solid content. *P. Cyc.*

4. A swelling body, as a wave of water.
Th' *volume* 'twixtful tides

Slow through the vale, in salt or *volume* play. *Fenton.*

5. A book; tome. "One short *volume*." *Swift.*
A library is said to consist of so many thousand *volumes*, and a long work is divided for convenience into several *volumes*. *Brande.*

6. (*Mus.*) Quantity or fulness. *Warner.*
Volume of a body, the number of cubic units, as cubic inches, cubic feet, &c., which a body contains; solidity. *Davies.*

VŌL'UMED (*vŏl'yūmd*), *a.* Forming *volumes* or rolling masses; having the form of a roll.
With *volumed* smoke that slowly grew
To one white sky of sulphurous hue. *Byron.*

VQ-LŪ'MI-NOUS, *a.* [*L. voluminosus*; *It. & Sp. voluminoso*; *Fr. volumineux*.]
1. Full of windings, bendings, or folds; consisting of many coils or complications.
The serpent rolled *voluminous* and vast. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of many *volumes*. *Gravitt.*

3. Of great *volume* or size; large; bulky.
Why, though I seem of a prodigious waist,
I am not so *voluminous* and vast. *B. Jonson.*

4. Having written much or many *volumes*.
"A *voluminous* writer." *Spectator.*

5. Copious; diffusive; prolix. [*R.*]
[He] was too *voluminous* in discourse. *Clarendon.*

VQ-LŪ'MI-NOUS-LY, *ad.* In many *volumes* or books; copiously; diffusively. *Granville.*

VQ-LŪ'MI-NOUS-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being *voluminous*. *Dodwell.*

† **VŌL'Ū-MIST**, *n.* A writer of a *volume* or of *volumes*; an author. *Milton.*

VŌL'UN-TA-RI-LY, *ad.* In a *voluntary* manner; of one's own accord; spontaneously. *South.*

VŌL'UN-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being *voluntary*; spontaneity. *Hammond.*

VŌL'UN-TA-RY, *a.* [*L. voluntarius*; *voluntas*,

will, choice; *volvo*, to will; *It. voluntario*; *Sp. voluntario*; *Fr. volontaire*.]

1. Acting without compulsion, or without being influenced by another; acting by choice or one's own accord or free will; bestowed freely; gratuitous, spontaneous.

God did not work as a necessary, but a *voluntary* agent, intending beforehand. *Hooker.*

2. Proceeding from or of one's own free will.
An action is neither good nor evil unless it be *voluntary* and chosen. *Ep. Taylor.*

3. Willing; acting with willingness.
She fell to lust a *voluntary* prey. *Pope.*

4. Done by design; designed; intended; intentional. "*Voluntary* murder." *Perkins.*

5. Acting or moving in obedience to the will. "*Voluntary* muscles." *Dunglison.*

Voluntary conveyance, (*Law*.) a conveyance without valuable consideration, such as a deed or settlement in favor of a wife or children. — *Voluntary escape*, an escape of a person from custody by the express consent of his keeper. — *Voluntary jurisdiction*, (*Eng. Law*.) a jurisdiction exercised by certain ecclesiastical courts in matters where there is no opposition. — *Voluntary oath*, an oath taken in some extra-judicial matter, or before some magistrate or officer who cannot compel it to be taken. — *Voluntary waste*, waste done by acts of commission, as by pulling down a house; — distinguished from *permissive waste*, which is matter of omission only. *Burrill.*

Syn. — *Voluntary* and *willing* are applicable to the acts of conscious agents, and imply volition. *Voluntary* labor or measure, *willing* mind, *willing* to do good, *spontaneous* effusion of the heart, burst of applause, or productions of the earth; a *voluntary* offer; a *gratuitous* gift or service.

VŌL'UN-TA-RY, *n.* 1. A volunteer; one who acts of his own accord. [*R.*] *Shak.*

2. (*Mus.*) An extemporaneous performance upon, or a composition written for, the organ, and usually introductory to some other performance. *Warner.*

VŌL'UN-TA-RY-ISM, *n.* Voluntary principle or action; the system of supporting anything by voluntary contribution or assistance. [Modern and rare.] *Dr. Chalmers.*

VŌL'UN-TEER, *n.* [*It. volontario*; *Sp. voluntario*; *Fr. volontaire*. — See **VOLUNTARY**, *a.*]

1. One who engages in any service of his own accord or of his own free will.

2. (*Mil.*) Any one who enters into service of his own accord; a person who, in time of war, offers his services to his country. *Stoqueler.*

3. (*Law*.) A party, other than a wife or child, to whom, or for whose benefit, a voluntary conveyance is made. *Burrill.*

VŌL'UN-TEER, *a.* Engaging in service of one's own accord; as, "*Volunteer* soldiers." *Clarke.*

VŌL'UN-TEER, *v. n.* [*i. VOLUNTEERED*; *pp. VOLUNTEERING*, *VOLUNTEERED*.] To act or serve as a volunteer; to act freely. *Dryden.*

VŌL'UN-TEER, *v. a.* To offer voluntarily.
Who had *volunteered* their services against him. *B. Jonson.*

VQ-LŪPT'Ū-A-RY (*vo-lŭpt'yū-a-re*), *n.* [*L. voluptuarius*; *Fr. voluptueux*.] One addicted to pleasures, or excess of sensual pleasures; a sensualist; an epicure.
Syn. — See **SENSUALIST**.

VQ-LŪPT'Ū-A-RY, *a.* Affording pleasure. *Johnson.*

VQ-LŪPT'Ū-OŪS (*vo-lŭpt'yū-ŭs*), *a.* [*L. voluptuosus*; *It. voluttoso*; *Sp. voluptuoso*; *Fr. voluptueux*.]

1. Addicted to pleasures, particularly those of sense; luxurious; epicurean; sensual.
The jolly and *voluptuous* livers. *Atterbury.*

2. Exciting, or fitted to excite, sensual desires. "*Voluptuous* charms." *Macaulay.*

VQ-LŪPT'Ū-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In a *voluptuous* manner; luxuriously. *South.*

VQ-LŪPT'Ū-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being *voluptuous*. *Donne.*

† **VQ-LŪPT'ŪY**, *n.* Voluptuousness. *Wickliffe.*

† **VŌL'Ū-TA'TION**, *n.* [*L. volutatio*.] Wallowing; rolling. *Ep. Reynolds.*

VQ-LŪTE [*vo-lŭt*, *S. W. P. Sm. Wb.*; *vŏl'at*, *Ja.*], *n.* [*L. voluta*; *volvo*, *volutus*, to roll; *It. & Sp. voluta*; *Fr. volute*.]

1. (*Arch.*) The convolved or spiral ornament which forms the principal distinction of the

Ionic capital, and which, in another form, is placed diagonally at each angle of the Corinthian and Composite capitals. *Brande. Fairholt.*

2. (*Zool.*) One of a genus of marine gastropods, having a shell with a short spire and a plaited columella. *Woodward.*

VQ-LŪT'ED, *a.* Having volutes, or spiral forms; with a spiral scroll. *Jodrell.*

VQ-LŪTION, *n.* A spiral form. [*R.*] *Ill.*

VŌ'MER, *n.* [*L. a ploughshare*.] (*Anat.*) A thin, flat bone separating the nostrils. *Dunglison.*

VŌM'IC-Ū, *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) A purulent collection in the lungs. *Dunglison.*

VŌM'IC-NŪT, *n.* The seed of a species of *Strychnos*. — See **NUX VOMICA**. *Hill.*

VŌM'IT, *v. n.* [*L. vomo*, *vomit* (*Gr. ἔμειν*); *It. vomitare*; *Sp. vomitar*; *Fr. vomir*.] [*i. VOMITED*; *pp. VOMITING*, *VOMITED*.] To eject the contents of the stomach by way of the mouth; to puke; to spew.
The doctor bled him at the stomach, to cure the fever. *More.*

VŌM'IT, *v. a.* 1. To throw up from the stomach. The fish vomited out Jonah upon the dry land. *Jon. ii. 10.*

2. To eject or to throw out with violence.
During the night the volcano . . . vomited up vast quantities of . . . *Cool.*

VŌM'IT, *n.* 1. Matter vomited. *Sandys.*

2. A substance capable of producing vomiting; an emetic. *Dunglison.*

Black vomit, the yellow fever, so called because it is accompanied by vomiting of black matter. *Dunglison.*

VŌM'IT-ING, *n.* Act of one who vomits; ejection from the stomach through the mouth. *Dunglison.*

VQ-MĪ'TION (*vo-mīsh'yn*), *n.* [*L. vomitio*.] The act or the power of vomiting. *Grew.*

VŌM'IT-IVE, *a.* [*It. & Sp. vomitivo*; *Fr. vomitif*.] Causing vomits; emetic; vomitory. *Brown.*

VŌM'IT-NŪT, *n.* Vomic-nut. *Simmonds.*

VQ-MĪ'TŌ, *n.* [*Sp.*] (*Med.*) The yellow fever, or black vomit. *Clarke.*

VŌM'IT-Ō-RY, *a.* [*L. vomitorius*; *It. & Sp. vomitorio*; *Fr. vomitoire*.] Producing vomiting; emetic; vomitive. *Brown.*

VŌM'IT-Ō-RY, *n.* 1. An emetic. [*R.*] *Holland.*

2. A door of a theatre, or other building, by which the crowd is let out. *Scott.*

VŌM'IT-Ū-RĪ'TION, *n.* (*Med.*) An ineffectual effort to vomit. — a vomiting of but little matter; — vomiting which is effected almost without effort. *Dunglison.*

VQ-RĀ'CIOUS (*vo-rā'shūs*, 66), *a.* [*L. vorax*; *voro*, to devour; *It. vorace*; *Sp. voraz*; *Fr. vorace*.] Having voracity; greedy; ravenous; rapacious; feeding eagerly; extremely hungry.

They (crows) are very *voracious*, and will despatch a carcass in a trice. *Dampier.*

They devoured it with a *voracious* appetite. *Cook.*

Syn. — See **RAPACIOUS**.

VQ-RĀ'CIOUS-LY (*vo-rā'shūs-le*), *ad.* With voracity; greedily; ravenously. *Boswell.*

VQ-RĀ'CIOUS-NESS (*vo-rā'shūs-nēs*), *n.* The quality or the state of being voracious; voracity.

VQ-RĀC'Ū-TY, *n.* [*L. voracitas*; *It. voracità*; *Sp. voracidad*; *Fr. voracité*.] The state or the quality of being voracious; greediness; ravenousness; voraciousness; avidity.

Creatures by their *voracity* pernicious have commonly fewer young. *Derham.*

Syn. — See **AVIDITY**.

VQ-RĀG'Ū-NOUS, *a.* [*L. voraginosus*; *vorago*, a gulf.] Full of gulfs or whirlpools. *Scott.*

VŌR'ĀU-LITE, *n.* (*Mfn.*) A brittle, opaque or subtranslucent, blue mineral, of vitreous lustre, crystalline, and also massive, and consisting chiefly of phosphoric acid, alumina, protoxide of iron, magnesia, and water; — called also *lazulite*. *Dana.*

VŌR'TĒX, *n.* [*L. verto*, to turn: — same as *vertex*.] pl. *L. vŏr'tē-cēs*; *Eng. vŏr'tēx-es*.

1. Any portion of fluid, whether liquid or aeriform, which whirls around, or has a gyratory motion; — particularly a body of water running rapidly round and forming a cavity in the middle, into which floating bodies are drawn; a whirlpool. *Newton.*

2. A whirlwind. *Brande.*

3. (*Cartesian Philosophy*.) A system or collection of material particles, supposed to form a fluid or ether, and to be endowed with a rapid rotatory motion about the same axis. *Hutton*.

By means of this hypothesis, and the received doctrine of centrifugal forces, a plausible explanation may be given of the motions of the planets, which move nearly in the same plane; but the motions of the comets, which traverse the heavens in all directions, are inexplicable, and in fact are inconsistent with the hypothesis. *Brande*.

Vortex wheel, turbine wheel.—See *TURBINE*. *Nichol*.

VÖR'TI-ÇAL, *a.* Whirling; turning. *Newton*.

VÖR'TI-ÇEL, *n.* [L. *vortex, vortice*, a whirlpool.] (Zö.) A plaited columella. *Woodward*.

VÖR-TIG'N-ÖUS, *a.* [See *VERTIGINOUS*.] Having a rotatory motion round an axis; vortical. [R.] *Cooper*.

VÖ'TA-RËSS, *n.* A female votary. The immortal votaries passed on, In maiden imputation lady free. *Shak.*

VÖ'TA-RÏST, *n.* A votary. [R.] Like a sad votarist in palmer's weed. *Milton*.

VÖ'TA-RÏ, *n.* One devoted, as by a vow, to some pursuit, service, worship, study, or state of life. A votary to fond desire. *Shak.*

The enemy of our happiness has his servants and votaries among those who are called by the name of the Son of God. *Rogers*.

VÖ'TA-RÏ, *a.* Devoted; promised; consequent on a vow. "Votary resolution." *Bacon*.

VÖTE, *n.* [L. *votum; voveo, votus*, to vow; It. & Sp. *voto*; Fr. *vote*.]

1. Suffrage; voice or opinion of a person, given in some matter which is commonly to be determined by a majority of voices or opinions of persons who are empowered to give them; the wish of an individual in regard to any question, measure, or choice, expressed by word of mouth, by ballot, or otherwise.

When the votes are equal in number, the proposed measure is lost. *Bowyer*.

2. That by which the will, preference, or opinion of a person is expressed; a ballot. *Greeley*.

The former cast his vote, and the latter his ballot. *Holmes*.

3. The decision or will of an assembly, or of a majority thereof.

The judgment, opinion, sense, or will of a deliberative assembly, expressed, not to the nature of the subject, but by a majority of votes. The term vote may be applied to a question decided by the assembly. *L. S. Cushing*.

4. † United voice of persons in public prayer. "Votes of priests and people." *Bp. Prideaux*.

Syn.—A vote for or against, the right of suffrage; the voice of the people. A vote is given by ballot, by show of hand, by division of the assembly, or viva voce, or in various other ways. The members of Congress are elected by the suffrages of the citizens; in the execution of a will, every executor has a vote in what is transacted.

VÖTE, *v. a.* [i. VOTED; pp. VOTING, VOTED.]

1. To choose or determine by suffrage. *Bacon*.

2. To give or grant by vote. The Parliament voted them one hundred thousand pounds by way of recompense for their sufferings. *Swift*.

3. † To condemn; to devote; to doom. The books of curious arts that were voted to destruction by apostolic authority and zeal. *Glanville*.

VÖTE, *v. n.* To give a vote or suffrage. *Selden*.

VÖT'ER, *n.* One who votes, or has the right of voting or giving suffrage. *Swift*.

VÖT'ING, *n.* Act of one who votes. *Pol. Dict.*

VÖ'TIVE, *a.* [L. *votivus*; It. & Sp. *votivo*; Fr. *votif*.—See *Vow*.] Given or offered in consequence of some vow. "Votive tablets." *Dryden*. "Votive abstinence." *Feltham*.

VÖ'TIVE-LÏ, *ad.* In a votive manner. *Clarke*.

VÖ'TIVE-NËSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being votive. *H. W. Hamilton*.

VÖÜCH, *v. a.* [L. *voco*; Norm. Fr. *voucher*.] [i. VOUGHED; pp. VOUCHING, VOUCHED.]

1. To call to witness; to obtest; to attest. Let him who fights unseen relate his own. And vouch the silent stars and conscious moon. *Dryden*.

2. † To summon; to call; to bid to come. They allege the same histories, and vouch (as I might say) to their aid the authority of the writers. *St. R. Elphinstone*.

3. To maintain by affirmations, or by proof; to attest; to warrant; to declare; to affirm.

When any particular matter of fact is vouched by the concurrent testimony of unsuspected witnesses, there our assent is also unavoidable. *Locke*.

4. To support; to back; to follow up.

At such bold words, vouch'd with a deal of bold. *Milton*.

5. (*Law*.) In old practice to call to warranty; to call on to defend, as on a person who has warranted a title to defend it.—to cite or quote. *Burrill*.

VÖÜCH, *v. n.* To bear witness; to give attestation.

He declares he will not believe her until the Elector of Hanover shall vouch for the truth of what she hath so solemnly affirmed. *St. R.*

† VÖÜCH, *n.* Warranty; attestation. *Shak.*

VÖÜCH-ËË', *n.* (*Law*.) In old practice, one who is vouched, or called to warranty. *Burrill*.

VÖÜCH'ER, *n.* 1. One who vouches, or attests.

All the great writers of that age stand up together as vouchers for one another's reputation. *Spectator*.

2. (*Law*.) In old practice, a calling to warranty; a calling upon one who has warranted a title, to defend it in an action;—the party who vouched; the tenant in a real action, who called upon another to defend his title.—In old English law, an account-book wherein are entered the acquaintances or warrants for the account-ant's discharge;—any acquaintance or receipt, discharging a person, or being evidence of payment. *Burrill*.

VÖÜCH'OR, *n.* (*Law*.) In old practice, one who calls in a vouchee. *Blackstone*.

VÖÜCH-SÄFE, *v. a.* [*vouch* and *safe*.] [i. VOUCH-SAFED; pp. VOUCHSAFING, VOUCHSAFED.]

1. To let be done without danger. *Johnson*.

2. To condescend to grant; to concede.

It is not said by the apostle that God vouchsafed to the heathens the means of salvation; and yet I will not affirm that God will save none of those to whom the sound of the gospel never reached. *South*.

VÖÜCH-SÄFE', *v. n.* To deign; to condescend. Doth she not vouchsafes to love me? *Shak.*

VÖÜCH-SÄFE'MENT, *n.* Grant; condescension; concession. [R.] *Boyle*.

VÖÜS'SÖIR' (vö'swör'), *n.* [Fr.] One of the stones, shaped like a truncated wedge, which form an arch; an arch-stone. *Tomlinson*.

The centre vöüsoir, or that in the highest part or crown of the arch, is called the keystone. *Tomlinson*.

VÖÜ (vöü), *n.* [L. *votum; voveo, votus*, to vow; It. & Sp. *voto*; Fr. *vow*.]

1. A solemn promise;—especially, a promise made to a divine power of something which on other grounds is not obligatory; an act of devotion, by which some part of life, or some part of possessions, is consecrated to a particular purpose.

Thou, O God, hast heard my vows. *Ps. lxi. 5.* To promise God to do what he commands, or to avoid what he forbids, is not a vow, because we are under an obligation so to act. *Brande*.

2. A promise of love or of matrimony. By all the vows that ever men have broke, In number more than ever women spoke. *Shak.*

VÖÜ (vöü), *v. a.* [L. *voveo*; Fr. *vouer*.] [i. VÖÜED; pp. VÖÜING, VÖÜED.]

1. To consecrate by a solemn dedication; to promise to give, as to a divine power.

And last, in honor of his new abode, He vöüed the laurel to the laurel's god. *Dryden*.

2. † To devote ceremonially.

To Master Harvey . . . I have vöüed this my labor. *Spenser*.

3. To threaten solemnly, or upon oath.

Is arming, weeping, cursing, vöüing vengeance. *Shak.*

VÖÜ, *v. n.* To make vows or solemn promises. Better is it that thou shouldst not vow, than that thou shouldst vow and not pay. *Ecc. v. 5.*

VÖÜED (vöüd), *p.* Devoted; consecrated. *Milton*.

VÖÜ'EL, *n.* [L. *vocals*; *voco*, to call; It. *vocale*; Sp. *vocal*; Fr. *voyelle*.]

1. A free and uninterrupted sound of the human voice. The vowels, in English, are *a, e, i, o, u*; also *w* at the end of a syllable, and *y* except at the beginning of a syllable.

The vowels are formed by the voice, modified, but not interrupted by the various positions of the tongue and lips. Their differences depend on the proportions between the ap-

erture of the lips and the internal cavity of the mouth, which is altered by the different elevations of the tongue. *Wheatstone*.

We should of course expect the vowels to exhibit a still more liquid or fluent character, than the consonants. Such we find to be the facts, so that *vowels* are *liquid* in sound, but a very short duration in its continuance; *consonants* are *harsh* in a general view, they are *harsh* in sound, as unimportant, or at least unessential, elements. *Dr. D. R. Goodwin*.

2. A letter or character which represents a free and uninterrupted sound of the human voice. *Sir J. Stoddart*.

VÖÜ'EL, *a.* Belonging to, or partaking of the nature of, a vowel, or vowels.

The sound of the voice is generated at the glottis, and, when it is first produced, it is a vowel sound, and is continued by the same organ, and is not interrupted by any other organ, and is then only, a consonantal articulation. *Stoddart*.

VÖÜ'EL-ISH, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a vowel; resembling a vowel. *B. Jonson*.

VÖÜ'EL-ISM, *n.* Use of vowels. [R.] *Blackwood*.

VÖÜ'ELLED (vöü'eld), *a.* Furnished with vowels. "Well-vöüelled words." *Dryden*.

VÖÜ'ER, *n.* One who makes a vow. *Sanderson*.

VÖÜ-FËL-LÖW, *n.* One bound by the same vow with another. [R.] *Shak.*

VÖÜ, *n.* [L.] A voice; the voice.

VÖÜ PÖP'UL-Ï. [L.] The voice of the people.

VÖÜ'AGE (vöü'aj), *n.* [Fr. *voyage*, from L. *via*, a way, and *ago*, to pursue.]

1. Formerly, a passage, journey, or travel by sea or by land;—now applied only to a journey or travel by sea, or the passage of a vessel upon the seas, either from one port to another, or to several ports.

Guyon forward ran his voyage make, With his black palmer, that him guided still. *Spenser*.

Our ships wait sundry voyages. *Bacon*.

2. † Course; attempt. [Low.] *Shak.*

3. † The practice of travelling. *Bacon*.

Syn.—See *JOURNEY*.

VÖÜ'AGE (vöü'aj), *v. n.* [Fr. *voyager*.] [i. VOY-AGED; pp. VOYAGING, VOYAGED.] To take a voyage; to travel by sea. *Pope*.

VÖÜ'AGE, *v. a.* To travel; to pass over. [R.]

With what pain I have voyaged the unreal, vast, unbounded deep Of horrible confusion. *Milton*.

VÖÜ'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be sailed or travelled over; navigable. *Seager*.

VÖÜ'Ä-GER, *n.* [Fr. *voyageur*.] One who makes a voyage or travels by sea. *Pope*.

VÖÜAGEUR (vwa'ya-zhür'), *n.* [Fr.] A traveller by land or water;—a Canadian river boatman. *W. Irving*.

VÖÜ'Ä-ING, *n.* Act of making a voyage. *Ec. Rev.*

VÖÜ'AL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A large messenger sometimes used in weighing an anchor by a capstan;—also the block through which the messenger passes.—Written also *vöü*. *Dana*.

VÖÜ, or VÖÜH, *n.* (*Min.*) A natural cavity in a lode;—called also *rogie*. *Ansted*.

VÜL'CAN, *n.* [L. *Vulcanus*.] (*Roman Myth.*) The god of fire. *Wm. Smith*.

VÜL-CÄ'NI-Ä, *a.* [L. *Vulcanius*.]

1. Relating to Vulcan. *Andrews*.

2. Relating to the Vulcanites, or to their theory of the earth; Vulcanic. *Cleveland*.

Vulcanian theory, (*Geol.*) a theory which supposes the earth to have been in a state of igneous fusion, to have gradually cooled, and subsequently to have become covered with a solid crust. It also supposes the land to have been elevated by an internal force, the irregularities of its surface to have been produced by volcanic eruptions, and the transported soils to have been formed by the disintegration of the higher grounds. *Ency. Amer.*

VÜL-CÄN'IC, *a.* [L. *Vulcanus*, the god of fire.] Relating to Vulcan; Vulcanian.

VÜL'CAN-IST, *n.* One who holds to the Vulcanian theory of the earth, or that the present form of the earth has been produced by the action of fire. *Ch. Os.*

VÜL-CAN-I-ZÄ'TION, *n.* A process, discovered by C. Goodyear of New York, of effecting a combination of caoutchouc, or Indian rubber, and sulphur, and of thus imparting to the former substance new properties by which it becomes applicable to many useful purposes. *Wood & Baché*.

VUL/CAN-IZE, *v. a.* To subject to the process of vulcanization, as caoutchouc. *Miller.*

Vulcanized Indian rubber appears to consist of the elastic gum with two or three per cent. of its weight of sulphur. One of the most useful modes of effecting the conversion is to dissolve the caoutchouc in turpentine in which the proper proportion of sulphur had been previously dissolved; on allowing the solvent to evaporate, the mixture of caoutchouc and sulphur may be moulded into the form of the article required. It is only on the application of a heat ranging from 270° to 300° F. that the peculiar properties of the sulphurized compound are developed. *Müller.*

† **VUL-CĀ'NŌ**, *n.* [It.] Volcano. *Arbutnot.*

VUL/GAR, *a.* [L. *vulgaris*; *vulgus*, a crowd, the multitude; *vohō*, *volūtus*, to roll, to form by rolling together; It. *vulgare*, *volgare*; Sp. *vulgar*; Fr. *vulgaire*.]

1. Pertaining to the multitude or common people; suiting to, or practised among, the common people; plebeian. "*Vulgar life*." *Addison.*

2. General; common; ordinary. *Richardson.*

3. Vernacular; national. [R.]

To write in our *vulgar* language. *Fell.*

4. Mean; low; vile; being of the common rate; common-place; gross; coarse. "*Vulgar minds*." *South.* "No *vulgar* man." *Broome.*

5. Public; commonly bruited. [R.] *Shak.*

6. Consisting of common persons; of the multitude or many. "*The vulgar people*." *Udal.*

Vulgar fractions, (*Arith.*) See FRACTION, No. 3.

Syn.—See COMMON, ORDINARY.

VUL/GAR, *n.* [Fr. *vulgaire*.] The common people; the multitude; the many. *Shak.*

VUL/GAR-ISHM, *n.* 1. Grossness; coarseness; meanness; vulgarity. [R.] *Reynolds*

2. Vulgar idiom or phrase; barbarism. All violations of grammar, and all *vulgarisms*, solecisms, and barbarisms in the conversation of boys. *Knox.*

VUL/GAR-I-TY, *n.* 1. The state or the quality of being vulgar; state of the common or lowest class of people. *Brown.*

2. Mean conduct; grossness; coarseness; meanness. "*Vulgarity of expression*." *Dryden.*

VUL/GAR-IZE, *v. a.* [*i.* VULGARIZED; *pp.* VULGARIZING, VULGARIZED.] To render vulgar. Sometimes a... word will *vulgarize* a poetical idea. *Arbutnot.*

VUL/GAR-LY, *ad.* 1. Commonly; usually; generally; among the common people.

Such an one we call *vulgarely* a desperate person. *Hammond.*

2. Meanly; coarsely; grossly; vilely.

VUL/GAR-NĒSS, *n.* Vulgarity. [R.] *Booth.*

VUL/GATE, *n.* [L. *vulgatus*, common.] (*Ecol. Hist.*) An ancient Latin translation of the Bible, made chiefly by St. Jerome, being the only one which the church of Rome acknowledges to be authentic. *Hook.*

VUL/GATE, *a.* Relating to the Vulgate. *Black.*

VUL-NĒR-A-BĪL-I-TY, *n.* The state or the quality of being vulnerable. *More.*

VUL-NĒR-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *vulnerabilis*, wounding; *vulnus*, a wound; It. *vulnerabile*, vulnerable; Sp. *vulnerable*; Fr. *vulnérable*.] That may be wounded; liable to injury.

Let fall thy blade on *vulnerable* crests. *Shak.*

VUL-NĒR-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being vulnerable. *Ash.*

VUL-NĒR-A-RY, *a.* [L. *vulnerarius*; It. & Sp. *vulnerario*; Fr. *vulnérable*.] Pertaining to wounds; useful in healing wounds or external injuries. "*Vulnerary plasters*." *Brown.*

VUL-NĒR-A-RY, *n.* Any thing used in healing wounds. "*A balsamic vulnerary*." *Knox.*

† **VUL-NĒR-ĀTE**, *v. a.* [L. *vulnero*, *vulneratus*.] To wound; to hurt; to injure. *Glanvill.*

† **VUL-NĒR-Ā-TION**, *n.* [L. *vulneratio*.] The act of wounding; injury. *Pearson.*

VUL-NĒR-ŌSE, *a.* Full of wounds; having wounds; wounded. *Maunder.*

VUL-NĒF-IC, *a.* [L. *vulnificus*; *vulnus*, a wound, and *facio*, to make.] Causing wounds; wound-making; wound-inflicting. [R.] *Maunder.*

VUL/PINE [vul'pīn, P. J. F. Sm.; vul'pīn, S. E. Ja. K.; vul'pīn or vul'pīn, W.], *a.* [L. *vulpinus*; *vulpes*, a fox.] Belonging to a fox; like a fox; cunning; crafty. "*Vulpine craft*." *Fekham.*

VUL/PIN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicious variety of anhydrite containing eight per cent. of silica.

Vulpinite, from Vulpino, in Italy, admits of being cut and polished for ornamental purposes. *Dana.*

VULT'URE (vult'yū), *n.* [L. *vultur*.] (*Ornith.*) A diurnal, carnivorous bird, characterized by a beak, curved only at the extremity, and by having some part of the head, and sometimes of the neck, denuded of feathers. *Brande.*

In general *vultures* are of a cowardly nature; they feed on dead carcasses and of-fal. The king *vulture* (*Sarcophagus Papa*), is a large species, and is a native of the central parts of America, though it is occasionally seen as far to the north as Florida, and to the south, as Paraguay. It soars to a great height, and is said to be extremely patient of hunger. *Baird.*

VUL-TŪR'I-DĒ, *n. pl.* [L. *vultur*, a vulture.] (*Ornith.*) A family of birds belonging to the order *Accipitres*, and including the sub-families *Gypætinæ*, *Sarcophaginæ*, *Vulturinæ*, and *Gypætherinæ*; vultures. *Gray.*

VULT-Ū-RĪ'NÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds belonging to the order *Accipitres* and family *Vulturidæ*; vultures. *Gray.*

VULT'Ū-RĪNE (vult'yū-rīn, 19) [vult'yū-rīn, P. K. Sm.; vul'chū-rīn, S. W.], *a.* [L. *vulturinus*.] Belonging to, or resembling, a vulture; vulturish; rapacious; ravenous. *Johnson.*

VULT'ŪR-ISH, *a.* Relating to, or like, a vulture; vulturine; rapacious. *Ed. Rev.*

VULT'ŪR-OŪS, *a.* Vulturine. [R.] *Hammond.*

VUL/VĪ-FŌRM, *a.* [L. *vulva*, *volva*, a wrapper, and *forma*, a form.] (*Bot.*) Resembling a cleft with projecting edges. *Loudon.*

VY'ING, *p.*, from *vie*.—See **VIE**.



King vulture (*Sarcophagus Papa*)



Vultur cinereus

W.

W a letter found only in the alphabets of modern languages, is the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet. It partakes of the nature of a vowel and of a consonant. It is a consonant at the beginning of words and syllables; in other cases it is a vowel, being but another form of *u*. In English it is scarcely used as a vowel, except when united to another vowel, as in *new*, *now*, &c.; though in Welsh, the *w* is used alone, as in *cwm* (kŏm), being equivalent to *u* or *oo*.

"In form it resembles two *V*'s; and its English name is derived from the fact of the letter *v* being identical with *w* in the Latin, and in the more early form of the English language." *Brande.*

The semi-vowels [as *y* and *w*] may be described as a sort of fulcrum or pivot of articulation in passing from the English *e* (or *i* short) to any closely subjoined vowel sound, in the case of *y*; and from *u* or *oo* to any such vowel sound, in the case of *w*. Thus, in *yarn*, *wit*, we may give first the full sounds *ee-arn*, *oo-it*, where, between the initial vowel sound, *ee*, *oo*, and the following vowel sounds, the organs pass through a certain momentary but definite position, which gives the character of a consonant sound, and which we have denominated a fulcrum or pivot. If now the vowel part, the *ee* or *oo* sound be reduced to a minimum, and we begin immediately upon this pivot or fulcrum, and pronounce *yard*, *wit*, we shall have the *y* and *w* representing sounds of a proper consonant character. *Dr. R. R. Goodwin.*

WAB'BLE (wŏb'bl), *v. n.* [Ger. *wirbeln*, to whirl.—See **WABBLE**.] [*i.* WABBLING; *pp.* WABBLING, WABBLING.] To incline to one side and to the other alternately, as a wheel or other revolving body; to waddle. *Moxon.*

WAB'BLE (wŏb'bl), *n.* A hobbling, unequal motion, as of a wheel. *Francis.*

WAB'BLING (wŏb'bling), *n.* Motion from side to side, as of a revolving body. *Bartlett.*

WÄCKE (wäk'e or wäk) [wäk'e, Sm. C. Cl. Wb.; wäk, K.], *n.* [Ger.] (*Min.*) A rock nearly allied to basalt, of which it may be regarded as a soft and earthy variety. *Lyell.*

Wäcke has been used in other senses and rather indefinitely. *Ansted.*

WAD (wŏd), *n.* [Dut. & Ger. *watte*; Dan. *vat*; Sw. *vadd*.]

1. A mass of tow, hay, or other loose substance, wound or pressed together. *Johnson.*

2. A heap or tuft, as of pease. *Loudon.*

3. (*Gunnery*.) A mass or ball of hay, paper, tow, or other loose substance rammed into a gun after the powder, to keep it close in the chamber, and prevent it from being scattered when the discharge takes place. *Stoqueler.*

4. (*Min.*) A name applied to manganese ores occurring in amorphous and reniform masses, either earthy or compact, and sometimes incrusting or forming stains. They are mixtures of different oxides, not chemical compounds nor distinct mineral species. *Dana.*

The principal varieties of *wad* are bog manganese, which consists mainly of oxides of manganese and water; cupreous manganese, which contains, besides hydrous oxides of manganese, black oxide of copper and oxide of cobalt, with various impurities; and earthy cobalt, in which oxide of cobalt sometimes amounts to thirty-three per cent. *Dana.*

5. [A. S. *wad*.] + **Woad**. *Holinshead.*

WAD (wŏd), *v. a.* [*i.* WADED; *pp.* WADDING, WADED.] To form into, or stuff with, a wad.

WADD (wŏd), *n.* (*Min.*) See **WAD**, No. 4. *Brande.*

WAD'DED (wŏd'ded), *p. a.* 1. Formed into a wad.

2. Stuffed with wadding, as a garment. *Smart.*

WAD'DING (wŏd'ding), *n.* 1. A wad, or material for wads, as for a gun. *Brande.*

2. Sheets of cotton, or a kind of soft stuff of loose texture, for stuffing garments, &c. *Cowper.*

WAD'DLE (wŏd'dl), *v. n.* [From Dut. *waggelen*, to stagger, to waddle. *Johnson*.—From Ger. *wadeln*, to wag the tail. *Jamieson*.—A frequentative of *wade*. *Lye*.—Scot. *widdill*, to waddle.] To move from side to side, in walking, as a duck or a fat person; to wobble; to tottle.

As when a dab-chick *waddles* through the copse. *Pope.* She draws her words, and *waddles* in her pace. *Young.*

WAD'DLE (wŏd'dl), *v. a.* To prostrate or tread down by wadding, as grass. *Drayton.*

WAD'DLER (wŏd'dler), *n.* One who waddles.

WAD'DLING-LY (wŏd'dling-le), *ad.* With a waddling gait. *Clarke.*

WÄDE, *v. n.* [A. S. *wadan*; Frs. *wada*; Dut. *waden*; Ger. *waten*; Dan. *vade*; Sw. & Icel. *vada*.—Gr. *βαίω*; L. *vado*; It. *guadar*; Sp. & Port. *vadear*; Fr. *guéer*.] [*i.* WADED; *pp.* WADING, WADED.]

1. + To go; to proceed. *Turberville.*

2. To walk through water, or any yielding substance, as snow, high grass, &c.

Learn to swim, and not to *wade*. *Wotton.*

Fowls that frequent waters, and only *wade*, have as well long legs as long necks. *More.*

of its form, as well as for the activity and airy lightness exhibited in all its actions. *Farrell.*

WĀ-HA'BĒE, *n.* One of a Mussulman sect, **WĀ-HA'BY**, founded about the year 1760, by Abdel *Wahab*, a Mahometan reformer. *Brande.*

† **WĀID** (wād), *a.* Crushed; weighed. *Shak.*

WĀIF (wāf), *n.* [Law L. *waivium*; Law Fr. *weif*, *wef*.—See **WAIVE**.]

1. (Eng. Law.) Something stolen, and waived or thrown away by the thief in order to avoid apprehension. *Blackstone.*

2. Any thing found astray without an owner; an estray. *Johnson.*

† **WĀIFT**, *n.* A waif. *Spenser.*

WĀIL, *v. a.* [L. *ejulo*; It. *guajolare*.—W. *gwylo*.—Goth. *wail*, a wailing.—Probably from A. S. *gylan*, to yell. *Richardson.*] [*i.* **WAILED**; *pp.* **WAILING**, **WAILED**.] To bemoan; to lament; to deplore; to bewail; to grieve audibly for.

No more her absent lord she wails. *Pope.*
Wise men ne'er wail their present woes. *Shak.*

WĀIL, *v. n.* To grieve or express sorrow audibly; to moan. "Weep and wail." *Shak.*

WĀIL (wāl), *n.* Audible expression of sorrow; loud lamentation; wailing. *Thomson.*

† **WĀILED** (wāld), *a.* [Goth. *waljan*, to choose.] Chosen; choice. "Wailed wine." *Chaucer.*

† **WĀIL'ER-ĒSS**, *n.* A female who wails. *Wickliffe.*

† **WĀIL'FUL**, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful. *Shak.*

WĀIL'ING, *n.* Audible expression of sorrow; loud lamentation; moaning. *Spenser.*

WĀIL'ING-LY, *ad.* In a wailing manner; with wailing; mournfully; lamentingly. *Clarke.*

† **WĀIL'MENT**, *n.* Lamentation; wailing. *Hackett.*

† **WĀI'MENT**, *v. n.* To lament; to deplore; to bemoan.—See **WĀYMENT**. *Chaucer.*

WĀIN (wān), *n.* [A. S. *wæn*, a wain, a wagon.—W. *gwain*, a carriage.—See **WAGON**.]

1. A wagon; a four-wheeled vehicle. *Spenser.*

2. (Astron.) A constellation; Charles's Wain; the Wagoner. *Beau. & Fl.*

† **WĀIN'A-BLE**, *a.* Tillable, as land; that may be ploughed or manured. *Crabb.*

† **WĀIN'AGE**, *n.* (Old Eng. Law.) The team and implements of husbandry with which a villein performed his services. *Burritt.*

WĀIN'-BOTE, *n.* [A. S. *wæn*, a wain, and *bote*, a recompense.] Timber or materials for repairing wains or wagons; cart-bote. *Clarke.*

WĀIN'-ROPE, *n.* A large cord or rope for binding a load on a wain or wagon; a cart-rope. *Shak.*

|| **WĀIN'SCOT** [wān'skōt, S. J. F. Sm.; wān'skōt, E. Ja. C. Wb. W. Johnston; wēn'skōt or wān'skōt, W.; wēn'skōt or wīn'skōt, K.], *n.* [Dut. *wagenschot*.] (*Arch.*) The bounding or wooden lining on the interior surface of a wall. *Bacon.*

As "I have given the common sound of this word, and as it is marked by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and adopted in Steele's Grammar. Mr. Perry pronounces the first syllable so as to rhyme with *man*; but W. Johnston, who pronounces both this word and *waistscot* regularly, is, in my opinion, the most correct." *Walker.*

|| **WĀIN'SCOT**, *v. a.* [*i.* **WAINSCOTED**; *pp.* **WAINSCOTING**, **WAINSCOTED**.]

1. To line or case with wainscot; to put a wooden lining on. *Bacon.*

2. To line with any material, as a room. "Wainscoted with looking-glass." *Addison.*

WĀIN'SCOT-ING, *n.* A wainscot, or materials for making a wainscot. *Burnet.*

WĀIN'WRIGHT (wān'rit), *n.* A maker of wains or wagons; a wagon-wright. *Clarke.*

WĀIE (wār), *n.* (*Carp.*) A plank six feet long and one foot broad. *Bailey.*

WĀIST (wāst), *n.* [Of uncertain etymology.—W. *gwast*; *gwastu*, to squeeze, to press or bind. *Johnson*.—From *waste*, being the smaller, *wasting*, or diminishing part. *Richardson*.]

1. The narrowest part of the body just above the hips;—often used of the part extending from the armpits to just above the hips. *Milton.*

2. (Naut.) That part of the upper deck between the quarter-deck and the fore-castle. *Dana.*

WĀIST'BAND (wāst'band), *n.* 1. That part of breeches, pantaloons, drawers, &c., which encircles the waist. *Tatler.*

2. A sash worn by ladies. *Simmonds.*

WĀIST'-CLOTH, *n.* 1. A cloth or wrapper worn around the waist. *Simmonds.*

2. (Naut.) A covering of canvas or tarpauling for a hammock, stowed on the gangways, in the waist. *Mar. Dict.*

WĀIST-COAT (wāst'kōt or wēs'kōt) [wāst'kōt, W. J.; wāst'kōt, P.; wāst'kōt or wēs'kōt, F.; wāst'kōt or wēs'kōt, K.; wāst'kōt, colloquially wēs'kōt, Sm.], *n.* [waist and coat.] An inner garment with holes for the arms, and extending to the waist; a vest; a jacket. *Brown.*

As "This word has fallen into the general contraction observable in similar compounds, but, in my opinion, not so irreverently as some others have done. It would scarcely sound pedantic if both parts of the word were pronounced with equal distinctness." *Walker.*

Strait waistcoat, a strait jacket.—See **STRAIT-WAISTCOAT**.

† **WĀIST-COAT-ĒER**, *n.* A woman wearing a waistcoat, or thought worthy to do so. *Massinger.*

WĀIST'ER, *n.* (Naut.) A hand or seaman stationed in the waist of a man-of-war. *Dana.*

WĀIT (wāt), *v. n.* [It. *guatere*, to gaze, to watch, to wait for; Fr. *guetter*, to watch.—Dut. *wachten*, to watch, to wait, to stay.] [*i.* **WAITED**; *pp.* **WAITING**, **WAITED**.] To stay, as in expectation;—to delay; to tarry.

All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my change come. *Job xiv. 14.*
He never suffered any body to wait that came to speak with him, though upon a mere visit. *Field.*

Haste, my dear father; 'tis no time to wait. *Dryden.*

To wait on or upon, to pay attendance; to call on or visit. "One morning, waiting on him at Causham." *Denham.*

To attend, as a servant; to perform services for. "As his slaves, to wait on you." *Dryden.*
To attend to. "Wait upon him with whom you speak with your eye." *Bacon.* To follow as a consequence. "That ruin which waits on such a supine temper." *Decay of Christian Piety.*

WĀIT, *v. a.* 1. To stay or remain for; to await.

And wait with longing looks their promised guide. *Dryden.*

2. To attend, as with respect or submission.

He chose a thousand hours, the flower of all his youth, to wait on a man of no name. *Dryden.*

3. To attend or follow as a consequence.

Such doom waits luxury and lawless care of gain. *Philips.*

Syn.—See **ATTEND**, **AWAIT**.

WĀIT, *n.* [Goth. *waits*, watches.]

1. Ambush. "To lie in wait." *Johnson.*

Why saith'st thou like an enemy in wait? *Milton.*

2. A watcher; a watchman. *Prompt. Parv.*

3. pl. Itinerant musicians who play at night; serenaders. *Beau. & Fl.*

This noun [waits] has no singular number, and formerly signified *hauteboys*.

The musicians who play by night in the streets at Christmas. *Nares.*

WĀIT'ER, *n.* 1. One who waits; an attendant; a servant in attendance, particularly in a house of entertainment. *Milton.*

The waiters remitted their complaisance, and, instead of contending to light me up stairs, suffered me to wait for some minutes by the bar. *Rambler.*

2. A tray or salver such as is used in waiting at table. *Simmonds.*

Syn.—See **TRAY**.

WĀIT'ING, *a.* That waits; attending.

WĀIT'ING-LY, *ad.* By waiting. *Clarke.*

WĀIT'ING-MĀID, *n.* A female servant attending a lady; a waiting-woman. *Cowley.*

WĀIT'ING-WOM-AN (-wām-an), *n.* A woman who attends; a waiting-maid. *Swift.*

WĀIT'RESS, *n.* A female who waits or attends; a female waiter; a waiting maid. *Observer.*

WĀIVE (wāv), *v. a.* [Old Fr. *guesver*.] [*i.* **WAIVED**; *pp.* **WAIVING**, **WAIVED**.]

1. To relinquish; to forego; to put off.

Pitt long consented to waive his just claims. *N. Brit. Rev.*

2. (Law.) To throw away, as a thief does, in his flight, goods which he has stolen;—to relinquish voluntarily, as a right;—formerly, in English law, to forsake; to desert; to abandon.

"A man was said to waive the company of thieves." *Burritt.*

The term was applied to a woman, in the same sense as *outlaw* to a man. A woman could not be *outlawed*, in the proper sense of the word, because, according to Bracton, she was never in *law*, that is, in a frankpledge or decennary; but she might be *waived*, and held as abandoned. *Burritt.*

WĀIVE, *n.* (Law.) A woman put out of the protection of the law; a female outlaw. *Whishaw.*

WĀIVED (wāvd), *p. a.* 1. Relinquished.

2. (Law.) Forsaken by the law;—applied especially to a woman.—See **WAIVE**. *Crabb.*

WĀIV'ER, *n.* (Law.) Relinquishment, or refusal to accept, of a right or advantage. *Whishaw.*

WĀIV'URE, *n.* The act of waiving. [*r.*] *Peel.*

WĀI'WODE, *n.* See **VAIVODE**.

WĀKE, *v. n.* [M. Goth. *waken*; A. S. *wæcan*, *arcæcan*, *wacian*; Dut. *waken*, *wekken*; Ger. *wachen*; Dan. *vagnde*, *vække*; Sw. *vakna*, *vacka*.] [*i.* **WAKED**; *pp.* **WAKING**, **WAKED**.]

1. To be awake; not to sleep; to awaken. *Locke.*

Praying still did wake, and wailing did lament. *Spenser.*

Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth Unseen, both when we wake, and when we sleep. *Milton.*

2. To be roused from sleep; to be awakened; to awake. "Whereat I waked." *Milton.*

3. To sit up in festivity; to feast or carouse late at night; to revel.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse. *Shak.*

4. To be alive; to be put in action or motion.

Gentle airs to fan the earth now waked. *Milton.*

WĀKE, *v. a.* 1. To rouse from sleep; to awake; to waken; to awaken. *Shak.*

The angel that talked with me came again and waked me, as a man that is awakened. *Zech. iv. 1.*

2. To arouse; to excite; to put in action or motion. "Wake up the mighty men." *Joel iii. 9.*

To wake the soul by tender strokes of art. *Prol. to Cato.*

3. To bring or restore to life again, as from the sleep of death; to revive; to reanimate.

The second life Waked in the renovation of the just. *Milton.*

4. To watch or attend in the night, as a corpse. *Callender.*

WĀKE, *n.* 1. †The act of waking; waking.

"Twixt sleep and wake." *Old Song.*

2. State of forbearing sleep; vigil; nightly festival. "Merry wakes." *Milton.*

3. A parish festival held at the dedication of a church, and on the anniversary of its dedication;—so called because originally held at night. *C. Richardson.*

4. The watching or the sitting up of persons during the night with a corpse. [*Ireland*.]

5. The track left by a vessel in passing through the water. *Mar. Dict.*

To be in the wake of, (Naut.) to be directly astern of, as a vessel. *Brande.*

WĀKE'FUL, *a.* 1. Being awake; awake; not sleeping, or not disposed to sleep; sleepless.

Dissembling sleep, but wakeful with the flight. *Dryden.*

2. Vigilant; watchful; observant. *Spenser.*

Syn.—*Wakefulness* relates to the body; *watchfulness* and *vigilance* to the mind or will. A person may be *wakeful* without being *watchful* or *vigilant*; but he cannot be *watchful* without being *wakeful*. A person may be *wakeful* when he would wish to be asleep. *Wakeful* habit; *watchful* against danger; *vigilant* in the performance of duty.

WĀKE'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a wakeful manner; with wakefulness. *Johnson.*

WĀKE'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being wakeful; indisposition or inability to sleep. *More.*

2. Want of sleep; sleeplessness. *Bacon.*

WĀKE'MAN, *n.* The chief magistrate of the town of Rippon, in England. *Whishaw.*

WĀK'EN (wā'kn), *v. n.* [*i.* **WAKENED**; *pp.* **WAKENING**, **WAKENED**.]

1. To be roused from sleep; to awake.

Early Turnus wakening with the light. *Dryden.*

2. To watch; to be or continue sleepless.

The eyes of heaven, that nightly waken To view the wonders of the glorious Maker. *Beau. & Fl.*

WĀK'EN (wā'kn), *v. a.* 1. To rouse from sleep; to wake; to awake; to awaken.

He was wakened with the noise. *Spenser.*

2. To excite; to arouse; to put in motion.

Then Homer's and Tyrtæus' martial muse
Wakened the world. *Roscommon.*

3. To produce; to excite; to call forth.

They introduce
Their sacred song, and waken raptures high. *Milton.*

WAK'EN-ER (wā'kn-ēr), *n.* One who wakens.

WAK'EN-ING, *n.* 1. Act of one who wakens.

2. (*Scotch Law.*) Revival of an action. *Burrit.*

WAK'ER, *n.* 1. One who wakes, or rouses from sleep.

2. One who watches; watcher. *Prompt. Parv.*

WAK'ERÖR-JN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A European plant of the genus *Arum*. *Miller.*

WAK'ING, *n.* 1. The act of waking, or the state or period of being awake.

2. † A watch. "About the fourth waking of the night." *Wickliffe.*

WAL'EHÄ-WITE, *n.* A resinous, organic compound, occurring in yellow, transparent masses, often striped with brown; — formerly called *retinite*. *Dana.*

WAL-DEN'SĒS, *n. pl.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) A Christian sect which arose near the close of the twelfth century in certain valleys of Piedmont, probably founded by Peter *Waldo*, a merchant of Lyons.

Historians have confounded them, on the one hand, with the Vaudois, who appear, although their history is involved in much obscurity, to be an older and separate people; and, on the other, with the Albigenses. They appear to have nearly resembled the modern Moravians. They had ministers of their own appointment, and denied the lawfulness of oaths and of capital punishment. In other respects their opinions probably were not far removed from those usually called Protestant. *Brande. Eden.*

WÄLE, *n.* [*A. S. walan*, wales, marks of stripes.] 1. A ridge or elevation on the skin, produced by the stroke of a rod or whip; — written also *weal*, and *wheal*.

The wales or marks of stripes and lashes. *Holland.*

2. A ridge in the surface of cloth. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. (*Naut.*) One of the strong planks in the side of a vessel, extending throughout her entire length, fore and aft. *Dana.*

WÄLE, *v. a.* [*i. e.* WALLED; *pp.* WALING, WALLED.] To mark with wales, as by a rod. *Bp. Hall.*

WÄL-HÄL'LA, *n.* See VALHALLA. *Brande.*

WÄLK (wāk), *v. n.* [*From Ger. wallen*, to move in an undulating manner, to walk, to wander. *Wächter*. — *From A. S. wealcen*, to roll, to tumble, to revolve, to return often. *Skinner*. — *Goth. valka*; *Belg. wilken*. *Thomson*.] [*i. e.* WALKED; *pp.* WALKING, WALKED.]

1. To move with slow or moderate steps; to move by alternately setting one foot before the other without running, or so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up.

A man was seen walking before the door. *Clarendon.*

2. To move or go on the feet, without running, for exercise or for amusement.

Think you to walk forth? *Shak.*

3. To move with the slowest pace, as a horse; not to run, trot, gallop, or amble. *Johnson.*

4. † To move or be in motion, as a clamorous tongue; to wag. [*Low.*]

Her tongue did walk
In foul reproach and terms of vile despite. *Spenser.*

5. To act; to proceed; to take part.

Do you think I'd walk in any plot
Whose Madam Sleep could not take place of me? *H. Jonson.*

6. To move with moderate steps in sleep.

When was it she last walked? *Shak.*

7. To appear, as a ghost or spectre.

It then drawn near the season
Wherein the spirit is wont to walk. *Shak.*

8. To move off; to depart; to range. *Shak.*

He will make their cows and garrens to walk. *Spenser.*

9. To go; to travel; to proceed. *John vii. 1.*

10. To act or to live in any particular manner; to conduct one's self; to behave.

He hath shewed me, man, what is good: and what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God? *Mic. vi. 8.*

I'll love with fear the only God, and walk
As in his presence. *Milton.*

SYN. — See MOVE.

WÄLK (wāk), *v. a.* 1. To pass through or in by walking; to perambulate.

I do not without danger walk these streets. *Shak.*
Through the dear might of Him that walked the waves. *Milton.*

2. To cease to walk. "To walk my ambling gelding."

He walked his horse in the meadow. *Johnson.*

To walk the plank, to walk down and off a plank projecting from the side of a vessel over the water, as persons captured by pirates, and thus drowned by them. *Barletti.*

WÄLK (wāk), *n.* 1. Act of walking. *Shak.*

2. The act of walking for exercise or for amusement. "Our evening walks." *Pope.*

To take a walk in a neighboring wood. *Addison.*

3. The slowest gait of a horse or other animal, as distinguished from a run, a trot, an amble, a canter, &c. *Farrier's Dict.*

4. Manner of walking; gait; step; carriage. "The walk, the nods, the gesture." *Dryden.*

5. A place for walking, or the space or circuit through which one walks.

He usually from hence to the palace gate
Makes it his walk. *Shak.*

6. An avenue set with trees or laid out in a grove or wood. *Milton.*

The forest walks are wide and spacious. *Shak.*

7. Way; road; range; path. *Dryden.*

If that may be your walk, you have not far. *Milton.*

8. Region; space. "Those who are ambitious of treading the great walk of history." *Reynolds.*

9. Manner or course, as of life; conduct.

10. A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*

11. The district of a city served by a milkman; a milk-walk. *Simmonds.*

† WÄLK (wāk), *v. a.* [*Ger. valken*.] To tread or press, as yarn; to full; to mill. *Rastall.*

WÄLK'A-BLE (wāk's-a-bl), *a.* That may be walked over; fit to walk on. "A more walkable country." [*R.*] *Cowper.*

WÄLK'ER (wāk'er), *n.* 1. One who walks. *Gay.*

2. One who acts or lives in a particular manner. "Disorderly walkers." *Bp. Compton.*

3. (*Forest Law*.) A forester with a certain part of a forest assigned to his care. *Whishaw.*

† WÄLK'ER (wāk'er), *n.* [*Ger. walker*; *Dan. valker*; *Sw. valkare*.] A fuller. *Wickliffe.*

WÄLK'ING, *n.* 1. Act of one who or that which walks.

2. A mode of acting or living. *Bale.*

WÄLK'ING-CÄNE, *n.* A walking-stick. *Booth.*

WÄLK'ING-FERN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of club-moss (*Lycopodium*). *Loudon.*

WÄLK'ING-LĒAF, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small fern of the U. S. which roots at the tip of the leaf or frond and produces a new one, and so on; *Campylosorus rhizophyllus*. *Gray.*

WÄLK'ING-PÄ'PERS, *n. pl.* Orders to leave; dismissal. [*Colloquial or vulgar, U. S.*] *Barlett.*

WÄLK'ING-STÄFF (wāk'ing-stäf), *n.* A stick or staff used in walking; a walking-stick.

WÄLK'ING-STYCK, *n.* 1. A stick or cane to walk with; a walking-staff; a cane. *Foot.*

2. (*Ent.*) A name given to those species of orthopterous insects of the family *Phasmida* which are wingless, have the body long and slender, and bear a great resemblance to vegetable structures. *Baird.*

WÄLL, *n.* [*A. S. weall*, wall; *Frs. walls*; *Dut. wal*; *Ger. wall*; *Dan. val*, a shore, a bank; *Sw. vall*, a dam, a dike, a shore. — *Ir. balla*, a wall; *Gael. balladh*, balls; *W. gwak* — *Slav. wal* — *L. vallum*, a wall, a fortification. — *From A. S. wealan*, to join together. *Tooke.*]

1. A continuous work or structure of stone, brick, or other materials, raised to some height, and intended for an enclosure, or a defence, or for other purposes; — the side of a building.

All these cities were fenced with high walls. *Deut. iii. 5.*

In the same hour came forth fingers of a man's hand, and wrote over against the candlestick upon the plaster of the wall of the king's palace. *Dan. v. 5.*

Walls form the universal exteriors of houses, temples, churches, and other buildings, and are also frequently raised around a town or city to defend it from the assaults of enemies. *Britton.*

2. (*Mil.*) Fortification; work for defence; — commonly used in the plural.

I wish undaunted to defend the walls. *Dryden.*

3. (*Naut.*) A large knot in the end of a rope; a wall-knot. *Dana.*

To go to the wall, to be hard pressed; to be driven to the extremity of defending one's self; — to be slighted; to be put one side. — To take the wall, to take the upper or chief place; not to yield or give place. "I will take the wall of any man or maid of Montague's." *Shak.*

WÄLL, *v. a.* [*i. e.* WALLED; *pp.* WALLING, WALLED.]

1. To enclose or surround with a wall or with walls. "To wall himself up." *Beau. & Fl.*

[Houses] enclosed or walled on every side with reeds neatly put together. *Cook.*

2. To defend by a wall or by walls.

Seven walled towns of strength. *Shak.*

3. To fill or close with a wall. "Walling up that part of the church." *Littleton.*

WÄLL, *v. n.* To make a wall. [*R.*] *Milton.*

WÄL-LÄ'EHİ-AN, *a.* Of or pertaining to Wallachia, a principality of Turkey in Europe. *P. Cye.*

WÄL-LÄ'EHİ-AN, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant of Wallachia. *Murray.*

WÄLL'-CRĒEP-ER, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small European bird, which climbs over the vertical faces of rocks and walls, and feeds on insects; *Tachodroma muraria*. *Baird.*

WÄLL'-CRĒSS, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of cruciferous, evergreen, herbaceous plants of the genus *Arabis*, most of the species of which grow in dry, stony places, and on walls. The flowers in most instances are white; and their fruit is a linear silique with flat valves. *Eng. Cye.*

WÄLL'ER, *n.* A mason; — a man employed to load flats or river-boats. *Simmonds.*

WÄL'LER-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of orthoclase; — called also *lenzinite*. *Brooke.*

WÄL'LET (wöl'let), *n.* [*A. S. weallian*, to go abroad, to travel; *wealh*, a stranger. — *It. valigia*, *valigetta*; *Sp. maleta*. — *Arm. valette*.]

1. A bag for carrying the necessities of a traveller; a knapsack. *Addison.*

2. Anything hanging like a pouch or bag. "Wallets of flesh." *Shak.*

3. A pedler's pack or bundle. *Simmonds.*

4. A pocket-book for money. *Clarke.*

WÄL-LET-ĒER' (wöl'let-ēr'), *n.* One who carries a wallet or knapsack; a traveller. [*R.*] *Toilet.*

WÄLL'-EYE (wöl't), *n.* [*From Old Eng. weallt*, *whaule*, *whally*, which *Todd* thinks may be from *W. gwael*, light, but which *Richardson* derives from *A. S. hwelan*, to wither, to pine away, to putrefy.] An eye having a white or very light gray iris, occurring chiefly in horses. — See WALL-EYED. *B. Jonson.*

WÄLL'-EYED (wöl'id), *a.* Having a wall-eye or wall-eyes; having an eye or eyes with a white or very light gray iris, as a horse. *Shak. Youatt.*

In the north of England, persons are said to be wall-eyed when the white of the eye is very large and turned to one side. *Brockett.*

WÄLL'FLÖW-ER, *n.* (*Bot.*) The English name of ornamental evergreen, cruciferous plants, of the genus *Cheiranthus*, the most noted of which is *Cheiranthus Cheiri*.

The common wall-flower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*) is found wild throughout Europe on old walls and in stony places, and almost constantly amongst the ruins of old castles: on this account it is a great favorite with poets, and is particularly regarded as an emblem of faithfulness in adversity. The flower is subject to considerable varieties of color, but is commonly a brown-yellow. On account of the agreeable odor of its flowers, the plant has been transferred to the flower-borders of gardens, and a number of distinct varieties have been produced. *Eng. Cye.*

WÄLL'FRUIT (wöl'früt), *n.* Fruit planted against a wall in order to be ripened. *Mortimer.*

WÄLL'ING, *n.* Walls, or materials for walls. *Cl.*

WÄLL'ING-WÄX, *n.* A composition of wax and tallow, used by etchers and engravers, to make a wall or bank round the edge of a plate, so as to form a trough into which to pour the acid over the lines cut through the etching-ground. *Fairholt.*

WÄLL'KNÖT, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sort of large knot made at the end of a rope, by untwisting the strands and interweaving them. *Mar. Dict.*

WÄLL'-LÖÛSE, *n.* A sort of bug. *Ainsworth.*

WÄLL'MÖSS, *n.* Moss growing on walls. *Smart.*

WAL-LŌON', *n.* [Fr. *Wallon*.] A native, or an inhabitant, of the country lying between the Scheldt and the Lys, a part of the former French Flanders:—the language of the Walloons. *Ency.*

Walloon guard, the body guard of the Spanish monarch,—first selected from the Walloons, and so named by the Duke of Alva. *Pulleyn*.

WAL'LOP (wōl'lop), *v. n.* [A. S. *weallan*, to boil, to spout or spring up; Dut. *wellen*; Sw. *wallupa*, *uppswalla*.—See **WELL**, *v.*] [*v.* **WALLOPED**; *pp.* **WALLOPING**, **WALLOPED**.] To boil or bubble up:—to waddle:—to move quickly with great effort:—to gallop.—to be slatterly. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett. Wright.*

WAL'LOP (wōl'lop), *v. a.* 1. To wrap up temporarily:—to tumble over. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*
2. To beat; to thrash; to flog; to drub. [Local, Eng., and vulgar, U. S.] *Hallivell. Bartlett.*

WAL'LOP (wōl'lop), *n.* 1. A thick piece of fat; a lump. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*
2. A quick motion, with agitation of the clothes, especially when ragged:—noise caused by this motion.—a sudden and severe blow. [Local, Eng.] *W. Scott. Jamieson.*

WAL'LOP-ING (wōl'lop-ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who, or that which, wallows.
2. A beating; a flogging. [Low.] *Neal.*

WAL'LŌW (wōl'lo), *v. n.* [A. S. *waluian*, *wealwian*, *becealuian*.—L. *wolvo*, to roll.] [*i.* **WALLOWED**; *pp.* **WALLOWING**, **WALLOWED**.]
1. To roll one's body, as in mire; to roll.

Amassa wallowed in blood. 2 Sam. xx. 12.
A boar was wallowing in the water. *L'Estrange.*

2. To move heavily and clumsily.
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait. *Milton.*

3. To live in any state of filth or gross vice.
A man wallowing in his native impurity. *South.*

4. [A. S. *wealcian*.] To wither; to fade. [Scott., and local, Eng.] *Jamieson. Hallivell.*

WAL'LŌW (wōl'lo), *v. a.* To roll one's self.
"Wallow thyself in ashes." [R.] *Jer. vi. 26.*

WAL'LŌW, *n.* A heavy, rolling gait. *Dryden.*

WAL'LOW-ER (wōl'lo-er), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, wallows. *Neville.*

2. (*Machinery*.) A lantern, lantern-wheel, or trundle.—See **LANTERN-WHEEL**. *Brande.*

WAL'LOW-ING (wōl'lo-ing), *n.* The act of one who, or that which, wallows. 2 Pet. ii. 22.

† **WAL'LOW-ISH** (wōl'lo-ish), *a.* [Scott. *walsh*, *welsche*.] Nauseous; insipid; flat. *Overbury.*

WALL'-PÄ-PER, *n.* Paper for the walls of rooms; paper-hangings. *Simmonds.*

WALL'-PĒL-LI-TO-RY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A low and homely European plant growing on old walls and rubbish; *Parietaria officinalis*. *Eng. Cyc.*

WALL'-PĒN'NY-WORT (-wür), *n.* A plant; navelwort; *Cotyledon Umbilicus*. *Crabb.*

WALL'-PĒP-PER, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant growing on walls, roofs, rocks, &c., having a hot, biting taste; acrid stone-crop; mossy stone-crop; *Sedum acre*. *Eng. Cyc. Gray.*

WALL'PIE, *n.* A kind of plant. *Smart.*

WALL'-PIECE, *n.* (*Mil.*) A gun or cannon mounted on a wall. *W. Scott.*

WALL'-PLATE, *n.* (*Arch.*) A piece of timber placed along the top of a wall, to receive the ends of the roof-timbers, or placed on a wall to receive the joists of a floor. *Britton.*

WALL'-RÖCK, *n.* Granular limestone, used for making walls. [U. S.] *Bartlett.*

WALL'-RŪE (wāl'rū), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of fern, growing on old walls, rocks, &c.; *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*. *Eng. Cyc.*

WALL'-SID-ED, *n.* (*Naut.*) Noting a vessel having the sides running up perpendicularly from the bends;—opposed to *tumbling home*, or *flaring out*. *Dana.*

WALL'-SPRING, *n.* A spring issuing from stratified rocks. *Smart.*

WALL'WORT (wāl'wür), *n.* (*Bot.*) Dwarf-elder or danewort. *Johnson.*

† **WÄLM** (wām), *v. n.* To whelm. *Holland.*

WÄLNŮT, *n.* [A. S. *wal-hnut*; Dut. *walnoot*, from A. S. *wealh*, a foreigner; Old Ger. *wale*, and Dut. *noot*; Ger. *wallnuss*; Dan. *walnid*; Sw. *walnöt*.] (*Bot.*) The common name of trees, and their fruit or nut, of the genus *Juglans*. The flowers are unisexual, and those containing the stamens and pistils grow on the same tree.

The wood of the *walnut* is valuable for furniture, &c., especially that of the black *Juglans nigra*, a large North American tree. *Juglans regia*, is also a North American tree. The European *walnut* (*Juglans regia*) is a native of Persia; the nuts of this species are superior to those of any other. In the United States, the name *walnut* is often given to hickory trees, which were formerly included in the genus *Juglans*, but which now constitute the genus *Carya*. *Eng. Cyc. Gray.*

WÄLRUS, *n.* [Dut. *walrus*; *wal*, in *wal-tisch*, a whale, and *ros*, a horse; Ger. *wallross*; Dan. *hvalros*; Sw. *wallross*.] (*Zool.*) A large mammal of the family *Phocidæ*, inhabiting the arctic seas, covered with close hair, and having two large canine teeth or tusks in the upper jaw, which are very valuable as ivory; the morse; the sea-horse; the sea-cow; *Trichechus rosmarus*. *Eng. Cyc. Baird.*



Walrus.

WÄLT, *a.* [A. S. *weltan*, to roll, to welter.] (*Naut.*) Crank; inclined to lean over or roll a great deal; walty. [R.] *Hubbard.*

† **WÄLT-ER**, *v. n.* To roll one's body; to welter; to wallow.—See **WELTER**. *Sir T. More.*

WÄLT-TRŌN, *n.* A walrus. [R.] *Woodward.*

WÄLT'Y, *a.* (*Naut.*) Inclined to roll much, as a vessel; crank; walt. [R.]

Thus ship is so crank and walty. *Longfellow.*

WÄLTZ (wältz), *n.* [Dut. *wals*, a roller, a cylinder, a waltz; Ger. *walzer*, *walzen*.] A kind of dance in a circular or whirling figure performed by two persons:—a tune or musical composition to accompany a waltz. *Brande.*

"Bohemia is said to be the original home of the waltz." *Brande.*

WÄLTZ (wältz), *v. n.* [Ger. *waltzen*, to form into a cylinder, to waltz.] [*i.* **WALTZED**; *pp.* **WALTZING**, **WALTZED**.] To dance a waltz. *Observer.*

WÄLTZ-ER, *n.* One who waltzes. *Clarke.*

WÄLTZ-ING, *a.* Pertaining to a waltz. *Clarke.*

WÄLTZ-ING, *n.* Act of one who waltzes. *Wright.*

† **WÄLY**, *interj.* [A. S. *wa*, *woe*.] A cry of woe or lamentation.

O, wäly! wäly! up the bank.
And wäly! wäly! down the brae. *Ramsay.*

WÄM'BLE (wōm'bl), *v. n.* [Dut. *wemelen*, to crawl; Dan. *vammel*, ready to vomit, squeamish. *Johnson*.—From A. S. *wamb*, the womb, the stomach. *Richardson*.]
1. To roll or be disturbed with nausea, as the stomach.

The qualms of a wambing stomach. *L'Estrange.*

2. To waddle; to move to and fro awkwardly. [Local, Eng.] *Holloway.*

† **WÄM'BLE** (wōm'bl), *n.* A rolling of the stomach; nausea. *Holland.*

WÄM'BLE-CRÖPPED (wōm'bl-crōpt), *a.* Sick at the stomach:—discomfited; crest-fallen. [Vulgar and local, U. S.] *Seba Smith. Bartlett.*

WÄM'MĒL (wōm'mēl), *v. n.* To move to and fro in an awkward or irregular manner; to wamble;—applied chiefly to mechanical operations. [Local, Eng.] *Jennings.*

WÄM-PĒE' (wōm-pē'), *n.* The fruit of the wampee-tree, which grows in bunches, and attains to about the size of a pigeon's egg. It is much esteemed in China. *Loudon.*

WÄM-PĒE'-TRĒE, *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen Chinese fruit-tree; *Cookia punctata*. *Loudon.*

WÄM'PUM, *n.* [Indian *wompam*, *wampum*, white.] Shells, or strings of shells, used by the North American Indians as money, and formed into a

broad belt worn by them as an ornament or gir-dle;—called also *wompompage* and *wampage*. *Roger Williams. Gookin. Mass. Hist. Col.*

WÄM'PUM, *a.* Made of wampum. *Bartlett.*

WÄN (wōn), [wōn, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; wān, *S. E.*], *a.* [A. S. *wonn*, *won*, *wan*, *wann*; *wannian*, to decrease, to wane.—Ir. Gael. *ban*, white, pale.] Pale, as with sickness; of a sickly hue; pallid. "His visage pale and wan." *Spenser.*

Now drooping woful wan, like one forlorn. *Gray.*

"Mr. Sheridan has given the *a* in this word and its compounds the same sound as in *man*. Mr. Scott and Dr. Kenrick have given both the sound *I* have given and Mr. Sheridan's, but seem to prefer the former by placing it first. I have always heard it pronounced like the first syllable of *wan-ton*, and find Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry have so marked it." *Walker.*

Syn.—See **PALE**.

WÄN (wōn), *v. n.* To turn or grow wan or pale;—used only in the past tense, *wanned*.

And even he mottled and maddened, *Tennyson.*

† **WÄN**, the old *pret.* of *win*. *Won.* *Spenser.*

WÄND (wōnd), [wōnd, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; wānd, *E.*], *n.* [Su. Goth. *wand*; Dan. *vaand*.—"A waned stick or staff." *Richardson*.]
1. A small or slender stick; a rod. *Shak.*

A child runs away laughing with good, smart, blows of a wand on his back, who would have cried for an unkind word. *Locke.*

2. A rod or staff of office or authority. *Sidney.*

He held before his decent steps a silver wand. *Milton.*

3. A rod used in conjuring or charming.

"A long divining wand." *Dryden.*

Wand of peace. (*Scott. Lan.*) a wand or staff carried by the messenger of a court, and, when deposed or hindered from executing process, he breaks, as a symbol of the deposal and protest for remedy of law. *Burruil.*

WÄN'DER (wōn'der), *v. n.* [A. S. *wandrian*; Old Dut. & Old Ger. *wandern*; Ger. *wandeln*, to go, to walk, to wander; Dan. *wandre*, to wander; Sw. *vandra*.—L. *radio*, to go, to walk; It. *andare*; Sp. & Port. *andar*.—Slav. *wandi*, *owatis*.—From A. S. *wendan*, to go, to wend. *Richardson*.]
[*a.* **WANDERED**; *pp.* **WANDERING**, **WANDERED**.]
1. To go without any certain course or object; to rove; to ramble; to roam; to stroll; to range.

They wandered in deserts and in mountains. *Ileb. xi. 38.*

And wander up and down to view the city. *Shak.*

2. To deviate; to go astray; to swerve.

Let me not wander from thy commandments. *Ps. cxix. 10.*

3. To be delirious, as the mind. *Roget.*

Syn.—Persons are said to *wander*, *ramble*, *rove*, or *roam* about the country or about the fields, and to *wander* or *ramble* from one place or thing to another. A vagabond *strolls* through the country; hunters and beasts *range* the forest.—See **DEVIATE**.

WÄN'DER (wōn'der), *v. a.* To travel over or through at random, or without a certain course; to rove or ramble over; to stroll in. [R.]

Wandering that watery desert. *Milton.*

WÄN'DER-ER (wōn'der-er), *n.* One who wanders; a rover; a rambler; a stroller. *Shak.*

WÄN'DER-ING (wōn'der-ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who wanders; the act of going or travelling without a certain course or object.

He asks the god what new appointed home Should end his wanderings and his toils relieve. *Adison.*

2. Deviation or departure from duty or rectitude; aberration; mistaken way. "Let him now recover his wanderings." *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

3. A roving or want of being fixed.

A proper remedy for this wandering of thoughts would do great service to the studious. *Locke.*

4. Roving or rambling of the mind, as in a dream, or in delirium. *Law.*

WÄN'DER-ING (wōn'der-ing), *a.* Rambling; roving; erratic:—roving or disordered in mind.

WÄN'DER-ING-LY (wōn'der-ing), *ad.* In a wandering, uncertain, or unsteady manner. *Bp. Taylor.*

† **WÄN'DER-MĒNT** (wōn'der-mēnt), *n.* The act of wandering; wandering. *Bp. Hall.*

WÄNE, *v. n.* [A. S. *wanian*, *gewanian*, *avarian*; Frs. *wania*, *wornia*; Icel. *wana*.] [*i.* **WANED**; *pp.* **WANING**, **WANED**.]

1. To grow less; to decrease; to be diminished; — used particularly of the moon.
Waning moons their settled periods keep. Addison.
 2. To decline; to sink. "My *waned* state."
Shak. "I'm *waning* in his favor." *Dryden.*
 † WANE, *v. a.* To cause to decrease. *B. Jonson.*
 WANE, *n.* 1. Decrease of the moon. *Bacon.*
 2. Decline; diminution; declension.
You are cast upon an age in which the church is in its wane. South.
 WANG, *n.* [A. S. *weng*, *wang*.]
 1. † The jaw-bone, the cheek, or a jaw-tooth.
"The wangs in his head." Chaucer.
 2. A blow or slap. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*
 † WANG, *n.* [A. S. *thwang*, a thong.] A thong or latchet of a shoe; a shoe-latchet. *Ray.*
 WANG'GAN, *n.* [Indian.] A boat used chiefly by lumbermen for transporting provisions, tools, &c. [Local, New England.] *Bartlett.*
 † WANG'ER, *n.* [A. S. *wangere*.] A pillow for the cheek. *Chaucer.*
 WANG'HÉE, *n.* [Chinese *wang*, yellow, and *hee*, root. *S. m. n. p. d.*] A kind of flexible cane imported from China for walking-sticks, said to be the root of the narrow-leaved bamboo; — also written *wahnghee*. *Simmonds.*
 † WANG'TOOTH, *n.* A jaw-tooth. *Chaucer.*
 † WAN'HÖPE (wōn'hōp), *n.* Waning or dying hope; dejection; despair. *Chaucer.* *Lodge.*
 WANK'LE (wōng'k'l, 82), *a.* Weak; unstable; uncertain; unsteady. [Local, Eng.] *Halliwel.*
 WAN'LY (wōn'le), *ad.* In a wan manner; palely.
 WANNED (wōnd), *pret.* of *wan*. See WAN, *v. n.*
 WAN'NESS (wōn'nes), *n.* The state of being wan; paleness; pallidness; sallowness. *Johnson.*
 WAN'NISH (wōn'nish), *a.* Somewhat wan; of a wan or pale hue. *Fairfax.*
 † WANT, *n.* [A. S. *wanian*, to wane, to decrease. — *Waned*, *wān'd*, *want*, past participle of *wane* (A. S. *wanian*). *Tooke.*]
 1. The state of lacking or being without; deficiency; absence; lack.
*Even for want of that for which I am richer:
 A little of that which I have, and such a tongue
 That I will sell it.* Shak.
 This proceeded not from any want of knowledge, but of judgment. *J. n. n.*
 2. Scarcity; not sufficient number or quantity.
In the multitude is the king's honor; but in the want of people is the destruction of the prince. Prov. xiv. 28.
 3. Need; necessity; requirement.
Supply your present wants. Shak.
 4. Indigence; poverty; penury.
They did eat in of their abundance; but she of her want did eat in all that she had, even all her living. Mark xii. 44.
Nothing is so hard for those who abound in riches as to conceive how others can be in want. Swift.
 5. That which is wanted or desired. *Paley.*
 † WANT, *n.* [A. S. *wand*.] A mole. *Heylin.*
 † WANT (wānt or wōnt) [wānt, *K. Sm. C. Wb.* *Nares*; wōnt, *IV. J. F. Ja.*], *v. a.* [i. WANTED; *pp.* WANTING, WANTED.]
 1. To be without; not to have; to lack.
He wants the natural touch. Shak.
The unhappy never want enemies. S. Richardson.
 2. To need; to have need or necessity of.
It hath caused a great irregularity in our calendar, and wants to be reformed. Holder.
 3. To desire; to have desire for; to wish for.
"What wants my son?" Addison.
Syn. — See LACK.
 † WANT (wānt or wōnt), *v. n.* 1. To be deficient or lacking; to lack; to fail.
Finds wealth where 't is, bestows where it wants. Denham.
No time shall find me wanting to my truth. Dryden.
 2. To be absent or missed; not to be had.
Gravivorous animals have a long colon and cecum, which in carnivorous are wanting. Arbuthnot.
 † WANT'AGE, *n.* That which is wanting; deficiency; lack; want. [R.] *Craig.*
 † WANT'ING, *a.* Deficient; lacking; defective.
Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting. Dan. v. 28.
Syn. — See DEFECTIVE.
 † WANT'LESS, *a.* Abundant; fruitful. *Warner.*

WAN'TON (wōn'tun), *a.* [Of uncertain etymology. — From *want* one, i. e. a he or she that *wanteth* one. *Munshew.* *Junius.* — From Dut. *wanen*, to fancy, to imagine, to ween, or from Dut. *wandelen*, to wander. *Shinner.* — Perhaps from the verb *to want*, to seek or long for, to desire, to covet. *Richardson.* — Probably from Old Ger. *wantelen*, to change; Ger. *wandeln.* *Talbot.*]
 1. Wandering; flying or moving loosely.
*She as a veil down to the slender waist
 Her unadorned golden tresses wore,
 Dishevelled, but in wanton ringlets waved.* Milton.
 2. Sportive; frolicsome; playful.
A wild and wanton herd. Shak.
*I have ventured,
 Like little, wanton boys, that swim on bladders,
 This many summers in a sea of glory.* Shak.
 3. Dissolute, licentious; lewd; lustful; lascivious; libidinous; lecherous. "A *wanton*, ambling nymph."
Men grown wanton by prosperity. Roscommon.
Ye have lived in pleasure . . . and been wanton. Jas. v. 6.
 4. Loose; unrestrained; unchecked; free.
How does your tongue grow wanton in her praise! Addison.
 5. Luxurious; superfluous; exuberant.
*What we by day lop overgrown,
 One night or two with wanton growth derides.* Milton.
 WAN'TON (wōn'tun), *n.* 1. A lewd or lascivious man; a whore-monger. *Smith.*
 2. A lewd woman; a strumpet. *Shak.*
 3. A thoughtless or giddy person; a trifler.
I am afraid you make a wanton of me. Shak.
 4. A term of slight endearment; a rogue.
"Peace, my wantons." B. Jonson.
 WAN'TON (wōn'tun), *v. n.* [i. WANTED; *pp.* WANTONING, WANTONED.]
 1. To play loosely; to sport; to revel.
*Wanted as in her prime, and played at will
 Her virgin fancies.* Milton.
 2. To play or sport lasciviously or lewdly.
To wanton with the sprightly dame. Prior.
 3. To move nimbly and irregularly. *Johnson.*
 † WAN'TON (wōn'tun), *v. a.* To make wanton.
"It wantons him with overplus." Feltham.
 WAN'TON-ING (wōn'tun-ing), *n.* The act of playing the wanton.
Moore.
 † WAN'TON-IZE (wōn'tun-iz), *v. n.* To wanton; to behave dissolutely. *Daniel.*
 WAN'TON-LY (wōn'tun-le), *ad.* In a wanton manner; sportively, or lasciviously. *Dryden.*
 WAN'TON-NESS (wōn'tun-nēs), *n.* 1. Sportiveness; frolicsomeness; sport. *Pope.*
*Young gentlemen would be as sad as night
 Only for wantonness.* Shak.
 2. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint.
The tumults threatened to abuse all acts of grace, and turn them into wantonness. King Charles.
 3. A licentious act. *Bowrier.*
 † WAN'TRUST (wōn'trust), *n.* Waning or diminishing trust or confidence. *Chaucer.*
 † WANT'WIT (wōnt'-), *n.* One who wants wit or sense; a fool; an idiot; a witless person. *Shak.*
 † WANT'Y (wōnt'e), *n.* A broad strap or girth for binding a load on the back of a beast. *Tusser.*
 † WÄNZE, *v. n.* To wane; to decrease. "*Wanzed* away to nothing." *Rogers.*
 WÄ'PA-CÜT, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The spotted owl of Hudson's Bay and the Arctic Circle. *Clarke.*
 † WÄ'PED, *a.* Astonished; amazed; awphaped. — See WÄ'PENED.
 WÄ'PEN-TÄKE, or WÄ'PEN-TÄKE [wäp'en-täk, *W. E. J. F. Ja. K.*; wäp'en-täk, *P. Sm.*], *n.* [A. S. *wapengetace*, *wapentace*; *wapen*, a weapon. — Low L. *wapentakium*, *wapentakium*.] A division of certain counties in the northern part of England; viz., in those of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, corresponding with a hundred. *Spenser.* *Burill.*
*"So called, as some think, because the inhabitants within such divisions were taught (A. S. *tecan*, to teach) the use of arms."* Bosworth.
Hoveden derives this word from the A. S. *wapen*, and *tac* (L. *tactus* *armorum*), literally *wapentacoch*, an ancient ceremony performed in the hundred, and which he describes in Latin, of which the fol-

lowing is a translation: "When any one received the appointment of chief of a *wapentake*, on a day appointed all the principal men came together to meet him in the place where they usually assembled, and, as he alighted from his horse, all rose up before him. The chief then, raising his lance, received fealty from them all, according to custom, for all who were present touched his lance with theirs, and thus, by the touch of their weapons, expressed their submission to his authority." Runolph of Chester, however, explains *wapentake* to mean a *taking of wraons*, observing that, as often as there was a new lord of a hundred, the vassals gave up their arms to him in token of subjection. And Sir Thomas Smith says, that anciently musters were taken of the armor and weapons of the several inhabitants of every several *wapentake*; and from those that could not find sufficient pledges for their good behaving, their weapons were taken away, and given to others. *Burill.*
 WÄPITI, *n.* [Probably Iroquois. *Bartlett.*] (*Zool.*) A species of deer found chiefly in Canada; *Cervus Canadensis*; — called also *American elk*, and *gray moose*. *Eng. Cyc.*
 WÄ'PA-TÖ, *n.* A kind of esculent root of Western America. *Burns.*
 WÄ'P'E, *n.* A kind of dog. *Clarke.*
 † WÄ'PENED (wäp'pnd), *a.* Weakened; wearied. "The *wappened* widow." *Shak.*
"Wappened or wappened, probably the same word, and signifying worn or weakened." Nares. — Warburton and Johnson have *waped*, the former defining it *sorrowful* and *terrified*.
 WÄ'P'ER, *n.* (*Ich.*) A small river-gudgeon. *Craig.*
 WÄ'P'ERED (wäp'perd), *a.* Restless; fatigued. — See WÄ'PENED. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*
 WÄ'P'IN-SCHÄW (wäp'-), *n.* [A. S. *wapen*, a weapon, and *schawian*, to show.] An inspection or exhibition of arms, according to the rank of the person, made at certain times in every district. [Scot.] *Jamieson.*
 WÄR, *n.* [A. S. *uerre*, *war*; Old Dut. *werre*; Old Ger. *wer*, *uerre*. — It, Sp., & Port. *guerra*; Fr. *guerre*. — From A. S. *warian*, to beware, to guard, to ward off. *Wachter.* *Richardson.*]
 1. A hostile contest at arms between nations; hostilities; fighting; — *ultima ratio*.
*When the blast of war blows in our ears,
 Then imitate the action of the tiger;
 Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
 O, shame to men! devil with devil damned
 Funn concord holds: men only disagree
 Of creatures rational, though under hope
 Of heavenly grace, and God proclaiming peace,
 Yet live in hatred, envy, and strife
 Among themselves, and lay cruel wars
 Wasting the earth, even other to destroy.* Milton.
*But war's a game, which, were their subjects wise,
 Kings would not play with.* Cowper.
 2. The art of war; the profession of arms.
They shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks, nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. Isa. ii. 4.
 3. The weapons or implements of war. [R.]
With complement of stores and total war. Prior.
 4. Military forces; army. [Poetical.]
*On the embattled ranks the waves return,
 And overwhelm the war.* Milton.
Civil war, a war or open hostility between the inhabitants of the same state or country. — *Holy war*, a war carried on to deliver the Holy Land, or Judea, from the Infidels, the Crusades. — *Man-of-war*, an armed national ship. — *Public war*, a contest by force between independent sovereign states. — *War department*, the department in the executive government, which relates to war.
 WÄR, *v. n.* [i. WARRED; *pp.* WARRING, WARRED.]
 1. To make war; to carry on war. "Nations *warring* with one another." *Arbuthnot.*
The king of Syria warred against Israel. 2 Kings vi. 8.
 2. To contend; to fight; to strive.
You will war with God by murdering me. Shak.
 WÄR, *v. a.* 1. To make war upon. "To *war* the Scot, and borders to defend." [R.] *Daniel.*
 2. To carry on, as a contest. [R.]
That thou . . . mightest war a good warfare. 1 Tim. i. 18.
 WÄR'BÉAT, or WÄR'BÉAT-EN, *a.* Worn in war; warworn. *Smart.*
 WÄR'-RE-BÉAVED' (-révd'), *a.* Bereaved by war.



WÂR'BLE (wâr'bl), *v. a.* [Old Fr. *werbler*, to speak with a high voice, to recite. — From Dut. *werbelen*, to whirl, to hasp, *wervel*, a hasp; *wervel-beem*, a vertebre; *wervelwind*, a whirlwind; Ger. *wirbeln*, to whirl, to warble. *Skinner.*] [*i.* **WÂR-BLED**; *pp.* **WARBLING**, **WARBLED**.]

1. To sing with turns or vibrations of tone, as a bird; to modulate with quavers; to carol.

Or sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild. *Milton.*

2. To cause to quaver, or to sound with quavers. "Touch the warbled string." *Milton.*

WÂR'BLE, *v. n.* 1. To be quavered, warbled, or uttered melodiously.

Such strains ne'er warble in the linnet's throat. *Gay.*
For warbling notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*

2. To sing, as a bird; to carol. "Birds on the branches warbling." *Milton.*

"It is applied as well to the loud and rapid notes of the nightingale as to the low, gentle, but quick notes of the linnet." *C. Richardson.*

WÂR'BLE, *n.* Act of warbling; song, as of birds.
Every warble of the feathered choir. *Dyer.*

WÂR'BLE, *n.* A hard swelling or tumor in the hide of oxen, &c., caused by a larva or maggot from the egg of a fly; — called also *warblet*, and *war-beetle*. [Local, Eng.] *Forby. Wright.*

WÂR'BLER, *n.* 1. One that warbles, as a bird; a singing bird; a singer; a songster.

In lulling strains the feathered warbler's woo. *Tickell.*

2. (*Ornith.*) The common name of birds of the family *Sylviadæ*. — See *SYLVIADÆ*. *Eng. Cyc.*

WÂR'BLING, *a.* Making melodious notes.

WÂR'BLING, *n.* The act, or the music, of one that warbles; singing, as of birds; warble.

Distant warblings lessen on my ear. *Gray.*

WÂR'BLING-LY, *ad.* In a warbling manner.

WÂR'-COUNCIL, *n.* A council of war. *Clarke.*

WÂR'-CRY, *n.* A cry or alarm of war. *Johnson.*

WÂRD. [M. Goth. *wardh*; A. S. *weard*, *weardes*; Dut. *waarts*; Ger. *wärts*, *werts*. — L. *versus*; *verto*, to turn.] A syllable used as an affix, signifying direction or tendency to or from; as, *heavenward*, towards heaven, *hitherward*, this way.

She saw walking from hereward a man in shepherdish apparel. *Sidney.*

WÂRD, *v. a.* [A. S. *weardian*; *weard*, a guard, a ward; Dut. *weeren*; Ger. *wahren*; Dan. *værge*; Sw. *varja*. — It. *guardare*; Sp. *guardar*; Fr. *garder*. — See *GUARD*.] [*i.* **WARDÉD**; *pp.* **WARDING**, **WARDÉD**.]

1. To guard; to watch.

Whose gates he found fast shut, no living wight
To ward the same. *Spenser.*

2. To protect; to defend. [*R.*]

Tell him it was a band that warded him
From thousand dangers. *Shak.*

No better can any man ward himself from blame. *Barrow.*

3. † To fortify; to strengthen by fortification.

He warded it [the hill of Zion]. *Wickliffe.*

4. To fence or fend; to repel; to turn aside; to parry; — commonly used with *off*.

No way to ward or shun her blows he tries. *Fairfax.*
Now wards a felling blow, now strikes again. *Daniel.*

Clothing to ward off the inclemency of the air. *Woodward.*

WÂRD, *v. n.* 1. To be vigilant; to keep guard.

2. To act upon the defensive with a weapon, as in fencing; to parry. *Sidney.*

WÂRD, *n.* [M. Goth. *wardja*; A. S. *weard*; Dut. *waard*, a host; Ger. *wart*, a warder; Dan. *værge*; Sw. *vård*, a host; Icel. *varðr*. — Fr. *garde*.]

1. The act of guarding; guard.

Still, when she slept, he kept both watch and ward. *Spenser.*

2. † Custody; confinement under guard.

He put them in ward in the house of the captain of the guard. *Gen. xl. 3.*

3. † Garrison; soldiers who defend a place.

The besieged castle's ward
Their steadfast stands did mightily maintain. *Spenser.*

4. Guard made by a weapon in fencing. *Shak.*

For want of other ward,
He lifted up his hand his front to guard. *Dryden.*

5. A fortress; a stronghold.

I could not drive her from the ward of her purity. *Shak.*

6. † The office or the state of a guardian; guardianship. *Spenser.*

7. A district or division of a city under the charge of an alderman.

I cannot ascertain the time when this city [London] was first divided into wards. *Maitland.*

Throughout the ward he kept a guard.
Dealing an eye, and a heart to every man. *Dryden.*

8. A part of a lock which corresponds or answers to its proper key; a guard.

In the keyhole turns
The intricate wards, and every bolt and bar. *Milton.*

9. A division or apartment in a hospital, penitentiary, &c. *Simmonds.*

10. One whose business is to guard, watch, and defend; as, "A fire-ward." *Ogilvie.*

11. (*Old Eng. Law.*) Guard; protection; defence; — the duty of guarding a place; — the state of being under protection or guard; — an heir under age was said to be *under ward*;

— an infant under guardianship; — a place under the protection of a person; — a division of a forest; — a place of custody or confinement; a prison; — a state of confinement; imprisonment. (*Law.*) A person under the care of a guardian; a minor under guardianship. *Burritt.*

WÂR'-DANCE, *n.* A dance held by savages before going to war. *Catlin.*

WÂRD'CORN, *n.* [Eng. *ward*, and L. *cornu*, a horn; Fr. *corne*.] (*Old Eng. Law.*) The duty of keeping watch and ward with a horn to blow upon any occasion of surprise. *Burritt.*

WÂRD'EN (wâr'dn), *n.* 1. One who has the keeping or charge of any thing; a keeper; a guardian. "Warden of the forest." *Burritt.*

2. A chief or principal officer. *Garth.*

3. A kind of large, hard pear, chiefly used for roasting or baking. *May.*

4. A peace officer in the towns of New Shoreham and Jamestown, Rhode Island. *Bartlett.*

5. (*Eck.*) The head of some colleges; — the superior of some conventual churches in which the chapter remains. *Hook.*

Warden of the Cinque Ports, an officer having jurisdiction over the Cinque Ports, with a salary of £3000. [England.]

WÂRD'EN-PËE, *n.* A pie made of pears called *wardens*. *Shak.*

WÂRD'EN-RY, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a warden; wardenship. *Scott.*

WÂRD'EN-SHIP (wâr'dn-shîp), *n.* The state, office, or jurisdiction of a warden. *Watson.*

WÂRD'ER, *n.* [Ger. *wärter*.]

1. A keeper; a guard. *W. Scott.*

The warders of the gate. *Dryden.*

2. Formerly, a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight; a staff. *Wright.*

The king did throw his warden down. *Shak.*

WÂRD'IAN, *a.* Noting glass cases for keeping ferns, &c., or for transporting growing plants; — so called from the inventor. *Simmonds.*

WÂRD'MOTE, *n.* [*ward* and *mote*, i. e. the ward-court. *Pulleyn*.] A court held in each ward of London, which has power to present defaults in matters relating to the watch, police, &c.; — called also *wardmote-court* or *inquest*. *Burritt.*

WÂRD'-PËN-NY, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) Money paid to the sheriff or castellans for watching and warding a castle. *Burritt.*

WÂRD'RÔBE, *n.* [*ward* and *robe*. — Fr. *garde-robe*.]

1. A room, or portable closet, in which clothes are kept. *Shak.*

2. A person's wearing apparel. *Smart.*

WÂRD'RÔOM, *n.* (*Naut.*) A room in ships of war where the lieutenants and other commissioned officers sleep and mess. *Mar. Dict.*

WÂRD'SHIP, *n.* 1. Guardianship, as of a ward or minor. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being a ward, or under a guardian; pupilage. *King Charles.*

WÂRD'SMAN, *n.* A man who keeps guard; a guard. *Sidney Smith.*

WÂRD'-STAFF, *n.* A constable's or watchman's staff. *Cowell.*

WÂRE, *i.* from *wear*. Wore. — See *WEAR*.

WÂRE, *a.* [A. S. *war*; Dan. *vær*, *var*; Icel. *var*. — See *AWARE*.] Wary; — aware. *Spenser.*

WÂRE, *v. a.* [A. S. *warian*.] To take heed of; to beware of. *Dryden.*

WÂRE, *n.* [A. S. *ware*.] Heed. *Wickliffe.*

WÂRE, *n.* *pl.* **WARES**. [A. S. *ware*; Dut. *waar*; Ger. *waare*; Dan. *vare*; Sw. & Icel. *vára*.] Goods; commodities; merchandise.

Let the dark shop commend the ware. *Cleveland.*

He turns himself to other wares, which he finds your markets take off. *Locke.*

Hardware, tinware, earthenware, small wares. *Simmonds.*

"It is a collective noun, but admits of a plural when wares of different kinds are meant." *Smart.*

Syn. — See *COMMODITIES*, *GOODS*.

WÂRE'FUL, *a.* Wary; cautious. *Johnson.*

WÂRE'FUL-NËSS, *n.* Wariness. *Sidney.*

WÂRE'HOUSE, *n.* 1. A storehouse for goods or merchandise. *Addison.*

2. A place or building for storing goods on which customs have not been paid. *Simmonds.*

WÂRE'HOUSE, *v. a.* [*i.* **WAREHOUSED**; *pp.* **WAREHOUSING**, **WAREHOUSED**.] To store or deposit in a warehouse. *Todd.*

WÂRE'HOUSE-MAN, *n.* 1. One who keeps a warehouse. *Bowyer.*

2. One who keeps a wholesale store for Manchester or woollen goods. [Eng.] *Simmonds.*

WÂRE'HOUS-ING, *n.* The act of depositing goods in a warehouse or in warehouses.

Warehousing system, a regulation by which imported goods may be lodged in public warehouses, and not be chargeable with duties till they are taken out for home consumption. If they are exported, no duty is paid. *P. Cyc.*

WÂRE'LESS, *a.* Incautious; unwary. *Spenser.*

WÂRE'LY, *ad.* Warily; cautiously. *Spenser.*

WÂRES, *n. pl.* Commodities. — See *WARE*.

WÂR'FARE, *n.* [*war* and *fare*. — Sw. *hårfärd*.]

1. State of war; military service; military science or life; strategy; war.

The Philistines gathered their armies together for warfare, to fight with Israel. *1 Sam. xxviii. 1.*

2. Contest; strife; struggle. *Rogers.*

WÂR'FARE, *v. n.* To lead a military life; to carry on war; to war. [*R.*] *Camden.*

WÂR'FAR-ER, *n.* One engaged in warfare. *Cole.*

WÂR'HA-BLE, *a.* Fit for war. *Spenser.*

WÂR'-HORSE, *n.* A horse used in war; a trooper's horse; a charger. *W. Scott.*

WÂR'I-LY, or **WÂR'I-LY**, *ad.* In a wary manner; cautiously; with timorous prudence; with wise forethought; carefully; heedfully.

The change of laws, especially concerning matters of religion, must be warily proceeded in. *Hooker.*

They searched diligently, and concluded warily. *Sprat.*

WÂR'I-MËNT, *n.* Caution; wariness. *Spenser.*

WÂR'INE, *n.* (*Zool.*) A name given to a species of South-American monkey or sapajou. *Wright.*

WÂR'I-NËSS, or **WÂR'I-NËSS**, *n.* The state of being wary; caution; cautiousness; prudent forethought; circumspection. *Addison.*

WÂR'-IN-SÛR'ANCE (in-shûr'ans), *n.* (*Insurance*.) Marine insurance in time of war, which increases the premium. *Simmonds.*

WÂR'ISH, *v. a.* [A. S. *warian*, to beware, to guard, to ward off.] To heal; to cure; to recover or restore from sickness. *Holland.*

WÂR'ISH, *v. n.* To be cured. *Chaucer.*

WÂR'I-SON, *n.* [Apparently same as *garrison* or *garnison*. — See *GARISH*, and *WARISH*. *Richardson.*] Preparation; provision; supply; acquisition; reward; gain. *Chaucer.*

WÂRK, *n.* Work; — whence *bulkwork*. *Spenser.*

WÂR'LIKE, *a.* 1. Fit or disposed for war.

With ten thousand warlike men. *Shak.*

When a warlike state grows soft and effeminate, they may be sure of a war. *Bacon.*

2. Pertaining to war; military; martial.

"From his warlike toil surceased." *Milton.*

Syn. — See *MARTIAL*.

WAR'LIKE-NESS, *n.* The state of being warlike; warlike disposition or character. *Sandys.*

† **WAR'LING**, *n.* One of whom a person is weary. Better be an old man's darling, than a young man's warling. *Camden.*

† **WAR'LOCK**, } *n.* [Perhaps from Icel. *varðlokr*,
† **WAR'LUCK**, } a magical song for calling up evil
spirits, an incantation. *Jamieson.*] A male
witch; a wizard. *Dryden.*

† **WAR'LY**, *a.* Warlike. *Chaloner.*

WARM, *a.* [M. Goth. *warmjan*, to warm. — A. S. *wearm*; Frs., Dut., & Ger. *warm*; Dan. & Sw. *warm*; Icel. *varmr*.]

1. Having heat, or heated, in a moderate degree; not cold. "Warm blood." *Shak.*

He stretched himself upon the child, and the flesh of the child waxed warm. *2 Kings iv. 34.*

Whilst yet with Parthian blood thy sword is warm. *Shak.*

2. Fervent; ardent; zealous; earnest; active; hearty; sincere; cordial; vigorous; sprightly; lively.

I never thought myself so warm in any party's cause as to do this. *Pope.*

Now withering in thy bloom. *Pope.*

3. Violent; vehement; furious; passionate; excited. "We shall have warm work." *Shak.*

4. Comfortable in circumstances; moderately rich; well off. [Colloquial.] *Smart.*

5. (Paint.) Noting colors which have yellow or yellow-red for a base. *Clarke.*

Syn. — See **FERVOR**, **HEARTY**, **ZEALOUS**.

WARM, *v. a.* [M. Goth. *warmjan*.] [*i.* **WARMED**; *pp.* **WARMING**, **WARMED**.]

1. To make warm; to impart or communicate a moderate degree of heat to; to free from cold. He (Peter) sat with the servants, and warmed himself at the fire. *Mark xiv. 34.*

We are so accustomed to the open fireplace, . . . that we are apt to look with suspicion on other contrivances for warming our rooms. *Tomlinson.*

2. To heat mentally; to animate; to excite. The action of Homer, being more full of vigor than that of Virgil, is more pleasing to the reader; one warms you by degrees, the other sets you on fire all at once, and never interrupts his heat. *Dryden.*

WARM, *v. n.* [A. S. *wearmian*.] To grow or become warm. *Isa. xlvii. 14.*

WARM'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, warms.

† **WARM'FUL**, *a.* Giving warmth. *Chapman.*

WAR'-MARKED, *a.* Marked or wounded in war. "War-marked footmen." *Shak.*

WARM'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having warm affections; affectionate; cordial; kind; tender. *More.*

WARM'-HEART-ED-NESS, *n.* An affectionate disposition; cordiality; tender-heartedness. *More.*

WARM'ING-PAN, *n.* A pan, with a cover, and a long handle, for holding live coals, to warm the sheets of a bed. *Chesterfield.*

WARM'ING-STONE, *n.* A stone found in Cornwall, which retains heat a long time. *Ray.*

WARM'LY, *ad.* 1. With warmth or heat. There the warming sun first warmly smote the open field. *Milton.*

2. With warmth of feeling; ardently; eagerly. I hope you think more warmly . . . of that design. *Pope.*

WARM'NESS, *n.* Warmth. [*r.*] *Bp. Taylor.*

WARMTH, *n.* 1. The state or the quality of being warm; moderate or gentle heat; glow. He vital virtue infused, and vital warmth, Throughout the fluid mass. *Milton.*

2. Ardor; zeal; fervor; fervency; earnestness; cordiality; intensity; enthusiasm. The best patriots, by seeing with what warmth and zeal the smallest corruptions are defended, have been wearied into silence. *Davenant.*

3. (Paint.) A tone of color arising from the use of warm colors. *Brande.*

WARMTH'LESS, *a.* Having or imparting no warmth. "The warmthless flame." *Coleridge.*

WAR'N, *v. a.* [A. S. *warnian*, *wearnian*, *wyman*; Ger. *warnen*; Dan. *advare*; Sw. *varna*; Icel. *vara*.] [*i.* **WARNED**; *pp.* **WARNING**, **WARNED**.]

1. To give previous notice to of danger or ill attending upon the performance or non-performance of something; to caution; to premonish. Warm them that they trespass not against the Lord, as so wrath come upon you and upon your brethren. *2 Chr. xix. 10.*

I ceased not to warn every one night and day with tears. *Acts xx. 31.*

2. To admonish, as of any duty; to advise. Cornelius . . . was warned from God by a holy angel to send for thee into his house. *Acts x. 22.*

3. To inform previously; to notify; to apprise. "Warned of the ensuing fight." *Dryden.*

4. To summon; to call; to bid. Who is it that hath warned us to the walls? *Shak.*

5. † To ward or keep off; to repel. Yet can they not warn death from wretched night. *Spenser.*

Syn. — See **ADMONISH**.

WAR'N'ER, *n.* One who warns. *Hulbet.*

WAR'NING, *n.* [Ger. *warning*.]

1. Caution against danger, or against that by which danger is incurred; admonition; monition. Warning give that enemies conspire With fire and sword the region to invade. *Spenser.*

2. Previous notice. "So short a warning." *L'Estrange.* "A month's warning." *Dryden.*

Syn. — See **ADMONITION**.

WAR'NING-LY, *ad.* So as to warn. *Clarke.*

WAR'-OF-FICE, *n.* The office of the war department of a nation. *Junius.*

WARP, *n.* [A. S. *wearp*. — See **WARP**, *v. n.*]

1. (Weaving.) The longitudinal threads of a woven fabric, as distinguished from the *weft* or *woof*, which runs across the cloth. *Tomlinson.*

2. (Naut.) A rope for moving a vessel by having one end made fast to some fixed object, or to a kedge. *Dana.*

3. (Agric.) The deposit of muddy waters artificially introduced into low lands. *Lyell.*

4. Young prematurely cast, as a colt, a calf, lamb, &c. [Local, Eng.] *Wright. Clarke.*

5. Four herrings. [Local, Eng.] *Simmonds.*

WARP, *v. n.* [M. Goth. *wairpan*; A. S. *weorpan*, *wurpan*, to throw, to cast; Frs. *verpa*; Dut. *werpen*; Ger. *werfen*; Dan. *varpe*, to warp, as a ship; Sw. *varpa*; Icel. *varpa*, to throw, to send. — Mid. L. *werpio*, *guerpio*.] [*i.* **WARPED**; *pp.* **WARPING**, **WARPED**.]

1. To be thrown, turned, or twisted out of a straight direction, as in drying. One of you will prove a shrunk panel, and, like green timber, warp. *Shak.*

They clasp one piece of wood to the end of another piece, to keep it from casting or warping. *Mozon.*

2. To turn or incline from a straight or proper course or direction; to swerve; to deviate. There's our commission, From which we would not have you warp. *Shak.*

3. To move with a bending or a crooked motion; to wind along. Of locusts, warping on the eastern wind. *Milton.*

4. To cast young prematurely, as a mare, cow, &c. [Local, Eng.] *Wright. Clarke.*

5. (Weaving.) To form threads or yarns into warp. *Tomlinson.*

WARP, *v. a.* 1. † To send forth; to utter; to ejaculate; to pronounce. *Piers Plouman.*

2. To turn or twist out of a straight direction, as timber; to curve. "Warped keels." *Swirey.*

3. To turn, bend, or incline from a straight or proper course or direction; to pervert. "Scripture warped from its intent." *Cowper.*

I have no private considerations to warp me in this controversy. *Addison.*

4. (Naut.) To move, as a vessel, by means of a rope made fast to some fixed object, or to a kedge. *Dana.*

5. (Agric.) To flood with water, as tillage-land, in order to fertilize it by the deposit of warp. — See **WARP**, *n.*, No. 3. *Farm. Ency.*

6. (Rope-making.) To unwind from the reel or roller, stretch straight and parallel, and assemble in a large group, or haul, preparatory to tarring, as yarns. *Tomlinson.*

Warped surface, (Math.) a surface generated by a straight line, moving so that no two of its consecutive positions shall be in the same plane. *Davies & Peck.*

WAR'-PAINT, *n.* Paint put on the face and other parts of the body, by American Indians on going to war. *Longfellow.*

WAR'-PATH, *n.* The path or route taken by Indians on going to war. *Schoolcraft.*

WARP'ER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, warps. 2. (Weaving.) One who forms threads or yarns into warp. *Simmonds.*

WARP'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who, or that which, warps.

2. A turning aside from the right or proper course or direction. *Bp. Taylor.*

3. (Weaving.) The act or the operation of combining yarns or threads into warp; the act or the process of making warp. *Tomlinson.*

4. (Agric.) The act or the mode of fertilizing land by overflowing it with water. *Farm. Ency.*

WARP'ING-BANK, *n.* A bank or mound of earth raised round a field for retaining water let in for the purpose of fertilizing the land. *Ogilvie.*

WARP'ING-PEN'NY, *n.* A sum of money paid by the spinner to the weaver on laying on the warp. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*

WAR'-PLUME, *n.* A plume worn in war. *Clarke.*

WAR'-PROOF, *a.* Able to resist successfully a warlike attack. *Potter.*

WAR'PROOF, *n.* Valor proved by war. *Mason.*

WARP'-THREAD, *n.* (Weaving.) One of the threads which form the warp. *Tomlinson.*

WAR'WAN-DICE (wör'-), *n.* (Scottish Law.) In conveyancing, a warranty. *Burrill.*

WAR'RANT (wör'ränt), *v. a.* [It. *guarentire*; Sp. *garantir*; Old Fr. *garantir*; Fr. *garantir*. — From A. S. *wearian*, *werian*, to beware, to guard. *Richardson.*] [*i.* **WARRANTED**; *pp.* **WARRANTING**, **WARRANTED**.]

1. To give security to; to secure; to defend. If my coming, whom, she said, he feared, . . . had not warranted her from that near approaching cruelty. *Sidney.*

2. To give assurance; to assure; to insure. What a galled neck have we here! Look ye mine's as smooth as silk, I warrant ye. *L'Estrange.*

I'll warrant him from drowning. *Shak.*

3. To give authority to; to authorize; to sanction; to justify; to maintain; to support. Reason warrants it, and we may safely receive it for true. *Locke.*

True fortitude is seen in great exploits. That justice warrants and that wisdom guides: All else is towering frenzy and distraction. *Addison.*

4. (Law.) In conveyancing, to assure the title of, as property sold, by an express covenant to that effect in the deed; to bind one's self by express covenant to defend the grantee in his title and possession of: — in contracts, to engage or stipulate in writing, or by words, that a certain fact in relation to the subject of the contract is or shall be as represented; as, in the contract of sales, that the thing sold is free from defect, or shall prove to be of the quality or the quantity represented; or, in a policy of insurance, that the thing insured is neutral property, or that a ship shall sail on or before a given day, &c. — See **WARRANTY**. *Burrill.*

WAR'RANT (wör'ränt), *n.* 1. That which authorizes; authority; commission. When at any time they either wilfully break any commandment or ignorantly mistake it, that is no warrant for us to do so likewise. *Kettwell.*

Is this a warrant sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon? *Hooker.*

2. That which secures; security; guarantee. His promise is our plain warrant that in his name what we ask we shall receive. *Hooker.*

3. A grant, instrument, or writing, authorizing a person to do or to have something which otherwise he would have no right to do or to enjoy; a writ conferring some right or authority. A warrant from the lords of the council to travel for three years any where, Rome and St. Omer excepted. *Honcell.*

He sent him a warrant for one thousand pounds a year pension for his life. *Clarendon.*

4. That which attests; a voucher. *Raleigh.*

5. † Right; legality; lawfulness. *Shak.*

An abuser of the world, a practiser Of arts inhibited and out of warrant. *Shak.*

6. (Law.) An authority to do some judicial act, — especially a process under seal, issued by some court or justice, authorizing an officer to arrest or apprehend a person named, or to take certain property. *Burrill.*

7. (Mil.) A writ of authority inferior to a commission: — a document under the signature, to authorize the assembling of a general court-martial, &c. *Stoquer.*

Dock-warrant, a custom-house license or authority. [England.] *Simmonds.* — Warrant of attorney, a written authority, directed to an attorney or attorneys of a court of record, to appear for the party executing it, and receive a declaration for him in an action at the

suit of a person named, and thereupon to confess the same, or to suffer judgment to pass by default. It also usually contains a release of errors. — *Warrant to sue and defend*, (*Old Law*.) a special warranty from the crown authorizing a party to appoint an attorney to sue or defend for him: — a special authority given by a party to his attorney to commence a suit, or to appear and defend a suit, in his behalf. *Burrill*.

WAR'RANT-ABLE (wôr'rant-ə-bl), *a.* That is, or may be, warranted; justifiable. *South*.

WAR'RANT-ABLE-NESS (wôr'rant-ə-bl-nēs), *n.* The quality of being warrantable. *Barrow*.

WAR'RANT-ABLY (wôr'rant-ə-blē), *ad.* In a manner to be warranted; justifiably. *Wake*.

WAR'RANT-ED (wôr'rant-əd), *p. a.* Secured; authorized; assured; protected by a warranty.

WAR-RAN-TÉE' (wôr-ran-tē'), *n.* (*Law*.) A person to whom warranty is made. *Dane*.

WAR'RANT-ER (wôr'rant-er), *n.* One who warrants. *Johnson*.

† WAR'RANT-ISE (wôr'rant-is), *n.* [*Law* L. *warrantisio*.] Warranty; authority; warranty. *Shak*.

† WAR'RANT-ISE (wôr'-), *v. a.* [*Law* L. *warrantisio*.] To warrant. *Hackhuyt*.

WAR'RANT-ÖFF-ER (wôr'-), *n.* In the army and navy, an officer who is not commissioned, but exercising authority by a warrant. *Stocqueler*.

WAR-RANT-ÖR' (130), *n.* (*Law*.) One who gives a warranty; — correlative of *warrantee*. *Blackstone*.

WAR-RAN-TY, (wôr'rant-ē), *n.* [*Law* L. *warrantia*; *Law* Fr. *garantie*, *garrantie*. — Ger. *wahren*. — See GUARANTEE.]

1. (*Old English Conveyancing*.) An undertaking by covenant to defend a tenant or grantee in his seisin, against an adverse claimant of the land. *Burrill*.

2. The ancient law of warranty of real property has been long obsolete in practice. *Brande*.

2. (*Modern Law*.) An undertaking or stipulation in writing, or verbally, that a certain fact, in relation to the subject of a contract, is, or shall be, as it is stated or promised to be.

3. Warranty is generally expressed, but frequently implied, by law. The common express warranty of an article sold is, that it is free from defect; but the law will imply a warranty of the title, provided the seller sells it as his own and for a fair price. When a person warrants an article, he makes himself liable for any defect in the matter to which the warranty applies, whether he knew it or not; but when he makes a bare representation, it is necessary to aver and prove that he knew the representation to be false; otherwise he is not liable to damages. *Burrill*.

3. (*Insurance Law*.) A stipulation by a party insured, in reference to a vessel or property which is the subject of insurance. *Burrill*.

4. An express warranty is a stipulation inserted in writing on the face of the policy, either alleging the existence of some fact or state of things at or previous to the time of making the policy, or it undertakes for the happening of future acts. The implied warranty in a policy is, that the vessel is seaworthy. *Burrill*.

4. Authority; warrant. [*R*.]

If they disobey any precept, that is no excuse to us, nor gives us any warranty, for company's sake, to disobey likewise. *Kettlewell*.

5. Guaranty; assurance; security.

The stamp (in coinage) was a warranty of the public that under such a denomination they should receive a piece of such a weight and fineness. *Locke*.

WAR-RAN-TY, *v. a.* To warrant; to guarantee.

† WAR'RAV (wôr'ra), *v. a.* To make war upon. The Christian lords warrauld the eastern lands. *Fairfax*.

† WÄRRE, *a.* [*M. Goth. wairs*.] Worse. *Spenser*.

WAR'RĒN (wôr'rēn), *n.* [*Law* L. *waremma*; *Law* Fr. *garenere*; *garenner*, to prohibit. — Ger. *wahren*, to protect or defend.]

1. A place privileged by prescription, or royal grant, for the keeping and preservation of certain animals called beasts and fowls of *warren*.

A warren may lie open; and there is no necessity of enclosing it, as there is of a park. The beasts of warren appear to be only hares and rabbits; and the fowls of warren are partridges and pheasants, though some add quails, woodcocks, and water-fowl.

2. In common language, a warren is a surface of poor, dry, sandy soil, on which rabbits are kept. *Brande*.

2. (*Eng. Law*.) A franchise which gives a right to have and keep certain wild beasts and

fowls called game, within the precincts of a manor or any other place of known extent, whereby the owner of the franchise has a property in the game, and a right to exclude all other persons from hunting or taking it; — called also *free warren*. *P. Cyc*.

3. A place in a river for keeping fish. *Clarke*.

WAR'RĒN-ER (wôr'rēn-er), *n.* The keeper of a warren. *Shak*.

WAR'RĪ-ĀN-GLĒ (wôr'rē-āng-gl), *n.* (*Ornith*.) A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth*.

WÄR'RĪOR (wâr'yur) [wâr'yur, *S. W. P. J. E. K.*; wâr-rē-ur, *F.*; wôr'rē-ur, *Ja. Sm.*], *n.* A person engaged in war or military service; a soldier; a military man: — a brave man.

I sing the warrior and his mighty deeds. *Lauderdale*.

WÄR'RĪOR-ĒSS, *n.* A female warrior. *Spenser*.

† WÄR'RY, *v. n.* [*A. S. wirgian*.] To curse; to execrate. *Chaucer*.

WÄR'-SÖNG, *n.* A song sung by American Indians at the war-dance. *Catlin*.

WÄR'-SŪNK, *a.* Overwhelmed in war. *Thomson*.

WÄRT, *n.* [*A. S. weart, waarte*; *Dut. wat*; *Ger. warze*; *Dan. vorte*; *Sw. varta*; *Icel. varta*. — *L. verruca*; *It. verruca*; *Sp. verruga*; *Fr. verrue*.]

1. A small, hard tumor or excrescence which forms at the surface of the skin, and particularly on that of the hands and face. *Dunglison*.

2. (*Bot*.) A sessile gland, of variable figure, produced on various parts of plants. *Lindley*.

WÄRT'-CRĒSS, *n.* (*Bot*.) The name of cruciferous plants of the genus *Seneciera* or *Coronopus*. *Gray*. *Loudon*.

WÄRT'ED, *a.* Covered with warts. *Henslow*.

WÄRT'-HÖG, *n.* (*Zool*.) The common name of animals of the swine family, and genus *Phacocharius*, remarkable for having on each side of the cheek a large tubercle or wart. *Baird*.

WÄRT'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of warts. *Dr. Allen*.

WÄRT'WORT (wâr'wür), *n.* (*Bot*.) A plant of the genus *Euphorbia*, or spurge, with tubercled or warted capsules. *Loudon*. *Ainsworth*.

WÄRT'Y, *a.* Having warts. *Phillips*.

WÄR'-WÄST-ED, *a.* Wasted by war. *Coleridge*.

WÄR'WHÖÖP (wâr'hâp), *n.* The cry of war among the American Indians. *Catlin*.

WÄR'WICK-ITE, *n.* (*Min*.) A brittle, crystalline mineral, of dark-brown or black color, and composed essentially of boracic acid, titanate acid, magnesia, and oxide of iron. *Dana*.

WÄR'-WÖRN, *a.* Worn with war. *Shak*.

WÄR'Y, or WÄR'Y, *a.* [*A. S. wær*; *Dut. ware*; *Old Ger. wer*; *Dan. varsom*; *Sw. varsam*.] Cautious; scrupulous; timorously prudent; chary; guarded; watchful; circumspect.

Each thing feigned ought more wary be. *Spenser*.
Let us be wary, let us hide our loves. *Shak*.

WÄS (wöz), *i.* from *be*. I WAS, thou WAST (wöst), he WAS. — See BE.

WÄSE, *n.* A wreath of straw or cloth placed on the head to prevent the pressure of burdens. [*Local, Eng.*] *Cooper*.

WASH (wösh), *v. a.* [*A. S. wescan, wacsan*; *Dut. wasschen*; *Ger. waschen*; *Dan. vaske*; *Sw. vaska*.] [*i.* WASHED; *pp.* WASHING, WASHED.]

1. To cleanse by ablution; to cleanse with water or other fluid.

How fair, like Pilate, would I wash my hands Of this most grievous, guilty murder done! *Shak*.

2. To wet; to moisten; to cover or wet with water or any fluid.

The sea washes many islands. *Johnson*.

3. To separate the extraneous matter from, by means of water, as ores.

The ores thus detached . . . are wheeled out to the day, and washed.

4. To color superficially; to spread colors over; to color, as a pencil design, with one color, as Indian ink, &c. *Davies*.

5. To overlay with a thin coat of metal. *Wr*.

6. To affect by ablution; to purify; to cleanse; — followed by *away, off*, &c.

Be baptized, and wash away thy sins. *Acts xxii. 16*.

7. To color by washing.

To wash over a coarse or insignificant meaning is to counter-terfiet nature's coin. *Collier*.

WASH (wösh), *v. n.* 1. To perform ablution.

Wash, and partake serene the friendly feast. *Pope*.

2. To cleanse clothes by the use of water.

She can wash and scour. *Shak*.

WASH (wösh), *n.* 1. Matter collected by water.

The wash of pastures, fields, commons. *Mortimer*.

2. A bog; a marsh; a fen; a quagmire; — a shore washed by the sea, or the shallow part of a river.

Neptune's salt wash, and Tellus' orb'd ground. *Shak*.

Thy salt washes every Islington

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tive, topical colors, not fixed by steaming, which are also called *spirit colors*, or *fancy colors*.

Parnell.

WASH'-PÖT (wösh'pöt), *n.* A pot or vessel in which any thing is washed. Cowley.

WASH'-STÄND (wösh'-), *n.* A piece of furniture for holding ewer and basin and other requisites for washing the person. Simmonds.

WASH'-TÜB (wösh'tüb), *n.* A tub in which clothes are washed. Ash.

WASH'Y (wösh'ë), *a.* 1. Watery; damp; moist. On the *washy* ooze deep channels wore. Milton.

2. Weak; not solid; wanting firmness or solidity; thin, as diluted substances. Wotton.

WASP (wösp) [wösp, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; wäsp, *S. E.*; wäsp, *P.*], *n.* [A. S. *wæsp*, *wæps*, *wesp*; Dut. *wesp*; Ger. *wespe*; Dan. *wespe*. — L. *vespa*; It. *vespa*; Sp. *avispa*; Fr. *guêpe*.] (*Ent.*) An aculeated, hymenopterous, stinging insect, of the genus *Vespa*, allied to the hornet, but having a more slender body. Westwood.

WASP'-FLÿ (wösp'flī), *n.* An insect. Hill.

WASP'ISH (wösp'ish), *a.* 1. Irritable; irascible; snappish; easily provoked.

[St. Jerome] was naturally a *waspish* and hot man. Sp. Hall.

2. Like a wasp in shape; having a slender waist; as, "A *waspish* form."

WASP'ISH-HEAD'ED (wösp'ish-hëd'ed), *a.* Irritable; passionate. Shak.

WASP'ISH-Lÿ (wösp'ish-le), *ad.* In a waspish manner; snappishly; peevishly. Waspish.

WASP'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being waspish; peevishness; irritability. Cleveland.

WAS'SAIL (wös'sil), *n.* [A. S. *wæs-hæl*, health be with you; *wæsan*, to be, and *hæl*, health.]

1. Anciently a salutation in drinking. Ritson.

2. A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by good-fellows. Fletcher.

3. A drunken bout; a carousal. Shak.

4. A merry or convivial song.

Have you done your *wassail*? 'tis a handsome drowy ditty I'll assure you. Beau. & Fl.

WAS'SAIL (wös'sil), *v. n.* To hold a wassail; to drink; to carouse. Milton.

WAS'SAIL (wös'sil), *a.* Pertaining to a wassail; convivial; festal. Shenstone.

WAS'SAIL-BÖWL (wös'sil-böl), *n.* A bowl for holding wassail, or a bowl used at wassails.

The *wassail-bowl*, which was anciently carried round on New Year's Eve. Beau.

WAS'SAIL-ER (wös'sil-ër), *n.* A jovial drinker; a reveller; a toper. Milton.

WAST (wöst). [A. S. *wæsan*, to be.] *i.* from *be*, second person singular. — See *BE*.

WÄSTE, *v. a.* [A. S. *wæstan*; Dut. *verwoesten*; Ger. *wästen*. — L. *vasto*, *vastatus*; It. *guastare*; Sp. *gastar*; Fr. *gâter*.] [*i.* **WASTED**; *pp.* **WASTING**, **WASTED**.]

1. To diminish; to decrease; to wear away. The patient is much *wasted* and enfeebled. Blackmore.

2. To destroy wantonly and luxuriously; to use or employ prodigally; to squander; to cause to be destroyed, or to be of no use or value.

There must be providence used, that our ship-timber be not *wasted*. Bacon.

3. To devastate; to destroy; to desolate; to ravage; to ruin; to spoil.

Though the siege were withdrawn, and the city spared, yet the country thereabout they *wasted*.

4. To pass time in idleness or misery; to consume tediously; to wear out.

And they, outcast from God, are here condemned To *waste* eternal days in woe and pain. Milton.

5. To spend; to consume; to expend.

O, were I able To *waste* it all myself, and leave you none! Milton.

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And *waste* its sweetness on the desert air. Gray.

6. (*Law.*) To spoil, or to do a lasting damage to, as an estate; to spoil or destroy, as houses, woods, lands, or other corporeal hereditaments by the tenant thereof. — See *WASTE*, *n.* Burrill.

WÄSTE, *v. n.* To dwindle; to be diminished gradually; to be consumed. Dryden.

WÄSTE, *a.* 1. Destroyed; ruined; desolated; devastated; ravaged; spoiled.

Of the realm of Aladule, in his retreat. Milton.

2. Desolate; uncultivated; untillied; wild. There be very *waste* countries and wildernesses; but we find not mention whether any do inhabit there. Abbott.

3. Superfluous; exuberant; lost for want of occupiers. "Her *waste* fertility." Milton.

4. Worthless; that of which none but mean uses can be made, or of which no account is taken; refuse. "Waste wood." Johnson.

"Waste paper." Dryden.

To lay *waste*, to desolate; to destroy; to devastate.

WÄSTE, *n.* 1. The act of wasting; a squandering; wanton or prodigal destruction.

For all this *waste* of wealth and loss of blood. Milton.

2. Consumption; loss; useless expenditure. The *waste* daily made by the frequent attrition in mastication. Roy.

3. Devastation; ravage; desolation; ruin. I from the root thy guilty race will tear, And give the nations to the waste of war. Pope.

4. Desolate or uncultivated ground or country; ground, place, or space unoccupied; a wild; a desert; a wilderness.

Land that is left wholly to nature, that hath no improvement of pasturage, tillage, or husbandry. Spenser.

And, like fresh eagle, made his hardy flight Through all that great, wide *waste* yet wanting light. Spenser.

5. Something of little or no account or value, as the refuse of cotton or silk. Simmonds.

6. (*Law.*) Spoil or destruction done or allowed to be done to houses, woods, lands, or other corporeal hereditaments, by the tenant thereof, to the prejudice of the heir, or of him in reversion or remainder. Covell.

Waste is either voluntary or permissive; the one by an actual and designed demolition of the lands, woods, and houses; the other arising from mere negligence, and want of sufficient care in reparation, fences, and the like. Burrill.

7. (*Mining.*) A vacant place left in the gobbing, in each side of which the rubbish is packed up for the support of the roof. Watson.

Syn. — See *LOSS*.

WÄSTE'BÖARD, *n.* A board set up on the edge of a boat or other vessel to keep out water. Ash.

WÄSTE'-BOOK (wäs'tbük), *n.* A book in which merchants record their dealings in order as they occur. Simmonds.

WÄSTE'FÜL, *a.* 1. Causing waste; destructive. "These *wasteful* furies." Milton.

2. Wantonly or dissolutely consumptive. In such cases, they set them off more with wit and activity than with costly and *wasteful* expenses. Bacon.

3. Lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal; profuse; extravagant. "A *wasteful* hand." Addison.

4. † Desolate; waste; unoccupied. They viewed the vast immeasurable abyss; Outrageous as a sea, dark, *wasteful*, wild. Milton.

Syn. — See *EXTRAVAGANT*.

WÄSTE'FÜL-Lÿ, *ad.* In a wasteful manner; prodigally; lavishly. Hooker.

WÄSTE'FÜL-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being wasteful; prodigality. Holland.

WÄSTE'-GATE, *n.* A gate in a dam through which water not wanted is discharged. Wright.

† **WÄST'EL** (wös'tel), *n.* [Low L. *wastellus*.] A fine sort of bread or cake. Louth.

WÄSTE'-LÄND, *n.* Any tract or surface not in a state of cultivation, and producing little or no useful herbage or wood; a waste. Brande.

† **WÄSTE'NESS**, *n.* The state of being waste or desolate; — a waste place. "Through woods and *wasteness* wide." Spenser.

WÄSTE'-PIPE, *n.* A pipe for discharging surplus or used water. Simmonds.

WÄST'ER, *n.* 1. One who wastes or squanders; one who consumes or spends dissolutely and extravagantly; a squanderer; a spendthrift.

The profuse *wasters* of their patrimonies. B. Jonson.

2. † A kind of cudgel. Beau. & Fl.

WÄSTE'THRIFT, *n.* A spendthrift. Beau. & Fl.

WÄSTE'-WĒAR, *n.* A wear for the surplus water of a canal. Clarke.

WÄST'ING, *a.* Consuming; wearing away.

WÄST'ING, *n.* Consumption; decay; decline.

† **WÄST'RĒL**, *n.* 1. Common ground. Carew.

2. A waste substance, as imperfect bricks, china, &c. [Local, Eng.] Halliwell. Simmonds.

WATCH (wöch), *n.* [A. S. *wæcce*; *wacian*, to watch; Dut. *waak*, *wake*, *wacht*; Ger. *wache*, *wacht*; Dan. *vagt*; Sw. & Icel. *vakt*. — See *WAKE*.]

1. Act of watching; forbearance of sleep; wakefulness; watchfulness; vigilance. Johnson.

2. Attendance without sleep. All the long night their mournful *watch* they keep. Addison.

3. Attention; close observation; inspection. When I had lost one shaft, I shot his fellow of the self-same flight, The selfsame way, with more advised *watch*. Shak.

4. Guard; vigilant keeping; caution or vigilance to protect from surprise or attack. Use careful *watch*; choose trusty sentinels. Shak.

5. A watchman or watchmen; a man or men set to guard or keep watch; — used in a collective sense. Milton.

6. The place, post, or office, of a watchman. As I did stand my *watch* upon the hill. Shak.

7. A period of the night in which a watchman or watchmen keep guard. Milton.

8. A pocket timepiece; a small horological instrument to be carried in the pocket. Fourteen or fifteen thousand gold *watches*, and eighty or ninety thousand silver *watches*, are annually assayed at Goldsmiths' Hall (London). Simmonds.

9. (*Naut.*) A division of time on board ship; — a certain portion of a ship's company appointed to stand on watch a given length of time. "The larboard *watch*." Mar. Dict.

Anchor watch, (*Naut.*) a small watch, of one or two men, kept while in port. Dana. — *Dog watch*, (*Naut.*) See *DOG-WATCH*. — *Watch and ward*, the keeping of watch by night, and guard by day, in a town or other district. Burrill. — *Watch and watch*, (*Naut.*) the arrangement by which the watches are alternated every other four hours. Dana.

WATCH (wöch), *v. n.* [Goth. *wakan*; A. S. *wacian*; Dut. *waken*; Ger. *wachen*; Dan. *vagge*; Sw. & Icel. *vaka*. — *Wake* and *watch* are the same word, & being changed into *ch*. Richardson.] [*i.* **WATCHED**; *pp.* **WATCHING**, **WATCHED**.]

1. To be or keep awake; not to sleep. I have two nights *watched* with you. Shak.

2. To keep guard; to be on guard; to act as watch or sentinel; to be on the watch. He gave signal to the minister that *watched*. Milton.

Upon the walls every night do *watch* fifteen men. Hackluyt.

3. To look with attention or expectation; to be heedful, attentive, or vigilant. My soul waiteth for the Lord more than they that *watch* for the morning. Ps. cxxxv. 6.

4. (*Naut.*) To float on the surface of the water, as a buoy. Dana.

To *watch* over, to be cautiously observant of.

WATCH (wöch), *v. a.* 1. To guard; to have in keep; to attend; to tend; to observe carefully. Paris *watched* the flocks in the groves of Ida. Broom.

Flaming ministers *watch* and tend their charge. Milton.

2. To lie in wait for. They under rocks their food In jointed armor *watch*. Milton.

3. To observe in order to detect or prevent; to look at so as to guard against. Johnson.

WATCH'-BÄR-RĒL (wöch'-), *n.* A short cylinder enclosing the main spring of a watch. Simmonds.

WATCH'-BĒLL (wöch'bäl), *n.* (*Naut.*) A bell struck when the half-hour glass is run out, to make known the time of the watch. Mar. Dict.

WATCH'-BĒLL (wöch'bäl), *n.* (*Naut.*) A list of the persons appointed to the watch. Mar. Dict.

WATCH'-CÄSE (wöch'käs), *n.* A case of, or for holding, a watch. P. Cye.

WATCH'-DÖG (wöch'dög), *n.* A dog kept to watch or guard premises. Goldsmith.

WATCH'ER (wöch'ër), *n.* One who watches.

† **WATCH'ET** (wöch'ët), *a.* ["Most probably from *wad*, or *woad*. The color of the dye of *woad*,

i. e. pale blue. This seems to me much preferable to the derivation from *waced*, weak." *Nares.*
Blue, pale blue; cerulean. *Mikol.*

WATCH'FUL (wöch'fûl), *a.* Wakeful; vigilant; attentive; observant; cautious; circumspect; heedful; careful; wary.

Be watchful of their behavior. *Law.*

Real watchfulness is that which becomes a force against whatever might conceal or misrepresent it. *Locke.*

"It has of before the thing to be regulated, and against before the thing to be avoided." *Johnson.*

Syn. — See CAREFUL, WAKEFUL.

WATCH'FUL-LY (wöch'fûl-le), *ad.* In a watchful manner; vigilantly; cautiously; attentively.

WATCH'FUL-NESS (wöch'fûl-nēs), *n.* The state or the quality of being watchful; vigilance; heed, attention; diligent observation. *Watts.*

WATCH'-GLASS (wöch'glās), *n.* 1. A small convex glass used to cover the face of a watch; the crystal of a watch. *Simmonds.*

2. (Naut.) A half-hour glass used to measure the time of a watch upon deck. *Mar. Dict.*

WATCH'-GUARD, *n.* A guard for the watch.

WATCH'-GUN (wöch'-), *n.* (Naut.) A gun fired on board ships of war at the setting of the watch in the evening, and on relieving it in the morning. *Mar. Dict.*

WATCH'-HOUSE (wöch'hôus), *n.* 1. A place where a watch or guard is set. *Gay.*

2. A lock-up of a city watch or police.

WATCH'ING (wöch'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who watches or keeps watch; attention.

2. Want of sleep; sleeplessness; vigilance.

WATCH'-LIGHT (wöch'lit), *n.* A candle with a rush wick, to burn in the night. *Addison.*

WATCH'-MAK-ER (wöch'māk-er), *n.* One who makes watches. *Mozon.*

WATCH'MAN (wöch'man), *n.*; pl. WATCHMEN.
1. One set to keep watch; a guard; a sentinel; a sentry. *Spenser.*

2. An officer in a city or a town, whose duty it is to watch during the night, and take care of the property of the inhabitants. *Bouvier.*

Watchman's rattle, a spring rattle, used by watchmen to sound an alarm or to call for assistance. *Simmonds.*

WATCH'-PÄ-PER (wöch'pä-per), *n.* An old-fashioned fancy ornament, or thin tissue lining, for the case of a watch. *Simmonds.*

WATCH'-TÖW-ER (wöch'tôw-er), *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed to keep guard against the approach of an enemy. *Holland.*

WATCH'WORD (wöch'wûrd), *n.* A particular word or phrase given to soldiers, and to be employed on duty, and exchanged as a sign of recognition, in order to prevent the surprise or entrance of an enemy; countersign. *Shak.*

WÄ'TER, *n.* [M. Goth. *wate*; A. S. *water*; Dut. *water*; Frs. *eau*, *water*; Ger. *wasser*; Dan. *vand*; Sw. *vatten*; Icel. *vatin*. — Gr. *hûp*; L. *udus*, wet. — Slav. *voda*; Sansc. *udā*.]

1. A well-known fluid; a substance very abundant in nature, essential to the existence and growth of living beings, whether animal or vegetable, liquid at ordinary temperatures, boiling and converted into steam under usual atmospheric pressure at 212° Fahrenheit, becoming solid in the form of ice at 32°, void, when pure, of color, taste, and smell, and composed of one equivalent of oxygen and one of hydrogen.

Water is a powerful refractor of light, and an imperfect conductor of electricity; conducts heat very slowly, evaporates at all temperatures, and so rapidly in a vacuum, in which the vapor is absorbed as fast as it is formed, that the cold produced by the evaporation of a part of the water, contained in a shallow vessel, freezes the remaining part; and is elastic and compressible, its bulk being diminished fifty-three millionths by a pressure of one atmosphere, and in like proportion to the compressing force by greater pressures. It has its maximum density at about 39°, has the same density at 32° and 49°, has its bulk increased about 1700 times by conversion into steam, and about one fifteenth at the moment of congelation, when its expansive force bursts the strongest vessels. It is a powerful solvent, dissolving gases and a great variety of solid substances. It is diffused through the atmosphere in the form of vapor, is connected with many atmospheric optical phenomena, and falls in the form of rain, snow, and hail. Common water always holds in solution more or less foreign matter. *Wood & Baché. Miller. Graham.*

2. Any large collection of water, as the sea, a lake, or a river. "Such as travel by land or by water." *Common Prayer.*

3. Urine: the fluid secreted by the kidneys.

4. The lustre of a diamond or pearl; as, "A diamond of the first water."

"Tis a good form

And rich: here is a water, look ye!

Shak.

Hard water, water which contains a certain quantity of earthy salts, — usually of lime or of magnesia, — by which soap is curdled and wasted, the salt and the soap decomposing each other. *Miller.* — Soft water, water not holding in solution any substance which decomposes and curdles soap. *Miller.* — Mineral waters, a name applied to waters so much impregnated with foreign substances as to have a peculiar flavor, and a peculiar operation on the animal economy. — Carbonated waters, mineral waters characterized by containing an excess of carbonic acid, and often holding in solution carbonates of lime, magnesia, and iron.

— Sulphuretted waters, mineral waters containing sulphuretted hydrogen, and distinguished by the peculiar fetid smell of that gas, and by yielding a brown precipitate with the salts of lead or of silver. — Chalybeate waters, mineral waters containing a salt of iron, usually the carbonate of the protoxide of iron, held in solution by an excess of carbonic acid. They are characterized by a strong inky taste, and by striking a black color with the infusion of galls, and a blue one with ferrocyanide of potassium. — Saline waters, mineral waters, the predominant properties of which depend upon saline impregnation. The salts most commonly present are the sulphates and carbonates of soda, lime, and magnesia, and the chlorides of sodium, calcium, and magnesium. *Wood & Baché.* — Water of crystallization, a definite quantity of water combining with many salts when they crystallize, which is essential to the form of the salt, but which may be expelled by heat without altering its chemical properties. *Miller.* — To hold water, to be sound; to be tight. — To make water, to void urine: — (Naut.) to leak.

Water is much used in composition for things made with water, being in water, or growing in water; as, water-flood, water-courses, &c.

WÄ'TER, *v. a.* [i. WATERED; pp. WATERING, WATERED.]

1. To irrigate; to fertilize with streams; to supply with water; as, "To water plants."

A river went out of Eden to water the garden. *Gen. ii. 10.*

2. To supply with water for drink.

His horsemen kept them in so strait, that no man could, without great difficulty, get out of his horse. *Knolles.*

3. To sprinkle and calender, as cloth, in order to make it exhibit a variety of undulated reflections and plays of light; to diversify as with waves. "Watered silk." *Locke.*

WÄ'TER, *v. n.* 1. To shed moisture.

And if thine eyes can water for his death. *Shak.*

2. To get or take in water. *Knolles.*

3. To make water; to void urine. *Prior.*

The mouth waters, a phrase used to denote a longing desire. *Hudibras.*

WÄ'TER-AGE, *n.* Money paid for passing, or for carrying merchandise, by water. *Mar. Dict.*

WÄ'TER-ÄL'ÖE, *n.* (Bot.) A perennial plant growing in water, with long, sword-like leaves, and flowers resembling plumes of white feathers; *Stratiotes aloides*; — called also water-soldier. *Booth.*

WÄ'TER-BÄI'LIF, *n.* (Law.) An officer in the port towns of England, whose duties in general relate to the searching of ships; in London he has also the supervision of the fish-market, and the collection of tolls. *Brandé.*

WÄ'TER-BA-RÖM'E-TER, *n.* A barometer in which water is substituted instead of mercury, as used in the common barometer. *Daniell.*

The water-barometer is much more sensitive to minute fluctuations of atmospheric pressure than the mercurial barometer. The column of water at ordinary pressures is about thirty-three or thirty-four feet high. There is a barometer of this kind in the hall of the Royal Society of London. *Miller.*

WÄ'TER-BÄT'TER-Y, *n.* (Elec.) A voltaic battery in which water is the liquid used to excite electric action, instead of a saline or acid solution. *Miller.*

WÄ'TER-BEÄR'ER, *n.* (Astron.) Aquarius, the eleventh sign in the zodiac. *Crabb.*

WÄ'TER-BEÄR'ING, *a.* Bearing or conveying water; carrying water. *Buckland.*

WÄ'TER-BEÄT'EN, *a.* Beaten by the water.

WÄ'TER-BEË'TLE, *n.* (Ent.) An insect of the genus *Dytiscus*. *Royet.*

WÄ'TER-BËL'LOWS, *n.* A machine for blowing air into a furnace, by means of a column of water falling through a vertical tube. *Knowles.*

WÄ'TER-BIRD, *n.* An aquatic bird; a bird that frequents the water; a water-fowl. *Booth.*

WÄ'TER-BÖARD, *n.* (Naut.) A large board, in a boat, to keep out the waves or spray of the sea; a weather-board. *Mar. Dict.*

WÄ'TER-BÖAT'MAN, *n.* A kind of insect shaped like a boat. *Royet.*

WÄ'TER-BÖRNE, *a.* Borne upon the water. *Ash.*

WÄ'TER-BÜG, *n.* (Ent.) A name given to several species of hemipterous insects of the genus *Naucoris*, which are found in ponds and still water. *Baird.*

WÄ'TER-BÜTT, *n.* A puncheon or large cask without a head, to collect rain-water. *Simmonds.*

WÄ'TER-CÄL'Ä-MINT, *n.* (Bot.) A species of plants of the genus *Mentha*. *Smart.*

WÄ'TER-CÄL'TROP, *n.* (Bot.) The common name applied to aquatic plants of the genus *Trapa*, remarkable for the spines with which the fruit is furnished. *Baird.*

WÄ'TER-CÄR'RIAGE, *n.* Carriage by water. *Ash.*

WÄ'TER-CÄRT, *n.* A cart for conveying water, — particularly, a cart for watering streets or roads. *Simmonds.*

WÄ'TER-CËM'ENT, *n.* A kind of cement which becomes very hard when immersed in water. — See POZZUOLANA. *Francis.*

WÄ'TER-CHÏCK'WËED, *n.* (Bot.) A small inconspicuous weed; *Montia fontana*. *Loudon.*

WÄ'TER-CIR'CLE, *a.* Encircled with water; surrounded by water. *Clarke.*

WÄ'TER-CLÖCK, *n.* A machine to measure time by the flow of water; a clepsidra. *Toulminson.*

WÄ'TER-CLÖSET, *n.* A privy supplied with water to keep it clean; — a privy. *Simmonds.*

WÄ'TER-CÖCK, *n.* A tap for drawing water: — a street plug to supply water from the mains in case of fire. *Simmonds.*

WÄ'TER-CÖL'ÖR, *n.* A color, or pigment, ground with water and gum or size, dried, and made up into small cakes; — used in contradistinction to oil-color. *Fairholt.*

WÄ'TER-CÖL'ÖR-IST, *n.* One who paints in water-colors. *Genl. Mag.*

WÄ'TER-CÖURSE, *n.* 1. Any channel or passage for water. *Ash.*

2. (Law.) A running stream of water; a natural stream, including rivers and rivulets. *Burrill.*

A watercourse consists of water, bed, and banks. *Burrill.*

WÄ'TER-CRÄFT, *n.* Any vessel navigated on water; a sailing-craft. *Allen.*

WÄ'TER-CRÄKE, *n.* (Ornith.) The water-ousel; *Cinclus aquaticus*. *Willoughby.*

WÄ'TER-CRÄNE, *n.* A machine for supplying water to locomotives. *Simmonds.*

WÄ'TER-CRËSS, *n.* (Bot.) A cruciferous plant occurring in rivulets and springs in many parts of the world, and much esteemed as a salad, and as a remedy for, and a preventive against, scurvy; *Nasturtium officinale*. *Baird. Loudon.*

WÄ'TER-CRÖW, *n.* (Ornith.) Another name for the water-ousel; water-crake. *Eng. Cyc.*

WÄ'TER-CRÖW'FOOT, *n.* (Bot.) An aquatic species of crowfoot which exhibits a curious variety in its floating and its immersed leaves; *Ranunculus aquatilis*. *Eng. Cyc.*

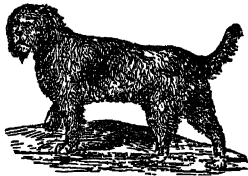
WÄ'TER-CÜRE, *n.* The treatment of diseases by means of water; hydropathy. *Dunglison.*

WÄ'TER-DËCK, *n.* A painted piece of canvas, used for covering the saddle and bridle, girths, &c., of a dragoon's horse. *Stoeckeler.*

WÄ'TER-DÖC'TÖR, *n.* One who professes to be able to divine diseases by simple inspection of the urine: — an hydropathist. *Dunglison.*

WÁ'TER-DÖG, *n.* 1. A dog used to the water.

2. (*Zool.*) A variety of the common dog, generally of a black color, with more or less white, and remarkable for its aquatic habits, which render it extremely valuable to gunners who live by shooting water fowl. *Bell.*



Water-dog.

3. "The water-dog must not be confounded with the water-spaniel, from which it differs considerably in size and proportions." *Bell.*

3. *pl.* Small, irregular, floating clouds, in a rainy season, supposed to indicate rain. *Forby.*

4. A name given to various species of salamanders. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

WÁ'TER-DRAIN, *n.* A drain to carry off water.

WÁ'TER-DRAIN'AGE, *n.* The act of draining water; drainage of water. *Lyell.*

WÁ'TER-DRÉSS'ING, *n.* (*Med.*) The treatment of wounds and ulcers by the application of water. *Dunghlison.*

WÁ'TER-DRÖP, *n.* A drop of water; a tear. *Ash.*

WÁ'TER-DRÖP'WORT (*-würt*), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of umbelliferous, aquatic plants, of the genus *Utricularia*, most of the species of which are poisonous. *Loudon.*

WÁ'TER-ÉL'DER, *n.* (*Bot.*) The guelder-rose; *Viburnum opulus*. *Farm. Ency.*

WÁ'TER-ÉL'É-PHANT, *n.* (*Zool.*) A name given to the hippopotamus. *Knowles.*

WÁ'TER-ÉN'GINE, *n.* An engine for extinguishing fires:—an engine for raising water:—an engine moved by the force of water. *Hutton.*

WÁ'TER ÉR, *n.* One who waters. *Carew.*

WÁ'TER-FÁLL, *n.* A fall of water; perpendicular descent of water; a cataract; a cascade. I have seen in the Indies far greater water-falls than those of Nilus. *Raleigh.*

WÁ'TER-FLÁG, *n.* Water flower-de-luce. *Johnson.*

WÁ'TER-FLÁN'NEL, *n.* A species of conferva which forms beds of entangled filaments on the surface of water.—See FLANNEL. *Baird.*

WÁ'TER-FLÉA, *n.* (*Zool.*) The common name of certain entomostracans of the genus *Daphnia*, and of the genus *Cyclops*. *Baird.*

WÁ'TER-FLOOD (*-flüd*), *n.* An inundation of water; a flood of water. *Ash.*

WÁ'TER-FLY, *n.* An insect seen on water. *Smart.*

WÁ'TER-FÖWL, *n.* A fowl that lives in, or frequents the water. *Floyer.*

WÁ'TER-FÖX, *n.* (*Ich.*) The carp;—so called from its cunning. *Walton.*

WÁ'TER-FÜR'RÖW, *n.* A furrow to conduct water away from tillage-land. *Farm. Ency.*

WÁ'TER-FÜR'RÖW, *v. a.* To drain by means of water-furrows, as tillage-land. *Clarke.*

WÁ'TER-GÁGE, *n.* 1. A water-gauge. *Crabb.*
2. A side-wall or bank for restraining a current or stream of water. *Craig.*

WÁ'TER-GÁLL, *n.* 1. A watery appearance in the sky, attendant on the rainbow. *Shak.*

2. A cavity made in the earth by a torrent or rapid descent of water. *Bagshaw.*

WÁ'TER-GÁNG, *n.* (*Law.*) In old records, a trench to carry a stream of water, such as were usually made in sea-walls, to drain water out of the marshes. *Burritt.*

WÁ'TER-GÁUGE, *n.* An instrument for measuring the depth or quantity of water. *Simmonds.*

WÁ'TER-GÁV'EL, *n.* (*Law.*) In old records, a gavel or rent paid for fishing in, or for other benefit received from, some river or water. *Burritt.*

WÁ'TER-GÉR'MAN'DER, *n.* (*Bot.*) A labiate plant, a native of Europe and the temperate parts of Asia, growing in boggy, wet places, and having bitter and pungent leaves; *Teucrium scordium*;—formerly used in medicine. *Eng. Cyc.*

WÁ'TER-GILD'ER, *n.* A person who gilds metal with a thin coat of gold amalgam, and volatilizes the mercury. *Simmonds.*

WÁ'TER-GILD'ING, *n.* The process of gilding metal with a thin coat of gold amalgam, and then driving off the mercury by heat. *Tomlinson.*

3. "This unhealthy occupation is now nearly superseded by electro-gilding." *Tomlinson.*

WÁ'TER-GÖD, *n.* A deity supposed to preside over water; a marine deity. *Ash.*

WÁ'TER-GRÜ'EL, *n.* Food made of oatmeal or grits boiled in water. *Dunghlison.*

WÁ'TER-GRÜ'ELLED (*wá'ter-grü'eld*), *a.* Supplied with water-gruel. *Qu. Rev.*

WÁ'TER-HÁIR'GRÁSS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of aquatic grass. *Smart.*

WÁ'TER-HÁM'MER, *n.* A glass tube about an inch in diameter, between one and two feet in length, closed at each end, and partly filled with water, the air having been expelled by boiling the water in the tube before hermetically sealing one of its ends. *Craig.*

3. When the water-hammer is held in a vertical position, and the water is thrown to the upper end of the tube by a quick and suddenly interrupted motion, the liquid, not being resisted by air as it falls against the lower end, produces a sound like that of a metal striking against glass.

WÁ'TER-HÉM'LÖCK, *n.* (*Bot.*) The name of marsh perennials of the genus *Cicuta*. They bear white flowers, and are very poisonous. *Gray.*

WÁ'TER-HÉMP, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Acnida*, growing in salt-marshes. *Gray.*

WÁ'TER-HÉN, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A gallatorial bird of the family *Rallidae*; the spotted crane, or gallinule; *Crex porzana*. *Yarrell.*

WÁ'TER-HÖAR'HÖUND, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of low perennial herbs of the genus *Lycopus*, growing in wet grounds. *Gray.*

WÁ'TER-HÖG, *n.* (*Zool.*) A name sometimes given to the capibara. *Waterhouse.*

WÁ'TER-I-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being watery; humidity; moisture. *Arbutnot.*

WÁ'TER-ING, *n.* Act of supplying with water:—act of shedding moisture. *Holland.*

WÁ'TER-ING-CÁLL, *n.* (*Mil.*) A call or sound of a trumpet, on which the cavalry assemble to water their horses. *Stoetqueler.*

WÁ'TER-ING-PLÁCE, *n.* 1. A town or place resorted to for mineral waters, or for bathing, &c., as at the sea-side. *Graves.*

2. A place where water is supplied or obtained, as for cattle, ships, &c. *Simmonds.*

WÁ'TER-ING-PÖT, *n.* A pot or vessel for watering plants, &c. *Simmonds.*

WÁ'TER-ISH, *a.* Resembling, or containing, water; watery; moist; wet. *Dryden.*

WÁ'TER-ISH-NÉSS, *n.* Wateriness. *Floyer.*

WÁ'TER-LÁND'I-AN, *n.* (*Ecc. Hist.*) One of a division of the Dutch Anabaptists, so called from a district in North Holland denominated *Waterland*. *Brande.*

WÁ'TER-LÉAD'ING, *n.* A channel in Cape Colony, to bring water for irrigation. *Simmonds.*

WÁ'TER-LÉAF (*-láf*), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of perennial herbs with petioled ample leaves, and white or pale-blue cymose-clustered flowers, of the genus *Hydrophyllum*. *Gray.*

WÁ'TER-LÉM'ON, *n.* A name given in the W. Indies to the edible fruit of *Passiflora laurifolia*, a species of passion-flower. It is about as large as a hen's egg, but rather more elongated, and contains a whitish, watery pulp. *Loudon.*

WÁ'TER-LÉSS, *a.* Destitute of water. *Smart.*

WÁ'TER-LÉV'EL, *n.* The level formed by the surface of still water. *Francis.*

WÁ'TER-LÍL'Y, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of aquatic plants of the genus *Nymphaea*, having very showy flowers. *Gray.*

Sweet-scented water-lily, *Nymphaea odorata*. *Gray.*

WÁ'TER-LÍNE, *n.* (*Naut.*) The line which distinguishes that part of a vessel which is under water from that part which is above. *Mar. Dict.*

Load water-line, the water-line when the vessel is loaded or ready for sea.—Light water-line, the water-line when the vessel is unloaded. *Brande.*

WÁ'TER-LÖGGED (*wá'ter-lög'd*), *a.* (*Naut.*) Noting a vessel when, a quantity of water having been received into the hold by leaking, &c., she

has, in a great measure, lost her buoyancy, and yields to the effect of every wave passing over the deck. *Mar. Dict.*

WÁ'TER-MÁN, *n.* 1. A boatman. *Dryden.*

2. An attendant at cab-stands who supplies water to horses. [*Eng.*] *Simmonds.*

Syn.—See SAILOR.

WÁ'TER-MÁRK, *n.* 1. The mark indicating the extent of the rise and fall of the tide. *Dryden.*

2. A letter, device, or impression wrought into paper during manufacture. *Simmonds.*

3. A water-line. [*R.*] *Simmonds.*

WÁ'TER-MÉAD'ÖW (*wá'ter-méd'ö*), *n.* A meadow, or low, flat ground capable of being irrigated from some adjoining stream. *Brande.*

WÁ'TER-MÉAS'URE (*-mész'ür*), *n.* (*Old Statutes.*) A measure greater than Winchester measure, or the standard measure of England, by about three gallons in the bushel. *Cowell.*

WÁ'TER-MÉL-ON, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the gourd family; *Cucumis citrullus*:—the fruit of the *Cucumis citrullus*, containing a rich pulp, and a sweetish, watery juice. *Baird.*

WÁ'TER-MÉ'TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the supply of water. *Simmonds.*

WÁ'TER-MÍL'FÖLL, *n.* (*Bot.*) The name of perennial aquatic plants, with crowded, often whorled, leaves, of the genus *Myriophyllum*. *Gray.*

WÁ'TER-MÍLL, *n.* A mill put in motion by the action of water. *Barlow.*

WÁ'TER-MÍNT, *n.* A sort of plant. *Bacon.*

WÁ'TER-MÖLE, *n.* (*Zool.*) A small North American animal of the genus *Scalops*, which lives near the banks of rivers and burrows like a mole; shrew-mole. *Baird.*

WÁ'TER-MÓVED (*wá'ter-mövd*), *a.* Moved or impelled by water. *Phillips.*

WÁ'TER-MÜR'RAIN, *n.* A disease in cattle; a kind of murrain. *Crabb.*

WÁ'TER-NEWT, *n.* A kind of lizard. *P. Cyc.*

WÁ'TER-NÝMPH, *n.* A nymph or female deity inhabiting the water.—See NÝMPH. *Prior.*

WÁ'TER-ÖATS (*-öts*), *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) Canada-rice; Indian-rice; *Zizania aquatica*. *Gray.*

WÁ'TER-ÖR'DÉ-AL, *n.* (*Saxon & Old Eng. Law.*) The ordeal or trial by water. *Whishaw.*

Hot-water ordeal, trial performed by plunging the bare arm up to the elbow in boiling water, and escaping unhurt thereby.—Cold-water ordeal, trial performed by casting the person suspected into a river or pond of cold water, when, if he floated therein without any action, it was deemed an evidence of his guilt; if he sunk, he was acquitted. *Burritt.*

WÁ'TER-ÖU'SEL (*-ö'zl*), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A water-fowl; the dipper; *Cinclus aquaticus*;—written also *water-ousel*. *Yarrell.*

WÁ'TER-PÁRS'NIP, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of marsh or aquatic perennials of the genus *Sium*. *Gray.*

WÁ'TER-PÉP'PER, *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. The common name of acrid annual marsh-plants of the order *Elatinaceae*. *Baird.*

2. A name applied to *Polygonum hydropiper*, an acrid plant, the leaves of which act as vesicants. *Baird.*

WÁ'TER-PÍM'PER-NÉL, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of small plants, with white flowers, of the genus *Samolus*, growing in marshy places; brook-weed. *Gray.*

WÁ'TER-PÍTCH'ER, *n.* 1. A pitcher for water.

2. (*Bot.*) A name applied to a family of plants (*Sarraceniacae*) of which *Sarracenia purpurea*, or side-saddle flower, is the type. They grow in marshy places in North America, and have pitcher-form or trumpet-shaped leaves. *Baird.*

WÁ'TER-PLÁNT, *n.* A plant which grows in water; an aquatic plant. *P. Cyc.*

WÁ'TER-PLÁN'TAIN, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of aquatic plants of the genus *Alisma*, having small, white, or pale rose-colored flowers. *Gray.*

WÁ'TER-PÖ'A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of meadow-grass; *Poa aquatica*. *Loudon.*

WÁ'TER-PÖISE, *n.* An instrument for measur-

ing the specific gravity of water; areometer; hydrometer. *Hutton.*

WÁ'TER-PÓT, *n.* A vessel for holding water.

WÁ'TER-PÓW'ER, *n.* Power of water employed, or capable of being employed, to move machinery. *Clarke.*

WÁ'TER-PÓX, *n.* (Med.) A variety of chicken-pox; *Varicella.* *Dunghlson.*

WÁ TER-PRÍV'I-LÈGE, *n.* The right or privilege to use water for turning machinery. — a stream or body of water capable of being employed for turning machinery. *T. Snell.*

WÁ'TER-PRÓOF, *a.* Impervious to water; resisting the passage or action of water. *Francis.*

WÁ'TER-PRÓOF'ING, *n.* The process of rendering fabrics impervious to water. *Brande.*

WÁ'TER-PÚRS'LAIN, *n.* (Bot.) An aquatic plant of the genus *Pephis.* *Loudon.*

WÁ'TER-QUÁLM (-kwám or -kwám), *n.* (Med.) Water-brash; *Pyrosis.* *Dunghlson.*

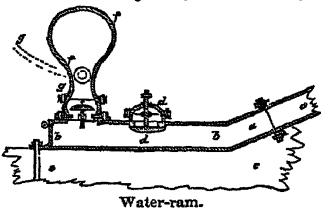
WÁ'TER-QUÍN'TAIN, *n.* A quintain or tilting on the water. *Clarke.*

WÁ'TER-RÁD'ISH, *n.* (Bot.) A species of water-cress. *Johnson.*

WÁ'TER-RÁIL, *n.* (Ornith.) A species of rail; *Rallus aquaticus.* *Baird.*

WÁ'TER-RÁM, *n.* A machine for raising water without the expenditure or aid of any other force than that which is produced by the momentum of a part of the water to be raised; — called also *hydraulic-ram.* *Lib. of Useful Knowledge.*

In the cut, *a a* is the supply-pipe, which leads the running stream down to the chamber *b b* bolted to the bed-plate *c c*. A valve *d d* is provided to the chamber *b b*, which has a tendency to fall from its seat so as to keep the water-way open, till the stream, flowing through the pipe *a a*, acquires sufficient momentum to close it. The velocity of the stream being thus checked, the water raises the valve *e*, which moves the reverse way of the valve *d d*, and enters the air-vessel *f f*, from which it is finally passed by the pipe *g g*, which can be led to any desired elevation above the level of the ram. On the water passing into the air chamber *f f*, it is pressed upon by the air in the upper part of the vessel, which closes the valve *e*. The momentum of the flowing stream in the pipe *a a* and the vessel *b b* being thus exhausted, the valve *d d* falls, and allows the water to escape from the vessel *b b* through the valve opening, till the flowing stream again acquires such momentum as to close the valve *d d*. When this happens, the valve *e* is again opened, and a second quantity of water discharged into the air-vessel. The action thus described goes on continually, resulting in a regular beating or pulsation of the valves *e, d d*, each rising and falling alternately.



Water-ram.

WÁ'TER-RÁT, *n.* (Zool.) A species of rat which inhabits the banks of rivers, ditches, and ponds, in which it burrows and breeds; *Arvicola amphibius.* *Baird.*

WÁ'TER-RÁTE, *n.* A rate or tax for the supply of water, as to a house. *Simmonds.*

WÁ'TER-RÉT, *v. a.* [*WATER-RETTED; WATER-BETTING, WATER-RETTED.*] To ret in water, as flax; to water-ret. — See *RET.* *Loudon.*

WÁ'TER-RÍCE, *n.* (Bot.) The common name of large aquatic grasses of the genus *Zizania*; — called also *Indian-rice.* *Gray.*

WÁ'TER-RÓCK'ET, *n.* A species of water-cress; — a firework to be discharged in water. *Johnson.*

WÁ'TER-RÓT, *v. a.* [*WATER-ROTTED; WATER-ROTTING, WATER-ROTTED.*] To rot by steeping in water, as flax; to water-ret. *Ure.*

WÁ'TER-SÁIL, *n.* (Naut.) A small sail occasionally spread under the studding-sail or driver-boom. *Mar. Dict.*

WÁ'TER-SÁP'PHIRE (-sáf'fir), *n.* (Min.) A transparent variety of iolite, of an intense blue color, occurring in small rolled masses in Ceylon; — used by jewellers, and called also *Sapphire d'eau.* *Wright. Dana.*

WÁ'TER-SCÁPE, *n.* A term sometimes used to

denote a picture or view of the sea, or other water, in contradistinction to *landscape.* *Fairholt.*

WÁ'TER-SCÓR'PI-ON, *n.* (Zool.) The common name of hemipterous insects of the genus *Nepa*, which live in fresh-water ponds, ditches, &c., and have two long setæ or bristle-like appendages at the posterior end of the body. *Baird.*

WÁ'TER-SCREW, *n.* An apparatus in the form of a screw, used with steam for propelling vessels through the water; a propeller. *Bigelow.*

WÁ'TER-SHED, *n.* [Ger. *wasserscheide*; *wasser*, water, and *scheiden*, to divide.] (Geog.) The highest ground in a region or country from which rivers and streams descend in opposite directions. *Murchison. Parke.*

The water-shed is not necessarily a mountain-chain, and in some rare instances it is broken by a water communication connecting two great river systems. *Ansted.*

WÁ'TER-SHIELD, *n.* (Bot.) The common name of aquatic plants of the order *Hydrophyllideæ*, or *Cabombaceæ*, with floating leaves. *Eng. Cyc.*

WÁ'TER-SHÓOT, *n.* 1. A shoot which springs out of the root or the stock of a tree. *Crabb.*

2. A wooden trough for the discharge of water. *Francis.*

WÁ'TER-SHREW (wá'ter-shrú), *n.* (Zool.) A very beautiful species of shrew-mouse which subsists on insects obtained in the water; *Sorex fodiens.* *Beil.*

WÁ'TER-SÍDE, *n.* The margin or brink of the water. *Goldsmith.*

WÁ'TER-SNÁIL, *n.* 1. (Zool.) The common name of a group of pulmonate gasteropods that live in water. *Swainson.*

2. A name sometimes applied to Archimedes'-screw. *Bigelow.*

WÁ'TER-SNÁKE, *n.* (Zool.) The common name of venomous snakes of the family *Hydræ*, which live constantly in water, and die if kept out of it. The tail is generally compressed and fitted for swimming. *Baird.*

WÁ'TER-SÓAK, *v. a.* To soak in water. *Stevens.*

WÁ'TER-SÓL'DIER (-sól'jer), *n.* (Bot.) An aquatic plant of the genus *Stratiotes*, with long, sword-like leaves and flowers resembling plumes of white feathers; water-aloe: — a singular, tropical, floating, aquatic plant; *Pistia stratiotes.* *Loudon.*

WÁ'TER-SPÁN'IËL (-spán'yel), *n.* A variety or breed of the spaniel noted for its fine hunting qualities, and its aquatic propensities. *Beil.*

The larger and smaller water-spaniels differ from each other only in size, and from the other spaniels in the roughness of their coats, which approach in this respect to the large water-dog, from which and the common spaniel they are probably descended. — See *WATER-DOG.* *Beil.*

WÁ'TER-SPEED'WÉLL, *n.* (Bot.) A species of speedwell, or *Veronica.* *Crabb.*

WÁ'TER-SPI'DER, *n.* (Ent.) The common name of spiders of the family *Hydrachnidæ*, which resemble ticks, and constantly live in the water; water-tick. *Baird.*

WÁ'TER-SPOÚT, *n.* (Meteor.) A name applied to a cloudy meteor observed over or in the neighborhood of bodies of water, rarely on land, and supposed to be of the same nature with the tornado. — See *TORNADO.*

The water-spout is of limited extent, has a progressive motion, is accompanied by violent movements of the air, either in spiral or in radial lines, towards the axis, by various electrical phenomena, and by the fall of rain and hail. At its commencement, a part of the cloud protrudes downwards, and is elongated in the form of an inverted cone, which soon meets the earth, or a cloudlike mass or cone rising from the water. The whole cone is sometimes luminous with electric light. A large quantity of water, which is always fresh, sometimes falls from the water-spout at sea, and on land trees are prostrated, houses unroofed, and heavy bodies are raised by it into the air, and transported a considerable distance. *Young. Esqy. Kaemtz.*

WÁ'TER-STÁND'ING, *a.* Containing water; tearful. "An orphan's water-standing eye." *Shak.*

WÁ'TER-TÁB'BY, *n.* A kind of waved silk stuff or tabby. *Swift.*

WÁ'TER-TÁ'BLE, *n.* (Arch.) A projection or hor-

izontal set-off on a wall, so placed as to throw off the water from the building. *Simmonds.*

WÁ'TER-TÁNK, *n.* A tank or cistern of wood or metal for holding water. *Hall.*

WÁ'TER-TÁP, *n.* A tap or cock used for letting out water. *Simmonds.*

WÁ'TER-TÁTH, *n.* (Bot.) A kind of coarse grass. [North of England.] *Clarke.*

WÁ'TER-THÍEF, *n.* A pirate; a corsair.

There be land-rats and water-rats, water-thieves and land-thieves; I mean pirates. *Shak.*

WÁ'TER-TÍGH'T (-m), *a.* Excluding or holding water; impervious to water; not leaky. *Cook.*

WÁ'TER-TRÉ'FOÍL, *n.* (Bot.) Marsh-trefoil; *Menyanthes trifoliata.* *Smart.*

WÁ'TER-TRÚNK, *n.* A deal cistern lined with lead to hold water. *Simmonds.*

WÁ'TER-TÚ'PE-LÓ, *n.* (Bot.) A species of tupelo growing naturally in wet swamps in Carolina and Florida, to the height of eighty or a hundred feet; *Nyssa denticulata.* It produces fruit, used as a preserve, of about the size and shape of small olives, and hence it is sometimes called also the *olive-tree.* *Loudon.*

WÁ'TER-VÍNE, *n.* (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Phytocrene*, indigenous in the province of Mar-taban, whose singular soft and porous wood discharges, when wounded, a very large quantity of pure and tasteless fluid, which is quite wholesome, and is drunk by the natives. *Lindley.*

WÁ'TER-VÍ'Q-LÉT, *n.* (Bot.) An aquatic plant of the genus *Hottonia*; featherfoil. *Gray.*

WÁ'TER-WÁG'TÁIL, *n.* (Ornith.) A common name for the pied wagtail, or *Motacilla Yarellia.* *Baird.*

WÁ'TER-WÁLLED (-wáld), *a.* Encompassed or surrounded by water. *Shak.*

WÁ'TER-WÁY, *n.* (Naut.) A piece of timber running fore and aft, and connecting the deck and the side, through which the scuppers are made. *Dana.*

WÁ'TER-WÉED, *n.* (Bot.) A slender perennial herb of the genus *Anacharis*, growing under water, with elongated, branching stems thickly beset with leaves. *Gray.*

WÁ'TER-WHÉEL, *n.* A wheel for impelling a mill, turned by the force of water; a rotating engine by which water set in motion by the earth's gravitation is made to perform work; a hydraulic motor. *Tomlinson. Nichol.*

WÁ'TER-WÍL'LÓW, *n.* (Bot.) A perennial herb of the genus *Dianthera*, growing in water, and having narrow entire leaves, and purplish flowers in axillary, peduncled spikes or heads. *Gray.*

WÁ'TER-WÍNGS, *n. pl.* (Arch.) Walls erected on the banks of a river next to bridges, in order to secure the foundations from the action of the current. *Francis.*

WÁ'TER-WÍTH, *n.* (Bot.) A plant which grows in the West Indies. *Derham.*

The water-witch is like a vine in size and shape, and though growing in parched districts, is yet so full of clear sap or water, that by cutting a piece two or three yards long, and merely holding it to the mouth, a plentiful draught is obtained. *Lib. of Useful Knowledge.*

WÁ'TER-WÓRK (-wúrk), *n.*; *pl. WATER-WORKS.* 1. A work, contrivance, or machine for conducting, forcing, or collecting water, as for artificial fountains, or for supplying a town or city with water; a hydraulic engine or structure; — usually in the plural. "Schuykill water-works." *Tomlinson.*

The French took from the Italians the first plans of their gardens, as well as water-works. *Addison.*

2. (Paint.) Formerly, painting for walls, executed in size or distemper, and frequently taking the place of tapestry. *Fairholt.*

For the walls, a pretty, slight drollery, or the German bunting, in water-work, is worth a thousand of these bed-hangings, and these fly-bitten tapestries. *Shak.*

WÁ'TER-WÓRN, *a.* Worn by the force or action of water. *Thomson.*

WÁ'TER-WÓRT (-wúrt), *n.* (Bot.) 1. The common name of herbaceous plants of the order *Phylodraceæ*, found in Australia, Cochinchina, and China. *Lindley.*

2. The common name of plants of the genus *Elatine.* *Gray.*

WÄ'TER-WRÄITH, n. A wraith or spirit supposed to reside in the waters. *J. Barclay.*

By this the stormy loud space,
As if 'twere a cavern, each face
Grew dark as they were speaking. *Campbell.*

WÄ'TER-Y, a. Pertaining to, consisting of, containing, or resembling, water: aqueous; wet.

Upon the watery plain,
The wrecks are all thy deed, nor doth remain
A shadow of man's ravage save his own. *Dryden.*

WÄ'TLING-STREET (wät'-), n. [A. S. *Wæteling-Streete*.] One of the four great Roman roads in Britain; — called also *Verlam-Street*. *Cowell.*

WÄ'TLE (wät'-), n. [A. S. *wætel*.]

1. A hurdle of twigs or osiers. *Camden.*

2. A rod laid on a roof for the purpose of supporting the thatch. *Simmonds.*

3. *ph.* The fleshy excrescence which grows under the throat of the turkey, &c.; — an excrescence about the mouth of some fishes. *Baird.*

ph. The wattles of a cock are so called from *waddle* or *waggie*. *Skinner.*

WÄ'TLE (wät'-), v. a. [*i.* **WÄTTLED**; *pp.* **WÄTTLING, WÄTTLED**.]

1. To bind with withes or twigs. *Johnson.*

2. To form by plating withes or twigs together. *Mortimer.*

WÄ'TLE-BÄRK (wät'-), n. Bark obtained from different species of *Mimosa*, which grow abundantly in Australia and New Zealand; — used in tanning. *Parnell.*

WÄ'TLE-BIRD (wät'-bid), n. (*Ornith.*) One of a genus of *Melophagidae*, remarkable for having wattles, and a voice like the sound of one vomiting. *Baird. Van Der Hoeven.*

WÄ'TLED (wät'-), p. a. Formed of wattles, or hurdles of twigs. *Thomson.*

WÄ'TLING (wät'-), n. A binding or plating of wattles or twigs. *Dampier.*

WÄUL, v. n. To caterwaul, as a cat. *Shak.*

WÄUR (wär), a. Worse. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

WÄVE, n. [M. Goth. *wegs*, a waving; *wegos*, waves; *wagan*, to wave; A. S. *wæg*; Frs. *wage*; Old Ger. *wag*, *wac*; Ger. *woge*; Dan. *bølge*; Sw. *wåg*, *bolga*. — Fr. *vague*. — From A. S. *wagian*, to wag, to move to and fro. *Richardson.*]

1. A volume or body of water alternately raised above and depressed below the surface, as in the sea, by the action of the wind or the tide, or by other causes; an undulation.

The *wave* behind impels the *wave* before. *Pope.*
The horizontal pressure of waves presenting an object to the eye, is a very common phenomenon, and is the cause of the illusion of a sea of fire, when the sun is low on the horizon, and the water is calm. *Nichol.*

2. Inequality of surface; unevenness. *Newton.*

3. An undulatory or waving motion, as of the hand or of a flag. *Clarke.*

4. An undulating or curved line on cloth watered and calendered. *Craig.*

5. An undulation of an elastic medium, as of air, or of other diffused through space. *Bartlett.*

Earth wave, an undulation of the earth during an earthquake. *Mallet.* — *Waves of sound*, undulations propagated to the ear and producing sound. *Nichol.*

Syn. — Large waves swollen by the wind are called *billows*; when much elevated, *surges*; when broken upon rocks or the shore into foam, *breakers*.

WÄVE, v. n. [*i.* **WÄVED**; *pp.* **WÄVING, WÄVED**.]

1. To move with undulations; to play loosely; to undulate; to float.

Warlike ensigns *waving* in the wind. *Dryden.*

2. To be moved as a signal. *B. Jonson.*

3. To fluctuate; to waver; to vacillate.

He *waved* indifferently 'twixt doing them neither good nor harm. *Shak.*

WÄVE, v. a. 1. To raise into waves, undulations, or inequalities of surface.

Welked and *waved* like the enridged sea. *Shak.*

2. To move with waving or undulatory motion; to brandish; as, "To *wave* the hand."

They *waved* their fiery swords. *Milton.*

3. To move by floating; to waft. *Browne.*

4. To direct by a waving motion, as of the hand; to beckon.

Look with what courteous action
It *waves* you to a more removed ground. *Shak.*

WÄVE, v. a. To waive. — See **WAIVE**. *Bp. Taylor.*

WÄVE'LESS, a. Without waves; smooth; undisturbed; calm. "The *waveless* deep." *Shelley.*

WÄVE'LET, n. A little wave.

The *wavelets* of the slumbering sea. *Shelley.*

WÄVE'-LIKE, a. Resembling the outline of a wave; undulating. *Lyell.*

WÄVEL-LITE, n. (*Min.*) A translucent mineral, sometimes crystallized, usually in hemispherical, globular concretions having a radiated structure, of a vitreous lustre, various colors, and consisting essentially of phosphate of alumina, fluoride of aluminum, and water; — so called from *Wavel*, who first discovered it in Devonshire. *Dana.*

WÄVE'-LOAF, n. A loaf for a wave-offering. *Ash.*

WÄVE'-ÖFFER-ING, n. A Jewish offering, performed by waving towards the four cardinal points. *Numb. xviii. 11.*

WÄ'VER, v. n. [A. S. *wafian*; Frs. *swiver*; Dut. *zweven*.] [*i.* **WÄVERED**; *pp.* **WÄVERING, WÄVERED**.]

1. To play or move to and fro, or with waves or undulations; to wave. *Boyle.*

2. To be unsettled, irresolute, or undetermined; to fluctuate; to hesitate; to vacillate.

Thou almost mak'st me *waver* in my faith. *Shak.*

3. To totter; to be in danger of falling.

How any dilly-dy dared to flout that religion *wavered*. . .
"Thou art religion *wavered*," but their lot dy. *Do. day.*

Syn. — See **FLUCTUATE**, **SCRUPLE**.

WÄ'VER, n. A young timber-tree left standing in a fallen wood. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

WÄ'VER-ER, n. One who wavers. *Shak.*

WÄ'VER-ING, p. a. Fluctuating; hesitating.

Syn. — See **CHANGEABLE**.

WÄ'VER-ING, n. Hesitation; indecision; irresolution; vacillation; uncertainty. *Hooker.*

WÄ'VER-ING-LY, ad. In a wavering or fluctuating manner; irresolutely; with indecision.

WÄ'VER-ING-NESS, n. The state or the quality of being wavering. *Montague.*

WÄVE'SON, n. (*Eng. Law.*) Goods floating on the sea after a wreck; *flotsam*. *Burriß.*

WÄVE'-SUB-JECT-ED, a. Subject to be overflowed. "The *wave-subjected* soil." *Goldsmith.*

WÄVE'-WÖRN, a. Worn by the waves. *Shak.*

WÄ'VING, n. The act or the motion of one who, or that which, waves. *Addison.*

WÄ'VY, a. 1. Having waves or rising in waves; surging. "The *wavy* seas." *Chapman.*

2. Having a waving or undulatory motion; playing to and fro like waves.

Let her glad valleys smile with *wavy* corn;
Let fleecy flocks her rising hills adorn. *Pope.*

3. Formed with undulations. *Maundrell.*

4. (*Bot.*) Having the surface or margin alternately convex and concave. *Gray.*

† **WÄWE, or WÄE (wäw), n.** A wave. *Spenser.*

WÄWL, v. n. To cry. — See **WAUL**. *Shak.*

WÄX, n. [A. S. *wæx*, *wæx*; Frs. *wax*; Dut. *was*; Ger. *wachs*; Dan. *vax*; Sw. & Icel. *vax*. — Polish *wosk*; Russ. *woska*. — From A. S. *wac*, weak, pliable. *Richardson.* — The L. *viscus*, bird-lime, *viscosus*, sticky, viscous, seems related to this word. *Bosworth.*]

1. A thick, tenacious substance, forming the cells of bees; bees-wax.

"It has long been a matter of dispute, among naturalists, whether the bee collects *wax* already formed in plants, or secretes it from sugar in the mechanism of its body." *Tomlinson.*

Bees, even though fed upon pure sugar only, have the power of converting it into *wax*, which is therefore to be regarded as an animal secretion. Bees-wax, at ordinary temperatures, is tough and solid, has a yellow color, a peculiar feel, and fuses at about 145°, and has the specific gravity of 0.96. It consists of three different substances, *myricine*, *cerine*, or *cerotic acid*, and *ceroleine*. *Miller.*

2. A thick, tenacious, vegetable product.

Wax is a product of plants of nearly the same nature as the fixed oils, is found extensively as an excretion, particularly on the surface of leaves and fruits, forming the bloom or glaucous surface which repels water, and prevents such surfaces from being wetted. It forms a thick coating on some fruits, as the bayberry. *Wax* also exists in cells, especially in the cells of leaves. *Gray.*

3. Any thick, tenacious substance resembling wax, as that for sealing letters, &c.

We soften the *wax* before we set on the seal. *More.*

4. A resinous substance used by shoemakers.

5. A thick, tenacious substance excreted in the ear; ear-wax; cerumen. *Dunglison.*

Mineral wax, (*Min.*) ozocerite. See **OZOCERITE**. — *Nose of wax*. See **NOSE**.

WÄX, v. a. [*i.* **WÄXED**; *pp.* **WÄXING, WÄXED**.]

1. To smear or rub with wax. *Dryden.*

2. To join with wax. *Johnson.*

WÄX, v. n. [M. Goth. *wahajan*; A. S. *wæxan*; Frs. *was*; Dut. *wassen*; Ger. *wachsen*; Dan. *vaxe*; Sw. *vaxa*; Icel. *vaxa*.] [*i.* **WÄXED**; *pp.* **WÄXING, WÄXED** or **WÄXEN**.]

1. To become larger or more full, as the moon; to increase; — opposed to *wane*. *Hakewell.*

Till moons shall *wax* and *wane* no more. *Watts.*

2. To become; to grow. *Gen. xviii. 12.*

Trembling for ire, and *waxing* pale for rage. *Fairfax.*

Their manners *wax* more and more corrupt. *Atterbury.*

WÄX'-CÄN-DLE, n. A candle made of wax. *Ash.*

WÄX'-CHÄN-DLER, n. A manufacturer of wax-candles. *Johnson.*

WÄX'-CLÖTH, n. Cloth covered with a coating of wax, and used as a cover for tables, pianos, sideboards, &c. *Ogilvie.*

WÄXED'-CLÖTH (wäks'-), n. Wax-cloth. *Clarke.*

WÄXED'-END (wäks'-), n. A thread rubbed with shoemakers' wax, and pointed with a bistle, used with an awl, for sewing leather; — written also *wax-end*. *Brockett.*

WÄX'EN (wäks'-), a. 1. Made or consisting of wax. "Waxen tapers." *Shak.*

2. Resembling wax; waxy. *Clarke.*

WÄX'-I-NESS, n. The state or the quality of being waxy; resemblance to wax. *Clarke.*

WÄX'ING, n. 1. The act of one who waxes.

2. The process of stopping out colors in calico-printing. *Simmonds.*

3. The state of increasing. *Wickliffe.*

WÄX'ING-KËR'NELS, n. pl. (*Med.*) A popular term for small tumors formed by enlargement of the lymphatic glands, particularly in the groins of children. *Dunglison.*

WÄX'LIGHT (-lit), n. A taper of wax. *Toland.*

WÄX'-MÖTH, n. A bee-moth. *Clarke.*

WÄX'-MYR-TLE, n. (*Bot.*) A shrub with fragrant leaves, and bearing naked nuts; — called also *white wax*; bayberry; *Myrica cerifera*. *Gray.*

WÄX'-PÄINT-ING, n. A kind of painting, the pigments for which are ground with wax, and diluted with oil of turpentine; encaustic. *Fairholt.*

WÄX'-PÄLM (-päm), n. (*Bot.*) A South American palm, the stem of which yields an abundance of wax; *Cerorylon Andicola*. *Eng. Cyc.*

WÄX'-PÄ-PER, n. A kind of paper prepared by spreading over its surface a coating made of white wax, turpentine, and spermaceti. *Ogilvie.*

WÄX'WING, n. (*Ornith.*) The common name of birds of the genus *Bombycilla*. *Eng. Cyc.*

American waxwing, Bombycilla Carolinensis, or *Ampelis Americana* of Wilson; — called also *cedar-bird*. — *Asiatic waxwing, Bombycilla phainoptera*. — *European waxwing, Bombycilla garrula*; — called also *Bohemian waxwing, wazen chattereder*, and *Bohemian chatterer*. *Eng. Cyc. Yarrell.*



Bohemian waxwing.

WÄX'WORK (-würk), n. 1. Work made of wax; — particularly a figure or figures made of wax in imitation of persons or things. *Addison.*

2. (*Bot.*) A woody plant growing along streams and in thickets; climbing bitter-sweet; *Celastrus scandens*. The opening orange-colored pods, displaying the scarlet covering of the seeds, are very ornamental in autumn. *Gray.*

WÄX'-WORK-ER (-würk-er), n. 1. One who works in wax; a maker of waxwork.

2. A bee which makes wax. *Eng. Cyc.*

WÄX'Y, a. Resembling wax; soft, yielding, or tenacious, like wax. *Bp. Hall.*

WÄX'Y-YÄL'LÖW a. (*Bot.*) Dull yellow, with a soft mixture of reddish brown. *Lindley.*

WÄY (wä), n. [M. Goth. *wigs*; A. S. *weg*, *wæg*; *wagian*, to wag, to move; Frs. *wei*; Dut. & Ger.

weg; Dan. *vei*; Sw. *vag*; Icel. *vegr*. — L., It., & Sp. *via*; Fr. *voie*.]

1. A passing; passage; progression.

Youth and vain confidence thy life betray;
Through armies, this has made Melanthus' way. *Waller*.
T.
dec.

I have seen the day

That, with this little arm and this good sword,
I have made my way through more impediments
Than twenty times your stop. *Shak.*

2. A place for passing; a road, a street, a lane, a path, &c. "The way to Dover." *Shak.*

I am amazed, and lose my way. *Shak.*

Many spread their garments in the way; and others cut down branches off the trees, and strewed them in the way. *Mark xi. 8*

To God's eternal house direct the way,
A broad and ample road. *Milton.*

3. Length of space; distance. "Bimbaum forest extends a great way." *Browne.*

Thy servant will go a little way over Jordan. *2 Sam. xix. 35.*

4. Course; direction; as of motion or travel. "That way madness lies." *Shak.*

He stood in the gate, and asked of every one which way she took, and whither was she gone. And he said, Which way shall we go up? And he answered, The way through the wilderness of Edom. *2 Kings iii. 8.*

5. Advance or progress in life.

The low way to know . . . that he was to make his way by his own industry. *Spectator.*

6. Course or process of things good or ill. The affairs here began to settle in a prosperous way. *Heylin.*

7. Tendency to any meaning or act.

The that sounds that way, or

8. Sphere of observation.

The general officers and the public ministers that fell in *Temple.*

9. Course or manner of acting or dealing.

I may assert eternal Providence,
And justify the ways of God to men. *Milton.*

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate. *Addison.*

10. Particular course, mode, or plan of life.

The way of transgressors is hard. *Prov. xiii. 15*
Men of his way should be most liberal. *Shak.*

11. Means; method; mediate instrument.

By noble ways we conquest will prepare. *Dryden.*

12. Manner; mode; wise; method; fashion. God hath so many times and ways spoken to men. *Hooker.*
His way of expressing and applying them, not his invention of them, is what we admire. *Addison.*

13. Right course or method to act or to know.

"We are quite out of the way." *Locke.*

14. General course, plan, or scheme of acting or proceeding.

Men who go out of the way to hint free things must be guilty of absurdity or rudeness. *S. Richardson.*

15. (Law.) The right of going or passing over the grounds of another. *Burritt.*

16. (Naut.) Progress of a vessel; — *pl.* the timbers on which a vessel is launched. *Mar. Dict.*

17. (Anat.) A canal or duct. *Dunghison.*

18. (Chem.) A term used by chemical writers treating of analysis or decomposition, — decomposition in a dry way denoting decomposition by means of heat, and decomposition in a humid way denoting decomposition by means of water, various chemical *Parkes.*

By the way, in passing; without any necessary connection with the main design. "Note, by the way, that unity of continuance is easier to procure than unity of species." *Bacon*. — *To come one's way or ways*, to go along. [Colloquial.] *Shak.* — *To go one's way or ways*, to depart; to be off. [Colloquial.] *L'Estrange*. — *In the way*, being an obstruction or impediment. — *In the way with*, being with; using or going with. "Agree with thine adversary quickly while thou art in the way with him." *Matt. v. 25*. — *To give way*, to make room for passage. *Shak.* — *To yield*, "I would give way to others." *Swift*. — *To have way*, (Naut.) to be in progress, as a vessel. *Brande*. — *To make way*, to make or force passage; to make room for passage. *Dryden*. — *To make one's way*, to make or force passage for one's self. *Shak.* — *To advance in life by one's own efforts*. *Spectator*. — *To succeed in any thing or with any person*. "Having made my way with some foreign prince." *Raleigh*. — *Milky Way*, (Astron.) the Galaxy. See *MILKY WAY*. — *To be under way*, (Naut.) to begin to move or have progress, as a vessel. *Mar. Dict.* — *Way of the rounds*, (Fort.) a space left for the passage of the rounds between the rampart and the wall of a fortified town. *Stoqueler*. — *Ways and means*, methods; means. *Fahyan*. (Legislation.) Means of raising money or funds for national expenditures. — *Committee of ways and means*, a committee to whom is intrusted the consideration of the affairs relating to the revenue or finances of a nation.

Way and ways are often used for wise. "T is

no way the interest even of priesthood." *Pope*. "Being no ways a match for them." *Swift*.

Syn. — *Way* is an indefinite, general term, of various application. A high way or public road, a private way or path, a right or a wrong way; the way of the world; manner of performing; mode of proceeding; method of cure, course of events, ways and means of raising a revenue. — See *PATH*.

† WĀY, *v. a.* To go in or to. *Wickliffe.*

WĀY'-BĀG-GĀGE, *n.* Baggage or luggage of a way-passenger or of way-passengers. *Clarke.*

WĀY'-BĪLL, *n.* A writing or instrument containing a list of the passengers carried in a public conveyance, as in a stage-coach or a railway-train, or containing a list of goods conveyed by a common carrier. *Boswell. Simmonds.*

When the goods are carried by water, the instrument is called a bill of lading. *Bouvier.*

WĀY'-BRĒAD, *n.* [*A. S. weg-bræde*] (*Bot.*) A species of plantain; *Plantago major*. *Loudon.*

† WĀY'FĀRE, *v. n.* [*way and fare*.] To travel; to journey. "As he wayfared." *Holland.*

WĀY'FĀR-ĒR, *n.* A traveller. *Carew.*

WĀY'FĀR-ING, *p. a.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey. *Hammond.*

WĀY'FĀR-ING-TRĒE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A European shrub having plant, mealy twigs, and the bark of which affords a bird-lime; *Viburnum Lantana*. It grows chiefly on calcareous soils. *Loudon.*

American wayfaring-tree, a straggling shrub, growing in cold, moist woods, and having long, procumbent branches and handsome flowers; *Viburnum lantanoides*; — called also hobble-bush. *Gray.*

† WĀY'GŌ-ĒR, *n.* A wayfarer. *Wickliffe.*

WĀY'GŌ-ING, *a.* Noting a crop taken from the land the year the tenant leaves a farm.

In Pennsylvania, a tenant for years is entitled, after the expiration of his lease, to enter, and take away the crop of grain which he had put into the ground the preceding fall. This is called the way-going crop. *Bouvier.*

WĀY'LĀY, or WĀY-LĀY' [*wā'la, S. E. Ja. K. Sm. Rees; wā-lā', W. P. J. F. C. Wb.*], *v. a.* [*2. WAYLAIN; pp. WAYLAYING, WAYLAID.*] To beset by the way, or in ambush; to lie in wait or ambush for, as with intention to kill or rob. *I will waylay thee going home. Shak.*

WĀY'LĀY-ĒR, or WĀY-LĀY'ĒR, *n.* One who waylays; a liar in wait. *Johnson.*

WĀY'-LEAVE (-lēv), *n.* Rent for leave to pass through land. [*Local, Eng.*] *Clarke.*

WĀY'LESS, *a.* Without way or road; pathless; untracked; trackless. *Drayton.*

WĀY'-MĀK-ĒR, *n.* One who makes a way, or causes way to be made; a precursor. *Bacon.*

WĀY'-MĀRK, *n.* A mark to guide in travelling. "Set thee up way-marks." *Jer. xxi. 21.*

† WĀY-MĒNT, *v. a.* [*From A. S. wa, woe. Johnson* — Old Fr. *gaimenter, guenter. Roquefort.*] To lament; to grieve. *Spenser.*

† WĀY-MĒNT, *n.* Lamentation; grief. *Spenser.*

WĀY'PĀNE, *n.* A slip or strip left for cartage in watered land [*Local.*] *Clarke.*

WĀY'-PĀS-SĒN-ĒR, *n.* A passenger taken up on the way, or at a way-station. *Clarke.*

WĀY'-SĪDE, *n.* The side of the way, path, road, or highway. *Matt. xiii. 4.*

WĀY'-STĀ-TĪON, *n.* An intermediate station on a railroad. *Merritt.*

WĀY'-THĪS-TLE (-thī'sl), *n.* A plant. *Crabb.*

WĀY'WARD (wā'ward), *a.* Liking one's own way; forward; perverse; headstrong; obstinate; wilful. "A wayward son." *Shak.*

WĀY'WARD-LY, *ad.* In a wayward manner; forwardly; perversely. *Sidney.*

WĀY'WARD-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being wayward; forwardness; perverseness. *Sidney.*

WĀY'-WĪSE, *a.* Expert in finding or keeping the way; knowing the way or route. *Ash.*

WĀY'WĪS-ĒR, *n.* An instrument for measuring the road or distance travelled; a pedometer; a perambulator; odometer. *Hutton.*

WĀY'WŌDE (wā'vōd), *n.* [*Slav. vognā, war, and vodit, to lead.*] A Slavonian appellation for a

military commander — formerly in Russia an appellation for a — Written also *vāvode, wayevoda, and wayevode*. *P. Cyc.*

"The appellation of *wayvode* was assumed for some time by the rulers of Moldavia and Wallachia, who substituted for it afterwards the Greek title of *despota*, and finally its Slavonian translation *hopodār*. The princes of Transylvania had also sometimes the title of *wayvode*, which was also given to some minor Turkish officers." *P. Cyc.*

WĀY'WŌDE-SHIP (wā'vōd-), *n.* The office or the jurisdiction of a wayvode. *Clarke.*

WĀY'WŌRN, *a.* Worn or wearied by travelling.

WĒ, *pron. pl. of I.* [*Goth. weis; A. S. we; Dut. wiz, Ger. wir; Dan. & Sw. vi.*] I, MINE, ME; *pl. WE, OURS, US.*

WEAK (wēk), *a.* [*A. S. wac, waac; Dut. week, zwak; Ger. schwach; Dan. & Sw. svag.*]

1. Having little strength; feeble; not strong.

If they bind me with seven green withes which had not been dried, then I shall be weak. *Judg. xvi. 7.*

Strengthen ye the weak hands. *Isa. xlv. 3.*

A weak bond holds you. *Shak.*

Next I became of the weakest provided only in my weakness for then I shall be *Milton.*

2. Not strong or powerful in arms or in military resources. "Weak legions." *Shak.*

See the land, what it is, and the people that dwelleth therein, whether they be strong or weak. *Numb. xiii. 18.*

3. Unsound in health; infirm; not healthy; sickly; debilitated; enfeebled; *Johnson.*

4. Soft; pliant; not stiff; lax; frail. *Johnson.*

5. Low or feeble of sound; small; faint.

A voice not soft, weak, piping, and womanish, but audible, strong, and manlike. *Aecham.*

6. Feeble in intellect or discernment; shallow; silly; simple. "A weak mind." *Beattie.*

That of a weak mind *Johnson.*

7. Proceeding from feeble intellect or discernment; unwise; imprudent; indiscreet.

She first his weak indulgence will accuse. *Milton.*

8. Not much impregnated with active, stimulating, or ingredients. "A weak tincture." *Johnson.*

9. Having little force or effect; not availing much; ineffectual. "My weak words." *Shak.*

10. Wanting or deficient in power of digestion. "My weak stomach." *Shak.*

11. Small; slight; slender; inconsiderable. "Mine own weak merits." *Shak.*

12. Not well or strongly fortified.

To quell the tyrant Love, and guard thy heart
On this weak side where most our nature fails,
Would be a conquest worthy Cato's son. *Addison.*

13. Having little force; not cogent, convincing, or forcible; as, "A weak argument."

14. Not well supported by reason or argument. "A case so weak and feeble." *Hooker.*

15. Not having full belief or conviction; not settled. "Weak in faith." *Rom. iv. 19.*

Weak vessel, woman. *Shak.* "Giving honor unto the wife, as unto the weaker vessel." *1 Pet. iii. 7.*

Syn. — *Weak* is a common familiar term. *Feeble* is less familiar; *infirm* denotes a kind of weakness. *Weak* in body, or mind; *weak* attempt; a *weak* or *feeble* voice or constitution; an *infirm* old man; *infirm* health; *languid* feeling; *debilitated* or *enfeebled* state of health. — See *FRAGILE, INEFFECTUAL, SIMPLE.*

† WĒAK (wēk), *v. a.* To weaken. *More.*

WĒAK'EN (wē'kn), *v. a.* [*2. WEAKENED; pp. WEAKENING, WEAKENED.*] To make weak; to deprive of strength; to diminish the strength of; to debilitate; to enfeeble; to enervate.

He weakeneth the hands of the men of war. *Jer. xxxviii. 4.*
No article of faith can be true which weakens the practical part of religion. *Addison.*

† WĒAK'EN, *v. n.* To become weak. *Chaucer.*

WĒAK'EN-ĒR (wē'kn-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, weakens. *South.*

WĒAK'EN-ING (wē'kn-ing), *p. a.* That weakens; debilitating; enfeebling. *Clarke.*

WĒAK'-EYED (wēk'id), *a.* Having weak eyes or feeble sight. *Collins.*

WĒAK'-HĀND-ĒD, *a.* Having weak hands; infirm; weak; feeble. *Jodrell.*

WĒAK'-HĒAD-ĒD, *a.* Having a weak head or mind; wanting in intellect; simple. *Lee.*

WĒAK'-HEĀRT-ĒD, *a.* Of feeble spirit. *Shak.*

WEAK LING, n. A feeble creature. *Shak.*

WEAK LY, ad. 1. In a weak manner; with little strength; feebly; not powerfully. *Bacon.*
Was plighted faith so weakly sealed above,
That for one error I must lose your love? *Dryden.*

2. With feebleness of intellect or discernment; indiscreetly; injudiciously.
This high gift of strength committed to me
Under the seal of a weakly seal.
But weakly to a weakly seal. *Milton.*

WEAK'LY, a. Not strong; not healthy; feeble.
Being old and weakly, twenty years in prison. *Raleigh.*

WEAK'MIND-ED, a. Having a weak or feeble mind or intellect; shallow; simple. *Clarke.*

WEAK'NESS, n. 1. The state of being weak; want of strength; feebleness; debility.
Troy in her weakness lives, not in her strength. *Shak.*

2. Feebleness of health; infirmity; unhealthiness. "Weakness of constitution." *Temple.*

3. Want of sprightliness or liveliness. *Pope.*

4. Want of steadiness, inconstancy. *Rogers.*

5. Want of force or cogency. "The weakness of those testimonies." *Tillotson.*

6. Feebleness of intellect or discernment; want of judgment or perception; want of resolution; shallowness; foolishness. "All wickedness is weakness." *Milton.*

7. Defect; failing; deficiency. "The weakness of an exalted character." *Addison.*

Syn.—See **DEBILITY**, **IMPERFECTION**.

WEAK'-SIDE, n. That part of a person's disposition by which he is most easily influenced; a foible; a failing; an infirmity.
This dog would have fought with his master in any other case, but the love of his master. *Leitch.*

WEAK'-SIGHT-ED (wēk'sīt-ed), a. Having weak or feeble sight. *Tucker.*

WEAK'-SIGHT-ED-NESS (wēk'sīt-), n. Weakness or feebleness of sight. *Dunghison.*

WEAK'-SPIR-IT-ED, a. Having a weak spirit; timid, pusillanimous. *Scott.*

WEAL (wēl), n. [A. S. *wela*; Ger. *wohl*; Dan. *vel*; Sw. *vil*; Old Eng. *wela*.—See **WELL**.] The state of being well or prosperous; flourishing state; happiness; prosperity; welfare.

I have deserved
Some weal after my long woes. *Gower.*

As we love the weal of our souls and bodies, let us so behave ourselves as we may be at peace with God. *Bacon.*

Common, general, or public weal, the public welfare.

Syn.—See **RICHES**.

WEAL, v. a. To mark with stripes.—See **WALE**.

WEAL, n. A ridge or elevation of the skin produced by a rod or whip.—See **WALE**. *Donne.*

† **WEAL-A-WAY', interj.** Alas!—See **WEALAWAY**. "Wealaway he cried." *Spenser.*

† **WEAL'-BAL-ANCED (wēl'bāl-ansd), a.** Weighed for the public good. *Shak.*

† **WEALD (wēld), n.** [A. S. *weald*, *wald*.] A wood or grove;—often used in forming proper names. "The weald of Kent." *Burroughs.*

WEALD'-CLAY, n. (Geol.) The uppermost member of the wealden group. *Ansted.*

WEAL'DEN, a. (Geol.) Noting an important fresh-water formation, occurring between the cretaceous and oolitic rocks in the wealds of Kent and Sussex. *Ansted.*

The wealden formation consists of a very thick and varied series of arenaceous beds, based on imperfect limestones, and covered by a bed of clay. It is composed of three minor divisions, the weald-clay, the Hastings sands, and the Furber beds. *Ansted.*

WEAL'DEN, n. The wealden formation. *Lyell.*

† **WEALD'ISH, a.** Pertaining to the woods or to the country of Kent, England, formerly called the *Weald*. "The Wealdish men." *Fuller.*

† **WEALS'MAN, n.** A statesman. *Shak.*

WEALTH (wēlth), n. [A. S. *wela*.—See **WEAL**.] 1. Prosperity; external happiness. [R.]

Grant him in health and wealth long to live. *Com. Prayer.*

2. Riches; large possessions of money or of goods; opulence; affluence; affluent or abundant property; abundance of possessions.

Wealth is any object having the power of gratifying human desire which is capable of being appropriated. *Dr. Hayland.*

One wealth, like happiness? Look round and see
What a splendid misery! *Young.*

When wealth comes into power, the spirit of liberty never fails to go out. *J. Quincy.*

The word "wealth" is often used in a metaphorical sense, as in "the wealth of the imagination" or "the wealth of the soul."

The word "wealth" is also used in a technical sense, as in "the wealth of a nation" or "the wealth of a community."

The word "wealth" is also used in a philosophical sense, as in "the wealth of the mind" or "the wealth of the spirit."

The word "wealth" is also used in a literary sense, as in "the wealth of the language" or "the wealth of the style."

The word "wealth" is also used in a scientific sense, as in "the wealth of the earth" or "the wealth of the sea."

The word "wealth" is also used in a historical sense, as in "the wealth of the empire" or "the wealth of the kingdom."

Syn.—See **RICHES**.

WEALTH'FUL, a. Full of wealth; full of happiness. [R.] *Sir T. More.*

WEALTH'FUL-LY, ad. In a wealthy manner; happily; prosperously. [R.] *Vives.*

WEALTH'-LY, ad. Richly. *Shak.*

WEALTH'-NESS, n. The state of being wealthy; richness; affluence; opulence. *Fabyan.*

WEALTH'Y (wēlth'ē), a. Rich; having wealth or large possessions of money or of goods; having much property; affluent; opulent.

I will be married to a wealthy widow. *Shak.*

WEAN (wēn), v. a. [A. S. *wēnan*, *wēnian*; Frs. *wēna*; Ger. *entwöhnen*; Old Ger. *wēnen*; Dan. *wēne*; to accustom; Sw. *wēnja*, to accustom; Icel. *wēna*.] 1. To put from the breast; to accustom, as an infant or other young animal, to a deprivation of the breast or to the loss of its mother's milk.

No longer than till her child was weaned. *Bale.*

A fortnight before you wean calves from milk, let water be mixed with it. *Mortimer.*

2. To disengage or withdraw from any habit or desire, any former pursuit or enjoyment.

For he of joys divine shall tell,
That wean from earthly woe. *Beattie.*

WEANED (wēnd), p. a. Accustomed to the permanent deprivation of the breast.

† **WEAN'EL, n.** A weanling. *Spenser.*

WEAN'ING, n. 1. The act of depriving an infant or other young animal permanently of the breast, in order to feed it on other and more solid nourishment. *Farm. Ency.*

2. Act of disengaging or withdrawing one from any habit or desire.

WEAN'ING-BRASH, n. (Med.) A severe form of diarrhoea, which supervenes, at times, on weaning. *Dunghison.*

WEAN'LING, n. A child or animal weaned. *Milton.*

WEAN'LING, a. Newly weaned. *Beattie.*

WEAPON (wēp'n), n. [wēp'n, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. *wēp'n*; wēp'n or wēp'n, *Barclay*, n. [M. Goth. *wēpna*; A. S. *wēpen*; Dut. *wapen*; Ger. *waffe*; Old Ger. *wapfan*; Dan. *væben*; Sw. *wapen*, *wapn*; Icel. *vöpn*; Old Eng. *wapen*.] 1. An instrument of offence or defence; something with which one is armed to kill or to injure another, as a sword, a musket, a club.

These weapons, the sword and the arrow. *Ep. Hoi. ely.*

2. Any instrument or means for contest, or for combating or defending.

O, let not woman's weapons, water-drops,
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shak.*

Syn.—See **ARMS**.

WEAPONED (wēp'nd), a. Furnished with weapons or arms. "The combatants... weaponed with sword, buckler and daggers." *Hayward.*

WEAPON-LESS (wēp'n-lēs), a. Having no weapon; unarmed. *Milton.*

WEAPON-RY, n. Weapons collectively. [R.]

All his weaponry was pointed with holy fire. *Dr. S. H. Cox.*

WEAPON-SALVE (wēp'n-sāv), n. A salve that was supposed to cure the wound by being applied to the weapon that made it. *Boyle.*

WEAR (wār), v. a. [A. S. *werian*, *weran*; Dut. *weran*; Ger. *wehren*, to defend; Dan. *værge*, to defend; Sw. *värja*, to defend.—From M. Goth. *waír*; A. S. *wer*, a man, a fine for slaying a man, hence a guard, protection."—*Bosworth*.] 1. To carry on the body, or appendant to the body; as, "To wear clothes"; "To wear a sword"; "To wear a ring, or a bracelet."

These troublesome disguises which we wear. *Milton.*

2. To exhibit in appearance; to bear.

Such an infectious face her sorrow wears. *Dryden.*

3. To waste or injure by time, use, or friction; to impair or lessen by gradual diminution. "Waters wear the stones." *Job* xiv. 19.

To his name inspired their tears they pay,
Till years and kisses wear his name away. *Dryden.*

4. To consume or spend tediously.

What masks, what dances,
To wear away this long age of three hours. *Shak.*

5. To affect gradually, or by degrees.

Trials wear us into a liking of what possibly in the first essay displeased us. *Locke.*

The word "wear" is also used in a metaphorical sense, as in "the wear of time" or "the wear of the world."

The word "wear" is also used in a technical sense, as in "the wear of a machine" or "the wear of a material."

The word "wear" is also used in a philosophical sense, as in "the wear of the mind" or "the wear of the spirit."

6. [See **VEER**.] (Naut.) To cause to change her course, as a ship, from one board to another, by turning her stern to windward; to veer;—written also *ware*. *Mar. Dict.*

To wear away, to impair; to consume. *Dryden.*

To wear off, to rub off by friction; to obliterate; to diminish by attrition or decay. *South.*—To wear out, to impair by use so as to render useless; to consume; as, "To wear out clothes." To consume tediously.

"To wear out miserable days." *Milton.* To harass; to tire. "[He] shall wear out the saints." *Dan.* vi. 25.

To wear the breeches, to exercise command or authority over her husband, as a wife, to be the principal power in the family. "Nor talk in the house as though you wore the breeches." [Vulgar.] *Beau. & Fl.*

WEAR, v. n. 1. To be wasted or diminished by use or by time;—commonly followed by some particle, as *away*, *off*, *out*.

Thou wilt surely wear away, both thou and this people that is with thee. *Ec.* xviii. 18.

2. To be tediously spent or consumed. "Thus wore out night." *Milton.*

3. To pass away by degrees;—with *off*.

If passion causes a present terror, yet it soon wears off, an inclination will easily learn to slight such scarecrows. *Locke.*

† To wear weary, to become weary through wear. "The Spaniards began to wear weary, for winter drew on." *Berners.*

WEAR (wār), n. 1. The act of wearing, or the state of being worn; diminution by friction or by time. "The wear and tear of coin." *A. Smith.*

2. The thing worn; the fashion; vogue.

No, indeed, will I not Pompey; it is not the wear. *Shak.*

WEAR and tear, loss or diminution of value by use and any accidental injury. *A. Smith.*

WEAR, or WEAR (wār, W. Ja. K.; wār, E. Sm.; wār, P.). n. [A. S. *wær*, *wær*, an enclosure, a fish-pond; Ger. *wehr*, Dan. *værn*, a fence, a bulwark; Icel. *ver*.] [Written also *weir*, *wier*, and *were*.]

1. A dam formed across a river for maintaining its waters at a level necessary for its navigation, for directing the water towards a mill, for taking fish, &c. *Tomlinson.*

2. A fence or an enclosure of twigs set in a stream to catch fish. *Johnson.*

WEAR'ABLE, a. That may be worn. *Grant.*

WEARD. [A. S.] Whether initial or final, it signifies *watchfulness* or *care*;—used in the formation of names. *Gibson.*

WEAR'ER, n. One who wears. *Dryden.*

WEAR'RI-A-BLE, a. That may become weary or fatigued. [R.] *Qu. Rev.*

WEAR'RIED (wē'rijd), p. a. Made, or having become, weary; tired; fatigued; jaded.

To assail a wearied man were shame. *W. Scott.*

WEAR'RI-FUL, a. Causing weariness; wearisome; tiresome; tedious. [R.] *Month. Rev.*

WEAR'RI-FUL-LY, ad. Wearisomely. *Month. Rev.*

WEAR'RI-LESS, a. That cannot be wearied.

WEAR'RI-LY, ad. In a weary or tiresome manner.

WEAR'RI-NESS, n. The state of being weary or worn with fatigue; state of being spent or exhausted with labor; lassitude; fatigue.

Water-fowls supply the weariness of a long flight by taking water. *Hale.*

Syn.—See **FATIGUE**.

WEAR'ING, p. a. That is worn or made to be worn; as, "Wearing apparel."

WEAR'ING, n. 1. The act of one who wears.

2. The process of wasting or diminishing by attrition or by time.

3. † Apparel; clothes; garments.

Give me my nightly wearing and adieu. *Shak.*

† **WEAR'ISH, a.** Wizen; withered:—malicious.

A wretched, wearish elf.
Johnson explains this word *washy*; Richardson says it is probably formed from the adjective *weary*, and thinks it means *malicious*, *evil*, *curved*, *shrewish*; Nares says it rather answers to what is now called *wizen*, *wizard*.

WEAR'RI-SOME (wē'rē-sūm), a. Tedious; causing weariness; tiresome; vexatious; troublesome; fatiguing; annoying; irksome. "A long and wearisome march." *Bacon.* "Wearisome labor." *Hooker.*

Syn.—See **TROUBLESOME**.

The word "wearisome" is also used in a metaphorical sense, as in "the wearisome journey" or "the wearisome task."

The word "wearisome" is also used in a technical sense, as in "the wearisome process" or "the wearisome method."

WEA'RI-SÔME-LY, *ad.* In a wearisome manner; tediously; tiresomely. *Raleigh.*

WEA'RI-SÔME-NESS, *n.* The quality of tiring; the state of being wearisome; tediousness.

No worthy enterprise can be done by us without continual plodding and weariness to our faint and sensitive abilities. *Milton.*

WEA'RY (wē're), *a.* [*A. S. werig.*]

1. Exhausted of strength, or power of action, or of endurance; fatigued; exhausted; tired.

And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage. *Milton.*
I am weary, yet my memory is tried. *Shak.*

2. Causing weariness; tiresome.

The ploughman homeward plods his weary way. *Gray.*
The weariest and most loathed life. *Shak.*

WEA'RY (wē're), *v. a.* [*i. WEARIED; pp. WEARING, WEARED.*] To make weary; to exhaust the strength or patience of; to tire; to fatigue.

Dewy sleep oppressed them, wearied. *Milton.*
I stay too long by thee; I weary thee. *Shak.*

To weary out, to subdue or completely exhaust by fatigue. "Me, overwatched and wearied out." *Milton.*

Syn.—Long exertion *wearies*; a little exertion *tires*; one who is feeble, great exertion *fatigues*; forced exertion *jades*. *Weared* with labor of body or of mind, with standing, &c.; *tired* of work or of what is disagreeable; *fatigued* with running or walking; *jaded* by being driven beyond one's strength; *harassed* with cares. A horse is *jaded* by being driven hard; troops are *harassed* in retreating before enemies.

WEA'SAND (wē'znd) [wē'zand, *P. K. Sm. Wb. C.*; wē'znd, *Ja.*; wē'zn, *S. W. J. E. F.*], *n.* [*A. S. wæsend, wæsend.*] The windpipe; the throat. "To wet his dry wæсанд." *Hall.*

WEA'SEL (wē'zl), *n.* [*A. S. wæsel; Dut. wezel; Ger. wiesel; Dan. væsel; Sw. vesla.*] (*Zool.*)

An animal of the genus *Mustela*,—particularly *Mustela vulgaris*, the common weasel, generally about six inches long, with a tail two inches more, found near the habitation of man, and living upon small animals, as moles, rats, field-mice, birds, &c. *Baird.*



Weasel.

WEA'SEL-CÔÔT, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A name given to the red-headed smew; *Mergus minutus* of Linnaeus. *Clarke.*

WEA'SEL-FACED (wē'zl-fäst), *a.* Having a face like a weasel's, or a sharp or thin face. *Steele.*

WEA'SY-NESS, *n.* The state of being weasy; full feeding; sensual indulgence. *Joye.*

WEA'SY, *a.* Indulging the sensual appetite; gluttonous; full feeding. *Joye.*

WEATH'ER (wēth'er), *n.* [*A. S. wæder, wæder; Dut. weder; Ger. wetter; Dan. veir; Sw. vnder; Icel. vedr; Slav. vîtr, veter; Ir. & Gael. athar.—Gr. æthēr; L. æther.—Sansc. widara; Per. wad.*]

1. The state of the atmosphere with respect to heat, cold, dryness, moisture, wind, rain, snow, fog, &c. "Foul weather." *Shak.*

2. Change of state; vicissitude.

3. Tempest; storm. [*Poetic.*] *Dryden.*

4. † A gentle rain; a shower. *Wickliffe.*

Stress of weather, force of tempests or storms.—† To make fair weather, to make flattering representations; to flatter. *Shak.*

WEATH'ER, *a.* (*Naut.*) In the direction from which the wind blows. *Dana.*

To carry a weather helm, (*Naut.*) to tend to come up in the wind, as a ship requiring the helm to be kept constantly a little to windward. *Dana.*

WEATH'ER (wēth'er), *v. a.* [*i. WEATHERED; pp. WEATHERING, WEATHERED.*]

1. To expose to the air. *Spenser. Tusser.*

2. (*Naut.*) To pass to windward of.

After much delay by contrary winds, we weathered Foul Point on the 29th (Dec.), and stood in for the main. *Cook.*

3. To bear up against; to overcome the stress of; to encounter and sustain.

Could they weather and stand the shock of an eternal duration? *Hale.*

To weather a point, to gain a point against the wind, as a ship:—to accomplish any thing against opposition. *Addison.—To weather out, to endure.* *Addison.*

WEATH'ER-BEAT'EN (wēth'er-be'tn), *a.* Beaten, harassed, seasoned, worn, or tarnished, by hard weather. "A weather-beaten vessel." *Milton.* "His weather-beaten troops." *Dryden.*

WEATH'ER-BÏT, *n.* (*Naut.*) A turn of the cable, about the end of the windlass, in order to slacken it gradually in tempestuous weather, or when the ship rides in a strong current. *Mar. Dict.*

WEATH'ER-BÏT, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To wind, by an additional turn, as a cable, about the end of the windlass. *Dana.*

WEATH'ER-BÔARD, *n.* 1. (*Naut.*) That side of a ship which is to the windward:—one of the pieces of plank placed in the ports of a ship when laid up in ordinary, and fixed in an inclined position to turn off the rain, &c.;—usually in the plural. *Mar. Dict.*

2. (*Arch.*) A board extending from the ridge to the eaves of a building on the gable close up to the shingling or slating;—usually where there is no cornice. *Wright.*

WEATH'ER-BÔARD, *v. a.* (*Arch.*) To nail boards upon so that the upper board laps over the under one, and so throws off the wet. *Francis.*

WEATH'ER-BÔARD'ING, *n.* (*Arch.*) The act of nailing boards upon each other so that the upper laps over the under board:—also the boards so nailed. *Brande.*

WEATH'ER-BÔUND, *a.* Confined or delayed by the bad state of the weather. *Johnson.*

WEATH'ER-BRÊD'ER, *n.* A fair day, supposed to indicate a storm. [*Colloquial.*] *Hallwell.*

WEATH'ER-CLÔTHS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Long pieces of canvas or tarpaulin, to protect the hammocks from the weather, when stowed; also to defend persons from the wind and spray. *Mar. Dict.*

WEATH'ER-CÔCK, *n.* 1. A vane, or something, originally in the shape of a cock, set on the top of a spire, that, by turning, shows the point from which the wind blows. *Sidney.*

2. Any thing fickle or inconstant. *Dryden.*

WEATH'ER-DRÏV'EN (wēth'er-driv'vn), *a.* Driven or forced by storms. *Carew.*

WEATH'ERED (-erd), *a.* 1. (*Arch.*) Noting horizontal stone-work, such as window-sills, cornices, coping-stones, battlements, &c., when they are sloped to throw off the wet. *Francis.*

2. (*Geol.*) Worn or altered in color, texture, &c., as rocks, by exposure to the weather. *Wr.*

WEATH'ER-FÊND, *v. a.* To shelter. *Shak.*

WEATH'ER-GÂGE, *n.* 1. (*Naut.*) The state or situation of a ship when to the windward of another; the advantage of the wind. *Mar. Dict.*

2. Advantage of position; superiority.

To get the weather-gage of a person, to get the better or advantage of a person. *Hallwell.*

WEATH'ER-GÂLL, *n.* A secondary rainbow.

[*North of England.*] *Todd. Wright.*

WEATH'ER-GLÂSS, *n.* An instrument for measuring atmospheric changes or foreshowing the state of the weather, as the barometer, the thermometer, the hygrometer, &c. *Brande.*

WEATH'ER-HÊLM, *n.* (*Naut.*) See **WEATHER**, *a.*

WEATH'ER-HÔUSE, *n.* A piece of mechanism to show the state of the weather. *Cowper.*

WEATH'ER-ING, *n.* 1. The act of exposing to the air or weather. *Ash.*

2. Act of passing to the windward of. *Anson.*

3. (*Geol.*) The wearing away of rocks by exposure to the weather. *Ansted.*

WEATH'ER-LY, *a.* (*Naut.*) Working well to the windward. "A weathery ship." *Dana.*

WEATH'ER-MÔST, *a.* Furthest to windward. *Cl.*

WEATH'ER-MÔULD'ING, *n.* (*Arch.*) A label, canopy, or drip-stone over a door or a window, intended to keep off rain from the parts beneath. *Weale.*

WEATH'ER-PRÔOF, *a.* Proof against rough or tempestuous weather. *Quarles.*

WEATH'ER-QUÂR'TER, *n.* (*Naut.*) The quarter of a ship on the windward side. *Mar. Dict.*

WEATH'ER-RÔLL, *n.* (*Naut.*) An inclination which a ship makes to windward in a heavy sea;—opposed to *lee-burch*. *Mar. Dict.*

WEATH'ER-SHÔRE, *n.* (*Naut.*) The shore that lies to the windward of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

WEATH'ER-SÏDE, *n.* (*Naut.*) The side of a ship under sail, upon which the wind blows. *Mar. Dict.*

WEATH'ER-SPÏ, *n.* One that foretells the state of the weather; a star-gazer. [*R.*] *Donne.*

WEATH'ER-TÏDE, *n.* (*Naut.*) The tide which, by setting against a ship's lee side, while under sail, forces her up to windward. *Mar. Dict.*

WEATH'ER-WÏSE, *a.* Skilful in foretelling the weather, or in judging respecting the state of the weather. *Hacklhyt.*

WEATH'ER-WÏS-ER, *n.* An instrument to fore-show the state of the weather. *Sprat.*

WEAVE (wēv), *v. a.* [*A. S. wēfan; Dut. weven; Ger. weben; Dan. væve; Sw. väfva; Icel. vefa.—Gr. ὑφαίνω, ὑφαίνω.*] [*i. WOVE; pp. WEAVING, WOVEN.*]

1. To form, as cloth or a textile fabric, by combining threads, yarns, filaments, or strips of different materials, or any thing flexible; to form by texture, or by inserting one part of the material within another. *Tomlinson.*

2. To unite by intermixture; to intermix so as to form into one substance; to entwine.

When religion was woven into the civil government. *Addison.*

3. To interpose; to insert; to breathe.

This weaves itself perforce into my business. *Shak.*

WEAVE (wēv), *v. n.* 1. To work at the loom; to form cloth in a loom by the union or intertexture of threads. *Johnson.*

2. To make a motion of the head, neck, and body from side to side, like the shuttle of a weaver, as a horse sometimes does. *Youatt.*

WEAV'ER (wē'ver), *n.* 1. One who weaves; an operative who works at a loom. *Spenser.*

2. (*Ornith.*) The common name of passerine birds having a large conical bill and pointed wings, of the sub-family *Ploceinae*, natives of hot climates, as Africa, India, &c.;—so called from the surprising skill with which they fabricate their nests. *Baird.*

WEAV'ER-FÏSH, *n.* (*Ich.*) See **WEEVER**.

WEAV'ING, *n.* 1. The art of combining threads, yarns, filaments or strips of different materials, so as to form cloth or some other kind of textile fabric. *Tomlinson.*

2. (*Ferriery.*) A motion which a horse makes of the head, neck, and body from side to side, like the shuttle of a weaver passing through the web. *Youatt.*

WEA'ZEN (wē'zn), *a.* Thin; sharp; lean; withered; wizened. "A weazen face." *Dickens.*

WEB, *n.* [*A. S. web, wæb; Dut. web, webbe; Old Ger. unabbe; Ger. gewebe; Dan. væv; Sw. väf; Icel. vefi.—See WEAVE.*]

1. Any thing woven; any textile fabric.

The threads which form the length of the web are called the warp-threads, or simply the warp. *Tomlinson.*

2. A piece of linen cloth. [*Local.*] *Clarke.*

3. A dusky film growing upon the ball of the eye, and hindering the sight; suffusion; web-eye. *Shak.*

4. Texture; substance; material.

The brittle web of that rich sword, he thought, Was broke through hardness of the country's steel. *Fairfax.*

5. The thin partition on the inside of the rim, and between the spokes, of an iron sheave. *Mar. Dict.*

6. A texture or collection of lines or threads spun by a spider, and serving as a net to catch flies, &c., for food.

"The webs named gossamer are composed of lines spun by spiders, which, on being brought into contact by the action of a gentle air, adhere together, till by continual additions they are accumulated into irregular white flakes and masses of considerable extent."—See **SPIDER**. *Eng. Cyc.*

7. † A sheet or thin plate, as of lead. *Fairfax.*

8. (*Ornith.*) A membrane uniting the toes of many water-fowls. *Baird.*

Pin and web, a disorder of the eye consisting of a dusky film growing on the ball of the eye, and hindering the sight; blindness. *Shak.—Web of a colter, the thin, sharp part of a colter.* *Wright.*

WEBBED (wēbd), *a.* Joined by a web. *Derham.*

WËB'BËR, *n.* A weaver; a webster. *Todd.*

WËB'BY, *a.* Relating to, or like, a web. [*R.*]

Bats on their webby wings in darkness move, And feebly shriek their melancholy love. *Crabbe.*

WĒB'-EYE (-i), *n.* (*Med.*) Obscurity of vision, depending on a speck in the cornea. *Dunghson.*

WĒB'-FOOT (-fūt), *n.* A foot which has the toes connected by means of a membrane. *Gray.*

WĒB'-FOOT-ED (wĒb'-fūt-ed), *a.* Having films or webs between the toes; palmiped. *Ray.*

† **WĒB'STER**, *n.* A weaver. *Camden.*

WĒB'STER-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A white, opaque, reniform, massive, impalpable mineral, of dull, earthy lustre, adhering to the tongue, and composed chiefly of alumina, sulphuric acid, and water. *Dana.*

WĒD, *v. a.* [*A. S. weddian*; *Dut. wedden*, to bet; *Frs. wedda, wedda*, to pledge; *Ger. wetten*, to wager; *Dan. vedde, vedde*; *Sw. viga*; *Icel. vedia*, to give a pledge. — *W. gweddu.*] [*i. WĒD-ED*; *pp. WĒDDING, WĒDDED.*]

1. To marry; to take for husband or wife.

Chloe, blind to wit and worth. *Pope.*

Weds the rich dulness of some son of earth. *Pope.*

2. To join in wedlock; to give in marriage.

And Adam wedded to another Eve. *Milton.*

3. To unite for ever, or inseparably.

And thou art wedded to calamity. *Shak.*

4. To take part with; to espouse.

They positively . . . wedded his cause. *Clarendon.*

5. To unite closely by love or fondness.

Men are wedded to their lusts. *Tillotson.*

WĒD, *v. n.* To contract matrimony; to marry.

Nor took I Guiscard, by blind fancy led *Dryden.*

Or hasty choice, as many women wed. *Gower.*

† **WĒD**, *n.* [*A. S.*] A pledge.

WĒD'DED, *a.* Pertaining to wedlock; married.

Hail, wedded love! mysterious law; true source *Milton.*

Of human offspring, sole propriety

In Paradise of all things common else.

WĒD'DER, *n.* A castrated ram; a wether. *Smellie.*

WĒD'DING, *n.* Marriage; nuptials; the nuptial or marriage rite or ceremony.

I will dance and eat plums at your wedding. *Shak.*

Syn. — See **MARRIAGE**.

WĒD'DING-CÁKE, *n.* Cake for a wedding; cake which is served to guests and subsequent visitors to a new-married couple. *Simmonds.*

WĒD'DING-CÁRD, *n.* A card with the name and usually the address of a new-married couple, sent to friends to announce the event and stating when they receive calls. *Simmonds.*

WĒD'DING-FÁ'VOR, *n.* A bunch of white ribbons, or a rosette, &c., worn by males attending a wedding. *Simmonds.*

WĒD'DING-FĒAST, *n.* A feast or entertainment for the guests at a wedding. *L'Estrange.*

WĒD'DING-RĪNG, *n.* A lady's gold ring given by the bridegroom to his future wife, at the altar. *Simmonds.*

WĒDGE (wĒ), *n.* [*A. S. wæg, weeg*; *Dut. wig, wigge*; *Dan. vægge*; *Sw. vigg.*]

1. A piece of metal or wood sloping to an edge, used to split with.

2. (*Mech.*) One of the five mechanical powers, — a mass of metal or of wood thick at one end and thin at the other, sometimes used for raising heavy bodies, as ships in docks, but more frequently employed for splitting blocks of stone or logs of wood. *Loomis.*

3. (*Geom.*) A solid bounded by five plane surfaces, a rectangular base, or back, two rectangular or trapezoidal faces meeting in a line parallel to the back, called the edge, and two triangular surfaces, called the ends. *Hutton.*

4. † A mass of metal. *Spenser.*

5. Anything in the form of a wedge, as a body of troops, tools of various kinds, &c.

6. The last man, or the lowest place on the classical tripos list [*Cant. — Camb. Univ. Eng.*]

The last man is called the wedge, corresponding to the spoon in mathematics. This name originated in that of the man who was last on the first Tripos list in 1828 (Wedgewood). Brasted.

Spherical wedge, the portion of a sphere comprehended between the halves of two great circles. Peirce.

WĒDGE, *v. a.* [*i. WĒGED*; *pp. WĒDGING, WĒDGED.*]

1. To cleave asunder with a wedge. [*R.*] *Shak.*

2. To drive as a wedge is driven; to crowd closely together so as to make fixed.

They often find great lumps wedged between the rocks. *Dampier.*

But, hark! the doctor's voice! fast wedged between *Cowper.*

Two empirics he stands.

3. To force asunder as a wedge forces. "Part . . . ranged in figure wedge their way." *Milton.*

4. To fasten with a wedge or with wedges.

Wedge on the keenest scythes, *A. Philips.*

And give us steeds that snort against the foe.

5. To fix as a wedge is fixed.

Sergeant in the centaur soon he passed, *Dryden.*

Wedged in the rocky shoals and sticking fast.

WĒDGE'-SHÁPED (wĒ'sháp't), *a.* 1. Shaped like a wedge; cuneiform.

2. (*Bot.*) Inversely triangular with rounded angles. *Lindley.*

WĒDGE'WOOD-WÁRE, *n.* A kind of fine, cream-colored pottery, having a clear, hard body, and a fine glaze, impenetrable to acids; — so named from the inventor, *J. Wedgewood.* *Tomlinson.*

WĒD'LÖCK, *n.* 1. The state of being married; matrimony; marriage.

2. † A married woman; a wife. *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — See **MARRIAGE**.

WĒD'LÖCKED (-lōkt), *a.* United in marriage; wedded; married. [*R.*] *Milton.*

WĒDNES'DAY (wĒnz'dā), [*wānz'dā*, *S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.*; *wĒd'anz-dā*, *E. Ja.*], *n.* [*A. S. Wodnes-dæg*; *Wodnes*, of Woden, or Odin, a Scandinavian chief or deity, and *dæg*, day; *Dut. Woensdag*; *Dan. & Sw. Onsdag.*] The fourth day of the week; — so named by the Gothic nations from *Woden*, or *Odin*, the deity whose functions corresponded to those of Mercury in the classic mythology. *Fell.*

WĒE (wē), *a.* Little; small; diminutive. *Shak.*

This word is common in the Scottish dialect and in the north of England. Nares. It is also used colloquially in the United States.

WĒECH'-ĒLM [wĒch'ēlm, *S. Ja. Sm*; wĒch'ēlm, *W.*], *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of elm; — commonly written *witch-elm*. *Bacon.*

WĒED, *n.* [*A. S. weod*. — *W. gwydd*, trees, shrubs.]

1. Any useless or troublesome plant.

A little flower choked and killed amongst rank weeds. *Law.*

Every plant which grows in a field other than that of which the seed has been sown by the husbandman, is a weed. *P. Cye.*

2. Any thing useless. *Wright.*

3. Tobacco. [*Vulgar.*] *Halliwel. Bartlett.*

WĒED, *n.* [*Goth. wastja*; *A. S. weod*; *Old Dut. weat*; *Frs. weid*; *Icel. fad.*]

1. † A dress; a garment; clothes.

A goodly lady clad in hunter's weed. *Spenser.*

2. † The upper or outer garment. "Putting on both shirt and weed." *Chapman.*

3. An emblem or badge of mourning; — commonly used in the plural in the sense of a mourning-dress of a woman, especially a widow. "A widow's weeds." *Nares.*

WĒED, *v. a.* [*i. WĒEDD*; *pp. WĒEDDING, WĒEDDED.*]

1. To rid of weeds or noxious plants. *Bacon.*

2. To root out; to extirpate. *Shak.*

3. To rid, as of weeds; to free, as from any thing hurtful or offensive.

He weeded the kingdom of such as were devoted to Elaisian, and manumized it from that . . . confederacy. *Hoswell.*

WĒED'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, weeds.

WĒED'ER-Y, *n.* Weeds, collectively: — a place for weeds. *More. Southey.*

WĒED'-HOOK (-hāk), *n.* (*Agric.*) A hook used for cutting down weeds. *Tusser.*

WĒED'ING, *n.* The act or the operation of clearing from weeds.

WĒED'ING-CHĪS'EL, *n.* (*Agric.*) An instrument with a divided chisel-point for cutting the roots of large weeds within the ground. *Wright.*

WĒED'ING-FÖR'CEPS, } *n. pl.* An instrument

WĒED'ING-TÖNGS, } for taking up some sort

of plants in weeding. *Wright.*

WĒED'ING-FÖRK, } *n.* An implement for erad-

WĒED'ING-IR-ON, } icating weeds. *Simmonds.*

WĒED'ING-HÖÖK (wĒd'ing-hāk), *n.* A hook or instrument for extirpating weeds. *Tusser.*

WĒED'ING-RHĪM (wĒd'ing-rīm), *n.* An implement somewhat resembling the frame of a wheelbarrow, used for tearing up weeds on summer fallows, &c. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

WĒED'LESS, *a.* Free from weeds. *Donne.*

WĒED'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of weeds.

But nettles, kix, and all the weedy nation. *G. Fletcher.*

2. Abounding in weeds; overrun with weeds.

He hid in a weedy lake all night I lay. *Dryden.*

WĒEK, *n.* [*A. S. weoc*; *Dut. week*; *Ger. woche*; *Dan. uge*; *Sw. vecka.*] The period of seven days, — particularly the period of seven days commencing with Sunday. *Bouvier.*

WĒEK'-DÁY, *n.* Any day not Sunday.

What we call a week-day, that is, not a Sunday. *Cockburn.*

WĒEK'LY, *a.* 1. Relating to a week.

Put their German names upon our weekly days. *Drayton.*

2. Occurring, published, produced, or done, once a week; hebdomadal; hebdomadary. "Weekly papers." *Swift.*

WĒEK'LY, *ad.* Once a week. *Ayliffe.*

WĒEK'LY, *n.* A paper or other publication issued once a week. [*Modern.*]

WĒEK'LY-TĒN'ANT, *n.* A tenant who pays rent by the week, and who is liable to removal on a week's notice. *Clarke. Simmonds.*

WĒEL, *n.* [*A. S. wel*. — See **WELL**.] A whirlpool. [*Local, Eng.*] *Ray.*

WĒEL, *n.* [Perhaps from *willow*, because made of willow twigs. *Junius.*] A basket or snare made of twigs for catching fish. *Carew.*

† **WĒEL'Y**, *n.* A weel, or snare. *Carew.*

WĒEN, *v. n.* [*M. Goth. wenjan*; *A. S. wenan*; *Dut. wenen*; *Frs. wena*; *Old Ger. uuanen*; *Ger. wahren.*] [*i. WĒENED*; *pp. WĒENING, WĒENED.*]

To think; to imagine; to fancy.

So well it her be seems, that ye would ween *Spenser.*

Some angel she had been.

This word is now only used in imitation or affectation of antiquity. Richardson.

WĒEP, *v. n.* [*A. S. wepan*; *Frs. wepa*, to cry out.] [*i. WĒEPT*; *pp. WĒEPIING, WĒEPT.*]

1. To utter or express sorrow, grief, or other passion, by tears; to shed or drop tears; to cry.

Away! with women weep, and leave me here, *Dryden.*

Fixed, like a man, to die without a tear.

2. To lament; to complain. *Num. xi. 13.*

3. To abound with wet.

Rye grass grows on clayey and weeping grounds. *Mortimer.*

4. To flow as tears flow, or in drops. *Shak.*

Syn. — See **CRY**.

WĒEP, *v. a.* 1. To lament with tears; to express sorrow for; to bewail; to bemoan.

If thou wilt weep my fortunes, take my eyes. *Shak.*

2. To shed or drop, as tears or other moisture.

Groves whose rich trees wept odorous gums and balm. *Milton.*

WĒEP'ER, *n.* 1. One who weeps. *Dryden.*

2. A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat; — a white cuff worn on mourning by widows. *Johnson. Simmonds.*

3. (*Zool.*) A species of monkey; the sai; *Cebus capucinus*, or *Simia capucina.* *Eng. Cyc.*

† **WĒEP'FUL**, *a.* Full of weeping. *Wickliffe.*

WĒEP'ING, *p. a.* Shedding tears; crying.

WĒEP'ING, *n.* The act of one who weeps; act of lamenting with tears. *Dodsley.*

WĒEP'ING-LY, *ad.* So as to shed tears; with weeping; in tears. *Wotton.*

† **WĒEP'ING-RĪPE**, *a.* Ready to weep. "Weeping-ripe for a good world." *Shak.*

WĒEP'ING-RÖCK, *n.* A porous rock from which water gradually issues. *Wright.*

WĒEP'ING-SPRĪNG, *n.* A spring that slowly discharges water. *Wright.*

WĒEP'ING-WĪL'LÖW, *n.* A species of willow highly ornamental, having long, slender branches hanging downwards; *Saxia Babylonica*; — originally a native of Asia, on the banks of the Euphrates, near Babylon. *Baird.*

This is the species of willow upon which the

weeping daughters of Zion "hanged their harps" during their captivity in Babylon. *Baird.*

† WĒERISH, *a.* See WEARISH. *Ascham.*

† WĒET, *v. n.* [M. Goth. *witan*; A. S. *witan*; Dut. *wetan*; Frs. *wita*; Ger. *wissen*. — Gr. *eidō*; L. *video*. — Sansc. *vid*.] [2. *wot* or *wote*.] To know; to be informed; to have knowledge; to understand. — See WIS. *Spenser.*

† WĒET'ING-LY, *ad.* Knowingly. *Fryth.*

† WĒET'LESS, *a.* Unknowing; unintelligible. That with fond terms and useless words. *Spenser.*

WĒE'VEER, *n.* (*Ich.*) An acanthopterygian fish belonging to the perch family, of the genus *Trachinus*, — particularly the dragon-weever (*Trachinus draco*) — all about ten inches long, having spines of the first dorsal fin with which it inflicts painful wounds. *Yarrell.*

WĒE'VIL (wē'vī), *n.* [A. S. *weþ*, *wifel*; Frs. *we-fel*; Old Dut. *wevel*; Ger. *wibel*.] (*Ent.*) The common name of coleopterous insects of the family *Curculionidae*, or Linnaean genus *Curculio*, which comprises numerous species, — particularly of those the larvæ of which are injurious to wheat and leguminous plants. *Baird.*

WĒE'VILLED (wē'vīd), *a.* Infested with, or containing, weevils; weevilly. *Clarke.*

WĒE'VIL-LY (wē'vī-le), *a.* Infested with weevils; containing weevils. *Ward.*

WĒE'ZEL (wē'zī), *n.* See WEASEL. *Dryden.*

WĒE'ZEL (wē'zī), *a.* Thin; weazen. "A weazel face." — See WEIZEN. [Local, Eng.] *Smart.*

† WĒFT. The old *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *wave*.

WĒFT, *n.* [A. S. *weft*.] Threads running across the cloth, in distinction from the threads which form the length of the web, called the *warp-thread*, or *warp*; the yarns or threads which run from selvaige to selvaige in a web; the woof. *Ure.*

† WĒFT, *n.* Anything abandoned, whether goods or cattle; a waif. — See WAIF. *Spenser.*

† WĒFT'AGE, *n.* Weft; texture. *Grew.*

WĒ'Q-Q-TĪSM, *n.* The frequent use of the pronoun *we*; weism. [Modern cant.] *Brit. Crit.*

WĒRR'-WOLF (-wālf), *n.* See WERE-WOLF.

WEIGH (wā), *v. a.* [A. S. *wegan*, to bear, to carry, to weigh; Dut. *wegen*; Ger. *wägen*; Dan. *veie*; Sw. *väga*. — L. *vehō*, to carry.] [2. *WEIGHED*; *pp.* *WEIGHING*, *WEIGHED*.]

1. To examine or estimate, as any body, by the steelyard, balance, scales, or other instrument, in order to ascertain the force with which it tends to the centre of gravity; as, "To weigh a piece of meat."

2. To be equivalent to in weight.

A body weighing divers ounces. *Boyle.*

3. To lift up; to raise.

To weigh an anchor or a mast. *Dana.*

4. To examine as to quantity, quality, value, or importance; to balance in the mind; to consider in order to form an opinion; to ponder.

Regard not who it is which speaketh, but weigh only what is spoken. *Hooker.*

5. To compare by the scales; to balance.

Here in mee balance truth with gold she weighs. *Pope.*

6. To consider as worthy of notice; to regard. "I weigh not you." *Shak.*

To weigh down, to overbalance. *Daniel.* To oppress with weight; to overburden; to depress.

A melancholy damp of cold and dry.

To weigh thy spirits down. *Milton.*

WEIGH (wā), *v. n.* 1. To have weight. "It weighed most sensibly lighter." *Brown.*

2. To have weight in the intellectual balance; to be considered as important.

He finds that the same argument which weighs with him has weighed with thousands before him. *Atterbury.*

3. To raise the anchor.

4. To bear heavily; to press hard.

Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff Which weighs upon the heart. *Shak.*

To weigh down, to sink by its own weight. *Bacon.*

WEIGH (wā), *n.* An English measure of weight; *wey*. — See WEY. *Simmonds.*

WEIGH'ABLE (wā'ā-bl), *a.* That may be weighed.

WEIGH'AGE (wā'ā-ǵ), *n.* Duty or toll paid for weighing merchandise, &c. *Bouvier.*

WEIGH'BOARD (wā'bōrd), *n.* (*Mining.*) Clay intersecting a vein. *Ansted.*

WEIGH'-BRIDGE (wā'brīǵ), *n.* A machine for weighing loaded carts, &c. *Simmonds.*

WEIGHED (wād), *a.* Experienced; versed.

A young man not weighed in state matters. *Bacon.*

WEIGH'ER (wā'ēr), *n.* One who weighs; — an officer of customs or assize; one who tests weights, or sees goods weighed. *Simmonds.*

WEIGH'-HOUSE (wā'-), *n.* A public building in which things are weighed. *Simmonds.*

WEIGH'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who weighs; the act of ascertaining the weight of a thing.

2. The act of balancing in the mind; act of considering. *Bp. Taylor.*

3. As much as is weighed at once. *Clarke.*

WEIGH'ING-CAGE, *n.* A cage in which the weight of living animals can be ascertained. *Cl.*

WEIGH'ING-HOUSE, *n.* See WEIGH-HOUSE. *Wr.*

WEIGH'ING-MA-CHINE (wā'-), *n.* Any contrivance by which the weight of an object may be ascertained. *Simmonds.*

WEIGHT (wāt), *n.* [A. S. *wiht*; Dan. *vægt*; Sw. *vigt*; Ger. *gewicht*. — See WEIGH.]

1. The force with which any body tends to the centre of the earth; heaviness; gravity; ponderousness: — the comparative measure of the gravity of bodies at the earth's surface. *Hutton.*

The weight of a body is proportional to the quantity of matter which it contains. Owing to the spheroidal figure of the earth, the weight of the same body is different at different parts of the earth's surface; it is also different at different distances from the earth's centre. A body immersed in a fluid lighter than itself loses a part of its weight equal to the weight of an equal bulk of that fluid. *Hutton.*

2. A certain known and standard quantity of a heavy metal, as iron or brass, used with scales or a steelyard, to ascertain the gravity of the articles which it counterpoises; as, "A pound weight"; "An ounce weight." *Davies & Peck.*

3. A particular standard or system for weighing; as, "Troy weight"; "Avoirdupois weight."

4. A heavy body or mass, as of metal.

A man leappeth better with weights in his hands. *Bacon.*

5. Pressure; burden; quantity borne or carried. "The weight of age, disease." *Denham.*

6. Importance; power; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment; authority.

The solemnities that encompass the magistrate add dignity to all his actions, and weight to all his words. *Atterbury.*

7. (*Mech.*) The resistance to which the working-point of a machine is applied; that which receives motion; the load. *Loomis.*

8. (*Med.*) A sensation of heaviness or pressure over the whole body or over a part, the stomach or head for example. *Dunglison.*

Gross weight. See GROSS. — Net weight. See NET.

Syn. — *Weight* is an indefinite term. Whatever can be weighed has weight, whether large or small. *Heaviness* and *gravity* are the property of bodies having great weight. *Weight* is opposed only to that which has no weight; the weight of lead or of a feather. *Heaviness* is opposed to *lightness*; the heaviness of lead; the lightness of a feather. *Gravity* is a scientific term; the centre of gravity; specific gravity. — See IMPORTANCE.

WEIGHT (wāt), *v. a.* To load with a weight; to attach a weight to.

The web and warp are kept longitudinally stretched by a weighted cord. *Ure.*

WEIGH'TI-LY (wā'tē-lē), *ad.* 1. With a weight; heavily; ponderously. *Johnson.*

2. With impressiveness; forcibly. *Broome.*

WEIGH'TI-NESS (wā'tē-nēs), *n.* 1. The state of being weighty; ponderosity; heaviness. *Johnson.*

2. Solidity; force; impressiveness. "The weightiness of an argument." *Locke.*

3. Importance; consequence; moment. "The weightiness of the adventure." *Hayward.*

WEIGHT'LESS (wā'tē-lēs), *a.* Light; having no weight; imponderable. *Dryden.*

WEIGH'TY (wā'tē), *a.* 1. Having weight; heavy; ponderous; as, "A weighty load." *Dryden.*

2. Important; momentous; efficacious; forcible; influential. "Weighty reasons." *Shak.*

3. Rigorous; severe. [R.]

Attend our weightier judgment, *Shak.*

Syn. — *Weighty* is commonly applied to abstract subjects; heavy, to natural objects. *Weighty* argument or reason; a heavy or ponderous substance, heavy cares or discourse; onerous or burdensome duty; an important subject; grave deportment. — See GRAVE.

WEIR, *n.* A dam. — See WEAR. *Simmonds.*

WEIRD (wērd), *a.* 1. Skilled in, or using, witchcraft. "The weird sisters, hand in hand." *Shak.*

2. Relating to, or derived from, witchcraft.

Weird sisters, the Fates. [Scotland.] *G. Douglas.*

WEIRD, *n.* [A. S. *wyrd*.] Fate; destiny: — prediction. — fact. [Scot.] *Jamieson.*

WEIRD, *v. a.* To determine or assign as one's fate: — to predict: — to make liable or exposed to. [Scotland.] *Jamieson.*

WE'ISM, *n.* The frequent use of the pronoun *we*; wegotism. [Modern cant.] *Antijacobin Rev.*

WEIS'SITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A blue or green variety of iolite occurring in chlorite slate in masses as large as hazel-nuts, and consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, magnesia, and potash. *Dana.*

† WEIVE (wēv), *v. a.* To waive. *Gower.*

† WĒL-A-WAY, *interj.* [A. S. *wa la wa, wā la wēi*; *wa, woe, la, oh, lo, and wa, woe*.] Alas! alack; well-a-day. *Spenser.*

WĒLCH, *a.* See WELSH. [R.] *Middleton.*

WĒL'COME (wēl'kūm), *n.* [A. S. *wilcuma*, a good comer, one received with gladness, a welcome; *wel*, well, and *cuma*, a comer.]

1. Salutation, as of a new comer.

Leontes opening his free arms, and weeping His welcome forth. *Shak.*

2. Kind reception, as of a new comer.

Truth finds an entrance and a welcome too. *South.*

Welcome to our house, a kind of herb. *Ainsworth.*

WĒL'COME (wēl'kūm), *interj.* A form of friendly salutation, elliptically used for *you are welcome*. *Welcome, great monarch, to your own!* *Dryden.*

WĒL'COME (wēl'kūm), *v. a.* [A. S. *wilcumian*.] [2. *WELCOMED*; *pp.* *WELCOMING*, *WELCOMED*.] To salute or receive kindly; to receive and greet in a friendly and courteous manner.

They stood in a row . . . as if to welcome us. *Bacon.*

WĒL'COME, *a.* 1. Received with gladness; admitted willingly to any place or company; acceptable; agreeable.

Your graces are right welcome. *Shak.*

2. Causing gladness in the reception; grateful; pleasing. "A welcome present." *Beau. & Fl.*

3. Admitted willingly or gratuitously to any enjoyment; free to possess or enjoy without pay; as, "You are welcome to the privilege."

To bid welcome, to receive with words or professions of kindness. *Bacon.*

Syn. — See AGREEABLE.

WĒL'COME-LY, *ad.* In a welcome manner.

WĒL'COME-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being welcome. *Boyle.*

WĒL'COM-ER (wēl'kūm-ēr), *n.* One who welcomes. "Welcomer of glory." *Shak.*

WĒL'COM-ING, *n.* The act of one who welcomes; the act of saluting with kindness. *Berners.*

WĒLD, *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) An exogenous plant, indigenous in Britain and other parts of Europe, having elongate-lanceolate undivided leaves; dyer's weed; *Reseda luteola*. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. A yellow dyestuff consisting of the dried leaves and stem of *Reseda luteola*. *Tomlinson.*

This word is variously written *weld*, *wold*, *woad*, *would*, and *would*.

† WĒLD, *v. a.* To wield. *Spenser.*

WĒLD, *v. a.* [Dut. & Ger. *wellen*; Sw. *vålla*.] [2. *WELDED*; *pp.* *WELDING*, *WELDED*.] To beat or press into firm union, as metals when heated; to unite permanently under the hammer so as to leave no appearance of junction, as two pieces of iron heated to whiteness. *Tomlinson.*

WĒLD'ER, *n.* 1. He who, or that which, welds. 2. † A manager; an actual occupier. *Swift.*

WELD'ING, n. The act of uniting two pieces of metal, as iron, when heated, into one body, without any appearance of junction. *Tomlinson.*

WELD'ING, a. Adapted for, or capable of, welding. The welding temperature is usually estimated at from sixty to ninety degrees of Wedgewood. *Uie.*

† **WEL'LEW' (-lū), v. n.** To wither. *Wickliffe.*

WEL'FARE, n. [A. S. *wel*, well, and *faru*, a journey; Dut. *veelvaart*; Ger. *wohlfahrt*; Dan. *vejsfærd*; Sw. *välfärd*.] Happiness; success; prosperity; well-being; exemption of evil; enjoyment of the common blessings of life.

Discretion is the perfection of reason, consisting in a habit of instinct that only looks out after one's own welfare. *Uie.*

† **WELK, v. n.** [Dut. & Ger. *welken*.] To dry; to wither; to fade; to grow dim. *Spenser.*

† **WELK, v. a.** To shorten; to contract. *Spenser.*

WELK, v. a. To soak; to beat:—to expose to the sun in order to be dried; to wither.—See **WILT**. [Provincial, Eng.] *Forby. Brockett.*

WELK, n. (*Conch.*) See **WHEELK**.

WELKED (*welkt*), *a.* Marked with protuberances; ridged; furrowed; whelked. *Shak.*

WEL'KIN, n. [A. S. *wolcen*, welkin; *wealc*, a revolving;—hence perhaps *welkan* for the sky and clouds in a continued revolution. *Bosworth.*] The visible regions of the air; the sky;—used chiefly in poetry.

Amaze the welkin with your broken staves. *Shak.*
Where the bowed welkin slow doth bend. *Milton.*

Welkin eye, according to Johnson, a blue or sky-colored eye; but, according to Tooke, Richardson, and others, a rolling eye.

Look on me with your welkin eye, sweet villain. *Shak.*

WELL, n. [A. S. *weall*, *weyl*, *weyl*; Frs. *walle*; Dut. *wel*; Ger. *quelle*; Dan. *kilde*.]

1. A spring; a fountain.

Begin, then, sisters of the sacred well.

That thim beneath the seat of Jove doth spring. *Milton.*

2. A deep, narrow pit dug in the earth, and usually walled, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of water. *Brande.*

Now up, now down, like buckets in a well. *Dryden.*

The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,

The moss-covered bucket, with hanging tassels. *Uie.*

3. The source. "Well of vices." *Chaucer.*

Dan Chaucer, well of English undefiled. *Spenser.*

4. (*Naut.*) A small enclosed space near the main-mast, extending from the bottom of the ship to the principal gun-deck, containing the pumps:—in a fishing vessel, an apartment in the middle of the hold, which is entirely detached from the rest, having the floor of the bottom perforated with small holes that fresh water may run in so as to preserve the fish alive that are put into it. *Mar. Dict.*

5. (*Mil.*) A depth which the miner sinks under ground, with branches or galleries running out from it, either to prepare a mine, or to discover the enemy's mine. *Stoquer.*

6. (*Arch.*) The cavity in a building in which a flight of stairs is placed. *Simmonds.*

Artesian well. See **ARTESIAN**.

WELL, v. n. [*WELLED*; *pp. WELLING, WELLED*.] To issue, as from a spring; to spring; to flow.

Fast from her eyes the round pearls welled down.

Upon the bright enamel of her face. *Fairfax.*

And blood that welled from out the wind. *Dryden.*

WELL, v. a. To pour forth as from a well. *Spenser.*

WELL, ad. [A. S. & Dut. *wel*; Ger. *wohl*; Dan. & Icel. *vel*; Sw. *väl*.—W. *guell*, better.—"The *l. belle* and the Gr. *kalōs*, may claim a relationship to this word; also the Sansc. *bala*, *bali*, strength, power." *Bosworth.*]

1. In a just or proper manner; rightly; not ill. "Many deeds well done." *Milton.*

2. Skillfully; properly; with skill; thoroughly; fully; not amiss; correctly; accurately.

What poet would not mourn to see

His brother write as well as he? *Swift.*

'T is almost impossible to translate verbally and well. *Dryden.*

3. Sufficiently; abundantly; amply.

All the plain of Jordan . . . was well watered. *Gen. xlii. 10.*

4. To a degree that gives pleasure or satisfaction; very much; highly.

I like well, in some places, fair columns. *Bacon.*

5. With praise; favorably; commendably.

All the world speaks well of you. *Pope.*

6. Conveniently; easily; suitably.

Know . . . what the mind can well contain. *Milton.*

7. To a sufficient degree; fully; wholly.

A private caution I know not well how to sort, unless I should call it political. *Wotton.*

8. Far; much; as, "Well advanced in years."

Well is sometimes used to denote concession or admission, or satisfaction for something done, or as a ground for a conclusion; as, "Well, if it is so, I submit."

Well, let's away, and say how much is done. *Shak.*

Well used colloquially as an expletive; as, "Well, I don't know." *Baker.*

As well as, together with; not less than. "Long and tedious, as well as grievous." *Blackmore.*

In as good health as.—*Well nigh*, nearly; almost.

I freed well nigh half the angelic name. *Milton.*

Well enough, in a moderate degree; sufficiently well; tolerably.—*To be well off*, to be in a good condition;

to have a competence.—*Well to do*, in a state of ease as to pecuniary circumstances; well off. *Forby.*—*Well to live*, having a competence; in easy circumstances; well off. *Forby.*—It is used much in composition to express any thing right, laudable, or not defective; as, *well-affected*, *well-aimed*, *well-appointed*, &c.

WELL, a. 1. Being in health; not sick. *Shak.*

While thou art well, thou may'st do much good; but when thou art sick, thou canst not tell what thou shalt be able to do. *Ep. Taylor.*

2. Convenient; advantageous; fortunate.

It would have been well with Genoa, if she had followed the example of Venice. *Addison.*

3. Being in favor; acceptable.

He . . . was well with Henry the Fourth. *Dryden.*

WELL'-A-DAY, interj. [A corruption of *well-away*;—A. S. *wa la wa*.] Expressing grief; alas; lackaday. "O, well-a-day, Mistress Ford." *Shak.*

WELL'-AP-POINT'ED, a. Fully furnished or equipped. "Well-appointed powers." *Shak.*

WELL'-AU-THEN'TI-CAT'ED, a. Attested or supported by good authority. *Clarke.*

WELL'-BE-HAVED' (wél'be-hävd'), a. Courteous; civil; polite; of good conduct. *Boswell.*

WELL'-BE-ING, n. Prosperity; welfare; weal.

Man is not to depend upon the uncertain dispositions of men for his well-being. *Ep. Taylor.*

WELL'-BE-LÖVED' (wél'be-lövd'), a. Much loved.

WELL'-BOAT, n. A boat with a well to keep fish in, to bring them alive to market. *Simmonds.*

WELL'-BÖR-ER, n. One who digs or bores for water, as in making a well. *Simmonds.*

WELL'-BÖRN, a. Not meanly descended; of good descent; high-born; gentle.

One whose extraction from an ancient line

Gives hope again that well-born men may shine. *Waller.*

Syn.—See **GENTLE**.

WELL'-BRÉD, a. 1. Elegant of manners; polite; courteous; refined; polished; genteel. *Dryden.*

2. Descended from a good race of ancestors; of good family; well-born. [*u*]. *Loudon.*

Syn.—See **GENTEEL**, **POLITE**.

WELL'-CON-DI'TIONED (-kən-dish'und), a. Being in a good condition or state. *Clarke.*

WELL'-DI-GEST'ED, a. Thoroughly digested.

WELL'-DÖ-ING, n. A doing well; right conduct; good actions; upright deeds. *Rogét.*

WELL'-DÖNE' (wél'dän'), interj. An exclamation bestowing praise or commendation.

Well-done, thou good and faithful servant. *Matt. xxvi. 21.*

WELL'-DRAIN, n. 1. A drain to a well. *Clarke.*

2. A pit serving to drain wet land. *Smart.*

WELL'-DRAIN', v. a. To drain, as land, by means of wells or pits that receive the water which is discharged by means of machinery. *Clarke.*

WELL'-DRESSED (wél'drest), a. Tastefully or handsomely dressed. *Pope.*

WELL'-ÉDU-CAT'ED, a. Having a good education; as, "A well-educated man." *Clarke.*

WELL'FARE, n. See **WELFARE**. *Holyday.*

WELL'-FÄ'VORED (wél-fä'vard), a. Pleasing to the eye; comely; beautiful. *Shak.*

WELL'-FORMED', a. Having a good form.

WELL'-FOUND'ED, a. Authentic:—well-grounded. *Mackenzie.*

WELL'-GRÖUND'ED, a. 1. Having a good foundation or support. *Ash.*

2. Thoroughly taught in the rudiments. *Clarke.*

WELL'-HÄL'LÖWED (wél-häl'sd), a. Sacred; just. "A well-hallowed cause." *Shak.*

WELL'-HEAD (wél'héd), n. Source; fountain; well-spring; origin. *Spenser.*

WELL'-HÖLE, n. 1. (*Arch.*) The space enclosed by the walls of a circular staircase. *Davis.*

Some builders confine the term to the void space left in the middle of a circular staircase, and which opens a cavity from the top to the bottom of the edifice. Davis.

2. A hole connected with some mechanical contrivance, and adapted for the reception of some counterbalancing weight, and for other purposes. *Buchanan.*

WELL'-HÜS'BAND'ED, a. Husbanded properly; managed with frugality. *Milton.*

WELL'-IN-FÖRMED' (-förm'd), a. Correctly informed:—having much information. *Boswell.*

WEL'LING-TÖNS, n. pl. A kind of long boots worn by men. *Simmonds.*

WELL'-IN-STRÜCT'ED, a. Correctly or fully instructed; well taught. *Couper.*

WELL'-IN-TÉN'TIONED (-shund), a. Having good intentions; well-meaning. *Addison.*

WELL'-KNÖWN' (wél-nön'), a. Commonly or fully known. *Qu. Rev.*

WELL'-MÄN'NERED (wél-män'nér'd), a. Having or showing good manners; polite. *Dryden.*

WELL'-MÄN'ER, n. One who means well; one who has good intentions. *Dryden.*

WELL'-MÄN'ING, a. Having good intentions.

WELL'-MÄANT', a. Friendly; kind. *Rogét.*

WELL'-MÉT', interj. A term of salutation. "They are all hail fellows, well-met." *Baker.*

Once more to-day, well-met, distempered lords. *Shak.*

WELL'-MIND'ED, a. Having good intentions; well-meaning or disposed. *Ash.*

WELL'-NÄT'URED (wél-nät'yurd), a. Good-natured; kind. *Pope.*

WELL'-NIGH' (wél-ni'), ad. Almost. *Spenser.*

WELL'-ÖR'DERED (-dér'd), a. Rightly or correctly ordered. "Well-ordered actions." *Locke.*

WELL'-READ', a. Having read much; erudite.

WELL'-RÖÖM, n. A room containing a well, particularly a room containing a mineral spring or spa, where the waters are drunk. *Simmonds.*

† **WELL'-SÉEN, a.** Accomplished; well-approved. "Well-seen and deeply read." *Beau. & Fl.*

WELL'-SÉT, a. 1. Firmly set; properly placed. Instead of a girdle, a rent; and, instead of well-set hair, baldness. *Isa. lli. 24.*

2. Handsome; beautiful. *Mackenzie.*

WELL'-SINK'ER, n. One who digs wells.

WELL'-SINK'ING, n. The operation of sinking wells, or boring for water. *Simmonds.*

† **WELL'SÖME, a.** Prosperous. *Wickliffe.*

† **WELL'SÖME-LY, ad.** Prosperously. *Wickliffe.*

WELL'-SPÉD, a. Having good success.

WELL'-SPÉNT', a. Passed with virtue or improvement. "A well-spent youth." *L'Estrange.*

WELL'-SPÖ'KEN (wél-spö'kn), a. 1. Speaking well, finely, gracefully, or kindly. "Clarence is well-spoken." *Shak.*

2. Spoken properly, as a discourse.

WELL'-SPRING, n. Fountain; source; origin. "The well-spring of all poetry." *Davis.*

WELL'-STÄIR'CÄSE, n. A staircase with a well-hole; a winding staircase. *Weale.*

WELL'-SWÉEP, n. A long pole poised upon a fulcrum, and used to lower and raise the bucket of a well, in drawing water.—See **SWEEP**.

WELL-THOUGHT' (wél-thawt') *a.* Opportunely thought of. *Ash.*

WELL-TIMED' (wél-tímd'), *a.* 1. Done at the proper time; opportune. *Pope.*
2. Keeping accurate time. "The well-timed oars." *Smith.*

WELL-TRAINED' (wél-tránd'), *a.* Correctly trained or educated; skilled. *Somerville.*

WELL-TRIED', *a.* Fully tried; proved. *Pope.*

WELL-WÁ-TER, n. Water from a well.

WELL-WÍLL'ÉR, n. One who means kindly. "To themselves well-willers." *Hooker.*

WELL-WÍSH, n. A wish of happiness. *Addison.*

WELL-WÍSHED' (wél-wísh'), *a.* Wished well; beloved; befriended. *Shak.*

WELL-WÍSH'ÉR, n. One who wishes the good of another. "Your sincere well-wisher." *Pope.*

WELSH, a. [A. S. *Wælic, Wæisc, Wæisc.*] Relating to the people, or the country, of Wales.

WELSH, n. 1. The language of Wales or of the Welsh; the Welsh language. *Johnson.*
2. *pl.* The inhabitants of Wales.
3. The name which the Welsh give to themselves as "Cymry," and to their language "Cymreig," the obvious resemblance of the sound of which to "Cymbri" has led many to identify them with the Cymbri of Roman history. The prevalent opinion, however, with regard to their origin, is, that they are a Celtic tribe, and of the same blood and language as the native Irish and the Scottish Highlanders. *P. Cyc.* — The original British was the mother tongue of the present Welsh. *Latham.*

WELSH'-FLÁN'NĒL, n. The finest kind of flannel, made, chiefly by hand, from the fleeces of the flocks of the Welsh mountains. *Simmonds.*

† WELSH'-GLÁIVE, n. A particular kind of battle-axe. *Crabb.*

WELSH'-HOOK (-hák), n. A military implement, having a cutting blade with a hook at the back, to enable a foot-soldier to pull a horseman to the ground, or arrest a flying enemy. *Fairholt.*

† WELSH'-MÖRT'GÁGE (-mör'gaj), n. (*Law.*) A species of mortgage, now out of use, being a conveyance of an estate, redeemable at any time, on payment of the principal, with an understanding that the profits in the meantime shall be received by the mortgagee without account, in satisfaction of interest. *Burill.*

WELSH'-MŪT'TON, n. Choice meat obtained from a small breed of sheep in Wales. *Simmonds.*

WELSH'-ÖN'IQON (-ün'yün), n. (*Bot.*) A culinary plant indigenous in Siberia, cultivated chiefly as a spring salad onion, having almost no bulb, but large succulent fistular leaves, and supposed to be so called from having been imported originally from Germany, with the name *Wilsch*, or foreign, attached to it; *Allium fistulosum.* *Loudon. Eng. Cyc.*

† WELSH'-PÄRS'LEY, n. A burlesque name for hemp, or the halters made of it. *Beau. & Fl.*

WELSH'-RÄB'BIT, n. [Corrupted from *Welsh-rarebit.*] Melted cheese seasoned and served upon toasted bread. *Merle.*

WELSH'-WÍG, n. A worsted cap. *Simmonds.*

WÉLT, n. [A. S. *wæltan*, to roll. *Richardson.*]
1. The edge of a garment, turned over on itself and sewed together to strengthen the border, or a small cord covered with cloth, and sewed on seams or borders to strengthen them; a border; an edging. *Holland.*
2. A narrow strip of leather forming a lining beneath, and reaching to the edge of, the sole of a boot or a shoe. *Simmonds.*

WÉLT, v. a. [*i.* WELTED; *pp.* WELTING, WELTED.] To furnish or provide with a welt. *Wright.*

WÉLT, v. n. To soak; to welk: — to wither; to wilt. — See WILT. [Local, Eng.] *Forby.*

WÉLT'ED, p. a. Furnished with a welt. *Wright.*

WÉLT'ÉR, v. n. [M. Goth. *wahjan*; A. S. *wæltan*; Ger. *walzen*; Dan. *vælte*; Sw. *välta, valtra.*] [*i.* WELTERED; *pp.* WELTERING, WELTERED.] To roll in, or as in, water, mire, blood, or some foul matter; to wallow.

Deformed with wounds and weltering in his gore. *Murphy.*

WÉLT'ING, n. The act of putting on a welt, or the welt put on. *Wright.*

† WÉM, v. a. [A. S. *wemman.*] To corrupt; to vitiate; to spout. *Drant.*

† WÉM, n. [A. S.] A spot; a scar. *Wickliffe.*

† WÉM'LESS, a. Without a blot or spot. *Chaucer.*

WÉN, n. [A. S. *wenn.*] (*Med.*) A circumscribed, indolent tumor, without inflammation or change of color of the skin; a hard, fleshy, or callous excrescence. — also a name sometimes given to an encysted tumor and to bronchocoele. *Dunglison.*

WÉNCH, n. [A. S. *wenche*, a maid. *Skinner. Junius.* — A. S. *wincian*, to wink. *Tooke.*]
1. A young woman; a girl. [*R.*] *Sidney.*
A wench told Jonathan and Ahimaaz. 2 Sam. xvii. 17.
2. A young woman of ill-fame; a strumpet. I am a gentlewoman, and no wench. *Chaucer.*
3. A colored woman; negress. [U.S.] *Bartlett.*

WÉNCH, v. n. [*i.* WENCHED; *pp.* WENCHING, WENCHED.] To frequent the company of loose women; to practise lewdness. [*R.*] *Addison.*

WÉNCH'ÉR, n. A fornicator. *Grew.*

WÉNCH'ING, n. The practice of frequenting the company of women of ill fame. [*R.*] *Dryden.*

WÉNCH'-LIKE, a. After the manner of, or resembling, wench. *Hulot.*

† WÉND, v. n. [M. Goth. *wandjan*; A. S. *wendan*; Dut. & Ger. *wenden*, to change, to turn; Frs. *wende*, to turn; Dan. *wende*; Sw. *vanda*; Icel. *vende*, to turn.] [*i.* WENDED or WENT; *pp.* WENDING, WENDED or WENT.]
1. To go; to pass; to move. *Chaucer.*
2. To turn round. *Raleigh.*
From this word is derived *went*, the pretense of the verb to go.

WÉND, v. a. To undertake, as a journey; to pass; to direct; as, "To *wend* one's way."
And still, her thought, that she was left alone, Uncompeted, great voyages to *wend* In desert land, her Tyrian folk to seek. *Surrey.*

† WÉND, n. A large extent of ground. *Burill.*

† WÉN'NĒL, n. A weanling. *Tusser.*

WÉN'NĪSH, } a. Having the nature of, or formed
WÉN'NŸ, } like, a wen. *Wotton.*

WÉNT, i. from *wend*; — used as the preterite of *go*. See WEND, and Go.

† WÉNT, n. Way; course; path. *Spenser.*

WÉN'TLE-TRÁP, n. [Ger. *wendel-treppe*, winding stairs, wendle-trap.] (*Zool.*)
1. A spiral, gasteropodous mollusk, of the genus *Scalaria*, — particularly *Scalaria pretiosa*, and *Scalaria communis.* *Eng. Cyc.*
2. The shell of an animal of the genus *Scalaria*, which in most of the species is pure white, and lustrous, of a turreted form, many whirled, and ornamented with numerous transverse ribs. The shell of *Scalaria pretiosa* was for a long time reckoned very precious. *Baird.*

WÉPT, i. & p. from *weep*. See WEEP.

WÉRE [wær, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.; wær, E.; wære or wer, Wb.] [Dan. *være*, to be; Sw. *vara.* — See WAS.] *i. pl.* from *be*. I WAS, thou WAST, he WAS; *pl. we WERE, you WERE, they WERE.*

† WÉRE, n. A dam. — See WEIR. *Sidney.*

† WÉRE, n. [A. S. *wer, were, wera.*] (*Anglo-Saxon Law.*) A fine for killing a man.
Every man was valued at a certain sum, which was called his *wer*; and whoever took his life was punished by having to pay this *wer* to the family or relations of the deceased. *Bosworth.*

† WÉRE'GÍLD, n. [A. S. *wer*, fine for slaying a man, or *wer*, man, and *gýld*, fine; Ger. *wehrgeld*; Scot. *wergeit.*] (*Anglo-Saxon Law.*) Payment of a *wer*; a pecuniary satisfaction paid to a party injured, or to his relations in case he was slain, in expiation of the offence. *Blackstone.*

WÉRE'-WOLF (-wálf), n. [A. S. *were-wulf*; *wer*, a man, and *wulf*, a wolf.] A man wolf; one who had the power to turn himself into, or was turned into, a wolf. *B. Thorpe.*
There are some that eat children and men, and eat none other flesh from that time that they be charmed with man's flesh; . . . and they are cleped *were-wolves*, for men should beware of them. *M.S. Bodl. 546.*

WER-NĒ'RĪ-AN, a. (*Geol.*) Relating to Werner, or to his theory of the earth, which was also called the Neptunian theory. *Hamilton.*

WER-NĒR-ITE, n. (*Min.*) A name applied to the common grayish and white varieties of scapolite. *Dana.*

WÉRST, n. A Russian itinerary measure, equal to 3501 English feet, or nearly two thirds of a mile; verst. — See VERST. *P. Cyc.*

WERT, n. The second person singular of the subjunctive mood and imperfect tense, from *be*.

WÉRTH, n. [A. S. *weorthig, worthig, worth.*] A farm, court, or village, when used in the names of places, whether initial or final; — written also *worth.* *Gibson.*

WÉ'SAND (we'snd), n. See WEASAND.

† WÉ'SĪL, n. Weasand; windpipe. *Bacon.*

WÉS'LEY-AN, a. Relating to John Wesley, or to Wesleyanism. *Ch. Ob.*

WÉS'LEY-AN, n. (*Ecc.*) A follower of John Wesley, the founder of the Arminian Methodists; a Methodist. *Watson.*

WÉS'LEY-AN-ISM, n. (*Ecc.*) The tenets of the Wesleys; Methodism. *Ec. Rev.*

WÉST, n. [A. S., Dut., & Ger. *west*; Dan. *vest*; Sw. *vester*. — Fr. *ouest*.]
1. One of the four cardinal points, being the point of the horizon which is midway between the north point and the south point, and at which the sun sets at the equinoxes; the point of the horizon to the left as we look towards the north, or the region near this point; the occident; — the opposite of *east.* *Nichol.*
2. Any part of the world that relatively to another place lies in a westerly direction, as the United States with reference to England, the Western States with reference to the Atlantic sea-board, China with reference to California, &c.

WÉST, a. Relating to the west; being in or towards, or coming from, the region of the setting sun; western; westerly; occidental. "A mighty strong west wind." *Ex. x. 19.*

WÉST, ad. To the west; more westward. *Shak.*

† WÉST, v. n. To pass to the west; to set, as the sun. "The hot sun began to *west.*" *Chaucer.*

WÉST'-ÉND, n. The fashionable part of London, west of Charing-Cross. *Simmonds.*

WÉST'ÉR-ING, a. Passing to the west. [Obs. or poetical.] *Milton. Whittier.*

WÉST'ÉR-LŸ, a. Tending or being towards the west; coming from the west; west; as, "The westerly parts of a country"; "A westerly wind."

WÉST'ÉR-LŸ, ad. Towards the west. *Smart.*

WÉST'ERN, a. 1. Being in the west, or in the region near the west; west; westerly; occidental. "The western vale." *Spenser.*
2. Tending toward, or coming from, the west; as, "A western course"; "A western wind."
Western Empire, (Hist.) the name given to the western division of the Roman empire, when divided by the will of Theodosius the Great between his sons Honorius and Arcadius, A. D. 395. *Brande.*

WÉST'ERN-MÖST a. Farthest to the west. *Cook.*

WÉST'-IN'DŪ-A-TĒA, n. (*Bot.*) A shrubby goat-weed, the leaves of which are occasionally used for infusing as tea in the Antilles; *Capraria biflora.* *Simmonds.*

WÉST'ING, n. 1. A course or distance to the west. "His *westing* will be considerable." *Cook.*
2. (*Surveying.*) The distance westward between the meridian which passes through the initial extremity of a course and the meridian which passes through the other extremity; the departure of a course, when the course lies to the west of north. *Davies & I'eck.*

WÉST'LING, n. An inhabitant of the west; one who lives in the west. [*R.*] *Phil. Museum.*

WÉST'WARD, ad. [A. S. *westeward, westward, westwoerd.*] Towards the west; westerly.
Westward the course of empire takes its way. *Bp. Berkeley.*

WÉST'WARD-LŸ, ad. With tendency to the west; in the direction of the west. *Donne.*

ties, *Triticum æstivum*, or summer wheat, and *Triticum hibernum*, or winter wheat, is very extensively cultivated for food, and, of all the cereal grasses, affords the best and most nutritious flour. — the grain of several species of *Triticum*, — particularly of the different varieties of *Triticum vulgare*. *Baird*.

WHEAT'-BIRD, *n.* A bird that eats wheat. *Wr*.

WHEAT'-EAR, *n.* 1. An ear of wheat.

2 (*Ornith.*) A pretty little warbling passerine bird, found in all parts of Europe, of a brownish color, with the rump and tail white, about six or seven inches in length, and much esteemed for food; *Saxicola ænanthe*. *Baird*.

Walker pronounces wheat-ear, a bird, hwit'yer.

WHEAT'EN (hwē'tn), *a.* Pertaining to, or made of, wheat. *Exod. xxix.*

WHEAT'-FLY, *n.* (*Ent.*) A small gnât or midge belonging to the family *Cecidomyiidae*, or gall-gnats, injurious to wheat; *Cecidomyia Tritici*. *Harris*.

The American wheat-insect agrees exactly with the descriptions and figures of the European wheat fly (*Cecid. wægr. Tritici*). It is a very small ornamental insect, with long, slender, pale yellow legs, and two transparent wings, reflecting the tints of the rainbow and fringed with delicate hairs. *Harris*.

WHEAT'-GRASS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gramineous plant found in the U. S. from Western New York to Wisconsin, and northward; *Triticum caninum*; — termed *awned wheat-grass*. *Gray*.

WHEAT'-MOTH, *n.* (*Ent.*) A little moth (*Tinea granella*), the young moth-worms of which begin to gnaw harvested grain as soon as they are hatched, and as they increase in size, to fasten together several grains with their webs, and to cover the bin with a thick crust of webs and adhering grain; grain-moth; corn-worm: — also a little moth, which hatches worm-like caterpillars not thicker than a hair, each one of which selects for itself a single grain, and burrows therein at the most tender part, commonly the place whence the plumule comes forth; Angoumois moth; *Anacampsis cerealella*. *Harris*.

WHEAT'-PLUM, *n.* A kind of plum. *Ainsworth*.

WHEE'DLE (hwē'dl), *v. a.* [A. S. *hwædlian*, to beg. *Snomer*.] 1. WHEE'DLED; *pp.* WHEEDLING, WHEEDLED.] To entice by soft words, or blandishment; to flatter; to cajole; to coax.

To learn the art of wheedling fools. *Dryden*.

Syn. — See COAX.

WHEE'DLE, *v. n.* To flatter; to cajole; to coax.

Johnny wheedled, threatened, fawned, Till Phyllis all her trinkets pawned. *Swift*.

WHEE'DLE, *n.* Enticement; cajolery; flattery. "Caresses and wheedles." *Dorrington*.

WHEED'LER (hwē'dlēr), *n.* One who wheedles.

WHEED'LING, *n.* Act of one who wheedles. *Smart*.

WHEEL (hwēl), *n.* [A. S. *hweohl*, *hweol*, *hweowol*; Dut. *wiel*; Dan. & Sw. *hjul*.]

1. A circular frame that turns round upon an axis; a revolving disk or frame in machinery, or on which a vehicle is supported and moved.

The wheels of thy bold coach pass quick and free. *Cowley*.

2. A circular body; a circle. *Shak.*

Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs down a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it. *Shak.*

3. An instrument on which criminals in some countries were formerly tortured.

Death on the wheel or at wild horses' heels. *Shak.*

According to the German method, the criminal was laid on a cart-wheel, with his arms and legs extended, and his limbs in that posture fractured with an iron bar; but in France, the criminal was laid on a frame of wood in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, with grooves cut transversely in it above and below the knees and elbows; and the executioner struck eight blows with an iron bar, so as to break the limbs in those places, sometimes finishing the criminal by two or three blows on the chest or stomach — thence called *coups de grace*. *Brande*.

4. A machine for spinning thread; a spinning-wheel. *Wollaston*.

5. Rotation; revolution. "The common vicissitude and wheel of things." *South*.

6. A track or course approaching to circularity.

He throws his flight in many an airy wheel. *Milton*.

7. A revolving fire-work. *Simmonds*.

8. (*Pottery*.) A revolving disk of wood on the top of an upright shaft, on which the clay is shaped into articles. *Tomlinson*.

9. (*Naut.*) The wheel and axle in a ship, by which the tiller is moved. *Brande*.

10. (*Pros.*) The return of some peculiar rhythm at the end of each stave. *Guest*.

Aristotle's wheel, (*Mech.*) the name of a celebrated problem in mechanics relating to the motion or rotation of a wheel about its axis, — so called because it was first noticed by Aristotle. *Hutton*. — *Measuring wheel*, a perambulator. — *Persian wheel*. See PERSIAN-WHEEL. — *Wheel and axle*, one of the mechanical powers, of various forms, consisting of a wheel, or of a circular or cylindrical piece of wood, metal, or other matter, that revolves on an axis; — used for raising heavy bodies, and called also *axis in petrochio*. *Hutton*. *Young*.

WHEEL (hwēl), *v. n.* [*i.* WHEELED; *pp.* WHEELING, WHEELED.]

1. To move on wheels; to roll. *Sir J. Davis*.

2. To turn on an axis; to rotate. *Bentley*.

3. To revolve; to move round; to turn.

The cause of justice wheeled about. *Shak.*

4. To fetch a compass.

I was forced to wheel Three or four miles about. *Shak.*

5. To move or roll forward.

Thunder mixed with hail,

Hail mixed with fire, must rend the Egyptian sky,

And wheel on the earth, devouring where it rolls. *Milton*.

6. (*Mil.*) To move forward or backward, as a squadron, in a circular manner, round some given point. *Stocquerel*.

WHEEL (hwēl), *v. a.* 1. To put into a rotatory motion; to make to whirl or turn round. *Milton*.

2. To carry or convey any thing by means of wheels, or on wheels; as, "To wheel a load of dirt."

WHEEL'-ÂN-J-MAL, } *n.* (*Ent.*) The com-

WHEEL'-ÂN-J-MÁL'CŪLE, } mon name of minute animals of the class *Rotatoria*. — See ROTIFER. *Baird*.

The species are numerous, all aquatic, very transparent, without legs, and with the anterior part of the body furnished with a retractile, often lobed disk, upon which are usually placed vibratile cilia, which, when in motion, present the appearance of one or two wheels revolving swiftly in opposite directions. *Baird*.

WHEEL'-BA-RÔM'E-TËR, *n.* (*Pneumatics*.) A barometer, the tube of which has the form of a siphon, the lower end being bent upwards instead of dipping into mercury, as in the common barometer, and forming a short branch.

The difference between the levels of the mercury in the two branches of the wheel-barometer is the measure of the atmospheric pressure, and is indicated by means of an index playing on a circular graduated plate, which is set in motion by a string passing over a pulley and fastened at one end to a small ball of iron that floats on the mercury in the shorter branch, and having a small weight attached to the other end. The instrument is not very accurate in its indications. *Library of Useful Knowledge*.

WHEEL'-BÂR-RÔW, *n.* A small hand carriage for loads, with one wheel, and handles for supporting and propelling it. *Bacon*.

WHEEL'-BÔAT, *n.* A boat with wheels, that may be used on the water or on an inclined plain. *Wright*.

WHEEL'-CÂR-RIAGE, *n.* A carriage having wheels, as a car, cart, chariot, wagon, cab, omnibus, coach, &c. *Tomlinson*.

WHEELED (hwēld), *a.* Having wheels; — used in composition; as, "A two-wheeled vehicle."

WHEEL'ER, *n.* 1. One who wheels.

2. + A maker of wheels. *Camden*.

3. A wheel-horse. *Todd*.

WHEEL'-HÔRSE, *n.* A horse next to the wheels of the carriage; — in contradistinction to a leader, or forward horse. *Clarke*.

WHEEL'-HÔUSE, *n.* A structure or box over a wheel in a steam-vessel; paddle-box.

WHEEL'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who wheels; act of conveying on wheels.

2. State or condition as regards passing on wheels, or driving a wheeled vehicle. *Bartlett*.

3. Act of making a circular motion; circular motion: — a motion made by horse or foot, either

to the right or the left, or the right and left about, &c., forward or backward. *Stocquerel*.

WHEEL'-LÖCK, *n.* A sort of lock used anciently on arquebuses, to strike fire, by revolving against a flint held in the cock. *Stocquerel*.

WHEEL'-ÖRE, *n.* (*Min.*) A brittle, opaque mineral, of metallic lustre, sometimes occurring in cruciform crystals, and consisting of sulphur, antimony, lead, and copper; — called also *bour-notte*. *Dana*.

WHEEL'-RÂCE, *n.* The place in which a water-wheel is fixed. *Francis*.

WHEEL'-RÔPE, *n.* (*Naut.*) Tiller-rope. *Burn*.

WHEEL'-SHÂPED (hwēl'shâpt), *a.* 1. Having the form of a wheel. *Hooker*.

2. (*Bot.*) Noting calyxes, monopetalous corollas, or other organs, of which the tube is short, and the segments spreading; rotate. *Lindley*.

WHEEL'-SWÂRF, *n.* A clayey cement or putty made from the dust obtained in Sheffield from the abrasion of grindstones, and used in the steel-converting furnaces for covering the layers of iron and charcoal. *Simmonds*.

WHEEL'-WORK (-wûrk), *n.* A combination of wheels, giving motion to one another. *Brande*.

WHEEL'-WÔRN, *a.* Worn by wheels. *Cowper*.

WHEEL'WRÎGHT (hwēl'wî), *n.* A maker and repairer of wheels and wheel-carriages. *Mortimer*.

+ WHEEL'Y (hwēl'y), *a.* Circular; suitable for rotation; rotatory. "A wheely form." *Phillips*.

WHEEZE (hwēz), *v. n.* [A. S. *hweosan*; Dan. *hæse*, *hæse*; Sw. *håsa*, to hiss.] [*i.* WHEEZED; *pp.* WHEEZING, WHEEZED.] To breathe with difficulty and with a noise, as a person afflicted with the asthma; to blow. *Dryden*. *Swift*.

WHEEZ'ING, *p. a.* Breathing with difficulty and noise: — noting or causing the noise of one who wheezes. *Dunghlison*.

WHEEZ'ING, *n.* A disordered respiration, as that of one afflicted by asthma; the act of breathing with difficulty and noise. *Floyer*.

WHEEZ'Y, *a.* Breathing hard and with a noise; wheezing. *McCabe*.

WHEELK (hwēlk), *n.* [The shell-fish may have received its name from A. S. *wealcen*, *wealc*, to turn; but *wealc*, a pustule, may be of the same root as *wale*, *weal*, A. S. *welan*. *Richardson*.]

1. A stripe; a mark; a discoloration: — a protuberance; a pustule. — See WEAL. *Shak.*

2. (*Zool.*) A gastropodous mollusk of the genus *Buccinum*, — particularly the *Buccinum undatum*, or common whelk, which is the largest of the species, and of variable appearance, but having more or less coarse spiral striae, and usually with broad longitudinal folds. The common whelk is plentiful on all the coasts of Great Britain, and, boiled or pickled, is used as an article of diet. *Baird*. *Eng. Cyc.*

WHELKED. See WELKED. *Todd*.

WHEL'KY (hwēl'kē), *a.* 1. Embossed; protuberant; rounded. *Todd*.

2. Streaked, striated. "Whelky pearls." *Spenser*.

WHELM, *v. a.* [A. S. *ahwylfan*, to overwhelm; intensive of *hwealfan*, to cover. *Skinner*. — Perhaps formed on the word *helan*, to cover. *Richardson*.] [*i.* WHELMED; *pp.* WHELMING, WHELMED.]

1. To cover with water or other fluid; to cover with something that envelops on all sides, and is not to be thrown off; to overwhelm.

Plunged in the deep for ever let me lie, *Addison*.

2. To cover entirely; to bury. "Many whelmed in deadly pain." *Spenser*.

3. + To throw so as to cover or bury. "Whelm some things over them." *Mortimer*.

WHELP (hwēlp), *n.* [A. S. *hwelp*; Dut. *welp*; Old Ger. *welf*; Dan. & Sw. *hvalp*.]

1. The young of a dog, or of a lion, and of several other beasts of prey; a puppy; a cub. "Whelps are blind nine days." *Broune*.

2. A son, or a young man, in contempt. The young whelp of Talbot's raging brood. *Shak.*

3. *pl.* (*Naut.*) Short upright pieces placed round the barrel of the capstan, to afford resting points for the messenger or hawsers. *Brande*.

WHELP, *v. n.* [*i.* **WHELPED**; *pp.* **WHELPING**, **WHELPED**.] To bring forth young; — applied to some beasts, as a bitch, a lioness, a she-fox, &c.

A houness hath *whelped* in the streets. *Shak.*

WHÈM'MÈL, *v. a.* To turn upside down; — written also *whammel*. [*Local, Eng.*] *Brockett.*

WHÈN (*hwèn*), *ad.* [*Goth. hwan; A. S. hwanne, hwanne; Dut. wannen; Ger. wann. — L. quando.*]

1. At the time; at the time that.

A secret fondness and benevolence for him in our minds, when we read his story. *Addison.*

2. At what time; whenever.

When was it she last walked? *Shak.*

Take their advantage when and how they list. *Daniel.*

3. Which time.

I was adopted heir by his consent; Since when his oath is broke. *Shak.*

4. After the time that.

When I have once handed a report to another, how know I how he may improve it? *Gov. of the Tongue.*

5. An abrupt and elliptical exclamation, denoting impatience, and equivalent to, — When will such a thing be done?

Why, when, I say! Nay, good sweet Kate, be merry. *Shak.*

† *When as*, at the time when; what time.

When as sacred light began to dawn. *Milton.*

WHÈNCE (*hwèn*), *ad.* 1. From what place.

Whence and what art thou, execrable shape? *Milton.*

2. From what source or cause.

Whence comes this unsought honor unto me? *Fenton.*
I have shown whence the understanding may get all the ideas it has. *Locke.*

3. From which premises or facts.

Their practice was to look no farther before them than the next line, whence it will follow that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*

4. From which person, place, cause, premises, or principle.

To acknowledge whence his good descends. *Milton.*

From whence Dr. Johnson styles “a vicious mode of speech.” It is a pleonasm, like from hence and from thence; and, like those phrases, it is sanctioned by custom and good use. “The place from whence they fell.” *Milton.*

† *Of whence*, from what place. *Dryden.*

† **WHÈNCE-ÈV'ÈR**, *ad.* Whencesoever. *Prior.*

† **WHÈNCE-FÓRTII**, *ad.* From which place.

Whenceforth issues a warlike steed. *Spenser.*

WHÈNCE-SQ-ÈV'ÈR (*hwèn-sq-èv'èr*), *ad.* From what place or cause soever. *Locke.*

WHÈN-ÈV'ÈR, *ad.* At whatever time.

Our religion, whensoever it is truly received into the heart, will appear in a holy life. *Rogers.*

WHÈN-SQ-ÈV'ÈR (*hwèn-sq-èv'èr*), *ad.* Whenever. *Locke.*

Whenever he is brought to justice.

WHÈRE (*hwàr*), *ad.* [*M. Goth. hwar; A. S. hwar; Dut. waar; Dan. hvor; Sw. hvar.*]

1. At or in which place or places.

In every land we have a larger space, Where we with green adorn our fairy bowers. *Dryden.*

2. At or in what place. “Where were ye, nymphs?” *Milton.* “Where was Eloise?” *Pope.*

What matter where, if I be still the same? *Milton.*

3. † *Whereas*.

Where the other instruments

Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel. *Shak.*

4. † *Whether*.

Good sir, say where you'll answer me or no. *Shak.*

Where is often used for *whither*; as, “Where are you going?” — *Any where*, at or in any place. — *No where*, at or in no place.

Where, like *here* and *there*, has in composition a kind of pronominal signification; as, *whereof*, of which, *wherein*, in which.

† **WHÈRE**, *n.* Place. “A better where.” *Shak.*

WHÈRE-A-BÖÜT (*hwàr-a-böüt*), *ad.* 1. Near what, or which, place. “Whereabout did you lose what you are seeking?” *Johnson.*

2. Concerning which.

The object whereabout they are conversant. *Hooker.*

WHÈRE-A-BÖÜTS, *ad.* Whereabout. *Ash.*

This word is more common than *whereabout*.

WHÈRE-A-BÖÜTS, *n.* Place where one is or remains; residence; location; as, “I did not know your whereabouts.” [*Colloquial.*]

WHÈRE-ÀS' (*hwàr-àz'*), *conj.* 1. When on the

contrary; when in fact or truth; — implying opposition to something preceding.

Are not these found to be the greatest zealots who are most zealous? *Johnson.*

2. The thing being so that; it being the case that; — referring to something different, or to something consequent.

Whereas seeing we were in a free medium, and a right one, we should have been in a better one. *Johnson.*

3. † *At which place; where.*

They came to the boat at the place. *Spenser.*

WHÈRE-ÀT', *ad.* 1. † *At which.* “Any thing whereat they are displeased.” *Kettlewell.*

2. At what; at what thing or circumstance.

“Whereat are you offended?” *Johnson.*

WHÈRE-BY' (*hwàr-by'*), *ad.* 1. By which; by means of which. “Means whereby I live.” *Shak.*

Those evils whereby the hearts of men are lost. *Hooker.*

2. By what; — interrogatively. “Whereby wilt thou accomplish thy designs?” *Johnson.*

WHÈRE-FÓRE (*hwàr-fór*) [*hwàr-fór, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; hwàr-fór, S.; hwàr-fór, P.; hwàr-fór or hwàr-fór, K.*], *ad. & conj.*

1. For which reason or cause; why.

I'll tell you when, and you'll tell me wherefore. *Shak.*

2. For what reason; why; — interrogatively. “Wherefore wilt thou accomplish thy designs?” *Johnson.*

WHÈRE-IN' (*hwàr-in'*), *ad.* 1. In which.

The book of God before thee set Wherein to read his wondrous works. *Milton.*

2. In what; — interrogatively.

Wherein have we wearied him? *Mal. i. 17.*

† **WHÈRE-IN-TÓ'** (*hwàr-in-tó'*), *ad.* Into which.

“The place wherewith.” *Woodward.*

† **WHÈRE'NESS** (*hwàr'ness*), *n.* Ubiety; locality; position only; place.

A point hath no dimensions, but only a whereness, and is next to nothing. *Grew.*

WHÈRE-ÖN' (*hwàr-ön'*), *ad.* 1. Of which.

A thing whereof the church hath ever since the first beginning reaped singular commodity. *Hooker.*

2. Of what; — indefinitely.

How this world, when and whereof created. *Milton.*

3. Of what; — interrogatively. “Whereof was the house built?” *Johnson.*

WHÈRE-ÖN' (*hwàr-ön'*), *ad.* 1. On which.

He lacked the ground whereon she trod. *Milton.*

2. On what; — used interrogatively. “Whereon did he sit?” *Johnson.*

† **WHÈRE-SÖ** (*hwàr-sö*), *ad.* Wheresoever. *Milton.*

WHÈRE-SQ-ÈV'ÈR (*hwàr-sq-èv'èr*), *ad.* 1. In what place soever; in whatever place.

Poor, naked wretches, wheresoever you are, That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm. *Shak.*

2. To what place soever; wherever. *[R.]*

The noise pursues wheresoever I go. *Dryden.*

† **WHÈRE-THROUGH** (*hwàr-thrú*), *ad.* Through which. *Wisdom xix. 8.*

WHÈRE-TÓ', *ad.* 1. To which. *[R.]* *Milton.*

2. To what; to what end. *Johnson.*

WHÈRE-ÜN-TÓ', *ad.* To which. *[R.]* *Hooker.*

WHÈRE-UP-ÖN' (*hwàr-up-ön'*), *ad.* Upon which.

The townsmen mutinied, and sent to Essex; wherewith he came thither. *Clarendon.*

WHÈR-ÈV'ÈR (*hwàr-èv'èr*), *ad.* At or in whatsoever place; in whatever place. *Milton.*

He cannot but love virtue, wherever it is. *Atterbury.*

WHÈRE-WITH' (*hwàr-with'*), *ad.* 1. With which. *[R.]* *Milton.*

Those things wherewith superstition worketh. *Hooker.*

2. With what; — interrogatively.

Ye are the salt of the earth; but if the salt have lost his savor, wherewith shall it be salted? *Matt. v. 13.*

† **WHÈR'RET**, *v. a.* [From the sound. *Skinner.* — Perhaps from *worry* or *werry*. *Richardson.*]

1. To harass; to tease.

2. To box, as the ear. *Bickerstaff.*

† **WHÈR'RET**, *n.* A box on the ear. *Beau. & Fl.*

WHÈR'RY, *n.* [From *ferry*, or the *L. veho*, to carry, or *A. S. faran*, to go. *Skinner.*]

1. A light, sharp boat, used in a river or har-

bor for carrying passengers from place to place: — a name also given to some decked vessels used in fishing, in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A liquor made from the pulp of crab-apples after the verjuice is pressed out. *Hallwell.*

WHÈT (*hwèt*), *v. a.* [*A. S. hwettan; Dut. wetten; Ger. wetzen; Dan. hvæsse; Icel. hvessa.*] [*i.* **WHETTED**; *pp.* **WHETTING**, **WHETTED**.]

1. To rub for the purpose of sharpening, as a scythe or other edge-tool; to sharpen by attrition; to give a sharp edge to; to edge.

There is the Roman slave whetting his knife. *Addison.*

2. To stimulate; to incite; to excite.

Great contemporaries whet and cultivate each other. *Dryden.*

3. To make acrimonious; to provoke.

Since Cassius first did whet me against Caesar, I have not slept. *Shak.*

† *To whet on or forward*, to urge on or forward; to incite. *Shak. Knolles.*

WHÈT (*hwèt*), *n.* 1. The act of sharpening by whetting or attrition. *Johnson.*

2. Any thing that stimulates the appetite; any thing that makes hungry, as a dram of liquor. “Sips, drams, and whets.” *Spectator.*

WHÈTH'ER (*hwèth'èr*), *conj. & ad.* [*A. S. hwæthere.*]

Noting one of two alternatives; — a particle expressing one part of a disjunctive proposition, and answered by *or*.

This assistance is only offered to men, and not forced upon them, whether they will or no. *Milton.*

† **WHÈTH'ER** (*hwèth'èr*), *pron.* [*A. S. hwæther.* — *L. uter.*] Which of two.

Whether when they came, they fell at words

Whether of them should be the lord of lords. *Spenser.*

WHÈTH'ER-ÌNG, *n.* The retention of the after-birth in cows. *Clarke.*

WHÈT'SLÀTE, *n.* A variety of argillaceous slate of various colors, containing silicious particles which impart to it the power of sharpening steel instruments; — called also *oil-stone*, *Turkey-stone*, *whetstone*, and *novaculite*. *Cleveland.*

WHÈT'STONE, *n.* A smooth, flat stone, used for whetting or sharpening edged instruments; whetstone. — See **WHÈTSLATE**.

To give the whetstone as a prize for lying was a standing jest among our ancestors as a satirical premium to him who told the greatest lie. The origin of the jest is not, I believe, exactly made out. *Nares.*

WHÈT'STONE-SLÀTE, *n.* Whet-slate. *Wright.*

WHÈT'TÈR, *n.* He who, or that which, whets or sharpens. *More.*

WHEW (*hwà*), *interj.* Begone. — Expressing aversion, surprise, or contempt.

Whew! away with inscriptions. *Bp. Otter.*

WHEW'EL-LITE (*hwèl-lit*), *n.* A very brittle, crystalline mineral, having a lustre like that of sulphate of lead, and consisting of oxalate of lime. *Dana.*

WHEW'ÈR, *n.* The widgeon. [*Local.*] *Clarke.*

WHEY (*hwà*), *n.* [*A. S. hwoeg; Dut. wei, hui.*] The limpid, thin, or serous part of milk, from which the curd and butter have been separated.

It is a transparent, citrine-colored liquid, containing sugar of milk, mucilage, acetic acid, phosphate of lime, and some other saline substances. *Dauglish.*

WHEY'ÈY (*hwà'èy*), *α*. Partaking of, or resembling, whey. *Bacon.*

WHEY'ISH (*hwà'ish*), *α*. sembling, whey. *Bacon.*

WHEY'ISH-NÈSS (*hwà'ish-nèss*), *n.* The state or the quality of being wheyish. *Southey.*

WHICH (*hwich*), *pron.* [*Goth. hwi-leiks; A. S. hwi-le, hwi-le; Dut. welk; Frs. hwielle; Old High Ger. hwi-leh; Ger. welcher; Dan. & Sw. hvilken; Old Eng. whilke.* — *Which* is composed of *who* each. *Richardson.*]

1. A word by which the demonstrative relation of a person or a thing is asked; as, “Which is the man?” “Which is the book?”

Which, so used, is called an interrogative pronoun. Who inquires for the name, which for the individual, what for the character or occupation. Who is applied to persons indefinitely, but which is applied to persons definitely; as, “Which of you, with taking thought, can add to his stature one cubit?” *Fowler.*

2. A word relating to some preceding word or phrase called the antecedent, and also performing the office of a conjunction in connecting sentences; — applied to animals and to

things; as, "This is the horse *which* I bought"; "Here is the book *which* I am studying."

Which was formerly applied to persons as well as to things, and is often so used in the common translation of the Bible, but it is now obsolete. It is the same in both numbers, and is a substitute for a sentence, or part of a sentence, as well as for a single word. It is sometimes used as an adjective, or with a noun subjoined, as, "For *which* reason he will do it"; and it sometimes relates to persons, as, "He told me *which* of the two did it."—See *WHOSE*.

Which formerly had sometimes the before it. "Name by the *which* ye are called." *Jas. ii. 7.*

WHICH-ÈV'ER, } *pron.* Whether one or the
WHICH-SQ-ÈV'ER, } *other.* *Locke.*

WHIFF (hwif), *n.* [See WHIFFLE.] 1. A slight blast; a puff of wind, a quick expulsion of air from the mouth.

The pipe after dinner he constantly smokes. *Prior.*

2. A transient view; a glance; a glimpse. [Local, north of Eng.] *Brockett.*

3. (*Ich.*) A malacopterygious fish of the family *Pleuronectidae*, allied to the turbot; *Rhombus megastoma.* *Eng. Cyc.*

WHIFF (hwif), *v. a. & n.* [*i.* WHIFFED; *pp.* WHIFFING, WHIFFED.]

1. To consume in whiffs; to emit with whiffs, as in smoking; to puff; to smoke. *Bp. Hall.*

2. To carry as by a slight blast or puff. The smoke took and whiffed him up into the moon. *B. Jonson.*

WHIFF'ING, *n.* 1. The act of one who whiffs; act of emitting with whiffs. *Clarke.*

2. A mode of hand-line fishing for pollocks, mackerel, &c. *Simmonds.*

WHIFF'LE (hwif'f), *v. n.* [*A. S.* *weafelan*, to babble, to whiffle; *Dut.* *weifelen*, to waver.—*W. chwyfio*, to move.—Perhaps formed from the verb to *waff* or *wave*,—a *whiff* being a *waff* or *wave*, as much air as is produced by waving (e. g. a fan). *Richardson.*] To move incessantly, as if driven by a puff of wind; to turn or change with every wind; to veer; to be fickle:—to puff; to blow.

A person of a *whiffing* and unsteady turn of mind. *Watts.*

† WHIFF'LE (hwif'f), *v. a.* To disperse as by a puff; to blow away; to scatter. *More.*

† WHIFF'LE, *n.* A fife or small flute. *Douce.*

WHIFF'FLER (hwif'fler), *n.* 1. One who changes with every wind; one moved by a whiff or a trifle; a fickle or unsteady person; a trifler.

He whiffled about the chocolate. *Swift.*

2. A fifer or piper. *Douce.*

3. † A person who cleared the way for a procession,—from the fact that a whiffier or fifer generally went first in a procession. *Shak.*

In London, young freemen, who march at the head of their proper companies on the lord mayor's day, sometimes with flags, were called whiffiers, or bachelor whiffiers, not because they cleared the way, but because they went first, as whiffiers did. *Nares.*

WHIFF'LE-TRÉE, *n.* See WHIPPLETREE.

WHIFF'LING, *n.* The act of one who whiffles, or changes from one side to another. "Versatile *whiffing* and dodgings." *Barrow.*

† WHIG (hwig), *n.* [*A. S.* *hwoeg*.] A kind of sour or thin milk; whey. *Breton.*

WHIG (hwig), *n.* 1. (*Eng. Hist.*) A name first applied in 1679 to the members of a great political party who opposed the cause of the royal family;—opposed to *tory*.—See *TORY*. *P. Cyc.*

The *whigs* of the last century and a half are generally viewed as the representatives of the friends of reform or change in the ancient constitution of the country, ever since the popular element became active in the legislature, whether they were called *Parliam.*, *Nonconformists*, *Roundheads*, *Covenanters*, or by any other name. *P. Cyc.*

According to Bishop Burnet and others, it is derived from whiggam, a word used by Scotch peasants in driving their horses—the drivers being called whiggamores, contracted to whigs. In 1643, after the Duke of Hamilton's defeat, the ministers animated their people to rise and march to Edinburgh. This was called the whiggamores' march; and, ever after that, all who opposed the court came, in contempt, to be called whigs; and from Scotland the word was introduced into England. According to Daniel De Foe, Woodrow, and others, the word was taken from a mixed drink which the Scottish Covenanters drank in

their wanderings, composed of water and sour milk, and called *whig* or *whey*.

2. (*American Hist.*) One who supported the revolutionary movement, in opposition to the measures of the English government;—opposed to *tory* or *royalist*.—See *TORY*.

WHIG, *a.* Relating to the whigs or to their principles; whiggish. *Addison.*

WHIG'GÄR-CHY (hwig'gär-ke), *n.* [*Eng.* *whig* and *Gr.* ἀρχή, dominion.] Rule or government by whigs. *Swift.*

WHIG'GËR-Y, *n.* The principles of the whigs; whiggism. *Qu. Rev.*

WHIG'GISH (hwig'gish), *a.* Relating to the whigs or to their principles. *Swift.*

WHIG'GISH-LY, *ad.* In a whiggish manner. "Being *whiggishly* inclined." *A. Wood.*

WHIG'GISM (hwig'gizm), *n.* The notions, principles, or politics of whigs; whiggery. *Swift.*

WHIG'LING, *n.* A whig, in contempt. *Spectator.*

WHILE (hwil), *n.* [*M. Goth.* *hwela*; *A. S.* *hwil*, *hwile*, *hwile*; *Dut.* *wyl*; *Frs.* *wile*, rest; *Ger.* *weile*; *Dan.* *hwile*, rest; *Sw.* *hwila*, rest; *Pol.* *chwila*; *Icel.* *hwila*.] Space of time; time.

One *while* we thought him innocent. *B. Jonson.*

Pausing a *while*, thus to herself she mused. *Milton.*

Worth *while*, worth the time, trouble, or expense which is required to do the thing. *Locke.*

WHILE (hwil), *ad.* 1. During the time that; as, "The act was done *while* I was absent."

2. As long as.

Use your memory; you will sensibly experience a gradual improvement, *while* you take care not to overload it. *Watts.*

3. At the same time that.

4. † Until; till. We will keep ourself Till supper-time alone; *while* then God bless you. *Shak.*

WHILE (hwil), *v. n.* [*i.* WHILED; *pp.* WHILING, WHILED.] To loiter. *Spectator.*

WHILE (hwil), *v. a.* To draw out; to spend, as time; to pass or spend, as time, in doing something merely to pass it away, without languor or weariness;—usually with *away*.

To *while* away the time, or to *while* away the time. *Brayne.*

† WHIL'ÈRE (hwil'är), *ad.* A little while ago; formerly; erewhile. *Spenser.*

† WHIL'ÈS (hwil'z), *ad.* While. *Shak.*

† WHIL'LOM (hwil'lom), *ad.* [*A. S.* *hwilon*, *hwilon*.] Formerly; once; of old. *Spenser.*

WHILST (hwilst), *ad.* While. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

WHIM (hwim), *n.* [*Icel.* *hwim*, *hwimpa*, quick motion.—*W. chwim*, quick motion.—*Sp. quime-ra*, a wild fancy.—*Dut.* *wemelen*, to crawl, to move or change often or lightly. *Richardson.*]

1. A light turn of fancy; a wilful thought of the moment; an irregular motion of desire; an odd fancy; a caprice; a freak.

He learnt his *whims* and high-flown notions too. *Harte.*

2. (*Mining.*) A windlass or large capstan for raising ores, &c., from a mine-shaft, usually worked by horse-power. *Simmonds.*

Syn.—*Whim* partakes of eccentricity; *freak*, of childishness. A ridiculous or foolish *whim*; a wanton or childish *freak*; an odd *fancy*.

WHIM, *v. n.* To be giddy; to indulge in whims; to be full of freaks. *Congreve.*

WHIM'BRËL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird which closely resembles the curlew in plumage, its haunts, habits, and food, but is considerably smaller; *Numenius phaeopus*. *Yarrell.*

† WHIM'LING, *n.* A person full of whims; a whimsical person. *Beau. & Fl.*

WHIM'PER (hwim'per), *v. n.* [*Ger.* *wimmern*.] [*i.* WHIMPERED; *pp.* WHIMPERING, WHIMPERED.] To cry with a low, whining, suppressed, or broken voice; to snivel.

A laughing, toying, wheedling, *whimpering* she. *Rowe.*

WHIM'PER, *v. a.* To utter in a low, whining, or crying tone. *Cowper.*

WHIM'PER-ER, *n.* One who whimpers. *Jarvis.*

WHIM'PER-ING, *n.* The act of uttering a low, whining, suppressed, or broken cry. *Granger.*

† WHIM'PLED (hwim'pld), *a.* [Perhaps from *whimper*. *Johnson.*] Distorted with crying.

This *whimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy. *Shak.*

WHIM'SËY (hwim'ze), *n.* 1. A caprice; a whim. Men's folly, *whimsies*, and inconstancy. *Swift.*

2. (*Mining.*) A whim.—See WHIM.

Water whimsey, (*Mining.*) a machine in which the weight of a reservoir or bucket of water is employed to raise another bucket, filled with coals or other material, by means of a rope or chain coiled round a cylinder or drum, or two drums of different sizes. *Young.*

WHIM'SI-CAL (hwim'zē-kal), *a.* Full of whims; freakish; capricious; fantastical; odd.

In another circumstance, I am particular, or, as my neighbors call me, *whimsical*. *Addison.*

Syn.—See FANCIFUL, ODD.

WHIM'SI-CÄL-I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being whimsical; oddity; a whim. *Dibdin.*

WHIM'SI-CÄL-LY, *ad.* In a whimsical manner.

WHIM'SI-CÄL-NESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being whimsical; whimsical disposition; freakishness; caprice; oddity. *Pope.*

WHIM'SJED (hwim'zid), *a.* Full of whimsies; capricious; whimsical. *Beau. & Fl.*

WHIM'WHÄM (hwim'hwäm), *n.* [A reduplication of *whim*.] A tinker, trifle, or whimsical ornament; a plaything; a toy; *cin-cin-cin*: odd device:—a freak; a whim. [*Whim*.] *B. Jonson.*

WHIN (hwin), *n.* [*Welsh* *chyon*.]

1. Furze; gorse. *Tusser.*

2. Whinstone.—See WHINSTONE.

WHIN'-ÄXE, *n.* A tool to grub up whin. *Clarke.*

WHIN'-BRÜS-ER, *n.* A machine for cutting and bruising furze to feed cattle on. *Simmonds.*

WHIN'CHÄT, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An insectorial, denti-rostral, warbling bird, common in Europe, and generally diffused in the British Islands in the summer; *Saxicola rubetra*. *Yarrell.*

WHINE (hwin), *v. n.* [*M. Goth.* *gwoicin*, *gwoicin*; *A. S.* *wanian*; *Dut.* *wenen*; *Frs.* *wena*; *Ger.* *weinen*; *Sw.* *hwina*—*W. cwino*; *Gael.* *cawin*.] [*i.* WHINED; *pp.* WHINING, WHINED.] To utter a plaintive, drawing cry; to make a plaintive noise; to moan meanly; to grumble.

And once the hedgepig *whined*. *Shak.*

The *whine* of the hedgepig *whined*. *Shak.*

WHINE (hwin), *n.* A protracted and plaintive noise or tone; a mean or affected complaint.

The cant and *whine* of a mendicant. *Cogan.*

WHIN'ER (hwin'er), *n.* One who whines. *Gayton.*

WHIN'ING, *n.* The act of one who whines; act of complaining with a drawing, plaintive tone.

Sudden exclamations, *whinnings*, unusual tones. *Spectator.*

WHIN'NER, *v. n.* To whinny. [*Local.*] *Halliwell.*

WHIN'NY, *a.* Abounding in whin. *Sterne.*

WHIN'NY (hwin'ne), *v. n.* [*L. hinnio*.] [*i.* WHINNIED; *pp.* WHINNYING, WHINNIED.] To utter a cry, as a horse or a colt; to neigh.

The principal sound of the horse is that which we express by the onomatopoeia to neigh. . . . We express a slighter sound of the same animal by the verb to *whinny*. *Stoddart.*

WHIN'STONE, *n.* (*Geol.*) A provincial name applied to trap-rocks.—See TRAP. *Ansted.*

† WHIN'YÄRD, *n.* A sword or hanger, in contempt. *Hudibras.*

WHIP (hwip), *v. a.* [*A. S.* *hweopan*; *Dut.* *zwepen*.] [*i.* WHIPPED; *pp.* WHIPPING, WHIPPED.]

1. To strike with a lash or cord, or with any thing tough and flexible; to lash.

The harnessed steeds, that still with horror shook, And plies them with the lash, and *whips* 'em on. *Acronson.*

2. To drive, or make to spin, with lashes. "To *whip* his top." *Locke.*

3. To punish or correct with lashes. Such a one is sometimes *whipped*, and sometimes sent to prison. *Hucknaby.*

4. To lash with sarcasm; to satirize. They would *whip* me with their fine wits till I was as crest-fallen as a dried pear. *Shak.*

5. To beat out, as grain; to thrash. *Wright.*

6. To beat into a froth, as eggs or cream, &c., by a quick succession of light blows, with a fork, spoon, small wires, or small twigs bound loosely together, &c. *Wright*

7. To sew or stitch slightly; to baste. *Gay.*
8. To do or perform with a mere throw or cast, or by a quick movement; to take nimbly; to snatch; — with a particle, as *out, up, &c.*

She in a hurry *whips up* her darling. *L'Estrange.*
He *whipt* his rapier out, and cries, A rat! *Shak.*
Bisk Susan *whips* her linen from the rope. *Swift.*

9. (*Naut.*) To hoist by a whip: — to secure from fagging, as the end of a rope by a seizing of twine. *Dana.*

To *whip about* or *round*, to inwrap. *Mozon.* — To *whip in*, to compel to obedience or to order. — To *whip the cat*, to practise the most pinching parsimony. *Forby.*

WHIP, *v. n.* To move nimbly; to do or perform any thing by a quick movement; — followed by *up, away, around, &c.* "The one *whips up* a tree." [*Ludicrous.*] *L'Estrange.*

WHIP (*hwip*), *n.* [*A. S. hweop. — Gael. cuip.*]
1. An instrument, tough and pliant, used for correction, driving horses, cattle, &c.; a lash secured to a handle or stick. *Addison.*

And put in every honest hand a *whip*,
To lash the rascal naked through the world. *Shak.*

2. A coachman or driver. [*Vulgar.*] *Clarke.*

3. The length of the sail of a windmill, measured from the axis. *Clarke.*

4. (*Naut.*) A purchase formed by a rope rove through a single block. *Dana.*

Whip and spur, with the utmost haste. *Pope.*

WHIP'-CORD, *n.* Cord suitable for whips; twisted or braided, strong cord used for whip lashes and other purposes. *Dryden.*

WHIP'-GRAFT, *v. a.* (*Hort.*) To graft by cutting the stock and scion sloping, so as to fit each other, and making a thin, wedge-shaped tongue very near the upper part of the slope in the scion, and a corresponding nick in the stock to receive it. *P. Cyc.*

WHIP'-GRAFT-ING, *n.* (*Hort.*) A mode of grafting. — See WHIP-GRAFT. *P. Cyc.*

WHIP'-HÄND, *n.* Advantage. *Dryden.*

WHIP'-LASH, *n.* The lash of a whip. *Tusser.*

WHIP'PER, *n.* 1. One who whips; — particularly one who punishes by legal whipping. *Shak.*
2. A porter who raises coal with a tackle from a ship's hold. *Simmonds.*

WHIP'PER-IN, *n.* 1. The assistant huntsman of a pack of hounds; one who keeps the hounds from wandering, and whips them in the line of chase if necessary. *Burns.*
2. One who subjects or compels to obedience or order, or to the principles or measures of a party. *Ed. Rev.*

WHIP'PER-SNÄP'PER, *n.* [*From whip-snapper. Fowler.*] A pert or insignificant person. *Brockett.*

WHIP'PING, *n.* Act of one who whips; correction with a whip; infliction of stripes.

WHIP'PING-POST, *n.* A post or pillar to which offenders are bound when whipped. *Hudibras.*

WHIP'PLE-TRÉE, *n.* A short bar, to which the traces of a horse are fastened, for the purpose of drawing a carriage, plough, &c.; — written also *whiffletree*. *Forby.*

WHIP'POOR-WILL', *n.* (*Ornith.*) An American bird that passes the day in repose, retiring to the deepest and darkest woods, and is heard to sing only by night; *Caprimulgus vociferus*; — so called from the sound of its note; — written also *whippoorwill*. *Nuttall.*



Whippoorwill.

And the lone whippoorwill, in plaintive cries,
Its ceaseless lay to night and echo sings. *Abbot.*

WHIP'-SÄW, *n.* A saw set in a frame, and usually worked by two persons, to saw such great pieces of stuff as the handsaw will not easily reach through. *Mozon.*

WHIP'-SHÄPED (*hwip'shapt*), *a.* (*Bot.*) Long, taper, and supple, like the thong of a whip; — applied to roots and stems. *Lindley.*

WHIP'SNAKE, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of venom-

ous serpent, a native of the East; — so named from its resemblance to a whip-cord. *Goldsmith.*

WHIP-STÄFF (*hwip'stäf*), *n.* (*Naut.*) A bar or piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand, in order to move the rudder and direct the ship. *Mar. Dict.*

WHIP'STER, *n.* A little or nimble fellow. *Shak.*

WHIP'STÖCK, *n.* The stock or handle of a whip.

WHIP'STITCH, *n.* 1. A tailor, in contempt.

2. A hasty composition. *Dryden.*

WHIP'STITCH, *v. a.* (*Agric.*) To half-plough or rafter, as land. [*Local, Eng.*] *Ogilvie.*

WHIP'STÖCK, *n.* The stock or handle of a whip, to which the lash is attached. *Shak. Tusser.*

WHIPT (*hwipt*), *i. & p.* from *whip*. Used sometimes for *whipped*. — See WHIP.

WHIR (*hwir*), *v. n.* [*i. WHIRRED; pp. WHIR- RING, WHIRRED.*] To turn round rapidly, or to fly, with noise; to fly off with such noise as a partridge or moor-cock makes when it springs from the ground; to whirl; to whiz.

Now from the brake the *whirring* pheasant springs. *Pope.*

WHIR (*hwir*), *v. a.* To hurry; to haste. *Shak.*

WHIRL (*hwirl*), *v. n.* [*A. S. hwyrfan, hweorfan*, to turn; *Dut. weervelen*, to hasp; *Ger. wirbeln*; *Dan. hvirle*; *Sw. hvirfla*.] [*i. WHIRLED; pp. WHIRLING, WHIRLED.*]

1. To turn, move, or run round rapidly; to spin; to twirl; to revolve; to rotate. "Rapt with *whirling* wheels." *Spenser.*

The wooden engine flies and *whirls* is about. *Dryden.*

2. To turn and move hastily.

But *whirl* led away, to shun his hateful sight. *Dryden.*

WHIRL (*hwirl*), *v. a.* To turn round rapidly; to cause to revolve with velocity; to twirl.

He *whirls* his sword around without delay. *Dryden.*

My thoughts are *whirled* like a potter's wheel. *Shak.*

WHIRL (*hwirl*), *n.* [*Dut. dwarl*; *Ger. wirbel*; *Dan. hvirvel*; *Sw. hvirvel*.]

1. The act of turning or revolving with rapidity; gyration; quick rotation; rapid circular motion; roll. *Pope.*

The rapid motion and *whirl* of things. *South.*

2. Any thing that whirls. *Addison.*

3. A hook used in hoisting. *Clarke.*

4. (*Bot. & Conch.*) See WHOOL. *Clarke.*

WHIRL'A-BÖÖT, *n.* A whirligig. *Clarke.*

WHIRL'BÄT (*hwirl'bät*), *n.* Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow; — frequently used by the poets for the ancient cestus.

The *whirlbats* falling low they nimbly shun. *Greech.*

WHIRL'-BLÄST, *n.* A whirlwind. *Clarke.*

WHIRL'BÖNE, *n.* (*Anat.*) The round bone or cap of the knee; knee-pan; patella. *Bancroft.*

WHIRL'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, whirls.

WHIRL'GIG, *n.* (*Ent.*) See WHIRLIGIG. *Eng. Cyc.*

† WHIRL'I-CÔTE, *n.* An open car or chariot, anciently used in England. *Stowe.*

WHIRL'I-GIG, *n.* 1. A toy which children spin round, in the manner of a top. *Mountagu.*

2. A kind of wooden cage turning on a pivot, in which, anciently, petty offenders, belonging to an army, were punished by being whirled round with great velocity. *Wright.*

3. (*Ent.*) A small pentamerous water-beetle of the genus *Gyrinus*, generally living on the surface of the water, about which it moves in a circular manner with such celerity as scarcely to be followed by the eye. *Baird.*

WHIRL'I-GIG, *a.* Giddy; fickle; changeable; unsteady. [*Colloquial or vulgar.*] *Clarke.*

WHIRL'ING-TÄ'BLE, *n.* An apparatus for exhibiting the properties of central forces, and illustrating several phenomena of nature, as the principal laws of gravitation, &c., by giving bodies a rapid rotation. *Young. Hutton.*

† WHIRL'PIT, *n.* A whirlpool. *Sandys.*

WHIRL'PÖÖL, *n.* An eddy, vortex, or gulf, where the water is continually turning round. *Hutton.*

Whirlpools are produced by the meeting of currents which run in different directions. *Brande.*

WHIRL'WIND, *n.* A revolving column or mass of air having a progressive motion; — supposed, with most probability, to be produced by the meeting of two currents of air blowing in opposite directions, but attributed, by some philosophers, to electricity. *Hutton.*

Syn. — See WIND.

WHIR'RING, *n.* A buzzing noise; a noise such as a partridge or moorcock makes when it springs from the ground; whiz. *Chapman.*

† WHIR'RY, *v. n.* To whirl. *Jamieson.*

WHISK, *n.* [*Dut. wisch*, a switch, a clout; *Ger. wisch*, a whisk, a wisp, a clout.]

1. A quick, sweeping, or violent motion.

One shower of hail with a sudden *whisk*. *Turberville.*

2. A wisp or broom of straw, dried stalks, or the like; a kind of brush or broom. *Swift.*

3. An instrument, commonly of wire, used for beating up eggs, &c. *Simmonds.*

4. A part of a woman's dress; a kind of tippet or cape. "Wearing a lawn *whisk*." *Child.*

5. A cooper's plane for levelling the chines of barrels. *Newton.*

WHISK, *v. a.* [*Dut. wisschen*, to wipe, to clean; *Ger. wischen*, to wipe, to rub.] [*i. WHISKED; pp. WHISKING, WHISKED.*]

1. To brush or sweep with a slight, rapid motion, as with a broom. *Skelton.*

2. To move with a quick, sweeping action; to move nimbly, as when one sweeps.

He *whisked* his party-colored wings. *Raleigh.*

3. To whip, as eggs. *Niles.*

WHISK, *v. n.* To move nimbly with velocity. A strange gentleman *whisked* by me. *Addison.*

WHISK'ER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, whisks.

2. The hair growing on a man's cheeks, unshaven, chiefly used in the plural; — formerly applied also to hair growing on the upper lip, now more commonly called *mustaches*. *Pope.*

3. Coarse hair on the upper lip of a cat.

WHISK'ERED (*hwis'kerd*), *a.* Having whiskers.

WHISK'KET, *n.* A basket; — a skuttle. *Wright.*

WHISK'KEY (*hwis'ke*), *n.* [*Gael. usquebaugh* (pronounced *visky bay*. *Thomson*); — which is derived from *Gael. uisge-beatha*, water of life; *uisge*, water, *beatha*, life. The latter word, *beatha*, is omitted in *whiskey*. — *Erse usky*.]

1. A kind of spirit distilled from barley, wheat, rye, maize, potatoes, &c. *Dumglishon.*

2. A name given to a kind of light one-horse chaise for quick travelling; a sort of gig; — sometimes called a *tim-whiskey*. *Todd.*

3. This word is very often written *whisky*.

WHISK'ING, *p. a.* 1. Moving nimbly; sweeping along lightly. "The *whisking* winds." *Purchas.*
2. Great; large. [*Local, Eng.*] *Holloway.*

WHIS'PER (*hwis'per*), *v. n.* [*A. S. hwispran*; *Ger. wispern, wispern*; *Dan. hviske*; *Sw. hviska*; *Icel. hvíska*.] [*i. WHISPERED; pp. WHISPER- ING, WHISPERED.*]

1. To speak with a low, sibilant voice, or with the breath not made vocal. *Bacon.*

Then softly *whispered* in her faithful ear. *Pope.*

2. To make a low, sibilant sound.

The hollow-*whispering* breeze, the pliant rills. *Thomson.*

3. To speak with suspicion or timorous caution. *Johnson.*

To *whisper against*, to plot against secretly. "All that hate me *whisper* together against me." *Ps. xli. 7.*

WHIS'PER, *v. a.* 1. To address in a low voice. "He first *whispers* the man in the ear." *Bacon.*

2. To utter in a low, sibilant voice.

Nor *whisper* more a word. *Chapman.*

You have heard of the news abroad — I mean the *whis- pered* ones. *Shak.*

3. † To prompt secretly or cautiously. "He came to *whisper* Wolsey." *Shak.*

WHIS'PER, *n.* 1. A low, soft voice, or utterance of words spoken with the breath not made vocal; a sibilant or faint voice or utterance.

Soft *whispers* through the assembly went. *Dryden.*

2. A low, sibilant sound, as of the wind.

3. A cautious or timorous speech. *South.*

WHIS'PER-ER, *n.* 1. One who whispers. *Brevint.*

2. A private talker; a teller of secrets; a con- veyer of intelligence. *Bacon.*

WHIS'PER-ING, *v. a.* 1. Uttering a low voice; speaking in a low, sibilant tone.

For talking age and *whispering* lovers made. *Goldsmith.*

2. Telling secretly; backbiting. *Goldsmith.*

Whispering place, *dome*, or *gallery*, a place in which whispers or feeble sounds are heard at an unusually great distance, an effect due to the sound being reflected one or more times. *Hutton.*

WHIS'PER-ING, *n.* The act or the sound of one who, or that which, whispers; whisper; cautious speech. *Sidney.*

WHIS'PER-ING-LY, *ad.* In a low voice.

WHIST, *n.* A game at cards played by four persons, each having thirteen cards;—so called because requiring close attention and consequent silence. *Hoyle.*

WHIST, *interj.* A command to be silent; be still! be silent! hush! *Lodge.*

WHIST, *a.* Silent; still; quiet; silenced.

The winds, with wonder *whist*,
Smoothly the waters kissed. *Milton.*

† **WHIST**, *v. a.* To silence; to still. *Spenser.*

† **WHIST**, *v. n.* To become silent. *Ld. Surrey.*

WHIS'TLE (*hwis'tl*), *v. n.* [*A. S. hwiستان*; *Sw. hvißla*; *Dan. hvißle*, *hvißle*.] 1. WHISTLED; *pp.* WHISTLING, WHISTLED.]

1. To form a kind of shrill musical sound by expelling or drawing the breath through the small orifice made by contracting the lips; to make the breath shrilly sonorous by contracting the lips and forcing the air through them.

He *whistled*, as he went, for want of thought. *Dryden.*

2. To make a sound with a small, shrill wind-instrument. *Johnson.*

3. To sound shrill; to make a shrill sound.

The wild winds *whistle*, and the billows roar. *Pope.*

WHIS'TLE (*hwis'tl*), *v. a.* 1. To make or execute by whistling; as, "To *whistle* a tune."

2. To call or summon by a whistle.

Let him *whistle* them backwards and forwards till he is weary. *South.*

To *whistle off*, to dismiss by a whistle;—a term in hawking. *Shak.*

WHIS'TLE (*hwis'tl*), *n.* [*A. S. hwiستان*.]

1. Noise made by one who whistles; a shrill sound made by expelling or drawing the breath through the orifice made by contracting the lips.

They fear his *whistle*, and forsake the seas. *Dr. Yden.*

2. A small, shrill wind-instrument, in tone resembling a fife, but blown at the end;—any wind-instrument by which a sound is formed like that made by whistling;—a small pipe used by a boatswain to call the sailors.

Don't give too much for the *whistle*. *Franklin.*

3. A call or summons, as that of a boatswain or a sportsman, made by whistling. *Wright.*

4. The shrill noise made as a signal by giving vent to the steam through a small orifice in locomotive engines. *Wright.*

5. The organ of whistling; the mouth. "To wet our *whistles*." [*Vulgar.*] *Walton.*

6. A shrill sound, as of the wind. *Johnson.*

WHIS'TLE-FISH (*hwis'tl-fish*), *n.* [*Ich.*] A species of fish of the cod family; the sea-loach; rockling; *Motella vulgaris*. *Yarrell.*

WHIS'TLER (*hwis'tler*), *n.* One who whistles.

WHIST'LING (*hwis'tling*), *n.* The act or the sound of one who whistles. *Pope.*

† **WHIST'LY**, *ad.* Silently. *Arden of Feversham.*

WHIT, *n.* [*A. S. wīt*, a creature, a thing.] A point; a jot; a tittle; a very small part.

It does not me a *whit* displease. *Cowley.*

WHITE (*hwit*), *n.* 1. A negative color, or the color, as that of snow, produced by the combination of all the prismatic colors mixed in the same proportion as they exist in the solar rays.

White and *black* are not (in strictness) colors themselves, but are, as the representatives of light and darkness, simply the modifiers of colors, in reducing them, and the hues arising from them, by their attenuating and neutralizing effects, to tints and shades respectively. *D. R. Hay.*

2. The mark at which an arrow was shot, which used to be painted white. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing white, as the white part of an egg, or of the eye. *Cowley.*

4. A white man, or one of the white race. *Ch.*

WHITE (*hwit*), *a.* [*M. Goth. hveits*; *A. S. hwit*, *hwite*; *Dut. wit*; *Frs. hveit*; *Ger. weiss*; *Dan. hvid*; *Sw. hvit*; *Icel. hvitr*.]

1. Having the appearance of pure snow; snowy;—the opposite or antagonist of *black*.

Flowers purple, blue, and *white*. *Shak.*

2. Wanting color in the cheeks; having the color which fear produces; pale. *Shak.*

3. Emblematic of purity, sincerity, innocence, simplicity, or candor. *Dryden.*

To faithful mirth be this *white* hour assigned. *Pope.*

4. Gray with age; having white hair. *Shak.*

5. Free from immorality; pure; unblemished; unclouded; not defiled;—fair; blond.

No *whiter* page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

White was anciently used as a term of endearment. Dr. Busby used to call his favorite scholars his "white boys." *Pulley.*

White light, (*Opt.*) a compound of all the primary colors mixed together in the same proportions in which they exist in the solar rays. *Young.*

Syn.—See *FAIR*.

WHITE, *v. a.* To make white; to whiten. [*R.*]

His raiment became *whiter* as snow, so as no fuller. *Mark ix. 3.*

WHITE'-ANT, *n.* (*Ent.*) A neuropterous insect of the genus *Termes*; a termite. *Baird.*

WHITE-ARSENIC (*-ar'se-nik* or *ars'nik*), *n.* (*Min.*) A white, transparent, or opaque, sometimes crystallized mineral, of vitreous or silky lustre, of an astringent, sweetish taste, and consisting of an equivalent of arsenic and three equivalents of oxygen. *Dana.*

WHITE'BAIT, *n.* (*Ich.*) A small, delicate fish of the herring family; *Merluccius*. *Yarrell.*

WHITE'BEAM-TREE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to *Pyrus Aria*. Its scarlet fruit renders it very ornamental in autumn. *Eng. Cyc.*

WHITE'-BEAR, *n.* (*Zool.*) The polar bear; *Thalictos maritimus*. *Eng. Cyc.*

WHITE'BOY, *n.* 1. † A term of endearment to a favorite son or dependant. *Ford.*

2. One of a class of Irish levellers or insurgents, who began to create alarm in Ireland in 1762;—so called from their ordinary dress being a white frock. *Ency.*

WHITE'BOY-ISM, *n.* The principles or the practice of the Whiteboys. *Ch. Ob.*

WHITE'-BRANT, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of goose found in the northern parts of both continents; the snow-goose; *Anser hyperboreus*. *Eng. Cyc.*

WHITE'-CÄM-PI-ON, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of which there are two varieties, common in hedge-banks in Europe, and cultivated as a border flower; *Lychnis vespertina*. *Eng. Cyc.*

WHITE'CAP, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A name applied to the mountain-sparrow. *Booth.*

WHITE'-CE-DAR, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree, growing in the northern parts of the U. S., which yields a light, but very durable wood; the American arbutus; *Thuja occidentalis*. *Gray.*

WHITE'-CEN'TAU-RY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of centaury bearing white flowers; *Centauria alba*. *Wright.*

WHITE'-CLÖ-VER, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of clover growing in pastures, waste places, and woodlands, and having white flowers; *Trifolium repens*. *Gray.*

WHITE'-CÖAT, *n.* A fisherman's name for the skin of a young seal. *Simmonds.*

WHITE'-CÖP-PER, *n.* An alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc; German silver; packfong.—See *SILVER*. *Ure.*

WHITE'-CÖP-PER-AS, *n.* (*Min.*) A white mineral, and also of other colors,—of an astringent taste, occurring in crystals, and also in granular masses, and consisting chiefly of sulphuric acid, peroxide of iron, and water;—called also *coquimbite*. *Dana.*

WHITE'-CRÖPS, *n. pl.* Grain and seed crops, as distinguished from green crops, or those cultivated for their roots or herbage. *Simmonds.*

WHITE'-DÄR-NEL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A prolific and troublesome weed growing among corn; *Lolium temulentum*. *Wright.*

WHITE'EAR, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The fallow-finch or wheatear; *Saxicola cinerula*. *Eng. Cyc.*

WHITE'-FACE, *n.* A white mark on the forehead of a horse. *Farm. Ency.*

WHITE'-FÄCED (*hwit'fäst*), *a.* Having a white face. *Shak.*

WHITE'-FEÄTH-ER, *n.* Cowardice. *Roget.*

WHITE'-FILM, *n.* A disease of the eyes of sheep, &c. *Clarke.*

WHITE'-FISH, *n.* (*Zool.*) 1. A fish of the herring kind; *Alosa menhaden*. *Bartlett.*

2. A fish of the salmon family, resembling a herring; *Coregonus albus*. *Storer.*

3. An animal of the order *Cetacea*; *Beluga catodon*;—called also *white-whale*. *Beall.*



White-fish (*Beluga catodon*).

WHITE'-FOOT (*-füt*), *n.* A white mark on the foot of a horse, between the fetlock and the coffin. *Wright.*

WHITE'-HEAT, *n.* The temperature at which ignited bodies become white.

The color of incandescent bodies varies with the intensity of the heat. The first degree of luminousness is an obscure red. As the heat augments, the redness becomes more and more vivid, till at last it acquires a full red glow. If the temperature still increases, the character of the glow changes, and, by degrees, it becomes white, shining with increasing brilliancy as the heat augments, and indicating the temperature called *white-heat*. *Turner.*

WHITE'-HËL'LE-BÖRE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A monocotyledonous plant, containing an irritant narcotic poison, the properties of which are due to veratrin; *Veratrum album*. *Baird.*

WHITE'-HËR-RING, *n.* A fresh herring, as opposed to a dry or red herring. *Shak.*

WHITE'-HÖRSE'-FISH, *n.* (*Ich.*) A fish of the ray kind, having a rough, spiny back, and three rows of strong spines on the tail; *Raja fulonica*. *Wright.*

WHITE'-ÏR'ON (*t'urn*), *n.* A name applied to tinned iron plate. *Tomlinson.*

WHITE'-ÏR'ON-PY-RÏ-TËS, *n.* (*Min.*) A brittle, pale-yellow mineral, of metallic lustre, sometimes occurring in crystals, and consisting of bisulphide of iron; marcasite; radiated pyrites. *Dana.*

WHITE'-LÄND, *n.* Clayey land, which is of a whitish color when dry. *Ure.*

WHITE'-LËAD (*hwit'lëd*), *n.* 1. Carbonate of protoxide of lead; ceruse;—much used as a paint. *Turner.*

2. (*Min.*) A native carbonate of lead;—called also *cerusite*. *Dana.*

WHITE'-LËÄF, *n.* A kind of leaf-metal made of tin. *Simmonds.*

WHITE'-LËÄTH-ER, *n.* Buff leather; whit-leather. *Simmonds.*

WHITE'-LËGGED (*hwit'lëgd*), *a.* Having white legs. *Hill.*

WHITE'-LÏME, *n.* A preparation for whitening walls; white-wash. *Simmonds.*

WHITE'-LÏMED (*hwit'lïmd*), *a.* Covered with white plaster; as, "*White-limed* walls."

WHITE'-LÏNE, *n.* (*Printing.*) A broad blank space between lines of types. *Simmonds.*

WHITE'-LÏV-ËRED (*hwit'lïv-ërd*), *a.* 1. Envious; malicious. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Cowardly; dastardly; pusillanimous.

White-livered rascal! what doth he there? *Shak.*

† **WHITE'LY**, *a.* Coming near to white.

A *whitely* wanton with a velvet brow. *Shak.*

WHITE'MËAT, *n.* 1. Food made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like. [*R.*] *Tusser.*

2. Young or delicate flesh food, as veal, poultry, rabbits, pork, &c. *Simmonds.*

WHÏ'TEN (*hwit'n*), *v. a.* [*i.* *WHITENED*; *pp.* *WHITENING*, *WHITENED*.] To superinduce a white color upon; to make white; to bleach.

And human bones yet *whiten* all the ground. *Pope.*

Syn.—To *whiten* is to superinduce a white color; to *bleach* and to *blanch* is to remove coloring matter, or take away the original color. *Whiten* a house or a wall; *bleach* linen; *blanch* almonds.

WHÏ'TEN, *v. n.* To grow or become white. The loosened canvas trembles with the wind, And the sea *whitens* with auspicious gales. *Smith.*

WHÏ'TEN-ËR (*hwit'n-ër*), *n.* One who whitens.

WHITE'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being white; freedom from color; the result of the union of the three primary colors.

He [Solomon] was clothed in the purest linen of Egypt, though very bright, yet it fell short of the whiteness of the lily. *Sp. Taylor.*

2. Paleness; pallor; wan look.

Thou tremblest; and the whiteness of thy cheek Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy errand. *Shak.*

3. Purity; cleanness, spotlessness. *Dryden.*

WHIT'EN-ING, *n.* A preparation of chalk used as a polishing material; whitening. *Field.*

WHIT'EN-ING-STONE, *n.* A sharpening and polishing stone employed by cutlers. *Simmonds.*

WHITE'-NÜN, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of goose, or merganser, having the belly, abdomen, throat, and upper part of the neck white; the smew; *Mergus albellus*. *Yarrell.*

WHITE'-PÖP-LAR, *n.* (*Bot.*) A lofty tree of very rapid growth, yielding white, light, and tough wood, and found in most parts of Europe, the abele-tree; *Populus alba*. *Eng. Cyc.*

WHITE'-PÖP-PY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of *Papaver somniferum*, from which opium is obtained in large quantities. It is an annual plant, usually two or three, sometimes five or six, feet high, bearing large terminal white flowers and a large capsule containing numerous minute, white seeds. The virtues of the plant reside chiefly in the capsules. *Wood & Bach.*

WHITE'-PÖT, *n.* (*Cookery.*) A name given to a kind of custard. *King.*

† **WHITE'-PÖW-DER**, *n.* An imaginary composition resembling gunpowder, but supposed to explode without noise. *Beau. & Fl.*

WHITE'-PRÉ-CIP-I-TATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white substance precipitated by adding a solution of corrosive sublimate to a solution of ammonia in excess. *Müller.*

— Kane regards *white-precipitate* as a compound of chloride of mercury and amide of mercury.

WHIT'ER, *n.* A whitener. *Anderson.*

† **WHITE'-RÉNT**, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) Rent payable in silver or white money. *Blackstone.*

WHITE'-RÖT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant erroneously thought to cause the rot in animals that feed on it; pennywort; *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. *Eng. Cyc.*

WHITES, *n. pl.* 1. (*Med.*) A discharge of white, yellowish, or greenish mucus from the vagina; fluor albus; leucorrhœa. *Dunglison.*

2. The finest sort of flour which is made from white wheat. *Simmonds.*

WHITE'-SMITH, *n.* 1. A worker in white-iron, or tinned plate; a tinsmith. *Ogilvie.*

2. One who does finishing work upon articles of iron, in distinction from one who forges them. *Coffin.*

WHITE'-SPRÜCE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of the spruce, characterized by oblong-cylindrical cones, the scales of which have firm and entire edges; *Abies alba*. — See *SPRUCE*. *Gray.*

WHITE'-SQUALL, *n.* A squall unaccompanied by a diminution of light. *Mar. Dict.*

WHITE'-STÄFF, *n.* The badge or emblem of office of lord high treasurer of England.

To this talent Danby — by birth a . . . country gentleman — owed his *white-staff*, his garter, and his dukedom. *Macaulay.*

WHITE'STER, *n.* A bleacher of linen; a whiter. *Todd.*

WHITE'-STONE, *n.* (*Min.*) A granular compound of felspar and quartz, and sometimes of garnet; — called also *granulite*, *curite*, and *leptynite*. *Humble. Dana.*

WHITE'-SWÉLL-ING, *n.* (*Med.*) A tumefaction and softening of the soft parts and ligaments which surround the joints, or a swelling and caries of the articular extremities of bones — both of which states may exist at the same time. *Dunglison.*

— "It may attack any one of the joints, but is most commonly met with in the knee, the haunch, the foot, the elbow, and generally occurs in scrofulous children." *Dunglison.*

WHITE'-TAIL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The fallow-finch, white-ear; *Saxicola cinerea*. *Yarrell.*

WHITE'-TÄL-LÖW, *n.* A Russian tallow obtained from the fat of sheep and goats. *Simmonds.*

WHITE'-THÖRN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A rosaceous plant,

of which there are several ornamental varieties, much used for forming quickset hedges; common hawthorn; *Crataegus Oxyacantha*. *Loudon.*

WHITE'-THRÖAT, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The common name of two species (*Curruca cinerea*, or common white-throat, and *Curruca garrula*, or lesser white-throat) of inessential singing-birds, belonging to the family *Sylviade*, found in many parts of Europe and in Siberia, having the throat and middle part of the belly of a white color. *Yarrell. Gould.*

WHITE'-VIT'RI-OL, *n.* (*Min.*) A brittle, — white, reddish, or bluish, — transparent or translucent crystalline mineral, of an astringent, metallic, and nauseous taste, and consisting of sulphate of zinc; — called also *zinc-vitriol*, and *gostartite*.

— *White-vitriol*, as the term is used in the arts, is sulphate of zinc in a granular state, like loaf-sugar, produced by melting and agitation while it is cooling. It is very extensively employed in medicine and in dyeing. *Dana.*

WHITE'WASH (hwit'wösh), *n.* 1. A wash, or liquid cosmetic, for making the skin fair.

A whole sermon against a *whitewash*. *Addison.*

2. A mixture of lime or whiting, size, and water, for whitening walls, &c. *Harte.*

WHITE'WASH (hwit'wösh), *v. a.* [*i.* WHITE-WASHED; *pp.* WHITEWASHING, WHITEWASHED.]

1. To cover with whitewash. *The whitewashed wall, the nicely sanded floor. Goldsmith.*

2. To get rid of or defraud, as importunate creditors, by taking advantage of the act of insolvency. [England.] *Smart. Simmonds.*

WHITE'WASH-ER (-wösh-), *n.* One who whitewashes. *Clarke.*

WHITE'WASH-ING (hwit'wösh-ing), *n.* The act of one who whitewashes. *Clarke.*

WHITE'-WÄ-T-ER, *n.* A kind of disease to which sheep are subject. *Wright.*

WHITE'-WÄX, *n.* Bleached wax. *Simmonds.*

WHITE'-WÉED, *n.* (*Bot.*) A common weed, bearing syngenesious flowers with white rays, and a yellow disk; ox-eye daisy; white daisy; *Leucanthemum vulgare*. *Gray.*

WHITE'-WINE, *n.* A name given any wine of a paler color than the deep wines, Port, Burgundy, &c.; any light-colored wine, as Sherry, Marsala, Madeira, &c. *Smart. Simmonds.*

WHITE'-WINGED (-wíngd), *a.* Having white wings. "The *white-winged* plover." *Thomson.*

WHITE'-WOOD (-wöd), *n.* (*Bot.*) A beautiful forest-tree, sometimes one hundred and forty feet in height, indigenous in North America; the tulip-tree; *Liriodendron tulipifera*. — See *TULIP-TREE*. *Wood.*

WHITE'-WÖRT (hwit'würt), *n.* (*Bot.*) The name of an herb. *Clarke.*

WHIT'ER, *ad.* [*A. S.* *hwyder*, *hwider*.]

1. To what place; — used interrogatively or absolutely. "Whither am I hurried?" *Dryden.*

Calm as water when the winds are gone, And no one can tell whither. *Wordsworth.*

2. To what place; — used relatively.

That lord advanced to Winchester, whither Sir John Berkeley brought him two regiments more of foot. *Clarendon.*

3. To what degree; to what point; how far. Whither at length wilt thou abuse our patience? *B. Jonson.*

WHIT'ER-SQ-ÉV'ER, *ad.* To whatsoever place.

WHIT'ER-WÄRD, *ad.* Towards what or which place; whither. *Browne. Southey.*

WHIT'ING, *n.* 1. (*Ich.*) A sea-fish allied to the cod; *Merlangus vulgaris*; — so called from the whiteness

of the muscular parts. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. Chalk cleared of all impurities, ground with water, and dried; Spanish white; — used as a polishing material, and for making putty and whitewash. *Fau hölt.*

† **WHIT'ING-MÖP**, *n.* [*Eng.* *whiting*, and *mop*, the young of any animal.]

1. A young whiting. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. A fair or tender lass. *Massinger.*

WHIT'ING-PÖL'LÄCK, *n.* (*Ich.*) A fish common on the rocky coasts of Britain; *Merlangus Pollachius*. — See *POLLACK*. *Yarrell.*



Whiting.

WHIT'ING-PÖÜT, *n.* (*Ich.*) A malacopterygious fish allied to the cod; *Morrhua lusca*. *Yarrell.*

— From a dark spot at the origin of the pectoral fin, in which it resembles the whiting, it is called *whiting-pout*. It is called bib, blens, blinds, and pout, from the power it possesses of inflating a membrane which covers the eyes and other parts of the head. *Eng. Cyc.*

WHIT'ISH, *a.* 1. Somewhat white. *Boyle.*

2. (*Bot.*) Covered with an opaque white powder, as the leaves of many cotyledons. *Lindley.*

WHIT'ISH-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being whitish.

WHIT'LEÄTH-ER, *n.* 1. Leather dressed with alum; — remarkable for toughness. *Tusser.*

2. A whitish, tough, elastic ligament, situated along the back of the neck of grazing animals. *Niles.*

WHIT'LÖW, *n.* [*A. S.* *whit*, white, and *low*, a flame, — from the color of the ulcer, and the burning. *Dunglison.*] (*Med.*) An inflammatory tumor of the fingers or toes, especially of the first phalanx, commonly terminating in an abscess. It is seated in the subcutaneous areolar tissue, or between the periosteum and bone, or it occupies the sheath of a tendon. *Dunglison.*

WHIT'LÖW-GRÄSS, *n.* (*Bot.*) 1. The common name of small annual or perennial, evergreen, cruciferous plants, of the genus *Draba*. *Loudon.*

2. A annual plant common on very old walls in England; the rue-leaved saxifrage; *Saxifraga tridactylites*. *Lee.*

WHIT'SÖUR, *n.* A kind of apple. *Clarke.*

WHIT'STER, *n.* [*A* contraction of *whitester*.] A bleacher of linen; a whiteners. *Shak.*

WHIT'SUL, *n.* Whitemeat, or milk, sour milk, cheese, curds, and butter. [*Local, Eng.*] *Carew.*

WHIT'SUN, *a.* Pertaining to, or observed at, Whit-Sunday, or Whitsuntide. *Shak.*

WHIT'-SÜN-DAY, *n.* (*Ecc.*) A festival of the church, answering to the Pentecost of the Jews, and observed in memory of the descent of the Holy Ghost on that day; the seventh Sunday after Easter; Whitsuntide. *Eden.*

WHIT'SUN-TIDE, *n.* [*A* contracted form of *white Sunday tide*, — so called from the white vestments worn on that day by the candidates for baptism.] (*Ecc.*) The anniversary of the Jewish feast of Pentecost, when the apostles were "baptized with the Holy Ghost and with fire," and when they themselves commenced their ministry by baptizing three thousand persons; the seventh Sunday, and the forty-ninth day, after Easter; Whit-Sunday. *Sidney.*

WHIT'TEN (hwit'tn), *n.* (*Bot.*) The small-leaved line. *Loudon.*

WHIT'TEN-TREÉ, *n.* A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*

WHIT'TLE (hwit'tl), *n.* [*A. S.* *hwitel*, *hwitile*, a kind of cloak, also a knife.]

1. A sort of blanket or blanched woollen cloth, worn by women as a mantle. *Somerville.*

2. A knife, — particularly a pocket-knife, or one worn in a sheath at the girdle. *Hardy, a fletcher on a block had laid his whittle down; Vigornus caught the whittle up, and hid it in his gown. Macaulay.*

WHIT'TLE, *v. a.* [*i.* WHITTLED; *pp.* WHITTLED, WHITTLED.]

1. † To sharpen; to edge; to whet. *Hakewill.*

2. To cut with a knife. *Johnson.*

— To whittle sticks, to cut off the bark with a knife; to make them *whittle*. Hence, also, a knife is, in derision, called a *whittle*. *Ray.*

WHIT'TLE, *v. n.* To cut wood with a knife. *Americans must and will whittle. N. P. Willis.*

WHIT'TLE-SHÄWL, *n.* A fine kerseymere shawl bordered with fringes. *Booth.*

WHIT'TRET, *n.* A weasel. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

WHITTY-BRÖWN, *a.* [*white* and *brown*.] Of a color between white and brown. *Pegge.*

WHIZ, *v. n.* [*An onomatopœia.*] [*i.* WHIZZED; *pp.* WHIZZING, WHIZZED.] To make a noise between humming and hissing; to buzz. *Then, as the winged weapon whizzed along, See now, said he, whose arm is better strung. Dryden.*

WHIZ, *n.* A noise between humming and hissing. "The *whiz* of a cannon ball." *Guardian.*

WHIZ'ZING-LY, *ad.* So as to whiz. *Clarke.*

WHÖ (hö), *pron. sing. & pl.* [*A. S.* *hwa*.] [*pos-*

sessive WHOSE; objective WHOM.] A pronoun relative, applied to *persons*.

We have no perfect description of it, nor any knowledge how or by whom it is inhabited.

O, well for him whose will is strong. *Tennyson.*

A man can never be obliged to satisfy those who never unless he can be satisfied who is the person to exercise it. *Locke.*

It is used in affirmative sentences, sometimes with an omission of the antecedent, and also interrogatively.

For who talks much must often talk in vain. *Gay.*

Who first seduced them to that foul revolt? *Milton.*

The form *whose* frequently applies to things, being often equivalent to *of which*. — See **WHOSE**.

Any other doctrine whose followers are punished? *Addison.*

† *As who should say*, an elliptical expression for *as one who should say*. *Collier.*

WHŌ (hwō), *interj.* Stop: — used by teamsters **WHŌ'Ā**, to stop their teams. *Smith.*

† **WHŌ'BŪB**, *n.* A hubbub. *Beau. & Fl.*

WHŌ-ĒV'ĒR (hō-ēv'er), *pron.* Any one, without limitation or exception; *whosoever*.

I think myself beholden, *whoever* shows me my mistakes. *Locke.*

WHŌLE (hāl), *a.* [A. S. *hāl*, healthy, sound, whole; *waig*, *omalg*, entire, sound, whole; Dut. *heel*; Ger. *heil*; Dan. *heil*; Sw. *hel*. — W. *holl*, *oll*. — Gr. *holos*. — Old Eng. *hole*.]

1. Containing all; all; total; undiminished.

The whole people should be taught. *Worshipworth.*

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin. *Shak.*

2. Entire; integral; undivided; unbroken.

We eat divers things by morsels, which, if we should eat whole, would choke us. *Golden Book.*

3. Complete; entire; not defective.

The elder did whole regiments afford. *Waller.*

4. Uninjured; unimpaired; perfect.

My life is yet whole in me. *2 Sam. i. 9.*

5. Sound; well; healthy; cured; restored.

There he remained with them right well agreed, Till of his wounds he waxed whole and strong. *Spenser.*

Will thou be made whole? *John v. 6.*

Whole blood, (*Law*.) blood which is derived from a couple of the same ancestors. *Burrill.*

Syn. — *Whole* excludes subtraction; *entire* excludes division; *complete* excludes deficiency. An entire orange is not yet cut; after being sliced, the whole orange may be put, in slices, on a plate. The whole or total population; a whole or integral number, an entire set; a complete work. A man may have an entire house to himself, and not one complete apartment. — See **COMPLETE**.

WHŌLE (hāl), *n.* 1. The total; totality; all.

To comprehend the whole of religion amongst the ancients, and the parts which it contained. *Broome.*

2. A system; a regular combination of parts.

Begin with sense, of every art the soul;

Parts answering parts shall slide into a whole. *Pope.*

There are *wholes* of different kinds; for, in the first place, there is an *extended whole*, of which the parts lie contiguous, such as *body* and *space*. Secondly, there is a *whole* of which the parts are separated or discrete, such as *number*. . . Thirdly, there is a *whole* of which the parts do not exist together, but only by succession, such as *time*, consisting of *minutes*, *hours*, and *days*, or as many more parts as we please, but which all exist successively, or not together. Fourthly, there is what may be called a *logical whole*, of which the several species are *parts*. *Animal*, for example, is a *whole*, in this sense; and man, dog, horse, &c., are the several *parts* of it. And, fifthly, the different qualities of the same substance may be said to be different parts of that substance. — *Lord Monboddo.*

Upon the whole, all things being taken into consideration, "It cannot consist with the divine attributes that the impious man's joys should, upon the whole, exceed those of the upright." *Aitkenbury.*

WHŌLE'-HŌŌFED (hāl'hōf), *a.* Having the hoof undivided; solidungulous. *Kirby.*

WHŌLE'-LĒNGTH (hāl'lēngth), *a.* Extending from one end to the other of any thing, as a portrait; full-length. *J. Montgomery.*

WHŌLE'NESS (hāl'nēs), *n.* The quality or the state of being whole; entireness. *Ed. Rev.*

WHŌLE'SALE (hāl'sāl), *n.* 1. Sale of goods in large quantities to retailers; sale in the gross.

2. The whole mass or bulk.

Some, from vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by *whole-sale*. *Watts.*

WHŌLE'SALE, *a.* Pertaining to, or engaged in, the trade by wholesale.

This cost me, at the wholesale merchant's, a hundred drachmas; I made two hundred by selling it in retail. *Addison.*

WHŌLE'SOME (hāl'sūm), *a.* [whole and some. — Dut. *heilsaam*; Ger. *heilsom*.]

1. Conferring, or preserving, health; healthful; healthy; salutary; salubrious.

The still night, not now as we then fell, *Milton.*

An agreeable and wholesome variety of food. *A. Smith.*

2. Conducive to morality, happiness, virtue, or any good result; useful; beneficial; sound.

So the doctrine which he had wholesome and edifying, as the doctrine which he had overlooked. *Atterbury.*

Syn. — See **HEALTHY**.

WHŌLE'SOME-LY (hāl'sūm-lē), *ad.* In a wholesome manner; salubriously. *Foz.*

WHŌLE'SOME-NESS (hāl'sūm-nēs), *n.* The quality of being wholesome; salubrity; salutariness.

WHŌL'LY (hāl'lē), *ad.* 1. Completely; perfectly.

Victory is not to be sought in the narrow field *Dryden.*

2. Entirely; fully; exclusively.

Intent now wholly on her taste. *Milton.*

3. Totally; altogether.

For the whole of the world is now a new *Dryden.*

From an ill-judged omission of the silent *e* in this word, its sound has been corrupted as if written *hully*; but it ought undoubtedly to be written *wholly*, and pronounced like the adjective *holy*, and so as to correspond and rhyme with *solely*. *Walker.*

WHŌM (hām), *pron. sing. & pl.* The objective case of *who*; — used of *persons*. — See **WHO**.

WHŌM-SQ-ĒV'ĒR (hām-sq-ēv'er), *pron.* The objective case of *whosoever*. *Gen. xxxi. 22.*

† **WHŌOB'ŪB** (hūb'būb), *n.* Hubbub. *Shak.*

WHŌŌP (hōp), *n.* 1. A loud shout, as of pursuit.

Let them hear the whole, and then *Hudibras.*

2. [L. *upupa*.] (*Ornith.*) The hoopoe. *Bailey.*

WHŌŌP (hōp), *v. n.* [A. S. *wēpan*, to weep; *wōp*, a cry; *hwoep*, whooped; Frs. *wēpa*, to cry out, to cry for assistance. — See **HOOP**.] [*i.* **WHOOPED**; *pp.* **WHOOPING**, **WHOOPED**.] To make a loud cry; to cry out; to shout; to hoop.

With that the shepherd whooped for joy. *Drayton.*

WHŌŌP (hōp), *v. a.* To insult with shouts.

I should be pleased *Dryden.*

WHŌŌP'ING, *n.* A loud, hollow cry; a whoop. "The . . . whooping of the owl." *Broome.*

WHŌŌP'ING-CŌUGH (hōp'ing-kōf), *n.* (*Med.*) A violent, convulsive cough, returning by fits at longer or shorter intervals, and consisting of several expirations, followed by a sonorous inspiration, or whoop; chin-cough; — written also *hooping-cough*. *Dunghison.*

WHŌŌT, *v. n.* To hoot. — See **HOOT**. *Drayton.*

WHŌP (hwōp), *v. a.* To strike; to heat; — written also *whap*. [Vulgar and local.] *Jennings.*

WHŌP'ĒR, *n.* 1. One who whops.

2. Any thing uncommonly large of its kind: — a monstrous lie; — written also *whapper*. [Provincial and colloquial or vulgar.] *Forby.*

WHŌRE (hōr) [hōr, P. E. Ja. Sm. *Wb.*; hōr, S. J.; hōr or hōr, W. F.; hōr or hōr, K.], *n.* [A. S. *hōr-cwen*, whore-woman; *hyran*, to hire; Dut. *hoer*; Ger. *hure*; Dan. *hore*; Sw. *hora*. — W. *huran*.] A woman who practises illicit intercourse with men for hire; a prostitute; a harlot; a concubine; a strumpet; a punk. *Shak.*

WHŌRE, *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity, as a woman; to debauch. *Congreve.*

WHŌRE, *v. n.* To practise whoredom. *Dryden.*

WHŌRE'DOM (hōr'dōm), *n.* Illicit carnal intercourse of any kind carried on with the other sex; lewdness; fornication. *Bp. Hall.*

WHŌRE'MĀS-TER, *n.* One who has unlawful sexual commerce with women; a lewd or licentious man; a whoremonger. *Shak.*

† **WHŌRE'MĀS-TER-LY**, *a.* Like a whoremonger; licentious; libidinous. *Shak.*

WHŌRE'MŌN-ĒR (hōr'mōng-ēr), *n.* A whoremonger; a lecher. *Tillotson.*

† **WHŌRE'SŌN** (hōr'sūn), *n.* The son of a whore; a bastard; — generally used ludicrously, without strictness of meaning. *Shak.*

WHŌR'ISH (hōr'ish), *a.* Unchaste; lewd; incontinent. "A whorish woman." *Prov. vi. 26.*

WHŌR'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a whorish manner.

WHŌR'ISH-NESS (hōr'ish-nēs), *n.* The practice or the character of a whore. *Bale.*

WHORL (hwurl), *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) Any set of organs or appendages, as leaves, arranged in a circle round an axis, and in a plane perpendicular to it, or very nearly so. *Henslow.*

2. (*Conch.*) A wreath, convolution, or turn of the spire of a univalve. *Wright.*

WHORLED (hwurld), *a.* Having whorls. *Gray.*

WHORL'ER, *n.* A potter's wooden wheel by which a rotatory motion is given to plates and other flat vessels. *Simmonds.*

WHORT (hwurt), *n.* Whortleberry. *Dunghison.*

WHOR'TLE-BĒR-RY (hwur'tl-bēr-e), *n.* [A. S. *heort-berg*; *heort*, a hart, and *berga*, a berry.] The common English name of shrubby plants of the genus *Vaccinium*, or, in the U. S., also of the genus *Gaylussacia*, formerly included in the genus *Vaccinium*, especially of *Gaylussacia resinosa*, or *Vaccinium resinum*, which is called also *huckleberry*. — the globular, esculent fruit of these plants. — See **HUCKLEBERRY**. *Gray.*

WHŌSE (hōz), *pron.* The possessive case of *who* and *which*. — See **WHO**.

The possessive of *who* is properly *whose*; the pronoun *which*, originally indeclinable, had no possessive. It was supplied, in the common periphrastic manner, by the help of the preposition and the article. But as this could not fail to enfeeble the expression, when so much time was given to mere conjunctives, all our best authors, both in prose and verse, have now come regularly to adopt, in such cases, the possessive of *who*, and thus have substituted one syllable in the room of three, as in the example following: "Philosophy, *whose* end is to instruct us in the knowledge of nature," for "Philosophy, the end of *which* is to instruct us." Some grammarians remonstrate; but it ought to be remembered that use, well established, must give law to grammar, and not grammar to use. *Dr. Campbell.*

WHŌSE-SQ-ĒV'ĒR (hōz-), *pron.* Of any person whatever; — possessive case of *whosoever*. "Whosoever sins ye remit." *John xx. 23.*

WHŌ'SŌ (hō'sō), *pron.* Whoever. [Antiquated.]

Whoso offereth praise glorifieth me. *Ps. i. 22.*

WHŌ-SQ-ĒV'ĒR (hō-sq-ēv'er), *pron.* Whoever.

WHŪR, *n.* A rough burring or humming sound, as of the letter *r*. — See **WHIR**. "The whur of a spinning-wheel." *Goldsmith.*

WHŪR, *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* roughly, or with too much force; — to sharl. *Bailey.*

† **WHŪRT**, *n.* A whortleberry; a bilberry. *Carver.*

WHY (hwi), *ad.* [A. S. *hwī*; Dan. & Sw. *hvi*.]

1. By what proof or reason; — interrogatively.

Why is this prisoner guilty of the crime? *Whately.*

2. From what cause; — interrogatively.

Why does a stone fall to the earth? *Whately.*

3. For what purpose; — interrogatively.

Why did you go to London? *Whately.*

4. For which or what cause or reason; for which; wherefore, relatively.

No ground of enmity *Milton.*

Why he should mean me ill.

I have a reason why *Dryden.*

I would not have you speak so tenderly.

My sword is drawn. — Then let it do at once *Shak.*

The thing why thou hast drawn it.

It is sometimes a mere emphatical expletive.

Ninus' tomb, man why, you must not speak that yet; that you answer to Pyramus. *Shak.*

For why, for what reason; wherefore; — interrogatively.

The patient dies without a pill.

For why? The doctor, at quadrille. *Swift.*

WHY, *n.* A young heifer. [Local, Eng.] *Grose.*

† **WHY'NŌT**, *n.* 1. A violent or peremptory procedure, as that of a person who gives no reason for his acts but the mere captious question, *why not?* [A cant word.] *Hudibras.*

2. Any sudden event. *Nugé Antig.*

WĪ [A. S. *Wī*], *ad.* Holy; — a constituent part of some names, as *Wibert*, eminent for holiness, Alwī, altogether holy, &c. *Gibson.*

WICK [A. S. *wīc*. — L. *vīcus*.]

1. A term signifying a dwelling, station, village, castle, or bay, and used as a suffix in some names of places, as *Alnwick*, *Berwick*, &c. It sometimes took the form *wich*, as in *Norwich*, *Harwich*, *Ipswich*. *Bosworth.*

2. A termination of some words, denoting

WIGGED (wig'd), *a.* Furnished with, or wearing, a wig. *Sydney Smith.*

WIG'GLE (wig'gl), *v. n.* To squirm; to wriggle; to stagger. [Local.] *Wright. Halliwell.*

WIGHT (wit), *n.* [Goth. *waiht*, A. S. *wiht*, *wiht*; Frs. & Dut. *wicht*, a little child; Old Ger. *wiht*, a being, a creature, Ger. *wicht*, a child.]

1. † A supernatural being.

The poet Homer speaketh of no garlands and chaplets but due to the celestial and heavenly wights. *Holland.*

2. A person; a being; a creature;—now used only in irony or slight contempt. *Shak.*

His station he yielded up to a wight as disagreeable as himself. *Adison.*

† WIGHT (wit), *a.* Swift; nimble. *Spenser.*

† WIGHT'LY, *ad.* Swiftly; nimbly. *Spenser.*

WIG'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes wigs. *Johnson.*

WIG'WAM, *n.* The hut or cabin of an American Indian. *C. Sprague.*

WIG'-WEAV-ER, *n.* A weaver or manufacturer of wigs; a wig-maker. *Cowper.*

WIKE, *n.* A temporary mark or boundary, as of a twig or branch of a tree;—used in England in setting out tithes;—called also *wicker*. [Local, Eng.] *Brockett.*

WILD, *a.* [A. S., Frs., Dut., & Ger. *wild*; Dan. & Sw. *wild*; Icel. *villr*.—W. *guylt*.]

1. Not tame; not domesticated; in a state of nature; as, "A wild animal."

All beasts of the earth since wild. *Milton.*

2. Propagated by nature; not cultivated. "A wild tree." *Bacon.*

3. Desert; dreary; uninhabited. *Chaucer.*

4. Savage; ungoverned; ferocious; uncivilized; unrefined;—used of persons or practices. They . . . live in a wild and barbarous manner. *Darwin.*

But savage beasts, or men as wild as they. *Walter.*

5. Turbulent; extravagant; irregular. *Shak.*

6. Inconstant; mutable; fickle; changeful. *Pope.*

7. Uncouth; strange; fantastic. "Wild in their attire." *Shak.*

8. Inordinate; loose; dissipated; licentious. *Dryden.*

9. Done or made without any consistent order or plan. "A very wild world." *Woodward.*

10. Springing from mere fancy; fanciful. "A wild, speculative project." *Swift.*

11. Applied to the countenance when not in harmony with the condition of the individual, and indicating strong mental emotion. "A wild look." *Dunghison.*

It is used as an epithet, forming the names of many plants, implying that they grow without cultivation; as, *wild olive*.

Syn.—See *EXTRAVAGANT*.

WILD, *n.* A desert; a tract uncultivated and desolate; a barren region; a wilderness. *Pope.*

You raised these hallowed walls, the desert smiled, And paradise was opened in the wild.

WILD'-BÄS-IL, *n.* (Bot.) The common name of labiate plants of the genus *Clinopodium*. *Loudon.*

WILD'-BĒAN, *n.* (Bot.) A common name of *Apios tuberosa*, a perennial herb bearing edible, nutritious tubers on underground shoots; ground-nut. *Gray.*

WILD'-BÖAR, *n.* (Zool.) A wild animal of the hog kind, from which the common domesticated swine is derived; *Sus scrofa*.

The wild-boar is still an inhabitant of many of the temperate parts of Europe and Asia, but no longer exists in a natural state in the British Islands. As a beast of the chase, the wild-boar is held in high repute in some parts of Europe and India. *Eng. Cyc. Baird.*

WILD'-BÖRN, *a.* Born in a wild state. *Clarke.*

WILD'-BÜ-GLÖS, *n.* (Bot.) The common name of weed-like plants of the genus *Lycopsis*. *Loudon.*

WILD'-CAT, *n.* (Zool.)

A ferocious, feline animal, from which the domestic cat was formerly supposed to be descended; *Felis catus*. *Baird.*



Wild-cat

WILD'-CHĒR-RY, *n.* (Bot.) The common name of certain species of *Prunus*, as of *Prunus Pennsylvanica*, or wild red cherry, and of *Prunus serotina*, or wild black cherry, which furnishes a valuable timber to the cabinet-maker. —the fruit of these species of *Prunus*. *Gray.*

WILD'-CŪ'Q'UM-BER, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

WILD'-CŪM-IN, *n.* (Bot.) An umbelliferous plant of the genus *Lagacua*. *Loudon.*

WIL'DER, *v. a.* [From *wild* or *wilder*.] † WILDERED; *pp.* WILDERING, WILDERED. To lose or puzzle, as in an unknown or pathless tract; to perplex; to embarrass; to bewilder. [R.]

The night has passed, and we are fallen. *Dryden.*

WIL'DER-NĒSS, *n.* [A. S. *wild-deora-ness*; Dut. *wildernes*.—"A wilderness is a wild-deer-ness; deer being a general name for beasts of all kinds." *Dean Hoare*.]

1. A desert; a tract of solitude; a dreary, uncultivated region; a wild.

All is still and silent like the fearful horror in desert wilderness. *Holland.*

2. † State or quality of being wild or disorderly.

Such a warped slip of wilderness. *Shak.*

These paths and bays doubt not but our joint hands. *Milton.*

Will keep from wilderness with ease.

WILD'-EYED (-id), *a.* Having eyes which look wild. *Clarke.*

WILD'FIRE, *n.* A composition of inflammable materials, very hard to be extinguished; Greek fire.—See *GREEK-FIRE*. *Bacon.*

WILD'-FÖWL, *n.* Wild birds that are hunted as game. *Arbutnot.*

WILD'-GĒR'MAN-DER, *n.* A plant. *Crabb.*

WILD'-GÖÖSE, *n.* (Ornith.) A species of goose which is the origin of the common domestic goose; *Anser ferus*. *Yarrell.*

The name is sometimes applied to other species of the goose, namely, *Anser segetum*, and *Anser albifrons*. *Yarrell.*

WILD'-GÖÖSE-CHĀSE', *n.* A vain, foolish pursuit or enterprise, as of something as unlikely to be caught as the wild-goose. *Fletcher.*

WILD'-HÖN-EY, *n.* Honey that is obtained in the woods. *Clarke.*

WILD'-IN'DI-GÖ, *n.* (Bot.) A perennial plant found in the woods and dry barren uplands in all parts of the U. S., and yielding a pale-blue coloring substance greatly inferior to indigo; *Baptisia tinctoria*. *Wood & Bache.*

WILD'ING, *n.* 1. A wild, sour apple. Ten ruddy wildings in the wood I found. *Dryden.*

2. A wild plant or tree. *Holland.*

WILD'-LÄND, *n.* Land which has never been settled and cultivated; forest. [U. S.] *Bartlett.*

WILD'-LĪC'O-RĪCE (-lĭc'o-ris), *n.* (Bot.) A leguminous West Indian plant, the roots of which are used like those of licorice; *Abrus precatorius*. *Loudon.*

WILD'LY, *ad.* 1. In a wild or uncultivated manner; without cultivation. That which grows wildly of itself is worth nothing. *More.*

2. Without tameness. *Johnson.*

3. With perturbation or distraction; with disorder; disorderly. "Looking wildly." *Shak.*

Start not so wildly from my affair. *Shak.*

4. Without judgment or attention; without thought or regard; heedlessly. *Shak.*

5. Capriciously; irrationally; extravagantly. "So wildly sceptical." *Wilkins.*

6. Irregularly. "Wildly wanton." *Dryden.*

WILD'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality or the state of being wild; rudeness; disorder, like that of uncultivated ground. "Wildness of the wood." *Prior.*

2. Irregularity of conduct or manners; looseness. "The wildness of his youth." *Shak.*

3. Savageness; brutality. *Sidney.*

4. The state of an untamed animal; feinty;—opposed to *tameness*. *Johnson.*

5. Uncultivated state, as of a plant. *Dryden.*

6. Deviation or departure from a settled course or an established rule; irregularity. *Watts.*

A delirium is but a short wildness of the imagination.

7. Alienation of mind; insanity. *Shak.*

WILD'-ÖAT, *n.* (Bot.) 1. A species of oat, remarkable for the length of time the grain will lie in the soil and retain its vegetative powers; *Avena fatua*. Where it abounds naturally, it is an inveterate weed. *Loudon.*

2. *pl.* A name given to the tall, oat-like, soft grass, *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*. *Farm. Ency.*

3. *pl.* Youthful pranks and follies. [Colloquial.]

To sow one's wild oats, to pass through a season of dissipation, as a young man. *Halliwell.*

WILD'-ÖL-IVE, *n.* (Bot.) A plant of the genus *Eleagnus*. *Miller.*

WILD'-PLÄN-TAIN, *n.* (Bot.) The common name of the tropical plants *Canina Indica*, *Canina patens*, and *Canina coccinea*, the large, tough leaves of which are used as envelopes for articles of commerce. *Loudon.*

WILD'-RICE, *n.* (Bot.) A large and often reed-like water-grass, growing along the swampy borders of streams and in shallow water, in the U. S.; *Zizania aquatica*;—called also *Indian-rice*, and *water-oats*. The grain is gathered for food by the North-Western Indians.

At the time of our visit, wild-rice was growing abundantly over almost the whole surface of Lake Koshkonong, giving to it more the appearance of a meadow than a lake. *Lapham.*

WILD'-RÖCK-ET, *n.* A perennial plant. *Crabb.*

WILD'-RÖSE'MA-RY, *n.* (Bot.) An evergreen shrub; *Andromeda polifolia*. *Loudon.*

WILDS, *n.* (Agric.) The part of a plough by which it is drawn. [Local.] *Wright.*

WILD'-SĒR-VICE, *n.* (Bot.) A species of hawthorn; *Crataegus torminalis*. *Loudon.*

WILD'-TÄN-SY, *n.* (Bot.) A species of cinquefoil; *Potentilla anserina*. *Loudon.*

WILE, *n.* [A. S. *wile*; Icel. *villa*, error.—See *GUILE*.] A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a stratagem; subtlety; cunning; a sly, artful practice.

My sentence is for open war of wiles. More unexpected I least not: them let those contrive who need. *Milton.*

† WILE, *v. a.* To deceive; to beguile. *Spenser.*

WIL'FÜL, *a.* 1. † Willing; done or suffered by design; voluntary. *Fore.*

2. Exerting the will capriciously or through motives merely in itself; stubborn; obstinate; contumacious; perverse; self-willed. *Milton.*

WIL'FÜL-LY, *ad.* 1. † Willing by design; on purpose. *Christ shed out wilfully for man's life the blood that was in his veins.* *Pope.*

2. Obstinate; stubbornly. *Tillotson.*

WIL'FÜL-NĒSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being wilful; obstinacy; stubbornness. *Shak.*

WIL'LI-LY, *ad.* By stratagem; slyly; fraudulently.

WIL'LI-NĒSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being wily; guile; cunning; craftiness. *Howell.*

WILK, *n.* See *WHELK*. *Drayton.*

WILL, *n.* [Goth. *willja*; A. S. *willja*; Dut. *wil*, *willje*; Ger. *will*; Dan. *ville*; Sw. *vilje*; Icel. *vili*.—Gael. *will*; Ir. *ail*.—Slav. *volia*, *vola*.—Gr. *βούλη*.—"The L. *voluntas* is nearly related to this word." *Bosworth.*]

1. The power or faculty of the mind by which we desire and purpose, or determine to do or to forbear, an action; power of determination.

Every man is conscious of a power to determine in things which he conceives to depend upon his determination. To this power we give the name of will. *Reid.*

2. Act of willing; volition; determination.

Is it her nature, or is it her will, To be so cruel to a humble foe? *Spenser.*

3. Discretion; pleasure. [R.]

Go, then, the guilty at thy will chastise. *Pope.*

4. Command; direction; behest.

At his *will* the south wind bloweth. *Eccles. xliii. 16.*

5. Disposition; inclination; desire.

God takes men's hearty desires and *will*, instead of the deed, where they have not power to fulfil it; but he never took the deed instead of the *will*. *Baxter.*

6. Power; government; control.

He had his *will* of his mind before he began to do it; he had the mastery of his parents ever since he was born, and why, now he is grown up, must he have it still? *Locke.*

7. (*Law*.) An instrument in writing, executed in form of law, by which a person makes a disposition of his property, to take effect after his death; testament; devise. *Burrill.*

The first *will* of a sovereign of England on record, is that of Richard II. in 1399. *Puley.*

Freedom of the will. See FREE-WILL. — Good *will*, favor; kindness: — right intention. — *Ill-will*, malice; malignity. See ILL-WILL. — *Will with a wisp*, Jack with a lantern. See JACK.

Syn. — A *will*, when it operates upon personal property, is sometimes called a *testament*, and when upon real estate, a *deed*, but the more general denomination of the instrument, embracing equally real and personal estate, is that of *last will and testament*. Of these several terms, it may be observed that "testament" is directly derived from the *testamentum* of the civil law, and though formerly distinguished from a *will*, as importing the appointment of an executor, and as particularly applicable to personal property, is now generally used as synonymous with it, or rather it may be said to be comparatively disused, except in connection with *will*. A *will* may contain several *devises*. — See TESTAMENT. *Burrill.*

WILL, *v. a.* [*Goth. vilja; A. S. willan; Dut. willen; Ger. wollen; Dan. ville; Sw. vilja. — Gr. βολῶμαι; L. volo; It. volere; Fr. vouloir. — Sansc. var. to choose.*] [I WILL, thou WILLEST, he WILLS or WILLETH: — *i.* WILLED; *pp.* WILLING, WILLED.]

1. To determine in the mind; to desire.

This discovers to us the expedient of a steadiness and consistency of *will*, and that *will* is a thing a man may have, and that it is a good reason shall occur to the contrary. *Seneca.*

2. To be inclined or resolved to have. [*R.*]

There, there, Hortensio; *will* you any wife? *Shak.*

3. To command; to direct; to enjoin.

Man was *willed* to love his enemies. *Shak.*

His majesty *willed* that they should attend. *Clarendon.*

4. To dispose of by will or testament. *Smart.*

WILL, *v. n.* To dispose of effects by will. *Brande.*

WILL, *v. auxiliary and defective.* [*i.* WOULD. — *Present* I WILL, thou WILT, he WILL.] It is used as one of the two signs of the future tense, the other being *shall*. — See SHALL.

Will in the first person promises or threatens; as, "I or we *will* do it"; in the second and third persons, for the most part, it merely foretells; as, "You, he, or they *will* do it."

Master, go on, and I *will* follow thee. *Shak.*

Wilt thou be lord of the whole world? *Shak.*

This child I to myself *will* take. *Wordsworth.*

Will is sometimes used as equivalent to *may* or *may be*. "Be that as it *will*." *Addison.*

Will "It [*will*] is one of the signs of the future tense, of which it is difficult to show or limit the signification. *I will come*, I am determined to come, importing choice. — *Thou wilt come*, It must be that thou must come, importing necessity; or, It shall be that thou shalt come, importing choice. — *Wilt thou come*? Hast thou determined to come? importing choice. — *He will come*, He is resolved to come; or, It must be that he must come, importing either choice or necessity. — *It will come*, It must be that it must come, importing necessity. — The plural follows the analogy of the singular." *Dr. Johnson.* — See SHALL.

WILL'LEM-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A brittle mineral, of a whitish or greenish-yellow color; when purest, transparent to opaque, occurring in crystals, and also in grains, or massive, and consisting of silica and oxide of zinc. *Dana.*

WILL'ER, *n.* One who wills. *Barrow.*

WILL'LIAMS-ITE (wī'lyamz-ite), *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of serpentine. *Dana.*

WILL'ING, *a.* [*Dan. & Sw. villig. — See WILL.*]

1. Inclined to any thing; desirous; not disposed to refuse; not averse; prone.

Can any man trust a better support, under affliction, than the friendship of Omnipotence, who is both able and *willing*, and knows how, to relieve him? *Bentley.*

A man is *willing* to do what he has no aversion to do, or what he has some desire to do, though perhaps he has not the opportunity. *Dr. Reid.*

2. Ready; prompt to comply. *Shak.*

3. Chosen; received voluntarily.

In *willing* chains and sweet captivity. *Milton.*

4. Spontaneous; voluntary.

No spouts of blood run *willing* from a tree. *Dryden.*

5. Consenting; assenting; cheerful.

How can hearts not free serve *willing*? *Milton.*

See CHEERFUL, READY, VOLUNTARY.

WILL'ING, *n.* The act of one who wills; act of exercising the will; volition. *Dr. Reid.*

WILL'ING-HEART'ED, *a.* Well-disposed; well-inclined. [*R.*] *Ex. xxxv. 22.*

WILL'ING-LY, *ad.* Without reluctance; with one's own consent; spontaneously; voluntarily. *Milton.*

WILL'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being willing; consent; ready compliance.

WIL'LOCK, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A sea-fowl. *Kingsley.*

WIL'LOW (wī'lō), *n.* [*A. S. welig; Dut. wilge; (Bot.)*] The common name of trees of the genus *Salix*, of which there are many species, most of which are limited in their range to the temperate regions of Europe and America. *Loudon.*

Their harps upon the neighboring willows hung. *Prior.*

WIL'LOW, *a.* Made of willow; as, "A willow basket."

Tell him, in hope he'll prove a widower shortly, I wear the willow garland for his sake. *Shak.*

WIL'LOW, *n.* A machine or apparatus for clearing cotton and opening its fibres, consisting of a box or case containing a conical wooden beam studded with spikes, and passing between other spikes fixed in the case or cover of the machine. — See WILLY. *Tomlinson.*

WIL'LOWED (wī'lōd), *a.* Abounding with, or containing, willows. "Willowed meads." *Collins.*

No longer steel-edged weapons do
Along thy waters and thy banks lie. *Sir W. Scott.*

WIL'LOW-GALL, *n.* An excrescence on the leaves of willows, made by an insect. *Wright.*

WIL'LOW-HERB (wī'lō-erb), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of plants belonging to the genus *Epilobium*. *Eng. Cyc.*

WIL'LOW-ING, *n.* The act or process of cleaning and separating the fibres of wool or of cotton, by passing them through a willow or a willy. — See WILLY. *Tomlinson.*

WIL'LOW-ISH, *a.* Like the willow. *Walton.*

WIL'LOW-LARK, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The sedge-warbler or sedge-bird; *Salicaria phragmites*. *Booth.*

WIL'LOW-TUFT'ED, *a.* Tufted with willows. "The willow-tufted bank." *Goldsmith.*

WIL'LOW-WEED, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to a species of *Lyimachia*, or loose-strife. *Ainsworth.*

WIL'LOW-WORT (-wurt), *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

WIL'LOW-Y, *a.* Abounding with willows. *Gray.*

WILL'-WITH-A-WISP, *n.* Jack-with-a-lantern; *ignis-fatuus*; — written also *Will-o'-the-wisp*. — See IGNIS-FATUUS. *Gay.*

+WILL'-WORSHIP (-wūr-), *n.* Voluntary or supererogatory adoration. *Col. ii. 23.*

+WILL'-WORSHIP-PER (-wūr-), *n.* One who practises will-worship. *Bp. Taylor.*

WIL'LY, *n.* A machine for cleaning wool, and separating its fibres, consisting of a cylinder armed with spikes projecting from it in a spiral direction round its circumference, and enclosed in a case. *Tomlinson.*

Will "The word *willy* or *willly* is a corruption of the *willow* of the cotton manufacture; and this, again, is probably a corruption of *winnow*, the action of the machine being to separate impurities from the wool; but, according to some authorities, the first willow-machine was made of willow wood, whence the name." *Tomlinson.*

WIL'LY-ING-MA-CHINE', *n.* A willy. *Simmonds.*

+WIL'SOME, *a.* Wilful. *Prompt. Parv.*

+WIL'SOME-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy. *Wickliffe.*

WILT, *v. n.* [*Dut. & Ger. welken*, to wither. — See WELK.] [*i.* WILTED; *pp.* WILTING, WILTED.]

To droop; to begin to wither, as plants or flowers cut or plucked off. *Holloway.*

Miss Amy pinned a flower to her breast; and, when she died, she held the *wilted* tinctments close in her hand. *Judd.*

A word common in the United States, and provincial in England, where *welk* and *welt* are used in the same sense. — "To *welt*, for *wether*, spoken of green herbs or flowers, is a general word." *Ray.*

WILT, *v. a.* To cause to droop or wither. *Clarke.*

WILT, *v. defective*, 2d person, from *will*.

WIL'TON-CAR'PET, *n.* A kind of carpet, being the same as Brussels carpeting, with the exception that it has the loops cut, thus forming a pile or velvet; — so called because made at *Wil-ton*, England. *Tomlinson.*

WIL'U-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of lime garnet, of a greenish color, occurring near the river *Wilni* in Siberia. *Dana.*

WIL'LY, *a.* Full of wiles or stratagem; fraudulent; insidious; subtle; artful; cunning; sly. *Johnson.*

*I marked her wily messenger afar,
And saw him skulking in the closest walks.*

Syn. — See CUNNING, SUBTLE.

+WIM'BLE, *a.* Active; nimble. *Spenser.*

WIM'BLE, *n.* An instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle. — See GIMLET. *Dryden.*

+WIM'BLE, *v. a.* To bore; to perforate. *Herbert.*

WIM'BREL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A whimbrel. *Wright.*

WIM'PLE, *n.* [*Dut. & Ger. wimpel*, a pennon, a pendant; *Dan. vimpel — W. guempe*, a wimple. — Old Fr. *guimpe*; Fr. *guimpe*, a neck-handkerchief.]

1. In female costume, a covering of silk or linen for the neck, chin, and sides of the face, worn as an out-door covering. *Fairholt.*

Will "It was bound on the forehead by a fillet of gold, jewelled, or of silk. It is retained in the conventional costume of the present day." *Fairholt.*

The veil and the wimple were two different articles in the dress of a nun. *Watson.*

2. A flag or streamer. *Weale.*

3. A kind of plant. *Johnson.*

+WIM'PLE, *v. a.* 1. To draw down, as a hood or veil. "A veil that *wimpled* was." *Spenser.*

2. To move in a winding way; to meander. *Ramsay.*

WIN, *v. a.* [*Goth. winnan*, to bear, to endure; *A. S. winnan*, to struggle, to win; *Dut. winnen*; *Ger. gewinnen*; *Fr. vainna*; *Dan. vinde*; *Sw. vinna*.] [*i.* WON; *pp.* WINNING, WON.]

1. To gain by conquest, or in competition.

The town of Gaza, where the enemy lay encamped, was not so strong but it might be won. *Knolles.*

Impels the flying car, and turns the course. *Dryden.*

2. To obtain; to gain; to procure; to earn; to acquire; to get.

The wolf, whose suckling twins
The unlettered ploughboy pities, when he wins
The casual treasure from the furrowed soil. *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — See ACQUIRE, CONCILIATE, GET.

WIN, *v. n.* 1. To gain the victory; to succeed.

Nor is it taught but just,
That he who in debate of truth hath won
Should win in arms. *Milton.*

2. To gain ground, favor, or influence; — followed by *on* or *upon*.

The rabble will in time win upon power. *Shak.*

WINCE, *v. n.* [*W. quingo*.] [*i.* WINCED; *pp.* WINCING, WINCED.]

1. To twist or turn with some violence, as from pain or uneasiness; to flinch; to start.

I will not stir, nor wince, nor speak a word. *Shak.*

2. + To kick as a horse impatient of a rider, or of pain. "My horse will *wince*." *B. Jonson.*

Why dost thou persecute me? It is hard for thee to wince against the prick. *Acts xxvi. 14. Udal's Trans.*

WINCE, *n.* A wincing-machine. *Ure.*

WINCE'-PIT, *n.* A pit or trough in which calico is washed in process of manufacture. *Tomlinson.*

WINC'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, winces.

WIN'CIFY, *n.* Linsey-woolsey. *Simmonds.*

WINCH, *n.* [*A. S. wince*.]

1. A bent handle or rectangular lever, for turning a wheel, grindstone, &c. *Brande.*

2. A kick given in impatience or fretfulness, as by a horse. *Skilton.*

3. (*Naut.*) A purchase formed by a horizontal spindle or shaft with a wheel or crank at the end. *Dana.*

WINCH, *v. n.* [*i.* WINCHED; *pp.* WINCHING, WINCHED] To twist, turn, or kick with impatience; to wince. *Shak.*

WINCHES-TER, *a.* Noting a standard English dry measure, originally kept at Winchester in England, and used till 1826, when the imperial bushel was introduced.

"The Winchester bushel is 18½ inches wide, and 8 inches deep, and contains 2150.43 cubic inches, while the imperial standard bushel contains 2218.1907 cubic inches." *Simmonds.*

WINCING-MA-CHINE, *n.* A name given to the dyer's reel, which is suspended horizontally by the ends of its iron axis in bearings over the vat, so that the line of the axis, being placed over the middle partition in the copper, will permit the piece of cloth, which is wound on the reel, to descend alternately into either compartment of the bath, according as it is turned to the right or to the left; — called also *wince*. *Ure.*

WIN'CO-PIPE, *n.* A small red flower, which, opening in the morning, bodes a fair day. *Bacon.*

This answers to the description of the pimpernel, or poor man's weather-glass, a little trailing-plant (*Anagallis arvensis*) with brick-red flowers, which generally open at eight in the morning, and close in the afternoon, and also refuse to expand in rainy weather. *Eng. Cyc.*

WIND [*wind* or *wind*, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Cobden*; *wind*, *P. Sm. R. C. Wb. Kenrick*], *n.* [*Goth. vinda*; *A. S. Dut.*, & *Ger. wind*; *Dan. & Sw. vind*; *Ice. vindr*. — *W. gwynt*. — *Sansc. vāyā, vātā*. — *L. ventus*; *It. vento*; *Sp. viento*; *Fr. vent*. — From *Ger. wehan*, to blow; part. *wehant*, blowing, contracted *wind*. *Adelung*.]

1. Air in motion; a natural movement of a portion of the atmosphere from one part of the surface of the earth to another; a natural current of air.

The primary cause of winds is the unequal distribution of heat, at different parts of the earth's surface, or in different regions of the atmosphere of equal elevation, which occasions variations of density and consequently of weight in the air. The colder and heavier air displaces the warmer and lighter air, and is itself replaced by other air. The motions thus originating are variously modified by the earth's rotation, and by numerous other causes. *Hutton.*

2. † Direction of the wind from a particular point of the compass.

The people of Bruges and Antwerp neglected that excellent invention (the compass) which had been discovered by Columbus, and used only the old method of pointing out the wind by the hand.

3. Breath; power or act of respiration. "Shortness of wind in pearly old men." *Temple.*

It stopped at once the passage of his wind. *Dryden.*

4. Air put in motion by some artificial means. As in an organ, from one blast of wind. To many a row of pipes the soundboard breathes. *Milton.*

5. Breath modulated by an instrument or by the vocal organs.

Their instruments were various in their kind; Some for the bow, and some for breathing wind. *Dryden.*

6. Air impregnated with scent. [*R.*]

A pack of dog-fish had him in the wind. *Swift.*

7. Flatulence, air in the alimentary tube.

It turns Wisdom to folly, as nourishment to wind. *Milton.*

8. A sort of disease in sheep. *Clarke.*

"These two modes of pronunciation have been long contending for superiority, till at last the former [*wind*] seems to have gained a complete victory, except in the territories of rhyme. . . . Mr. Sheridan tells us that Swift used to jeer those who pronounced *wind* with the *i* short by saying, 'I have a great *wind* to find why you pronounce it *wind*.' A very illiberal critic retorted this upon Mr. Sheridan by saying, 'If I may be so bold, I should be glad to be told why you pronounce it *goold*.' . . . Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott give the same preference to the first sound of this word that I have done. Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Barclay give only the short sound. Mr. Perry joins them in this sound, but says in dramatic scenes it has the long one. Mr. Nares says it has certainly the short sound in common usage, but that all our best poets rhyme it with *mind*, *kind*, &c." *Walker.*

"In common conversation, we pronounce the *i* in *wind* like the *i* in *bit*; in rehearsing or declamation, however, we pronounce it like the *i* in *bite*." *Dr. Latham.*

Between wind and water, (*Naut.*) applied to that part of a ship's bottom which is frequently brought above the water by her agitation when at sea. *Mar. Dict.* — Four winds, winds blowing from the four cardinal points of the compass. — Periodical or stated winds, winds that constantly return at certain times; as the shifting trade winds which blow from one point during certain months of the year, and from the contrary point the rest of the year. *Hutton.* — To carry the wind. (*Man.*) to toss the nose as high as the ears, as a horse. *Wright.* — To go down the wind, to decay, to be unsuccessful. "He went down the wind still." *L'Estrange.* — To get wind, to become known — To take or have the wind, to gain or have the advantage or upper hand. "Counsellors will get wind of him." *Bacon.* — The wind's eye, (*Naut.*) the direct point from which the wind blows. *Mar. Dict.*

Syn. — Wind is air in motion, gentle or violent; and it assumes various forms and terms. A gentle breeze; a brisk gale; an impetuous blast; a sudden gust; a tremendous thunder-storm, or a storm of hail or snow; a violent tempest; a furious whirlwind; a destructive hurricane or tornado.

WIND, *v. a.* [*i.* WINDED; *pp.* WINDING, WINDED.] 1. † To ventilate. *Prompt. Parv.*

2. To perceive or follow by the wind or scent; to scent; to nose. *Hudibras.*

3. To ride or drive, as a horse, so as to render scant of wind or breath. *Smart.*

4. To rest, as a horse, in order to recover wind or breath. *Smart.*

5. To sound by blowing or inflation. [*In this sense pronounced wind.* — See WIND, *n.*]

What time the gray fly winds her sultry horn. *Milton.*
Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net. *Pope.*
Or where the beetle winds His small but sullen horn. *Collins.*

This definition is that given by Dr. Johnson, upon which Mr. Smart remarks as follows: "So might the sense be interpreted while this verb followed the old pronunciation of the substantive, — namely, *wind*, — but the present notion of winding a horn is that which Milton has when speaking of 'a winding bout of linked sweetness.' — See WIND, *v. a.*

To wind a ship, (*Naut.*) to change her position by bringing the stern to lie in the situation of the head, or directly opposite to its former situation. *Mar. Dict.*

WIND, *v. a.* [*A. S. windan*; *Dut. & Ger. winden*; *Dan. vinda*; *Sw. & Ice. vinda*.] [*i.* WOUND; *pp.* WINDING, WOUND.]

1. To turn round; to cause to turn or revolve, as on an axis; to twist; to circumvolve.

Nero could touch and turn the harp wheel; but in government he could not turn the wheel of justice, and times set them down too soon. *Bacon.*

2. To turn, as one flexible substance round some other body; to twine; to coil; to wreath.

And turn the adamant spindle round, On which the fate of gods and men is wound. *Milton.*

3. To guide or cause to move in a twining or bending line or course; to turn in and out.

To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus, And witch the world with noble horsemanship. *Shak.*

4. To introduce slyly or by insinuation.

I under fair pretence of friendly ends, Wind me into the easy-hearted man. *Milton.*

5. To secure by shifts or expedients. [*R.*]

The means to turn and wind a trade. *Hudibras.*

6. To change; to alter; to vary. [*R.*]

Were our legislature vested in the prince, he might turn and wind our constitution at his pleasure, and shape our government to his fancy. *Addison.*

7. To enfold; to encircle; to embrace.

Sleep thou, and I will wind thee in my arms. *Shak.*

8. To sound, so that the notes shall be prolonged and mutually involved. — See WIND, *v. a.*

The Marquis of Barlo and the Marquis of Clerkenwell [appeared], who hunters who wound their horns. *Pennant.*
To wind off, to unwind. — To wind out, to extricate. — To wind up, to bring into a ball or small compass; — to put into a state of renovated or continued motion, as a watch, clock, or other machine, by winding the cord or spring round its axis: — to raise by degrees, as a person's temper. *Atterbury.* To straighten or tighten, as the string of a musical instrument, in order to tune it. *Waller.* To put in order for regular action. "The charm 's wound up." *Shak.* To close up, as one's affairs: — to silence in debate.

WIND, *v. n.* 1. To be convolved or twined; to take a spiral course; to coil.

Some . . . plants creep along the ground, or wind about other trees, and cannot support themselves. *Bacon.*

If aught obstruct thy course, yet stand not still, But wind about till thou hast topped the hill. *Dryden.*

2. To proceed in flexures, or in a turning or bending line or course; to turn in and out.

So that the eye went near the shop, And all the while the wind was blowing. *Gay.*

To wind out, to be exticated. *Milton.* — To wind up, to stop business; to close. *Bartlett.*

The imperfect or pretense tense of this verb is wound; but formerly wound was sometimes used.

Down followed the trail hence, which wound first towards the west, and then towards the east. *Cumden.*

He took the path that wound to the cave. *Pope.*

WIND'AGE, *n.* (*Mil.*) The difference between the diameter of the bore of a piece of ordnance and that of the ball or shell. *Mil. Ency.*

WIND'BORE, *n.* (*Mining.*) The bottom pipe in a lift of pumps. *Ansted.*

WIND'-BOUND, *a.* Prevented from sailing by contrary winds. *Dryden.*

WIND'-BRÖ-KEN (*wind'brö-kn*), *a.* Diseased in the wind or breath, as a horse, the inspiration being performed by one effort, but the expiration by two. The disease is caused by the rupture or running together of some of the air-cells. *Youatt.*

WIND'-CHANG-ING, *a.* Inconstant as the wind; fickle. [*R.*] "Wind-changing Warwick." *Shak.*

WIND'-DRIED, *a.* Dried in the wind. *Wright.*

WIND'-DRÖP-SY, *n.* (*Med.*) Any white, crepitant, shining, elastic, indolent tumor, caused by the introduction of air into the areolar texture: — a swelling of the abdomen, caused by accumulation of air in the intestinal tube or in the peritoneum. *Dunglison.*

WIND'-EGG, *n.* An egg which is not impregnated; an addle egg. *Holland.*

WIND'ER, *n.* 1. One who winds. *Drayton.*

2. A reel or other instrument which is used for winding on. *Swift.*

3. A plant that twists itself round others. "Winders and creepers." *Bacon.*

4. A winding step in a staircase. *Mason.*

WIND'ER, *v. a.* To winnow. [*Local.*] *Wright.*

WIND'FALL, *n.* 1. Fruit that is blown down from the tree. *Brelyn.*

2. A tree that has been prostrated by the wind.

There be two books that seem to cross the authorities to this effect: the first is Henry VI. and 44 Edward III. of the destruction of the tower of London, and assigned in the first of these books to the year 1471, and in the second to the year 1472. *Bacon.*

3. The track of a whirlwind in a forest, where the trees are laid prostrate. *Hammond.*

4. Any unexpected event, whether productive of loss or gain, but generally an unexpected advantage. *B. Jonson.*

WIND'FALL-EN (*wind'fal-en*), *a.* Blown down by the wind. "Windfallen sticks." *Drayton.*

WIND'-FLOW-ER, *n.* (*Bot.*) The anemone; — so named from having been thought to open only when the wind was blowing. *Johnson.*

WIND'-FÜR-NACE, *n.* A furnace in which air is supplied artificially. *Wright.*

WIND'-GAGE, *n.* An instrument for determining the force and velocity of the wind; an anemometer. *Hutton.*

WIND'GALL, *n.* An enlargement, caused by inflammation, near the fetlock, occurring chiefly on the hind legs; — so called because formerly supposed to contain wind. *Youatt.*

WIND'-GÜN, *n.* A gun discharged by means of the compression of air; an air-gun. *Couper.*

WIND'-HATCH, *n.* (*Mining.*) The opening where the ore is taken out of the earth. *Wright.*

WIND'HÖV-ER, *n.* A species of hawk; the castrel; — so called from hovering in the air in search of its prey. *Nares.*

WIND'I-NÉSS, *n.* The state or the quality of being windy: — flatulence. *Bacon.*

WIND'ING, *n.* 1. The act of turning; flexure; meander. "The windings of this river." *Addison.*

2. (*Naut.*) A call given by the boatswain's whistle. *Wright.*

WIND'ING, *a.* That winds; having flexures; flexuous; circuitous. *Smart.*

WIND'ING-ËN'GINE, *n.* An engine for drawing up buckets, &c., from a well or shaft. *Simmonds.*

WIND'ING-LY, *ad.* In a winding manner. *Byron.*

WIND'ING-MÀ-CHËNE, *n.* A machine for twisting or warping. *Simmonds.*

WIND'ING-SHËET, *n.* A sheet or shroud in which to wrap the dead. *Shak.*
The snow shall be their winding-sheet. *Campbell.*

WIND'ING-TÀCK'LE (-tæk'kl), *n.* A tackle consisting of one fixed triple block, and one double or movable triple block. *Mar. Dict.*

WIND-IN'STRU-MËNT, *n.* (*Mus.*) An instrument sounded or operated upon by wind. *Burney.*

WIND'LACE, *n.* A windlass. *Mir. for Mag.*

WIND'LASS, *n.* [*wind* and *lace*, a cord.]
1. A machine for raising or drawing heavy burdens towards itself, consisting of a rope or chain wound about a horizontal cylinder, acting on the principle of the wheel and axle, and usually worked by means of a winch, or of a bar inserted successively in holes in the cylinder, the weight being sustained by means of a ratchet-wheel when the bar is removed. *Library of Useful Knowledge.*
2. † Art and contrivance; subtlety. *Shak.*

† **WIND'LASS**, *v. n.* To act craftily, indirectly, or warily. *Hammond.*

WIND'LE (wín'dl), *n.* [A diminutive of to *wind*.] A spindle. *Ainsworth.*

WIND'LESS, *a.* Wanting wind; out of breath.
The weary hounds at last retire.
Windless displaced, from the fruitless chase. *Fairfax.*

WIND'LE-STRÁW, *n.* 1. A withered flower-stalk of grass. *Loudon.*
2. A reed; a stalk of grass. *Brockett.*

WIND'MILL, *n.* A mill which receives its motion from the impulse of the wind acting upon vanes or sails.
Windmills [were] first invented in the dry country of Asia Minor. *Gibbon.*

† **WIND'DORE**, *n.* A window. *Hudibras.*

WIND'DOW (wín'do), *n.* [*Skin*ner thinks it originally *wind-door*, the door or passage for the wind. "Ex *wind*, ventus, et *dore*, ostium." *Minshew.* — *Dan. vindue.* — *Sp. ventana, viento*, the wind. — See **WINNOW**.]
1. An aperture in the wall of a building for the admission of light and air to the interior, and to enable those within to look out.
Such openings are surrounded with frames, and closed with glazed doors or movable sashes. The word is applied sometimes to the opening, and sometimes to the transparent material placed within it.
*Stored a vision with the light,
Cathedral doors, and windows high.* *Milton.*
2. A frame of lattice-work. *Simmonds.*
3. Lines crossing each other. "He has *windows* on his bread and butter." *King.*
Formerly spelt *windore*.
And that they came in at a *windore*. *Hudibras.*

WIND'DOW (wín'do), *v. a.* 1. To furnish or supply with a window or with windows.
The whole room was *windowed* round. *Wotton.*
2. To place at a window. "Wouldst thou be *windowed* in great Rome." [R.] *Shak.*
3. To break into openings. "Your looped and *windowed* raggedness." [R.] *Shak.*

WIND'DOW-BLIND, *n.* 1. A blind or frame-work to exclude the sun from a window. *Taylor.*
2. A short blind or screen made of woven wire or perforated zinc, and placed at the bottom of a window. *Simmonds.*
3. A straight curtain attached to a roller, by means of which it is raised or lowered. *Simmonds.*

WIND'DOW-BÔLE, *n.* That part of a cottage window that is filled by a wooden blind, which may be occasionally opened. [Scot.] *Jamieson.*

WIND'DOW-CÛR'TAIN, *n.* A curtain to obstruct the light of a window. *Garrick.*

WIND'DOW-FÀST'EN-ING, *n.* A bolt or catch to secure the sashes of a window. *Simmonds.*

WIND'DOW-FRÀME, *n.* 1. The frame or casing which surrounds a window. *Tomlinson.*

2. The frame which is divided into partitions for enclosing the panes of glass in a window; a window-sash. *Simmonds.*

WIND'QW-GLÀSS, *n.* Glass used in glazing windows; panes of glass collectively. *Loudon.*

WIND'QW-LÈSS, *a.* Having no window. *Shelley.*

WIND'QW-SÀSH, *n.* The frame which encloses the panes of glass in a window. *Hyde.*

WIND'QW-SËAT, *n.* A seat made in the recess in which a window is placed. *Swift.*

WIND'QW-SHÀDE, *n.* A rolling or projecting blind for a window. *Simmonds.*

WIND'QW-SHÛT'TËR, *n.* A shutter or kind of door closing on the inside or on the outside of a window, and bolted or barred to prevent entrance. *Loudon.*

WIND'QW-TÀX, *n.* A tax on windows. *A. Smith.*

WIND'QW-Y, *a.* Having little crossings like those of a window-sash. *Donne.*

WIND'PIPE, or **WIND'PIPE** [wínd'píp, *P. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; wínd'píp or wínd'píp, *W. J.*; wínd'píp, *S. K.*], *n.* The passage by which the breath passes through the throat to the lungs; the trachea. — See **TRACHEA**. *Dunglison.*

WIND'-PLÀNT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of anemone found in some parts of North America; *Anemone nemorosa*. *Farm. Ency.*

WIND'-PÛMP, *n.* A pump moved by wind; — used in draining land. *Loudon.*

WIND'-RÔDE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A term applied to the situation of a vessel at anchor when she swings and rides by the force of the wind instead of the tide or current. *Dana.*

WIND'RÔSE, *n.* (*Physical Geog.*) An account of the mean pressure of the air under different winds. *Ansted.*

WIND'RÔW, *n.* [*wind* and *row*.]
1. Grass or hay raked up in rows, in order to be formed into coaks.
2. A line of peat or turf dug up. *Farm. Ency.*
3. The green border of a field which has been ploughed, or dug up. *Farm. Ency.*

WIND'RÔW, *v. a.* To rake or put into the form of a windrow. *Forby.*

WIND'-SÀIL, *n.*; pl. **WIND-SÀILS**. 1. One of the vanes, generally four in number, which, being turned by the action of the wind, give motion to the machinery of a mill. *P. Cyc.*
2. (*Naut.*) A tube or funnel of canvas employed to convey a stream of air down into the lower part of a ship. *Mar. Diet.*

WIND'-SËED, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Arctotis*. *Wright.*

WIND'SHÔCK, *n.* A crack or shiver in the body of a tree, supposed to be occasioned by high winds. *Evelyn.*

WIND'SOR-CHÀIR, *n.* A kind of strong, plain, polished, wooden chair. *Simmonds.*

WIND'-SÛCK-ËR, *n.* The windhover. *B. Johnson.*

WIND'-SWIFT, *a.* Swift as the wind. *Shak.*

WIND'-TIGHT (wínd'tít), *a.* Proof against wind; impenetrable by the wind. "Cottages . . . not high-built, yet *wind-tight*." *Bp. Hall.*

WIND'WARD, *ad.* Towards the wind. *Johnson.*

WIND'WARD, *a.* Lying towards the wind.

WIND'WARD, *n.* The point towards, or in the direction of, the wind.
I observed to the *windward* of me a black cloud. *Tatler.*

WIND'WARDS, *ad.* Windward. *Hackluyt.*

WIND'WARD-TIDE, *n.* (*Naut.*) The tide that sets to windward. *Crabb.*

WIND'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of or having wind. "Blown with the *windy* tempest." *Shak.*
2. Next to the wind; windward. "It keeps on the *windy* side." *Shak.*
3. Tempestuous; exposed to the wind; boisterous. "This *windy* sea." *Milton.*
4. Empty; airy. "*Windy* applause." *South.*
Exchanging solid quiet to obtain
The *windy* satisfaction of the brain. *Dryden.*

5. That causes wind or flatulence; flatulent. "*Windy* food." *Dunglison.*

6. That is caused by wind or flatulence. "*A windy* colic." *Arbuthnot.*

7. Affected with flatulence; troubled with wind in the bowels. *Dunglison.*

WINE, *n.* [*Goth. wein*; *A. S. win*; *Dut. wijn*; *Ger. wein*; *Dan. vin*, *vin*; *Sw. vin*; *Icel. vin*. — *W.*, *Bret.*, & *Armor. gwin*; *Ir. & Gael. fion*. — *Gr. oivos*; *L. vinum*; *It. & Sp. vino*; *Fr. vin*. — *Slav. vino*. — *Heb. יַיִן*, wine; *Per. win*, grapes, wine.]
1. The fermented juice of the grape; a spirituous liquid resulting from the fermentation of grape-juice, and containing coloring matter and other substances, either combined or intimately blended with the spirit. It always contains a small proportion of aldehyde. *Wood & Bache.*
Look not thou upon the *wine* when it is red, when it gives
At the
Prover. xxiii. 31, 32.
Wine heightens indifference into love, love into jealousy, and jealousy into madness. It often turns the good-natured man into an idiot, and the choleric into an assassin. It gives bitterness to resentment, it makes vanity insupportable, and displays every little spot of the human mind.
2. The fermented juice of certain fruits, resembling in many respects the wine obtained from grapes, but distinguished therefrom by naming the source whence it is derived; as, *ginger-wine*, *gooseberry-wine*, *currant-wine*, &c.
The different kinds of wine owe their peculiarities of flavor partly to the different flavor which grapes possess in different climates, according as the saccharine, the aromatic, the acidulous, or the astringent principle of the fruit predominates, and also partly to the manner in which the liquid is prepared. *Müller.*
Some chemists apply the term *wine* to every saccharine solution the sugar of which has been wholly or partially changed into alcohol. *Tomlinson.*
Spirit of wine, alcohol. — See **SPIRIT**.

WINE'-BÀG, *n.* A skin vessel used for holding or carrying wine. *Simmonds.*

WINE'-BÎB-BËR, *n.* One who drinks wine habitually, or to excess; a tippler. *Luke vii. 34.*

WINE'-BIS-CUIT (-bis-kít), *n.* A sweet biscuit intended to be served with wine. *Simmonds.*

WINE'-CÀSK, *n.* A cask for wine. *Williams.*

WINE'-CËLL-LAR, *n.* A vault or cellar for keeping wine in. *Simmonds.*

WINE'-CÔÔL-ËR, *n.* A utensil, holding ice, in which wine-bottles are placed for cooling. *Sim.*

WINE'GLÀSS, *n.* A small glass vessel used in drinking wine. *Ure.*

WINE'-GRÔW-ËR, *n.* The proprietor of a vineyard; one who cultivates grapes for the purpose of making wine from them. *Simmonds.*

WINE'LESS, *a.* Destitute or deprived of wine.
You will be able to pass the rest of your *wineless* life in ease and plenty. *Swift.*

WINE'-MËÀS-ÛRE (-mëzh-ur), *n.* A measure for wine and other spirits. *Simmonds.*

WINE'-MËR-CHÀNT, *n.* A merchant who deals in wine. *Smollett.*

WINE'-PRËSS, *n.* A machine used for expressing the juice of grapes in the manufacture of wine. *Isa. lxiii. 3.*

WINE'-STÔNE, *n.* A deposit of crude tartar, or argol, on the sides and bottoms of wine casks. *Ure.*

WINE'-TËST, *n.* A reagent for detecting the presence of lead in wine. *Hoblyn.*

WINE'-VÀULT, *n.* The bar of a tavern or wine-store. *Simmonds.*

WINE'-WHEY (-hwa), *n.* A mixture of milk, water, and wine. *Dunglison.*

WING, *n.* [*A. S. gehwing*, a pinnacle, a corner; *Dan. & Sw. vinge*, a wing. — See **WINK**.]
1. One of the limbs of a bird by which it flies, or which, in a few cases, as that of the ostrich, assist in running only.
How often would I have gathered thy children together,
even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and
ye would not! *Matt. xxiii. 37.*
In ancient mythology, gods and demons were represented as having wings. In the Bible, they are attributed to angels; and, in Christian art, to devils also. *Fairholt.*
2. (*Ent.*) A dry, transparent, and membra-

nous, or an opaque and coriaceous, organ, by which some insects are enabled to fly.

The normal number of wings in insects is four, but in some kinds one pair is rudimentary. In the beetles and some other orders, the anterior pair is laid and horny, forming elytra, or cases for the protection of the posterior wings, which are folded together beneath them. Sometimes the anterior wings are horny or leathery at the base, and membranous towards the summit. At others, all the wings are thin, transparent, and membranous, as in the bees and the dragon-flies. In the butterflies and the moths, they are covered with beautiful feathers or scales. *Micrographic Dict.*

3. A fan used to winnow with. *Tusser.*

4. Passage by the wing; flight. [R.]

Thy affections hold a wing
Quite from the flight of all thy ancestors *Shak.*

5. The motive or incitement of flight. [R.]

Delay leads impotent and snail-paced beggary:
Then they expedition be my wing. *Shak.*

6. (*Bot.*) Any membranous expansion of a plant. — *pl.* the two lateral petals of a papilionaceous flower. *Gray.*

7. (*Mil.*) One of the extreme divisions of an army; a flank. *Mil. Ency.*

8. (*Naut.*) One of the sides or extreme divisions of a fleet when it is ranged into a line abreast, or forming two sides of an angle: — that part of the hold, or between-decks, which is next to the side. *Mar. Dict. Dana.*

9. (*Fort.*) One of the longer sides of horn-works, crown-works, &c. *Wright.*

10. (*Hort.*) A side-shoot. *Wright.*

11. (*Arch.*) A smaller part or building attached to one side of the main edifice. *Brande.*

12. Any side piece. "The colter long and very little bending, with a very large wing." *Mortimer.*

13. Protection; — generally in the plural.

Under the shadow of thy wings will I rejoice. *Ps. lxxii. 7.*
On the wing, flying, as a bird. — Upon the wings of the wind, with the velocity or swiftness of the wind. "He did fly upon the wings of the wind." *Ps. xviii. 10.* — Wing-and-wing, (*Naut.*) the situation of a fore-and-aft vessel, when she is going dead before the wind, with her foresail handled over on one side and her mainsail on the other. *Dana.*

WING, *v. a.* [*i.* WINGED; *pp.* WINGING, WINGED.]
1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly; to cause to move as in flight. [R.]

If by our deadfold compact, he must fall,
I will not smite him with my coward thought,
Winging a distant arm, I will confront him. *Tulford.*

2. To supply with wings, as an army or a house.

In the main battle, which on either side
Shall be well winged with our chiefest horse. *Shak.*

3. To transport or betake by flight.

[I] will wing me to some withered bough. *Shak.*

4. To wound in the wing; to shoot while flying, as a bird; — a sportsman's term: — to cut off the wings, in carving, as a fowl. *Crabb.*
To wing a flight or way, to exert the power of flying; to fly. *Prior.*

WING'-CASE, *n.* (*Ent.*) A horny or coriaceous wing which serves as a case or cover for another wing, in the coleopterous and many of the orthopterous insects; a wing-shell; an elytron. *Booth.*

WING'-ED (wing'ed or wingd), *a.* 1. Having wings. "Thy winged messengers." *Milton.*

2. Swift; rapid. "Winged haste." *Shak.*

3. Fanned with wings; swarming with birds. *Milton.*
The winged air dark with plumes.

4. (*Bot.*) Furnished with a wing, as the fruit of the ash and the elm; alate. *Gray.*

WING'-ED-PĒA (wing'ed-pē), *n.* A papilionaceous plant. *Miller.*

WING'-FOOT-ED (wing'fūt-ed), *a.* Swift; nimble; fleet. "Wing-footed Time." *Drayton.*

WING'-LESS, *a.* Not having wings. *Junius.*

WING'-LET, *n.* A very small wing. *Booth.*

WING'-SHELL, *n.* (*Ent.*) A sheath for the wings of insects; a wing-case; an elytron. *Greav.*

WING'-STRÖKE, *n.* A stroke with a wing. *Kirby.*

WING'-SWIFT, *a.* Swift on the wing. *Kirby.*

WING'-TRAN-SQM, *n.* (*Naut.*) The uppermost transom of the stern-frame. *Weale.*

WING'-Y (wing'e), *a.* 1. Having wings, or resembling wings. "Wingy speed." *Addison.*

2. Vain; empty; idle; futile; nugatory. "Wingy mysteries in divinity." [R.] *Browne.*

WINK (winkg, 82), *v. n.* [*A. S.* *winician*; *Dut.* *wenken*, *winken*; *Ger.* *winken*; *Dan.* *vinke*, *vinke*. — "It is probable that *wink* and *wink* may be the same word differently applied." *Rickardson.*] [*i.* WINKED, *pp.* WINKING, WINKED.]

1. To shut the eyes.

Let's see thine eyes; wink now, now open them *Shak.*

2. To open and shut the eyes alternately and rapidly; to blink; to nictate. *Tillotson.*

3. To hint or direct by the motion of the eyelids; to give an intimation by winking.

Wink at the footman to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*

4. To pretend not to see; to let pass without notice; to connive; — used with *at*.

Cato is stern and awful as a god;
He knows not how to wink at human frailty,
Or pardon weakness that he never felt. *Addison.*

5. To be dim. "A winking light." *Dryden.*

WINK (winkg), *n.* 1. The act of winking or closing the eyelids rapidly; a motion of the eye.

All that night none of us slept a wink. *Hackluyt.*

2. A hint given by motion of the eyelid.

WINK-ER (wink'g), *n.* 1. One who winks.

2. A blinder for a horse. *Smart.*

WINK'ING, *n.* A rapid and repeated movement of the eyelids, in which they open and shut alternately; nictation. *Dunglison.*

WINK'ING-LY, *ad.* With the eyes almost closed.

WINK'LE-HÄWK, *n.* [*Dut.* *winkel-haak*.] An angular rent made in cloth. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

WIN'NER, *n.* One who wins. *Spenser.*

WIN'NING, *a.* That wins; attractive; charming. *Milton.*
Less winning soft, less amably mild,
Than that smooth watery image.

WIN'NING, *n.* Act of gaining, or the sum won. *Congre.*
Only a friendly trial of skill, and the winnings to be laid out in an entertainment.

WIN'NING-LY, *ad.* In a winning or engaging manner; charmingly. *Clarke.*

WIN'NING-POST, *n.* A post at the end of a race-course; a goal. [R.] *Clarke.*

WIN'NOW (win'nō), *v. a.* [*A. S.* *winnowian*, to wind; *Dut.* & *Ger.* *wannen*, to fan. — In the *Wickliffe Bible* the word is written *window*.] [*i.* WINNOWNED; *pp.* WINNOWNING, WINNOWNED.]

1. To separate by means of the wind; to drive the chaff from; to fan.

In the sun were golden grain display
And chaff was blown away. *Dryden.*

2. To beat with wings, or as with wings.

Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan
Winnows the buxom air. *Milton.*

3. To sift; to distinguish by examination.

Emp. All may be foes; or how to be distinguished,
If once be tried. *Dryden.*

4. To separate; to part; to divide.

Bitter torture shall
Winnow the truth from falsehood. *Shak.*

WIN'NOW, *v. n.* To separate grain from chaff.

Winnow not with every wind. *Ecclus. v. 9.*

WIN'NOW-ER (win'no-er), *n.* One who winnows.

WIN'NOW-ING, *n.* 1. Act of one who winnows.

2. (*Minng.*) The wheel and axle used to draw water, &c., in a kibble by means of a rope; — called also *winch*. *Watson.*

WIN'SÖME (win'sūm), *a.* [*A. S.* *wynsum*.] Merry; cheerful; lightsome. [*North of Eng.*] *Todd.*

WIN'TER, *n.* [*Goth.* *wintrus*; *A. S.*, *Dut.*, & *Ger.* *winter*; *Dan.* & *Sw.* *winter*; *Icel.* *vetr*. — *Skinner* and others think it is so called because it is the windy season of the year. *Wachter* suggests the *Icel.* *vanta*, to decrease, to decay (*A. S.* *wanian*, to wane), the season when all nature decays. "It may be, when the length of the day is waned or decreased." *Richardson.*

1. The cold season of the year, beginning, astronomically, in the northern hemisphere, with the winter solstice or shortest day, December 21, and ending with the vernal equinox, March 21, but popularly comprising, in the United States, December, January, and February.

See, winter comes to rule the varied year,
Sullen and vapors, and clouds, and storms. *Thomson.*
But winter, lingering, chills the lap of May. *Goldsmith.*

2. A year. "Adam, forsooth, lived a hundred and thirty winters." *Wickliffe.*

3. (*Printing.*) A cross-bar for supporting the carriage of a printing-press. *Tomlinson.*

WIN'TER, *v. n.* [*i.* WINTERED; *pp.* WINTERING, WINTERED.] To pass the winter; to hibernation.

They often wintered in England. *Swift.*

WIN'TER, *v. a.* To feed or keep through the winter, as cattle. *Temple.*

WIN'TER, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, winter: — often used in composition. "Winter talk." *Bacon.* "A winter face." *Pope.*

WIN'TER-ÄP'PLE, *n.* An apple which keeps, and is good for use in winter. *Loudon.*

WIN'TER-BAR'LEY, *n.* Bailey sowed in the autumn. *Wright.*

WIN'TER-BEAT'EN (-bē'tn), *a.* Injured by the cold and storms of winter. *Spenser.*

WIN'TER-BER'RY, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of a low shrub of the genus *Prunus*. *Loudon.*

WIN'TER-BLÖÖM, *n.* (*Bot.*) The witch-hazel; *Hanamelis Virginiana*. *Dunglison.*

WIN'TER-CHÉR'RY, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Physalis*, some species of which bear edible berries. *Loudon.*

WIN'TER-CIT'RON, *n.* A sort of pear. *Johnson.*

WIN'TER-CRESS, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of evergreen, herbaceous plants, of the genus *Barbarea*. *Loudon.*

WIN'TER-CRÖP, *n.* (*Agric.*) A crop which will bear the winter, or which may be converted into fodder during the winter. *Wright.*

WIN'TER-FÄL'LÖW, *n.* (*Agric.*) Ground that is fallowed in winter. *Wright.*

WIN'TER-GÄR'DEN, *n.* An ornamental garden for winter. *Wright.*

WIN'TER-GRĒEN, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of several species of plants of the Heath family.

Aromatic winter-green, or *Crocinus winter-green*, a species of *Gaultheria*, the leaves of which have the well-known spicy, aromatic flavor of the sweet birch, — called also *winter-green*, *traberry*, *checherberry*, *holly*, and *barberry*. — *False winter-green*, a name of plants of the genus *Pyrola*. These are generally called *winter-green* in England. — *Spotted winter-green*, a name of the low, herbaceous plant, *Chimaphila maculata*. *Gray.*

WIN'TER-GROUND, *v. a.* 1. To protect, as a plant, from the inclemency of the winter season, by straw, manure, &c., laid over it. *Steevens.*

2. To cover in the winter.

Yea, and furred moss besides, when flowers are none,
To winter-ground thy core. *Shak.*

WIN'TER-GÜLL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A name for the common gull, or *Larus canus*; — called also *caddy-maddy*, and *winter-mew*. *Yarrell.*

WIN'TER-ING, *n.* Act of passing the winter, or going into winter quarters. *Hackluyt.*

WIN'TER-KILL, *v. a.* [*i.* WINTER-KILLED; *pp.* WINTER-KILLING, WINTER-KILLED.] To kill by the effect of weather, or the cold of winter. [A word in common use in the U. S.] *Lathrop.*

WIN'TER-LY, *a.* Suitable to winter; wintry. *Shak.*

WIN'TER-MĒW, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The winter-gull. — See WINTER-GULL. *Montague.*

WIN'TER-PEAR, *n.* A pear that is not fit for use until the winter. *Clarke.*

WIN'TER-PRÖÖD, *a.* Too green and luxuriant in winter; — applied to wheat. *Farm. Ency.*

When either corn is winter-proud, or other plants put forth and bud too early, by reason of the warm and mild air, if there follow any cold weather upon it, all is nipped, blasted, and burnt away. *Holland.*

WIN'TER-QUÄRTERS, *n. pl.* Quarters or a station for an army in the winter. *Qu. Rev.*

WIN'TER-RIG, *v. a.* (*Agric.*) To fallow or till in winter. [*Local, Eng.*] *Scott.*

WIN'TER-SÖL'STICE, *n.* The time of the sun's

entering the sign Capricorn, on the 21st of December. *Laränder.*

WINTER-WEED, *n.* (Bot.) The ivy-leaved speedwell; *Veronica hederifolia.* *Farm. Ency.*

WINTRY, *a.* Pertaining, or suitable, to winter; hyemal; "The wintry sky." *Rouse.*
He saw the Thaw first covered, distressed
Heaven oppressed. *Dryden.*

WINY, *a.* Pertaining to, or having any of the qualities of, wine; resembling wine.
They are of a very pleasant winy taste. *Dampier.*

WINZE, *n.* (Mining.) A small shaft sunk from one level to another for the purpose of ventilation. *Wright.*

WIPE, *v. a.* [A. S. *wipian*.] [*i.* WIPED; *pp.* WIPING, WIPED.]

1. To rub, or to cleanse by rubbing.
Then with her vest the wound she wipes and dries. *Denham.*

2. To remove by rubbing or torsion; — sometimes followed by *off* or *away*.
Some return tears they dropped, but wiped them soon. *Milton.*
I wipe away this honorable dew. *Shak.*

3. † To cheat; to defraud; — with *out*. *Spenser.*
† To wipe one's nose, to cheat a person. *Beau. & Fl.* — To wipe out, to efface; to obliterate. *Shak.*

WIPE, *n.* 1. An act of wiping. *Johnson.*
2. A blow; a stroke; a hit; a rub. *Martin.*
3. A taunt; a jeer; a jibe; a sarcasm. *Swift.*

WIPE, *n.* [Dan. *vibe*; Sw. *vipa*.] (*Ornith.*) A name given to the pewit, or lapwing; *Vanellus cristatus.* *Eng. Cyc. Ainsworth.*

WIP'ER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, wipes.
2. In some kinds of machinery, a piece projecting generally from a horizontal axle, for the purpose of raising a stamper, pounder, or heavy piston, in a vertical direction, leaving it to fall by its own weight. *Gregory.*

WIP'ING, *n.* The act of one who wipes. *Udal.*

WIRE, *n.* [Sw. *wir*; Icel. *wíjr*.] A sort of metallic thread; metal drawn out into a thread or filament. "Harps of golden wires." *Milton.*

— "Wire is mostly cylindrical in form, but drawings are also made oval, half-round, square, triangular, and of complex sections, for the production of corresponding wires." *Tomlinson.*

WIRE, *v. n.* To flow in currents as thin as wire. [*R.*] Small streams through all the isles *wiring.* *Fletcher.*

WIRE, *v. a.* 1. To fix or put on a wire. *S. Smith.*
2. To bind or fasten with wires. *Wright.*
3. To snare by means of wires. *Clarke.*

WIRE-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge suspended by means of wires compacted in the form of ropes.

WIRE-CARTRIDGE, *n.* A patented cartridge strengthened by wire ligaments. *Simmonds.*

WIRE-CLOTH, *n.* A twisted or woven substance made of wire; wire-gauze. *Simmonds.*

WIRE-DRAW, *v. a.* [*i.* WIREDREW; *pp.* WIRE-DRAWING, WIREDRAWN.]

1. To extend or lengthen, as metal, into wire, by drawing it through holes successively diminishing in size, in a steel plate, or a diamond or other hard stone. *Johnson.*

2. To draw out into length; to attenuate.
I have been wrongfully accused, and my sense *wiredrawn* into blasphemy. *Dryden.*

WIRE-DRAW-ER, *n.* A person who extends the ductile metals into wire, by drawing bars of metal through holes in a draw-plate, each hole being smaller than the preceding. *Simmonds.*

WIRE-DRAW-ING, *n.* The art or the act of extending ductile metals into wire. *Brande.*

WIRE-EDGE, *n.* A delicate roll or strip of metal resembling a wire, which adheres to the edge of a tool in sharpening it, and which must be removed before the instrument can be in proper order to cut. *Bartlett.*

WIRE-GAUZE, *n.* A texture of fine wire; — used for window-blinds, for sieves, for covering safety-lamps, and for other purposes. *Davy.*

WIRE-GRASS, *n.* (Bot.) A common name of *Elymus Indica*; — also of *Poa compressa.* *Gray.*

WIRE'-GRATE, *n.* A grate used in hot-houses to exclude insects, &c. *Loudon.*

WIRE'-GRÜB, *n.* A mischievous worm. *Loudon.*

WIRE'-GUARD, *n.* A protection made of wire for the front of a wire-grate. *Simmonds.*

WIRE'-HÉEL, *n.* A name given to a disease in the feet of cattle. *Smart.*

WIRE'-IR-ON (wir'-urn), *n.* Black rod-iron for drawing into wire. *Simmonds.*

WIRE'-MÍ-CRÖM'E-TER, *n.* (Astron.) An instrument used in connection with the telescope in delicate observations. *Hind.*

WIRE'-PÜLL-ER, *n.* One who by his secret plots and intrigues controls the movements of the puppets on the political stage. [U. S.] *Bartlett.*

WIRE'-PÜLL-ING, *n.* Political management or scheming. [Low, U. S.] *Bartlett.*

WIRE'-RÖPE, *n.* Iron wire twisted into ropes for cordage, &c. *Simmonds.*

WIRE'-SIEVE, *n.* A bolter or strainer with a wire bottom. *Simmonds.*

WIRE'-WORK-ER (-würk-), *n.* A manufacturer of articles from wire. *Simmonds.*

WIRE'-WORM (-würm), *n.* (Zool.) 1. A name given to the larva of claters, or spring-beetles. They are very injurious to the roots of wheat, rye, oats, and grass, and are so called from their slenderness and uncommon hardness. *Harris.*

2. A myriapod of the genus *Iulus*, injurious to vegetation; — termed the American wire-worm. *Harris.*

WIR'-I-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being wiry. *Clarke.*

WIR'y, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, made of, or resembling, wire. "The wiry cage." *Gay.*
2. Drawn out into wire; wire-drawn. "Her yellow locks, like wiry gold." *Spenser.*
3. Hardy; tough; sinewy. [Modern.]

Trytelle takes leave to describe her as an offensively cheerful old woman, awfully lean and wiry, and sharp all over at eyes, nose, and mouth. *Dickens.*

† WIS, *v. a. & n.* [Ger. *wissen*. — See WIT.] [*i.* & *p. wist*.] To think; to imagine; to know; to wit. — See WIT, and WOR. *Sidney.*
I was your grandam had a worse match. *Shak.*

† WIS, *ad.* Certainly; truly; indeed. *Chaucer.*

WIS'ARD, *n.* See WIZARD. *Todd.*

WIS'DOM (wiz'dom), *n.* [A. S. *wisdom*; *wis*, wise, and *dom*, judgment; Ger. *weisheit*; Dan. *visdom*, *visdom*; Sw. *visdom*.]

1. The state of being wise; knowledge practically applied to the best ends, or to the true purposes of life; knowledge united with a disposition to use it for the best purposes; the power or act of judging rightly; sagacity; sapience; prudence; discernment; judicious conduct.

Two things speak much of the wisdom of a nation; good laws and a prudent management of them. *Stillingfleet.*

Wisdom is that which makes men judge what are the best ends, and what the best means to attain them. *Temple.*

Wisdom makes all the troubles, griefs, and pains incident to life, whether casual adversities or natural afflictions, easy and supportable, by rightly valuing the importance and moderating the influence of them. *Barrow.*

The wisdom of the Deity, as testified in the works of creation, surpasses all ideas we have of wisdom drawn from the highest intellectual operations of the highest class of intelligent beings with whom we are acquainted; and (which is of the chief importance to us) whatever be its compass or extent, which it is evidently impossible that we should be able to determine, it must be adequate to the conduct of that order of things under which we live. *Paley.*

2. The religious sentiment; fear and love of God; duty to God.

So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. *Psa. xc. 12.*

Syn. — Wisdom is a word from the Anglo-Saxon; *sapientia*, from the Latin, is little used. Wisdom is a much higher and more comprehensive term than *prudence* or *sagacity*, and it is a divine as well as a human quality. We speak of the divine wisdom and of human wisdom; also of human (but not divine) prudence and sagacity; and of the sagacity of a dog. Wisdom is active, prudence passive. Wisdom leads one to what is most proper, prudence prevents one from doing what is improper. "Wisdom is the right use or exercise of knowledge, and differs from knowledge as the use which is made of a power or faculty differs from the power or faculty itself." *Fleming.* — "In strictness of language there is a difference between knowledge and wisdom; wisdom always supposing action, and action directed by it." *Paley.*

Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one, Have ofttimes no connection. Knowledge dwells In heads replete with thoughts of other men, Wisdom is more than knowledge, and is shown in action. *Cowper.*

WÍSE (wiz), *a.* [A. S. *wis*; Dut. *wijs*; Ger. *weise*; Dan. & Sw. *vis*; Icel. *vis*. — Sansc. *vid*. — See WIT, *v. n.*]

1. Having wisdom; sapient; judging rightly; discreet; prudent; judicious; sagacious.

A wise son maketh a glad father. *Prov. xv. 20.*

2. Judging well from experience; practically or experimentally knowing or acquainted.

I would have you wise unto that which is good, and simple concerning evil. *Rom. xvi. 19.*

It is usually seen that the wisest men are about the things of this world, the less wise they are about the things of the next. *Gibson.*

Where ignorance is bliss, 'Tis folly to be wise. *Gray.*

3. Becoming a wise man; sage; grave.
One eminent in wise deport spoke much. *Milton.*

4. † Skilled in hidden arts or knowledge. ["A sense somewhat ironical."] *Johnson.*

Pray, was't not the wise woman of Brentford? *Shak.*

5. Crafty; cunning; subtle; wily. [*R.*]

He taketh the wise in their own craftiness. *Job v. 15.*

† To make wise, to make believe, to pretend; to feign. *Puttenham* — *Never*, or *none*, the *wise*, without intelligence or information, — whether the circumstance or event not disclosed could, by its communication, contribute to wisdom or not. "The Pretender or Duke of Cambridge may both be lauded, and I never the wiser." *Swift.*

Syn. — See POLITICAL, SAGACITY, SENSIBLE.

WÍSE (wiz), *n.* [A. S. *wise*; Dut. *wijs*; Ger. *weise*; Dan. *vis*; Sw. *vis*. — It. *guisa*; Fr. *guise*. — See GUISE.] Manner; way of being or acting.

Fair marching forth in honorable wise. *Spenser.*

On this wise ye shall bless Israel. *Nem. vi. 23.*

'Tis in no wise strange that such a one should believe that things were blindly shuffled. *Woodward.*

— It is obsolete or antiquated except in compounds; as, *lengthwise*, *sidewise*, often corrupted into *lengthways*, *sideways*, &c.

WÍSE'A-CRE (wiz'a-kei), *n.* [Ger. *weissager*, a foreteller; *weise*, wise, and *sagen*, to say.]

1. † A wise speaker.

2. A pretender to wisdom; a witting.

Why, says a *wiseacre* that sat by him, were I as the King of France, I would scorn to take part with footmen. *Addison.*

WÍSE'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having a wise heart, or wisdom; wise; sapient. *Bz. xxviii. 3.*

† WÍSE'LING, *n.* One pretending to be wise. *Donne.*

WÍSE'LY, *ad.* In a wise manner; judiciously.

One that loved not wisely, but too well. *Shak.*

† WÍSE'NÉSS (wiz'nes), *n.* Wisdom. *Spenser.*

WÍ'SER-ÍTE, *n.* (Min.) A variety of dialogite consisting of hydrated carbonate of manganese. *Dana.*

WÍSH, *v. n.* [A. S. *wiscan*; Dut. *wenschen*; Ger. *wünschen*; Dan. *wiske*; Sw. *wiska*.] [*i.* WISHED; *pp.* WISHING, WISHED.]

1. To have strong desire; to desire; to long; — frequently followed by *for*.

And much he wished, but durst not ask, to part. *Parnell.*

This is as good an argument as an antiquary could wish for. *Arbutnot.*

2. To be disposed or inclined.

Those potentates who do not wish well to his affairs have shown respect to his personal character. *Addison.*

3. To hope or to fear in a slight degree.

I wish it may not prove some ominous token. *Sidney.*

WÍSH, *v. a.* 1. To desire; to long or hanker after.

What ardently we wish we soon believe. *Young.*

Let what we wish, but what we want, Let mercy still supply. *Merrick.*

2. † To recommend by wishing.

He says he was wished to a very wealthy widow. *Old Play.*

I would not wish them to a fairer death. *Shak.*

3. To imprecate, or call down upon; to invoke.

If Heaven have any grievous plagues in store Exceeding those that I can wish upon thee. *Shak.*

4. † To ask; to request; to seek.

Digby should find the best way to make Antrim communicate the affair to him, and to wish his assistance. *Clarendon.*

WÍSH, *n.* 1. Desire; a longing; a hankering.

Thy wish was father, Harry, to that thought. *Shak.*

There is some help for all the defects of fortune; for, if a man cannot attain to the length of his wishes, he may have his remedy by cutting of them shorter. *Cowley.*

2. The thing desired; object of desire.

What next I bring shall please thee, be assured,
That I henceforth shall be thy other self.

Milton.

Desire, in a lax sense, respects only actions and events that depend not on us; as when I desire that my friend may have a son to represent him, or that my country may flourish in arts and sciences, but such internal act is more properly termed a wish than a desire." *Ld. Kaimes.*

"A wish is an inactive desire. It is the result of that longing after happiness so natural to man, in cases where no expectations can be formed, no efforts can be made." *Cogan.*

Syn. — See DESIRE.

WISH'ABLE, *a.* That may be wished for or desired, desirable. [*R.*] *Udal.*

WISH'-BONE, } *n.* The merry-thought, or
WISH'ING-BONE, } breast-bone, of a fowl. [*Colloquial, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

† WISH'ED-LY, *ad.* According to desire. *Knolles.*

WISH'ER, *n.* One who wishes or desires. *Gibbs.*

WISH'FUL, *a.* 1. Longing; having or showing desire; desirous; eager; earnest.

To greet mine own land with my wishful sight *Shak.*
You cannot behold a covetous spirit walk by a goldsmith's shop without casting a wishful eye at the heaps upon the counter. *Spectator.*

2. Desirable, exciting wishes; longed for.

Nor could I see a soil, where'er I came,
More sweet and wishful. *Chapman.*

WISH'FUL-LY, *ad.* With wishing; earnestly; with longing, or ardent desire. *Blair.*

WISH'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality or the state of being wishful; earnestness; eagerness. *Clarke.*

WISH'ING, *n.* The act of one who wishes; desire. *Young.*
Fishing, of all employments, is the worst.

WISH'LY, *ad.* With longing; wishfully; longingly. [*Local, Eng.*] *Mir. for Mag. Forby.*

WISH'-WASH (-wəsh'), *n.* Any sort of weak, thin drink; wishy-washy. *Ogilvie.*

WISH'Y-WASH'Y (-wəsh'ē), *a.* Weak; feeble; jejune; not solid. [*Colloquial.*] *Brockett.*

WISH'Y-WASH'Y (-wəsh'ē), *n.* Any sort of thin, weak drink, as weak tea, beer, &c. *Jamieson.*

WIS'KET, *n.* A basket; a whisket. *Ainsworth.*

WISP, *n.* [*Ger. & Dut. wisch; Dan. visk.*]

1. A small bunch or bundle, as of hay or straw. "A wisp of straw." *Shak.*

2. A kind of broom. *Simmonds.*

WISP, *v. a.* 1. To brush as with a wisp. *Buel.*

2. To rumple. [*Local, Eng.*] *Hallwell.*

† WISP'EN, *a.* Formed of wisp. *G. Harvey.*

† WIST, *i. & p.* from *wis*. See *Wis*. *Mark ix. 6.*

WIST'FUL, *a.* 1. Attentive; earnest; full of thought; thoughtful; pensive; contemplative.
Why, Grubbin', dost thou so wistful seem?
There's sorrow in thy look. *Gay.*

2. Wishful; longing; desirous. *Spectator.*

I cast many a wistful, melancholy glance towards the sea. *Swift.*

WIST'FUL-LY, *ad.* Attentively. *Hudibras.*

WIS'TIT, *n.* (*Zool.*) The striped monkey, a native of S. America; *Jacchus vulgaris*. *Wright.*

† WIST'LY, *ad.* Attentively; earnestly. *Shak.*

WIS'TON-WISH, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of American marmot, found on the banks of the Missouri and its tributaries; the *Arctomys Ludovicianus*, or prairie-dog. *Say.*

WIT, *v. n.* [*Goth. & A. S. witan; Dut. weetan.*]

1. † To know, or to be known.

Moreover, brethren, we do you to wit of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia. *2 Cor. viii. 1.*

2. (*Law.*) A word used to call attention to something particular, or as introductory to a detailed statement of what has been just before mentioned generally. *Burhill.*

It is now used only in the infinitive to wit, when it is an adverbial phrase, implying *namely*, *videlicet*, or *scilicet*; or it is used as a formal expression by which a call is made to know or to witness the legal setting forth of something that follows. — See *WIS*.

WIT, *n.* [*A. S. wit; Ger. witz; Dan. vid.*]

1. † The intellectual faculties or mental powers; the intellect; the understanding.

Will puts in practice what the wit deviseth;
Will ever acts, and wit contemplates still. *Davies.*

2. Sense; judgment; wisdom; sagacity. [*R.*]

Thou shalt have the wit to be a good wine,
Thou shalt have the wit to be a good wine. *Dryden.*

3. A power or faculty of the mind or intellect, considered singly; as, "To lose one's wits."

Thou hast more of the wild goose in one of thy wits than I have in my whole five. *Shak.*

4. † A superior degree of intelligence or understanding; a quick and brilliant reason.

I take not wit in that common acceptance, whereby men understand some sudden flashes of genius, which are the property of a few, but I take it in the sense of a steady and constant power of reasoning, which is the property of all. *Ep. Reynolds.*

Low, shallow, hairbrained hufts make atheism and contempt of religion the only badge and character of wit. *South.*

5. Imagination, or the power of original combination under the influence of the imagination; the imaginative faculty; genius.

The composition of wit is not to be confined to the species or ideas of those things which it designs to represent, but it is to be free and untrammelled in the writer, which it searches over all the memory for the species or ideas of those things which it designs to represent. *Dryden.*

6. A peculiar faculty of the mind, connected with the more comprehensive faculty of imagination, by which pleasing but occult or remote resemblances are traced between things apparently unlike — the exercise of this faculty, or the association of ideas produced by it; humor; pleasantry; facetiousness.

For the qualities of sheer wit and humor, Swift had no superior, ancient or modern. *Leigh Hunt.*

Men who have a great deal of wit, and prompt memories, are not always the best judges of wit. *Leigh Hunt.*

7. A man of genius or humor; a humorist.

How vain that second life in others' breath,
The estate which wits inherit after death! *Pope.*

"Wit may be divided into two sorts, serious and comical. First, with respect to that which is serious or grave: the original signification of the Saxon word signifies wisdom; and therefore a witty was anciently a wise man, and so late as the reign of Elizabeth, a man of great wit signified a man of great judgment; and, indeed, we still say, if a man has the use of his reason, that he is in his wits, and, if the contrary, that he is out of his wits. Serious wit, therefore, is neither more nor less than quick wisdom, or, according to Pope,

"Wit is a nature to advantage dress'd."
Wit is a nature to advantage dress'd. *Pope.*

Second, as to comic wit: this is the general acceptance of wit among us, and is of the easiest kind; for it is much more easy to raise a laugh, than to excite admiration by quick wisdom. . . . This wit in writing consists in an assimilation of remote ideas oddly or humorously connected, as in the poem of Hudibras, &c.; but more particularly comic wit is applied to speaking and conversation, and the definition of Pope may be adopted: "It is a quick conception and an easy delivery."

In order to have wit for this purpose, the principal requisites are, a good imagination, a fund of ideas and words, and a fluency of speech; but all these will be insufficient, unless the speaker know how to adapt his remarks, and replies to particular persons, times, and occasions; and, indeed, if he would be truly witty, he must know the world, and be remarkably quick in suiting the smallest word or term of an expression to the subject." *Burnet.*

The following enumeration of the different forms of wit is given by the celebrated Dr. Isaac Barrow: —

"Sometimes it lieth in pat allusion to a known story, or in reasonable application of a trivial saying, or in forging an apposite tale; sometimes it playeth in words and phrases, taking advantage from the ambiguity of their sense, or the affinity of their sound; sometimes it is wrapped up in a dress of humorous expression; sometimes it lurketh under an odd similitude; sometimes it is lodged in a sly question, in a smart answer, in a quirkish reason, in a shrewd intimation, in cunningly diverting or cleverly retorting an objection; sometimes it is couched in a bold scheme of speech, in a tart irony, in a lusty hyperbole, in a startling metaphor, in a plausible reconciling of contradictions, or in acute nonsense, sometimes a scenical representation of persons or things, a

counterfeit speech, a mimical look or gesture, passeth for it, sometimes an affected simplicity, sometimes a presumptuous bluntness, giveth it being, sometimes it riseth only from a lucky hitting upon what is strange, sometimes from a crafty wresting obvious matter to the purpose. Often it consisteth in one knows not what, and springeth up one can hardly tell how. Its ways are unaccountable and inexplicable, being answerable to the numberless roivings of fancy and windings of language."

At one's wit's end, without expedients or contrivance. "I am at my wit's end for fear of any sudden surprise." *Addison.* — † The five wits, a phrase sometimes used synonymously with the five senses, but more commonly distinguished from them, and said to be common wit, imagination, fantasy, judgment, and memory. *Shak. Davies.* — † Wit, whether wit thou? a sort of proverbial expression used chiefly to express a want of command over the fancy or inventive faculty. *Shak. Decker.*

Syn. — The forms both of wit and humor are so various, that it is difficult to include them within the circle of a precise definition. Dr. Trusler says, "Wit relates to the matter, humor to the manner, that our old comedies abounded with wit, and our old actors with humor." — "Wit," says Dr. Combe, "is that which excites agreeable surprise in the mind, from the strange assemblage of related images presented to it." It is used to excite laughter or mirth by ludicrous images and representations of the matters treated of. Humor is less poignant and brilliant, and much less likely to be offensive than wit, and it is always agreeable. "In conversation," says Sir William Temple, "humor is more than wit, easiness more than knowledge."

WITCH, *n.* [*A. S. wicca; Frs. wikke; Dut. wigchelwarte.*] — Low *L. vegerus*, a sorcerer.] A person supposed to have formed a compact with evil spirits, and by their means to operate supernaturally; — formerly applied to persons of either sex, but now only to women; a sorceress.

There was a man in that city whose name was Simon, a witch that had deceived the folk of Samaria. *Wickliffe.*

The wicked witch now seeing all this while
The doubtful balance equally to sway,
What not by right, she cast to win by guile. *Spenser.*

It is not a hundred years since the conjuration of witches, demons and devils was commonly practised and taught in England. *J. Richardson, 1778.*

WITCH, *n.* [*A. S. wic.*] 1. † A winding, sinuous bank. *Spenser.*

2. A conical piece of paper used as a wick. [*Local, Eng.*] *Clarke.*

WITCH, *v. a.* To bewitch; to enchant; to fascinate; to charm; to captivate; to ravish.

And witch the world with noble horsemanship. *Shak.*

WITCH'CRÄFT, *n.* The art or the practices of witches; sorcery; enchantment; witchery.

People are credulous, and apt to impute accidents and natural operations to witchcraft. *Bacon.*

A statute was enacted declaring all witchcraft and sorcery to be felony without benefit of clergy, 33 Henry VIII., 1541; again, 5 Elizabeth, 1562, and James I., 1603; — repealed, 10 George II., 1736. — Barrington estimates the judicial murders for witchcraft, in England, in 200 years, at 30,000. *Haydn.*

WITCH'-ELM (witch'ēlm), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of elm; *Ulmus montana*; — called also mountain elm, Scotch elm, and weechelm. *Eng. Cyc.*

Skinner suggests that it received this name either because witches were supposed to assemble round it, or because they used it in their incantations.

WITCH'ERY, *n.* 1. Enchantment; magical practices and incantations; sorcery; witchcraft.

Deep-skilled in all his mother's witcheries. *Milton.*

2. Fascination; a powerful and inexplicable influence; entrancement; spell.

He never felt
The witchery of the soft blue sky. *Wordsworth.*

WITCH'-HA-ZEL (-zēl), *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) A tall shrub of eastern North America, remarkable for blossoming late in autumn; *Hamelis Virginica*. *Gray.*

2. A name sometimes given to the witch-elm, or *Ulmus montana*. *Wright.*

WITCH'ING, *a.* Bewitching; fit for sorcery or witchcraft. "Witching drugs." *Rowe.*

'T is now the very witching time of night. *Shak.*

WITCH'-RID-DEN, *a.* Ridden by witches. *Booth.*

WITCH'-TRÉE, *n.* The witch-hazel. *Tooth.*

WIT'-CRÄCK-ER, *n.* A joker; a jester. *Shak.*

† WIT'CRÄFT, *n.* 1. Invention. *Camden.*

2. Logic; dialectics. [*R.*] *R. Lever.*

WITE, *v. a.* [A. S. *witan*.] To blame; to re-
proach; to censure. *Spenser.*

† WITE, *n.* Blame; reproach; censure. *Spenser.*

† WITE'LESS, *a.* Blameless. *Spenser.*

WIT'G-NA-SE-MOTE', *n.* [A. S. *witena gemot*,
an assembly of the wise; *wita*, a wise man, and
gemot, a meeting.] (*Ant.*) The supreme council
or parliament of the Anglo-Saxon nation, com-
posed of the king, the gentry, knights, bishops,
and abbots. *Bosworth.*

The word "wit" has lost its original significance of wisdom.
Wit is now used in a descriptive or of the merit of its
members, or of their wisdom. *Gent. Mag.*

WITII (with), *prep.* [Goth. *mith*; A. S. *with*, *mid*,
mith; Dut. *met*; Ger. *mit*; Dan. *ved*, *med*; Sw.
vid, *med*; Icel. *vid*, *med*, *meðr*. — "With has
descended to us from two different A. S. verbs,
viz., *witthan*, to join, and *weorðan*, *wyrðan*, to
be. From the latter we have the compounds
with-in and *with-out*; i. e. be in, be out. . . . Gen-
erally speaking, when *with* denotes instrument,
cause, means, it is the imperative of *wyrðan*,
to be. When it denotes union, conjunction, it is
the imperative of *witthan*, to join." *Richardson.*]

By, — expressing the relation of joining or
connection, the nature of the connection, as of
cause, means, comparison, confederacy, &c.,
being shown by the context, and the import of
the proposition itself remaining the same.

WIT'ER, *v. n.* [A. S. *gewythered*; W. *gwytho*.]
[i. WITHERED; pp. WITHERING, WITHERED.]
1. To grow sapless; to dry up; to shrivel.

Why wither not the leaves that want their sap? *Shak.*
The soul may sooner leave off to subside than to love, and,
like the vine, it withers and dies if it has nothing to embrace. *South.*

2. To waste; to pine away; to languish; to
lose animal moisture; to decay; to droop.

A fair face will wither, a full eye will wax hollow. *Shak.*
Now warm in love, now withering in the grave. *Dryden.*

WIT'ER, *v. a.* 1. To make to fade or dry up.
For the sun is no compassion with a burning heat but it
withereth all that it touches. *Jas. i. 11.*
The bay-trees in our country are all withered. *Shak.*

2. To make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle, for
want of animal moisture.

Look how I am bewitched: behold, mine arm
is like a blasted sapling, withered and dry. *Shak.*

WIT'ER-BAND, *n.* A piece of iron fitted in
the under part of a saddle, near a horse's with-
ers, to keep tight the two pieces of wood that
form the bow. *Far. Dict.*

WIT'ERED (with'erd), *p. a.* Dried or shrivelled;
wasted; shrunk; faded. *Shak.*

WIT'ERED-NESS (with'erd-ness), *n.* The state
of being withered; maridity. *Bp. Hall.*

WIT'ER-ING, *p. a.* Drying or shrivelling;
wasting; fading; decaying.

WIT'ER-ING-LY, *ad.* In a withering manner;
so as to cause to wither. *Byron.*

WIT'ER-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A white, often yellow-
ish or grayish, subtransparent or translucent,
brittle mineral, of vitreous lustre, sometimes
occurring in crystals, and consisting of carbo-
nate of baryta. *Dana.*

WIT'ER-NAM, *n.* [A. S. *withername*; *wither*,
against, and *name*, a taking or seizing of goods;
wiman, to take away.] (*Lrw.*) A taking by
way of reprisal; a taking or a reprisal of other
goods, in lieu of those that were formerly taken,
and eloiigned, or withheld. *Burritt.*

WITHE'-RÖD, *n.* (*Bot.*) A common name of a
shrub of N. America; *Viburnum nudum*. *Gray.*

WITHERS, *n. pl.* [Goth. *witthan*, to join. *Rich-
ardson.* — See WITH.] The elevated ridge on
a horse's back, near the bottom of the neck,
formed by the lengthened spinous or upright
processes of the first ten or eleven bones of the
back. *Youatt.*

High withers have always been, in the mind of the judge
of the horse, associated with good action, and generally with
speed. *Youatt.*

WIT'ER-WRÜNG (with'er-rüng), *a.* Hurt or
galled in the withers, as by a bite of a horse, or
by a saddle being unfit, especially when the
bows of it are too wide. *Far. Dict.*

WITHE'-HÖLD, *p.* from *withhold*. See WITHHOLD.

WITHE'-HÖLD, *v. a.* [*with* and *hold*.] [i. WITH-
HELD; pp. WITHHOLDING, WITHHELD or WITH-
HOLDEN. — *Withholden* is antiquated.]

1. To hold or keep back; to restrain; to keep
from action or exercise.

Withhold, O sovereign prince, your hasty hand
If our passions may be withheld. *Spenser.*
Kettlewell.

2. To call away; to recall; to make to re-
tire or return; as, "He withheld his troops."

3. To retract; to recall; to take back, as a
charge, a threat, a vow, a promise.

Wouldst thou withhold it? For what purpose, love? *Shak.*

Syn. — See SEPARATE.

WITH-DRAW', *v. n.* To retire; to retreat; to
take one's self away; to secede; to recede.

Let us withdraw into the other room. *Shak.*
The foremost of his foes a while withdraw. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See RETIRE.

WITH-DRAW'AL, *n.* The act of withdrawing;
withdrawment. *Brit. Crit.*

WITH-DRAW'ER, *n.* One who withdraws.

WITH-DRAW'ING-RÖÖM, *n.* A room used to
retire into; a drawing-room. *Mortimer.*

WITH-DRAW'MENT, *n.* The act of withdrawing;
withdrawal. *Ec. Rev. Robert Hall.*

WITHE [with, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Wb.; with,
P.; with, Sm.], *n.* 1. A twig used for a band;
a willow twig; an osier. — See WITH. *Bacon.*

2. (*Naut.*) An iron instrument fitted on the
end of a boom or mast, with a ring to it, through
which another boom or mast is rigged out and
secured. *Dana.*

WITHE, *v. a.* [i. WITHEED; pp. WITHERING, WITHEED.]
To bind or fasten with withes. *Bp. Hall.*

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tire or return; as, "He withheld his troops."

3. To retract; to recall; to take back, as a
charge, a threat, a vow, a promise.

Wouldst thou withhold it? For what purpose, love? *Shak.*

Syn. — See SEPARATE.

2. To retain; to detain; to hinder; to prevent.

Difficulties there are, which as yet withhold our assent,
till we be further, and better satisfied. *Hooker.*
And soon again as he his light withheld. *Spenser.*

Syn. — See RESTRAIN.

WITH-HÖLD'EN (with-höl'dn), *p.* Held or kept
back; withheld. — See WITHHOLD. *Spelman.*

WITH-HÖLD'ER, *n.* One that withholds; one
who keeps back. *Stephens.*

WITH-HÖLD'MENT, *n.* The act of withholding;
a keeping from action. [R.] *Ec. Rev.*

WITH-IN', *prep.* [A. S. *withinnan*; *with*, with,
and *innan*, in. — *With* and *in*. — See WITH.]

1. In the inner part or side of; — opposed to
without. "Within the waters." *Addison.*

Go, shut thyself within thine house. *Ezek. in. 24.*
That which is within the cup and platter. *Matt. xxiii. 23.*
Pleased and contented within himself. *Tillotson.*

2. In the limits or compass of; not beyond.

Green hills and naked rocks within the neighborhood
makes the most agreeable confusion. *Aldrich.*
Which is more within our comprehension. *Locke.*

3. Not reaching to any thing external.

Were every action concluded within itself. *Locke.*

4. No longer ago than; no later than; during.

Within these five hours Hastings lived. *Shak.*

5. In the reach or extent of; not beyond.

Both he and she are still within my power. *Pope.*

6. Into the heart or confidence of. [R.]

When by such inspirations they have once got within him
no wonder if they rejoice to see him. *Shak.*

WITH-IN', *ad.* 1. In the inner part; in the cen-
tre or interior; inwardly; internally.

Be closed without, the wound festers within. *Carew.*

2. In the mind, heart, or soul.

His from within thy reason must prevent. *Dryden.*

† WITH-IN'FORTH, *a.* Within doors. *Wickliffe.*

WITH-IN'SIDE, *ad.* In the interior part or side;
within. [R.] *Sharp.*

WITH-ÖUT', *prep.* [A. S. *withutan*; *with*, with,
and *ut*, *utan*, out. — *With* and *out*. — See WITH.]

1. On the outside of; out of; — opposed to
within. "Without the city." *Lev. xiv. 40.*

Abide without the camp seven days. *Num. xxxi. 19.*
Taking my diversions without doors. *Addison.*

2. Not in the compass of; beyond.

Eternity . . . is without our reach. *Burnet.*

3. With the negation or omission of.

Without the separation of the two monarchies, the most
advantageous terms from the French must end in our de-
struction. *Addison.*

4. Not with; — noting absence or destitution.

Bold to speak the word without fear *Phil. i. 14.*
A lamb without blemish and without spot. *1 Pet. i. 19.*

5. Not by; not by the use of; not by the
help of, independent of.

Buy wine and milk without money. *Iza. lv. 1.*
Running out and discovering itself without labor. *Brown.*

6. With exemption or freedom from.

The Irishry might not be naturalized without damage to
themselves or the crown. *Davies.*
Without day (*L. sine die*), without the appointment
of a day to appear or assemble again; as, "To ad-
journe without day." *Burritt.*

WITH-ÖUT', *ad.* 1. Not on the inside; on the
outside of; not within.

These were from without the growing nurseries. *Milton.*

2. Out of doors; not in a house. *Wotton.*

3. Externally; not in the mind. *Johnson.*

WITH-ÖUT', *conj.* Unless; except. [Not in use
unless in conversation.]

You will never live to my age without you keep yourself in
breath with exercise. *Sidney.*

WITH-ÖUT'-DÖÖR, *a.* Being out of doors; ex-
terior. [R.] *Shak.*

† WITH-ÖUT'FORTH, *a.* Out of doors. *Wickliffe.*

† WITH-SAY', *v. a.* To gainsay. *Chaucer.*

† WITH'SÉT, *v. a.* [A. S. *withsettan*.] To set
against; to resist. *Browne.*

WITH-STÄND', *v. a.* [*with* and *stand*.] [i. WITH-

FOOD; *pp.* WITHSTANDING, WITHSTOOD.] To stand against; to oppose, to resist.

And they withstood Uzziah, the king. 2 Chron. xxvi. 18. Ye have withstood the received orders of this church. Hooker. *Syn.*—See OPPOSE.

WITH-STAND'ER, *n.* One who withstands or opposes; an opponent. *Raleigh.*

WITH-STOOD' (with-stād'), *i. & p.* from *withstand*.—See WITHSTAND.

WITH-WIND, *n.* A kind of herb. *Johnson.*

WITH'Y, *n.* [A. S. *withig*.—See WITH.]

1. A kind of willow-tree. *Evelyn.*

2. A name given to flexible boughs of willows and osiers; a withie. [Local.] *Larm. Ency.*

WITH'Y, *a.* Made of, or resembling, withies; flexible and tough. *Fletcher.*

WIT'LESS, *a.* Wanting wit or understanding; silly; foolish. "The witless swain." *Pope.*

WIT'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without wit or understanding; inconsiderately; indiscreetly. *Beau. & Fl.*

WIT'LESS-NÉSS, *n.* State of being witless; want of wit or understanding. *Sandys.*

WIT'LING, *n.* [Dim. of *wit*.] A pretender to wit; a man of small wit. *Pope.*

WIT'NESS, *n.* [A. S. *witnes*, *gewitnes*; *witan*, to wit, to know.]

1. Testimony; attestation; evidence.

If I bear witness, it is not for my sake, but for the sake of him who is another witness, and whose witness is true. *John v. 31, 32.* An evil soul producing holy witness. *Shak.*

2. One who sees or knows personally.

We... were eye-witnesses of his majesty. *2 Pet. i. 16.*

3. One who gives testimony or evidence.

God is witness between thee and me. *Gen. xxxi. 50.*

4. (*Law.*) A person who gives evidence to a judicial tribunal; a deponent.—in conveyancing, one who sees the execution of an instrument, and subscribes it for the purpose of confirming its authenticity by his testimony. *Burrill.*

With a witness, emphatically, to a great degree, or with a witness, colloquially. "Gall is bitter with a witness." *Prior.*

WIT'NESS, *v. a.* [*i.* WITNESSED; *pp.* WITNESSED, WITNESSED.]

1. To attest; to give or bear testimony to; to testify; to be a witness of. *Shak.*

2. To see or know personally; to take cognizance of with the eyes; to observe. *Watts.*

WIT'NESS, *v. n.* To bear testimony; to testify; to give evidence of. *Sidney.*

WIT'NESS-ER, *n.* One who witnesses; one who testifies, or gives testimony. *Martin.*

WIT'SNAP-PER, *n.* One who affects wit or repartee. [*R.*] *Shak.*

WIT'-STARVED (-stāvd), *a.* Destitute of wit or genius. *Clarke.*

WIT'TED, *a.* Having wit;—used in composition. "A quick-witted boy." *Johnson.*

WIT'TI-OISM, *n.* A phrase or remark affectedly witty; a mean attempt at wit; a conceit; a joke.

He is full of conceptions, points of epigram, and witticisms; all which are below the dignity of heroic verse. *Addison.*

A mighty witticism—pardon a new word. *Dryden.*

—This word Dryden innovated. *Johnson.*

WIT'TI-LY, *ad.* 1. In a witty manner; with wit. In conversation wittily pleasant. *Sidney.*

2. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully.

But is there any other beast that lives Who has his own harm so wittily contrives? *Dryden.*

WIT'TI-NÉSS, *n.* The quality or the state of being witty;—something witty. *Spenser.*

WIT'TING-LY, *ad.* Knowingly; by design. Nor wittingly have I infringed my vow. *Shak.*

† WIT'TOL, *n.* [A. S. *wittohl*, *witol*, knowing.] One who, knowing his wife's faithlessness, seems content; a tame cuckold. *Sidney.*

† WIT'TOL-LY, *a.* Like a wittol. *Shak.*

WIT'TY, *a.* 1. † Ingenious; inventive. Thou art... witty in thy words. *Judith x. 23.*

2. Having or exhibiting wit; abounding in wit; humorous; droll; funny; facetious.

The wittiest sayings will be found in a great measure the issues of chance. *South.*

So unmercifully witty upon the ladies. *Addison.*

WIT'WAL, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The golden oriole; *Oriolus gabula*:—also the greater spotted woodpecker; *Picus major*. *Eng. Cyc.*

WIT'-WORM (wit'wurm), *n.* A feeder on wit:—a canker of wit. *B. Jonson.*

WIVE, *v. n.* [*i.* WIVED; *pp.* WIVING, WIVED.] To marry, as a man; to take a wife. *Shak.*

WIVE, *v. a.* 1. To match to a wife; to furnish with a wife. "Already wived." *Milton.*

2. To take for a wife; to marry.

Her whom the first man did wive. *Donne.*

† WIVE'HOOD (wiv'hūd), *n.* Wifehood. *Spenser.*

† WIVE'LESS, *a.* Wifeless. *Homely.*

WIVE'LY, *a.* Belonging to or becoming a wife; wifely. [*R.*] *Sia sey.*

WIV'ER, or WIV'ERN, *n.* A kind of heraldic dragon. *Thynne.*

WIVES (wivz), *n. pl.* of wife. See WIFE.

WIZ'ARD, *n.* [From *wise*.—A. S. *wis*; Ger. *weise*, *wise*.—A. S. *wige-tere*, wizard.]

1. † A person reputed, or pretending, to be wise. *Spenser.*

2. A conjurer; a magician; an enchanter; a sorcerer;—correlative to *witch*.

A wizard and a witch, both by G. *Shak.*

WIZ'ARD, *a.* 1. Enchanting; charming. *Collins.*

2. Haunted by wizards. "Where Deva spreads her wizard stream." *Milton.*

WIZ'ARD-RY, *n.* The art or the practice of wizards; sorcery; magic. *Laro.*

WIZ'EN (wiz'zn), *v. n.* [A. S. *wisnian*, *weosnian*.] 1. WIZENED; *pp.* WIZENING, WIZENED.] To dry up; to shrivel; to wither. [Local.] *Forby.*

WIZ'EN (wiz'zn), *n.* The windpipe; the weasand. [Scot. and local, Eng.] *Jamieson. Halliwell.*

WIZ'ENED (wiz'znd), *p. a. or a.* Dried; withered; shrunk; weazen. [Local.] *Todd.*

WIZ'EN-FACED (wiz'zn-fāst), *a.* Having a lean or shrivelled face. *Clarke.*

WŌAD (wōd), *n.* [A. S. *wad*, *waad*; Dut. *weede*; Ger. *waid*; Dan. *vede*; Sw. *vede*.—It. *guado*; Fr. *guedes*, *guede*.—Celt. *gued*.]

1. (*Bot.*) The common name of cruciferous plants of the genus *Isatis*, one species of which, *Isatis tinctoria*, is cultivated in Great Britain for the indigo derived from its leaves. *Loudon.*

2. A blue dye, identical with indigo, derived from the leaves of *Isatis tinctoria*, and employed as a fermentative addition to indigo in the pastel vat. *Miller. Parnell.*

WŌAD'-WAX-EN (-wāk-sn), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of dyer's greenweed; *Genista tinctoria*;—also called *wood-waxen*. *Gray.*

WŌDE, *a.* [A. S. *wod*.] Mad; furious.—See WOOD. [Local, Eng.] *Pegge. Wright.*

WŌDE'SELD, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) A payment for wood. *Burrill.*

WŌDEN, *n.* [A. S.] A divinity of the Anglo-Saxons, considered to correspond with Mercury of the ancient Greeks and Romans, from which *Wednesday* receives its name;—sometimes erroneously considered identical with *Odin*. *Brande.*

WŌE (wō), *n.* [M. Goth. *wai*; A. S. *wa*, *waa*; Dut. *woe*; Ger. *weh*; Dan. *vee*; Sw. *ve*.—Gr. *oiai*; L. *ve*.—W. *gwae*.] [Written also *woe*.]

1. Grief; sorrow; misery; dolor; agony; anguish; distress; affliction; suffering.

Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste Brought death into the world, and all our woe. *Mil. m.*

O'er dreary wastes they weep each other's woe. *Pe. p.*

2. A curse; a denunciation of calamity. [*R.*] Can there be a woe or curse in all the stores of vengeance equal to the malignity of such a practice? *South.*

It is often used in denunciations; as, *Woe be*; or in exclamations of sorrow; as, *Woe is*, anciently, *Woe worth* (A. S. *weorthan*, *wurthan*, to become, to be).

Woe be to the shepherds of Israel. Ezek. xxxiv. 2.

Woe is me, for I am undone! Isa. vi. 3.

How! ye, Woe worth the day! Ezek. xxx. 2.

Woe to the vanquished! woe! Dryden.

—*Woe* seems in phrases of denunciation or im-

precation to be a substantive, and in exclamation an adjective, as particularly in the following lines. *Todd.* "He waxed wondrous woe." *Spenser.*

Woe are we, sir. *Shak.*

WŌE'-BĒ-GŌNE, *a.* Far gone in woe; very sad; overwhelmed with grief or sorrow. *Shak.*

WŌE'-WĒA-RĪED (wō'wē-riid), *a.* Tired out with woe; fatigued with sorrow. *Shak.*

WŌ'FUL, *a.* 1. Sorrowful; grieving; mourning; lamenting. "Woful widows." *Daniel.*

2. Bringing sorrow or evil; calamitous; afflictive; sorrowful. "O woful day." *Philips.*

Wifful extravagance ends in woful want. *Proverb.*

3. Wretched; paltry; sorry; pitiful. What woful stuff this madrigal would be! *Pope.*

WŌ'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a woful manner; sorrowfully; mournfully:—wretchedly. *South.*

WŌ'FUL-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being woful; misery; calamity; affliction. *Martin.*

WŌLD, *n.* [A. S. *weald*, *wold*.]

1. A wood; a forest; a weald. *Bosworth.*

2. An open tract of country, hilly and void of wood; a down. *Shak. Corwell.*

Wold and *wald* with the Saxons signified a ruler or lord, whence *Beitwold* is a famous governor, noble governor, *Heiwald*, and, by inversion, *waldheia*, a general of an army. *Gibson.*

WOLF (wōlf), *n.*

[M. Goth. *wulfs*; A. S. *wulf*; Dut. & Ger. *wolf*; Dan. *ulv*; Sw. *ulv*; Icel. *ulfr*.—L. *vulpes*, a fox.] *[p.]*

WOLF'EN (-fēn), *n.* 1. (*Zo. l.*) A venomous digitigrade mammal, allied to the dog, of the genus *Canis* or *Lupus*.

2. There are several species of wolves, found in various parts of the world, the most abundant of which is the American wolf, *Canis* (or *Lupus*) *occidentalis*. *Baird.*

3. Any thing ravenous or destructive. *Clarke.*

4. (*Med.*) A tubercular excrescence or ulcer.—See *LUPUS*. *Brown.*

5. A worm which infests granaries. *Clarke.*

WOLF'-BĒR-RY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub bearing white berries, and growing in the north-western parts of the United States; *Symphoricarpos occidentalis*. *Gray.*

WOLF'-DŌG (wōlf'dōg), *n.* 1. A powerful dog, kept to guard sheep; *Canis Pomeranus*. *Baird.*

2. A dog supposed to be bred between a dog and a wolf. *Johnson.*

WOLF'-FĪSH (wōlf'fīsh), *n.* (*Ich.*) A fierce and voracious acanthopterygious marine fish; *Anarrhichas lupus*;—called also *catfish*, and *sea-wolf*.—See *SEA-WOLF*. *Brande.*

WOLF'ISH (wōlf'ish), *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, a wolf; ravenous; savage. *Shak.*

WOLF'ISH-LY (wōlf'ish-le), *ad.* Like a wolf; savagely; ravenously. *Shak.*

WOLF'-NET (wōlf'nēt), *n.* A kind of net that takes great numbers of fish. [Local.] *Smart.*

WŌL'FRÄM, *n.* (*Min.*) An opaque, sometimes weakly magnetic mineral, of sub-metallic lustre, occurring in crystalline and other forms, and consisting of tungstic acid, protoxide of iron, and protoxide of manganese. *Dana.*

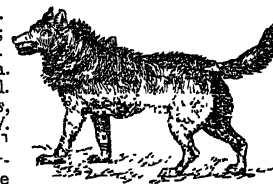
WOL'S'BÄNE (wōlf's'bān), *n.* (*Bot.*) A poisonous, ranunculaceous plant, the roots of which are scraped and mixed with food to form a bait for wolves and other dangerous animals; monk's-hood; *Aconitum Napellus*. *Baird.*

WOLF'S'-CLÄW (wōlf's'klaw), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Lycopodium*, or club-moss. *Smart.*

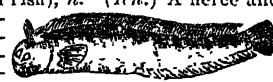
WOLF'S'-MĪLK, *n.* A kind of herb. *Ainsworth.*

WOLF'S'-PĒACH (wōlf's'pēch), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Lycopersicum*; the tomato. *Smart.*

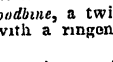

WŌL'LAS-TŌN-ĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A subtransparent or translucent mineral, of a white color, in-



Wolf.



Wolf-fish.

WOOD'-ASH-ES (wád'ash-éz), *n.* Ashes of wood.
 WOOD'-BÍND (wád'bind), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; woodbine. [R.] *Drayton.*
 WOOD'-BÍNE (wád'bin), *n.* [*wood* and *bind*.] (*Bot.*) A twining shrub bearing very fragrant flowers; the eglantine; the honeysuckle; *Copri-folium Periclymenum.* *Baird.*
 American woodbine, a twining shrub bearing fragrant flowers, with a ringent, smooth corolla; *Lonicera grata.* *Gray.*
 WOOD'-BÍRD (wád'bírd), *n.* A bird inhabiting the woods. *Shak.*
 WOOD'-BOÚND (wád'-), *a.* Encumbered by tall hedge-rows. *Clarke.*
 WOOD'-CHÁT (wád'chát), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of shrike, or butcher-bird, found in Middle Europe and in Northern Africa. *Yarrell.*
 WOOD'-CHOIR (wád'kwí), *n.* The songsters or singing birds of the woods. *Coleridge.*
 WOOD'-CHÜCK (wád'chük), *n.* (*Zool.*) A quadruped of the marmot family; ground-hog; *Arctomys monax.* *Audubon.*
 WOOD'-COAL (wád'köl), *n.* 1. Coal made of wood; charcoal. *Smart.*
 2. Brown-coal; bituminous wood. *Brande.*
 WOOD'-CÖCK (wád'-kök), *n.* 1. (*Ornith.*) A gallatorial, nocturnal bird of the family *Scolopacidae*, allied to the snipe; *Scolopax rusticola.* *Yarrell.*
 2. † A dunce. [*Ludicrous.*] *Drayton.* *Shak.*
 *Thorny woodcock.* (*Zool.*) a name applied to several mollusks of the genus *Murex*, having an oval, oblong shell, with a long tube with or without spines. — *Woodcock's* or *snipe's* head, (*Zool.*) a mollusk of the genus *Murex*, having a naked, reddish shell, with a long tube. *Cyc.*
 WOOD'-CÖCK-SHÉLL, *n.* (*Conch.*) The shell of certain species of mollusks, of the genus *Murex*, having an oval, oblong shell, with a long tube with or without spines. *Clarke.* *Eng. Cyc.*
 WOOD'-CRÁCK-ER, *n.* A kind of bird. *Clarke.*
 WOOD'-CRÁFT, *n.* Skill in any thing which pertains to the woods or forest. *Clarke.*
 WOOD'-CRÍCK-ÉT (wád'krík-ét), *n.* (*Ent.*) A kind of insect. *Goldsmith.*
 WOOD'-CÜL-VER (wád'-), *n.* Wood-pigeon.
 WOOD'-CÜT (wád'kü), *n.* An engraving on wood: — also a print or an impression from an engraving on wood. *Ec. Rev.*
 WOOD'-CÜT-TÉR, *n.* One who cuts wood; one who fells trees and chops up wood. *Morgan.*
 WOOD'-DÖVE' (wád'düv), *n.* (*Ornith.*) The wood-pigeon; *Columba palumbus.* *Savage.*
 WOOD'-DRÍNK (wád'drínk), *n.* A decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as sassafras. *Floyer.*
 WOOD'-DÜCK (wád'dük), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A name given to the summer-duck. *Audubon.*
 WOOD'-ED (wád'éd), *a.* Supplied or covered with wood or trees; timbered.
 Landed estate, . . . wooded, and watered. *Arbutnot.*
 WOOD'-EN (wád'dn), *a.* 1. Made of wood; consisting of wood; ligneous; woody. *Addison.*
 2. Clumsy; awkward; stiff; ungainly.
 When a bold man is out of countenance, he makes a very wooden figure on it. *Collier.*
 WOOD'-EN-CLÖCK, *n.* A clock in which the case, a large part of the machinery, &c., are made of wood. *S. Taylor.*
 WOOD'-EN-GRÁ'VE, *n.* An artist who cuts pictures or drawings on box-wood, to take impressions from. *Simmonds.*
 WOOD'-EN-GRÁ'VING (wád'-), *n.* The art of cutting designs on wood, in such manner as to leave the lines in relief: — also an engraving on wood; a wood-cut. *Fairholt.*
 WOOD'-EN-SPOÓN (wád'dn-), *n.* A term applied to the last junior optime that takes a degree in the University of Cambridge, Eng. *Gent. Mag.*
 We submit that a *wooden-noon* of our day would not be justified in calling Gulliver and Xapier blockheads, because they never heard of the differential calculus. *Macculay.*
 WOOD'-FRÉT-TÉR (wád'frét-ter), *n.* An insect or worm that eats wood. *Ainsworth.*

WOOD'-GÖD (wád'göd), *n.* A fabled or pretended sylvan deity. *Spenser.*
 WOOD'-GRÖÜSE (wád'gröüs), *n.* (*Ornith.*) The capercaillie, or cock of the wood; *Tetrao urogallus.* *Yarrell.*
 WOOD'-HÖLE (wád'höl), *n.* A place where wood is laid up. *Philips.*
 WOOD'-HOÜSE (wád'höüs), *n.* A house, or receptacle, for wood; a store-room for fuel. *Smollett.*
 WOOD'-I-NÉSS (wád'e-nés), *n.* The state or the quality of being woody. *Holland.*
 WOOD'-ING, *n.* Act of supplying with wood. *Anson.*
 WOOD'-LÁND (wád'lánd), *n.* 1. Ground which is covered or interspersed with wood or trees; forest-land; timber-land; woods. *Simmonds.*
 2. A soil resembling the soil in woods in color and humidity. [Eng.] *Wright.*
 Syn. — See FOREST.
 WOOD'-LÁND (wád'lánd), *a.* Relating to woods; sylvan. "Woodland grounds." *Dryden.*
 WOOD'-LÁRK (wád'lark), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of lark allied to the sky-lark, but smaller; *Alauda arborea.* *Yarrell.*
 WOOD'-LÁY-ÉR (wád'lá-ér), *n.* A young oak or other tree laid down in a hedge. *Clarke.*
 WOOD'-LÉSS, *a.* Destitute of wood. *Clarke.*
 WOOD'-LÉSS-NÉSS, *n.* The state or condition of being woodless. *Clarke.*
 WOOD'-LÖCK (wád'lök), *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of thick stuff fitted on the rudder of a ship, to keep it down. *Mar. Dict.*
 WOOD'-LÖÜSE (wád'löüs), *n.* (*Ent.*) A name given to isopods of the genus *Oniscus*; sow-bug. *Baird.*
 † WOOD'-LY (wád'le), *ad.* Madly. *Hulot.*
 WOOD'-MAN (wád'mán), *n.* 1. One of the WOODS'-MAN (wád'z'mán), men appointed to look to the king's woods. [Eng.] *Whishaw.*
 2. One skilled in the forest, or sports of the forest; a sportsman; a hunter. *Shak.*
 3. A timber-cutter; a forester. *Simmonds.*
 WOOD'-MEIL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A coarse kind of stuff used to line port-holes. *Burn.*
 WOOD'-MÍTE, *n.* (*Ent.*) A name given to arachnidans of the family *Oribatidae*, found creeping upon stones and trees amongst moss. *Baird.*
 † WOOD'-MÖNG-ÉR, *n.* A woodseller. *Wotton.*
 WOOD'-MÖSS (wád'mös), *n.* Moss growing on wood. *Jodrell.*
 † WOOD'-MÖTE (wád'möt), *n.* (*Law.*) A forest court; the old name of the court of attachments, otherwise called the *Forty Days' Court.* *Burrill.*
 WOOD'-NÁPH-THÁ (wád'náp-thá), *n.* Impure pyroxylic spirit. — See PYROXYLIC-SPIRIT. *Miller.*
 † WOOD'-NÉSS (wád'nés), *n.* Madness. *Bp. Fisher.*
 WOOD'-NÍGH'T-SHÁDE (wád'-), *n.* (*Bot.*) Woody nightshade; *Solanum dulcamara.* *Johnson.*
 WOOD'-NÖTE (wád'nöt), *n.* A wild, musical note, like that of a forest-bird.
 Or sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child,
 Warble his native wood-notes wild. *Milton.*
 WOOD'-NÝMPH (wád'nímf), *n.* A fabled goddess of the woods; a nymph of the woods. *Milton.*
 WOOD'-ÖP-FÉR-ING (wád'-), *n.* (*Bib.*) Wood burnt on the altar. *Neh. x. 34.*
 WOOD'-ÖIL, *n.* A clear, dark-brown liquid, resembling copaiba in consistence, smell, and taste, obtained from *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*, a large tree growing in farther India, and also from other species of the same genus. It is called also *balsam of copaiba*, and *Gurjan balsam*, and is used medicinally, having properties similar to those of copaiba. *Wood & Bache.*
 WOOD'-Ö-PAL (wád'ö-pál), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral composed chiefly of silica, and having the form and texture of wood, the vegetable matter having gradually given place to a silicious deposit possessing the characters of semi-opal; — called also *opalized wood*, and *ligniform-opal.* *Cleveland.*

WOOD'-PÉCK (wád'pék), *n.* Woodpecker. *Addison.*

WOOD'-PÉCK-ÉR (wád'pék-ér), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A scan-sorial bird of the family *Picidae*, remarkable for its extensible tongue, by means of which it draws insects and grubs out of holes which it has pecked in trees. There are many species of several genera. — See *PICIDÆ.* *Yarrell.*



Gold-winged woodpecker (*Picus auratus*).

WOOD'-PÍG-EON (wád'píd-jun), *n.* (*Ornith.*) The ring-dove; *Columba palumbus.* *Yarrell.*

WOOD'-PÍLE, *n.* A pile of wood, as for fuel. *Ash.*
 WOOD'-PÜ'ÇE-RON, *n.* (*Ent.*) A kind of insect which penetrates into wood. *Clarke.*

WOOD'-RÉÈVE (wád'rév), *n.* One who has the care of woods. [Eng.] *Todd.*

WOOD'-RÖCK (wád'rök), *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of asbestos. *Wright.*

WOOD'-RÖÖF (wád'röf), *n.* ["Supposed to be a corruption of the word *wood-rowell*, the whorls of leaves, according to *Turner*, representing certain kinds of 'rowelles of spores.'"] *Loudon.* (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Asperula*, particularly of *Asperula odorata*, which is remarkable for its fragrance when dried. *Loudon.*

WOOD'-RÜFF, *n.* (*Bot.*) Woodroof. *Eng. Cyc.*

WOOD'-RÜSH (wád'-), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Luzula*, being those rushes which have flat leaves. *Gray.*

WOOD'-SÁGE (wád'sáj), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, indigenous in Europe, in woody, hilly situations, having a smell and a taste resembling that of the hop; wood germander; *Teucrium scorodonia.* *Eng. Cyc.*

† WOOD'-SÁRE (wád'sá), *n.* Froth found on plants; froth-spit. — See FROTH-SPT. *Bacon.*

WOOD'-SCREW (-skrú), *n.* A screw for uniting pieces of wood. *Wright.*

† WOOD'-SÉER (wád'sér), *n.* The time when there is no sap in the tree. *Tusser.*

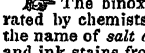
WOOD'-SHÖCK (wád'shök), *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of North American weasel; the pekan; *Martes Canadensis.* *Eng. Cyc.*

WOOD'-SKÍN, *n.* A large kind of river canoe made in Guiana by the Indians, from the bark of the purple heart-tree, and the *Simari* or locust-tree. *Simmonds.*

WOODS'-MAN (wád'z'mán), *n.* A woodman. — See WOODMAN. *Hammond.*

WOOD'-SOOT, *n.* Soot from burnt wood. *Clarke.*

WOOD'-SÖR-RÉL (wád'sör-rél), *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of polypetalous exogenous plants of the genus *Oxalis*, the best known species of which is *Oxalis acetosella*, or common wood-sorrel. All the species have acid leaves from the presence in them of oxalic acid combined with potash. *Eng. Cyc. Gray.*

 The binxalate of potash is sometimes separated by chemists from wood-sorrel, and sold under the name of *salt of lemons*, for removing iron moulds and ink stains from linen. *Loudon. Wood & Bache.*

WOOD'-SPÍR-ÍT, *n.* Pyroxylic spirit. — See PYROXYLIC-SPIRIT. *Miller.*

WOOD'-SPÍTE, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The green woodpecker; *Picus viridis.* *Yarrell.*

WOOD'-STÁMP, *n.* A block-print and carved work for impressing figures and colors on paper or fabrics. *Simmonds.*

WOOD'-STÖNE, *n.* A mineral of a fibrous texture, with the fibres often intertwined like those of wood, essentially composed of silicious earth supposed to have been gradually deposited as the vegetable matter was decomposed and removed; — called also *petrified wood*, and *agatized wood.* *Cleveland.*

WOOD'-TÁR, *n.* Tar obtained from wood.

WOOD'-TÍN (wád'tín), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in botryoidal and reniform shapes of

a radiated structure, and consisting chiefly of deutoxide of tin;—found in Cornwall and in Brazil. *Dana.*

WOOD'-VIN'E-GAR, *n.* Diluted acetic acid, containing 6½ per cent. of monohydrated acetic acid. *Wood & Bache.*

WOOD'-WÁRD (wád'wárd), *n.* One whose office was to protect the wood, and who was sworn to present all offences against vert and venison at the forest courts. [Eng.] *Cowell.*

WOOD'-WÁX (wád'wáks), *n.* (Bot.) A shrub; *woody weed*; *dyer's broom*; *Gemsta tinctoria*;—called also *woad-wazen*. *Booth. Dumphison.*

WOOD'-WORK (wád'wúrk), *n.* Work, or the part of any thing formed of wood. *Goldsmith.*

WOOD'-WORM (wád'wúrm), *n.* A sort of worm which is bred in wood. *Johnson.*

WOOD'Y (wád'e), *a.* 1. Abounding with wood.

Of woody Ida's inmost grove. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of wood; ligneous. The woody parts of plants. *Grew.*

3. Relating to woods; sylvan. All the satyrs scorn their woody kind. *Spenser.*

4. Having the texture of wood. *Lindley.*

Woody fibre or woody tissue, (Bot.) tissue consisting of very slender, tough, transparent, membranous tubes, or elongated cells, tapering acutely to each end, and, like cellular tissue, having no direct communication with each other except by invisible pores;—called also *pleurencythma*. Woody tissue constitutes a large part of trees and shrubs, and a distinguishable portion of phanerogamous, herbaceous plants. The textile fibres of flax, hemp, &c., are derived from the woody tissue of the bark. *Lindley. Gray.*

WOOD'Y-NIGHT'SHÁDE (wád'e-nít'shád), *n.* (Bot.) A plant; wood-nightsshade; *Solanum dulcamara*. *Dumphison.*

WÓÓ'ER, *n.* One who woos; one who courts a woman; a lover. "Penelope's wooers." *Bacon.*

WÓÓF, *n.* [See WEFT.] 1. The series of threads that run breadthwise, and so cross the warp; the weft. "The warp and the woof." *Bacon.*

2. Texture; cloth. *Pope.*

WÓÓF'Y, *a.* Having a close texture. *Clarke.*

WÓÓ'ING, *n.* The act of one who woos; the act of courting or soliciting. *Cowper.*

WÓÓ'ING-LY, *ad.* In a wooing manner; pleasantly; so as to invite stay. *Shaks.*

WOOL (wól), *n.* [M. Goth. *wulla*; A. S. *wul*, *wull*; Dut. *wol*; Ger. *wolle*; Dan. *uld*; Sw. & Icel. *ull*; Ir. & Gael. *olunn*, *olunn*.—Rus. *wol-na*.—Hind. *wal*.—Old Eng. *wolle*, *wulle*.]

1. The soft hair or fleecy covering of sheep, goats, and some other animals. *Brande.*

A gown made of the finest wool, which from our pretty lambs we pull. *Balcanth.*

2. Any short, thick hair; something resembling the wool of sheep. In the caldron boil and bake; Wool of bat and tongue of dog. *Shaks.*

3. (Bot.) Long, dense, curled, and matted hairs resembling wool, on certain plants. *Wright.*

WOOL'-BÁLL (wál'bál), *n.* A ball of wool. *Smart.*

WOOL'-BEAR-ING (wál'bár-ing), *a.* Bearing or producing wool. *Booth.*

WOOL'-BÜR-LER (wál'-), *n.* A person who removes the little knots or extraneous matters from wool, and from woollen cloth. *Simmonds.*

WOOL'-CÓMB-ER (wál'kóm-er), *n.* One whose business it is to comb wool. *Johnson.*

WOOL'-CÓMB-ING, *n.* Act of coming wool. *Ash.*

WÓÓLD, *v. a.* [Dut. *woelen*, *bevoelen*; Ger. *wählen*, *bewählen*.] (Naut.) To wind a rope round, as a mast or yard, to support it in a place where it may have been fished or scarfed; to fasten or unite, as a spar or mast, by winding and intertwining. *Mar. Dict.*

WÓÓLD'ER, *n.* (Rope-making.) A stick with a strap of rope-yarn made fast, to fix on the rope and assist the men at the hooks in closing the rope. *Mar. Dict.*

WÓÓLD'ING, *n.* (Naut.) The rope used in binding masts and yards. *Burn. Mar. Dict.*

WOOL'-DRÍV-ER, *n.* A dealer in wool. *Clarke.*

WOOL'-DYED, *p. a.* Dyed in the yarn before making up; not piece-dyed. *Simmonds.*

WOOL'FEL, (wál'fél), *n.* A skin not stripped of the wool.—See FELL. *Davies.*

WOOL'-GÁTH'ER-ING (wál'-), *n.* Idle indulgence of the imagination; vagary;—useless pursuit or design; a foolish enterprise. *Milton.*

WOOL'-GÁTH'ER-ING, *a.* Indulging in idle fancies; listless; dreamy; inattentive. His wits were a-wool-gathering, as they say, and his head busied about other matters. *Burton.*

WOOL'-GRÓW-ER, *n.* A grazier or breeder of sheep for their fleece. *Simmonds.*

WOOL'-HÁLL, *n.* A trade-market in the woollen districts. [England.] *Simmonds.*

WOOL'LEN (wál'lén), *a.* [A. S. *wullen*, *wyllen*.]

1. Made of wool; consisting of, or like, wool. Spite of his woollen nightcap. *Dryden.*

2. Coarse; of little value or importance. I was wont To call them woollen vassals, things created To buy and sell with groats. *Shaks.*

WOOL'LEN, *n.*; pl. WOOLLENS (wál'lénz), *cloth* made of wool; woollen goods. *Simmonds.*

WOOL'LEN-DRA'PER (wál'lén-), *n.* A dealer in woollen goods. *Simmonds.*

WOOL'LEN-ÉTTE' (wál'lén-ét'), *n.* A kind of thin woollen stuff. *Knight.*

WOOL'LEN-SCRÍB'BLERS, *n. pl.* Machines for combing wool into thin, downy, translucent layers;—also called *wool-scribblers*. *Simmonds.*

WOOL'LI-NÉSS (wál'le-nés), *n.* The state or the quality of being woolly. *Clarke.*

WOOL'LY (wál'le), *a.* 1. Clothed or covered with wool. "Woolly breeders." *Shaks.*

2. Made or consisting of wool; woollen. On their own woolly fleeces softly sleep. *Dryden.*

3. Resembling wool; like wool. What signifies My fleeces of woolly hair, that now uncurly? *Shaks.*

4. (Bot.) Clothed with long, dense, curled, and matted hairs resembling wool, as *Verbascum Thapsus*; lanuginous. *Lindley. Gray.*

The blushing apricot and woolly peach. *B. Jonson.*

WOOL'LY-HÉAD (wál'-), *n.* A cant term applied to a negro. *Bartlett. Clarke.*

WOOL'MAN, *n.* A dealer in wool. *P. Cye.*

WOOL'-PÁCK (wál'pák), *n.* 1. A large pack or bale of wool weighing 240 lbs. *Simmonds.*

2. Any thing bulky, but light. *Cleveland.*

WOOL'-PÁCK-ER (wál'-), *n.* One whose business it is to pack wool. *Richardson.*

WOOL'-SÁCK (wál'sák), *n.* 1. A bag, sack, or bundle of wool. *Shenstone.*

2. The seat of the lord chancellor of England in the House of Lords, being a large, square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth. *Brande.*

WOOL'-STĀ-PLE (wál'stā-pl), *n.* The city or town in England where wool was sold; a market for wool. *Whishaw.*

WOOL'-STĀ-PLER (wál'-), *n.* A wholesale dealer in wool; a sorter of wool. *Simmonds.*

WOOL'-STÖCK (wál'-), *n.* A heavy wooden hammer for milling cloth, or driving the threads of the web together. *Simmonds.*

WOOL'-TRÁDE (wál'-), *n.* The trade in wool. *Whishaw.*

+ WOOL'WÁRD (wál'wárd), *ad.* In wool. I have no shirt; I go woolward for penance. *Shaks.*

To go woolward, to go dressed in wool only, without linen;—often enjoined in times of superstition, by way of penance. *Nares.*

WOOL'-WÍND-ER (wál'wínd-er), *n.* A packer of wool; wool-packer. *Crabb.*

WÓÓP, *n.* (Ornith.) A kind of bird. *Johnson.*

WÓÓP'A-LY, *n.* A celebrated virulent poison from South America;—called also *urari* and *ourari*. *Hoblyn.*

WÓÓP, *n.* Sea-weed; an herb. *Johnson.*

+ WÓÓP'Y, *a.* Oozy. "Woosy marsh." *Drayton.*

WÓÓTZ, *n.* A finely damasked, hard steel, of excellent quality, obtained from India.

Wóótz consists of iron and small quantities of carbon, silicon, sulphur, and, occasionally, of aluminium. *Müller.*

WORD (wúrd), *n.* [M. Goth. *waurd*; A. S. *word*, *wyrd*; Ger. *wort*; Dut. *woord*; Dan. & Sw. *ord*; Icel. *ord*.—Sansc. *wartha*.—L. *verbum*.—From Goth. *waurthan*, A. S. *weordan*, pp. *worden*, *geworden*; Ger. *werden*, pp. *gewarden*; Dut. *worden*, to be or become. *Richardson.*]

1. An articulate sound, or combination of such sounds, consisting of a root, either alone or combined with one or more particles, or with one or more other words, and expressing an emotion or conception, either solely, or together with other words as part of a phrase or sentence; a significant part of speech, consisting of one or more syllables; an articulate or oral expression; a term; a name. *Sir J. Stoddart.*

Man had by nature his own organs so fashioned as to be fit to frame articulate sounds, which we call words. *Locke.*

As conceptions are the images of things to the mind within itself, so are words or names the marks of those conceptions to the minds of them we converse with. *South.*

Often in our contemplations there are boundless stores of words, but we are so little less of passion and imagination laid up—lessons of minute worth which we may derive from them, if only attention is awakened to their existence. *Trench.*

Some words there are which I cannot explain because I do not understand them. *Johnson.*

No dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, since, while it is hastening to publication, some words are budding, and some are falling away. *Johnson.*

2. The written, printed, or engraved characters or letters which represent an articulate sound, or combination of sounds.

3. Dispute; verbal contention. In argument upon a case, Some words there grew 'twixt Somerset and me. *Shaks.*

4. Oral expression; language; living speech;—talk; discourse. I'll write thee a challenge, or I'll deliver thy indignation to him by word of mouth. *Shaks.*

Why should calamity be full of words? *Shaks.*

5. A declaration; an affirmation; a statement;—a purpose expressed; a promise. I desire not the reader should take my word. *Dryden.*

I'll be as good as my word. *Shaks.*

I know you brave, and take you at your word. *Dryden.*

6. A signal; a token; an order; a command. Give the word through. *Shaks.*

7. An account; tidings; a report; a message. Bring me word thither How the world goes. *Shaks.*

8. A motto; a proverb; a saying. The old word is, "What the eye views not, the heart sees not." *By. Hall.*

9. Scripture; the word of God, as contained in the Old and the New Testament; the Bible. There is more light yet to break forth from God's holy word. *John Robinson.*

10. Divine intelligence or wisdom; the Son of God; Jesus Christ. *John i. 1.*

So spake the Almighty, and to what he spake, His Word, the filial Godhead, gave effect. *Milton.*

Thou art the source and centre of all minds, Their only point of rest, eternal Word. *Cowper.*

Compound word, a word formed of two or more simple words; as, *word-book*, *pen-knife*.—A good word, something said in one's favor; a recommendation.—In word, in mere declaration or profession.

My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth. *1 John iii. 18.*

Syn.—See LANGUAGE, PROMISE, TERM.

WORD (wúrd), *v. a.* [i. WORDED; pp. WORDING, WORDED.]

1. To express in words; to put into words. The apology for the king is the same, but worded with greater deference to that great prince. *Addison.*

2. To affect or overpower with words. [R.] If one were to be worded to death, Italian is the fittest language. *Hovell.*

To word it, † to dispute; to wrangle; to speak against, or abuse by words. *L'Estrange.*

WORD'-BOOK (wúrd'bók), *n.* A book containing words, as of a language; a vocabulary; a dictionary. *Johnson.*

WORD'-CÁTCH-ER (wúrd'-), *n.* One who cavils at words. *Pope.*

+ WORD'-ER (wúrd'er), *n.* A speaker. *Whitlock.*

WORD'-I-LY (wúrd'e-lé), *ad.* With many words; in a verbose manner. *Clarke.*

WORD'I-NĒSS (wür'd'e-nēs), *n.* The state or the quality of being wordy or verbose. *Ash.*

WORD'ING (wür'd'-), *n.* 1. The act of expressing or representing any thing in words.
2. The words used, or the manner of using words, in expressing any thing. *Fell.*

+ **WORD'ISH** (wür'd'ish), *a.* Full of words; wordy. "These wordish testimonies." *Hammond.*

+ **WORD'ISH-NĒSS** (wür'd'ish-nēs), *n.* The quality of being wordy; wordiness; verbosity.
The truth they hide by their dark wordiness. *Digby.*

WORD'LESS (wür'd'les), *a.* Silent; speechless; without words. *Stillingfleet.*

WORD'Y (wür'd'e), *a.* 1. Using many words; verbose. "A wordy orator." *Spectator.*
2. Consisting of words, or of many words; abounding in words. "Wordy periods." *Philips.*
For a certain time he was wordy in his compliment to my nature. *Rowe.*

WÖRE, *i.* from *wear*. See **WEAR**.

WORK (würk), *v. n.* [*M. Goth. waurkjan*; *A. S. weorcan, wircan, wyrcan*; *Dut. werken*; *Ger. wirken*; *Dan. virke*; *Sw. verka, virka*. — *Gr. ἔργον, ἔρπον*.] [*L. WORKED or WROUGHT*; *pp. WORKING, WORKED or WROUGHT*.]
1. To be in action or motion; to be in exercise; to operate; to perform; to act.
But are you flesh and blood?
Have you a working pulse? and are no fairy? *Shak.*
And all the woman worked within your mind. *Dryden.*
2. To be employed in doing something; to make exertion to some end; to labor; to toil.
A certain man had two sons; and he came to the first, and said to him, go and work in my vineyard. *Matt. xxi. 28.*
No man can rest who has not worked. *Paley.*
3. To act; to carry on operations.
How holily he works in all his business! *Shak.*
4. To operate as a manufacturer; to carry on business; to be customarily employed.
They that work in fine fax. *Ira. xix. 9.*
5. To operate; to have effect.
Nor number nor example with him wrought,
To swerve from truth, or change his constant mind. *Milton.*
All things work together for good. *Rom. viii. 28.*
6. To make diligent or strenuous exertion; to act with diligence or laboriously so as to accomplish or attain any thing. *Shak.*
7. To act internally; to operate, as physic.
I should have doubted the operations of antimony, where such potentia could not. *Broune.*
8. To ferment, as a liquid.
Into wine and strong beer put some like substances while they work. *Bacon.*
In this sense the regular form is always used.
9. To be tossed or agitated; to heave.
The sea wrought, and was tempestuous. *Jon. i. 11.*
The sea works high, the wind is loud. *Shak.*
10. (*Naut.*) To strain; to labor heavily, as a ship in a rough sea. *Mar. Dict.*
To work against, to oppose. — To work about, to move heavily or uneasily about. — To work at, to be employed on. — To work down, to descend by working. — To work into, to enter by working. — To work on or upon, to act on; to influence; to practise upon. — To work round, to come round slowly and with effort. — To work through, to get through. — To work to windward, (*Naut.*) to play against the wind; to beat. — To work up, or to work up to, to ascend slowly and with effort. *Clarke. Mar. Dict.*

WORK (würk), *v. a.* 1. To bestow labor upon; to convert to use by labor; as, "To work a mine."
2. To mould, shape, form, or manufacture, as material, by labor; as, "To work brass or iron."
3. To produce or acquire by labor; to effect by labor: "to accomplish by working."
Our Father, thou hast made us a far more exceeding and more glorious way of life, than by the cooperation of man, but by the cooperation of man. *Bacon.*
Sidelong he works his way. *Milton.*
4. To put into motion or operation, or to manage in a state of motion; to keep at work; as, "To work a machine"; "To work a ship."
5. To put to labor; to exert; to strain.
Put forth thy utmost strength; work every nerve. *Addison.*
6. To bring by action into any state.
So the pure, limpid stream, when foul with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains,
Works itself clear, and, as it runs, refines. *Addison.*
7. To influence or prevail upon to some end.
I will work him
To an exploit now ripe in my device. *Shak.*

8. To embroider. "She worked an apron." *Johnson.* "I worked a violet leaf." *Spectator.*
9. To cause to ferment, as liquor. *Clarke.*

To work in, or into, to weave in, to interweave, to insinuate. — To work off, to get rid of by working, by fermentation, &c. — To work out, to effect; to complete by working. "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling." *Phil. ii. 12.* To erase, to efface. *Dryden.* To pay for by labor; as, "To work out one's board." To exhaust, as a mine. "To solve out a problem." — To work up, to raise; to stir up, to excite. *Dryden.* To use up; to expend utterly, to exhaust. *Johnson.* (*Naut.*) To draw as the yarns from old rigging, and make them into spun-yarn, &c.: — to keep at work, as a crew, on needless matters, and beyond their usual hours, for punishment. *Dana.*
To work a passage, (*Naut.*) to pay for a passage by working on board of the ship. — To work double tides, (*Naut.*) to work night and day, or do the work of three days in two. *Mar. Dict.*

WORK (würk), *n.* [*A. S. weorc, weor, worc*; *Dut. & Ger. werk*; *Dan. værk*; *Sw. verk*; — *Old Eng. werke*. — *Gr. ἔργον*, usually with the digamma *Ἐργον*. — *L. ex-erce-o* [to exercise], probably contains the same root as the *Gr. ἔργον*, work. *W. Smith.*]
1. The act of working; toil; labor; travail; employment; occupation; operation; exertion.

Exactly is performed; but the note is upon this quiet life. I want work. *Shak.*
The kind of work. *Paley.*

2. That on which one works; the object, or material, on which labor is expended; a thing to be made or done; as, "To take in work."

3. The production of one who works; the product of the labor of the hands or of the mind; any thing made or done; a performance; a piece of mechanism, or any manufacture.

"It is a very excellent piece of work." *Shak.*
O fairest of creation! last and best
Of all God's works. *Milton.*

4. A literary or artistic production, as a book or a musical composition, &c.; as, "The works of Franklin"; "The works of Mozart."

You are apt, sir, in some work, some dedication
To the great lord. *Shak.*
A large number is different because it is large, even though all
A few wild birds and a few
nish folly. *Johnson.*

5. Embroidery; figures wrought by the needle.
That handkerchief you gave me: I must take out the work. *Shak.*

6. An action; an achievement; a feat; a deed.
Nothing lovelier can be found in woman,
Than good works in her husband to promote. *Milton.*

7. Any effect or consequence of agency.
[Mimic fancy], misjoining shapes,
Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams. *Milton.*

8. Management; treatment.
It is pleasant to see what work our adversaries make with this innocent canon. *Stillingfleet.*

9. *pl. (Mil.)* Fortifications, trenches, mines, &c. *Stoecquer.*

10. (*Theol.*) Moral duties, internal or external: — the actions of a moral, as distinguished from those of a Christian, life. *Eden.*

11. (*Mining.*) A term applied to ores before they are cleansed and dressed. *Watson.*

To set on work or to set to work, to employ; to engage in any business. *Hooker.*

Syn. — *Work* is a general term for the exertion of the body or mind, and the product of such exertion; *toil*, wearisome labor; *drudgery*, mean and degrading labor. Common work; hard labor; painful toil; disagreeable drudgery; regular employment; a literary work; a good performance. A man wishes to complete his work, to rest from his labor, to have a respite from toil; and he submits to drudgery. — See **PRODUCTION**.

WORK'A-BLE (würk'a-bl), *a.* That may be worked; capable of working. *Vice-Chancellor Leach.*

WORK'-BAG (würk'bæg), *n.* A bag to contain needle-work, &c.; a reticule. *More. Simmonds.*

WORK'-BOX (würk'-), *n.* A lady's box to hold instruments and materials for work. *Simmonds.*

WORK'-DAY, *n.* A day for work; a working-day; a week-day; any day not Sunday. *Paley.*

WORK'DAY, *a.* Plodding; working-day.

WORK'ER (würk'ər), *n.* 1. He who, or that which, works; a doer; a workman.

His father was a worker in brass. *I Kings vii. 14.*

The worker from the work distinct was known,
And simple reason never sought but one. *Pope.*

2. A working bee. — See **NEUTER**. *Eng. Cyc.*

WORK'-FĒL-LÖW (würk'fēl-lō), *n.* A fellow-laborer. *Rom. xvi. 21*

WORK'FÖLK (würk'fōk), or **WORK'FÖLKES** (würk'fōks), *n. pl.* Laboring people; persons who labor. — See **FOLKS**. *Beau. & F.*

WORK'FŪL (würk'fūl), *a.* Laborious; diligent in work; full of work; industrious. [*R.*] *Clarke.*

WORK'HOUSE (würk'hōus), *n.* 1. A house or place in which any manufacture is carried on.

Providence had his workshop in a garden out of town, where he began his pieces. *Dryden.*

2. A house for penitential labor; a house where criminals and vagrants are confined and made to work.

Esteem and promote those useful charities which remove such pests into prisons and workhouses. *Atterbury.*

3. A house for the poor, where suitable labor is furnished; a poor-house. *Bowrier.*

WORK'ING (würk'ing), *n.* 1. Motion; operation.

As 'twere a thing a little soiled in the working. *Shak.*

2. Fermentation, as of beer. *Bacon.*

WORK'ING (würk'-), *a.* Engaged at work; employed; industrious; operating; laboring.

WORK'ING-BEAM (würk'-), *n. (Mech.)* A heavy iron beam in a steam-engine, moving on a central axis, with one end attached to the piston and the other to the crank. *Tomlinson.*

WORK'ING-CLÄSS'ES (würk'-), *n. pl.* Laborers and operatives; those people who are engaged in manual labor. *Simmonds.*

WORK'ING-DÄY (würk'ing-dä), *n.* A day on which labor is performed, as distinguished from the Sabbath, holidays, &c.; work-day.

Will you have me, lady? — No, my lord, unless I might have another for working-days, your grace is too costly to wear every day. *Shak.*

WORK'ING-DÄY, *a.* Laborious; plodding.

How full of biers is this working-day world! *Shak.*

WORK'ING-DRAW'INGS (würk'-), *n. pl. (Arch.)* Drawings of the plan, elevation, sections, and details of a building, by which the builders are guided. *Fairholt.*

WORK'ING-HÖUSE (würk'ing-hōus), *n.* A work-house; a house or place of manufacture.

In the quick forge and working-house of thought. *Shak.*

+ **WORK'LESS** (würk'les), *a.* Without works; not carried out or exemplified in practice.

WORK'MAN (würk'man), *n.*; *pl. WORKMEN.*

1. One who works; one employed in any labor, especially manual labor; an artificer; a mechanic; an operative; a worker.

Truly, sir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a cobbler. *Shak.*
The obligations of a workman are to work on the work he has taken on, to do it well, to do it to the best of his power, to do it to the best of his contract. *Bowmer.*

2. One skilled in any craft; a master in his art; a skillful artificer or laborer.

O love,
The royal occupation! thou shouldst see
A workman in 't. *Shak.*

WORK'MAN-LIKE (würk'man-līk), *a.* Skillful; well-performed; in the manner of a master of his art; workmanly. *Drayton.*

WORK'MAN-LY (würk'man-lē), *a.* Skillful; well-performed; workman-like. *Johnson.*

WORK'MAN-LY (würk'man-lē), *ad.* In a manner becoming a workman; skillfully. [*R.*]

And at that sight shall sad Apollo weep,
So workmanly the blood and tears are drawn. *Shak.*

WORK'MAN-SHIP (würk'man-shīp), *n.* 1. Any product of work or labor; any thing made.

Nor any skilled in workmanship embossed.
For we are his workmanship. *Spenser.*
Ephes. ii. 10.

2. The skill or art of a workman; the degree or style of art or execution shown in any work.

A piece of work
So bravely done, so rich, that it did strive
In workmanship and value. *Shak.*

3. The art of working.

If there were no metals, 'tis a mystery to me how Tubal-cain could ever have taught the workmanship and use of them. *Woodward.*

WORK'MAS-TER (wûrk'más-ter), *n.* A performer of any work; a workman. *Spenser.*

WORK'SHÔP (wûrk'shûp), *n.* A place or building where a workman or mechanic carries on his work. "Cottages and workshops." *Johnson.*

WORK'-TÂ-BLE (wûrk'-), *n.* A small table used by ladies at their needle-work. *Simmonds.*

WORK'-WOM-AN (wûrk'-wûm-an), *n.* 1. A woman skilled in needle-work.
The most fine-fingered *work-woman* on ground. *Spenser.*
2. A woman who works for hire. *Johnson.*

WORK'-Y-DÂ-Y (wûrk'-e-dâ), *n.* [Corrupted from *working-day*.] A day not the Sabbath or a holiday; a working-day. [Vulgar.] *Shak. Gray.*
For thy sake I finish this *worky-day*. *B. Jonson.*

WORLD (wûrld), *n.* [A. S. *werold*, *world*; Dut. *wereld*; Ger. *welt*; Dan. *verden*; Sw. *verld*.]
1. The whole system of created things; all created existences; the universe; *cosmos*.
Wide as the *world* is thy command. *Watts.*
For the *world*, which the Greeks, by the name of ornament, called "kosmos," we, for the perfect neatness and absolute cleanness thereof, have termed "mundus." *Holland's Pl.*
2. A system of orbs and their inhabitants.
Begotten before all *worlds*. *Nicene Creed.*
Know how this *world*
Of heaven and earth conspicuous first begun. *Milton.*
3. The earth; the terraqueous globe.
Now o'er the one half *world*
Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse
The curtain'd sleeper. *Shak.*
The *world* was all before them, where to choose
Their place of rest, and Providence their guide. *Milton.*
4. Any large part or division of the earth; as, "The old *world*"; "The new *world*."
5. The present state of existence, or the present scene of man's action.
I'm in this earthly *world*, where to do harm
Is often laudable. *Shak.*
I hold the *world* but as the *world*, Gratiano;
A stage, where every man must play a part. *Shak.*
My kingdom is not of this *world*. *John xviii. 36.*
6. That which pertains to the earth; the business, interests, or pleasures of life.
By the *world* we sometimes understand the things of this *world*.
7. Public life; life in society.
Hence banished, is banished from the *world*. *Shak.*
8. The public; society; people generally.
What says the *world*
To your proceedings? *Shak.*
The *world* may see what 'tis to innovate. *Drayton.*
9. The human race; mankind; all humanity.
One touch of nature makes the whole *world* kin. *Shak.*
10. A great multitude or quantity.
Nor doth this *world* lack *worlds* of company. *Shak.*
Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,
And steel your heart to such a *world* of charms? *Addison.*
11. The course of life; the general current of things and events.
Persons of conscience will be afraid to begin the *world*
unjustly. *S. Richardson.*
How goes the *world* with thee? *Shak.*
12. Universal empire; the principal countries of the globe. "Sole sir o' the *world*." *Shak.*
This through the East just vengeance hurried,
Love lost poor Antony the *world*. *Prior.*
13. The ways and manners of men; the practice of life. "Knowledge of the *world*." *Addison.*
To know the *world*! a modern phrase
For visits, ombre, balls, and plays. *Swift.*
14. Every thing that the world contains.
Had I now a thousand *worlds*, I would give them all for
one year more. *Law.*
15. The unregenerate or wicked portion of mankind:—the corruption of the world.
I pray not for the *world*, but for them which thou hast
given me. *John xvii. 9.*
To keep himself unspotted from the *world*. *1st Jn. 1. 27.*
16. A collection of wonders; a wonder. [R.]
It was a *world* to see how the court was changed upon
him. *Knolles.*
17. Time:—a sense originally Saxon, now
only used in the phrase *world without end*.
18. † The Roman Empire.
And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a
decree from Cæsar Augustus, that all the *world* should be
taxed. *Luke ii. 1.*
For all the *world*, exactly; entirely. [Colloquial.]
Sidney.—In the *world*, in possibility. "All the pre-
cautions in the *world*." *Addison.*—† To go to the
world, to be married. *Shak.*
Syn.—See EARTH, UNIVERSE.

WORLD'-HÂRD-ENED (wûrld'hârd-nd), *a.* Hard-
ened by the world. *Foster.*

WORLD'-LI-NËSS (wûrld'le-nës), *n.* The state of
being worldly; secularity. *Bp. Taylor.*

WORLD'-LÎNG (wûrld'ling), *n.* One devoted to this
world, or worldly gain and pleasures.
Much learning shows how little mortals know;
Much wealth, how little *worldlings* can enjoy. *Young.*

WORLD'-LY (wûrld'le), *a.* 1. Relating to this
world or this life; temporal; secular.
He is divinely bent to meditation,
And in no *worldly* suits would he be moved
To draw him from his holy exercises. *Shak.*
2. Devoted to this world and its external
goods; eager for wealth or gain, for power, &c.
Be wisely *worldly*, be not *worldly* wise. *Quarles.*
3. Human; common; of the world.
But life, being weary of these *worldly* bars,
Never lacks power to dismiss itself. *Shak.*
Syn.—See SECULAR.

WORLD'-LY (wûrld'le), *ad.* With relation to the
world or the present life. *Raleigh.*

WORLD'-LY-MÎND'ED (wûrld'le-), *a.* Attentive
chiefly to worldly interests; bent on gain or
pleasure. *Paley.*

WORLD'-LY-MÎND'ED-NËSS (wûrld'le-), *n.* Par-
amount attention to the interests of this life;
opposed to *spiritual-mindedness*. *Bp. Sanderson.*

WORLD'-S'-ËND (wûrldz'-), *n.* The remotest part
of civilization. *Clarke.*

WORLD'-SHÂR-ËR (wûrld'shâr-er), *n.* A sharer
of the world. *Shak.*

WORLD'-WËA-RÎED (wûrld'wë-rîd), *a.* Wearied
or tired of the world. *Shak.*

WORLD'-WÎDE (wûrld'-), *a.* Coextensive with
the world; as, "World-wide fame." *Clarke.*

WORM (wûrm), *n.* [A. S. *wyrm*, *worm*, *wurm*;
Dut. *worm*; Ger. *wurm*; Dan. *orm*, a worm;
Sw. *orm*, a serpent.—*L. vermis*; Fr. *ver*.]
1. Any small creeping animal, either entirely
without feet, or with very short ones, including
the earth-worm, the hair-worm, the silk-worm,
intestinal worms, the slow-worm, grubs, cater-
pillars, maggots, &c.
Not half so big as a round little *worm*
Picked from the lazy finger of a maid. *Shak.*
At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Insect or worm. *Milton.*
I would not enter on my list of friends,
(Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility,) the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm. *Cowper.*
2. † Any kind of serpent; a snake.
Hast thou the pretty *worm* of Nilus there,
That kills and pains not? *Shak.*
O Eve, in evil hour didst thou give ear
To that false *worm*, of whomsoever taught
To counterfeit man's voice. *Milton.*
3. Something tormenting; remorse.
The *worm* of conscience still be gnaw thy soul! *Shak.*
4. A debased, humiliated being.
I am a *worm*, and no man. *Po. xxii. 6.*
Vile *worm*, thou wast overlooked even in thy birth. *Shak.*
5. Any thing vermiculated or spiral, as the
threads of screws. *Mozon.*
6. A spiral metal pipe; the tubular coil of a
still, through which the spirit is run or con-
densed. *Simmonds.*
7. A supposed membrane or ligament under
the tongue of a dog. *South.*
8. (Zool.) The class of invertebrate animals
called *Annelides*, and the *Entozoa*, or intestinal
worms.—See ANIMAL. *Agassiz.*
9. (Mil.) A spiral instrument, resembling a
double corkscrew, fixed on the end of a staff or
rammer, and used for drawing wads or car-
tridges from guns. *Stocqueler.*
10. pl. (Med.) Animals which exist only in
the intestines of other animals; intestinal
worms; *Entozoa*. *Dunghlison.*

WORM (wûrm), *v. n.* [*i.* **WORMED**; *pp.* **WORM-
ING**, **WORMED**.] To work slowly, secretly, and
gradually, like a worm.
Sly, sneaking, *worming* souls,
Whom friendship scorns and fear controls. *Lloyd.*

WORM (wûrm), *v. a.* 1. To drive by slow and
secret means, as by a screw.
They find themselves *wormed* out of all power. *Swift.*
2. To cut, as the worm, or supposed ligament
under the tongue of a dog.
Every one that keepeth a dog should have him *wormed*.
Mortimer.

3. (Mil.) To take out the charge of a fire-arm
by means of a worm. *Stocqueler.*

4. (Naut.) To fill up between the lays of a rope
with small stuff wound round spirally. *Dana.*
To *worm* out, to find out, as a secret.—To *worm*
one's self into, to insinuate one's self into.

WÖR'MÂL, *n.* Wornil.—See **WÖRNIL**. *Baird.*

WORM'-ËAT-EN (wûrm'ë-tñ), *a.* 1. Eaten by
worms. "A *worm-eaten* nut." *Shak.*
2. Old; worthless; worn out. *Raleigh.*

WORM'-ËAT-EN-NËSS (wûrm'ë-tñ-nës), *n.* The
state of being worm-eaten. [R.] *Smith.*

WORM'-FËNCE (wûrm'fëns), *n.* A rail fence con-
structed in a zigzag manner. [U. S.] *Bartlett.*

WORM'-GRÂSS (wûrm'grâs), *n.* (Bot.) An her-
baceous, showy plant, with a perennial root,
used as a vermifuge; pink-root; *Spigelia Ma-
rilandica*. *Gray.*

WORM'-HÖLE (wûrm'höl), *n.* A hole made by a
worm. *Goldsmith.*

WORM'-LIKE (wûrm'lik), *a.* Resembling a worm;
vermicular; spiral. *Clarke.*

WORM'-LÎNG (wûrm'-), *n.* A small worm. *Sylvester.*

WORM'-ÖIL (wûrm'öil), *n.* (Med.) An oil ob-
tained from the seeds of the *Chenopodium an-
thelminticum*;—used as a vermifuge. *Ogilvie.*

WORM'-PÖW-DËR (wûrm'pöw-dër), *n.* (Med.) A
medicine for expelling worms. *Simmonds.*

WORM'-SËED (wûrm'sëd), *n.* (Bot.) A plant,
the fruit of which is used as a vermifuge;
Chenopodium anthelminticum. *Gray.*

WORM'-SHÂPED (wûrm'shâpt), *a.* (Bot.) Thick
and almost cylindrical, but bent in different
places; vermicular. *Lindley.*

WORM'-TËA (wûrm'të), *n.* A preparation used
as an anthelmintic, consisting of pink-root,
senna, manna, and sassafras, in various propor-
tions. *Wood & Baché.*

WORM'-TÎNCT-URE (wûrm'-), *n.* (Med.) A tin-
cture prepared from dried earth-worms. *Clarke.*

WÖR'MÛL, *n.* A tumor in cattle; wornil. *Booth.*

WORM'-WHËEL (wûrm'-), *n.* (Mech.) A wheel
with teeth to fit into the spiral spaces of a
screw. *Weale.*

WORM'-WOOD (wûrm'wûd), *n.* [A. S. *wermod*;
Ger. *wermeth*.] (Bot.) A bitter plant, so named
from its supposed power to kill worms; south-
ern-wood; *Artemisia absinthium*. *Gray.*

WORM'Y (wûrm'ë), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, contain-
ing, or resembling, a worm or worms.
Yet can I not persuade me thou art dead,
Or that thy corse corrupts in earth's dark womb,
Or that thy beauties lie in *wormy* bed,
Eid from the world in a low-delved tomb. *Milton.*
2. Earthy; grovelling. "Sordid and *wormy*
affections." *Bp. Reynolds.*

WÖRN, *p.* from *wear*. See **WEAR**.
Worn land, (Agric.) land that has ceased to be fertile.
Gray.—*Worn out*, quite consumed. *Dryden.*

WÖR'NÎL, *n.* A tumor on the back of cattle, oc-
casioned by an insect that punctures the skin;
warble; wormal;—written also *wornal*, and
wornel. *Loudon.*

WÖRN'-ÖÛT, *a.* Destroyed or much injured by
wear; trite. *Qu. Rev.*

WÖR'REL, *n.* (Zool.) An animal of the lizard
kind, found in Egypt. *Wright.*

WÖR'RÎ-ËR (wûr'rë-er), *n.* One who worries.

WÖR'RY (wûr're), *v. a.* [Dut. *worgen*, to stran-
gle; Ger. *würgen*. *Richardson.*] [*i.* **WORRIED**;
pp. **WORRYING**, **WORRIED**.]
1. To tease; to torment; to harass; to trouble;
to vex; to annoy; to bother; to plague.
Witness when I was *worried* with thy peals. *Milton.*
And *worry* him out till he gives his consent. *Swift.*
2. To pursue and bark at;—to tear or mangle.
That dog, that had his teeth before his eyes,
To *worry* lambs, and lap their gentle blood. *Shak.*

WÖR'RY, *v. n.* To indulge in idle complaining;
to fret; to be troubled. [Colloquial.] *Rogers.*

WÖR'RY, *n.* Perplexity; trouble; vexation.
I am in the midst of the bustle attending the opening of
the season. . . But the excitement and *worry* are more than
I can stand in the present state of my health. *Ld. Sydenham.*

WORRY-ING-LY, *ad.* In a worrying manner.

WORSE (würs), *a. comp. of bad.* [Goth. *wairs*; A. S. *wearsa*, *weyrse*; Dan. *værre*; Sw. *varre*.] [*pos. BAD*; *comp. WORSE*; *superl. WORST.*]

1. More bad; more evil; more hurtful.
You worse than senseless things. *Shak.*

2. More sick; more unwell. *Mark v. 26.*

WORSE (würs), *ad.* In a worse manner. *Shak.*

WORSE (würs), *n.* The loss; not the advantage; not the better. "He was put to the worse."
2 *Kings xiv. 12.*

† **WORSE** (würs), *v. a.* To put to disadvantage.
May serve to better us, and worse our foes. *Milton.*

WORS'EN (wür'sn), *v. a. 1.* To make worse. [R.]
It worsens and slugs the most learned. *Milton.*

2. To obtain advantage of. [R.] *Southey.*

WORS'EN (wür'sn), *v. n.* To grow or become worse; to deteriorate. [R.] *Southey.*

WORS'ER (wür'ser), *a.* Worse. ["A barbarous word." *Johnson.*]

Let not my wors'er spirit tempt me again. *Shak.*

A dreadful quiet felt and wors'er far
Than in a sudden interval of war. *Dryden.*

Throw the wors'er half away. *Wm. Ware.*

Wors'er and lesser are not comparatives, but superfluous comparatives of comparatives, which some ignorantly use for worse and less. *Baile, 1633.* — See **LESSER**.

WORSHIP (wür'ship), *n.* [worth and ship. — A. S. *weorthscipe*, *weorthscipe*, *weorthscipe*.]

1. Dignity; eminence; excellence; worth.

Of noble state
And muckle worship in his native land. *Spenser.*

2. A title of respect or honor, addressed to magistrates, or to persons of rank or station.
I am glad to see your worship's well. *Shak.*

3. Adoration; a religious act of reverence; honor paid to the Supreme Being, or by heathen nations to their deities.
Worship consists in the performance of all those external acts, and the observance of all those duties, which men engage with the mind to render to their God. *Locke.*

They join their vocal worship to the quire
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton.*

4. † Honor; respect; civil deference.

But when thou art bidden, go and sit down in the lowest room, that, when he that bade thee cometh, he may say unto thee, Friend, go up higher; then shalt thou have worship in the presence of them that sit at meat with thee. *Luke xiv. 10.*

5. The idolatry of lovers; unbounded admiration; submissive respect; hero-worship. *Shak.*

WORSHIP (wür'ship), *v. a.* [*i.* **WORSHIPPED**; *pp.* **WORSHIPPING**, **WORSHIPPED**.]

1. To adore; to honor or venerate with religious rites; to pay supreme homage to.

For thou shalt worship no other God. *Exod. xxxiv. 14.* And "Let us worship God," he says, with solemn air. *Burns.*

2. † To respect; to revere; to honor; to treat with civil reverence.

I will apparel them all in one livery, that they may agree like brothers, and worship me their lord. *Shak.*

Not worshipped with a waxen epitaph. *Shak.*

With my body I thee worship. *Common Prayer.*

3. To honor with extravagant regard; to admire beyond bounds; to idolize.

With bended knees I daily worship her,
Yet she consumes her own idolater. *Carew.*

The following derivatives from *worship* are commonly written with the *p* doubled; thus, *worshipped*, *worshipping*, *worshipper*: though they would be more analogically written with but one *p*; thus, *worshiped*, *worshiping*, *worshiper*; and some write them in this manner. But the *p* is doubled in nearly or quite all the English dictionaries except that of Perry, who, in his Dictionary [1805] spells *worshiper*.

"At present we 'worship' none but God; there was a time when the word was employed in so much more general a sense that it was not profane to say that God 'worshipped,' that is, honored, man." *Trench.*
Syn. — See **ADORE**.

WORSHIP (wür'ship), *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration; to perform offices of reverence or religious service. *1 Kings xii. 30.*

WORSHIP-A-BLE (wür'ship-a-bl), *a.* That may be worshipped. [R.] *Coleridge.*

WORSHIP-FÜL (wür'ship-fül), *a. 1.* Claiming respect; entitled to respect or honor; venerable. "Worshipful society." *Shak.*

2. Noting respect; — an epithet often ap-

plied to persons of rank or office, and often used ironically. *Shak.*

WORSHIP-FÜL-LY (wür'ship-fül-lē), *ad.* Respectfully; reverently.

WORSHIP-FÜL-NÈSS (wür'ship-fül-nēs), *n.* The quality of being worshipful. *Ash.*

WORSHIP-LÈSS (wür'-), *a.* Without worship.
How long by tyrants shall thy land be trod!
How long thy temples worshipless, O God! *Byron.*

WORSHIP-PER (wür'ship-er), *n.* One who worships; an adorer. *South.*

WORST (würst), *a. superl. of bad.* Bad in the highest degree. — See **BAD**. *Shak.*

WORST (würst), *n.* Most wicked or most calamitous state; the utmost degree of any thing ill.
To-morrow do thy worst, for I have lived to-day. *Dryden.*

WORST (würst), *v. a.* [*i.* **WORSTED**; *pp.* **WORSTING**, **WORSTED**.] To put to disadvantage; to defeat; to overthrow; to overcome.

It is downright madness to contend where we are sure to be worsted. *L'Estrange.*

WORST'ED (würst'ed) [würst'ed, *Ja. K. Sm.*; würst'ed, *W.*; wüst'ed, *J. F.*; wüst'ed, *P.*], *n.* [From *Worsted*, a parish in Norfolk, England.] Thread spun of wool that has been combed with heated combs, and which, in the spinning, is twisted harder than ordinary. *Simmonds.*

WORST'ED, *a.* Consisting or made of worsted. *Simmonds.*

WORT (würst), *n.* [A. S. *wyrt*; Ger. *wurz*; Dan. *urt*; Sw. *urt*; Icel. *urt*.]

1. Originally, a general name for an herb, and still so used in composition for many herbs, as *liverwort*, *spleenwort*, &c.

2. A plant of the cabbage kind. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. A sweet infusion of malt; new beer unfermented. *Bacon. Simmonds.*

WORTH (würth), *v. a.* [A. S. *weorthan*, *weorthan*, to be.] To betide; as, "Woe worth the day"; — written also *wourth*. — See **WURTH**. *W. Scott.*

WORTH (würth), *n.* [M. Goth. *wairths*; A. S. *weorth*, *wurth*; Dut. *waarde*; Ger. *werth*; Dan. *værd*; Sw. *vard*.]

1. That quality of any thing which renders it valuable; cost; price; value; valuable quality.

A common marcesite shall have the color of gold exactly, and yet, upon trial, yield nothing of worth but vitriol and sulphur. *Woodward.*

Pre-empture those things whereupon time was then well bestowed. *Hooker.*

2. Excellence; virtue; desert; merit.

Detected worth, like beauty disarrayed,
To covert flies, of praise itself afraid. *Young.*

Syn. — See **COST**, **DESERT**, **EXCELLENCE**.

WORTH (würth), *a. 1.* Equal in value to.

If your arguments produce no conviction, they are worth nothing to me. *Beattie.*

2. Deserving of, either in a good or a bad sense. "A place worth the keeping." *Clarendon.*

3. Equal in possessions or wealth to; having that which is of the value of.

At Geneva are merchants reckoned worth twenty hundred thousand crowns. *Addison.*

Worth has the construction of a preposition, as it admits the objective case after it, without an intervening preposition; as, "The book is worth a dollar."

Worthiest of blood, (*Law*), noting the preference given in descents to sons before daughters. *Cowell.*

WORTH-LY (wür'th-lē), *ad. 1.* In a worthy or proper manner; suitably; deservedly.

To walk worthily of our extraction. *Ray.*

You worthily succeed not only to the honors of your ancestors, but also to their virtues. *Dryden.*

2. Justly; not without cause; deservedly.

Some may very worthily deserve to be hated. *South.*

WORTH-NÈSS (wür'th-nēs), *n.* The state of being worthy; desert; merit; excellence; worth. *She is not worthy to be loved that hath not some feeling of her own worthiness.* *Sidney.*

WORTH-LÈSS (wür'th-lēs), *a.* Having no worth or value; without virtue, dignity, or excellence; useless; vain; trifling; base; vile.

Chiding the worthless crowd away. *Roscommon.*

Syn. — See **BASE**, **TRIFLING**, **VAIN**.

WORTH-LÈSS-NÈSS (wür'th-lēs-nēs), *n.* The state or the quality of being worthless; want of worth, excellence, dignity, or value. *South.*

WOR'THY (wür'thē), *a.* [Ger. *würdig*; Dut. *waardig*; Dan. *værdig*; Sw. *vardig*.]

1. Deserving; having merit or desert; meritorious; — with of before the thing deserved.

He is worthy to marry any but him whom she loves. *Shak.*

2. Having worth or virtue; estimable; having excellence or dignity; excellent; virtuous.

He is worthy to be loved. *Shak.*

3. Suitable for any quality, good or bad; equal in value; equal in excellence or dignity.

Flowers worthy of Paradise. *Milton.*

4. Suitable to, or fit for, any thing bad.

The merciless Macdonald
Worthy to be a rebel. *Shak.*

5. Deserving ill. "If the wicked man be worthy to be beaten." *Deut. xxv. 2.*

Syn. — See **VALUABLE**.

WOR'THY (wür'thē), *n.* A man of worth, merit, or valor; a deserving man. *Dryden.*

The History of the Worthies of England. *Thomas Fuller.*

The Nine Worthies of the world, so reputed, are classed by R. Burton, in a book published in 1687, as follows: Hector, Alexander, Julius Cæsar, (Gentiles); Joshua, David, Judas Maccabeus, (Jews); Arthur, Charlemagne, and Goughy of Britain, (Christians.) *Nares.*

† **WOR'THY** (wür'thē), *v. a.* To render worthy; to exalt; to ennoble. *Shak.*

† **WÖT** [wöt, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; wüt, *Elphinstone*], *v. a. & n.* To know. *Spenser.*

I wot that Henry is no soldier. *Shak.*

It is also the preterite of the obsolete verb to *wet*; and is used by old authors both in the present and imperfect tenses. — See **WEET**.

† **WÖTE**, *v. a. & n.* To know. — See **Wot**. *Chaucer.*

† **WOUL**, *v. n.* To howl. *Wickliffe.*

WOULD (wäd), *v. auxiliary and defective.* Implying inclination, wish, or desire.

It is regarded as the preterite of *will*, and is used to form the past tense of the potential mood; but it is likewise used in the conditional present tense.

"He would have paid the bill yesterday, if he had been able." "He would pay it now, if he could." In the former instance, *would* is used in the past tense; and in the latter, in the conditional present.

Would is used in a particular manner to express a wish or prayer, as in the phrases *would God*, *would to God*, *would to Heaven*, or simply *would*; as, "Would God I had died for thee, O Absalom." 2 *Sam.* "Would to God you could bear with me." 2 *Cor.* "Would to Heaven." *Dryden.* "Would thou hadst hearkened to my words." *Milton.* "Would that they would take one side or the other." *Dr. Thomas Arnold.*

"Would has the signification of *I wish*, or *I pray*. This, I believe, is improper, and formed by a gradual corruption of the phrase *would God*; which originally imported, that *God would*, might *God will*, might *God decree*. From this phrase, ill understood, came 'would to God'; thence 'I would to God'; and thence *I would*, or, elliptically, *would* came to signify *I wish*; — and so it is used even by good authors, but ought not to be imitated." *Johnson.*

WOULD-BÈ (wäd'bē), *a.* Wishing to be; vainly pretending to be. [Colloquial.] *Qu. Rev.*

† **WOULD'ING** (wäd'ing), *n.* Motion of desire; propensity; inclination. *Hammond.*

† **WOULD'ING-NÈSS** (wäd'ing-nēs), *n.* Willingness. *Hammond.*

WOUND (wënd or wöünd) [wënd or wöünd, *W. P. J. Coburn*; wënd, *S. Ja. K. Sm. R. Scott*; wöünd, *E. W. Nares, Kenrick*], *n.* [M. Goth. & A. S. *wund*; Dut. *wond*; Ger. *wunde*. — Icel. *und*. — *W. Swan*, a prick, a stab.]

1. A solution of continuity in the soft parts of the body, produced by some mechanical agent; a hurt given by violence; a cut.

2. Breach or hurt of the bark and wood of a tree or other plant. *Wright.*

3. Injury; hurt; damage; harm; as, "A wound given to one's reputation."

"The first pronunciation of this word [wënd] though generally received among the polite world, is certainly a capricious novelty, — a novelty either generated by false criticism, to distinguish it from the preterite of the verb to *wind*, of which there was not the least danger of interference, or more probably from an affectation of the French sound of this diphthong, which, as in *pour*, and some other words, we find of late to have prevailed. The stage is in possession of this sound, and what Swift observes of newspapers, with respect to the introduction of new and fantastical words, may be applied to the stage, with respect to new and fantastical modes of pronunciation. That

Dut. *wrak*, wreck; Ger. *wrack*; Dan. *vrag*; Sw. *wrak*.—Gr. *πνυμι*, to break, to shatter. The root is *pn-*, *pn-*, or rather *pn-*, *pn-* (L. *frango*), our *break*, *wreck*. Liddell & Scott.]

1. Destruction of a vessel by being driven on rocks or shallows, or by foundering.

2. A vessel wrecked; the hull of a stranded vessel, or a vessel abandoned on the ocean.

3. Destruction; violent dissolution; ruin.

4. Remains of any thing ruined, as dead roots, stalks, and weeds. [Local.]

5. Wreak. [Improper.]

6. (Law.) In English law, goods which, after a shipwreck at sea, are by the sea cast upon the land:—in American law, goods cast ashore by the sea, and not claimed by the owner within a year or other specified period, and which, in such case, become the property of the state:—in old English law, any thing thrown upon the land by the sea:—a thing thrown out of a vessel, with the intention of throwing it away, and which is afterwards found.

7. (Metallurgy.) A vessel in which ores are washed for the third time.

WRÉCK (rĕk), *v. a.* [*i.* WRECKED; *pp.* WRECKING, WRECKED.]

1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands, or by foundering, as a ship; to strand.

2. To cause to suffer shipwreck.

3. To ruin; to destroy.

4. To wreak. [Improper.]

WRÉCK (rĕk), *v. n.* To suffer wreck or ruin.

WRÉCK'AGE, *n.* The act of wrecking:—the ruins or remains of a vessel that has been wrecked; shipwrecks collectively. "Wreckage of the recent storm."

WRÉCK'ER, *n.* One who plunders wrecks, or collects goods cast on the shore from wrecks.

+ WRÉCK'FUL (rĕk'fŭl), *a.* Causing wreck or ruin. "Wreckful wind."

WRÉCK'-MÄS-TER, *n.* A person who takes charge of the salvage from a wreck, for the interest of the owners.

WRÉN (rĕn), *n.* [A. S. *wrenna*.—Ir. Gael. *drain*.] (Ornith.) A small insectorial bird, of the family *Certhiidae*, frequenting out-houses and walls, and readily recognized by its sober, brown colors, erect tail, and its sprightly but shy habits; *Troglodytes vulgaris*.

WRÉNCH (rĕnch), *v. a.* [A. S. *wringan*, to wring; Ger. *verrenken*, to wrench.—See WRING.] [*i.* WRENCHED; *pp.* WRENCHING, WRENCHED.]

1. To pull with a turn or twist; to wrest.

2. To sprain; to strain; to distort.

WRÉNCH (rĕnch), *n.* 1. A violent twist; a pull with twisting.

2. A sprain, as of a joint.

3. † A means of compulsion.

4. † A subtlety; a wrong.

5. An instrument of iron for screwing and unscrewing nuts, &c.

WRÉST (rĕst), *v. a.* [A. S. *gewræstan*, *wræstan*.] [*i.* WRÉSTED; *pp.* WRÉSTING, WRÉSTED.]

1. To twist by violence; to wring; to wrench.

2. To distort; to strain; to distort.

WRÉST (rĕst), *v. n.* To wrestle.

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WRÉST (rĕst), *v. n.* To wrestle.

WRÉST (rĕst), *n.* 1. Distortion; violent twisting; perversion.

2. † Active or moving power.

3. A kind of instrument for tuning musical instruments.

4. A partition which determines the form of a bucket in an overshot wheel.

WRÉST'ER (rĕst'ĕr), *n.* One who wrests.

WRÉST'LE (rĕs'sl), *v. n.* [A. S. *wræstian*, *wræstian*; Frs. *wrazha*; Dut. *worstelen*.] [*i.* WRÉSTLED; *pp.* WRÉSTLING, WRÉSTLED.]

1. To contend by grappling and trying to throw down, as one man with another.

2. To contend; to struggle;—with *with*.

WRÉST'LE (rĕs'sl), *v. a.* To try to throw down by wrestling. [R.]

WRÉST'LER (rĕs'lĕr), *n.* One who wrestles or contends in wrestling.

WRÉST'LING, *n.* An athletic exercise between two persons who grapple and try to throw each other down;—struggle; contention.

WRÉTCH (rĕch), *n.* [A. S. *wræcca*, *wrecca*, an exile, a wretch;—wrecc, wrecc, wretched.]

1. A miserable mortal; a person involved in the deepest distress; an unhappy person.

2. A worthless, despicable, or sorry person; a knave; a villain; a rogue; a miscreant.

WRÉTCH'ED (rĕch'ĕd), *a.* 1. Miserable; unhappy; comfortless. "Wretched mortals."

2. Calamitous; afflictive.

3. Worthless; sorry; pitiful; paltry; contemptible. "Their wretched art."

WRÉTCH'ED-LESS (rĕch'ĕd-lĕs), *n.* 1. The state of being wretched; misery; afflicted state.

2. Pitifulness; despicableness.

+ WRÉTCH'FUL (rĕch'fŭl), *a.* Wretched.

+ WRÉTCH'LESS (rĕch'-lĕs), *a.* Reckless.

+ WRÉTCH'LESS-NĒSS, *n.* Recklessness; carelessness.

+ WRÉTCH'LESS-NĒSS, *n.* Recklessness; carelessness.

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3. To squeeze; to press.

4. To pinch; to bind.

5. To obtain by violence; to extort; to wrest.

6. To harass; to torture; to distress.

7. To distort; to pervert; to turn to a wrong purpose or meaning.

8. (Naut.) To bend or strain from its proper position, as a mast.

WRING (rĭng), *v. n.* To writhe, as in agony.

WRING (rĭng), *n.* A writhing.

WRING'-BÖLT, *n.* (Ship-building.) A bolt for securing the planks against the timbers until they are properly fastened by bolts, spikes, and trenails.

WRING'ER (rĭng'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who wrings.

WRING'ING (rĭng'ing), *n.* The act of pressing the hands in anguish; a twisting.

WRING'ING-WĒT, *a.* So wet as to require wringing, or that water or other fluid may be wrung from it, as a cloth.

WRING'-STÄVES, *n. pl.* Strong pieces of wood used with the wring-bolts.

WRIN'KLE (rĭng'kl, 82), *n.* [A. S. *wrincl*; *wringan*, to wring, to twist; Ger. *runzel*; Dan. *rynke*; Sw. *rinka*.]

1. A furrow, or crease, as on the face or in cloth. "Cloth with many wrinkles."

2. Any roughness or unevenness.

3. (Bot.) An irregular elevation of one surface with a corresponding indentation of another, or opposite side of a lamina.

WRIN'KLE (rĭng'kl), *v. a.* [*i.* WRINKLED; *pp.* WRINKLING, WRINKLED.] To corrugate; to contract into wrinkles or furrows.

WRINK'LY, *a.* Wrinkled; corrugated.

WRIST (rĭst), *n.* [A. S. *wrist*.—From *wræstan*, to wrest, to twist.] (Anat.) The part or joint between the fore-arm and the hand, consisting of eight bones; *carpus*.

WRIST'BAND (rĭst'band), *n.* The band of the sleeve of a shirt, or other garment, that passes round the wrist.

WRIST'LET, *n.* An elastic band worn round the wrist.

WRIT (rĭt), *n.* [From *writes*.]

1. Any thing written; lore; scripture.

2. (Law.) In practice, a judicial instrument by which a court commands some act to be done by the person to whom it is directed; an instrument in writing, in an epistolary form, running in the name of the sovereign of a state, and issued out of a court of justice, under seal, either as the commencement of an action, or during its progress, directed to a sheriff or other ministerial officer, or to the party intended to be bound by it, and commanding some act therein mentioned to be done at or within a certain time specified:—in old English law, an instrument in the form of a letter; a letter or letters of attorney:—in Scotch law, an instrument in writing, as a deed, bond, &c.

WRIT (rĭt), *n.* [From *writes*.]

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Wren.

mand a tenant of land that he render to the demandant the premises in question, or to appear in court on such a day to show cause why he has not done so. *Bouvier*. — *Writ of error*, (*Law*). See *ERROR*. — *Writ of inquiry*. See *INQUIRY*. — *Writ of right*, (*Law*). In old practice, a writ which lay to recover lands in fee simple, unjustly withheld from the true proprietor, the great and final remedy for the recovery of the right of property, or more right, as distinguished from the right of possession. — *Origina*. — (*Eng. Law*). mandatory letters, issuing out of the Court of Chancery, under the great seal, constituting the foundation of actions, and being the first proceeding in them. — *Judicial writs*, (*Old Eng. Law*) writs issued, after the commencement of the action, out of the court in which it was pending, and under the seal of such courts. *Burrill*.

† *WRIT* (rit), *i.* & *p.* from *write*. See *WRITE*.

WRITABLE (rit-iv), *a.* Disposed to write; — in contradistinction to *talkative*. [*Low*.] *Pope*.

WRITE (rit), *v. a.* [*Goth. writs*, a letter; *A. S. writan*, to write; *Icel. rita*.] [*i.* *WROTE*; *pp.* *WRITING*, *WRITTEN*. — *Writ* and *wrote* were formerly often used as participles, and *writ* also as a preterite; but they are not now often so used by good writers.]

1. To form with a pen, pencil, or similar instrument; as, "To write letters or characters."

2. To express by means of letters.

The Lord said unto Moses, Write thou these words.

What thou seest written in a book.

3. To engrave; to impress; to imprint.

So plain was it writ in the heart of mankind. *Locke*.

4. To compose or produce as an author.

Was there ever yet any thing more man than that was wished longer by its friends? Don Quixote, Robinson Crusoe, and the Progress of Pugnancy. *Johnson*.

5. To tell or communicate by letter or epistle.

I chose to write the thing I durst not speak. *Prior*.

6. (*Law*.) To express by letters visible to the eye, whether by a pen and ink, or by types and ink.

To write one's self, to style or call one's self. "Who began to write themselves men." *Felt*. — To bring into a certain condition by writing. "There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world, than a man who has written himself down." *Addison*.

WRITE (rit), *v. n.* 1. To form letters, characters, or words, by means of a pen, pencil, or similar instrument; to express sounds or ideas by letters or characters.

I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, and write upon it. *Shak*.

2. To be, or act as, an author. *Johnson*.

3. To tell or relate in books.

That grim ferryman which poets write of. *Shak*.

4. To indite or send a letter or letters.

He wrote for all the Jews concerning their freedom. *1 Esd.* iv. 49.

5. To compose; to form compositions.

They can write up to the dignity and character of the authors. *Foltham*.

WRITER (rit'er), *n.* 1. One who writes; a penman or a scribe; a clerk. *Johnson*.

2. An author. "Three famous writers." *Bacon*.

Writers are often more influenced by a desire of fame, than a regard to the public good. *Addison*.

Writer to the signet, one of a class of lawyers in Scotland, equivalent to the highest class of attorneys in England; — also called *clerk to the signet*. *Brande*.

They derive their name from having been anciently clerks in the office of the secretary of state, by whom writs were prepared and issued under the royal signet or seal; and when the signet became employed in judicial proceedings, they obtained a monopoly of the privileges of acting as agents or attorneys before the Court of Sessions. *Burrill*.

Syn. — *Writer* is a general term for every one who writes, whether a penman or an author. A good or bad writer; an expert or skilful penman; a scribe who writes or copies officially; — an able or learned writer; a distinguished author.

WRITER-SHIP, *n.* The office or the state of a writer. *Ed. Rev.*

WRITHE (rit), *v. a.* [*A. S. writhan*, to writhe, to writhe; *Dan. wride*, to writhe; *Sw. vrida*.] [*i.* *WRITHED*; *pp.* *WRITHING*, *WRITTEN*.]

1. To twist; to distort; to contort; to make awry. "Her mouth she writhed." *Dryden*.

And writhed his body to and fro with pain. *Addison*.

2. To wrest; to force by violence; to torture. That whereunto his words are writhed. *Hooker*.

WRITHE (rit), *v. n.* To twist; to be distorted or convolved with agony or torture.

To writhe . . . round the bloody stake. *Addison*.

† *WRITHE* (rit), *v. a.* To wrinkle. *Bp. Hall*.

WRITING (rit'ing), *n.* 1. Act of one who writes; act of forming letters with a pen, or similar instrument; expression of ideas by letters.

2. Any thing written; any written composition; a written paper of any kind. *Shak*.

3. A book; a work. *Hooker*.

Such agreements had no forcible force with those pagan . . . we find in most of their writings. *Addison*.

4. An inscription; a title. *John* xix. 19.

5. (*Law*.) An instrument or document. *Burrill*.

In law, the term [writing] includes the impression of letters expressive of ideas, formed with types and ink. *Burrill*.

Writing obligatory, (*Law*) the technical name by which a bond is described in pleading. *Burrill*.

WRITING-BOOK (rit'ing-buk), *n.* A book to write in, or for practice in penmanship. *Ash*.

WRITING-DESK, *n.* A table or desk used for writing on, as a sloping school-desk, or a lock-up case with stationery and the appliances for corresponding. *Simmonds*.

WRITING-MAS'TER (rit'ing-mas'ter), *n.* A teacher of penmanship or writing. *Dryden*.

WRITING-PAPER, *n.* Letter-paper; brief-paper; foolscap, post, or note paper, for writing on. *Simmonds*.

WRITING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school where writing or penmanship is taught. *Ash*.

WRITING-TABLE, *n.* A table to write on; a table for a library or study. *Ash*. *Simmonds*.

WRITTEN (rit'in), *p.* from *write*. — See *WRITE*.

Written law, statute law; law deriving its force from express legislative enactment. *Burrill*.

† *WRIZZLED* (rit'zld), *a.* Wrinkled. *Spenser*.

† *WROKEN* (rit'ken), *p.* from *wreak*. Wreaked. — See *WREAK*. *Spenser*.

WRONG (rɔŋ), *a.* [*Eng. wring*, *wrung*, or *wrested*, from *A. S. wringan*, *wringen*; *Sw. & Dan. wrang*, perverse, iniquitous. — "*Wrong* is merely *wring* or *wrested* from the right or ordered line of conduct." *Tooke*. — The word answering to it in *It.* is *torzo*, *p.* of *torcere*, to twist, to wring; whence the *Fr. tort*, wrong.]

1. Not right; not just; not proper; unbecoming; contrary to the moral law; unjust. If it be right to comply with the wrong, then it is *wrong* to comply with the right. *Leslie*.

Thus much of this will make black white, foul fair, *Wrong* right, base noble, old young, coward valiant. *Shak*.

2. Not physically right; unfit; unsuitable.

And told me I had turned the wrong side out. *Shak*.

3. Incorrect; erroneous; not true.

By false intelligence or *wrong* surmise. *Shak*.

Wrong, ambitious, and false ideas. *Addison*.

WRONG (rɔŋ), *n.* [*A. S. wrang*.] 1. A deviation from right; an act of injustice; an injury to another; a violation of another's rights; a trespass.

The oppressor's *wrong*, the proud man's contumely. *Shak*. If this be known to you, and your allowance, We then have done you bold and saucy *wrongs*. *Shak*.

2. Error; wrong state or position.

When people once are in the *wrong*, Each line they add is much too long. *Prior*.

3. (*Law*.) The violation of a right, or of law, either by a positive act, or negatively, by withholding from another that which is his due, or neglecting to comply with some express requirement of law; an injury. *Burrill*.

Syn. — See *INJURY*.

WRONG, *ad.* Not rightly; amiss; erroneously. Ten *wrong* for one that writes amiss. *Pope*.

WRONG, *v. a.* [*i.* *WRONGED*; *pp.* *WRONGING*, *WRONGED*.]

1. To do a wrong to; to treat with injustice; to injure; to use unjustly.

Why dost thou *wrong* her that did ne'er *wrong* thee? *Shak*.

2. To impute evil to without justice.

You *wrong* me every way; you *wrong* me, Brutus. *Shak*.

WRONG'-DO-ER (rɔŋ'ðo-er), *n.* 1. One who does wrong; an injurious person. *Sidney*.

2. (*Law*.) One who commits an injury; a tort-feasor. *Bouvier*.

WRONG'-DO-ING, *n.* 1. The act of doing a wrong or injury. *Clarke*.

2. A wrong or evil act.

WRONG'ER (rɔŋ'er), *n.* One who wrongs. *Shak*.

WRONG'FUL (rɔŋ'fʊl), *a.* Injurious; unjust; wrong; unfair. "His *wrongful* dealing." *Taylor*

WRONG'FUL-LY (rɔŋ'fʊl-ə), *ad.* Unjustly.

Accusing the *wrongful* hero *wrongfully*. *Shak*.

WRONG'FUL-NES, *n.* The quality of being wrong or wrongful; evil. *Dr. Pye Smith*.

WRONG'HEAD (rɔŋ'hēd), *n.* A person of perverse mind or disposition. *Pope*.

WRONG'HEAD, *a.* Perverse in understanding; obstinately wrong in opinion; erring; stubborn. "A *wrongheaded* distrust of England." *Bp. Berkeley*.

WRONG'HEAD-ED-NES, *n.* The state of being perverse; perverseness. *Chesterfield*.

† *WRONG'LESS* (rɔŋ'les), *a.* Void of wrong. *Ash*.

† *WRONG'LESS-LY* (rɔŋ'les-ə), *ad.* Without wrong or injustice; justly. *Sidney*.

WRONG'LY (rɔŋ'lə), *ad.* Unjustly; amiss. *Shak*.

WRONG'NESS (rɔŋ'nes), *n.* The state or the quality of being wrong; error. *Paley*.

WRONGOUS (rɔŋ'gʊs), *a.* (*Scotch Law*.) Wrong; illegal; unjust. *Burrill*.

WRÖTE (ist), *i.* from *write*. See *WRITE*.

WROTH (rɔwθ or rɔθ) [*18th, S. W. J. F.*; *rɔwθ*, *Ja. K. Sm.*; *rɔθ*, *E.*], *a.* [*A. S. wroth*. — See *WRATH*.] Excited by wrath; angry; incensed; exasperated; irate; indignant.

Wroth to see his kingdom fall. *Milton*.

WRUGHT (ɔwt), *i.* & *p.* from *work*. [*A. S. worhte*, *wyrcan*, to work.]

1. Worked; performed by work; effected.

She hath *wrought* a good work. *Matt.* xxvi. 10.

Celestial panoply divinely *wrought*. *Milton*.

2. Influenced; prevailed on; induced.

Wrought upon by these calls. *Whole Duty of Man*.

An infection . . . repulsed and *wrought* out. *Bacon*.

3. Actuated; impelled; driven; forced. "By his own rashness *wrought*." *Dryden*.

4. Guided; managed, as a vessel. *Milton*.

5. Agitated; disturbed. *Shak*.

Wrought iron. See *IRON*.

WRUNG (rɔŋ), *i.* & *p.* from *wring*. See *WRING*.

WRȲ (ri), *a.* [*A. S. writhan*, to wreath, to writhe.]

1. Crooked; distorted; twisted; awry. "A *wry* mouth." *Arbuthnot*. "*Wry* neck." *Sharp*.

2. Deviating from the right direction. "A *wry* words and stammering." *Sidney*.

3. Perverted; wrested.

He mangles and puts a *wry* sense upon Protestant writers. *Atterbury*.

† *WRȲ* (ri), *v. n.* To be writhed or distorted. "Wrying but a little." *Shak*.

† *WRȲ* (ri), *v. a.* To make to deviate; to distort. They have . . . *wried* his doctrine. *Robinson*.

WRȲ'NECK (ri'nēk), *n.* 1. A distorted neck. *Sharp*.

2. (*Ornith.*) A scan-

sorial bird, allied to the woodpecker, of the genus *Yunz*, particularly *Yunz torquilla*; — so called from its habit of turning its head in various directions.

Yarrell.

WRȲ'NECKED (ri'nēkt), *a.* Having a wry or crooked neck. *Shak*.

† *WRȲ'NESS* (ri'nes), *n.* The state of being wry; deviation from the right way. *Montague*.

WȲCH'-HĀ-ZEL, *n.* See *WITCH-HAZEL*. *P. Cyc*.

WȲES (wiz), *n. pl.* The supports of the telescope in the theodolite and in the levelling instrument; — so called from their resemblance to the letter Y, and written also *Y's*. *Davies & Peck*.

WȲND, *n.* An alley; a lane. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson*.

WȲ'VERN, *n.* (*Her.*) An imaginary animal resembling a flying serpent. *Brande*.



Wryneck (*Yunz torquilla*).

X.

X, the twenty-fourth letter of the alphabet, is borrowed from the Greek, and is used chiefly in words derived from that language. It begins no word of Anglo-Saxon origin. At the beginning of words, it is pronounced like *z*, as in *Xenophon*; but elsewhere it is equivalent to *ks* or to *gz*. As a Roman numeral character it stands for 10, and with a dash over it (\bar{X}), for 10,000.

XĀN'THĒ-ĪNE (zān'thē-in), *n.* [Gr. ξανθός, yellow.] (*Chem.*) The yellow coloring matter, soluble in water, of certain yellow flowers, as the yellow dahlia. *Miller.*

XĀN'THĪ-ĀN (zān'thē-ān), *a.* Pertaining to Xanthus, an ancient town in Asia Minor, especially to marbles found near that place. *P. Cyc.*

XĀN'THIC (zān'thik), *a.* [Gr. ξανθός, yellow.]

1. Tending towards a yellow color, or some color, except green, of which yellow forms a part, as orange, scarlet, &c. *Brande.*

2. (*Chem.*) Noting a heavy, oily, liquid acid, which is also called *sulpho-carbethylic acid*:—noting an oxide, called also uric oxide, obtained from a rare variety of urinary calculus and other calculeous concretions; and existing, when isolated, in the form of a white powder, insoluble in water, ether, and alcohol. *Miller.*

XĀN'THINE (zān'thin), *n.* (*Chem.*) The yellow coloring matter, insoluble in water, existing in certain yellow flowers. The petals of the sunflower contain it in abundance. *Miller.*

XĀN'THITE (zān'thit), *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of idocrase, sometimes occurring in large brownish-yellow crystals. *Dana.*

XĀN'THĪ-ŪM (zān'thē-ūm), *n.* [Gr. ξανθόν; ξανθός, yellow.] (*Bot.*) A genus of composite plants, one species of which, *Xanthium spinosum*, yields a yellow dye. *Eng. Cyc.*

XĀN'THŌ (zān'thō), *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of brachyurous crustaceans, containing numerous species, and occurring in all seas. *Eng. Cyc.*

XĀN'THO-CŌN, *n.* [Gr. ξανθός, yellow.] (*Min.*) A brittle mineral, usually occurring in reniform masses, the interior of which consists of minute crystals, and composed of sulphur, arsenic, and silver;—so called from its yellow powder. *Dana.*

XĀN'THO-PHYLL, *n.* [Gr. ξανθός, yellow, and φύλλον, a leaf.] (*Chem.*) A deep-yellow, fatty, coloring matter, insoluble in water, which replaces chlorophyll in the leaves of plants on their turning yellow. *Kane.*

XĀN'THO-RHĀM'NINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) An organic compound existing in the ripe berries of certain species of *Rhamnus*. *Miller.*

XĀN'THO-RHĪ'ZA, *n.* [Gr. ξανθός, yellow, and ῥίζα, a root.] (*Bot.*) A genus of small shrubs having roots of a deep yellow color; yellow-root. *Loudon.*

XĀN'THOR-THĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A yellowish variety of allanite, containing much water. *Dana.*

XĀN'THŌX'Y-LŪM, *n.* [Gr. ξανθός, yellow, and ῥίζον, wood.] (*Bot.*) A genus of exogenous shrubs or trees, with yellow wood and prickly stems; the toothache-tree; prickly-ash. *Gray.*

XĒ'BĒC [zē'bēk, *Ja. K. Sm. Todd, Crabb*; zē-bēk',

Wb.], *n.* (*Naut.*) A small three-masted vessel, navigated in the Mediterranean Sea, and on the coasts of Spain, Portugal, and Barbary, and distinguished by the great projection of the prow and stern beyond the outwater and the stern-post respectively. *Mar. Dict.*

XĒ'NĪ-ŪM, *n.*; pl. **XĒ'NĪ-A**. [L., from Gr. ξένος.] (*Classical Ant.*) A present given to a guest or stranger, or to a foreign ambassador. *Crabb.*

† XĒ-NŌD'Q-CHY (zē-nōd'q-ke), *n.* [Gr. ξενοδοχία; ξένος, a guest, and δέχομαι, to receive.] Reception of strangers; hospitality. *Cockeram.*

XĒN'Q-TĪME, *n.* (*Min.*) An opaque, crystalline mineral, of various colors, resinous lustre, and consisting chiefly of phosphoric acid and yttria. *Dana.*

XĒ-RĀ'SI-A (zē-rā'zhe-a), *n.* [Gr. ξηρός, dry.] (*Med.*) A disease of the hairs, which become dry, cease to grow, and resemble down covered with dust. *Dunglison.*

XĒ-RŌ-QŌL-LŪR'I-ŪM, *n.* [L., from Gr. ξηροκόλ-λριον; ξηρός, dry, and κόλλριον, an eye-salve.] A dry collyrium or eye-salve. *Walker.*

XĒ-RŌ'DĒS (zē-rō'dēz), *n.* [Gr. ξηρόδης, dryish.] A tumor attended with dryness. *Walker.*

XĒR-Q-MŪ'RUM, *n.* [Gr. ξηρός, dry, and μύρον, ointment.] A drying ointment. *Walker.*

XĒ-RŌPH'A-GŪY (zē-rōf'a-je), *n.* [Gr. ξηρός, dry, and φάγω, to eat; Fr. xerophagie.] Subsistence on dry victuals or food. *Christian Ant.*

XĒ-RŌPH'THAL-MY (zē-rōp'thal-me), *n.* [Gr. ξηροφθαλμία; ξηρός, dry, and φθαλμία, ophthalmia.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the eye, without discharge. *Christian Ant.*

XĒ-RŌ'TĒS, *n.* [Gr. ξηρότης; ξηρός, dry.] A dry habit of body. *Walker.*

XĪPH'I-ĀS (zīf'e-ās), *n.* [L., from Gr. ξίφος, a sword.]

1. (*Ich.*) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, including the sword-fish. *Yarrell.*

2. (*Astron.*) A constellation in the southern hemisphere;—called also *Dorado*, and *Sword-fish*. *Hutton.*

XI-PHĪD'I-ŪM, *n.* [Gr. ξίφος, a sword.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants with stiff and sword-shaped leaves. *Loudon. Crabb.*

XĪPH'ŌYD, or **XĪ'PHŌYD**, *a.* [Gr. ξίφος, a sword, and εἶδος, form.] (*Anat.*) Sword-like; ensiform; applied to a cartilage which terminates the sternum beneath, and which bears some resemblance to a sword:—applied also to the ligaments which pass from the anterior surface of this cartilage to the cartilaginous prolongation of the seventh rib. *Dunglison.*

XI-PHŌI'DĒS, *n.* Xiphoid cartilage. *Dunglison.*

XY'LAN-THRĀX, *n.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and ἄνθραξ, coal.] Wood-coal, as distinguished from pit-coal; bovey coal. *Hamilton.*

XY'LĪ-DĪNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) An artificial, organic base or alkaloid of the aniline series, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen. *Miller.*

XY'LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood.] 1. (*Min.*) A mineral resembling xylolite in its constitution

as well as its brown color and asbestiform structure. *Dana.*

2. (*Chem.*) A volatile, inflammable liquid, soluble in water, derived from crude pyroligneous acid. *Gregory.*

XŶ-LŌ-BĀL'SĀ-MŪM, *n.* [L., from Gr. ξυλοβάλα-μον, the wood of the balsam-tree; ξύλον, wood, and βάλαμον, balsam.] A balsam obtained by decoction of the leaves and twigs of the *Amyris Gileadensis* in water. *Hoblyn.*

XŶ'LŌ-CHLŌRE, *n.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and χλωρός, green.] An olive-green, crystalline mineral, closely resembling apophyllite, if not a variety of it. *Dana.*

XŶ-LŌG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who engraves on wood; a wood-engraver. *Maunder.*

XŶ-LŌ-GRĀPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to xylogra-
XŶ-LŌ-GRĀPH'IC-AL, } phy, or to the art of en-
graving on wood. *Ec. Rev.*

XŶ-LŌG'RA-PHY (zī-lōg'ra-fe), *n.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and γράφω, to write; Fr. xylographie.] Art of engraving on wood; wood-engraving. *Todd.*

XŶ-LŌY'DINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, tasteless, insoluble compound produced by the action of nitric acid on starch. *Miller.*

XŶ'LŌLE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon found among the oils separated from crude wood-spirit by the addition of water. *Miller.*

XŶ-LŌPH'A-GĀN, *n.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and φάγω, to eat.] (*Ent.*) One of a tribe of coleopterous insects, comprehending those of which the larvæ devour the wood of trees in which they are developed:—one of a family of dipterous insects, the larvæ of which have similarly destructive habits. *Brande.*

XŶ-LŌPH'A-GOŪS, *a.* (*Ent.*) Developed in, and feeding on, wood. *Palmer.*

XŶ-LŌPH'I-AN, *n.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and φιλέω, to love.] (*Ent.*) One of a tribe of beetles, which live on decayed wood. *Brande.*

XŶ-LŌ'PI-A, *n.* [By syncope from Gr. ξύλον, wood, and πικρός, bitter. *Loudon.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of South American plants; bitter-wood. *Eng. Cyc.*

XŶ-LŌR'E-TĪNE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystallizable, resinous compound found in the peat of Denmark on the remains of pine-trees. *Gregory.*

XŶ'LŌ-TĪLE, *n.* (*Min.*) An opaque, delicately fibrous, glimmering, wood-brown, light or dark, also green mineral, consisting chiefly of silica, sesquioxide of iron, magnesia, and water. *Dana.*

XŶST, } *n.* [Gr. ξυστός; ξύω, to polish.] (*Arch.*)

XŶS'TŌS, } Among the ancient Greeks, a court, of great length in proportion to its width, with porticoes on three sides, for the performance of athletic exercises. *Brande.*

XŶS'TĀRĒH, *n.* [Gr. ξυστάρχος; ξυστός, a xyst, and ἀρχω, to rule.] (*Grecian Ant.*) An Athenian officer who presided over the gymnastic exercises of the xystos. *Wm. Smith.*

XŶS'TĒR, *n.* (*Surg.*) An instrument used for rasping bones, to detach the periosteum; a raspatory. *Dunglison.*

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȳ, long; **Ǽ, Ȣ, Ĭ, Ȫ, Ȧ, Ȣ, Ĭ, Ȫ, Ȧ**, short; **Ȧ, Ȣ, Ĭ, Ȫ, Ȧ, Ȣ, Ĭ, Ȫ, Ȧ**, obscure; **ĀRE, FĀR, FĀST, FĀLL; HĒIR, HĒR;**

Y.

Y the twenty-fifth letter of the alphabet, is borrowed from the Greek Υ , and is at the beginning of words and syllables a consonant, and in other situations a vowel, having the sound of *i*, and subject to the changes of this letter. It is used instead of *i* at the end of words, as *thy*; or when two *i*s would come together, as in *dying*; and sometimes for the sake of distinction, as in the words *die* and *dye*. As a numeral it has been used to denote 150, and with a dash over it (Υ), 150,000. Υ is also a corruption of the A. S. *ge*, as, *y-bore*, *y-clept*, &c., i. e. bore, clept, &c.—See **GE**.

YÄC'CA—WOOD (*-wäd*), *n.* An ornamental wood of a small tree in Jamaica; the *Podocarpus yacca*, used for cabinet purposes. *Simmonds.*

YACHT (*yöt*) [*yöt*, S. W. P. J. F. J. K. Sm.; *yät*, E. Kenrick], *n.* [Dut. *yagt*; Ger. *yacht*; Dan. *yagt*; Sw. *yakt*.—From Dut. *yagten*, to hasten, to pursue eagerly, *Skinner* and *Lye* suggest, and applied to the vessel from its aptness for speed.] A small ship or vessel of state, usually employed to convey princes, ambassadors, or other great personages, from one kingdom to another:—a name also given to a private pleasure vessel when sufficiently large for a sea-voyage. *Mar. Dict.*

A first-class yacht is one above thirty tons burden. *Simmonds.*

Syn.—See **VESSEL**.

YACHT'ER (*yöt'er*), *n.* One who commands or who sails in a yacht. *Lady Blessington.*

YACHT'ING (*yöt'ing*), *n.* The act of making a voyage or excursion in a yacht. *Clarke.*

YACHT'ING, *a.* Relating to yachts. *Clarke.*

YÄ'GER, *n.* [Ger. *jäger*, a hunter; *jagen*, to chase, to hunt.] (*Mit.*) One of the light infantry armed with rifles;—written also *jager*. *Brande.*

YÄ'HÖÖ, *n.* A name given in a satirical romance by *Swift* to one of a race of brutes having the form of man. They are contrasted with the *Houyhnhnms*, or horses endowed with reason.

YÄK, *n.* (*Zool.*) An animal of the bovine family, which grunts like a pig, a native of the mountains or snowy regions of Thibet, having horns curved outwards on the occipital ridge, hairy nose, and tail covered with long hair; the grunting ox; earlyk; bulul; *Poephagus grunniens* of Linnaeus, or *Bos Poephagus* of Colonel H. Smith. *Eng. Cyc.*

There are several varieties of the *yaks*, as the Noble *Yak*, the Wild *Yak*, the Plough *Yak*, &c. The bushy, white tail of the *yak* is much esteemed in the East, where it is borne as an emblem of authority, and used as a fly-flapper. *Eng. Cyc. Simmonds.*

YÄM, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of monocotyledonous, twining shrubs of the genus *Dioscorea*, growing mostly in tropical climates:—a tuberous root, of various species, of the genus *Dioscorea*, abounding in farinaceous matter, and used as an article of food. *Baird.*

Dioscorea sativa, *Dioscorea alata*, &c., yield the common *yams*. The tubers are oblong, brown externally, white internally, and often very large, weighing sometimes as much as 30 lbs. They are used as a substitute for potatoes in tropical climates. *Dioscorea globosa* is a native of India, and is considered the best of Indian *yams*.—*Dioscorea Japonica*, with long and slender tubers, has recently been introduced into France and the United States as a substitute for the potato. *Gray. Baird.*

YÄMA, *n.* [Hind. *yam*, to restrain,—as restraining mortals from evil by the fear of punishment.] (*Hindoo Myth.*) A deity, represented as king of justice, provided with a cord or noose, as executioner, presiding over the Narakas, or places of future punishment. *J. C. Thomson.*

Yamapura is his residence, and thither the soul departs after death, and receiving its sentence from *Yama*, either mounts to *Swarga*, the material heaven,

descends to one of the *Narakas*, or is born again on earth in the body, either of men, beasts, or vegetables, &c., according to its offences. *J. C. Thomson.*

YÄNK, *v. a.* To jerk. [Local, U. S.] *Bartlett.*

YÄN'KEE (*yäng'ke*), *n.* A cant term for an inhabitant or native of New England, but sometimes applied by foreigners to an inhabitant or native of any part of the United States.

Different etymologies have been assigned to this word; but that of Heckewelder is perhaps the most probable one; viz., that it is a corruption of the word *English* (or of the French word *Anglais*) by the Indians of North America, which was pronounced by them *Yangees* or *Yenghees*. *N. A. Rev.* Jamieson, in his "Dictionary of the Scottish Language," has the word *yankie*, which he defines as follows:—"A sharp, clever woman, at the same time including an idea of forwardness."

A Yankee, John, beware to laugh:

My name is not a laughing matter.

By the bye, I am a Yankee.

J. C. Richmond.

YÄN'KEE-ISM, *n.* A Yankee idiom, phrase, custom, or character. *Qu. Rev.*

YÄN'Q-LITE, *n.* Axinite.—See **AXINITE**. *Dana.*

YÄOURT, *n.* A fermented liquor, or milk beer, similar to koumiss, made by the Turks. *Simmonds.*

YÄP, *v. n.* To bark; to yelp; to yaup. *L'Estrange.*

YÄP'ON, *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub found in Virginia and southward along the coast, the leaves of which are used for tea; the South Sea tea; *Ilex cassine*;—written also *yaupon*, *youpon*. *Gray.*

YÄR'AGE, *n.* The power of moving or being managed at sea;—applied to a ship. *North.*

YÄRD, *n.* [A. S. *gyrd*, *gird*, *gyrda*, *gyrde*, *geard*, a staff, rod.]

1. The English and American unit of length, of which all other measures of length are parts and multiples, and of which one third part is a foot. *Act of Parliament, June, 1824. Burrill.*

Originally uncertain length was denoted by a *yard*. As a linear measure the yard varies considerably in different parts of the British kingdom: at Hertford the land-yard is 3 feet, at Saltash, 16½ feet, at Falmouth and Bridgend, 18 feet, and at Downpatrick, 21 feet. *Richardson. Simmonds.*

2. † (*Arch.*) A spear or rafter in a timber-roof. *Britton.*

3. (*Naut.*) A long piece of timber suspended on the masts of a ship, to extend the sails to the wind. *Naut. Dict.*

4. (*Astron.*) A popular name given to the three stars in the belt of Orion;—called also *Golden Yard*. *Hutton.*

YÄRD, *n.* [M. Goth. *gards*; A. S. *geard*; Dut. *gaard*; Dan. *gaard*; Sw. *gård*.—From A. S. *gyrdan*, to gird. *Richardson.*—See **GARDEN**, **ORCHARD**.] A small piece of enclosed ground, usually one adjoining a house; an enclosure of ground for any purpose, as a brick-yard, a navy-yard, a cow-yard, a barn-yard, &c. *Dryden.*

Yard of land. See **YARDLAND**.—*Liberty of the yard*, a liberty sometimes granted to a person imprisoned for a debt, of going in the prison-yard or within other prescribed limits, on his giving a bond not to pass beyond those limits.

YÄRD, *v. a.* To enclose in a yard; to shut up in a yard, as cattle; as, "To yard cows."

YÄRD'ARM, *n.* (*Naut.*) One half of a ship's yard; the portion projecting on each side of a mast. *Mar. Dict.*

Yard-arm and yard-arm, noting the position of two ships when they are so near that their yard-arms nearly touch each other. *Mar. Dict.*

YÄRD'LÄND, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) A quantity of land, varying, in different places in England, from fifteen to forty acres. *Cowell.*

YÄRD'STICK, *n.* A stick three feet long used for measuring cloth, &c. *Simmonds.*

YÄRD'WÄND (*yärd'wönd*), *n.* A measure of a yard; a yardstick. *Collier.*

YÄRE, *a.* [A. S. *gearo*, *gearw*, prepared.] Ready; dexterous; nimble; eager. *Shak.*

YÄRE'LY, *ad.* Dexterously; skilfully. *Shak.*

YÄRK, *v. a.* See **YERK**. *Todd.*

YÄRN, *n.* [A. S. *gearn*; Dut. *garen*; Frs. *jern*; Ger., Dan., Sw., & Icel. *garn*.]

1. Thread of wool, cotton, silk, &c.; wool, cotton, flax, or hemp spun or drawn out and twisted into threads.

2. (*Rope-making*.) One of the threads of which a rope is composed. *Mar. Dict.*

3. A word used by sailors to denote a story or tale; as, "A long yarn." [Vulgar.] *Dana.*

YÄRR, *v. n.* [*L. hirrio*, *irrio*.] To growl or snarl, as a dog. *Ainsworth.*

YÄR'RISH, *a.* Having a rough, dry taste. *Clarke.*

YÄR'RÖW, *n.* [A. S. *gearwe*.] (*Bot.*) A perennial herb with a compound, flat-topped corymb, and leaves twice-pinnately parted; millefoil; *Achillea millefolium*. *Gray.*

YÄT'-Ä-GHÄN', *n.* See **ÄTAGAN**.

YÄTE, *n.* Agate. [Local, Eng.] *Spenser. Wright.*

YÄUP, *n.* The cry of a child or bird; a yelping. [Scotland; colloquial in the U. S.] *Jamieson.*

YÄUP, or **YÄWP**, *v. n.* To yelp; to cry, as a child or bird;—written also *yaup*, *yap*, and *yaff*. *Jamieson.*

YÄUP'ER, *n.* One that yaups. *A. Everett.*

YÄW, *n.* (*Naut.*) A temporary deviation of a ship from the direct line of the course. *Mar. Dict.*

YÄW, *v. n.* (*Naut.*) To steer wild or out of the line of the course, as a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

YÄWL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A kind of boat, rather narrow, and usually rowed with four or six oars;—written also *yaul*. *Mar. Dict.*

YÄWL, *v. n.* To cry out; to yell. [*R.*] *Fairfax.*

YÄWN, *v. n.* [A. S. *geonan*, *geonian*, *gynian*; Dut. *geuonen*; Ger. *gähnen*; Icel. *gingina*.—Gr. *γᾰῖνω*; L. *hio*, *hians*.] [*i.* **YÄWNED**; pp. **YÄWNING**, **YÄWNED**.]

1. To open the mouth, as in drowsiness, dullness, fatigue, ennui, &c.; to gape; to oscitate. When a man *yawneth*, he cannot hear so well. *Bacon.*

2. To open wide. "The yawning cliff." *Prior.*

3. To express desire by yawning. [*R.*]

The chiefest thing at which lay reformers *yawn* is, that the clergy may, through conformity in condition, be poor as the apostles were. *Hooker.*

Syn.—See **GAPE**.

YÄWN, *n.* 1. The act of yawning; an involuntary opening of the jaws from drowsiness, ennui, or dullness; oscitation; a gaping. *Pope.*

2. Act of opening wide. *Addison.*

YÄWN'ING, *p. a.* 1. That yawns; gaping; opening wide. "The yawning grave." *Churchill.*

2. Sleepy; slumbering. *Shak.*

YÄWN'ING, *n.* The act of one who yawns. *Yawning* has been conceived to be owing to torpor in the pulmonary circulation. *Dunghison.*

YÄWN'ING-LY, *ad.* In a yawning manner; with yawns or gapes. *Bp. Hall.*

YÄWŞ, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) A disease of the Antilles and of Africa, characterized by tumors of a contagious character, which resemble strawberries, raspberries, or champignons, ulcerate, and are accompanied by emaciation;—called also *fram-bossia*. The disease differs somewhat in America and Africa. *Dunghison.*

Y-CLÄD' (*e-kläd'*), *p.* for *clad*. Clothed. *Shak.*

The *y* is an old English particle prefixed to participles, from the Anglo-Saxon *ge*.

Y-CLÉPED' (*e-klépt'*), *p.* Called; named. Come thou goddess fair and free, In heaven *ycleped* Euphrosyne. *Milton.*

† Y DRAD' (ə-drād'), *p.* Dreaded. *Spenser.*

YĒ, *pron.* [A. S. *ge.*] The *nominative pl.* of *thou*.
It is never used but where the plural is really meant, and generally only in the solemn style. It was formerly used, especially in poetry, in the objective case, as, "Vain pomp and glory of the world, I hate ye." *Shak.*

|| YEA (yā or yē) [yā, S. J. E. *Ja. K. Sm. R. C.*; yē, *W. P. I. Vb.*; yā or yē, *F.*], *ad.* [M. Goth. *ja, jai*; A. S. *gea*; Dut., Ger., Dan., Sw., & Icel. *ja*. — *W. te.*]

1. Yes; ay; — a particle expressing affirmation or assent; — correlative to *nay*.

Whilst one says only *yea*, and t' other *ay*. *Denham.*
Yea sometimes serves to introduce a subject with the sense of *truly, verily, indeed*.

Yea, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden? *Gen. iii. 1.*

2. A particle by which the sense of something preceding is enforced; not only so, but more.

I am weary, *yea*, my memory is tired. *Shak.*

This word is antiquated, being now rarely used except in the solemn style. *Yea* and *ay*, formerly in use, belong to the solemn style, now superseded by *yes* and *no*. — *Yea* and *ay* were formerly sometimes used to connect clauses of sentences with similar import. "A good man always profits by his endeavor; *yea*, when he is absent; *ay*, when he is dead, by his example and memory." *B. Jonson*

"Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Fry pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *pay, say, &c.*; but Steele or Brightland, Dr. Jones, who wrote the 'New Art of Spelling,' in Queen Anne's time, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perly, pronounce it like the pronoun *ye*. Though so many are against me, I do not hesitate to pronounce the latter mode the best; first, as it is more agreeable to the general sound of the diphthong; next, as it is more related to its familiar substitute *yes*; and, lastly, unless my memory greatly fails me, because it is always so pronounced when contrasted with *ay*; as in that precept of the gospel, 'Let your communication be *yea, yea*, and *ay, ay*.'" *Walker.*

Most of the orthoepists more recent than Walker pronounce this word *yā*.

Syn. — See *INDEED*.

|| YEA, or YĒA, *n.* 1. An affirmative vote, or one who votes in the affirmative; *ay.* *Hastell.*

2. A term denoting stability and certainty.
All the promises of God in him are *yea*, and in him amen, unto the glory of God by us. *1 Cor. ii. 20.*

Yea and *nay*, the votes of members of a legislative body voting in the affirmative and negative of a proposition as given orally by answering *yea* or *nay* when their names are called, and as recorded in a list of their names.

† YĒAD, or YĒDE, *v. n.* [*ē. YODE.*] To go; to march; to proceed. — See *YĒDE*. *Spenser.*

YĒAN, *v. n.* [A. S. *eanian, qeane*.] [*ē. YEANED*; *pp. YEANING, YEANED*.] To bring forth young, as a sheep; to lamb. *Dryden.*

YĒANED (yēnd), *p. a.* Brought forth, as a lamb. "The new-yeaned lamb." *Fletcher.*

YĒAN'LING, *n.* The young of sheep; a lamb. [*R.*] All the *yeanelings* which were streaked and pled. *Shak.*

YĒAR (yār), *n.* [M. Goth. *jer*; A. S. *gear*; Dut. *jaar*; Frs. *jer*; Ger. *jahr*; Dan. *aar*; Sw. *ar*; Icel. *ár*.]

1. A system or cycle of several months, usually twelve months, or the interval of time in which the sun moves through the twelve signs of the ecliptic. *Hutton.*

2. A period or space of time measured by the revolution of some celestial body in its orbit. Thus the interval of time between two successive returns of Jupiter to the same point in the zodiac is the year of Jupiter. *Hutton.*

Lunar year, the space of twelve lunar months. — *Lunar astronomical year*, a year consisting of twelve lunar synodical months, being shorter than the solar year by about ten days and twenty-one hours. This difference is the foundation of the epoch. — *Lunar civil year* is either common or embolismic. The common lunar year consists of twelve lunar civil months, or 354 days. The embolismic or intercalary lunar year consists of thirteen lunar civil months, or 384 days. — *Civil year*, civil solar year. See *SOLAR*. — *Common civil year*, a year consisting of 365 days. — *Bissextile or leap year*, a year consisting of 366 days, and occurring every fourth year. It has one intercalary day, introduced at the end of February, which month in leap year consists of twenty-nine days. — *Julian year*, a year consisting of 365 days, with an additional day every fourth year, or every year divisible by four without remainder. See *STYLE*. — *Gregorian year*, the Julian year corrected by this rule, — that instead of every secular or hundredth year being

bissextile, only every fourth secular year is bissextile. See *STYLE*. — *Anomaleptic year*, the interval of time between two successive returns of the earth to its perihelion, being longer than the sidereal year by 4 minutes and 39.7 seconds. — *Solar year*, civil solar year, *sidereal year*, *tropical year*. See *SOLAR*.

Year originally denoted a revolution, and was not limited to that of the sun. Accordingly it is found by the oldest accounts that people have at different times expressed other revolutions by it particularly that of the moon; and consequently that the years of some accounts are to be reckoned only months, and sometimes periods of two, or three, or four months. *Hutton.*

YĒAR'-BOOK (yār'hák), *n.* 1. A book of law reports published annually. *Blackstone.*

The *year-books* are the oldest English reports extant, beginning with the reign of Edward II., and ending with the reign of Henry VIII. They derive their name from the fact of having been published, and are called by old law writers "books of the years and terms." They consist of eleven parts or volumes, written in law French, and extend over a period of nearly two hundred years. The series is, however, in some parts broken. *Burrill.*

2. Any book published yearly, and giving an account of events occurring during the year, or of facts relating to any subject, as a year-book of facts, a turf-register, &c. *Simmonds.*

† YĒARED (yērd), *a.* Containing years. *B. Jonson.*

YĒAR'LING, *n.* An animal a year old, or in the second year of its age. *Ash.*

YĒAR'LING, *a.* Being a year old. *Pope.*

YĒAR'LY, *a.* 1. Annual; occurring once every year. "A yearly solemn feast." *Spenser.*

2. Lasting a year. *Prior.*

Syn. — *Yearly* is from the Anglo-Saxon, and annual from the Latin; and they both signify happening every year, anniversary, returning with the revolution of the year. *Yearly* course, *annual* rent; half-yearly rent; *annual* plant or publication; an anniversary holiday or celebration.

YĒAR'LY, *ad.* Annually; once a year; every year. "Blessings yearly showered." *Dryden.*

YĒARN (yērn), *v. n.* [A. S. *geornian, ginnan, gyrnan*; *georn*, desirous, eager.] [*ē. YEARNED*; *pp. YEARNING, YEARNED*.] To feel great intellectual uneasiness from longing, tenderness, or pity; to feel a strong desire.

Your mother's heart *yearns* towards you. *Addison.*

YĒARN, *v. a.* To grieve; to pain; to vex. [*R.*] It would *yearn* your heart to see it. *Shak.*

† YĒARN'FUL, *a.* Mournful. *Damon and Pythias.*

YĒARN'ING, *n.* The act or the state of one who yearns; earnest or strong desire. *Spectator.*

YĒARN'INGS, *n. pl.* The maws or stomachs of young calves, used as rennet for curdling milk. [*Scotland.*] *Simmonds.*

† YĒARTH, *n.* The earth. *Chaucer.*

YĒAST (yēst), *n.* [A. S. *gist*; Dut. *gist, gest*; Ger. *gäsch*. — Mid. L. *gesta, gistum*.] The mass which rises to the surface during the fermentation of grape juice, infusion of malt, or other similar liquids; barm used for leavening bread; spume; froth; ferment. *Gregory.*

A multitude of small, oval, organized bodies, which do not exceed one two hundred and fiftieth of an inch in diameter, and which, when viewed under the microscope, are seen to consist of nucleated cells, form the essential constituent of yeast. The property for which it is chiefly valued is that of exciting the vinous fermentation in saccharine liquids, and in various farinaceous substances. *Miller. Wood & Bach.*

The presence of yeast, though it is insoluble, is sufficient to cause the resolution of sugar into carbonic acid and alcohol, a decomposition which can be effected by no other means. *Graham.*

"The old spelling and pronunciation (yēst) seem to have quite yielded to those here given, (yēast)." *Smart.*

YĒAST'Y, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling, yeast. *For. Qu. Rev.*

† YĒDE, *v. n.* [A. S. *gangead*.] [*ē. YODE.*] To go; to march; to proceed. *Spenser.*

YĒLK [yēlk, *W. J. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; yōk, S. F.; yōk or yōk, P.], *n.* [A. S. *gealew, yellow; geola, yolk*.] The yellow part of an egg. — See *YOLK*. *Bacon.*

This word is often written both *yolk* and *yōlk*. *Yolk* is preferred by Martin, Johnson, Nares, Walker,

and Webster; *yolk*, by Bailey, Jameson, Richardson, and Smart. "It is commonly pronounced, and often written, *yolk*." *Johnson*. "Johnson seems justly to have preferred the mode [*yolk*] of writing and pronouncing this word as more agreeable both to etymology and the best usage." *Walker*. "The old form *yolk* appears to have gone out of use." *Smart*. "Yolk is the proper word, *yolk* is a corruption." *Webster*.

YĒLL, *v. n.* [A. S. *gyllan, gyllan*; Dut. *gillen*; Frs. *gailhen*; Ger. *gullen*, to sound, *gall*, a sound.] [*ē. YELLED*; *pp. YELLING, YELLED*.] To cry out with a hideous noise, or with horror and agony; to scream. "Yelling monsters." *Milton.*

The night raven, that still deadly yells. *Spenser.*

YĒLL, *v. a.* To utter with a yell. *Shak.*

YĒLL, *n.* A loud, hideous outcry; a scream.

With like measure went and down yells
A hundred thousand. *Shak.*

YĒLL'ING, *n.* The act or the noise of one who, or that which, yells. *Hackluyt.*

YĒL'LŌW (yē'l'lo) [yē'l'lo, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; yē'l'lo, S. Nares, Scott], *a.* [A. S. *geleu, gealew*; Dut. *geel*; Ger. *gelb*; Dan. *gul*; Sw. *gul*. — It. *giallo*; Old Fr. *gialne*; Fr. *jaune*. — See *GOLD*.] Being of a bright, gold-like color; of the color of gold. "The yellow sheaf." *Milton.*

Scarcely seen, he wades among the yellow broom. *Thomson.*

"Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Jones, and Mr. Fry pronounce this word as if written *yello*, rhyming with *tallow*. But Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Perly preserve the *e* in its pure sound, and rhyme the word with *mellow*. The latter mode is, in my opinion, clearly the best, both as more agreeable to analogy and the best usage; for I am much deceived if the former pronunciation do not border closely on the vulgar." *Walker.*

YĒL'LŌW, *n.* Yellow color; the color of gold; one of the three primary colors. — See *PRIMARIES*.

Chrysanthemum (Ch-m.) a yellow pigment consisting of chloride of gold. — *King's yellow*, a mixture of arsenious acid and tersulphide of arsenic, or orpiment. *Miller.*

YĒL'LŌW, *v. a.* To make or render yellow. *Shak.*

YĒL'LŌW, *v. n.* To become yellow. *Dyer.*

YĒL'LŌW-BIRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small incessant bird of the family *Fringillidae*, or finches; *Fringilla tristis* of Linnæus, or *Carduelis americana* of Brisson. The summer plumage of the male is a rich lemon yellow, fading into white towards the rump, black wings and tail, the former tipped and edged with white. In winter the yellow is changed to a brown olive. *Wilson.*

YĒL'LŌW-BLŌSS'OMED (-blōs'sōmd), *a.* Having yellow blossoms or flowers. *Goldsmith.*

YĒL'LŌW-BŌY, *n.* A cant name for a guinea, eagle, or other gold coin. *Arbutnot.*

YĒL'LŌW-BRĒAST'ED, *a.* Having a yellow breast, as a bird. *III.*

YĒL'LŌW-BŪNT'ING, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A conirostral, passerine bird of brilliant plumage, the head and breast being of a fine lemon-yellow color, and the back of a rich chestnut-brown; yellow-hammer; *Emberiza citrinella*. *Yarrell.*

YĒL'LŌW-CŌPP'ER-AS, *n.* (*Min.*) A translucent, yellow mineral, of pearly lustre, occurring in small grains, and consisting chiefly of sulphuric acid, sesquioxide of iron, and water; — called also *copiapite*. *Dana.*

YĒL'LŌW-ĒARTH, *n.* A massive, dull, soft mineral, of a ochre-yellow color, adhering to the tongue, and consisting of silica, alumina, iron, and lime; — sometimes used as a yellow paint, but more frequently made red by calcination, and sold under the names of *Prussian red*, *English red*, &c. *Cleveland. Ure.*

YĒL'LŌW-FĒ'VER, *n.* (*Med.*) A very dangerous fever, complicated in its second stage with jaundice, and accompanied by vomiting of black matter; — called also *black-comit*. It is endemic only within the tropics, but has occurred epidemically in the temperate regions. *Dunglison.*

YĒL'LŌW-GŌLDŌ, *n.* A kind of flower. *B. Jonson.*

YĒL'LŌW-HAĪRED (-hārd), *a.* Having yellow hair. *Clarke.*

YĒL'LŌW-HĀM'MER, *n.* [Ger. *ammer, gold-*

ammer.] (*Ornith.*) The yellow-bunting. — See YELLOW-BUNTING. *Farrell.*

“I have ventured to restore to this bird what I believe to have been its first English name, yellow-ammer, although it appears to have been printed *yellow-ham* and *yellow-ham* from the days of Dr. William Turner to the present time. The word *ammer* is a well-known German term for bunting in very common use. . . . Our mode of prefixing the letter *h* to the word appears to be unnecessary, and even erroneous, and is a notion which has no reference to any quality or quality in the bird.” *Farrell.*

YĒL'QW-ISN, *a.* Somewhat yellow. *Woodward.*

YĒL'QW-ISN-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being yellowish; yellowish color. *Boyle.*

YĒL'QW-LĒAVED (-lĕvd), *a.* Having yellow leaves, as a plant. *Barton.*

YĒL'QW-NĒSS, *n.* 1. The state or the quality of being yellow; yellow color. *Bacon.*
2. † Jealousy. *Shak.*

YĒL'QW-RĀT'TLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of plants of the genus *Rhinanthus*, having compressed, ringent corollas. *Loudon.*

YĒL'QW-RŌŌT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A ranunculaceous plant of the genus *Xanthorhiza*, having roots of a deep yellow color. *Loudon.*

YĒL'QW-S (-vā'loz), *n. pl.* 1. A disease in horses; the jaundice. *Youtat.*
2. A disease fatal to peach-trees. *Cole.*

YĒL'QW-THRŌAT (-thŏt), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small North American singing-bird; *Sylvia Marilandica*; — commonly called *Maryland yellow-throat*. *Wilson.*

YĒL'QW-TŌP, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of herbage; — called also *white-top*. *Farm. Ency.*

YĒL'QW-WOOD (-wād), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small American tree of the genus *Cladrastis*, with yellow wood. *Gray.*

YĒL'QW-WORT (vā'lo-wurt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A European plant having bright yellow corollas and scarlet stigmas; *Chlora perfoliata*. *Eng. Cyc.*

YĒLP, *v. n.* [*A. S. geolpan.*] [*Y. YELPED; pp. YELPING, YELPED.*] To bark, as a beagle-hound after his prey; to bark; to yaup. *Fulke.*

YĒLP'ING, *n.* The barking of a dog. *Maunder.*

YĒN'ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A brittle, black mineral, of submetallic lustre, sometimes occurring in crystals, and consisting chiefly of silica, sesquioxide of iron, protoxide of iron, and lime. *Dana.*

YĒND, *v. a.* To throw. [*Local, Eng.*] *T. Boys.*

YĒŌ'MAN (yŏ'man) [yŏ'man, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb.*; yŏm'mun, *S. Scott, Smith, Barclay*; yŏm'mun, *Kenrick*], *n.*; pl. YĒŌ'MEN (yŏ'men). [*Of uncertain etymology.* — From *Frs. gemaw*, a villager. *Janius*. — From *Goth. gumu*, a man. *Serenius*. — From *A. S. geong*, young. *Skeinner. Lewis. Smith*. — From *A. S. gemane. Verstegan. Burritt. Gibbs*.]

1. In England, a freeholder under the rank of gentleman; a commoner: — a man of small estate in land; a farmer: — an upper servant in a nobleman's family: — an officer of the king's household: — a ceremonial title given to soldiers, as for their manly bearing. *P. Cyc. Smart.*

The title of *yeoman* was formerly one of more dignity than now belongs to it. It signified originally a *yeoman*, so called from bearing the bow in battle. *Fulke.*

2. (*Naut.*) An officer in a vessel of war, having charge of a store-room. *Dana.*

Yeoman of the guard, a body-guard of the English sovereign, consisting of one hundred men. *P. Cyc.*

In the United States this word seems not to have any very definite meaning. It is usually put as an addition to the names of parties in declarations and indictments. *Burritt. Bouvier.*

“However widely etymologists are divided in the derivation of this word, orthoepists are not less different in their pronunciation of it. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Coote, (author of the ‘Elements of Grammar,’) Steele's Grammar, (published in Queen Anne's time,) Mr. Barclay, Mr. Smith, and Buchanan, pronounce it with the diphthong short, as if written *yemman*; Dr. Kenrick pronounces it as if written *yemman*; Mr. Elphinstone (who quotes Langham, the famous reformer of orthography in Queen Elizabeth's time, for the same pronunciation) sounds the *eo* like *ee*; and Dr. Jones, the author of the ‘New Art of Spelling,’ in Queen Anne's time, pronounces it in the

same manner; to which we may add Ben Jonson, who says that “*yeoman*” *yeoman* and *jeopardy*, were truer written *yeman*. . . . But W. Johnston, M. Perry, Entick, and Fry pronounce the *eo* like long open *o*, as if written *yoman*; and this last appears to me to be the most received pronunciation. It is that which we constantly hear applied to the king's body-guard, and it is that which has always been the pronunciation on the stage, — an authority, which, in this case, may not, perhaps, improperly be called the best of the public voice. I well remember hearing Mr. Garrick pronounce the word in this manner, in a speech in *King Lear*: ‘Tell me, fellow, is a madman a gentleman or a *yoman*.’” *Walker.*

YĒŌ'MAN-LIKE, *a.* Like a yeoman. *Clarke.*

YĒŌ'MAN-LY, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a yeoman. “His *yeomanly* father.” *B. Jonson.*

YĒŌ'MAN-RY, *n.* The collective body of yeomen; yeomen collectively. *Bacon.*

YĒR'GAS, *n.* A kind of coarse woollen wrapper made for horse-cloths. *Summons.*

YĒRK [yĕrk, *S. W. P. E. K. Sm.*; yĕrk or yark, *Ja.*], *v. a.* [*Of uncertain etymology.* — See *YERK*.] [*Y. YERKED; pp. YERKING, YERKED.*]

1. To turn out with a quick spring, as a horse his heels in kicking; to jerk; to kick. *Shak.*
2. † To strike, beat, or lash, with a quick spring of a whip. *Spenser.*

YĒRK, *v. n.* 1. To throw out the heels with a quick spring, as a horse; to kick. [*R.*] *Holland.*
2. To move with a jerk. [*R.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

YĒRK, *n.* A jerk; a kick. [*R.*] *Johnson.*

YĒRN, *v. a.* See YEARN.

† YĒRN'FUL, *a.* Melancholy; grievous. *Old Play.*

YĒR'NŪT, *n.* A pig-nut; an earth-nut. *Clarke.*

YĒS [yēs, *P. E. Ja. Sm. R. C.*; yīs, *S. W. J.*; yēs or yīs, *F. K.*], *ad.* [*M. Goth. ja, jai*; *A. S. gesē, gise, ge, gea*; *Old Frs. jes*; *Dut., Ger., Dan., Sw., & Icel. ja*; *W. ie.*] A word of affirmation, assent, or consent; — opposed to *no*.

Pray, madam, are you married? — *Yes.* *Mae.*
“It is, like *yes*, used as a word of enforcement, signifying even so, not only so, but more.”

This is a fit speech for a general in the head of an army, when going to battle, and it is no less fit speech in the head of a council, upon a deliberation of entrance into a war. *Bacon.*

Yes, you despise the man to books confined. *Pope.*

“This word is worn into a somewhat slenderer sound than what is authorized by the orthography; but *e* and *i* are frequently interchangeable, and few changes can be better established than this. W. Johnston and Mr. Perry are the only orthoepists, who give the sound of the vowels, that do not mark this change; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and Dr. Jones, in his ‘New Art of Spelling,’ confirm this change, and rhyme it with *miss, miss, bkiss, &c.*” *Walker.* “It is not probable that a polite speaker would, at this day, even on Mr. Walker's authority, pronounce the word *yes, yis.*” *Jameson.*

YĒS-Ā-WĀL', *n.* A state messenger. [*Ind.*] *Crabb.*

YĒST, or YĒST [yĕst, *S. W. F. Ja.*; yĕst or yĕst, *P. J.*; yĕst, *K. Sm.*], *n.* 1. Foam or scum which collects on beer when fermenting; yeast. *Gay.*
2. Foam; froth; spume. — See YEAST. *Shak.*

YĒS'TER, *a.* [*See YESTERDAY.*] Of yesterday; next before the present; last; last past. “YĒs-ter sun.” *Dryden.* “YĒs-ter morn.” *Rowe.*

“It is not often used except in composition with day or night.”

YĒS'TER-DĀY, or YĒS'TER-DAY [yĕs'ter-dā, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*; yĕs'ter-dā, *S. Kenrick, Nares, Scott*], *n.* [*M. Goth. gistradagis*; *A. S. gystandæg, gestrundæg*; *Dut. gisteren*; *Ger. gestern*. — *L. hesternus*.] The day last past; the day next before to-day.

And they said unto him, Yesterday, at the seventh hour, the fever left him. *John iv. 22.*

“Though *yes*, from its continual use, is allowably worn into the somewhat easier sound of *yis*, there is no reason why yesterday should adopt the same change; and though I cannot pronounce this change vulgar, since Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott have adopted it, I do not hesitate to pronounce the regular sound, given by W. Johnston, as the more correct and agreeable to the best usage.” *Walker.*

YĒS'TER-DĀY, *ad.* On the day last past. *Bacon.*

YĒS'TER-ĒVE, *n.* The evening last past; last evening; yester-evening. *B. Jonson.*

YĒS'TER-ĒVEN-ING, *n.* The evening last past; last evening; yester-eve. *Illove.*

YĒS'TERN, *a.* [*Ger. gestern*, yesterday.] Of, or pertaining to, yesterday. [*R.*] *Wright.*

YĒS'TER-NIGHT (yĕs'tĕr-nīt), *n.* The night last past; last night. *Shak.*

YĒS'TER-NIGHT (yĕs'tĕr-nīt), *ad.* On the night last past; last night. *Bacon.*

YĒS'TER-NŌŌN, *n.* Noon of yesterday. *Clarke.*

YĒS'TER-WĒĒK, *n.* Last week. [*R.*] *Clarke.*

YĒS'TY, *a.* Frothy; yeasty. — See YEASTY. *Shak.*

YĒT [yēt, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb.*; yēt or yit, *Kenrick*], *conj.* [*A. S. gyt, get, geot. Gr. ēti.* — The *imp.* of *A. S. geatan*, *getan*, to get. *Tooke*.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding.

The best of us would never suffer their gods to be reviled, were it for a word. *Tillotson.*

“The *e* in this word is frequently changed by incorrect speakers into *i*; but, though this change is agreeable to the best and most established usage in the word *yes*, in *yē* it is the mark of incorrectness and vulgarity. Dr. Kenrick is the only orthoepist who gives any countenance to this incorrectness, by admitting it as a second pronunciation; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith give the regular sound only.” *Walker.*

Syn. — See HOWEVER.

YĒT, *ad.* 1. Besides; over and above; in addition. This furnishes us with yet one more reason. *Asterbury.*

2. Still; at the same time. They attest facts they had heard while they were yet hearthens. *Asterbury.*

3. Noting extension or continuance. A little longer, yet a little longer. *Dryden.*

Yet a few days, and these which now appear in youth and beauty, shall be but a few days, and these which now appear in youth and beauty, shall be but a few days. *Dryden.*

4. Once again; once more. Yet, yet a moment one dim ray of light indulge. *Pope.*

5. At this time; so soon. These being asked when a man should marry, said, Yet a little longer. *Bacon.*

6. At least; at all; really. A man that would form a comparison betwixt Quintilian's declamations, if yet they be Quintilian's, and the orations of Tully, would be in danger of forfeiting his discretion. *Baker.*

7. Still; in a greater degree. The rapine is made yet blacker by the pretence of piety and justice. *L'Estrange.*

8. Even; after all; — a kind of emphatic addition to a negative. Men may not too rashly believe the confessions of witches, nor yet the evidence against them. *Bacon.*

9. Hitherto; — sometimes preceded by *as*. Hope beginning here with a trembling expectation of things far removed, and as yet but only heard of. *Hooker.*

† YĒVE, *v. a.* To give. *Chaucer.*

† YĒV'EN (yĕr'vn), *p.* Given. *Spenser.*

YEW (yā), *n.* [*A. S. iu*; *Dut. iijf*; *Ger. eibe*; *Old Eng. eugh*. — *Mid. L. iuvus*; *Fr. if.*] (*Bot.*) The common name of low, evergreen trees of the genus *Taxus*, particularly of *Taxus baccata*, or common yew, common in churchyards in England. *Loudon.*

The distinguished yew is ever seen; Unchanged his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior.*
“The yew is of slow growth. The tallest yew in England is in the churchyard at Harlington, near Hounslow, and is fifty-eight feet high. *Eng. Cyc.*

“The wood of the yew is close and fine in the grain, exceedingly durable, and capable of taking a high polish. It was formerly extensively used for making bows. *Tomlinson.*

“The American yew is a low and straggling or prostrate bush, never forming an ascending trunk. *Gray.*

YEW (yā), *v. n.* To rise in blisters, as scum on brine at salt-works. *Clarke.*

YEW'EN (yā'en), *a.* Made of the wood of yew. “With yewen bow.” *Spenser.*

YEW'-TRĒE (yā'trĕ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A low, evergreen tree; the yew. — See YEW. *Gray.*

YĒX, *n.* [*A. S. geocra*, a sobbing.] The hiccough; yux. [*R.*] *Hulot.*

YĒX, *v. n.* To hiccough. [*R.*] *Hulot.*

† YĒX'ING, *n.* Hiccoughing. *Holland.*

Ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, *long*; Ǻ, ǣ, ǣ, ǫ, ǖ, Ǚ, *short*; A, E, I, O, U, Y, *obscure*; FARE, FÄR, FÄST, FÄLL; HÊIR, HËR;

reciprocal form of *you*, when used for *thou* or *thee*. "You love only *yourself*." *Johnson*.

If it stand, as you *yourself* still do,
Within the eye of honor. *Shak.*

Yourselves (yur-selvz'), the reciprocal form of *you* strictly used in the plural; as, "You saw it *yourself*" (when one is addressed); "You saw it *yourselves*" (when two or more are addressed).

Allow obedience, if *yourselves* are old. *Shak.*

YOUTH (yuth), *n.* [*A. S. geoguth, iuguth; Frs. jeucht; Dut. jeugd; Ger. jugend; Dan. & Sw. ungdom; Old Eng. yongth.*]

1. The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence, generally reckoned from fourteen to twenty-eight years. *Johnson*.

Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth,
while the evil days come not. *Ecc. xii. 1.*

Youth is eminently the fittest season for establishing habits of industry. *Dr. Parr.*

The charms of youth at once are seen and past,
And Nature says, "They are too sweet to last."
And be cheered by the salutes of youth. *Cowper.*

2. A young man; one in youth.

The pious chief
A hundred youths from all his train elects. *Dryden.*

A youth to fortune and to fame unknown. *Gray.*

3. Young persons collectively.

It is fit to read the best authors to youth first. *B. Johnson.*

YOUTHFUL (yuth'ful), *a.* 1. Being in youth; young. "Two *youthful* knights." *Dryden.*

2. Pertaining or suitable to youth. "Youthful vigor." *Dryden.* "Youthful thoughts." *Milton.* "A youthful face." *Pope.*

3. Vigorous or active, as in youth. *Bentley.*
Syn. — *Youthful* is opposed to aged; *young*, to old; *juvenile* and *puerile*, to manly. *Youthful* vigor or employment; a *young* man; a *juvenile* performance or exercise; *puerile* conduct or observation. *Juvenile* is used indifferently, in a good or bad sense; *youthful*, commonly, in a good, and *puerile*, in a bad sense.

YOUTHFUL-LY, *ad.* In a youthful manner; after the manner of youth. *Johnson*.

YOUTHFULNESS, *n.* The state or the quality of being youthful; juvenility. *Holland.*

YOUTH'HOOD (yuth'hud), *n.* The state or the period of youth; youth. [*R.*] *Cheyne.*

+ YOUTH'LY, *a.* Young; early in life. *Spenser.*

+ YOUTH'Y, *a.* Young; youthful. *Spectator.*

+ Y-PIGHT (e-pit'), *p.* Fixed. *Spenser.*

YPRES-LACE (s'pr-), *n.* The finest and most expensive kind of Valenciennes lace. *Simmonds.*

YT'TRI-A (it'tre-a), *n.* (*Chem.*) A very rare earth found combined with other substances in gadolinite and a few other rare minerals. It is regarded as a protoxide of yttrium. *Miller.*

YT-TRI-OÜS (it'tre-üs), *a.* Relating to, or containing, yttria. *Cleveland.*

YT'TRI-ÜM (it'tre-üm), *n.* (*Chem.*) A rare metal occurring in certain minerals in combination with other substances, not oxidized when heated to redness in air or aqueous vapor, and burning in oxygen with brilliant scintillations. It is the metallic base of yttria. *Miller.*

YT-TRO-CÉ'RITE, *n.* (*Min.*) An amorphous, opaque, violet, or grayish-red mineral, of glistening lustre, consisting of lime, sesquioxide of cerium, yttria, and hydrofluoric acid. *Dana.*

YT-TRO-TÂN'TA-LITE (it'tro-tan'ta-lit), *n.* (*Min.*) A species of mineral including three varieties, black, yellow, and brown or dark, all of which occur in Sweden, and consist chiefly of tantalic acid and yttria; — called also *ytrocolumbite*. *Dana.*

YÜ, *n.* [*Chinese.*] (*Min.*) Nephrite. *Brande.*

YÜ'C-CÄ, *n.* (*Bot.*) An American genus of plants of the family *Liliaceæ*, or lilies, with woody stems and showy flowers; — called also *beargrass*, and *Spanish-bayonet*. *Gray.*

YÜCK, *v. n.* To itch. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

YÜCK, *v. a.* To scratch. [*Local, Eng.*] *Wright.*

YÜFTS, *n.* A kind of Russia leather. *Simmonds.*

YÜG, *n.* (*Hind. Myth.*) An age; one of the ages into which the Hindoos divide the duration of the world, — written also *yog*. *Wright.*

YÜLE, *n.* [*A. S. geol, geohol, jule, yule; Dan. jul; Sw. jul; Icel. jöl, jöl.* — *Arm. gowel, gowl, a feast.*] The name of either of the two great annual festivals, in ancient times, *Lammas-tide* and *Christmas*, but used mostly with reference to the latter. *Hammond.*

Much has been written to little purpose respecting the origin of *yule*. *Dr. Garrett.*

YÜLE-BLOCK, *n.* A large piece or log of wood, formerly, in England, put on the fire at *Christmas*; — also called *yule-clog*. *Nares.*

YÜLE-CLÖG, *n.* A yule-block. *Hallwell.*

YÜLE-LÖG, *n.* A yule-block. *Clarke.*

YÜLE-TIDE, *n.* The time or season of yule or *Christmas*; *Christmas*. *Clarke.*

YÜN-CI'NÆ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A sub-family of birds, of the order *Scansores* and family *Pisidæ*; wry-necks. *Gray.*

YÜNX, *n.* [*Gr. iux;*] (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds; the wry-neck; — called also *snake-bird*, *long-tongue*, and *cuckoo's-mate*. *Eng. Cyc.*

+ YÜX, *n.* The hiccough. — See *YEX*. *Johnson.*

+ YÜX, *v. n.* To sob; to sigh. — See *YEX*. *Bailey.*



Yünx torquilla.

Z.

Z, the twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet, has the sound of soft, flat, or vocal *s* as in *rose*, except in a few instances in which it follows the letter *t*, as in *waltz*, when it has the sound of sharp, aspirate, or unvoiced *s* as in *seal*. No word of Saxon derivation begins with this letter, and the few words in English beginning with *z* are all derived from other languages, mostly from the Greek. The English name of this letter is *zed*, and also *izzard*; in the United States it is commonly called *zee*.

ZÄC'ÖHÖ, *n.* (*Arch.*) The lowest part of the pedestal of a column. *Crabb.*

ZÄF'FIR, *n.* See *ZÄFFRE*. *Hill.*

ZÄF'FRE (zä'fur), *n.* (*Chem.*) An impure protoxide of cobalt. *Turner.*

ZÄIM, *n.* A chief or leader among the Turks, who supports and pays a mounted militia of the same name. *Stocqueler.*

ZÄI'MET, *n.* The place or district whence the *zaim* draws his revenue. *Smart.*

ZÄIN, *n.* A horse of a dark color, neither gray nor white, and having no spots. *Smart.*

ZÄM'BÖ, *n.*; *pl. zämbö's*. 1. The offspring of a negro and a mulatto; *sambo*. *Dunglison.*

2. The offspring of an Indian and a negro. [*R.*]

ZÄ'MI-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of gymnospermous dicotyledonous plants, found in the tropical parts of America and Asia, and at the Cape of Good Hope and Australia. *Baird.*

ZÄ'MITE, *n.* (*Pal.*) A name applied to fossil plants of the genus *Zamia*. *Lyell.*

ZÄ-NÖ'NI-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree of Malabar. *Crabb.*

ZÄN'TE-WOOD (-wüd), *n.* A name given to two plants, the *Rhus cotinus*, and the *Chloroxylon Swietenia*. *Simmonds.*

ZÄN-THO-PIC'RINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A bitter crystalline substance obtained from the bark of *Xanthoxylum Clava Herculis*. *Gregory.*

ZÄN-THÖX'Y-LÜM, *n.* (*Bot.*) See *XANTHOXYLUM*. *Linnaeus.*

ZÄN'TI-ÖT, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native, or an inhabitant, of Zante. *Earnshaw.*

ZÄ'NY [zä'ne, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; zä'ne or zän'ne, *Ja.*; zän'ne, *K.*], *n.* [*It. zanni*; a contraction of *Giovanni*, John, according to *Ménage*, *Skinner*, and others; but according to *Tooke*, a contraction of *Sanese*, a native of *Sienna*, also used for a fool.] One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions, and speeches; a merry-andrew; a buffoon; a clown. *He's like the zany to a tumbler.*

That tries tricks after him to make men laugh. *B. Johnson.*
To shine confessed her zany and her tool. *Smollett.*

+ ZÄ'NY, *v. a.* To mimic; to imitate. *Marston.*

ZÄ'NY-ISM, *n.* The character or practice of a zany, or merry-andrew; buffoonery. *Coleridge.*

ZÄR'NICH (zär'nik), *n.* (*Min.*) A name applied to the native sulphurets of arsenic. *Wright.*

The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow. *Illis.*

ZÄX (zäks), *n.* A tool for cutting slates. *Brande.*

Zä'YÄT, *n.* A Burman caravansary. *Malcom.*

ZĒ'A, *n.* [*Gr. zēa, zēd*, a sort of grain.] (*Bot.*) A genus of gramineous plants, including maize or Indian corn. *Eng. Cyc.*

ZĒAL (zē), *n.* [*Gr. zēlos; L. zelus; It. & Sp. zelo; Fr. zèle.*] Passionate ardor in some pursuit, or in support of some person or cause; earnestness; warmth; fervency; enthusiasm. *Had I but served my God with half the zeal I served my king, he would not, in mine age, Have left me naked to mine enemies.* *Shak. Pope.*

A scorn of flattery and a zeal for truth.

There is nothing to which men more desire themselves than to be zealous, and yet it is a very common error to suppose that it is a necessary condition of being zealous, that one should be a hypocrite. It is not so. Zeal is a noble passion, and it has been for the benefit of mankind if it had never been reckoned in the catalogue of virtues. *Spectator.*

+ ZĒAL (zē), *v. n.* To entertain zeal. *Bacon.*

+ ZĒAL'ANT, *n.* A zealot; an enthusiast.

To certain zealants all speech of pacification is odious. *Bacon.*

+ ZĒALED (zēld), *a.* Filled with, or characterized by, zeal. "Zealed religion." *Beau. & Fl.*

+ ZĒAL'LESS (zēl'les), *a.* Wanting zeal. "Zeal-less behavior." *Hammond.*

ZĒAL'OT [zēl'ut, *S. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; zēl'ut or zēl'ut, *W. Kenrick*], *n.* [*Gr. zelōtis; zēlos*; zeal; *It. zelatore; Sp. zelador; Fr. zéléteur.*] One strongly affected or carried away by zeal; an enthusiast; a fanatic; one over zealous; — generally used in dispraise.

For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight;
His can't be wrong whose life is in the right. *Pope.*

"There are few words better confirmed by authority in their departure from the sound of their simples than this and *zealous*. Dr. Kennick gives both sounds to both words, but prefers the short sound by placing it first, but Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, Barclay, and Entick give both these words the short sound. As the word *zealous* may either come from the Latin *zelus*, or rather *zelosus*, or be a formative of our own from *zeal*, as *villanous*, *ibellous*, &c., from *villain*, *libel*, &c., analogy might very allowably be pleaded for the long sound of the diphthong; and, if custom were less decided, I should certainly give my vote for it; but, as propriety of pronunciation may be called a compound ratio of usage and analogy, the short sound must, in this case, be called the proper one." *Walker.*

+ ZĒA-LÖT'I-CÄL, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a zealot; passionately zealous; fanatical. *Strype.*

ZĒAL'OT-ISM, *n.* The character or conduct of a zealot; fanaticism; zealotry. *Ec. Rev.*

† ZĒĀL'QT-ĪST, *n.* A zealot; an enthusiast.

I could wish these scilicet *zealotists* had more judgment joined with their zeal. *Howell.*

ZĒĀL'QT-RY, *n.* The behavior of a zealot; passion, zeal; fanaticism. [It.] *Ep. Taylor.*
Inquisitorial cruelty and party *zealotry.* *Coleridge.*

[[ZĒĀL'OUS (zē'l'us) [zē'l'us, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb., zē'l'us or zē'l'us, W. Kenrick], *a.* [L. *zelosus*; It. & Sp. *zeloso*, Fr. *zélé*.] Possessing zeal; warily engaged in any cause; ardent; fervent; warm; enthusiastic. earnest.

I would have every *zealous* man examine his heart thoroughly, and I believe he will often find it full of a zeal for his religion is either pride, interest, or in-nature. *Spectator.*

I love to see a man *zealous* in a good matter, and especially when his zeal shows itself for advancing morality and promoting the happiness of mankind. *Spectator.*

Syn. — *Zealous* in a good or bad cause; a *zealous* disposition, ardent feeling; fervent love or piety; earnest solicitation, warm heart or friendship; enthusiastic feeling. — See FERVOR.

[[ZĒĀL'OUS-LY, *ad.* In a zealous manner; ardently; enthusiastically. *Milton.*

[[ZĒĀL'OUS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being zealous; enthusiasm; ardor; zeal. *Johnson.*

ZĒ'BRA, *n.* [It. *zebra*; Sp. *cebra*; Fr. *zébre*.] (Zool.) An animal of the ass kind found in the mountainous parts of South Africa, of a white color marked with black bands; *Asinus zebra*. *Baird.*

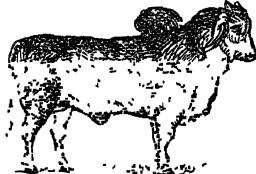


Zebra.

“It is very wild, seeking inaccessible and sequestered spots for its habitation, and living in herds.” *Baird.*

ZĒ'BRA-WOOD (-wūd), *n.* A beautiful wood, the product of *Omphalobium Lambertii*, brought from Guiana, and much used by cabinet-makers; pigeon-wood. *Baird. Simmonds.*

ZĒ'BU, *n.* [Fr. (Zool.)] A species of ox found in India; *Bos Indicus*.



Zebu.

“The zebu is very small, and is remarkable for having long, pendulous ears, and a fatty, elevated hump upon its withers. It is held sacred by the Hindoos, who consider it sinful to kill them.” *Baird.*

ZĒ'BŪB, *n.* A very noxious fly, found in Abyssinia, somewhat larger than a bee. *Stewart.*

ZECHIN (zē'kin or che-kān') [che-kān', W. J. E. F. Ja.; che-kān', S.; zē'kin, P. Sm. Wb. Crabbs; zē'chin, C.], *n.* [It. *zecchino*; Fr. *sequan*.] An Italian gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

The directory cost me a *zechin*. *Smollett.*

“It is variously written *zechin*, *chequin*, and *sequin*. — See SEQUIN.

ZĒCH'STEIN, *n.* [Ger. *zeche*, a mine, and *stein*, stone.] (Geol.) A name applied to the upper portion of the Permian or Magnesian limestone series in Germany. *Lyell.*

ZĒD, *n.* The name of the letter Z; — called also *zer*, and, provincially, *izzard*. “Zed, thou unnecessary letter.” *Shak.*

ZĒD'Q-A-RY (zēd'q-a-rē), *n.* (Bot.) The common name of two kinds of medicinal roots, the long zedoary, and the round zedoary, the former of which is produced by the *Curcuma zedoaria* of Roxburgh, the latter, as some suppose, by the *Kampferia rotunda* of Linnaeus, but according to others, by the *Curcuma zernumbet* of Roxburgh.

“The roots called *zedoary* are gravior-white on the outside, yellowish-brown within, hard, compact, of an agreeable aromatic odor, and a bitterish, pungent, camphor taste, and resemble ginger in their qualities.” *Wood & Bach.*

ZĒĒ, *n.* A name of the letter Z. *G. Brown.*

ZĒM-IN-DĀR' [zēm-in-dār', Sm. Brande; zē-mīn'-dār, K. C. Wb.], *n.* [Hind. *zumeen-dar*, a landholder; Per. *zemīn*, land.] A landholder in India, possessing certain rights, especially that of collecting the revenues. *Brande.*

ZĒM-IN-DĀ-RY, *n.* The jurisdiction, territory, or possession of a zemindar. *P. Cyc.*

ZE-NA'NA, *n.* That part of a house in India particularly reserved for the women. *C. P. Brown.*

ZĒND, *n.* The language of the ancient Magi and fire-worshippers of Persia. *Hamilton.*

The *Zend* language is of great antiquity, and radically allied to the Sanscrit. *Brande.*

ZĒND'-A-VĒS'TA, *n.* [Per., living word.] The sacred books of the Guebers or fire-worshippers in Persia, and the Parsees in India; ascribed to Zoroaster, but of uncertain origin. *Brande.*

ZĒN'DIK, *n.* [Arab.] An atheist or infidel. — one charged with magical heresies. *Brande.*

ZĒ'NIK, *n.* (Zool.) A species of civet; — called also *suricate*. — See SURICATE. *P. Cyc.*

ZĒ'NITH [zē'nith, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. R. Wb.; zē'nith or zē'nith, Ja.; zē'nith, Sm. C. Rees], *n.* [Arab. — It. *zenit*; Sp. *zenit*; Fr. *zénith*.]

1. (Astron.) The point of the celestial sphere situated vertically over the head of a spectator, and distant ninety degrees from every point of the celestial horizon. *Herschel.*

Zenith and *Nadir*, two Arabic terms, imported into Europe with astronomy, to signify the point of the heavens immediately above the spectator, and the opposite (invisible) point below him. *P. Cyc.*

2. The highest point of a person's fortune.

I never once called in doubt the pronunciation of this word till I was told that mathematicians generally make the first syllable short. Upon consulting our orthoepists, I find all who have the word, and who give the quantity of the vowels, make the *a* long, except *Walker*. — See Sheridan, Kenrick, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnson, and Perry pronounce it long; and, if this majority were not so great and so respectable, the analogy of words of this form ought to decide. *Walker.*

ZĒ'NITH-DIS-TANCE, *n.* (Astron.) The distance, in degrees, of a heavenly body from the zenith, being the complement of its altitude. *Herschel.*

ZĒ'NITH-SĒC'TOR, *n.* (Astron.) An astronomical instrument consisting in part of a portion of a graduated circle, and adapted for the very exact observation of stars in, or near, the zenith. *Herschel.*

ZĒ'Q-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ζέω*, to boil, and *λίθος*, stone.] (Min.) The name of a family of minerals, different from each other in chemical composition and crystalline form, consisting essentially of hydrous silicates of alumina and some alkali or alkaline earth, either soda, potassa, baryta, strontia, or lime, and so called in allusion to their intumescent under the blowpipe; as the *pyramidal zeolite*, or *apophyllite*, the *feather zeolite*, or *natrolite*, *foliated zeolite*, or *heulandite*, *radiated zeolite*, or *stilbite*, &c., &c. *Dana.*

ZĒ-Q-LIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, zeolite. *Ure.*

ZĒ-Q-LIT'I-FORM, *a.* [Eng. *zeolite*, and L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of zeolite. *Smart.*

ZĒPH'YR (zē'fer), *n.* [Gr. *ζέφυρος*; *ζέφος*, darkness, the west; L. *zephyrus*; It. *zefiro*; Sp. *cefro*; Fr. *zéphyr*.] The west wind; — and, poetically, any mild, soft wind.

Forth rush the levant and the ponent winds, *Milton.*

ZĒPH'YR-CLŌTH, *n.* A particular kind of kerseymer. *Simmonds.*

ZĒPH'YR-SHĀWL, *n.* A kind of thin shawl, made of worsted and cotton. *Simmonds.*

ZĒPH'Y-RŪS, *n.* [L.] The zephyr. *Milton.*

Mild as when Zephyrus on Flora breathes.

ZĒR'DĀ, *n.* The fennec. — See FENNEC. *Eng. Cyc.*

ZĒ'RŌ, *n.* [It., Sp., & Fr.] The arithmetical cipher; naught; — a term generally applied to the point at which the graduation of the thermometer commences.

“Zero, in common language, means no thing; in arithmetic it is called *naught*, and means no number; in algebra it stands for no quantity, or for a quantity less than any assignable quantity. *Da. & P.*

“The zero of Réaumur's and of the centigrade thermometers is the freezing point of water; that of Fahrenheit's thermometer, 32° below the point at which water congeals, being about the temperature of a mixture of salt and snow.” *Brande.*

ZĒST, *n.* 1. A piece of orange or lemon peel used to give flavor to liquor. *Johnson.*

2. That which serves to enhance a pleasure or enjoyment; relish; gusto.

Liberality of disposition and conduct gives the highest *zeat* and relish to social intercourse. *Comyn.*

ZĒST, *v. a.* To give a relish or flavor to. *Johnson.*

ZĒ'TA, *n.* 1. A Greek letter [ζ], corresponding to the English *z*.

2. (Arch.) A small apartment; — applied by some writers to the room over the porch of a Christian church, where the sexton or porter resided, and kept the church documents. *Britton.*

ZĒ-TĒT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ζητητικός*; *ζητέω*, to seek.] Proceeding by inquiry; as, “The *zetetic* method in mathematics.” [R.] *Scott.*

ZĒ-TĒT'IC, *r.* A seeker; — a term applied to the ancient Pyrrhonists. *Smart.*

ZĒ-TĒT'ICS, *n. pl.* A part of algebra, which consists in the direct search after unknown quantities. [R.] *P. Cyc.*

ZĒ-TIC'U-LĀ, *n.* (Arch.) A zeta. *Britton.*

ZĒUG'LO-DŌN, *n.* [Gr. *ζεύγλον*, the bow of a yoke, and *δόνος*, *δόντος*, a tooth.] (Pal.) The name of an extinct aquatic mammal, deemed by Owen to be related to the manatee. Its remains occur *stratigraphically* in the middle eocene strata of *Georgia*.

The vertebral column of one skeleton extends to the length of nearly seventy feet. When first found, the animal, being supposed to be a reptile, was called *basilosaurus*. *Lyell.*

ZĒUG'MĀ (zūg'mā), *n.* [Gr. *ζεύγμα*; *ζεύγνυμι*, to join, to yoke.] (Gram.) A figure by which an adjective or verb which agrees with a nearer word is referred, also, by way of supplement, to one more remote; as, “Lust overcame shame; boldness, fear; and madness, reason.”

ZĒUX'ITE, *n.* (Min.) [Gr. *ζεύξις*, connection, because found in the *United Mines*, Cornwall.] A greenish-brown mineral. *Thomson.*

ZĒY'LAN-ITE, *n.* (Min.) A nearly black, opaque crystalline variety of spinel, of splendid lustre, and consisting of alumina, magnesia, protoxide of iron and silica; — called also *pléonaste*, and *ceylanite*. — See CEYLANITE. *Phillips. Dana.*

ZĒŌ (zō), *n.* A domestic ruminant mammal, common in the Himalayas. *Ogilvie.*

ZĒB'ET, *n.* (Zool.) A carnivorous animal, allied to the civet, found in Borneo, Macassar, and some other parts of the east; *Viverra zibetha*.



Zibet.

The *zibet*, in common with the *Viverra civetta*, furnishes the civet of commerce. *Van Der Hoeven.*

ZĒ'GA, *n.* Curd produced by the addition of acetic acid to milk, after rennet has ceased to produce coagulation. *Brande.*

ZĒG'ZĀG, *n.* 1. A line with sharp turns or angles, as in the letter Z, or one of the turns themselves. “A winding road which forms thirteen *zigzags*.” *Twiss.*

2. (Arch.) A chevron running in a zigzag line. *Fairholt.*

3. *pl.* (Fort.) Trenches or paths, with several windings, so cut that the besieged are prevented from enfilading the besieger in his approaches. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

ZĒG'ZĀG, *a.* Having sharp and quick turns. “*Zigzag* moulding.” *Britton.*

ZĒG'ZĀG, *v. a.* [Z. *ZIGZAGGED*; *γγ* *ZIGZAGGING*, *ZIGZAGGED*.] To form into zigzags, or sharp and quick turns, or angles. *Warton.*

ZĒG'ZĀGGED (zēg'zāgd), *a.* Made with sharp turns or angles; zigzag. *Pennant.*

ZĒL'LĀH, *n.* A division of country made with reference to judicial purposes. [India.] *Smart.*

ZĒM'ENT-WĀ'TER, *n.* Water impregnated with copper. *Clarke.*

ZĒNC (zīngk. 82), *n.* [Ger., Dan., & Sw. *zink*. — Fr. *zinc*. — “Perhaps formed upon the Ger. *zinn*, tin.” *Richardson*. — “First mentioned by Paracelsus, in the 16th century, under the name of

zincum. *Eng. Cyc.* (*Min.*) A white metal with a shade of blue, capable of being polished, and then assuming a metallic lustre; usually brittle, its fracture exhibiting a crystalline structure; malleable, if pure, into thin leaves at common temperatures; of variable specific gravity, that of cast zinc being about 6.8, but susceptible of being increased by forging to 7.21; melting at 773° Fahrenheit, and, at a red heat, rising in vapor, taking fire in the air, and burning with a white flame like that of phosphorus, the white oxide produced being carried up mechanically in the air.

See Laminated zinc is a valuable substance from its being little disposed to undergo oxidation. When exposed to air or placed in water, its surface becomes covered with a gray film of suboxide, which tends to preserve it from the chemical and mechanical effects of other bodies. In contact with non, it protects the latter metal from oxidation in any saline fluid. Zinc is the only metal which can be used with advantage in the voltaic battery as the positive or generating metal. The principal ores of zinc are calamine and zinc-blende. *Graham.*

ZINC'-AM-YLE, n. (*Chem.*) A colorless, transparent liquid, emitting fumes, and rapidly absorbing oxygen when exposed to the air, but not taking fire spontaneously. It is composed of amyle and of zinc. *Miller.*

ZINC'-RLENDE, n. (*Min.*) A brittle, transparent or translucent mineral, of lustre resinous to adamantine, of various colors, white or yellow when pure, occurring massive, in crystals, and in other forms, and consisting essentially of sulphur and zinc, but often containing a considerable quantity of iron; — called also *blende*. *Graham. Dana.*

ZINC'-BLÔÔM, n. (*Min.*) An opaque mineral, of a white, grayish, or yellowish color, dull lustre, occurring in earthy incrustations and reniform, and consisting of carbonic acid, oxide of zinc, and water; — called also *dicarbonate of zinc*. *Dana.*

ZINC'-ËTH-YL, n. (*Chem.*) A colorless, transparent, poisonous liquid, not congealable by a cold of —8° Fahrenheit, boiling at 244°, of a powerful odor, taking fire by contact with oxygen or with atmospheric air, and consisting of ethyl (a compound of four equivalents of carbon and five of hydrogen) and zinc.

See Zinc-ethyl burns with a brilliant blue flame fringed with green. If a cold piece of glass, or of porcelain, be held in the flame, it becomes coated with a deposit of metallic zinc, surrounded with a white ring of the oxide of this metal. *Miller.*

ZIN-CIF'ER-OÛS, a. [*Eng. zinc*, and *L. fero*, to bear.] Producing, or containing, zinc. *P. Cyc.*

ZINC'ITE, n. (*Min.*) A brittle, translucent or subtranslucent mineral, of a deep-red color, inclining also to yellow, adamantine lustre, and consisting of oxide of zinc, with oxide of manganese as an unessential ingredient; — called also *red zinc ore*, and *red oxide of zinc*. *Dana.*

ZINCK'Y, a. Pertaining to zinc. *Smart.*

ZINC-METH'YL, n. (*Chem.*) A volatile liquid, of very fetid smell, the vapors of which are very poisonous, and consisting of two equivalents of carbon, three of hydrogen, and one of zinc; — written also *zincomethyl*. *Gregory.*

See Zincomethyl takes fire spontaneously on contact with the air, and burns with a bright, greenish-blue flame, depositing a large quantity of zinc and oxide of zinc. It is apparently a new radical. *Gregory.*

ZIN-CÖG'RA-PHER, n. One who engraves on plates of zinc. *Chabot.*

ZIN-CÖ-GRÄPH'IC, } a. Pertaining to zin-
ZIN-CÖ-GRÄPH'IC-AL, } cography. *Wright.*

ZIN-CÖG'RA-PHY, n. [*Eng. zinc*, and *Gr. γράφω*, to write.] The art of drawing upon, and printing from, plates of zinc. *Fairholt.*

ZINC'ÖID, n. [*Eng. zinc*, and *Gr. εἶδος*, form.] (*Chem.*) The platinum plate of the decomposing cell connected with the terminal copper or conducting plate of a voltaic battery, the other platinum plate of the decomposing cell being connected with the zinc or generating plate, and called the *chloroid*; the positive electrode; the positive pole. *Graham.*

ZINC-Q-METH'YL, n. See ZINC-METHYL.

ZINC'OÛS, a. (*Chem.*) Having the affinity or attraction characteristic of the zinc or generating metal of the voltaic battery, as the *zincous* plate, or *zincoid*, of the decomposing cell; — used in contradistinction to *chlorous*, noting the affinity or attraction characteristic of the platinum or conducting plate of a voltaic battery. *Graham.*

ZINC'-VIT-RI-OL, n. (*Min.*) White vitriol; sulphate of zinc. — See VITRIOL.

ZINC'-WHITE, n. The oxide of zinc used as a pigment. *Fairholt.*

ZINK'EN-ITE, n. (*Min.*) An opaque, crystalline mineral, of metallic lustre, steel-gray color and streak, and consisting chiefly of sulphur, antimony, and lead; — named in honor of *Zinken*, director of the Anhalt mines. *Dana.*

ZI'ON, n. A mount or eminence in Jerusalem: — used figuratively for the church. *Bp. Horne.*
Let Zion and her sons rejoice. *Watts.*

ZIR'CON, n. (*Min.*) A crystalline mineral, transparent to subtranslucent, of various colors, adamantine lustre, and consisting of silica and zirconia. It comprises three varieties, — *hyacinth*, *jargon*, and *zirconite*. *Dana.*

ZIR-CÖ'NI-A, n. A white, infusible powder, consisting of an oxide of zirconium, commonly regarded as the sesquioxide, having the specific gravity of 4.3, and, after ignition, insoluble in acids, with the exception of strong sulphuric acid. *Miller.*

See Svanberg infers from his experiments that *zirconia* is not a pure earth, but a mixture of three earths. *Miller.*

ZIR'CON-ITE, n. (*Min.*) A grayish or brownish, frequently rough or opaque, variety of zircon. *Dana.*

ZIR-CÖ'NI-ÛM, n. (*Chem.*) The metallic base of zirconia, an earth which is contained in zircon. It is obtained in the form of a black powder. The powder assumes under the burnisher the lustre of iron, and is compressed in scales which resemble graphite.

See Zirconium has not been fused. When heated in air or oxygen, it takes fire below redness, and burns brilliantly, forming zirconia of snowy whiteness. *Graham. Miller.*

ZI'S'EL, n. (*Zool.*) A species of marmot. *Smellie.*

ZI-ZÄ'NI-Ä, n. pl. [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including the wild rice. *Eng. Cyc.*

ZÖ-AN'THA, n. (*Zool.*) A genus of many-armed polypi which do not secrete a stony stem, and develop the polypes in lines from creeping shoots. *Dana.*

ZÖ-AN-THÄ'RI-A, n. pl. [*Gr. ζῶν*, an animal, and *ἄνθος*, a flower.] (*Zool.*) A name given by Blainville to a class of polypi, including the sea-anemones, and all corals excepting the *Alcyonaria*.

ZÖ'CÖ, n. (*Arch.*) A socle or zoele. *Clarke.*

ZÖC'Q-LÖ, n. [*It.*] (*Arch.*) A socle. *Brande.*

ZÖ'CLE, n. (*Arch.*) A low, plain, square member or plinth supporting a column; a socle. *Britton.*

ZÖ'DI-ÄÖ [*zö'de-äk, P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.; zö'dzhék, S.; zö'de-äk or zö'de-äk, W. Cobbin, n.*] [*Gr. ζῳδιακός; ζῶν*, an animal; *L. zodiacus*; *It. & Sp. zodiaco*; *Fr. zodiaque*.]

1. (*Astron.*) An imaginary zone or belt in the heavens, within which the sun and all the larger planets appear to perform their annual revolutions. It extends about eight or nine degrees on each side of the ecliptic; contains twelve constellations, and is divided into twelve equal parts, called *signs*, which anciently coincided with the constellations, but now occupy very different positions.

2. A girdle; a belt; a girth; zone. *Milton.*

ZÖ-DI'A-CAL, a. [*It. zodiacale*; *Sp. & Fr. zodiacal*.] Pertaining to the zodiac. *Warton.*

Zodiacal light, (*Astron.*) a faint, ill-defined light, visible any very clear evening, about the months of March, April, and May, soon after sunset, as a cone or lenticularly shaped light, extending from the horizon obliquely upwards, and following generally the course of the ecliptic, or rather that of the sun's equator. *Herschel.*

ZÖ'HÄR, n. [*Heb., splendor*.] A Jewish book consisting of cabalistical commentaries on

Scripture, especially the books of Moses. It is of ancient but uncertain origin. *Brande.*

ZÖ-IL'F-AN, a. Pertaining to, or resembling; Zoilus, a severe critic on Homer; illiberal; unjustly severe. *Richardson.*

ZÖ'IL-ÏSM, n. Illiberal or carping criticism, like that of Zoilus; unjust censure.

Bring candid eyes to the notice of man's works, and let not zoilism . . . thy name be known. *Byron.*

ZÖIS'ITE, n. (*Min.*) A crystalline mineral, of various colors, vitreous lustre, and consisting of silica, alumina, sesquioxide of iron, and lime. *Dana.*

ZÖLL'VER-EIN, n. [*Ger.*] A commercial league formed in Germany for the purpose of establishing a uniform rate of customs. It includes Prussia, Bavaria, Baden, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Hanover, and most of the smaller states. *Thomas.*

ZÖ'NÄR, n. A girdle which the Christians and Jews of the Levant are obliged to wear to distinguish them from Mahometans. *Smart.*

ZÖNE, n. [*Gr. ζώνη; ζώννμι*, to gird; *L. It., & Sp. zona*; *Fr. zone*.]

1. A girdle; a belt; a cincture. [*Poetical.*]

Scenes and the goddesses from her breasts be known. *Pope.*

2. (*Geog.*) The geographical denomination of each of the five parallel belts into which the earth is imagined to be divided, chiefly in respect to temperature. *Hutton.*

See There are five zones — the torrid zone, extending 23° 28' on each side of the equator, and between the tropics; two temperate zones, situated between the tropics and polar circles; and two frigid zones, situated between the polar circles and the poles.

3. (*Math.*) The portion of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes. *Davies & Peck.*

4. Circuit; circumference.

Had finished half his journey, and scarce begins His other half in the great zone of heaven. *Milton.*

Ciliary zone, (*Anat.*) an external lamina sent off from the capsule of the vitreous humor of the eye, and accompanying the retina, with which it is inserted into the fore part of the capsule of the lens, a little before its anterior edge. *Dunglison.*

Syn. — Zones of the earth; temperate zone, a vestal zone; a monk's or a lady's girdle; a military officer's belt.

ZÖNED (zönd), *a.* Wearing a zone or zones. *Pope.*

ZÖNE'LESS, a. Destitute of a zone or girdle.

Thou art not known where Pleasure is adored, That reeling goddess with the zoneless wrist. *Cowper.*

ZÖ'NIC, n. A girdle; a belt; a zone. [*R.*]

I know that the place where I was bred stands upon a zone of coal. *Smollett.*

ZÖN'NÄR, n. See ZONAR. *Clarke.*

ZÖ'NÛLE, n. A little zone. *Ogilvie.*

ZÖ-Q-ÖHËM'I-CAL, a. Pertaining to animal chemistry. *Dunglison.*

ZÖ-ÖSH'F-MY, n. [*Gr. ζῶν*, an animal, and *Eng. chemistry*.] Animal chemistry. *Dunglison.*

ZÖ-ÖG'F-NY, n. [*Gr. ζῶν*, an animal, and *γενεσις*, generation.] The doctrine of animal formation. *Dunglison.*

ZÖ-ÖG'RA-PHER, n. One versed in zoögraphy.

ZÖ-Q-GRÄPH'IC, } a. Pertaining to zoögra-
ZÖ-Q-GRÄPH'IC-AL, } phy or zoölogy. *Maunder.*

ZÖ-ÖG'RA-PHIST, n. A zoögrapher. *Asb.*

ZÖ-ÖG'RA-PHY, n. [*Gr. ζῶν*, an animal, and *γραφω*, to write; *It. & Sp. zoografía*; *Fr. zoographe*.] A description of animals; the natural history of animals. *Glanville.*

ZÖ-ÖL'A-TRY, n. [*Gr. ζῶν*, an animal, and *λατρεῖω*, to work for hire, to serve the gods with prayer and sacrifices; *It. zoolatria*; *Fr. zoolâtrie*.] The worship of animals, as in the religion of the ancient Egyptians. *Brande.*

ZÖ'Q-LITE, n. [*Gr. ζῶν*, an animal, and *λίθος*, a stone.] A petrified animal substance. *Lyell.*

ZÖ-ÖL'Q-GER, n. A zoölogist. [*R.*] *Boyle.*

ZÖ-Q-LÖG'I-CAL, a. [*It. & Sp. zoologico*; *Fr. zoologique*.] Pertaining to zoölogy or to animals

ZÖ-Q-LÖG'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a zoölogical manner; according to zoölogy. *P. Cyc.*

ZQ-ÖL'Q-GIST, *n.* [It. *zoologista*; Fr. *zoologiste*.] One who is versed in zoölogy, or the natural history of animals. *Baird.*

ZQ-ÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ζῷον*, an animal, and *λόγος*, a discourse; It. & Sp. *zoologia*; Fr. *zoologie*.] That branch of natural history which investigates and teaches the nature and properties of animals, their classification, their order of succession upon, and their distribution over, the earth. *Baird.*

ZÖ-Q-MÖR'PHISM, *n.* [Gr. *ζῷον*, an animal, and *μορφή*, shape.] The transformation of men into beasts. *Smart.*

ZQ-ÖN'Q-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ζῷον*, an animal, and *νόμος*, a law; Sp. *zoonomia*; Fr. *zoonomie*.] That branch of science treating of laws which govern the organic actions of animals in general; animal physiology. *Oswald.*

ZQ-ÖPH'Ä-GÄN, *n.* A carnivorous animal. *Clarke.*

ZQ-ÖPH'Ä-GÖÜS, *n.* [Gr. *ζωοφάγος*; *ζῷον*, an animal, and *φάγω*, to eat.] Feeding on animals; carnivorous. *Kirby.*

ZÖ-Q-PHÖR'IC [zö-q-for'ik, *W. P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; zö-ör'q-rik, *C. Wb. Ash*], *a.* [Arch.] Applied to a column which supports the figure of an animal. *Bailey.*

ZQ-ÖPH'Q-RÜS, *n.* [Gr. *ζωοφόρος*; *ζῷον*, an animal, and *φέρω*, to bear; L. *zoophorus*.] (Arch.) In classic architecture, a frieze;—so called because it was generally adorned with the figures of animals. *Fairholt.*

ZÖ'Q-PHYTE (zö'q-fit), *n.* [Gr. *ζῷον*, an animal, and *φυτόν*, a plant; It. & Sp. *zoofito*; Fr. *zoophyte*.] A name commonly given to the radiated and phytoid forms of life included by Linnæus in his great division of *vermes*. Under this title, Cuvier ranked the intestinal worms, and most writers sponges and corallines. *Eng. Cyc.*

At the present day the term is confined to true polypes, such as *Actinias*, *Corals*, *Gorgonias*, and the like. *Agassiz.*

ZÖ-Q-PHYT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to zoöphytes.

ZÖ-Q-PHYT'I-CAL, } *P. Cyc.*

ZÖ-Q-PHYT-Q-LÖG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to zoöphytology. *Clarke.*

ZQ-ÖPH-Y-TÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ζῷον*, an animal, *φυτόν*, a plant, and *λόγος*, a discourse; Fr. *zoophytologie*.] That branch of science which treats of the structure, habits, &c., of zoöphytes. *Humble.*

ZÖ'Q-SPERM, *n.* One of the spermatozoa of an animal. *Dunglison.*

ZÖ'Q-SPÖRE, *n.* [Gr. *ζῷον*, an animal, and *σπορά*, a sowing, seed.] An active ciliated gemma produced from the contents of an ordinary or special cell of the algæ, apparently without any previous process of fertilization. *Mic. Diet.*

ZÖ-Q-TÖM'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to zootomy, or the structure of the lower animals. *Month. Rev.*

ZQ-ÖT'Q-MIST, *n.* [Fr. *zootomiste*.] One versed in zootomy. *Johnson.*

ZQ-ÖT'Q-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ζῷον*, an animal, and *τέμνω*, to cut; It. & Sp. *zootomia*; Fr. *zootomie*.] That branch of anatomy which relates to the structure of the lower animals. *Brande.*

ZÖÖ'ZÖÖ, *n.* The wood-pigeon. [Local, Eng.] *Wright.*

ZQ-PÏS'SÄ, *n.* [Gr. *ζῶπια*; *ζῶος*, living, and *πίσσα*, pitch; L. *zopissa*.] (*Naut.*) A sort of pitch scraped off from the sides of ships, and tempered with wax and salt. *Mar. Dict.*

ZÖS'TER, *n.* [Gr. *ζωστήρ*, a girdle; L. *zoster*, the shingles.] (*Med.*) A kind of tetter; the shingles. *Dunglison.*

ZÖS'TE-RA, *n.* [Gr. *ζωστήρ*, a girdle.] (*Bot.*) A genus of monocotyledonous plants with grassy leaves, growing in sea-water; grass-wrack; eel-grass. Their pollen consists of delicate threads instead of grains. *Gray.*

ZÖU-ÄVE', *n.* Originally, a member of a corps of Arab soldiers, in the service of France after the conquest of Algiers, — now, a member of a corps wearing the Arab dress. *Bescherville.*

ZÖÜNDZ, *interj.* A contraction of *God's wounds*; originally used as an oath, and afterwards as an exclamation of wonder or anger. *Smart.*

ZÖÜTCH, *v. a.* To stew, as flounders, whittings, gudgeons, eels, &c., with just enough of liquid to cover them. [Local.] *Smart.*

+ZUCHE, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) A withered or dry stock or stub of a tree. *Burriil.*

ZÖ'FO-LÖ, *n.* [It., from *zufolare*, to whistle.] (*Mus.*) Any little flute or flageolet, but more especially that which is used to teach birds. *Moore.*

ZUM-BÖÖ'RUK, *n.* A small swivel-gun, carried on the back of a camel. *Glos. of Mil. Terms.*

ZÜ'MIC, *a.* [Gr. *ζύμν*, leaven.] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid formerly supposed to be a distinct compound, but now known to be identical with lactic acid. *Henry.*

ZÜ-MÖL'Q-GY, *n.* See ZYMOLOGY. *Brande.*

ZÜ-MÖM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ζύμν*, ferment, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] A zymometer. — See ZY-MOMETER. *Hoblyn.*

ZÜ-MQ-SIM'E-TER, *n.* Zymosimeter. *Brande.*

ZÜR'LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A transparent, translucent, or opaque crystalline mineral, of various colors, vitreous lustre, and consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, oxide of iron, and lime; — called also *mellitite*, and *somervillite*. *Dana.*

ZY'GA-DITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A feebly transparent, red and yellowish-white mineral, occurring in thin, tabular, rhombic prisms, and consisting of silica, alumina, and lithia. *Dana.*

ZY-GQ-DÄC'TY-LIC, *a.* Zygodactylous. *Clarke.*

ZY-GQ-DÄC'TY-LOÜS, *a.* [Gr. *ζυγώω*, to join, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger.] Having the feet composed of two anterior and two posterior toes, the external toe of the posterior pair being capable of a direction either forward or backward, as in the parrot, woodpecker, toucan, &c. *Ed. Ency.*

ZY-GÖ'MÄ, *n.* [Gr. *ζυγωμα*; *ζύγον*, a yoke.] (*Anat.*) The cheek-bone; — so called from its shape, which is irregularly quadrilateral with a convex outer surface. *Gray.*

ZY-GQ-MÄT'IC, *a.* [Fr. *zygomatique*.] Pertaining to the zygomata or cheek-bone. *Dunglison.*

Zygomata arch. (*Anat.*) A bony hidge formed by the articulation of the zygomatic process with the posterior angle of the zygomata. — *Zygomata bone*, the zygomata, or cheek-bone. — *Zygomata muscles*, two muscles, arising from the outer surface of the zygomata, and inserted into the upper lip, which they raise and draw up. — *Zygomata process*, a process arising from the outer surface of the temporal bone, and articulating with the zygomata. — *Zygomata suture*, the suture or articulation between the zygomatic parts of the temporal and cheek bones. *Dunglison.*

ZY-MQ-LÖG'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *zymologique*.] Re-

ZY-MQ-LÖG'I-CAL, } lating to zymology. *Oswald.*

ZY-MÖL'Q-GIST, *n.* [Fr. *zymologiste*.] One versed in zymology. *Oswald.*

ZY-MÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ζύμν*, ferment, and *λόγος*, a discourse; Fr. *zymologie*.] The doctrine of fermentation, or a treatise on the fermentation of liquors; — written also *zymology*. *Oswald.*

Zymology, *zymological*, *zymologist*, *zymometer*, &c., are sometimes spelt with *u* and sometimes with *y*, in the first syllable, as *zumology*, *zumology*, &c. But the use of *y* instead of *u* in these words, is in accordance with the general rule of orthography, in transferring words of this class from Greek into English.

ZY-MÖM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ζύμν*, ferment, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the degree to which fermentation has proceeded in fermenting liquors; a zymosimeter. *Simmonds.*

ZY-MQ-SIM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ζύμν*, fermentation, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] A zymometer; zumometer. *Crabb.*

ZY-MÖ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ζύμν*, fermentation.] (*Med.*) An epidemic, endemic, or contagious affection. *Dunglison.*

ZY-MÖT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ζυμωτικός*, causing to ferment; *ζύμω*, to cause to ferment.] (*Med.*) Noting, or pertaining to, an epidemic, an endemic, or a contagious affection; infectious. *Dunglison.*

All infectious diseases are *zymotic disorders*. *Dr. Mann.*

Syn. — See CONTAGIOUS.

ZY-THËP'SA-RY, *n.* [Gr. *ζυθος*, zythum, and *ἐψω*, to boil.] A brewery; a brew-house. *Wright.*

ZY'THUM, *n.* [Gr. *ζυθος*; L. *zythum*.] A kind of malt liquor. *Ainsworth.*

Ä, Ê, Ì, Ò, Û, Ȳ, *long*; Å, Ë, Î, Ô, ȳ, *short*; Ä, Ê, Ì, Ö, Ȳ, *obscure*; FÄRE, FÄR, FÄST, FÄLL; HËIR, HËR.

APPENDIX.

PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

PRONUNCIATION OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

PRONUNCIATION OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

PRONUNCIATION OF THE NAMES OF DISTINGUISHED MEN OF
MODERN TIMES.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

SIGNS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

A COLLECTION OF WORDS, PHRASES, AND QUOTATIONS, FROM THE
GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH, ITALIAN, AND SPANISH LANGUAGES.

A KEY
TO THE
CLASSICAL PRONUNCIATION
OF
GREEK, LATIN, AND SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES;
TO WHICH ARE ADDED
TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARIES.

(1699)

P R E F A C E.

"A KEY to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names," by John Walker, was first published in 1798. It has ever since been regarded as a standard work, and has passed through many editions. An edition of this "Key," by the Rev. W. Trollope, with an explanation of the Proper Names, Critical Notes, and between five and six hundred additional words, was published in 1833.

The "Nomenclator Poeticus, or the Quantities of all the Proper Names that occur in the Latin Classic Poets from B. C. 190 to A. D. 500, including examples of every species of metre used by them," by Lancelot Sharpe, was published in 1836. In 1842 appeared "The Classical Pronunciation of Proper Names, established by Citations from the Greek and Latin Poets, Greek Historians, Geographers, and Scholiasts, and including a Terminational Synopsis of Analogy, Etymology, &c., with an Appendix of Scripture Proper Names carefully accented," by Thomas Swinburne Carr.

In the Appendix to the "Universal and Critical Dictionary," published in 1846, Walker's "Key" was inserted entire, together with about 3,000 additional Greek and Latin Proper Names, the most of which were taken from Carr and Trollope; and in the Appendix to the "Pronouncing, Explanatory, and Synonymous Dictionary," published in 1855, about 1,500 names, taken from Sharpe's "Nomenclator Poeticus," were added to the Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Proper Names, making the whole addition to Walker's list about 4,500 names. The pronunciation of a considerable number of these names, which had been shown by citations from the Greek and Latin poets, as exhibited by Sharpe, Carr, and other prosodists, to be erroneous, was corrected.

The Vocabulary of the Greek and Latin Proper Names, and also that of the Scripture Proper Names, as here given, have been revised, with great labor and care, by Mr. Ezra Abbot, A. M. Such Greek and Latin names as were unnecessarily inserted in a pronouncing vocabulary have been omitted; many others have been added, numerous errors corrected; and both of these vocabularies will, it is believed, be found far more correct than any before published.

The following Vocabularies of Greek and Latin Proper Names are founded on those given in Walker's "Key"; but the changes which have been made in the INITIAL VOCABULARY are so extensive as to constitute it, in a great measure, a new work. The Initial Vocabulary in Walker's Key contains about 10,480 names. Of these about 2,200 have been rejected as useless, or as mere typographical errors; in about 500 his pronunciation has been corrected, not including the numerous instances in which trivial mistakes have been removed, such as those which relate merely to the division into syllables; and about 6,580 names have been added to the number contained in Walker.

Of the words which have been rejected, a large majority have no claim to a place in a pronouncing vocabulary, for the simple reason that their pronunciation cannot be mistaken. Who would look in a dictionary for the pronunciation of such words as *Abantis*, *Abas*, *Acanthus*, *Acmon*, *Actis*, and the like? A few words have been omitted because they are found only once, so far as is known, in the whole circle of classical literature, and there is nothing to determine their accent; as, *Apusidamus*, which occurs, apparently, only in a single passage of Pliny. The typographical errors to which allusion has been made are very numerous. Many of these seem to have been copied by Walker from Lempriere; as, *Æchmacoras* for *Æchmago-ras*; *Ædon* for *Ædon*; *Amphitea* for *Amphithea*; *Ampysides* for *Ampycides*; *Androtion* for *Androtion*; *Apsinus* for *Apsines*; *Belistida* for *Belistiche*; *Calagutis* for *Calaguris*; *Costobæi* for *Costoboci*; *Conisaltus* for *Conisalus*; *Galeolæ* for *Galeotæ*, &c. It may give a better idea of the nature of the omissions in the present edition to state the fact that, of the words in Walker's Vocabulary beginning with the letter *A*, 256 have been rejected; 185 because their pronunciation could not be mistaken, 62 as corrupt forms or misprints, and 9 for other reasons.

The corrections of Walker's pronunciation, relating chiefly to the accent, have been founded on a careful examination of the best authorities. Among these authorities, the works of Carr and Sharpe are particularly valuable for their citations from the Latin poets; and in the case of Greek proper names, the Lexicons of Crusius and Pape, and Rost and Palm's new edition of Passow, have been of great service. Besides the 500 instances mentioned above, in which Walker's pronunciation has been altered as erroneous, there are about 150 more in which it is given as doubtful. Some of these are names in which the quantity of the penultimate syllable varies in the poets; as, *Bata'vi* or *Bat'avi*; in respect to others, lexicographers and prosodists differ, as *Gen'abum* or *Gena'bum*; and there are others still, which are variously pronounced according to their application, as *Æne'as*, Virgil's hero; *Æ'neas* (*Alvéas*), the name of several persons mentioned by Xenophon, Thucydides, and other ancient authors; *Or'pheus*, used as a noun; *Orphe'us*, as an adjective. In many cases in which the true accent of a word is doubtful, the conflicting authorities have been designated.

The additions have been derived from various sources, of which the most important are the works of Carr and Sharpe, Pauly's *Real-Encyclopädie*, and the Classical Dictionaries edited by Dr. William Smith. Some mediæval names have been inserted, particularly such as are used as Christian names; as, *Carolus*, *Fridericus*, *Galfridus*, *Henricus*, *Ludovicus*.

It has hitherto been customary, in representing Greek proper names in our language, to adopt their Latinized forms. Some distinguished English scholars, as Mr. Grote, in his "History of Greece," have recently introduced a different system, which aims to represent the Greek more accurately. They accordingly write *Alkibiades* for *Alcibiades*, *Peisistratus* for *Pisistratus*, &c. It has not, however, been thought necessary or expedient to swell the present Vocabulary by the insertion of these forms.

The course which has been taken with the TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY is explained in the Preface to that part of this work.

A LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL WORKS USED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE VOCABULARY OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

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|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ANTHON, Charles. | A Classical Dictionary. New York, 1841. 8vo. | MÜLLER, August. | Allgemeines Wörterbuch der Aussprache ausländischer Eigennamen. 3te Aufl. Dresden und Leipzig, 1849. 8vo. |
| do. | A System of Ancient and Mediæval Geography. New York, 1850. 8vo. | PAPE, (J. G.) W. | Wörterbuch der Griechischen Eigennamen. 2te Aufl. Braunschweig, 1850. 8vo. |
| | See After ancient geographical names, the abbreviation <i>A.</i> refers to this work. | PAULY, August. | Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Alterthumswissenschaft. 6 Bde. in 7 Abth. Stuttgart, 1839-52. 8vo. |
| CARR, Thomas S. | The Classical Pronunciation of Proper Names. London, 1842. 12mo. | SCHELLER, I. J. G. | Ausführliches lateinisch-deutsches Lexicon. 3te Aufl. 5 Bde. Leipzig, 1804. 8vo. |
| CRUSIUS, G. C. | Griechisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch der mythologischen, historischen, und geographischen Eigennamen. Hannover, 1832. 8vo. | SHARPE, Lancelot. | Nomenclator Poeticus. London, 1836. 12mo. |
| FORBIGER, Albert. | Handbuch der alten Geographie. 3 Bde. Leipzig, 1842-48. 8vo. | SMITH, William. | Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology. 3 vols. London, 1844-49. 8vo. |
| FREUND, Wilhelm. | Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache. 4 Bde. Leipzig, 1834-45. 8vo. (English translation, with a few additions, edited by E. A. Andrews, LL. D. New York, 1851. 8vo.) | do. | do. . . Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography. 2 vols. London, 1853-57. 8vo. |
| KLOTZ, Reinhold. | Handwörterbuch der lateinischen Sprache. 2 Bde. Braunschweig, [1847-] 1857. 8vo. | TROLLOPE, W. | Edition of Walker's Key. London, 1833. 8vo. |
| LABBE, Philippe. | Eruditæ Pronuntiationis Catholici Indices. Ab Edwardo Leedes olim recogniti et aucti; et nunc iterum recensiti. Londini. 1751. 16mo. | WALKER, John. | A Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names. First American from the Third London Edition. Philadelphia, 1808. 8vo. |

PRONUNCIATION

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

REMARKS.

THE following rules and observations relating to the pronunciation of Greek and Latin Proper Names are in general accordance with the principles of Walker; but as the system of notation used in this Dictionary is applied to these Names in the Vocabulary, and as all the words are divided into syllables, some of his rules for their pronunciation are here omitted as unnecessary.

1. Greek and Latin names introduced into modern languages naturally acquire, in sound and rhythm, the main characteristics of the different languages which receive them. That which is chiefly attended to and sought after, in classical names, is the seat of the accent; and when the seat of the accent and the syllabication are determined, these names are pronounced, in the English language, according to the powers of the letters in common English words.

2. In Greek and Latin names, the accent is always placed on either the second or the third syllable from the end of the word. In words of more than two syllables, if the penult is long in quantity, it is accented; if short, the antepenult receives the accent.

3. The vowel of the penult before *x*, *z*, *j*, or any two consonants except a mute followed by a liquid, as *l* or *r*, is long by position. In other cases its quantity must be determined by poetic usage, etymology, or the mode in which the word is written in Greek. The digraphs *ch*, *ph*, *rh*, and *th* are to be regarded as single consonants.

4. An accented vowel in the penultimate syllable, when followed by a single consonant, by *j* or *z*, or by a mute with *l* or *r*, has the long sound; as, *A'bas*, *A'cra*; otherwise, it is short; as, *Abāntis*. This pronunciation, in cases like the first and last of these examples, is so obvious, that it has not been deemed necessary to include such words in the Vocabulary.

Exception. — Before *gl* and *tl*, the vowel of the penult, unless it be *u*, has the short sound; as, *Ægle* (ëg'le), *Atlas* (ăt'las).

5. The final *e* is always sounded; as in *Bereni'ce*. This remark, of course, does not apply to Anglicized forms; as, *Pros'er-pine*, for *Proserpina*.

6. Every final *i*, though unaccented, has its long open sound, as in *Abolani*. But when *i*, or its equivalent *y*, ends an unaccented first syllable of a word, it has, in some cases, its long sound, as in *Bianor*; in some, it takes the indistinct sound of *e*, as in *Cilicia*; and in some it is difficult to determine which of these sounds is to be preferred, as there is a want of agreement with respect to them both among orthoepists and good speakers.

7. The termination *es* is pronounced like the English word *ease*; as, *Achilles* (a-kil'lēz).

8. The terminations *aus* and *ous* are always pronounced in two syllables; as, *Men-e-la'us*, *An-tin'o-us*.

9. The termination *eus* in proper names which in Greek end in *εύς*, as *Orpheus*, *Prometheus*, is to be pronounced as one syllable, the *eu* being a diphthong. Walker, following Labbe, generally separates the vowels in pronunciation. But the diphthong is never resolved in Greek; and very rarely, if ever, in Latin poetry of the golden or the silver age, the few examples which have been adduced being, with perhaps a single exception, either corrupt readings, or taken from writings of doubtful genuineness (as the *Culex* ascribed to Virgil), or wholly irrelevant, as in the case of the word *Tyndareus*, cited by Labbe and others.* The usage of the English poets, of modern classical scholars, and of the best speakers generally, also favors, it is believed, the pronunciation which the analogy of the original languages requires, and which is supported by the authority of the best Latin grammarians from Priscian (*De Arte Gram.*, Lib. VII. c. 4) to the present time.

10. There is a class of proper names ending in *ia*, which, in their classical pronunciation, have the accent on the penultimate; as, *Alexandri'a*, *Cassandri'a*, *Deidami'a*, *Philadelph'i'a*, *Samar'i'a*, &c. The English analogy strongly favors the antepenultimate accent in the pronunciation of this class of words; and Walker countenances this accent in relation to a part of them, especially such as are much used in English, and have consequently become, in a measure, Anglicized. The following words, namely, *Alexandria*, *Philadelphia*, and *Samaria*, are so much Anglicized, that it would seem pedantic, in reading or speaking English, to pronounce them otherwise than with the antepenultimate accent. But such of these names as are scarcely at all Anglicized, as *Antiochia*, *Deidamia*, *Laomedea*, &c., may very properly be allowed to retain their classical accentuation.

11. There are some other classical names which have become more or less Anglicized, and which have, in consequence, had their pronunciation in a greater or less degree changed from the classical standard. Thus, *Arius*, the name of the celebrated heretic, is pronounced *A'rius* in English, though the penult is long in Greek; and the usage of the English poets has substituted *Hyperion* for *Hyperion*.

* Walker erroneously represents Labbe as observing that "the Latin poets very frequently dissolved the diphthong into two syllables." Labbe, on the contrary, admits that the ancient Latin poets "almost always" — *ferè semper* — preserve the diphthong.

RULES OF PRONUNCIATION

REFERRED TO BY FIGURES IN THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY.

RULE 1. — The consonants *c*, *s*, and *t*, immediately preceded by the accent, and standing before *i*, followed by another vowel, commonly have the sound of *sh*; as in *Pho'cion* (fō'she-ōn), *Ac'cius* (āk'she-ūs), *Al'sium* (āl'she-ūm), *Helve'tii* (hel-vē'she-ī). — *C*, following an accented syllable, has also the same sound before *eu* and *yo*, as in *Cadu'ceus* (ka-dū'she-ūs), *Si'cyon* (sīsh'e-ōn).

Exceptions. — *T*, when preceded by *s* or *x*, has its hard sound, as in *Sestius*, *Sextius*. — When *si* or *zi*, immediately preceded by an accented vowel, is followed by a vowel, the *s* or *z* generally takes the sound of *zh*; as, *Mæ'sia* (mē'zhe-a), *Hē'siod* (hē'zhe-ōd), *Ely'sium* (e-līzh'e-ūm), *Sabazius* (sa-bā'zhe-ūs). According to Walker, the words *Asia*, *Sosia*, and *Theodosia* are the only exceptions; but to these a few others should perhaps be added, as *Lysias*, *Tysias*.

X, ending an accented syllable, and standing before *i* followed by a vowel, has the sound of *ksh*; as in *Alex'ia* (a-lēk'she-a).

RULE 2. — In some proper names, *t* preserves its true sound; as, *Aëtion*, *Amphictyon*, *Androtion*, *Eurytion*, *Gratton*, *Harpocraton*, *Hippotion*, *Iphition*, *Metion*, *Ornytion*, *Pallantion*, *Philistion*, *Polytion*, *Sotion*, *Stratton*, and a few others; but *Hephæstion* and *Theodotion* are Anglicized, the last syllable being pronounced like the last syllable in *question*, *commotion*. In the words *Æsion*, *Dionysion*, and *Iasion*, the *s* takes the sound of *z*, but not of *zh*.

RULE 3. — In words ending in *eia*, *eii*, *eium*, and *eius*, with the

accent on the *e*, the *i* following the accent is to be understood as articulating the following vowel like *y* consonant; as, *Elege'ia* (el-e-jē'ya), *Pompe'ii* (pom-pē'yi), *Pompe'ium* (pom-pē'yum), *Pompe'ius* (pom-pē'yus). The same rule also applies to words ending in *ia*, preceded by *a* or *o* having the accent upon it, as *Acha'ia* (a-kā'ya), *Lato'ia* (la-tō'ya), and likewise to words having the accent on a vowel, followed by *ia*, even when these letters do not end the word, as *Plē'iades* (plē'ya-dēz).

The letters *yi*, followed by a vowel, generally represent the Greek diphthong *ui*, and form but one syllable; as, *Harpyia*, pronounced *Har-py'ya*, or, as some prefer, *Har-pwī'a*; *Ilithyia*, pronounced in four syllables, *Il-i-thy'ya*, not *I-lith-y-i'a*, as in Walker.

RULE 4. — The diphthongs *æ* and *œ*, ending a syllable with the accent on it, are pronounced like long *e*, as in *Cæ'sar* (sē'zar); but when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, like short *e*, as in *Dæd'alus* (dēd'a-lūs).

RULE 5. — In Greek and Latin words which begin with uncombinable consonants, the first letter is silent; thus, *C* in *Cneus* and *Ctesiphon*, *M* in *Mneus*, *P* in *Psyche* and *Ptolemy*, *Ph* in *Phibia*, and *T* in *Tmolus*, are not sounded.

RULE 6. — The termination *eus* in most Greek proper names corresponds to *εύς*, and is then to be pronounced in one syllable; as, *Orpheus*, pronounced *Or'phūse*.

(1705)

† *Antigenides*. — The penult is made long by Anaxandrides (in *Athen. Lib.* IV. p. 131, b.), and by Leonidas of Tarentum (Brunck's *Anal.* I. 220). The word, however, is usually written in Greek Ἀντιγευσίδας, not Ἀντιγευσίδας.

[illegible]

* *Augus'tine* or *Augus'tin*. — As a Christian name, the second syllable is generally accented; but Longfellow, apostrophizing the Bishop of Hippo, places the accent on the first or third: —

**"Saint Augustine! well hast thou said,
That of our vices we can frame
A ladder, if we will but tread
Beneath our feet each deed of shame!"**

So Drayton, *Polyolbion*, stanza 24. Later English poets accent the second syllable, as Wordsworth, Praed, Cary, and Wright in their translations of Dante, &c.

† *Bel'lerus*. — Walker accents this word on the penultimate, following the supposed authority of Milton, in his *Lycidas* (l. 160) : —

" Or whether thou, to our moist vows denied,
Sleep'st by the fable of *Bellerus* old."

But the Bellerus here referred to by Milton is not the Bellerus of classical mythology.
— See Warton's note.

† *Briareus*. — The forms *Βριάρεως* and *Βριάρεϋς* both occur in Greek; and in English the word is often a trisyllable.

Cās'ta-būs
 Cās-tā-l-ā
 Cās-tā-l'-i-dēs
 Cās'ta-lis
 Cās-tā-l-ūs Fōng
 Cās-tha-nē'a
 Cās-thē'nēs
 Cās-t-ā-nī'rā
 Cās'ti-cūs
 Cās-tō-lūs
 Cās-tō-rēs, p'l
 Cās-trā'ti-ūs 1
 Cās'tri-cūs
 Cās'tu-lō
 Cāt-a-bā'nēs
 Cāt-a-bā'nus
 Cāt-a-cē'cāu-mē-nē
 Cāt-a-cē'thē's
 Cāt-a-dū'pā
 Cāt-a-gē-las'-i-mūs
 Cāt-a-mān-tal'-ē-dēs
 Cāt-a-mēn'tē-lēs
 Cāt-a-nā, or -nē
 Cāt-a-ō-m-ā
 Cāt-a-phrō'n-ā
 Cāt-a-ph'r-ry-gēs
 Cāt-a-rac'tā
 Cāt-a-rāc'tēs
 Cāt-a-rhā'tēs
 Cāt-a-rh'y-tūs
 Cāt-tē'nā
 Cāt'-o-nēs
 Cāt-thaē'a
 Cāt'h-ā-i
 Cā'th-ā 1
 Cā-ti-ā'nus 1
 Cā-ti-ē'nā 1
 Cū-ti-ē'nus 1
 Cāt-i-lī'nā
 Cāt'-i-līnē
 Cāt-tī'l-ūs
 Cāt-i-lūs
 Cāt'i-nā
 Cāt-ti-ūs 1
 Cā-ti'zī
 Cāt-o-brī'rā
 Cāt'treus 6
 Cāt-ug-nā'tus
 Cāt-tū-l-ā'nā
 Cāt'i-lūs
 Cāt-tā'r-gēs
 Cāu'cā-sūs
 Cāu'cī
 Cāu'cōn
 Cāu-co-nē'a
 Cāu-cū'nēs
 Cāu'dr
 Cāu-dī'nus
 Cāu'di-ūm
 Cāu'lōn
 Cāu-lō'nj-ā
 Cāu'nj-i
 Cāu'nj-ūs
 Cāu'nus
 Cāu'rops
 Cāu'rus
 Cā'us
 Cāv-a-rēs
 Cāv-a-rī'l'ūs
 Cāv-a-rī'nēs
 Cāv-a-rūs
 Cā'v-j-i
 Cā-y'cī
 Cā-y'cus
 Cāz'-ē-cā
 Cē'a-dēs
 Cēb-al-l'nus
 Cēb-a-rēn'sēs
 Cē-bēn'nā
 Cē'bēs
 Cē'bēn
 Cē-brē'nē
 Cē-brē'nj-ā
 Cē-brē'njs
 Cē-brī'q-nēs
 Cē'brus
 Cē-cī'dēs
 Cē-clī'l-ūs
 Cē-cl'nā
 Cē-crō'p-i-ā
 Cē-crōp'i-dēs
 Cē-crōp'i-dēs
 Cēc'rō-pls
 Cē-crōps
 Cē-crūph-ā-lē'a
 Cē-dre-m, or Cē drē'm
 Cē-dre-ā'tis
 Cē-dre'nus
 Cē-drū'g-i 1
 Cēg-lūs
 Cēl'i-a-dōn
 Cēl'i-a-dūs
 Cē-lā'nā
 Cē-lā'nēs
 Cē-lā'nō
 Cē-lē-mē
 Cē-lēd'q-nēs
 Cē-lē'i-ā 3
 Cēl-i-ā'tēs

Ce lèn d' rts	Cer-cà/s	Chál'con	Ché'm-nús	Chry-sóth'e-mís	Clá-vi é'nus	Clá-vi-s' nús
Ce lè'neus 6	Cer-cà/me	Chal côm'dy-lêş	Ché'ôps	Chthô'nú-à 5	Clav'i-gér	Clav'i-ús
Cel'o rês	Cor-côs/têş	Chal côs/thê-nêş	Chê'phren	Chthô'm-ús 5	Clá-zôn'q-nê	Cly'dæ
Cel q rí' n'q	Cer'ce-trê	Chal'cús	Chêr-e-môc'ra-têş	Chthôn-q phý'le 5	Clâ-s-das	Clym'e-nê
Cel-q rí'n'us	Cel'c-das	Chal d'ê'a	Chêr-lis'q phús	Chh'nus	Clâ-nen'q-tús 4	Clym'e-nê-dêş
Cel'ê-trüm	Cer'ci-dêş	Chal d'ê'i'f	Chêrô phôn	Chý'trum	Clâ-er'q-tâ 4	Clym'e-nê-s'us
Cel'ê ús	Cer'ci-1	Chê-lêş' trâ	Chêr-iq nê'a	Ch-gi'ar	Clâ-g'q-ras	Clym'e-nús
Co lôn d'ş	Cer-ci'nâ	Chê-lêş' tús	Chêr-sas 1	Ch-â'nus	Clâ-n'drj-dâş	Clyp'e'q
Câl'tm	Cer-ci-ni'tis	Chê-l'ê tús	Chêr-sid'q-mâş	Ch'q-lê, or -lis	Clâ-s'nor	Cly-sôn'y-mús
Câl'tu-ber	Cer-clu'j-üm	Chê-l-1-ni'tys	Chêr-si-phrô	Chb-a-rí'tis	Clâ-s'n'thêş	Clyt-em-nêş' trâ
Câl-tj bê'rêş	Cer'c-ús 1	Chê-l-î'nus	Chêr-sê'na	Ch-bô'tus	Clâ-â'chus	Cly't'q-a, or Cly't'cj
Câl-tj-bê'rí	Cêr-cô-bû'lus	Chal q-ni'tâ	Chêr-sô-nê'sus	Chb'y-râ	Clâ-â'r'chús	Cly't-ús 1
Câl-ti-bê'rj-â	Cêr-cô-ni'cús	Chê-l-o-ni'tis	Chê-rûs'ci	Ct'q-ê-rô	Clâ-â'r'j dêş	Clyt'q-mê'dêş
Câl'ti câ	Cer-cô'pêş	Chal'y-bêş	Chêd-nâ'i	Ct'e'c-nêş	Clâ-m'ng	Clyt'q-mê's
Câl'ti cî	Cer'cy-ân 1	Chal'y bôn	Chêd-rûş	Ci-cô'tâ	Clâm'ent	Cnâ-câ'di-üm 5
Câl-to-gál'a-tê	Cer-cô'q-nêş	Chal'y-bô-ni'tis	Chê'ê	Ct'q-y-nê'thus	Clâ-mên'ti-â 1	Cnâc'q-lis 5
Câl'to'ri 1	Cer-cô'ph'q-lê	Chê'lylş	Chê-l' ar'chus	Ct'i-bi-â'ni	Clâm-en-ti'nus	Cnâc'q-lús 5
Cel-tô's'cy thê	Cer-dô's	Chê-mê'le-ôn	Chê'lj-ús, and	Chl'i-cê'ni	Clâ'q-bis	Cnâs'us, or Cnê'us 5
Cên'mo-cy	Cer-dô's	Chê-mâ'ní	Chê'l'ê-ús	Ct'i'c-êş	Clâ-q-bâ'la	Cnâ'g'â 5
Cên'a-bûm. See Gena-	Cer-dý'l-üm	Chê-mâ'vêş	Chê'l'ê	Ct-i'l'c'q-â 1	Clâ-bb-y-l'i'nâ	Cnâ'phêus, Pâ'trus 5
bun.	Cê-rê-â'li-â	Chê-mâ'vî	Chê'l'ê	Ct-i'l'-côn-nê'sus	Clâ-o-bû'lus	Cnê-m'i'dêş 5
Ce-nâ'm	Cê-re-â'lus	Chê-mê'ne	Chê-lô'nus	Ct'i'c-êş	Clâ-êch'q-rêş	Cnê'mys 5
Cên'clurâ-æ	Cê-ro-â'lj-ús	Chê-m'ôn	Chê-lî-nê's	Ct'i'ni-â'nâ	Clâ-êch'q-rí'q	Cnî-dm'i-üm 5
Cên clurê's	Cê-rêş	Chê-h'q nêş	Chê-m'ê-ra	Ct'i'n-ús	Clâ-êc'ij-tús	Cnî'dus 5
Cên clur'us	Cêr'ê-tê	Chê-h'ô'nj-â	Chê-mê'rj-üm	Ct'm-bê'r'i-üm	Clâ-o-dê's	Cnô'pus 5
Cên'clur'ús	Cê-rê'têş	Chê-h-o-ni'tis	Chê-m'a-laph	Ct'm'bi-cûş	Clâ-êd'q-mâş	Cnô's'âq â 1, 5
Cê-nê's'p'o-lis	Cê-rêus 6	Chê-h'ôş	Chê-nê'q	Ct'm'brî-cûş	Clâ-q-dâ'mys	Cnô's'eus 5
Cê-nê'ti um 1	Cê-rê-â'lj's	Chê-h'ac-mô'bâ	Chê-nî-m'â-râ	Ct'm-y-ni'cê	Clâ-q-dê'mys	Cô-a-mâ'nî
Cên-i mag'ni	Cê-r'i-1	Chê-h'ac-cô'mâ	Chê'nî'ôn	Ct'm'i-nûş	Clâ-q-dê'râ	Cô-â'trâ
Cê-ni'nâ	Cê-ril'mê	Chê-h'â'q-drâ, or	Chê'i'ô-nê	Ct'm-mê'rî-i	Clâ-cê'tâş	Côb'a' rêş
Cê-ni'nêş	Cêr'i-têş	Chê-h'â'drâ	Chê-i'ôn'â-dêş	Chîm'mê'rîs	Clâ-ê'ê-nêş	Cô-cal'j-dêş
Cên q-mâ'nî	Cêr-mâ'nus	Chê-h'â'drôş, or	Chê'i'q-nis	Ct'm-mê'rj-üm	Clâ-o-lâ'us	Côc'q-lús
Cên-sô'rêş	Cêr-nê'a	Chê-h'â'drôş	Chê'i'ôş	Ci-mô'l'is	Clâ-ôm'a-çhûş	Côc-cê-â'nus 3
Cên-sô'p'i'nus	Cêr-nêş	Chê-h'â'q-drûş	Chê-i'ris'q-phûş	Ci-mô'l'us	Clâ-q-mân'têş	Côc-cê'j-ús 3
Cên-tâ-rê'tus	Cêr-q-pâs'â-dêş	Chê-h'ê'q-dâş	Chê'i'ron	Ci-nê'thôn	Clâ-ôm'brô-tûş	Côc-cê'g'j-ús
Cên-tâu'ri	Cer'pho-rêş	Chê-h'â'n-dê'i	Chê-i-tô'nê	Ct'n-a-dôn	Clâ-ôm'mô'dêş	Cô'clêş
Cên-tâu'ri-cûş	Cêr-ê-tâ'nî	Chê-h'â'x	Chê'i'r'i-üm	Ct'n-a-râ	Clâ-ôm'q-nêş *	Cô'cl'êş
Cên-tâu'ri'us	Cer-rhê'i	Chê-h'â'x'us	Chê-h'ê'nê-âş	Ci-nâ'r'q-dâş	Clâ-ê'â'nê, and Clê-ô'nâ	Côc-o-têş
Cên-tê'm-ús	Cêr-sô-blêp'têş	Chê-h'êş	Chê-h'ê'q	Ct'n-a-rûş	Clâ-ê'nê	Côc-o-têş 1
Cên-tim'a-nûş	Cêr-ti-mâ	Chê-h'ê'clêş	Chê-l'ê	Ct'n-ci-a 1	Clâ-o-ni'câ	Cô-câ'sus
Cên-tô-bi'câ	Cêr-tô'nj-üm	Chê-h'ê-clî'dêş	Chê-l'ê'rêus 6	Ct'n-cin-nâ'tus	Clâ-o-ni'cús	Cô-câ'tos, or -tus
Cên'to-têş	Cêr-tô'nus	Chê-h'ê-clî't'us	Chê-h-a-rê'nê	Ct'n-cj-ús 1	Clâ-ôn'y-mâş	Cô-dâ'nus St'nus
Cên-tô'r'i-pâ	Cêr-vâ'rj-ús	Chê-h'ê-clî'ô, or	Chê-h-a-rí'na	Ct'n-ê-âş	Clâ-ê-pâş	Cô-dî'nus
Cên-tri'têş	Cer'vi-ús	Chê-h'ê-clî'ô	Chê-h'â's'pêş	Ci-nê'g'i-âş 1	Clâ-ê'g'i-â'q-r	Côd-q-mân'nus
Cên-trô'nêş	Cê-rý'cêş	Chê-h'ê-dê'mus	Chê-h'â'trê, or			

* *Cleom'enes*. — Dryden, throughout his tragedy of *Cleomenes*, incorrectly accents this word on the penultimate.

to be short by nature, the Latin poets, as Lucan, Juvenal, and Statius, often make it long by position; and the usage of Shakespeare has fixed the accent on this syllable for English readers.

* *Dia'na*. — "The usual pronunciation is *Di-an'a*," — SMART.

* *Eu'menes*. — "Our old writers [as Hughes and Lee], who accent classical names as their English ears incline them, pronounce thir word *Eu-me'nes*." — SMART.

[illegible]

* *Granicus*.—"As Alexander's passing the River *Granicus* is a common subject of history poetry, and painting, it is not wonderful that the common ear should have given in to a pronunciation of this word more agreeable to English analogy than the true classical accent on the penultimate syllable. The accent on the first syllable is now so fixed as to make the other pronunciation savor of pedantry."—WALKER. * That is, if correct speaking be pedantry."—TROLLOPE. It is to be hoped that

the vicious pronunciation, which Walker regarded as fixed, has now become less prevalent. Smart accents the word on the second syllable.

† *Herac'l'itus*.—The name of *Democ'ritus*, the laughing philosopher, being often mentioned in connection with that of *Herac'l'itus*, the weeping philosopher, there is a tendency to accent the latter, incorrectly, on the second syllable.

[illegible]

[illegible]

PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

Myr't-tj-lis
Myr tj-lüs
Myr tj-üm 1
Myr-tö'm Mä're
Myr-tö'us
Myr-tün'tj-üm 1
Myr-tä'sä
Mys'ce-lös
Mý''gja 1
Mý''gja-lüs 1
Mys-o-mä-céd'q-näs
Mys-täl'i-däg
Mys'täg
Mýth'e-cüs
Mý-thüd'i-cē
Mýt-i-lē'ne
Mý-tis'tra-tüs

N.

Náb-ar-zá'näg
Náb-a-tw'i
Náb-a-thw'ä
Náb-a-thäg
Nác'a-rw
Nác'o-lä
Nác'o-lë'ä, or -lë'ä
Nác'o-nä
Nác'ra-sä
Nä-däg'a-rä
Nw'mj-ä
Nw'vi-ä
Nw'vi-us
Nw'v'o-lüs 4
Näg'a-rä
Nä-g'ri, or -g'ri
Nä-han-ar-vä'li, or
Nä-har-vä'li, *Fr. K.*
Nä-har-vä'li, *Sch.*
Nä-har-vä'li, *A. F.*
M. W.

[illegible]

Nāu'təŋ
Nā'vɪ-ūs
Nə-zā'ri-ūs
Nā-zɪ-ən-zə'nɪs 1
Nə-zɪ-ən'zən 1
Ne-æ'rə
Nə-æ'thus
Ne-əl'ce
Ne-əl'cēs
Nə-ən-dri'ə
Nə-əp'a-phəs
Nə-əp'ə-lo
Nə-ər'chus
Nə-brə'dēs
Nə-brəph'ə-nə
Nə-brəph'ə-nəs
Nəb'u-la

[illegible]

Nēs-sō'nis
 Nēs'to-clēs
 Nēs-tō'r'i-dēs
 Nēs-tō'r'i-ūs
 Neū'ri
 Nī-cæ'a
 Nī-cæn'ē-tūs 4
 Nī-cäg'ō-rās
 Nī-cā'nor
 Nī-cār'chus
 Nī-cār'ē-tē
 Nī-cār-thr'dēs
 Nī-cāt'ō-rīs
 Nī'cē
 Nīc'ē-a
 Nīc-e-phō'rj-ūn

[illegible]

Nō'mj-i
Nq-mī'on
Nō'mj-ūs
Nq-mōph'y-lāx
Nq-mōth'e-tæ
Nōn-a-crī'nus
Nq-nā'cris, Fr. K. M. S.
Nōn'a-crīs, A. C.

Nõ-nə
 Nõ-ni-ä-nus
 Nõ-nj-üs
 Nõn/nj-üs
 Nõn/no-süs
 Nõ/pi-ä, or Cnõ/pi-ä 5
 Nor-bä-nä
 Nõr-bä/nus
 Nõ-ri-/ci-1
 Nõr/-cüm
 Nõr/tj-ä 1
 Nõs-o-co-mr/um
 Nõs/o-rä
 Nõ/tj-üm 1
 Nõ-vä/tj-ä
 Nõ-vä-ti-ä/nus 1
 Nõ-vä/tägen
 Nõ-vä/tus
 Nõ-vem-pä/ä
 Nõ-vem-pöp/ä
 Nõ-vüs/sj-läg
 Nõv/e-rüs
 Nõ-vē/sj-üm 1
 Nõ-vj-ö-dä/num
 Nõ-vj-öm/ä-güs
 Nõ-vj-öm/ä-güs
 Nõ/vj-üm
 Nõ/vj-üs
 Nõv-o-cö-mum
 Nõ-vöm/ä-güs
 Nä/hä
 Nu-cä/rj-ä
 Nä/ci-üs 1
 Nä/cih
 Nä-/tho-näg, *F. M. W.*
 Nä-i-thö-näg, *A. Fr.*
K.
 Nü-mä/nä
 Nü-män/tj-ä 1
 Nü-män-ti/nä
 Nü-män-ti/nus
 Nü-mä/nä Räm/y-üs
 Nä/nä Pöm-pil/ä-üs
 Nü/me-näg
 Nü-mē/nj-ä, or
 Nē-o-mē/nj-ä
 Nü-mē/nj-üs
 Nü-mē/rj-ä
 Nü-mē-rj-ä/nus
 Nü-mē/tj-üs
 Nü-mi-/ci-üs 1
 Nü-mi/cus
 Nü-mi-dä
 Nü-mj-dä
 Nü-mid/tj-ä
 Nü-mid/tj-cüm
 Nü-mid/tj-üs
 Nü-mi-si-ä/nus 1
 Nü-mi-/sj-üs 1
 Nü-mj-tor
 Nü-mi-tē/tj-üs
 Nü-mō/nj-üs
 Nün-cō/re-üs
 Nä/n/dj-nä
 Nün/dj-nä
 Nür/sē
 Nür/sj-ä 1
 Nä/tri-ä
 Nyc-tē/sj
 Nyc-tē/tj-ä
 Nyc-tē/tj-üs
 Nyc/teüs 6
 Nyc/ti-lös
 Nyc/tj-lüs
 Nyc-tim/ö-nä
 Nyc/tj-müs
 Nym-bœ/um
 Nym/phä
 Jymphs
 Nym-phæ/um
 Nym-phæ/us
 Nym-phid-i-ä/nus
 Nym-phid/ä
 Nym-phö-dē/rus
 Nym-phö-löp/täg
 Nym-phöm/ä-näg
 Nyp/sj-üs 1
 Nyp-sē/üs
 Nyp-sē/tj-üs 3
 Nyp-sē/ön, or -um
 Nyp-seüs 6
 Nyp-si-ä-däg
 Nyp-si-äe För/tä 1
 Nyp/sj-ä 1
 Nyp/sj-ö-nä
 Nyp-si/ras
 Nyp/sj-üs 1
 Nys-sē/nus
 Nys/sen

O.

[illegible]

CE-nr'dēs
 CE-n'p-ā
 CE-nōm'q-ūs
 CE-n'qon
 CE-n'p'ne, or n-pā
 CE-nōph'i-y-tā
 CE-n'p'p-ā
 CE-n'p'r'i-dēs
 CE-n'p'i-ōn
 CE-n'p'x'i
 CE-n'p'tri-ā
 CE-nōt'r'i-dēs
 CE-nōt'r'p-pē
 CE-nōt'r'us
 CE-n'w'wē
 CE-q-bā'z'us
 CE-q'y'i-cūs
 CE-s'q'us
 CE-s'r'q-ā
 CE-s'w'm'n'is
 CE-s'w'm'e
 CE-t'a
 CE't'y-lis, or
 CE't'y-lim 4
 Q-f'il'i-l'is
 Q-g-dō'l'q-n'is
 Q-g'p'p'us
 Q-g'e-n'is
 Q-g'w'sa
 Q-g'm'i-ūs
 Q-g'ā
 Q-g'ū'l'n'i-ā
 Q-g'ū'l'n'i-ūs
 Q-g'y'p-ā
 Q-g'y'p'i-dē
 Q-g'y'x'is
 Q'i-clēs
 Q'i-clēus 6
 Q-i-leus 6
 Q-i-l'r'ā-dēs
 Q-i-l'r'dēs
 Q-l'q-nē
 Q-lā'n'us
 Q-l'p'a-sa
 Q-l'p'h'us
 Q-l'p'i-ā
 Q-l'p'i-ūs
 Q-l'ca-dēs
 Q-l'ca-ch'i'tēs
 Q-l'chim'i-ūm
 Q-l'ē-q'p'p, or
 Q-l'i-r-rōs
 Q-l'ē-s'trum
 Q-l'ē'n'i-ā
 Q-l'ē'n'i-ē
 Q-l'ē'n'i-ūs
 Q-l'ē-nōs
 Q-l'ē-nūm
 Q-l'ē-n'is
 Q-l'ē-rūs
 Q-l'ē'm
 Q-l'i-g'y'r'us
 Q-l'im'i-ā
 Q-l'i-s'p'p, or
 Q-l'i-s'p'p'p
 Q-l'i-j'x'g'i
 Q-l'i'zon
 Q-l'ō-w'i-cō
 Q-l'm'ē
 Q-l'm'i'us, or Q-l'
 Q-l'm'b'us
 Q-l'n-c'us
 Q-l'p'h'y'us
 Q-l'p'us
 Q-l's'r'us
 Q-l's'r'us
 Q-l'y'b'r'i-ūs
 Q-l'y'm-p'p'ē
 Q-l'y'm-p'i-ā
 Q-l'y'm-p'i-dēs
 Q-l'y'm-p'i-cūs
 Q-l'y'm-p'i'ē'm
 Q-l'y'm-p'i-ē
 Q-l'y'm-p'i-d'r'us
 Q-l'y'm-p'i-n'p'ē
 Q-l'y'm-p'i-ōt'cē
 Q-l'y'm-p'i-ōt'cē
 Q-l'y'm-p'i-s'a
 Q-l'y'r'as
 Q-l'y'zon
 Q-mā'r'i-ā
 Q'm'b'ri-cl
 Q'm-b'rōs
 Q'm-b'rō'nēs
 Q'm'p-ā, or H'm
 Q'm'p-phā'g't-ā
 Q'm'p'hā-cē
 Q'm'p'hā-l'ā
 Q'm'p'hā-l'ān
 Q-m'p'hā-l'ūs
 Q-nē'm, or
 Q-n'ē'm
 Q-n'ā-g'er
 Q-n'ā-rūs, M. P'y
 Q-nā'r'us, W.
 Q-nā'r'mūs

ōn-a-sūs
 ō-nā'tas
 ō-nē'um
 ōn-ches-mi'tēs
 ōn-čhes'tus
 ōn-čheis 6
 ōn-čho-ē
 ō-nēmum
 ō-n-e-s'i-c'i-tūs
 ō-nēs'-mūs
 ō-n-e-s'i'pus
 ō-n-e-s'i'-ūs 1
 ō-nē'tor
 ō-n-e-tōr'i-dēs
 ō-nī'on
 ō-nī'um
 ō-n'o-ba
 ō-nōb-b's
 ō-n-o-cho'nus
 ō-nōm-q-clēg
 ō-n-o-māc'n-tūs
 ō-n-o-mār'chus
 ō-n-o-mas-tōr'i-d
 ō-n-o-mās'tus
 ō-n'o-phās
 ō-n'o-phās
 ō-n-o-sēn'der
 ō-nūg'n-a-thūs
 ō-nū'phye
 ō-n'y'tēs
 ō-n'y'thēs
 ō-pā'i-a
 ō-pā'i'-cūs
 ō-ph'e-ān
 ō-ph'i-l-ōn
 ō-phel'tēs
 ō-ph'i-q
 ō-ph'i-q-dēs
 ō-ph-i-ā'nus
 ō-ph'i-ās
 ō-ph-i-ōn
 ō-ph'i-ōn
 ō-ph'i-q-nēs 6
 ō-ph-i-ōn'i-dēs
 ō-ph'is
 ō-ph-i-tē'a
 ō-ph'tēs
 ō-ph'i-ū-d'us
 ō-ph-i-ā's
 ō-ph-y-ne'um
 ō-p'i-ci
 ō-p'i-e-na
 ō-p'i-l'a
 ō-p'i-m-ā Spō'l'i-q
 ō-p'im-ā'nus
 ō-p'im'i-q
 ō-p-is-thōc'o-mē
 ō-p'i-ter
 ō-p-i-ter-ē'tai
 ō-p'i'tēs
 ō-p'o-īs
 ō-p'o-ne
 ō-p'o-peis 6
 ō-pōr'i-nūs
 ō-p-i-a
 ō-p-i-ān'i-cūs
 ō-p-i-ā'uus
 ō-p'i-ān
 ō-p-i-d'i-ān
 ō-p'i-dim Nō'p
 ō-p-i-ūs
 ō-p-i-ūs
 ō-p-ūm'i-q 1
 ō-rāc'o-lūm
 ō-rē'a
 ō-rē's
 ō-rē'ta
 ō-rē'b'ius
 ō-rē'b'i-ū
 ō-rē'b'i-ūs
 ō-rē'b'us
 ō-rē'c-dēs
 ō-rē'c-l'us
 ō-rē'cha-mūs
 ō-rē-čis-tē'nē
 ō-rē-čmō's-nōs
 ō-rē-čmō's-nūm
 ō-rē-čmō's-nūs
 ō-rē'c'nus
 ō-rē-c'n'i-q
 ō-rē-dēs
 ō-rē-dap-v't'cēs
 ō-rē'q-dēs
 ō-rē'q-dēs
 ō-rē's, *synph.*
 ō-rē's, *man.*
 ō-rē'te
 ō-rē-tē'r-phōs
 ō-rē-tē'r-phōs
 ō-rē'tēs
 ō-rē'tēs
 ō-r-es-tē'um
 ō-rēs'thēis 6
 ō-r-es-t'us
 ō-r-es-t'us, *and*
 ō-rēs't-dēs

[illegible]

* *Parys'atis*, or *Parysa'tis*. — Lee, in his tragedy of Alexander the Great, accents the penultimate syllable.

† *Pha'ethon*. — This word has been vulgarly corrupted into *Phaeton* (perhaps through the influence of Lempriere), and, still worse, into *Phaton*.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

* *Serapis*.—The penultimate syllable is made short by Latin poets of the brazen or iron age, as Martianus Capella and Prudentius. So by Milton, *Par. Lost*, l. 720.

[illegible]

[illegible]

* *Typho'eus*. — This word is very often incorrectly written *Typhaeus*, and pronounced accordingly. The Greek is Τυφώεϋς.

PRONUNCIATION

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY.

P R E F A C E .

THE following Terminational Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Proper Names is in the main that of Walker, but with many corrections and considerable additions. There is such a want of correspondence between the contents of Walker's Terminational Vocabulary and those of his Initial Vocabulary, that they seem to have been derived from different sources. Each embraces a large number of words not to be found in the other; the Terminational Vocabulary containing, in particular, many names belonging to the Latin of the middle ages, which are not included in the Initial Vocabulary. For example, of the sixteen words which Walker gives in his Terminational Vocabulary under the ending *ba*, only six are found in his Initial Vocabulary; and an equal want of correspondence appears under many other terminations. There are also, as has already been remarked (p. 1705), numerous discrepancies in the accentuation of the words which are common to both; and, strange as it may seem, in not a few instances the Terminational Vocabulary contradicts itself. Thus, under the termination *ides*, the words *Lyncides*, *Promethides*, *Teleclides*, *Meneclides*, *Eclides*, *Androchides*, *Euchides*, and *Euryclides* are first represented as accented on the penultimate, and, immediately after, are incorrectly included in the list of those accented on the antepenultimate.

In the present revision, these inconsistencies have been removed. Walker's Terminational Vocabulary has been compared throughout with the Initial Vocabulary as now enlarged and corrected, and, in cases of discrepancy, the accentuation has been conformed to that adopted in the latter. Where the true accent of a word is doubtful, the uncertainty is indicated by a note of interrogation.

It has already been mentioned, that Walker's Terminational Vocabulary contains a large number of words not to be found in his Initial Vocabulary. Most of these words have been allowed to remain; but, though obvious mistakes have been rectified, Walker, in general, is responsible for their orthography and pronunciation.

The classical scholar, as well as the common reader, may find it convenient to have at hand a synopsis of the more important terminations of Greek and Latin proper names which serve to determine the quantity of the penultimate. As most of these terminations are significant, their meaning has been indicated in the lists which are subjoined, by giving either the root, or a derivative of the same origin.

The following rules will serve as a guide to the accentuation of a large number of proper names.

I. LONG PENULTIMATE.

1. The penult is *long*, with very few exceptions, in Greek and Latin proper names of the following terminations:—

ānor, *anīra* (ἀνήρ, man), as Nica'nor, Deliani'ra.

āon, as Lyca'on.

brī'ca or *brī'ga*, in names of Celtic origin, as Conimbri'ca, Segobri'ga. See p. 1705, note †.

būlus, *būle*, or *būla* (βουλή, counsel), in Greek names, as Thrasybu'lus, Neobu'le.

clēa or *clīa* (κλέω, to celebrate), as Agathocle'a. Except *Do'clea* or *Dio'clea*, a town.

clīdes, as Euclī'des.

clītus or *clētus* (κλειτός, famous), as Heracil'tus, Polycle'tus.

cūdes (κῦδος, glory), as Pherecy'des.

dātes (Zend *dāta*, given), in many Persian names, as Mithrida'tes.

damīa (δαμάω, to subdue), as Laodami'a.

dāmus (Doric δᾶμος for δῆμος, people), as Archida'mus. Except *Lyg'damus*, and

Hippodāmus, from ἵππος, horse, and δαμάω, to tame.

dēmus (δῆμος, people), as Aristode'mus.

dōrus, *dōra* (δῶρον, gift), as Diodo'rus, Pando'ra.

dānum (comp. Gael. *dun*, a hill, fortress; W. *din*, *dinas*, city; Sax. *tun*, enclosure, town), as Lugdu'num.

dūrum (Ir. and Gael. *dur*, W. *dor*, Arm. *dour*, water), as Salodu'rum, *Soleurs*.

ēs, as Ene'is. In *Nereis* the penult is sometimes short.

ēnor (ἀνήρ, man; comp. -*anor*), as Ante'nor.

frēdus or *frīdus* (Old Ger. *frīdu*, peace), as Alfre'dus, Godefrī'dus.

gēna (γένος, birth, race), as Iphigeni'a.

tnum, as Tauri'num.

lāus (λαός, people), as Agesila'us. Except *Ag'lāus*, *Tal'aus*.

mēdes, *medīa*, (μῆδος, counsel), as Archime'des, Iphimedi'a.

mēlus (μῆλον, sheep; also apple), as Eume'lus.

nēsus (νήσος, island), as Chersone'sus.

nīcus, *nīce*, or *nīca*, when derived from νίκη, victory, as Androni'cus, Stratonī'ce, Thessaloni'ca. This rule does not apply to *adjectives* in *nīcus*, in which the *n* does not belong to the termination.

ōdes (except -*pōdes*), as Hero'des.

ōtes (except -*pōtes*), as Boo'tes.

ōtus, as Mēo'tis. Except *Cas'sotis*.

rīcus (Old Ger. *rīchi*, rich, powerful), as Alari'cus, Henri'cus. Except in *adjectives*.

tīmus (τίμη, honor), as Dioti'mus. Except *Nyc'timus*.

ūnus, *ūna*, *ūnum*, *ūni*, as Neptu'nus, Vacu'na.

ūrus, as Arctu'rus, Epicu'rus. Except *Anx'urus*.

ūsa, as Medu'sa. Except *Eu'sa*.

vīcus (Old Ger. *wīg*, battle; comp. Eng. *to vie*), in names of Teutonic origin, as Ludovi'cus.

zānes or *barzānes*, in Persian names, as Ariobarza'nes.

2. Words derived from names of places or persons, and ending in *nus* (with its variations for gender and number), and *tes* or *ta* (with its plural *tes* and feminine *tis*), are accented on the penult; as *Roma'nus*, *Flavia'nus*, *Damasce'nus*, *Alexandri'nus*; and so *Roma'na*, *Roma'ni*, *Roma'num*, &c.; — *Sparta'tes*, a Spartan, plural *Spartia'tes*, *Ægine'tes* or *-ta*, *Abderi'tes* or *-ta*, *Heracleo'tes*; — *Spartia'tis*, *Sybari'tis*, *Phlioi'tis*.

To this rule may be added derivative names of countries in *ane*, *ene*, and *ine*; as *Bactria'ne* or *-na*, *Palmyre'ne*, *Acra'batti'ne*.

3. The penult is also long in plurals in *ates* from Latin gentile nouns in *as*; as *Capena'tes*, from *Capenas*, an inhabitant of *Capena*.

4. *Adjectives* in *eus* (εἰος), derived from names of persons or places, are almost always accented on the penult; as *Epicure'us*, Epicurean, from *Epicurus*. So names of *cities*, of similar derivation, in *ea* or *ia*, and names of *temples* or *sacred places* in *eum*, being originally *adjectives*; as *Cæsare'a*, the city of Cæsar, *Antiochi'a*, the city of Antiochus; *These'um*, the temple of Theseus.

5. The penult is also long in patronymics in *ides* when derived from nouns in *eus* (εἰς) and *ides*. See more fully below, II. 2.

6. Barbarous names, Latinized by the addition of the terminations *us*, *a*, *um*, are generally accented on the penult; as *Ada'mus*, *Elizabe'tha*, *Milto'nus*.

But, according to Labbe, the termination *arus* is usually excepted from this rule, and accented on the antepenult; as *Ed'garus*.

II. SHORT PENULTIMATE.

1. The penult is *short*, with very few exceptions, in Greek and Latin proper names of the following terminations:—

ādes, as Milti'ades. Except *Dema'des*, contracted from *Demeades*.

anētus (αἰνός, praised, praiseworthy), as Aristen'etus.

agōras (ἀγορά, a public assembly), as Anaxag'oras.

ālus, as Dæd'alus. Except *Pharsa'lus*, *Symphā'lus*, *Sardanapa'lus*.

ānaz (ἄναξ, king), as Asty'anax.

brōtus (βροτός, a mortal), as Cleom'brutus.

chōrus (χῳρός, favor), as Democh'ares.

chōrus, *chōre* (χορός, dance, choir), as Stesich'orus, Terpsich'ore.

cles (κλέω, to celebrate), as Meg'acles, Men'ecles, Per'icles, Soph'ocles, Bath'yctes.

cōla, *cōla* (colo, to cultivate, to inhabit), as Agric'ola.

crītes (κράτος, strength), as Hippoc'rates.

crītus (κρίτης, from κρίνω, to separate, judge, choose), as Democ'rītus.

dāmas (δαμάω, to subdue), as Alcīd'amas. This termination must not be confounded with *dāmus*.

dīcus, *dīce* (δίκη, justice), as Prod'icus, Euryd'ice.

dōcus, *dōce* (δέχομαι, to receive), as Laod'ocus, Cymod'oce.

dōtus, *dōta* (δοτός, given), as Herod'otus, Theod'ota.

gēna (γίγνα, root *gen-*, to produce), as Phœbig'ena. Except *Comage'na*.

gēnes (γένος, birth, race), as Diog'enes.

gōnus, *gōne* (γόνος, offspring), as Antig'onus, Antig'one.

lycus (λύκος, wolf? or obsol. λύκη, light?), as Autol'ycus.
lytus (λύτος, loosed, freed), as Hippol'ytus.
máchus, *máche* (μάχη, battle), as Lysim'achus, Androm'ache.
mághus (supposed to mean *town*), in names of Celtic origin, as Rotom'agus.
mēdon (μέδων, ruler, guardian), as Laom'edon.
mēnes (μένος, spirit, strength; Sansc. *manas*, mind), as Eu'menes, Artam'enes.
nōmus, *nōme* (νόμος, law, νομός, pasture), as Eu'nomus, Eury'n'ome.
nūs, *nōe* (νός, νόος, mind), as Antin'ous, Philon'oe.
ōchus (ἔχω, to hold), as Anti'ochus. Including *ōchus* (δοχός, receiving), as Xenod'ochus; and *lōchus* (λόχος, band of soldiers), as Archil'ochus.
onymus (ὄνομα, name), as Hieron'ymus.
pāter, *pātor* (πάτηρ, father), as Antip'ater, Eu'pator.
phāghus, plural *phāgi* (φάγειν, to eat), as Lotoph'agi.
phānes (φαίνω, to show, shine), as Aristoph'anes.
phēlus, *phēla* (φίλος, friendly, loving), as Theoph'ilus, Pam'phila.
phon, as Xen'ophon.
phōrus (φορός, bearing), as Niceph'orus.
phron (φρόν, mind), as Al'ciphron.
pōdes (πόδες, feet), as Antip'odes.

polēmus, *ptolēmus* (πόλεμος, war), as Eupol'emus, Neoptol'emus.
pōlis (πόλις, city), as Decap'olis.
pylus, *pyle* (πύλη, gate), as Eurypp'yilus, Hypsip'yile.
sthēnes (σθένος, strength), as Demos'thenes.
strātus, *strāta* (στράτης, army), as Philos'tratus, Nicos'trata.
tēles (τέλος, end, revenue), as Praxit'eles.
thēus (θεός, God), as Timo'theus.
thon, as Mar'athon.
thōus, *thōe* (θοός, quick), as Alcath'ous, Hippoth'oe.
vīri (vīri, men), as Trium'viri.
zēnus, *zēna* (ξένος, stranger, guest), as Aristox'enus, Polyr'ena.

2. The penult is short in *patronymics* in *ides*, as *Priam'ides*, from *Priamus*. Except, however, those which are formed by *contraction*, to which class belong all derived from nouns ending in the monosyllabic *ōis* (οῖς) and *cles*; e. g. *Atrei'des* (for *Atreides*), from *Atreūs*; *Androcl'ides*, from *Androcles*. Except also *Amphiara'ides*, *Amych'ides*, *Beli'des* (sing.), and *Lycurg'ides*.

The rule above given relates to the singular number. The *plural* termination *ides* (in feminine patronymics) is *always short*; as *Hesper'ides*, daughters of Hesperus.

AA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abaa, Nausicaa.

BA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ababa, Desudaba, Alaba, Allaba, Aballaba, Cillaba, Adeba, Abnoba, Onoba, Arnoba, Ausoba, Hecuba, Gelduba, Corduba, Voluba, Rutuba.

ACA, ECA, ICA, OCA, UCA, YCA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Cleonica, Thessalonica, Veronica, Marica, Arabrica, Conimbrica, Abobrica, Arcobrica, Moberica, Centobrica, Nasica, Ustica, Noctiluca, Donuca.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ithaca, Andriaca, Malaca, Tabraca, Mazaca, Seneca, Cyrenaica, Belgica, Georgia, Italica, Maltica, Bellica, Laconica, Marmanica, Andertica, America, Africa, Arborica, Aremorica, Armorica, Norica, Tetrica, Asturica, Illyrica, Esica, Corsica, Athonica, Batia, Ceretia, Anaitica, Celtica, Salmantica, Cyriestica, Utica, Engavica, Oboca, Amadoca, Mutica.

DA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Abdeda, Hecamede, Diomede, Atrida.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aada, Adada, Synnada, Bagrada, Idubeda, Andromeda, Ceneda, Agneda, Vonedo, Candida, Egida, Amida (?), Anderda, Florida, Pisida.

BEA, CEA, DEA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Rhobeia, Colacea, Gylacea, Pharmacea, Anacea, Panacea, Sphacea, Boadicea, Leodicea, Micea, Stratonicea, Ericea, Lancea, Ladocaea, Cymodocaea, Dorcea, Lyrcia, Polydeucea, Lebadea, Medea, Diomedea, Midea, Brasidea, Budea.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pharnacea, Ardea.

GEA, HEA, IEA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Rhagea, Ligea, Euegeia, Argea, Ilurgea, Augaea, Hygea, Solyegea, Protrygea, Trachea, Tarichea, Rapheia, Trapheia, Alphaea, Amphiea, Scarpheia, Amatheia, Arimathea, Ariarathea, Xenopitheia, Amalthea, Anthea, CEanthia, Panthea, Plothea, Carthea, Erythea, Pediea, Hygieia, Asclepieia, Batiea.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Tegea, Aethea, Pasitheia, Dexitheia, Leucothea.

LEA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Philocalaea, Dædalea, Podalea, Phigalea, Cecryphalea, Aethalea, Aegialea, Anchialea, Palea, Psyttalea, Heraclaea, Amphiclea, Cratesiclea, Anticlea, Theoclea, Agathoclea, Dioclea (*a festival*), Timoclea, Xenoclea, Androclea, Proclea, Aristoclea, Euclea, Polyclea, Euryclea, Declelea, Argolea, Telea, Nicotelea, Zelea, Achillea, Basilea, Penthesilea, Stesilea, Marcellaea, Nacolea, Crocolea, Molea, Pimplea, Myrlea.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Alea, Malea (?), Doclea or Dioclea (*a town*), Elea.

MEA, NEA, OEA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Asbamea, Alcidaea, Philodamea, Apamea, Hyamea, Cadmea, Nemea (?) (*games*), Elmea, Diomea, Bunomea, Idumea, Epiphanea, Cranea, Geranea, Eneia, Protogenea, Rhenea, Promeneia, Ereneia, Archanea, Mantinea, Bobonea, Cauconeia, Cydonia, Egeonea, Hermionea, Eteonea, Salonea, Lamponia, Charonea, Maronea, Charonea, Gronea, Coronea, Cherronea, Cernea, Macrynea, Cerynea, Oxynea, Antiocea.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Demea, Nemea (*city*), Castanea, Aminea, Ficulnea, Albunea, Boea.

PEA, REA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Hyapea, Apea, Melampea, Hyampea, Deiopea, Cassiopea, Pelopea, Panopea, Asteropea, Thespea, Area, Barea (*a town*), Pareia, Cassarea, Neocessarea, Diocessarea, Hierocessarea, Combrea, Diacrea, Cassandrea, Alexandria, Lacerea, Gereia, Cytherea, Hyperea, Meterea, Lycorea, Limmorea, Parorea, Latorea.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Clupea or Clypea, Barea (*a man*), Abarbarea, Chærea, Laureia, Thyrea.

SEA, TEA, XEA, YEA, ZEA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Amasea, Thesea, Isea, Ipsia, Hypsea, Persea, Corsea, Odyssea, Musea, Batea, Galatea, Elatea, Cratea, Callistratea, Hypsciratea, Hippocratea, Astycratea, Etea, Ophitea, Politea, Tritea, Antea, Atlantea, Cymotea, Cryptea, Myrtea (*city*), Sebastea, Adrastea, Callistea, Lyxea, Pityea, Lycoclea.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Rosea, Myrtea (*a name of Venus*), Butea, Abazea.

GA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Arabriga, Aobriga, Lacobriga, Arcobriga, Medobriga, Segobriga, Cellobriga, Julobriga, Flaviobriga, Mirobriga, Catobriga, Nertobriga, Augustobriga.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abaga, Bibaga, Ampsaga (?), Aganzaga, Noëga.

HA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Malacha, Pyrrhicha, Adatha, Agatha, Badenatha, Abaratha, Monumetha.

AIA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Menelaia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Achaia, Panchaia, Aglaia, Maia.

BIA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Eusebia (*a city*).

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arabia, Trebia, Contrebia, Eusebia (*a woman*), Albia, Balbia, Olbia, Corymbia, Zenobia, Cornubia.

OIA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Pharmacia, Lancia (*a fountain*), Seleucia (Angl. *Seleucia*).

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Nicacia, Dacia, Salacia, Thaumacia, Connacia, Ambracia, Thracia, Samothracia, Artacia, Accia, Gallacia, Græcia, Voadicia, Vindelicia, Cilicia, Lubyphœnicia, Aricia, Lancia (*a town*), Francia, Provincia, Cappadocia, Porcia, Ascia, Iscia, Thuscia, Boruscia, Tucia, Lycia.

DIA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Badia (?), Lebadia, Gymnopædia, Cyropædia, Iphi-media, Laonedia, Nicomedia (Angl. *Nicomedia*), Protomedia, Bendidia, Peridia, Brasidia, Pandia, Rhodia (*a nymph*).

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arcadia, Leucadia, Media, Eporedia, Corsedia, Suedia, Numidia, Canidia, Iapidia, Pisidia, India, Burgundia, Ebodia, Rhodia (*a town*), Clodia, Aërodis, Longobardia, Cardia, Verticordia, Concordia, Discordia, Herefordia, Claudia, Lydia.

EIA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Celeia, Aquileia, Pompeia, Tarpeia, Carstein.

GIA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Elegia, Langia, Argia, Eugia, Hygia, Solygia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sphagia, Lagia, Norvegia, Cantabrigia, Eningia, Finningia, Lotharngia, Turingia, Sergia, Orgia, Pelasgia, Fugia, Eugia, Ogygia, Iapygia, Phrygia, Ortygia, Zygia.

HIA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Heniochia, Antiochia, Erchia, Sperchia, Eleuchia, Raphia, Araphia, Philadelphia (Angl. *Philadelph*), Scaphia, Agathia, Aspalathia, Seisachthia, Xenopithia, Anthia, CEanthia, Erythia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Valachia, Lysimachia, Centauromachia, Inachia, Amphilochia, Munchia, Apostrophia, Sophia, Acryphia, Emathia, Emathia, Alethia, Hyacinthia, Carinthia, Cynthia, Tiryntia, Pathia, Scythia, Pythia.

LIA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Ocalia, Philocalia, Podalia, Bucephalia, Thalia, Aegialia, Anchialia, Attalia, Psyttalia, Stratoclia, Aristoclia, Eucalia, Decolia, Agelia, Lysimelia, Telia, Zelia, Basilia, Nacolia, Molia, Anemolia, Cymopolia, Taurotopia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

CEbalia, Fornacalia, Lupercalia, Acidalia, Vandalia, Megalia, Rogibalia, Fugalia, CEbalia, Westphalia, Ethalia, Alalia, Vulcanalia, Paganalia, Bacchanalia, Terminalia, Fontinalia, Vertumnalia, Portumnalia, Agonalia, Angeronalia, Saturnalia, Faunalia, Portunalia, Opalia, Liberalia, Ferialia, Floralia, Lemuralia, Salia, Pharsalia, Thessalia, Aetalia, Italia, Compitalia, Carmentalia, Laurentalia, Castalia, Elia, Cœlia, Bela, Celia, Helia, Cornelia, Clœlia, Aspelia, Cerebia, Aurelia, Velia, Anglia, Cœcilia, Sicilia, Aegilia, Cingilia, Pallia, Emilia, Venilia, Parilia, Absilia, Hersilia, Massilia, Atilia, Petilia, Antilia, Quintilia, Hostilia, Cutilia, Aquilia, Servilia, Elaphobolia, Ascolia, Padolia, Aelia, Folia, Natolia, Anatolia, Etolia, Nauplia, Daulia, Medullia, Figulia, Julia, Apulia, Gætulia, Getulia, Triphyllia, Pamphyllia.

* In the words marked with an asterisk, *yi* corresponds to the Greek diphthong *ui*, and forms but one syllable. Thus *Idyia* may be pronounced *I-dy'i'ya*, or, as some prefer, *I-dy'yi'a*. Walker erroneously pronounces *Ilithyia* and *Orithyia* as words of five syllables.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Libera, Glycera, Idera, Cythera (a city of Cyprus),
Hiera, Cremera, Cassera.

GRA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Tanagra (?), Beiegra.

HRA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Libethra.

IRA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Daira, Thelaira, Stagna, Egira, Meganira, Ianira,
Deianira, Antianira, Metanira, Thyatira.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Cybira.

ORA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Pandora, Aberdora, Aurora, Vindesora, Cotyora.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Ebora.

TRA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Cleopatra.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Excetra, Leucopetra, Triquetra.

URA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Cabura, Ebura, Ebura, Balbura, Subura, Pandura,
Baniura, Asura, Isura, Cynosura, Lactura.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Lesura, Astura.

YRA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Ancyra, Cercyra, Coreyra, Lagyra, Palmyra, Cosyra.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Glaphyra, Philyra, Cilyra, Anticyra, Tentyra.

ASA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Abasa (?), Banasa, Dianasa, Harpasa.

ESA, ISA, OSA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Octogesa, Alesa, Halesa (?), Alpasa, Berresa, Mentesa,
Amphisa, Elisa, Tolosa, Arosa, Bertosa.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Nemesa.

USA, YSA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Pharmacusa, Pithecusa, Nartecusa, Phœnicusa, Cela-
dusa, Padusa, Lopadusa, Medusa, Elisusa, Oresusa, La-
gusa, Elaplusa, Agathusa, Marathusa, Aethusa, Pha-
thusa, Arothusa, Ophiusa, Cordilusa, Drymusa, Era-
nusa, Ichnusa, Colpusa, Aprusa, Cissusa, Scotusa,
Dryusa, Donyusa.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Elusa.

ATA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Braccata, Rhadata, Tifata, Tiphata, Crotoniata, Alata,
Amata, Acmata, Comata, Napata, Demarata, Quadrata,
Orata, Congavata.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Sarmata, Chærestrata, Samosata, Armosata, Artaxata.

ETA, ITA, OTA, UTA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Æeta, Caieta, Moneta, Demareta, Myrteta, Areopagita,
Abderita, Artemita, Stagiritia, Uzita, Phthiote, Abrota,
Epirota, Contributa, Cicuta, Aluta, Matuta.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Herbita, Melita, Damocrita, Emocrita.

AVA, EVA, IVA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Clepidava, Abragava, Calleva, Geneva, Atteva,
Luteva, Galliva.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Batava, Areva.

UA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Accua, Addua, Hedua, Heggua, Armua, Capua, Februa,
Achrua, Palatua, Flatua, Mantua.

YA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Libya, Xeroliba, Carya, Marsya.

AZA, EZA, OZA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Abaraza, Mieza, Baragoza.

AE.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Nausicaæ, Pasiphaæ.

BÆ, CÆ.

Accent the Penultimate.
Hieronice, Marice.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Colubæ, Vaginicæ, Carmocæ, Oxydracæ, Gallicæ,
Coricæ, Anticæ.

ADÆ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Æneadæ, Bacchiadæ, Scipiadæ, Battiadæ, Thestiadæ.

IDÆ, UDÆ.

Accent the Penultimate.
Proclidæ, Basilidæ, Orestidæ, Ebudæ, Æbudæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Labdacidæ, Seleucidæ, Adyrmachidæ, Branchidæ, Pyr-
rhidæ, Romulidæ, Numidæ, Dardanidæ, Borysthenidæ,
Ausonidæ, Cecropidæ, Gangaridæ, Marmaridæ, Tyn-
davidæ, Druidæ.

EÆ, FÆ, GÆ, HÆ.

Accent the Penultimate.
Diomedæ, Echæ, Plateæ, Grateræ, Allifæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Encheleæ, Cyanæ, Ceichræ, Capræ, Callifæ,
Lapithæ.

IÆ.

Accent the Penultimate.
Harpayæ (3 syl.).

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Bainæ, Graiæ, Stabiæ, Ciliciæ, Cercis, Besidiæ, Rudis,
Taphis, Versaliæ, Ficiæ, Ciciæ, Cutiliæ, Esquilæ,
Exquilæ, Formis, Volcanis, Aranis, Armanis, Bri-
tannis, Boconis, Chelidonis, Pionis, Gemonis, Kynis,
Ellopiæ, Herpis, Caspis, Cunicularis, Canaris, Fur-
puraris, Chabris, Feris, Laboris, Emporis, Caucasæ,
Vespasæ, Corsis, Frusis, Ithacis, Gymnesis,
Etesis, Gratus, Venetis, Fuguntis, Solinuntis, Sestis,
Cottis, Landavis.

LÆ, MÆ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Fialæ, Agagamalæ, Apsilæ, Apenninicolæ, Æquicolæ,
Apolæ, Epipolæ, Bolbulæ, Anculæ, Fulfulæ, Fesulæ,
Carsulæ, Latulæ, Thermopylæ, Acrocromæ, Achomæ,
Solymæ.

ANÆ, ENÆ.

Accent the Penultimate.

Africanæ, Clodianæ, Valentinianæ, Marianæ, Valen-
tianiæ, Sextianæ, Cumanæ, Adiabianæ, Mycenæ, Fregenæ,
Sophenæ, Athenæ, Hermathenæ, Mitylenæ, Achmenæ,
Camænæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Apenninigenæ, Faunigenæ, Ophiogenæ, Acesamenæ,
Clazomenæ, Convenæ.

INÆ, ONÆ, UNÆ, ZOÆ.

Accent the Penultimate.

Salinæ, Calaminæ, Agrippinæ, Carinæ, Taurinæ,
Philistinæ, Cleonæ, Vennonæ, Oonæ, Vacunæ, Andro-
gumæ, Abzomæ.

IPÆ, UPÆ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Centuripæ, Rutupæ.

ARÆ, ERÆ, UBRÆ, YTHÆ, ORÆ, ATRÆ, ITRÆ.

Accent the Penultimate.

Adiabaræ, Andaræ, Budoræ, Alachoræ, Coatræ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ulubræ, Eleutheræ, Blitoræ, Erythræ, Pylagoræ,
Velitræ (?).

ASÆ, ESÆ, USÆ.

Accent the Penultimate.
Syracusæ, Pithecusæ, Pityusæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Pagasæ, Acesæ.

ATÆ, ETÆ.

Accent the Penultimate.

Mmatæ, Abrincatæ, Abeatæ, Lubeatæ, Docletæ,
Pheneatæ, Acapentæ, Magatæ, Olciniatæ, Crotoniatæ,
Spartiatæ, Arelatæ, Hylatæ, Arnatæ, Abinæ, Fortu-
natæ, Asampatæ, Cybiratæ, Vasatæ, Circetæ, Densetæ,
Cœletæ, Æsymnotæ, Agapetæ, Aretæ, Diapetæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Galatæ, Iaxamatæ, Dalmatæ, Sauromatæ, Exomatæ,
Sarmatæ, Thyrsagetæ, Massagetæ, Aphetæ, Demetæ.

ITÆ, OTÆ, UTÆ, YTÆ.

Accent the Penultimate.

Ascitæ, Abraditæ, Achitæ, Aboniteichitæ, Accabacoti-
chitæ, Arsagalitæ, Avalitæ, Phaselitæ, Brullitæ, He-
rapolitæ, Antonipolitæ, Adrianapolitæ, Metropolitæ,
Dionysopolitæ, Adultæ, Elamitæ, Bonitæ, Tomitæ,
Scenitæ, Pionitæ, Agiavontæ, Agouitæ, Sybaritæ, Da-
litæ, Ophanitæ, Dassaritæ, Nigritæ, Oritæ, Aloritæ,
Tentyritæ, Galotæ, Linnitæ, Hestitæ, Ampreutæ,
Alutæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Troglodytæ.

IVÆ, OVÆ, UÆ, YÆ.

Accent the Penultimate.

Durobrivæ, Elgovæ, Durobrovæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Mortuæ, Halicyæ, Phlegyæ, Bithyæ, Ornithyæ, Milyæ,
Minyæ.

OBE.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Deiphobe, Niobe.

ACE, ECE, ICE, OCE, YCE.

Accent the Penultimate.

Phœnice, Berenice, Aglaonice, Stratonice, and others
in nice.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Candace, Phylacæ, Canacæ, Agnace, Artacæ, Allebecæ,
Alopece, Laodice, Demodice, Agrodice, Eurydice, and
others in dice, Pyrrhice, Helice, Gallicæ, Illice, Sarmat-
ice, Erectice, Getice, Cymodoce, Agoce, Harpalyce,
Eryce.

EDE.

Accent the Penultimate.

Agamede, Diomede, Perimede.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Alcimede.

NEE, AGE.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cyanæ, Lalagæ.

ACHE, ICHE, YCHE.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ischomache, Andromache, and others in mache, Cana-
che, Doliche, Eutyche.

PHE, THE.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Anaphe, Psamathe.

IE.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gargaphie, Uranie, Meminie, Asterie, Hyrie, Parrha-
sie, Clytie.

ALE, ELE, ILE, OLE, ULE, YLE.

Accent the Penultimate.

Perimele, Neobule, Eubule, Cherdule, Eriphyle,
Chthonophyle.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acale, Hecale, Mycale, Megale, Omphale, Æthale,
Ægiale, Anchiale, Myrtale, Hyale, Euryale, Cybele,
Nephele, Alele, Semele, Pœcile, Affile, Cœmophile, Iole,
Omole, Homole, Phidyle, Strongyle, Delphyle, Euryphyle.

AME, IME, OME, UME, YME.

Accent the Penultimate.

Apame, Ithome, Idume, Æsyme.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Inarime, Amphinome, Laonome, Hylonome, Euryno-
me, and others in nome, Didyme.

ANE.

Accent the Penultimate.

Mandane (?), Æane, Anthane, Achriane, Anane, Acrabatane, Eutane, Roxane.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Taprobane, Drepane, Pitane, Cyane.

ENE.

Accent the Penultimate.

Acabene, Bubacene, Damascene, Chalcidene, Cisthene, Priene, Poroselene, Pallene, Tellene, Cyllene, Pylene, Mitylene, Æmene, Laomomene, Ismene, Dindymene, Osrhoene, Troene, Arene, Autocrene, Hippocrene, Pirene, Cyrene, Pyrene, Capissene, Auopatenne, Corduene, Parthyene, Syene.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Alcisthene, Helene, Dexamene, Dynamene, Nyctimene, Idomene, Melpomene, Anadyomene, Armene.

INE.

Accent the Penultimate.

Sabine, Carcine, Trachine, Alcanthine, Oceanine, Neptunine, Larine, Nerine, Irine, Barsine, Æetne, Bolbune, Adrastine.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Asine.

ONE, YNE.

Accent the Penultimate.

Methone, Ithone, Dione, Porphyrione, Acrisone, Alone, Halone, Corone, Torone, Thyone, Bizone, Delphene.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Mycone, Erigone, Persephone, Tisiphone, Deione, Pleione, Chione, Ilione, Hermonoe, Herione, Commone, Mnemosyne, Sophrosyne, Euphrosyne.

OE (in two syllables).

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Callirhoe, Alcaethoe, Alcithoe, Amphithoe, Nausithoe, Laothoe, Leucothoe, Cymothoe, Hippothoe, Alyxothoe, and others in *thoe*, Phloe, Cene, Alcinoe, Sinoe, Arsinoe, Lysinoe, Antioe, Leucoioe, Theonoe, Philonoe, Phæmonoe, Timonoe, Autonoe, Polynoe, and others in *noe*, Amphiroe, Ocyioe, Beroe, Meroe, Peroe, Abzoe.

APE, OPE.

Accent the Penultimate.

Sinoe.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Iotape, Rhodope, Chalcioppe, Candioppe, Æthiopo, Calliopo, Liriope, Cassiope, Alope, Agalope, Penelope, Parthenope, Aërope, Merope, Dryope.

ARE, IRE, ORE, YRE.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Becare, Tamare, Ænare, Lymne, Terpsichore, Zephyre, Apyre.

ESE.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Melese, Temese.

ATE, ETE, ITE, OTE, YTE, TYE.

Accent the Penultimate.

Ate, Condate, Reate, Teate, Arelate, Admete, Arete (?), Aphrodite, Amphitrite, Atabynne, Percote.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Hecate, Automate, Taygete, Nepete, Anaxarete, Hippolyte, Pactye.

AVE, EVE.

Accent the Penultimate.

Agave.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Nineve.

LAI, NAI (in two syllables).

Accent the Penultimate.

Acholai.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Danai.

BI.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Actbi, Abnobi, Atubi.

ACI.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Segontiaci, Mattiaci, Amaci, Ænaci, Rauraci (?), Bellovaci.

ICI, OCI, UCI.

Accent the Penultimate.

Albici, Labici, Acadici, Palici, Marci, Mediomatrici (?), Raurici, Lavici, Arevici, Aruci.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Callaici, Vendelici, Academici, Arecomici, Hernici, Cymici, Stoici, Opici, Nassici, Aduatici, Atuatici, Perpatetici, Celtici, Avantici, Xystici, Triboci, Amadoci, Biboci.

ODI, YDI.

Accent the Penultimate.

Borgodi, Abydi.

EI (in two syllables).

Accent the Penultimate.

Elei, Epei, Philippi, Pythagorei, Epicurei.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lapidei, Candeii, Agandeii, Amathæi, Euganeii, Ceneii, Mandarei, Hyperborei, Pratei.

GL

Accent the Penultimate.

Decempagi, Novempagi.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acriphagi, Agriophagi, Chelonophagi, Androphagi, Anthrophagi, Lotophagi, Struthophagi, Ichthyophagi, and others in *phagi*, Artigi, Alostigi.

CHI, THI.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Hemochi, Æmochi, Ostrogothi.

II.

Accent the Penultimate.

Epii.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abii, Gabii, and all Latin words of this termination.

ALI, ELI, ILI, OLI, ULI, YLI.

Accent the Penultimate.

Gætuli, Massæyli, Massyli.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abali, Vandali, Acephali, Cynocephali, Macrocephali, Attali, Alontegoceli, Garoceli, Monoscelli, Igilgili, Æquicoli, Carseoli, Putcoli, Corioli, Ozoli, Atabuli, Græculi, Pediculi, Siculi, Puticuli, Anculi, Barduli, Vaiduli, Tunduli, Foruli, Bastuli, Rutuli, Dactyli.

AMI, EMI.

Accent the Penultimate.

Apisami, Charidemi.

OMI, UMI.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cephalotomi, Astomi, Medioxumi.

ANI.

Accent the Penultimate.

Albani, Certani, Æcani, Sicani, Tusciani, &c., and all words of this termination, except Choani and Sequani, or such as are derived from words terminating in *amus*, with the penultimate short; which see.

ENI.

Accent the Penultimate.

Agabeni, Adiabeni, Saraceni, Icenii, Laodiceni, Cyziceni, Ucenii, Chaldeni, Abydeni, Comageni, Igeni, Quingeni, Cepheni, Tyrrheni, Rutheni, Labieni, Allieni, Cileni, Cicimeni, Alapeni, Hypopeni, Tibareni, Agareni, Rufreni, Caraseni, Voliseni, Batani, Cordueni.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Origeni, Aparthesi, Antixeni.

INI.

Accent the Penultimate.

Gabini, Sabini, Dulgibini, Basterbini, Pucini, Marrucini, Lactucini, Otadini, Bidini, Udini, Caudini, Budini, Rhegini, Triocalini, Triumphilini, Magellini, Entellini, Canini, Menanini, Anagnini, Amiternini, Saturnini, Centuripini, Paropini, Iripini, Hirpini, Tiberini, Carini, Cetarini, Citarini, Illiberini, Acherini, Eborini, Assorini, Feltrini, Sutriini, Eburini, Tugurini, Caecurini, Agyrini, Halesini, Otesini, Clusini, Arusini, Abyssini, Reatini,

Latini, Calatini, Collatini, Calactini, Ectini, Ægetini, Ergeuni, Jenni, Aletini, Spolemini, Netini, Neretini, Seuni, Bantini, Murgantini, Pallantini, Amantini, Numantini, Fidentini, Salentinii, Colentini, Carventini, Verentini, Florentini, Consentini, Potentini, Faventini, Leontini, Acherontini, Saguntini, Haluntini, Ægyptini, Mamertini, Tricastini, Vesuntini, Faustini, Abretini, Enguini, Ingium, Lanuvini.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gemini, Memini, Morini, Tonnii.

ONI, UNI, YNI.

Accent the Penultimate.

Edoni, Aloni, Nemaioni, Geloni, Aquiloni, Abroni, Gorduni, Mariandyni, Magyni, Mogyni, Mosyni.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Epigoni, Teutoni.

UPI.

Accent the Penultimate.

Catadupi.

ARI, ERI, IRI, ORI, URI, YRI.

Accent the Penultimate.

Babari, Chomari, Agactai, Iberi, Celtiberi, Doberi, Digei, Algeri, Drugei (?), Falemni, Monomeri, Dioscuri, Banuui, Pasuri, Agacturi, Zimuri.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abari, Tochani, Acostari, Cavari, Calabri, Cantabri, Eleutheri, Crustumeni, Tenechti (?), Bructeri, Suelteri, Treveri, Veagri (?), Treviri, Decemviri, and others in *viri*, Ephori, Pastophori, Hermanduri (?).

USI.

Accent the Penultimate.

Hermandusi, Conduusi, Merusi.

ATI, ETI, OTI, UTI.

Accent the Penultimate.

Abodati, Capellati, Ceroti, Thesproti, Carnuti.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Athanati, Ileneti, Veneti.

AVI, EVI, IVI, UZI, YZI.

Accent the Penultimate.

Andecavi, Chamavi, Batavi (?), Pictavi, Suevi, Argivi, Achivi, Abruzzi, Megabyzi.

UI.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ædui, Iledui, Veromandui, Marobodui, Inui, Essui, Abrincatui.

IBAL, UBAL, NAL, QUIL.

Accent the Penultimate.

Pomonal.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Annibal, Hannibal, Asdrubal, Hasdrubal, Tanaquil.

AM, IM, ABUM, UBUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Adulam, Aduram.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abarim, Genabum (?), Cecubum.

ACUM, ICUM, OCUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Bagacum, Aronacum (?), Cornacum, Tornacum, Baracum, Camaracum, Eboracum (?), Labicium, Trivicum, Nordovicum, Longovicum, Verovicum, Norvicum, Brundivium.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Laureacum, Abodiacum, Tolpiacum, Bedriacum, Gesoriacum, Magontiacum, Mattiacum, Argentomacum, Olenacum, Bremetonacum, Lampsacum, Nemetacum, Bellovacum (?), Agedicum, Agendicum (?), Glyconicum, Canopicum, Noricum, Massicum, Adrialicum, Creticum, Balucum, Avenicum, Mareoticum, Sebennyticum, Agelocum.

EDUM, IDUM.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Manduessedum, Algidum.

EUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Midaëum, Cotiaëum, Amphiaræum, Cotyaëum, Phœbeum, Scylaceum, Anaceum, Lyceum, Erechtheum, Titheum, Erytheum, Grytheum, Gordieum, Folieum,

Olympieum, Heracleum, Sollenm, Mausoleum, Hedy-leum, Coyleum, Docineum, Syleum, Paneum, Craneum, Pytaeum, Teneum, Aphneum, Phineum, Gryneum, Ophryneum, Serapeum, Agippeum, Gamboum, Moly-cium, Serroum, Odysseum, Museum, Nyseum, Rhe-teum, Zesteum, Pallanteum, Psychomanteum, Geron-toum, Oresteum, Phyteum, and other Greek names ending in *εον*.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Herculeum, Ratanum, Coineum, Aquineum.

AGUM, IGUM, OGUM.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Nivomagus, Noviomagus, Adrobigus, Darioigus, Allobrogus.

IUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Anacium, Bendidium, Helodium, Logium, Bacchum, Pandochium, Panchium, Mithium, Nosceum, Mithon-ium, Charon, Geron, Laron, Drosulum, and other Greek names ending in *ιον*.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Albium, Eugubium, Abrucium, and other Latin words of this termination.

ALUM, ELUM, ILUM, OLUM, ULUM.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Anchialum, Acelum, Ocelum, Cobulum, Clusium, Oraculum, Jamiculum, Corniculum, Hetriculum, U-ficium, Asculum, Tusculum, Angulum, Cingulum, Apulum, Trossulum, Batulum.

MUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Amstelodamum, Amstelodanum, Novocomum, Cado-nium.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lygdamum, Cissamum, Boicomum, Antrimum, Aux-ium, Bergomum, Mentonum.

ANUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Albanum, Halcaum, Arcanum, Eanum, Teanum, Tifanum, Stabeanum, Ambianum, Pompeianum, Tul-lianum, Fomianum, Cosmanum, Boianum, Appianum, Bovianum, Mediolanum, Amanum, Aquisgranum, Tri-gisanum, Nuditatum, Ucalitanum, Usulitanum, Acole-tanum, Achaianum, Abziritanum, Argentanum, Hortan-um, Anxanum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Apusidanum, Hebromanum, Itanum.

ENUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Picenum, Calenum, Durolenum, Misenum, Volsenum, Darnenum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Olenum.

INUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Urbium, Sidicinum, Ticinum, Pucinum, Tridinum, Londinum, Agnum, Casilianum, Crustumium, Apen-ninum, Sepinum, Aipianum, Aruspianum, Salinum, Lu-crinum, Ocrinum, Camerinum, Laborinum, Petrinum, Taurinum, Cassinum, Nemesinum, Cassinum, Atinum, Batunum, Ambiatinum, Petunum, Alitum, Salentinum, Tolentinum, Ferentinum, Laurentinum, Abrotinum, Inguinum, Aquinum, Nequinum.

ONUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Cabillonum, Garianonum, Duronum, Cataractonum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ciconum, Vindonum, Britonum.

UNUM, YNUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Lugdunum, Marigdunum, Moridunum, Arcaldunum, Segodunum, Rigodunum, Sorbidunum, Noviodunum, Melodunum, Camelodunum, Axelodunum, Uxellodunum, Bravodunum, Carodunum, Cesaiodunum, Tarodunum, Theodorodunum, Eburodunum, Nernantodunum, and others in *dunum*, Belunum, Antematunum, Andoma-tunum, Mariandunum.

OUM, OPUM, YPUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Myrtum, Europum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pausilypum.

ARUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Agarum, Belgarum, Nympharum, Convenarum, Ro-sarum, Adulitarum, Celtaum.

ABRUM, UBRUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Velabrum, Vernodubrum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Artabrum.

ERUM.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cauloliberum, Tuberum.

AFRUM, ATRUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Venafum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Barathrum.

IRUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Muzirum.

ORUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Cermorum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Durocortorum, Ducortorum, Dorostorum.

ETRUM.

Accent either the Penultimate or Antepenultimate.

Celetrum.

URUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Alaburum, Ascurum, Lugdunum, Marcodurum, Lac-todurum, Octodurum, Divodurum, and others in *durum*, Silurum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Tigurum, Saturum.

ISUM, OSUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Alisum, Amisum, Janosum.

ATUM, ETUM, ITUM, OTUM, UTUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Atrebatum, Calatum, Argentoraturn, Mutistratum, Elocetum, Quercetum, Caletum, Spoletum, Vallisoletum, Toletum, Umetum, Adrumetum, Tunetum, Eretum, Accitum, Duroletum, Corstopitum, Abritum, Augusto-ritum, Naucroditum, Complutum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sabbatum, Neritum.

AVUM, IVUM, YUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Gandavum, Symbrivum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Coccyum, Engyum.

MIN, AON, ICON.

Accent the Penultimate.

Helicaon, Lycaon, Machaon, Dolichaon, Typhaon, Amithaon, Alcaon, Hermaon, Didymaon, Hyperaon, Hicetaon, Aretaon, and others in *aon*.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Salamin, Rubicon, Helicon.

ADON, EDON, IDON, ODON, YDON.

Accent the Penultimate.

Calcedon, Chalcedon, Carhedon, Anthedon, Asple-don, Sarpedon, Thermodon, Abydon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Celadon, Alcimedon, Amphimedon, Laomedon, Hip-pomedon, Oromedon, Automedon, Armedon, Euryme-don, and others in *medon*, Calydon, Amydon, Corydon.

EON, EGON.

Accent the Penultimate.

Phiceon, Achilleon, Boreon, Nyseon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pantheon (?), Aleon, Deileon, Pitholeon, Demoleon, Timoleon, Anacreon, Timocreon, Aristocreon, Ucalegon.

APHON, EPHON, IPHON, OPHON.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Chærophon, Ctesiphon, Antiphon, Aglaophon, Colo-phon, Demophon, Xenophon.

THON.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Agathon, Acroathon, Marathon, Phaethon, Phleg-ethon, Pyriphlegethon, Arethon, Acrithon.

ION.

Accent the Penultimate.

Pandion, Sandion, Cædipodion, Eion, Arrachion, Echion, Echion, Alphion, Amphion, Ophion, Mathion, Æthion, Methion, Dolion, Mohon, Nomion, Onion, Carnion, Dolopion, Arion, Carion, Acion, Ærion, Hy-perion (Angl. *Hyperion*), Orion, Borion, Asion, Metion, Axion, Ixion, Thelxion.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Albion, Phocion, Cephalædion, Egion, Brigion, Bry-gion, Adobogion, Moschion, Emathion, Amethion, An-thion, Erothion, Pythion, Deucalion, Dadalion, Sigalion, Calathion, Ethalion, Ereuthalion, Pygmalion, Cemelon, Pelion, Ptelion, Ilion, Bryllion, Bucolion, Endymion, Milamon, Athenion, Boion, Apion, Cænopion, Dropion, Apion, Noscopion, Aselædion, Oarion, Chimerion, Astæion, Dorion, Euphorion, Porphyron, Thyron, Iasion, Æsion (?), Dionysion, Hippociation, Stration, Acton, Aetion, Eetion, Pallantion, Doton, Theodotio, Erotion, Sotio, Hephæstion, Philistion, Polytion, Or-nytion, Eurytion.

LON, MON, NON, OON, PON, RON, PHRON.

Accent the Penultimate.

Ademon, Philemon, Hieromnemon, Criumetopon, Caberon, Dioscoun.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ascalon, Abylon, Babylon, Telamon, Egemon, Pol-emon, Ardemon, Artemion, Abarimon (?), Oromenon, Alcamenon, Taulomenon, Deicoon, Democoon, Laocoon, Hippocoon, Demophoon, Hippothoon, Acaron, Accaron, Paparon, Passaron, Acheron, Aptelon, Daiphron, Al-ciphron, Chersiphron, Lycophron, Euthyphron.

SON, TON, YON, ZON.

Accent the Penultimate.

Iason, Theogiton, Aristogiton, Polygiton, Aduliton, Deltoton, Acazon, Amazon (Angl. *Am'azon*), Olizon, Amyzon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Themison, Abaton, Aciton, Sicyon, Cercyon, Crem-myon, Cromyon, Geryon, Alcetryon, Amphitryon, Am-phictyon.

ABO, ACO, EDO, IDO.

Accent the Penultimate.

Cupido.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arabo, Tarraco, Macedo.

BEO, LEO, TEO.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Labeo, Aculeo, Buto.

AGO, IGO, UGO.

Accent the Penultimate.

Carthago, Origo, Verrugo.

CHO, PHO, THO.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Stilicho, Clitipho, Agatho.

BIO, CIO, DIO, GIO, LIO, MIO, NIO, RIO, SIO, TIO, VIO, XIO.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arabio, Corbio, Navilubio, Senecio, Diomedio, Regio, Phrygio, Bambalio, Ballio, Caballio, Ansellio, Pollio, Sirmio, Formio, Phormio, Anno, Parmenio, Avenio, Glabrio, Acnio, Curio, Syllaturio, Vario, Occasio, Au-rasio, Segusio, Verclusio, Natio, Ultio, Derwentio, Ve-sontio, Divio, Oblivio, Petovio, Alexio.

CLO, ILO, ULO, UMO.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Chariclo (?), Corbilo, Corbulo, Æpulo, Bæulo, Cas-tulo, Anumo, Lucumo.

ANO, ENO, INO.

Accent the Penultimate.

Theano, Adramitteno.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Barcino, Ruscino, Frusino.

OES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Heroes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Chosroes.

APES, OPES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Cynapes, Cyclopes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Panticapes, Crassopes, Esuopes, Æthiopes, Hellopes, Dolopes, Panopes, Steropes, Dryopes.

ARES, ERES, IRES, ORES, URES

Accent the Penultimate.

Cabares, Baleares, Apollinæres, Saltuæres, Ablæres, Byzeres, Beclures, Diæres, Azores.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Leochares, Demochares, Abisares, Caværes, Insuæres, Lucæres, Pheres, Astabores, Musagores, Centores, Silures, Lemures.

ISES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Anchises.

OCES, YSES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Cambyases.

ATES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Phraates, Caracates, Adunicates, Niscates, Leucates, Teidates, Mitridates, Attidates, Osquidates, Oxydates, Ardates, Elcates, Bocarates, Caninefates, Agates, Achates, Niphates, Decates, Artallates, Mervanates, Quarates, Assarates, Eubuiates, Antates, Soutiates, Sotiates, Spautates, Cololates, Hissellates, Stellates, Suillates, Albulates, Auximates, Flanates, Edenates, Fidonates, Suffonates, Flegonates, Penates, Capenates, Cæsenates, Misonates, Padinates, Fulginates, Mainates, Alatinates, Æsinates, Agesinates, Assinates, Sassinates, Sossinates, Frusinates, Atinates, Altinates, Tollentimates, Ferentimates, Interannates, Chelonates, Casinonates, Arnates, Tiferimates, Infernates, Priveinates, Oronates, Euphrates, Orates, Vasates, Cocosates, Tolosates, Antuates, Nantuates, Sadyates, Caryates.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*Atrebatæ (?), Spithobates, Ichinobates, Eurybates, Antiphates, Zalates, Sauromates, Menecrates, Phierocrates, Iphicrates, Callicrates, Epierates, Pasicrates, Stasicrates, Soucrates, Hysicrates, Nicocrates, Halocrates, Danocrates, Democrates, Chæmocrates, Timocrates, Hermocrates, Stenocrates, Xenocrates, Hippocrates, Harpocrates, Sociates, Isocrates, Cephsicrates, Naucrates, Eucrates, Euthycrates, Polycrates, and others in *crates*.

ETES, ITES, OTES, UTES, YTES, YES, ZES.

*Accent the Penultimate.*Acetes, Ericetes, Aetes, Indigetes (*a people*), Caletes, Piergetes, Philoctetes, Agletres, Nemetes, Cometes, Ulimanetes, Consuanetes, Gymnetes, Æsymnetes, Nannotes, Serretes, Curetes, Odites, Belgites, Margites, Memphites, Acalites, Ambialites, Avalites, Cuno-solites, Polites, Apollopolites, Hieropolites, Latopolites, Abulites, Stylites, Borysthenites, Tementites, Syemites, Carcinites, Samnites, Deiotites, Garites, Cenrites, Thermites, Narcissites, Asphalites, Ilydraotes, Heraclootes, Beotes, Helotes, Bootes, Thootes, Anagnutes, Arimazes.*Accent the Antepenultimate.*Dercotes, Meragetes, Massagetes, Indigetes (*gods*), Evergetes, Anchetes, Eusperes, Charites, Cerites, Præstites, Andramytes, Darnaves, Ardyes, Machlyes, Blemmyes.

AIS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Achais, Archelais, Homolais, Ptolemais, Elymais.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Thobais, Phocais, Calais, Aglais, Tanais, Cratais, Colaxais.

BIS, CIS, DIS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Berenicis, Lycomedis, Cephalædis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acabis, Carabis, Scabais, Nisibis, Oleobis, Tucrobis, Tisobis, Ucbis, Cuxibis, Saluacis, Acanacis, Brovonacis, Atilracis, Agnicis, Carambucis, Cadmeidis.

EIS (in two syllables), ETHIS, ATHIS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Medeis, Spercheis, Pittheis, Crytheis, Nephelais, Eleleis, Achilleis, Pimpeis, Cadmeis, Æneis, Schœneis, Peneis, Actræoneis, Tropeis, Patereis, Nereis (?), Cenchreais, Theseis, Briseis, Perseis, Messeis, Chryseis, Nycteis, Sobethis, Epimethis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Thymiathis.

ALIS, ELIS, ILIS, OLIS, ULIS, YLIS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Andabalis, Cercalis, Regalis, Stymphalis, Dialis, Latalis, Septimontialis, Maritialis, Manalis, Juvenalis, Quirinalis, Fontinalis, Junonialis, Avernalis, Vacunalis, Abrupalis, Floralis, Quæstalis, Eumelis, Phaselis, Eupilis, Quinctilis, Cimolis, Cinolis, Adulis.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*Cæbalis, Hannibalis, Acacalis, Fornicalis, Androcalis, Lupercalis, Vahalis, Ischalis, Catahs, Thessalis, Italis, Facelis, Sicelis, Fascalis, Vindelis, Nephelis, Indibilis, Bilbils, Leucrotalis, Myrtalis, Æolis, Aigolis, Decapolis, Neapolis, and all words ending in *polis*, Herculis, Thestylis.

AMIS, EMIS.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Calamis, Salamis, Semiramis, Thyamis, Artemis.

ANIS, ENIS, INIS, ONIS, YNIS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Mandanis, Titanis, Bacenis, Mycenis, Philenis, Cylenis, Iemenis, Cebrenis, Adonis, Edonis, Aedonis, Thedonis, Dodonis, Calydonis, Agonis, Alingonis, Colonis, Corbulonis, Cremonis, Salmonis, Junonis, Ciceronis, Schionis, Coronis, Phoromis, Tritonis, Phorcynis, Gortynis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Scæanis, Anticanis, Andanis, Ilypanis, Taranis, Prytanis, Pæmenis, Eumenis, Lycaonis, Asconis, Sidonis (?), Mæonis, Pæonis, Sironis, Memnonis, Pannonis, Britonis, Geryonis.

OIS (in two syllables).

Accent the Penultimate.

Minibis, Herdis, Latobis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Simobis, Pyrobis.

APIS, OPIS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Iapis, Serapis, Isapis, Asopis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acapis, Colapis, Menapis, Cecropis, Meropis.

ARIS, ACRIS, ERIS, IGRIS, IRIS, ITRIS, ORIS, URIS, YRIS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Balearis, Apollinaris, Nonacris (?), Cytheris, Trieris, Osiris, Petomiris, Busiris, Lycoris, Peloris, Calaguris, Græchurnis, Hippuris.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abaris, Fabaris, Sybaris, Icaris, Andaris, Tyndaris, Sagaris, Angaris, Calaris, Phalaris, Elaris, Ténaris, Liparis, Araris, Biasaris, Cansaris, Absaris, Achsaris, Bassaris, Melaris, Autaris, Trinacris, Iliberis, Tiberis, Ziuberis, Tyberis, Nephelis, Peusis, Ausers, Pasitigris, Aciris, Coboris, Acorns, Siconis, Neoris, Antipatris, Absitris, Pacyris, Ogyris, Porphyris, Amyris, Thamyris, Thomyris, Tomyris.

ASIS, ESIS, ISIS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Amasis, Magnesis, Tuesis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Bubasis, Pegasis, Parrhasis, Paniasis, Acamasis, Engonasis, Græcostasis, Panyasis, Lachesis, Athesis, Thamesis, Nemesis, Tibisis.

OSIS, USIS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Diamastigosis, Enosis, Eleusis.

ATIS, ETIS, ITIS, OTIS, YTIS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Tegeatis, Caryatis, Miletis, Limenætis, Curetis, Acervitis, Chalclitis, Memphitis, Sophitis, Arbelitis, Fascalitis, Dascylitis, Comitis, Æanitis, Cananitis, Circimtis, Chaonitis, Trachonitis, Chalontis, Sybaritis, Daritis,

Calenderitis, Zephyritis, Amphaxitis, Rhacotis, Heaænotis, Mærotis, Tracheotis, Marotis, Phrionis, Sandalotus, Ellimotus, Iscanotus, Casiotus, Philotis, Nilotis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Atergatis, Calatis, Sarmatis, Anatis, Naucratis, Derctus, Eurytis.

OVIS.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Vejovis, Dijovis.

ICOS, EDOS, ODOS, YDOS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Abydos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Oricos, Tenedos, Macedos, Agriodos.

EOS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Spercheos, Achilleos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Androgeos, Egaleos, Ægaleos, Hegaleos.

YGOS, ICHOS, OCHOS, OPHOS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Callipygos, Melampygos, Neontichos, Macrontichos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ægiuchos, Oresitrophos.

ATHOS, ETHOS, ITHOS, IOS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Sebethos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sciathos, Enthos, Ilios, Ombrios, Topasios.

LOS, MOS, NOS, POS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Stymphalos, Pachynos, Etheonos, Eteonos, Hep-taphonos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Hægalos, Ægialos, Ampelos, Ægilos, Hexapylos, Sipylos, Hecatompyles, Potamos, Ægospotamos, Olenos, Orchomenos, Anapaumenos, Epidæazoumenos, Heautontimorumenos, Atopos.

ROS, SOS, TOS, ZOS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Meleagros, Hecatonthiros, Ægimuros, Nisyros, Pityonesos, Hieronesos, Cephesos, Sobetos, Miletos, Polytimetos, Aretos, Buthrotos, Topazos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Svgaros, Ægoceros, Anteros, Myiagros, Absoros, Amyros, Pegasos, Ialysos, Abatos, Neritos, Acytos.

IPS, OPS.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ægilips, Æthiops.

LAUS, MAUS, NAUS, RAUS (in two syllables).

Accent the Penultimate.

Archelaus, Menelaus, Agesilaus, Protesilaus, Nicolaus, Iolaus, Hermolaus, Critolaus, Aristolaus, Dorylaus, Amphuraus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Talaus, Aglaus, Imaus (?), Emmaus, Cænomaus, Danaus, Cranaus.

BUS.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Agabus, Alabus, Arabus, Metabus, Setabus, Erebus, Deiphobus, Polybus.

ACUS.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abdacus, Labdacus, Rhyndacus, Æacus, Ithacus.

IACUS.*

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ialciaclus, Phidiaclus, Alabandiacus, Rhodiachus, Calchiachus, Corinthiacus, Deliacus, Peliacus, Iliacus, Niliacus, Titaniacus, Armeniacus, Messeniachus, Salaminiaclus, Lemniacus, Ioniachus, Sammoniacus, Tritoniachus, Gortyniacus, Olympiacus, Caspiacus, Mesembriacus, Adriacus, Iberiacus, Cytheriacus, Siriachus, Gessoriacus, Cytoriachus, Syriacus, Phasiacus, Megale,

* -iacus. — All words of this termination have the accent on the *i*, pronounced like the noun *eye*. — WALKER.

Arctophylax, Hegesianax, Hermesianax, Lysianax, Astyanax, and others in *anax*, Hierax, Cæto**brix**, Eporedorix, Deudorix, Ambiorix, Dumnorix, Adiatorix, Orgetorix. Biturix. Cappadox. Allobrox.

PRONUNCIATION OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

PREFACE.

THE following INITIAL VOCABULARY contains all the *proper names* which occur in the common English version of the Bible, including the Apocrypha. It embraces also a few Hebrew or Aramaean words which are not proper names, but, being found in the English Bible, seem to demand notice in a pronouncing dictionary, as *Talitha*, *Ephphatha*, *Sabachthani*. In preparing the Vocabulary, great pains has been taken to secure completeness and accuracy. The Old Testament proper names have been derived chiefly from "The Englishman's Hebrew and Chaldee Concordance," London, 1843, and the Rev. Alfred Jones's "Proper Names of the Old Testament Scriptures, Expounded and Illustrated," London, 1856; the names contained in the Apocrypha have been gathered by a careful examination of the books themselves; and, for the New Testament, the "Englishman's Greek Concordance" has been used. In every case of doubt respecting the orthography of a name, recourse has been had to the passages of Scripture in which it occurs; and, in many instances, *all* these passages have been examined in more than one copy. In this examination, the following editions of the Bible have been chiefly used: 1. Exact Reprint of the First Edition (1611), Oxford, 1833, 4to.; 2. Pearl reference octavo, London, printed by Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1845; 3. Crown quarto with references, Oxford, 1850.

The importance of this thorough revision is shown by the fact, that of the 3950 words, more or less, contained in Walker's Vocabulary, about 500 have been *rejected*, in the present work, as having no title to a place in a collection of Scripture Proper Names; while, on the other hand, about 746 have been *added*, as occurring in Scripture, though not given by Walker. Of those rejected, some are not proper names, but are words found in common English dictionaries, as *anathema*, *beryl*, *brigandine*, *calamus*, *centurion*, *chalcidony*, *cubit*, *didrachm*, *ephod*, *gier-eagle*, *habergeon*, *hyena*, *lignuloes*, *ligure*, *manna*, *onycha*, *onyx*, *ospray*, *ossifrage*, *phylacteries*, *ruby*, *supphire*, *sardine*, *sardius*, *sardonyx*, *scribes*, *sycamine*, *synagogue*, *tetrarch*, and others of a similar character;—some do not occur in Scripture, as *Algurus*, *Apocalypse*, *Archestratus*, *Azymiles*, *Cairites* (?), *Xagus*, *Xeneas*, *Xerolybe*, *Xerophagia*, *Xyslus*;—many have found their way into the Vocabulary, indirectly, from the Latin Vulgate, as *Abesan* for *Ibzan*, *Achab* for *Ahab*, *Achimelech* for *Ahimelech*, &c.;—but a still larger portion are mere misprints, like *Abacue* for *Abacuc*, *Abishahar* for *Ahishahar*, *Achaichus* for *Achaicus*, *Ahitophel* for *Ahithophel*, *Agnoth-tabor* for *Aznoth-tabor*, &c.

The Vocabulary of "Scripture Proper Names" which is appended to Taylor's edition of Calmet, and has been copied in some English dictionaries, contains most of the errors above enumerated, and many others of a similar kind. We find there such *proper names* as *agate*, *almug*, *amethyst*, *apostle*, *carbuncle*, *cassia*, *chamelion* [sic], *chrysolite*, *chrysoprasus*, *drachma*, *galbanum*, *jacinth*, *jasper*, *quaternion*, *sackbut*, *stacte*, *tache*, &c.;—such *Scripture proper*

names as *Adonis*, *Astarte*, *Cambyses*, *Rusticus*;—and such misprints as *Elhuyman* for *Elhanan*, *Emanuel* for *Emmanuel*, *Evasibus* for *Enasibus*, *Golius* for *Goliath*, *Lybia* for *Libya*, *Syntiche* for *Syntyche*, *Telahim* for *Telaim*, &c.

In the present Vocabulary, with the exception of *Adonai*, *Elohim*, and four or five words derived by Walker directly or indirectly from the Latin Vulgate, Josephus, or Milton, and retained here for special reasons, as *Achitophel* (see Dryden), *Ada*, *Asmoneans*, *Asochis*, and *Asmadai*, no word has been intentionally admitted which is not to be found in some good edition of the common English Bible.

THE TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY, which in Walker made no approximation to completeness, has been compared throughout with the Initial Vocabulary, and brought into entire correspondence with it. In this Vocabulary, a note of interrogation is placed after certain names of which Walker's accentuation may be regarded as questionable, though allowed to stand first in the Initial Vocabulary. If Walker had undertaken to give a complete Terminational Vocabulary, a regard for consistency might have led him to pronounce some words differently.

With respect to *pronunciation*, Walker has been followed, except in a few instances, in most of which he is inconsistent with himself, or has gone counter to his acknowledged principles; as in the words *Arabattine*, *Aretas*, *Beer-lahairoi* (compare *Lahairoi*), *Baal Hamon*, *Baal Hanan*, *Chushan Rishathaim*, *Cuthah*, *Dessdu*, *Eleuzai*, *Elioenai*, *Elmodam*, *Eshkiulites*, *Gortyna*, *Jairus*, *Jeshaiah* (compare *Jesaiuh*), *Melea*, *Nereus*, *Sardeus*, *Siloah*, *Siloum*, *Siloe*, *Tubieni*, and *Urbane*. The pronunciation of Oliver, in his Scripture Lexicon (2d ed., 1787), Perry (10th English ed., and occasionally the 9th), Smart, Carr, and Taylor in his edition of Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible (2d ed., London, 1832), has also been compared, and all deviations from Walker noted which were deemed worthy of attention. It would answer no good purpose to exhibit without remark such oversights on the part of these orthoepists (or their printers) as *A-cha-i'a*, *A-cha-i'cus*, *Ga-i'us*, *Sad-du'cees*, &c. in Oliver;—*Andron'icus*, *Aquil'a*, *Ar'che-laus*, *Aristob'ulus*, *Dio-tré'phes*, *Eu'bulus*, *Laodid'ea*, *Procho'rus*, &c. in Perry;—and *Antipa'tris*, *Cenchre'a*, *Dosithe'us*, *Epené'tus*, *Patro'bas*, &c. in Taylor. On the other hand, in a considerable number of cases, the pronunciation given by one or more of these authorities is doubtless to be preferred to that of Walker. But his pronunciation, on the whole, has received the sanction of the best usage in this country and in England; and the task of critically reexamining his decisions has not been undertaken in the present work.

The Greek and Latin proper names which occur in the New Testament and in the Apocrypha are pronounced according to the same principles as other Greek and Latin proper names.

(1737)

The true pronunciation of the Hebrew language is lost. We have, indeed, the traditional pronunciation of the Jews, as indicated by the Masoretic vowel-points and accents. But even if this were unquestionably correct, it is so contrary to the analogy of our own language, that no one would think of adopting it in the pronunciation of the Hebrew names which occur in the English Bible. In a great majority of words of two syllables, as, for example, *Amos*, *David*, it would require us to place the accent on the last. In words of more than two syllables, the Jewish accent, and the quantity of the vowels, may be entitled to some regard. But other more important considerations in determining the pronunciation of Hebrew proper names are the mode in which they

are represented in the Greek of the Septuagint, the usage of the poets ancient and modern, English analogy, established custom, and euphony. It is evident that in balancing these considerations, and applying them to particular cases, there will be much room for diversity of opinion. Walker regards the Septuagint version as "our chief guide," though this must often fail us.

The preceding remarks apply principally to the accent. In respect to the sound of the vowels, and the division of words into syllables, the proper names which are derived from the Hebrew generally follow the same rules that are observed in the pronunciation of Greek and Latin proper names.

RULES OF PRONUNCIATION.

1. One of the principal differences between the pronunciation of the Hebrew proper names and that of the Greek and Latin, relates to the sound of the letter *g*, which, in Greek and Latin names, is soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*; as, *Gellius*, *Gippius*, *Gyas*; but in Hebrew names it is hard; as, *Gerizim*, *Gideon*; except *Bethphage*, which, by passing through the Greek of the New Testament, has become conformed to the rule relating to words from the Greek.

2. The digraph *ch*, in Hebrew names, is sounded hard, like *k*; as, *Chebar*, *Enoch*; but the words *Rachel*, *Cherubim*, also *Cherub* (an angel), are Anglicized in their pronunciation, the *ch* being sounded like *ch* in *cheer*; but *Cherub*, a city, is pronounced *Kerub*.

3. Every final *i*, forming a distinct syllable, though unaccented, is pronounced with its long sound; as, *A'i*, *Aris'a-i*.

4. The two vowels *ai* are sometimes pronounced in one syllable; as, *Mor'de-cai*; and sometimes in two; as, *Hag'ga-i*.

5. The two vowels *ia*, when preceded by a vowel, are sometimes

pronounced in one syllable, and sometimes in two. When pronounced in one syllable, the *i* is sounded like *y* consonant; as, *Benai'ah* (Be-na'yah), *Isai'ah* (I-sa'yah). When pronounced in two syllables, the accent is on the *i*; as, *Ad-a-i'ah*.

6. The diphthong *ei* is pronounced, according to Walker, like *ee*, *Ceilan* (Sē'lan). When *ei* is followed by a vowel, the *i* is usually sounded like *y* consonant; as, *Iphideiah* (If-e-dē'yah), *Sameius* (Sa-mē'yus).

7. Gentile names ending in *ene*, *ine*, and *ite*, with their plurals, being Anglicized, are pronounced like English formatives; as, *Nazarene'*, *Philistine*, *Gad'ites*, *Am'monite*, *Ish'maēlites*; except *Magdale'ne*. Words of this class ending in *ite* have the accent on the same syllable as their primitives.

8. The consonants *c*, *s*, and *t*, before *ia* and *iu*, preceded by the accent, in a number of Scripture names, take the sound of *sh*; as, *Cappadocia*, *Asia*, *Galatia*, *Tertius*. See Pronunciation of Greek and Latin Proper Names, Rule 1.

INITIAL VOCABULARY.

The figures appended to certain words refer to the Rules of Pronunciation, on the preceding page.

cessive accents.—WALKER. See *James* in this Dictionary.
 || *Arabattine*.—The accentuation of this word on the antepenultimate by Walker and other orthoepists is contrary to all analogy. The penultimate vowel in Greek derivatives of this class ending in *ane*, *ene*, and *ine*, is always long. The marginal reading of modern editions of the English Bible, in 1 Macc. v. 3, *Arabattine*, gives the name in a more correct form.

[illegible]

* *Des'se-u.*—The Greek is Δεσσαού. 2. Macc. xiv. 16.

† *Elmō'dam.* — The Greek is Ἐλμωδάμ. Luke iii. 28.

* *Ja'i-rus*, and *Ja-i'rus*.—In the Apocrypha (Esth. xi. 2) the Greek is *Ἰάριπος*, and, according to Walker's rules for pronunciation, the penultimate must be accented on the first syllable; but in the New Testament it is *Ἰάριπος*, and, according to Walker's rules for pronunciation, the penultimate must receive the accent.

PRONUNCIATION OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

ċ-kū'thi-əl
 ċēm'i-mā
 ċe-ni'mā, O. P. T.
 ċēm'na-an
 ċe-mū'el
 ċēm'q-ēl, C. T.
 ċēph'thāh, or -thā
 ċe-plūn'ne, or -neḡ
 ċē'rāh
 ċe-rāh/me-əl
 ċē'rāh-mēel, P.
 ċē'rāh-me-əl, T.
 ċe-rāl'me-əl-ites 8
 ċē'r-ē-chūs
 ċē'reḏ
 ċē'r-ē-māi
 ċē'r-ē-mi'āh, or
 ċē'r-ē-mi'ās
 ċē'r-ē-mōth
 ċē'r-ē-my
 ċē-rī'āh
 ċē-rī'-bāi
 ċē-rī'-chō
 ċē-rī'-el
 ċē-rī'el, P. T.
 ċē-rī'-el, O.
 ċē-rī'jah
 ċē-rī'-mōth
 ċē-rī'-ōth, O. P. T.
 ċē-r-ō-bō'am
 ċē'r-ō-ham
 ċē-r-ō'ham, P. T.
 ċē-rūb/ba-əl
 ċē-rūb-bā'el, P. T.
 ċē-rūb-ē-shēth, or
 ċē-rūb-'be-shēth
 ċē-rūb-bē'sheth, P.
 ċē-rūb-ēsh'ēth, T.
 ċē'r-ū-əl
 ċē-r-ū'el, P. T.
 ċē-r-ū'sā-lēn
 ċē-r-ū'sāh, or
 ċē-r-ū'shāh
 ċē-sā'iah
 ċē-sā-r'iah, P.
 ċē-shā'iah
 ċēsh-ā-r'iah, O. P.
Sm. W.
 ċēsh-ā-nāh
 ċē-shā'nāh, P. T.
 ċēsh-ā'r-ē-lāh
 ċēsh-ā-rō'lah, P.
 ċē-shōb'ē-āb
 ċē'sher
 ċēsh-i-nōn
 ċē-shlsh-ā-i
 ċēsh-i-shā'i, O. P.
 ċēsh-ō-ha-r'iah
 ċēsh-ū-ā, or -āh
 ċēsh-ū-rūn
 ċē-sī'āh
 ċē-sim'i-əl
 ċē's-ē
 ċē's-ē-ē
 ċē'sū
 ċē'sū-i
 ċē's-ū-ites
 ċē's-ū-rūn
 ċē'sūs
 ċē'ther
 ċē'theth
 ċē'th'lah
 ċē'thrō
 ċē'tur
 ċē'q-ēl
 ċē'el, P.
 ċē'ush
 ċē'uz
 ċēw
 ċēw'ess
 ċēw'ish
 ċēw'ry
 ċēz-ā-ni'āh
 ċēz-ē-bēl
 ċē-zē'lus
 ċē'zer
 ċē'zer-ites
 ċē-zī'āh
 ċē'zī-ēl
 ċē-zī'el, P.
 ċēz-lī'āh
 ċēz-ō-ār
 ċēz-rā-hi'āh
 ċēz'rē-ēl
 ċēz'rēil, P.
 ċēz'rē-ēl-ite 8
 ċēz'rē-ēl-it-ess
 ċēz'sam
 ċēz'daph
 ċēz'nāh
 ċēz'nites
 ċēz'ph
 ċēz'ph'thāh-ēl
 ċē'ph
 ċē'ph-ēz
 ċē'ph-ēim
 ċē'ph-ēim

Jô-a-dâ'nyus
 Jô'ah
 Jô'a-ház
 Jô'/háZ, P. T.
 Jô'a-kim
 Jô-á'nân
 Jô-án'na
 Jô-án'nân
 Jô'a-rib
 Jô'ash
 Jô'a-thám
 Jô-a-záb'dus
 Jôh
 Jô'bab
 Jô'h'e-ô-béd
 Jô'da
 Jô'ed
 Jô'el
 Jô-é'lah
 Jô-é'zer
 Jôg'b'e-háh
 Jôg'li
 Jô'ha
 Jô-há'nân
 Jô-lâm'an, O. P.
 Jô-hán'nes
 Jôhn (nôš)
 Jô'i'a-dâ
 Jô-i'a-dâ, P. Sm.
 Jô'i'a kim
 Jô-i'a-kim, P. Sm.
 Jô'a-rib
 Jô-a-rib, P. Sm.
 Jôk'de-ám
 Jôk-dê'am, P. T.
 Jôk'kim
 Jôk'me-ám
 Jôk-mê'am, P. T.
 Jôk'ne-ám
 Jôk-nê'am, P.
 Jôk'shan
 Jôk'tan
 Jôk'the-el
 Jôk'thêel, P. T.
 Jô'na
 Jô'n'e-dâb
 Jô'n'eh
 Jô'nân
 Jô'nes
 Jô'n'a-thân
 Jô'n'a-thás
 Jô'nath E'lem Rô-gh
 kim
 Jô'p'p'e, or Jô'p'p'e
 Jô-ra-i
 Jô-ra'i, P.
 Jô'rah
 Jô'ram
 Jô'dan
 Jô'r'i-bâs
 Jô'r'i-bûs
 Jô'r'im
 Jô'r'qo-ám
 Jô-r'qô'am, P. T.
 Jô's-a-bád
 Jô's-a-phát
 Jô's-a-phî'as
 Jô'se
 Jô'se-dêc
 Jô'se-dêch
 Jô'seph
 Jô-sê'phus
 Jô'seq
 Jô'sh-a-bâd
 Jô'shah
 Jô'sh-a-phát
 Jô'sh-a-vî'ah
 Jô'sh-bêk'a-sháh
 Jô'sh'u-a
 Jô-sî'ah
 Jô-sî'as
 Jô-s-i-bî'ah
 Jô-s-i-phî'ah
 Jô't'bah
 Jô't'bath
 Jô't'ba-tháh
 Jô-t-bâ'thah, P.
 Jô'tham
 Jôz'a-bâd
 Jôz'a-châr
 Jô-zâ'char, P.
 Jôz'a-dâk
 Jô'bal
 Jô'cal
 Jô'da
 Jô'da-igm
 Jô-dê'a, or Jô-dê'a
 Jô'dah
 Jô'das
 Jô'de
 Jô'dith
 Jô'el
 Jô'li-a
 Jô'li-dus
 Jô'm'a-a
 Jô'phî-ter
 Jô'shâb'he-sêd
 Jô'stas
 Jû'r'tah

K.

Kāb'ze-əl
 Kā'dēš
 Kā'dēsh, or Cā'dēsh
 Kā'dēsh Bar-nē-ə
 O, P.
 Kād/mj-əl
 Kād/mq-n-ites
 Kāl/lā-ī
 Kāl-lā'ī, P.
 Kā'nāh
 Kā-rē'ah
 Kar/kə-ə
 Kar'kor
 Kar'kor-īm
 Kar-nā'im, P. T.
 Kar'tan
 Kāt'tath
 Kē'dar
 Kēd'e-mah
 Ke-de'mah, P.
 Kēd'e-mōth
 Ke-dē'mōth, P.
 Kē'desh
 Ke-hē'l-a-thah
 Ke-hē'l-a'thah, P.
 Kē'l'lah
 Kē'l'lah, T.
 Ke-lā'lah
 Ke-lā-t'ah, P.
 Kē'l'ī-ta
 Ke-lī'ta, P.
 Ke-mū'el
 Kēm'u-əl, C. T.
 Kē'nan
 Kē'nāth
 Kē'nāz
 Kēn'ez-ite
 Kēn'ites
 Kē'rites, P. T.
 Kēn'iz-zites
 Kēr-ēn-lāp'pugh
 Kē'rī-šth
 Ke-rī'oth, P.
 Kē'rōs
 Ke-tū'rah
 Ke-zī'ā
 Kē'ziz
 Kib'ryth Hāt-tā'-a-vāh
 Kib'ryth Hāt-tās.
 vah, P.
 Kib'za-īm
 Kib-zā-īm, P.
 Kid'ron
 Kī'dron, P.
 Kī'nāh
 Kīr
 Kīr-hār'-a-sōth
 Kīr-hār'-e-sōth
 Kīr'hā-rēsh
 Kīr-hā'rēsh, P. T.
 Kīr-hē-rēs (-rēsh, W.
 Kīr-hē'rēsh, O, P.
 Kīr'j-āth, or Kī'r'jath
 Kīr-j-ā-thā'im
 Kīr-j-āth-i-ā'r-j-ūs
 Kīr'j-ōth
 Kīr'jath A'im
 Kīr'jath Ar'bā
 Kīr'jath A'im
 Kīr'jath Bā'al
 Kīr'jath Hā-zōth
 Kīr'jath Jē-a-rim
 Kīr'jath Sān'nāh
 Kīr'jath Sē'pher
 Kīsh
 Kīsh'ī
 Kīsh'ī-ōn
 Kī'shōn, or Kī's'n
 Kīth'līsh
 Kī'ron
 Kī'ron, P.
 Kī'tum
 Kō'ā
 Kō'hath
 Kō'hath-ites
 Kōl-a-y'ah
 Kō'rah
 Kō'rah-ites
 Kō'rath-ites
 Kō're
 Kō'rēhite
 Kō'rēhites
 Kōz
 Kū-shā-y'ah, P.
 Kū-shā-y'ah, P.

L.

Lā'a-dāh
Lāa'dah. P.

Lă'a-dăn
Lă-ă/dăn, *T.*
Lăă/dăn, *P.*
Lă/ban
Lăb/a-nə
Lă-bă/nə, *T.*
Lăc-ə-de-mô-nj-ang
Lă'chish
Lă-cū'nus
Lă'dan
Lă'el
Lă'hăd
Lă-hă'i-rô'i
Lă-hă'i-rô'i, *P.*
Lăh/mam
Lăh/mi
Lă'ish
Lă'kum
Lă'mech
Lă-ôd-i-cê'a
Lă-ôd-i-cê'ang
Lăp/i-dôth
Lă-sê'a
Lă'sha
Lă-shă/ron
Lăsh/a-rôn, *P.*
Lăs/the-nêş
Lăt/in
Lăz/a-rūs
Lă'ah
Lă-ăn/noth
Lăb/a-nah
Lăb/a-non
Lăb/a-ôth
Lă-bô'oth, *P. T.*
Lăb-ba'us, *or*
Lăb-bô'us
Lă-bô'nah
Lă'cah
Lă'ha-bim
Lă-hă'bim, *P. T.*
Lă'hi
Lă'm-u-êl
Lă'shem
Lă'tus
Lă-tô'shim
Lă-um/mim
Lă'vi
Lă-vi/a-than
Lă'vite
Lă-vite
Lă-vit/i-cal
Lă-vit/i-cūs
Lăb/a-nūs
Lăb'er-tineş
Lăb'nah
Lăb'mi
Lăb'mites
Lăb'y-a
Lăb'y-ang
Lăk'hi
Lă'nus
Lă-ăn'mi
Lăd
Lăd'ə-bar
Lă-də'bar, *P. T.*
Lă'is
Lă Ră/ha-mah
Lă Ru-hă'mah, *O. P.*
T.
Lăt
Lă'tan
Lăth-a-sū'bus
Lă'zon
Lă'bim
Lă'bimş
Lă'cas
Lă'ci-fər
Lă'ci-ūs 8
Lăd
Lă'dim
Lă'hjth
Lăke
Lăz
Lăc-a-sū'ni-a
Lă'ci-a 8
Lă'da
Lă'di-a
Lă'di-ang
Lă-sā'ni-as
Lă'ni-as (*Lăsh-ə-q-s*) 8
Lă-stm/a-chūs
Lă'strə

M.

Mā'a-^hchah, or -cāh
 Mā-ā'^hchah, P. T.
 Mā-āch'^hchite
 Mā-ād'^hai
 Mā-ā-dā'^hi, O. P.
 Mā-g-dī'^hah
 Mā-ā'i
 Mā-kī'^heh A-crāb'^hbim
 Mā'a-nī
 Mā'a-rāth
 Mā-ā-sē'^hiḡh

Mā-a-seŋ'ah, T.
 Mā-as-ē-i'ah, O. P.
 Mā-as'ŋ-i
 Mā-a-si'as
 Mā'ath
 Mā'az
 Mā-a-zŋ'ah
 Māb'da-i
 Mā'ca-lōn
 Mā-c-ca-bə'sus, or -bə'
 Mā'ca-bə'seg
 Mā-c-e-dŋ'ŋ-i
 Mā-c-e-dŋ'ŋ-an
 Māch'ba-nai
 Māch-ba'ngai, T.
 Māch-ba-nā'i, P.
 Māch'pə-nah
 Māch-bə'nəh, T.
 Mā'chŋ
 Mā'chŋr
 Mā'chŋr-ŋes
 Māch'mas
 Māch-na-də-bai
 Māch-na-də-bā'i, I
 Māch-pe'lah
 Māch'pə-lah, P.
 Mā'cron
 Mā-d-a-i
 Mā-dā'i, P.
 Mā-d'ā-būn
 Mā-d'ah
 Mā-dj-an
 Mā-d-mān'nah
 Mād'men
 Mād-mə'nəh
 Mā'don
 Mā-e'ŋus
 Māg'bish
 Māg'da-la
 Mā-g-da-lə-ne, P.
 Māg'di-el
 Mā'ged
 Mā-gid'do
 Mā'gog
 Mā-gor Mīs-sə'q-b
 Māg-pi-əs
 Māg-pŋ'ash, P.
 Mā'h-ah
 Mā-hā'lah, P. T.
 Mā-ha-lə'le-el
 Mā-hā'l-a-lē-el
 Mā-hā'l-ŋ
 Mā-ha-lath
 Mā-ha-lath Lə-n'not
 Mā-ha-lath Mās'chŋ
 Mā-ha-lə'le-el
 Mā-ha-li
 Mā-ha-nā'im
 Mā-ha-nəh Dān
 Mā-hā'neh Dān, O. P.
 Mā-hā'a-i
 Mā'hath
 Mā-ha-vŋe
 Mā-hā-zŋ-ŋ
 Mā'her-shā'al-hāsh'-
 bāz
 Mā'her-shā-lal-hāsh-
 bāz, P.
 Māh'lah
 Māh'li
 Māh'ites
 Māh'lon
 Mā'höl
 Māi-an-ē-ās
 Mā'káz
 Mā'ked
 Mā-k-hə'loth
 Mā'k'he-lōth, P.
 Mā-k-ks'dah
 Mā'k'ke-dah, P.
 Mā'k'tesh
 Mā'l'a-chi
 Mā'l'a-chŋ
 Mā'l'cham
 Mā-l-chŋ'ŋ
 Mā'l'chŋ-el
 Mā'l'chŋ-el-ŋes 8
 Mā-l-chŋ'ŋah
 Mā-l-chŋ'ram
 Mā-l-chŋ-shā'q
 Mā-l-chŋ-shŋ-q, P.
 Mā'l'chus
 Mā-l'le-le-ēl
 Mā'l'los
 Mā'l'lo-th
 Mā-l'ŋ'chŋ, P.
 Mā'l'lych
 Mā-m'ias (mā-mā'yŋ)
 Mā-m'mon
 Mā-m-nŋ-tə-nā'l'mŋs
 Mā-m'ŋe
 Mā-mā'chus
 Mā-n-ēn
 Mā-nā'en, P. T.
 Mā-n'g-hith
 Mā-nā'hath, P.
 Mā-nā'heth-ŋes

Măn-as-sê/ʼas
Mă-nas/neh
Mă-nas/sêg
Mă-nas/sites
Mă/neh
Mă/nĩ
Măn/hi-ũs
Mă-nô/ʼah
Măn/ʼo-ăh, *Milton*.
Mă/ʼoçh
Mă/ʼon
Mă/ʼon-ites
Mă/ʼra
Mă/ʼrah
Mă/ʼa-lăh
Mă/ʼa-năth/ʼa
Mă-răn-ă/ʼthă, *P. T.*
Mă/ʼcys
Mă-dô-chê/ʼus
Mă-rê/siă, *or* shah
Mă/rê-shăh, *P. T.*
Mărk
Mă/ri-să
Mă-rĩ/ʼsa, *O. T.*
Mă/ri-môth
Mă/ʼmoth
Mă/ʼroth
Mă/rê-sə-nă
Mă-sə-nă, *T.*
Mărs/ Hill
Mă/ʼthă
Mă/ʼry
Mă/s/ʼa-lôth
Mă/s/ʼchul
Mă/sũ
Mă/si/ah
Mă-sĩ/ʼas
Mă/s/ʼman
Mă/s/ʼpha
Mă/s/rê-kăh
Mă/s/ʼsə
Mă/s/ʼsah
Mă-s-ʼ/ʼas
Mă-th-a-nĩ/ʼas
Mă-thũ/sə-lă
Mă-th-thă-nĩ/ʼas
Mă/tred
Mă/trĩ
Mă/t/ʼtan
Mă/t/ʼtă-năh
Mă-t/ʼtă-nĩ/ʼah
Mă/t/ʼtă-thă
Mă-t/ʼtă-thăh
Mă-t/ʼtă-thĩ/ʼas
Mă-t/ʼtă-nă/ĩ
Mă/t/ʼthan
Mă/t/ʼthat
Mă-t/ʼthê/ʼlăş
Mă/t/ʼthew (*măth/ʼthay*)
Mă-t/ʼthĩ/ʼas
Mă-t/ʼtj-thĩ/ʼah
Mă-z-i-nĩ/ʼas
Mă/z-rôth
Mă-z-ză/ʼroth, *O. C.*
Mă/ʼah
Mă-ə-nĩ
Mă-ə/ʼrah
Mă-bũn/nai
Măch/ʼe-răth-ite
Măch/ʼa-bă
Mă/dăd
Mă/dan
Măd/ʼe-bă
Măde
Mă/di-ʼa
Mă/dj-ʼan
Mă-ə/ʼdă
Mă-ê/ʼdô, *or* -dôn
Mă-hêt/ʼa-bêel
Mă-hêt/ʼa-bêl
Mă-hĩ/ʼdă
Mă/ʼhĩr
Mă-bô/ʼlăh
Mă-hô/ʼath-ite
Mă-hũ/ʼa-el
Mă-hũ/ʼman
Mă-hũ/nĩm
Mă-hũ/nĩmş
Mă-jă/ʼkôn
Măş/ʼq-năh
Mă-kô/năh, *P. T.*
Măl-a-t/ʼah
Măl/ʼchĩ
Măl-ʼchĩ/ʼah
Măl-ʼchĩ/ʼas
Măl/ʼchĩ-el
Măl-ʼchĩ/ʼe-dêk
Măl-ʼchĩ/ʼe-dêk
Măl-ʼchĩ-shũ/ʼa
Măl-ʼchish/ʼu-ş, *P.*
Mă/ʼlê
Mă/ʼlê-ʼa, *O.*
Mă/ʼlê-ʼă, *C. P. Sm*
T. W.
Mă/ʼteçh
Mă/ʼvĩ-ôũ
Mă/ʼvĩ-tă
Mă/ʼzar
Măm/ʼmĩ-ũs

Mēm/phīs
Mē-mū'cān
Mē-nā'-hēm
Mē-nā'-hēm, O. P.
Mē-nā'
Mē-nē
Mē-n-ē-lā'yūs
Mē-nēs'theūs
Mē-nū'e-nīm
Mē-o-nē'nīm, P.
Mē-ōnū'ō-thāi
Mēph'ā-āth
Mē-phā'āth, P. T.
Mē-phīb'ō-shēth
Mē'rāb
Mēr-ā-r'āh
Mē-rā'lōth (*mē-rā'yqth*)
Mē'rān
Mēr'ā-rī
Mē-rā'rī, O. P. T.
Mēr'e-rites
Mēr-ā-thā'im
Mēr-cū'rī-ūs
Mēr'ed
Mēr'ē-mōth
Mēr'ēs
Mēr'y-bah
Mēr'y-bāh Kā'desh
Mē-rīb'bā-āl
Mēr-y-bā'āl, P. T.
Mē-rō'dach
Mērō'-dāch, P.
Mē-rō'dach Bāl'a-dān
Nē'rōn
Mē-rōn'ō-thitē
Mēr'ōz
Mēr'ruth
Mēr'sech
Mēr'shā
Mēr'shach
Mēr'shech
Mē-shēl'ē-mī'āh
Mē-shēz'ā-bēl
Mē-shēz'ā-bēl
Mē-shū'l'ē-mūth
Mē-shū'l'ē-mōth
Mē-shū'l'ē-mōth
Mē-shū'l'ām
Mē-shū'l'ē-mōth
Mēs'ō-bā-ite
Mē-sō'bā-ite, O. P.
Mēs'ō-bā'ite, T.
Mēs'ō-pō-tā-mī-ā
Mēs-s'āh
Mēs-s'yās
Mēs-t'srūs
Mēs'theg X'm'maph
Mēth'ō-ār
Mē-thā'se-el
Mē-thā'se-lah
Mē-ā'nīm
Mēs'z'ā-hāb
Mē-zā'-hāb, P.
Mī'ā-mīn
Mīb'hār
Mīb'sām
Mīb'zār
Mīb'cāh
Mī-cā'iah (*-yqāh*)
Mī-cā-r'āh, P.
Mī'chā
Mī'chā-el
Mī'chāel, P.
Mī'chāh
Mī-chā'iah (*mī-kā'yqāh*)
Mī-chā-r'āh, P.
Mī'chāl
Mī-chē'sēs
Mīch'mās
Mīch'māsh
Mīch'me-thāh
Mīch'rī
Mīch'tām
Mīd'dīn
Mīd'ī-ān
Mīd'ī-ān-ite
Mīd'ī-ān-ī-tsh
Mīg'dā-lēl
Mīg-dā'lēl, P.
Mīg'dāl Gād
Mīg'dōl
Mīg'ron
Mīj'ā-mīn
Mīj-jā'mīn, P.
Mīk'lōth
Mīk-nē'iah
Mīk-nēr'āh, T.
Mīk-nē-r'āh, P.
Mī-lā-lā'ī
Mī-lā-lā'-ī, P.
Mīl'cāh
Mīl'com
Mī-lē'tum
Mī-lē'tūs
Mī'līs
Mī-nī'ā-mīn
Mīn'nī
Mīn'nīth
Mīph'kād

[illegible]

[illegible]

* *Silo'ah*, *Silo'am*, *Silo'e*.—Walker, in his note on the name *Siloa*, admits that "this word, according to the present general rule of pronouncing these words, ought to have the accent on the second syllable, as it is Græcized by Σιλωά;" but he defers to the authority of Milton, who accents it on the antepenultima. But *Shiloah*, which is merely a variation of the same word, is accented by Walker and all other orthoepists on the second syllable, in accordance with its accent in Hebrew, and the analogy of *Manoah*, *Tekoa*, *Zanoah*. The more common form *Sileam* is Σιλωάν in the Greek of the New Testament and of Josephus. Such being the case, let that Milton in a single passage (*Par. Lost*, i. 11) accents *Siloe* on the first syllable does not seem to justify us in deserting a general rule. If the usage of the poets is appealed to, the familiar hymn of Bishop Heber may be cited:—"By cool *Silo'am's* shady rill," &c.

† *Thadde'us*.—All the orthoepists agree in accenting this word on the penultimate; but when it is used as a Christian name, the accent, in this country at least, is usually placed on the first syllable.

† *Urban*.—"So it ought to be printed in our modern Bibles, not 'Urbane,' which is now descriptive, though it was not so according to the orthography of 1611; it suggests a triyllable, and the termination of a female name. It is *Ὀυρβανὸν* in the original." (Rom. xvi. 9).—TRENCH, *On the Authorized Version*, &c. p. 60, note, Amer. edition.

The word is spelt *Urban* in the translations of Wickliffe, Tyndale, and Cranmer. The Geneva version and the Roman Catholic translation retain the Latin form, *Urbanus*.

V.

Va-jěz'a-tha
 Vă-jě-ză'thă, P.
 Va-ni'ah
 Văsh'ni
 Vash'ti
 Voph'si

X.

Xăn'thi-cūs

Z.

Ză-a-nă'im
 Ză'a-năn
 Ză-a-năn'nim
 Ză'a-văn
 Ză'bad
 Zăb-a-dă'ang, or
 Zăb-a-dă'ang

Zăb-a-dă'ias (-yqs)
 Zăb'ba
 Zăb-bă'i, P.
 Zăb'bud
 Zăb-dă'us
 Zăb'di
 Zăb'di-əl
 Zăb'u-lon
 Zăc'cā-i
 Zăc'cā-i, P.
 Zăc-chă'us, or
 Zăc-chă'us
 Zăc'cūr
 Zăch-a-rī'ah, or
 Zăch-a-rī'as
 Zăch'a-ry
 Ză'cher
 Ză'dok
 Ză'hām
 Ză'ir
 Ză'leph
 Ză'l'mon
 Zăl-mă'nah
 Zăl-măn'nā
 Zăm'bis
 Zăm'brī
 Ză'meth
 Zăm-zūm'mimş

Ză-nô'ah
 Zăph'năth-pă-a-nô'ah
 Ză'phon
 Ză'ra
 Ză'ră-cēş
 Ză'rah
 Ză'ră-i'as
 Ză're-ah
 Ză-ră'ah, P. T.
 Ză're-ath-ites 7
 Ză'ređ
 Ză're-phăth
 Ză're-tán
 Ză'reth Shă'hăp
 Ză'rîtes
 Ză'rîta-năh
 Ză-ră'nah, P. T.
 Ză'r'than
 Ză'thū
 Ză'thū
 Ză'tū
 Ză'van
 Ză'zā
 Zăb-a-di'ah
 Ză'bah
 Ză-bă'im
 Zăb'e-dăe
 Ză-bi'nā

Ză-bă'im
 Ză-bă'i'm
 Ză-bă'dah
 Zăb'u-dah, P.
 Ză'būl
 Zăb'u-lon-ite
 Zăb'u-lūn
 Zăb'u-lūn-ite
 Zăch-a-rī'ah
 Ză'dăd
 Zăd-e-chi'as
 Zăd-e-ki'ah
 Zăeb
 Ză'eb, P. Sm. T.
 Ză'lah
 Ză'lek
 Ză-lô'phe-hăd
 Ză-lô'tăş
 Zăl'zāh
 Zăm-a-ră'im
 Zăm'a-rite
 Ză-mi'ra
 Ză'nān
 Ză'nas
 Zăph-a-ni'ah
 Ză'phath
 Zăph'a-thăh
 Ză-phă'thah, P.
 Ză'phi, or Ză'phō

Ză'phon
 Zăph'ōn-ites
 Ză'r
 Ză'rah
 Ză'ră-hi'ah
 Ză'ră-i'ah
 Ză'ređ
 Ză're-dā
 Ză-re'đā, P.
 Ză-réd'a-thăh
 Ză'ră-th
 Ză-re'răth, P. T.
 Ză'resh
 Ză'reth
 Ză'rī
 Ză'rōr
 Ză-rū'ah
 Ză-rūb-bă-bēl
 Ză-ryb-bă'bēl, P.
 Ză-r-y-i'ah
 Ză'r'tham
 Ză'tham
 Ză'thar
 Ză'ā
 Ză'ba
 Zăb'e-on
 Zăb'i-ah
 Ză-bi'ah, T.

Zăh'rī (zăh'rī)
 Ză'dim
 Zăd-ki'ah
 Ză'don, or Sī'don
 Ză-dō-ni-ang
 Zăf
 Ză'hă
 Zăk'kă
 Zăl'lah
 Zăl'pāh
 Zăl'thāi
 Zăl-thā'i, P.
 Zăm'māh
 Zăm'rām, or
 Zăm'rān
 Zăm'rī
 Zăn
 Ză'nā
 Ză'ōn, or Sī'ōn
 Ză'or
 Ză'phāh
 Zăph'imş
 Zăph'i-ōn
 Zăph'ites
 Ză'phron
 Zăph'rōn, P. T.
 Zăp'por
 Zăp-pō'rah

Zăth'rī
 Zăz
 Ză'zā
 Ză'zāh
 Ză'an
 Ză'ar
 Ză'ba, or Ză'bāh
 Ză-bă'bah
 Ză'hăp
 Ză'hă-lăth
 Ză-hă'lăth, P.
 Ză'heth
 Ză'phāh
 Ză'phāi
 Ză'phar
 Ză'phim
 Ză'rah
 Ză'răth-ites
 Ză're-an
 Ză-re'ah, P. T.
 Ză'rîtes
 Ză-rōb'ă-bēl
 Ză'ar
 Ză'ph
 Ză'r
 Ză'rī-əl
 Ză-rī-shăd'ă-ī
 Ză'zawş

PRONUNCIATION OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY.

AA, ABA, EBA, AHBA.

Chozeba.

Accent the Penultimate.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Karkaa, Medaba, Agaba, Hagaba, Elihaba, Medeba, Bathsheba, Elsheba, Jehosheba, Beersheba, Noeba, Chazeba, Elahba.

ACA, ICA, ADA, EDA, IDA, ODA, UDA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Thessalonica, Meeda, Abida, Mehida, Shemida, Perida, Nekoda, Peruda.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Characa, Eliada, Beelada, Jehoiada, Joiada, Bethsaida, Adida.

EA, EGA, AHA, ECHA, EHA, APHA, IPHA, UPHA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Laodicea, Caldea, Chaldea, Judea, Hoshea, Arimatea, Idumea, Nanea, Camsara, Berea (2 Macc. xiii. 4, *Ad*), Itura, Lasea, Osea, Hosea, Omega (?), Hatipha (?), Hashupha, Hakupha, Hakupha.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ashbea, Gibeaa, Oshea (?), Melea, Shimea, Bmea, Kadash-Barnea, Charea, Saiea, Tarea, Berea (1 Macc. x. 4), Tahrea, Cenchrea, Siaha, Sabtecha, Pileha, Beth-tapha, Acipha, Asipha, Atipha.

ASIA, ESHA, ISIA, USHA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Maresha, Elisha, Jerusha.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Baasha, Shalisha.

ATHA, ETHA, ITHA, OTHA, UTHA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Maranatha, Sahadutha, Jegar-Sahadutha.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Nadabatha, Gabatha, Gabbatha, Amadatha, Amedatha, Ammedatha, Nammedatha, Aridatha, Parshandatha, Ephphatha, Tirshatha, Elhatha, Admatha, Capphenatha, Thammatha, Aspatha, Poratha, Mattatha, Vajezatha, Achmetha, Tabitha, Talitha, Golgotha.

IA (pronounced in one syllable).

Accent the Penultimate.

Bannaia (pron. *banna'ya*).

(Pronounced in two syllables.)

Reaia, Saraia, Abia, Asebeia, Asebia, Seleucia (Angl. *Soleu'cia*), Obdia, Antiochia, Japhia, Philadelphia (Angl. *Philadu'phia*), Adalia, Attalia, Bethulia, Selemia, Jamnia, Samaria (Angl. *Sama'ria*), Azia, Kezia, Rezia, Uzzi.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Achaia, Elia, Arabia, Zibia, Thracia, Samothracia, Grecia, Cilicia, Phenicia, Cappadocia, Lycia, Media, Pisidia, India, Claudia, Lydia, Hagia, Augia, Phrygia, Shachia, Casiphia, Apphia, Julia, Pamphylia, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Lycaonia, Macedonia, Apollonia, Antiochia, Junia, Bithynia, Ethiopia, Caria, Dabria, Adria, Alexandria, Tiria, Syria, Celosyria, Celosyria, Assyria, Asia, Persia, Mysia, Galatia, Dalmatia, Philistia.

IA, IKA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Aija.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Elika.

ALA, ELA, ILA, AMA, EMA, IMA, OMA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Jaala, Arbela, Sephela.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Magdala, Galgala, Mathusala, Telmela, Aquila, Bas-cama, Aceidama, Elishama, Hoshama, Carphasalama, Capharsalama, Cirama, Cyrama, Dathema, Alema, Apherema, Ashima, Jemima (?), Sodoma.

ANA, ENA, INA, ONA, YNA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Diana, Pacatiana, Tryphena, Carshena, Zebina, Palestuna, Harbona, Barjona, Gortyna.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Baana, Abana, Labana, Hashbadana, Bigthana, Am-ana, Asana, Ecbatana, Marsena, Ocina, Adina.

OA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Tekoa.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gilboa (?), Eshtemoa (?).

ARA, ERA, IRA, ORA, TRA, URA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Gazara, Beera, Mosera, Ahira, Caphira, Sapphira, Zemira, Phamira, Thyatira, Adora, Esora, Ozora, Cleopatra, Bethsura.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Baara, Bethabara, Gadara, Patara, Azara, Sisera, Debora, Bosora.

ASA, ISA, OSA, ITA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Tryphosa.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Adasa, Eleasa, Amasa (?), Marisa, Kelita, Melita, Hatita.

UA, AVA, YA, AZA, IZA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Acua, Jaddua, Cathua, Malchishua, Elishua, Sham-mua, Ahava, Jahaza, Aziza.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Jeshua, Bathshua, Abishua, Jehoshua, Joshua, Libya.

AB, IB, OB, UB.

Accent the Penultimate.

Eliab, Meshobab, Sennacherib (?), Ishbi-Benob, Baal-Zebub, Shearjashub, Ahitub.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abinadab, Ahinadab, Aminadab, Amminadab, Jehonadab, Jonadab, Jeshebeab, Chieab, Mezahab, Dizahab, Aboliah, Telabib, Missabib, Magor-Missabib, Amminadab, Eliashub, Jehoiarib, Joiarib, Joarib, Elasib, Sanasib, Bethrehab, Achutob, Beelzebub, Abitub.

AC, EC, UC.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Syriac, Melchisedec, Josedec, Abacuc, Habbacuc.

AD, ED, OD, UD.

Accent the Penultimate.

Elidad, Almodad, Abihud, Ahihud, Ammihud, Abiud, Eliud, Ahlud.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Galaad, Joshabad, Josabad, Amizabad, Ammizabad, Elzabad, Jehozabad, Jozabad, Benhadad, Henadad, Elead, Gilead, Zelophehad, Elitolad, Sepharad, Jochebed, Galeed, Jushabesed, Ichabod.

CE, &c., to SE, UE, VE.

Accent the Last Syllable.

Nazarene (3 syl.).

Accent the Penultimate.

Phenice, Bernice, Eunice, Osee (2 syl.), Elelohe, Tobie (2 syl.), Sarothie (3 syl.), Apame, Salome, Urbane (2 syl.), *property* Urban, Arabathane, Magdalene, Abilene, Mitylene, Cyrene, Syene, Philistine (3 syl.), Akkrabattine, Salinone, Thecoe, Siloe, Colosse, Simalcuc.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Candace, Zehodee, Agee (3 syl.), Galilee, Ptolemee, Pharisee, Bethphage, Syntyche, Sabie, Baale, Geth-semene, Ecbatane, Betane, Palestine, Zathoe, Enhak-kore, Paradise, Syracuse, Jessue, Nineve.

ITE, in one syllable. (Compare ITES.)

Accent the Penultimate.

Levite, and all other dissyllables of this termination, Ahohite, Tekoite, Shulonite (?), Haruphte (?).

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Moabite, Harodite, Agagite, Areopagite, Ezrahite, Izrahite, Gargashite, Elkoshite, Abathite, Maachathite, Netophathite, Hushathite, Hamathite, Ramathite, Ephra-thite, Meronothite, Berothite, Antiothite, Bethelite, Carmel-ite, Shuphamite, Benjamite, Nehelamite, Adullamite, Shulamite, Shunamite, Sychemite, Bethshebite, Ba-harumite, Canaanite or Chanaanite (3 syl.), Temanite, Shaaibonite, Gershonite, Pelonite, Gilonite, Hachmonite, Tachmonite, Ammonite, Sharonite, Horonite, Gizonite, Hagarite, Zemarite, Harante, Nazarite, Gederite, Jahite, Amonte, Harorite, Gargasite, Jebusite, Mahavite, Kene-zite, Pherezite.

Accent the Preantepenultimate.

Mesobaite, Gileadite, Gibeathite, Naamaite, Gederathite, Ashterathite, Anetothite, Anetothite, Israelite, Jezreelite, Bethlehemite, Ephraimite, Midamite, Gibeon-ite, Pirathonite, Zebulonite, Zebulonite, Aroerite (?).

AG, OG.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abishag, Hamon-Gog.

AAH to THAH.

Accent the Penultimate.

Hassenaah, Aram-Zobah, Zobeab, Hashubah, Azu-bah, Makkedah, Abidali, Shemudai, Zebudah, Zaph-nath-Paaneah, Careah, Kareah, Paseah, Janohah, Ne-topah, Telhareshah, Mareshah, Elishah, Jerushah, Berothah.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Eldad (?), Shemaah (?), Senaah (?), Hagabah, Din-bahab, Arabah, Betharabah, Abolihah, Meribah, Heph-zibah, Jaakobah, Hazubah, Maacah, Secacah, Laadah, Adadah, Eliadah, Eladah, Moladah, Jehonah, Haradah, Jedidah, Gudgodah, Gibeah, Shimeah, Zareah, Zoreah, Phaseah (?), Maachah, Bethupachah, Abel-Bethmaachah, Berachah, Sabtechah, Jodgehah, Hadashah, Josh-bekashah, Jothathah, Zerethath, Zephathah, Elia-thah, Kehelathah, Thimnathah, Timnathah, Matta-thah, Michmethah.

ALAH, ELAH.

Accent the Penultimate.

(ai and ei pronounced in one syllable.)

Habaiah (pron. *haba'ya*), Hobaiah, Micaiah, Jedaiah, Pedaiah, Michajah, Jeshajah, Kusaiah, Kealah, Kelaiah, Benaiah, Isaiah, Hazajah, Bedelah (pron. *Bede'ya*), Iphedeah, Jedeah, Jehdeiah, Besodeiah, Ib-neiah, Mikneiah, Baaseiah, Maaseiah.

(a pronounced in two syllables.)

Aiah, Adaiab, Bedaiab, Hodaiah, Reaiab, Jeshohaiab, Rephaiah, Harhaiah, Hoshaiab, Athaiab, Dalaiab, De-laiab, Pelaiab, Kolaiah, Semaiab, Shemaiah, Ishmaiah, Ismaiah, Anaiah, Saraiah, Beraiah, Meriah, Seraiah, Zeraiah, Asaiah.

IAH.

Accent the Penultimate.

Abiah, Nedabiah, Rehahab, Ashabiah, Hashabiah, Sherebiah, Josibiah, Tobiah, Maadiah, Zebadiah, Oba-

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Areopagus, Philologus, Lysimachus, Jerechus, Antiochus Eutychus, Naathus, Amadathus.

IUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Phaldaius (3 syl.), Gaius (2 syl.), Sameius (3 syl.), Darius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Athenobius, Porcius, Lucius, Claudius, Sergius, Dioscorinthus, Publius, Reelius, Cornelius, Tabellius, Semellius, Manlius, Colius, Betolius, Julius, Memmius, Numenius, Enenius, Cyrenius, Posidonius, Apollonius, Olympius, Kiriatharius, Tiberius, Demetrius, Mercurius, Dionysius, Pontius, Tertius.

LUS to UUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Patroclus, Maelus, Azaelus, Ocidelus, Jeelus, Hiericus, Syelus, Jezelus, Berzeius, Aristobulus, Eubulus,

Nicodemus, Mamnitaniamus, Bahumus, Sallumus, Ecanus, Hircanus, Joadanus, Auranus, Silvanus, Lacunus, Omaerus, Meterus, Ahasuerus, Assuerus, Airus, Jaius (in the *N. T.*), Heliodorus, Istalcurus, Bacchurus, Arctunus, Eleazurus, Bar-Jesus, Fortunatus, Philetus, Miletus, Epaphroditus, Azotus, Balnuus, Anauus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Calamolalus, Attalus, Theophilus, Olamus, Balasamus, Belemus, Eupolemus, Alcinus, Trophimus, Romus, Onesimus, Elsimus, Rathumus (?), Didymus, Hieronymus, Libanus, Antilibanus, Theocanus, Adinus, Sarchedonus, Achiacharus, Beelsarus, Sanabassarus, Lazarus, Eleutherus, Jairus (in the *Apoc.*), Prochoius, Onesiphorus, Aspharus, Ephesus, Sabatus, Samatus, Sostratus, Epenetus, Asyncritus, Theodotus.

AT, ET, OT, IST.

Accent the Penultimate.

Bethpalet.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Elishaphat, Jehoshaphat, Joshaphat, Josaphat, Eli-

phalat, Ararat, Eliphalet, Elpalet, Bethphelet, Eliphelet, Gennesaret, Olivet, Iscanot, Antichnst.

AU to ERU, EW, and HY to RY.

Accent the Penultimate.

Jadäu, Ragau (2 syl.), Casleu (2 syl.), Chisleu (2 syl.), Abihu, Elihu, Ehu.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Jaasau, Dessau, Melicu, Jehovah-Tsidkenu, Beninu, Bocheru, Bartholomew, Malachy, Italy, Jeremy, Deuteronomy, Bethany, Zachary, Calvary.

AAZ to PHAZ.

Accent the Penultimate.

Maher-shalal-hashbaz, Shaashgaz.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ahimaaz, Jehoahaz, Joahaz, Joachaz, Eluphaz, Ashkenaz, Ashpenaz.

P R O N U N C I A T I O N

O F

M O D E R N G E O G R A P H I C A L N A M E S .

R E M A R K S .

THE pronunciation of geographical names is a very difficult branch of orthoepy. These names pertain to all parts of the globe; their vernacular or native pronunciation is regulated or affected by every variety of language; and it would be impossible to represent, in all cases, the native pronunciation by any combination of English letters.

There are a great many names, respecting the pronunciation of which it is difficult to determine how far the English analogy should be allowed to prevail over the analogy of the languages to which the words respectively belong. If we look for authorities for the pronunciation of these names, we find comparatively few; and most of such authorities as exist embrace but a small part of the words of this class; and there is also much disagreement among orthoepists with respect to the pronunciation of such of these names as they undertake to pronounce.

With regard to the geographical names which pertain to all the countries in which the English language is spoken, including the British empire in Europe, the United States, and the British provinces generally, their pronunciation is, of course, conformed, for the most part, to the analogy of the English language. In addition to these, all the geographical names which belong to other parts of the globe, but which have become Anglicized by having changed their native form and assumed an English orthography, are also conformed to the general principles of English pronunciation. The most common geographical names, such as those which relate to the great divisions of the globe, the names of the countries, kingdoms, states, principal cities, &c., are differently written, as well as differently pronounced, in different languages. The following table exhibits a few examples of this diversity, by way of illustration:—

English.	French.	German.	Spanish.	Italian.
Asia,	Asie,	Asien,	Asia,	Asia.
Africa,	Afrique,	Afrika,	Africa,	Affrica.
Europe,	Europe,	Europa,	Europa,	Europa.
America,	Amérique,	Amerika,	America,	America.
England,	Angleterre,	England,	Inglaterra,	Inghilterra.
Spain,	Espagne,	Spanien,	España,	Spagna.
Italy,	Italie,	Italien,	Italia,	Italia.
Germany,	Allemagne,	Deutschland,	Alemania,	Germania.
Austria,	Autriche,	Oesterreich,	Austria,	Austria.
Sweden,	Suède,	Schweden,	Suecia,	Svezia.
London,	Londres,	London,	Londres,	Londra.
Leghorn,	Livourne,	Livorno,	Liorna,	Livorno.

There can be no doubt but that geographical names, which assume such different forms in different languages, should be pronounced differently by the inhabitants of different countries, and in accordance with the analogies of their respective languages. All the common geographical names, such as are familiar to all intelligent persons, have become more or less Anglicized, and their pronunciation is more or less conformed to the English analogy. Many of these words may be considered as perfectly Anglicized, and they are accordingly pronounced as common English words;

but there are many that are only partially Anglicized, and with regard to such it is often difficult to determine how far, in pronouncing them, the English analogy should be allowed to prevail over that of the language to which the words properly belong.

Some foreign geographical names are introduced into the English language without changing their orthography; but their pronunciation is, nevertheless, conformed to the English analogy. The word *Paris*, for example, an Englishman or an Anglo-American, in speaking his own language, would pronounce, in conformity to it, *Par'is*; though, if he were speaking French, he would pronounce it *pà're*, in conformity with the French language.

With respect to the class of words which are partially Anglicized, there is a great diversity in the manner of pronouncing them. Some respectable speakers incline to pronounce them, for the most part, according to the English analogy, while others aspire to pronounce them as they are pronounced in the several languages to which they appertain; and there are many cases in which it is difficult to determine which is to be the more approved, the English or the foreign method. A person conversant with foreign languages will be likely to pronounce such words in the foreign manner; while a mere English scholar may be naturally expected, and may be permitted, to incline more strongly to the English mode. It may be often desirable to know what the native mode of pronouncing such words is, though it may not be advisable, in common use, to adopt it.

Proper names are more subject to a corrupt pronunciation, or one which is not conformed to the orthography, than common names. A considerable number of the geographical names pertaining to England are pronounced very differently from what their orthography indicates; as, for example, *Chertsey* and *Cirencester*, commonly pronounced *ches'se* and *siss'e-ter*. Americans are somewhat less inclined to deviate from orthography, in the pronunciation of some words, than the English are. *Berwick* and *Warwick*, for example, which are pronounced in England *ber'ik* and *wor'ik*, are very often pronounced, in the United States, as they are spelt.

The following Vocabulary was originally prepared as an appendage to the Comprehensive Dictionary, and was annexed to that work in 1835. In preparing it, use was made of a great variety of sources of information, one of the most considerable of which was Earnshaw's "Concise Gazetteer, exhibiting the Pronunciation of the Names." It has since been considerably enlarged and improved, by further inquiry, and by the examination of various new authorities, particularly Mr. Baldwin's "Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer," a work first published in 1845, Lippincott's "Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World," published in 1855, and Müller's "Wörterbuch der ausländischer Eigennamen," third edition, 1849. Still, this Vocabulary, in its present state, is very imperfect. The pronunciation affixed to many of the words may be objected to as not the most proper. A person much versed in foreign languages will be likely to think that the pronunciation generally has been too much Anglicized; while a mere English scholar will think it is not sufficiently so; and both may, doubtless, make out a plausible case in favor of their respective views. But, defective as it is, it is hoped that it will not be found a useless appendage to a pronouncing dictionary.

PRONUNCIATION OF SEVERAL EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

THE following rules, respecting the pronunciation of certain letters in the principal modern languages of Continental Europe, may be of some use in relation to the pronunciation of names pertaining to the several countries where these languages are spoken, and which are not included in the present vocabulary. Yet it may be advisable for a mere English scholar to make but a partial application of them in practice.

VOWELS.

A.—The vowel *a*, in situations in which the analogy of the English language would naturally give it the sound of long *a*, has, in most of the languages of the Continent of Europe, what is called the *Italian* sound, that is, the sound of *a* in *far* and *farther*. In other situations, its sound approaches nearly to its short English sound, as in *man*, *fat*.

E.—In these languages, the sound of the vowel *e*, at the end of an accented syllable, is generally the same as that of the English long *a* in *fate*, *name*. In other situations, it has the sound of the English short *e*, as in *met*, *men*, or of *e* in *there*, *where*.

I.—The long sound of *i*, in these languages, is the same as in the English word *marine*, being the same as the English long sound of *e* in *mete*, *seen*. The short sound is the same as its English short sound, as in *pin*.

O.—The vowel *o* has the same sounds that it has in English in the words *note*, *not*, and *nor*.

U.—The vowel *u*, in most of these languages, has the same sound that it has in English in the word *rule*, being the same as *oo* in *fool*, *moon*, and, when short, it has the sound of *u* in *bull*, or of *oo* in *good*. The sound of *u* in the French language, and also in the Dutch, has no equivalent sound in English; and it can be learned only by oral instruction. It may be regarded as intermediate between the sound of long *e* and *oo*, partaking of both.

Y.—The vowel *y* has, in most of these languages, the same sound as *i*, that is, of long *e*, as in *me*; but in the Dutch language (in which it is now written *y*), it has the sound of the English long *i*, as in *pine*. In Danish and Swedish, it is like the French and Dutch *u*.

DIPHTHONGS.

AE or *Ä.*—The sound of the diphthong *ae*, in Dutch, is like the English sound of *a* in *far*; in German, the sound of *ae* or *a* is like that of the English long *a*, as in *fate*.

AI.—The sound of the diphthong *ai*, in French, is like that of the English long *a*, as in *fate*; in the other languages, like that of the English long *i*, as in *pine*.

AU and *EAU.*—The diphthong *au*, and the triphthong *eau*, in French, have the sound of the English long *o*, as in *note*; as *Chaumont* (shō-mōng'), *Beauvais* (bō-vā'). In German, Dutch, Danish, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, the diphthong *au* has nearly the English sound of *ow* in *now*; as, *Austerlitz* (ōts'ter-lits). The German diphthong *au*, or *aeu*, has a sound like that of the English diphthong *oi* in *toil*; as, *Staudlin* (stōit'lin).

EI and *EY.*—The diphthong *ei*, in French, sounds like the English long *a* in *fate*. In German, the diphthongs *ei* and *ey* have a sound similar to the English sound of long *i*, as in *pine*; as, *Heidel-berg*.

EU.—The French diphthong *eu* has a sound similar to the English sound of *e* in *her*, or *u* in *fur*. The German diphthong *eu* has a sound similar to that of the English diphthong *oi* in *toil*; as, *Neustadt* (nōy'stat).

IE.—The diphthong *ie*, in French, German, Dutch, &c., has the sound of the English long *e*, as in *mete*; as, *Wieland*.

OE or *Ö.*—The sound of the German, Danish, and Swedish diphthong *oe* or *ö* resembles that of the French *eu*. It has no equivalent sound in English, and is not easily explained. It may be conceived as intermediate between the long English sounds of *a* and *o*, and resulting from an attempt to utter them simultaneously. It may be approximately represented in English by *eh*, as in the name of Goethe or Göthe (pronounced geh'tā).

OO.—The diphthong *oo*, in German, Dutch, and Danish, has the sound of *oo* in the English word *door*, or of *o* in *note*.

OU.—The French diphthong *ou* has the sound of the English *oo* in *tool*; as, *Tou-lousse* (tō-lōz').

UE or *Ü.*—The sound of the German, Dutch, and Danish diphthong *ue* or *ü*, is like that of the French *u*.

CONSONANTS.

The sounds of most of the consonants, in the Continental languages, are the same as in English. Some of the principal exceptions are the following:—

B.—The sound of *b*, in German, at the end of a syllable, is like that of the English *p*;—in Spanish, between two vowels, similar to *v*.

C.—The sound of *c*, in German, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is like that of *ts* in English;—in Italian, before *e* and *i*, like that of *ch* in the English word *chill*; in Spanish, before *e* and *i*, like that of *th* in *thin*.

D.—The sound of *d*, in German and Dutch, at the end of a syllable, is like that of *t* in English;—in Danish and Spanish, between two vowels or at the end of a syllable, like that of *th* in *this*.

G.—The sound of *g*, in French, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is like that of *zh* in English, or of *s* in *pleasure*;—in Spanish, before *e* and *i*, the same as the Spanish *j*;—in Italian, before *e* and *i*, like that of *g* in the English word *gem*, or *j* in *jet*;—in Dutch, its sound is that of a strongly aspirated *h*;—in German, at the beginning of words, it is hard, like *g* in *get*; at the end of a syllable, or between vowels, it has a peculiar sound intermediate between those of consonant *y* and of *g* in *yet*; following *n*, it combines with it in a nasal sound, as in English,—and in words ending in *ngen*, it is thrown back on the penultimate syllable; as, *Hech'ing-en*.

H.—This letter is mute in French, Spanish, and Italian;—in Portuguese, when it follows *l* or *n*, it takes the sound of consonant *y*, or serves as a sign that the *l* has a liquid sound; as, *Alinho* (uññ'vō).

J.—The sound of *j*, in French and Portuguese, is like that of *zh* in English;—in Spanish, it is like that of *h* strongly aspirated;—in Italian, and also in Hungarian when not preceded by *d*, *y*, or *t*, it is like the long English *e* in *me*;—in the remaining languages, it is like that of consonant *y*.

M.—This letter, in French, when preceded by a vowel, and followed by any other consonant except *m*, serves to mark the vowel as nasal. It is represented, in English, by *ng*.

N.—The letter *n*, in French, when preceded by a vowel, and followed by any other consonant except *n*, also serves as a sign that the preceding vowel is nasal;—in Spanish, *ñ* has a liquid sound, like that of *n* in the English word *name*, blended with the sound of consonant *y*.

V.—The sound of *v* in German, is the same as that of *f* in English.

W.—The sound of *w*, in the German and Dutch languages, is similar to that of *v* in English.

X.—The sound of *x*, in Spanish, is like that of *h* strongly aspirated, being the same as that of the Spanish *j*, and also of *g* before *e* and *i*;—in Portuguese, it is like *sh* in the English word *shall*.

Z.—The sound of *z* in German, and most generally in Italian, is like that of *ts* in English;—in Spanish, like *th* in the English word *thin*;—*zz* in Italian, like *ts*.

DIGRAPHS.

CH.—The sound of the digraph *ch*, in French and Portuguese, is the same as the English *sh*, or of *ch* in *chaise*;—in Spanish, the same as *ch* in the English word *chill*;—in Italian (as in words from the ancient languages, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin), like that of *k*.—In German and Dutch, it has a hard, guttural sound, not easily represented in English, but resembling that of *h* strongly aspirated. It is represented in this Vocabulary, as it is in others, by the letter *k*.

GL.—This digraph, in Italian, blends the sounds of *l* and consonant *y*.

GN.—This digraph, in French and Italian, sounds like the Spanish *ñ*, or like the letters *ni* in the English word *onion*.

LL.—The sound of *ll*, in Spanish, is like that of *gl* in Italian, or that of the letters *li* in the English word *million*.

SC.—This digraph, in Italian, before *e* and *i*, is sounded like *sh* in the English word *shell*.

SCH.—The sound of *sch*, in German, is the same as that of *sh* in the English word *shell*;—in Italian, before *e* and *i*, and also in Dutch, like that of *sh* in the English word *skill*.

ACCENT.

In the French language, there is no recognized accented syllable, every vowel (the mute or obscure *e* only excepted) receiving a full and distinct utterance; but in English representations of the pronunciation of French words, the last syllable is generally marked as having an accent. The same is true of Hungarian words. In the Dutch, German, Danish, and Swedish languages, the principal accent falls upon the radical syllable of a word, and, in general, will naturally be given correctly by an English reader. Italian words, and words ending in a vowel in Spanish and Portuguese, are generally accented on the penultimate syllable; but there are numerous exceptions, especially in Italian. Spanish and Portuguese words ending in a consonant are mostly accented on the last syllable. The seat of the accent in Polish words is always the penultimate syllable. Russian words are almost always accented on the last syllable; but in our pronunciation of them, they are often conformed to the analogy of English words.

OF

Al (a)	A'gram	Al-giér/'	Án-a-tó/lj-a	Ár'a-gòn	Ás-phát-tí'tás
Al'chón (a'kón)	A-gua-díl/lá (a-gwa-dél'ya)	Al'gón, or Al-gó'a	Án-a-tó/lj-có	Ár-a-guý'	Ás-pró-pó'l-a-mó
Al'bórg (ál'boig)	A-gua Nue'vá (á'gwá nwá'-va)	Al'gón'á	Án-cas-ter (äng'-)	A-ráiche', El	Ás-súm', or Ás'sám
Al'r (al)		Al-lá'má, (or á-lá'ma)	Án-có'ná	Ár'al, or Á-lál'	Ás-sáye' (ás-sá', or ás-sí')
Al'r gau (al'gou)	A'guas Cál-y-én'tos	Al-l'cánt'	Án-da-ló's-a	Ár-an-juez' (-hwéth'), Br.	Ás'sen
Al'r hús	A guay'ó (a-gw'y'ó)	Al-l'cau'tá	Án-da-mán'	Á-ran'juez (-hwéthl), M.	Ás-sín'ny-boím
Alth (át)	A-gú'l'has (-yas)	Al-l'ca'tá	Ándelys, Les (láz ángd lè')	A-ran'sas	Ás-sí'sj
Ál'b-a-có	A-lían'tá	Al-l'cú'dj	Án-de-rab'	Ál'a-rát	Ás-sóu-an'
Ál-b-a kan'	A-n-mú'd-a-bad'	Ál-k-inár'	Án-der-nách	Ár'as, or Á-lás'	Ás-súm'ption (ás-súm'shun)
Ál-b-a-kanak'	A-lí-mo'd-núg'gur	Ál-la-lá-bad'	Án-dés	Á-rau' (-a-ou')	Ás-ter-a-bád'
Ál-b-an-cay' (áb-an-kt')	Á-lí-was'	Ál'lásh-shéhr' (-shár)	Án-dó'r'a	Ár-au-cá'n-a	Ás'tí
Á-lí'nó, B. Br. E. P. T.	Ál'ch'stát (ík'stát)	Ál'le	Án-dó-ver	Ár'be	Ás-tor'ga
Á-lí-nú, M.	Ál'gle	Ál'lé-gá-ny	Án-dros-cóg'ün	Ár-bíath'	Ás-tó'n-á
Á-lí-nú' (a-lí-nú'c-a)	Aígues Mortes (äg-moi't')	Ál'lei (ál-é-á')	Án-dú'jai (án-dú'har)	Ál'ch-án'gel	Ás-tí-a-ú-lán'
Ál'he-vílle' (Fr.)	Álín (aug)	Ál'ló-a	Án-dú'ar (án-dú'har)	Ál'ch-j-pé'l'a-gó	Ás-tí-rí-as
Ál'ho-vílle' (S. C.)	Álín-atb'	Ál'ló-wáy	Án-é-gá'dá	Ár-có'lá	Ás-tí-a-ca-ná, B. P. T. P. Cyc.
Ál'ér-bíth't'ock	Aísne (án)	Ál-má-dén'	Án-é-rá', or Án-gu'rá	Ár-có't', T.	Á-ta-ca-ná', Br.
Ál'í-a-bíth't'wíck (-ík)	Áín (áks, or ás)	Ál-mán'sa	Án-gó-lí'na	Ár-có't', W. r.	Át-au-á't' (át-óu't')
Ál'í-a-déc'n	Aix-la-Cha-pelle' (áks-lá-sha-shpé'l'), B. Br. T. W. r.	Ál-mé'f-dá (ál-má'f-dá)	Áng-er-mann-land'	Ár-de-bít	Át-bá-lá', P. T.
Ál'í-a-gu-vén'ny,	Aix-la-Cha-pelle' (ás-lá-sha-shpé'l'), E. M. Sm.	Ál-me-rí'á	Áng-er-mann-land	Ár-dáche' (ar-dášh')	Át-bá-lá', P. T.
(nút'g ab-éi-gün'c)		Ál-mú'n'té	(Üng'-), M. T.	Ár-de-lán'	Átch-a-fa-lay'a
Ál'í-a-nú'th'y	Ajaccio (á-yat'chó)	Ál-mú'räh	Án'gér, (or áng'há)	Aídenes (ár-dün', or ar'-den)	Át-chéu'
Ál'í-a-yat'wíth	A-jau'	Ál-mú'necar (al-mún-ya-kar')	Án'glo-sey (äng'gl-só)	Ár-díah	Át-fé' (át-fá')
Ál'í-a-gu-dón	A-jas-a-lúck'	Ál-nwíck (án'nyk)	Án-gó'lá	Ár-de-cí'vó	Áth-a-pés'cöw
Á'l'hó, or Á'l'bó	A-jú-cú'ny	Ál-pé'ná	Án-gó'ra	Ár-em-berg	Áth'en's
Ál'bomey (áb-a-má'), P. T.	A-jú-cú'ny	Ál-pé'ná	Án-gó's-tí'rá	Ár-em-berg	Áth-lóné'
Ál'bó-a-shé'h' (-shár')	Ák-bar-a-bád'	Ál-pé'ná	Ángoulême (äng-gó-lám')	Ár-én-g-beig	Áth'phol
Ál'bó-u-kt'	Ák-bar-a-bád'	Ál-sáco'	Án-gu'á	Ár-q-quí'pá (-kó'pá)	Áth'qs
Ál'bó-u-sí'r	Ák-or-mán'	Ál-ta'	Án-grít'lá (-gwí'l'-)	Á-réz-zó' (á-rét'só)	Á-th'y', or Áth'y
Ál'bó-u-tí'g'o'	Ák-lí-s-sár'	Ál-tá-má-lá'	Áng'us (äng'gus)	Ár-gen-tán' (ar-zhán-táng')	Á-tí'na
Ál-b-ran't'us	Ák-mím'	Ál-tá-mí'rá	Án'hált	Ár-één-tí'ró	Ár'las
Á-lí-ró'l'hó's (-yós)	Ák-shé'h'r' (ák-shár')	Ál-tá-mí'rá	Án'hólt	Árgenteuil (ar-zhan-tí'l')	Át-óó-i', or Á-tóó'i
Ál-bruzzo (á-lí-ú'á'só)	Á-lá-lá' (á-lá')	Ál'teu-búrg	Án-já'h'	Árgentièr (ar-zhan-té-á')	Á-tí-a-tó'
Áb-só-c'ny	Á-lá-lá' (á-lá')	Ál'ton	Án-jó'u, (or áng-zhó')	Ár-én-time	Á'trí
Áb-d-tí'g'o'	Á-lá-lá' (á-lá')	Ál'to-ná	Án'klám (äng'klám)	Ár-écs	Á'tí-lá, or Á-tí-tá'lá
Áb-d-y-sín'tí'á	Á-lá-lá' (á-lá')	Ál'torí	Án-kó'ber	Ár-écs-to-lí, B. Br. E. P. T. P. Cyc.	Áttigny (át-tén'ye)
Á-cá'dí'á	Á-lá-lá' (á-lá')	Ál'tzé'y (ál'té'í)	Án-na-berg	Ár-écs-to-lí, M.	Át-tóck'
Á-c-a-pú'l'cö	Á-lá-lá' (á-lá')	Á-lú'tá	Án-nágh' (án-ná')	Ár-éyle', or Ár'éyle	Át-ú-i', or Á-tá'l
Á-c-a-má-c'	Á-lá-lá' (á-lá')	Á-lú'tá	Án-na-mó'k'	Ár'éy-ró Cas'tró	Aube (ób)
Á-chéu'	Á-lá-lá' (á-lá')	Á-má'g-ér	Án-ná-p'ó-lis	Á-rí'ca	Aubenas (ób-nás'), M.
Ách'íll	Á-lá-lá' (á-lá')	Á-má'l'fí	Án-ná-rún'del	Á-rí'ce	Aubenas (ób-ná', or ó-bé-ná'), T.
Ách-mí'm'	Á-lá-lá' (á-lá')	Á-má'pá'lá'	Án-ne-cy, (or án'sé')	Á-rí'ce	Aubigny (ó-bén'ye)
Ách-qu-chí'guá (-gwá)	Á-lá-lá' (á-lá')	Á-má'pá'lá'	Án-no-bón'	Á-rí'ce	Au'bun
Ácsqs (áks)	Á-lá-lá' (á-lá')	Á-má'pá'lá'	Án-no-ná'y'	Á-rí'ce	Auch (ósh)
Ác'quí (ák'kwé)	Á-lá-lá' (á-lá')	Á-má'pá'lá'	Án-no-ná'y'	Á-rí'ce	Auchinlech (a'f'flek'), P. Cyc.
Ác'ra	Á-lá-lá' (á-lá')	Á-má'pá'lá'	Án-no-ná'y'	Á-rí'ce	Auch'in-lé'ch (ók'-), T.
Ácro (á'kór, or á'ker)	Á-lá-lá' (á-lá')	Á-má'pá'lá'	Án-no-ná'y'	Á-rí'ce	Aude (óó)
Á-dá'lí	Á-lá-lá' (á-lá')	Á-má'pá'lá'	Án-no-ná'y'	Á-rí'ce	Au'er-bá'ch (ou'er-bá'k)
Á-dá-lí'					

B.

Ba-rô/dâ
 Bâ-i'-mêtz (-mêts)
 Bar-qui-si-nê/tô (-mâ/-)
 Bari-aux (bar-iô')
 Bai'ig
 Barrêges (bar-râzh')
 Ba'gôl, or Bâle (bal)
 Bâs-man'
 Basques (bâsk)
 Bas'sa'h
 Bâs-sa'nô
 Basso Terre (bâs-târ')
 Bas'se-ra, or Bâs-sô'râ
 Bâs-tân'
 Bâs-t'â
 Bastogne (bâs-tôn')
 Bâ-t'â-vi-â
 Bath
 Bât-is-cân'
 Baton Rouge (bâ-tôn-rôzh')
 Battaglia (bat-tâl'ya)
 Bat-ti-ca-lô-â
 Baussêt (bô'sâ)
 Bautzen (boût'sen)
 Baux (bô)
 Ba-vâ-ti-â
 Bâ-y-a-zôl' (bi-â-zêd')
 Bayeux (ba-yû')
 Ba-yônnê'
 Bâ-y'ôu (br'ô)
 Li-y'rôuth (br'rôt)
 Bâ-z-tan'
 Bâ'zin-stêr
 Béain (bâ-ân)
 Beaune (bô-kâr')
 Beâ'f'ôrt (S. C.)
 Beau'fart (bô'fart) (Af.)
 Beau'ley (bô'le)
 Beau-mâ'ns (bô-)
 Beaune (bân)
 Beauvais (bô-vâ')
 Bêc'clêq (bêk'kliz)
 Béd-noir
 Bêd-ôu-in's'
 Bêd-o-wêen'
 Bêr'ing, or Bêhr'ing
 Bêfort (bâ-for')
 Berra (bâ'gê-râ)
 Bê'r'out, (or bâ'rôt)
 Buth
 Reja (bâ-zhâ')
 Bû-jô-pôur
 Bê-lê'd'-êl-Je-rûd'
 Bê-lê'm', (or bâ-lêng')
 Bêl'-fâst', or Bêl'fâst
 Belfort (bêl-fôr')
 Bêl'g'i-ûm
 Bêl'-giâde'
 Bêlle-fon-râine'
 Bêlle-fônte'
 Belle-Isle, or Bellisle
 (bêl-il')
 Bêlle-mônte'
 Bêlle-ville
 Bêl'-in-zô'nâ
 Bêl-lâ'nô
 Bê-lôd-chis-tân'
 Bê'lur-tâg
 Bêl-vi-dêre'
 Belvoir (bêv'vûr)
 Bê-nâ'rêq
 Bênn-câô'lên
 Bênd-e-mâ'r'
 Bênn-ê-vên'tô
 Bênn-gâl'
 Bênn-gâ'zi
 Bênn-guê'la (bênn-gâ'la)
 Bê-nîn', B. E. T.
 Bê'n'in, W.
 Bênn-i-suêf'
 Bênn-Lô'mônd
 Bênn-Nê'vis
 Bênn'ning-tôn
 Bê-nô'win'
 Bênn-sâ'lem
 Bênn'horm
 Bênn'voglio (bênn-tê-vôl'yô)
 Bênn'theim (bênn'tîm)
 Bê-râ'
 Bê-râ'
 Bêr-bê'râ, or Bêr'bê-râ
 Bêr-bice', or Bêr'bice
 Bêr-ê-z'i'nâ
 Bêr-ê-zôf'
 Bêr'ga-mô
 Bêr'gên
 Bêr'gên-hûus
 Bêr'gên-Sp-Zôô'm'
 Bêr-hâm-pôre'
 Bêrk'shîre
 Bêr'tin', or Bêr'l'in
 Bêr-mâ'dâq
 Bêr'nârd
 Bêr-nâ-dôtte'
 Berne
 Bêr'rî-ên
 Bêr-tô'
 Bêr'wick, (or bê'r'rik)
 Besançon (bâ-zâng'sôn')

Bəw/doin (bəʔdn)
Bə-ya/cá
Bə-za/cá
Brə/bant, or Brə-bánt'
Brə/gə
Brə-gán/za
Brə-in-lów
Bráh/ma-pəð/trá
Brán/den-burg
Brán/dy-wine
Brauns/berg (bròuns/bérg)
Brə-zil'
Brə-zò/rj-ə
Brəz/os
Brazza (brát/sa)
Bread-ál/bane
Bréath/it
Bréch/im, *E. T.*
 Bré/clun, *W.*
Bréc/on
Bré/dá, or Brə-da'
Brég'éntz (-énts)
Bréi/sach
Brə-neau' (brə-nə')
Brés/cia (biésh/a)
Brés/láu, (or brés'/loá)
Brétagne (bré-tan')
Bré/tón, (or bréit'on)
 Bré/tón (brít'ón), *T.*
Briançon (bié-ang/sóng')
Bri-áie'
Bridg'e wá-ter
Bridlington (bur/líng-tón)
Bríeg (brég)
Bréi'
Bri-énne/
Bri-éntz' (-énts')
Bri-édx' (bré-tí')
Brighton (bí'tn)
Brín/di-sí
Bri-búde'
Brís/dəh
Brís/gau (brís/goá)
Brís/tol
Brít/nain (bí'tn)
Bri-tan/n-ə
Bri't-ta-ny
Brík/ham
Bré/dy
Broek (brák)
Brüm/bérg
Brüm/ley
Brúmp/tón
Brún/do-ló
Brook/líne (brúk/-)
Brook/lyñ (búrk/-)
Brough (brúf)
Brúch/sál
Brú'gés
Brúhí (brúh)
Brúnn
Brúns/wick
Brús/séls
Brzesc (zěsk), *E.*
 Brzesc (bzhěsts), *T.*
Büch/an
Bü-chán'an
Bü-cha-rést'
Bü-cha-rj-ə
Bü'dá or Bü'dá
Bü'd/weis
Bue-náire' (bwá-ná-r')
Buén Ay're (hwén-i/rá)
Bue-na-ven-tú'ra (bwá-
 res, or bə'ngs-á-r'ez)
Büf/fá-ló
Bág
Büth (büth)
Bü-ja-lán'ce
Bük-ha/rj-ə
Bü'lach
Bü'lá-má
 Bü-lá-má, *T.*
Bü-lá/rj-ə
Bülkh
Bün/combe (büng/kum)
Bün-del-cünd'
Bün-der Á-a-bés/sj
Büntz/láu, (or bunts'/loá)
Burd-wán, or Búrd'wán
Bürg
Bür'gés
Bür'gun-dy
Bür'häm-póur'
Bür/líng-tón
Bür-ram-pəð/ter
Bür/sá, or Bür/sá
Bür'scheid (búr'shít)
Búr'tón (búr'tn)
Bury (hér'e)
Bú-sá/có
Bú-shítr'
Bütte (büt)
Büt'ter-mére
Bú-trín-tó, *E.*
 Bú-trín'tó, *P. T.*
By-rá/ghur, *E.*
 Bə-za-rághur, *T.*

C.

Ca-r-r'ras
Căb'ell
Că-bên/dă
Că-bie'ra (kă-bră'ră)
Că-bûl', or Că-bôul'
Că-bûl'-hs-tan'
Cacocis (kă/thă-ăs)
Căc-na'ô, or Căch'ô
Căchoeira (kă-shô-q'ô-ră)
Că-côn-gô (kă-côn-g'ô)
Că'diz
Că-dô're (-ră)
Căd'ion
Că'ên, (or kang)
Caer-lô'on
Caer-mal'then
Caer-nar'vôn
Caer-phill'y, *B. E.*
Caer-phill'y, (or kă
fith'le), *T.*
Că-f-lă'ni-ă
Căf'froc (kăl'ferz)
Că-f-i-us-tan'
Căgliani (kăl'yă-ră)
Că-hăw'ba
Că-lur, (or kăr)
Că-hô'k'ă
Că-hôôg'
Căhōrs (kă-hor', or kă-ô'r')
Că'côs (kă'kôs)
Căirn-gorm', *T.*
Căirn-gûm', *E.*
Că'r'ô (Rajput)
Că'r'ô (U. S.)
Că-l-ă-bar'
Că-lă'lu-ă, or Că-lă'bi-ă
Că-l-ă-hô'r'is
Că'vus (kă'l'is)
Că-l-ă-mă'tă
Că-l-ă-m-ă'nêg'
Că-l-ă-tă-yûd'
Că-l-ă-tră'rd
Că-l-ă-ve'ra (-vă-)
Că-l-ă-ve'shê (kăl'kă-shô)
Că-l-cû't'ă
Că'l'der'
Că-l-ô-d'ni-ă
Că'l'en-berg
Că-l-hôn'
Că'l'i-cût
Că-l-i-lun'ni-ă
Că-l-ă'ô, (or kă-l-y-ô)
Că-l-la-pô'd'yă
Că'măr
Călne (kăn, or kăwn)
Că-l-tă-ğ-i-ô'ne
Că-l-tă-ni-sê't'tă
Că'l-n-môt
Că-l-vă-dôs, *B. E. P. Cyc.*
Că-l-vă-dôs', (or kă-l-vă-
dôs), *T.*; Că-l-vă-dôs/
M. P.
Că'l'vêrt
Că-măn'che
Că-mar'gô
Căm-ă-rô'ncs
Căm-ba-hêă'
Căm-bây'
Căm-bô'di-ă
Căm-bôg'e'
Căm-brăy, or Căm-brăy'
Căm-bri-ă
Căm-brjdg'e
Căm'den
Că-mîn'hă (kă-mên'yă)
Campagna (kăm-păn'yă)
Camp'bell (kăm'pl)
Căm-păch'y
Căm'pă Băs'sô
Căm'ă-dă
Că-n-ă-lô-hăr'i'e
Căn-an-dă'guă (-gwă)
Căn-ă-nôre'
Că-nă'tă, or Căn'ă-ră
Că-nă'r'jêg'
Căn-ă-sûn'gă
Căn-ă-stô'tă
Că-năv'ă-răl
Căn-dă-hăr'
Căn-dêish', (or kăn-dăsh')
Căn'dj-ă
Că-nô'ă
Căn-is-tê'ô
Că-nôn'i-cût
Cănnes (kăn)
Căn-nôu'chee
Căn'tal, or Căn-răl'
Căn'ter-bu-ry (-bêr'e)
Căn-tôn' (China), *E. Wr.*
Căn'ton, *B. T.*
Căn'ton (U. S.)
Căn-ty'e
Căpe Brê'tôn, or Brê-tôn'
Căpe Gîr'ă-dou (Gîr'ă-dô)

[illegible]

[illegible]

I.

I-bär'ä
Ib'er-ville
Ib-a-i'lä
Ice/land
I'colu-käll (-qm-)
Id'i-i-a
I-gl'e'si-as (-gl'i'-)
I'g'lan (I'g'loü)
I-gua-la'ä (-gwä-)
I'l'e'os-ter
I'l'o-rombe (-küm)
I'l'ha Glau'de (el'ya)
I'l'kes-ton
Ilumani (el'ye-ma'ne)
Il-i-nois', (or il-le-noi'
Il-ly'r'i-a
Il'mm-ster
Ilz (Ils)
Im-e-i'l'tj-a (-r'ish-p'ä)
Im'o-la
Im'di-a, (or Im'i'e-a)
Im-di-an'a (Im-j'e-an'a)
Im-djan-p'q-lis
Im'dieq, (or Im'i'q)
Im-dü'e'
Im-dour'
Indre (ang'dr)
In'dus
Ing'ljam
In'gol-städ (Ing'ä-stät)
Ink-ei-man'
Inns/prück
In-vo-i'ry
In-vei-k'ith'ing
In-ver-loch'y
In-ver-nö'ss'
In-ve-i't'i'y
I-ö'na
I-ö'ny-gn
I'q-wä
I'p-w'ich, (or I'p'sij)
I-qu'i'que (e k'e'ka)
I-uk'ä I'd'je-m'
I-uck' Ä'r-a-hj
I'e'dell
I'e'land
I'e'kötsk'
I'q quois', (or I'q-kwä'ä)
Ir-a-wäd'dy
I'r'i'sch
I'y'vne
Is'chi-a
Isch'h'm
I-s'e'ö (-ä-s'ö)
I'sis
I'sor (ä'zer)
Isère (e-zär')
I'ser-lünh (ä'zer-lün')
Isla (I'lä)
I-lam -a-haid'
I-lav (I'lä)
Is'ling ton
Is-na-il', or Is'mail
Is'mid
Is-mid', T.
I'so-lä
Is-pa-län'
I-y-a-qu'i'na
Is-one (ä-s'war')
Is-sou-dün'
Is'irj-a
I'y-l'y
I-a-pi-cu-rä'
I-a-wäm'hä
I'h'a-cp
I-v'i'ca, or I'y'i-çä
I-y-ro'ä (-rät-)
I'vy

J.

Jaca (hä'kä)
Jäc-mél' (zhäk-mäl')
Jäcque-mél' (zhäk-mäl')
Jæn (hä-än)
Jä'fä, (or yä'fä)
Jäf-na-pa-täm'
Jä'gä (hä'gwä)
Jäl'löffe, or Jäl-löffe'
Jäl-sä-an'
Jä-lunn'
Jä-mäl'ca
Jä-noi'rö (jä-nä'rö), Z.
Jä-noi'rö, W.
Jä'ni-nä (yä-ne-nä)
Jä-lä-a (hä-lä'pä)
Jä-lis'cä (hä-lis'kä)
Jä-nä'

Rher-höll'	Sta-ğıt'	Tul-la-hü'see	Tes-sin', or Tës'sin	Tol'mes	Tyl'nau (ter'nou)
Shi-a-w as'seo (-wäs'-)	Stälneş	Tut-lu-hatch'io	Tät-u-an	Tor'ne-a	Tyl'oi, or Ty-röl'
Shu-van'	Stam-höl'	Tam-a quä (tam-äv'kwa)	Täv'-i-t, (or tiv'i-ot)	Töl'on-täl	Tyl'rai
Sho-shö'nöş	Stam-pa-li'a	Tam-a-lu'ca	Toşks/bu-y (töks'ber-e)	Tör'o-pöl	
Shrews'bu-ry (shüz'ber-e)	Stan-o-voi'	Tam'a-tav'e	Tör'as	Tör'opez (tä-ö/pets), M.	
Shün'la	Stat'gard (-gart)	Täm-au-li'päs	Töjn (tin)	Tolquay (tor-ké)	
Si-am', or Si'am	Stat'en İs'land (stätt'tn- r'land)	Tau-bö'ra	Tez-cü'ö, (or tēs-kä'kö)	Tör'ras Ve'dias (-vā-)	
Si-b'e'ri'a	Staub'bach, (or staüb'hak)	Täm'böw, or Tam-böf'	Thame (tām)	Touiglia (tör-röl'yä)	
Si-l'i-ty	Staur'ion	Ta-mi'e'	Thames (tēmiz)	Tör'n-dal'	
Si-cül-na'no (-yā'nö)	Sta-van'ger (-väng'-)	Tam-pi'cö	Than'et	Tör-shök'	
Si-eg/beig	Stav'er-en	Ta-nan-a-lü'vöö	Tha-a'ki	Tör-to'la, Br. E. T. P. Cye.	
Si-eg'gen	Ste'n/berg-en	Ta-na-na-r-vöö', T.	Thē'ba'id	Tör-to-la, M. P. Wr.	
Si-şü'na	Ste'n	Ta-na-rö, Br. E. T.	Thē'beş	Tör-to'na	
Si-ş'ri'ia Lē-ş'neş	Stäl'en-bösch (bösk)	Ta'neş	Thē'se (tīs)	Töl-tö'sa	
Si-ş'ri'ia Ne-a'dä	Stäl-tün', or Stät'tün	Tan-şier'	Theresenstadt (tä-rä'zē- en-stat')	Töl-tü'ga	
Si-g-m-a-ring-en	Ste'b'ün, or Steü'bün'	Tan-jö'e'	Thugur (te-a'gyr), E.	Töl-tä'na	
Si-gu-en'ra	Ste'b'ben, or Steü'bēn'	Tan-naş'se-rim	Thi-a-gui' (tē-), T.	Töl-nēşş, or Töt'nēşş	
Si-köki, or Shi-kö'kü	Ste'b'ben-ville	Tan-ne-sa'	Thubet (tē-bēt, or tib'et)	Toul (töl)	
Si-lē'si-a	Ste'v	Ta-or-mi'nä	Thibodeauxville (tib-o-dō- vil)	Töu-lön' (tö-löng')	
Si-lie'	Ste'v'ning (stä'-)	Ta'ş	Thi-bodeauxville (tib-o-dō- vil)	Töu-louş'e' (tö-löz')	
Si-lis'tri-a	Str'ling	Ta-pa'şes (-yös)	Thiel (tēl)	Touraine (tö-rän')	
Si-m-bursk'	Stöck'halm	Tap-pa-län' nöck	Thielt (tēlt)	Töur-na-g'haut' (-gäwt')	
Si-m'coe	Stone'hä-ven	Tap-tēf'	Thiers (tē-ä')	Töu-näy'	
Si-m'pöl	Ston'ing-ton	Tar-a-kai'	Thionville (tä-öng-väl')	Tours (tör, or törz)	
Si-m'pöl'pöl' (-fä-), M.	Stön	Tar'an-tö	Thio'va (tē'va)	Towceste' (töus'ter)	
Si-m'plön, (or säng'plög')	Stour'bridgē	Ta-räp'	Thö'len (tö'len)	Traf'al-gar', or	
Si-n-ca-pö're'	Strä-bäne', E.	Ta-las-cön' (-köng')	Thö'mai (tö'mar)	Traj-an-öp-q-li	
Si-n-de	Strä-bäne', Br. T. Wr.	Tai-a-zö'nä (-thö-)	Thö'm'as-ton (tö'm'-)	Tra-lēş'	
Si-n-şan'	Stran'ra-el, or Stran-räer'	Tai-bag-tai'	Thörn, (or torn)	Tra-mö're'	
Si-n-ga-pö're' (sing-)	Stras'hürg	Tarbes (tärb)	Thun (tün)	Trai'ni	
Si-nag'ia (sin-e-gal'yä)	Strath-ä-ven	Tar'fä	Thurgau (tür'gou)	Trai'n-syl-vä'nj-a	
Si-n'qb	Strau'bing (stroü'bīng)	T. r'ij' (- - - - -)	Thur-gö'vi-a	Täşp'a-ni	
Si-n'o-pē, T.	Strä'it'z (-its)	T. r'ij' (- - - - -)	Thur-in'gi-a	Trai'n-an-cöle'	
Si-n'pē, Br. E. P. P. Cye.	Striv'ä-li, Br. E. M. P.	T. r'ij' (- - - - -)	Thur'is	Trai'n'is	
Sioux (şö-ö, or sö)	Stri-va'li, T.	Tar'poi-lēy	Thür-şö-m'şes	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Si-ri'hiud'	Ström'bo-li	Tär-ra-gö'nä	Thür'ber	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Si-r'i-na-gur. See Seri-	Stühl Wei'sen-bürg	Tär'sus, or Tär-süs'	Ti-bet, or Tib'et	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
nagur.	Stur'min-ster	Tär'ta-ry	Tich'vin	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Si-säl'	Stätt'gard	Tär'u-dant	Ti-c'i'nö, (or tē-chē'nö)	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Si-s-tö'vä	Sty'r'i'a	Täsh-känd'	Ti-cön'de-rö'ga	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Si-şüt'	Sua'bu-a (swä'be-a)	Täsh-künd'	Ti-dö're'	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Si-vas'	Sua'ken	Täş-nä'nj-a	Ti-el (tēl)	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Si-wah'	Süb'lētes	Täs-si-sü'dön, E. P.	Ti-en-tsin'	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Skäg'er Räck	Sü-der-mä'nj-a	Tas si-sü-dön, T.	Ti-gie (tē'grä)	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Skän-e-at'e-les	Su-dē'tēş	Tau'de-ny	Ti-gus	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Skib-be-rēn'	Sü'ez	Täun'ton	Ti-la'pä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Slä-vö'mi-a	Suff'olk, (or sü'fök)	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Släs'wick	Sü-gul-mēs'sa	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Slieb-blödm'	Sü'r (shür)	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Slig'go	Su'ra (swē'ra)	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Sluys (slös, or slois)	Sü'l	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Smal'cal-dēn	Sü'l-mö'nä	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Smog-lösk'	Su-ma'tra	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Smur'nä	Sun-bä'wä	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Snec-hat'ton	Su-rät'	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Snöw'don	Sür-j-näm'	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Snöw'hill	Sü'sa	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Söane	Sö-sim'	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Söc-q-nüs'cö	Sös qu-hän'nä	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Sö-cö'tra, or Söc'q-trä	Süth'er-land	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Sö-fä'lä	Sütlēdgē	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Sö-fä'lä, Milton.	Su-wä'neş	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Solignes (söing'nēs, or	Sve-a-borg (swä-)	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
swan-yē)	Swä'f'ham, (or swöf'ham)	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Sossions (swas'söng')	Swän'sä	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Sö'lent	Swē'den	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Sö-leüre'	Swinemünde (swē-nä- münd'ä)	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Söl-fä-tä'ä	Switz'er-land (swits'-)	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Söl-fä-r'i'nö	Syd'ney	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Söm'er-set	Sy'e'ne	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Söm'erş (Isles)	Sy'r'a-cuse	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Söfme	Sy'r'i-a	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Söm-näuth' (-näwt')	Szär-vas' (zär-)	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Sön'der-hau'şen (-höü'-)	Szeg-e-dün' (zeg-)	Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Sö-nö'ra		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Söb-löb'		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Sö-phä'a		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Sö-rä'tä		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Sö-rä'le, or Sör'el		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Sö'rjä		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Sö-rö'ra		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Sör-rün'tü, E. P. T. Wr.		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Sör'ron-tö, M.		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Söu-dan'		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Söu-ra-bay'a		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Söüti-amp'ton, (or süth- hamp'ton)		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
South-wark (süth'ark)		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Söu-zel'		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Spa, or Spä		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Spain		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Späit'la		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Spä-lä'trö, Br. E. P. T. Wr.		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Spä'la-trö, M.		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Spin'dau (spän'döü)		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Spey (spi)		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Spey'er		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Spezia (spē'd'zē-i)		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Spezzia (spē't'zē-i)		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Spire		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Spitz-ben'gen		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Spitügen (spid'gen)		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Spä-lä'tö (spo-lä'tö)		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Spör'a-düş		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Squām		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Squäl-lä'ce (skwül-lä'chä)		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	
Stä'bröck (stä'bröck)		Täun'ton, T.	Ti-lä-tö'hä	Trai'n-şö-m'şes	

yen-lôl', or Ven-lôl'	Vläd-n-mñ'	Wash'te-nâuw (wôsh'-)	W'in'andei-mêre, or W'in'-	Xô-ni-á (zô'-)	Yu-rú/pá
Vē'ra Crüz', (or vā'-ra- küz')	Vô'gêls-berg	Wā-tâu/ga	dêr-mêre	Xunil (hū-nêl')	Yûz-ga'
Vē'pā Paz'	Vô'giera (vô-gā'ra)	Wā-têi-cê'	W'in'chel-sêa	Xurei (hū-rês')	Yv-er-dün'
Ve-a'gud'	Vonon (vwa-lông')	Wā'têi-fôrd	W'in'ches-ter	Xi-cô'cô (zê-kô'kô)	Yvetot (êv-tô')
Ver-cêl'li (vêr-chêl'le)	Vâl'gê	Wā't-î'g	W'ind'qor (w'in'zqr)	Xi'mûô (zê'mûô)	
Ver-dün'	Vôl-hj'n'j-â	Wā-t-î'g	W'in-ne-bâ'gô	Xin-gū' (shih-gū')	
Ver-gênnes'	Vôl-lôg'da	Wā-t-î'g	W'in-m-pêg	Xi-xô'ná (hê-lô'h'na)	
Vermejo (vêi-mā'hô)	Vôl-tur'nô	Wā't-î'g	W'innipeesee (w'in-ê-pe- saw'kô)	Xô'á (shô'á)	
Ver-nil'ion'	Vor-arl'berg	Wā't-î'g	W'is-bâ'dên, or W'is'ba-dên	Xô'l'p-mil'ô (hō- xô'l'p) (zô'l'ia)	
Ver-mônt'	Vor-o'ntz (nêts)	Wāu-ke'gân	W'is'beach (wiz'bêch)	Xuxuy (hū-hwê')	
Ve-iô'ná	Vosges (vôzh)	Wāu-kê'sân	W'is'câ'set		
Vêr-sâilles'	Vô'ko-vâr	Wavetree (wâ'trê)	W'is-côn'syn		
Vêr-sêtz' (-sêts')	Vû-ô'x'ên	Wavre (wâ'vr)	W'is'm'		
Verviers (vêr'vê-â)		Wald	Wissenbourg (väs-sâng- bôr')		
Ve-sôul' (vê-zôl')		Wear	Wit'gên-stên		
Ve-sû/vj-ûs		Wear'mouth	Witl'g'm		
Ve-vây'		Wednes'bu-ry (wênz'- bêr-ê)	Wit'ten-berg		
Vj-a'na		Wednesheld (wênz'fêld)	Wiveliscombe (wiv'vlz- kum, or wils'kum)		
Vj-ay'na		Weigh'sel-bûrg	Wô-a-hôb'		
Vj-â'kâ		Weim'ar	Wô'bûrn		
Vj'bôrg		Wein'hiefm	Wollenbuttel (wôl'fên- bû't'êl)		
Vj-cên'zâ, (or vê-chên'zâ)		Weis'sen-bôurg			
Vj'ch (vêk)		Weis'sen-fêls			
Vj'cks'bûrg		Wêl'land			
Vj-din'		Wem'ys (wêmz)			
Vj-ên'nâ		Wên'ân'vêr			
Vj-ênne'		Wên'ner			
Vj-ê-ga-vâ'nô (-jâ-), Br. E.		Wô'bley (wô'blê)			
P. Wr.		Wêr-n-ê-gê-rô'dê			
Vj-ê-ga-vâ'nô (-jâ-), M. T.		Wert'heim			
Vj'gô		Wes'gêl			
Vj-lâine'		Wê's'gêr			
Vj-lach'		Wê's'ter's			
Vj'l'la Frân'câ		Wê's'ter-wâld			
Vj'l'la Re-âl' (-râ-)		Wê't/man-lând			
Vj'l'la Rî'câ		Wê'st-mêath'			
Vj'le-frâncê'he		Wê'st/min-êter			
Vj'le-neûve'		Wê'st/more-lând			
Vj-lâtte'		Wê'st-phâ'li-â			
Vj-l-vôon'dên		Wê't-te-râ'vj-â			
Vin-cônnes'		Wexiô (wêk'shô)			
Vind'hy'a (vînd'yâ)		Wey (wâ)			
Vint'mugia (vîn-te-mêl'yâ)		Wey'er			
Vj'que (vêk)		Wey'mouth (wâ'mûth)			
Vj're (vôr)		Wihâ'ly			
Vj-gîn'â'j		Whid'ah			
Vj-sê'd (vê-sâ's), E. M. Wr.		White'hâ'ven			
Vj'sê-d (-sâ-), P. T.		Wick'lôw			
Vj's-tu-lâ		Wid'in			
Vj-têpsk'		Wig-licz'kâ (wê-lich'kâ)			
Vj-têr'bô		Wig'sel-bûrg			
Vj're (vêtr)		Wig'sen			
Vj-tim'		Wig'an			
Vj-tô'xj-â		Wilkes'bâr-rê			
Viviers (vîv'ê-â)		Wij-lâm'mette			
Vjz-â-gâp-â-tâm'		Wil'ming-ton			
		Wili'ng-ton			
		Wil'ng			
		Wash'p-tâ' (wôsh-ê-tâw')			

OF

This list contains only such names of distinguished men of modern times as are of difficult or uncertain pronunciation. Only a small number of English or American names is here given.

The names of some distinguished foreigners are Anglicized in their pronunciation, differing much from that given to them in their native country.

See Remarks on the *Pronunciation of several European Languages*, prefixed to the Pronunciation of Geographical Names.

The abbreviations *B.*, *El.*, *M.*, *P.*, and *Wr.* represent the names of *Beeton*, *Ellis*, *Muller*, *Pierer*, and *Wright*, respectively.

A-bà/tj
 Àb-bàs/i-dēs
 Àb-dal/láh
 Àb-dàl-me/lík (-mà/-)
 Àb-dùl/ Mə-jít'
 Àb/ə-lard
 À-bèn-ce-ràgə/
 Àb/er-cròm-byə
 Àb/er-nèth-y, or
 Àb-er-nè'thy
 Àb/in-gér
 Àb-lán-còurt' (-kòr')
 A'bù-Bə/ker (bà/-)
 A-bùl/fə-dà
 Àchard (-à-shàr')
 A-chil'il/í
 À-dàir/
 À'd'an-sòn,(or á-dàng-sòng')
 À/d'ə-lúng
 Agassiz (ág'á-sē, or a-gás'-siz)
 Agnessan (a-ġēs-sə')
 Áin's/wóuth (-w'arth)
 Áir'y
 Àk'hár, or Àk-bàr/
 Á'kən-síde
 Á/lə-vá
 Àl-bà/nj
 Àl-bə-rə/nj (-bà-)
 Àl/bə-nj
 Àl-bu-quér'que (-kà), or
 Àl'bu-quereque (-kerk)
 Àl-ciá/tj' (-chá/-)
 Àl/cu-nj, (or àl'kwín)
 Àl-cui'nus (-kwí/-)
 Àl-de-grə/vér (-grá/-)
 Àl-dí/nj
 Àl/drech
 Àl-dio-ván/dus
 Àl/dus Mə-nú/tj-ús (-shə-)
 À-le-mán' (-lá-)
 Àlembert (á-làng-bàr')
 Àl-fé-ə/ii (-á/-)
 Àl-gár/di
 Àl-gə-rót/tj
 À/lj Pə-çhá/
 À-lí-għ-ə/rj (-ġə-á/-)
 Àl/leyn (ál'/lín)
 Àl-ló/rj
 Àl/l'ston
 Àl-me/i-dá (-má/-), or Àl-me/i-dá
 Àl/méi'dá
 Àl/t' dór-fér
 Àl/u-réd, or À-lú/red
 Àl/və-rá/dō (-thō)
 Àlvarez (àl/və-rəs) (Port.)
 Àlvarez (àl/və-ráth) (Sp.)
 Àm-a-dēs'us
 À-màl/ə-ríc
 Àm'al-ríc
 Àm-a-rál/
 À-mà/tj
 À-m'it'ò
 Àn'n/bèrg-er
 Àmboise (àng-bwáz')
 Àmeilhon (à-màil-yóng')
 Àmelot (àm-lò') də lá
 Hòus-sàye/
 Àm-e-rí/cus Vēs-pū' cì-ús
 Àmiot (à-mə-ò')
 Àm-mà-nà/tj
 À-mòu-tòns' (-tóng')
 Àm'q-ry (or èm'q-ré)
 Àmpère (àng-pér')
 Àm'y-ráth
 Àmyot (à-mə-ò')

Àn/cil-lòn, (or àng-sèl-yóng')
 Àndre (àn'dyr)
 Àn/dre, B. W'r.
 Àn-dr-eux' (-eh')
 Àn-ġe/li-cò (-ġà/-)
 Àn-ġe-lò'nj
 Àn-ġu'sciəp-lá (-shəp-lá)
 À-m-èl'l'ò
 Ànquétl (àng-kə-tél') dù
 Per-ròn/
 Àn-tòm-màr'ġhij
 Àn-villé/
 Àn/wə-rj
 Àp-pen-dí/nj
 Àp-pi-á/nj
 À/rə-gò
 À'ràn
 Àraujo (à-ròh/zhò)
 Àr'bq-gást
 Àr-bò/tj-ò
 Àr/buhtl-nòt
 Àreedekens (àrch/dō-kn)
 Àr-r-i-p-p-r-i-t-i-ò
 Àr-r-i-p-p-r-i-t-i-ò
 Àr-r-i-t-i-ò
 Àr'ġe-làn/dər (-gā-)
 Àrgens (àr-zhàng')
 Àr-ġen'sq-lá (àr-hèn'sq-lá)
 Àr-gen-sò'lá (àr-hèn-sò'-lá), M.
 Àr-u-òs'tò
 Àr'náulid, (or àr-nò')
 Àrriaza (àr-rə-á/thá)
 Àr'tə-véld
 Àr-tj'gás
 Àr'un-dèl
 Às'cham
 Àsh'burn-ham
 Àsh'burn-tòn
 Àsh'mòle
 Às'kew
 Às-sə-rót/tj
 Às-se-mà/nj
 Àt-ə-huél/pá
 Àth/é-stàn
 Àt'ter-bu-ry (-bèr-ə)
 Àtturet (át-tə-rá')
 Àuber (ò-bèr')
 Àubigné (ò-bèn/yá)
 Àu'brey
 Àubusson (ò-bú-sòng')
 Àugh-mùrt'
 Àughmèrt' (òd-bèr')
 Àudouin (ò-dò-àng')
 Àudran (ò-dràng')
 Àu'du-bén
 Àu'er-bàgh (òù/-)
 Àu/fen-bèrg (òù/-)
 Àuger (ò-zhá')
 Àugereau (òzh-rò')
 Àugusta (òh-ġús'tə)
 Àuzout (ò-zòb')
 Àu-rung-zèbè/
 À-vér'rq-ès
 À-v-er-rò'ès, B. W'r.
 À-vi-cén'uz
 À'vi-lá y (è) Zuniga (thùn-yə/gà)
 À'y-à'lá
 À'y-ə-sháh, W'r.
 À'y/sháh, B.
 Àysough (às'kòf)
 À'y'toun (á'tun)
 Àzara (à-thà/rá)
 Àzuni (át-sò'ne)

Ba'a'de'r
Ba-beu'f
Baccio (băt/chô-) dël'ta
Păr'ta
Băch, *or* Băch
Băche
Baccocchi (bă-chô/kę)
Bă'g-gę-sën
Baglione (băl-yô/nă)
Baglioni (băl-yô/nę)
Baglivi (băl-yô/vę)
Bahr (bă'r)
Băil'lię
Băil'ly, (*or* băl-yê')
Băil'bi
Băj'ă-zăt
Băl-bô'ă
Băil'dj
Băl-cî'ni
Băil'dăng
Băle-chôu'
Bă'len
Băl-four'
Bălguy, *or* Bălguy (-gę)
Bă'h-pl
Băl-lôu'
Băil'zăc
Băn-děl'lô
Băn-di-něl'lj
Bă-rante'
Baratier (bă-ră-tę-ă')
Băr-bă-rô's/sę
Băr'băuld, (*or* băr-bô')
Băr-be-rî'ni (-bă-)
Băr-bey-răc' (-bă-)
Băr-bôu'
Băr'bour
Bă-răt'tj
Bărgagli (băr-găl'yę)
Băr'ham (băr'ăm)
Băr'ing
Băr'mę-eide
Băr'ņę-văldt (băr'ņę-vălt)
Baroccio (bă-rô't/chô)
Bă-rô'ni-ŭs
Băr-răs'
Băr'rôs
Barot (băr-rô')
Bart (băr)
Băr'tas, Siedr dđ
Barth (bărt)
Barthélemy (băr-tă/lę-mę
or băr-tăl-mă')
Barthez, *or* Barthès (bă-
tă-ă')
Bar-thô-lî'ne (băr-tô-lî'nă)
Băr'tô-lj
Bartolozzi (băr-tô-lôt/sę)
Bărsch (bărtish)
Bă'sing
Băs'ker-ville
Basnage (bă-năzh')
Băs'san-tin
Băs'sjin-toŭn
Băs-sôm-pi-ărre'
Bathori (băt'q-rô)
Bărh'urst
Băthyányi (băt-tę-ăn'yę)
Bă-tô'ni
Bătteux (băt-têh')
Bău'er (bău'ę)

Bauhün (bô-äng')
Baumé (bô-mă')
Baumé/gar-tên (bôôm/gár-
tên)
Baur (boür)
Bây'ard
Bây-a zít'
Bây'er
Bázh-e-növ'
Bêar'tue
Beauchamp (bô-shäng')
(Fl.)
Beauchamp (bê'cham)
(Eng.)
Beau/clerc (bô'-)
Beau/fort (bô'-)
Beauhanais (bô-här'nä, *or*
bô-ar-nä')
Beaumarchais (bô-mär'-
shä')
Beau/mönt (bô'mönt)
Beausobre (bô-sô'br)
Beauvais (bô-vä')
Bêc-ca-fü'mí
Bêc-ca-rí'a
Bêch'stein
Bêcque-vél'
Bêde
Bê-däll'
Bêd'ões
Bêd-mar'
Bêet-hô' ven (-vn)
Beh'am (bâ'am)
Beh'em (bâ'em)
Bêh'men, (*or* bêm'ên)
Bêhn (bên)
Behnes (bânz)
Bêh'ing
Bêl-r-dêr'
Bêl'knáp (-náp)
Bêl'lá-my
Bêl-lár'mín
Bêl'len-dên
Bêl-lí'ní
Ballot (bäl-lô')
Bêlôe
Bê-lôn' (bê-lông')
Bêl'sham
Bêl-zô'ni
Bên-a-ví'ðes (-thes)
Bên'bôw
Bêng'el
Bên'gêr (bêng'gur)
Bênserade (bâng-sá-rád')
Bên'tham
Bentivoglio (bên-tê-vô'l'yô)
Bên-yôw's'ky
Béranger (bê-râng'zhâ, *or*
bâ-râng-zhâ')
Berch'told
Bêr'en-gêr
Bêr'eg-ford
Bêrg'haus (-hôtis)
Berke'ley, (*formerly* bärk'-
le)
Bêrk'en-hôtt
Bêr'lich-ing-ên
Berloz (bêr-lê-ô')
Bêr-na-dôtte'
Bernier (bêr-nê-ä')
Bêr-ní'ní
Bernoulli (bêr-nôl-yê')
Berryer (bêr-re-ä')
Bernthier (bêr-te-ä')
Bêr-thôld' (-tôlt')
Bêr-thôl-let' (-tôl-lä')

Ber-veŋ'
Ber-zə'ŋ-ŋs
Bēs-sə'ŋ-ŋn
Bessières (bēs-sə-ŋə')
Bēth'am
Bē-thūne'
Bēt t-nəŋ'ŋj
Beŋ'ŋ'ck
Bezout (be-zəŋ')
Bī-ān chi'ni
Biarđ (hē-āŋ')
Bichat (bē-shāŋ')
Bī-e'la (-ā-ŋ-)
Bī'ler-dyĥ
Billaut (bēŋ-yōŋ')
Bīll'rōth (-rōŋ)
Biot (bē-ōŋ')
Bī-var'
Bizai (bāt'sa-rə)
Blain-ville' (blāng-vēŋ'ŋ')
Blanc (blāng)
Bleek (blāk)
Bligh (blī)
Bliz ard
Blōch
Blōē'wait (-vārt)
Blom'fiēld
Blōnt (blūnt)
Blucher (blāk'er)
Blā'men-bach
Bōag
Bōb-rōŋ'
Boccaccio (bōk-kāt'chōŋ)
Bōc-cā-lī'ni
Bōc-ca-ne'rā (-nāŋ-)
Bōc-che-rī'ni (-kā-)
Bochart (bō-shār')
Bō'de (-dā)
Bō'eece
Boeckh (bēh)
Bōer'hāave
Boerne (ber'nā)
Bōg-dā-nō'vitch
Bō'he-mānd
Bōhm (bēhm), or Bōhme,
(bēh'mā)
Bōŋ'el-diēt
Boileau (bōi'lō)
Boisrobart (bōw-rā-bēr')
Boissarée (bōwās-rāŋ)
Bois-se-nādē (bōwās-)
Boissy d'Anglas (bōwās-sēŋ-
dāng-glas')
Bōiste, (or hwāst)
Bojard (bō-e-ār'dā)
Boleyŋ (bōi'ŋ)
Bolingbroke (bōl'ing-brūk)
Bō-l'vār, or Bōl'ŋ-vār
Bō-lān'dus
Bō'ne-pārte, (formerly bō-
nā-pār'tē)
Bonet, or Bonnet (bō-nāŋ')
Bōn-fā-dī-s
Bonheur (bō-nūr')
Bonnet (bōn-nāŋ')
Bōn-nī-vārd' (-vār')
Bō-nō'mi
Bō-nōn-ch'ni (-chēŋ-)
Bonpland (bōng-plāng')
Bōn'tēt-tēn
Bōr-dō'ne (-nā)
Bōr-gē'se (-gēŋ'zā)
Bōr'gīa
Borognone (bōr-gōn-yō'nā)
Bōr'lāse
Bōr-rō-meŋ' (-māŋ-)

Bô-rô-p-mî'ni
Bô-s-caw'en
 Bô-s-caw'en (-kə-), *W*
Bô-s-cə-vich
Bô'si-ô
Bosquet (bô-s-kă')
Bô-s-ăi'
Bossuet (bô-s-swă')
Bossut (bô-s-ăi')
Bôth'well
Bôt-lă'n
Bottiger (bêh'tê-gêr)
Bôu-chă-dôn' (-dông')
Boucher (hô-shă') (Fr.)
Bôû'cher (Eng.)
Bôu'ch-nôt
Bôu-fiers' (-fiêr')
Bôu-gain-villê'
Bouguer (hô-gă')
Bôu-hoars' (-ôr')
Boulainvilliers (bô-lâng-vêl-yă')
Boul'ton
Bôur'hon
Bôur'clûr
Bôur-dă-lôuê'
Bôur'don
Bôur-géôis', (or bôr'jwă)
Bôur-goings' (-gwăng')
Boungnon (bô-rôn-yông')
Boumont (bô-mông')
Bourne (bôrn)
Bôur-ri-ênne'
Bôu'ter-wăk (-vêk)
Bôu'vier
Bôw'dutch
Bôw'doman (bô'dn)
Bôw'or-bănk
Bôwles
Bôw'ring
Bôw'yer
Bôw'dell
Bozzaris (bôt'să-ris, or bô-ză'ris)
Braccio da Mòn-tô'ne (brăv'chô-dă-môn-tô'nă)
Brăd'wă-dîne
Bră'hê, (or bră), Tỳ'chô
 Brăhê (Br. *M.*)
Bră'mah
Bră-măn-tê (-tă)
Brantôme (brăng-tôm')
Bră'dow (bră'-)
Breis-lăk'
Bré'mer
Brêt'schneî-der
Brê'ghel (-ghêl)
Brês-sôn' (brês-sông')
Brisset (brês'sê)
Briizio (brêt'sê-ô)
Brô'chi
Brôd's-rîp
Brô'die
Brogie (brôl-yê')
Brôm'ley
Brûnsted (brêhn'stêd)
Brông-ni-ăr' (-ăr')
Brontê (brôn'tă)
Brotier (brô-tê-ă')
Brougham (brô'ăm, or brôm)
Broussais (brăs-să')
Brôu'w'er
Brûck'er
Bruels (brû-ă')
Brû'gès

PRONUNCIATION OF THE NAMES OF DISTINGUISHED MEN OF MODERN TIMES.

Brá-moŷ', (or há-mwa')
Brallhoŷ' (hú-lá yŷ')
Brum (búng)
Bruck
Brú-néi'
Brú-néi-lés'ehi
Brunet (brú-ná')
Bruyere (hú-yér')
Bryen (móin)
Bűch
Bűchlan
Bű-chán'án
Bűfŷon, (or bűf'fong)
Bugeau, (bű-zhŷ)
Bűh-le (-lá)
Bűl-ga'ran
Bűllang (bűl-lang')
Bűl-lei
Bűlland (bűl-yai)
Bűl'ŷe-kar
Bűlow (bű'lŷ)
Bűl'wer
Bűn'sen
Bűn-n' / e'de (-fű'dá)
Bűn-n' / vű'te
Bűckhardt (bűk'hart, &
bűk'hart)
Bű-dětr'
Bű'ger (bű'ger)
Bűghley (bű'l'ŷe)
Bű goŷne'
Bűrgny (bű-rén-yé')
Bűl-l-m-u-ŷi
Bűl-l-m-u-ŷi' (-k'ē')
Bűrleigh (-l'ŷe)
Bűrŷe
Bűl-nouf'
Bűschung (bű'shung)
Bűssy d'Amboise (bűs-si
dang-bwáz')
Bűt'mann, (or bűt'mán)
Bűt'tŷorŷ, (or bűk'stŷorŷ)
Bűn'ger-shŷoek
Bű'ryk

C.

Ca-bai-le/rô (-lâ')
 Ca-bi-nis'
 Cabet (ka-bâ')
 Ca-bêche'
 Ca-brê-ra' (-brâ'-)
 Caceta (kât chà)
 Ca-dôu-dai'
 Cædmon (süd'mon, or
 käd'mon)
 Cagliari (kal'ya-rä)
 Cagliostro (kal-yô'strô)
 Cagnola (kan-yô'la)
 Cagnoli (kan-yô'le)
 Caillet (kal-yä')
 Caillaud (käl'yô')
 Cäims, (or këz)
 Cal'a-my
 Cal-de-rün' de lä Brä'ca
 Cal'der-wode (-wäd)
 Cal-e-pi'nô'
 Cal-hôm' (or ka-hâm')
 Ca-li-dä'sa
 Cal-mô'ri vãn Beek (-bäk)
 Call'cott
 Call'cott, B. W'r.
 Callet (kal-lä')
 Callot (käl-lô')
 Cal'met
 Ca-lô-gi-e'ra' (-ä'-)
 Ca-lô-mar'de (-dä)
 Cäm-bj-ä'sô
 Cäm'e-rôn
 Cäm'ô-ens
 Cäm-pän' (käng-päng')
 Campbell (käm'el, or
 käm'bel)
 Cäm-po-mä'nes
 Camuccini (kä-mü-chë'n)
 Camus (kä-mü')
 Cancellieri (kän-chël-
 ä're)
 Cän-dille'
 Ca-nô-ni-cä
 Ca-nô'vá
 Canarobert (käng-rô-bêr')
 Can-tä-ri'nj
 Cän'te-mür
 Cän-tô'nj
 Cän-tü'
 Ca-nüte', or Cän'üte
 Cäpe-figne'
 Cäp'ell
 Cä'pet, or Cäp'et
 Caracci (ka-rä'che)
 Caraglio (ka-räl'yä)
 Caravaggio (kä-rä-väd'jö)
 Car'dan
 Carduccio (kär-düt'chö)
 Ca-rëw', or Cä'rew (-rü)
 Carlén (kär-län)

[illegible][illegible]

vô-là-gàrd/)
 Əbəm/nitz (-nits)
 Əhe-ru (shà-ne-ə')
 Əhe-rü-b'j/nj (kà-)
 Chə's/el-dən
 Chə'v/e-rüs
 Chə-vred'/
 Cheyne (chān)
 Chil'də-ber/
 Chil'der-ic
 Chil'p'er-ic
 Chisholm (chizm)
 Əhdəz/kə
 Chəisəul (shwà-zəl')
 Chəimondely (chəm'le)
 Əhris-t'i'nə, or Əhris-t'i'nə
 Chənd
 Chə'r-rú'cá y (ə) E-lə'w'zə
 (ə-lə'w'zə)

Ciguani (chên-yá'ne)
Ciguaroli (chên-yá-ról'e)
Cí-gó-lí (chô's)
Cí-má-hô'e (chê-má-hô'á)
Cí-má-rô'sá (chê-)
Cí-pi-á'n (chê-)
Clairaut (klá-rou)
Cláir-ou
Cláude, (or klód)
Claude Lor-ráine
Clausel (klá-zél')
Clavigero (klá-vé'há-ro)
Clá-vi-gé (hó'y) (é) Fá-jár'-
dó (fá-hár'dó)
Clemencia (clá-mén-thén')
Clötz (klóts)
Clô-tilde'
Clô'vis
Clôwés
Cochin (kô-sháng')
Cöch'ráne
Cockburn (kô'burn)
Cô-á-lis (kô-á'l'yó)
Cœur de Li'ou
Coke, (or kók)
Colbert (kôl-bér')
Coleridge

Coligny (kò-lìn'yé, or kò-
lên-yé')
Côn'le
Côi'lê (kô'l'i)
Collot d'Hénhou (kôl-lô'-
dêr-hw'a')

Côl'man
Colquhoun (kô-hôn')

Cômbe (kômbe)
Commines (ko-mîn'en')

Comte ('cônt)
(o m t e 'cônt',

Condillac (kông-dêl-yâk')

Condoiret (kông-doi-sâ')

Côn'grève (kông-g'-)

Côn'tad-in
Constant (kông-stang') de
Re-bécque'

Côn-tà-r'i'n'
Côn'y-bedre
Cor-per'n-eús
Côte-neil'
Cor'day, or Cor-dây'
Cor-rê'lli
Cò-nên' zú-f (-tse)-
Cō-rî-q-la-lô
Cornenin (korm-nâng')

Cor-na-rô
Cornelle (koi-nâl')
Corn-wal'is (-wôll'-)
Cortina d'Ampezzo (kôr-tin-a
d'am-pet-zo')

ʔor-to na
 Cottin (kót-táng')
 Coulobom (kó-lông')
 Cōu 'n-e-i, (o kô-pe-á')
 Cousin (kô-záng')
 Cōus-tōn'
 Cōv'er-dāle
 Cōw'per, (or kô'per)
 Cōy'peli, (or kw-a-peli')
 Cōys-e-ux (kw-az-á')
 Cra'nach
 Crash'áw, or Crá'shāw
 Crayer (kra-yá')
 Crébillion (krá-bél-yōng')
 Cre'di (krá'de)
 Creuzer (kro'i'ser)
 Crivier (krá-ve-á')
 Crigh'ton, (or kri'ton)
 Cro'ker
 Crōm'well, (or krūm'wel)
 Crá'sh-ūs (-zhē-)
 Cso-kō-na'i' (shē-)
 Cū-yá'ci-ūs (chā-ūs)
 Cūl'pép-per
 Cū-ne'gō (-ná'-)
 Cuvier (kū-ve-á')
 Cūyp, (or kōip)
 Czacki (czák'k)
 Czár-to-rys's'ki (zár-
 Czeuczor (zák-zór', or
 tsút-sor')

D.

Dacier (dâ-se-ä')
 Dag'g-o-ber't
 De-guêrre' (dê-gêr')
 Dailh' (dâl)
 Daillê (dal-yä')
 Dal-gar'nô
 Dal-hôu'si'e
 Dal'rym-ple
 Dâl-ton
 Dâl-zêll', (or dê-êl')
 Dâ-m-en-çs, (or di-mê-äng')
 Dâm' pier
 Dancourt (dang-kôr')
 Dän'do-lô
 Dän'neck-er
 Dän-tan' (däng-täng')
 Dän'te
 Dän'ton, (or däng-tông')
 D'A'x-blây'
 Dâ'rem-bêrg
 Dâsh'kôv
 Daub' (dôup)
 Daubenton (dô-bäng-tông')
 Dâ'u-be-ny
 D'Aubigné (dô-bên'yä)
 Daudin (dô-däng')
 Daun' (döun)
 Dâv'e-nânt
 Dâ-vîd'
 Dâ'vi-lä
 Davoust (dâ-vô')
 Davout (dâ-vô')
 De Cän-dôlle'
 De-cä'tur
 Dechâles (dê-shäl')
 Deffand (dêf-fäng')
 De la Beche (bâsh)
 Dejacroix (dê-lä-krwä')
 Delambre (dê-lâm-br)
 De-lä-rôche'
 Delavigne (dê-lä-vên')

Dêl'fî-cô
 De-lille'
 Delisle (de-lîs'l)
 De-lôime'
 De-lorme'
 De-lûc'
 Dêm-i-dôv'
 Demourie (de-mw a'vr)
 Demoustrie (de-môs-te-â')
 De nî'na (dâ-)
 Dénon (dâ-âwng')
 Déparcieux (dâ-par-sê-eh')
 Dê'haim (dêi'âm)
 Dêi-zia'în
 Desaguiers (dâ-zâ-gû-le â')
 Desaux de Voygoux (dê-zâ'
 de-vw a-gô')
 Descatier (dâ-kât')
 Deshoulières (dâ-zô-le-êr')
 De-moullins (dâ-mô-lâng')
 Dê-nov-i-s (dâ-nw-a-j-â')
 Dê-s-a-i-l-pw' (dê-w'
 Destouches (dâ-tôsh')
 Dêv'e-jeux (-rô)
 De Wette (dâ-wêt'tê)
 D'Ew'wê (dûz)
 Diderot (dêd-rô')
 Didot (dê-dô')
 Di-dion' (-drông')
 Diê'btisch
 Diê'fen-bach
 Diê'trich

Diez (dĕts)
 Di-o-dă'ti
 Di-tă-a-ē'li, (or di-z-ră'lĕ)
 Do-broŭ'skŭ
 Dodelen (deh'der-lĭn)
 Dolci (dă'l'chĕ)
 Do-lă-m-e-ă't
 Domat (dô-ma')
 Doumat (dô-ma')
 Do-măn-i-ă-lŭ'nă
 Dăp-pel-mă'y'er
 Dă'r-i-a
 Doring (deh'rĭng)
 Dorigny (dô-rĭn'yĕ)
 Douce
 Doug'lăş
 Douw
 Drevet (dre-vă')
 Drouet d'Éilon (drô-ă-l-dĕr-
 lăn g')

Drouyen de Lhuys (dṛ-
 ɔ̃ŋ/-de-lvɛs')
 Dubois (dũ-bwa')
 Dubois (dũ-bɔ')
 Dũ Căng
 Ducuo di Buoninsegna
 (dũ/chũ-dũ-bwɔ-nĩn-
 sãm/ya)
 Dũ Clátel (-sha-tɛl')
 Duchesne (dũ-shãn')
 Dũ-cis'
 Duclos (dũ-klɔs')
 Dũdevant (dũd-vang')
 Dũfaure (dũ-fɔr')
 Dũfresnoy (dũ-frã/nwã)
 Dũ Guesclin (-gã-klãŋ')
 Dũ Haldé (-ãld)
 Dũ Hà-mẻl' (-ã-mẻl')
 Dumas (dũ-mã)
 Dumont (dũ-mỏng)
 Dũ-mỏu-ri-ẻz' (-ã)
 Dũn/gẻl'-son (dũng-)
 Dũpẻrẻrẻ (dũ-pẻr-rã)
 Dũpẻrẻy (dũ-pẻr-rã')
 Dupin (dũ-pãŋg')
 Duplex (dũ-plã)
 Dũ-pỏn'ceau (-sỏ)
 Dupont (dũ-pỏng)
 Dupuis (dũ-pwẻ)
 Dũpuytren (dũ-pwẻ-trãŋg')
 Dũ-rãn'
 Dũ-rãnđ'
 Dũter (dũ-rẻ)
 Dũ-Sỏm-mẻ-rẻđ' (-rẻ)
 Dũs-sẻk'
 Dũtens (dũ tãŋg')
 Dũtrochet (dũ-trẻ-shã')
 Dũvernoy (dũ-ver-nwã')
 Dũyche, (or dẻch)

E.

Ead'mer
 Ear'lom
 E'bel (ä'-)
 E'bel-ing (ä'-)
 Ec'cles (ek'kiz)
 Ech'ard
 Ed'el-Ynck
 Ed-r'i/si
 Eeck'hout (äk'-)
 Eē'e-de
 Eē'er-ton
 Eē'in-hardt (ä/ein-härt)
 Eh'en-hers (ä'-)

Fɪtʰl'lon
 Fɪtʰl'lon (ā-lā/-
 de-bō-mōng')
 Ellos/mieie
 Elmēs
 Els'/hoi'-mer
 El'ze-vir
 Enck'e (-ā)
 Eng'el
 Englien (ang-ē-e-āng')
 Eon de Beaumont (ā-ōng/-
 de-bō-mōng')
 E-ās'nus
 Ercilla ('h thcl'ya, y (ē)
 Zungu (thū-n' g)
 Et'cs-son
 Etisch (ersh)
 Ers'kine
 Eschl'en-beig
 Eschl'en-may'-er
 Es-pai-ter'ō (-tā/-)
 Es-pron-cē'da (-thā/thā)
 Es-tāng'
 Es'te
 Eth/el-bald
 Eth/el-bert
 Eth/el-rüd
 Eth/el-wulf
 Eū'ler
 Ev'er-ding-en
 Ewald (ā'valt)
 Ew'art

F.

Fab-biō'ni
Fu-bre (-br) d'Ēg-lan-tine'
Fa-brēt'ŋ
Fab-i-a-nō
Fa-dā-zī/-s' (-bi-ts'et')
Fabraet (fa-brō's)
āby-an-
acolatū (fat-cho-lā'te)
Fähr-en-heit (far'en-hit)
Fair/barrn
Falconer faw'/kn-er
Falconet (fal-kə-mā')
Fäl-j'e-ri (-ä-)
Fan'eu-il (or, fūn'il)
Far'a-dāy
Far'ey
Far-i-a-e (ā) Sōu'sā
Fa-ri-na'ti
Far-nēge, (*or* far-nā/zā)
Far/quahai (-kiwā)
Fät'i-ma
Faucher (fā-shā')
Fāust, (*or* föüst)
Föd-i-rī-ci' (-che)
Feath (fit)
Féjer (fā-yér')
Fe-it-bi-en' (-äng')
Fémelon (fën'-e-lon)
Fer-dā'si
Feimat (für-mā')
Fer-id'ri
Fer-re-i-rā (-rā-')
Fer-re/ras (-rā-')
Fēsah (fēsah)
Fēsh-hu-ch'
Fēsh-hu-ch' ē'er-bāk)

Fich/te (-tā)
Fich/nō (-chē/-)
Fē-sō-lo (fē-ā/sō-lā)
Fī-lān-gē-ē'n (-ā-)
Fīl-pā/-pī (-pā/-)
Fīn-gāl/ (ōr fīng/gāl)
Fī-r-rī/lō
Fī-r-dē/sj
Fī-rēn-zu-ō'lā (-tsu-)
Fīsch'er
Fitz Jōhn (fīts-jōn'; *vul-
garily fūi-*)
Fléchier (flē-shē-ā')
Flēd'ry
Flōrez (flō-rēng')
Flō-ri-ān' (-ān')
Flōw/tōw
Flugel (flū-gel)
Foix (fōi, or fwa)
Folard (fō-lar')
Fō'ley
Folkes (fōks)
Fōn-blānque' (-blānk')
Fōn-tāine
Fōn-tā/nā
Fontanes (fōng-tān')
Fōn-tē-nēlle/
Fōr-bes (Scot.)
Fōr-bes (Eng.)
Fōrbin (fōr-bāng')
Fōr-cel'l/nj (-chēl-)
Fōr-syth'
Fōr-tēs-cūe
Fōr-tj-guēr/rā
Fōr-tūl/
Fōr-tūn (-brāt')

Fô's/ca-i'i
Fô's-ca-i-i'm
Fô's-lu'i'm
Fô's/co-lô
Fô's-sa'ti
Fô's-som-brô'n
Fouche (to-shâ')
Fou'lis
Fouquet-Tinville (fô-i-z-
â'-tâng-ve'l')

Fourcroy (fô-i-kwâ')
Fô'u'i-er
Fournont (fô-i-mông')
Fra-cas-tô'lo
Fran'ci-a, (or fran'the-â)
Franzén (fâ-u-zân')
Fraun'hô-ter (froun'-
tê)
Fie'l'h-gath (-grat)
Fie'ns'hetm
Fie-mout'
Fie'ot (fiâ-râ')
Fie'ion (fiâ-rông')
Fiesnel (fiâ-nê'l')

Frey
Fries
Frishç'h'lin (fi'sh'lin)
Fr'y'g'i
Frütz'sche (frîts'shâ)
Frô'ush-er
Frô'i-lâ
Frois'sait
Froude
Fugel (fû'ger)
Fû'l'ton
Frâ-s-li

G.

Gaert'ner
 Ga'gern
 Gail
 Gaillard (gal-yar')
 Gains'bour-ough (-bŭr-ŭr)
 Gál-a-ní/nó
 Gál-i-a-ni
 Galignamí (gal-én-yá'ne)
 Gal-i-lê'ô
 Gáll
 Gál-láu-dět'
 Gált
 Gal-va'nj
 Gál'má
 Gaic'ŕo (gar-sŭn'ŕ)
 Ga-i'ŕ lác'ŭ (lŭ- de (dă)
 lá V'e'gá (vâ-)
 Garnier (gar-ne-á')
 Gár-a-lá'fă
 Găs/coigne (-kôin)
 Găs'se (-să)
 Găs-sén'di
 Gát'a ker
 Gát'te-rer
 Gaubil (gô-bêl')
 Gauss (gôus)
 Ga-va-ni'
 Gavazzi (ga-vát'se)
 Gáv'es-ton
 Gay-an-gôs'
 Gây-Lūs-sác'
 Géd
 Géd'des
 Géd'des (jédz), *EL.*
 Ge-dí'ke (gă-dă'kă)
 Gēē
 Geefs (găfs)
 Ge'j'ai, (or yí'yer
 Gëll
 Gëll'ler
 Gëm-j-ni-á'ni
 Gē-nět', (or zhē-nă')
 Gēm'gis Khan (jēng'gis-
 kân')
 Genlis (zhâng'lě, or zhâng-
 lě')
 Gē-no-ve'si (jă-no-vă'zē)
 Gensonno (zhăng-sŭn-nă')
 Gérando (jē-răn'do)
 Gérard (zhă-ră'r)
 Gerbert (zhēr-bēr')
 Gerbur (zhēr-be-á') d'Ou-
 villy (dô-văl-yê')
 Gër'ry
 Gër'son, (or zhēr-sŏng')
 Gē-să'ni-ŭs
 Gēs'ner
 Ghé-bër'tj (gē-)
 Ghír-lan-dă'j-ô
 Gĭan-nŭ'ne (-nă)
 Gĭar-d'i'ni
 Gĭe'se-lcr (-ză-)
 Gĭfford
 Gĭl'das
 Gĭl-vil'lan
 Gĭll
 Gĭll'lies
 Gĭll'vay
 Gĭll'vūn

1768 PRONUNCIATION OF THE NAMES OF DISTINGUISHED MEN OF MODERN TIMES.

Whâr'ton
Whâte'ly
Whewell (nû'el)
Whit'a-ker
White'fîeld (hwit'fêld)
Wich'mann, (or vik'man)
Wiquefort (vêk-tôr')
Wiê'bêck-ing, (or vê'-)
Wiê'land, (or vê'lant)
Wiê'sel-grên, (or vê'-)
Wil'ber-fôrce
Wilkes
Wil'laert, (or vil'lart)
Wil'den-ôw, (or vil'-)
Wil'h-brôd
Wil'lough-by (-lo-)
Winck'el-männ, (or vink'-
el-man)
Wi'nêr, (or vê'nêr)

With'er, or With'erê
With'er-ing-ton
Wit'-kind, Wit'tê-king, or
Wit'tj-king
Witt'gên-stein, (or vit'-)
Wôd'rôw
Wôhl'gê-mûth (-mût, or
vôl'gê-mût)
Wol'cott (wûl'-)
Wolfe (wûlf)
Wôlff, (or vôlf)
Wol'las-ton (wûl'-)
Wol'las-ton (wûl'-), Wr.
Wol'stone-craît (wûl'-)
Wol'sey (wûl'ze)
Wool'lett (wûl'-)
Wool'stone (wûl'-)
Words'worth (wardz'-
wurth)
Wô-rô-nôw

Wô-rôn'zow (-zôv)
Wout'vêr-man
Wrangel (vrang'el)
Wray'gill (rak's'gîl)
Wre'le (vîâ dâ)
Wri'ôtnes-lêy (rî'-)
Wûl'stan
Wÿ'ch'er-lêy
Wÿ'mants
Wÿ'n toqn
Wÿ't'tên-bâgh

X.

Xavier (zav'e-yr)
Ximenez (he-mâ'nêz, or
zim'e-nez)
Xylander (zi-lan'dêr)

Y.

Yal'den
Yar'rêil
Yeâteş
Yôu'att
Yp-si-lan'tj
Yriate (ê-re-ar'tâ)
Ysabeau (ê-za-bô')

Z.

Zacagni (dzâ-kan'ye)
Zâçh, (or tsâk)
Zâçh-â-rî'âe (tsâk-)
Zâçht'le-vên (tsâkt'lâ-vên)

Zahn (tsan)
Za-lâs'ki
Za-mô'ra (tha-)
Za-mô-şs'ki
Zam-pi-e'ri (dzâm-pe-â're)
Zan'gîn (dzan'-)
Za-not'tj (dzâ-)
Zarate (tîa-ra-tâ)
Zar-li'no (dzar'-)
Zeller (tsel'ler)
Ze-lô'tj (dzâ-)
Zel'ter (tsel'-)
Zeuss (tsois)
Zhû-kôv'sky
Ziêg'ler (tsêg'-)
Ziethen (tsê'tên)
Zim'mer-mann
Zin-gâ-rê'lî (dzên-)
Zin'zen-dôif
Zô'bêl (tsô'-)

Zô-e'ga (-â'-)
Zô'fa-ny
Zô'lî-kô'fêr
Zorilla (thô-rêl'ya)
Zoûch
Zoûst
Zschokke (chôk'kâ)
Zû-ca-rê'lî (dzâ-)
Zûc'câ-rê (dzûk'-)
Zûc'chj (dzûk'-)
Zumälacanequi (thû-mâ'-
lâ-kâr'iâ-gê)
Zûm'mô (dzûm'-)
Zûmpt (tsûmpt)
Zuñga (thûn-yê'gâ)
Zunz (tsûnts)
Zûr-ba-ran' (thûr-)
Zû-rî'tâ (thû)
Zwin'gle (zwîng'gl), or
Zwing'h, or Zwing'h-ûs

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN

WRITING AND PRINTING.

A. Afternoon. — Answer. — Acre. — Adjective. — *ā*, or *āā*. Ana, of each the same quantity.
A. (*In commerce*.) Accepted, — *a*., or @. at or to.
AAA. (*Amalgama*.) Amalgamation.
A. A. P. S. . . American Association for the Promotion of Science.
A. A. S. (*Academia Americana Socius*.) Fellow of the American Academy.
A. A. S. S. (*Academia Antiquariana Societatis Socius*.) Member of the American Antiquarian Society.
A. B. (*Artium Baccalaureus*.) Bachelor of Arts.
Abbr. Abbreviated.
A. B. C. F. M. . American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Abl. Ablative.
Abp. Archbishop.
Abr. Abridged.
A. B. S. . . . American Bible Society.
A. C. (*Ante Christum*.) Before Christ.
A. C. Arch-Chancellor.
Acc. Accusative.
Acct. Account.
A. C. S. . . . American Colonization Society.
A. D. (*Anno Domini*.) In the Year of our Lord.
A. D. Archduke.
Ad., or Adv. . Adverb.
Adj. Adjective.
Adj. Adjutant.
Adj. Gen. . . . Adjutant-General.
Ad. lib. (*Ad libitum*.) At pleasure.
Adm., or Adml. . Admiral. — Admiralty.
Adm. Co. . . . Admiralty Court.
Admr. Administrator.
Admx. Administratrix.
Adv. (*Ad valorem*.) At the value. — Advent. — Advocate.
Æt., or *Æ.* (*Ætatis*.) Of age, aged.
A. & F. B. S. . American and Foreign Bible Society.
A. F., or A. fir. . Firkin of Ale.
Af. Africa.
Ag. (*Argentum*.) Silver.
Agric. Agriculture.
Agt. Agent.
A. H. (*Anno Hegiræ*.) In the Year of the Hegira.
A. H. M. S. . . American Home Missionary Society.
Al., or Ala. . . Alabama.
Ald. Alderman.
Alex. Alexander.
Alt. Altitude.
A. M. (*Artium Magister*.) Master of Arts.
A. M. (*Ante Meridiem*.) Before noon.
A. M. (*Anno Mundi*.) In the Year of the World.
A. M. M. (*Amalgama*.) Amalgamation.
Am., or Amer. . American.
Am. Amos.
Amb. Ambassador.
Amt. Amount.
An. (*Anno*.) In the Year.
An., or Ans. . Answer.
Ana. (*Medicine*.) In like quantity.
Anat. Anatomy.
Anc. Anciently.
Ang. Sax. . . . Anglo-Saxon.
Anon. Anonymous.
Ant., or Antiq. . Antiquities.
A. O. S. S. (*Americana Orientalis Societatis Socius*.) Member of the American Oriental Society.
Ap., Apr., or Apl. . April.
Ap. Apostle.
A. P. G. . . . Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College.
Apo. Apogee.
Apoc. Apocalypse.
A. R. (*Anna Regina*.) Queen Anne.
A. R. (*Anno Regni*.) In the Year of the Reign.
Ar., or Arab. . Arabic.
Arch. Architecture.
Arith. Arithmetic.
Ark. Arkansas.
Arm. Armoric. — Armenian.
Arr. Arrived.
Arts. Arrivals.
A. R. S. S. (*Antiquarium Regia Societatis Socius*.) Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.

Art. Article.
As. Arsenic.
A. S. A. S. . . Member of the American Statistical Association.
A. S., or A. Sax. . Anglo-Saxon.
A. S. S. U. . . American Sunday School Union.
Astron. Astrology.
Astron. Astronomy.
A. T. Arch-Treasurer.
A. T. S. . . . American Tract Society. — American Temperance Society.
Att., or Atty. . Attorney.
Atty. Gen. . . . Attorney-General.
Au. (*Aunes*.) French Ells. — (*Aurum*.) Gold.
A. U. A. . . . American Unitarian Association.
A. U. C. (*Anno Urbis Condite*.) In the Year from the Building of the City [Rome].
Aug. August.
Aust. Austria, Austrian.
Av. Average. — Avenue.
Avoir. Avourdupois.

B.

B. (*Basso*.) . Bass, in Music.
B., or Bk. . . . Book. — b. Born.
B. Boron.
B. A. Bachelor of Arts. — British America.
Ba. Barium.
Bal. Balance.
Bar. Barrel. — Barleycorn.
Bart., or Bt. . Baronet.
Bbl. Barrel.
B. C. Before Christ.
B. C. L. . . . Bachelor of Civil Law.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Bd. Bound.
Bds. Bound in boards.
Belg. Belgic.
Benj. Benjamin.
Berks. Berkshire.
B. F., or B. fir. . Firkin of Beer.
Bi. Bismuth.
Bib. Bible; Biblical.
Bk. Bank. — Book.
B. L. (*Baccalaureus Legum*.) Bachelor of Laws.
Bl. Barrel.
B. M. British Museum.
B. M. (*Baccalaureus Medicinæ*.) Bachelor of Medicine.
Bot. Botany.
Sp. Bishop.
B. R. (*Banco Regis or Regina*.) King's or Queen's Bench.
Br., or Bro. . . Brother.
Br. Bromine.
Bret. Breton.
Brig. Brigade; Brigadier.
Brig. Gen. . . . Brigadier-General.
Brit. Britain, British.
Bu., or Bush. . Bushel.
Bucks. Buckinghamshire.
B. V. (*Beata Virgo*.) Blessed Virgin.
B. V. (*Bene Vale*.) Farewell.

C.

C. Carbon.
C. (*Centum*.) A hundred. — Cent. — Centime. — Congress.
C., or Cap. (*Caput*.) Chapter.
Ca. Calcium.
Cal. California.
Cal. (*Calenda*.) Calends.
Cant. Canticles.
Cap. Capital. — Caps. Capitals.
Capt. Captain.
Car. Carpentry. — Carat.
C. A. S. (*Connecticutensis Academia Socius*.) Fellow of the Connecticut Academy.
Cash. Cashier.
Cath. Catholic. — Catherine.
C. B. Companion of the Bath.
C. B. Cape Breton.
Cb. Columbium.

C. C. Caius College. — County Commissioner. — County Court.
C. C. (*Compte Courant*.) Account Current.
C. C. C. . . . Corpus Christi College.
C. C. P. . . . Court of Common Pleas.
Cd. Cadmium.
C. E. Civil Engineer. — Canada East.
Ce. Cerium.
Celt. Celtic.
Cent., or Ct. (*Centum*.) A hundred.
Cf. (*Confer*.) Compare.
C. H. Court-House.
Ch., or C. . . . Church.
Ch. Ch., or Ch. C. . Christ Church.
Chal., or Ch. . Chaldean.
Chal. Chaldee, Chaldaic.
Chance. Chancellor.
Chap., or Ch. . Chapter.
Chas. Charles.
Chem. Chemistry. — Chronology.
Chron. Chronicles. — Chronology.
Cit. Citizen. — Citation.
C. J. Chief Justice.
Cl. Clerk. — Clergyman. — Chlorine.
Clk. Clerk.
Co. Cohalt. — Company. — County.
Cochl., or Coch. (*Cochleare*.) A spoonful.
Col. Colonel. — Colossians.
Col. Colloquial.
Coll. College. — Collector.
Com. Commissioner. — Commodore. — Commerce. — Committee. — Commentary.
Comp. Compare. — Comparative. — Compound.
Com. Ver. . . . Common Version.
Con. (*Contra*.) Against, or in opposition.
Conch. Conchology.
Con. Cr., or C. C. . Contra Credit.
Cong., or C. . Congress.
Conj. Conjunction.
Conn., or Ct. . Connecticut.
Cons., or Const. . Constable.
Cop. Coptic.
Cor. Corinthians.
Corn. Cornish.
Cor. Sec. . . . Corresponding Secretary.
Cos. Cosine.
C. P. Common Pleas. — Court of Probate.
C. P. S. (*Custos Privati Sigilli*.) Keeper of the Privy Seal.
C. R. (*Custos Rotulorum*.) Keeper of the Rolls.
C. R. (*Carolus Rex*.) King Charles.
Cr. Credit. — Creditor. — Chromium.
Crim. Con. . . Criminal Conversation, or Adultery.
C. R. P. (*Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium*.) Calendar of the Patent Rolls.
Crystal. . . . Crystallography.
C. S. (*Custos Sigilli*.) Keeper of the Seal. — Court of Sessions.
Ct. Connecticut. — Count. — Court.
Ct. Cent. — Cts. Cents.
Cu. (*Cuprum*.) Copper.
Cur. Current, or This month.
C. W. Canada West.
Cwt. (*Centum and weight*.) Hundred-weight.
Cyc. Cyclopædia.

D.

D., or d. (*Denarius*.) Penny, or Pence.
D., or d. . . . Day. — Died. — Dime.
D. Dutch.
D., or Deg. . . Degree.
Dan. Daniel. — Danish.
Dat. Dative.
D. C. District of Columbia. — (*Da Capo*.) Again.
D. C. L. . . . Doctor of Civil Law.
D. D. (*Divinitatis Doctor*.) Doctor of Divinity.
Dea. Deacon.
Dec. December. — Declination.
Deg. Degree, or Degrees.
Del. Delaware. — Delegate.
Del. (*Delineavit*.) He drew it; — placed on a copper-plate with the name of the draftsman.
Den. Denmark.
Dep., or Dept. . Department.
Dep. Deputy.

Dept. Deponent.
 Deiv. Derivative.
 Deut. Deuteronomy.
 D. F. Defender of the Faith.—Dean of the Faculty.
 Dft., or Dft. Defendant.
 D. G. (*Dei Gratia*). By the Grace of God.
 Di. Didymium.
 Diam. Diameter.
 Dict. Dictator.—Dictionary.
 Dim. Diminutive.
 Dis., Disc., or Disc. Discount.
 Diss. Dis-putation.
 Dist. District.
 Dist. Atty. . . . District Attorney.
 Div. Divided.—Division.
 D. M. Doctor of Music.
 Do. (*Ditto*). The same, as aforesaid.
 Dols., or \$. . . . Dollars.
 Doz. Dozen.
 D. P. Doctor of Philosophy.
 Dpt. Deponent.
 Dr. Doctor.—Debtor.—Dram.
 D. T. (*Doctor Theologus*). Doctor of Divinity.
 Dut. Dutch.
 D. V. (*Deo Volente*). God willing.
 Dwt. (*Denarius and weight*). Pennyweight.

E.

E. Erbium.—East.—Earl.—Eagle.
 Ecc., or Eccles. Ecclesiastical.
 Eccl. Ecclesiastes.—Ecclesiastical.
 Eccl. Hist. . . . Ecclesiastical History.
 Ecclus. Ecclesiastes.
 Ed. Editor.
 Edm. Edmund.
 Eds. Editors.
 Edw. Edward.
 E. E. Errors excepted.—English Ellis.
 E. Fl. Ellis Flemish.
 E. Fr. Ellis French.
 E. G., e. g. (*Exempli Gratia*). For example.
 E. I. East Indies, or East India.
 E. I. C. East India Company.
 Elec. Electricity.
 Eliz. Elizabeth.
 E. Lon. East Longitude.
 Emp. Emperor.—Empress.
 Ency., or Encyc. Encyclopædia.
 E. N. E. East-north east.
 Eng. England, English.
 Ent. Entomology.
 Env. Ext. . . . Envoy Extraordinary.
 Ep. Epistle.
 Eph. Ephesians.—Ephraim.
 E. S. Ellis Scotch.
 Esd. Esdras.
 E. S. E. East-south-east.
 Esq., or Esqr. Esquire.
 Esth. Esther.
 E. T. English Translation.
 Et al. (*Et alii*). And others.
 Et al. (*Et alibi*). And elsewhere.
 Etc., or &c. (*Et cætera*). And others; and so forth.
 Et seq. (*Et sequentia*). And what follows.
 Eth. Ethopic.
 Ex. Example.—Exodus.
 Exc. Excellency.—Exception.
 Exch. Exchequer.
 Exod. Exodus.
 Exon. (*Exonia*). Exeter.
 Exr. Executor.
 Ez., or Ezz. . . . Ezra.
 Ezek. Ezekiel.

F.

F. Fluorine.
 F., or f. Franc.—Florin.—Feminine.
 Fahr. Fahrenheit.
 Far. Farthing.—Farriery.
 F. A. S. Fellow of the Society of Arts.
 F. D. (*Fides Defensor, or Defensatrix*). Defender of the Faith.
 F. E., or Fl. E. Flemish Ellis.
 Fe. (*Ferrum*). Iron.
 Feb. February.
 Fem. Feminine.
 F. E. S. Fellow of the Entomological Society.
 F. G. S. Fellow of the Geological Society.
 F. H. S. Fellow of the Horticultural Society.
 Fig. Figure.—Figurative.
 Fin. Finland.
 Finn. Finnish.
 Fir. Firkin.
 Fl., Flor., or Fa. Florida.
 Fl. Flemish.
 Fl. or fl. Flourished.—Florin.
 Fl. E. Flemish Ellis.
 F. L. S. Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
 Fo., or Fol. . . . Folio.
 For. Foreign.
 Fort. Fortification.
 Fr. France.—French.—Francis.

F. R. A. S. . . . Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
 Fr. E. French Ellis.
 Fred. Frederick.
 Freq. Frequentative.
 F. R. G. S. . . . Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
 Fri. Friday.
 F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
 Frs. Friesic, Frisian.
 F. R. S. E. . . . Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
 F. R. S. L. . . . Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
 F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.—Fellow of the Society of Arts.
 F. S. A. E. . . . Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.
 Ft. Foot, or Feet.—Fort.
 Fth. Fathom.
 Fur. Furlong.
 Fut. Future.
 F. Z. S. Fellow of the Zoological Society.

G.

G. Glucinum.
 Ga., or Geo. Georgia.
 Gael. Gaelic.
 Gal. Galatians.—Gallon.
 G. B. Great Britain.
 G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
 G. C. H. Grand Cross of Hanover.
 Gen. General.—Genesis.—Genitive.
 Gent. Gentleman.
 Gent. Mag. . . . Gentleman's Magazine.
 Geo. George.—Georgia.
 Geog. Geography.
 Geol. Geology.
 Geom. Geometry.
 Ger. German.—Germany.
 Goth., or Go. Gothic.
 Gov. Governor.
 Gov. Gen. . . . Governor-General.
 G. R. (*Georgius Rex*). King George.
 Gram. Grammar.
 Gtt. (*Gutta, Gutta*). Drop, drops.
 Gum. Guinea, guineas.

H.

H. Hydrogen.
 H., h., or hr. Hour.
 Hab. Habakkuk.
 Hag. Haggai.
 Hants. Hampshire.
 H. B. C. Hudson's Bay Company.
 H. B. M. His, or Her, Britannic Majesty.
 Hdksf. Handkerchief.
 H. E., or h. e. (*Hoc, or hoc, est*). That, or this, is.
 Heb. Hebrews.—Hebrew.
 H. E. I. C. . . . Honorable East India Company.
 Her. Heraldry.
 Herp. Herpetology.
 Hf. bd. Half-bound.
 Hg. (*Hydrargyrum*). Mercury.
 Hhd. Hog'shead.
 H. H. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.
 Hil. Hilary.
 Hin. Hindoo.—Hindostan.—Hindostanee.
 Hist. History.
 H. J. S. (*Hic jacet sepultus*). Here lies buried.
 H. M. His, or Her, Majesty.
 H. M. P. (*Hoc monumentum posuit*). Erected this monument.
 H. M. S. His, or Her, Majesty's Ship, or Service.
 Hon. Honorable.
 Hon'd. Honored.
 Hort. Horticulture.
 Hos. Hosea.
 H. P. Half-pay.
 H. R. House of Representatives.
 H. R. E. Holy Roman Empire.
 H. R. H. His, or Her, Royal Highness.
 H. R. I. P. (*Hic requiescit in pace*). Here rests in peace.
 H. S. (*Hic situs*). Here lies.
 Hum., or Humb. Humble.
 Hun. Hungary, Hungarian.
 Hund. Hundred.
 Hyd. Hydrostatics.

I.

I. Iodine.
 I., or Isl. Island.
 Ia. Indiana.
 Ib., or Ibid. (*Ibidem*). In the same place.
 Icel. Iceland, Icelandic.
 Ich. Ichthyology.
 Id. (*Idem*). The same.
 I. e., or i. e. (*Id est*). That is.
 I. H. S. (*Jesus Hominus Salvator*). Jesus the Saviour of Men.
 Ill. Illinois.
 Imp. Imperial.—Imperative.—Imperfect.
 In. Inch, inches.

In., Ia., or Ind. Indiana.
 Inc., or Incor. Incorporated.
 Incog. (*Incognitum*). Unknown.
 Ind. India.—Indian.—Indiana.
 Indic. Indicative.
 Ind. Ter. Indian Territory.
 Infim. Infinitive.
 In lim. (*In limine*). At the outset.
 In loc. (*In loco*). In the place.
 I. N. R. I. (*Jesus Nazarenus, Rex Judæorum*). Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
 Inst. Instant, or Of the present month.
 Int. Interest.
 Interj. Interjection.
 In trans. (*In transitu*). On the passage.
 Io. Iowa.
 I. O. O. F. . . . Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
 Ipecac. Ipecacuanha.
 Ir. Ireland.—Irish.—Iridium.
 Isa. Isaiah.
 I. T. Indian Territory.
 It. Italy.—Italian.—Italic.
 Itin. Itinerary.

J.

J. Judge.
 J. A. Judge Advocate.
 Ja., or Jas. . . . James.
 Jac. Jacob.
 Jam. Jamaica.
 Jan. January.
 J. C. D. Doctor of Civil Law.
 J. D. (*Jurum Doctor*). Doctor of Laws.
 Jer. Jeremiah.
 J. H. S. (*Jesus Hominis Salvator*). Jesus the Saviour of Men.
 Jno. John.
 Jo. Joel.
 Jon. Jonah.
 Jona. Jonathan.
 Jos. Joseph.
 Josh. Joshua.
 Jour. Journal.
 J. P. Justice of the Peace.
 J. Prob. Judge of Probate.
 J. R. (*Jacobus Rex*). King James.
 Jr., or Jun. . . . Junior.
 J. U. D. (*Juris utriusque Doctor*). Doctor of both Laws i. e. the Canon and the Civil Law.
 Jud. Judith.
 Judg. Judges.
 Jul. July.—Julius.
 Jul. Per. Julian Period.
 Jun. June.—Junius.
 Jus. P. Justice of the Peace.
 Just., or Jus. Justice.

K.

K. King.—(*Kalium*). Potassium.
 K. A. Knight of St. Andrew, in Russia.
 K. A. N. Knight of Alexander Newski, in Russia.
 Kan. Kansas.
 K. B. Knight of the Bath.
 K. B. A. Knight's Bench.
 K. B. A. Knight of St. Bento d'Avis, in Portugal.
 K. B. E. Knight of the Black Eagle, in Russia.
 K. C. King's Council.
 K. C. Knight of the Crescent, in Turkey.
 K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
 K. C. H. Knight Commander of Hanover.
 K. C. S. Knight of Charles III., in Spain.
 K. E. Knight of the Elephant, in Denmark.
 Ken., or Ky. Kentucky.
 K. F. Knight of Ferdinand, in Spain.
 K. F. M. Knight of St. Ferdinand and Merit, in Sicily.
 K. G. Knight of the Garter.
 K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross.
 K. G. C. B. . . . Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
 K. G. F. Knight of the Golden Fleece, in Spain.
 K. G. H. Knight of the Guelph of Hanover.
 K. G. V. Knight of Gustavus Vasa, in Sweden.
 K. H. Knight of Hanover.
 Kil. Kilderkin.
 Kingd. Kingdom.
 K. J. Knight of St. Joachim.
 K. L. Knight of Leopold of Austria.
 K. L. H. Knight of the Legion of Honor.
 Km. Kingdom.
 K. M. Knight of Malta.
 K. M. H. Knight of Merit, in Holstein.
 K. M. J. Knight of Maximilian Joseph, in Bavaria.
 K. M. T. Knight of St. Maria Theresa, in Austria.
 K. N. S. Knight of Royal North Star, in Sweden.
 Knt., Kt., or K. Knight.
 K. P. Knight of St. Patrick.
 K. R. E. Knight of Red Eagle, in Prussia.
 K. S. Knight of the Sword, in Sweden.
 K. S. A. Knight of St. Anne, in Russia.
 K. S. E. Knight of St. Esprit, in France.
 K. S. F. Knight of St. Ferrando of Spain.
 K. S. F. N. . . . Knight of St. Ferdinand, in Naples.
 K. S. G. Knight of St. George, in Russia.

K. S. H. . . . Knight of St. Hubert, in Bavaria.
 K. S. J. . . . Knight of St. Januarius, of Naples.
 K. S. L. . . . Knight of the Sun and Lion, in Persia.
 K. S. M. & S. G. . . Knight of St. Michael and St. George,
 of the Ionian Islands.
 K. S. P. . . . Knight of St. Stanislaus, in Poland.
 K. S. S. . . . Knight of the Sword, in Sweden.—
 Knight of Southern Star of the Brazils.
 K. S. W. . . . Knight of St. Waldemar, in Russia.
 K. T. . . . Knight of the Thistle
 Kt. . . . Knight.
 K. T. S. . . . Knight of the Tower and Sword, in Por-
 tugal.
 K. W. . . . Knight of William, in the Netherlands.
 K. W. E. . . . Knight of the White Eagle, in Poland.
 Ky. Kentucky.

L.

L. Lord.—Lady.—Latin.—Lithium.
 L., or Lib. (*Liber*.) Book.
 L., Lib., lb., or lb. (*Libra*.) Pound in weight.
 L., l., or £. . . Pound sterling.
 La. Lanthanum.
 La., or Lou. . . Louisiana.
 Ladv. Ladyship.
 Lam. Lamentation.
 Lat. Latitude.—Latin.
 lb., or lb. . . Pound in weight.
 L. C. Lord Chancellor.—Lower Canada.
 L. C., or l. c. (*Locus citatus*.) In the place cited.
 L. C. J. . . . Lord Chief Justice.
 L. D. Lady Day.
 Ld., or L. . . Lord.
 Ldp., or Lp. . Lordship.
 Lea. League.
 Leg., or Legis . Legislature.
 Lev. Leviticus.
 L. I. Long Island.
 Li. or L. . . Lithium.
 Lib. Librarian.
 Lib., or L. (*Liber*.) Book.
 Lieut., or Lt. . Lieutenant.
 Lieut. Col. . Lieutenant-Colonel.
 Lieut. Gen. . Lieutenant-General.
 Lieut. Gov. . Lieutenant-Governor.
 Lit. Literature.—Literary.
 Lit., or lit. . Litotally.
 Liv., or liv. . Livre.
 LL. B. (*Legum Baccalaureus*.) Bachelor of Laws.
 LL. D. (*Legum Doctor*.) Doctor of Laws.
 Lon., or Long. Longitude.
 Lond. London.
 Lou., or La. . Louisiana.
 Low L. . . . Low Latin.
 L. S. (*Locus Sigilli*.) Place of the Seal.
 L. S. Left side.
 L. S. D., or l. s. d. Pounds, shillings, pence.
 Lt. Lieutenant.
 Lv. Livres.

M.

M. Marquis.—Masculine.—Monsieur, Sir,
 or Mister.—Morning.—Month.—Min-
 ute.—Mile.—Married.
 M. (*Mille*.) . . . A thousand.
 M. (*Meridies*.) Meridian, Mid-day, or Noon.
 M. (*Manipulus*.) A handful.
 M., Mon., or Mond. Monday.
 M. A. Master of Arts.—Military Academy.
 Ma., or Minn. Minnesota.
 Mac., or Mac. Maccabees.
 Mad., or Madrn. Madam.
 Mag. Magazine.
 Maj. Major.
 Maj. Gen. . Major-General.
 Mal. Malachi.
 Man. Manège, or Housemanship.
 Mar. March.
 March. . . . Marchioness.
 Marg. Trans. Marginal Translation.
 Marq. Marquis.
 Mas., or Masc. Masculine.
 Mass., or Ms. Massachusetts.
 Math. Mathematics.—Mathematicians.
 Matt. Matthew.
 M. B. (*Medicina Baccalaureus*.) Bachelor of Medicine.
 M. B. (*Musica Baccalaureus*.) Bachelor of Music.
 M. C. Member of Congress.—Master Com-
 mandant.
 M. D. (*Medicina Doctor*.) Doctor of Medicine.
 Md. Maryland.
 Me. Maine.
 M. E. Methodist Episcopal.
 Meas. Measure.
 Mech. Mechanics.
 Med. Medicine.
 Mem. (*Memento*.) Remember.
 Mem. Memorandum.
 Messrs., or MM. (*Messieurs*.) Gentlemen; Sirs
 Mot. Metaphysics.
 Meteor. . . . Meteorology.
 Meth. Methodist.
 Mex. Mexico, or Mexican.

Mg. Magnesium.
 M. Goth. . . . Mæso-Gothic.
 M. H. S. . . . Massachusetts Historical Society.—Mem-
 ber of the Historical Society.
 Mic. Micah.
 Mich. Michigan.—Michaelmas.
 Mid. Midshipman.
 Mil. Military.
 Min. Mineralogy.
 Min., or min. Minute, minutes.
 Minn. Minnesota.
 Minn. Plen. . . Minister Plenipotentiary.
 Miss., or Mi. Mississippi.
 Mlle. Mademoiselle.
 MM. Messieurs; Gentlemen.
 Mme. Madame.
 M. M. S. . . . Moravian Missionary Society.
 M. M. S. S. (*Massachusetts Medicinæ Societatis So-
 cius*.) Member of the Massachusetts
 Medical Society.
 Mn. Manganese.
 Mo. Missouri.—Month.—Molybdenum.
 Mod. Modern.
 Mon., or Mond. Monday.
 Mons. Monsieur, or Sir.
 M. P. Member of Parliament.—Member of Po-
 lice.
 M. P. C. . . . Member of Parliament in Canada.
 Mr. Mister, or Master.
 M. R. A. S. . . Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.
 M. R. C. S. . . Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
 M. R. I. . . . Member of the Royal Institution.
 M. R. I. A. . . Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
 Mrs. Mistress.
 M. R. S. L. . . Member of the Royal Society of Literature.
 M. S. (*Memoria Sacrum*.) Sacred to the Memory.
 MS. Manuscript.
 MSS. Manuscripts.
 Mt. Mount, or Mountain.
 Mus. Music.—Musical.
 Mus. D. . . . Doctor of Music.
 M. W. S. . . . Member of the Wernerian Society.
 Myth. Mythology.

N.

N. North.—Note.—Number.—Nail.—Ni-
 trogen.
 N., or n. . . . Noun.—Name.
 N. A. North America, North American.
 Na. (*Natrium*.) Sodium.
 Nah. Nahum.
 Nat. National.—Natural.
 Nath. Nathaniel, or Nathanael.
 Naut. Nautical.
 N. B. (*Nota bene*.) Mark well; take notice.
 N. B. New Brunswick.—North Britain.
 N. C. North Carolina.—New Church.
 N. E. New England.—North-east.
 Neb. Nebraska.
 Neh. Nehemiah.
 Nem. con. (*Nemine contradicente*.) No one contradict-
 ing; unanimously.
 Nem. diss. (*Nemine dissentiente*.) No one dissenting;
 unanimously.
 Neth. Netherlands.
 Neut. Neutral.
 N. F. Newfoundland.
 New Test., or N. T. New Testament.
 N. H. New Hampshire.
 N. H. H. S. . . New Hampshire Historical Society.
 Ni. Nickel.
 N. J. New Jersey.
 N. Lat., or N. L. North Latitude.
 N. M. New Mexico.
 N. N. E. . . . North-north-east.
 N. N. W. . . . North-north-west.
 No. (*Numero*.) Number.
 No. Norium.
 N. O. New Orleans.
 Nom. Nominative.
 Non pros. (*Non prosequitur*.) He does not prosecute.
 Norm. Norman.
 Norm. Fr. . . Norman French.
 Norw. Norway, Norwegian.
 Nos. Numbers.
 Nov. November.
 N. P. Notary Public.—New Providence.
 N. P. D. . . . North Polar Distance.
 N. S. New Style (after 1752).
 N. S. Nova Scotia.
 N. T. New Testament.
 N. u. Name unknown.
 Num., or Numb. Numbers.
 N. V. M. . . . Nativity of the Virgin Mary.
 N. W. North-west.
 N. W. T. . . . North-west Territory.
 N. Y. New York.
 N. Y. H. S. . . New York Historical Society.
 N. Zeal. . . . New Zealand.

O.

O. Ohio.—Oxygen.
 Ob. (*Obui*.) He, or she, died.

Obad. Obadiah.
 Obj. Objection.—Objective.
 Obs. Observation.—Observatory.—Obsolete.
 Obt. Obedient.
 Oct. October.
 O. F. Odd Fellows.
 Olym. Olympiad.
 Old Test., or O. T. Old Testament.
 Opt. Optics.
 Or. Oregon.
 Ord. Ordinary.
 Ornith. . . . Ornithology.
 O. S. Old style (before 1752).
 Os. Osmium.
 O. T. Old Testament.
 Oxon. (*Oxonia*.) Oxford.
 Oz., or oz. . . Ounce, or ounces.

P.

P., or p. . . . Page.—Participle.—Phosphorus.—Pole
 —Pint.—Pipe.
 P. (*Pugillus*.) A pugil; as much as can be taken be-
 tween the thumb and two forefingers.
 Pa., or Penn. Pennsylvania.
 P. a., or p. a. Participial adjective.
 Pal. Palæontology.
 Parl. Parliament.
 Part., or p. . . Participle.
 Payt. Payment.
 Pb. (*Plumbum*.) Lead.
 P. C. (*Patres Conscripti*.) Conscript Fathers.
 P. C. Privy Councillor.
 Pd. Paid.—Palladium.
 P. E. Protestant Episcopal.
 Pe. Peloponnesus.
 P. E. I. . . . Prince Edward's Island.
 Penn. Pennsylvania.
 Pent. Pentacost.
 Per. Persia; Persian.
 P., p., or p. (*Per*.) By the.
 Per an. (*Per annum*.) By the Year.
 Per cent., or Per ct. (*Per centum*.) By the Hundred.
 Perf. Perfect.
 Pern. Perigeo.
 Persp. Perspective.
 Pet. Peter.
 Phar. Pharmacy.
 Ph. D., or P. D. (*Philosophus Doctor*.) Doctor of Phi-
 losophy.
 Phil. Philip.—Philippians.—Philosophy.—
 Philosopher.—Philosophical.
 Phila. Philadelphia.
 Philem. . . . Philemon.
 Philom. (*Philomathes*.) Lover of Learning.
 Philomath. (*Philomatheticus*.) A Lover of Mathe-
 matics.
 Phren. Phrenology.
 P. H. S. . . . Pennsylvania Historical Society.
 Phys. Physics.—Physiology.
 Pinx., or pxt. (*Pinxit*) He, or she, painted it.
 Pk. Peck.
 Pl. Place.—Plate.
 Pl., or Plur. Plural.
 Plf. Plaintiff.
 Plup., or Plup. Pluperfect.
 P. M. (*Post Meridies*.) Afternoon.
 P. M. Postmaster.—Passed Midshipman.
 P. M. G. . . . Postmaster-General.—Professor of Ma-
 sic in Gresham College.
 P. O. Post-Office.
 Pop. Population.
 Port. Portugal, Portuguese.
 Pos. Possessive.
 Pot. Pottle.
 Pp. Past participle.
 Pp., or pp. . . Participles.—Pages.
 P. P. C. (*Pour prendre congé*.) To take leave.
 P. R. Porto Rico.
 Pr. Preposition.—(*Per*.) By, or by the.
 P. R. A. . . . President of the Royal Academy.
 Prep., or Fr. . Preposition.
 Pres. Present.—President.
 Pret. Pretense.
 Priv. Privative.
 Prob. Problem.
 Prof. Professor.
 Pron., or pr. . Pronounced.—Pronoun.
 Pron. a. . . . Pronominal adjective.
 Prop. Proposition.
 Pros. Prosody.
 Prot. Protestant.
 Pro tem. (*Pro tempore*.) For the time.
 Prov. Proverbs.—Provost.—Province.
 Prox. (*Proximo*.) Next, or Of the next Month.
 P. R. S. . . . President of the Royal Society.
 Prus. Prussia; Prussian.
 P. S. Privy Seal.—(*Post Scriptum*.) Postscript.
 Ps. Psalm, or Psalms.
 Pt. Platinum.—Part.—Payment.
 P. t. Post-town.
 P. Th. G. . . . Professor of Theology in Gresham College.
 Pub. Published.—Publisher.
 Pub. Doc. . . Public Document.
 Pun. Puncture.
 P. v. Post village.
 Pwt. Pennyweight

Q.

Q., or Qu. . . Question. — Queen.
 Q., or q. (*Quadrans*.) Farthing.
 Q. B. Queen's Bench.
 Q. C. Queen's Council.
 Q. D., or q. d. (*Quasi dicit.*) As if he should say.
 Q. E. (*Quod est.*) Which is.
 Q. E. D. (*Quod erat demonstrandum.*) Which was to be demonstrated.
 Q. E. F. (*Quod erat faciendum.*) Which was to be done.
 Q. E. I. (*Quod erat inveniendum.*) Which was to be discovered.
 Q. L., or q. l. (*Quantum libet.*) As much as you please.
 Qm. (*Quomodo.*) By what means.
 Q. P., or q. pl. (*Quantum placet.*) As much as you please.
 Qr., or qrs. . . Quarter, or Quarters. — Farthings.
 Q. S. Quarter Section.
 Q. S., or q. s. (*Quantum sufficit.*) A sufficient quantity.
 Qt., or qt. . . Quart. — Quantity.
 Qn., Qy., or q. (*Quære.*) Query.
 Ques. Question.
 Q. V., or q. v. (*Quod videt.*) Which see.
 Q. V., or q. v. (*Quantum vis.*) As much as you please.

R.

R. Rhodium. — (*Rev.*) King. — (*Regina.*) Queen. — (*Recipe.*) Take.
 R., or r. . . Rood. — Rod. — Riess. — River.
 R. A. Royal Academy. — Royal Academician. — Royal Artillery. — Royal Arch. — Rear Admiral. — Russian America. — Right Ascension.
 Rad. Radical.
 R. E. Royal Engineers.
 Rec. Recipe.
 Recd. Received.
 Recept. Receipt.
 Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.
 Rect. Rector.
 Ref. Reformed. — Reformer. — Reference.
 Ref. Ch. Reformed Church.
 Reg. Prof. Regius Professor.
 Regt., or Reg. Register. — Registrar.
 Regt. Regiment.
 Rel. Pron. Relative Pronoun.
 Rem. Remark, Remarks.
 Rep. Representative. — Reporter.
 Rep., or Repub. Republic.
 Rev. Reverend. — Revelation. — Review.
 Rhet. Rhetoric.
 R. I. Rhode Island.
 Richd. Richard.
 R. I. H. S. Rhode Island Historical Society.
 R. M. Royal Marines.
 R. M. S. Royal Mail Steamer.
 R. N. Royal Navy.
 R. N. O. (*Riddare af Nordstjerne.*) Knight of the Order of the Polar Star.
 Ro. (*Recto.*) Right-hand Page.
 Robt. Robert.
 Rom. Romans.
 Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
 R. R. Railroad.
 R. S. Right Side.
 R. S. S. (*Regia Societatis Socius.*) Fellow of the Royal Society.
 R. S. V. P. (*Répondez, s'il vous plaît.*) Answer, if you please.
 Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
 Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
 Rt. Wpful. Right Worshipful.
 Ru. Ruthenian.
 Rus. Russia; Russian.
 R. W. Right Worthy.

S.

S. South. — Shilling. — Second. — Sign. — Sets. — Sunday. — Sulphur. — Scribe.
 S., or St. Saint.
 S. A. South America.
 S. A., or s. a. (*Secundum Artem.*) According to Art.
 Sam. Samuel. — Samaritan.
 Sans., or Sansc. Sanscrit.
 S. A. S. (*Societatis Antiquariorum Socius.*) Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
 Sat. Saturday.
 Sax. Saxon. — Saxony.
 Sb. (*Stabium.*) Antimony.
 S. C. South Carolina.
 S. C. (*Senatus Consultum.*) A Decree of the Senate.
 Sc., or Sculp. (*Sculpsit.*) He, or she, engraved it.
 S. caps. Small capitals.
 Sch., or Schr. Schooner. — (*Scholium.*) A note.
 Scil., or Sc. (*Scilicet.*) To wit.
 S. C. L. Student of the Civil Law.
 Slav. Slavonic.
 Scot. Scotland, Scotch, or Scottish.

Ser. Scruple.
 Sculp. Sculpture.
 Sculp. (*Sculpsit.*) He, or she, engraved it.
 S. E. South-east.
 Se. Selenium.
 Sec. Secretary. — Section. — Second.
 Sec. Leg. Secretary of Legation.
 Sect. Section.
 Sen. Senator. — Senate. — Senator.
 Sep., or Sept. September.
 Sept. Septuagint.
 Serg., or Serj. Sergeant, or Serjeant.
 Servt. Servant.
 Sh., or S. Shilling.
 Shak. Shakespeare.
 S. H. S. (*Societatis Historica Socius.*) Fellow of the Historical Society.
 Si. Silicium.
 Sing. Singular.
 S. J. C. Supreme Judicial Court.
 Sld. Sold.
 S. Lat., or S. L. South Latitude.
 Slav. Slavonic.
 S. L. Solicitor at Law.
 S. N. (*Secundum Naturam.*) According to Nature.
 Sn. (*Stannum.*) Tin.
 Sol. Solomon. — Solution.
 S. of Sol. Song of Solomon.
 Sol. Gen. Solicitor-General.
 Sp. Spain; Spanish.
 S. P. (*Sine prole.*) Without issue.
 S. P. A. S. (*Societatis Philosophica Americana Socius.*) Member of the American Philosophical Society.
 S. P. G. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
 S. P. Q. R. (*Senatus Populusque Romanus.*) The Senate and the Roman People.
 Sq., or Sqr. Square.
 Sq. ft. Square feet.
 Sq. in. Square inches.
 Sq. m. Square mile.
 Sq. r. Square roods.
 Sq. yd. Square yards.
 Sr. Sir. — Strontium.
 S. R. I. (*Sacrum Romanum Imperium.*) Holy Roman Empire.
 S. R. S. (*Societatis Regia Socius.*) Fellow of the Royal Society.
 SS., or S. (*Sema.*) Half.
 SS., or ss. (*Scilicet.*) To wit; namely.
 S. S. Saint Simplicius; — the mark on the collar of the Chief Justice of England. — Sunday School.
 S. S. E. South-south-east.
 S. S. W. South-south-west.
 St. Saint. — Street. — Stone. — Strait.
 S. T. D. (*Sacra Theologia Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity.
 Ster., or Sig. Sterling.
 S. T. P. (*Sacra Theologie Professor.*) Professor, or Doctor, of Divinity.
 Subj. Subjunctive.
 Subst. Substantive.
 Su. Goth. Sui-Gothic, or Norse.
 Sun., or Sund. Sunday.
 Sup., or Supp. Supplement.
 Sup., or Super. Superior. — Superfine.
 Sup., or Superl. Superlative.
 Supt. Superintendent.
 Surg. Surgeon. — Surgery.
 Surg. Gen. Surgeon-General.
 Surv. Surveyor.
 Surv. Gen. Surveyor-General.
 S. W. South-west.
 Sw. Sweden; Swedish.
 Switz. Switzerland.
 Syn. Synonyme.
 Syr. Syria; Syriac.

T.

T., or t. Town, or Township.
 Ta. Tantalum.
 Tb. Terbium.
 T. E. Topographical Engineers.
 Te. Tellurium.
 Tenn. Tennessee.
 Term. Termination.
 Tex. Texas.
 Text. Rec. (*Textus Receptus.*) Received Text.
 Th. Thorium.
 Theo. Theodora.
 Theol. Theology.
 Theoph. Theophilus.
 Theor. Theorem.
 Thess. Thessalonians.
 Thos. Thomas.
 Thurs. Thursday.
 Ti. Titanium.
 Tier. Tierce.
 Tim. Timothy.
 Tit. Titus.
 T. O. Turn over.
 Tr. Translator. — Translation. — Treasurer. — Trustee.
 Trans. Translation; Translator; Translated.
 Trin. Trinity.

Tues., or Tu. Tuesday.
 Turk. Turkey; Turkish.
 Typ. Typographer.

U.

U. Uranium.
 U. C. Upper Canada.
 U. E. I. C. United East India Company.
 U. J. C. (*Utriusque Juris Doctor.*) Doctor of both Laws.
 U. K. United Kingdom.
 Ult. (*Ultimo.*) Last, or Of the last Month.
 Univ. University.
 U. S., or u. s. (*Ut, or uti, supra.*) As above.
 U. S. United States.
 U. S. A. United States Army. — United States of America.
 U. S. M. United States Mail. — United States Marine.
 U. S. N. United States Navy.
 U. S. S. United States Ship.
 U. T. Utah Territory.

V.

V. Vanadium. — Verb.
 V., Vi., or Vid. (*Vide.*) See.
 V., or vs. (*Versus.*) Against.
 V., or Ver. Verse.
 Va. Virginia.
 V. A., or v. a. Verb Active.
 V. C. Vice-Chancellor.
 V. D. M. (*Verbi Dei Minister.*) Minister of God's Word.
 Ven. Venerable.
 V. G., or v. g. (*Verbi gratia.*) For example.
 Vis., or V. Viscount.
 Viz. (*Videlicet.*) To wit; namely.
 V. N., or v. n. Verb Neuter.
 Vo. (*Verso.*) Left-hand Page.
 Vol. Volume. — Vols. Volumes.
 V. P., or Vice-Pres. Vice-President.
 V. R. (*Victoria Regina.*) Queen Victoria.
 Vs., or V. (*Versus.*) Against.
 V. t., or v. tr. Verb transitive.
 Vt. Vermont.
 Vul. Vulgate.
 Vulg. Vulgar; vulgarly.

W.

W. Welsh. — West. — (*Wolfram.*) Tungsten.
 W., or Wed. Wednesday.
 W., or Wk. Week.
 Whf. Wharf.
 W. I. West India; West Indies.
 Wis., or Wisc. Wisconsin.
 W. Lon. West Longitude.
 Wm. William.
 W. M. S. Wesleyan Missionary Society.
 W. N. W. West-north-west.
 Wp. Worship.
 Wpful. Worshipful.
 W. S. Write to the Signet.
 W. S. W. West-south-west.
 W. T. Washington Territory.
 Wt. Weight.

X.

Xmas., or Xm. Christmas.
 Xn., or Xian. Christian.
 Xnty., or Xty. Christianity.
 Xper., or Xr. Christopher.
 Xt. Christ.

Y.

Y. Yttrium.
 Y., or Yr. Year.
 Y. B., or Yr. B. Year-Book.
 Yd. Yard. — Yds. Yards.
 Ye. The.
 Ym. Them.
 Ye. Then.
 Yi. Your.
 Yrs. Yours.
 Ys. This.
 Yt. That.

Z.

Z., or Zr. Zirconium.
 Zech. Zechariah.
 Zeph. Zephaniah.
 Zn. Zinc.
 Zool. Zoology.

SIGNS

USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

ASTRONOMICAL.

THE LARGER PLANETS, &c.

☉, or ☼	The Sun.	☾	Moon in its last quarter.
☿	Mercury.	♂	Mars.
♀	Venus.	♃	Jupiter.
♁, ☊, or ♂	The Earth.	♄	Saturn.
☾	New Moon.	♅, or ♁	Uranus.
☾	Moon in its first quarter.	♆	Neptune.
☾, or ☾	Full Moon.	*	A fixed Star.

THE ASTEROIDS.

① Ceres.	②① Massilia.	③① Lætitia.
② Pallas.	②② Lutetia.	③② Harmonia.
③ Juno.	②③ Calliope.	③③ Daphne.
④ Vesta.	②④ Thalia.	③④ Isis.
⑤ Astræa.	②⑤ Themis.	③⑤ Ariadne.
⑥ Hebe.	②⑥ Phocæa.	③⑥ Nysa.
⑦ Iris.	②⑦ Proserpina.	③⑦ Eugenia.
⑧ Flora.	②⑧ Euterpe.	③⑧ Hestia.
⑨ Metis.	②⑨ Bellona.	③⑨ Aglaia.
⑩ Hygeia.	②⑩ Amphitrite.	③⑩ Doris.
⑪ Parthenope.	②⑪ Urania.	③⑪ Pales.
⑫ Victoria, or Clio.	②⑫ Euphrosyne.	③⑫ Virginia.
⑬ Egeria.	②⑬ Pomona.	③⑬ Nemausa.
⑭ Irene.	②⑭ Polyhymnia.	③⑭ Europa.
⑮ Eunomia.	②⑮ Circe.	③⑮ Calypso.
⑯ Psyche.	②⑯ Leucothea.	③⑯ Alexandra.
⑰ Thetis.	②⑰ Atalanta.	③⑰ Pandora.
⑱ Melpomene.	②⑱ Fides.	③⑱ * Melete.
⑳ Fortuna.	②⑳ Leda.	③⑳ Mnemosyne.

Many of the asteroids were formerly designated by emblematic signs, similar to those which are used for the larger planets. The mode of representing them by a circle enclosing the number indicating the order of their discovery, is the one generally adopted at the present day. The first four asteroids, however, are still occasionally designated by the following characters:—

♄, or ♄	Ceres.	♅, or ♅	Juno.
♁, or ♁	Pallas.	♁, or ♁	Vesta.

THE ZODIAC.

Spring signs.	♈ Aries, the Ram. ♉ Taurus, the Bull. ♊ Gemini, the Twins.	Autumn signs.	♏ Libra, the Balance. ♏ Scorpio, the Scorpion. ♐ Sagittarius, the Archer.
Summer signs.	♋ Cancer, the Crab. ♌ Leo, the Lion. ♍ Virgo, the Virgin.	Winter signs.	♐ Capricornus, the Goat. ♑ Aquarius, the Waterman. ♒ Pisces, the Fishes.

ASPECTS, NODES, &c.

♌	Conjunction, i. e. in the same degree.	♌	Trine, 120 degrees.
♍	Opposition, 180 degrees.	♌	Dragon's Head, or Ascending Node.
*	Sextile, 60 degrees.	♍	Dragon's Tail, or Descending Node.
♌	Quartile, 90 degrees.		

BOTANICAL.

- * An asterisk prefixed to a name indicates that there is a good description at the reference given to the work.
- † A dagger, in such cases, implies some doubt or uncertainty.
- ! An exclamation point denotes that an authentic specimen has been seen, from the author named.
- ? A mark of interrogation indicates doubt as to the correctness of genus, species, &c., according as it is placed after the name of the one or the other.

☉, ☉, or ①	Annual.	♀	Female.
♂, ☉, or ②	Biennial.	♂—♀	Monœcious, or the male and female on one plant.
♂, or △	Perennial.		
♂, or ③	Shrub.	♂ : ♀	Dicœcious, or the male and female on different plants.
♀	Hermaphrodite.		
♂	Male.	00, or ∞	Indefinite in number.

CHEMICAL.

- In organic chemistry, a line drawn over one of the letters representing the elementary bodies, denotes the substance to be an acid; thus \overline{M} represents malic acid.
- + A cross drawn over a letter denotes the substance represented by the letter to be an alkaloid; thus \overline{Qu} represents quinine.
- Dots over a letter denote oxygen, the number of dots indicating the number of equivalents; thus \ddot{S} denotes one equivalent of sulphur and three equivalents of oxygen, forming sulphuric acid.
- Commas are sometimes used to denote sulphur, the number of commas indicating the number of equivalents; thus $Fe,$ denotes one equivalent of iron and two equivalents of sulphur, forming bisulphide of iron.

In chemical formulæ, every elementary substance is represented by an abbreviation, or symbol, consisting of the first letter or letters of its Latin name; as, O for oxygen, H for hydrogen, Fe for iron (*L. ferrum*). These symbols will be found in the preceding table of "Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing." When used singly, these symbols always represent one equivalent of the body which they indicate. A compound body, composed of single equivalents, is represented by writing the two symbols side by side; thus, HO indicates one equivalent of water. If more than one equivalent of a body has to be expressed, it is signified either by prefixing the number, as 2 H, two equivalents of hydrogen, or, as is more usual, by writing a small figure to the right of the letter below the line, as H_2 : HO_2 would indicate peroxide of hydrogen; CO_2 , carbonic acid. Secondary compounds, such as salts, are expressed in an analogous way, the base being always placed first, $CaO + CO_2$ representing one equivalent of carbonate of lime. Frequently a comma is placed between the two compounds instead of the algebraic sign +. Where it is necessary to indicate more than one equivalent of a compound, the whole formula of that compound is included within parentheses, and preceded by the indicating number. Thus, three equivalents of carbonate of lime would be written 3 (Ca O, CO_2). The figure prefixed multiplies nothing beyond the symbols included within the parentheses. Frequently the employment of parentheses is neglected, and then the figures multiply all the symbols included between them and the next comma or sign of addition.

- e* notes the base of the Naperian system of logarithms, which is 2.718281828.
M denotes the modulus of any system of logarithms.
 ∞ In the common system, *M* denotes 0.434294482... &c.
 ∞ denotes an infinitely large quantity, or a quantity greater than any assignable quantity, as, $\frac{A}{0} = \infty$.
 0 denotes naught, nothing, or zero: — an infinitesimal, or a quantity less than any assignable quantity, as, $\frac{A}{\infty} = 0$.
g denotes the space described during the first second by a falling body, which is about $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
ε denotes a residual.
 ° denotes degrees of arc, as, 30°, which is read 30 degrees.
 ' denotes minutes of arc; as, 30° 12', which is read 30 degrees, 12 minutes.
 " denotes seconds of arc; as, 30° 12' 10", which is read 30 degrees, 12 minutes, 10 seconds.
 The accents ', ', ', &c., are also used, when several quantities of the same kind are involved in an investigation, to designate different quantities by the same letter differently accented; as, *a'*, *a''*, *a'''*, &c.

MEDICAL.

R, (*Recipe*), take.

- This symbol was originally the sign \mathcal{J} of Jupiter, and was placed at the top of a formula to propitiate the king of the gods, that the compound might act favorably.
 ℞ a scruple; ℞ss, half a scruple; ℞i, one scruple; ℞iss, one scruple and a half; ℞ij, two scruples, &c.
 ℥ a drachm, ℥ss, half a drachm, ℥i, one drachm; ℥iss, one drachm and a half, ℥ij, two drachms, &c.
 ℥ an ounce; ℥ss, half an ounce; ℥i, one ounce; ℥iss, one ounce and a half; ℥ij, two ounces, &c.
 ℔ a pound.
 ℥ a fluid ounce.
 ℥ a minim, or drop.
 ℥, or 0 (*Octarius*), a pint.
 ℥ a fluid drachm.
 āā (*drā*), of each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

&c, & — And. — &c. (*Et cetera*.) And the rest; and so forth.

This character is a corruption of the Latin word *Et* (and), the letters *E* and *L* (\mathcal{E} , \mathcal{L}), being written with a single stroke of the pen. On sign-boards, and in books printed previously to the beginning of the present century, the character & frequently has this form, \mathcal{E} , in which the letters *E* and *L* are more distinctly seen.

- 4to, or 4°. Quarto, four leaves, or eight pages, to a sheet.
 8vo, or 8°. Octavo, eight leaves, or sixteen pages, to a sheet.
 12mo, or 12°. Duodecimo, twelve leaves, or twenty-four pages, to a sheet.
 16mo, or 16°. Sexto-decimo, sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages, to a sheet.
 18mo, or 18°. Octo-decimo, eighteen leaves, or thirty-six pages, to a sheet.

When the sheets of a book are folded into more leaves and pages than those named above, the number of leaves is designated by the proper Arabic numerals with the termination *mo*, or *o*, affixed; thus, 24mo, or 24°, and 48mo, or 48°, denote books in which the sheets are folded into twenty-four and forty-eight leaves respectively. As there are no corresponding Latin names in use, such characters must be regarded as mere signs, and must be read as English words.

- * Used in Roman Catholic church-books to divide each verse of a psalm into two parts, showing where the responses begin.
 + or ✕ Used in Roman Catholic service-books, in those places of the prayers and benediction where the priest is to make the sign of the cross. It is also used in the briefs of the pope, and in the mandates of archbishops and bishops immediately before the subscription of their names.
 X A sign by which persons who cannot write are accustomed to attest instruments, their names JOHN X THOMAS. being added by those who can write; as —
 3 A common abbreviation for terminations, in use in the middle ages. Being in form somewhat like a z, it came to be represented among the early printers by that letter, and is still retained in the abbreviations *oz.* for ounce, and *viz.* for *vide licet*.

Y, or y A corruption of the Anglo-Saxon character \mathfrak{p} , or \mathfrak{th} , found in the antiquated abbreviations *ye*, for *the*, *yt*, for *that*, &c.

7ber September.
 8ber October.

9ber November.
 10ber December.

TYPOGRAPHICAL.

- ☞ *dele*, expunge.
 ① turn an inverted letter.
 (less space between words or letters.
 (print the diphthong *ae* or *oe* as a single character; thus, *æ*, *œ*.
 # more space.
 X directs attention to a bad or foul type.
 ↓ directs attention to a space or quadrat that stands up.
 ... placed under words that have been erased, and which it is subsequently decided shall remain, the word *stet* (let it stand) being written in the margin.
 [begin a new paragraph; — also, bring a word to the commencement of a line.
 ¶ begin a new paragraph.
 ≡ drawn under words or letters which are to be printed in capitals.
 ≡ drawn under words or letters which are to be printed in small capitals.
 — Italics, if drawn under a word printed in Roman letters; Roman letters, if drawn under a word printed in Italics.

The other marks will be readily understood without explanation. The following abbreviations are also used in the correction of proof:—

- tr.* transpose.
l. c. lower case; — used when a letter or word that should be printed in common letters has been put in capitals or small capitals.
wf. wrong fount; — used when a character is not of the proper size or kind of type.
s. c., or *s. caps.* print in small capitals.
Dy., or ? Query; — used in any case of doubt.

ILLUSTRATION.

HAMLET'S ADVICE TO THE PLAYERS.

S. caps. Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you, trippingly on the tongue; but, if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as lief the town crier spoke my lines. Nor, do not saw the air too much with your hand, thus: but use all gentleness; for, in the very torrent, tempest, and, as I may say, whirlwind of your passion, you must acquire a temperance that may give it smoothness.
No break. Of it offends me to the soul to hear a porewig-pated robustious fellow tear a passion, — to very rags, — to rend the ears of the groundlings, who, for the most part, are capable of nothing but inevitable dumb show and noise. I would have such a fellow whipped for oerdoing Termagant; it out-Herods Herod. Pray you avoid it. [Be not too tame, neither, but let your own discretion be your tutor; suit the action to the word, with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of nature; for any thing so overdone is from the purpose of playing, whose end, both at the first and now, was and is, to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature, to show virtue her own feature, scorn her own picture, and the very age and body of the time, — his form and pressure.

SHAKESPEARE.

the word to the action.

Caps.

S. caps.
l. c.
Rom.
Stab.
wf.
tr.
split
stet.
T
tr.
a
N
image
Dy.

A COLLECTION OF WORDS, PHRASES, AND QUOTATIONS

FROM THE
GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH, ITALIAN, AND SPANISH LANGUAGES.

N. B. A considerable number of such words, and a few such phrases, from foreign languages, as are often met with in English books, have been inserted in the general vocabulary of this Dictionary, printed in *italic letters* in order to distinguish them from proper English words and phrases. A very small number of such foreign words and phrases as may be found in the general vocabulary of this Dictionary are here repeated.

ABBREVIATIONS.—*L. Latin; Gr. Greek; It. Italian; Fr. French; Sp. Spanish.*

- Ab actu ad posse valet consecutio, or illatio.* [L.] It is fair to argue from what has been, to what may be.
- Ab alio spectes, alteri quod feceris.* [L.] Expect to be treated as you have treated others.
- Ab amicis honesta petamus.* [L.] We must ask what is proper from our friends.
- Abandon.* [Fr.] An abandoning or relinquishing; unstudied or natural ease or freedom of manner.
- Abandon fait larron.* [Fr.] Opportunity makes the thief.
- A barbe de fol, on apprend à raire.* [Fr.] Men learn to shave on a fool's beard.
- A beau jeu beau retour.* [Fr.] One good turn deserves another.
- A beau se lever tard qui a bruit de se lever matin.* [Fr.] He whose name is up may lie abed.
- Abeunt studia in mores.* [L.] Pursuits become habits; use is second nature.
- Ab extra.* [L.] From without.
- Ab hoc et ab hac.* [L.] From this and from that; confusedly.
- Ab inconvenienti.* [L.] From the inconvenience of it.
- Ab incubulis.* [L.] From the cradle.
- Ab initio.* [L.] From the beginning.
- A bis et à blanc.* [Fr.] From brown bread to white; by fits and starts.
- Abnormis sapiens.* [L.] Wise without instruction.
- A bon chat, bon rat.* [Fr.] To a good cat, a good rat: well-matched; well-attacked; well-defended.—Also, Set a thief to catch a thief.
- Abondance de bien ne nuit pas.* [Fr.] Never too much of a good thing.
- A bon demandeur bon refuseur.* [Fr.] Inordinate demands should meet with sturdy denials.
- A bon marché.* [Fr.] A good bargain; cheap.
- Ab origine.* [L.] From the origin or beginning.
- A bove majori discit arare minor.* [L.] The young ox learns to plough from the older.
- Ab ovo.* [L.] From the egg.
- Ab ovo usque ad mala.* [L.] From the egg to the apples; from beginning to end.
- Abrevoir de mouches.* [Fr.] A drinking-place for flies.
- Absence d'esprit.* [Fr.] Absence of mind.
- Absens heres non erit.* [L.] He who is at a distance will not be the heir; out of sight out of mind.
- Absente reo.* [L.] While the defendant was absent.
- Absit invidia.* [L.] Envy apart.
- Absque argento omnia vana.* [L.] Without money all is in vain.
- Abusque ullâ conditione.* [L.] Unconditionally.
- Abundat dulcibus vitis.* [L.] He abounds in pleasing faults.
- Ab uno disce omnes.* [L.] From one specimen, judge of all the rest.
- Ab urbe conditâ.* [L.] From the building of the city, i. e. Rome.
- Abusus non tollit usum.* [L.] Abuse is no argument against proper use.
- Ad caput ad calcem.* [L.] From head to heel.
- Ad casa (or ad arca) aperta il giusto pecca.* [It.] At an open house (or chest) a righteous man may sin;—avoid temptation.
- Ad causa persa parole assai.* [It.] When the cause is lost, words are useless.
- Accedas ad curiam.* [L.] You may come into court;—an original writ.
- Accessit.* [L.] He came nearly up to;—a testimonial to one second in merit.
- Accusare nemo se debet.* [L.] No one is bound to criminate himself.
- Acerrima proximorum odia.* [L.] The hatred of the nearest relations is the most bitter.
- Acerta errando.* [Sp.] He blunders into the right.
- A chaque saint sa chandelle.* [Fr.] To each saint his candle.
- A compte.* [Fr.] On account; in part payment.
- A corps perdu.* [Fr.] Headlong; neck or nothing.
- A coups de bâton.* [Fr.] With blows of a stick.
- Acquit.* [Fr.] Receipt. *Pour acquit.* [Fr.] Received payment.
- Acribus initiis, incurioso fine.* [L.] With eager beginnings, but negligent ending.
- A cruce salus.* [L.] Salvation is from the cross.
- Acti labores jucundi.* [L.] Past toils are pleasant.
- Actionnaire.* [Fr.] Shareholder; stockholder.
- Actum est de republicâ.* [L.] It is all over with the commonwealth or republic.
- Actus me invito factus, non est meus actus.* [L.] An act done by me against my will, is not my act.
- A cuspidē corona.* [L.] A crown from the spear; the reward of valor, or of suffering.
- Ad Calendas Græcas.* [L.] At the Greek Calends; i. e. never, as the Greeks had no Calends.
- Ad captandum vulgus.* [L.] To catch the vulgar.
- Adde parvum parvo, magnus accervo erit.* [L.] Add a little to a little, and there will be a great heap.
- Ad deo et rege.* [L.] From God and the king.
- Ad eo in teneris consuescere multum est.* [L.] It is of so much importance to become accustomed at an early age.
- Ad eundem gradum.* [L.] To the same degree or rank.
- Ad finem.* [L.] To the end.
- Adhibenda est in jocundo moderatio.* [L.] Moderation should be used in joking; a joke should not be carried too far.
- Ad hominem.* [L.] Personal; to the individual.
- Adhuc sub iudice lis est.* [L.] The dispute is still pending.
- Adieu la voiture, adieu la boutique.* [Fr.] Farewell coach, farewell shop.
- Adieu paniers; vendanges sont faites.* [Fr.] Farewell baskets; the vintage is over.
- Ad interim.* [L.] In the mean while.
- Ad interfectionem.* [L.] To extermination.
- Ad libitum.* [L.] At pleasure.
- Ad nauseam usque.* [L.] To satiety or disgust.
- Ad ogni uccello suo nido è bello.* [It.] To every bird its own nest is beautiful.
- Adolescenscentem verecundum esse decet.* [L.] A young man should be modest.
- Adorer le veau d'or.* [Fr.] To worship the golden calf, or Mammon.
- Ad patres.* [L.] Gathered to his fathers; dead.
- Ad pressens ovis eras pullis sunt meliora.* [L.] Eggs to-day are better than chickens to-morrow; a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
- Ad quod damnum.* [L.] To what damage;—a writ to ascertain what injury would accrue from a grant.
- Ad referendum.* [L.] For further consideration.
- Adscriptus glebæ.* [L.] Attached to the soil.
- Ad unguem.* [L.] To the touch of the nails; to a nicety; exactly; perfectly.
- Ad utrumque paratus.* [L.] Prepared for either event.
- Ad valorem.* [L.] According to the value.
- Adversis major, par secundis.* [L.] Superior to adversity, equal to prosperity.
- Ad vivum.* [L.] To the life.
- Ægloga.* [L.] An eclogue, idyl, or bucolic.
- Ægrasit modendo.* [L.] The remedy is worse than the disease.
- Ægri somnia vana.* [L.] The idle dreams of a sick man.
- Ægroto dum anima est, spes est.* [L.] So long as the sick man has life, there is hope.
- Æqualiter et diligenter.* [L.] Equally and diligently.
- Æquam servare mentem.* [L.] To preserve an equable mind.
- Æquanimiter.* [L.] With equanimity.
- Æquè pauperibus prodest, locupletibus æquè.* [L.] Equally profitable to the rich and the poor.
- Æquitas sequitur legem.* [L.] Equity follows the law; i. e. to supply its defects, not to override it.
- Æquo animo.* [L.] With equanimity.
- Æs debitorem leve, gravius inimicum facit.* [L.] A light debt makes a debtor, a heavy one an enemy.
- Ætatis suæ.* [L.] Of his or her age.
- Affaire d'amour.* [Fr.] A love affair.
- Affaire d'honneur.* [Fr.] An affair of honor; a duel.
- Affaire du cœur.* [Fr.] An affair of the heart.
- Affirmatum.* [L.] Affirmatively.
- Afflavit Deus, et dissipantur.* [L.] God has breathed upon them, and they are dispersed.
- A fin de.* [Fr.] To the end that.
- Age quod agis.* [L.] Attend to what you are about.
- Agnosco veteris vestigia flammæ.* [L.] I recognize traces of my old flame.
- Agnus Dei.* [L.] Lamb of God;—an image of wax, impressed with the figure of a lamb, and consecrated by the pope.
- A grands frans.* [Fr.] At great expense.
- Aide toi, et le Ciel t'aidera.* [Fr.] Help yourself, and Heaven will help you.
- Ajoutez vos Muses.* [Fr.] Put yourselves in accord.
- A l'abandon.* [Fr.] At random.
- A la bonne heure.* [Fr.] At an early hour; well-timed; an exclamation of joyful surprise.
- A l'abri.* [Fr.] Under shelter.
- A la burial decada cuando mas agrada.* [Sp.] Leave a feast when it pleases you best.
- A la dérobée.* [Fr.] By stealth.
- A la Française.* [Fr.] After the French manner.
- A l'Anglaise.* [Fr.] After the English manner or fashion.
- Al buen vino non bisogna frasca.* [It.] Good wine needs no bush.
- Al Penri.* [Fr.] Emulously; so as to rival.
- Al hombre bueno no le busquen abolengo.* [Sp.] A good man's pedigree is little hunted up.
- Alum quercum æcute.* [L.] Shake some other oak.
- Alia tentanda via est.* [L.] Another way must be tried.
- Alienè optimum frui insanâ.* [L.] It is well to profit by the folly of others.
- Alieni appetens, sui profusus.* [L.] Coveting the property of others, lavish of his own.
- Alienè temporis Jarcas.* [L.] Blossoms of a time gone by.
- A l'improviste.* [Fr.] On a sudden; unawares.
- Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus.* [L.] Even the good Homer sometimes nods, or naps.
- Alis volat propriis.* [L.] He flies with his own wings.
- Altur vitium vivitque legendo.* [L.] Vice is cherished and thrives by concealment.
- Aliud corde premitur, aliud ore promunt.* [L.] They chafe one thing in the heart, and express another thing with the mouth.
- Alter bride en main.* [Fr.] To go with a loose rein.
- Alma mater.* [L.] Kind or benign mother.
- A l'outrance.* [Fr.] To the very death.
- Alta sedent civis vulnere dextra.* [L.] The wounds of civil war are deeply felt.
- Alter ego.* [L.] My other self.
- Alter idem.* [L.] Another exactly similar.

conspicere. [L.] To pluck and gather together.
Cassus maxima virtus. [L.] Virtue is the safest shield.
Causa belli. [L.] A cause for war.
Causa fœderis. [L.] The end of the league.
Causa terminis. [L.] One in the same case.
Catalogus ratiônne. [Fr.] A catalogue of books arranged according to subjects.
Causa laetæ, vis est notissima. [L.] The cause is concealed, the effect is notorious.
Causa non. [L.] An indispensable condition.
Caveat emptor. [L.] Let the buyer beware.
Cicendo tutus. [L.] Safe through caution.
Caco quid dicis, quando, et cui. [L.] 'Take heed'—what you say, when, and to whom.
Cedant arma togæ. [L.] Let arms yield to the gown, or the military to the civil authority.
Cede Deo. [L.] Yield to God, or Providence.
Cedite, Romani scriptores, cedite, Graui. [L.] Yield, ye Roman, yield, ye Greek, writers.
Ce monde est plein de furo. [Fr.] This world is full of fools.
Ce n'est pas être bien-aise que de rire. [Fr.] Laughter does not prove a mind at ease.
Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte. [Fr.] Only the first step costs, or is difficult.
Centum. [L.] A hundred.
Ceruit omnium Deus vindex. [L.] God, the avenger, sees all.
Certiorari. [L.] To be made more certain.
Certum pete finem. [L.] Aim at a certain end.
Cessante causa, cessat effectus. [L.] When the cause ceases, the effect ceases.
C'est du blé en grenier. [Fr.] There is grain in the granary.
C'est fin de fin. [Fr.] It is all over with him.
C'est fin de fin, j'ai la honte, et non pas l'échafaud. [Fr.] I am not, not the scaffold, which constitutes the shame.
C'est une autre chose. [Fr.] It is another thing.
Chacun à son goût. [Fr.] Every one to his taste.
Chacun est architecte de sa fortune. [Fr.] Every man is the architect of his own fortune.
Chacun tire de son côté. [Fr.] Every one draws towards his own side.
Champs Elysées. [Fr.] Elysian fields; paradise.
Chapeau de bras. [Fr.] A military cocked hat.
Chaque pays a sa guise. [Fr.] Every country has its ways, or customs.
Chasse-coucou. [Fr.] Bad wine given to drive away poor relations.
Castles in the air. [Fr.] Castles in the air.
C'est dans une boîte de foin. [Fr.] To seek a needle in a load of hay.
Chère amie. [Fr.] A mistress.
Che sard sard. [It.] What will be, will be.
Cheval de bataille. [Fr.] A war-horse; main dependence or support.
Chevalier d'industrie. [Fr.] A knight of industry:—one who lives by persevering fraud.
Cià non sa niente, non dubita di niente. [It.] He who knows nothing, doubts about nothing.
Cla tace confessi. [It.] He who is silent confesses.
Ci t'ha offeso, non ti perdonia mai. [It.] He who has injured you will never forgive you.
Cloze qui plaît est à demi vendue. [Fr.] Pleasing ware is half sold.
Chronique scandaleuse. [Fr.] An account of follies and vices.
Ciò che Dio vuole, io voglio. [It.] What God wills, I will.
Circuitus verborum. [L.] A round-about expression; a rambling story.
Cutis venit periculum, cum contemnitur. [L.] Danger comes sooner when it is despised.
Citò maturum, citò putridum. [L.] Soon ripe, soon rotten.
Clarior e tenebris. [L.] More bright from obscurity.
Clarum et venerabile nomen. [L.] An illustrious and venerable name.
Classes assées. [Fr.] Classes having a competence.
Celebs quid agam? [L.] Being a bachelor, what shall I do?
Cælitus mihi vires. [L.] From heaven is my strength.
Celum, non animum, mutant, qui trans mare currunt. [L.] They who cross the sea, change their sky, not their affections.
Colubrem in sinu fovere. [L.] To cherish a serpent in one's bosom.
Comes jucundus in viâ pro vehiculo est. [L.] A pleasant companion on the road is as good as a coach.
Comitas inter gentes. [L.] Comity between nations.
Commandez à vos valets. [Fr.] Command only those who owe you obedience.
Comme il faut. [Fr.] As it should be.
Comme je fus. [Fr.] As I was.
Commun bonum. [L.] A common good.
Commun periculum concordiam parit. [L.] A common danger produces unanimity.
Communia propriè dicere. [L.] To express common things (i. e. new, unappropriated subjects) with propriety.
Communi consensu. [L.] By common consent.
Compagnon de voyage. [Fr.] A travelling companion.
Componere lites. [L.] To settle disputes.
Componitur orbis regis ad exemplum. [L.] The world forms itself after the example of the king.
Compositum jûs jusque animi. [L.] Law and equity.
Compos mentis. [L.] Of sound mind.
Compte rendu. [Fr.] A report or account.
Concio ad clerum. [L.] A sermon or address to the clergy.

Concordia discors. [L.] Discordant concord.
Conditio sine qua non. [L.] An indispensable condition.
Confido et contentus. [L.] I confide and am content.
Conferat. [L.] May he rest in peace.
Conferat. [L.] He attains what he pursues.
Consilio et animo. [L.] By wisdom and courage.
Consilio et prudentia. [L.] By counsel and prudence.
Constantia et virtute. [L.] By constancy and virtue.
Consuetudo pro lege servatur. [L.] Custom is held as law.
Conto spesso e amicitia lunga. [It.] A short reckoning makes long friendship.
Contra bonos mores. [L.] Against good manners or morals.
Contra stimulum calcas. [L.] You kick against a spur.
Conte fortune bon caur. [Fr.] A good heart against fortune.
Coram domino rege. [L.] Before our lord the king.
Coram nobis. [L.] Before us.
Coram non judice. [L.] Not before the proper judge.
Coridon sanitarie. [Fr.] A line of guards against contagion or pestilence.
Corpus delicti. [L.] The main offence.
Corruptio optimi pessima. [L.] The corruption of the best becomes the worst.
Cor unum, via una. [L.] One heart, one way.
Cosa fatta capo ha. [It.] A thing which is done has a head.
Cos ingeniorum. [L.] A whetstone for the wits.
Couleur de rose. [Fr.] Rose color, flattering hue.
Coup d'essai. [Fr.] First attempt.
Coup d'état. [Fr.] A stroke of policy in state affairs.
Coup de plume. [Fr.] A literary attack or contest.
Coup de soleil. [Fr.] Sun-stroke.
Coup de théâtre. [Fr.] Theatrical effect; clap-trap.
Coupons. [Fr.] Dividend warrants, papers, or parts in a commercial instrument bearing interest, of which a part is cut off as it falls due.—*Coupon détache.* [Fr.] A dividend-warrant cut off.—*Détacher un coupon.* [Fr.] To detach, or take off, a coupon, a dividend-warrant.
Courage sans peur. [Fr.] Courage without fear.
Coureur des bois. [Fr.] Forest-runners, Canadians employed by the fur companies.
Côte que coûte. [Fr.] Let it cost what it may.
Craie. [Fr.] Fear shame.
Craie, Apella. [L.] Let Apella, the circumcised Jew, believe it.
Crede quid habes, et habes. [L.] Believe that you have it, and you have it.
Crede quia impossibile est. [L.] I believe because it is impossible.
Credula res amor est. [L.] Love is a credulous thing.
Crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit. [L.] As money increases, the love of it increases.
Crescit eundo. [L.] It increases in its course.
Crescit sub pondere virtus. [L.] Virtue grows under an imposed weight.
Cretæ an carbone notandum. [L.] Whether to be marked with chalk or charcoal; as lucky or unlucky days.
Crier famine sur un tas de blé. [Fr.] To cry famine over a heap of grain.
Crimes læsæ majestatis. [L.] The crime of high treason.
Cruci, dum spiro, fido. [L.] While I breathe, I trust in the cross.
Cruz criticorum. [L.] The puzzle of critics;—*medicorum*, of physicians; *mathematicorum*, of mathematicians.
Cucullus non facit monachum. [L.] The cowl does not make the monk.
Cui bono? [L.] For whose benefit?
Cui fortuna ipsa cedit. [L.] To whom fortune herself yields.
Cuius pro peccatis. [L.] Punishment for crime.
Cum grano et sale. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance.
Cum licet fugere, ne quere litem. [L.] Do not seek a suit or quarrel, when you may avoid it.
Cum privilegio. [L.] With privilege or licensc.
Cuneus cuneum trudit. [L.] One wedge drives another.
Curæ leves loquuntur, ingentes stupent. [L.] Light grofs are loquacious; great ones are silent.
Curiosa felicitas. [L.] A felicitous fact.
Currente calamo. [L.] With a running or rapid pen.
Custos morum. [L.] The guardian of morals.
Custos rotularum. [L.] The keeper of the rolls.

D.

Dabit Deus his quoque finem. [L.] God will also put an end to these.
D'accord. [Fr.] Agreed; in tune.
Da locum melioribus. [L.] Give place to your betters.
Dames de la halle. [Fr.] Market-women.
Damnant quod non intelligunt. [L.] They condemn what they do not understand.
Damnati ad metalla. [L.] Condemned to the mines.
Dans les petites boîtes les bons onguens. [Fr.] Good ointments are in small boxes.
Dapes inemptæ. [L.] Unbought viands or dainties.
Dare pondus fumo. [L.] To give weight to smoke.
Data. [L.] Things given or granted; premises.
Data fata secutus. [L.] Following his declared destiny.
Date obolum Belisario. [L.] Give a penny to Belisarius.
Davus sum, non Cædus. [L.] I am Davus, not Cædus:—I cannot solve the question.

De aucto, state mihi commissæ. [L.] By the authority in trusted to me.
De bonis non. [L.] Of the goods not yet administered on.
De bonæ gracie. [Fr.] Willingly and kindly.
Deceptio visus. [L.] Optical illusion.
Decies repetita placebit. [L.] Ten times repeated, it will still please.
Decipimur specie recti. [L.] We are deceived by the appearance of rectitude.
Decori decus addit aucto. [L.] He adds honor to hereditary honors.
Decreti. [L.] I have determined.
De die in diem. [L.] From day to day.
De gustibus non disputandum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.
De hanc luttæ. [Fr.] By a violent struggle.
Dei plena sunt omnia. [L.] All things are full of God.
Dejeuner à la fourchette. [Fr.] A cold breakfast.
Delectando pariterque monendo. [L.] By pleasing while admonishing.
Delenda est Carthago. [L.] Carthage must be destroyed.
De minimis non curatur. [L.] No trifles are taken as trifles.
De monte alto. [L.] From a high mountain.
De mortuis nil nisi bonum. [L.] Concerning the dead say only what is favorable.
De nihilo nihil fit. [L.] From nothing nothing is made.
Deu adjutus, non timendum. [L.] God assisting, nothing is to be feared.
Deo date. [L.] Give to God.
Deo duce, ferro comitante. [L.] God for my leader, my sword for my companion.
Deo favente. [L.] Providence favoring;—*monente*, wailing;—*juvante*, helping;—*volente*, willing.
Deo gratias. [L.] Thanks to God.
Deo juvante. [L.] With God's help.
Deo, non fortuna. [L.] From God, not from fortune.
Deo volente. [L.] If God will.
Depressus extollor. [L.] Having been depressed, I am exalted.
De profundis. [L.] Out of the depths.
De profundis. [Fr.] To biller an autre. [Fr.] To biller another.
Desideratum. [L.] A thing desired.
Despere in loco. [L.] To play the fool at the proper season.
Desunt cætera. [L.] The remainder is wanting.
Detur digniori. [L.] Let it be given to the more worthy.
Deum cole, regem serva. [L.] Worship God, preserve the king.
Deus major columna. [L.] God is the greatest support.
Deus nobis hæc omnia fecit. [L.] God has given us this easy condition.
Deus vobiscum. [L.] God be with you.
Destro tempore. [L.] At a propitious time.
Dies faustus, — infæustus. [L.] A lucky day, — an unlucky day.
Dies ire. [L.] Day of wrath — a famous hymn.
Dieu aie nous. [Fr.] God with us.
Dieu défend le droit. [Fr.] God defends the right.
Dieu et mon droit. [Fr.] God and my right.
Dieu vous garde. [Fr.] God guard you.
Dignus vincide nodus. [L.] A knot worthy of being untied by such hands.
Di grand' eloquenza picciola coscienza. [It.] Great eloquence, little conscience.
Di majorem deorum. [L.] The twelve superior gods.
Di penates. [L.] The gods.
Dus alter visum. [L.] The gods were pleased to order it otherwise.
Di novello tutto par bello. [It.] All that is novel seems fine.
Dus me libre de hombre de un libro. [Sp.] God deliver me from a man of one book.
Durgo. [L.] I guide.
Dixerat de bonis. [Fr.] A sayer of good things.
Disjecta membra. [L.] Scattered remains.
Disjecta membra poetæ. [L.] The limbs of the dismembered poet.
Disponendo me, non mutando me. [L.] Disposing of me, not changing me.
Divide et impera. [L.] Divide and govern.
Dixi et sulcavi animum meum. [L.] I have spoken, and saved my soul, i. e. cleared my conscience.
Docendo discimus. [L.] We learn by teaching.
Domus et plerumque error. [L.] A house and pleasing wife.
Dono nulli voluntariè venduto, non donato. [It.] A gift long waited for is sold, not given.
Doren la pilule. [Fr.] To gild the pill.
Dos d'âne. [Fr.] A shelving ridge.
Double entendre. [Fr.] Double meaning.
Double entente. [Fr.] Double signification.
Doux yeux. [Fr.] Soft glances.
Dramatis personæ. [L.] Characters of the drama; characters represented.
Droit au travail. [Fr.] The right of living by labor.
Droit des gens. [Fr.] The law of nations.
Droit et avant. [Fr.] Right and forward.
Duct amor patriæ. [L.] Patriotism guides me.
Du fort au faible. [Fr.] From the strong to the weak.
Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. [L.] It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.
Dulce est desipere in loco. [L.] It is pleasant to play the fool on the proper occasion.
Dulce melos, "Domum!" Dulce, "Domum!" [L.] Sweet strain, "For home!" or "Homeward!"
"We are bound for home."—From the song sung at Winchester College at the close of the term.
Dummodo sit dives, barbarus ipso placet. [L.] If he be only rich, a very barbarian is pleasing.

Dum tacito, spero. [L.] While I breathe, I hope.
Dum tacent, clamant. [L.] While silent, they cry out.
Dum tunc stultis vicia, in contraria currunt. [L.] While fools avoid one vice, they run into an opposite one.
Dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live, let us live.
Duos qui sequitur honores, neutrum capit. [L.] He who follows two honors catches neither.
Durante beneplacito. [L.] During our good pleasure.
Durante vita. [L.] During life.
Dur femina facti. [L.] A woman was the leader of the deed, or enterprise.

E.

Eau bénite de cour. [Fr.] The holy water of the court; court promises.
Eau de Cologne. [Fr.] Cologne water.
Eau de vie. [Fr.] Brandy.
Ece homo. [L.] Behold the man.
E contra. [L.] On the other hand.
E contrario. [L.] On the contrary.
Editio princeps. [L.] The first edition.
E flammâ ubum petere. [L.] To get a livelihood with extreme difficulty.
Egli fa come la volpe dell' uva. [It.] He acts like the fox with the grapes.
Ego et tu rex es. [L.] I and my king.
Ego dico, tu scis. [L.] I deem, you know.
Ego spero pretio non emo. [L.] I do not buy hope with money.
Eheu! fugaces labuntur anni. [L.] Alas! how swiftly the time having elapsed.
Elephas non capit murum. [L.] The elephant does not catch mice.
Elère. [Fr.] A pupil.
Eloignement. [Fr.] Estrangement.
E meglio cader dalle nuvole che dal tetto. [It.] Better fall from the window than the roof.
E meglio tardi che mai. [It.] Better late than never.
Enfance. [Fr.] Infancy; haste; zeal.
Enfance de l'homme. [L.] Experience bought with pain is instructive.
Enaucta naris homo. [L.] A man of well-wiped nose, or quick perception.
En ceros, or en ceros viros. [Sp.] Stark naked.
En Dieu est mon espoir. [Fr.] In God is my trust.
En Dieu. [Fr.] In God is every thing.
Enfants. [Fr.] Children of the family.
Enfants perdus. [Fr.] Lost children; — the forlorn hope.
Enfant gâté. [Fr.] A spoiled child.
Enfant trouvé. [Fr.] A foundling.
En fin. [Fr.] At length, at last.
En tête. [Fr.] With guns on the upper deck only.
En foule. [Fr.] In a crowd, or mass.
En grace ajte. [Fr.] On grace depend.
En grand. [Fr.] Of full size.
En la rose je fleuris. [Fr.] I flourish in the rose.
En masse. [Fr.] In a mass or body.
En parole je vis. [Fr.] I live in the word.
En passant. [Fr.] In passing; by the way.
En plein jour. [Fr.] In broad day.
En revanche. [Fr.] In return; as a requital.
Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem. [L.] By the sword he seeks quiet peace under liberty.
En route. [Fr.] On the way.
En suivant la vérité. [Fr.] In following truth.
Entre deux vins. [Fr.] Between two wines; neither drunk nor sober.
Entremets. [Fr.] Dainties between the courses; dishes between the roast and the dessert.
Entre nous. [Fr.] Between ourselves.
Entresol. [Fr.] A low-studded story between the basement and second story.
Eo nomine. [L.] By that name.
E pluribus unum. [L.] Out of many, one; one of many. — The motto of the United States. — The allusion is to the formation of one federal government out of several independent States.
Epulis arcubus deum. [L.] To sit at the feast of the gods or the great.
Equanimiter. [L.] With equanimity.
Erba mala presto cresce. [It.] An ill weed grows apace.
Eripuit celo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis. [L.] He snatched the thunderbolt from the clouds, and the sceptre from tyrants; — said of Franklin.
Errare humanum est. [L.] To err is human.
Erubuit, salva res est. [L.] He blushed, all is safe; — where there is shame there is virtue.
Espérance et Dieu. [Fr.] Hope and God.
Esprit fort. [Fr.] A freethinker.
Essayez. [Fr.] Try; attempt.
Esse quam videri. [L.] To be, rather than to seem.
Est modus in rebus. [L.] There is a medium in all things.
Esto perpetua. [L.] Let it endure forever.
Esto quod esse videris. [L.] Be what you seem to be.
Est quadam fere voluplas. [L.] There is a certain pleasure in tears.
Et cætera. [L.] And the rest.
Et cum spiritu tuo. [L.] And with thy spirit.
Est decus et pretium recti. [L.] The ornament and the reward of rectitude.
Et hoc, or id, genus omne. [L.] And every thing of the sort.
Fili nati natorum et qui nascentur ab illis. [L.] Both grandsons and their posterity.

Et nos quoque tela sparsimus. [L.] We too have flung our weapons.
Et tu, Brute. [L.] And what follows?
Et tu, Brute. [L.] And even you, Brutus.
Et vitam impendere vero. [L.] To pay even life for the truth; keep the truth at the risk of life.
Eventus stultorum magister. [L.] Fools must be taught by the result.
Ex abrupto. [L.] Abruptly.
Ex abundantia. [L.] Out of the abundance.
Ex abusu non arguitur ad usum. [L.] No argument can be drawn from the abuse of a thing against its use.
Ex æquo et bono. [L.] According to what is just and right.
Ex animo. [L.] Heartily; sincerely.
Ex beneplacito. [L.] At pleasure.
Ex cathedra. [L.] From the chair or pulpit; from high authority.
Excelsior. [L.] Higher; more elevated.
Exceptio probat regulam. [L.] The exception proves the rule.
Exceptis exceptiendis. [L.] The proper exceptions being made.
Extracta. [L.] Extracts.
Excitari non habescere. [L.] To be spited, not inactive.
Ex concessio. [L.] From what has been admitted.
Excudit. [L.] He fashioned or made it: — pl. excuderunt.
Ex curia. [L.] Out of court.
Ex delicto. [L.] From the crime.
Ex dono. [L.] By the gift of.
Exegi monumentum ære perennius. [L.] I have built a monument more durable than brass.
Exempla sunt odiosa. [L.] Examples are offensive.
Exemplum. [L.] For example; for instance.
Exercent. [L.] They go out.
Exercent omnes. [L.] All go out.
Ex facto jus oritur. [L.] The law arises out of the fact.
Ex fide fortis. [L.] Strong through faith.
Exigent. [Fr.] Exacting; requiring too much attention.
Ex more. [L.] From mere favor.
Ex mero motu. [L.] From a mere motion, from his own free will.
Ex necessitate rei. [L.] From the necessity of the case.
Ex nihilo nihil fit. [L.] Nothing produces nothing.
Ex officio. [L.] By virtue of his office.
Ex opere operato. [L.] By external works.
Ex parte. [L.] On one part or side.
Ex pede Herculem. [L.] From the size of the foot we recognize a Hercules; — we judge of the whole from the specimen.
Experientia docet stultos. [L.] Experience teaches even fools.
Experimentum crucis. [L.] The experiment of the cross: — a decisive experiment.
Experto crede Roberto. [L.] Believe one who has had experience.
Expertus. [L.] An expert, or an experienced person.
Exprius mirat. [L.] Having experience, he dreads it.
Ex post facto. [L.] After the deed is done; retrospective.
Ex pressis. [L.] In express terms.
Ex quocunque capite. [L.] From whatever cause.
Ex tempore. [L.] Off-hand; on the spur of the moment; without preparation; — extemporaneously.
Extinctus amabitur idem. [L.] The same man when dead will be loved.
Ex ungue leonem. [L.] The lion is known by his claws.
Ex uno disce omnes. [L.] From one learn all; from this specimen judge of the whole.

F.

Faber sua fortuna. [L.] The artificer of his own fortunes; a self-made man.
Facies non omnibus una. [L.] All have not the same face.
Facile est inventis addere. [L.] It is easy to add to things already invented.
Facile princeps. [L.] The admitted chief.
Facilis descensus Averni. [L.] The descent into hell is easy: — it is easy to get into difficulty.
Facinus quos inquinat equat. [L.] Guilt makes equal those whom it stains.
Facit indignatio versus. [L.] Indignation makes me a poet.
Fagon de parler. [Fr.] A manner of speaking.
Fac totum. [L.] Do every thing; — a man of all work.
Fæx populi. [L.] The dregs of the people.
Faire bonne mine. [Fr.] To put a good face on.
Faire l'homme d'importance. [Fr.] To assume an air of importance.
Faire mon devoir. [Fr.] To do my duty.
Faire sans dire. [Fr.] To do, not say.
Fait accompli. [Fr.] A thing already done.
Fallentis semita vitæ. [L.] The deceitful path of life.
Fama clamosa. [L.] Public scandal.
Fama nihil est celerius. [L.] Nothing travels more swiftly than scandal.
Fama semper vivit. [L.] May his fame live forever.
Fare, fac. [L.] Speak, do.
Fari que sentiat. [L.] To speak what he thinks.
Fas est et ab hoste doceri. [L.] It is well to learn, even from an enemy.
Fasti et nefasti dies. [L.] Lucky and unlucky days.
Fata obstant. [L.] The Fates oppose.
Fata vitam inveniunt. [L.] The Fates will find a way.
Fata volentem ducunt, nolentem trahunt. [L.] Fate leads the willing, and drags the unwilling.

Faux pas. [Fr.] A false step; deviation from virtue: — an act of indiscretion.
Favete linguis. [Fr.] Favor by your tongues, be silent while the trumpet sounds.
Fax mea est in medio oculi tui. [L.] The burning desire of glory is in the middle of your eye.
Felices ter et amplius, quos irrupta tenet copula. [L.] Thrice happy they whose marriage tie is unbroken.
Felicitas multos habet amicos. [L.] Prosperity has many friends.
Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum. [L.] Happy is he who learns prudence from the dangers of others.
Femme de chambre. [Fr.] A chamber-maid.
Femme de charge. [Fr.] A housekeeper.
Fendre un cheveu en quatre. [Fr.] To split a hair: — a distinction without a difference.
Fere natura. [L.] Of a wild nature; — applied to wild animals.
Ferme ornee. [Fr.] An ornamented farm.
Festina lente. [Fr.] Hasten slowly.
Fête champêtre. [Fr.] A rural feast celebrated out of doors.
Feu du jote. [Fr.] A bonfire.
Feuilleton. [Fr.] A small leaf; a supplement to a newspaper.
Fiat justitia, ruat cælum. [L.] Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.
Fiat lux. [L.] Let light be.
Fide et amore. [L.] By faith and love.
Fide et fiducia. [L.] By fidelity and confidence.
Fide et fortitudine. [L.] By faith and fortitude.
Fidei cotacula crucis. [L.] The cross is the touchstone of faith.
Fidei defensor. [L.] Defender of the faith.
Fideli certis merces. [L.] To the faithful, reward is certain.
Fideli ad urnam. [L.] Faithful unto death.
Fideliter. [L.] Faithfully.
Fide, non armis. [L.] By faith, not arms.
Fide, sed cui vide. [L.] Trust, but see to whom.
Fides probata coronat. [L.] Proved faith crowns.
Fides Punicæ. [L.] Punic faith: — treachery.
Fides sit penes auctorem. [L.] Let the responsibility, or credibility, rest on the author.
Fidus Achates. [L.] Faithful Achates: — a true friend.
Fidus et audax. [L.] Faithful and daring.
Fiel, pero desdichado. [Sp.] Faithful, but disinherited.
Filius nullius. [L.] A son of nobody: — *populi*, of the people; — *terre*, of the earth. — (*Orford, Eng.*) a student of low birth.
Fille de chambre. [Fr.] A chamber-maid.
Fille de jone. [Fr.] A prostitute.
Finem respice. [L.] Look to the end.
Finis coronat opus. [L.] The end crowns the work.
Firmior quo parator. [L.] I am stronger by being well prepared.
Fis fabricando faber. [L.] A workman is made by working; practice makes perfect.
Flagrante bello. [L.] While the war was raging.
Flagrante delicto. [L.] In the actual commission of the crime.
Flebile ludibrium. [L.] A sad mockery.
Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo. [L.] If I cannot influence the gods, I will move hell.
Flecti, non frangi. [L.] To be bent, not broken.
Flux de bouche. [Fr.] An inordinate flow of words.
Fucundæ calices, quem non fecere disertum? [L.] Genial cups, whom have they not made eloquent?
Fenum habet in cornu. [L.] He has hay on his horns: — a sign of a dangerous bull.
Forsan et hac olim memisse juvabit. [L.] Perhaps it will hereafter be pleasant to remember these things.
Fortem posce animum. [L.] Pray for a strong mind.
Fortis scutum salus ducum. [L.] A strong shield is the safety of commanders.
Fortuna favet fortibus. [L.] Fortune favors the brave.
Fortis, non frangi. [L.] To the brave and faithful nothing is difficult.
Fortis cadere, cadere non potest. [L.] The brave may fall, but cannot yield.
Fortiter et recte. [L.] With fortitude and rectitude.
Fortiter, fideliter, felicitate. [L.] Boldly, faithfully, successfully.
Fortiter gerat crucem. [L.] He will bravely bear the cross.
Fortiter in re. [L.] With firmness in action.
Fortuna favet fatuis. [L.] Fortune favors fools; luck for fools.
Foy pour devoir. [Old Fr.] Faith for duty.
Frangas, non flectes. [L.] You may break, but shall not bend me.
Froides mains, chaud amour. [Fr.] Cold hands and a warm heart.
Front à front. [Fr.] Face to face.
Fronti nulla fides. [L.] There is no trusting to appearances.
Fruges consumere nati. [L.] Men born only to consume food.
Fugit hora. [L.] The hour flies.
Fugit irreparabile tempus. [L.] Irrecoverable time flies on.
Fumus Troes. [L.] We were once Trojans.
Fuit ilium. [L.] Troy has been.
Fulmen bratium. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.
Functus officio. [L.] Having discharged his office.
Furor arma ministrat. [L.] Rage furnishes weapons.
Furor loquendi. [L.] A rage for speaking; — *scribendi*, for writing.
Furor poeticus. [L.] Poetic rage or fire.
Fuyez les dangers de loisir. [Fr.] Avoid the dangers of leisure.

G.

Gayeté de cœur. [Fr.] Gayety of heart.
Gallicé. [L.] In French.
Garde à cheval. [Fr.] A mounted guard.
Garde de corps. [Fr.] A body-guard.
Garde mobile. [Fr.] Guards liable to general service.
Gardez bien. [Fr.] Guard well, take care.
Gardez la foi. [Fr.] Guard the faith.
Gaudete vnam fecisse ruinā. [L.] He rejoices to have made his way by causing ruin.
Gaudet tentamine virtus. [L.] Virtue rejoices in temptation.
Genius loci. [L.] The genius of the place.
Genus de conditione. [Fr.] People of rank; — *d'église*, churchmen; — *de guerre*, the military; — *de langues*, linguists; — *de lettres*, literati; — *de peu*, the meaner sort.
Genus de même famille. [Fr.] Birds of a feather.
Genus togata. [L.] Gownsmen, civilians.
Genus irritabile vatium. [L.] The irritable race of poets.
Germanicō. [L.] In German.
Gibrier de potence. [Fr.] A gallows-bud; scapo-grace.
Guicco di mano, guicco di villano. [It.] Practical jokes belong to the vulgar.
Glebe ascriptus. [L.] A servant belonging to the soil.
Gl' assenti hanno torto. [It.] The absent are in the wrong.
Gloria in excelsis. [L.] Glory to God in the highest.
Gloria Patri. [L.] Glory be to the Father.
Gloria vana floreſcit y no grana. [Sp.] Vain-glory flowers, but yields no fruit.
Gloria virtutis umbra. [L.] Glory is the shadow of virtue.
Gnothi seauton. [Gr.] Know thyself.
Goutte à goutte. [Fr.] Drop by drop.
Gradu diverso, via una. [L.] The same road by different steps.
Gradus ad Parnassum. [L.] An aid to writing Latin and Greek poetry.
Graus dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui. [L.] The Muse granted the Greeks to speak with a round mouth, or in rounded or well-turned periods.
Grande chère et beau feu. [Fr.] Good cheer and good quarters.
Grande parure. [Fr.] Full dress.
Gran placer comer y no escotar. [Sp.] A great pleasure to eat and not pay the scot.
Gratia placenda. [L.] The delight of pleasing.
Gratis dictum. [L.] Mere assertion.
Graviora quædam sunt remedia periculis. [L.] Some remedies are worse than the disease.
Gravis ira regum semper. [L.] The anger of kings is always terrible.
Grex venalium. [L.] A venal throng.
Guerre à mort. [Fr.] War to the death.
Gutta curat lapidem non vi, sed sæpe cadendo. [L.] The drop hollows the stone, not by force, but by frequent falling.

H.

Habet et musca splenem. [L.] A fly even has its anger.
Habla poco y bien, tenerte bien con alguien. [Sp.] Speak little and well, and be well with somebody.
Hablen cartas, y camien bu vas. [Sp.] Let writings speak, and beards (mouths) be silent.
Hæc generi incrementa fides. [L.] This faith will furnish new increase to our race.
Hæc olim meminisse juvabit. [L.] It will be pleasant to remember these things hereafter.
Hæret lateri tethalis arundo. [L.] The deadly arrow sticks in his side.
Hanc venam præmusque damusque vicissim. [L.] In turn we both give and receive this indulgence.
Hannibal ante portas. [L.] The enemy at the gates.
Hardi comme un coq sur son fumier. [Fr.] Brave as a cock on his own dunghill.
Hæro. [Fr.] Hue and cry.
Haud facile emergunt quorum virtutibus obstat res angusta domi. [L.] They do not easily rise in the world, whose talents are depressed by poverty.
Haud ignavi mali miseris succurrere disco. [L.] Not ignorant of misfortune, I learn to succor the miserably.
Hæc longi inter alios. [L.] At short intervals.
Hæc non minus equis. [L.] With unequal steps.
Hæut et bon. [Fr.] Lofly and good.
Helluo librorum. [L.] A greedy devourer of books.
Hæu! quam difficile est crimen non prodere vitæ. [L.] How difficult, alas! to prevent the countenance from betraying guilt.
Hæu pietas! Hæu prisca fides! [L.] Alas for piety! Alas for our ancient faith.
Hæurêka. [Gr.] I have found it.
Hæatus maxime deflendus. [L.] A chasm or deficiency much to be lamented.
Hæc et ubique. [L.] Here and every where.
Hæc jacet. [L.] Here lies; — *sepultus*, buried.
Hæc labor, hæc opus. [L.] This is labor, this is work.
Hæc patet ingenio campus. [L.] Here is a field open for genius.
Hinc illæ lachrymæ. [L.] Hence these tears.
Hoc age. [L.] Do this; attend to what you are doing.

Hoc loco. [L.] In this place.
Hoc saxum posuit. [L.] He placed this stone.
Hoc tempore. [L.] At this time.
Hodie mihi, cras tibi. [L.] To-day be mine, to-morrow thine.
Hoi polloi. [Gr.] The many, the vulgar.
Hominus est errare. [L.] To err is human.
Homme de robe. [Fr.] A man in civil office.
Homme des affaires. [Fr.] A man of business; a financier.
Homme d'esprit. [Fr.] A man of wit or talent.
Homo alieni juris. [L.] One under the control of a father or guardian.
Homo completus. [L.] A man complete, finished to the top, or highly polished.
Homo multarum literarum. [L.] A man of great learning.
Homo solus aut deus aut demon. [L.] Man alone is either a god or a devil.
Homo sui juris. [L.] One who is his own master.
Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto. [L.] I am a man, and nothing that relates to man is foreign to my sympathies.
Honestæ quædam scelera successus facit. [L.] Success makes some sorts of wickedness appear honorable.
Honestum non est semper quod licet. [L.] What is lawful is not always honorable.
Honot soit qui mal y pense. [Old Fr.] Evil to him who evil thinks.
Honores mutant mores. [L.] Honors change men's manners or characters.
Honor est a Nilo. [L.] Honor is from the Nile. An anagram on "Horatio Nelson."
Honor virtutis præmium. [L.] Honor is the reward of virtue.
Honos alit artes. [L.] Honor cherishes the arts.
Honos habet onus. [L.] Honors bring responsibility.
Hora è sempre. [It.] It is always time.
Hora fugit. [L.] The hour flies.
Horrere. [L.] I shudder as I relate.
Hors de combat. [Fr.] Not in a condition to fight.
Hors de la loi. [Fr.] In the condition of an outlaw.
Hors d'œuvre. [Fr.] Something out of the course.
Hospitium. [L.] An inn; a place where travellers are entertained.
Hostis honori invidia. [L.] An enemy's envy is an honor.
Hostis humani generis. [L.] An enemy to the human race.
Hôtel des Invalides. [Fr.] A hospital in Paris for wounded soldiers, &c.
Hôtel de ville. [Fr.] Town-hall; city-hall.
Huisier. [Fr.] Door-keeper, usher.
Humani nihil alienum. [L.] Nothing which relates to man is foreign to me.
Humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.
Hurtar para dar por Dios. [Sp.] To steal in order to give to God.
Hayendo del toro, cayó en el arroyo. [Sp.] Flying from the bull, he fell into the brook.

I.

Ich dien. [German.] I serve.
Idem sonans. [L.] Signifying the same.
Idem velle atque idem nolle. [L.] To have the same likes and dislikes.
Id genus omno. [L.] All persons of that description.
Id usitatissimum. [L.] That most trite or hackneyed phrase.
I fructus prohibiti sono i più dolci. [It.] Forbidden fruits are sweetest.
Ignis fatuus. [L.] A deceiving light; the Will o' the Wisp.
Ignorantia legis neminem excusat. [L.] Ignorance of the law excuses nobody.
Ignoscite sæpe alteri, nunquam tibi. [L.] Pardon another often, yourself never.
Ignoti nulla cupido. [L.] No desire is felt for a thing unknown.
Ignotum per ignotius. [L.] That which is unknown by that which is still more unknown.
Il a la mer à boire. [Fr.] He has to drink up the sea.
Il est plus aisé d'être sage pour les autres, que pour soi-même. [Fr.] It is easier to be wise for others than for one's self.
Il faut attendre le boiteur. [Fr.] We must wait for the lame man.
Illecebre intra muros peccatur et extra. [L.] Errors are committed, both within and without the walls of Troy.
Ille crucem sceleris præsumit, hic diadema. [L.] For a crime for which one is hanged, another is crowned.
Il n'a ni bouche ni éperon. [Fr.] He has neither mouth nor spur; — neither wit nor courage.
Il n'a pas mis en la poudre. [Fr.] He was not the inventor of gunpowder; he is no conjurer.
Il ne faut jamais défier un fou. [Fr.] Never defy a fool.
Il n'est sauce que d'appétit. [Fr.] Hunger is the best sauce.
Il sapio muda conscio, il nescio, no. [Sp.] The wise man changes his mind, the fool, never.
Il sangue del soldato fa grande il capitano. [It.] It is the blood of the soldier that makes the general great.
Il se noyera dans un verre d'eau. [Fr.] He would drown himself in a glass of water.
Il sent le fagot. [Fr.] He smells of the fagot.
Il faut mieux tâcher oublier ses malheurs, que d'en parler. [Fr.] It is better to forget one's misfortunes than to talk about them.

Il vino è una mezza corda. [It.] Wine brings out the truth.
Il viso sciolto, gli pensieri stretti. [It.] The countenance open, the thoughts close.
Imitatores. [L.] Imitators, a servile herd.
Imo pectus. [L.] The bottom of the heart.
Imperium. [L.] A state within a state.
Improbe. [L.] Mortalia pectora cogis! [L.] Remorseless love, to what do you not compel mortal bosoms!
Improbis aliena virtus semper formidolosa est. [L.] The virtue of others is always to the wicked.
In æquilibrio. [L.] In equilibrium.
In articulo mortis. [L.] At the point of death.
In capite. [L.] In chief.
Incedimus per ignes suppositos cinere doloso. [L.] We walk over fires placed beneath deceitful ashes.
Incidit in Scyllam, qui vult vitare Charybdin. [L.] In striving to avoid Charybdis, he falls upon Scylla.
In calo quies. [L.] There is rest in heaven.
Incedulus odi. [L.] Being uncredulous, I cannot endure it.
In curia. [L.] In court.
Inde ira. [L.] Hence these resentments.
Indignante incidia forebit justus. [L.] The just man will flourish in spite of envy.
In dubio. [L.] In matters of doubt.
In esse. [L.] In actual being.
Inest clementia forti. [L.] Clemency belongs to the brave.
Inest sua gratia parvis. [L.] Even little things have their peculiar grace.
In extenso. [L.] In full; at large.
In extremis. [L.] At the point of death.
Infandum renovare dolorem. [L.] To revive unpleasant recollections.
In ferrum pro libertate ruebant. [L.] For freedom they rushed upon the sword.
In forma pauperis. [L.] As a poor man.
In foro conscientia. [L.] Before the tribunal of conscience.
Infra dignitatem. [L.] Below one's dignity.
In futuro. [L.] In future.
Ingeni largitor ventris. [L.] The belly (hunger) is the bestower of genius.
Ingenio stat sine morte decus. [L.] The ornament or honors of genius is eternal.
Ingenium celare secunda. [L.] Adveit; — genius, prosperity to conceal it.
Ingens telum necessitas. [L.] Necessity is a powerful weapon.
Ingratum si dixeris, omnia dicis. [L.] If you call a man ungrateful, you say every thing against him.
In hoc signo spes mea. [L.] In this sign is my hope.
In hoc signo vinces. [L.] Under this standard thou shalt conquer.
Iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello antefero. [L.] I prefer the most unjust peace to the most just war.
In limine. [L.] At the threshold.
In loco parentis. [L.] In place of a parent.
In medias res. [L.] Into the midst of affairs or things.
In medio tutissimus ibis. [L.] You will go safest in a middle course.
In memoriam. [L.] In memory.
In nubibus. [L.] In the clouds.
In omnia paratus. [L.] Prepared for all things.
In omnibus aliquid, in toto nihil. [L.] A little in every thing, in nothing complete.
Inopem copia facit. [L.] Abundance made him poor.
In infidelium. [L.] In infidel [i. e. not Catholic].
In perpetuum rei memoriam. [L.] In perpetual remembrance of the thing.
In posse. [L.] In possible being.
In præsentem. [L.] At the present time.
In propria persona. [L.] In person.
In peris naturalibus. [L.] Stark naked.
In re. [L.] In the act; in reality.
In rerum naturā. [L.] In the nature of affairs.
In sæcula sæculorum. [L.] For ages on ages.
Insanus omnis furere credit ceteros. [L.] Every mad-man believes all other persons are mad.
Insculpsit. [L.] He engraved it; — pl., *insculperunt*.
In solo Deo salus. [L.] In God alone is safety.
In statu quo. [L.] In the former state.
In statu quo ante bellum. [L.] In the same state as before the war.
Intaminatus fulget honoribus. [L.] He shines with unstained honors.
In te, Domine, speravi. [L.] In thee, O Lord, have I put my trust.
Integra mens augustissima possessio. [L.] A mind fraught with integrity is the noblest possession.
Integros haurire fontes. [L.] To drink from overflowing fountains.
Inter alia. [L.] Among other things.
Inter arma silent leges. [L.] Laws are silent in the midst of arms.
Inter canem et lupum. [L.] Between a dog and a wolf; at evening twilight.
Interdum stultus bene loquitur. [L.] Sometimes a fool speaks to the purpose.
Interdum vulgus rectum videt. [L.] Sometimes the rabble discover what is right.
Inter fontes et flumina nota. [L.] Among well-known fountains and rivers.
Inter nos. [L.] Between ourselves.
Inter pocula. [L.] In his cups.
In terrorem. [L.] In terror; by way of warning.
Inter se. [L.] Among themselves.

Inter parietes. [L.] Within walls; in private.
Inter spem et metum. [L.] Between hope and fear.
In toto. [L.] In the whole, entirely.
In transitu. [L.] In the passage, in passing.
Intra quæ indecora. [L.] Things disgraceful are unsafe.
In un batter d'occhio. [It.] In the twinkling of an eye.
In usum Delphini. [L.] For the use of Delphi.
In utramque fortunam paratus. [L.] Prepared for all fortune.
In utroque fidelis. [L.] Faithful in both.
In vacuo. [L.] In a vacuum.
In verba magistri jurare. [L.] To adopt an opinion on the authority of another.
In vino veritas. [L.] There is truth in wine.
Inventa Minerva. [L.] Without capacity or genius.
In ritum dicit culpas fuga. [L.] The avoiding of one fault may lead to another.
Ipse contra se. [L.] Himself follows him against himself.
Ipse dixit. [L.] He himself said it, a mere saying or assertion.
Ipssima verba. [L.] The very words.
Ipsumque verbum. [L.] In the very words.
Ipso facto. [L.] By the act itself.
Ipso jure. [L.] By the law itself.
Ira furor brevis est. [L.] Anger is a short madness.
Iras et verba locant. [L.] They hire out their words and passions;—applied to lawyers.
Ir por lana y volver trasquilado. [Sp.] To go for wool, and come home shorn.
Ita lex scripta est. [L.] Thus the law is written.
Italice. [L.] In Italian.
Item. [L.] Also.

J.

Jacta est alea. [L.] The die is cast.
Par bonne cause. [Fr.] I have a good cause.
Jamais beau parler n'arrache la langue. [Fr.] Fair words will never pluck out the tongue.
Jamais bon coëureur ne fut pris. [Fr.] An old bird is never caught with chaff.
Janus clausus. [L.] With closed doors.
Je maintiendrai le droit. [Fr.] I will maintain the right.
Je me fie en Dieu. [Fr.] I put my trust in God.
Je ne cherche qu'un. [Fr.] I seek but one.
Je ne sais quoi. [Fr.] I know not what.
Je n'oublierai jamais. [Fr.] I will never forget.
Je suis prêt. [Fr.] I am ready.
Jeu de main, jeu de rilaïn. [Fr.] Practical jokes,
juegos de mano, juego de rilaïn. [Sp.] or horse-play,
the vulgar.
Je joue sur les mots. [L.] A play upon words.
Jeu d'esprit. [Fr.] A display of wit; a vitticism.
Jeu de théâtre. [Fr.] A stage-trick; a claptrap.
Je vis en espoir. [Fr.] I live in hope.
Jubilate Deo. [L.] Be joyful in the Lord.
Jucunda atque idonea dicere citæ. [L.] To describe whatever is pleasing and proper in life.
Jucundi acti labores. [L.] Past toils are pleasant.
Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur. [L.] The judge is found guilty when the criminal is acquitted.
Judicium Dei. [L.] The judgment of God.
Judicium parum, cui leges terræ. [L.] The judgment of our peer, or the laws of the land.
Juncta jurant. [L.] United, they assist.
Junior; ad labores. [L.] Young men for labor.
Jupiter trans. [L.] The Thunderer, Jove.
Jure dico. [L.] By the divine law.
Jure humano. [L.] By human law.
Juris utriusque doctor. [L.] Doctor of both laws (civil and canonical).
Jus civile. [L.] The civil law.
Jus divinum. [L.] Divine right.
Jus et norma loquendi. [L.] The rule and law of speech.
Jus possessionis. [L.] The right of possession; — proprietary, of property.
Juste mihæ. [Fr.] The golden mean.
Justitia virtutum regina. [L.] Justice is the queen of the virtues.
Justitie soror fides. [L.] Faith is the sister of justice.
Justum et tenacem propositi virum. [L.] A man just and steady of purpose.
Justus, propositi tenax. [L.] A just man, steady to his purpose.
Juvenile vitium regere non posse impetum. [L.] It is the fault of youth that it cannot govern its own impulses.

L.

La beauté sans vertu est une fleur sans parfum. [Fr.] Beauty without virtue is like a flower without perfume.

Habito è una seconda natura. [It.] Habit is second nature.

Labitur, et labetur, in omne volubilis ævum. [L.] The stream flows, and will continue to flow, through every age.

Labore et honore. [L.] By labor and honor.

Laborem dulce lenimen. [L.] The sweet solace of our labors.

Labor ipse voluptas. [L.] Labor itself is a pleasure.

Labor omnia vincit. [L.] Labor conquers all things.

La casa quemada, acendíron el agua. [Sp.] To run with water after the house is burnt down.

La confidence fournit plus à la conversation que l'esprit. [Fr.] Confidence contributes more to conversation than wit.
La critique est aisee, et l'art est difficile. [Fr.] Criticism is easy, art is difficult.
L'adversité makes humbles, et le bonheur les monstres. [Fr.] Adversity makes men properly humble.
La jume non vuol leggi. [It.] I might will work, no laws.
L'affaire s'achemine. [Fr.] The business is going forward.
La fortune passe partout. [Fr.] Fortune passes every where; — all suffers vicissitudes.
L'angle d'une maison est un sot dans une autre. [Fr.] The eagle of one house is but a fool in another.
Laissez faire. [Fr.] To let alone; to leave matters to their natural course.
Laissez nous faire. [Fr.] Let us act for ourselves; leave this matter to us; let us alone.
La langue des femmes est leur epee, et elles ne la laissent pas rouiller. [Fr.] The tongue is a woman's sword, and she never suffers it to rust.
La maladie sans maladie. [Fr.] The no-malady malady; hypochondria.
La mala llaga sana, la mala fama mata. [Sp.] A bad wound heals; a bad name kills.
L'amour et la fumee ne peuvent se cacher. [Fr.] Love and smoke cannot conceal themselves.
Langage des nallies. [Fr.] Language of the market; billingsgate.
La poverté est la madre di tutte le arti. [It.] Poverty is the mother of all arts.
Lapsus calami. [L.] A slip of the pen.
Lapsus lingue. [L.] A slip of the tongue.
Lares et penates. [L.] Household gods: — home.
L'argent. [Fr.] Silver; money.
Latet scintilla forsan. [L.] Perhaps a little spark may yet lie hid.
Latet anguis in herbâ. [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass.
Latine dictum. [L.] Said in Latin.
Laudari a civo laudato. [L.] To be praised by a man who is himself praised.
Laudator temporis acti. [L.] One who praises times which are past.
Laudibus arguitur vini rimosus. [L.] The drunkard is discovered by his praises of wine.
Laudam immensa cupido. [L.] Insatiate thirst follows.
Laus Deo. [L.] Praise be to God.
Laus propria sordet. [L.] Self praise defiles.
La verità è figlia del tempo. [It.] Truth is the daughter of time.
La virtù est la seule noblesse. [Fr.] Virtue is the only nobility.
Le bon temps viendra. [Fr.] The good time will come.
Lectio benevole. [L.] Gentle reader.
Le dessous des cartes. [Fr.] The under side of the cards; the secret.
Le diable boiteux. [Fr.] The lame devil.
Legatus a latere. [L.] A papal ambassador extraordinary.
Le grand monarque. [Fr.] The great monarch: — Louis XIV.
Le grand œuvre. [Fr.] The great work: — the philosopher's stone.
Le jeu est le fils de l'avarice, et le père du désespoir. [Fr.] Gaming is the child of avarice, and the father of despair.
Le monde est le hure des femmes. [Fr.] The world is the book of women.
L'empire des lettres. [Fr.] The republic of letters.
Leoni esurenti ex ore esculapio predam. [L.] To tear the prey from the mouth of a hungry lion.
Le point du jour. [Fr.] Daybreak.
Le renard prêché aux poules. [Fr.] The fox preaches to the hens.
Le roi et l'état. [Fr.] The king and the state.
Le roi le veut. [Fr.] The king wills it.
Le roi s'armera. [Fr.] The king will consider.
Les absens ont toujours tort. [Fr.] The absent are always in the wrong.
Les affaires font les hommes. [Fr.] Business makes men.
Le savoir faire. [Fr.] The knowing how to act; — *circe, live.*
Les eaux sont basses. [Fr.] The waters are low; resources are exhausted.
Les extrêmes se touchent. [Fr.] Extremes meet.
Les fous font des festins, et les sages les mangent. [Fr.] Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them.
Les fous font les modes, et les sages les suivent. [Fr.] Fools make fashions, and wise men follow them.
Les larmes aux yeux. [Fr.] With tears in his eyes.
Les murailles ont des oreilles. [Fr.] Walls have ears.
Les plus courtes folies sont les meilleures. [Fr.] The shortest follies are the best.
Les plus sages ne se sont pas toujours. [Fr.] The wisest are not always wise.
Lettre de marque. [Fr.] A letter of marque or reprisal.
Lettres de cachet. [Fr.] Sealed letters of the king, containing private orders.
Leo fit quod bene fertur onus. [L.] The burden that is well borne becomes light.
Le vrai n'est pas toujours vraisemblable. [Fr.] That which is true does not always seem probable: — truth is stronger than fiction.
Le loi. [L.] The law of the place; — *terre, of the land.*
Lex non scripta. [L.] The unwritten law; the common law.
Lex scripta. [L.] The written or statute law.

[illegible]

M.

Macte virtute. [L.] Go on increasing in virtue.
Magistratus indicat civem. [L.] Magistracy shows the man.
Magna civitas, magna solitudo. [L.] A great city is a great solitude.
Magna est veritas, et prævalebit. [L.] Truth is powerful, and will prevail.
Magna est vis consuetudinis. [L.] Great is the power of habit.
Magnanimitr crucem sustine. [L.] Bear the cross with magnanimity.
Magna fortuna, magna fortuna. [L.] A great fortune.
Magna est vis consuetudinis. [L.] Poor in the midst of great wealth.
Magna spes altera Romæ. [L.] The second man of the state.
Magna nomina umbra. [L.] The shadow of a great name.
Magnum bonum. [L.] A great good.
Magna est et ceteris parumonia. [L.] Economy is itself a great income.
Magnum opus. [L.] A great work.
Magnus Apollo. [L.] Great Apollo:—a great oracle or authority.
Maintien le droit. [Fr.] Maintain the right.
Maison de campagne. [Fr.] A country-seat.
Maison de ville. [Fr.] A town-house.
Maître des hautes œuvres. [Fr.] A hangman;—des hautes œuvres, a nightman, — d'hôtel, a steward.
Mauvaise cu pipe. [Fr.] Homesickness.
Mal à propos. [Fr.] Out of place; unreasonable.
Maledicus a maleficio non differt, nisi occasione. [L.] An evil-speaker differs not from an evil-doer, except in opportunity.
Malè parata, malè dilabuntur. [L.] Things ill got are ill spent.
Malheur ne vient jamais seul. [Fr.] Misfortunes never come single.
Malè principii malus finis. [L.] Bad beginnings have bad endings.
Malus aribus. [L.] With bad omens.
Malo mori quam fœdari. [Fr.] I would rather die than be debased.
Mallet alitè mente repositum. [L.] It remains deeply fixed in the mind.
Manger son bled en vert. [Fr.] To eat one's grain before it is ripe.
Mania a potu. [L.] Madness from drink; delirium tremens.
Manibus pedibusque. [L.] With hands and feet.
Manu forti. [L.] With a strong hand.
Manu proprio. [L.] With one's own hand.
Manus hæc inimica tyrannus. [L.] This hand is hostile to tyrants.
Manus iusta nardus. [L.] The just hand is as precious as nard.

FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Mars gravior sub pace latet. [L.] Under the show of peace, a more severe war is hid.
Mas cura la dicta que la lanceta. [Sp.] Diet cures more than the lancet.
Mas vale suber que habere. [Sp.] Better be wise than rich.
Materia superabat opus. [L.] The workmanship surpassed the material.
Manus gressu. [Fr.] Bad taste.
Mauvaise honte. [Fr.] Extreme bashfulness.
Maximus in minimis. [L.] Very great in very little things.
Médécine expectante. [Fr.] Trusting to time for a remedy.
Mediocra firma. [L.] The middle safe.
Modio tutissimus ibis. [L.] The middle will be the safest.
Modum tenere beati. [L.] They are fortunate who have kept the middle course.
Mega biblion, mega káion, — Μέγα βιβλίον, μέγα κακόν. [Gr.] A great book is a great evil.
Memento. [L.] Be mindful of death.
Memento. [L.] Mindful and faithful.
Memento. [L.] In eternal remembrance.
Memoriter. [L.] By rote.
Mens agitat molem. [L.] Mind moves the mass.
Mens divinator. [L.] The inspired mind of the poet.
Mens sana in corpore sano. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
Mens sibi conscia recti. [L.] A mind conscious of rectitude.
Metuenda corollæ draconis. [L.] Fear the dragon's crest.
Meum et tuum. [L.] Mine and thine: — property.
Mezzo te mune. [It.] A middle course.
Mihi cura futuri. [L.] My care is for the future.
Minutus. [L.] Thine: minute points or circumstances.
Mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to relate.
Mirabile visu. [L.] Wonderful to see.
Miseris succurrere disco. [L.] I learn to succor the wretched.
Mobilo perpetuum. [L.] Perpetual motion.
Modo et forma. [L.] In manner and form.
Modus operandi. [L.] The mode of operation.
Mollia tempora fandi. [L.] The favorable moments for speaking.
Monstrum digito monstratum. [L.] What is pointed out as strange.
Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum. [L.] A monster horrible, misshapen, huge, and deprived of his eye.
Monumentum aie perennius. [L.] A monument more enduring than brass.
Mors. [L.] After the manner of our ancestors.
Mors. [L.] A watchword.
Mors. [L.] Of his own accord.
Mors d'usage. [Fr.] Phrases in common use.
Mors et propitior. [L.] I rise and am appeased.
Multa gemens. [L.] Grooming deeply.
Multum in parvo. [L.] Much in a little space.
Munus Apolline dignum. [L.] A gift worthy of Apollo.
Murus est conscientia. [L.] A sound conscience is a brazen wall.
Mutare vel timere sperno. [L.] I scorn to change or fear.
Mutatis mutandis. [L.] The necessary change being made.
Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur. [L.] The name being changed, the fable applies to you.
Mutum est pictura poema. [L.] A picture is a poem without words.

N.

Natalis solum. [L.] Natal soil.
Natura lo fecit, e per ruppe la stampa. [It.] Nature made him, and then broke the mould.
Natus am expellas furca, tamen usque recurret. [L.] You may drive out nature with violence, yet she will again return.
Nec cupias, nec metuas. [L.] Neither desire nor fear.
Nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus. [L.] Let not a god be introduced, unless there is a difficulty worthy of such intervention.
Nec cede malis. [L.] Yield not to misfortunes.
Necessitas non habet legem. [L.] Necessity has no law.
Necios y profanos hacen ricos a los letrados. [Sp.] Fools and obdurate people make lawyers rich.
Nec mora, nec requies. [L.] There is neither delay nor repose.
Nec pluribus impar. [L.] Not an unequal match for numbers.
Nec prece, nec pretio. [L.] Neither by entreaty nor bribe.
Nec querere, nec spernere honorem. [L.] Neither to seek nor to despise honors.
Nec scire fas est omnia. [L.] It is not permitted to know all things.
Nec temere, nec timide. [L.] Neither rashly nor timidly.
Nefasti dies. [L.] Unlucky days.
Nec fronti crede. [L.] Trust not the face, or first appearances.
Nec Jupiter quidem omnibus placet. [L.] Not Jupiter himself can please every body.
Nemo bis puniatur pro eodem delicto. [L.] (Laro.) No man can be twice punished for the same offence.
Nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one annoys me with impunity.
Nemo mortuorum omnibus horis sapit. [L.] No man is wise at all times.
Nemo semper fuit turpissimus. [L.] No one ever became the most infamous.
Nemo plures. [L.] The . . . perfection

Né pour la digestion. [Fr.] Born merely to eat and drink.
Ne puero gladium. [L.] Trust not a sword to the hands of a boy.
Neque semper arcum tendit Apollo. [L.] Apollo does not always bend his bow.
Ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat. [L.] That the republic receive no injury.
Ne quid nimis. [L.] Do not take too much of any thing — avoid extremes.
Nescio quid enim semper esset rei. [L.] Something is always to be done for my fortune.
Ne sutor . . . [L.] Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.
Ne tentes, aut perfice. [L.] Attempt not, or accomplish.
Ne vile fano. [L.] Let nothing vile come into the temple.
Ne vile velis. [L.] Desire nothing base.
Ne firmes carta que no leas, ni debes agua que no veas. [Sp.] Sign no paper without reading it, and drink no water without seeing it.
Nihil tetigit quod non ornabit. [L.] He touched nothing without embellishing it.
Nihil actum reputans, dum quid superesset agendum. [L.] Thinking nothing done, while any thing was left to be done.
Nihil admirari. [L.] To be astonished at nothing.
Nil consere sibi, nulla pallescere culpa. [L.] To be conscious of no crime, and to turn pale at no accusation.
Nil desperandum. [L.] Never despair.
Nil in auribus . . . intra que puer . . . [L.] . . . where a boy resides.
Nil fuit unquam tam dispar sibi. [L.] Nothing was ever so unlike itself.
Nil nisi cruce. [L.] No dependence but on the cross.
Nil sine magno cura laboro cedit mortalibus. [L.] In this life nothing is given to men without great labor.
Nimium ne crede color. [L.] Trust not too much to color, or appearance.
Nimporis. [Fr.] It matters not.
Nisi Dominus, frustra. [L.] Unless the Lord be with you, all your efforts are vain.
Nitor in adversum. [L.] I strive against it.
Nobilitas ante oculos virtutis. [L.] Virtue is the true and noble path.
Nolens volens. [L.] Willing or unwilling.
Noli equi dentes inspicere donati. [L.] Look not a gift horse in the mouth.
Noli me tangere. [L.] Touch me not.
Nolis episcopari. [L.] I wish not to be made bishop.
Nom de guerre. [Fr.] A war name, — an assumed travelling title.
Nom de plume. [Fr.] An assumed name of a writer.
Nomen et omen. [L.] A name significant of the thing.
Nomina stultorum parietibus hærent. [L.] Fools' names are written on walls.
Non assumpt. [L.] (Laro.) He did not assume; — a plea in personal action.
Non compos mentis. [L.] Not of sound mind; imbecile.
Non constat. [L.] It does not appear.
Non civis homini contingit dirc Corinthum. [L.] Every man cannot go to Corinth.
Non datur tertium. [L.] There is not a third one.
Non deficiente equo non . . . [L.] Not with an empty purse; . . .
Non est inventus. [L.] He has not been found.
Non est vivere, sed valere vita. [L.] Life is not mere existence, but the enjoyment of health.
Non generant aquila columbas. [L.] Eagles do not produce doves.
Non inferiora secutus. [L.] Not having followed mean pursuits.
Non libet. [L.] It does not please me.
Non mi ricordo. [It.] I do not remember.
Non multa, sed multum. [L.] Not many things, but much.
Non nobis solum. [L.] Not to us alone.
Non nostrum est tantas componere lites. [L.] It is not for us to adjust such grave disputes.
Nonobstant clameur de haro. [Fr.] Notwithstanding the hue and cry.
Non omne iudicium honestum. [L.] A thing may be lawful, and yet not honorable.
Non omnia possumus omnes. [L.] We cannot all of us do every thing.
Non quis, sed quid. [L.] Not the person, but the deed, is to be judged.
Non quo, sed quomodo. [L.] Not by whom, but how.
Non sequitur. [L.] It does not follow: — an unwarranted conclusion.
Non sibi, sed patriæ. [L.] Not for himself, but for his country.
Non sum qualis eram. [L.] I am not now what I once was.
Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis, tempus eget. [L.] The occasion does not require such aid, or such defenders.
Nonumque prematur in annum. [L.] Let your piece be kept nine years.
Non vi, sed sepe cadendo. [L.] Not by force, but by frequent dropping.
Nosce teipsum. [L.] Know thyself.
Noscitur ex sociis. [L.] He is known by his companions.
Nobilibus pas. [Fr.] Forget not.
Nous avons tous assez de force pour supporter les maux d'autrui. [Fr.] We have all of us strength enough to bear the woes of others.

Nous ver.
Nouvellette.
Notus homo.
new men.
Nudi, verbis. [L.]
Nuga canora. [L.]
Nulla dies sine linea.
performed.
Nullus adductus iurare in
bound to swear to the do.
Nullus filius. [L.] A son o
Nullum nomen abest, si sit præsens.
is present, no protecting divini.
Nunc aut nunquam. [L.] Now o
Nunquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia.
and sound philosophy are never at va
Nunquam . . . [L.] Never unp
Nunquam . . . [L.] Our faith is now

O.

Obiter dictum. [L.] A thing said by the way.
Obra de comun, obra de nungun. [Sp.] What is every body's work, or business, is nobody's.
Obscurum per obscurum. [L.] Explaining what is obscure by something more obscure.
Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit. [L.] Obsequiousness procures friends, truth hatred.
Obstupui, steteruntque comæ. [L.] I was amazed, and my hair stood on end.
Occurrent nubæ. [L.] Clouds will intervene.
O curas hominum! O quantum est in rebus vane. [L.] O the vain cares of men! how unsatisfying their enjoyments!
Oderunt dum metuant. [L.] Let them hate, provided they fear.
Odî profanum vulgus et arceo. [L.] I loathe and repel the profane vulgar.
Odium . . . [L.] An old grudge.
Odium . . . [L.] The hatred of theologians.
Odium . . . [L.] His eye.
Officium . . . [L.]
O fortunatos . . . [L.]
Thrice happy the farmers, did they but know their own blessings!
Ogni medaglia ha il suo rovescio. [It.] Every medal has its reverse.
Ohe! jam satis. [L.] O! there is now enough.
Oleum et operam perdis. [L.] I have lost my labor.
Olim meminisse juvabit. [L.] The future recollection will be pleasant.
Olla podrida. [Sp.] A heterogeneous mixture.
Omne bonum desuper. [L.] All good is from above.
Omne ignitum pro magnifico. [L.] Every thing unknown is held to be magnificent.
Omne morere lapidem. [L.] To leave no stone unturned.
Omne solum furti patriæ. [L.] To a brave man every soil is his country.
Omne trivium perfectum. [L.] All good things are threefold.
Omne tulit punctum, qui mœscuit utile dulci. [L.] He has gained every suffrage who has combined the useful with the agreeable.
Omnia ad Dei gloriam. [L.] All things for the glory of God.
Omnia bona bonis. [L.] All things are good to good men.
Omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis. [L.] All things change, and we change with them.
Omnia vincit amor, et nos cedamus amori. [L.] Love conquers all things, and let us yield to love.
Omnia vincit labor. [L.]
Omnibus hoc vitium est. [L.]
Omnes invidias, Zoile; nemo tibi. [L.] You may envy every body, Zoilus; no one envies you.
Omnis amans amens. [L.] Every lover is deranged.
On tombe du côté où l'on penche. [Fr.] One falls to the side towards which one leans.
Onus probandi. [L.] The burden of proof.
Opera pretium est. [L.] It is worth while.
Opera illius mea sunt. [L.] His works are mine.
Optimum communis dicitur dies, natura iudicia confirmat. [L.] Time obliterates speculative opinions, but confirms the judgments of nature.
Optiostrum medicorum. [L.] The reproach of the physicians.
Opus operatum. [L.] A mere outward work.
Ora e semper. [It.] Now and always.
Ora et labora. [L.] Pray and labor.
Ora pro nobis. [L.] Pray for us.
Orator fit, poeta nascitur. [L.] An orator may be made by education, a poet is born a poet.
Ore rotundo. [L.] With a full, round voice.
Origo mali. [L.] The origin of the evil.
O, si sic omnia! [L.] O that he had always spoken or acted thus!
Os rotundum. [L.] A round mouth; — a flowing and eloquent delivery.
O tempora, O mores! [L.] O the times and the manners!
Otia dant vitia. [L.] Idleness leads to vice.
Otiosa sedulitas. [L.] Idle industry; laborious trifling.
Otium cum dignitate. [L.] Leisure with dignity.
Otium sine dignitate. [L.] Leisure without dignity.
Otium sine literis mors est. [L.] Leisure without literature is death.
Oublier se ne puis. [Fr.] I cannot forget.

[Fr.] *Pour passer le temps.* [Fr.] To while away the time.
Pour prendre son congé. [Fr.] To take leave.
Præsumptus, arrogans. [L.] Forewinded, forewinded.
Præsumptus, arrogans. [Fr.] To take the moon by the teeth, — to aim at impossibilities.
Præsumptus, arrogans. [L.] The first passages; — the intestinal canal.
Præsumptus, arrogans. [L.] On the first face or view.
Præsumptus, arrogans. [L.] The first among equals.
Præsumptus, arrogans. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
Prior tempore, prior jure. [L.] First come, first served.
Prius quam incipias, consulo; et ubi consulueris maturè, facto opus est. [L.] Advise well before you begin, and when you have well considered, act with decision.
Pro aris et focis. [L.] For our altars and our hearths; — for religious and civil liberty.
Probatum est. [L.] It is tried and proved.
Probitas laudatur et alget. [L.] Honesty is praised and starves.
Pro bono publico. [L.] For the public good.
Pro confesso. [L.] As if conceded.
Procul a Jove, procul a fulmine. [L.] Far away, one is out of danger.
Procul, O procul este, profani! [L.] Far, far hence, retire, ye profane!
Pro deo et ecclesiâ. [L.] For God and the church.
Pro et com. [L.] For and against.
Profanum vulgus. [L.] The profane vulgar.
Pro forma. [L.] For form's sake.
Pro hac vice. [L.] For this time.
Proh pudor! [L.] O, for shame!
Projet de loi. [Fr.] A legislative bill or draft.
Propaganda. [L.] Congregatione de Propaganda Fide. [L.] The Catholic "Society for Propagating the Faith."
Proprium est hominis genus officii cum laude. [L.] It is the duty of man to do his duty with honor.
Pro rata. [L.] In proportion.
Pro rege et patriâ. [L.] For my king and country.
Pro rege, lege, et grege. [L.] For the king, the law, and the people.
Pro re nata. [L.] For a special purpose.
Pro salute animæ. [L.] For the health of the soul.
Pro tanto. [L.] For so much; — as far as it goes.
Pro tempore. [L.] For the time; temporarily.
Punica fides. [L.] Punic or Carthaginian faith; — treachery.

Q.

Que fuerant vitia, mores sunt. [L.] What were once vices, are now the manners of the day.
Que nocent docent. [L.] We learn by what we suffer.
Querenda pecunia primum, virtus post nummos. [L.] Money is first to be sought; virtue after dollars.
Qualis ab inepto. [L.] The same as at the beginning.
Qualis rex, talis grex. [L.] Like king, like people.
Qualis vita, finis vita. [L.] As is the life, so is its end.
Quamvis se bene gesserit. [L.] As long as he shall conduct himself properly; — during good behavior.
Quand les vices nous quittent, nous nous flattons que c'est nous qui les quittons. [Fr.] When vices quit us, we flatter ourselves that we quit them.
Quand on emprunte, on ne choisit pas. [Fr.] When one borrows, one cannot choose.
Quand on voit la chose, on croit. [Fr.] What we see, we believe.
Quandque bonus dormitat Homerus. [L.] Sometimes even the good Homer nods.
Quando ultum incenienimus parem? [L.] When shall we look upon his like again?
Quanti est sapere! [L.] How valuable is wisdom!
Quantum est in rebus mane humanis! [L.] How much folly there is in the affairs of men!
Quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please.
Quantum mutatus ab illo! [L.] How much changed from what he once was!
Quantum sufficit. [L.] Enough.
Qui capit, ille facit. [L.] He who takes it, makes it.
Quicquid præcipitur cito brevis. [L.] Whatever precepts you give, be short.
Quid de nobis, quid de qui dicat, bene sciamus. [Fr.] Be very careful what you say to all, and to whom.
Quid non mortalia pectora co. [L.] What do not mortal hearts?
Accursed thirst for gold! to what dost thou not compel human hearts?
Qui donne tôt, donne deux fois. [Fr.] He who gives quickly, gives twice.
Quid nunc? [L.] What now? what news?
Quid pro quo. [L.] One thing for another; — an equivalent.
Quid rudes? [L.] Why do you laugh?
Quid Roma faciam? mentire nescio. [L.] What should I do in Rome? I cannot lie.
Quid times? Cæsarem vehis. [L.] What do you fear? You carry Cæsar.
Quem tenetis, que atienda. [Sp.] If one has a shop, let him tend it.
Qui facit per alium, facit per se. [L.] He who does a thing by the agency of another, does it himself.
Qui invidet minor est. [L.] He who envies is inferior.
Qui numquam probat, nihil probat. [L.] He who proves too much, proves nothing.
Qui perit perire. [Fr.] Losers are always in the wrong.
Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? [L.] Who shall keep the keepers.
Qui se facit brebis, le loup le mange. [Fr.] Whoever makes himself a sheep, is devoured by the wolf.

Quis fallere possit amantem? [L.] Who can deceive a lover?
Quis talia fando. [L.] Who, in relating such things, can be so much in tears.
Quis toleret Græcos de seditione querentes? [L.] Who would endure the Græci complaining of sedition.
Qui tacet consentit. [L.] He who is silent consents.
Qui timidi rogat, docet negare. [L.] He who asks timidly, teaches a denial.
Qui transiit, sustinet. [L.] He who brought us over, still sustains us.
Qui uti scit, et bona. [L.] He should have wealth who knows how to use it.
Qui vive? [Fr.] "Who goes there?" On the alert.
Quo animo. [L.] With what intention.
Quocunque nomine. [L.] Under whatever name.
Quod avertat Deus. [L.] Which may God avert.
Quod bene notandum. [L.] Which is to be particularly noticed.
Quod bonum, felix, faustumque sit. [L.] May the event be fortunate.
Quod Deus bene vertat. [L.] May God direct it to a good end.
Quod erat demonstrandum. [L.] Which was to be demonstrated, — *Q. E. D.*
Quid hoc sibi? [L.] What does this mean?
Quid pro magifico est. [L.] That which is unknown is thought to be great.
Quod non opus est, asse carum est. [L.] What is not wanted is dear at a penny.
Quid sit quod ubique, quod ab omnibus. [L.] What is everywhere, what everywhere, what by all has been held to be true.
Quid Fata vocant. [L.] Whither the Fates call.
Quid pax et gloria ducunt. [L.] Where peace and glory lead.
Quorum pars magna fui. [L.] In which I bore a conspicuous part; in which I largely participated.
Quos Deus vult perdere, prius ducit in errorem. [L.] Those whom God will destroy he first leads into error.
Quot homines, tot sententiae. [L.] Many men, many minds.

R.

Raison d'état. [Fr.] A reason of state.
Rara avis in terris, nigropaque similis, cygnus. [L.] A rare bird on the earth, and very like a black swan.
Rari nantes in gurgite vasto. [L.] Swimming, here and there, in the wide waters.
Ratione soli. [L.] In respect of the soul.
Recte et sanctorum. [L.] Justly and mildly.
Rectus in curia. [L.] Upright in the court; with clean hands.
Redeunt Saturnia regna. [L.] The Saturnian reign returns.
Reductio ad absurdum. [L.] A reduction to an absurdity.
Regnum donum. [L.] A grant of public money, in the name of the Presbyterian clergy in Ireland.
Re rebus. [L.] This business being unfinished.
Re rebus. [L.] "I tell the tale as it was told to me."
Religio loci. [L.] The spirit of the place.
Rem acu tetigisti. [L.] You have hit the nail on the head.
Remo nautico. [L.] With oars and sails, using every wind.
Remo nautico. [L.] They will be born to another life.
Renovate animos. [L.] Renew your courage.
Rentes. [Fr.] Funds bearing interest; stocks.
Re optulendum non verbum. [L.] We must assist by deeds, not in words.
Repente dices nichil factus est bonus. [L.] No good man ever became rich on a sudden.
Répondre en Normandie. [Fr.] To give an indirect or evasive answer.
Requiescat in pace. [L.] May he rest in peace.
Res angusta domi. [L.] Narrow circumstances.
Res est sacra miser. [L.] A person in affliction is a sacred thing.
Responsum. [L.] Look to the end.
Respublica. [L.] The republic; the commonwealth.
Respublica. [L.] I shall rise again.
Retinens vestigia famæ. [L.] Keeping in the steps of an honorable memory.
Retinens vestigia famæ. [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep, or to the matter in hand.
Rudentem dicere verum, quid vetat? [L.] What hinders one, though laughing, from speaking the truth.
Ridere in stomacho. [L.] To laugh inwardly; to laugh in one's sleeve.
Ride si sapias. [L.] Laugh if you are wise.
Rien n'est beau que le vrai. [Fr.] Nothing is beautiful but truth.
Rire bien, qui rira le dernier. [Fr.] He laughs best who laughs last.
Rire sous cape. [Fr.] To laugh in one's sleeve.
Rasum teneatis, amici? [L.] Friends, can you refrain from laughing?
Rator de lanæ caprina. [L.] A quarreller about goat's wool, — about a mere trifle.
Ruat cælum. [L.] Let the heavens fall.
Rudi indigestaque moles. [L.] A rude and undigested mass.
Ruit mole sub. [L.] It falls to ruin by its own weight.
Ruse contra ruse. [Fr.] Trick against trick; a counter plot.

Ruse de guerre. [Fr.] A stratagem of war.
Rus in urbe. [L.] The country in the city.
Rusticus expectat dum defluat annus. [L.] The rustic waits until the river all runs by.

S.

Sape stylum vertas. [L.] You must often invert your style (instrument for writing), i. e. to enase.
Sal Atticum. [L.] Attic salt; wit.
Salus populi suprema est lex. [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law.
Salvo pure. [L.] Without detriment to the right.
Salvo pudore. [L.] Without offence to modesty.
S'amuser d la moutarde. [Fr.] To tifle away one's time.
Sanctum sanctorum. [L.] The holy of holies.
Sans cérémonie. [Fr.] Without ceremony.
Sans peur et sans reproche. [Fr.] Without fear and without reproach.
Sans rime et sans raison. [Fr.] Without rhyme or reason.
Sans tache. [Fr.] Without spot.
Sapere aude. [L.] Dare to be wise.
Sartor sartus. [L.] The cobbler mended.
Sat cito, si sat bene. [L.] It must be done soon, if done well.
Satis dotata, si bene morata. [L.] Well enough dowered, if well principled.
Satis eloquenti, s'arrivati parum. [L.] Plenty of eloquence, but a little wisdom.
Satis superque. [L.] Enough, and more than enough.
Satis verborum. [L.] Enough of words.
Sat pulchra, si sat bona. [L.] Fair enough, if good enough: handsome is who handsome does.
Sauve qui peut. [Fr.] Let him save himself who can.
Savior vitæ. [Fr.] Good breeding, or behavior.
Savoir-faire. [Fr.] Tact; skill; industry.
Scanditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus. [L.] The uncertain multitude is divided into opposite opinions.
Scrībenda recte sapere est et principum et fons. [L.] The first principle and source of all good writing is to think justly.
Scrībimus inforti dactique poemata passim. [L.] Learned and unlearned, write all scribbling verses.
Secundum artem. [L.] According to art; regularly.
Sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus. [L.] But time flies meanwhile, never to be recalled.
Sed hec hactenus. [L.] So much for this.
Sed post est Occasus calva. [L.] But Opportunity is bald behind:—seize Time by the forelock.
Semel abbas, semper abbas. [L.] Once an abbot, always an abbot.
Semel et simul. [L.] Once and altogether.
Semel insauimus omnes. [L.] We have all, at some time, been mad.
Semper avarus eget. [L.] The avaricious man is always in want.
Semper fidelis. [L.] Always faithful.
Semper paratus. [L.] Always prepared.
Semper timidum scelus. [L.] Guilt is always cowardly.
Semper vivit in armis. [L.] He ever lives in arms.
Sempre il mal non viene per nuocere. [It.] Misfortune does not always come to injure.
Senatus-consultum. [L.] A decree of the senate.
Senex, his puer. [L.] Once a man, twice a boy.
Se non è vero, è ben trovato. [It.] If it is not true, it is well feigned.
Separatio a mensâ et thoro. [L.] (Law.) Separation from bed and board.
Sequiturque patrem haud passibus equis. [L.] He follows his father, but not with equal steps.
Serô venientibus ossa. [L.] The last comers shall have the bones.
Serius in calum redeas. [L.] Late may you return to heaven.
Servare modum. [L.] To keep within bounds.
Servus servorum Dei. [L.] Servant of the servants of God.
Sesquipedalia verba. [L.] Words a foot and a half long.
Sic eunt fata hominum. [L.] So goes it in the world.
Sic tunc ad astra. [L.] Such is the way to the stars, or to immortality.
Sic passim. [L.] So every where.
Sic semper tyrannis. [L.] Thus always with tyrants.
Sic transit gloria mundi. [L.] Thus the glory of the world passes away.
Sicut patribus, ut Deus nobis. [L.] Let God be with us, as he was with our fathers.
Sic volo, sic jubeo; stat pro ratione voluntas. [L.] Thus I will, thus I order; let my will stand for a reason.
Sic vos non vobis. [L.] Thus you toil, but not for yourselves.
Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos? [L.] If God be with us, who shall stand against us?
Sile, et philosophus esto. [L.] Be silent, and pass for a philosopher.
Silent leges inter arma. [L.] In war, laws are silent, or disregarded.
Si mens non læva fuisset. [L.] If the mind had not been perverted.
Similia similibus curantur. [L.] Like is cured by like.—[The principle of homeopathy.]
Similis simili gaudet. [L.] Like is pleased with like.
Si monumentum requiris, circumspice. [L.] If you seek his monument, look around you.
Simplex munditiis. [L.] Of simple elegance.
Senē curâ. [L.] Without care;—invidiâ, envy;—odio, hatred.

Sine ira et studio. [L.] Without anger or favor.
Sine qua non. [L.] Without which, not; an indispensable condition.
Singuli de nobis annus prædantur euntes. [L.] Each passing year robs us of something.
Si parca licet componere magnus. [L.] If small things may be compared with great.
Si quiesces verò quanto tale un ducato, buscardo prestado. [Sp.] Would you like to know how much a ducat is worth, try to borrow one.
Si sit prudentia. [L.] If there be but prudence.
Siste, viator. [L.] Stop, traveller.
Sit tibi terra levis. [L.] Light lie the earth on thee, or on thy remains.
Sit venia verbo. [L.] Excuse the expression.
Si vis me flere, dolendum est primum ipsi tibi. [L.] If you wish me to weep, you must yourself first shed tears.
Sola nobilitas virtus. [L.] Virtue is the only true nobility.
Soli Deo gloria. [L.] To God alone be glory.
Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant. [L.] They make a desert of a country, and call it peace.
Solvantur tabula. [L.] (Law.) The bills are dismissed:—the defendant is acquitted.
Sors tua mortalis, non est mortale quod optas. [L.] Thy lot is mortal; that which thou desirest belongs not to mortals.
Sous tous les rapports. [Fr.] In all respects.
Spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas. [L.] To disseminate ambiguous rumours among the common people.
Spectas, et tu spectabere. [L.] You see, and you shall be seen.
Spectemur agendo. [L.] Let us be tried by our actions.
Spem pretio non emo. [L.] I do not buy hope at a fixed price.
Sperate, miseri; cavete, felices. [L.] Let the wretched hope, and the prosperous be on their guard.
Spero meliora. [L.] I hope for better things.
Spes sibi quisque. [L.] Let every man's hope be in himself.
Splendide mendaz. [L.] Nobly false; untrue for a noble object.
Spolia opima. [L.] The richest booty.
Sponte sub, sine lege, fidem rectumque colebant. [L.] Of their own accord, without law, they cherished fidelity and rectitude.
Spreta injuria forma. [L.] The insult to her slighted beauty.
Stans pede in uno. [L.] Standing on one leg.
Stat magni nominis umbra. [L.] He stands the shadow of a mighty name.
Stat pro ratione voluntas. [L.] My will stands in the place of a reason.
Statu quo ante bellum. [L.] The state in which things were before the war.
Status quo. [L.] The state in which.
Stavo bene, ma, per star meglio, sto qui. [It.] I was well,—I wished to be better,—and I am here:—an epitaph.
Stemmata quid faciunt? [L.] Of what value are pedigrees?
Sternitur alieno vulnere. [L.] He is slain by a blow aimed at another.
Stet. [L.] Let it stand.
Stratum super stratum. [L.] One layer upon another.
Studio fallente laborem. [L.] With a zeal which beguiles labor.
Studium humane loquendi. [L.] The insatiable desire of talking.
Sua cuique voluntas. [L.] Every one has his own pleasure.
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L.] Gentle in manner, forcible in execution.
Sub colore juris. [L.] Under color of law.
Sub hoc signo vinces. [L.] Under this standard thou shalt conquer.
Sub iudice lis est. [L.] The cause is yet before the judge.
Sublata causa, tollitur effectus. [L.] The cause being removed, the effect ceases.
Sub prætextu juris. [L.] Under the pretext of justice.
Sub quocunque titulo. [L.] Under whatever title.
Sub rosa. [L.] Under the rose; privately.
Suffre por saber, y trabaya por tener. [Sp.] Suffer in order to know, and toil in order to have.
Suggestio falsi. [L.] The suggestion of a falsehood.
Sui generis. [L.] Of a peculiar kind.
Summum jus, summa injuria. [L.] The rigor of the law may be the greatest wrong.
Sum quod eris; fui quod es. [L.] I am what you will be; I was what you are.
Sunt lachrymæ rerum. [L.] There are tears for misery.
Suo Marte. [L.] By his own prowess.
Suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo. [L.] I cut his throat with his own sword.
Suppressio veri. [L.] The suppression of the truth.
Surgit amari aliquid. [L.] Something bitter rises.
Sum cuique. [L.] Let every one have his own.
Suus cuique mos. [L.] Every one has his peculiar habit.

T.

Tâche sans tache. [Fr.] A work without blemish.
Tactum vivit sub pectoris vulnus. [L.] The secret wound rankles in the breast.
Tedium vitæ. [L.] Weariness of life.
Tam Marte quam Minervâ. [L.] As much by courage as by genius.

Ta busi.
Tandem.
becomes
Tangere eum.
Tantane amm.
dwelt in heav
Tant mieux. [Fr.] worse.
Tanto buon, che val.
good for nothing.
Tantum vidit Virgilium.
the great man.
Tel est notre plaisir. [Fr.] S
Tel maître, tel valet. [Fr.] L
Telum umbelle, sing uti. [L.] A
without effect.
Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in
change, and we change with them.
Tempori parendum. [L.] We must yield
Tempus edax rerum. [L.] Time that devour.
Tempus fugit. [L.] Time flies.
Tempus omnia revelat. [L.] Time discloses all
Tenax propositi. [L.] Tenacious of his purpose.
Tentanda via est. [L.] A way must be tried.
Teres atque rotundus. [L.] Smooth and round in his
self.
Terra firma. [L.] Solid land; the continent.
Terra incognita. [L.] An unknown land.
Tertium quid. [L.] A third something.
Tertius e celo cecidit Cato. [L.] A third Cato has
dropped from the clouds.
Tibi seris, tibi metis. [L.] You sow for yourself, you
reap for yourself.
Trens ta foy. [Old Fr.] Keep thy faith.
Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. [L.] I fear the Greeks,
even when bringing gifts.
Tirer d bûlet rouge. [Fr.] To shoot with a red bullet.
To kalon, to kalon. [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief
good.
To prepon, to prepon. [Gr.] The becoming; the proper.
Tot homines, tot sententia. [L.] So many men, so many
minds.
Totidem verbis. [L.] In so many words.
Toties quoties. [L.] As often as.
Tutus viribus. [L.] With all his might.
Toto celo. [L.] By the whole heavens.
Totus mundus agit lustronem. [L.] Every body is an
actor:—all the world's a stage.
Tutus, teres, atque rotundus. [L.] Every way round and
smooth.
Toujours prêt. [Fr.] Always ready;—propice, pro
pitious.
Tourner casaque. [Fr.] To turn the coat.
Tous frais faits. [Fr.] All expenses paid.
Tout au contraire. [Fr.] Just the contrary.
Tout comme chez nous. [Fr.] Just as it is at home.
Tout ensemble. [Fr.] The whole taken together.
Tout le monde est sage après coup. [Fr.] Every body is
wise after the event.
Tractant fabrilis fabri. [L.] Mechanics use mechanics' tools.
Trahit sua quemque voluptas. [L.] Every one is attracted by his peculiar pleasure.
Transeat in exemplum. [L.] May it become an example
Trin juncta in uno. [L.] Three joined in one.
Troja fuit. [L.] Troy was—[is no more].
Tros, Tyriusque, mahi nullo discrimine agetur. [L.] The
*Trojan and Tyrian shall be treated by me without
distinction.*
Truditur dies die. [L.] One day is pressed onward by
another.
Tu ne cede malis. [L.] Do not yield to evils.
Tuum est. [L.] It is thine own.

U.

Uberima fides. [L.] A superabundant faith.
Ubi bene, ubi patria. [L.] Where it is well with me, there is my country.
Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum. [L.] (Law.) Where the law is uncertain, there is no law.
Ubi lapsus? Quid feci? [L.] Where have I fallen? What have I done?
Ubi libertas, ibi patria. [L.] Where liberty is, there is my country.
Ubi mel, ibi apes. [L.] Where the honey is, there are the bees.
Ubique patriam reminisci. [L.] Every where to remember our country.
Ultima Thule. [L.] Remotest Thule;—the extremity of the earth as known to the ancient Romans; an island in the extreme north of Europe.
Una voce. [L.] With one voice.
Un bienfait n'est jamais perdu. [Fr.] A kindness is never lost.
Un Dieu, un roi. [Fr.] One God, one king.
Unguis et rostro. [L.] With talons and beak;—tooth and nail.
Unguis in ulcere. [L.] A claw, or nail, in the sore.
Un homme cossu. [Fr.] A rich, substantial man.
Unus equus virtuti, atque ejus amicus. [L.] Friendly only to virtue, and to her friends.
Unica virtus necessaria. [L.] Virtue is the only thing necessary.
Un je servirai. [Fr.] One I will serve.
Uno avulso, non deficit alter. [L.] When one is plucked away, another will not be wanting.

Virtute offici. [L.] By virtue of *his* office.
Virtute viues. [L.] Content in virtue.
Virtute securus. [L.] Safe through virtue.
Virtuti nihil obstat et armis. [L.] Nothing can resist valor and arms.
Virtuti, non armis, fido. [L.] I trust to virtue, not to arms.
Virtutis amore. [L.] Through the love of virtue.
Virtutis aorum premium. [L.] The reward of the virtue of ancestors.
Virtutis fortuna comes. [L.] Fortune is the companion of virtue, or valor.
Vis conservatrix nature. [L.] The preserving power of nature.
Viser à deux buts. [Fr.] To aim at two marks.
Vis medicatrix nature. [L.] The healing power of nature.
Vis unita fortior. [L.] United force is the stronger.
Vita brevis, ars longa. [L.] Life is short, and art is long.
Vite postscemia celant. [L.] They conceal that part of life which is passed behind the scenes.
Vita via virtus. [L.] Virtue is the way of life.
Vitam impendere vero. [L.] To stake one's life for the truth.
Vita sine literis mors est. [L.] Life without literature is death.
Vitus nemo sine nascatur. [L.] No man is born without his faults.
Vivat republika. [L.] Long live the republic ; — *regina*, the queen ; — *rex*, the king.
Viva voce. [L.] By the living voice ; by oral testimony.
Viva la république. [Fr.] Success to trifles.
Viva la république. [Fr.] Long live the republic.
Viva le roi. [Fr.] Long live the king.
Vivere sat vincere. [L.] To conquer is to live enough.
Vive, vale. [L.] Live, and be well : — *pl.*, *Vivite*, et valete.
Vivida vis animi. [L.] The active force of the mind.
Vivit post funera virtus. [L.] Virtue survives the grave.
Vivre ce n'est pas respirer, c'est agir. [Fr.] To live is not merely to breathe, but to act.
Vix ea nostra voco. [L.] I can scarcely call these things our own.
Voilà une autre chose. [Fr.] That is quite another thing.
Voir le dessous des cartes. [Fr.] To see the under side of the cards : — to be in the secret.
Volo, non valeo. [L.] I am willing, but not able.
Voligeur. [Fr.] A light horseman.
Vita vita mea. [L.] My life is devoted.
Vous y perdez vos pas. [Fr.] You will there lose your steps, or labor.
Vox et preterea nihil. [L.] Voice and nothing more ; sound without sense.
Vox faucibus hæsit. [L.] The voice, or words, stuck in the throat.
Vox populi, vox Dei. [L.] The voice of the people is the voice of God.
Fulgô. [L.] Commonly.
Vulnus inmedicabile. [L.] An incurable wound.
Vultus est vultus animi. [L.] The countenance is the index of the mind.

Z.

Zonam perdidit. [L.] He has lost his purse.
Zonam solvere. [L.] To unloose the virgin zone.

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